Revised and Enlarged Edition

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABBREVIATIONS
USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. — adjective.
abbr. — abbreviation.
abl. — ablative.
acc. — accusative.
accom. — accommodated, accommodation.
act. — active.
adv. — adverb.
AF. — Anglo-French.
agri. — agriculture.
AL. — Anglo-Latin.
alg. — algebra.
Amer. — American.
anat. — anatomy.
anc. — ancient.
antiq. — antiquity.
aor. — aorist.
appar. — apparently.
Ar. — Arabic.
arch. — architecture.
archæol. — archæology.
arith. — arithmetic.
art. — article.
AS. — Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. — astrology.
astron. — astronomy.
attrib. — attributive.
aug. — augmentative.
Bav. — Bavarian.
Beng. — Bengali.
biol. — biology.
Bohem. — Bohemian.
bot. — botany.
Braz. — Brazilian.
Bret. — Breton.
bryol. — bryology.
Bulg. — Bulgarian.
carp. — carpentry.
Cat. — Catalan.
Cath. — Catholic.
caus. — causative.
ceram. — ceramics.
cf. — L. *confer*, compare.
ch. — church.
Chal. — Chaldee.
chem. — chemical, chemistry.
Chin. — Chinese.
chron. — chronology.
colloq. — colloquial, colloquially.
com. — commerce, commercial.
comp. — composition, compound.
compar. — comparative.
conch. — conchology.
conj. — conjunction.
contr. — contracted, contraction.
Corn. — Cornish.
craniol. — craniology.
craniom. — craniometry.
crystal. — crystallography.
D. — Dutch.
Dan. — Danish.
dat. — dative.
def. — definite, definition.
deriv. — derivative, derivation.
dial. — dialect, dialectal.
diff. — different.
dim. — diminutive.
distrib. — distributive.
dram. — dramatic.
dynam. — dynamics.
E. — East.
E. — English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. — ecclesiastical.
econ. — economy.
e. g. — L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. — Egyptian.
E. Ind. — East Indian.
elect. — electricity.
embryol. — embryology.
Eng. — English.
engin. — engineering.
entom. — entomology.
Epis. — Episcopal.
equiv. — equivalent.
esp. — especially.
Eth. — Ethiopic.
ethnog. — ethnography.
ethnol. — ethnology.
etym. — etymology.
Eur. — European.
exclam. — exclamation.
f., fem. — feminine.
F. — French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. — Flemish.
fort. — fortification.
freq. — frequentative.
Fries. — Friesic.
fut. — future.
G. — German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. — Gaelic.
galv. — galvanism.
gen. — genitive.
geog. — geography.
geol. — geology.
geom. — geometry.
Goth. — Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. — Greek.
gram. — grammar.
gun. — gunnery.
Heb. — Hebrew.
her. — heraldry.
herpet. — herpetology.
Hind. — Hindustani.
hist. — history.
horol. — horology.
hort. — horticulture.
Hung. — Hungarian.
hydraul. — hydraulics.
hydros. — hydrostatics.
Icel. — Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. — ichthyology.
i. e. — L. *id est*, that is.
impers. — impersonal.
impf. — imperfect.
impv. — imperative.
improp. — improperly.
Ind. — Indian.
ind. — indicative.
Indo-Eur. — Indo-European.
indef. — indefinite.
inf. — infinitive.
instr. — instrumental.
interj. — interjection.
intr., intrans. — intransitive.
Ir. — Irish.
irreg. — irregular, irregularly.
It. — Italian.
Jap. — Japanese.
L. — Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. — Lettish.
LG. — Low German.
lichenol. — lichenology.
lit. — literal, literally.
lit. — literature.
Lith. — Lithuanian.
lithog. — lithography.
lithol. — lithology.
LL. — Late Latin.
m., masc. — masculine.
M. — Middle.
mach. — machinery.
mammal. — mammalogy.
manuf. — manufacturing.
math. — mathematics.
MD. — Middle Dutch.
ME. — Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. — mechanics, mechanical.
med. — medicine.
mensur. — mensuration.
metal. — metallurgy.
metaph. — metaphysics.
meteor. — meteorology.
Mex. — Mexican.
MGr. — Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. — Middle High German.
milit. — military.
mineral. — mineralogy.
ML. — Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. — Middle Low German.
mod. — modern.
mycol. — mycology.
myth. — mythology.
n. — noun.
n., neut. — neuter.
N. — New.
N. — North.
N. Amer. — North America.
nat. — natural.
naut. — nautical.
nav. — navigation.
NGr. — New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. — New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. — New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. — nominative.
Norm. — Norman.
north. — northern.
Norw. — Norwegian.
numis. — numismatics.
O. — Old.
obs. — obsolete.
obstet. — obstetrics.
OBulg. — Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. — Old Catalan.
OD. — Old Dutch.
ODan. — Old Danish.
odontog. — odontography.
odontol. — odontology.
OF. — Old French.
OFlem. — Old Flemish.
OGael. — Old Gaelic.
OHG. — Old High German.
OIr. — Old Irish.
OIt. — Old Italian.
OL. — Old Latin.
OLG. — Old Low German.
ONorth. — Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. — Old Prussian.
orig. — original, originally.
ornith. — ornithology.
OS. — Old Saxon.
OSp. — Old Spanish.
osteol. — osteology.
OSw. — Old Swedish.
OTeut. — Old Teutonic.
p. a. — participial adjective.
paleon. — paleontology.
part. — participle.
pass. — passive.
pathol. — pathology.
perf. — perfect.
Pers. — Persian.
pers. — person.
persp. — perspective.
Peruv. — Peruvian.
petrog. — petrography.
Pg. — Portuguese.
phar. — pharmacy.
Phen. — Phenician
philol. — philology.
philos. — philosophy.
phonog. — phonography.
photog. — photography.
phren. — phrenology.
phys. — physical.
physiol. — physiology.
pl., plur. — plural.
poet. — poetical.
polit. — political.
Pol. — Polish.
poss. — possessive.
pp. — past participle.
ppr. — present participle.
Pr. — Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. — prefix.
prep. — preposition.
pres. — present.
pret. — preterit.
priv. — privative.
prob. — probably, probable.
pron. — pronoun.
pron. — pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. — properly.
pros. — prosody.
Prot. — Protestant.
prov. — provincial.
psychol. — psychology.
q. v. — L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. — reflexive.
reg. — regular, regularly.
repr. — representing.
rhet. — rhetoric.
Rom. — Roman.
Rom. — Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. — Russian.
S. — South.
S. Amer. — South American.
sc. — L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. — Scotch.
Scand. — Scandinavian.
Scrip. — Scripture.
sculp. — sculpture.
Serv. — Servian.
sing. — singular.
Skt. — Sanskrit.
Slav. — Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. — Spanish.
subj. — subjunctive.
superl. — superlative.
surg. — surgery.
surv. — surveying.
Sw. — Swedish.
syn. — synonymy.
Syr. — Syriac.
technol. — technology.
teleg. — telegraphy.
teratol. — teratology.
term. — termination.
Teut. — Teutonic.
theat. — theatrical.
theol. — theology.
therap. — therapeutics.
toxicol. — toxicology.
tr., trans. — transitive.
trigon. — trigonometry.
Turk. — Turkish.
typog. — typography.
ult. — ultimate, ultimately.
v. — verb.
var. — variant.
vet. — veterinary.
v. i. — intransitive verb.
v. t. — transitive verb.
W. — Welsh.
Wall. — Walloon.
Wallach. — Wallachian.
W. Ind. — West Indian.
zoögeog. — zoögeography.
zoöl. — zoölogy.
zoöt. — zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
à as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ŏ as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in pressure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
ˊ denotes a primary, ˝ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from;* i. e., derived from.
> read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
★ refers, in all cases, to material which will be found in the supplementary pages. It is used in the cross-references, and is also placed above (rarely below) the initial letter of a word, when an addition to its definitions will be found in the supplementary pages at the end of one or another of the various volumes.

√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter Part and chapter Book and line Book and page Act and scene Chapter and verse No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

★ **P**, **p**, **1.** The sixteenth letter and twelfth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding position in other alphabets. The scheme of parallel forms, as given in the case of the other letters (see especially *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The usual Greek Π was made by extending the originally short second perpendicular limb; the Latin (whence our) *P*, by curving the same around to meet the perpendicular (see *R*). *P* in all these alphabets stands for the same unvarying sound: namely, for the surd labial mute (corresponding to *b* as sonant, and *m* as nasal), made with closure of the lips, during the maintenance of which closure there is complete silence, its character being brought to light by explosion upon the following sound. The *p*-sound is in English much less common (below a third) than the *t*-sound, and slightly less common (about four fifths) than the *k*-sound. The character *p* has no varieties or irregularities of pronunciation in English save as it is silent at the beginning of a few Greek words, as *psalm, pneumatic, pteropod*, and, much more rarely, elsewhere, as in *receipt, accompt*. It enters into one important digraph, namely *ph*, found in numerous words of classical origin, and pronounced as *f* (but originally as written, or as an aspirated *p*, a *p* with an audible *h* after it, as in our compound *uphill*). (See *ph*.) According to the general law of correspondence, a *p* in the Germanic part of our language should represent an original *b*; but *b* appears to have been almost altogether wanting in the primitive language of our family; and hence our *p*, when not of classical origin, or borrowed from elsewhere, is the result of some irregular process.

2. As a medieval numeral, 400; with a dash over it (P̄), 400,000.—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *phosphorus*. (*b*) In *math.*, the Greek capital Π denotes a continued product. Thus, $\prod_{1}^{m}{}_{\rho}(1+\rho)$, for which $\Pi(1+m)$ is also written, denotes the product $(1+m)\,m\,(m-1)\ldots 3.2.1$. The small Greek letter π denotes the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or 3.14159265359+. This notation was used by W. Jones in 1706 and by Euler in 1737. The other form of the Greek minuscule, ϖ, denotes in astronomy the longitude of the perihelion.

4. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *post* in *P. M.*, *post meridiem*, afternoon, and *P. S.*, *postscript*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Of *page* (*pp.* standing for *pages*). (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *music*, of *piano*, softly (*pp.* standing for *pianissimo*, very softly). (*d*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *passing showers*. (*e*) [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*: (1) Of *partim*. (2) In dental formulas, same as *pm*. (3) In *ichth.*, of *pectoral* (fin). (4) In echinoderms, of *polyplacid*. (*f*) In *med.*, of (1) (Optic) *papilla;* (2) *pupil;* (3) *pugillus*, handful.—**To mind one's p's and q's.** See *mind*[1].

pa[1] (pä), *n.* [A short form of *papa*[1]. Cf. *ma*[2] for *mama*.] A more childish form of *papa*[1].

pa[2], **pa'**, *n.* A Scotch form of *pall*[1].

> The cowardly Whittam, for fear they should cut him,
> Sæing glittering broad swords with a *pa'*.
> *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

★ **p. a.** An abbreviation of *participial adjective*, employed in this dictionary.

paage†, *n.* [OF., also *poiage, paiage*, F. *péage*, etc.: see *pedage*.] Same as *pedage*.

> Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts.
> *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., iii. 5.

paalstab (päl'stab), *n.* Same as *palstaff*.

paas[1]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pace*.

paas[2]† (pâs), *n.* [An old form of *pace*[3], *pasch;* in mod. use (in New York), < D. *paasch* = E. *pasch:* see *pasch*.] Same as *pasch*.

> Here will I holde, as I haue hight,
> The feeste of *Paas* with frendis in feere.
> *York Plays*, p. 233.

> Under his [Peter Stuyvesant's] reign there was a great cracking of eggs at *Paas* or Easter.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 403.

Paas day† (pâs'dā). Easter day.

> *Paas Day.*—Easter Day, in an old English sermon: "*In die Pasche post Resurreccionem*—Goode men and women as ge knowe welle this day is called in sume places Astur Day, in sume places *Paas Day*, &c."—Lansd. MS. 392, *fo.* 55 *b*.
> *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 299 (Glossary).

paast†, *n.* An obsolete form of *paste*[1].

pab, *n.* Same as *pob*.

pabouche (pa-bösh'), *n.* A slipper: same as *baboosh*.

> I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches;* it 's the way all over the East.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

pabular (pab'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *pabularis*, fit for fodder, < *pabulum*, fodder, food: see *pabulum*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pabulum; affording food or aliment. *Johnson*.

pabulation† (pab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pabulatio*(*n-*), pasture, foraging, < *pabulari*, graze, forage, < *pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] **1.** The act of grazing or foraging; the act of feeding or of procuring food to eat. *Bailey*, 1731.—**2.** Same as *pabulum*.

pabulous† (pab'ū-lus), *a.* [< LL. *pabulosus*, abounding in fodder, < L. *pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] Same as *pabular*.

pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* [= OF. *pabule* = Sp. *pábulo* = Pg. It. *pabulo*, < L. *pabulum*, food, fodder, < √ *pa* in *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*.] **1.** Food, in the widest sense; aliment; nutriment; that which nourishes an animal or vegetable organism; by extension, that which nourishes or supports any physical process, as fuel for a fire.

> Which seems the sole use of oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element [fire]. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 197.

> Nutrition, then, involves the conversion of lifeless *pabulum* into living germinal matter.
> *Beale*, Protoplasm, p. 102.

2. Hence, food for thought; intellectual or spiritual nourishment or support.

> There is an age, we know, when tales of love
> Form the sweet *pabulum* our hearts approve.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VII. 44.

paca (pak'ä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *paca*, < Tupi *paca, paqua*, Galibi *pac.*] **1.** The spotted cavy, *Cœlogenys paca*, a large hystricomorphic rodent quadruped belonging to the family *Dasyproctidæ*, inhabiting South America and Central America. It is one of the largest rodents, though far inferior in size to the capibara, and is a near relative of the agouti and other cavies. Its length is about two feet, and its stature one foot. The body is robust, with coarse close-set hair of a variable brownish color above and whitish below, with several streaks or rows of spots of white on the sides. The head is large and broad, with obtuse muzzle; the tail is a mere stump; and the inner digit of each foot is reduced, the others being stout and hoof-like. The animal is somewhat nocturnal, spending most of the day in burrows, often several feet deep, dug usually in moist ground near watercourses. It is a vegetable-feeder, sometimes injurious to crops, and its flesh is edible. See cut under *Cœlogenys*.

> Their *Pacas* [in Brazil] are like Pigs, their Flesh is pleasant, they never bring forth above one at a time.
> *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 282.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Cœlogenys*. *Fischer*, 1814.

pacable (pā'ka-bl), *a.* [< ML. *pacabilis*, paid, taken in sense 'that may be pacified,' < L. *pacare*, pacify, pay: see *pacate, pay*[1]. Cf. *payable*.] Capable of being pacified; pacifiable; placable.

> The august prince who came to rule over England was the most *pacable* of sovereigns.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, iii.

pacanet†, *n.* Same as *pecan*.

pacatet (pā'kāt), *a.* [= F. *payé*, paid, expiated, = Sp. *pacato, pacado* = Pg. It. *pacato*, pacified, < L. *pacatus*, pp. of *pacare*, pacify, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *pay*[1], *peace*.] Peaceful; tranquil.

> Poured out those holy raptures, hymns, and sentences, as moved by the Holy Spirit; but with this difference from the Pagan oracles, that it was in a *pacate* way, not in a furious transport. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 364.

pacay (pa-ki'), *n.* [Quichua.] The tree *Inga Feuillei*. The name is apparently also applied in Peru to *Prosopis juliflora*, the mesquite.

paccan†, *n.* Same as *pecan*.

Paccanarist (pak-a-när'ist), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a society founded in Italy by one Paccanari after the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, with the object of restoring that order under a new name and form. The society was merged in the Jesuits in 1814.

pacchet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *patch*.

Pacchionian (pak-i-ō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Pacchioni* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist (born about 1665, died 1726).—**Pacchionian depressions** or **fossæ**, irregular depressions, variable in number, depth, and position, commonly found near the course of the sutures of the vault of most adult human skulls, produced by the Pacchionian bodies.—**Pacchionian glands** or **bodies.** See *gland*.

Paccinian, *a.* See *Pacinian*.

pace[1] (pās), *n.* [< ME. *pace, paas, pas*, < OF. ★*pas*, F. *pas* = Sp. *paso* = Pg. It. *passo*, < L. *passus*, a step, pace, lit. 'a stretch,' sc. of the feet in walking, < *pandere*, pp. *passus, pansus*, stretch, be open; cf. *patere*, be open: see *patent*[1]. Hence ult. *pass*, *v.* and *n.*] **1.** The space or distance traversed by the foot in one completed movement in walking; hence, the movement itself; a step.

> The general's disdain'd
> By him one step below; . . . so every step,
> Exampled by the first *pace* that is sick
> Of his superior, grows to an envious fever
> Of pale and bloodless emulation.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 132.

> She left the web, she left the loom,
> She made three *paces* thro' the room.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

2. A lineal measure of variable extent, representing the space naturally measured by the movement of the foot in walking. In some cases the name is given to the distance from the place where either foot is taken up, in walking, to that where the same foot is set down, being assumed by some to be 5 feet, by others 4½ feet—this pace of a double step being called a *geometrical pace*, or *great pace*. The pace of a single step (the military pace) is estimated at 2½ feet. The Welsh pace is 2½ English feet. The ancient Roman pace, the thousandth part of a mile, was 5 Roman feet, and every foot contained between 11.60 and 11.64 English inches, hence the pace was about 58.1 English inches.

> Ful of degrees, the heighte of sixty *paas*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1032.

> The lower towne . . . is about a hundred *paces* distant from the higher. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

3. Manner or rate of walking or of progression; gait; rate of advance; velocity: as, a quick *pace;* to set the *pace;* it is *pace* that kills.

> Komme inne an esy *pace*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

> Thei . . . rode as faste as the horse myght hem bere, till that thei were passed all theire peple, and than thei encresed her *pas* gretter, and rode towarde the siege.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

> To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 20.

> Go on, Sir Poet, ride once more
> Your hobby at his old free *pace*.
> *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

4. Specifically, in *music*, same as *tempo*.—**5**†. The rate of moving on foot; footpace.

> Forth we riden a litel more than *paas*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 825.

6. A gait of the horse and other animals, in which the feet of the same side are lifted and put down together.

> They rode, but authors having not
> Determined whether *pace* or trot.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 46.

7. A step; measure; thing to be done. [Rare.]

> The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Sir W. Temple*.

8†. A pass or passage. See *pass*.

> But when she saw them gone she forward went,
> As lay her journey, through that perlous *Pace*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 18.

9†. Course; direction.

But William perceyued what *pas* the king went,
And hastili hized after and him of-toke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3915.

10†. A space; while.

Lystyn a lytyl *pas*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 245.

11†. A part of a poem or tale; passage; passus.

Thus passed is the first *pas* of this pris tale.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

12. A part of a floor slightly raised above the general level; a dais; a broad step or slightly raised space above some level, especially about a tomb.

Marble Foot *paces* to the Chimneys, Sash, Windows, glaised with fine Crown Glass, large half *Pace* Stairs, that 2 People may go up on a Breast.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 62.

13†. A herd or company of beasts: as, a *pace* of asses. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.—**Alderman's pace.** See *alderman*.—**Day-tale pace.** See *day-tale*.—**Geometrical pace.** See *geometric*.—**Great pace.** See def. 2.—**To keep** or **hold pace with,** to keep up with; go or move as fast as: literally or figuratively.

Now that the Sun and the Spring advance daily toward us more and more, I hope your Health will *keep pace with* them. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 45.

If riches increase, let thy mind *hold pace with* them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 5.

Hope may *with* my strong desire *keep pace*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 24.

★**pace**[1] (pās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paced*, ppr. *pacing*. [< ME. *pacen*, pace, pass: see *pace*, *n.*, and cf. *pass*, *v.* *Pace*[1], *v.*, is now used with ref. only to *pace*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To step; walk; move; especially, to step slowly or with measured or stately tread; stride.

I am prowde and preste to *passe* on a passe,
To go with this gracious, hir gudly to gyde.
York Plays, p. 275.

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 101.

Up and down the hall-floor Bodli *paced*,
With clanking sword, and brows set in a frown.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 276.

2†. To go on; advance.

With speed so *pace*
To speak of Perdita. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1. 23.

3. Specifically, in the *manège*, to go at the pace; move by lifting both feet of the same side simultaneously; amble. See *pace*[1], *n.*, 6, and *rack*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To walk over step by step: as, the sentinel *paces* his round.

To and fro
Oft *pacing*, as the mariner his deck,
My gravelly bounds. *Cowper*, Four Ages.

2. To measure by stepping; measure in paces: as, to *pace* a piece of ground.

A good surveyor will *pace* sixteen rods more accurately than another man can measure them by tape.
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 141.

3†. To train to a certain step, as a horse; hence, to regulate.

My lord, she 's not *paced* yet; you must take some pains to work her to your manage. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 68.

Far hence, ye proud hexameters, remove!
My verse is *paced* and trammelled into love.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Amours, i. 32.

pace[2]**†**, *v. t.* A corruption of *parse*[1].

Livia. I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conster it.
Can. So I will, and *pace* it too; thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, i. 3. (*Nares.*)

pace[3] (pās), *n.* A dialectal form of *pasch*.

pace[4] (pā'sē), *prep.* or *adv.* [L., abl. of *pax*, peace: see *peace*.] With or by the leave, permission, or consent of (some person mentioned): usually employed as a courteous form of expressing disagreement, like "A. B. must give me leave (or allow me) to say."

Pace Professor Huxley, I venture to assert that you can derive no ethical conception whatever from "the laws of comfort," that in mere physics there is no room for the idea of right. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 68.

pace-aisle (pās'īl), *n.* An ambulatory. *Lee's Glossary*.

pace-board (pās'bōrd), *n.* A wooden footpace or dais for an altar. See *footpace*, 5. *Lee's Glossary*.

paced (pāst), *a.* [< *pace*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a certain pace or gait: chiefly in composition: as, the slow-*paced* lemur.

The cattle . . . wait
Their wonted fodder, . . . silent, meek,
And patient of the slow-*paced* swain's delay.
Cowper, Task, v. 32.

Pace day†. Easter day. Compare *Paas day*.

pace-egger†, *n.* See the quotation.

In Lancashire, young people fantastically dressed, armed with wooden or tin swords, and their faces smeared, go from house to house, at each of which, if permitted, they perform a sort of drama. The performers are called *Pace Eggers*. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 202.

pace-eggs (pās'egz), *n. pl.* [< *pace*[3] + *eggs*.] Easter eggs; eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colors, given to children about the time of Easter. *Halliwell*.

In Scotland, and the North of England generally, it is customary to boil eggs hard, and after dyeing or staining them of various colours to give them to the children for toys on Easter Sunday. In these places children ask for their *Pace Eggs*, as they are termed, at this season for a fairing. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 201.

paceguard† (pās'gärd), *n.* Same as *passegarde*.

pace-maker (pās'mā'kėr), *n.* One who sets the ★pace for others, as in racing.

A number of well-known cyclists were asked to assist as *pace-makers*. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 96.

★**pacer** (pā'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who paces, or measures by pacing.

Dante, *pacer* of the shore
Where glutted hell disgorgeth filthiest gloom.
Browning, Sordello, i.

2. A horse whose natural gait is a pace.

One sunshiny afternoon there rode into the great gate of the Manhattoes two lean, hungry-looking Yankees, mounted on Narragansett *pacers*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

3. Hence, a fast horse; by extension, anything that exhibits remarkable speed or activity. [Colloq.]

pacha, *n.* A French spelling of *pasha*.

pachalic, *n.* A French spelling of *pashalic*.

pachisi (pa-chē'si), *n.* [Also *parchisi*, *parcheesi*; < Hind. *pachchīsī*, a game played on a kind of cloth chess-board with cowries for dice, and so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five, < *pachchīs*, *pachīs*, twenty-five, < Skt. *pañcha vinçati*, twenty-five: *pañcha* = E. *five*; *vinçati* = E. *twenty*.] A game of Hindu origin, resembling backgammon, played by four persons.

The description [of another game] minutely corresponds with the Hindoo game of *pachisi*, played in like manner with cowries instead of beans. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XV. 225.

pachnolite (pak'nō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πάχνη*, hoar-frost, rime, + *λίθος*, stone.] A native fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with cryolite in Greenland, and also in Colorado: so called in allusion to the frost-like appearance of the crystals.

pachometer (pa-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *pachomètre*, < Gr. *πάχος*, thickness (< *παχύς*, thick), + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pachymeter*.

pachyæmia, *n.* See *pachyemia*.

pachyblepharosis (pak-i-blef-a-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid: see *blepharitis*.] Thickening and induration of the eyelids from chronic inflammation.

Pachybrachys (pa-kib'rā-kis), *n.* [NL. (Suffrian, 1848; orig. *Pachybrachis*, Chevrolat), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *βραχύς*, short, small, little.] In *entom.*, a notable genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of very wide distribution, comprising 150 species, of which about 50 are North American. They have simple claws, the prothorax margined at base, not crenulate, and the prosternum feebly channeled.

Pachycardia (pak-i-kär'di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *καρδία*, heart: see *heart*.] Those vertebrates which have a thick muscular heart divided into auricular and ventricular parts, and a well-defined skull: opposed to *Leptocardii*. This primary group of *Vertebrata* contains all except the lancelets, and is conterminous with *Craniota*. *Haeckel*.

pachycardian (pak-i-kär'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pachycardia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having a thick, fleshy heart; of or pertaining to the *Pachycardia*; not leptocardian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pachycardia*, as any skulled vertebrate.

pachycarpous (pak-i-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the pericarp very thick.

Pachycephala[1] (pak-i-sef'a-lą), *n.* [NL., fem. of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the typical genus of *Pachycephalinæ*, founded in 1826 by Vigors and Horsfield, having the head uncrested, and the bill as broad as it is high at the nostrils. It is an extensive group of thick-headed shrikes, containing about 50 species, ranging in the Indian and Australian regions, but not in New Zealand. The type is *P. gutturalis* of Australia. Also called *Hylocharis* or *Hyloterpe*, *Muscitrea*, and *Pucherania*. See cut in next column.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of tachina-flies, or dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. *Lioy*, 1863.



Thick-headed Shrike (*Pachycephala mentalis*).

Pachycephala[2] (pak-i-sef'a-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] In *Crustacea*, a division of *Epizoa* or fish-lice, containing the families *Ergasilidæ* and *Dichelestiidæ*.

pachycephalia (pak#i-se-fā'li-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *pachycephaly*.] Same as *pachycephaly*.

pachycephalic (pak#i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *pachycephal-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or exhibiting pachycephaly.

Pachycephalinæ (pak-i-sef-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pachycephala*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laniidæ*, typified by the genus *Pachycephala*; the thickheads, or thick-headed shrikes. Other genera are *Pachycephalopsis*, *Pachycare*, *Eopsaltria*, *Oreœca*, and *Faicunculus*. These birds range in the Austromalayan and Polynesian subregions. They have a stout grypanian bill; the nostrils are scaled, and beset with small feathers or bristles; the first primary is at least two thirds as long as the second; the point of the wing is formed usually by the fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries; the tail is generally two thirds as long as the wing, diversiform, but not graduated; the head is crested or not; the plumage is without red or blue; and the sexes are generally of different colors. Also *Pachycephalidæ* as a separate family.

pachycephaline (pak-i-sef'a-lin), *a.* Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinæ*.

pachycephalous (pak-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *pachycephalus*, thick-headed, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** Same as *pachycephalic*.—**2.** In *Crustacea*, thick-headed; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*.

pachycephaly (pak-i-sef'a-li), *n.* [< NL. *pachycephalia*, < *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] Abnormal thickness of the bones forming the vault of the cranium. Also *pachycephalia*.

pachydactyl, pachydactyle (pak-i-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παχυδάκτυλος*, thick-fingered, < *παχύς*, thick, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having thick digits; having fingers or toes enlarged, especially at their ends; not leptodactyl. See cut under *footprint*.

II. *n.* A pachydactyl animal.

Pachydactyli (pak-i-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pachydactylus*: see *pachydactyl*.] Thick-toed animals; a division of ornithichnites, contrasted with *Leptodactyli*. *Hitchcock*.

pachydactylous (pak-i-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *pachydactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *pachydactyl*.

We should infer a larger number of *pachydactylous* than leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks.
Hitchcock, Ichnol. Mass., p. 81.

pachyderm (pak'i-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pachyderme*, < Gr. *παχύδερμος*, thick-skinned, < *παχύς*, thick, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] **I.** *a.* Thick-skinned, as a member of the *Pachydermata*. Also *pachydermal*, *pachydermatous*, *pachydermous*.

II. *n.* A non-ruminant hoofed quadruped; any member of the old order *Pachydermata*.

pachydermal (pak-i-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *pachyderm* + *-al*.] Same as *pachyderm*.

Pachydermata (pak-i-dėr'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin: see *pachyderm*.] The non-ruminant ungulate mammals, or hoofed quadrupeds which do not chew the cud; in Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of *Mammalia*, divided into *Proboscidea*, *Ordinaria*, and *Solidungula*. The order contained the elephants, hippopotamuses, swine, rhinoceroses, hyraxes, tapirs, horses, etc., corresponding to some extent with the *Belluæ* of Linnæus. It is disused, its components now forming the orders *Proboscidea*, *Hyracoidea*, the perissodactyl suborder of *Ungulata*, and a few of the artiodactyls. Also called *Jumenta*.

pachydermatoid (pak-i-dėr'ma-toid), *a.* [As *pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + *-oid*.] Somewhat thick-skinned; resembling a pachyderm; related to the *Pachydermata*.

pachydermatous (pak-i-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [As *pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + *-ous*.] **1.** Same as *pachyderm*.—**2.** Figuratively, thick-skinned; insensible to ridicule, abuse, reproof, etc.

A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be *pachydermatous* at the same time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 312.

★ **pachydermia** (pak-i-dėr'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχυδερμία*, thickness of skin, < *παχύδερμος*, thick-skinned: see *pachyderm*.] A chronic disease marked by repeated attacks of dermatitis of erysipelatous form, with more or less phlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphadenitis, accompanied and followed by hypertrophy and infiltration of the skin and subjacent tissues. The legs, scrotum, and labia are most frequently affected, and they may reach an enormous size, being hard and either smooth or warty. A discharge of lymph is frequent. The *Filaria sanguinis-hominis* seems to be the cause of at least some of the forms. Also called *elephantiasis Arabum*, *bucnemia*, *Barbados leg*, *sparganosis*, and *elephantopus*.

pachydermoid (pak-i-dėr'moid), *a.* [< *pachyderm* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to a pachyderm, or to the *Pachydermata*; pachydermatous.

Now as I write, short of all meat, without an ounce of walrus for sick or sound, my thoughts recall the frost-tempered junks of this *pachydermoid* amphibian as the highest of longed-for luxuries.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 16.

pachydermous (pak-i-dėr'mus), *a.* [< *pachyderm* + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *pachyderm*.—2. In *bot.*, thick-coated: applied sometimes to a thick-walled capsule of mosses.

Pachydomidæ (pak-i-dom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pachydomus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Pachydomus*. The shell was massive and oval or roundish, the ligament external, the hinge surmounted by a very long dentiform ridge, and the pallial impression entire. They lived in the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and have been found only in Australian rocks.

Pachydomus (pa-kid'ō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *δόμος*, house.] A genus of extinct bivalves, typical of the family *Pachydomidæ*. They had thick shells, and resembled the *Veneridæ* in form.

pachyemia, pachyæmia (pak-i-ē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύαιμος*, having thick blood, < *παχύς*, thick, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A thickening of the blood.

Pachyglossæ (pak-i-glos'ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues. It was formerly a comprehensive division, including the geckos, iguanas, and agamas, being then synonymous with *Brevilinguia*; or restricted to the iguanas and agamas, then synonymous with *Strobilosauria*; or confined to the agamoid acrodont lizards alone, then synonymous with the family *Agamidæ* in a broad sense. Also *Pachyglossa* and *Pachyglossata*.

pachyglossal (pak-i-glos'ạl), *a.* [As *Pachygloss-æ* + *-al*.] Pachyglossate.

pachyglossate (pak-i-glos'āt), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ate*[1].] Having a thick tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossæ*.

Pachygnatha (pa-kig'nā-thạ), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), fem. of *pachygnathus*: see *pachygnathous*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Pachygnathidæ*, formerly united with the *Theridiidæ*, now placed in *Tetragnathidæ*. They have a short rounded abdomen, short legs, and very thick, strong, and widely divergent mandibles, whence the name. *E. clercki* is an example. Also *Pachygnathus*.

Pachygnathidæ (pak-ig-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menge, 1866), < *Pachygnatha* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, now generally united with the *Tetragnathidæ*. The distinguishing feature is the receptaculum seminis, which consists of three pouches opening from a semicircular sac. They make no web, although placed from structural characters among the orb-weavers.

pachygnathous (pa-kig'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *pachygnathus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Having thick or heavy jaws; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Pachygnatha*.

Pachylis (pak'i-lis), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. **παχυλός* (in adv. *παχυλῶς*), dim. of *παχύς*, thick.] A genus of coreoid heteropterous insects founded by St. Fargeau and Serville in 1825. *P. gigas* is a species of great size and striking colors, which lives on cactus-plants in the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is 1¾ inches long, velvety-blackish, veined with yellow, the legs and antennæ banded with orange. The nymph is steel-blue, spotted and banded with red and orange. See cut under *Mictidæ*.

pachymenia (pak-i-mē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ὑμήν*, a membrane.] A thickening of the skin.

pachymenic (pak-i-mē'nik), *a.* [< *pachymenia* + *-ic*.] Thick-skinned.

pachymeningitic (pak-i-men-in-jit'ik), *a.* [< *pachymeningitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pachymeningitis.

pachymeningitis (pak-i-men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pachymeninx* (*-mening-*) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the dura mater.

The post-mortem showed an extensive *pachymeningitis* of the right half of the dura mater.
Medical News, XLIX. 554.

Pachymeningitis externa, pachymeningitis involving the outer layers of the dura, usually traumatic.—**Pachymeningitis interna**, inflammation of the inner layers of the dura.—**Pachymeningitis interna hemorrhagica**, internal pachymeningitis with the formation on the inner surface of the dura of layers of delicate connective tissue containing thin-walled and easily rupturing blood-vessels. Hence may be found extensive hemorrhages between the layers of the newly formed membrane or between this and the pia. Also called *pachymeningitis chronica hemorrhagica*.

pachymeninx (pak-i-mē'ningks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane: see *meninx*.] The dura mater.

pachymeter (pa-kim'e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring small thicknesses. One form determines the thickness of paper; another is adapted for measuring the thickness of glass. Also *pachometer*.

pachyodont (pak'i-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having thick or massive teeth, as a mammal or a mollusk.

pachyopterous (pak-i-op'te-rus), *a.* Same as *pachypterous*. *Imp. Dict.*

pachyote (pak'i-ōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] **I.** *a.* Having thick leathery ears, as a bat.

II. *n.* A thick-eared bat, as of the genus *Pachyotus*.

pachypod (pak'i-pod), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύπους*, thick-footed, < *παχύς*, thick, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Having thick, massive, or heavy feet.

Pachypoda (pa-kip'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pachypod*.] In *zoöl.*, one of several different groups of animals characterized by thick, massive, or heavy feet. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, a division of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1821. (*b*) In *entom.*, a division of beetles. *Erichson*, 1840. (*c*) In *herpet.*, a division of dinosaurs. Also *Pachypodes*. *Meyer*, 1845.

pachypterous (pa-kip'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] Having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. Also *pachyopterous*.

Pachypus (pak'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύπους*, thick-footed: see *pachypod*.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously applied. (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Billberg*, 1820; *Dejean*, 1821. (*b*) A genus of mammals. *D'Alt*, 1839. (*c*) A genus of arachnidans. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1873.

Pachyrhamphus (pak-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Pachyrrhamphus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥάμφος*, a beak, bill, neb.] 1. A genus of South American birds of the family *Cotingidæ*, established by G. R. Gray in 1838, in the form *Pachyramphus*, upon such species as *P. surinamus*, *P. cinereus*, and *P. viridis*, and extended by others to such as the rose-throated flycatcher, *P. aglaiæ*. The form *Pachyrhamphus* is of *Kaup*, 1851.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

Pachyrhizus (pak-i-rī'zus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Pachyrrhizus*, < Gr. *παχύρριζος*, with thick roots, < *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥίζα*, root.] Richard's name (1825) for *Cacara*, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, characterized by the round stigma upon the flattened apex of the thick style. The two species are high-climbing herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, and flowers clustered on long axillary peduncles. One is a Mexican plant; the other, *Cacara erosa*, is widely diffused through the tropics, either native or cultivated for its edible starchy tubers, which become eight feet long and many inches thick. Its stems yield a tough fiber. See *yam-bean*, under *bean*[1].

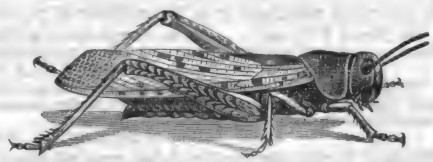
pachyrhynchous (pak-i-ring'kus), *a.* [Prop. **pachyrrhynchous*, < Gr. *παχύῤῥυγχος*, having a thick bill or snout, < *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥύγχος*, bill, beak.] Having a thick bill, beak, or rostrum.

Pachysandra (pak-i-san'drạ), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous prostrate plants of the family *Buxaceæ*, known by its four stamens, and alternate usually coarse-toothed leaves. There are 2 species, one North American, the other of Japan. They bear ascending branches leafy only at the apex, and rather long spikes of very numerous small flowers, which in the American species, *P. procumbens*, are sweet and very attractive to insects. For want of a better name, that of the genus is sometimes translated *thick-stamen*. The plant has also been called *Alleghany-mountain spurge*.

pachystichous† (pa-kis'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] Thick-sided; in *bot.*, having thick sides: said of cells.

Pachytherium (pak-i-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of gigantic edentate mammals of Post-Pliocene age, from the bone-caves of South America.

Pachytylus (pa-kit'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1852), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *τύλος*, knob, knot.] A genus of locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididæ*, having the pronotal carina strongly incised and the pronotum itself truncate. It is a wide-spread genus of few species, among them one of the most famous of insects, *P. migratorius*, the migratory locust of the Old



Migratory Locust (*Pachytylus migratorius*), natural size.

World, which has ravaged western Asia, northern Africa, and eastern Europe since the beginning of history. In its roving habits and devastations it resembles the migratory locust or "hateful" grasshopper of western North America, *Caloptenus* or *Melanoplus spretus*, but it is much larger.

pacience†, **pacient**†. Obsolete forms of *patience*, *patient*.

pacifiable (pas'i-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *pacifiable*, < *pacifier*, pacify: see *pacify*.] Capable of being pacified.

The conscience . . . is not *pacifiable* whiles sin is within to vex it; the hand will not cease throbbing so long as the thorn is within the flesh.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 251.

★ **pacific** (pā-sif'ik), *a.* [< F. *pacifique* = Sp. *pacífico* = Pg. It. *pacifico*, < L. *pacificus*, peace-making, peaceful, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace (see *peace*), + *facere*, make. Cf. *pacify*.] 1. Serving to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; peace-making; conciliatory; mild; appeasing: as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power.

Returning, in his bill
An olive-leaf he brings, *pacific* sign.
Milton, P. L., xi. 860.

2. Peaceful; not warlike: as, a man of *pacific* disposition.

My own aldermen conferr'd the bays,
To me committing their eternal praise,
Their full-fed heroes, their *pacific* mayors.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 281.

3. Characterized by peace or calm; calm; tranquil: as, a *pacific* state of things.

The conversation became of that *pacific* kind which implies curiosity on one side and the power of satisfying it on the other. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

4. [*cap.*] Appellative of the ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia: so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it to enjoy; hence, relating to or connected with that ocean.

Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
He stared at the *Pacific*—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

Pacific iron, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-iron screws.=**Syn. 1–3.** *Pacific*, *Peaceable*, *Peaceful*, gentle, quiet, smooth, unruffled. *Pacific*, making or desiring to make peace; *peaceable*, desiring to be at peace, free from the disposition to quarrel; *peaceful*, in a state of peace.

pacificæ (pā-sif'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *pacificus*, peace-making, peaceful: see *pacific*.] 1. Same as *pacifical letters*. See *pacifical*.—2. A missal or eucharistic litany near the beginning of Western liturgies, corresponding to the *irenica* of Eastern offices. It fell into disuse about the ninth century, but the Kyrie still remains as a trace of it. In the Ambrosian liturgy, however, it continues to be used on Sundays in Lent, and on Holy Saturday a litany is still said at the beginning of the Roman mass. See *litany*.

pacifical† (pā-sif'i-kạl), *a.* [< ML. *pacificalis*, peace-making, < L. *pacificus*, peace-making: see *pacific*.] Pacific. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 497. [Rare.]—**Pacifical letters**, in the *early church*, originally, letters recommending one in peace and communion with the church to the church in other countries; later, more especially, such letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful. Also *letters of peace*, *pacificæ* or *literæ pacificæ* (εἰρηνικαί or ἐπιστολαὶ εἰρηνικαί).

No stranger shall be received without *letters pacifical*.
Canon VII. of Antioch, in Fulton's Index Canonum, p. 237.

pacifically (pā-sif'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pacific manner; peaceably; peacefully.

pacificate (pā-sif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacificated*, ppr. *pacificating*. [< L. *pacificatus*, pp. of *pacificare*, pacify: see *pacify*.] To make peaceable; free from disturbance or violence; give peace to.

The citadel of its whole kingdom it has thus gained by assault, and will keep inexpugnable; outwards from which the remaining dominions, not indeed without hard battling, will doubtless by degrees be conquered and *pacificated*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 117.

pacification (pā-sif-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *pacification* = Sp. *pacificación* = Pg. *pacificação* = It. *pacificazione*, < L. *pacificatio(n-)*, < *pacificare*, pp. *pacificatus*, pacify: see *pacify*.] The act of pacifying or reducing to a state of peace; appeasement; reconciliation; the establishment of peaceful relations or of a condition of peace.

He [Henry VII.] sent . . . to the French king his chaplain, . . . as best sorting with an embassie of *pacification*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 46.

This *Pacification* has given us no small occasion of Joy and Satisfaction, as believing it will prove to the common Benefit of both Nations [England and Portugal].
Milton, Letters of State, Aug. —, 1656.

Edicts of Pacification, in *French hist.*, royal edicts in the sixteenth century which granted concessions to the Huguenots. Such edicts were issued in 1563, 1570, etc., but the most important was the edict of Nantes, 1598 (which see, under *edict*).

pacificator (pā-sif′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *pacificateur* = Sp. Pg. *pacificador* = It. *pacificatore*, < L. *pacificator*, a peacemaker, < *pacificare*, make peace, pacify: see *pacify*.] A peacemaker; one who restores amity between contending parties or nations.

He [Henry VII.] had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 50.

pacificatory (pā-sif′i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *pacificatorius*, peace-making, < *pacificator*, a peacemaker: see *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Whereupon a certayne agreement *pacificatorie* was concluded betweene them. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1949.

"Molly 's but four-and-twenty," said Sylvia, in a *pacificatory* tone. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

pacificous† (pā-sif′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *pacificus*, pacific: see *pacific*.] Peaceful. *Cotgrave.*

He watch'd when the king's affections were most still and *pacificous*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 63. (*Davies.*)

pacifier (pas′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who pacifies.

pacify (pas′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacified*, ppr. *pacifying*. [< ME. **pacifien*, *pacefyen*, < OF. *pacifier*, F. *pacifier* = Sp. Pg. *pacificar* = It. *pacificare*, < L. *pacificare*, make peace (cf. *pacificus*, making peace: see *pacific*), < *pax* (*pac-*), peace (see *peace*), + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. To appease; calm; quiet; allay the agitation or excitement of: as, to *pacify* a man when angry.

Soft words *pacify* wrath. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 379.

My Guide at last *pacify'd* them and fetched my Hat, and we marched away as fast as we could.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

My dear sir, be *pacified*. What can you have but asking pardon? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

2. To restore peace to; tranquilize: as, to *pacify* countries in contention.

He *pacefyed* the contre thorugh-oute,
As well in meddes as at endys had.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2530.

He went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon.*

=Syn. To conciliate, assuage, still, lull, smooth, compose, soothe, mollify.

Pacinian (pā-sin′i-ạn), *a.* [< *Pacini* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the anatomist Pacini (1812–83), or described by him, as an anatomical structure. Also *Paccinian*.—**Pacinian body** or **corpuscle**. See *corpuscle*.

pack[1] (pak), *n.* [< ME. *pak* = D. *pak* = MLG. *packe*, LG. *pack* = G. *pack* = Icel. *pakki* = Sw. *packe* = Dan. *pakke*, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc.; also in Rom.: OF. *pacque*, *pasque* = It. *pacco* (ML. *paccus*), dim. OF. *pacquet*, *paquet*, F. *paquet* (> E. *packet*, q. v.) = Sp. *paquete* = It. *pacchetto*, *pachetto*; also in Celtic: Gael. Ir. *pac* = Bret. *pak*, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc. The Teut. forms are prob. from the Rom. forms; whether these are from the Celtic is uncertain. The ult. root is prob. that of L. *pangere* (√ *pag*), Skt. *paç*, fasten: see *pact*. In some later uses (defs. 8–11) the noun is from the verb.] 1. A bundle of anything inclosed in a wrapping or bound fast with cords; especially, a bundle or bale made up to be carried on the back of man or beast: in modern times applied especially to such a bale carried by a peddler.

There the poure presseth by-fore with a *pak* at hus rygge [back]. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 55.

He rolled his *pack* all on his back,
And he came tripping o'er the lee.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 249).

The imagery [of speech] doth appear in figure, whereas in thoughts they lie but in *packs*. *Bacon*, Friendship.

A furnish'd *pack*, whose wares
Are sullen griefs, and soul-tormenting cares.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 8.

A pedlar's *pack*, that bows the bearer down.
Cowper, Task, i. 465.

2. A collection; a budget; a stock or store: as, a *pack* of troubles; a *pack* of lies.

I rather chose
To cross my friend in his intended drift
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows which would press you down.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 20.

3. A bundle of some particular kind or quantity. (*a*) A local and customary unit of weight for wool and flax, generally 480 or 240 pounds. (*b*) A measure of coal containing about three Winchester bushels. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) The staves and heads of a cask secured in a compact bundle; a shook. (*d*) A bundle of sheet-iron plates intended to be heated together or rolled into one. (*e*) A package of gold-leaf containing 20 "books" of 25 leaves each. (*f*) A load for a pack-animal.

4. A complete set, as of playing-cards (52 in number), or the number used in any particular game.

The *pack* or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a pair of cards, which has suggested the idea that anciently two *packs* of cards were used, a custom common enough at present in playing at quadrille.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 433.

"Sir Mulberry Hawk," said Ralph. "Otherwise the most knowing card in the *pack*, Miss Nickleby," said Lord Frederick Verisopht. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

5. A number of animals herded together by gregarious instinct for combined defense or offense (as a *pack* of wolves), or kept together for hunting in company (as a *pack* of hounds). See *hound*.

He cast off his friends as a huntsman his *pack*,
For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 107.

He kept a *pack* of dogs better than any man in the country. *Addison*, Sir Roger and Will Wimble.

6. A set or gang (of people): used derogatorily, and especially of persons banded together in some notorious practice, or characterized by low ways: as, a *pack* of thieves.

And yit they were hethene al the *pak*,
That were so sore adrad of alle shame.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 299 (1st version).

The Archbishop of Canterbury was lately outraged in his House by a *pack* of common People.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 43.

Bickerstaff . . . is more a man of honour than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the street on nights. *Swift*, Squire Bickerstaff Detected.

7†. A person of low character: as, a naughty *pack*. See *naughty*.

The women of the place are . . . the most of them naughtie *packes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 207.

Cocles. God save you, sir!
Master. What does this idle *pack* want?
Bailey tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 76.

8. A considerable area of floating ice in the polar seas, more or less flat, broken into large pieces by the action of wind and waves, and driven together in an almost continuous and nearly coherent mass. A pack is said to be *open* when the pieces of ice are generally detached, and *close* when the pieces are in contact.

In one hour after we reached it [free water], the place we left was consolidated into *pack*.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 35.

9. In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet with other covering for closely enveloping the body or a part of it; the process of thus wrapping, or the state of being so wrapped.—10. In the *fisheries*: (*a*) The quantity or number of that which is packed, as fish: as, the salmon-*pack* was large that year. (*b*) Same as *steeple*.

After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a *pack* or steeple, for the purpose of sweating. *Perley.*

11. In *coal-mining*, a wall of rough stone or of blocks of coal built for the purpose of supporting the roof.—**Mazy pack**. See *mazy*.=Syn. 1. Packet, parcel, burden, load.—2. Assortment.—5. *Brood*, *Covey*. See *flock*[1].—6. Gang, crew, lot.

pack[1] (pak), *v.* [< ME. *packen*, *pakken* = D. *pakken* = MLG. *packen*, *paken* = G. *packen* = Icel. *pakka* = Sw. *packa* = Dan. *pakke* = OF. *pacquier*, *pacquer*, *packer* (ML. *paccare*), pack; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To put together compactly in a bundle, bale, package, box, barrel, or other receptacle, especially for transportation, or convenience in storing or stowing; make up into a package, bale, bundle, etc.: as, to *pack* one's things for a journey.

And zepliche he secheth
Pruyde, with alle the portinaunce, and *packeth* hem togederes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 329.

The gifts she looks from me are *pack'd* and lock'd
Up in my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 369.

The farmer vext *packs* up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. To fill with things arranged more or less methodically; stow: as, to *pack* a chest or a hamper.

Our thighs *pack'd* with wax, our mouths with honey,
We bring it to the hive, and, like the bees,
Are murdered for our pains. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 77.

There were my trunks, *packed*, locked, corded, ranged in a row along the wall of my little chamber.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxv.

3. To arrange or dispose with a view to future use and activity; especially, to prepare and put up in suitable vessels for preservation, or in a form suitable for market: as, to *pack* herrings; to *pack* pork, fruit, eggs, etc.

Almost as neat and close as Nature *packs*
Her blossom or her seedling.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. In *hydrotherapy*, to envelop (the body or some part of it) in wet cloths, which may be covered over with dry ones.—5. To stuff an interstice or space with something that will render it air-, vapor-, or water-tight; make air-tight, steam-tight, etc., by stuffing: as, to *pack* a joint, or the piston of a steam-engine.—6. To force or press down or together firmly; compact, as snow, ice, earth, sand, or any loose or floating material.

In Robeson Channel the ice was *packed* closely to the Greenland coast, while to the north the sea was covered with level ice, broken in occasional places by water-spaces.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 98.

7. To assemble or bring together closely and compactly; crowd, as persons in a room or a vehicle.

He [Cæsar] was fayne to *packe* vp his souldiers in lesse roume closer together. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 122.

Two citizens, who take the air,
Close *pack'd*, and smiling, in a chaise and one.
Cowper, Task, i. 80.

8. To bring together, arrange with, or manipulate (cards, persons, facts, statements, etc.) so as to serve one's own purposes; manipulate. (*a*) In *gaming*, to arrange (the cards) in such a way as to secure an undue advantage.

There be that can *pack* the cards, and yet cannot play well. *Bacon*, Cunning.

To *pack* the cards, and with some coz'ning trick
His fellow's purse of all his coin to pick.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 157).

And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half-a-crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 142.

(*b*) To bring together (the persons who are to constitute some deliberative body) improperly and corruptly, with the view of promoting or deciding in favor of some particular interest or party: as, to *pack* a jury; to *pack* a committee.

What course may be taken that, though the King do use such providence . . . and leave not things to chance, yet it may . . . have no shew, nor scandal, nor nature of the *packing* or bringing of a Parliament; but, contrariwise, that it tendeth to have a Parliament truly free and not *packed* against him. *Bacon*, Incidents of a Parliament.

If any durst his factious friends accuse,
He *packed* a jury of dissenting Jews.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 607.

It is evident that, so far as New York and Pennsylvania are concerned, all efforts to *pack* the delegations to the National Republican Convention this year will meet with strenuous opposition. *The Nation*, XXXVIII. 132.

9. To carry on the back; transport on the backs of men or beasts.

I take old Manitou to carry me to and from the grounds and to *pack* out any game that may be killed.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 139.

The [gold-]"dust" . . . filled the buckskin pouches, not unfrequently to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to *pack* it down from the mines. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 52.

10. To load with a pack or packs.

An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: Charles' wain is over the new chimney, and yet our horse not *packed*. What, ostler! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 3.

11. To send off or away summarily; specifically, to dismiss or discharge from one's employment: with *off*, *away*, etc.: as, to *pack off* an impudent servant.

You lie not in my house; I'll *pack* you *out*,
And pay for your lodging rather.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

She shall be soon *pact after* too, that 's flat.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Mr. Alerton . . . for a while used him [Morton] as a scribe to doe his bussiness, till he was caused *to pack* him *away*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 253.

She will be *packed off* to live among her relations.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xix.

To pack out, to unpack or give out, as a cargo of fish: as, the schooner *packed out* 500 barrels of mackerel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in putting together or stowing goods, etc., in packs, bundles, bales, boxes, barrels, etc., for transportation or storage.—2. In *mining*, to strike light blows on the edge of the keeve, so as to assist the separation of the ore from the veinstone. See *toss*.—3. To admit of being stowed or put together in an orderly arrangement in small compass: as, the goods *pack* well.—4. To settle into a compact mass; become compacted or firmly pressed: as, wet snow *packs* readily.—5. To gather toge-

ther in packs, flocks, or bands: as, the grouse begin to *pack*.—**6.** To depart in haste, as when summarily dismissed; be off at once: generally with *off*, *away*, etc.

Go, *pack* thou *hence* unto the Stygian lake.
Greene, Alphonsus, ii.

Then down came Jacob at the gate,
And bids her *pack* to hell.
Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 153).

Gentle or simple, *out* she shall *pack*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

To send (one) packing, to pack (a person) off, or dismiss (him) without ceremony.

So once again is Gaveston *sent packing* out of the Kingdom, and goes into France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 106.

Its walls had been cracking
Since Harry the Eighth *sent* its people *a-packing*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 161.

pack[2]† (pak), *n.* [A corruption of *pact*.] An agreement or compact; a pact.

A. Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?
C. A pact to make thee tell thy secrecy.
Daniel, Works, sig. K k 5. (*Nares.*)

It was found straight that this was a gross *pack* betwixt Saturninus and Marius. *North*, tr. of Plutarch. (*Nares.*)

pack[2]† (pak), *v.* [< *pack*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a pact; especially, to confederate for bad purposes; join in collusion.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 155.

II. *trans.* **1.** To plot; contrive fraudulently.

The forging and *packing* of miracles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 225.

This is *pack'd*, sure, to disgrace me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2. To join in collusion; ally for some bad purpose.

That goldsmith there, were he not *pack'd* with her,
Could witness it, for he was with me then.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 219.

pack[3] (pak), *a.* [Appar. elliptical for *in pack*, i. e. in league: see *pack*[2].] Intimate; confidential; "thick." [Scotch.]

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,
And unco *pack* and thick thegither.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

★**package** (pak'āj), *n.* [< OF. *pacquage*, the act of packing; as *pack*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** A bundle or parcel; a quantity pressed or packed together: as, a *package* of cloth.—**2.** A unit of freight or luggage; an article of transportation, as a box or a bundle.—**3.** A charge made for packing goods.—**4.** A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were sons of aliens.—**Original package**, in commerce and American constitutional law of foreign and interstate commerce, the package or casing in which goods are handled in the course of transportation in the commerce in question. Thus, if wine is imported in hogsheads, the hogshead is the original package; if in bottles packed in cases handled separately, the case is the original package.

packaging (pak'āj-ing), *n.* [< *package* + *-ing*[1].] The act of making into packages.—**Packaging-machine**, a machine for bundling yarns or other goods into compact shape for transportation; a bundling-press, *E. H. Knight*.

packall (pak'âl), *n.* A sort of basket made in South America from the outer parts of the leaves of the ita-palm.

pack-animal (pak'an″i-mal), *n.* A beast of burden used to carry packs, or to transport goods in bales, boxes, etc., on its back. See cut under *pack-mule*.

Fourteen miles of *pack-animal* trail have been built around the Big Bend, in order to make all portions of the claim accessible. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 85.

pack-cinch (pak'sinch), *n.* A wide girth, about 33 inches long, made of strong canvas or hair, having a hard-wood hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with the pack-saddle in adjusting the burden of a pack-animal: it is in general use in the United States army, and is of Spanish-American origin.

pack-cloth (pak'klôth), *n.* A stout coarse cloth used for packing goods; packsheet; burlap.

pack-duck (pak'duk), *n.* A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths.

★**packer** (pak'ėr), *n.* [= D. *pakker* = MLG. G. *packer* = Sw. *packare* (cf. ML. *paccarius* and *paccator*); as *pack*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who packs; specifically, a person whose business it is to pack goods for transportation.—**2.** One who prepares and packs provisions, as beef, pork, oysters, fruit, etc., for preservation or for market.—**3.** A machine used for packing.—**4.** One who is engaged in transporting goods, etc., on pack-animals.

Rough-looking miners and *packers*, whose business it is to guide the long mule-trains that go where wagons cannot, and whose work in packing needs special and peculiar skill. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 502.

5. A government officer charged with the inspection of provisions packed for export.—**6.** A ring by which the space between the tubing and the walls of an oil-well is closed and made gas-tight. See *oil-well packing*, under *packing*[1].—**7.** The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine.

packet (pak'et), *n.* [Formerly also *pacquet* (= G. *packet*); < OF. *pacquet*, *paquet*, F. *paquet*, dim. of *pacque*, a pack: see *pack*[1].] **1.** A small pack or package; a parcel; originally a parcel of letters or despatches.

The Heathenish and Popish, and all those other *packets* of miracles, which we receiue by the Iesuites annuall relations from the East and West Indies.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 93.

All Letters more than 80 Miles is 3d. Single and 6d. Double *Pacquet* 12d. an Ounce.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 133.

Your Lashlp staid to peruse a *Pacquet* of Letters.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

I have lately been looking over the many *packets* of letters which I have received from all quarters of Great Britain. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

2. A mail-boat; a ship or other vessel employed to convey letters from country to country or from port to port; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers at stated intervals; hence, a vessel starting on regular days, or at an appointed time. Also called *packet-boat*, *packet-ship*, *packet-vessel*.

From the earliest times New York has been the port of departure for *packets* steering for our Southern ports.
The Century, XXXVIII. 356.

3. The panel of a packhorse. [Cheshire, Eng.] *Wright.*—**4.** A pack (250 leaves) of leaf-metal.

packet (pak'et), *v. t.* [< *packet*, *n.*] **1.** To bind up in a package or parcel.

My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and *packeted*. *Swift*, Letters.

When Mr. Müntz has done, you will be so good as to *packet* him up, and send him to Strawberry.
Walpole, Letters, II. 472.

2. To despatch or send in a packet-vessel.

Her husband was *packeted* to France. *Ford*.

packet-boat (pak'et-bōt), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-day (pak'et-dā), *n.* Mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the sailing of a packet-ship. *Simmonds*.

packet-note (pak'et-nōt), *n.* A folded writing-paper, 9 × 11 inches.

packet-ship (pak'et-ship), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-vessel (pak'et-ves″el), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packfong (pak'fong), *n.* An erroneous form of *paktong*.

packhorse (pak'hôrs), *n.* A horse used as a pack-animal in carrying burdens; hence, figuratively, a drudge.

I was a *pack-horse* in his great affairs, . . .
To royalise his blood I spilt mine own.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 122.

The slaves of custom and establish'd mode,
With *packhorse* constancy we keep the road.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 252.

Flour is to be had in the stony land only by seeking it within the Austrian frontier, and to the Austrian frontier, accordingly, the *packhorses* go, with a strong convoy of Turkish soldiers to guard them.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 266.

pack-house (pak'hous), *n.* A warehouse for receiving and storing goods.

pack-ice (pak'īs), *n.* In the polar seas, a collection of large pieces of floating ice of indefinite extent. Compare *pack*[1], *n.*, 8.

As the tide turned, a strip of *pack-ice* about a mile wide separated us from open water to the south.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 91.

★**packing**[1] (pak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pack*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any material used for filling an empty space, closing a joint, and the like; stuffing, as the filling of a piston or a well-tube.

One day, in the forenoon, the engine was working badly, the *packing* having got too loose.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 69.

2. In *printing*, the fabric used on printing-presses between the iron platen or cylinder and the sheet to be printed. A soft packing is a blanket of wool or rubber cloth, which equalizes the impression. A hard packing is made of glazed millboard or of smooth hard paper, which prevents indentation.

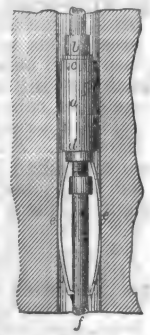
3. In *masonry*, small stones embedded in mortar, employed to fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of walls; rubble.—**4.** The act of bringing together or manipulating to serve one's own purposes. See *pack*[1], *v. t.*, 8.

We affirm, then, that the results which these tables present, and which seem so favourable to Mr. Sadler's theory, are produced by *packing*, and by *packing* alone.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Metallic packing, in *mach.*: (*a*) A system of packing in which metal is used, as metallic rings for piston-packing. Such rings are either so cast as to be elastic, or they are divided into segments and fitted with springs to press them against the interior of the cylinder so as to form a steam-tight contact.

In 1786 he [Cartwright] devoted himself to improvements, which include *metallic packing* to the piston in the steam-engine, which he patented in 1797 and 1801.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 235.

(*b*) Tubes of lead or other soft metal filled with some vegetable material, such as hemp or cotton. The ends of the tubes are either forced or soldered together.—**Oil-well packing**, a packing inserted between the pipe and the interior surface of the boring in an oil-well to keep surface-water, or water from the sides of the hole, from running into the well, and to prevent oil in some wells from being forced out around the pipe by a pressure of gas. The packing originally used was a leather bag filled with flaxseed, called a *seed-bag*, made in the form of a ring. The flaxseed, swelling on being wetted, closed tightly the opening to be stopped. This packing swelled so tightly as to be very difficult to remove—a difficulty which led to the invention of many substitutes. One of these is the modern water-packing, which consists of an annular leather packing, concave on the upper surface, surrounding the pipe, and held in position by a screw-joint. The weight of the superincumbent water presses this packing closely against the interior of the bore. Another form of oil-well packing, which stops efflux of oil under internal gas-pressure, as well as influx of surface-water, is shown in the accompanying cut.



Oil-well Packing.
a, an elastic substance surrounding the main tubing; *b*, the ordinary coupling resting on the washer *c*, their surfaces ground together and made water-tight; *d*, a loose nut running upon a screw-thread cut on the main tubing; *e e*, elliptic springs, dovetailed or otherwise fastened to the sides of the loose nut *d*, and partially clasping the tubing at *f*.

packing[2] (pak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pack*[2], *v.*] Collusion; trickery; cheating.

Here's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all!
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

There may be tricks, *packing*, do you see?
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, v. 1.

That which Sulpitius writes concerning Origens Books gives cause vehemently to suspect there hath bin *packing* of old. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

packing-awl (pak'ing-âl), *n.* A form of awl which pierces a hole through packing-cloth or other material, and carries with it packthread for sewing or fastening.

packing-block (pak'ing-blok), *n.* A rectangular block gained into center-sills and double-spring draw-bar timbers, and serving to connect them firmly together longitudinally. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

packing-bolt (pak'ing-bōlt), *n.* In a steam-engine, a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box. *E. H. Knight*.

packing-box (pak'ing-boks), *n.* **1.** A box or case in which goods, etc., are packed for transportation.—**2.** In a steam-engine, same as *stuffing-box*.

packing-case (pak'ing-kās), *n.* Same as *packing-box*.

packing-cell (pak'ing-sel), *n.* In *bot.* See *lenticel*, 1.

packing-crib (pak'ing-krib), *n.* A place where mackerel are packed in barrels and marked according to their respective grades.

packing-expander (pak'ing-eks-pan″dėr), *n.* A spring or other device for spreading the packing of a valve or piston against the surface upon which it traverses.

packing-gland (pak'ing-gland), *n.* In a steam-engine, the cover of a stuffing-box, which is screwed or pressed into the stuffing-box to hold the packing tightly against the piston.

packing-leather (pak'ing-leтн″ėr), *n.* **1.** A ring of leather on a plunger or piston traversing against the cylinder or barrel, to form with it a tight joint or packing.—**2.** A dust-guard.

packing-needle (pak'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A strong needle for sewing up packages wrapped in burlap or packing-sheet. See cut under *needle*.

packing-nut (pak'ing-nut), *n.* A form of packing-gland or stuffing-box cover which screws into the stuffing-box or outside of it.

packing-officer (pak'ing-of″i-sėr), *n.* An excise-officer who superintends or inspects the packing of excisable articles.

packing-paper (pak'ing-pā″pėr), *n.* Strong paper used for wrapping parcels; a strong and thick kind of wrapping-paper.

packing-penny† (pak'ing-pen″i), *n.* A small sum given in dismissing a person.—**To give a packing-penny,** to send (a person) packing, or about his business.

Fie, fie! Will you *give*
A packing penny to virginity?
I thought you'd dwell so long in Cypres isle,
You'd worship Madam Venus at the length.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

packing-press (pak'ing-pres), *n.* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, employed to compress goods, as cotton, linen, hay, straw, etc., into small bulk for convenience of transport.

packing-ring (pak'ing-ring), *n.* A ring of metal or rubber used as seat for a coupling-valve in a railway-car, or to make a joint air-tight, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, LIV. 69.

packing-shed (pak'ing-shed), *n.* A shed where fish are packed.

packing-sheet (pak'ing-shēt), *n.* **1.** A sheet for packing or covering goods.—**2.** In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient. Also *packsheet.*

packing-stick (pak'ing-stik), *n.* A stick used for straining up the cords around rolled fleeces in packing wool for transportation; a woolder.

pack-load (pak'lōd), *n.* The usual load or pack which a beast of burden carries, as 300 pounds for a mule, or 150 for a burro.

packman (pak'man), *n.*; pl. *packmen* (-men). One who carries a pack; a peddler.

The course of the day would, in all probability, bring them another *packman*, who would "border with them," prating of the town he had last quitted.
Jeaffreson, Live it Down, xxviii.

A class of persons termed "duffers," "*packmen*," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 38.

pack-moth (pak'môth), *n.* A certain clothes-moth, *Anacampsis sarcitella*, whose larva eats wool and woolen fabrics. *Harris,* Inseets Injurious to Vegetation, p. 493.

pack-mule (pak'mūl), *n.* A mule used to carry packs or burdens.



Pack-mule, as used in the Rocky Mountains, United States.

packneedle (pak'nē″dl), *n.* [< ME. *paknedle, paknelde, pakneelde*; < *pack*[1] + *needle.*] A large needle for sewing up packages; a packing-needle. See cut under *needle.*

Amonge the riche rayes I rendred a lessoun,
To broche hem with a *pak-nedle* and plaited hem togyderes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 212.

pack-paper† (pak'pā″pėr), *n.* Packing-paper.

Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.
Nomenclator (1585), p. 6. (*Nares.*)

packpaunch†, *n.* [< *pack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *paunch*, *n.*] A greedy eater. *Stanihurst.*

pack-road (pak'rōd), *n.* A road or trail suitable for pack-animals, but not for vehicles.

A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few *pack-roads.* *J. R. Green,* Making of Eng., p. 61.

pack-saddle (pak'sad″l), *n.* The saddle of a pack-animal, made to be loaded with packs or burdens, and furnished with straps, hooks, and rings sewed to it for securing the packs. Such saddles are variously fitted according to the nature of the pack, which may consist of provisions or utensils, arms or ammunition, or even wounded men.

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a botcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's *pack-saddle.* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 99.

packsheet (pak'shēt), *n.* Same as *packing-sheet.*

packstaff (pak'stâf), *n.*; pl. *packstaves* (-stâvz). A staff on which a peddler rests the weight of his pack when he stops.

To make all "as plain as a *pack-staff.*"
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 319.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,
But *pack-staffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment.
Bp. Hall, Satires, vii., Prol.

[Sometimes used attributively in contempt.

O, *packstaff* rhymes!
Why not, when court of stars shall see these crimes?
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, i. 42.]

packthread (pak'thred), *n.* Strong thread or twine used for sewing up packages or bales, or for tying up parcels.

A woman's crupper of velure, . . . here and there pieced with *packthread.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 64.

You may take me in with a walking-stick,
Even when you please, and hold me with a *pack-thread.*
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

I slid down by a bottom of *packthread* into the street, and so 'scaped.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.

pack-train (pak'trān), *n.* A train of pack-animals with their loads.

No one who has not tried it can understand the work and worry that it is to drive a *pack-train* over rough ground and through timber. *The Century,* XXX. 223.

pack-wall (pak'wâl), *n.* Same as *pack*[1], 11.

packware (pak'wār), *n.* Goods carried in a pack; especially, the articles offered for sale by a peddler.

Desirous to utter such popish pelfe and *packware* as he broght with him, he opened there his baggage of pestilent doctrine. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 1388.

packwax (pak'waks), *n.* Same as *paxwax.*

packway (pak'wā), *n.* A pack-road.

paco[1] (pä'kō), *n.* [Quichua *paco, pacu*, red. See *alpaca.*] Same as *alpaca.*

paco[2] (pä'kō), *n.* [< *paco*[1].] In South America, a gossany ore: so called because of its brownish color, resembling that of the paco.

The principal ores [at Cerro de Pasco] are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the colorados of the Mexican miners: they are ferruginous earths, mingled with argentiferous ores, and evidently resulting from the decomposition of the sulphurets.
J. D. Whitney, Metallic Wealth of the U. S., p. 169.

paco[3] (pä'kō), *n.* Same as *pacu.*

pacoct, pacokt, *n.* Middle English forms of *peacock.*

pacoury-uva (pa-kou'ri-ū'vä), *n.* See *Platonia.*

pacquet† (pak'et), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *packet.*

pact (pakt), *n.* [= F. *pacte*, OF. *pact, pache* = Sp. Pg. *pacto* = It. *patto* = OFries. *pacht* = D. MLG. *pacht* = MHG. *phaht, pfacht*, G. *pfacht* = Dan. *pagt*, < L. *pactum*, an agreement, < *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, inceptive form of OL. *pacere*, agree, bargain, covenant; akin to *pangere*, fasten: see *pack*[1]. Cf. *pack*[2].] An agreement; a compact.

O wretch, doost thou not knowe
One cannot vse th' ayde of the Powers belowe
Without som *Pact* of Counter-Seruices,
By Prayers, Perfumes, Homage, and Sacrifice?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

This world of ours by tacit *pact* is pledged
To laying such a spangled fabric low,
Whether by gradual brush or gallant blow.
Browning, Sordello.

But ye're all in the same *pact*—all in the same *pact*—and not one o' ye caring for anything but your own selfish ends and enjoyments. *W. Black,* In Far Lochaber, vii.

Nude pact. See *nude.*—**Pact de non alienando,** a covenant common in mortgages in Louisiana, binding the mortgager not to alienate, encumber, etc., the mortgaged property. This pact renders an alienation, etc., in violation of it, void as against the mortgagee.—**Pacte commissoire,** in *French law*, a clause in a contract of sale whereby the vendor stipulates that, if the buyer does not pay the price agreed upon within a certain time, the sale shall be rescinded. In the Province of Quebec, under the law anterior to the civil code, this condition was implied in all sales.—**Pretorian pact,** a pact supported by a consideration, and therefore (in Roman law of the later periods) recognized and enforced by the pretor.

pacta, *n.* Plural of *pactum.*

paction (pak'shon), *n.* [< OF. *paction* = OSp. *paccion*, < L. *pactio(n-)*, an agreement, < *pactus*, pp. of *pacisci*, agree: see *pact.* Cf. *compaction*[2].] A compact, agreement, or contract.

They made a *paction* 'tween them twa.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

The *paction* evangelical, in which we undertake to be disciples to the holy Jesus.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 349.

pactional (pak'shon-al), *a.* [< *paction* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a pact. *Bp. Sanderson,* Cases of Conscience, p. 126.

pactitious† (pak-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *pactitius, pacticius*, stipulated, < L. *pactus*, pp. of *pacisci*, agree, stipulate: see *pact.*] Settled by agreement or stipulation. *Johnson.*

Pactolian (pak-tō'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Pactolius* (= Gr. Πακτώλιος), < L. *Pactōlus*, < Gr. Πακτωλός, a river in Lydia.] Of or pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for the gold anciently found in its sands.

Pray pay to Mr. William Trim, or Order, the Sum of—How sweetly it runs!—*Pactolian* Guineas chink every Line. *Steele,* Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

pactum (pak'tum), *n.*; pl. *pacta* (-tä). [L.: see *pact.*] **1.** In *Scots law*, a pact or agreement between two or more persons to give or perform something.—**2.** In *Rom. law*, such a convention or agreement as did not fall within the number of those to which full effect was given by the law, and thus distinguished from *contractus.* A *contract* was a pact or agreement of the parties, plus an obligation affixed by the proper formalities. A *pactum* did not (until a late period) give rise to an action (a few *pacta*, called *pacta legitima*, excepted), but an exception was given if a party tried to enforce a claim in violation of the pactum. If, for instance, a creditor had given a formal release (*acceptilatio*), the obligation was entirely destroyed, so that no action would lie; if he had made a covenant not to sue (*pactum de non petendo*), the action would lie, but the pretor would give the debtor an exception (*exceptio doli*). —**Nudum pactum.** See *nude pact*, under *nude.*—**Pactum illicitum,** a general phrase covering all contracts opposed to law, either as being *contra legem* (contrary to law), *contra bonos mores* (contrary to morality), or inconsistent with the principles of sound policy.

pacu (pä'kō), *n.* [Tupi *pacu.*] A South American characinoid fish of the genus *Myletes*, found in fresh waters, especially of Brazil. Also *paco.*

pad[1] (pad), *n.* [A dial. var. of *path*, perhaps in part due to the cognate D. *pad*, a path: see *path.*] A path; a footpath; a road. [Obsolete or slang.]

I am no such nipping Christian, but a maunderer upon the *pad.* *Middleton and Dekker,* Roaring Girl, v. 1.

The Squire of the *Pad* and the Knight of the Post.
Prior, Thief and Cordelier.

To stand pad, to stand by the wayside begging. [Gipsy, or thieves' slang.]

I obtained three children, two girls and a boy, between the ages of five and ten years, of their parents, at a common "padding-ken" in Blakeley Street (now Charter Street) for three shillings, to *stand pad* with me from seven o'clock until twelve p. m. on a Saturday.
Letter from G. A. Brine (1875), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 642.

pad[1] (pad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *padded*, ppr. *padding.* [< *pad*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To travel on foot; tramp slowly or wearily along; trudge or jog along.

Something most like a lion, and it came a great *padding* pace after. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

The muzzled ox that treadeth out the corn,
Gone blind in *padding* round and round one path.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 277.

II. *trans.* **1.** To travel on foot over or along; proceed on foot through; journey slowly, steadily, or wearily along. [Obsolete or slang.]

Though the weather be foul and storms grow apace, yet go not ye alone, but other your brothers and sisters *pad* the same path.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 46.

2. To tread or beat down; make smooth and level by treading: as, to *pad* a path.—**To pad the hoof,** to go on foot; "foot it." [Slang.]

pad[2] (pad), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *padd, padde*; < ME. *padde, pade* (not in AS., the alleged AS. **padde* resting on the early ME. pl. *pades* in the AS. Chronicle, under date of 1137, but written many years later) = MD. *padde, pedde*, D. *padde, pad* = MLG. *padde*, LG. *pad* (> G. dial. *padde*) = Icel. *padda* = Sw. *padda* = Dan. *padde*, a toad. Hence *paddock*[1], etc.] A toad; a frog. [Now rare.]

I scal prune that paddok and prevyn him as a *pad.*
Coventry Mysteries, p. 164.

A pad in the straw†, something wrong; a hidden danger; "a snake in the grass."

Here lyes in dede the *padde within the strawe.*
Collier's Old Ballads, p. 108. (*Halliwell.*)

Ye perceive by this lingring there is *a pad in the straw.*
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, v. 2. (*Davies.*)

pad[3] (pad), *n.* [Early mod. E. *padde*; perhaps a var. of *pod* (as *nab*[2] of *nob*[1], etc.), in sense of 'bag': see *pod.* In def. 1 (*c*), cf. MD. *pad, patte*, the sole of the foot (Kilian); with this cf. F. *patte*, paw (see *patrol, paw*).] **1.** A soft cushion, or something of the nature of a cushion, or a stuffed part, as of a garment, a saddle, etc., used to fill up a hollow, to relieve pressure, or as a protection.

He was kept in the bands, hauing vnder him but onely a *pad* of straw. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 854.

In certain Beasts, as the Cow and the Sheep, the front edentulous part of the upper jaw is invested by a horny epithelial *pad*, against which the teeth of the front of the lower jaw bite. *Mivart,* Encyc. Brit., XXII. 108.

Specifically—(*a*) In *cricket*, a wadded guard worn to protect the leg by a batsman or wicket-keeper. (*b*) In *embroidery*, a small quantity of fibrous material, such as raw cotton or silk, used for raising parts of a pattern, the stitch covering it closely. (*c*) One of the large, fleshy, thick-skinned protuberances of the sole of the foot of various quadrupeds, as the dog or fox; hence, specifically, the foot of a fox. (*d*) One of the tylari of a bird's foot; one of the cushion-like enlargements on the under side of a bird's toes. Compare *heel-pad* and *pterna*. (*e*) In *anat.*, the splenium of the corpus callosum. See *splenium*. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 692. (*f*) In *entom.*, a projecting part of the body covered only with a membrane or semi-chitinous sheath: generally used in composition: as, the *wing-pads* of a pupa; the foot-*pads* or cushions on the tarsi.

2. A cushion used as a saddle; a saddle of leather and padding, without any tree, such as are used by country market-women or by equestrian performers in a circus.—**3.** A number of sheets of writing-, drawing-, or blotting-paper held together by glue at one or more edges, forming a tablet from which the sheets can be removed singly as used: as, a writing-*pad*; a blotting-*pad*.—**4.** A bundle; bale; pack: as, a *pad* of wool; a *pad* of yarn. Among fish-dealers a *pad* of mackerel is 60 (sometimes 120) fish.

I had two *pads* of soles, sir, and lost 4*s.*—that is, one *pad*—by them.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 57.

5. The handle of some tools: as, the *pad* of a keyhole-saw.—**6.** In *ship-building*, a piece laid over a ship's beam to give the camber.—**7.** *pl.* Thick ribbons, double-faced and watered, much in use at certain times for watch-guards. Compare *Petersham ribbon*, under *ribbon*.—★**Optic pad.** See *optic*.

pad[3] (pad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *padded*, ppr. *padding*. [< *pad*[3], *n.*] **1.** To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding: often with *out*.

I thought we knew him: What, it 's you,
The *padded* man—that wears the stays!
Tennyson, The New Timon.

2. To expand by the insertion of extraneous or needless matter, or the use of unnecessary words: as, to *pad* an article in a newspaper; to *pad* out a page in a book.—**3.** In *calico-printing*, to impregnate (the cotton cloth to be printed) with a mordant. It is done in a machine called a *padding-machine* (which see).

The cloth intended to be dyed is first steeped and *padded* about in buffalo's or sheep's milk, and next exposed to the sun. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 321.

4. To glue the edges of (sheets of paper) together, so as to form a pad. [Colloq.]

A half-pint of the cement will *pad* a vast quantity of sheets. *The Writer*, III. 82.

5. In *mech.*, to puncture with numerous fine holes, as the end of a pipe, or the rose on the end of a nozle. [Eng.]

In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was "*padded*"—that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upcast shaft was perforated with numerous small holes. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 39.

Padded cell, padded room, in a prison or an insane-asylum, a room having the walls padded or cushioned, to prevent prisoners or violent patients confined in it from doing themselves injury by dashing themselves against the walls.

pad[4] (pad), *n.* [Also *ped*; < ME. *pedde*; perhaps another use of *pad*[3]. Hence *pedder*, *pedler*, *pedlar*, *peddler*, etc., and (prob.) in comp. *padlock*.] A pannier; a basket. *Halliwell*.

pad[5] (pad), *n.* [Abbr. of *pad-nag*, *pad-horse*.] A road-horse; a horse for riding on the road, as distinguished from a hunter or a work-horse, etc.; a roadster.

A careless groom of mine has spoiled me the prettiest *pad* in the world with only riding him ten miles.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

pad[6] (pad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *padded*, ppr. *padding*. [Appar. an additional use of *pad*[1], *v.*] To frequent roads or highways in order to rob; be a highway robber, or footpad.

These *pad* on wit's high road, and suits maintain
With those they rob. *Swift*, To Mr. Congreve.

pad[6] (pad), *n.* [Prob. < *pad*[6], *v.* Cf. *footpad*.] A robber; a footpad.

These freeborn sounds proceeded from four *pads*
In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter
Behind his carriage. *Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 11.

padart. In the following passage, an error for some unidentified term.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ.

pad-bracket (pad'brak″et), *n.* A wall-bracket of a shape adapted to receive a saddle: used in a stable or harness-room.

pad-clinking (pad'kling″king), *a.* Given to hobnobbing with footpads; frequenting the company or society of footpads. [Slang.]

Good day, my veterans, my champions. My bonny, *pad-clinking*, out-after-eight-o'clock-parade, George Street bucks, good day. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xix.

pad-cloth (pad'klôth), *n.* A cloth or blanket covering the loins of a horse; a housing-cloth.

pad-crimp (pad'krimp), *n.* In *saddlery*, a press in which dampened leather is molded into form between the dies of a former with protruding and hollow parts. When the leather dries, it retains the convex shape acquired under pressure.

Padda (pad'ä), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1850), < native name for rice.] A genus of ploceine birds of the subfamily *Spermestinæ* (or a subgenus of *Munia*), the type of which is *P. oryzivora*, the paddy-bird, commonly called *Java sparrow*.

padder, *n.* See *pad*[2].

padder[1] (pad'ėr), *n.* [< *pad*[6] + *-er*[1].] A highway robber; a footpad.

Well. Nay more, dine gratis.
Mar. Under what hedge, I pray you? or at whose cost? Are they *padders* or abram-men that are your consorts?
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 1.

padder[2] (pad'ėr), *n.* [< *pad*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who pads or cushions.

paddies (pad'iz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Pantalets or knee-drawers with flounces. [Southern U. S.]

padding (pad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pad*[3], *v.*] **1.** The act of stuffing so as to make a pad.—**2.** The cotton, hair, straw, or other material used in stuffing anything, as a bolster, saddle, or garment; the stuffing used to keep in shape any part of a garment according to the fashion which requires it to be more in relief or drawn tighter than the natural forms allow. The materials used are, especially—(*a*) a rough felted cloth, a kind of shoddy; (*b*) fibrous and loose material; (*c*) wadding, batting, and bombast.

3. In *calico-printing*, the process of imbuing the fabric all over with a mordant which is dried. A design is next printed on it in acid discharge (usually lime-juice and bisulphate of potash), the result being that, after the cloth has been dyed in the bath and cleared, white patterns appear upon a ground of uniform color. These white patterns or spaces may be afterward printed upon in steam or pigment colors. Calicoes produced in this way are said to be in the *padding* or *plaquage style*.

A brown ground is produced over the entire surface by *padding* in solutions of a salt of manganese.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 212.

4. Any unnecessary matter inserted in a column, article, book, etc., merely to bring it up to a certain size; vamp; hence, written or printed matter of no real value or utility; whatever has merely the effect of increasing the size of anything without adding to its interest or value.

Anybody who desires to know what is within the power of the average clergyman may take up one of the inferior magazines and read one of the articles which serve for *padding*. *Saturday Rev.*

I am perhaps more struck now with the enormous amount of *padding*—the number of third- and fourth-rate statues which weary the eye that would fain approach freshly the twenty and thirty best.
Henry James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 205.

padding-flue (pad'ing-flö), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a drying-chamber in which cotton cloth is dried after the process of padding. It has several forms, but each generally comprises an inclosed passage of considerable length through which heated air is circulated in one direction, while the padded piece is unwound from a roller and passed through the flue in the opposite direction, being dried during its passage, and finally rewound upon another cylinder. See *pad*[3], *v.*, 3, and *padding*, 3.

padding-ken (pad'ing-ken), *n.* A low lodging-house patronized by footpads, professional beggars, thieves, vagrants, etc. [Thieves' slang.]

Ragged Schools and City Missions are of no avail as preventitives of crime so long as the wretched dens of infamy, brutality, and vice, termed *padding-kens*, continue their daily and nightly work of demoralization.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 454.

padding-machine (pad'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *calico-printing*, an apparatus used in the treatment of cotton piece-goods. It is employed either for dyeing them in a concentrated solution of some coloring matter which has little affinity for the cotton fiber, or for preparing with various mordants.

★**paddle**[1] (pad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paddled*, ppr. *paddling*. [Also dial. *paidle*; prob. a var. of *pattle*[1], freq. of *pat*[1]: see *pattle*[1], *pat*[1], *patter*[1]. Cf. *pattle*[2], a var. of *paddle*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To finger idly or fondly; toy or trifle with the fingers, as in fondling.

Paddling in your neck with his damn'd fingers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 185.

2. To dabble or play about in or as in water.

And then to *paddle* in the purer stream
Of his [the Son of Glory's] spilt blood is more than most extreme. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

We twa ha'e *paidl't* i' the burn,
Frae mornin' sun till dine.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

3. To sail or swim along or about with short strokes of a paddle or oar; row or move about or along by means of a paddle.

She was as lovely a pleasure-boat
As ever fairy had *paddled* in.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

4. To move along by means of paddles or float-boards, as a steamboat.

Round the lake
A little clock-work steamer *paddling* plied,
And shook the lilies. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

5. To move in the water by means of webbed feet, flippers, or fins, as a duck, turtle, fish, penguin, etc.

Ducks *paddle* in the pond before the door.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 499.

II. *trans.* **1.** To finger; play with; toy with.

To be *paddling* palms and pinching fingers.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 115.

2. To propel by paddle or oar: as, to *paddle* a canoe.—**3.** To strike with the open hand, or with some flat object, as a board; spank. [Colloq.]—**To paddle one's own canoe.** See *canoe*.

★**paddle**[1] (pad'l), *n.* [< *paddle*[1], *v.*, in part confused with *paddle*[2], *n.*] **1.** An oar; specifically, a sort of short oar having one blade or two (one at each end), held in the hands (not resting in the rowlock) and dipped into the water with a more or less vertical motion: used especially for propelling canoes.

He seized his *paddle*, and tried to back out of the snare.
Kingsley, Hypatia, iii.

2. The blade or broad part of an oar.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A fore limb constructed to answer the purpose of a fin or flipper, as that of a penguin, a whale, a sea-turtle, a plesiosaurus, or an ichthyosaurus. See cuts under *Ichthyosaurus* and *penguin*. (*b*) In *Ctenophora*, one of the rows of cilia which run parallel with the longitudinal canals of the body; a ctenophore or paddle-row. (*c*) The long flat snout of the paddle-fish.—**4.** One of the float-boards placed on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steamboat.—**5.** A panel made to fit the openings left in lock-gates and sluices for the purpose of letting the water in and out as may be required; a clough.—**6.** An implement with a flat broad blade and a handle, resembling a paddle. Specifically—(*a*) In *glass-making*, a somewhat shovel-shaped implement used for stirring and mixing the materials. (*b*) In *brickmaking* and similar industries, an instrument for tempering clay. (*c*) An implement used for beating garments while held in running water to wash. (*d*) See the quotation.

The tools used by the puddler are not usually numerous, consisting only of a long straight chiselled-edged bar called a *paddle*, and a hooked flat-ended bar known as the rabble. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 280.

7. The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. See *paddlecock*. Also *cockpaidle*. [Eng.]

paddle[2] (pad'l), *n.* [Also dial. *paidle* and *pattle*, *pettle*, appar. for orig. **spaddle*, dim. of *spade*: see *spade*[1]. The word has been in part confused with *paddle*[1], *n.*] A small spade, especially a small spade used to clean a plow; a plow-staff; a paddle-staff.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* upon thy weapon, . . . and . . . thou shalt dig therewith. Deut. xxiii. 13.

paddle-beam (pad'l-bēm), *n.* One of two large beams projecting beyond the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

paddle-board (pad'l-bōrd), *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel; a paddle.

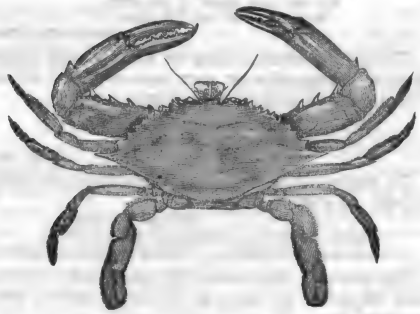
paddle-boat (pad'l-bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels.

paddle-box (pad'l-boks), *n.* The box or sheath, of curved upper outline, which covers a paddle-wheel of a side-wheel steamer, to protect it and to keep it from throwing water on board the vessel.

paddlecock (pad'l-kok), *n.* [Also *paidlecock*, *cockpaidle*; < *paddle* (?) + *cock*[1].] The common lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*: so called in allusion to its dorsal ridge enveloped in tubercular skin, which resembles the comb of the domestic cock. See cut under *Cyclopterus*.

paddle-crab (pad'l-krab), *n.* A crab whose legs are flattened like the blade of a paddle and used for swimming; a swimming-crab. The common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, is an example. Also *paddling-crab*. See cut on following page.

paddle-end (pad'l-end), *n.* A feature or element of ornamental design, consisting of an



Paddle-crab (*Callinectes hastatus*).

oval enlargement at the end of a line or band resembling the handle of a spoon.

paddle-fish (pad′l-fish), *n.* The spoon-billed sturgeon, *Polyodon spathula*, a ganoid fish of the family *Polyodontidæ*, attaining a length of five or six feet, abundant in the Mississippi



Paddle-fish (*Polyodon spathula*). *A*, under view; *B*, side view.

river and its larger tributaries. It has a very long spatulate or paddle-like projection of the snout; the body resembles a sturgeon, but is scaleless; 15 or 20 fulcra are appressed to the upper margin of the caudal fin. Also called *spoon-billed cat* and *duck-billed cat*, in reference to the salient feature of the snout and some fancied resemblance to a catfish.

paddle-hole (pad′l-hōl), *n.* One of the passages which conduct the water from the upper pond of a canal into the lock, and out of the lock to the lower pond. See *paddle*[1], *n.*, 5. Also called *clough-arch*.

paddler (pad′lėr), *n.* One who or that which paddles or uses a paddle; hence, one who acts in a purposeless way, as a child paddles in the water.

> He may make a *paddler* i' the world,
> From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

paddle-row (pad′l-rō), *n.* The paddle or ctenophore of a ctenophoran.

paddle-shaft (pad′l-shȧft), *n.* The shaft by means of which the paddle-wheels of a steamboat are driven.

paddle-sloop (pad′l-slöp), *n.* A sloop of war propelled by paddle-wheels.

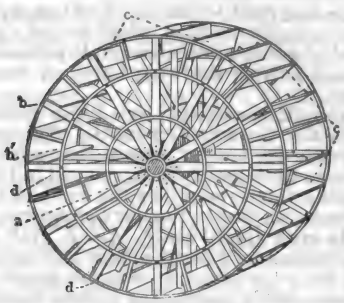
> In 1860 it was the author's chance again to meet Garibaldi, for he was in command of the *paddle-sloop* Argus, despatched to Sicily to look after British interests when the famous one thousand (really 800) landed at Marsala.
> *The Academy*, No. 899, p. 52.

★**paddle-staff** (pad′l-stȧf), *n.* **1.** A staff headed with a broad iron, used by mole-catchers.—**2.** A spade with a long handle, used by plowmen to clear the share of earth, stubble, etc.; a paddle.

paddle-tumbler (pad′l-tum′blėr), *n.* In some operations of leather-manufacture, a water-tank in which skins are washed while kept in constant motion by means of a paddle-wheel.

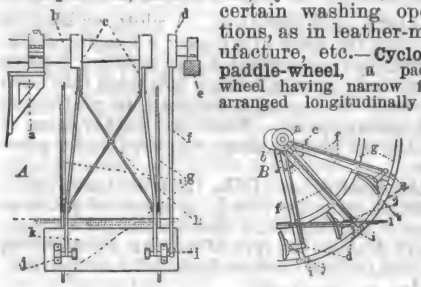
★*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 373.

paddle-wheel (pad′l-hwēl), *n.* **1.** A wheel (generally one of two placed at the sides of a

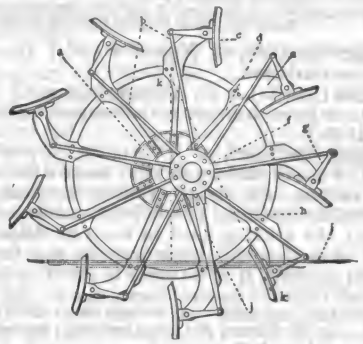


Common Paddle-wheel.
a, shaft; *b*, *b′*, rims; *c*, *c*, paddles; *d*, *d*, arms.

steam-vessel) provided with boards or floats on its circumference, and driven by steam, for the propulsion of the vessel.—**2.** A wheel fitted with paddles, used to aid, by its revolution, in certain washing operations, as in leather-manufacture, etc.—**Cycloidal paddle-wheel**, a paddle-wheel having narrow floats arranged longitudinally one



A. Transverse Section of American Feathering Paddle-wheel. *B*. Quarter-elevation of Feathering Paddle-wheel, being the general form used for American fast steamers, with light frame and extra rim to protect buckets. *a*, gunwale-bearing; *b*, shaft; *c*, wheel-flanges; *d*, paddle-eccentric; *e*, paddle-eccentric bearing; *f*, radius-bar; *g*, runs; *h*, braces; *i*, rocker-arm; *j*, bracket; *k*, bucket; *l*, water-level.



European or English Feathering Paddle-wheel.
a, wheel-flanges; *b*, radius-bars; *c*, bucket; *d*, wheel-arm; *e*, bracket; *f*, paddle-eccentric or "Jenny Nettle"; *g*, rocker-arm; *h*, rim; *i*, water-level; *j*, driving-bar. *h k* shows line of intersection of vertical diameter of wheel with plane of bucket entering water at *i*, and indicates the greater radius of a common wheel which would enter the water with greater effect to the feathering-wheel.

above another, in a slightly retreating order, the better to distribute the pressure, and to lessen the concussion against the water.—**Feathering paddle-wheel.** Same as *feathering-wheel*.

paddlewood (pad′l-wůd), *n.* A tree of Guiana, *Macaglia excelsa* of the *Apocynaceæ*. It has a singular fluted or buttressed trunk, from the projecting radii of which the Indians make paddles. The hard elastic wood also affords rollers for cotton-gins. The seeds are beautifully winged. Also called *wheel-tree*, from the form of a section of the trunk.

paddling-crab (pad′ling-krab), *n.* Same as ★*paddle-crab*.

paddock[1] (pad′ǫk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *padock*, < ME. *paddok*; < *pad*[2] + dim. *-ock*.] **1.** A toad or frog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> For who . . .
> Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
> Such dear concernings hide?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 189.
>
> Here a little child I stand,
> Heaving up my either hand:
> Cold as *paddocks* though they be,
> Here I lift them up to thee.
> *Herrick*, Another Grace for a Child.

★**2.** The tadpole-fish. [Local, Scotch.]

paddock[2] (pad′ǫk), *n.* [A corruption of *parrock*, prob. due in part to association with *pad*[1]: see *parrock*.] A small field or inclosure; especially, a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable; a small turfed inclosure in which animals, especially horses, are kept.

> Villas environed with parks, *paddocks*, [and] plantations.
> *Evelyn.*

> The prices of admission to the *paddocks*, the grand stand, and the various points of advantage throughout the grounds, are higher than on our racing tracks.
> *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 15.

★**paddock**[2] (pad′ǫk), *v. t.* [< *paddock*, *n.* Cf. *parrock*, *v.*] To confine or inclose in or as in a paddock.

> Shakespeare himself would have been commonplace had he been *paddocked* in a thinly-shaven vocabulary.
> *Lowell.* Books and Libraries.

paddock-cheese† (pad′ǫk-chēz), *n.* The same as *paddockstool*.

paddock-pipe (pad′ǫk-pīp), *n.* One of various species of *Equisetum*, or horsetail; also, *Hippuris vulgaris*, the mare's-tail: so named from their hollow stems and fenny locality.

paddock-rud (pad′ǫk-rud), *n.* The spawn of frogs. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

paddock-stone (pad′ǫk-stōn), *n.* Same as *toadstone*.

paddockstool (pad′ǫk-stöl), *n.* [< ME. *paddokstole*; < *paddock*[1] + *stool*.] A toadstool.

Paddy[1] (pad′i), *n.*; pl. *Paddies* (-iz). [A dim. of *Pat*, abbr. of *Patrick*, < Ir. *Padraic*, a frequent Christian name in Ireland, after St. Patrick (< LL. *Patricius*), its tutelar saint: see *Pat*[6].] **1.** An Irishman. [Slang.]—**2.** [*l. c.*] A sailors' name for the lesser sheathbill of Kerguelen Island, *Chionis minor*. See *sheathbill* and *Chionis*.—**3.** [*l. c.*] The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. Also *paddywhack*. [North Carolina.]—**4.** [*l. c.*] Same as *paddywhack*, 3.—**Paddy's watch.** Same as *paddywhack*, 3.

paddy[2] (pad′i), *n.* An abbreviation of *paddy-bird*.

paddy[3] (pad′i), *n.* [Also *padi*; < Malay *pādī*, rice.] Rice in the husk, whether in the field or gathered; by extension, rice in general. [East Indies.]

★**paddy-bird** (pad′i-bėrd), *n.* The Java sparrow or ricebird, *Munia* or *Padda oryzivora*: so called from its frequenting paddy-fields.

paddy-field (pad′i-fēld), *n.* A rice-field; a field in which rice is grown. [East Indies.]

> A strolling company of players will act on the threshing-floor beside the *paddy-fields* in the old primitive fashion.
> *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*, p. 38.

paddy-melon (pad′i-mel′ǫn), *n.* Same as *pademelon*.

paddy-pounder (pad′i-poun′dėr), *n.* In the East Indies, a machine for removing the husk from rice.

> The dried pulp is then removed by pounding in common *paddy-pounders*.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 705.

★**paddywhack** (pad′i-hwak), *n.* [< *Paddy*[1] + *whack*, used with vague emphasis.] **1.** [*cap.*] Same as *Paddy*[1], 1.—**2.** Same as *paddy*[1], 3.—**3.** A cheap almanac or calendar, on one sheet. Also called *paddy* and *Paddy's watch*. [Local, Eng.]

pad-elephant (pad′el′ē-fant), *n.* [< *pad*[1] + *elephant*. Cf. *pad-horse*, *pad-nag*.] A road- or working-elephant, as distinguished from a hunting- or war-elephant.

padeliont (pad′ē-lī-ǫn), *n.* [< F. *patte de lion*, lit. lion's paw: *patte*, paw; *de*, of; *lion*, lion. Or else < F. *pied de lion* = Sp. *pie de león* = Pg. *pe de leão* = It. *piede de leone*, lion's foot: L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot; *de*, of; *leo*(*n-*), lion.] A plant, *Alchemilla vulgaris*. See *lion's-foot*.

> *Pied de lion*, lions foot, hare foot, ladies mantle, great sanicle, *padelion*. *Cotgrave.*

padella (pā-del′ä), *n.* [It., a frying-pan: see *pail*, *patella*.] A large metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted: used in illuminations.

pademelon (pad′ē-mel-ǫn), *n.* [Also *padmelon*, *pedmelon*, accom. *paddy-melon*, and *melon*; an Australian name.] A brush-kangaroo or whallabee; an ordinary kangaroo of the genus *Halmaturus*, such as *H. thetidis* and related species. See cut under *Halmaturus*.

> In the neighbourhood of these scrubs the game was especially plentiful; and kangaroos, *paddy-melons*, wallabees, and kangaroo rats crossed the road continually.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 47.

pad-hook (pad′hůk), *n.* **1.** A kind of center-draft hook used on trawl-lines in New England since 1884, having the shank flattened at the upper end instead of an eye, whence the name.—**2.** In *saddlery*, a curved hook on the back-pad for holding up the bearing-rein.

pad-horse† (pad′hôrs), *n.* [< *pad*[1], a road, + *horse*[1]. Cf. *pad-nag* and *pad*[3].] A road-horse; a pad-nag; a pad.

> Oh for a *pad-horse*, pack-horse, or a post-horse,
> To bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup!
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

Padina (pā-dī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of olive-colored seaweeds with membranaceous or coriaceous broadly fan-shaped fronds, which may be either entire or variously cleft, each lobe being then fan-shaped. The frond is smooth, olive-colored (or greenish toward the summit), and marked with concentric bands along each of which is developed a fringe of slender orange-colored jointed hairs. They are tufted annual plants, 2 to 6 inches in height growing on stones about low-water mark, mostly in warm seas. The common species is *P. pavonia*, the peacock's-tail.

padishah (pä′di-shä), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *pādishāh*, < *pād*, protector, master (Skt. *pati*, master: see *despot*), + *shāh*, king: see *shah*.] Great king; emperor: a title given by the Turks to the Sultan, and by extension to various European monarchs.

padji (paj′i), *n.* [Ceylonese.] A Ceylonese boat. See *madel-paroowa*.

padlette (pad′let), *n.* A spangle used in embroidery and decorative costume.

padlock (pad′lok), *n.* [Perhaps orig. 'a lock for a pannier or hamper' (one of its present uses), < *pad*[4], *ped*, a pannier, + *lock*[1].] A portable lock with a pivoted bow or hasp or a sliding hasp, designed to fit over a staple or engage a ring and to hang suspended when closed. Such locks are made in a great variety of styles, and range from simple gate-locks to complicated permutation-locks. Some padlocks are self-locking; others are locked with a key, the keyhole being in the side or at the bottom.

> What'er the talents, or howe'er design'd,
> We hang one jingling *padlock* on the mind.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 162.

Dead padlock, a padlock having no spring for either bolt or hasp, the key turning the bolt, while the hasp is opened by the hand.

padlock (pad′lok), *v. t.* [< *padlock*, *n.*] To fasten by or as by means of a padlock.

> Let not . . . such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be *padlocked* upon the neck of any Christian.
> *Milton*, Colasterion.

padmelon (pad′mel-on), *n.* Same as *pademelon*.

pad-nag (pad′nag), *n.* [< *pad*[1], a road, + *nag*[2]. Cf. *pad-horse*.] An ambling nag; an easy-going pad.

> A New Epilogue by Mrs. Pack in a Riding Habit, upon a *Pad-Nagg*, representing a Town Miss Travelling to Tunbridge. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, II. 15.

pad-nag (pad′nag), *v. i.* [< *pad-nag*, *n.*] To ride a pad-nag. [Rare.]

> Will it not, moreover, give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to *pad-nag* it hither to good Mrs. Howe's fair daughter?
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 235. (*Davies.*)

padou (pad′ö), *n.* [< F. *padou*, appar. < *Padoue*, It. *Padua*, Padua. Cf. *paduasoy*.] A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. *Simmonds.*

padovana, padovane, *n.* Same as *pavan*.

padow-pipe (pad′ō-pīp), *n.* Same as *paddock-pipe*.

pad-plate (pad′plāt), *n.* In *saddlery*, an iron bow for stiffening a harness-pad and forming a base for the harness-mountings.

padre (pä′dre), *n.* [Sp. Pg. It. *padre*, lit. father, < L. *pater* = E. *father*: see *father*.] Father: used with reference to priests in Spain, Italy, Mexico, southwestern United States, South America, etc.

padrone (pa-drō′ne), *n.*; pl. *padroni* (-nē). [It., a patron, protector, master: see *patron*.] A master; especially, a person, generally an Italian, who owns hand-organs and lets them out to itinerant players, or who systematically employs destitute children to beg for his benefit; also, an Italian labor-contractor; one who lets out Italian laborers in a body.

pad-saddle (pad′sad″l), *n.* A saddle made of leather and padding without a tree. *E. H. Knight.*

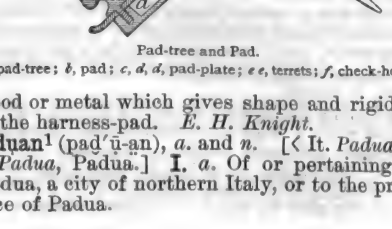
pad-screw (pad′skrö), *n.* In *saddlery*, a screw-bolt with an ornamental head, used for fastening the pad-sides to the pad-plate.

padstool† (pad′stöl), *n.* [= D. *paddestoel* = G. *paddenstuhl*; as *pad*[2] + *stool*.] A toadstool: same as *paddockstool*. *Levins.*

> Hermolaus also writeth this of the Lycurium, that it groweth in a certaine stone, and that it is a kind of mushrom, or *padstoole*.
> *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 494. (*Halliwell.*)

pad-top (pad′top), *n.* In *saddlery*, the ornamental leather that forms the top or finish to the pad. *E. H. Knight.*

pad-tree (pad′trē), *n.* In *saddlery*, a piece of



Pad-tree and Pad.

a, pad-tree; *b*, pad; *c*, *d*, *d*, pad-plate; *e e*, terrets; *f*, check-hook.

wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness-pad. *E. H. Knight.*

Paduan[1] (pad′ū-an), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Paduano*, < *Padua*, Padua.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Padua, a city of northern Italy, or to the province of Padua.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Padua. —2. One of the imitations of Roman bronze coins and medallions made in the sixteenth century by Giovanni Cavino, assisted by his friend A. Bassiano, both of Padua in Italy. These pieces were struck in copper, alloyed, and in silver, and were designed as works of art, not as forgeries.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Paduan (imitation of coin of Domitian), in British Museum. (Size of the original.)

paduan[2], **paduana,** *n.* Same as *pavan*.

paduasoy (pad′-ū-a-soi), *n.* [Also *padusoy*, *padesoy*; appar. corrup. of F. *pou-* (*pout-*) *de soie*: see *padou* and *soy*.] A smooth, strong, rich silk, originally manufactured at Padua, used for garments of both women and men in the eighteenth century; also, a garment made of this material.

> My wife herself retained a passion for her crimson *paduasoy*, because I formerly happened to say it became her.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

> Item, from Mrs. Malaprop, for betraying the young people to her, . . . two guineas, and a black *padusoy*.
> *Sheridan*, Rivals, i. 2.

p. æ. An abbreviation of the Latin *partes æquales*, equal parts.

pæan[1] (pē′an), *n.* [Also *pean*; < L. *pæan*, < Gr. *παιάν*, Epic *παιήων*, a hymn in honor of Apollo, < Παιάν, Παιών, a name of Apollo (first applied, in Homer, to the physician of the gods).] Originally, a hymn to a help-giving god, especially Apollo, under the title of *Pæan* or *Pæon*, containing the invocation 'Io Pæan' (*ἰὼ* or *ἰήϊε Παιάν*), asking for aid in war or other trouble, or giving thanks for aid received; hence, a war-song sung before a battle in honor of Ares, or after a battle as a thanksgiving to Apollo; in later times, a hymn in praise of other gods, or even of mortals; hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

> With ancient rites,
> And due devotions, I have ever hung
> Elaborate *Pæans* on thy golden shrine.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> I sung the joyful *Pæan* clear,
> And, sitting, burnished without fear
> The brand, the buckler, and the spear—
> Waiting to strive a happy strife.
> *Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

> Through all his tones sound the song of hope and the *pæan* of assured victory. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

pæan[2] (pē′an), *n.* See *pæon*.

pæanism (pē′an-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *παιανισμός*, a chanting of the pæan, < *παιάν*, a choral song: see *pæan*[1].] Songs or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mitford.*

Pæcilo-. For words beginning thus, see *Pœcilo-*.

pædagogic†, **pædagogue**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *pedagogic*, etc.

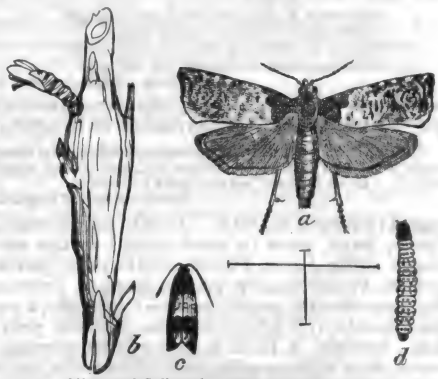
pæderastia (ped-e-ras′ti-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pederasty*.

Pæderia (pē-dē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), irreg. < Gr. *παιδέρως*, a rosy-flowered plant used for wreaths, also rouge, and a kind of opal.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, type of the tribe *Pæderieæ*, having two hair-like twisted stigmas and a two-celled ovary. There are 18 species, four in America, the others in tropical regions of the old world. They are twiners with shrubby stems, fetid when bruised, bearing opposite leaves, and small flowers in cymes. *P. fœtida* is diffused from India to China and the Malayan islands. It is the *bedolee sutta* of Assam, and is sometimes called *Chinese fever-plant*. In Hindu medicine it furnishes a specific for rheumatism, administered externally and internally; its root is said to be used as an emetic. Its stems yield a strong, flexible, and durable fiber, of a silk-like appearance, seemingly adapted to the finest textile purposes.

Pæderieæ (ped-ē-ri′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Pæderia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by the solitary basilar ovules, inferior radicle, valvate corolla, and capsule of two carpels. It includes 5 genera and about 29 species, mostly vines, with stems or leaves fetid when bruised, mainly tropical.

pædeutics (pē-dū′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *παιδευτικός*, of or pertaining to teaching (*τὰ παιδευτικά*, the science of teaching, *ἡ παιδευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), education), < *παιδεύειν*, teach, < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child: see *pedagogue*.] The science of teaching or of education. Also *paideutics*.

Pædisca (pē-dis′kă), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1830), < Gr. *παιδίσκη*, a young girl, fem. of *παιδίσκος*, a young boy, dim. of *παῖς*, a boy, girl.] A large genus of small tortricid moths. There are over



Misnamed Gall-moth (*Pædisca scudderiana*).

a, moth (cross shows natural size); *b*, gall, with protruding pupa-shell; *c*, moth with wings closed; *d*, larva.

100 species, 60 of which inhabit North America north of Mexico, as *P. scudderiana* or *saligneana*, which commonly makes galls on the stems of various goldenrods in the United States, and is sometimes called *gall-moth*, a name more properly belonging to a species of *Gnorimoschema*. See *gall-moth*. Same as *Eucosma*.

pædobaptism, pædogenesis, etc. See *pedobaptism*, etc.

paent†, *n.* See *pagan*.

pænula (pē′nū-lą), *n.*; pl. *pænulæ* (-lē). 1. In *classical antiq.*, a long sleeveless cloak, provided with an opening for the head only, worn by travelers.—2. *Eccles.*, a chasuble, especially in its older form as a sleeveless circular or elliptical vestment, with an opening for the head and reaching nearly to the feet. See *chasuble*, *phelonion*. Also spelled *penula*.

pæon (pē′on), *n.* [= F. *péon* = Sp. *peón*, < L. *pæon*, < Gr. *παιών*, a song in honor of Apollo, a metrical foot (see def.), < Παιών, a name of Apollo: see *pæan*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is long, the other three being short. According to the position of the long in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively, the foot assumes four forms, distinguished as *first pæon* (– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *second pæon* (⏑ – ⏑ ⏑), *third pæon* (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), and *fourth pæon* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –). The pæon has a magnitude of five moræ or primary times (*i. e.*, is pentasemic), its resolved form being the pentabrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑). Three of these times belong to the thesis and two to the arsis, or vice versa (– ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑, or ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑), so that the pæon belongs to and is the type of the hemiolic or pæonic class of feet. Only the first pæon and the fourth pæon were in use in pæonic verse, the contracted form, known as the *Cretic*, being, however, more common; the second and third occurred in verses analyzed by the ancients as mixed Ionic, or epionic. The Cretic (– ⏑ | –) was sometimes known as the *pæon diagyios*, as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (– | – | ⌒ | –), in which each short of the pentabrach was doubled (*i. e.*, represented by a long). The pæon received its name from its original use in compositions in honor of Apollo (see *pæan*[1]). See *diagyios*, *epibatus*. Also spelled, less correctly, *pæan*.

> In the first *pæon*, an equivalent of the cretic, an arsis consisting of a long and short is followed by a thesis consisting of two shorts. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 98.

Pæon diagyios. See *diagyios*.

Pæonia (pē-ō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *pæonia*, peony: see *peony*.] A genus of plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pæonieæ*. About 15 species are known, natives of north temperate regions. They are perennial herbs, with large radical and alternate pinnately divided leaves, and showy white, red, or purple flowers, each producing from 2 to 5 many-seeded pod-like follicles. See *peony* and *chesses*.

pæonic (pē-on′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *pæon* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a pæon; constituting or equivalent to a pæon, or consisting of pæons: as, a *pæonic* foot, colon, verse; *pæonic* rhythm. The pæonic rhythm or movement was regarded by the ancients as especially enthusiastic and fiery in character. (*b*) Having the pedal ratio of a pæon (2:3); hemiolic: as, the *pæonic* (hemiolic) class of feet. See *hemiolic*.

II. *n.* A pæonic foot or verse.

Pæonieæ (pē-ō-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Pæonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous family *Ranunculaceæ*, com-

prising the genus *Pæonia*. It includes three genera and about 18 species, natives of north temperate regions of both hemispheres.

pæonin (pē′ō-nin), *n.* [< *Pæonia* + *-in*².] A poisonous red coloring matter obtained from phenol by the action of sulphuric and oxalic acids and treating the resulting dye-stuff (aurin) with ammonia. Also called *aurin R.*

pæony†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peony*.

paff (păf), *n.* [< G. *paff!* pop! bang! *piffpaff*, pop! an interjection of contempt.] A meaningless syllable, used, with *piff*, to imitate what is regarded as jargon.

> Of a truth it often provokes me to laugh
> To see these beggars hobble along,
> Lamed and maimed, and fed upon chaff,
> Chanting their wonderful piff and *paff*.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

pagadore† (pag′a-dōr), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *pagador*, a payer: see *payer*.] A paymaster or treasurer.

> This is the manner of the Spaniards captaine, who never hath to meddle with his souldiers pay, and indeed scorneth . . . to be counted his souldiers *pagadore*.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

pagan (pā′gan), *n.* and *a.* [In ME. *payen*, *paien*, **pain*, *payn*, *paen* (a word extant in the surname *Pain*, *Paine*, *Payne*), < OF. *paen*, *paien*, *payen*, F. *païen* = Pr. *pagan*, *paguan*, *paien* = Sp. *pagano* = Pg. *pagão*, *pagã* = It. *pagano*, a pagan, heathen; < LL. *paganus*, a heathen, prop. adj., heathen, a later use of *paganus*, rustic, rural, as a noun a villager, countryman, peasant, rustic; also (opposed to *military*) civil, civic, as a noun a citizen; prop. of or pertaining to the country or to a village, < *pagus*, a district, province, the country: see *pagus*. Cf. *heathen*, lit. 'of the heath' or country. From L. *paganus* comes also ult. E. *paynim*, and from *pagus*, ult. E. *pais*² and *peasant*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is not a Christian or a member of a Christian community; in a later narrower sense, one who does not worship the true God—that is, is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan; a heathen. See the quotation from Trench; see also *paynim*.

> Me uint [I find] ine the writinge thet amang the *paenes* the prestes thet lokeden chastete ine the temple weren to-deld uram the othren thet hi ne loren hire chastete.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 235.

> The Christian Church fixed itself first in the seats and centres of intelligence, in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire, and in them its first triumphs were won; while long after these had accepted the truth, heathen superstitions and idolatries lingered on in the obscure hamlets and villages of the country; so that *pagans* or villagers came to be applied to all the remaining votaries of the old and decaying superstitions, inasmuch as far the greater number of them were of this class. The first document in which the word appears in this its secondary sense is an edict of the Emperor Valentinian, of date A. D. 368. The word "heathen" acquired its meaning from exactly the same fact, namely, that at the introduction of Christianity into Germany the wild dwellers on the "heaths" longest resisted the truth.
> *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 102.

2. A heathenish or ungodly person; in old slang, a prostitute.

> In all these places [villages out of London]
> I have had my several *pagans* billeted
> For my own tooth. *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Heathen*, etc. See *gentile*, *n.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the worship or worshipers of any religion which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; heathenish; irreligious.

> What a *pagan* rascal is this! an infidel!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 31.

> With high devotion was the service made,
> And all the rites of *pagan* honour paid.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 952.

> A herald of God's love to *pagan* lands.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 136.

paganalia (pā-ga-nā′li-ă), *n. pl.* [L., < *paganus*, of a village: see *pagan*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a local annual festival celebrated by every pagus, or fortified village with its surrounding district.

pagandom (pā′gan-dum), *n.* [< *pagan* + *-dom*.] Pagans collectively; pagan peoples as a whole.

> All *pagandom* recognized a female priesthood.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 390.

paganic† (pā-gan′ik), *a.* [= OF. *paienique* = It. *paganico*, < LL. *paganicus*, heathenish, L. rural, rustic, < *paganus*, a rustic, LL. a heathen: see *pagan*.] Of or pertaining to the pagans; relating to pagans; pagan.

> Notwithstanding which, we deny not but that there was also in the *paganick* fables of the Gods a certain mixture of History and Herology interserted, and complicated all along together with Physiology.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 239.

paganical† (pā-gan′i-kal), *a.* [< *paganic* + *-al*.] Same as *paganic*.

> They are not so much to be accompted atheists as spurious, *paganical*, and idolatrous atheists.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 138.

paganically† (pā-gan′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pagan manner; as a pagan. *Cudworth*.

paganise, *v.* See *paganize*.

paganish (pā′gan-ish), *a.* [< *pagan* + *-ish*¹.] Heathenish; pertaining to or characteristic of pagans. *Bp. Hall*.

paganism (pā′gan-izm), *n.* [= F. *paganisme*, OF. *paienisme* (> E. *paynim*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. *paganismo* = It. *paganismo*, *paganesmo*, *paganesimo*, < LL. *paganismus*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen: see *pagan*.] The religious beliefs and practices of pagans; religious opinion, worship, and conduct which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan.

> In the country districts *paganism* (as the name indicates) lingered longest, even beyond the age of Constantine. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 21.

paganity† (pā-gan′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *paienete*, *payennete*, etc., < LL. *paganita(t-)s*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen: see *pagan*.] The state of being a pagan; paganism. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 561.

paganize (pā′gan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paganized*, ppr. *paganizing*. [= F. *paganiser* = It. *paganizzare*, < ML. *paganizare*, act as a pagan, < L. *paganus*, pagan: see *pagan* and *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render pagan; convert to heathenism; adapt to pagan systems or principles.

> God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized* as to sacrifice their sons and daughters unto devils. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 29.

> The week was accepted for its convenience; but while accepted it was *paganized*; and the seven days were allotted to the five planets and the sun and moon.
> *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 473.

II. *intrans.* To adopt pagan customs or practices; become pagan.

> This was that which made the old Christians *Paganize*, while by their scandalous and base conforming to heathenisme they did no more, when they had done thir utmost, but bring some Pagans to Christianize.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Also spelled *paganise*.

paganly† (pā′gan-li), *adv.* In a pagan manner. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of the Soul, i. 14.

page¹ (pāj), *n.* [< ME. *page*, < OF. *page*, F. *page* = Sp. Pg. It. *pagina* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *pagina*, < L. *pagina*, a page, writing, leaf, slab, plate, ML. also a card, book, and prob. plank (see *pageant*), < *pangere*, OL. *pagere*, *pacere*, fasten: see *pact*. From the same source (L. *pagina*) are *pagine* and *pageant*, and *pagination*, etc.] **1.** One side of a written or printed leaf, as of a book or pamphlet. A folio volume contains 2 leaves or 4 pages in every sheet; a quarto (4to), 4 leaves or 8 pages; an octavo (8vo), 8 leaves or 16 pages; a duodecimo (12mo), 12 leaves or 24 pages; and an octodecimo (18mo), 18 leaves or 36 pages. Abbreviated *p.*, plural *pp.*

> You shall see them on a beautiful quarto *page*, where a neat rivulet of text shall meander through a meadow of margin. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2. In *printing*, types, or types and cuts, properly arranged as to length and width for printing on one side of the leaf of a book or pamphlet.—**3.** Any writing or printed record: as, the *page* of history; also, figuratively, a book: as, the sacred *page*.

> But Knowledge to their eyes her ample *page*,
> Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

> Look on this beautiful world, and read the truth
> In her fair *page*. *Bryant*, The Ages.

4. In the manufacture of bricks by hand-molding, a slideway formed of iron rails on wooden supports. Each brick, as molded, is laid on a thin piece of board called a *pallet*, and slid on the page to the taking-off boy, to be wheeled away to the hack-ground. [Eng.]—**Even page.** See *even*¹.—**Full page**, in *printing*, a page containing its full complement of printed lines.

page¹ (pāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paged*, ppr. *paging*. [< *page*¹, *n.*] **1.** To mark or number the pages of (a book or manuscript).—**2.** To make up (composed type) into pages.

page² (pāj), *n.* [< ME. *page* = D. *paadje*, *pagie* = G. Sw. Dan. *page*, < OF. *page*, *paige*, F. *page* (Sp. *paje* = Pg. *pagem*, after F.) = mod. Pr. *pagi* = It. *paggio*, < ML. *pagius*, a servant, prob. for *pagensis*, lit. a peasant, < L. *pagus*, country: see *pagan*. The supposed derivation < Gr. παιδίον, a little boy, a young slave (dim. of παῖς, a boy, servant), is untenable.] **1.** A male servant or attendant. Especially—(*a*) A boy attendant upon a person of rank or distinction; a lad in the service of a person of rank or wealth.

> With Neptune's *pages* oft disporting in the deep.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 113.

> The laird's *page* or henchman, who remained in the apartment to call for or bring whatever was wanted, or, in a word, to answer the purposes of a modern bell-wire.
> *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, v.

(*b*) A boy or young man who attends upon the members and officers of a legislative body while in session: as, a Senate *page*; the *pages* in the House of Representatives. (*c*†) A stable-boy; a groom.

> *Page* of a stabylle, equarius, stabularium.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 377.

(*d*) A shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

2†. In general, a child; a boy; a lad.

> A child that was of half yeer age,
> In cradel it lay, and was a propre *page*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 52.

> A braver *page* into his age
> Ne'er set a foot upon the plain.
> *The Weary Coble o' Cargill* (Child's Ballads, III. 32).

3. A contrivance of cord and steel clips for holding up a woman's train or skirt to prevent it from dragging on the ground. *Imp. Dict.*—**Plover's page**, some small bird found in company with plovers, as the dunlin or purre. [West of Scotland.]

page² (pāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paged*, ppr. *paging*. [< *page*², *n.*] To attend as a page.

> Will these moss'd trees,
> That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels,
> And skip when thou point'st out?
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 224.

pageant (paj′ant or pā′jant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *pagent*, *pagiant*, *pagiaunt*, *padgiant*, *paiande*, *payante*, with excrescent *-t*; earlier *pagen*, *pagyn*, a scaffold, < ML. *pagina*, a scaffold, a stage for public shows, < L. *pagina*, a leaf, slab (ML. also prob. plank): see *page*¹.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A scaffold, in general movable (moving on four wheels, as a car or float), on which shows, spectacles, and plays were represented in the middle ages; a stage or platform; a triumphal car, chariot, arch, statue, float, or other object forming part of or carried in public shows and processions.

> And bytwene euery of the *pagentis* went lytell children of bothe kyndes, gloryously and rychely dressyd.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

> In 1500, "the cartwryghts [are] to make iiij new wheles to the *pagiaunt*." *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxv.

> The maner of these playes were, every company had his *pagiant*, or p'te, wch *pagiants* weare a high scafold w'th 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheels. In the lower they apparelled themselves, and in the higher rowme they played, beinge all open on the tope, that the behoulders might heare and see them. The places where they played them was in every streete.
> Quoted in *A. W. Ward's* Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 32.

> At certain distances, in places appointed for the purpose, the *pageants* were erected, which were temporary buildings representing castles, palaces, gardens, rocks, or forests, as the occasion required.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26.

2. The play performed upon such a scaffold or platform; a spectacle; a show; an entertainment; a theatrical exhibition; hence, a procession or parade with stately or splendid accompaniments; a showy display.

> Any forein vsing any part of the same craft that cumyth into this citie to sell any bukes or to take any warke to wurk shall pay to the vp-holding of their *padgiant* yerelie iiijd. Quoted in *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxix.

> If you will see a *pageant* truly play'd, . . .
> Go hence a little and I shall conduct you,
> If you will mark it. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 55.

> We see the *pageants* in Cheapside, the lions and the elephants; but we do not see the men that carry them: we see the judges look big, look like lions; but we do not see who moves them. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 59.

> In the first *pageant*, or act, the Deity is represented seated on his throne by himself.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 229.

> Once in a while, one meets with a single soul greater than all the living *pageant* which passes before it.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, x.

3. Hangings of tapestry and the like decorated with scenes, incidents, etc.

II. *a.* Brilliant and showy; ostentatious.

> Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own
> The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, v. 1.

pageant† (paj′ant or pā′jant), *v. t.* [< *pageant*, *n.*] To exhibit in show; flaunt.

> With ridiculous and awkward action,
> Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
> He *pageants* us. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 151.

> To set a pompous face upon the superficial actings of State, to *pageant* himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowing and cringings of an abject People.
> *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

pageant-house† (paj′ant-hous), *n.* [ME. *pagent house*, *pagiaunt house*; < *pageant* + *house*¹.] The building in which the movable stages called pageants, used in medieval plays and processions, were kept when not in use. *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxvi.

pageantry (paj′an-tri or pā′jan-tri), *n.* [< *pageant* + *-ry*.] Pageants collectively; theatrical display; splendid display in general.

> What *pageantry*, what feats, what shows . . .
> The regent made in Mytilene
> To greet the king. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 2. 6.

They dishonour and make a *pageantry* of the sacrament.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

The streetes strew'd wth flowres, and full of *pageantry*, banners, and bravery. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 25, 1644.

pageauntt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pageant*.

page-cord (pāj'kôrd), *n.* In *printing*, twine used to tie up pages of type so that they can be safely handled.

pagehood (pāj'hụd), *n.* [< *page*² + *-hood*.] The state or condition of a page.

She bears herself like the very model of *pagehood*.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

Pagellus (pā-jel'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), dim. of L. *pagrus*, *pager*, sea-bream: see *Pagrus*.] A genus of sparoid fishes with several rows of rounded molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, and long front teeth like canines. There are several European species: the common sea-bream of Europe is *P. centrodontus*, the gilthead; the Spanish sea-bream is *P. oweni*. By Cuvier the genus was made to include some tropical fishes now placed elsewhere.

pagencyt, *n.* [< *pagen(t)*, *pagean(t)*, + *-cy*.] A pageant, stage, or scaffold. *Halliwell*.

pagentt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pageant* and of *pagine*.

pagery† (pā'jėr-i), *n.* [< *page*² + *-ry*.] The employments or the station of a page.

These [stealing, etc.] are the arts,
Or seven liberal deadly sciences,
Of *pagery*, or rather paganism.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Paget's disease. 1. Eczema about the nipple, terminating in carcinoma.—2. Arthritis and osteitis deformans.

pagi, *n.* Plural of *pagus*.

pagilt, *n.* See *pagle*.

pagina (paj'i-nä), *n.*; pl. *paginæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *pagina*, page: see *page*¹, *pagine*.] In *bot.*, the surface, either upper or under, of any flat body, such as a leaf.

paginal (paj'i-nal), *a.* [< ML. *paginalis*, epistolary, lit. of a page, < L. *pagina*, page: see *page*¹, *pagine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pages; consisting of pages.

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in use among the Jews. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

2. Page for page.

A verbal and *paginal* reprint.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. xv.

paginate (paj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paginated*, ppr. *paginating*. [< ML. *paginatus*, pp. of *paginare*, page, also brief, abstract, epitomize, < L. *pagina*, page: see *page*¹.] To number or mark with consecutive numbers, as the pages of a manuscript, etc., in order to facilitate reference.

It is entitled "The Vievv of France," and forms a small quarto, not *paginated*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 428.

pagination (paj-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *pagination* = Sp. *paginación* = Pg. *paginação*, < ML. *paginatio(n-)*, < *paginare*, page, paginate: see *page*¹, *paginate*.] 1. The act of paging.—2. The figures or marks on pages by which their order is indicated and reference to them facilitated.

The recollections of these two players were so inaccurate that they at first totally omitted the "Troilus and Cressida," which is inserted without *pagination*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 207.

paginet, *n.* [ME., also *pagyne* and *pagent*; < OF. *pagine*, < L. *pagina*, a leaf, a written page: see *page*¹. Cf. *pageant*.] 1. A page.

The philisopher ful wyse was and sage
Which declarid in hys first *pagent*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 79.

2. A writing; Scripture.

Perfecciоun of dyuyne *pagyne*. *Hampole*, Psalter, p. 4.

paging (pā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *page*¹, *v.*] Order of the pages of a book or writing, or the marks by which this order is indicated; pagination.

paging-machine (pā'jing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine analogous to a numbering-stamp, and operating upon the same principle, used for printing page-numbers in blank-books, numbering documents or tickets, and similar work. Compare *numbering-stamp*.

paglet (pā'gl), *n.* [Also *paigle*, *pagil*; origin obscure. Cf. *paggle*.] The cowslip, *Primula veris*.

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

pagodt, *n.* [Also *pagode*; now *pagoda*: see *pagoda*.] 1. A pagoda; hence, any Oriental temple.

They [in Pegu] have many Idol-houses, which they call *Pagods*, all the tops whereof are covered with Leaf-gold.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 33.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of Mahound, or some queer *pagod*.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 239.

2. An image of a deity; an idol.

The hilt [of a "creeze"] of Wood, Horn, the better sort of Gold, Silver, or Ivory, cut in the figure of a deformed *Pagod*. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 36.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son!
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 157.

★**pagoda** (pa-gō'dä), *n.* [Formerly also *pagod*, *pagode* (see *pagod*), *pagathoe*, etc.; < Pg. *pagode* = F. *pagode* = G. *pagode* = Sp. *pagoda*: probably < Pers. (> Hind.) *butkadah*, an idol-temple, a pagoda, < *but*, an idol, image, statue, + *kadah*, temple. Cf. equiv. Hind. *but-khāna*, < *but*, an idol, + *khāna*, a house. The Chinese name is *peh-kuh-t'a* or *poh-kuh-t'a* ('white bone tower'), *pao-t'a* ('precious pile or tower'), or simply *t'a*, pile, tower.] 1. In the far East, as India, China, Burma, etc., a sacred tower, usually more or less pyramidal in outline, richly carved, painted, or otherwise adorned, and of several stories, connected or not with a temple. Such towers were originally raised over relics of Buddha, the bones of a saint, etc., but are now built chiefly as a work of merit on the part of some pious person, or for the purpose of improving the luck of the neighborhood. In China pagodas are from three to thirteen stories high (always an odd number). See *pagod*, 1.



Great Pagoda, Tanjore, Southern India. (Dravidian style of architecture.)

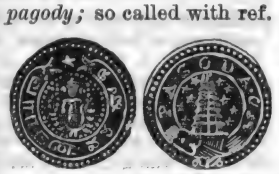
Near the *pagoda*, under a sacred canopy, hangs, within two feet of the ground, the Great Dagon bell.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 121.

2†. An idol.

In that kingdome [Pegu] they spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call Varely, for their idoles which they call *Pagodes*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 239.

Many deformed *Pagathoes* are here [in Callecut] worshipped. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 29.

3. [Formerly also *pagody*; so called with ref. to the figure of a pagoda on the coin. The natives in Madras called the coin *hun* and *varahā* (Telugu) or *varāhan* (Tamil).] A gold coin current in India from the sixteenth century. There were several varieties. Its value was approximately $1.70. Half- and quarter-pagodas were coined in silver.



Obverse. Reverse.

Pagoda, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

At the going out of Goa the horses pay custome, two and forty *pagodies* for euery horse, which *pagody* may be of sterling money sixe shillings eight pence, they be pieces of golde of that value. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 219.

A portrait-painter, in the hope of picking up some of the *pagodas* which were then lightly got and as lightly spent by the English in India [etc.].
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Agassiz*, 1837.

pagoda-sleevet (pa-gō'dä-slēv), *n.* Same as *pagode*, 2.

pagoda-stone (pa-gō'dä-stōn), *n.* A limestone found in China inclosing numerous fossil orthoceratites, whose septa when cut present a resemblance to a pagoda. The Chinese believe that the fossils are engendered in the rock by the shadows of the pagodas that stand above them.

pagoda-tree (pa-gō'dä-trē), *n.* One of several trees so called in allusion to their form. That of Japan and China is *Sophora Japonica*; that of India, *Ficus Indica*, also *Plumeria acutifolia*, a tree with fragrant blossoms, naturalized from tropical America; that of the West Indies, *Plumeria alba* (see *nosegay-tree*).—**To shake the pagoda-tree**, to make a fortune in India: an expression in frequent use in the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth century.

The Nabob of a couple of generations past, who had enriched himself when the *pagoda-tree* was worth *the shaking*. *Saturday Rev.*, Sept. 3, 1881, p. 307.

pagode (pa-gōd'), *n.* 1†. Same as *pagod*.—2. [F.] A part of fashionable dress of the first half of the eighteenth century, apparently at first adopted by women and then by men who affected fashion. It consisted of an outer sleeve funnel-shaped and turned back, exposing the lining and an inner sleeve of lawn or lace. Also *pagoda-sleeve*.

pagodite (pa-gō'dīt), *n.* [< *pagoda* + *-ite*².] A name given to the mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, images of idols, and ornaments. It is properly a variety of pinite, though the name is sometimes extended to include a compact kind of pyrophyllite. Also called *agalmatolite* and *figure-stone*.

pagodyt, *n.* See *pagoda*, 3.

Pagomys (pag'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., so named, apparently, because the common species of arctic seas, *P. fœtidus*, is sometimes called *floe-rat*; < Gr. πάγος, frost (ice), + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of *Phocidæ* founded by J. E. Gray in 1864; the ringed seals.



Ringed Seal (*Pagomys fœtidus*).

Pagonetta (pag-ō-net'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πάγος, frost (ice), + νῆττα, duck: see *Anas*.] A genus of sea-ducks: same as *Harelda*.

Pagophila (pā-gof'i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πάγος, frost, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of *Laridæ* named by Kaup in 1829; the ice-gulls or ivory-gulls: so called from the fondness of the birds for ice. There is but one species, *P. eburnea*, the adult of which is pure-white all over, with black feet. See cut under *ivory-gull*.

pagri, *n.* See *puggree*.

Pagrina (pā-grī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagrus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourth group of the family *Sparidæ*, typified by the genus *Pagrus*, having conical teeth in front and molars on the sides. The *Pagrina* are carnivorous. There are several genera, of which the principal are *Sparus*, *Pagrus*, and *Pagellus*. By most authors called *Sparinæ*.

pagrine (pā'grin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pagrina*, or having their characters; sparine.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pagrina*; a sparine.

Pagrus (pā'grus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pagrus*, *pager*, < Gr. πάγρος, said to be for φάγρος, the sea-bream.] The typical genus of *Pagrina*, having two rows of molar teeth on the sides of the upper jaw, and large canine teeth in front; the sea-breams. It includes several species very closely related to the gilt-heads or genus *Sparus*, and by some referred to that genus. *P. pagrus*, a common European species, is known as the *braize* or *becker*; it is red, and weighs five or six pounds. It is found also on the Carolina coast.

Paguna (pā-gū'mä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864); a made word.] 1. A genus of palm-cats or paradoxures of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*, having a short sectorial tooth. Several species inhabit Asia and some of the adjoining islands. The best-known is the masked pagume, *P. larvata*, of a grayish-brown color, with black feet and head, the latter marked with a white frontal streak and white rings around the eyes. *P. leucomystax* inhabits Sumatra and Borneo.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a pagume.

pagume (pā'gūm), *n.* A member of the genus *Paguma*: same as *palm-cat*.

pagurian (pā-gū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pagurus* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pagurus* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Pagurus*; a hermit-crab.

Paguridæ (pā-gū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagurus* + *-idæ*. Cf. Gr. Παγουρίδαι, a humorous patronymical name, with ref. to πάγουρος, a crab.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, represented by the genus *Pagurus*, formerly coextensive with the *Paguroidea*, now restricted to aquatic hermit-crabs with short antennules.

See *hermit-crab*, and cuts under *cancrisocial*, *Eupagurus*, and *Paguroidea*.

Paguridea (pag-ū-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paguroidea*.

paguroid (pag'ū-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a hermit-crab; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Paguroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Paguroidea*.

Paguroidea (pag-ū-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagurus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A superfamily of hermit- or soldier-crabs, represented by the *Paguridæ* and *Cœnobitidæ*, having the posterior abdominal segments modified for attachment of the animal to the shell in which it takes up its residence. Most of the species of this family inhabit the deserted shells of mollusks, such as whelks, which



Diogenes-crab (*Cœnobita tricarinata*), one of the *Paguroidea*.

they change for larger ones as they increase in size. They are provided with a tail, and with two or three pairs of rudimentary feet, by means of which they retain their position in their borrowed dwelling. The carapace is not strong, but the claws are well developed, one being always larger than the other. The most common British species is *Eupagurus bernhardus*. Also *Paguridea*. See also cuts under *cancrisocial* and *Eupagurus*.

Pagurus (pā-gū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *pagurus*, < Gr. *πάγουρος*, a crab, < *πηγνύναι* (√ *παγ-*), fix (cf. *πηγός*, hard), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of hermit-crabs of the family *Paguridæ*. The species have a soft tail and live in the shells of various mollusks. See cut under *cancrisocial*.

pagus (pā'gus), *n.*; pl. *pagi* (-jī). [L., a district, province, canton, village, the country; < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten; see *pact*. Hence ult. *pagan*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a fortified place or village in a rural district, within which the population of the surrounding territory took refuge in the event of any threatened attack. Every pagus had its own magistrates, who kept a register of persons and property, collected the taxes, and performed other necessary acts of local administration.

2. In *early Teut. hist.*, a division of the people or of the territory larger than a vicus or village. In early England it seems to have been equivalent to a hundred or wapentake (a division or subdivision of a county).

From Ecgberht's day, however, we have grounds for believing that the whole of the West-Saxon kingdom was definitely ordered in separate *pagi*, each with an ealdorman at its head, and these *pagi* can hardly have been other than shires. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 224.

pah[1] (pä), *interj.* [A mere exclamation. Cf. *bah*, *pooh*, etc.] An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust; bah!

Pah! pah! Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 132.

pah[2] (pä), *n.* [Also *pau*; New Zealand.] In New Zealand, a fortified native or Maori camp.

We had the opportunity of seeing a Maori *pah* in full fighting condition. *The Century*, XXVII. 923.

Pahlavi, Pehlevi (pä'lạ-vē, pā'lẹ-vē), *n.* and *a.* [Pers. *Pahlavi*.] **I.** *n.* The name given by the followers of Zoroaster to the language in which are written the ancient translations of their sacred books and some other works which they preserve; also, the character in which these works are written. *Encyc. Brit.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or written in Pahlavi.

The *Pahlavi* books present the strangest spectacle of mixture of speech. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 134.

pahoehoe (pä-hō'e-hō'e), *n.* [Hawaiian word, meaning 'smooth,' 'polished,' also 'tone.'] Compact lava. The spongy or rough lava is called *a-a*.

The *pahoehoe* or velvety lava, which is folded and twisted in the manner of a viscid fluid, and may be compared to the homely illustration of a thick coat of cream drawn towards one edge of the milk-pan.
W. T. Brigham, Notes on the Volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, p. 81.

Paictes (pā-ik'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1873), < Gr. *παίκτης*, a dancer or player, < *παίζειν*, sport, play, dance, < *παίς*, a child.] Same as *Philepitta*.

paid (pād). Preterit and past participle of *pay*[1].

paidt, *p. a.* Contented; satisfied; pleased. Also *payd*, *payed*. [Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch).]

Whoso that halt hym *payd* of his poverte,
I holde hym riche, al hadde he nat a sherte.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 329.

Also praying Heydon that he wold sey to Richard Ernold of Crowmer that he was sory, and evyl *payd* that his men maden the afray up on hym. *Paston Letters*, I. 81.

paideutics (pā-dū'tiks), *n.* Same as *pædeutics*.

paidle[1], *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[1].

paidle[2], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[2].

paiet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *pay*[1].

paig, *n.* Same as *paca*.

paiglet (pā'gl), *n.* See *pagle*.

pajamas, *n. pl.* See *pajamas*.

paik (pāk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To beat; drub. [Scotch.]

paik (pāk), *n.* [< *paik*, *v.*] A beating; a drubbing. [Scotch.]

They got their *paiks*, wi' sudden straiks.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).

pail (pāl), *n.* [< ME. *pail*, *payle*, < AS. *pægel*, a vessel for wine, = LG. *pegel*, a measure for liquids, = MD. *pegel*, the capacity of a vessel, = Dan. *pægel*, half a pint. The word is different from OF. *paile*, *paielle*, *payelle*, *paille*, *paele*, *paelle*, *paesle*, *poisle*, F. *poêle* = Pr. *padela* = Sp. *padilla* = It. *padella*, a pan, frying-pan, = Ir. Gael. *padhal*, a pitcher, ewer, < L. *patella*, dim. of *patina*, pan: see *pan*[1] and *patella*.] 1. A vessel of wood (staves) or sheet-metal (usually tin), nearly or quite cylindrical, with a hooped handle or bail, used for carrying water, milk, or other liquids.

And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in *pail*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 925 (song).

May 1st. To Westminster; in the way meeting many milk-maids with their garlands upon their *pails*, dancing with a fiddler before them. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 118.

2. A pail full (of something); a pailful.

Skins of those seales, contayning ech of them aboue a great *paile* of water. *Hakluyt*, Voy., III. 481.

pail (pail), *v. t.* To pour out in pailfuls. [Nonce-word.] *N. E. D.*

The well-head of all the clear water which the Lockes and Hartleys have *pailed* abroad.
W. Taylor in Ann. Rev., V. 559.

pail-brush (pāl'brush), *n.* A hard brush, furnished with bristles at the end, used in dairies, etc., to clean the angles of vessels.

pailet, *n.* An obsolete form of *peel*[4].

Lesly, in his account of the Scottish Borderers, says they care little about their houses or cottages, but "construct for themselves stronger towers of a pyramidal form, which they call *Pailes*," which cannot be so easily destroyed.
Destruction of Troy, Notes, p. 470.

pailet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pallet*[1]. *Chaucer*.

pailful (pāl'fùl), *n.* [< *pail* + *-ful*.] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond same cloud cannot choose but fall by *pailfuls*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 24.

★**paillasse** (pa-lyas'), *n.* [Also *palliasse*; < F. *paillasse*, a bed of straw, < *paille*, straw: see *palliard*.] 1. Originally, a straw bed; in modern upholstery, an under-mattress.—2†. A garment trimmed with plaited straw sewed on like galloon or passement: women's dresses were so ornamented about 1785.—3†. A buffoon whose costume was generally striped like the ticking or stuff of which the covering of a mattress is made, whence the name: a character assumed by masqueraders.

paillasson (F. pron. pa-lya-sôṅ'), *n.* [F., < *paillasse*, a bed of straw, < *paille*, straw: see *paillasse*.] A kind of straw bonnet for women, introduced about 1850.

pail-lathe (pāl'lāᵺᴇ), *n.* A lathe for turning the outer and inner sides of wooden pails, making the ends true, and forming the croze.

paille-maillet, *n.* Same as *pall-mall*.

paillet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pallet*[1].

paillette (pa-lyet'), *n.* [F., < *paille*, straw: see *pale*[4], *pallet*[1].] 1. A spangle or glittering piece of metal (or glass) forming a part of costume, either sewed to a garment or hanging with others in a bunch secured to a feather or in a similar position where it could move freely.—2. In *enamel-painting*, a bit of metal or colored foil.

The lights were picked out in gold, while the brilliant effect of gems was obtained by the use of *paillettes* or coloured foils. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 184.

Also *papilette*.

paillon (F. pron. pa-lyôṅ'), *n.* [F., a spangle, foil, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*[4].] Bright metal foil, used in decorative art to show through a thickness of enamel or painting to alter its color or give it brilliancy; by extension, gilding applied upon a surface, as of wood, papier-maché, etc., upon which painting is to be done in translucent colors.

pail-machine (pāl'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making wooden pails; a pail-lathe.

pailmailt, *n.* Same as *pall-mall*.

pail-stake (pāl'stāk), *n.* A bough with branches, fixed in the ground in a dairy-yard for hanging pails on. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

paimentt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *payment*.

pain[1] (pān), *n.* [< ME. *paine*, *payne*, *peine*, *peyne*, ★< OF. *peine*, *paine*, *payne*, *poine*, *poene*, F. *peine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *pena*, < L. *pœna*, ML. *pena*, a fine, penalty, punishment, later also hardship, pain, < Gr. *ποινή*, a fine, penalty, retribution, punishment, vengeance. Hence ult. (< L. *pœna*) E. *penal*, *penalty*, *punish*, *punitive*, *impune*, *impunity*, *penitent*, *penitence*, *penance*, *repent*, etc., and (through AS.) E. *pine*[2].] 1. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.

Therto he nom gret *peine* of hom, and from Salesburi to Wight he wende. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 377.

His offence is so, as it appears,
Accountant to the law upon that *pain*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 86.

The keeper telleth me it is *pain* of death for any to speak with me.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 253.

2. Uneasiness or distress of body or of mind; bodily or mental suffering. (*a*) That property of sensations or states of consciousness which induces in the sentient being an effort or a desire to suppress or be rid of them: the opposite of *pleasure*. Pain may have any degree of intensity, from the least perceivable to a maximum at or about which consciousness is destroyed. It may be local or general, physical or mental, or both together. In many sensations, as those produced by burns, the prick of a pin, or a colic, the element of pain is so predominant that such sensations are distinctively called *pains*.

For to bye and to delyvere us from *Peynes* of Helle, and from Dethe withouten ende. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 2.

Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in *pain*,
To tell my story. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 359.

My *pain* hath drawn my head so much awry, and holds it so, that mine eye cannot follow mine hand.
Donne, Letters, xiv.

By pleasure and *pain*, delight and uneasiness, I must all along be understood . . . to mean not only bodily *pain* and pleasure, but whatsoever delight or uneasiness is felt by us, whether arising from any grateful or unacceptable sensation or reflection.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 15.

Specifically—(*b*) In the plural, the throes or distress of travail or childbirth.

She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her. 1 Sam. iv. 19.

(*c*) Uneasiness of mind; mental distress; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude; grief; sorrow.

Whon God sat in his blisse bosked in heuene,
He seiȝ the peple thorw *peine* passen in-to helle.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

What *pain* do you think a man must feel when his conscience lays this folly to his charge? *Law*.

3. Labor; exertion; endeavor; especially, labor characterized by great care, or by assiduous attention to detail and a desire to secure the best results; care or trouble taken in doing something: used chiefly in the plural: as, to spare no *pains* to be accurate; to be at great *pains* or to take great *pains* in doing something. The form *pains* has been used by good writers as a singular, as in the quotation from Shakspere below.

Ser, think you not but we shall do our *payn*
To coumfort yow, and do yow suche seruice
As our connyng and Powre may suffice.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1018.

Many couet much, and little *paynes* therefore intende to take. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Thou lovest it not;
And all my *pains* is sorted to no proof.
Here, take away this dish.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 43.

What ignorant persons you are, to take upon you so tedious a journey, and yet are like to have nothing but your travel for your *pains*! *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 193.

He took me under his shelter at an early age, and bestowed some *pains* upon me. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

4†. Trouble; difficulty.

Up I clomb with moche *payne*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1118.

I bridle in my struggling Muse with *pain*,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Bill of pains and penalties, a bill introduced into Parliament to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law. Such bills (or acts) are, in fact, new laws

made as a special occasion may require. *Imp. Dict.*—**Lancinating pain.** See *lancinate.*—**On** or **under pain of,** under penalty of.

I observe that to such grievances as society cannot readily cure it usually forbids utterance, *on pain of* its scorn. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxii.

To die in the pain†, to be tortured to death.

And of o thynge ryght siker maystow be,
That certein for to *dyen in the peyne,*
That I shal never mo discoveren the.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 674.

To take pains, to be careful; make an effort. See def. 3.

Riot in the Waste of that Estate
Which thou hast *taken* so much *Pains* to get.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 4.

= **Syn. 2.** *Pain, Ache, Twinge.* All the words expressing physical pain are applicable, by familiar and therefore not emphatic figure, to pain of mind. *Pain* is the general term; *ache* represents a continued local pain; it is often compounded with a word expressing the place, as head-*ache,* tooth*ache. Twinge* represents a sudden, momentary pain, as though one had been griped or wrung. See *agony.*—**2** (*c*). Bitterness, heartache, affliction, woe, burden.

pain[1] (pān), *v.* [< ME. *paynen, peinen, peynen,* OF. *peiner, pener, painer, poener,* F. *peiner* = Sp. Pg. *penar* = It. *penare,* < ML. *pœnare,* inflict as a penalty, punish, < L. *pœna,* penalty, pain: see *pain*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To inflict suffering upon as a penalty or punishment; torture; punish.

Fals witnes vpon him thei berid,
And nailed him upon the roode,
And *peyned* him there til that he deied.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

On that Roche dropped the Woundes of our Lord, whan he was *payned* on the Crosse; and that is cleped Golgatha.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

2. To trouble or annoy with physical or mental suffering. (*a*) To render physically uneasy; inflict physical pain upon; distress.

Excess of heat as well as cold *pains* us. *Locke.*

(*b*) To render uneasy in mind; trouble or annoy with mental suffering; distress; disquiet; grieve.

I am *pained* at my very heart. Jer. iv. 19.

A coarse taste is one which finds pleasure in things which *pain* the fully developed normal man by suggestions of physical pain, immorality, and so forth.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.

3†. To cause to take pains; put to exertion: used reflexively.

Wherfor I am, and wol ben ay redy
To *peynen me* to do yow this servyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 989.

So blessed beo Peers Plouhman that *peyneth hym* to tulie,
And trauaileth and tuleth for a tretour al-so sore
As for a trewe tydy man alle tymes ylyke.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 439.

4. To put to trouble or pains. [Rare.]

O, give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and *pain'd*
Your unknown sovereignty!
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 391.

= **Syn. 2.** To hurt, agonize, torment, torture, rack, excruciate.

II.† *intrans.* To suffer; be afflicted with pain.

And Grace gaf hym the croys with the corone of thornes,
That Crist vp-on Caluarie for mankynde on *peyned.*
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 324.

pain[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *payn, payne,* < OF. *pain,* F. *pain* = Sp. *pan* = Pg. *pão* = It. *pane,* < L. *panis,* m., sometimes *pane,* neut., bread, a loaf; akin to *pabulum,* food, *pascere,* feed: see *pasture.* Hence, from L. *panis,* ult. E. *panter*[3], *pantry, appanage,* etc.] Bread.

The prophete his *payn* eet in penaunce and wepyng.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 106.

Than take youre loof of light *payne* as y haue said 3ett.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

pain[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pane*[1].

painable† (pā'na-bl), *a.* [< *pain*[1] + *-able.* Cf. *penible.*] Capable of giving pain; painful.

The manicles of Astyages were not, therefore, the less weighty and *painable* for being composed of gold or silver.
Evelyn, Liberty and Servitude, ii.

paindemaine†, *n.* [ME., also *payndemayn,* also *paynmayne, payne mayne, paynman,* also simply *demayn,* < OF. *pain demaine,* < ML. *panis dominicus,* lit. 'Lord's bread,' so called because stamped with a figure of Christ: L. *panis,* bread; LL. *dominicus,* of the Lord: see *dominical.*] Bread of peculiar whiteness; the finest and whitest bread.

Whyt was his face as *payndemayn.*
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 14.

pained[1] (pānd), *a.* [< *pain*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having pain; indicating pain; as, a *pained* expression.

Visit the speechless sick and still converse
With groaning wretches; and your task shall be . . .
To enforce the *pained* impotent to smile.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 864.

pained[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *paned.*

painful (pān'fùl), *a.* [< ME. *paynful;* < *pain*[1] + *-ful.*] **1.** That gives or is characterized by pain; of a nature to pain, render uneasy, or inflict suffering, whether bodily or mental; distressing: as, a *painful* operation in surgery; a *painful* effort; a *painful* subject.

The aged man that coffers-up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and *painful* fits.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 856.

It was, indeed, *painful* to be daily browbeaten by an enemy. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

2. That requires or necessitates labor, exertion, care, or attention; troublesome; difficult; toilsome.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the *painful* field.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 111.

A *painful* passage o'er a restless flood.
Cowper, Hope, l. 3.

3†. Painstaking; industrious; busy; careful; laborious; hard-working.

I think we have some as *painful* magistrates as ever was in England. *Latimer,* Sermons, p. 142.

We will you deliuer him one or more of such *painfull* young men as he shal thinke meetest for his purpose.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 301.

A moderate maintenance distributed to every *painfull* Minister, that now scarce sustains his Family with Bread.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Racking, agonizing, tormenting, torturing, excruciating, arduous, severe, grievous, trying, afflictive.

painfully (pān'fùl-i), *adv.* In a painful manner. (*a*) With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind. (*b*) With great pains or painstaking; laboriously; with toil; with careful effort or diligence. (*c*) Oppressively; unpleasantly: as, a floor looking *painfully* clean.

painfulness (pān'fùl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being painful, in any sense of that word.

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. § 22.

painim†, **painimry**†. See *paynim, paynimry.*

painless (pān'les), *a.* [< *pain*[1] + *-less.*] Free from pain; not attended with pain: as, a *painless* surgical operation.

painlessly (pān'les-li), *adv.* In a painless manner; without suffering or inflicting pain.

painlessness (pān'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being painless: as, the *painlessness* of certain diseases.

painstaker (pānz'tā″kėr), *n.* One who takes pains; a careful, laborious person.

I'll prove a true *pains-taker* day and night. *Gay.*

painstaking (pānz'tā″king), *n.* The taking of pains; assiduous and careful labor.

Then first of all began the Galles to fortifye their campes, and they were dismayde in heart, bicause they were men not acquainted with *paynes takynge.*
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 196.

For my *paines-taking* that day the king greatlye commended me, and honorably rewarded me.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 34.

painstaking (pānz'tā″king), *a.* That takes pains or trouble; characterized by close, careful, assiduous, or conscientious application or labor; industrious; laborious and careful: as, a *painstaking* person.

The good burghers, like so many *painstaking* and persevering beavers, slowly and surely pursuing their labors.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 166.

painstakingly (pānz'tā″king-li), *adv.* With painstaking, or careful attention to every detail; carefully.

painsworthy (pānz'wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Deserving of pains or care; recompensing pains or care.
Edinburgh Rev.

paint (pānt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *paynt, peinct;* < ME. *paynten, peinten, peyntyn, poynten,* < OF. **peinter, paincter* (= Sp. Pg. *pintar*), freq. of *paindre, poindre,* F. *peindre* (pp. *peint, paint, point,* F. *peint*) = It. *pignere, pingere,* < L. *pingere,* paint: see *picture.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To coat or cover with a color or colors; color or cover with a paint or pigment.

There be two tables of our blessyd Lady, which seynt Luke *paynted* with his awne handes at Padowa.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

She *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 Ki. ix. 30.

To gild refined gold, to *paint* the lily.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

2. To depict or delineate in colors or paints of any kind, usually on a prepared surface; represent in colors; represent in a picture: as, to *paint* a landscape or a portrait; to *paint* a battle-scene; also, to execute in colors: as, to *paint* a picture.

The iiijth tyme he shewyd the pepyll a pictur *poyntyd* on a clothe, of the passion of our lorde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

On the south side of the wall of another court, there was a very pretty and merry story *painted.*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 78.

A couple, fair
As ever painter *painted,* poet sang.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Figuratively, to delineate, depict, or describe in words; present vividly to the mind's eye; set forth or represent as in a picture: formerly with *out:* as, to *paint* the joys of heaven.

Their infamous life and tyrannies were layd open to all the world, their miserable ends *painted out* in playes and pageants, to shew the mutabilitie of fortune.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

Claud. Disloyal?—
D. John. The word is too good to *paint out* her wickedness. *Shak.,* Much Ado, iii. 2. 112.

He *painted* to himself what were Dorothea's inward sorrows, as if he had been writing a choric wail.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvii.

4. To color, deck, decorate, or diversify; ornament; adorn.

Is al this *peinted* proces seyd, alas,
Ryght for this fyn? *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 424.

He can purtraye wel the pater-noster and *peynte* it with aues. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 176.

The Rose and Lilly *paint* the verdant Plains.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or gray,
Till the sun *paint* your fleecy skirts with gold.
Milton, P. L., v. 187.

Knaves are men
That . . . *paint* the gates of Hell with Paradise.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To paint coffee, to color the berries of coffee artificially with a view to defraud.—**To paint out.** (*a*) See def. 3. (*b*) To erase or blot out by covering with pigments: as, to *paint out* an unsatisfactory picture.—**To paint the town red,** to go on a boisterous and disorderly spree. [Slang, U. S.]

Mere horse-play; it is the cow-boy's method of *painting the town red,* as an interlude in his harsh monotonous life.
The Century, XXXVI. 838.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise painting; use pigments in depicting faces, scenes, etc.

My Lord mighty merry; among other things, saying that the Queen is a very agreeable lady, and *paints* well.
Pepys, Diary, I. 282.

2. To lay artificial color on the face, usually with the view of beautifying it; hence, to blush.

Let her *paint* an inch thick, to this favour she must come.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 213.

Mrs. Fitz. You make me *paint,* sir.
Wit. They are fair colours,
Lady, and natural!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

3. To indulge in strong drink; drink. [Slang.]

The Muse is dry,
And Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene,
And fain would *paint*—imbibe the vulgar call—
Or hot or cold, or long or short.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

4†. To counterfeit; disguise.

And y wole neithir glose ne *peynt,*
But y waarne thee on the othir side.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

★**paint** (pānt), *n.* [< *paint, v.*] **1.** A substance used in painting, composed of a dry coloring material intimately mixed with a liquid vehicle. It differs from a *dye* in that it is not designed to sink into the substance to which it is applied, but to form a superficial coating. The term *pigment* is sometimes restricted to the dry coloring material of which a paint is made.

2. Color laid on the face; rouge.

His colours laid so thick on every place,
As only show'd the *paint,* but hid the face.
Dryden, To Sir Robert Howard, l. 76.

All *paints* may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. *Dunglison.*

3. In *rubber-manuf.,* any substance fixed with caoutchouc in the process of manufacture, for the purpose of hardening it. Various materials are employed, such as whiting, plaster of Paris, sulphate of zinc, lampblack, pitch, etc.—**Copper paint,** a paint composed of finely divided metallic copper mixed with a medium, usually oil and wax, used to coat the bottoms of vessels to prevent fouling.—**Indian paint.** (*a*) The red Indian paint, *Sanguinaria Canadensis,* the bloodroot. (*b*) The yellow Indian paint, *Hydrastis Canadensis,* the yellow puccoon, or yellowroot.—**Lithic paint.** See *lithic*[2].—**Luminous paint,** a paint made by heating powdered oyster-shells and sulphur together in a closed crucible. This forms a polysulphid of calcium, which is mixed with a mastic varnish to form the paint. The polysulphid of calcium has the peculiar property of emitting in darkness light which it has previously absorbed. Luminous paint has been used for clock-dials, match-safes, lanterns for powder-magazines, etc. It has been suggested for many other purposes, but the amount of light emitted is so small that its practical application has failed except under a few special conditions.—**Mineral paint,** any dry earthy material powdered and used as a paint; specifically, a hematite iron ore so used.—**Mixed paints,** paints prepared by the manufacturer in a condition ready to be used by the consumer. Paint is usually sold in the form

of a paste, to which the consumer has to add oil to thin it sufficiently to be applied with a brush. In mixed paints the oil, tinting-colors, and driers are all present.—**Phosphorescent paint.** Same as *luminous paint.*—**Pick's paint,** a protective dressing in skin affections, composed of gelatin, glycerin, and zinc oxid with water.

paintable (pān'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *paint* + *-able.*] That can be painted; admitting of artistic reproduction in colors.

It is a strange Victor Hugoish conception, not without grandeur and poetry: *paintable* perhaps by an artist who combined in himself Michael Angelo, Tintoretto, and Turner. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 41.

paint-box (pānt'boks), *n.* A box, usually with compartments, for the convenient holding of the different paints used by an artist or painter.

paint-bridge (pānt'brij), *n. Theat.,* a suspended platform on which a scenic artist works, and which he can raise or lower at will.

paint-brush (pānt'brush), *n.* A brush for applying paint. For ordinary painting the brushes are made of hog-bristles; but for artists' use the finer elastic hair of other animals is employed, as of the fitch, badger, and sable.

paint-burner (pānt'bėr″nėr), *n.* A gas- or oil-lamp, with a blowpipe, used to burn off old paint in order to prepare a surface for repainting.

painted (pān'ted), *p. a.* 1. Coated or covered with paint, or with designs executed in colors.

Now to the gude green-wood he 's gane,
She to her *painted* bower.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

2. In *zoöl.,* highly colored; having a bright, rich, or varied coloration, as if artificially painted.—3. Depicted in colors.

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Hence—4. Existing merely as a picture or representation; artificial; counterfeit; feigned; unreal; disguised.

This Lecherye leyde on with a laughyng chiere,
And with pryue speche and *peynted* wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 114.

The grappling vigour and rough frown of war
Is cold in amity and *painted* peace.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 105.

Are the flames of another world such *painted* fires that they deserve only to be laughed at, and not seriously considered by us? *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. ii.

Painted bat, a bat of the genus *Kerivoula:* so called from the bright and varied colors, which make them appear



Painted Bat (*Kerivoula picta*).

like butterflies as they repose on the leaves of trees.—**Painted bunting,** *Plectrophanes pictus,* a very common longspur of western and northwestern America, of many variegated colors.—**Painted cloth,** tapestry, especially a cheap form of it. The designs were principally human figures, and had sage sentences issuing in scrolls from their mouths and otherwise introduced: hence the phrase was applied to hackneyed and trite rimes and sayings.

A witty poesy, a saw that smells of the *painted cloth.*
Rowley, Match at Midnight, i.

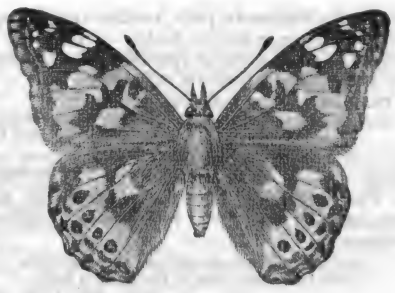
Care not for those coarse *paint'd-cloth* rhymes made by the uniuersity of Salerne. *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook, p. 57.

Painted duck. See *duck.*—**Painted finch.** See *finch,* and also cut under *Passerina.*—**Painted glass.** (*a*) See *glass-staining* and *glass.* (*b*) Minute and delicate decorative work done in the middle ages on rondels and lens-shaped pieces of glass, in imitation of miniatures in manuscripts: but few pieces remain, a collection having been brought together by the Marquis d'Azeglio in 1876. In a few cases rock-crystal was used instead of glass.—**Painted goose.** See *goose.*—**Painted hyena,** the African hyena-dog. See cut under *Lycaon.*—**Painted quail,** any quail of the genus *Excalfactoria.*—**Painted ray,** a batoid fish, *Raia maculata.*—**Painted snipe,** any snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa.*

painted-cup (pān'ted-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Castilleia,* primarily *C. coccinea,* the scarlet painted-cup: so called from the highly colored dilated bracts about the flowers.

painted-grass (pān'ted-gràs), *n.* Same as *ribbon-grass.*

painted-lady (pān-ted-lā'di), *n.* 1. The thistle-butterfly, *Vanessa* (or *Pyrameis*) *cardui,* of an orange-red color spotted with white and black. See cut in next column.—2. The sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus.*



Painted-lady (*Vanessa cardui*).

painter[1] (pān'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *payntour,* < OF. *peintour, peintor, painteor,* also (nom.) *peintre, paintre,* F. *peintre* = Sp. Pg. *pintor* = It. *pintore,* also (without the nasal, which is due to inf.) *pittore,* < L. *pictor,* a painter, < *pingere,* pp. *pictus,* paint: see *pictor* and *paint.*] One who paints. Specifically—(*a*) A workman who coats or covers articles with paint: as, a house-*painter* or carriage-*painter.* (*b*) An artist who represents the appearance of natural or other objects on a plane or other surface by means of colors.

Mine eye hath play'd the *painter,* and hath steil'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiv.

After dinner I visited that excellent *painter* Verrio, whose works in fresco in the King's palace at Windsor will celebrate his name as long as those walls last.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

Painter's colic, lead-colic.—**Painter's-easel larva.** See *pluteus.*—**Painter's etching.** See *etching.*

painter[2] (pān'tėr), *n.* [A var. of *panter*[2], q. v.] A rope attached to the bow of a boat, and used to fasten it to a stake, a ship, or other object.—**Lazy painter,** a small rope used for securing a boat in smooth water.—**To cut one's painter,** to set one adrift; hence, to send one away; hinder one from doing mischief or injury.

painter[3] (pān'tėr), *n.* [A var. of *panther,* q. v.] A panther: applied in the United States to the puma, cougar, or American lion, *Felis concolor.*

painterly† (pān'tėr-li), *a.* [< *painter*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like a painter. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

painterskip (pān'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *painter*[1] + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a painter. [Rare.]

Admit also a curious, cunning painter to be the chiefe painter; let him striue also to continue still in his chiefe *paintourship,* least another passe him in conning.
Ep. Gardiner, True Obedience, fol. 47.

painter-stainer (pān'tėr-stā'nėr), *n.* The name by which the members of the City of London Livery Company of Painters are designated in their charter. *N. E. D.*

paint-frame (pānt'frām), *n. Theat.,* a movable iron framework used for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge.

paintiness (pān'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being painty, or overcharged with paint: said of a picture.

painting (pān'ting), *n.* [< ME. *peintunge, peyntynge, poyntynge;* verbal n. of *paint, v.*] 1. The act, art, or employment of laying on paints. Specifically, the art of forming figures or representing objects in colors on any surface; or the art of representing, by means of figures and colors applied on a surface, objects presented to the eye or to the imagination, in general in such a manner as to produce the appearance of relief and of distance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear:
This is the air-drawn dagger which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iii. 4. 61.

2. A picture; specifically, a likeness, image, or scene depicted with paints.

For righte as the Bokes of the Scriptnre of hem techen the Clerkes how and in what manere thei schulle beleeven, righte so the Ymages and the *Peyntynges* techen the lewed folk to worschipen the Seyntes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 313.

We visited divers other churches, chapells, & monasteries, for the most part neatly built, & full of pretty *payntings.* *Evelyn,* Diary, May 6, 1644.

And with choice *paintings* of wise men I hung
The royal dais round. *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

3. Color laid on.

This *painting,*
Wherein you see me smeared.
Shak., Cor., I. 6. 68.

Encaustic painting. See *encaustic.*—**Florentine school of painting.** See *Renaissance.*—**Graffito painting.** See *graffito.*—**Gray cameo-painting,** a method of glass-painting in which the markings and shadings are very delicate, producing a sort of light-gray monochrome.—**Ionic school of painting.** See *Ionic.*—**Italian, mural,** etc., **painting.** See the qualifying words.—**Muffle-painting.** See *muffle*[1].

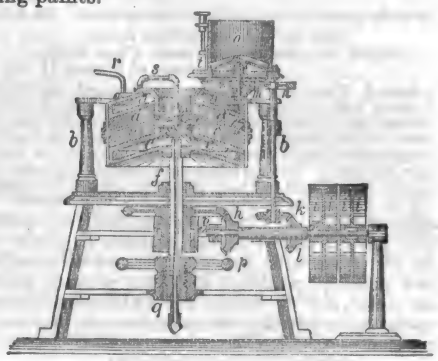
paintless (pānt'les), *a.* [< *paint* + *-less.*] 1. Without paint.—2. Incapable of being painted or represented; not to be painted or described. [Rare.]

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in *painiless* patience it excels.
Savage, Wanderer, ii.

paintment† (pānt'ment), *n.* [< *paint* + *-ment.*] Paint; color.

And Nature's *paintments,* red, and yellow, blew,
With colours plenty round about him grew.
Good Newes and Bad Newes (1622). (*Nares.*)

paint-mill (pānt'mil), *n.* A machine for grinding paints.



Masury's Paint-mill (Section).

a a, upper millstone-bed; *b b,* pillars supporting *a a*; *c c,* lower millstone-bed (both beds are hollow and fitted with annular stone plates *d d, e e*; the lower bed is supported upon and rotated horizontally by a hollow vertical shaft *f*, and bevel-gearing *h g*); *i i,* the driving-pulley and idler-pulley. The shaft *f* is splined in the gear *g*, and is raised or lowered by the screw-gearing *p q*. Water is run through the pipe *r* into the open spaces *a a* and *c c* in the millstone-beds, escaping through *s* and *f*; this keeps the mill cool. The paint passes from a hopper *o* through an opening *i* provided with a gate to the stones: it may be ground to great fineness without heating. The discharge-chute is not shown.

paint-mixer (pānt'mik″sėr), *n.* A cast-iron cylinder, fitted with a vertical shaft with paddles, used to mix pigment with oil, turpentine, etc.

paint-remover (pānt'rē-mö″vėr), *n.* A caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting.

paint-room (pānt'röm), *n.* The room in a theater where the scenic artist works.

paintroot (pānt'röt), *n.* The Carolina redroot, *Gyrotheca tinctoria.*

paint-strake (pānt'strāk), *n. Naut.,* the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. Also *sheer-strake.* See *strake.*

painture† (pān'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *peinture, peynture, peyntowre, poyntowre,* < OF. *painture, peinture,* F. *peinture* = Sp. Pg. *pintura* = It. *pintura,* also (without the nasal, which is due to inf.), *pittura,* < L. *pictura,* painting: see *picture* and *paint.*] 1. The art or act of painting.

Right as she [Nature] kan peynte a lilie whit
And reed a rose, right with swich *peynture*
She peynted hath this noble creature.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 33.

2. Paint or painted decoration.

And zit there is at Alizandre a faire Chirche, alle white withouten *peynture;* and so ben alle the othere Chirches, that waren of the Cristene Men, alle white with inne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 56.

3. A picture; a painting.

Both the ymages and the *peyntures*
Gan I biholde bysyly. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 142.

paintwork (pānt'wėrk), *n.* Painting done on surfaces or articles.

The *paintwork* and furniture looked as though the whole had been blackleaded. *The Engineer,* LXIX. 7.

painty (pān'ti), *a.* [< *paint* + *-y*[1].] 1. Overcharged with paint; displaying obtrusively or inharmoniously the colors which have been used or the manner of using them.

His cattle are conscientiously painted, perhaps a little too *painty.* *The Studio,* III. 129.

As the picture stands, . . . it is refreshingly airy and sunny, and makes the pictures about it seem heavy and *painty* by comparison. *The Nation,* XLVIII. 313.

2. Smeared or spotted with paint: as, his clothes are all *painty.*

pair[1] (pār), *n.* [< ME. *paire, payre, peire, peyre, peir, peer, peere, per,* a pair (applied to any number of like things), < OF. *paire, peire,* F. *paire,* f., also OF. *pair,* m., a pair, couple, = Sp. Pg. *par* = It. *paro, pajo* = D. *paar* = MLG. *pār,* MHG. *pār, bār,* G. *paar* = Icel. *par* = Sw. Dan. *par,* < L. *par,* a pair, < *par,* equal: see *par*[2], *peer*[2].] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, identical in purpose, and matched or used together: as, a *pair* of gloves; a *pair* of shoes.

Let it then suffice
To drown one woe, one *pair* of weeping eyes.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1680.

Two *Pair* of the purest white worsted Stockings you can get of Womens Size. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 14.

2. A single thing composed essentially of two pieces or parts which are used only in combination and named only in the plural: as, a *pair* of scissors, trousers, or spectacles.

With that the wicked carle, the maister Smith,
A *paire* of red-whot yron tongs did take
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipt. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 44.

Lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a *pair* of balances in his hand. Rev. vi. 5.

Set Forms are a *pair* of Compasses.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 90.

3. A couple; a brace; a span: as, a *pair* of pistols; a *pair* of horses.

And *peyer* of grett Candylstykes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

To-morrow is our wedding day,
And we will then repair
Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and *pair*.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

"Come to my dressing-room, Becky, and let us abuse the company"—which, between them, this *pair* of friends did perfectly. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi.

A human heart should beat for two,
Whate'er may say your single scorners;
And all the hearths I ever knew
Had got a *pair* of chimney-corners.
F. Locker, Old Letters.

Specifically—**4.** A married couple; in general, two mated animals of any kind.

Alle shullen deye for hus dedes by dales and hulles,
And the foules that flen forth with othere bestes,
Except onliche of eche kynde a *peyre*,
That in thy shynglede schip with the shal be saued.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 231.

Two women faster welded in one love
Than *pairs* of wedlock. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

5. A set of like or equal things: restricted to a few (mostly obsolete) phrases: as, a *pair* (or pack) of cards; a *pair* (or flight) of stairs; a *pair* of organs (that is, a set of organ-pipes, hence an organ); a *pair* of gallows (that is, a gibbet); a *pair* of beads (see *bead*).

Of smal coral aboute hire arm she baar
A *peire* of bedes gauded al with grene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 159.

What talkest thou to me of the hangman? if I hang, I'll make a fat *pair* of gallows; for if I hang, old Sir John hangs with me, and thou knowest he is no starveling.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 74.

I ha' nothing but my skin,
And my clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Prudence took them into the dining-room, where stood a *pair* of excellent virginals.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Though you live up two *pair* of stairs, is any home happier than yours, Philip?
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xxxiv.

6. In *archery*, a set of three arrows.—**7.** In *mining*, a set or gang of men working together at the same hours.—**8.** In deliberative bodies, two members belonging to opposing parties who for their own convenience (as to permit one or both of them to be absent) arrange with each other to refrain from voting for a specified time or on a specified question, thus nullifying a vote on each side; also, the arrangement thus effected. See *pairing*[1].—**9.** In *poker*, two of the same denomination, without regard to suit or color: as, a *pair* of aces or deuces.—**A pair of colors**, the two flags carried by an infantry regiment, as in the armies of Great Britain and the United States: one of these flags is the national ensign or some modification of it, and the other bears devices, mottos, etc., peculiar to the regiment.—**A pair of knives**†. See *knife*.—**Contractiule, expansible,** etc., **pair.** See the adjectives.—**Double pair royal,** four similar cards, as four kings.—**Pair royal** (also contracted *pairial*†, *parial*†, *prial*†), three similar things; specifically, three cards of a kind in certain games, as three kings or three queens.

Hath that great *pair-royal*
Of adamantine sisters late made trial
Of some new trade? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 7.

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death:
My sovereign, as his liegeman; on my mistress,
As a devoted servant; and on Ithocles,
As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

The game is counted . . . by fifteens, sequences, pairs, and *pairials*, according to the numbers appertaining to the partitions occupied by the half-pence.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

There goes but a pair of shears†, there is little or no difference.

Lucio. Thou thyself art a wicked villain, despite of all grace.
First Gent. Well, *there went but a pair of shears* between us. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 28.

There goes but a pair of shears between a promoter [informer] and a knave. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, ii.

To contract a pair. See *contract*.—**To expand a pair.** See *expand*.—**Syn. 1–3.** *Pair, Couple, Yoke, Brace, Dyad, Duad.* *Pair* and *couple* properly express two individuals or unities naturally or habitually going together or making a set: as, a *pair* of horses, gloves, oars; a wedded *pair*; a loving *couple*; but *pair* also means two things alike and put together, and *couple* has by colloquial use come to be often applied to two, however accidentally brought together: as, give him a *couple* of apples. *Yoke*, on the other hand, applies only to two animals customarily yoked together: as, a *yoke* of oxen. *Brace* is rather a hunters' term, with limited and peculiar application: as, a *brace* of partridges, pistols, slugs. *Dyad* is used in philosophical and mathematical language only. *Duad* is a special mathematical word signifying an unordered pair.

★**pair**[1] (pãr), *v.* [= G. *paaren* = Sw. *para* = Dan. *parre*; from the noun: see *pair*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To form a pair or pairs; specifically, to be joined in pairs as birds are in the breeding season; mate; couple.

Your hand, my Perdita: so turtles *pair*,
That never mean to part. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 154.

2. To suit; fit; match.

Had our prince,
Jewel of children, seen this hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 116.

This with the other should, at least, have *pair'd*.
Milton, S. A., l. 208.

Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine.
Rowe, The Royal Convert, iii.

To pair off. (*a*) To separate from a company in pairs or couples.

At the end of the third set supper was announced; and the party, *pairing off* like turtles, adjourned to the supper-room. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, xiii.

(*b*) To abstain from voting by arrangement with a member of the opposite party to do the same: said of members of deliberative assemblies. See *pairing*[1].

The judges are certainly the hardest-worked class of office-holders—except members of Congress in session, and even they can *pair off*. *The Century*, XXX. 329.

II. *trans.* **1.** To join in couples; specifically, to cause to mate: as, to *pair* a canary with a siskin.

Minds are so hardly matched, that even the first,
Though *paired* by Heaven, in Paradise were cursed.
Dryden, To John Dryden, l. 22.

Turtles and doves of differing hues unite,
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white.
Pope, tr. of Ovid's Sappho to Phaon, l. 44.

2. To unite or assort in twos as well suited to each other.

Virtue and grace are always *paired* together.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

The first summons, Cuckoo! of thy bill,
With its twin notes inseparably *paired*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 14.

Innocent child and snow-white flower!
Well are ye *paired* in your opening hour.
Bryant, Innocent Child and Snow-white Flower.

pair[2]†, *v.* [ME. *pairen, payren, peiren*, by aphæresis for *empairen*, impair: see *impair*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To impair.

Lefe of this Langore, as my lefe brother,
That puttes the to payne and *peires* thi sight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3588.

Whatsoever is new is unlooked for—and ever it mends some, and *pairs* others. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

II. *intrans.* To become impaired; deteriorate.

If tho thingis that schulen perische & *paire*
Vnto thi sighte thus semeli bee,
Weel maist thou wite y am weel faire,
Of whom ech thing hath his bewte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

The life of man is such that either it *paireth* or amendeth. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

paired (pãrd), *a.* **1.** Arranged in pairs: said of corresponding parts situated on opposite sides of the body, as the arms of a man, the wings of insects, etc.—**2.** Mated, as any two individuals of different sexes.—**Paired fins,** in *ichth.*, the lateral fins, pectoral or ventral: distinguished from *median* or *vertical fins*.

pairer† (pãr'ėr), *n.* [ME. *peirer*; < *pair*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who impairs or injures.

Enviouse mennis sein that I am a *peirer* of hooli scripturis. *Wyclif*, Prol. to James.

pairial†, *n.* Same as *pair royal* (which see, under *pair*[1]).

pairing[1] (pãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pair*[1], *v.*] In deliberative assemblies, a practice by which two members belonging to opposite parties agree that both shall be absent for a specified time, or that both shall abstain from voting on a particular question, so that a vote is nullified on each side. Also called *pairing off*.

pairing[2]† (pãr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *peyringe*; verbal n. of *pair*[2], *v.*] Impairment; injury.

What profitith it to a man if he winne al the world, and do *peyringe* to his soule? *Wyclif*, Mark viii. 36.

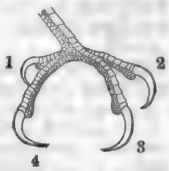
pairing-time (pãr'ing-tīm), *n.* The time when animals, as birds, pair for breeding; mating-time.

pairment† (pãr'ment), *n.* [ME. *peyrement*; < *pair*[2] + *-ment*. Cf. *impairment*.] Impairment; injury; damage.

Nethelesse I gesse all thingis to be *peyrement* for the cleer science of Iesus Crist my Lord, for whom I made alle thingis *peyrement*. *Wyclif*, Phil. iii. 8.

Engle his wife he drofe away, & held in *peyrment*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 58.

pair-toed (pãr'tōd), *a.* In *ornith.*, yoke-toed or zygodactyl; having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind. See *zygodactyl*.



Pair-toed or Zygodactyl Foot of Woodpecker, with digits 1, 2, 3, 4, of which the 4th is the reversed one.

pairtrick (pãr'trik), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *partridge*.

pairwise (pãr'wīz), *adv.* [< *pair*[1] + *-wise*.] In pairs.

Such as continued refractory he tied together by the beards, and hung *pairwise* over poles. *Carlyle*.

pais[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pais[2]† (pā), *n.* [< OF. *pais*, F. *pays*, country: see ★*peasant*.] In *law*, the people from among whom a jury is taken.—**Act in pais.** See *act*.—**Estoppel en pais.** See *estoppel*.—**In pais,** in pays, literally, in the country, or in the community; in the knowledge or judgment of the vicinage. The phrase, in its original use, has no exact equivalent in modern English.—**Per pais,** by a jury of the country. Questions of facts coming before the common-law courts were mostly determined *per pais*. The chief if not the only exception was where a question was made as to a matter depending upon a record, in which case no jury was called, but the trial was by bare inspection of the record. From these two classes of trials came the custom of designating matters which if litigated could not be determined by the record as matters *in pais*.

pais[3], *n.* [W. *pais*, a coat, petticoat.] In *archæol.*, a garment worn by the ancient Britons, and perpetuated in the belted plaid. The name is used alike by archæologists for the plaid in one piece and also for the filibeg. *H. S. Cuming*, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., X. 172; *Planché*, Hist. of Costume, p. 14.

paisano (pä-ē-sä'nō), *n.* [Sp., lit. rustic, peasant: see *peasant*.] The chaparral-cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*. See *Geococcyx*, and cut under *chaparral-cock*. [Southwestern United States.]

paise†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

paisible†, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable*.

paitrel†, *n.* A Middle English variant form of *poitrel*.

paitrick (pā'trik), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *partridge*.

The *paitrick* whirrin' o'er the ley,
The swallow jinkin' round my shiel,
Amuse me at my spinning-wheel.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

paiwurt, *n.* An undetermined plant, said by Halliwell to be the herb saxifrage. [Prov. Eng.]

Paixhans gun. See *gun*[1].

pajamas, pyjamas (pa-, pī-jä'mąz), *n. pl.* [Also *paijamas*; < Hind. *pāējāma*, in popular use *paijāma, pājāma*, drawers (see def.), lit. 'leg-garments,' < *pāē* (< Pers. *pāi*), foot, leg (= E. *foot*), + *jāma*, garment.] Loose drawers or trousers, usually of silk or silk and cotton, tied round the waist with a cord, used by both sexes in India, and adopted from the Mohammedans by Europeans as a chamber garment. In colloquial or trade use the term is sometimes extended to include also covering for the upper part of the body.

pajero, *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of small spotted wild cat of South America, *Felis pajeros*: sometimes taken as a generic name of the same: same as *pampas-cat*.

pajock†, *n.* [Also (Sc.) *peajock*; < *pea*[2] (Sc. *pae*), earlier *po, pa*, a peacock, + *Jock*[2], Sc. form of *Jack*[1].] A much-disputed word: in the quotation from Hamlet considered by many commentators to mean 'a peacock.'

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very—*pajock*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 295.

Pajock is certainly equivalent to peacock. I have often heard the lower classes in the North of Scotland call the peacock the "peajock"; and their almost invariable name for the turkey-cock is "bubbly-jock."
Dyce, quoted in Furness's Hamlet, p. 263.

Pajonism (paj'ọn-izm), *n.* [< *Pajon* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines promulgated by Claude Pajon, a French Protestant clergyman of the seventeenth century, who denied all immediate and special interferences by God in either the course of events or the spiritual life of the individual.

pak[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pack*[1].

pak[2] (pak), *n.* Same as *paca*.

pakald†, *n.* [ME., appar. < *pak*, pack, + *-ald*, var. of *-ard*.] A pack; burden.

It fortheres to fene me
This *pakald* bere me bus [behooves]
Of all I plege and pleyne me.
York Plays, p. 143.

pake (pāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *paked*, ppr. *paking*. A dialectal variant of *peak*[2], *peek*[1].

pakfong, *n.* See *paktong*.

pakket, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pack*[1].

pakokt, *n.* A Middle English form of *peacock*.

paktong (pak'tong), *n.* [Chinese, < *peh*, white, + *tung*, copper.] The Chinese name of the alloy known as *German silver* (which see, under *silver*). Also, erroneously, *packfong* or *pakfong*.

pal[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pale*[1].

pal[2] (pal), *n.* [Also *pall*; said to be Gipsy. See the second quot.] Partner; mate; chum; accomplice. [Slang.]

Highborn Hidalgos,
With whom e'en the King himself quite as a *pal* goes.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 63.

Pal is a common cant word for brother or friend, and it is purely Gipsy, having come directly from that language without the slightest change. On the Continent it is *prala* or *pral*. In England it sometimes takes the form of *pei*.
C. G. Leland, Eng. Gipsies and their Language, vi.

★**pala**[1] (pā'lạ), *n.*; pl. *palæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *pala*, a spade, a shovel: see *pale*[3], *peel*[3], and *palus*[2].] 1. The flattened and spade-like fore tarsus of certain insects, usually employed for swimming. See *Corisidæ*.—2. One of the nodules or ossicles in the mouth-parts of some starfishes, as brittle-stars, borne upon the torus angularis, moved by proper muscles, and collectively serving as teeth. More fully called *pala angularis*.—3. The conessi-bark (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**Pala angularis.** See def. 2, *torus*, and cut under *Astrophyton*.

A number of short flat processes, the *palæ angulares*, are articulated with it [the torus angularis of an ophiurian] and moved by special muscles. They doubtless perform the function of teeth. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

pala[2] (pā'lạ), *n.* Same as *palay*, 1.

palabra (pa-lä'brạ), *n.* [Sp., a word: see *palaver*, *parole*, and *parable*[1].] A word; hence, speech; talk; palaver.

To conquer or die is no theatrical *palabra* in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 6. (*Davies.*)

palace (pal'ạs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pallace*; < ME. *palace*, *palas*, *palais*, *paleis*, *pales*, *palys*, *palays*, *paleys*, *paloys* (= OFries. *palas* = D. *paleis* = MLG. *palas*, *palās*, *pallas*, *pallās* = MHG. *palas*, G. *palast* = Sw. *palats* = Dan. *palads*, < OF. *palais*, *paleis*, *palois*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palais*, *palait*, *palaitz* = Sp. Pg. *palacio* = It. *palazzo* = AS. *palant*, *palentse* = OS. *palencea* = OFries. *palense* = OHG. *phalanza*, *phalinza*, *palinza*, MHG. *phalanze*, *pfalze*, *paliza*, G. *pfalz*, < L. *palatium*, ML. also *palacium* (also **palantium* (?): cf. *palantia*, palatinate), a palace, so called with ref. to the residence of the emperor Augustus on the Palatine hill in Rome (where Nero afterward built a more splendid residence), < *Palatium*, rarely *Pallatium* (Gr. Παλάτιον, Παλάντιον, Παλλάντιον), the Palatine hill, supposed to have been named with ref. to *Palcs*, a pastoral goddess; cf. Skt. *pāla*, a guardian, < √ *pā*, protect.] 1. The house in which an emperor, a king or queen, a bishop, or other exalted personage lives: as, an imperial *palace*; a royal *palace*; a pontifical *palace*; a ducal *palace*.

And to haue caried them to Cayre to haue buylded his *paloys* with ye same, and for yt entent he come to Bethlem in his owne psone to se them taken downe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 36.

Thou seem'st a *palace*
For the crown'd Truth to dwell in.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1, 122.

Equally time-honoured is the use of the word *palace* to describe an English bishop's official residence. Yet there seems to be a feeling among the present bishops that it would be well to abandon it, and in one case (Lichfield) this has been done. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 78.

Hence—2. A magnificent, grand, or stately dwelling-place; a magnificent mansion or building.

To a riche Cite hi buth icume,
Uaire hi habbeth here in inome
At one *paleis* suthe riche,
The lord of ther inne nas non his liche.
Floriz and Blauncheflur (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

'Mid pleasures and *palaces* though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there 's no place like home.
J. H. Payne, Home, Sweet Home.

Crystal Palace. See *crystal*.—**Mayor of the palace.** See *mayor*.

palace-car (pal'ạs-kär), *n.* A railway-car elegantly equipped and furnished with reclining-chairs, sofas, etc. [U. S.]

The traveller no longer climbs the Continental Divide in a jolting coach and six or a laboring freight-wagon, but takes his ease in a Pullman *palace-car*.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII., Supp., p. 57.

palace-court (pal'ạs-kōrt), *n.* The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of 12 miles around the palace, excepting the city of London. This court was instituted in the middle of the seventeenth century, and was abolished in 1849.

palaceous (pā-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *palaceus*, < L. *pala*, a shovel: see *pale*[3].] In *bot.*, having the edges decurrent on the support: said of a leaf as thus becoming spade-shaped. *Gray.*

palaciousf (pā-lā'shus), *a.* [< *palace* + *-ious*. Cf. *palatial*[1].] Palatial; like a palace; magnificent.

London increases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements. *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

paladin (pal'ạ-din), *n.* [< F. *paladin*, < It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladín* = Pg. *paladim*, *paladino*, < ML. *palatinus*, a warrior, orig. one of the imperial household: see *palatine*[1].] In the cycle of romances of Charlemagne, one of the knightly champions who accompanied that monarch to war; hence, by extension, a knight errant; a heroic champion.

He seems to have imagined himself some doughty *paladin* of romance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The Count Palatine was, in theory, the official who had the superintendence of the households of the Carlovingian emperors. As the foremost of the twelve peers of France, the Count Palatine took a prominent place in mediæval romance, and a *paladin* is the impersonification of chivalrous devotion. *Isaac Taylor.*

palæ, *n.* Plural of *pala*[1].

palæ-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *pale-*.

Palæarctic, *a.* See *Palearctic*.

Palæechinidæ (pā-lē-e-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæechinus* + *-idæ*.] The representative family of *Palæechinoidea* or Paleozoic tessellated sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Palæechinus*. It has pluriserial ambulacral plates, and contains numerous genera, all Carboniferous.

palæechinoid (pā-lē-e-kī'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tessellated sea-urchins or *Palæechinoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæechinoidea*.

Palæechinoidea (pā″lē-e-ki-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæechinus* + *-oidea*.] A subclass, order, or suborder of Paleozoic sea-urchins having pluriserial interambulacral plates. See *Tessellata*.

Palæechinus (pā-lē-e-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἐχῖνος*, sea-urchin: see *Echinus*.] The typical genus of *Palæechinidæ*, founded by Scouler in 1840.

palæichthyan (pā-lē-ik'thi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Palæichthyes* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *palæichthyic*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæichthyes*.

Palæichthyes (pā-lē-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἰχθύς*, pl. *ἰχθύες*, fish.] In Günther's system of classification, one of four subclasses of fishes, composed of the *Chondropterygii* and the *Ganoidei*, or the elasmobranchs and the ganoids. It is characterized by the presence of an optic chiasm and the development of a contractile conus arteriosus, with several pairs of valves to the heart.

palæichthyic (pā-lē-ik'thi-ik), *a.* [< NL. *Palæichthyes* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Palæichthyes*: as, a *palæichthyic* type of structure; a *palæichthyic* fauna. Also *palæichthyan*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 676.

Palæmon (pā-lē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *Palæmon*, < Gr. Παλαίμων, a sea-god.] The typical genus of *Palæmonidæ*. It contains numerous species, commonly called *prawns*, found in both fresh and salt water of various parts of the world, some attaining a length of nearly two feet. Such are the East Indian *P. carcinus* and the West Indian *P. jamaicensis*. A smaller prawn of this genus, *P. ohionis*, is found in the Ohio river. The name is an old one, and has been applied with great latitude to forms now placed in other genera.

Palæmonidæ (pal-ē-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæmon* + *-idæ*.] A family of caridean macrourous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palæmon*, and containing numerous species known as *shrimps* and *prawns*.

palæo-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *paleo-*.

Palæocarida (pā″lē-ō-kar'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *καρίς*, a kind of small lobster.] One of two main series of *Crustacea* (the other being *Neocarida*), represented by the earlier and more generalized types of crustaceans, of which the king-crabs are the only living representatives. They abounded in the paleozoic age, almost to the exclusion of other forms. Packard names *Palæocarida* as a subclass with two "orders," *Trilobita* and *Merostomata*, the latter including *Eurypterida*. The name is now regarded as including many unlike terms and its use has practically been discontinued.

Palæocaris (pā-lē-ok'ạ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *καρίς*, a small crustacean.] A genus of fossil crustaceans founded by Meek and Worthen in 1865 upon *P. typus*, a synthetic form, of Carboniferous age, from the North American coal-measures, subsequently giving name to an extensive group of crustaceans, the *Palæocarida*, which it represents.

Palæocircus (pā″lē-ō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κίρκος*, a kind of hawk or falcon of wheeling flight, < *κίρκος*, a ring, circle: see *circle*, *circus*.] A genus of fossil birds of prey founded by Milne-Edwards (1870) upon remains from the Miocene of Europe. The species is named *P. cuvieri*.

Palæocrina (pā-lē-ok'ri-nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Palæocrinus*, q. v.] In some systems, one of two orders of *Crinoidea*: distinguished from *Neocrina*.

palæocrinoid (pā″lē-ō-krī'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Palæocrinoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæocrinoidea*.

Palæocrinoidea (pā″lē-ō-kri-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæocrina* + *-oidea*.] A suborder or superfamily of *Crinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Actinocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, and *Platycrinus*, and containing all the earlier extinct crinoids; encrinites, or fossil crinoids.

Palæocrinus (pā-lē-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Palæodictyoptera (pā″lē-ō-dik-ti-op'te-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Dictyoptera*, q. v.] An order of insects, now extinct, the remains of which have been found in Permian and older rocks. They appear to have combined the characters of the *Hemiptera* and the *Neuroptera*, as is well shown in one of the genera, *Eugereon*. This was a gigantic form, having net-veined wings recalling those of *Neuroptera*, while the mouth-parts were formed into a beak like that of the *Hemiptera*.

Palæogæa (pā″lē-ō-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *γαῖα*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the Old World; the eastern hemisphere: the opposite of *Neogæa*. It includes four of Sclater's six faunal regions—the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian.

palæogæan, paleogæan (pā″lē-ō-jē'ạn), *a.* [< NL. *Palæogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Palæogæa.

Palæonemertea (pā″lē-ō-nē-mėr'tē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of anoplonemertean worms, correlated with *Schizonemertea*, having the lowest and most primitive organization in *Nemertea*, whence the name. The group is represented by such genera as *Carinella*, *Cephalothrix*, and *Polia*.

palæonemertean (pā″lē-ō-nē-mėr'tē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Palæonemertea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Palæonemertea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæonemertea*.

palæonemertine (pā″lē-ō-nē-mėr'tin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *palæonemertean*.

Palæonemertini (pā″lē-ō-nem-ėr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hubrecht), < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of anoplonemertean worms, containing those having no fissures on the sides of the head: contrasted with *Schizonemertini*. The mouth is behind the ganglia, and the proboscis is unarmed. It corresponds to a family *Gymnocephalidæ*. Synonymous with *Palæonemertea*.

Palæoniscidæ (pā″lē-ō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæoniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ganoid fishes, named from the genus *Palæoniscus*. They have a fusiform body covered with rhombic ganoid scales; a persistent notochord, but ossified vertebral arches; the tail heterocercal, and the fins with fulcra; the dorsal fin short; the branchiostegals numerous, the foremost pair being developed as broad gulars; and the teeth small, and conic or cylindric. The forms, all now extinct, were numerous in the Paleozoic epoch, extending from the Devonian to the Liassic formations.

palæoniscoid (pā″lē-ō-nis'koid), *a.* [< *Palæoniscus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Palæoniscidæ*; related to or possessing the characters of the *Palæoniscidæ*, a family of extinct ganoid fishes.

Palæoniscus (pā″lē-ō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὀνίσκος*, a sea-fish, cod: see *Oniscus*.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Palæoniscidæ*.—2. A genus of fossil crustaceans.

Palæophis (pā-lē'ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of fossil ophidians of Eocene age, founded by Owen, forming the earliest known representatives of

the order *Ophidia*. *P. typhæus*, from the Eocene of Bracklesham, was a larger species, 20 feet long, apparently resembling a python or boa-constrictor. In the Eocene of North America allied forms reached a length of 30 feet.

Palæophycus (pā″lē-ō-fī′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed.] The name given by Hall to certain markings found in various localities in New York in the Beekmantown limestone (Lower Silurian). These markings were supposed to represent some kind of seaweed. Some of the Lower Silurian fucoids included in the genera *Palæochorda*, *Palæophycus*, *Scolithus*, etc., are considered to be the tracks or burrows of worms. Their nature and affinities are extremely doubtful.

The genus *Palæophycus* of Hall includes a great variety of uncertain objects, of which only a few are true Algæ.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 38.

Palæopteris (pā-lē-op′tē-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A name applied to two genera of Paleozoic fossil plants: (1) *Palæopteris* Geinitz (1855), a little-known genus, from the coal-measures of Saxony, including fossil trunks of tree-ferns having spirally arranged petiolar scars, each of transversely oval form, containing, nearly concentrically, an inner sometimes completely oval vascular scar, and accompanied, just beneath, by a smaller roundish scar. (2) *Palæopteris* Schimper (1869), which being antedated by the former, is replaced by *Archæopteris*.

Palæorhynchidæ (pā″lē-ō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Palæorhynchus*. They have a long compressed body, long vertical fins, a long beak (toothless or with very small teeth), the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back, the anal reaching from the vent to the caudal, the caudal forked, and the ventrals thoracic in position and composed of several rays. The species are all extinct; they lived during the later Cretaceous and early Tertiary, and, as is supposed, in the deep sea.

Palæorhynchus (pā″lē-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] An extinct genus of fishes which were provided with an elongated beak resembling that of the swordfish, and which form the type of the family *Palæorhynchidæ*.

Palæornis (pā-lē-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The typical genus of *Palæornithinæ*, founded by Vigors in 1825: so called because some bird of this kind was known to the ancients of Greece and Rome. One species was named by Linnæus *P. alexandri*, on the supposition that it was that mentioned by Onesicritus, a historian of Alexander the Great. These birds are known as *ring-parrots*, from the characteristic collar around the neck. *P. torquatus* is the common ring-parrot of India, in parts of which country it abounds, sometimes in flocks of thousands. This appears to be the bird often figured as an attribute or accessory of some of the Hindu goddesses in sculpture and painting, like the owl of Minerva or the dove of Venus. *Palæornis* is the largest as well as the name-giving genus of its group, with upward of 20 species, inhabiting chiefly the Oriental regions, but also Africa. The general color is green, the bill waxy-red in the male, the lores feathered, the tail long and cuneate, the wings pointed, and the form rather lithe. The voice is very loud and harsh, but the birds may be taught to talk a little, and prove tractable in confinement. See cut under *ring-parrot*.

Palæornithidæ (pā″lē-ôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Palæornithinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. In Garrod's arrangement, the usual scope of the group is extended to include the cockatoos, which are generally placed in a separate family, *Cacatuidæ*; in this case the family is divided into two subfamilies, *Palæornithinæ* and *Cacatuinæ*.

Palæornithinæ (pā″lē-ôr-ni-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Palæornis*, found in the Austromalayan region, India, and Africa, including Madagascar. They are technically distinguished by the presence of two carotids, and the absence of an ambiens. See *Palæornis*.

palæornithine (pā-lē-ôr′ni-thin), *a.* [< *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Palæornithidæ*; possessing the characters of the *Palæornithidæ*: as, *palæornithine* genera.

palæosaur (pā′lē-ō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Palæosaurus*.] A fossil reptile of the genus *Palæosaurus*.

Palæosauria (pā″lē-ō-sâ′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Palæosaurus*.] A group of reptiles named from the genus *Palæosaurus*. Also *Palæosaurii*. *Agassiz*, 1835.

Palæosaurus (pā″lē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles based by Geoffroy on teeth of Triassic age, referred by Owen to his order *Thecodontia*, later considered to belong to the *Dinosauria*.

palæoselachian (pā″lē-ō-sē-lā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Palæoselachii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæoselachii*.

Palæoselachii (pā″lē-ō-sē-lā′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Selachii*, q. v.] A suborder of *Selachoidei*, represented alone by the family *Notidanidæ*: distinguished from *Neoselachii*. *W. A. Haswell.*

Palæospalax (pā-lē-os′pa-laks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπάλαξ*, a mole.] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, based by Owen upon remains found, along with those of the elephant, deer, and beaver, in a lacustrine deposit at Ostend on the Belgian coast. The type species, *P. magnus*, was as large as a hedgehog.

Palæospiza (pā″lē-ō-spī′zạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind.] A genus of apparently passerine fossil birds founded by J. A. Allen in 1878 upon remains from the insect-bearing shales of Florissant, Colorado. The species is named *P. bella*. It was little larger than a sparrow. The specimen is in a very perfect state of preservation, plainly showing the impress of the feathers, which are rarely visible in ornithichnites.

Palæostoma (pā-lē-os′tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of sea-urchins: same as *Leskia*, 2.

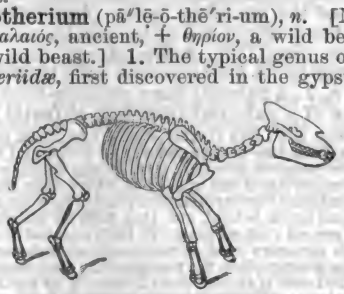
palæothere (pā′lē-ō-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Palæotherium*.] An animal of the genus *Palæotherium*, or the family *Palæotheriidæ*.

palæotherian, paleotherian (pā″lē-ō-thē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Palæotherium* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the palæotheres or *Palæotheriidæ*, or having their characters.

Palæotheriidæ (pā″lē-ō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Palæotherium*, and including also such genera as *Propalæotherium* and *Palaplotherium* (or *Plagiolophus*). These animals lived in late Eocene and Miocene times, and were of a general tapir-like aspect. They had the typical number of 44 teeth, interrupted by wide diastemata; the canines were well developed; the skull was tapiroid; and there were but three toes on the fore feet, as well as on the hind. Also *Palæotheridæ*.

palæotheriodont (pā″lē-ō-thē′ri-ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Palæotherium* + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition characteristic of the *Palæotheriidæ*, in which the upper molars have the external tubercules longitudinal and subcrescentic in section, the inner being united with them by obliquely transverse crests.

Palæotherium (pā″lē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Palæotheriidæ*, first discovered in the gypsum of



Palæotherium magnum.

the Paris basin, of Upper Eocene age. The original species is named *P. magnum*. Several others have been described.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a palæothere.

palæotheroid (pā″lē-ō-thē′roid), *a.* [< NL. *Palæotherium* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the genus *Palæotherium*; related to or resembling the *Palæotheriidæ*.

Palæotringa (pā″lē-ō-tring′gạ), *n.* [NL., prop. **Palæotrynga*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τρύγγας*, a kind of wagtail.] A genus of fossil mesozoic birds, based by Marsh in 1870 upon remains of Upper Cretaceous age from the greensand of New Jersey. They were snipe-like birds, apparently, and seem to have been originally discovered by Dr. S. G. Morton in 1834. Several species have been described, as *P. vetus*, *P. vagans*, and *P. littoralis*. The last-named was as large as a curlew.

palæotype, paleotype (pā′lē-ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, old, ancient, + *τύπος*, stamp, impression, type: see *type*.] A phonetic system of spelling devised by Alexander J. Ellis, in which the introduction of new types is avoided by the distinctive use of all the available present forms (italic, roman, small capital, etc.) of the old types, some of them being turned and thus made to do double duty. Compare *Glossic* and *Nomic*[1].

palæste (pā-les′tē), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιστή*, later form of *παλαστή* = *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, hence a palm, four fingers' breadth: see *palm*[1].] An ancient Greek measure of length, the fourth part of a foot, or about 3.1 English inches. Also *dochme*, *dactylodochme*.

palæstra, *n.* See *palestra*.

palætiological, palætiologist, etc. See *paletiological*, etc.

palafitte (pal′a-fit), *n.* [< F. *palafitte*, < It. *palafitta*, a fence of piles, OIt. also *palificata*, a fence of piles, a palisade, < *palificare* = F. *palifier*, make a foundation of piles: see *palification*.] In *archæol.*, a lake-dwelling or hut of prehistoric times constructed on piles over the surface of a lake or other body of water. This name is given especially to the remains of this character found in many of the lakes of Switzerland and the neighboring lakes of Italy. Closely similar structures are actually in use in New Guinea and elsewhere.

palagonite (pa-lag′ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Palagonia*, in Sicily, where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by von Waltershausen to a substance occurring in angular particles in basaltic tuff, thought by him to be a mineral species. It is altered basaltic glass, allied to the purer glass called *sideromelan* by von Waltershausen. Tuffs containing such altered glass are called *palagonite tuffs*.

palagonitic (pa-lag-ō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *palagonite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 189.

palama (pal′a-mạ), *n.*; pl. *palamæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] In *ornith.*, the webbing or webbed state of the toes of a bird, constituted by any of the conditions known as *totipalmation*, *palmation*, and *semipalmation*, according as all four toes or the three front toes are webbed, or the front toes are only partly webbed. See cuts under *palmate*, *semipalmate*, and *totipalmate*.

palamate (pal′a-māt), *a.* [< NL. *palama* + *-ate*[1].] Having a palama or palamæ; more or less palmate or webbed, as a bird's feet.

Palamatism (pal′a-ma-tizm), *n.* [< *Palamas* (see *Palamite*) + *-ism*.] In *ch. hist.*, the doctrines of the Palamites. See *Palamite*.

The movement was as much a political as a religious one, and may as fitly be named, as it was named, Cantacuzenism as *Palamatism*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 872, note.

Palamedea (pal-a-mē′dē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *Palamedes*, < Gr. Παλαμήδης, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, a hero who lost his life before Troy, famed for his supposed inventions; prob. 'inventor,' < *παλάμη*, the hand, craft, device, art: see *palm*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Palamedeidæ*, containing one species, *P. cornuta*, the kamichi or horned screamer. The general aspect of the bird is very peculiar; the bill is shaped somewhat as in gallinaceous birds; the legs are long and massive, with the tibiæ naked below, the toes long, with



Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*).

long straight claws and hallux incumbent; the wing has a pair of stout spurs, metacarpal and phalangeal; and the head has a slender recurved horn, 5 or 6 inches long. Synonymous with *Anhima*.

Palamedeæ (pal-a-mē′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Palamedea*.] In Sclater's system of classification (1880), an order of birds, containing only the family *Palamedeidæ*.

palamedean (pal-a-mē′dē-an), *a.* [< NL. *Palamedea* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the *Palamedeidæ*, and especially to the genus *Palamedea*, or having their characters.

Palamedeidæ (pal″a-mē-dē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palamedea* + *-idæ*.] A family of chenomorphic birds, represented by the genera *Palamedea* and *Chauna*, forming a separate suborder, *Palamedeæ* or *Anhimoideæ*, related to the lamellirostral birds and to the *Alectorides*; the kamichis and chahas. The skull is simply desmognathous, with recurved mandibular angle, conforming in

general to the lamellirostral type, though not in the shape of the rostral part; the tracheal structure is likewise anserine; the alimentary canal is very long, with sacculated cæca situated high up, and provided with special sphincters; the pterylosis is almost uniform, having only axillary apteria; and the whole body, as well as the skeleton, is remarkably pneumatic. There are only 2 genera, with 3 species, *Palamedea cornuta*, *Chauna chavaria*, and *C. derbiana*. *Anhimidæ* is a synonym. Also *Palamedeinæ*, as a subfamily.

Palamite (pal'a-mīt), *n.* [< *Palam(as)* (see def.) + *-ite*.] One of the followers of Gregory Palamas, a monk of Mount Athos in the fourteenth century. Simeon, abbot of a monastery at Constantinople in the eleventh century, taught that by fasting, prayer, and contemplation, with concentration of thought on the navel, the heart and spirit would be seen within, luminous with a visible light. This light was believed to be uncreated and the same which was seen at Christ's transfiguration, and is known accordingly as the *Uncreated Light of Mount Tabor*. The doctrine was more carefully formulated and defended by Palamas, who taught that there exists a divine light, eternal and uncreated, which is not the substance or essence of deity, but God's activity or operation. The Palamites were favored by the emperor John Cantacuzene, and their doctrine was affirmed by a council at Constantinople in 1351. They were called by their opponents *Euchites* and *Massalians*. Also *Hesychast*, *Umbilicanimus*.

palampore, palempore (pal'am-pōr, pal'em-pōr), *n.* [Also *palempour*, *palampour*, *pallampoor*; prob. so named from the town of *Palampūr* in India.] A flowered-chintz bed-cover of a kind formerly made at many places in India, but now extensively elsewhere, and used all over the East.

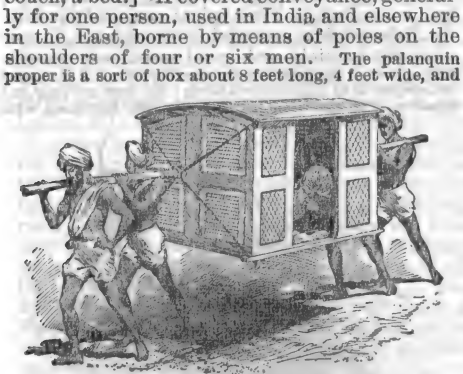
Oh, sir, says he, since the joining of the two companies we have had the finest Bettelees, *Palempores*, Bafts, and Jamwars come over that ever were seen.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 213. (*Davies*.)

Scraps of costly India chintzes and *palempours* were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

palandriet, *n.* See *palendar*.

palank, palanka (pa-langk', pa-lang'kạ), *n.* [Turk. *palanqah*, a small fort or stockade. Cf. Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] A kind of permanent intrenched camp attached to frontier fortresses.

palanquin, palankeen (pal-an-kēn'), *n.* [Formerly also *palankin*, *palunchine* (also *palankee*, *palkee*); < F. *palanquin* = It. *palanchino* = Sp. *palanquín*, < Pg. *palanquim* = Javanese *palangki*, *palanghan*, < Pali *palanki*, Hind. *pālkī*, *palkī*, a palanquin (cf. Hind. *palang*, a bed, couch), < Skt. *palyanka*, Prakrit *pallanka*, a couch, a bed.] A covered conveyance, generally for one person, used in India and elsewhere in the East, borne by means of poles on the shoulders of four or six men. The palanquin proper is a sort of box about 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and



Palanquin.

as much in height, with wooden shutters made on the principle of the Venetian blind. It used to be a very common conveyance in India, especially among the European residents, but the introduction of railways and the improvement of the roads have caused it to be almost wholly abandoned by Europeans. In Japan the palanquin is called *norimono*, and is suspended from a pole or beam passing over the top. A similar conveyance called a *kiaotsü* is extensively used in some parts of China; it is, however, furnished with long shafts before and behind instead of the pole, and is carried by mules. Compare *kago*.

Palanchines or little litters . . . are very commodious for the way. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

The better sort [in India] ride upon Elephants, or are carried on men's shoulders in Sedans, which they call *Palankeenes*. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 47.

King Solomon made himself a *palanquin*
Of the wood of Lebanon.
Cant. iii. 9 (revised version).

Palapterygidæ (pa-lap-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palapteryx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of subfossil birds of great size, found in New Zealand, of dinornithic characters and much resembling the moas, but differing therefrom in possessing a hallux, being thus four-toed, like the apteryx. Like the *Dinornithidæ*, they were contemporary with man, but are now extinct. The family is composed of two genera, *Palapteryx* and *Euryapteryx*, each of two species.

Palapteryx (pa-lap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., prop. **Palæapteryx*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Apteryx*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Palapterygidæ*. *Owen*, 1846.

Palaquieæ (pal-a-kwī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Palaquium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of trees of the family *Sapotaceæ*, typified by the genus *Palaquium*. It includes 4 subtribes and 33 genera, many of them of great economic importance.

Palaquium (pa-lā'kwi-um), *n.* [NL. (Blanco, 1837), from the native name in the Philippine Islands.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees of the family *Sapotaceæ*, type of the tribe *Palaquieæ*, having 6 sepals, 6 petals, and 12 stamens. There are about fifty species, most of which are found in the East Indies. They are trees charged with abundant milky juice, and often reach great size. They bear rigid leaves, shining or closely covered with minute red or brown hairs, and clusters of rather small flowers at the nodes. *P. Gutta* is the true gutta-percha tree, formerly referred to different related genera. See *gutta-percha* and *Isonandra*.

palasinet, *a.* [ME., < OF. *palasin*, fem. *palasine*, of the palace, < *palais*, palace: see *palace*. Cf. *palatine*[1].] Belonging to a palace.

These grete ladyes *palasyne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6862.

palas-kino (pal'as-kē'nō), *n.* See *kino*[1].

palas-tree (pal'as-trē), *n.* See *Butea* and *kino*[1].

palata, *n.* Plural of *palatum*.

palatability (pal'ā-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *palatable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Palatableness.

palatable (pal'ā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *palate* + *-able*.] Agreeable to the taste or palate; savory; such as may be relished, either literally or figuratively.

There was a time when sermon-making was not so *palatable* to you as it seems to be at present.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xix.

At each meal . . . she missed all sense of appetite: *palatable* food was as ashes and sawdust to her.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

palatableness (pal'ā-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being palatable or agreeable to the taste, literally or figuratively.

palatably (pal'ā-ta-bli), *adv.* In a palatable manner; agreeably.

palatal (pal'ā-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palatal* = Sp. Pg. *palatal*, < NL. *palatalis*, of the palate, < L. *palatum*, palate: see *palate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the palate; palatine: as, *palatal* arteries, nerves, muscles; the *palatal* plate of the maxillary bone. Also *palatial*.—**2.** Uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds. See II., 2.—**Palatal glands, index.** Same as *palatine glands, index* (which see, under *palatine*[2]).

II. *n.* **1.** A palatine bone or palate-bone proper, one of a pair, right and left, of facial bones entering into the formation of the hard palate. They exhibit the utmost diversity of shape and relative size, but preserve constant position and relation in the bony framework of the upper jaw, where they are interposed between the supramaxillary bones in front and the pterygoid bones behind, and thus form an integral part of the preoral visceral arch. In their simplest form, the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries. Their connection with the latter is closest, most frequently by fixed suture or ankylosis; with the former it is usually freer, often by movable articulation. There are many modifications of these bones in the lower vertebrates, and in the higher the tendency is to shortening, widening, heightening, and complete fixation, with some connections not acquired in lower animals. Such modifications reach a climax in man, where the palatals have a singular shape somewhat like the letter L, and very extensive articulations with no fewer than five other bones—the sphenoid, ethmoid, supramaxillary, maxilloturbinal, vomer—and with each other. The bone here consists of a horizontal part, or palatal plate, which extends mesad and meets its fellow of the opposite side, thus forming the back part of the bony palate, and of a vertical plate which reaches into the orbit of the eye by a part called the *orbital process*. Each bone thus enters into the formation of the walls of three cavities, of the mouth, nose, and eye; it also assists to form three fossæ, the zygomatic, sphenomaxillary, and pterygoid; it bounds part of the sphenomaxillary fissure, and contributes to closure of the orifice of the antrum of Highmore. The bone furnishes attachment in man to the azygos uvulæ muscle, the tensor palati, the superior constrictor of the pharynx, and both internal and external pterygoid muscles. Notwithstanding its complexity of figure and relations, it is a simple or single bone, developed in membrane from one center of ossification. See cuts under *Anura*, *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *Felidæ*, *palatoquadrate*, *Physeterinæ*, *Python*, and *sphenoid*.

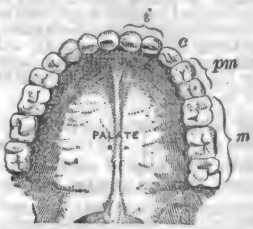
2. A sound usually produced by the upper surface of the tongue against a part of the palate further forward than that at which our *k* and *g* are made; but sometimes used of any sound made between the tongue and any part of the hard or soft palate. Thus, the German *ch* of *ich* is called palatal, and that of *ach* guttural; the Sanskrit has palatal sounds distinguished from gutturals; our *i* and *e* and *y* are called palatal, as also the compound *ch* and *j*. The term is a loose one, and requires definition as used by any authority.

palatalization (pal'ā-ta-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *palatalize* + *-ation*.] A making palatal; a conversion (especially of gutturals) into palatal sounds, as of *k* into *ch*, *g* into *j*, *s* into *sh*.

The *palatalization* of the guttural does not necessitate the i-coloring of the vowel. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 288.

palatalize (pal'ā-ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palatalized*, ppr. *palatalizing*. [< *palatal* + *-ize*.] To make palatal; change from a guttural to a palatal pronunciation.

palate (pal'āt), *n.* [< ME. *palat*, *palet*, < OF. *palat*, **palet* (F. *palais*, arising from a confusion between *palais*, palace, and **palet*, **palé*, the vernacular OF. form) = It. *palato* (cf. Sp. Pg. *paladar*, < L. as if **palatare*), < L. *palatum*, rarely *palatus*, the palate, the roof of the mouth.] **1.** The roof of the mouth and floor of the nose; the parts, collectively considered, which separate the oral from the nasal cavity. Most of the palate has a bony basis, formed of the maxillary bones and palate-bones, or of special plates or processes of these bones, the extent of which represents the *bony* or *hard palate*. Behind this, and continuous therewith, in man and many other animals, is the *soft palate*, a musculomembranous fold or curtain hanging down between the back part of the buccal cavity and the upper part of the pharynx, technically called the *velum palati* or *veil of the palate*. The uvula hangs from the middle of the free edge of this velum, and its sides are continuous with the contracted walls of the passage, called the *pillars* or *arches of the palate*, and constituting the isthmus of the fauces. In osteology the term *palate* is of course restricted to the bony parts. In fishes the palate is that part of the roof of the mouth which corresponds to the palatal bones, behind the vomer and in front of the pharyngeals. See *palatal*, *n.*, 1, and cuts under *dromæognathous*, *mouth*, *nasal*, and *tonsil*.



Human Palate, with teeth of upper jaw.
m, molars; *pm*, premolars; *c*, canine; *i*, incisors.

2. Taste; relish: from the idea that the palate is the organ of taste.

The smaller or middle-sized Pikes being, by the most and choicest *palates*, observed to be the best meat.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 130.

A very keen sense of the pleasure of the *palate* is looked upon as in a certain degree discreditable.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 87.

3. The power of relishing mentally; intellectual taste.

No man can fit your *palate* but the prince.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the schoolmen. *T. Baker*, On Learning.

They are too much infected with mythology and metaphorical affectations to suit the *palate* of the present day.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

4. In *bot.*, the projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla, more or less completely closing the throat, as in *Linaria* and *Antirrhinum*. —**5.** In *entom.*, the epipharynx, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.—**Cleft palate**, a congenital defect of the palate such as to leave a longitudinal fissure in the roof of the mouth.

palate (pal'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palated*, ppr. *palating*. [< *palate*, *n.*] To perceive by the taste; taste.

You are plebeians,
If they be senators: and they are no less
When, both your voices blended, the great'st taste
Most *palates* theirs. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 104.

Such pleasure as the pained sense *palates* not
For weariness, but at one taste undoes
The heart of its strong sweet.
A. C. Swinburne, Two Dreams.

palate-man† (pal'āt-man), *n.* An epicure or gastronomer. [Rare.]

That *palate-man* shall pass in silence.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 382.

palate-myograph (pal'āt-mī'ọ-grȧf), *n.* An instrument for obtaining a tracing of the movements of the soft palate.

palatial[1] (pā-lā'shạl), *a.* [= OF. *palatial*, *palaciel* = Pg. *palacial*, < ML. as if **palatialis*, < L. *palatium*, palace: see *palace*.] Of or pertaining to a palace; resembling or befitting a palace; magnificent. Also *palatian*.

palatial[2] (pā-lā'shạl), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. for *palatal*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Palatal: as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue. *Barrows*.

II. *n.* A palatal.

palatian (pā-lā'shạn), *a.* [< ML. as if **palatianus*, < L. *palatium*, a palace: see *palace*.] Same as *palatial*[1]. *Disraeli*, Sybil, p. 45.

palatic (pā-lat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *palate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Palatal; palatine: as, *palatic* teeth.

The three labials, b, p, m, are parallel to the three gingival, t, d, n, and to the three *palatick*, k, g, l.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 38.

II. *n.* A palatal.

palatiform (pā-lā'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting the lingua (properly the lingula) when it is closely united to the inner surface of the labium, as in many *Coleoptera*. *Kirby*.

palatiglossus (pā-lā-ti-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *palatiglossi* (-ī). [NL.] Same as *palatoglossus*.

palatinate (pa-lat'i-nāt), *n.* [< F. *palatinat* = Sp. Pg. *palatinado* = It. *palatinato*, < ML. **palatinatus*, the province of a palatine, < *palatinus*, a palatine: see *palatine*[1].] The office or dignity of a palatine; the province or dominion of a palatine. Specifically [*cap.*], in *German hist.*, formerly an electorate of the empire, consisting of the Lower or Rhine Palatinate, and the Upper Palatinate, whose capital was Amberg. About 1620 these were separated, the Upper Palatinate and the electoral vote passing to Bavaria, while a new electorate was created later for the Palatinate. In 1777 the two were reunited; in consequence of the treaties of Lunéville (1801) and of Paris (1814–15), Bavaria retained the Upper Palatinate and a portion of the Lower Palatinate west of the Rhine, while the remainder of the Lower Palatinate was divided among Baden, Hesse, Prussia, etc. The Bavarian portions now form the governmental districts of Palatinate and Upper Palatinate.

It was enacted that . . . each *palatinate* should elect in its dietines its own judges. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 365.

The *palatinates* of England were all counties palatine, but in Ireland the term *palatinate* has been applied to a county, province, and kingdom.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III. 370.

★**palatine**[1] (pal'a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *palatin* (OF. also *palasin*: see *palasine*) = Sp. Pg. It. *palatino*, < L. *palatinus*, belonging to the imperial abode or to the Palatine hill, ML. *palatinus*, *palantinus*, *palentinus* (in full, *comes palatinus*), a title given to one who had any office in the palace of a prince, a palatine (whence also, in a particular use, *paladin*, q. v.), < *palatium*, the Palatine hill, a palace: see *palace*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a palace: applied originally to persons holding office or employment in a royal palace. Hence—2. Possessing royal privileges: as, a count *palatine*.

For the name of *palatine*, know that in antient time, under the emperors of declining Rome, the title of count *palatine* was, but so that it extended first only to him which had the care of the household and imperial revenue.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

He explained "the universal principle" at Herford, in the court of the princess *palatine*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 375.

Count palatine. See def. 2 and *count*[2].—**County palatine.** See *county*[1].—**Earl palatine**, in *Eng. hist.*, same as *count palatine*.—**Elector palatine**, the ruler of the electoral palatinate in Germany, and an elector of the old German empire.—**Palatine earldom**, in *Eng. hist.*, same as *county palatine*.

II. *n.* 1. Originally, one who was attached to the palace of the Roman emperor. In the Byzantine empire, an official charged with the administration of the emperor's private treasure, or the body of administrators of finance. In medieval France and Germany, a high administrative or judicial official; later, the ruler of a palatinate. (See *count palatine*, under *count*[2].) By the Fundamental Constitutions of South Carolina, 1669, the oldest of the proprietors was given the title of *palatine*; the palatine's court was a court consisting of the eight proprietors. The same name is sometimes given to the proprietor of the province of Maryland, which was a palatinate from 1634 to 1692, and from 1715 to 1776.

2†. A fur tippet.

Palatine. That which used to be called a sable-tippet, but that name is changed. *Ladies Dict.*, 1694.

★**palatine**[2] (pal'a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *palatin* = Sp. Pg. It. *palatino*, < NL. **palatinus*, of the palate, < L. *palatum*, palate: see *palate*.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate; palatal: as, the *palatine* bones; *palatine* teeth of fishes. See *maxillopalatine*, *sphenopalatine*, *pterygopalatine*.—**Anterior palatine canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Palatine arch.** See *palate*, 1.—**Palatine artery.** (*a*) *Ascending*, a branch of the facial, supplying the glands, muscles, and mucous membrane of the soft palate, the tonsil, and the Eustachian tube. (*b*) *Inferior*, same as *ascending palatine*. (*c*) *Descending*, a branch of the internal maxillary, which passes through the posterior palatine canal to supply the mucous membrane, glands, and gum of the hard palate. (*d*) *Of pharyngeal*, a branch supplying the soft palate, sometimes of considerable size, when the ascending palatine is small. (*e*) *Superior*, same as *descending palatine*.—**Palatine canal.** See *anterior palatine canal* (under *canal*[1]), and *posterior palatine canal*, below.—**Palatine cells**, the sinuses of the orbital part of the palate-bone, usually continuous with those of the ethmoid.—**Palatine duct.** Same as *palatine canal*.—**Palatine foramina or fossæ.** See *foramen*.—**Palatine glands**, numerous small glands of the palate, opening into the mouth. Also *palatal glands*.—**Palatine index**, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the vault of the hard palate to its maximum length multiplied by 100.—**Palatine nerves**, three branches, the anterior, middle, and posterior, of Meckel's ganglion, collectively known as the *descending palatine*, passing through the posterior palatine canals and distributed to the hard and soft palate, tonsil, and membrane of the nose.—**Palatine process.** See *process*.—**Palatine ridges**, the transverse rugosities of the mucous membrane of the hard palate.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Palatine suture**, the median suture of the bony palate.—**Palatine vein.** (*a*) *Inferior*, a tributary of the facial vein from the soft palate. (*b*) *Superior*, one of several branches of the pterygoid plexus of the internal maxillary vein.—**Posterior palatine canal**, a canal for the passage of vessels and nerves, opening at the posterior part of the bony palate, on the outer side of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone. It leads from the sphenomaxillary fossa, and is formed by grooves in the contiguous surfaces of the palate-bone and maxilla.—**Transverse palatine suture**, the suture between the horizontal plate of the palatine and the palatine process of the maxilla.

II. *n.* One of the palatal bones; a palatal.

Palatine[3] (pal'a-tin), *a.* [< *Pallet* (see def.) + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the village of Pallet, near Nantes, the birthplace of Abelard. Thus, the school of Abelard is sometimes referred to as the *Palatine* school.

palatinite (pa-lat'i-nīt), *n.* [< *palatine* (?) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A variety of augite porphyry containing much enstatite. *Rosenbusch*.—2. A diabasic variety of tholeite (which see). *Laspeyres*.

palatipharyngeus (pā-lā"ti-far-in-jē'us), *n.* Same as *palatopharyngeus*.

palati-tensor (pā-lā'ti-ten'sor), *n.*; pl. *palati-tensores* (-ten-sō'rēz). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *tensor*.] Same as *tensor palati*. See *tensor*.

palatitis (pal-ā-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the palate.

palativet (pal'ā-tiv), *a.* [< *palate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to the palate; pleasing to the taste; palatable.

Glut not thy sense with *palative* delights.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 1.

palatoglossal (pā-lā"tō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-al*.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the tongue.—**Palatoglossal fold**, the anterior pillar of the fauces.

II. *n.* The palatoglossus.

palatoglossus (pā-lā-tō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *palatoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A small muscle in the anterior pillar of the palate, attached to the styloglossus. See *fauces*, and cut under *tonsil*. Also *palatiglossus*, *glossopalatinus*, *glossostaphylinus*, *constrictor isthmi faucium*.

palatognathous (pal-ā-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] Having congenital fissure of the palate.

★**palatomaxillary** (pā-lā"tō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *maxilla*, jaw, + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the superior maxillary bone; maxillopalatine: as, the *palatomaxillary* suture.—**Palatomaxillary apparatus**, in *ichth.* See cut under *Acipenser*.—**Palatomaxillary artery.** Same as *superior palatine artery*.—**Palatomaxillary canal**, the posterior palatine canal (which see, under *palatine*[2]).

palatonasal (pā-lā"tō-nā'zal), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *nasus*, = E. *nose*[1], + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the palate and the nose; nasopalatine: as, the *palatonasal* passage.

palatopharyngeal (pā-lā"tō-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*) + *-e-al*.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the pharynx, or roof and back part of the mouth.—**Palatopharyngeal cavity**, the posterior part of the oral cavity in the lamprey.—**Palatopharyngeal fold**, the posterior pillar of the fauces.

II. *n.* The palatopharyngeus.

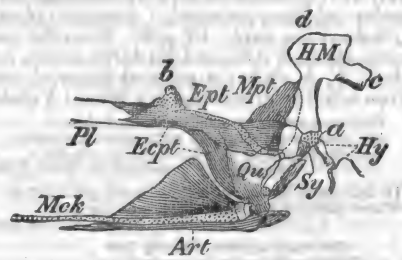
palatopharyngeolaryngeal (pā-lā"tō-fā-rin"-jē-ō-lā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx, + *larynx* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the palate, the pharynx, and the larynx.

palatopharyngeus (pā-lā"tō-far-in-jē'us), *n.*; pl. *palatopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx.] A small muscle in the posterior pillar of the palate, inserted into the stylopharyngeus. See *fauces*, and cut under *tonsil*. Also called *palatipharyngeus*, *pharyngopalatinus*, *thyreopalatinus*, *constrictor isthmi faucium posterior*.

palatopterygoid (pā-lā-top-ter'i-goid), *a.* [< *palatum*, palate, + E. *pterygoid*.] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the pterygoid bone; pterygopalatine; palatoquadrate: as, the *palatopterygoid* suture or articulation.—**Palatopterygoid arch or bar**, a bony articulated rod or plate which extends along the roof of the mouth from the quadrate bone behind to the maxillary bone in front, and forms an often movable part of the upper jaw. No such arrangement exists in mammals, in all of which the pterygoid bone is disconnected from any suspensorium of the lower jaw. In birds the arch consists simply of the palate-bone, fixed in front and movably articulated behind with the pterygoid, which latter is also movably articulated with the quadrate. A similar arrangement characterizes reptiles; but in fishes this arch may be complicated by the addition of several different pterygoid bones, or in other ways. The simpler arrangement is well shown in the cuts under *desmognathous* and *dromæognathous*; the more complex, in the cut under *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Petromyzon*.

palatoquadrate (pā-lā"tō-kwod'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *quadratum*, quadrate bone.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and to the quadrate bone, or their representatives.—**Palatoquadrate arch**, in *zoöl.*, the pterygo-



Palatoquadrate Arch and Suspensorium of Lower Jaw of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), seen from the inner side.

a, cartilage interposed between *HM*, the hyomandibular bone, and *Sy*, the symplectic; *b*, cartilage serving as a pedicle to the pterygopalatine arch; *c*, process of hyomandibular, with which the operculum articulates; *d*, head of hyomandibular, articulating with skull; *Ecpt*, ectopterygoid; *Ept*, entopterygoid; *Mpt*, metapterygoid; *Qu*, quadrate; *Hy*, hyoid; *Pl*, palatine; *Art*, articular bone; *Mck*, Meckel's cartilage.

palatine bar. See *palatum*, *palatal*, and the quotation; also cuts under *Marsipobranchii* and *Petromyzon*.

The *palato-quadrate arch* [of an osseous fish] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these, there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid, an internal, entopterygoid, and a metapterygoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 135.

Palatoquadrate cartilage, in *ichth.* See cut under *Spatularia*.

II. *n.* In selachians, a cartilage or bone combining or representing both the palatal and the quadrate (as well as certain others which are differentiated in true fishes), and intervening between the cranium and the lower jaw, forming the suspensorium of the latter. It is developed in all the plagiostomous fishes, or sharks and rays. The palatoquadrate is articulated with the base of the skull. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 448.

palatorrhaphy (pal-ā-tor'a-fi), *n.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

palatostaphylinus (pā-lā'tō-staf-i-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. σταφυλή, uvula.] Same as *uvular muscle*.

palatouche, *n.* Same as *polatouche*.

palatum (pā-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *palata* (-tä). [L.: see *palate*.] The palate; the roof of the mouth, including both the bony and the membranous or hard and soft parts.—**Circumflexus or tensor palati**, the stretcher of the palate, a muscle arising from the scaphoid fossa at the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and adjacent parts, winding around the hamular process of the pterygoid, and inserted with its fellow in the median line of the soft palate.—**Levator palati.** See *levator*.—**Velum palati, or velum pendulum palati**, the veil of the palate; the soft palate. See *palate*, 1.

★**palaver** (pa-lav'ėr), *n.* [< Pg. *palavra* = Sp. *palabra* = OF. (and F.) *palabre*, F. *parole* = It. *parola*, talk, speech, a word, parole, < LL. *parabola*, a speech, parable, < L. *parabola*, a comparison: see *parable*[1]. Cf. *palabra*, *parl*, *parley*[1], *parole*, from the same ult. origin. The word *palaver* seems to have been picked up by English sailors and travelers on the west coast of Africa, where Portuguese was the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.] 1. A long talk; a parley; a conference, such as takes place between travelers or explorers and suspicious or hostile natives; superfluous or idle talk.

In this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers*. *Carlyle*.

Hence—2. Parley; conference.

I am told you are a man of sense, and I am sure you and I could settle this matter in the course of a five minutes' *palaver*. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxiv.

3. Flattery; adulation; talk intended to deceive. [Vulgar.]—**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *prattle*, *n.*

palaver (pa-lav'ėr), *v.* [< *palaver*, *n.* Cf. *parley*[1], *v.*] I. *intrans.* To talk idly or plausibly; indulge in palaver.

Now, neighbors, have a good caution that this Master Mug does not cajole you; he is a damned *palavering* fellow. *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

For those who are not hungry it is easy to *palaver* about the degradation of charity and so on; but they forget the brevity of life, as well as its bitterness.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

II. *trans.* To flatter; cajole. [Vulgar.]

palaverer (pa-lav'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who palavers; a cajoling or flattering person.

palay (pa-lā′), *n.* [Tamil.] 1. A tree, *Balfouria tinctoria:* its leaves afford the pala-indigo, an article inferior to the genuine indigo. See *ivory-tree.* Also *pala.*—2. A high-climbing plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, of the *Asclepiadaceæ*, cultivated in India and elsewhere. Its fiber is fine, strong, and flax-like, and its milky juice contains a caoutchouc.

pale[1] (pāl), *n.* [< ME. *pale, paal,* < OF. (and F.) *pal* = Sp. *palo* = Pg. *pao* = It. *palo,* < L. *pālus,* rarely neut. *pālum,* a stake, prop, stay, pale, orig. **paglus* (cf. dim. *paxillus*), < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten: see *pact.* Cf. *pole*[1], from the same source, through AS.; and cf. deriv. *palise, palisade.*] 1. A stake; a pointed piece of wood driven into the ground, as in a fence; a picket.

With new wallis vp wroght, water before,
And *pals* haue thai pight, with pittis and caves,
And other wilis of werre wroght for our sake.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5610.

In that small house, with those green *pales* before,
Where jasmine trails on either side the door.
Crabbe, Works, I. 109.

But each upbore a stately tent
Where cedar *pales* in scented row
Kept out the flakes of the dancing brine.
Browning, Paracelsus.

2. A fence or paling; that which incloses, fences in, or confines; hence, barrier, limits, bounds.

Iff thou go with any man in felde or in towne,
Be wall or by hege, by pales [palace] or by *pale.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 63.

But, too unruly deer, he breaks the *pale*
And feeds from home. *Shak.,* C. of E., ii. 1. 100.

The child of Elle to his garden went,
And stood at his garden *pale.*
The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 225).

Never have I known the world without,
Nor ever stray'd beyond the *pale.*
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. An inclosed place; an inclosure; the inclosure of a castle.

Past to his palais, & his *pale* entrid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8025.

4. A district or region within determined bounds; hence, limits; bounds; sphere; scope.

The Silures forgett not to infest the Roman *pale* with wide excursions. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., ii.

Hoary priest! thy dream is done
Of a hundred red tribes won
To the *pale* of Holy Church.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

5. In *her.,* a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges and usually occupying one third of it: the first and simplest kind of ordinary. When not charged, it is often represented as containing only one fifth of the field.—6†. A perpendicular stripe on cloth.


Argent, a pale azure.

But what art thow that seyst this tale,
That werest on thyn hose a *pale?*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1840.

7. In *ship-building,* one of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship in construction. *E. H. Knight.*—**Cross pale,** in *her.* See *cross*[1].—**In pale,** in *her.,* borne vertically, and when only one bearing is spoken of in the middle of the field. When two or more charges are blazoned *in pale,* they should be set one above the other, occupying the middle of the field and each in a vertical position if practicable; such objects placed horizontally one above another must be blazoned as *barwise in pale.*—**Pale indorsed,** in *her.,* a pale between two indorses.—**Per pale,** or **party per pale,** divided into two equal parts by a vertical line: said of the escutcheon. Also *counterly* and *grafted.*—**The English pale,** that part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged, and within which the dominion of the English was restricted for some centuries after the conquests of Henry II. John distributed the part of Ireland then subject to England into twelve counties palatine, and this region became subsequently known as *the Pale,* but the limits varied at different times.

Nothing, indeed, but the feuds and weakness of the Irish tribes enabled the adventurers to hold the districts of Drogheda, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, which formed what was thenceforth known as *the English Pale.*
J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, IV. iv.

To leap the pale, to overstep the bounds; be extravagant.

Your full feeding wil make you leane, your drinking too many healthes will take all health from you, your *leaping the pale* will cause you looke pale.
The Man in the Moone (1609). (*Nares.*)

Deep, indeed,
Their debt of thanks to her who first had dared
To *leap the* rotten *pales* of prejudice.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

pale[1] (pāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paled,* ppr. *paling.* [< ME. *palen,* < OF. *paler, paller,* < L. *palare,* inclose with pales, < *palus,* a pale: see *pale*[1], *n.*] 1. To inclose with pales; fence.

Sir Thomas Gates . . . settled a new town at Arrahattuck, about fifty miles above Jamestown, *paling* in the neck above two miles from the point, from one reach of the river to the other. *Beverley,* Virginia, i. ¶ 25.

2. To inclose; encircle; encompass.

Whate'er the ocean *pales,* or sky inclips,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha' it.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 74.

So shall the earth with seas be *pal'd* in.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

★**pale**[2] (pāl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *pale, paale,* < OF. *pale, palle, pasle,* F. *pâle* = Sp. *pálido* = Pg. It. *pallido,* < L. *pallidus,* pale, pallid, wan, < *pallere,* be pale. Cf. *pallid* (a doublet of *pale*[2]) and *pallor,* from the same ult. source.] I. *a.* 1. Of a whitish or wan appearance; lacking color; not ruddy or fresh in color or complexion; pallid; wan: as, a *pale* face.

Now certeinly he was a fair prelat,
He was nat *pale,* as a for-pyned goost.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 205.

Why so *pale* and wan, fond lover,
Prithee, why so *pale?*
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling,* Song.

And my most constant heart, to do him good,
Shall check at neither *pale* affright nor blood.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, v. 1.

You look as *pale* as death. There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. *Scott,* Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

2. Lacking chromatic intensity, approximating to white or whitish blue or whitish violet: thus, moonlight and lilacs are *pale.* A red, yellow, or green may be called *pale* if very near white.

This night methinks is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little *paler.* *Shak.,* M. of V., v. 1. 125.

The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the *pale* primrose.
Milton, Song on May Morning.

The first Writing was turned so *pale* that they took no pains to rub it out. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 108.

3. Of light color as compared with others of the same sort: applied especially to certain liquors: as, *pale* brandy; *pale* sherry; *pale* ale.—**Pale bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Pale catechu.** Same as *gambier.*—**Pale cod-liver oil.** See *cod-liver.*—**Pale gold,** gold much alloyed with silver, so as to have a light-yellow color.—**Syn.** *Pale, Pallid, Wan,* colorless. The first three words stand in the order of strength; the next degree beyond *wan* is *ghastly,* which means deathly pale. (See *ghastly.*) To be *pale* may be natural, as the *pale* blue of the violet; the American Indian calls the white man *paleface;* to be *pallid* or *wan* is a sign of ill health. *Paleness* may be a brief or momentary state; *pallid* and *wan* express that which is not so quickly recovered from. *Pale* has a wide range of application; *pallid* and *wan* apply chiefly to the human countenance, though with possible figurative extension.

II.† *n.* Paleness; pallor. [Rare.]

A sudden *pale,*
Like lawn being spread upon the blushing rose,
Usurps her cheek. *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 589.

pale[2] (pāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paled,* ppr. *paling.* [< OF. *pallir, palir,* F. *pâlir,* grow pale, < L. *pallere,* be pale: see *pale*[2], *a.*] I. *intrans.* To grow or turn pale; hence, to become insignificant.

October's clear and noonday sun
Paled in the breath-smoke of the gun.
Whittier, Yorktown.

The wife, who watch'd his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

II. *trans.* To make pale; diminish the brightness of; dim.

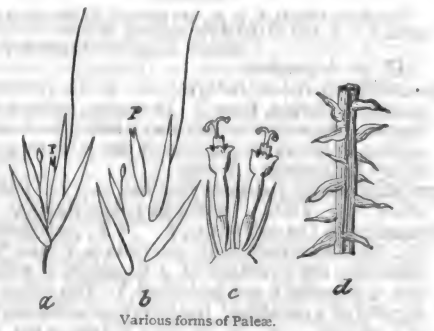
The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 90.

Afar a jagged streak of lightning burned,
Paling the sunshine that the dark woods lit.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 247.

pale[3] (pāl), *n.* [Also *peel* (see *peel*[3]), < OF. *pale,* < L. *pala,* a spade, shovel, a bakers' pale, a winnowing-shovel.] 1. A bakers' shovel or peel.—2. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop. *E. H. Knight.*

pale[4] (pāl), *n.* [ME. *paly, paley, payly,* chaff, < OF. *paille,* F. *paille,* chaff, straw, = Sp. *paja* = Pg. *palha* = It. *paglia,* straw, < L. *palea,* chaff, = Gr. *πάλη,* fine meal. Cf. Skt. *palāla,* straw. Hence ult. *pallet*[1], *palliasse,* etc.] 1†. Chaff.—★2. In *bot.,* same as *palea* (*a*).

★**palea** (pā′lē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *paleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *palea,* chaff: see *pale*[4].] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the chaff-like bracts or scales subtending the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ;* chaff. (*b*) The scales on the stems of certain ferns. (*c*) The scale-like, usually membranaceous organ in the flowers of grasses which is situated upon a secondary axis in the axil of the flowering glume and envelops the stamens and pistil. It is always bicarinate and is usually bidentate. Also called *palet.*


Various forms of Paleæ.

a, the spikelet of *Avena sativa* (oat), showing the palea inside the flowering glume; *b,* the same, the parts separated (*p,* the palea); *c,* part of the receptacle of *Achillea Millifolium* with the paleæ; *d,* part of the stem of a fern (*Aspidium marginale*), covered with paleæ.

—2. In *ornith.,* a fleshy pendulous skin of the chin or throat, as the dewlap or wattle of the turkey.

paleaceous (pā-lē-ā′shius), *a.* [Also *palæaceous;* = F. *paléacé,* < NL. **paleaceus,* < L. *palea,* chaff: see *pale*[4].] In *bot.,* chaffy; covered with ★chaffy scales; furnished with paleæ; chaff-like.

Palearctic, Palæarctic (pā-lē-ärk′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός,* ancient, + *ἀρκτικός,* arctic: see *arctic.*] Of or pertaining to the northern part of the Old World, or northern sections of the eastern hemisphere: distinguished from *Nearctic.*—**Palearctic region,** in Sclater's system of zoögeography, the most extensive of six faunal regions into which the land-surface of the globe is divided, including all Europe, northern Africa, and northern Asia, being the regions north of those called *Ethiopian* and *Indian.* The southern boundary is indeterminate, but in a general way corresponds to the Atlas range in Africa and the Himalayas in Asia. It is divided into several subregions.

palebelly (pāl′bel′i), *n.* The young of the American golden plover. *G. Trumbull.* [Massachusetts.]

palebreast (pāl′brest), *n.* Same as *palebelly.* [Massachusetts.]

palebuck (pāl′ buk), *n.* [Tr. D. *bleekbok.*] An antelope, the ourebi or bleekbok.

paled† (pāld), *a.* [< ME. *paled, palyd;* < *pale*[1], *n.,* 5, + *-ed*[2].] Striped as with different colors.

Thane presez a preker ine, fulle proudely arayede,
That beres alle of pourpour, *palyde* with sylver:
Byggly on a broune stede he profers fulle large.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1375.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part per part.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

pale-dead† (pāl′ ded), *a.* Lack-luster, as in death; ghastly. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 2. 48.

paledness (pā′led-nes), *n.* Paleness. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, vii. 71.

pale-eyed (pāl′īd), *a.* Having pale or dim eyes.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the *pale-eyed* priest from the prophetic cell.
Milton, Nativity, l. 180.

paleface (pāl′fās), *n.* A name for a white person attributed to the American Indians, as if translated from a term in their languages.

The hunting-grounds of the Lenape contained vales as pleasant, streams as pure, and flowers as sweet as the "heaven of the *pale-faces.*"
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxiii.

pale-faced (pāl′fāst), *a.* Having a pale or wan face.

And now the *pale-faced* empress of the night
Nine times had filled her orb with borrowed light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi. 51.

palefrenier (pal′e-fre-nēr), *n.* [OF., < *palefrei,* a palfrey: see *palfrey.*] In the middle ages and later, a stable-servant who had charge of horses, and particularly of the riding-horses or palfreys. Also written *palfrenier. Scott,* Monastery, xxxv.

pale-hearted (pāl′ här′ted), *a.* Dispirited; cowardly; craven. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 1. 85.

paleichthyological, palæichthyological (pā-lē-ik″thi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *paleichthyology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to paleichthyology.

paleichthyologist, palæichthyologist (pā-lē-ik-thi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleichthyology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or writes on paleichthyology. *Science,* III. 430.

paleichthyology, palæichthyology (pā-lē-ik-thi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός,* ancient, + E. *ichthyology.*] That branch of ichthyology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes. Also *paleoichthyology.*

paleiform (pā′lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *palea,* chaff, + *forma,* form.] Having the appearance of chaff. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

paleist, *n.* A Middle English form of *palace*.

palely (pāl'li), *adv.* With paleness; with a pale or wan look or appearance.

Amelia took the news very *palely* and calmly.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xviii.

palempore, palempour, *n.* See *palampore*.

palendar†, **palandrie**† (pal'en-där, pal'an-dri), *n.* [OF. *palandrie, palandrin*, F. *balandre* = Sp. Pg. *balandra* = It. *palandrea, palandra*, < ML. *palandaria*, a kind of ship; cf. *bilander*.] A kind of coasting-vessel; a bilander. Also *pallandre*.

Palandrie be great flat vessels made like Feriboats to transport horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

paleness (pāl'nes), *n.* The character or condition of being pale; wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; whiteness of look. = Syn. See *pale*², *a.*

paleo-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *palæo-*.

paleo-anthropic, palæo-anthropic (pā″lē-ō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Of or pertaining to prehistoric man.

paleobotanical, palæobotanical (pā″lē-ō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleobotan-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleobotany. Also *paleophytic*.

paleobotanist, palæobotanist (pā″lē-ō-bot'a-nist), *n.* [< *paleobotan-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of paleobotany.

paleobotany, palæobotany (pā″lē-ō-bot'a-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *botany*.] That department of paleontology which treats of fossil plants, as distinguished from paleozoölogy, or the study of fossil animals; the science or study of fossil plants; geologic botany. Also *paleophytology*. Compare *paleozoölogy*.

paleocosmic, palæocosmic (pā″lē-ō-koz'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κόσμος*, world.] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

Antediluvian men may . . . in geology be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or *Palæocosmic* as distinguished from Neocosmic.
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 285.

paleocrystic, palæocrystic (pā″lē-ō-kris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κρύος*, frost: see *crystal*.] Consisting of ancient ice: first applied by the explorers of the British north polar expedition (1875–6) to the ice-floes encountered on the furthest northern advance of the party under command of Captain Markham.

paleo-ethnological, palæo-ethnological (pā″lē-ō-eth-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the science of paleo-ethnology.

paleo-ethnologist, palæo-ethnologist (pā″lē-ō-eth-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleo-ethnolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in paleo-ethnology.

paleo-ethnology, palæo-ethnology (pā″lē-ō-eth-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *ethnology*.] The science of the most primitive peoples or races; the ethnology of the earliest times.

Paleogene, Palæogene (pā'lē-ō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιογενής*, < *παλαιός*, ancient, + *-γενής*, born: see *-gene*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary, suggested, but not generally adopted, which would embrace the Eocene and Oligocene, while that part of the Tertiary which is newer than Oligocene would be denominated *Neogene*.

This subdivision of the groups newer than the Cretaceous has been advocated as being more in harmony with the results of paleontological investigation than that at present maintained.

paleograph, palæograph (pā'lē-ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *γράφειν*, write.] An ancient manuscript. *Eclectic Rev.*

paleographer, palæographer (pā-lē-og'ra-fèr), *n.* [< *paleograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who is skilled in paleography.

paleographic, palæographic (pā″lē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *paléographique*; as *paleograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to paleography.

paleographical, palæographical (pā″lē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleographic* + *-al*.] Based on or connected with paleography; relating to paleography.

paleographically, palæographically (pā″lē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards paleography; by paleography.

paleographist, palæographist (pā-lē-og'ra-fist), *n.* [< *paleograph-y* + *-ist*.] A paleographer.

paleography, palæography (pā-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *paléographie* = Sp. *paleografía* = Pg. *paleographia* = It. *paleografia*, < NL. *palæographia*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An ancient manner of writing; or, more generally, ancient methods of writing collectively.—2. The science or art of deciphering ancient documents or writing, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the scribes of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, etc.; the study of ancient written documents and modes of writing. See *epigraphy*, and compare *diplomatics*.

While epigraphy . . . is the science which deals with inscriptions engraved on stone or metal or other enduring material as memorials for future ages, *palæography* takes cognizance of writings of a literary, economical, or legal nature, written generally with stile, reed, or pen, on tablets, rolls, or books. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 148.

paleoichthyological, palæoichthyological (pā″lē-ō-ik″thi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *paleichthyological*.

paleoichthyologist, palæoichthyologist (pā″lē-ō-ik-thi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *paleichthyologist*.

paleoichthyology, palæoichthyology (pā″lē-ō-ik-thi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *paleichthyology*.

paleola (pā-lē'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *paleolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. < L. *palea*, chaff: see *pale*⁴.] In *bot.*, a diminutive palea, or one of a secondary order: same as *lodicule*. *Gray*.

paleolate (pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *paleola* + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, furnished with paleolæ.

paleolith, palæolith (pā'lē-ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *λίθος*, stone.] An unpolished stone object or implement belonging to the earlier stone age.

paleolithic, palæolithic (pā″lē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *paleolith* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Characterized by the existence of ancient and roughly finished stone implements. The so-called "stone age," or prehistoric division of the "recent" or "human" period, has been separated into two subdivisions, the *paleolithic* and the *neolithic*, in supposed accordance with the degree of progress made in working flints and other stony materials into shapes suitable for weapons and implements of various kinds. The paleolithic epoch has been subdivided in various ways by different investigators in various regions. In France some have called deposits containing the rudest flint implements *Chellean*, from the locality St. Acheul near Amiens; other deposits with more finished work have been denominated *Mousterian* (from Moustier, on the Vezère); and those with objects of still higher grades of finish have received the names of *Solutrian* (from Solutré, Saône-et-Loire) and *Magdalenian* (from La Madeleine, on the Vezère). Neither the larger nor the minor subdivisions of the stone age have any general chronological value.

II. *n.* A stone implement of the paleolithic or stone age. [Rare.]

The Smithsonian Institution has just issued a circular of enquiry, asking for information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling *paleolithics*.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 123.

paleolithical, palæolithical (pā″lē-ō-lith'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleolithic* + *-al*.] Same as *paleolithic*. *Boban Collection of Antiquities* (1887), II. 8.

paleologist, palæologist (pā-lē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleolog-y* + *-ist*.] One conversant with paleology; a student of or a writer on antiquity.

paleology, palæology (pā-lē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= It. *paleologia*, < Gr. as if **παλαιολογία*, < *παλαιολογεῖν*, speak of or examine ancient things, < *παλαιός*, ancient, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of antiquities; archæology.

paleontographical, palæontographical (pā-lē-on-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleontograph-y* + *-ic-al*. Cf. F. *paléontographique*.] Descriptive of fossil organisms; of or pertaining to paleontography.

paleontography, palæontography (pā″lē-on-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *paléontographie*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄν*, being, neut. pl. *ὄντα*, beings, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive paleontology; the description of fossils or a treatise upon them.

paleontologic, palæontologic (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'-ik), *a.* [= F. *paléontologique*; as *paleontolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *paleontological*.

paleontological, palæontological (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleontologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleontology.

paleontologically, palæontologically (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a paleontological sense; from a paleontological point of view.

paleontologist, palæontologist (pā″lē-on-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *paléontologiste*; as *paleontolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in paleontology.

paleontology, palæontology (pā″lē-on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *paléontologie*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄν*, being, neut. pl. *ὄντα*, beings, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the former life of the globe; the study of the life of former geologic periods; that branch of biology which treats of fossil organisms, and especially of fossil animals; paleozoölogy and paleobotany. Also called *oryctozoölogy*.

paleophytic, palæophytic (pā″lē-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *paleobotanical*.—2. Relating to or considered from the standpoint of fossil plants: as, a *paleophytic* period.

paleophytological, palæophytological (pā″lē-ō-fī-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleophytolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleophytology.

paleophytologist, palæophytologist (pā″lē-ō-fī-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleophytolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the subject of paleophytology.

paleophytology, palæophytology (pā″lē-ō-fī-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *phytology*.] Same as *paleobotany*.

paleornithological, palæornithological (pā-lē-ôr″ni-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleornitholog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleornithology.

paleornithology, palæornithology (pā-lē-ôr-ni-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *ornithology*.] The science of fossil birds; the department of paleontology which treats of fossil birds.

paleotechnic, palæotechnic (pā″lē-ō-tek'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic*.] Pertaining to or practising primitive art.

paleotropical, palæotropical (pā″lē-ō-trop'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *tropical*.] Of or relating to the tropical or subtropical regions of the Old World. The western paleotropical region is the Ethiopian, the middle is the Indian, and the eastern is the Australian. *P. L. Sclater*, 1858.

paleous (pā'lē-us), *a.* [= It. *paglioso*, < L. as if **paleosus*, < *palea*, chaff: see *pale*⁴.] Chaffy; like chaff. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

paleovolcanic, palæovolcanic (pā″lē-ō-vol-kan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *volcanic*.] Volcanic and of a period older than the Tertiary. In *petrog.*, complemental to *neovolcanic*: applied by Rosenbusch and others in a systematic division of effusive igneous rocks into two parts: used in place of *older* as contrasted with *younger*.

Paleozoic, Palæozoic (pā″lē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [= F. *paléozoïque*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, belonging to or constituting a geological formation or epoch characterized by the presence of ancient forms of life: applied to the earliest period of historical geology and the oldest division of the sedimentary rocks, beginning with the lowest stratified fossiliferous group, and extending upward to the base of the Triassic, or to the top of the Permian. The grand divisions of the Paleozoic are, proceeding upward or to groups later in age, the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. (See those words.) These divisions have been designated respectively as the "age of mollusks" (Silurian), the "age of fishes" (Devonian), and the "age of coal or of land-plants" (Carboniferous). The Paleozoic series may, from a paleontological point of view, also be separated into two great divisions, a newer and an older. The former embraces the Cambrian and Silurian; the latter, the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. The older Paleozoic is distinguished by the great predominance of graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and by the meager evidence of vertebrates; the newer Paleozoic, by the number and variety of the goniatites, fishes and amphibia, by the disappearance of graptolites and decline of trilobites, and by an extraordinarily developed flora, largely cryptogamic in character, from which a very considerable part of the coal of the globe has been formed. Rocks of Paleozoic age are spread over wide areas. They are especially important in the eastern and northeastern United States and in the Upper Mississippi valley, in which regions they usually form the surface-rock, being covered only with detrital formations of the most recent age. Almost the whole of the bed-rock in New York and Pennsylvania is of Paleozoic age, and here the various groups of this series were studied out by the Geological Surveys of those States from 1834 on. To the labors of Emmons in New York, Sedgwick and Murchison in Wales and western England, carried on at about the same time with the beginnings of the New York and Pennsylvania Surveys, and Barrande in Bohemia, is due the larger share of the credit of disentangling the complicated structure in regions where the Paleozoic rocks are extensively developed, and it is there that the materials were obtained for the establishment of the Silurian and Devonian systems, which, with the Cambrian, Carboniferous, and Permian, form the Paleozoic epoch.

paleozoölogical, palæozoölogical (pā″lē-ō-zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleozoölog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleozoölogy; relating to fossil animals, without regard to fossil plants.

paleozoölogy, palæozoölogy (pā″lē-ō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *paléozoologie*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Geologic zoölogy; the department of paleontology which treats of zoölogy, as distinguished from paleobotany; the study of fossil animals. It is the chief province of phylogeny.

Palermitan (pa-lèr'mi-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Palermo* (see def.) + *-ite*² + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or

pertaining to Palermo, a city of Sicily, or its inhabitants, or the province of Palermo.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Palermo, a city and province of Sicily.

paleron, *n.* Same as *pauldron.*

palest, *n.* A Middle English form of *palace.*

Palestinian (pal-es-tin'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Palæstina, Palæstine,* < Gr. Παλαιστίνη (also, in the earlier writers, ἡ Παλαιστίνη Συρία or ἡ Συρία ἡ Παλαιστίνη, 'Palestinian Syria'), Palestine (prop. fem. (sc. γῆ, land) of Παλαιστῖνος, of Palestine, as a noun an inhabitant of Palestine), prop. the country of the Philistines, as in Josephus; extended under the Romans to all Judæa, and later (in the 5th century) to Samaria, Galilee, and Peræa: see *Philistine.*] Of or pertaining to Palestine, or the Holy Land, a region in southwestern Syria.

palestra, palæstra (pā-les'trạ), *n.*; pl. *palestræ, palæstræ* (-trē). [= F. *palestre* = Sp. Pg. It. *palestra,* < L. *palæstra,* < Gr. παλαίστρα, a wrestling-school, < παλαίειν, wrestle, < πάλη, wrestling; cf. πάλλειν, swing, throw.] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A public place appropriated to exercises, under official direction, in wrestling and athletics, intended especially for the benefit of athletes training to contend in the public games. (*b*) Wrestling and athletics.

palestral (pā-les'trạl), *a.* [< ME. *palestral* = It. *palestrale;* as *palestra* + *-al.*] Same as *palestric.*

Of the feste and pleyes *palestral*
At my vigile, I preye the take gode hede
That al be wel. *Chaucer,* Troilus, v. 304.

palestrian (pā-les'tri-an), *a.* [< *palestra* + *-ian.*] Same as *palestric.*

palestric (pā-les'trik), *a.* [= F. *palestrique* = Sp. *paléstrico* = Pg. It. *palestrico,* < L. *palæstricus,* < Gr. παλαιστρικός, belonging to the palestra, < παλαίστρα, wrestling: see *palestra.*] Of or pertaining to the palestra or the exercise of wrestling; athletic.

palestrical (pā-les'tri-kạl), *a.* [< *palestric* + *-al.*] Same as *palestric.*

palet[1] (pā'let), *n.* [< *pale*[4] + *-et.*] Same as *palea,* 1, and in more common use by botanists.

palet[2]†, *n.* See *pallet*[3].

palet[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *palate.*

palet[4], *n.* See *palette.*

paletiological, palætiological (pā-lē″ti-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *paletiolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or belonging to paletiology. *Whewell,* Hist. Induct. Sciences, xviii. 6, § 5.

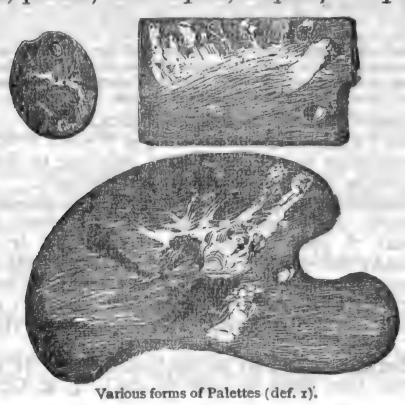
paletiologist, palætiologist (pā-lē-ti-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paletiolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in paletiology. *Whewell,* Hist. Induct. Sciences, xviii., Int.

paletiology, palætiology (pā-lē-ti-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **palæ-ætiology;* < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + αἰτία, cause, + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, say: see *-ology.* Cf. *ætiology.*] That science, or mode of speculation or investigation, which explains past conditions by the law of causation, by reasoning from present conditions, or which endeavors to ascend to a past state of things by the aid of the evidence of the present. *Whewell,* Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. x. 1.

paletocquet, *n.* [OF.: see *paltock.*] In the fifteenth century, a coat of fence, apparently a brigandine or jesserant. See those words.

paletot (pal'e-tō), *n.* [< F. *paletot,* a paletot, an overcoat: see *paltock.*] A loose outer garment for a man or a woman.

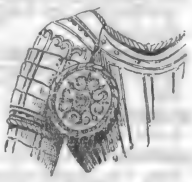
palette (pal'et), *n.* [Also *pallet, palet;* < F. *palette,* a flat tool for spreading things, a saucer, a slab for colors, OF. also *paellette, paelete* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *paleta,* < It. *paletta,* a flat blade, a spatula, palette, dim. of *pala,* a spade, < L. *pala,* a spade: see *pale*[3].] 1. A thin usually oval or oblong board or tablet with a hole for the thumb at one end, on which a painter lays his pigments when painting.—2. The set of colors or pigments available for one class or character of work; the set of colors which a painter has on his palette when painting a picture: thus, in ceramics the under-glaze *palette* is much more limited than the over-glaze.



Various forms of Palettes (def. 1).

It is impossible to give Turner's *palettes,* which probably varied very much at different times.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xxi.

3. In *metal-working,* a breastplate against which a person leans to furnish pressure for the hand-drill.—4. In *med.*: (*a*) A light wooden spatula used for percussion in massage. (*b*) A light splint for the hand. —5. A small plate protecting the gusset of the armor.—6. In *entom.,* a disk-shaped organ formed by three dilated tarsal joints which are closely united. It is found especially on the front and middle tarsi of the males of certain aquatic beetles; the joints have cupules or suckers beneath, by which the insect clings to smooth surfaces.



Palette of right arm, made to swing sidewise, to allow the lance to be laid in rest; 15th century.

7. In *ornith.,* a parrot of the genus *Prioniturus:* so called from the conformation of the tail.—8. In *conch.,* see *pallet*[2], 10.—**To set the palette,** to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order. *Fairholt.*

palette-knife (pal'et-nīf), *n.* 1. A thin, flexible, round-pointed blade set in a handle, used by painters for mixing colors on a palette or on a grinding-slab, and by druggists for mixing salves. These knives are of various forms, according to the uses to which they are put.—2. In *printing,* a thin blade of flexible steel, about one inch in width, and six or more inches in length, fitted to a handle, used by pressmen to aid the distribution of printing-ink on any flat surface.

palewise (pāl'wīz), *a.* In *her.,* same as *paly*[1] (which see).

paleyst, paleyset, *n.* Middle English forms of *palace.*

palfrenier, *n.* Same as *palefrenier.*

palfrey (pâl'fri), *n.* [< ME. *palfrey, palefrey, palefrai, palefrei,* < OF. *palefrei, palefreid, palefroi, palefray, pallefroy, palefroy,* F. *palefroi* = Pr. *palafre, palafrei* = Sp. *palafrén* = Pg. *palafrem* = It. *palafreno,* a palfrey, = D. *paard* = MLG. *pert* = OHG. *parafrid, parevrit, parefret, parfrit, pherfrit, pferfrit,* MHG. *pferit, pharit, pfert,* G. *pferd,* a horse, < ML. *paraveredus, paravredus, parafredus, palafredus, parefredus,* an extra post-horse, < Gr. παρά, beside, + ML. *veredus,* post-horse, perhaps < L. *vehere,* draw, + *rheda, ræda, reda,* a traveling-carriage; prob. of Celtic origin.] A saddle-horse; an ordinary riding-horse, as distinguished from a war-horse; especially, a woman's saddle-horse.

He yaf horse and *palfreyes,* and robe and armures full feire and riche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 132.

By his [Ferdinand's] side was his young queen, mounted on a milk-white *palfrey,* and wearing a skirt, or undergarment, of rich brocade. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

palfreyed (pâl'frid), *a.* [< *palfrey* + *-ed*[2].] Riding on, or supplied with, a palfrey.

Such dire achievements sings the bard, that tells
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magic spells.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Pali[1] (pä'lē), *n.* and *a.* [Skt. *pāli,* line (canonical texts).] **I.** *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Farther India: a Prakritic dialect, or later form of Sanskrit.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pali language or alphabet.

pali[2], *n.* Plural of *palus.*

palier-glissant (F. pron. pa-liā'glē-soṅ'), *n.* [F. *palier glissant: palier,* the landing of a staircase; *glissant,* slippery, ppr. of *glisser,* slip: see *glissant.*] In *mach.,* same as *water-bearing.*

palification (pal″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *pallification;* < F. *palification,* < *palifier,* strengthen soil by stakes, = It. *palificare,* make a foundation of stakes or piles, stake, < ML. **palificare* (in *palificatio(n-),* a series of stakes at a mill-dam), < L. *palus,* stake (see *pale*[1]), + *facere,* make (see *-fy*). Cf. *palafitte.*] The act or method of rendering ground firm by driving piles or posts into it.

Among which notes I haue said nothing of *pallification* or pyling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

paliform (pal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *palus,* a stake (see *pale*[1], *palus*), + *forma,* form.] Resembling a palus, or having its form: as, a *paliform* lobe or process.

Palilia (pā-lil'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Palilis,* of or pertaining to Pales (see def.).] In *Rom. antiq.,* an annual festival held on April 21st in honor of Pales, the tutelary divinity of shepherds. The festival was also solemnized as the natal day of Rome, which was reputed to have been founded on that day by Romulus. The ceremonies included bloodless sacrifices, lustration of the people by means of smoke and sprinkling with water, purification of stables with laurel-boughs and of domestic animals by causing them to pass through smoke produced by burning prescribed substances, and, finally, bonfires, music, and feasting.

palillogy (pā-lil'ō-ji), *n.* [Also, improp., *palilogy;* = It. *palilogia,* < L. *palilogia,* for *palillogia,* < Gr. παλιλλογία, a repetition of what has been said, < παλίλλογος, repeating (παλιλλογεῖν, repeat), < πάλιν, again, + λέγειν, say.] In *rhet.,* repetition of a word or words; especially, immediate repetition of a single word or phrase: in this more restricted sense same as *diplasiasmus, epizeuxis,* or *gemination.* The following is an example:

The living, the living, he shall praise thee.
Isa. xxxviii. 19.

palimbacchius (pal″im-ba-kī'us), *n.*; pl. *palimbacchii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. παλιμβάκχειος, παλιμβακχεῖος, < πάλιν, back (reversed), + βακχεῖος, bacchius.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot consisting of two long syllables followed by a short syllable (– – ⏑). Usually called *antibacchius.* (*b*) Less frequently, a foot consisting of a short syllable followed by two long syllables (⏑ – –). Now commonly called *bacchius* (which see).

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest), *n.* [= F. *palimpseste* = Sp. Pg. *palimpsesto* = It. *palinsesto,* < L. *palimpsestus,* m., < Gr. παλίμψηστον, a palimpsest, neut. of παλίμψηστος, scratched or scraped again, < πάλιν, back (to the former condition), + ψηστός, verbal adj. of ψάειν, ψῆν, rub, rub smooth.] 1. A parchment or other writing-material from which one writing has been erased or rubbed out to make room for another; hence, the new writing or manuscript upon such a parchment.

Amongst the most curious of the literary treasures we saw are a manuscript of some of St. Augustine's works, written upon a *palimpsest* of Cicero's "De Republica," etc. *Greville,* Memoirs, May 12, 1830.

2. Any inscribed slat, etc., particularly a monumental brass, which has been turned and engraved with new inscriptions and devices on the reverse side.

A large number of brasses in England are *palimpsests,* the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 219.

palinal (pal'i-nạl), *a.* [< Gr. πάλιν, backward, + *-al.*] Directed or moved backward, or noting such direction or motion: as, the *palinal* mode of mastication, in which the food is acted on as the lower jaw retreats: opposed to *proal.* *E. D. Cope.* See *propalinal.*

palindrome (pal'in-drōm), *n.* [= F. *palindrome* = Sp. *palindromo* = Pg. It. *palindromo,* < Gr. παλίνδρομος, running back, < πάλιν, back, + δραμεῖν, run.] A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either from left to right or from right to left. The English language has few palindromes. Examples are—"Madam, I'm Adam" (supposed speech of Adam to Eve); "lewd did I live & evil I did dwel" (*John Taylor*).

Spun out riddles, and weav'd fittie tomes
Of logogriphes and curious *palindromes.*
B. Jonson, An Execration upon Vulcan.

palindromic (pal-in-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. παλινδρομικός, recurring (of the tide), < παλίνδρομος, running back: see *palindrome.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a palindrome; that forms or constitutes a palindrome; that reads the same either forward or backward: as, *palindromic* verses.

palindromical (pal-in-drom'i-kạl), *a.* [< *palindromic* + *-al.*] Same as *palindromic.*

palindromist (pal'in-drō-mist), *n.* [< *palindrome* + *-ist.*] A writer or inventor of palindromes.

paling (pā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *palynge;* verbal n. of *pale*[1], *v.*] 1. Pales or stakes collectively. —2. A fence formed by connecting pointed vertical stakes by horizontal rails above and below; a picket fence; hence, in general, that which incloses or fences in; in the plural, pales collectively as forming a fence.

The park *paling* was still the boundary on one side, and she soon passed one of the gates into the grounds.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxxv.

The moss-grown *palings* of the park.
W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood, iii. 1.

3†. Stripes on cloth resembling pales.—**4†.** The putting of the stripes called pales on cloth.

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndynge, *palynge*, wyndyng, or bendynge, and semblable waste of cloth in vanitee. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

paling-board (pā'ling-bōrd), *n.* An outside part of a tree sawed off in squaring the log to fit it to be sawed into deals.

palingenesis (pal/in-je-nē'si-s), *n.* [ML.: see *palingenesy*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

The restoration of Herodotus to his place in literature, his *Palingenesia*, has been no caprice.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάλιν*, again, + *γένεσις*, production. Cf. *palingenesy*.] **1.** A new or second birth or production; the state of being born again; regeneration.

Out of the ruined lodge and forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis*. *De Quincey*.

New institutions spring up, upon which thought acts, and in and through which it even draws nearer to a final unity, a rehabilitation, a *palingenesis*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 286.

2. In *mod. biol.*, hereditary evolution, as distinguished from kenogenesis or vitiated evolution; ontogenesis true to heredity, not modified by adaptation; the "breeding true" of an individual organism with reference to its pedigree; the development of the individual according to the character of its lineage. See *biogeny*. Sometimes called *palingeny*.

To the original, simple descent he [Haeckel] applies the term *palingenesis;* to the modified and later growth, cœnogenesis. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 126.

3†. The supposed production of animals either from a preëxistent living organism, on which they are parasites, or from putrescent animal matter. *Brande and Cox.*—**4.** In *entom.*, metabolv or metamorphosis; the entire transformation of an insect, or transition from one state to another, in each of which the insect has a different form.

palingenesy (pal-in-jen'e-si), *n.* [= F. *palingénésie* = Sp. It. *palingenesia*, < ML. *palingenesia*, < Gr. *παλιγγενεσία*, new birth, < *πάλιν*, again, + *γένεσις*, birth: see *genesis*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

palingenetic (pal/in-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *palingenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to palingenesis.—**Palingenetic process.** See the quotation.

The term *palingenetic process* (or reproduction of the history of the germ) is applied to all such phenomena in the history of the germ as are exactly reproduced, in consequence of conservative heredity, in each succeeding generation, and which, therefore, enable us to directly infer the corresponding processes in the tribal history of the developed ancestors.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 10.

palingenetically (pal/in-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a palingenetic manner; by palingenesis. *Haeckel*.

palingeny (pal'in-je-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πάλιν*, again, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *palingenesis*, 2.

palingman (pā'ling-man), *n.* [D. *palingman*, < *paling*, eel, + *man*.] A dealer in eels.

palinode (pal'i-nōd), *n.* [Formerly also *palinody*, < F. *palinodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *palinodia*, < LL. *palinodia*, < Gr. *παλινῳδία*, a recantation, < *πάλιν*, again, + *ᾠδή*, song: see *ode*[1].] **1.** A poetical recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one; a poem in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire; hence, a recantation in general.—**2.** Specifically, in *Scots law*, a solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions for defamation.

palinodia (pal-i-nō'di-ą), *n.* [LL.: see *palinode*.] Same as *palinode*.

Orpheus is made to sing a *palinodia*, or recantation, for his former error and polytheism.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 303.

palinodial (pal-i-nō'di-ąl), *a.* [< *palinode* + *-ial*.] Relating to or of the nature of a palinode.

palinodic (pal-i-nod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλινῳδικός*, < *πάλιν*, again, + *ᾠδή*, song.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four systems, of which the first and fourth are metrically equivalent and the second and third are also metrical equivalents; inserting between a strophe and its antistrophe a strophe and antistrophe of metrically different form (scheme: *a b b' a'*); pertaining to or characteristic of such an arrangement: as, a *palinodic* pericope; the *palinodic* form of composition. See *epodic*, *mesodic*, *periodic*[2], *prodic*.

palinodical (pal-i-nod'i-kal), *a.* [< *palinode* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *palinodial*.

Say'st thou so, my *palinodical* rhymster?
Dekker, Satiromastix.

palinodist (pal'i-nō-dist), *n.* [< *palinode* + *-ist*.] A writer of palinodes.

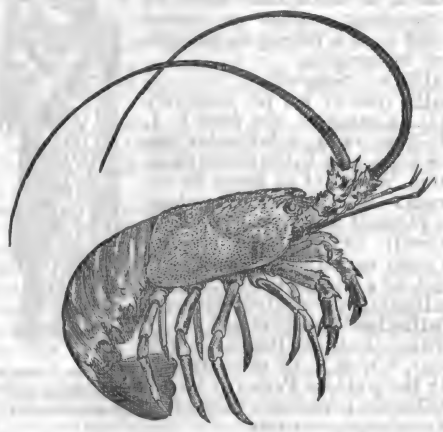
palinody† (pal'i-nō-di), *n.* Same as *palinode*.

Palinuridæ (pal-i-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palinurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of loricate macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palinurus*. They are of cylindrical form; the feet are monodactyl, not ending in pincers; there is no basal antennal scale; the first abdominal segment is unappendaged; and the trichobranchial podobranchiæ are divided into branchial and epipoditic portions. The *Palinuridæ* inhabit tropical and temperate seas, and in common with *Scyllaridæ* have a peculiar mode of development, the larvæ being at one stage known as *glass-crabs*, having no resemblance to the adults, and formerly referred to a special supposed group of crustaceans called *Phyllosomata*. They are sometimes called *thorny lobsters*. See cuts under *glass-crab* and *Palinurus*.

palinuroid (pal-i-nū'roid), *a.* [< *Palinurus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Palinurus;* of or pertaining to the *Palinuridæ* or *Palinuroidea*.

Palinuroidea (pal/i-nū-roi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palinurus* + *-oidea*.] A group of palinuroid crustaceans. *Haan*.

Palinurus (pal-i-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Palinurus*, in the Æneid, the steersman of the vessel of Æneas.] **1.** [*l. c.*] An instrument for determining the error of a ship's compass by the bearing of celestial objects.—**2.** The typical and only living genus of *Palinuridæ*. *P. vulgaris* is known as the *spiny lobster*, *rock-lobster*, or *sea-crawfish*. It is common on the coast of Great Britain, and is brought in large numbers to the London markets. The antennæ are greatly developed, and the carapace is spiny and tuberculate. **3.** A genus of stromateoid fishes: same as *Lirus*.



Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

Pali plague. See *plague*.

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *n.* [Formerly also *palisado*, *palisadoe* (after Sp. Pg.); = D. *palissade* = G. *palisade*, *pallisade* = Sw. *palissad* = Dan. *palissade*, < F. *palissade* (= Sp. *palizada* = Pg. *paliçada* = It. *palizzata;* ML. *palissata*, *palizata*), a palisade, < *palisser*, inclose with pales: see *palise*.] **1.** A fence made of strong pales or stakes set firmly in the ground, forming an inclosure, or used as a defense. In fortification it is often placed vertically at the foot of the counterscarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet.

Some help to sink new trenches, others aid
To ram the stones, or raise the *palisade*.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

2. A stake, of which two or more were in former times carried by dragoons, intended to be planted in the ground for defense. They were 4½ feet long, with forked iron heads. In the seventeenth century an attempt was made to combine a rest for the musket with the palisade. Also called *swine-feather* and *Swedish feather*. **3†.** A wire sustaining the hair: a feature of the head-dress of the close of the seventeenth century.—**4.** *pl.* [*cap.*] A precipice of trap-rock on the western bank of the Hudson river, extending from Jersey City northward to Haverstraw. Its height is from 200 to 500 feet. The name is also used in various other localities for formations of a similar character.

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palisaded*, ppr. *palisading*. [= F. *palissader;* from the noun.] To surround, inclose, or fortify with a palisade or palisades.

palisade-cell (pal-i-sād'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the cells composing palisade-tissue.

palisade-parenchyma (pal-i-sād'pą-reng'ki-mą), *n.* Same as *palisade-tissue*.

palisade-tissue (pal-i-sād'tish/ö), *n.* In *bot.*, the green parenchymatous mesophyl next the upper surface of a bifacial leaf, consisting of cells elongated in a direction at right angles to the epidermis. *Nature*, XLI. 407. See cut under *cellular*.

palisade-worm (pal-i-sād'wėrm), *n.* A kind of strongle which infests horses, *Strongylus armatus;* also, any roundworm or nematoid of large size, as *Eustrongylus gigas*, which grows to be over three feet long.

palisado (pal-i-sā'dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *palisade*. [Obsolescent.]

They protected this trench by *palisadoes*, fortified by fifteen castles, at regular distances.
Irving, Granada, p. 468.

They found one English *palisadoed* and thatched house—a little way from the Charles River side.
E. Everett, Orations and Speeches, I. 225.

palisander (pal-i-san'dėr), *n.* [Also *palixander;* < F. *palissandre*, *palixandre*, violet ebony; from a native name in Guiana.] A name of rosewood and the similar violet-wood and jacaranda-wood. See *Jacaranda* and *rosewood*.

paliset†, *n.* [ME. *palyce*, < OF. *palisse*, *palice*, *pallisse*, < ML. *palitium*, a pale, paling, < L. *palus*, a pale: see *pale*[1]. Hence *palise*, *v.*, and *palisade*.] A paling; palisade.

Palyce or pale of closyng, palus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 379.

paliset†, *v. t.* [ME. *palysen*, < OF. *palisser*, *pallisser*, *pallicier*, inclose with pales, guard with pales, < *palisse*, a paling: see *palise*, *n.*] To inclose or fortify with pales; palisade.

That stoone is vndyr an awter
Palysyd with Iren and stele;
That is for drede of stelynge,
That no man shoulde hit A-way bryng.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

palish (pā'lish), *a.* [< *pale*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat pale or wan: as, a *palish* blue.

In the good old times of duels . . . there lived, in the portion of this house partly overhanging the archway, a *palish* handsome woman.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 26.

palissée (pal-i-sā'), *a.* [< OF. *palissé*, pp. of *palisser*, inclose with pales: see *palise*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *pily paly*. See *pily*. (*b*) Broken into battlements which are pointed both upward and downward.



Per fesse palissée or and azure.

Palissy ware. See *ware*[2].

Paliurus (pal-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (de Jussieu, 1789), < L. *paliurus*, < Gr. *παλίουρος*, a thorny shrub, Christ's-thorn.] A genus of shrubs of the family *Rhamnaceæ*, the buckthorn family, and the tribe *Zizyphcæ*, characterized by the dry hemispherical fruit, expanded above into an orbicular wing. There are two species, ranging from the Mediterranean region and southern Asia to China and Japan. They are thorny erect or prostrate shrubs, bearing three-nerved alternate ovate or heart-shaped leaves in two ranks, and small flowers clustered in the axils. They are ornamental as shrubbery, and may be used as hedge-plants. *P. Paliurus* is one of the Christ's-thorns (sharing the name with *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*).

palixander (pal-ik-san'dėr), *n.* Same as *palisander*.

palket, *n.* A Middle English form of *poke*[2].

palkee (pâl'kē), *n.* [Also *palki;* < Hind. *pālkī*, a palanquin: see *palanquin*.] In India, a word in common use among all classes for *palankeen*.

palkee-gharee (pâl'kē-gar'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *pālkī*, a palanquin, + *gārī*, a cart, carriage.] In India, a hack carriage drawn by one or two ponies, plying for hire in the larger towns.

pall[1] (pâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paul;* < ME. *pal*, *palle*, *pel*, *pelle*, *pælle*, < AS. *pæll* = OF. *palle*, *pale*, *paile*, *paule*, *poele*, *poile*, *paesle*, etc., F. *poêle* = Pr. *palli*, *pali* = Sp. *palio* = Pg. It. *pallio*, mantle, shroud, < L. *palla*, a robe, mantle, curtain; cf. L. *pallium*, pall, a coverlet, a (Greek) robe or mantle: see *pallium*.] **1.** An outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

His [Hercules's] Lyons skin chaung'd to a *pall* of gold.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 24.

"What will you leave to your mother dear?" . . .
"My velvet *pa l* and silken gear."
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 255).

Specifically—(*a*) A robe put on a king at his coronation.

After this he [the archbishop] put upon him [Richard II.] an upper Vesture, called a *Pall*, saying, Accipe Pallium. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

(*b*) Same as *pallium*, 2 (*b*).

This *palle* is an induement that euery archebysshop must haue, and is nat in full auctoritie of an archebysshop tyll he haue recyued his *palle* [of the Pope], and is a thynge of whyte lyke to the bredeth of a stole.
Fabyan, Chron., I. ccxxi.

By the beginning, however, of the ninth century, the *pall*, though it still kept its olden shape of a long stole, began to be put on in a way slightly different from its first fashion; for, instead of both ends falling at the side from the left shoulder, they fell down the middle, one in front, from the chest to the feet, the other just as low behind on the back. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 133.

2. Fine cloth, such as was used for the robes of nobles. Also called *cloth of pall*.

He took off his purple and his girdle of *pall*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

His robe was noither grene na gray,
Bot alle yt was of riche *palle*.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 273).

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

3. A curtain or covering.

The grassy *pall* which hides
The Sage of Monticello.
Whittier, Randolph of Roanoke.

Specifically—(*a*) A cloth or covering thrown over a coffin, bier, tomb, etc.: as, a funeral *pall*. At the present time this is black, purple, or white; it is sometimes enriched with embroidery or with heraldic devices.

An Urn of Gold was brought,
Wrapt in soft Purple *Palls*, and richly wrought,
In which the Sacred Ashes were interr'd.
Congreve, Iliad.

And thou [Death] art terrible—the tear,
The groan, the knell, the *pall*, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony, are thine.
Halleck, Marco Bozzaris.

Among the things given to Durham cathedral at the death of Bishop Bury, there was a green *pall*, shot with gold, for covering that prelate's tomb. (Wills, etc., of the Northern Counties, p. 25.)
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 93, note.

Within are three tombs, all covered with magnificent *palls* embroidered in gold with verses from the Koran.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 326.

(*b*) A canopy.

Ther is no prince preuyd vndir *palle*,
But I ame moste myghty of all;
Nor no kyng but he schall come to my call,
Nor grome that dare greue me for golde.
York Plays, p. 308.

Four Knights of the Garter . . . holding over Her Majesty a rich *pall* of silk and cloth of gold.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 251.

(*c*) An altar-cloth. (1) A linen altar-cloth; especially, a corporal. [Archaic.] (2) A linen cloth used to cover the chalice; a chalice-pall. This is now the usual meaning of *pall* as a piece of altar-linen. Formerly one corner of the corporal covered the chalice; the use of a separate pall, however, is as old as the twelfth century. The pall is now a small square piece of cardboard faced on both sides with linen or lawn. In carrying the holy vessels to and from the altar, the pall, covered with the veil, supports the burse, and itself rests on the paten and the paten on the chalice. (3) A covering of silk or other material for the front of an altar; a frontal. [Archaic.]

His Matie attended by 3 Bishops went up to the altar, and he offer'd a *pall* and a pound of gold.
Evelyn, Diary, April 23, 1661.

The custom was among the Anglo-Saxons to have, during the holy Sacrifice, the altar-stone itself overspread with a purple *pall*, made almost always out of rich silk and elaborately embroidered. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 263.

4. Figuratively, gloom: in allusion to the funeral pall.—**5.** In *her.*, the suggestion of an episcopal pall; a Y-shaped form, said to be composed of half a saltier and half a pale, and therefore in width one fifth of the height of the escutcheon: it is sometimes, though rarely, represented reversed, and is always charged with crosses patté fitché to express its ecclesiastical origin. Also *pairle*. —**Per pall**, in *her.*, divided in the direction of the line of the bearing called the pall—that is, in the direction of the lines of a capital Y—and therefore into three parts, of three different tinctures: said of the field.


Azure, a pall argent, fimbriated or, charged with four crosses patté fitché sable.

pall[1] (pâl), *v. t.* [< *pall*[1], *n.*] To cover with or as with a pall; cover or invest; shroud. [Rare.]

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoke of hell.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 52.

Methought I saw the Holy Grail,
All *pall'd* in crimson samite. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

pall[2] (pâl), *v.* [< ME. *pallen*, by apheresis for *appallen*, *apallen*, appal: see *appal*. In part perhaps < W. *pallu*, fail, cease, neglect; cf. *pall*, failure.] **I.** *intrans.* To become vapid, as wine or ale; lose taste, life, or spirit; become insipid; hence, to become distasteful, wearisome, etc.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye and *palls* upon the sense.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

Thy pleasures stay not till they *pall*,
And all thy pains are quickly past.
Bryant, Lapse of Time.

The longer I stayed debating, the more would the enterprise *pall* upon me.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make vapid or insipid.

With a spoonful of *pall'd* wine pour'd in their water.
Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

Reason and reflection . . . blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Nor *pall* the Draught
With nauseous Grief. *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

2. To make spiritless; dispirit; depress; weaken; impair.

It dulleth wits, rancketh flesh, and *palleth* ofte fresh bloods. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 88.

Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall* and kill and cool his ardour.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

pall[2] (pâl), *n.* [< *pall*[2], *v.*] Nausea or nauseation.

The *palls* or nauseatings . . . are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. ii. § 2.

pall[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *pallen*; cf. OF. *paler*, chase.] To knock; knock down; beat; thrust.

And with the ferste plaunke ich *palle* hym doune.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 34.

Thai mellit with the mirmydons, that maisturles were,
Put hom doun prestly, *pallit* hom thurgh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11132.

pall[4], *n.* See *pawl*.

pall[5] (pâl), *n.* [< Hind. *pāl*, a small tent, also a sail, a dam, dike, < Skt. √ *pā*, protect.] In India, a small tent made by stretching canvas or cotton stuff over a ridge-pole supported on uprights.


Roman Matron wearing the Palla. (From a statue found at Herculaneum.)

pall[6], *n.* See *pal*[2].

palla (pal'ä), *n.*; pl. *pallæ* (-ē). [L., a mantle: see *pall*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a full outer robe or wrap, akin to the Greek himation, worn out of doors by women.—**2.** *Eccles.*, an altar-cloth; a piece of altar-linen (*palla altaris*); especially, a corporal (*palla corporalis*, *palla dominica*), or a chalice-pall.

palladia, *n.* Plural of *palladium*.

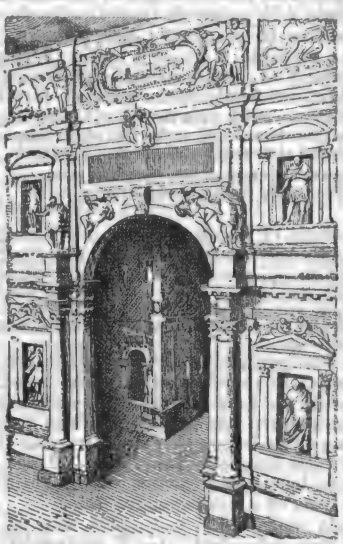
Palladian[1] (pa-lā'di-an), *a.* [< *Pallas* (*Pallad-*), Pallas (see *Pallas*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the goddess Pallas or her attributes; pertaining to wisdom, knowledge, or study.

All his midnight watchings, and expence of *Palladian* oyl. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 31.

Palladian[2] (pa-lā'di-an), *a.* [< *Palladio* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to or introduced by Andrea Palladio (1518–80), an Italian architect of the Renaissance.

The house is not Gothic, but of that betweenity that intervened when Gothic declined and *Palladian* was creeping in. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 174.

Palladian architecture, a type of Italian architecture founded by Palladio upon his conception of the Roman antique as interpreted by Vitruvius, and upon the study of the Colosseum, baths, triumphal arches, and other secular buildings of the Romans. It has been applied more frequently to palaces and civic buildings than to churches. In the Palladian style the Roman orders are employed rather as a decorative feature than as a constructive element, and applied without regard to classic precedent.


Palladian Architecture.—Teatro Olimpico, Vicenza, Italy.

Palladianism (pa-lā'di-an-izm), *n.* [< *Palladian*[2] + *-ism*.] The system, style, taste, or method in architecture of Andrea Palladio and his followers.

palladion†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. Παλλάδιον: see *palladium*.] Same as *palladium*. *Chaucer.*

★**palladium** (pa-lā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *palladia* (-ä). [= F. *palladium* = Sp. *paladión* (*paladio*, the metal) = Pg. It. *palladio*, < L. *Palladium*, < Gr. Παλλάδιον, a statue of Pallas (see def.), < Παλλάς (Παλλαδ-), Pallas (Minerva): see *Pallas*. In def. 3, recent, directly < Gr. Παλλάς, Pallas.] **1.** A statue or image of the goddess Pallas; especially, in art and legend, a xoanon image. On the preservation of such an image, according to the legend, depended the safety of Troy. Hence—


Ulysses carrying off the Palladium of Troy.—From a Greek vase of Hieron. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

2. Anything believed or reputed to afford effectual defense, protection, and safety: as, trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights.

Part of the Crosse, in which he thought such Vertue to reside as would prove a kind of *Palladium* to save the Citie where ever it remain'd, he caus'd to be laid up in a Pillar of Porphyrie by his Statue.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

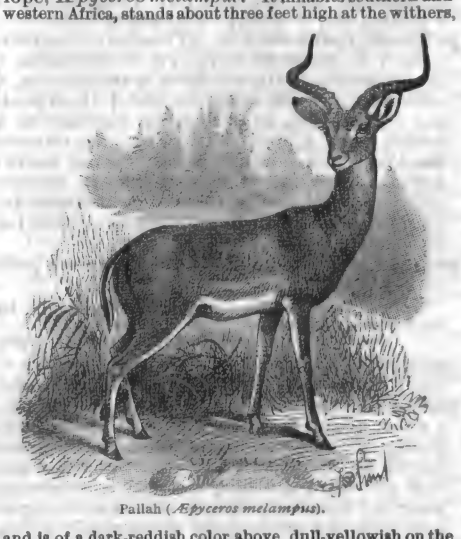
It turns the *palladium* of liberty into an engine of party.
D. Webster, Speeches, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Chemical symbol, Pd; atomic weight, 106.7. One of the rare metals associated with platinum. It was separated from native platinum by Wollaston in 1803, and named after the planet Pallas, which had just before that time been discovered by Olbers. Palladium is dimorphous. It occurs in Brazil n ive, in minute octahedral crystals; and in the Harz it has been found in small hexagonal plates. It is, however, a decidedly rare substance, and the chief supply comes from the working over of the platiniferous residues of various mints. It resembles platinum in appearance, but is harder; its specific gravity is 11.4. It fuses more readily than platinum or any other of the so-called platinum metals, melting, as is stated by some authorities, about as easily as wrought-iron. It is both ductile and malleable, and would be a very useful metal if it were not so scarce as to be expensive and irregularly attainable. The graduated surfaces of some astronomical instruments have been made of palladium-gold, a use for which this alloy is admirably adapted on account of its color and its unalterability in the air. The alloy with silver has been employed by dentists as a substitute for gold.—**Palladium-gold**. See *porpezite*.

palladiumize (pa-lā'di-um-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palladiumized*, ppr. *palladiumizing*. [< *palladium* + *-ize*.] To cover or coat with palladium. *Art Journal.*

pallæ, *n.* Plural of *palla*.

pallah (pal'ä), *n.* [Sechuana *phala*.] An antelope, *Æpyceros melampus*. It inhabits southern and western Africa, stands about three feet high at the withers,


Pallah (*Æpyceros melampus*).

and is of a dark-reddish color above, dull-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath. There are no false hoofs, and

only the male has horns. These are about twenty inches long, annulated, and the two together compose a lyrate figure. Also called *impalla*, and by the Dutch colonists *roodebok* (red buck).

pallandre†, *n.* Same as *palendar*.

Pallas (pal'as), *n.* [L., < Gr. Παλλάς, Pallas: see def.] **1.** Athene, the goddess of wisdom and war among the Greeks, identified by the Romans with Minerva. See *Athene* and *Minerva*.—**2.** One of the asteroids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: discovered (the second in the order of time) by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1802. Its diameter according to Barnard is 304 miles. Its mean distance from the sun is 258,800,000 miles and its period 4.61 years. The eccentricity of its orbit is 0.238 and the inclination 34° 41.5′, the greatest known. Its light undergoes considerable variation, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pallas iron. A meteorite brought from Siberia by Pallas (see *pallasite*) in 1772. The larger part (about 1,200 pounds) is preserved at St. Petersburg, but fragments have been widely distributed in different museums. It consists of native iron with embedded grains or crystals of yellow olivin (chrysolite). Similar meteorites found elsewhere (at Atacama, Rittersgrün in Saxony, etc.) have been called *pallasite*.

pallasite (pal'as-īt), *n.* [< Peter S. *Pallas*, the name of the discoverer, + *-ite*2.] See *Pallas iron* and *meteorite*.

pall-bearer (pâl'bār″ėr), *n.* One who with others attends the coffin at a funeral: so called from the old custom of holding the corners and edges of the pall as the coffin was carried, whether on a vehicle or by men.

palle (pal'le), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *palla*, ball: see *ball*1.] The balls forming the cognizance of the family of the Medici, six of them (five red and one white with a bearing upon it) being charged upon the shield, which frequently occurs in Florentine and other Italian works of art. The balls have reference to a game similar to tennis.

pallekar (pal-e-kär'), *n.* [Also written *pallekare*, *pallikare*, *palikare*, *pallicare*, *palicar*, etc.; < NGr. παλληκάριον, παλληκάρι, a brave man, champion, < MGr. παλλικάριον, a lad, youth, < πάλλαξ (παλλακ-), πάλληξ (παλληκ-), a youth.] **1.** One of a body of Greek or Albanian soldiers who were in the pay of the Turkish government, or maintained themselves by robbery.—**2.** One of a body of irregular troops or of guerrillas in Greece at the time of the war of independence against Turkey.

Some of the *palicari* ran towards us and were going to seize us, when the captain came forward and in a civil tone said, "Oh, there you are!"
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 236.

pallescence (pa-les'ens), *n.* [< *pallescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Paleness or pallor; general whitishness; a pale coloration.

pallescent (pa-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *pallescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pallescere*, grow pale, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pale*2.] Growing or becoming pale; inclining to paleness or pallor; somewhat pallid or pale; wan.

pallet1 (pal'et), *n.* [< ME. *paillet*, *paliet*, < F. *paillet*, a heap of straw, dim. of *paille*, straw, < L. *palea*, chaff: see *pale*4.] A mattress, couch, or bed, especially one of straw.

On a *paillet*, al that glade nyght,
By Troilus he lay. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 229.

Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 10.

He slept on a miserable *pallet* like that used by the monks of his fraternity. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

pallet2 (pal'et), *n.* [A more E. spelling of *palette*, q. v.] **1.** An oval or round wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their wares.—**2.** In *gilding*, an instrument used to take up the gold-leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.—**3.** In *bookbinding*: (*a*) A shallow box of brass, fitted with an end- and side-screw and handle, in which are fastened the types selected for lettering the backs of books. (*b*) A brass plate engraved with the letters to be used for the back of a book, and fitted with a handle: used by book-gilders.—**4.** In *painting*, same as *palette*.—**5.** In *organ-building*, a hinged wooden valve intended to admit or to release the compressed air; especially, a valve operated by a digital of a keyboard, by which the air is admitted to a groove or channel over which stand the pipes belonging to that digital; also, a valve (waste-pallet) which allows the surplus air to escape when the storage-bellows is too full. Also called *valve-pallet*. See cut under *organ*1.—**6.** A board on which green bricks are carried to the hack or to the drying-place.—**7.** A lip or projection on the point of a pawl engaging the teeth of a wheel, as the pallet on a pendulum or on the arbor of a balance-wheel in a clock or watch, or, in some forms of feed-motions, for transforming a reciprocating motion into a rotary motion, or the reverse. It is always used with the escapement of a clock or watch, whatever its shape. See *gathering-pallet*.—**8.** A ballast-locker, formerly built in the hold of a ship.—**9.** One of the disks on the chain of a chain-pump.—**10.** In *conch.*, one of the accessory valves of a mollusk, as of a piddock or teredo. See cut under *accessory*.



Pallet, 7.
a and *b* are the pallets of an anchor-escapement which oscillates on the pivot *c*.

pallet3 (pal'et), *n.* [< ME. *pallette*, *palet*, a headpiece, the head, < OF. *palet*, a headpiece, a cap of fence, the head, also, in fencing, a stick, baton; cf. *palette*, f., a stick, dim. of *pal*, a stake, stick: see *pale*1.] **1**†. A headpiece, or cap of fence, of leather, or of leather and metal.

Thei had non other signe to schewe the lawe
But a preuy *pallette* her pannes to kepe,
To hille here lewde heed in stede of an houe.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 325.

2†. The crown of the head; the skull; the head.

Than Elynour sayd, Ye callettes,
I shall breake your *palettes*.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 348.

3. In *her.*, a diminutive of the pale, of which it is only one half the breadth. See *pale*1, 5.

pallet-arbor (pal'et-är″bor), *n.* In *watch-* and *clock-making*, an arbor bearing a pallet.

In all clocks of this kind the *pallet-arbors* are set in small cocks. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 185.

pallet-box (pal'et-boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chest in which are placed the pallets belonging to one of the keyboards. It forms a part of the wind-chest. See cut under *organ*1.

pallet-eye (pal'et-ī), *n.* In *organ-building*, an eye or loop of metal in the movable end of a pallet, to which the wire at the end of the tracker is attached.

palleting (pal'et-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a light platform in the bottom of powder-magazines to preserve the powder from dampness.

pallet-leather (pal'et-leтн″ėr), *n.* In *organ-building*, soft leather used for facing the inside surface of a pallet, so as to make it air-tight.

pallet-molding (pal'et-mōl″ding), *n.* In *brick-making*, a process of molding in which the mold is sanded after each using to prevent the clay from adhering to it. One mold only is used, and each brick as it is shaped is turned out on a flat board called a *pallet* and carried to the hack or hack-barrow for removal to the drying-place. Compare *slop-molding*.

pallet-tail (pal'et-tāl), *n.* In *clockwork*, one of the rocking arms or extensions which connect the pallets engaging the teeth of an anchor-escapement and some other kinds of escapements with the arbor on which the arms oscillate.

pallia, *n.* Plural of *pallium*.

pallial (pal'i-al), *a.* [< ML. *pallialis*, < L. *pallium*, a mantle, pallium: see *pallium*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mantle or pallium.—**2.** Specifically, in *conch.*, pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusk.—**Pallial adductor**, the anterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the posterior being distinguished as *pedal*. It is the one which is small or abortive in the heteromyarian and monomyarian bivalves. See cut under *Tridacnidæ*.—**Pallial impression, pallial line**, the impression, line, or mark made by the mantle-margin on the inner surface of the shell of a bivalve mollusk. According to the continuity or interruption of this line, or rather of the structure of the mantle which impresses this difference, bivalves are called *integropalliate* or *sinupalliate*. See cuts under *bivalve*, *dimyarian*, *Gadinia*, *integropalliate*, and *Trigoniidæ*.—**Pallial shell**, a shell which is secreted by or contained within the mantle, such as the bone of the cuttlefish.—**Pallial sinus**, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of sinupalliate mollusks. It is the siphonal impression, or mark of the retractile siphons which many bivalves possess, and thus affords a zoölogical character. See *sinupalliate*, and cuts under *bivalve* and *dimyarian*.

palliament† (pal'i-a-ment), *n.* [< ML. as if **palliamentum*, < *palliare*, clothe, < L. *pallium*, a mantle, cloak: see *pallium*.] A dress; a robe.

This *palliament* of white and spotless hue.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

palliard† (pal'iärd), *n.* [< F. *paillard*, one who lies upon straw, a dissolute person, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*4, *pallet*1.] A vagabond who lies upon straw; a lecher; a lewd person.

A *Palliard* is he that goeth in a patched cloke, and hys Doxy goeth in like apparell.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 594.

A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born; some call him a *palliard*. *Dekker*, Vil. Disc., sig. O 2. (*Nares*.)

Thieves, panders, *palliards*, sins of every sort;
Those are the manufactures we export.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 563.

palliardise†, *n.* [< F. *paillardise*, fornication, < *paillard*, a dissolute person: see *palliard*.] Fornication.

Nor can they tax him with *palliardise*, luxury, epicurism.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 136. (*Latham*.)

palliasse (pal-ias'), *n.* Same as *paillasse*.

Palliata (pal-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *palliatus*, cloaked: see *palliate*, *a.*] A section of opisthobranchiate euthyneurous gastropods, having a mantle-flap: opposed to *Non-palliata*, and corresponding to *Tectibranchiata*. The *Palliata* are divided into two suborders called *Ctenidiobranchiata* and *Phyllidiobranchiata* (names which are thus duplicated among gastropods, being also used for two other suborders of zygobranchiate gastropods).

palliate (pal'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palliated*, ppr. *palliating*. [< ML. *palliatus* (L. *palliatus*, cloaked), pp. of *palliare* (> It. *palliare* = Sp. *paliar* = Pg. *palliar* = F. *pallier*), cloak, clothe, < L. *pallium*, a cloak: see *pallium*. Cf. *pall*1, *v.*] **1**†. To cover with a cloak; clothe.

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat and hypocritic sanctity. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (1665), p. 341.

2†. To hide; conceal.

You cannot *palliat* mischiefe, but it will
Throw all the fairest couerings of deceit
Be always seene. *Daniel*, Philotas, iv. 2.

3. To cover or conceal; excuse or extenuate; soften or tone down by pleading or urging extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations: as, to *palliate* faults or a crime.

Hope not that any falsity in friendship
Can *palliate* a broken faith.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

His frolics ('tis a name
That *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame).
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 333.

Their intoxication, together with the character of the victim, explained, but certainly could not *palliate*, the vulgarity of the exhibition. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 461.

4. To reduce in violence; mitigate; lessen or abate: as, to *palliate* a disease.=**Syn.** *Palliate*, *Extenuate*, excuse, gloss over, apologize for. *Palliate* and *extenuate* come at essentially the same idea through different figures: *palliate* is to cover in part as with a cloak; *extenuate* is to thin away or draw out to fineness. They both refer to the effort to make an offense seem less by bringing forward considerations tending to excuse; they never mean the effort to exonerate or exculpate completely. They have had earlier differences of meaning, and *palliate* has a peculiar meaning of its own (see def. 3); *palliate* also would be likely to be used of the more serious offense; but otherwise the words are now essentially the same.

palliate (pal'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *palliatus*, cloaked: see *palliate*, *v.*] **1**†. Eased; mitigated.

Cardinal Pole, in that act in this queen's [Mary's] reign to secure abbey-lands to their owners, . . . did not, as some think, absolve their consciences from restitution, but only made a *palliate* cure, the church but suspending that power which in due time she might put in execution.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. v. 3.

The nation was under its great crisis and most hopeful method of cure, which yet, if *palliate* and imperfect, would only make way to more fatal sickness.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond, § 3.

2. In *zoöl.*, having a pallium; of or pertaining to the *Palliata*; tectibranchiate.

palliation (pal-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *palliation* = Sp. *paliación* = Pg. *palliação* = It. *palliazione*, < ML. *palliatio(n-)*, a cloaking, < *palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] **1**†. A cloaking or concealment; a means of hiding or concealing.

The generality of Christians make the external frame of religion but a *palliation* for sin.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 9. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Princes, of all other men, have not more change of Rayment in thir Wardrobes then variety of Shifts and *palliations* in thir solemn actings and pretences to the People.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

2. The act of palliating or concealing the more flagrant circumstances of an offense, crime, etc.; a lessening or toning down of the enormity or gravity of a fault, offense, etc., by the urging of extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations; extenuation.

This . . . is such a *palliation* of his fault as induces me to forgive him. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

3. Mitigation or alleviation, as of a disease.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

=**Syn.** See *palliate*.

palliative (pal'i-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palliatif* = Sp. *paliativo* = Pg. It. *palliativo*, < NL. **palliativus*, < ML. *palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Palliating; extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation.—**2.** Mitigating or alleviating, as pain or disease.

II. *n.* **1.** That which extenuates: as, a *palliative* of guilt.—**2.** That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates, as the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. *Swift.*

As a *palliative*, add bicarbonate of sodium till a permanent precipitate falls, and then expose for several days to the sun. *Lea*, Photography, p. 305.

palliatory (pal'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *paliatorio;* as *palliate* + *-ory*.] Palliative.

pallid (pal'id), *a.* [< L. *pallidus*, pale, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pale*², a doublet of *pallid*.] **1.** Pale; wan; deficient in color: as, a *pallid* countenance.

I which live in the country without stupifying am not in darkness, but in shadow, which is not no light, but a *pallid*, waterish, and diluted one. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

Bathed in the *pallid* lustre stood
Dark cottage-wall and rock and wood.
Whittier, Pentucket.

2. In *bot.*, of a pale, indefinite color.=Syn. 1. *Wan*, etc. (see *pale*²), colorless, ashy.

pallidity (pa-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *pallidità*, < ML. as if **pallidita(t-)s*, < L. *pallidus*, pale: see *pallid*.] Pallor; paleness; pallid coloration.

pallidly (pal'id-li), *adv.* With pallidity; palely; wanly.

pallidness (pal'id-nes), *n.* Pallidity; paleness; wanness. *Feltham.*=Syn. See *pale*², *a.*

Palliobranchiata (pal″i-ō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *palliobranchiate*.] De Blainville's name (1825) of the *Brachiopoda*, as one of two orders of his *Acephalophora*, the other being *Rudistæ*.

palliobranchiate (pal″i-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *palliobranchiatus*, < L. *pallium*, cloak, mantle, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Breathing by means of the mantle, or supposed to do so; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palliobranchiata*.

palliocardiac (pal″i-ō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< L. *pallium*, cloak, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart:* see *cardiac*.] Pertaining to the mantle and to the viscericardium or pericardial sac of a mollusk, as a cephalopod: as, the *palliocardiac* muscle.

pallion[1]† (pal'yon), *n.* [Also *pallioun;* a reduction of *pavilion*. Cf. OF. *pallion, pallioum, palium*, etc., pallium.] A tent; a pavilion.

They lighted high on Otterbourne,
And threw their *pallions* down.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 22).

pallion[2] (pal'yon), *n.* [< It. *pallone*, a ball, bullet, ballon (see *balloon*[1], *ballon*), = Sp. *pallón*, a quantity of gold or silver from an assay.] A small pellet, as of solder.

A quantity of very small pellets, or *pallions*, of solder are then cut. *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 89.

palliopedal (pal″i-ō-ped'al), *a.* [< L. *pallium*, cloak, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Pertaining or common to the pallium or mantle and to the foot of a mollusk.

They are present in Haliotis, where they pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio-pedal* ganglia). *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 348.

pallisado†, *n.* Same as *palisade*.

Palliser gun. See *gun*[1].

pallium (pal'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pallia* (-ä). [= F. ★*pallium*, OF. *pallion, pallioum* = Sp. *palio* = Pg. It. *pallio*, < L. *pallium*, a coverlet, mantle, cloak; cf. *palla*, a mantle, cloak: see *pall*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a voluminous rectangular mantle for men, corresponding to the Greek himation (see *himation*), and considered at Rome, because worn by Greek savants, as the particular dress of philosophers; also, a toga or other outer garment; a curtain, etc., of rectangular shape.—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the early church, a large mantle worn by Christian philosophers, ascetics, and monks. (*b*) A vestment worn by certain bishops, especially patriarchs and metropolitans. It seems to have come first into use in the Eastern Church, where it is known as the *omophorion*, and to have been worn by patriarchs, and given by them to metropolitans. Some authorities think that it was of primitive origin and at first worn by all bishops, while others hold that it was originally an imperial garment, bestowed by the emperor as a mark of distinction upon patriarchs and others, and afterward given to metropolitans and bishops generally. It has always been of wool, as indicating the pastoral office. It seems at first to have been a mantle rolled together and passed round the neck so as to fall both in front and at the back. It then became contracted in width and was worn nearly as it still is in the Greek Church as a wide woolen band fastened round the shoulders and descending nearly to the feet. In the Latin or Roman Catholic Church it gradually assumed a different shape, and is now a narrow band like a ring, passing round the shoulders, with two short vertical pieces, falling respectively down the breast and the back. It is ornamented with crosses, and has three golden pins by which it is attached with loops to the chasuble. The pallium was worn anciently in the Western Church by the Pope and by Gallican metropolitans. From the sixth century it began to be given by the Pope to some metropolitans outside of his own diocese, in sign of special favor or distinction—at first, according to some authorities, only with approval of the emperor. By the seventh or eighth century it came to be regarded as a sign of acknowledgment of papal supremacy. At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop elected or translated to a see of metropolitical or higher rank must beg the Pope for the pallium, and receives it after taking an oath of allegiance to the Pope. The Pope wears it whenever he officiates, bishops only on certain great feasts. Anglican archbishops no longer wear the pallium since the Reformation, but it forms part of the heraldic insignia of the archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin. Also called *pall.* (*c*) An altar-cloth; a frontal or pall.—**3.** In *conch.*, the mantle, mantle-flap, or mantle-skirt of a mollusk, an outgrowth of the dorsal bodywall. It is a specialized, more or less highly and very variously developed integument, including epithelial, vascular, glandular, and muscular structures, and forming folds or processes which represent the foot and other parts. It is often wanting. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata, Pulmonata*, and *Tridacnidæ*.
4. In *ornith.*, the mantle; the stragulum; the back and folded wings together, in any way distinguished, as by color in a gull, etc.—**5.** A cirro-stratus cloud when it forms a uniform sheet over the whole sky.

M. Poëy has proposed the name of *Pallium*, but this term has not met with general acceptance. *Scott*, Meteorology, p. 126.

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* [Formerly also *palemaile, pallmaill, pallemaille, paillemail;* also, in more recent spelling, *pell-mell;* < OF. *palmail, palmaille, pallemaille, palemaille, paillemail, paillemaille*, etc., = Sp. *palamallo* = Pg. *palamalha*, < It. *palamaglio, pallamaglio*, the game of pall-mall, lit. 'ball-mallet,' < *palla*, ball (< ML. *palla*, ball, < OHG. *pallā*, MHG. G. *ball:* see *ball*[1]), + *maglio*, < L. *malleus*, a mall, mallet: see *mall*[1].] **1.** A game, formerly played, in which a ball of boxwood was struck with a mallet or club, the object being to drive it through a raised ring of iron at the end of an alley. The player who accomplished this with fewest strokes, or within a number agreed on, was the winner.

To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing *pelemele*, the first time that ever I saw the sport. *Pepys*, Diary, April 2, 1661.

The game might develop into golf or *pell mell*. . . . If the point played to was a hole in the ground, golf arose; if you played to a stone, tree, or rock, or through an iron hoop elevated on a post, *pell mell*, jeu de mail. Pila Malleus was the result. . . . Lauthier describes the attitude and "swing" at *pell mell* in words that apply equally well to golf. . . . Generally speaking, the aim was to "loft" the ball, in fewer strokes than your adversary took, through an elevated iron ring. *A. Lang*, Golf (Badminton Library), pp. 4, 11.

2. The mallet used in this game.

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even. *Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad.* (1621). (*Nares.*)

3. A place where the game was played. The game was formerly practised in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the famous street called *Pall Mall* (locally pronounced pel-mel').

In the pavilion of ye new Castle are many faire roomes, well paynted, and leading into a very noble garden and parke, where is a *pall maill*, in ye midst of which, on one of the sides, is a chapell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

pall-mall† (pel-mel'), *adv.* [Elliptically for *in pall-mall fashion;* prob. alluding also to *pell-mell*.] In pall-mall fashion; as in the game of pall-mall.

Others I'l knock *pall-mall*. *Cartwright's Lady Errant.* (*Nares.*)

pallometric (pal-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πάλλειν*, quiver, quake, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *metric*.] Relating to the measurement of vibrations in the surface of the earth produced by artificial methods.

pallor (pal'or), *n.* [= F. *pâleur* = Sp. *palor* = Pg. *pallor* = It. *pallore*, < L. *pallor*, paleness, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pallid*, *pale*².] Paleness; ★wanness.

palm[1] (päm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paum;* < ME. *palme, paume, pawme, pame*, the palm of the hand, also palm-play, < OF. *palme, paulme, paume*, the palm of the hand, a ball, tennis (palm-play), F. *paume*, the palm of the hand, tennis (*jeu de paume*), = Sp. Pg. It. *palma*, < L. *palma*, f., the palm of the hand, a hand's breadth, etc., also *palmus*, m., = Gr. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, = AS. *folm* (= OHG. *folma*), the palm of the hand, the hand, > ult. E. *fumble*, q. v. Hence ult. *palm*².] **1.** The flat of the hand; that part of the hand which extends from the wrist to the bases of the thumb and fingers on the side opposite the knuckles; more generally and technically, the palmar surface of the manus of any animal, as the sole of the fore foot of a clawed quadruped, as the cat or mouse, corresponding to the planta of the pes or foot. In man the palm is fleshy, and presents two special eminences, the *thenar* (ball of the thumb) and, opposite to it, the *hypothenar*, mainly due to the bulk of the subjacent muscles. The habitual tendency of the fingers in grasping and holding throws the skin into numerous creases, several principal ones being quite constant in position. The character of these creases, in all their detail and variation in different individuals, is the chief basis of chirognomy or palmistry. See phrases under *line*².

Therwith the pous and *paumes* of his hondes
They gan to froote and wete his temples tweyne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1114.

With yche a pawe as a poste, and *paumes* fulle huge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

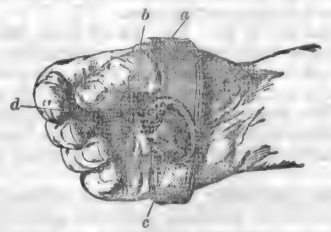
2†. The hand; a hand.

Ther apered a *paume*, with poyntel in fyngres
That watz grysly & gret, & gyrmly he wrytes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1533.

3. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the tips of the fingers; a measure of length equal to 3 and in some instances 4 inches; among the Romans, a lineal measure equal to about 8¼ inches, corresponding to the length of the hand.

During that triumvirate of kings, King Henry VIII. of England, Francis I., king of France, and Charles V., emperor, there was such a watch kept that none of the three could win a *palm* of ground but the other two would straightways balance it. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

4. A part that covers the inner portion of the hand: as, the *palm* of a glove; specifically, an instrument used by sailmakers and seamen in



Sailmakers' Palm.

a, palm-leather; *b*, thumb-hole; *c*, metal shield fastened to palm-leather; *d*, small countersinks, into some one of which the butt of the needle enters in sewing to prevent the needle from slipping.

sewing canvas, instead of a thimble, consisting of a piece of leather that goes round the hand, with a piece of iron sewed on it so as to rest in the palm.—**5.** The broad (usually triangular) part of an anchor at the end of the arms.—**6.** The flat or palmate part of a deer's horns when full-grown.

The forehead of the gote
Held out a wondrous goodly *palme*, that sixteene branches brought. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv. 124.

7†. An old game, a kind of hand-tennis, more fully called *palm-play*.

Also, that no maner persone pleye at the *pame* or at tenys, withyn the yeld halle of the seid cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.

8†. A ball.

Paume to play at tennys with, [F.] paulme. *Palsgrave.*

An itching palm. See *itch*.—**Oil of palms.** See *oil*.—**To cross one's palm.** Same as *to cross one's hand* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**To gild (one's) palm,** to give money to; fee; "tip."

He accounts them very honest Tikes, and can with all safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then *Gilding their Palms* for the good Services they do him. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 220.

To grease the palm of. See *grease*.

palm[1] (päm), *v. t.* [< *palm*[1], *n.*] **1.** To handle; manipulate.

Our Cards and we are equal Tools.
We sure in vain the Cards condemn:
Our selves both cut and shuffl'd them. . . .
But Space and Matter we should blame;
They *palm'd* the Trick that lost the Game.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the Meats.
Prior, Epigrams.

2. To conceal in the palm of the hand, in the manner of jugglers or cheaters.—**3.** To impose by fraud: generally followed by *upon* before the person and *off* before the thing: as, to *palm off* trash *upon* the public.

What is *palmed upon* you daily for an imitation of Eastern writing no way resembles their manner.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxiii.

★**palm**[2] (päm), *n.* [< ME. *palme*, < AS. *palm* = OS. *palma* = D. *palm* = MLG. *palme* = OHG. *palma*, MHG. G. *palme* = Icel. *pālmr* = Sw. *palm* = Dan. *palme* = F. *palme* = Sp. Pg. It. *palma*, < L. *palma*, a palm-tree, palm-branch, the topmost branch, any branch, a palm-branch as a symbol of victory, also the fruit of the palm, a date, also the name of several other plants; so called from the resemblance of the

leaves of the palm-tree to the outspread hand; < *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1]. The Gr. name of the date-palm was *φοῖνιξ*: see *phenix*.] **1.** A tree or shrub of the *Phœnicaceæ*. The palms form a natural plant-group of great interest, in appearance highly picturesque and often elegant, and in usefulness surpassed by no family except the grasses. The pulpy fruit of some species, most notably of the date, and the seed-kernel of others, preëminently the cocoanut, are edible. Oil is yielded by the fruit-pulp of some (oil-palm) and by the seeds of others (cocoanut, bacaba, etc.). The pith of the sago-palms is farinaceous, and the large terminal bud of the cabbage-palm serves as a vegetable, as do the young seedlings of the palmyra. The sap of the wild date-tree and other species yields palm-sugar or jaggery; that of the coquito, palm-honey. The juice of various species becomes toddy or palm-wine, which in fermenting serves as yeast, and distilled affords a spirituous liquor. Aside from food and drink, the betel-nut, a kind of catechu, and a kind of dragon's-blood are palm-products; a candle-wax exudes from *Ceroxylon;* vegetable ivory is the nut of the ivory-palm. Palm-wood is useful for building (date-palm, palmyra, etc.), for fine work (porcupine-wood), for piles (palmetto), and for flexible articles (ratan). The leaves of many species serve for thatching (bussu-palm, royal palmetto, palmyra, etc.), for making hats, baskets, and fans, and in place of paper (palmetto, talipot, etc.). The leafstalks of some (kittul, piassava) furnish an important fiber, as also does the husk of the cocoanut. There are many other uses. The cocoanut-, date-, and palmyra-palms lead in importance. The palm of the Bible is the date-palm. (For symbolic use, see def. 2.) As ornamental plants in temperate regions the palms are indispensable where sufficient hothouse room can be had.

> The *palme* eke nowe men setteth forth to stande.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 152.

> Breadths of tropic shade and *palms* in cluster, knots of Paradise. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A branch, properly a leaf, of the palm-tree, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority; victory; triumph; honor; prize. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position. The Jews carried palm-branches on festal occasions, and the Roman Catholic and Greek churches have preserved this usage in celebrating the entry of Christ into Jerusalem. See *Palm Sunday*. See also def. 3.

> And come to the place where ye aungell of our Lord brought a *palme* vnto our blessyd Lady, shewyng vnto her ye daye of her dethe. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 32.

> It doth amaze me
> A man of such a feeble temper should
> So get the start of the majestic world,
> And bear the *palm* alone. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 131.

> For his true use of translating men,
> It still hath been a work of as much *palm*,
> In clearest judgments, as to invent or make.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

3. One of several other plants, popularly so called as resembling in some way the palm, or, especially, as substituted for it in church usage. Among plants so designated are, in Great Britain, chiefly the great sallow or goat-willow, *Salix Caprea*, at the time when its catkins are out, and the common yew (the latter is universally so called in Ireland); in Europe also the olive, holly, box, and another willow; and in the northern United States the hemlock-spruce.

> Like the satin-shining *palm*.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Alexandra palm, *Archontophœnix Alexandræ*, a feather-palm named after Alexandra, Queen of England.—**Bamboo-palm**, an African species, *Raphia vinifera*. Its leafstalks and leaves are variously useful, and it is one of the wine-palms.—**Bangalow palm**, the Australian *Ptychosperma elegans*. See *feather-palm*, below.—**Blowing-cane palm**. See *Iriartella*.—**Bourbon palm**, *Livistona Chinensis* (*Latania Borbonica*).—**Broom-palm**, *Attalea funifera* and *Coccothrinax jucunda:* so named from the use made of their leaves or leafstalks.—**Carana-palm**, *Mauritia Carana*.—**Catechu palm**, *Areca Catechu*. See *catechu* and *Areca*.—**Chusan palm**, the Chinese hemp-palm. See *hemp-palm*.—**Club-palm**, the palm-lily. See *Cordyline*.—**Cohune palm**. See *Attalea*.—**Desert-palm**. See *Washingtonia*.—**Dragon's-blood palm**, *Calamus Draco*.—**European palm**, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Fan-leafed palm**. Same as *fan-palm*.—**Feather-palm**, specifically, a palm of the genus *Ptychosperma*, but also any palm with pinnate leaves.—**Fern-palm**. (*a*) A name of *Cycas revoluta* and other species of the genus, on account of their resemblance both to ferns and to palms. (*b*) See *Macrozamia*.—**Gebang palm**, *Corypha Gebanga*, a Javan species, whose leaves serve for thatching, etc., and whose trunk affords a kind of sago.—**Inaja-palm**. See *Maximiliana*.—**Iu palm**, *Astrocaryum acaule*.—**Jagua-palm**. See *Maximiliana*.—**Jara palm**, *Leopoldinia pulchra*.—**Morichi or moriche palm**. Same as *ita-palm*.—**New Zealand palm**, *Hedyscepe sapida* (*Kentia sapida* of Martius).—**Nipa-palm**. See *Nipa*.—**Order of the Palm**, a German society founded at Weimar in 1617 for the preservation and culture of the German language. It disappeared after 1680. Also called *Fruit-Bringing Society*.—**Pashiuba palm**, *Iriartea exorrhiza*.—**Patawa palm**, *Œnocarpus Bataua*, an oil-yielding species in Brazil.—**Pinang palm**, the betel-nut palm, *Areca Catechu*. See *Areca*, 2.—**Pindova palm**, *Attalea compta*, a species with leaves useful for thatching, etc., and edible seeds.—**Royal palm**, *Roystonea regia* of the West Indies and Florida.—**San Diego palm**. See *Washingtonia*.—**Taliera palm, tara palm**, *Corypha Taliera*.—**Tucum palm, tucuma palm**. See *tucum, tucuma*, and *Astrocaryum*.—**Umbrella palm**, *Hedyscepe Canterburyana* of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales: so called from its dense head of long pinnate leaves.—**Walking-stick or whip-stick palm**, *Bacularia* (*Kentia*) *monostachya* of Australia.—**Zanora palm**. Same as *Pashiuba palm*.

palma (pal'mä), *n.*; pl. *palmæ* (-mē). [L.: see *palm*[1].] **1.** The palm of the hand of man, or the corresponding part of the manus of other animals. In a bird it is the under side of the pinion; in a quadruped, the under side of the fore foot, exclusive of the part represented by the digits.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The enlarged first joint of the front tarsus of a bee, the remaining joints being called *digiti*, or fingers. (*b*) The tarsus of an insect when it is dilated and densely covered with hairs beneath, as in many *Coleoptera*.

Palmaceæ (pal-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), fem. pl. of **palmaceus:* see *palmaceous*.] Same as *Palmæ*[2].

palmaceous (pal-mā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *palmaceus*, < L. *palma*, palm: see *palm*[2].] Of or pertaining to the *Palmæ*, or palm family.

palma Christi (pal'mä kris'ti). [Formerly *palme-crist;* = F. Pg. It. *palma-christi* = Sp. *palma-cristi*, < NL. *palma Christi*, hand of Christ: see *palm*[2] and *Christ*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*. See cut under *castor-oil*.

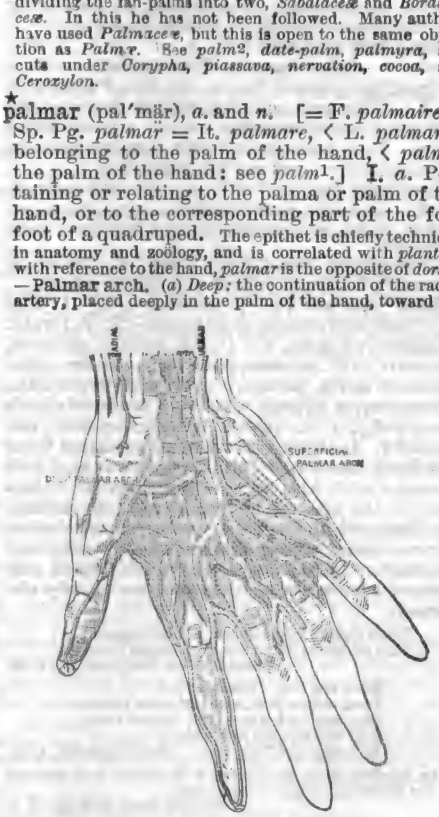
> The green leaues of *Palma Christi*, pound with parched Barley meale, do mitigate and asswage the inflammation and swelling sorenesse of the eyes.
> *Lyte's Herbal*, p. 412, quoted in Wright's Bib. Word-Book.

palmacite (pal'mā-sīt), *n.* [< L. *palma*, palm (see *palm*[2]), + -*c*- + -*ite*[2].] The name under which are included various fossil remains of vegetation supposed to be related to the living palms, especially fragments of trunks of trees showing the structure which is characteristic of palm-wood.

palmæ[1], *n.* Plural of *palma*.

Palmæ[2] (pal'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), pl. of L. *palma*, a palm.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, the palms, characterized by the one- to three-celled free ovary, solitary ovules, and small embryo immersed in a little hollow near the outside of the hard or oily albumen. About 1,100 species are known, classed in 150 genera and 8 tribes. They are mainly tropical, especially American, and are most abundant on coasts and islands; fewer in Asia and Australia; fewest in Africa; reaching lat. 44° north in Europe, 36° in America, 34° in Asia. As the name is not based on that of any genus various other names have been proposed. *Arecaceæ* (from *Areca*), Reichenbach, 1828, is much in favor. But *Phœnix* is probably the most important genus, and *Phœnicaceæ* would seem to be a most appropriate name for the family. It was used by Philip Schimper in 1871, but only for the feather-palms, as he made three families, dividing the fan-palms into two, *Sabalaceæ* and *Borassaceæ*. In this he has not been followed. Many authors have used *Palmaceæ*, but this is open to the same objection as *Palmæ*. See *palm*[2], *date-palm, palmyra*, and cuts under *Corypha, piassava, nervation, cocoa*, and *Cerozylon*.

★**palmar** (pal'mär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palmaire* = Sp. Pg. *palmar* = It. *palmare*, < L. *palmaris*, belonging to the palm of the hand, < *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the palma or palm of the hand, or to the corresponding part of the fore foot of a quadruped. The epithet is chiefly technical, in anatomy and zoölogy, and is correlated with *plantar;* with reference to the hand, *palmar* is the opposite of *dorsal*. —**Palmar arch.** (*a*) *Deep:* the continuation of the radial artery, placed deeply in the palm of the hand, toward the wrist, its branches supplying the deep muscles. (*b*) *Superficial:* the continuation of the ulnar artery in the palm, forming an arch opposite the anterior border of the thumb, convex distally. It gives off the digital arteries. —**Palmar arteries**, the arteries of the palmar arches.—**Palmar cutaneous nerves.** See *nerve*.—**Palmar fascia.** (*a*) *Superficial:* the extension of the superficial fascia of the forearm in the palm. (*b*) *Deep:* a somewhat specialized sheet of fascia into which the tendon of the palmaris longus expands in the palm, continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers, confining the subjacent muscles, etc., and serving as a flexor tendon. See cuts under *muscle*.—**Palmar folds**, the wrinkles of the palm of the hand.—**Palmar interosseus.** See *interosseus*.



Palmar Arches.

II. *n.* **1.** An anatomical structure, as a muscle, contained in or connected with the palm: as, the long and short *palmars*. See *palmaris*. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, one of the joints or ossicles of the branches of a crinoid which succeed the brachials; one of the joints of the fourth order, or of a division of the brachials; a palmare.

palmare (pal-mā'rē), *n.*; pl. *palmaria* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *palmaris*, palmar: see *palmar*.] Same as *palmar*, 2. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

palmaris (pal-mā'ris), *n.*; pl. *palmares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *palmaris*, pertaining to the palm of the hand: see *palmar*.] **1.** A muscle which acts upon the palm of the hand, or the corresponding part of the fore paw of a quadruped; a palmar.—**2.** A palmar nerve.—**Palmaris brevis**, a thin subcutaneous muscle at the inner part of the palm of the hand.—**Palmaris cutaneus.** Same as *palmaris brevis*.—**Palmaris longus**, a superficial muscle of the forearm, arising in man chiefly from the internal condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the palmar fascia. See cuts under *muscle*.—**Palmaris longus bicaudatus**, that form of palmaris longus which has two tendons of insertion.—**Palmaris magnus.** Same as *flexor carpi radialis* (which see, under *flexor*).—**Palmaris minimus.** Same as *palmaris longus*.—**Palmaris profundus, palmaris superficialis.** See *palmar cutaneous nerves*, under *nerve*.

palmary[1] (pal'mą-ri), *a.* [< L. *palmaris*, palmar: see *palmar*.] Same as *palmar*. [Rare.]

palmary[2] (pal'mą-ri), *a.* [< L. *palmarius*, of or belonging to palms, neut. *palmarium*, that which deserves the palm, a masterpiece, also an advocate's fee, < *palma*, the palm: see *palm*[2].] Worthy of receiving the palm; preëminent; chief; conspicuous.

> Sentences proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age" in his *palmary* and capital work.
> *Bp. Horne*, On the Apology for Hume's Life and Writings.

> Lord Macaulay, in his most unfair Essay on Horace Walpole, gives, as a *palmary* sample of his Gallicisms: "It will now be seen whether he or they are most patriot."
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 317.

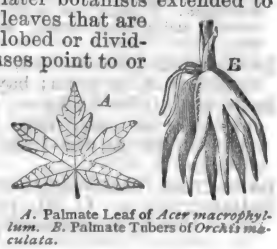
Palmatæ† (pal-mā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand: see *palmate*[1].] In *ornith.*, the palmate or web-footed birds collectively, considered as a major group of aquatic birds; the swimming as distinguished from the wading or grallatorial birds. In Nitzsch's classification (1829) the group consisted of the *Longipennes, Nasutæ, Unguirostres, Steganopodes*, and *Pygopodes*.


Palmate Antlers of a Moose.

palmate (pal'māt), *a.* [= F. *palmé* = Sp. *palmeado* = Pg. *palmado* = It. *palmato*, < L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand (NL. palmate), < *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] **1.** Like an open palm; resembling a hand with the fingers extended. The term is specifically applied to the antlers of certain deer, as the elk of Europe and the moose of America, which are broad and flat, like a palm, with projecting finger-like or digitate points.


Palmate Foot of a Sea-duck.

2. Web-footed, as a bird; palmiped; webbed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palmatæ*. Compare *semipalmate, totipalmate*.—**3.** In *bot.*, originally, having five lobes, with the midribs diverging from a common center; by later botanists extended to leaves that are lobed or divided so that the sinuses point to or reach the apex of the petiole, somewhat irrespective of the number of lobes. See *digitate*, and cuts under *leaf*.—**Palmate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ which are



A, Palmate Leaf of *Acer macrophyllum*. *B*, Palmate Tubers of *Orchis maculata*.

short and have a few long branches on the outer side, resembling, when spread apart, the fingers of a hand.—**Palmate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which are flattened and have the exterior margin produced in several strong teeth or mucrones: a form commonly found in fossorial legs.

palmated (pal'mā-ted), *a.* [< *palmate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *palmate*[1].

palmately (pal'māt-li), *adv.* In a palmate manner; so as to be palmate.—**Palmately cleft**, cleft in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend half-way down or more, and the sinuses or lobes are narrow or acute. See *cleft*[2], 2, and cuts under *leaf*.—**Palmately compound**, an epithet applied to a compound leaf with the leaflets inserted in a palmate manner, as in the buckeye, lupine, etc.: same as *digitate*, as used by later authors. See cut under *leaf*.—**Palmately divided**. Same as *palmately compound*.—**Palmately lobed**, lobed in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend nearly or quite half-way to the base, and the lobes or sinuses are rounded. See *lobed*, and cut under *Jatropha*.—**Palmately nerved**. See *nervation*.—**Palmately parted**, parted in a palmate manner, as when the divisions in a palmate leaf almost reach but do not quite reach the base. See *parted*.—**Palmately veined**. Same as *palmately nerved*.

palmatifid (pal-mat'i-fid), *a.* [= F. *palmatifide*, < NL. *palmatus*, palmate (see *palmate*), + L. *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately cleft* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatiform (pal-mat'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *palmatiforme*, < NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a hand: applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the apex of the petiole. Also *palmiform*.

palmatilobate (pal-mat-i-lō'bāt), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + *lobatus*, lobate: see *lobate*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatilobed (pal-mat'i-lōbd), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmation (pal-mā'shon), *n.* [< NL. **palmatio(n-)*, < *palmatus*, palmate: see *palmate*.] 1. The state of being palmate; a palmate figure or formation; digitation.

> The curious axis deer of India . . . resembles, in marking, the fallow deer; but its horns, when developed, will have no *palmations*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 296.

2. Webbing, as of the foot of a palmiped bird. Compare *semipalmation*, *totipalmation*, *palama*.



Palmatipartite Leaf.

palmatipartite (pal-mat-i-pär'tīt), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately parted* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatisect (pal-mat'i-sekt), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *section*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately compound* (which see, under *palmately*).



Palmatisected Leaf of *Geranium Robertianum*.

palmatisected (pal-mat-i-sek'ted), *a.* [< *palmatisect* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *palmatisect*.

palmbark-tree (päm'bärk-trē), *n.* An elegant Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni*.

palm-barley (päm'bär'li), *n.* A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley. *Halliwell*.

palm-bird (päm'bėrd), *n.* A bird that nests in palm-trees: applied to many of the weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, as the baya.

palm-butter (päm'but'ėr), *n.* Same as *palm-oil*.

palm-cabbage (päm'kab'āj), *n.* The edible bud of the cabbage-palm.

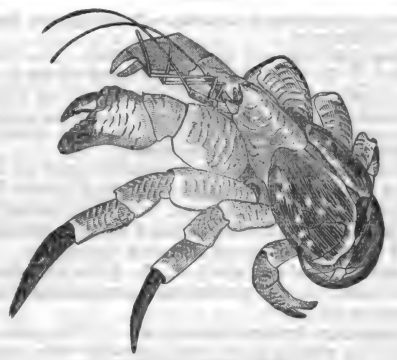
palm-cat (päm'kat), *n.* A viverrine quadruped of the subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*; a paradoxure: so called from their climbing in and feeding to some extent upon palms. There are several genera, as *Paradoxurus*, *Nandinia*, and *Paguma*, and the species are numerous. The common palm-cat is *Paradoxurus typus*. They are also called *luwacks*, *pagumes*, *palm-martens*, and by other names. See cut under *Paradoxurus*.

palm-color (päm'kul'ọr), *n.* A color resembling that of the palm; bay-color.

palm-crab (päm'krab), *n.* The tree-crab, *Birgus latro*: so called from its climbing palm-trees to get at the fruit. See cut in next column.

palm-cross (päm'krôs), *n.* See *cross*[1], 2.

palme-cristt, *n.* [< NL. *palma Christi*.] The palma Christi or castor-oil plant. *Fallows*.



Palm-crab (*Birgus latro*).

palmed (pämd), *a.* [< *palm*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having palmate antlers, as a deer: chiefly a poetical expression, with reference to the European stag. This animal does not acquire the crown or terminal palmation of the antlers until he is full-grown.

> The proud, *palmed* deer
> Forsake the closer woods.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxiii. 319.

Palmella (pal-mel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), a dim. form, having reference to the jelly-like appearance; < Gr. *παλμός*, vibration, < *πάλλειν*, shake, vibrate.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the *Palmellaceæ*, having globose or oblong cells, with chlorophyl usually green, but sometimes changing to orange or reddish color. The cells are surrounded with a thick integument, which is generally soon confluent into a shapeless mass of jelly; multiplication is mostly by division. The forms included in this genus are probably not autonomous, but represent arrested polymorphous forms which multiply rapidly by the process of cell-multiplication, without developing, for a protracted period, the true plant. The particular plants, however, to which they belong have never been determined.—**Palmella stage**, or **palmella condition**, a general phrase sometimes applied to certain of the lower algæ which exhibit the peculiar gelatinous masses described above. In the *Schizomycetes* this condition or stage has lately been called the *zoöglœa stage*. See *Zoöglœa*.

Palmellaceæ (pal-me-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmella* + *-aceæ*.] A former family of fresh-water algæ, named from the genus *Palmella*, which included forms of doubtful autonomy. These were strictly unicellular, with the cells either single or numerous, constituting colonies, and embedded in an amorphous stratum of jelly. Reproduction is mainly by fission. Also *Palmelleæ*.

palmellaceous (pal-me-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Palmella* + *-aceous*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Palmella*. Also *palmelloid*.

Palmelleæ (pal-mel'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmella* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Palmellaceæ*.

palmellin (pal-mel'in), *n.* [< NL. *Palmella* + *-in*[2].] The red coloring matter detected by Phipson in *Aphanocapsa cruenta*, a fresh-water alga. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon bisulphid.

palmelloid (pal'mel-oid), *a.* [< *Palmella* + *-oid*.] Same as *palmellaceous*.—**Palmelloid condition**, in *bot.*, same as *palmella stage* (which see, under *Palmella*).

palmelodicon (pal-mē-lod'i-kon), *n.* Same as *musical glasses* (*b*) (which see, under *glass*).

palmer[1] (pä'mėr), *n.* [< *palm*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who palms or cheats, as at cards.—2. A ferule.

palmer[2] (pä'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *palmer*, *palmere*, *palmare*, < OF. *palmier*, *paulmier*, *paumier* = Sp. *palmero* = Pg. *palmeiro* = It. *palmiere*, < ML. *palmarius*, a pilgrim who bore a palm-branch (see def.), < L. *palma*, a palm-branch: see *palm*[2].] 1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, had fulfilled his vow, and had brought with him a palm-branch to be deposited on the altar of his parish church; hence, an itinerant monk who went from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty and celibacy. The distinction between *pilgrim* and *palmer* seems never to have been closely observed.

> Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
> And *palmeres* for to seken straunge strondes.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 13.
>
> Here is a holy *Palmer* come,
> From Salem first, and last from Rome;
> One that hath kissed the blessed tomb,
> And visited each holy shrine,
> In Araby and Palestine. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 23.

An escallop shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the *palmer*.

> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Though now and then an individual may have been seen who carried a short palm-branch bound to his staff, such, however, was not the *palmer's* usual badge; but instead a small cross formed by two short slips of a leaflet from the palm-tree: this cross he sewed either to his hat or upon his cape. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 439.

2. A palmer-worm.

> *Eruche* [It.], the wormes called cankers or *palmers*. *Florio*, 1611.
>
> A hollow cane that must be light and thin,
> Wherein the "Bobb" and *Palmer* shall abide;
> Which must be stopped with an handsome pin,
> Lest out again your baits do hap to slide.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

3. An artificial fly whose body is covered with hairs bristling in all directions: used by anglers.

> Imitations of these [hairy caterpillars], known to the American by the familiar term of hackles, and to the accurate inhabitant of the British Isles by the correct name of *palmers*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 298.

4. A wood-louse. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Palmer's staff**, in *her.*, same as *bourdon*[1], 3.

palmer[3]† (pä'mėr), *n.* [< OF. *palmier*, a palm-tree, < *palme*, a palm: see *palm*[2].] A palm-tree.

> Here are very many *palmer* or coco trees, which is their chiefe food. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 264.

palmerin (pal'mėr-in), *n.* [< *Palmerin* (see def.).] One of a line of romantic heroes of the age of chivalry, who took their names or their titles from Palmerin de Oliva, an illegitimate grandson of a Greek emperor of Constantinople. This Palmerin derived his name from the circumstance of his exposure in a wicker basket on a mountain-side among palms and olive-trees in Spain. He afterward became famous for his exploits in Germany, England, and the Orient. The exploits of the Palmerins, as celebrated in the famous Spanish romances called by their name, are evidently modeled after those of Amadis of Gaul. In literature the name is often applied as a term of distinction to any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

> That brave Rosicler
> That damned brood of ugly giants slew,
> And *Palmerin* Frannarco overthrew.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

> The oldest ballads tell us nothing at all . . . of the *Palmerins*, nor of many other well-known and famous heroes of the shadow-land of chivalry.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 119.

★**palmer-worm** (pä'mėr-wėrm), *n.* [< *palmer*[2] + *worm*.] 1. A caterpillar; especially, a hairy caterpillar injurious to vegetation, but what kind is unknown or undetermined. The name occurs three times in the Bible (Joel i. 4; ii. 25; Amos iv. 9) as the translation of the Hebrew *gāzām*, rendered in the Septuagint *κάμπη* and in the Vulgate *eruca*. Some have supposed it to be a destructive kind of locust, as *Pachytylus migratorius*; but in Joel the name is expressly distinguished from "locust." The Hebrew name is referred to a root meaning 'to cut off'; the Greek *κάμπη* refers to the bending or looping of some caterpillars, apparently pointing to a looper or measuring-worm—that is, the larva of some geometrid moth; and the Latin *eruca* may have the same significance. The destructiveness of many of these geometrids would fully bear out the Biblical implication. See *cubit*.

> There is another sort of these Catterpillers, who haue no certaine place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where te find theyr foode, but, like vnto superstitious Pilgrims, doo wander and stray hither and thither, (and like Mise) consume and eate vp that which is none of their owne; and these haue purchased a very apt name amongst vs Englishmen, to be called *Palmer-worms*, by reason of their wandering and rogish life (for they neuer stay in one place, but are euer wandering), although by reason of their roughnes and ruggednes some call them Beare-wormes. They can by no means endure to be dyeted, and to feede vpon some certaine herbes and flowers, but boldly and disorderly creepe ouer all, and tast of all plants and trees indifferently, and liue as they list.
> *Topsell*, History of Serpents (1608), p. 105.
>
> That which the *palmerworm* hath left hath the locust eaten. Joel i. 4.

2. In the United States, the larva of the tineid moth *Ypsilophus ligulellus*, which in eastern parts of the country appears on the leaves of the apple in June, draws them together, and skeletonizes them.

palmery (pä'mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *palmeries* (-iz). [< *palm*[2] + *-ery*.] A palm-house. Compare *fernery*.

★**palmette** (pal'met), *n.* [< F. *palmette*, dim. of *palme*, palm: see *palm*[2].] In *class. archæol.*, an ornament more or less resembling a palm-leaf, whether carved in relief on moldings, etc., or painted; an anthemion. See cut on following page.

palmetto (pal-met'ō), *n.* [Formerly *palmito*; < Sp. *palmito* (= Pg. *palmito* = It. *palmisto* = F. *palmiste*), dim. of *palma*, palm: see *palm*[2].] Any one of several fan-leafed palms of different genera. The one most properly so called is *Inodes Palmetto*, the cabbage-palmetto, a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, abounding on the southeast coast of the United States. It forms part of the device in the seal and flag of South Carolina, the Palmetto State. Its wood is not attacked by the teredo and is very durable under water, and is therefore much used for piles and wharves. The fibrous leaves of this and the dwarf palmetto, *S. Adansoni*, are made into hats, baskets, and fans, and also furnish an upholstering material. The palmetto, or hemp-palm, of southern Europe and North Africa, is *Chamærops humilis*, a dwarf species, affording abundant fiber, consumed chiefly as "vegetable horsehair." The same names are given to the Chi-



Palmette.—Fragment of Frieze, Acropolis of Athens.

nese *Trachycarpus excelsa*, whose leafstalks on decaying leave a fibrous matter of textile use.

During our voyage we liued on nothing else but raspices, of a certaine round graine little and blacke, and of the rootes of *palmitos* which we got by the riuer side.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 342.

Blue palmetto, *Rhapidophyllum Hystrix* of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, a species with an erect or creeping stem, 2 or 3 feet long, and leaves circular in outline.—**Cabbage-palmetto.** See def. above.—**Dwarf palmetto**, *Sabal Adansoni*, of the southeastern United States, with creeping or buried stem. See def. above, and *saw-palmetto*.—**Humble palmetto**, a West Indian tree, *Carludovica insignis*.—**Palmetto flag**, the flag of the State of South Carolina, which, from the occurrence in it of a variety of dwarf palm or palmetto, is called the *Palmetto State*.—**Royal palmetto.** (*a*) *Inodes blackburniana* of the West Indies, also called *big* or *bull thatch*, from the use made of the leaves. It is a fine tree, growing 80 feet or more high. (*b*) See *silk-top palmetto* (below).—**Saw-palmetto**, a form of the dwarf palmetto with creeping stem and spiny-edged petioles.—**Silk-top palmetto**, the name in Florida of *Thrinax Floridana*. *Thrinax parviflora*, found in the West Indies, a tree some 30 feet high, turned to minor uses, is there called *royal palmetto*.—**Silver-top palmetto**, the name in Florida of *Coccothrinax jucunda*, a tree of the same range and size as the last, the leaves silvery-silky beneath. Its uses resemble those of the cabbage-palmetto. Also called *prickly-* and *brittle-thatch*.—**Small palmetto**, a name of the palm-like genus *Carludovica* of the family *Cyclanthaceæ*.

palmetum (pal-mē′tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *palmetum*, a palm-grove, < *palma*, palm: see *palm*².] A palm-house.

palm-fiber (päm′fī′bėr), *n.* Fiber obtained from the leaves of the palmyra, carnauba, and other palms.

palm-honey (päm′hun′i), *n.* See *coquito*.

palm-house (päm′hous), *n.* A glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants.

palmic (pal′mik), *a.* [< *palm*² + *-ic*.] Same as *palmitic*.

palmicolous (pal-mik′ō-lus), *a.* [NL., < L. *palma*, palm, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on the palm-tree. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

palmiferous (pal-mif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *palmifère* = Sp. *palmífero* = Pg. It. *palmifero*, < L. *palmifer*, palm-bearing, < *palma*, palm, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing or producing palms.

palmification (pal′mi-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *palma*, palm, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] See the quotation, and compare *caprification*.

The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females; but they seem to have supposed that the fertility thus produced depended on the presence of small flies among the wild flowers, which, by entering the female flowers, caused them to set and ripen. The process was called *palmification*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 82.

palmiform (pal′mi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. It. *palmiforme*, < L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, + *forma*, form.] Same as *palmatiform*.

palmigrade (pal′mi-grād), *a.* [< L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *gradi*, walk.] Walking on the soles of the feet; plantigrade.

palmine (pal′min), *n.* [< *palm*² + *-ine*².] Same as *palmitin*.

palminerve (pal′mi-nėrv), *a.* [< L. *palma*, palm, + *nervus*, nerve.] Same as *palminerved*.

palminerved (pal′mi-nėrvd), *a.* [< *palminerve* + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, palmately nerved. See *nervation*.

palmiped, palmipede (pal′mi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palmipède* = Pg. It. *palmipede*, < L. *palmipes* (*palmiped-*), broad-footed, web-footed, < *palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Web-footed, as a bird; having the toes webbed or palmate; of or pertaining to the *Palmipedes*. See second cut under *palmate*.

II. *n.* A web-footed bird; any member of the *Palmipedes*.

Palmipeda† (pal-mip′e-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. neut. pl. of *Palmipes*: see *palmiped*.] 1. In Blumenbach's classification, a singular association of web-footed carnivores, edentates, rodents, sirenians, and monotremes in one order, the eighth. Thus it contained seals and walruses, otters, beavers, manatees and dugongs, and the ornithorhynchus.—2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Prensiculantia*, containing the web-footed rodents only, as certain water-rats (*Hydromys*) and the beaver.

Palmipedes (pal-mip′e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *palmipes*, broad-footed: see *palmiped*.] An order founded by Schaeffer in 1774, and in Cuvier's system the sixth order of birds, corresponding to the *Anseres* of Linnæus and the *Natatores* of Illiger; web-footed or swimming birds.

palmipedous† (pal-mip′e-dus), *a.* [< *palmiped* + *-ous*.] Same as *palmiped*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

Palmipes (pal′mi-pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *palmipes*, broad-footed, web-footed.] Same as *Asteriscus*.

palmist (pal′mist or pä′mist), *n.* and *a.* [< *palm*¹ + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* Same as *palmister*: now more often used.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to palmisters or palmistry: as, the *palmist* art.

palmister (pal′mis-tėr), *n.* [Sometimes *palmster*, as if < *palm* + *-ster*; < *palm*¹ + *-ist* (cf. *palmist*) + *-er*¹.] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand, especially by its lines.

Deceiving and deceivable *palmsters*, who will undertake by the view of the hand to be as expert in foretelling the course of life to come to others as they are ignorant of their own in themselves. *Ford*, Line of Life.

palmistry (pal′mis-tri), *n.* [< *palmist* + *-ry*.] 1. The art or practice of telling fortunes by a feigned interpretation of lines and marks on the palm of the hand. Also called *chirognomy* and *chiromancy*. See phrases under *line*².

We shall not proceed to query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination from those lines in our hands of high denomination. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

With the fond Maids in *Palmistry* he deals;
They tell the Secret first which he reveals.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Manual dexterity. [Humorous.]

He found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this race of vermin [gipsies] are very dexterous. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

palmitate (pal′mi-tāt), *n.* [< *palmit(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of palmitic acid.

palmite (pal′mit), *n.* [< NL. *Palmita*: see *palmetto*.] A rush-like plant, *Prionium Palmita*, of South Africa, the leaves of which afford a very tenacious fiber.

palmitic (pal-mit′ik), *a.* [= F. *palmitique*; as *palm*² + *-ite*² + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil. Also *palmic*.—**Palmitic acid**, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, an acid existing as a glycerin ester in palm-oil and in most of the solid fats. The acid forms fine white needles, or pearly crystalline scales.

palmitin (pal′mi-tin), *n.* [= F. *palmitine*; as *palm*² + *-ite*² + *-in*².] The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$, a solid colorless crystalline substance, melting at 62° C.: it is the triglyceride of palmitic acid. Also *palmine*.

palmito, *n.* Same as *palmetto*.

palmi-veined (pal′mi-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the veins arranged in a palmate manner.

palm-kale (päm′kāl), *n.* An Italian variety of borecole, grown also in the Channel Islands. It reaches the height of 10 or 12 feet, and bears its leaves, ★which are curved, at the top, thus imitating a palm.

palm-leaf (päm′lēf), *n.* 1. The leaf of a palm. Hence—2. A fan made from a dried palm-leaf, particularly from a leaf of the fan-palm or of the palmetto; a palm-leaf fan. [Colloq., U. S.]

The slave . . . filled the bowl of a long-stemmed chibouk, and, handing it to his master, retired behind him, and began to fan him with the most prodigious *palm-leaf* I ever saw. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 268.

Palm-leaf fan. See def. 2.

palm-lily (päm′lil′i), *n.* See *Cordyline*.

palm-marten (päm′mär′ten), *n.* Same as *palm-cat*.

palm-mate† (päm′māt), *n.* [< MD. *palm-maete*, a ferule, prop. **palmaete* (E. **palmate*), etc., < ML. *palmata*, a slap or blow on the hand (*palmatrium*, a ferule or whip), < L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*¹.] Same as *ferule*¹.

palm-oil (päm′oil), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from several species of palms, but chiefly from the fruit of the oil-palm, *Elæis Guineensis*, of western Africa. In cool climates it acquires the consistence of butter, and is of an orange-yellow color. It is employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, and for lubricating machinery, the wheels of railway-carriages, etc. By the natives of the Gold Coast this oil is used as butter, and when eaten fresh it is pleasant and wholesome. Also called *palm-butter*.



Palm-oil Tree (*Elæis Guineensis*).

palmosseus (pal-mos′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *palmossei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *palma*, the hand, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous*.] An interosseous muscle of the palm: distinguished from *dorsosseus*. *Coues*.

palm-play† (päm′plā), *n.* An old game of ball played with the hand; a kind of tennis in which the ball was struck with the hand and not with a racket or bat. Also *palm-playing* and *palm*.

During the reign of Charles V. *palm play*, which may properly enough be denominated hand-tennis, was exceedingly fashionable in France, being played by the nobility for large sums of money. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 160.

palm-playing (päm′plā′ing), *n.* Same as *palm-play*.

He comes upon
The women at their *palm-playing*.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

palmster (päm′stėr), *n.* Same as *palmister*.

palm-sugar (päm′shúg″är), *n.* Sugar obtained from palm-sap: same as *jaggery*.

Palm Sunday (päm sun′dā). The Sunday next before Easter, being the sixth Sunday in Lent and the first day of Holy Week. Its observance, in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, is as old as the fourth century in the Eastern Church, and as the fifth or sixth century in the Western. By the sixth or seventh century formal processions had become customary, which the Greek and the Roman Catholic churches have retained. The popular observance of the day by carrying branches of willow or other trees continued in many places in England after the Reformation, and the custom of solemnly blessing and distributing palm and other branches and carrying them in procession has been revived in many Anglican churches.

palm-tree (päm′trē), *n.* [< ME. *palmetre*, < AS. *palm-treów* (= Icel. *pálmtrē* = Sw. *palmträ*), < *palm*, palm, + *treów*, tree.] A tree of the ★order *Palmæ*. See *palm*² and *Palmæ*².

palmula (pal′mū-lä), *n.*; pl. *palmulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*¹.] In musical instruments with a key-board, a finger-key or digital.

palm-veined (päm′vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, palmately nerved. See *nervation*.

palm-viper (päm′vī′pėr), *n.* A venomous snake of South America, *Craspedocephalus bilineatus*.

palm-warbler (päm′wär′blėr), *n.* *Dendræca palmarum*, a very common warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. It is from 5 to 5½ inches long, and about 8 in extent of wings; the male is brownish-olive above, with dusky streaks, the rump yellowish, the cap chestnut-brown, the under parts rich-yellow with reddish streaks, the two outer pairs of tail-feathers with square white spots at the ends of their inner webs, and the wings without white bars. The bird is insectivorous and migratory, breeding in northern New England and thence northward, wintering from the Carolinas and Texas to the West Indies. It nests on the ground, and has somewhat the terrestrial habits of a titlark. Also called *yellow red-poll warbler*.

palm-wasp (päm′wosp), *n.* A wasp, *Polybius palmarum*, which makes its nest in palms. See cut under *Polybius*.

palm-wax (päm′waks), *n.* A substance secreted by the wax-palm. See *Ceroxylon*. Another palm affords the carnauba-wax, largely used in place of beeswax. See *carnauba* and *Copernicia*.

palm-wine (päm′wīn), *n.* Same as *toddy*, 1. Compare *arrack*.

palm-worm (päm′wėrm), *n.* A kind of centiped found in America, of large size. *Imp. Dict.*

palmy (pä′mi), *a.* [< *palm*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Bearing or abounding in palms.

Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interposed,
Or *palmy* hillock. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 254.

2. Of or derived from the palm.

The naked negro . . .
Boasts of his golden sands and *palmy* wine.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 70.

3. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 113.

Those were indeed the *palmy* days of speech, when men listened instead of reading, when they were guided by the voice and the tones of the living orator.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 248.

palmyra (pal-mī′rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Palmyra, Palmira*, Gr. Παλμύρα, Παλμίρα, a city of Syria.] **1.** An East Indian palm, *Borassus flabellifer*. It grows to a height of 80 or sometimes 100 feet, its cylindrical trunk bearing a round head of leaves which are 8 or 10 feet long, with a blade of circular outline, plaited and palmately incised. From it are obtained toddy and jaggery. Its fruit is eaten roasted and makes a jelly, and the roots of young seedlings are used as a vegetable. The wood of old trees is extremely hard and strong, is used for many purposes, and is to some extent exported. The leaves serve for thatching and for all manner of plaited ware, and, with those of the talipot, are universally used by the Hindus to write on with a style. It abounds in most parts of India, especially on sandy tracts near the sea, and makes a striking feature of the landscape.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Palmyridæ*. *P. aurifera* is a beautiful species, with gold-colored parapodia two inches long.

palmyra-palm (pal-mī′rä-päm), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1.

palmyra-tree (pal-mī′rä-trē), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1.

palmyra-wood (pal-mī′rä-wụd), *n.* The wood of the palmyra, the cocoanut, and perhaps other palms, exported from India.

palmyre (pal′mīr), *n.* A worm of the genus *Palmyra*.

Palmyrene (pal-mi-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Palmyrenus, Palmirenus*, < *Palmyra, Palmira*, a city of Syria: see *palmyra*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Palmyra, originally called Tadmor, an ancient city of Syria.

The *Palmyrene* [Zenobia]
That fought Aurelian. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Palmyrian (pal-mir′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Palmyra*, Palmyra, + *-ian*.] Same as *Palmyrene*.

Palmyridæ (pal-mir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Palmyra*.

palo (pä′lō), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *gulancha*.

★Also *giloe* and *galo*.

palo-blanco (pä′lō-bläṅ′kō), *n.* [Sp., < *palo*, stick (see *pale*[1]), + *blanco*, white (see *blank*).] A species of hackberry, *Celtis reticulata*. It is a small tree, often reduced to a low shrub, found from Texas throughout the Rocky mountains to Nevada.

palolo (pa-lō′lō), *n.* [Native name in Samoa and the Tonga Islands, = Fijian *mbalolo*, also *balolo*.] **1.** A remarkable marine worm of the family *Nereidæ*, *Palolo viridis*, found in vast numbers in the Polynesian seas, and much used for food by the natives. It is a notobranchiate polychætous annelid, formerly placed in the genus *Lycidice*, or forming a genus (*Palolo*) by itself. It visits the Samoan, Fijian, and Gilbert archipelagos to spawn once a year, in October, at the last quarter of the moon.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this worm, called *Palolo viridis*. Also *Palola*. *J. E. Gray*, 1847.

palp† (palp), *v. t.* [< F. *palper* = Sp. *palpar* = It. *palpare*, < L. *palpare, palpari*, stroke, touch softly, feel. Cf. *palpate, v.*] To feel; have a feeling of.

And bring a *palped* darknesse ore the earth.
Heywood, Brazen Age, ii. 2.

palp (palp), *n.* [= F. *palpe* = Sp. Pg. It. *palpo*, < NL. *palpus*, a feeler, < L. *palpare*, stroke, touch softly, feel: see *palp, v.*] A tactile organ; a feeler. See *palpus*.—**Labial palp.** See *labipalp*.—**Maxillary palp.** Same as *palx*, 4.

palpability (pal-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *palpabilité* = Sp. *palpabilidad* = Pg. *palpabilidade*; as *palpable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being palpable, in any sense of that word; palpableness; tangibleness.

He it was that first found out the *palpability* of colours.
Martinus Scriblerus, xiv.

palpable (pal′pa-bl), *a.* [< ME. *palpable* = OF. (and F.) *palpable* = Sp. *palpable* = Pg. *palpavel* = It. *palpabile*, < LL. *palpabilis*, that can be touched, < L. *palpare, palpari*, touch, feel: see *palp, v.*] **1.** That may be felt; perceptible by the touch; manifest to sight or touch; hence, appearing as if it might be touched or felt.

"A, ha!" quod he, "lo, so I can
Lewdely to a lewed man
Speke, and shewe hym swyche skiles
That he may shake hem bi the biles,
So *palpable* they shulden be."
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 869.

I see thee yet, in form as *palpable*
As this [dagger] which now I draw.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 40.

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days.
Milton, P. L., xii. 188.

Hence—**2.** Plain; evident; obvious; easily perceived or detected: as, *palpable* lies; a *palpable* mistake.

And as thre persones *palpable* is pureliche bote o mankynde,
The whiche is man and hus make and moillere-is issue,
So is god godes sone in thre persones the Trinite.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 235.

These lies are like their father that begets them; gross as a mountain, open, *palpable*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 250.

I took my wife to my cosen, Thomas Pepys, and found them just sat down to dinner, which was very good; only the venison pasty was *palpable* mutton, which was not handsome. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 5.

3. In *med.*, perceptible by palpation.= Syn. **1.** Tangible.—**2.** Manifest, evident, unmistakable, glaring, gross.

palpableness (pal′pa-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

palpably (pal′pa-bli), *adv.* In a palpable manner; in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; hence, plainly; obviously: as, *palpably* mistaken.

palpal (pal′pal), *a.* [< *palp* + *-al*.] Forming or formed by a palp; pertaining to a palp or to palpi; palpiform.—**Palpal organs**, in *arachnology*, complicated modifications of the digital or terminal joint of each pedipalp, found only in male spiders. They consist of a kind of spring box in which the spermatophores are received from the genital orifice and conveyed to the body of the female. See cut under *Araneida*.

palpate (pal′pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palpated*, ppr. *palpating*. [< L. *palpatus*, pp. of *palpare*, touch, stroke: see *palp, v.*] To feel or feel for, as if with a palp; explore by touch, as with the fingers; perform palpation upon; manipulate.

palpate (pal′pāt), *a.* [< NL. *palpatus*, < *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp, n.*, and *-ate*[1].] Provided with palps.

palpation (pal-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *palpation*, < L. *palpatio(n-)*, a stroking, < *palpare*, pp. *palpatus*, touch, stroke: see *palpate, palp, v.*] **1.** The act of touching; feeling by the sense of touch.

Unless their phancies may have a sight and sensible *palpation* of that more clarified subsistence, they will prefer infidelity itself to an unimaginable idea.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ii.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, manual examination, or a method of exploring various organs by feeling them with the hand or hands.—**Palpation-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*).

Palpatores (pal-pā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *palpator*, a stroker, < *palpare*, pp. *palpatus*, stroke: see *palp, v.*] **1.** In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the gropers, such as rails, gallinules, and coots: also called *Latitores*, or skulkers: equivalent to the modern family *Rallidæ*, or rather to the ralliform birds at large. [Not in use.]—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's classification (1802), a group of beetles corresponding to the modern family *Scydmænidæ*. (*b*) A suborder of harvestmen or *Opiliones*, in which the palpi are slender and filiform, with or without a tarsal claw, the maxillary lobe of the first pair of legs is free, the sternum is short, and the genital aperture is close to the mouth: distinguished from *Laniatores*.

palpebra (pal′pe-brä), *n.*; *palpebræ* (-brē). [L.] In *anat.*, an eyelid.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris.** See *depressor*.—**Levator palpebræ superioris.** See *levator*.

palpebral (pal′pe-bral), *a.* [< LL. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids, < L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the eyelids: as, the *palpebral* muscles; *palpebral* folds of conjunctiva.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the eyebrows; superciliary: a loose use of the word.—**Müller's palpebral muscle.** See *muscle*.—**Palpebral arteries**, two branches, the superior and the inferior, of the ophthalmic, supplying the conjunctiva, caruncle, lacrymal sac, and eyelids.—**Palpebral cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Palpebral conjunctiva**, the conjunctiva lining the eyelids, as distinct from the ocular conjunctiva.—**Palpebral fissure.** See *fissure*.—**Palpebral folds**, the reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyeball to the inner surface of the eyelid, above or below.—**Palpebral ligament**, a fibrous band attached externally to the margin of the orbit and passing in the eyelid, beneath the orbicularis muscle, to be attached to the free margin of the tarsal cartilage. Also called *tarsal ligament*.—**Palpebral nerves**, branches of the lacrymal and infraorbital nerves, given respectively to the upper and lower eyelids.—**Palpebral orifice**, the opening between the eyelids.—**Palpebral veins.** (*a*) *External:* tributaries of the orbital branch of the temporal, from the eyelids. (*b*) *Inferior:* tributaries to the facial, from the lower eyelid. (*c*) *Superior:* tributaries to the angular part of the facial, from the upper eyelid.

palpebralis (pal-pe-brā′lis), *n.*; pl. *palpebrales* (-lēz). [NL., < LL. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids: see *palpebral*.] The muscle which lifts the upper eyelid, commonly called *levator palpebræ superioris*.

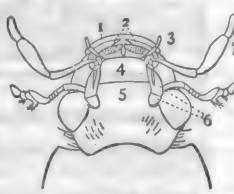
palpebrate (pal′pe-brāt), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ate*[1].] Having eyelids.

palpebrous (pal′pe-brus), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ous*.] Having shaggy eyebrows, or prominent superciliary ridges. *Smart*.

palpi, *n.* Plural of *palpus*.

palpicil (pal′pi-sil), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *cilium*, q. v.] A tactile hair, or filament sensitive to touch; a filar tentacle; a trigger-hair, such as is found attached to the thread-cells of many cœlenterates. See *trigger-hair*. Also *palpocil*.

palpicorn (pal′pi-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, palp, + L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having palpi like horns or antennæ, as an insect; having the characters of the *Palpicornia*; pertaining to the *Palpicornia*.



Under Side of Head of a Water-beetle (*Hydrophilus triangularis*), greatly enlarged, showing 1, labrum; 2, mandibles; 3, maxillary palpus; 4, ligula; 5, mentum; 6, palpiger, in this case two-jointed; 7, labial palpus, or palpicorn; 8, antenna.

II. *n.* **1.** A long labial palpus, like an antenna.—**2.** A palpicorn beetle.

Palpicornia (pal-pi-kôr′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *palpicorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by the family *Hydrophilidæ*, having long slender palps usually exceeding in length the short, several-jointed, clavate antennæ. See cuts under *Hydrobius* and *Hydrophilidæ*. Also *Palpicornes*.

palpifer (pal′pi-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, an outer lobe of the maxilla, generally thin and scale-like, bearing the maxillary palpus. See cut under *galea*.

palpiferous (pal-pif′e-rus), *a.* [< *palpifer* + *-ous*.] Bearing maxillary palps; having the quality or function of a palpifer.=**Syn.** *Palpiferous, Palpigerous.* These epithets are often used indiscriminately, but the proper usage will be evident from the definitions given. Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps. See cut under *mouth-part*.

palpiform (pal′pi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *palpiforme*, < NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or function of a palp or feeler. *Kirby*. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Pentastomida*.—**Palpiform lobe** of the maxilla, in *entom.*, the galea or outer lobe when it is two-jointed, having the structure and function of a palpus. Sometimes called *inner palpus*. See cut under *galea*.

palpiger (pal′pi-jėr), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, q. v., + L. *gerere*, bear.] In *entom.*, a lateral appendage of the labium of some insects, situated between the mentum and the ligula, and bearing the labial palpus. In so far as it is basal, it represents the cardo of the maxilla; in so far as it bears a palpus, it represents the maxillary stipes, or palpifer. The suture between the mentum and its attached palpiger is often obsolete. The name was first applied by Newman to a section of the part called *lingua* by Kirby and *labium* by McLeay and others. See cuts under *Insecta* and *mouth-part*.

palpigerous (pal-pij′e-rus), *a.* [< *palpiger* + *-ous*.] Bearing labial palps; having the character or function of a palpiger. *Kirby*.= **Syn.** See *palpiferous*.

Palpimaninæ (pal″pi-mā-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palpimanus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of saltigrade spiders, of the family *Eresidæ*, having peculiarly thickened fore legs, no inframaxillary organ, and no calamistrum, typified by the genus *Palpimanus*: distinguished from *Eresinæ*. Also *Palpimanidæ*, as a family. *O. P. Cambridge*, 1872.

Palpimanus (pal-pim′a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Dufour, 1820), < *palpus*, a feeler, + L. *manus*, a hand.] The typical genus of *Palpimaninæ*, and until recently the sole genus of this subfamily. It has but two spinnerets; the fore legs have three claws, and the other legs but two. There has been much dispute as to the proper place of this genus.

palpitant (pal′pi-tant), *a.* [< L. *palpitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *palpitare*, palpitate.] Palpitating; pulsating or throbbing visibly; quivering.

The white evanescence of innumerable cascades, delicately *palpitant* as a fall of northern lights.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 188.

palpitate (pal′pi-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *palpitated*, ppr. *palpitating*. [< L. *palpitatus*, pp. of

palpitare (> It. *palpitare* = Sp. Pg. *palpitar* = F. *palpiter*), throb, pant, palpitate, freq. of *palpare*, feel, move quickly: see *palp*, *v.*] To beat or pulsate rapidly; throb; flutter or move with slight throbs (said specifically of the heart when it is characterized by an abnormal or excited movement); tremble; quiver.

As 't were a hundred-throated nightingale,
The strong tempestuous treble throbb'd and *palpitated*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, ii.

Her [Mrs. Browning's] genius certainly may be compared to those sensitive, *palpitating* flames which harmonically rise and fall in response to every sound-vibration near them. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 114.

palpitation (pal-pi-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *palpitation* = Sp. *palpitación* = Pg. *palpitação* = It. *palpitazione*, < L. *palpitatio*(*n*-), < *palpitare*, pp. *palpitatus*, throb: see *palpitate*.] The act of palpitating, throbbing, quivering, or trembling; specifically, a beating or pulsation of the heart, particularly a violent and unnatural beating or pulsation, such as is excited by violent action, by emotion, or by disease.

I could scarce find any *Palpitation* within me on the left Side, when yours of the 1st of September was brought me. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 16.

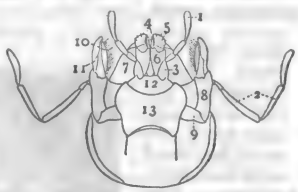
See, in any house where virtue and self-respect abide, the *palpitation* which the approach of a stranger causes. *Emerson*, Friendship.

palpless (palp′les), *a.* Having no palps.

palpocil (pal′pō-sil), *n.* Same as *palpicil*. *E. R. Lankester*.

palpulus (pal′pū-lus), *n.*; pl. *palpuli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *palpus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a small palpus; specifically, one of the maxillary palpi of *Lepidoptera*, which are generally much smaller than the labial palpi.

palpus (pal′pus), *n.*; pl. *palpi* (-pī). [NL.: see *palp*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the jointed organs attached to the labium and maxillæ of insects; a feeler. The labial palpi are two in number, rising either from the ligula or from the edge of the mentum; the maxillary palpi are placed one on the outer side of each maxilla. Besides these, certain *Coleoptera* have a second two-jointed palpiform appendage on each maxilla, formed by a modification of the galea or external lobe. The palpi vary much in form and in the number of joints, which is never more than six; they are sometimes aborted or entirely absent, as in the *Hemiptera*. In the *Lepidoptera* this term is commonly restricted to the large labial palpi, the much smaller maxillary ones being distinguished as *palpuli*. The palpi are supposed by some to be organs of taste or touch. In the spiders the maxillary palpi are greatly developed, forming the pedipalps; these, in the scorpions, become chelate appendages, commonly called the front legs. Small palpi are also developed from the mandibles and maxillæ of certain crustaceans. See cuts under *Acarida*, *Allorhina*, *Erotylus*, *galea*, *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, *Meloë*, *mosquito mouth-part*, *Nymphon*, *Araneida*, *scorpion*, *Buthus*, *cryptophialus*, and *Podophthalmia*. (*b*) One of the fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of acephalous mollusks. More fully called *labial palpus*. See second cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.—**Clavate, cuneiform, divided, labial, maxillary**, etc., **palpi**. See the adjectives.



Head of Cockroach (*Blatta americana*).
1, labial palpi; 2, maxillary palpi; 3, palpiger; 4, divided lingua; 5, paraglossa; 6, ligula; 7, mandible; 8, palpiger and stipes (fused); 9, cardo; 10, lacinia; 11, galea; 12, mentum; 13, submentum.

palsgrave (palz′grāv), *n.* [Formerly also *paltsgrave;* MD. *paltsgrave*, D. *paltsgraaf* (G. *pfalzgraf*); < MD. *palts* (G. *pfalz*), palace, + *grave*, D. *graaf* (G. *graf*), count: see *palace*, *palatine*[1], and *grave*[5].] A count palatine; a palatine.

Occupying the *Palsgrave's* palace, consuming his choice wines with my companions. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

palsgravine (palz′grā-vēn), *n.* [< *palsgrave* + *-ine*, fem. suffix, as in *margravine*.] The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

palsical† (pâl′zi-kal), *a.* [< *palsy* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Affected with palsy; paralytic. *Bailey*, 1727.

palstaff (pal′stâf), *n.*; pl. *palstaves*. [Also *palstave*, *paalstaf*, *paalstab;* < Dan. *paalstav*, < Icel. *pālstafr*, a pole with an iron spike, a kind of heavy missile, < *pāll*, a pale (pole ?), also a kind of hoe or spade, + *stafr* = E. *staff*. Not connected with D. *palsterstaf*, a pilgrim's staff, < *palster*, a staff, + *staf*, a staff: see *palster* and *staff*.] A form of celt which resembles a chisel. It has instead of a socket a tongue which fits into a handle.

The total number of analyses of swords, spears, and javelins, axes, and so-called celts and *palstaves*, known to me, is one hundred and eight.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cccxx.

At the bottom of the well [at Sorgenti di Vicarello], under the shapeless fragments of copper, there was nothing but gravel; at least the workmen and their leaders thought so. It was not gravel, however; it was a stratum of arrow-heads and *paalstabs* and knives of polished stone, offered to the sacred spring by the half-savage people settled on the shores of the Lago di Bracciano before the foundation of Rome. *Lanciani*, Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries, p. 47.

palster† (pal′stėr), *n.* [< MD. *palster*, a staff, a pike, D. *palster*, a staff, walking-stick (also, in comp., *palsterstok*, *palsterstaf*, a pilgrim's staff), perhaps < *pael*, a pale, stake, stick, + *-ster*, E. *-ster*.] A pilgrim's staff. *Halliwell*.

palsy (pâl′zi), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *palsey*, *palsye*, *palasye*, *palesie* (also *parlesie*, *paralisie*, etc.), < OF. **palasie*, **palesie*, *palasine* (also *paralysie*), F. *paralysie* = Pr. *parelisi* = Sp. *parálisis*, *perlesía* = Pg. *paralysia* = It. *paralisia*, < L. *paralysis*, < Gr. παράλυσις, palsy, paralysis: see *paralysis*.] **I.** *n.* A weakening, suspension, or abolition of muscular power or sensation; paralysis. See *paralysis*.

There oure Lord heled a Man of the *Palasye*, that lay 38 Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

What you have spoke, I am content to think
The *palsy* shook your tongue to.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

What drug can make
A wither'd *palsy* cease to shake?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Bell's palsy [named after Sir Charles *Bell*, the English anatomist], paralysis of the facial nerve due to a lesion in its course.—**Crutch-palsy**, paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch on the nerves in the axilla.—**Lead-palsy**. Same as *lead-paralysis*.—**Mercurial palsy**, paralysis caused by the presence of mercury in the system.—**Scriveners' or writers' palsy**. See *writers' cramp*, under *cramp*.—**Shaking or trembling palsy**. Same as *paralysis agitans* (which see, under *paralysis*).

II. *a.* Palsied. [Rare.]

For shame they hide
Their *palsy* heads, to see themselves stand by
Neglected. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 1.

palsy (pâl′zi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *palsied*, ppr. *palsying*. [< *palsy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To paralyze; affect with palsy or as with palsy; deprive of action or energy.

All thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palsied* eld. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 33.

A universal shivering *palsied* every limb.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 130.

Palsied all our deed with doubt,
And all our word with woe!
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

II. *intrans.* To suffer from palsy; be affected with palsy.

The heaviness of a broken spirit, and of pining and *palsying* faculties, settled slow on her buoyant youth.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

palsywort (pâl′zi-wėrt), *n.* [< *palsy*, *n.*, + *wort*, a plant.] The cowslip, *Primula veris*, at one time believed to be a remedy for palsy.

palt† (pâlt), *v.* [Appar. a var. of *pelt*[1]; but cf. OF. *espautrer*, "to palt, pelt, thrash, beat, crush, bruise" (Cotgrave); cf. also *pail*[3], beat, knock.] **I.** *trans.* To beat; pelt.

Were 't best
I clime up to yon hill, from whose high crest
I with more ease with stones may *palt* them hence?
Heywood, Dialogues, iv.

Tell not tales out of schoole,
Lest you be *palted*.
Ballad on Duke of Buckingham. (*Nares*.)

II. *intrans.* To strike; throw stones.

Am I a Dog, thou Dwarf, . . .
To be with stones repell'd and *palted* at?
Or art thou weary of thy life so soon?
O foolish boy!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

palt† (pâlt), *n.* [< *palt*, *v.* Cf. *pelt*[1], *n.*] A blow.

Lifting up the wooden weapon, he gave him such a *palt* on the pate as made his braines forsake the possession of his head, with which his body fell into the sea. *Purchas*.

palter (pâl′tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *paulter;* cf. *paltry*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To talk in a trifling manner; babble.

One whyle his tonge it ran, and *paltered* of a cat,
Another whyle he stammered styll upon a rat.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 3.

2. To talk insincerely; equivocate; trifle; shift; use trickery.

These juggling fiends, . . .
That *palter* with us in a double sense.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 20.

It was not enough to feel that the King's government was *paltering* with them. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 16.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or *palter'd* with Eternal God for power.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

II. *trans.* **1.** To trifle away; use or spend in a paltry manner; squander.

Bri. But, brother, do you know what learning is?
Mir. It is not to be a justice of peace, as you are,
And *palter* out your time i' the penal statutes.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

2. To fashion by trickery; patch up.

I keepe my old course, to *palter* vp something in Prose, vsing mine old poesie still. *Greene*, Prefix to Perimedes.

palterer (pâl′tėr-ėr), *n.* One who palters or equivocates; an insincere dealer; a shifty person; a trifler; a trickster.

There be of you, it may be, that will account me a *paltrer*, for hanging out the signe of the Redde-herring in my title-page, and no such feast towards for ought you can see. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149). (*Davies*.)

Vile *palterer* with the sacred truth of God,
Be thy soul choked with that blaspheming lie!
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

palterly† (pâl′tėr-li), *a.* [Also *paulterly;* < **palter*, *n.* (see *palter*, *v.*, *paltring*, and *paltry*), + *-ly*[1].] Mean; paltry.

It is instead of a wedding dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in *palterly* clothes, nothing new but a bracelet that her servant had given her. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 22, 1666.

palterly† (pâl′tėr-li), *adv.* [Also *paulterly;* < *palterly*, *a.*] In a palterly manner.

Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee anything, thou dealing thus *paulterly* with me.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares*.)

paltock†, **paltok**† (pal′tok), *n.* [< ME. *paltock*, *paltok*, < OF. *paletoc*, *palletoc*, *paletoque*, *palletocque*, *palletocq*, *paletot*, *palletot*, a cloak, cassock, F. *paletot*, an overcoat, paletot, < MD. *paltrock*, D. *paltsrok*, *palsrok* (= MLG. *paltrok*, LG. *paltrokk*), a pilgrim's robe; prob. < OF. *pale*, *palle*, a cloak (see *pall*[1]), + MD. *rock*, D. *rok*, a robe, = MLG. G. Sw. *rock*, a coat.] A kind of doublet or cloak with sleeves, in use in England from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century.

Proude prestes come with hym moo than a thousand,
In *paltokes* and pyked shoes.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 218.

The earliest entry, under date April, 1357, relating to the gift of an entire suit of clothes to the future poet, consisting of a *paltock* or short cloak, a pair of red and black breeches, and a pair of shoes. *Athenæum*, No. 3082, p. 672.

Paltock's inn†. A very poor place. *Davies*.

Swiftlye they determind too flee from a countrye so wycked,
Paltocks Inne leauing, too wrinche thee nauye too southward. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 65.

Comming to Chenas, a blind village, in comparison of Athens a *Paltockes Inne*, he found one Miso well governing his house. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse, p. 52.

palton bark. See *bark*[2].

paltrily (pâl′tri-li), *adv.* In a paltry manner; in a mean or trifling manner; despicably; meanly.

paltriness (pâl′tri-nes), *n.* The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

paltring (pâl′tring), *n.* [For **paltering*, < **palter*, *n.* (see *palterly*, *paltry*), + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *pelting*[2].] A worthless trifle.

Ciabatterie [It.], triflings, *paltrings*, not worth an old shoe [var. rascallie foolish things, paultrie, not worth an old shoe, trash — ed. 1598]. *Florio*, 1611.

paltry (pâl′tri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *paultry*, *paultrie;* dial. *palterey* (Brockett); = LG. *paltrig*, ragged, = G. dial. *palterig*, paltry; appar., with adj. suffix *-y*[1], < **palter*, a rag (seen in *palterly*), < MLG. **palter*, **polter*, a rag (in comp. *palterlappen*, *polterlappen*, rags), = G. dial. *palter*, a rag, an extended form of MLG. LG. *palte*, a rag, = MD. *palt*, a piece, fragment, = Fries. *palt*, a rag, = Sw. *palta* (pl. *paltor*) = Dan. *pjalt* (pl. *pjalter*), a rag, tatter. Cf. *palter*, *v.*, and *paltring*.] **I.** *a.* Mean; worthless; despicable: as, a *paltry* trifle; often in a mitigated sense, of little value or consequence.

Por. A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
Gra. About a hoop of gold, a *paltry* ring.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 147.

These words of yours draw life-blood from my heart:
On that advantage, bought with such a shame,
To save a *paltry* life and slay bright fame.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 45.

A low, *paltry* set of fellows.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

What low, poor, *paltry*, hypocritical people an argument on religion will make of the pure and chosen souls!
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 217.

=Syn. *Despicable*, *Pitiful*, etc. (see *contemptible*), insignificant, petty, miserable, wretched, trifling, trivial.

II.† *n.* A wretched, worthless trifle. *Florio*.

I little delight in the rehearsal of such *paltry*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, ii.

paludal (pal′ū-dal), *a.* [= It. *paludale*, < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh.] Of or pertaining to marshes; marshy. Also *palustral*, *palustrial*, *palustrine*.—**Paludal fever**. See *fever*[1].

paludament (pā-lū′da-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *paludamento*, < L. *paludamentum*, a military cloak, from a verb represented only in pp. *paludatus*, dressed in a military cloak, esp. in a general's cloak.] Same as *paludamentum*.

paludamentum (pā-lū-da-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *paludamenta* (-tä). [L.: see *paludament.*] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, his principal officers, and his personal attendants, in contradistinction to the *sagum* of the common soldier, and the *toga* or garb of peace. It was sleeveless, open in front, reached down to the knees, and hung loosely over the shoulders, being fastened at the neck, in front or (more typically) on one side, with a clasp.



Paludamentum.
Statue of the Emperor Augustus, Villa Albani, Rome.

Paludamentum, an adaptation of the Greek chlamys, worn by the emperor as head of the army, purple in colour, though white was also allowed.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 456.

Paludicella (pā-lū-di-sel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *cella*, a cell.] The typical genus of *Paludicellidæ*. *P. articulata* is British, olive-green, and paludicole.

Paludicellidæ (pā-lū-di-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paludicella* + *-idæ.*] A family of ctenostomous ectoproctous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Paludicella:* so called from inhabiting fresh water. In these moss-animalcules the polypidom is fixed, filamentous, diffusely branched, coriaceous, with uniserial cells placed end to end, and having tubular unilateral tentaculate apertures and circular lophophores with uniserial tubercles. Also written *Paludicellaidæ*. *Allman.*

Paludicellini (pā-lū-di-se-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paludicella* + *-ini.*] Same as *Paludicellidæ*.

Paludicola (pal-ū-dik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *paludicole.*] A genus of Old World ant-thrushes, the type of which is *Pitta nipalensis*. *Hodgson*, 1837. Also called *Heleornis*, *Hydrornis*, and *Gigantipitta*.

Paludicolæ (pal-ū-dik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Paludicola.*] An order or suborder of grallatorial birds, including those which inhabit marshes and are precocial, as the gruiform and ralliform birds, or cranes, rails, and their allies: distinguished from *Limicolæ*. More commonly called *Alectorides*.

paludicole (pā-lū'di-kōl), *a.* [< LL. *paludicola*, a dweller in a marsh, < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting or frequenting marshes; palustrine; paludine.

paludicoline, paludicolous (pal-ū-dik'ō-lin, -lus), *a.* Same as *paludicole*.

Paludina (pal-ū-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh.] The typical genus of *Paludinidæ:* same as *Viviparus*.

paludine (pal'ū-din), *a.* [< L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *paludinous*.

Paludinidæ (pal-ū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paludina* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Paludina:* same as *Viviparidæ*. See *pond-snail*.

paludinous (pā-lū'di-nus), *a.* [< *paludine* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to marshes; paludal.

paludious (pā-lū'di-us), *a.* [< L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh.] Marshy; fenny, boggy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 60.

paludism (pal'ū-dizm), *n.* [< L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ism.*] Malarial poisoning.

Health improves under the treatment proper for chronic *paludism*. *Science*, XI. 140.

paludose (pal'ū-dōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *paludoso*, < L. *paludosus*, swampy, marshy, < *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh.] Marshy. (*a*) In *bot.*, growing in marshy places. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, living in marshes; paludicole.

palulus (pal'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *paluli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *palus*, q. v.] One of the small detached rods situated about the columella of an actinozoan; also, same as *palus*.

palumbus (pā-lum'bus), *n.* [NL., < L. *palumbus*, m., *palumba*, f., usually *palumbes* or *palumbis*, m. f., a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: see *Columba*[1].] A pigeon or dove: sometimes used as a generic designation of those pigeons which are closely related to the common *Columba palumbus*.

palus (pā'lus), *n.*; pl. *pali* (-lī). [NL., < L. *palus*, a stake, pale: see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] In corals, one of the laminæ or plate-like processes which extend upward from the bottom of a coralite to the calice; an extension from the inner edge of certain septa to or toward the columellar space or axis of the visceral chamber. They are connected by their outer edges with the septa, and their inner edges are free or united with the columella. Pali are various in number, size, and shape, and occur only in connection with certain cycles or series of septa, and from these they differ in structure. The term is chiefly used in the plural. Also *palulus*.

palustral (pā-lus'tral), *a.* [As *palustr-ine* + *-al.*] Same as *paludal*.

palustrian (pā-lus'tri-an), *a.* Same as *paludal*.

palustrine (pā-lus'trin), *a.* [Cf. Sp. OF. *palustre;* irreg. < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, on type of *lacustrine.*] Same as *paludal*.



1



2

1. Paly of six argent and gules. 2. Paly bendy argent and gules.

palveiset, *n.* A corrupt form of *pavise*. *Florio.*

palwar (pal'wär), *n.* Same as *pulwar*.

paly[1] (pā'li), *a.* [< OF. *palé*, < *pal*, a pale: see *pale*[1].] In *her.*, divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines: as, *paly* of six argent and gules. There should always be an even number of parts. Also *palewise*. See also cut under *border*. —**Barry paly, bendy paly,** etc. See *barry*[2], etc.—**Paly bendy.** Same as *bendy paly* (which see, under *bendy*). —**Paly bendy sinister or sinisterwise.** Same as *paly bendy*, but with the diagonal lines drawn bendy sinister.—**Paly pily.** Same as *pily paly* (which see, under *pily*).

paly[2] (pā'li), *a.* [< *pale*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pale; wanting color. [Poetical.]

Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 28.

O'erhung with *paly* locks of gold.
Whittier, The Reformer.

paly[3] (pā'li), *n.*; pl. *palies* (-liz). [< ME. *paly*, etc.: see *pale*[4].] 1†. Same as *pale*[4], 1.—2. A roll of bran such as is given to hounds. *Halliwell*.

pam (pam), *n.* [Abbr. < F. *pamphile*, the knave of clubs, < Gr. Πάμφιλος, a person's name, lit. 'beloved of all,' < πᾶς (παν-), all, + φίλος, beloved, dear.] The knave of clubs in the game of loo.

Ev'n mighty *Pam*, that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of loo.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 61.

pamban-manche (pam'ban-manch), *n.* [Tamil.] A canoe of great length used on the Malabar coast of India for conveying persons on the rivers and back-waters. It is hollowed out of a single tree, and is from 30 to 60 feet long, and not exceeding 3 feet broad. The largest ones are sculled by about twenty men, double-banked, and when pressed they attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Also called *serpent-boat*, *snake-boat*.

pamet, *n.* A Middle English form of *palm*[1], 7. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 472.

pamé (pa-mā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, having the mouth open: said of a fish used as a bearing.

pament†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pavement*.

pameroon-bark (pam-ę-rön'bärk), *n.* A highly fragrant resinous tree, *Trichilia moschata*. See *muskwood*.

pampt (pamp), *v. t.* [< ME. *pampen*, < LG. *pampen*, also *slampampen*, pamper oneself, live luxuriously, = G. dial. *pampfen*, *pampen*, cram with food, stuff, perhaps < *pampe*, broth, pap: see *pap*[2]. Hence freq. *pamper.*] To pamper.

Thus the devil fareth with men and wommen: First he stirith hem to pappe and *pamp* her fleisch, desyrynge delicous metis and drynkis. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 41.

★**pampa** (pam'pä), *n.* [= G. *pampa*, < Sp. and Pg. *pampa*, < Quichua *pampa*, a plain, a steppe, a flat. Corrupted in Peruvian Sp. to *bamba;* cf. such place-names as Moyo*bamba*, Chuqui*bamba*.] A vast treeless plain such as characterizes the region lying south of the forest-covered belt of the Amazon basin, especially in the Argentine Republic: so called in the southern part of South America. Similar plains north of the Amazon are called *llanos*. Both words are frequently used by writers on South American physical geography. (See *plain.*) Humboldt used *steppe* and *savanna* as nearly equivalent to both *pampa* and *llano*.

pampas-cat (pam'päz-kat), *n.* A small South American wildcat inhabiting the pampas, *Felis pajeros* or *F. passerum*. It somewhat exceeds a house-cat in size, being about as large as the European wildcat, *F. catus*, with a rather small head. The color is yellowish-gray, white below, fully streaked on the sides, and banded on the legs with white or blackish. It is a common animal, and derives its name *pajero* from frequenting weedy places. It preys on birds and small mammals. See cut in next column.



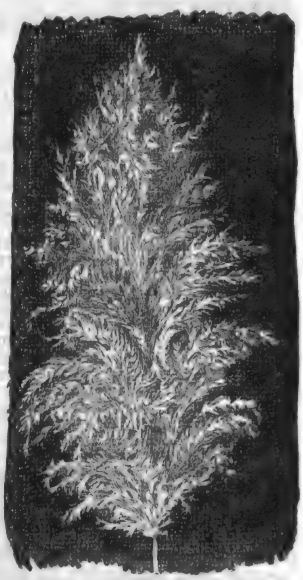
Pampas-cat, or Pajero (*Felis pajeros*).

pampas-deer (pam'päz-dēr), *n.* A small deer of the pampas of South America, *Cariacus campestris*, the male of which has antlers dichotomous at the end, and with a simple brow-snag. It is one of two species forming the subgenus *Blastocerus*.



Pampas-deer (*Cariacus campestris*).

pampas-grass (pam'päz-gràs), *n.* A fine ornamental grass, *Moorea argentea*, introduced from the La Plata region. Its ample silvery-silky panicles are borne on stalks from 6 to 12 feet high.



Plume of Pampas-grass.

pampas - rice (pam'päz-rīs), *n.* A variety of the common sorghum, *Andropogon Sorghum*, with a drooping panicle: grown to some extent in the southern United States.

pampean (pam'pē-an), *a.* [< *pampa* + *-e-an.*] Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America. —**Pampean formation,** in *geol.*, the alluvial and comparatively recent deposits that overspread the pampas of the Argentine Republic. They are extraordinarily rich in the remains of quadrupeds, of which more than a hundred extinct species have been described, some of them being animals of great size.

The plain, at the distance of a few miles from the coast, belongs to the great *Pampean formation*, which consists in part of a reddish clay, and in part of a highly calcareous marly rock. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 104.

pampelmoes, pampelmouse (pam'pel-mōz, -mous), *n.* [< F. *pamplemousse.*] Same as *pompelmous*.

pamper (pam'pėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *pampre;* < ME. *pamperen*, *pampren*, also, in comp., *for-pampren*, pamper; = G. dial. *pampeln*, cram; freq. of *pamp.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat luxuriously; indulge with rich food or with luxurious ease and comforts; gratify to the full with whatever delights or ministers to ease and luxurious living.

Ye that reigne in youth and lustynesse,
Pampired with ease, and joyless in youre age.
Court of Love, l. 177.

Pride may be *pamper'd* while the flesh grows lean.
Cowper, Truth, l. 117.

II.† *intrans.* To indulge one's self.

To day we *pamper* with a full repast
Of lavish mirth, at night we weep as fast.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

pamperedness (pam′pėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being pampered. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Hos. xiii. 6.

pamperer (pam′pėr-ėr), *n.* One who pampers. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 48.

pamperize (pam′pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pamperized*, ppr. *pamperizing*. [< *pamper* + *-ize*.] To feed luxuriously; pamper. *Sydney Smith*.

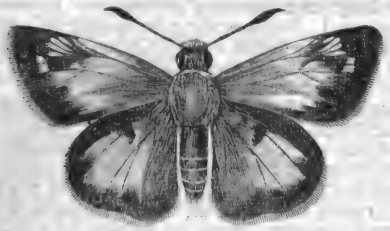
pampero (pam-pā′rō), *n.* [< Sp. *pampero* = Pg. *pampeiro*, a wind that sweeps over the pampas, < *pampa*, a plain: see *pampa*.] A southwest wind which blows over the plains of Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Uruguay after descending apparently from the summit of the Andes. It is entirely analogous to the northers and 'blizzards' of the United States.

Sometimes flying like thistledowns before the great *pampero* wind. *W. H. Hudson*, Nat. La Plata, p. 132.

pampestriet, *n.* A corrupt form of *palmistry*.

pamphagous (pam′fā-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *παμφάγος*, all-devouring, < *παμφαγεῖν*, devour all, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *φαγεῖν*, devour.] Omnivorous.

Pamphila (pam′fi-lä), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *πάμφιλος*, beloved of all, < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *φίλος*, beloved, dear.] A beautiful genus of hesperian



Pamphila (Anthomaster) leonardus.

butterflies or skippers, belonging to the family *Hesperiidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1808. There are many species, some of which have English names, as *P. comma*, the pearl-skipper; *P. sylvanus*, the clouded skipper; *P. paniscus*, the chequered skipper.

pamphlet (pam′flet), *n.* [< ME. *pamflet*, *pamfilet*, *paunflet*, first in ML. (AL.) *panfletus* ("*panfletos* exiguos," 'lean pamphlets'—Richard de Bury, Philobiblon, c. viii., A. D. 1344); origin unknown. The F. *pamphlet*, G. *pamphlet*, D. Dan. *pamflet*, Sw. *pamflett*, Russ. *pamfletŭ*, a pamphlet, usually a libel, are all from E. The word has been variously referred—(1) to a supposed OF. **paume-fueillet*, < *paume*, palm, hand, + *fueillet*, a leaf (as if 'a leaf of paper held in the hand'); (2) to a supposed ML. **pagina filata*, 'a threaded (sewed) leaf'; (3) to a supposed use of F. *par un filet*, 'by a thread'; (4) to a supposed OF. **pamfilet*, ML. **pamphiletus*, resting upon a name *Pamphilus* or *Pamphila*, of Gr. origin. The last conjecture is plausible (compare the like personal origin of *donet*, a grammar, from the name *Donatus*, and of F. *calepin*, a note-book, from the name *Calepinus*), but historic proofs are lacking. Other conjectures have been ventured.] **1**†. A manuscript consisting of one sheet or of a few sheets of paper or parchment stitched (or otherwise fastened) together.

We cared more for lean *pamphlets* than fat palfreys.
R. de Bury, Philobiblon, trans. (Grolier Club), II. 71.

Full vnderstanding in this leud *pamflet* to have.
Testament of Love, iii.

And this *pampelet* I will stand as parcell of my forsaid will. *Test. Ebor.*, IV. 26.

2. A printed work consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound; now, in a restricted technical sense, eight or more pages of printed matter (not exceeding five sheets) stitched or sewed, with or without a thin paper wrapper or cover.

Paunflettes and bookys.
Caxton, Book of Eneydos (1490), Prol.

I have recounted thus much . . . which if it should haue bene spoken in hys tragedye would rather haue made a volume than a *Pamphlete*.
Mirr. Mag. (1563), H. viij.

Askam, . . . in his goulden *pamphlet*, intituled thee Schoolemayster. *Stanyhurst*, Æneis (Arb.), Ded. 4.

In regard of the smalnesse of it, it [this Sermon] is indeed but a little *Pamphlet*.
Gouge, Serm. Extent God's Provid., Ded.

A few sheets of poetry unbound are a *pamphlet* as much as a few sheets of prose.
Johnson in Boswell.

3. In the sixteenth century, in England, a fascicle comprising a few printed sheets stitched together, containing news-ballads and short poems on popular subjects: also known as a *newsbook*, which developed later into the newspaper.

Suppressing the printing and publishing of unlicensed news-books and *pamphlets* of news.
Proclamation of Charles I., 1680.

4. A short treatise or essay, generally controversial, especially one on some subject of temporary interest which excites public attention at the time of its appearance; a writing intended to publish one's views on a particular question, or to attack the views of another.

Comest thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* studiously devised?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

Dar'st thou presume in verse to meet thy foes,
Thou whom the penny *pamphlet* foil'd in prose?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 491.

Instead of a peaceful sermon, the simple seeker after righteousness has often a political *pamphlet* thrust down his throat, labelled with a pious text from Scripture.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 300.

The brief forms of these novelettes [tales of Greene and Nash imitated from the Italian] soon led to the appearance of the *pamphlet*, and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng. People, p. 404.

Ernestine pamphlet. See *Ernestine*.—**Pamphlet of news**†, a news-letter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 537.

pamphlet† (pam′flet), *v. i.* [< *pamphlet*, *n.*] To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.

Who [is] like Elderton for ballading, Greene for *pamphleting*; both for good fellowship and bad conditions?
G. Harvey, Four Letters, ii.

pamphletary (pam′flet-ā-ri), *a.* [< *pamphlet* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet.

Might serve as newspaper or *pamphletary* introduction.
Carlyle, in Froude.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr′), *n.* [< *pamphlet* + *-eer*. Cf. F. *pamphlétaire*, after E.] A writer of pamphlets: sometimes used in contempt. Political pamphleteers were formerly common in England, especially about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in France particularly at the time of the revolution.

Nevertheless, 'tis as true that nothing ever could be baser than the disingenuity of those *pamphleteers*, who took advantage hence to catch these tears in their venomous ink horns, and employ them for so many blots upon the memory of a righteous man.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

Wherever pamphlets abound, there is freedom; and therefore have we been a nation of *pamphleteers*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 362.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr′), *v. i.* [< *pamphleteer*, *n.*] To write and issue pamphlets.

pamphract (pam′frakt), *a.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *φρακτός*, fenced, protected.] Entirely shielded or completely covered, as with a coat of mail. [Rare.]

pampilion† (pam-pil′iọn), *n.* [Also *pampilian*, *pawmpilyon*; perhaps < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *πίλιον*, dim. of *πῖλος*, wool or hair wrought into felt.] A fur, or perhaps a furry cloth, first mentioned as used for trimming garments.

The ounce, rowsgray, ginnet, *pampilion*.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

Lolio's side coat is rough *pampilian*,
Gilded with drops that down the bosom ran.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 19.

pampinary† (pam′pi-nā-ri), *a.* [ME. *pampinary*; < L. *pampinarius*, of or pertaining to tendrils, < *pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine: see *pampine*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to a tendril or young shoot.

Though thai wol growe, and scions *pampinary*
With fruyte, for fruytfull lete hem not be told.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

pampination†, *n.* [= ME. *pampinacion* = F. *pampination*, < L. *pampinatio*(*n*-), a lopping or trimming of vines, < *pampinare*, trim vines: see *pampine*, *v.*] The act of pruning, especially the pruning of the leaves of vines.

This moone is eke for *pampinacion* convenient.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

pampine†, *v. t.* [ME. *pampinen*; < L. *pampinare*, lop off (the superfluous tendrils or shoots of vines), trim, < *pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine, a vine-leaf.] To prune; trim.

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putrifie
Pampyned is to be by every side.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

pampiniform (pam-pin′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *pampiniforme* = It. *pampiniforme*, < L. *pampinus*, tendril, + *forma*, form.] Tendril-like; resembling tendrils.—**Pampiniform plexus**, a plexus of veins in the spermatic cord, from which the spermatic vein is derived, or, in the female, a plexus of the corresponding ovarian veins, in the broad ligament, near the uterus. Also called, respectively, *spermatic plexus* and *ovarian plexus*.

pampre (pam′pėr), *n.* [< F. *pampre* = Sp. *pámpano* = Pg. *pampano* = It. *pampano*, *pampino*, < L. *pampinus*, a tendril, a vine-leaf.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which hollows, as the circumvolutions of twisted columns, are sometimes decorated.

pamprodactylous (pam-prō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *πρό*, forward, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In *ornith.*, having all four toes turned forward, as the colies: ★a condition unique among birds.



Pamprodactylous Foot of a Coly.

pan[1] (pan), *n.* [< ME. *panne*, *ponne*, < AS. *panne*, a pan, also in comp. *heáfod-panne*, the skull (see *headpan*, and cf. *brainpan*), = OFries. *panne*, *ponne* = MD. *panne*, D. *pan* = MLG. LG. *panne* = OHG. *panna*, *phanna*, *pfanna*, MHG. *phanne*, *pfanne*, G. *pfanne*, a pan, = Icel. *panna* = Sw. *panna* = Dan. *pande*, a pan, also the forehead; = Ir. *panna* = W. *pan*, a pan; < ML. *panna*, < L. *patina*, a shallow bowl or dish (= Gr. *πατάνη*, Sicilian *βατάνη*, a flat dish), perhaps < *patere*, be open: see *patent*[1]. Cf. *paten*[1], *patin*[1], *patina*, *patella*, etc.] **1.** A broad shallow vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, used for various domestic purposes: as, a frying-*pan*; a sauce*pan*; a milk-*pan*.

And bringeth eek with yow a bolle or a *panne*,
Ful of water.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

Models of Herculanean pots and *pans*.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 398.

2. An open vessel used in the arts and manufactures for boiling, evaporating, etc.: as, a sugar-*pan*; a salt-*pan*. The name is also applied to closed vessels used for similar purposes: as, a vacuum-*pan*.—**3.** In *metal.*, a pan-shaped vessel, usually made of cast-iron, from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and 3 or 4 feet deep, in which the ores of silver which have already undergone the stamping process are ground to a fine pulp and amalgamated, with the addition of various chemicals, generally sulphate of copper and salt. This process, which is a kind of modification of the patio process, is extensively used in the mills on the Comstock lodes, and is frequently called the *Washoe process*.

4. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a cold pot with a grating at the bottom, in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool. It is the fourth in the series of iron pots used in tin-plate manufacture. *E. H. Knight*.—**5.** The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming, communicating with the charge by means of the touch-hole. See cut under *flint-lock*.

Most of our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the *pan* of the pistol succeeded not. *Boyle*, Works, I. 31.

"Ah!" said my grandsire, as he shook
Some powder in his *pan*,
"What could this lovely creature do
Against a desperate man!"
O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

6. Anything hollow shaped somewhat like a pan; hence, the skull; the upper part of the head; the cranium. Compare *brainpan*.

Not oonly thou, but every myghty man,
Though he were shorn ful hye upon his *pan*,
Sholde have a wyf.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 64.

7. A pond or depression for evaporating salt water to make salt.—**8.** A natural pond of any size containing fresh or salt water, or only mud. [South Africa.]—**9.** Consolidated material underlying the soil: used (especially in Scotland) for *hard-pan*.—**10.** In *carp.*, the socket for a hinge. *E. H. Knight*.—**11.** In the arctic seas, a piece of floe-ice.

Large pieces of the floe ice, called *pans* by the whalers, were forced aside or rammed, the blows giving a heavy shock to every one on board.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 161.

12. The broad posterior extremity of the lower jaw of a whale: a whalers' term.

Canes made full length from the ivory of the *pan* of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hand-piece of the same material, and a ferrule of copper or perhaps silver. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 232.

A cat in the pan. See *cat*[1].—**A flash in the pan, a fluff in the pan**†. See *flash*[1], *fluff*[2].—**Annular pan.** See *annular*.—**Blow-up pan.** See *blow-up*.—**To flash in the pan.** See *flash*[1].—**To savor of the pan** or **of the frying-pan**†, to savor of heresy; betray its (or one's) origin.

In the which although there be many things that *savoureth of the pan*, and also he himself was afterward a

bishop of Rome, yet, I dare say, the papists would glory but a little to see such books go forth in English.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 160.

★**To turn a cat-in-pan.** See *cat*[1] and *clearing-pan*.

pan[1] (pan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *panned*, ppr. *panning*. [< *pan*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *mining*, to wash with the pan, as gravel or sands for the purpose of separating the gold or other thing of value they may contain: often with *out*.—2. To secure; catch; obtain. [Col'loq.]

The crew *panned* about 10,000 seals, but did not succeed in putting them on board, because of an accident to the propeller. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 477.

Panned out, exhausted; bankrupt. [Slang, western U. S.] —**To pan out**, to yield or afford, in any sense. [Colloq.]

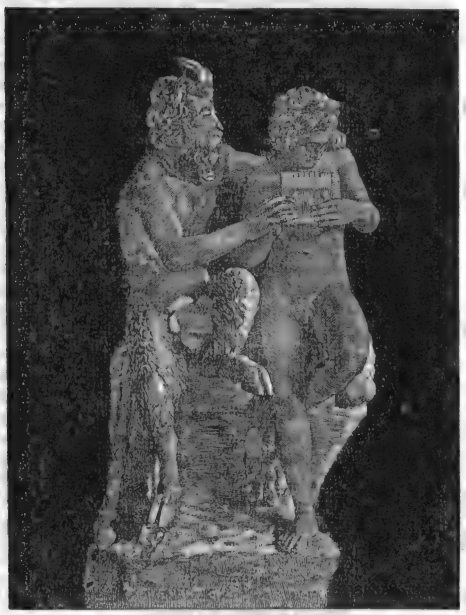
II. *intrans.* To make an appearance or to come to view, as gold in a miner's pan when washed from impurities; hence, to show a result; turn out more or less to one's satisfaction: followed by *out*. [U. S.]

pan[2]† (pan), *v.* [Origin obscure; according to some, < F. *pan*, a piece of clothing, = Sp. *paño* = Pg. It. *panno*, < L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth: see *pane*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To join; close together.

II. *intrans.* To unite; fit; agree. [Prov. Eng.]

Weal and women cannot *pan*,
But wo and women can.
Douce, MS. Additions to Ray's Proverbs. (*Halliwell.*)

Pan[3] (pan), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πάν, a rural god (see def.).] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and chest of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, of which animal he often



Pan teaching Apollo to play on the Pandean Pipes.
(From statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

bore the horns and ears also. He was fond of music, and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and was the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, hence termed *Pan's pipes* or *Pandean pipes*. (See *Pan's pipes*, under *pipe*[1].) Sudden terror without visible or reasonable cause was attributed to his influence (see *panic*[2]). The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their own god Inuus, and sometimes also with Faunus (see *faun*).

pan[4] (pan), *n.* [Var. of *pane*[1].] 1. A square of framing in half-timbered houses. *Gwilt.*—2. A leaf of gold or silver. *Simmonds.*

pan[5] (pan), *n.* [Also *pawn*; < Hind. *pān*.] A betel-leaf in which an areca-nut is wrapped to form a masticatory. See *betel*, *areca-nut*.

pan-. [L., etc., *pan-*, < Gr. παν- (before a labial παμ-, before a guttural παγ-), a reduced form of παντ-, παντο-, combining form of πᾶς (παντ-), neut. πᾶν, all.] An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning 'all,' 'universal.' It is used also as an English formative, as in *Pan-American*, involving all Americans, or all the Americas; *Pan-Presbyterian*, involving all Presbyterians; *Pan-Anglican*, etc.

panabase (pan'a-bās), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + βάσις, base: see *base*[2], *n.*] Tetrahedrite or gray copper ore. See *tetrahedrite*.

panacea (pan-a-sē'ä), *n.* [= F. *panacée* = Sp. Pg. It. *panacea*, < L. *panacea*, an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, < Gr. πανάκεια, a universal remedy, prop. fem. of πανάκειος for πανακής, all-healing, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἄκος, cure.] 1. A remedy for all diseases or evils; a universal remedy or medicine; a catholicon.

The chemists pretended that it was the philosopher's stone; . . . the physicians, that it was an infallible *panacea*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Gesta Romanorum.

2. An herb or root believed to possess extraordinary healing properties, probably ginseng.

There, whether yt divine Tobacco were,
Or *Panachæa*, or Polygony,
Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 32.

Panaceæ (pan-ā-sē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Panax* + *-aceæ*.] A series of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Araliaceæ*, based on the genus *Panax*: of about 28 genera, mainly tropical. In Engler's system these genera are differently classed and fall under several tribes, *Panax* being classed with *Aralia* in the tribe *Aralieæ*.

panacean (pan-a-sē'an), *a.* [< *panacea* + *-an*.] Of the nature of a panacea. *Whitehead*, Odes, xliii.

panache (pa-nash'), *n.* [Also *penache* (formerly *pennache*, *pinnach*); < F. *panache*, OF. *panache*, *pennache* = Sp. *penacho* = Pg. *pennacho* = It. *pennachio*, a plume of feathers, < LL. as if **pennatulum*, neut. of *pennatulus*, provided with wings, winged, dim. (in form) of L. *pennatus*, winged, < L. *penna*, a feather, plume, wing: see *pen*[2].] 1. In *arch.*, the triangular surface of a pendentive.—2. A plume as worn in a hat or helmet, or in a woman's hair; especially, in *medieval armor*, a massive group of feathers set erect, often used as a heraldic bearing.

A *panache* of variegated plumes. *Prescott.*

3. In *zoöl.*, a tuft, bunch, or cluster of hairs, feathers, or the like; a scopula; a paniele.—4. In *astron.*, a tuft-like solar protuberance or eruption.

★**panada** (pa-nä'dä), *n.* [Also *panade*, formerly *panado* (after Sp.); < F. *panade*, < Pr. Sp. Pg. *panada* = It. *panata*, panada, < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2].] A dish made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetening and flavoring it; also, a batter for mixing with forcemeats, formerly employed for basting.

To make a *Ponado*. The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water; when it boils put a mace in and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet; so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar and rose-water, and so serve it.
A True Gentlewoman's Delight (1676), p. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

panade[1] (pa-nād'), *n.* Same as *panada*.

panade[2]†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A kind of two-edged knife. *Halliwell.*

By his belt he baar a long *panade* [*pavade*, Tyrwhitt].
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 9

panadot†, *n.* Same as *panada*.

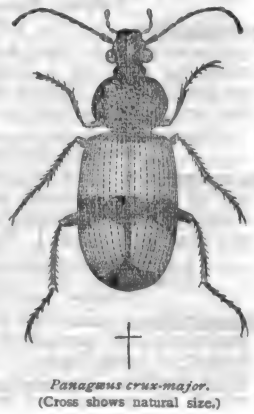
panæsthesia (pan-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + αἰσθησις, perception: see *æsthesia*.] Common sensation; cœnæsthesia; the total of the organic sensations or feelings of an individual organism at any given moment.

The personal or impersonal *panæsthesia* which we have at a given moment is the resultant, or rather the algebraic sum, of the conscious disintegrative phases of all these partial activities.
Prof. A. Herzen, Jour. Mental Science, cxxix. 23.

panæsthetism (pan-es'thē-tizm), *n.* [< *panæsthesia* (*-æsthet-*) + *-ism*.] The doctrine of a generalized form of matter, distributed through the universe, which can sustain consciousness.

Panagæidæ (pan-a-jē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panagæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Panagæus*.

Panagæus (pan-a-jē'us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. πανάγιος, all-holy: see *Panagia*.] The typical genus of *Panagæidæ*, having red markings disposed in the form of a cross. *P. crux-major* is a common British species.



Panagæus crux-major.
(Cross shows natural size.)

Panagia, Panaghia (pa-nā'gi-ä), *n.* [< LGr. Παναγία, an epithet of the Virgin Mary, fem. of Gr. πανάγιος, all-holy, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἅγιος, holy.] 1. In the *Gr.* or *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, a title of the Virgin Mary. This title signifies literally 'all-holy,' an intensive of the epithet *holy* applied to other saints, and is of all her titles that which is in most general use.

2. [*l. c.*] In the *Russian Ch.*, an ornament worn hanging on the breast by bishops.

A marvellously rich museum of sacerdotal robes and ornaments, ecclesiastical objects, rich vestments embroidered with pearls and precious stones, mitres, *panagias*, or portable pyxes worn on chains round the necks of bishops, . . . and other priceless relics.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 337.

The elevation of the Panagia, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a monastic ceremony in commemoration of the Assumption, consisting in the elevation on a paten, after a meal, of a loaf previously divided crosswise into four equal parts, the inner angle of each of which is cut off and joined on again. A fragment of it is taken by the hegumenos and each of the monks, and a cup of wine passed round. *J. M. Neale.*

panagiarion (pa-nag-i-ā'ri-on), *n.* [NGr. παναγιάριον, < LGr. Παναγία, an epithet of the Virgin Mary: see *Panagia*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten on which the loaf used in the ceremony called the "elevation of the Panagia" is placed. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 942.

Panama fever, hat, etc. See *fever*[1], etc.

Pan-American (pan-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* [< *pan-* + *American*.] Involving all the various divisions of America collectively: as, a *Pan-American* alliance.—**Pan-American Congress**, a congress of representatives from the United States, Mexico, Hayti, and all the states of Central America and South America, held at Washington, 1889–90, for the purpose of consultation on matters common to the various states, and for the furtherance of international commerce and comity.

Pan-Anglican (pan-ang'gli-kan), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Anglican*.] Representing, belonging to, or pertaining to the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity of the Anglican Church.

panaris (pa-nā'ris), *n.* Same as *panaritium*.

panaritium (pan-a-rish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *panaricium*, a disease of the finger-nails, a corruption of *paronychium*: see *paronychia*.] Deep-seated suppurative inflammation in a finger (rarely in a toe), especially frequent in the ungual phalanx: same as *whitlow* or *felon*[2].—**Panaritium periostale**, suppurative periostitis of the phalanges.

panarthritis (pan-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + NL. *arthritis*.] Inflammation involving all the structures of a joint.

panary (pan'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pannary*; = F. *panaire*, < ML. **panarius*, only in neut. *panarium*, as a noun, a place where bread is kept, < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to bread.

The so-called *panary* fermentation in bread-making is a true alcoholic fermentation, and whether induced by yeast or leaven the result is precisely the same.
Encyc. Brit., III. 254.

II. *n.* A storehouse for bread; a pantry. *Halliwell.*

Panathenæa (pan-ath-ē-nē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. Παναθήναια, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἀθήνη, Athene.] The chief national festival of ancient Athens. It was held in honor of Athene, the patroness of the city, and was designed to remind the people of Attica of their union as one people by the mythical agency of Theseus. A splendid procession ascended to the shrine of the goddess on the Acropolis, and gymnastic games and musical competitions were held in the plain below. There were two celebrations of the Panathenæa—the lesser and the greater: the former was observed annually, the latter every fourth year. The greater differed from the lesser only in the degree of its solemnity and magnificence.

Panathenæan (pan-ath-ē-nē'an), *a.* [< *Panathenæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa.

Panathenaic (pan-ath-ē-nā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Παναθηναϊκός, < Παναθήναια, the festival so called: see *Panathenæa*.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa, or the people or interests of all Attica.—**Panathenaic amphora**, one of a class of decorated amphoræ, always archaic or archaistic, bearing the figure of Athene Parthenos and scenes relating to the games, etc., of which a greater or less number, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were allotted as prizes to the victors in the Panathenaic games. See also *amphora*, 1.—**Panathenaic frieze**, the frieze, sculptured in low relief, designed by Phidias, and representing in an ideal form the sacred procession of the Panathenaic festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella of the Parthenon at Athens, within the peristyle. See *Elgin marbles*, under *marble*.—**Panathenaic games**. See *Panathenæa*.



Panathenaic Amphora.—A specimen of the oldest type.

Panax (pā'naks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *panax*, < Gr. πάναξ, same as πάνακες, a certain plant, neut. of πανακής, all-healing: see *pana-*

cea.] A genus of plants of the family *Araliaceæ*, tribe *Aralieæ*, characterized by the two-celled ovary, pedicels jointed under the flower, usually panicled or racemed umbels, and obliquely decurrent stigmas. There are about 6 species, natives of eastern Asia and temperate America. They are shrubs or trees, usually smooth and bearing radiately or pinnately compound leaves and small flowers in compound umbels. *P. Schinseng* is the true *ginseng*.

pancake (pan'kāk), *n.* 1. A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan or griddle; a flapjack; a griddle-cake; also, a cake made of dough or batter and fried in fat.

As fit . . . as a *pancake* for Shrove Tuesday.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2. 25.

Some folks think it will never be good times till houses are tiled with *pancakes*. *Franklin.*

2. An imitation leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and pressed into a flat sheet. It is used for in-soles, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Pancake ice**, in the arctic seas, the flat ice which forms in bays or comparatively smooth water.

Our run on July 1st was through an open sea, in which no semblance of a pack was noted until about 5 P.M. It then consisted of small pieces of *pancake ice*, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 56.

Pancake Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday: so called because, according to an old custom, pancakes are eaten on that day. [Colloq.]

pance (pans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paunce;* a var. of *pansy:* see *pansy.*] A pansy. [Prov. Eng.]

panceron (pan'se-ron), *n.* [OF.: see *pauncher.*] Same as *pauncher*.

panch (pänch), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *paunch*.—2. *Naut.*, a thick strong mat, made by interlacing spun-yarn or strands of rope, and used in various places on a ship to prevent chafing. Also *paunch, paunch-mat.*—**Rubbing-panch**, a wooden shield on the fore side of a mast to protect it from injury when the masts or spars are raised or lowered.

panchart (pan'kärt), *n.* [Also *pancarte;* < F. *pancarte*, < ML. *pancharta*, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + χάρτης, paper, > L. *charta*, a chart, charter: see *chart.*] A royal charter confirming to a subject the enjoyment of all his possessions.

John Bouchet, in the third part of his Annales of Aquitaine, maruelleth at an old *panchart* or record which he had seen, by the tenour whereof it appeared that this Otho intituled himselfe Duke of Aquitaine.
Holinshed, Rich. I., an. 1196.

pancheon†, **panchin**† (pan'chon, -chin), *n.* [An assibilated form of **pankin, pannikin;* perhaps in part a simulation of *puncheon.*] A coarse earthenware pan, used to contain milk and other liquids.

The pinners which had been lost some time were brought and put in a *panchin* which Gudwife Medcalf had but newly poured the milk out of. *Glanville*, Witches, p. 421.

panchway, pansway (panch'wā, pan'swā), *n.* [Also *paunchway, paunsway;* < Beng. *pansoi, pansi*, Hind. *pansoī*, a boat (see def.).] A passenger-boat used on the Ganges and Hoogly, having an awning of matting over the stern. It is propelled with four oars and steered with a fifth.

panclastite (pan-klas'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + κλαστός, broken (< κλᾶν, break), + *-ite*2.] An explosive composed of liquid nitrogen tetroxid mixed with carbon disulphid or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the combustible. The materials can be separately carried, and are mixed as needed for use. The strength of this explosive is slightly less than that of dynamite, except when nitrotoluene is substituted for carbon disulphid, when it has the same strength.

pan-cover (pan'kuv″ėr), *n.* In old forms of fire-arms, the piece that covers the priming-pan. In early firearms it was a mere protection from damp, requiring to be removed before the match was applied. In the flintlock it is the piece of steel which covers the priming-pan and on being struck by the flint falls back, leaving the pan exposed, while the sparks struck from it fall upon the powder.

pancratia, *n.* Plural of *pancratium*, 1.

pancratian (pan-krā'shi-an), *a.* [= F. *pancratien;* as *pancratium* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic.

pancratiast (pan-krā'shi-ast), *n.* [= F. *pancratiaste*, < L. *pancratiastes*, < Gr. παγκρατιαστής, < παγκρατιάζειν, practise the pancratium, < παγκράτιον, pancratium: see *pancratium.*] A combatant or competitor in the pancratium.

pancratiastic† (pan-krā-shi-as'tik), *a.* [< *pancratiast* + *-ic.*] Pancratic. *G. West*, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi. 2.

pancratic (pan-krat'ik), *a.* [= F. *pancratique* = Sp. *panorático*, < L. **pancraticus* (in adv. *pancratice*), < *pancratium*, pancratium: see *pancratium.*] Pertaining to the pancratium; athletic; excelling in gymnastic exercises generally; hence, giving or having mastery over all things or subjects; universally accomplished.

Dante is content with nothing less than a *pancratic* training, and has a scorn of dilettanti, specialists, and quacks. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 56.

Pancratic eyepiece, an eyepiece adapted to telescopes or microscopes, and so constructed as to be capable of giving a variable magnifying power. It is an erecting eyepiece composed of two combinations of lenses containing two lenses each, and the magnifying power is made to vary by altering the distance between the combinations.

pancratical (pan-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *pancratic* + *-al.*] Same as *pancratic.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 18.

pancratist (pan'krā-tist), *n.* [= It. *pancratista;* as *pancratium* + *-ist.* Cf. *pancratiast.*] Same as *pancratiast*.

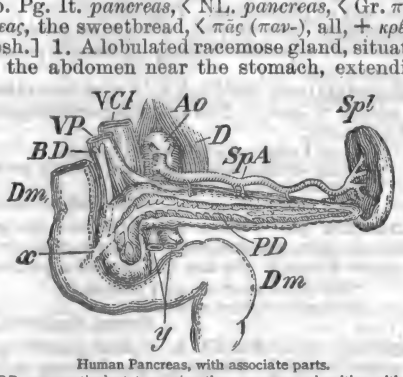
pancratium (pan-krā'shi-um), *n.* [= F. *pancrace* = Sp. Pg. *pancracio* = It. *pancrazio*, < L. *pancratium*, < Gr. παγκράτιον, a complete contest (see def.), < παγκρατής, all-powerful, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + κράτος, strength.] 1. Pl. *pancratia* (-ä). In *Gr. antiq.*, a gymnastic contest or game combining wrestling and boxing. The combatants fought naked, either with bare fists or with the soft cestus, and the contests were, at Olympia as almost everywhere, regulated by strict rules to guard against unfairness. The exercise was, however, very severe, as the fight was continued until one of the adversaries was either killed, which happened not seldom, or acknowledged his defeat. Also written *pangkration, pankration.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of very ornamental monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, the tribe *Narcisseæ*, and the subtribe *Pancratiinæ*, which have a funnel-shaped perianth with narrow lobes, and ovary-cells containing many ovules. There are about 12 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, the Canaries, and the East Indies. They produce long narrow leaves from a coated bulb, and large handsome white flowers, usually many in an umbel, remarkable for a central cup formed of united petal-like bases of the stamens, and usually ornamented with a toothed or twelve-lobed border. See ★*sea-daffodil.*



1, the inflorescence of *Pancratium maritimum;* 2, the bulb with some young leaves; *a*, the flower, longitudinal section.

pancreas (pan'krē-as), *n.* [= F. *pancréas* = Sp. Pg. It. *pancreas*, < NL. *pancreas*, < Gr. πάγκρεας, the sweetbread, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + κρέας, flesh.] 1. A lobulated racemose gland, situated in the abdomen near the stomach, extending transversely from the region of the liver to that of the spleen, often inclosed in a loop of the duodenum, and pouring its secretion, pancreatic juice, into the duodenum by one or several ducts. The pancreas of the calf is known as *sweetbread*, more especially called by butchers *stomach-sweetbread*, to distinguish it from *throat-sweetbread*, which is the thymus gland of the same animal. See *sweetbread.*



Human Pancreas, with associate parts.

PD, pancreatic duct, traversing the pancreas and uniting with *BD*, common bile-duct, to open at *x* into *Dm*, the duodenum; *Ao*, aorta, giving off the cœliac axis, whence *SpA*, the splenic artery, to *Spl*, the spleen; below this artery is the splenic vein, contributing to form *VP*, the vena portæ; *VCI*, vena cava inferior; *y*, some intestinal vessels; *D*, a pillar of the diaphragm.

2. See the quotation.

Upon the bile-ducts in Dibranchiata are developed yellowish glandular diverticula which are known as "*pancreas*," though neither physiologically nor morphologically is there any ground for considering either the so-called liver or the so-called *pancreas* as strictly equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

Pancreas Aselli, a collection of lymphatic glands in the mesentery of some mammals, formerly compared to or mistaken for a pancreas.

pancreas-ptyalin (pan'krē-as-tī″a-lin), *n.* Amylopsin or amylolytic ferment of the pancreas, or pancreatic diastase.

pancreatic (pan-krē-at'ik), *a.* [= F. *pancréatique* = Sp. *pancreático* = Pg. It. *pancreatico*, < NL. *pancreaticus*, < *pancreas*, pancreas: see *pancreas.*] Of or pertaining in any way to the pancreas: as, a *pancreatic* nerve; *pancreatic* tissue. See cuts under *pancreas* and *stomach.*—**Accessory pancreatic duct**, an occasional supplementary duct derived from the lesser pancreas, or some part of the head of the gland.—**Pancreatic arteries**, branches of the splenic artery, variable in size and number, supplying the pancreas.—**Pancreatic juice**, the special secretion of the pancreas. It is a clear viscid secretion, having an alkaline reaction. It contains proteid bodies in considerable quantity, and among them three distinct ferments, which have important uses in digestion. By them starch is rapidly converted into dextrose, fats are emulsified and also decomposed, and proteids are converted into peptones. The proteolytic action of pancreatic juice takes place in alkaline solution only.—**Pancreatic plexus**, a division of the cœliac plexus, accompanying the pancreatic arteries.—**Pancreatic secretion.** Same as *pancreatic juice.*—**Pancreatic veins**, small tributaries of the splenic vein.

pancreatica (pan-krē-at'i-kä), *n.*; pl. *pancreaticæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of *pancreaticus:* see *pancreas.*] A pancreatic artery.

pancreatin (pan'krē-a-tin), *n.* [< *pancreat(ic)* + *-in*2.] A name formerly used for the active principle of the pancreatic juice.

pancreatitic (pan″krē-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *pancreatit(is)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with pancreatitis.

pancreatitis (pan″krē-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pancreas* (*-creat-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the pancreas.

pancreatize (pan'krē-a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pancreatized*, ppr. *pancreatizing.* [< *pancreat(in)* + *-ize.*] To treat with pancreatin, so as to digest more or less completely.

pancreatoid (pan'krē-a-toid), *a.* [< Gr. πάγκρεας (κρεατ-), pancreas, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the pancreas in structure, function, or appearance.

pancreatomy (pan-krē-at'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πάγκρεας, pancreas, + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Incision into the pancreas.

pancreëctomy (pan-krē-ek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πάγκρεας, pancreas, + ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Excision of the pancreas or a part of it.

panc-wheel (pangk'hwēl), *n.* A wheel (for a vehicle) having the form of a disk, as in ancient chariots. [Rare.]

pancy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pansy.*

pand (pand), *n.* [< F. *pente*, a valance (influenced in form perhaps by OF. *pand, pan*, the skirt of a gown: see *pane*1), < *pendre*, hang: see *pendant.*] A narrow curtain attached to the top or to the lower part of a bed; a valance. [Scotch.]

Where 's the . . . beds of state, *pands*, twilts, and testors, napery and broidered wark?
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

★**panda** (pan'dä), *n.* [Nepal.] A carnivorous quadruped, *Ælurus fulgens*, of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, representing a family *Æluridæ;* the wah, chitwah, or red bear-cat. The animal inhabits the Himalayan regions in northern India and



Panda (*Ælurus fulgens*).

Tibet, is of the size of a large cat, of a bright-fulvous color above, black on the lower parts and limbs, and marked on the ears and snout with white; the tail is long and bushy.

Pandæan, *a.* See *Pandean.*

pandæmoniac, pandæmonium. See *pandemoniac, pandemonium.*

pandall (pan-dâl'), *n.* In *her.*, a spindle-cross. Also *pendall.*

pandan (pan'dan), *n.* [E. Ind., < *pan*, betel-leaf: see *pan*5.] A small decorative box, usu-

ally of metal and especially of Indian manufacture. Compare *spice-box.*

Pandanaceæ (pan-dā-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), ‹ *Pandanus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous shrubs and trees, typical of the order *Pandanales,* distinguished by the clustered or panicled spadices. It includes four genera, of which *Pandanus,* the screw-pine, is the type, and 82 species, natives of the tropics of the old world and Oceania. They bear very long and attenuate rigid leaves, set in three close-twisted spirals, with spiny margins and keel, and often with recurved thorns. The small sessile many-bracted dicœcious flowers are destitute of floral envelops and contain numerous stamens, or a single ovary of one carpel followed by a large roundish multiple fruit of many carpels united in spiral rows, pulpy within, and with a fleshy or woody surface.

Pandanus (pan-dā′nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Malay *pandang,* native name.] A genus of plants, the screw-pines, type of the family *Pandanaceæ* and of the order *Pandanales.* It includes about 50 species, all tropical, natives especially of the Malayan, Mascarene, and Seychelles islands, with a few on the Austra-



Flower and Fruit of *Pandanus tectorius.*

lian, African, and Asiatic continents. They are usually erect, with robust or slender trunk, unbranched or with upwardly curved candelabrum-like branches, which produce strong aërial roots. The roundish fruit is often pendulous and sheathed with colored bracts. See *screw-pine, chandelier-tree, keora-oil,* and *tent-tree.*

pandar, pandaress, etc. See *pander,* etc.

pandation (pan-dā′shon), *n.* [‹ L. *pandatio(n-),* a warping, ‹ *pandare,* bend, bow, curve, warp.] A yielding, bending, or warping: sometimes used with reference to architectural members or construction.

Pandean (pan′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. ‹ L. *Pan,* ‹ Gr. Πάν, Pan: see *Pan*[3]. No L. or Gr. form supporting *Pandean* occurs.] Of or pertaining to Pan. Also spelled *Pandæan.*—**Pandean pipes.** Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*[1]).

The wind playing *Pandean pipes* and whistling down the chimney-pots.

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, iv.

II. *n.* A member of a Pandean band, traveling musicians who played on Pandean pipes, drums, tambourines, etc.

pandect (pan′dekt), *n.* [Usually in plural *pandects,* ‹ F. *pandectes* = Sp. Pg. *pandectas* = It. *pandette,* ‹ L. *pandectæ,* pl. of *pandecta,* also *pandectes,* ‹ Gr. *πανδέκτης,* all-receiving, all-containing; pl. *πανδέκται,* a name for a general universal dictionary or encyclopedia, later also the Pandects of Justinian; ‹ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δέχεσθαι,* receive.] **1.** A digest or comprehensive treatise; a treatise containing the whole of any science.

Therefore, by Faith's pure rayes illumined,
These sacred *Pandects* I desire to read.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Thus thou, by means wh'ch th' ancients never took,
A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.
Donne, On Coryat's Crudities.

Specifically—**2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] A collection of Roman civil law made by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century, containing decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of fifty books. Also called *the Digest.*

pandemia (pan-dē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πανδήμιος,* belonging to all the people, ‹ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῆμος,* a district, the people of a district: see *deme*[2].] A disease which affects the people of a whole country generally; a very widespread epidemic.

pandemic (pan-dem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pandémique* = Pg. It. *pandemico,* ‹ L. as if **pandemicus,* ‹ LL. *pandemus,* ‹ Gr. *πάνδημος,* public, belonging to the whole people, ‹ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῆμος,* people, country: see *deme*[2].] **I.** *a.* Incident to a whole people; as, a *pandemic* disease.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England. *Harvey,* Consumptions.

II. *n.* A pandemic disease.

pandemoniac, pandæmoniac (pan-dē-mō′ni-ak), *a.* [‹ *pandemonium* + *-ac* (after *demoniac*).] Of or pertaining to pandemonium; characteristic of pandemonium.

pandemonium, pandæmonium (pan-dē-mō′ni-um), *n.* [= F. *pandémonium* = Sp. *pandemonio* = Pg. *pandemonium,* ‹ NL. *Pandæmonium* (Milton), ‹ Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δαίμων,* a demon: see *demon.*] **1.** The abode of all the demons or evil spirits; hell: a name invented and used by Milton rather as a proper name than a general term.

Pandæmonium, the high capital
Of Satan and his peers. *Milton,* P. L., i. 756.

Hence—**2.** Any lawless, disorderly, and noisy place or assemblage.—**3.** A loud noise, as from pandemonium.

Suddenly a regular *pandemonium* of shrieks, and directly the scurrying by of a number of the sable birds.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 20.

pander (pan′dėr), *n.* [Also written *pandar,* formerly also *pandor;* ‹ ME. *Pandare, Pandarus,* name of the man who, according to Boccaccio's poem "Filostrato" and Chaucer's paraphrase and expansion of it, "Troilus and Criseyde," and Shakspere's play "Troilus and Cressida," procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Cressida (in Chaucer *Criseyde*). The name appears in the fabulous histories of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius as that of a soldier. No such person is mentioned in ancient literature; but Homer and Vergil mention a *Pandarus* (Gr. Πάνδαρος) who was a leader of the Lycians, auxiliary to the Trojans; and Vergil mentions another *Pandarus,* a son of Alcanor, companion of Æneas.] **1.** One who caters for the lusts of others; a male bawd; a pimp or procurer.

If you ever prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between be called to the world's end after my name; call them all *Pandars;* let all constant men be Troiluses, all false women Cressids, and all brokers-between *Pandars!* *Shak.,* T. and C., III. 2. 210.

Hence—**2.** One who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions of others.

What goodly Body's spruce hypocrisy
Should to his filthy mind the *Pander* be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 49.

pander (pan′dėr), *v.* [Also *pandar;* ‹ *pander, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cater for the lusts of others.—**2.** To minister to others' passions or prejudices for selfish ends.

This most mild, though withal dreadful and inviolable prerogative of Christ's diadem [excommunication] serves for nothing with them but to prog and *pander* for fees.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by *pandering* to the vicious taste of the pit. *Macaulay.*

II. *trans.* To cater for the gratification of the lusts or passions of; pimp for.

Reason *pandars* will. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 4. 88.

panderage (pan′dėr-āj), *n.* [‹ *pander* + *-age*] The act of pandering. *Imp. Dict.*

panderess (pan′dėr-es), *n.* [Also *pandaress, pandress;* ‹ *pander* + *-ess.*] A female pander; a procuress.

panderism (pan′dėr-izm), *n.* [Also *pandarism;* ‹ *pander* + *-ism.*] The character or occupation of a pander.

But that I must consider such as spaniels
To those who feed and clothe them, I would print
Thy *panderism* upon thy forehead.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 3.

panderize (pan′dėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *panderized,* ppr. *panderizing.* [Also *pandarize;* ‹ *pander* + *-ize.*] To act the part of a pander.

Your father shall not say I *pandarize,*
Or fondly winkt at your affection.
Marston, The Fawne, iii.

panderly (pan′dėr-li), *a.* [Also *pandarly;* ‹ *pander* + *-ly*[1].] Pimping; panderous; acting the pander.

O you *pandarly* rascals! *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iv. 2. 122.

pandermite (pan′dėr-mīt), *n.* [‹ *Panderma,* a town on the Sea of Marmora, + *-ite*[2].] See *priceite.*

panderous (pan′dėr-us), *a.* [Also *pandarous;* ‹ *pander* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pander or panderism.

I saw her once before (five days since 'tis),
And the same wary *pandarous* diligence
Was then bestowed on her.
Middleton, The Witch, iii. 2.

pandiculated (pan-dik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [‹ L. *pandiculatus,* pp. of *pandiculari,* stretch oneself, ‹ *pandere,* spread out.] Stretched out; extended. *Ash.*

pandiculation (pan-dik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *pandiculation* = Sp. *pandiculación* = Pg. *pandiculação,* ‹ L. *pandiculari,* pp. *pandiculatus,* stretch oneself out: see *pandiculated.*] A stretching of one's self, as when one is newly awaked from sleep, or sleepy or fatigued; a restlessness and inclination to stretch observed at the outset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, etc.: sometimes, somewhat incorrectly, used in the sense of 'yawning.'

In the next edition of my opium confessions. . . . by mere dint of *pandiculation,* I will terrify all readers of mine from ever again questioning any postulate that I shall think fit to make. *De Quincey,* Confessions.

Pandinidæ (pan-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1876), ‹ *Pandinus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ.*] A family of scorpions, containing the largest forms known, and well represented in the United States. The sternum is pentagonal and longer than broad, the immovable mandibular finger is destitute of teeth, and the hands are large and flattened, and generally broader than long.

Pandion (pan-dī′on), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *Pandion,* ‹ Gr. Πανδίων, in legend the father of Procne, who was changed into a swallow.] The only genus of *Pandionidæ,* founded by Jules César Savigny in 1809; the ospreys or fishing-hawks. See cut under *osprey.*

Pandionidæ (pan-di-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Pandion* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Raptores,* represented by the genus *Pandion;* the ospreys. The plumage is peculiar in lacking aftershafts, being compact and closely imbricated, and oily; the legs are closely feathered, having no flag; the head is closely feathered to the eyes; there is a slight occipital crest; the remiges and rectrices are hard, stiff, and acuminate; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is moderate; the feet are immensely large, strong, and scabrous, with rough reticulations; the toes are cleft to the base, and the outer one is versatile; the talons are large, of equal lengths, tapering and terete, not scooped out underneath; the bill is toothless with a large hook; the nostrils are oval, oblique, non-tuberculate, and situated in the edge of the cere. There is no supraciliary shield, leaving the eyes flush with the side of the head. The relationships of the family are with the buzzards and eagles, the external modifications being all in adaptation to aquatic and piscivorous habits.

pandionine (pan-dī′ō-nin), *a.* [‹ *Pandion* + *-ine*[2].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pandion,* or any of the groups which that genus is considered to represent.

pandit, *n.* Same as *pundit.*

pandle (pan′dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shrimp. [Prov. Eng.]

pandle-whew (pan′dl-hwū), *n.* The whewer or widgeon, *Mareca penelope:* so called from its fondness for shrimps. [Norfolk, Eng.]

pandoor (pan′dör), *n.* [Also *pandour,* ‹ F. *pandour, pandoure:* it occurs in Servian, Magyar, etc.: origin uncertain.] **1.** A member of a force orgarized by Baron Trenck in Croatia in 1741, which became a regiment in the Austrian army and was noted for rapacity and cruelty; hence, a brutal soldier or marauder.

When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars
Her whisker'd *pandoors* and her fierce hussars.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 352.

2. An armed servant or retainer. [Local in Croatia, etc.]

These *Pandurs,* your police, your mounted constabulary. *W. J. Tucker,* E. Europe, p. 155.

pandort, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pander.*

Pandora[1] (pan-dō′rä), *n.* [L., ‹ Gr. Πανδώρα, lit. the all-endowed, ‹ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῶρον,* gift.] **1.** In *class. myth.,* the name of the first mortal woman, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.—**2.** In *zoöl.,* a name (mostly generic) variously used. (*a*) In *conch.*: (1) The typical genus of *Pandoridæ.* (2) [*l. c.*] A bivalve of this genus. (*b*) In acalephs, a genus of beroid ctenophorans. *Eschscholtz,* 1829. (*c*) In *entom.*: (1) A genus of dipterous insects. (2) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat,* 1843. (*d*) [*l. c.*] A fish, *Pagellus erythrinus,* of the family *Sparidæ.*—**Pandora's box,** a box which Pandora was fabled to have brought from heaven, containing all human ills. She opened it, and all escaped and spread over the earth. At a later period it was believed that the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which would have been preserved for the human race had not Pandora opened it, so that the blessings, with the exception of hope, escaped.



Pandora rostrata.

pandora[2], *n.* A variant of *bandora* for *bandore*[1].

pandore[1] (pan-dōr′), *n.* Same as *bandore*[1].

pandore[2] (pan′dōr), *n.* [Also *pandoor;* origin obscure.] An oyster of a large variety found near Prestonpans on the Firth of Forth, much esteemed in England. *Stormonth.*

Pandoridæ (pan-dor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Pandora* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, the type of which is the genus *Pandora.* The

animal has the mantle-borders extensively connected, short siphons separated at their ends, a linguiform foot, and a single appendiculate branchia on each side. The shell is inequivalve, nacreous internally, with the hinge formed of lamelliform crests and the ligament internal. Species occur in almost all seas. A common American species is *Pandora* or *Clidiophora trilineata*.

Pandorina (pan-dǭ-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bory, 1824), < Gr. Πανδώρα, Pandora, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of fresh-water grass-green algæ included in the family *Volvocaceæ*. Every family or cœnobium consists of sixteen cells (rarely thirty-two) closely crowded together and surrounded by a thin gelatinous envelop, through which protrude two cilia from each cell. Non-sexual multiplication is accomplished by each of the sixteen cells breaking up into sixteen smaller cells, each of which becomes invested with a gelatinous envelop and grows to the size of the parent colony. Sexual reproduction is by means of gametes which vary in size and do not conjugate with gametes from the same colony.

Pandorineæ (pan-dǭ-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandorina* + *-eæ*.] A former order of fresh-water grass-green algæ, the genera of which are now included in the family *Volvocaceæ*.

pandour, *n.* See *pandoor*.

pandowdy (pan-dou'di), *n.* [Also *pandoulde*; origin not clear.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together, usually cooked with molasses.

pandress (pan'dres), *n.* Same as *panderess*.

pandura (pan-dū'rä), *n.* A Neapolitan musical instrument, of a larger size than the mandolin, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

pandurate (pan'dū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *panduré*, < L. as if **panduratus*, < *pandura*, a musical instrument.] Fiddle-shaped.

pandurated (pan'dū-rā-ted), *a.* [< *pandurate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pandurate*.

panduret (pan'dūr), *n.* **1.** Same as *pandura*. —**2.** A short sword with a curved blade, used especially by hunters. *Demmin*, Weapons, p. 527.

panduriform (pan-dū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *panduriforme*, < L. *pandura*, a pandore (see *pandore*[1]), + *forma*, form.] Pandurate.

pandy[1] (pan'di), *n.*; pl. *pandies* (-diz). [< L. *pande*, imp. sing. of *pandere*, extend; *pande palmam*, 'hold out your hand,' being the phrase used when the schoolmaster ordered his scholars to hold out their hands for punishment.] A stroke on the palm of the hand, as with a cane or strap: a punishment in schools.

pandy[1] (pan'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pandied*, ppr. *pandying*. [< *pandy*[1], *n.*] To slap, as the hand.

And she boxed their ears, and thumped them over the head with rulers, and *pandied* their hands with canes.
Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 187.

Pandy[2] (pan'di), *n.*; pl. *Pandies* (-diz). [From the surname *Pāndē*, "common amoug the high-caste Sepoys of the Bengal army." *Yule and Burnell*.] A colloquial name for Sepoys who took part in the Indian mutiny of 1857–58.

pandynamometer (pan-dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *dynamometer*.] In *mech.*, an instrument for indicating and recording the angular torsion of a rotating shaft which transmits power, or the moment of the driving-couple which turns the shaft, as a basis for the computation of the power transmitted. It consists of two toothed bevel-wheels, keyed to different points of the shaft, which change their relative positions angularly by the twisting of the shaft. An intermediate toothed bevel-wheel, supported on an arm keyed to the shaft and intermeshed with the other wheels, communicates motion to the pencil of a recording-apparatus.

pane[1] (pān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pain*; < ME. *pane*, a part, < OF. *pan*, a pane, piece, panel. F. *pan*, a skirt, lappet, panel (of a wall), side, = Sp. *paño* = Pg. It. *panno*, cloth, < L. *pannus*, a cloth, a garment, a head-band, fillet, bag, satchel, a rag, etc., ML. *pannus*, also *panna*, piece, = Gr. πῆνος (Doric also πᾶνος) (> L. *pānus*), thread on the bobbin, woof, web. From the L. *pannus*, besides E. *pane*[1], are the diminutive *panel*, also *pawn*[1] (and *pannicle*[2], *counterpane*[2]). From L. *panus* is ult. E. *panicle*.] **1**†. A distinct part or piece of any surface; a division; specifically, a marked division in a wall or fence.

Vch *pane* of that place had thre zateg.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1083.

The knyght shewed me a *pane* of the wall, and said, "Sir, see you yonder parte of the wall which is newer than all the remnant?"
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxii.

2†. A pale; a stake.

To a *pane* on ende strongly thai tied,
That other ende bare againe the ualey brode,
Ful litill it held as thay forth glode.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 724.

3†. In *costume*: (*a*) A piece of cloth of a different color inserted in a garment for ornament; a stripe or panel inserted in a garment.

He [Lord Mountjoy] ware jerkins and round hose, . . . with laced *panes* of russet cloath.
Fynes Moryson, ii. 46. (*Nares*.)

Yon tissue slop,
Yon holy-crossed *pane*. *Marston*, Satires, ii. 7.

The Switzers weare no coates, but doublets and hose of *panes* intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blewe sarcenet rising up between the *panes*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 41, sig. E.

(*b*) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of displaying a garment underneath or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of another color or fabric.—**4**†. A skirt, as of a coat; a lappet or flap; also, a robe.

As soone as thei were come thei kneled to sir Gawein, and folded the *panes* of her mantels.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

He lat bringe a cupe of seluer,
And eke a *pane* of meniuier:
Thanne he sede, "Haue this to thin honur."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Item; j. *pane* furryd with menevere.
Paston Letters, I. 483.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had, . . . cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

5. A piece, part, or portion having mainly a plane surface and a rectangular or other definite symmetrical shape. Specifically—(*a*) A plate of glass inserted in some aperture, as a window.

Hurling the hail, and sleeted rain,
Against the casement's tinkling *pane*.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

(*b*) A square in a checkered pattern.

Quilles and fethers intermyxte with gossampine cotton of sundrye colours and chekered lyke the *panes* of a cheste borde.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 198).

(*c*) A flat-dressed side or face of a stone or log.

Pane is the hewn or sawn surface of the log.
Laslett, Timber, p. 74.

(*d*) A panel or division of a work; a sunken part surrounded by a border. (*e*) In *irrigation*, a subdivision of the irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet-drain.

The meadows first laid out are watered by contour channels following the inequalities of the ground, . . . but in the more recent parts the ground is disposed in *panes* of half an acre, served by their respective feeders.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 410.

(*f*) The side of a tower, spire, or other building. (*g*) One of the eight sides of the table of a brilliant-cut diamond. (*h*) One of the sides of a bolt-head or large nut. Nuts are designated according to the number of sides, as six-*paned* nuts, eight-*paned* nuts, etc.—**Fulminating pane**, or **Franklin's pane**, an electrical condenser, consisting of a pane of glass with sheets of tin-foil so attached to the two sides as to leave an uncovered margin of an inch or two: used like a Leyden jar in experiments with statical electricity.—**Luminous pane**, in *elect.*, a sheet of glass covered with pieces of metal foil, generally arranged in some ornamental design, which is rendered luminous by the discharge of an electrical condenser through the foil from point to point.

pane[1] (pān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paned*, ppr. *paning*. [< ME. *panen*; < *pane*[1], *n.*] To insert panes or panels in. See *paned*.

pane[2]† (pān), *n.* [< ME. *pane*, < OF. *pane*, *panne*, *pene*, *penne*, F. *panne* = Pr. *pena*, *penna* = OSp. *pena*, *peña*, Sp. *pana*, a skin, hide, worsted, plush, < ML. *panna*, *penna*, skin, fur, perhaps a fem. form of L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece, etc.; otherwise another use of L. *penna*, feather (cf. MHG. *federe*, feather, plush): see *pane*[1] and *pen*[2].] A hide or side of fur; fur.

Ermyne and werr, callit *panis*, bestly furring,
And haldin so without other discripcioune.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 100.

pane[3] (pān), *n.* [< F. *panne*, the face of a hammer; compare G. *bahn* (MHG. *bane*, *ban*), a way, road, plane, face of an anvil or hammer. See *peen*, with which this word has been confounded.] The striking face of a hammer.

paned (pānd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pained*, *pauned*; < ME. *paned*, *ipaned*; < *pane*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1**†. Having panes, panels, or stripes of a different color inserted: as, *paned* hose or breeches, usually made full and stuffed out with cotton, etc.

And a mantel of scarlet,
Ipaned al with menluer.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

With all the swarming generation
Of long stocks, short *pan'd* hose, and huge stuff'd doublets.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. Provided with panes; composed of small panes or squares.

Brick-*paned*, or frame buildings filled in with bricks.
Stephen Girard's Will.

paneguriet, *n.* Same as *panegyry*.

panegyret (pan'ē-jīr), *n.* [< Gr. πανήγυρις, a general assembly: see *panegyris*.] Same as *panegyric*. *Sylvester*.

panegyric (pan-ē-jir'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *panégyrique*, OF. *panegeric* = Sp. *panegírico* = Pg. *panegyrico* = It. *panegirico*, < L. *panegyricus*, laudatory, a panegyric, < Gr. πανηγυρικός, of or pertaining to a general assembly, solemn, festive; as a noun, sc. λόγος, a festival oration, eulogy, panegyric; < πανήγυρις, a general assembly, a high festival: see *panegyris*.] **I.** *a.* Addressed to a festal assembly; epidictic; hence, containing praise or eulogy; of the nature of panegyric; encomiastic.

True fame demands not *panegyric* aid.
W. Harte, The Confessor.

II. *n.* **1.** A eulogy, written or spoken, in praise of some person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium.

We give you Thanks, not only for your Presents, but your Compliments too. For this is not so much a making of Presents as *Panegyricks*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

A stranger preach'd at Euston Church, and fell into a handsome *panegyric* on my Lord's new building the church.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1676.

2. Praise bestowed on some person, action, or character; laudation: as, a tone of exaggerated *panegyric*.

Let others . . . bestrew the hearses of the great with *panegyric*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xliii.

Their characteristic excellences drew from him some of his heartiest bursts of eloquent *panegyric*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 10.

=**Syn.** *Encomium*, etc. See *eulogy*.

panegyrict (pan-ē-jir'ik), *v. t.* [< *panegyric*, *n.*] To praise.

I had rather be reproach'd for sobriety than caress'd for intemperance, and lampooned for a virtue than *panegyrick'd* for a vice. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 539. (*Davies*.)

panegyrical (pan-ē-jir'i-kal), *a.* [< *panegyric* + *-al*.] Same as *panegyric*.

panegyrically (pan-ē-jir'i-kal-i), *adv.* By way of panegyric. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

panegyricon (pan-ē-jir'i-kon), *n.* [< NGr. πανηγυρικόν (?), neut. of πανηγυρικός, festival panegyric: see *panegyric*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a collection of sermons by various authors to be read on festivals. There is no authorized book of this kind, different collections being used in different places, so that such books are not printed, but manuscript.

panegyris (pa-nej'i-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πανήγυρις, a general assembly, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἀγυρις, ἀγορά, assembly: see *agora*.] A festival; a public meeting.

Will there not open a glorious scene, when God (to use St. Paul's words) shall celebrate the grand *panegyris*?
S. Harris, On Isaiah liii., p. 262. (*Latham*.)

The Olympic *panegyris*, though no longer the central point of attraction of a free Hellas, was still a reality, and its celebration continued for another two centuries.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 330.

panegyrise, *v.* See *panegyrize*.

panegyrist (pan'ē-jir-ist), *n.* [= F. *panégyriste* = Sp. *panegirista* = Pg. *panegyrista* = It. *panegirista*, < LL. *panegyrista*, a eulogist, < LGr. πανηγυριστής, one who attends a panegyris, < Gr. πανηγυρίζειν, attend a panegyris, deliver a panegyric, < πανήγυρις, a general assembly: see *panegyris*.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast.

Conscience will become his *panegyrist*, and never forget to crown and extol him unto himself.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

panegyrize (pan'ē-ji-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *panegyrized*, ppr. *panegyrizing*. [< Gr. πανηγυρίζειν, attend a public assembly, deliver a panegyric: see *panegyrist*.] **I.** *trans.* To praise highly; write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on.

And therefore did none of His disciples exaggerate or *panegyrize* the accomplishments of their Great Master, but relate matter of fact only.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 143.

In another part of this letter . . . he *panegyrizes* the camp hospital of the Queen. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in panegyric; bestow praises. *Bailey*, 1731.

Also spelled *panegyrise*.

panegyryt (pan'ē-ji-ri), *n.* [< Gr. πανήγυρις, a general assembly, a high festival: see *panegyris*.] **1.** A festival; a public meeting: same as *panegyris*.

Whether this may not be not only in Pulpits, but after another persuasive method, at set and solemn *Paneguries*, in Theatres, porches, or what other place or way may win most upon the people to receive at once both recreation and instruction, let them in autority consult.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

2. A panegyric.

paneity† (pā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *panis*, bread (see *pain*²), + *-e-ity*.] The state or condition of being bread.

> Romish Bakers praise the Deity
> They chipp'd while yet in its *Paneity*.
> *Prior*, To F. Shepherd.

★**panel** (pan′el), *n.* [Formerly also *pannel*; < ME. *panel*, *panele*, a piece of cloth, a sort of saddle, a list (of names), etc., = D. *paneel* = G. *panele* = Sw. Dan. *panel*, wainscot, < OF. *panel*, *paneau*, *paniau*, *penel*, *penneau*, *panneel*, *pannel*, a panel, F. *panneau* = Sp. *panela* = Pg. *panello* = It. *pannello*, < ML. *pannellus*, a panel, dim. of L. *pannus*, cloth, rag: see *panc*¹.] **1.** A piece, especially a rectangular piece, as of cloth, parchment, or wood. Specifically — (*a*†) A piece of cloth put on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle, or placed under a saddle to prevent the horse's back from being galled; also, a pad or pallet used as a saddle.

> Broght thai nother on his bak,
> Ne sadel ne *panel*.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 14, 982. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

> They ride on bullocks with *pannels*, as we terme them, girts, and bridles. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

(*b*) Formerly, the slip of parchment containing the names of those who were summoned to serve upon a jury; a jury-list. See def. 3.

> Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte, constable ne meire,
> Ouer-lede the comune, ne to the courte sompne,
> Ne put hem in *panel*, to don hem pligte here treuthe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 315.

> He [the sheriff] returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

(*c*) In *painting*, a piece of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or white poplar, on which a picture is painted as on canvas; also, a picture painted on such a piece of wood. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together.

> He gave the *Pannel* to the Maid.
> Smiling and court'sying, "Sir," she said,
> "I shall not fail to tell my Master."
> *Prior*, Protogenes and Apelles.

2. A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others: a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts. In particular — (*a*) Any area slightly sunk below or raised above the general face of the surrounding work; a



Panels.— Section of the south door of the Baptistery at Florence. (By Andrea Pisano.)

compartment of a wainscot or ceiling, or of the surface of a wall, etc., sometimes inclosing sculptured ornament.

> This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel* and, like green timber, warp, warp.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 89.

(*b*) In *joinery*, a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles, and two transverse pieces or rails: as, the *panels* of doors, window-shutters, etc. See cut under *door*. (*c*) In *masonry*, one of the faces of a hewn stone. (*d*) In *dress-making*, an ornament of a skirt, consisting usually of a broad piece of stuff appliqué, or of embroidery, or the like, making a definite stripe on each side different from the rest of the skirt, leaving part of the original material between. (*e*) In *bookbinding*, a part of the side depressed below the general surface, or the space on the back between two bands. (*f*) In *coal-mining*, a separate compartment or area of a coal-seam, divided from the adjacent ones by thick masses or ribs of coal, 40, 50, or even 60 yards wide. Such panels may measure 300 feet or more on a side.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The persons summoned to sit on a jury. (*b*) The jury selected for the trial of a cause.

> A judgment in its favour ends
> When all the *pannel* are its friends.
> *Green*, The Spleen.

(*c*) In *Scots law*, the accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance. — **4**†. The stomach of a hawk.

> Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest *panell*.
> *A Perfect Booke for Kepinge of Sparhawkes or Goshawkes*, p. 7.

5. *Milit.*, a carriage for the transportation of a mortar and its bed. — **6.** In *sporting*, a rail in a post-and-rail fence.

> In the jar of the *panel* rebounding,
> In the crash of the splintering wood,
> In the ears to the earthshock resounding,
> In the eyes flashing fire and blood!
> *A. L. Gordon*, Poems, p. 116.

Bottom panel, one of the panels of the lowest tier in a paneled door. — **Flush panel**. See *flush*⁷. — **F-panel**, in wainscoting, doors of furniture, and the like, a panel having the shape of the Greek letter Γ. — **Lying panel**. (*a*) In *arch.*, a panel so placed that the fibers of the wood lie in a horizontal position. (*b*) In *carp.*, a panel whose longer dimension is horizontal. — **Panel game**. See *panel-game*. — **Raised panel**, in *carp.*, etc., a panel of which the face projects beyond the surrounding frame or plane. — **Standing panel**, in *carp.*, a panel whose longer dimension is vertical. — **T-panel**, a panel having the general shape of the letter T.

panel (pan′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paneled*, *panelled*, ppr. *paneling*, *panelling*. [Formerly also *pannel*; < *panel*, *n.*] **1**†. To place a panel or saddlecloth on; saddle.

> He . . . *pannelled* his squire's beast.
> *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

2. To form with panels; divide into or decorate with panels: as, to *panel* a wainscot; to *panel* a dress.

> Mr. Wall describes the church in full, its vast width, breadth, height from marble floor to *panelled* dome.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 170.

3. To decorate with medallions or spaces of any shape framed and occupied by a design different from that of the rest of the ground. — **4.** In *teleg.*, to arrange in parallel, as wires.

panel-door (pan′el-dōr), *n.* See *door*, 1.

panel-furring (pan′el-fėr′ing), *n.* In a passenger-car, horizontal bars or strips of wood between the posts. The exterior panels are fastened to the furring.

panel-game (pan′el-gām), *n.* Theft or cheating practised by the aid of a sliding panel (by means of which valuables may be abstracted from a room without the occupant's knowledge) or any similar device, as in a panel-house.

panel-house (pan′el-hous), *n.* A house, especially a house of ill fame, in which the panel-game is practised.

paneling, panelling (pan′el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *panel*, *v.*] **1.** The making of panels, as in a door. — **2.** Panels collectively: as, the *paneling* of a ceiling.

> The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the *panelling* of the room was scrubbed with a degree of labour which the Scottish housewife rarely bestows on her most costly furniture. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. v.

3. The diversifying of a surface by means of panels.

> *Panelling* was used for the adornment of external walls from the earliest ages down at least to the destruction of Babylon. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

panellation† (pan-e-lā′shon), *n.* [Also *pannellation*; < ML. *pannellatio(n-)*, < **pannellare*, impanel, < *pannellus*, panel: see *panel*.] The act of impaneling a jury.

> They in the said *panellation* did put Rich. Wotton, . . . and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled.
> *A. Wood*, Annals of Univ. of Oxford, an. 1516.

panel-picture (pan′el-pik′tūr), *n.* A picture painted on a panel. See *panel*, *n.*, 1 (*c*).

panel-plane (pan′el-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane having a handle (called a *toat*) and a long stock, which may be deeper than that of a jack-plane.

panel-planer (pan′el-plā′nėr), *n.* **1.** A planing-machine for dressing the surface of panels and feathering their edges to fit them to the grooves in the stiles. — **2.** A machine for rabbeting down the edges of panels, so as to leave the middle part raised; a panel-raiser.

panel-rail (pan′el-rāl), *n.* In a passenger-car, a panel-furring strip extending from end to end of the car, and notched into the posts.

panel-raiser (pan′el-rā′zėr), *n.* A machine for forming a raised panel on a board by rabbeting away a part of the surface around the edges. Some forms cut a molding about the panel.

panel-saw (pan′el-sâ), *n.* A saw used for cutting very thin wood. Its blade is about 26 inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

panel-strip (pan′el-strip), *n.* A narrow piece of wood or metal to cover a joint between two panels, or between a post and a panel, as on the outside of a railroad-car.

panel-thief (pan′el-thēf), *n.* A thief who steals by the aid of a sliding panel, a secret door, or any similar device; a robber in a panel-house.

panel-truss (pan′el-trus), *n.* A truss in which the timbers or bars are arranged in a regular succession of rectangles or panels diagonally braced.

panel-wheel (pan′el-hwēl), *n.* In *glass-engraving*, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sides more or less sloped or curved.

panel-working (pan′el-wėr′king), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a method of working a coal-mine by which the colliery is divided into panels. See *panel*, *n.*, 2 (*f*).

panetert, *n.* See *panter*³.

paneulogism (pan-ū′lō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *εὐλογία*, eulogy: see *eulogy*.] Eulogy of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise. [Rare.]

> With all its excellencies — and they are many — her book has a trace of the cant of *paneulogism*. *National Rev.*

pan-fish (pan′fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the right size and quality for frying whole in a pan.

> This fish is a good *pan-fish*.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 323.

2. A saucepan-fish or casserole-fish; the king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*.

panful (pan′fūl), *n.* [< *pan*¹ + *-ful*.] The quantity that a pan will hold.

pang¹ (pang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pangue* (in imitation of Frenchified spellings like *tongue*, etc.); < ME. **pange* (in derived verb *pangen*), an altered form of *prange*, *pronge*, pang, throe (by loss of *r*, due to confusion, perhaps, with *pinch*, *pine*², F. *poindre* = AS. *pyngan*, < L. *pungere* (see *point*), stab, etc., but paralleled by the similar case of *speak*, < AS. *specan* for *sprecan*): see *prong*. The W. *pang*, a pang, convulsion, may be from E.] A sudden paroxysm of pain; a transitory or recurring attack of agony; an acute painful spasm; a throe; hence, a sudden and bitter sentiment of sorrow, disappointment, injury, etc.

> The poor beetle that we tread upon
> In corporal sufferance finds a *pang* as great
> As when a giant dies. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 80.

> Haste, virgins, haste, for I lie weak and faint
> Beneath the *pangs* of love. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 2.

> Through thy great farewell sorrow shot
> The sharp *pang* of a bitter thought.
> *Whittier*, Naples.

=Syn. *Anguish*, *Torture*, etc. (see *agony*), twinge, gripe, ache, suffering.

pang¹† (pang), *v. t.* [< ME. *pangen*; < *pang*¹, *n.*] To cause to suffer a pang or pangs; pain; torture.

> His chylde in the pestylence was in Ieopardy,
> And sore *panged* that he myght not meue hym.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

> I grieve myself
> To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
> That now thou tirest on, how thy memory
> Will then be *pang'd* by me.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 98.

pang² (pang), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of equiv. *pamp*, by some association with *pang*¹.] To press; cram, in any way; cram with food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> It [drink] kindles wit, it waukens lair,
> It *pangs* us fou o' knowledge.
> *Burns*, Holy Fair.

pangaling (pang′ga-ling), *n.* Same as ★*pango-lin*, 1.

pangenesis (pan-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *γένεσις*, production.] A provisional hypothesis advanced by Darwin to explain the phenomena of reproduction in organisms. It rests on the assumptions that the organic units (cells) of which an organism is composed differ from one another according to the function of the organ to which they belong; that they undergo multiplication by budding or proliferation, giving rise to minute gemmules, which are diffused to a greater or less extent throughout every part of each organism; that these gemmules possess the properties which the unit had when they were thrown off; and that when they are exposed to certain conditions they give rise to the same kind of cells from which they were derived. The name is also applied to the theory or doctrine that every organism has its origin in a simple cell called a *pangenetic cell*.

> I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that every separate part of the whole organisation reproduces itself. So that ovules, spermatozoa, and pollen-grains — the fertilized egg or seed, as well as buds — include and consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate part or unit.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, II. 350.

pangenetic (pan-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< NL. *pangenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to pangenesis.

pangeometry (pan-jē-om'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *geometry*.] Lobachevski's name for his non-Euclidean geometry considered as a general geometric theory which includes the ordinary geometry as a special case. (1855.)

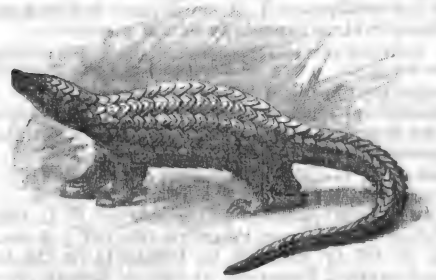
pangful (pang'fụl), *a.* [< *pang*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of pangs; tortured; suffering.

Overwhelmed with grief and infirmity, he bowed his head upon his *pangful* bosom.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 224. (*Davies.*)

pangless (pang'les), *a.* [< *pang*[1] + *-less*.] Free from pang or pain.

Death for thee
Prepared a light and *pangless* dart.
Byron, To Thyrza.

pangolin (pang-gō'lin), *n.* [Malay *peng-gōling*, roller.] 1. A scaly ant-eater; a phatagin; any edentate quadruped of the genus *Manis* or the family *Manidæ* (which see). Also *pengolin*. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of pangolins. *J. E. Gray.* Also *Pangolinus* (Rafinesque). — **Long-tailed pangolin**, *Manis longicauda*.



Long-tailed Pangolin (*Manis longicauda*).

pangoniet, *n.* [< OF. *pangonie* = Sp. It. *pangonia*, < L. *pangonius*, *pangonus*, < Gr. **παγγώνιος*, some precious stone, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + γωνία, angle.] Some precious stone. *Minsheu.*

pangrammatist (pan-gram'a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + γραμματιστής, one who teaches letters: see *grammatist*.] One who occupies himself with framing sentences containing every letter of the alphabet. An example of such sentences is, "John P. Brady, give me a black-walnut box of quite a small size."

panguet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pang*[1].

panhandle (pan'han″dl), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, a long narrow strip projecting like the handle of a frying-pan. Specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, a long narrow strip projecting from the State or Territory of which it forms a part, and interposed between two other States or Territories: as, the *Panhandle* of Idaho; the *Panhandle* of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

panharmonicon (pan-här-mon'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἁρμονικός, harmonic, musical: see *harmonic*.] A mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion class, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800. Also called *Orpheus-harmonica*.

Panhellenic (pan-he-len'ik), *a.* [= F. *panhellénique* (cf. Gr. Πανελλήνιος, of all the Greeks, neut. Πανελλήνιον, the whole Greek people), < Gr. Πανέλληνες, all the Greeks, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἕλληνες, Greeks, Hellenes: see *Hellene*, *Hellenic*.] Pertaining to or concerning all Hellas, or all persons, interests, achievements, etc., belonging or pertaining to the Greek race: as, the *Panhellenic* festival or games at Olympia.

Panhellenion, Panhellenium (pan-he-lē'ni-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *Panhellenia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. Πανελλήνιον, the whole Greek people, neut. of Πανελλήνιος, of all the Greeks: see *Panhellenic*.] A council or congress or a building or temple representing, or interesting in common, all Greece or all the Greeks.

Panhellenism (pan-hel'en-izm), *n.* [= F. *panhellénisme*; as *Panhellen(ic)* + *-ism*.] 1. The desire or effort to unite all Greeks into one political body: an idea which in the third century B. C. was put into partial and incomplete realization in the Achean League, and in modern times was pursued at the beginning of the present century by the Greeks and their sympathizers in Europe and America, and is still the cherished hope of modern Greek statesmen. — 2. The general body of interests and ideas having to do with all persons and things of Greek origin.

Panhellenist (pan-hel'en-ist), *n.* [< *Panhellen(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who favors Panhellenism, or is affected in any way by Panhellenism, in either of its senses.

Panhellenium, *n.* See *Panhellenion*.

panhistophyton (pan-his-tof'i-ton), *n.* [NL., so called as being found in all the tissues of the silkworm; < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἱστός, web, tissue (see *histoid*), + φυτόν, plant.] A name used by Lebert to denote one of those bacteria-like organisms which, according to Pasteur's experiments, accompany and possibly cause the destructive disease in the silkworm of commerce, *Sericaria mori*, known as *pébrine*. They are small ellipsoid or somewhat elongated bodies, which may penetrate through all parts of the caterpillar and the butterfly, where they multiply with great rapidity.

panic[1] (pan'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *panick*, *panike*; < ME. *panik*, < AS. *panic* = OLG. *penik* = MHG. *phenich*, *pfenich*, *venich*, *vench* = F. *panic* = It. *panico*, < L. *panicum*, also *panicium* (> Sp. *panizo* = Pg. *pamco*, *paniço* = It. *panicio*), panic, panic-grass, < *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2].] A grass of the genus *Panicum*.

Panyk and mylde in hoote and drie is sowe
As nowe. Light, resolute lande thai desire.
Palladius, husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Betwixt Turin and Sian I saw a strange kind of corne that I never saw before; but I have read of it. It is called *Panicke*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

panic[2] (pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *panich*, *panique*, *pannique*; < F. *panique* = Sp. *pánico* = Pg. It. *panico*, panic, a panic, < Gr. Πανικός, belonging to Pan, neut. τὸ πανικόν (with or without δεῖμα, fear), panic fear (L. *lymphaticus pavor*: see *lymphatic*[2]), sudden or groundless fear, such as is caused by sounds heard at night in lonely places, supposed to be inspired by Pan, < Πάν, Pan: see *Pan*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the god Pan: as, Bacchic and *Panic* figures. — 2. Inspired or as if inspired by Pan: applied to extreme or sudden fright: as, *panic* fear.

These are *panic* terrors
You fashion to yourself.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 1.

He had also the power of striking terrors, especially such as were vain and superstitious: whence they came to be called *panic* terrors. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

II. *n.* 1. A sudden fright, particularly a sudden and exaggerated fright affecting a number of persons at once; terror without visible or appreciable cause, or inspired by a trifling cause or by misapprehension of danger.

Many of the Moors, in their *panic*, flung themselves from the bridge, and perished in the Guadayra; others were cut down and trampled under the hoofs of friends and foes. *Irving*, Moorish Chronicles, xviii.

Panic is an outburst of terror affecting a multitude in common, and rendered more furious by sympathy or infection. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 61.

Specifically — 2. An exaggerated alarm which takes possession of a trading community on the occurrence of a financial crisis, such as may be caused by the failure of an important bank, or the exposure of a great commercial swindle, inducing a general feeling of distrust, and impelling to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, thus often precipitating a general financial disaster which was at first only feared. = **Syn. 1.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

panical† (pan'i-kal), *a.* [< *panic*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *panic*[2].

pan-ice (pan'īs), *n.* Ice formed along the shore, and subsequently loosened and driven by winds and currents: used only in the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The gradual rise of the land [in Labrador] for a second time brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of *pan-ice*, but of snow-drifts acting in the manner described.
H. Y. Hind, in Can. Naturalist, N. S., VIII. 277.

Paniceæ (pā-nis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panicum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses characterized by spikelets containing but one complete flower, by the awnless flowering glume and hardened fruit-bearing one, and by pedicels jointed to the spikelet, but not to the rachis. It includes 25 genera, of which *Panicum* is the type, and *Paspalum*, *Chætochloa*, *Cenchrus*, and *Pennisetum* are among the more important.

panic-grass (pan'ik-gras), *n.* Same as *panic*[1].

panicky (pan'ik-i), *a.* [< *panic* (*panick*) + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to panic; inclined to panic or sudden fright; disposed to disseminate panic; affected by panic: used particularly with reference to operations of trade or commerce: as, the market was very *panicky*. [Colloq.]

The injury to crops is not sufficient to cause any *panicky* feeling. *The American*, VIII. 334.

Our national party conventions have come to be *panicky* hordes, the prey of intrigues and surprises.
New Princeton Rev., V. 206.

panicle (pan'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *panicule* = Sp. *paniculo*, *panoja* = Pg. *panicula* = It. *panicolo*, < L. *panicula*, a tuft on plants, a panicle, dim. of *panus*, thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle: see *pane*[1].] A form of inflorescence produced, in its simple and normal type, when a raceme becomes irregularly compound by some of the pedicels developing into peduncles, each bearing several flowers, or branching again and again in the same order. In the compound clusters thus produced, the secondary and tertiary ramifications usually differ in type, giving rise to a mixed inflorescence; hence the term *panicle*, as generally employed in botanical descriptions, signifies any loose and diversely branched cluster in which the flowers are pedicellate. See also cuts under *Adlumia*, *inflorescence*, *melic-grass*, *oat*, and *Osmunda*.



Panicle.

Branch with the Paniculate Inflorescence of *Lagerstræmia Indica*.

panicled (pan'i-kld), *a.* [< *panicle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with panicles; arranged in or like panicles.

panic-monger (pan'ik-mung″gėr), *n.* One who creates or endeavors to create panics: used in contempt. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

panicograph (pan-ī'kō-grȧf), *n.* Same as *paniconograph*.

panicography (pan-ī-kog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *paniconography*.

paniconograph (pan-ī-kon'ō-grȧf), *n.* [As *paniconograph-y*.] A plate or a print produced by paniconography.

paniconographic (pan-ī-kon-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *paniconograph-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or produced by paniconography.

paniconography (pan-ī-kō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + εἰκών, an image (see *icon*), + γράφειν, write.] A commercial process for producing a design in relief on a zinc plate adapted for printing in a press. It is a form of *zincography*.

panic-stricken, panic-struck (pan'ik-strik″n, -struk), *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden and overpowering fear.

The Italians were *panic-struck* at the aspect of troops so different from their own. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

paniculate (pā-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *paniculé* = Pg. *paniculado* = It. *panicolato*, < NL. *paniculatus*, panicled, < L. *panicula*, a panicle: see *panicle*.] In *bot.*, arranged or branched in the manner of panicles; borne in panicles.

paniculated (pā-nik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *paniculate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *paniculate*.

paniculately (pā-nik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a paniculate manner.

Panicum (pan'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *panicum*, panic-grass: see *panic*[1].] A large and polymorphous genus of grasses. It is characterized by having the pedicels jointed under each spikelet, and the branches of the panicle not continued beyond the spikelets; the lower flower of the spikelet manifest but imperfect, either staminate or neutral, the upper flower closed and hard; and the lowest of the commonly four glumes minute and awnless, without bristles or appendages beneath. Modern authors recognize about three hundred species, widely scattered through colder regions, some of them almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial, prostrate or erect, with flowers sometimes in few unbranched spikes, or commonly in an ample and very spreading panicle. A general name for plants of the genus is *panic-grass*. It contains, besides wild and weed grasses, a considerable number of important grain- and forage-plants. For the latter, see *millet*, *kadi-kane*, *guinea-grass*, *concho-grass*, *shamalo-grass*, *umbrella-grass*, *bamboo*, 1 (*b*). For others less important, see *bur-grass*, 2, *ginger-grass*, 2, *crab-grass*, 1, *old-witch grass*.

panidiomorphic (pan-id″i-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *idiomorphic*.] A term applied by Rosenbusch to rocks in which all the components are idiomorphically developed. See *idiomorphic*.

panidrosis (pan-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἱδρώς, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] A perspiration over the whole body.

panier[1], *n.* See *pannier*[1].

panier[2], *n.* See *pannier*[2].

Panionic (pan-ī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πανίωνες, the whole body of Ionians, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἴωνες, the Ionians: see *Ionian*, *Ionic*.] Of, pertaining to, or concerning all the Ionian peoples or nations.

The purification of Delos by the Athenians and the restoration of the *Panionic* festival there, in 426 B. C.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 675.

Panisc, Panisk (pan'isk), *n.* [< L. *Paniscus*, < Gr. Πανίσκος, dim. of Πάν, Pan: see *Pan*3.] In *myth.*, the god Pan pictured as a satyr: an inferior manifestation of the personality of Pan.

> The *Panisks*, and the Sylvans rude,
> Satyrs, and all that multitude.
> *B. Jonson*, The Penates.

Paniscus (pā-nis'kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πανίσκος: see *Panisc.*] 1. In *myth.*, same as *Panisc.*—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

Panislamic (pan-is-lam'ik), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Islam* + *-ic.*] Relating to or concerning all Islam, or all Mohammedan peoples or countries; of the nature of or having to do with Panislamism.

> The most famous, after the *Pan-Islamic* pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

Panislamism (pan-is'lam-izm), *n.* [< *pan-* + *Islamism.*] A sentiment or movement in favor of a union or confederacy of all Mohammedan nations, particularly for ends hostile to non-Mohammedans.

panivorous (pa-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *panis*, bread, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

panjam (pan'jam), *n.* [E. Ind.] Cotton long cloth of a kind manufactured in southern India.

panjandrum (pan-jan'drum), *n.* [Also rarely *panjandarum;* a word used by Samuel Foote in a string of rigmarole as a test for Macklin, who boasted of his memory; < *pan-*, all, + *-jandrum*, a Latin-looking element of no meaning.] An imaginary personage of much power or pretension; a burlesque potentate, plenipotentiary, or Great Mogul.

> And there were present the Picninnies, and the Joblillies, and the Garyulies, and the grand *Panjandrum* himself. *S. Foote*, quoted in Forster's Essays, p. 355.
>
> "Well, no, not exactly a nobleman." "Well, some kind of a *panjandarum*. Hasn't he got one of their titles?" *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 86.

pank (pangk), *v.* Same as *pant*1. [Prov. Eng.]

panlogism (pan'lō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *λόγος*, word, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *Logos.*] The doctrine that the universe is the realization of the Logos.

pan-man (pan'man), *n.* A man having charge of pans in manufacture.

> This communication between pan and roaster is closed during the working of the batch by a sliding damper . . . under the ready control of the *pan-man*.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 108.

panmelodion (pan-mē-lō'di-on), *n.* [< *pan-* + *melodion.*] A musical instrument played by means of a keyboard, the tone being produced by the friction of wheels on metal bars. It was invented by Franz Leppich in 1810.

panmixia (pan-mik'si-ä), *n.* [Prop. **pammixia* (cf. Gr. *πάμμικτος*, *παμμιγής*, mixed of all sorts), < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *μίξις*, mixing, < *μιγνύναι*, mix: see *mix*1.] The promiscuous interbreeding which takes place when natural selection ceases to act, according to Weismann, who regards natural selection as something that acts or ceases to act.

panmug (pan'mug), *n.* An earthenware crock in which butter is sent to market. It contains about half a hundredweight. [Local, Eng.]

pannade (pa-nād'), *n.* [< OF. *pannade, pennade, penadie*, a curvet (> *pannader, pennader, penader, paonnader*, F. *panader*, strut), < *paonner, pavonner*, strut like a peacock, < *paon*, < L. *pavo*(*n-*), peacock: see *pawn*3 and *pea*2.] The curvet of a horse.

pannage (pan'āj), *n.* [Formerly also *paunage, pawnage;* < ME. **panage, pownage*, < OF. *pasnage, panaige* (ML. reflex *panagium, pannagium, pasnagium*), prob. < ML. *pasnaticum*, **pastionaticum*, the right of pasturing swine in woods, < L. *pastio*(*n-*), pasturing, < *pascere*, feed: see *pasture.* Some confusion with L. *panis*, bread, may have occurred.] 1. The money taken by agistors for the privilege of feeding hogs upon the mast of the forests. *Wharton.*—2. The mast of beech, acorns, etc., used as food for swine.

> They eten mast, hawes, and swych *pownage*.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 7.
>
> What usefull supplies the *pannage* of England would afford other Countries, what rich returnes to it selfe, if it were not slic'd out into male and female fripperies!
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 31.

Pannaria (pa-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Delise, 1827), < L. *pannus*, a cloth: see *panel*1.] An extensive genus of lichens, typical of the family *Pannariaceæ*, having a subfoliaceous thallus, which is either monophyllous or laciniately multifid, becoming nearly crustaceous, and bearing mostly scutelliform apothecia.

Pannariei (pan-ạ-ri'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pannaria* + *-ei.*] According to the classification of Tuckerman, a family of lichens, taking its name from the genus *Pannaria.* The thallus is usually more or less lead-colored, horizontal, and frondose-foliaceous or most commonly squamulose. Preferably *Pannariaceæ.*

pannariine (pa-nā'ri-in), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Pannaria.*

pannary (pan'ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* See *panary.*

pannel†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *panel.*

pannellation†, *n.* See *panellation.*

Pannetier green. See *green*1.

panneuritis (pan-nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + NL. *neuritis*, q. v.] Universal neuritis.—**Panneuritis endemica** (or **epidemica**), beriberi.

pannicle1† (pan'i-kl), *n.* [In the extract from Spenser (where alone it has been found) *pannikell:* poss. < ML. **pannicula*, dim. of *panna*, a pan: see *pan*1.] The brain-pan; the skull.

> To him he turned, and with rigor fell
> Smote him so rudely on the *Pannikell*
> That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 23.

pannicle2 (pan'i-kl), *n.* [= It. *pannicula*, < L. **pannicula*, fem. dim. of *pannus*, a cloth, ML. a surface, etc.: see *panniculus.*] In *anat.*, a membrane; also, same as *panniculus carnosus:* more fully called *fleshy pannicle.* See also *dermohumeralis.*

panniculus (pa-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *panniculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *panniculus*, a small piece of cloth, a rag, dim. of *pannus*, a cloth: see *panel*1.] A layer of muscles or other tissues; specifically, an abbreviated form for *panniculus adiposus* or *panniculus carnosus* (see below).—**Panniculus adiposus**, a layer of subcutaneous areolar tissue, containing fat in its meshes, connecting the true skin with the subjacent fascia.—**Panniculus carnosus**, the layer or system of subcutaneous muscles, by which movements of the skin and some superficial parts may be effected, as in the dog or horse. Such muscles are largely developed in most mammals, though only to a slight degree in man, in whom they are represented by the platysma myoides and the other muscles of expression, as well as some others in different parts of the body. The panniculus of a horse is that muscle by which the animal shakes flies off its skin. The panniculus of the hedgehog is the orbicularis, by means of which the animal rolls itself up in a ball. The body of the ornithorhynchus is almost entirely invested in a panniculus of extraordinary extent and thickness.

pannier1 (pan'iėr), *n.* [Also *panier;* < ME. *panier, panyer, panyere, payner, paner*, < OF. *panier, panyer*, F. *panier* (> Pr. *panier* = Sp. *panera* = It. *paniere*), m., also *paniere, panyere*, f., a basket, hamper, pannier, < L. *panarium*, a bread-basket, neut. of **panarius*, adj., pertaining to bread, < *panis*, bread: see *pain*2. Cf. *pannier*2.] 1. A bread-basket; a basket for provisions; hence, any wicker basket.

> I counte nat a *panyer* ful of herbes
> Of scole termes.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 324.
>
> Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
> To hear his creaking *panniers* at the door.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 245.

2. One of a pair of baskets slung across the back of a beast of burden to contain a load.

> I wil sel mi horse, mi harneis, pottes and *paniers* to.
> *Playe of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 427).
>
> Store of household goods, in *panniers* slung
> On sturdy horses. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

3. A basket for carrying objects on the back of a man or woman, used in mountainous countries and where the use of beasts of burden is not common.—4. An adjunct of female dress, intended to distend the drapery of the skirt at the hips. It consisted essentially of a light framework of whalebone or steel wire of suitable form, secured at the waist. A similar effect has been produced from the material of the dress, puffed and made full.

> Dresses, tight at the waist, began to be made very full round the hips by means of . . . a monstrous arrangement of padded whalebone and steel, which subsequently became the ridiculous *paniers* that were worn almost down to the present century. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 472.

5†. A part of a woman's head-dress; a frame, as of wicker or wire, to maintain the head-dress in place.—6. Same as *corbeil.*—7. A shield of twisted osiers used in the middle ages by archers, who fixed it in the ground in an upright position and stood behind it.—8. In *hydraul. engin.*, a basket or wickerwork gabion filled with gravel or sand, used in the construction of dikes, or to protect embankments, etc., from the erosion of water.

pannier2 (pan'iėr), *n.* [Also *panier;* < OF. **panier*, < LL. *panarius*, a bread-seller, prop. adj., < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*2. Cf. *pannier*1, *pantry, pantler.*] In the inns of court, formerly, a servant who laid the cloths, set the salt-cellars, cut bread, waited on the gentlemen in term-time, blew the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell; now, one of the domestics who wait in the hall of the inns at the time of dinner. Also *pannier-man.* [Eng.]

panniered (pan'iėrd), *a.* [< *pannier*1 + *-ed*2.] Loaded, as a beast of burden, with panniers; provided with or carrying panniers. *Wordsworth*, Peter Bell, i.

pannier-hilt (pan'iėr-hilt), *n.* A basket-hilt. [Rare.]

> Your dun, rusty,
> *Pannier-hilt* poniard.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

pannier-man (pan'iėr-man), *n.* Same as *pannier*2.

pannikel†, *n.* See *pannicle*1.

pannikin (pan'i-kin), *n.* [< *pan*1 + *-i-* + *-kin.* Cf. *mannikin*, etc.] A small pan; hence, a cup for drinking, especially one of metal.

> But when we raised the *pannikin* . . . there was nothing under it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lii.

★**panning-machine** (pan'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A biscuit- or cracker-kneader. It rolls and shapes the dough, and deposits it on pans in suitable portions ready for baking.

pannon†, *n.* An old spelling of *pennon.*

Pannonia leather. Same as *leather-cloth.*

Pannonian (pa-nō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Pannonia*, Gr. Παννονία, Pannonia (see def.), + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to Pannonia or the inhabitants of Pannonia, an ancient Roman province south and west of the Danube, comprising parts of modern Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Slavonia, etc. It was divided into several provinces under the later empire.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pannonia.

pannose (pan'ōs), *a.* [= Sp. *pañoso* = It. *pannoso*, ragged, < L. *pannosus*, rag-like, ragged, < *pannus*, cloth, rag: see *panel*1.] In *bot.*, having the appearance or texture of felt or woolen cloth.

pannosely (pan'ōs-li), *adv.* In a pannose manner.

pannous (pan'us), *a.* [< *pannus* + *-ous.* Cf. *pannose.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus.

pannus (pan'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *pannus*, cloth (web): see *panel*1.] Superficial vascular opacity of the cornea.—**Pannus crassus**, a very vascular and opaque form of pannus.—**Pannus siccus**, pannus associated with xerosis.—**Pannus tenuis**, a form of pannus in which the blood-vessels are few and scattered, and the cloudiness inconsiderable.

pannuscorium (pan-us-kō'ri-um), *n.* [A bad compound of L. *pannus*, a cloth, a garment, + *corium*, leather.] A kind of soft leather-cloth used for boot- and shoe-uppers.

panny (pan'i), *n.*; pl. *pannies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A house: a cant term. *Halliwell.*

panny (pan'i), *a.* [< *pan*1 + *-y*1.] Like a pan, as in shape or sound.

pannyaring, *n.* Another spelling of *panyaring.* See *panyar,* in the supplement.

> The jurisdiction of England on the Gold Coast was defined by the bond of the 6th of March, 1844 — an agreement with the native chiefs by which Her Majesty receives the right of trying criminals and repressing human sacrifices, *pannyaring*, &c.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 756.

★**panocha** (pa-nō'chä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A coarse grade of sugar made in Mexico.

> The sugar and *panocha* exported . . . to the Mexican Gulf ports and coast of Lower California.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxvii (1886), p. 502.

panococo (pan-ō-kō'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. One of the necklace-trees, *Ormosia coccinea.*—2. A large tree, *Tounatea tomentosa* (*Swartzia tomentosa* of de Candolle), of Guiana, whose trunk is supported by several narrow buttresses. It affords a very hard and durable dark-colored wood. Also spelled *panacoco* and *panococco.*

panoistic (pan-ō-is'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ᾠόν*, egg, + *-istic.*] Producing ova only: applied to the ovaries of some insects, as distinguished from those which are *meroistic*, or produce vitelligenous cells as well as ova.

> So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidæ possess *panoistic* ovaria.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

Panolia deer. See *deer.*

panomphean (pan-om-fē'an), *a.* [< L. *Panomphæus*, < Gr. *πανομφαίος*, sender of all ominous voices (an epithet of Jupiter), < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ὁμφαίος*, prophetic, < *ὀμφή*, the voice of a god, oracle.] Giving all divination or inspiration; sending all ominous and prophetic voices: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter. [Rare.]

We want no half-gods, *Panomphean* Joves.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

panophobia (pan-ō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all (or Πάν, Pan: see *panic*[2]), + -φοβία, < φέβεσθαι, fear.] Morbid, vague, and groundless fear, as seen in melancholia.

panophthalmia (pan-of-thal′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *ophthalmia*.] Same as *panophthalmitis*.

panophthalmitis (pan-of-thal-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + NL. *ophthalmitis*.] Inflammation of the entire eyeball.

panoplied (pan′ō-plid), *a.* [< *panoply* + -*ed*[2].] Wearing a panoply or full suit of armor.

Sound but one bugle blast! Lo! at the sign
Armies all *panoplied* wheel into line!
O. W. Holmes, Freedom, Our Queen.

panoplist (pan′ō-plist), *n.* [< *panopl-y* + -*ist*.] One completely clad in defensive armor, or provided with a panoply.

panoply (pan′ō-pli), *n.* [< F. *panoplie* = Sp. Pg. It. *panoplia*, < Gr. πανοπλία, a full suit of armor, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὅπλα, armor: see *hoplite*.] 1. A complete set or suit of arms, offensive and defensive; the complete defensive armor of any period, especially that from the fifteenth century onward, when all the pieces were of wrought steel and accurately adapted to their purpose: often used figuratively.

He, in celestial *panoply* all arm'd
Of radiant Urim, work divinely wrought,
Ascended. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 760.

Last came the knightly Normans, in their mail shirts and hoods of steel, with all the *panoply* of chivalry.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

2. A group or assemblage of pieces of defensive armor, with or without weapons, arranged as a sort of trophy.

panopticon (pan-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὀπτικόν, neut. of ὀπτικός, of or for seeing: see *optic*. Cf. Gr. πανόπτης, all-seeing, πάνοπτος, seen of all.] 1. A proposed prison of supervision, so arranged that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times without being seen by them: proposed by Jeremy Bentham.

In a *Panopticon*, what can be the necessity of curious locks? . . . Lock-picking is an operation that requires time and experiment, and liberty to work at it unobserved. What prisoner picks locks before a keeper's face?
Bentham, Panopticon, postscript, i. § 14.

2. An exhibition-room for novelties, etc. *Art Journal*.

panorama (pan-ō-rä′mạ), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *panorama*, < NL. *panorama*, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁρᾶν, see.] 1. A complete or entire view; also, a picture representing a wide or general view, as of a tract of country.

Before me lay the whole *panorama* of the Alps.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 7.

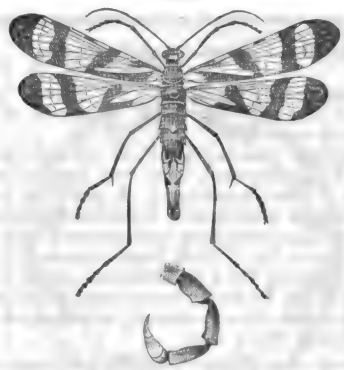
2. A picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.—3. A cyclorama: in this sense also called *circular panorama*.

panoramic (pan-ō-ram′ik), *a.* [= F. *panoramique*; as *panorama* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a panorama.—**Panoramic camera**, a photographic camera especially devised for the taking of panoramic views. The camera is caused to rotate by clockwork, or otherwise, the plate being at the same time automatically moved so that, as the lens is turned toward successive parts of the landscape, fresh parts of the plate are constantly exposed through an aperture in a mask in the camera, until, if desired, a complete revolution has been accomplished. A picture made with this apparatus differs from an ordinary picture in that it is not a simple view, such as is seen at a glance in nature, but such a view as would appear to the eye could it be directed on all sides simultaneously. Also called *pantoscope*, or *pantoscopic camera*.—**Panoramic lens**, a wide-angled rectilinear lens; a lens capable of projecting views which include 90° or more of angular extent.

panoramical (pan-ō-ram′i-kạl), *a.* [< *panoramic* + -*al*.] Same as *panoramic*.

panoramically (pan-ō-ram′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As in a panorama; like a panorama: as, *panoramically* changing states.

Panorpa (pa-nôr′pạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), intended for **Panarpe* (?), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἅρπη, a sickle.] A genus of insects of the family *Panorpidæ* or order *Mecaptera*, having well-developed narrow wings, setaceous antennæ, and serrated tarsal claws. The adults are commonly called *scorpion-flies*. The eggs are laid in shallow holes in the ground. The larvæ resemble caterpillars, and are carnivorous in habit. It formerly corresponded to the whole family, but is now restricted to such species as *P. communis* or *germanica*, the common scorpion-fly of Europe, or the American *P. rufescens*. They are delicate insects, but have a means of defense in emitting a disagreeable odor when molested. See cut in next column.



Scorpion-fly (*Panorpa nuptialis*).
(Lower figure shows terminal portion of body in profile.)

Panorpatæ (pan-ôr-pā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panorpa* + term. -*atæ*, pl. of -*ata*.] A group of insects named by Latreille in 1803 as a section of the neuropterous family *Planipennes*, conterminous with the family *Panorpidæ*, but regarded by Brauer and others as an order. Also named *Mecaptera* by Packard. See *Mecoptera*.

Panorpidæ (pa-nôr′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), < *Panorpa* + -*idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, conterminous with the order *Panorpatæ* (or *Mecaptera*), containing the scorpion-flies of the genus *Panorpa* and their near allies of the genera *Boreus*, *Bittacus*, and *Merope*. The mouth is rostrate, the head exserted, the prothorax small, and the tarsi are five-jointed. The abdomen ends in a forcipate appendage likened to the tail of a scorpion. These insects are of slender, weak form, with four wings, a small constricted prothorax, the head produced into a beak, long filiform antennæ, long slender legs, three ocelli, and the wings little netted and variously spotted. They are found in damp places; the larvæ are terrestrial, and in general resemble caterpillars. So far as known, they are carnivorous. See cut under *Panorpa*.

panorpine (pa-nôr′pin), *a.* [< *Panorpa* + -*ine*[1].] Resembling a scorpion-fly; of or pertaining to the *Panorpidæ*.

panotitis (pan-ō-tī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + -*itis*. Cf. *otitis*.] Inflammation of the middle and internal ear.

panpharmacon (pan-fär′mạ-kon), *n.* [NL., prop. **pampharmacon* (cf. Gr. παμφάρμακος, skilled in all drugs), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + φάρμακον, drug: see *pharmacon*.] A universal medicine. *Scott*.

panphobia (pan-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* Same as *panto-phobia*.

Pan-pipe (pan′ pīp), *n.* Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*[1]).

At the end of the lime-tree avenue is a broken-nosed damp Faun with a marble *panpipe*, who pipes to the spirit ditties which I believe never had any tune.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlvii.

Pan-Presbyterian (pan″pres-bi-tē′ri-an), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Presbyterian*.] Pertaining to or representing the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity common to the various Presbyterian bodies: as, a *Pan-Presbyterian* Council. General councils of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system" were held at Edinburgh in 1877, Philadelphia in 1880, Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, London in 1888, and (ninth) New York in 1909.

pan-pudding (pan′pụd′ing), *n.* A pancake. [Eng.]

The *pan-puddings* of Shropshire, the white puddings of Somersetshire, the hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes amiss. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

pan-rock (pan′rok), *n.* The rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*, when of a size suitable for frying.

pansh, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *pence*.

Pansclavic, Pansclavism, etc. Variants of *Panslavic*, etc.

panse, *n.* [OF.: see *paunch*.] The projecting part of a doublet in front. (See *doublet*, 4.) It was copied in the steel breastplate of the time it was in use.

panser (pan′sėr), *n.* [< OF. *pansiere*, < *panse*, *pance*, the belly: see *paunch*.] The armor for the lower part of the body in front, as distinguished from that covering the breast and that of the back. The panser either covered the body as far up as the nipples, the upper part having a gorget or some similar protection for the throat, or, especially in the fifteenth century, was confined to the protection of the abdomen, and was bolted either to the plastron above or to the brigandine, to which it formed an additional defense.



Panser made to be applied over a brigandine or gambeson; 14th or 15th century.

pansherd (pan′shėrd), *n.* [< *pan*[1] + *sherd*.] See the quotation.

What becomes of the rest of the earthen materials—the unsound bricks or "bats," the old plaster and mortar, the refuse slates and tiles and chimney-pots, the broken pans and dishes and other crocks—in a word, the potsherds and *pansherds*, as the rubbish-carters call them—what is done with these?
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 320.

panshon† (pan′shọn), *n.* An obsolete variant of *pancheon*.

pansied (pan′zid), *a.* [Appar. < OF. *panse*, *pense*, pp. of *panser*, *penser*, think, consider, also dress, arrange, etc. (see *pansy*), + -*ed*[2].] Conceited—that is, extravagantly or gaudily adorned.

In 23 Hen. VIII. it was ordered "that no Gentleman being Fellow of a House should wear any cut or *pansied* Hose or Breches, or *pansied* Doublet, upon pain of putting out of the House." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 301.

pansiere, *n.* Same as *panser*.

Panslavic (pan-slav′ik), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Slavic*.] Pertaining to all the Slavic races or to Panslavism.

Panslavism (pan-slav′izm), *n.* [< *Panslav(ic)* + -*ism*.] 1. The plan of or a desire for a unity of civilization and literature among Slavic peoples.—2. A scheme or movement for effecting the union of all Slavic peoples in a confederation under the hegemony of Russia (or, as some propose, under the hegemony of a resuscitated Poland).

Panslavist (pan-slav′ist), *n.* [< *Panslav(ic)* + -*ist*.] An adherent or promoter of Panslavism.

A genuine *Panslavist*— . . . that party which is constantly crying out against the introduction into Russia of foreign ideas, institutions, or manners.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 520.

Panslavistic (pan-slä-vis′tik), *a.* [< *Panslavist* + -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to Panslavism or Panslavists; advocating Panslavism.

Panslavonic (pan-slä-von′ik), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Slavonic*.] Panslavic.

pansophical (pan-sof′i-kạl), *a.* [< *pansoph-y* + -*ic-al*.] Having, or pretending to have, a knowledge of everything; relating to universal wisdom or knowledge.

It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into Latin . . . for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and *pansophical* pretenders.
Worthington, To Hartlib, p. 231. (*Latham*.)

pansophy (pan′sō-fi), *n.* [= F. *pansophie* = Pg. *pansophia*, < Gr. as if **πανσοφία*, < πάνσοφος, all-wise, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + σοφός, wise.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [Rare.]

The French philosophers affect . . . a sort of *pansophy* or universality of command over the opinions of men, which can only be supported by the arts of deception.
Boothby, On Burke, p. 265. (*Latham*.)

panspermatism (pan-spėr′mạ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + σπέρμα (σπέρματ-), seed, + -*ism*.] The doctrine that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs of infusorial and other animalcules. The term is especially applied to the doctrine that all cases of apparent spontaneous generation are in fact due to the presence of such germs; and also to the germ-theory of disease. Also *panspermia*, *panspermism*, *panspermy*.

The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is currently known as *panspermatism*, or the "theory of omnipresent germs," or (less cumbrously) as the "germ-theory." *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 420.

panspermatist (pan-spėr′mạ-tist), *n.* [< *panspermat(ism)* + -*ist*.] One who accepts the doctrine of panspermatism. Also *panspermist*.

panspermia (pan-spėr′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πανσπερμία, mixture of all seeds: see *panspermy*.] Same as *panspermatism*.

panspermic (pan-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *pansperm-y* + -*ic*.] Of or relating to panspermatism.

panspermism (pan-spėr′mizm), *n.* [< *pansperm-y* + -*ism*.] Same as *panspermatism*.

panspermist (pan-spėr′mist), *n.* [< *pansperm-y* + -*ist*.] Same as *panspermatist*.

panspermy (pan-spėr′mi), *n.* [< F. *panspermie*, < Gr. πανσπερμία, mixture of all seeds, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*.] Same as *panspermatism*.

panstereorama (pan-ster″ē-ō-rä′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + στερεός, solid, + ὅραμα, view. Cf. *panorama*.] A model, in relief, of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other material.

pansway, *n.* See *panchway*.

pansy (pan′zi), *n.*; pl. *pansies* (-ziz). [Formerly also *pansie*, *paunsie* (dial. also formerly *pance*, *paunce*); < OF. *pensee*, F. *pensée* (> NGr. πενσές), pansy, heart's-ease, lit. 'thought' (remembrance), < *penser* (pp. fem. *pensée*), think: see

pensive.] A favorite species of violet, *Viola tricolor;* the heart's-ease. The wild plant is extremely variable, becoming in the variety *arvensis,* or field-pansy, an inconspicuous annual field-weed; in others it is more showy. The innumerable garden varieties, with large richly and variously colored flowers, have been developed by long culture and by hybridizing with various perennial species. The pansy is an officinal herb, the root being cathartic and emetic.

The white pink, and the *pansy* freak'd with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Those eyes
Darker than darkest *pansies.*
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

pant[1] (pânt), *v.* [< ME. *panten,* appar. < OF. *pantoyer* (= Pr. *panteiar*), also *panteler,* F. *panteler,* pant, gasp, throb, cf. OF. *pantais, pantois,* shortness of breath, as in hawks (see *pantas*); ult. origin uncertain. The E. dial. *pank,* pant, is prob. a mere var. of *pant*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To breathe hard or quickly; gasp with open mouth and heaving breast, as after exertion; gasp with excited eagerness.

I *pant* for life; some good I mean to do,
Despite of mine own nature.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 243.

A Moorish horseman had spurred across the vega, nor reined his *panting* steed until he alighted at the gate of the Alhambra. *Irving,* Granada, p. 38.

2. To throb or heave with violence or rapidity, as the heart or the breast after exertion or emotion.

Lively breath her sad brest did forsake;
Yet might her pitteous hart be seene to *pant* and quake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 20.

He . . . struck his armed heels
Against the *panting* sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 45.

3. To bulge alternately in and out, as the skin of iron ships when the plating is structurally very weak.

"*Panting*" is more often experienced at the bows than at the sterns of iron and steel ships.
The Engineer, LXVI. 213.

4. To languish; pine.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees.
Pope, Winter, l. 80.

5. To long with breathless eagerness; desire greatly or with agitation: with *for* or *after.*

As the hart *panteth after* the water brooks, so *panteth* my soul *after* thee, O God. Ps. xlii. 1.

Oh life, not death, *for* which we *pant;*
More life, and fuller, that I want.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=Syn. 1. To puff, blow.—5. To yearn, sigh, hunger, thirst.

II. *trans.* **1.** To breathe (out) in a labored manner; gasp (out) with a spasmodic effort.

"No—no—no," I *panted* out, "I am no actress."
Miss Burney, Evelina, letter xlvi.

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish, whilst thy pain
Made my heart mad.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

2†. To long for; desire with eagerness and agitation.

Then shall hearts *pant* thee. *Herbert.*

pant[1] (pânt), *n.* [< *pant*[1], *v.*] **1.** A quick, short effort of breathing; a gasp.—**2.** A throb, as of the heart.

Leap thou . . . to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 16.

Often I trod in air; often I felt the quick *pants* of my bosom. *Goodwin,* Fleetwood, vi.

pant[2] (pant), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A public fountain or well in a town or village. [Prov. Eng.]

pantable† (pan'tạ-bl), *n.* [Also *pantaple, pantapple,* and abbr. *pantap;* a corruption of *pantofle,* q. v.] A slipper: same as *pantofle.*

Comes master Dametas . . . chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustical bravery could imagine. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

Bareheaded, in his shirt, a pair of *pantaples* on.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2.

If any courtier of them all set up his gallows there, wench, use him as thou dost thy *pantables,* scorn to let him kiss thy heel. *Dekker and Webster,* Westward Ho, ii. 3.

[It has been noticed that *pantable* and *slipper* occur in the same inventory as denoting different articles, but doubtless the exact application of these words varied from time to time.]—**To stand upon one's pantables,** to stand upon one's dignity.

Then comes a page: the saucy jacket-wearer
Stood upon 's pantables with me, and would in;
But, I think, I took him down ere I had done with him.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

pantaclet, pantoclet, *n.* Corrupt forms of *pantofle.*

Whether a man lust to weare Shoo or *Pantocle.*
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 84.

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and despising my face,
Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace.
Old Playe, i. 215. (*Nares.*)

pantacosm (pan'tạ-kozm), *n.* [Prop. **pantocosm,* < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + κόσμος, world.] Same as *cosmolabe.*

pantagamy (pan-tag'ạ-mi), *n.* [Prop. **pantogamy,* F. *pantogamie,* < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + -γαμία, < γάμος, marriage.] A peculiar domestic relation maintained between the sexes in certain quasi-religious and communistic communities in the United States, especially (formerly) among the Perfectionists of the Oneida Community, by which every man was virtually the husband of every woman, and every woman the wife of every man.

A scheme of *pantagamy,* by which all the male and all the female members of the community are held to be in a sense married to each other.
Johnson's Univ. Cyc., III. 951.

pantagogue (pan'tạ-gog), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἀγωγος, drawing forth, < ἀγειν, lead: see *agent.*] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

pantagraph (pan'tạ-grȧf), *n.* See *pantograph.*

pantagraphic, pantagraphical (pan-tạ-graf'-ik, -i-kạl), *a.* See *pantographic.*

Pantagruelian (pan″tạ-grö-el'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Pantagruel* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Pantagruel (see *Pantagruelism*).

Pantagruelic, *a.* Pantagruelian.

Pantagruelism (pan-tạ-grö'el-izm), *n.* [< *Pantagruel* + *-ism.*] The philosophy or practice ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; the practice of dealing with serious matters in a spirit of broad and somewhat cynical good humor; coarse or extravagant humor with a satirical intent.

Pantagruelist (pan-tạ-grö'el-ist), *n.* [< *Pantagruel-ism* + *-ist.*] A believer in Pantagruelism; one who has the peculiar cynical humor called Pantagruelism.

Everywhere the author [Rabelais] lays stress on the excellence of "Pantagruelism," and the reader who is himself a *Pantagruelist* (it is perfectly idle for any other to attempt the book) soon discovers what this means.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 196.

pantaleon (pan-tal'ē-on), *n.* [Also *pantaleone, pantalon;* said to have been so named (by Louis XIV.) after the inventor *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit, a Prussian.] **1.** A musical instrument invented about 1700 by Pantaleon Hebenstreit. It was essentially a very large dulcimer, having between one and two hundred strings of both gut and metal, which were sounded by hammers held in the player's hands. It was one of the many experiments which culminated in the production of the pianoforte.

2. A variety of pianoforte in which the hammers strike the strings from above.

pantalets (pan-tạ-lets'), *n. pl.* [Also *pantalettes;* < *pantal*(*oon*) + dim. *-et.*] **1.** Long frilled drawers, worn by women and girls.

Pippa reasons like a Paracelsus in *pantalets.*
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 318.

2. A false or adjustable prolongation of the legs of women's drawers, renewed for neatness as is done with cuffs and the like: worn about 1840–50.

After a while there came a fashion for *pantalettes,* which consisted simply of a broad ruffle fastened by a tight band just below the knee. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 391.

pantalettes, *n. pl.* See *pantalets.*

pantalon[1] (pan'tạ-lon), *n.* [F.: see *pantaloon.*] The first movement or figure in the old quadrille, the name being derived from a song to which this figure was originally danced.

pantalon[2] (pan'tạ-lon), *n.* Same as *pantaleon.*

pantaloon (pan-tạ-lön'), *n.* [< F. *pantalon* = Sp. *pantalón* = Pg. *pantalão,* < It. dial. *pantalone,* a buffoon, pantaloon, so called in allusion to the Venetians, who were nicknamed *Pantaloni,* from the name of St. *Pantaleon* (It. *Pantaleone*), the patron saint of Venice, whose name was a favorite one with the Venetians; < L. *Pantaleon,* < Gr. Παντᾰλέων, a proper name, lit. 'all-lion' (perhaps favored as supplying an allusion to the lion of St. Mark), < πᾶς (παντ-), all, + λέων, lion. The name is also explained (by Littré) as for **Pantelemone,* < MGr. παντελεήμων, all-merciful, < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἐλεήμων, merciful (see *alms, eleemosynary*); but neither this nor the form ἐλεῶν (ἐλεοντ-), ppr. of ἐλεεῖν, have mercy, suits the case. A third explanation, mentioned by Byron, makes the It. *Pantaleone* stand for **piantaleone,* as if 'the planter of the lion' (the standard bearing the lion of St. Mark), < *piantar,* plant, + *leone,* lion.] **1.** In *early Italian comedy,* a character usually represented as a lean and foolish old man (properly a Venetian), wearing spectacles and slippers. *Wright.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon,*
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 158.

Now they peepe like Italian *pantelowns*
Behind an arras.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 257).

2. In *mod. pantomime,* a character usually represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown, and his accomplice in all his wicked and funny pranks.

pantaloonery (pan-tạ-lö'ne-ri), *n.* [< *pantaloon* + *-ery.*] The tricks or behavior of a pantaloon; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and *pantaloonery* of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. *Lamb,* My First Play.

pantaloons (pan-tạ-lönz'), *n. pl.* [< F. *pantalon* (pl. *pantalons,* used only for two or more pairs) = Sp. *pantalones,* pl., = Pg. *pantalonas,* pl., = NGr. πανταλόνι, < It. *pantaloni,* pantaloons, < *Pantalone,* a Venetian: see *pantaloon.* Cf. *venetians,* a form of hose or breeches, also of Venetian origin.] **1**†. A garment for men, consisting of breeches and stockings in one: so called because worn by Venetians.



Venetian Hose in one piece from waist to feet, 16th century — probably the garment called by foreigners *pantaleons,* or pantaloons.

I could not but wonder to see *pantaloons* and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, [I. 289. (*Davies.*)

2. In the early years of the nineteenth century, tight-fitting garments for the thighs and legs, worn by men of fashion, generally buttoned around the lower part of the calf, or sometimes tied with ribbons at this point. Hence—**3.** Trousers—the modern trousers having succeeded to the pantaloons by a gradual transition.

It appeared to the butcher that he could pretty clearly discern what seemed to be the stalwart legs, clad in black *pantaloons,* of a man sitting in a large oaken chair, the back of which concealed all the remainder of his figure.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.

=Syn. 3. See *trousers.*

pantamorph (pan'tạ-môrf), *n.* Same as *pantomorph.*

pantamorphic (pan-tạ-môr'fik), *a.* Same as *pantomorphic.*

pantanencephalia (pan-tan-en-se-fā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἀνεγκέφαλος, without brain: see *anencephalia.*] In *teratol.,* total absence of brain.

pantapt, pantaplet, *n.* See *pantable.*

pantast (pan'tas), *n.* [Also *pantass, pantasse, pantess, pantais;* < OF. *pantais, pantois,* a disease of hawks: see *pant*[1].] In *falconry,* a destructive pulmonary disease of hawks.

pantascope (pan'tạ-skōp), *n.* See *pantoscope.*

pantascopic (pan-tạ-skop'ik), *a.* See *pantoscopic.*

pantechnetheca (pan-tek-nē-thē'kạ), *n.*; pl. *pantechnethecæ* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art, + θήκη, repository, receptacle: see *theca.*] Same as *pantechnicon.*

pantechnic (pan-tek'nik), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art: see *technic.*] Related to or including all arts.

pantechnicon (pan-tek'ni-kon), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. πάντεχνος, assistant of all arts), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and displayed for sale.

pantelegraph (pan-tel'ē-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *telegraph.*] A device for transmitting autographic messages, maps, etc., by means of electricity.

pantelephonic (pan-tel-ē-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *telephone* + *-ic.*] Referring to those vibrations of the diaphragm of a telephone which seem to be independent of its form and dimensions, and in virtue of which all sounds are reproduced rather than those only which correspond to its natural period. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVI. 343.

pantellerite (pan-tel'e-rīt), *n.* [< *Pantellaria* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Förstner to a rock occurring on the island of Pantelleria, between Sicily and Tunis. It is intermediate in composition between dacite and liparite, and more or less trachytic in character. *Rosenbusch.*

panter[1] (pan'tėr), *n.* [< *pant*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who pants. *Congreve.*

panter[2]† (pan'tėr), *n.* [Also *painter;* < ME. *panter, pantere, paunter,* < OF. *pantiere, panthiere,* F. *pantière,* a draw-net, = It. *pantera,* < L. *panther,* a hunting-net, < Gr. *πανθήρα,* a hunting-net, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θηρᾶν,* hunt, < *θήρ,* animal.] A net; snare; trap.

The smale foules, of the seson fayn,
That of the *panter* and the nette ben scaped.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 131.

panter[3]† (pan'tėr), *n.* [ME. also *paneter, paniter;* < OF. *panetier* = Sp. *panetero* = It. *panattiere,* < ML. *panetarius, panitarius,* one in charge of the pantry, < *paneta,* one who makes bread, a baker, < L. *panis,* bread: see *pain*[2]. Cf. *pantler, pantry, pannier*[2].] A keeper of the pantry.

If thou be admitted in any offyce, as Butler or *Panter* —in some places they are both one.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

panter[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *panther.* Compare *painter*[3].

panterer† (pan'tėr-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *panter*[3] + *-er*[1].] Same as *panter*[3].

"*Panterer* yche the prey," quod the kyng.
Chron. Vilodun., p. 15. (*Halliwell.*)

pantess† (pan'tes), *n.* See *pantas.*

pantheism (pan'thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *panthéisme* = Sp. *panteismo* = Pg. *pantheismo* = It. *panteismo,* < NL. **pantheismus,* < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θεός,* God: see *theism.*] 1†. The worship of all the gods.—2. The metaphysical doctrine that God is the only substance, of which the material universe and man are only manifestations. It is accompanied with a denial of God's personality. Pantheism is essentially unchristian; and the word implies rather the reprobation of the speaker than any very definite opinion.

pantheist (pan'thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *panthéiste* = Sp. *panteista* = Pg. *pantheista* = It. *panteista,* < NL. **pantheista,* < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θεός,* God: see *theist.*] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism; one who believes that God and the universe are identical.

He [John Toland] printed a Latin Tract, intitled "Pantheisticon: sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ." . . . That Formula . . . is written by way of Dialogue between the President of a Philosophical Society and the Members of it. . . . These Philosophers . . . are *Pantheists,* and consequently acknowledge no other God than the Universe.
Life of Toland (1722), prefixed to his Misc. Works [(J. Whiston, London, 1747).

pantheistic (pan-thē-is'tik), *a.* [= F. *panthéistique;* as *pantheist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.—2. Relating to all the gods.—**Pantheistic** (properly **pantheic**) **statues** or **figures,** in *sculp.,* statues which bear the united symbols of several deities.

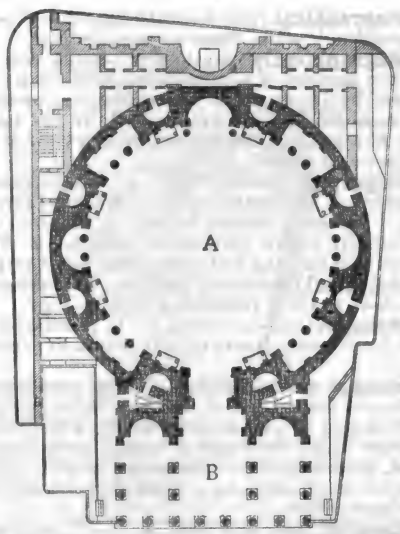
pantheistical (pan-thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* [< *pantheistic* + *-al.*] Same as *pantheistic.*

pantheistically (pan-thē-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of thinking, or from the point of view, of a pantheist.

pantheologist (pan-thē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pantheolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in pantheology.

pantheology (pan-thē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *panteología* = Pg. *pantheologia* = It. *panteologia,* < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θεολογία,* theology: see *theology.*] A system of theology which comprehends all religions and a knowledge of all deities.

pantheon (pan'thē-on or pan-thē'on), *n.* [= F. *panthéon* = Sp. *panteón* = It. *panteon,* < L. *pantheon,* < Gr. *πάνθειον,* a temple consecrated to all gods, neut. of *πάνθειος,* common to all gods, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θεῖος,* divine, < *θεός,* a god.] 1. A temple or shrine dedicated to all the gods. The name is specifically applied to a magnificent building erected at Rome by Agrippa, about 25 B. C., in connection with public baths, and dedicated by himself as a temple of all the gods, because of its beauty. For nearly thirteen centuries it has served as a Christian church, having been dedicated about 607 by Boniface IV. to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is now known as Santa Maria della Rotonda, from its circular plan. Its external diameter is 188 feet, and it is covered by a hemispherical dome 142 feet 6 inches in span, the entire height being about 141 feet. It is lighted by a circular orifice, 26 feet in diameter, at the summit of the dome. It has in front a noble octastyle portico of Corinthian columns, 103 feet wide. See cut in next column, and cut under *octastyle.*



Plan of the Pantheon of Agrippa, now the Church of Sta. Maria della Rotonda, Rome. (Adapted from Durand and Baumeister.)
A, the rotunda; *B,* the portico. (The light shaded parts represent existing foundations of other parts of the ancient baths.)

2. All the divinities, collectively, worshiped by a people: as, one of the divinities of the Greek *pantheon.*

One temple of *pantheon*—that is to say, all goddes.
J. Udall, On Rev. xvi.

3. [*cap.*] A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people: as, Tooke's "*Pantheon.*" —4. [*cap.*] A memorial structure in honor of the great men of a people, or filling some such purpose; especially, such a building serving as a mausoleum, as the Pantheon (church of Ste. Geneviève) in Paris. Westminster Abbey is often called the *Pantheon* of the British.

panther (pan'thėr), *n.* [< ME. *panter, pantere,* < OF. *pantere, panthere,* F. *panthère* = Sp. *pantera* = Pg. *panthera* = It. *pantera,* < L. *panthera, panther,* < Gr. *πάνθηρ,* a panther; ulterior origin unknown. The apparent formation in Gr., < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θήρ,* beast, gave rise to various fancies about the animal.] 1. A leopard. See also cut under *leopard.*



Black Panther (a variety of *Felis pardus*).

The spotted *Panther,* and the tusked Bore,
The Pardale swift. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. vi. 26.

Tall dark pines, . . . from beneath
Whose thick mysterious boughs in the dark morn
The *panther's* roar came muffled. *Tennyson,* Œnone.

2. The American cougar or puma, *Felis concolor.* See cut under *cougar.* Also called *painter.* [U. S.]

pantheress (pan'thėr-es), *n.* [< *panther* + *-ess.*] A female leopard or panther.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed *pantheress* to the altar. *Saturday Rev.,* Jan. 18, 1868.

pantherine (pan'thėr-in), *a.* [= F. *panthérin,* < L. *pantherinus,* of a panther, < *panthera,* a panther: see *panther.*] Resembling a panther, as in coloration; pardine: as, the *pantherine* snake.

panther-lily (pan'thėr-lil'i), *n.* See *lily,* 1.

panther-moth (pan'thėr-môth), *n.* A European geometrid, *Cidaria unangulata:* an English collectors' name.

panther-wood (pan'thėr-wůd), *n.* See *citron-wood.*

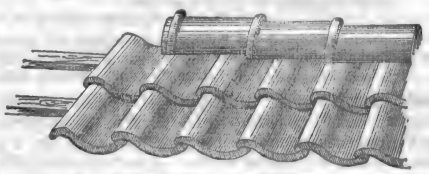
Pantholops (pan'thō-lops), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + LGr. *ἀνθόλοψ,* the antelope: see *antelope.*] A genus of antelopes, of which the only species, *P. hodgsoni,* occurs in northern India.

pantible†, *n.* Same as *pantable.*

pantile (pan'tīl), *n.* and *a.* [Also *pentile;* < ★*pan*[1] (?) + *tile.*] I. *n.* 1. A tile with a curved surface, convex or concave with reference to its width. Such tiles are so laid, in covering a roof, that the longitudinal junction of two rows of tiles placed with the concave face outward is covered by a row placed with the convex face up.

The Play House at Dorset Stairs is now pulling down, where there is to be sold old Timber fit for Building or Repairs, Old Boards, Bricks, Glass'd *Pantiles* and Plain Tiles, also Fire Wood, at very reasonable rates.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 4.

2. A form of tile practically combining two of the original form, so shaped that its cross-section is a double curve, and so laid that the part of every tile that is convex upward overlaps the part of the next tile that is concave upward.



Pantiles of the compound form.

In this form of so-called *pan-tile* each tile has a double curve, forming a tegula and imbrex both in one.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 388.

II. *a.* [< *pantile, n.* Dissenting chapels are said to have been often roofed with pantiles.] Dissenting.

Mr. Tickup 's a good churchman, mark that! He is none of your occasional cattle, none of your hellish *pantile* crew. *Mrs. Centlivre,* Gotham Election, i.

pantile-lath (pan'tīl-lath), *n.* A form of lath used in London, 1¼ inch wide and 1 inch thick, sold in bundles of 12.

The smaller ones [rocket-sticks] are easily and best made of those laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones *pantile laths.*
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 127.

pantile-shop (pan'tīl-shop), *n.* A meeting-house. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pantiling (pan'tī-ling), *n.* [< *pantile* + *-ing*[1].] Tiling, or a system of tiling, in which pantiles are used.

Pantiling is but little more than half the weight of plain tiling. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 463.

pantingly (pan'ting-li), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of "father"
Pantingly forth, as if it press'd her heart.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 28.

pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἴσος,* equal, + *κρατεῖν,* rule.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position.—2. The principle of such a scheme or community. This scheme was advocated by Southey, Coleridge, and Lovell about 1794.

All are not moralists, like Southey, when
He prated to the world of *Pantisocracy.*
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 93.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quarterly Rev.*

pantisocrat (pan-tī'sō-krat), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *ἴσος,* equal, + *κρατεῖν,* rule.] Same as *pantisocratist.* *Southey.*

pantisocratic (pan-tī-sō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *pantisocrat* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pantisocracy: as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

pantisocratist (pan-tī-sok'rā-tist), *n.* [< *pantisocrat* + *-ist.*] One who accepts or favors the principle of pantisocracy. *Macaulay.*

pantler (pant'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *pantlere, pantelere;* an altered form of *pantere,* E. *panter*[3], prob. in terminal simulation of *butler:* see *panter*[3].] An officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; in general, a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; a' would have made a good *pantler,* a' would ha' chipped bread well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 4. 258.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to bear the third Sword before the King; and also to exercise the Office of *Pantler.* *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 186.

He was a fellow of some birth; his father had been king's *pantler*. *R. L. Stevenson*, François Villon.

panto-. See *pan-*.

pantoblet, *n.* Same as *pantable*.

pantod (pan'tōd), *n.* [< Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + E. *od:* see *od*³.] Od in general; the supposed odic force of matter. *Reichenbach.*

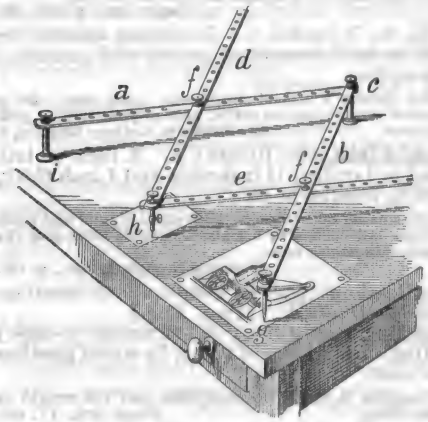
pantoflet, pantoffle (pan'tof-l), *n.* [Also *pantoufle*, and corruptly *pantoble, pantable, pantaple* (see *pantable*), and *pantacle;* = D. *pantoffel*, formerly also *pattuffel*, = MLG. *pantuffel, pantoffel*, LG. *pantuffel, pantufele, pantoffel* = G. *pantoffel* (also abbr. LG. *tuffel, tüffel* = G. dial. *toffel* = Dan. *töffel* = Sw. *toffel, toffla*); < F. *pantoufle* = Sp. *pantuflo* = Pg. *pantufo* = It. *pantofola, pantufola*, dial. *patofle* (late ML. *pantofla*), slipper; origin unknown.] A slipper.

Of the hinder part of their horse hides they make very fine sandals & *pantofles*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

I can wait on your trencher, fill your wine,
Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes blest
In all humility to touch your feet.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

There were divers of the Pope's *pantofles* that are kissed on his foote, having rich jewells embrodred on the instep. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

★ **pantograph** (pan'tō-grȧf), *n.* [Also *pantagraph;* = F. *pantographe* = Sp. *pantógrafo* = Pg. *pantographo* = It. *pantografo*, < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + γράφειν, write. Also, erroneously, *pentegraph*, as if < Gr. πέντε, five, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for the mechanical copying of engravings, diagrams, plans, etc., either upon the same scale or upon a reduced or an enlarged scale. It consists of four perforated limbs or rules, *a, b, d, e*, of wood or metal, arranged in pairs, jointed together at the crossing, the two pairs being also



Pantograph.

a, b, d, and *e* are rules perforated with a series of holes placed at graduated distances for adjustment to different scales for enlargement or reduction of the picture to be transcribed; *a* and *b* are permanently but movably jointed at *c* to a traversing support; *d* and *e* are similarly jointed at *h* to a pencil-holder or point-holder; *f f* are thumbscrews which act as pivots for joining *a* and *d* and *b* and *e*. The rule *a* is pivoted to a support *i* which is fixed to the drawing-table; *g* is a stylus attached to the end of the rule *b*. Lines traced by *g* will be also drawn by *h* on a larger or smaller scale corresponding to the adjustment.

jointed together at *c* and *h*. The perforations are made at uniform distances, in accordance with a scale of measurement. The pivoted joints by which the two pairs are connected are constant, while the joints between the intersecting limbs of each pair may be shifted by inserting the joint-pins *f f* in different holes in each limb. By changing the pins the copy may be reproduced on any scale either larger or smaller than the original, or it may be kept of the same size, the proportion being indicated for convenience by figures on the limbs (not shown in the cut). In use, the end pivot *i* is fixed to the table, the pivot *c* sliding on the plane surface according to the impulse given to it. The pivot *g* carries a tracing-point which is passed over the original lines to be reproduced, and the pivot *h* carries a pencil or needle which traces the copy or pricks it in the paper. The pantograph is used for transferring patterns to calico-printing cylinders, in some processes of wood-carving, in making wooden type, etc.—**Polar pantograph**, a modification of the pantograph arranged for reproducing profiles of curved figures, as the tread of a car-wheel, the interior of a bell, or any other irregular form. It consists essentially of two arms supported in a light frame and united by means of a rack on each and a pinion common to both, so that the movement of one arm controls that of the other. When the point of the instrument is placed against the tread of a car-wheel, and is moved over it, the other arm reproduces a tracing that is an exact copy of the tread, showing such flattened places as may have resulted from wear, and such other irregularities as are present.

pantographic (pan-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *pantographique* = Pg. *pantographico;* as *pantograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or produced by a pantograph. Also *pantagraphic*.—**Pantographic machine**, a milling-engine for finishing cutters for cutting-gear. The cutters are first turned and cut approximately to the required size, and are then finished in the pantographic machine, which shapes the cutter from a templet and reduces the size as necessary.

pantographical (pan-tō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pantographic* + *-al.*] Same as *pantographic*.

pantographically (pan-tō-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a pantograph or of work produced by a pantograph; according to a method of mechanical pantography.—2. In the manner of a general description, or of a view of an object as a whole.

pantography (pan-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *pantographie* = Pg. *pantographia*, < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] 1. General description; entire view of an object.—2. The process of copying by means of the pantograph.

pantological (pan-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pantolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to pantology.

pantologist (pan-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pantolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

pantology (pan-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= It. *pantologia*, < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; also, a work giving or professing to give information on all subjects, or a summary of universal knowledge.

pantometer (pan-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *pantomètre* = Sp. *pantómetro* = Pg. It. *pantometro*, < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*².] An instrument for measuring angles of all kinds, in order to determine elevations, distances, and the like.

pantometric (pan-tō-met'rik), *a.* [< *pantometr-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

pantometry (pan-tom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure: see *meter*².] 1. Universal measurement.—2. Measurement by means of the pantometer.

pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n.* and *a.* [1. = G. *pantomim*, < F. *pantomime* = Sp. Pg. It. *pantomimo*, m., < L. *pantomimus*, < Gr. παντόμιμος, one who plays a part by dancing and dumb-show, lit. 'all-imitating,' < παῦς (παντ-), all, + μῖμος, imitator: see *mime.* 2. = D. G. Dan. *pantomime* = Sw. *pantomim*, < F. *pantomime* = Sp. Pg. It. *pantomima*, f., an entertainment by pantomimes: see above.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who expresses his meaning by action without words; a player who employs only action—mimicry, gestures, movements, and posturing—in presenting his part. [Obsolete or rare.]

Betweene the actes, when the players went to make ready for another, there was great silence, and the people waxt weary; then came in these maner of conterfaite vices, they were called *Pantomimi*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

I would our *pantomimes* also and stage players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermon on 1 Cor. vii. 24.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*
Who vary action with the times
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who dully act one part.
Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1287.

2. (*a*) Under the Roman empire, a kind of spectacular play resembling the modern "ballet of action," in which the functions of the actor were confined to gesticulation and dancing, the accompanying text being sung by a chorus; in modern times, any play the plot of which is expressed by mute gestures, with little or no dialogue; hence, expression of anything by gesture alone: as, he made known his wants in *pantomime*.

In the early days of the Empire tragedy was dissolved into choral music and pantomimic action; and the *pantomime*, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of entertainment.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8.

(*b*) A popular theatrical entertainment of which many are produced in Great Britain about the Christmas season, usually consisting of two parts, the first or burlesque being founded on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music, and the second, or harlequinade, consisting almost wholly of the tricks of the clown and pantaloon and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

The brilliancy of the dresses and scenery . . . and the excellence of the music, in the *pantomimes*, are great improvements upon the humble attempts of the vagrant motion-master. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 247.

II. *a.* Representing only in mute action.

pantomimic (pan-tō-mim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pantomimique* = Sp. *pantomímico* = Pg. It. *pantomimico*, < L. *pantomimicus*, pantomimic, < *pantomimus*, pantomime: see *pantomime.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pantomime or dumb-show; representing characters and actions by dumb-show.

And to these exhibitions, mute and still, . . .
Music, and shifting *pantomimic* scenes,
Diversified the allurement.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

These earliest religious representations in Spain, whether *pantomimic* or in dialogue, were thus given, not only by churchmen, but by others, certainly before the middle of the thirteenth century. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 231.

II. *n.* A player in a pantomime.

I am acquainted with one of the *pantomimics*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

pantomimical (pan-tō-mim'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pantomimic* + *-al.*] Same as *pantomimic*.

pantomimically (pan-tō-mim'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime; by pantomime; by mute action or dumb-show.

pantomimist (pan'tō-mī-mist), *n.* [< *pantomime* + *-ist.*] One who acts in pantomime.

Owhhigh as a *pantomimist* would have commanded brilliant success on any stage. Would that there were more like him in this wordy world.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, iv.

pantomimus (pan-tō-mī'mus), *n.* [L.: see *pantomime.*] Same as *pantomime*, 1.

pantomorph (pan'tō-môrf), *n.* [Also *pantamorph;* < Gr. παντόμορφος, assuming all forms, < παῦς (παντ-), all, + μορφή, form.] That which assumes all shapes or exists in all shapes.

pantomorphic (pan-tō-môr'fik), *a.* [Also *pantamorphic;* < *pantomorph* + *-ic.*] Taking all forms or any form.

panton (pan'ton), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *pantine*, a wooden shoe. Cf. *patten*¹.] A slipper; in the compound *panton-shoe*, a horseshoe which is contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

pantophagist (pan-tof'ạ-jist), *n.* [< *pantophag-y* + *-ist.*] One who or that which eats all kinds of food, or is omnivorous.

pantophagous (pan-tof'ạ-gus), *a.* [= F. *pantophage*, < Gr. παντοφάγος, all-devouring, < παῦς (παντ-), all, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Eating all kinds of food; omnivorous; pamphagous.

pantophagy (pan-tof'ạ-ji), *n.* [= F. *pantophagie*, < Gr. παντοφαγία, indiscriminate eating, < παντοφάγος, all-devouring: see *pantophagous.*] ★The habit of eating all kinds of food.

pantophobia (pan-tō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + *-φοβία*, < φέβεσθαι, fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid fear of everything.

pantopod (pan'tō-pod), *n.* One of the *Pantopoda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 409.

Pantopoda (pan-top'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida* or sea-spiders. See *Pycnogonida*.

pantoscope (pan'tō-skōp), *n.* [Also *pantascope;* < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + σκοπεῖν, view.] 1. A form of lens including a very wide angle, devised especially for photographic use.—2. Same as *panoramic camera*.

pantoscopic (pan-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [Also *pantascopic;* < *pantoscope* + *-ic.*] Having or affording a wide range of vision.—**Pantoscopic camera.** Same as *panoramic camera*.—**Pantoscopic spectacles**, spectacles of which the glasses are so shaped as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, and which are thus adapted for the use of persons who need glasses of different strength when viewing objects close at hand and at a distance. Also called *Franklin spectacles*.

Pantostomata (pan-tō-stō'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **pantostomatus:* see *pantostomatous.*] In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa* (consisting of *Amœbina, Gregarinida, Foraminifera, Radiolaria*, and certain *Flagellata*), having no special oral orifice, food being ingested anywhere through the general surface. Also called *Holostomata*.

pantostomatous (pan-tō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pantostomatus*, < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + στόμα (στοματ-), mouth.] Ingesting food at any or every point on the surface of the body; having a temporary mouth anywhere; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pantostomata:* a more precise word for the older *polygastric. S. Kent.*

Pantotheria (pan-tō-thē'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παῦς (παντ-), all, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] An order of American Jurassic mammals, containing most of the known forms. They have smooth cerebral hemispheres; teeth 44 or more; canines present with bifid or grooved fangs, premolars and molars imperfectly differentiated; and the lower jaw with a mylohyoid ridge, unankylosed symphysis, uninflected angle, and vertical or rounded condyle at or below the horizon of the teeth. *O. C. Marsh*, 1880.

pantotherian (pan-tō-thē'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pantotheria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pantotheria*.

pantoufle, *n.* See *pantofle*.

pantoum, *n.* See *pantun*.

pantry (pan′tri), *n.*; pl. *pantries* (-triz). [< ME. *pantrie, pantrye, panetrie,* < F. *paneterie* (= Sp. *paneteria* = It. *panettieria*), < ML. *panetaria,* office of a pantler, < *paneta,* a baker, < L. *panis,* bread: see *panter*[3], *pantler.*] 1†. The office of a pantler.

In your offyce of the *Pantrye,* see that your bread be chipped and squared, & note how much you spend in a daye. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, etc., are cleaned.

What will you have done with him that I caught stealing your plate in the *pantry?* In the fact — I caught him in the fact. *Goldsmith,* Good-natured Man, i.

pants (pants), *n. pl.* [Abbrev. < *pantaloons,* q. v.] Same as *pantaloons,* 2. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

The thing named *pants* in certain documents,
A word not made for gentlemen, but "gents."
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Gent and *pants.*—Let these words go together, like the things they signify. The one always wears the other. *R. G. White,* Words and their Uses, p. 211.

pantun (pan′tun), *n.* [Malay.] A kind of short improvised poem in vogue among the Malays. This form of verse (under the name *pantoum*) has been adopted in French, and has been to some extent used in English. See the quotation.

The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally (though not necessarily) of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme. They are mostly love poems; and their chief peculiarity is that the meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all. The Malays are fond of reciting such rhymes "in alternate contest for several hours, the preceding *pantun* furnishing the catchword to that which follows, until one of the parties be silenced or vanquished." *Encyc. Brit.,* XV. 326.

Panurgidæ† (pa-nėr′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panurgus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bees, named from the genus *Panurgus.* Also *Panurgida, Panurgides, Panurgites.*

Panurgus (pa-nėr′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πανοῦργος,* ready to do anything: see *panurgy.*] A genus of bees of the family *Apidæ* and subfamily *Andreninæ,* formerly giving name to a fam-



A species of *Panurgus.*

ily *Panurgidæ.* In their habits they resemble bees of the genus *Andrena,* digging burrows and provisioning them in a similar manner. *P. banksianus,* of Europe, burrows five or six inches deep in sandy soil.

panurgy† (pan′ėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πανουργία,* unscrupulous conduct, < *πανοῦργος,* ready to do anything, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἔργον,* work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

Panuridæ (pa-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of parine passerine birds named from the genus *Panurus.*

panurine (pa-nū′rin), *a.* [< *Panurus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Panurus.*

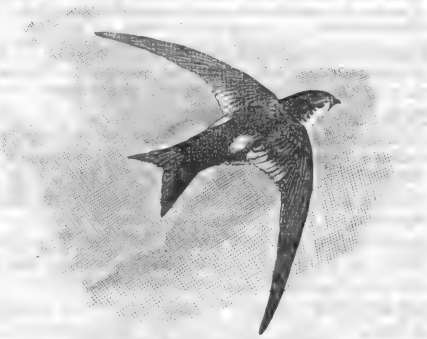
Panurus (pa-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A genus of titmice, formerly placed in *Paridæ,* now made type of the family *Panuridæ.* The genus was founded by Koch in 1816, the same year that Leach named it *Calamophilus.* *P.* or *C. biarmicus* is the bearded tit of Europe. The generic name refers to the great length of the tail, as if the birds were "all tail." Also called *Mystacinus* and *Hyperitles.*

panyard† (pan′yärd), *n.* [A corrupt form of *pannier*[1]. Cf. *lanyard* for *lannier.*] A pannier.

I saw a man riding by that rode a little way upon the road with me last night, and he being going with venison in his *panyards* to London, I called him in, and did give him his breakfast with me. *Pepys,* Diary, Aug. 7, 1661.

panym†, *n.* Same as *paynim.*

Panyptila (pa-nip′ti-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάνυ,* altogether (< *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all), + *πτίλον,* a feather.] A genus of birds of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ,* having the ratio of the digital phalanges abnormal, all the front toes being three-jointed, and the toes as well as the tarsi feathered; the rock-swifts. The hallux is elevated and lateral, but not reversible, and the eyelids are naked. The wings are extremely long and pointed; the tail is about one half as long as the wings, forked, and with stiffened but not mucronate feathers. There are several species, all American, the best-known of which is the common rock-swift of the western United States, *P. saxatilis* or *melanoleuca,* black and white, 6½ inches long, 14 inches in alar extent. It nests sometimes by thousands



Rock-swift (*Panyptila melanoleuca*).

in the most inaccessible precipices, and flies with almost incredible velocity.

panzoism (pan-zō′izm), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ζωή,* life.] All the elements or factors collectively which constitute vitality or vital energy. *H. Spencer.*

The great world-powers, such as Evolution, Persistence of Force, Heredity, *Panzoism,* and Physiological Units. *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVII. 53.

panzoöty (pan-zō′ō-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ζῷον,* animal. Cf. *epizoöty.*] A zymotic disease affecting all kinds or very many kinds of animals.

paolo (pä′ō-lō), *n.* [It., < L. *Paulus,* Paul.] An old Italian silver coin, worth about ten United States cents.

pap[1] (pap), *n.* [< ME. *pappe,* < OSw. *papp,* Sw. dial. *papp, pappe,* Sw. *patt* = Dan. *patte* = NFries. *pap, pape,* dim. *papke,* breast, pap; cf. Lith. *pāpas,* pap. The L. *papilla,* pap, nipple, teat, also pustule, pimple, is a dim. of *papula,* a pustule, pimple (see *papilla, papula, pimple*), and is not related to E. *pap*[1]. The word is supposed to be ult. of infantile origin, like *pap*[2] and *pap*[3], *papa.*] 1. A teat; a nipple; the breast of a woman.

Zif it be a femele, thei don away that on *Pappe,* with an hote Hiren; and zif it be a Womman of gret Lynage, thei don awey the left *Pappe,* that thei may the better beren a Scheeld. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 154.

Nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous *pap.* *Drayton,* Polyolbion, i. 294.

2. A conical hill resembling a nipple or teat: as, the *Paps* of Jura (an island west of Scotland).

pap[2] (pap), *n.* [< ME. **pap,* **pappe* (in comp. *papmete:* see *papmeat*) = D. *pap* = G. *pappe,* pap, paste, = Dan. *pap* = Sw. *papp,* pasteboard; cf. OF. *papa* = Sp. *papa* = It. *pappa,* pap; also OF. *papin, pappin,* m., *papine,* f., pap; < L. *papa, pappa,* a word with which infants call for food; supposed to be imitative of the orig. insignificant syllables *pa pa,* a natural utterance of infants, taken in this instance to refer to food, and in others to other notions: see *pap*[1], *pap*[3], *papa*[1], etc.] 1. Soft food for infants, usually made of bread boiled or softened with water or milk.

Many doctrines have grown to be the ordinary diet and food of our spirits, and have place in the *pap* of catechisms. *Donne,* Letters, xvii.

Oh, folly worthy of the nurse's lap!
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with *pap.*
Cowper, Conversation, l. 485.

Hence — 2. The emoluments of public office, as salaries, fees, or perquisites. [Slang.]

They soon made it appear that, at the end of four years, not only should an officer make an accounting and submit to an audit, but should vacate his place, so that somebody else might get some of the *pap* he had enjoyed during this period. *The Nation,* XLVIII. 379.

3. The pulp of fruit, or pulp of any kind.

The *pap* of the latter [verdigris diffused through water] being first passed through a sieve.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 95.

To give pap with a hatchet†, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner.

They *give* us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and, when we speake for that wee love, *pap with a hatchet.* *Lyly's Court Comed.,* sig. Z 12 b. (*Nares.*)

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young shall have *pap with a hatchet* for his comfort.
Marriage and Wiving (Harl. Misc., II. 171, Park's ed.). (*Nares.*)

pap[2] (pap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *papped,* ppr. *papping.* [< *pap*[2], *n.*] To feed with pap.

Oh! that his body were not flesh and fading!
But I'll so *pap* him up — nothing too dear for him.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 4.

pap[3] (pap), *n.* [A shorter form of *papa*[1].] Papa; father. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

papa[1] (pa-pä′ or pä′pä), *n.* [= F. *papa* = D. G. Dan. *papa* (pa-pa′) = Sw. *pappa* (pap′pa) = Sp. Pg. *papá* = It. *páppa* (Florio), *papà,* papa, father; cf. LL. *papa* (gen. *papæ*), *papas* (gen. *papatis*), a bishop (see *papa*[2]); cf. also LL. *papas, pappas,* a governor, tutor, < Gr. *πάππας,* father (mostly in voc., as a child's word, LGr. MGr. also *πάπας, παπᾶς,* and *πᾶ*); a redupl. of the syllable *pa,* a natural infantile utterance, made to mean 'father,' as the similar utterance *ma, mama,* is made to mean 'mother' (see *mama*); cf. *pap*[3], *pap*[2], *pap*[1]. Cf. also *papa*[2].] Father: a word used chiefly by children.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, the only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma.
Swift, Directions for Servants, General Directions.

"Here, *Papa,* is some money," Amelia said that night, kissing the old man, her father, and putting a bill for a hundred pounds into his hands.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, l.

papa[2] (pä′pä), *n.* [LL. a bishop, ML. pope, < LGr. *πάπας,* father: applied, like *father,* to ecclesiastics, esp. to the bishop of Rome, whence ult., through AS. *pāpa,* the E. *pope:* see *papa*[1] and *pope*[1].] A title first bestowed on bishops generally, and often on the inferior clergy, but later restricted to the bishop of Rome (pope); in the Gr. Ch. now, a parish priest.

As in the Primitive Church the yonger Bishop called the elder *Papa.* *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 142.

Although he [the Roman pontiff] had not, as yet, assumed the distinctive insignia of his office — the triple crown and the upright staff surmounted by the cross — he more and more discouraged the application of the name of *papa* (pope) to any but himself. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 495.

papa[3] (pä′pä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *papio, papion,* and *baboon.*] 1. A baboon; a papio or papion. — 2. The specific name of the king-vulture of tropical America, *Sarcorhamphus* or *Gypagus papa.* See cut under *king-vulture.* — 3. A name, both generic and specific, of a coccothraustine bird of the Bonin Islands, *Coccothraustes papa* or *ferrirostris,* or *Papa ferrirostris. Reichenbach; Kittlitz.*

papable (pā′pa-bl), *a.* [< F. *papable* = It. *papabile,* < ML. **papabilis* (in deriv. *papabilita(t-)s,* papal power), < *papa,* pope: see *papal, pope*[1].] Capable of being made a pope; eligible to the papacy. [Rare.]

By the death of the other two the conclave hath received little alteration; though Mondovio were *papable,* and a great soggetto in the list of the foresters.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 707.

papabot, papabote, papabotte, *n.* [Creole F.] The Bartramian sandpiper. *J. J. Audubon.* [New Orleans, Louisiana.]

papacy (pā′pā-si), *n.* [< ME. *papacie,* < OF. *papacie,* < ML. *papatia,* papal office, < *papa,* pope: see *papal, pope*[1].] 1. The office, dignity, and authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome; the papal jurisdiction; the ecclesiastical organization subject to the Pope.

This Pius Secundus was that learned Pope which before he undertooke the *Papacy* was called Æneas Sylvius.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 147.

He here instilled into this aspiring prelate the hope of attaining the *papacy.* *Hume,* Hist. Eng., xxviii.

2. The succession or line of popes, with its ecclesiastical and political traditions. — 3. That system of ecclesiastical government which recognizes and is based upon the apostolic primacy and supreme authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome over the church universal; the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic Church.

The threatened breach between the *papacy* and its ancient ally the King of France.
Milman, Hist. of Christianity.

papagay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *popinjay.*

papain (pā′pa-in), *n.* [< *papa(ya)* + *-in*[2].] A proteolytic enzyme obtained from stem, leaves, and fruit of the papaw-tree, *Carica Papaya.* Like trypsin, by its action on albumin compounds leucin and tyrosin as well as peptone are produced. It acts best in neutral media. Also *papayin, papayotin,* and *caricin.*

papal (pā′pal), *a.* [< ME. *papal, papall,* < OF. (and F.) *papal* = Sp. Pg. *papal* = It. *papale,* < ML. *papalis,* of the Pope, < LL. *papa,* a bishop, ML. pope: see *papa*[2], *pope*.] Of or relating to the Pope in his official capacity, or the papacy.

How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears! . . .
Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspire,
And *Papal* piety, and Gothic fire.
Pope, To Addison, l. 14.

His attachment to his family, his aversion to France, were not to be overcome even by *Papal* authority.
Macaulay, Lord Mahon's War in Spain.

Contributions from the nation at large for *papal* purposes, such as crusades and the defence against the Turks, were collected by the pope's agents in the form of voluntary gifts. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 396.

Papal cross. See *cross*[1].—**Papal crown,** the triple crown. See *tiara.*—Syn. *Papal, Popish, Papistical. Papal* is the ordinary word for that which belongs to or proceeds from the Pope; *popish* is used in some obloquy or contempt; *papistical* in strong contempt or condemnation.

papalin† (pā′pal-in), *n.* [< F. *papalin,* < It. *papalino,* soldier of the Pope, < *papale,* papal: see *papal.*] A papist. *Bp. Lavington.*

> The Persians . . . are . . . no less zealous and divided in their profession than we and the *papalins.*
> *Sir T. Herbert,* Travels, p. 251.

> They [the Turks] may indeed still do mischief to the Muscovites, or persecute their own Christian subjects, but they can do no hurt to the *papalins.*
> *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Time, an. 1697.

papalise, *v.* See *papalize.*

papalism (pā′pal-izm), *n.* [< *papal* + *-ism.*] The papal system; papistry.

papalist (pā′pal-ist), *n.* [< OF. *papaliste;* as *papal* + *-ist.*] A papist; a Roman Catholic. *Baxter.*

> Patriot l'Escuyer . . . determines on going to Church, in company with a friend or two; not to hear mass, which he values little, but to meet all the *Papalists* there in a body. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. v. 3.

papality† (pā-pal′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *papalite,* < ML. *papalita(t-)s,* papal power, < *papalis,* papal: see *papal.*] Same as *papalty.*

papalize (pā′pal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *papalized,* ppr. *papalizing.* [< *papal* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make papal; imbue with papist doctrines or notions.

> He has been, to some extent, Christianized and *papalized,* and he has also been turned into a lanky, lean, unhappy-looking rifle regiment. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, I. 82.

II. *intrans.* To become a papist; conform to popery. *Cowper.*

Also spelled *papalise.*

papally (pā′pal-i), *adv.* In a papal manner; from a papal point of view; as a papist.

papalty† (pā′pal-ti), *n.* [< OF. **papalte, papaute, papalité,* papality: see *papality.*] The papacy; the papal office or authority; the Church of Rome. Also *papality.*

> Pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, syttyng in his chayre of *papalyte.*
> *Berners,* tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clx.

> Withall to uphold the decrepid *Papalty* they [the Jesuits] have invented this super-politick Aphorisme, as one termes it, One Pope and one King.
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

papaphobia (pā-pa-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *papa,* pope (see *pope*[1]), + Gr. *-φοβία,* < *φέβεσθαι,* fear.] Dread or hatred of the Pope or of popery.

paparchy (pā′pär-ki), *n.* [< ML. *papa,* pope (see *pope*[1]), + Gr. *-αρχία,* < *ἀρχειν,* rule.] Government by a pope.

> Without understanding the papacy (or *paparchy,* as Bishop Coxe insists upon calling it) one cannot understand the history and literature of Europe from the age of Charlemagne. *Christian Union,* July 5, 1888.

papas, pappas (pā′pas, pap′as), *n.* [< Gr. *πάπας, πάππας:* see *papa*[2].] A parish priest of the Greek Church; a papa.

> The censure of a poor country *Papas* outweighs, in present effect, that of a Western Bishop.
> *J. M. Neale,* Eastern Church, i. 11.

> The *pappas* is a prominent figure in the throngs of idlers, prominent because of his long black gown, his tall steeple-hat. *Scribner's Mag.,* IV. 370.

papate† (pā′pāt), *n.* [ME. *papat;* < OF. *papat* = Sp. Pg. *papado* = It. *papato,* < ML. *papatus,* the office of pope, < *papa,* pope: see *pope*[1]. Cf. *papacy.*] The papacy.

> A cardinal was thilke tide,
> Which the *papat* longe hath desired.
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., I. 254 (Pauli's ed.).

Papaver (pā-pā′vėr), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *papaver,* poppy: see *poppy.*] A genus of plants, type of the family *Papaveraceæ,* characterized by the dehiscence of the roundish capsule by pores under the lid-like summit; the poppy. It includes about 25 species, mainly in temperate or subtropical Asia, Africa, and Europe. They are hairy or glaucous herbs, with a milky juice, usually dissected leaves, buds nodding upon long stalks, and showy red, violet, yellow, or white flowers, generally with two sepals, four petals, and many stamens. See *poppy* and *opium,* also *cheesebowl, canker,* 5 (*a*), *headache.*

Papaveraceæ (pā-pav-ę-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bernard de Jussieu, 1759), < *Papaver* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the poppy family, of the order *Papaverales,* distinguished by the two to three sepals, and minute embryo near the base of fleshy albumen. It includes about 200 species, in 30 genera, of which *Papaver* is the type, nearly all from north temperate or subtropical regions. They are usually smooth herbs (often with a colored juice), covered with a grayish bloom or with long hairs. They bear alternate, generally lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers, solitary upon long stalks, with sepals which fall off at opening. This family includes three well-marked subfamilies. See *Fumariaceæ.*

papaveraceous (pā-pav-ę-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *papaveraceus,* < L. *papaver,* poppy.] Pertaining to the *Papaveraceæ* or to the poppy.

Papavereæ (pap-ā-vē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1827), < *Papaver* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Papaveraceæ,* of which the genus *Papaver* is the type. It includes seven other genera and about ninety species.

papaverine (pā-pav′ę-rin), *n.* [= F. *papavérine;* as L. *papaver,* poppy, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in opium.

papaverous (pā-pav′ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *papaver,* poppy, + *-ous.*] Having the properties of, or characteristic of, the poppy; papaveraceous.

> Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple.
> *Sir T. Browne.* Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

papaw (pa-pâ′), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *papayo,* from a Carib name.] 1. The tree *Carica Papaya,* or its fruit. The papaw is native in South America, but now widely diffused throughout the tropics. Its height is about 20 feet, and its deeply seven-lobed leaves are 2 feet in diameter and borne on footstalks 2 feet long. The fruit is 10 inches long, commonly of an oblong form, ribbed, and having a thick fleshy rind. It is sometimes eaten raw or made into a sauce, or when green is boiled as a vegetable and is also pickled. The trunk, leaves, and fruit contain an acrid milky juice (see *papain*), which has the property of making quickly tender meat which is boiled with a little of it or wrapped in the leaves, or, as it is claimed, merely hung up among the leaves. The seeds are an efficacious vermifuge. The leaves are saponaceous. Also called *melon-tree.*

2. The tree *Asimina triloba,* or its fruit, native in the United States. It is a small tree with lurid flowers appearing with the leaves, which are obovate-lanceolate, thin, and rather large. The smooth oblong fruit is 3 to 6 inches long, filled with a sweet pulp in which are embedded the bean-like seeds.

3. A bushwhacker: with reference to the subsistence or possible subsistence of bushwhackers on the fruit of the papaw. [Missouri.]

Also written *pawpaw.*

papaw-tree (pa-pâ′trē), *n.* See *papaw.*

Papaya (pā-pā′yä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), Sp. Pg. *papaya* (the fruit). See *papaw.*] 1. An untenable name for *Carica,* a genus of trees, the papaws, of the family *Papayaceæ.* See *Carica* and *papaw.*—2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

> The slim *papaya* ripens
> Its yellow fruit for thee.
> *Bryant,* Hunter's Serenade.

Papayaceæ (pap-ā-yā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), < *Papaya* + *-aceæ.*] A family of trees, the papaw family, of the order *Passiflorales,* characterized by the minute calyx, tubular staminate corolla, and pistillate of five erect separate petals. It includes the genera *Carica, Jacaratia,* and *Cylicomorpha,* of tropical and subtropical America and tropical Africa, with milky juice, white, yellow, or greenish flowers, and pulpy edible fruit.

papayotin (pap-ā-yō′tin), *n.* [< *Papaya* + *-ot-* + *-in*[2].] Same as *papain.*

pap-boat (pap′bōt), *n.* 1. An open vessel used for holding pap for children.

> A pair of bellows, a pair of pattens, a toasting-fork, a kettle, a *pap-boat,* a spoon for the administration of medicine to the refractory, and lastly Mrs. Gamp's umbrella.
> *Dickens,* Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ;* a false volute, as *Turbinella rapha.*

pape[1]† (pāp), *n.* [ME.: see *pope*[1].] A spiritual father; a priest; specifically, the Pope.

> The prayer of the *pape* so incensed the Scot that he vowed revenge, and watched the *pape* with a good cudgel, next day, as he crossed the churchyard, where he beat him.
> *W. Carr,* Traveller's Guide, p. 190.

pape[2] (pāp), *n.* [Creole F., lit. 'pope'; cf. E. *pope,* a bullfinch.] An American finch of the genus *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina, C.* or *P. ciris.* Also called *nonpareil* and *incomparable.* See cut at *painted finch,* under *painted.*

papechien (pāp-shiaṅ′), *n.* The lapwing: same as *pea-chicken.*

papejay†, *n.* An old form of *popinjay.*

papelard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *papelard,* < It. *pappalardo,* a hypocrite, a glutton, prob. < *pappa,* pap: see *pap*[2].] A dissembler; a flatterer; a hypocrite.

> That *papelard,* that hym yeldith so, . . .
> He is the hounde, shame is to seyn,
> That to his casting goth agayn.
> *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 7281.

papelardie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *papelardie,* hypocrisy, < *papelard,* a hypocrite: see *papelard.*] Hypocrisy.

> I . . . have wel lever . . .
> Wrie me in my foxerie,
> Under a cope of *papelardie.*
> *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 6796.

papeline† (pap′e-lin), *n.* [F.: see *poplin.*] A rich material made in the seventeenth century of silk, and sometimes at least with gold or silver thread. The manufacture of papeline is said to have been brought from France to Ireland in the eighteenth century, and to have led to the manufacture of poplin.

papelonné (pap-e-lo-nā′), *a.* [F., < *papillon,* a butterfly: see *pavilion.*] In *her.,* covered with an imbricated pattern: said of the field or a bearing.

papelote†, *n.* [ME.; appar. connected with OF. *papin,* pap: see *pap*[2].] A porridge.

> In mylk and in mele to make with *papelotes,*
> To a-glotye with here gurles that greden after fode.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 75.

★ **paper** (pā′pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *paper, papir, paupire* = D. *papier* = MLG. *pappir, papir* = late MHG. G. *papier* = Icel. *pappīr* = Sw. *papper* = Dan. *papir,* < OF. *papier,* F. *papier* = Sp. Pg. *papel,* < L. *papyrus,* also *papyrum* (ML. also *papirus*), paper made of papyrus, also a garment made from papyrus, prop. the plant papyrus, < Gr. *πάπυρος* (*παπῦρος,* sometimes *παπύρος*), the plant papyrus, a kind of rush (see *papyrus*), also anything made of it, as linen, cord, etc. The Gr. word for 'paper' was *χάρτης,* L. *charta:* see *chart, charter, card*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A material consisting of a compacted web or felting of vegetable fibers, commonly in the form of a thin, flexible sheet: used in writing, for printing, and for various other purposes. The fibers most used for writing-papers are those of linen and cotton rags, and for printing-papers those of straw, wood, paper-cuttings or paper-waste, and selected grasses. These fibers are prepared by grinding, bleaching, beating, and boiling until they are reduced to a fluid pulp, in which state they readily mat or felt together when freed from the water in which they are suspended. More than 400 varieties of fibers usable for this purpose are known; all have curling filaments that readily interlace with one another. Paper was formerly made wholly by hand, pulp from the vat being dipped up in a mold, from which the water drains away, leaving a felted sheet, which is then pressed and dried. Some fine grades of writing-, printing-, and drawing-papers are still made in this way, but the larger part of the paper, for whatever purpose used, is now made by machinery. For some purposes, as newspaper-printing, the sheet is made in continuous webs of very great length, and is printed from the uncut roll. Paper is made in a great variety of qualities, ranging from heavy drawing board to the lightest tissue-paper, and in every color and shade. It is cut for the trade by accurate machines in a number of sizes, the sheets varying somewhat according to fashion or special requirements. (See list of sizes given below.) Paper is also molded from the pulp into cartridge-cases, embossed sheets for wall-decoration, pails, boxes, and other vessels, boats, barrels, car-wheels, domes for observatories, bricks, building materials, etc., in all of which lightness is combined with strength. From the sheet it is transformed by various processes and operations into roofing material, carpets, bags, etc. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are—writing- and printing-papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting- and filtering-papers; while some useful kinds are the result of manipulations subsequent to the paper-maker's work, as lithographic paper, tracing-paper, etc. The ordinary counts of paper are the quire of twenty-four sheets, the ream of twenty quires (of which two are inferior to the other eighteen), and the bundle of two reams.

2. A piece, leaf, or sheet of this material.

> 'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind as on a shaking *paper.* *Locke.*

> I would see 'em all hang'd before I would e'er more set pen to *paper.* *Villiers,* Rehearsal, i.

3. Any written or printed document or instrument, as a note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, etc.; specifically, in the plural, letters, notes, memoranda, etc.: as, the private *papers* of Washington.

> Ioyous and glad be,
> Now full merily demene you amonge,
> For of his *paupires* strike oute plain be ye!
> Here hym haue I slain and put to dethe stronge.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4735.

> They brought a *paper* to me to be signed.
> *Dryden,* Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

> Having yesterday morning received a *paper* of Latin verses . . . composed by a youth under age, I read them with much delight, as an instance of his improvement.
> *Steele,* Tatler, No. 207.

4. A printed sheet of news; a newspaper; a journal.

> To you all readers turn, and they can look
> Pleased in a *paper,* who abhor a book.
> *Crabbe,* The Newspaper.

> The way to prevent these irregular interpositions of the people is to give them full information of their affairs through the channel of the public *papers,* and to contrive that those *papers* should penetrate the whole mass of the people. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 85.

5. An essay or article; a dissertation on a special topic.

There was one [subject] he clung to much, and thought of frequently as in a special degree available for a series of *papers* in his periodical. *Forster*, Dickens, lvi.

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc.: used collectively: as, commercial *paper;* negotiable *paper*.

Certain it is that a State, as long as it cannot be made by law to pay its debts, should have no privilege of issuing *paper* of any kind. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 574.

7. The written or printed questions, collectively, set for an examination.—**8.** Hangings of paper, printed, stamped, or plain; paper for covering the walls of interiors. See *paper-hangings* and *wall-paper*.—**9.** Free passes of admission to a place of entertainment; also, the persons admitted by such passes: as, the house was filled with *paper*. [Slang.]—**Accommodation paper.** See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*. —**Albuminized paper, albumin paper,** paper coated with albumin, practically always in the form of white of egg, as a vehicle for silver prints in ordinary photographic processes. Prints upon it have a glossy surface.—**Arrowroot paper,** in *photog.*, a so-called plain or non-glossy paper for positive prints, coated with a weak solution in water of arrowroot, with sodium chlorid and a trace of citric acid. It gives good effects for large portraits and landscapes.—**Bank-note paper.** See *bank-note*.—**Blue-process paper.** Same as *blue-paper*.—**Bristol paper,** a stout paper of very even texture and smooth surface, used for drawing: named from the place of its original manufacture. Also called *Bristol-board*.—**Brown paper,** a general name for wrapping-paper of a brown color and of all qualities and materials.—**Business paper,** commercial paper, such as notes, bills of exchange, etc.—**Calendered paper,** paper made smooth by the pressure of calendering-rollers.—**Carbolic-acid or carbolized paper.** See *carbolic*.—**Carbon paper.** See *carbon-paper*. —**Chinese paper.** (*a*) Same as *rice-paper*. (*b*) A very thin, soft paper, of a faint yellowish or brownish tint, prepared from the bark of the bamboo. It is much used for fine impressions from wood-engravings, and occasionally for proofs from steel-plate engravings, etc.—**Cobb paper,** in *bookbinding*, a mottled paper in which brown is the leading tint: largely used by English binders for the linings or end papers of books in half-calf bindings.—**Cold-pressed paper,** paper that has been pressed only on the felts, leaving it of a rough surface.—**Commercial paper.** See *commercial*.—**Commodity of brown paper†.** See *commodity*.—**Cotton paper,** paper prepared from cotton-fiber.

Cotton paper (charta bombycina), a form of paper said to have been known to the Chinese at a remote period, and to have passed into use among the Arabs early in the 8th century. It was imported into Constantinople, and was used for Greek MSS. in the 13th century. In Italy and the West it never made much way.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

Cram-paper. See *cram*.—**Cream-laid paper,** a smooth paper of ivory or cream-like color, much used for note-paper and envelops.—**Cross-rule paper,** paper ruled off in squares to facilitate the drawing on it of designs for weaving, worsted-work, etc., or to aid in making any drawing in the proper proportions, or in drawing a plan, etc., to scale.—**Crystalline paper,** paper thinly coated by means of a brush with a concentrated solution of salt with dextrine, or with certain more complicated preparations. —**Cylinder paper,** paper in which the fibers are drawn in one direction and are not fully interlaced.—**Distinctive paper,** a kind of protective paper; a silk-threaded fiber paper of high quality, such as that used by the United States government for the printing of notes, certificates, bonds, and other obligations, etc.—**Enameled paper,** a surfaced paper that has been highly polished.—**Ferro-prussiate paper,** paper that has been rendered sensitive to the action of light by floating it on or coating it with a solution in water of red prussiate of potash and peroxid of iron. When exposed to light under a photographic negative, a drawing, etc., those parts of the sheet to which the light has access through the transparent part of the negative or drawing are more or less affected according to the length of the exposure and the variation in transparency of the originals. When the printing has proceeded as far as is desired, the sheet is washed in clear water, and those parts which have been protected from the light become white, while the parts which the light has affected assume a more or less deep tint of blue, which is permanent when the sheet is dried. Also called *blue-paper*.—**Fiber-faced paper,** a kind of paper used for bank-notes, checks, etc., in which shreds and scraps of silk or other fiber are mixed with the pulp of the paper to afford a protection against forgery. Compare *distinctive paper*.—**Filter paper or filtering-paper.** See *filter-paper* and *filtering*.—**Flat paper,** paper unfolded and ready for use in printing.—**Fossil paper.** See *fossil* and *asbestos*.—**Fourdrinier paper,** paper made in the Fourdrinier machine, in which at one end the fluid pulp flows in on felts, and at the other end the paper is delivered dry in the form of an endless roll.—**Gaine's paper.** Same as *parchment paper*. —**Gunpowder paper.** See *gunpowder*.—**Hand-made paper.** See def. 1.—**Hard plate-paper,** sized paper having a hard surface which does not readily take ink or color. —**Height to paper,** in *type-founding*, the extreme length of a type from its face to its foot. In Great Britain and the United States the standard height is eleven twelfths of an inch. French and German types are higher.—**Hot-pressed paper,** paper polished by pressure between heated plates. —**Imperfect paper,** sheets of inferior quality, usually the two outside quires of a ream, which are wrinkled, torn, or specked.—**India paper.** See *India*.—**Ingres paper.** [F. *papier Ingres;* named from the noted painter J. A. D. *Ingres* (died 1867).] A laid paper, showing water-mark, of somewhat rough surface, and tinted gray, drab, or the like, especially prepared for drawing with crayons.—**In paper†,** in *old Eng. law*, not yet enrolled on parchment or recorded in a final judgment.—**Iridescent paper,** paper washed with a solution of nutgalls, iron, and indigo sulphates, sal ammoniac, and gum arabic in water, and exposed to the fumes of ammonia.—**Japanese paper,** paper made from the bark of the paper-mulberry (*Papyrius papyrifera*), soft, silky, transparent, and with a satin-like surface. There are various qualities, of which the white is the best and thickest. It is used for expensive printing, proofs of plate-engravings, etc.—**Laid paper.** See *laid*.—**Legal-tender paper,** paper money declared by law to be a legal tender.—**Linen paper,** paper made from linen or flax-fiber: "*linen paper* was first made in the 14th century" (*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 218).—**Lithographic paper.** See *lithographic*.—**Litmus-paper.** See *litmus*.—**Loft-dried paper,** paper in which the sizing is dried by atmospheric evaporation.—**Low to paper,** in *printing*. See *low*[2].—**Luminous paper,** paper of which the pulp is compounded with gelatin and a phosphorescent powder.—**Machine-sized paper,** paper made by dipping the web in a bath of dissolved rosin and alum.—**Manila paper,** paper made from manila-fiber. It is usually of dull-buff color, and is of marked toughness.—**Marbled paper,** paper stained with colors in conventional imitation of variegated marbles. It is used chiefly for the linings and covers of books. See *marbling*.—**Metallic paper.** See *metallic*.—**M paper,** paper which has only trivial imperfections.—**Mulberry paper,** a kind of paper prepared in China from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry.—**Negotiable paper.** See *negotiable*.—**Nepāl paper,** a strong unsized paper, made in Nepāl from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne cannabina*.—**News paper,** a low grade of white printing-paper.—**N paper,** paper of the second sorting, and inferior to M paper.—**Oiled paper.** See *oil*.—**On paper,** in writing; set down "in black and white."—**Paper-burnishing machine,** a machine for putting a polish on paper, by means of a burnishing-stone, by heavy glazed rolls, or by any other method.—**Paper-clipping machine,** a machine for trimming the edges of books or of paper in piles, usually a guillotine-knife driven by a considerable power, and connected with a gage.—**Paper-coloring machine,** a set of color-rollers, automatically supplied with pigment, which give a coat of color to sheets of paper fed between them by means of feed-rollers.—**Paper-glazing roller,** a roller glazing- or burnishing-machine for producing a glossy surface on paper.—**Paper-molding machine,** a machine for molding paper-pulp to any required form.—**Paper process of stereotyping,** a process of making plates for newspaper-printing. A mold of the type form is made by beating with a brush prepared paper-pulp on the face of the type: this mold, when dry, is filled with type-metal. *Workshop Receipts*, 4th ser., Stereotyping.—**Parchment paper,** an imitation of parchment, prepared from ordinary unsized paper by immersing it for a few seconds in a solution of two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol in one part of water, at a temperature of 60° F., then washing it in cold water, and removing any remaining traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It resembles parchment in appearance, and is tough, translucent, glossy, and almost impermeable to water. Also called *papyrine* and *Gaine's paper*.—**Photographic paper,** any paper used for the purposes of photography; especially, the paper, whether albuminized, salted, variously sensitized, coated with emulsion, etc., used for making positive prints from negatives.—**Pitched paper.** Same as *tarred paper*.—**Pizzighelli paper,** a sensitized platinum paper prepared commercially for photographic use. It gives a mat surface and clear gray tones, which are pleasing for many subjects.—**Plain paper.** (*a*) Paper that is unruled. (*b*) In *photog.*, any paper that has not a glossy surface, such as that of albuminized paper.—**Plate-paper,** the highest grade of book-paper. —**Polygraphic paper,** a paper specially prepared to receive writing or printing in an aniline ink, and to transfer this readily, under pressure, to another similar sheet dampened. The second sheet is then used as a matrix from which a number of impressions of the original writing can be struck off in a press.—**Post paper,** a style of paper which came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century, especially for letter-writing.

Post paper seems to have derived its name from the post-horn which at one time was its distinguishing mark.

Ure, Dict., III. 494.

Printing-paper, a quality of paper made for printing, usually of softer stock and surface than writing-paper, and not so hard-sized. The lowest grade is *news*, the highest is *plate*.—**Rag paper,** paper made from the pulp of rags.

The first mention of *rag paper* occurs in the tract of Peter, abbot of Cluny (1122–50 A.D.), adversus Judæos, cap. 5, where, among the various kinds of books, he refers to such as are written on material made "ex rasuris veterum pannorum." At this early period woollen cloth is probably intended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 218.

Roofing-paper, a coarse, stout paper variously prepared, used to cover roofs. It is usually securely and smoothly nailed down, and then thickly coated with tar or paint.—**Ruled paper,** writing-paper ruled mechanically with lines, for convenience in writing, keeping accounts, etc. —**Safety-paper,** a paper which has been so prepared chemically, or so coated with a chemical pigment, that writing on it in ink cannot be effaced or cannot be erased without leaving indelible marks on the paper. Such paper is often used for bank-checks, etc., to guard against fraud.—**Sensitized paper,** paper that has been chemically treated so that the color of its surface may be altered by the action of light, used in the various processes of photographic printing. The name is most commonly given to paper that has been floated on a bath of nitrate of silver, or coated with an emulsion of silver nitrate or chlorid; but it is equally applicable to ferroprussiate or blue papers, to bromide papers, to the sensitized pigment-papers used in the carbon process, to platinum papers, or to any others of like character.—**Silk paper.** Same as *tissue-paper*.—**Silver paper.** Same as *tissue-paper*.—**Sized paper,** paper which has received a thin surface of glutinous matter to give it greater strength and proper writing-surface.—**Sizes of paper,** certain standard dimensions of paper, the sheets being commercially cut to those sizes. Printing-, writing-, and drawing papers of the same names are of different sizes in Great Britain and the United States. The sizes most used have names and measurements, in inches, as specified in the following table, but names the same as here given are sometimes applied to sizes which are larger or smaller.

	English.	United States.
Antiquarian writing	31 × 53	.....
Atlas drawing	26 × 34	.....
Atlas small drawing	25 × 31	.....
Atlas writing	.....	26 × 33
Check folio writing	.....	17 × 24
Columbier drawing	24 × 34½	.....
Columbier writing	24 × 34½	23 × 34
Copy, or bastard writing	16 × 20	.....
Crown drawing	15 × 20	.....
Crown writing	.....	15 × 19
Demy drawing	17 × 22	.....
Demy printing	17½ × 22	.....
Demy short drawing	14 × 20½	.....
Demy writing	15 × 20	16 × 21
Double atlas drawing	31½ × 55	.....
Double cap writing	.....	17 × 28
Double crown printing	20 × 30	.....
Double demy printing	22½ × 35..26 × 38½	.....
Double elephant writing	26½ × 40	26 × 40
Double medium printing	.....	24 × 38
Double pot printing	17 × 25½	.....
Double royal printing	.....	26 × 40
Double superroyal printing	.....	29 × 43
Elephant writing	23 × 28	22½ × 27½
Emperor writing	48 × 72	.....
Extra large post writing	16½ × 21	.....
Extra size folio writing	.....	19 × 23
Flat cap writing	.....	14 × 17
Folio post writing	.....	17 × 22
Foolscap drawing	13½ × 16½	.....
Foolscap writing	13½ × 17	12½ × 16
Grand eagle	26½ × 40	.....
Imperial drawing	22 × 30	.....
Imperial printing	22 × 30	22 × 32
Imperial writing	22 × 30	23 × 31
Medium-and-half printing	.....	24 × 30
Medium printing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Medium writing	17½ × 22	18 × 23
Pot writing	12½ × 15	.....
Royal drawing	19½ × 24	.....
Royal long drawing	18 × 27½	.....
Royal printing	20 × 25	20 × 25
Royal writing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Small cap writing	.....	13 × 16
Small double medium printing	.....	24 × 36
Small post writing	13½ × 16½	.....
Superroyal drawing	19½ × 27½	.....
Superroyal printing	.....	22 × 28
Superroyal writing	19½ × 27½	20 × 28
Thick and thin post writing	15½ × 19½	.....

Soft plate-paper, paper which is thick, unsized, and easily receptive of impression.—**Special paper,** a list kept in court for putting down demurrers, etc., to be argued.—**State paper,** a paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—**Turnsced paper,** paper having an added film of whiting, which fills minute pits, and adapts it for the printing of woodcuts.—**Surface paper,** paper covered with a thin coat of clay or other substance with intent to give a smoother surface.—**Tarred paper,** a coarse, thick paper soaked with a tar product, used for covering roofs, lining walls, etc., with the object of securing warmth and dryness.—**Test-paper,** litmus- or turmeric-paper, used as a test for alkalinity or acidity.—**Tissue-paper,** a very thin paper of fine and soft texture, used for wrapping valuable or delicate articles, for polishing fine surfaces, for protecting engravings in books, etc.; silk paper; silver paper.—**Touch and trade papers,** in the United States, a permit issued by the collector of a port, under section 4264 of the United States Revised Statutes, to a vessel licensed for carrying on fishing, authorizing it to "touch and trade" at any foreign port during the voyage.—**Tracing-paper,** paper so prepared as to be transparent, and of such texture that it will receive marks either in pencil or with pen and ink, used for copying a design, etc., by laying it over the original and following the lines carefully with a pencil or pen. —**Transfer-paper,** paper coated thickly with an adhesive pigment, as lampblack, vermilion, indigo, etc., used for transferring a design mechanically to an object on which it is to be copied. A sheet of transfer-paper is laid upon the object; on this is laid the design executed on paper or other thin and yielding material, and the lines of the design are then passed over with a hard point, which causes the pigment of the transfer-paper to adhere, along the lines passed over, to the object under treatment.—**Tub-sized paper,** paper made by dipping each sheet in a tub that contains prepared animal sizing.—**Turmeric-paper,** paper dipped into a hot infusion of turmeric, strong enough to give the paper a pronounced yellow color, and dried: used as a test of alkalinity or acidity.—**Vellum paper,** a heavy, uniform paper, showing no grain, and having a very smooth and fine surface. It is used for some of the finest printing.—**Waxed paper,** paper on which beeswax has been rubbed and melted by means of a hot iron: useful from its impermeability to water.—**Whatman paper,** an excellent brand of English papers, made in different qualities, with fine or coarse grain. It is used by draftsmen and aquarellists, printers of engravings, photographers, etc.—**Wove paper,** paper laid on flannels or felts and showing no marks of wires.—**Wrapping-paper,** a more or less coarse paper used for wrapping, varying in color usually from pale-buff to brown, made from unbleached manila or old rope. (See also *blotting-paper, bond-paper, comb-paper, copying-paper, end-paper, lining-paper, manifold paper, rice-paper*.)

II. *a.* **1.** Made of paper; consisting of paper, in any sense: as, a *paper* box; *paper* currency.

I have been told that in China the flying of *paper* kites is a very ancient pastime, and practised much more generally by the children there than it is in England.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 497.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

2. Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements, and not existing in reality or in tangible form: as, a *paper* army.

I now turn to the other class of critics — those who speak without thinking. Their irrepressible contention is only too familiar to my ears: "It is a *paper* frontier — a frontier merely marked by pillars stuck in the sand."
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 480.

The damage done by speculation consists in lowering the price of the whole amount of actual wheat by this enormous inflation of *paper* wheat.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 53.

Paper baron, paper lord, a person who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds a title by courtesy, as a life-peer, judge, etc.— **Paper blockade, boat, carpet, car-wheel.** See the nouns.— **Paper book**, in *law*, a book or pamphlet containing a copy of the record in a legal proceeding, prepared for examination by an appellate court: so called from being on paper instead of parchment, or in paper covers.—**Paper cigar**, a small cigar covered with paper; a cigarette. *Dickens*, Bleak House.— **Paper cloth, currency, floor-cloth, money, shell**, etc. See the nouns.— **Paper negative**, in *photog.*, a negative made on prepared paper. In making such negatives, the dry gelatinobromide emulsions are especially used, and the operations of development, etc., are performed in the same way as for a negative on glass. The finished negative is rendered translucent, a usual method being to oil it with castor-oil, removing the superfluous oil by pressing with a hot iron; it can then be printed from in the same manner as a glass plate. It is important that the paper used shall be homogeneous and free from grain. Such negatives are convenient from their lightness and unbreakableness.

paper (pā′pėr), *v. t.* [< *paper*, *n.*] **1.** To line or cover with paper, or apply paper to in any way; also, to cover with paper-hangings.

In a small chamber was my office done,
Where blinks through *paper'd* panes the setting sun.
Crabbe, Works, I. 50.

The drawing-room at Todgers's was out of the common style: . . . it was floor-clothed all over, and the ceiling, including a great beam in the middle, was *papered*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

2. To fold or inclose in paper.—**3.** In *bookbinding*, to paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume), before fitting it in its covers.—**4.** To treat in any way by means of paper; perform any operation on, such as some kinds of polishing, in which paper enters as a material or medium; sandpaper, or smooth by means of sandpaper.—**5.** To fill, as a theater or other place of amusement, with an audience mostly admitted by paper—that is, by free passes; fill with non-paying spectators: as, the house was *papered* nightly during his engagement. [Slang.]—**6†.** To register; note or set down on paper.

paper-bark (pā′pėr-bärk), *n.* An Australian tree, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*; also, a tree of any species of the allied genus *Callistemon*: all so called because their bark peels off in layers.

paper-birch (pā′pėr-bėrch), *n.* See *birch*, 1, and *canoe-birch*.

paper-case (pā′pėr-kās), *n.* A box for holding writing-paper, and sometimes other materials for writing.

paper-chase (pā′pėr-chās), *n.* The game of hare and hounds, so called from the bits of paper scattered as "scent" by the "hares" to guide the pursuit of the "hounds."

paper-clamp (pā′pėr-klamp), *n.* **1.** A frame for holding one or more newspapers, periodicals, pieces of sheet music, or the like, together by the backs, with the pages flat so that they may be readily turned over and conveniently laid by or hung up when not in use; a newspaper-holder or newspaper-file.—**2.** The apparatus which firmly holds paper in a paper-cutter.

paper-clip (pā-pėr-klip), *n.* Same as *letter-clip*.

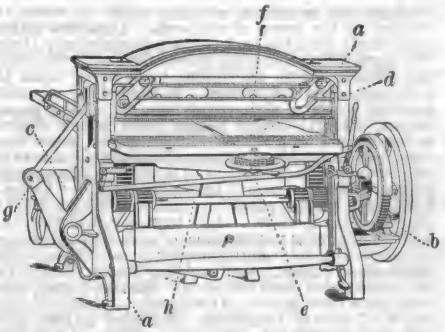
paper-cloth (pā′pėr-klôth), *n.* A fabric partaking of the nature of paper and of cloth, prepared by the natives of many Pacific islands from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry, the breadfruit, and other trees, by a process which includes beating it, after soaking, to a partial pulp, without wholly destroying the texture.

paper-coal (pā′pėr-kōl), *n.* A name sometimes given to a variety of coal, of Tertiary age, which splits up into thin leaves.

paper-cutter (pā′pėr-kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, etc.; a paper-clipping machine. See cut in next column.—**2.** A flat thin blade of ivory, bone, hard wood, tortoise-shell, vulcanized rubber, or the like, used to cut open the leaves of books and other folded papers, and also for folding paper.—**Gage paper-cutter**, a paper-cutting machine provided with apparatus that regulates with exactness the space between different cuts.

paper-day (pā′pėr-dā), *n.* In common-law courts, one of certain days in each term appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper or roll of business for argument.

paper-enamel (pā′pėr-e-nam″el), *n.* An enameling preparation for cards and fine note-papers. It is prepared from various materials, and tinted any shade desired.



Paper-cutter.

a, frame; *b*, balance-wheel and regulator; *c*, belt-pulley for driving the shaft; *d*, table for the paper, with graduated lines; *e*, hand-wheel which controls the back paper-gage and regulates the distance between different cuts; *f*, cutting-knife, descending diagonally; *g*, lever moving the knife; *h*, shaft moving knife-lever and automatic clamp.

paperer (pā′pėr-ėr), *n.* One who applies paper to anything; one who covers (as a wall in paper-hanging) with paper, wraps (as needles) in paper, or inserts (as pins) in a paper.

The pins are then taken to the *paperers*, who are each seated in front of the bench. *Ure*, Dict., III. 580.

★ **paper-faced** (pā′pėr-fāst), *a.* Having a face as white as paper.

Thou *paper-faced* villain. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 12.

paper-feeder (pā′pėr-fē″dėr), *n.* A contrivance, varying greatly in form and principle, for delivering paper from a pile in single sheets to a printing-press, ruling-machine, or any similar apparatus. Such feeders may work by pneumatic force, by a revolving brush, by friction-fingers, by a gummed claw, etc.

paper-file (pā′pėr-fīl), *n.* A device to hold letters or other papers kept in order for reference.

paper-folder (pā′pėr-fōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *paper-cutter*, 2. [Eng.]—**2.** A folding-machine.

paper-gage (pā′pėr-gāj), *n.* A gage or rule for measuring the face of type-composition that has been printed; also to determine the width of a required margin.

paper-glosser (pā′pėr-glos″ėr), *n.* **1.** A hot-press for glossing paper or cards.—**2.** A workman who gives a smooth surface to paper.

paper-hanger (pā′pėr-hang″ėr), *n.* One whose employment is the hanging of wall-papers.

paper-hanging (pā′pėr-hang″ing), *n.* **1.** The operation of fixing wall-papers or paper-hangings to walls.—**2.** *pl.* Paper, either plain or variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, etc.: so called because they form a substitute for the earlier hangings of cloth or tapestry. Paper-hangings were not introduced into Europe until the seventeenth century; their use in China and Japan for screens and partial wall-coverings is of great antiquity.

Dolls, blue-books, *paper-hangings* [are] lineally descended from the rude sculpture-paintings in which the Egyptians represented the triumphs and worship of their godkings. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 22.

paper-holder (pā′pėr-hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** A box or receptacle for holding paper, as writing-paper, etc.—**2.** A paper-clamp or -clip.

paper-hornet (pā′pėr-hôr″net), *n.* Any hornet or other wasp which builds a papery nest.

The position of the *paper-hornets'* nests . . . [is] variously asserted to be indicative of a "hard" or "open" winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 642.

paper-knife (pā′pėr-nīf), *n.* Same as *paper-cutter*, 2.

★ **paper-machine** (pā′pėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making paper.

paper-maker (pā′pėr-mā″kėr), *n.* One who manufactures paper or who works at paper-making.— **Paper-makers' felt.** See *felt*[1].

paper-making (pā′pėr-mā″king), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.— **Paper-making machine.** Same as *paper-machine*.

paper-marbler (pā′pėr-mär″blėr), *n.* A marker of marbled paper; a workman engaged in paper-marbling.

paper-mill (pā′pėr-mil), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

paper-mulberry (pā′pėr-mul″ber-i), *n.* See *Broussonetia*.

paper-muslin (pā′pėr-muz″lin), *n.* A glazed muslin used for dress-linings and the like.

paper-nautilus (pā′pėr-nâ″ti-lus), *n.* The paper-sailor or argonaut. See *argonaut*, *Argonautidæ*, and *nautilus*.

paper-office (pā′pėr-of″is), *n.* In England: (*a*) An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, London, wherein state papers are kept. (*b*) An office in the Court of Queen's Bench where the records belonging to that court are deposited. *Wharton*.

paper-pulp (pā′pėr-pulp), *n.* The fine pulp prepared for making paper from any of the various materials used for this purpose. See *paper*, 1.

paper-punch (pā′pėr-punch), *n.* An implement for piercing or making holes in paper for purposes of cancellation, for passing a cord through it to facilitate filing on a rod or hook, or for any other purpose.

paper-reed (pā′pėr-rēd), *n.* The papyrus.

This kinde of reede, which I have englished *Paper reede*, . . . is the same . . . that paper was made of in Egypt. *Gerarde*, Herball (ed. 1597), p. 87.

The *paper reeds* by the brooks . . . shall wither. Isa. xix. 7.

paper-ruler (pā′pėr-rö″lėr), *n.* One who or an instrument or machine which traces straight lines on paper for any purpose.

paper-rush (pā′pėr-rush), *n.* The papyrus.

paper-sailor (pā′pėr-sā″lor), *n.* The paper-nautilus or argonaut.

paper-shell (pā′pėr-shel), *n.* A soft-shelled crab. A few hours after shedding, when the shell has hardened so that on denting with the finger it springs back with a slight noise, the paper-shell becomes a *crackler*.

paper-size (pā′pėr-sīz), *n.* A size for paper. See *size*[2].

paper-spar (pā′pėr-spär), *n.* A form of crystallized calcite occurring in very thin plates.

paper-splitting (pā′pėr-split″ing), *n.* The operation of separating the two faces of a sheet of paper, so as to form two sheets from one. It is done by firmly cementing a piece of muslin to each face, and when it is dry pulling the pieces apart. A layer of the paper adheres to each piece of cloth, from which it is disengaged by dampening.

paper-stainer (pā′pėr-stā″nėr), *n.* A maker of paper-hangings.

paper-stock (pā′pėr-stok), *n.* Material, such as rags, etc., from which paper is made.

paper-tester (pā′pėr-tes″tėr), *n.* A machine for testing the tensile strength of paper. It consists essentially of two holders sliding in a frame, the paper being clamped between them and stretched by drawing forward one of the holders by means of a screw. The strain transmitted by the paper strip to the second holder lifts a weighted lever, the movement of which is shown by a pointer on a scale which indicates the breaking strain.

paper-tree (pā′pėr-trē), *n.* **1.** The paper-mulberry.—**2.** The Nepal paper-shrub, *Daphne cannabina*, of the Himalayan region.—**3.** Another shrub, *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, of India, and *E. papyrifera*, of China, shrubs whose bark forms a superior paper-material.—**4.** A tree, *Streblus asper*, called paper-tree of Siam, though common in the East Indies.

paper-washing (pā′pėr-wosh″ing), *n.* In *photog.*, water which has been used to wash prints, especially the first changes of water in which silver prints have been washed before toning. Such water takes from the paper a certain amount of silver, which it is profitable to recover if the water is in considerable quantity.

paper-weight (pā′pėr-wāt), *n.* A small heavy object used to lay on loose papers to keep them from being scattered; especially, one made for the purpose and somewhat decorative, as a slab of marble, a plate of glass, or the like, with or without a bronze or other figure to serve as a handle, or a mass of glass decorated with various objects inclosed in it, and the like.

A *paper-weight* form'd of a bronze lizard writhing.
F. Locker, Beggars.

paper-work (pā′pėr-wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work in paper; a structure made of paper.—**2.** The written work of a student in a class or examination. *N. E. D.*

paper-works (pā′pėr-wėrks), *n. pl.* An establishment where paper is made; a paper-mill.

papery (pā′pėr-i), *a.* [< *paper* + *-y*[1].] Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper; having the appearance or texture of paper.

His kitling eyes begin to runne
Quite through the table, where he spies
The hornes of *paperie* butterflies.
Herrick, Oberon's Feast.

papess† (pā′pes), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *papesse*, < *pape*, pope, + fem. suffix *-esse*: see *pope*[1] and *-ess*.] A female pope.

Was the history of that their monstrous *papess* [Pope Joan] of our making?
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. 9.

papeterie (pap-e-trē′), *n.* [F., < *papetier*, one who makes or sells paper, < *papier*, paper: see *paper*.] A case or box, usually somewhat or-

namental, containing paper and other materials for writing.

papeyt, *n.* [Also *pappey;* appar. < *pape*[1].] 1. A house where papes or priests resided.

> Then come you to the *papey*, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Evangelist, called the *papey* [f]or poore impotent Priests (for in some language Priests are called Papes). *Stowe*, London (ed. 1633), p. 156.

2. A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, suppressed by Edward VI. *Halliwell.*

Paphia (pā'fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Paphius*, Paphian: see *Paphian.*] The typical genus of *Paphiidæ.*

Paphian (pā'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Paphius*, < Gr. Πάφιος, Paphian, < Gr. Πάφος, L. *Paphos*, *Paphus*, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite (Venus), and containing one of her most celebrated temples.

> For even the *Paphian* Venus seems
> A goddess o'er the realms of love,
> When silver-shrined in shadowy grove.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Jenny.

Hence—2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or her rites. —3. [*l. c.*] In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Paphiidæ.*

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Paphos; a Cypriot or Cyprian.—2. A prostitute. *Brewer.*—3. [*l. c.*] In *conch.*, any member of the *Paphiidæ.*

Paphiidæ (pā-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paphia* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalves, typified by the genus *Paphia.* They have the siphons distinct and divergent, the shell subtrigonal, with the ligament lodged in an internal cardinal pit, the cardinal teeth simple, compressed, and the lateral teeth rudimentary. The principal genera are *Paphia* and *Ervilia.* Most of these shells are found in tropical seas.

Papian code. See *code.*

papier (pap-iā'), *n.* [F.: see *paper.*] Paper.—**Papier bulle**, a paper of a yellowish or rose color used by draftsmen and by architects for their working drawings. Sometimes incorrectly written *papier Buhl.*—**Papier glacé.** Same as *ice-paper.*—**Papier Joseph**, fine silk paper, or tissue-paper.—**Papier mâché.** See *papier-mâché.* —**Papier pelure**, a very thin but smooth, firm, and elastic semi-transparent paper, used for covering candy-boxes, jelly-pots, etc., and for writing-paper when it is desirable to have it light for correspondence.—**Papier vergé**, a paper which, when viewed by transmitted light, appears closely marked with parallel lines of greater transparency than the intervening spaces.

papier-mâché (pap-iā'mȧ-shā'), *n.* [F. *papier mâché*, chewed paper: *papier*, < L. *papyrus*, paper (see *paper*); *mâché*, pp. of *mâcher*, chew, macerate, < L. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate.*] A material composed principally of paper (to which other substances may be added to impart special qualities), usually prepared by pulping a mass of paper to a doughy consistence, which can be molded into any desired form. Ornaments for panels and ceilings, picture-frames, and the like, anatomical models, jars, boxes, and even boats and car-wheels, are made from it. A finer sort is made by pasting together whole sheets of paper of a particular kind; in this way trays and dishes are made, a mold regulating the exact curve of the rim, etc., a thin tray often consisting of forty or fifty thicknesses of paper.—**Ceramic papier-mâché**, a papier-mâché prepared by a special formula requiring the incorporation with the paper-pulp of resin, glue, potash, drying-oil, and other ingredients. When kneaded, it acquires the consistency of plastic wax or clay, and may be colored as desired, and molded into any shape. When dried it has many of the properties of wood—is hard, strong, and admits of being cut, carved, or polished.

papilette (pap-i-let'), *n.* [OF., also *papilete, pampilette, papillote, papillotte*, a spangle, lit. a ★butterfly: see *papillote.*] Same as *paillette.*

Papilio (pā-pil'i-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *papilio*(*n*-), a butterfly; whence ult. E. *pavilion*, q. v.] 1†. [*l. c.*] A general name of all lepidopters before the introduction of the binomial nomenclature in zoölogy.—2. A notable genus of butterflies: a name variously used. (*a*) By Linnæus (1758), for all butterflies then known: equivalent to *Rhopalocera.* (*b*) By Fabricius (1793), for butterflies of



Philenor Swallowtail (*Papilio* (*Laertes*) *philenor*), half natural size.

the families *Nymphalidæ* and *Papilionidæ.* (*c*) By Schrank (1801), for the *Nymphalidæ* alone. (*d*) By Latreille (1805), for the *Papilionidæ* alone. Westwood (1840) gives the European swallowtail, *P. machaon*, as the type species of the genus; Scudder (1872) decides that *P. antiopa* is the type. By most entomologists the name is now restricted to swallow-tailed butterflies having ample wings, triangular fore wings, hind wings concave next to the body and usually extended behind into a tail before the anal angle, and outer margin of hind wings dentate, with the teeth quite prominent near the tail. The genus thus defined is of world-wide distribution, with about 350 species. The common yellow and black butterfly of North America, *P. turnus*, is a good example. Another is the common swallow-tailed butterfly of Europe, *P. machaon*, with long antennæ, very short palpi, and the hind wings tailed. This species expands about three and one half inches, is yellow and black, with a red spot at the anal angle. Some of the papilios are giants, as *P. antimachus* of Africa, expanding about eight inches. See *Equites*, 2, and also cut under *Papilionidæ.*



Full-grown Larva, half natural size, of Philenor Swallowtail (*Papilio* (*Laertes*) *philenor*).

3. [*l. c.*] Some or any butterfly; especially, a member of the genus *Papilio.*

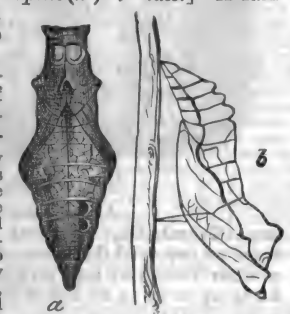
Papilionaceæ (pā-pil"i-ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), fem. pl. of *papilionaceus*: see *papilionaceous.*] A name formerly used to include all leguminous plants that are characterized by papilionaceous flowers. It has usually been treated as a subfamily, but is the equivalent of the family *Fabaceæ* in the modern restricted sense.

papilionaceous (pā-pil"i-ō-nā'shius), *a.* [= F. *papilionacé* = Sp. *papilionáceo* = Pg. *papilionaceo* = It. *papilionaceo, papiglionaceo*, < NL. *papilionaceus*, < L. *papilio*(*n*-), butterfly: see *Papilio.*] 1. Resembling the butterfly.—2. In *bot.*, having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as that of the pea. A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum, two lateral petals called alæ or wings, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel. See also cut under *corolla.*



Papilionaceous Flower of *Phascolus vulgaris*, with one of the wings removed. *s*, standard; *w*, wing; *k*, keel.

Papilionidæ (pā-pil-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Papilio*(*n*-) + *-idæ.*] A family of butterflies, typified by the genus *Papilio*, usually considered the highest of the diurnal *Lepidoptera*, or *Rhopalocera.* They have broad wings erect in repose, the hind wings concave along the abdominal border, slender antennæ with the knob straight or scarcely curved, slender body, and six functional legs of which the first pair is of normal size and directed forward. The larvæ are smooth or only moderately pilose, never spinose, thicker in front, tapering behind, with two retractile tentacles on the segment behind the head. The chrysalids are naked, angular, fastened to a button of silk, and hung by a silken loop a little above the middle of the body. The *Papilionidæ* are generally called *swallow-tails*, and include many strikingly beautiful butterflies. [Other forms are *Papilionæ* (Dalman, 1816); *Papilionida* (Leach, 1815); *Papilionidea* (Latreille, 1802); and *Papilionidi* (Boisduval, 1829).] See also cuts under *Papilio.*



Chrysalis of Philenor Butterfly (*Papilio* (*Laertes*) *philenor*).

a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, illustrating characteristic mode of hanging by a girdle.

Papilioninæ (pā-pil"i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Papilio*(*n*-) + *-inæ.*] One of two or three subfamilies of *Papilionidæ*, containing the genus *Papilio* and its allies.

papilionine (pā-pil'i-ō-nin), *a.* Resembling or relating to the *Papilioninæ;* pertaining to true ★papilios.

papilla (pā-pil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *papillæ* (-ē). [= F. *papille* = Sp. *papila* = Pg. It. *papilla*, < L. *papilla*, a nipple, teat, also a bud, a pimple, dim. of *papula*, a pustule: see *papula.* Cf. *pap*[1].] 1. A pap, teat, or nipple of a mammary gland; a mammilla. Hence—2. Something like a papilla; a papilliform part or process. (*a*) In *anat.*, any mammillary process, generally of small size, soft texture, and sensitive, and subserving a tactile function: as, the *papillæ* of the tongue; the *papillæ* of the finger-tips. (*b*) In *entom.*, a small fleshy elevation or process; specifically, one of two soft malodorous organs which can be thrust out from behind the penultimate abdominal segment in certain rove-beetles. (*c*) In *bot.*, a small protuberance; a nipple-shaped projection.—**Anal papillæ**, in the *Aphididæ* or plant-lice, slight fleshy protuberances at the end of the abdomen, found only in the male, and used as claspers.—**Angular papillæ**, small ossicles or papillate nodules borne upon the tori angulares of the mouth of some echinoderms, as among the brittle-stars. See *pala*, 2.—**Circumvallate** or **calyciform papillæ.** See *circumvallate.* —**Conical** or **filiform papillæ**, minute conical, tapering, or cylindrical papillæ, densely set over the greater part of the dorsum of the tongue, and terminating usually in a tuft of simple papillæ, whose horny epithelial covering forms hair-like processes. These processes give the tongue its furred or velvety appearance. Also called *papillæ minimæ.* See cut under *tongue.*—**Engorged papilla.** See *engorge.*—**Foliate papillæ**, small folds of mucous membrane on the sides of the tongue, immediately in front of the anterior pillar of the palate.—**Fungiform papillæ**, papillæ intermediate in size and number between the circumvallate and the conical papillæ, scattered over the dorsum of the tongue, but more numerous along the sides and at the tip. They are deep-red in color and of rounded form, and are narrowed at their attachment like a mushroom, whence the name. See cut under *tongue.*—**Gustatory papillæ**, the papillæ of taste—the circumvallate, the fungiform, and the conical papillæ. See cut under *tongue.*—**Hair papilla**, a conical or fungiform papilla projecting from the bottom of the hair-follicle into the base of the hair-bulb. See second cut under *hair*[1].—**Lacrymal papillæ**, a slight elevation on the edge of each eyelid, near the inner end, punctured at its apex by the aperture of the lacrymal canal.—**Mushroom papillæ**, the fungiform papillæ of the tongue.—**Optic papilla.** See *optic*, and cut under *eye*[1].—**Papilla acustica**, the ridge formed by the organ of Corti; the papilla spiralis.—**Papillæ conicæ.** Same as *conical papillæ.*—**Papillæ cutis.** Same as *papillæ of the skin.*—**Papillæ filiformes.** Same as *conical papillæ.*—**Papillæ foliatæ.** Same as *foliate papillæ.*—**Papillæ fungiformes.** Same as *fungiform papillæ.*—**Papillæ maximæ.** Same as *circumvallate papillæ.*—**Papillæ mediæ.** Same as *fungiform papillæ.*—**Papillæ minimæ.** Same as *conical papillæ.*—**Papillæ of the kidney**, the apices of the Malpighian pyramids: also called *mammillæ.* See cut under *kidney.*—**Papillæ of the skin**, numberless small conical elevations, sometimes cleft into two or more parts (compound papillæ), vascular, nervous, and highly sensitive, which rise upon the free surface or papillary layer of the corium or true skin, beneath the epidermis, and form collectively the mechanical device for the sense of touch. They are few and small in many parts of the body endowed with comparatively little sensibility, but in some places, especially the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet, and about the nipple of the breast, they are very large and numerous, and set in special curved lines, thus throwing up the cuticle into the many little ridges observable at the tips of the fingers, for example. See cut under *skin.*—**Papillæ renales.** Same as *papillæ of the kidney.*—**Papillæ tactus**, the tactile papillæ; the papillæ of the skin.—**Papillæ vallatæ.** Same as *circumvallate papillæ.*—**Papilla mammæ**, the mammilla or nipple.—**Papilla spiralis**, the organ of Corti: so called from the appearance it presents to superficial inspection as it winds spirally throughout the cochlea upon the basilar membrane.—**Tactile papillæ**, the papillæ of the skin, especially those containing tactile corpuscles; in *Vermes*, tactile protuberances, or organs of touch, less developed than tactile setæ.

papillar (pap'i-lär), *a.* [= F. *papillaire* = Sp. *papilar* = Pg. *papillar* = It. *papillare;* < NL. *papillaris*, < L. *papilla*, nipple: see *papilla.*] Like a papilla; in *bot.*, same as *papillate.*

papillary (pap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *papillaris:* see *papillar.*] 1. Like a papilla; papilliform; of or pertaining to papillæ.—2. In *entom.*, rounded at the tip, and often somewhat constricted near the base: applied to thick processes.—3. Provided with papillæ; papillate; consisting of papillæ; papillose: as, the *papillary* layer of the skin; the *papillary* surface of the tongue.—**Papillary glands**, in *bot.*, a species of glands resembling the papillæ of the tongue. They occur in many of the *Labiatæ.*—**Papillary muscles.** See *columnæ carneæ*, under *columna.*

papillate (pap'i-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **papillatus*, covered with papillæ (L. *papillatus*, shaped like a bud), < L. *papilla*, nipple, bud, etc.: see *papilla.*] 1. Formed into a papilla; papillary or papilliform.—2. Studded with papillæ; papilliferous; papillary; in *bot.*, covered with papillæ, or ending in a papilla. Also *papillated.*

papillate (pap'i-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *papillated*, ppr. *papillating.* [< *papillate, a.*] I. *intrans.* To form or become a papilla.

II. *trans.* To cover with papillæ; place papillæ on.

> Something covered by numerous small prominences, as the *papillated* surface of an ordinary counterpane.
> *H. Spencer.*

papillate-scabrous (pap'i-lāt-skā'brus), *a.* In *bot.*, scabrous or rough from the presence of papillæ.

papilliferous (pap-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *papilla*, nipple, bud, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *papillate.*—2. In *entom.*, bearing one or more fleshy excrescences: specifically applied to the abdomen when two soft fleshy organs can be protruded from behind the penultimate segment, secreting a milky fluid, and yielding a strong unpleasant odor, as in certain *Staphylinidæ.*

papilliform (pā-pil'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *papilliforme*, < L. *papilla*, papilla, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a papilla; shaped like or resembling a papilla; mammilliform.

papillitis (pap-i-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *papilla*, papilla, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the optic

papilla. See *choked disk* (under *disk*), and *optic neuritis* (under *neuritis*).

papilloma (pap-i-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *papillomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *papilla*, papilla, + *-oma.*] A tumor, usually small, growing on some external or internal surface, composed of vascular connective tissue covered with epidermis or epithelium, and formed by the hypertrophy of a normal papilla or of a group of several, or resembling a structure thus formed. It includes corns, warts, condylomata, mucous tubercles, and some forms of polypi and villous tumors.—**Papilloma neuropathicum.** Same as *nævus unius lateris* (which see, under *nævus*).—**Zymotic papilloma,** framboesia.

papillomatous (pap-i-lom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *papilloma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Of the nature of or characterized by papilloma.

Dr. Newman was then led to remove a small fragment of the growth, which presented the microscopic appearances of a *papillomatous* adenoma.
Lancet, No. 3412, p. 128.

papillose (pap′i-lōs), *a.* [= F. *papilleux* = Pg. It. *papilloso*, < NL. **papillosus*, < L. *papilla*, a nipple: see *papilla.*] Full of papillæ; papilliferous; papular; pimply; warty: used loosely of many studded or bossed surfaces scarcely coming within the technical definition of *papillate.*

★**papillote** (pap′i-lōt), *n.* [F., < OF. *papillot*, a little butterfly, dim. of *papillon*, < L. *papilio(n-)*, butterfly: see *Papilio.*] A curl-paper: so called because appearing like a butterfly on the head.

I wish you could see him making squibs of his *papillotes.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 132.

papillous (pap′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **papillosus*: see *papillose.*] Same as *papillose.* *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, i.

papillula (pa-pil′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *papillulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *papillule.*] Same as *papillule.*

papillulate (pa-pil′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **papillulatus*, < *papillula*, papillule: see *papillule.*] Beset with papillulæ; finely papillose or papular: specifically applied in entomology to a surface having scattered rounded elevations or depressions, each with a small central elevation.

papillule (pap′i-lūl), *n.* [< NL. *papillula*, dim. of L. *papilla*, a nipple: see *papilla.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) A tubercle or verruca with a small but distinct central elevation: also applied to a small depression, as a variole, when it has a central raised part. (*b*) A minute papilla, or soft fleshy elevation.

Papin's digester. See *digester.*

papion (pap′i-ọn), *n.* [< F. *papion* = Sp. *papión*, < NL. *papio(n-)*, a baboon (cf. ML. *papio(n-)*, a kind of wild dog); OF. *babion*, etc., a baboon: see *baboon.*] A baboon of the genus *Cynocephalus*, as *C. hamadryas* (or *babuin*); a hamadryad; especially, the dog-headed baboon, which was revered and mummified by the Egyptians. See cut under *baboon.*

papish (pā′pish), *a.* and *n.* A corrupt or dialectal form of *papist.*

Mark my last words—an honest living get;
Beware of *papishes*, and learn to knit.
Gay, The What d' ye Call it, ii. 4.

They were no better than *Papishes* who did not believe in witchcraft. *Smollett*, Sir L. Greaves, vii.

papisher (pā′pish-ėr), *n.* [< *papish* + *-er*1.] A papist or Romanist. [Prov. Eng.]

All that I could win out of him was that they were "murdering *papishers.*" *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, iii.

papism† (pā′pizm), *n.* [< F. *papisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *papismo*, < ML. **papismus*, < LL. (ML.) *papa*, pope: see *pope*1.] The system of which the Pope is the head; popery.

When I was gone, they set up the whole *Papism* again, to the contempt of the late King and Council of England, without either statute or proclamation.
Bp. Bale, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Ye forsake the heavenly teaching of S. Paul for the hellish Sophistry of *Papism.* *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

papist (pā′pist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *papiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *papista*, < ML. **papista*, < *papa*, pope: see *pope*1.] **I.** *n.* One who acknowledges the supreme authority of the Pope or of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic; a Romanist: usually a term of opprobrium.

Now *papists* are to us as those nations were unto Israel.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 6.

On the throat of the *Papist*
He fastened his hand. *Whittier*, St. John.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Roman Catholics or Roman Catholicism.

papistic (pā-pis′tik), *a.* [= F. *papistique* = It. *papistico*; as *papist* + *-ic.*] Same as *papistical.*

papistical (pā-pis′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *papistic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to popery or the papal system; of, pertaining to, or adherent to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, traditions, etc.; popish: commonly used opprobriously.

Others, forsooth, will haue a congregation,
But that must be after another fashion
Then our Church doth allow—no church at all—
For that they say is too *papisticall.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Whose [St. Sebastian's] picture . . . I have often observed erected over the Altars of many *papisticall* Churches.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 129.

Even Henry the Fourth of France was not unfriendly to this *papistical* project of placing an Italian cardinal on the English throne. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 271.

=Syn. See *papal.*

papistically (pā-pis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a papistical manner.

papistry (pā′pis-tri), *n.* [< *papist* + *-ry.*] The system, doctrines, and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popery: usually a term of opprobrium.

papized† (pā′pīzd), *a.* [< *pape*1 + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Conformed to popery.

Protestants cut off the authority from all *papiz'd* writers of that age.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 160.

papmeat (pap′mēt), *n.* [< ME. *papmete*; < *pap*2 + *meat.*] Soft food for infants; pap.

Damsels—and yet I should be shamed to say it—
I cannot bide Sir Baby. Keep him back
Among yourselves . . . ; keep him off,
And pamper him with *papmeat.*
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

papmouth (pap′mouth), *n.* An effeminate man. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

papoose, pappoose (pa-pōs′), *n.* [Algonkian; cf. Narraganset *papoos*; Massachusetts *papesses* (Trumbull).] A North American Indian babe or young child, commonly carried by its mother bound up and strapped to a board, or hung up so as to be out of harm's way.


Apache Papooses.

papoose-root (pa-pōs′rōt), *n.* The blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* Its root is said by some to be an emmenagogue.

papoosh (pa-pōsh′), *n.* Same as *baboosh.* *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 183.

pappan (pap′an), *n.* [Malay: see *mias.*] An orang-utan. See *mias.*

pappas, *n.* See *papas.*

Pappea (pap′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ecklon and Zeyher, 1835), named after Karl W. L. *Pappe*, who wrote on the flora of Leipsic, 1827–28.] A genus of small trees, consisting of two tropical and South African species belonging to the family *Sapindaceæ* and the tribe *Nephelieæ.* They are distinguished by the regular flowers, solitary ovules, deep-lobed or divided fruit, and unequally five-lobed calyx.

pappescent (pa-pes′ent), *a.* [< L. *pappus* + *-escent.*] Producing a pappus, as composite plants. *N. E. D.*

Some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants, as cichory, lettuce, dandelion, . . . are found effectual in hot countries. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vii. § 30.

pappiferous (pa-pif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pappus* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, bearing a pappus.

pappoose, *n.* See *papoose.*

pappose, pappous (pap′ōs, -us), *a.* [= Pg. *papposo* = It. *papposo*, < NL. **papposus*, < *pappus*, down, pappus: see *pappus.*] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the achenia of many composite plants, as thistles and dandelions.

That *pappose* plumage growing upon the tips of some of them [seeds], whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

pap-pox (pap′poks), *n.* Same as *cowpox.*

The appearances in Ceely's and my own drawings are suggestive of a possible origin of the term Cow-pox or *Pap-pox.* *Lancet*, No. 3419, p. 503.

pappus (pap′us), *n.* [= F. *pappe* = Sp. *papo* = It. *pappo*, < NL. *pappus*, down, pappus, < Gr. πάππος, down, as that on seeds of certain plants (cf. παπποσπέρματα, seeds with down), or the first down on the chin: so called in allusion to its whiteness (as if 'white hair'), < πάππος, a grandfather: see *papa*1.] Down, as that on the seeds of some plants. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a tuft on an achene or other fruit; any form or structure which takes the place of the limb of the calyx on the achenes of plants. It may exist in the form of a rudimentary cap, scales, bristles, or hairs, or in various modifications. See also cut under *Onopordon.* (*b*) In *entom.*, fine thick down covering a surface. (*c*) The first downy hair on the chin.


Various forms of Pappus.
(*a*) *Taraxacum.* *Taraxacum*; (*b*) *Carduus arvensis*; (*c*) *Chætanctis Douglasii*; (*d*) *Bidens bipinnata*; (*e*) *Dichætophora campestris*; (*f*) *Centaurea Cyanus.*

pappy1 (pap′i), *a.* [< *pap*1 + *-y*1.] Like pap; of the consistence of pap; soft; mushy.

Tender and *pappy* flesh. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

The loosened earth [of a marsh] swelled into a soft and *pappy* substance. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 8.

pappy2 (pap′i), *n.* [A childish dim. of *papa*1 or *pap*3.] Papa; father: a childish word.

pap-spoon (pap′spōn), *n.* A spoon for pap; a spoon for feeding infants.

There is a gentleman . . . who . . . should have a silver *pap-spoon* at any rate, if the teaspoon is irrevocably accorded to his rival.
Thackeray, Titmarsh among Pictures and Books.

Papuan (pap′ū-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Papua* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Papua or New Guinea, a large island north of Australia, now divided among Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany.—**Papuan paradise-bird.** See *Paradisea.*—**Papuan penguin.** See *penguin.*—**Papuan subregion,** in *zoögeog.*, a region embracing not only the island of Papua or New Guinea, but also the islands zoölogically related to that.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Papua.—**2.** One of a negroid race of black color, dolichocephalic, with crisp, frizzled hair, inhabiting many islands and island-groups of the Pacific north of Australia: so called from the island of Papua or New Guinea.

★**papula** (pap′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *papulæ* (-lē). [= F. *papule* = Sp. *pápula* = Pg. *papula*, < L. *papula*, a pustule, pimple. Cf. *papilla* and *pimple.*] **1.** In *med.*, a small inflammatory elevation of the skin not containing liquid visible to the naked eye; a pimple.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *papilla.*

papular (pap′ū-lär), *a.* [< *papula* + *-ar*3.] Same as *papulose.*

papulation (pap-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *papule* + *-ation.*] The development of papules.

papule (pap′ūl), *n.* [< F. *papule*, < L. *papula*, a pimple: see *papula.*] A papula or pimple.

The intensely red skin was covered with innumerable very small *papules.* *Medical News*, LII. 305.

Nodules approximate, with their *papules* applanate.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 223.

papuliferous (pap-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *papula*, a pimple, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Covered with papulæ or pimples; pimply.

papulose, papulous (pap′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [= F. *papuleux*, < L. as if **papulosus*, < *papula*, a pustule: see *papula.*] Of or pertaining to or covered with papulæ or pimples.

papwort† (pap′wėrt), *n.* The dog's-mercury, *Mercurialis perennis.*

papyraceous (pap-i-rā′shius), *a.* [= F. *papyracé* = Pg. *papyraceo*, < L. *papyraceus*, < *papyrus*, paper, papyrus: see *papyrus.*] **1.** Belonging to the papyrus or to papyri; made of or resembling papyrus or paper.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, papery; like parchment; pergamenteous: as, the substance of a wasp's nest is *papyraceous.*

Also, rarely, *papyrian, papyrean.*

papyral (pap′i-ral), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-al.*] Made or consisting of paper. [Rare.]

Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind or other, drew forth a steaming *papyral* monster. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, vii. 2.

papyret, *n.* See *papyrus.*

papyrean (pā-pir'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-e-an.*] Same as *papyraceous.* [Rare.]

> The *papyrean* leaf,
> A tablet firm, on which the painter bard
> Delineates thought.
> *Dodsley's* Coll. of Poems on Agriculture, iii.

papyri, *n.* Plural of *papyrus.*

papyrian (pā-pir'i-an), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-ian.*] Same as *papyraceous.* [Rare.]

> A leaf, or *papyrian* scroll. *Isaac Taylor.*

papyrine (pap'i-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *papyrinus*, belonging to the papyrus-plant.] Made of papyrus; resembling paper; as a substantive, parchment paper (which see, under *paper*).

papyritious (pap-i-rish'us), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-itious.*] Resembling paper, as the nests of certain wasps. *Westwood.*

papyrograph (pā-pī'rō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + γράφειν, write.] 1. A hectograph, manifold-writer, or other apparatus or device for the mechanical production of a number of copies of a written or printed document.—2. The process or operation of reduplicating documents by the agency of such apparatus or methods: same as *papyrography.*

papyrograph (pā-pī'rō-gráf), *v. t.* [< *papyrograph*, *n.*] To execute or produce by means of a papyrograph.

> The first draft of these lessons was printed or *papyrographed.* *W. R. Ware*, Wood-working Tools.

papyrographic (pā-pī-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *papyrograph-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to or produced by means of the papyrograph: as, *papyrographic* copies of a writing.

papyrography (pap-i-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The method or process of reduplicating documents by the agency of a papyrograph: sometimes restricted to such methods as resemble closely those of lithography, but employ a prepared paper or pasteboard instead of lithographic stones.

papyrotype (pā-pī'rō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + τύπος, impression.] A process of photolithography devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is printed according to usual methods on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and then transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc by means of an impression in lithographic ink from the moistened film.

papyrus (pā-pī'rus), *n.*; pl. *papyri* (-rī). [In ME. *papyre*, < OF. *papyre* (F. *papyrus*) = Sp. It. *papiro* = Pg. *papyro*, < L. *papyrus*, < Gr. πάπυρος, the papyrus, a kind of rush formerly growing largely in Egypt (see def.). Hence ult. *paper.*] 1. The paper-reed or -rush, *Cyperus Papyrus* (*Papyrus antiquorum*), abounding on marshy river-banks in Abyssinia, Palestine, and Sicily, now almost extinct in Egypt. It afforded to the ancient Egyptians, and through them to the Greeks and Romans, a convenient and inexpensive writing-material. The papyrus was prepared by cutting the central pith of the reed into longitudinal strips, which were laid side by side, with another layer of strips crossing them at right angles. The two layers, thus prepared, were soaked in water, then pressed together to make them adhere, and dried. For books the papyrus was formed into rolls by cementing together a number of sheets. Also called *biblus.*



1. Papyrus (*Cyperus Papyrus*). 2. The upper part of the culm, showing the involucre and one of the spike-bearing branches. *a*, a spike.

> For he despendethe not, ne makethe no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of *Papyre.*
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 239.

2. An ancient scroll, book, or other document, or a fragment of the same, written on papyrus.

> Of mediæval Greek *papyri* a very few remains containing Biblical or patristic matter have survived, and one or two fragments of Græco-Latin glossaries have been published.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 233.

Paquelin's cautery. An instrument for actual cautery. The cauterizing platinum point is hollow and contains platinum sponge. The heat is maintained by blowing benzin vapor into this (previously heated) platinum sponge.

par[1] (pär), *v. t.* [ME. *parren*, inclose; cf. *spar*[1]. Cf. also *parrock*, park.] To inclose.

> Ful straitly *parred.*
> *Ywaine and Gawin* (ed. Ritson), l. 3228.

> Bot als-swa say ȝe are *parred* in, and na ferrere may passe; therfore ȝe magnyfye ȝour manere of lyffynge, and supposez that ȝe are blyssed because that ȝe er so spered in. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 87. (*Halliwell.*)

par[1] (pär), *n.* [< *par*[1], *v.*] An inclosed place for domestic animals. *Forby.* [Prov. Eng.]

par[2] (pär), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *pair* (> E. *pair*[1]) = Sp. Pg. *par* = It. *pare*, *pari*, equal, < L. *par*, equal; as a noun, *par*, m., an equal, a companion, *par*, n., a pair. Hence ult. (from L. *par*) E. *pair*[1], *peer*[2], *parity*, *disparity*, etc., *umpire*, etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. Equality in value or in circumstances.

> All measures which tend to put ignorance upon a *par* with wisdom inevitably check the growth of wisdom.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 413.

2. The norm; a standard, fixed either by natural conditions or by consent and agreement.

> Its [the barometer's] average height being 29.95 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude: which height may be called *par* for that level.
> *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 15.

Specifically—3. In *banking* and *com.*, the state of the shares of any business, undertaking, loan, etc., when they are neither at a discount nor at a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price (called *issue par*), or at their face-value (called *nominal par*). Such shares or bonds are said to be *at par.* When they may be purchased for less than the issue or nominal par, they are said to be *below par*, or at a discount; when the price is greater than the issue or nominal par, they are said to be *above par*, or at a premium.

4. Same as *arbitrated par.* See the quotation.

> The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country: e. g. supposing 36 skillings of Holland to have just as much silver in them as 20 English shillings.
> *Locke*, Farther Considerations on Money.

Above par, at a premium.—**Arbitrated par, arbitrated par of exchange**, the amount in the currency of one country which is equivalent at any time to a given amount of a foreign currency. The arbitrated par represents the mint par as modified by the transient influences of supply and demand and other circumstances of the time and of the particular transaction.—**Below par**, at a discount.—**Issue par**, the price at which a stock or other value is issued to the public, sometimes less than the nominal par. Thus, if bonds nominally for $100 each are issued at $85, the latter is called the *issue par.*—**Mint par, mint par of exchange**, the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of one country as compared with that in a coin of the same metal of another country.—**Nominal par**, the face-value of a share of stock, etc.—**Par of exchange**, the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another. In stating this par of exchange the standard of value of one country may be regarded as fixed, and that of the other variable. Thus, in exchange between the United States and Great Britain, the United States gold dollar may be taken as equal to so many shillings and pence sterling, or, as is more usual, the pound sterling is fixed, and equal to so many dollars and cents United States gold, viz. $4.84.

II. *a.* Normal; standard.

> The barometer had risen considerably in general, but not to its normal or *par* height.
> *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 323.

Par value. (*a*) Face-value. (*b*) Strictly equivalent value, as pound for pound or dollar for dollar.

par[2] (pär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parred*, ppr. *parring.* [< *par*[2], *n.*] To fix an equality between; arrive at or establish an equivalence in the values of; agree upon the commercial or financial par of: said of the agreement between two or more countries as to the value of the coins of one in those of the other, or of the others, etc.

> When two countries *par* their gold coins.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 789.

par[3] (pär), *n.* [< L. *par*, a pair: see *par*[2].] A pair; in *anat.*, a pair (of nerves): now only in one phrase.—**Par vagum**, in *anat.*, the pneumogastric or vagus nerves: so called from their extensive distribution in the neck, chest, and belly, far beyond that of any other cranial nerve. See *vagus.*

par[4], *n.* See *parr.*

par[5] (pär), *n.* [Cf. *par*[4].] A young leveret. [Prov. Eng.]

par[6]. [F., < L. *per*: see *per*.] A French preposition, meaning 'by,' 'through,' etc., occurring in some phrases occasionally used in English, as *par excellence.* See *per* and *per-*.

par-[1]. A form of *per-* in some words from Old French, as *parboil*, *pardon*, etc. See *per-*.

par-[2]. A form of *para-* before a vowel or *h*.

par. An abbreviation for *paragraph* and *parenthesis.*

para (pä'rä), *n.* [Turk., < Pers. *pāra*, a piece, portion, bribe.] 1. A coin of the Turkish dominions, struck in silver and in copper, and current from the end of the seventeenth century. The modern para is of copper, and is the fortieth part of the piaster, the latter being worth about 4.4 United States cents.

> I willingly parted with a few *paras* for the purpose of establishing an intercourse with fellow-creatures so fearfully and wonderfully resembling the tail-less baboon.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 249.

2 (pä'rä). In the East Indies, a measure of capacity (at Bombay 3¼ bushels); also, a measure of weight (at Ceylon from 30 to 50 pounds, according to the commodity, as coffee, pepper, rice, etc.).

para-. [F. Sp. Pg. It. L. *para-*, < Gr. παρα-, prefix, παρά, prep., at the side, beside; with gen., from the side of, from beside, from; with dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, by; with acc., prop. to the side of, hence by the side of, beside, near, by, etc.; as a prefix in the same senses; cf. Skt. *parā*, away, *param*, beyond; L. *per*, through, Oscan *perum*, without; AS. and E. *for-*, *fore-*, etc.: see *for-*, *fore-*, *per-*, etc.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'from beside,' 'beside,' 'near,' 'by,' etc. See etymology. It often denotes correspondence of parts. It is used in the formation of new scientific terms, but is not regarded as an established formative in English. In *chemistry* the prefix signifies close relation, as in *paraldehyde*, a polymer of aldehyde, or that a compound is formed from benzene by substituting other elements or radicals for two hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring, and that these atoms have an opposite position in the ring. (See *ortho-* and *meta-*.) In *biology* it indicates comparison with something else, yet a distinctness or difference therefrom in one of many or various ways. In *pathology* it signifies a condition differing in quality from normal.

para-anæsthesia (par-a-an-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *anæsthesia.*] Anæsthesia affecting the two sides of the body, especially of the lower half.

parabaptism (par-a-bap'tizm), *n.* [< LGr. παραβάπτισμα, uncanonical baptism, < Gr. παρά, beside, + LGr. βάπτισμα, baptism: see *baptism.*] In the *early church*, uncanonical baptism; unauthorized baptism in private or in a conventicle, as opposed to public baptism in a church or diocesan baptistery.

parabaptization (par-a-bap-ti-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *parabaptism.*

parabasal (par-a-bā'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *basal.*] **I.** *a.* In *Crinoidea*, situated next to a basal and articulated therewith.

II. *n.* One of the parabasalia of a crinoid; a parabasale.

parabasale (par″a-bā-sā'lē), *n.*; pl. *parabasalia* (-li-ä). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *basale*, q. v.] One of the joints of a series of divisions of the branches composing the calyx of some crinoids, articulating with the basalia.

> Cryptocrinus, the simplest form of the group [of *Cystidea*], possesses a calyx supported on a stem and composed of five basalia, five *parabasalia*, and five radialia.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 508.

parabasis (pa-rab'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παράβασις (as def.), < παρά, beside, + βάσις, a stepping, step, < βαίνειν, walk, step.] The chief of the choral parts in ancient Greek comedy. It was sung by the chorus, usually divided into four rows of six and moving backward and forward facing the audience, during an intermission in the action, and while the actors were off the stage. It was written for the most part in anapestic tetrameters, and consisted, in fact, of an address from the poet to the public, giving his views and advice on affairs of state, as well as, often, his personal interests and claims for recognition or reward. The parabasis was regularly divided into six rhetorical parts, which were again subdivided; but any of these parts might be omitted or modified. It continued in the fully developed comedy the tradition of the Bacchic processions in which Greek comedy had its origin.

> Something similar in purpose to the *parabasis* was essayed in one, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in our time by Tieck.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 218.

The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 407.

parabema (par-a-bē'mä), *n.*; pl. *parabemata* (-ma-tä). [MGr. *παράβημα, < Gr. παρά, beside, + βῆμα, bema: see *bema.*] In *Byzantine church arch.*, either the chapel of the prothesis or the diaconicon, or sacristy, when these are architecturally divided, by walls, from the bema or sanctuary. *J. M. Neale.* See *pastophorion*, and cuts under *bema* and *Armenian.*

parabematic (par″a-bē-mat'ik), *a.* [< *parabema*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] In *Byzantine church arch.*, of or relating to the parabemata: said specifically of a dome which, instead of resting on four detached piers, as in the typical form, is supported on the east side on the extremities of the walls of the parabemata, and on the west side either on piers or on the extremities of the walls of the antiparabemata when these are present. *J. M. Neale.*

parablast (par′ą-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βλαστός*, germ.] 1. The supplementary or nutritive yolk of a meroblastic egg or metovum, as distinguished from the *archiblast*, or formative yolk. *Wilhelm His.*—2. Same as *mesoblast*. *Microscop. Sci.*, XXIX. 195.

Sections of the eggs of Trachinus vipara at this stage show that the *parablast* of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors, is made up of a large number of free cells, and nuclei are absorbed from the yolk, which contribute to a very great extent to build up the hypoblast. *Science*, IV. 341.

parablastic (par-ą-blas′tik), *a.* [< *parablast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the parablast; derived from the parablast.

parable[1] (par′ą-bl), *n.* [< ME. *parable*, *parabole*, < OF. *parable*, *parabole*, F. *parabole* = Sp. *parábola* = Pg. It. *parabola*, < L. *parabola*, *parabole*, a comparison, LL. *parabola*, eccl., an allegorical relation, a parable, proverb, taunting speech, any speech, ML. also a word, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a comparison, < *παραβάλλειν*, < *παρά*, beside, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Hence also (from L. *parabola*) E. *parole*, *parl*, *parley*, *palaver*, etc. Cf. *parabola*[1].] 1. A comparison; similitude.

Been ther none othere resemblances
That ye may likne youre *parables* unto
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 369.

Specifically—2. An allegorical relation or representation from which a moral is drawn for instruction; an apologue. It is a species of fable, and differs from the apologue in that it deals with events which, though fictitious, might reasonably have happened in nature. The word is also employed in the English Bible to signify a proverb, a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed.

I will open my mouth in a *parable;* I will utter dark sayings of old. Ps. lxxviii. 2.

Shall not all these take up a *parable* against him, and a taunting proverb against him? Hab. ii. 6.

Thou shalt never get such a secret from me but by a *parable*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5. 41.

=Syn. *Metaphor*, *Comparison*, etc. (see *simile*); *Fable*, etc. (see *myth*).

parable[1] (par′ą-bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parabled*, ppr. *parabling*. [< *parable*[1], *n.*] To represent by a parable or allegorical representation.

That was chiefly meant which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled*. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 6.

parable[2]† (par′ą-bl), *a.* [< L. *parabilis*, easily procured, < *parare*, prepare: see *pare*[1].] Capable of being procured, prepared, or provided.

What course shall he take, being now capable and ready? The most *parable* and easy, and about which many are employed, is to teach a school. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 190.

They were not well-wishers unto *parable* physic, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

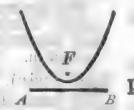
parablepsis (par-ą-blep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βλέψις*, vision, < *βλέπειν*, see.] False vision.

parablepsy (par′ą-blep-si), *n.* [< NL. *parablepsis*, q. v.] Parablepsis.

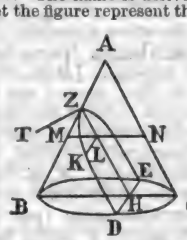
parabola[1] (pa-rab′ō-lȧ), *n.* Same as *parabole*.

Whensoeuer by your similitude ye will seeme to teach any moralitie or good lesson by speeches misticall and darke, or farre fette, vnder a sence metaphoricall applying one naturall thing to another, or one case to another, inferring by them a like consequence in other cases, the Greekes call it *Parabola*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 205.

★**parabola**[2] (pa-rab′ō-lȧ), *n.* [= F. *parabole* = Sp. *parábola* = Pg. It. *parabola*, < NL. *parabola*, a parabola, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a parabola (see def.), so called by Apollonius of Perga, lit. 'superposition,' < *παραβάλλειν*, throw beside, compare: see *parable*[1].] 1. A curve commonly defined as the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel with its side. The name is derived from the following property. Let the figure represent the cone. Let ABG be the triangle through the axis of the cone. Let DE be a line perpendicular to this triangle, cutting BG in H. Let the cone be cut by a plane through DE parallel to AG, so that the intersection with the cone will be the curve called the parabola. Let Z be the point where this curve cuts AB. Then the line ZH is called by Apollonius the diameter of the parabola, or the principal diameter, or the diameter from generation; it is now called the axis. From Z draw ZT at right angles to ZH and in the plane of ZH and AB, of such a length as to make ZT : ZA :: BG² : AB.AG. This line ZT is called the latus rectum; it is now also called the parameter. Now take any point whatever, as K, on the curve. From it draw KL parallel to DE, meeting the diameter in L. ZL is called the abscissa. If now, on ZL as a base, we erect a rectangle equal in area to the square on KL, the other side of this rectangle may be precisely superposed upon the latus rectum, ZT. This property constitutes the best practical definition of the parabola. If a similar construction were made in the case of the ellipse, the side of the rectangle would fall short of the latus rectum; in the case of the hyperbola, would surpass it. The modern scientific definition of the parabola is that it is that plane curve of the second order which is tangent to the line at infinity. The parabola is also frequently defined as the curve which is everywhere equally distant from a fixed point called its focus, and from a fixed line called its directrix. The normal to a parabola at every point on the curve bisects the angle between the line parallel to the axis and the line to the focus. See also cuts under *conic*.

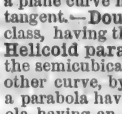


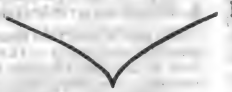
Common Parabola, with focus *F* and directrix *AB*.



Parabola, as formed from cone.

2. By extension, any algebraical curve, or branch of a curve, having the line at infinity as a real tangent. Such a curve runs off to infinity without approximating to an asymptote. If the branch has an asymptote at one end but not at the other, it is not commonly termed a *parabola*.—**Bell-shaped, biquadratic parabola.** See the adjectives.—**Campaniform parabola,** a cubic divergent parabola without node or cusp.—**Cartesian parabola,** a plane cubic curve having the line at infinity a tangent at its crunode. See *trident*.—**Cubical** or **cubic parabola,** a parabola of the third order—that is, such that every line in the plane meets it in three points, one at least real, though it may be at infinity; especially, the curve better described as the *central cubical parabola*, which has a cusp on the line at infinity, and the normal at its inflection passing through the cusp. There is also a non-plane curve so called.—**Cuspidate parabola,** a parabola having a cusp.—**Divergent parabola,** a plane curve having the line at infinity as an inflectional tangent.—**Double parabola,** a plane curve of the third class, having the line at infinity for a double tangent.—**Helicoid parabola.** See *helicoid*.—**Neilian parabola,** the semicubical parabola, which was rectified, before any other curve, by Wm. Neil in 1657.—**Nodate parabola,** a parabola having a crunode.—**Oval parabola,** a parabola having an oval.—**Plane cubic parabola.** See *cubic*.—**Punctate parabola,** a parabola having an acnode.—**Semicubical parabola,** the cuspidal cubical parabola, otherwise called the *Neilian parabola*.


Cubical Parabola.


Neil's Semicubical Parabola.

parabolanus (par″ą-bō-lā′nus), *n.*; pl. *parabolani* (-nī). [LL., < *parabolus*, a reckless fellow who risks his life at anything, < Gr. *παράβολος*, venturesome, reckless, < *παραβάλλειν*, throw beside: see *parable*[1].] In the Christian Church in the East, during the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, one of a class of lay assistants to the clergy, whose especial function was nursing the sick. The name is generally ascribed to the fact of their reckless bravery in nursing patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Introduce him to the *parabolani*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, iv.

parabole (pa-rab′ō-lē), *n.* [L., also *parabola*, a comparison: see *parable*[1].] In *rhet.*, a comparison; specifically, a simile, especially a formal simile, as in poetry or poetic prose, taken from a present or imagined object or event: distinguished from a *paradigm*, or comparison with a real past event.

parabolic[1] (par-ą-bol′ik), *a.* [= F. *parabolique* = Sp. *parabólico* = Pg. It. *parabolico*, < LGr. *παραβολικός*, figurative, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a comparison, parable: see *parabola*[1], *parabole*, *parable*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable.—2. Of or pertaining to parabole; of the nature of parabole.

Creation—mark the word—transcends all experience, transcends even conception itself. Hence the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or *parabolic*. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 20.

★**parabolic**[2] (par-ą-bol′ik), *a.* [= F. *parabolique* = Sp. *parabólico* = Pg. It. *parabolico*, < NL. *parabolicus*, < *parabola*, a parabola: see *parabola*[2].] 1. Having the form or outline of a parabola; of, pertaining to, or resembling a parabola.—2. Having only one point at infinity, or otherwise determined in character by the coalescence of two quantities.—**Parabolic conoid.** See *conoid*, 1.—**Parabolic curve,** a curve whose equation is of the form

$$y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 + \text{etc.}$$

Parabolic cylinder, a surface generated by a line moving parallel to itself so that every point of it describes a parabola: this is the only surface whose plane sections are all parabolas.—**Parabolic epicycloid, geometry, illuminator, logarithm.** See the nouns.—**Parabolic mirror.** See *mirror*, 2.—**Parabolic point,** a point on a surface whose indicatrix is composed of two parallel straight lines: it is a cusp on the section of the surface made by the tangent-plane.—**Parabolic pyramidoid,** a solid differing from a pyramid in that the edges that meet in the vertex instead of being straight lines are parabolas.—**Parabolic space.** (*a*) An area bounded by a parabola and a straight line. (*b*) A space in which the sum of the three angles of every triangle is equal to two right angles: so called because the two points at infinity on every straight line in such space coincide; also, every point in every plane in such a space is a point of no curvature, and is therefore a parabolic point.—**Parabolic spindle,** a solid generated by the rotation of the part of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate about such ordinate.—**Parabolic spiral,** a curve of the equation $r^2 = a\theta$.

parabolical (par-ą-bol′i-kal), *a.* [< *parabolic*[1] + *-al.*] Same as *parabolic*[1].

Allusive or *parabolical* [poesy] is a narration applied only to express some special purpose or conceit. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

parabolically[1] (par-ą-bol′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parable or of parabole; by parable or by parabole.

Which words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

parabolically[2] (par-ą-bol′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a parabola.

paraboliform (par-ą-bol′i-fôrm), *a.* [= Pg. *paraboliforme*, < NL. *parabola*, a parabola, + L. *forma*, form.] Tangent to the line at infinity.

parabolism†, *n.* The operation of dividing an algebraic equation by the coefficient of the term of the highest degree in the unknown.

parabolist (pa-rab′ō-list), *n.* [< L. *parabola*, a parable, + *-ist.*] A writer or narrator of parables. *Boothroyd.*

★**paraboloid** (pa-rab′ō-loid), *n.* [= F. *paraboloïde* = Pg. It. *paraboloide*, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a parabola, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.—2. A curve whose equation is of the form $ax^n = y^m$.

paraboloidal (pa-rab-ō-loi′dal), *a.* [< *paraboloid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

parabranchia (par-ą-brang′ki-ą), *n.*; pl. *parabranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βράγχια*, gills.] The so-called second gill or supplementary branchia of gastropodous mollusks, as the *Azygobranchia;* a modified olfactory tract, or osphradium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

parabranchial (par-ą-brang′ki-al), *a.* [< *parabranchia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to parabranchiæ.

parabranchiate (par-ą-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *parabranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a parabranchia.

paracarpium† (par-ą-kär′pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, an abortive pistil or carpel.

Paracelsian (par-ą-sel′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Paracelsus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Relating to Paracelsus, a Swiss physician, chemist, and philosopher (1493–1541), or according with his speculations in philosophy or his practice of medicine, particularly the latter. He placed stress on observation and experiment, and was noted in the development of pharmaceutical chemistry. His philosophical views were visionary and theosophic.

II. *n.* One who believed in or practised the views or doctrines of Paracelsus; especially, a medical practitioner of his school. Paracelsians were numerous in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Paracelsist (par-ą-sel′sist), *n.* [< *Paracelsus* (see *Paracelsian*) + *-ist.*] Same as *Paracelsian*.

paracentesis (par″ą-sen-tē′sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *παρακέντησις*, < *παρακεντεῖν*, tap, < *παρά*, beside, + *κεντεῖν*, pierce: see *center*[1].] In *surg.*, the perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid; the operation of tapping, as for hydrothorax or ascites. Different forms of the operation are specified by name, as *cardiocentesis*, *paracentesis thoracis*, *paracentesis abdominis*, etc.

paracentral (par-ą-sen′tral), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κέντρον*, center: see *central*.] In *anat.*, situated alongside or next to a center, centrum, or central part: specifically applied to a fissure and a gyrus of the cerebrum alongside the central or Rolandic fissure.—**Paracentral lobule.** See *lobule*.—**Paracentral sulcus** or **fissure,** a slight furrow running up from the callosomarginal sulcus, marking off the paracentral lobule in front.

paracentric (par-ą-sen′trik), *a.* [= Sp. *paracéntrico* = Pg. It. *paracentrico*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centric*.] Approaching to or departing from the center.—**Paracentric motion.** See *motion*.

paracentrical (par-ą-sen′tri-kal), *a.* [< *paracentric* + *-al.*] Same as *paracentric*.

parachordal (par-ą-kôr′dal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χορδή*, a cord: see *chordal*.] I. *a.* In *embryol.*, lying alongside of the cephalochord or cranial part of the notochord: specifically noting the primitive undifferentiated plate of cartilage, or cartilaginous basis cranii,

lying on each side and in front of the notochord of the early embryo, and laying the foundation of the skull. See cut under *chondrocranium*.

In the chick's head cartilage is formed along the floor of the skull by the fifth day of incubation. This cartilaginous basilar plate, . . . formed on each side of the notochord, . . . is the *parachordal* cartilage.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 151.

II. *n.* The parachordal plate or cartilage.

parachromatin (par-a-krō'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *chromatin*.] That portion of the nucleoplasm which during karyokinesis forms the spindle-figure. It differs from the remainder of the nucleoplasm by a slightly higher refractive index, and the power of taking a faint stain. *Pfitzner.*

parachromatism (par-a-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-ism*.] Color-blindness.

parachronism (pa-rak'rō-nizm), *n.* [= F. *parachronisme* = Sp. *paracronismo* = Pg. *parachronismo* = It. *paracronismo*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *χρόνος*, time. Cf. *anachronism*.] An error in chronology by which an event has assigned to it a date later than the proper one.

parachrose (par'a-krōs), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *παράχροος*, of false or altered color, < *παρά*, beside, + *χρόα*, color (cf. *χρῶσις*, coloring).] In *mineral.*, changing color by exposure to the weather.

parachute (par'a-shōt), *n.* [< F. *parachute* = It. *paracaduta*, a parachute, < L. *parare*, prepare, get ready, in ML. and Rom. also guard against, prevent, avoid (see *pare*[1], *parry*), + F. *chute* = It. *caduta*, a fall; see *chute*. The same first element occurs also in *parasol*, *parapet*. Cf. Pg. *guardaquedas*, a parachute (*queda* = F. *chute*), of similar literal meaning.] **1.** An apparatus, usually of an umbrella shape, 20 or 30 feet in diameter, carried in a balloon, that the aëronaut may by its aid drop to the ground without sustaining injury. This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the parachute to expand and then resists its descent. When not in use, the parachute closes like an umbrella.


Garnerin's Parachute descending.

A fire-balloon
Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves,
And dropt a fairy *parachute* and past.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A safety-cage (which see). — **3.** In *zoöl.*, same as *patagium*. — **4†.** A broad-brimmed hat worn by women toward the close of the eighteenth century.

parachute (par'a-shōt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *parachuted*, ppr. *parachuting*. [< *parachute*, *n.*] To descend by or as if by the aid of a parachute. [Rare.]

And thus, with an able-bodied aborigen holding on by my tunic-tails behind, and Khoom Dass and his nephew acting as locomotive stair-steps below, I *parachuted* down.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 174.

parachute-light (par'a-shōt-līt), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a thin light bomb, the lower half of which is filled with a burning composition, and is attached to a small parachute which is confined in the upper half of the bomb. At a certain height in the air, by the ignition of a small bursting-charge, the upper half of the shell is blown off, the parachute is released, and the composition set on fire. The half-shell with its burning composition is kept floating in the air by the parachute. The parachute-light is used in war for observing the enemy's position and movements at night. Also called *parachute-light ball*.

parachutist (par'a-shō-tist), *n.* [< *parachute* + *-ist*.] One who uses a parachute. [Rare.]

An American *Parachutist* in England.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 231.

paraclete (par'a-klēt), *n.* [= F. *paraclet* = Sp. *paráclito*, *paracleto* = Pg. *paraclito*, *paracleto* = It. *paraclito*, < LL. *paracletus*, *paraclitus*, < Gr. *παράκλητος*, an advocate, in N. T. and eccl. applied to the Holy Spirit; prop. adj., called to one's aid, < *παρακαλεῖν*, call to one's aid, call beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *καλεῖν*, call.] Originally, one called in to aid, intercede for, or defend, especially in a legal process; a favorable witness, a friend, or an advocate; an intercessor, helper, consoler, or comforter; specifically [*cap.*], the Holy Ghost; the Comforter. The Greek word Παράκλητος, Anglicized under the form *Paraclete*, is translated in the authorized version of the Bible 'Comforter' in John xiv. 16, 26; xv. 26; xvi. 7; but 'Advocate' in 1 John ii. 1. In the last-mentioned passage it is used of Christ, a use also implied in John xiv. 16. In the Western Church it was at an early date rendered 'Advocate' (*Advocatus*, involving the idea of intercession), and by other early writers 'Comforter' (*Consolator*).

I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter . . . [margin: or Advocate, or Helper, Gr. *Paraclete*].
John xiv. 16 (revised version).

Great *Paraclete!* to thee we cry:
O highest gift of God most high!
O fount of life! O fire of love!
And sweet anointing from above.
Veni Creator Spiritus, tr. by E. Caswall.

I begin with the notion or signification of the term *paraclete*, which is here and in other places used by St. John to express the office of the Holy Ghost.
Abp. Sharp, Works, V. ii.

paracletice, paracleticon, *n.* [< LGr. *το παρακλητικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), the book containing the troparia, prop. neut. of *παρακλητικός*, supplicatory, < Gr. *παρακαλεῖν*, call to one's aid: see *paraclete*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the troparia of the whole ferial office for the year. See *octaëchos*.

paracloset, *n.* See *perclose*.

paracme (pa-rak'mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρακμή*, the point at which the prime is past, decay, < *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἀκμή*, point, prime, acme: see *acme*.] **1.** In *biol.*, the decadence of an evolutionary series of organisms after it has reached its height or acme of development. Correlated with *acme* and *epacme*. *Haeckel.* — **2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

paracolpitis (par"a-kol-pī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κόλπος*, womb, + *-itis*. Cf. *colpitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the outer coat of the vagina.

paracondyloid (par-a-kon'di-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *condyle*: see *condyloid*.] Lying alongside the condyles or condyloid section of the occipital bone: as, the *paracondyloid* processes of a mammal's skull.

paracorolla (par"a-kō-rol'ä), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, about, + L. *corolla*, a garland, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corolla*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, a crown or appendage of a corolla, commonly transformed into a nectary.

paracousia (par-a-kö'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *paracusis*.] Same as *paracusis*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 288.

Para cress. A composite plant, a variety of *Spilanthes Acmella*, having pungent leaves, cultivated in the tropics as a salad and potherb.

paracrostic (par-a-kros'tik), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀκροστιχίς*, acrostic: see *acrostic*[1].] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the initial letters of the remaining verses of the poem or division.

paracusis (par-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] Disordered hearing. Also *paracousia*. — **Paracusis of Willis,** a form of paracusis in which the hearing is better in the midst of noise. Also called *paracusis Willisiana*.

paracyan (par-a-sī'an), *n.* Same as *paracyanogen*.

paracyanogen (par"a-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [= F. *paracyanogène*; as Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *cyanogen*.] A substance formed by heating mercury cyanide to a point short of redness. It is a dark-brown powder, having the same composition as cyanogen but a different molecular weight. See *cyanogen*.

paracyesis (par"a-sī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *cyesis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, extra-uterine pregnancy.

paracystitis (par"a-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cystitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation in the connective tissue around the bladder.

paradactylar (par-a-dak'ti-lär), *a.* [< *paradactylum* + *-ar*[3].] In *ornith.*, connected with or pertaining to the paradactylum: thus, the marginal lobes, flaps, or fringes of birds' toes are *paradactylar*.

paradactylum (par-a-dak'ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *paradactyla* (-lä). [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] In *ornith.*, the side of a bird's toe, when distinguished in any way from the top or the sole. See *acrodactylum*.

parade (pa-rād'), *n.* [Formerly also *parado* (after Sp.); < F. *parade*, show, display, parade, parry, formerly also a halt on horseback, < Sp. *parada* (= Pg. *parada* = It. *parata*), a halt, stop, pause, a parade, < *parar*, halt, stop, get ready, prepare, < L. *parare*, prepare; in ML. and Rom. also halt, stop, prevent, guard against, etc., also dress, trim, adorn: see *pare*[1]. Cf. *parry*, a doublet of *parade*. The senses 'dress, adorn, set in order,' and 'halt' (for inspection, etc.) are appar. all involved in the present uses of *parade*.] **1.** Show; display; ostentation.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift.*

There 's sic *parade*, sic pomp, and art,
The joy can scarcely reach the heart.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

He loves to make *parade* of pain,
That with his piping he may gain
The praise that comes to constancy.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

2. That which is displayed or arranged for display; a show; a procession; hence, any ordered and stately exhibition of skill, as a military review or a tournament.

The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

3. Specifically, military display; the orderly assembly and procession of troops for review or inspection.

The cherubim,
Forth issuing at the accustom'd hour, stood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 780.

4. The place where such assembly or review is held, or the space allotted to it.

Be it known, lords, knights, and esquires, ladies and gentlewomen — you are hereby acquainted that a superb achievement at arms, and a grand and noble tournament, will be held in the *parade* of Clarencieux king at arms.
Old Proclamation, quoted in Strutt's Sports and [Pastimes, p. 207.

5. The level plain forming the interior or inclosed area of a fortification, corresponding to the courtyard of a castle. — **6.** A public walk, as on an avenue or esplanade; a public promenade: as, the marine *parade* at Brighton, England. — **7.** In *fencing*, the act of parrying; avoidance of a thrust by slight movements of the hand and wrist, which place the strong part of the blade above the guard in opposition to the weak part of the opponent's blade nearer the tip, thus deflecting his sword-point so that it passes the body without touching: a French term, used in English for *parry*. Parades, or more properly parries, correspond to the thrusts against which they guard: thus, *parade* in or of quarte, *parade* in or of tierce, prime, second, etc.

Hence — **8.** A posture of preparedness to meet attack or parry thrusts; a posture of defense; guard. [French use.]

Accustom him to make . . . judgment of men by those marks, which . . . give a prospect into their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke*, Education, § 94.

Circle parade. See *circle*. — **Evening parade,** a parade or assembly of troops held in the forenoon. — **Parade bed.** See *bed*[1]. — **Parade guard-mounting** (*milit.*), a guard-mounting in full dress, held on the general parade of a camp or garrison: distinguished from *undress guard-mounting*, which may be held on the company parade-ground, or wherever convenient, and in undress or fatigue uniform. — **Parade officer,** an officer familiar with the details of regimental and ceremonial duties, but not distinguished for knowledge of military science, either practical or theoretical. — **Undress parade,** a parade held with curtailed formality and ceremony, as in bad weather or for roll-call, publication of orders, etc. The companies fall in without arms, and the band without instruments. See also *dress-parade*. = **Syn. 1.** *Show*, *Display*, etc. See *ostentation*. — **2** and **3.** Pageant, spectacle.

parade (pa-rād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paraded*, ppr. *parading*. [< F. *parader*, parade; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To marshal and array in military order: as, the troops were *paraded* at the usual hour. — **2.** To march up and down upon: as, to *parade* the veranda of a hotel.

Soldiers heavily armed, and with long whips, *paraded* the raised gangway or passage which ran the whole length of the ship. *Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxxiv.

3. To exhibit or manifest in an ostentatious manner; make a parade or display of.

He early discovered that by *parading* his unhappiness before the multitude he produced an immense sensation.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Nothing is easier than to *parade* abstract theorems.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

Unfair applications of the laws of variation are, however, constantly made, and are *paraded* by a host of littérateurs and third-rate scientific men as if they were sufficient to explain all things. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 142.

= **Syn. 3.** To display, flaunt, show off.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To assemble and be marshaled in military order; march in military procession. — **2.** To march up and down or promenade in a public place for the purpose of showing one's self.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To flourish and *parade* with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 665.

parade-ground (pā-rād′ground), *n.* A level space used for the assembly and array of troops, as well as for exercises in drilling, marching, etc: same as *parade*, 4.

paradenitis (pa-rad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of areolar tissue around lymphatic glands.

parader (pā-rā′dėr), *n.* One who parades; one who makes ostentatious display of accomplishments, powers, possessions, cleverness, etc.

parade-rest (pā-rād′rest), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, a position of rest in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, but which is less fatiguing than the position of "attention": it is much used during parades; also, the command given to assume this position.

Not a man moved from the military posture of *parade-rest*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 465.

parade-wall (pā-rād′wâl), *n.* In *fort.*, a wall which rises from the level of the parade to the interior line of the terreplein, replacing the rampart-slope in cases where the latter would occupy too much space within the defenses.

paradidymal (par-a-did′i-mal), *a.* [⟨ *paradidym(is)* + *-al*.] Lying alongside the testicle, close to the epididymis; pertaining to the paradidymis, or organ of Giraldès.

paradidymis (par-a-did′i-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *δίδυμος*, testicle, lit. 'twin': see *didymous*.] Same as *parepididymis*.

paradigm (par′a-dim), *n.* [⟨ F. *paradigme* = Sp. Pg. *paradigma*, ⟨ LL. *paradigma*, ⟨ Gr. *παράδειγμα*, a pattern, example, paradigm, ⟨ *παραδεικνύναι*, exhibit beside, ⟨ *παρά*, beside, + *δεικνύναι*, show.] **1.** An example; a model.

Those ideas in the divine understanding, being look'd upon by these philosophers as the *paradigms* and patterns of all things. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 888.

2. In *gram.*, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections.— **3.** In *rhet.*, an example or illustration, of which *parable* and *fable* are species: a general term, used by Greek writers.

The rise, splendor, and final decline of her imaginative literature constitute the fullest *paradigm* of a nation's literary existence and of the supporting laws. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 238.

paradigmatic (par′a-dig-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *paradigmatico*, ⟨ Gr. *παραδειγματικός*, serving as an example, ⟨ *παράδειγμα*, an example: see *paradigm*.] **I.** *a.* Exemplary; model.

The Timæus seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the *paradigmatic* idea. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 294.

II.† *n.* In *theol.*, one who narrated the lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness.

paradigmatical (par′a-dig-mat′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *paradigmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradigmatic*.

Those virtues that put away quite and extinguish the first motions are *paradigmatical*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 59, note.

paradigmatically (par′a-dig-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of or by way of an example.

paradigmatize (par-a-dig′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paradigmatized*, ppr. *paradigmatizing*. [⟨ Gr. *παραδειγματίζειν*, make an example, ⟨ *παράδειγμα*, an example: see *paradigm*.] To set forth as a model or example. [Rare.]

When these controversies now depending are at end, there is no one question concerning any line in those books so *paradigmatized* by you . . . but you or any man shall for the least asking have the full sense of. *Hammond*, Works, I. 197.

paradisaic (par′a-di-sā′ik), *a.* [⟨ *paradise* + *-a-ic*. Cf. *paradisiac*.] Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity; like paradise; paradisiac.

A world *paradisaic*, happy, harmless. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 297.

paradisaical (par′a-di-sā′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *paradisaic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisaic*.

The *paradisaical* pleasures of the Mahometans consist in playing upon the flute and lying with Houris. *Gray*, Letters, xliv., To Mr. West.

paradisal (par′a-dī-sal), *a.* [⟨ *paradise* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisaic*. [Rare.]

At length within this book I found portrayed
Newborn that *Paradisal* Love of his.
D. G. Rossetti, On the "Vita Nuova" of Dante.

★ **paradise** (par′a-dīs), *n.* [⟨ ME. *paradys*, *paradyce*, also *parais*, ⟨ OF. *paradis*, vernacularly *parais*, *pareïs*, F. *paradis* = Pr. *paradis* = Sp. *paraíso* = Pg. *paraiso* = It. *paradiso* = OS. *paradīs* = D. *paradijs* = MLG. *paradīs* = OHG. *paradys*, *paradīsi*, *pardīsi*, MHG. *paradīse*, *pardīse*, *paradīs*, *baradīs*, *pardīs*, G. *paradeis*, *paradies* = Icel. *paradīs* = Sw. Dan. *paradis*, ⟨ LL. *paradisus*, a park, orchard, the garden of Eden, the abode of the blessed, ⟨ Gr. *παράδεισος*, a park, deer-park, used as an Eastern term in Xenophon and others for the parks of the Persian kings and nobles, in the Septuagint for the garden of Eden, in the N. T. for the abode of the blessed; = Heb. *pardēs* = Armen. *pardez*, a garden, ⟨ OPers. *pairidāēza*, an inclosure, Pers. Ar. *firdaus*, a garden, paradise. The AS. name for *paradise* was *neorxna wang*, *neorxna wong*, Goth. *waggs*. The lit. sense (def. 1) is later in E. Cf. *parvis*.] **1**†. A park or pleasure-ground connected with the residence of an Oriental prince; a garden.

The garden is rather a park or *paradise*, contriv'd and planted with walkes and shades of myrtills, cypresse, and other trees. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1645.

The Assyrian kings . . . maintained magnificent parks, or "*paradises*," in which game of every kind was enclosed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 393.

2. The garden of Eden.

Adam in obedient ordaynt to blysse,
Ther pryuely in *paradys* his place wat3 devised.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 241.

So on he fares, and to the border comes
Of Eden, where delicious *Paradise*,
Now nearer, crowns with her enclosure green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 132.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) That part of the place of departed spirits where the souls of the righteous are by some believed to await the resurrection. (*b*) Sometimes, heaven, or the final abode of the blessed. Hence— **4.** A place of extreme beauty or delight; a region of supreme felicity or bliss.

A *Paradise* of roses was prefigured; a wilderness of thorns was found. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The thorn and the thistle may grow as they will,
Where Friendship unfolds there is *Paradise* still.
O. W. Holmes, My Annual.

5. In *medieval arch.*: (*a*) A small private apartment or study. (*b*) A court or inclosed area in front of a church. [This use of the word has induced the supposition that the word *parvis* is a corruption of *paradise*.]

6. The upper gallery in a play-house; the place of the "gallery gods." [Slang.]— **Bird of paradise.** See *bird*[1].— **Flower of paradise.** See *henna*.— **Fools' paradise.** See *fool*[1].— **Grains of paradise.** See *grain*[1].

Paradisea (par-a-dis′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ LL. *paradisus*, paradise: see *paradise*.] The typical genus of *Paradiseidæ*. The name was formerly applied to all the birds of paradise and some related forms, but is now restricted to *P. apoda* and its immediate congeners, inhabiting New Guinea and some of the neighboring islands. *P. apoda* is the one longest and best known, also called *P. major*, or the greater paradise-bird, as distinguished from *P. minor* or *papuana*, the lesser or Papuan paradise-bird. (See cut under *bird*[1].) *P. sanguinea* or *rubra* is the red bird of paradise. To these three, all known for a century or more, has lately been added *P. raggiana*, or Raggi's paradise-bird, nearest related to the first named. Others than these 4 species are now usually placed in different genera. See *Paradiseidæ*, and cut under *bird*[1].

paradisean (par-a-dis′ē-an), *a.* [⟨ *paradise* + *-an*.] **1**†. Same as *paradisiacal*.— **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Paradiseana* or *Paradiseidæ*.

Paradiseana (par-a-dis-ē-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *paradisean*.] Birds of paradise: synonymous with *Paradiseidæ*. *N. A. Vigors*, 1825.

paradise-apple† (par′a-dīs-ap′l), *n.* The tomato.

paradise-bird (par′a-dīs-bėrd), *n.* Any bird of paradise. See phrase under *bird*[1].

Paradiseidæ (par′a-di-sē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Paradisea* + *-idæ*.] A family of sturnoid oscine passerine birds of the order *Passeres*, famous for the splendor of their plumage, and preëminently characteristic of the Papuan avifauna; the birds of paradise. The limits of the family have been much in question, and it has been restricted to the dozen or more species of the genera *Paradisea*, *Paradisornis*, *Schlegelia*, *Diphyllodes*, *Cincinnurus*, *Parotia*, and *Lophorhina*. More properly, however, these and some related forms, as *Astrapia*, *Paradigalla*, *Rhipidornis*, *Semioptera*, and also *Xanthomelas*, *Lycocorax*, *Manucodia*, and *Phonygama*, constitute a special subfamily *Paradiseinæ*, in which the bill is more or less thick, while the slender-billed genera *Ptilorhis*, *Seleucides*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epimachus* are placed in another subfamily, *Epimachinæ*. The splendor of the plumage, and its chief peculiarities in size, shape, and texture, are characteristic of the male sex. The general affinities of the birds are with starlings and crows. See cuts at *bird*[1], *Cincinnurus*, *Epimachus*, and *Parotia*. Also *Paradisiadæ*.

paradise-stock (par′a-dīs-stok), *n.* A horticulturists' name for certain hardy slow-growing apple-stocks upon which more thrifty-growing varieties are grafted, the result being a dwarfing of the graft.

Apples . . . are "worked" on the *paradise* or "doucin" *stocks*, which from their influence on the scion are known as dwarfing stocks. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 213.

paradise-tree (par′a-dīs-trē), *n.* A small American tree, *Simarouba glauca*, ranging from southern Florida to Brazil, having light coarse-grained wood and a bitter bark which is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for *S. officinalis*.

Paradisia (par-a-dis′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Mazzucato, 1814), ⟨ Gr. *παράδεισος*, a park, paradise: see *paradise*.] A genus of ornamental plants, of the family *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Asphodeleæ*, characterized by a three-celled ovary with many ovules, and funnel-shaped flowers. The only species, *Liliastrum*, known as *St. Bruno's lily*, is a native of the Alps and Pyrenees. It consists of a short rhizome bearing clusters of thickened fiber-like roots, long linear leaves, and a flower-stalk with one leaf or none, producing a few rather large white flowers, of six separate three-nerved segments, slightly nodding in a one-sided raceme. Properly *Paradisea*.

paradisiac (par-a-dis′i-ak), *a.* [= F. *paradisiaque* = It. *paradisiaco*, ⟨ LL. *paradisiacus*, belonging to paradise, ⟨ *paradisus*, paradise: see *paradise*.] Pertaining or relating to paradise, or a place of felicity; suitable to or resembling paradise; paradisaic.

The *paradisiac* beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xi. (*Davies*.)

paradisiacal (par′a-di-sī′a-kal), *a.* [⟨ *paradisiac* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisiac*.

But particularly to describe and point at this *paradisiacal* residence can be done only by those that live in those serene regions of lightsom glory. *Glanvill*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

The summer is a kind of heaven, where we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene among groves and gardens. *Pope*.

Paradisiadæ (par′a-di-sī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paradiseidæ*.

paradisial (par-a-dis′i-al), *a.* [⟨ *paradise* + *-ial*.] Same as *paradisiac*.

paradisian (par-a-dis′i-an), *a.* [⟨ *paradise* + *-ian*.] Same as *paradisiac*. [Rare.]

We may perceive some glimmerings of light, how bright and charming she is within, and what a *paradisian* day is purpling the hills. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 248.

paradisic (par-a-dis′ik), *a.* [⟨ *paradise* + *-ic*.] Same as *paradisiac*. [Rare.]

Hence we inherit such a life as this,
Dead of itself to *paradisic* bliss.
Broome, Ground of True and False Religion.

paradisical (par-a-dis′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *paradisic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisiac*.

Paradisornis (par′a-di-sôr′nis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *παράδεισος*, paradise, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of paradise-birds, related to *Paradisea* proper, but having very long, narrow, and spatuliform middle tail-feathers, and a high compressed beak. *P. rudolphi* of New Guinea, a recent discovery, is the type. *Finsch and Meyer*, 1885.

parado† (pa-rā′dō), *n.* [For **parada*, ⟨ Sp. *parado*, a parade: see *parade*.] Display; flourish.

No less terrible was this paradox and *parado* of Presbyterian Discipline and Severity. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 16. (*Davies*.)

parados (par′a-dos), *n.* [F., ⟨ *parer*, guard (see *pare*[1], *parry*), + *dos*, back, ⟨ L. *dorsum*, back. Cf. *parachute*.] A traverse in the rear of a parapet to protect its defenders from reverse fire.

★ **paradox** (par′a-doks), *n.* [⟨ F. *paradoxe* = Sp. *paradoja* = Pg. *paradoxo* = It. *paradosso*, ⟨ LL. *paradoxum*, a figure of speech, ⟨ Gr. *παράδοξον*, an incredible statement or opinion, a paradox, neut. of *παράδοξος*, incredible, ⟨ *παρά*, beyond, + *δόξα*, notion, belief, ⟨ *δοκεῖν*, seem.] A statement or proposition which at first view seems absurd, or at variance with common sense, or which actually or apparently contradicts some ascertained truth or received opinion, though on investigation or when explained it may appear to be well founded. As a rhetorical figure its use is well exemplified in the first quotation.

As unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and, behold, we live; as chastened, and not killed; as sorrowful, yet alway rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things. 2 Cor. vi. 9, 10.

The fraudulent disputation of the sophister tendeth alwayes to one of these five ends or marks: that is, by force of argument . . . to make you . . . to grant some *paradox*, which is as much to say as an opinion contrary to all mens opinions. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1619), vi. 4.

These are old fond *paradoxes* to make fools laugh i' the alehouse. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 139.

Some of my readers are hardly inclined to think that the word *paradox* could once have had no disparagement in its meaning; still less that persons could have applied it to themselves. I chance to have met with a case in point against them. It is Spinoza's "Philosophia Scripturæ Interpres, Exercitatio Paradoxa." *De Morgan*, Budget of *Paradoxes*.

Caloric paradox. See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*. —**Hydrostatic paradox.** See *hydrostatic*.—**Mechanical paradox**, a proposition to this effect: "A part may be cut away from a given beam, so as to make the beam stronger than before."

paradoxal† (par′ą-dok-sąl), *a.* [= F. Pg. *paradoxal* = It. *paradossale;* as *paradox* + *-al.*] Paradoxical.

How worthy are they to smart that marre the harmony of our peace by the discordous jars of their new *paradoxall* conceits! *Bp. Hall*, Peace Maker, xxi.

paradoxer (par′ą-dok-sėr), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-er*[1].] One who indulges in paradox, or who proposes a paradox.

A very paradoxical cynic or a very cynical *paradoxer* might say that the letters must, considering the kind of person with whom men of genius sometimes fall in love, be genuine. *De Morgan*, in Athenæum, No. 3208, p. 503.

paradoxia sexualis (par-ą-dok′si-ą sek-ṣū-ā′lis). Premature development of the sexual instinct in childhood.

paradoxic (par-ą-dok′sik), *a.* [= Sp. *paradójico* = It. *paradossico;* as *paradox* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a paradox; paradoxical. [Rare.]

If true, they are certainly *paradoxic*. *Science*, XI. 174.

paradoxical (par-ą-dok′si-kąl), *a.* [< *paradoxic* + *-al.*] 1. Of the nature of a paradox; characterized by paradoxes; apparently absurd, yet true.

The mind begins to boggle at immaterial substances, as things *paradoxical* and incomprehensible. *South*, Sermons, IX. iii.

Paradoxical though the assertion looks, the progress is at once towards complete separateness and complete union. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 482.

2. Inclined to paradox or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions: applied to persons.

Goropius after his wont *paradoxicall*, *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

In philosophy, where truth seems double-faced, there is no man more *paradoxical* than myself. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 6.

Paradoxical contraction, in *physiol.*, the contraction of the muscles innervated by one branch of the sciatic consequent on stimulation of the other branch: it is due to secondary stimulation of the first branch through electrotonic variations.—**Paradoxical reaction**, the phenomena sometimes ensuing on application of the galvanic current to one ear, when, in addition to the sounds produced in that ear, sounds are heard in the other as if the opposite electrode were applied to it.

paradoxically (par-ą-dok′si-kąl-i), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd or contradictory; in such a way or sense as to involve an apparent contradiction or absurdity.

Matter often behaves *paradoxically*, as when two cold liquids added together become boiling hot. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 12.

paradoxicalness (par-ą-dok′si-kąl-nes), *n.* The state of being paradoxical.

The seeming *paradoxicalness* of . . . [the] statement results from the tendency . . . to judge a conclusion which pre-supposes an ideal humanity by its applicability to humanity as now existing. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 77.

Paradoxidæ (par-ą-dok′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] ★Same as *Paradoxididæ*.

Paradoxides (par-ą-dok′si-dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *-ides.*] The typical genus of *Paradoxididæ*. It contains very large Cambrian trilobites, some two feet long, with seventeen or more thoracic segments. *Brongniart*. Also *Paradoxites*.

paradoxidian (par′ą-dok-sid′i-ąn), *a.* [< NL. *Paradoxides* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Paradoxides;* characterized by the abundance of *Paradoxididæ*, as a geological stratum.

Paradoxididæ (par′ą-dok-sid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxides* + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Paradoxides*, characteristic of the Middle Cambrian, of large size, with well-developed cephalic shield of crescentic figure with produced genal angles, from seventeen to twenty thoracic somites, and reduced pygidium. Also *Paradoxidæ*.

paradoxing (par′ą-dok-sing), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-ing*[1].] Paradoxical acts or utterances.

If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought without such *paradoxing*, I should think God would subscribe a Le Dieu le veult readily enough. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

paradoxist (par′ą-dok-sist), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-ist.*] One who makes or affects paradoxes; a lover of paradox; a paradoxer.

Pope was so delighted with the pugnacious *paradoxist's* reply to De Crousaz that he made Warburton's acquaintance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 487.

paradoxologia (par-ą-dok-sọ-lō′ji-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *paradoxology*.

Paradoxologia, the art of explaining paradoxes. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 194.

par..doxology (par′ą-dok-sol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *paradoxología* = Pg. *paradoxologia*, < NL. *paradoxologia*, < Gr. *παραδοξολογία*, a tale of wonder, < *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The holding and defending of opinions contrary to those generally prevalent.

Whoever shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempt, will easily discern a work of this nature is not to be performed on one leg. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Paradoxornis (par′ą-dok-sôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] The typical genus of *Paradoxornithinæ*. The type is *P. flavirostris*, the parrot-bullfinch of India. Also called *Bathyrhynchus*.

Paradoxornithinæ (par′ą-dok-sôr-ni-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-inæ.*] In G. R. Gray's classification (1870), the eighth subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, represented by the genus *Paradoxornis*.

paradoxure (par-ą-dok′sūr), *n.* [< NL. *Paradoxurus.*] Any species of the genus *Paradoxurus;* a palm-cat or palm-marten.

Paradoxurinæ (par-ą-dok-sū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, having the tail very long and subconvolute, the hinder part of the soles bald and callous, and the sectorial tooth typical. It includes the palm-cats, or luwacks, nandines, pagumes, etc., of the genera *Paradoxurus*, *Nandinia*, *Paguma*, and *Arctogale*. See cuts under *nandine*, *pagume*, and *Paradoxurus*.

★**paradoxurine** (par′ą-dok-sū′rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having a paradoxical tail—that is, one which curls or coils in a peculiar way, characteristic of the *Paradoxurinæ*.

II. *n.* A paradoxure; any member of the *Paradoxurinæ*.

Paradoxurus (par′ą-dok-sū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Paradoxurinæ*. *P.*



Paradoxure (*Paradoxurus typus*).

typus is the common palm-cat of India, and there are many others.

paradoxy (par′ą-dok-si), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-y*[3].] The state of being paradoxical. *Coleridge*.

paradventure†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *peradventure*.

parænesis, parænetic, *a.* See *parenesis*, etc.

paræsthesia (par-es-thē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation.] Abnormal sensation, as formication; abnormal sense of cold or heat, or the perversion of the more special senses. Also *paresthesia* and *paralgia*.

paræsthesis (par-es-thē′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *paræsthesia*.] Same as *paræsthesia*.

paræsthetic, *a.* See *paresthetic*.

paraft, paraffe†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *paraph*.

paraffin, paraffine (par′ą-fin), *n.* [< F. *paraffine*, < L. *parum*, little, + *affinis*, akin: see *affine*[1].] 1. The collective name for compounds of the marsh-gas series which have the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}—that is, two more than twice as many hydrogen atoms as carbon atoms. These bodies are characterized by a remarkable chemical indifference. They are saturated hydrocarbons, all the atoms in the molecule being joined by single bonds, and therefore they cannot enter into combination without partial destruction of the molecule.

2. Specifically, in *com.* and *manuf.*, a substance obtained by the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, etc. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalis. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax, and is used also as a waterproofing material for paper and fabrics, for lining wooden and metallic vessels, as trays and tanks for acids and voltaic batteries, as an electric insulator, for coating splints and other appliances which are subjected to septic influences, for giving a polish in fine laundry-work, as a tipping for the splints in matches, as a cartridge-covering for preserving fruit and vegetables by forming a film or coating on the surface, and for many other purposes. One of the main sources of paraffin is crude petroleum, which yields a considerable quantity during its preparation for market.

3. Petroleum or kerosene. [Local.]

paraffin, paraffine (par′ą-fin), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *paraffined*, ppr. *paraffining*. [< *paraffin*, *n.*] To coat or impregnate with paraffin; treat with paraffin.

Wire, insulated with *paraffined* cotton, and then covered with lead, was used. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 8.

paraffin-butter (par′ą-fin-but″ėr), *n.* See *butter*[1].

paraffinize (par′ą-fin-īz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *paraffinized*, ppr. *paraffinizing*. [< *paraffin* + *-ize.*] To paraffin.

The *paraffinized* preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool, care being taken to give it such a position as to avoid deformation. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 859.

★**paraffin-oil** (par′ą-fin-oil), *n.* An oily product which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes.—**American paraffin-oil.** Same as *kerosene*. [Eng.]

paraffin-scales (par′ą-fin-skālz), *n. pl.* See the quotation.

During the last twenty years, paraffin has come largely into use for candle-making. The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as *paraffin scales*, is of somewhat variable composition. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 686.

paraffle (pa-raf′l), *n.* [< F. *parafe, paraphe*, a flourish after a signature: see *paraph*.] Ostentatious display. [Scotch.]

These grand *parafle* o' ceremonies. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

paraflagellate (par-ą-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< *paraflagellum* + *-ate.*] Provided with a paraflagellum or with paraflagella.

paraflagellum (par″ą-flā-jel′um), *n.;* pl. *paraflagella* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *flagellum:* see *flagellum*, 3.] A small supplementary flagellum often observed beside the long flagellum of protozoans. There may be one or more paraflagella.

Paraf's paste. See *paste*[1].

paragal†, *a.* and *n.* See *paregal*.

paragaster (par-ą-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach: see *gaster*[2].] The cavity of the sac of a sponge; the paragastric cavity.

paragastric (par-ą-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach (see *paragaster*), + *-ic.*] 1. Lying alongside the gastric cavity: applied to two cæcal canals which in ctenophorans are given off from the funnel.—2. Of or pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge: as, the *paragastric* cavity.

paragastrula (par-ą-gas′trọ̈-lą), *n.;* pl. *paragastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrula which results from a modification of the amphiblastula of some sponges. After assuming a spherical form, the flagellated layer of the free amphiblastula becomes flattened, depressed, and finally invaginated within the hemisphere of the granular cells, to the inner face of which it is closely applied, thus obliterating the original cleavage-cavity, but at the same time originating a secondary invagination-cavity. The two-layered sac thus produced is the paragastrula, whose outer or epiblastic layer gives rise to the ectoderm, and whose inner or hypoblastic layer originates the endoderm, of the future sponge.

paragastrular (par-ą-gas′trọ̈-lär), *a.* [< *paragastrula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a paragastrula; having the character of a paragastrula.

paragastrulation (par-ą-gas-trọ̈-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *paragastrula* + *-ation.*] The formation of a paragastrula by invagination of an amphiblastula.

parage (păr′āj), *n.* [< ME. *parage*, < OF. (and F.) *parage* = Pr. *paratge* = Sp. *paraje* = Pg. *paragem*, *parage* = It. *paraggio*, < ML. *paraticum* (also, after OF., *paragium*), equality, < L. *par*, equal: see *par*[2], *pair*[1].] 1. In *law*, equality of name, blood, or dignity, but more especially of land in a division among heirs.

He thought it a disparagement to bere a *parage* with any of his rank; and out of emulation did try his substance that it might not flow so fast into charitable works. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 115. (*Davies.*)

2. The portion which a woman may obtain on her marriage. *Wharton.*—3†. Birth; family; kindred; descent.

For aproch thou to that prynce of *parage* noble. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 167.

If she be riche and of heigh *parage*,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 250.

paragenesis (par-ạ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] **1.** In *biol.*, the origination, in an individual of a given species, of characters due to or in part derived from another species, as in hybridization; hybridism, with reference to the congenital peculiarities of the resulting offspring.—**2.** In *mineral.*, the association of mineral species with each other with reference to the order and mode of their formation.

paragenetic (par/ạ-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *paragenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to paragenesis; originating by paragenesis; paragenic.—**Paragenetic twin.** See *twin*.

paragenic (par-ạ-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating with the germ or at the genesis of an individual: applied to bodies having original or congenital peculiarities of structure, character, and the like, and specifically in mineralogy to a mineral whose formation has been influenced by associated species.

parageusia (par-ạ-gū'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύεσθαι*, taste: see *gust*².] Perverted sense of taste. Also *parageusis*.

Parageusia is most common for sapid substances.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 510.

parageusic (par-ạ-gū'sik), *a.* [< *parageusia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to parageusia.

parageusis (par-ạ-gū'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *parageusia*.] Same as *parageusia*.

paraglenal (par-ạ-glē'nal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλήνη*, the socket of a joint: see *glene*.] **I.** *n.* The coracoid of a fish; a cartilage or bone applied to the inner surface of the chief element of the scapular arch of some fishes, and bearing at its posterior margin the actinosts which support the pectoral fin.

II. *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the paraglenal: as, a *paraglenal* cartilage or bone.

paraglobin (par-ạ-glō'bin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *globin*.] Same as *paraglobulin*.

paraglobulin (par-ạ-glob'ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *globulin*.] Serum globulin: found especially in the blood plasma and serum. Several varieties probably exist.

paraglossa (par-ạ-glos'ạ), *n.*; pl. *paraglossæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] One of a pair of appendages, right and left, of the ligula, placed usually on each side of the glossa, whence the name. In this nomenclature the appendages of the ligula are the single and median glossa, a pair of paraglossæ, and the labial palpi. Paraglossæ occur in many insects of different orders; in some hymenopters they are long blade-like organs, acting as palps. See *ligula*, and also cuts under *mouth-part*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*.


End of Labium of *Eristalis florens*, bearing Paraglossæ. (Magnified.)

paraglossal (par-ạ-glos'ạl), *a.* [< *paraglossa* + *-al*.] Having the character of a paraglossa; pertaining to the paraglossæ.

paraglossate (par-ạ-glos'āt), *a.* [< *paraglossa* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with paraglossæ, as an insect or the ligula of an insect.

paraglossia (par-ạ-glos'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Parenchymatous glossitis.

paragnathism (pa-rag'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *paragnath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the state of being paragnathous. *Coues*, 1864. See *epignathism*.

paragnathous (pa-rag'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having both mandibles of equal length, their tips falling together: said of the beaks of birds, and of the birds themselves. *Coues*, 1864.

paragoge (par-ạ-gō'jē), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *paragoge*, < LL. *paragoge*, < Gr. *παραγωγή*, leading by, alteration, addition to the end of a syllable, < *παράγειν*, lead by, < *παρά*, beyond, + *ἄγειν*, lead.] The addition, by growth or accident, of a non-significant letter or syllable to the end of a word: opposed to *prosthesis* and *apocope*. Examples are *len-d*, *amongs-t*, *again-s-t*, *while-s-t*, *tyran-t*. Also called *epithesis* and *ectasis*.

paragogic (par-ạ-goj'ik), *a.* [= F. *paragogique* = Pg. It. *paragogico*; as *paragoge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragoge; that lengthens a word by the addition of one or more final sounds or letters.

ya-stems are really from the locative *i* + a *paragogic* element *a*, *o*, etc. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 431.

Paragogic future, in *gram.* See *cohortative*.—**Paragogic letters**, in Semitic grammar, letters which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the word, impart additional emphasis or mark some change in the sense.

paragogical (par-ạ-goj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paragogic* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by paragoge; paragogic; added; additional.

You cite them to appeare for certaine *Paragogicall* contempts, before a capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

paragon (par'ạ-gon), *n.* [< OF. *paragon*, F. *parangon* = It. *paragone*, paragon (*parangone*, a kind of type), < OSp. *paragon*, Sp. *parangon*, a model, paragon, < *para con*, in comparison with: *para*, for, to, toward (OSp. *pora*, < L. *pro*, for, + *ad*, to); *con*, with, < L. *cum*, with.] **1.** A model or pattern; especially, a model or pattern of special excellence or perfection.

Val. Is she not a heavenly saint?
Pro. No; but she is an earthly *paragon*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 146.

He rises before us as the *paragon* and epitome of a whole spiritual period. *Carlyle*.

2†. A companion; fellow; mate.

Alone he rode, without his *Paragone*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 35.

3†. A rival.

For Love and Lordship bide no *paragone*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1026.

Their Valley, walled with bald Hills before, . . .
Is now an Eden, and th' All-circling Sun,
For fruitfull beauty, sees no *Paragon*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

4†. Rivalry; emulation; hence, comparison; a test of excellence or superiority.

Bards tell of many wemen valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Performd, in *paragone* of proudest men.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 54.

But never let th' ensample of the bad
Offend the good; for good, by *paragone*
Of evill, may more notably be rad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 2.

5†. A stuff, embroidered or plain, used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth century.—**6.** A diamond weighing more than 100 carats.—**7.** A size of printing-type, about 3¾ lines to the inch, the intermediate of the larger size double small-pica and the smaller size great-primer, equal to 20 points, and so distinguished in the new system of sizes.

paragon (par'ạ-gon), *v.* [< OF. *paragonner*, F. *parangonner* = Sp. *paragonar*, *parangonar* = It. *paragonare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To compare; parallel; mention in comparison or competition.

By Isis, I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again
My man of men. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 71.

Pandæmonium, city and proud seat
Of Lucifer; so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*.
Milton, P. L., x. 426.

2. To admit comparison with; rival; equal.

Who could *paragon*
The fervid choir that lifted up a noise
Of harmony? *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

3†. To go beyond; excel; surpass.

A maid that *paragons* description.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 62.

II. *intrans.* To compare; pretend to comparison or equality.

He should convert his eyes to see the beauty of Dorothea, and he should see that few or none could for feature *paragon* with her.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 9. (*Latham*.)

paragone (par-ạ-gō'ne), *n.* [It.: see *paragon*.] **1.** A touchstone—that is, stone of comparison.—**2.** The black marble of Bergamo: so called on account of the excellence of the polish it receives.

paragonite (par'ạ-gon-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *παράγειν*, mislead, + *-ite*².] A kind of mica, analogous to muscovite in composition, but containing sodium in place of potassium: it is characteristic of the paragonite-schist of the Alps.

paragonite-schist (par'ạ-gon-īt-shist'), *n.* Mica-schist in which a hydrous soda variety of mica, called paragonite, takes the place of muscovite, the most common micaceous constituent of that rock.

paragonize† (par'ạ-gon-īz), *v. t.* [= Sp. *parangonizar*; as *paragon* + *-ize*.] To compare; paragon.

Faire women whose excellencie is discouered by *paragonizing* or setting one to another, which moued the zealous Poet, speaking of the mayden Queene, to call her the paragon of Queenes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

paragram (par'ạ-gram), *n.* [< LL. *paragramma*, < Gr. *παράγραμμα*, that which one writes beside, < *παραγράφειν*, write beside: see *paragraph*.] A play upon words; a pun.

Aristotle, in the eleventh chapter of his book of rhetorick, describes two or three kinds of puns, which he calls *paragrams*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 61.

paragrammatist (par-ạ-gram'ạ-tist), *n.* [< LL. *paragramma(t-)* (see *paragram*) + *-ist*.] A punster.

A country school-master of my acquaintance told me once that he had been in company with a gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 61.

paragrandine (par-ạ-gran'din), *n.* [< ML. *parare*, guard against, parry (see *pare*¹, and cf. *parasol*), + L. *grando* (*grandin-*), hail: see *grandinous*.] An apparatus intended to prevent the occurrence of hail-storms. It consists of an adaptation of the lightning-rod raised in various ways above the field or garden which it is desired to protect, and was supposed to prevent the formation of hailstones by attracting and conducting to earth the free electricity to which they might owe their origin. It is now considered to be ineffective, or of but little effect. Also called *paragrele*.

paragraph (par'ạ-grâf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *paragraffe*, < ME. *paragraf*, *paragraffe*, also *paraf*, *paraffe* (see *paraph*), also *pargrafte*, *pylcrafte*, *pilecrafte* (whence *pilcrow*, q. v.), < OF. *paragraphe* (also *paraphe*, etc.), F. *paragraphe* = Sp. *parágrafo*, *párrafo* = Pg. *paragrapho* = It. *paragrafo*, *parafo*, < ML. *paragraphus*, < Gr. *παράγραφος*, a line drawn in the margin, also, like *παραγραφή*, a marginal note, a paragraph, a brief summary, an exception, demurrer, < *παραγράφειν*, write beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A distinct part of a discourse or writing relating to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or of many sentences: in this sense the word does not necessarily imply the division defined below.

This large *paragraph* of Plotinus is not without some small truth in it, if rightly limited and understood.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 11.

2. A division of written or printed matter, usually formed by beginning on a new line, and by leaving a small blank space before the first letter.

It will be noticed also that Sommalius divided the chapters [of "The Imitation of Christ"] into *paragraphs*, which many translators have followed; and since his time the *paragraphs* have been further divided into verses, as they now appear in the more modern editions.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 407.

3. A short passage; a brief notice, as in a newspaper.—**4.** A character having the form ¶, used to mark or to give direction for the beginning of a new paragraph, or as a mark of reference. This character, formerly called a *pilcrow*, is commonly regarded as a reversed P, the initial letter of *paragraph*. Abbreviated *par.*—**Hanging paragraph.** See *hanging indention*.

paragraph (par'ạ-grâf), *v. t.* [< *paragraph*, *n.*] **1.** To form into or write in paragraphs.—**2.** To mention or speak of in a paragraph; specifically, to make the subject of a paragraph or brief notice in a newspaper.

I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and *paragraphed* in the newspapers. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

3. Same as *paraph*.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and superintendents deliver them to the greffier, or clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is *paragraphed*, in parchment.
Evelyn, State of France.

paragrapher (par'ạ-grâf-ėr), *n.* One who writes paragraphs for or as if for newspapers; a paragraphist.

[He] asserts that his poetry will be read when Shakespere is forgotten. "Possibly, but not before," remarks a *paragrapher*. *The Literary Era*, II. 160.

paragraphia (par-ạ-graf'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παραγράφειν*, write beside: see *paragraph*.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another.

paragraphic (par-ạ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *paragraph* + *-ic*.] **1.** Characterized by division into paragraphs; exhibiting frequent breaks in writing.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a paragraph or brief notice; consisting of paragraphs; also, writing or contributing paragraphs.

No style of newspaper writing is more liable to abuse than the *paragraphic*. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 358.

paragraphical (par-ạ-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *paragraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *paragraphic*.

I am very *paragraphical*, and, you see, have nothing to say. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 134.

paragraphically (par-ạ-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By or with paragraphs; in paragraphs.

paragraphist (par'ạ-grâf-ist), *n.* [< *paragraph* + *-ist*.] One who writes paragraphs; a para-

grapher; specifically, one who writes paragraphs for newspapers.

Any *paragraphist* in the newspapers.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

paragraphistical† (par″a-graf-is′ti-kal), *a.* [< *paragraphist* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *paragraphic*. *Beau. and Fl.*

Pará grass. 1. A forage-grass of warm climates, *Panicum molle*, producing abundantly and of good quality: so named from Pará in Brazil.—2. A commercial name of the piassava fiber.

paragrele (par′a-grēl), *n.* [< F. **paragrêle*, < *parer* (< ML. *parare*), guard against, parry, + *grêle*, hail.] Same as *paragrandine*.

Paraguayan (par′a-gwā-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Paraguay* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Paraguay or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Paraguay, a republic of South America, lying to the west of Brazil, and north and east of the Argentine Republic.

Paraguay tea. See *tea*.

paraheliotropic (par-a-hē″li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< *paraheliotrop-ism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting paraheliotropism.

The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light direct themselves, by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated. Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep. If thought advisable, they might be called *paraheliotropic*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 419.

paraheliotropism (par-a-hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, about, + *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τρέπειν*, turn, *τροπή*, a turning.] In *bot.*, the movements of diaheliotropic leafy organs on exposure to intense sunlight. See the quotation under *paraheliotropic*.

The so-called Diurnal Sleep of Leaves, or *Paraheliotropism*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

Parahippus (par-a-hip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of extinct solidungulate perissodactyl quadrupeds, based by Leidy in 1858 upon North American remains of Pliocene age, belonging to the family *Anchitheriidæ*. The animal was a sort of horse with some tapiroid affinities.

parahypnosis (par″a-hip-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-osis*. Cf. *hypnosis*.] Abnormal sleep, as in the hypnotic state or in somnambulism.

paraiba (pä-rä-ē′bä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian plant, *Simarouba versicolor*, whose extremely bitter bark is used in powder against insect vermin and in infusion as a cure for snakebites, and, together with the fruit, is employed as an anthelmintic.

paraillet, *v.* and *n.* See *parel*[1].

parakanthosis (par-ak-an-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *-osis*.] Abnormal growth of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, as in cancer of the skin.

parakeet, *n.* See *parrakeet*.

parakeratosis (par-a-ker-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *keratosis*.] Any disease of the skin characterized by abnormal quality of the horny layer.

parakinesis, parakinesia (par″a-ki-nē′sis, -si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κίνησις*, motion.] Disordered motor function.

paralactic (par′a-lak′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *lactic*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**Paralactic acid**, a modification of ordinary or fermentation lactic acid, having the same chemical composition and structure, but different in being optically active as well as in its salts. It is found in various juices of the body. Also called *sarcolactic acid*.

paralalia (par-a-lā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *λαλιά*, talk, chat: see *lallation*.] Disorder of articulation so that one sound is given for another, as *l* for *r*.

paraldehyde (pa-ral′dē-hīd), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *aldehyde*.] A colorless liquid with a disagreeable odor and taste, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, obtained by treating aldehyde with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic.

paraleipsis, *n.* See *paralipsis*.

paralepidid (par-a-lep′i-did), *n.* One of the *Paralepididæ*.

Paralepididæ (par″a-le-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paralepis* (*-lepid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Paralepis*, with elongate body covered with cycloid scales, long head, deep mouth, slender maxillaries closely adherent to the premaxillaries, short dorsal fin at about the middle of the body, and an adipose fin. The family contains 6 or 7 species, inhabiting rather deep water. Also *Paralepidina*, as a group of *Scopelidæ*.

paralepidoid (par-a-lep′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *paralepidid* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling the genus *Paralepis*; belonging to the *Paralepididæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Paralepididæ*.

Paralepis (pa-ral′e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] The typical genus of *Paralepididæ*.

paralepsis, paralepsy (par′a-lep-sis, -si), *n.* See *paralipsis*.

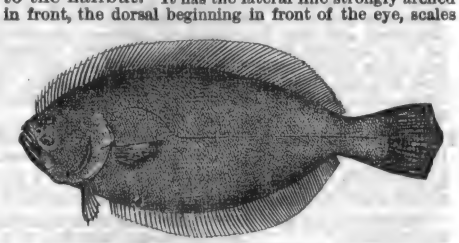
paralexia (par-a-lek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *λέξις*, speech, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Morbid misapprehension of the meaning of written or printed words.

paralgesia (par-al-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἄλγησις*, sense of pain, < *ἀλγεῖν*, feel pain, < *ἄλγος*, pain.] 1. Disordered sense of pain in a part, as when peculiar feelings of local distress follow stimulation.—2. Hypalgesia.

paralgia (pa-ral′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Same as *paralgesia*.

paralian (pa-rā′li-an), *n.* [< L. *paralius*, < Gr. *παράλιος*, also *πάραλος*, by or near the sea, naval, marine, littoral, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἅλς*, the sea.] A dweller near the sea. *Smart.* [Rare.]

Paralichthys (par-a-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The name of a genus of pleuronectoid fishes, related to the halibut. It has the lateral line strongly arched in front, the dorsal beginning in front of the eye, scales



Paralichthys dentatus.

weakly ciliated, and some of the teeth enlarged. It contains a number of species in the American and Asiatic seas, among which are some highly esteemed food-fishes, such as the bastard or Monterey halibut (*P. californicus*), the plaice or summer flounder of New York (*P. dentatus*), and the southern flounder (*P. lethostigma*). See *halibut*, and cut under *flounder*.

paralinin (pa-ral′i-nin), *n.* Nucleoplasm. See *nucleus*, 1 (*a*).

paralipomena (par″a-li-pom′e-nä), *n. pl.* [= F. *paralipomènes*, pl., formerly in E. *paralipomenon* = Sp. *paralipómenon* = It. *paralipomenon*, *paralippomenon*, after the LL. gen. pl., < LL. *paralipomena* (in gen. pl. *paralipomenōn*, in *liber primus* or *secundus paralipomenōn*), < Gr. *παραλειπόμενα*, things omitted, omissions (*τὸ βιβλίον τῶν παραλειπομένων*, the book of things omitted), ppr. pass. of *παραλείπειν*, pass over, omit: see *paralipsis*.] Things omitted; collectively, a supplement containing things omitted in a preceding work; a collection of omitted passages. Those books of the Bible called First and Second Chronicles are also called *Paralipomena*, formerly *Paralipomenon* (a genitive form, see above).

And as it is rehearsed in *Paralipomenon* [marg. lib. 1, cap. 10]: One cause of his fal was for lacke of trust in God.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

The fragment given in the *paralipomena* to Faust, entitled Landstrasse, where Mephistopheles casts down his eyes and hurries past a cross by the wayside, follows, a hint of the later revelation of his character.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 486.

paralipsis (par-a-lip′sis), *n.* [Also *paraleipsis* and *paralepsis* (also *paralepsy* = F. *paralipse* = Pg. *paralepsis* = It. *paralepsi*, *paralipsi*, *paralissi*), < NL. *paralipsis*, < Gr. *παράλειψις*, a passing over, < *παραλείπειν*, leave on one side, omit, < *παρά*, beside, + *λείπειν*, leave.] A pretended or suggested omission for rhetorical effect, usually introduced by "I say nothing of," "not to mention," or the like.

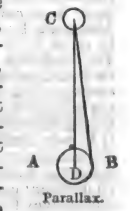
parallactic (par-a-lak′tik), *a.* [= F. *parallactique* = Sp. *paraláctico* = Pg. *parallaxico* = It. *parallattico*, < LGr. *παραλλακτικός*, of or for the parallax, < Gr. *παράλλαξις*, parallax: see *parallax*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parallax.

Thomas Digrey and John Dey, gentlemen and mathematicians amongst us, have learnedly proved by *parallactic* doctrine that it [a new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestiall, not in the elementary region.
Holland, tr. of Camden (Elizabeth, an. 1572).

Parallactic angle. (*a*) The angle whose vertex is at any object observed while its legs pass through a mean and an extremely removed station of observation; parallax. (*b*) The angle between the vertical circle and the declination circle of a star.—**Parallactic ellipse**, the ellipse which a star appears to describe annually in consequence of the earth's revolution around the sun, and by virtue of parallax.—**Parallactic inequality**, an inequality in the moon's motion dependent upon the solar parallax at the moon. Its period is one synodical revolution, or 29.53 days, being double that of the variation, which it thus alternately increases and diminishes. The maximum effect on the longitude is 122″.—**Parallactic instrument**, in *astron.*, an equatorial instrument.—**Parallactic rules**, an ancient astronomical instrument for measuring the zenith-distance of a star.—**Parallactic unit**, the distance of a star whose parallax is 1″, being 206,265 times the distance of the sun from the earth.

parallactical (par-a-lak′ti-kal), *a.* [< *parallactic* + *-al.*] Same as *parallactic*.

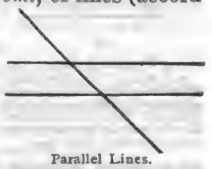
★**parallax** (par′a-laks), *n.* [= F. *parallaxe* = Sp. *paralaje*, *paralajis* = Pg. *parallaxe* = It. *parallasse*, < Gr. *παράλλαξις*, alternation, parallax, < *παραλλάσσειν*, make things alternate, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, another.] 1. An apparent displacement of an object observed, due to real displacement of the observer, so that the direction of the former with reference to the latter is changed. In the cut, the angle BCD, being the semidiameter of AB as seen from C, is the parallax of C as seen from B. In astronomy, parallax is due either to our daily motion round the center of the earth, or to our yearly motion round the sun. Parallax is observed, also, when the head is moved before two images or other objects in the region of distinct vision and at unequal distances. There is also an effect of parallax when we alternately shut one eye and open the other.



Parallax.

2. In *optics*, an apparent shifting of the spider-lines in a telescope-reticle as the eye is moved before the eyepiece: it is due to the non-coincidence of the threads with the focal plane of the object-glass.—**Angle of parallax**, in *physiological optics*, the angle which the visual axes form at their point of meeting. This angle becomes greater the nearer the point of fixation.—**Annual parallax**, the displacement of a star owing to its being observed from the earth instead of from the sun.—**Diurnal parallax**, the displacement of a body owing to its being observed from the surface instead of from the center of the earth.—**Horizontal parallax**, the diurnal parallax of a heavenly body upon the horizon. The horizontal parallax is equal to the semi-diameter of the earth as seen from the heavenly body.—**Parallax of altitude**, the angular amount by which the altitude of the moon or other heavenly body is less on account of parallax.

★**parallel** (par′a-lel), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *parallele*, F. *parallèle* = Sp. *paralelo* = Pg. *parallelo* = It. *parallelo*, *paralello*, < L. *parallelus*, *parallelos*, < Gr. *παράλληλος*, beside one another, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀλλήλων*, gen., etc. (found only in oblique cases of dual and plural), one another, a reduplicated form, < *ἄλλος*, another, + *ἄλλος*, another.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *geom.*, of lines (according to Euclid in his definition of parallel straight lines), lying in the same plane but never meeting however far they may be produced both ways; of planes, never meeting however far they may be produced; in modern geometry, intersecting at infinity. The definition of Euclid is the traditional one; but the modern definition has three logical advantages: first, it is not, like the Euclidean definition, a negative one; second, it makes one conception applicable equally to parallel lines and parallel planes; and third, it is a statement which, whether literally true or not, must be admitted in form for the sake of the important generalizations which result from it.



Parallel Lines.
Two lines in a plane cut by a third, making the sum of the internal angles on one side two right angles.

2. Having the same direction, tendency, or course.

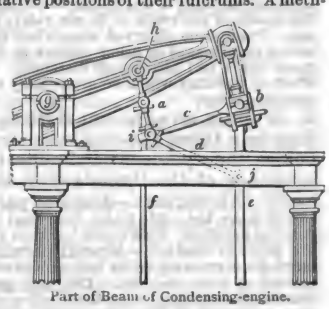
How am I then a villain
To counsel Cassio to this *parallel* course,
Directly to his good? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 355.

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts: as, a *parallel* case; *parallel* passages in the Evangelists.

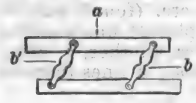
He [the apostle Paul] goes up and down preaching the Gospel in a sphere as large as his mind was, and with a zeal only *parallel* with his former fury.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

4. In *music*: (*a*) Of two voice-parts, progressing so that the interval between them remains the same. Such progression is called *parallel motion*, and the intervals by which the two parts are separated are called *parallel intervals*. When the interval is a unison, an octave, or a perfect fifth, the progression is regarded as faulty: such progressions are called *parallel unisons*, *octaves*, or *fifths*, or simply *parallels* or *consecutives*. Parallel thirds and sixths are correct, and pleasing when not too long continued. Parallel seconds and sevenths are rare, and usually objectionable. (*b*) Of tonalities, same as *relative*.—5. In *entom.*, parallel-sided: as, *parallel* elytra, wings, etc.—**Parallel bars, battle,**

brake-hanger. See *bar*1, etc.—**Parallel circles on a sphere,** circles whose planes are parallel.—**Parallel circuit,** an electrical conductor joining two points which are also connected by another conductor, to which the first is then said to be parallel.—**Parallel coping,** in *building,* coping of equal thickness throughout: used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, etc.—**Parallel curves and surfaces,** those curves and surfaces which have the same normals, and are therefore everywhere equidistant.—**Parallel extinction.** See *extinction,* 3.—**Parallel file.** See *file*1.—**Parallel fissure** or **sulcus,** the superior temporal fissure, parallel to the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure.*—**Parallel forces,** forces which act in directions parallel to each other.—**Parallel hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism.*—**Parallel intervals.** Same as *consecutive intervals* (which see, under *consecutive*).—**Parallel key, knife, lathe.** See the nouns.—**Parallel lines.** (*a*) Defined by Euclid as "straight lines which are in the same plane and, being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet." (*b*) *Milit.,* same as *parallels.* See II., 5.—**Parallel motion.** (*a*) Linkwork by which the end of a piston-rod is caused to move in a straight line in spite of deflecting effort. The ordinary parallel motion, that of Watt, fulfils its function to a close degree of approximation, but not exactly. It is designed to cause the piston-rod in imparting motion to, and the pump-rod in taking motion from, the oscillating beam of a steam-engine, to move respectively in very nearly right lines, and is sufficiently perfect for all practical purposes. It depends upon the principle that when the ends of two levers connected by a link oscillate on different centers in the same vertical plane, describing arcs convex toward each other, there is some point in the connecting-link that must move in nearly a right line. The position of this point depends upon the lengths of the levers and the relative positions of their fulcrums. A method for mathematically locating this point has been given by Rankine. In the diagram the ends of the equal levers *g h* and *i j* describe arcs convex toward each other; *a* is the connecting-link *g* and *j* are the fulcrums. The piston-rod is connected at *b* to the link *c;* and when the levers are caused to oscillate, one end of the link *a* is drawn to the right, while the other is moved to the left, causing the point of connection, and also the pump-rod *f* and piston-rod *e,* to move in nearly right lines. The first exact parallel motion discovered, after immense labor by many mathematicians, was Peaucellier's cell. (See *cell.*) The simplest is the Kempe-Sylvester parallel motion. (*b*) In *music.* See *motion.*—**Parallel perspective, rod,** etc. See the nouns.—**Parallel roads,** benches or terraces on hill-slopes, indicating former levels at which the water stood in the valley beneath at a time when this was occupied by a lake, or a lake-like expansion of a river. The phrase *parallel roads* is chiefly used with reference to the so-called Parallel Roads of Glenroy in Scotland, in regard to which there has been much discussion among geologists. See *terrace.*—**Parallel rulers,** an instrument for plotting courses on a chart, or for drawing parallel lines for other purposes. It consists of two rulers connected by cross-bars of equal length, movable about joints, so that while the distance between the two rulers may be increased or diminished, their edges always remain parallel.—**Parallel sailing, sphere,** etc. See the nouns.—**Parallel sulcus.** See *parallel fissure.*



Part of Beam of Condensing-engine.



Parallel Rulers.
a a', rulers; *b b'*, bars pivoted to the rule *s*. The centers of the pivots being equidistant in *b* and *b'*, the rulers will therefore be parallel to each other in any position of the bars.

II. *n.* **1.** A line parallel to another line.

That's done, as near as the extremest ends
Of *parallels,* as like as Vulcan and his wife.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 168.

Lines that from their *parallel* decline.
More they proceed, the more they still disjoin.
Garth, Dispensary, iv. 186.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line!
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 103.

2. The intersection of a sphere by a plane perpendicular to its axis: such intersections of the terrestrial sphere are parallels of latitude, and are commonly represented on maps by lines drawn to every five or ten degrees (or less distances) between the equator and the poles. See *latitude,* 4.—**3.** Comparison made by placing things side by side: as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters.

No high-strain'd *Parallel* was made but thus,
As good, or brave, as Aphrodisius.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 55.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

He runs a laboured *parallel* between Schiller, Goethe, and Kotzebue: one is more this, the other more that.
Carlyle, Taylor's Survey of German Poetry (Essays, [III. 315).

4. A thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

She is the abstract of all excellence,
And scorns a *parallel.*
Fletcher (and Massinger ?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 3.

In Britain where was he
That could stand up his *parallel?*
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 54.

The nearest *parallels* [to the conquest of Britain] that I can find are the Hebrew conquest of Canaan and the Saracen conquest of Africa.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 127.

5. *Milit.,* a trench cut in the ground before a fortress, parallel to its defenses, for the purpose of covering the besiegers from the guns of the place.—**6.** In *printing,* a mark of reference in a printed text, thus ‖, used to direct attention to a marginal note or a foot-note.—**7.** In *music.* See I., 4.—**In parallel,** said of electric batteries, dynamos, lamps, or other apparatus in which all of the positive poles are joined to one extremity of the circuit-wire, and the negative to the other. The connection is *in series* when the positive pole of one cell or machine is joined to the negative of the next.—**Mundane parallel,** in *astrol.,* situation at equal distances from the meridian.—**Parallels of altitude,** in *astron.,* small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon. Also called *almucantars.*—**Parallels of declination,** small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.—**Theory of parallels,** the geometrical discussion of the number of lines which can be drawn through a given point parallel to a given line, with other kindred matters. The fifth postulate (in some modern editions the eleventh axiom) of Euclid reads, "And if a right line incident upon two right lines make the two interior angles on the same side less in sum than two right angles, then those two right lines will meet on the side on which the angles are less than two right angles if produced indefinitely." This proposition being much more complicated than any other assumed by Euclid without proof, a great number of attempts were made by mathematicians to demonstrate it. Finally, it was conclusively shown that we have no reason to believe that the celebrated postulate is more than approximately true. There are thus three possible systems of geometry, the Euclidean and two non-Euclidean systems, according as it is assumed that there can be drawn through any given point, parallel to any given line, only one line, two real lines, or none.—**Zodiacal parallel,** in *astrol.,* the situation of two planets at the same distance from the equator.

parallel (par′ạ-lel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paralleled* or *parallelled,* ppr. *paralleling* or *parallelling.* [< *parallel, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place in a position parallel to something else; make parallel.

The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

2. To make conformable to something else; make the same or closely similar in many or all essential particulars.

His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 82.

3. To match; equal; rival.

For rapes and ravishments he *parallels* Nessus.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 281.

He *parallels*
Strong sinnewed Sampson, or, indeed, excels.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Those distinct feelings which can be remembered and examined by reflection are *paralleled* by changes in a portion of the brain only. *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, II. 82.

4. To show or furnish an equal to, or an equivalent for.

Well may we fight for her whom, we know well,
The world's large spaces cannot *parall l.*
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 162.

5. To compare.

I thought once . . .
To have *paralleled* him with great Alexander.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

I *paralleled* more than once our idea of substance with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

6. To take a course parallel with. [Recent.]

Another railroad has *paralleled* the Nickel Plate, which has *paralleled* the Lake Shore.
New York Tribune, March 23, 1884.

II. *intrans.* To be like or equal; agree.

Sound *paralleleth* in many other things with the sight.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 125.

parallelable (par′ạ-lel-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-able.*] Capable of being paralleled. [Rare.]

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 277. (*Latham.*)

★ **parallelepiped** (par-ạ-lel-e-pip′ed or -pī′ped), *n.* [Commonly, but erroneously, *parallelopiped;* = F. *parallélépipède* = Sp. *paralelepipedo, paralelipipedo* = Pg. *parallelipipedo* = It. *parallelepipedo, parallellepipedo,* < ML. *parallelepipedum,* NL. also *parallelepipedon,* < Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον, < παράλληλος, parallel (see *parallel*), + ἐπίπεδον, a plane surface, neut. of ἐπίπεδος, on the ground, < ἐπί, on, + πέδον, ground.] A prism whose bases are parallelograms.

parallelepipedal (par-ạ-lel-e-pip′e-dạl or -pī′-pe-dạl), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *parallelopipedal;* < *parallelepiped* + *-al.*] Having the form of a parallelepiped.

parallelepipedon (par-ạ-lel-e-pip′e-don or -pī′-pe-don), *n.* Same as *parallelepiped.*

parallelepipedonal (par-ạ-lel-e-pip′e-don-ạl or -pī′pe-don-ạl), *a.* [< *parallelepipedon* + *-al.*] Same as *parallelepipedal.*

parallelinerved (par′ạ-lel-i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *parallelus,* parallel, + *nervus,* nerve: see *nerve.*] Same as *parallel-nerved.*

★ **parallelism** (par′ạ-lel-izm), *n.* [= F. *parallélisme* = Sp. *paralelismo* = Pg. It. *parallelismo,* < MGr. παραλληλισμός, a comparing of parallels, < παραλληλίζειν, place side by side: see *parallelize.*] **1.** A parallel position, in any sense of the word *parallel.*

The fissures . . . were produced with such irresistible force as to preserve their linear character and *parallelism* through rocks of the most diverse nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 24.

2. The retention by a moving line of positions parallel to one another.—**3.** Analogy.

Now science and philosophy recognize the *parallelism,* the approximation, the unity of the two [Spirit and Matter]. *Emerson,* in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 419.

Fortunately, literary *parallelism* is not synonymous with literary plagiarism. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IX. 65.

Specifically—**4.** The correspondence resulting from the repetition of the same sentiment or imagery, sense, or grammatical construction: a marked feature of Hebrew poetry.

Parallelisms in sentences, in words, and in the order of words have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke.
Paley, Evidences of Christianity, i. 8.

5. A parallel or comparison.

To draw a *parallelism* between that ancient and this more modern nothing.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

parallelistic (par′ạ-le-lis′tik), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-istic.*] Of the nature of or involving parallelism; like, but not plagiaristic.

parallelivenose (par-ạ-lel-i-vē′nōs), *a.* [< L. *parallelus,* parallel, + *vena,* vein: see *venose.*] In *entom.,* same as *parallel-veined.*

parallelize (par′ạ-lel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parallelized,* ppr. *parallelizing.* [= Sp. *paralelizar,* < MGr. παραλληλίζειν, place side by side, < Gr. παράλληλος, parallel: see *parallel.*] To render parallel; place side by side for comparison; arrange in parallel columns or positions.

Of lesser grades, the series among Lacertilia of Acrodonta and Iguania, *parallelized* by Duméril and Bibron, and of Teidæ and Lacertidæ, compared by Wiegmann.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 95.

parallelless† (par′ạ-lel-les), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-less.*] Without a parallel; peerless. [Rare.]

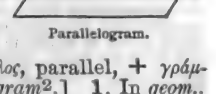
Is she not *parallelless?* is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

parallelly (par′ạ-lel-li), *adv.* In a parallel manner; as a parallel or as parallels; in a corresponding manner; concordantly.

parallel-nerved (par′ạ-lel-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.,* having the nerves parallel, as many leaves. Also *parallel-veined.*

parallelodrome (par-ạ-lel′ō-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. παράλληλος, parallel, + *-δρομος,* < δραμεῖν, run.] ★See *nervation.*

parallelogram (par-ạ-lel′ō-gram), *n.* [< OF. *parallelogramme,* F. *parallélogramme* = Sp. *paralelogramo* = Pg. *parallellogrammo, paralellogrammo, paralelogrammo* = It. *parallelogrammo, paralelogrammo,* < L. *parallelogrammum,* < Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον, a parallelogram, neut. of παραλληλόγραμμος, bounded by parallel lines, < παράλληλος, parallel, + γράμμα, line: see *parallel* and *gram*2.] **1.** In *geom.,* a quadrilateral with each side parallel to another.—**2**†. A pantograph.


Parallelogram.

I had most infinite pleasure . . . with his shewing me the use of the *Parallelogram,* by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little, from a great, a most neat map of England. *Pepys,* Diary, IV. 65.

Complement of a parallelogram. See *complement.*—Parallelogram of forces. See *force*1.

parallelogrammatic (par-ạ-lel′ō-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *parallélogrammatique* = Pg. *parallelogrammatico;* as *parallelogram* + *-atic*2.] **1.** Of or relating to a parallelogram.—**2.** Having the shape of a parallelogram: as, a *parallelogrammatic* mark.

parallelogrammatical (par-ạ-lel′ō-gra-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *parallelogrammatic* + *-al.*] Same as *parallelogrammatic.*

parallelogrammic (par-ạ-lel-ō-gram′ik), *a.* [< *parallelogram* + *-ic.*] Having the form of a parallelogram.

parallelogrammical (par-ạ-lel-ō-gram′i-kạl), *a.* [< *parallelogrammic* + *-al.*] Same as *parallelogrammic.*

The table being *parallelogrammical* and very narrow.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

parallelometer (par-ạ-le-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. παράλληλος, parallel, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for determining parallelism. The gravity parallelometer of Brashear is used for determining the deviation from parallelism of the opposite sides of a glass plate. The plate is supported upon three steel points, and a pendulum above, properly supported, serves as the plate is turned to show the thinnest part of the plate, and further to determine the error to be corrected for different parts of it.

parallelopiped, *n.* See *parallelepiped.*

parallelopipedal, *a.* Same as *parallelepipedal.*

parallelopipedon, *n.* Same as *parallelepiped.*

parallel-veined (par′ạ-lel-vānd), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, same as *parallel-nerved.*—2. In *entom.*, having the longitudinal veins distinct and more or less parallel: said of the wings of insects, as in the *Lepidoptera:* opposed to *net-veined.*

paralogical (par-ạ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *paralog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Characterized by paralogism or incorrect reasoning; illogical. *Sir T. Browne.*

paralogise, *v. i.* See *paralogize.*

paralogism (pa-ral′ō-jizm), *n.* [< F. *paralogisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *paralogismo*, < ML. **paralogismus*, < Gr. παραλογισμός, false reasoning, < παραλογίζεσθαι, reason falsely, < παρά, beside, + λογίζεσθαι, reason, < λόγος, discourse, reason: see *Logos.* Cf. *paralogy.*] In *logic*, fallacious argument or false reasoning; reasoning which is false in form—that is, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises.

A *paralogism* not admittable—a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

The *Paralogism* (paralogismus) is properly a syllogism of whose falsehood the employer is not himself conscious; the Sophism (sophisma, captio, cavillatio) is properly a false syllogism fabricated and employed for the purpose of deceiving others. The term Fallacy may be applied indifferently in either sense.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xiii.

Transcendental paralogism, in *Kantian philos.*, a logical error into which the human reason naturally falls, especially with reference to the substantiality, simplicity, and personal identity of the soul, and its relation to the body, but which can be exposed by the careful use of the formal logic. =Syn. See *sophism.*

paralogize (pa-ral′ō-jiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *paralogized,* ppr. *paralogizing.* [= Sp. *paralogizar* = Pg. *paralogisar* = It. *paralogizzare*, < Gr. παραλογίζεσθαι, reason falsely: see *paralogism.*] To reason falsely. Also *paralogise.*

I had a crotchet in my head here to have given the raines to my pen, and run astray thorowout all the coast-townes of England, . . . and commented and *paralogized* on their condition in the present and in the preter tense.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 153). (*Davies.*)

paralogy (pa-ral′ō-ji), *n.* [< LGr. παραλογία, an excuse, subterfuge, a fallacy, < Gr. παράλογος, beyond reason, unreasonable, < παρά, beside, beyond, + λόγος, reason: see *Logos.* Cf. *paralogism, paralogize.*] False reasoning; paralogism.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 3.

paralysant, paralysation, etc. See *paralyzant,* etc.

paralysis (pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [= F. *paralysie*, OF. *paralisie*, etc. (> ME. *paralisie, parlesi, palesie:* see *palsy*), = Sp. *perlesía, parálisis* = Pg. *paralysia* = It. *paralisi, paralisia*, < L. *paralysis*, < Gr. παράλυσις, palsy, < παραλύειν, disable on one side, < παρά, beside, + λύειν, loosen.] 1. The impairment of the normal capacity of the nervous system for bringing into action one or more active organs, muscular or glandular, or for receiving impressions along one or more sensory paths. Motor paralysis is called *akinesia*, sensory paralysis *anæsthesia.* When the peripheral organ is the seat of gross destructive disease the term *paralysis* is not employed, but it is used for finer changes which set these organs out of action, as in some cases of muscular paralysis. Paralysis of one lateral side of the body is *hemiplegia;* of the lower half, *paraplegia;* and of one limb or a small part of the body, *monoplegia.* Incomplete paralysis of any part is called *paresis.*

2. Figuratively, loss of energy; loss of the power of performing regular functions; the state of being crippled, as in an emergency, or helpless amid any circumstances.

This issue is so absolutely revolutionary of the normal relations between labor and capital that it has naturally produced a partial *paralysis* of business.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 598.

The conflict of many races, and the *paralysis* of all government that followed the fall of the empire, made force everywhere dominant, and petty wars incessant.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 265.

Acute ascending (or **descending**) **paralysis.** See *Landry's paralysis.*—**Acute spinal paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis.*—**Alcoholic paralysis,** neuritis from the use of alcohol.—**Alternate paralysis,** paralysis in which the face is affected on one side and the limbs on the other. See *crossed paralysis.*—**Anterior bulbar paralysis.** Same as *ophthalmoplegia progressiva.*—**Atrophic paralysis,** paralysis involving marked muscular atrophy; specifically, anterior poliomyelitis.—**Atrophic spinal paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis.—**Bell's paralysis,** motor paralysis of the face, due to injury of the facial nerve. Compare *facial paralysis.*—**Brown-Sequard's paralysis,** paralysis produced by a lesion destroying one half of the spinal cord at some level, and producing a hemiakinesia below the lesion on the same side and a hemianæsthesia on the opposite side.—**Bulbar paralysis,** paralysis due to lesion of the oblongata. See *progressive bulbar paralysis,* below.—**Cerebral paralysis.** (*a*) Paralysis from a cerebral lesion. (*b*) Paralysis due to an encephalic lesion.—**Cortical paralysis,** paralysis due to a lesion in the cerebral cortex.—**Crossed paralysis,** paralysis where a single lesion produces paralysis on the two sides of the body in different parts; alternate paralysis: also applied to cases where there is akinesia on one side and anæsthesia on the other.—**Direct paralysis,** paralysis on the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion.—**Divers' paralysis,** paralysis, mostly paraplegia, developed in divers after coming from an atmosphere of high pressure. See *caisson-disease.*—**Duchenne's paralysis.** (*a*) Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis.* (*b*) Muscular pseudohypertrophy.—**Emotive paralysis.** Same as *hysterical paralysis.*—**Erb's paralysis** (named from W. *Erb*, a German neurologist, born 1840), paralysis of muscles mostly of the upper arm and shoulder, due to lesion of the upper part of the brachial plexus.—**Essential paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis.—**Essential paralysis of childhood,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis.*—**Facial paralysis,** paralysis of the muscles of the face; especially, Bell's paralysis, or that due to a lesion of the fibers of the facial nerve.—**General paralysis,** dementia paralytica.—**Hysterical paralysis,** paralysis without demonstrable anatomical lesion, occurring in hysterical subjects, and due to causes similar to those of the other hysterical symptoms.—**Infantile paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis in a child. See *poliomyelitis.*—**Infantile spastic paralysis,** paralysis in children in which there is more or less tonic spasm of the muscles involved and increased tendon-reflexes. It is due to a lesion above the anterior cornual region, and is usually cerebral.—**Landry's paralysis,** an acute progressive paralysis, usually attacking the legs first and then the arms, but sometimes descending, affecting most frequently males in middle life, and fatal in a majority of well-marked cases, without known anatomical lesion. Also called *acute ascending* (or *descending*) *paralysis.*—**Myosclerotic paralysis.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis.*—**Nuclear paralysis,** paralysis dependent on lesion of the nuclei of origin of motor nerves, as of those of the eye.—**Obstetrical paralysis,** paralysis of the infant from injuries received during delivery.—**Paralysis agitans,** a neurosis presenting in typical cases a regular tremor (continuing during rest, beginning in the hand and not involving the head), muscular rigidity and weakness, a peculiar slowness of voluntary movement, and a mask-like immobility of countenance. It occurs in middle life and later, and is very chronic and progressive. It is different from senile tremor, but intermediate cases occur. Also called *shaking* or *trembling palsy* and *Parkinson's disease.*—**Paralysis festinans,** a phase of paralysis agitans in which the patient hurries forward as if seeking to recover his center of gravity. Also called *festination* and *propulsion.*—**Paralysis glossolabiolaryngea.** Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis.*—**Paralysis glossolabiopharyngea cerebralis.** Same as *pseudobulbar paralysis.*—**Paralysis notariorum,** writers' cramp.—**Paralysis of convergence,** inability to converge the eyes, though the internal recti act normally except for this purpose.—**Paralysis scorbutica,** pellagra.—**Post-convulsive paralysis,** paralysis following spasm, consequent on exhaustion of the nerve-centers.—**Progressive bulbar paralysis,** paralysis of the tongue, lips, lower face, and larynx, with progressive atrophy of the nuclei of the nerves innervating these parts, resembling progressive muscular atrophy. Also called *paralysis glossolabiolaryngea, Duchenne's paralysis,* and *poliencephalitis inferior.*—**Progressive paralysis,** dementia paralytica.—**Pseudobulbar paralysis,** paralysis affecting the muscular region concerned in progressive bulbar paralysis, but dependent on a cerebral lesion or lesions.—**Pseudogeneral paralysis,** a morbid condition somewhat resembling dementia paralytica, but distinct from it, produced in many cases by chronic intoxications, as with alcohol, lead, syphilis, etc.—**Pseudohypertrophic paralysis,** a rare paralysis beginning in early life, progressing through years to a fatal ending, and characterized by atrophy of muscular fibers, affecting various muscles of the body, and in certain of them combined with hypertrophy of their connective and fatty tissues so that the bulk of such muscles may be excessive. It is more frequent in males, and is apt to run in families. Also called *muscular pseudohypertrophy, hypertrophic paraplegia of infancy, myosclerotic paralysis, progressive muscular sclerosis, atrophia musculorum lipomatosa, lipomatous myoatrophy, lipomatosis musculorum, luxurians progressiva,* and *myopachusis lipomatosa.*—**Reflex paralysis,** paralysis produced by some peripheral irritation acting on the cerebrospinal centers.—**Regressive paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis.—**Saturnine paralysis.** Same as *lead-paralysis.*—**Spastic infantile paralysis.** See *infantile spastic paralysis.*—**Spastic spinal paralysis,** a form of progressive nervous disease marked by muscular rigidity, increased myotatic irritability, and paresis. It usually begins in the lower extremities, except in general paretics, in whom it is comparatively frequent. It has been ascribed to primary sclerosis of the pyramidal tract in the spinal cord. Also called *tetanoid pseudoparaplegia, spastic pseudoparalysis,* and *spastic pseudoparesis.*—**Writers' paralysis.** Same as *writers' cramp* (which see, under *writer*).

paralytic (par-ạ-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *parlatyk;* < F. *paralytique* = Sp. *paralítico, perlático* = Pg. *paralytico* = It. *paralitico, parletico,* < L. *paralyticus*, < Gr. παραλυτικός, paralytic, < παραλύειν, disable on one side: see *paralysis.*]

I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paralysis: as, a *paralytic* affection.—2. Affected with paralysis or palsy; palsied; so constituted as to be subject to paralysis.

get comen lodly to that lede, as lazares ful monye, . . .
Poysened and *parlatyk* and pyned in fyres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1095.

Nought shall it profit that the charming Fair,
Angelic, softest Work of Heav'n, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytic* Hand.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

II. *n.* One who is affected with paralysis or palsy.

The *paralytic*, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
To deal and shuffle. *Cowper*, Task, i. 472.

paralytical (par-ạ-lit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *paralytic* + *-al.*] Same as *paralytic.* *Boyle*, Works, II. 187.

paralyzant (par′ạ-lī-zant), *n.* [< *paralyze* + *-ant.*] An agent or drug that paralyzes or induces paralysis. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 47. Also spelled *paralysant.*

paralyzation (par″ạ-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *paralyze* + *-ation.*] The act of paralyzing, or the state of being paralyzed. Also spelled *paralysation.*

paralyze (par′ạ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paralyzed,* ppr. *paralyzing.* [< F. *paralyser* = Pg. *paralysar*, paralyze; from the noun: see *paralysis.* Cf. *analyze*, < *analysis.*] 1. To affect with paralysis.—2. To render helpless, useless, or ineffective, as if by paralysis; deaden the action or power of in any way: as, the sight *paralyzed* him with fear.

Doubt, which *paralyses* action, is of the essence of thought. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 88.

★ Also spelled *paralyse.*

paralyzer (par′ạ-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which paralyzes, or induces paralysis. Also spelled *paralyser.*

Alcohol, while a universal *paralyzer*, really distracts the nervous capacities in their mutual relations.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 376.

Paramæciidæ, paramæcine, etc. See *Parameciidæ,* etc.

paramagnetic (par″ạ-mag-net′ik), *a.* [= F. *paramagnétique;* as Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *magnetic.*] Assuming, when freely suspended in a magnetic field, a position parallel to the lines of force; magnetic in contradistinction to diamagnetic. See *diamagnetism.*

Iron and similar bodies which are attracted by the magnet are called Ferro-magnetic, or sometimes *Paramagnetic* bodies. Substances which are repelled are called Diamagnetic. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 14.

paramagnetically (par″ạ-mag-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a paramagnetic manner; in accordance with paramagnetism.

paramagnetism (par-ạ-mag′ne-tizm), *n.* [= F. *paramagnétisme;* as Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *magnetism.*] The property which causes certain bodies to tend to place themselves parallel to the lines of force of a magnetic field.

paramastoid (par-ạ-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *mastoid.*] I. *a.* Situated near the mastoid: noting certain cranial processes more frequently called *paroccipital.*

II. *n.* A paramastoid process; a paroccipital. It is an apophysis or outgrowth of the exoccipital bone, very prominent in some animals, and has nothing to do with the mastoid. In man it is represented by the jugular process. See *paroccipital.*

paramatta (par-ạ-mat′ạ), *n.* [< *Paramatta* (see def.).] A light dress-fabric, the weft of which is combed merino wool and the warp cotton: said to have been made originally with wool brought from Paramatta in Australia. Also called *paramat.* *Imp. Dict.*

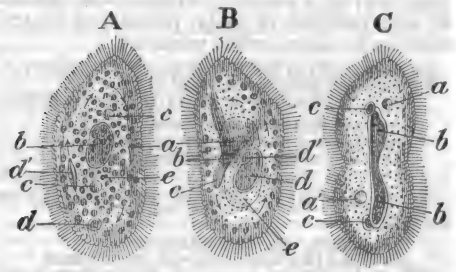
paramecia, *n.* Plural of *paramecium,* 2.

Parameciidæ (par″ạ-mē-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paramecium* + *-idæ.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Paramecium.* They are of flattened asymmetrical form, with distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, and the mouth ventral and ciliated like the rest of the body, there being no distinction of the oral from the general cuticular cilia. The family, formerly more extensive, is now restricted to such genera as *Paramecium, Loxocephalus, Placus,* and *Conchophthirus.* It contains some of the longest- and best-known animalcules, which abound in both fresh- and salt-water infusions, and some of which are popularly known as *slipper-animalcules.* Also *Paramæcidæ, Paramœcidæ, Paramæcina,* and *Paramecina.*

paramecine (par-ạ-mē′sin), *a.* Resembling a slipper-animalcule; of or pertaining to the *Parameciidæ.* Also spelled *paramæcine.*

Paramecium (par-ạ-mē′si-um), *n.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773), < Gr. παραμήκης, of longish shape, oblong, < παρά, beside, + μῆκος, length.] 1. The typical genus of *Parameciidæ;* the slipper-ani-

malcules, having a soft flexible cuticle and oblique adoral groove. *P. bursarium* is an example. Commonly, but wrongly, *Paramæcium* or *Paramœcium*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *paramecia* (-ä).] A member of this genus.



Paramecium bursarium, a holotrichous ciliate infusorian. (Arrows show the course of the circulation.)

A. Dorsal view: *a*, cortical layer, or ectosarc; *b*, endoplast; *c c*, contractile vacuoles; *d d'*, ingested particles of food; *e*, chlorophyl granules. *B*. Ventral view: *a*, vestibule; *b*, oral aperture; *c*, esophagus; *d*, endoplast; *d'*, endoplastule or paranucleus; *e*, interior protoplasmic endosarc. *C*. The animal in fissive state, dividing transversely by fission: *a a'*, contractile vacuoles; *b b*, endoplast dividing; *c c*, two endoplastules or paranuclei.

paramenia (par-ạ-mē′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μήν*, month, > *μηνιαῖα*, menses.] Disordered menstruation.

parament (par′ạ-ment), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parement*, *paramento* (< Sp. Pg. It.); < ME. *parament*, *parement* = OF. *parament*, *parement*, F. *parement* = Sp. Pg. It. *paramento*, < ML. *paramentum*, preparation, apparatus, adornment, < L. *parare*, prepare, adorn: see *pare*[1].] 1. An ornament; an adornment; decoration.

To dauncing chambres ful of *parementz*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1105.

There went more to 't; there were cloaks, gowns, cassocks,
And other *paramentos*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* Robes of state.

Lordes in *paramentz* on here courseres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1643.

(*b*) A cuff sewed upon the outside of a coat-sleeve and usually capable of being turned down over the hands, as was common toward the close of the seventeenth and in the early part of the eighteenth century.

2. The external face of a wall or any other constructed work. See *perpend*[3].—**Chamber of paramentst**, the presence-chamber of a monarch.

This Cambyuskan
Ros fro his bord, ther that he sat ful hye;
To forn him goth the loude minstralcye,
Til he cam to his *chambre of parementz*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 261.

paramentot, *n.* [Sp.: see *parament*.] Same as *parament*.

paramere (par′ạ-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μέρος*, part.] In *biol.*: (*a*) A radiated part or organ; one of a set of radiating parts arranged like the spokes of a wheel about a common center; an actinomere: correlated with *antimere*, *metamere*, etc. The arms or rays of a starfish are parameres in this sense.

The former definition of the term antimere as denoting at once each separate ray of a radiate, or the right and left halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, is corrected by terming each ray a *paramere*, and its [the animal's] symmetrical halves the antimeres. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

(*b*) Either half, right or left, of a bilaterally symmetrical animal: now oftener called *antimere*.

These two halves [of the body divided by the median plane], as opposed to antimeres, may be termed *parameres*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 27.

(*c*) Either half, right or left, of one segment or somite of a bilaterally symmetrical animal.

The whole system of the one to four elements of the middle ear . . . is to be looked upon as one organ of one common origin—namely, as a modification of the hyomandibular, the primitive proximal *paramere* of the second visceral arch. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 47.

parameric (par-ạ-mer′ik), *a.* [< *paramere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a paramere; provided with parameres, or disposed in parameres; radiate, as a starfish; actinomeric.

paramese (pa-ram′e-sē), *n.* [Gr. *παραμέση*, the chord next after the middle, fem. of *παράμεσος*, next after the middle, < *παρά*, beside, + *μέσος*, middle: see *mese*[1], *meson*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord: so called because it lay next to (above) the tone *mese*. Its pitch was probably about that of the B next below middle C. See *tetrachord*.

parameter (pa-ram′e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *paramètre* = Sp. *parámetro* = Pg. It. *parametro*, < NL. *parametrum*, parameter (see def.), < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*[2].] 1. In *math.*: (*a*) The third proportional to any diameter of a conic section and its conjugate diameter: specifically this is the parameter of the former of these diameters. The parameter of the transverse axis is called the *principal parameter*. (*b*) An arbitrary constant quantity entering into an equation and considered as capable of having different values. (*c*) A variable quantity of which the coördinates of a geometrical locus are direct functions. The coördinates of every universal algebraic curve are rational functions of a single parameter.—2. In *crystal.*, the ratio of the three axes which defines the position of any plane of a crystal; more specifically, the ratio belonging to the unit or fundamental plane for a given species: this axial ratio and the angular inclination of the axes constitute the crystalline elements for a species.—**Method of variation of parameters**, a method of finding a solution of a differential equation by guessing that it is like the solution of a simpler equation, except that quantities constant in the latter are variable in the former.—**Parameters of an orbit**, numerical data which define the orbit, as do its elements.

parametral (pa-ram′e-tral), *a.* [< *parameter* + *-al*.] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the parameter.

Their *parametral* ratios are a : b : c = 1.2594 : 1 : 0.6018.
Nature, XXXIX. 326.

parametric[1] (par-ạ-mē′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μήτρα*, the uterus, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring near the uterus.

parametric[2] (par-ạ-met′rik), *a.* [< *parameter* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a parameter.—**Parametric distribution**, in *math.* See *distribution*.

parametritic (par″ạ-mē-trit′ik), *a.* [< *parametritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with parametritis.

parametritis (par″ạ-mē-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μήτρα*, the uterus, + *-itis*. Cf. *metritis*.] Pelvic cellulitis. See *pelvic*.

paramitom (par-ạ-mit′om), *n.* [< *παρά*, beside, + *μίτος*, thread.] A name given by Flemming to the more fluid portion of the cell-substance which is contained in the meshes of the mitom or network of threads; the paraplasma of Kupffer.

paramnesia (par-am-nē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μνησι-*, only in comp., remembering, < *μιμνήσκειν*, remind.] The recognition of things as remembered which one has never ★experienced before; false memory.

paramo (pär′ä-mō), *n.* [Sp.] A desert plain, bare of trees, at a high elevation, open to the winds, and uncultivated and uninhabited. The word is used by writers on South American geography. Some Spanish writers employ it for high plateau regions, even when these are forested.

Paramonadidæ (par″ạ-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paramonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of monomastigate eustomatous flagellate protozoans, typified by the genus *Paramonas*. It contains free-swimming animalcules of persistent form, with transparent colorless endoplasm and a single flagellum, near the base of which is the distinct oral aperture. There are several genera, based on the different shapes of the body.

Paramonas (pa-ram′ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *Monas*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Paramonadidæ*, founded by Saville Kent to include forms formerly referred to *Monas* proper, as *P. globosa*, *P. stellata*, and *P. deses*, which have a distinct oral aperture.

paramorph (par′ạ-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, shape. Cf. LGr. *παραμορφοῦν*, transform.] In *mineral.*, a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without a change of chemical composition: thus, rutile occurs as a *paramorph* after brookite, and aragonite after calcite. See *pseudomorph* and *paramorphism*.

paramorphia[1] (par-ạ-môr′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, shape.] In *pathol.*, morbid structure.

paramorphia[2] (par-ạ-môr′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *morphia*, q. v.] Same as *thebain*.

paramorphic (par-ạ-môr′fik), *a.* [< *paramorph* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or resembling a paramorph; characterized by paramorphism; formed by a change in molecular structure, but without change of chemical composition: as, the *paramorphic* origin of hornblende.

This type of crystal [brookite] is the one which most frequently shows the *paramorphic* change to rutile.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 315.

paramorphine (par-ạ-môr′fin), *n.* Same as *thebain*.

paramorphism (par-ạ-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *paramorph* + *-ism*.] In *mineral.*, a change of the molecular structure of a mineral without alteration of external form or chemical constitution: a variety of *pseudomorphism*. See *paramorph* and *pseudomorphism*.

paramorphosis (par″ạ-môr-fō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μόρφωσις*, a shaping.] Same as *paramorphism*.

paramorphous, *a.* Same as *paramorphic*.

paramoudra (par-ạ-mö′drạ), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of Erse *peura muireach*, sea-pears.] Same as *potstone*.

paramount (par′ạ-mount), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *peramount*; < OF. (AF.) *paramount*, *paramont*, *peramont*, adv. and prep., above (*seigneur paramount*, lord paramount), < *par*, *per* (< L. *per*, through), by, + *amont*, *amount*, above, upward, < L. *ad montem*, to a mountain: see *amount*. Cf. the opposite *paravail*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Supreme; superior in power or jurisdiction; chief: as, lord *paramount*, the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. Under the feudal system the sovereign is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held mediately or immediately. This is still the theory of the English law, the ultimate property of all lands being regarded as in the crown.

Thus all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be holden, mediately or immediately, of the king, who is styled the lord *paramount*, or above all.
Blackstone, Com., II. v.

But while the influence of the House of Commons in the Government was becoming *paramount*, the influence of the people over the House of Commons was declining.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

The administration of justice was rescued from the *paramount* influence of the crown.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 381.

2†. Above; superior to: with a prepositional force.

The kingdome in parliament assembled is above the king, as a generall councell is *paramount* the pope.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, i. 7.

3. Eminent; of the highest order; especially, of chief or superior importance; above all others as regards importance; superior: as, the *paramount* duty of a citizen.

John a Chamber . . . was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), XI. 136.

Of all the Blessings that ever dropt down from Heaven upon Man, that of his Redemption may be called the Blessing *paramount*. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 4.

If man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are *paramount*, and must extinguish theirs.
Cowper, Task, vi. 588.

Although the season had not yet arrived for asserting his own *paramount* claims, he was determined to tolerate those of no other potentate. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Lord paramount. See def. 1.

II. *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or importance; a superior.

Forth
In order came the grand infernal peers:
Midst came their mighty *paramount*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 508.

Blest Maid, which dost surmount
All Saints and Seraphins,
And reign'st as *Paramount*,
And chief of Cherubins.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

paramountcy (par′ạ-mount-si), *n.* [< *paramount* + *-cy*.] The condition or rank of being paramount.

paramountly (par′ạ-mount-li), *adv.* In a paramount manner; as a matter of the highest importance.

paramourt, paramourst, *adv.* [ME., prop. two words, *par amour*, < OF. *par amour*, by love, with love: *par*, < L. *per*, through, by; *amour*, < L. *amor*, love: see *amor*, *amour*.] With love; in love; as a lover.

I lovede never womman here beforne
As *paramoures*, ne nevere shal no mo.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 158.

Whan Merlin com to that, he be-hoved to telle of the damesell that he loved *paramours*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 738.

Princes luvit hir, *paramour*.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 148).

For paramourst, in the way of or for the sake of love or gallantry.

For paramours he seyde he wolde awake.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 168.

paramour (par′ạ-mör), *n.* [< ME. *paramour*, *paramowre*, a lover: see *paramour*, *adv.*] 1†. A lover, of either sex; a wooer.

For *paramours* they do but feyne,
To love truly they disdeyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4831.

Adue, alas, my Saviour Lord Jesu!
Adue, the gentillest that ever I knew!
Adue, my most excellent *paramour*,
Fairer than rose, sweeter than lilly flour.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 678.

Upon the floure
A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly *Paramoure*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

But my aunt and her *paramour* took the pas, and formed indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England could not parallel. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, II. 199.

2. A lover, of either sex, in a bad sense; one who takes the place of a husband or wife without legal right: the only sense of the word now in use.

My fourthe housbonde was a revelour,
This is to seyn, he hedde a *paramour*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 454.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour*?
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 105.

3†. Love, as between the sexes; gallantry.

He was as ful of love and *paramour*,
As is the hyve ful of hony swete.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 8.

paramour†. In the following passage seemingly used as a verb (to love), but probably an adverb (see above), the verb having been omitted.

Than Blase axed what hed ought to do. And Merlyn seide, "Thei be yonge men and Iolye, and have grete nede of counseille, and I knowe a faire lady that Vter *paramours*. And I will go and bringe hyn a letter, as it were from her."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

paramyoclonus (par″a-mī-ok′lō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μῦς* (*μυός*), muscle, + *κλόνος*, any violent confused motion: see *clonus*.] Clonus in symmetrically placed muscles.

paranema (par-a-nē′mä), *n.*; pl. *paranemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, about, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] In *bot.*, same as *paraphysis*.

paranematic (par″a-nē-mat′ik), *a.* [< *paranema(t-)* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a paranema.

paranephritis (par″a-ne-frī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *nephritis*.] Inflammation of the paranephros, or suprarenal capsule.

paranephros (par-a-nef′ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] The suprarenal capsule; the adrenal. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

paranete (par-a-nē′tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *παρανήτη* (see def.), < *παρά*, beside, + *νήτη*: see *nete*³.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the highest tone of either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord: so called because it lay next to (below) the tone *nete*. Its pitch was probably about that of either the D or the G next above middle C. See *tetrachord*.

parang (par′ang), *n.* [Malay.] A large heavy knife used by the Malays. In appearance it resembles a sword-bayonet, and it serves for a variety of uses, as cutting food, felling trees, the ordinary needs of carpentry, etc.

parangon (pa-ran-gon′), *n.* [F., < Sp. *parangón*, paragon; as adj., without flaw: see *paragon*.] A name given by jewelers to a gem of peculiar excellence. The term is also applied to certain marbles of exceptional beauty as well as to gems.

paranœa, paranoia (par-a-nē′ä, -noi′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράνοια*, derangement, madness, < *παρανοεῖν*, be deranged, < *παρά*, beside, + *νοεῖν*, think.] A chronic form of insanity developing in a neuropsychopathic constitution, presenting systematized delusions of more or less definite scope, while in other directions there may appear a fair amount of mental health. The prognosis is extremely bad.

paranœac, paranoiac (par-a-nē′ak, -noi′ak), *n.* [< *paranœa* + *-ac*.] A patient exhibiting paranœa.

paranœic (par-a-nē′ik), *a.* [< *paranœa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting paranœa.

paranthelion (par-an-thē′li-on), *n.*; pl. *paranthelia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀντί*, over against, + *ἥλιος*, the sun.] A white image of the sun, more or less diffuse, seen at the same altitude as the sun, and at an azimuthal distance from it varying from 90° to 140°; a mock sun. Paranthelia are due to rays of light which undergo two successive reflections, internal or external, upon the vertical faces of an ice-prism suspended in the atmosphere.

paranthine (pa-ran′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρανθεῖν*, wither, shed its blossoms (< *παρά*, beside, + *ἄνθεῖν*, blossom, < *ἄνθος*, a flower, blossom), + *-ine*².] A species of scapolite.

paranuclear (par-a-nū′klē-är), *a.* [< NL. *paranucleus* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a paranucleus: as, the *paranuclear* substance.

Occasionally other structures act like nerve-fibres towards gold, and among these may be mentioned certain *paranuclear* bodies in the cutaneous epithelium of Necturus. *A. B. Macallum*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 447.

paranucleate (par-a-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *paranucleus* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with a paranucleus: as, a *paranucleate* cell.

paranucleolus (par″a-nū-klē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *paranucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *nucleolus*, q. v.] A mass of substance that is extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother-cells, just before their division into daughter-cells.

paranucleus (par-a-nū′klē-us), *n.*; pl. *paranuclei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *nucleus*, q. v.] The so-called nucleolus or endoplastule of certain protozoans. See cut under *Paramecium*.

In most of the Ciliata, by the side of the large oblong nucleus, is a second smaller body (or even two such bodies) which has been very objectionably termed the nucleolus, . . . but is better called the *paranucleus*.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 864.

Pará-nut (pa-rä′nut), *n.* [< *Pará*, a city in Brazil, + *nut*.] The Brazil-nut.

paranymph (par′a-nimf), *n.* [= F. *paranymphe* = Sp. *paraninfo* = Pg. *paranympho*, *paraninfo* = It. *paraninfo*, < LL. *paranymphus*, m., bridesman, *paranympha*, f., bridesmaid, < Gr. *παράνυμφος*, m. bridesman, f. bridesmaid, < *παρά*, beside, + *νύμφη*, bride: see *nymph*.] 1. In ancient Greece, a bridesman or bridesmaid; specifically, the particular friend who accompanied the bridegroom when he brought home his bride.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
Thy *paranymph*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1020.

Many brides have died under the hands of *paranymphs* and maidens, dressing them, for uneasy joy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 1.

2. One who gives countenance and support to another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

paranymphal (par′a-nim-fal), *a.* [< *paranymph* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a bridesman or bridesmaid, or to one who in any way gives countenance and support to another.

He who names my queen of love
Without his bonnet vail'd, or saying grace,
As at some *paranymphal* feast, is rude,
Nor vers'd in literature. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

paraparesis (par-a-par′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πάρεσις*, paralysis: see *paresis*.] In *pathol.*, partial paralysis of the lower extremities.

paraparetic (par″a-pa-ret′ik), *a.* [< *paraparesis*, after *paretic*.] Pertaining to paraparesis.

parapatagial (par-a-pat-a-jī′al), *a.* [< NL. *parapatagium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the parapatagium: as, a *parapatagial* muscle.

parapatagium (par-a-pat-a-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *parapatagia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *patagium*, q. v.] A fold of skin between the neck and the shoulder of a bird, continuous with the propatagium.

parapegm (par′a-pem), *n.* [= F. *parapegme*, < L. *parapegma*, < Gr. *παράπηγμα*, a tablet set up (see def.), a rule, order, < *παραπηγνύναι*, fix beside, set up, < *παρά*, beside, + *πηγνύναι*, fix: see *pegm*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a tablet fixed to a wall or set up in a public place, and inscribed with a law or ordinance, or with any information or announcement to the public, as an astronomical calendar, etc.; hence, a rule or precept.

Our fore-fathers, . . . observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations, . . . registered and set them down in their *parapegmes*, or astronomical canons.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

parapegma (par-a-peg′mä), *n.*; pl. *parapegmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *παράπηγμα*, a tablet set up: see *parapegm*.] Same as *parapegm*.

parapeptone (par-a-pep′tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *peptone*.] A proteid substance intermediate between albumin and peptone, obtained by neutralizing an acid solution in which pepsin has acted on a proteid body. It closely resembles syntonine.

parapet (par′a-pet), *n.* [< F. *parapet* = Sp. *parapeto* = Pg. *parapeito*, < It. *parapetto*, a breastwork, < *parare*, guard (see *pare*¹), + *petto*, breast, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] A wall or rampart rising breast-high. (*a*) *Milit.*, a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth to cover soldiers from the attacks of an enemy in front; a breastwork. About half-way up the inner side is a ledge called a banquette, which the troops mount when they are about to fire. See also cuts under *embrasure* and *fortification*.

Thou hast talk'd . . .
Of palisadoes, frontiers, *parapets*, . . .
And all the currents of a heady fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 55.

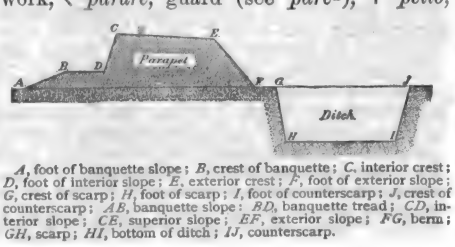
(*b*) In *arch.*, a wall or barrier, either plain or ornamented, placed at the edges of platforms or balconies, roofs of houses, sides of bridges, etc., to prevent people from falling over; also, something resembling such a parapet in appearance or use. See cut under *moucharaby*.

An arcade, as now, ran along the front of the building, the length of which was relieved by a dome in the center, and on the balustraded *parapet* were eight statues on pedestals. *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 7.

Levelled the summit of the mount so skilfully, and bounded it with the *parapet* of the city wall.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, i.

Fear not, isle of blowing woodland, isle of silvery *parapets*!
Tennyson, Boadicea.

(*c*) In *anat.*, the alveolus, or alveolar border of the jawbone, in which the teeth are inserted. — **Indented parapet.** See *indented*.



A, foot of banquette slope; *B*, crest of banquette; *C*, interior crest; *D*, foot of interior slope; *E*, exterior crest; *F*, foot of exterior slope; *G*, crest of scarp; *H*, foot of scarp; *I*, foot of counterscarp; *J*, crest of counterscarp; *AB*, banquette slope; *BD*, banquette tread; *CD*, interior slope; *CE*, superior slope; *EF*, exterior slope; *FG*, berm; *GH*, scarp; *HI*, bottom of ditch; *IJ*, counterscarp.

parapetalous (par-a-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πέταλον*, a petal.] In *bot.*, standing at each side of a petal, as stamens in many *Rosaceæ*. They are, however, not necessarily before a sepal when parapetalous. Compare *antipetalous* and *antisepalous*.

parapeted (par′a-pet-ed), *a.* [< *parapet* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a parapet.

The entrance to a redoubt should be made in the least exposed side, and be protected by a *parapetted* traverse placed behind it. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 438.

paraph (par′af), *n.* [< ME. *paraf*, *paraffe*; < OF. (and F.) *paraphe*, *parafe* = Sp. *párrafo* = Pg. *parrafo* = It. *paraffo*, a paragraph, signature, flourish: see *paragraph*.] In *diplomatics*, the figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature, formerly used as a precaution against forgers; the flourish.

In some countries (as in Spain) the *paraph* is still a usual addition to a signature. *Brande and Cox.*

A *paraph* of the word subscripsi. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 254.

paraph (par′af), *v. t.* [< ME. *parafen*, *paraffen*, < OF. (and F.) *parapher*, *parafer*; from the noun.] To append a paraph to; hence, to sign, especially with the signer's initials. Also *paragraph*.

Signed or *paraphed* by Count Nesselrode.
Times (London).

paraphasia (par-a-fā′ziä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *aphasia*.] In *pathol.*, the use of one word for another, or of one syllable for another: a phase of aphasia.

parapherna (par-a-fêr′nä), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *παράφερνα*, that which a bride brings over and above her dower, < *παρά*, beyond, + *φερνή*, dower, < *φέρειν*, bring, = E. *bear*¹.] In *Rom. law*, the property which a bride possessed and reserved over and above the dowry she brought to her husband; that portion of the wife's property which was held by her under the strict law applicable to a woman marrying without coming under the hand.

paraphernal (par-a-fêr′nal), *a.* [= F. *paraphernal* = Sp. *parafernales*, pl., = Pg. *parapherual* = It. *parafernale*, < LL. **paraphernalis*, < *parapherna*: see *parapherna*.] Pertaining to or consisting of paraphernalia: as, *paraphernal* property. *Bouvier*.

paraphernalia (par″a-fêr-nā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [ML., < neut. pl. of LL. **paraphernalis*: see *paraphernal*.] 1. In *law*, those personal articles which the common law recognized the right of a married woman to own and keep, notwithstanding the marital right of her husband to her personal property in general. Under this name all the personal apparel, bedding, and ornaments which she possessed and had used during marriage, and which were suitable to her rank and condition of life, were deemed hers at common law.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain to her after his death and not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*, which is a term borrowed from the civil law, and is derived from the Greek language, signifying something over and above her dower.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxix.

2. Personal ornaments or accessories of attire; trappings; equipments, especially such as are used on parade, or for ostentatious display, as the symbolic garments, ornaments, weapons, etc., used by freemasons or the like.

I trust the *paraphernalia* of the Beefsteak Club perished with the rest, for the enmity I bear that society for the dinner they gave me last year.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 16, 1830.

A part of the *paraphernalia* of the school as much as the physical-geography maps, or the globe.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, Highways and Parks.

3. Miscellaneous possessions, as the numerous small conveniences of a traveler, small decorative objects, and the like.—4. Ornaments, or ornamental accessories, collectively.

There were apples that rivalled rubies; pears of topaz tint; a whole *paraphernalia* of plums, some purple as the amethyst, others blue and brilliant as the sapphire.
Disraeli, Sybil, iii. 5.

paraphia (pa-rā′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἁφή, a touch.] Disorder of the sense of touch.

paraphimosis (par″ạ-fī-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παραφίμωσις, a disorder of the penis, < παρά, beyond, beside, + φίμωσις, a stopping up of an orifice, < φιμοῦν, muzzle.] In *med.*, strangulation of the glans pénis owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow to allow the prepuce to be drawn from behind the glans: correlated with *phimosis*.

paraphonia (par-ạ-fō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < LGr. παραφωνία, an accompanying sound in unison or harmony, < παράφωνος, sounding beside, < Gr. παρά, beside, + φωνή, sound, voice.] 1. In *music*, a melodic progression by the only consonances recognized in the Greek music—namely, fourths and fifths.—2. An alteration of voice.

paraphragm (par′ạ-fram), *n.* [< Gr. παράφραγμα, a place inclosed with a fence, a fence, fortification, breastwork, < παραφράσσειν, inclose with a fence, < παρά, beside, + φράσσειν, also φραγνύναι, fence, inclose: see *phragma*, and cf. *diaphragm*.] In *Crustacea*, a paraphragmal septum or partition; a kind of lateral diaphragm.

paraphragmal (par-ạ-frag′mạl), *a.* [< *paraphragm* + *-al*.] In *Crustacea*, forming a paraphragm: applied to a small process or apophysis of an endosternite (intersternal apodeme) which unites both with the anterior division of the corresponding endopleurite and with the posterior division of the antecedent endopleurite.

paraphrase (par′ạ-frāz), *n.* [< F. *paraphrase* = Sp. *paráfrasi*, *paráfrasis* = Pg. *paraphrase* = It. *parafrasi*, < L. *paraphrasis*, < Gr. παράφρασις, a paraphrase, < παραφράζειν, say the same thing in other words, < παρά, beside, + φράζειν, say, tell: see *phrase*.] 1. A restatement of a text or passage, giving the sense of the original in other words, generally in fuller terms and with greater detail, for the sake of clearer and more complete exposition: opposed to *metaphrase*. When the original is in a foreign language, translation and paraphrase may be combined.

All his commands being but a transcript of his own life, and his sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice.
South, Sermons, IV. x.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden*.

2. Specifically, in Scotland, one of sixty-seven versified renderings of as many selected passages of Scripture, usually bound up with the metrical psalms, and like them sung in church, etc.—3. In *instrumental music*, a transcription; a variation.

Also *paraphrasis*.

Chaldee Paraphrases. See *Chaldee*.

paraphrase (par′ạ-frāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paraphrased*, ppr. *paraphrasing*. [= F. *paraphraser* = Sp. *parafrasear* = Pg. *paraphrasear* = It. *parafrasare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To restate or translate with latitude; interpret; construe; unfold and express the sense of (an author) with greater clearness and particularity by substituting other words for his own.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet*.

II. *intrans.* To interpret or amplify by change of words; make a paraphrase.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*.
Felton, On Reading the Classics.

paraphraser (par′ạ-frā-zẹr), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-er*[1].] One who paraphrases.

Perhaps Lucretius and his English *paraphraser* were right. *The Academy*, April 14, 1888, p. 253.

paraphrasian (par-ạ-frā′zi-ạn), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-ian*.] A paraphraser or paraphrast.

As the logicall *paraphrasian* and philosophicall interpreters do. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

paraphrasis (pa-raf′rā-sis), *n.* [L.: see *paraphrase*.] Same as *paraphrase*.

Paraphrasis is to take some eloquent Oration, or some notable common place in Latin, and expresse it with other wordes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

paraphrast (par′ạ-frast), *n.* [= F. *paraphraste* = Sp. *parafraste* = Pg. *paraphraste* = It. *parafraste*, < LL. *paraphrastes*, < Gr. παραφράστης, a paraphrast, < παραφράζειν, paraphrase: see *paraphrase*.] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

Where easie, natural, and agreeable supplements will clear the sense [of Scripture], I conceive it is very warrantable to suppose some such supplies, and for a *paraphrast* judiciously to interweave them.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

To compensate his hearers for these losses, the *paraphrast* has dwelt lovingly on most of the episodes.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 506.

paraphrastic (par-ạ-fras′tik), *a.* [= F. *paraphrastique* = Sp. *parafrástico* = Pg. *paraphrastico* = It. *parafrastico*, < LGr. παραφραστικός, paraphrastic, < Gr. παραφράστης, a paraphrast: see *paraphrast*.] Having the character of a paraphrase; free, clear, and ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the original.

The translation of the Epistle is much more *paraphrastic* than of the Romance. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, p. 3, note.

The question between the relative merits of free and literal translation, between *paraphrastic* liberty and servile fidelity, has been long discussed; . . . it depends for its answer upon ever varying conditions.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxvii.

The present translation, so far as we have compared it with the original, is inadequate for most practical purposes, but is often *paraphrastic* without being particularly elegant. *Athenæum*, No. 3082, p. 670.

paraphrastical (par-ạ-fras′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *paraphrastic* + *-al*.] Same as *paraphrastic*.

Unless a *paraphrastical* Version be permitted.
Howell, Letters, ii. 47.

We have further, for assistance of reading and understanding of difficulties (besides the many modern helps), the *Paraphrastical* version, in the Chaldean tongue, which was written about the time of Jonathan.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 427.

paraphrastically (par-ạ-fras′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

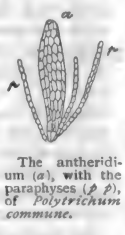
Dryden translates it somewhat *paraphrastically*, but not less in the spirit of the prophet than of the poet.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

paraphyllum (par-ạ-fil′um), *n.*; pl. *paraphylla* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) Same as *stipule*. (*b*) A small foliaceous or hair-like organ between the leaves of certain mosses. It is sometimes much cut or branched.

paraphysate (pa-raf′i-sāt), *a.* [< *paraphysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having or producing paraphyses.

paraphyse (par′ạ-fiz), *n.* [< L. *paraphysis*.] ★Same as *paraphysis*.

paraphysis (pa-raf′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *paraphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. παράφυσις, an offshoot, < παραφύειν, produce offshoots, in pass. grow beside, < παρά, beside, + φύειν, produce, φύεσθαι, grow.] An erect, usually colorless, sterile, unicellular or pluricellular filament or plate accompanying the spore-bearing or sexual organs of cryptogamous plants. In *Fungi* they occur with asci or basidia in the hymenium, and are also called *cystides*; in mosses, with the antheridia and archegonia; in ferns, with the sporangia in a sorus. Their function is doubtful, but in some cases they may assist in the discharge of spores. See also cuts under *antheridium*, *conceptacle*, and *moss*. Also *periphysis*.


The antheridium (*a*), with the paraphyses (*p*, *p*), of *Polytrichum commune*.

The antheridia are generally surrounded by a cluster of hair-like filaments, composed of cells joined together, which are called *paraphyses*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 336.

★**Paraphysis envelop**, in the *Uredineæ*, same as *peridium*.

paraplasm (par′ạ-plazm), *n.* Same as *paraplasma*.

paraplasma (par-ạ-plaz′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παράπλασμα, a monster, lit. something formed beside, < παρά, beside, + πλάσμα, anything formed: see *plasma*.] 1. A neoplasm.—2. A malformation.—3. Paramitom.

paraplastic (par-ạ-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. παράπλαστος, lit. formed beside, counterfeit, < παρά, beside, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to a paraplasma.

paraplectic (par-ạ-plek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. παραπληκτικός, paralyzed, < παράπληκτος, verbal adj. of παραπλήσσεσθαι, be stricken on one side, be ★paralyzed: see *paraplegia*.] Paraplegic.

paraplegia (par-ạ-plē′ji-ạ), *n.* [= F. *paraplégie* = Sp. *paraplejía* = Pg. *paraplegia* = It. *paraplegia*, < NL. *paraplegia*, < Gr. παραπληγία, Ionic for παραπληξία, paralysis on one side, < παραπλήσσεσθαι, be stricken on one side, act. παραπλήσσειν, strike on one side, < παρά, beside, + πλήσσειν, strike: see *plague*. Cf. *hemiplegia*.] Paralysis of both lower limbs with more or less of the trunk.—**Ataxic paraplegia**, weakness and ataxia of the legs, with increase of myotatic irritability, and exhibiting anatomically sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord.—**Congenital spastic paraplegia**, a spastic paraplegia revealing itself soon after birth, and due to meningeal hemorrhage during parturition.—**Hypertrophic paraplegia of infancy.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Hysterical paraplegia**, paraplegia due to hysteria.—**Paraplegia dolorosa**, paraplegia with great pain, especially that due to neoplasms of the spinal canal.—**Primary spastic paraplegia**, a spastic paraplegia without evident cause, and regarded by some as dependent on a sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts; lateral sclerosis.—**Spastic paraplegia**, a spastic condition of the legs, with more or less weakness.

paraplegic (par-ạ-plē′jik), *a.* [< *paraplegia* + *-ic*.] Affected with paraplegia; pertaining to or resembling paraplegia.

parapleurum (par-ạ-plö′rum), *n.*; pl. *parapleura* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. παράπλευρον, neut. of παράπλευρος, on or along the side, < παρά, beside, + πλευρά, πλευρόν, the side: see *pleura*.] In *entom.*, one of the pleura or pieces forming the side of a thoracic ring, especially of the mesothorax and metathorax, and often limited to the latter. Some authors restrict the term to the episternum of the metathorax; others to the episterna of both the mesothorax and the metathorax; and many modern coleopterists use it in the place of *parapterum*. Also *parapleuron*.

parapod (par′ạ-pod), *n.* A parapodium.

parapodia, *n.* Plural of *parapodium*.

parapodial (par-ạ-pō′di-ạl), *a.* [< *parapodium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to parapodia.

Parapodiata (par-ạ-pō-di-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *parapodium* + *-ata*[2].] A class or other prime division of *Rotifera*, represented by the genus *Pedalion*: contrasted with *Lipopoda*.

parapodium (par-ạ-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *parapodia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. παραπόδιος, at the feet, < παρά, beside, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1. One of the unjointed lateral locomotor processes or series of foot-stumps, foot-tubercles, or rudimentary limbs of many worms, as annelids. Parapodia exhibit the greatest diversity in the extent to which they are developed at the sides of the successive segments of annelids, and also in their own sizes and shapes; and each parapodium—that is, the right or left foot-stump of any one segment—may be divisible into a dorsal and a ventral part, the former of which is a notopodium, the latter a neuropodium. The term is generally used in the plural, referring either to the right and left parapodia of any one segment or to the series of successive parapodia. The processes are so called because they are lateral in position, projecting from the sides of the worm. Those anterior ones which lie near the mouth are sometimes specially modified in size, shape, or direction, suggesting the foot-jaws of arthropods. See cuts under *præstomium*, *pygidium*, and *elytrum*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Crabronidæ*, erected by Taschenberg in 1869 for a single species from Venezuela.

parapolar (par-ạ-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + πόλος, pole: see *polar*.] In *embryol.*, situated beside a pole; not polar.—**Parapolar cells**, in *Dicyemida*, those cells of the cortical layer which are situated behind the polar cells.

parapophysial (par-ap-ō-fiz′i-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *parapophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a parapophysis, or having the character of such a process: as, a *parapophysial* process; a *parapophysial* articulation.

parapophysis (par-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *parapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] The inferior or (in man) anterior one of two transverse processes which may exist on each side of a vertebra, the superior or posterior one being a diapophysis. Parapophyses are not well developed in man, and are not usually reckoned among the processes of human vertebræ; but in some animals they acquire great size and special form, and may serve for costal articulations. See *vertebra*, and cuts under *atlas* and *cervical*.

parapoplexy (pa-rap′ō-plek-si), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + ἀποπληξία, apoplexy: see *apoplexy*.] A stupor or drowsy state resembling apoplexy; false apoplexy.

paraproctium (par-ạ-prok′ti-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + πρωκτός, anus.] The connective tissue around the rectum.

parapsidal (pa-rap′si-dạl), *a.* [< *parapsis*[1] (*-id-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to parapsides: as, a *parapsidal* suture.—**Parapsidal grooves** or **furrows**, two deep longitudinal or somewhat curved furrows on the mesoscutum of many *Hymenoptera*. They extend backward from the anterior margin, dividing the two parapsides from the median region.

parapsis[1] (pa-rap′sis), *n.*; pl. *parapsides* (-si-dēz). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἁψίς, a loop, wheel, orbit: see *apsis*.] In *entom.*, the lateral part of the mesoscutum of the thorax, when this is separated by suture from the dorsal part. The name was given by MacLeay, and has been used by most later writers, particularly in treating of the

hymenopters, in which the parapsides are important in classification. They are called *plagæ scapulares* by Halliday, and *scapulæ* by Thomson.

parapsis[2] (pa-rap'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἁψις, a touching.] In *pathol.*, a disordered sense of touch; paraphia.

parapteral (pa-rap'te-ral), *a.* [< *parapterum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the parapterum, in either the entomological or the ornithological sense of that word.

parapteron (pa-rap'te-ron), *n.* Same as *parapterum.*

parapterum (pa-rap'te-rum), *n.*; pl. *parаptera* (-rä). [NL., also *parapteron*, < Gr. παρά, beside, + πτερόν, wing.] 1. In *entom.*, the third one of the three sclerites into which each pleuron, right and left, or lateral segment of each thoracic somite, is divisible, the first and second of these sclerites being respectively the episternum and the epimeron. There are a propleural, a mesopleural, and a metapleural parapterum on each side of an insect's thorax. See *parapleurum.*

2. In *ornith.*, the scapular and adjoining feathers of the wing. *Illiger.*

paraquet (par'a-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet.*

paraquito†, *n.* Same as *parrakeet. Halliwell.*

Pararctalia (par-ärk-tā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *Arctalia*, q. v.] In *zoögeog.*, a prime marine zoölogical division, the north temperate realm of the waters of the globe, including the various coast-lines between the isocrymes of 44° and 68°, the latter being the northern limit of the reef-building corals.

Pararctalian (par-ärk-tā'li-an), *a.* [< *Pararctalia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Pararctalia; inhabiting or characteristic of Pararctalia.

pararectal (par-a-rek'tal), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *rectum:* see *rectal.*] Beside the rectum.

pararthria (pa-rär'thri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἄρθρον, a joint (articulation): see *arthritis.*] Disorder of articulation of speech.

parasalpingitis (par-a-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + σάλπιγξ, a tube, + *-itis.*] Inflammation about the Fallopian tubes.

parasang (par'a-sang), *n.* [Formerly also *parasangue;* = F. *parasange* = Sp. Pg. It. *parasanga*, < L. *parasanga*, < Gr. παρασάγγης, a parasang, < Pers. **parsang, farsang* (> E. sometimes *farsang, fursung;* Ar. *farsekh*), a parasang.] A Persian measure of length, reckoned by Herodotus at 30 stadia, and thus equivalent to about 3½ English miles. At different times and places, however, the parasang has been equivalent to 30, 40, or 60 Greek stadia.

parascene (par'a-sēn), *n.* [= It. *parascenio*, < Gr. παρασκήνιον, in pl. παρασκήνια, side-scenes, < παρά, beside, + σκηνή, stage, scene: see *scene.*] Same as *parascenium.*

parascenium (par-a-sē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parascenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. παρασκήνιον, in pl. παρασκήνια, side-scenes: see *parascene.*] In *class. antiq.*, the projecting structure on either side of the stage of a theater, including, besides apartments, the door or opening (*parodos*) by which the chorus entered the orchestra.

parasceuastic (par"a-sū-as'tik), *a.* [< Gr. παρασκευαστικός, preparatory, < παρασκευάζειν, prepare (cf. παρασκευή, preparation: see *parasceve*), < παρά, beside, + σκευάζειν, prepare, < σκεῦος, a vessel, σκευή, equipment.] Preparatory. [Rare.]

> Touching the Latin and Greek, and those other learned languages, . . . they are the *parasceuastick* part of learning. *Corah's Doom* (1672), p. 128. (*Latham.*)

parasceve (par'a-sēv), *n.* [< F. *parascève* = Sp. Pg. It. *parasceve*, < LL. *parasceve*, < Gr. παρασκευή, preparation, < παρά, beside, + σκευή, equipment. Cf. *parasceuastic.*] 1†. Preparation: in allusion to the specific use (def. 2).

> Why rather, being entering into that presence where I shall wake continually and never sleep more, do I not interpret my continual waking here to be a *parasceve* and a preparation to that? *Donne*, Devotions, Works, III. 567.

Specifically—2. Friday, the day before the Hebrew sabbath: so named because on that day the Hebrews prepare what is necessary for the next day; also, what is thus prepared. The name is retained in the Roman Catholic missal as a term for Good Friday, and is sometimes improperly applied to Thursday of Holy Week, or Maundy Thursday.

> It was the *parasceve*, which is the Sabbath-eve.
> Mark xv. 42 (Rheims trans.).

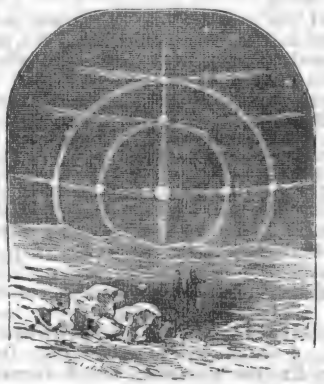
> The sacred towell and the holy eure
> Are ready by, to make the guests all pure;
> Let go my Alma; yet, ere we receive,
> Fit fit it is we have our *Parasceve.*
> Who to that sweet bread unprepar'd doth come,
> Better he stary'd then but to tast one crumme.
> *Herrick*, The Parasceve, or Preparation.

paraschematic (par"a-skē-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + σχῆμα, scheme: see *schematic.*] Imitative.

> The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Professor Curtius expresses it, chiefly *paraschematic.*
> *Max Müller*, Selected Essays, i. 98. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

parasecretion (par"a-sē-krē'shon), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *secretion.*] 1. In *pathol.*, the production of a secretion of abnormal quality.—2. The substance thus secreted.

paraselene (par"a-se-lē'nē), *n.*; pl. *paraselenæ* (-nē). [= F. *paraselène* = Sp. Pg. It. *paraselene*, < NL. *paraselene*, < Gr. παρά, beside, + σελήνη, the moon.] A bright spot on a lunar halo, produced by refraction or reflection from a large



Paraselenæ.

number of ice-crystals floating vertically; a mock moon. Two or more paraselenæ are generally seen at the same time, together with additional arcs or bands variously arranged. Paraselenæ are entirely analogous to parhelia. See *parhelion.*

paraselenic (par"a-se-len'ik), *a.* [< *paraselene* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a paraselene.

parasinoidal (par"a-sī-noi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *sinus* + *-oid* + *-al.*] Lying alongside a sinus, as a blood-channel of the brain.—**Parasinoidal spaces**, spaces in the dura mater which receive the blood from the cerebral veins before its discharge into the adjacent superior longitudinal sinus. They often contain Pacchionian bodies.

Parasita (par-a-sī'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < L. *parasitus*, m., a parasite: see *parasite.*] In *zoöl.*, parasites; parasitic animals: applied to several different groups whose members are characterized by their parasitism. (*a*) In *Crustacea*, low parasitic forms, as the siphonostomous and related crustaceans, often collectively called also *Epizoa*, and made a class or order of that name. Most of them are known as *fish-lice.* (*b*) In *entom.*, lice; in Latreille's system, a group of apterous insects, the third order of insects, corresponding to the *Anoplura* of Leach. Also *Parasitica.*

parasital (par'a-sī-tal), *a.* [< *parasite* + *-al.*] Parasitic.

> He saw this *parasital* monster fixed upon his entrails, like the vulture on those of the classic sufferer in mythological tales.
> *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? viii 7. (*Davies.*)

★ **parasite** (par'a-sīt), *n.* [< F. *parasite* = Sp. *parásito* = Pg. *parasito, parasita* = It. *parassito* = G. Sw. Dan. *parasit*, < L. *parasītus*, m., *parasīta*, f., < Gr. παράσιτος, one who eats at another's table, a guest, esp., in a bad sense, a parasite, cf. παρασιτεῖν, eat with another, live at another's table, < παρά, beside, + σῖτος, food.] 1. Originally, one who frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; hence, a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer; a sycophant.

> I will despair, and be at enmity
> With cozening hope; he is a flatterer,
> A *parasite.* *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 70.

> Outstript thus by a *parasite!* a slave,
> Would run on errands, and make legs for crumbs.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 4.

Specifically—2. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, an animal that lives in or on and at the expense of another animal called technically the *host;* also, by extension, an animal which lives on or with, but not at the expense of, its host: in the latter sense, more precisely designated *inquiline* or *commensal* (see these words). There is scarcely any animal that may not or does not serve as the host of parasites, and some parasites are themselves the hosts of other parasites. (See *hyperparasite.*) Parasites form no technical group of animals, since representatives of almost any class or order, from protozoans to vertebrates, may be parasitic. Most of the leading divisions of animals, however, include some members, whether genera, families, orders, or even classes, whose habit is extensively or exclusively parasitic. Thus, among protozoans, the *Gregarinida* are parasites. Among worms many families, some orders, or even classes, are entirely parasitic, furnishing the most formidable and frequent parasites of man and domestic animals. Very many of the lower crustaceans are parasites, especially upon fishes, mollusks, etc., and upon one another; while some of the highest crustaceans are modified parasites, or commensals, as the little crabs that live in oyster-shells. Among arachnidans, the whole class or order of acarids or mites is essentially parasitic, though including many forms which lead an independent life. Insects furnish many of the parasites, especially of terrestrial animals, as vertebrates, and some are parasites of other insects. One order of insects, the *Anoplura* or lice, is thoroughly parasitic, and other orders furnish parasitic families or genera. Insects and crustaceans both belong to the phylum *Arthropoda*, and it may be said that as a rule insects furnish the arthropod parasites of land-animals, and crustaceans those of water-animals, or terrestrial and aquatic "lice" respectively. Few mollusks are parasitic, but *Entoconcha mirabilis*, a gastropod found in holothurians, is an example. Very few vertebrates are parasites, but hags (*Myxine*) bore into fishes, fishes of the genus *Fierasfer* crawl into the intestines of holothurians, and some other fishes exhibit a kind of parasitism. Parasites not constituting any natural division of animals, it follows that, as such, they are not naturally divisible into zoölogical groups. They are, however, conveniently called *entoparasites* or *ectoparasites*, according as they live in or on their hosts, or *Entozoa* and *Epizoa*, upon the same grounds. According to the extent or degree of their parasitism, they are also known as *parasites proper* and *commensals* or *inquilines* (see above). Among the most remarkable parasites are the males of some species which have their own females as hosts, as among cirripeds. Such males are known as *complemental males*, one or more of which are carried about by the female in her vulva, they being of insignificant size and to all intents and purposes mere male parts of her. The above-mentioned parasites are exclusive of all those many animals which are parasitic upon plants, as gall-insects and the like; and also of those birds which are parasitic to the extent of laying their eggs in other birds' nests, requiring their progeny to be hatched and brought up by foster-parents, as cuckoos and cowbirds. See cuts under *Cecrops, Entomiscus, Epizoa, Platypsylla*, and *Stylops.* (*b*) Particularly, an insect which lives either upon or within another insect during its earlier stages, eating and usually destroying its host. Such parasites belong mainly to the *Hymenoptera* and to the *Diptera*, but there are a few coleopters and lepidopters to which the name may be applied. See cut under *Antigaster.* (*c*) In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant or upon an animal, and feeds upon its juices. See *parasitic*, and cut under *Cercospora.*

> Fungi have long been divided into two main sections founded on their nutritive adaptation. Those which constitute the first category feed on living organisms, whether plants or animals, and are termed *parasites.*
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 356.

3. In *teratol.* See *autosite.*—**Autœcious parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism which goes through the whole course of its development on a single host.—**Autoxenous parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *autœcious parasite.*—**Facultative parasite.** See *facultative.*—**Heterœcious parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *metœcious parasite.*—**Metœcious parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism which passes through the different stages of its development on widely different hosts, as some of the *Uredinales.*—**Metoxenous parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *metœcious parasite.*—**Obligate parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the full attainment of its development.=Syn. 1. *Parasite, Sycophant.* The object of the *sycophant* is to ingratiate himself with one who is wealthy or powerful, and his means are especially servility and flattery. The *parasite* gets a maintenance or a more comfortable maintenance by living upon one who is richer; there is no suggestion as to the means employed, but the word is contemptuous as implying a relation of degradation. The derivational idea of *sycophant* is now quite lost; the secondary use of *parasite* in connection with plant and animal life now affects the original sense of the relation of human beings.

★ **parasitic** (par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [= F. *parasitique* = Sp. Pg. *parasitico* = It. *parassitico*, < L. *parasiticus*, < Gr. παρασιτικός, parasitic, < παράσιτος, a parasite: see *parasite.*] 1. Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for bread or favors; meanly dependent; acting the sycophant; like a parasite in any way; of things, secondary; subordinated to or arising from another thing of the same kind.

> The *parasitic* habit in the souls of men.
> *Drummond*, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 327.

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living or growing as a parasite; pertaining to or characteristic of parasites. See cut under *Orobanche.*

> This unnatural sickly-looking plant [bird's-nest orchis] has generally been supposed to be *parasitic* on the roots of the trees under the shade of which it lives.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 125.

> In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and, by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to *parasitic* growths, such as cancer.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 491.

3. In *philol.*, attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy: thus, *d* in vulgar *drownd*, *t* in *margent*, etc., are *parasitic.*—**Parasitic bee**, in *entom.*, one of several genera of true bees which are parasites or inquilines in the nests of other bees. Thus, members of the genus *Epeolus* (of which *E. mercatus* is an example) live in the nests of *Colletes;* of *Coelioxys*, in the cells of *Megachile;* of *Melecta*, in the cells of *Anthophora;* and of *Stelis*, with *Osmia.*—**Parasitic birds**, those birds which lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, as the Old World cuckoos and the New World cowbirds.—**Parasitic currents.** Same as *Foucault currents.*

When the angular width of the conductor on the armature is considerable, it is necessary to adopt measures for the prevention of *parasitic currents*.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 118.

Parasitic plants, those plants which grow upon the living parts of other plants, from whose juices they derive their nutriment, a circumstance by which they are immediately distinguished from *false parasites*, or *epiphytes*, which merely fix or support themselves upon other plants without deriving food from them. The mistletoe is a familiar example of a true parasite. Parasitic plants are very numerous, and belong to various divisions of the vegetable kingdom. See parasitism of fungi upon algæ, under *Lichenes;* of fungi upon phanerogams, under *host*[2], and *heteræcism*. See also *obligate parasite* (under *parasite*), *facultative parasite* and *facultative saprophyte* (under *facultative*).—**Parasitic twin**, in *teratol.* See *autosite*.

Parasitica (par-ạ-sit'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *parasiticus*, parasitic: see *parasitic*.] **1.** The *Parasita* as a group of hemipterous insects; the true lice, family *Pediculidæ*, suborder *Anoplura*.—**2.** A series or subsection of hymenopterous insects, comprising the *Cynipidæ*, *Evaniidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and *Proctotrupidæ*. It corresponds nearly with Latreille's subsection *Entomophaga*, but the latter also included the *Chrysididæ*. *Hartig*, 1837.

parasitical (par-ạ-sit'i-kạl), *a.* [< *parasitic* + *-al*.] Same as *parasitic*.

I shall spend no more waste paper to refute this palpable errour, so confidently asserted by *parasitical* court directors. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 129.

parasitically (par-ạ-sit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parasite. (*a*) In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 177. (*b*) In, on, or at the expense of another: as, to live *parasitically*.

They [*Myxomycetes*] grow *parasitically* upon decayed wood, bark, heaps of decaying leaves, tan-beds, etc.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 322.

parasiticalness (par-ạ-sit'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being parasitical. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

parasiticidal (par-ạ-sit'i-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *parasiticide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parasiticide.

Any *parasiticidal* influence. *Science*, X. 41.

parasiticide (par-ạ-sit'i-sīd), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parasiticide*, < L. *parasitus*, parasite, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill.] **I.** *n.* That which destroys parasites; any agent or material means of killing parasites, as an insecticide, a vermifuge, etc.

The destruction of the parasite within the intestinal canal by any of the *parasiticides* which are found to destroy it outside of the body appears impracticable.
New York Med. Jour., XL. 454.

★ **II.** *a.* Parasiticidal; destructive to parasites.

parasitism (par'ạ-sī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *parasitisme* = Pg. *parasitismo;* as *parasite* + *-ism*.] **1.** A habitual living on or at the expense of another; parasitic condition, tendency, or habits; a state of dependency on the favor or good offices of another.

Their high notion, we rather believe, falls as low as court *parasitism*, supposing all men to be servants but the king. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

The southern Irish nature, by the luxuriance of its failings, becomes a ready prey and a docile victim of a social and political *parasitism* that tends to eat all manliness out of the character. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 208.

The American cuckoo is neither in his note nor in his tendency to *parasitism* as striking a bird as his foreign cousin. *The American*, VIII. 268.

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the vital relation which a parasite bears to its host; parasitic infestation. It is a remarkable fact in biology that parasitism infallibly entails retrograde metamorphosis, degeneration, or degradation of the type of structure which would be normal to the organism were it not parasitic. Thus, parasitic members of groups of insects which are normally winged lose their wings and suffer other modifications of structure. Among crustaceans parasitism results in the most grotesque shapes imaginable—mere caricatures, as it were. Mouth-parts, limbs, and other appendages are usually reduced to mere suckers, hooks, or other devices for holding to the host, or even to processes like rootlets of plants, deeply penetrating the substance of the host. In many parasites of comparatively high organization, as tapeworms, there is no proper digestive system, nor any alimentary canal, the creature being nourished by soaking in the juices of its host. Hence, morphological characters resulting from parasitic adaptation are essentially degradational, or vestigial, although they have practically much the same classificatory or taxonomic significance which attaches to a corresponding amount of morphological difference in organisms which lead independent existences.

parasitize (par'ạ-sī-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parasitized*, ppr. *parasitizing*. [< *parasite* + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to infest or make a host of (another animal), as a parasite.

This Lernæa is luminous at night-time, and fish *parasitized* are termed lanthorn-sprats. *Day.*

parasitoid (par'ạ-sī-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *παράσιτος*, a parasite, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *parasitic*.

parasitological (par-ạ-sī-tǫ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *parasitology* + *-ic-al*.] Concerning parasites as objects of science; pertaining to parasitology.

parasitologist (par″ạ-sī-tol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *parasitology* + *-ist*.] One who studies parasites, or is versed in parasitology.

parasitology (par″ạ-sī-tol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παράσιτος*, a parasite, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The natural history of parasites; the science or study of parasitism.

parasitotropic (par″ạ-sī-tǫ-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παράσιτος*, a parasite, + *-τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Noting a drug which acts chiefly upon the pathogenic micro-organisms of a specific disease rather than upon the organs or tissues of the body.

parasol (par'ạ-sol), *n.* [< F. *parasol* = Sp. Pg. *parasol* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *parasol*, < It. *parasole*, a parasol, sunshade, < *parare*, guard (see *pare*[1]), + *sole*, < L. *sol*, sun: see *parry* and *Sol*.] A light umbrella carried by women to shield their faces from the sun's rays; a sunshade.—**Parasol mushroom**, an edible mushroom, *Lepiota procera*, having a light red-brown obtusely obconic, or at length campanulate, fleshy pileus, from three to seven inches broad.

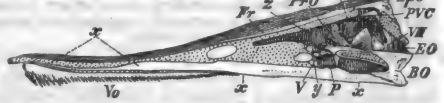
parasol (par'ạ-sol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parasoled* or *parasolled*, ppr. *parasoling* or *parasolling*. [< *parasol*, *n.*] To shade with or as with a parasol; shelter from the sun's rays; supply with a parasol.

parasol-ant (par'ạ-sol-ạnt), *n.* A leaf-carrying ant.

parasolette (par″ạ-sǫ-let'), *n.* [< *parasol* + dim. *-ette*.] A diminutive parasol. *Imp. Dict.*

parasol-fir (par'ạ-sol-fėr), *n.* A Japanese fir-tree, *Sciadopitys verticillata*.

parasphenoid (par-ạ-sfē'noid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *sphenoid*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A long azygous dagger-shaped membrane-bone extending in midline lengthwise beneath the base of the skull in *Sauropsida*, along the course of the sphenoid bone proper. It forms part of the so-called rostrum or beak of the skull.—**2.** A median unpaired bone underlying the skull of amphibians and fishes, articulating with the vomer in front and with several bones behind.



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), showing *x x x*, the huge parasphenoid; *y*, small basisphenoid; *Vo*, vomer; *P*, pituitary fossa; *SVC*, *PVC*, anterior and posterior semicircular canals; *V*, *VIII*, exits of fifth and eighth nerves; *Fr*, frontal; *z*, alisphenoid; *PrO*, prootic; *SO*, supraoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basioccipital.

This has been homologized by some authors with the true vomer of *Sauropsida*. See def. 1, and cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Anura*.

The anterior half of the *parasphenoid* is a slender style, widening out where it comes to underlie the brain-case.
Geol. Jour., XLV. i. 113.

II. *a.* Lying under or alongside the sphenoid; of or pertaining to the parasphenoid, in either sense; parasphenoidal.

parasphenoidal (par″ạ-sfē-noi'dạl), *a.* [< *parasphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *parasphenoid*.

Parasphex (par'ạ-sfeks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *σφήξ*, a wasp.] A synonym of *Enodia*.

Parastacidæ (par-as-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parastacus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fluviatile crawfishes in which the first abdominal somite is not appendaged, and the apices of the podobranchiæ are not differentiated into a branchial plume and a well-developed lamina. The family belongs to the southern hemisphere, and contains the genera *Astacopsis*, *Chærops*, *Engæus*, *Paranephrops*, *Parastacus*, and *Astacoides*, thus collectively distinguished from *Potamobidæ*.

parastacine (pa-ras'tā-sin), *a.* [< *Parastacus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Parastacidæ*. *Huxley*.

Parastacus (pa-ras'tā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Huxley, 1878), < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀστακός*, a crawfish: see *Astacus*.] The name-giving genus of *Parastacidæ*. Two species are *P. brasiliensis* and *P. pilimanus*.

parastas (pa-ras'tas), *n.*; pl. *parastades* (-tā-dēz). [L., < Gr. *παραστάς*, a pillar or post at the entrance of a building, a pilaster, < *παρίστασθαι*, stand beside, *παριστάναι*, put beside, put aside, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἱστάναι*, stand.] In *arch.*, a pilaster; specifically, an anta.

The *parastades* or antæ, which are customary in the Greek temples, and merely fulfilled in them an artistic purpose, have been used here principally for constructive reasons.
Schliemann, Troja (trans.), p. 80.

parastemon (par-ạ-stē'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, about, + *στήμων*, the warp of a web (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Same as *staminodium*.

parasternal (par-ạ-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] Lying alongside the sternum or breast-bone, in the direction of its long axis.—**Parasternal line.** See *line*[2].—**Parasternal region**, the region in the front of the chest between the border of the sternum and the parasternal line.

parastichy (pa-ras'ti-ki), *n.*; pl. *parastichies* (-kiz). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, about, + *στίχος*, a row, rank, line.] In *bot.*, a set of certain secondary spirals or oblique ranks which wind around the axis in opposite directions when the internodes are short and the leaves approximate or overlap, as the scales of cones.

Two sets of secondary spirals (*Parastichies*), crossing each other at an acute angle, may be observed on the stem when the leaves are close together. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 151.

parastigma (par-ạ-stig'mạ), *n.*; pl. *parastigmata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *στίγμα*, a prick, spot: see *stigma*.] In *entom.*, a chitinous spot on the wings of some insects, as in dragon-flies between the costal and postcostal veins of the forewings.

parastigmatic (par″ạ-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *parastigma* (*-stigmat-*) + *-ic*.] Situated beside the stigma of an insect's wing; of or pertaining to the parastigma.

Parasuchia (par-ạ-sū'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *σοῦχος*, a crocodile.] A group of extinct reptiles of Triassic age, having amphicœlous vertebræ, the palate open anteriorly for the nares, the coracoid bone short and reaching the sternum, and the ribs two-headed. It has been considered as either an order or a suborder of *Crocodilia*, or as a suborder of theromorphs. It contains the family *Belodontidæ*. Contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Mesosuchia*.

parasuchian (par-ạ-sū'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Parasuchia* + *-an*.] **I,** *a.* Pertaining to the *Parasuchia*, or having their characters: as, a *parasuchian* reptile.

II. *n.* A reptile of the group *Parasuchia;* a belodontid.

parasynaxis (par″ạ-si-nak'sis), *n.*; pl. *parasynaxes* (-sēz). [LL., < LGr. *παρασύναξις*, an illegal meeting, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + LGr. *σύναξις*: see *synaxis*.] In *civil law*, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Wharton*.

parasynesis (par-ạ-sin'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρασύνεσις*, a misunderstanding, < *παρά*, beside, + *σύνεσις*, understanding, intelligence: see *synesis*.] A misunderstanding or misconception of a word, all of which is present, as when *Chinese* is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing *Chinee* in the singular number. *S. S. Haldeman*, Outlines of Etymology, p. 31.

parasynovitis (par-ạ-sin-ǫ-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *synovia* + *-itis*.] Inflammation in the immediate neighborhood of a joint.

parasynthesis (par-ạ-sin'the-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρασύνθεσις*, explained as "the composition of a preposition with a verb beginning with a vowel," < *παρασύνθετος*, formed from a compound: see *parasyntheton* and *synthesis*.] The principle of formation of parasyntheta; combined composition and derivation.

parasynthetic (par″ạ-sin-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *parasynthet-on* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to parasynthesis or parasyntheta.

That species of word-creation commonly designated as *parasynthetic*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 187.

II. *n.* A parasyntheton, or word formed by parasynthesis.

parasyntheton (par-ạ-sin'the-ton), *n.*; pl. *parasyntheta* (-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *παρασύνθετος*, formed from a compound, < *παρά*, beside, + *σύνθετος*, put together: see *synthesis*.] A word made by a combined process of derivation and of composition with a particle; especially, a denominative verb involving composition with a prefix: for example, *demonetize;* French *déborder*, overflow; Spanish *apedrar*, pelt with stones.

In examining the means that were adopted by the modern languages to supply this important deficiency in verbal derivatives [from Romance languages], we fall upon a batch of these *parasyntheta* that are striking for their originality in formation and often in use.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 187.

★ **parasyphilitic** (par-ạ-sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *syphilis:* see *syphilitic*.] Pertaining in an indirect or remote way to syphilis: applied to certain diseased conditions.

paratactic (par-ạ-tak'tik), *a.* [< *parataxis*, after *tactic*.] Of or pertaining to parataxis; characterized by parataxis. *H. Sweet*.

paratactical (par-ạ-tak′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *paratactic* + *-al.*] Same as *paratactic.*

paratactically (par-ạ-tak′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In accordance with or by parataxis.

paratarsial (par-ạ-tär′sī-al), *a.* [< *paratarsium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the paratarsium.

paratarsium (par-ạ-tär′si-um), *n.*; pl. *paratarsia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ταρσός, the sole of the foot: see *tarsus.*] In *ornith.*, the side of the tarsus, as distinguished from the acrotarsium: correlated with *paradactylum.*

paratartaric (par″ạ-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, near to, + E. *tartaric.*] Resembling or related to tartaric acid.—**Paratartaric acid,** racemic acid. See *racemic.*

parataxis (par-ạ-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παράταξις, a placing side by side, < παρατάσσειν, place beside, < παρά, beside, + τάσσειν, arrange: see *tactic.*] In *gram.*, the ranging of propositions one after another without connectives, as the corresponding judgments present themselves to the mind without marking their dependence or relations on each other by way of consequence or the like. It is opposed to *syntax* and *hypotaxis.*

There can hardly be a doubt that in reporting speech or thought, all languages at first made use of the direct method, putting the actual words of the speech or thought after the verb of saying or thinking, without a connecting word; in other words, the first construction in such sentences was that of *parataxis.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 221.

parathesis (pa-rath′e-sis), *n.*; pl. *paratheses* (-sēz). [< Gr. παράθεσις, a placing side by side, juxtaposition, < παρατίθέναι, put beside, < παρά, beside, + τιθέναι, put, place, < θέσις, a placing: see *thesis.*] 1. In *gram.*, apposition, or the placing in the same case of two or more nouns which explain or characterize one another.—2. The setting side by side of things of equivalent grade: used by some philologists of monosyllabic or isolating language.—3. In *rhet.*, a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterward expanded.—4. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer uttered by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

parathetic (par-ạ-thet′ik), *a.* [< *parathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of parathesis; placed in apposition, as two or more nouns.

paratomial (par-a-tō′mi-ạl), *a.* [< *paratomium* + *-al.*] Lying alongside the tomia of a bird's bill: specifically applied to the paratomium.

paratomium (par-a-tō′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *paratomia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *tomium,* q. v.] In *ornith.*, the side of the upper mandible, in any way distinguished from the culmen and the tomium, between which it extends. *Illiger; Sundevall.* See *tomium.*

paratonic (par-ạ-ton′ik), *a.* [Cf. Gr. παράτονος, stretched out beside or along, < παρατείνειν, stretch out beside or along, produce, < παρά, beside, + τείνειν, stretch.] Arresting or retarding plant movement or growth: a term proposed by Sachs, in 1865, to characterize the variations in intensity of light which produce the movements of waking and sleeping (nyctitropism) in plants, in contradistinction to heliotropism. It is the increasing intensity of light in the morning which induces the waking of the leaves, and the decreasing intensity in the evening which induces the closing or nocturnal position of the leaves, whereas in the heliotropic curving of motile organs it is the constant influence of light which effects the turning. As employed by other vegetable physiologists, the word implies also the retarding influence of light upon growing organs, in distinction from the *phototonic* or stimulating effect upon leaves. That is, in leaves exposed for a protracted period to darkness the growth is arrested, but they have the power of growth restored on exposure to light, whereas all growing organs grow more rapidly in darkness than in light, this effect of light in retarding growth being termed the *paratonic effect.*

The power of movement, whether spontaneous or *paratonic*, may be temporarily suspended by certain external conditions. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 198.

paratonically (par-ạ-ton′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a paratonic manner; so as to manifest a paratonic effect.

Cotyledons, besides being heliotropic, are affected *paratonically* by light. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 123.

parator†, *n.* [< LL. *parator*, a preparer, contriver, < L. *parare*, prepare: see *pare*[1].] An apparitor.

You shall be summon'd by a host of *Parators*; you shall be sentenc'd in the spiritual court. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv.

paratory (par′ạ-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *paratories* (-riz). [< ML. *paratorium*, < L. *parare*, prepare.] A place where any preparation is made; a church vestry or sacristy.

paratyphlitis (par″ạ-tif-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + τυφλός, blind (with ref. to cæcum), + *-itis.* Cf. *typhlitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the cæcum.

para-umbilical (par″ạ-um-bil′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + L. *umbilicus*, umbilicus: see *umbilical.*] Situated or occurring in the neighborhood or by the side of the umbilicus.

parauchenium (par-ạ-kē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parauchenia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + αὐχήν, neck: see *auchenium.*] In *ornith.*, the side of the neck; the lateral cervical region. [Little used.]

paraunter†, *adv.* Same as *peraunter* for *peradventure.*

paravail (par-ạ-vāl′), *a.* [Also *paravaile*; < OF. **paraval*, *par aval*, below, < *par*, by (< L. *per*, through), + *aval*, below, downward, < L. *ad vallem*, to the valley: see *avale.* Cf. *paramount*, of opposite meaning.] Inferior; lowest: in *feudal law*, applied to the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite*, who holds immediately of the sovereign.

The king therefore was styled lord paramount; A. was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord, and B. was called tenant *paravail*, or the lowest tenant, being he who was supposed to make avail or profit of the land. *Blackstone*, Com., II. v.

paravant†, **paravaunt**†, *adv.* [< OF. (and F.) *paravant*, before, < *par*, by (< L. *per*, through), + *avant*, before: see *avant-*, *avaunt*[1].] First; beforehand; in front.

Tell me some markes by which he may appeare,
If chaunce I him encounter *paravaunt.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 16.

paraxial (pa-rak′si-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*[1], *axial.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, situated on either side of the long axis of the body; lying laterally to the right or left of the spinal column: opposed to *epaxial* and *hypaxial*: as, the *paraxial* processes of vertebræ.

paraylet, *v.* and *n.* See *parel.*

Parazoa (par-ạ-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ζῷον, an animal.] The sponges, *Spongiozoa* or *Porifera*, regarded as a prime division of the animal kingdom, of equal rank with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. *Sollas.*

parazoan (par-ạ-zō′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Parazoa* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Parazoa.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Parazoa.*

parazonium (par-ạ-zō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parazonia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. παραζώνια, also παραζωνίδιον, a dagger worn at the girdle, < παρά, beside, + ζώνη, girdle: see *zone.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a dagger worn at the girdle.

Bithynia seated, holding two spears and *parazonium.* *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 444.

parbake (pär′bāk), *v. t.* [Irreg. < *par-* + *bake*, after the supposed analogy of *parboil.*] To bake partially; overheat.

Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about; a few *par-baked* figures went by. *Miss Thackeray*, Mrs. Dymond, vi.

parbleu (pär-blė′), *interj.* [F.] A corruption of *par Dieu* ('by God': see *pardy*): used as an exclamation or minced oath.

parboil (pär′boil), *v. t.* [Formerly also *perboil*; < ME. *parboylyn*, < OF. *parbouillir*, boil thoroughly, < LL. *perbullire*, boil thoroughly, < L. *per*, thoroughly, + *bullire*, bubble: see *boil*[2]. The word has been taken to mean 'partly boil,' as if < *part* + *boil*[2]. Hence, recently, *parbake.*] 1†. To boil thoroughly.

Pourbouillir [F.], to *parboile* throughly. *Cotgrave.*

'Tis nobody's fault but yours; for an' you had done as you might have done, they should have been *parboiled* and baked too, every mother's son, ere they should come in. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

My liver 's *parboiled* like Scotch holly-bread. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

2. To boil slightly or in a moderate degree; half-boil.

Parboylen mete, semibullio, Cath. parbullio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 382.

They [the Samoydes] are of reasonable stature, browne, actiue, warlike, eate raw meate, or a little *perboiled* with bloud, Oile, or a little water which they drinke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 742.

parbreak† (pär′brāk), *v.* [Also *perbreak*, *parbrake*, *perbrake*; < ME. *parbraken*; < *par-* for *per-*, through (cf. *parboil*), + *break.*] I. *intrans.* To vomit.

And virulently dysgorged,
As though ye wolde *parbrake.*
Skelton, Poems (ed. Dyce), II. 77.

When to my great annoyance, and almost *parbreaking*, I have seene any of these silly creatures.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To vomit; belch forth; vent.

His goldbright shield fire *perbrakes.* *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

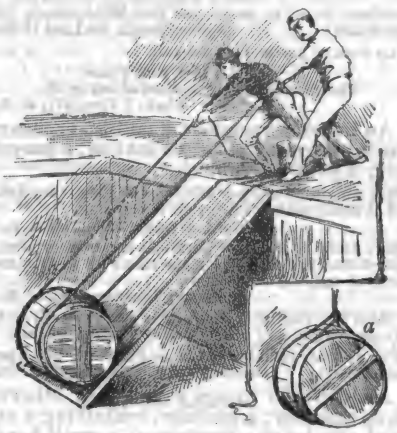
Come, snake-trest Sisters, com, ye dismall Elves, . . .
Com, *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

When he hath *parbrak'd* his grieved mind.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. v. 9.

parbreak† (pär′brāk), *n.* [< *parbreak*, *v.*] Vomit.

Her filthie *parbreake* all the place defiled has.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 20.

parbuckle (pär′buk-l), *n.* [Appar. < *par*[2], equal, + *buckle*[2], *v.*] A device for raising or lowering a heavy body, as a cask, gun, etc., along an inclined plane or vertical surface. A bight of a rope is made round a post or other secure fastening at the level to which the object is to be raised or from which it is to



Parbuckle.

be lowered. The two ends of the rope are then passed under the object and brought over it, and are hauled or slackened together to raise or lower the object as may be required, the object itself acting as a movable pulley. The name is also applied to a sling made with a rope, as shown at *a* in the cut.

parbuckle (pär′buk-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parbuckled*, ppr. *parbuckling.* [< *parbuckle*, *n.*] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parcæ (pär′sē), *n. pl.* [L., the Fates, pl. of *Parca*: perhaps < √ *par* of *par*(*t-*)*s*, part, lot; *partiri*, divide: see *part.*] The Latin name of the Fates. See *fate*, 5.

parcaset, *adv.* See *percase.*

parceit, *n.* [ME., < OF. **parceit*, < L. *perceptum*, perception: see *percept.* Cf. *conceit*, *deceit*, etc.] Perception; perceptivity.

It passid my *parceit*, and my preifis also,
How so wondirfull werkis wolde haue an ende.
Richard the Redeless, Prol., l. 17.

parcel (pär′sel, usually pär′sl), *n.* [< ME. *parcel*, *parcell*, *parcelle*, *percel*, < OF. *parcelle*, *parcele*, f., also *parcel*, m., F. *parcelle*, f., a small piece or part, a parcel, a particle, = Pg. *parcella* = It. *particella*, < ML. *particella*, contr. *parcella* (after F.), a parcel, dim. of L. *particula*, particle: see *particle.*] 1. A part, either taken separately or belonging to a whole. (*a*) A share; a portion.

Litel loueth he that lorde that lent hym al that blisse,
That thus parteth with the pore a *parcel* whan hym nedeth.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 68.

Thou shalt shryve thee of alle thy synnes to o man, and nat a *parcel* to o man, and a *parcel* to another.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Having receiv'd amongst his allotted *parcels* certain pretious truths of such an orient lustre as no Diamond can equall. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

(*b*) A separable, separate, or distinct part or portion or section, as of land.

Abraham seith that he seigh holy the Trinite,
Thre persones in *parcelles* departable fro other,
And alle thre but o god thus Abraham me tauȝte.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 26.

Naomi, that is come again out of the country of Moab, selleth a *parcel* of land. Ruth iv. 3.

I have one *parcel* of land called Upper Crabtreewent, containing about twelve acres. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 438.

(*c*) A constituent or integral part: used frequently in the phrase *part and parcel.*

It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 106.

Nothing *parcel* of the world is demed to man's inquiry and invention. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Being *parcel* of the common mass,
And destitute of means to raise themselves,
They sink, and settle lower than they need.
Cowper, Task, v. 247.

Granada, as we have seen, was placed under the sceptre of Castile, governed by the same laws, and represented in its cortes, being, in the strictest sense, *part and parcel* of the kingdom. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy—
Blessings on the barefoot boy!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

All things are taken from us, and become
Portions and *parcels* of the dreadful Past.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

(*d*) A fragment; piece; bit.

Olyves sum in rootes graffe, and rende
Hem after out with *parcells* of the roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

Why, what *parcel* of man hast thou lighted on for a master? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

More beautiful the prospect of that building which is all visible at one view than what discovers itself to the sight by *parcels* and degrees.
Fuller, Worthies, Canterbury, II. 185.

England about to be divided into little *parcels*, like a chess-board! *Sydney Smith*, To Lord Holland.

(*e*) An item or particular; a detail.

I sent your grace
The *parcels* and particulars of our grief.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 36.

2. An indefinite number, quantity, or measure forming a group, mass, or lot: as, a *parcel* of fools; a *parcel* of rubbish.

They bought allso a *parcell* of goats, which they distributed at home as they saw neede & occasion.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 209.

Now, don't let us give ourselves a *parcel* of airs, and pretend that the oaths we make free with in this land of liberty of ours are our own.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

I think the English a *parcel* of brutes; and I'll go back to France as fast as I can. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xiv.

Why are they [painters] to be be-knighted, like a *parcel* of aldermen? *Thackeray*, Char. Sketches, The Artists.

3. A number of things wrapped or otherwise put up together; a package, containing a number of articles or a single one; a small bundle.

I received that choice *Parcel* of Tobacco your Servant brought me. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 46.

If you wanted to send a *parcel* to anywhere in the country, you confided it to the guard of the coach.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 6.

4. *pl.* In *law*, that part of a deed or conveyance which describes the property conveyed, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification.—**5.** Same as *parceling*, 1.—**Bill of parcels.** See *bill*[3].—**Parcel post (parcels-post)**, that department of the post-office business of the United Kingdom which deals with parcels up to 11 pounds in weight. There is parcel post between the United States and various foreign governments, and a zone system for the United States went into effect Jan. 1, 1913.

parcel (pär'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parceled* or *parcelled*, ppr. *parceling* or *parcelling*. [< F. *parceller*, parcel; from the noun.] **1.** To divide into parts or portions: generally with *out*.

These ghostly kings would *parcel out* my power.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Our time was *parcelled out* in a succession of tasks.
Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

Smooth slate
In square divisions *parcelled out*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland *parcell'd* into farms.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To particularize; specify.

What a wounding shame is this,
. . . that mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy!
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 163.

3. To cover with strips of canvas; wrap with parceling.

parcel (pär'sel), *adv.* [< ME. *parcel;* an elliptical use of *parcel*, *n.*, for *in parcel*, like *part*, *adv.*, for *in part*. Cf. *parcelly*.] Partly; in part; partially; to some extent.

Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel*-gilt goblet . . . to marry me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 94.

He is *parcel* lawyer, and in my conscience much of their religion. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

Beat not your brains to understand their *parcel*-greek, *parcel*-latin gibberish. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 60.

The principal personage is Marcelia *parcel* witch, wholly shameless. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 242.

parceled, parcelled (pär'seld), *a.* [< *parcel* + *-ed*.] Partial; not general. *Schmidt.*

Alas! I am the mother of these moans!
Their woes are *parcell'd*, mine are general.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 81.

parceling, parcelling (pär'sel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *parcel*, *v.*] **1.** *Naut.*, long narrow strips of canvas, generally tarred, wound spirally about a rope so as to give a smooth surface. Also *parsling*.—**2.** *Naut.*, the process of wrapping or winding a rope with parceling, or tarred strips of canvas.



A Rope Wormed and Partly Parceled.

parceling-machine (pär'sel-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A press in which yarn, cloth, wool, etc., are bundled compactly for tying.—**2.** A machine in which strips of canvas or cloth are coated with tar to prepare them for wrapping or winding around ropes. *E. H. Knight.*

parcelize† (pär'sel-īz), *v. t.* [< *parcel*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To divide; distribute; parcel.

Greatnes and glory of a well-Rul'd State
Is not extinguisht nor extenuate
By being *parcelliz'd* to a plurality
Of petty Kinglings, of a mean Equality.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

parcellation (pär-se-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *parcel* + *-ation*.] Division into parts or parcels; distribution.

Rash as such a *parcellation* of his troops might seem.
The American, IX. 350.

parcelle[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcel*.

parcelle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*.

parcel-lift (pär'sel-lift), *n.* An elevator or dumb-waiter used in shops and warehouses to convey packages up or down. [Eng.]

parcelly† (pär'sel-i), *adv.* [< ME. *parcelly*; < *parcel* + *-ly*[2].] Part by part; item by item.

Parcelly, as the heres of eyes don,
With teres makyng sprancles manyon,
Ryght so is Raymound tormented full sore,
Sore wepyng, teres making euermore.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4015.

parcel-maker (pär'sel-mā kėr), *n.* One of two officers of the British exchequer who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, and delivered them to the auditors.

parcel-meal† (pär'sel-mēl), *adv.* [ME. *parcelmele, parcel-mel*; < *parcel* + *-meal*, as in *dropmeal, piecemeal*, etc.] Piecemeal; separately; partly; by parts or portions.

Thre persons *parcel-mele*, departable from other.
Piers Plowman (C), XX. 28.

parcel-office (pär'sel-of'is), *n.* A place where parcels are received for despatch or delivery.

parcel-paper (pär'sel-pā'pėr), *n.* Any loose-textured unsized paper made or used for wrapping parcels; wrapping-paper.

parcel-post, *n.* See the phrase *parcel post* under *parcel*, *n.*

parcel-van (pär'sel-van), *n.* A van for the delivery of parcels. [Eng.]

parcenary (pär'se-nā-ri), *n.* [Also *parcenery*; < OF. *parcenerie*, < *parcenier*, a parcener: see *parcener*.] In *law*, coheirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from *joint tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenary* or *coparcenary* is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor.

parcenel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcener*.

parcener (pär'se-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *parcener, parsoner*, also *parcenel*, < OF. *parcener, parcenier, parsonnier, parçonnier, parçonnier, parçoner*, etc., = Sp. *parcionero* = Pg. *parceiro*, < ML. **partitionarius, partionarius*, having a share, one having a share, < L. *partitio(n-)* (> OF. *pareçon, parçon, parson*, etc.), a sharing, share: see *partition*. Cf. *partner*.] In *law*, a coheir; one who holds lands jointly with another or others by descent from an ancestor, as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or *coheirs*. The term has been sometimes used to indicate female cotenants only.

We ben *parsoneres* of reson.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 5.

So nevertheless that the yongest make reasonable amends to his *parceners* for the part which to them belongeth, by the award of good men.
Lambarde's Perambulation (1596), p. 575. (*Halliwell.*)

These coheirs are then called coparceners; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xii.

parcery† (pär'se-ri), *n.* [Appar. for **parcelry*, < *parcel* + *-ry*, or *parcenery*, < *parcener* + *-y*.] Apportionment; allotment.

This part was to Helenus by wylled *parcerye* lotted.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii.

parceyve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *perceive*.

parch (pärch), *v.* [< ME. *parchen, paarchen*, parch; origin uncertain: either (*a*) a var. form and use of *perchen, perschen*, a rarer form of *perishen, perischen*, perish (in trans. 'kill') (see *perish*[1]); or (*b*) a var. form and use of *perchen*, pierce, a rarer form of *percen, persen*, pierce: cf. *persant, persaunt*, piercing, as used, e. g., of sunbeams (see *persant*); *piercing*, used of penetrating cold (see *pierce*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To expose to the strong action of fire, but without burning; roast (vegetable produce especially) partially by rapid expulsion of moisture.

And he reached her *parched* corn, and she did eat.
Ruth ii. 14.

Marm Porter moved about as brisk as a *parched* pea.
Haliburton, Sam Slick, Clockmaker, xxv.

2. To dry up; dry to extremity or to the point of burning: as, the sun's rays *parch* the ground; *parched* with thirst.

Nor entreat the north
To make his bleak winds kiss my *parched* lips
And comfort me with cold. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 40.

The brandish'd sword of God . . . with torrid heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime.
Milton, P. L., xii. 636.

Parched with heat and dust, they were soon distressed by excessive thirst. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

=**Syn.** *Singe, Sear*, etc. See *scorch*.

II. *intrans.* To become very dry; be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Afric sun
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 370.

A heart high sorrowful and cloy'd,
A burning forehead, and a *parching* tongue.
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

parchedness (pär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being parched or dried up.

Neither sheep nor shepherd is to be seen there, but only a waste, silent solitude, and one uniform *parchedness* and vacuity. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, i. 31.

parcheesi, *n.* See *pachisi*.

parchemin†, **parchemyn**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *parchment*.

parchemin (pär'she-min), *v. t.* [< F. *parchemin*, parchment: see *parchment*.] To convert into parchment or a substance akin to parchment, as paper or cotton, by soaking it in dilute sulphuric acid. [Rare.]

The more readily a fibre is *parchemined* by the action of sulphuric acid, the more difficult it will become to nitrate the same; and the less sulphuric acid acts, . . . the more nitric acid comes into play.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 123.

parcheminer†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *parcheminier*, also *parcheminour*, < ML. *pergamenarius*, a maker or seller of parchment, < *pergamena*, parchment: see *parchment*.] A maker or seller of parchment.

The *Parchemyners* and Bokebynders.
York Plays (title), p. 56.

parchingly (pär'ching-li), *adv.* In a parching manner; so as to parch.

parchisi, *n.* See *pachisi*.

parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* [< ME. *parchement, perchment* (with excrescent *t* as in other Teut. languages), usually *parchemin, parchemyn, perchemin*, < OF. *parchemin, perchenin, parcamin*, F. *parchemin* = Sp. *pergamino* = Pg. *pergaminho* = It. *pergamena* = D. *perkament* = MLG. *perment, permet, permint* = OHG. *permint, perment, permit, bermint, berment, bermit, pirmit, birmint* = MHG. *pergement, pergmit*, G. *pergament* = Sw. Dan. *pergament*, < L. *pergamēna, pergamīna* (also in full *charta Pergamena*, 'paper of Pergamum'), < Gr. Περγαμηνή, parchment, lit. 'paper of Pergamum,' prop. adj. (sc. *διφθέρα*, 'skin of Pergamum,' or *χάρτη*, 'paper of Pergamum'), fem. of Περγαμηνός (> L. *Pergamēnus*), of Pergamum, < Πέργαμος, Πέργαμον, Pergamus, Pergamum, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor, whence parchment was originally brought.] **1.** The skin of sheep or goats prepared for use as a writing-material and for other purposes. The skins are first soaked in lime to remove the hair, and are then shaved, washed, dried, stretched, and ground or smoothed with fine chalk or lime and pumice-stone. Vellum is a fine parchment made from the skins of calves, kids, and still-born lambs. Other skins prepared in the same way are used for other purposes: as those of the he-goat and wolf for drum-heads, and the skin of the ass for covering battledores. A kind of parchment is made by the Eskimos from the entrails of seals, and is used for bags, blankets, clothing, etc. The skin of the fur-seal is sometimes dressed as parchment and used for making cases for holding valuable papers, etc.

Rigte as a lorde sholde make lettres and hym lakked *parchemyn*.
Though he couth write neuere so wel 3if he had no penne.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 38.

Thilke Stoyciens wenden that the soule hadde ben naked of itself as a myroure or a cleene *parchemyn*.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 4.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made *parchment?* that *parchment*, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 87.

2. The cartilaginous sheath or hull of the coffee-bean.

When growing, the flat sides of the seeds [of coffee] are towards each other, and have a covering or membrane of cartilaginous skin which, when dry, is known as "the *parchment*."
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 59.

3. A document written on parchment.

But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 133.

I once requested your Hands as Witnesses to a certain *Parchment*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 13.

Cotton parchment. See *cotton*[1].—**Parchment paper.** See *paper*.—**Vegetable parchment.** Same as *parchment paper*.—**Virgin parchment,** a fine quality of parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids.

parchment (pärch'ment), *v. t.* [< *parchment*, *n.*] To convert into parchment; parchemin.

parchment-beaver (pärch'ment-bē″vėr), *n.* Same as *dry-castor*.

parchmenter† (pärch'men-tėr), *n.* [ME. *parchementer*, also contr. *parmenter*; < *parchment* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *parcheminer*.] A maker of parchment.

parchmentize (pärch'men-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parchmentized*, ppr. *parchmentizing*. [< *parchment* + *-ize*.] To convert into parchment; parchemin or parchment.

Blotting paper *parchmentized* by a new process.
Greer, Dict. Elect., p. 80.

parchment-lace (pärch'ment-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

parchment-skin (pärch'ment-skin), *n.* A disease of the skin characterized by scattered pigmented telangiectatic and atrophic spots, with contraction of the skin, usually followed by epitheliomatous patches and ulceration. It almost invariably begins in early life, and is apt to affect several children in the same family. Also called *parchment-skin disease*, *xeroderma*.

parchmenty (pärch'men-ti), *a.* [< *parchment* + *-y*[1].] Resembling parchment in texture or appearance; pergamentaceous.

The wings of the anterior pair are usually of *parchmenty* consistence.
W. B. Carpenter, Microa., § 639.

parcial†, *a.* An obsolete form of *partial*.

parcidentate (pär-si-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *parcus*, sparing, scanty, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] In *zoöl.*, having few teeth or dentate processes. opposed to *pluridentate*.

parcimonious†, **parcimony**†. Obsolete forms of *parsimonious*, *parsimony*.

parcity† (pär'si-ti), *n.* [< OF. *parcite* = Sp. *parcidad* = It. *parcità*, < L. *parcita(t-)s*, sparingness, < *parcus*, sparing, scanty, frugal; cf. *parcere*, spare, akin to Gr. σπαρνός, scarce, rare, and to E. *spare*.] 1. Sparingness. *Cotgrave*.—2. Sparseness; paucity.

parclose, *n.* See *perclose*.

pard[1] (pärd), *n.* [= F. *pard*, *parde* = Sp. Pg. It. *pardo* = OHG. *pardo*, MHG. *parde*, *part*, G. *parder*, *pardel* (cf. *pardale*), < L. *pardus*, < Gr. πάρδος, later form of πάρδαλις, πόρδαλις, the pard (either leopard, panther, or ounce); an Eastern word; cf. Pers. *pārs*, *pārsh*, a pard, *pars*, a panther. Hence, in comp., *camelopard*, *leopard*.] The leopard or panther.

Lions and bloody *pards* are Mars's servants.
Fletcher (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, ii. 3.

Striped like a zebra, freckled like a *pard*.
Keats, Lamia, i.

pard[2] (pärd), *n.* [Short for *pardner*, a corrupt form of *partner*.] A partner; a mate; an accomplice; a boon companion. [Slang, U. S.]

He was the bulliest man in the mountains, *pard!*
S. L. Clemens, Roughing It, ii.

pardah, *n.* Same as *purdah*.

pardale†, *n.* [= Sp. *pardal*, < L. *pardalis*, < Gr. πάρδαλις, a pard: see *pard*[1].] Same as *pard*[1].

The *pardale* swift and the tygre cruell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 26.

Nexte vnto him came flockes of beasts, great numbers of horses with Lyons, and *Pardailes* carted in Cages, which hee brought as presents to geue vnto Alexander.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

pardalote (pär'da-lōt), *n.* A bird of the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotinæ (pär″da-lō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pardalotus* + *-inæ*.] A group of birds named by H. E. Strickland in 1842 from the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotus (pär-da-lō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρδαλωτός, spotted like the pard, < πάρδαλις, a pard: see *pard*[1].] A genus of small short-tailed birds, allied to the flycatchers. There are several species, natives of Australia.

Pardanthus (pär-dan'thus), *n.* [NL., so called from the spotted perianth; < Gr. πάρδος, leopard, + ἄνθος, flower.] A name given by Ker in 1805 to *Belamcanda*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*, and distinguished by a capsule with reflexed valves, exposing the black fleshy seeds on an erect persistent axis. The only species, *Belamcanda Chinensis*, the blackberry-lily, native to India, China, and Japan, is cultivated for its large orange purple-spotted flowers, which last only a day. It produces a stout leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, with sword-shaped sheathing leaves. See *Ixia* and *leopard-flower*.

pardao, pardo (pär-dä'ō, pär'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *pardaw*, < Pg. *pardao*, < Skt. *prātāp*, splendor.] An Indo-Portuguese coin and money of account of Goa. Its value has varied.

They payed in hand one thousand and three hundred *pardawes*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 267.

pardaw†, *n.* See *pardao*.

pardi (pär-dē'), *interj.* [F.: see *pardy*.] Same as *pardy*.

"*Pardi*," cried Madame Duval, "I shan't let you leave me again in a hurry."
Miss Burney, Evelina, xlvi.

pardine (pär'din), *a.* [< *pard*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Resembling a pard; spotted like a pard: as, the *pardine* genet, *Genetta pardina*, of western Africa.

pardo, *n.* See *pardao*.

pardon (pär'dọn or -dn), *v. t.* [< ME. *pardonen*, < OF. *pardoner*, *pardonner*, *perdoner*, F. *pardonner* = Sp. *perdonar* = Pg. *perdoar* = It. *perdonare*, < ML. *perdonare*, give, concede, indulge, spare, pardon, < L. *per*, through, + *donare*, give, < *donum*, a gift: see *per-* and *donate*.] **1.** To remit the penalty or punishment due on account of (an offense); pass by or leave without penalty, resentment, or blame; forgive; overlook.

I have a power to *pardon* sins, as oft
As any man has power to wrong me.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

His [the king's] power of *pardoning* was said by our Saxon ancestors to be derived a lege sum dignitatis: and it is declared in parliament by Statute 27 Hen. VIII., c. 24, that no other person hath power to *pardon* or remit any treason or felonies whatsoever.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxxi.

2. To absolve (an offender) from liability for an offense or crime committed; release (a person) from the punishment or penalty due on account of some fault or offense.

I never denied iustice to a poore man for his pouertee, nor *pardoned* a riche man for his great goods and richesse.
Golden Book, xlvii.

As you from crimes would *pardon'd* be,
Let your indulgence set me free.
Shak., Tempest, Epil., l. 19.

The shepherd rais'd his mournful head;
"And will you *pardon* me?" he said.
Prior, Despairing Shepherd.

3. To excuse; indulge; especially, to excuse from doing something.

Thrice-noble lord, let me entreat of you
To *pardon* me yet for a night or two.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 121.

Those who know how many volumes have been written on the poems of Homer and Virgil will easily *pardon* the length of my discourse on Milton.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

Pardon me, forgive me; excuse me: a phrase used when one makes an apology, and often when one means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms: as, *pardon me*, but I think you are mistaken: often abbreviated to *pardon*.

And I
(*Pardon me* saying it) were much loath to breed
Dispute betwixt myself and mine.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

=**Syn.** *Pardon*, *Forgive*. These words are often synonymous. Strictly, *pardon* expresses the act of an official or a superior, remitting all or the remainder of the punishment that belongs to an offense: as, the queen or the governor *pardons* a convict before the expiration of his sentence. *Forgive* refers especially to the feelings; it means that one not only resolves to overlook the offense and re-establishes amicable relations with the offender, but gives up all ill feeling against him. See *pardon*, *n.*

pardon (pär'dọn or -dn), *n.* [< ME. *pardon*, *pardoun*, *pardun*, < OF. *pardon*, *pardun*, F. *pardon* = Sp. *perdón* = Pg. *perdão* = It. *perdono*, < ML. *perdonum*, indulgence, pardon; from the verb.] **1.** Forgiveness of an offender or of his offense or crime; a passing over without punishment; remission of penalty.

Very frankly he confess'd his treasons,
Implored your highness' *pardon*, and set forth
A deep repentance. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4. 6.

Both confess'd
Humbly their faults, and *pardon* begg'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 1101.

Grant me *pardon* for my thoughts:
And for my strange petition I will make
Amends hereafter. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *law*, a free remission of the legal consequences of guilt or of some part of them; an act of grace proceeding from the power charged with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law prescribes for a crime he has committed. *Marshall.* Mere mitigation of punishment is not pardon. *Pardon* is sometimes used in the more general sense which includes *amnesty*. In Great Britain the pardoning of offenses against the crown or the people rests with the crown, except in certain specified cases. Pardon is granted under the great seal or by warrant under the sign manual, countersigned by one of the principal secretaries of state, or by act of Parliament. Offenders against the laws of the United States may be pardoned by the President, except in cases of impeachment. In nearly all the States, persons convicted of crimes under the State laws, except in cases of treason and impeachment, may be pardoned by the governor, the governor and council, or the governor and board of pardons.

John Hunne had his *Pardon*, and Southwel died the Night before he should have been executed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 187.

3. The deed or warrant by which such remission is declared. Delivery is essential to its validity, and delivery is not complete without acceptance; but in some cases constructive acceptance has been held sufficient, as where it was delivered to the jailer, the prisoner being ignorant of it.

4†. A papal indulgence, or remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, usually for a stated time.

De le and do penaunce day and nyght euere,
And porchase al the *pardoun* of Paumpelon and of Rome,
And indulgences ynowe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 218.

Thrice he promised he would bring them all *pardons* from Rome. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 84.

To quicken the faithful in the discharge of such a brotherly kindness, our old English bishops often granted a ghostly reward—an indulgence, or, as it was then better called, a *pardon* of so many days—unto all those who with the fitting dispositions should answer this call made to them from the grave, and pray especially for him or her who lay buried there.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 72.

5†. Allowance; excuse.

I begg'd
His *pardon* for return.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 60.

No youth can be comely but by *pardon*, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon*, Beauty.

To beg, crave, or **ask one's pardon,** to ask one's forgiveness: a phrase corresponding in use to *pardon me* (which see, under *pardon*, *v.*).=**Syn.** *Pardon*, *Absolution*, *Remission*, *Amnesty*. All these words represent a complete work with reference to the offense, so that it becomes as though it had not been committed. *Pardon* is the general word (see comparison under *pardon*, *v. t.*). *Absolution* is now strictly an ecclesiastical word, as defined. *Remission* is, by derivation, a letting go, a sending away; "*remission* of sins" is a frequent Biblical expression; outside of Biblical language, we speak chiefly of the *remission* of penalty: as, the *remission* of a fine or of part of a term of imprisonment. *Amnesty* is strictly a political word, as defined, covering a general pardon of persons, named or unnamed, who have become exposed to penalty by offenses against the state or the sovereign. We speak of *pardon* of the offense or the person; *absolution* of the person from the offense; *remission* of sin or of penalty for the person; *amnesty* to all concerned in the insurrection.

Such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special provision for *pardon* and *amnesty* contained in this act. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.

The blackest sin is clear'd with *absolution*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 354.

Almighty God . . . hath given power and commandment to his ministers to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the *absolution* and *remission* of their sins. *Book of Common Prayer*, Absolution.

All peace implies *amnesty*, or oblivion of past subjects of dispute, whether the same is expressly mentioned in the terms of the treaty or not.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 153.

pardonable (pär'dọn-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *pardonnable* = Sp. *perdonable* = Pg. *perdoavel* = It. *perdonabile*, < ML. **perdonabilis*, < *perdonare*, pardon: see *pardon*, *v.*] Capable of being pardoned or forgiven; not requiring the execution of penalty or the infliction of censure; venial: applied to either offense or offender.

We confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Excusable*, etc. See *venial*.

pardonableness (pär'dọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pardonable; susceptibility of forgiveness. *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome, xiii.

pardonably (pär'dọn-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon or excuse.

Fancy grows so strong
That listening sense is *pardonably* cheated.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v.

pardon-bell (pär'dọn-bel), *n.* The angelus-bell: so called because special pardons were formerly bestowed upon those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly. See *angelus*.

pardon-chair (pär'dọn-chār), *n.* A confessional.

pardoner (pär'dọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pardoner*, *pardonere*; < OF. *pardonaire* (< ML. as if **perdonarius*), F. *pardonneur* = Sp. *perdonador* = Pg. *perdoador* = It. *perdonatore*, < ML. as if **perdonator*, < *perdonare*, pardon: see *pardon*, *v.*] **1.** One who pardons or forgives; one

who absolves an offender from punishment or blame.

England speaks louder; who are we, to play
The generous *pardoner* at her expense?
Browning, Strafford.

2†. One who is licensed to sell papal indulgences or pardons.

Ther preched a *pardoner* as he a prest were,
And brought forth a bulle with bishopis seles,
And seide that hym-selue myghte asoilie hem alle
Of falsnesse of fastinges, of vows to-broke.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 66.

By this gaude have I wonne, yeer by yere,
An hundred marks sith I was *pardonere*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 104.

Heywood . . . saw no reason to spare priests, *pardoners*, or pilgrims the lash of his joyous wit.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 134.

pardonless† (pär-don-les), *a.* [< *pardon* + *-less*.] Unpardonable.

He that compyles a work,
And warned doth offende
In one thinge ofte, is *perdonles*
If that he doth not mende.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

pardon-screen (pär'don-skrēn), *n.* A screen surrounding or placed before a confessional, to hide the penitent from public view during the act of confession.

pardon-stall (pär'don-stâl), *n.* A stall from which pardons and indulgences are read, or in which confessions are heard.

pardy, perdy (pär-dē', pėr-dē'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. (in occasional present use as an archaism); also *pardie, pardieu*, etc., < OF. *pardie, pardé*, F. *pardi, pardieu*, < *par* (< L. *per*), by, + *Dieu* (< L. *deus*), God: see *deity*.] Indeed (literally, 'by God'): a familiar minced oath formerly much in use.

Mary, unto them that had rather slepe all daie then wake one hour, . . . unto such *pardie* it shall seeme painefull to abide any labour. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 31.

Ah, Dame! *perdy* ye have not doen me right,
Thus to mislead mee, whiles I you obaid:
Me little needed from my right way to have straid.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 22.

Perdie, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 74.

It is my duty and function, *perdy*, to be fervent in my vocation. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

"*Pardy*," returned the king, "but still
My joints are somewhat stiff or so."
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

pare[1] (pãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pared*, ppr. *paring*. [< ME. *paren, payren*, < OF. *parer*, F. *parer*, deck, dress, trim, etc., particular uses of the orig. general sense 'prepare,' 'pare,' = Sp. *parar*, prepare, = Pg. *parar*, guard, *aparar*, pare, = It. *parare*, deck, trim, guard, ward off, oppose, < L. *parare*, prepare, get ready, ML. also guard, guard against, parry, etc. (cf. *parachute, parapet, parasol*, etc., and *parry*). Hence ult. *compare*[1], *prepare, repair*[1], *separate, sever, several*, etc., *empire, imperial*, etc., *parade, parry*, etc.] **1.** To trim by cutting or shaving off thin slices or flakes from the surface or the extremities: as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof, or one's nails; to *pare* old or worn-out grass-land.

At Juyn a floore for thresshing thus thai make:
Thai *pare* it first, and lightly after gete
Hit dolven smal, and chaf therto thay take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

Your nayles *parde*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

He plants, he proins, he *pares*, he trimmeth round
Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

2. To reduce by cutting away superficial parts; diminish by little and little; cut down.

I lerned among Lumbardes an Iewes a lessoun,
To wey pens with a peys [weight], and *pare* the heuyest.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 243.

I have . . . *pared* my present havings, to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 159.

Yea, they would *pare* the mountain to the plain,
To leave an equal baseness.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To remove by or as by cutting, clipping, or shaving: with *off* or *away*: as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundancies.

Now is to repare
Rosaries olde, and drynesse *of* to *pare*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

I was diligent to remark such doctrines, and to *pare off* the mistakes so far that they hinder not piety.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 20.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pare, Peel, Shave off.* To *pare* is to remove the surface only with a knife or similar instrument; to *peel* is to pull off the skin or rind. "That is *peeled* which is deprived of a natural layer or integument spread over it." (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 603.) The figurative uses of these two words are limited. *Shave* or *shave off* still seems figurative when not implying the use of a razor, and is controlled in its meaning by that original sense; hence it is always limited to dressing off the surface.

pare[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *pair*[1].

pareccrisis (pa-rek'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἔκκρίσις*, separation, secretion: see *eccrisis*.] Disordered secretion.

paregal†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peregal*; < ME. *paregal, peregall, parengal, peringall, peryngall*, < OF. *paregal, parigal, paringal, peringal*, entirely equal, < *par*, equal, + *egal*, equal: see *par*[2] and *egal, equal*.] **I.** *a.* Entirely equal; equal.

As soone as thei were mette thei heilde hem *peryngall*; but the prowesse of kynge Boors was passynge alle other, for he dide merveiles. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

His herte ay with the firste and with the beste
Stod *paregal*, to dure that hym leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 840.

Whilom thou wast *peregall* to the best.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

II. *n.* An equal.

Everyche other through great vyolence
By very force bare other unto grounde,
As full ofte it happeth and is founde
Whan stronge doth mete with his *peregall*.
Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P. v. (*Halliwell*.)

Thus was 3oure croune crasid till he was cast newe,
Thoru partinge of 3oure powere to 3oure *paragals*.
Richard the Redeless, i. 71.

Bal. How lik'st thou my suite?
Cat. All, beyond all, no *peregal*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 2.

paregmenon (pa-reg'me-non), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρηγμένον* neut. of *παρηγμένος*, perf. pass. part. of *παράγειν*, lead by, derive, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἄγειν*, lead: see *agent*.] In *rhet.*, the employment of several words having a common origin in the same sentence.

paregoric (par-ē-gor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *parégorique* = Sp. *paregórico* = Pg. It. *paregorico*, < LL. *paregoricus*, < Gr. *παρηγορικός*, soothing, < *παρήγορος*, consoling, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀγορεύειν*, speak in an assembly, < *ἀγορά*, assembly: see *agora*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, mitigating; assuaging pain.

It [tar-water] is of admirable use in fevers, being at the same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both *paregoric* and cordial. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 75.

Paregoric elixir. Same as II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. Specifically—**2.** A camphorated tincture of opium, flavored with aromatics.

pareil†, *n.* [< ME. *pareil*, < OF. *pareil*, F. *pareil* = Pr. *parelh* = Pg. *parelho* = It. *parecchio*, equal, < ML. *pariculus*, equal, < *par*, equal: see *par*[2]. Cf. *apparel, parel*[1], from the same source.] An equal; a match.

Sir Gawein armed Elizer, and Gaheries dide hym helpe, and dide on his hauberk that was of grete bounte that in all the hoste was not the *pareile*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 584.

We shall quickly find out more than a *pareil* for St. James and St. John, the Boanerges of my text.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

pareira (pa-rā'rä), *n.* [Pg. *parreira*, climbing vine.] A drug derived from several plants. The true pareira (*pareira brava*) is the root of *Chondodendron tomentosum*, formerly supposed to be from *Cissampelos Pareira*, which is hence called *spurious pareira brava*. The latter has a local medicinal use. There are several substitutes for pareira brava, some of them worthless. The genuine is regarded as a mild tonic, aperient, and diuretic, but its chief use at present is to relieve chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Pareira-root is the officinal drug, but pareira-bark has probably something of its virtue. See *abutua*.

parel[1]**†**, *v. t.* [ME. *parelen*; by apheresis from *apparel*.] To apparel. *Lydgate*.

If I be *parellid* moost of price.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 117. (*Halliwell*.)

parel[1]**†**, *n.* [Also *parrel, parral* (still used in technical senses: see *parrel*); < ME. *parel, parail, parayle*: by apheresis from *apparel*.] Apparel.—**2.** Arms.

parel[2]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelcon (pa-rel'kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρέλκων*, ppr. of *παρέλκειν*, draw aside, lead alongside, be redundant, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἕλκειν*, draw.] In *gram.*, the addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb. *Coles*, 1717.

pareliet†, *n.* [< F. *parelie*, a mock sun: see *parhelion*.] A parhelion. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. iii. 25.

parella (pa-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *parelle, perrelle*, a kind of lichen.] A crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora parella*, used to produce archil, cudbear, and litmus, or some other similar lichen which serves the same purposes.

parelle[1]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelle[2] (pa-rel'), *n.* Same as *parella*.

parembole (pa-rem'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρεμβολή*, insertion, < *παρεμβάλλειν*, put in beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] In *rhet.*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period, or that which is inserted; an explanatory phrase having a closer connection with the context than a parenthesis. Also called *paremptosis*.



Parement, or long Surcoat, of the 14th or 15th century.

parement†, *n.* [ME.: see *parament*.] **1.** Same as *parament*. *Chaucer*.—**2.** [OF.] A long and flowing form of the military surcoat. This variety of the surcoat, worn toward the close of the fourteenth century, reached the ground (or near it) behind, but was usually cut shorter in front; it sometimes had long and flowing sleeves, and these and the edge of the robe were commonly ornamented with dags, scallops, or the like. The whole was usually made of some silk fabric, to some extent impermeable to rain.

paremptosis (par-emp-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρέμπτωσις*, a coming in besides, < *παρεμπίπτειν*, come in besides, < *παρά*, besides, + *ἐμπίπτειν*, creep in, be inserted in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] Same as *parembole*.

parencephalitis (par-en-sef-ą-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parencephalon* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the parencephalon or cerebellum.

parencephalocele (par-en-sef'ą-lō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *parencephalon* + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] Hernia of the cerebellum.

parencephalon (par-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *παρεγκεφαλίς*, the cerebellum), < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] The cerebellum.

parencephalus (par-en-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside (amiss), + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *parencephalon*.] One with prevented development of the encephalon.

parenchyma (pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [= F. *parenchyme* = Sp. *parenquima* = Pg. *parenchyma* = It. *parenchima*, < NL. *parenchyma* (see def.), < Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, the peculiar tissues of the lungs, liver, kidney, and spleen (so called by Erasistratus as if formed separately by the blood of veins that run into those parts), < *παρεγχεῖν*, pour in beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἐγχεῖν*, pour in: see *enchymatous*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The proper tissue or substance of any part or organ, as distinguished from the connective or other sustentacular tissue which it contains. (*b*) The undifferentiated body-substance or chyme-mass of the unicellular animal, as an infusorian; indistinguishable cell-substance; endoplasm. (*c*) The general substance of the interior of the parenchymatous worms.—**2.** In *bot.*, the fundamental cellular tissue of plants: contradistinguished from *prosenchyma*, or fibrovascular tissue. It is the soft thin-walled tissue, with approximately isodiametric cells, which composes the soft pulp of leaves between the network of veins, the pulp of fruits, etc. In a dicotyledonous stem it forms the outer bark, the pith, and the medullary rays; in monocotyledons it is the common mass, of loose texture, through which the definite fibrovascular bundles are distributed. While the ordinary or typical shape of the cells is polyhedral or spheroidal, there are numerous modifications, all of which formerly received special designations, but only a few principal types are now distinguished by names. Spongy parenchyma is tissue in which the cells are loosely aggregated and have large intercellular spaces. Elongated parenchyma-cells are more compactly combined than short ones, and in the upper side of leaves have received the significant name of *palisade-cells*. Flattened parenchyma-cells are seen in the medullary rays of dicotyledons. Collenchyma, sclerotic and suberous parenchyma, trichomes, etc. are further modifications. See *collenchyma, palisade-tissue, sclerotic, trichome*, and cuts under *cellular, cystolith*, and *tissue*, 4.

Also *parenchyme*.

parenchymal (pa-reng'ki-mal), *a.* [< *parenchyma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

Parenchymata (par-eng-kim'ą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **parenchymatus*, < *parenchyma*, parenchyma: see *parenchyma*.] Parenchymatous or acœlomatous worms; in Cuvier's classification, the second order of *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms, being those which have no intestines, but are solid or parenchymatous. They were divided into four families—*Acanthocephala*, "*Tremadotea*" [read *Trematodea*], *Tænioidea*, and *Cestoidea*; but neither the composition of the order nor its subdivision corresponds with natural groups.

parenchymatic (par-eng-ki-mat'ik), *a.* [< *parenchyma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Same as *parenchymatous*.

parenchymatitis (par-eng-kim-ą-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parenchyma(t-)* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the parenchyma.

parenchymatous (par-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [= F. *parenchymateux* = Sp. *parenquimatoso* = It. *parenchimatoso;* as *parenchyma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or resembling parenchyma, in any sense of that word.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Parenchymata;* accœlomatous, as a cestoid worm.—**Parenchymatous degeneration** or **inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Parenchymatous neuritis,** neuritis consisting in or beginning with degeneration of the nerve-fibers.—**Parenchymatous worms,** the *Parenchymata.*

parenchymatously (par-eng-kim'a-tus-li), *adv.* As parenchyma; in or into the parenchyma.

The injection of tincture of iodine *parenchymatously* is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular.
Therapeutic Gazette, VIII. 555.

parenchyme (pa-reng'kim), *n.* [< F. *parenchyme,* < NL. *parenchyma:* see *parenchyma.*] Same as *parenchyma.*

parenchymous (pa-reng'ki-mus), *a.* [< *parenchyme* + *-ous.*] Parenchymatous.

parenchymula (par-eng-kim'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *parenchymulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *parenchyma,* q. v.] An embryonic stage, immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula, in which the esoteric cells previously differentiated have wandered from the exterior, where they originated, into the interior, where they presumably give rise to the endoblastic cells subsequently found there. *A. Hyatt,* Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXI. 341.

parenesis, parænesis (pa-ren'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *parénèse* = Sp. *parénesis* = Pg. *parenesis* = It. *parenesi,* < LL. *parænesis,* < Gr. *παραίνεσις,* exhortation, < *παραινεῖν,* exhort, advise, < *παρά,* beside, + *αἰνεῖν,* praise.] Persuasion; exhortation.

parenetic, parænetic (par-ē-net'ik), *a.* [= F. *parénétique* = Sp. *parenético* = Pg. It. *parenetico,* < LGr. *παραινετικός,* hortatory, < Gr. *παραίνεσις,* hortation: see *parenesis.*] Of the nature of parenesis; hortatory; persuasive.

parenetical, parænetical (par-ē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *parenetic* + *-al.*] Same as *parenetic.*

To what end are such *parænetical* discourses?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 341.

A *Paræneticall* or Advisive Verse to his friend.
Herrick (title).

parent (pār'ent), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parent,* a kinsman, cousin, ally, = Sp. *pariente* = Pg. It. *parente,* a parent, < L. *paren*(*t-*)*s,* a procreator, parent, father or mother; by extension, a grandparent, ancestor, also kinsman, relation; for *parien*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *parere,* bring forth, beget, produce, bear.] **I.** *n.* 1. A father or mother; one who has generated or produced: correlated to *child, offspring, descendant.*

Those, for their *parents* were exceeding poor,
I bought and brought up to attend my boys.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 57.

2. By extension, any animal in relation to its offspring, or a plant in relation to other plants produced from it; any organism in relation to the individual organisms which it produces by any process of reproduction.

Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their *parents,* and only 38 belonged to the third form distinct from either *parent.*
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 212.

3. One who or that which produces; an author; a cause; a source.

And this same progeny of evils comes
From our debate, from our dissension;
We are their *parents* and original.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 117.

These are thy glorious works, *Parent* of good.
Milton, P. L., v. 153.

The South was *parent* of his pain,
The South is mistress of his grave.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from Carnac.

4†. A kinsman; relative.

Saterdaye to Alexandrya, and there Sonday all daye, where maister Jerom and Augustyn Panyson, with the grete noubre of their worshypfull *parentis* and cosyns.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

II. *a.* Serving as or pertaining to a parent or source.

He ordains things sordid in their birth
To be resolv'd into their *parent* earth.
Cowper, Charity, l. 562.

parentage (pār'en-tāj), *n.* [= F. *parentage,* relationship, kindred, = It. *parentaggio* (ML. *parentagium*), parentage; as *parent* + *-age.*] 1. Derivation from parents: as, the *parentage* of a child; in general, birth; origin: as, the *parentage* of an animal or a plant; by extension, derivation from an author or source: as, the *parentage* of a book, or of a legislative bill.—2. Specifically, condition with respect to the rank or character of parents or ancestors: as, a person of mean *parentage;* a man of noble *parentage.*

I met the duke yesterday, and had much question with him; he asked me of what *parentage* I was; I told him of as good as he.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 39.

Sir Christopher Mings and I together by water to the Tower; and I find him a very witty, well-spoken fellow, and mighty free to tell his *parentage,* being a shoemaker's son.
Pepys, Diary, II. 317.

3†. Parents collectively.

He cald his daughters, and with speeches sage
Inquyrd which of them most did love her *parentage?*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 27.

4. The parental relationship as exhibited in the recognition and care of children.

To prevent these disturbances of good order [foolish fondness in families], Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts *parentage.* *G. H. Lewes,* Hist. Philos., I. 239.

parental (pā-ren'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *parental* = It. *parentale,* < L. *parentalis,* parental, < *paren*(*t-*)*s,* parent: see *parent.*] Of or pertaining to parents; proper to or characteristic of a parent: as, *parental* love; *parental* government; *parental* duties.

Farewell, my Bess! tho' thou'rt bereft
Of my *parental* care.
Burns, Farewell.

=Syn. *Paternal, Maternal,* etc. See *fatherly, motherly.*

Parentalia (par-en-tā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *parentalis,* parental: see *parental.*] Among the ancient Romans, a periodical observance in honor of deceased ancestors, including the visiting of their tombs and the offering to their shades of oblations of food, flowers, and other gifts. Sometimes the tombs were illuminated with lamps. Compare *Feralia.*

parentality (par-en-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *parental* + *-ity.*] The condition of being a parent; the parental relation.

In *parentality* there must be two persons concerned, the father and the mother.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 49.

parentally (pā-ren'tal-i), *adv.* In a parental manner; as a parent.

parentation† (par-en-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *parentación,* < LL. *parentatio*(*n-*), funeral obsequies for parents or near relatives, < L. *parentare,* pp. *parentatus,* offer sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, < *paren*(*t-*)*s:* see *parent.*] Something done or said in honor of the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

Some other ceremonies were practised, which differed not much from those used in *parentations.*
Abp. Potter, Antiquities of Greece, ii. 18.

Let Fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

parent-cell (pār'ent-sel), *n.* A cytula.

parentele†, *n.* [< ME. *parentele,* < OF. *parentele,* F. *parentèle* = Sp. *parentela* = Pg. *parentella* = It. *parentela,* < LL. *parentela,* relationship, < L. *paren*(*t-*)*s,* a parent, relation: see *parent.*] 1. Kinship; relationship.

Certes *parentele* is in two maneres, outher goostly or flesshly.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. Parentage.

There were not so many noble families strove for him as there were cities strove for the *parentele* of Homer.
Roger North, Examen, p. 223.

parent-form (pār'ent-fôrm), *n.* In *biol.,* a parent of any kind; a stock: with reference to morphological considerations.

parenthesis (pā-ren'the-sis), *n.*; pl. *parentheses* (-sēz). [= F. *parenthèse* = Sp. *paréntesis* = Pg. *parenthesis* = It. *parentesi,* < Gr. *παρένθεσις,* a putting in beside, < *παρεντιθέναι,* put in beside, < *παρά,* beside, + *ἐντιθέναι,* put in, < *ἐν,* in, + *τιθέναι,* put: see *thesis.*] 1. An explanatory or qualifying clause, sentence, or paragraph inserted in another sentence or in the course of a longer passage, without being grammatically connected with it. It is regularly included by two upright curves facing each other (also called *parentheses*), or the variant form of them called *brackets,* but frequently by dashes, and even by commas. The quotation from Dryden given below contains a parenthesis.

Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [*Parenthesis*] or by an English name the [Insertour], and is when ye will seeme, for larger information or some other purpose, to peece or graffe in the middest of your tale an vnnecessary parcell of speach. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

Thou shalt be seen
(Though with some short *parenthesis* between)
High on the throne of wit.
Dryden, To Congreve, l. 52.

One has to dismount from an idea, and get into saddle again, at every *parenthesis.* *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, viii.

2. The upright curves ( ) collectively, or either of them separately, used by printers and writers to mark off an interjected explanatory clause or qualifying remark: as, to place a word or clause in *parenthesis* or within *parentheses.* The parentheses ( ), including the square form [ ] also called *crotchets* and now usually *brackets,* were formerly (as in the first quotation under def. 1) used to separate a word or words typographically, where quotation-marks are now used. In phonetic discussions (Ellis, Sweet, etc.) the curves are often used for a similar purpose, to indicate that the letters of the words so inclosed have a fixed phonetic value, according to a system previously explained. The curves are also used to inclose small marks and letters, and figures of reference, in order to make them more distinct to the eye.

3†. An interval; a break; an episode.

The created world is but a small *parenthesis* in eternity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 29.

Sleep, Nature's nurse, and, as one aptly terms it, the *parenthesis* of all our cares.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1664), p. 244.

Abbreviated *par.*

parenthesize (pā-ren'the-sīz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *parenthesized,* ppr. *parenthesizing.* [< *parenthesis* + *-ize.*] 1. To express or insert as a parenthesis; place within parentheses.

Speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to *parenthesize* here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

2. To interlard with parentheses.

A complicated and much *parenthesized* speech.
Lancet, No. 3434, p. 1277.

3. To curve; make into the shape of the mark called a parenthesis. [Humorous.]

He [the cow-boy or herder] is tall and muscular, usually, with legs somewhat *parenthesized* by usage to the saddle.
The Century, XIX. 771.

parenthetic (par-en-thet'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *παρένθετος,* parenthetic, put in besides, < *παρεντιθέναι,* put in besides: see *parenthesis.*] Same as *parenthetical.*

parenthetical (par-en-thet'i-kal), *a.* [< *parenthetic* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parenthesis; expressed as or in a parenthesis: as, a *parenthetical* clause.—2. Using or containing parentheses: as, a *parenthetical* style.—3. Occurring like a parenthesis or episode; incidental.

He had disposed of Mrs. Paul at her door, and had hastened back, pausing for a *parenthetical* glass at the bar.
The Century, XXXVIII. 183.

4. Curved; bowed; resembling in shape the marks called parentheses. [Humorous.]

There an Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features, nakedly hideous, and her thin *parenthetical* legs, encased in wrinkled tights, hurried round the fane.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 397.

parenthetically (par-en-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a parenthesis; in the manner or form of a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis; as a parenthesis.

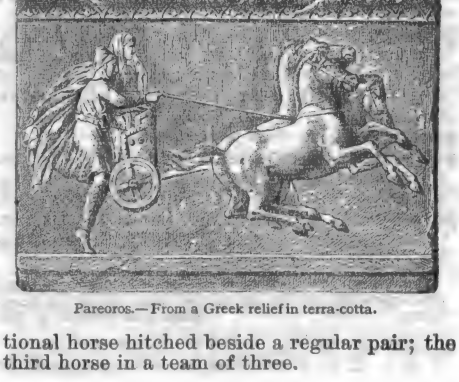
parenthood (pār'ent-hůd), *n.* [< *parent* + *-hood.*] The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent; the parental relation.

The self-sacrifice and the sagacity which inferior creatures display in the care of their young are often commented upon; and every one may see that *parenthood* produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 371.

parenticide† (pā-ren'ti-sīd), *n.* [= It. *parenticida,* < L. *parenticida,* a parricide, < *paren*(*t-*)*s,* a parent, + *-cida,* a killer, < *cædere,* kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide. *Bailey.*

parent-kernel (pār'ent-kėr'nel), *n.* The nucleus of a parent-cell; a cytococcus.

pareoros (pa-rē'ō-ros), *n.* [< Gr. *παρήορος,* Doric *παράορος* (sc. *ἵππος*), a horse hitched beside the regular pair, prop. adj., joined beside, also lying along, < *παράειρειν,* hang beside, lift up beside, < *παρά,* beside, + *ἀείρειν,* lift, raise: see *aorta, artery, meteor.*] In *Gr. antiq.,* an additional horse hitched beside a regular pair; the third horse in a team of three.



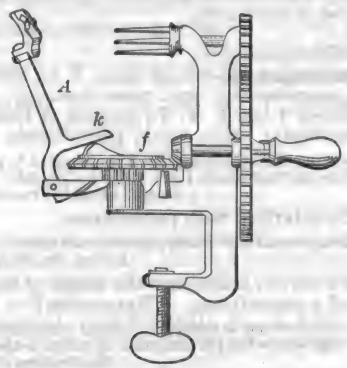
Pareoros.—From a Greek relief in terra-cotta.

parepididymal (pa-rep-i-did'i-mal), *a.* [< NL. *parepididymis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the parepididymis.

parepididymis (pa-rep-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *epididymis*, q. v.] The organ of Giraldès. See under *organ*[1]. Also called *corpus innominatum*, *paradidymis*.

parepithymia (par-ep-i-thim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἐπιθυμία*, desire.] In *pathol.*, perverted desire.

parer (pār'ėr), *n.* [< *pare*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pares; specifically, an instrument for paring: as, an apple-*parer*, or a peach-*parer*.—2. In *agri.*, an instrument for scraping off weeds or grass or loosening their roots; specifically, a horse-hoe having a single broad flat blade.



Apple-parer.

The cutter is carried on an upright *A*, pivoted at bottom, having a projecting arm *k* which is once during each revolution struck by an inclined cam on the upper side of the bevel-wheel *f*, causing it to make a partial revolution and throwing the knife back so that the apple may be readily removed from the fork.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root.
Tusser, March's Husbandry.

The women with short peckers, or *parers*, because they vse them sitting, of a foot long, and about flue inches in breadth, doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and old stubbes of corne stalks with their roots. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 271.

parerethesis (par-e-reth'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite: see *erethism*.] Morbid excitement.

parergon (pa-rėr'gon), *n.* [< OF. *parergue* = Sp. *parergon* = Pg. It. *parergo*, < L. *parergon*, an extra ornament, < Gr. *πάρεργον*, a by-work, a subordinate object, an appendix, accessory, neut. of *πάρεργος*, beside the main work, subordinate, incidental, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἔργον*, work.] A work executed incidentally; a work subordinate or subsidiary to another: as, Ayliffe's "*Parergon.*"

It was intended to be merely a *parergon*—a "second subject" upon which daylight energies might be spent, while the hours of night were reserved for cataloguing those stars that "are bereft of the baths of ocean."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 187.

parergy† (par'ėr-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *parergon*: see *parergon*.] Same as *parergon*.

The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemn all laughter. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

paresis (par'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *parésie*, < NL. *paresis*, < Gr. *πάρεσις*, a letting go, paralysis, < *παριέναι*, relax, < *παρά*, from, + *ἰέναι*, let go.] An incomplete degree of paralysis.—**General paresis.** Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*).

pareso-analgesia (par″e-sō-an-al-jē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάρεσις*, paralysis, + *ἀναλγησία*, painlessness: see *analgesia*.] Same as *Morvan's disease*.

paresseuse†, *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *paresseux*, idle, < *paresse*, idleness.] In the costume of the seventeenth century, a partial wig; a front of curls, or the like, worn by women when not in full dress.

paresthesia, *n.* See *paræsthesia*.

paresthesis, paræsthesis (par-es-thē'sis), *n.* [NL. *paræsthesis*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation: see *esthesis*.] Same as *paræsthesia*.

paresthetic, paræsthetic (par-es-thet'ik), *a.* Of, characterized by, or affected with paræsthesia.

In addition to a number of *paræsthetic* symptoms, there was a paralysis of the leg on the same side as the head-injury. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 442.

paretic (pa-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *paresis* (*paret-*) + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with paresis: as, a *paretic* affection; a *paretic* patient.—**Paretic dementia.** Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*).

II. *n.* One who suffers from paresis.

He had had some of the mental symptoms of the general *paretic*, from some of which he recovered.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 627.

pareunia (pa-rū'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάρευνος*, lying beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *εὐνή*, a bed.] Coitus.

par excellence (pär ek-se-lońs'). [F.: *par*, by; *excellence*, excellence.] By virtue of manifest superiority; by the highest right, claim, or qualification; preëminently.

parfay†, *interj.* [ME., also *parfei*; < OF. *par fei*, *par foy*, by faith: *par* (< L. *per*), by; *fei*, *foi*, faith: see *faith*.] By (my) faith; in faith; verily.

Som maner comfort shal I have, *parfay*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 495.

parfilage (pär'fi-läj), *n.* [F., < *parfiler*, undo the threads, < *par*, by, + *filer*, thread, rope: see *file*[3].] A pastime consisting in unraveling pieces of textile material, especially those which have gold or silver thread in their composition. The practice seems to have originated in an attempt to save the valuable material in the case of soiled or defaced stuffs; but it has sometimes become a sort of craze, especially in the eighteenth century, when women would beg from their friends new and valuable garments, galloons, and the like, that they might prosecute this amusement.

parfit (pär'fit), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfect*.

parfitly (pär'fit-li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectly*.

parfitness (pär'fit-nes), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectness*.

parfleche (pär-flesh'), *n.* [Appar. a Canadian F. form of an Amer. Ind. word.] The hide of an animal (preferably of a bull-buffalo) from which the hair has been removed by soaking in water mixed with wood-ashes, and which is then stretched on a frame so as to take the desired shape, and allowed to dry.

Among almost all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is *parfleche*, and almost everything made of it is also *parfleche*.
Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 254.

parformet, parfornet, parfournet, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *perform*.

pargana, parganna, *n.* See *pergunnah*.

pargasite (pär'ga-sīt), *n.* [< *Pargas*, a place on the coast of Finland, + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green crystallized variety of amphibole or hornblende. See *hornblende*.

parge-board (pärj'bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board*.

parget (pär'jet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pargeted* or *pargetted*, ppr. *pargeting* or *pargetting*. [< ME. *pargetyn*, *pargetin*, *perjetten*, < OF. **pergeter* (ML. *perjectare*), orig. *porgeter*, throw forth, cast, plaster, < LL. *projectare*, freq. of L. *projicere*, cast forth: see *project*, *v.* Cf. *roughcast*, in a like use.] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with parget or plaster; ornament with pargeting.

A plaster . . . with which they not only *parget* the outside of their houses, . . . but also spread the floors and arches of their room.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 129.

A room otherwise so handsome, with its family portraits, and the *pargetted* ceiling with pendants, and the carved chimney, in one corner of which my old lord sat reading in his Livy. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, i.

2†. To paint; cover or daub with paint.

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 4.

Hence—3†. To gloss over; disguise.

Call it what you will, blanch it with apologies, candy it with nature's delights, *parget* it with concealments, uncleanness is uncleanness still, and like the devil.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 40.

Forbid him rather, Sacred Parliament, to violate the sense of Scripture, and turne that which is spoken of the afflictions of the Church under her pagan enemies to a *pargetted* concealment of those prelatical crying sins.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cover something with parget or plaster.—2†. To lay on paint.

She 's above fifty too, and *pargets!*
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

parget (pär'jet), *n.* [Formerly also *pargit*; < ME. *parget*, *perget*, *pergete*, *pergitte*, *pariette*, parget.] 1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.—2. Plaster; specifically, a kind of mortar formed of lime, hair, and cow-dung.

The *parget* of thi wough be stronge and bright.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

3. Plaster-work; especially, a more or less ornamental facing for exterior walls, decorated with figures in relief or sunk in the surface; pargeting.

It hath a strong Fort, two Seraglio's, the walls whereof glister with red Marble and *Parget* of diuers colours.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

Golde was the *parget;* and the seeling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of golde.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 23.

4†. Paint, especially paint for the face.

Beauty's self, by herself beautify'd,
Scorn'd paintings, *pergit*, and the borrow'd hair.
Drayton, Eclogues, iv.

pargeter (pär'jet-ėr), *n.* [< *parget* + *-er*[1].] One who pargets; a plasterer.

pargeting, pargetting (pär'jet-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *pergetting*, < ME. *pargettynge*, *spargettynge*; verbal n. of *parget*, *v.*] Plaster-work of various kinds; especially, a sort of ornamental work in plastering, with raised or indented patterns and ornaments, much used in the interior and often on the exterior of houses of the Tudor period. Numbers of wooden houses with outer walls so ornamented, belonging to the time of Queen Elizabeth, still exist in England.



Pargeting, at Wyvenhoe, Essex, England.

The whitenesse and smoothnesse of the excellent *pargeting* was a thing I much observ'd, being almost as even and polish'd as if it had been of marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 10, 1644.

parge-work†, *n.* [An error for *parget-work*.] Same as *pargeting*.

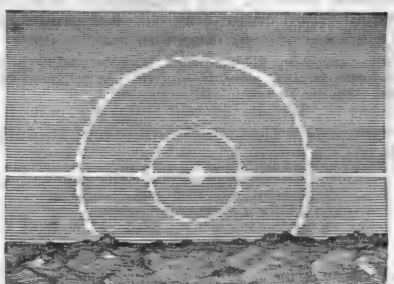
A border of freet or *parge worke* . . . the seeling is of the same fret or *parge worke*.
Survey of Manor of Wimbledon, Surrey, 1649 (Archæologia, [X. 403). (*Davies.*)

parhelia, *n.* Plural of *parhelion*, *parhelium*.

parheliacal (pär-hē-lī'a-kal), *a.* [< *parhelion* + *-ac* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or constituting a parhelion or parhelia.—**Parheliacal ring**, a name given by Bravais to a white horizontal band passing through the sun, either incomplete or extending round the horizon, produced by the reflection of the sun's rays from the vertical faces of ice-prisms in the atmosphere.

parhelic (pär-hel'ik), *a.* [< *parhelion* + *-ic.*] Same as *parheliacal*.—**Parhelic circle.** Same as *parheliacal ring* (which see, above).

parhelion (pär-hē'li-on), *n.*; pl. *parhelia* (-ä). [Also *parhelium* (formerly also *parelie*, < F.); = F. *parhelie*, *parélie* = Sp. *parelia*, *parelio* = Pg. *parhelio*, *parelio* = It. *pareglio*, *parelio*, < L. *parelion*, NL. *parhelion*, < Gr. *παρήλιον*, *παρήλιος*, a mock sun, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἥλιος*, sun. Cf. *paraselene*.] An intensification of a circular space in a solar halo, generally in prismatic colors, sometimes dazzlingly bright. The phenomenon, on account of its rough resemblance to the sun itself, is popularly called a *mock sun*. Two or more parhelia are seen at the same time; and variously arranged white circles, arcs, and bands intersect the halo, or lie tangent to it at the same points. Halos are produced by the refraction of rays through suspended ice-crystals which tend to fall in one or more special positions, and parhelia are due to the excess of crystals so situated. When the sun is near the horizon and the ice-prisms in a vertical position largely preponderate, parhelia are formed on the halo both to the right and left of the sun, and at the same level. As the sun rises, the parhelia gradually separate outward from the halo. If there is an excess of hexagonal prisms with their axes horizontal, and if the axes of the prisms are perpendicular to the line joining the sun and the observer, parhelia will be produced which will be situated on the halo above and below the sun.



Halos and Parhelia.

parhelium, *n.* Same as *parhelion*. [Rare.]

parhidrosis, paridrosis (pär-hi-drō'sis, par-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] In *pathol.*, the abnormal secretion of sweat.

parhomœon (pär-hō-mē'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρόμοιον*, neut. of *παρόμοιος*, nearly alike, <

παρά, near, + ὅμοιος, like.] In *anc. rhet.*, same as *homœoprophoron*.

parhomologous (par-hō-mol'ō-gus), *a.* [< *parhomology* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by parhomology.

parhomology (par-hō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *homology*.] An apparent homology which does not constitute true homodynamy, as of parts occupying successive segments of the body; imitative homodynamy.

parhypate (pär-hip'a-tē), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch: see *hypate*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the lowest tone of either the lowest or the middle tetrachord: so called because it lay next (above) the tone *hypate*. Its pitch was probably about that of either middle C or the F next above it. See *tetrachord*.

Pariah (pā'ri-ä), *n.* [Formerly also *Paria* (= F. *paria*); < Tamil *pariah*, *pariar*, common but corrupt forms of *paraiyan*, Malayalam *parayan*, a man of a low caste performing the lowest menial services, lit. 'a drummer' (the Pariahs being the hereditary drum-beaters), < *parai*, a large drum beat at certain festivals.] 1. A member of a low caste of Hindus in southern India, lower than the regular castes of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean, yet superior to some other castes in the Tamil country, where they constitute a considerable part of the population. The Pariahs are commonly employed as laborers by the agricultural class, or as servants to Europeans.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of any similarly degraded class; one generally despised; an outcast from society; a vagabond.

> The Hebrew child has entered adolescence only to learn that he was the *pariah* of that ungrateful Europe that owes to him the best part of its laws, a fine portion of its literature, all its religion. *Disraeli.*

> Mrs. Morrison was that *pariah* who, in a village like Equity, cuts herself off from hope by taking in washing. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

Pariah dog, in India, a mongrel and vagabond cur of wolfish habits, infesting villages and the outskirts of towns.

parial[1] (par'i-al), *a.* [< *pair*[2] + *-ial*.] Relating to a pair; occurring in pairs: as, *parial* bones contrasted with unpaired ones. *Owen*.

parial[2]† (pā-rī'al), *n.* Same as *pair royal* (which see, under *pair*[1]).

Parian (pā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *parien* (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *pario*), < L. *Parius*, Parian, < *Paros*, *Parus*, < Gr. Πάρος, Paros, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea.—**Parian chronicle**, an important Greek historical inscription found in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford. It extended originally from the mythical reign of Cecrops, King of Athens, taken as B. C. 1582, to the archonship of Diogenetus, B. C. 264; but the end is now lost, and the surviving part extends only to B. C. 355. The chronicle embraces an outline of Greek history, with especial attention to festivals, poetry, and music. Political and military events are less carefully recorded, many of importance being omitted entirely.—**Parian marble**, a white marble of mellow tone and somewhat large grain, highly valued by the ancients, and chosen for some of their choicest works in sculpture. The principal supply was obtained from Mount Marpessa in the island of Paros.

> By far the greater part of the statuary discovered on the mainland of Greece, dating from before the age of the Parthenon, is of this *Parian* or Naxian marble. . . . At least eight varieties of *Parian marble* are distinguishable; and as in olden times, so now the finest quality is sought, like precious metal, by torchlight in the bowels of the earth,—a practice which gave origin to the name lychnites (λυχνίτης), as applied to this stone by Pliny and other writers. *L. M. Mitchell*, Hist. Anc. Sculpt., p. 189.

Parian porcelain. Same as II.

II. *n.* A fine variety of soft-paste porcelain, or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, etc., are made: so named from the resemblance of work in it to Parian marble.

Pariasauria, Pariasauridæ, Pariasaurus. See *Pareiasauria*, etc., in the supplement.

pariation†, *n.* The action of making equal; equalization; balancing. *N. E. D.*

> Nothing clears our accounts with God but pariation of expences with Receipts. *Hales*, Gold. Rem., iii.

Paridæ (par'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Parus*, of uncertain definition and systematic position, authors not agreeing in their use of the name. It contains most of the birds commonly called tits, titmice, chickadees, etc.

paridigitate (par-i-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *par*, equal, + *digitatus*, having fingers or toes: see *digitate*.] In *zoöl.*, having an even number of digits, as two or four fingers or toes: the opposite of *imparidigitate*. Among hoofed quadrupeds the paridigitate condition is called *artiodactyl* (which see for cuts).

paridrosis, *n.* See *parhidrosis*.

paries (pā'ri-ēz), *n.*; pl. *parietes* (pā-rī'e-tēz). [NL., < L. *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A wall or inclosure; an envelop or investment; a body-wall; any part which incloses or bounds a cavity: generally in the plural: as, the thoracic or abdominal *parietes* (that is, the walls of the chest or belly). (*b*) In *Cirripedia*, the free middle part of the shell, as distinguished from the lateral wings. (*c*) One of the perpendicular partitions separating the cells of a honeycomb or a wasps' nest.—2. In *bot.*, the wall of an ovary, capsule, etc.

parietal (pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pariétal* = Sp. Pg. *parietal* = It. *parietale*, < LL. *parietalis*, belonging to walls, < L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a wall.—2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or college, or having charge over the buildings and the conduct of the students, etc., of a university or college.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, specifically, pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, in distinction from its contents: opposed to *visceral*: as, *parietal* and visceral reflections of the peritoneum.—4. In *bot.*, pertaining to or arising from a wall: usually applied to ovules when they proceed from or are borne on the walls or sides of the ovary.—**Parietal angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Parietal angle of Quatrefages**, in *craniom.*, the angle included between the lines drawn through the extremities of the bizygomatic and transverse frontal diameters.—**Parietal bone.** See II.—**Parietal boss.** Same as *parietal eminence*.—**Parietal Committee or Board**, a committee having charge of the buildings of a university or college, of the conduct of the students resident in them, and of the police and other regulations within its confines. *College Words*, p. 343.

> I do not remember a single instance of his being called before the Faculty for any impropriety, and only one instance in which the *Parietal Board* took him in hand. *Sumner*, N. A. Review, CXXVI. 15.

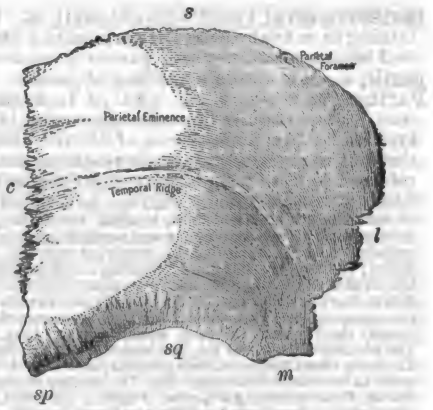
Parietal convolution. (*a*) *Inferior*, the inferior parietal lobule. (*b*) *Superior*, the superior parietal lobule. (*c*) *Ascending*, the posterior central convolution; the convolution lying immediately back of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Parietal crest.** See *crest*.—**Parietal eminence**, the central elevation on the external surface of the parietal bone. Also called *tuber parietale*.—**Parietal emissary vein**, a vein passing through the parietal foramen, connecting the longitudinal sinus with the veins of the scalp.—**Parietal foramen.** (*a*) A small foramen for the passage of a vein, close to the upper border of the parietal bone. (*b*) In *herpet.*, an unossified space in the roof of the skull of some reptiles, especially in *Lacertilia*, along the sagittal or coronal suture.—**Parietal fossa**, the deepest part, opposite the parietal eminence, of the inner surface of the parietal bone.—**Parietal gemmation.** See *lateral gemmation*, under *gemmation*.—**Parietal gonicmeter**, an instrument for measuring the parietal angle.—**Parietal gyri.** See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Parietal lobe**, the middle lobe of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the fissure of Rolando, from the occipital by the external occipitoparietal fissure and the continuation of the line of that fissure to the lower boundary, and from the temporosphenoidal lobe by the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius and the continuation of the line of the fissure. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Parietal lobule.** (*a*) *Inferior*, the convolution of the cerebrum lying behind the posterior central convolution and below the horizontal part of the intraparietal sulcus. It is composed of the angular and supramarginal convolutions. (*b*) *Superior*, that convolution of the parietal lobe which lies above the intraparietal sulcus and behind the upper part of the posterior central convolution.—**Parietal peritoneum.** See *peritoneum*.—**Parietal placenta**, in *bot.*, a placenta borne on the wall of the ovary, as in the violet, sundew, poppy, gentian, etc.—**Parietal pleura.** See *pleura*.—**Parietal protuberance.** Same as *parietal eminence*.—**Parietal segment of the skull**, the second cranial segment, between the occipital and the frontal.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, one of a pair of bones of the cranium, right and left, developed in membrane, forming a part of the top and sides of the brain-box, between the occipital and the frontal bone. They are greatly expanded in man and a few other animals. These bones together constitute, along with the alisphenoid and basisphenoid, the second cranial segment. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Felidæ*, and *skull*.

parietale (pā-rī-e-tā'lē), *n.*; pl. *parietalia* (-liä). [NL., neut. of LL. *parietalis*, belonging to walls: see *parietal*.] One of the parietal bones: more fully called *os parietale*.

Parietales (pā-rī-e-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), so called as having the placenta parietal; pl. of LL. *parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal*.] A cohort of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants with parietal placenta, embracing 14 families.

Parietaria (pā-rī-e-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *parietaria* (sc. *herba*), the herb parietary: see *parietary*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Urticaceæ*, type of the tribe *Parietarieæ*, known by its spreading herbaceous stems, and axillary clusters of three to eight flowers. There are about 7 species, widely scattered through temperate regions. They are low plants, often supporting themselves by hooks which terminate long hairs, and bearing small alternate three-nerved leaves and little bracted flowers. They are known as *pellitory* or *paritory*; also *hammerwort*, and formerly *helxine*. *P. officinalis*, the most common species, is the wall-pellitory or lichwort. See *pellitory*.



Left Parietal Bone.

c, coronal border; *s*, sagittal border; *l*, lambdoid border; *m*, mastoid border; *sp*, sphenoid border; *sq*, squamosal border.

Parietarieæ (pā-rī'e-tā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Weddell, 1869), < *Parietaria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the family *Urticaceæ*, the nettle family, distinguished by entire leaves, an involucre of two to six bracts, and hairs which lack the stinging property. It includes 5 genera, of which *Parietaria* is the type, and about 11 species, natives chiefly of temperate regions.

parietary (pā-rī'e-tā-ri), *n.* [In older use (ME.) *paritorie*, *paratory*, etc. (see *pellitory*); = F. *pariétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *parietaria*, < L. *parietaria*, the herb pellitory, prop. fem. (sc. *herba*) of *parietarius*, belonging to walls, < *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall. Cf. *pellitory*, from the same source.] The wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis*.

parietes, *n.* Plural of *paries*.

parietinet (pā-rī'e-tin), *n.* [< L. *parietinæ*, ruins, < *parietinus*, belonging to walls, < *paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] A ruin; a piece of a ruined wall.

> We have many ruines of . . . bathes found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman townes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 238.

parietofrontal (pā-rī''e-tō-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall (see *parietal*), + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *frontal*.] Same as *frontoparietal*.

parietomastoid (pā-rī''e-tō-mas'toid), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; mastoparietal.—**Parietomastoid suture**, the suture uniting the posterior inferior angle of the parietal with the upper border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. See cut above.

parieto-occipital (pā-rī''e-tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes.—**Parieto-occipital fissure**, one of the principal sulci of the cerebrum, separating the parietal and occipital lobes. It is best marked on the mesial surface of the hemisphere, extending downward and a little forward from the margin to near the posterior extremity of the callosum to join the calcarine fissure. On the convex surface it is continued transversely outward for a variable distance, generally less than an inch, and is here called the *external parieto-occipital fissure*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Parieto-occipital suture**, the suture between the parietal and occipital bones; the lambdoid suture.

parietoquadrate (pā-rī''e-tō-kwod'rāt), *a.* Connecting the parietal and quadrate bones.—**Parietoquadrate arch**, an arch characteristic of the skull of reptiles, in which the connection is made by the intervention of the opisthotic or squamosal, or of both these bones.

parietosplanchnic (pā-rī''e-tō-splangk'nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the walls of the alimentary canal; parietovisceral. The word notes specifically certain ganglia of the nervous system of the higher mollusks, which are situated at the sides or on the neural aspect of the alimentary canal, and are connected by commissures with the ganglia called cerebral. See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.

parietosquamosal (pā-rī''e-tō-skwā-mō'sal), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and squamosal bones: as, the *parietosquamosal* suture.

parietotemporal (pā-rī''e-tō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones: as, the *parietotemporal* suture.

parietovaginal (pā-rī''e-tō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the superficial and to the invaginated part of the body of a polyzoan: as, *parietovaginal* muscles.

parietovisceral (pā-rī″e-tō-vis′ē-ral), *a.* Pertaining to or connecting the parietes of a cavity and its contained viscera; parietosplanchnic.

parilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *peril*.

Parinæ (pā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Parus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Parus*, of definite characters but uncertain systematic position, usually referred to the *Paridæ;* the typical tits, or true titmice. The species are of small size, seven inches long or less; the bill is short, stout, straight, unnotched, and unbristled, with undecurved tip and ascending gonys, and rounded nostrils concealed by overlying antrorse plumules; the tarsi are scutellate; the toes are short, and coherent at the base; the wing has ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious, and the tail has twelve rectrices, not acuminate or scansorial; the wings are rounded and usually shorter than the long, sometimes very long, tail. The plumage is soft and lax, and seldom brightly colored. There are about 75 species, very generally distributed, especially in the northern hemisphere. The leading genera are *Parus, Psaltriparus, Auriparus, Psaltria, Acredula,* and *Ægithalus.* See cuts under *chickadee, Parus,* and *titmouse.*

Parinari (par-i-nā′rī), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *parinari*, native name in Brazil.] A genus of rosaceous trees belonging to the tribe *Chrysobalaneæ*, known by the two-celled ovary. There are about 40 species, all tropical, natives of Africa, Australia, Brazil, and Guiana, and of islands of India and the Pacific. They are usually tall, with thick and rigid alternate evergreen leaves, and white or pink flowers with many long stamens, followed by ovoid or spherical drupes, often partly edible. See *buri-nut, gingerbread-plum, gingerbread-tree,* 2, and *nonda.*

parine (pā′rin), *a.* [< L. *parus*, a titmouse, + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the subfamily *Parinæ;* related to or resembling the titmice: as, *parine* habits; a *parine* bill; a *parine* genus.

paring (pār′ing), *n.* [< ME. *parynge;* verbal n. of *pare*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of trimming something, or of reducing it in size or thickness by cutting or shaving off small portions from the surface or extremity.

> He could not endure there should be such *Parings* off from the Body of his Kingdom. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 53.

2. That which is pared off; a thin piece cut, clipped, or shaved off; hence, a scrap: as, cheese-*parings;* the *parings* of grass-lands.

> Thou cam'st but half a thing into the world,
> And wast made up of patches, *parings,* shreds.
> *B. Jonson,* Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

> If you please to spend some of the *Parings* of your Time, and fetch a Walk in this Grove, you may happily find therein some Recreation. *Howell,* Letters, iv. 37.

3. The rind or outermost crust.

> Virginity . . . consumes itself to the very *paring.*
> *Shak.,* All's Well, i. 1. 155.

> Yet, to his guest though noway sparing,
> He ate himself the rind and *paring.*
> *Pope,* Imit. of Horace, ii. 6. 170.

Paring and burning, the operation of paring off the surface of worn-out grass-land, or lands covered with coarse herbage, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which serve as a powerful manure, and for the destruction of weeds, seeds, insects, etc. [Eng.]

paring-chisel (pār′ing-chiz″el), *n.* A joiners' broad flat chisel, worked by the hand alone, and not by striking with a mallet. It is generally longer in the blade than a firmer-chisel, and lighter than a mortise-chisel, and has the bezel on one side.

paring-iron (pār′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A farriers' paring-knife.

paring-knife (pār′ing-nīf), *n.* 1. A knife used in paring, such as that used in woodworking for roughing-out work, or by farriers for paring hoofs.—2. A knife with a guard to regulate the depth of cut: used for peeling fruit and vegetables.

paring-machine (pār′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A key-grooving machine.

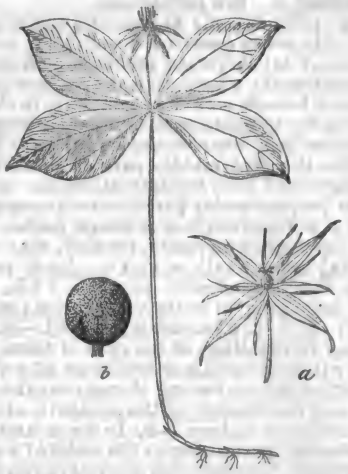
paring-plow (pār′ing-plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow for cutting sods or turfs from the surface of the ground; a sod-plow. *E. H. Knight.*

paring-spade (pār′ing-spād), *n.* A breast-plow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pari passu (pā′rī pas′ū). [L.: *pari*, abl. of *par*, equal; *passu*, abl. of *passus*, step, pace: see *par*[2] and *pace*[1].] With equal pace or progress; side by side; in complete accord; in *law*, equally in proportion; without preference; pro rata.

paripinnate (par-i-pin′āt), *a.* [< L. *par*, equal, + *pinnatus*, winged.] In *bot.*, equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate. See cut *f* under *leaf.* Compare *imparipinnate.*

Paris (par′is), *n.* [NL., from the second element of *herb-paris*, < F. *herbe paris, herbe à Paris* (see *herb-paris*): so called in allusion to the regularity of the parts, < L. *par*, equal: see *par*[2].] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, family *Convallariaceæ*, known by its numerical symmetry and its petals, which are linear, awl-shaped, or absent. There are 8 species, natives of mountains or temperate regions in Europe and Asia. They



Flowering Plant of *Paris quadrifolia*. *a*, a flower during anthesis; *b*, the fruit.

are singular plants, with a short unbranched stem from a creeping rootstock, and the leaves all in a terminal whorl, in the center of which stands a solitary erect greenish flower. See *herb-paris.*

Paris baby. Same as *Paris doll.*

Paris-ballt, *n.* A tennis-ball. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Paris basin, blue. See *basin*, 9, *blue.*

Paris daisy. Same as *marguerite*, 2.

Paris doll. A figure dressed in the fashionable costume of the period, with the materials, silk, lace, etc., as actually worn, sent from Paris as a model for dressmakers elsewhere to copy.

Paris-garden (par′is-gär″dn), *n.* A bear-garden; a noisy, disorderly place: in allusion to the bear-garden so called on the Thames bank, London, kept by Robert de Paris in the reign of Richard II. (1377–99).

> Do you take the court for *Paris-garden?* ye rude slaves.
> *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., v. 4. 2.

> So was he dry-nurs'd by a bear, . . .
> Bred up, where discipline most rare is,
> In military *garden Paris.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. ii. 172.

Paris green. See *green*[1].

parish (par′ish), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *parishe, parissche, parisshe, parisch, parysche, parych, paresche, parosche, parisse, paroshe, parsche,* < OF. *parosse, paroiche, paroche, parroche, paroice, baroche,* F. *paroisse* = Sp. *parroquia* = Pg. *parochia* = It. *parrocchia,* < LL. *parœcia,* corruptly *parochia,* < LGr. *παροικία,* an ecclesiastical district, < Gr. *πάροικος,* neighboring, dwelling beside, < *παρά,* beside, + *οἶκος,* house.] **I.** *n.* 1†. In the *early Christian ch.*, a district placed under the superintendence of a bishop; a diocese.

> The Word Parochia or *parish* antiently signified what we now call the Diocese of a Bishop.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 268.

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a district or territorial division. (*a*) Originally, an ecclesiastical district, the township or cluster of townships in the care of a single priest or pastor.

> Dametas for his part came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish.* *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

> We find the distinction of *parishes,* nay, even of mother-churches, so early as in the laws of King Edgar, about the year 970. *Blackstone,* Com., Int., iv. § 112.

> In regard to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, when the Popes assigned particular churches to each presbyter, and divided *parishes* among them, Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury about the year 636, first began to separate *parishes* in England, as we read in the history of Canterbury.
> *Camden,* Britannia, p. clxxxix.

> In one of his drawers is the rich silk cassock presented to him by his congregation at Leatherhead (when the young curate quitted that *parish* for London duty).
> *Thackeray,* Newcomes, xi.

(*b*) Now, also, a civil division of the country for purposes of local self-government, such as the legal care of the poor, education, the regulation of sanitary matters, etc.: it is in general conterminous with the ecclesiastical parish. At present there are in England and Wales about 13,000 ecclesiastical parishes, and about 15,000 civil parishes, of which not more than 10,000 coincide with the ecclesiastical districts bearing the same name. In Scotland in 1888 there were 934 civil parishes or parishes proper (*quoad omnia*) and 386 parishes *quoad sacra* (that is, parishes in respect of things ecclesiastical only). There are several other minor classes of parishes, as the land-tax and Burial Act parishes in England, and the burghal and extra-burghal parishes in Scotland.

3. In the United States: (*a*) In colonial times, in some of the southern colonies, a subdivision of the county for purposes of local government. (*b*) One of the 58 territorial divisions of Louisiana, corresponding to the county in other States. (*c*) A local church or congregation and the geographical limits, generally imperfectly defined, within which its local work is mainly confined. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the original form of the parish is more or less clearly adhered to, each diocese being as a rule divided into geographical parishes, and no new parish being formed or church established in cities without the consent of the three nearest parishes or congregations. (*d*) An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, nor confined in its personnel to communicants, but composed of all those who choose to unite in maintaining Christian work and worship in a particular local church: used in this sense chiefly in New England.

> It was remarkable that, of all the busybodies and impertinent people in the *parish,* not one ventured to put the plain question to Mr. Hooper.
> *Hawthorne,* The Minister's Black Veil.

4. The inhabitants or members of a parish; specifically, in the United Kingdom, those inhabitants of a parish who are entitled to vote in a parish election.

> Whan thi *parisse* is togidir mette
> Thou shall pronounce this idious thing,
> With crosse & candell and bell knylling.
> *Myre,* Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 678.

> There 's the *parish* of Edmonton offers forty pounds — there 's the *parish* of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, offers forty pounds — there 's the *parish* of Tyburn offers forty pounds: I shall have all that if I convict them.
> *Goldsmith,* Answer to a Versified Invitation.

All the highways within the parish must be kept in repair by the *parish,* i. e. by the inhabitants who are rated to the poor (who pay poor-rates).
Chambers's Encyc. (under *parish*).

On the parish, at the parish charge; dependent on public charity.

> He left 4 or 5 children *on the parish.*
> *Aubrey,* Lives of Eminent Men, II. 387.

Quoad sacra parish, quoad omnia parish. See def. 2 (*b*).—**To come upon the parish.** Same as *to come upon the town* (*b*) (which see, under *come*).

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a parish; parochial: as, the *parish* church or minister; *parish* records; the *parish* school.

> I seyde I nolde [would not]
> Be buryed at her hous, but at my *parisshe* cherche.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 64.

> After hours devoted to *parish* duty a clergyman is sometimes allowed, you know, desipere in loco.
> *Thackeray,* Newcomes, viii.

2. Maintained by the parish or by public charity: as, *parish* poor.

> The ghost and the *parish* girl are entirely new characters. *Gay,* The What d'ye Call it, Pref.

3. Rustic; provincial.

> A crippled lad . . . [who] coming turn'd to fly,
> But, scared with threats of jail and halter, gave
> To him that fluster'd his poor *parish* wits
> The letter which he brought.
> *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

Parish apprentice, constable, court, district. See the nouns.—**Parish clerk.** See *clerk*, 3.—**Parish lantern,** the moon. *Halliwell.*—**Parish meeting,** a meeting of the members of the parish or ecclesiastical society connected with a local church. [New Eng.]—**Parish priest,** a priest in charge of a parish; in Ireland, the principal Roman Catholic priest in a parish. Formerly, in Great Britain, *parish priest* was sometimes used to denote either a reader in a parish church, a curate, a vicar, or a rector.

> A *parish-priest* was of the pilgrim-train;
> An awful, reverend, and religious man.
> *Dryden,* Character of a Good Parson, l. 1.

Parish system, a system by which a parish, or an ecclesiastical society, is organized in connection with a local church, having coördinate powers and an associate voice in the selection of a pastor. See I., 3 (*d*), above, and *society.* [New Eng.]—**Parish top†,** a large top kept by the parish for the exercise and amusement of the peasantry. *Nares.*

> He 's a coward and a coystrill that will not drink to my niece till his brains turn o' the toe like a *parish-top.*
> *Shak.,* T. N., i. 3. 44.

> I'll hazard
> My life upon it, that a boy of twelve
> Should scourge him hither like a *parish-top,*
> And make him dance before you.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.

Parish watch, a parish constable.

> I must maintain a *parish-watch* against thieves and robbers, and give salaries to an overseer.
> *Swift,* Story of the Injured Lady.

parishent, *n.* [ME., also *paroschian, parisshen, parisschen, parischen, parschen,* also *parochien;* < OF. *parochien, parrochien, paroisien, parrochienne,* F. *paroissien* = Sp. *parroquiano* = Pg. *parochiano* = It. *parrocchiano,* < ML. *parochianus,* one belonging to a parish, a parishioner, < LL. *parochia, parœcia,* parish: see *parish.* Cf. *parochian, parochin.* Hence *parishioner.*] A parishioner; also, parishioners collectively.

> He was also a lerned man, a clerk
> That Cristes gospel trewely wolde preche;
> His *parisshens* devoutly wolde he teche.
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 482.

Yet I ha'e seen him on a day,
The pride of a' the *parishen*.
Burns, I Coft a Stane o' Haslock Woo'.

parishing (par'ish-ing), *n.* A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

parishional (pā-rish'on-al), *a.* [< *parishen* (cf. *parishen*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to parishioners or a parish.

If there be in the Citie many Moschees, the Cathedrall [mosque or church] beginneth, and then all other *Parishionall* [churches] follow. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

Bishop Hall uses *parishional*, in the expression "*parishionall* meetings." Strictly, *parishional* ought to mean "pertaining to parishioners," rather than "pertaining to a parish." It is such a word as our congressional is, and such a word as processional would be, if used to mean "pertaining to a process." *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 29.

parishioner (pā-rish'on-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) *parischoner;* prop. **parishener*, < *parishen* + *-er*[1], the suffix being unnecessarily added, as in *musicianer.*] An inhabitant or member of a parish; especially, one who attends or is a member of a parish church; a member of a parish, in any sense. See *parish.*

Ye haill magistratis gentlemen and remanent *parischoners* p'nt faithfullie p'misit to concurre for ye furtherance of ye work.
Quoted in *A. Hume's* Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. vii.

What tedious homily of love have you wearied your *parishioners* withal, and never cried "Have patience, good people!" *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 164.

★ The church . . . was not large enough to hold all the *parishioners* of a parish which stretched over distant villages and hamlets. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iii.

Parisian (pa-riz'ian), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Parisien* = It. *Parigiano*, < ML. **Parisianus* (also *Parisiensis*), < LL. *Parisii* (> F. *Paris*, It. *Parigi*), Paris, the capital of France, in L. *Lutetia Parisiorum*, Lutetia of the Parisii, a people of Celtic Gaul, bordering on the Senones.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Paris, the chief city of France, or its inhabitants, etc.

II. *n.* A native of or resident in Paris.

Parisienne (pa-rē-zi-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Parisien:* see *Parisian, a.*] A female native of or resident in Paris.

parisite (par'is-īt), *n.* [Named after J. J. *Paris.*] A rare fluocarbonate of the metals of the cerium group, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a yellowish color in the emerald-mines of the United States of Colombia.

parisology (par-i-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πάρισος*, almost equal (< *παρά*, by, near, + *ἴσος*, equal), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology.*] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Campbell.*

★ [Rare.]

parison (par'i-son), *n.* [< Gr. *πάρισον*, neut. of *πάρισος*, nearly equal: see *parisology.*] In a recently invented glass-blowing machine for bottle-making, the receptacle which first receives the molten glass in quantity just sufficient to form a single bottle, and feeds the metal to the mold. The sizes of the parisons are varied to correspond with different sizes of bottles.

Paris red, white, yellow, etc. See *red,* etc.

Paris violet. Same as *methyl-violet.*

parisyllabic (par″i-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *parisyllabique*, < L. *par*, *paris*, equal, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable.*] Having the same number of syllables; specifically, in *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, of nouns, having the same number of syllables in the oblique cases as in the nominative.

parisyllabical (par″i-si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *parisyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *parisyllabic.*

Pariti (pa-ri'tī), *n.* [NL. (Saint-Hilaire, 1825).] A small genus of malvaceous trees, by some included in *Hibiscus.*

paritor† (par'i-tor), *n.* [< LL. *paritor*, a servant, attendant, < L. *parere*, obey: see *appear.* Cf. *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner; an apparitor.

Sole imperator and great general
Of trotting *paritors.*
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 188.

Thou art not wise enough to be a *paritor.*
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 1.

paritory†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *paritoire*, F. *pariétaire:* see *parietary, pellitory.*] Same as *parietary, pellitory.*

His forheed dropped as a stillatorie,
Were ful of plantayn and of *paritorie.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 28.

★ **parity**[1] (par'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *parité* = Sp. *paridad* = Pg. *paridade* = It. *parità*, < LL. *parita(t-)s*, equality, < L. *par*, equal: see *par*[2].] **1.** Equality; similarity or close correspondence or equivalence as regards state, position, condition, quality, degree, etc.

Your Isabel, and you my Mortimer,
Which are the marks of *parity*, not power,
And these are the titles best become our love.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

Equality in birth, *parity* in years,
And in affection no way different.
Webster, Cure for a Cuckold, i. 1.

2. In *logic*, analogy; similarity; similar or like course, as of reasoning or argument.

Will not the *parity* of reason so far hold as to aggravate those sins which are immediate offences against the Divine Majesty, and which tend to overthrow his Government of the World? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

Where there is no *parity* of principle, there is no basis for comparison. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

3. Specifically, in *eccles. hist.*, the equality of religious bodies in their relations to the state, their standing in universities, etc.; the principle of such equality; in Presbyterian churches, the equality of all the members of the clerical order.

parity[2] (par'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *parere*, bring forth, beget.] The condition of being able to bear offspring.

parjetory†, *n.* A word of dubious form and meaning in the following passage. It may perhaps be meant for **pargetory*, a wall-painting (see *parget*), or for *parietary*, pellitory of the wall.

No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a venereous *parjetory* for a stewes. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

★ **park** (pärk), *n.* [< ME. *park*, < OF. *parc*, F. *parc* = Pr. *parc* = Sp. Pg. *parque* = It. *parco* (ML. *parcus, parricus*); cf. W. *park, parwg* = Ir. Gael. *pairc* = Bret. *park;* also Teut., E. *parrock*, also *paddock* (see *paddock*[2]), < ME. *parrok*, < AS. *pearroc* = D. *perk*, a park, = MLG. *perk* = OHG. *pfarrich, pferrich*, MHG. *pferrich*, G. *pferch*, an inclosure, sheep-fold (G. Sw. Dan. *park*, a pond, a park, < F. *parc*). It is uncertain whether the word is orig. Celtic or Teut.; it is prob. Teut., connected with *par*[1], a bar, perhaps with orig. initial *s-*, and so ult. connected with *spar*[1], a bar, beam, etc.] **1.** In *Eng. law*, a tract of land inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, by the monarch's grant or by prescription. A *chase* was distinguished from a *park* by not being inclosed; and both differed from a *forest* in having no peculiar courts or judicial officers, nor any particular laws.

"The onely way," then said the host, . . .
"Is to seek him among the *parks*,
Killing of the kings deer."
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

A *park* is an enclosed chase extending only over a man's own grounds. The word *park*, indeed, properly signifies an enclosure; but yet it is not every common field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park;* for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

2. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland, surrounding or adjoining a country-house and devoted primarily to purposes of recreation or enjoyment, and often serving to support a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep, or, in Europe, stocked with deer.

A pris place was vnder the paleys, a *park* as it were,
That whilom with wilde bestes was wel restored.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2845.

My *parks*, my walks, my manors that I had,
Even now forsake me, and of all my lands
Is nothing left me but my body's length.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 24.

Parks with oak and chestnut shady,
Parks and order'd gardens great.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

3. A piece of ground, usually of considerable extent, set apart and maintained for public use, and laid out in such a way as to afford pleasure to the eye as well as opportunity for open-air recreation: as, Central *Park* in New York, or Hyde *Park* in London.

Frequent in *park* with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes;
But rare at home. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 331.

4. An inclosed piece of ground suitable for tillage or pasture; an inclosed field. [Scotch.] —**5.** A high plateau-like valley, resembling the "holes" and "prairies" of the more northern parts of the Rocky Mountain ranges. [Colorado and Wyoming.]

When the *parks* of the Rocky Mountains are spoken of, it is usually the more conspicuous ones—the North, Middle, and South *Parks*—which are intended to be designated. Of these, the North *Park* is in Wyoming, the others in Colorado. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 191.

6. *Milit.*: (*a*) The space or inclosure occupied by the guns, wagons, animals, pontoons, powder, provisions, stores, etc., when brought together, or the objects themselves: as, a *park* of artillery, of provisions, of wagons, etc.

Soon, however, two big guns came trundling along from our *park*, and were placed on the banks of the river, between the garden and the bridge.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 273.

(*b*) A complete set or equipment, as of guns, tools, etc.: as, a *park* of siege-guns.

There 's a villain! he'll burn the *park* of artillery, will he? *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 2.

In equipping a siege *park*, preference will be given to comparatively heavy pieces.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 54.

7†. A large net placed at the margin of the sea, with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. *Hollyband.*—**8.** In *oyster-culture*, a sunken bed on which oysters are placed for reproduction and growth, and which is filled with water by each high tide. [U. S.]—**9.** A prison. *Halliwell.* [Slang, prov. Eng.]—**Engineer park**, the whole equipment of stores, intrenching-tools, etc., belonging to a military department of engineers in the field; also, the place where this equipment is stored, and the camp of the officers and men of this service.—**Hungerford park**, a kind of cup (see *cup*, 12) used in England in summer. It is made of ale and sherry in which apples and lemon-peel are steeped.—**Park hack**, a horse hired for use in a public park.—**Syn. 1.** *Chase, Woods*, etc. See *forest.*

park (pärk), *v.* [< *park*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inclose or shut up in as in a park.

Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned [accustomed to] sitte
Yparroked in puwes [pews]. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 144.

How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale,
A little herd of England's timorous deer!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 45.

The nomadic races [in European Russia] have been partly driven out and partly pacified and *parked* in "reserves," and the territory which they so long and so stubbornly defended is now studded with peaceful villages, and tilled by laborious agriculturists.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 368.

2. To bring together in a park or compact body: as, to *park* artillery. *De Quincey.*

The wagon-train of Sykes's division of Porter's corps, which was *parked* near and a little to the south-east of Savage's Station. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 158.

II. *intrans.* To frequent a public park. [Rare.]

Then all for *parking* and parading,
Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.
Brooke, Love and Vanity.

parka[1] (pär'kä), *n.* [Russ. *parka, parki.*] A double fur coat, cut like a shirt, worn by the natives of eastern Siberia and of arctic Alaska.

parka[2] (pär'kä), *n.* A curious fossil from the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland and England. It is an egg-packet, probably of some species of the crustacean genus *Pterygotus*, which is found in the same beds.

parken, *n.* See *parkin.*

parker† (pär'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *parkere;* < *park* + *-er*[1]. The word is now best known as a surname, *Parker.*] The keeper of a park.

Sex pons ther-fore to feys he takes,
And pays feys to *parkers* als I-wys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

The office of *parker* of the forests of Croxteth and Toxteth. *Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, XII. 7.

Parkes process. See *process.*

Parkia (pär'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1826), after Mungo *Park* (1771–c. 1806), an African traveler.] A genus of ornamental leguminous trees of the family *Mimosaceæ*, type of the tribe *Parkieæ*, distinguished from related genera by having ten perfect stamens. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America, Asia, and Africa. They bear bipinnate leaves of many small leaflets, said to reach 6,000 in one leaf, and large roundish or club-shaped heads of small flowers, solitary and pendulous from the axils or in copious terminal panicles. The flowers often exceed 2,000 in a head, the lower ones being sterile and white or red, the upper perfect and yellowish, brownish, or red, followed by long pods with edible seeds or pulp. *P. Africana* is the nitta- or nutta-tree of western Africa, or African locust-tree, the doura of Sudan. See *nitta-tree.*

Parkieæ (pär-ki'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834), < *Parkia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Mimosaceæ*, distinguished by the imbricated calyx-teeth, five-cleft corolla, and gland-bearing anthers. It consists of *Parkia* (the type) and *Pentaclethra*, both tropical genera of unarmed trees with twice-pinnate leaves and conspicuous flowers.

parkin, parken (pär'kin, -ken), *n.* A kind of oatmeal gingerbread. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

parking (pär'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *park*, *v.*] Parks collectively, or a park-like place; also, a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the middle of a street.

In some cases, similar *parking* has been left in the middle of the streets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 382.

Spaces were left for a market-place, court-house green, and *parking* for the palace.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 109.

Parkinsonia (pär-kin-sō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), after John *Parkinson*, an English herbalist (born 1567, died about 1650).] A genus of leguminous trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, having a slightly imbricate or valvate calyx, and linear pod: handsome spiny evergreens, with pinnate leaves of numerous minute leaflets, spines in place of stipules, and loose racemes of yellow flowers. There are 3 species, of which *P. Africana*, with wingless leafstalks, is the "*wilde limoenhout*" of the Cape of Good Hope. *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem-thorn of Jamaica, is a native of America, but is now widely scattered throughout the tropics; it is a shrub about 15 feet high, with winged leafstalks and fragrant flowers, used for hedges, and by the Indians in Mexico as a remedy for epilepsy and as a febrifuge.

Parkinson's disease. A form of paralysis, paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*), described by Parkinson in 1817.

parkish (pär′kish), *a.* [< *park* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to or resembling a park.

Would give it a very elegant, tasteful, *parkish* appearance. *J. Baillie.*

park-keeper (pärk′kē″pėr), *n.* One who has the custody of a park, or who is employed to preserve order in or otherwise to take care of a park.

parkleaves (pärk′lēvz), *n.* [Appar. < **park* (= Norw. *pirkum*, hypericum, a reduction of NL. *hypericum*, L. *hypericon*: see *Hypericum*) + *leaves*.] A plant, *Hypericum Androsæmum*.

Vitice, a kind of withie or willow, called in English *parkeleaues*, chastetree, hemp-tree, or Abrahams balme. *Florio.*

parkway (pärk′wā), *n.* A broad thoroughfare planted with trees and intended for recreation as well as for common street traffic.

Opposite the grand stand and across the course is a *parkway* for the carriages. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 21.

parl† (pärl), *v.* [< ME. *parlen*, < OF. *parler*, F. *parler* = Sp. *parlar* = Pg. *palrar* = It. *parlare*, < ML. *parabolare* (also contr. *parlare*, after Rom.), speak, talk, discourse, < L. *parabola*, a comparison, parable, speech, talk: see *parable*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak.

Patriarkes and prophetes han *parled* her-of longe,
That such a lorde and a lyȝte shulde lede hem alle hennes.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 268.

2. To talk; confer with a view to come to an understanding; discuss orally.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 122.

I wrong myself
In *parling* with you.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 5.

Knute, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *trans.* To utter; express; speak.

parl (pärl), *n.* [< *parl*, *v.*] **1.** Speech; language.

A tocher 's nae word in a true lover's *parle*,
But gie me my love, and a fig for the warl'!
Burns, Meg o' the Mill (second version).

2. Talk; conference; conversation; treaty or discussion; a parley.

So frown'd he once when in an angry *parle*
He smote the sledded Polacks on the ice.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 62.

After the trumpet has summoned a *parle*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

By *parl* or composition, truce or league,
To win him or win from him what I can.
Milton, P. R., iv. 529.

Those of heaven commune . . .
With the noise of fountains wondrous,
And the *parle* of voices thund'rous.
Keats, Ode, Bards of Passion.

[Obsolete, provincial, or archaic in both uses.]

To break the parl†. See *break*.

parl. An abbreviation of *parliament* and *parliamentary*.

parlament†, *n.* A former spelling of *parliament*.

parlance (pär′lans), *n.* [Formerly also *parlence*; < OF. *parlance*, *parlaunce*, speech, < *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak: see *parl*.] Speech; conversation; discourse; talk; language; manner of expression; conference.

The interpreter did as he was commanded, word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted *parlence*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 480.

A hate of gossip *parlance*, and of sway,
Crown'd Isabel, thro' all her placid life.
Tennyson, Isabel.

In common parlance, in the usual mode of speech; in ordinary language.

The answer of Killian Van Rensellaer was, in his own lordly style, "By wapen recht!" that is to say, by the right of arms, or, *in common parlance*, by club-law.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 181.

parlando (pär-län′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *parlare*, speak: see *parl*.] In *music*, noting a passage or a style of singing in which there is some approach to declamation or recitative, involving specially careful enunciation. The word is also sometimes used to indicate emphasis upon a particular voice-part or melody as distinguished from accompanying parts.

parlant† (pär′lant), *n.* [< F. *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak: see *parl*, *v.*] One who speaks, confers, or parleys.

The place appoynted, *parlantes* him
In simple meaning meet
Farre from their armie all vnarm'd.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 19.

parlante (pär-län′te), *a.* [It., < *parlare*, speak: see *parl*.] In *music*, same as *parlando*.

parlatory (pär′la-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *parlatories* (-riz). [ML. *parlatorium*, a reception-room, parlor: see *parlor*.] The parlor or strangers' room of a convent or monastery.

parlecue, parleycue (pär′le-kū), *v. t.* [Sc. also *pirlicue*; < F. *parler à queue*, speak at the end: *parler* (see *parl*); *à*, < L. *ad*, to, at; *queue*, tail: see *cue*[1], *queue*.] To recapitulate or sum up.

At the close it was the custom of our minister to *parleycue* the addresses of the clergymen who had assisted him — that is, he repeated the substance of them and enforced their lessons. *Reminiscences of a Quinquagenarian.*

parlecue, parleycue (pär′le-kū), *n.* [Sc., < *parlecue, parleycue*, *v.*] A summing up or capitulation of discourses previously delivered.

parlement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parliament*.

parlesy†, *n.* A Middle English form of *palsy*.

parley[1] (pär′li), *n.* [Formerly also *parly*; prob. < OF. *parlee*, a turn of speech, but in sense equiv. to *parl*, of which it is practically an extension: see *parl*, *n.*] Discourse or conversation; discussion; a conference; specifically, a brief conference with an enemy as under a flag of truce; an informal treating between two hostile parties before or in the course of a contest. Cf. *barley*[2].

Hee
Shold sende awaye an herauld at armes,
To aske a *parley* faire and free.
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 42).

What 's the business,
That such a hideous trumpet calls to *parley*
The sleepers of the house? *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 87.

Tell me but where,
Sweet queen of *parley* [Echo], daughter of the sphere!
Milton, Comus, l. 241.

Left single, in bold *parley*, ye, of yore,
Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath.
Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent, Oct., 1803.

To beat or sound a parley (*milit.*). See *beat*[1].

parley[1] (pär′li), *v.* [< *parley*[1], *n.* Cf. *parl*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak; discourse; confer on some point of mutual concern; especially, to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, or on the cessation of hostilities.

Now stay, daughter, your bour within,
While I gae *parley* wi' my son.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

They are at hand
To *parley* or to fight. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 78.

As bashfull Suters, seeing Strangers by,
Parley in silence with their hand or eye.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

The housemaids *parley* at the gate,
The scullions on the stair.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

2. To argue. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To utter; speak.

"That beauty in court which could not *parley* euphuism," a courtier of Charles the First's time tells us, "was as little regarded as she that now there speaks not French."
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 403.

parley[2] (pär′li), *n.* [Short for *parliament*.] Same as *parliament*, 7.

parleycue, *v.* and *n.* See *parlecue*.

parleying (pär′li-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *parley*[1], *v.*] Conference; a conference.

Ferishtah's Fancies, and *Parleyings* with Certain People of Importance in Their Day. *Browning* (title).

He warned good citizens to give them no credence, yield them no aid or comfort, nor hold any *parleyings* with them.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxi.

parleyvoo (pär-li-vö′), *v. i.* [A corruption of F. *parlez-vous* in such questions as *parlez-vous français?* 'do you speak French?': *parlez*, 2d pers. pl. of *parler*, speak; *vous*, < L. *vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] To speak French. [Slang.]

He kept six French masters to teach him to *parleyvoo*.
Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George in the Water.

parleyvoo (pär-li-vö′), *n.* [< *parleyvoo*, *v.*] The conventional school study and use of the French language. [Humorous.]

No words to spell, no sums to do,
No Nepos and no *parleyvoo*.
Lowell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

★**parliament** (pär′li-ment), *n.* [Now spelled to suit ML. *parliamentum* for *parlamentum*; prop., as in early mod. E., *parlament*; < ME. *parlement* = D. *parlement* = G. *parlement*, *parlament* = Sw. Dan. *parlament* = Icel. *parliment*, < OF. *parlement*, F. *parlement*, a speaking, discoursing, conferring, conference, a legislature, court (= Sp. Pg. It. *parlamento*, parliament, etc; ML. *parlamentum*, erroneously *parliamentum*), < *parler*, speak, talk: see *parl*.] **1**†. A conference or consultation.

Thus ended the *parlement* betwene the fader and the sone. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 521.

The Master gunner, who was a madde brayned fellow, and the owners seruant had a *parliament* betweene themselues. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 101.

The interview between the King [William the Conqueror] and the magistrates of Le Mans is described [by a local writer] by a word often used to express conferences — in a word *Parliaments* — whether between prince and prince or between princes and the estates of their dominions.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 380.

2. A meeting or assembly for conference or deliberation; especially, an assembly of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on national affairs. The word is nearly confined to the legislative bodies of Great Britain and its colonies. Sometimes it is used with reference to other countries, as the German *Parliament* of 1848, the Italian *Parliament*: usually the word *diet* or the native name is preferred, as the Hungarian *Diet*, the German *Reichstag*, the Norwegian *Storthing*, etc.

Prosecutions of Warres betweene a King and his *Parliament* are the direfull dilacerations of the world.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 67.

Thy *parliaments* ador'd on bended knees
The sov'reignty they were conven'd to please.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 538.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the *Parliament* of man, the Federation of the world.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Specifically — **3.** [*cap.*] The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the three estates of the realm, namely the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation, constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent element of Parliament; but the word as generally used has exclusive reference to the three estates above named, ranged in two distinct branches, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords includes the lords spiritual and lords temporal. (See *House of Lords*, under *lord*.) The House of Commons consists of 670 members: viz., for England and Wales, 253 representatives of county constituencies (counties or divisions of counties), 237 of boroughs, and 5 of universities; for Scotland, 39 representatives of counties, 31 of burghs, and 2 of universities; for Ireland, 85 representatives of counties, 16 of boroughs, and 2 of a university. The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions. The duration of a Parliament was fixed by the Septennial Act of 1716 at seven years, but it seldom even approaches its limit. Sessions are held annually, usually from about the middle of February to the end of August, and are closed by prorogation. Government is administered by the ministry (see *ministry* and *cabinet*), which is sustained by a majority in the House of Commons. Should the ministry be outvoted in the house on a question of vital importance, it either resigns office or dissolves Parliament and appeals to the country. The precursors of the Parliament were the Witenagemot in the Anglo-Saxon period and the National Council in the Norman and Angevin periods. The composition and powers of Parliament were developed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; the right of representation from shires and towns dates from 1295, and the separation of the two houses dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. Parliamentary government was in large measure suspended from 1461 to the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. Prolonged struggles between the Parliament and the crown took place under James I. and Charles I., which led to the Civil War and the Commonwealth. The Triennial Act of 1694 (modified by the Septennial Act of 1716) fixed the life of Parliament at three years, and government by party dates from the same period. The right of election to Parliament has been greatly modified by the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, and the Redistribution Act of 1885.

I find that you have made choice of me to be one of your Burgesses for this now approaching *Parliament*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 4.

When the Duke of Suffolk opened *parliament*, all the members, every time the king's name occurred, bowed until their heads all but touched the ground.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 289.

4. [*cap.*] One of similar legislative bodies constituting the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and other self-governing colonies of the British empire. The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, established by royal proclamation in 1867, consists of two houses — a Senate, or upper house, whose members, 87 in number, are nominated for life by the governor-general, and a House of Commons, whose members are elected for

five years by the people of the different provinces, there being one representative for every 25,367 of the population. In the other colonies the two houses are usually styled the *Legislative Council* and the *Legislative Assembly*. The members of the latter body are elected; the members of the former body may be elected, as in Tasmania, or nominated by the crown, as in New South Wales.

5. In France, before the revolution of 1789, one of several courts, including various provincial parliaments, and especially the Parliament of Paris (see below).—6. In *law*, an assembly of the members of the two Temples (Inner and Middle) to consult upon the affairs of the society. *Imp. Dict.*—7. [Short for *parliament-cake.*] Same as *parliament-cake.*

Sadly gorging the boy with apples and *parliament*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

Roll, roll thy hoop, and twirl thy tops,
And buy, to glad thy smiling chops,
Crisp *parliament* with lollypops,
And fingers of the lady.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 85. (*Davies.*)

Act of Parliament, a statute, law, or edict made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual and the commons in Parliament assembled. Such an act cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended, or repealed but by the same authority of Parliament which has created it.—**Addled Parliament**, the Parliament in session from April to June, 1614. See the quotation.

All attempts of a compromise on the subject [impositions on merchandise] having failed, James in February, 1611, dissolved the parliament, and a second parliament which he summoned in 1614 proving equally recalcitrant was also dissolved, the fact that it was not allowed the opportunity of transacting business earning for it from the courtiers the name of the *addled parliament*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 559.

Barebone's Parliament, the Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4th, 1653: so called from a certain Praise-God Barbon, Barebone, or Barebones, one of its members. From its small representation it is also known as the *Little Parliament*. It constituted Cromwell Lord Protector. Compare *Long Parliament.*—**Clerk of the Parliaments.** See *clerk.*—**Convention Parliament.** See *convention*, 3 (*c*).—**Drunken Parliament**, in *Scottish hist.*, the Parliament which assembled after the restoration of Charles II. It met in 1661, and was strongly Royalist.—**Free Parliament.** Same as *Convention Parliament.*—**Good Parliament**, the Parliament which assembled under Edward III., in 1376: so called because of its endeavors to reform corruption in the court and the government.—**High Court of Parliament**, the general designation of the English Parliament, which originally acted as the council of the king, but which after it was established at Westminster sitting in separate bodies as the Lords and the Commons was together technically designated by this name, and either house was spoken of as the Lords, or the Commons, "in the High Court of Parliament assembled." In later times, the phrase is more commonly used of either house, or both houses, acting in the exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial functions, such as the inquest by the Commons and the trial by the Lords of an impeachment, or the action of either house, or both successively, on a bill of attainder, a question of contempt, the removal and punishment of public officers, etc., as distinguished from functions of legislation and functions as council of the king.

In theyre most humble wyse beseechen your most royall Mat^e^ the lords spual and temporal, and all other your moste loving and obedient subjecte the comons of this your moste *Highe courte of Parliament* assembled.
Bill of Attainder of Katherin Hawarde, late Queen of England, etc. (33 Hen. VIII., c. 21).

Imperial Parliament. See *imperial.*—**Lack-learning Parliament.** Same as *Parliament of Dunces.*—**Little Parliament.** Same as *Barebone's Parliament.*—**Long Parliament**, the Parliament which assembled on November 3d, 1640, and carried on the civil war. It was "purged" by the republicans in 1648, abolished the House of Lords, and compassed the death of Charles I. It was violently dispersed by Cromwell on April 20th, 1653, but was twice restored in 1659, and was dissolved in March, 1660, after providing for the summoning of a Free Parliament. In its later history it was known as the *Rump Parliament.*—**Mad Parliament.** See *mad*[1].—**Member of Parliament**, the title of members of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the lower house in some of the colonies. Usually abbreviated *M. P.*—**Merciless Parliament**†, the Parliament of 1388, which exhibited articles of high treason against the ministers of Richard II. Also called *Unmerciful Parliament, Wonderful Parliament, Wonder-making Parliament.*—**Ordinance of Parliament.** See *ordinance.*—**Parliament heel** (*naut.*), the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, etc., or when caused to heel over on her beam in order to clean or paint the side raised out of water. *Falconer.*—**Parliament man**†, a member of Parliament.

He had told several of the Jury that they needed not appear, for he would insist upon his priviledge, which the Court held a great misdemeanor . . . it was an abuse of his priviledge of *Parliament Man*.
Sir R. Temple (reported by J. Keble), King's Bench [Reports, 1685.

Parliament of Dunces, a Parliament convened at Coventry by Henry IV. in 1404: so called because all lawyers were excluded from it. Also called the *Unlearned Parliament* and the *Lack-learning Parliament.*—**Parliament of Paris**, the chief of the French parliaments; the principal tribunal of justice of the French monarchy, from its origin in the king's council at a very early date to the revolution. From about 1300 the parliament was constituted in three divisions—the *grand' chambre*, the *chambre des requêtes*, and the *chambre des enquêtes*. It played a prominent political part at different times in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—**Rump Parliament**, a name given to the Long Parliament after its reduction of numbers in consequence of Pride's Purge, in 1648.

The old Parliament, the *Rump Parliament* (so call'd as retaining some few rotten members of ye other) being dissolv'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 11, 1660.

Short Parliament, the first Parliament of 1640, which lasted only a few weeks.

parliament (pär'li-ment), *v. i.* To busy one's self with parliamentary matters; attend to one's duties as member of Parliament. [Rare.]

Some gentle master,
Wha aiblins thrang a *parliamentin'*,
For Britain's guid his saul indentin'.
Burns, Twa Dogs.

parliamental (pär-li-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *parlamental;* as *parliament* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a parliament; parliamentary. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 471.

parliamentarian (par″li-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *parliamentary* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, serving or adhering to the Long Parliament, in opposition to Kings Charles I. and Charles II.

II. *n.* 1. A partizan of parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a partizan of the Long Parliament, as distinguished from a Royalist or Cavalier.

There follow the heads of what they were to contain in defence of Charles and the chastity of his queen against the *parliamentarians*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

2. A parliamentary debater or manager.

parliamentarily (pär-li-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

parliamentarism (pär-li-men'ta-rizm), *n.* [< F. *parlementarisme;* as *parliamentar-y* + *-ism.*] Parliamentary or representative government.

It [the new Constitution] made no fresh concessions to *parliamentarism*. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 373.

parliamentary (pär-li-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< F. *parlementaire* = Sp. It. *parlamentario* = Pg. *parlamentar;* as *parliament* + *-ary.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Parliament, or, in general, to legislative bodies.

There are among the expedients of French finance some that might with *parliamentary* authority be adopted in England. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 365.

2. Enacted or done by Parliament, or, in general, by the authority of a legislature: as, a *parliamentary* act; *parliamentary* government.

A revolution, which for the moment left England absolutely at Henry's feet, was wrought out by a series of *Parliamentary* Statutes. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 474.

3. In accordance with the rules and usages of Parliament, or, in general, with the rules and customs of legislatures; approved or allowed in legislative or deliberative bodies: as, *parliamentary* language.

The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more *Parliamentary* manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skilful agents.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

Parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed in drafting bills, petitions, etc., and in promoting or opposing private bills, or in connection with other private business in Parliament.—**Parliamentary borough or burgh.** See *borough*, 2 (*b*), and *burgh.*—**Parliamentary committee**, a committee of the members of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons appointed by either house for the purpose of making inquiries, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house. Any bill or any subject brought before the house may, if the house thinks proper, be referred to a committee, and all private bills, such as bills for railways, canals, roads, or other undertakings in which the public are concerned, are referred to committees of each house before they are considered. Such committees are generally called *select committees.*—**Parliamentary law**, the body of settled and controlling usages of procedure in deliberative assemblies, generally founded on the common experience of such assemblies, particularly that of the British Parliament. In American deliberative bodies some modifications have been introduced, and in particular bodies by special written rules. In England this law is usually designated as the *law and usage of Parliament*—a phrase which also includes matters of constitutional right and power as affecting either branch of the legislature in relation to the other, and the rights and privileges of each as against the other or third persons. The phrase has also been occasionally used of statutory as contrasted with common law.—**Parliamentary train**, a train which, by enactment of Parliament, must be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down journeys) for the conveyance of third-class passengers, at a rate of fare not exceeding a penny (2 United States cents) a mile. [Eng.]

parliament-cake (pär'li-ment-kāk), *n.* Gingerbread made in thin crisp cakes.

parliamenteer† (par″li-men-tēr′), *n.* [< *parliament* + *-eer.*] Same as *parliamentarian.*

All (one excepted) proved zealous *parliamenteers* in the beginning of the Rebellion, 1642.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I.

parliament-roll (pär'li-ment-rōl), *n.* A record of the proceedings of Parliament. [Eng.]

The third great class of records belonging to the Court of Chancery consists of the *parliament-rolls;* these, however, are far from being a perfect collection as many of the documents containing the proceedings of various parliaments are hopelessly lost. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 311.

parliance†, *n.* [A var. of *parlance*, as if < *parley* + *-ance.*] An obsolete variant of *parlance.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 229.

parlish (pär'lish), *a.* A dialectal form of *parlous.* *Halliwell.*

parlor, parlour (pär'lor), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parler;* < ME. *parlour, parlur, parlowre*, < OF. *parleor, parloer, parlouer*, F. *parloir* (= Sp. Pg. It. *parlatorio*), < ML. *parlatorium*, a place to talk in, a reception-room in a monastery, a hall of audience, a council-chamber, etc., < *parlare* (F. *parler*, etc.), talk: see *parl.*] 1. Originally, a room set apart from the great hall for private conference and conversation; a withdrawing-room. It finally became the public room of a private house. See def. 3.

He . . . fond two other ladys sete and she,
Withinne a paved *parlour*, and they thre
Herden a maydyn reden hem the geste
Of the Seegee of Thebes, whil hem leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 82.

Now hath vche riche a reule to eten bi hym-selue
In a pryue *parloure*. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 97.

To knowe the sondry maners and condition of people, and the variety of theyr natures, and that in a warme studye or *parler*, without peril of the see, or daunger of longe and paynfull iourneys. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 11.

Into a pleasant *parlour* by
With hand in hand she brings the seaman all alone.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 330).

All mens houses and goods were open to them, euen to the *parlours* of their wiues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 455.

2. An apartment in a convent, asylum, inn, hospital, hotel, boarding-school, or the like, in which the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with visitors.

Walk but into the *parlour*, you will find one book or other, in the window, to entertain you the while.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 265.

3. A room in a private house set apart for the conversational entertainment of guests; a reception-room; a drawing-room; also, in Great Britain, the common sitting-room or keeping-room of a family, as distinguished from a drawing-room intended for the reception of company. In the United States, where the word *drawing-room* is little used, *parlor* is the general term for the room used for the reception of guests.

Good Margaret, run thee to the *parlour;*
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 1.

"A great mistake, Chettam," interposed Mr. Brooke, "going into electrifying your land and that kind of thing, and making a *parlor* of your cow-house. It won't do."
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

The house stands for comfort and for conversation, and *parlors* were misnamed if not peopled with ideas.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 81.

4. Vulgarly, any room more or less "elegantly" or showily furnished or fitted up, and devoted to some specific purpose: as, tonsorial *parlors;* a photographer's *parlors;* oyster *parlors;* misfit *parlors.* [Trade cant, U. S.]

parlor-boarder (pär'lor-bōr″dėr), *n.* A pupil in a boarding-school who has many privileges not granted to the ordinary pupils.

I saw them this afternoon in the garden where only the *parlor-boarders* walk. *Thackeray*, Doctor Birch.

parlor-car (pär'lor-kär), *n.* A railway passenger-car or -carriage for day travel, furnished more luxuriously than the ordinary cars; a drawing-room car. [U. S.]

parlor-organ (pär'lor-ôr″gan), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ.

parlor-skate (pär'lor-skāt'), *n.* Same as *roller-skate.*

parlous (pär'lus), *a.* [Formerly also *perlous* (also dial. *parlish*); an obs., dial., or archaic form of *perilous.*] 1. Perilous; dangerous; alarming; mischievous.

Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 45.

I cannot, in my present life and motion, clearly conceive myself in so *parlous* a state that no hope of better things should make me shrink from the end of all.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 230.

2. Notable; knowing; shrewd.

A *parlous* boy; go to, you are too shrewd.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 35.

I knew I could be overreached by none;
A *parlous* head.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 1.

One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 167.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

parlously (pär'lus-li), *adv.* [An obs. form of *perilously.*] Perilously; dangerously; desperately; amazingly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You are so *parlously* in love with learning
That I'd be glad to know what you understood, brother.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

Thou art *parlously* encompassed.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 140.

parlousness† (pär'lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being parlous or perilous; rashness; impetuousness; quickness; shrewdness.

Parma blue. See *blue.*

Parmacella (pär-ma-sel'ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of slug-like pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Parmacellidæ.* They have a limaciform body with a long neck, and a large subcentral buckler with a nearly free border. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the countries bordering the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands.

Parmacellidæ (pär-ma-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmacella* + *-idæ.*] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Parmacella,* usually merged in the family *Limacidæ.*

parmacety†, *n.* [Also *parmacetty, parmacitty, permaceti;* a corruption of *spermaceti,* q. v.] Spermaceti.

Telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmaceti* for an inward bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 58.

A kinde of Whale, or rather a Iubarta, was driven on shore in Southampton tribe, from the west, over an infinite number of rocks, so bruised that the water in the Bay where she lay was all oily, and the rocks about it all bedasht with *Parmacitty.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 260.

parmasant†, **parmasent**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *parmesan.*

parmayn†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pearmain.*

Parmelia (pär-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *parma,* < Gr. *πάρμη,* a small shield.] A genus of lichens, giving name to the family *Parmeliaceæ.* The thallus is imbricate-foliaceous, appressed or rarely ascendant, membranaceous, sparingly fibrillose beneath. The apothecia are scutelliform, subpedicellate, with mostly thin disk and colorless hypothecium. The species are widely distributed and numerous. See *crottles*[2].

Parmeliaceæ (pär-mē-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens. It includes the genera *Usnea, Parmelia, Evernia, Cetraria, Ramalina,* etc. The thallus is foliose or fruticose. The apothecia are rounded, open, scutelliform, and contained in a thalline exciple. Less properly *Parmeliacei* and *Parmeliei.*

parmeliaceous (pär-mē-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.,* belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Parmelia* or the family *Parmeliaceæ.*

Parmeliei (pär-mē-li'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-ei.*] A family of foliaceous or fruticose lichens; same as *Parmeliaceæ.*

parmelioid (pär-mē'li-oid), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-oid.*] In *bot.,* resembling or belonging to the genus *Parmelia.*

Parmenidean (pär-men-i-dē'an), *a.* [< *Parmenides* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or relating to Parmenides of Elea (fifth century B. C.), a noted Greek philosopher, or his system of metaphysics. The fundamental idea of Parmenides's philosophy was to distinguish those facts and qualities which are universally true or real from those which are accidental and not universally true, or are transient.

Parmentiera (pär-men-ti-ē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1838), after A. A. *Parmentier* (1737–1813), who did much for economic botany.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous family *Bignoniaceæ* and the tribe *Crescentieæ,* characterized by the sheath-like calyx and few-flowered axillary clusters. There are two species, natives of Mexico and Panama. Their leaves are commonly alternate and of three leaflets, with incurved spines between them. The large greenish flowers are followed by an elongated-fusiform or oblong fruit, which is fleshy and edible. See *candle-tree,* 1.

Parmesan (pär-mē-zan'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *permasant, parmasent;* < F. *Parmesan* = Sp. *Parmesano* = Pg. *Parmesão* = It. *Parmigiano,* < L. *Parma,* a town in Italy; hence, as a noun, F. *parmesan,* etc., a cheese made in Parma.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Parma, a city in northern Italy, or its inhabitants, or the province or former duchy of Parma.—**Parmesan cheese.** See *cheese*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** [*l. c.*] Parmesan cheese.

There 's no hope of recovery of that Welsh madman; was undone by a mouse that spoiled him a *parmasant;* lost his wits for 't. *Middleton,* Changeling, i. 2.

Forsooth, my master said that he loved her almost as well as he loved *parmasent.* *Ford,* 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

2†. An Italian form of drinking.

The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmisant,* the Englishman's healths, &c.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, Proem, p. 27.

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy-freeze, crambo, *Parmizant.*
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 3.

Parmese (pär-mēs' or -mēz'), *a.* [< It. *Parmese,* < L. *Parmensis,* of Parma, < *Parma* (Gr. Πάρμα), a town in Italy.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy; Parmesan.

Examples of *Parmese,* Cremonese, and Milanese art.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 824.

Parnassia (pär-nas'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. Παρνασσός, Παρνᾱσός, Parnassus: see *Parnassus.*] A genus of elegant plants of the family *Saxifragaceæ,* constituting the tribe *Parnassieæ,* characterized by the five staminodes and one-celled ovary with parietal placentæ opposite the stigmas. The 12 species are natives of cold and wet regions of the north temperate and arctic zones. They are smooth annuals, with broad leaves mostly clustered at the base of the slender stem, which bears a single white or yellowish flower, the five petals marked with greenish or yellowish lines. The common name of these plants is *grass of Parnassus.* The ordinary European species is *P. palustris,* found also in North America from the Great Lakes to Labrador. *P. Caroliniana* is common both north and south in the United States; two other species are local.

Parnassian (pär-nas'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Parnassius, Parnasius, Parnaseus,* < Gr. Παρνάσιος, Parnassian, < Παρνᾱσός, later Παρνασσός, Parnassus, a mountain in central Greece.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Mount Parnassus, or to poetry and the Muses, to whom, with Apollo, this region was sacred.

Twined with the wreaths *Parnassian* laurels yield.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 11.

Let laurels, drench'd in pure *Parnassian* dews,
Reward his mem'ry, dear to ev'ry Muse.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 13.

2. [*l. c.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Parnassius;* belonging to the *Parnassiinæ.*

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Parnassius* or the family *Parnassiidæ;* an Apollo butterfly.

Parnassii (pär-nas'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Parnassius.*] Same as *Parnassiidæ.*

Parnassiidæ (pär-na-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parnassius* + *-idæ.*] A family of butterflies, typified by the genus *Parnassius.* They have very short antennæ, stout hairy abdomen, parchment-like wings sometimes scaleless, and in the females usually a peculiar abdominal pouch; the larvæ are stout, cylindroid, with small tubercles, slightly hairy, and have a furcate appendage of the first segment; the chrysalis is inclosed in a light silken tissue powdered with a glaucous bloom and supported by transverse threads. The parnassians belong to the northern hemisphere, and are all lovers of mountains, whence the name. Also *Parnassinæ, Parnassii.* See cut under *nervure.*

Parnassius (pär-nas'i-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Parnassius* (< Gr. Παρνάσιος), belonging to the mountain Parnassus, < Παρνᾱσός, Parnassus: see *Parnassus.*] A genus of butterflies, founded by Latreille in 1805, type of the family *Parnassiidæ.* The best-known species is the Apollo butterfly, *P. apollo,* inhabiting alpine parts of Europe. *P. phœbus* is another, found in the Alps. *P. smintheus* is found in the Rocky Mountains. These butterflies are usually white, sometimes tinted with yellow, or rarely yellow, and ornamented with crimson and black ocelli.

Parnassus (pär-nas'us), *n.* [= F. *Parnasse* = Sp. *Parnaso* = Pg. It. *Parnaso, Parnasso* = D. Dan. *Parnas* = G. Sw. *Parnass,* < L. *Parnassus,* also *Parnāsus,* < Gr. Παρνᾱσός, later Παρνασσός: see def.] **1.** A mountain in central Greece, in mythology sacred to the Muses. The Delphian sanctuary of Apollo was on its slope, and from between its twin summit peaks flows the fountain Castalia, the waters of which were reputed to impart the virtue of poetic inspiration.

Hence, figuratively—**2.** The abiding-place of poetry and home of poets: sometimes used as a name for a collection of poems or of elegant literature.

Not with less glory mighty Dulness crown'd
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round,
And, her *Parnassus* glancing o'er at once,
Behold an hundred sons, and each a dunce.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 137.

There is Lowell, who 's striving *Parnassus* to climb
With a whole bale of isms tied together with rhyme, . . .
The top of the hill he will ne'er come nigh reaching
Till he learns the distinction 'twixt singing and preaching.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

Gradus ad Parnassum. See *gradus,* 2.—**Grass of Parnassus.** See *Parnassia.*

parnel† (pär'nel), *n.* [< ME. *pernel, purnele,* a common woman, a slut; a familiar use, like *gill*[5], *jill*[2], *gillian,* of a frequent fem. name *Pernel,* < OF. *Peronelle,* < ML. *Petronilla,* a woman's name, a saint so named, < L. *Petro(n-),* a man's name, LL. *Petrus,* a man's name, Peter, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, lit. 'rock': see *peter, pier,* etc.] A young woman; often in a bad sense, a slut.

But these tender *pernels* must have one gown for the day, another for the night.
Pilkington, Works, p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

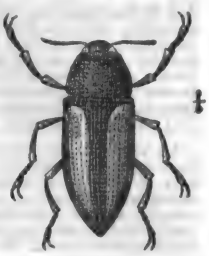
Panels [read *parnels*] march by two and three,
Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.
Old Lincolnshire Ballad. (*Halliwell.*)

Parnellism (pär'nel-izm), *n.* [< *Parnell* (see def.) + *-ism.*] A movement led by Charles Stewart Parnell, in favor of home rule for Ireland.

Parnellite (pär'nel-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< *Parnell* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* A member of a political group, followers of Charles S. Parnell in his policy of home rule for Ireland; specifically, one of his supporters or adherents in the British House of Commons. They were almost exclusively members for Irish constituencies. A fraction of the party still retains the name.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or supporting Parnellism; advocating or favoring the movement for home rule in Ireland led by Charles S. Parnell.

Parnidæ (pär'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Parnus* + *-idæ.*] A family of aquatic clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Parnus,* having the dorsal abdominal segments partly membranous, the first to third segments connate, the last tarsal joint long, and the claws large. The body is finely pubescent, and a film of air adheres when the beetles are under water. The larvæ are of flattened oval form, and usually adhere to stones under water. The family is wide-spread, with about 20 genera; most of the species are European and North American.



Elmis bivittatus, one of the *Parnidæ.* (Cross shows natural size.)

Parnus (pär'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792); etym. doubtful.] The typical genus of *Parnidæ.* The species are European and North African.

Paroaria (par-ō-ā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < F. *paroare* (Buffon and Vieillot); perhaps of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of South American tanager-like finches, having gray and white coloration with a scarlet crest. *P. cucullata* is an example. They are sometimes called *cardinal tanagers.*

paroarium, paroarion (par-ō-ā'ri-um, -on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *ᾠάριον,* dim. of *ᾠόν,* egg.] Same as *parovarium.*

paroccipital (par-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρά,* beside, + L. *occiput,* the back of the head: see *occipital.*] **I.** *a.* Situated on the side of the hindhead, or in a lateral occipital position. Specifically noting a lateral bone or process of bone of the occipital or occipitomastoid region of the skull, especially the long lateral occipital processes of some mammals. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A bone of the lateral occipital region of the skull, distinct from other bones, in a fish, for example: by Owen considered as the diapophysis of the occipital vertebra, and identified with the external, lateral, or superior occipital bone of some anatomists, and the mastoid of others. Also called *epiotic.*—**2.** A certain lateral projection of the occipital bone proper; the paroccipital process of the occipital bone, especially when elongated or otherwise conspicuous: in some animals also called *mastoid process.* [Now little used.]

The relation which the base of the *paroccipital* bears to the semicircular canals shows that it must be chiefly formed by the opisthotic element—not by the exoccipital.
Nature, XXXVII. 599.

parochet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *parish.*

Parochetus (pa-rok'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton, 1825), < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *ὀχετός,* a channel.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ,* characterized by the somewhat acute keel, two-valved pod, and digitately trifoliate leaves. The only species, *P. communis,* found throughout tropical mountain-regions of Asia and in tropical eastern Africa, is a prostrate herb, rooting at the joints, with clover-like leaves, rather large purple flowers, and linear pods. It has been named *blue-flowered shamrock* and *shamrock-pea.*

parochial (pā-rō'ki-al), *a.* [< ME. *parochial,* < OF. *parochial* (F. *paroissial*) = Pr. Sp. *parroquial* = Pg. *parochial* = It. *parrocchiale,* < ML. *parochialis,* of a parish, < LL. *parochia,* for *paræcia,* parish: see *parish.* The mod. pron. follows that of the L.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a parish: as, a *parochial* custom.

And, God wot, I have of thee
A thosand tyme more pitee
Than hath thi preest *parochial.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7685.

Notwithstanding their general and exemplary devotion to *parochial* duty.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, II. 157.

2. Local; provincial; narrow.

British criticism has been always more or less *parochial;* has never, indeed, quite freed itself from sectarian cant, and planted itself honestly on the æsthetic point of view. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 122.

Parochial board, in Scotland, a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor-rates to manage the relief of the poor, a duty which in England is performed by overseers, and in some cases by the guardians of the poor. —**Parochial relief,** relief afforded to paupers by the parish authorities.

parochialism (pā-rō′ki-al-izm), *n.* [< *parochial* + *-ism.*] 1. The management of the affairs of a parish by an elected vestry or parochial board; the system of local government which makes the parish the unit.

The contending theories of the scope of corporate government might be described as a *parochialism* and civism. *Nineteenth Century,* XX. 236.

Hence—2. Provincialism; local narrowness of view; narrow-mindedness.

Parochialism . . . has been pretty well broken up by the press and the telegraph. Hardly anybody can now live in intellectual isolation. *Contemporary Rev.,* XLVII. 326.

parochiality (pā-rō-ki-al′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *parroquialidad* = Pg. *parochialidade* = It. *parrocchialità;* as *parochial* + *-ity.*] The state of being parochial, in either sense. [Rare.]

[This] would be for the justices to take upon them, in effect to determine the *parochiality* of colleges. *Dr. Marriott,* Rights of the Universities, p. 32.

parochialize (pā-rō′ki-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parochialized,* ppr. *parochializing.* [< *parochial* + *-ize.*] To render parochial; form into parishes. Also spelled *parochialise.* *Imp. Dict.*

parochially (pā-rō′ki-al-i), *adv.* In or by the parish; as a parish; parish by parish.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocess, *parochially,* every year. *Stillingfleet,* Charge (1690), p. 32.

parochian† (pā-rō′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *parochianus,* one belonging to a parish, prop. adj., < LL. *parochia,* for *paræcia,* a parish: see *parish.* Cf. *parishen,* a doublet of *parochian.*]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial.

A computation [is] taken of all the *parochian* churches. *Bacon,* Considerations on Church of England.

II. *n.* A parishioner; a rustic.

May be some russet-coat *parochian*
Shall call thee cousin, friend, or countryman.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 75.

If we examine their several stories, they will rather prove metropolitans than mere *parochians.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 228.

parochien†, *n.* Same as *parishen.*

parochin (par′ō-shin), *n.* [A var. of *parishen,* q. v.] A parish. [Scotch.]

parochiner†, *n.* A parishioner. [Scotch.]

Many of the *Parochiners,* dwelling in rowmes of the parochine, so remote. *Acts James VI.,* 1621, c. 5, Murray. (*Jamieson.*)

parode†, *n.* Same as *parody*[1].

All which in a *parode,* imitating Virgil, we may set downe, but chiefely touching surfet. *Optick Glasse of Humors* (1639). (*Nares.*)

parodic (pa-rod′ik), *a.* [= F. *parodique* = Sp. *paródico* = Pg. It. *parodico,* < Gr. παρῳδικός, burlesque, < παρῳδία, parody: see *parody*[1].] Pertaining to parody; of the nature or in the spirit of parody.

parodical (pa-rod′i-kal), *a.* [< *parodic* + *-al.*] Same as *parodic.*

This version [Drant's tr. of Horace] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical.* *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 425.

parodinia (par-ō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὠδίς (ὠδιν-), pangs of travail.] Dystocia.

parodist (par′ō-dist), *n.* [< F. *parodiste* = Pg. *parodista;* as *parod-y* + *-ist.*] The writer of a parody.

The public has long been agreed as to the merit of the most remarkable passages [of Milton], the incomparable harmony of the numbers, and the excellence of that style which no rival has been able to equal, and no *parodist* to degrade. *Macaulay,* Milton.

The "Tom Hood" they cared for was . . . the delightful *parodist,* the irrepressible and irresistible joker and Merry-Andrew. *A. Dobson* (Ward's English Poets, IV. 531).

parodize† (par′ō-dīz), *v. t.* [< *parod-y* + *-ize.*] To parody.

I could *parodize* my Lord Carterel's letter from Dettingen if I had it by me. *Shenstone,* Letters (1793), No. xxxi.

parodos (par′ō-dos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πάροδος, a way by, passing, passage, entrance, gangway (see defs.), < παρά, by, + ὁδός, way, road. Cf. *parody*[2].] 1. In the *anc. Gr. theater,* one of two passages at the two extremities of the stage, separating the stage-buildings from the cavea or auditorium, through which the chorus regularly entered the orchestra, and which served also as entrances for the public.—2. In the *anc. Gr. drama:* (*a*) The entrance of the chorus into the orchestra. (*b*) The song of the chorus, with an accompaniment of dancing or rhythmical movement, on entering the orchestra.—3. An external gallery or gangway, running from stem to stern on each side of an ancient Greek war-ship, outside the bulwarks, and supported on brackets over the water.

parody[1] (par′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *parodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *parode;* = F. *parodie* = Sp. *parodia* = Pg. It. *parodia,* < L. *parodia,* < Gr. παρῳδία, parody, < παρά, beside, + ᾠδή, song, ode: see *ode*[1].] 1. A kind of literary composition in which the form and expression of grave or dignified writings are closely imitated, but are made ridiculous by the subject or method of treatment; a travesty that follows closely the form and expression of its original; specifically, a burlesque imitation of a poem, in which a trivial or humorous subject is treated in the style of a dignified or serious one: also applied to burlesque musical works.

They were satirick poems, full of *parodies*—that is, of verses patched up from great poets and turned into another sense than their author intended them. *Dryden.*

The sublime *parody* of Cervantes, which cut short the whole race of knights-errant. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., I. 18.

What wonder that Dryden should have been substituted for Davenant as the butt of the "Rehearsal," and that the *parody* should have had such a run? *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 27.

2†. A popular maxim; a proverb. *Bailey,* 1730–36. [An erroneous use.]

parody[1] (par′ō-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parodied,* ppr. *parodying.* [= F. *parodier* = Pg. *parodiar* = It. *parodiare, parodare;* from the noun.] To turn into a parody; write a parody upon; imitate, as a poem or song, in a ludicrous or ridiculous manner.

I have translated, or rather *parodied,* a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

All . . . [Johnson's] peculiarities have been imitated by his admirers and *parodied* by his assailants till the public has become sick of the subject. *Macaulay,* Boswell's Johnson.

parody[2]† (par′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *parodies* (-diz). [Poss. a transformation of F. *période,* period.] Period; duration; term of life.

Amonge al this, the fyne of the *parodye*
Of Ector gan approchen wonder blyve.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1548.

parœcious (pa-rē′shius), *a.* [< Gr. πάροικος, dwelling beside or near, < παρά, beside, + οἶκος, house.] In *bot.,* having the two sexes developed beside or near each other, as, for example, in the *Bryophyta,* when the antheridia are situated in the axils of bracts near the archegonia, or when both organs are naked on the dorsal surface of the same stem. Also *paroicous.*

parœciously (pa-rē′shius-li), *adv.* In a parœcious manner.

parœciousness (pa-rē′shius-nes), *n.* In *bot.,* the state or condition of being parœcious.

parœcism (pa-rē′sizm), *n.* [< *parœc-ious* + *-ism.*] Same as *parœciousness.*

parœmiographer (pa-rē-mi-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. παροιμία, a byword, a proverb, + γράφειν, write.] A writer of proverbs.

What else can we infer of the enigmatic wisdom of the sages, when the royal *parœmiographer* [Solomon] classes among their studies that of "understanding a proverb and the interpretation?" *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., III. 357.

A work of the *parœmiographer* Demon. *Amer. Jour. Philol.,* X. 110.

paroicous (pa-roi′kus), *a.* [< Gr. πάροικος, dwelling beside: see *parœcious.*] Same as *parœcious.*

paroissien (pa-rwo-si-aṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *parishen.*] In *French law,* an inhabitant or a member of a parish.

parol, *n.* and *a.* See *parole.*

parole (pa-rōl′), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *parol, paroll* (*parol* being still common in legal use); < F. *parole* = Sp. *palabra* = Pg. *palavra* = It. *parola,* a word (Sp. Pg. *parola,* loquacity), < ML. *parabola,* a word, speech, LL. parable, etc.; see *parable*[2]. Cf. *parl.*] I. *n.* 1. A word or words; word of mouth; oral utterance or statement; language; text.

I do despise ye all! ye have no mercy,
And wanting that, ye are no gods! your *parole*
Is only preach'd abroad to make fools fearful,
And women, made of awe, believe your heaven!
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

Acquited by the expresse *parol* of the statute. *Marston,* The Fawne, v.

If his great Seal without the Parlament were not sufficient to create Lords, his *Parole* must needs be farr more unable to create learned and religious men. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xv.

2. Word of honor given or pledged; solemn promise; plighted faith; specifically, a formal promise or pledge given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or that, if released, he will return to custody at a certain time if not previously discharged, or that he will not bear arms against his captors within a stated period, as during the existing war. In civilized warfare the breaking of parole is regarded as an infamous transgression, and an officer so offending may not expect quarter should he again fall into the hands of the enemy.

Love's votaries inthrale each other's soule,
Till both of them live but upon *parole.*
Beaumont, The Antiplatonic.

I have a scruple whether you can keep your *parole* if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

This man had forfeited his military *parole.* *Macaulay.*

3. *Milit.,* a word or words given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies. It differs from the countersign in that the latter is given to all guards, while the parole is given only to officers of the guard, or to those who inspect the guard.

Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world. *Johnson* (1781), in Boswell.

4. In *law:* (*a*) Oral declarations; word of mouth. (*b*) The pleadings in a suit.

II. *a.* 1. Given by word of mouth; oral; not written: opposed to *documentary,* or given by affidavit: as, *parole* evidence.

In this splendid City of Florence there may be many Rarities, which if I should insert in this Letter, it would make her swell too big; and indeed they are fitted for *parol* Communication. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 41.

You hear your mother? she leaves you to me,
By her will *paroll,* and that is as good,
To all intents of law, as 'twere in writing.
Sir R. Stapylton, The Slighted Maid, p. 58. (*Nares.*)

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written or *parol,* that is by word of mouth. *Blackstone,* Com., III. xxiii.

The *parole* evidence of no associate can weigh against his written manifest. *Stedman,* Poets of America, p. 142.

2. Not given or executed under seal: either verbal or written, but without seal: as, a *parole* contract. This use, which originated when a writing not under seal was not allowed to be proved to a jury, is now practically obsolete.

All contracts are, by the laws of England, distinguished into agreements by specialty and agreements by *parol;* and if an agreement be merely written, and no specialty, it is an agreement by *parol,* and a consideration must be proved. *Ballard v. Walker,* 3 Johnson's Cases, 65 (1802).

Plea of parole demurrer. Same as *age-prayer.*

parole (pa-rōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paroled,* ppr. *paroling.* [< *parole, n.*] To accept a parole from; allow to go about at liberty on parole. See *parole, n.*

The President by this act has *paroled* all the slaves in America; they will no more fight against us. *Emerson,* Emancipation Proclamation.

parole-arrest (pa-rōl′a-rest′), *n.* In *law,* an arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth.

parolist†, *n.* [< *parole* + *-ist.*] A person given to talking much bombastically. *T. Wright,* Passions of the Mind (1621), p. 112. (*Halliwell.*)

parolivary (pa-rol′i-vā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *olivary.*] Situated near or beside the olivary body of the brain.—**Parolivary body,** the external accessory olivary nucleus. See *nucleus.*

paromology (par-ō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. παρομολογία, partial admission, < παρομολογεῖν, admit beside, < παρά, beside, + ὁμολογεῖν, admit: see *homologous.*] In *rhet.,* a figure by which an orator concedes something to an adversary in order to strengthen his own argument.

paromphalocele (pa-rom′fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + ὀμφαλός, navel, + κήλη, tumor.] Hernia near the navel.

paroniria (par-ō-nī′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὄνειρος, a dream.] Morbid dreaming.

paronomasia (par″ō-nō-mā′si-ä), *n.* [< L. *paronomasia,* < Gr. παρονομασία, a slight change in the form or use of a word, a pun, < παρονομάζειν, form a word by a slight change, < παρά, beside, + ὀνομάζειν, name, < ὄνομα, name.] In *rhet.,* the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning, so as to give a certain antithetical force to the expression; also, the use of the same word in different senses; a play upon words. Also *paronomasy.* See *pun.*

The seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; . . . the jingle of a more poor *paronomasia.* *Dryden,* To Sir R. Howard.

My learned friend had dined that day with Mr. Swan, the famous punster; and desiring him to give me some account of Mr. Swan's conversation, he told me that he generally talked in the *Paronomasia,* that he sometimes gave into the Ploce, but that in his humble opinion he shined most in the Antanaclasis. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 61.

=Syn. *Assonance,* etc. See *pun.*

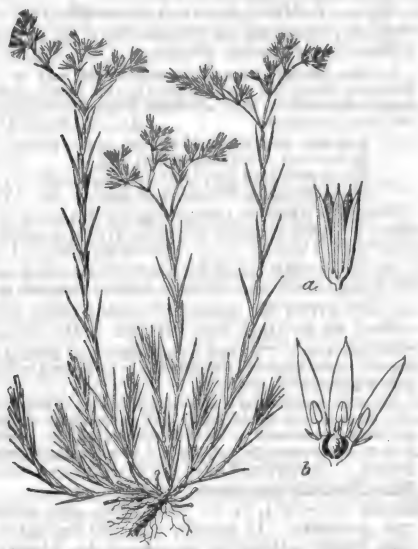
paronomastic (par″ō-nō-mas′tik), *a.* [< *paronomasia* + *-ast-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of paronomasia; consisting in a play upon words; punning.

paronomastical (par″ō-nō-mas′ti-kal), *a.* [< *paronomastic* + *-al.*] Same as *paronomastic.* *Dr. H. More,* To the Seven Churches, Pref.

paronomasy (par-ō-nom′ă-si), *n.* [= F. *paronomasie* = Sp. Pg. It. *paronomasia,* < L. *paronomasia,* a pun: see *paronomasia.*] Same as *paronomasia.*

Marry, we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies.* *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

paronychia[1] (par-ō-nik′i-ă), *n.* [= F. *paronychie,* whitlow, = Sp. *paroniquia,* whitlow-grass, = Pg. *panaricio* = It. *paronichia,* < L. *paronychia,* ML. also, after It., etc., *panaricio,* < Gr. παρωνυχία, a whitlow, < παρά, beside, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail: see *onyx.* Cf. *onychia.*] 1. In *pathol.,* inflammation about the nail; whitlow.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Silenaceæ,* type of the tribe *Paronychieæ,* known by the involucrate calyx of five hooded segments, each with a horn, point, or awn on the back. There are about 40 species, of warm and temperate climates — Arabia, the Mediterranean region, and America. They are small erect or spreading herbs, usually dichotomously branched, with



Flowering Plant of Whitlowwort (*Paronychia dichotoma*).
a, a flower, showing the calyx; *b*, a flower, longitudinal section, showing a part of the calyx, the bristle-like petals, the stamens, and the pistil.

narrow opposite leaves, and conspicuous shining silvery stipules. Their minute flowers are usually hidden between the stipules in dense axillary clusters. The genus has the general names of *nailwort* and *whitlowwort.* The flowers of *P. argentea* and *P. capitata* furnish an article known as *Arabian* or *Algerian tea* (which see, under *tea*). *P. argyrocoma,* the silver chickweed, or, as recently named, silverhead, is a scarce rock-loving species found in the mountains of the eastern United States, rendered beautiful by numerous small silvery heads covering its bushy top.

paronychia[2], *n.* Plural of *paronychium.*

Paronychiaceæ (par-ō-nik-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < L. *paronychia* (see *paronychia*[1]) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Paronychieæ.*

paronychial (par-ō-nik′i-ăl), *a.* [< *paronychia* + *-al.*] Having the character of paronychia.

Paronychieæ (păr″ō-ni-kī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saint-Hilaire, 1815), < *Paronychia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Silenaceæ,* distinguished by the annular embryo, scarious stipules, and involucrate bracts, and including 16 genera, of which *Paronychia* and *Anychia* are the best-known.

paronychium (par-ō-nik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *paronychia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *onychium.* Cf. *paronychia*[1].] In *entom.,* a bristle-like organ on the onychium, between the ungues or terminal claws of the foot: there may be one or more to each tarsus.

paronym (par′ō-nim), *n.* [Also *paronyme;* < F. *paronyme,* < Gr. παρώνυμος, derivative: see *paronymous.*] 1. A word which is a derivative from another.

Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its *paronyms* for the abstract studies he delighted to honor. *Amer. Jour. Philol.,* IX. 290.

2. A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change, as English *canal* for the Latin *canalis:* opposed to *heteronym.*

paronymic (par-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *paronym* + *-ic.*] Of, or of the nature of, a paronym; paronymous.

paronymization (pa-ron″i-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *paronymize* + *-ation.*] The formation of paronyms. Also spelled *paronymisation.*

The names . . . be given an English aspect by *paronymisation.* *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.,* July, 1885, p. 529.

The application of the principle of paronymy in a given case is *paronymization,* and the word is said to be paronymized. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* VIII. 519.

paronymize (pa-ron′i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paronymized,* ppr. *paronymizing.* [< *paronym* + *-ize.*] To transform or convert into a paronym, as a word; render paronymous. Also spelled *paronymise.*

The Latin words are commonly *paronymized* rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms, e. g. pedunculus is Anglicized as peduncle, not footlet. *Nation,* July 18, 1889.

paronymous (pa-ron′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. παρώνυμος, derivative: see *paronym.*] 1. Having the same derivation; allied in origin; radically allied; conjugate: as, *wise, wisely, wisdom; man, manhood, mankind.*

To pairs of words derived from the same root, and differenced in meaning only by grammatical class, we apply the epithet conjugate, or, more rarely, that of *paronymous.* *Marsh,* Lects. on the Eng. Lang., xxvi.

2. Having the same or a like sound, but differing in orthography and signification: as, *all, awl; ball, bawl; hair, hare.*—3. Derived from a word in another language with some slight modification of form. See *paronym,* 2.

paronymy (pa-ron′i-mi), *n.* [< F. *paronymie,* < Gr. παρωνυμία, derivation, inflection, < παρώνυμος, derivative: see *paronym, paronymous.*] 1. The quality of being paronymous.—2. The formation of a word from a word of another language by change of termination or other slight modification; the principle involved in such transference of words from one language to another; homosynonymy; isonymy.

The relation between the Latin pons and the French pont is one of *paronymy;* but between pons and the English bridge it is one of heteronymy. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* VIII. 519.

paroöphoritis (par-ō-of-ō-rī′tis), *n.* [< *paroöphoron* + *-itis.*] Inflammation in the neighborhood of the ovary.

paroöphoron (par-ō-of′ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *paroöphora* (-rą). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *oöphoron,* q. v.] A vestige of the urinary part of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the organ of Giraldès in the male. It consists of scattered tubular remnants, situated in the broad ligament, nearer the uterus than is the parovarium.

paropsis (pa-rop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὄψις, vision.] Disorder of sight-perception.

paroptesis (par-op-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρόπτησις, a half-roasting, < παρά, beside, near, + ὀπτησις, a roasting, < ὀπτᾶν, roast.] See *metamorphism.*

paroquet (par′ō-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet.*

paroquet-bur (par′ō-ket-bėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Triumfetta,* the name alluding to the echinate capsule. Also *burweed.* [Jamaica.]

paroral (pa-rō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al.*] Situated at the side of the mouth or oral aperture: specifically applied to the fringe of cilia at the side of the adoral series in some infusorians, as the *Oxytrichidæ.*

parorchid (pa-rôr′kid), *n.* Same as *parorchis.*

parorchis (pa-rôr′kis), *n.*; pl. *parorchides* (-ki-dēz). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὄρχις, a testicle.] The epididymis.

The vasa efferentia pass to a *parorchis.* *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 617.

parosmia (pa-ros′mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὀσμή, smell.] In *pathol.,* a perversion of the sense of smell; olfactory illusion.

parosmis (pa-ros′mis), *n.* [NL.: see *parosmia.*] Same as *parosmia.*

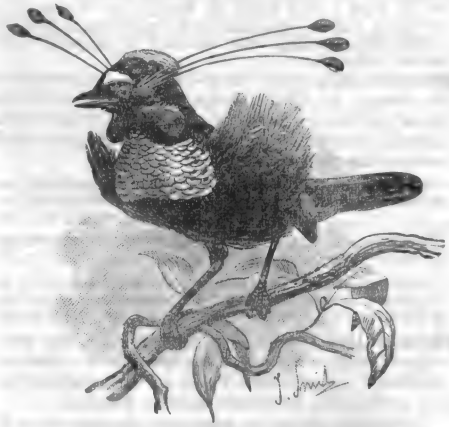
parosphresis (par-os-frē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὄσφρησις, smell.] Same as *parosmia.*

parosteosis (pa-ros-tē-ō′sis), *n.*; pl. *parosteoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-osis.* Cf. *osteosis.*] The development of bone in integument; dermal ossification, or a dermal bone.

parostia (pa-ros′ti-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὀστέον, bone.] Defective or disordered ossification.

parostosis (par-os-tō′sis), *n.* Same as *parosteosis.*

Parotia (pa-rō′ti-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *parotis,* the parotid gland: see *parotis.*] A genus of paradise-birds of the family *Paradiseidæ,* founded by Vieillot in 1816. The species is *P. sexpennis,* the six-shafted bird of paradise, so called from the three pairs



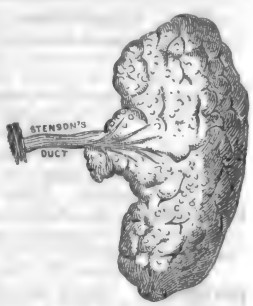
Six-shafted Paradise-bird (*Parotia sexpennis*).

of spatulate feathers which spring from the head. The plumage is lustrous-black set off with an iridescent breast-plate glancing golden-bronze and steel-blue. It inhabits Papua.

parotic (pa-rot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear.* Cf. *parotis.*] Situated about the outer ear; auricular: as, the *parotic* region; the *parotic* cartilage of some reptiles.—**Parotic process.** See the quotation.

In the great majority of the Lacertilia (as in the Chelonia), the side-walls of the skull, in the region of the ear, are produced into two broad and long *parotic processes,* into the composition of which the opisthotic, occipital, and prootic bones enter. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 189.

parotid (pa-rot′id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parotide* = Sp. *parótida* = Pg. *parotida* = It. *parotide,* < L. *parotis* (*parotid-*), < Gr. παρωτίς (παρωτιδ-), the parotid gland: see *parotis.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The parotid gland, a lobulated racemose gland situated near the ear, secreting saliva, which is poured into the mouth by a special duct. In man the parotid is much the largest of the three pairs of salivary glands, and is deeply situated near the ear in the recess behind and partly within the ramus of the jaw. Its duct, called the *duct of Stenson,* runs across the cheek horizontally, pierces the buccinator muscle, and discharges saliva into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth. See also cut under *salivary.*



Parotid, or Parotid Gland.

2. In many types of ancient Greek helmets, an ear-guard or side-guard, a piece on either side



Parotid.—Head of Athene Farnese, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

of the helmet arranged to shield the ear and the side of the head by stopping a downward blow. Sometimes it was a rigid piece or wing projecting diagonally upward from the helmet; sometimes it was hinged

so as to turn up out of the way when not required for protection.

II. *a.* Situated beside the ear; parotic or parotoid.—**Parotid arteries,** small branches of the external carotid to the parotid gland.—**Parotid duct,** the duct of the parotid gland. Also called *Stenson's duct,* from Nil Stenson or Nicolaus Stenonianus, and frequently *Stenonian* or *Steno's duct.* See cut under *parotid.*—**Parotid gland.** See I., 1.—**Parotid lymphatic glands,** three or four small glands situated beneath the parotid fascia, and more or less embedded in the substance of the parotid salivary gland: the largest lies immediately in front of the tragus of the ear.—**Parotid nerves,** branches of the auriculotemporal nerve, supplying the parotid gland.—**Parotid veins,** tributaries of the facial and temporal veins.

parotiditis (pa-rot-i-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parotis* (*parotid-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parotid gland. See *mumps.* Also called *parotitis.*

parotion (pa-rō'ti-on), *n.* [Gr. *παρώτιον*: see *parotis.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a covering or ornament for the ear; a parotid.

parotis (pa-rō'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *parotis,* < Gr. *παρωτίς,* a gland beside the ear, the parotid gland, or rather a tumor of the parotid gland, also the lobe of the ear, < *παρά,* beside, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] Same as *parotid.*

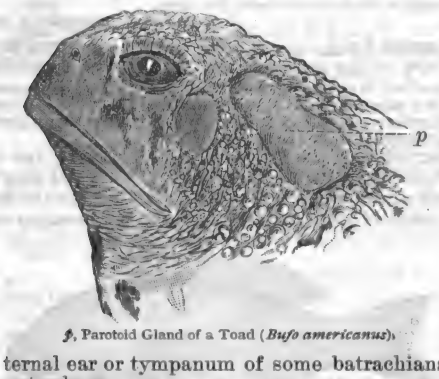
parotitic (par-ō-tit'ik), *a.* [< *parotitis* + *-ic.*] Affected with parotitis; having the mumps.

parotitis (par-ō-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parotis* (see *parotis*) + *-itis.*] Same as *parotiditis.*

parotoid (pa-rō'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρωτίς,* the parotid gland (see *parotid*), + *εἶδος,* form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a parotid; specifically, in *herpet.*, noting certain cutaneous glands. See II.

They [cutaneous glands] may be aggregated in a mass behind the eye and above the tympanum on each side, forming the so-called *parotoid* glands, as in the common toad.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 488.

II. *n.* One of the cutaneous glands which form a warty mass or excrescence near the external ear or tympanum of some batrachians, as toads. They are often of great size, and their presence, absence, or other variations furnish zoölogical characters. The parotoids are not like parotids. Often wrongly spelled *paratoid.* See also cut under *agua-toad.*



p, Parotoid Gland of a Toad (*Bufo americanus*).

parousia. See *parusia.*

parovarian (par-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< NL. *parovarium* + *-an.*] Existing or occurring in the neighborhood of the ovary; of the nature of or pertaining to the parovarium.

parovarium (par-ō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *parovaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + NL. *ovarium,* q. v.] A vestige of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the vasa efferentia and coni vasculosi of the male. It consists of a group of scattered, closed tubules, lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary, and united by a longitudinal tube of larger size, prolonged for some distance downward in the broad ligament. It represents the sexual part of the Wolffian body. See also *paroöphoron.* Also called *parœarium, epoöphoron, organ of Rosenmüller.*

paroxysm (par'ok-sizm), *n.* [< F. *paroxysme* = Sp. Pg. *paroxismo* = It. *parossismo, parosismo,* < ML. *paroxysmus,* < Gr. *παροξυσμός,* irritation, the severe fit of a disease, < *παροξύνειν,* sharpen, irritate, < *παρά,* beside, + *ὀξύνειν,* sharpen, < *ὀξύς,* sharp.] **1.** In *med.*, a fit of any disease; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

A *paroxysm* of asthma, when once established, lasts from half an hour to several days.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 91.

Hence—**2.** Any sudden and violent action; spasmodic affection or action; convulsion; fit.

I will not run into a *paroxysm* of citations again in this point.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

He attempted, by affected fits of poetical fury, to bring on a real *paroxysm;* and, like them, he got nothing but his distortions for his pains.
Macaulay, Dryden.

But man begins life helpless. The babe is in *paroxysms* of fear the moment its nurse leaves it alone.
Emerson, Courage.

3. Figuratively, a quarrel.

The greatest contention happening here was that *paroxysm* betwixt Paul and Barnabas.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, IV. i. 29. (*Davies.*)

★**paroxysmal** (par-ok-siz'mal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *paroxismal;* as *paroxysm* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or marked by paroxysm; caused by paroxysms or convulsions of nature.—**Paroxysmal fever.** See *fever*[1].

paroxysmally (par-ok-siz'mal-i), *adv.* In a paroxysmal manner; by paroxysms.

paroxysmic (par-ok-siz'mik), *a.* [< *paroxysm* + *-ic.*] Characterized or accompanied by paroxysm; resembling a paroxysm; coming by violent fits and starts; spasmodic.

They [modern poets] fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmic.*
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xv.

paroxytone (par-ok'si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παροξύτονος,* with the acute accent on the penultima, < *παρά,* beside, + *ὀξύτονος,* having the accent on the last syllable: see *oxytone.*] **I.** *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, having, or characterized by, an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. The epithet *paroxytone* is sometimes applied to words in English and other languages which do not have the distinction of acute and circumflex accent as in Greek, in the sense of accented on the penultimate syllable.

II. *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Not a few *paroxytones* with short ultima, which likewise end with a middle tone.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 123.

paroxytone (par-ok'si-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paroxytoned,* ppr. *paroxytoning.* [< Gr. *παροξυτονεῖν,* put the acute accent on the penultima: see *paroxytone, a.*] To write or pronounce with an acute accent on the penultimate: as, to *paroxytone* a word.

paroxytonic (par-ok-si-ton'ik), *a.* [< *paroxytone, a.*, + *-ic.*] Composed of paroxytone words.

As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a *paroxytonic* language.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 349.

parquet (pär-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *parquette;* < F. *parquet,* an inclosure, inclosed space, as in a theater, court (bar), etc., a locker, back (of a mirror), inlaid floor, etc., dim. of *parc,* an inclosure, park: see *park.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Properly, that part of the auditorium of a theater which extends from the usual station of the musicians, in front of the stage, to the parterre, which is the part of the floor beneath the galleries; the former pit of an English theater (*pit* now being often used in a new sense, equivalent to *parterre*), or the orchestra of a French theater. In the United States the word is somewhat loosely used, being sometimes applied to the entire floor, sometimes to a section differently bounded from that above described.

2. In *French law:* (*a*) The magistrates who are charged with the conduct of proceedings in criminal cases and misdemeanors. (*b*) The space in a court-room between the judge's bench and the seats of the counsel. [French usage.]—**3.** That part of the floor of a bourse which is reserved for the titular stockbrokers. [French usage.]—**4.** Same as *parquetry.*

The term *parquet* was originally applied to floors which were framed in compartments of about three feet square, each divided into small square or lozenge panels, with the panels grooved in so as to be flush on the upper surface. Now the term covers four methods of laying them, and may include any desired pattern or number of colored woods.
Art Age, IV. 46.

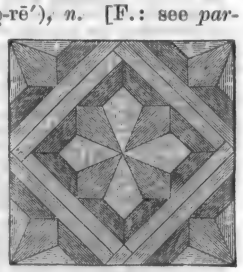
II. *a.* Composed of parquetry: as, a *parquet* floor.

parquet (pär-ket'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parqueted,* ppr. *parqueting.* [< F. *parqueter,* floor, < *parquet,* an inlaid floor: see *parquet.*] To form or work in parquetry; inlay in wood arranged in a pattern.

One room *parqueted* with yew, which I lik'd well.
Evelyn, Diary, April 18, 1680.

parquetage (pär'ket-āj), *n.* [< F. *parquetage,* flooring, < *parqueter,* floor, < *parquet,* an inlaid floor: see *parquet.*] Same as *parquetry.* *Fairholt.*

parqueterie (pär-ket-e-rē'), *n.* [F.: see *parquetry.*] Same as *parquetry.*


Parquetry.

Marqueterie and *Parqueterie* Library and Drawing-Room Tables.
Athenæum, No. 3240, p. 727.

parquetry (pär'ket-ri), *n.* [< F. *parqueterie,* the making of inlaid flooring, inlaid flooring, < *parqueter,* floor with small pieces of wood fitted together: see *parquetage.*] A mosaic of woodwork used for floors, wainscoting, and the like. The pieces are nearly always bounded by straight lines, and the patterns are simple; there are many different ways of uniting the different pieces and of securing the whole together. See quotation under *parquet,* 4.

parquette, *n.* and *a.* See *parquet.*

parr, par (pär), *n.* [Prob. so called from the cross-bars (parr-marks) on its sides: see *par*[1].] **1.** A young salmon having dark cross-bars and spots on the sides, not yet ready to go down to the sea; a brandling. A parr becomes, in the next stage of growth, a smolt.


Parr (*Salmo salar*).

The ruthless pike intent on war,
The silver eel, and mottled *par.*
Ode to Leven-Water (*H. Clinker*), ii. 82. (*Davies.*)

"Eachin resembles Conachar," said the Glover, "no more than a salmon resembles a *par,* though men say they are the same fish in a different state."
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

2. By extension, the young of some other fishes, as the codfish, of corresponding age.

★**Parra** (par'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *parra,* a barn-owl.] The typical genus of *Parridæ,* having the wing spurred, and naked skin-flaps about the base of the bill; the jacanas: synonymous with *Jacana.* See cut under *jacana.*

parrakeet (par'a-kēt), *n.* [Also *parakeet,* and *parrakeeto, paraquito, paraquita;* also, after F., *paroquet, parroquet, paraquet, perroquet,* < F. *perroquet,* OF. also *parroquet* = It. *parrocchetto, perrocchetto, parrucchetto;* < Sp. Pg. *periquito,* dim. of Sp. (not Pg.) *perico,* a parrot; appar. lit. 'little Peter,' < *Pedro,* < L. *Petrus,* Peter, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, *πέτρος,* a rock: see *pier,* and cf. *petrel*[1]. Cf. also *parrot.*] **1.** A parrot; especially, a small parrot; one of many different birds of the family *Psittacidæ* distinguished from macaws, cockatoos, lories, and certain parrots proper. The parrots most frequently called parrakeets are undersized, with comparatively slender body and long cuneate tail, as those of the genera *Palæornis, Platycercus, Pezoporus, Melopsittacus, Euphema, Nymphicus,* etc., of the Old World, and *Conurus* of the New. They are thus distinguished from the larger, heavy-bodied parrots with short tails, as species of *Psittacus* proper. The common parrakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis,* green varied with red and yellow. The commonest parrakeet in India is the rose-ringed, *Palæornis torquatus.* The rosella or nonpareil parrakeet is *Platycercus eximius,* a very beautiful bird, chiefly red and blue. *Nymphicus novæ hollandiæ* is the crested parrakeet, or parrakeet-cockatoo. Ground-parrakeets are Australian species of *Pezoporus,* as *P. formosus.* Grass parrakeets belong to the genus *Euphema.* The warbling or zebra grass-parrakeet is *Melopsittacus undulatus.* Hanging-parrakeets are certain lories. (See *lory.*) Various lovebirds are often called parrakeets. See the technical names. See also cuts under *Agapornis, Conurus, corella, Euphema,* and *Melopsittacus.*


Ground-parrakeet (*Pezoporus formosus*).

I would not give my *Paroquet*
For all the Doves that ever flew.
Prior, The Dove, st. 23.

2. A fish of the genus *Crenilabrus;* a parrot-wrasse.

Some Crenilabri are so brilliant that they are called in Rome Papagelli or *Parrakeets.*
Richardson, Museum Nat. Hist., p. 119.

parral (par'al), *n.* Same as *parrel,* 2.

parraqua (par'a-kwä), *n.* [S. Amer. name of the bird called *Phasianus motmot* by Gmelin, and *P. parraqua* by Latham.] A guan of the genus *Ortalida.* The Texan parraqua is the chachalaca. See cut under *guan.*

par-rational (pär-rash′ọn-al), *a.* [< L. *par*, equal, + *rationalis*, rational.] Equally reasonable. [Rare.]

I know no difference in these Essentialls, between Monarchies, Aristocracies, or Democracies; the rule will be found *par-rationall*, say Schoolmen and Pretorians what they will. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 55.

★**parrel** (par′el), *n.* 1†. Same as *parel*[1].—2. The rope or chain by which the middle of a yard is fastened to the mast; a breast-rope or breast-chain. Also *parral*.

The *parrels*, lifts, and clue lines soon are gone;
Topp'd and unrigg'd, they down the back stays run.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

3. In *arch.*, a chimney-piece; the ornaments or dressing of a fireplace.—**Parrel-lashing**, the lashing by which the two eyes of a rope parrel are secured together.

parrel†, *v. t.* A variant of *parel*[1].

parrel-rope (par′el-rōp), *n.* Same as *parrel*, 2.

parrel-truck (par′el-truk), *n.* Small wooden balls strung on the jaw-rope of a gaff or the parrel of a yard to obviate friction in hoisting.

parrhesia (pa-rē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρρησία, frankness, < παρά, beside, + ῥῆσις, speech, < ῥεῖν, flow, ἐρεῖν, say.] In *rhet.*, frankness or boldness of speech; reprehension; rebuke.

parrhesy (par′ē-si), *n.* [< NL. *parrhesia.*] Same as *parrhesia*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 274.

parricidal (par′i-sī-dal), *a.* [= Pg. *parricidal* = It. *parricidiale*, < L. *parricidalis*, also *parricidialis*, < *parricida*, a parricide: see *parricide*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to parricide; involving the crime of murdering a parent.

A war with England would be bold at least, though *parricidal*. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Guilty of parricide.

On brothers' and on fathers' empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidal* heads.
May, tr. of Lucan, vii.

★**parricide**[1] (par′i-sīd), *n.* [Formerly also *paricide*; < F. *parricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *parricida*, < L. *parricida*, a murderer of one's father or mother, or of a near relative, or of the chief magistrate or a free citizen, a murderer, assassin, OL. *paricidas*; prob. an assimilated form (with extended meaning) of **patricida*, < *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *patricide*[1].] 1. One who murders his father or mother.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunders bend.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 48.

Witch! *parricide!*
For thou, in taking leave of modesty,
Hast kill'd thy father, and his honour lost.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 4.

Britain her Safety to your Guidance owns,
That she can sep'rate *Parricides* from Sons.
Prior, Presented to the King (1696).

2. One who murders any ancestor or any one to whom he owes reverence; also, in old use, one who kills his child.

And thus was Solyman murderer and *parricide* of his own sonnes: which was in the yeare of our Lord 1552.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 693.

We most earnestly request your Majesty That deserved Punishment may be speedily inflicted upon those *Parricides*, . . . who have not only presum'd to wound our selves through his sides, but have also dar'd to stab as it were to the very Heart your Faith of Word and Royal Honour.
Milton, Letters of State, June 28, 1650.

★**parricide**[2] (par′i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *parricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *parricidio*, < L. *parricidium*, the murder of one's father, < *pater*, father, + *-cīdium*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *parricide*[1].] The murder of a parent or of one to whom reverence is due.

We hear, our bloody cousins are bestow'd
In England and in Ireland, not confessing
Their cruel *parricide*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 32.

By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

parricidious† (par-i-sid′i-us), *a.* [< L. *parricidium*, parricide (see *parricide*[2]), + *-ous.*] Same as *parricidal*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

Parridæ (par′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parra* + *-idæ*.] A family of charadriomorphic grallatorial birds, named from the genus *Parra*; the jacanas and their allies. It is characterized by the extreme development of the toes, and especially of the claws, which results in a spread of foot enabling the birds to run with ease over the floating vegetation of the marshes and swamps which they inhabit. *Parra* or *Jacana* is the American representative of the family; Old World forms are *Metopodius*, *Hydralector*, and *Hydrophasianus*. See cuts under *Hydrophasianus* and *jacana*.

parritch, parridge, *n.* Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *porridge*.

parr-marks (pär′märks), *n. pl.* The appearance of cross-bars on salmon-fry about two months old. *Norris*. See cut at *parr*.

parrock (par′ọk), *n.* [< ME. *parrok*, < AS. *pearroc*, park: see *park*. Cf. *paddock*[2].] 1. An inclosure; a park; a croft or small field. [Prov. Eng.]

Parrocke, a lytell parke, parquet. *Palsgrave.*

2†. See the quotation.

When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weilds of Kent, such meeting was called a *parock*.
Kennett MS. (*Halliwell.*)

parrock† (par′ọk), *v. t.* [< ME. *parroken, parrokken*; < *parrock*, *n.* Cf. *park*, *v.*] To inclose or shut in; park.

Paul primus heremita hadde *parroked* hym-selue,
That no man myghte se hym for muche mos and leues.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 13.

parroquet (par′ō-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet*.

parrot (par′ọt), *n.* [Formerly also *parrote*, ★*parret*, *parrat*, *parat*; supposed to be, like F. *pierrot*, a sparrow, < F. *Perrot*, *Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, < πέτρος, a rock: see *pier*. Cf. Sp. *perico*, a parrot, > ult. E. *parrakeet*: see *parrakeet*. Cf. *petrel*[1], *mag*[1], *magpie*, *jack*[1], 10, *jackdaw*, *robin*, etc., names of birds from names of persons.] 1. Any bird of the family *Psittacidæ* or order *Psittaci*; a zygodactyl scansorial bird with a cered and hooked bill. *Parrot* is the general name of all such birds, various kinds of them being called *cockatoos*, *macaws*, *parrakeets*, *lories*, and by many other



Gray Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*).

more specific names. When used in a stricter sense, it usually refers to Old World birds of moderate or rather large size, of stout build, with strong beak, fleshy tongue, and short square tail, as in the restricted genus *Psittacus*, of which the African *P. erythacus*, of a gray color with a bright-red tail, is a characteristic example and one of the commonest of cage-birds. The natural cries of parrots are, as a rule, extremely loud and harsh; but many of the fleshy-tongued species can be taught to articulate words and even sentences in a perfectly intelligible manner. Most parrots are expert climbers, and in scrambling about use the bill as well as the feet, the upper mandible being peculiarly movable. The tongue in some species is also used as an organ of touch, almost of prehension, objects being often held and handled between the tip of the tongue and the hook of the beak. These birds are mostly vegetarian, feeding upon seeds and especially soft fruits, but some are carnivorous. Their temper is uncertain, though several kinds exhibit the most affectionate and gentle disposition, at least toward one another. In size and shape parrots differ greatly, more than is usual among the representatives of any one family of birds: some of the smallest species are no larger than sparrows, as those of the genus *Nasiterna*, while the great macaws attain a length of about three feet. Their coloration is equally diversified: some are black or gray; some are snowy-white; green is the most characteristic color; yellow, red, and blue, often of the most brilliant tone, are very common; and many parrots are variegated with all these colors. The sexes are usually colored alike. Gaudiness of coloration reaches its extreme in the macaws, while the most beautiful and dainty tinting is common among the lories, and plain or somber shades are exceptional throughout the order. Of parrots of all kinds there are about 350 species, classed in from 25 to 100 genera according to the views of different ornithologists. They abound in all tropical countries, but seldom extend into temperate countries, except Australia and New Zealand. In round numbers, the geographical distribution of parrots is as follows: America is richest in species, having 150, only one of which occurs in the United States, though two or three others come nearly or quite to the Mexican border; the Moluccas and Papuan islands have 80 species, Australia 60, and Polynesia 30; 25 are African; and 20 are peculiar to Asia. See also cuts under *cockatoo*, *Conurus*, *corella*, *Euphema*, *macaw*, *Melopsittacus*, and *parrakeet*.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into silence, and discourse grow commendable in none only but *parrots*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 51.

And wandring thus certain daies in these unknowen seas, hunger constrained vs to eate hides, cats and dogs, mice, rats, *parrots*, and munkies.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 473.

Hence—2. A mere repeater of the words or actions of another.—**Fir-tree parrot.** See *fir-tree*. (See also *sea-parrot*.)

parrot (par′ọt), *v.* [< *parrot*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To say or repeat by rote or not understandingly, like a parrot; repeat mechanically; also, to imitate like a parrot.

The verb experience is, to Mr. White, *parroting* Dean Alford, altogether objectionable.
F. Hall, False Philol. p. 31.

II. *intrans.* 1. To chatter as a parrot.

Put you in mind in whose presence you stand; if you *parrot* to me long—go to. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v. 5.

2. To repeat, parrot-like, what one has heard or been taught.

Passages of great musical effect, metrical bravuras, are absolutely vulgarized by too perpetual a *parroting*.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

parrotbeak (par′ọt-bēk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*, especially *C. puniceus*.

parrot-bill (par′ọt-bil), *n.* A form of the martel-de-fer, similar to the falcon-bill.

parrot-bullfinch (par′ọt-bụl′finch), *n.* Any Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis*: so called from the character of the bill.

parrot-coal (par′ọt-kōl), *n.* A variety of coal which crepitates while burning, as cannel-coal.

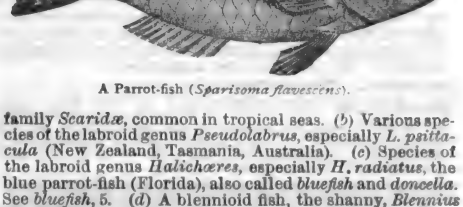
parrot-crossbill (par′ọt-krôs′bil), *n.* A kind of parrot-finch, *Loxia pityopsittacus*.

parroter (par′ọt-ėr), *n.* One who merely repeats what has been learned by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others.

The sons of eminent fathers, who have spared no pains in their education, so often grow up mere *parroters* of what they have learnt, incapable of using their minds except in the furrows traced for them.
J. S. Mill, Autobiography, p. 31.

parrot-finch (par′ọt-finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of the genus *Loxia*; one of the crossbills called *fir-tree parrots*. There is something suggestive of a parrot in the manners of these birds and the way they handle seeds with their peculiar bills; one of them, *Loxia* ★*pityopsittacus*, is the parrot-crossbill.

parrot-fish (par′ọt-fish), *n.* A name given to various fishes, principally of the families *Labridæ* and *Scaridæ*, on account of their colors or the shape of their jaws. (*a*) The species generally of the



A Parrot-fish (*Sparisoma flavescens*).

family *Scaridæ*, common in tropical seas. (*b*) Various species of the labroid genus *Pseudolabrus*, especially *L. psittacula* (New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia). (*c*) Species of the labroid genus *Halichœres*, especially *H. radiatus*, the blue parrot-fish (Florida), also called *bluefish* and *doncella*. See *bluefish*, 5. (*d*) A blennioid fish, the shanny, *Blennius pholis* (Ireland). (*e*) One of certain gymnodonts. See *Gymnodontes* and *rabbit-fish*.

parrot-flower (par′ọt-flou″ėr), *n.* See *herb-lily*.

parrot-green (par′ọt-grēn), *n.* A rather yellowish green of high chroma but somewhat reduced luminosity, having a rich effect.

parrot-greenfinch (par′ọt-grēn″finch), *n.* A book-name of *Psittirostra psittacea*, a kind of sunbird inhabiting the Sandwich Islands. See *Psittirostra*.

parrotize (par′ọt-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *parrotized*, ppr. *parrotizing*. [< *parrot* + *-ize*.] To speak as a parrot; become like a parrot. [Rare.]

He that to Parrots speaks must *parrotize*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 26.

parrot-lawyer (par′ọt-lâ″yėr), *n.* A lawyer who servilely echoes his clients' opinions. [Rare.]

They have their ban-dogs, corrupt solicitors, *parrot-lawyers*, that are their properties and mere trunks, whereby they inform and plead before justice against justice.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 16.

parrotry (par′ọt-ri), *n.* [< *parrot* + *-ry.*] The habit or act of parroting; imitation, as by a parrot, of words; especially, servile imitation.

Confessions of sin so rollicking and glib as to denote a wholly unsubdued natural force within, and avouch themselves a mere unprincipled *parrotry* of sacred utterances.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 182.

Men . . . agreed in forswearing . . . the supine *parrotry* which had formed so important an ingredient of their education. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 150.

★**parrot's-bill** (par′ọts-bil), *n.* Same as *parrot-beak.*

Parrott gun. See *gun*[1].

parrot-weed (par′ọt-wēd), *n.* The plant *Bocconia frutescens* of tropical America. [West Indies.]

parrot-wrasse (par′ọt-ras), *n.* A labroid parrot-fish: so called from the parrot-like beak and gaudy coloration.

parry (par′i), *n.*; pl. *parries* (-iz). [Formerly *parree;* < OF. *paree,* preparation, ceremony, parade (= It. *parata,* f., a defense), < ML. *parata,* preparation, parade, fem. of L. *paratus,* pp. of *parare,* prepare, get ready, ML. ward off, guard, defend, etc.: see *pare*[1]. Cf. *parade.*] **1.** A defensive movement in fencing.

He was met by an irreproachable *parry,* but there was no riposte. *Fencing* (Badminton Library), p. 27.

2. A fencing-bout; hence, a brilliant attack and defense of any kind.

Mr. George Jefferies and one of the prisoner's witnesses had a *parree* of wit.
Roger North, Examen, p. 589. (*Davies.*)

parry (par′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *parried,* ppr. *parrying.* [< *parry, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn aside; ward off: as, to *parry* a thrust or a blow, or an inquisitive question.

He lifts his shield, and *parries* with his steel
The strokes he sees the adverse weapon deal.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlv.

The evil you contend with has taken alarming proportions, and you still content yourself with *parrying* the blows it aims, but, as if enchanted, abstain from striking at the cause. *Emerson,* Amer. Civilization.

2. To avoid; evade.

Bigotry . . .
Mighty to *parry* and push by God's word
With senseless noise. *Cowper,* Hope, l. 659.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *Everett.*

II. *intrans.* To act on the defensive, as in warding off a thrust or an argument; fence.

Parry, villain, traitor!
What doost thou with that dagge?
Heywood, If you Know not me, ii.

With learned Skill, now push, now *parry,*
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior,* Alma, iii.

If we cannot *parry,* . . . we can strike; if we cannot keep our own lands from being ravaged, we can ravage the lands of the enemy. *Irving,* Granada, p. 75.

The strongest of the two duellists . . . bore down upon his adversary with a terrific onslaught, forcing him to "break" and *parry* wildly.
Grenville Murray, Member from Paris, I. 215.

★**pars** (pärz), *n.*; pl. *partes* (pär′tēz). [L., a part: see *part.*] In *anat.*, a part.—**Pars chordalis,** the vertebral or occipitosphenoidal part of the base of the cranium, the portion originally occupied by the chorda dorsalis, extending as far forward as the sella turcica.—**Pars ciliaris retinæ.** Same as *preretina.*—**Pars intermedia,** a part of the clitoris considered homologous with a part of the corpus spongiosum of the penis.—**Pars intermedia Wrisbergii,** the intermediate part of the facial nerve.—**Pars mastoidea,** the mastoid part of the temporal bone.—**Pars papillaris cutis,** the more superficial and compact part of the corium.—**Pars petrosa,** the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Pars plana,** the smooth surface of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, which forms a great part of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye.—**Pars postrolandica,** the part of the cerebrum behind the posterior central gyrus.—**Pars prærolandica,** the part of the brain in front of the anterior central gyrus.—**Pars reticularis cutis,** the deeper part of the corium.—**Pars rolandica,** the anterior and posterior central gyri of the cerebrum taken together.—**Pars squamosa,** the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Pars tympanica,** that part of the temporal bone which is formed from the tympanic ring of the fetus.

parse[1] (pärs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parsed,* ppr. *parsing.* [Formerly also *perse, pearse;* < L. *pars,* part: see *part.* To *parse* is to tell "*quæ pars orationis,*" 'what part of speech' (a word is); and the verb seems to have arisen from the interrogation "*pars?*" i. e. "*quæ pars orationis?*" used by schoolmasters.] In *gram.*, to describe grammatically by telling the part of speech of, as a word, or of each word in, as a sentence, defining and describing its grammatical form, and showing its relation to the other words in the sentence; resolve, as a sentence, into its grammatical parts: as, to *parse* a line in Virgil.

Let the childe, by and by, both Construe and *parse* it ouer againe. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 26.

I question much whether they were not better speake plainer English then such Latine as the Angels can hardly construe, and God happily loves not to *perse.*
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

Let scholars be employed . . . daily in reducing the words to their original, or theme, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and giving an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parsing.*
Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. vii. § 6.

parse[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *pierce.* *Pilkington's Works,* p. 273. (*Halliwell.*)

Parsee, Parsi (pär′sē), *n.* and *a.* [Hind. *Pārsī,* = Ar. *Fārsī,* < Pers. *Pārsī,* a Persian, < *Pārs* (> Ar. *Fārs*), Persia: see *Persian.*] **I.** *n.* One of the descendants of those Persians who settled in India about the end of the seventh and the beginning of the eighth century in order to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their ancient religion, now called *Zoroastrianism.* See *Gueber.*

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Parsees or their doctrines or customs.

Parseeism (pär′sē-izm), *n.* [< *Parsee* + *-ism.*] The religion and customs of the Parsees. See *Zoroastrianism.*

parser (pär′sėr), *n.* [< *parse*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who parses.

Parsi, *n.* and *a.* See *Parsee.*

parsil (pär′sil), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *parsley.* *Halliwell.*

parsimonious (pär-si-mō′ni-us), *a.* [Formerly also *parcimonious;* < F. *parcimonieux* = Pg. *parcimonioso,* < ML. **parsimoniosus,* < L. *parsimonia,* parsimony: see *parsimony.*] Characterized by parsimony in practice or disposition; very sparing in expenditure; frugal to excess; stinting; niggardly.

First crept
The *parsimonious* emmet, provident
Of future. *Milton,* P. L., vii. 485.

Rubinelli's voice was full, majestic, and steady, and, besides the accuracy of his intonations, . . . he was *parsimonious* and judicious in his graces.
Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 531.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

=**Syn.** *Miserly, Niggardly,* etc. See *penurious.*

parsimoniously (pär-si-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a parsimonious or saving manner; sparingly.

parsimoniousness (pär-si-mō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being parsimonious, sparing, or stinting.

parsimony (pär′si-mọ-ni), *n.* [Formerly also *parcimony;* < OF. *parsimonie,* F. *parcimonie* = Sp. It. *parsimonia* = Pg. *parcimonia, parsimonia,* < L. *parsimonia, parcimonia,* sparingness, frugality, < *parcere,* be sparing.] Sparingness in the use or expenditure of means; most commonly, excessive or unnecessary economy; stinginess; niggardliness.

The ways to enrich are many . . . *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality and charity. *Bacon,* Riches.

Parsimony, and not industry, is the immediate cause of the increase of capital; industry, indeed, provides the subject which *parsimony* accumulates; but whatever industry might acquire, if *parsimony* did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 3.

This spirit of economy was carried so far as to bring on him the reproach of *parsimony.*
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Law of parsimony. See *law*[1].=**Syn.** Stinginess, niggardliness, penuriousness. See *penurious.*

parsing (pär′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *parse*[1], *v.*] The art or practice of describing grammatically the words in a sentence.

★**parsley** (pärs′li), *n.* [Formerly also *parsly, parsely, persely,* dial. *parsil;* < ME. *parcelye, persely, persley, parcely, percyly, persili, persile, persil, parcelle, percyle, percyll, parsil,* etc., < OF. *persil, peresil, pierresill, pierre essil, pierrecin, percin, persin,* etc., F. *persil* = Sp. *perexil,* now *perejil* = Pg. *perrexil* = It. *petrosello, petrosillo, petrosellino, petrosemolo, prezzemolo* = AS. *petersilium, petersilige, petersilie* = MD. *peterselie,* D. *peterseli* = MLG. *petersilie, pettercillige* = OHG. *pedersilli, petrasile,* MHG. G. *petersilie* = Dan. *petersille,* also *persille* = Sw. *persilja* (< F.), < L. *petroselinum,* ML. also *petroselinon, petrosillum, petrisellum,* parsley, < Gr. πετροσέλινον, rock-parsley, < πέτρος, rock, + σέλινον, a kind of parsley: see *celery.*] A biennial umbelliferous garden-herb, *Petroselinum Petroselinum,* a native of the eastern Mediterranean region, now widely cultivated and sometimes running wild. Its aromatic leaves are used to flavor soups and other dishes; and for garnishing it is a great favorite on account of its much-divided, finely cut, and crisped leaves, which, however, in the wild plant are plain. In the Nemean games the victors' crowns were of parsley. A variety, the Hamburg parsley, is grown for its large root, which is used in soups, etc., or as a separate dish. Parsley yields the drug apiol. Parsley-leaves are often chewed to neutralize the scent of onions. The parsley-plant is dangerously mimicked by the *fool's-parsley.* See below.

Quinces & peris Ciryppe with *parcely* rotes rizt so bygynn your mele. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

Her glorious head is compast with a Crown,
Not made of Olive, Pine, or Lawrell bough,
Nor *Parsly* Wreath, which Grecians did allow
Th' Olympian games for signals of renown.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 11.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 101.

Ass-parsley†, an old name of some umbelliferous plant, perhaps the same as *fool's-parsley.*—**Bastard parsley,** the umbelliferous genus *Caucalis.*—**Black parsley,** a shrubby plant, *Melanoselinum decipiens,* of Madeira, with simple stem and umbrella-like crown of fine foliage, three or four feet in diameter.—**Corn-parsley,** a grain-field weed, *Ridolfia segetum,* of the old world.—**Cow-parsley.** Same as *cow-chervil.*—**Fool's-parsley,** a fetid poisonous umbellifer, *Æthusa Cynapium,* with the aspect of the common parsley, but without the curled leaves of its usual cultivated forms, and having long hanging involucels. It is an old world plant sparingly naturalized in the eastern United States.—**Oil of parsley.** See *oil.*—**Square parsley,** *Ptychotis Bunius,* of Switzerland, etc. (See also *bur-parsley, hedge-parsley, hemlock-parsley, horse-parsley,* etc.)

parsley-camphor (pärs′li-kam″fọr), *n.* Same as *apiol.*

parsley-fern (pärs′li-fėrn), *n.* A European fern, *Cryptogramma crispa,* the rock-brake; also *C. acrostichoides* of western North America.

parsley-haw (pärs′li-hâ), *n.* A small tree, *Cratægus apiifolia,* of the southern United States: so called on account of its pinnately lobed and sharply toothed leaves.

parsley-piert (pärs′li-pėrt), *n.* [Also *parsley-pert,* accom. form. of F. *perce-pierre,* 'pierce-stone': see *pierce* and *pier.*] A rosaceous herb, *Alchemilla arvensis,* of the northern parts of the old world, introduced in America. It is only two or three inches high, often less, has orbicular leaves much divided and cut, and minute green flowers in little heads in the leaf-axils, half inclosed by the leafy stipules. Also called *breakstone.*

parsling (pärs′ling), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *parceling.*

parsnip (pärs′nip), *n.* [Formerly also *parsnep, parsenip, pasnep;* < ME. *parsenip, pasneep, pasnepe,* < OF. *pastenaque,* also *pastenade, pastenaille, pastenague,* F. *pastenade, panais* = Pr. *pastenaga, pastenagla* = Sp. Pg. It. *pastinaca* = D. *pastinak, pasternak* = MLG. *pasternake,* LG. *palsternak* = OHG. *pastinaga, pastinac,* MHG. *pasteney,* MHG. G. *pastinake, pasternak* = Dan. *pastinak* = Sw. *palsternacka,* < L. *pastinaca,* a parsnip, < *pastinum,* a kind of two-forked dibble: see *pastine.* The termination has been appar. influenced by that of *turnip.*] A biennial umbelliferous plant, *Pastinaca sativa,* native through temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in gardens, thence again running wild. It is an erect plant with pinnate leaves and bright-yellow flowers, having a tap-root which in the wild plant is hard and inedible, even somewhat poisonous, but under culture becomes fleshy, palatable, and nutritious, and has been used as food from ancient times. It contains sugar, and a wine is made from it, and with hops a kind of beer. It is a valuable fodder-plant, surpassing the carrot in milk-producing quality. Varieties of the parsnip are the common or Dutch, the hollow-crowned or cup, the Guernsey, the round or turnip, and the student; the last was developed directly from the wild parsnip in experimental cultivation.

And onyons forto sowe eke tyme is atte,
Pasneep, and origon, and Tyme is throwe
In moolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

Rough parsnip, *Opopanax Opopanax.*—**Victorian parsnip,** the Australian plant *Trachymene australis.* (See also *meadow-parsnip, sea-parsnip, water-parsnip.*)

parsnip-chervil (pärs′nip-chėr″vil), *n.* An esculent herb, *Chærophyllum bulbosum,* of middle Europe and western Asia. The root is palatable and very rich in starch.

parson (pär′sn), *n.* [< ME. *parson, parsone, persone, persoun, persun,* < OF. *persone* (F. *personne*), < ML. *persona,* a person, curate, parson, < L. *persona,* a person: see *person.* The parson is the *persona ecclesiæ,* or representative of the church. The forms *parson* and *person* are related as *clark* and *clerk.*] **1**†. A person.

This yere [xxi. Hen. VII.] a grete fyre happenyd in London, betwene the Costume House and Belinges Gate, that dyd grete hurte, and dyuers *parsones* were brent.
Arnold's Chronicle (1502), p. xlii.

2. The person in holy orders who has the charge or cure of souls in a parish; the incumbent of a parochial benefice. Four requisites are necessary to constitute a parson in England, namely holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction.

Sometimes comes she [Mab] with a tithe-pig's tail,
Tickling a *parson's* nose as a' lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 80.

He is called *parson,* persona, because by his person the church, which is an invisible body, is represented; and he is in himself a body corporate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the church which he personates.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

3. A clergyman in general; a man licensed to preach: often used colloquially, or with a touch of contempt: as, a fox-hunting *parson.*

And what 's a bishop? A bishop 's a *parson* dressed up, who sits in the House of Lords to help and throw out Reform Bills. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxx.

Herbert of Bosham, . . . the squire *parson* of the time, also a careful and admiring biographer.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 146.

4. A tiny finch of Brazil, *Spermophila minuta*. —**5.** The parson-bird or poe-bird.—**Gray-coat parson**, an impropriator; the tenant in an English parish who hires the tithes. *Halliwell.*—**Isle of Wight parson**, the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*: so called in Hants. *C. Swainson.*—**Journeyman parson.** See *journeyman.*—**Maryland parson†**, in colonial times, a dissolute or disreputable clergyman.—**Parson and clerk**, a children's game, played with burnt paper, in which the lingering sparks are supposed to represent persons.

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's news,
The flame extinct, he views the roving fire—
There goes my lady, and there goes the squire;
There goes the *parson*, oh illustrious spark!
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the *clerk!*
Cowper, On Names of Little Note in Blog. Brit.

Parson imparsonnee, a rector who is installed in a church, whether it be representative or impropriate.—**Parson mortal**, in *law*, a rector instituted and inducted for his own life.—**Parson's nose**, the rump of a fowl; the "Pope's nose."—**Parson's week**, the period from Monday to the Saturday week following (both days included).

Get my duty done for a Sunday, so that I may be out a *Parson's week.*
J. Price (1800), in Life of H. F. Carey, i. 144. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn.** *Clergyman, Priest*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

parsonage (pär'sŏn-āj), *n.* [< ME. *parsonage*, OF. *personage, personnage, parsonnaige*, F. *personnage*, < ML. *personaticum* (also, after OF., *personagium*), a church benefice, < *persona*, a parson: see *parson*. Cf. *personage.*] **1.** A rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, etc., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish.

I fynde payne for the pope and prouendre for his palfrey,
And I hadde neuere of hym, haue god my treuthe,
Noither prouendre ne *parsonage* gut of the popis gifte.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 245.

These are the scandalous clamours of their invincible ignorance, who, as many of the Jews did Christ, follow the gospel only for their bellies; they consider not in whose hands abbeys, and monasteries, and the best *parsonages* are.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 461.

2. The mansion or dwelling-house of a parson or clergyman. Also called a *parsonage house.*

Here hath Master Whitaker chosen his *Parsonage*, impailed a faire framed *Parsonage*, and one hundred acres called Rocke hall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 12.

In the centre of the village stood a handsome white church, with a clock-tower, and near it the *parsonage* and school-house. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 190.

3. Money paid for the support of a parson. [Scotch.]

What have I been paying stipend and teind, *parsonage* and vicarage, for? *Scott.*

parson-bird (pär'sn-bėrd), *n.* The poe-bird,



Parson-bird (*Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*).

Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ. Also called *parson* and *tui.*

parsoned (pär'snd), *a.* [< *parson* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with a parson or parsons: as, a *parsoned* parish.—**2.** Done by or in the manner of a parson. [Rare.]

Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parson'd* page.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

Married and parsoned, duly and legally married; married with all the customary rites.

parsoner†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcener.*

parsonet (pär'sŏn-et), *n.* [< *parson* + *-et.*] A little parson; hence, humorously, a parson's child. [Rare.]

The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets,
Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged *Parsonets.*
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 132.

parson-gull (pär'sn-gul), *n.* The black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*: so called from the coloration. [Local, British.]

parsonic (pär-son'ik), *a.* [< *parson* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a parson or his office; characteristic of parsons; suited to or in keeping with the position or duties of a parson; clerical: as, *parsonic* pretensions.

An extremely comfortable Prebendal house . . . looks to the south, and is perfectly snug and *parsonic.*
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

His manners I think you said are not to your taste?—priggish and *parsonic?*
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Until he [Charles Kingsley] shakes off this *parsonic* habit [of preaching] he will not be able to create truly human characters. *George Eliot*, Westminster Rev.

Langham, whether he liked it or no, had to face the *parsonic* breakfast and the *parsonic* day.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II. xii.

parsonical (pär-son'i-kal), *a.* [< *parsonic* + *-al.*] Same as *parsonic.*

parsonically (pär-son'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parson. *Chesterfield.* [Rare.]

parson-in-the-pulpit (pär'sn-in-thē-půl'pit), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum.* See cut under *Arum*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

parsonish (pär'sŏn-ish), *a.* [< *parson* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to or like a parson.

parsonize (pär'sŏn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *parsonized*, ppr. *parsonizing.* [< *parson* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To usurp the functions or put on the airs of a parson; play the parson.

II. *trans.* To convert into parsons; tinge or imbue with parsonic notions.

The Bishop of Rochester in England . . . the other day, in a pastoral, expressed the hope that lay evangelists will not "presently become *parsonized.*"
The Congregationalist, June 21, 1880.

[Rare in both uses.]

Parsonsia (pär-son'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Brown, 1756), named after Dr. J. *Parsons* of Scotland.] **1.** A genus of herbs or shrubs of the family *Lythraceæ*, characterized by the irregular flowers. There are about 180 species, natives mainly of the warmer regions of America. Three species occur in the United States.—**2.** An untenable name for *Helygia*, a genus of plants of the family *Apocynaceæ.* Known by the slightly convolute corolla, the slender and often twisted filaments, and the twining shrubby habit. There are about 10 species, natives of southern Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, as the kai-ku.

parsouret, *n.* A Middle English form of *piercer.*

part (pärt), *n.* [Sc. *pairt*; < ME. *part, paart, parte, perte*, < OF. *part*, F. *part* = Sp. Pg. It. *parte* = AS. *part* = OFries. *part* = D. MLG. *part* = MHG. *parte, part*, G. *part* = Icel. *partr* = Sw. Dan. *part*, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part, piece, portion, share, side, party, faction, part or rôle, character, part or lot, portion, fate, task, lesson, also part or member, etc.; akin to *portio*(*n-*), a portion, part (> E. *portion*), *parare*, make ready, prepare (> E. *pare*[1], *parade*, etc.), and to Gr. *πόρειν*, aor. *ἔπορον*, perf. pass. *πέπρωμαι*, furnish, present, give, allot, fate, *πόρσυνειν*, offer, present, prepare, provide. From the L. *pars* (*part-*) are also ult. *part, v., partial, partition, partitive, party*[1], *party*[2], *participle, participate*, etc., *apartment, compartment, depart, department, impart, bipartite, tripartite*, etc., *parse*[1], *parcel, parcener, partner*, etc.] **1.** A separate division, fraction, or fragment of a whole; a section or division; a piece: as, a *part* of the money; a *part* of the true cross.

I in thy abundance am sufficed,
And by a *part* of all thy glory live.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvii.

2. A division of a thing not separated in reality, but considered or mentioned by itself: as, the younger *part* of the community.

But at all insolent and vnwoonted *partes* of a mans behauiour we find many times cause to mislike or to be mistrustfull. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 241.

And Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet with God; and they stood at the nether *part* of the mount. Ex. xix. 17.

Those who had formerly attacked [the church of Rome] . . . had questioned only a *part* of her doctrines. A school was now growing up which rejected the whole.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

I've been here the better *part* of my life.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 18.

3. In *math.*, an exact divisor: as, three is the fourth *part* of twelve: the opposite of *multiple*, though *divisor* is the preferable correlative; an equal constituent portion; one of several or many equal quantities into which a thing may be divided.

ge schule haue goure licour by an hundrid *part* bettir gilt than ge had tofore with the floreyn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one *part* wisdom
And ever three *parts* coward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 43.

But when the fourth *part* of the day was gone,
Then Enid was aware of three tall knights
On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. An organic or essential element; a constituent division of a whole; a member; an organ: as, a vital *part*; the hinder *parts* of an animal.

The whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every *part.* Eph. iv. 16.

His hands still moved,
As if he laboured yet to grasp the state
With those rebellious *parts.*
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

I fear I shall begin to grow in love
With my dear self, and my most prosperous *parts*,
They do so spring and burgeon.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

5. In *music*: (*a*) One of the voices or instruments involved in the production of a concerted piece or passage. (*b*) The melody or succession of tones intended for one of the voices or instruments in a harmonic or concerted piece; a voice-part. (*c*) The written or printed score which a single performer uses in the performance of concerted music: as, a horn *part*; to write out in *parts.* All harmonic music is more or less fully conceived as made up of two or more voice-parts or independent melodies which are simultaneously combined. Except in the case of music written for a keyboard-instrument, like the pianoforte or the organ (and frequently there also), a composition is largely analyzed with reference to the skill and correctness with which the parts are combined with one another. See *part-writing.*

6. Individual share; portion; moiety.

They [the Moluccans] haue their publike meetings and Bankets in their Temples very often, euery one bringing his *part* of the cheere. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 539.

Let me bear
My *part* of danger with an equal share.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 50.

7. Interest; concern; share.

In heavenly mercies hast thou not a *part?*
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 53.

We have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. 2 Sam. xx. 1.

A faithful brother I have left,
My *part* in him thou 'lt share!
Burns, Farewell.

8. Share of action or influence; allotted duty; function, office, or business: as, to take an active *part* in public affairs.

Syr Anasore the knyght, And ser Darell,
And All the toder knyghtez euerychone,
Eche for his *parte* quyte hym self full wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3013.

It is the *part* of the lyric poet to abandon himself without reserve to his own emotions. *Macaulay*, Milton.

9. The character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance; a rôle; also, the words spoken by an actor in such a character.

Never did Cozenage with more lovely art,
Or face more honest, act a fouler *part.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 178.

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his *part.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 157.

Lo Yates! Without the least finesse of art
He gets applause—I wish he'd get his *part.*
Churchill, Rosciad.

10. Share of ability, mental endowment, or acquirement; in the plural, abilities; powers; faculties; talents; accomplishments.

A Man of many good *Parts*, and worthy enough of his Prince's Favour, if with that Favour he had not grown proud. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 145.

Natural *parts* and good judgment rule the world.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

Men who get into the pulpit rather to show their *parts* than convince us of the truth of what they deliver.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

11. Side or party, or the cause or interest represented by one side or party; cause: as, to take one's *part*; for my *part*, I object.

Arcite, and eek the hundred of his *parte.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1724.

Were there but three men to tak my *pairt*,
Yon King's coming full deir suld be!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

Then gan the *part* of Chalengers anew
To range the field, and victorlike to raine,
That none against them battell durst maintaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 25.

Onelie for my awn *part* I will avoid al novelties, and content my self with the letteres quhilk we have in use.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

A brand! preserved to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part.*
Waller, To my Lady Morton.

12. Region; quarter; place; spot.

Now thi fame shall go fer and thee furse holdyn,
And all prouyns and *pertes* thi pes shall desyre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 217.

She sits at home
Like a great queen, and sends him forth to fetch in
Her tribute from all *parts*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

13†. State; condition; plight.

And yf ye liste to haue knoweliche of my *part*,
I am in hel [health], god thanked mote he be,
As of body. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

"If thu," quod he, "had done after my rede,
Thu shuldest not now haue ben in this *parte*."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3518.

14†. Act; action; conduct.

Find him, my Lord of Warwick, chide him hither,
This *part* of his conjoins with my disease.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 64.

Among other the mad *parts* of Xerxes, it is reported that hee fell in loue with a Plane Tree in Lydia.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 355.

15. [< *part*, *v.*] The parting of the hair. [U. S.] — **Art and part.** See *art*[3]. — **Bairns' part of gear.** Same as *legitime*. — **Charging part.** See *charge*. — **Concertante parts.** See *concertante*. — **Conductor's part.** See *conductor*. — **Copulation of parts.** See *copulation*. — **Dead man's part.** Same as *dead's-part*. — **Essential part,** matter or form as a part of the entelechy. — **Extreme parts.** See *extreme*. — **Formal part.** See *formal*. — **For my (his, her, etc.) part,** so far as concerns me (him, etc.). See defs. 8 and 11.

For my part, I confess, madam, wit loses its respect with me when I see it in company with malice.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

For the most part. See *most*. — **Free, given, inner part.** See the adjectives. — **Heterogeneous part,** a part different in kind from another joined with it to make up a whole. — **Homogeneous parts,** like parts which go to make up a whole. — **In good part,** in a friendly manner; favorably; graciously.

Puff. The winter managers were a little sore, I believe.
Dangle. No; I believe they took it all *in good part*.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

In ill part, with displeasure; unfavorably. — **In part,** in some degree; to some extent; partly.

Moved by choice; or, if constrained *in part*,
Yet still with Nature's freedom at the heart.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

Integrant or mathematical part, a part lying outside of another part in space. — **Inversion of parts.** See *inversion*. — **Logical part†, meridional parts, middle part.** See the adjectives. — **Napier's circular parts.** See *circular*. — **Part and parcel,** an essential part.

Every man, woman, and child was constantly taught, by every fireside, to feel that he or she was *part and parcel* of a great new movement in human progress.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 329.

Part and pertinent, in *Scots law*, a phrase used in charters and dispositions to cover appurtenances and appendages. Thus, lands are disponed with *parts and pertinents*; and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes connected with the lands, such as a seat in a parish church. See *pertinent*. — **Part of speech,** in *gram.*, a word viewed as a constituent part or member of a sentence, having a certain part to contribute to its completeness; a word as member of a class having one limited and definable office in speech or in the practical use of language, as a noun, a verb, an adverb, and so on. See *parse*[1]. — **Perfection of parts.** See *perfection*. — **Potential part** (of a virtue), a secondary virtue adjuvant to the other. — **Principal part.** (*a*) A part which, being removed, not merely mutilates, but destroys the whole. (*b*) In *gram.*, one of certain leading parts of a verb-system, from which, when given, the rest can be inferred. — **Subjective part.** Same as *logical part*. See *extension*, 5. — **To take part in,** to participate in; have a share or assist in: as, to *take part in* a celebration. — **To take part with,** to side with; join forces with.

The Mahometans, when they enterprized the conquest of Egypt, *took part with* the Coptis, who were glad to see the Greeks destroy'd.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 244.

Total part, a part in which the whole is implied. = **Syn.** *Part, Piece, Section, Portion, Share, Division.* *Part* is the general word for that which is less than the whole: as, the whole is equal to the sum of all its *parts*. *Piece* is a part taken from a whole: as, a *piece* of meat; the dish was broken or the tree was torn to *pieces*. *Section* is a part cut off, or viewed as cut off, from the rest: as, a *section* of land, of the party. *Portion* is often used in a stilted way where *part* would be simpler and better; *portion* has always some suggestion of allotment or assignment: as, this is my *portion*; a *portion* of Scripture; "Father, give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me" (Luke xv. 12). *Share* is still more suggestive of the person connected with the matter: as, his *share* in the work; his *portion* of his father's estate was $100,000, and he insisted upon receiving his *share* at once. A *division* is one of two or more *parts* made by design, the parts still remaining connected: as, a *division* of an army or a fleet, of a subject, of a country. See *particle*. ★ — **10.** *Abilities, Gifts, Talents*, etc. See *genius*.

part (pärt), *v.* [< ME. *parten, perten*, < OF. *partir*, F. *partir* = Sp. Pg. *partir* = It. *partire*, < L. *partiri, partire*, divide, part, < *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*, *n.* Cf. *depart, impart*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; separate or break into parts or pieces; sever.

Thou shalt *part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon.
Lev. ii. 6.

Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
That raught at mountains with outstretched arms,
Yet *parted* but the shadow with his hand.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 69.

2. To divide into shares; distribute in parts.

And thanked God that he myghte han hire al,
That no wighte his blisse *parten* shal.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 386.

ȝe saye as youre selfe has sene,
Ther-fore array ȝou all on rawe,
My selfe schall *parte* itt ȝou be-twene.
York Plays, p. 233.

Nor could I weary, heart or limb,
When mighty Love would cleave in twain
The lading of a single pain,
And *part* it, giving half to him.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxv.

3. To cause to separate; cause to go different ways; separate; sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me.
Ruth i. 17.

Hence good and evil mixed, but man has skill
And power to *part* them, when he feels the will.
Crabbe, Works, I. 36.

That morn that *parted* me and bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 113.

4. Specifically, to comb (the hair) away from a dividing line or parting; arrange (the hair) by dividing it more or less symmetrically.

Smoothly kembe his haire,
And *part* it both waies, to appeare more faire.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 208).

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his *parted* forelock manly hung
Clustering.
Milton, P. L., iv. 302.

5. To draw or hold apart; separate by intervening: as, to *part* combatants.

The kyng of kynggez *partyd* them twayn,
Le cause they shuld noo debate begynne certeyn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2296.

Part them; they are incensed. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 314.

Our three houses stood pretty near one another; his was *parted* from mine by a river.
Swift, Story of an Injured Lady.

6. *Naut.*, to break or rend; suffer the breaking of: as, the ship *parted* her cable. — **7†.** To leave; quit; depart from.

Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 3.

It 's time the dead should *part* the quick;
Marjorie, I must be gane.
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 150).

8†. To mix; mingle.

With the queene whan that he hadde sete,
And spices *parted*, and the wyne agoon,
Unto his chambre was he lad anoon.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1110.

To part a line or a warp. See *line*[2]. — **To part company,** to separate; go different ways. = **Syn. 1.** To sever, dissever, sunder, dismember, tear asunder, disjoin, disconnect, disunite.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become separated or detached; stand, fall, or move apart; separate; divide: as, her lips *parted;* our routes *parted*.

Make . . . thy knotted and combined locks to *part*,
And each particular hair to stand on end.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 18.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower.
Milton, P. L., viii. 652.

The sun's . . . rays of rapid light
Parted around the chariot's swifter course.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

2. To break; give way; become rent, severed, or detached: as, the cable *parted*. — **3.** To let go; relinquish; give up: with *with* or *from*: as, the miser will not *part with* his money.

We never forc'd him to *part with* his conscience, but it was hee that would have forc'd us to *part with* ours.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

For I, that . . . shielded all her life from harm,
At last must *part with* her to thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

4. To go away; depart; set out; leave; retire: with *from* or *with*, to take leave of; bid farewell to.

Now in peace my soul shall *part* to heaven,
Since I have set my friends at peace on earth.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 5.

[The storm] began in ye southeast, and *parted* toward ye south & east, and vered sundry ways.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 338.

A little after you had *parted with* him,
He suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

5. To take part or have a share; share; partake.

A trewe man, withouten drede,
Hath nat to *parten* with a theves dede.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 465.

Part with thy felaw, for that is curtesie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

My lord, d'ye think your nephew here, your Troylo,
Parts in your spirit as freely as your blood?
Ford, Fancies, v. 1.

To part from an anchor (*naut.*), to break loose from an anchor by parting the cable: said of a vessel.

part (pärt), *adv.* [Abbr. of *in part*. Cf. *parcel, adv.*] Partly; partially; in some measure.

But *part* be right, and *part* be wrang,
Frae the beggar man the cloak he wan.
Hynd Horn (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).

For the fair kindness you have show'd me here,
And, *part*, being prompted by your present trouble,
Out of my lean and low ability
I'll lend you something.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 377.

Pythagoras was *part* philosopher, *part* magician.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 31.

He spoke in words *part* heard, in whispers *part*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

partable (pär'ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *partable;* < *part* + *-able*. Cf. *partible*.] **1.** Capable of being parted or divided; divisible. See *partible*.

His hote loue neuerthelesse was *partable* among three other of his mistresses.
Camden, Remains, Wise Speeches.

2†. Having a share.

Thoghe hyt were outher mennys synne,
ȝyt art thou *partable* therynne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

partage† (pär'tāj), *n.* [< F. *partage* = OIt. *partaggio* (ML. *partagium*), division, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*, *n.*] **1.** Division; partition; the act of dividing or sharing.

This *partage* of things in an inequality of private possessions men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, and without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money.
Locke, Civil Government, v. § 50.

2. Part; portion; share.

I urg'd him gently,
Friendly, and privately, to grant a *partage*
Of this estate to her who owns it all,
This his supposed sister.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 2.

I know my brother, in the love he beares me,
Will not denye me *partage* in his sadnesse.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

partake (pär-tāk'), *v.*; pret. *partook*, pp. *partaken*, ppr. *partaking*. [< ME. **part-taken*, in *part-takynge, parte-taker;* < *part* + *take*. The formation is not according to E. analogy, but is in imitation of L. *participare*, < *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take. Cf. *out-take*, similarly imitated from the L.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take or have a part, portion, or share in common with others; participate; share: used absolutely, or followed by *of* or *in* (also, rarely, by *with*) before the object shared: as, to *partake of* the bounties of Providence; to *partake of* refreshments.

We should them love, and *with* their needs *partake*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 208.

Being apprehended, his false cunning,
Not meaning to *partake* with me *in* danger,
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 90.

He felt that wrong *with* wrong *partakes*,
That nothing stands alone.
Whittier, The Quaker of the Olden Time.

2. To share in some degree the nature, character, functions, or peculiarities (of some other person or thing): followed by *of*.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge and partly *of* an attorney-general.
Bacon.

Master of all sorts of wood-craft, he seemed a part of the forest and the lake, and the secret of his amazing skill seemed to be that he *partook of* the nature and fierce instincts of the beasts he slew.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

3†. To take sides; espouse the cause of another; make common cause.

Canst thou, O cruel! say I love thee not,
When I against myself with thee *partake?*
Shak., Sonnets, clxix.

Mr. Bellingham and he stood divided from the rest, which occasioned much opposition even in open court, and much *partaking* in the country.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 139.

= **Syn.** *Partake, Participate, Share.* There is not always a distinction among these words. *Share* is the most familiar, *participate* the least so. *Partake* is the most natural to apply to that which pleases or concerns chiefly the actor: as, to *partake* of food; to *partake* of the qualities of one's ancestors. *Participate* and *share* especially include other persons: as, to *share* another's pleasures, or *participate* in his griefs or joys. *Participate* may imply the most intimate community of possession or feeling, as is suggested by its being followed by *in*, not *of*. *Share* may have a direct object, or be followed by *in*.

I come in for my share in all the good that happens to a man of merit and virtue, and *partake of* many gifts of fortune and power that I was never born to.
Addison, Tatler, No. 117.

Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should *participate in* my feelings.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxii.

All who joy would win
Must *share* it — Happiness was born a twin.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 172.

II. *trans.* **1.** To have a part in; share.

By and by thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 305.

Thou shalt *partake* my near and dearest counsels,
And further them with thine.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and *partake* the gale?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 386.

Universal nature slumbers,
And my soul *partakes* the calm.
Cowper, Watching unto God in the Night Season (trans.), ii.

2†. To admit to participation; invite or permit to share.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privitie.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 20.

3†. To distribute; communicate.

Your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 132.

partaker (pär-tā′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *parte-taker, partitaker;* as *part* + *taker*, or *partake* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who takes or has a part or share in common with others; a sharer; a participator: usually followed by *of* or *in*.

If the Gentiles have been made *partakers of* their spiritual things. Rom. xv. 27.

The law doth straightly them enioyne
To be *partakers of* this holy meat
And sacred drink.
Tynes' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness
When thou dost meet good hap.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 14.

2†. An associate; an accomplice; a partner.

And what was the end now of that politic lady the queen other than this, that she lived to behold the wretched ends of all her *partakers?*
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 12.

The Church was fired, his enemies ascribing it to his *partakers*, and they againe to his Aduersaries.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

★**partan** (pär′tan), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *partan*, a partan, crab.] A crab. [Scotch.]

He generously offered, if she would but wait a minute or so, to hunt out two *partans* (by which he meant crabs), so that she might witness a combat between them.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iv.

★**parted** (pär′ted), *p. a.* **1†.** Departed; deceased; dead.

Oft have I seen a timely-*parted* ghost.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 161.

2†. Endowed with parts or abilities.

A man well *parted*, a sufficient scholar, and travelled.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

That man, how dearly ever *parted*,
How much in having, or without or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 96.

For as you
Are every way well-*parted*, so I hold you
In all designs mark'd to be fortunate.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

3. In *bot.*, cleft or divided nearly to the base, as leaves. Also *partite*.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *party*[2], 2.—**Double-parted**, in *her.*, parted in two ways. See *cross double-parted*, under *cross*[1].—**Palmately parted.** See *palmately*.—**Parted of two colors**, in *her.*, same as *party per fesse* (which see, under *fesse*), the two parts of the field being of two tinctures.

partelt, *n.* [ME., var. of *parcel*.] A part or portion.

So this pleyinge hath thre *partelis;* the firste is that we beholden in how many thingis God hath ȝyven us his grace.
Relig. Antiq., ii. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

partenert, *n.* An obsolete form of *partner*.

parter (pär′tėr), *n.* [< *part*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One ★who or that which parts or separates.

The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

★**parterre** (pär-tār′), *n.* [= It. *partere, parterre*, < F. *parterre*, a flower-bed, parterre, < *par*, by, on (< L. *per*, through), + *terre*, earth, < L. *terra:* see *terrace*.] **1.** In *hort.*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes in which flowers are cultivated, arranged in some design or plan, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf.

The garden nearest the pavilion is a *parterre*, having in ye middst noble brasse statues.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

When it [the water] has paid its tribute to the royal pile [Alhambra], and visited its gardens and *parterres*, it flows down the long avenue leading to the city.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 64.

2. The part of the floor of a theater beneath the galleries: in some modern English theaters called the *pit*—a sense to be distinguished from the original meaning of *pit*.

partes, *n.* Plural of *pars*.

Parthenium (pär-thē′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *parthenium*, < Gr. παρθένιον, a name of several different plants, < παρθένιος, maidenly, pure, < παρθένος, a maiden, virgin.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ*, known by the small broad rays, and the thickish compressed or triangular achenes, often firmly united to the enveloping bract, and with narrow margins separating half-way at maturity. There are about 10 species, natives of North America, the West Indies, and northern South America. They are usually rough hairy herbs, with alternate leaves, undivided, toothed, or pinnately dissected, and small heads of whitish or yellowish flowers in a terminal panicle. *P. Hysterophorus*, a weed throughout warmer America, and used medicinally, is known in Jamaica as *wild wormwood, whitehead, brownbush, bastard feverfew*, and *West Indian mugwort*. *P. integrifolium*, southern United States, is used as a febrifuge.

parthenochlorosis (pär″the-nō-klō-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + NL. *chlorosis*.] ★Chlorosis in girls.

parthenogenesis (pär″the-nō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + γένεσις, production: see *genesis*.] **1.** Reproduction by a virgin; in *zoöl.*, one of the phenomena attending alternate generation among animals which have sex, a kind of agamogenesis in which an imperfect female individual, hatched from an egg laid by a perfect female after ordinary sexual intercourse, continues to reproduce its kind for one or more generations without renewed impregnation. Parthenogenesis characterizes the reproduction of many insects, as aphids or plant-lice.

Agamogenesis is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms; in the one the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs, and to this the term *parthenogenesis* ought to be restricted.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 383.

One sin involves another, and forever another, by a fatal *parthenogenesis*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 223.

2. In *bot.*, the development of one of the sexual cells of a plant without previous fusion with a cell of the opposite sex. At the present time it is only the female cell which, in some instances, is certainly known to be capable of directly producing the new plant. On the whole, the phenomenon is rare among plants, and is best known in some lower forms. It is only recently that what appears to be a true case of parthenogenesis has been described in flowering plants (*Antennaria alpina*).

parthenogenetic (pär″the-nō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *parthenogenesis*, after *genetic*.] **1.** Pertaining to parthenogenesis, or having its characters; exhibiting the phenomena of parthenogenesis. —**2.** Born of a virgin.

The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound *parthenogenetic* deity. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 279.

parthenogenetically (pär″the-nō-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* By parthenogenesis.

parthenogenic (pär″the-nō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *parthenogen-y* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by parthenogenesis.

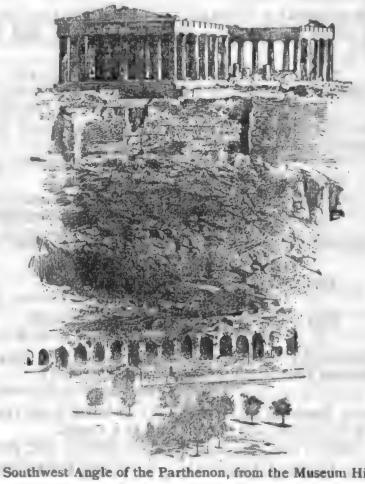
parthenogenous (pär-the-noj′e-nus), *a.* [< *parthenogen-y* + *-ous*.] Producing young without sexual impregnation, as many aphids.

parthenogeny (pär-the-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: ★see *-geny*.] Same as *parthenogenesis*.

parthenogonidium (pär-the-nō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *parthenogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + NL. *gonidium*.] A gonidium produced without fecundation. *Wolle*.

parthenology (pär-the-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *parthénologie*, < Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

Parthenon (pär′the-non), *n.* [= F. *Parthénon* = It. *Partenone*, < L. *Parthenon*, < Gr. Παρθενών, the temple of Athene Parthenos (the Virgin) at Athens, also, in gen. sense, the young women's apartments in a house, < παρθένος, a virgin, maid, young woman.] The Doric temple of Athene, under the appellation of Parthenos, the Virgin, on the Acropolis of Athens; the ceremonial or official temple of the Athenians in their quality as rulers of the empire of their colonies and allies. It is built of Pentelic marble, and is a peripteral, or, as it may be called, a pseudo-dipteral octastyle, with seventeen columns on the sides, the pronaos and the opisthodomos within the peripteros having each a portico of six Doric columns. Its length is 228 feet, its breadth 101, and the height to the apex of the pediments was 65 feet. It was badly shattered in 1687 by the explosion of a magazine of gunpowder which the Turks had placed in it during the siege of Athens by the Venetians. The Parthenon, which was completed about 438 B. C., was the most perfect work of art that has been produced, its construction and its sculptured decoration in the round, in both low and high relief, and in color embodying the best genius and skill of Athens at the pinnacle of her glory. See *Elgin marbles* (under *marble*), and compare cuts under *cella, Doric, Greek*, and *Hellenic*.



Southwest Angle of the Parthenon, from the Museum Hill.

Parthenope (pär-then′ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Parthenope*, a poetical name of Naples, < *Parthenope*, < Gr. Παρθενόπη, one of the Sirens, said to have been cast up drowned on the shore of Naples, < παρθένος, a maiden, + ὤψ (ὀπ-), face.] **1.** The 11th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) The typical genus of *Parthenopidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1798. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Scacchi*, 1833. (*c*) A genus of worms. *Schmidt*, 1837.

Parthenopean (pär″the-nō-pē′an), *a.* [< *Parthenope* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Parthenope, an ancient and poetical name of Naples in Italy: as, the *Parthenopean* republic.

parthenopian (pär-the-nō′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Parthenope* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or the family *Parthenopidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Parthenopidæ*.

Parthenopidæ (pär-the-nop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parthenope* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Parthenope*. They have a more or less triangular carapace, small subcircular orbits, and slender antennæ whose basal joints are very small. The species chiefly inhabit warm seas. They are sometimes known as *long-armed crabs*.

parthenopine (pär-then′ō-pin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Parthenope* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *parthenopian*.

parthenosperm (pär′the-nō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + σπέρμα, seed.] A rare term for a spore of certain algæ.

parthenospore (pär′the-nō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a reproductive, non-sexual, motile spore in the *Volvocaceæ* and similar families of algæ. Same as *zoöspore* and *swarmspore*.

Parthian (pär′thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Parthia*, < Gr. Παρθυαία, Parthia, < Πάρθοι, also Παρθυαῖοι, Πάρθιοι, L. *Parthi*, the Parthians.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient region in Persia, which from the third century B. C. to the third century A. D. formed the nucleus of an important Asiatic kingdom.—**Parthian arrow** or **shot**, a shaft or shot aimed at an adversary while flying or pretending to fly from him; a parting shot: in allusion to the manner of fighting of the ancient Parthians.

★**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Parthia.

partial (pär′shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *parcial*, < OF. *partial, parcial*, F. *partial* = Sp. Pg. *parcial* = It. *parziale*, < ML. *partialis*, divisible, solitary, partial, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total.

The weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South.*

So narrow then [1589] was the sphere of publication, and so *partial* was all literary communication.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 55.

To know something, and not all—*partial* knowledge—must of course perplex; doctrines imperfectly revealed must be mysterious.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 211.

2. In *bot.*, subordinate; secondary: as, a *partial* umbel, peduncle, or involucre.—**3.** Inclined to favor one party in a cause or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent; exhibiting favoritism; in a restricted sense, unjust or unfair through favoritism.

She 's vicious, and, your *partial* selves confess,
Aspires the height of all impiety.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

The chief incens'd—"Too *partial* god of day!
To check my conquests in the middle way:
How few in Ilion else had refuge found?"
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 23.

4. Greatly or unduly inclined to favor a person or thing; having a liking for, or a prejudice in favor of, an object: when used in the predicate, with *to* before the object.

A fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

His [Leicester's] presence and his communications were gall and wormwood to his once *partial* mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xl.

I pray God he perform what he promiseth, and that he be not over *partial to* North-Wales Men.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 5.

"Bring me that muslin," said Mrs. Glegg; "it 's a buff —I'm *partial to* buff."
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

Partial abstraction, the act of concentrating the attention on one integrant part of an object, and withdrawing it from others.—**Partial assignment**, an assignment of part of one's property in trust for the payment of some debts, as distinguished from a *general assignment* of all property for payment of all debts: sometimes used in contradistinction to *special assignment*, when the latter is used in the sense of an assignment for the benefit of one or more special creditors only.—**Partial battle.** See *battle*[1], 1.—**Partial cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Partial conversion**, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.—**Partial counsel**, in *Scots law*, improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause, rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; a similar ground of declinature of the jurisdiction of a judge. *Imp. Dict.*—**Partial determinant, differential, differentiation, earth.** See the nouns.—**Partial eclipse**, an eclipse in which only a part of the eclipsed luminary is covered.—**Partial fractions**, in *alg.*, fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction: thus, for various purposes, $1/(1-x^2)$ is expressed as the sum of the two partial fractions $1/(2+2x)$ and $1/(2-2x)$.—**Partial loss**, in *marine insurance*, "loss of a part out of the whole" (*Parsons*).—**Partial method**, a method which applies to a part of a science.—**Partial term**, an undistributed term.—**Partial tone.** Same as *harmonic*, 1 (*a*), though sometimes also used to designate the theoretically simple tones of which harmonics are themselves made up.—**Partial turn**, in *music*. See *turn*.—**Partial verdict**, in *law*, a verdict of conviction as to a part of the charge, and of acquittal or silence as to the residue. *Bishop.* =**Syn. 1.** Incomplete, imperfect.—3 and 4. Prejudiced, prepossessed, warped, unfair, one-sided.

II. *n.* Same as *partial tone*.

The harmonics are themselves also compound tones, of which the primes or lowest *partials* are the *partials* of the original tone. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 83.

partialism (pär'shal-izm), *n.* [< *partial* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the atonement was intended for and affects only a part of mankind.

partialist (pär'shal-ist), *n.* [< *partial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is partial.—2. In *theol.*, one who holds that the atonement was made for only a part of mankind.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, You will forgive me this wrong.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 240.

partiality (pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *partialities* (-tiz). [< F. *partialité* = Sp. *parcialidad* = Pg. *parcialidade* = It. *parzialità*, < ML. *partialita(t-)s*, partialness, a party, society, < *partialis*, partial: see *partial*.] The state or character of being partial. (*a*) Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side.

Polybius, reprehending Timæus for his *partiality* against Agathocles. *Hume.*

His [Carlyle's] imagination is so powerful that it makes him the contemporary of his characters, and thus his history seems to be the memoirs of a cynical humorist, with hearty likes and dislikes, with something of acridity in his *partialities* whether for or against, more keenly sensitive to the grotesque than the simply natural.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 135.

(*b*) A special fondness; a stronger inclination to one person or thing than to others: with *to* or *for*: as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting.

Well, Maria, do you not reflect, the more you converse with that amiable young man, what return his *partiality* for you deserves? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which, as we have already observed, is apt to mislead the understanding, so there is often a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial also to knowledge and improvement.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 21.

(*c*†) A party; faction.

In the common wealth dissentions, angers, quarelles of ambition amongst your officers of iustice, neither ought you to dissemble, or in any wise consent vnto; for, at the instant that they shall grow into quarels, the people shall be diuided into *parcialities*, wherof may rise great offences in the common wealth.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 158.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Favoritism, unfairness. (*b*) Liking, predilection, leaning, fancy.

partialize (pär'shal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *partialized*, ppr. *partializing*. [< F. *partialiser* = Sp. *parcializar* = Pg. *parcializar*, *parcialisar*; as *partial* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render partial.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
The unstooping firmness of my upright soul.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 120.

II. *intrans.* To be partial; favor one side more than another.

Till world and pleasure made me *partialize*.
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond, st. 51. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

partially (pär'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In part; not generally or totally; partly.

And *partially* a lie for truth gave forth.
Stirling, Domes-day, Seventh Houre.

Abrogate entirely the liberty to exercise the faculties, and we have death; abrogate it *partially*, and we have pain or partial death. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 217.

2. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike.

If, *partially* affined, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 218.

partibility (pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *partibilité*; as *partible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being partible; susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability: as, the *partibility* of an inheritance.

partible (pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *partible* = Sp. *partible* = Pg. *partivel* = It. *partibile*, < LL. *partibilis*, divisible, < L. *partire*, *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.* Cf. *partable*.] Capable of being parted or separated; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition.

Note, it were better to make the moulds *partible*, that you may open them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 502.

If the land is not *partible*, then, "according to the custom of some, the first-born shall have the whole inheritance; according to the custom of others, however, the last-born son is heir." *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, App., p. 207.

Partible division. See *division*.

partibus (pär'ti-bus), *n.* [L., abl. pl. of *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*.] In *Scots law*, a note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there are only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words "and others." *Imp. Dict.*—**In partibus.** See *in partibus infidelium*.

particate (pär'ti-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *perticata*, a perch, < L. *pertica*, ML. also *partica*, a measuring-rod, a perch: see *perch*[2].] A rood of land. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

particeps criminis (pär'ti-seps krim'i-nis). [L.: *particeps* (< *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take), partaking; *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, crime: see *crime*.] An accessory to a crime.

participable (pär-tis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *participable* = Sp. *participable* = Pg. *participavel* = It. *participabile*, < ML. as if **participabilis*, < L. *participare*, participate: see *participate*.] Capable of being participated or shared.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris*, Miscellanies.

participancy (pär-tis'i-pan-si), *n.* [< *participan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being participant; participation.

participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *participant* = Sp. Pg. It. *participante*, < L. *participan(t-)s*, ppr. of *participare*, participate: see *participate*.] **I.** *a.* Sharing; having a share or part: followed by *of*.

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant of* any attempts against him. *Bacon.* (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* 1. One who participates; a partaker; one having a share or part.

Divers of those *Participants* did assign and conveyed unto other persons several proportions of their Shares and Adventures. *The Great Level* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 317).

2. In *Gregorian music*, the next most important tone in a mode after the mediant, lying in the authentic modes usually next above or below the mediant, and in plagal modes usually at the bottom of the scale. See *modulation*, 3 (*a*). It may be used as the first tone of any phrase in a plain-song melody, and as the last tone of any phrase except the last. The participants of the various modes in general use are: I., G; II., A; III., A or B; IV., C or F; V., G; VI., C; VII., A; VIII., D; IX., D; X., E; XIII., D; XIV., G.

participantly (pär-tis'i-pant-li), *adv.* In a participating manner; so as to participate; as a participant.

participate (pär-tis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *participated*, ppr. *participating*. [< L. *participatus*, pp. of *participare* (> It. *participare*, *partecipare* = Sp. Pg. *participar* = F. *participer*), take part in, share in, give part in, impart, < L. *particeps* (*particip-*), taking part in, sharing in, < *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take: see *part* and *capable*. For the second element, cf. *anticipate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To partake; share or share in; receive a part or share of.

The one [the soul] we *participate* with goddes, the other [the body] with bestes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

The Olive and the Oak *participate*,
Even to their earth, signes of their ancient hate.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Of fellowship I speak,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 390.

2†. To give a share of; communicate; dispense.

He [Bradford] was no niggard of his purse, but would liberally *participate* that he had to his fellow-prisoners. *Foxe*, quoted in Biog. Notice of J. Bradford (Parker Soc., [1853]), II. xxxv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take part; partake; have a share in common with others: followed by *in*, formerly by *of*, before the object.

There appear to be no simple natures; but all *participate* or consist *of* two. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

His delivery and thy joy thereon, . . .
In both which we as next *participate*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1507.

Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should *participate in* my feelings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxii.

2. To have features or characteristics in common with another or others.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

The clay in many places vnder the cliffts by the high water marke did grow vp in red and white knots as gum out of trees; and in some places so *participated* together as though they were all of one nature.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 176.

Participating tone. See *tone*. =**Syn. 1.** *Share, Participate in*, etc. See *partake*.

participation (pär-tis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *participacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *participation* = Sp. *participación* = Pg. *participação* = It. *partecipazione*, < LL. *participatio(n-)*, a partaking, < L. *participare*, pp. *participatus*, participate: see *participate*.] 1. The act or fact of participating or sharing in common with another or with others; the act or state of receiving or having part of something.

But alle thyng that is good, quod she, grauntest thou that it be good by the *participacioun* of good or no?
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

Poesy . . . was ever thought to have some *participation* of divineness. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 148.

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

Beyond *participation* lie
My troubles, and beyond relief.
Wordsworth, Affliction of Margaret ——, st. 11.

2†. Companionship.

Their spirits are so married in conjunction with the *participation* of society that they flock together in consent, like so many wild-geese. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

And in that very line, Harry, standest thou:
For thou hast lost thy princely privilege
With vile *participation*; not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common sight,
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 87.

Medium of participation. See *medium*.

participative (pär-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *participatif*; as *participate* + *-ive*.] Capable of participating.

participator (pär-tis'i-pā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *participador* = It. *participatore*, < LL. *participator*, < L. *participare*, pp. *participatus*, participate: see *participate*.] One who participates; one who partakes, participates, or shares with another: as, *participators* in our misfortunes.

participial (pär-ti-sip'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *participial* = Sp. *participial* = Pg. *participal*, < L. *participialis*, of the nature of a participle, < *participium*, participle: see *participle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the nature and use of a participle.

In German the present participle, in a purely *participial* sense as distinguished from an adjective sense, is as rare as in English it is common. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 137.

2. Formed from or consisting of a participle: as, a *participial* noun; a *participial* adjective.

II. *n.* A word formed from a verb, and sharing the verbal with the noun or adjective construction. [Rare.]

The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of *participials*. *Gibbs.*

participialize (pär-ti-sip'i-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *participialized*, ppr. *participializing*. [< *participial* + *-ize*.] To form into a participle. [Rare.]

But the question is not between a naked finite verb on the one hand and the *participialized* finite verb on the other, but between two finite verbs.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 144.

participially (pär-ti-sip'i-al-i), *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle; as a participle.

participle (pär'ti-si-pl), *n.* [With unorig. *-le*, as also in *principle*, *syllable*, etc.; < F. *participe* = Sp. Pg. It. *participio* = G. *participp*, *participium* = Dan. *particip* = Sw. *participium*, < L. *participium*, a participle; in LL. in lit. sense, a partaking, sharing, < L. *particeps*, partaking, sharing: see *participate*.] 1†. Whatever partakes of the nature of two or more other things; something that is part one thing and part another; a mongrel.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures are such chiefly as are fixed, . . . though they have a motion in their parts; such as are oysters, cockles, and such like. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 609.

And in the mountaines dwelt the Curdi, that were *Participles* or Mungrels in Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

2. In *gram.*, a verbal adjective that participates or shares in the construction of the verb to which it belongs, and so has in a certain manner and degree a place in the verbal system; a word having the value of an adjective as part of speech, but so regularly made from a verb, and associated with it in meaning and construction, as to seem to belong to the verb. Thus, '*giving* him a book,' like 'I give him a book'; 'the book *given* him,' or '*lent* him,' or '*handed* him'; and so on. There are but two simple participles in English, usually called the *present* and the *past* or *passive*: as, *loving, loved; singing, sung;* in some languages there are more, as for example in Greek. The division-line between participle and ordinary adjective is indistinct, and the one often passes over into the other: thus, a *charming* girl, a *learned* man. Participles are much used in many languages, especially in English, in forming verb-phrases by combination with auxiliaries: thus, I am *giving*, I have *given*, it is *given*, etc.

★**particle** (pär'ti-kl), *n.* [< F. *particule* = Sp. *particula* = Pg. *particula* = It. *particola, particella, particula*, < L. *particula*, double dim. of *pars* (*part-*), a part: see *part*. Cf. *parcel*, ult. from the same source.] **1.** A small part or piece, especially a small part or portion of some material substance: as, a *particle* of dust.

God created every part and *particle* of man exactly perfect: that is to say, in all points sufficient unto that use for which he appointed it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.

Which seems to be some featherly *particle* of snow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

I am part or *particle* of God. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

2. Specifically, any very small piece or part of anything; absolutely, a minute quantity; anything very small; an atom; a bit: as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; are you fatigued? Not a *particle*.

If the maker have failed in any *particle* of this, they may worthily tax him. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

What could be done more for the healing and reclaiming that divine *particle* of Gods breathing, the soul? *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

3. In *gram.*, a part of speech that is considered of minor consequence, or that plays a subordinate part in the structure of the sentence, as connective, sign of relation, or the like: such are especially conjunctions, prepositions, and the primitive adverbs. The term is loose and unscientific.

The words whereby it [the mind] signifies what connexion it gives to the several affirmations and negations that it unites in one continued reasoning . . . are . . . called *particles*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vii. 2.

They make use of an emphasis, but so improperly that it is often placed on some very insignificant *particle*, as upon "if" or "and." *Steele*, Spectator, No. 147.

Consecutive, exceptive, etc., particle. See the adjectives.—**Elementary particles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Particle, Atom, Molecule, Corpuscle*, iota, jot, mite, tittle, whit, grain, scrap, shred, scintilla. *Atom* and *molecule* are exact scientific terms; the other two of the italicized words are not. A *particle* is primarily a minute part or piece of a material substance, or, as in the case of dust, pollen, etc., a substance that exists in exceedingly minute form. *Corpuscle* is a somewhat old word for *particle*, to which it has almost entirely yielded place, taking up instead a special meaning in physiology. See definitions; see also *part, n.*

parti-coated, *a.* See *party-coated.*

parti-color, *n.* See *party-color.*

parti-colored, *a.* See *party-colored.*

particular (pär-tik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. ★*particuler*, < OF. *particulier, particuler*, F. *particulier* = Sp. Pg. *particular* = It. *particolare, particulare*, < LL. *particularis*, of or concerning a part, particular, < L. *particula*, a part, particle: see *particle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or concerning a part; pertaining to some and not to all; special; not general.

The three years' drought, in the time of Elias, was but *particular*, and left people alive. *Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

Our ancestors . . . took their stand, not on a general theory, but on the *particular* constitution of the realm. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

The Revolution assails not theology itself but only a *particular* theology embodied in a *particular* institution. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 36.

2. Individual; single; special; apart from others; considered separately.

Make . . . each *particular* hair to stand an end. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 19.

You know in what *particular* way your powers of mind best capacitate you for excelling. *Goldsmith*, To a Pupil.

It is the universal nature which gives worth to *particular* men and things. *Emerson*, History.

3. Properly belonging to a single person, place, or thing; peculiar; specially characteristic: as, the *particular* properties of a plant.

As for the Ichneumon, he hath but onely changed his name; now called the Rat of the Nilus. A beast *particular* to Egypt. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

It was the *particular* property of this looking-glass to banish all false appearances, and show people what they were. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Hence—**4.** Personal; private; individual.

These domestic and *particular* broils
Are not the question here. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 30.

Revenge
Thine own *particular* wrongs, and stop those maims
Of shame seen through thy country.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 92.

Augustus began his career by joining with Antony and Lepidus in a plot for dividing the supreme power, by allowing to be murdered each his own *particular* friends, in order to destroy his enemies, the friends of his vile confederates. *Brougham.*

5. Having something that eminently distinguishes; worthy of attention and regard; specially noteworthy; not ordinary; unusual; notable; striking.

Particular pains *particular* thanks do ask. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

At the east end [of the cathedral] are the remains of the bishop's throne, and in the portico there is a very *particular* vase, which probably served for a font. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 247.

I think I never heard a more *particular* instance of parts and villainy. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 17.

He was a sturdy old fellow in a broad-skirted blue coat, made pretty large, to fit easily, and with no *particular* waist. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxv.

6. Attentive to or noting details; minute in examination; careful.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, . . . because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of rule and power. *Locke*, Government, i. § 91.

7. Containing or emphasizing details; minute; circumstantial; detailed: as, a full and *particular* account of an accident.

This [Ponte di Rialto] is both forty foote longer . . . and a hundred foote broader, as I will anon declare in the more *particular* description thereof. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20*a*.

8. Peculiar; singular; standing out from what is general or ordinary, especially in the way of showing pointed personal attention.

As for Plutarch, his style is so *particular* that there is none of the ancients to whom we can properly resemble him. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

I saw in the church-yard of Bolsena an antique funeral monument (of that kind which they called a sarcophagus), very entire, and, what is *particular*, engraven on all sides with a curious representation of a bacchanal. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 488.

She'll be highly taken with him—for she loves a Gentleman whose Manner is *particular*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

Lady Ruelle . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me. *R. Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 14.

9. Nice in taste; precise; fastidious: as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

A very worthy person, a little formal and *particular*, but exceedingly devoute. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686.

Timoleon . . . is very *particular* in his opinion, but is thought *particular* for no other cause but that he acts against depraved custom by the rules of nature and reason. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 171.

10. In *logic*, not general; not referring to the whole extent of a class, but only to some individual or individuals in it.—**Common particular meter, long particular meter.** See *meter*[2], 3.—**London particular,** of a quality or character supposed to be approved by Londoners or peculiar to London, by importation or otherwise: noting especially a quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market.—**Particular average,** in *marine insurance*, a contribution which must be made by the underwriters in case of partial loss (which see, under *partial*) by perils of the sea. The loss is estimated by deducting from the market-value of the damaged property, when sound, its sale-value as injured. See *average*[2], 1.—**Particular Baptists.** See *Baptist.*—**Particular cause,** a cause which of its own efficiency produces but one effect.—**Particular cognition,** a cognition of an actual fact or existence, not of a rule or non-existence.—**Particular custom,** a custom which prevails only in a particular locality or district; a local usage. Sometimes used also of a custom which prevails only in a particular class or vocation.—**Particular equation.** See *equation.*—**Particular estate,** in *law*, the estate that precedes a remainder; the earlier of two successive estates where the future or ultimate ownership is given to one, the gift to whom is not to take effect until after a precedent estate given to another has terminated: thus, where a man devises lands to his wife for her life, and after her death to his children, her estate is called the *particular estate*, in contradistinction to the general ultimate ownership of the children.—**Particular integral,** in the *integral calculus*, that value which arises in the integration of any differential equation by the giving of a particular value to the arbitrary quantity or quantities that enter into the general integral.—**Particular jurisprudence logic,** etc. See the nouns.—**Particular lien.** See *lien*[2], 1.—**Particular method.** See *universal method*, under *method.*—**Particular proposition,** a proposition in which the subject is qualified by the word *some* or its equivalent. The peculiarity of the *particular proposition* is that it asserts the existence of a certain kind of thing, while a *universal proposition* asserts the non-existence of a certain kind of thing. Thus, the proposition "Some men are courteous to all women" is *particular*, being intended to state the existence of a certain kind of men; while the proposition "There is some man who is courteous to each woman" is universal, because it only states the non-existence of a woman to whom no man is courteous. It is true, the latter proposition may be understood as also asserting the existence of men courteous to women, and in that case it implies a particular proposition along with its main import.—**Particular tenant,** the tenant of a particular estate.—**Particular utility**† of a science or art, the utility of such science or art as a means of support to its professors.—**Short particular meter.** See *meter*[2], 3.—**Syn. 1–3,** Separate, distinctive.—**3** and **4.** *Peculiar*, etc. See *special.*—**7.** *Circumstantial*, etc. See *minute*[1].—**9.** Exact, scrupulous.

II. *n.* **1.** A single instance or matter; a single point or circumstance; a distinct, separate, or minute part or detail.

Some few *particulars* I have set down,
Only for this meridian, fit to be known
Of your crude traveller. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

29th. Called up with news from Sir W. Batten that Hogg hath brought in two prizes more; and so I thither, and hear the *particulars*, which are good; one of them, if prize, being worth 4000*l.*, for which God be thanked! *Pepys*, Diary, III. 36.

A letter from my agent in town soon came with a confirmation of every *particular*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

2†. A specialist; one who devotes himself to doing things on his own account and not in partnership.

For your spectators, you behold them what they are: the most choice *particulars* in court: this tells tales well; this provides coaches; this repeats jests; this presents gifts; this holds up the arras; this takes down from horse; this protests by this light; this swears by that candle; this delighteth; this adoreth; yet all but three men. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

They utterly sought ye ruine of y^e *perticulers* [private traders]: as appeareth by this, that they would not suffer any of ye generall either to buy or sell with them. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 178.

3†. Private account or interest; personal interest or concern; part; portion; account.

For my *particular*, I can, and from a most clear conscience, affirm that I have ever trembled to think toward the least profaneness. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

Some of those that still remained bear on their *perticuler* begane privately to nurish a faction. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 157.

As to my own *particular*, I stand to this hour amaz'd that God should give so greate perfection to so young a person. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 4, 1656.

4†. Individual state or character; special peculiarity.

The *particulars* of future beings must needs be dark unto ancient theories. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Venice has several *particulars* which are not to be found in other cities, and is therefore very entertaining to a traveller. It looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

5. A minute and detailed account; a minute: as, a *particular* of premises; a *particular* of a plaintiff's demand, etc. [Obsolete, or used only in legal phrases.]

A *particular* of wages due to the Deputy, Army, and other State Officers and affaires relating to Ireland, an° 1587–1588. *Evelyn*, To Sam. Pepys, Esq.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

6. Something specially made for, belonging to, or the choice of a person: as, he drank a glass of his own *particular*. [Colloq.]—**Bill of particulars.** See *bill*[3].—**In particular,** specially; particularly; to particularize.

particular† (pär-tik'ū-lär), *v. t.* [< *particular*, *a.*] To particularize.

particularisation, particularise. See *particularization, particularize.*

particularism (pär-tik'ū-lär-izm), *n.* [= F. *particularisme* = Pg. *particularismo* = G. *particularismus;* as *particular* + *-ism.*] **1.** Attention or adherence to or exclusive interest in one's own special interests, party, or state; individual, partizan, or national exclusiveness. Specifically—(*a*) In a federation, the doctrine or practice of leaving each state free to promote its peculiar interests (and to retain its own laws), as distinguished from those of the federation as a whole; especially, in recent German history, the policy of the states annexed to Prussia after the war of 1866 which wished to preserve their own laws, etc., or of the states under Prussian influence. (*b*) The view that the Hebrews are the chosen people of God, held by them in ancient and modern times.

The abolition of Judaic *particularism*, and the impartial freedom of the heavenly and glorified life that belongs to Jesus. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 513.

2. Attention to particulars or details.

The marked *particularism* which has characterized the study of Lichens for the last thirty years. *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 1.

3. In *theol.*, the doctrine that divine grace is provided only for the particular individuals chosen by God to be its recipients, as opposed to the doctrine that his grace is freely and equally offered to all upon condition of its acceptance in and by faith.

★**particularist** (pär-tik'ū-lär-ist), *n.* [= F. *particulariste* = G. *particularista;* as *particular* + *-ist.*] One whose opinions and conduct are characterized by particularism, in any of its senses; specifically, one who seeks to promote the interests of individual members of a political confederation as against those of the whole; in recent German history, one who desired to preserve the individuality in laws, etc., of the states annexed to Prussia in 1866, or of those states under Prussian influence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and (in a less degree) the Prince of Wales are looked upon as friends of the Hanoverian *particularists*, and are said to be not too popular in certain circles at Berlin.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 17.

The most rigid *particularist* could discern no violation either of the spirit or the letter of the Constitution.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 386.

particularistic (pär-tik″ū-lā-ris'tik), *a.* [< *particularist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or partaking of particularism, in any of its senses; concerning or restricted to a particular race, community, body of persons, etc., as distinguished from general or universal; specifically, seeking to promote or favoring the interests of a particular member of a political confederation, as opposed to the interest of the whole; relating to the recent German particularists.

In calling nomistic religions, like Judaism and Mazdaism, *particularistic* or national, we do not mean to say that they are exclusive in character, and that they have not tried to spread beyond the boundaries of the race and the nation to which they belonged originally.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 369.

Prussia has . . . become an object of hatred to the *particularistic*, . . . or what might be called the "state's rights," element in Bavaria.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 4.4.

particularity (pär-tik-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *particularities* (-tiz). [< F. *particularité* = Sp. *particularidad* = Pg. *particularidade* = It. *particolarità, particularità,* < ML. *particularita(t-)s,* < LL. *particularis,* particular: see *particular.*] **1.** The state or character of being particular. (*a*) Minuteness of detail.

The *particularity* of the miracle will give occasion to him to suspect the truth of what it discovers.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. vi.

The last of the royal chronicles that it is necessary to notice with much *particularity* is that of John the Second.
Ticknor, Spanish Lit., I. 166.

(*b*) Singleness; individuality.

The doctrine concerning all variety and *particularity* of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

(*c*) Minute attention to detail; fussiness. (*d*) The essential character or quantity of a particular proposition.

2. That which is particular. (*a*) A detail; a minute circumstance; a particular.

With all the thousand *Particularities* which attend those whom low Fortunes and high Spirit make Malecontents.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

A long letter, . . . full of the Diel fabulas, and such *particularities* as do not usually find place in newspapers.
Swift, Letter, March 22, 1708–9.

(*b*†) Individual or private matter, affair, concern, or interest.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 44.

They have requested further time to conferr with them that are to be interessed in this action aboute ye severall *particularities* which in ye prosecution therof will fall out considerable.
Sir E. Sandys, in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 31.

(*c*) Peculiarity; singularity; singular or peculiar feature or characteristic.

She admires not herself for any one *particularity*, but for all.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Several other of the old knight's *particularities* break out upon these occasions.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

No man ought to be tolerated in an habitual humour, whim, or *particularity* of behaviour by any who do not wait upon him for bread.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

Fallacy of illicit particularity. See *fallacy.*—**Syn. 1.** Exactness, preciseness.

particularization (pär-tik″ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *particularisation* = It. *particolarizzazione, particolarizzazione;* as *particularize* + *-ation.*] The act of particularizing. Also spelled *particularisation.*

This power of *particularization* (for it is as truly a power as generalization) is what gives such vigor and greatness to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

particularize (pär-tik'ū-lär-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *particularized*, ppr. *particularizing.* [< F. *particulariser* = Sp. *particularizar* = Pg. *particularisar* = It. *particolarizzare, particolarizzare;* as *particular* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To specify or mention with details; give the particulars of; enumerate or specify in detail; also, to render particular or detailed.

The numbers I *particularized* are about thirty-six millions.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

You can not *particularize* a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object, since that object stands in relation to every other thing in the world.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 135.

There are also several important reviews of books, which we cannot *particularise.*
The Academy, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 426.

2. To single out for mention; make particular mention of.

When the clergyman in the Thanksgiving *particularized* those who desired now to "offer up their praises and thanksgiving for late mercies vouchsafed to them," once more Philip Firmin said "Amen," on his knees, and with all his heart.
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xli.

II. *intrans.* To mention or give particulars or details; be particular as opposed to general; specifically, to mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters.

Now if the Spirit conclude collectively, and kept the same Tenor all the way—for we see not where he *particularizes*—then certainly hee must begin collectively, else the construction can bee neither Grammaticall nor Logicall.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

He continued in that *particularizing* manner which distinguished him—"We are now close upon the Norwegian coast—in the sixty-eighth degree of latitude."
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 162.

But why *particularize*, defend the deed?
Say that I hated her for no one cause
Beyond my pleasure so to do—what then?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 276.

Also spelled *particularise.*

particularly (pär-tik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* **1.** In a particular manner; with specific or special reference or distinctness; especially.

To confer with the Emperor about Matters of great Importance, and *particularly* about War to be made in France.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 278.

2. In an especial manner; in a high or great degree: as, to be *particularly* unfortunate.

His virtues as well as imperfections are, as it were, tinged by a certain extravagance which makes them *particularly* his, and distinguishes them from those of other men.
Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

Besides this tale, there is another of his [Chaucer's] own invention, after the manner of the Provençals, called "The Flower and the Leaf," with which I was . . . *particularly* pleased.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

particularment† (pär-tik'ū-lär-ment), *n.* [< *particular* + *-ment.*] A detail; a particular.

Upon this universall Ogdoas
Is founded every *particularment.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 15.

particularness (pär-tik'ū-lär-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being particular; particularity; individuality.—**2.** Nice attention to detail; fastidiousness; fussiness.

You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for *particularness.*
George Eliot, Adam Bede, I.

particulate† (pär-tik'ū-lāt), *v.* [< ML. *particulatus,* pp. of *particulare,* particularize, < L. *particula,* a part, particle: see *particle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make mention singly.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander of Hales, the irrefragable doctor.
Camden, Remains, Inhabitants of Britaine.

II. *trans.* To particularize; mention.
Fenton.

They pretended out of their commisserations to referre him to the Councell in England to receiue a check, rather then by *particulating* his designes make him so odious to the world as to touch his life.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 152.

particulate (pär-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *particulatus,* pp. of *particulare:* see *particulate, v.*] **1.** Having the form of a small particle; taking the form of particles.

On heating the solution gradually a little opalescence appeared, but it did not become *particulate* even at the boiling point.
Green, Proc. Roy. Soc., XL. 32.

The virus [of the cholera-germ] is *particulate*, and, as indicated by its self-multiplication within the affected person, is a living organism.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 829.

Chauvean was the first to prove experimentally that in vaccinia and in variola the active principle is a *particulate* non-diffusable substance.
Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 46.

2. Of or pertaining to particles; produced by particles, as minute germs.

A characteristic of contagium, due to its *particulate* nature, is that dilution lessens the chance of infection, but has little effect upon the case if the disease be taken.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 397.

To express this aspect of inheritance, where particle proceeds from particle, we may conveniently describe it as *particulate.*
F. Galton, Science, VI. 273.

partiet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *party*[1].

partile (pär'til), *a.* [< LL. *partilis,* divisible, single, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part.*] Exact to a degree: said of a celestial aspect: opposed to *platic.*—**Partile conjunction**†. See *conjunction.*

partim (pär'tim), *adv.* [L.] In *zoöl.*, partly; in part: noting names of species, genera, and other groups which are inexactly synonymous. Abbreviated *p.* and *pt.*

partimen (pär'ti-men), *n.* [Pr., < ML. *partimentum,* division, partition, < L. *partire,* divide: see *part, v.*] A form of poetic debate or contest among the medieval minstrels of Provence in France. See the quotation.

The *partimen* . . . is also a poetic debate, but it differs from the tenson in so far that the range of debate is limited. In the first stanza one of the partners proposes two alternatives; the other partner chooses one of them and defends it, and the opposite side remains to be defended by the original propounder. Often in a final couplet a judge or arbiter is appointed to decide between the parties.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 875.

partimento (pär-ti-men'tō), *n.* [It., < ML. *partimentum,* division, partition: see *partimen.*] In *music*, a figured bass used for exercises in counterpoint, or in playing accompaniments at sight.

★**parting** (pär'ting), *n.* [< ME. *parting, partynge;* verbal n. of *part, v.*] **1.** The act of separating or dividing; separation. (*a*) Departure; leave-taking; separation from friends.

And there were sudden *partings*, such as press
The life from out young hearts.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 24.

(*b*†) A going hence; death: sometimes *hence-parting.*

Percen with a pater-noster the paleys of heuene,
And passen purgatorie penaunceles at her *hennes-partynge,*
In-to the blisse of paradys.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 462.

Would I were she!
For such a way to die, and such a blessing,
Can never crown my *parting.*
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

(*c*) In *paper-making*, the operation of separating the damp sheets. (*d*) In *metal.*, the separation of gold and silver from each other by means of an acid. Both nitric and sulphuric acids are used for this purpose, the latter more generally; but parting by nitric acid is a process which has been in use for many centuries. (*e*) In *mineral.*, a separation of a mineral into layers due not to cleavage, but to some other cause, as the presence of thin lamellæ formed by twinning, as, for example, in pyroxene, titanite, etc. (*f*) In *comb-making*, a method by which, in order to save material, two combs are cut from a single piece of shell but little wider than a single comb. The cutter used has a vertical motion upon the blank, which has an intermittent feed beneath it, and receives a succession of cuts, the teeth of one comb being cut from the interdental spaces of the other. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A point or place of separation or division.

The king of Babylon stood at the *parting* of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination. Ezek. xxi. 21.

(*a*) In *geol.*, a thin seam of clay or shale separating the thicker beds of rock: used especially of coal-seams. (*b*) In *founding:* (1) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag. (2) Parting-sand.

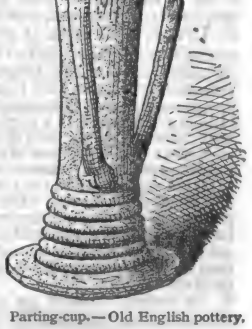
3. The division of the hair on the head in dressing it.

His hair was cut short on the top, and lay on the head without *parting.*
Encyc. Brit., VI. 455.

4. That which parts or divides.—**5**†. Share; fellowship; participation.

For what *parting* of rightwysnesse with wickidnesse?
Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 14.

parting-cup (pär'ting-kup), *n.* **1.** A drinking-cup having two handles on opposite sides, as distinguished from *loving-cup*, which usually has more.—**2.** A kind of cup, made with new ale and sherry, sweetened, to which soda-water is added immediately before drinking.


Parting-cup.—Old English pottery.

parting-fellow† (pär'ting-fel″ō), *n.* [ME. *partyng-felawe;* < *parting* + *fellow.*] A partner.

Thise scorneres been *partyng-felawes* with the devil.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

parting-glass (pär'ting-glas), *n.* A glass flask used in assaying for dissolving silver from its mixture with gold.

parting-line (pär'ting-līn), *n.* In *founding*, a line upon a pattern as it lies embedded in the sand, below which the draw of the pattern is upward, and above which the draw is downward. In most cases this line is undulatory; the surface

of the sand-parting extends, however, on all sides from it to the edges of the flask-part. *E. H. Knight.*

parting-rail (pär'ting-rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a rail intermediate between the top and the bottom rail of a door or partition; a lock-rail. *E. H. Knight.*

parting-sand (pär'ting-sand), *n.* In *molding*, dry non-adhesive sand or brick-dust sprinkled upon the meeting faces of the two members of a mold to insure their ready separation.

parting-shard (pär'ting-shärd), *n.* In *ceram.*, a thin piece of baked clay used in the pottery-kiln to prevent different pieces of the unbaked ware from sticking together.

parting-strip (pär'ting-strip), *n.* A narrow strip used to keep two parts separated, as the long strip between the upper and the lower sash in a window-frame, or that between a window-sash and a window-blind in a carriage or railway-car.

parting-tool (pär'ting-tōl), *n.* A tool used in many different kinds of work for dividing parts, trimming, marking outlines, etc. (*a*) A turning-tool with narrow cutting edge for dividing a piece in the lathe, or for separating a turned piece from the stub-end or unworked part of the block out of which it has been formed. (*b*) An angular gouge for incising outlines, carving stems, etc. (*c*) A joiners' bent-edged chisel, with its cutting edge variously shaped. (*d*) A marble-workers' rasp, flat, with curved ends, used for smoothing recesses difficult to reach.—**Inside parting-tool**, a tool used to undercut or hollow out from a solid piece rings and other openings of curved outline.

partisan, *n.* and *a.* See *partizan*[1], *partizan*[2].

partita (pär-tē'tä), *n.* [It., a part: see *part, n.*] In *music*, a suite, or a set of variations.

partite (pär'tit), *a.* [= F. *partite, partit* = Sp. Pg. *partido* = It. *partito*, < L. *partitus*, divided, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part, v.*] 1. Parted or divided into parts: usually in composition with qualifying or specifying prefix, as *bipartite, tripartite, quadripartite.* See the compounds.—2. In *bot.*, same as *parted.*—3. In *entom.*, divided by a slit from the apex to the base, as the wings of certain small moths.

partition (pär-tish'on), *n.* [< F. *partition* = Sp. *partición, partija* = Pg. *partição* = It. *partizione, partigione*, < L. *partitio(n-)*, a division, < *partiri*, pp. *partitus*, divide: see *part, v.* Cf. *parcener.*] 1. The act of parting or dividing; the act of separating into portions and distributing: as, the *partition* of a kingdom among several other states.

> O learned (Nature-taught) Arithmetician!
> Clock-less, so just to measure Time's *partition.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> The *partition* of Naples, the most scandalous transaction of the period, he shared equally with Louis.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

2. The state of being divided; division; separation; distinction.

> Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
> But yet an union in *partition.*
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 210.

3†. Separate part; apartment; compartment.

> An edifice too large for him [man] to fill,
> Lodged in a small *partition.*
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 105.

4. That by which different parts are separated.

> Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
> And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 164.

(*a*) In *arch.*, a dividing wall; a wall or barrier which serves to separate one apartment from another in a building.

> Condemning the rest of Gods inheritance to an injurious and alienat condition of Laity, they separated from them by local *partitions* in Churches.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

(*b*) In *bot.*, the division of a parted leaf; also, the wall of a cell in an ovary or fruit; a dissepiment. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, specifically, a party-wall, septum, or dissepiment.

5. In *law*, a division of property among co-owners by their agreement or by judicial proceeding. At common law it is a division of lands and tenements between copareeners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, by agreement, so as to terminate their cotenancy and vest in each a sole estate in a portion of the land, or an allotment, as it was called; and this was not deemed a conveyance, but a mere severance of interests. *Partition* has also long been made by courts of equity, for they have power to award compensation for inequality, or to decree a sale and division of proceeds when an actual allotment is impracticable or disadvantageous. The same power has of late been sometimes extended to personal property, but not usually under the name of *partition*, nor is the name used for the ordinary distribution or division of an estate by executors, etc.

6. In *music.* Same as *score.*—7. In *logic* and *rhetoric*, the separation of an integrate whole into its integrant parts; the separation of any whole into its parts, except that the separation of a genus into its species, or of a species into genus and difference, is not so called.

> Division divideth universal things into their particulars, and *partition* divideth particulars into their parts, and most commonly followeth division, . . . as, for example, when division hath divided a sensible body into a man and beast, then followeth *partition* and divideth man into soul and body, and the body into his integrall parts, as head, brest, belly, legges, and such like.
> *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke, ii. 3.

8. In *math.*, a mode of separating a positive whole number into a sum of positive whole numbers. Thus, the *partitions* of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 2 + 2, and 1 + 3.—**Ideal, metaphysical,** etc., **partition.** See the adjectives.—**Owelty of partition**†. See *owelty.*—**Partition line,** in *her.*, one of the lines by which a shield is divided, especially a line dividing an ordinary from the field or another ordinary. See *line*[2], 12.—**Partition of numbers,** the separation of particular whole numbers into sums of whole numbers; also, the name of the mathematical theory of problems relating to the numbers of ways in which numbers can be separated into whole numbers under given conditions.—**Partition wall,** a dividing wall; a partition.

> A great *partition wall* to keep others out.
> *Decay of Christian Piety.*

★**Physical partition.** See *physical.*

partition (pär-tish'on), *v. t.* [< *partition, n.*] 1. To divide by walls or partitions.

> I understand both these sides . . . to be uniform without, though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon*, Building.

2. To divide into shares: as, to *partition* an estate.

> Thus the Roman world was *partitioned* among six masters. *Mahan*, Church Hist., iii. 9.

partitional (pär-tish'on-al), *a.* [< *partition* + *-al.*] Formed by partitions.

> The pods are flattish, two or three inches long, and contain from three to five seeds in *partitional* cells.
> *Grainger*, Sugar Cane, iv., note.

partitioned (pär-tish'ond), *a.* [< *partition* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, provided with a partition or wall; separated by partitions.

partitionment† (pär-tish'on-ment), *n.* [< *partition* + *-ment.*] The act of dividing; partition.

> As he is to record the story of a definite *partitionment* from Virginia of land that once belonged to it, he begins with a sparkling sketch of the history of Virginia up to that time. *Tyler*, Amer. Lit., II. 272.

partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *partitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *partitivo*, < L. as if **partitivus*, < *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *partite, part, v.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, denoting a part; defining a part by expression of the whole to which it belongs; indicating a part as related to a whole: as, the head *of a man;* a half *of it;* or, in French, *du pain,* 'some bread,' or 'of the bread.'

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word expressing partition; a distributive.

partitively (pär'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* In a partitive manner.

partizan[1], **partisan**[1] (pär'ti-zan), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *partisan*, OF. *partisan* = It. *partigiano*, formerly *partegiano, parteggiano*, < ML. as if **partitianus*, usually, after Rom., *partisanus, partizanus*, a member of a party or faction, a partner, a farmer of taxes, < *partita* (> F. *partie*, etc.), a part, party: see *party*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. An adherent of a party or faction; one who is passionately or very earnestly devoted to a party or interest; specifically, one whose judgment or perception is clouded by a prejudiced adherence to his party.

> All the citizens were such decided *partisans*, either of the gonfalonier or of the Salviati, that they would not intermarry, or even give a vote for any man . . . who was not of their side. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 118.

> The appeal, therefore, is to the people; not to party, nor to *partisans.* *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

> No one can be a right good *partisan* who is not a thorough-going hater. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 243.

2. *Milit.*, a member of a party or detachment of troops sent on a special enterprise; also, the leader of such a party.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a party or faction; strongly biased in favor of a party or interest.

> A *partisan* warfare . . . had long existed between Granada and its most formidable antagonist, the kingdoms of Castile and Leon. *Irving*, Granada, p. 7.

> The bestowal of places as the reward for *partisan* service, or at the dictation of influential politicians, had impaired the efficiency and energy of the public servants.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 150.

2. *Milit.*, engaged on a special enterprise: as, a *partizan* corps.—**Partizan ranger** (*milit.*), a member of a partizan corps.



Forms of Partizans.

partizan[2], **partisan**[2] (pär'ti-zan), *n.* [= MD. *pertuisaen*, < OF. *pertuisane* = It. *partigiana* = Sp. *partesana*, a partizan or leading-staff, < *pertuiser* (= It. *pertugiare*), make full of holes, bore, < *pertuis* = It. *pertugio, pertugia*, a hole, < ML. *pertusus*, a hole, < L. *pertundere*, pp. *pertusus*, bore through: see *pertuse.*] 1. A long-handled cutting weapon used in England and Scotland from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century: a name including also the halberd, fauchard, roncone, etc.

> The hills were wooded with their *partizans,*
> And all the valleys overgrown with darts,
> As moors are with rank rushes.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

> The labourers do goe into the fields with swords and *partizans,* as if in an enemies countrey.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 6.

2. A man, as a soldier or a guardian of the peace, armed with a partizan.

> They . . . were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard of *partizans,* came in thirdsman and staved them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear.
> *Scott*, Abbot, xviii.

Morning-star partizan. Same as *morning-star halberd* (which see, under *morning-star*).

partizanship (pär'ti-zan-ship), *n.* [< *partizan*[1] + *-ship.*] Earnest or passionate adherence to a party or faction; feelings or actions characteristic of a partizan.

partless† (pärt'les), *a.* [< ME. *partles;* < *part* + *-less.*] 1. Without a part; not sharing.

> Who is he that nolde deme that he that is ryht myhty of good weere *partles* of the meede?
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 3.

2. Without good parts.

> For man of woorth (say they) with parts indow'd
> The tymes doe not respect, nor wil relive,
> But wholly vnto *partlesse* Spirits giue.
> *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 72. (*Davies.*)

partlet[1]† (pärt'let), *n.* [ME. *Pertelote, Pertilote, Pertelot*, a woman's name, applied (like E. *Biddy*) to a hen.] A personal name applied to a hen; hence, sometimes, as a common noun, a hen.

> The faireste hewed on hire throte
> Was cleped fayre damoysele *Pertelote.*
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 50.

> Thou dotard! thou art woman-tired, unroosted
> By thy dame *Partlet* here. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 75.

> I forgot to take your orders about your poultry; the *partlets* have not laid since I went.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 23.

partlet[2]† (pärt'let), *n.* [Also *partlett, partlette*, late ME. *partlette*(?), an altered form (simulating *part* or *partlet*[1]?) of early mod. E. *patlet:* see *patlet.*] A garment for the neck and shoulders, especially for women. It was at one time of the nature of a neckerchief of linen or similar fabric, but a partlet of crimson velvet occurs in an inventory of Henry VIII.'s time. The ruffled or plaited edge of some forms of partlet seems to have given rise to the popular term for a hen.

> viij *partlettes* of Sypers, iij of them garnyshed with golde and the rest with Spanyshe worke.
> *Inventory of Dame Agnes Hungerford*, Archæologia, [XXXVIII. 370.

> Unfledge 'em of their tires,
> Their wires, their *partlets,* pins, and perriwigs.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

partly[1] (pärt'li), *adv.* [< *part* + *-ly*[2].] In part; in some part, measure, or degree; not wholly: very often repeated in stating particulars that make up a whole.

> I do now *partly* aim at the cause of your repulse.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

> They betook them *partly* to thir Weapons, *partly* to implore divine aid. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

partly[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *pertly*[1].

part-music (pärt'mū'zik), *n.* Music intended for performance by two or more independent performers; concerted or harmonized music: almost exclusively applied to vocal music. See ★*part-singing* and *part-song.*

partner (pärt'nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *partener;* < ME. *partener, partiner, partenere, pertenere, pertynere*, a variant (appar. due to association with the primitive word *part*, and to the confusion of *e* and *i*, which were written alike in many manuscripts) of *parcener:* see *parcener.*] 1. One who shares or takes part in anything; a sharer or partaker: as, to be a *partner* in one's joys and sorrows.

> The flesche es *pertynere* of the payne, that eftirwarde the saule be comforthede in hir sensualite.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

> Syth I have here been *partynere*
> With you of Joy and Blisse.
> *The Nut-Brown Maid.*

2. One who is associated with another or others; an associate.

> *Hen.* I'll join with you in any thing.
> *Vio.* In vain:
> I'll take mine own ways, and will have no *partners.*
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

(*a*) One who is associated with another in some game or amusement: (1) One who plays on the same side, as, specifically, in whist. (2) One who dances with another, especially one of the opposite sex.

> Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
> I must not yet forsake you.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 103.

> My former fears of dancing before such a company, and with such a *partner*, returned more forcibly than ever.
> *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xi.

(*b*) One who is associated in marriage with another of the opposite sex; a husband or wife. (*c*) One who is associated with another or others as a principal or the contributor of capital in a business or joint adventure, and usually shares its risks and profits. See *partnership*.

3. *pl. Naut.*, pieces of timber let in between two deck-beams, to form a framing for the support of anything which passes through a vessel's deck, as masts, capstan, or pumps.

> The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft *partners*, cross *partners*, and angle-chocks, the whole forming a hole the diameter of which exceeds that of the section of the mast by twice the thickness of the mast wedges, these latter varying about from 3 inches to 6 inches, according to the size of the ship. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 211.

Dormant partner, a special or silent partner.—**Ostensible partner.** See *ostensible*.—**Silent partner, sleeping partner**, a partner interested in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part; a dormant partner.—**Special partner**, a partner who contributes capital only, in a limited or special partnership, and whose liability is limited by statute to the amount of capital. If the statute governing partnerships is violated, the special partner becomes liable as a *general partner*. See *partnership*.—**Syn. 1.** Participator, participant.—**1 and 2.** *Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

partner (pärt'nėr), *v. t.* [< *partner*, *n.*] To join; associate as a partner.

> To be *partner'd*
> With tomboys hired with that self exhibition
> Which your own coffers yield!
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 121.

partnership (pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *partner* + *-ship*.] **1.** The state or condition of being a partner; joint interest; participation with another.

> But an union of this kind is one of those fatal *partnerships* between the stronger and the weaker which can lead only to bondage. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 77.

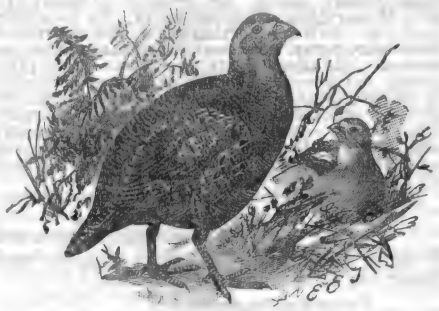
Specifically—**2.** In *law*, the relation subsisting between persons who by oral or written contract unite services or property or both in a business enterprise for mutual benefit. It involves usually a reciprocal agency and a community of profits and of losses, and often a community of interest in the capital. Since one in such a relation may make himself liable as a partner to pay debts, and yet fail to secure the right to share assets, the test of what constitutes a partner varies according as merely the relation of the parties to one another is considered, or their relation to third persons dealing with the firm. For the purpose of liability to third persons, a right to share in the profits as profits, as distinguished from receiving a compensation in proportion to profits, has been deemed the general test; but it is subject to exceptions and qualifications, and in England and some other jurisdictions the test is whether the relation was such that the one sought to be held liable had constituted the other his agent to contract such obligation. Where one allows himself to be represented as a responsible partner he is liable.

3. The contract creating the relation of partners.—**4.** A rule in arithmetic. See *fellowship*, 4.—**General partnership**, a partnership in which the relation is not qualified as *limited* or *special*, and in which, therefore, all the members are jointly liable for all the debts.—**Limited partnership, or special partnership**, a partnership in which the special partner contributes to the common stock a specific sum in cash, and is liable for the debts of the partnership only to the amount of his investment. This immunity is secured by compliance with the statutes creating it, which usually provide that the special partner shall take no part in the conduct of the business.—**Mining partnership**, a partnership which exists when two or more persons, who own or acquire a mining-claim for the purpose of working it and extracting the mineral therefrom, actually engage in working the same: the chief peculiarity of the relation in this case is in the implied powers of the partners, and the fact that the transfer of the share of a partner to a stranger brings in the latter without dissolving the partnership.—**Universal partnership**, a form of association existing in Louisiana, in which all the partners agree to put in common all the wealth they have and may acquire. Exception, however, is now made of wealth acquired by gift, succession, or legacy after the partnership had been constituted.

part-owner (pärt'ō'nėr), *n.* In *law*, a joint owner or tenant in common, who has an independent, although an undivided, interest in property with another or others.

partrich†, *n.* An old spelling of *partridge*.

partridge (pär'trij), *n.* [Also dial. *patridge*, ★*paitrick*; early mod. E. *partrich*, < ME. *partriche, pertriche, pertryche, partyrege, partrike, partryke, pertrike, pertryk, partrys*, < OF. *perdris, perdriz, pertrix*, F. *perdrix* = Sp. Pg. *perdiz* = It. *pernice, perdice*, < L. *perdix*, < Gr. πέρδιξ, a partridge.] **1.** A gallinaceous or rasorial bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and of one or another of the subfamilies *Perdicinæ*, *Coccabinæ*, and *Ortyginæ*, of small size as compared with grouse (*Tetraoninæ*), with four toes, scaly shanks seldom spurred, fairly well-developed tail, and naked nostrils. (*a*) The birds more particularly designated partridges are the European species of the genera *Perdix* and *Caccabis*. The best-known of these is the common gray partridge, *Perdix cinerea*, the only bird of



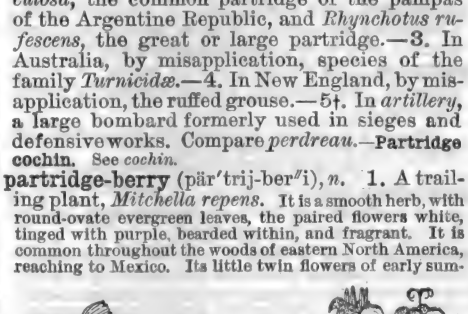
Common Gray Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*).

the kind that is common in Great Britain, and hence the one specifically called a *partridge* in English. It extends through Europe, and in Asia is replaced by closely related forms, as *P. barbata* and *P. hodgsoniæ*. Other Asiatic birds which have *partridge* as at least the book-name are species of *Oreoperdix, Ammoperdix, Arborophila, Bambusicola*, etc. Those of the last-named genus are known as *bamboo-partridges*. (*b*) In Europe other birds properly called partridges are species of *Caccabis*. The red-legged, French, or Guernsey partridge is *Caccabis rufa*; the Greek partridge is *C. græca*; the rock-partridges are *C. saxatilis* and *C. petrosa*. Related to these in Asia and Africa are other species of *Caccabis*. Snow-partridges belong to the genus *Lerva* or *Tetraoperdix*, as *L.* or *T. nivicola*, and to *Tetraogallus*. Of the latter genus are the chourtka (*T. caspius*), the Himalayan partridge (*T. himalayensis*), and other species. The hill-partridges are a dozen or more species of *Arborophila*, found in India and countries further east, and several of *Galloperdix*. (See cut under *Galloperdix*.) The very numerous species of francolins are often brought under *Perdicinæ*, and some of them are called *black partridges*. They are mostly African. (See cut under *francolin*.) (*c*) All the partridge-like birds of America are entirely different from any of the foregoing, and constitute a separate subfamily called *Colinæ, Ortyginæ*, or *Odontophorinæ*; these are in different parts of the United States (as explained under *pheasant*) known as *partridges* or *quails* (*quail* being properly the name of the Old World birds of the genus *Coturnix*). The common partridge or quail of the United States is the Virginian bobwhite, *Colinus* or *Ortyx virginianus*, and it is the only one that is extensively dispersed in the country. But in the southwestern States and Territories are found numerous other partridges or quails, of the genera *Oreortyx, Lophortyx, Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx*; while ranging through Mexico and Central America and well into South America are yet others, belonging to the genera *Eupsychortyx, Dendrortyx*, and *Odontophorus*. See cuts under *Caccabis, Callipepla, Cyrtonyx, helmet-quail, Lerva, Odontophorinæ, Oreortyx*, and *quail*. See also *grouse*.

> And brunstonys, and also grett plente of *Partyrege* and veri good wynes. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

2. By a misapplication of the name (by English sportsmen and others in South America), species of the family *Tinamidæ*, as *Nothura maculosa*, the common partridge of the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and *Rhynchotus rufescens*, the great or large partridge.—**3.** In Australia, by misapplication, species of the family *Turnicidæ*.—**4.** In New England, by misapplication, the ruffed grouse.—**5**†. In *artillery*, a large bombard formerly used in sieges and defensive works. Compare *perdreau*.—**Partridge cochin.** See *cochin*.

partridge-berry (pär'trij-ber″i), *n.* **1.** A trailing plant, *Mitchella repens*. It is a smooth herb, with round-ovate evergreen leaves, the paired flowers white, tinged with purple, bearded within, and fragrant. It is common throughout the woods of eastern North America, reaching to Mexico. Its little twin flowers of early sum-



Flowering Plant of Partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*).
a, a leaf, showing the nervation; *b*, a flower with long stamens; *c*, a flower with long style; *d*, the fruit.

mer, though pretty, are less noticed than its scarlet fruit, which from autumn to spring forms a very pleasing combination with the deep-green leaves. The berry is edible, but insipid. The plant has medical uses like pipsissewa. It is aromatic and astringent, and yields an oil which contains 90 per cent. of methyl salicylate and is largely used in rheumatism. Also *checkerberry, deerberry*, and *hive-vine*. **2.** The wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

partridge-hawk (pär'trij-hâk), *n.* The American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

partridge-pea (pär'trij-pē), *n.* See *pea*[1].

partridge-wood (pär'trij-wůd), *n.* A fine hard ★cabinet-wood obtained from the West Indies and South America. It is of a reddish color, beautifully marked with darker-colored parallel lines and streaks. It is sufficiently tough to be used for umbrella-sticks, etc. It appears to be the product of *Vouacapoua Americana*, and perhaps of several other leguminous trees.

part-singing (pärt'sing″ing), *n.* In *music*, the act, theory, or result of singing in harmony—that is, with two or more independent parts or voices; choral singing: opposed to *solo-singing*. Technically the term is usually restricted to unaccompanied singing, and frequently to singing by male voices only.

part-song (pärt'sông), *n.* In *music*, a vocal composition for two or more independent voices or parts; loosely, a glee or madrigal, and sometimes a round or catch. Part-songs are usually meant to be sung without accompaniment.

> The *part-song* being essentially a melody with choral harmony, the upper part is in one sense the most important. *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 659.

parture† (pär'tūr), *n.* [< *part* + *-ure*; as if by apheresis from *departure*, q. v.] Departure.

> Thou wert he at *parture* whome I loathde to bid farewell. *Turberville*, To Spenser (Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 385).

parturiate† (pär-tū'ri-āt), *v. i.* [Irreg. for **parturite*, < L. *parturitus*, pp. of *parturire*, be in labor: see *parturient*.] To bring forth young.

parturiency (pär-tū'ri-ėn-si), *n.* [< *parturien(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being parturient; parturition.

parturient (pär-tū'ri-ėnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *parturiente* = It. *partoriente, parturiente*, < L. *parturien(t-)s*, ppr. of *parturire*, desire to bring forth, be in labor, desiderative of *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young: sometimes, as in the quotation, extended to a more general use.

> The plant that is ingrafted must also be *parturient* and fruitful. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 23.

parturifacient (pär-tū-ri-fā'shient), *n.* [< L. *parturire*, desire to bring forth (see *parturient*), + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, cause.] A medicine, as ergot, which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition; an oxytocic.

parturiometer (pär-tū-ri-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *parturitio(n-)*, parturition, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the expulsive force of the uterus in parturition.

parturious† (pär-tū'ri-us), *a.* [As *parturi(ent)* + *-ous*.] Same as *parturient*. *Drayton*, Moses.

parturition (pär-tū-rish'on), *n.* [< F. *parturition* = Pg. *parturição*, < LL. *parturitio(n-)*, travail, < L. *parturitus*, pp. of *parturire*, desire to bring forth, be in labor: see *paturient*.] **1.** The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

> Mrs. Sydney is all rural bustle, impatient for the *parturition* of hens and pigs. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vi.

2†. That which is brought forth; burden; birth.

parturitive (pär-tū'ri-tiv), *a.* [As *parturit(ion)* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to parturition; obstetric.

> *Parturitive* science. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 11.

part-writing (pärt'rī″ting), *n.* In *music*: (*a*) That branch of polyphonic composition which concerns the correct combination with one another of the several voice-parts; counterpoint (in the modern sense). (*b*) The sum of the relations of the voice-parts of a particular piece to each other; the melodies of the several voice-★parts taken collectively.

party[1] (pär'ti), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *party, partye, parti, partie* = OFries. *partie* = D. *partij* = MLG. *partie, partige* = MHG. *partîe, parti*, G. *partei* = Sw. Dan. *parti*, < OF. *partie, partye*, F. *partie*, f. (also *parti*, m.), = Pr. *partida, partia* = Sp. Pg. *partida*, f. (*partido*, m.), = It. *partita*, f., < ML. *partita*, f., a part, party, < L. *partita*, fem. of *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *parties* (-tiz). **1**†. A part; a portion; a division.

> The fourthe *party* of this day is goon. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 17.

> Thow shalt go in to that *partyes* where they be that have the holy vessell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 23.

> Robyn toke the forty pounde
> And departed it in two *partye*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 110).

2†. Part; side.

> Ther is a kyng not ferre from thise *partise*,
> In all contres ther as men riden and goon,
> Vnder hevyn so grete ther levith non.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1706.

Thei hem renged by hundredes and by thowsandes, and closed hym in on alle *partyes*, and smote vpon hym with theire speres at ones, and ouer-threwe hym and his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

For my *party*, al that I shal eschiewe
Whils that the soule abidithe in his place.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

3. A company or number of persons ranged on one side, or united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community; those who favor or are united to promote certain views or opinions: as, the Liberal *party;* the Democratic *party;* the *party* of moral ideas.

Thider preced bothe *partyes* to the rescowe, and ther was grete losse on bothe parties. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 156.

You will angry be with none
That are of my *partie*.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 319).

There were cliques and *parties* at Henry's court during the whole of his reign; there was a strong *party* against Wolsey, there was a Protestant and a Catholic *party*, and a Norfolk and a Suffolk *party*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 245.

Hence—**4.** Side; cause.

Maintain the *party* of the truth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 32.

Ægle came in to make their *party* good.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, vi. 32.

I will throw her into his way as often as possible, and leave him to make his *party* good as fast as he can.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

5. A company or band of persons collected or gathered together for some particular purpose; especially, a select company invited to be present and participate in some form of amusement or entertainment: as, a pleasure-*party;* a dinner-*party;* a theater-*party*.

If my brother Charles had been of the *party*, madam, perhaps you would not have been so much alarmed.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

He enjoyed a *party* of pleasure in a good boat on the water, to one of the aits or islets in the Thames.
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, xix.

One day there was a donation *party* at our house. The ladies of the town brought their wheels and spun quantities of flax, which they gave to my mother; and the young men made an ox-sled that they presented to pa.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

6. A detached part of a larger body or company; specifically (*milit.*), a detachment or small number of troops sent on a special service, as to intercept an enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage.—**7.** In *law:* (*a*) One of the litigants in a legal proceeding; a plaintiff or defendant in a suit: sometimes used collectively to include all the persons named on one side.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges.
Ex. xxii. 9.

(*b*) One expressly concerned or interested in an affair: as, a *party* to a contract or an agreement; the *party* of the first part.

Since he made himself a *party*, it was not convenient for him to sit in the judicial place. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

8. One who is privy to a transaction or affair, or connected with it in any way; one who is more or less of an accomplice or accessory.

An injury sharpened by an insult, be it to whom it will, makes every man of sentiment a *party*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 61.

Louisa. You have formed this plan for my escape—but have you secured my maid in our interest?
Duenna. She is a *party* in the whole.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

9. A person; a particular person, as distinct from and opposed to any other; a person under special consideration; a person in general; an individual: as, an old *party* of my acquaintance. [Now only vulgar.]

Not only it is wee that have pierced the *Partie* thus found slaine, but this *Party* whom we have thus pierced is . . . even the Only begotten Son of the most High God.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons (ed. 1628), p. 341.

We vse also to say so, when speaking of any body in secrecie, and the *partie* comes in.
Florio (under *zuccoli, zoccolì*).

1 *Wom.* My master's yonder.
Lady P. Where?
2 *Wom.* With a young gentleman.
Lady P. That same 's the *party*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

He 's a genteel-looking *party*. I wonder if he belongs to Sotor, King, & Co., of New York?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 5.

10†. Compact; treaty.

All those countryes more feared him then Powhatan, and hee had such *parties* with all his bordering neighbours. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 232.

American, Anti-Federal, Antimasonic, Antirent party. See the qualifying words.—**A party†,** a little; somewhat.

Er wynter come and wexe *a partie* stronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

Constitutional Union, Democratic, Federal party. See the qualifying words.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Examination of party.** See *examination.*—**Firing party** (*milit.*). See *firing-party.*—**Flying party** (*milit.*), a detachment of men employed to hover about and harass an enemy.—**Foraging party.** See *forage.*—**Free Democratic party.** See *free.*—**Greenback** or **Independent party.** See *greenback.*—**In party†,** in part.

"Sir," quod Kay, "and ther-fore am I come to yow, ffor I supposed *in partye* what ye ment."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 252.

Labor-Reform party. See *greenback.*—**Liberal, Liberty, Monarchical, National party.** See the qualifying words.—**Native American party.** See *American.*—**New Court party.** See *court.*—**Nominal party.** See *nominal.*—**Old Court party.** See *court.*—**Party in interest.** See *interest.*—**People's party,** a name assumed by various political parties in the United States, most frequently workingmen's parties; specifically, the Populists (see *Populist*).—**Progressive, Prohibition, Republican, Tory, Whig party.** See the qualifying words.
=**Syn. 3.** *Combination, Faction*, etc. (see *cabal*), league, set, clique, alliance, coalition.

II. *a.* **1†.** Partial; manifesting partiality.

I wol be trewe juge and nought *partye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1799.

2. Of or pertaining to a faction or party; partizan: as, *party* lines; *party* issues.

O scorner of the *party* cry
That wanders from the public good.
Tennyson, Freedom.

party[2] (pär'ti), *a.* [< ME. *party*, < OF. (and F.) *parti* = Sp. Pg. *partido* = It. *partito*, divided, < L. *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.* Cf. *party*[1].] **1†.** Divided; in part.

She gadereth floures, *party* whyte and reede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 195.

Specifically—**2.** In *her.*, divided into parts, usually equal: said of the field, especially when the division is in the direction of one of the ordinaries. Thus, *party per fesse* is divided by a horizontal line passing through the fesse-point; *party per bend* is divided by a line in the direction of the bend and into equal parts; etc. In actual blazoning, however, the word *party* is usually omitted, and instead of writing *party per pale or and azure* is written *per pale*, etc. Also *parted*.


Party per pale argent and azure.

party-coated (pär'ti-kō'ted), *a.* [Also, less prop., *parti-coated;* < *party*[2] + *coat* + *-ed*[2].] Having a party-colored or motley coat.

party-color (pär'ti-kul'or), *n.* [Also, less prop., *parti-color;* < *party*[2] + *color*.] Variegated colors.

party-colored (pär'ti-kul'ord), *a.* [Also, less prop., *parti-colored;* < *party*[2] + *color* + *-ed*[2].] Colored differently in different parts; of divers colors; variegated; presenting a somewhat striking diversity of colors.

The fulsome ewes . . . did . . .
Fall *parti-colour'd* lambs. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 89.

To see him run after a bubble which himself hath made, and the sun hath *particoloured*, and to despise a treasure.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 259.

My mind was at that time
A *party-colored* show of grave and gay,
Solid and light, short-sighted and profound.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

party-gold (pär'ti-gōld), *a.* [< *party*[2] + *gold*.] Composed in part of gold, or partly gilt: said usually of a vessel otherwise made of silver.

partyism (pär'ti-izm), *n.* [< *party*[1] + *-ism*.] Division into parties; also, devotion to party. [Recent.]

"Broad" is an epithet not descriptive of a partisan, but rather of one who abhors all *partyism*.
American Literary Churchman, Dec. 16, 1883.

party-jury (pär'ti-jö'ri), *n.* [< *party*[2] + *jury*[1].] A jury consisting half of natives and half of foreigners; a half-tongue jury.

party-list (pär'ti-list), *n.* A list of the candidates for public positions proposed by a party to be voted for. Such a list may be printed or otherwise inscribed on a ballot, or it may be merely published or posted up for the information of the public, etc. [Eng.]

This voting, however, carried on by *party-lists* on differently coloured cards, is practically open.
Encyc. Brit., III. 201.

party-man (pär'ti-man), *n.* One of a party; one who is thoroughly or earnestly attached to the principles of his party; a partizan.

party-spirited (pär'ti-spir'i-ted), *a.* Having the spirit of party or of partizans.

party-verdict† (pär'ti-vėr'dikt), *n.* A joint verdict.

Thy son is banish'd upon good advice,
Whereto thy tongue a *party-verdict* gave.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 234.

party-wall (pär'ti-wâl), *n.* [< *party*[1], division, + *wall*.] A wall upon the line between the premises of adjoining owners, which each has the right to use as a support for his structure, and usually also to some extent for chimneys, water-pipes, etc. It may belong to one owner or partly to each, but what characterizes it as a party-wall is the easement which both owners have in what belongs out and out to neither.

Parula (par'ö-lä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of *Parus*, q. v.] A genus of diminutive American creeping warblers of highly variegated coloration, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ;* the blue yellow-backed warblers. *P. americana* is a beautiful little bird of eastern North America, migratory and insectivorous, inhabiting woodland, above blue with golden-brown interscapulars, below yellow and white with a golden-brown spot on the breast, the lores dusky, the eyelids touched with white, the wings crossed with two white bars, the tail-feathers extensively blotched with white; the length is 4½ inches, the extent of wings 7¼. A related species of Texas and southward is *P. nigrilora*, and there are others, as *P. pitiayumi*. Also called *Compsothlypis*.

parulis (pa-rö'lis), *n.* [= F. *parulie* = Sp. *párulis* = Pg. *parulia, parulida*, < NL. *parulis*, < Gr. παρουλίς, a gum-boil, < παρά, near, + οὖλις, οὖλον, gum.] A gum-boil.

parumbilical (par-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + L. *umbilicus*, the navel: see *umbilical.*] In the neighborhood of the umbilicus.—**Parumbilical veins,** branches from the portal vein along the round ligament of the liver, anastomosing with the epigastric veins.

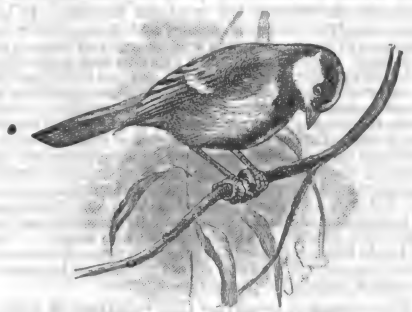
parura (pa-rö'rä), *n.*; pl. *paruræ* (-rē). [ML.: see *parure.*] An apparel attached to the dalmatic: it is broader than is usual on the alb.

parure (pa-rör'; F. pron. pa-rür'), *n.* [< ME. *parure, parour*, < OF. (and F.) *parure*, < ML. *paratura*, attire, dress, finery, ornament, < L. *parare*, prepare: see *pare*[1]. Cf. *parade.*] **1.** A set of corresponding articles of decorative character; also, the total amount of decoration produced in any one case by similar means, as a set of embroideries or lace trimmings for a dress; hence, a set of ornaments intended to be worn together, or matching with one another: as, a *parure* of jewels.—**2†.** Ornament; adornment.

I bequethe to the said chirche ane hole sute of vestmytes of russet velvet. One coope, chesible diacones, for decones; with the awbes and *parures*.
Test. Vetust., p. 267. (*Halliwell.*)

paruria (pa-rö'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + οὖρον, urine.] Disordered micturition.

Parus (pā'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *parus*, a titmouse.] The typical genus of *Paridæ* and *Parinæ*. The name was formerly applied with little discrimination to all the birds of this family and some others, but is now restricted to titmice congeneric with the marsh-tit of Europe, *P. palustris*, and the black-capped chickadee of North America, *P. atricapillus*. The species are numerous; among them is the European *P. major*. See also cut under *chickadee*.


Greater Titmouse (*Parus major*).

parusia (pa-rö'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρουσία, presence, < παρών, ppr. of πάρειναι, be present, < παρά, near, + εἶναι, be.] **1.** In *rhet.*, the use of the present tense instead of the past or future, as in a vivid narration of a past or prediction of a future event.—**2.** (*a*) The nativity. (*b*) The second advent.

parva logicalia (pär'vä loj-i-kā'li-ä). [ML.: L. *parva*, neut. pl. of *parvus*, small, little; ML. *logicalis*, pertaining to logic: see *logical.*] The name given in the middle ages to the branches of logic which were treated in the various supplements added from time to time to the Summulæ of Petrus Hispanus. These subjects were the doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, appellation, exponibles, syncategoreumata, obligations, insolubilia, consequences, etc.

parvanimity (pär-va-nim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *parvanimities* (-tiz). [< L. *parvus*, small, + *animus*, mind. Cf. *magnanimity.*] **1.** The state of having a little or ignoble mind; littleness of mind; meanness: the opposite of *magnanimity*.

When once it is noted that the apprehension of being derided for retracting is the sole obstacle that stands between your reason and so important a change as your conversion, they will justly esteem your *parvanimity* so great that you deserve derision for so poorly fearing it.
Boyle, Works, V. 215.

2. A person with a little or ignoble mind.

I trust that very few persons indeed, not of the class of hopeless *parvanimities* of the true insular stamp, would be otherwise than heartily ashamed of so feeling.
F. Hall, Modern English, p. 33.

Parvati (pär'va-tē), *n.* [Skt., 'of the mountain,' or 'daughter of the mountain (Himalaya),' < *parvata*, mountain.] A Hindu divinity: same as *Durga*.

parvenket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *periwinkle*[1].

parvenu (pär've-nū), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *parvenu*, a parvenu, < *parvenu*, successful, pp. of *parvenir* = It. *pervenire*, arrive, succeed, thrive, < L. *pervenire*, arrive, < *per*, through, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] **I.** *n.* One newly risen into notice, especially by an accident of fortune and beyond his birth or apparent deserts, whether as a claimant for a place in society or as occupying a position of authority; an upstart.

This Pontiff [Pius IV.], a genial, politic man of the world, hot-tempered but placable, a *parvenu* as compared with the noble birth of his predecessors, had the qualities which belong to the position of a *parvenu*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 293.

I . . . have always observed through life . . . that it is your *parvenu* who stickles most for what he calls the genteel, and has the most squeamish abhorrence for what is frank and natural.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

II. *a.* Like or characteristic of a parvenu or upstart.

Making the sanctities of Christianity look *parvenu* and popular. *Emerson.*

parvipsoas (pär-vip'sō-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *parvus*, small, + NL. *psoas*.] The small psoatic muscle; the psoas parvus. See *psoas*.

parvipsoatic (pär-vip-sō-at'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the parvipsoas.

parvirostrate (pär-vi-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *parvus*, small, + *rostratus*, having a bill, < *rostrum*, a beak, bill.] In *ornith.*, having a small bill.

Parvirostres (pär-vi-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *parvirostrate*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Cypseloides*, consisting of the two families *Podargidæ* and *Caprimulgidæ*, in which the bill is very small. [Not used.]

parvis, parvise (pär'vis), *n.* [< ME. *parvis, parvys, parvyse, parvyce*, < OF. *parvis, parevis, pareis, parais*, F. *parvis*, < ML. *paravisus, parvisius*, a corruption (after Rom.) of *paradisus*, a church close, < LL. *paradisus:* see *paradise*. In representations of the mystery plays in the open place before a church, the porch represented paradise.] **1.** A vacant inclosed space of greater or less extent before a church (often slightly raised). It was sometimes surrounded with a cloister-like colonnade or a portico, the latter being later erroneously explained as a church porch, under the name of *parvis*. From the early part of the 19th century a room over the church porch was mistakenly called a *parvis* by writers on the subject. See def. 2. The parvis of St. Paul's Cathedral in London was a noted meeting-place for lawyers.

A sergeant of the lawe, war and wys,
That often hadde ben at the *parvys*,
Ther was also.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 310.

Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers,
And the vast minster seems a cross of flowers.
Longfellow, Divina Commedia, Sonnets, ii.

It [Villa Mondragone] stands perched on a terrace as vast as the *parvise* of St. Peter's, looking straight away over black cypress-tops into the shining vastness of the Campagna. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 179.

2. A room over a church porch employed as a school-room or a storage-room, or as a lodging for some ecclesiastic. [Erroneous use.]

Over each porch in the nave is a *parvise*, or priest's chamber. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 203.

parvitude†, (pär'vi-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **parvitudo*, < *parvus*, small.] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

parvity† (pär'vi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *parvite* = Sp. *parvidad, parvedad* = Pg. *parvidade* = It. *parvità*, < L. *parvita(t-)s*, smallness, < *parvus*, small.] Smallness; parvitude. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

parvule (pär'vūl), *n.* [< L. *parvulus*, dim. of *parvus*, small: see *parvity*.] A minute pill.

paryphodrome (pa-rif'ō-drōm), *a.* [< Gr. παρυφή, border, + -δρομος.] See *nervation*.

pas[1]† (pä), *n.* An obsolete form of *pass* and *pace*[1].

pas[2] (pä), *n.* [F., a step, pace: see *pace*.] **1.** ★A step, as in dancing or marching.—**2.** A dance: as, *pas* seul, a dance performed by one person; *pas* de deux, a dance by two persons. —**Pas redoublé**, a quickstep, or quick-march.—**To take or have the pas** of one (tr. F. *avoir le pas* sur quelq'un), to take precedence; precede; hence, to go beyond any one or anything else.

But my aunt and her paramour *took the pas*, and formed indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England could not parallel. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, ii. 199.

Pasagian (pa-sā'ji-an), *n.* [< ML. *Pasagii* or *Pasagini*; according to Neander, perhaps < ML. *passagium*, passage.] A member of a religious body of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries which arose in Lombardy and existed chiefly in Italy. They denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and restored the rites of the Old Testament, excepting the sacrifices.

pasan (pä'zän), *n.* [Also *pasang*; Per. *pāsan*, mountain-goat.] The bezoar-goat.

pasch (pask), *n.* [Also *pask*, and *pasque* (< OF.); early mod. E. and dial. also *pace, pase, passe;* ME. *pask, paske, pasche, paas*, < AS. *pascha* = OS. OFries. *pascha* = D. *paasch, paas* = MLG. *pasche, pāsche, paschen, pāschen* = Icel. *páskar* = Sw. *påsk, påska* = Dan. *paaske* = OF. *paske, pasche, pasque*, F. *pâque* = Sp. *pascua* = Pg. *paschoa* = It. *pasqua* = LL. *pascha*, < Gr. πάσχα, passover, < Heb. *pesach*, a passing over, the Passover, < *pāsach*, pass over.] The Jewish feast of the Passover; hence, the Christian feast of Easter. [Obsolete or archaic, except in composition.]

That he be there the thirde day after *Pasche* with-oute eny faile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 178.

O heal this deed on me, Meggy; . . .
The silks that war shapen for me gen *Pasche*,
They sall be sewed for thee.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 14).

I will compare circumcision with baptism, and the *passe* lamb with Christ's supper.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 245.

paschal (pas'kal), *a.* [< OF. *paschal, pascal*, F. *pascal* = Sp. *pascual* = Pg. *paschal, pascoal* = It. *pascale, pasquale*, < LL. *paschalis*, < *pascha*, passover: see *pasch*.] Pertaining to the Passover or to Easter.

The whole nation of the Jews, who were then assembled to celebrate the *paschal* solemnity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

Paschal candle, or **paschal taper**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a candle blessed by the priest in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar, there to remain from Easter eve until Ascension day.

To provide lights for the burial of the poor, in some churches the *Paschal candle* was broken, after Trinity Sunday, and made up again into small tapers exclusively for the funeral service of the poor people. . . . In old wills bequests were made for the same purpose under the name of "the poor light."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 472, note.

Paschal controversy, a controversy in the early church regarding the proper time for the celebration of Easter. Such controversies occurred especially in Asia Minor in the latter half of the second and in the third and fourth centuries.—**Paschal cycle.** See *cycle*[1].—**Paschal lamb.** (*a*) Among the Jews, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover (Ex. xii.). (*b*) In *her.*, a white lamb passant, carrying a banner argent with a cross gules (the banner of St. George, or simply an emblem of the crucifixion). This was an emblem of the Knights Templars, and occurs sometimes in heraldry as a bearing of persons not of the order.—**Paschal letters**, in the *early church*, letters written by the Patriarch of Alexandria to the Bishop of Rome, and probably to other patriarchs, and by patriarchs and archbishops to the bishops under their authority, announcing the date of the next Easter festival.—**Paschal rents**, a yearly tribute paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at their Easter visitation.—**Paschal solemnity**, the week preceding and the week following Easter.—**Paschal supper**, the Passover supper. See *Passover*.—**Paschal taper.** See *paschal candle*.

paschalist (pas'kal-ist), *n.* [< *paschal* + *-ist*.] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall.

Tradition hath had very seldom or never the gift of persuasion, as that which church histories report of those east and western *paschalists*, formerly spoken of, will declare.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

pasch-egg (pask'eg), *n.* [Also dial. *pace-egg*, q. v.; = D. *paaschei* = Sw. *påskägg* = Dan. *paaskeæg;* as *pasch* + *egg*[1].] An Easter egg. (*a*) An egg prepared for Easter by being dyed or decorated. (*b*) An imitation egg, or a box or other vessel of the figure of an egg, though sometimes much larger: a common Easter adornment or gift.

pasch-flower, *n.* See *pasque-flower*.

paschite (pas'kīt), *n.* See *quartodecimani*.

pascuage (pas'kū-āj), *n.* [< ML. *pascuagium*, < L. *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pascuus*, grazing: see *pascuous*.] In *law*, the grazing or pasturing of cattle. *Wharton.*

pascual (pas'kū-al), *a.* [< L. *pascuus*, of a pasture, + *-al*.] Same as *pascuous*.

No hard and fast line can be drawn between *Pascual* and Pratal plants.
Alfred Fryer, Jour. of Bot., British and Foreign (1883), p. 375.

pascuant (pas'kū-ant), *a.* [< ML. *pascuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *pascuare*, feed, pasture, < L. *pascuum*, pasture: see *pascuous*.] In *her.*, feeding: said of a ruminant creature used as a bearing.

pascuous (pas'kū-us), *a.* [< L. *pascuus*, of or for pasture, neut. *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*.] In *bot.*, growing in pastures.

pas d'âne (pä dän). [F.: *pas*, pace; *d'* for *de*, of; *âne*, ass: see *ass*.] One of the side rings of the guard of the rapier of the sixteenth century. See *hilt, guard*, and *sword*.

pas d'armes (pä därm). [F.: *pas*, pace; *d'* for *de*, of; *armes*, pl. of *arme*, arm: see *arm*[2].] A just, tilt, or tourney. See *passage of arms*, under *passage*.

paset†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pace*[1] and of *pasch*.

pasgarde, *n.* See *passegarde*.

pash[1]† (pash), *v. t.* [< ME. *passhen, paschen*, strike, < Sw. dial. *paska*, paddle in water, = Norw. *paska*, dabble in water, tumble, work hard. Cf. *box*[3].] To strike violently; dash; smash.

So Kynde thorgh corupcions culde ful menye.
Deth cam dryuyng after and al to douste *paschte*
Kynges and knyghtes, caysers and popes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 100.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 213.

The violent thunder is adored by those
Are *pasht* in pieces by it.
Webster, White Devil, i. 1.

pash[1]† (pash), *n.* [< *pash*[1], *v.*] A violent smashing blow.

pash[2]† (pash), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The head; the face; the brains.

Thou want'st a rough *pash* and the shoots that I have
To be full like me. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 128.

pasha (pàsh'ä, pä-shä', pash'â), *n.* [Also *pashaw, pacha, basha, bashaw;* = F. *pacha*, etc., < Turk. *pāsha*, < Pers. *pāshā, pādshāh*, also corruptly *bāshā, bādshah*, a sovereign, prince, great lord: see *padishah*.] A title of rank in Turkey, placed after the name. (*a*) Formerly, an honorary title of a prince of the blood. (*b*) A title of the higher civil and military officials. The military pashas were long distinguished by the horsetails displayed as a symbol in war (abolished under Mahmoud II.): a pasha of "three tails" corresponds to a commanding general, a pasha of "two tails" to a general of division, a pasha of "one tail" to a general of brigade. The title exists in Egypt, and has been conferred on various foreigners in the service, as Gordon *Pasha*, Emin *Pasha*.

pashalic (pàsh'ä-lik, pä-shä'lik), *n.* [< Turk. *pāshalik*, < *pāsha*, a pasha: see *pasha*.] The territory governed by a pasha. Also *pachalic*.

It [Saphet] is a considerable town, having been formerly the place of residence of the pasha of this country, on which account it was called the *pashalic* of Saphet.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 76.

pashaw, *n.* See *pasha*.

pashm (pashm), *n.* [Pers. *pashm*.] A kind of wool produced in Tibet; also the fine under wool of the camel.

The *pashm*, or shawl-wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Thibet and . . . north of the Himalayas.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 364.

pashmina (pash-mē'nä), *n.* Same as *pushmina*.

Pashto, *n.* Same as *Pushto*.

pasigraphic (pas-i-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *pasigraphique;* as *pasigraph-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *pasigraphical*.

pasigraphical (pas-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pasigraphic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pasigraphy: as, a *pasigraphical* dictionary.

pasigraphy (pa-sig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pasigraphie* = Pg. *pasigraphia* = It. *pasigrafia*, < Gr. πᾶς, all (dat. pl. πᾶσι, for all), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A system of language-signs adapted to universal use; a kind of writing that may be understood and used by all nations.

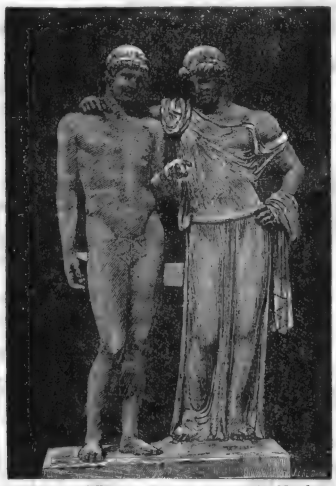
pasilaly (pas'i-lal-i), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς, all (dat. pl. πᾶσι, for all), + *-λαλία*, < λαλεῖν, talk.] A language adapted for universal use; universal speech. See *Volapük*. [Rare.]

Pasimachus (pa-sim'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1813), < Gr. πᾶς, all, + μάχεσθαι, fight.] A genus of ground-beetles or carabids, having the mandibles rounded at the end and the paraglossæ adherent to the lateral lobes of the mentum. They are large and handsome, bluish-black or violet, and occur only in North America. They are carnivorous, both as larvæ and as imagos, and the former either dig tunnels like tiger-beetles or live under the bark of trees. Among nearly 20 species is *P. elongatus*, which preys on the Colorado potato-beetle, the Rocky Mountain locust, and the army-worm, and is hence most beneficial.



Elongate Ground-beetle (*Pasimachus elongatus*).

Pasitelean (pas-i-tē′lē-an), *a.* [< *Pasiteles* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterizing an important school of Greek sculpture which was founded by Pasiteles in Rome toward the close of the republic, and continued to flourish under the early empire. The school was archaistic, seeking inspiration in the works of the powerful Hellenic artists who preceded the bloom of art in the fifth century;



Orestes and Electra, Museo Nazionale, Naples.
Specimen of the Pasitelean School of Sculpture.

but with its studied archaism in proportions, attitudes, and types it combined careful work from the living model. Surviving works of the followers of Pasiteles exhibit real merit and charm, and rise above the feeble imitations of the later Hellenistic sculptors.

paskt, *n.* See *pasch.*

pasma (pas′mä), *n.* [< Gr. πάσμα, a sprinkling, < πάσσειν, sprinkle.] A powder for sprinkling; a powder made into a paste-like mass with glycerin or similar substances.

pasnaget, *n.* Same as *pannage.*

paspaloid (pas′pa-loid), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Paspalum.*

Paspalum (pas′pa-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. πάσπαλος, a kind of millet, said to be *Holcus Sorghum*, < πᾶς, all, + πάλη, meal.] A large genus of grasses of the tribe *Paniceæ*, having commonly three glumes, and spikelets jointed singly upon undivided branches of the inflorescence, forming narrow one-sided spikes. The species are estimated at about 160 in number, and are mainly natives of tropical America; a few are in Africa and Asia, with some naturalized in southern Europe. They are usually low grasses with roundish coriaceous seed-like spikelets. Many species, especially those in the southern United States, are hardy and valuable pasture-grasses, as *P. distichum*, known as *joint-grass*, and in Australia as *silt-grass*, and *P. dilatatum*, also used as a fodder-grass in South America and Australia. *P. exile* is called *fundi* (which see) and *hungry rice*. *P. filiforme* is the wire-grass of Jamaica, and *P. conjugatum* the West Indian sour-grass or hilo-grass. See *hureek*, and *millet coda* (under *millet*).

paspy (pas′pi), *n.* [= Sp. *paspié* = Pg. *passapé*, < F. *passepied*, < *passer*, pass, + *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pass* and *foot.*] Same as *passepied.*

pasque, *n.* See *pasch.*

pasque-flower (pask′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Pulsatilla Pulsatilla* (*Anemone Pulsatilla* of Linnæus), wild in Europe and Siberia, also in gardens. It is a low herb with a woody rootstock, three deeply cut sessile leaves, with six dull violet-purple sepals very silky on the outside. Also called *campana*, *daneflower*, and *danesblood.*—**American pasque-flower**, *Pulsatilla hirsutissima*, found from Illinois northwestward. The species is also found in the old world.—**Japanese pasque-flower**, *A. Japonica*, a garden-flower in and from Japan, with rose-colored or white blossoms.



1, Flowering Plant of American Pasque-flower (*Pulsatilla hirsutissima*); 2, a leaf; *a*, the fruit; *b*, one of the nutlets with the long plumose style.

pasquil (pas′kwil), *n.* and *a.* [< It. *pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino*, a lampoon: see *pasquin.*] **I.** *n.* A lampoon or pasquinade; a squib.

Those things which that railing Germane hath heaped vp in his leud *pasquill.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 585.

Witty *pasquils* are thrown about, and the mountebanks have their stages at every corner.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan., 1646.

II. *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a lampoon or pasquinade: as, *pasquil* literature.

pasquil (pas′kwil), *v. t.* [< *pasquil*, *n.*] Same as *pasquinade.*

pasquilant, pasquillant (pas′kwil-ant), *n.* [< *pasquil* + *-ant.*] A writer of pasquils or pasquinades; a satirist; a lampooner; a libeler. *Coleridge.*

pasquiler, pasquiller (pas′kwil-ėr), *n.* [< *pasquil* + *-er*1.] Same as *pasquilant.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 149.

pasquin (pas′kwin), *n.* [< F. *pasquin*, a lampoon, also the statue so called (Cotgrave), < It. *pasquino*, a lampoon, orig. a statue so called, "an old statue in Rome on whom all satires, pasquins, rayling rimes, or libels are fastned and fathered" (Florio); so named from *Pasquino*, a tailor (others say a cobbler, and others again a barber), who lived about the end of the fifteenth century in Rome, and was noted for his caustic wit, and whose name, soon after his death, was transferred to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop, on which were posted anonymous lampoons.] A lampoon; a satire. At the opposite end of the city from the statue mentioned above, there was an ancient statue of Mars, called by the people Marforio; and gibes and jeers pasted upon Pasquin were answered by similar effusions on the part of Marforio. By this system of thrust and parry the most serious matters were disclosed, and the most distinguished persons attacked and defended. (*I. D'Israeli.*) Also *pasquinade.*

Julianus the emperor, in his book entitled "Cæsares," being as a *pasquin* or satire to deride all his predecessors, feigned that they were all invited to a banquet of the gods.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 79.

pasquin (pas′kwin), *v. t.* [< *pasquin*, *n.*] To pasquinade; lampoon.

It is not, my Lord, that any man delights to see himself *pasquined* and affronted by their inveterate scribblers.
Dryden, Ded. of Duke of Guise.

pasquinade (pas-kwi-nād′), *n.* [< F. *pasquinade*, < It. *pasquinata*, a pasquinade, < *Pasquino*, the statue so called: see *pasquin.*] Same as *pasquin.*—**Syn.** *Invective*, *Satire*, etc. See *lampoon.*

pasquinade (pas-kwi-nād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pasquinaded*, ppr. *pasquinading.* [< *pasquinade*, *n.*] To satirize; lampoon; libel in pasquinades. Also *pasquil.* *Smart.*

pasquinader (pas-kwi-nā′dėr), *n.* A writer of lampoons or pasquinades; the author of a pasquil.

Now the roses on Leo XI.'s tomb really occupy a very subordinate position at its base; but *pasquinaders* often maintained that the more hidden the allusion the more terrible the import.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 511.

★**pass**1 (pàs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *passed* or *past*, ppr. *passing.* [< ME. *passen*, *pacen*, < OF. *passer*, F. *passer* = Sp. *pasar* = Pg. *passar* = It. *passare*, < ML. *passare*, step, walk, pass, < L. *passus*, step: see *pace*1. In earlier use *pace*1 and *pass* are merged.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come or go; move onward; proceed (from one place to another); make one's way: generally followed by an adverb or a preposition indicating the manner or direction of motion or way by which one moves: as, to *pass* on (without stopping); to *pass* away, from, into, over, under, etc. When used without a qualifying expression, *pass* often signifies to go past a certain person or place: as, I saw him to-day when he *passed* (that is, *passed* me, or the place where I was).

Whoso took a mirour polisshed bryghte
And sette it in a comune market-place,
Than sholde he se ful many a figure *pace*
By his mirour. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, I. 340.

And many *passed* to Venice.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

Sir Griffith Markham, after some time, was set at liberty, and *passed* beyond Sea, where he liv'd long after in mean account. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 404.

Now master Gascoigne, shooting very often, could neuer hitte any deare, yea and often times he let the heard *passe* by as though he had not seene them.
Chron. of Gascoigne's Life (ed. Arber).

From Assouan I rid to Philæ, *passing* near the quarries.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

Claudius *passed* in his general's dress of purple with ivory sceptre and oak-leaf crown.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

Pass on, weak heart, and leave me.
Tennyson, Come not when I am dead.

2. To undergo transition; alter or change, either at once or by degrees, from one state or condition to another: with *into* or *to* before the word denoting the new state: as, during the operation the blue *passes into* green.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

The still affection of the heart
Became an outward breathing type,
That *into* stillness *past* again,
And left a want unknown before.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

When Ælfred gave laws to Wessex . . . the conquerors had assimilated the conquered; the British inhabitants of Wessex had *passed into* Englishmen.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

3. To move beyond the reach of observation, purpose, or action; vanish; disappear; hence, to depart from life; die: usually followed by *away.*

Whyl that I have a leyser and a space,
Myn harm I wol confessen, er I *pace.*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 486.

So *passeth*, in the passing of a day,
Of mortall life the leafe, the bud, the flowre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 75.

Vex not his ghost; O let him *pass!* he hates him much
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 314.

He *past*; a soul of nobler tone:
My spirit loved and loves him yet.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

Reverence for the house of worship is *passing away.*
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 252.

All *passes*, naught that has been is,
Things good and evil have one end.
A. C. Swinburne, Felise.

4. To elapse; be spent.

No Age, ever since Gregory the Great, hath *passed*, wherein some or other hath not repined and murmured at the Pontifical Pomp of that Court. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 5.

I love any discourse of rivers, and fish, and fishing; the time spent in such discourse *passes* away very pleasantly.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 194.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some known and fixed period of duration and the being of that thing.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xv. § 8.

5. To receive approval or sanction; undergo investigation or discussion successfully; be accepted or approved. (*a*) To be enacted, as by a legislative or other similar body; become law: as, the bill *passed.*

But I have heard it was this bill that *past*,
And fear of change at home, that drove him hence.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

The bill [for the repeal of the Corn Laws] *passed*, but the resentment of his own party soon drove him [Sir Robert Peel] from office. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 800.

(*b*) To gain or have acceptance; be generally received or current: as, bank-notes *pass* as money.

This false beauty will not *pass* upon men of honest minds and true taste. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

Were the premises good, the deduction might *pass*; but the premises are more than questionable.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 168.

(*c*) To go successfully through an examination or inspection; specifically, in universities, to go successfully through an ordinary examination for a degree: as, he *passed* in mathematics, but failed in chemistry. (*d*) To be regarded or considered; be received in estimation or opinion (as): usually with *for:* as, he *passed for* a man of means.

Let thy apparell not exceede, to *passe for* sumptuous cost,
Nor altogether be too base, for so thy credit 's lost.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

God made him, and therefore let him *pass for* a man.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 61.

And wou'd have his Noise and Laughter *pass for* Wit, as t'other his Huffing and Blustring for Courage.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Let me tell you, a woman labours under many disadvantages who tries to *pass for* a girl at six and thirty.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

6. To go on; take place; occur; happen: as, to bring a thing to *pass*; to come to *pass.*

In my next you shall hear how Matters *pass* here.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what *passes* there; be lowly wise.
Milton, P. L., viii. 173.

They are so far from regarding what *passes* that their imaginations are wholly turned upon what they have in reserve. *Swift*, On Conversation.

7. To express or pronounce an opinion, judgment, verdict, or sentence: as, to *pass* upon the merits of a picture or a book.

Though well we might not *pass* upon his life
Without the form of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 24.

Let your justice and speedy sentence *passe* against this great malefactor Prelaty.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

8. To thrust or lunge, as in fencing.

I pray you, *pass* with your best violence.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 309.

9. To go unheeded or neglected; go by without notice or challenge.

I hope you will be more vigilante hereafter, that nothing may *pass* in such a manner.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 180.

True, we have lost an empire—let it *pass*.
Cowper, Task, ii. 236.

10. To go through a duct or opening; be voided.

Such [substances] whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion will neither *pass* nor be converted into aliment.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, i. 6.

11. To be interchanged; be reciprocally communicated or conveyed: as, no one knows what *passed* between them.

After Salutations and divers Embraces which *passed* in the first Interview, they parted late.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 15.

Many endearments and private whispers *passed* between them. *Addison*, The Tory Foxhunter.

She wondered if he remembered the kiss that had *passed* between them on New Year's Eve.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

12. To be transferred as from one to another: as, the land *passed* to other owners.—**13†.** To go beyond bounds; exceed toleration or belief.

Why, this *passes!* Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 127.

Yea, and it *passeth* to see what sporte and passetyme the godds themselves have at suche folie of these selie mortall men.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, K 2. (*Nares.*)

14. To circulate; keep moving.

Fill up your glass, let the jug *pass*,
How d'ye know but your neighbour's dry?
Lever, Song.

Let the toast *pass;*
Drink to the lass;
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

15†. To care; have regard: usually with a negative.

Wee neede not much *passe* if the degree do differ sum what from theyr opinion, for asmuche as the difference can not bee greate.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 110).

The poet Iuuenall reproched the couetous Merchant, who for lucres sake *passed* on *no* perill either by land or sea. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 175.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass not;*
It is to you, good people, that I speak.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 136.

If, when I should choose,
Beauty and virtue were the fee proposed,
I should *not pass* for parentage.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

16†. To win in the old game of passage. See *passage*, 14.—**17.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) To decline to avail one's self of an opportunity—as, in euchre, by refusing to order up, assist, or make the trump. (*b*) In poker and certain other games, to throw up one's hand; retire from the game.

Full piteous seems young Alma's Case:
As in a luckless Gamester's Place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*.
Prior, Alma, i.

18. To throw a ball from one to another; play "catch." [New Eng.]

In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass*. "Let's go out and *pass*." In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the verb is catch.
Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 155.

19. To toll the passing-bell for a death. [Prov. Eng.]—**To bring to pass.** See *bring*.—**To come to pass.** See *come*.—**To pass current.** See *current*[1].—**To pass off,** to be carried through or conducted, in the sense of a succession of incidents and impressions taken collectively, or of a general impression: as, the anniversary celebration *passed off* brilliantly.—**To pass off for or as,** to be generally received or regarded as; be taken for.—**To pass over,** to overlook; disregard.

If I counseil of wommen wolde blame,
Passe over, for I sayde it in my game.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 442.

To pass upon, to pass judgment or adjudicate upon (a question): as, the court dismissed the case without *passing upon* the merits.—**Well to pass†,** well off; well to do; in comfortable circumstances.

His mothers husband, who reputed was
His father, being rich and *well to passe*,
A wealthy merchant and an alderman,
On forraigne shores did travell now and then.
Scott's Philomythie (1616). (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To go by; go past without stopping.

Some we vyayted and some we *passed* by [by reason of] lacke of tyme, whiche I set not in ordre as they lye and stonde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

There are so many things which make that [St. Augustine] a difficult Cape to *pass* that hardly any Man would try to do it, but at a distance. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 9.

Time, as he *passes* us, has a dove's wing,
Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound.
Cowper, Task, iv. 211.

2. To go over; cross: as, to *pass* a stream; to *pass* the threshold.

But in seeking to *passe* the Riuer Euphrates was drowned.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

To *passe* the seas was their intent.
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

The Northern Men said, It was their Bargain to have all the Spoil in every Place, after they had *passed* Trent.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 198.

3. To issue or proceed from or through, as in utterance.

Howe'er harsh language,
Call'd on by your rough usage, *pass'd* my lips,
In my heart I ever lov'd you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it *pass* your lips. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 444.

But nevermore did either *pass* the gate
Save under pall with bearers.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. To undergo; go through; experience, as perils or hardships.

She loved me for the dangers I had *pass'd*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 167.

5. To undergo successfully, as an examination, inspection, or the like: as, to *pass* muster.

All things among men of sense and condition should *pass* the censure, and have the protection, of the eye of reason.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

The analysis is necessary for the due estimate of his value as a historian; the writer who can *pass* such an ordeal where it is possible to apply it may be trusted where it is not possible to apply it.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 80.

6. To live or exist through; spend: used of time: as, to *pass* one's time in idleness.

O, I have *pass'd* a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 2.

I had a message from Malim Soliman, that I must come to his house and *pass* the whole day with him.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 80.

The hours we *pass* with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation. *Addison*, Spectator.

7. To let go by without action or notice; take no notice of: as, to *pass* an affront.

His tears, his oaths, his perjuries, I *pass* o'er:
To think of them is a disease.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could *pass* that great and indisputable miracle, the cessation of oracles.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 29.

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

8. To omit; leave out; skip; fail to pay: as, to *pass* a dividend. [U. S.]—**9†.** To regard; consider; heed; care: usually with a negative: as, I *pass not* what they say.

Nor the Utopians *pass not* how many of them they bring to destruction.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

Whoe'er it be, I do *not pass* a pin;
Alphonsus means his soldier for to be.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

If a writer will seeme to obserue no decorum at alle, *nor passe* how he fashion his tale to his matter, who doubteth but he may in the lightest cause speake like a Pope, & in the grauest matters prate like a parrat?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

10. To do or finish doing; make an end of; accomplish; finish.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 57.

This ceremony being *pass'd*, my Lord fell to Business.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

11. To surpass; exceed; transcend; excel: as, it *passes* belief or comprehension.

He syngeth, daunceth, *passynge* any man
That is or was, sith that the world bigan.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 201.

Hee dooth not onely farre *passe* the Historian, but for instructing is well nigh comparable to the Philosopher.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

A quiet life doth *pass* an empery. *Greene*, Alphonsus, i.

The peace of God, which *passeth* all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ.
Phil. iv. 7.

War *passes* the power of all chemical solvents, breaking up the old adhesions and allowing the atoms of society to take a new order. *Emerson*, Harvard Commemoration.

12. To gain the acceptance or approval of; obtain the official or authoritative sanction of: as, the bill has *passed* the Senate.—**13.** To sanction; approve; enact; ratify; give legal effect to; allow or cause to become law: as, the Senate has *passed* the bill; a resolution has been *passed;* they *passed* a dividend of seven per cent. (that is, authorized the payment of such a dividend).

The greatest matter *passed* was a proclamation against the spoile of Cahowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 140.

It was in Requital that his Majesty *passed* the Petition of Right. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

My lord, and shall we *pass* the bill
I mention'd half an hour ago?
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Revival.

14. To give expression to; utter; pronounce: as, to *pass* judgment on a person or an opinion.

Firm and irrevocable is my doom
Which I have *pass'd* upon her.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 86.

To *pass* a judgment upon Cures, and the good and evil practice of Physick, without doubt is one of the nicest things, even to Men of the Faculty.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 240.

The Archbishop of York not only votes for Lord Grenville, but has *passed* upon him and his ecclesiastical propensities a warm panegyric.
Sydney Smith, To Countess Grey.

15. To transfer or transmit from one person, place, or condition to another; deliver; communicate; circulate; hand over: as, to *pass* title to property; to *pass* the bottle.

What mean you by this, to call him King who hath *passed* his Kingdom over to his Son?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 54.

He brought an accounte which to them all amounted not to above 400li. for which he had *passed* bonds.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

Over blowing seas,
Over seas at rest,
Pass the happy news,
Blush it thro' the West.
Tennyson, Maud, xvii.

16. To put into circulation; use as current money by paying or otherwise transferring to another: as, to *pass* a light coin; to *pass* counterfeit notes.—**17.** To discharge from the intestinal canal; void, as bile, blood, etc.: as, to *pass* a tapeworm.—**18.** To cause to percolate or filter through: as, to *pass* a liquid through muslin or charcoal; to *pass* gas through water.—**19†.** To pierce; penetrate.

From strong Patroclus' hand the jav'lin fled,
And *pass'd* the groin of valiant Thrasymed.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 567.

20†. In *fencing*, to perform; execute.

To see thee *pass* thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 26.

21. *Naut.*, to fasten or secure or to use in fastening by taking a few turns, as of rope or small line around something: as, to *pass* a gasket, seizing, earing, etc.—**22.** To go beyond; exceed; transgress.

Trewely to take and treweliche to fyȝte,
Ys the profession and the pure ordre that apendeth to knyȝtes;
Who-so *passeth* that poynt ys apostata of knyȝthod.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 98.

He marks the bounds which Winter may not *pass*,
And blunts his pointed fury. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 192.

To be passed on†, to be considered, regarded, or heeded.

It is made a matter of sport, a matter of nothing, a laughing matter, and a trifle not to be *passed on*, nor to be reformed. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

To pass away. (*a*) To spend; while away; waste.

Lest she *pass away* the flower of her age. Ecclus. xlii. 9.

Their design was to *pass away* the heat of the summer among the fresh breezes that rise from the river, and the agreeable mixture of shades and fountains in which the whole country naturally abounds.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

(*b†*) To transfer; hand over into the possession of another; alienate.

When she [the cow] came to be *past away* in parte of paymente, after ye agreemente, she would be accepted but at 4li. 15s. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 379.

To pass by. (*a*) To go past without visiting or making a halt.

Corfu, the first Island of note that we *past by*, lyeth in the Ionian sea. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 3.

About six miles from Jerusalem we *passed by* the tents of the Arabs who were our conductors; here we ascended a hill to the south, from which we had a prospect of Sion.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 34.

(*b*) To overlook; take no notice of; excuse.

However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world, yet, when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson.*

Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But *pass* my imperfections *by*.
D. Everett, Lines written for a School Declamation.

(*c*) To neglect; disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To pass in. (*a*) To permit to enter: as, the doorkeeper *passed* us *in*. (*b*) To hand in or hand over: as, the committee *passed in* their report.—**To pass in one's checks or chips**, to hand over one's checks to the dealer for settlement at the end of the game, as in gambling; hence, to come to one's last account; die. See *chip*[1], *n.*, 6. [Slang, U. S.]—**To pass muster.** See *muster*.—**To pass off**, to palm off; put into circulation: as, to *pass off* a bad dollar.—**To pass** (anything or any one) **off as or for**, to pretend that anything, etc., is what it is given out for; reflexively, to pretend to be; assume the character or rôle of: as, he *passed himself off as* a bachelor.

Whether in the 17th century an impostor . . . might not have *passed himself off as* a bishop. *Macaulay.*

To pass on or upon, to impose fraudulently; put upon, as a trick.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed* it *on* her husband for a boy.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ix. 57.

To pass one's word, to make a formal promise or engagement.

Father, *thy word* is *pass'd*; man shall find grace.
Milton, P. L., iii. 227.

To pass over. (*a*†) To spend; exhaust.

We will, with going up & downe, and wrangling & expostulating, *pass over* ye sommer before we will goe.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

(*b*) To disregard; omit to notice.

There are two exceptional churches in Normandy which should not be *passed over* in silence.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

To pass publication. See *publication*.—**To pass round the hat.** See *hat*[1].—**To pass the hail.** See *hail*[3].—**To pass the seals**, to receive authentication by the affixing of the seal of state, as in the case of a patent for lands.—**To pass the time of day**, to salute or greet by some remark suitable to the time of day, the weather, etc.; exchange greetings. [Colloq.]

The police never try to turn me away; they're very friendly; they'll *pass the time of day* with me, or that, from knowing me so long in Oxford-street.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 489.

★ **pass**[1] (pås), *n.* [< ME. *pas*, *pase*, *pace* (see *pace*[1]); = F. *passe*, condition, = Sp. *paso*, pace, passage, etc., = Pg. It. *passo* (= MD. D. *pas* = MLG. *pas* = G. *pasz* = Sw. *pass* = Dan. *pas*), a passage; partly from the verb *pass*, and partly identical with the orig. noun *pace*, < L. *passus*, a step, pace, footstep, track, in ML. and Rom. also a passage, pass (narrow entrance or passage), toll for passage, place, etc.: see *pace*[1], *n.*, and *pass*, *v.*] **1.** A passage or way through which one may pass; especially, a narrow way; a defile in a mountain, or a depression in the crest of a range. It is through passes that communication may be had from one slope of a mountain range to the other, or through which a road may be made or a path opened. The height of the passes in any range of mountains usually bears a rough relation to the average crest-height of the range. The pass-height of a range is, as compared with the crest-height, rarely as low as one to two, and is more often as three to four, or as five to six.

Noght warre of the weghes, that waited his harme, [Ægisthus]
Past furth thurgh the *pase* with his proude knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13013.

The syxte, hit is a path of pees; ȝe, thorw the *pas* of Altoun
Pouerte myghte passe with-oute peril of robbynge.
Pie s Plowman (C), xvii. 139.

I perceived that the whole *pass* was guarded, and, wherever the road was a little wider or turned a corner round a rock or a clump of trees, there were other long guns peeping out from among the bushes.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 234.

(*b*) A channel connecting a body of water with the sea; also, one of the channels in the delta of a river: as, the *passes* of the Mississippi. [Southern U. S.]

Chef Menteur, one of the watery threads of a tangled skein of *passes* between the lakes and the open Gulf.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 355.

(*c*) In *mining*, an opening from the stopes through the attle down to the level below, through which the ore is allowed to descend into the cars or wheelbarrows for transportation to the shaft, to be raised to the surface. Also called *mill*.

2. State or condition; especially, a critical or embarrassing state or condition; conjuncture of affairs; crisis.

We are glad to hear the Business is brought to so good a *Pass*, and that the Capitulations are so honourable.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

Nothing were the Clergy, but at the same *pass*, or rather worse, then when the Saxons came first in.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

But now the World is come to another *Pass*, and we all love to live at Ease, and shun Painstaking.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 194.

Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a *pass*
That the sextoness hasten'd to turn on the gas.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 43.

3. In a rolling-mill: (*a*) The aperture formed by corresponding grooves in the rolls. This aperture has the form which is to be given to the bar in section, whether it be that of a rail, a tire, an angle-iron, a T- or I-beam, a half-round, etc. (*b*) A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls. *E. H. Knight.*

—**4.** Permission or license to pass; a permit or written authority to come or go; a ticket or writing giving one free admission or transit: as, a *pass* to the theater; a railway *pass*; also often, by abbreviation, a passport.

Who would not send each year blank *passes* o'er,
Rather than keep such strangers from our shore?
Hughes, Toffts and Margaretta.

The next step was to get a free *pass* to Washington, for I'd no desire to waste my substance on railroad companies. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 7.

5. In *fencing*, a thrust; a lunge.

In a dozen *passes* between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 173.

6†. A sally of wit; a jest.

"Steal by line and level" is an excellent *pass* of pate.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 244.

7. A passing of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist.

Z's *passes* or personal contact may very probably have no effect whatever. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 252.

8. Successful or satisfactory issue from an examination, inspection, or other test; particularly, in a university, a degree or certificate obtained without honors.

The good news of the *pass* will be a set-off against the few small debts.
Collegian's Guide, p. 254. (*College Words and Customs.*)

9†. Stretch; extent.

All the *passe* of Lancasshyre
He went both ferre and nere.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

10†. Branch; division.

The speces of this *pass* shullen be moore largely in hir chapitres folwynge declared. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

11. A simple sort of fishway, consisting of a sloping trough, chiefly used on low dams.—**12.** A frame on which the stones or voussoirs rest in the construction of an arch; a centering. [Prov. Eng.]—**Pass examination.** See *examination*.

pass[2] (pås), *n.* [= Sp. *pasa* = Pg. *passa*, < ML. *passa*, raisin, raisin wine, also *passa uva*, in L. *uva passa*, usually plural, *uvæ passæ*, 'dried grapes,' that is, raisins, *passa* being fem. pp. of *pandere*, spread out.] A kind of raisin-wine.

Nowe *passe* is made, that Affrike useth make,
Afore vyndage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

pass. An abbreviation of *passive* and *passus*.

passable (pås'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *passable* = Sp. *pasable* = Pg. *passavel* = It. *passabile*, < ML. *passabilis*, that may be passed (found in sense 'that must be passed or accepted'), < *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like: as, the roads are not *passable*; the stream is *passable* in boats.

I went to view how St. Martin's Lane might be made more *passable* into ye Strand. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 14, 1662.

2. That may be passed from hand to hand as a thing of value; current; receivable: as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin.

Go back; the virtue of your name
Is not here *passable*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 13.

I've seen folks that had to rub the silver off a thrip to tell whether it was *passable* or not.
The Century, XXXVIII. 912.

3. Such as may be allowed to pass; allowable; admissible; tolerable; reaching or just rising above mediocrity.

Many a man of *passable* information, at the present day, reads scarcely anything but reviews; and before long a man of erudition will be little better than a mere walking catalogue. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 168.

There are many pages of *passable* rhyme, with here and there a quaintness, a fragrance, and here and there a thought. *The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p. 445.

passableness (pås'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being passable, in any of the senses of that word.

passably (pås'a-bli), *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.

Other Towns are *passably* rich, and stored with Shipping; but not one very poor. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

passacaglia (päs-a-käl'yä), *n.* **1.** An old dance of Italian or Spanish origin, resembling the chaconne.—**2.** Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. A passacaglia is regularly constructed upon a perpetually recurring theme, usually in the form of a ground-bass. It is a frequent component of the old suite, and a favorite form of organ-music. Compare *chaconne*. Also *passacaglio*.

★ **passade** (pa-sād'), *n.* [Formerly also *passado* (after Sp.), *passato* (after It.); < F. *passade* = Sp. *pasada* = Pg. *passada* = It. *passata*, a pass or thrust in fencing, < ML. *passata*, a pass, passage, < *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] **1**†. In *fencing*, a lunge forward with a sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

Come, sir, your *passado*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 88.

The best practised gallants of the time name it the *passado*; a most desperate thrust, believe it.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

2. In the *manège*, a turn or course of the horse backward or forward on the same ground.

passado† (pa-sā'dō), *n.* [A var. of *passade*, as if Sp.: see *passade*.] Same as *passade*.

passage (pas'āj), *n.* [< ME. *passage*, < OF. *passage*, F. *passage* = Sp. *pasaje* = Pg. *passagem* = It. *passaggio*, < ML. *passaticum*, right of passage, also, after Rom., *passagium*, passage, right of passage, toll for passage, a pass, way, road, canal, etc., < *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] **1.** A passing or moving from one place or state to another; movement, transit, or transference from point to point, place to place, state to state, hand to hand, etc.; a moving or going by, over, along, or through: as, the *passage* of a ship or of a bird; the *passage* of something through a tube or a sieve; the *passage* of the sunlight through the clouds.

He mourns that day so soon has glided by:
E'en like the *passage* of an angel's tear
That falls through the clear ether silently.
Keats, Sonnets, xiv.

2. A journey in some conveyance, especially a ship; a voyage.

God send you a good *Passage* to Holland.
Howell, Letters, ii. 14.

We had a very good *Passage* also about the Cape of Good Hope, where we had fair clear Weather.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 4.

3. A way or course through or by which a person or thing may pass; a path or way by which transit may be effected; means of entrance, exit, or transit; an avenue, channel, or path leading from one place to another, such as a narrow street or lane, an alley, a pass over a mountain or a ford over a river, a channel, a strait connecting two bodies of water, a ferry, etc.: as, the *passages* of Jordan (Judges xii. 6); the Gilolo *passage* in the Malay archipelago; the air-*passages* of the body.

The first Citee that these kynges stuffed was Nauntes in breteyne, that was towarde Cornewalle, for it was a *passage* ther the Saxons repeired moste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

The kyng had so stopped the *passages* that nether vytayll nor succour could by any way be conueighed to them.
Hall, Hen. IV., quoted in Wright's Bible Word-book, [p. 452.

There are in Venice thirteen ferries or *passages*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 210.

From hence a *passage* broad,
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.
Milton, P. L., x. 304.

Specifically—**4.** (*a*) An avenue or alley leading to the various divisions or apartments in a building; a gallery or corridor; a hall.

At the West end of this glorious Councell hall . . . there is a *passage* into another most stately roome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 257.

Rich windows that exclude the light,
And *passages* that lead to nothing.
Gray, A Long Story.

The servant led me through a *passage* into a room with a fire, where she left me alone.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

(*b*) In some European cities, a section of a public street, or a short independent street, roofed in with glass, having shops on both sides, and usually or always closed to vehicles: as, the *Passage* du Havre in Paris.—**5.** Passage-money; fare; ferriage; toll; price paid for passing or for being carried between two points or places.

This seven yere and more he hath used this waye,
Yet was he never so curteyse a potter
As one peny *passage* to paye.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys to have the king's charter . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of *passage*, pontage, and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

6. Liberty or power of passing; access; entry or exit.—**7**†. Currency; reception.

Goo, litle book, god sende the good *passage*;
Chese wele thi way, be symple of manere.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 80.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Sir K. Digby.*

8. That which passes or takes place, or has passed or taken place; incident; occurrence; happening; episode; event; doing; matter; affair; transaction.

Ourself and our own soul, that have beheld
Your vile and most lascivious *passages*.
L. Machin, Dumb Knight, v. (*Nares.*)

Thou dost in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
To punish my mistreadings.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 8.

[Powell] set saile for the Summer Isles; where safely arriuing, hee declared the whole *passage* to the Gouernour, lest some other in telling might make it worse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 139.

One pleasant *passage* happened, which was acted by the Indians. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 165.

There must be now no *passages* of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Truth is our only armor in all *passages* of life and death.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

9. A part of a writing or speech concerning a particular occurrence, matter, or point; a paragraph or clause. (*a*) A verse, chapter, section, or other division or part of a book or text: as, a *passage* of Scripture; select *passages* from the poets.

Every particular Master in this Art has his favorite *Passages* in an Author. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Hard at it, with concordance and examination of parallel *passages*, he goes early next morning.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 340.

(*b*) A part of a conversation; a speech; a remark; a statement; an expression.

I would not be partiall to either, but deliver ye truth in all, and, as nere as I can, in their owne words and *passages*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 307.

One of the assistants using some pathetical *passages* of the loss of such a governour in a time of such danger as did hang over us from the Indians and French, the governour brake forth into tears.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 247.

(*c*) In *music:* (1) A phrase or other definite division of a piece. (2) A figure. (3) A scale-like or arpeggiated group or series of tones introduced as an embellishment; a run, roulade, or flourish intended for display. (4) A modulation.

A little helpless innocent bird,
That has but one plain *passage* of few notes.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. A pass or encounter: as, a *passage* at arms.

Never Fortune
Did play a subtler game; the conquer'd triumphs,
The victor has the loss; yet in the *passage*
The gods have been most equal.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

11. The act of passing, enacting, or rendering valid; approval, sanction, or enactment; authoritative adoption and enactment, as of a parliamentary motion, measure, or bill: as, the *passage* of the bill through the House was accomplished with difficulty.—**12†.** A passing away; departure; death.

So shalt thou lead
Safest thy life, and best prepared endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes.
Milton, P. L., xi. 366.

13. In *falconry*, the line taken by herons in the breeding season over any region on their way to and from the heronry. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7. —**14†.** An old game played by two persons with three dice. "The caster throws continually till he has thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loses, or doublets above ten and then he passes and wins." *Compleat Gamester*, p. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

Learn to play at primero and *passage*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Alveolar passages. See *alveolar*.—**Beds of passage,** in *geol.*, beds which lie between other groups of strata, and exhibit conditions either of lithological structure or of fossil contents, indicating a gradual transition from the character of the underlying to that of the overlying group. —**Bird of passage.** See *bird*[1] and *migration*.—**In passage,** in passing; cursorily; transitorily.

These fundamental knowledges have been studied but *in passage*. *Bacon.*

Intercellular, middle, neurenteric, northeast, northwest passage. See the adjectives.—**Passage hawk,** in *falconry*. See *hawk*[1]. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.—**Passage of arms.** (*a*) Originally, a feat of arms at the passage of a ford, gorge, or bridge; especially, the defending of the passage by a champion or the forcing of it by an assailant. Hence—(*b*) Any feat of arms, especially one deliberately brought about as a feat of prowess. (*c*) Any quarrel, especially one of words; as, there was a grand *passage of arms* between them. [Colloq.]—**Pedal passage.** See *pedal*.—**To make a passage.** (*a*) To migrate, as whales, from one feeding-ground to another. (*b*) To make an outward or a home trip, as a vessel, as distinguished from cruising about.=**Syn. 3.** *Path, Pass*, etc. See *way*.

passage (pas'āj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *passaged*, ppr. *passaging*. [< F. *passager;* from the noun.] **1.** To pass or cross.

Beauclerk . . . *passaged* to Lady Davenant.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

2. To walk sidewise: said of a saddle-horse. See the quotation.

Instruction in *passaging*, i. e. walking sideways on a pressure by the rider's leg on the side opposite to that towards which the horse is required to move.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

passage-board (pas'āj-bōrd), *n.* In *organ-building*, a board placed between the parts of an organ so as to make them accessible for tuning, repairs, etc.

passage-money (pas'āj-mun″i), *n.* The charge made for the conveyance of a passenger in a ship or other vessel; fare.

passager[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *passenger*.

passager[2]**†** (pas'ā-jėr), *n.* Same as *passagère*.

passagère† (pa-sa-zhãr'), *n.* [< F. *passagère*, fem. of *passager*, passenger: see *passenger*.] A cluster of curls or loose locks of hair on the temple: a style of dressing women's hair in the early part of the eighteenth century.

passageway (pas'āj-wā), *n.* **1.** A passage; a road, avenue, path, or way affording means of communication; avenue of entrance or exit; street, alley, gallery, or corridor.

The line of guards and constables kept the *passageways* open, so that carriages were freer to move out at a rapid pace than when they actually reached some of the regular thoroughfares of the city.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 44.

2. A hall. [U. S.]

Meanwhile, there was a step in the *passageway*, above stairs. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

passaging (pas'āj-ing), *n.* [< *passage*, *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A pass; an encounter; a passage.

They answer and provoke each other's song
With skirmish and capricious *passagings*,
And murmurs musical.
Coleridge, The Nightingale.

2. In the *manège*, a sidewise forward movement.

Passalidæ (pa-sal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Passalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* named from the genus *Passalus* by MacLeay in 1819. By most modern entomologists they are consolidated with the *Lucanidæ*. Also *Passalida* (*Leach*, 1815).

Passalorhynchite (pas″a-lō-ring'kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πάσσαλος*, a peg, a gag, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, muzzle.] A member of a sect in the early church, said to have been Montanists, who observed a perpetual silence, in literal obedience to Ps. cxli. 3. Also *Pattalorhynchian*.

Passalus (pas'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), < Gr. *πάσσαλος*, a peg, gag.] **1.** A genus of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Lucanidæ*, with a large corneous ligula contained in an emargination of the mentum. About 100 species are known, mainly tropical. The only one in the United States is *P. cornutus*, a large shining flat beetle, having the elytra striate and the head armed with a short hook. It is commonly found about the roots of decayed stumps, and is known as the *horned passalus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. See cut under *horn-bug*.

passa-measure†, *n.* [Also accom. *passing-measure;* accom. forms of *passamezzo*, q. v.] Same as *passamezzo*.

I can dance nothing but ill-favouredly,
A strain or two of *passa-measures* galliard!
Middleton, More Lissemblers besides Women, v. 1.

passament†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *passement*.

passamezzo (pàs-sà-med'zō), *n.* [It., < *passare*, pass, + *mezzo*, middle. According to Riemann, the term refers to the alla breve stroke through the musical time-signature, ₵, called *passa a mezzo*, and hence denoting simply a dance in quick time.] An old Italian dance, or the music for such a dance: probably the same as *pavin*, but often confused with *passepied*. It is known in English as *passa-measure, passy-measure, passing-measure*, etc. Also spelled *passemezzo*.

passance†, *n.* [< OF. **passance*, < *passant*, passing: see *passant*.] A journey.

Thus passed they their *passance*, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses and prettie posies. *Saker*, Narbonus (1580), i. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

passant (pas'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *passant*, < OF. *passant*, F. *passant* = Sp. *pasante* = Pg. It. *passante*, < ML. *passan(t-)s*, ppr. of *passare*, pass: see *pass, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking; walking leisurely: in heraldry, said of a beast used as a bearing. The beast is always understood to hold the head straight and to look forward. See cut under *counterchanged*.

He them espying gan him selfe prepare,
And on his arme addresse his goodly shield,
That bore a Lion *passant* in a golden field.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 4.

Put the case she should be *passant* when you enter, as thus; you are to frame your gait thereafter.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

2†. Current. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8. —**3†.** Passing; transitory.

The memory of these should quickly fade
(For pleasure's stream
Is like a dream,
Passant and fleet, as is a shade).
Webster, Odes (Works, ed. Hazlitt, III. 267).

4†. Cursory; careless; without deliberation or reflection.

What a severe judgment all our actions (even our *passant* words and our secret thoughts) must hereafter undergo! *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xvi.

5†. Surpassing; excelling.

A *passant* name. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1249.

Passant gardant, in *her.*, walking, but with the head turned and looking out from the escutcheon: said of a beast used as a bearing. See cut under *gardant*.—**Passant rampant,** in *her.*, walking, with the dexter paw raised into a horizontal or nearly horizontal position.—**Passant regardant,** in *her.*, walking, but with the head turned and looking behind him: said of a beast used as a bearing. See cut under *regardant*.—**Passant repassant,** in *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who passes or passes through or over. [Rare.]

A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through the town [Dover, England]. . . . Amongst the *passants* appears the name of "Severin Durfy," probably a relative of the celebrated wit and song-writer Tom D'Urfey.
Athenæum, No. 3247, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 89.

2. An open hem furnishing a sort of tube, through which a cord or ribbon can be passed.

passaree (pas-a-rē'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] *Naut.*, a tackle to spread the clues of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind. *Admiral Smyth.*

passaree (pas-a-rē'), *v. t.* [< *passaree*, *n.*] To extend (the foot of the foresail of a square-rigged vessel) by hauling its clue out to an eye on the lower studdingsail-boom.

With stun'sails both sides, *passaree* the foresail, by means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the foresail, and rove through a bull's-eye on the lower boom.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 435.

passata† (pa-sä'tä), *n.* [It.: see *passade*.] Same as *passade*, 1.

You may with much sodainenesse make a *passata* with your left foote. *Practise of the Duello* (1595), K 2. (*Nares.*)

pass-bank† (pàs'bangk), *n.* The bank or fund in the old game of passage. *Halliwell.*

pass-book (pàs'bůk), *n.* **1.** A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer.—**2.** A bank-book.

pass-box (pàs'boks), *n.* A wooden box used to convey cartridges from the ammunition-chest or magazine to a gun, when they are too heavy to be carried in the gunner's haversack.

pass-by (pàs'bī), *n.* **1.** The act of passing by. [Rare.]

Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's, when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

2. In *coal-mining*, a siding on which the tubs pass each other underground. [Eng.]

pass-check (pàs'chek), *n.* A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment; specifically, a ticket given to a person leaving during an entertainment, entitling to readmission.

passe†, *n.* A variant of *pasch*.

passé (pa-sā'), *n.* [F., *passé*, masc., *passée*, fem. pp. of *passer*, pass: see *pass, v.*] In *embroidery*, same as *tambour-work*.

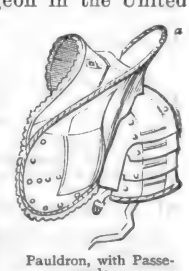
passé, passée (pa-sā'), *a.* [F., pp., m. and f. respectively, of *passer:* see *pass, v.*] Past; out of use; faded; specifically, as said of persons, past the heyday of life.

She might have arrived at that age at which one intends to stop for the next ten years, but even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée*—that is, for a widow. For a spinster, it would have been different.
Bulwer, My Novel, v. 8.

passed (pàst, pàs'ed), *p. a.* **1†.** Past.

Give ear vnto me, & I will relate
A true sad story of my *passed* fate.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

2. Having passed an examination for promotion, and awaiting a vacancy in the senior grade: as, a *passed* assistant surgeon in the United States navy; a *passed* assistant engineer.—**Passed master.** See *master*[1].


Pauldron, with Passegarde *a*.

passée, *a.* See *passé*.

passegarde (pas'gärd), *n.* [F., < *passer*, pass, + *garde*, guard.] In *medieval armor*, a ridge or projecting piece on the pauldrons or shoulderpieces, to ward off the blow of the lance. They first appear in the time of Henry VI. Also *pasgarde, pass-guard*.

passel (pas'el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *parcel*.

As soon as that may ples yow to send me *passels* of costes and expences ze bere and pay for the said causez, I will truely content yow hit of the same. *Paston Letters*, II. 332.

passement (pas'ment), *n.* [Formerly *passemen* and *passament;* < ME. *passement* = D. *passement* = MLG. *pasement* = G. *posament,* < OF. (and F.) *passement,* lace, a lacing; appar. for **passeman* = Pr. *passamen* = It. *passamano,* < Sp. *passamano,* now *pasamano* (= Pg. *passamanes*), a railing, balustrade, gangway, edging for clothes, dim. *passamanillo,* narrow lace, small twist; appar. < *passar,* now *pasar,* pass, + *mano,* hand (see *pass, v.,* and *main*[3]) ("por que pasamos por el la mano," because we pass the hand along the railing). In another view the F. *passement,* lace, is identical with *passement,* a passing, < *passer,* pass: see *pass, v.*] **1.** Lace.—**2.** A decorative edging or trimming, especially a gimp or braid.

Passements of gold vpon the stuffe of a Princely garment. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 115.

passement (pas'ment), *v. t.* [< *passement, n.*] To deck with passement or lace; hence, to ornament the exterior of.

Ashamed to be seene among these who are *passemented* with gold. *Boyd,* Last Battell, p. 620.

passementerie (pas-men-te-rē'), *n.* [F., < *passement,* lace: see *passement.*] Edgings and trimmings in general, especially those made of gimp, braid, or the like: often made with jet or metal beads: as, jet *passementerie;* plain *passementerie* (that is, without beading). See *passement.*

passemezzo, *n.* See *passamezzo.*

passenger (pas'en-jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★ *passinger,* earlier *passager* (the *n* being inserted as in *messenger, porringer,* etc.); < OF. *passagier,* F. *passager* (Sp. *pasajero* = Pg. *passageiro* = It. *passegiero, passegiere*), < *passage,* passage: see *passage.*] **1.** One who passes or is on his way; a passer-by; a wayfarer; a traveler.

A noble but unfortunate gentleman,
Cropt by her hand, as some rude *passenger*
Doth plucke the tender roses in the budde!
Marston, Insatiate Countesse, v.

It is a River apt to swell much upon suddain Rains, in which case, precipitating it's self from the Mountains with great rapidity, it has been fatal to many a *Passenger.*
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 43.

Shopkeepers may sit and ask, "What do you lack?" when the *passengers* may very well reply, "What do you lack yourselves?" *The Great Frost* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 86).

2. One who travels in a public conveyance; especially, one who travels in such a conveyance by virtue of a contract express or implied with the carrier, as the payment of fare, or something accepted as an equivalent therefor.

There are . . . ferries or passages, . . . where *passengers* may be transported in a Gondola. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 210.

In this year, 1657, in the month of November, Mr. Garret set sail on a voyage for England, from Boston; in whose ship, amongst many considerable *passengers,* there went Mr. Thomas Mayhew.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 274.

All the *passengers,* except a very fat lady on the back seat, had alighted. *Hawthorne,* Sketches from Memory.

3†. A bird of passage; a casual visitor.

Sometimes are also seene Falcons and Iar-falcons, Ospraies, a bird like a Hobby, but because they come seldome, they are held but as *passengers.*
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 115.

4†. A passage-boat.

In Pocchorrosa, he is assigned to leaue fyftie men with the lyghtest shyp which maye bee a *passinger* betwene them; that, lyke as we vse poste horses by lande, so may they, by this currant shippe, in short space, certifie the Lieuetenaunt and th[e] inhabitours of Dariena of suche thynges as shall chaunce.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 163).

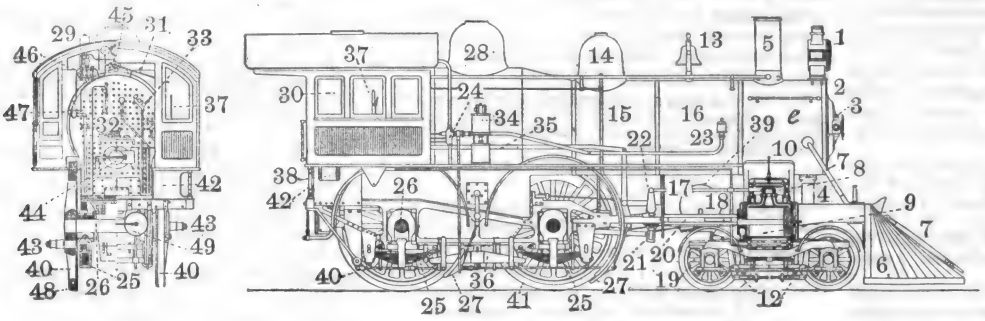
He . . . tooke the sea in a *passager,* and arriued at Calais.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 69.

Cabin passenger. See *cabin.*—**Passenger cases,** two decisions of the United States Supreme Court in 1849, holding State laws imposing taxes upon immigration to be void.—**Passenger falcon,** the peregrine.—**Steerage passenger.** See *steerage.*

passenger-car (pas'en-jėr-kär), *n.* A car for carrying passengers on a railroad; specifically, an ordinary car for day travel, as distinguished from a *sleeping-car* or *drawing-room car,* etc. [U. S.]

passenger-elevator (pas'en-jėr-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* An elevator or lift for persons. [U. S.]

passenger-engine (pas'en-jėr-en″jin), *n.* A locomotive engine constructed specially for passenger traffic. It has two or three driving-wheels on each side. See *locomotive.*



Passenger-engine.

1, headlight; 2, front end; 3, signal-lamp; 4, spark-pipe; 5, smoke-stack; 6, pilot; 7, pilot draw-bar; 8, steam-chest; 9, cylinder; 10, oil-pipe; 11, cylinder-cock; 12, engine-truck; 13, bell; 14, sand-box; 15, sand-pipe; 16, jacket; 17, valve-stem; 18, guide-cup; 19, cross-head; 20, guides; 21, link; 22, rocker-arm; 23, injector-check; 24, injector; 25, driver-spring; 26, back driving-axle; 27, driving-wheel brake; 28, steam-dome; 29, whistle; 30, cab; 31, throttle-lever; 32, boiler-head; 33, gage-cocks; 34, donkey-pump; 35, reach-rod; 36, equalizer; 37, reverse-lever; 38, auxiliary reservoir; 39, main air-reservoir; 40, back driving-wheel; 41, front driving-wheel; 42, cab bracket; 43, crank-pins; 44, fire-door; 45, steam-gage; 46, sight feed-lubricator; 47, steam heat-reducing valve; 48, driving-wheel tire; 49, auxiliary air-reservoir. *a,* cylinder (same as No. 9); *b,* exhaust-passage; *c,* steam-pipe; *d,* exhaust-pipe; *e,* smoke-arch.

passenger-locomotive (pas'en-jėr-lō-kō-mō'-tiv), *n.* Same as *passenger-engine.*

passenger-pigeon (pas'en-jėr-pij'on), *n.* The common wild pigeon of the United States,



Passenger-pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

Ectopistes migratorius: so called from its very extensive wanderings in search of food. See *Ectopistes.*

passenger-ship (pas'en-jėr-ship), *n.* A ship which carries passengers.

passenger-train (pas'en-jėr-trān), *n.* A railway-train for the conveyance of passengers, as distinguished from a freight- or goods-train, oil-train, coal-train, etc.

passe-partout (pas-pär-tö'), *n.* [F., a master-key, also a passe-partout in engraving, etc., formerly also a resolute fellow; < *passer,* pass, go (see *pass, v.*), + *partout,* everywhere, < *par* (< L. *per,* through) + *tout,* < L. *totus,* all: see *total.*] **1.** That by means of which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; a latch-key.—**2.** In *engraving,* an engraved plate or block forming an ornamental border around an aperture into which the engraved portrait or picture may be inserted; also, a typographical frame or ornamental border about a page, etc.: a French use.—**3.** A picture-frame consisting usually of a pasteboard back and a piece of glass, between which a drawing or engraving is placed, often with a plain or ornamented mat between it and the glass, the whole being held in position by means of strips of paper pasted over the edges.

There were engravings and photographs in *passe-partout* frames, that journeyed with her safely in the bottoms of her trunks. *Mrs. Whitney,* Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

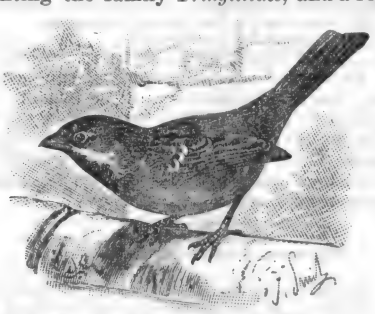
passepied (pas'pyā), *n.* [F., < *passer,* pass, + *pied,* < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.* Cf. *paspy,* from the same source.] **1.** A dance said to have originated in Brittany, resembling the minuet, but much quicker. It was introduced into Paris by street dancers in 1587, and into the ballet during the reign of Louis XIV., and was often brought into the suite by the great composers of that time, both French and German. It was a favorite dance at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and remained in vogue until the early part of the eighteenth century.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which was triple and quick.

Also *paspy.*

passer[1] (pàs'ėr), *n.* [< *pass* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who passes, in any sense of that word.—**2.** A drill used in cutlery to make holes to receive little ornamental studs of gold or silver. It has a stop to prevent the point of the drill from penetrating the handle beyond the required depth.—**3.** A gimlet. [Prov. Eng.]

Passer[2] (pas'ėr), *n.* [L., a sparrow.] A genus of fringilliform or conirostral oscine passerine birds, founded by Brisson in 1760, typically representing the family *Fringillidæ,* and a representative example of the *Oscines* or normal *Passeres.* The name lapsed, or was used with little discrimination, for a century, but is now in nearly universal use for that genus of finches which contains the common European or so-called English sparrow (*P. domesticus*), the European tree-sparrow (*P. montanus*), and several other closely related species. The two species named are both naturalized in the United States. See *sparrow* and *house-sparrow.*



European House-sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

passer-by (pàs'ėr-bī'), *n.* One who passes by or near. Also *by-passer.*

In an undertone, as if he were afraid a *passer-by* might hear him. *Disraeli,* Sybil, iv. 1.

Passerculus (pa-sėr'kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < L. *passerculus,* a little sparrow, dim. of *passer,* a sparrow: see *Passer*[2].] A genus of American fringilline birds, embracing many of the commonest sparrows of the United States, of fully streaked coloration, with yellow on the bend of the wings, slender bill, short and narrow unmarked tail, and pointed wings with elongated inner secondaries. The common savanna-sparrow is *P. savanna,* and there are several others. They are ground-sparrows, and especially abound in low moist localities.

Passerella (pas-ę-rel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), dim. of L. *passer,* a sparrow: see *Passer*[2].] A genus of large handsome fox-colored fringilline birds of North America, having enlarged feet; the fox-sparrows. *P. iliaca* abounds in shrubbery in most parts of eastern North America, and several other species or varieties are found in the west. See *fox-sparrow.*

Passerellinæ (pas'ę-re-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < *Passerella* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ,* named from the genus *Passerella,* having no definable characters.

Passeres (pas'ę-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *passer,* sparrow: see *Passer*[2].] An order of the

class *Aves*, typified by the genus *Passer*, comprehending more than half of all birds. It has about the taxonomic or classificatory value of groups called *families* in departments of zoölogy other than ornithology. It corresponds inexactly to *Insessores* in some of the uses of this word, and exactly to the Cuvierian *Passerinæ* as emended by Blyth; also to the *Ægithognathæ* of Huxley. It consists of the *Oscines* (Müller) and *Clamatores* of Cabanis. With some exceptions, these birds (numbering upward of 5,000 species) have the following characters. They are anomalogonatous, having no ambiens muscle nor accessory femorocaudal. The femorocaudal and semitendinosus muscles are present, as is usually also the accessory semitendinosus. The flexor longus hallucis, the muscle which bends the hind toe, is separated from the flexor longus digitorum, which bends the other toes collectively; and the hind toe is inserted low down, or is perfectly incumbent. The result of this is that the feet are perfectly fitted for grasping slender supports, and the birds are thus typically insessorial. Furthermore, the toes are always 4, 3 in front and 1 behind (except in *Cholornis*); none are versatile from their normal position, and the ratio of their phalanges is always 2, 3, 4, 5, counting from the first to the fourth digit. As to the means of flight, of which no *Passeres* are deprived, the sternum has with few exceptions a particular conformation, being notched on each side behind, manubriated, and provided with prominent costal processes; the tensor patagii brevis has a special mode of insertion; the primaries are either 10 or 9 in number, the secondaries are more than 6, and the greater coverts are not more than half as long as the secondaries. The tail has 12 rectrices (with few exceptions). The palate is ægithognathous; the covering of the bill is hard, with a cere or other soft membrane, and the nostrils do not openly communicate; the oil-gland is nude; the cæca are 2 in number; and the carotid is single and sinistral. *Passeres* are altricial and psilopædic, the young being born helpless and naked. In most birds of this order the lower larynx, or syrinx, is highly developed as a musical organ, and according to this character *Passeres* are divisible into 2 primary groups—*Oscines* or *Acromyodi*, and *Clamatores* or *Mesomyodi*. The division of *Passeres*, however, has severely exercised alike the erudition and the ingenuity of the systematists, and no proposed method is fully accepted. The prime division by Garrod and Forbes, into *Eleutherodactyli* and *Desmodactyli*, is superfluous, since those alleged *Passeres* which are desmodactylous are not *Passeres*. Elimination of these obtrusive terms leaves the prime division as before, into *Acromyodi* and *Mesomyodi*. In 1874 Wallace divided *Passeres* upon external characters into 4 series: (1) *turdoid*, with 21 families; (2) *tanagroid*, with 10 families; (3) *sturnoid*, with 4 families; (4) *formicarioid*, with 10 families: 45 in all—an arrangement requiring some modification upon anatomical grounds. The mesomyodian *Passeres* are either (1) heteromerous, as the families *Cotingidæ* and *Pipridæ*, or they are (2) homœomerous. The latter are either (1) haplooöphonous, as the *Tyrannidæ*, *Pittidæ*, *Philepittidæ*, and *Xenicidæ*, or they are (2) tracheophonous, as the *Furnariidæ*, *Pteroptochidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, and *Formicariidæ*. With few exceptions, mesomyodian *Passeres* are American, and nearly all of these (all but a few *Tyrannidæ*) are Central and South American. As to the acromyodian *Passeres*, they are either abnormal or normal. The abnormal *Passeres* are only two Australian families, *Menuridæ* and *Atrichiidæ*, together called *Pseudoscines*. The rest are *Oscines* proper, some 4,700 species in all, so closely related that they scarcely represent a group of higher rank than the average "family" recognized by ornithologists. They are three of Wallace's four series (turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid), and are separated by Sundevall into *Cichlomorphæ*, *Conirostres*, *Coliomorphæ*, *Certhiomorphæ*, *Cinnyrimorphæ*, and *Chelidonomorphæ*. Sclater has six similar divisions, though in different order and under other names: *Dentirostres*, *Latirostres*, *Curvirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Cultrirostres*. These groups may be thus explained or illustrated: (1) *Cichlomorphæ* or *Dentirostres*, thrushes, warblers, flycatchers, shrikes, etc.; (2) *Coliomorphæ* or *Cultrirostres*, crows, jays, tits, etc.; (3) *Conirostres*, finches, buntings, sparrows, tanagers, etc.; (4) *Cinnyrimorphæ* or *Tenuirostres*, honey-suckers; (5) *Certhiomorphæ* or *Curvirostres*, creepers; (6) *Chelidonomorphæ* or *Latirostres*, swallows. All these birds agree in being laminiplantar; and among them or near them must be found or made a place for the larks, *Alaudidæ*, which are scutelliplantar, and which, when not placed with *Conirostres*, form a seventh superfamily known as *Corydomorphæ*.

passeriform (pas'e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *passeriformis*, < L. *passer*, sparrow, + *forma*, form.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; pertaining to oscine *Passeres* or *Passeriformes*, or having their characters; passerine in a strict sense.

Passeriformes (pas″e-ri-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *passeriform*.] In Forbes's classification, an order of anomalogonatous birds composed of *Turdiformes*, *Fringilliformes*, and *Sturniformes*, or the turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid *Passeres* of Wallace, and thus equivalent to oscine *Passeres*, or *Oscines*.

Passerina (pas-e-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *passerinus*, of or for a sparrow: see *passerine*.] **1.** A beautiful genus of American *Fringillidæ*; the painted finches. The plumage is of bright or variegated colors, or both, as in the indigo-bird, *P. cyanea*, which is rich blue, the lazuli-finch, *P. amœna*, which is blue, white, and brown, and the painted finch, or nonpareil, *P. ciris*, which is blue, red, and yellow. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also *Cyanospiza*. See cut in next column, and cut under *indigo-bird*.

2. A genus of heath-like shrubs, belonging to the family *Daphnaceæ* and the tribe *Daphneæ*, known by its four-lobed unappendaged urn-shaped calyx, eight exserted stamens, and globose stigma. There are 4 species, all South African, sometimes cultivated for their flowers. They bear little



Painted Finch (*Passerina ciris*).

decussate opposite leaves, and flowers in spikes with broad bracts. *Linnæus*, 1737.

Passerinæ (pas-e-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Passerina*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of birds, approximately equivalent to the *Insessores* or perchers: primarily divided into two groups, the ordinary *Passerinæ* and the *Syndactyli*, and, secondarily, the former into four groups, *Dentirostres*, *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres*. As thus constituted, it was a thoroughly unnatural group, subdivided in an equally artificial manner. But removing from it certain heterogeneous elements, as *Cypselus*, *Caprimulgus*, *Podargus*, *Colius*, *Coracias*, *Upupa*, *Merops*, *Trochilus*, etc. (as was done by Blyth, Cuvier's editor in 1849), it represents the *Passeres* of modern naturalists.

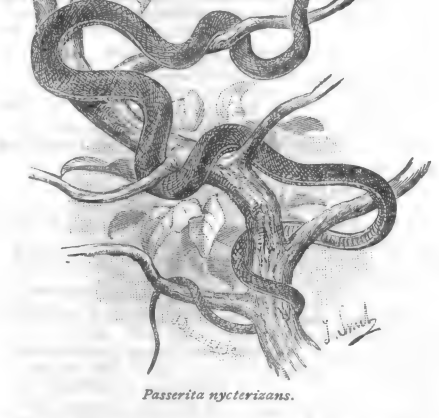
2. In Nitzsch's classification, the expurgated *Passerinæ* of Cuvier, or *Passeres* proper.

passerine (pas'e-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *passerinus*, of a sparrow, < *passer*, sparrow: see *Passer*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling or related to a sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Passerinæ*, in any sense, or the *Passeres*; passeriform.—**2.** About as large as a sparrow: as, the *passerine* parrot, *Psittacula passerina*; the *passerine* ground-dove, *Chamæpelia passerina*; the *passerine* owl, *Glaucidium passerinum*.

Also *passeroid*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Passerinæ*, *Passeres*, or *Passeriformes*.

Passerita (pa-ser'i-tä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] A genus of whipsnakes of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Dryophidinæ*, having an



Passerita nycterizans.

elongated nasal appendage and the pupil of the eye horizontal. *P. nycterizans* is an example.

passeroid (pas'e-roid), *a.* [< *Passer*[2] + *-oid*.] Same as *passerine*.

pass-guard, *n.* See *passegarde*.

pass-holder (pas'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds a free pass or a season ticket, as to a theater, on a railway, etc.

passibility (pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *passibilité* = Sp. *pasibilidad* = Pg. *passibilidade* = It. *passibilità*, < LL. *passibilita(t-)s*, < *passibilis*, capable of feeling: see *passible*.] The quality of being passible; the capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

passible (pas'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *passible* = Sp. *pasible* = Pg. *passivel* = It. *passibile*, < LL. *passibilis*, capable of feeling, < L. *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, feel: see *passion*, *patient*.] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agents.

> And as he [God] is the Head of that body, he is *passible*, so he may suffer; and, as he is the first-born of the dead, he did suffer; so that he was defective in nothing; not in power, as God, not in passibility, as man.
> *Donne*, Sermons, i.

passibleness (pas'i-bl-nes), *n.* Passibility.

> This heresy of Eutyches and Dioscorus . . . drew after it the heresy of the *passiblenesse* of the Deity, because the Deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible.
> *E. Brerewood*, Diversity of Languages and Religions [(ed. 1635), xxv.

Passiflora (pas-i-flō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), irreg. < L. *passio*, passion, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower. Early missionaries to South America, and Spanish writers from 1593, regarded the flower as an emblem of the crucifixion, finding in the five anthers the five wounds, in the three button-like stigmas the three nails, in the corona the crown of thorns, in the five petals and five sepals the ten apostles then present, in the digitate leaves the persecutors' hands, and in the tendrils their scourges.] A genus of climbing herbs or shrubs, type of the family *Passifloraceæ* and the order *Passiflorales*, characterized by the short calyx-tube, three styles, and the calyx-lobes, petals, and stamens each four or five; the passion-flowers. There are about 300 species, mainly American; a few are Asiatic and Australian. They bear lateral unbranched tendrils, and alternate leaves, undivided or lobed, often with a gland-bearing petiole. Their large and showy flowers are solitary or racemed in the axils, followed by dry or pulpy many-seeded berries, which in some species are edible. (See *granadilla*, *curuba*, *may-pop*, *indigo-berry*, 2, *water-lemon*, and *sweet calabash* (under *calabash*), also cut under *cirrus*.) Some species are narcotic or expectorant, as *P. fœtida*, the West Indian love-in-a-mist, and the bitter leaves of *P. laurifolia*, the Jamaican honeysuckle, are used as an astringent. *P. macrocarpa*, the pumpkin passion-flower of Brazil and Peru, produces a fruit sometimes weighing 8 pounds. Many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, as *P. cærulea*, *P. kermesina*, etc. See also *bullhoof* and *Dutchman's-laudanum*.

Passifloraceæ (pas″i-flō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Passiflora* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Passiflorales*; the passion-flower family. It is characterized by the undivided or three- to five-parted style, four to many stamens, similar petals and sepals, and especially by the corona, of one, two, or many rows of filamentous bodies, or a tubular membrane, seated on the calyx-tube or between the petals. It includes about 390 species, mainly tropical, especially of South America, classed in 11 genera, of which *Passiflora* (the type), *Adenia*, and *Deidamia* are the chief. They are shrubs, trees, or herbs, with a watery juice, round or angled branches, and erect climbing or twining stems. They often bear axillary tendrils and showy three-bracted flowers.

Passiflorales (pas″i-flō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Passiflora* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants characterized by the compound one-celled ovary, with styles distinct or slightly united. The modern tendency is to restrict it mainly to the passion-flower, papaw, and loasa families, though it was formerly made much more extensive.

Passifloreæ (pas-i-flō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1805), < *Passiflora* + *-eæ*.] A name primarily for the family *Passifloraceæ*, reduced to tribal rank by Bentham and Hooker, and made to include 13 genera. Of these, *Passiflora* was the type, but several genera are now referred to the family *Flacourtiaceæ*. It is no longer maintained.

passim (pas'im), *adv.* [L., hither and thither, everywhere, < *passus*, pp. of *pandere*, extend: see *pass*.] Here and there; in many different places; everywhere.

passimeter (pa-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *passus*, step, pace, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of pocket-odometer resembling a watch in external appearance. A vibrating lever operates a registering device, which indicates the number of steps taken, the lever moving synchronously with the upward and downward movement of the body in walking or running.

passing (pas'ing), *n.* [< ME. *passyng*; verbal n. of *pass*, *v.*] **1.** The act of moving on or by; also, the act of departing; dying.

> Yet in these ears, till hearing dies,
> One set slow bell will seem to toll
> The *passing* of the sweetest soul
> That ever look'd with human eyes.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvii.

2. Passage; ratification; enactment.

> If a Lay Lord was attainted, the Bishops assented to his Condemning, and were always present at the *passing* of the Bill of Attainder. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 25.

3. A gold or silver thread or fine cord produced by twisting a flat and very small ribbon of the metal spirally around a silk thread. Passing is used in embroidery, in couched work, and the like, laid on the foundation and sewed to it with fine silk thread.

passing (pas'ing), *a.* [ME. *passing*, *passynge*; ppr. of *pass*, *v.*] **1.** That is or are now happen-

ing; current: as, *passing* events; the *passing* hour.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of *passing* thought, the wealth
Of words and wit.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. Cursory; such as is done, given, etc., while one passes: as, a *passing* glance.

Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
Implores the *passing* tribute of a sigh. *Gray*, Elegy.

3. Fleeting; fading away.

Trust not in man with *passing* breath.
Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits.

4. Exceeding; surpassing; transcendent; egregious; eminent; extraordinary.

He is a man of hey discrecioun,
I warne you wel, he is a *passing* man.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 61.

For the *passynge* Love that he hadde to hire, whan he saughe hire ded, he felle in a rage, and oute of his Wytt, a gret while. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

O *passing* traitor; perjured and unjust!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 106.

passing (pàs'ing), *adv.* [< *passing*, *a.*] Surpassingly; wonderfully: exceedingly; very.

This Ewein was a *passinge* feire childe, and bolde and hardy; but after that he hadde herde speke of kynge Arthur he wolde not suffre that noon made hym knyght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 20.

For she was *passing* weary of his love.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

passing (pàs'ing), *prep.* [< *passing*, *a.*] Exceeding; beyond; over. [Rare.]

Why, I han't been at it *passing* a couple of months. *Foote.*

passing-bell (pàs'ing-bel), *n.* A church bell tolled at the time of a person's death or immediately after. It was a means of summoning Christians to pray for the soul of the one just departed; and it is still common as a mark of respect to the dead and an announcement to the public that a death has just occurred. The age of the person is commonly indicated by the number of strokes. This custom is supposed to have originated from the ancient belief that the sound of the church bell drove away any demon that might seek to take possession of the departing soul. In the Church of England it is enjoined by canon that the passing-bell be tolled during the dying and at the burial of any parishioner. Formerly called *forth-fare*.

All my spirits,
As if they heard my *passing-bell* go for me,
Pull in their powers, and give me up to destiny.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

When the *passing-bell* doth tole,
And the furies in a shole
Come to fight a parting soule,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!
Herrick, Litanie to the Holy Spirit.

passing-braid (pàs'ing-brād), *n.* A kind of braid made of passing, twisted or braided, as in making galloon.

passing-by† (pàs'ing-bī'), *n.* The passover.

Christ's disciples said to the man, Where is this guest-chamber, where I might eat the *passing-by* with my disciples?
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 251.

passing-discord (pàs'ing-dis'kôrd), *n.* Same as *passing-note*.

passingly† (pàs'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *passyngly*; < *passing* + *-ly*².] In a surpassing degree; specially; exceedingly.

He schal dispise deeth. he schal drede no perelis, and *passyngly* he schal be maad hardy.
Look of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

Cris. Do you love singing, lady?
Chloe. O, *passingly*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

passing-measure (pàs'ing-mezh'ūr), *n.* [See *passa-measure*.] A corruption of *passamezzo*.

Pry'thee sit still; you must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 7.

passing-note (pàs'ing-nōt), *n.* In *music*, an unessential or discordant tone melodically combined with harmonically essential tones, either between them or next above or below them. Such accessory tones are usually unaccented.

passing-place (pàs'ing-plās), *n.* A railway siding where trains may pass one another.

passing-tone (pàs'ing-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *passing-note*.

★**passion** (pash'on), *n.* [< ME. *passion*, *passiun*, *passioun*, < OF. *passion*, F. *passion* = Sp. *pasión*, *pasio* = Pg. *paixão* = It. *passione*, < LL. *passio*(*n*-), suffering, enduring (LL., specifically, a suffering, a disease), also an event, occurrence, < L. *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, endure, undergo: see *patient*.] **1.** The state of being affected or acted on by something external; a passive as opposed to an active state.

When the ball obeys the stroke of a billiard-stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare *passion*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 4.

2. Susceptibility of impression from external agents; receptivity to impressions.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, . . . and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

3. Suffering; especially, the sufferings of Christ on the cross; more specifically, his sufferings subsequent to the Last Supper, sometimes distinguished from those of the crucifixion: as, "by thy Cross and *Passion*," *Book of Common Prayer*.

Our sauyour Ihesu cryste was put vnto deth by *passyon* of the crosse. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

All the *passion* of all the martyrs that ever were.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 232.

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. Acts i. 3.

Wherefore suffered he so great and bitter *passions*? did he it not to take away your sins?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 123.

The term *Passion* belongs more properly to that which He underwent during the fifteen or more hours that elapsed between the night of the Last Supper and three o'clock on the following afternoon, beginning with His agony in the garden of Gethsemane and ending with His death upon the Cross. *Blunt*, Dict. Doct. and Hist. Theology, p. 547.

4†. Physical disorder, or suffering resulting from it; disease.

He then sayd that he was called the sonne of Jupiter; but yet he felt in himselfe the *passions* of a diseased body.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him and extend his *passion*.
Feed, and regard him not. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 57.

5. Emotion; specifically, intense or vehement emotion, occupying the mind in great part for a considerable period, and commanding the most serious action of the intelligence; an abounding or controlling emotion, such as ambition, avarice, revenge, desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, etc.; a strong deep feeling.

How all the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And shuddering fear, and green-eyed jealousy!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 108.

Held in holy *passion* still,
Forget thyself to marble.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 41.

As if the civil wars had blotted out the expression of character and *passion* from the human lip and brow.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

She ended with such *passion* that the tear
She sang of shook and fell an erring pearl.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

(*a*) Zeal; ardor; vehement or ruling desire.

Pan . . . has no *passion*, unless it be for discourse.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

In those good days of simplicity and sunshine, a *passion* for cleanliness was the leading principle in domestic economy. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

(*b*) Love; ardent affection; amorous desire.

I should have been more strange, I must confess,
But that thou overheard'st, ere I was ware,
My true love's *passion*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 104.

For health and idleness to *passion's* flame
Are oil and gunpowder. *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 169.

(*c*†) Grief; sorrow.

Victorious Titus, rue the tears I shed,
A mother's tears in *passion* for her son.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 106.

Oh, that I could as gently shake off *passion*
For the loss of that great brave man as I can shake off
Remembrance of what once I was reputed!
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

(*d*) Vehement anger; rage: sometimes used absolutely: as, in a *passion*.

Monsieur le Nostre spoke much of the good Humour of his Master; he affirmed to me he was never seen in *Passion*. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 37.

I must be in a *passion*, Sir Lucius — I must be in a rage. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

6. An object of great admiration or desire; something indulged in, pursued, or cultivated with extreme and serious ardor: as, poetry became a *passion* with him.

He [General Hawley] is called Lord Chief Justice; frequent and sudden executions are his *passion*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 1.

They know not, cannot guess
How much their welfare is a *passion* to us.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

7. A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling.

Sometimes he maketh invocations with broken sentences by starts and strange *passions*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 139.

She was in such a *passion* of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, i.

8. Same as *passion-music*.—**Cardiac passion**†. See *cardiac*.—**Ileac or iliac passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1.—**Passion Sunday**, the second Sunday before Easter Sunday; the fifth Sunday in Lent: so called because the special commemoration of Christ's passion then begins.—**Passion Week**, the fifth week in Lent, from Passion Sunday to Palm Sunday, and immediately preceding Holy Week. The name *Passion Week* was given to it from very early times because with it begins the special commemoration of Christ's passion. In non-Catholic circles Passion Week is often incorrectly identified with Holy Week.=**Syn. 5.** *Passion*, *Affection*; wrath, fury; fervor; rapture, transport. As compared with *affection*, the distinctive mark of *passion* is that it masters the mind, so that the person becomes seemingly its subject or its passive instrument, while an *affection*, though moving, affecting, or influencing one, still leaves him his self-control. The secondary meanings of the two words keep this difference.

passion (pash'on), *v.* [< OF. *passioner*, *passionner* = It. *passionare*, < ML. *passionare*, be affected with passion, < L. *passio*(*n*-), passion: see *passion*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be affected with passion; be extremely agitated, especially with grief; sorrow. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 172.

How now, Queen! what art thou doing? *passioning* over the picture of Cleanthes, I am sure; for I know thou lovest him. *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A sloping green of mossy tread,
By a clear pool, wherein she *passioned*
To see herself escaped from so sore ills.
Keats, Lamia, i.

II. *trans.* To give a passionate character to; imbue with passion; impassionate. [Rare.]

By lively actions he gan bewray
Some argument of matter *passioned*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 4.

O thou, for whose soul-soothing quiet turtles
Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles.
Keats, Endymion, i.

passional (pash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *passional*, *passionnel* = It. *passionale* = Pg. *passional*, n., < ML. *passionalis*, *passionale*, n., book containing sufferings of the martyrs, < LL. *passionalis*, susceptible of passion or suffering, < L. *passio*(*n*-), suffering, passion: see *passion*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; influenced by passion; passionate.

It [phrenology] divides, for example, all our powers into mental, moral, and *passional*—intellect, morals, and affections. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 101.

Nowhere in literature is the process of culture by means of study and *passional* experience so graphically depicted. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 142.

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *passionary*.

The Legenda contained the lections read at matins and at other times, and may be taken as a generic term to include the Homiliarium, Martyrology, *Passional*, and other volumes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 710.

2. A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath. *O. Shipley.*

passionary (pash'on-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *passionaries* (-riz). [= F. *passionaire* = Sp. *pasionario* = Pg. It. *passionario*, < ML. *passionarius*, *passionarium*, a passional, < LL. *passio*(*n*-), suffering, passion: see *passion*.] A book containing descriptions of the sufferings of the saints and martyrs, read in the ancient Christian Church on their respective festivals.

Higden's "Polychronicon," and the *passionaries* of the female saint Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir.
Warton, Eng. Poetry, III. 142.

passionate† (pash'on-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *passionatus*, pp. of *passionare*, be affected with passion: see *passion*, *v.*, and cf. *passionate*, *a.*] **1.** To affect with passion; move to anger, hate, love, etc.

Neither did I thinke any so malitious as now I see a great many: yet it shal not so *passionate* me but I will doe my best for my most maligner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 229.

2. To portray with natural emotion or passion; personate.

There have they their play-house, where the parts of women are acted by women, and too naturally *passionated*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

Great pleasure, mixt with pittiful regard,
That godly King and Queene did *passionate*,
Whyles they his pittifull adventures heard.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 16.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 6.

★**passionate** (pash'on-āt), *a.* [= F. *passionné* = It. *passionato*, < ML. *passionatus*, passionate, impassioned: see the verb.] Characterized by passion; exhibiting or expressing passion. (*a*) Easily moved to vehement emotion, especially to anger; easily excited or agitated; also, exhibiting or feeling vehement emotion.

Their scornfull vsage made the Captaine so *passionate*, to appease his anger and choler their intent made many faire excuses for satisfaction.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 233.

Though *passionate* and often wrongheaded, he [Jeremy Collier] was a singularly clear controversialist.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

We are *passionate* advocates of our wrong opinion because it is ours. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 211.

(*b*) Showing or exciting strong emotion; highly excited; vehement; warm.

Nephew, what means this *passionate* discourse,
This peroration with such circumstance?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 104.

One in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A *passionate* intuition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

Strangers have wept to hear his *passionate* notes.
Shelley, Alastor.

(*c*) Swayed by love; consumed with passion.

Judge, madam, what the condition of a *passionate* man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for, when her heart is inaccessible.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

(*d*†) Emotional; susceptible.

Thou art *Passionate;*
Hast thou been brought up with girls?
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

(*e*†) Changeful; capricious; of many moods.

You, sweet, have the power
To make me *passionate* as an April day.
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

(*f*†) Compassionate.

This *passionate* humour of mine.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 121 (ed. Knight).

(*g*†) Sorrowful; pitiful.

Amphialus, . . . in his noble heart melting with compassion at so *passionate* a sight, desired him to withhold his hands. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

She [Lady Constance] is sad and *passionate* at your highness' tent. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 544.

=Syn. (*a*) *Irritable*, etc. (see *irascible*), hot-headed, hot, fiery, violent, choleric. (*b*) Impassioned, ardent, fervent, glowing, burning, impetuous.

passionately (pash'ọn-ạt-li), *adv.* In a passionate manner, in any sense of that word.

passionateness (pash'ọn-ạt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being passionate or subject to passion.

passionato (pas-i-ō-nä'tō), *a.* [It.: see *passionate.*] Passionate: in music, noting a passage to be rendered with emotional intensity.

passioned (pash'ọnd), *p. a.* [< *passion* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *impassioned.*] 1. Moved by passion; violently affected.

Diversly *passioned* is the lover's hart,
Now pleasaunt hope, now dread and grievous fere.
Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. lxxii.

As they read, . . . [Mary's] colour changed, she seemed deeply *passioned*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2. Expressing passion.

Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

passion-flower (pash'ọn-flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Passiflora*. The common blue passion-flower is *P. cærulea*, from Brazil. *P. incarnata* is the passion-flower of the southern United States, the fruits of which are known as *may-pops*. Also called *passion-vine*.



Flowering Branch of Passion-flower (*Passiflora incarnata*).
a, the fruit (may-pop).

passioning (pash'ọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *passion, v.*] The state of being affected with passion; the act of giving vent to passion; a passionate utterance or expression.

And Burns, with pungent *passionings*
Set in his eyes. *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets.

Passionist (pash'ọn-ist), *n.* [=F. *passionniste* = Sp. *pasionista;* as *passion* + *-ist.*] A member of a Roman Catholic order, called in full "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ." The order was founded by Paolo della Croce in 1720 in Italy, and has since spread on the Continent and into Great Britain, the United States, etc. In addition to the three ordinary vows, they pledge the utmost zeal in keeping fresh the memory of the passion of Christ.

passionless (pash'ọn-les), *a.* [< *passion* + *-less.*] Void of passion; not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

The Queen . . . glanced at him, thought him cold,
High, self-contain'd, and *passionless*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

passion-music (pash'ọn-mū″zik), *n.* The music of a passion-play; a form of cantata or oratorio treating of the sufferings and death of Christ. The idea of such works appeared in very early Christian times, having a strictly liturgical origin. Its later development has tended somewhat toward concert-music. The personages usually introduced are the Evangelist or Narrator, the Saviour, the Disciples, the People, etc.; allegorical or idealized characters also occur. Recitatives, solos, duets, choruses, and even instrumental numbers, are employed as in other oratorios, but, at least in the German passions, the liturgical style controls every element; hence chorals are often introduced for the use of the congregation or audience. The most noted example is the "Passion according to St. Matthew" of J. S. Bach. Also called *passion-oratorio*, or simply *passion*.

passion-oratorio (pash'ọn-or-ạ-tō″ri-ō), *n.* Same as *passion-music.*

passion-play (pash'ọn-plā), *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. The passion-play is still extant in the periodic representations at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, perhaps the only example to be found at the present day.

Passion-tide (pash'ọn-tīd), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. calendar*, the last two weeks of Lent, comprising Passion Week and Holy Week.

passion-vine (pash'ọn-vīn), *n.* Same as ★*passion-flower.*

passive (pàs'iv), *a.* [< F. *passif* = Sp. *pasivo* = Pg. It. *passivo* (= D. *passief* = G. Sw. Dan. *passiv*, in gram.), < L. *passivus*, serving to express the suffering of an action (*passivum verbum*, a passive verb); in LL. lit. capable of suffering or feeling; < *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer: see *passion, patient.*] 1. Suffering; not acting; inactive; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

In the reception of simple ideas, the understanding is for the most part *passive*.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 1. § 25.

I hid my head within a Convent, there
Lay *passive* as a dormouse in midwinter.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iv.

2. Receptive; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance: as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Half the duty of a Christian in this life consists in the exercise of *passive* graces.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 752.

The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the *passive* drugs of it
Freely command. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 254.

Passive to his holy will,
Trust I in my Master still,
Even though he slay me.
Whittier, Barclay of Ury.

3. In *gram.*, expressive of the suffering or enduring of some action, or the being affected by some action: applied to a derivative mode of conjugation, by which that which is the object of the other or "active" form is made the subject of the enduring of the verbal action: thus, *Lydia a me amatur*, 'Lydia is loved by me,' is corresponding passive to *ego Lydiam amo*, 'I love Lydia.' A nearly complete passive conjugation is formed especially in Latin; and the name *passive* is given also to the equivalent verb-phrases in other languages, as English, French, and German. Abbreviated *pass.*—**Passive bonds.** See *active bonds*, under *active.*—**Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active.*—**Passive congestion.** Same as *passive hyperemia* (which see, under *hyperemia*).—**Passive debt**, a debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from *active debt*—that is, a debt upon which interest is payable. *Wharton.*—**Passive fund.** See *fund*[1], 2.—**Passive hyperemia.** See *hyperemia.*—**Passive insufficiency of a muscle**, insufficient length of a muscle when it is entirely relaxed to allow, in certain postures of the joints concerned, complete contraction of the antagonists: thus, the extensors of the fingers are too short to allow complete flexion of the fingers when there is much flexion at the wrist.—**Passive intellect.** See *intellect*, 1.—**Passive motion.** See *motion.*—**Passive obedience.** See *obedience.*—**Passive operations** (*milit.*), operations undertaken solely to repel an enemy's attack.—**Passive power** [*potentia passiva*, in Aquinas, perhaps in early trans. from Aristotle's "Metaphysics," cap. 12], a faculty of receiving some impression from without, or of undergoing some change.—**Passive prayer**, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace.—**Passive righteousness.** See *righteousness.*—**Passive title**, in *Scots law*, a title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of deceased, irrespective of the assets. *Paterson.*—**Passive trust.** See *trust.*—**Syn. 1.** Inert, quiescent, inactive.—**2.** Submissive, patient, long-suffering, stoical.

passively (pàs'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly.—2. As a passive verb; in the passive voice: opposed to *actively.*

passiveness (pàs'iv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes: as, the *passiveness* of matter.—2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,
Nor wear such marks of human *passivenesse*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiv. 187.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being.
Decay of Christian Piety.

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission; lack of power to act, or omission to act.

That we can feed this mind of ours
In a wise *passiveness*.
Wordsworth, Expostulation and Reply.

passivity (pa-siv'i-ti), *v.* [= F. *passivité*, *passiveté* = It. *passività*, < LL. as if **passivita(t-)s*, < L. *passivus*, passive: see *passive.*] Same as *passiveness.*

pass-key (pàs'kē), *n.* 1. A key for opening several locks; a master-key; a skeleton key.—2. A latch-key.

pass-lamb† (pàs'lam), *n.* The paschal or Passover lamb.

Ther's not a House but hath som body slain,
Saue th' Israelites, whose doors were markt before
With sacred *Pass-Lamb's* sacramentall gore.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

passless (pàs'les), *a.* [< *pass* + *-less.*] Having no pass or passage. *Cowley*, Plagues of Egypt.

passman (pàs'man), *n.*; pl. *passmen* (-men). [< *pass* + *man.*] In the British universities, a student who passes for his degree without honors.

passmaster (pàs'màs″tėr), *n.* The officer of a parish or poor-law district who passes or transfers paupers from the parish in which they are found to their own parish or union. [Eng.]

The *Pass-Master* for the City of London.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 241.

Passover (pàs'ō-vėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *pass* + *over;* tr. Heb. *pesach* (L. *pascha*, etc.), a passing over: see *pasch.*] **I.** *n.* 1. An annual feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. It is celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of Abib or Nisan, the first month of the sacred year. The name is also used, by extension, to include the seven days that followed (from the 15th to the 21st of Nisan), during which the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread; and hence the Passover is also known as the "feast of unleavened bread." Every householder with his family ate on the first evening a lamb killed by the priest (Ex. xii.), which was served up without breaking the bones.

And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever. . . . And it shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What mean ye by this service? That ye shall say, It is the sacrifice of the Lord's *passover*, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses. Ex. xii. 24, 26, 27.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind . . . by their yearly *Passover* what farewell they took of the land of Egypt? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

2. [*l. c.*] The sacrifice offered at the feast of the Passover; also, the paschal lamb.

Then they killed the *passover* on the fourteenth day of the second month. 2 Chron. xxx. 15.

The Kingdom of God . . . was remarkably taken from them [the Jews] within so many years after Christ the true *Passover* was slain by them as had passed from their first *Passover* after their going out of Ægypt to their entrance into Canaan. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. [*l. c.*] That which is passed over. [Rare.]

I am, it may be, a little of a precisian, and I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name; but let that be a *passover*, I have stretched the duties of a serving-man as far as my northern conscience will permit.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Passover: as, *Passover* cake or bread (the cake of unleavened bread eaten at the Passover).

pass-parole (pàs'pa-rōl″), *n. Milit.*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated ★by word of mouth to the rear.

passport (pàs'pōrt), *n.* [Formerly also *pasport, passeport;* = Sp. *pasaporte* = Pg. *passaporte* = It. *passaporto* = G. *passport*, < F. *passeport*, a passport, a safe-conduct, sea-letter, etc., < *passer*, pass, + *port*, port, harbor: see *port*[1].] 1. A document issued by competent civil authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, or authenticating his right to protection. In some states no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government, but the regulations of different jurisdictions regarding the use of passports have varied much, and of late years have exhibited a tendency toward a relaxation

of stringency, extending in many countries to their total abolition. Passports must give a description of the person. Those of the United States "request all whom it may concern to permit —— safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give (him) all lawful Aid and Protection," and are given under the seal of the Secretary of State. Passports may be given for goods as well as for persons; and in time of war a ship's passport is a voucher of her neutral character.

Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 36.

2. A safe-conduct granted in time of war for persons and effects in a hostile country. *Burrill.*

Many desyred leaue to departe to the towne of Conception, where they had graneges and exercised tyllage. He gaue them theyr *passeportes* with alowance of vytayles, soo that only thyrtie remayned with hym.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 92).

3. A license for importing or exporting goods subject to duty without paying the usual duties. —**4.** Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty; a certificate; a voucher.

Neyther Phylosopher nor Historiographer coulde at the first haue entred into the gates of populer iudgements if they had not taken a great *pasport* of Poetry.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace.
Dryden, Death of Amyntas, l. 76.

This Ring shall be the *passport* of Intelligence.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

For ten long years I roved about, living first in one capital, then another. . . . Provided with plenty of money, and the *passport* of an old name, I could choose my own society. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

5. That which enables one to attain any object or reach any end.

The favour of the monarch . . . is the only *passport* to employment. *Brougham.*

passport (pȧs′pōrt), *v. t.* [< *passport*, *n.*] To supply or provide with a passport.

Their ships must be *passported.*
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 81.

pass-shooting (pȧs′shö″ting), *n.* The shooting of birds, as wild ducks, as they fly over a station where the hunter lies in wait for them. It is practised on a windy day in the late fall, when the birds, on their way to and from the feeding-grounds, often fly low. [U. S.]

Pass-shooting is practiced in the East in the pursuit of the black duck. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 202.

pass-ticket (pȧs′tik″et), *n.* A ticket of admission, as to some performance or spectacle; especially, a free ticket or pass.

passus (pas′us), *n.*; pl. *passus.* [< L. *passus* (pl. *passūs*), a step, pace: see *pace*[1] and *pass*, *n.*] A section or division of a story, poem, etc.; a canto. Abbreviated *pass.*

Passus signifies a portion or "fytte" of a poem. In an entertainment given to Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, a minstrel, after singing a portion of a song, was instructed to make "a pauz and a curtezy, for primus *passus*," i. e. to signify that the first part was over.
Skeat, Notes to Piers Plowman, p. 1.

password (pȧs′wėrd), *n.* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass.

passwort (pȧs′wėrt), *n.* A contraction of *palsywort.*

passy-measure† (pas′i-mezh″ūr), *n.* Same as *passamezzo.*

Then he 's a rogue, and a *passy measures* panyn; I hate a drunken rogue. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 206.

past (pȧst), *p. a.* and *n.* [< ME. *past*, *passed*; pp. of *pass*, *v.*] **I.** *p. a.* **1.** Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present nor future: as, *past* time; one's *past* life.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things *past*,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

The thought of our *past* years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction. *Wordsworth*, Immortality, ix.

Hence —**2.** In the predicate, ago.

And ho so coueyteth to know hym such a kynde hym folweth,
As ich tolde the with tonge a lytel tyme *passed.*
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 368.

Never — O fault! — reveal'd myself unto him
Until some half-hour *past.* *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 193.

3. Spent; ended; accomplished; existing no more; over and done with.

The harvest is *past*, the summer is ended. Jer. viii. 20.

Past indiscretion is a venial crime.
Cowper, Truth, l. 491.

4. That has completed a full term and is now retired: as, a *past* (or *passed*) master in freemasonry. See *master*[1]. —**5.** That indicates or notes past time: as, a *past* participle; the *past* tense. —**Last past**, that has just passed; immediately preceding the present.

Hit was presented that, by the space of foure or fyve yeres or more *last past*, or there-aboutes . . .
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

II. *n.* The time that has preceded the present; a former or bygone time, or the events of that time; that part of the history, life, or experiences of a person or thing that is passed: as, to forget the *past*; an unfortunate *past.*

No, Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change; . . .
Thy registers and thee I both defy,
Not wondering at the present nor the *past.*
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

Clear from marge to marge shall bloom
The eternal landscape of the *past.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvi.

If George could have taken a look into Kate's *past*, he would perhaps have been less surprised at the absence of the bread-and-butter element in her.
R. Broughton, Not Wisely but too Well, xix.

past (pȧst), *prep.* and *adv.* [Formerly *passed*; orig. pp., used elliptically, and extended to purely prepositional and adverbial uses: see *past*, *p. a.*] **I.** *prep.* Beyond. (*a*) Beyond in time; after: as, *past* noon; *past* dinner-time.

And it was *passed* .xij. or the sayde processyon myght come oones aboute, passynge by as faste as they myght goo but one tyme. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

Sara . . . was delivered of a child when she was *past* age. Heb. xi. 11.

(*b*) Beyond in position; further than; also, by and beyond: as, the house stands a little *past* the junction.

My lord, the enemy is *past* the marsh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 345.

Lights creep in
Past the gauze curtains half drawn-to.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

(*c*) Beyond the reach of; at a point that precludes or makes (something) impossible or improbable; out of the reach, scope, or influence of: as, *past* redemption; *past* all sense of shame; *past* comprehension.

A wreck *past* hope he was. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 82.

He 's *past* all cure;
That only touch is death.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways *past* finding out! Rom. xi. 33.

Do but winnow their chaffe from their wheat, ye shall see their great heape shrink and wax thin *past* beliefe.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(*d*) Beyond in number or amount; above; more than; exceeding.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Boats hauing not *past* three yron nailes in them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 10.

He has not *past* three or four hairs on his chin.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 121.

He set store on her *past* every thing; for all, nobody but him thought her so very handsome.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvi.

(*e*) Beyond the enjoyment of; over and done with.

As to those of the highest state in the monastic life, called by them the monks of the Megaloskema, I believe there are very few of them, though I was told some old men in their infirmaries, who were *past* the world, had taken this vow on them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 147.

II. *adv.* By; so as to pass and go beyond.

And at times, from the fortress across the bay,
The alarum of drums swept *past.*
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

pastance†, *n.* [ME., also *pastaunce*, *pastans*; < OF. *passetans*, *passetens*, *passetemps*, F. *passe-temps* = Sp. *pasatiempo* = Pg. It. *passatempo*, a pastime, < L. *passare*, pass, + *tempus*, time: see *pass*, *v.*, and *temporal*. Cf. *pastime.*] A pastime.

Sir Peter Shyrborne, and all other knyghtes that had iusted those four dayes with the knightes, thanked them greatly of their *pastaunce.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

Thowgh I sumtyme be in Englond for my *pastaunce*,
Yet was I neyther borne here, in Spayne, nor in Fraunce.
Bp. Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

★ **paste**[1] (pāst), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *paast*; < ME. *paste*, < OF. *paste*, F. *pâte* = Sp. Pg. It. *pasta*, < LL. *pasta*, paste, < Gr. *πάστη*, f., also *παστά*, neut. pl., a barley porridge, appar. orig. a salted mess, mess of food, < *παστός* (fem. *παστή*, neut. pl. *παστά*), besprinkled, salted, < *πάσσειν*, Attic *πάττειν*, strew, sprinkle. Cf. *pasma*, from the same source.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften the mass without liquefying it: as, flour *paste*, polishing-*paste*, etc. Specifically — (*a*) Dough; more particularly, flour and water with addition of butter or lard, used in cookery for making pies, pastry, etc.

Also, thath the Wardenes of the said crafte haffe fulle powere to make serche, with one of the officeris of the cite, as well vppon thoo that byeth mele contrary to the custume of the cite, as vppon gode *paste* to be made acordynd to the sise, as vppon all oder defavtys.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

[For] raising of *paste* few could her excel.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 175).

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, raise *paste*, write a good hand, keep an account, give a reasonable answer, and do as she is bid. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

(*b*) A mixture of flour and water boiled and sometimes strengthened by the addition of starch, and often preserved from molding by some added substance, used as a cement in various trades, as in bookbinding, leather-manufacture, shoemaking, etc. (*c*) In *calico-printing*, a composition of flour, water, starch, and other ingredients, used as a vehicle for mordant, color, etc. (*d*) In *ceram.*, clay kneaded up with water, and with the addition, in some cases, of other ingredients, of which mixture the body of a vessel or other object of earthenware is made. The paste of common pottery is either hard or soft. The hard is that which, after firing, cannot be scratched by knife or file. In porcelain the difference is more radical, the paste of soft-paste porcelain not being strictly a ceramic production. (See *soft-paste porcelain*, under *porcelain.*) The epithets *hard* and *soft* have reference to the power of resisting heat, hard-paste porcelain supporting and requiring a much higher temperature than the other. The paste of stoneware is mingled with a vitrifiable substance, so that after being fired it is no longer porous, whereas the paste of common pottery absorbs water freely. (*e*) In *plastering*, a mixture of gypsum and water. (*f*) In *soap-manuf.*, a preliminary or crude combination of fat and lye.

For the *paste* operation, no leys should be used containing foreign salts. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 377.

2†. Figuratively, material.

The Inhabitants of that Town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another *Paste*, differing from the affable Nature of those People I had convers'd withal formerly.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 44.

3. Heavy glass made by fusing silica (quartz, flint, or pure sand), potash, borax, and white oxid of lead, etc., to imitate gems; hence, a factitious gem of this material. To this glass addition may be made of antimony glass, or of oxids of manganese, cobalt, copper, or chromium, the lead often being largely in excess of a normal silicate. Also called *strass.*

A Louis XVI. clock, the pendulum formed as a circle of fine old *pastes.* *Hamilton Collection Catalogue.*

4. In *mineral.*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded. —**5.** The inspissated juice of fruit to which gum and powdered sugar have been added. —**Anchovy paste.** See *anchovy.* —**Artificial soft paste**, some variety of soft-paste porcelain. —**Canquoin's paste**, a mixture of chlorid of zinc, flour, and water. —**Chlorid-of-zinc paste**, a mixture of zinc chlorid, zinc oxid, flour, and water. —**Cochineal paste.** See *cochineal.* —**Coster's paste**, a solution of iodine in oil of tar. —**Dupuytren's paste**, arsenious acid and calomel, made into a paste with a solution of gum. —**Felix's caustic paste**, starch, wheat-flour, mercuric bichlorid, zinc chlorid, iodol, croton chloral, bromide of camphor, and carbolic acid, made into a paste with water. —**German paste.** See *German.* —**Guarana paste**, a dried paste prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis.* —**Hard paste**, the material prepared for making hard or vitreous porcelain. Hard paste is composed of purified kaolin and feldspar, and is characteristic of Oriental porcelain. —**Italian paste.** See *macaroni*, 1. —**Jujube paste.** See *jujube*, 3. —**London paste**, a caustic composed of sodium hydrate and unslaked lime in equal parts. —**Lucas paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste or vehicle containing acetate of copper and hydrochlorate of aniline, but no sal ammoniac. When used, it is mixed with several times its volume of starch paste. —**Marshmallow paste**, a paste made of gum arabic, sugar, and white of eggs, flavored with orange-flower water. Also called *gum paste.* —**Michel's paste**, a caustic made of strong sulphuric acid three parts, and finely powdered asbestos one part. —**Mild paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste which is not acid. —**Orange paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing an orange color. The chief ingredient is lead sulphate. —**Paraf's paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing a fine black dye. It is composed essentially of hydrochlorate of aniline, potassium chlorate, and hydrofluosilicic acid, and must be applied with copper or brass rollers which supply the element of copper necessary to develop the color. —**Phosphorus paste.** See *phosphorus.* —**Service paste**, in *porcelain-manuf.*, a paste prepared to serve for all ordinary work. —**Soft paste.** See *porcelain.* —**Vienna paste.** Same as *Vienna caustic* (which see, under *caustic*).

II. *a.* Made of paste, as an artificial jewel (see I., 3); hence, artificial; sham; counterfeit; not genuine: as, *paste* diamonds.

Dame Life, tho' fiction out may trick her,
And in *paste* gems and frippery deck her;
Oh! flickering, feeble, and unsicker
I've found her still. *Burns*, On Life.

Paste blue. See *blue.*

paste[1] (pāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pasted*, ppr. *pasting.* [< *paste*[1], *n.*] **1.** To unite or cement with paste; fasten with paste. —**2.** To apply paste to, in any of its technical compositions or uses; incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing.

Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called pastes, and color so preserved is said to be *pasted.* *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 394.

paste[2]† (pāst), *n.* [Also *past*; a corrupt form of OF. *passe*, *pase*, border, edging, a particular use of *passe*, a pass, etc., with ref. to *passement*, lace, etc.: see *passement.*] **1.** A ruff. —**2.** A circlet or wreath of jewels or flowers formerly worn as a bridal wreath.

Items for making and mending these *pastes* and diadems are found in old churchwardens' accompts: thus—

paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife of London, for a serclett to marry maydens in, iijl. A. D. 1540.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 174.

3. Passement or gimp.

pasteboard (pāst'bōrd), *n.* and *a.* [< *paste*[1] + *board*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, etc.—2. Playing-cards. [Slang.]

Did you play with him? He 's fond of *pasteboard* and bones. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxvi.

3. A visiting-card. [Slang.]

In the plate for the cards which she has established in the drawing-room, you know, Lady Kew's *pasteboard* always will come up to the top, though I poke it down whenever I go into the room. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxiv.

4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. *Simmonds*. [Properly *paste-board*.]

II. *a.* Made of pasteboard: as, a *pasteboard* box; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial.

A *past-bord* House built of Court-Cards.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

King, looking at it more broadly, found this *pasteboard* city by the sea one of the most interesting developments of American life. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

paste-down (pāst'doun), *n.* One of the outer blank leaves of a book that are pasted down on the cover.

paste-eel (pāst'ēl), *n.* A minute nematoid worm, *Anguillula glutinosa*, of the family *Anguillulidæ*, related to the common vinegar-eel, and found in sour paste.

pastel (pas'tel), *n.* [< F. *pastel* = Sp. Pg. *pastel*, a colored crayon, pastel, also the plant woad, = It. *pastello*, a pastel, < L. *pastillus*, a little loaf or roll, a lozenge, dim. of *panis*, a loaf, bread: see *pain*[2]. Cf. *pastille*.] 1. The plant woad, *Isatis tinctoria;* also, the blue dye obtained from it.

The *pastel* vat is set with a variety of woad.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 282.

2. In *art:* (*a*) A colored crayon made of pigments ground with chalk, and compounded with gum-water into a sort of paste. (*b*) A drawing made with colored chalks or crayons; also, the art of drawing with colored crayons.

The principle of *pastel* is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent. . . . The plain truth is that it is simply dry painting. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, xviii.

pastelert, *n.* See *pastler*.

pastelist, pastellist (pas'tel-ist), *n.* [< *pastel* + *-ist*.] An artist who uses pastels or colored crayons. *The Academy*, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 294.

paste-maker (pāst'mā″kėr), *n.* A machine for mixing the ingredients of paste. It consists of a vertical geared shaft with stirring-dashers revolving in a vat. The lower end of the shaft is tubular, and is coupled to a steam-pipe by means of a screw-threaded step-block. The contents of the vat are warmed by admission of steam to the tubular shaft.

paste-point (pāst'point), *n.* In *printing*, one of the short and sharp spur-points pasted on the tympan of a hand-press, to perforate the white sheet as it is printed on the first side, and to aid the pressman in getting exact register when printing on the back or in two colors.

paste-pot (pāst'pot), *n.* A pot or vessel for holding paste.

paster (pās'tėr), *n.* 1. One who pastes.—2. A narrow slip of paper bearing the printed name of a candidate (or the names of several candidates), and gummed on the back, so that it may readily be affixed to an election-ticket to cover and replace the name of a candidate not acceptable to the voter. [U. S.]

pasterert (pās'tėr-ėr), *n.* [A var. of *pasteler*.] A pastry-cook.

Alexander . . . refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him. *Greene*, Farewell to Folly.

★**pastern** (pas'tėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pastron;* < OF. *pasturon*, F. *pâturon*, pastern, < *pasture*, a shackle for a horse at pasture, < *pasture*, feeding, pasture: see *pasture*. Cf. *pester*.] 1. The part of a horse's foot which corresponds to the extent of the pastern-bones, more particularly of the great pastern-bone, which occupies most of the extent between the fetlock-joint and the coronet of the hoof. This corresponds anatomically to the first phalanx of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See *pastern-bone*, and cuts under *hoof*, *fetter-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, and *solidungulate*.

I will not change my horse with any that treads but on four *pasterns*. Ca, ha! he bounds from the earth, as if his entrails were hairs. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 13.

So straight she walked, and on her *pasterns* high.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 52.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her cream-white mule his *pastern* set.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

2. A shackle placed on a horse's pastern while pasturing; a hobble or hobbles; a clog; a tether.

She had better have worn *pasterns*.
Fletcher, The Chances, i. 8.

pastern-bone (pas'tėrn-bōn), *n.* Either one of the two proximal phalanges of a horse's foot, the first phalanx being the *great pastern*, articulated above with the cannon-bone at the pastern-joint, and the second phalanx the *small pastern*, articulated below with the third phalanx, or coffin-bone, inclosed in the hoof. These bones, great and small, correspond respectively to the first and second phalanges of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cuts under *hoof*, *solidungulate*, and *Perissodactyla*.

pastern-joint (pas'tėrn-joint), *n.* The joint or articulation of a horse's foot between the great pastern-bone and the cannon-bone. Anatomically it is the metacarpo- or metatarso-phalangeal articulation, and corresponds to the joint or knuckle at the base of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cut under *hoof*.

paste-rock (pāst'rok), *n.* See *Tarranon shale*, under *shale*.

pasteth†, *n.* [ME. var. of **pastie*, pasty: see *pasty*[2].] Same as *pasty*[2].

Pasteurian (pas-tėr'i-an), *a.* [< *Pasteur* (see *Pasteurism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Pasteur and his methods; discovered by Pasteur. *Lancet*, No. 3468, p. 360. See *Pasteurism*.

Pasteuring (pas-tėr'ing), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see *Pasteurism*) + *-ing*[1].] The process of aging wines artificially according to Pasteur's method.

Pasteurism (pas-tėr'izm), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see def.) + *-ism*.] 1. The protective or prophylactic inoculation of the attenuated virus of certain diseases, especially of hydrophobia, as devised by the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822–1895). Pasteur's method in hydrophobia consists, essentially, in progressive inoculation with less and less attenuated virus until the use of that of a high degree of intensity is attained. The virus, in its different degrees of virulency, is obtained from the spinal cord of rabid rabbits which have acquired the maximum intensity of the disease after a repeated transference of the virus from one animal to another. Sections of the cord free from foreign germs are allowed to remain, for different periods of time, in a sterilized and dry atmosphere, whereby the virulency of the virus becomes progressively diminished, until it is finally completely lost.

2. Same as *Pasteurization*.

Pasteurization (pas-tėr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see def. of *Pasteurism*) + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The subjection of milk to a temperature of about 140° F. for half an hour, by means of which all the contained bacteria are destroyed, while the temperature is not high enough to alter the nutritive quality of the fluid. Fermented liquors may be similarly treated.

Pasteurize (pas-tėr'īz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *Pasteurized*, ppr. *Pasteurizing*. [< *Pasteur* (see def. of *Pasteurism*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To perform Pasteurization; sterilize milk and fermented liquors, as beer or wine, by heat.

II. *trans.* 1. To subject to the process of Pasteurism.—2. To subject to the process of Pasteurization.

Also spelled *Pasteurise*.

Pasteur's septicemia. See *septicemia*.

paste-wash (pāst'wosh), *n.* In *bookbinding*, paste much diluted with water.

pasticcio (pas-tich'iō), *n.* [= F. *pastiche*, < It. *pasticcio*, an imitation, a medley, < *pasta*, paste: see *paste*.] 1. A medley; a hotchpotch; a farrago; specifically, in *music*, an opera, cantata, or similar work made up of detached numbers from various works, even by different authors, but arranged as if intended to form a continuous dramatic work, a special libretto being usually written for the music; a medley, olio, ballad-opera, etc.

An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papirio Dittatore was represented four several times. Whether this was a *pasticcio*, or by whom the music was composed, does not appear. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

He shall see what frippery a woman is made up with, what a *pasticcio* of gauzes, pins, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well-dressed woman.
Cumberland, Natural Son, i. 1.

2. In *painting*, a picture painted in direct imitation of the style and manner of some other than the artist; also, such an imitation of style.

His style is a *pasticcio* of the steel-grey and sombre green colouring of M. Pointelin. *The Academy*, No. 894, p. 436.

3. In *decorative art*, a copy of any design modified by the material or the purpose of the copy.

The surface of this [dish] is covered with a *pasticcio*, or partial copy, after Raffaelle.
Soulages Catalogue, No. xi., 1856.

pastiche (pas-tēsh'), *n.* [F.] Same as *pasticcio*.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tēl'), *n.* [< F. *pastille*, < L. *pastillus*, a small loaf or roll: see *pastel*.] 1. A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandalwood, spices, charcoal-powder, etc., designed to be burned as a fumigator, disinfectant, etc.

A Turkish officer . . . was seen couched on a divan, and making believe to puff at a narghile, in which, however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant *pastille* was allowed to smoke. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, li.

2. A kind of sugared confection, usually of strong flavor, of a round flat shape, like peppermint-drops.

Rows of glass jars, containing *pastilles* and jujubes of every colour, shape, and flavour in the world.
F. Anstey, A Sugar Prince.

3. In *art:* (*a*) A thin round cake of watercolor, of French origin, in consistency between the old hard cake and the tube-color. (*b*) The method of painting with colors prepared as pastils, or a drawing produced by means of them.—4. In *pyrotechny*, a paper case filled with a burning composition, intended to cause the rotation of a wheel or similar object to the periphery of which it is attached, on the principle of the pin-wheel or catharine-wheel.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tēl'), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *pastiled* or *pastilled*, ppr. *pastiling* or *pastilling*. [< *pastil, pastille, n.*] To burn pastils; fumigate. *Quarterly Rev.*

pastillage (pas'til-āj), *n.* [< F. *pastillage*, imitation in sugar-work, etc., < *pastille*, a pastil: see *pastil*.] In *ceram.*, ornamentation by means of a surface-application of scrolls, flowers, and the like, modeled separately in clay.

pastille, *n.* and *v.* See *pastil*.

pastil-paper (pas'til-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper coated with an odoriferous composition for burning, used in the same way as pastils.

pastime (pās'tīm), *n.* [< *pass, v.*, + obj. *time*, in imitation of F. *passetemps*, a pastime: see *pastance*.] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

I'll . . . make a *pastime* of each weary step,
Till the last step have brought me to my love.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 35.

They all three would a walking go,
The *pastime* for to see.
Robin Hoods Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 212).

Brave *pastime*, readers, to consume that day
Which, without *pastime*, flies too swift away!
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

The General caused his dancing Women to enter the Room, and divert the company with that *pastime*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 342.

=Syn. *Pastime, Amusement, Recreation, Diversion, Entertainment*, play. The italicized words keep near to their meaning by derivation. The central idea of a *pastime* is that it is so positively agreeable that it lets time slip by unnoticed: as, to turn work into *pastime*. *Amusement* has the double meaning of being kept from ennui and of finding occasion of mirth (see *amuse*). *Recreation* is that sort of play or agreeable occupation which refreshes the tired person, making him as good as new. *Diversion* is a stronger word than *recreation*, representing that which turns one aside from ordinary serious work or thought, and amuses him greatly. *Entertainment* has come to have great breadth, ranging from *amusement* in its narrower sense to *diversion* and to the idea of a set exercise, as a concert, or to the articles of food furnished to guests; generally, however, *entertainment* stands for that which is social and refined.

pastimet (pās'tīm), *v. i.* [< *pastime, n.*] To pass the time agreeably; sport; use diversion. [Rare.]

They hawk, they hunt, they card, they dice, they *pastime* in their prelacies with gallant gentlemen.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Pastinaca (pas-ti-nā'kä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip or carrot, < *pastinare*, dig or trench the ground: see *pastine*. Hence ult. *parsnip*, q. v.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, including the parsnip, of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, distinguished by the absence of calyx-teeth, involucres, and involucels. There are about 14 species, natives of Europe and Asia. See *parsnip*.

pastinate†, *a.* [ME. *pastynate;* < L. *pastinatus*, pp. of *pastinare*, dig or prepare the ground: see *pastine*.] Dug over; prepared, as ground, for planting.

Nowe melon seede two foote atwene is isette
In places well ywrought or *pastynate*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

pastinated†, *a.* [ME. *pastinated;* < *pastinate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pastinate*. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

pastine†, *v. t.* [ME. *pastinen;* < L. *pastinare*, dig and trench the ground (for the planting of vines), < *pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble for digging, loosening, and preparing the ground

and for setting plants with, the act of so preparing ground, the ground so prepared.] To dig; plow; prepare (ground).

Yf thi lande be leys clene of weedes,
With diche or forowe to *pastyne* it noo drede is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

pasting (pās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *paste*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of treating with paste, or of applying paste.—2. The operation or process of reducing to the form of a paste.

Well-prepared soft soda ought to be free from common salt; it is employed to produce the *pasting* in the first operation. *Watt*, Soap-Making, p. 42.

pastith†, *n.* Same as *pasty*[2].

pastler† (pāst'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *pasteler*, < OF. *pasteler*, F. *pastelier*, < LL. *pastillarius*, a maker of small loaves, < L. *pastillus*, a small loaf: see *pastel*.] A pastry-cook; a baker.

She daily sent him sundry delicate dishes of meats, tarts, and marchpains, and, besides the meat itself, the *pastlers* and cookis to make them, which were excellent workmen. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 569.

past-master (pàst'màs''ter), *n.* See *passed master*, under *master*[1].

pastophor (pas'tō-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. παστοφόρος (see def.), < παστός, a shrine, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *archæol.*, one of the bearers or minor priests, who carried the image of a god in a shrine in processions, etc. Frequent representations of the practice appear in Egyptian art.

pastophorion (pas-tō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pastophoria* (-ą). [< Gr. παστοφόριον (see def.), < παστοφόρος, a shrine-bearer.] In the *early church*, one of the two apartments at the sides of the bema or sanctuary in the arrangement as still retained in the Greek Church. See *parabema*.

★**pastor** (pās'tor), *n.* [< ME. *pastour*, < OF. *pastor*, *pastour*, *pastre*, F. *pâtre*, a herdsman, shepherd, also F. *pasteur*, a pastor, = Sp. Pg. *pastor* = It. *pastore*, a shepherd, = D. *pastoor* = G. Sw. Dan. *pastor*, a minister of a church, < L. *pastor*, a herdsman or shepherd, a keeper, in ML. the pastor or minister of a church (the shepherd of the flock), < *pascere*, pp. *pastus*, feed, pasture: see *pasture*.] 1†. One who has the care of a flock or herd; a herdsman; especially, a shepherd.

Gaffray is become a monke for all hys lore,
Neuer trowed man for to se that houre
A wolfe to become an herdly *pastour!*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5117.

The hopeless shepherd Strephon . . . called his friendly rival the *pastor* Claius unto him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

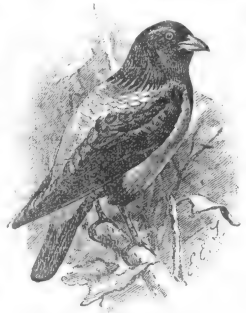
2. A minister or clergyman installed according to the usages of some Christian denomination in charge of a specific church or body of churches. The word is often used to denote a clergyman considered with reference to his care of his people, as in visiting the sick, etc., rather than with reference to his office as preacher. The term *shepherd* (Latin *pastor*) is applied in the New Testament to Christ (John x. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 25); thence it was transferred to the bishops and other clergy generally of the Christian church; in later usage it is ordinarily confined to a minister ordained over a local church.

The sentence was denounced by the *pastor*, matter of manners belonging properly to his place.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 310.

The fact is that the man who loomed to such gigantic spiritual stature in the pulpit was not a great *pastor*.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 309.

The minister is a *pastor* as well as a preacher. . . . As a preacher he speaks to the people collectively; but as a *pastor* he watches over them individually.
Bp. Simpson, Lectures on Preaching, viii.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds having the head crested and the plumage in part rose-colored, as *P. roseus* of Europe; the rose-starlings: so named from association with cattle, like *cow-bird*, etc. Also called *Thremmaphilus*, *Gracula*, and by other names.—4. A bird of this genus.


Rose-starling (*Pastor roseus*).

The *pastors* revel, drinking, fighting, and chattering from early dawn to blazing noon.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 57.

=**Syn. 2.** *Clergyman*, *Divine*, etc. See *minister*.

pastorable†, *a.* An erroneous form of *pasturable*. *Lithgow*.

pastorage (pās'tor-ąj), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-age*.] 1. Same as *pastorate*. [Inelegant.]—2. Pasturage. [Rare.]

Those [animals] fed by *pastorage*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 8. § 23.

★**pastoral** (pās'tor-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *pastorel*, n., a shepherd; < OF. *pastorel*, F. *pastoral* = Sp. Pg. *pastoral* = It. *pastorale*, < L. *pastoralis*, pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, in ML. also pertaining to the pastor of a church, or to a bishop (as a noun, *pastoralis*, m., *pastorale*, neut., a pasture), < *pastor*, a herdsman, shepherd: see *pastor*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, or to flocks or herds; rustic; rural: as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

In those *pastoral* pastimes a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The grace of forest charms decayed,
And *pastoral* melancholy.
Wordsworth, Yarrow Visited.

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; treating of rustic life: as, a *pastoral* poem.—3. Of or pertaining to a pastor or his office, dignity, duties, etc.; relating to the cure of souls: as, the *pastoral* care of a church; a *pastoral* visit; *pastoral* work.—**Pastoral charge.** (*a*) The church and congregation committed to the charge of a pastor. (*b*) In churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational orders, the address of counsel made by a clergyman to a pastor on his ordination or installation.—**Pastoral epistles.** See *epistle*.—**Pastoral flute**, a shepherds' pipe.—**Pastoral letter**, a letter addressed, in a pastoral capacity, by a bishop to the clergy or to the laity, or to both, or by an ecclesiastical body, as a synod or a House of Bishops.—**Pastoral staff.** See *staff*.—**Pastoral theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the personal and official duties of pastors, in distinction from *systematic theology*, which treats of religious doctrines.—**Pastoral work**, the work of a pastor in personal intercourse with his parishioners.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Rustic*, *Bucolic*, etc. See *rural*.

II. *n.* 1. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in which the characters are shepherds or shepherdesses; in general, any poem the subject of which is the country or a country life; a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Johnson.*

2. Any work of art of which the subject is rural.

Thou, silent form! dost tease us out of thought
As doth eternity: cold *Pastoral!*
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn, v.

3. In *music*, same as *pastorale*.

The pretty little personages of the *pastoral* . . . dance their loves to a minuet-tune played on a bird-organ.
Thackeray, English Humorists, Prior, Gay, and Pope.

4. A pastoral letter or address.—5†. A shepherd; also, a swineherd.

Poveralle and *pastorelles* passede one aftyre
With porkes to pasture at the price ȝates.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3121.

pastorale (pàs-tō-rä'le), *n.* [It., = E. *pastoral*: see *pastoral*.] In *music*: (*a*) A variety of opera or cantata in which idyllic or rustic scenes predominate, the dramatic interest usually being slight. The name is sometimes extended to an instrumental work of similar character. (*b*) A vocal or instrumental piece in triple rhythm, often with a drone-bass, in which a studied simplicity or an actual imitation of rustic sounds suggests pastoral life and its emotions. (*c*) Same as *pastourelle*.

pastoralism (pàs'tor-ąl-izm), *n.* [< *pastoral* + *-ism*.] Pastoral character; that which possesses, suggests, or confers a pastoral or rural character.

Still it [a close-set wooden paling] is significative of pleasant parks, and well-kept field walks, and herds of deer, and other such aristocratic *pastoralisms*. *Ruskin.*

pastoralize (pàs'tor-ąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pastoralized*, ppr. *pastoralizing*. [< *pastoral* + *-ize*.] To make the subject or theme of a pastoral; celebrate in a pastoral poem. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, iii.

pastorally (pàs'tor-ąl-i), *adv.* [< *pastoral* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a pastoral or rural manner.—2. In the manner of a pastor.

pastorate (pàs'tor-āt), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ate*[3].] 1. The status or office of a pastor, or the people under his spiritual care. Hence—2. The time during which a pastor remains in charge of a parish: as, a *pastorate* of twenty years.—3. The body of pastors in a given community.

pastorist (pàs'tor-ist), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ist*.] A pastoral poet or actor.

Comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, *pastorists*, humourists.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

pastorita (pàs-tō-rē'tą), *n.* [< It. *pastore*, a shepherd: see *pastor*.] A shepherds' pipe, or an organ-stop imitating such an instrument.

pastorless (pàs'tor-les), *a.* [< *pastor* + *-less*.] Without a pastor.

pastorling (pàs'tor-ling), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ling*[1].] An insignificant or inferior pastor. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

pastorly† (pàs'tor-li), *a.* [< *pastor* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a pastor; befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

Let him advise how he can reject the *Pastorly* Rod, and Sheep-hooke of Christ. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

pastorship (pàs'tor-ship), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of pastor. *Foxe.*

pastourelle (pas-tō-rel'), *n.* [< F. *pastourelle*, a dance (see def.), a shepherd girl, fem. of *pastoureau*, OF. *pastorel*, *pastoreau* = It. *pastorello*, a shepherd boy, dim. of L. *pastor*, a shepherd: see *pastor*.] One of the figures of a quadrille.

past-perfect (pàst-pėr'fekt), *a.* and *n.* Pluperfect.

The *past-perfect* is to describe an action as completed at a past moment. *The Academy*, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 343.

pastron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pastern*. *Palsgrave.*

pastry (pās'tri), *n.* [< *paste*[1] + *-ry*.] 1†. A place where pies, tarts, etc., are made.

Go, run, search, pry in every nook and angle of the kitchens, larders, and *pastries*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient; particularly, the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In *pastry* built. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 343.

The raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself . . . behind a lattice-work of *pastry*. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

Vermicelli, . . . and other kinds of *pastry*, denoted the influence of Persian art on the kitchen.
Palgrave, Central and Eastern Arabia, xiii.

pastry-cook (pās'tri-kůk), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the making of pastry.—2. In England, one who keeps a restaurant.

pastry-man (pās'tri-man), *n.* A pastry-cook. *Addison.*

pastry-school† (pās'tri-skōl), *n.* A school of cookery.

To all Young Ladies at Edw. Kidder's *Pastry School* in little Lincoln's Inn Fields are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery, Dutch hollow works, and Butter Works, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays in the Afternoon.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 24.

pasturability (pàs-tūr-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *pasturable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of affording pasture; productiveness or power of production of such vegetation as supplies food to grazing cattle and flocks.

A Domesday hide, which one of our latest archæologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the arability or *pasturability* of the land.
Nation, Aug. 7, 1879, p. 96.

pasturable (pàs'tūr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *pasture* + *-able*.] Fit for pasture. *Rees.*

pasturage (pàs'tūr-ąj), *n.* [< OF. *pasturage*, F. *pâturage*, pasturage, < *pasturer*, pasture: see *pasture*, *v.*] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle; pastoral occupation.—2. Grazing-ground; land appropriated to grazing.

Above all things, good policy is to be used, that the treasures and moneys in a State be not gathered into few hands. . . . This is done chiefly by suppressing, or, at the least, keeping a strait hand upon, the devouring trades of usury, engrossing great *pasturages*, and the like.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

3. Grass on which cattle or flocks feed.

The soil apt for vines, and not destitute of corn, affording *pasturage* for goats, whereof they have plenty.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, the right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.—**Common pasturage.** See *common*.

★**pasture** (pàs'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *pasture*, < OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture* = Sp. Pg. It. *pastura*, < L. *pastura*, a feeding, pasture, < *pascere*, pp. *pastus*, cause to feed or graze, feed, nourish, maintain, support, in middle use feed, graze, browse; akin to *pabulum*, food, < √ *pa*, feed. From the same source are *pastor*, *pastern*, *pastil*, *pastille*, *pastel*, *repast*, *impester*, *pester*, etc.] 1†. Food; nourishment; fare.

He preach'd
How sweet the air of a contented conscience
Smelt in his nose now; ask'd 'em all forgiveness
For their hard *pasture* since they liv'd with him.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

The first *pastures* of our infant age. *Dryden.*

2. Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

Anon a careless herd,
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays to greet him.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 53.

They will fall again
Unto their *pastures*, growing fresh and fat.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

3. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the grazing of cattle or other animals.

But, certes, for noght there abide shold he,
Full well myght he lete hys hors to *pasture;*
For neuer his maister again shold se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5840.

To-morrow to fresh woods and *pastures* new.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 193.

4. In the fisheries, one of the compartments of a deep-water weir, which corresponds to what is termed the *big pond* in the shoal-water weir; that part of the weir which the fish first enter, being directed by the leader. See *deep-water weir*, under *weir*.—**Common of pasture**, in England, the right of feeding cattle, etc., on another's ground.

pasture (pȧs'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pastured*, ppr. *pasturing*. [< OF. *pasturer*, F. *pâturer* = It. *pasturare*, < ML. *pasturare*, feed, pasture, < L. *pastura*, pasture: see *pasture*.] **I.** *trans.* To feed by grazing; supply or afford pasture or nourishment to: as, the land will *pasture* fifty oxen; the cattle were *pastured* on the hillside or in the meadow.

As who unhusks an almond to the white
And *pastures* curiously the purer taste.
Swinburne, At Eleusis.

II. *intrans.* To graze; take food by eating growing herbage from the ground.

For the Pissemyres wole suffren Bestes to gon and *pasturen* amonges hem; but no man in no wyse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 302.

The calm pleasures of the *pasturing* herd.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

pasture-land (pȧs'tūr-land), *n.* Land appropriated to pasture. *Congreve.*

pastureless (pȧs'tūr-les), *a.* [< *pasture* + *-less*.] Destitute of pasture.

pasturer (pȧs'tūr-ėr), *n.* A feeder or keeper of flocks and herds.

The people haue no vse of money, and are all men of warre, and *pasturers* of cattel. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 327.

pasty[1] (pās'ti), *a.* [< *paste*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like paste; of the consistence of paste; of the appearance or color of paste.

But the Seville women have usually sallow, *pasty*, dead complexions. *The Century*, XXVII. 5.

pasty[2] (pās'ti), *n.*; pl. *pasties* (-tiz). [< ME. *pasiye, pastay*, < OF. *paste* (F. *pâté*, > E. *patty*), a pasty, pie, < *paste*, paste: see *paste*[1].] A pie covered with a paste or pie-crust: said to be properly a preparation of venison, veal, lamb, or other meat, highly seasoned, and inclosed in a crust or paste.

Thys knight swolewed, in throte noght pering
More then doth a *pastay* in ouen truly!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5945.

With botelles of wyne trussed at their sadelles, and *pastyes* of samonde, troutes, and eyls, wrapped in towels.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

Come, we have a hot venison *pasty* to dinner.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 202.

Cornish pasty, a common dish among the miners of Cornwall, consisting of an envelop of paste containing principally potatoes, turnips, and onions, with a little fat pork or mutton.

pat[1] (pat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *patted*, ppr. *patting*. [< ME. **patten* (not found), prob., with loss of medial *l*, from early ME. *platten, pletten*, < AS. *plættan*, strike, slap, = MD. *pletten*, strike, bruise, crush, rub, = Sw. dial. *plätta*, tap, var. *pjätta*, tap: see *plat*[2]. Cf. MHG. and G. dial. (Bav.) *patzen*, pat. Hence freq. *patter*[1], *pattle*[1], and *paddle*[1]. A similar loss of *l* appears in *patch* for *platch*, and *pate*[1] for *plate*.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; tap.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

And why does she *pat* the shaggy bloodhound,
As he rouses him up from his lair?
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 26.

To pat juba, to pat the knee or thigh as an accompaniment of the juba-dance. See *juba*[2].

pat[1] (pat), *n.* [< *pat*[1], *v.*] **1.** A light quick blow or stroke with the hand or the fingers.—**2.** Patter.

The *pat* of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xvi.

★ **pat**[2] (pat), *adv.* [An elliptical use, with adverbial effect, of *pat*[1], *v.* Cf. *bang*[1], *slap*, in like adverbial use.] Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick; exactly; readily; fluently.

You shall see, it will fall *pat* as I told you.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 189.

This falls out *pat*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 2.

Hitting so *pat* on this subject, his curiosity led him to pry farther; and therefore, while the Gunner was busie, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 372.

They could tell you in the schools, *pat* off by heart, all that it [the universe] was, and what it had been, and what it would be. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 298.

pat[2] (pat), *a.* [< *pat*[2], *adv.*; appar. first in predicate, where it is prop. the adv.] **1.** Apt; fit; convenient; exactly suitable as to either time or place; ready; fluent.

Zuinglius dreamed of a text which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the eucharist. *Bp. Atterbury.*

And Cousin Ruth! You are very *pat* with my granddaughter's name, young man!
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lvii.

2. Pert; brisk; lively. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Pat hand.** See *hand*.

pat[3] (pat), *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *pait*, a hump, lump, Ir. *paiteog*, Gael. *paiteag*, a small lump of butter.] A lump, as of butter, molded or pressed into some regular shape.

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter.
Dickens.

It was raining, not in drops, but in torrents, with great *pats* of water coming over, almost like stones.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 776.

pat[4] (pat), *n.* A Scotch form of *pot*.

He gat his mekle *pat* upon the fyre.
Wyf of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 120).

pat[5] (pat). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *put*[1].

Pat[6] (pat), *n.* [Abbr. of *Patrick*, Ir. *Padraic*, a common Irish name, < ML. *Patricius*, a person's name, < L. *patricius*, a patrician: see *patrician*. Cf. *Paddy*[1].] A common name for an Irishman. Compare *Biddy*[2].

pat[7] (pät), *n.* [Hind. *pāt*.] **1.** In India, indigo-plants cut off within a foot of the ground and made into bundles for delivery at the factories. —**2.** An East Indian name for jute-fiber.

Importations of the substance [jute] had been made at earlier times under the name of *pát*, an East Indian native term by which the fibre continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 798.

★ **pataca** (pa-tä'kȧ), *n.* [Pg. and Sp. (= It. *patacca, patacco*, base coin, > F. *pataque*), also aug. Sp. *patacón* (= E. *patacoon* = It. *patacone*), a coin so called.] A Portuguese silver coin formerly struck for currency in Brazil; a dollar, or piece of eight. Also *patacoon*.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Pataca of John V., 1749, in British Museum. (Size of the original.)

pat-a-cake, *n.* See *patty-cake*.

patache (pa-tash'), *n.* [= G. D. *patas, patasche*, < F. *patache* = Sp. *patache* = Pg. *patacho* = It. *patacchia, patazzio, patascia, patachio, patassa*, a small vessel.] A tender or small vessel employed to convey men or orders from one ship or place to another.

This nauie was giuen especially in charge not to suffer any shippe to come out of the Hauen, nor to permit any zabraes, *Pataches*, or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete . . . to enter thereinto.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 600.

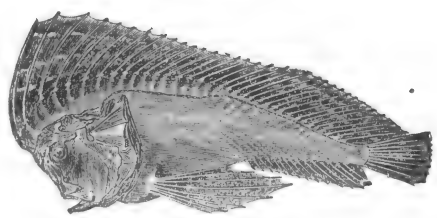
patacoon (pat-ȧ-kön'), *n.* [< Sp. *patacón*, aug. of *pataca*, a coin so called: see *pataca*.] Same as *pataca*.

This makes Spain to purchase Peace of her [England] with his Italian *Patacoons*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

Patæcidæ (pa-tē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Patæcus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Patæcus*. They have an oblong body, naked skin, lateral line high up on the sides, head short and with a square or projecting forehead, a long dorsal fin, pectorals narrow and very low, and no ventrals. The species are inhabitants of the Australasian seas.

patæcoid (pa-tē'koid), *a.* [< NL. *Patæcus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Of or relating to *Patæcus* or the *Patæcidæ*.

Patæcus (pa-tē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson), < Gr. Πάταικος, in pl. Πάταικοι, Phenician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figureheads of Phenician ships.] A genus of Australian fishes, typical of the family *Patæcidæ*, and remarkable for their strange form, resulting from the protrusion of the forehead. See cut in next column.


Patæcus fronto.

patagia, *n.* Plural of *patagium*.

patagial (pā-tā'ji-ȧl), *a.* [< *patagium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a patagium: as, the *patagial* expansion of the integument.

The *patagial* muscles of a woodpecker. *Science*, X. 71.

patagiate (pā-tā'ji-āt), *a.* [< *patagium* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** Formed into a patagium, as a fold of skin; patagial.—**2.** Having a patagium, as a flying-squirrel.

patagium (pat-ā-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *patagia* (-ȧ). [NL., < L. *patagium*, < Gr. **παταγεῖον*, a golden stripe, border, or facing on a woman's gown; said to be < *παταγεῖν*, clatter, clash, < *πάταγος*, any sharp, loud noise; but the connection is not obvious.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The extensible fold of skin of a flying mammal or reptile; the expansion of the integument of the trunk and limbs or tail, or both of these, by which bats, flying-lemurs, flying-squirrels, flying-opossums, and flying-lizards support themselves in the air. Except in the bats, the patagium does not form a wing, and the progress of the animal through the air is not a true flight, but only a greatly protracted leap. In bats the membranous expansion is stretched chiefly between the enormously lengthened digits of the hand; in the case of the other mammals named, the patagium is for the most part a fold of the common integument of the body, stretched from the fore to the hind limb. The patagia of the pterodactyls or extinct flying reptiles were wings, constructed upon lengthened digits, much like those of bats. The case is different with the flying-lizards of the present day, in which the patagium is stretched upon extended ribs. See cut at *dragon*. Also called *parachute*. (*b*) The fold of integument which occupies the reëntrant angle between the upper arm and the forearm of a bird, bringing the fore border of the wing to a smooth straightish free edge when the wing is closed. The tensor patagii is a muscle which puts this patagium upon the stretch. (*c*) In *entom.*, one of a pair of chitinous scales affixed to the sides of the pronotum of lepidopterous insects, just behind the head, usually covered with long scales or hairs; a shoulder-tippet. Compare *tegula*.—**Dermotensor patagii.** See *dermotensor*.—**Extensor patagii**, the proper extensor muscle of the patagium in birds.

Patagonian (pat-ȧ-gō'ni-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Patagonia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia, a region at the southern extremity of South America, divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic.—**Patagonian cavy, penguin, sea-lion**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* One of a race of Indians dwelling in Patagonia, called *Chonek, Tzoneca*, or *Inaken* in their own language, *Tehuelche* by their northern neighbors.

patah (pat'ȧ), *n.* [Marathi.] The sword of the Mahratta cavalry, which has a gauntlet-guard with two transverse bars by way of grip. Compare *kuttar*.

Patala (pä-tä'lä), *n.* [Skt. *pātāla*, a word of obscure derivation.] In *Hind. myth.*, the subterranean or infernal region, in several subregions or stories, supposed to be inhabited by various classes of supernatural beings, especially *nāgas* or serpents.

patamar (pat'ȧ-mär), *n.* [Also *pattemar*; Pg. *patamár*: < Malay *pattamāri*.] A vessel used in the coasting-trade in India. Its keel


Patamar, Bombay. (From model in South Kensington Museum.)

has an upward curve amidships, and extends only about half the length of the vessel; the stem and stern, especially the former, have great rake; and the draft of water is much greater at the head than at the stern. These vessels sail remarkably well, and stow a good cargo. *Imp. Dict.*

patand†, *n.* Same as *patten*[2], 1 (*c*).

Patarelli (pat-ạ-rel′ī), *n. pl.* [ML., dim. of *Patarini.*] Same as *Patarini.*

Patarine (pat′ạ-rin), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Patarini.*] **I.** *n.* One of the Patarini.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Patarini.

Patarini, Paterini (pat-ạ-rī′nī, pat-ẹ-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [ML.; said to be < *Pataria* or *Patarea*, a ragmen's quarter in medieval Milan, and place of assembly of the early Patarini. Cf. It. *patarino*, a porter or day-laborer.] 1. A sect which arose in Milan in the middle of the eleventh century, and opposed especially the marriage of priests.—2. A name given in the twelfth century and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others. Also *Patarelli* in both senses.

patas, *n.* [African (?).] The red monkey of western Africa, *Cercopithecus patas* or *C. ruber.*

patavinity (pat-ạ-vin′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *Patavinita(t-)s*, the mode of speech of the Patavians (ascribed to Livy by Pollio), < *Patavinus*, Patavian, < *Patavium*, the city now called *Padua*, in Italy, the birthplace of Livy.] The manner, style, character, etc., of Padua; specifically, the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, who was born at Patavium, now Padua; hence, in general, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking.

Patawa palm. See *palm*[2].

patch (pach), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *pacche:* origin unknown. Poss. with loss of medial *l* (as also prob. in *pat*[1] and *pate*[1]), for **platche.* In this view the G. dial. (Swiss) *batschen, patschen, patsch, batsch,* a patch, is not related. It. *pezza*, a patch, piece, is a diff. word: see *piece.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Any piece of material used to repair a defective place in some fabric or construction, as a piece of cloth sewed on a garment where it is torn or worn, a bit of masonry, mosaic, tiling, or the like, used to repair a defect in old work, or a sod or sods employed to make good an injured spot in a lawn.

We, that mocke euerie Nation for keeping one fashion, yet steale *patches* from euerie one of them, to peece out our pride. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 37.

2. A piece of cloth cut into some regular shape, to be sewed with others into patchwork.—3. A small piece of silk or court-plaster used on the face, with the apparent purpose of heightening the complexion by contrast. In the seventeenth century patches were used cut not merely in squares and triangles, but in various extraordinary forms and of considerable size; they were even cut into groups of figures several inches long and elaborate in outline. In the eighteenth century, and especially at the court of France, the fashion of wearing patches came again into vogue, and it has been deemed an essential accompaniment to powdered hair, reappearing fitfully whenever the use of powder has been reintroduced. Patches received special names according to the place where they were applied, as the *coquette* when on the lips, the *effrontée* or *bold* when on the nose, etc.



Patches as worn on the face about 1740.

'Tis not a face I only am in love with; . . .
Nor your black *patches* you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half-moons, some lozenges;
All which but show you still a younger brother.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

My wife seemed very pretty to-day, it being the first time I had given her leave to weare a black *patch.*
Pepys, Diary, I. 120.

3. A small piece of leather, greased canvas, pasteboard, or the like, used as the wadding for a rifle-ball.—4. A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion.—5. A block fixed on the muzzle of a gun to make the line of sight parallel with the axis of the bore.—6. A small piece of ground, especially one under cultivation; a small detached piece; a plot; a comparatively small piece or expanse of anything, as of snow, grass, etc.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 18.

A *patch* of April snow,
Upon a bed of herbage green.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

A broad, beautiful valley, . . . with gardens, orchards, *patches* of corn and potatoes, green meadows, and soft clumps of pine woods. *Howells*, Three Villages, Shirley.

7†. A paltry fellow; a ninny; a fool. The professional fool was formerly so called. *Halliwell.*

Capon, coxcomb, idiot, *patch!* *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 32.

I do deserve it; call me *patch* and puppy,
And beat me, if you please.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

8. A harlequin. *Planché.*—9. In *zoöl.*, a small, well-defined part of a surface characterized by peculiar color or appearance.—10. An overlay put on the impression-surface of a printing-press, to get stronger impression on the type covered by the patch, and make a clearer print.—**Not a patch on,** not fit to be compared with; far inferior to: as, he is *not a patch on* you in the matter of lying. [Colloq.]

Soldier, you are too late. He is *not a patch on* you for looks; but then—he has loved me so long.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvii. (*Davies.*)

Peyer's patches. Same as *agminate glands* or *Peyerian glands* (which see, under *gland*).

II. *a.* Arranged in patches, or separate squares, or the like.

These dots [impressed upon prehistoric pottery] are so arranged as to form simply *patch* ornaments.
Jewitt, Ceramic Art, I. 27.

patch (pach), *v.* [< *patch, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mend by adding a patch: often with *up.*

In the town there are not above two or three hundred Inhabitants, who dwell here and there in the *patcht up* ruines.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

With bits of wreck I *patch* the boat shall bear
Me to that unexhausted Otherwhere.
Lowell, to G. W. Curtis (P. S.).

Especially—(*a*) To sew a piece of cloth upon (a garment) where it is torn or worn out. (*b*) To repair (masonry) by filling interstices and fractures with new mortar or the like. (*c*) To substitute new work for, as for defaced or partly destroyed work in mosaic or inlaying.

2. To serve as a patch on.

That that earth which kept the world in awe
Should *patch* a wall. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 239.

3. To adorn by putting a patch or patches on the face; also, to adorn with patches, as the face.

But that which I did see, and wonder at with reason, was to find Pegg Pen in a new coach, with only her husband's pretty sister with her, both *patched* and very fine.
Pepys, Diary, III. 120.

Madam, who *patch'd* you to day?—Let me see—It is the hardest thing in dress—I may say without vanity—I know a little of it—That so low on the cheek pulps the flesh too much. *Steele*, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

4. To form of odd pieces or shreds; construct of ill-assorted parts or elements; hence, to make or mend hastily or without regard to forms: usually with *up:* as, to *patch up* a peace; to *patch up* a quarrel.

If you'll *patch* a quarrel,
As matter whole you have not to make it with,
It must not be with this. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 52.

It is many years since I learned it [a song]; and, having forgotten a part of it, I was forced to *patch* it *up* by the help of mine own invention, who am not excellent at poetry. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 176.

They hate one another, but I will try to *patch* it *up.*
Swift, Journal to Stella, lv.

Thus Uncle Venner was a miscellaneous old gentleman, partly himself, but, in good measure, somebody else; *patched* together, too, of different epochs; an epitome of times and fashions. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

5. To fit or adjust with a patch or wad of leather, etc.: said of a rifle-ball.

If the bullet is the right size and properly *patched.*
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 545.

Patching up plates, in *printing*, affixing overlays in proper places to remedy the defects of uneven plates.

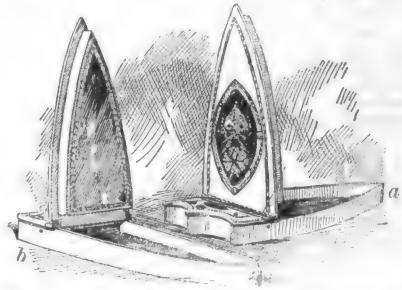
II. *intrans.* To form patches, as snow on a mountain-side, vegetation on a ruin, etc.

The *patching* houseleek's head of blossom.
Browning, Love among the Ruins.

patchable (pach′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *patch* + *-able.*] Capable of being patched.

Not patched or *patchable* any longer.
Carlyle, in Froude.

patch-box (pach′boks), *n.* A small box used, especially in the eighteenth century, to contain the black patches which were to be applied to the skin. These boxes were made of ivory, tortoise-shell, silver, etc., sometimes very costly, and had usually a mirror inside of the lid.



Patch-box of Ivory (*a* showing outside of cover, and *b* inside with mirror); 18th century.

patched (pacht), *p. a.* 1. Mended or repaired with patches; adorned with patches.—2. Party-colored; habited or dressed in party-colored clothes, as was formerly the custom with domestic fools or jesters.

Methought I had—but man is but a *patched* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 215.

3. Irregularly variegated in color, as an animal.—4. Made of patches: as, a *patched* quilt.

patchedly† (pach′ed-li), *adv.* In a patched manner; with patches. *J. Udall.*

patcher (pach′ėr), *n.* [< *patch* + *-er*[1].] One who patches or mends.

patchery (pach′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *patcheries* (-iz). [< *patch* + *-ery.*] Bungling work; botchery; gross, bungling hypocrisy.

Here is such *patchery*, such juggling and such knavery!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 77.

Vile human inventions, and will-worship, and hell-bred superstitions, and *patcheries* stitched into the service of the Lord, which the English mass-book . . . and the Ordination of Priests . . . are fully fraught withal.
C. Chauncey, quoted in C. Mather's Magnalia, I. 467.

patchhead (pach′hed), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata:* so called from the white patches on the head. Also called *patch-polled coot.* [Maine.]

patchiness (pach′i-nes), *n.* The condition of being patchy; the appearance of being patched or of being made up of patches.

The movement, therefore, gives the impression of *patchiness*, despite the beauty of the melodies.
Athenæum, No. 3188, p. 743.

patching (pach′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *patch, v.*] 1. The act of mending by the addition of a patch or patches.—2. A patch, or patches collectively; a patched place.

Leat the il favoured sight of the *patching* be hidden.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

3. Wadding for a rifle-ball.

Bob poured a large charge of powder into his gun, and, taking a bullet from his pouch, he felt in his pocket for the *patching.* *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xiii.

4†. Patchery; hypocrisy.

Blackston, being reproued for his false *patching*, fell in a quaking and shaking. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1863, an. 1557.

patchingly (pach′ing-li), *adv.* In a patching, or bungling or hypocritical, manner.

Others, though not so willinglie admitting them, did yet dissemblinglie and *patchinglie* vse some part of them.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1184, an. 1548.

patchock† (pach′ok), *n.* [< *patch* + *-ock.*] A clown; a mean or paltry fellow.

Some in Leinster and Ulster are degenerate, and growen to be as very *patchockes* as the wild Irish.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

★**patchouli, patchouly** (pach′ọ̈-li, pa-chö′li), *n.* [< F. *patchouli:* supposed to be from Tamil *pachai*, green, + *ilai*, leaf.] 1. An East Indian odoriferous plant, *Pogostemon Patchouli*, of the mint family. It grows 2 or 3 feet high, bears spikes of densely whorled small flowers, and ovate leaves 2 or 3 inches long. It yields a perfume long favorite in the East, and now common elsewhere. It gives their peculiar odor to India ink and India shawls. The dried leaves are much used in sachets, to scent clothing, etc. The essential oil in which the odor resides is distilled for toilet use. Also called *pucha pat. Pogostemon suavis* also yields patchouli.

2. The perfume itself.

patch-panel† (pach′pan″el), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Shabby; worn out.

Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but *patch-pannel* stuff, old gallimawfries, and cotten candle eloquence.
Wily Beguiled, Prol. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* A shabby fellow.

Hang thee, *patch-pannel!* *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

patch-polled (pach′pōld), *a.* Having a patch (of white color) on the poll: specifically used in the phrase *patch-polled coot*, the patchhead.

patchwork (pach′wėrk), *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various colors or figures sewed together, especially a combination of many small pieces of stuff, sewed together edge to edge, to form a curtain, bedspread, or the like.

His error lay in supposing that this age, more than any past or future one, is destined to see the tattered garments of Antiquity exchanged for a new suit, instead of gradually renewing themselves by *patchwork.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

Patchwork was *patchwork* in those days. . . . Scraps of costly India chintzes and palempours were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts.

A manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork*. *Swift.*

A method of preaching which was a *patchwork* of all the languages the preacher understood.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., ii.

patchy (pach'i), *a.* [< *patch* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of patches; occurring in patches.—**2.** Cross; peevish. Compare *cross-patch*. *Trollope.*—**3.** Inharmonious; composed of incongruous parts; lacking unity of design in execution: said especially of a work of art or a piece of decoration.

pate[1] (pāt), *n.* [< ME. *pate*, the crown of the head, < OF. *pate*, a plate, with loss of *l* (as also in *pat*[1], *patch*), for *plate*, a plate, < G. *platte*, a plate, also a bald head, hence in vulgar use a head, MHG. *plate*, a plate, a shaven pate, ML. *platta*, a shaven pate, the tonsure of a monk: see *plate*, of which *pate*[1] is thus a var. form.] **1.** The crown or top of the head, whether of a person or of an animal; in general, the head; the poll; the noddle: usually employed in a trivial or derogatory sense, like *noddle*, etc.

Ile venture one more broken *pate*.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 183).

She gave my *pate* a sound knock, that it rings yet.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

The thin grey locks of his failing hair
Have left his little bald *pate* all bare.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

2. The skin of a calf's head. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** Wit; cleverness; "brains"; "head."

For, quick dispatching (hourely) Post on Post,
To all the Coverts of the Able-most,
For *Pate*, Prowes, Purse; commands, prayes, presses them
To come with speed unto Iervsalem.
Sylvester, Bethulians Rescue (trans.), i.

4. In the fur trade, the fur from a black patch on the head of the wild rabbit. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 381.

pate[2] (pāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A badger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pate[3] (pāt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Weak and sickly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pâte (pāt), *n.* [F.: see *paste*.] Paste.—**Pâte sur pâte**, in *ceram.*, decoration by means of fine enamel or porcelain-paste applied upon a previously prepared surface so as to produce a very low relief. It differs from sopra bianco or sbiancheggiato decoration in that it is treated as sculpture, the relief itself being the object aimed at. In the finest work the applied paste is always pure-white, and, as it comes upon a darker ground, the different degrees of thickness of the paste give different degrees of translucency and of whiteness. In inferior work the modeling is done without the same care for graded thicknesses, and shade is produced by a gray tint. See *Solon porcelain*, under *porcelain*.—**Pâte tendre**, soft paste in porcelain: the French name, often used in English.

pâté (pä-tā'), *n.* [F.: see *pasty*[2], *patty*.] **1.** A small pasty.—**2.** In *fort.*, a kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.—**Pâté de foie gras**, or **Strasburg pâté**, a pasty made of fat gooselivers, imported principally from Strasburg in little stone pots. Properly the contents should be taken out and served in a crust of pastry, but the name is usually given to the original importation.

pated (pā'ted), *a.* [< *pate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a pate or head (of this or that kind): used in composition: as, long-*pated*, long-headed, cunning; shallow-*pated*, ignorant, poorly informed, lacking in sense.

Doe you surmise, O shallow-*pated* men,
That this excuse is all sufficient
To satisfie for such a foule intent?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

patée (pa-tā'), *a.* See *patté*.

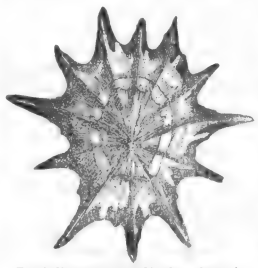
patefaction (pat-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. *patefactio(n-)*, a laying open, a making known, < *patefacere*, throw open: see *patefy*.] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration.

For our sight of God in heaven, our place, our sphere is heaven itself, our medium is the *patefaction*, the manifestation, the revelation of God himself, and our light is the light of glory. *Donne*, Sermons, xxi.

patefy† (pat'ē-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *patefacere*, throw open, reveal, < *patere*, lie open, + *facere*, make, do: see *patent*[1].] To reveal; show; declare.

Thus do I wade in predestination, in such sort as God hath *patefied* and opened it.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 134.

patella (pā-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *patellas*, *patellæ* (-ē), -ē). [= F. *patelle* = It. *patella*, < L. *patella*, a small pan or dish, a plate, the kneepan, patella, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan: see *paten*[1], *patina*, *pan*[1].] **1.** A small pan, vase, or dish.—**2.** In *anat.*, a small movable bone situated in front of the knee-joint, which it may help to form. Also *kneepan*, *kneecap*, *rotula*, or *great sesamoid*. See cuts under *knee-joint*, *Catarrhina*, and *Elephantinæ*.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A cotyle; a cup-like formation. (*b*) A limpet of the genus *Patella*. (*c*) In entomology, the first joint of the coxa.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a Linnean genus of gastropods, type of the family *Patellidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) As originally constituted and retained by Linnæus it was a very heterogeneous assemblage of all forms having a patelliform shell, and embraced (besides all the *Docoglossa*) *Fissurellidæ*, *Ancylidæ*, *Calyptræidæ*, and related forms. (*b*) It was subsequently gradually restricted and limited to docoglossate shells. (*c*) By later writers it has been confined within narrow bounds, and to such species as have an oblong conic shell entirely open below like an inverted basin, and with no aperture at the apex—the true limpets, as those so named on the English coasts. See also cut under *patelliform*.


Rock-limpet (*Patella longicosta*).

5. In *bot.*, an orbicular apothecium with a marginal rim.—**Ligamentum patellæ.** See *ligamentum*.

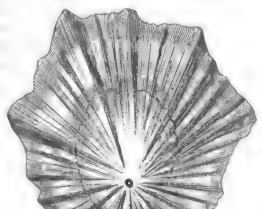
Patellacea (pat-e-lā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Patella* + *-acea*.] Same as *Patellidæ*.

patellar (pat'e-lär), *a.* [< *patella* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the patella or kneecap: as, the *patellar* tendon or ligament.—**Patellar fossa**, the anterior intercondyloid fossa, or trochlea, of the femur.—**Patellar nerve**, a branch of the long saphenous nerve, distributed to the skin in front of the knee.—**Patellar plexus**, a plexus on the front of the knee, formed by the internal and middle cutaneous and internal saphenous nerves.—**Patellar tendon** or **ligament.** See *ligamentum patellæ*, under *ligamentum*.—**Patellar tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.

patellate (pat'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **patellatus*, < L. *patella*, patella: see *patella*.] **1.** In *entom.*, made patelliform; provided with a patella-like formation. Also *patellulate*.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *patelliform*, 1.—**Patellate tarsus**, a tarsus in which the joints are expanded and closely pressed together, forming a patella.

Patellidæ (pā-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Patella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Patella*; the limpets. (*a*) Including such limpets as are otherwise separated as *Acmæidæ* (false limpets) and *Lepetidæ*. (*b*) Restricted to the true limpets. The animal has gills forming a row of leaflets around the foot, and the lingual ribbon has one or two lateral teeth and three marginal on each side. The shell is a flattened cone, open below, and has a horseshoe-shaped impression on the inside, open in front. These limpets are numerous in species and widely distributed. They live in general on rocky coasts, excavate a place for themselves on some rock where for the most part they rest, but whence they make excursions for food, chiefly at night. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*. Also *Patellacea*.

patelliform (pā-tel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the shape of a patella or kneepan. Also *patellate*.—**2.** Having the form of a depressed and generally oblong cone or disk, hollow or unpartitioned within.


Patelliform Shell of Limpet (*Patella scutellarius*).

Patellimani (pat-e-lim'ä-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *patellimanus*: see *patellimanous*.] In Latreille's classification, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Simplicimani* and *Quadrimani* by the difference in the dilatation of the tarsi, the two anterior tarsi being patellate in the males.

patellimanous (pat-e-lim'a-nus), *a.* [< NL. *patellimanus*, < L. *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *manus*, hand.] In *entom.*, having the tarsi patellate; having patelliform tarsi; of or pertaining to the *Patellimani*.

patelline (pat'e-lin), *a.* [< *Patella* + *-ine*[1].] Of, or having the characters of, the *Patellidæ*; resembling or related to a limpet; patelliform.

patellite (pat'e-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Patellites*, < *Patella* + *-ites*.] A member of a genus *Patellites*; a fossil limpet, as a species of *Patella* or some similar shell.

patelloid (pat'e-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Patella* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Related to or resembling a patella or limpet; of or pertaining to the *Patelloidea*.

II. *n.* A patelliform shell.

Patelloidea (pat-e-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of the four families of his monopleurobranchiate *Paracephalophora monoica*, containing the genera *Umbrella*, *Siphonaria*, and *Tylodina*, having a shell as in *Patella*, but not including the *Patellidæ*.—**2.** In Risso's classification, a family typified by the genus *Patella*.

patellula (pā-tel'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *patellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *patella*, a pan, dish, patella: see *patella*.] In *entom.*, one of the sucking-disks or -cups on the lower surface of the tarsus of a male beetle of the genus *Dytiscus*, or other water-beetle.

patellulate (pā-tel'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *patellate*.

paten[1] (pat'en), *n.* [Formerly also *patten*, *patin*, *patine*; < ME. **paten*, *pateyn*, *patent*, a paten (eccl.), < L. *patina*, *patena* (Sicilian Gr. *πατάνη*), a broad shallow dish, a pan, a kind of cake, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent*[1]. Cf. *pan*[1], ult. < L. *patina*, and dim. *patella*.] **1.** A broad shallow dish; a bowl.

They [the articles found in mounds, etc.] consist of jugs, pipkins, *patens* or bowls, watering-pots—all articles made for the poor. *Solon*, Old Eng. Pottery, p. 17.

2. *Eccles.*, a plate or flat dish; in the communion service of certain liturgical churches, the plate on which the consecrated bread is placed. In the primitive church the paten was an ordinary plate; but when wafers expressly prepared took the place of bread, the paten became an ecclesiastical vessel. It is wide and shallow, and is generally made of silver, but sometimes of glass, gold, alabaster, agate, or other hard material. In the Roman Catholic Church the paten must be of the same material as the accompanying chalice, of some hard metal, the inside of which is heavily gilded, and, like the chalice, it must be consecrated by the bishop.

3. A plate, as of metal.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patines* of bright gold.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 59.

paten[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *patten*[2].

patency (pat'en-si or pā'ten-si), *n.* [< ML. **patentia*, < L. *patent(t-)s*, open: see *patent*[1].] **1.** The state of being patent or evident.—**2.** The state of being spread open or enlarged. *Dunglison*.

patener (pat'en-ėr), *n.* [< *paten*[1] + *-er*[2].] *Eccles.*, in the Western Church, in medieval times, the acolyte who held the empty paten raised as high as his face, with hands muffled in the offertory veil, from the lesser oblation till the paternoster. This is now done by the subdeacon. See *offertory*, *n.*, 2 (*a*), 3).

patent[1] (pat'ent or pā'tent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *patente*, a patent; < OF. (and F.) *patent*, a., *patente*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *patente*, a. and n., = D. G. Dan. Sw. *patent*, n., < L. *paten(t-)s*, lying open, open, public (*litteræ patentes*, an open letter, a letter to whom it may concern, a patent), ppr. of *patere*, lie open; cf. Gr. *πετανύναι*, spread out. From the L. √*pat* are also ult. E. *pace*[1], *pass*, *passage*, etc., and prob. *expand*, *expanse*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying open; open; expanded.

They may at times supply the roome which, being emptie, would be *patent* to pernicious idleness.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

It [contraction of the external passage of the ear] is readily relieved by the patient wearing a piece of silver tube, to keep the passage *patent*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 417.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, spreading; open; either widely spreading or diverging widely from an axis. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, patulous; open, as by the size of an aperture, the shallowness of a cavity, etc.—**3.** Manifest to all; unconcealed; evident; obvious; conspicuous.

In this country, the contract [of the king with the people] is not tacit, implied, and vague; it is explicit, *patent*, and precise. *Bp. Horsely*, Works, III. xliv.

My object here is to assume as little as possible as regards facts, and to dwell only on what is *patent* and notorious.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 416.

4. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent*. See *letter*[3].

In wytnesse of whiche thingis theis our letters we haue done be made *patentes*.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 34.

5. Appropriated by letters patent; secured by law or patent as an exclusive privilege; restrained from general use; patented.

Madder . . . in King Charles the First's time . . . was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Oil of flattery, the best *patent* antifriction known, subdues all irregularities whatsoever.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, viii.

Patent alum. Same as *concentrated alum* (which see, under *alum*).—**Patent ambiguity**, in *law*, an ambiguity that is apparent on the face of a document, as distinguished from a doubt cast on the meaning of a document apparently clear by evidence of some extrinsic fact. See *latent*.—**Patent barley.** See *barley*.—**Patent drier**, a paste composed of sugar of lead, manganese borate, and linseed-oil, added in small quantities to house-paints to hasten their drying.—**Patent hammer.** See *hammer*[1].—**Patent inside**, a newspaper printed on the inside only, and thus sold to publishers, who fill the unprinted side with matter

of their own selection. [Colloq.]—**Patent leather, metal,** etc. See the nouns.—**Patent medicine,** a drug which is patented, or the name of which is patented; but usually, and less properly, any drug the manufacture and sale of which are restricted in any way, whether by patent of substance, name, label, or the like, or by secrecy as to the nature and method of preparation.—**Patent outside,** a newspaper printed on the outside only, sold to publishers and filled up by them like a patent inside. [Colloq.]—**Patent yellow.** See *yellow.*=**Syn. 3.** Plain, obvious, palpable, unmistakable, glaring, notorious.

II. *n.* **1.** An official document, sometimes called *letters patent* (which see, under *letter*[3]), conferring or granting a privilege; also, the privilege so granted: as, a *patent* of nobility; a *patent* conferring the right to engage in a particular trade or pursuit, maintain a place of amusement, or the like, usually to the exclusion of others.

> The cause of this fair gift in me is wanting,
> And so my *patent* back again is swerving.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxvii.
>
> Thou hast a *patent* to abuse thy friends.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Though their *patents* are not made out, and the new peers are no more peers than I am, he [William IV.] desired them to appear as such in Westminster Abbey and do homage.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 8, 1831.

2. Specifically—(*a*†) A letter of indulgence; an indulgence; a pardon.

Thanne plokked he forth a *patent*, a pece of an harde roche,
Wher-on were writen two wordes on this wyse y-glosed,
Dilige deum et proximum tuum.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 10.

> Our lige lordes seel on my *patente*
> That shewe I first, my body to warente.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 51.

(*b*) The grant by a government to the author of a new and useful invention, or to his assigns, of the exclusive right of exploiting that invention for a specified term of years; also, the instrument or letters by which a grant of land is made by a government to a person or corporation. By the United States Revised Statutes, sec. 4886, etc., any person, whether a citizen or an alien, may obtain patent protection for the term of seventeen years "who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or a ny foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned." The fact that the invention has been first patented in a foreign country will not debar the inventor from obtaining a valid patent in the United States, unless the same has been here "introduced into public use for more than two years prior to the application." But the patent will expire with that foreign patent having the shortest term. In the application of the several clauses of this statute, distinctions arise of difficult and delicate character, which are the constant subject of controversy. For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, patents are granted (under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907) to any person, whether British subject or not, but a patent may be revoked after four years if not worked mainly within the kingdom. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years, subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, and under exceptional circumstances may be prolonged. The general principles as to what constitutes an invention or improvement are substantially the same as above stated. The principal British colonies have separate statutes.

3. An invention; a thing invented: as, the machine is a new *patent.* [Colloq.]—**4**†. A region or tract of land granted by letters patent; a concession. [Instances of this use are still retained, as in Holland *Patent,* a village in Oneida county, New York, situated in a tract acquired about 1789, under a grant from the State of New York, by a company of Hollanders.]

He was, at a court, 3 October, 1632, "required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our *patent,* unles it be to those he brought with him."
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 93.

The woman dwelt now in Plimouth *patent.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 191.

Infringement of patent. See *infringement.*—**Patent office,** an office for the granting of patents for inventions; the bureau or department of government charged with the granting of patents for inventions. In the United States the Patent Office, created in its present form in 1836, is now a branch of the Department of the Interior; its head is called the Commissioner of Patents.

patent[1] (pat′ẹnt or pā′tẹnt), *v. t.* [< *patent*[1], *n.*] **1.** To grant by patent; make the subject of a patent; grant an exclusive right to by letters patent.—**2.** To obtain a patent upon; obtain an exclusive right in by securing letters patent. [A colloquial inversion of the preceding sense, now established.]

patent[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *paten*[1].

patentability (pat″ẹn- or pā″tẹn-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *patentable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being patented: as, the *patentability* of an invention, or of a tract of public land.

patentable (pat′ẹn- or pā″tẹn-ta-bl), *a.* [< *patent*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being patented; suitable to be patented.

patentee (pat-ẹn-tē′ or pā-tẹn-tē′), *n.* [< *patent*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who holds a patent; one to whom a patent is granted.

Notwithstanding the fishing ships made such good returnes, at last it was ingrossed by twenty *Pattenties.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 263.

Michell, one of the grasping *patentees* who had purchased of the favourite the power of robbing the nation, was fined and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

patenter (pat′ẹn-tėr or pā′tẹn-tėr), *n.* [< *patent*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *patentee.*

patently (pat-ẹnt-li or pā′tẹnt-li), *adv.* In a patent manner; openly; plainly; unmistakably: as, *patently* fallacious.

patentor (pat′ẹn-tor or pā′tẹn-tor), *n.* [< *patent*[1] + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who grants a patent.—**2.** One who secures a patent; a patentee.

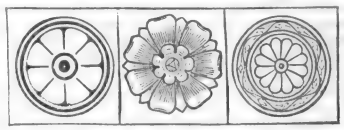
patent-right (pat′ẹnt-rīt), *n.* The exclusive right secured by letters patent; specifically, the exclusive privilege granted to an inventor of practising or exploiting his invention.

patent-rolls (pat′ẹnt-rōlz), *n. pl.* The record or register of letters patent issued in Great Britain; letters patent collected together on parchment rolls. Every roll represents or contains the patents of a year, but is sometimes divided into two or more parts. Every sheet is numbered and is called a *membrane.* Usually abbreviated *pat.* when cited: thus, *Pat.* 10 Hen. III. m. 8, means eighth membrane or sheet of the patent-roll of the tenth year of Henry III. When the document is on the back of the roll, the letter *d* (dorso) is added to the citation. *Brewer.*

The *patent rolls* of the ninth year of the reign contain several commissions issued by the king's authority for the suppression of heresy. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

patera (pat′ẹ-rä), *n.*; pl. *pateræ* (-rē). [L., a broad flat dish or saucer, < *patere,* lie open: see *patent*[1]. Cf. *paten*[1], *patina.*] **1.** A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Romans for pouring libations in sacrificial rites. It corresponds to the Greek *phiale.*—**2.** In *arch.*, the representation of a flat round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, etc. Rosettes and other flat ornaments of various shapes, which bear no resemblance to dishes, are now often called by this name. The name is also inappropriately given to the flat ornaments of diverse forms frequently occurring in the Perpendicular medieval style.


Patera.


Architectural Pateræ.

The capital [of the shaft] consists of four plain circles something like *pateræ,* with leaves on each side of them, the work above this somewhat resembling a Tuscan capital. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 89.

Druidical patera. See *druidic.*

Patera process. See *process.*

pater-cove† (pat′ėr-kōv), *n.* Same as *patrico.* [Cant.]

paterero† (pat-ẹ-rā′rō), *n.*; pl. *patereroes* (-rōz). A corruption of *pederero.*

His habitation is defended by a ditch, over which he has laid a draw-bridge, and planted his courtyard with *patereroes* continually loaded with shot.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, ii. (*Davies.*)

I can see the brass *patararoes* glittering on her poop.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xix. (*Davies.*)

pateressa (pat-ẹ-res′ä), *n.*; pl. *pateressæ* (-ē). [ML.; NGr. πατερίτσα, a bishop's staff.] The pastoral staff of a Greek bishop. It has a crescent-shaped head, variously curved and ornamented, and is in fact a form of the tau.

paterfamilias (pā″tėr-fā-mil′i-as), *n.* [L., prop. two words, *pater familias: pater,* father; *familias,* archaic gen. of *familia,* a family, household: see *family.*] The father of a family; the head of a household; hence, sometimes, the head man of a community; the chief of a tribe.

In the early days of ancient Rome the archaic family, ruled over by the *pater-familias,* and called a corporation by Sir H. S. Maine, must have formed a strong and efficient form of local government at a time when central government was comparatively feeble.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 359.

pateriform (pat′ẹ-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *patera,* a flat dish, + *forma,* form.] Having the shape of a patera or saucer.—**Pateriform joints** of the antennæ or palpi, in *entom.*, joints which are round, very short, and dilated so as to form a nearly flat or concave apical surface, but a rounded basal one partly hidden in the preceding joint.

Paterini, *n. pl.* See *Patarini.*

paternal (pā-tėr′nal), *a.* [< F. *paternel* = Sp. Pg. *paternal* = It. *paternale,* < ML. *paternalis,* < L. *paternus,* pertaining to a father, < *pater* = E. *father:* see *father.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father; proper to or characteristic of a father; fatherly: as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favor or admonition.

> Here I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
> Propinquity and property of blood,
> And as a stranger to my heart and me
> Hold thee, from this, for ever.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 115.

Mr. Gladstone conceives that the duties of governments are *paternal;* a doctrine which we shall not believe till he can show us some government which loves its subjects as a father loves a child.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

2. Derived from the father; hereditary: as, a *paternal* estate.

> The omnific Word, . . . on the wings of cherubim
> Uplifted, in *paternal* glory rode
> Far into Chaos and the world unborn.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 219.
>
> Happy the man whose wish and care
> A few *paternal* acres bound,
> Content to breathe his native air
> In his own ground.
> *Pope*, Solitude.

Paternal government. Same as *paternalism.*=**Syn. 1.** *Parental,* etc. See *fatherly.*

paternalism (pā-tėr′nal-izm), *n.* [< *paternal* + *-ism.*] Paternal care or government; specifically, excessive governmental regulation of the private affairs and business methods and interests of the people; undue solicitude on the part of the central government for the protection of the people and their interests, and interference therewith.

The fallacy that social co-operation in the form of State activity is an emasculating *paternalism.*
Contemporary Rev., LI. 711.

paternalistic (pā-tėr-na-lis′tik), *a.* [< *paternal* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to paternalism.

paternally (pā-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* In a paternal manner; in the manner of a father.

paternet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pattern.*

Paternian (pā-tėr′ni-an), *n.* [< ML. *Paterniani.*] A member of a sect referred to by Augustine, who are said to have held that God made the upper parts of the human body and Satan the lower. They led impure lives. Also called *Venustian.*

paternity (pā-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [< F. *paternité* = Sp. *paternidad* = Pg. *paternidade* = It. *paternità,* < LL. *paternita(t-)s,* fatherly feeling or care, fatherhood, < L. *paternus,* pertaining to a father: see *paternal.*] **1.** Fathership; fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring.

Where a spiritual *paternity* is evident, we need look no further for spiritual government, because in the paternal rule all power is founded. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. iv.

2. Derivation from a father: as, the child's *paternity* is unknown. Hence—**3.** Origin; authorship.

The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed. *Scott.*

★**paternoster** (pā′tėr-nos′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *paternoster* = F. *patenôtre* (also *pater*) = Pr. *paternostre, patrenostre* = Sp. *padrenuestro* = Pg. *padre nosso* = It. *padre nostro,* < ML. *paternoster,* < L. *pater noster,* the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin: *pater,* father (see *father*); *noster,* our: see *nostrum.*] **1.** The Lord's Prayer: so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

And lewede leele laborers and land-tylynge peuple
Persen with a *pater-noster* paradys other heuene,
Passinge purgatorie penaunceles for here parfit by-leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 295.

> So Luther thought the *Pater-noster* long,
> When doomed to say his beads and even-song.
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, ii. 105.

2. One of the large beads in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions, at which, in telling their beads, they repeat the Lord's Prayer. Every eleventh bead is a paternoster.—**3.** Hence, the rosary itself.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, bequeaths, A.D. 1361, to his nephew, "a pair of gold *paternosters* of fifty pieces, with ornaments, together with a cross of gold, in which is a piece of the true cross." (Test. Vet. i. 67.)
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 330, note.

4. An object composed of beads or of bead-like objects strung together like a rosary; specifically, a fishing-line to which hooks are attached at regular intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it; also, in *arch.*, a kind of ornament in the shape of beads, used in baguets, astragals, etc.

This fish [bleak] may be caught with a *Pater-noster* line: that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 172.

He . . . saw through the osiers the hoary old profligate with his *paternoster* pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

5†. Profane expletives; profanity. [Humorous.] — **Devil's paternoster†.** See the quotation.

For as muche as they dar nat openly withseye the comaundementz of hir sovereyns, yet wol they seyn harm, and grucche and murmure privily, for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen the *develes paternoster*, though so be that the devel ne hadde never paternoster, but that lewed folk geven it swich a name. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Penny or paternoster†. See *penny*. — **To say an ape's paternoster†.** See *ape*.

paternoster-pump (pā'tėr-nos'tėr-pump), *n.* A chain-pump: so called from the resemblance of the buttons on the chain to rosary-beads.

paternoster-wheel (pā'tėr-nos'tėr-hwēl), *n.* A chain-bucket apparatus for raising water; a chain-pump.

Patersonia (pat-ėr-sō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., after Col. W. *Paterson*, an English traveler.] Robert Brown's name (1810) for *Genosiris*, a genus of iridaceous plants characterized by twin terminal spathes, slender perianth-tube, the three outer lobes being broad and spreading, and the three inner small and erect. There are 19 species, all Australian. They produce two-ranked grass-like leaves from a short rootstock, and several or many flowers, two, or sometimes many, in every spathe, blue or purple and of much beauty, but very quickly perishing. They are known in Australia as the *wild flag* or *purple lily*, and many are now cultivated in gardens.

patetico (pạ-tā'ti-kō), *a.* [It., = E. *pathetic*.] Pathetic: in music, noting a passage to be rendered in a pathetic manner.

★**path** (pȧth), *n.* [< ME. *path*, *peth*, < AS. *pæth* (pl. *pathas*), OS. **path* (not recorded) = OFries. *pad*, *path* = D. *pad* = MLG. *pat*, LG. *pad* = OHG. *pad*, *phad*, *phath*, *fad*, *pfad*, MHG. *phat*, *pfat*, G. *pfad*, a path, way; not in Scand. or Goth.; cf. L. *pons* (*pont-*), a bridge (of any kind), prob. orig. a 'path,' 'footway'; Gr. *πάτος*, a path, way (*πατεῖν*, walk); = Skt. *panthan* (stem in some cases *pathī*, *path*) = Zend *path*, *pathan*, a path, way. Cf. Russ. *putĭ*, way, road. The Teut. word cannot be cognate with the Gr., Skt., etc. (Gr. *πάτος* would require a Teut. **fath*); if connected at all, it must have been borrowed at a very early period, mediately from the Gr. or immediately from a "Scythian" source. Cf. *hemp*, supposed to have been borrowed in early times under similar conditions.] **1.** A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage or traffic between places rather than expressly made to accommodate traffic; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; hence, in a more general sense, any road, way, or route.

The sexte is a *path* of pees; ze, thorw the pas of Altoun
Pouerte myzte passe with-oute peril of robbynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 300.

Every one lets forth his sprite,
In the church-way *paths* to glide.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 389.

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green *path* that show'd the rarer foot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. The way, course, or track which an animal or any other thing follows in the air, in water, or in space: as, the *path* of a fish in the sea or of a bird in the air; the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor.

There is a *path* which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen. Job xxviii. 7.

The stream adown its hazelly *path*
Was rushing by the ruin'd wa's.
Burns, A Vision.

3. Figuratively, course in life; course of action, conduct, or procedure.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant. Ps. xxv. 10.

I'll trust my God, and him alone pursue;
His law shall be my *path*; his heavenly light, my clue.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray*, Elegy.

In the latter years of Queen Anne the shadow of Cromwell fell darkly across the *path* of Marlborough.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

Aggregate path, in *mech.* See *aggregate*. — **Beaten path**, a path frequently traveled over; hence, a well-known, plain, or customary path or course.

The learned Dr. Pococke, as far as I know, is the first European traveller that ventured to go out of the *beaten path*, and look for Memphis at Metrahenny and Mohannan. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 55.

Free path, the distance which a molecule of a gas traverses without encountering other molecules. The *mean free path* of the molecules of hydrogen under normal conditions of pressure and temperature has been estimated as $\frac{1}{93000}$ millimeter (*Maxwell*). See *gas*. — **Irreconcilable paths.** See *irreconcilable*. — **Path of integration.** See *integration*. — **To break a path, cross one's path**, etc. See the verbs. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Track*, *Trail*, etc. See *way*.

path† (pȧth), *v.* [< *path*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tread; walk or go in; follow.

And that the worlde might read them as I ment,
I left this vaine, to *path* the vertuous waies.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne (ed. Arber).

Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage Wey doth *path*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 55.

2. To mark out a path for; guide. — **3.** To pave.

And alle the Stretes also ben *pathed* of the same Stones.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 307.

II. *intrans.* To go as in a path; walk abroad.

For if thou *path*, thy natiue semblance on,
Not Erebus itselfe were dimme enough
To hide thee from preuention.
Shak., J. C. (folio 1623), ii. 1. 83.

[Some commentators, instead of *path*, suggest *hadst*, *march*, *put*, *pass*, or *pace*.]

Pathan (pa-thän', pu-tän'), *n.* One of Afghan race settled in Hindustan, or one of kindred race in eastern Afghanistan.

During the next three reigns the valley rendered an unwilling allegiance to the central authority, and in the reign of Aurangzeb the *Pathans* succeeded in freeing themselves from Mogul supremacy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 684.

pathematic (path-ẹ-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθηματικός*, liable to suffering or misfortune, < *πάθημα*, suffering, any passive experience, < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] Pertaining to or designating emotion or that ★which is suffered. *Chalmers*. [Rare.]

pathetic (pạ-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *pathetique*, F. *pathétique* = Sp. *patético* = Pg. *pathetico* = It. *patetico*, < L. *patheticus*, < Gr. *παθητικός*, subject to feeling or passion, sensitive, also sensuous, impassioned, < *παθητός*, subject to suffering, < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Expressing or showing passion; passionate.

Yet by the way renews at every station
Her cordial Thanks and her *pathetick* vows.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 190.

2. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; affecting: as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation.

'Tis pitiful . . .
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 469.

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a noble figure and by *pathetic* action. *Macaulay*.

3. In *anat.*, trochlear: in designation of or reference to the fourth cranial nerve.

II. *n.* A trochlear or pathetic nerve; a patheticus. — **Pathetic nerves**, in *anat.*, the trochlear nerves. See cuts under *brain* and *encephalon*.

pathetical (pạ-thet'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *pathetic*.

Sweet invocation of a child; most pretty and *pathetical*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 103.

This very word "good" implies a description in itself more pithy, more *pathetical*, than by any familiar exemplification can be made manifest. *Ford*, Line of Life.

pathetically (pạ-thet'i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1†.** Passionately. — **2.** In a pathetic manner; in such a manner as to excite the tender emotions or feelings; affectingly.

patheticalness (pạ-thet'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The ★quality of being pathetic; pathos.

patheticus (pạ-thet'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *pathetici* (-sī). [NL.: see *pathetic*.] In *anat.*, one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves; a trochlear or pathetic nerve. See *trochlear*.

pathetism (path'e-tizm), *n.* [< *pathet-ic* + *-ism*.] Animal magnetism, or the practice of magnetizing; mesmerism.

The term *pathetism* has also of late been proposed.
De Leuze, Anim. Mag. (trans., 1843), p. 379.

pathetist (path'e-tist), *n.* [< *pathet-ism* + *-ist*.] ★One who practises pathetism; a mesmerizer.

pathfinder (pȧth'fīn″dėr), *n.* One who discovers a path or way; an explorer; a pioneer.

By the Frenchers, and the red-skins on the other side of the Big Lakes, I am called la Longue Carabine; by the Mohicans, a just-minded and upright tribe, what is left of them, Hawk-eye; while the troops and rangers along this side of the water call me *Pathfinder*, inasmuch as I have never been known to miss one end of the trail, when there was a Mingo, or a friend who stood in need of me, at the other. *Cooper*, Pathfinder, i.

pathic (path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθικός*, taken in sense of 'pertaining to disease,' < *πάθος*, disease: see *pathos*.] Of or pertaining to disease.

pathic (path'ik), *n.* [< L. *pathicus*, < Gr. *παθικός* (see def.), lit. remaining passive, < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. *B. Jonson*.

pathless (pȧth'les), *a.* [< *path* + *-less*.] Having no beaten way; untrodden: as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* wilderness.

There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that *pathless* coast,
The desert and illimitable air.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

pathoanatomical (path-ō-an-ạ-tom'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *ἀνατομή*, anatomy: see *anatomy*, *anatomical*.] Pertaining to morbid anatomy.

pathobiological (path-ō-bī-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *pathological*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 113.

pathobiologist (path-ō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *pathologist*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 117.

pathogene (path'ō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A disease-producing micrococcus. See *Micrococcus*.

pathogenesis (path-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The mode of production or development of a disease.

pathogenetic (path″ō-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [< *pathogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *pathogenic*.

pathogenic (path-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *pathogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Producing disease.

pathogenous (pạ-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *pathogenic*.

The distinction of the bacteria into *pathogenous* and non-pathogenous. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 354.

pathogeny (pạ-thoj'e-ni), *n.* [Also *pathogony*; < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, any passive state, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

pathognomonic (pā-thog-nō-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθογνωμονικός*, skilled in judging of diseases, < *πάθος*, suffering, disease, + *γνώμων*, a judge, one who knows or discerns, an examiner: see *gnomon*.] In *med.*, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; hence, belonging to or inseparable from a disease, being found in it and in no other; characteristic: as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

He has the true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy.
Arbuthnot.

Every one is asleep, snoring, gritting his teeth, or talking in his dreams. This is *pathognomonic*; it tells of Arctic winter and its companion scurvy.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 431.

★**pathognomy** (pā-thog'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, feeling, + *γνώμη*, a means of knowing, a token or sign: see *gnome*[1].] The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

pathogony (pā-thog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-γονία*, < √ *γεν*, produce: see *-gony*.] Same as *pathogeny*.

pathographical (path-ō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pathograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pathography.

pathography (pā-thog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of disease.

pathol. An abbreviation of *pathology*.

pathologic (path-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *pathologique* = Sp. *patológico* = Pg. *pathologico* = It. *patologico*, < Gr. *παθολογικός*, that treats of suffering or disease, < *παθολογεῖν*, treat of suffering or disease: see *pathology*.] Of or pertaining to pathology or disease.

pathological (path-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pathologic* + *-al*.] Same as *pathologic*. — **Pathological anatomy.** See *anatomy*.

pathologically (path-ō-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pathologic manner; as regards pathology.

pathologist (pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pathol-y* + *-ist*.] One who treats of pathology; one who is versed in the nature and diagnosis of ★diseases.

pathology (pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *pathologie* = Sp. *patología* = Pg. *pathologia* = It. *patologia*, < Gr. as if **παθολογία* (< *παθολογεῖν*, treat of disease), for which was used *παθολογική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), < *πάθος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The science of diseases; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning disease, its origin, its various physiological and anatomical features, and its causative relations. *General pathology* concerns the nature of certain morbid conditions and processes that present themselves in various diseases, as pyrexia, edema, and inflammation. *Special pathology* deals with morbid processes as united in individual diseases: as, the *special pathology* of typhoid fever or epilepsy.

The great value of mental *pathology* to the psychologist is that it presents to him the phenomena of mind (e. g. feeling, imagination) in unusual intensity.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 683.

2. The totality of the morbid conditions and processes in a disease.

The quantity and quality of the blood play a weighty part in the *pathology* of insanity.
Maudsley, in Reynolds's System of Med., II. 50.

3. A discourse on disease.—**Humoral pathology.** See *humoral*.—**Vegetable pathology**, that part of botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

pathomania (path-ō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *μανία*, madness.] Moral insanity.

pathometry (pạ-thom′et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Literally, the measure of suffering; the distinction of suffering into different kinds; the perception, recognition, or diagnosis of different kinds of suffering.

Some of you will remember the poor little thing . . . who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Pitifully accurate *pathometry* for such a time of life! *Dr. Moxon*, in Lancet.

pathophobia (path-ō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-φοβία*, < *φέβεσθαι*, fear.] **1.** Morbid dread of disease; hypochondria.—**2.** Morbid dread of any kind, including agorophobia, mysophobia, pyrophobia, etc.

pathophorous (pạ-thof′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Pathogenic: applied to bacteria.

pathopœia (path-ō-pē′iạ), *n.* [< Gr. *παθοποιία*, excitement of the passions (cf. *παθοποιός*, causing disease), < *πάθος*, suffering, passion, disease, + *ποιεῖν*, make, do.] A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions. *Smart.*

pathos (pā′thos), *n.* [= F. *pathos* = Sp. *patos* = Pg. *pathos*, pathos, < NL. *pathos*, pathos, < Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, disease, misery; of the soul, any passive emotion, violent feeling, a passive condition, etc., also sensibility, feeling; < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν* (perf. *πέπονθα*), suffer, endure, undergo, receive or feel an impression, feel, be liable, yearn; < √ *παθ*, also in *πόθος*, longing, yearning, desire, etc.; related to L. *pati*, suffer: see *patient*, *passion*. Hence *pathetic*, etc., and the second element in *apathy*, *antipathy*, *sympathy*, etc., *homeopathy*, etc.] **1.** That quality or character, as of a speech, an expression of the countenance, a work of art, etc., which awakens the emotion of pity, compassion, or sympathy; a power or influence that moves or touches the feelings; feeling.

Or where did we ever find sorrow flowing forth in such a natural prevailing *pathos* as in the Lamentations of Jeremy? *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

Our hearts are touched with something of the same vague *pathos* that dims the eye in some deserted graveyard. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 348.

A richer, deeper tone is breathed into lyric song when it is no longer the light effusion of a sprightly feeling or sensuous desire, but the utterance of a heart whose most transient motions are touched with the *pathos* of an infinite destiny. *J. Caird.*

Specifically—**2.** In *art*, the quality of the personal, ephemeral, emotional, or sensual, as opposed to that of the ideal, or *ethos*.—**3.** Suffering. [Rare.]

Shall sharpest *pathos* blight us, knowing all
Life needs for life is possible to will!
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

pathway (pȧth′wā), *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot; also, a way or a course of life.

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. Prov. xii. 28.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou showest the naked *pathway* to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2. 31.

And a deer came down the *pathway*,
Flecked with leafy light and shadow.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, iii.

patible† (pat′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *patibilis*, endurable, < *pati*, support, endure: see *patient*.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. *Bailey.*

patibulary (pā-tib′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [= F. *patibulaire* = Pg. *patibular* = It. *patibolare*, < L. *patibulum*, a fork-shaped yoke, a gibbet, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent*[1].] Of or pertaining to a fork-shaped gibbet; resembling a gallows.

Another was captivated with the *patibulary* aspect of Turnip. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

patibulated† (pā-tib′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *patibulatus*, yoked, gibbeted, < *patibulum*, a yoke, a gibbet: see *patibulary*.] Hanged on a gallows. *Coles*, 1717.

patience (pā′shens), *n.* [< ME. *pacience*, *paciens*, < OF. *pacience*, *patience*, F. *patience* = Sp. Pg. *paciencia* = It. *pazienzia*, *pazienza*, < L. *patientia*, the quality of suffering or enduring, patience, forbearance, indulgence, submissiveness, < *patien(t-)s*, suffering, enduring, patient: see *patient*.] **1.** The quality of being patient. (*a*†) The power or capacity of physical endurance; ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers: as, *patience* of heat or of toil.

If M. More look so much on the pleasure that is in marriage, why setteth he not his eyes on the thanksgiving for that pleasure and on the *patience* of other displeasures? *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 165.

(*b*) The character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness; calmness; composure.

Whanne oure bewte schal aslake,
God send us *paciens* in oure olde age.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

She pined in thought,
And with a green and yellow melancholy
She sat like *patience* on a monument,
Smiling at grief. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 117.

Many are the sayings of the wise, . . .
Extolling *patience* as the truest fortitude.
Milton, S. A., l. 654.

(*c*) Quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen; the cast or habit of mind that enables one to wait without discontent.

He had not the *patience* to expect a present, but demanded one. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 119.

Sad *patience*, too near neighbour to despair.
M. Arnold, The Scholar-Gipsy.

(*d*) Forbearance; leniency; indulgence; long-suffering.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all.
Mat. xviii. 26.

Hark'ee, Jack—I have heard you for some time with *patience*—I have been cool—quite cool; but take care!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

(*e*) Constancy in labor or exertion; perseverance.

The same nyght, with grett Diffyculty and moche *paciens*, we war Delived a borde into ower Shippe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 55.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught.
W. Harte, Eulogius; or, the Charitable Mason.

2†. Sufferance; permission.

By your *patience*,
I needs must rest me. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 3.

3. A plant, the patience dock. See *dock*[1], 1.—**4.** A card-game: same as *solitaire*.—**Patience muscle**, the levator scapulæ.—**To take in patience**†, to receive with resignation.

Tak al in pacience
Oure prisoun, for it may non other be,
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 226.

=**Syn. 1.** *Patience*, *Fortitude*, *Endurance*, *Resignation*. *Patience* is by derivation a virtue of suffering, but it is also equally an active virtue, as *patience* in industry, application, teaching. Passively, it is gentle, serene, self-possessed, without yielding its ground or repining; actively, it adds to so much of this spirit as may be appropriate to the situation a steady, watchful, untiring industry and faithfulness. *Fortitude* is the passive kind of patience, joined with notable courage. In *endurance* attention is directed to the fact of bearing labor, pain, contumely, etc., without direct implication as to the moral qualities required or shown. *Resignation* implies the voluntary submission of the will to a personal cause of affliction or loss; it is a high word, generally looking up to God as the controller of human life. *Resignation* is thus generally a submission or meekness, giving up or resigning personal desires to the will of God.

★**patient** (pā′shent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *pacient*, < OF. *pacient*, F. *patient* = Sp. Pg. *paciente* = It. *paziente*, < L. *patien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pati*, suffer, endure; akin to Gr. *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, suffer: see *pathos*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Enduring; physically able to support or endure; having such a bodily constitution as enables one to endure or to be proof against: followed by *of* before the thing endured: as, *patient of* labor or pain; *patient of* heat or cold.

They [the Brazilians] are *patient of* hunger and thirst.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

2. Having or manifesting that temper or cast of mind which endures pain, trial, provocation, or the like without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions or evils with fortitude, calmness, or submission; full of composure or equanimity; submissive; unrepining: as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper; *patient* under afflictions.

Be *patient* toward all men. 1 Thes. v. 14.

Signior Antonio, many a time and oft
In the Rialto you have rated me
About my moneys and my usances;
Still have I borne it with a *patient* shrug.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 110.

They [the cattle] wait
Their wonted fodder; not like hung'ring man,
Fretful if unsupplied; but silent, meek,
And *patient* of the slow-paced swain's delay.
Cowper, Task, v. 32.

I am impatient to be taught; yet I am *patient* to be ignorant till I am found worthy to learn.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 100.

3. Waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; not over-eager or impetuous.

With *patient* heart
To sit alone, and hope and wait,
Nor strive in any wise with fate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 53.

4. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought.
Newton.

5. Capable of bearing; susceptible.

Perhaps the name "Britisher" does not sound very elegant, perhaps it does not exactly belong to the high-polite style; but never mind that, if it is at least *patient* of the better sense which I wish to put upon it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 62.

Patient intellect. See *intellect*, 1.=**Syn. 2.** Uncomplaining, unrepining, long-suffering, brave.—**4.** Assiduous, indefatigable.

II. *n.* **1.** A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; one who or that which is passively affected: opposed to *agent*.

Mr. Dudley spake to this effect: that for his part he came thither a mere *patient*, not with any intent to charge his brother Winthrop with any thing.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 212.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient*.
Government of the Tongue.

When we transfer the term "cause," then, from a relation between one thing and another within the determined world to the relation between that world and the agent implied in its existence, we must understand that there is no separate particularity in the agent, on the one side, and the determined world as a whole, on the other, such as characterizes any agent and *patient*, any cause and effect, within the determined world.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 76.

2†. A sufferer.

So that poure *pacient* is parfitest lif of alle,
And alle parfite preestes to pouerte sholde drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 99.

Specifically—**3.** A sufferer under bodily indisposition undergoing medical treatment: commonly used as a correlative to *physician* or *nurse*.

Some old Doctor or other said quietly that *patients* were very apt to be fools and cowards.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

Agent and patient. See *agent*.

patient† (pā′shent), *v. t.* [< *patient*, *a.*] Reflexively, to compose (one's self); be patient.

Patient yourself, madame, and pardon me.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 121.

patiently (pā′shent-li), *adv.* [< ME. *pacientliche*; < *patient* + *-ly*[2].] In a patient manner. (*a*) With calmness or composure. (*b*) Without discontent, murmuring, or repining; meekly; submissively. (*c*) Without agitation, undue haste, or eagerness. (*d*) With calm and constant diligence: as, to examine a subject *patiently*.

patin[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*[1].

patin[2]†, *n.* See *patten*[2], 1 (*c*).

patina (pat′i-nạ), *n.* [< L. *patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan: see *paten*[1], *pan*[1].] **1.** A bowl; a patella.—**2.** (*a*) An incrustation which forms on bronze after a certain amount of exposure to the weather, or after burial beneath the ground. It is, when perfectly developed, of a dark-green color, and has nearly the composition of the mineral malachite (hydrated carbonate of copper). Such an incrustation, although very thin, is considered to add greatly to the beauty of an antique object, especially of a bust or statue, and is of importance as protecting it from further oxidation. Artificial and evanescent patinas are produced by forgers of antiquities by the application of heat or of acids, and in various other ways. Some modern bronzes acquire a dark-colored patina, which is a disfigurement rather than an ornament. Elaborate investigation on the part of various chemists has failed to explain this ill-colored patina very satisfactorily. It is believed, however, that coal-smoke in large cities may be a cause of its formation, as under such circumstances it contains particles of carbonaceous matter; and, also, that the present almost universal practice of putting considerable zinc into the bronze, to facilitate its casting, is one of the causes of this defect. The dark color of the patina of Japanese bronze has been shown, in a considerable number of cases at least, to be in all probability due to the presence of lead in the alloy. Also *patine*. (*b*) By extension, the surface-texture or -color which other works of decorative art, as a wooden cabinet or the like, gain through the action of time. (*c*) The surface, produced partly by accretion, partly by discoloration and the effects of acid in the soil, given to marble by long inhumation.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

patinated (pat′i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *patina* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with patina: as, a finely *patinated* coin.

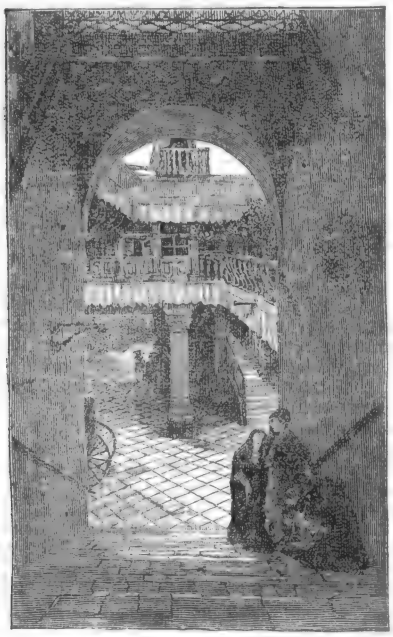
patination (pat-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *patina* + *-ation*.] The process of becoming or the state of being covered with patina.

A virtuoso, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time-blackened *patination*, and adoring its rust.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 364.

Time had lent the superadded beauties of *patination*.
Soulages Catalogue, Pref. to Bronzes, p. 106.

patine (pat'in), *n.* [< F. *patine*, < L. *patina*, a dish: see *patina*, *paten*[1].] 1†. An obsolete form of *paten*[1].—2. Same as *patina*, 2 (*a*).

patio (pat'i-ō), *n.* [Sp., = Cat. *pati* = Pg. *pateo*, *patio*, a court, plaza; variously referred to L. *patere*, lie open, *patulus*, lying open, spreading (see *patent*[1], *patulous*); to L. *spatium*, a walk, public square, etc., also distance, space (> Sp. *espacio*, space) (see *space*); and to other sources.] In Spain and Spanish-American



Patio, or Court, with Stairway, of a Mexican House.

countries, a court or inclosure connected with a house, and open to the sky.

A trim Andalusian hand-maid . . . led the way across a little *patio* or court, in the centre of the edifice.
Irving, Voyages of Companions of Columbus, p. 335.

We lay down on our rugs in the *patio*, and endeavoured to sleep, as we knew we should require all our strength for the expedition before us.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

Patio process. See *process*.

patisht, patiset, *v.* [< OF. *patiser*, make a stipulation, < *patis*, *patiz*, an agreement, stipulation, pact, < L. *pactum*, a pact: see *pact*.] I. *intrans.* To make a stipulation or agreement; stipulate. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* To stipulate for; agree upon.

The money which the pirates *patished* for his raunsome.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, ii.

patitur (pat'i-tėr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *pati*, suffer, endure: see *patient*.] *Eccles.*, the mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted.

patlet† (pat'let), *n.* [Also *patlett*, Sc. *paitlat*, < ME. *patelet*, **patelette*, < OF. *patelette*, a part of a garment, also a part of a bridle: origin unknown. By conformity with *part*[1] or *partlet*[1] the word became also *partlet*: see *partlet*[2].] A collar or band for the neck, worn by women; also, apparently, a (quilted) protection for the neck.

patly (pat'li), *adv.* In a pat manner; fitly.

patois (pa-two'), *n.* [F., a dialect, < OF. *patois*, *pathoys*, *patrois*, a native or local speech, also a village, < ML. as if **patrensis* for *patriensis*, native, a native, < L. *patria*, native country: see *patrial*.] A dialect peculiar to a district or locality, in use especially among the peasantry or uneducated classes; hence, a rustic, provincial, or barbarous form of speech.

An Italian Jew rails at the boatmen ahead, in the Neapolitan *patois*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 19.

A *patois*, which is not properly a dialect, but rather certain archaisms, proverbial phrases, and modes of pronunciation which maintain themselves among the uneducated side by side with the finished and universally accepted language. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

patrel†, patrellet, *n.* Middle English forms of *poitrel*[1].

patres conscripti (pā'trēz kon-skrip'tī). [L.: *patres*, pl. of *pater*, father; *conscripti*, pl. of *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll, enlist: see *conscript*.] Conscript fathers; fathers [and] elect: a usual title of address of the senate of ancient Rome. See *conscript*, *a.*

patria (pā'tri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *patria*, one's native land or country; lit. fatherland, prop. adj. (sc. *terra*, land), fem. of *patrius*, pertaining to a father, < *pater*, father: see *paternal*, *father*.] In *zoöl.*, habitat; the place or region inhabited by any animal, and to which it is indigenous.

patrial (pā'tri-al), *n.* and *a.* [= OF. *patrial*, *patriel* = It. *patriale*, adj., < NL. **patrialis*, of or pertaining to one's native country, < L. *patria*, one's native country: see *patria*.] I. *n.* In *gram.*, a noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting an inhabitant of that country: as, Latin *Troas*, a Trojan woman; Latin *Macedo*, a Macedonian.

II. *a.* In *gram.*, of or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; designating a race or nation: applied to a certain class of words.

Lists of names, personal, *patrial*, ethnic.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 509.

patria potestas (pā'tri-ą pō-tes'tas). [L.: *patria*, fem. of *patrius*, belonging to a father (see *patria*); *potestas*, power, < *posse*, have power, care.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a father's control and dominion over his children born in the complete Roman marriage, grandchildren, and other descendants, extending in early times to the power of life and death, and including the rights of sale into servitude, and of emancipation or discharge of the child from the privileges and charges of the family. The child had no standing before the law under the head of private rights; if he entered into a contract, the benefits were acquired not for himself, but for his father. The public rights of the child, however, remained intact, as that of voting and that of holding a magistracy.

The *patria potestas*, so long as it lasts, gives to the father the complete control of the son's actions.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 1.

★**patriarch** (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *patriark*; < ME. *patriark*, *patriarke* = OF. *patriarche*, F. *patriarche* = Sp. *patriarca* = Pg. *patriarca*, *patriarcha* = It. *patriarca* = D. G. *patriarch* = Sw. Dan. *patriark*, < LL. *patriarcha*, *patriarches*, < Gr. πατριάρχης, the chief of a tribe or race, < πατριά, lineage, a race (< πατήρ, father), + ἄρχειν, rule.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right; specifically, one of the progenitors of the Israelites—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob; also, one of those Biblical personages who were heads of families before the deluge: the latter are termed *antediluvian patriarchs*.

In that Toun dwelled Abraham the *Patriark*, a longe tyme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

And the *patriarchs*, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt; but God was with him. Acts vii. 9.

And thousand pairs of liuing things besides,
Vnclean and clean; for th' holy *Patriark*
Had of all kinds inclosed in the Ark.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Hence—2. In subsequent Jewish history, one of the heads of the Sanhedrim after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion, the patriarch of the Western Jews residing in Palestine, that of the Eastern in Babylon.—3. In the early church, and in the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, a bishop of the highest rank; in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop of the highest rank next after the Pope. In the early church the highest dignity, which came in time to be designated as that of *patriarch*, belonged from time immemorial, and as was believed from apostolic days, to the bishops of Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch—these three sees ranking as to dignity, precedence, and privileges in the order named. The Council of Constantinople (A. D. 381) gave the bishop of that see prerogatives of rank next after Rome. A remnant of the Council of Chalcedon conferred an equality of prerogatives with Rome, but Pope Leo I. refused to confirm this decree. Since that schism Constantinople has always stood at the head of the orthodox Oriental sees, and since the ninth century its bishop has borne the title of *ecumenical patriarch*. The patriarchal dignity of Jerusalem was not recognized till the Council of Chalcedon. Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem still remain the four great patriarchates of the orthodox Eastern Church. In 1582 Moscow was made a patriarchate, ranking next after these, but since 1721 the place of patriarch of Moscow has been represented by the Holy Governing Synod. Besides the orthodox Oriental patriarchs, there are others, representing the Armenian, Jacobite, Coptic, and other Oriental churches, and also Latin or Roman Catholic titular patriarchs of the same sees. In the Roman Catholic Church the Pope is regarded as having in his papal capacity a rank superior to his rank as patriarch, and the cardinals also take precedence of patriarchs. There are also three minor patriarchs in the Roman Catholic Church—of the Indies, of Lisbon, and of Venice. The title of *patriarch* seems to have first come into use in the Christian church in imitation of a similar title given to the head of a Jewish *patria*, or group of communities. In general usage it was apparently first given, without definite limitation, to senior bishops or bishops of special eminence. The bishops of the great patriarchal sees were at first called *archbishops* (in the older sense of that title). From the fourth century the title of *patriarch* came to be commonly applied to the bishops of the patriarchal sees, and is so used in imperial laws of the sixth century. It was not, however, till the ninth century that it became strictly limited to these. Exarchs, metropolitans, and archbishops rank next after patriarchs. See *catholicos*.

The Primate of all England was also *Patriarch* of all the British islands. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 158.

In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the *Patriarch* of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title—the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being Pope; of Constantinople and Jerusalem, Archbishop.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 126.

4. One of the highest dignitaries in the Mormon Church, who pronounces the blessing of the church. Also called *evangelist*.—5. A venerable old man; hence, figuratively, any object of patriarchal or venerable aspect.

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1058.

He took his place once more on the bench at the inn door, and was reverenced as one of the *patriarchs* of the village. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

Limbo of the patriarchs. See *limbo*.

patriarchal (pā'tri-är-kal), *a.* [= F. *patriarcal* = Sp. *patriarcal* = Pg. *patriarchal* = It. *patriarcale*, < NL. **patriarchalis*, < LL. *patriarcha*, patriarch: see *patriarch*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch: as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction.

As Rome was the mother citie of the world, so, by humane institution, we suffered ourselves to be ranged under *patriarchall* authority, as being the most famous in the West. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against the Brownists, xxiii.

2. Subject to a patriarch: as, a *patriarchal* church.

Mosul is in same for Cloth of Gold, and Silke, for fertilitie, and for the *Patriarchall* Sea of the Nestorian Christians. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

3. Pertaining to or of the nature of a patriarchy.

The *Patriarchal* theory of society is, as I have said, the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 196.

4. Resembling or characteristic of a patriarch; venerable.

The sire turns o'er wi' *patriarchal* grace
The big ha'-bible, ance his father's pride.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

Also *patriarchic*.

Patriarchal cross. See *cross*[1].—**Patriarchal dispensation,** the period preceding the Mosaic dispensation, during which each patriarchal head of a family was the priest of his own household.

patriarchalism (pā'tri-är-kal-izm), *n.* [< *patriarchal* + *-ism*.] That political condition or organization in which the chief authority of each tribe or family resides in a patriarch; patriarchy.

There are unquestionably many assemblages of savage men so devoid of some of the characteristic features of *Patriarchalism* that it seems a gratuitous hypothesis to assume that they had passed through it.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 204.

patriarchally (pā'tri-är-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a patriarch; in accordance with patriarchalism.

★**patriarchate** (pā'tri-är-kāt), *n.* [= F. *patriarcat* = Sp. *patriarcado* = Pg. *patriarchado* = It. *patriarcato*, < ML. *patriarchatus*, the condition of a patriarch, < LL. *patriarcha*, patriarch: see *patriarch*.] 1. The office, dignity, or status of a patriarch; also, the period of office of a patriarch.

Is not the Chiefe of them accus'd out of his owne Booke and his late Canons to affect a certaine unquestionable *Patriarchat*, independent and unsubordinate to the Crowne?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Proclus, bishop of Cyzicum, perhaps an unsuccessful rival of Nestorius for the *patriarchate*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 137.

2. The residence of a patriarch.—3. The community or province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

In its earliest times, the Eastern Communion contained but two *Patriarchates*, Alexandria and Antioch.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 21.

4. A patriarchy or patriarchal community.

They thought of nothing but to have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a *patriarchate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 705.

patriarchdom† (pā'tri-ärk-dum), *n.* [< *patriarch* + *-dom*.] The jurisdiction or dominion of a patriarch. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

patriarchic (pā-tri-är'kik), *a.* [< LL. *patriarchicus*, < Gr. πατριαρχικός, pertaining to a patriarch, < πατριάρχης, a patriarch: see *patriarch*.] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchical† (pā-tri-är'ki-kal), *a.* [< *patriarchic* + *-al*.] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchism (pā′tri-är-kizm), *n.* [< *patriarch* + *-ism.*] Government by a patriarch or the head of a family, who is both ruler and priest.

patriarchship (pā′tri-ärk-ship), *n.* [< *patriarch* + *-ship.*] The office of a patriarch.

patriarchy (pā′tri-är-ki), *n.* [= F. *patriarchie* = It. *patriarchia*, < Gr. πατριαρχία, a patriarchate, < πατριάρχης, a patriarch: see *patriarch.*] 1. A community or aggregation of related families under the authority and rule of a patriarch or the eldest valid male ascendant.—2. A system of government by patriarchs.—3. The community or ecclesiastical province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

patrich†, *n.* A Middle English form of *partridge.*

patrician[1] (pā-trish′an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *patritian*; < F. *patricien*, < ML. as if **patricianus*, < L. *patricius* (> It. Sp. Pg. *patricio*), rarely also *patritius*, of the rank or dignity of the *patres*, < *pater*, father, pl. *patres*, the senators or nobles, 'the fathers': see *patres conscripti* and *father.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or composed of the *patres* or fathers (the title of the senators of ancient Rome); hence, of noble birth; noble; senatorial; not plebeian: as, *patrician* families; *patrician* influence.

II. *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a descendant or reputed descendant of one of the original citizen families; hence, in general, a person of noble birth.

There hath been in Rome strange insurrections; the people against the senators, *patricians*, and nobles.
Shak., Cor., iv. 3. 15.

The plebs, like the English commons, contained families differing widely in rank and social position, among them those families which, as soon as an artificial barrier broke down, joined with the *patricians* to form the new nobility.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 526.

2. Under the later Roman empire, a title or dignity conferred by the emperor, often upon persons of plebeian blood, or even upon foreigners. It was frequently given to propitiate the good will of a powerful chief. The title was conferred by Pope Stephen on Pepin the Short, and was assumed by certain rulers, as Charlemagne.

Some worthy Duke or *Patritian* of Venice . . . had beene some benefactor to the Towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 152.

No kings of Angles or Saxons ruled by an Imperial commission; none bore the title of Consul or *Patrician* of the ancient Commonwealth.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., V. 229.

3. A member of an influential class in certain German and Swiss cities in the middle ages.—4. One who is familiar with the works of the early fathers of the Christian church. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Patrician[2] (pā-trish′an), *n.* [< *Patricius* (see def.) + *-an.*] A member of a Christian body, probably of the fifth century, followers of one Patricius, who held dualistic doctrines.

patricianhood (pā-trish′an-hůd), *n.* [< *patrician*[1] + *-hood.*] 1. The quality or character of a patrician; nobility of birth.

In Virginia, with its headquarters at Richmond, there was a good deal of ancestral *patricianhood.*
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 142.

2. Patricians collectively; the nobility; the body of those claiming honor from their descent. [Rare in both uses.]

patricianism (pā-trish′an-izm), *n.* [< *patrician*[1] + *-ism.*] Claim to honor and preference on the score of noble descent; the doctrine of inequality of birth.

Simple manhood is to have a chance to play his stake against Fortune with honest dice, uncogged by those three hoary sharpers, Prerogative, *Patricianism*, and Priestcraft. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

patriciate (pā-trish′i-āt), *n.* [< L. *patriciatus*, the rank or dignity of a patrician, < *patricius*, a patrician: see *patrician*[1].] 1. The dignity or position of a patrician, in any sense of that word.

The nobility of office and what I may perhaps call the nobility of elder settlement, such as that of the Roman *patriciate*, are only two ways out of many in which certain families have risen to hereditary preëminence over their fellows. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 309.

2. Patricians collectively; the patrician order; the aristocracy.

While the privileges of the old *patriciate* rested on law, or perhaps rather on immemorial custom, the privileges of the new nobility rested wholly on a sentiment of which men could remember the beginning.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 526.

3. The period during which the holder enjoyed the dignity of patrician.

We hold that this was the villa near Salena where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the *patriciate* of Odoacer. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 145.

patricidal (pat′ri-sī-dal), *a.* [< *patricide* + *-al.*] Relating to patricide; parricidal. *Imp. Dict.*

patricide[1] (pat′ri-sīd), *n.* [= Sp. It. *patricida*, < L. as if **patricida* (the supposed orig. form of *parricida*, a parricide: see *parricide*[1]), < *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A murderer of his father. *Imp. Dict.*

patricide[2] (pat′ri-sīd), *n.* [= Sp. It. *patricidio*, < L. as if **patricidium* (the supposed orig. form of *parricidium*, parricide: see *parricide*[2]), < *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a father. *Imp. Dict.*

patrick (pat′rik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *partridge.*

patrico† (pat′ri-kō), *n.* [Thieves' slang.] A hedge-priest or orator among gipsies and beggars. Also *patercove.*

Alm. A supercilious rogue! he looks as if
He were the *patrico*——
Mad. Or archpriest of Canters.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

A *Patrico* amongst Beggars is their priest, euery hedge beeing his parish, euery wandring harlot and rogue his parishioners. *Dekker*, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

patrimonial (pat-ri-mō′ni-al), *a.* [= F. *patrimonial* = Sp. Pg. *patrimonial* = It. *patrimoniale*, < L. *patrimonialis*, pertaining to a patrimony, < *patrimonium*, patrimony: see *patrimony.*] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from an ancestor or ancestors: as, a *patrimonial* estate.

He that saw
His *patrimonial* timber cast its leaf
Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
Cowper, Task, iii. 752.

Patrimonial or hereditary jurisdiction, that jurisdiction which a person exercises over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

patrimonially (pat-ri-mō′ni-al-i), *adv.* By way of patrimony; by inheritance.

patrimony (pat′ri-mō-ni), *n.* [= F. *patrimoine* = Sp. Pg. It. *patrimonio*, < L. *patrimonium*, a paternal estate or inheritance, < *pater* (*patr-*) = E. *father*: see *father.*] 1. A right or an estate inherited from one's ancestors; property falling to a person on the death of his father; heritage.

I pray you stand, good father, to me now;
Give me Bianca for my *patrimony.*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 22.

A gem but worth a private *patrimony*
Is nothing; we will eat such at a meal.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

A *patrimony* which neither kings nor potentates can bequeath to their offspring.
D. Webster, Speech at Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

2. A church estate or revenue; the endowment of a church or religious house.

patriot (pā′tri-ot or pat′ri-ot), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *patriote* = Sp. Pg. *patriota* = It. *patriotto* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *patriot*, one who loves his country, < ML. *patriota*, < Gr. πατριώτης, a fellow-countryman, < πατριά, a race (cf. πάτριος, from the forefathers, hereditary), < πατήρ = L. *pater* = E. *father*: see *father.*] **I.** *n.* A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

There are times and seasons when the best *patriots* are willing to withdraw their hands from the commonwealth, as Phocion in his latter days was observed to decline the management of affairs. *Dryden*, King Arthur, Ded.

Such is the *patriot's* boast, where'er we roam,
His first, best country ever is at home.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 73.

II. *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country: as, *patriot* zeal.

Ah, let not Britons doubt their social aim,
Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire!
Cold interest melts before the vivid flame,
And *patriot* ardours but with life expire!
Shenstone, Elegies, ii.

To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime
Of *patriot* eloquence to flash down fire
Upon thy foes, was never meant my task.
Cowper, Task, ii. 217.

patriotic (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot′ik), *a.* [= F. *patriotique* = Sp. *patriótico* = Pg. *patriotico* = It. *patriottico*, patriotic, < ML. *patrioticus*, < Gr. πατριωτικός, pertaining to descent or race, or to a fellow-countryman, < πατριώτης, a fellow-countryman: see *patriot.*] 1. Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of country.—2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare.

O Thou! who pour'd the *patriotic* tide
That stream'd through Wallace's undaunted heart,
Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
Or nobly die, the second glorious part.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

patriotical (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot′i-kal), *a.* [< *patriotic* + *-al.*] Same as *patriotic.* [Rare.]

patriotically (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

patriotism (pā′tri- or pat′ri-ot-izm), *n.* [< F. *patriotisme* = Sp. Pg. *patriotismo* = It. *patriottismo* = D. G. *patriotismus* = Sw. *patriotism* = Dan. *patriotisme*; as *patriot* + *-ism.*] 1. Love of one's country; the passion which moves a person to serve his country, either in defending it from invasion or in protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions.

Being loud and vehement, either against a court or for a court, is no proof of *patriotism.* . . . Where the heart is right, there is true *patriotism.*
Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, Nos. 2 and 32.

All civic virtues, all the heroism and self-sacrifice of *patriotism*, spring ultimately from the habit men acquire of regarding their nation as a great organic whole, identifying themselves with its fortunes in the past as in the present, and looking forward anxiously to its future destinies. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

2. Love of country embodied or personified; patriots collectively.

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while *Patriotism* cannot trail its cannon. *Carlyle.*

Patripassian (pā-tri-pas′i-an), *n.* [< LL. *patripassianus* (see def.), < L. *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, endure: see *patient, passion.*] A Monarchian who denied the distinction of three persons in one God, and held that there is only one divine Person, who in his eternal nature was termed the Father, but in his incarnation the Son, and who suffered in the passion as the Son. The term is said to occur first in literature in a treatise of Tertullian, about A. D. 200. Compare *Sabellian.*

Patripassianism (pā-tri-pas′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Patripassian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines peculiar to the Patripassians.

patrist (pā′trist), *n.* [< L. *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the lives or works of the fathers of the Christian church.

patristic (pā-tris′tik), *a.* [< F. *patristique*; as *patrist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church: as, *patristic* theology; *patristic* writings.

patristical (pā-tris′ti-kal), *a.* [< *patristic* + *-al.*] Same as *patristic.*

patristically (pā-tris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a patristic manner; after the manner of the Christian fathers.

patristicism (pā-tris′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *patristic* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or mode of thought of the fathers of the church; patristic thought or literature.

Patristicism, or the science of the fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man.
J. W. Draper, Hist. Intellectual Development of Europe, x.

patristics (pā-tris′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *patristic*: see *-ics.*] That department of study which is occupied with the doctrines and writings of the fathers of the Christian church. Also called *patrology.*

patrizate†, *v. i.* [< LL. *patrizatus*, pp. of *patrizare*, *patrissare*, imitate one's father, < L. *pater*, father: see *father.*] To imitate one's father.

In testimony of his true affection to the dead father in his living son, this gentleman [Waterhouse] is thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant Epistle, and presented it to the young Earl [Essex], conjuring him by the cogent arguments of example and rule to *patrizate.*
Fuller, Worthies, Hertfordshire, II. 45.

patrocinate†, (pā-tros′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *patrocinatus*, pp. of *patrocinari* (> It. *patrocinare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *patrocinar* = F. *patrociner*), protect, defend, support, < *patrocinium*, protection, defense, patronage: see *patrociny.*] To patronize; countenance.

Unless faith be kept within its own latitude, and not called out to *patrocinate* every less necessary opinion, . . . there is no way in the world to satisfy unlearned persons in the choice of their religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

patrocination†, (pā-tros-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **patrocinatio*(*n-*), < *patrocinari*, protect: see *patrocinate.*] Countenance; support; patronage.

Those shameless libels, those *patrocinations* of treason.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat, i.

patrociny†, (pā-tros′i-ni), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *patrocinio*, < L. *patrocinium*, protection, patronage, < *patronus*, a protector, a patron: see *patron.*] Patrocination.

'Tis a vain religion which gives *patrociny* to wickedness.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 240.

patrol (pā-trōl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *patrolled*, ppr. *patrolling.* [= D. *patrouilleren* = G. *patrouliren* = Sw. *patrullera* = Dan. *patrollere*, < F. *patrouiller* = Sp. *patrullar* = Pg. *patrulhar* = It. *pattugliare*, patrol; the same word

as F. *patrouiller*, paddle or dabble in the water, paw, paw about, OF. *patrouiller*, also without the unorig. medial *r*, *patouiller*, *patoiller*, F. dial. *patoiller*, *patrouiller* (also with diff. term., *patoquer*, *patrouquer*, *patriquer*, *patouger*), paddle or dabble in water, begrime, besmear, = Sp. *patullar*, paddle or wade through mud (whence appar. in camp use the extension of the word to 'patrol' in general); with a dim. term. F. *-ouill-er*, etc., of freq. force, < OF. *pate*, *patte*, F. *patte* (= Sp. Pg. *pata*), the paw or foot of a beast or bird, in vulgar use also the hand of a person, etc. Cf. G. *patsche*, an instrument for striking, the hand, also a puddle, mire, *patsch-fuss*, a webfoot, web-footed bird, *patschen*, strike, tap, dabble, waddle, splash, dial. *patzen*, strike, pat (but prob. not related to E. *pat:* see *pat*[1]). The D. *poot* = MLG. LG. *pote* = G. *pfote* = Dan. *pote*, paw, belongs with E. *paw:* see *paw*[1]. It is uncertain whether the verb or the noun precedes in E. use: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; march about in order to check disorder or irregularities, as a guard.

> These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad,
> And still *patroling* beat the neighbouring road.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, vi.

2. To go the rounds in a city, as a body of police.

II. *trans.* To perambulate or traverse in all directions, as a patrol in a camp, garrison, town, harbor, etc., for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; go over or through in all directions as a patrolman.

> The chief part of the stories, however, turned upon the favorite spectre of Sleepy Hollow, the headless horseman, who had been heard several times of late *patrolling* the country. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 443.

> This intervening country was *patrolled* by squadrons of cavalry for the purpose of intercepting their progress. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

patrol (pā-trōl'), *n.* [Formerly also *patrole;* = D. *patroelje* = G. *patrolle* = Sw. *patrull* = Dan. *patrol*, < OF. *patrouille*, *patouille*, F. *patrouille* = Sp. *patrulla* = Pg. *patrulha* = It. *pattuglia*, a patrol: see *patrol*, *v.*] **1.** A walking or marching round, as in a camp, garrison, town, or other place, in order to watch and protect it.

> And the sheriffs, mounted "alla capparisonée," with their blue coat attendance, rode the *petroville* [read *patrouille*] about the city almost all night, and no one attempted to make a bonfire. *North*, Examen, p. 580.

2. The guard or persons who thus go the rounds; specifically, a police constable whose duty it is to perambulate a "beat" or district for a certain number of hours, for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the peace; also, such constables collectively. —**Flank patrols.** See *flank*[1]. —**Horse-patrol.** Same as *mounted patrol*. —**Mounted patrol,** an armed man or a body of armed men performing patrol duty on horseback.

patrollotism (pā-trōl'ọt-izm), *n.* [< F. *patrouillotisme*, < *patrouille*, patrol, + dim. *-ot* + *-isme*, E. *-ism.*] A system of military police or patrol. [Rare.]

> The caricaturist promulgates his emblematic tablature: Le Patrouillotisme chassant le Patriotisme, Patriotism driven out by *Patrollotism*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 1.

patrolman (pā-trōl'man), *n.*; pl. *patrolmen* (-men). **1.** A member of the police force of a town or city who patrols a certain "beat"; one of the patrol; a policeman; specifically, in some large cities of the United States, a member of the principal body of the police force ranking below a roundsman.

> The *patrolman* expressed a preference for a promenade with us. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 627.

Hence —**2.** One who goes over a certain course examining something, as the condition of an electric circuit.

> The chief lineman should have under his care all pole lines and outside construction of all kinds. . . . He should also have charge of the carbon-setters and arc-*patrolmen*. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. 16.

patrology (pā-trol'ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *patristics*.

patron (pā'trọn or pat'rọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. ★*patron*, *patroun*, a patron, defender, also a pattern (see *pattern*), < OF. *patron*, F. *patron*, a patron, protector, master, captain, skipper, etc., also a pattern, model, = Sp. *patrono*, *patrón*, a patron, also a pattern, = Pg. *patrono* = It. *patrono*, *padrone*, a patron, master, etc. (see *padrone*), = D. *patroon* = G. *patrone* = Sw. Dan. *patron*, a patron, < L. *patronus*, a protector, patron (of individuals, or of cities or provinces), also a defender in a court of law, an advocate, pleader, etc., in ML. an example, also a pattern, model, < *pater* (*patr-*), father: see *father*. Cf. *patroon*, *padrone*, and *pattern*, doublets of *patron*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who holds a relation of superiority and service analogous to that of a father; hence, a protector.

> I shall be brief and plain. All what my father,
> This country's *patron*, hath discours'd is true.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

Specifically —(*a*) Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, or a father who had emancipated his child, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation —those who succeeded to the master or father, as the case might be, usually becoming the patrons in his place. (*b*) A Roman of distinction under whose protection another, called the *client*, placed himself.

> It is the client's duty
> To wait upon his *patron*.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

(*c*) In *Gr. antiq.*, an advocate or pleader; a guardian; an official or legal intermediary.

> At Athens . . . domiciled strangers —metœci— were subject to a small stranger's tax, had heavier pecuniary burdens than the native citizen, were required to serve in the army and navy, and needed a *patron* for the transaction of legal business. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 63.

2. One who protects, countenances, supports, or encourages a person or a work; an encourager, protector, or favorer: as, a *patron* of the fine arts.

> He is the pyes *patroun* and putteth it in hire ere,
> That there the thorne is thikkest to buylden and brede.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 227.

> Books such as are worthy the name of books ought to have no *patrons* but truth and reason.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

> Hugh was a *patron* of learned men, and a founder of monasteries. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 180.

3. A special guardian or protector; a saint whose special care is invoked, and who is regarded as a special guardian: as, St. Crispin, the *patron* (or patron saint) of shoemakers.

> St. Nicholas was deemed the *patron* of children in general, but much more particularly of all schoolboys, amongst whom the 6th of December (the saint's festival) used to be a very great holy day, for more than one reason.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 215.

4. *Eccles.*, one who has the right to present a clergyman to an ecclesiastical living, or to other preferment; the person who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. See *patronage*, 3.

> In 1253, however, he [Innocent IV.] recognised in the fullest way the rights of *patrons*, and undertook to abstain from all usurped provisions. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

5. A master; a host or landlord.

> Half-a-dozen little boys carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the *patron*, in my best Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. x.

6†. The master or captain of a galley or other vessel; the officer in command of a ship.

> A good new shippe whiche mad never Jorney a fore of viij C tunne. The name of the *Patrone* was callyd Thomas Dodo. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 15.

> The . . . great master sent one of his galliasses, whose *patron* was called messire Boniface.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

7†. A cartridge-case, a small cylinder of leather, wood, or metal: same as *bandoleer*, 3; by extension, a larger case for holding several cartridges. *Cat. Spec. Ex. S. K.*, 1862, No. 4732. —**8†.** A pattern; a model; an example. See *pattern*.

> Trewly she
> Was her cheef *patron* of beaute.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 910.

> Ther wasse dewly proved iij. quarteris of brod clothe convayed in peces, as hit apereth by *patrons* of blacke paper in our Comen Kofer of record.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

Patrons of Husbandry, an association of American agriculturists, commonly known as *Grangers*. See *grange*, 4.

II. *a.* Chosen as patron; supposed to act as patron; tutelary: as, a *patron* saint.

patron (pā'trọn or pat'rọn), *v. t.* [< *patron*, *n.*] To treat, conduct, or manage as a patron; patronize.

> A good cause needs not to be *patron'd* by passion.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 5.

> Skinner, . . . an undistinguished person of Oxford, *patroned* by Dorset. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

★**patronage** (pat'rọn-āj or pā'trọn-āj), *n.* [< F. *patronage* = Pg. *patronage* = It. *patronaggio*, patronage, < ML. *patronaticum*, homage or service due to a patron, < L. *patronus*, a patron: see *patron*.] **1.** The position of or the aid afforded by a patron; the countenance or support of a patron or of patrons: often used in the sense of countenance or favor shown in a patronizing or superciliously condescending way.

> If there was a little savor of *patronage* in the generous hospitality she exercised among her simple neighbors, it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence.
> *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

> When Addison began his reign . . . his palace was Button's, opposite Will's. Button had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, who under the *patronage* of Addison kept a coffee house on the south side of Russel-Street. *Thackeray*, English Humourists, p. 190.

2. Guardianship, as of a saint.

> Among the Roman Catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint.
> *Addison.*

3. The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. Ecclesiastical patronage is restricted to endowed and established churches. It was abolished in the Church of Scotland in 1874, but still prevails almost universally in the Church of England.

> Let me add, the contiguity of five or six Mannors, the *patronage* of the livings about it, and, what is none of the least advantages, a good neighborhood.
> *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 7.

4. The control of appointments to positions in the public service; also, the offices so controlled.

> He [the President of the United States] has . . . the exclusive control of the administration of the government, with the vast *patronage* and influence appertaining to the distribution of its honors and emoluments: a *patronage* so great as to make the election of the President the rallying point of the two great parties that divide the country.
> *John C. Calhoun*, Works, I. 220.

> The senators of each State divided their *patronage* to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and bribing voters for the next. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 577.

Arms of patronage, in *her.*, arms added by governors of provinces, lords of the manor, patrons of benefices, etc., to their family arms, as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction.

patronage† (pat'rọn-āj or pā'trọn-āj), *v. t.* [< *patronage*, *n.*] To patronize or support; maintain; make good.

> *Wiu.* And am not I a prelate of the church?
> *Glou.* Yes, as an outlaw in a castle keeps
> And useth it to *patronage* his theft.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 48.

patronal (pā'trọn-al or pat'rọn-al), *a.* [< LL. *patronalis*, pertaining to a patron, < L. *patronus*, a patron: see *patron*.] Acting the part of a patron; protecting; favoring. [Rare.]

> Their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

patronate (pā'trọn-āt or pat'rọn-āt), *n.* [= F. *patronat* = Sp. *patronato*, *patronazgo* = Pg. *patronado*, *patronato*, *patronao* = It. *patronato* = D. *patronaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *patronat*, < LL. *patronatus*, the quality or condition of a patron, patronship, < L. *patronus*, a patron, a protector: see *patron*.] The right or duty of a patron. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

patroness (pā'trọn-es or pat'rọn-es), *n.* [< ME. *patrones*, *patronyse*, < OF. *patronesse*, F. *patronnesse*, < ML. *patronissa*, a female patron, fem. of L. *patronus*, patron: see *patron*.] A female patron.

> Mistress Wilkinson was "a godly matron and . . . singular *patroness* to the good saints of God and learned bishops." *Foxe*, quoted in J. Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 39.

> She . . . was ever their sure refuge and support, their kind and merciful *patroness* and friend.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

patronization (pā″trọn- or pat″rọn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *patronize* + *-ation.*] The act of patronizing; patronage. Also spelled *patronisation*. [Rare.]

patronize (pā'trọn-īz or pat'rọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *patronized*, ppr. *patronizing*. [< F. *patroniser*, be a patron; as *patron* + *-ize.*] **1.** To act as patron toward; give support or countenance to; favor; assist: as, to *patronize* an undertaking; to *patronize* an opinion.

> The great Addison began to *patronize* the notion.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

> *Patronizing* a ready-made clothing establishment, he had exchanged his velvet doublet and sable cloak, with the richly-worked band under his chin, for a white collar and cravat, coat, vest, and pantaloons.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

2. To assume the air of a patron toward; notice in a superciliously condescending way.

> Spruce . . . had a weakness for the aristocracy, who, knowing his graceful infirmity, *patronized* him with condescending dexterity. *Disraeli*, Sybil, i. 2.

> And *patronizes* the learned author in a book-notice.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 285.

3. To ascribe to a person as patron or the responsible party. [Rare.]

> For all the king's royal bounty amongst them, mentioned in my former, they *patronized* upon the queen debts to the amount of above £19,000.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 138.

Also spelled *patronise*.

patronizer (pā'trọn- or pat'rọn-ī-zėr), *n.* One who patronizes; one who supports, countenances, or favors; a patron. Also spelled *patroniser*.

Phyoderius, that vain-glorious *patronizer* of dissensions and erroneous doctrines.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

patronizing (pā′trọn- or pat′rọn-ī-zing), *p. a.* Betokening the condescension of a patron; condescendingly or superciliously favorable: as, a *patronizing* smile. Also spelled *patronising*.

patronizingly (pā′trọn- or pat′rọn-ī-zing-li), *adv.* With the condescension or air of a patron; condescendingly. Also spelled *patronisingly*.

patronless (pā′trọn- or pat′rọn-les), *a.* [< *patron* + *-less*.] Destitute of a patron.

The Arts and Sciences must not be left *patronless*.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 1.

patronomatology (pat-rō-nom-ạ-tol′ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. πατήρ (πατρ-), father, + ὄνομα(τ-), name, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *onomatology*.] The branch of study which is concerned with personal names and their origins.

patronymic (pat-rō-nim′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *patronymique* = Sp. *patronímico* = Pg. It. *patronimico*, < LL. *patronymicus*, < Gr. πατρωνυμικός, pertaining to one's father's name, < πατήρ (πατρ-), father, + ὄνυμα, ὄνυμα, a name. Cf. *metronymic*.] **I.** *a.* Derived from or constituting the name of a father or ancestor.

II. *n.* A name derived from that of parents or ancestors: as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelides*, the son of Peleus; *Fitzwilliam*, the son of William; *Williamson*, the son of William; *Pavlovitch*, the son of Paul; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald; in general use, a family name; a surname. The usual Anglo-Saxon patronymic ending was *-ing* (see *-ing*[3]).

We miss the austere republican simplicity which thought the ordinary citizen sufficiently commemorated after death by the bare record of his name, *patronymic*, and deme on his tombstone. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 204.

patronymical (pat-rō-nim′i-kạl), *a.* [< *patronymic* + *-al*.] Same as *patronymic*.

patroon (pā-trön′), *n.* [< D. *patroon*, a protector, patron: see *patron*.] One who received a grant of a certain tract of land and manorial privileges, with the right to entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. The privileges of the patroons were finally extinguished about 1850, as a result of the efforts of the Antirent party.

He that within four years would plant a colony of fifty souls became lord of the manor, or *patroon*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 281.

Patroons were originally members of the West India Company, and, on certain conditions as to colonizing, enjoyed semi-feudal rights over their purchased territory.
The Nation, Jan. 8, 1886.

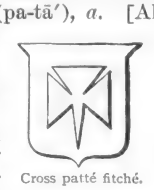
patroonship (pā-trön′ship), *n.* [< *patroon* + *-ship*.] The privileges or position of a patroon.

The good Oloffe indulged in magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great *patroonships* in the wilderness.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 143.

Pattalorhynchian, *n.* Same as *Passalorhynchite*.

patte (pat), *n.* [F., a paw, foot, flap: see *patrol*.] 1. In *costume*, a narrow band of stuff applied to a garment, whether for utility, as when it retains in place a belt or sash, or for mere decoration. Pattes are sometimes used to set off a rich application of any sort, as a jewel.—2. A small strap or band used in tailoring and dressmaking for holding together two parts of a garment which just meet and do not overlap. The patte may have a button at each end, or a button and a buttonhole, etc.

patté, pattée (pa-tā′), *a.* [Also *patée, patty;* < OF. *patte*, broad-pawed, broad-footed, in her. *pattée*, < *patte*, paw: see *patte*.] In *her.*, spreading toward the extremity; in the case of a cross, having each of its arms spreading or dovetail-shaped. Also *formé, formy*. See also cut under *cross*[1].


Cross patté fitché.

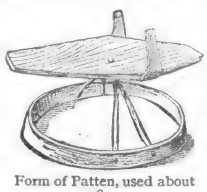

Cross patté or formé.

A cross *patée* is a cross small at the centre and widening towards the extremes.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 118.

pattemar (pat′e-mär), *n.* See *patamar*.

patten[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*[1].

patten[2] (pat′en), *n.* [Formerly also *pattin, pattine, paten;* early mod. E. *pateyn*, < ME. *paten*, < OF. *patin*, a clog, footstall of a pillar (F. *patin*, a clog, a skate), < *pate*, F. *patte*, a paw, foot: see *patte, paw*[1].] 1. In *building:* (*a*) The base of a column or pillar. (*b*) The sole for the foundation of a wall. (*c*†) The sill in a timber-framing. Also written *patand, patin*.—2. A shoe with a thick wooden sole; a clog. From the beginning of the eighteenth century, a peculiar device was used for the same purpose, formed of an iron ring with two or more uprights, supporting a wooden sole which was thus lifted several inches above the ground. This ringed patten has been used in England until a recent time, but has been little known in the United States.


Form of Patten, used about 1830.

Se, so she goth on *patens* faire and fete.
Court of Love, l. 1087.

She up with her *pattens*, and beat out their brains.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

You make no more haste now than a beggar upon *pattens*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The *Patten* now supports each frugal Dame,
Which from the blue ey'd Patty takes the name.
Gay, Trivia, i. 281.

Women went clicking along the pavement in *pattens*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, lx.

3†. A snow-shoe.

Artach are certeyne longe *patentes* of woodde of almost syxe handfuls in length, whiche they make faste to theyr fiete with latchettes, and therwith performe theyr iorneys with great celeritie.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 325).

To run on pattens†, to clatter: said of the tongue.

Stil hir tounge *on pattens ran*,
Though many blowes she caught.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

patten[2] (pat′en), *v. i.* [< *patten*[2], *n.*] To go on pattens. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii. [Rare.]

pattened (pat′end), *a.* [< *patten*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Wearing pattens or clogs.

Wherever they went, some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xxiii.

patter[1] (pat′ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *pat*[1]. Cf. *pattle*[1], *paddle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a quick succession of small sounds by striking against the ground or any object: as, the *pattering* of raindrops on a roof.

Then — all at once the air was still,
And showers of hailstones *pattered* round.
Wordsworth, Poems of the Fancy, iii.

Only thro' the faded leaf
The chestnut *pattering* to the ground.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xi.

2. To move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds; hence, to make a succession of small sounds resembling those of short quick steps or of falling rain or hailstones.

Pattering over the boards, my Annie who left me at two,
Patter she goes, my own little Annie, an Annie like you.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

Only the *pattering* aspen
Made a sound of growing rain.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

II. *trans.* To cause to strike or beat in drops; spatter. [Rare.]

And *patter* the water about the boat.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 19.

patter[1] (pat′ėr), *n.* [< *patter*[1], *v.*] A quick succession of small sounds: as, the *patter* of rain or hail; the *patter* of little feet.

patter[2] (pat′ėr), *v.* [< late ME. *patren*, < **pater*, < OF. *pater*, short for ML. *paternoster*, F. *patenôtre*, the Lord's Prayer; in allusion to the low indistinct repetition of this prayer in churches: see *paternoster*. But prob. in part a particular use of *patter*[1] (cf. *patter-song*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To repeat the Lord's Prayer; hence, generally, to pray.

But when men are wealthy, & wel at their ease, while our tung *pattereth* vpon our praiers a pace: good God, how many mad waies our minde wandereth the while!
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 44.

2. To talk; especially, to talk glibly or rapidly, as a cheap John in disposing of his wares. [Slang.]

Your characters . . . make too much use of the gob-box; they *patter* too much; . . . there is nothing in whole pages but mere chat and dialogue.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, i.

O, yes! I gives 'em a good history of what I has to sell; *patters*, as you call it; a man that can't isn't fit for the streets. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 15.

The fishermen had gathered about a third, who sold cheap and tawdry ornaments, but who could *patter*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 951.

3. To repeat something again and again in a rapid or mumbling way; mumble; mutter.

Ever he *patred* on theyr names faste,
That he had them in ordre at the laste.
How the Plowman lerned his Paternoster (Hazlitt's Early [Pop. Poetry, I. 215).

II. *trans.* To repeat rapidly or often, especially in a hurried, mumbling way; repeat hurriedly and monotonously; mumble; mutter: as, to *patter* prayers.

Thousands, while the priest *pattereth* St. John's gospel in Latin over their heads, cross themselves with, I trow, a legion of crosses.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 61.

Fitz-Eustace, you with Lady Clare
May bid your beads, and *patter* prayer —
I gallop to the host. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 27.

To patter flash, to talk slang; speak the language of thieves. [Slang.]

patter[2] (pat′ėr), *n.* [< *patter*[2], *v.*] 1. Talk, especially glib or fluent talk; the oratory of a cheap John in disposing of his wares.

Two, who dealt in china, as if to make up for their poor *patter*, threw cups and saucers recklessly into the air, breaking them with great clatter.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 951.

2. Gossip; chatter.

She rather looked forward to meeting some of them, to have a good *patter* with them, and see if she had that extraordinary comical patois for which she was once famous — the Romany of Australia.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

3. The dialect or patois of a class; slang; cant: as, gipsies' *patter;* thieves' *patter*. [Colloq. or slang.]

patter[3] (pat′ėr), *v. t.* [Australian.] To eat.

The aboriginal adding however the que tion "You *patter* potehuni?" "Yohi," said John, rather doubtful, for he is not sure how his stomach will agree with the strange meat. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 236.

patteran (pat′ėr-ạn), *n.* An erroneous form of *patrin*, which see in the supplement.

patterer (pat′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who patters; specifically, one who endeavors to sell his wares by long harangues in the public thoroughfares. [Slang.]

I have no doubt that there are always at least 20 standing *patterers* — sometimes they are called "boardmen" — at work in London.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 235.

Running patterer, a professional hawker of "last dying speeches," "confessions," "extras," "second editions" of newspapers, etc., who describes the contents of his papers as he goes rapidly along. [Thieves' slang, London.]

pattern (pat′ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *paterne, patten;* a later form of *patron* (cf. *apron*, pron. as if spelled *apern*): see *patron*.] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; an archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated: as, the *pattern* of a machine. See *pattern-maker*.

I will be the *pattern* of all patience; I will say nothing.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 37.

I think you are a truly worthy gentleman,
A *pattern* and a pride to the age you live in.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

I have not only been a Mold but a *Pattern* for you, and a Model for you. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 4.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an example to deter.
Junius, Letters, xiii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Hence — 2. A sufficient quantity to make a complete article from: as, a *pattern* of dress-material. — 3†. Something resembling something else; hence, a precedent.

Well could I bear that England had this praise,
So we could find some *pattern* of our shame.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 16.

4†. Something made after a model; a copy.

Where most rebellions and rebels be, there is the express similitude of hell, and the rebels themselves are the very figures of fiends and devils, and their captain the ungracious *pattern* of Lucifer and Satan, the prince of darkness. *Book of Homilies* (1573).

5. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; a specimen; a sample.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift*.

6†. An instance; an example; emphatically, a model example.

What God did command touching Canaan concerneth not us otherwise than as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this *pattern* of thy butcheries.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 54.

7. A design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions; in *molding*, the counterpart of a casting in wood or metal, from which the mold in the sand is made. — 8. In *numis.*, a specimen struck in metal by the mint as a model or sample for a proposed coin, but not ultimately adopted for the currency. Thus, the Gothic crown of Queen Victoria, struck as a model for a crown piece, but never adopted for currency, is a *pattern*. A *proof*, on the other hand, is an early impression struck

from dies used for the production of coins actually current. See *proof*.

9. A decorative design intended to be carried out in any manufacture; hence, such a design when executed: as, a sprig *pattern;* a heraldic *pattern;* silk or damask of a beautiful *pattern*.

Many manufacturers of ornamental goods have inventors in their employment, who receive wages or salaries for designing *patterns*, exactly as others do for copying them.
J. S. Mill.

Every individual stone in the tower has a *pattern* carved upon it, not so as to break its outline, but sufficient to relieve any idea of monotony.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 421.

10. In *gun-making*, the distribution of shot in a target at which a shot-gun is fired. In a circle called the "killing-circle" by sportsmen and gun-makers (which at a range of 40 yards is from 26 to 30 inches in diameter), the shot should be evenly distributed, so that there can be no possibility of escape for game within the periphery of this circle. The more uniform the distribution of the shot the better is the pattern. The number of shot in the pattern varies widely, according to the size of the shot, which is selected in accordance with the kind of game sought. To secure the desired pattern it is sometimes necessary to re-bore the barrel of a gun several times.—**Dambrod, frill, hawthorn, onion, pomegranate,** etc., **pattern.** See the qualifying words.—**Declared pattern,** the number of pellets of a given size, which, with a given weight of the shot and a given weight of a specified kind of powder, a shot-gun is stated by the maker to be able to deliver and distribute in a "killing-circle" of a stated diameter at a prescribed range, and with a good degree of uniformity in the distribution. See def. 10.=**Syn. 1.** *Model, Ideal,* etc. See *example*.

pattern (pat'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *pattern, n.*] **1.** To make in imitation of some pattern or model; copy.

Let any reasonable man judge whether that Kings Reigne be a fit time from whence to *patterne* out the Constitution of a Church Discipline.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To serve as a pattern, example, or precedent for.

For men, by their example, *pattern* out
Their imitations.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

His example will live in the memory of those who knew him as one to be *patterned* after. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 49.

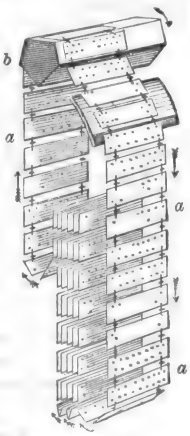
3. To cover with a design or pattern.—**4†.** To match; parallel.

The likeness of our mishaps makes me presume to *pattern* myself unto him. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

My past life
Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy; which is more
Than history can *pattern*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 37.

pattern-book (pat'ėrn-bůk), *n.* **1.** A book containing designs of industrial work, especially of embroidery, lace, or the like, whether in manuscript or printed.—**2.** A kind of album or blank-book in which patterns, as of cloth, are pasted. Compare *pattern-card*, 1.

pattern-box (pat'ėrn-boks), *n.* In *weaving:* (*a*) A box at each side of a loom in which are placed a number of shuttles any of which may be thrown along the shed by an automatic device, according to the pattern of the fabric. See *pattern-chain* and *pattern-cylinder*. Also called *shuttle-box*. (*b*) The box perforated to accord with the harness-cards of a Jacquard loom. Also called *prism* or *cylinder*.



Endless Belt of Pattern-cards of Jacquard Loom. *a*, cards; *b*, revolving cylinder or prism which carries and shifts the cards.

pattern-card (pat'ėrn-kärd), *n.* **1.** (*a*) A piece of cardboard to which a sample or specimen of cloth, velvet, or the like is attached. Hence—(*b*) A number of such pieces of cardboard, forming a sort of book, or folding alternately so as to open out in a long strip and exhibit, at one time, a number of patterns of stuff.—**2.** In *weaving*, one of the perforated pieces of cardboard used in the Jacquard attachment to a loom. The cards are joined together in a flexible endless chain, and pass over the pattern-box, each in turn controlling the harness-system. Whenever a hole in a card and one in the box coincide, the corresponding rod connected with a warp-thread enters the hole and its warp-thread is raised. See *loom*[1].

pattern-chain (pat'ėrn-chān), *n.* In *weaving*, a device for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker, according to the sequence required by the pattern. In one form, in the shuttle-boxes at the ends of the race, the links of the chain vary in height, so as to raise the rod connected with the shuttle-boxes more or less, thus bringing one shuttle or another into position to be struck by the picker.

pattern-cylinder (pat'ėrn-sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *weaving*, a cylinder, or in some forms of loom a wheel, with projections so arranged on its periphery that its movement shall control the harness-system and the pattern-boxes, and thus fix the pattern of the woven fabric. Also called *pattern-wheel*.

pattern-drawer (pat'ėrn-drâ″ėr), *n.* One who designs or prepares patterns for any kind of ornamental manufacture.

pattern-maker (pat'ėrn-mā″kėr), *n.* In *mech. engin.*, a workman who makes the patterns used by molders in foundry-work. These patterns are usually made, in the first instance, of pine or mahogany, the pattern-maker working from drawings. If the patterns are to be much used, they are frequently duplicated in metal, the pattern after casting being filed and scoured smooth, then warmed, and coated with wax. Metal patterns have the advantage of not warping like wood patterns. Patterns are also sometimes made of plaster of Paris swept by templets while in a plastic state. This method has been successfully applied in architectural ironwork in the production of cornices and analogous forms. Pattern-making is a distinct trade, requiring great skill in wood-working, combining as it does the finest joinery-work with the art of wood-carving and the ability to read and interpret the most complicated mechanical drawings.

pattern-molder (pat'ėrn-mōl″dėr), *n.* One who makes molds for iron castings. *Simmonds*.

pattern-reader (pat'ėrn-rē″dėr), *n.* One who arranges textile patterns. *Simmonds*.

pattern-shop (pat'ėrn-shop), *n.* In a foundry, factory, etc., the room, building, or department in which patterns are prepared.

pattern-wheel (pat'ėrn-hwēl), *n.* **1.** In a clock-movement, the count-wheel, or locking-plate of the striking part. Its notches determine the number of blows to be struck in regular order.—**2.** In *weaving*, same as *pattern-cylinder*.

patter-song (pat'ėr-sông), *n.* In *music*, especially in comic operas, a song whose principal characteristic is a multitude of words rapidly sung or spoken to a simple melody.

I call the man a pedant who prefers a symphony to a *patter song* or a good breakdown.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 20.

pattinsonize (pat'in-son-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pattinsonized*, ppr. *pattinsonizing*. [So called from H. L. *Pattinson*, a metallurgist of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.] In *metal.*, to treat by the Pattinson process. See *process*.

pattle[1] (pat'l), *v.* and *n.* [Freq. of *pat*[1]; now usually *paddle:* see *paddle*[1].] Same as *paddle*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

pattle[2] (pat'l), *n.* Same as *paddle*[2]. [Scotch.]

Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring *pattle!*
Burns, To a Mouse.

patty[1] (pat'i), *n.*; pl. *patties* (-iz). [F. *pâté*, a pie.] Delicate cooked meat or fish or oysters with a cream sauce incased in puff paste.

patty[2] (pat'i), *a.* Same as *patté*.

patty-cake, pat-a-cake (pat'i-kāk, pat'a-kāk), *n.* [< *pat*[1] + *a*[2] + *cake*[1].] A children's game played by patting the hands together to a nursery rime.

He played *patty-cake* steadily with Porley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 119.

pattyn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*[1].

patty-pan (pat'i-pan), *n.* **1†.** A small pan used for baking patties.—**2.** Any small pan in which to bake a cake.—**3†.** A patty. *Lamb's Cookery*, 1710. [Rare.]

Patulipalla (pat″ū-li-pal'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *patulus*, lying open, + *palla*, a mantle: see *patulous* and *palla*.] An order of *Conchifera* having an open mantle deficient in siphons: equivalent to the *Ostracea* of Cuvier. *Latreille*, 1825.

patulous (pat'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *patulus*, lying open, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent*[1]. Cf. *petal*.] **1.** Spreading.

The *patulous* teak, with its great leathern leaves.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 19.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, spreading slightly; expanded: as, a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed: as, a *patulous* peduncle. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting wings which when at rest are longitudinal, or nearly so, but near the body, and partly overlapping each other, as in certain moths.

2. Gaping; patent; having a spreading aperture.

pau (pâ), *n.* Same as *pah*[2].

pauchty, *a.* See *paughty*.

pauci-articulate (pâ″si-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *articulatus*, articulate.] **1.** In *bot.*, slightly or loosely articulate; few-jointed.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having few joints: opposed to *multiarticulate*.

paucidentate (pâ-si-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *dentatus*, toothed, < *dens* = E. *tooth*.] Slightly dentated; having few teeth, as a leaf.

pauciflorous (pâ-si-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, few-flowered.

paucifolious (pâ-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, few-leafed.

paucify (pâ'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paucified*, ppr. *paucifying*. [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make few.

We thought your exclusion of bishops out of the upper house . . . had been . . . to *paucify* the number of those you conceived would countervote you.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 626). (*Davies.*)

pauciloquent (pâ-sil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk.] Uttering few words; saying little. [Rare.]

pauciloquy (pâ-sil'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *pauciloquium*, a speaking but little, < *paucus*, few, little, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *pauciloquent*.] The utterance of few words. [Rare.]

paucinervate (pâ-si-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *nervus*, nerve.] Having but few nerves, or slightly veined. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

pauciradiate (pâ-si-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate*.] Having few rays, as a fish's fin.

paucispiral (pâ-si-spī'ral), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *spira*, a fold, coil: see *spiral*.] Having few whorls or turns: as, the *paucispiral* operculum of a gastropod; a *paucispiral* shell. See cut under *operculum*.

paucity (pâ'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *paucité* = It. *paucità*, < L. *paucita(t-)s*, a small number, fewness, scarcity, < *paucus*, few, little, = E. *few:* see *few*.] **1.** Smallness of number; fewness.

That God iudgeth according to the pluralitie or *paucitie* . . . of merits or demerits. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 140.

There is no evidence that the Holy Office . . . was fully organized before the reign of Isabella. This is perhaps imputable to the *paucity* of heretics in that kingdom.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness.

This defect, or rather *paucity* of blood . . . is unagreeable . . . to many other animals: as may be observed in lizards, in frogs, and divers fishes.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

It is the abundance, not *paucity*, of the materials . . . [tradition] supplies . . . that makes the difficulty.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 125.

paughie (pâ'gē), *n.* Same as *porgy*.

paughty, pauchty (pâch'ti), *a.* [Cf. D. *pochen*, *pogchen*, boast, make a show.] Proud; haughty; petulant; saucy; malapert. [Scotch.]

Ask not that *paughty* Scottish lord,
For him you ne'er shall see.
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 281).

pauk, *n.* See *pawk*[1].

paukie, pauky, *a.* See *pawky*.

paul[1], *n.* See *pawl*.

paul[2] (pâl), *v. t.* [Perhaps same as *pall*[2].] To puzzle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

pauldron (pâl'dron), *n.* [Also *pouldron, powldron, poldern, polron, paleron;* < ME. **paleron, polrynge, polrond,* < OF. *espalleron*, a shoulder-plate, *espauleron*, shoulder-bone (= Sp. *espaldarón*, a shoulder-plate), < *espalle*, F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *spaul*, and cf. *epaulet*.] The armor of the shoulder when it is a piece separate from that of the body and of the arm. Specifically, the elaborate defense introduced about 1400, consisting of splints, sliding one over the other, or of a single piece so formed and secured by pivots that, as the arm was raised, it moved toward the neck, falling again by its own weight as the arm was lowered. The pauldron of the right shoulder was usually smaller than that of the left, to allow of freer movement of the sword-arm, and especially for passing the lance under the armpit when couched. The pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century forms an inseparable part of the articulated and elaborated suit of plate-armor. See *epaulet*.



A, Pauldron.

Paulian (pâ'li-an), *n.* [< L. *Paulianus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, < L. *Paulus, Paullus*, a proper name (see def.).] A member of a Unitarian body founded in the third century by Paul of Samosata in Syria. He denied that the Holy Spirit and the Logos were persons.

Paulianist (pâ'li-an-ist), *n.* [< *Paulian* + *-ist*.] Same as *Paulian*.

Paulician (pâ-lish'an), *n.* [< ML. *Paulicianus*, < *Paulus* (see def.).] A member of a sect, proba-

bly founded by Constantine of Syria during the latter half of the seventh century, which held the dualistic doctrine that all matter was evil, believed that Christ, having a purely ethereal body, suffered only in appearance, and rejected the authority of the Old Testament and religious ordinances and ceremonies. The sect is said to have become extinct in the thirteenth century. The name is probably derived from their high regard for the apostle Paul.

paulin (pâ'lin), *n.* [Abbr. from *tarpaulin.*] The plain, unsurfaced canvas used in the army ★for covering stores, etc. [U. S.]

Pauline (pâ'lin), *a.* [< L. *Paulinus, Paullinus,* of or belonging to one named Paulus, < *Paulus, Paullus,* Paul.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Paul, his doctrines, or his writings: as, *Pauline* theology; the *Pauline* epistles.

Paulinism (pâ'lin-izm), *n.* [< *Pauline* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or teaching of St. Paul; the Pauline theology. According to the Tübingen school of theology, founded by Ferdinand C. Baur (1792–1860), a sharp conflict took place in the apostolic church between the followers of Paul and those of Peter. The former regarded Christianity as a universal religion, the latter as a phase or development of Judaism. The doctrines of these supposed apostolic schools are known respectively as *Paulinism* and *Petrinism. Paulinism* is also used to signify more specifically the teachings of the Pauline epistles, especially with reference to divine sovereignty, election, etc.

Paulinism cannot be identified with Gentile Christianity in the ordinary sense as it is known to us from the post-apostolic age. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 218.

Paulinist (pâ'lin-ist), *n.* [< *Pauline* + *-ist.*] One who favors or holds to the Pauline theology, especially with reference to the doctrine of election.

Paulist (pâ'list), *n.* [< L. *Paulus,* Paul, + *-ist.*] **1†.** A name of the Jesuits in India: from their church of St. Paul, in Goa.—**2.** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a Roman Catholic organization founded in New York city in 1858.

Paulite[1] (pâ'līt), *n.* [< L. *Paulus,* Paul, + *-ite.*] One of an order of monks founded at Budapest in 1215, by Eusebius, Archbishop of Strigonia. Also called *Hermits of St. Paul.*

paulite[2] (pâ'līt), *n.* [< G. *Paulit* (Werner, 1812), from *St. Paul* Island, Labrador.] Same as *hypersthene.*

Paullinia (pâ-lin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after C. F. *Paullini* (1643–1712), a German botanical writer.] A genus of shrubby twining plants of the family *Sapindaceæ,* type of the tribe *Paullinieæ,* characterized by irregular flowers and pyriform capsule. The 121 species are chiefly natives of tropical and subtropical America and Africa. They bear alternate compound leaves, often with winged petioles, and pallid flowers in axillary racemes, from which two tendrils are generally produced. The pear-shaped and rigid-stalked capsules are three-angled or three-winged, hairy within, and divided into from one to three cells, each containing one or rarely two arillate seeds, which, in *P. Cupana* of Brazil, are the source of a beverage and medicinal paste. (See *guarana.*) The seeds of the same species, added to cassava-meal and water, form a drink of the Orinoco Indians.

Paullinieæ (pâ-li-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), < *Paullinia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Sapindaceæ,* typified by the genus *Paullinia* and con-★taining 5 other genera.

paulo-post-future (pâ'lō-pōst-fū'tūr), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *paulo-post-futurum* (sc. *tempus,* tense): L. *paulo, paullo,* a little (abl. of *paulus, paullus,* little); *post,* after; *futurus,* future.] Noting a tense of Greek verbs, the future perfect.

Paulownia (pâ-lō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1835), named after Anna *Paulowna,* daughter of the czar Paul I.] A genus of ornamental trees of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and the tribe *Cheloneæ.* It is characterized by the absence of a sterile stamen and by a deeply cleft scurfy calyx with five broad and fleshy obtuse valvate lobes. There are two species, natives of Japan and China. *P. tomentosa* is a large tree, resembling the catalpa in appearance, bearing broadly heart-shaped opposite soft-hairy leaves, and large terminal panicles of showy pale-violet or blue and brown-spotted flowers in early spring. The many large and conspicuous pointed capsules are persistent one or two winters, containing loose in each of their two cells an almond-like thick-ened placenta, and numerous seeds each with a white delicate lace-like wing. The tree is a favorite in cultivation, especially in Washington, in Paris, and in more southern regions, but is injured by more northern winters.



Branch of *Paulownia tomentosa,* with the inflorescence and young leaves. *a,* the fruit; *b,* the seed.

paul-post† (pâl'pōst), *n.* Same as *pawl-bitt.*

Paul's betony. See *betony.*

Paul's man†. See *man.*

paulter†, *v.* An obsolete form of *palter.*

paulterly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *palterly.*

paulting†, *a.* A variant of *pelting*[2]. *G. Harvey.*

paum†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *palm*[1].

paume[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *palm*[1].

paume[2] (pōm), *n.* [F., prop. *jeu de paume,* palm-play: see *palm*[1], *n.*, 7.] A French game, the same as *palm-play.* It was in the hall of the Jeu de Paume at Versailles that the famous revolutionary meeting of the Tiers État was held in 1789.

paunce[1]†, *n.* [ME.: see *paunch, pauncher.*] **1.** An obsolete variant of *paunch.*—**2.** In *armor:* (*a*) Same as *cuirass.* (*b*) Body-armor of linked mail; also, the brigandine, in the sense of any coat of fence for the lower part of the body. Also *paunch.*

paunce[2]† (päns), *n.* Same as *pance, pansy.*

paunch (pänch or pânch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *panch, panche* (dial. or naut. still also *panch*); < ME. *paunche, pawnche, panche, paunce,* paunch, belly, = D. *pense, pens* = MLG. *panse* = MHG. *panze,* G. *panzen, pansen, pantsch;* < OF. *panche, pance,* paunch, belly, a great-bellied doublet, F. *panse* = Walloon *panchie* = Pr. *pansa, panga* = Sp. *panza, pancho* = It. *pancia, panza* = Wallachian *pentece,* < L. *pantex* (*pantic-*), paunch, belly, bowels.] **1.** The belly; the abdomen.

He shal haue a penaunce in his *paunche* and puffe at ech a worde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 87.

The merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat *paunch.* *Steele,* Guardian, No. 42.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.,* the rumen. See cut under *ruminant.*—**3.** *Naut.* See *panch,* 2.—**4†.** Same as *paunce*[1], 2.

paunch† (pänch or pânch), *v. t.* [Formerly also *panche;* < *paunch, n.*] **1.** To pierce or rip the belly of; stick or stab in the belly; eviscerate.

Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 98.

But I, remorseless, *panch'd* him, cut his throat.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 3.

2. To fill the paunch of; stuff with food.

If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and *panch* himselfe.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (*Nares.*)

pauncher† (pän'chėr or pân'chėr), *n.* [ME. *pawnchere, pancher, pancherde, pawncherde,* < OF. *panchiere, panciere* (f., also *pancier,* m.) (= It. *panciera;* cf. D. *pantser, pantsier* = MLG. *pantzer, pansēr, panser, panscher* = MHG. *panzier, panzer,* G. *panzer* = Sw. *pansar* = Dan. *pandser,* < OF. or It.) (ML. *pancerea*), a piece of armor covering the belly, a cuirass, < *panche, pance* (= It. *pancia*), belly, paunch: see *paunch.*] A girdle or belt. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 38; *Caxton.*

paunchiness (pän'- or pân'chi-nes), *n.* A paunchy or big-bellied condition.

paunch-mat (pänch'mat), *n.* Same as *panch,* 2.

paunchy (pän'- or pân'chi), *a.* [< *paunch* + *-y*[1].] Having a prominent paunch; big-bellied.

The gay old boys are *paunchy* old men in the disguise of young ones. *Dickens,* Sketches, Characters, vii.

paune (pân), *n.* See *pone*[1].

pauned†, *a.* An obsolete form of *paned.*

paunsway, *n.* Same as *panchway.*

pauper (pâ'pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pauper,* poor: see *poor.*] **I.** *n.* A very poor person; a person entirely destitute of property or means of support; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to the public; also, in *law,* a person who, on account of poverty, is admitted to sue or defend in forma pauperis. See *in forma pauperis.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to paupers: as, *pauper* labor.

pauperess (pâ'pėr-es), *n.* [< *pauper* + *-ess.*] A female pauper. [Rare.]

Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wardswoman, an elderly, able-bodied *pauperess.*
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, iii. (*Davies.*)

pauperisation, pauperise. See *pauperization, pauperize.*

pauperism (pâ'pėr-izm), *n.* [< *pauper* + *-ism.*] **1.** A pauper condition; the condition of those who are destitute of the means of support and are a charge upon the community; dependence on the poor-rates or some similar fund for support, or the poverty which makes such dependence necessary.

This is the form of relief to which I most object. It engenders *pauperism.* *Whately,* Pol. Econ.

Blind sympathy turns poverty into *pauperism* by inconsiderate gifts. It weakens instead of strengthening those it tries to help. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 148.

2. Paupers collectively.

In the autumn of the year 1628 the western counties were annoyed by an influx of Irish *pauperism.*
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 148.

=**Syn. 1.** *Indigence, Destitution,* etc. (see *poverty*), mendicancy, beggary.

pauperization (pâ″pėr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *pauperize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of making paupers of or reducing to pauperism. Also spelled *pauperisation.*

The chasm which threatens to engulf our social system is still further widened by the destruction of small capitalists in the battle of competition, and the growth of great monopolies, advancing pari passu with the *pauperization* of the laboring class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 102.

pauperize (pâ'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pauperized,* ppr. *pauperizing.* [< *pauper* + *-ize.*] To reduce to pauperism; make a pauper of. Also spelled *pauperise.*

All gifts have an inevitable tendency to *pauperize* the recipient. *Dickens,* Hard Times, xvii.

pauperous† (pâ'pėr-us), *a.* [< *pauper* + *-ous.*] Poor. *S. Ward,* Sermons, p. 173.

Pauropida (pâ-rop'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pauropoda.*

Pauropidæ (pâ-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pauropodidæ.*

Pauropoda (pâ-rop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Pauropus.*] An order of *Myriapoda,* represented by the family *Pauropodidæ,* intermediate to some extent between *Chilognatha* and *Chilopoda,* and in some respects unlike either of these. The genera are *Pauropus* and *Eurypauropus,* the former of cylindric form, the latter expanded and depressed. There are no tracheæ; the antennæ are branched; there are six or eight segments behind the head; the young hatch with three pairs of legs, a number subsequently increased. These myriapods are of minute size, about one twentieth of an inch long, and are found in damp places. Also *Pauropida.*

Pauropodidæ (pâ-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pauropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of myriapods, typified by the genus *Pauropus,* and representing an order *Pauropoda.* Also *Pauropidæ.*

Pauropus (pâ'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παῦρος, little, small (= L. *paulus,* little), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of the family *Pauropodidæ* and the group *Pauropoda,* framed for the reception of *Pauropus huxleyi,* a minute centiped discovered in Kent, England, by Sir John Lubbock in 1866. It has also been referred to the family *Polyxenidæ.* Another ★species of *Pauropus* occurs in North America.

pausal (pâ'zạl), *a.* [< *pause* + *-al.*] Relating to a pause or to pauses. *Smith's Dict. of the Bible.*

pausation† (pâ-zā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *pausacion,* < OF. **pausation* = It. *pausazione,* < LL. *pausatio(n-),* a halting, < L. *pausare,* halt, cease, < *pausa,* pause, cessation: see *pause.*] Stop; stay; rest; pause.

To faint and to freshe the *pausacion.*
Ballade in Commendation of our Lady, l. 61.

★**pause** (pâz), *n.* [< ME. *pause, pawse* = D. *poos* = MLG. *pose* = MHG. *pūse,* G. *pause* = Sw. *paus* = Dan. *pause,* < OF. *pause, pose,* a pause, stop, moment, F. *pause* = Sp. Pg. It. *pausa,* < L. *pausa,* a pause, halt (used before and after, but not during, the classical period), < Gr. παῦσις, a halt, stop, cessation, < παύειν, cause to cease or stop, παύεσθαι, cease. Cf. *pause, v.*] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; a cessation or intermission of action or motion, as of speaking, singing, or playing.

Give me some breath, some little *pause,* my lord,
Before I positively speak herein.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 24.

In the *pauses* of the wind,
Sometimes I heard you sing within.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The Highlander made a *pause,* saying, "This place is much changed since I was here twenty years ago."
Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, p. 113.

2. A cessation proceeding from doubt or uncertainty; hesitation; suspense.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 42.

3. A break or rest in writing or speaking.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men educated in the schools observe. *Locke.*

Some o' you nicely ken the laws,
To round the period an' *pause*,
An' wi' rhetoric clause on clause
To mak' harangues.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

4. In *musical notation:* (*a*) A rest, or sign for silence. See *rest*. (*b*) A fermata or hold, 𝄐 or 𝄐, indicating that a note is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer.—**5†.** Stopping-place; conclusion; ultimate point.

If any one book of Scripture did give testimony to all, yet still that Scripture which giveth credit to the rest would require another Scripture to give credit unto it, neither could we ever come unto any *pause* whereon to rest our assurance in this way. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

6. In *pros.*, an interval in a succession of metrical times, corresponding to a time or times in the rhythm, but not represented by any syllable or syllables in the text. In ancient prosody a pause was called an *empty time*, and was measured, like a time, as a monosemic, disemic, trisemic, etc., pause. A monosemic pause was called a *limma*, a disemic pause a *prosthesis*. Pauses occur especially at the end of some rhythmical section, but are not admissible in the interior of a word.—**Disemic pause.** See *disemic.*—**Syn. 1.** *Intermission, Rest*, etc. See *stop*.

pause (pâz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *paused*, ppr. *pausing*. [Early mod. E. also *pawse* (= MLG. *posen*, also *pausēren* = G. *pausieren* = Sw. *pausera* = Dan. *pausere*), < OF. *pauser*, stop, ref. pause, F. *pauser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pausar* = It. *pausare*, *posare*, < L. *pausare*, halt, cease, rest, pause, in ML. bring to rest, hence set in place, put, place (taking the senses of L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, and appearing as OF. *poser*, put, whence E. *pose*[2], *pose*[3], and in comp. *pose*, *appose*, *compose*, *expose*, etc., as well as in *repose*, where the sense 'rest' is still obvious).] **1.** To make a temporary stop or intermission; cease to speak or act for a time.

Pausing awhile, thus to herself she mused.
Milton, P. L., ix. 744.

For this dear child hath often heard me praise
Your feats of arms, and often when I *paused*
Hath ask'd again, and ever loved to hear.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Through the dark pillared precinct silently
She went now, *pausing* every now and then
To listen. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 316.

2. To wait; tarry; forbear for a time.

Tarry, *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 1.

If Business, constant as the wheels of time,
Can *pause* an hour to read a serious rhyme.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 605.

3†. To stop for consideration or reflection; deliberate: sometimes with *upon* before the object of consideration or deliberation.

Other offenders we will *pause upon*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5. 15.

The Arrowes of Mosco at the first made them *pause upon* the matter, thinking, by his bruit and skipping, there were many Salvages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

4. To hesitate; hold back; be shy or reluctant.

Were I hard-favour'd, foul, or wrinkled-old, . . .
Then mightst thou *pause*, for then I were not for thee.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 137.

5†. Reflexively, to repose one's self; hence, to stop; cease from action.

And *pause us*, till these rebels, now afoot,
Come underneath the yoke of government.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 9.

6. To dwell; linger: with *upon*.

One [syllable] must be more suddenly and quickely forsaken or longer *paused vpon* then another.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** To stay, delay, tarry.

pausefully (pâz'fụl-i), *adv.* [< **pauseful* (< *pause* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] So as to cause one to stop or pause. *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

pauseless (pâz'les), *a.* [< *pause* + *-less*.] Without pause; continuous; unceasing; ceaseless: as, the *pauseless* activity of life.

pauselessly (pâz'les-li), *adv.* In a pauseless manner; continuously; uninterruptedly.

A broad, cool wind streamed *pauselessly* down the valley, laden with perfume.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 35.

pauser (pâ'zėr), *n.* One who pauses; one who deliberates or reflects.

The expedition of my violent love
Outran the *pauser* reason.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 117.

pausing (pâ'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pause*, *v.*] A pause; a temporary stoppage.

When we build now a piece and then another by fits, the work dries and sinks unequally, whereby the walls grow full of chinks and crevices; therefore the *pawsings* are well reproved by Palladio.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 14.

pausingly (pâ'zing-li), *adv.* After a pause; deliberately; by breaks.

With demure confidence
This *pausingly* ensued: Neither the king nor 's heirs,
Tell you the duke, shall prosper.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 168.

Paussidæ (pâ'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paussus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of beetles named from the genus *Paussus* by Westwood in 1839, composed entirely of exotic forms, occurring mainly in Africa, East India, and Australia. They are somber in color, and are found in the ground or under stones and logs. Fourteen genera and about 100 species are known. They are related to the *Pselaphidæ*, and sometimes named or described as *nocturnal wood-beetles*, from their habits and resorts.

Paussus (pâ'sus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1775).] The typical genus of *Paussidæ*, having no ocelli, and the antennæ two-jointed. It is the largest genus of the family, comprising about 70 species.

paut[1]**, pawt** (pät), *v.* [A Sc. form of *palt*.] **I.** *trans.* To beat; kick.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To kick.—**2.** To beat, paw, or claw the ground with the foot, as a restless horse.

"O whare was ye, my gude grey steed, . . .
That ye didna waken your master?" . . .
"I *pautit* wi' my foot, master,
Garr'd a' my bridles ring."
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

3. To do anything in a listless, aimless, or shiftless way; dawdle; potter: as, what are ye *pauting* at there? [Scotch and North. Eng. in all uses.]

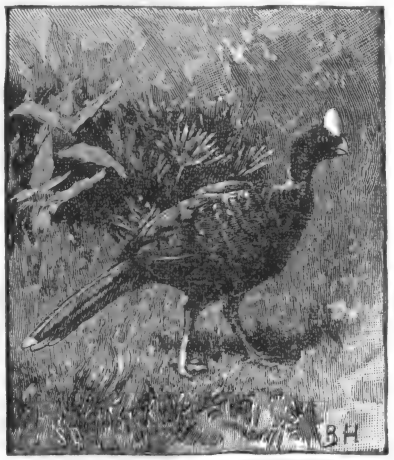
paut[2] (pât), *n.* [E. Ind. *pāt*.] Same as *pat*[7].

pautener[1]**†**, *n.* [ME., also *pawtener*, *pautoner*; < OF. *pautonier*, *pautenier*, *paltonier*, a servant, valet, rogue, knave, vagabond.] A vagabond; a rascal.

"Sir," seide his men, "a full fell *pawtener* is he that twies this day thus hath yow smyten to grounde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 268.

pautener[2]**†**, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *pautner*, *pauteneere*; < ME. *pautenere*, *pawtenere*, *pautener*, *pawtyner*, *powtenere*, a purse, OF. *pautonniere*, a purse, shepherd's scrip.] A purse; scrip. *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 39.

Pauxi (pâk'sī), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. name.] A genus of *Cracidæ* established by Temminck in



Galeated Curassow or Cushew-bird (*Pauxi mitu*).

1815, having a large galea or casque; the galeated curassows. There are 3 species, *P. galeata*, *P. tomentosa*, and *P. mitu*, the last being often separated under the generic name *Mitu*. Also called *Crax*, *Ourax*, *Urax*, *Uragis*, *Mitua*, and *Lophocerus*, and sometimes "emended" as *Pauxi*.

pavachet†, *n.* Same as *pavise*.

pavadet†, *n.* An erroneous reading for *panade*[2]. *Chaucer* (ed. Tyrwhitt).

pavage (pā'vāj), *n.* [Also *paviage*; < OF. (also F.) *pavage* (> ML. *pavagium*), pavement, paving, < *paver*, pave: see *pave*.] **1†.** A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another. *Halliwell*.

"All thes thre yer, and mor, potter," he seyde,
"Thow hast hantyd thes wey,
Yet wer tow never so cortys a man
One peney of *pauage* to pay."
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

2. Money paid toward paving streets or highways.

Also we haue grauntyd . . . to our citezens yt they and ther successours citezens of the same cite bequyt for euer of *pauage*, pontage, and murage by al our reame and all our pour.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 22.

pavaist†, *n.* Same as *pavise*.

pavan, paven[1] (pav'an, -en), *n.* [Also *pavin*, *pavian*, *pavane*; < F. *pavane* = Sp. *pavana*. < It. *pavana*, supposed to be a local form of *Padoana* or *Padovana*, fem. of *Padoano*, *Padovano*, Paduan, < *Padova*, Padua: see *Paduan*.] **1.** A slow, stately dance, probably of Italian origin, but much practised in Spain.

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a *pavin*, he went toward Zelmane.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

The Spanish *pavin*? . . . I will dance after thy pipe.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2.

The Scottish jig . . . required a more violent and rapid motion, and more rustic agility, than the stately *pavens*, lavoltas, and courantoes. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvii.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly duple and very slow.

Let 's to the tavern;
I have some few crowns left yet; my whistle wet once,
I'll pipe him such a *paven*! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

pavast, *n.* Same as *pavise*.

pave (pāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paved*, ppr. *paving*. [< ME. *paven*, < OF. *paver*, F. *paver*, < ML. *pavare*, *paviare*, L. *pavire*, beat, strike, ram down, pave, = Gr. παίειν, strike; cf. Skt. *pavi*, a thunderbolt.] To cover or lay with blocks of stone or wood, or with bricks, tiles, etc., regularly disposed, and set firmly in their places so as to make a hard level surface; in general, to cover with any kind of pavement: as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* the courtyard.

There are three or foure goodly courts, fairely *paved* with stone, belonging to it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35, sig. E.

The streets [of Venice] are generally *paved* with brick or free-stone, and always kept very neat.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

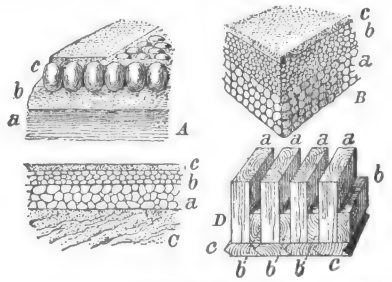
To pave the way, to prepare a way for something coming after; facilitate proceedings by preliminary preparation.

paved (pāvd), *a.* [< *pave* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a pavement.

He . . . fond two other ladys sete and she
Withinne a *paved* parlour. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 82.

2. Resembling pavement; formed into a structure or combination like pavement: as, the ★*paved* teeth of some fishes.

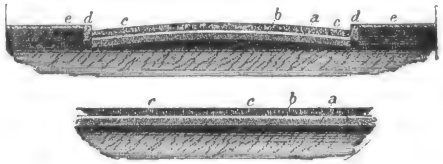
pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* [< ME. **pavement*, *paviment*, also contr. *paument*, *pawment*, *pament*, < OF. *pavement*, *paviment*, F. *pavement* = Sp. Pg. It. *pavimento*, < L. *pavimentum*, a floor rammed or beaten down, a pavement, < *pavire*, beat, strike, ram down: see *pave*.] **1.** A floor or surface-covering of flags, stones, tiles, or bricks,



Concrete Pavement.

A. *a*, the ground; *b*, a bed of concrete; *c*, a layer of cobblestones, upon the top of which is laid a surface of asphalt, or composition in which coal-tar or similar material is an ingredient. *B* and *C*. *a*, a layer of stones; *b*, a second layer of smaller stones; *c*, a layer of asphalt, or analogous plastic composition. *D*. *a*, blocks of wood set on the end of their grain; *b*, blocks laid edgewise on the edge of their grain, or as nearly so as possible; *c*, a layer of matched boards or planks laid directly on the ground. The spaces between the upper ends of *a* are filled in with concrete or composition.

usually laid in cement, but sometimes merely on a foundation of earth, or, particularly in ancient examples, accurately fitted in masonry without artificial bond; also, such a covering



Granite Pavement.

a, concrete of cement grout; *b*, sand forming a bed for the granite blocks; *c*, granite blocks having interstices rammed tightly full of sand; *d d*, curbs of stone; *e e*, flagstone sidewalks.

made of concrete (see *concrete*, *n.*, 3), and sometimes of wood. Pavements are often made in a mosaic of stone, more or less artistic in character, or of glazed or unglazed tiles, sometimes by their color or decoration forming elaborate designs. See also cut under *encaustic*.

Also the *Pavmentes* of Halles and Chambres ben alle square, on of Gold and another of Sylver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 188.

He spronge in a-monge hem, and smote the firste that he mette that the heed fill on the *pament*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 496.

They found in Ano-Caprea, some years ago, a statue and a rich *pavement* under ground, as they had occasion to turn up the earth that lay upon them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 445.

Here is a fine street *pavement* brought to light, here a fragment of a theater. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 67.

2. The material of which such a flooring is made: as, the *pavement* is tile.

At last he sold the *pavements* of his yard,
Which covered were with blocks of tin.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 309).

For ev'n in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent; admiring more
The riches of heaven's *pavement*, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 682.

3. The flagged or paved footway on each side of a street; a sidewalk.

All householders, or, if empty, the owners of house, to keep the *pavement* before said house in repair.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 157.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a paved structure; a formation like pavement.—5. In *coal-mining*, the seam of fire-clay which usually underlies a seam of coal. [Scotch.]—**Pavement epithelium.** See *epithelium*.

pavement (pāv'ment), *v. t.* [< *pavement*, *n.*] To pave; floor with stone, bricks, tiles, or the like.

How gorgeously arched, how richly *pavemented*.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, i. § 7.

pavement-pipe (pav'ment-pīp), *n.* A tube or pipe leading from a gas- or water-main to the surface of the ground, to afford access to a valve or to protect a small pipe rising to the street-level.

pavement-rammer (pāv'ment-ram″ėr), *n.* A power-machine used to ram down the blocks in paving a roadway.

paven[1], *n.* See *pavan*.

paven[2] (pā'vn), *p. a.* [Irreg. pp. of *pave*, *v.* Cf. *proven*.] Paved. [Rare.]

Up and down the *paven* sand
I would tramp, while Day's great lamp
Rose or set, on sea and land.
R. H. Stoddard, By the Margent of the Sea.

★**paver** (pā'vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pavier*, *pavior*, *paviour*; < ME. *paver*, < OF. *paveur*, paver, < *paver*, pave: see *pave*.] 1. One who lays pavements, or whose occupation is to pave.—2. A slab or brick used for paving.

Had it been paved either with diamond *pavier* made of free stone, . . . or with other *pavier* . . . which we call Ashler, . . . it would have made the whole Piazza much more glorious. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 219.

3. A rammer for driving paving-stones.

pavesade†, **pavisade**† (pav-e-sād', -i-sād'), *n.* [< OF. *pavesade*, *pavoisade*, F. *pavesade* = Sp. *pavesada* = Pg. *pavezada*, < It. *pavesata*, a portable hurdle carried into the field for protection to an archer, < *pavese*, a shield, cover: see *pavise*.] 1. Any extended or continuous defense of a temporary nature, as a screen, parapet, or the like, used in warfare.—2. A canvas screen extended along the side of a vessel when going into action, to prevent the enemy from observing operations on board.

pavesado†, *n.* Same as *pavesade*.

paveset, **pavesset**, *n.* and *v.* See *pavise*.

Pavetta (pā-vet'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737); from a native Cingalese name.] A genus of shrubs of the family *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, and the tribe *Ixoreæ*, distinguished by the very slender long-exserted style and the two-seeded drupe. There are about 70 species, found in the tropics of the old world. They bear opposite leaves with stipules often united into a loose sheath, and white or greenish flowers in branching three-forked corymbs. *P. corymbosa* and several other species are cultivated under glass as ornamental evergreens. The bitter roots of *P. Indica* are used as a purgative, and are made into knife-handles by the Hindus.

paviage†, *n.* Same as *pavage*.

pavian, *n.* See *pavan*.

pavid (pav'id), *a.* [= Sp. *pávido* = Pg. It. *pavido*, < L. *pavidus*, fearful, timorous, < *pavere*, be afraid.] Timid. [Rare.]

As eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the *pavid* kid, I say there are men who . . . victual their nests by plunder.
Thackeray, On a Medal of George IV.

pavidity (pā-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< *pavid* + *-ity*.] Fearfulness; timidity. *Coles*, 1717.

pavier† (pā'vi-ėr), *n.* An obsolete variant of ★*paver*.

pavilion (pā-vil'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *pavillion*; < ME. *pavillon*, *pavylloun*, *paveylon*, *pavilon* = MLG. *paulun*, *paulune*, *pavelune*, LG. *bawelin* = G. *pavillon* = OF. *pavillon*, *pavcillon*, F. *pavillon*, a tent, *papillon*, a butterfly, = Sp. *pabellón* = Pg. *pavilhão* = It. *paviglione*, *padiglione*, a tent or pavilion, = W. *pabell*, < L. *papilio*(*n*-), a butterfly, a tent or pavilion: see *Papilio*.] 1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation; particularly, a large tent raised on posts.

And whan thei gon to Werre, thei leiden hire Houses with hem upon Chariottes, as men don Tentes or *Pavyllouns*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 248.

The Switzers . . . tore in pieces the most sumptuous *Pavilions* . . . to make themselves coates and breeches.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 42, sig. E.

Pitch our *pavilion* here upon the sward.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Hence—2. A canopy; a covering.

After the rain, when, with never a stain,
The *pavilion* of heaven is bare. *Shelley*, The Cloud.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) A building of small or moderate size, isolated, but properly in a relation of more or less dependence on a larger or principal building. The term is also used arbitrarily, usually to designate a building, as a belvedere or other covered shelter, or even a large and fully appointed building in a park or at the seaside, appropriated to purposes of amusement. (*b*) A part of a building of considerable size projecting from the main body, particularly in the middle or at an angle of a front. It is usually carried up higher than the other parts of the building, and is often distinguished also by more elaborate decorative treatment.
4. In *apiculture*, the middle hive in a collateral system.—5. In *her.*, a tent used as a bearing: rare and represented in various ways, as a wall-tent, bell-tent, etc., at the choice of the artist.—6†. A coif or wig.

Shal no seriaunte for that seruyse were a selk houe,
Ne pelour in hus *paueylon* for pledyng at the barre.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 452.

7. In *anat.*, the outer ear; the pinna or auricle of the ear.—8. In *brilliant-cutting*, the sloping surfaces between the girdle and culet, taken together; also, the whole lower or pyramidal part of the stone, taken from the girdle and including the culet or collet. See *brilliant*.—9. In *music*. See *pavillon*.—10. A flag or ensign; specifically, the flag carried at the gaff of the mizzenmast or on the flagstaff at the stern of a ship to indicate her nationality.—11. A gold coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for circulation in France: it weighed from 67 to 83 grains. The pavillon d'or ('gold pavilion') was a French gold coin struck by Philip VI. of Valois in the fourteenth century: it weighed about 79 grains. Also called *ryal* or *royal*.—**Chinese pavilion**, a pole having crosspieces, and on the top a conical pavilion or hat on which are hung numerous little bells, to be jingled by shaking the pole up and down: a showy contrivance occasionally used in military bands.—**Pavilion facet**, one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant. They are pentagonal in form, and surround the culet, their points reaching to the girdle. See cuts under *brilliant*.—**Pavilion roof**, a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides. *Gwilt*.—**Pavilion system**, in the construction of hospitals, a method of disposing the plan in such manner that the various wards and departments occupy separate blocks or pavilions, isolated from each other, and connected merely by open corridors.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

pavilion (pā-vil'yon), *v. t.* [< *pavilion*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with pavilions or tents; fill with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim, where he saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright.
Milton, P. L., xi. 215.

2. To shelter with or as with a tent.

So with his battening flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilioned* on the grassy plain.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv.

A wild rose-tree
Pavilions him in bloom. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

pavillon (pa-vē-lyôn'), *n.* [F.: see *pavilion*.] In musical instruments of the metal wind group, the bell or flaring mouth of the tube.—**Flûte à pavillon**, an organ-stop the pipes of which are surmounted by a bell.

paviment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pavement*.

pavin (pav'in), *n.* See *pavan*. *Beau. and Fl.*

paving (pā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pave*, *v.*] 1. The laying of floors, streets, etc., with pavement.—2. Pavement.

The grass began to grow . . . in the crevices of the basement *paving*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

paving-beetle (pā'ving-bē″tl), *n.* A pavers' rammer.

paving-machine (pā'ving-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A steam-rammer or machine-paver; a pavement-rammer. The ram is usually suspended at the end of a pivoted arm that projects from the machine and can be moved at will to direct the blows.
2. A machine consisting of a hollow roller, sometimes carrying a furnace suspended to the axle within the roller, used to soften and compress the surface of an asphalt pavement. Also called *paving-roller*.

paving-stone (pā'ving-stōn), *n.* A stone prepared for use in paving.

paving-tile (pā'ving-tīl), *n.* A flat brick or tile for use in laying floors, etc.; a paver. These tiles are often covered with a hard glaze, and are sometimes decorated with patterns in color. Such decorated tiles were abundantly used in medieval architecture, particularly in France, and this use has recently been revived. See *encaustic*.

pavior, paviour, *n.* Same as *paver*.

pavisade†, *n.* See *pavesade*.

pavise† (pav'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pavais*, *pavice*, *pavisse*, *pavish*, *palveise*, < ME. *pavise*, *pavese*, *pavesse*, *pavys*, < OF. **paveis*, *pavois*, *pavesche* = Sp. *pavés* = Pg. *pavez* = It. *pavese*, *pavesce*, < ML. *pavensis*, a large shield; origin uncertain. The form suggests a local origin, perhaps, like OF. *Pavois*, *Pavious*, < *Pavia*, a city in Italy.] 1. A shield of large size, four or five feet long and broad enough to cover the whole person, used especially in sieges. In the quotation the word is used of a broad-brimmed hat.


Pavise, 14th century.

One he henttis a hode of scharlette fulle riche,
A *pavys* pillione hatt, that pighte was fulle faire
With perry of the oryent, and precyous stones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3461.

2. Same as *pavesade*.

Owre men had bynne in great daunger [from Indian arrows] if they had not byn defended by the cages or *pauisses* of the shyppes and their targettes.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 158).

pavise† (pav'is), *v. t.* [< *pavise*, *n.*] To provide with large shields.

They had moche adoo, sauynge they were well *pauessed*, for they on the walles caste downe stoones, and hurt many.
Eerners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xc.

pavisert (pav'is-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *pavyser*, < OF. *pavaisier*, *pavesier*, *pavoisier*, *pavoiseur*, a soldier armed with a pavise, < *pavois*, a pavise: see *pavise*.] 1. A soldier who carried a pavise, or large shield.

Theire prayes and theire presoneres passes one aftyre,
With pylours, and *pavysers*, and pryse mene of armes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3005.

2. According to some authors, a man who carried the pavise for the protection of another, as a crossbowman or archer.

Pavo (pā'vō), *n.* [L., a peacock: see *pea*[2].] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of *Pavoninæ*, having the upper tail-coverts in the male developed into a magnificent train capable of being erected and spread into a disk, the tarsi spurred, and the head crested; the peacocks. The common peacock is *P. cristatus*. *P. muticus* or *spicifera* inhabits Java, and is very distinct from the former. A third supposed species, related to the first, is *P. nigripennis*. See *peafowl*.
2. A southern constellation, the Peacock, situated south of Sagittarius.

pavon (pav'on), *n.* [< OF. *pavon*, a peacock, < L. *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock: see *Pavo*.] A small pennon fastened to the shaft of a medieval lance.


Pavon.

The *Pavon* was a peculiar shaped flag, somewhat like a gryon attached to a spear.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 19.

Pavonaria (pav-ō-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock, + *-aria*.] A notable genus of pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyps, having non-retractile polypites on one side of the slender polypidom.

pavonazetto (pa-vō-nä-zet'tō), *n.* [< It. *pavonazzetto*, dim. of *pavonazzo*, purple, < *pavone*, a peacock, < L. *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock: see *Pavo*.] See *marble*, 1.

Pavoncella (pav-on-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), < It. *pavoncella*, the lapwing.] A genus of fighting sandpipers of the family *Scolopacidæ*,

more frequently called *Philomachus* and *Machetes*. *P. pugnax* is the common species, the male of which is called a *ruff*, and the female a *reeve*. See cut under *ruff*.

pavone† (pa-vōn′), *n.* [< OF. *pavon*, < L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock: see *Pavo*, *pea*[2]. Cf. *pawn*[3].] A peacock.

More sondry colours then the proud *Pavone*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 47.

Pavonia (pā-vō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Don José *Pavon*, a Spanish traveler (1779–88), author, with Ruiz, of a flora of Peru and Chile.] 1. Cavanilles' name (1786) for *Malache*, a genus of herbs and shrubs of the family *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Ureneæ*, having from five to eight leaf-like or bristle-like bractlets, and the carpels generally with from one to three awns. There are about 70 species, mainly in South America, with a few in Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Pacific islands. They are usually woolly or bristly-hairy, the leaves often angled or lobed, and the flowers of various colors, scattered, or seldom in dense heads. *Malache coccinea* (*Pavonia coccinea*) and several other West Indian species are known as *scarlet mallow*. *M. hastata*, the spear-leafed pavonia of Australia, and some others are cultivated for ornament.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

pavonian (pā-vō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock (see *Pavo*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a peacock; resembling the peacock, as in its gaudiness and vanity; pavonine.

They who are versed in the doctrine of sympathies and the arcana of correspondences as revealed to the Swedish Emmanuel will doubtless admire the instinct or inspiration which directed my choice to the *pavonian* Pen.
Southey, The Doctor, Pref.

Pavonidæ (pā-von′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pavo(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds; synonymous with *Phasianidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Pavoninæ (pav-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pavo(n-)* + *-inæ*.] The peafowl as a subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Pavo*, of uncertain definition. The name was first used by G. R. Gray, in 1840, to include the genera *Pavo*, *Polyplectron*, and *Argus*. It is also called *Polyplectroninæ*.

pavonine (pav′ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pavoninus*, pertaining to a peacock, < *pavo(n-)*, a peacock: see *Pavo*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a peacock; pavonian.

The bas-reliefs on this low screen are groups of peacocks and lions, . . . rich and fantastic beyond description, though not expressive of very accurate knowledge of leonine or *pavonine* forms. *Ruskin.*

Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky *pavonine* strut and shrill genteel scream [of the peacock].
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

2. Resembling a peacock's tail in iridescence. [Rare.]

Through all things streamed this soft-colored light, and everything became a sort of *pavonine* transparency, and the good folks' faces glowed with magical lustre.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.

II. *n.* Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent luster found on some ores and metallic products.

pavonious (pā-vō′ni-us), *a.* [< L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock (see *Pavo*), + *-ious*.] Ocellated, like a peacock's tail.

pavonize† (pav′ō-nīz), *v. i.* [< L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock, + *-ize*.] To comport one's self as a peacock; strut. *Florio.*

pavy (pav′i), *n.*; pl. *pavies* (-iz). [< OF. *pavie*.] The hard peach; a cling-stone.

Of *pavies*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe.
Sir W. Temple, Gardening, III. 231. (*Nares.*)

Pavy's disease. Cyclic or paroxysmal albuminuria.

paw[1] (pâ), *n.* [< ME. *pawe*, *powe*, a paw, < OF. *poe*, *poue*, *powe*, *pooe*, also *pote* = Pr. *pauta* = Cat. *pota*, a paw, < MLG. LG. *pote* = D. *poot* = G. *pfote* = Dan. *pote*, a paw. Cf. W. *pawen*, a paw, claw, foot, = Corn. *paw*, foot, < E.; Bret. *pao*, *pav*, paw, < OF. Whether OF. *pate*, F. *patte*, a paw, is connected is not certain: see *patten*[2], *patrol*.] 1. The hand or foot of an animal which has nails or claws: distinguished from *hoof*: as, a monkey's *paw*; the *paws* of a cat, dog, rat, etc. In many animals the fore feet, and in some the hind feet, are prehensile, and serviceable as hands.

Whatsoever goeth upon his *paws*, among all manner of beasts that go on all four, those are unclean unto you.
Lev. xi. 27.

2. The human hand, especially when large or coarse, or when awkwardly used. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring.
Dryden.

paw[1] (pâ), *v.* [< *paw*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; scrape with the fore foot.

He *paweth* in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength.
Job xxxix. 21.

Now half appear'd
The tawny lion, *pawing* to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 464.

II. *trans.* 1. To scrape with the fore foot; strike with a drawing or scraping action of the fore foot.

The courser *pawed* the ground with restless feet.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 457.

The restless coursers *pawed* the ungenial soil.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

2. To handle roughly or clumsily, as with paws. *Johnson.*

Our great court-Galen poised his gilt-head cane,
And *paw'd* his beard, and mutter'd catalepsy.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. To fawn upon, as a spaniel upon his master.

paw[2] (pâ), *n.* [Perhaps a reduced form of *pawk*[1], or else of **pawt*, **paut*, < *paut*, *v.*] A trick.

They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a *paw* then.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).

pawa (pä′wä), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of ormer or sea-ear, *Haliotis iris*, of New Zealand.

pawed (pâd), *a.* [< *paw*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having paws. *Johnson.*—2. Broad-footed. *Sherwood.*

pawk[1] (pâk), *n.* [Also *pauk*; origin obscure. Cf. *Puck*.] Art; a wile. [Scotch.]

Prattis are repute policy and perrellus *paukis*.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 238, b.

pawk[2] (pâk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small lobster.

pawkily (pâ′ki-li), *adv.* In a pawky or arch manner; slyly. [Scotch.]

pawkiness (pâ′ki-nes), *n.* Archness; good-humored shrewdness. [Scotch.]

There is also a refreshing tone of good Scottish *pawkiness* about the book. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 579.

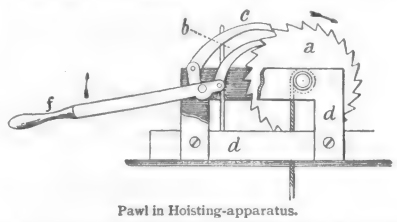
★**pawky** (pâ′ki), *a.* [Also *pawkie*, *pauky*, *paukie*; < *pawk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Arch; humorously sly. [Scotch.]

A thief sae *paukie* is my Jean,
To steal a blink, by a' unseen.
Burns, Oh this is no my ain Lassie.

pawl (pâl), *n.* [Also *pall*, *paul*; < W. *pawl*, a pole, stake, bar, = L. *palus*, a pole: see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] 1. A short iron bar acting as a catch or brake to prevent a windlass or capstan from turning back. See cuts under *capstan* and *pattern-chain*.

By the force of twenty strong arms, the windlass came slowly round, *pawl* after *pawl*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.

2. A bar pivoted to a movable or fixed support at one end, and having its opposite end adapted to fit the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, used either for holding the ratchet-wheel or -bar in a position to which it has been



Pawl in Hoisting-apparatus.

a, ratchet-wheel; *b* and *c*, pawls, engaging teeth by gravitation; *d*, *d*, frame; *f*, handle. The wheel is moved in the direction of the arrow by the pawl *c* when *f* is lifted, and by *b* when *f* is depressed.

moved by other mechanism (as in the case where the pawl is pivoted to a fixed support), or for moving it (as when the pawl is pivoted to a movable support). A pawl may be constructed and arranged to fall into engagement with ratchet-teeth by its own weight, or, as is very common, it may be made to act quickly and positively by the force of a spring.

A second crank, carrying also a *pall*, by means of which a feed or self-acting motion is given to the table for the machine. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 58.

Cross pawl, in *ship-building*. See *cross-pawl*.—**Gravity pawl**, a pawl which engages ratchet-teeth when actuated only by the force of gravity.—**Pawl and half pawl**, two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel.—**Spring-pawl**, a pawl actuated by a spring.

pawl (pâl), *v. t.* [< *pawl*, *n.*] To secure or stop the motion of (a capstan, windlass, or ratchet-wheel) with a pawl.

He did not hesitate to give his advice, . . . ordering us when to heave and when to *pawl*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 126.

pawl-bitt (pâl′bit), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong piece of timber placed vertically at the back of the windlass for its security, and serving to support the pawls which are pinned into it.

pawl-post† (pâl′pōst), *n.* Same as *pawl-bitt*.

pawl-press (pâl′pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a form of screw-press in which the lever is operated with pawl and ratchet.

pawment†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pavement*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 387.

pawmpilyon†, *n.* See *pampilion*.

pawn[1] (pân), *n.* [< ME. *pawne*, < OF. *pan*, a pawn, gage, pledge; cf. OFries. *pand* = D. *pand* = MLG. *pant* = OHG. MHG. *phant*, *pfant*, G. *pfand* = Icel. *pantr* = Sw. Dan. *pant*, a pledge, pawn. The OF. term is usually identified with OF. *pan*, F. *pan*, a piece of a garment, a lappet, panel, pane (< L. *pannus*, a cloth: see *pane*[1], *panel*), on the supposition that it referred orig. to an article of clothing left as a pawn; but this connection seems to be forced, and is rendered still more doubtful by the relation of *penny*, AS. *pending*, etc., to the Teut. words above cited: see *penny*.] 1. Something given or deposited as security, as for money borrowed; security; pledge.

Ar. Is your *pawn* good and sound, sir?
Sec. F. I'll pawn my life for that, sir.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

They will let them take their money vpon *pawnes*, but not deliuer it themselues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

We have no store of money at this time, but you shall have good *pawns*; look you, sir, this jewel, and that gentleman's silk stockings.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

2†. A pledge or promise.

I violate no *pawns* of faiths, intrude not
On private loves. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

3†. A gage; a challenge.

If guilty dread have left thee so much strength
As to take up mine honour's *pawn*, then stoop.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 74.

4. The condition of being pledged or held as security, as for the payment of a debt or the fulfilment of a promise, etc.: as, to be in *pawn* or at *pawn*.—5. A pawnshop; a pawnbroker's establishment. [Colloq.]

Perhaps they comes to sell to me what the *pawns* won't take in, and what they wouldn't like to be seen selling to any of the men that goes about buying things in the street. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 121.

At pawn, in pawn, pledged; hence, laid away; not available.

Alas, sweet wife, my honour is *at pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 7.

Gin I should lay my gloves *in pawn*,
I will dance wi' the bride.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 97).

★**pawn**[1] (pân), *v. t.* [< ME. **pawnen*, < OF. *paner*, *panner*, take a pledge, seize, take, pawn; from the noun.] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; pledge.

I'll *pawn* this jewel in my ear, and you may *pawn* your silk stockings. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

2. To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left
To save the innocent. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 166.

He swore,
And *pawn'd* his truth, to marry each of us.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 4.

Profane jests of men who *pawn* their souls to be accounted witty. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

★**pawn**[2] (pân), *n.* [< ME. *pawn*, *paune*, *pown*, *poune*, *poun*, < OF. *paon*, *poon*, prop. *peon*, a pawn, = Sp. *peón*, a foot-soldier, a pawn (> E. *peon*), = Pg. *pião* = It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier, *pedona*, a pawn, < ML. *pedo(n-)*, a foot-soldier, an athlete (cf. *pedinus*, a pawn), in LL. one who has broad feet (in L. only as a surname), < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*. Cf. *peon*, *pioneer*.] A piece of the lowest rank and value at chess. See *chess*[1].

A shame hath he that at the cheker pleyeth, whan that a *pown* seyith to the kyng chekmate.
Lydgate, Pylgremage of the Sowle, p. 27.

Little Ireland has always suffered the fate of those who have small offerings to make. A *pawn* on the chessboard, she is sacrificed at any moment in order to win a larger piece. *The Century*, XXXVII. 685.

Marked pawn. See *marked*.

pawn[3] (pân), *n.* [< OF. *paon*, *pavon*, F. *paon*, < L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock: see *Pavo* and *pea*[2].] A peacock; in *her.*, a peacock used as a bearing.

And he as py'd and garish as the *pawn*.
Drayton, Moon-calf. (*Nares.*)

pawn[4]†, *n.* Mast, or similar food for animals. Also spelled *pawne*.

Which is that Food that the swine feed on in the woods, as Mast of Beach, Acorns, etc., which some have called *Pawnes*. *Cowel*, Dict. and Inter.

pawn[5]†, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *pane*[1].] A gallery.

This house is fiue and fifty paces in length, and hath three *pawnes* or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand betweene the walks.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 261.

Jerman's Exchange [London, 1837] was a quadrangular building, with a clock-tower of timber on the Cornhill side. It had an inner cloister, and a *pawn*, or gallery, above for the sale of fancy goods.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 35.

pawn[6] (pân), *n.* Same as *pan*[5].

pawnable (pâ′nȧ-bl), *a.* [< *pawn*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being pawned.

pawnbroker (pân′ brō″kėr), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *broker.*] One who is licensed to lend money on pledge or the deposit of goods at a legally fixed rate of interest.—**Pawnbroker's balls**, the three gold-colored balls which usually form the sign of a pawnshop. The characteristic feature of the coat of arms of the Medici family in Lombardy was a group of balls, or disks, variously characterized in different accounts (perhaps representing different branches of the family) as six red balls, three gold balls or blue balls, and three coins, and variously explained as representing pills, by way of play upon the family name, or as representing the money of bankers, the coins being indicated by spheres so as to present a circle in whichever direction looked at. It seems to have been from this armorial bearing that three golden balls hung in a cluster and three blue balls painted on a white ground were early adopted as the sign of money-lenders, corresponding to the existing emblem of pawnbrokers.

It is not generally known that the three Blue *Balls* at the *Pawn-brokers'* shops are the ancient arms of Lombardy. The Lombards were the first money-brokers in Europe.
Lamb, Elia, Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago.

pawnbroking (pân′brō″king), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *broking*, ppr. of **broke* in *broker.*] The business of a pawnbroker.

pawncock (pân′kok), *n.* A scarecrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pawnet, *n.* See *pawn*[4].

pawnee[1] (pâ-nē′), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one who takes anything in pawn.

Pawnee[2] (pâ′nē), *n.* and *a.* [< Amer. Ind. *Panī*, native name, said to have been given to them by the Illinois Indians.] **I.** *n.* One of an Indian tribe which formerly dwelt principally in Nebraska and also in Kansas and Texas. Harassed by their hereditary enemies the Sioux, they were removed to a reservation in the Indian Territory in 1876.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Pawnees.

pawner (pâ′nėr), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

The Pawnbroker's all in a blaze,
And the pledges are frying and singeing,
Oh! how the poor *pawners* will craze!
Hood, Don't you Smell Fire?

pawnor (pâ′nor), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *-or*[1].] Same as *pawner.*

pawnshop (pân′shop), *n.* A pawnbroker's establishment; a place in which pawnbroking is carried on.

pawn-ticket (pân′tik″et), *n.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger, bearing the name of the article pledged, the amount of money lent, the name of the pledger, the name and address of the pawnbroker, the conditions of the loan, etc.

pawpaw, *n.* See *papaw.*

paw-paw (pâ′pâ), *a.* Naughty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pawt, *v.* See *paut*[1].

pawtenert, *n.* See *pautener*[1].

paw-waw (pâ′wâ), *n.* Same as *pow-wow. Carlyle.*

For reasons which we cannot well understand, the red gives place to the white man. With their wigwams and canoes, their gods and their *pawwas*, . . . they have vanished forever. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 4.

pax (paks), *n.* [< L. *pax*, peace: see *peace.*] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a small tablet ornamented with a representation of some Christian scene or symbol. In former times, in the celebration of the mass, it was kissed by the celebrating priest, and was then presented by the acolyte to be kissed by all the officiating ecclesiastics, and by the members of the congregation; but it is now used, except in a few communities, only during certain masses celebrated on special occasions or by high dignitaries. Its use was introduced into church worship during the thirteenth century, taking the place of the then customary form of the kiss of peace, which was abrogated on account of the confusion and inconvenience involved. Also called *osculatory.*



Pax.—Brass of 15th century.

The kissing of the *pax* was set up to signify that the peace of Christ should be ever among us.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 311.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.
Speeches of Ricort, Progr. of Eliz., II. (*Nares.*)

2. The kiss of peace. See *kiss.*—**Pax vobiscum**, peace be to you: a salutation common among the early Christians. Its use is now confined to officiating clergymen in liturgical churches.

pax-board (paks′bōrd), *n.* [ME. *paxborde*; < *pax* + *board.*] Same as *pax*, 1.

paxbordet, *n.* Same as *pax*, 1.

paxbredet, *n.* [ME., < *pax* + *brede*, board: see *board.*] Same as *pax*, 1.

The *pax-brede* used to stand on the altar all through mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 162.

paxilla[1] (pak-sil′ȧ), *n.*; pl. *paxillæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *paxillus*, a small stake, a peg, < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten: see *pact.*] A thick plate, in the integument of echinoderms, bearing short calcareous pillars, on the summit of each of which are small spines. See *Asteriidæ.*

A handsome new form, of a peculiar leaden grey colour, and with *paxillæ* arranged on the dorsal surface of the disk in the form of a rosette.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 121.

paxilla[2], *n.* Plural of *paxillum.*

paxillar (pak′si-lär), *a.* [< *paxilla*[1] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to paxillæ.

paxillate (pak′si-lāt), *a.* [< *paxilla*[1] + *-ate*[1].] ★Having paxillæ.

paxillose (pak′si-lōs), *a.* [< L. *paxillus* = Gr. *πάσσαλος*, a small stake, a peg.] In *geol.*, resembling a little stake.

paxillum (pak-sil′um), *n.*; pl. *paxilla* (-ȧ). [ML.] A diminutive of *pax.*

paxwax (paks′waks), *n.* [< ME. *paxwax*, prop. **faxwax, fexwax*: see *faxwax.*] A common name of the ligamentum nuchæ or nuchal ligament of the back of the neck of cattle, etc. It is a stout strong cord composed of yellow elastic fibrous tissue, assisting in the support of the head without muscular effort. A similar structure, in various degrees of development, exists in most mammals, including man. Also called *paxywaxy, packwax, faxwax, fixfax*, and ★*whitleather.* See cut under *ligamentum.*

pay[1] (pā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paid*, ppr. *paying.* [< ME. *payen, paien*, < OF. *payer, paier, paer*, F. *payer* = Sp. Pg. *pagar* = It. *pagare*, < L. *pacare*, quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe, ML. satisfy or settle (a debt), pay, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *peace*, and cf. *pacate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To appease; satisfy; content; please.

Ther he harpede so wel, that he *payde* al the route.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 272.

Loke thou grucche not on god, thauȝ he ȝeue luytel,
Beo *payed* with thi porcion porore or ricchore.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 113.

Do trewe penaunce, & y am *payed*,
From eendelees peine y wole make thee free.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

Ffor hir to *paye* he was full glade.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 104).

2†. To make satisfaction or amends for.

And operis satisfactio that for synnes *payeth.*
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 31.

3. To satisfy the claims of; compensate, as for goods, etc., supplied, or for services rendered; recompense; requite; remunerate; reward: as, to *pay* workmen or servants; to *pay* one's creditors.

For all my dangers and my wounds thou hast *paid* me
In my own metal. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

For the carriage of such things as I send you by John Hutton you must remember to *pay* him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 404.

He [Pitt] attacked with great violence . . . the practice of *paying* Hanoverian troops with English money.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

So *pays* the devil his liegeman, brass for gold.
Browning, Ring and Book, iii. 1463.

4. To discharge, as a debt or an obligation, by giving or doing that which is due: as, to *pay* taxes; to *pay* vows.

Sone, vnto thi god *pay* welle thi tythe,
And pore men of thy gode thou dele.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 54.

Tables with fair service set;
Cups that had *paid* the Cæsar's debt
Could he have laid his hands on them.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 355.

5. To bear; defray: as, who will *pay* the cost? hence, to defray the expense of: as, to *pay* one's way in the world.

Take ye that, ye belted knight,
'Twill *pay* your way till ye come down.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

6. To give; deliver; hand over as in discharge of a debt: as, to *pay* money; to *pay* the price.

So many ounces he should *pay*
Of his own flesh, instead of gold.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 278).

I have *paid* death one of my children for my ransom.
Donne, Letters, xcii.

Why, 'tis his own, and dear, for he did *pay*
Ten crowns for it, as I heard Roscius say.
Marston, Satires, ii. 53.

Come, my hostess says there is seven shillings to *pay.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 181.

You must not *pay* this great price for my happiness.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

7. To give or render, without any sense of obligation: as, to *pay* attention; to *pay* court to a woman; to *pay* a compliment.

"They 're my attendants," brave Robin did say;
"They'll *pay* a visit to thee."
Robin Hood Rescuing the Widows Three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 266).

The next day brought us to Padua. St. Anthony, who lived about five hundred years ago, is the great saint to whom they here *pay* their devotions.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 379.

He used to *pay* his duty to me, and ask blessing the moment he came in, if admissible.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 64.

I'll take another opportunity of *paying* my respects to Mrs. Malaprop. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

8. Figuratively, to requite with what is deserved; hence, to punish; chastise; castigate: still in colloquial use.

Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day. I have *paid* Percy, I have made him sure.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 48.

They patiently enduring and receiuing all, defending the children with their naked bodies from the vnmercifull blowes, that *pay* them soundly.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 140.

He *paid* part of us;
Yet I think we fought bravely.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.

Pay (whip) Maidjie as much as you like, and I'll not say one word; but touch Isy, and I'll roar like a bull!
Dr. John Brown, Marjorie Fleming.

9. To be remunerative to; be advantageous or profitable to; repay.

A lecture of an Egyptian priest upon divinity, morality, or natural history would not *pay* the trouble, at this day, of engraving it upon stone.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

God payst, God to payt. See *God*[1].—**To pay a balance.** See *balance.*—**To pay down**, to pay on the spot; pay in ready money.

We cheerfully *paid down* as the price of its [slavery's] abolition twenty millions in cash.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 17.

To pay homet. See *home, adv.*—**To pay off.** (*a*) To recompense and discharge: as, to *pay off* servants or laborers.

When I arrived at this place [Heraclea] I *paid off* my janizary, and the next day he came and said he was not satisfied. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 143.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to cause to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

In a few minutes there was sail enough to *pay* the brig's head *off.* *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlv.

To pay (off) old scores, to pay old debts; hence, figuratively, to "get even" with one's enemies.

I have been in the country, and have brought wherewith to *pay old scores*, and will deal hereafter with ready mony.
Sedley, Bellamire (1687). (*Nares.*)

To pay one in his own coin. See *coin*[1].—**To pay one out**, to punish one thoroughly or adequately.—**To pay one's footing.** See *footing.*—**To pay out**, to slacken, extend, or cause to run out: especially nautical: as, to *pay out* more line.

His men . . . sprang into a yawl and began *paying out* a heavy line, Captain Joe following with the shore end of it. *The Century*, XXXIX. 226.

To pay the debt of nature, to pay one's last debt, to die. See *nature.*

The Sire of these two Babes (poor Creature)
Paid his last Debt to human Nature.
Prior, The Mice.

To pay the piper or the fiddler, to bear the expense or responsibility.

They introduce a new tax, and we shall have to *pay the piper.* *Brougham.*

Which of you two comes down, as you say, with the dust? Who *pays the piper* for this dance of yours, gentlemen? *J. S. Le Fanu*, Tenants of Mallory, xxxiv.

To pay the shot, to pay the cost; bear the expense.

In this at last we have the Advantage got,
We give the Treat, but they shall *pay the shot.*
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make payment or requital; meet one's debts or obligations: as, he *pays* well or promptly.—**2.** To yield a suitable return or reward, as for outlay, expense, or trouble; be remunerative, profitable, or advantageous: as, litigation does not *pay.*

And all speculations as to what it will and what it will not *pay* to learn. *Fitch*, Lectures on Teaching, p. 191.

To pay for. (*a*) To make amends for; atone for: as, men often *pay for* their mistakes with suffering. (*b*) To give equal value for; bear the charge or cost of; give in exchange for.

Of all that we receive from God, what doe we *pay for*, more then prayers and prayses?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.

'Tis not in France alone where People are made to *pay for* their Humour. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 106.

To pay for a dead horse. See *horse*[1].—**To pay off,** to fall away to leeward, as the head of a ship.

The little vessel *paid off* from the wind, and ran on for some time directly before it, tearing through the water with everything flying.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 25.

To pay on, to beat with vigor; redouble blows. [Colloq.]

★**—To pay up,** to pay fully or promptly.

pay[1] (pā), *n.* [< ME. *pay, paye,* < OF. *paye,* F. *paye* = Pr. *paga, pagua, paia* = Sp. Pg. It. *paga,* pay; from the verb.] **1†.** Satisfaction; content; liking; pleasure.

A man may serven bet and more to *pay*
In half a yer, althow it were no more,
Than sum man doth that hath servyd ful yore.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 474.

Mi lijf to lede in word & dede
As is moost plesaunt to thi *pay*,
And to deie weel whanne it is my day.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

It was more for King Cornwalls pleasure
Then it was for King Arthurs *pay*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 287).

2. Compensation given for services performed; salary or wages; stipend; recompense; hire: as, a soldier's *pay* and allowances; the men demanded higher *pay*.

Euery common souldier discharged receiued more in money, victuals, apparell, and furniture then his *pay* did amount vnto. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 151.

This trial is interesting, as it furnishes us with evidence as to the *pay* of an editor, or rather author (for Tuchin wrote the whole paper), of that time.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 75.

3. Pay-day. [Obsolete or colloq.]

They haue euery *pay*, which is 45. dayes, . . . 15 shillings sterling. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 108.

Deferred pay. See *defer*[2].—**Full pay,** the official allowance without deduction to officers of the army and navy, as for active service.—**Good** (or **bad**) **pay,** sure (or not to be trusted) to pay debts: said of persons. [Colloq.]—**Half pay.** See *half-pay.*—**In the pay of,** hired by; employed for pay by: as, he was *in the pay of* the company for many years.—**Pay dirt, pay gravel,** in *gold-mining,* gravel or sand containing a sufficient amount of gold to be profitably worked. See *dirt.*

O, why did papa strike *pay gravel*
In drifting on Poverty Flat?
Bret Harte, Her Letter.

Pay-streak, in *gold-mining,* that part of the gravel in which the gold is chiefly concentrated. [Placer-mining of the Pacific States.] The term is sometimes, but rarely, used to denote the valuable or paying part of a lode or metalliferous deposit inclosed in the solid rock.=**Syn. 2.** *Wages,* etc. See *salary.*

pay[2] (pā), *v. t.* [Prob. < OF. *peier, poier, poyer* (also in comp. **empeier, empoier* = Sp. *empegar*), pitch, < L. *picare,* pitch, cover with pitch, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch: see *pitch*[2], *n.*, and cf. *pitch*[2], *v.*] *Naut.,* to coat or cover with tar or pitch, or with a composition of tar, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like: as, to *pay* a seam or a rope.

In stead of Pitch, we made Lime, mixed with Tortoise oyle, and as the Carpenters calked her, I and another *paied* the seames with this plaster.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 118.

★**Paying ladle.** See *ladle.*—**The devil to pay.** See *devil.*

payable (pā′a-bl), *a.* [< F. *payable* = Sp. *pagable* = Pg. *pagavel* = It. *pagabile,* < ML. *pacabilis,* payable, < *pacare,* pay: see *pay*[1].] **1.** That can be paid, or is to be paid; capable of being paid.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

2. To be paid; due: as, bills *payable;* homage or allegiance *payable* to the sovereign.—**Due and payable.** See *due.*

payably (pā′a-bli), *adv.* To the extent of being profitable.

Their lower beds have been found to be *payably* auriferous. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 427.

pay-bill (pā′bil), *n.* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like.

pay-car (pā′kär), *n.* In railroad service, a car in which a paymaster travels from point to point along the line, to pay the employees.

pay-clerk (pā′klėrk), *n.* **1.** A clerk who pays wages.—**2.** A clerk to a paymaster in the United States army or navy.

pay-corps (pā′kōr), *n.* In the United States navy, the corps of paymasters.

paydt, *p. a.* An old spelling of *paid.*

pay-day (pā′dā), *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts are to be discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid; in *stock-jobbing,* the day on which a transfer of stock must be completed and paid for.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *pay-day.* *Locke.*

pay-director (pā′di-rek″tọr), *n.* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain.

payedt, *p. a.* An old spelling of *paid.*

payee (pā-ē′), *n.* [< *pay*[1] + *-ee*[1].] A person to whom money is paid or is to be paid; specifically, in *law,* the party in whose favor the promise or direction to pay negotiable paper is expressed.

A bill of exchange is an order by one person, called the drawer, to another, termed the drawee, living in a different place, directing him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person, denominated the *payee.*
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 470.

payent, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *pagan.*

Payena (pā-yē′nạ), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), after A. *Payen* (1795–1871), a botanical writer.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees of the family *Sapotaceæ,* with four sepals, eight petals, and sixteen stamens. There are about 16 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago: trees with milky juice, rigid leaves minutely clothed with reddish scurf or with silky hairs, and small clusters of pediceled flowers in the axils, each cluster usually producing a single ovate-oblong berry. See *gutta-putih.*

payer (pā′ėr), *n.* [< *pay*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who pays; specifically, the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder. Also *payor.*

payetrellet, *n.* Same as *poitrel.*

pay-inspector (pā′in-spek″tọr), *n.* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander.

pay-list (pā′list), *n.* A pay-roll; specifically (*milit.*), the quarterly account rendered to the war-office by a paymaster.

paymaster (pā′mȧs″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who is to pay, or who regularly pays; one from whom wages or remuneration is received.—**2.** An officer in the army whose duty it is to pay the officers and men their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.—**3.** An officer in the United States navy who has charge of money, provisions, clothing, and small stores, and is responsible for their safe-keeping and issue.—**Fleet paymaster.** See *fleet*[2].—**Paymaster-general,** in the United States army, the chief officer of the pay-department of the United States war-office. He has general charge of the payment both of the army of the United States, and of volunteers and militia when in its service, and holds the rank of brigadier-general. In England there is an officer of the same name, exercising similar functions.—**Paymaster-general of the navy,** a principal official of the United States Navy Department, chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, holding the rank of rear-admiral. See *department.*

paymastership (pā′mȧs″tėr-ship), *n.* [< *paymaster* + *-ship.*] The office or status of paymaster.

Walpole once again assumed the *paymastership* of the forces. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 335.

payment (pā′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paiment;* < OF. (and F.) *payement* = Pr. *pagamen, paiamen* = Sp. Pg. It. *pagamento,* payment, < ML. **pacamentum,* payment, < *pacare,* pay: see *pay*[1].] **1.** The act of paying; the delivery of money as payment, in the course of business.

The king had received various complaints of the Agows, who had abused his officers, and refused *payment* of tribute. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 328.

2. More specifically, in *law,* the discharge of a pecuniary obligation by money or what is accepted as the equivalent of a specific sum of money; "the satisfaction, by or in the name of the debtor, to the creditor, of what is due, with the object to put an end to the obligation" (*Goudsmit*). It is in the strictest sense distinguished on the one hand from a discharge by offset or compromise, and on the other from an advance of the money by a third person who divests the creditor's claim by taking to himself the right to enforce it in the place of the former.

3. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfilment of a promise; recompense; requital; reward.

Too little *payment* for so great a debt.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 154.

The Countrey is so fertile that, at what time soeuer corne be put into the ground, the *paiment* is good with increase. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 466.

4. Hence, figuratively, chastisement; punishment.

If it fortuned that a child, having been chastised by another man, went to complain thereof to his own father, it was a shame for the said father if he gave him not his *payment* again. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 392.

North. Yield to our mercy, proud Plantagenet.
Clif. Ay, to such mercy as his ruthless arm,
With downright *payment*, show'd unto my father.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 32.

Application of payments, appropriation of payments, the determining which of several obligations shall be extinguished or reduced, when a payment not sufficient to extinguish all is made. Thus, if a debtor owing to the same creditor an open account, a bond, and a note secured by mortgage on the debtor's property pays a sum sufficient to satisfy only one, it is for his interest that it be applied to the mortgage, so as to free his property from incumbrance; and it is for his creditor's interest that it be applied to the open account, which is unsecured, and will be outlawed before the bond. The right of application rests with the debtor at the time of paying. If he does not exercise it, it passes to the creditor. If neither debtor nor creditor exercises the right, the court, if controversy arises, makes the application on equitable principles.—**Equation of payments.** See *equation.*—**Payment into court,** the deposit in due form with an officer of the court of a sum sued for, or of so much as is admitted to be due, for the benefit of the plaintiff if he will accept it.

paymistress (pā′mis″tres), *n.* A woman who gives money for goods supplied or services rendered.

paynt, *n.* See *pain*[2].

payne[1]**†,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pain*[1].

payne[2]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *pagan.*

paynim, painim (pā′nim), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *painime, painym, paynime, paynym, payneme, painem,* < OF. *paienime, paienisme, paiennisme, painisme,* etc., F. *paganisme,* paganism: see *paganism.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Paganism; heathenism; heathendom; heathen lands collectively.

Thys word was sone wide in *paynyme* ybrogt
So that princes in *paynyme* were of grete thogt.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 403.

Thau Ector was one, as aunter befelle,
ffro the parties of *payn|n|eme* present at home.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2162.

2. A pagan; a heathen.

So that thulke stude was for let mony a day,
That no cristene mon ne *Painym* nuste where the Rode lay.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 35.

Other do accomodate it ["Nosce teipsum"] to Apollo, whom the *paynimes* honoured for god of wysedome.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 3.

The Emperours deputie, albeit he were a *painim*, yet did he abhore the murthering of a man whom he iudged to be an innocent and guiltlesse person. *J. Udall*, On Mark xv.

Thus far even the *paynims* have approached; thus far they have seen into the doings of the angels of God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

II. *a.* Pagan; heathen.

Cornelius Tacitus, a *panim* writer, and enimie to the Christians. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 395.

Paynim sons of swarthy Spain
Had wrought his champion's fall.
Scott, Rob Roy, ii.

A people there among their crags,
Our race and blood, a remnant that were left
Paynim amid their circles. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

paynimryt, painimryt (pā′nim-ri), *n.* [ME. *paynymery;* < *paynim* + *-ry.*] Paganism; heathendom.

paynize (pā′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paynized,* ppr. *paynizing.* [After one *Payne,* the inventor of the process.] To harden and preserve, as wood, by a process consisting in placing the material to be treated in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and then injecting a solution of sulphid of calcium or of barium, following this with a solution of sulphate of lime. The latter salt acts chemically on the calcium or barium sulphid, forming all through the wood sulphate of calcium (gypsum) or sulphate of barium (heavy-spar). Wood thus treated is very heavy, but very durable and nearly incombustible.

pay-office (pā′of″is), *n.* A place or office where payments are made, particularly an office for the payment of interest on public debts.

payor (pā′ọr), *n.* [< *pay*[1] + *-or*[1].] See *payer.*

payret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pair*[1].

pay-roll (pā′rōl), *n.* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with note of sums to which they are entitled.

paysa (pī′sä), *n.* See *pice.*

paysage (pā′sāj; F. pron. pā-ē-zäzh′), *n.* [F., < *pays,* country: see *pais*[2], *peasant.*] A landscape.

But the greatest part of this *paysage* and landscape is sky. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 193.

Life seems too short, space too narrow, to warrant you in giving in an unqualified adhesion to a *paysage* which is two-thirds ocean.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 344.

paysagist (pā′sā-jist), *n.* [< *paysage* + *-ist.*] An artist or draftsman who works in landscape; a landscape-painter.

The lists are now open to some clever *paysagist* to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all. *Art Age*, IV. 42.

payset, *v.* An obsolete form of *poise.*

paysyblet, *a.* A variant of *peaceable. Chaucer.*

Payta bark (pā′tä bärk). A pale cinchona-bark derived from *Ladenbergia macrocarpa.*

paytamine (pā′tam-in), *n.* [< *Payta* (*bark*) + *amine*.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from Payta bark.

paytine (pā′tin), *n.* A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{24}N_2O.H_2O$) of Payta bark.

paytrellt, *n.* See *poitrel*.

pazaree, *n.* Same as *passaree*.

Pb. In *chem.*, the symbol for *lead* (Latin *plumbum*).

P. B. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Britannica*, British Pharmacopœia.

P. Bor. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Borussica*, Prussian Pharmacopœia.

P. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Privy Councilor*; (*b*) of *police constable*.

Pd., pd. A contraction of *paid*.

Pd. In *chem.*, the symbol for *palladium*.

P. D. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Dublinensis*, Dublin Pharmacopœia.

P. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Pharmacopœia Edinensis*, Edinburgh Pharmacopœia; (*b*) of *Protestant Episcopal*.

pea[1] (pē), *n.* [A mod. form, assumed as sing. of the supposed plural *pease:* see *pease*[1]. The plural of *pea* is *peas*, as 'as like as two *peas*,' 'a bushel of *peas*,' with ref. to the individual seeds, as in 'a bushel of beans'; but when used collectively the old singular *pease* is properly used, as 'a bushel of *pease*,' like 'a bushel of wheat or corn.'] **1.** The seed of an annual hardy leguminous vine, *Pisum sativum;* also, the vine itself. The pea is marked by its climbing habit and glaucous surface, its pinnate leaves ending in a branching tendril, its large stipules, and its large, commonly white, papilionaceous flowers, followed by pendulous pods containing sweet nutritious seeds. The original form of the pea, *Pisum arvense*, the common gray pea or field-pea, is thought by some to be native in Greece and the Levant, by others to have come from farther north. Peas were known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and their cultivation is now general. Usually only the seeds are edible, but the pods of the sugar-pea, skinless pea, or string-pea are eaten, as in the case of "string-beans." The seeds are now mostly consumed when green, but are also split when ripe, and used in soups or ground into meal. (See *pease-meal*.) Before the spread of the potato, peas formed in England a principal food of the working classes. The varieties are very numerous, those of the marrow class being distinguished by seeds which are wrinkled and greenish even when ripe.

Yes, yes, Madam, I am as like the Duc de Richelieu as two *peas;* but then they are two old withered grey *peas*.
Walpole, Letters, Oct. 13, 1765.

The best Master I wot of is the Swabian who gave his scholars 911,000 canings, with standing on *peas*, and wearing the fool's cap in proportion. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. Pea-spawn of a fish. See *spawn*.—**Angola pea.** See *Cajan*.—**Beach-pea.** See *Lathyrus*.—**Butterfly-pea.** See *Clitoria*.—**Congo pea.** Same as *Angola pea*.—**Cow-pea,** a twining pulse-plant, *Vigna Sinensis*, a native of tropical Asia and Africa, in cultivation extending into warm-temperate climates. The pods are sometimes 2 feet long, and are edible while green, as are their seeds when dry. This is an important crop in the southern United States.—**Earthnut-pea,** a plant, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, yielding edible tubers used like potatoes.—**Earth-pea,** a Syrian species, *Lathyrus amphicarpos*, bearing underground pods.—**Egyptian pea,** the chick-pea.—**Everlasting pea.** See *Lathyrus*.—**Flat-pea,** one of three slender shrubs with very flat pods, of the Australian leguminous genus *Platylobium*.—**French pea.** (*a*) The common pea or garden-pea. (*b*) *pl.* Canned peas prepared in France, reputed to be superior to those canned in other countries.—**Glory-pea.** See *Clianthus*.—**Heart-pea.** Same as *heartseed*.—**Hoary pea.** See *Tephrosia*, and *catgut*, 3 (*b*).—**Milk-pea.** See *Galactia*, 2.—**Partridge-pea.** (*a*) *Cassia Chamæcrista*, a plant a foot high with showy yellow flowers, four of the ten long anthers yellow, the rest purple. It is common especially southward in the eastern half of the United States. (*b*) *Heisteria coccinea* (F. *pois perdrix*). See *Heisteria*.—**Pea iron ore,** a form of brown iron ore found in England in the "Corallian beds" of the Middle Oölite, and especially at Westbury in Wiltshire.—**Pea of an anchor,** the bill of an anchor.—**Pigeon-pea.** Same as *Angola pea*.—**Poison-pea.** See *Swainsona*.—**Rosary peas,** seeds of *Abrus Abrus*.—**Sea-pea, seaside pea,** the beach-pea.—**Sensitive pea,** *Cassia nictitans*, a small species in the eastern United States, whose pinnate leaves fold when touched. Also called *wild sensitive-plant*. *C. Chamæcrista* (see *partridge-pea*, above) has been called *large-flowered sensitive pea*.—**Soy-pea.** Same as *soy-bean*. See *soy*, 2, and *Sahuca beans* (under *bean*[1]).—**Spurred butterfly-pea,** *Bradburya Virginiana*, of the southern United States. The genus resembles *Clitoria*, but is distinguished by a spur projecting from near the base of the standard.—**Sturt's desert-pea,** the Australian *Clianthus Dampieri*.—**Swainson pea.** See *Swainsona*.—**Sweet pea,** a favorite climbing annual, *Lathyrus odoratus*, with rather large sweet-scented flowers, a native of Sicily and southern Italy. There are numerous varieties, differing chiefly in the color, which runs from pure white to deep purple. See *painted-lady*, 2.—**Tangier pea,** *Lathyrus Tingitanus*, a pretty garden species from Tangiers, producing abundant small dark red-purple flowers.—**Tuberous pea.** Same as *heath-pea*. See *Lathyrus* and *knapperts*.—**Wood-pea.** Same as *tuberous pea*, or sometimes (by translation) *Lathyrus silvestris*. See *Lathyrus*. (See also *chick-pea, heath-pea, issue-pea, meadow-pea, no-eye pea*.)

pea[2] (pē), *n.* [= Sc. *pae, pa* (in *pajock*); < ME. *pe-* (in comp.), *pa, po, poo*, < AS. *pāwa*, also *peá* (once, in dat. *peán*), m., *pāwe*, f., = D. *paauw* = MLG. *pawe, pauwe* = OHG. *phāwo, fāwo, phāho, fāho, phāo*, MHG. *phāwe, pfāwe, phā, pfā*, G. *pfawe, pfaw, pfowe, pfow, pfauw*, etc., now *pfaue, pfau*, dial. *pfob, pfaub*, etc., = Icel. *pā, pāi* (as a nickname; in mod. use only in comp. *pā-fugl* = Sw. *påfogel* = Dan. *paafugl* = E. *peafowl*, q. v.) = F. *paon* (> obs. E. *pawn*[3]) = Sp. *pavón* = Pg. *pavão* = It. *pavone*, < L. *pavo*(*n*-), ML. also *pavus*, m., *pava*, f., < Gr. **ταών* (in gen. *ταῶνος*, etc.), usually *ταώς* or *ταῶς*, also written *ταὼς*, where the aspirate represents the earlier digamma, orig. **ταϝώς* = Ar. Turk. *tāwūs* = Hind. *tāūs* (in Hind. also called *mor*), < Pers. *tāwus, tāus*, a peacock; cf. Old Tamil *tōkei, tōgei*, a peacock.] A peafowl. The simple form *pea* is rare. It occurs chiefly in the compound names *peacock, peahen, peafowl, pea-chick, pea-pheasant*. In the second quotation *pea* is restricted to 'peahen.'

His berd was syde ay large span,
And glided als the fether of *pae*.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 274).

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-pavus, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock.
Porta, Natural Magic (trans.), ii. 14. (*Nares*.)

pea-bean (pē′bēn), *n.* See *bean*[1], 2.

pea-beetle (pē′bē′tl), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi*.

peaberry (pē′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *peaberries* (-iz). The so-called male coffee-berry. See *coffee*, 1.

Sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, *peaberry*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 691.

pea-bird (pē′bėrd), *n.* [< **pea*, a syllable imitative of its cry, + *bird*[1].] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*.

pea-bluff (pē′bluf), *n.* A pea-shooter. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Peabody bird (pē′bo-di bėrd). [From the *Peabody* Glen, White Mountains.] The white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.

pea-bone (pē′bōn), *n.* The pisiform bone of the wrist: so called from its size and shape.

pea-bug (pē′bug), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi*. [U. S.]

pea-bush (pē′bůsh), *n.* An evergreen heath-like shrub, *Burtonella scabra* (*Burtonia scabra*), of eastern Australia. It has large purple papilionaceous flowers, single in the upper axils.

peace (pēs), *n.* [< ME. *pece, pees, pes, peis, pais*, < OF. *pais, paiz*, F. *paix* = Sp. Pg. *paz* = It. *pace*, < L. *pax* (acc. *pacem*), peace, < √ *pac, pag*, as in *paciscere*, agree, make a bargain, *pangere*, fix: see *pact*. Cf. *pacate, pay*[1], *pacify*, etc., *appease*, etc.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; quietness; repose. Specifically—(*a*) Freedom from war or hostile attacks; exemption from or cessation of hostilities; absence of civil, private, or foreign strife, embroilment, or quarrel.

The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and *peace*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

(*b*) Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, or anxiety; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great *peace* have they which love thy law. Ps. cxix. 165.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A *peace* no other season knows.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

(*c*) A state of reconciliation between parties at variance; harmony; concord.

"What tydinges now," quod he, "I praye yow saye."
"Be of good chere," quod they, "dought ye no dele,
Your *pece* is made, and all shall be right wele."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1806.

St. Anselm and his *Peace* or composition with Henry the First. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iL

(*d*) Public tranquillity; that quiet order and security which are guaranteed by the laws: as, to keep the *peace;* to break the *peace;* a justice of the *peace*.

The king has, in fact, become the lord; . . . the public *peace*, or observance of the customary right by man towards man, has become the king's *peace*, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord, and the breach of which is a personal offence against him.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 203.

(*e*) A compact or agreement made by contending parties to abstain from further hostilities; a treaty of peace: as, the *peace* of Ryswick.

A *peace* differs not from a truce essentially in the length of its contemplated duration, for there may be very long armistices, and states of peace continuing only a definite number of years. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 150.

Armed peace. See *armed*.—**Articles of the peace.** See *article*.—**Bill of peace,** in *law*, a bill or suit in equity brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right of such a nature and under such circumstances that without the intervention of the court it may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions; or where separate attempts have already been unsuccessfully made to overthrow the same right, and where justice requires that the party should be quieted in the right by a decree of the court.—**Bird of peace, breach of the peace, clerk of the peace, commission of the peace.** See *bird, breach*, etc.—**Conservators of the peace.** See *conservator*.—**Justice of the peace.** See *justice*.—**Kiss of peace.** See *kiss*.—**Letters of peacet.** Same as *pacifical letters* (which see, under *pacifical*).—**Peace Congress.** See *congress*.—**Peace Convention** or **Conference.** Same as *Peace Congress*.—**Peace establishment,** the reduced quantity of military supplies and number of effective soldiers kept under arms in a standing army during time of peace.—**Peace money,** in *early Eng. hist.*, a payment or fine for breach of the public peace.—**Peace of God and the church,** that cessation which the king's subjects formerly had from trouble and suit of law between the terms and on Sundays and holidays.—**Peace Preservation Acts** (Ireland), English statutes of 1870, etc., and especially the act of 1881. The last contained stringent provisions in regard to the carrying, importation, and sale of arms.—**Peace resolves,** in *U. S. hist.*, a series of resolutions reported to the Congress of the United States by the Peace Congress of February, 1861, embodying suggestions for the averting of civil war.—**The king's** (or **queen's**) **peace,** originally, the exemption or immunity secured by severe penalties to all within the king's house, in attendance on him, or employed on his business, and gradually accorded to all within the realm who are not outlaws; the public peace, for the maintenance of which the sovereign is responsible.—**The peace.** Same as *kiss of peace* (which see, under *kiss*).—**To hold one's peace.** See *hold*[1].

So *hold thi pees;* thow slest me with thi speche.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 455.

To keep the peace, to abstain from violation of the public peace. See *breach of the peace*, under *breach*.—**To make** (a person's) **peace** (with another), to reconcile the other to him.

I will *make* your *peace* with him. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 296.

Treaty of peace. See *treaty*.—**Syn.** Stillness; silence. (*a*) Amity. (*b*) *Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.

peacet (pēs), *v.* [< ME. *peacen, peasen, pecen, pesen*, < OF. *paisier*, pacify, bring to peace, make peace; from the noun: see *peace*, *n.* Cf. *appease*.] **I.** *intrans.* To hold one's peace; be or become silent; hold one's tongue.

Heruppon the people *peacyd* and stilled unto the tyme the shire was doon. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

I will not *peace*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Then since, dear life! you fain would have me *peace*,
And I, mad with delight, want wit to cease,
Stop you my mouth.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 543).

II. *trans.* To appease; quiet; allay.

Which only oblation to be sufficient sacrifice, to *peace* the Father's wrath, and to purge all the sins of the world.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 265.

peaceability† (pē-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *pesiblete;* as *peaceable* + *-ity*.] Tranquillity; calm; peace.

He roos and blamede the wynd and the tempest of the watir, and it ceesside, and *pesiblete* was maad.
Wyclif, Luke viii. 24.

peaceable (pē′sa-bl), *a.* [< ME. *pesable, pesible, paisible*, etc.; < OF. *paisible, pesible*, peaceable, < *pais*, peace: see *peace*.] **1.** Accompanied with or characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; free from agitation, war, tumult, or disturbance of any kind; peaceful.

A blisful lyf, a *paisible* and a swete,
Ledden the peples in the former age.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 1.

His *peaceable* reign and good government.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 108.

But the treachery, the contempt of law, the thirst for blood, which the King had now shown, left no hope of a *peaceable* adjustment. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome, rude, or boisterous.

Thre of the barons apart [she] drew hastily
Off moste gretteste, sayng in wyse *pesible*
As woman full sage and ryght sensible.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3653.

Men of mild, and sweet, and *peaceable* spirits, as indeed most Anglers are. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 48.

=**Syn.** *Peaceful*, etc. (see *pacific*), amicable, mild, friendly.

peaceableness (pē′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace.

peaceably (pē′sa-bli), *adv.* In a peaceable manner. (*a*) Without war, tumult, commotion, or disturbance; without quarrel or feud: as, the kings of this dynasty ruled *peaceably* for two hundred years. (*b*) In or at peace; quietly; without interruption, annoyance, or alarm: as, to live and die *peaceably*.

Therfore thei suffren, that folk of alle Lawes may *peysibely* duellen amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 25.

They were also very careful that every one that belonged to them answered their profession in their behaviour among men, upon all occasioans; that they lived *peaceably*, and were in all things good examples.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

(*c*) Without anger or disposition to quarrel; amicably; as one disposed to peace.

And when his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him, and could not speak *peaceably* unto him. Gen. xxxvii. 4.

To live *peaceably* is so to demean ourselves in all the offices and stations of life as to promote a friendly understanding and correspondence among those we converse with. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

peace-breaker (pēs′brā″kėr), *n.* One who violates or disturbs the public peace. *Latimer.*

peaceful (pēs′fûl), *a.* [< *peace* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; not in a state of war, commotion, or disquiet; quiet; undisturbed: as, a *peaceful* time; a *peaceful* country.

> Hail, Twilight, sovereign of one *peaceful* hour!
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 22.
>
> Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects' cries,
> Nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 86.
>
> That *peaceful* face wherein all past distress
> Had melted into perfect loveliness.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 158.

2. Pacific; mild; calm: as, a *peaceful* temper.

> And thus with *peaceful* words upraised her soon.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 946.
>
> I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night;
> I regret little, I would change still less.
> *Browning*, Andrea del Sarto.

= Syn. *Peaceable*, etc. (see *pacific*), tranquil, serene.

peacefully (pēs′fûl-i), *adv.* In a peaceful manner; without war or commotion; without agitation or disturbance of any kind; tranquilly; calmly; quietly.

peacefulness (pēs′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being peaceful; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord; peaceableness.

peace-gild (pēs′gild), *n.* In the middle ages, one of a number of associations disseminated through England and northern Europe, the object of which was the mutual defense of the members against injustice and the restriction of liberty. Also called *frith*.

peaceively† (pē′siv-li), *adv.* [< **peaceive* (< OF. *paisif*, peaceable, < *pais*, peace: see *peace* and *-ive*) + *-ly*[2].] In a peaceable or peaceful manner; without resistance.

> You must with your three sons be guarded safe
> Unto the Tower: . . .
> Then *peaceively* let us conduct you thither.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 26.

peaceless (pēs′les), *a.* [< *peace* + *-less.*] Without peace; disturbed.

> Look upon a person angry, *peaceless*, and disturbed.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 251.

peacelessness (pēs′les-nes), *n.* Lack or absence of peace: the opposite of *peacefulness*.

> The small, restless black eyes which peered out from the pinched and wasted face betrayed the *peacelessness* of a harrowed mind. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 79.

peacemaker (pēs′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes peace, as by reconciling parties that are at variance.

> Blessed are the *peacemakers;* for they shall be called the children of God. Mat. v. 9.

peace-offering (pēs′of″ėr-ing), *n.* **1.** An offering that procures peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.—**2.** Specifically, an offering prescribed under the Levitical law as an expression of thanksgiving. The directions for it are contained in Lev. iii.; vii. 11–21. Its characteristic feature was the eating of the flesh as a symbol of enjoyment of communion with God.

peace-officer (pēs′of″i-sėr), *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, especially to prevent or quell riots and other breaches of the peace, as a sheriff or constable.

peace-parted† (pēs′pär″ted), *a.* Departed from the world in peace.

> We should profane the service of the dead
> To sing a requiem and such rest to her
> As to *peace-parted* souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 261.

peace-party (pēs′pär″ti), *n.* A party that favors peace or the making of peace.

peace-pipe (pēs′pīp), *n.* The calumet or pipe of the American Indians, considered as the symbol of peace between tribes, etc., the smoking of it being the accompaniment of a treaty; ★the "pipe of peace."

peach[1] (pēch), *n.* [< ME. *peche, pesche, pesk,* < OF. *pesche*, F. *pêche*, f., = Sp. *pérsico, pérsigo, prisco* (and with Ar. art. *alpérsico*), m., = Pg. *pecego* (and with Ar. art. *alperche*), m., = It. *pesca*, also *persica*, f., = AS. *persuc, persoc*, peach (*persoc-treów*, peach-tree), = D. *perzik* = MLG. *persik* = OHG. **pfersich*, MHG. *pfirsich, phersich*, G. *pfirsich, pfirsiche, pfirsche*, also *pfirsching* = Sw. *persika* = Dan. *fersken* (< G.), < L. *persicum*, neut. (sc. *malum*), a peach, *persicus malus*, or simply *persicus*, f., also *persica arbor*, a peach-tree, < Gr. περσικός, m., περσικόν, neut., a peach, also *μηλέα περσική*, the peach-tree, *μῆλον περσικόν*, the peach, lit. the 'Persian apple' (*malum, μῆλον*) or 'Persian apple-tree' (*malus, μηλέα*): see *Persic*. Cf. *quine, quince*. lit. 'Cydonian apple.' So the orange or citron was called *μῆλον Μηδικόν*, 'Medic apple,' and the apricot *μῆλον Ἀρμενιακόν*, 'Armenian apple.'] **1.** The fleshy drupaceous fruit of the tree *Amygdalus Persica*. See def. 2.—**2.** A garden and orchard tree, *Amygdalus Persica*. The peach is a rather weak irregular tree, 15 or 20 feet high, with shining lanceolate leaves, and pink flowers (see cut under *calyciflorate*) appearing before the leaves. The roundish or elliptical fruit is 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and covered with down; when ripe, the color is whitish or yellow, beautifully flushed with red; its flesh is subacid, luscious, and wholesome. The peach is closely allied to the almond, from which Darwin inclines to derive it. Its local origin has commonly been ascribed to Persia, but the investigations of De Candolle point to China. It is now widely cultivated in warm-temperate climates, most successfully in China and the United States, as in Delaware, on the shores of the Chesapeake and Lake Michigan, and in California. (See *curl*, 4, *peach-blight*, and *peach-yellows*.) The canning of peaches is now a large local industry; large quantities also are dried, and some are made into peach-brandy. The seeds often take the place of bitter almonds as a source of oil, etc. Peach-leaves and -flowers are laxative and anthelmintic. The varieties of the peach are numberless, a general distinction lying between clingstones and freestones (see these words), and again between the white- and the yellow-fleshed. (See *nectarine*.) The flat peach or peento is a fancy Chinese variety, having the fruit so compressed that only the skin covers the ends of the stone. Another Chinese variety, the crooked peach, has the fruit long and bent, and remarkably sweet. In ornamental use there is a weeping peach; and various dwarf and double-flowered varieties, called *flowering peaches*, have been produced with pure-white or variously, often very brilliantly, colored flowers.—**Guinea peach**, a climbing shrub, *Sarcocephalus sambucinus*, of tropical western Africa, bearing heads of small pink flowers, and a pulpy collective fruit which is eaten by the natives. Also called *negro* and *Sierra Leone peach*.—**Native peach** of Australia. See *quandang*.—**Negro peach, Sierra Leone peach.** Same as *Guinea peach*.—**Peach myrtle.** See *myrtle*.—**Wild peach.** See *wild orange*, under *orange*[1].

peach[2] (pēch), *v.* [By apheresis from *appeach, impeach.*] **I.**† *trans.* To impeach; also, to inform against, as an accomplice.

> Let me have pardon, I beseech your grace, and I'll *peach* 'em all. *Middleton*, Phœnix, v. 1.
>
> If I did not amidst all this *peach* my liberty, nor my vertue, with the rest who made shipwreck of both, it was more the infinite goodnesse and mercy of God then the least providence or discretion of myne owne.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

II. *intrans.* To betray one's accomplices; turn informer. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> For-thy as wightis that are will thus walke we in were,
> For *pechyng* als pilgrymes that putte are to pees.
> *York Plays*, p. 429.
>
> Wilt thou *peach*, thou varlet?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 3.
>
> Will you go *peach*, and cry yourself a fool
> At grannam's cross! be laughed at and despised?
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.
>
> "Was Flashman here then?"
> "Yes! and a dirty little snivelling, sneaking fellow he was too. He never dared join us, and used to toady the bullies by offering to fag for them, and *peaching* against the rest of us." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 8.

peach[3] (pēch), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *peach*[1], *n.*] In *mining*, any greenish-colored soft or decomposed rock, usually chloritic schist. [Cornwall, Eng.]

peach[4]†, *n.* [< Russ. *pechŭ, petsŭ*, an oven, stove, furnace.] A stove. [Russia.]

> They [the Russians] heat their *Peaches*, which are made like the Germane bathstoues, and their Poclads like ouens, that so warme the house that a stranger at the first shall hardly like of it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 496.

pea-chafer (pē′chā″fėr), *n.* A pea-weevil.

peach-black (pēch′blak), *n.* [< *peach*[1] + *black.*] A black obtained from calcined peach-stones.

peach-blight (pēch′blīt), *n.* A fungous disease of peach-trees (usually called *rot* or *brown rot* when it affects the fruit), caused by *Sclerotinia fructigena*. The conidial form was long known as *Monilia fructigena*. The ascigerous form occurs on the old fallen fruit.

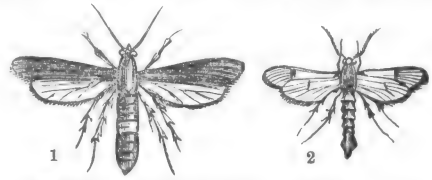
peach-blister (pēch′blis″tėr), *n.* Same as *curl*, 4.

peach-blossom (pēch′blos″um), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The flower of the peach. See *peach*[1].—**2.** A collectors' name of a moth, *Thyatira batis*.—**3.** A canary-yellow color; also, a pink color more yellowish than rose-pink.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the blossom of a peach-tree.—**Peach-blossom marble**, a kind of Italian marble variegated in white and red, with a few yellow spots. *Marble Worker*, § 22.

peachblow (pēch′blō), *n.* **1.** In *ceram.*, a glaze of Oriental porcelain of warm purple color or inclining to pink, like the blossom of the peach. The pieces bearing this name are sometimes mottled and clouded in different shades of the same color.—**2.** A variety of potato: so called from its color.

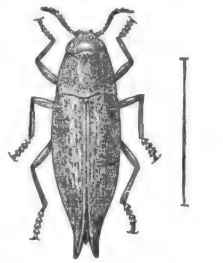
peach-borer (pēch′bōr″ėr), *n.* **1.** A day-moth, *Sanninoidea exitiosa*, of the family *Sesiidæ*, the female of which lays eggs in June on the bark of peach-trees, etc., near the ground. On hatching, the larvæ work their way into the bark and bore to the sapwood, causing an exudation of gum, which, mixed with the excrement of the insect, forms a thick mass at the



Peach-borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). 1, female; 2, male.

foot of the tree. The cocoons are spun at or near the surface of the ground; they are brown, and made of silk mixed with gum and castings of the larvæ. This borer works into plum-trees as well as peach-trees. The best remedies are to mound the trees and protect them with vertical straw bands during the summer.

2. A buprestid beetle, *Dicerca divaricata*, whose larva bores through the bark and lives in the sapwood of the peach and cherry. Also *peach-tree borer*.



Peach-borer (*Dicerca divaricata*). (Line shows natural size.)

peach-brake (pēch′brāk), *n.* In Texas, a dense growth of the so-called wild peach, there covering extensive tracts. See *wild orange*, under *orange*[1].

peach-brandy (pēch′-bran″di), *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the peach.

peach-color (pēch′kul″ọr), *n.* The deep-pink color of the peach.

peach-colored (pēch′kul″ọrd), *a.* Of the color of a peach.

peach-down (pēch′doun), *n.* The soft down of a peach-skin.

peacher (pē′chėr), *n.* **1**†. An accuser or impeacher.

> Accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltless.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, Wyclif.

2. One who peaches; an informer; a telltale. [Colloq.]

peachery (pē′chėr-i), *n.*; pl. *peacheries* (-iz). [< *peach*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where peaches are cultivated; a peach-grove; a garden where peach-trees are trained against walls; a house in which peach-trees are grown.

peach-house (pēch′hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a house in which peach-trees are grown, for the purpose either of forcing the fruit out of season, or of producing it in a climate unsuitable for its culture in the open air.

pea-chick (pē′chik), *n.* The chick or young of the peafowl.

pea-chicken (pē′chik″en), *n.* The lapwing. Also called *papechien*.

peach-oak (pēch′ōk), *n.* See *chestnut-oak* (under *oak*) and *willow-oak*.

peach-palm (pēch′päm), *n.* A tall pinnate-leafed palm of tropical South America, *Guiliema speciosa*. The stems are sometimes clustered, and are armed with black thorns. It is cultivated along the Amazon, etc., for its egg-shaped fruit, which is borne in large clusters, bright-scarlet above, orange below. Its thick firm flesh, when cooked, is mealy and well flavored. It affords a meal which is made into cakes, and by fermentation a beverage.

peach-stone (pēch′stōn), *n.* The hard nut inclosing the seed or kernel within the fruit of the peach.

peach-tree (pēch′trē), *n.* The tree that produces the peach.—**Peach-tree borer.** Same as *peach-borer*, 2.

peach-water (pēch′wâ″tėr), *n.* A flavoring extract used in cooking, obtained from the fresh leaves of the peach by bruising, mixing the pulp with water, and distilling. It retains the flavor of bitter almonds possessed by the leaves.

peach-wood (pēch′wůd), *n.* A dyewood obtained from Nicaragua, similar to brazil-wood, and perhaps from the same tree. Also called *Nicaragua wood*. See *brazil*, 2.

peach-worm (pēch′wėrm), *n.* One of the leaf-feeding caterpillars which infest the peach: as, the blue-spangled *peach-worm*, the larva of *Haploa colona*. See the illustration under *Callimorpha*.

peachwort (pēch′wėrt), *n.* The plant lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria:* so named from its peach-like leaves. See *lady's-thumb* and *heart's-ease*.

★**peachy** (pē′chi), *a.* [< *peach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a peach, especially in color or texture; of the nature of the peach.

I don't believe that the color of her *peachy* cheeks was heightened a shadow of a shade.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

peach-yellows (pēch′yel″ōz), *n.* A peculiar and very destructive contagious disease affecting the cultivated peach-tree. It is entirely confined at present to the orchards of the eastern United States, where it annually causes the death of many thousands of trees. The leaves become dwarfed, distorted, and "scorched" in appearance, the twigs pale and dwarfed, and the fruit red-spotted and prematurely ripe. In the first year the disease usually causes only a more or less premature ripening of the fruit; in the second year it is more marked, the whole tree having a sickly languishing appearance, with the entire foliage dwarfed and rolled or curled up, and yellowish or brownish-red (whence the name) in color. The diseased tree rarely dies in the second year of attack and rarely lives beyond the fourth or fifth year. Little or no valuable fruit is produced after the second year. The exact cause of the disease is at present unknown, although extensive investigations have been carried on. See *yellow*, 5.

pea-clam (pē′klam), *n.* A young round clam, *Venus mercenaria*, up to about 1¼ inches in diameter, and running from 1,200 to 1,400 to the barrel: distinguished from *count clams*, running 800 or fewer to the barrel. See *little-neck*. [New Jersey.]

pea-coal (pē′kōl), *n.* Coal of a very small size, like peas. Also called *pease*.

pea-coat (pē′kōt), *n.* [See *pea-jacket*.] A short double-breasted coat of heavy woolen material, in form resembling a short top-coat.

★**peacock** (pē′kok), *n.* [< ME. *pecok*, *pekok*, *pekokke*, *pakoc*, usually *pocok*, *pokok* (which remains in the surname *Pocock*, beside *Peacock*); < *pea*[2], a peacock (see *pea*[2]), + *cock*[1].] A bird of the genus *Pavo*, specifically the male, of which the female is a *peahen* and the young a *pea-chick*. See *peafowl*.

The *pokok* with his aungelis federys bryghte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 356.

Men bryngen grete Tables of Gold, and there on ben *Pecokes* of Gold, and many other maner of dyverse foules, alle of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 219.

A peacock in his pride, a peacock with his tail fully displayed.

And there they placed *a peacock in his pride*,
Before the damsel. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

Peacock-eye marble, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color, presenting in marking a fanciful resemblance to the eyes of peacocks' feathers.—**Peacock ore**. See *erubescite*.

★**peacock** (pē′kok), *v.* [< *peacock*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to strut or pose and make an exhibition of one's beauty, elegance, or other fine qualifications; hence, to render proud, vain, or haughty; make a display of.

I can never deem that love which in haughtie hearts proceeds of a desire onely to pleas, and as it were *peacock* themselves. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Tut: he was tame and meek enow with me,
Till *peacock'd* up with Lancelot's noticing.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

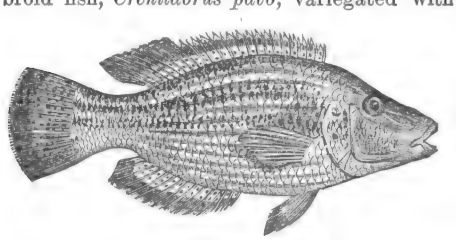
II. *intrans.* To strut about like a peacock, or in a manner indicating vanity: as, she *peacocked* up and down the terrace.

peacock-bittern (pē′kok-bit″ėrn), *n.* The sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias;* the pavão. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

peacock-blue (pē′kok-blö), *n.* A blue color of the peculiar hue of a peacock's breast.

peacock-butterfly (pē′kok-but″ėr-flī), *n.* The io butterfly, *Vanessa io*, a common European species: so called from the eye-spots of the wings.

peacock-fish (pē′kok-fish), *n.* A beautiful labroid fish, *Crenilabrus pavo*, variegated with



Peacock-fish (*Crenilabrus pavo*).

green, blue, red, and white. It is an inhabitant of the European seas.

peacock-flower (pē′kok-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. The flamboyant of Madagascar, *Delonix regia*, a leguminous tree, now widely distributed, bearing racemes of showy orange-colored and red flowers.—2. Same as *flower-fence*.

peacock-hatter (pē′kok-hat′ėr), *n.* In the middle ages, a plumist or milliner.

peacock-iris (pē′kok-ī″ris), *n.* A bulbous plant from South Africa, *Moræa glaucopis*. The flowers are white with a blue stain at the base of the three larger divisions of the perianth. Also applied to other species of *Moræa*.

peacockize†, *v. i.* [< *peacock* + *-ize*.] To act the peacock; strut.

Zazzeare, to play the simple selfe-conceited gull, to go ietting or loytring vp and downe *peacockising* and courting of himself. *Florio*.

peacock-pheasant (pē′kok-fez″ant), *n.* A pheasant of the genus *Polyplectron*, the males of which are doubly spurred. See cut under *Polyplectron*.

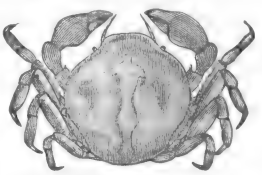
peacock's-tail (pē′koks-tāl), *n.* A beautiful seaweed, *Padina pavonia*, with broadly fan-shaped fronds which are marked with concentric lines every one of which is fringed at its upper margin. Also called *turkey-feather laver*.

pea-cod (pē′kod), *n.* Same as *peasecod*.

"You may look at their cassocks close by," said Wamba, "and see whether they be thy children's coats or no—for they are as like thine own as one green *pea-cod* is to another." *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xix.

pea-comb (pē′kōm), *n.* A form of comb characteristic of some varieties of the domestic hen, as the Brahmas. In shape it resembles three low bluntly serrated combs pressed together into one, that in the middle being the highest. The name is derived from a fancied resemblance of the shape to that of a pea-blossom.

pea-crab (pē′krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, inhabiting as a commensal the shells of various bivalve mollusks, as oysters. *P. pisum* is an example. See *Pinnotheriidæ*.



Pea-crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*), enlarged.

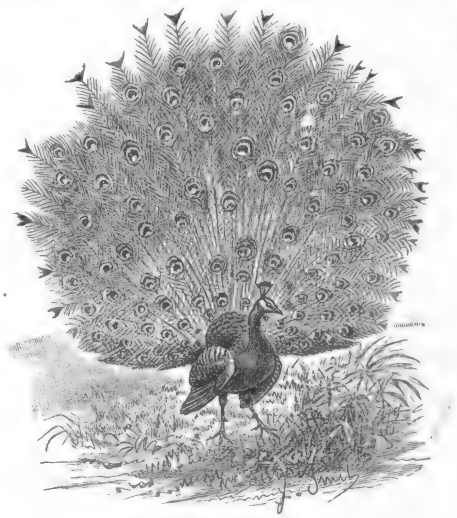
pea-dove (pē′duv), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the zenaida-dove, *Zenaida amabilis*. See *Zenaida*.

pea-dropper (pē′drop″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a hand-tool for planting peas. It is the same in principle as the corn-planter.

pea-finch (pē′finch), *n.* The pied finch, or chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*.

pea-flower (pē′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. The blossom of any pea.—2. One of several West Indian leguminous plants: *Poitea multiflora*, and species of *Bradburya* and *Clitoria*. See *Clitoria*, *Vilmorinia*, and *butterfly-pea*, and *spurred butterfly-pea* (under *pea*[1]).

peafowl (pē′foul), *n.* [= Icel. *pāfugl* = Sw. *påfogel* = Dan. *paafugl*, a peafowl; as *pea*[2] + *fowl*[1].] A peacock or peahen; a bird of the genus *Pavo*, of which there are two if not three species. The common peafowl, *P. cristatus*, is a native of India, said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, and now everywhere domesticated. The male, female, and young are respectively called *peacock*, *peahen*, and *pea-chick*. The peacock is one of the



Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*).

largest of the gallinaceous birds, and in full dress is the most magnificent of all birds. The gorgeous train which constitutes its chief ornament is often four feet long, and consists of an extraordinary mass of upper tail-coverts, not true tail-feathers, which latter the train overlies and far outreaches. These tail-coverts are elegantly formed of spray-like decomposed webs enlarged and recomposed at the end, and marked with glittering ocelli or "eyes." This whole mass of plumage is capable of being erected and spread in a vertical disk completing a semicircle, or more, of the most brilliant iridescent colors, chiefly green and gold. The tail-feathers proper and the primaries are chestnut; the neck and breast are blue of a peculiarly rich tint called *peacock-blue*. The head is crested with a bunch of about twenty-four upright plumes. The length proper is about four feet, the train, when fully developed, measuring from two to four feet more. The peahen is much smaller and more plainly feathered, without the train. The peacock was sacred, among the Greeks and Romans, to Hera or Juno, but is now commonly regarded as the symbol of vainglory and as a bird of ill omen. The flesh is edible, like that of other gallinaceous birds. The cry is extremely loud and harsh. See *Pavo, japanned;* also cut under *ocellate*.

peag, peak[4] (pēg, pēk), *n.* [Mass. Ind. *piak* (pl.), shell money.] Among the North American Indians, in colonial days, a sort of money consisting of beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished and strung into belts or necklaces, which were valued according to their length and the perfection of their workmanship. Black or purple peag was worth twice as much as white, length for length.

Peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colors, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts; one is a dark purple cylinder, and the other a white; they are both made in size and figure alike, and commonly much resembling the English bugles, but not so transparent nor so brittle. *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 46.

Finding the swiftest pursuer close upon his heels, he threw off, first his blanket, then his silver-laced coat and belt of *peag*, by which his enemies knew him to be Canonchet, and redoubled the eagerness of pursuit.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 371.

peaget, *n.* Same as *pedage*.

Without paying of any manner of imposition or dane money, *peage* tribute, or any other manner of tolle whatsoeuer it be. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 548.

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., iii., an. 1070.

peagle (pē′gl), *n.* Same as *pagle*.

pea-goose†, *n.* Same as *peak-goose*.

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea-goose*,
That dar'st give me the lie thus? thou mak'st me wonder.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

pea-green (pē′grēn), *n.* A shade of green such as that of green or fresh peas. It is luminous but not very chromatic, not markedly yellowish nor bluish.

She had hung it [the room] with some old-fashioned *pea-green* damask, that exhibited to advantage several copies of Spanish paintings by herself, for she was a skilful artist. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, i. 2.

pea-grit (pē′grit), *n.* Pisolite.—**Pea-grit series**, the name in England of a division of the Inferior Oolite.

pea-gun (pē′gun), *n.* Same as *pea-shooter*.

peahen (pē′hen), *n.* [< *pea*[2] + *hen*[1].] The hen or female peafowl.

pea-jacket (pē′jak″et), *n.* [< **pea*, *pee*, *pie*, *py*, rarely used alone (< MD. *pie*, D. *pij*, *pije* = LG. *pije*, *pigge*, *pyke* = Fries. *pey*, a coarse woolen coat, = Sw. dial. *paje*, *paja*, a coat; supposed to be connected with Sw. dial. *pait*, *pade*, a coat, which affords a transition to AS. *pād* = OS. *pēda* = OHG. *pheit*, MHG. *pheit*, *pfeit* = Goth. *paida*, a coat), + *jacket*. The Dan. *pijækkert*, a pea-jacket, is from E.] A heavy coat, generally of pilot-cloth, worn by seamen in cold or stormy weather.

★**peak**[1] (pēk), *n.* [Also *peake*, *peek*, *peke*, *pek;* a variant of *pike*[1], appar. through *peked*, a late ME. variant of *piked*. The Irish *peac* is from E.] 1. A projecting point; the end of anything that terminates in a point.

And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A projecting part of a head-covering; the leather vizor projecting in front of a cap. (*b*) The high sharp ridge-bone of the head of a setter-dog. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. (*c*) Same as *pee*.

2. A precipitous mountain; a mountain with steeply inclined sides, or one which is particularly conspicuous on account of its height above the adjacent region, or because more or less isolated. Those parts of the crest of a mountain-range which rise higher than other parts near them, especially if somewhat precipitous, are often called *peaks*.

Towards the north-west corner, a promontory of a good height, backed by a comb-like range of *peaks*, rises at once from the water. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 376.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff; also, the extremity of the gaff. See cut under *gaff*. (*b*) The contracted part of a ship's hold at the extremities, forward or aft. The peak forward is called the *forepeak;* that aft, the *after-peak*. Also spelled *peek*.

The captain shut him down in the *fore peak*, and would not give him anything to eat.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 44.

Peak-downhaul, a rope attached to the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.—**Peak-halyards**. See

halyard.—**Peak-purchase,** a tackle on the standing part of the peak-halyard, for swaying the peak up.—**Peak-tye,** a tye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff.—**The Peak,** a mountainous and picturesque region in Derbyshire, England, northwest of Castleton. It is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea-level. Also called the ★*High Peak.*

peak[1] (pēk), *v.* [< *peak*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To rise upward as a peak.

In these Cottian Alpes which begin at the town Segusio there *peaketh* up a mightie high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 47.

II. *trans. Naut.,* to raise (a gaff) more obliquely to the mast.—**To peak the oars.** See *oar*[1].

peak[2] (pēk), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *peak*[1], with ref. to the sharpened features of a sick person.] **1.** To look sickly; be or become emaciated.

Weary se'nnights nine times nine
Shall he dwindle, *peak,* and pine.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 23.

2†. To make a mean figure; sneak.

peak[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *peek*[2].

peak[4], *n.* See *peag.*

peak-arch (pēk'ärch), *n.* In *arch.,* a pointed arch. [Rare.]

peak-cleat (pēk'klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to the side of a boat near the bottom, opposite each rowlock, with a hole in it large enough to receive the handle of an oar which is peaked. See *to peak the oars,* under *oar*[1].

peak-crest (pēk'krest), *n.* A peaked or pointed crest: distinguished among pigeon-fanciers from *shell-crest.*

peaked[1] (pē'ked or pēkt), *a.* [< *peak*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Pointed; ending in a point: as, a *peaked* beard.

peaked[2] (pē'ked or pēkt), *a.* [< *peak*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a sickly, thin, or emaciated appearance; drawn: said of the face or the expression.

The old Widdah Elderkin, she was jest about the poorest, *peakedest* old body over to Sherburne, and went out to days' works. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown Stories, p. 130.

You're as pale and *peaked* as a charity-school girl.
Julian Hawthorne, Dust, p. 373.

peak-goose†, *n.* [Also reduced to *pea-goose;* appar. < *peak*[2] + *goose.*] A silly fellow; a ninny.

If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away, good *peak-goose,* away, John Cheese!
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

peaking (pē'king), *a.* [< *peak*[2] + *-ing*[2].] **1.** Sickly; pining.—**2.** Sneaking; mean-spirited.

Hang handsomely, for shame! come, leave your praying, You *peaking* knave, and die like a good courtier.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 2.

I stole but a dirty pudding, last day, out of an alms basket, . . . and the *peaking* chitty-face page hit me in the teeth with it. *Massinger,* Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

peakish[1] (pē'kish), *a.* [< *peak*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Denoting or belonging to peaks of hills; having peaks; situated on a peak; belonging to the district known as "The Peak." [Rare.]

From hence he getteth Goyt down from her *peakish* spring.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xi. 107.

Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll,
As white as snow on *peakish* Hull,
Or swanne that swims in Trent.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland. (*Nares.*)

peakish[2] (pē'kish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *pekyshe;* < *peak*[2] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Having features that seem thin and sharp, as from sickness; peaked. [Colloq.]—**2**†. Simple; rude; mean.

The *pekyshe* parson's brayne
Could not reach nor attaine
What the sentence mente.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

Once hunted he vntill the chace,
Long fasting, and the heate
Did house him in a *peakish* graunge
Within a forrest great.
Warner, Albion's England, viii. 189.

Peakrel (pēk'rel), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Peakril;* < *Peak* (see def.) + *-er-el,* as in *cockerel, pickerel,* etc.] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of the Peak in Derbyshire, England. [Local, Eng.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Peak: as, a *Peakrel* horse.

peaky[1] (pē'ki), *a.* [< *peak*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak; characterized by a peak or peaks.

Hills with *peaky* tops engrail'd.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

peaky[2] (pē'ki), *a.* [Also *peeky, pecky;* appar. < *peak*[2] + *-y*[1].] Showing the first symptoms of ★decay: said of timber and trees. [U. S.]

peal[1] (pēl), *n.* [< ME. *pele;* prob. by aphæresis < ME. *apel,* a call in hunting-music (also chimes?), < OF. *apel, appel,* pl. *appeaux,* chimes, < *apeler, appeler,* call upon, appeal: see *appeal.* Cf. *peal*[2].] **1.** A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc.

During which tyme there was shot a wonderfull *peale* of gunnes out of the toure. *Hall,* Hen. VII., an. 21.

What *peals* of laughter and impertinence shall we be exposed to! *Addison,* Fashions from France.

2. A set of bells tuned to one another; a chime or carillon; a ring. The number of bells varies widely; they are usually arranged in diatonic order, so as to afford opportunity for playing melodies. See *carillon,* 1.

If the Master for the time being shall neglect or forget to warn the Company, once within every fourteen days, for to ring a bisett sett [that is, an appointed] *peale,* he shall pay for his offence one shilling.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 290.

This caused an universal joy,
Sweet *peals* of bells did ring.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 87).

3. A musical phrase or figure played on a set of bells, properly a scale or part of a scale played up or down, but also applied to any melodic figure; a change.—**In peal,** in *bell-ringing,* in order, rhythmically and melodically: opposed to an indiscriminate clanging and jangling.

peal[1] (pēl), *v.* [< *peal*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sound loudly; resound: as, the *pealing* organ.

Hosannas *pealing* down the long-drawn aisle.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, i.

A hundred bells began to *peal.*
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

II. *trans.* **1.** To assail with noise. [Rare.]

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous.
Milton, P. L., ii. 920.

2. To utter loudly and sonorously; cause to ring or sound; celebrate.

The warrior's name
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame.
J. Barlow, Columbiad, viii. 140.

All that night I heard the watchman *peal*
The sliding season. *Tennyson,* Gardener's Daughter.

3†. To stir or agitate.

peal[2]†, *v.* [ME. *pelen;* by aphæresis for *apelen,* appeal: see *appeal, v.*] To appeal.

Yf he dose hom no ryȝt lele,
To A baron of chekker thay mun hit *pele.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

I *pele* to god, for he may here my mone,
of the duresse which greuythe me so sore,
and of pyte I pleyne me ferthere-more.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

peal[2]†, *n.* [ME. *pele;* by aphæresis for *apele:* see *appeal, n.*] Appeal; plaint; accusation.

For there that partye pursueth the *pele* is so huge
That the kynge may do no mercy til bothe men acorde,
And eyther haue equite. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 302.

Whech woman seyd to me that che sewyd neuen the *pele.* *Paston Letters* (1471), III. 19.

peal[3], *n.* See *peel*[3].

peal[4]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *pile*[5].

pealer, *n.* See *peeler*[1].

pealip (pē'lip), *n.* A catostomine fish, the split-mouth or hare-lipped sucker, *Lagochila lacera,* of the streams of the western United States.

pealite (pē'līt), *n.* [After A. C. *Peale,* of the U. S. Geological Survey.] A variety of geyserite from the geysers of the Yellowstone region, containing 6 per cent. of water.

peal-ringer (pēl'ring″ėr), *n.* One who rings a peal or chime of bells; a bell-ringer or change-ringer.

peal-ringing (pēl'ring″ing), *n.* The act, process, or result of ringing bells in a peal; bell-ringing; change-ringing.

pea-maggot (pē'mag″ọt), *n.* The grub or larva of a tortricid moth, *Semasia nebritana,* which is destructive to pease, a common British species.

pea-measle (pē'mē″zl), *n.* The *Cysticercus pisiformis,* a measle or cysticercoid of some animals, as the rabbit, being the scolex or hydatid form of *Tænia serrata,* a tapeworm of the dog.

pea-moth (pē'môth), *n.* A European tortricid moth, whose larva feeds on pea-pods and is known as *pea-maggot.*


Pean.

pean[1], *n.* See *pæan.*

pean[2] (pēn), *n.* [OF. *panne,* a skin, fur: see *pane*[2].] In *her.,* one of the furs, having the ground sable, powdered with ermine spots or.

pean[3], *n.* and *v.* See *peen.*

peanut (pē'nut), *n.* **1.** One of ★the edible fruits of *Arachis hypogæa.*—**2.** The plant that bears these fruits, better known in England as *groundnut.* See *Arachis.* Also called *ground-pea, earthnut, Manila nut, jur-nut, goober,* and *pindar.*

peanut-digger (pē'nut-dig″ėr), *n.* A harvesting-plow for raising from the ground peanut-vines with the pods attached.

pea-ore (pē'ōr), *n.* The name given to a variety of brown hematite which occurs in nearly or quite spherical form, about the size of a pea.

pea-pheasant (pē'fez″ant), *n.* [< *pea*[2] + *pheasant.*] A peacock of the genus *Polyplectron;* a peacock-pheasant. See cut under *Polyplectron.*

pea-pod (pē'pod), *n.* **1.** The pod or pericarp of the pea.—**2.** A "double-ended" rowboat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine.—**Pea-pod argus,** a rare British butterfly, *Lampides* ★*bætica.*

pear[1] (pãr), *n.* [< ME. *pere,* < AS. *peru, pere* = D. *peer* = MLG. LG. *bere* = OHG. *pira, bira,* MHG. *bir,* G. *birne* = Icel. *pera* = Sw. *päron* = Dan. *pære* = OF. (and F.) *poire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *pera,* f., a pear, < L. *pirum,* neut., a pear, *pirus,* f., a pear-tree. Cf. *pearl.*] **1.** The fruit of the pear-tree.

And thanne the Prelate zevethe him sum maner Frute, to the nombre of 9, in a Platere of Sylver, with *Peres* or Apples or other manere Frute. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 245.

2. The tree *Pyrus communis.* The wild tree is common over temperate Europe and Asia, often scrubby, but under favorable conditions becoming, as under culture, a handsome tree of good height, inclining to a pyramidal form. Though close to the apple botanically, it differs in its more upright habit, smooth shining leaves, pure-white flowers with purple stamens, the granular texture of the wild fruit, the juicy melting quality of the fine varieties, and the form of the pome, which tapers toward the base and has no depression around the stem. The tree is long-lived, specimens existing which are two or three hundred years old. The pear was known in a number of varieties in the days of Pliny, but its excellence is of much later date. In recent times it has received great attention, its culture being pushed with special zeal in France. It is a highly successful fruit in the United States. The varieties of pear are numbered by thousands, but only a few are really important. The Seckel is an American variety—the fruit small, but unsurpassed in quality. The Bartlett, known in Europe, where it originated, as *Williams's bon Chrétien,* is also universally popular. Pomologists place some others, as the *beurre d'Anjou,* as high as these or higher. Dwarf pears (that is, those grafted or budded on quince-stocks) are more convenient for gardens; standard pears (that is, those grafted or budded on seedling-pear stocks) are commonly more profitable. In some regions, as England and northern France, a liquor is made from the juice of the fruit. (See *perry*[1].) Pear-wood has a compact fine grain, and is highly prized for cabinet- and mill-work, etc., and second only to boxwood for wood-engraving and turnery.

Of good *pire* com gode perus,
Werse tre wers fruyt berus.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. (E. E. T. S.), l. 37.

3. A pear-shaped pearl, as for the pendant of an ear-ring. *Evelyn,* Mundus Muliebris.—**Garlic pear,** a name of *Crateva gynandra* and *C. Tapia,* small trees of tropical America. See *Crateva.* [West Indies.]—**Grape-pear,** an unusual name of the June-berry.—**Pear-haw.** See *haw*[2], 3.—**Pear lemon.** See *lemon.*—**Pear-thorn.** Same as *pear-haw.*—**Prickly pear.** See *prickly-pear.*—**Snow** or **snowy pear,** a form of the common pear, sometimes classed as *Pyrus nivalis,* found in middle and southern Europe. Its fruit becomes soft and edible under exposure to snow.—**Swallow-pear,** the wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis,* whose fruit, in contrast with the choke-pear, may be swallowed. [Local or obsolete.]—**Wild pear,** a timber tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia,* of tropical South America: probably so called from resemblance in leaves and habit. [West Indies.]—**Winter pear,** a name given to any pear that keeps well until winter, or that ripens very late.—**Wooden pear,** a tree or shrub of the Australian genus *Xylomelum,* especially *X. pyriforme.* The fruit is 2 or 3 inches long, thick and woody, narrowed above the middle, at length splitting. (See also *alligator-pear, anchovy-pear, choke-pear, hanging-pear.*)

pear[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *peer*[1].

pea-rake (pē'rāk), *n.* An agricultural implement especially designed for harvesting the field-pea. It combines a rake for gathering the vines together and on the rake-head a toothed ★cutter which cuts them off.

pear-blight (pãr'blīt), *n.* A very destructive disease of the pear-tree. It is caused by a bacterium, *Bacillus* (*Micrococcus*) *amylovorus,* and is spread chiefly by insects which carry the germs from flower to flower. It also gains entrance through the tips of shoots. In either case it spreads rapidly, killing the twigs and branches. The apple, quince, and plum are also attacked by it. See *blight.*

pearch†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *perch*[1] and *perch*[2].

pear-encrinite (pãr'en″kri-nīt), *n.* An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Apiocrinus.*

pearie (pãr'i), *n.* [Dim. of *pear*[1].] A peg-top: so called from its resemblance to a pear. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

pea-rifle (pē'rī″fl), *n.* A rifle throwing a very small bullet, especially used by sharp-shooters before the introduction of conical balls. The range not being very great, the light ball answered its purpose, and the smallness of the bore allowed the metal of the barrel to be extremely thick—a supposed merit.

peariform (pãr'i-fôrm), *a.* [Improp. (accom. to *pear*[1]) for *piriform,* < L. *pirum,* pear, + *forma,* shape.] Pear-shaped.

pea-rise (pē'rīs), *n.* In *her.,* a stalk of the pea-vine, leafed and blossomed and sometimes ★podded, used as a bearing.

pearl (pėrl), *n.* [< ME. *perle* (the alleged AS. **pearl,* **pærl,* a pearl, rests on a dubious gloss

"enula, *pærl*," where *enula* is uncertain); = D. *parel, paarl, peerle* = MLG. *parle, perle, perlin* = OHG. *perula, perala, perla, berala, berla*, MHG. *berle*, G. *perle* = Icel. *perla* = Sw. *perla* = Dan. *perle;* = OF. *perle, pelle*, F. *perle* = Pr. Sp. *perla* = Pg. *perola, perla* = It. *perla;* < early ML. *perula, perulus, perla*, a pearl, prob. var. of *pirula*, a little pear, dim. of L. *pirum*, a pear: see *pear*[1]. Cf. Sp. *perilla*, a little pear, a pear-shaped ornament, OIt. *perolo*, a little button or tassel (Florio). Cf. *purl*[2].] **1.** A nacreous concretion, or separate mass of nacre, of hard, smooth, lustrous texture, and a rounded, oval, pear-shaped, or irregular figure, secreted within the shells of various bivalve mollusks as a result of the irritation caused by the presence of a foreign body, as a grain of sand, between the mantle and the shell. The formation of a pearl is an abnormal or morbid process, comparable to that by which any foreign body, as a bullet, may become encysted in animal tissues and so cease to cause further irritation. In the case of the mollusks which yield pearls, the deposition is of the same substance as the nacre which lines the shell, hence called *mother-of-pearl*, in successive layers upon the offending particle. Fine pearls have frequently been found in working the mother-of-pearl shell. Chemically, pearls consist of calcium carbonate interstratified with animal substance, and are hence easily dissolved by acids or destroyed by heat. The chief sources of the supply of pearls are the pearl-oysters and pearl-mussels, *Aviculidæ* and *Unionidæ*, and foremost among the former is the pearl-oyster of Indian seas, *Meleagrina margaritifera*. Pearls are generally of a satiny, silvery, or bluish-white color, but also pink, copper-colored, purple, yellow, gray, smoky-brown, and black. The finest white pearls are from Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, Thursday Island, and the western coast of Australia. The yellow are from Panama. The finest black and gray pearls are obtained in the Gulf of California, along the entire coast from Lower California to the lower part of Mexico. There are two distinct varieties of pink pearl: those from the common conch-shell, *Strombus gigas*, of the West Indies, and those from the unios or fresh mussels found in Scotland, Germany, France, and the United States (the finest being obtained principally from Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and Wisconsin), also from the small marine shell *Trigona pectonensis* of Australia. Purple, light-blue, and black pearls are found in the common clam, *Venus mercenaria*. The yellow color of Oriental pearls generally results from the decomposition of the mollusks in which they are found. The value of a pearl depends entirely on its perfection of form (which must be either round, pear-shaped, or a perfect oval), on its luster or "orient," and on the purity of its color, a tint of yellow or gray detracting very much from the value. Pearls are sold by the pearl-grain, four grains equaling one carat. (See *carat, n.*, 4.) From 1880 to 1890 the demand for pearls and the rarity of their occurrence resulted in an advance in price of from 250 to 300 per cent., the larger pearls having advanced more, proportionally, than the smaller ones. Until about 1865, pearls were generally valued as multiples of a grain. The value of a pearl larger than one grain was estimated by squaring its weight and multiplying this by the value of a one-grain pearl: thus, a two-grain and a five-grain pearl were worth respectively 4 and 25 times the value of a one-grain pearl.

> *Perles* many,
> A man shold not finde nawhere more fine;
> Precyous rich were, of huge medicine.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4506.

> Hir steraps were of crystalle clere,
> And all with *perelle* ouer bygone.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

> Infancy, pellucid as a *pearl*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 125.

2. Anything very valuable; the choicest or best part; a jewel; the finest of its kind.

> I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*,
> That speak my salutation in their minds.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 56.

> Ah, benedicite! how he will mourn over the fall of such a *pearl* of knighthood! *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxv.

3. Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew; any small granule or globule resembling a pearl; specifically, in *phar.*, a small pill or pellet containing or consisting of some medicinal substance.

> Drinking super nagulum, a devise of drinking . . . which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his nail and make a *pearl* with that is left; which if it slide and he cannot make stand on, by reason theres too much, he must drink again for his penance,
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

> But the fair blossom hangs the head, . . .
> And those *pearls* of dew she wears
> Prove to be presaging tears.
> *Milton*, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 43.

> I have patients who carry *pearls* of the nitrite of amyl constantly with them, which they use to ward off impending attacks. *Medical News*, L. 286.

4. A white speck or film growing on the eye; cataract.

> A *pearl* in mine eye! I thank you for that; do you wish me blind? *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

5. Mother-of-pearl; nacre: as, a *pearl* button. —**6.** A size of printing-type, about 15 lines to the inch, intermediate between the larger size agate and the smaller size diamond: it is equal to 5 points, and is so distinguished in the new system of sizes.

This line is printed in *pearl*.

7. In *her.*: (*a*) A small ball argent, not only as a bearing but as part of a coronet. (*b*) The color white.—**8.** One of the bony tubercles which form a rough circle round the base of a deer's antler, called collectively the *bur*.

> You will carry the horns back to London, . . . and you will discourse to your friends of the span, and the *pearls* of the antlers, and the crockets!
> *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xxv.

9. In *entom.*, a name of many pyralid moths; any pearl-moth.—**10.** A fish, the prill or brill: perhaps so called from the light spots, otherwise probably a transposed form of *prill*. [Prov. Eng.]—**11.** *Eccles.*, a name sometimes given to a particle of the consecrated wafer: still current in the Oriental Church.—**12.** A name given by gilders and manufacturers of jewelry to granules of metal produced by melting it to extreme fluidity, and then pouring it into cold water. The stream in pouring should be so small, and the crucible held at such a distance from the water, that the metal will break up into fine drops (pearls) before reaching the water, which instantly cools them. The cooled granules are usually pear-shaped. The epithet *granulated* is more commonly applied in the United States to metals prepared in this way, as granulated copper, silver, zinc, etc., used in the preparation of jewelers' alloys on account of their convenience in weighing, and for other purposes—pure granulated zinc being much employed by chemists for generating pure hydrogen gas, as in Marsh's test for arsenic, etc.

13. In *lace-* and *ribbon-making*, one of the loops which form the outer edge. Also *purl*.—**14.** In *decorative art*. See *purl*.—**Baroque pearl.** See *baroque*.—**Blind pearls,** irregular, lusterless, and valueless pearls, used for medicinal purposes in the East.—**Epithelial pearls,** small spheroidal masses of flattened epithelial scales, concentrically arranged, occurring in epitheliomata. Also called *bird's-nest bodies* and *epidermic spheres*.—**Half pearls,** pieces cut from pearls that are very irregular and have only one lustrous side or corner, which is slit off. They are extensively used in jewelry, and are much less expensive than whole pearls, but are very liable to become discolored if wet, as the layers of the pearl, being cut across, absorb the water, and any impurities it may contain show through the layers.—**Imitation, artificial,** or **false pearls** are of two kinds, *solid* or *massive pearls* and *blown pearls*. (See *Lemaire pearl* and *Roman pearl*.) The first are known as *Venetian pearls*, and are manufactured chiefly on the island of Murano, near Venice. They are made from small white or colored glass tubes, the desired hues being produced by the use of oxid of tin and other metals. Blown pearls consist of small globules of thin glass, coated on the inside with the so-called oriental-pearl essence, or essence d'orient. Their manufacture is attributed to Janin or Jalquin, who lived in Paris about 1680, and who was the first to line hollow glass balls with this mixture, which he prepared with the scales of a small fish, the bleak, common in France and Germany, and mucilage. The mixture was first suggested by his observing the pearly luster of the scales that were detached from the fish when they rubbed against one another in a trough. The scales of 18,000 fish are required to make one pound of oriental-pearl essence.—**Inner pearl,** in *lace-making*, ornamental loops worked around the edge of an opening in lace, as distinguished from *pearl*, which is a loop on the outer edge.—**Large pearl,** in *confectionery*, the condition of clarified sugar-syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, these may be separated to the greatest extent without breaking the connecting thread of syrup. In this condition the sugar forms a large drop, or "pearl," if suspended from a rod.—**Lemaire pearl,** an imitation pearl composed of a solid glass ball externally coated with a varnish composed of oriental-pearl essence, white wax, alabaster, and parchment glue. *A. Castellani*, Gems.—**Little pearl,** in *confectionery*, the condition of clarified sugar-syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, the finger and thumb may be separated to nearly the full extent without breaking the thread of syrup. Also called *small pearl*.—**Oriental-pearl essence.** See *essence*.—**Pearl millet.** Same as *cattail millet* (which see, under *millet*).—**Pearl onion.** See *onion*.—**Roman pearl,** an imitation pearl made of a ball of alabaster or similar mineral substance, upon which is spread pure white wax, which in its turn is coated with oriental-pearl essence.—**Seed-pearls,** very small pearls or slightly imperfect pearls which are usually drilled and secured by means of a horse-hair to mother-of-pearl or other light-colored material to be worn as ornaments. Large quantities are used in the East for medicinal purposes, in the composition of electuaries supposed to possess stimulating and restorative qualities.—**Small pearl.** Same as *little pearl*.—**Smoked pearl,** mother-of-pearl having black or very dark veins or cloudings.—**Virgin pearls,** unpierced pearls of fine quality.

pearl (pėrl), *v.* [< *pearl, n.* Cf. *purl*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adorn, set, or stud with pearls.

> By hir girdel hung a purs of lether,
> Tasseled with grene and *perled* with latoun.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 65.

2. To make into a form, or to cause to assume an appearance, resembling that of pearls: as, to *pearl* barley (by rubbing off the pulp and grinding the berries to a rounded shape); to *pearl* comfits (by causing melted sugar to harden around the kernels, thus forming small rounded pellets).

> They [comfits] will be whiter and better if partly *pearled* one day and finished the next.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 162.

> The [rice-cleaning] machinery is shown at work, and includes the whole process of cleaning, brightening, and *pearling* the rice. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 212.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To resemble pearls. [Rare.]

> Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,
> Sprinckled with perle, and *perling* floweres atweene.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 155.

2. To take a rounded form, as a drop of liquid: as, quicksilver *pearls* when dropped in small quantities.—**3.** To assume a resemblance to pearls, or the shape of pearls, as barley or comfits.

> Put some of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to *pearl* alike.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 162.

pearlaceous (pėr-lā′shius), *a.* [Also *perlaceous;* < *pearl* + *-aceous.*] **1.** Resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl; pearly; nacreous; margaritaceous.—**2.** Dotted or flecked with white, as if pearled, as a bird's plumage.

pearlash (pėrl′ash), *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash. See *potash*.

pearl-barley (pėrl′bär″li), *n.* [Appar. tr. of F. *orge perlé*, 'pearled barley,' which is appar. an accom. of *orge pelé*, 'pilled barley' (Cotgrave), i. e. peeled barley: see *peel*[1], *pill*[2].] See *barley*[1].

pearl-bearing (pėrl′bār″ing), *a.* Producing pearls, as a pearl-mussel or pearl-oyster; margaritiferous.

pearl-berry (pėrl′ber″i), *n.* See *Margyricarpus*.

pearl-bird (pėrl′bėrd), *n.* **1.** The guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris:* so called from the pearlaceous plumage. Also called *pearl-hen*. See cut under *Numida*.—**2.** An African scansorial barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus*, as *T. margaritatus*, so called from the profusion of pearly-white spots.

pearl-blue (pėrl′blö), *n.* Pearly blue; clear pale blue, like the bloom on a plum.

pearl-bush (pėrl′bůsh), *n.* A fine flowering shrub, *Exochorda grandiflora*, making, when grown, a dense bush 10 feet high and equally broad.

pearl-disease (pėrl′di-zēz″), *n.* [Tr. G. *perlsucht.*] Tuberculosis in cattle. Also *pearly disease*.

pearl-diver (pėrl′dī″vėr), *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.

pearled (pėrld), *a.* [< ME. *perled;* < *pearl* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Set or adorned with pearls, or with anything resembling pearls.

> And many a *pearled* garnement
> Embrouded was ayein the daie.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I.

> Under the bowers
> Where the Ocean Powers
> Sit on their *pearled* thrones.
> *Shelley*, Arethusa, iv.

2. Resembling pearls.

> Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps.
> *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

3. Having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge.—**4.** Blotched.

> To whom are all kinds of diseases, infirmities, deformities, *pearled* faces, palsies, dropsies, headaches, if not to drunkards? *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 150. (*Davies.*)

pearl-edge (pėrl′ej), *n.* A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace; a narrow border on the side of some qualities of ribbon, formed by projecting loops of the threads of the weft. Compare *picot*.

pearl-eye (pėrl′ī), *n.* Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye; cataract.

pearl-eyed (pėrl′īd), *a.* Having a pearl-eye; afflicted with cataract.

pearl-fishery (pėrl′fish″ėr-i), *n.* The occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; the place where or the means by which pearls are fished for.

pearl-fishing (pėrl′fish″ing), *n.* Pearl-fishery.

pearl-fruit (pėrl′frōt), *n.* See *Margyricarpus*.

pearl-grain (pėrl′grān), *n.* A unit of measurement for pearls; a diamond-grain. See *pearl, n.*, 1, and *carat, n.*, 4.

pearl-grass (pėrl′gràs), *n.* **1.** An Old World grass, *Melica nutans*, affording some pasturage in woody places.—**2.** *Briza maxima*, and perhaps *Arrhenatherum elatius*. [Prov. Eng.]

pearl-gray (pėrl′grā), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a clear cool pale-gray color, resembling that of the pearl.

II. *n.* A clear pale bluish-gray color.

pearl-hen (pėrl′hen), *n.* A pearl-bird.

pearlin, pearling[2] (pėr′lin, -ling), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *pearluinn*, Ir. *peirlin*, fine linen, cambric; origin uncertain.] Lace made of silk or other

thread. It also seems to have meant 'fine linen or cambric.' *J. Baillie.* [Scotch.]

"What will you leave to your mother dear?" . . .
"My velvet pall, and my *pearlin* gear."
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 261).

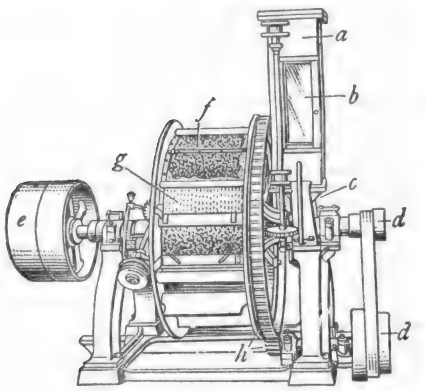
He 's awa to buy *pearlings*,
Gin our lady ly in.
Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 102).

pearliness (pėr'li-nes), *n.* The state of being pearly.

pearling[1] (pėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pearl*, *v.*] 1. The operation of taking off the hull or pericarp of grain; the decortication of grain, as in preparing pearl-barley.—2. The act or industry of fishing for pearls; pearl-fishing.—3. In *intaglio-engraving*, *glass-cutting*, and the like, the producing of incised ornaments resembling half-balls or other rounded forms.

pearling[2], *n.* See *pearlin*.

pearling-mill (pėr'ling-mil), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for preparing barley and other



Pearling-mill.

a, spout leading to machine; *b*, door-spout to permit examination of material; *c*, feeder; *d*, *d*, pulleys for transmitting motion to gears; *e*, pulley for driving pearling-mill; *f*, section of pearling-stone; *g*, section of perforated casing; *h*, gears for driving outside cylinder.

grains by hulling and cleaning them: a pearler. In the form shown in the cut a stone revolving vertically at high speed is inclosed in a perforated stone casing which revolves in the opposite direction at a slow speed. The grain is placed in the hopper at the right, and all the operations of feeding it to the mill, grinding it for a fixed time, discharging it, and refilling it are automatic. The mill is inclosed in an outside casing not shown in the cut.

pearl-lashing (pėrl'lash″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the lashing which holds the jaws of the gaff.

pearl-mica (pėrl'mī″kä), *n.* Same as *margarite*, 2.

pearl-moss (pėrl'môs), *n.* Same as *carrageen*.

pearl-moth (pėrl'môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of pearly appearance, as species of *Botys* or *Margaritia*.

pearl-mussel (pėrl'mus″l), *n.* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Unionidæ*, as *Unio* or *Margaritana*. See cut under *Unio*.

pearl-nautilus (pėrl'nâ″ti-lus), *n.* The pearly nautilus (which see, under *nautilus*): distinguished from *paper-nautilus*.

pearl-opal (pėrl'ō″pal), *n.* Same as *cacholong*.

pear-louse (pãr'lous), *n.* The flea-louse or jumping plant-louse of the pear, *Psylla pyricola*, an insect which infests the buds in Europe and America. See cut under *Psylla*.

pearl-oyster (pėrl'ois″tėr), *n.* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Aviculidæ*, as *Meleagrina margaritifera* of Indian seas, and other species. See cut under *Meleagrina*.

pearl-plant (pėrl'plant), *n.* The gromwell and corn-gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale* and *L. arvense*: so called on account of their hard shining nutlets.

pearl-powder (pėrl'pou″dėr), *n.* 1. A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a fair skin.

The simple young fellow, surveying the ballet from his stall at the Opera, mistook carmine for blushes, *pearl-powder* for native snows.
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, iv.

2. A powder used as a flux in enameling, usually one of the salts of bismuth.

pearl-purl (pėrl'pėrl), *n.* A cord used in embroidery, usually of gold or gold-covered, resembling a small string of beads. It is used like passing, sewed to the foundation.

pearl-sago (pėrl'sā″gō), *n.* Sago in the state of fine hard grains about the size of small pearls, which they somewhat resemble.

pearl-shell (pėrl'shel), *n.* A shell covered with a nacreous coating, or with mother-of-pearl.

pearl-side, pearl-sides (pėrl'sīd, -sīdz), *n.* A fish, the Sheppey argentine, *Maurolicus pennanti*, having pearly spots on the sides.

pearl-sinter (pėrl'sin″tėr), *n.* Same as *fiorite*.

pearl-skipper (pėrl'skip″ėr), *n.* A British hesperian butterfly, *Pamphila comma*.

pearl-spar (pėrl'spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite: so called because of its pearly luster.

pearl-stitch (pėrl'stich), *n.* Same as *pearl*, 13.

pearlstone (pėrl'stōn), *n.* Same as *perlite*.

pearl-tea (pėrl'tē), *n.* Same as *gunpowder tea* (which see, under *gunpowder*).

pearl-tie (pėrl'tī), *n.* In *lace-making*, a bride or bar, more especially when decorated with picots.

pearl-tumor (pėrl'tū″mor), *n.* 1. A soft white spheroidal mass of flat epithelioid cells of silky luster sometimes developing in the pia mater, and more rarely within the brain.—2. A somewhat similar growth found in the middle ear. Also called *cholesteatoma*, *pearly tumor*, and *sebaceous tumor*.—3. A tuberculous nodule in cattle.

pearlweed (pėrl'wēd), *n.* Same as *pearlwort*. ★

pearl-white (pėrl'hwit), *n.* 1. A substance prepared from the scales of the bleak, *Alburnus alburnus*, and of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, used in making artificial pearls and for other purposes. See *imitation pearls*, under *pearl*, and *oriental-pearl essence*, under *essence*.—2. A cosmetic of various composition, usually a basic nitrate or chlorid of bismuth.

pearl-winning (pėrl'win″ing), *n.* Pearl-fishing.

pearlwort (pėrl'wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Sagina*, which consists of small matted or tufted herbs of both hemispheres, with thread-like or awl-shaped leaves, and minute flowers. These plants were once regarded as a remedy for the eye-disease called pearl. Also *pearlweed*. ★

pearly (pėr'li), *a.* [< *pearl* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling a pearl in size, shape, texture, or color; pearlaceous.

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling mother-of-pearl; nacreous; margaritaceous.—3. Producing, containing, or abounding in pearls; margaritiferous; pearl-bearing.—4. Dotted, flecked, or spangled as if with pearls; pearled.—5. Clear; pure; glittering; translucent or transparent, as a color: as, *pearly* white.—6. In the technique of the pianoforte, noting a touch that produces a clear, round, sweet tone, or noting a tone thus characterized.—**Pearly ark**, a bivalve of the family *Nuculidæ*; a nutshell.—**Pearly bodies.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*).—**Pearly gaper**, a bivalve of the family *Pholadomyidæ*.—**Pearly nautilus.** See *nautilus*.—**Pearly tubercle**, in *pathol.*, same as *grutum*.—**Pearly tumor.** Same as *pearl-tumor*, 2.

pearmain (pãr'mān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pearemaine* (simulating *pear*[1]); earlier *permain*, < ME. *permayn*, *perman*, also in comp. *parment-*, < OF. *permain*, *parmain*, *permein*, *pormain*, a kind of pear; "*poire de permain*, the permain pear"; cf. "*poire à main*, a kind of great pear, which weighs almost a pound" (Cotgrave); appar. < L. *permagnus*, very large, neut. *permagnum*, a very large thing, < *per-*, very, + *magnus*, great, large: see *per-* and *main*[2].] A name of several excellent varieties of apple.

The *peare-maine*, which to France long ere to us was knowne. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 675.

pearmonger (pãr'mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in pears.

Pert as a *pear-monger* I'd be
If Molly were but kind.
Gay, New Song of New Similes.

pea-roe (pē'rō), *n.* Same as *pea-spawn*.

pearse[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.

pearse[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *parse*[1].

pearsert, *n.* An obsolete form of *piercer*.

pearse-tree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peach-tree*. *Minsheu.*

pear-shaped (pãr'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a pear; pointed or peaked above and ovate beneath; specifically, in *bot.*, obovoid or obconical with more tapering base; pyriform.—**Pear-shaped helmet**, a form of morion without a comb, and having the crown or body nearly conical but with a curved outline. See *comb-cap*, *morion*[1], and *cabasset*.

pear-shell (pãr'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Pyrula* or family *Pyrulidæ*; a fig-shell.

pear-slug (pãr'slug), *n.* The slimy larva of *Eriocampoides limacina*, a saw-fly of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, which lays its eggs in the leaves of the pear and cherry.

peart (pērt), *a.* [A dial. form of *pert*[1].] Lively; smart; chipper; feeling well; in good spirits. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Godinette, a pretty *peart* lasse, a loving or lovely girl. *Cotgrave.*

Give your play-gull a stoole, and my lady her foole,
And her usher potatoes and marrow;
But your poet were he dead, set a pot on his head,
And he rises as *peart* as a sparrow.
Brit. Bibl., ii. 167. (*Halliwell.*)

Quick she had always been, and *peart* (as we say on Exmoor), and gifted with a leap of thought too swift for me to follow. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlv.

peartly (pērt'li), *adv.* In a peart manner.

Then, as a nimble squirrill from the wood,
Ranging the hedges for his filberd food,
Sits *peartly* on a bough his browne nuts cracking.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, p. 135. (*Halliwell.*)

pear-tree (pãr'trē), *n.* [< ME. *peretree* (= Sw. *päronträd* = Dan. *pæretræ*); < *pear* + *tree*.] The tree that produces the pear.

The *peretree* plannte is sette in places cold
Atte ffeveryere, and there as is a warmer ayer
In Novemb'r.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

pear-withe (pãr'with), *n.* A shrubby climbing plant, *Tanæcium Jaroba*, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, native to tropical South America, having a fruit like a calabash, but smaller.

peasant (pez'ant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pesant*, < ME. *pesant*, *peysan*, < OF. *paisant*, *païssant*, prop. *paisan*, F. *paysan* = Sp. *paisano* = It. *paesano*; with suffix *-an*, < OF. *pais*, *pays*, F. *pays* = Pr. *paes*, *pais*, *pays* = Sp. *país* = It. *paese*, country, < ML. **pagense*, neut. of *pagensis*, < *pagus*, a district: see *pagan*.] I. *n.* 1. A person of inferior rank or condition living in the country or in a rural village, and usually engaged in agricultural labor; a rustic; a countryman. A peasant may or may not be the proprietor of the land which he cultivates; in Great Britain he is distinguished from a *farmer* as having less property, education, or culture, or inferior social position: but the word is very vague. The French peasant (*paysan*) and the German peasant (*bauer*) were until recently greatly restricted in their civil and political rights. The word is not used in the United States, where there is no comparatively stable body of agricultural laborers corresponding to the European peasantry.

And the nexte mornynge whane they wente on londe they herde of the *peysans* and suche as they mette that alle thre Galeys were rejecte and recoyled bakke by the sayde tempest. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 74.

2†. A clown; a rude fellow; a servant.

I did obey; and sent my *peasant* home for certain ducats; he with none return'd.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Peasant jewelry, jewelry of the simple and traditional character worn by the peasantry in some parts of Europe, usually of thin gold and set with inexpensive stones, as garnets, rough pearls, and the like. This jewelry is often spirited and truly decorative in design, and has been much studied and collected of late years.—**Peasant pottery**, pottery of simple make and decoration produced among the peasantry of any country for their own use. That of central Italy has attracted great attention, and the pottery of South America and also of Mexico is of this character.—**Peasant proprietary**, a body of peasant proprietors, or that economic or land theory which favors the parceling out of the land among peasant proprietors.—**Peasant proprietor**, a peasant who owns a small farm and works it himself.—**Peasant waist**, a particular kind of waist or body to a dress, made after the fashion of some peasants' costume, especially the Swiss.—**Peasants' war**, in *German hist.*, a rebellion which broke out in 1524, chiefly among the peasants and in southern Germany. It was characterized by great atrocities on both sides, and was suppressed in 1525.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, peasants; rustic; rural: often used as an epithet of reproach.

Their *peasant* limbs. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 80.

O, what a rogue and *peasant* slave am I!
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 576.

peasantly (pez'ant-li), *a.* [< *peasant* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of peasants; of a peasant; peasant-like.

Coteret: m. A faggot made of great sticks or cloven wood; also, a kind of *peasantly* weapon, used in old time. *Cotgrave.*

He is not esteem'd to deserve the name of a compleat Architect, an excellent Painter, or the like, that beares not a generous mind, above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

peasantry (pez'ant-ri), *n.* [< *peasant* + *-ry*.] 1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

A bold *peasantry*, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 55.

2†. Rusticity; coarseness.

As a gentleman, you could never have descended to such *peasantry* of language.
Butler, Remains (Thyer's ed.), p. 332. (*Latham.*)

peascod, *n.* See *peasecod*.

pease[1] (pēz), *n.*; pl. *pease*, formerly *peasen*, *peason*. [< ME. *pese*, *pyse*, pl. *pesen*, *peson*, *pesyn*, also *peses* (and, with loss of the plural suffix, *pese*, to which, regarded as a plural, is due the mod. E. form *pea*[1]), < AS. *pise*, *piose*, pl. *pisan*, *pysan*, *pyosan* = OF. *peis*, *pois*, F. *pois* = Olt. **piso*, It. dim. *pisello*, < L. *pisum*, a pea, = Gr. *πίσος*, also *πίσον*, a pea.] **1†.** A pea. See *pea*[1].

Sum tyme it happenethe that men fynden summe as grete as a *pese*, and summe lasse; and thei ben als harde as tho of Ynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

Not unlike unto the unskilfull painter, who having drawn the twinnes of Hippocrates (who were as like as one *pease* is to another) . . .
Lyly, Euphues and his England.

Lenticula is a poultz [pulse] called chittes, whiche . . . I translate *peason*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 101, margin.

2. Peas collectively. For the distinction between *peas* and *pease*, see *pea*[1].

Hit most be a cnect, a crouned wyght
That knowth that quaysy [sickness] from ben & *pese*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 215.

Al kyndes of pulse, as beanes, *peason*, fytches, tares, and suche other, are rype twyse in the yeare [in Hispaniola].
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 73).

3. A small size of coal: same as *pea-coal*. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 268.

pease[2]**†** (pēz), *v. t.* Same as *peace*.

Send it her, that may her harte *pease*.
Court of Love, l. 397.

For the *peasynge* of the saied quarrelles and debates.
Hall, Henry VI., an. 4.

peasebolt† (pēz′bōlt), *n.* Pease- or pulse-straw. *Davies*.

With straw-wisp and *pease-bolt*, with fern and the brake,
For sparing of fuel, some brew and do bake.
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 38.

peasecod, peascod (pēz′kod), *n.* [Formerly also *pescod*; < ME. *pesecodde*, *pescodde*; < *pease*[1] + *cod*[1].] The legume or pericarp of the pea; a pea-pod. Peasecods were much used in rural England as a means of divination in affairs of the heart. Also *peacod*.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a *peascod*, or a codling when 'tis almost an apple. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 167.

Were women as little as they are good,
A *pescod* would make them a gown and a hood.
Wits' Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

The pea that may be extracted from a ripe *peascod* is a living body, in which, however, the vital activities are, for the time, almost quiescent.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 220.

peasecod-bellied† (pēz′kod-bel″id), *a.* Having the lower part projecting and stiffly quilted and bombasted: said of the doublet fashionable at the close of the sixteenth century. The lower point sometimes projected so far as to cover the sword-belt in front. Compare *belly-doublet* and *peasecod-cuirass*.


Peasecod-bellied Doublet.

peasecod-cuirass† (pēz′kod-kwē-rȧs″), *n.* A cuirass having a form similar to that of the peasecod-bellied doublet, introduced about the time of Henry III. of France. Breastplates of this fashion were worn until the change of costume caused by the active prosecution of the religious wars, when these fantastic forms gave way to others, plainer and more practical.

peasecod-doublet (pēz′kod-dub″let), *n.* A peasecod-bellied doublet. See *peasecod-bellied*.

pease-crow (pēz′krō), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. [Local, British.]

pease-hook (pēz′hůk), *n.* An instrument for cutting peas. *Davies*.

They are now lost, or converted to other uses, even literally to plough-shares and *peas-hooks*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 203.

pease-meal (pēz′mēl), *n.* A flour made from pease. In founding it is sometimes used for facing molds for brasswork, and also in place of strong sand to give tenacity to weak sand.

pease-porridge (pēz′por″ij), *n.* A porridge made of pease-meal.

pease-pudding (pēz′půd″ing), *n.* Pease-porridge cooked in a bag or mold and made very stiff.

pease-soup (pēz′sōp), *n.* Same as *pea-soup*.

peaseweep (pēz′wēp), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** Same as *pewit*, (*b*). [Local, Eng.]

Pease weep, pease weep,
Harry my nest and gar me greet. *Old rime.*

2. The green finch, *Ligurinus chloris*.

pea-shell (pē′shel), *n.* Same as *peasecod*.

pea-sheller (pē′shel″ėr), *n.* A contrivance for taking peas from their pods.

pea-shooter (pē′shö″tėr), *n.* A toy or contrivance consisting of a small tube through which peas or pellets may be blown.

"What do they do with the *pea-shooters?*" inquires Tom. "Do wi' 'em! why, peppers every one's faces as we comes near, 'cept the young gals, and breaks windows wi' them too, some on 'em shoots so hard."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. iv.

Peaslee's operation. See *operation*.

peason†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *pease*[1].

pea-soup (pē′sōp), *n.* A soup made chiefly of peas.

pea-spawn (pē′spân), *n.* See *spawn*.

peastone (pē′stōn), *n.* Same as *pisolite*.

peasy (pē′zi), *n.* [< *pease*[1] + *-y*[1].] Lead ore in small grains about the size of peas. [North. Eng.]

peat[1] (pēt), *n.* [< ME. **pete* (ML. AL. *peta*), peat. Cf. *beat*[3], sod, < *beet*[2], *v.*, mend (a fire, etc.). Cf. *purse*, var. of *burse*.] **1.** Partly decomposed vegetable matter, produced under various conditions of climate and topography, and of considerable importance in certain regions as fuel. Peat occurs in many countries and in different latitudes, but always either in swampy localities or in damp and foggy regions. It is formed of vegetable matter undergoing decay, and in some respects it is the modern representative of the coal of the earlier geological epochs, and its formation illustrates the conditions under which coal has originated. Peat is abundant in northern Europe, and particularly so in Ireland, where it is perhaps of greater importance as fuel than in any other country. It occurs in India, especially in the Neilgherry hills and in Bengal; also in various parts of the United States, and there are in the latter country regions (especially in New England) where it is occasionally used as fuel. The vegetation of which peat is made up in the various countries where it occurs is quite different, and occasionally the number of species which have taken part in its formation is large. The genus *Sphagnum* is an important element in much of the European peat. The peat of Bengal, on the other hand, is said to be formed almost exclusively from one plant, a species of wild rice. The peat of New England is made up of a considerable variety of aquatic plants. Peat is very spongy, and contains a large amount of water near the surface; the deeper down it is taken, the more compact it is. A great variety of processes for compressing and hot-drying it have been invented and put in use in different parts of the world.

2. A small block of peat-bog or -moss, resembling an ordinary brick in shape, cut and dried for fuel.

There other with there spades the *peats* are squaring out.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 143.

Carbonized peat. Same as *peat-charcoal*.—**Meadowland peat**, peat composed of decayed coarse grass mingled with soft subsoil.

peat[2]**†**, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *pet*[1].

peat-bed (pēt′bed), *n.* Same as *peat-bog* and *peat-moss*, 2.

The Torbay Submerged Forest comprises *peat-beds* that have yielded Roman remains, and these beds rest on clay or estuarine mud which contains relics of the Bronze period.
Woodward, Geol. of England and Wales (2d ed.), p. 525.

peat-bog (pēt′bog), *n.* The common name in the United States for accumulations of peat: in Great Britain (except in Ireland), the terms *peat-moss* and *peat-moor* are more generally used.

peat-charcoal (pēt′chär″kōl), *n.* Charcoal made by carbonizing peat. This is done in various ways, as in piles, open kilns, pits, and ovens. Peat-charcoal has been much experimented with, and used in metallurgical operations to some extent for fully three hundred years. The carbonization of ordinary air-dried peat produces a very friable charcoal, and the denser the peat is made, by compression or in other ways, the better the article produced.

In France *peat-charcoal*, under the name of Charbon roux, is much used for making gunpowder. *Ure*, Dict., III. 527.

★**peat-coal** (pēt′kōl), *n.* A soft lignite, of earthy character.

peat-coke (pēt′kōk), *n.* A name sometimes, but incorrectly, given to peat-charcoal.

peat-cutter (pēt′kut″ėr), *n.* A form of paring-plow for cutting peat from the bog.

peat-gas (pēt′gas), *n.* Gas made by the distillation of peat.

peat-hagg (pēt′hag), *n.* A pit whence peat has been dug. [Scotch.]

peat-machine (pēt′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine, similar in principle to the brick-machine, for preparing peat for fuel, either without addition or by admixture of other substances, as coal-dust, tar, etc. These machines are, in general, grinders and pressers, which pulp the material in order to render it homogeneous, and then compress it into blocks of convenient form.

peat-moor (pēt′mör), *n.* Same as *peat-moss*. In the United States such deposits are called *swamps* or *bogs*. See *peat*[1] and *peat-moss*.

Peat is very largely dug in the moorlands of Somersetshire, near Edington and Shapwick, between Glastonbury and Highbridge. Some of these beds have been worked for fuel from the time of the Romans, and probably earlier, while others are of more recent formation. The *peat moors* or "turbary lands" have an irregular distribution; and the peat, which in places is 14 or 15 feet thick, is due largely to the growth of the common sedge (Carex), whence Sedgemoor derives its name.
Woodward, Geol. of England and Wales (2d ed.), p. 526.

peat-moss (pēt′môs), *n.* **1.** Moss entering into the composition of or producing peat; moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.—**2.** A peat-bog or -swamp: a name frequently given in Great Britain to those accumulations of peaty matter which in the United States are commonly known as *peat-bogs*.

Peat mosses cover many thousand square miles of Europe and North America. About one seventh of Ireland is covered with bogs, that of Allen alone comprising 238,500 acres, with an average depth of 25 feet.
A. Geikie, Text Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 444.

pea-tree (pē′trē), *n.* **1.** Any plant of the leguminous genus *Caragana*. The Chinese pea-tree is *C. Chamlagu*, a low or spreading shrub occasionally planted for ornament. The Siberian pea-tree is *C. arborescens*, a shrub or low tree. Its seeds are fed to fowls and are of some culinary use; its leaves yield a blue dye. It is sometimes planted for ornament.

2. A shrub of either of the genera *Sesban* and *Agati*. *Agati grandiflora*, sometimes specified as *West Indian pea-tree*, is an East Indian shrub naturalized in Florida and some of the West Indies, having white or red flowers 3 or 4 inches long. *Swamp pea-tree*, the fuller name of plants of this genus, is applied somewhat particularly to *Sesban occidentale*.

peat-reek (pēt′rēk), *n.* The smoke of peat.—**Peat-reek flavor**, a special flavor communicated to whisky which is distilled with peat used as fuel. This flavor is frequently simulated by adding a little creosote to the whisky. [Scotch.]

peat-soil (pēt′soil), *n.* A soil mixed with peat; the soil of a peat-moss or -bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

peat-spade (pēt′spād), *n.* A spade having a wing set at right angles to its blade, for convenience in cutting blocks of peat from a bank.

peaty (pē′ti), *a.* [< *peat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

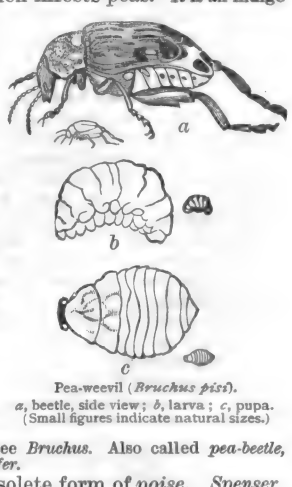
Peaucellier cell. See *cell*.

peau d'orange (pō do-roṅzh′). [F., lit. 'orange-skin': *peau*, skin; *d'* for *de*, of; *orange*, orange.] In *ceram.*, a decoration consisting in a slight roughening of the surface with bosses resembling those of the skin of an orange.

★**peavey** (pē′vi), *n.* [Named from the inventor.] A lumberman's cant-hook having a strong spike at the end.

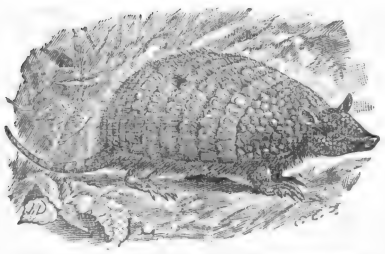
pea-vine (pē′vīn), *n.* **1.** Any climbing pea-plant, generally the common pea.—**2.** Specifically—(*a*) A plant of the genus *Falcata*. See *hog-peanut*. [U. S.] (*b*) *Vicia Americana*, a species common throughout the United States, with from four to eight pairs of leaflets, and purplish flowers a few in a cluster.

pea-weevil (pē′wē″vl), *n.* A kind of beetle, *Bruchus pisi*, which infests peas. It is an indigenous North American insect, which probably fed on some other legume before the cultivated pea was introduced; it has spread to Europe, and is now found in Great Britain and along the Mediterranean. The egg is laid on the outside of the pod, and the newly hatched larva burrows into the nearest pea, in which it feeds and grows to full size. Before transforming to the pupa it provides for its exit by cutting a round hole through all but the outer membrane of the pea. The beetle does not issue until the following spring. See *Bruchus*. Also called *pea-beetle*, *pea-bug*, and *pea-chafer*.


Pea-weevil (*Bruchus pisi*).
a, beetle, side view; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa. (Small figures indicate natural sizes.)

peazet, *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*. *Spenser*.

peba (pē′bȧ), *n.* [Tupi *tatu-peba*, < *tatu*, armadillo, + *apeba*, low.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasypus peba*; also, the seven- or nine-banded



Peba, or Texan Armadillo (*Tatusia novemcincta*).

armadillo, *Tatusia septemcincta* or *novemcincta*. ★The true peba is South American.

pebble (peb'l), *n.* [Formerly also *peeble, pibble;* < ME. **pibble,* **pibbil* (in *pibblestone, pibbilston*), *pobble,* < AS. **papol,* **popel,* in *papolstān, popel-stān,* a pebble-stone. Origin unknown; hardly borrowed, as Skeat suggests, from L. *papula,* a pustule, *papilla,* a pustule, nipple (see *papula, papilla*). An Icel. **pöpull,* a ball, is cited, but not found.] **1.** A small rounded stone. The term is usually applied to stones worn and rounded by the action of water. Pebbles are less in size than cobbles; and ordinary gravels are chiefly made up of sand, the grains of which pass by imperceptible gradations of size into pebbles, with which are frequently intermixed more or less of rounded fragments large enough to be called cobbles.

My fords with *pebbles,* clear as orient pearls, are strow'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 270.

The market-place and streetes, some whereof are deliciously planted with limes, are ample and straite, so well paved with a kind of *pibble* that I have not seen a neater towne in France. *Evelyn,* Diary, April 21, 1644.

I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the *pebbles.*
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. In *jewelry,* an agate. Scotch agates are commonly known as *Scotch pebbles.*—**3.** A transparent and colorless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles, or a fine kind of glass so used.—**4.** Pebble-leather.

The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the "colored *pebble.*"
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 500.

5. A large size of gunpowder; pebble-powder.

Large cannon powder, such as *pebble,* . . . is . . . enclosed in cases. *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 328.

6. One of several different pyralid, tortricid, and bombycid moths: an English collectors' name. The garden pebble is *Botys forficalis;* the checkered pebble, *Teras contaminana.* The bombycid pebbles of the genus *Notodonta* are also called *prominents* and *toothbacks.*—**Brazilian pebble, Egyptian pebble,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Mocha pebble.** Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Variegated pebble.** See *pebbleware.*

pebble (peb'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pebbled,* ppr. *pebbling.* [< *pebble, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To assume a prominent grain, or a rough or ribbed appearance, as leather when treated by the process called pebbling.

In currying it will "set out," *pebble,* "stone out," "glass in black and paste." *C. T. Davis,* Leather, p. 454.

II. *trans.* To prepare, as leather, so as to cause the grain to become prominent and to present a roughened or ribbed appearance. See *pebbling.*

pebbled (peb'ld), *a.* [< *pebble* + *-ed*2.] Abounding with pebbles; pebbly.

And the blithe brook that strolls along
Its *pebbled* bed with summer song.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 2.

pebble-dashing (peb'l-dash″ing), *n.* In *building,* mortar in which pebbles are incorporated.

pebble-leather (peb'l-leтн″ėr), *n.* Leather prepared so as to show a rough or ribbed grain; pebbled leather.

pebble-paving (peb'l-pā″ving), *n.* A pavement laid with pebbles, or water-worn stones.

pebble-powder (peb'l-pou″dėr), *n.* A gunpowder prepared in cubes or prisms, sometimes as large as two inches on a side. It is slow-burning. Also called *cube-powder* and *prismatic powder.*

pebble-stone (peb'l-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *pibblestone, pibbilston,* < AS. *papolstān:* see *pebble.*] A pebble.

With gravel, or with litel *pibble stonys,*
Unto the mydwarde fild ayeme this forgh [furrow].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

The Duke of Gloucester's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebble stones.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 80.

pebbleware (peb'l-wār), *n.* A variety of Wedgwood ware in which different colored clays are intermingled in the body of the paste. According to the colors, the ware is known as *agate, Egyptian pebble, granite, green jasper, gray granite, lapis lazuli, porphyry, red porphyry, serpentine, variegated pebble, veined granite,* or *verd-antique. Meteyard,* Wedgwood Handbook.—**Variegated pebbleware,** the name given by Josiah Wedgwood in 1770 to pebbleware presenting "colors and veins": it thus seems to have been given to those veined or spotted wares which were not otherwise specially designated.

pebbling (peb'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pebble, v.*] In *leather-manuf.,* a special kind of graining, in which an artificially roughened or indented surface on the grain side of leather is produced by working upon that side with a roller having a pattern which is the reverse of the pattern to be impressed on the leather. The term is properly restricted to the act of producing an irregular pattern, such as would be produced by pressing irregularly distributed minute pebbles upon the leather: whence the name. A pattern consisting of straight or approximately straight lines is called a *straight grained pattern,* and the leather would be called *straight-grained.* The term *graining* includes pebbling, which is but a special kind of graining, of which glassing or glazing is still another variety.

pebbling-machine (peb'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *leather-manuf.,* a machine resembling a polishing-machine in its construction, used to perform the special work called pebbling. The pebbling is done by a roller having on its surface the pattern, in reverse, which it is desired to impart to the grain of the leather. The roller is pivoted to elastic bearings at the lower end of a swinging arm, and is antagonized by a table curved to correspond to the arc through which the roller acts. The leather is supported by the table while subjected to the action of the roller. The imparting of a pattern in imitation of more costly leather is strictly a variety of graining, though often called *pebbling.* Since the machine used for glassing, glazing, or polishing is transformed into a pebbling-machine by a change in the roller only, the machine is variously and indifferently called *polishing-, glassing-, graining-,* or *pebbling machine.*

pebbly (peb'li), *a.* [< *pebble* + *-y*1.] Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

Slow stream, or *pebbly* spring. *Coleridge.*

Our keel grated the *pebbly* barrier of a narrow valley, where the land road was resumed.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 345.

pebrine (peb'rin), *n.* [< F. *pébrine* (see def.).] An epizoötic and zymotic disease of the silkworm of commerce, evidenced outwardly by dwindling and inequality in size, and by black spots like burns. Inside, the body is filled with minute ovoid corpuscles (*Microsporidiæ*), upon the presence and multiplication of which the disease depends. Pebrine is both contagious and infectious. The Pasteur system of selection consists in the microscopic examination of the moth after egg-laying, and the rejection of eggs laid by those found to be diseased. The microbe which causes pebrine was named by Lebert *Panhistophyton,* and classed among the psorosperms.

pebrinous (peb'ri-nus), *a.* [< *pebrine* + *-ous.*] ★Affected with pebrine.

pecan (pē-kan′, pē'kan), *n.* [Also *pekawn, paccan;* = F. *pacane* = Sp. *pacano,* < Algonkian *pakān, pagān,* nut, Abnaki *pagôn,* a walnut (Laurent, p. 31).] **1.** A North American tree, *Hicoria Pecan.* It abounds on rich bottom-lands from Indiana southward and southwestward, thriving especially in Arkansas and Oklahoma. It is the largest tree of its genus, reaching sometimes a great height; but its wood is of little use except for fuel. Its leaves have thirteen or fifteen slender-pointed leaflets.



Pecan (*Hicoria Pecan*).

2. The nut of the pecan-tree, which is olive-shaped, an inch long or over, smooth and thin-shelled, with a very sweet and oily meat. It is gathered in large quantities for the general market.

Pacan or Illinois nut. . . . It grows on the Illinois, Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi. It is spoken of by Don Ulloa under the name of Pacanos, in his Noticias Americanas, Entret. 6. *Jefferson,* Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 59.

Bitter pecan, a rather small bitter-seeded hickory, *Hicoria (Carya) aquatica,* of the southern United States. Also called *water-* or *swamp-hickory.*

pecan-nut (pē-kan'nut), *n.* Same as *pecan,* 2.

pecary, *n.* See *peccary.*

peccability (pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *peccable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being peccable, or subject to sin; capacity of sinning.

The common *peccability* of mankind.
Decay of Christian Piety.

peccable (pek'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *peccable* = Sp. *pecable* = Pg. *peccavel* = It. *peccabile,* < ML. **peccabilis* (?), liable to sin or offend, < L. *peccare,* sin: see *peccant.*] Liable to sin; subject to sin.

In a low noisy smoky world like ours,
Where Adam's sin made *peccable* his seed!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 107.

peccadil (pek-a-dil′), *n.* Same as *peccadillo.* *Cotton,* Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 162. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

peccadillo (pek-a-dil'ō), *n.* [< Sp. *pecadillo,* dim. of *pecado,* < L. *peccatum,* a sin, < *peccare,* sin: see *peccant.*] A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault.

'Tis low ebb with his accusers when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Who doesn't forgive?—the virtuous Mrs. Grundy. She remembers her neighbour's *peccadilloes* to the third and fourth generation. *Thackeray,* Philip, viii.

peccancy (pek'an-si), *n.* [< *peccan(t)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The state or quality of being peccant; badness. (*a*) The state of having sinned or given offense. (*b*) The state of being an offender or offending thing or part, in some sense not implying moral guilt; the condition of being bad or defective.

2. Offense; criminality; transgression. *W. Montague,* Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 2.

peccant (pek'ant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *peccant, pechant* = Sp. *pecante* = Pg. It. *peccante,* < L. *peccan(t-)s,* ppr. of *peccare,* miss, do amiss, transgress, offend, sin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sinning; offending; guilty; causing offense.

In worse condition than a *peccant* soul.
Milton, Areopagitica.

But malice vainly throws the poison'd dart,
Unless our frailty shows the *peccant* part.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 194.

Of course a *peccant* official found it his interest to spend large sums of money on bribing the newswriters.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 18.

2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy.

There are some other rather *peccant* humours than formed diseases. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 52.

France might serve as a drain to carry off the *peccant* humours in the political constitution at home.
Goldsmith, Seven Years War, i.

3. Imperfect, erroneous; incorrect: as, a *peccant* citation. *Ayliffe.*

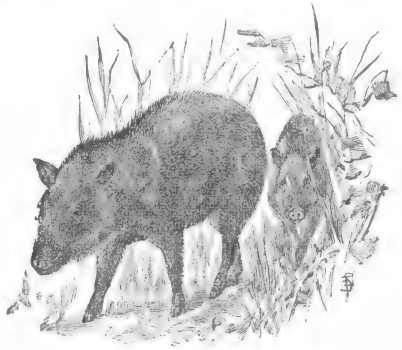
For Euripides is sometimes *peccant,* as he is most times perfect. *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

II.† *n.* An offender.

This conceitedness, and itch of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 388.

peccantly (pek'ant-li), *adv.* In a peccant manner; sinfully; corruptly; by transgression.

peccary (pek'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *peccaries* (-riz). [Also *pecari, peccari, pecary, picary,* etc., < F. *pécari,* < Carib *pakira, paquira.*] A kind of swine indigenous to America, belonging to the family *Dicotylidæ* and the genus *Dicotyles.* See the technical words. Peccaries are the only indigenous representatives of the old world *Suidæ,* or swine, now living in the new world. There are 2 groups of species, the collared peccaries, *D. torquatus,* also called *tajaçu,* and the white-lipped peccaries of South America, *D. labiatus,* sometimes placed in another genus, *Notophorus.* Peccaries range from Arkansas and Texas through Mexico and the greater part of South America. The animals are as large as small pigs, and go in droves; they are extremely vicious and pugnacious, and make formidable antagonists. The flesh is edible, but liable to become infected with the fetid humor of the gland on the back, unless this is properly removed. See also cut under *Artiodactyla.*



Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*).

peccation (pe-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *peccatio(n-),* a fault, sin, < L. *peccare,* sin: see *peccant.*] The act of sinning; sin. [Rare.]

Though he [Philip] roared out peccavi most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to *peccation* very soon after promising amendment.
Thackeray, Philip, vi.

peccavi (pe-kā'vī). [L., I have sinned, 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. act. of *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] I have sinned; I am guilty; it is my fault.

I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the Arches for one year, and make him sing *peccavi* ere I leave him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

pecco (pek'ō), *n.* Same as *pekoe*.

pece†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *piece*.

pech, pegh (pech), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To pant; puff; breathe heavily. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Up Parnassus *pechin'*. *Burns*, Willie Chalmers.

pechan (pech'an), *n.* The stomach. [Scotch.]

pechblend, pechblende (pech'blend), *n.* [< G. *pech*, pitch, + *blende*, blende.] Variants of *pitchblende*.

peche[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peach*[1].

peche[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *peach*[2].

pechurane (pesh'ū-rān), *n.* [< F. *péchurane*, < G. *pech*, pitch, + F. *urane*, uranium.] Same as *pitchblende*.

pecite (pē'sīt), *n.* An insulating material composed of wax and plaster. It is applied to the piece to be insulated while in a plastic condition. It may afterward be worked and polished, and withstands a tolerably ★high temperature.

peck[1] (pek), *v.* [< ME. *pecken, pekken*, a var. of *picken, pikken*, pick: see *pick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with the beak, as a bird; hence, to strike lightly with some sharp-pointed instrument.

To be furious
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will *peck* the estridge.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 197.

And this we take for a general rule: when we find any Fruits that we have not seen before, if we see them *peck'd* by Birds, we may freely eat, but if we see no such sign, we let them alone; for of this fruit no Birds will taste.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 39.

2. To pick up or take with the beak.

After what manner the chicken *pecked* the several grains of corn. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 505.

3. To make or effect by striking with the beak or any pointed instrument: as, to *peck* a hole in a tree.

The best way to dig for insects is to *peck* up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully downwards.
J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 213.

II. *intrans.* To make strokes or light blows with the beak or some pointed instrument.

The liuely picture of that ramping Vine
Which whilom Zeuxis limn'd so rarely fine
That shoals of Birds, beguiled by the shapes,
Peckt at the Table, as at very Grapes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

To peck at. (*a*) To strike with repeated slight blows. (*b*) To attack repeatedly with petty criticism; carp at.

Mankind lie *pecking at* one another. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Heaven mend her faults!—I will not pause
To weigh and doubt and *peck at* flaws.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

peck[1] (pek), *n.* [< *peck*[1], *v.*] 1. A stroke with the beak, or with some sharp-pointed tool.—2. Meat; victuals; food. [Slang, Eng.]

The black one-legged fiddler is strumming away to enliven the party; and the *peck* and booze is lying about.
Pierce Egan, Life in London (1821).

peck[2] (pek), *n.* [< ME. *pekke, peke*, a peck; perhaps orig. 'a quantity picked up,' < *peck*[1], *v.* Cf. F. *picotin*, a peck (measure) (ML. *picotus*, a liquid measure), < *picoter*, peck (as a bird): see *peck*[1] and *pick*[1].] 1. A quantity; a great deal.

A *peck* of white pennies, my good lord judge,
If you'll grant Hughie the Graeme to me.
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 56).

Contented to remain in such a *peck* of uncertainties and doubts. *Milton*.

'Tis fine but may prove dangerous sport, and may involve us in a *peck* of troubles. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a *peck*.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Specifically—2. The fourth part of a bushel, a dry measure of 8 quarts for grain, pulse, etc. The standard British or imperial peck contains 2 gallons or 554.548 cubic inches. Four pecks make a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, when of wheat, was slightly less than the imperial peck; but when of barley was equal to about 1.456 imperial pecks. (See *firlot, boll*[2].) In the United States a peck is the fourth part of a Winchester bushel—that is, equals 537.6 cubic inches.

A *peck* of coals a-piece will glad the rest.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 282.

3. A peck-measure.

To be compassed, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a *peck*, hilt to point, heel to head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 112.

He had his faults, which we may as well hide under a bushel, or let us say a *peck*, for it would not take a very large vessel to cover them. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 94.

pecker (pek'ėr), *n.* [< *peck*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pecks, picks, or hacks; especially, a bird that pecks, as in the compounds *nutpecker, oxpecker, woodpecker, flower-pecker*.

The titmouse and the *pecker's* hungry brood.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 18.

2. A picker or pickax.

The women with short *peckers* or parers . . . do onely breake the upper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grass, and olde stubbs of corn stalks with their roots.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 271.

3. In *weaving*, the picker of a loom; the shuttle-driver.

When the shaft [of the draw-boy] . . . rocks from side to side of the machine, it will carry the *pecker* . . . with it, and the groove and notch at the points of the *pecker* coming into contact with the knots upon the cords draws them down alternately. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 136.

4. In *teleg.*, a relay. Earlier forms of this apparatus pecked like a bird: hence the name. [Eng.]—5. Courage; spirits; good cheer. [Slang, Eng.]

Dispirited became our friend—
Depressed his moral *pecker*.
W. S. Gilbert, Haughty Actor.

To keep one's pecker up, to be of good heart; not to lose courage. [Slang, Eng.]

peckhamite (pek'am-īt), *n.* [Named after S. F. *Peckham*, an American chemist.] A silicate of iron and magnesium found in rounded nodules in the meteorite of Estherville, Emmett county, Iowa. It is intermediate between enstatite and chrysolite in composition.

pecking (pek'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *peck*[1], *v.*] 1. Same as *place-brick*.—2†. *pl.* Pieces pecked or knocked off.

Shavings and *peckings* of free stone.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 619.

3. The sport of throwing pebbles at birds to bring them down.

They crossed a road soon afterwards, and there close to them lay a heap of charming pebbles. "Look here," shouted East, "here's luck! I've been longing for some good honest *pecking* this half-hour. Let's fill the bags, and have no more of this foozling bird's-nesting."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

pecking-bag (pek'ing-bag), *n.* A bag in which to carry pebbles for use in the sport of pecking.

He . . . strides away in front with his climbing-irons strapped under one arm, his *pecking-bag* under the other, and his pockets and hat full of pill-boxes, cotton-wool, and other etceteras. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

peckish (pek'ish), *a.* [< *peck*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to eat; appetized; somewhat hungry. [Colloq., Eng.]

Nothing like business to give one an appetite. But when shall I feel *peckish* again, Mrs. Trotman?
Disraeli, Sybil, vi. 3.

peckle† (pek'l), *n.* [A form of *speckle*, with loss of orig. *s*-.] Same as *speckle*.

peckled† (pek'ld), *a.* [< *peckle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *speckled*. *Cotgrave*.

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his sheepe.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., i. § 2.

Pecksniffian (pek'snif-i-an), *a.* [< *Pecksniff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Characteristic of or resembling Pecksniff, one of the characters in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," characterized by an ostentatious hypocritical display of benevolence or high principle.

Pertinacious religious journals of the *Pecksniffian* creed. *Higginson*, English Statesmen, p. 271.

Pecopterideæ (pē-kop-te-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pecopteris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] A group of fossil ferns to which belongs the widely disseminated and highly important genus *Pecopteris*. Schimper has grouped the *Pecopterideæ*, with regard to their relation to living ferns and with reference to the character of the fructification, in five subdivisions; but "one has only to look at the classification of a few species grouped from the apparent character of the fructifications to see how unreliable are the diagnoses derived from them" (*Lesquereux*). The grouping of the *Pecopterideæ* suggested by the fossil botanist of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey is as follows: (1) Including the species referred by Schimper to the genus *Goniopteris*, distinguished by an upward curve of the lateral veins; (2) *Pecopteris* proper, or cyatheids, to which division belong the species answering exactly to Brongniart's definition of the genus *Pecopteris*; (3) *Pecopteris* with hairy or villous surfaces, a permanent and easily discernible character; (4) *Pecopteris* with pinnæ not distinctly divided into obtuse entire lobes or pinnules, but generally cut on the borders in sharp irregular teeth; and (5) a group containing those species referred to *Pecopteris* which "do not find a place in the former divisions." The pecopterid group is thus seen to be based on the characters of the sterile fronds. Its varied types of fructification embrace many genera, not all belonging to the same family, though mostly eusporangiate.

Pecopteris (pē-kop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέκειν*, comb, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] One of the great artificial genera of fossil ferns established in accordance with the classification of these on the basis of the characters of the sterile fronds, as first proposed by Brongniart in 1822. Fully established by Sternberg (1825), it includes very many species, chiefly Carboniferous, characterized by tripinnate or quadripinnate fronds bearing usually oblong, broad, parallel-margined, obtuse and entire, though rarely acute and dentate, close pinnules attached to the rachis by their whole width, or partially confluent, with simple or dichotomous open nervilles derived pinnately from a single distinct, not very thick, fairly persistent median nerve. The highly diverse fructifications, mostly eusporangiate, discovered on fronds of this artificial genus constitute a number of valid extinct genera, including *Ptychocarpus, Asterotheca, Scolecopteris, Dactylotheca*, and *Danæites*.

Pecora (pek'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pecus* (*pecor-*), cattle, a herd: see *fee*[1].] The fifth Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Camelus, Moschus, Cervus, Capra, Ovis*, and *Bos*; the ruminant or artiodactyl mammals, later called *Ruminantia* and (with a little extension) *Artiodactyla*. The name is still in use.

pecten (pek'ten), *n.*; pl. *pectines* (-ti-nēz). [NL., < L. *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, < *pectere*, comb; cf. Gr. *πέκειν*, comb, card.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a comb or comb-like part or process; something pectinated; a pectination. (*a*) The bursa or marsupium of a bird's eye, a vascular membrane in the vitreous humor, folded or plaited into a pectinated structure. (*b*) The comb or pectination of a bird's claw, as a heron's or a goatsucker's. (*c*) The comb, comb-row, or ctenophore of a ctenophoran. (*d*) One of the pair of comb-like organs behind the posterior legs of some arachnidans, as scorpions. (*e*) In *entom.*, a comb-like organ, formed generally by a row of short stiff hairs, often found on the legs of insects, and especially on the first tarsal joint of many bees. It is used for cleaning the antennæ and other parts of the body.



Pecten, 1 (*b*).

Pectinated Middle Claw of Heron, viewed from above.

2. In *conch.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pectinidæ*, having a regular, suborbicular, auriculate shell, with approximate umbones, and radiating ribs compared to the teeth of a comb; the scallops. The species are very numerous and of world-wide distribution. *P. maximus* is a common edible scallop of Great Britain, also called *clam queen* and *frill*. *P. opercularis* is another British species, also called *quin*. *P. jacobæus*, known as *St. James shell*, a Mediterranean species, used to be worn as a badge or emblem by pilgrims to the Holy Land. See *pilgrim-shell*. (*b*) A species of this genus: in this sense there is a plural *pectens*.—**Pecten pubicum**, the pubic crest.

Pectenidæ (pek-ten'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Pectinidæ*.

pectic (pek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πηκτικός*, congealing, curdling, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast or solid, fix on, = L. *pangere*, fasten: see *pact*.] Congealing; curdling: noting an acid found in many fruits, which in large part makes up fruit-jellies.

pectin, pectine (pek'tin), *n.* [< *pect*(*ic*) + *-in, -ine*[2].] A substance obtained from pectose by the action of heat, ferments, or an acid, and also formed in the ripening of fruits. It is soluble in water, and its solution on evaporating yields a fine jelly.

Pectinacea (pek-ti-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pecten* (*Pectin-*) + *-acea*.] 1. The scallop family, or *Pectinidæ*.—2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Pectinidæ, Limidæ, Spondylidæ*, and *Dimyidæ*. The mantle is completely open and destitute of siphons, the adductor muscle generally subcentral, and the foot byssiferous; the shell has a ligamentary fossette, and similar teeth in front of and behind it.

pectinacean (pek-ti-nā'sē-an), *n.* [< *Pectinacea* + *-an*.] ★A member of the *Pectinacea*.

pectinaceous (pek-ti-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Pectinacea* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pectinacea*; related to or resembling the scallops.

pectineal, *a.* See *pectineal*.

pectinæal, pectineus (pek-ti-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *pectinæi, pectinei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb: see *pecten*.] A flat and quadrate muscle at the upper inner part of the thigh. It arises from the iliopectineal line of the pubis, and is inserted into the femur below the lesser trochanter. Also called *pectinalis*. See *pectineal*, and cut under *muscle*.

pectinal (pek'ti-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pectinalis*, < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb: see *pecten*.] **I.** *a.* Comb-like; pertaining to a pecten or pectination; pectineal. [Obsolescent.]

II.† *n.* A sawfish which has teeth projecting from each side of an elongated rostrum, and the eyes directed upward. See *Pristis*.

Yet are there other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plane, and cartilaginous fishes; as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

pectinalis (pek-ti-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *pectinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *pectinal.*] Same as *pectinæus.*

pectinate (pek′ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pectinatus*, comb-like, prop. pp. of *pectinare*, comb, card, < *pecten*, a comb: see *pecten.*] Having teeth like a comb; formed as or into a pectination; comb-like in figure; pectinated: as, the *pectinate* muscles of the heart; *pectinate* scales of a fish; *pectinate* armature of the preoperculum. Specifically—(*a*) Having a pecten, pectination, or comb-like part or organ; pectinated: as, the *pectinate* claw of a bird. (*b*) In *bot.*, having resemblance to the teeth of a comb, or arranged like them: specifically applied to a pinnatifid organ, particularly a leaf, with narrow close segments, like the teeth of a comb.—**Doubly pectinate** (or *doubly bipectinate*), in *entom.*, having two long processes or teeth originating from each side of all or most of the joints, as bipectinate antennæ.—**Pectinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ having the joints nearly equal, short, and each joint produced in a linear branch on the inner side, so that the whole has somewhat the appearance of a comb. The name is frequently given to antennæ having such branches on both sides, properly *bipectinate.*—**Pectinate claws** or **ungues**, claws having a number of long processes on the inner or concave side.—**Pectinate ligament of the iris**, festoon-like processes of elastic tissue, passing between the ciliary border of the iris and the posterior part of the cornea at its junction with the sclerotic.—**Pectinate muscles**, the musculi pectinati of the heart. See *pectinatus.*—**Pectinate zone**, the upper surface of the basilar membrane, external to the organ of Corti. Also called *pectinate lamina, pectinate portion, habenula pectinata.*

pectinated (pek′ti-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pectinate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Pectinate.—**2.** Interdigitated; interlaced like the teeth of two combs. [Rare.]

To sit cross-leg'd or with our fingers *pectinated* or shut together is accounted bad.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Pectinated mineral, a mineral which presents short filaments, crystals, or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant.

pectinately (pek′ti-nāt-li), *adv.* In a pectinate manner; so as to be comb-like.

pectinati, *n.* Plural of *pectinatus.*

pectination (pek-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [< *pectinate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The state or condition of being pectinate.—**2.** That which is pectinate; a comb-like structure; a pecten. See cut under *pecten.*

The inner edge of the middle claw is expanded or dilated in a great many birds; in some it becomes a perfect comb, having a regular series of teeth. This *pectination*, as it is called, only occurs on the inner edge of the middle claw. It is beautifully shown by all the true herons, by the whip-poor-wills and night-hawks, by the frigate pelican, etc. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 132.

3. The state of being shut together like the teeth of two combs.

For the complication or *pectination* of the fingures was an hieroglyphick of impediment.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

pectinatofimbricate (pek-ti-nā-tō-fim′bri-kāt), *a.* [< *pectinate* + *fimbricate.*] In *entom.*, having the joints and pectinations fringed with fine hairs: said of pectinate antennæ.

Pectinator (pek′ti-nā-tor), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1855), < LL. *pectinator*, a comber, < L. *pectinare*, comb: see *pectinate.*] **1.** A notable outlying genus of Ethiopian octodont rodents, composing with *Ctenodactylus* the subfamily *Ctenodactylinæ*, having premolars present but very small, ears with a small antitragus, and a bushy tail half as long as the body. *P. spekei* inhabits Somaliland in eastern Africa.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus: as, Speke's *pectinator.*

pectinatus (pek-ti-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *pectinati* (-ti). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *pectinate.*] One of the musculi pectinati, or small prominent muscular columns on the walls of the auricular appendages of the heart.

pectine, *n.* See *pectin.*

Pectinea (pek-ti-nē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pectineus, pectinæus.*] In *conch.*, same as *Pectinidæ. Menke*, 1830.

pectineal (pek-ti-nē′al), *a.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *-e-al.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) Pectinal or pectinate. (*b*) Having a comb-like crest or ridge: in this sense without implication of tooth-like processes. (*c*) Pertaining or attached to a pectineal part, as a muscle. See *pectinæus.* Also spelled *pectinæal.*—**Pectineal fascia**, the fascia covering the pectinæus and adductor longus.—**Pectineal line, ridge,** or **crest**, a linear prominence of the haunch-bone or os innominatum, chiefly along the iliac bone, thence often extending on to the pubis. It varies greatly in shape and degree of development in different mammals, but represents one of the edges of a primitively prismatic iliac bone, separating the iliac or ventral surface of the ilium from the sacral or articular surface. In man it is a fairly prominent, long, curved line representing the edge of the greater part of the brim or inlet of the true pelvis, and gives attachment to the pectinæus muscle; it is more fully called *iliopectineal line*, or *linea iliopectinæa.* See cut under *pelvis.*—**Pectineal process**, in *Sauropsida*, a pre-acetabular process of the ilium, which in birds does not, as once thought, correspond to the prepubis of reptiles.

pectinella (pek-ti-nel′ä), *n.*; pl. *pectinellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb: see *pecten.*] In *Myriapoda*, an arrangement of teeth and spinous processes forming an appendage of the stipes of the protomala. See *protomala, stipes*, and cut at *epilabrum. Packard.*

pectines, *n.* Plural of *pecten.*

pectineus, *n.* See *pectinæus.*

pectinibranch (pek′ti-ni-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having pectinate branchiæ, or comb-like gills; of or pertaining to the *Pectinibranchia.*

II. *n.* A pectinibranch gastropod.

Pectinibranchia (pek″ti-ni-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pectinibranch.*] Same as *Pectinibranchiata.*

pectinibranchian (pek″ti-ni-brang′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pectinibranch.*

Pectinibranchiata (pek″ti-ni-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pectinibranchiatus:* see *pectinibranchiate.*] **1.** In Cuvier's classification, the sixth order of gastropods, divided into three families, *Trochoides, Capuloides*, and *Buccinoides.*—**2.** An order of prosobranchiate gastropods, having comb-like gills formed of one (rarely two) longitudinal series of laminæ on the left side of the mantle over the back of the neck. The animal is unisexual, and the shell generally spiral. The order includes a majority of the aquatic univalves. *Ctenobranchiata* is a synonym.

Also *Pectinibranchia, Pectinobranchiata.*

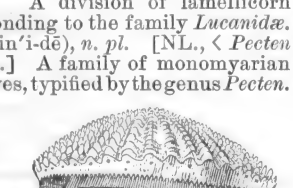
pectinibranchiate (pek″ti-ni-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pectinibranchiatus*, < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *pectinibranch.*

pectinicorn (pek′ti-ni-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Having pectinate antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Pectinicornia.*

II. *n.* A pectinicorn beetle.

Pectinicornia (pek″ti-ni-kôr′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pectinicorn.*] A division of lamellicorn beetles, corresponding to the family *Lucanidæ.*

Pectinidæ (pek-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pecten* (*Pectin-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of monomyarian siphonless bivalves, typified by the genus *Pecten.* By the old conchologists all the genera of the superfamily *Pectinacea* were included in it. By recent conchologists it has been subdivided, and is now generally restricted to *Pecten* and its near relatives. These have the mantle-margins free, double, the inner pendent, filamentiferous, and with a row of ocelli at the bases of the filaments; the foot small, linguiform, and with a byssal groove; and suborbicular valves having submedian beaks and auriculated in front and behind, with a more or less inclosed ligament, and with a subcircular muscular impression. The species are popularly known as *scallops*, and are numerous and represented in almost all seas. They belong mostly to the genera *Pecten, Chlamys* or *Pseudamusium, Amusium, Hinnites*, and *Pedum.* Also called *Pectenidæ, Pectinacea, Pectinaceæ, Pectinea, Pectineæ, Pectinides*, and *Pectinina.*


Pecten varius. *br*, branchiæ; *m*, mantle.

pectiniform (pek′ti-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Comb-like; pectinate; having pectinations or processes like the teeth of a comb.—**2.** In *conch.*, having the form or appearance of a scallop, or bivalve of the family *Pectinidæ.*—**Pectiniform septum**, the median septum between the corpora cavernosa of the penis or clitoris.

pectiniliac (pek-ti-nil′i-ak), *a.* [< *pecten* (*pectin-*) + *iliac.*] Same as *iliopectineal.*

pectinite (pek′ti-nīt), *n.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil pecten, or some similar shell.

Pectinobranchiata (pek″ti-nō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pectinibranchiata.*

Pectis (pek′tis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759), < L. *pectis*, a plant also called *consolida* and *symphyton.*] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Heleniеæ* and the subtribe *Tagetineæ*, characterized by the elongated style with very short obtuse branches. There are about 50 species, all American, found from Nebraska to Brazil and Bolivia. They are annual or perennial herbs, diffuse or erect, and dotted with oil-glands, especially over the involucre. They bear narrow opposite leaves with a bristly base, and small heads of yellow flowers. *P. punctata* is the West Indian marigold, a slender smooth species growing on seasands and having linear dotted leaves. Several others are occasionally planted for their flowers.

pectize (pek′tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pectized*, ppr. *pectizing.* [< Gr. *πηκτός*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ize.*] To congeal; change into a gelatinous mass. *H. Spencer.*

pecto-antebrachialis (pek-tō-an-tē-brā-ki-ā′lis), *n.* [NL., prop. *pectori-antebrachialis*, < L. *pectus* (*pector-*), breast, + NL. *antebrachium*, the forearm: see *antebrachium.*] A muscle which in some animals extends from the breast-bone to the elbow, or more exactly from the median raphe at the presternum and third mesosternebar to the back of the proximal end of the ulna.

pectocaulus (pek-tō-kâ′lus), *n.*; pl. *pectocauli* (-lī). [NL. (Lankester), improp. for **pectinicaulus*, < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb, + *caulis*, stem, stalk: see *caulis.*] The mature internal core or stalk common to the several polypides of a polyzoary. See *gymnocaulus. Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 436.

pectolite (pek′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πηκτός*, well put together, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium occurring in radiated or stellate fibrous masses of a white or grayish color. It is commonly found with the zeolites in trap-rocks, as at Bergen Hill in New Jersey. It is closely related in crystalline form and in composition to the calcium silicate wollastonite.

pectora, *n.* Plural of *pectus.*

pectoral (pek′tō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. Sp. ★*pectoral* = Pg. *peitoral* = It. *pettorale*, < L. *pectoralis*, pertaining to the breast, < *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast, the breast-bone. II. *n.* < LL. *pectorale*, a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis*, a. Hence ult. *poitrel.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the breast or chest; thoracic: as, a *pectoral* muscle, vessel, nerve, etc.; a *pectoral* limb.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the pectus or lower surface of the thorax.—**Internal pectoral muscle**, the triangularis sterni.—**Pectoral aorta**, the thoracic aorta.—**Pectoral arch.** Same as *pectoral girdle.*—**Pectoral cross.** See *cross*[1].—**Pectoral cutaneous nerves**, the cutaneous branches of the thoracic intercostals.—**Pectoral fin**, in *ichth.*, the thoracic limb of a fish, corresponding to the fore limb of a higher vertebrate: used without reference to pectoral situation or attachment. It is lateral and behind the head, and in many cases the hind limb or ventral fin is in advance of it. Abbreviated *p.* See cuts under *fin* and *fish.*—**Pectoral fremitus**, vocal fremitus of the chest.—**Pectoral girdle.** See *girdle*[1], and cuts under *omosternum* and *Ichthyosauria.*—**Pectoral glands**, lymphatic glands along the lower border of the pectoralis major.—**Pectoral intercostal nerves**, the six upper thoracic intercostals.—**Pectoral laminæ**, the coxæ, or basal joints of the legs, particularly of the posterior pair.—**Pectoral limb**, the anterior or upper limb of a vertebrate animal.—**Pectoral muscles**, the pectorales. See *pectoralis.*—**Pectoral nerves**, thoracic nerves.—**Pectoral ridge**, the anterior or external bicipital ridge of the humerus.

II. *n.* **1.** Armor for the breast, excluding the throat and the lower part of the body. (*a*) A small breastplate worn with other garments, whether concealed or visible. (*b*) The plastron in the double breastplate of the fifteenth century. [Rare.]

2. An ornament to be worn on the breast; especially, an ornament of an unfamiliar sort, or of a sort to which no special name is given: as, an enameled *pectoral.*—**3.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *anc. Jewish ritual*, a sacerdotal breastplate of richly colored and embroidered cloth, worn by the high priest.

They all spake and writ as they were moved and inspired, . . . whether illustrating the component letters engraven on the *pectoral*, so as to make up the response, or by a teraphim. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 362.

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of the mass.

The pryce of all whiche crownes, *pectorales*, and cappe is inestymable, for they be full set with precyous stones of the gretest valoure that may be.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

(*c*) A pectoral cross.—**4.** A food, a drink, or a drug supposed to be good for persons having weak lungs.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed; and he was thereby relieved. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

5. A pectoral part or organ. (*a*) One of the pectoral muscles; a pectoralis. (*b*) The pectoral fin of a fish. See I.

pectoralis (pek-tō-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *pectorales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast: see *pectoral.*] **1.** One of the pectoral muscles, or muscles of the breast, passing from the thorax to the scapular arch or its appendage. In mammals there are commonly two of these muscles, in lower vertebrates commonly at least three; when two, they are the *pectoralis major* and the *pectoralis minor.* (See phrases below.) In birds an intermediate muscle, *pectoralis medius*, passes from the sternum to the humerus.

2. In *ichth.*, a pectoral fin. *Günther*, 1859.—**Pectoralis major** (great pectoral muscle), a large, thick, triangular muscle, immediately beneath the skin of the breast, extending outwardly to the shoulder, and inserted into the upper end of the humerus. It arises chiefly from the clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilage. Also called *ectopectoralis.* See third cut under *muscle.*—**Pectoralis**

minimus, a rare anomalous section of the pectoralis minor, arising from the first rib.—**Pectoralis minor** (small pectoral muscle), a muscle situated immediately beneath the pectoralis major, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. Also called *entopectoralis*.

pectorally (pek'tō-ral-i), *adv.* In a pectoral manner or position; as regards the pectoral region, or breast.

pectoriloquial (pek″tō-ri-lō'kwi-al), *a.* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy.

pectoriloquism (pek-tō-ril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-ism.*] Pectoriloquy.

pectoriloquous (pek-tō-ril'ō-kwus), *a.* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-ous.*] Pectoriloquial.

pectoriloquy (pek-tō-ril'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *ventriloquy.*] The transmission of the voice so that it is heard distinctly articulated in auscultation of the chest. It may be found over consolidated lungs, over a cavity, and sometimes in health.

pectorimyon (pek″tō-ri-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *pectorimya* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pectus* (*pector-*), breast, + NL. *myon.*] Any myon of the pectoral arch or shoulder-girdle: distinguished from *pelvimyon*. *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 104.

pectose (pek'tōs), *n.* [< Gr. *πηκτός*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ose.*] In *chem.*, a substance which has not yet been prepared in a pure state, but is believed to be contained in the pulp of fleshy fruit in the unripe state, also in fleshy roots and other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, but under the influence of acids and other reagents is transformed into a soluble substance called *pectin*, identical with that which exists in ripe fruits and imparts to their juice the property of gelatinizing when boiled.

pectosic (pek-tō'sik), *a.* [< *pectose* + *-ic.*] Derived from or containing pectose: as, *pectosic* acid.

Pectostraca (pek-tos'trā-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πηκτός*, fixed, congealed, + *ὄστρακον*, a tile, a potsherd, a shell.] Huxley's name of a division of entomostracous crustaceans, consisting of the *Cirripedia* proper and the *Rhizocephala*: synonymous with the class *Cirripedia* in an ordinary sense.

pectostracan (pek-tos'trā-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pectostraca* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Fixed, as a crustacean; of or pertaining to the *Pectostraca*.

II. *n.* A pectostracous crustacean.

pectostracous (pek-tos'trā-kus), *a.* [< *Pectostraca* + *-ous.*] Same as *pectostracan*.

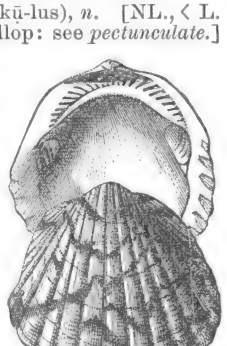
pectous (pek'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *πηκτός*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin.

pectunculate (pek-tung'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **pectunculatus*, < L. *pectunculus*, a small scallop, lit. a little comb, < *pecten*, a comb: see *pecten.*] In *entom.*, having a row of minute spines or bristles resembling the teeth of a comb. —**Pectunculate maxillæ**, maxillæ in which the stipes or basal portion is edged with spines.

Pectunculidæ (pek-tung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pectunculus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalves, represented by the genus *Pectunculus*. The species are now united with the *Arcidæ*.

Pectunculus (pek-tung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pectunculus*, a small scallop: see *pectunculate.*]

1. A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Arcidæ*, named by Lamarck in 1799. Also called *Axinæa*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *pectunculi* (-lī).] *pl.* Fine longitudinal striations on the walls of the Sylvian aqueduct.



Pectunculus pectiniformis.

pectus (pek'tus), *n.*; pl. *pectora* (pek'tō-rä). [L.] The breast. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the pectoral region; properly, the thoracic part of the under surface, but generally restricted to the anterior protuberant part of the inferior thoracic region. See *abdomen*, and cut under *bird*[1]. (*b*) In *entom.*, the lower surface of the thorax. In describing the *Coleoptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Hemiptera*, many of the older entomologists commonly restricted the term to the part lying below the wing-covers; others used the word *pectus* for the lower surface of the prothorax, that of the mesothorax and metathorax being called *postpectus*. (*c*) In *anat.*, the chest or the breast.

pecul, *n.* See *picul*.

peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peculated*, ppr. *peculating*. [< L. *peculatus*, pp. of *peculari*, defraud the public, embezzle public property, < *peculium*, property: see *peculium.*] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzle; pilfer; steal: originally, as in the Roman law, denoting embezzlement of moneys of the state.

The worst punishment that can be inflicted on an idle, drunken, or *peculating* slave is to turn him adrift to work for his own living. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 455.

peculate† (pek'ū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *péculat* = Sp. *peculado* = Pg. It. *peculato*, < L. *peculatus*, embezzlement, peculation, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate: see *peculate, v.*] Peculation.

The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times.

peculation (pek-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **peculatio(n-)*, < *peculari*, peculate: see *peculate.*] The act of peculating; the crime of appropriating to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement; defalcation.

One of these gentlemen was accused of the grossest *peculations*. *Burke*, On Fox's East India Bill.

I wonder you didn't think of that before you accused him of fraud and *peculation*. *Howells*, Modern Instance, xxxiv.

Peculation Act. See *Tilden Act*, under *act*.

peculator (pek'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< L. *peculator*, an embezzler of public money, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate: see *peculate.*] One who peculates; an embezzler; a defaulter.

She [London] is rigid in denouncing death
On petty robbers, and indulges life
And liberty, and oft-times honor too,
To *peculators* of the public gold.
Cowper, Task, i. 735.

★ **peculiar** (pē-kū'lyär), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *peculier* = Sp. Pg. *peculiar* = It. *peculiare*, < L. *peculiaris*, pertaining to private property, one's own, proper, special, peculiar, < *peculium*, property in cattle, hence property in general: see *peculium.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** One's own; pertaining to one, not to many; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; with *to*, belonging specially or particularly.

Adam assigned to every creature a name *peculiar to* its nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty,
But seeming so, for my *peculiar* end.
Shak., Othello, i. 1. 60.

My wife is to dispose of her part (besides her own jewels and other *peculiar* things fit for her own use) as herself shall think fit. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 440.

Adam . . . beheld
Beauty, which, whether waking or asleep,
Shot forth *peculiar* graces. *Milton*, P. L., v. 15.

When I consider the frame of mind *peculiar to* a gentleman, I suppose it graced with all the dignity and elevation of spirit that human nature is capable of.
Steele, Guardian, No. 34.

When faith is said to be a religious principle, it is . . . the things believed, not the act of believing them, which is *peculiar to* religion.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 191.

2. Particular; distinct; individual.

One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invoked.
Milton, P. L., xii. 111.

Multitudes formed *peculiar* trains of their own, and followed in the wake of the columns.
New Princeton Rev., II. 243.

3. Special; particular; select.

We cannot have a new *peculiar* court-tire but these retainers will have it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The Poets were
Of Gods and Kings the most *peculiar* Care.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The daughters of the year,
One after one, thro' that still garden pass'd:
Each, garlanded with her *peculiar* flower,
Danced into light, and died into the shade.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

He [John Adams] appears to have been singularly wanting in the *peculiar* tact and delicacy required in a diplomatist. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

4. Singular; unusual; uncommon; odd: as, the man has something *peculiar* in his manner.

Whene'er we groan with ache or pain,
Some common ailment of the race—
Though doctors think the matter plain—
That ours is "a *peculiar* case."
O. W. Holmes, What we all think.

Peculiar institution, a cant phrase for negro slavery, often spoken of by Southerners as "the peculiar domestic institution of the South."—**Peculiar People.** (*a*) A name given to the Hebrew nation. (*b*) A religious denomination found in Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and principally in Kent, England, which believes that one may immediately cease from sin and become perfect in moral life and in spiritual perception. They therefore have no preachers, creeds, ordinances, or church organization. They also profess to rely wholly upon prayer for the cure of disease. Also called *Plumstead Peculiars*, from the place in which the sect originated.—**Syn. 3.** *Particular*, etc. See *special*.

II. *n.* 1†. Exclusive property; that which belongs to one to the exclusion of others.

The joys that the virgin mother had were such as concerned all the world; and that part of them which was her *peculiar* she would not conceal from persons apt to their entertainment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

By tincture or reflection they augment
Their small *peculiar*, though from human sight
So far remote, with diminution seen.
Milton, P. L., vii. 368.

When the Devill shewed our Saviour all the kingdomes of the Earth and their glory, that he would not shew him Ireland, but reserved it for himselfe; it is probable true, for he hath kept it ever since for his own *peculiar*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 78.

2. A person or thing that is peculiar: as, the Plumstead *Peculiars*.—**3.** In *canon law*, a particular parish or church which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, such as a *royal peculiar* (a sovereign's free chapel, exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign); a parish or church pertaining to an archbishop, bishop, dean, chapter, or prebendary, etc., which is not under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which it is situated, but under that of some other archbishop, bishop, dean, etc.—**4.** In colonial and provincial Massachusetts, a parish, precinct, or district not yet erected into a town; a portion set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to all or most matters of local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court.—**5**†. A mistress. *Grose.*—**Court of Peculiars**, in *Eng. eccles. law*, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury.

peculiarise, *v. t.* See *peculiarize*.

peculiarity (pē-kū-li-ar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *peculiarities* (-tiz). [< ML. *peculiarita(t-)s*, peculiarity, < L. *peculiaris*, peculiar: see *peculiar.*] **1.** Private ownership; proprietorship; prerogative.

What need we to chuse ministers by lot? what need we to disclaim all *peculiaritie* in goods?
Bp. Hall, Epistles, ii. 5.

2. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a person or thing; a special characteristic or belonging.

There are persons whose little *peculiarities* of temper and constitution . . . are so blended with blameless manners and a good heart as should shield them from wanton and cruel aggressions. *W. Cooke*, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 2.

That peculiar faculty possessed by inferior organisms of living on in each part after being cut in pieces is a manifest corollary to the other *peculiarity* just described: namely, that they consist of many repetitions of the same elements. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 496.

3. The quality of being peculiar; individuality.

Any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking. *Swift.*

=**Syn. 2.** Characteristic, idiosyncrasy, singularity.

peculiarize (pē-kū'lyär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peculiarized*, ppr. *peculiarizing*. [< *peculiar* + *-ize.*] To make peculiar; set apart; appropriate. Also spelled *peculiarise*. [Rare.]

There was to be no more distinction betwixt the children of Abraham and other people, and no one land more *peculiarized* than another.
Nelson, Companion to Fasts and Festivals of Ch. of England, The Circumcision. (*Latham.*)

peculiarly (pē-kū'lyär-li), *adv.* In a peculiar manner; in a manner not common to others; hence, in a remarkable or impressive degree; especially; particularly; strangely: as, he had made this subject *peculiarly* his own; she was very *peculiarly* attired.

peculiarness (pē-kū'lyär-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being peculiar; peculiarity.—**2.** The state of being set apart; appropriateness. [Rare.]

The work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same.
J. Mede, Reverence of God's House (1638), p. 5.

peculium (pē-kū'li-um), *n.* [L., property, esp. private property, that which belongs to oneself, one's own, orig. property in cattle (cf. *fee*[1]), < *pecus* (*pecor-*), *pecus* (*pecud-*), cattle, herd, = E. *fee*[1]: see *fee*[1].] Private property; a private purse; specifically, in *Rom. law*, that which was given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property. In civil law it embraces in its general sense all the property of which a slave or a son in his father's power had either the use or, in the case of the latter, the ownership. Originally such persons were under an absolute incapacity of owning anything, and the peculium might in strictness be taken back at any time. It was, however, gradually made competent for a son, though under his father's power, to hold certain kinds of property absolutely, such as the money he had made in war or in a liberal profession. In some cases the money reverted to the father on the son's death intestate.

If we look only to our own petty *peculium* in the war, we have had some advantages.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

pecunial† (pē-kū'ni-al), *a.* [< ME. *pecunyal*, < OF. *pecunial*, *pecuniel* = It. *pecuniale*, < LL.

pecunialis, pertaining to money, < L. *pecunia*, wealth, property: see *pecunie*. Cf. *pecuniary*.] 1. Relating to money.

It came into hys hed that the Englishmen dyd litle passe vpon the obseruacion and kepynge of penall lawes or *pecuniall* statutes. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 19.

2. Consisting of money; pecuniary; paid in money.

If any persone wolde upon hem pleyne,
Ther myghte asterte hym no *pecunyal* peyne.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 16.

pecuniarily (pē-kū'ni-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a pecuniary manner; as regards money-matters.

I was in moderate circumstances *pecuniarily*, though I was perhaps better furnished with less fleeting riches than many others. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 80.

pecuniary (pē-kū'ni-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pécuniaire* = Pr. *pecuniari* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecuniario*, < L. *pecuniarius*, also *pecuniaris*, pertaining to money, < *pecunia*, money: see *pecunie*.] 1. Relating to money: as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Consisting of money: as, a *pecuniary* reward or penalty.

If I have a general or *pecuniary* legacy of 100*l.*, or a specific one of a piece of plate, I cannot in either case take it without the consent of the executor.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of *pecuniary* reward could possibly excite; and no *pecuniary* compensation can possibly reward them.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

Pecuniary causes, in *eccles. law*, such causes as arise from either the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting of some act relating to the church whereby damage accrues to the plaintiff, toward obtaining a satisfaction for which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court. *Wharton.*—**Pecuniary legacy**, a testamentary gift of money.

pecuniet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *pecunie*, *pecune*, F. *pécune* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecunia*, money, cash, < L. *pecunia*, property, riches, wealth, in particular money, orig. property in cattle, < *pecus* (*pecor-*), *pecus* (*pecud-*), cattle, a herd, = E. *fee:* see *fee*[1]. Cf. *peculium*.] Money.

As relatifs indirect reccheth thei neuere
Of the cours of the case so they cacche suluer,
Be the *pecunie* y-payed thauh parties chide.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 393.

pecunious (pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* [< ME. *pecunyous*, < OF. *pecunieux*, F. *pécunieux* = Pr. *pecunios* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecunioso*, < L. *pecuniosus*, having much money or wealth, < *pecunia*, wealth, money: see *pecunie*.] Full of money; rich; wealthy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Praye for the, pol by pol yf thow be *pecunyous*.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 11.

But in very truth money is as dirt among those phenomenally *pecunious* New Yorkers.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 152.

ped (ped), *n.* [< ME. *pedde*, a basket; cf. *pad*[4].] A basket: same as *pad*[4]. [Prov. Eng.]

A haske is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish.
Orig. Gloss. to Spenser's Shep. Cal., November, l. 16. [(*Nares.*)

★ **ped.** In *musical notation*, an abbreviation for *pedal* or *pedale*.

peda, *n.* Plural of *pedum*.

pedage† (ped'āj), *n.* [< ME. *pedage*, < OF. *pedage*, *peage*, *paage*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *-age*.] A toll paid by passengers. Also *peage*, *paage*. *Spelman.*

Tribute and *pedage* and ȝeris rentes.
Wyclif, 1 Esd. [Ezra] iv. 13, 20.

pedagogic (ped-ą-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédagogique* = Sp. *pedagógico* = Pg. It. *pedagogico*, < Gr. παιδαγωγικός, of or pertaining to a teacher or to education, < παιδαγωγός, a teacher of youth: see *pedagogue*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedagogue or pedagogics; belonging to or resembling a pedagogue or teacher of children: as, *pedagogic* peculiarities.

In the *pedagogic* character he [Higgins] also published Huloet's Dictionarie, newlie corrected, &c.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 259.

But who will set limit to his [St. John's] power and *pædagogic* wisdom in the matter and form of his teaching?
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

II. *n.* Same as *pedagogics*.

pedagogical (ped-ą-goj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pedagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *pedagogic*.

Those *pedagogical* Jehus, those furious school-drivers.
South, Sermons, V. i.

There is a *pedagogical* value in hearing lectures and in taking notes of them. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 347.

pedagogically (ped-ą-goj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pedagogic manner; according to the methods of a pedagogue; also, with reference to pedagogics; by or in accordance with the principles of pedagogics.

pedagogics (ped-ą-goj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pedagogic:* see *-ics*.] The science or art of teaching; pedagogy.

pedagogism (ped'ą-gog-izm), *n.* [< *pedagogue* + *-ism*.] The business, ways, or characteristics of a pedagogue.

Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagogism* that bespreads him. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus, § 6.

pedagogist (ped'ą-gō-jist), *n.* One who is expert in the science of pedagogics.

pedagogue (ped'ą-gog), *n.* [Also sometimes (with ref. to Greek usage) *pædagogue;* < F. *pédagogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *pedagogo*, < L. *pædagogus*, < Gr. παιδαγωγός (see def. 1), < παῖς (παιδ-), a child, a boy or girl, < ἄγειν, lead, conduct, ἀγωγός, a guide or conductor. In def. 2, < OF. *pedagoge*, m., a schoolroom; cf. *pedagogy*.] 1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is the instruction of children; a schoolmaster: now used, generally with a sense of contempt, for a dogmatic and narrow-minded teacher. Among the Greeks and Romans the pedagogue was originally a slave who attended the younger children of his master, and conducted them to school, to the theater, etc., combining in many cases instruction with guardianship.

Time was, when th' artless *pedagogue* did stand
With his vimineous sceptre in his hand,
Raging like Bajazet o'er the tugging fry.
Brome, On the Death of his Schoolmaster.

The *pædagogue* with the youngest son and the prostrate Niobide may be supposed to be on the right.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 322.

2†. A schoolroom, or an apartment set apart as a schoolroom.

Another part [of the university] is what they call the *pedagogue*, which is for noblemen and gentlemen; there are six youths in each room, with a master over them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 231.

pedagogue (ped'ą-gog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedagogued*, ppr. *pedagoguing*. [< *pedagogue*, *n.*] To teach; especially, to teach with the air of a pedagogue.

This may confine their younger Stiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never could be meant to tye
Authentick Wits, like you and I.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd, l. 81.

Grave eastern seers instructive lessons told;
Wise Greece from them receiv'd the happy plan,
And taught the brute to *pedagogue* the man.
Somerville, To the Earl of Halifax.

★ **pedagogy** (ped'ą-gō-ji), *n.* [Formerly also *pædagogy;* = F. *pédagogie* = Sp. *pedagogía* = Pg. It. *pedagogia*, < Gr. παιδαγωγία, the training or guiding of boys, education, < παιδαγωγός, a pedagogue: see *pedagogue*.] 1. The art of the pedagogue; the science of teaching; pedagogics.

The tendency to apply the exact methods of science to problems of education is one of the most hopeful signs of present *pedagogy*. *Science*, VI. 341.

2. Instruction; discipline.

He delivers us up to the *pædagogy* of the Divine judgments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 826.

The Jews were a people infinitely delighted with pompous and busy superstition, and had ordinances accordingly whilst they remained under that childish *pedagogy*.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 181.

There was a sacrifice for the whole congregation prescribed in the Mosaic *Pædagogy*.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., Hist. Boston, 1698.

★ **pedal** (ped'al or pē'dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédale*, n., = It. *pedale*, < L. *pedalis*, pertaining to the foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot:* see *foot*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with a foot or the feet: as, *pedal* extremities.—2. Technically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to a foot-like part of the body, as of a mollusk; podial: as, a *pedal* ganglion. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the pes or hind foot only: opposed to *manual*.—3. Pertaining to the feet of perpendiculars let fall from one point upon tangents to a fixed locus called a *basis*.—4 (ped'al). In *music*, relating to a pedal.—**Pedal action**, the entire mechanism of pedals, in either a pianoforte, organ, or harp, including the pedals themselves, the connecting apparatus of rods, trackers, levers, etc., and their attachment to dampers, sliders, etc.—**Pedal adductor**, the posterior adductor muscle of bivalve molluska, the anterior one being distinguished as *pallial*. It is the only one in the *Monomyaria*, as oysters and scallops.—**Pedal aponeurosis**, the dorsal fascia of the foot.—**Pedal artery**, the dorsal artery of the foot.—**Pedal bass**. See *organ-point*.—**Pedal board**. Same as *pedal keyboard*.—**Pedal check**, in *organ-building*, a device for preventing damage to a pedal keyboard when not in use. It consists of a bar which prevents the pedal keys from being depressed until it is moved. It is usually controlled by a stop-knob.—**Pedal coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which connects one of the manual keyboards with the pedal keyboard, so that the latter affects the former. Usually each of the keyboards may be thus coupled to the pedals.—**Pedal curve** or **surface**, the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from one point upon the tangents to another locus to which the former is pedal.—**Pedal ganglia**, infra-esophageal ganglia in the nervous system of *Mollusca*. See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.—**Pedal harmony**, in *music*, same as *organ-point*.—**Pedal harp**. See *harp*, 1.—**Pedal key**, in *organ-building*. See *key*[1].—**Pedal keyboard**, in *organ-building*, the keyboard or set of levers intended to be played by the feet. It consists of black and white keys like the manual keyboards, only on a larger scale. Its usual compass in modern organs is from the second C below middle C to the D or the F next above it. It is sometimes *concave*, the extreme right and left levers being higher than those in the middle, or *radiating*, the front ends of the levers being nearer together than the back ends—both arrangements being intended to help the player to reach all the keys with equal ease. The pedal keyboard properly sounds the stops of the pedal organ; but it may also be coupled with either of the manual keyboards, and thus may simply extend the resources of the latter. Pedal keyboards are sometimes added to reed-organs, and even to pianofortes. See *pedalier*, and cut under *organ*.—**Pedal line**, a line through the feet of the three perpendiculars to the three sides of a triangle, let fall from any point on the circumference of the circumscribed circle.—**Pedal muscle**. (*a*) In *human anat.*, same as *extensor brevis digitorum pedis* (which see, under *pes*[3]). (*b*) In *conch.*: (1) Any muscle of the foot or podium of a univalve. (2) The posterior adductor of a bivalve, when there are two. See cuts under *Astartidæ* and *Tridacnidæ*.—**Pedal note**, either a note or a tone produced by a pedal key, or the same as *organ-point*.—**Pedal organ**, in *organ-building*, that one of the partial organs which is played from a pedal keyboard. Its compass is usually about two or two and a half octaves. Its stops are the deepest and most sonorous in the instrument, usually of 16- or 32-feet tone.—**Pedal origin**, the fixed point from which the perpendiculars are let fall.—**Pedal passage**, in *organ-music*, a passage or phrase intended to be performed on the pedal keyboard.—**Pedal piano**, a pianoforte with a pedal keyboard or pedalier.—**Pedal pipe**, in *organ-building*, one of the pipes belonging to the pedal organ.—**Pedal ratio**. See *foot*, 11.—**Pedal rod**, in *harp-making*, a rod connecting a pedal with the mechanism for shortening the strings.—**Pedal soundboard**, in *organ-building*, the soundboard of the pedal organ.—**Pedal stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop or stop-knob belonging to the pedal organ.—**Pedal vesicle**, one of the many little vesicles of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm which are connected with the water-feet or tube-feet, and cause the latter to protrude when full of water. See cut at *Echinoidea*.

II. *n.* (ped'al). 1. Any part of a machine or apparatus which is intended to receive and transmit power from the foot of the operator; a treadle: as, the *pedals* of a bicycle.—2. In musical instruments, a foot-lever; a metal or wooden key or projecting bar operated by the foot. (*a*) In the pianoforte two or three pedals are in use: one to lift the dampers from the strings (the *damper-pedal* or *loud pedal*); one to introduce a muffler between the hammers and the strings, or to lessen the distance from which the hammers strike, or to move them so that they shall strike only one string instead of the usual two or three (the *soft pedal*); and sometimes one to hold up the dampers that happen to be lifted when the pedal is pressed down (the *sustaining pedal*). The use of the damper-pedal is indicated by *ped.* at the beginning of the passage where it is needed, and by a * at its end. The use of the soft pedal is usually indicated by some such expression as *una corda*, 'one string.' The use of the sustaining pedal is usually left to the player's discretion. (*b*) In the pipe-organ several different kinds of pedals are used: those which form the pedal keyboard, and which are like the keys or digitals for the hands, but much larger (see *pedal keyboard*, and cut under *organ*[1]); those which control the drawing of one or more of the stops (*combination pedals*, *composition pedals*, *crescendo pedal*, *diminuendo pedal*, *sforzando pedal*, etc.); that which controls the opening of the blinds or shutters of the swell-box (the *swell-pedal*), etc. See the phrases below. (*c*) In the reed-organ and harmonium, one of the treadles by which the player operates the feeders of the bellows. See *reed-organ*. (*d*) In the harp, one of the foot-levers whereby all or some of the strings may be temporarily shortened, and their pitch raised. In modern harps seven pedals are used, any one of which may be used in two ways, raising the pitch either one or two half-steps; every pedal affects only the strings of a particular letter-name. By combining the pedals in various ways the instrument may be set in any desired key (tonality). See cut under *harp*. (*e*) Collectively, same as either *pedal keyboard* or *pedal organ*.

3. Same as *organ-point*.—4. A pedal curve or surface, or one of which another is the pedal curve or surface.—**Balanced pedal**. See *swell-pedal*.—**Combination pedal**, in *organ-building*, a metal pedal which enables the player to control the use of several stops at once by his feet. Such pedals are placed above the pedal keyboard. They are either *single-* or *double-acting*—the former serving either to draw or to retire certain stops, the result depending upon the registration at the moment when the pedal is used, and the latter serving both to draw and to retire certain stops, so that the result is always the same whenever the pedal is used. Combination pedals are applied to the stops of all the keyboards, usually beginning with those of the great organ. They include a *forte pedal* (single-acting), which draws all the stops of the keyboard to which it belongs; a *mezzo pedal* (usually double-acting), which draws most of the important 8-feet and 4-feet stops of its keyboard; and a *piano pedal* (single-acting), which retires all but one or two of the lighter stops. Combination pedals do not always affect the stop-knobs; if not, they are so made as to be hooked down when in use, and when they are released the combination made by the stop-knobs remains unchanged. Combination pedals of all the above varieties often control also certain of the stops of the pedal organ, so that, when a given combination on the manuals is used,

appropriate pedal stops are also drawn.—**Composition pedal.** Same as *combination pedal.*—**Coupler-pedal,** in *organ-building,* a pedal which controls one of the couplers, usually that which unites the great and pedal organs.—**Crescendo pedal.** See *crescendo.*—**Diminuendo pedal.** See *crescendo pedal,* under *crescendo.*—**Double-acting pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Extension-pedal.** Same as either *damper-pedal* or *sustaining pedal.* See def. 2 (*a*).—**First negative pedal,** the locus to which the basis locus is the pedal.—**First pedal,** the pedal curve or surface.—**Forte pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Harp pedal.** Same as *soft pedal.*—**Inner pedal.** See *inner.*—**Loud pedal.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Mezzo pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Oblique pedal,** a plane curve the locus of intersections under a constant angle of lines through a fixed point with tangents to a fixed curve.—**Open pedal.** Same as *loud pedal.*—**Piano pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Ratchet-pedal.** See *swell-pedal.*—**Rat-trap pedal,** a kind of foot-piece used on some bicycles and velocipedes, consisting of a flat iron or steel bar bent into oblong-rectangular form, and having its meeting ends welded together. The pedal-pivot passes midwise from end to end of the pedal, through holes made in the ends; and the upper edges of the longer parallel sides are serrated. The whole thus much resembles a small steel trap with open jaws, as when set for catching rats, etc., whence the name.—**Reversible pedal.** See *coupler-pedal.*—**Second pedal,** the pedal of the pedal.—**Sforzando pedal,** in *organ-building,* a pedal which suddenly and temporarily brings the entire power of the instrument into use, so that a forcible accent can be produced.—**Single-acting pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Soft pedal.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Sustaining pedal.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Swell-pedal,** in *organ-building,* a pedal which opens the shutters or blinds of the swell-box, and so increases the power of the tones produced by the pipes in it.—**Toe-and-heel pedal.** Same as *balanced pedal.*

pedal (ped′al), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedaled* or *pedalled,* ppr. *pedaling* or *pedalling.* [< *pedal, n.*] To work a pedal; use the pedals, as of a piano, organ, bicycle, etc.

It possesses the great advantage over most other editions of being carefully fingered, and of having the best method of *pedalling* indicated for all the difficult passages.
Athenæum, No. 3198, p. 188.

★**pedale**[1] (pē-dā′lē), *n.*; pl. *pedalia* (-li-ạ). [ML., neut. of L. *pedalis,* pertaining to a foot, a foot in length or thickness: see *pedal.*] 1. A foot-cloth or carpet spread in front of an altar.—2. A collection of creeds and canons of general councils in the Greek Church.

pedale[2] (pe-dä′le), *n.* [It., = E. *pedal.*] Same as *pedal,* 2 (*a*), or, more often, as *pedal keyboard.*

Pedaliaceæ (pē-dā-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Pedalium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Polemoniales,* distinguished by the ovary of two carpels becoming one-, two-, four-, or eight-celled, and the fruit greatly hardened within, around the exalbuminous seeds. It includes about 57 species, belonging to 16 genera and 4 tribes, natives of warmer regions everywhere, especially of Africa. *Sesamum* and *Pedalium* (the type) are the best-known. They are annual or perennial plants, covered with rough glandular hairs, mucilaginous over the whole surface, and usually strong-scented. They bear opposite leaves, or alternate above, and rather large two-lipped didynamous flowers, which are solitary or clustered in the axils in the old world species, and form a terminal raceme in the American.

pedalian (pē-dā′li-ạn), *a.* [< L. *pedalis,* pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-an.*] Relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedal. [Rare.]

Pedalieæ (ped-ạ-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Pedalium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Pedaliaceæ,* having a two-celled ovary, and distinct anther-cells hanging from a glandular connective. It includes 14 genera, of which *Pedalium* is the type, and about 54 species, mainly African.

pedalier (ped′ạ-lēr), *n.* [F., < *pédale,* a pedal: see *pedal.*] In *pianoforte-making,* either a pedal keyboard that can be connected directly with the keys or digitals of the keyboard, or an independent instrument played from a pedal keyboard, and appended to a pianoforte.

pedalinerved (ped′ạl-i-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.* See *nervation.*

pedalion (pē-dā′li-ọn), *n.* [< *pedal* + *-ion,* as in *accordion.*] Same as *pedalier.*

pedalist (ped′ạl-ist), *n.* [< *pedal* + *-ist.*] A musician, considered with reference to his skill in using the pedals of his instrument.

An eminent pianist and remarkable *pedalist.*
Grove's Dict. Music, II. 678.

pedaliter (pē-dal′i-tėr), *adv.* [NL., < L. *pedalis,* pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + adv. term. *-ter.*] In *organ-music,* upon the pedal keyboard: opposed to *manualiter.*

pedality (pē-dal′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pedalis,* pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-i-ty.*] Measurement by paces. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Pedalium (pē-dā′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759), so called in allusion to the dilated angles of the fruit; < L. *pedalion,* < Gr. *πηδάλιον,* a certain plant, < *πηδάλιον,* a rudder, < *πηδός* or *πηδόν,* the blade of an oar, an oar, in pl. *πηδά,* a rudder.] A genus of smooth annual herbs, type of the family *Pedaliaceæ* and the tribe *Pedalieæ,* known by the peculiar hard obtuse fruit, which has a cylindrical solid base, and above swells into an ovoid form, becoming pyramidal, with four obtuse angles, on each of which is a spreading conical spine or horn. The only species, *P. Murex,* is a native of India and tropical Africa. It is a smooth annual herb, with musky odor, somewhat branching, with opposite or alternate broad and coarsely toothed leaves, and yellow flowers solitary in the axils. The fresh branches stirred in water or milk render it temporarily mucilaginous without changing the taste, odor, or color. They are used in markets of India in the preparation of adulterated buttermilk, and the mucilaginous seeds are used in native poultices.

pedal-point (ped′ạl-point), *n.* Same as *organ-point.*—**Double pedal-point,** in *music,* a passage in which two tones, usually the tonic and the dominant, are sustained while the harmony is developed independently. See *organ-point.*

pedaneous (pē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *pedaneus,* of the size or dimension of a foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Going on foot; walking. [Rare.]

pedant (ped′ạnt), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *pedant,* < F. *pédant* = Sp. Pg. *pedante,* < It. *pedante,* a teacher, schoolmaster, pedant; contracted < L. *pædagogan(t-)s,* ppr. of *pædagogare,* teach, < *pædagogus,* a teacher, pedagogue: see *pedagogue.*] 1. A schoolmaster; a teacher; a pedagogue.

A domineering *pedant* o'er the boy.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 179.

He loves to have a fencer, a *pedant,* and a musician seen in his lodging a-mornings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A person who overrates erudition, or lays an undue stress on exact knowledge of detail or of trifles, as compared with larger matters or with general principles; also, one who makes an undue or inappropriate display of learning.

Such a driveller as Sir Roger, so bereft of all manner of pride, which is the characteristic of a *pedant,* is what one would not believe would come into the head of the same man who drew the rest of the play.
Steele, Spectator, No. 270.

He [James I.] had, in fact, the temper of a *pedant,* a *pedant's* conceit, a *pedant's* love of theories, and a *pedant's* inability to bring his theory into any relation with actual facts. *J. R. Green,* Hist. Eng. People, vii. 3.

pedantic (pē-dan′tik), *a.* [< *pedant* + *-ic.* Cf. D. G. *pedantisch* = Sw. Dan. *pedantisk.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedant or pedantry; overrating the importance of mere learning; also, making an undue or inappropriate display of learning; of language, style, etc., exhibiting pedantry; absurdly learned: as, a *pedantic* air.

We borrow words from the French, Italian, Latine, as every *Pedantick* Man pleases. *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 64.

He was a man of gallantry, and despised all that wore the *pedantic* appearance of philosophy.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

He [Baron Finch] had enjoyed high fame as an orator, though his diction, formed on models anterior to the civil wars, was, toward the close of his life, pronounced stiff and *pedantic* by the wits of the rising generation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

pedantical (pē-dan′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *pedantic* + *-al.*] Same as *pedantic.*

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures *pedantical.* *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2. 408.

pedantically (pē-dan′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pedantic manner; with pedantry.

★**pedanticism** (pē-dan′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *pedantic* + *-ism.*] Something pedantic; a pedantic notion or expression.

Perhaps, as Cuninghame suggests, Inigo's theory was simply an embodiment of some *pedanticism* of James I.
The Portfolio, No. 235, p. 129.

pedanticly (pē-dan′tik-li), *adv.* Same as *pedantically.*

pedantism (ped′ạn-tizm), *n.* [< F. *pédantisme* = Sp. Pg. *pedantismo;* as *pedant* + *-ism.*] 1†. The office or work of a pedagogue. *Coles,* 1717. —2. Pedantry.

pedantize (ped′ạn-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedantized,* ppr. *pedantizing.* [< *pedant* + *-ize.*] To play the pedant; domineer over pupils; use pedantic expressions.

pedantocracy (ped-ạn-tok′rā-si), *n.* [< F. *pédantocratie* (Auguste Comte), < *pédant,* pedant, + Gr. *-κρατία,* < *κρατεῖν,* rule.] The government, sway, or rule of a pedant or of pedants; the supremacy or power of bookish theorists; a system of government founded on mere book-learning.

pedantry (ped′ạn-tri), *n.* [= D. G. *pedanterie* = Sw. Dan. *pedanteri,* < F. *pédanterie* = Sp. *pedantería* = Pg. It. *pedanteria;* as *pedant* + *-ry.*] 1. The manners, acts, or character of a pedant; the overrating of mere knowledge, especially of matters of learning which are really of minor importance; also, ostentatious or inappropriate display of learning.

Pedantry proceeds from much reading and little understanding. A pedant among men of learning and sense is like an ignorant servant giving an account of a polite conversation. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 244.

Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company.
Coleridge, Biographia Literaria, x.

The more pretentious writers, like Peter of Blois, wrote perhaps with fewer solecisms, but with more *pedantry,* and certainly lost freedom by straining after elegance.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 153.

2. Undue addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life.

There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts and sciences; and sometimes in trades. *Pedantry* is properly the overrating any kind of knowledge we pretend to. And if that kind of knowledge be a trifle in itself, the *pedantry* is the greater. *Swift,* On Good Manners.

pedanty† (ped′ạn-ti), *n.* [< *pedant* + *-y.* Perhaps an error for *pedantry.*] Pedants collectively.

You cite them to appeare for certaine Paragogicall contempts, before a capricious *Pædantie* of hot-liver'd Grammarians. *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

pedarian (pē-dā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< L. *pedarius,* pertaining to the foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] One of those Roman senators who, as merely ex officio senators (as the pontifex maximus and the flamen dialis), or as not yet having been entered by the censors on the roll, had no vote, but had the right to speak, and to make expression of opinion by walking over to the side they espoused when a vote or division was had.

pedary† (ped′ạ-ri), *n.* [< ML. **pedarium* (?), neut. of L. *pedarius,* pertaining to the foot: see *pedarian.*] A consecrated sandal worn by a pilgrim.

Some brought forth . . . manuaries for handlers of relicks, some *pedaries* for pilgrims, some oscularies for kissers. *Latimer,* Sermons and Remains, I. 49. (*Davies.*)

Pedata (pē-dā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *pedatus:* see *pedate.*] The pedate holothurians, a division of *Holothuroidea,* having numerous ambulacral feet: distinguished from *Apoda.*

★**pedate** (ped′āt), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* pp. of *pedare,* furnish with feet, foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot:* see *pedal.*] 1. Having divisions like toes; in *bot.,* having the two lateral lobes themselves



Pedate Leaf of Hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*).



Pedate Leaf of *Viola pedata.*

divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly into the common central point, as a palmate leaf, such as the leaf of *Helleborus fœtidus.*—2. In *zoöl.:* (*a*) Flattened out like a foot; palmate; serving as or for a foot. (*b*) Footed; having feet or foot-like parts.

pedatifid (pē-dat′i-fid), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *findere* (√ *fid*), divide, cleave.] In *bot.,* having the veining pedate, but the divisions of the lobes extending only half-way to the midrib: said of a leaf.

pedatinerved (pē-dat′i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *nervus,* nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.,* having the nerves arranged in a pedate manner: said of a leaf.

pedatipartite (pē-dat″i-pär′tīt), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* furnished with feet, + *partitus,* pp. of *partire,* part: see *part.*] In *bot.,* parted in a pedate manner; having the venation pedate, and the lobes almost free: said of a leaf.

pedatisect (pē-dat′i-sekt), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* furnished with feet, + *sectus,* pp. of *secare,* cut, cut off.] In *bot.,* having the venation pedate, and the divisions of the lobes reaching nearly to the midrib: said of a leaf.

pedder (ped′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *peddar, peddir;* < ME. *pedder, peddare, peder, pedare, peddere,* < *ped,* a basket (see *ped*), + *-er*[1]. Hence *peddler.*] A peddler; a hawker. [Scotch.]

peddle (ped'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *peddled*, ppr. *peddling*. [A back-formation from *peddler*, earlier *pedler* (cf. *burgle*, < *burglar*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To travel about retailing small wares; go from place to place or from house to house selling small commodities; hawk.—**2.** To be engaged in a small business; occupy one's self with trifles; trifle.

No science *peddling* with the names of things,
Or reading stars to find inglorious fates,
Can lift our life with wings
Far from Death's idle gulf that for the many waits.
Lowell, Commemoration Ode, ii.

II. *trans.* To sell or retail in small quantities, usually by transporting the goods offered about the country, or from house to house; hence, to dispense or deal out in small quantities.

This original unit, this fountain of power, has been so distributed to multitudes, has been so minutely subdivided and *peddled* out, that it is spilled into drops, and cannot be gathered. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 72.

Could doff at ease his scholar's gown
To *peddle* wares from town to town.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

★**peddler** (ped'lėr), *n.* [Now taken as < *peddle* + *-er*[1]; but earlier *pedler*, *pedlar*, < late ME. *pedlere*, *pedlare*, a var. of *pedder*: see *pedder*. For the irreg. term. *-ler*, cf. *eggler*.] One who travels about selling small wares, which he carries with him; a traveling chapman; a hawker.

I haue as moche pite of pore men as *pedlere* hath of cattes, That wolde kille hem, yf he cacche hem myȝte for coueitise of here skynnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 258.

A certain *Pedler* having a budget full of small wares fell asleep as he was travelling on the way. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 73.

Peddlers' French†, vagabonds' cant; jargon.

I'll give a schoolmaster half-a-crown a week, and teach me this *pedler's French*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

peddleress (ped'lėr-es), *n.* [< *peddler* + *-ess*.] A female peddler.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunne-burnt Queane, that since the terrible statute recanted gypsisme, and is turned *pedleresse*. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Tinker.

peddlerism (ped'lėr-izm), *n.* [Also *pedlarism*, *pedlerism*; < *peddler* + *-ism*.] Petty dealing.

But if ever they make anything on 't, says he (and if they are not at last reduc'd to their old antient *pedlarism*), I'll forfeit my reputation of a prophet to you. *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 188. (*Davies.*)

peddler's-basket (ped'lėrz-bȧs″ket), *n.* The Kenilworth ivy; less frequently, the beefsteak-geranium. See *ivy*[1] and *geranium*. [Prov. Eng.]

peddlery (ped'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *peddleries* (-iz). [Also *pedlery*, *pedlary*; < *peddler* + *-y*.] **1.** Small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers.

The present fairs of Cartmel are held on the Wednesday before Easter for cattle, Whit-Monday for *pedlery*, and November 5th for cattle. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 683.

2. The employment or occupation of a peddler; also, the tricks of a peddler.

Who shewed a miracle to confirm his preaching of ear-confession and pardons, with like *pedlary*? *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 170.

Justly fearing that the quick-sighted Protestants eye, clear'd in great part from the mist of Superstition, may at one time or other looke with a good judgement into these their deceitfull *Pedleries*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

peddling (ped'ling), *a.* [Also *piddling*; orig. ppr. of *peddle*, *v.*] Petty; trifling; insignificant: as, *peddling* details.

Away with these *peddling* persecutions; . . . "lay the axe at the root of the tree." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

How can any man stop in the midst of the stupendous joy of getting rid of Bonaparte, and prophesy a thousand little *peddling* evils that will result from restoring the Bourbons? *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.

pederast (ped'e-rast), *n.* [< F. *pédéraste*, < Gr. *παιδεραστής*, a lover of boys, < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a boy, + *ἐρᾶν*, love.] One who is guilty of pederasty. Also *pederist*.

pederastic (ped-e-ras'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παιδεραστικός*, < *παιδεραστία*, pederasty: see *pederasty*.] Of or pertaining to pederasty.

pederasty (ped'e-ras-ti), *n.* [< F. *pédérastie*, < NL. *pæderastia*, < Gr. *παιδεραστία*, love of boys, < *παιδεραστής*, a lover of boys: see *pederast*.] Unnatural carnal union of males with males, especially boys.

pedererot, *n.* [Also *paterero*, *pitteraro*, etc.; < Sp. *pedrero*, a swivel-gun, < ML. *petraria*, a stone-throwing engine: see *petrary*, *perrier*.] A piece of ordnance formerly used for discharging stones, fragments of iron, etc., and also for firing salutes.

pederist† (ped'e-rist), *n.* [< *peder(ast)* + *-ist*.] Same as *pederast*.

pedes, *n.* Plural of *pes*[3].

pedescript† (ped'es-kript), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write, mark: see *script*.] A mark made by the foot, as in kicking. *Shirley*, Honoria and Mammon. [Humorous.]

pedesis (pē-dē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πήδησις*, a leaping, throbbing, < *πηδᾶν*, leap, spring, throb.] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the physical phenomenon called the Brownian movement. See *Brownian*. *Journal of Science*, 1878, p. 171.

★**pedestal** (ped'es-tal), *n.* [= F. *piédestal* = Sp. Pg. *pedestal*, < It. *piedestallo*, base of a pillar, the sill of a door, < *piede*, foot (< L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*), + *stallo*, < G. *stall*, a stall: see *stall*.] That which serves as a foot or support, particularly for a piece of sculpture, a monument, or other work of art. Specifically — (*a*) In *arch.*, an insulated base or support for a column, a statue, or a vase. It consists typically of a base or foot, a die or dado, and a surbase, cornice, or cap. See also cuts under *acroterium*, *antefix*, and *dado*.


Pedestal found near the Dionysiac Theater, Athens.

Large yawning Panthers lie,
Carv'd on rich *Pedestals* of Ivory.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i.

In the centre of the dome is a small square *pedestal*, on which, it is said, once stood the urn which contained the ashes of its founder. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 439.

(*b*) In *mach.*, the standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In a railroad-car, a casting of inverted-U shape bolted to the truck-frame to hold in place the journal-box of the axle, which rises and falls in the pedestal with the collapse and expansion of the springs. (See cut under *car-truck*.) Called in England an *axle-guard* or *horn-plate*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

pedestal (ped'es-tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedestaled* or *pedestalled*, ppr. *pedestaling* or *pedestalling*. [< *pedestal*, *n.*] To place on a pedestal; support as a pedestal.

The Memphian sphinx,
Pedestal'd haply in a palace-court.
Keats, Hyperion.

pedestal-box (ped'es-tal-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box.

pedestal-cover (ped'es-tal-kuv″ėr), *n.* In *mach.*, the cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. *E. H. Knight.*

pedestrial (pē-des'tri-al), *a.* [< L. *pedester* (*pedestri-*), being or going on foot, pedestrian (see *pedestrious*), + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the foot.

We read that these people, instead of holding their bow in the left hand, as is the usual custom, drew it by the assistance of their feet. The fact is recorded by Diodorus Siculus and Strabo; the latter of whom informs us of a curious expedient of this *pedestrial* archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting elephants. *Moseley*, Archery, p. 86. (*Latham.*)

2. Going on foot; pedestrian.—**3.** Fitted for walking: as, *pedestrial* legs of an insect.

pedestrially (pē-des'tri-al-i), *adv.* In a pedestrial manner; as a pedestrian; on foot.

pedestrian (pē-des'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pedester* (*pedestri-*), being or going on foot (see *pedestrious*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Going on foot; walking: as, a *pedestrian* excursionist; also, performed on foot: as, a *pedestrian* journey. Hence—**2.** Low; vulgar; common.

In a *pedestrian* and semi-barbarian style. *Roscoe*, Life of Leo, Pref., p. 28.

II. *n.* **1.** One who walks or journeys on foot. Specifically—**2.** One who walks or races on foot for a wager; a professional walker; one who has made a notable record for speed or endurance in walking.

pedestrianate (pē-des'tri-an-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedestrianated*, ppr. *pedestrianating*. [< *pedestrian* + *-ate*[2].] To travel on foot; walk. [Rare.]

The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of *pedestrianating*, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 402.

pedestrianism (pē-des'tri-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *pédestrianisme*; as *pedestrian* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of walking; traveling or racing on foot; the art of a pedestrian or professional walker or runner.

pedestrianize (pē-des'tri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedestrianized*, ppr. *pedestrianizing*. [< *pedestrian* + *-ize*.] To travel along or through on foot or as a pedestrian: as, to *pedestrianize* the valley of the Rhine.

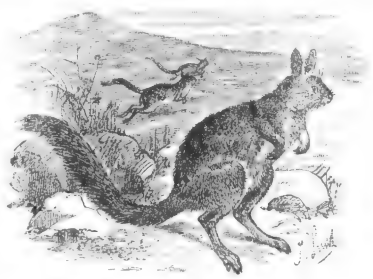
pedestrious† (pē-des'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *pédestre* = Sp. Pg. It. *pedestre*, < L. *pedester* (*pedestri-*), going or being on foot, on land, by land, hence lowly, common, ordinary (for orig. **pedetter*, **peditter*, with suffix *-ter*, < *pedes* (*pedit-*), one who goes on foot, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go), + *-ous*.] Going on foot; not winged.

Men conceive they [elephants] never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

pedetentous (ped-ē-ten'tus), *a.* [< L. *pedetentim*, *pedetemptim*, step by step, cautiously, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch out, extend, + *-ous*.] Proceeding cautiously, or step by step; advancing tentatively. [Rare.]

That *pedetentous* pace and *pedetentous* mind in which it behooves the wise and virtuous improver to walk. *Sydney Smith.*

Pedetes (pē-dē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *πηδητής*, a leaper, a dancer, < *πηδᾶν*, leap, spring.] **1.** The sole genus of *Pedetinæ*, called


Cape Jumping-hare (*Pedetes caffer*).

Helamys by F. Cuvier. *P. caffer* or *capensis* is the jumping-hare of South Africa.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1837. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects.

pedetic (pē-det'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πηδητικός*, pertaining to leaping, < *πήδησις*, leaping: see *pedesis*.] Of or pertaining to pedesis.—**Pedetic movement.** See *Brownian movement*, under *Brownian*.

Pedetidæ (pē-det'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedetes* + *-idæ*.] The *Pedetinæ* elevated to the rank of a family.

Pedetinæ (ped-ē-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedetes* + *-inæ*.] An Ethiopian subfamily of *Dipodidæ* or jerboas, represented by the genus *Pedetes*; the jumping-hares. The form is fitted for leaping, as in other jerboa-like rodents; the hind quarters are large and strong; the tail is long and bushy throughout; the hind feet are four-toed, with stout hoof-like nails and separate metatarsals; the molars are rootless, and there is a premolar above and below on each side; the cervical vertebræ are not ankylosed. See cut under *Pedetes*.

Pediastreæ (ped-i-as'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pediastrum* + *-eæ*.] A former order of fresh-water algæ, typified by the genus *Pediastrum*, now included in *Hydrodictyaceæ*.

Pediastrum (ped-i-as'trum), *n.* [NL., < (?) L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algæ. Several of the species are very common in stagnant or running water, being attached in the form of minute disks to other algæ, water-plants, etc. Each disk is of a regular symmetrical form, and consists of from 2 to 64 cells, which may be united only at certain points instead of forming a continuous plate. Reproduction is both non-sexual and sexual.

pediatria (ped-i-at'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: see *pediatry*.] Same as *pediatry*.

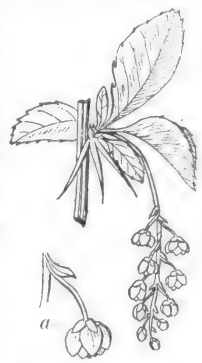
pediatric (ped-i-at'rik), *a.* [< *pediatr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the medical or hygienic care of children.

pediatrics (ped-i-at'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *pediatric*: see *-ics*.] Medical or hygienic treatment of children. Also *pediatria*, *pediatry*.

pediatry (ped'i-at-ri), *n.* [NL. *pediatria*, < Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child, + *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment: see *iatric*.] Same as *pediatrics*.

pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* [= F. *pédicelle* = Sp. *pedicela* = Pg. *pedicello*, < NL. *pedicellus*, dim.

of L. *pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** In *bot.*, the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle. Any short and small stalk or support of an organ is likewise called a pedicel. See the illustrations under *Cordyceps* and *Diatomaceæ*. Also *pediculus*.



Raceme of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the pedicels. *a*, a flower, enlarged, showing the pedicel and a part of the rachis with the bract.

The *pedicel*, or prolongation of the rostellum, to which in many exotic species of Orchids the pollen masses are attached.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by [Insects, p. 5.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a little foot or foot-like part; a footlet; a footstalk, pedicle, or peduncle. (*a*) In zoöphytes, the stalk or stem. (*b*) In echinoderms, one of the suckers or ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Echinoidea* and *Synapta*. (*c*) The peduncle of a cirriped. (*d*) The pedicle of a vertebra. See *pedicle*, 2 (*b*). (*e*) In *entom.*: (1) The third joint of an antenna, especially when this is geniculate or elbowed, in which case the pedicel is articulated laterally to the second joint, or scape, and serves as a base for the succeeding joints: particularly used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, as in the *Chalcididæ* and *Proctotrupidæ*. (2) The basal joint of the abdomen, when this is long and slender, as in many *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*. Also called *petiole*. = **Syn. 2.** See *peduncle*.

pedicel-cell (ped'i-sel-sel), *n.* In the *Characeæ*, the short flask-shaped cell which supports the antheridium.

pedicellaria (ped″i-se-lā'ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *pedicellariæ* (-ē). [NL., < *pedicellus*, pedicel, + *-aria*.] In echinoderms, a small two- or three-pronged pincer-like body upon the exterior, as of a starfish, attached to the spines and to the body-wall. See cut under *Echinoidea*.

The *pedicellariæ* are . . . dermal organs of a peculiar character which are found in the Asteroida as well as in the Echinoida. They consist of a stalk-like muscular process of the integument, which is supported at its end by a fine calcareous skeleton; it terminates in two or three pincer-like valves which are movable on one another.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 207.

Pedicellata (ped″i-se-lā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **pedicellatus*: see *pedicellate*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the first order of *Echinodermata*, including the three families of starfishes, sea-urchins, and holothurians, which have pedicels protruding through ambulacra or their equivalents: contrasted with *Apedicellata*.

pedicellate (ped'i-sel-āt), *a.* [< NL. **pedicellatus*, < *pedicellus*, pedicel: see *pedicel*, *pedicellus*.] Provided with a pedicel or pedicels; pedunculate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pedicellata*. Also *pedicelled*, *pedicellated*. See cut under *Cæcidotea*.

pedicellated (ped'i-sel-ā-ted), *a.* [< *pedicellate* + *-ed*².] Same as *pedicellate*.

pedicellation (ped″i-se-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *pedicellate* + *-ion*.] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being pedicelled, or provided with pedicels.

pedicelled (ped'i-seld), *a.* [< *pedicel* + *-ed*².] Same as *pedicellate*.

pedicelliform (ped'i-sel-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pedicellus*, pedicel, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a pedicel; resembling a pedicel. [Rare.]

Ramuli [of *Papulaspora sepedonioides*] *pedicelliform*, ascending, septate. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, II. 618.

pedicellus (ped-i-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *pedicelli* (-ī). [NL.: see *pedicel*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a pedicel.—**2.** In *entom.*, the third joint of the antenna (counting the bulbus), between the scapus and the flagellum.

pedicle (ped'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*.] **1†.** A foot-iron. Compare *manacle* (originally *manicle*).

Manicles and *pedicles* of iron.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 205.

2. A pedicel or peduncle.

The cause of the holding green [all winter] is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the *pedicles* of them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 592.

Specifically—(*a*) The bony process supporting the antler of the *Cervidæ*, or deer family. (*b*) The foot of the neural arch of a vertebra, usually a contracted part of such an arch (in comparison with its lamina), whereby the arch joins the body or centrum of the vertebra. The pedicles of any two contiguous vertebræ circumscribe the intervertebral foramina for the exit of spinal nerves. = **Syn. 2.** See *peduncle*.

pedicular (pē-dik'ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *pédiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *pedicular* = It. *pediculare*, < L. *pedicularis*, pertaining to lice, < *pediculus*, a louse, dim. of *pedis*, a louse, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Same as *pediculous*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 26.

Pedicularia (pē-dik-ū-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *pedicularis*, pertaining to lice: see *pedicular*.] The typical genus of *Pediculariidæ*: so called from some fancied resemblance to a louse. The shell is oblong and slightly involute, and the species live chiefly on corals.

Pedicelariacea (pē-dik-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedicularia* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pediculariidæ*.

Pedicelariidæ (pē-dik″ū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedicularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Pedicularia*. They have a peculiar dentition, the central tooth having a multicuspid crown, the lateral being transverse and multicuspid, and the marginal long, narrow, and paucidigitate; the foot is small, and the mantle thick and not reflected or extended into a siphon. The shell is oblong and feebly involute. They are chiefly parasitic on corals. By some conchologists they are referred to a family *Amphiperasidæ*, and both to the *Cypræidæ*.

Pedicularis (pē-dik-ū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *pedicularis*, sc. *herba*, lousewort, prop. adj., pertaining to lice: see *pedicular*.] A large genus of scrophulariaceous plants, of the tribe *Rhinantheæ*, characterized by the equal anther-cells and alternate or whorled leaves; lousewort. There are about 125 species, mostly montane, alpine, or arctic, natives of Europe, North America, and northern and central Asia, and (a very few) of the mountains of South America and India. They are perennial herbs, with the leaves pinnately or irregularly cut, developed chiefly at the base of the stem and becoming bract-like above. The flowers form a terminal spike, usually yellow or reddish, often one-sided, and followed by compressed projecting curved and beaked capsules. *P. Canadensis* is the wood-betony or high heal-all, common in North American woodlands, with fine-cut fern-like leaves and curving yellow and red variegated flowers. *P. Sceptrum-Carolinum* is the King Charles's scepter, a tall wand-like European species with abundant purple and gold flowers. Some species are cultivated, chiefly from seed, and are known collectively as *lousewort*, a name derived from the common British heath- and swamp-lousewort or red-rattles, long imagined to breed lice in sheep that feed on them—an idea apparently founded merely on their presence in poor soil.

pediculate (pē-dik'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pediculatus*, < *pediculus*, a pedicle: see *pedicle*, *pedicule*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Provided with a pedicel or pedicels; pedicellate; pedunculate.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Pediculati*, or having their characters: as, a *pediculate* fish.

II. *n.* A pediculate fish; any member of the *Pediculati*.

Pediculati (pē-dik-ū-lā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pediculatus*: see *pediculate*.] A group of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fins simulating an arm or peduncle, to which various limits and values have been assigned. (*a*) A family containing the *Batrachidæ* as well as true *Pediculati* (= *b*, *c*, *d*). (*b*) A family containing all the representatives of the restricted group. (*c*) A suborder referred to the order *Acanthopterygii* or *Teleocephali*. (*d*) An order divided into the families *Lophiidæ*, *Antennariidæ*, *Ceratiidæ*, and *Ogcocephalidæ*. Generally accepted in sense (*b*) by European ichthyologists, and in sense (*d*) by all recent American ichthyologists. The principal characters are the connection of the vertebral column with the skull by suture, the junction of the epiotics behind the supraoccipital, the elongation and reduced number of the actinosts supporting the pectorals, and the position of the branchial apertures in the axillæ of the pectorals. See cuts under *angler*, *antennariid*, *batfish*, and *Ceratiidæ*.

pediculation (pē-dik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *pediculatio(n-)*, lousiness, < L. *pediculus*, a louse: see *pedicular*.] Infestation with lice; lousiness; phthiriasis.

pedicule (ped'i-kūl), *n.* [< NL. *pediculus*: see *pedicle*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a pedicel, pedicle, or peduncle.

pediculi, *n.* Plural of *pediculus*², 2.

Pediculidæ (ped-i-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pediculus* + *-idæ*.] The principal family of the hemipterous suborder *Parasitica*. These lice are small wingless insects which live on the skin of mammals and suck their blood. The mouth is furnished with a fleshy unjointed proboscis which can be protruded and withdrawn. Within this are two protrusible knife-like stylets, and at its base, when extended, is a circlet of recurved hooks. The eyes are small, simple, and two in number, the antennæ are five-jointed, and the legs are fitted for clinging and climbing. The principal genera are *Pediculus*, *Phthirius*, and *Hæmatopinus*.

Pediculina (pē-dik-ū-lī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pediculinus*: see *pediculine*.] **1.** Same as *Pediculidæ*.—**2.** Lice proper, as a suborder or other superfamily group of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, apterous and ametabolous, with small indistinctly segmented thorax, enlarged abdomen, and mandibulate mouth. See *Anoplura*, *Mallophaga*, and *louse*¹.

pediculine (pē-dik'ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *pediculinus*, pertaining to a louse, < L. *pediculus*, a louse: see *Pediculus*.] Louse-like; of or pertaining to the *Pediculina*.

pediculosis (pē-dik-ū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *pediculus*, a louse, + *-osis*.] The presence of lice; lousiness; phthiriasis.

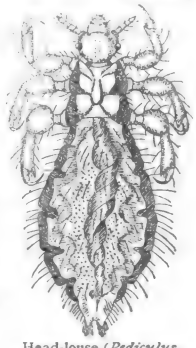
pediculous (pē-dik'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *pediculosus*, full of lice, < *pediculus*, a louse: see *pedicular*.] Lousy; infested with lice; affected with phthiriasis.

Like a lowsy *pediculous* vermin, thou'st but one suit to thy back. *Dekker*, Satiromastix. (*Davies.*)

Pediculous friars. *Landor*, Dialogues (King James I. [and Isaac Casaubon).

pediculus¹ (pē-dik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pediculus*, a footstalk, pedicel: see *pedicel*.] In *bot.*, same as *pedicel*.

Pediculus² (pē-dik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *pediculus*, a louse.] **1.** The leading genus of *Pediculidæ*, having the thorax distinct from and narrower than the abdomen, and the head conical and contracted at the base. The head-louse and body-louse of man, *P. capitis* and *P. vestimenti*, are examples. The latter is often found in the seams of dirty clothing, and is commonly called *grayback*. The crab-louse is now placed in a different genus, *Phthirius*.


Head-louse (*Pediculus capitis*), magnified.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *pediculi* (-lī).] A louse.

In pruritus due to *pediculi* the drug excels all others.
Medical News, LII. 520.

Pediculus inguinalis, or **pediculus pubis**. See *Phthirius*.

pedicure (ped'i-kūr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *cura*, cure.] **1.** The cure or care of the feet. Compare *manicure*.—**2.** One whose business is the surgical care of the feet.

Orthopedists, dentists, *pedicures*, trained nurses, and veterinarians. *Science*, XIV. 308.

pedieux (ped-iè'), *n. pl.* [F., < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] The solleret of the elaborate armor worn in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Pedifera (pē-dif'e-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1849), neut. pl. of *pedifer*: see *pediferous*.] A primary group of mollusks, constituted for the *Gasteropoda* and *Conchifera*: contrasted with the *Apoda*, which comprised the *Pteropoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Brachiopoda*. [Not now used.]

Pediferia (ped-i-fē'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] A family of bivalves, embracing all the fresh-water forms.

pediferous (pē-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pedifer*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Footed; having feet or foot-like parts; pedigerous.

pediform (ped'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a foot; resembling a foot; foot-shaped; foot-like. *Westwood.*—**Pediform palpus.** Same as *pedipalp*.

pedigerous (pē-dij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing feet or legs; pediferous: especially noting those segments of articulated animals which bear legs or feet. See cut under *Apus*.

pedigree (ped'i-grē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pedigre*, *pedegree*, *pedigrew*, *petigree*, *pettigre*, *pettigrew*, *petygrewe*, *pettegrye*, < ME. *pedegru*, *pedegrw*, *pedygru*, *pedegrewe*, *petygrwe*, in Prompt. Parv. (A. D. 1440), also in documents a few years earlier, *pedegrewe*, *petygreu*, *peedigree*, and in ML. *pedicru*, *pe de gre*, pedigree—the orig. type indicated by these forms being *pedegru*, or **pedegrue*, or as three words **pe de grue*, obviously of OF. origin. The only OF. term answering to this form is *pied de grue*, crane's foot: *pied*, *piet*, *pie*, nom. also *pez*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *grue*, < L. *grus*, crane: see *foot* (and *pedal*, etc.), *de*², *Grus*, and *crane*¹. No record of the use of OF. *pied de grue* in the sense of 'pedigree,' or in any relation thereto, has been found; if so used (and no other explanation of the ME. forms seems possible), it must have been a fanciful application, in restricted AF. use, perhaps in allusion to the branching lines of a pedigree as drawn out on paper (cf. *crow's-foot*, applied to the lines of age about the eyes). The crane was at the time in question very common in England and

France, and it figures in many similes, proverbs, and allusions. The term appears to be extant in the surname *Pettigrew*, *Pettygrew* (from the early mod. E. *pettigrew*, ME. *petygru*, etc.). For the form, and the use as a surname, cf. the modern surname *Pettifer*, *Petifer*, < ME. *Pedifer*, *Pedefer*, < OF. *pied de fer*, 'iron foot.' Of the various other explanations of *pedigree*, as OF. *par degréz* (Minsheu), 'by degrees,' "*pere degréz*, i. e. descensus seu parentela maiorum" (Minsheu), lit. 'father-degrees,' "*petit degree*" (actually so spelled in one instance in Stanihurst), or other suggestions involving *petty* or *degree*, none is tenable. The mod. F. *pédigree* is from E.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; list of ancestors; genealogical tree.

> This lambe was Cryste whiche lynally doune came
> Be dissent conveyed the *pedegrewe*
> Frome the patryarke Abrahame.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.
>
> Whereas hee
> From Iohn of Gaunt doth bring his *pedigree*,
> Being put fourth of that Heroick Line.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5 (folio 1623).
>
> O! tell me, tell me, Tam-a-Line,
> O! tell, an' tell me true;
> Tell me this nicht, an' mak' nae lee,
> What *pedigree* are you?
> *Tam-a-Line* (Child's Ballads, I. 261).
>
> Tho' not inspir'd, Oh! may I never be
> Forgetful of my *Pedigree*, or thee.
> *Prior*, The Mice.

The documents . . . contained a full *pedigree* of the Spanish dynasties.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 126.

The "Stud-Book" . . . contains the names and in most cases the *pedigrees*, obscure though they may be, of a very large number of horses and mares of note from the earliest accounts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 183.

= **Syn.** *Pedigree*, *Genealogy*, *Lineage*. *Pedigree* may be used with reference either to a person or to an animal, as the *pedigree* of a horse; the others only to a person or family. In some cases it extends to geologic time: as, the *pedigree* of Cænozoic horses. *Genealogy* is the series of generations, coming down from the first known ancestor. *Lineage* views the person as coming in a line of descent, generally honorable, which, however, need not be traced, as in a *genealogy* or *pedigree*. *Pedigree* and *lineage* are generally much narrower words than *genealogy*, the last usually covering some personal history and including details of various matters of interest to the persons or families concerned.

pedigreed (ped'i-grēd), *a.* [< *pedigree* + *-ed*[2].] Having a distinguished pedigree. [Rare.]

Most of the other maternal ancestors of the Chancellor had belonged to the poor but *pedigreed* gentry of Brandenburg. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 11.

Pedilanthus (ped-i-lan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1790), so called with ref. to the oblique slipper-like involucre; < Gr. *πέδιλον*, sandal (see *Pedilus*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the family *Euphorbiaceæ* and the tribe *Euphorbieæ*, known by the irregular minutely toothed oblique or urn-shaped involucre. There are about 15 species, all American, from Mexico and the West Indies to northern Brazil. They bear fleshy branches, with an acrid milky juice, alternate stem-leaves and opposite floral leaves, and flowers surrounded by greenish or colored involucres, arranged in terminal or axillary cymes. Several species are cultivated as evergreen shrubs in greenhouses, and from the shape of the involucre are known as *slipper-plants*. *P. tithymaloides*, of the West Indies and South America, known as *jew-bush*, is used in medicine as an emetic.

pedilavium (ped-i-lā'vi-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *lavare*, wash.] The ceremonial washing of feet.

Pedilidæ (pē-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Pedilus*, now merged in the *Anthicidæ*.

Pedilus (ped'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1822), < Gr. *πέδιλον*, a sandal, cf. *πέδη*, fetter, anklet, < *ποδς* (*ποδ-*), *πέζα* (**πεδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Pedilidæ*. Also called *Corphyra*.

pediluvium (ped-i-lū'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *pediluvia* (-ä). [NL.: see *pediluvy*.] The bathing of the feet; also, a bath for the feet. *Sydney Smith*.

pediluvy† (ped'i-lū-vi), *n.* [= F. *pédiluve* = Sp. Pg. It. *pediluvio*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *luere*, wash, bathe.] Same as *pediluvium*.

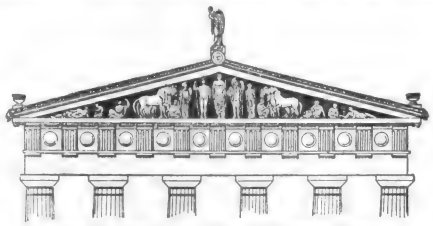
Pedimana (pē-dim'a-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] 1. Foot-handed mammals — that is, the lemurs: a synonym of *Prosimiæ*, *Lemuroidea*, and *Strepsirrhina*. Also *Pedimani*. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.— 2. A group of marsupial or didelphian mammals, the American opossums: so called from the hand-like structure and function of both hind and fore feet. It has lately been adopted as one of eight "orders" of marsupial mammals.

pedimane (ped'i-mān), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédimane*, < NL. *pedimanus*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] **I.** *a.* Foot-handed; pedimanous.

II. *n.* A pedimanous quadruped, as an opossum or a lemur.

pedimanous (pē-dim'a-nus), *a.* [< NL. *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] Having all four feet like hands; quadrumanous as well as quadrupedal: an epithet applied specifically to the opossums and lemurs, referring especially to the hand-like character of the hind feet.

pediment (ped'i-ment), *n.* [Appar. an error for **pedament*, lit. a prop or support (orig. for statuary ?) (cf. OF. *pedament*, a pedicel), < L. *pedamentum* (also *pedamen*), a prop for a vine, < *pedare*, furnish with feet, prop up (as a vine), < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*. Cf. *pedate*.] 1. In *arch.*, a low triangular part resembling a gable, crowning the fronts of buildings in the Greek styles, especially over porticos. It is surrounded by a cornice, and its flat recessed field or tympanum is often ornamented with sculptures in relief or in the round. Among such sculptures are found the finest remains of Greek art — the pediment-figures of the Parthenon, by Phidias. In the debased Roman and Renaissance styles the same name is given to gables similarly placed, even though not triangular in form, but semicircular, elliptical, or interrupted, and also to small finishing members of any of these shapes over doors or windows. In the architecture of the middle ages small gables and triangular decorations over openings, niches, etc., are often called *pediments*. These generally have the angle at the apex much more acute than the corresponding gable or gablet in Roman architecture, which, on its part, is markedly higher in proportion, or less obtuse-angled at the summit, than Hellenic pediments. See also cuts under *acroterium*, *octastyle*, and *pedimented*.



Eastern Pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.
(Curtius-Grüttner restoration.)

Some of the entrances are adorned with *pediments* and entablatures cut out of the rock.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

Pediments or caps over windows . . . suggest a means of protecting an opening from the wet.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 33.

Hence — 2. In *decorative art*, any member of similar outline, forming a triangular or segmental ornament rising above a horizontal band, as in ironwork; such a member above the opening of a screen or the like: it may be entirely open and consist of light scrollwork only.

pedimental (ped-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *pediment* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a pediment; found on a pediment; designed to be used in a pediment.

Intermixed with these architectural remains were the sculptures of the temple, those very *pedimental* sculptures and metopes of which Pausanias has given us a brief but infinitely precious description.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 335.

On the theory of a *pedimental* composition [for the Niobe group], the prostrate son would occupy one angle, and would presuppose a prostrate daughter in the opposite angle.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, [II. 319.

2. Having the form of a pediment. Thus, the headdress worn by women in the sixteenth century, in which a kerchief or band is folded over the forehead, making an angle projecting upward, is commonly called by writers on costume the *pedimental head-dress*.



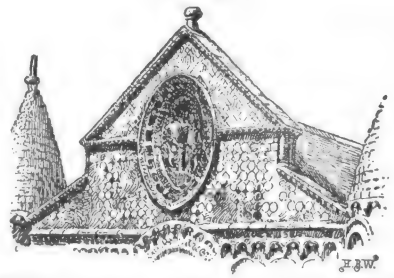
Pedimental Head-dress.
(From a brass of 1551.)

pedimented (ped'i-mented), *a.* [< *pediment* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a pediment; constructed in the form of a pediment.— **Pedimented gable**, a gable across the foot of which is carried a molding or cornice, completing the triangle, and presenting more or less analogy in form with a classical pediment. See cut in next column.

pedimeter (pē-dim'e-tèr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *podometer*.

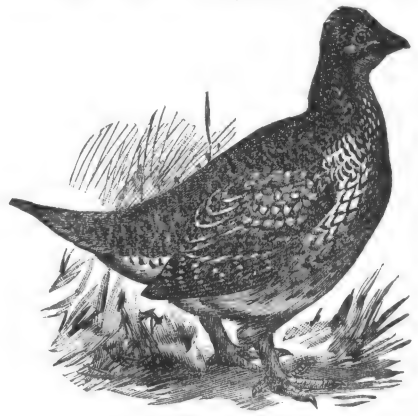
pedimetric (ped-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *pedimetr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to pedimetry.

pedimetry (pē-dim'et-ri), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement by paces.



Pedimented Gable.— Part of west front of Church of Notre Dame la Grande, Poitiers, France.

Pediocætes (ped-i-ō-sē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1858, changed by Coues, 1872, to *Pediœcetes*), < Gr. *πεδίον*, a plain, + *οἰκέτης*, a dweller, inmate, < *οἰκεῖν*, dwell.] A genus of *Tetraonidæ*; the pintail or sharp-tailed grouse. *P. phasianellus* is the sharp-tailed grouse of British America. The common bird in the northwestern United States, as North and South Dakota, Montana, etc., where it is called *prairie-hen* or *prairie-chicken*, is a variety of the more northern form known as *P. columbianus*.



Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediocætes phasianellus*).

pediocle (ped'i-ō-kl), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *oculus*, eye.] A stalk-eyed crustacean.

pedipalp (ped'i-palp), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *pedipalpus*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.] **I.** *n.* 1. A maxillipalp, or maxillary palpus; the palp of an arachnidan. A pair of pedipalps is a characteristic feature of most arachnidans. They are borne on the head, in front of the usual four pairs of ambulatory legs. In scorpions and their allies, and also in the false scorpions, the pedipalps usually attain great size, and may be chelate or end in a pincer, like the large claw of a lobster. They are efficient tactile and prehensile organs. See cuts under *Araneida*, *Pedipalpi*[2], *Phrynidæ*, and *scorpion*.

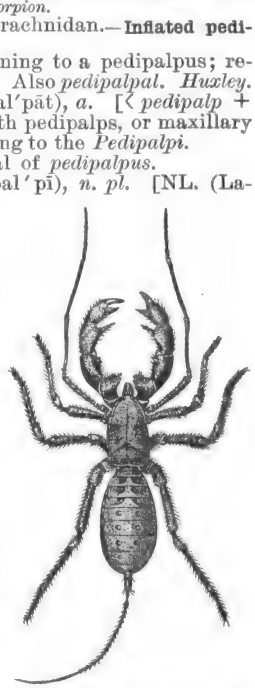
2. A pedipalpate arachnidan.— **Inflated pedipalp.** See *inflated*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedipalpus; resembling a pedipalp. Also *pedipalpal*. *Huxley*.

pedipalpate (ped-i-pal'pāt), *a.* [< *pedipalp* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with pedipalps, or maxillary palpi; of or pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*.

pedipalpi[1], *n.* Plural of *pedipalpus*.

Pedipalpi[2] (ped-i-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.] A suborder of the arachnidan order *Arthrogastra*, containing the families *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, commonly known as *whip-scorpions*. They have eight ocelli, two median and three on each side. The short cheliceres are two-jointed, while the palpi are large and long, ending in more or less perfectly formed pincers. The first pair of legs is longest, and the tarsus is broken into a long series of joints. In a former system, when the *Pedipalpi* also included the true scorpions, the term was synonymous with *Polymerosomata* and coextensive with *Arthrogastra*. The group is now rated as an order of *Arachnida*, divided into 2 suborders, *Amblypygi* and *Uropygi*, respectively exemplified by the above-named families. See also cut at *Phrynidæ*.



Whip-scorpion (*Thelyphonus giganteus*), a member of the *Pedipalpi*. (About half natural size.)

pedipalpous (ped-i-pal′pus), *a.* [< *pedipalp* + *-ous.*] Having large pedipalps; pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*, or having their characters; polymerosomatous or arthrogastric, as an arachnidan.

pedipalpus (ped-i-pal′pus), *n.*; pl. *pedipalpi* (-pī). [NL.: see *pedipalp.*] A pedipalp.

pedireme (ped′i-rēm), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *remus*, an oar: see *oar*[1].] A crustacean whose feet serve for oars. Compare *copepod.* [Rare.]

Pediremi (ped-i-rē′mī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *remus*, an oar. Cf. *pedireme.*] A superfamily of water-bugs, or *Hydrocorisæ*, containing those with true swimming-feet, as the *Corisidæ* and *Notonectidæ.*

pedissequant†, *n.* [Prop. **pedisequent*, < L. *pedisequus*, *pedisecus*, improp. *pedissequus*, following on foot, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *sequi*, ppr. *sequen*(*t-*)*s*, follow: see *sequent.*] A follower.

> Yet still he striveth untill, wearied and breathlesse, he be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of al the observant *pedissequants* of the hunting goddesse Diana.
> *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

pedlar, pedlarism, etc. See *peddler*, etc.

pedler, pedlerism, etc. See *peddler*, etc.

pedmelon (ped′mel-ọn), *n.* A variant of *pademelon.*

pedobaptism, pædobaptism (pē-dō-bap′tizm), *n.* [= It. *pedobattesimo*; < Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child, + *βαπτισμός*, baptism: see *baptism.*] The baptism of infants.

> The Anabaptists laugh at *pædo-baptism.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

pedobaptist, pædobaptist (pē-dō-bap′tist), *n.* [< Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child, + *βαπτιστής*, a baptist: see *baptist.*] An advocate of the baptism of infants.

pedogenesis, pædogenesis (pē-dō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis.*] Larval generation; reproduction by larvæ; a kind of heterogamy which resembles alternate generation, and is regarded as a case of precocious development of the egg in parthenogenesis. It has been shown to occur in the larvæ of certain gall-flies, *Cecidomyia*, etc.

> The morphologically undeveloped larva has acquired the power of reproducing itself by means of its rudimentary ovary—a phenomenon which . . . has been designated *Pædogenesis.* *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 128.

pedogenetic, pædogenetic (pē″dō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *pedogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Of or pertaining to, or reproduced by, pedogenesis.

pedomancy (ped′ọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*) + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the soles of the feet. *G. Harvey.*

pedometer (pē-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance traveled is thus approximately recorded. Such instruments usually register by means of an index on a dial-plate, and are carried in the pocket like a watch, which they resemble in shape and size.

pedometric (ped-ọ̄-met′rik), *a.* [< *pedometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.

pedometrical (ped-ọ̄-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< *pedometric* + *-al.*] Same as *pedometric.*

pedomotive (ped-ọ̄-mō′tiv), *a.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + ML. *motivus*, motive: see *motive.*] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or the feet acting on pedals, treadles, or the like; operated by action of the feet, as a velocipede, etc.

> A novel and important improvement in treadles for bicycles and other *pedomotive* carriages.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 105.

pedomotor (ped-ọ̄-mō′tọr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor.*] **1.** A means for the mechanical application of the foot as a driving-power, as the treadle of a sewing-machine or the pedal of a bicycle.—**2.** A bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle.—**3.** A roller-skate.

pedonosology, pædonosology (pē″dō-nō-sol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child, + E. *nosology.*] The study of the diseases of children.

pedopleural (ped-ọ̄-plö′rạl), *a.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *πλευρά*, side.] Same as *pleuropedal.*

Pedota (pē-dō′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] One of the major groups of placental mammals, including those which have feet, as distinguished from *Apoda.*

pedotrophic, pædotrophic (pē-dō-trof′ik), *a.* [< *pedotroph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the rearing of children. [Rare.]

> He grew more daring, and actually broached the idea of *Pædotrophic* Partnership, the term by which the new Socialism designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 102.

pedotrophist, pædotrophist (pē-dot′rọ̄-fist), *n.* [< *pedotroph-y* + *-ist.*] One who practises pedotrophy. [Rare.]

> They could, with the most generous intentions, pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified *pædotrophist.*
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 108.

pedotrophy, pædotrophy (pē-dot′rọ̄-fi), *n.* [= F. *pédotrophie*, < NL. *pædotrophia*, < Gr. *παιδοτροφία*, rearing of children, < *παιδοτρόφος*, rearing children, < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] That branch of hygiene which is concerned with the rearing of infants and children. [Rare.]

pedregal (ped-rạ-gäl′, ped′re-gal), *n.* [Sp., < *piedra*, a stone: see *pier.*] A rough and rocky district, especially in a volcanic region.

> A great chain of bergs stretching from northwest to southeast, moving with the tides, had compressed the surface-floes; and, rearing them up on their edges, produced an area more like the volcanic *pedragal* of the basin of Mexico than anything else I can compare it to.
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 197.

★ **pedro** (pē′drō), *n.* [< Sp. *Pedro*, < LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter.] In the game of sanchopedro, the five of trumps.

Pedro Ximenes (pē′drō zim′e-nēz). Wine made from the grape of the same name in Spain, the most celebrated being that produced in Andalusia. Compare *peter-see-me.*

pedum (pē′dum), *n.*; pl. *peda* (-dạ̈). [< L. *pedum*, a shepherd's crook, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] A pastoral crook or hook.

> Head of Pan horned, with *pedum* at shoulder.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 203.

★ **peduncle** (pē-dung′kl), *n.* [= F. *pédoncule*, < LL. *pedunculus*, also L. *peduculus*, equiv. to *pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a general flower-stalk supporting either a cluster or a solitary flower: in the latter case the cluster may be regarded as reduced to a single blossom. *Gray.* See also cut under *pedicel.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a little foot or foot-like part; a pedicle or pedicel. Specifically—(*a*) The stalk of a barnacle. (*b*) A fleshy process of some brachiopods. (*c*) One of the crura of the brain. See *pedunculus.* (*d*) In *entom.*, a narrowed basal joint or part forming a stem on which the rest of the organ is supported: as, the *peduncle* of the abdomen. Also called *petiole.* See cuts under *Eurytoma* and *mud-dauber.*—**Anterior peduncle of the thalamus,** a bundle of fibers coming from the frontal lobe through the anterior part of the internal capsule to the thalamus.—**Inferior peduncle of the thalamus,** a bundle of fibers coming from the temporal lobe, passing under the lenticular nucleus, possibly reënforced by fibers from the globus pallidus, and terminating in the thalamus.—**Internal peduncle of the thalamus,** that part of the inferior peduncle which terminates in the stratum zonale of the thalamus.—**Olivary, optic,** etc., **peduncle.** See the adjectives.—**Peduncle of the pineal body** or **gland,** a narrow white band on either side extending forward and outward from the base of the pineal body, along the ridge-like junction of the upper and mesial surfaces of the thalamus. Also called *medullary stria of the pineal body*, or *habenula* (or *habena*) *pinealis.*—**Peduncles of the cerebellum,** three pairs of stout bundles of nerve-fibers which connect the cerebellum with the other chief divisions of the brain. They are distinguished by their position as the *superior, middle,* and *inferior peduncles* or *crura.* The superior pair emerge from the mesial part of the medullary substance of the hemispheres, and run forward and upward to reach the nuclei tegmenti of the opposite sides, after decussation under the formatio reticularis. (Also called *crura ad corpora quadrigemina, crura ad cerebrum, processus cerebelli ad cerebrum, processus e cerebello ad testes, brachia conjunctiva*, and *brachia conjunctoria.*) The middle pair form the ventral transverse fibers of the pons, emerging from the lateral part of the white substance of the hemispheres. (Also called *crura* or *processus ad pontem.*) The inferior pair are the restiform bodies of the oblongata, which enter the hemispheres between the middle and superior peduncles. (Also called *crura* or *processus ad medullam.*)—**Peduncles of the corpus callosum,** two bands of white substance given off from the anterior end of the corpus callosum, which, diverging from each other, pass backward across the anterior perforated space to the entrance of the fissure of Sylvius.—**Peduncles of the septum lucidum,** the peduncles of the corpus callosum.—**Posterior peduncle of the thalamus,** the bundle of fibers passing backward from the pulvinar to the occipital cortex, carrying nervous impulses of retinal origin.=**Syn. 2.** *Pedicel, Pedicle,* and *Peduncle* are used in zoölogy with little discrimination. *Pedicle* is the most comprehensive term; *pedicel* more frequently means a very small foot-like part, *peduncle* a large and generally soft or fleshy foot-like part; and each of these has some specific use.



Peduncle.
Flowering Branch of Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), showing the one-flowered peduncles.

pedunclet (pē-dung′kld), *a.* [< *peduncle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pedunculate.*

peduncular (pē-dung′kụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *pedunculus*, a little foot (see *peduncle*), + *-ar*[3].] **1.** Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the peduncle of the abdomen.—**Peduncular arteries,** small branches supplying the crura cerebri.—**Peduncular lobe of the cerebellum,** the flocculus.—**Peduncular sulci,** the oculomotor and lateral sulci of the crura cerebri, grooves where the substantia nigra comes to the surface, between the crusta and the tegmentum. The inner one is also called *sulcus pedunculi* (or *mesencephali*) *medialis;* the lateral one, *sulcus pedunculi* (or *mesencephali*) *lateralis.*—**Peduncular tract.** Same as *pyramidal tract* (which see, under *pyramidal*).

Pedunculata (pē-dung-kụ-lā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pedunculatus:* see *pedunculate.*] **1.** In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Sessilia;* the pedunculate as distinguished from the sessile cirripeds. They have six pairs of biramous feet, and are such as the *Lepadidæ* and *Pollicipedidæ.*—**2**†. An order of brachiopods, comprising all having shells attached by a peduncle (*Lingula, Terebratula*, etc.): contrasted with the *Sessilia* (*Orbicula, Crania*, etc.). *Latreille.*

pedunculate (pē-dung′kụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *pedunculatus*, < L. *pedunculus*, a little foot: see *peduncle.*] **1.** In *bot.*, having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle: as, a *pedunculate* flower.—**2.** Provided with a pedicel; pedicellate.—**Pedunculate abdomen,** in *entom.*, an abdomen in which the first joint is slender and stem-like: opposed to *sessile abdomen.* See cuts under *Ophion* and *mud-dauber.*—**Pedunculate body,** in *entom.*, a body in which the mesothorax has a constricted ring in front, to which the prothorax is articulated, as in many beetles.

pedunculated (pē-dung′kụ-lā-tėd), *a.* [< *pedunculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pedunculate.*

Pedunculati (pē-dung-kụ-lā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pedunculatus:* see *pedunculate.*] The *Pediculati* as a family of acanthopterygians, defined by Cuvier as fishes with wrists to the pectoral fins.

pedunculation (pē-dung-kụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *pedunculate* + *-ion.*] The development of a peduncle; the state of being pedunculated.

pedunculus (pē-dung′kụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *pedunculi* (-lī). [L.: see *peduncle.*] A peduncle or pedicel; a stalk, stem, or other foot-like support or basis of a part.—**Pedunculus cerebelli medius, pedunculus cerebelli inferior, pedunculus cerebelli superior,** respectively the middle, lower, and upper cerebellar peduncles.—**Pedunculus cerebri,** a crus cerebri, one of the legs of the brain.—**Pedunculus conarii,** the peduncle of the pineal body; the habenula.—**Pedunculus medullæ oblongatæ,** the restiform body.—**Pedunculus olivæ,** the white fibers which pass out of the hilum of the inferior olivary nucleus.—**Pedunculus pulmonis,** the root of the lung.—**Pedunculus substantiæ nigræ,** the layer of fine fibers lying next to the substantia nigra on its ventral surface, and believed to originate in the cells of that formation: it passes downward to become lost in the pons.

pee (pē), *n.* [Cf. *pea*[1].] The point of the arm of an anchor, intended to penetrate the ground; the bill.

peeblet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pebble.*

peecet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *piece.*

peek[1] (pēk), *n.* An obsolete or nautical spelling of *peak*[1].

peek[2] (pēk), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *peak, peke;* < ME. **peken, piken*, peep; appar. ult. a var. of *peep*[2].] To peep; look pryingly.

peek[3] (pēk), *n.* [Cf. *peek*[1], *woodpecker.*] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]—**Green peek,** the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

peek-a-boo (pēk′a-bö), *n.* Same as *bo-peep.*

peekee, piki (pē′kē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Cakes of Indian meal, very thin, and baked on hot stones, among the Indians of the southwestern United States.

peel[1] (pēl), *v.* [< ME. **pelen*, < OF. *peler, peller*, F. *peler* = Pr. *pelar, pellar* = Sp. *pelar* = Pg. *pellar* = It. *pelare*, strip (of skin, bark), pare, < OF. *pel*, < L. *pellis*, skin: see *pel*[1]. The word was formerly also written *pill*, by confusion with *pill*, plunder, which was in turn erroneously written *peel;* while the OF. *peler*, strip of skin or bark, is confused with *peler*, strip of hair, < L. *pilare*, strip of hair:

see *pill*[1], *pill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip the skin, bark, or rind from; strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; flay; decorticate; bark: as, to *peel* a tree; to *peel* an orange. When, as in the case of an apple, the skin or rind cannot be torn off, but is removed with a cutting instrument, the word *pare* is commonly used.

The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 85.

2. To strip off; remove by stripping.

Ay me! the bark *peel'd* from the lofty pine,
His leaves will wither and his sap decay.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1167.

=**Syn.** See *pare*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lose the skin or rind; be separated or come off in thin flakes or pellicles: as, the orange *peels* easily; the bark *peels* off. *Swift.*—**2.** To undress. [Slang.]

peel[1] (pēl), *n.* [< *peel*[1], *v.*] The skin, bark, or rind of anything: as, the *peel* of an orange.

On twigs of hawthorn he regal'd
On pippins' russet *peel*.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

=**Syn.** *Rind*, etc. See *skin*.

peel[2] (pēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *peelen*, *pelen*, < OF. *peler*, *piler*, plunder: see *pill*[1].] To plunder; devastate; spoil. Isa. xviii. 2.

Thy contre shalt se put in exile all,
Distroed, robbed, *peled*, and more wurse,
By ille Sarisins; God gife thaim his curse!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2169.

Govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
By lust and rapine. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 136.

Whence, O thou orphan and defrauded?
Is thy land *peeled*, thy realm marauded?
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

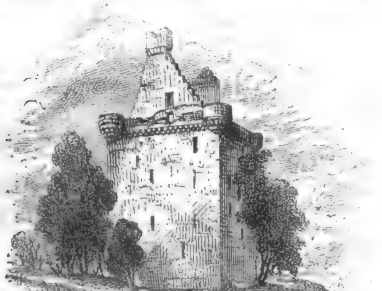
peel[3] (pēl), *n.* [Also *peal;* early mod. E. also *piele;* < ME. *peele*, *pele*, < OF. *pele*, *pesle*, *pale*, F. *pelle* = Sp. Pg. It. *pala*, < L. *pāla*, a spade, shovel, a bakers' peel, the shoulder-blade, the bezel of a ring: see *pale*[3].] **1.** A kind of wooden shovel with a broad blade and long handle, used by bakers to put bread into or take it out of the oven. In heraldry it is generally represented with one or more cakes of bread upon it, which are mentioned in the blazon.

The oven, the baven, the mawkin, the *peel*,
The hearth and the range, the dog and the wheel.
B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

The dough is quickly introduced on a *peel* or long wooden shovel. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 257.

2. In *printing*, a wooden pole with a short cross-piece at one end, in the form of the letter T, used to convey printed sheets to and from the horizontal poles on which they are dried.—**3.** The wash or blade of an oar, as distinguished from the loom.—**4.** A mark resembling a skewer with a large ring (♀), formerly used in England as a mark for cattle, a signature-mark for persons unable to write, or the like.

peel[4] (pēl), *n.* [< ME. *pele*, *pel*, *pell* (ML. *pela*), a var. of *pile:* see *pile*[2]. The W. *pill* and Manx *pelley*, a tower, a fortress, are appar. < E.] A fortified tower; a stronghold. The original peel appears to have been a structure of earth combined with timber, strengthened by palisades; but the later peel was a small square tower, with turrets at the angles, and a door considerably raised from the ground. The lower part,



Peel-tower, Gilnockie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

where the cattle were kept, was generally vaulted. Such strongholds are frequent on the Scottish borders, and served as dwelling-houses for the chiefs of the smaller septs, as well as for places of defense against sudden marauding expeditions. The peel represented in the cut is said to have been the abode of the famous Johnie Armstrong. *Imp. Dict.*

When they cam to the fair Dodhead,
Right hastily they clam the *peel*.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

peel[5] (pēl), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *peer*[2].] An equal; a match: as, they were *peels* at twelve. *Picken.* [Scotch.]

peel[5] (pēl), *v. i.* To be equal or have the same score in a game. [Scotch.]

Peel Act. Same as *Bank-charter Act* (which see, under *bank*[2]).

peel-ax (pēl'aks), *n.* Same as *peeling-ax*.

peeled (pēld), *p. a.* [< *peel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Stripped of the skin or outer rind: as, *peeled* potatoes or onions.—**2.** Barked; abraded: as, "every shoulder was *peeled*," Ezek. xxix. 18.—**3**†. Bald; shaven; bare.

Peel'd priest, dost thou command me to be shut out?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 30.

peeledness†, *n.* Same as *pilledness*.

Disease, scab, and *peeldnesse*.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 143. (*Davies.*)

peel-end (pēl'end), *n.* In a biscuit- or cracker-machine, the part beyond the cutter. *E. H. Knight.*

peeler[1] (pē'lėr), *n.* [< *peel*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who peels, strips, or flays.—**2.** A crab or lobster in the act of casting its shell; a shedder.—**3.** A stout iron bar of considerable length, having one end flattened into a broader surface, somewhat after the manner of a slice-bar, and the other end formed into a loop or handle, used by a workman called a "baller" in placing charges of piles, billets, blooms, ingots, etc., of iron or steel in a reheating-furnace preparatory to hammering. [Local, Eng.]—**4.** A "ripper"; a very energetic person. [New Eng.]

Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a staver," "a *pealer*," "a roarer to work."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 117.

peeler[2]† (pē'lėr), *n.* [< *peel*[2], = *pill*[1], + *-er*[1].] A plunderer; a pillager.

Yet oats with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the master and worse to some ground.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, p. 51.

peeler[3] (pē'lėr), *n.* [< *Peel* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A policeman: so called from the English statesman Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), who while secretary for Ireland (1812–18) established a regular force of Irish police, and while home secretary (1828–30) improved the police system of London. [Colloq. or slang.]

He 's gone for a *peeler* and a search-warrant to break open the door. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxv.

The hatred of a costermonger to a *peeler* is intense, and with their opinion of the police all the more ignorant unite that of the governing power.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 22.

peel-house (pēl'hous), *n.* Same as *peel*[4].

peeling (pē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *peel*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of stripping off the skin, rind, or bark of a thing; the stripping off of an outer covering or rind.—**2.** That which is stripped off; rind, peel, or skin stripped from the object which it covered or to which it belonged: as, potato-*peelings*.—**3.** In *printing*, the art or act of removing from an impression-surface one or more layers of a paper overlay, to make a lighter impression.

peeling-ax (pē'ling-aks), *n.* A double-bitted ax used for barking trees. *E. H. Knight.* Also *peel-ax*.

peeling-iron (pē'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* A shovel-shaped thrusting instrument for prying up the bark and stripping it from trees.

Peelite (pē'līt), *n.* [< *Peel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *British politics*, one of a political party existing after the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846. Originally (in large part) Tories, but free-traders and adherents of Sir Robert Peel, they formed for several years a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals. Several of them took office in the Aberdeen administration (1852–5), and, as W. E. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and others, eventually joined the Liberal party.

peel-tower, *n.* Same as *peel*[4].

peen (pēn), *n.* [Also *pean*, *pene*, *pein*, *piend;* appar. < G. *pinne*, the peen of a hammer: see *pin*[1] and *pane*[3].] That end of a hammer-head or



a *b* *c* *d* *e*

Hammer-peens.

a, narrow peen for riveting; *b*, broad peen for machinists; *c*, cross-peen for coopers; *d*, cone peen for chasing; *e*, ball peen, upsetting hammer for engravers.

similar tool which terminates in an edge, or in a sharp, rounded, cone-shaped, hemispherical, or otherwise specially modified point, as distinguished from the ordinary flat face. See also cuts under *hammer*.

peen (pēn), *v. t.* [< *peen*, *n.*] To treat by striking regularly all over with the peen of a hammer.

Piston rings may be made of a larger diameter by *pening* the ring all round on the inside.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 288.

peenge (pēnj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peenged*, ppr. *peenging*. [Origin obscure.] To complain; whine. [Scotch.]

That useless *peenging* thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

peen-hammer (pēn'ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a cutting or chisel edge. Specifically—(*a*) A hammer used for straightening and taking the buckles out of sheets or plates of iron. (*b*) A stone-masons' heavy hammer with two opposite cutting edges. See cut under *hammer*.

peep[1] (pēp), *v. i.* [Also *pip*, *pipe* (see *pipe*[1]), < ME. **pepen*, *pipen*, < OF. *pipier*, *pepier*, F. *pépier* = Sp. *pipiar* = Olt. **pipiare* = D. *piepen* = MLG. *pipen*, LG. *piepen* = G. *piepen*, *piepsen* = Dan. *pippe*, < L. *pipiare*, *pipare*, *pipire*, also *pipilare* (> It. *pipilare*) = Gr. *πιππίζειν*, peep, chirp, as a bird; an imitative word, and as such more or less varied in form: see *pipe*[1]. Cf. *peep*[2].] **1.** To chirp, cheep, or pipe; utter a shrill thin sound, as a young chick.

And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people; and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*. Isa. x. 14.

Hee procuring such peace in the East (saith Vopiscus) that a rebellious Mouse was not heard to *peepe*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

2. To speak in a piping or chirping tone.

And when they shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that *peep*, and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God? Isa. viii. 19.

She muttered and *peeped*, as the Bible says, like a wizard. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

3. To speak. [Slang.]

peep[1] (pēp), *n.* [= G. *piep*, *pip* = Dan. *pip*, peep; from the verb.] **1.** The cry of a young chick or other little bird.

I heard the *peep* of the young when I could not see the parent bird. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 245.

2. A sandpiper; a sandpeep. Several small United States species are commonly so called from their cry, as the least and semipalmated sandpipers, *Actodromas minutilla* and *Ereunetes pusillus*.

peep[2] (pēp), *v.* [Prob. a particular use of *peep*[1], chirp, with ref. to a concealed fowler, who, 'peeping' or chirping to beguile the birds, 'peeps' or peers out to watch them. Cf. OF. *piper*, peep, *la pipe du jour*, the peep of day ("day-pipe"—Palsgrave). Less prob. there is ref. to the fancied 'peeping' or peering out of a 'peeping' or chirping chick. See *pipe*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have the appearance of looking out or issuing from a narrow aperture or from a state of concealment; come partially into view; begin to appear.

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 60.

Flowers, that were buds but yesterday,
Peep from the ground where'er I pass.
Bryant, The New and the Old.

2. To look (out or in) pryingly, slyly, or furtively, as through a crevice or small aperture; look narrowly, slyly, or pryingly; take a sly or furtive look; peer; peek.

A fool will *peep* in at the door. Ecclus. xxi. 23.

But Luther's broom is left, and eyes
Peep o'er their creeds to where it lies.
Lowell, Villa Franca.

A peeping Tom (in allusion to the legend of Peeping Tom of Coventry), an inquisitive person.

II. *trans.* To let appear; show. [Rare.]

There is not a dangerous action can *peep* out his head but I am thrust upon it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 238.

peep[2] (pēp), *n.* [< *peep*[2], *v.*] **1.** A sly or furtive look through or as if through a crevice; a hurried or partial view; a glimpse; hence, the first looking out of light from the eastern horizon.

But up then spake a little page,
Before the *peep* of dawn.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 22).

Fall on me like the silent dew,
Or like those maiden show'rs
Which by the *peepe* of day doe strewe
A baptime o're the flowers.
Herrick, To Musique, to becalme his Fever.

A door left ajar gave him a *peep* into the best parlor, where the claw-footed chairs and dark mahogany tables shone like mirrors. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

We of the younger generation on the landing catch *peeps* of distinguished men, and bits of their table-talk.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 99.

2. A crevice or aperture; a slit or opening affording only a narrow or limited view.

At the sma' *peep* of a window
Belinkin crap in.
Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 101).

Specifically—3. The slit in the leaf of a rifle-sight.—4†. A pip.

He 's but one *peep* above a serving-man.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

Peep-nicking machine, a gun-tool used to nick or cut the peep in the leaf of a rifle-sight.

peep-bo (pēp'bō), *n.* Same as *bo-peep*.

peeper[1] (pē'pėr), *n.* [< *peep*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. Some little creature which peeps, pipes, or chirps. (*a*) A newly hatched chick. (*b*) The cricket-frog, *Acris gryllus*, a common species of tree-frog. (*c*) A young pigeon while its beak remains soft and unsuited for eating grain. 2. An egg-pie. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

peeper[2] (pē'pėr), *n.* [< *peep*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who peeps; a spying or inquisitive person.

Peepers, intelligencers, eavesdroppers. *Webster.*

2. The eye. [Slang.]

"I smell a spy," replied the other, looking at Nigel. "Chalk him across the *peepers* with your cheery."
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

peep-eye (pēp'ī), *n.* Same as *bo-peep*.

The baby . . . made futile efforts to play *peep-eye* with anybody jovially disposed in the crowd.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 79.

peep-hole (pēp'hōl), *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look.

And by the *Peep-holes* in his Crest
Is it not virtually confest
That there his Eyes took distant Aim?
Prior, Alma, ii.

peeping-hole (pē'ping-hōl), *n.* Same as *peep-hole*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Peep-o'-day Boy (pēp-ọ-dā' boi). One of a faction in northern Ireland about 1784–95. They were Protestants, and opposed to a Roman Catholic faction called *Defenders*. They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at break of day in search of arms.

peep-show (pēp'shō), *n.* A small show, consisting of pictures viewed through an orifice or hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

A *peepshow* of Mazeppa and Paul Jones the pirate, describing the pictures to the boys looking in at the little round windows.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 12.

peep-sight (pēp'sīt), *n.* A plate containing a small hole through which the gunner sights, attached to the breech of a cannon or small arm. See cut under *gun*.

The sights for match-rifles consist usually of wind-gauge foresight, and an elevating Vernier *peep-sight* affixed to the stock of the rifle. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 151.

peepul (pē'pul), *n.* Same as *pipul-tree*.

peepy (pē'pi), *a.* [< *peep*[2] + *-y*[1].] Sleepy; drowsy. [Colloq.]

peer[1] (pēr), *v. i.* [< ME. *piren, puren*, < LG. *piren*, look closely, a later form (with loss of *l* after *p*, as in E. *pat*[1], *patch*, etc.) of *pliren*, peer, look narrowly, = Sw. *plira* = Dan. *plire*, blink: see *blear*[1]. With *peer* in this sense, from ME. *piren*, is confused *peer*, **pear*, < ME. *peren*, < OF. *perer* (?), *parer, parеir*, < L. *parere*, appear (ME. also partly by apheresis from *aperen*, E. *appear*): see *appear*. Hence also, by variation, *pry*[1].] 1. To look narrowly or sharply: commonly implying searching or an effort to see: as, to *peer* into the darkness.

Athulf was in the ture
Abute for to *pure*
After his comynge,
zef schup him wolde bringe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1092.

Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 19.

I went and *peered*, and could descry
No cause for her distressful cry.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

And I *peer* into the shadows,
Till they seem to pass away.
Bryant, A Lifetime.

2. To appear; come in sight.

When daffodils begin to *peer*, . . .
Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 1.

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

3. To appear; seem. [Rare.]

Tell me, if this wrinkling brow . . .
Peers like the front of Saturn. *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

★**peer**[2] (pēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peare*; < ME. *peer, pere, per*, < OF. *per*, peer, later *pair*, F. *pair*, a peer; as adj., equal; < L. *par*, equal: see *pair*[1], *par*[2].] 1. One of the same rank, qualities, endowments, character, or the like; an equal; a match.

A cok hight Chauntecleer,
In al the lond of crowyng nas his *peer*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 30.

I . . . found him, as I expected, not the *peer* of her he loved, except in love.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 213.

2. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

So I took a whim
To stray away into these forests drear,
Alone, without a *peer*.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

3. A nobleman of an especial dignity. Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain and Ireland, a holder of the title of one of the five degrees of nobility—duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron; also, one of the two English archbishops, or one of those twenty-four bishops who are entitled to sit in the House of Lords. The former class are distinguished as *lords temporal*, the latter as *lords spiritual*. The House of Peers or House of Lords consists of—(1) all peers of the United Kingdom (corresponding to peers of England prior to 1707 and peers of Great Britain from 1707 to January 1st, 1801) who are of full age; (2) the representative Scottish peers (see *peer of Scotland*), elected for each parliament; (3) the Irish representative peers (see *peer of Ireland*), elected for life; and (4) the lords spiritual. Many of the peers of Scotland and of Ireland, however, are also peers of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, and sit in the House of Lords under the titles thus held. (*b*) In France, formerly a chief vassal, and later the lord of a certain territory; during the period from 1814 to 1848, a member of the upper house of the legislative assembly.—**House of Peers**, the upper house of the British Parliament, usually styled the *House of Lords*. See *lord* and *parliament*, 3.—**Peer of Ireland**, a member of the peerage of Ireland. Twenty-eight Irish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Irish representative peers*. Irish peers who do not have seats in the House of Lords may be elected members of the House of Commons for English or Scottish constituencies.—**Peer of Scotland**, a member of the peerage of Scotland. Sixteen Scottish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Scottish representative peers*. No Scottish peer can be elected a member of the House of Commons.—**Peer of the blood royal**, in Great Britain, a member of the royal family qualified to sit in the House of Lords.—**Peer of the United Kingdom**. See def. 3 (*a*).—**Peers of fees**, in *law*, vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function.—**Spiritual peer**, in Great Britain, one of the prelates qualified to sit in the House of Lords.—**Temporal peer**, in Great Britain, one of those peers of the rank of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons (including representative peers) who are qualified to sit in the House of Lords.

peer[2]† (pēr), *v.* [< ME. *peeren*; < *peer*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the peer; be a peer or equal; take or be of equal rank.

He wolde haue *peerid* with god of blis;
Now is he in helle moost lootheli page.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

II. *trans.* To make equal to or of the same rank with.

Being now *peered* with the lord-chancellor and the earl of Essex. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 347. (*Latham.*)

peerage (pēr'āj), *n.* [< *peer*[2] + *-age*. Cf. *parage*.] 1. The rank or dignity of a peer.

The *peerage* differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges, whatever they may consist in, pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or otherwise acknowledged as noble.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 458.

2. The body of peers.

The hereditary summoning of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course between the very limited *peerage* which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility, and the unmanageable, ever-varying assembly of the whole mass of feudal tenants as prescribed in Magna Carta. It is to this body of select hereditary barons, joined with the prelates, that the term "peers of the land" properly belongs: an expression which occurs first, it is said, in the act by which the Despensers were exiled, but which before the middle of the fourteenth century had obtained general recognition as descriptive of members of the house of lords. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 190.

3. [*cap.*] A book containing a detailed historical and genealogical account of the peers and their connections: as, Burke's "*Peerage*."

I . . . saw the inevitable, abominable, maniacal, absurd, disgusting "*Peerage*" open on the table, interleaved with annotations. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

peerdom† (pēr'dum), *n.* [< *peer*[2] + *-dom*.] Same as *peerage*, 1.

peeress (pēr'es), *n.* [< *peer*[2] + *-ess*.] The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage. In Great Britain women may in certain cases be peeresses of the realm in their own right, as by creation, or as inheritors of baronies which descend to heirs general.

There are instances of countesses, baronesses, and abbesses being summoned to send proxies to council, or to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as *peeresses*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

peerie, *n.* See *peery*[2].

peerless (pēr'les), *a.* [< *peer*[2] + *-less*.] Unequaled; having no peer or equal; unmatched.

But now it is my glory to have loved
One *peerless*, without stain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

=**Syn.** Matchless, unsurpassed.

peerlessly (pēr'les-li), *adv.* Without a peer or equal; rarely, as one who is peerless.

The gentlewoman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-favoured thing, marry not so *peerlessly* to bee doted upon, I must confesse. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

peerlessness (pēr'les-nes), *n.* The state of being peerless, or of having no equal.

peery[1] (pēr'i), *a.* [< *peer*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Peering; sharp-looking; expressive of curiosity or suspicion; inquisitive; curious; prying.

A queer, shambling, ill-made urchin, . . . with a carroty pate in huge disorder, a freckled, sun-burnt visage, with a snub nose, a long chin, and two *peery* grey eyes which had a droll obliquity of vision.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

From her twisted mouth to her eyes so *peery*,
Each queer feature asked a query;
A look that said in a silent way, . . .
"I'd give my ears to know what you say!"
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

2†. Knowing; sly. [Old slang.]

Are you *peery*, as the cant is? In short, do you know what I would be at now? *Cibber*, Refusal, iii.

peery[2] (pēr'i), *n.*; pl. *peeries* (-iz). [Also *peerie*; origin obscure.] A boys' spinning-top, set in motion by the pulling of a string.

Mony 's the *peery* and tap I worked for him langsyne.
Scott, Antiquary, xx.

peest†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

peesash (pē-säsh'), *n.* [Hind. *pisāch*, demon.] A hot dry land-wind of northern India.

peeshoo (pē-shō'), *n.* [Canadian F. *pichou*, < Cree *pisew*.] The Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis*.

peesoreh (pē'sọ-re), *n.* [Mahratta *pisarā*.] The East Indian *Tragulus meminna*.

peeter†, *n.* A variant of *peter*[1].

peeter-man†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peterman*.

peetweet (pēt'wēt), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *pewit*.] The common spotted sandpiper of North America, *Tringoides macularius*. See cut at *Tringoides*.

peevish (pē'vish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pevish, pievish*; < ME. *pevische, pevisse, pevysse, peyvesshe*, Sc. *pevis, pevess, pevych, pevage*; prob., with suffix *-ish*[1], < Sc. *pew, peu, pue*, make a plaintive noise, cry: see *pue*. For the form (adj. in *-ish*[1] from a verb) and its variations, cf. *lavish*.] 1. Querulous; petulant; ill-tempered; cross; fitful.

Why, this it is to be a *peevish* girl!
That flies her fortune when it follows her.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2. 49.

A *peevish* fellow is one who has some reason in himself for being out of humour. *Spectator*, No. 438.

They thought they must have died, they were so bad;
Their *peevish* hearers almost wish they had.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 324.

The sharp and *peevish* tinkle of the shop-bell made itself audible. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2†. Perverse; self-willed; froward; testy.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 68.

Pertinax hominum genus, a *peevish* generation of men.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., iii. § 4.

Presbyterians, of late more turbulent in England, more *peevish* and singularly rigid than any of the Calvinists, especially the more sober and learned French, amongst whom have appeared many of excellent judgment and piety. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 259.

3. Characterized by or indicating discontent, petulancy, or fretfulness.

In these *peevish* Times, which may be called the Rust of the Iron Age, there is a Race of cross-grained People who are malevolent to all Antiquity. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

A firm and somewhat *peevish* mouth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

4†. Childish; silly; foolish; trifling.

So surely if we custome ourself to put our trust of cumfort in the delight of these *pieuish* worldly things.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation, fol. 9.

I see and sigh (bycause it makes me sadde)
That *peuishe* pryde doth al the world possesse.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection or shape of a mistris.
Lyly, Endymion, i. 1.

And as if he [God] were indeed arraigned at such a bar, every weak and *peevish* exception shall be cryed up for evidence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

=**Syn.** *Fretful, Pettish*, etc. (see *petulant*), ill-natured, testy, irritable, waspish.

peevishly (pē'vish-li), *adv.* In a peevish manner; petulantly; fretfully; with discontent.

Thus we may pass our time: the men
A thousand ways divert their spleen,
Whilst we sit *peevishly* within.
W. King, Art of Love, xii.

peevishness (pē'vish-nes), *n.* The quality of being peevish; perverseness; frowardness; petulancy; fretfulness; waywardness; capriciousness.

peewit, *n.* See *pewit*.

★**peg** (peg), *n.* [< ME. *pegge;* prob. < Sw. *pigg* = Dan. *pig*, a spike, a secondary form of Sw. Dan. *pik*, a pike; ult., and in E. perhaps directly, of Celtic origin: cf. W. *pig*, a peak, point, Corn. *pig*, a prick, W. *pegor*, a pivot, *pegwn*, a pivot, pin, spindle, pole or axis: see *peak*[1], *pike*[1].] **1.** A pointed pin of wood, metal, or other material. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, a pointed piece of wood driven into a bored hole to fasten boards or other woodwork; a tree-nail. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, a small pin of tough wood used in securing the uppers to the sole-leather or in building up the heel. Shoe-pegs are now largely made of metal and in a variety of shapes, some being screws. See also cuts under *peg-float*, *pegger*, and *peg-strip*. (*c*) In musical instruments of the stringed group, a pin of wood or metal to which one end of a string is fastened, and which may be turned round in its socket so as to tighten or loosen the string's tension, and thus alter its tone. (Also called *tuning-peg* or *tuning-pin*.) In instruments of the viol family the pegs are in the head, while in the dulcimer, harp, pianoforte, and similar instruments they are set along one side of the frame.



Shoemakers' pegs, glued to a paper ribbon for feeding to a pegging-machine.

O, you are well tuned now!
But I'll set down the *pegs* that make this music,
As honest as I am. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 203.

What did he doe with her fingers so small? . . .
He made him *pegges* to his violl withall.
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [II. 358).

(*d*) A pin which serves to transmit power or perform any other function in machinery, etc. (*e*) A projecting pin on which to hang anything. (*f*) A small wedge-shaped projecting piece of hard wood fixed to a jewelers' board, upon which the workman performs most of his operations. (*g*) A pin used in the game of cribbage to mark the points. (*h*) A pin thrust or driven into a hole, and generally left projecting, as a tent-*peg*, used in fastening a tent to the ground, or a vent-*peg*, used to stop the vent of a cask.

2. A foot or leg. Compare *pin*[1] in like sense. [Colloq. and humorous.]

The army-surgeons made him limbs;
Said he, "They're only *pegs;*
But there's as wooden members quite
As represent my legs!"
Hood, Faithless Nelly Gray.

3. A pin or point fastened to a pole or string, used to spear or harpoon turtles; a turtle-peg. —**4.** The nag or wooden ball used in the game of shinty. [Scotland and north of Ireland.]—**5.** A stroke; a blow.

Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, and *pegs* on the stomach without number.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

6. A drink made of soda-water poured upon spirit, usually whisky or brandy. The name originated with British officers in India.

I saw Ghyrkin's servant enter his tent with bottles and ice, and I suspected the old fellow was going to cool his wrath with a *peg*, and would be asleep most of the morning. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, x.

Muzzle the peg! Same as *mumble-the-peg.*—**To drink to pegs,** to drink the draught marked in a peg-tankard.—**To take a peg lower, to take down a peg,** to lower; humiliate; degrade; take the conceit out of.

We . . . *took* your grandees *down a peg.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 522.

★**peg** (peg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pegged*, ppr. *pegging*. [< *peg*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To thrust or drive pegs into for the purpose of fastening; fasten by means of pegs; furnish with pegs: as, to *peg* boots or shoes.

If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails till
Thou hast howl'd away twelve winters.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 295.

If they [branches] do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be *pegg'd* down with a hook or two.
Miller, Gardener's Dict. (under *layer*).

2. To spear or harpoon (the green turtle) by means of the turtle-peg.—**3.** To fix (a market price), and prevent fluctuation, by buying all that is offered at that price, thus preventing any lower quotations from being made, or selling all that the market will take at that price, thus preventing higher quotations. [Stock-exchange slang.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To work or strive persistently: generally followed by *away* or *along*. [Colloq.]

"He's been here ever so long," says Mr. Brice, who officiated as butler, "*pegging away* at the olives and macaroons." *Thackeray*, Philip, vii.

President Lincoln, when asked what we should do if the war should last for years, replied, "We'll keep *pegging away.*" *C. G. Leland*, Abraham Lincoln, xi.

The rain keeps *pegging away*, in a steady, unmistakable, business-like fashion. *W. Black*, House-Boat, vii.

We have gradually worked and *pegged along* year by year, and by strict economy and hard work increased our funds. *American Hebrew*, XXXIX. 52.

2. To use the turtle-peg: as, to *peg* for a living. —**To peg out.** (*a*) In *cribbage*, to win the game by making the last holes, during the course of the play, before showing the hands. (*b*) To depart; die. [Slang.]

pegador (pe-gä-dōr'), *n.* [< Sp. **pegador*, < *pegar*, stick, cling: see *pay*[2].] The sucking-fish, *Echeneis naucrates*, and other echeneidids.

peganite (peg'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πήγανον*, rue (see *Peganum*), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in crystalline crusts of a green color.

Pegantha (pē-gan'thä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πηγή*, water, a fount, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] The typical genus of the family *Peganthidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1879.

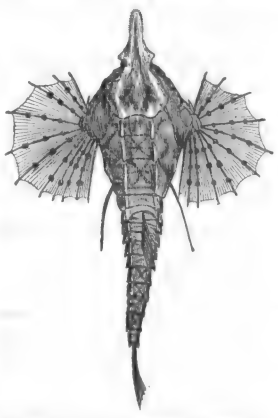
Peganthidæ (pē-gan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pegantha* + *-idæ*.] A family of narcomedusans: synonymous with *Polyxeniidæ*. They are without radial canals, and without gastral pouches in the subumbrella, but have otoporpæ. *Haeckel.*

Peganum (peg'a-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *peganon*, < Gr. *πήγανον*, rue, so called from the appearance of the thick fleshy leaves, < *πηγνύναι*, be stiff or solid.] A genus of plants of the family *Zygophyllaceæ*, distinguished by having the stamens in two rows without basal appendages. There are about 6 species, one widely dispersed over the Mediterranean region and warmer parts of Asia, the others natives of central Asia and Mexico. They are branching round-stemmed odorous herbs, with alternate leaves, and large white solitary flowers opposite the leaves, followed by a globular 3- to 4-celled fruit. See *harmaline*, *harmel*, and *harmin*.

Pegasean (pē-gā'sē-an), *a.* [< L. *Pegaseus*, pertaining to Pegasus, < *Pegasus*, Pegasus: see *Pegasus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift; speedy. *Feltham.*—**2.** Relating to poetry; poetic. *Andrews.*

O ye *Pegasian* Nymphs, that, hating viler things,
Delight in lofty Hills, and in delicious Springs.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 83.

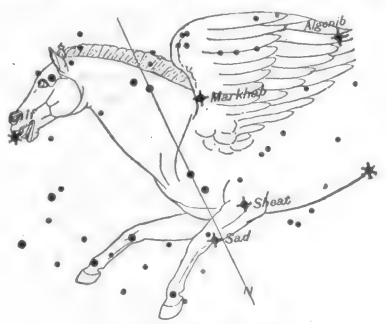
Pegasidæ (pē-gas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pegasus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes of strange forms, typified by the genus *Pegasus*. They have the body entirely covered with bony plates, ankylosed on the trunk, and movable on the tail; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries and their cutaneous extensions downward to the end of the maxillaries; the gill-cover formed by a large operculum, the interoperculum being a long fine bone hidden below the gill-plate; one rudimentary branchiostegal; one short dorsal and one anal fin opposite each other, pectorals horizontal, and ventral fins subabdominal and narrow. The species are confined to the Indo-Chinese seas. They have been variously approximated to the lophobranchs, to the acanthopterygians and especially the mail-cheeked fishes, and to the hemibranchs. They have been also regarded as representing a peculiar suborder or even order (*Hypostomides*). They are known as *flying sea-horses.*



Flying Sea-horse (*Pegasus laternarius*).

Pegasus (peg'a-sus), *n.* [= L. *Pegasus*, *Pegasos*, < Gr. Πήγασος, a fabled horse (see def.) whose name was traditionally derived from *πηγή*, a spring, having come into existence at the fountains of Ocean.] **1.** In *class. myth.*, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus. With a stroke of his hoof he was fabled to have caused to well forth, on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, the poetically inspiring fountain Hippocrene. He was ultimately changed into a constellation.

2. One of the ancient northern constellations. The figure represents the forward half of a winged horse.

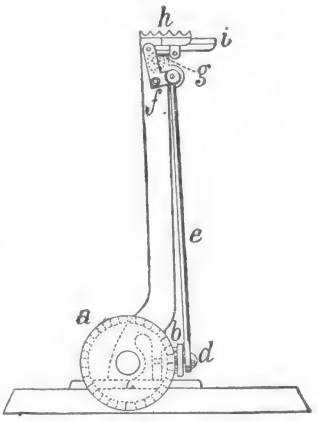


The Constellation Pegasus.

The center of the constellation is about 20 degrees north of the equator, and four bright stars in it form a large square.

3. [NL.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Pegasidæ*, containing fishes of strange form, suggestive of the winged horse of classic mythology.

peg-fiched (peg'fiçht), *n.* A game played in the west of England, in which the players are furnished with sharp-pointed sticks, one of which is stuck in the ground, and the attempt is made to dislodge it by throwing the other sticks at it crosswise. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavor to beat it into the ground up to the very top. *Halliwell.*

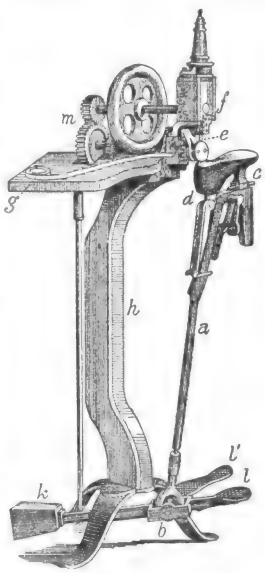


Peg-float.

a, drive-wheel; *b*, pinion bevel-wheel system; *d*, crank; *e*, pitman; *f*, bell-crank; *g*, connecting-rod; *h*, float. Turning *a* causes *e* to reciprocate vertically and *h* to reciprocate horizontally. The boot or shoe is slipped over *i*, so that the float, *h*, enters the interior to rasp away the projecting ends of pegs.

peg-float (peg'flōt), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a tool for rasping the projecting ends of pegs from the insides of shoes.

pegger (peg'ėr), *n.* [< *peg*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who fastens with pegs.—**2.** In *shoemaking*, a machine for driving the pegs in a shoe; a shoe-pegging machine. Shoe-peggers are made in a variety of forms, of which the essential parts are a feeding device for delivering the pegs to the machine, a driving-mechanism resembling a nailer, and a contrivance for holding up the last with the shoe upon it. Some peggers have also arrangements for cutting off the ends of pegs that may project through the shoe-sole. Peggers using wooden pegs in a continuous band, or pegs of wire, cut off the pegs automatically and feed the single pegs or screws to the driving-mechanism. The operation of placing the pegs in the shoe is always under the control and guidance of the operator. See also cut under *peg-strip*.



Pegger, or Pegging-machine.

a, *c*, and *d*, pegging-jack and its parts, pivoted at *b* to the foot-lever *l*, the latter being counterbalanced at *k*, to hold the last in position when at work as shown; *h*, standard which supports the pegging machinery; *e* and *f*, vertically reciprocating mechanism for inserting the pegs, actuated by gearing *m*; *l'*, treadle, which is connected with a vertical rod behind *h* for running the machine into gear; *g*, peg-strip, from which the pegs are automatically cut by mechanism in *f* when the strip is placed therein.

★**pegging** (peg'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *peg*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of fastening with a peg or pegs, or of furnishing with pegs.—**2.** Pegs collectively, or material for pegs.—**3.** A beating; a drubbing.—**4.** The process or method of catching turtles with the peg. —**5.** Dogged or plodding perseverance in work. [Colloq.]

pegging-awl (peg'ing-âl), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a short square-bladed awl for making holes into which pegs are to be driven.

pegging-jack (peg'ing-jak), *n.* An apparatus for holding a boot or shoe in various positions while it is being pegged.

pegging-machine (peg'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a pegger.

pegging-rammer (peg'ing-ram″ėr), *n.* In *founding*, a pointed rammer with which the sand is packed in making molds.

peggy[1] (peg'i), *a.* [< *peg*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a peg or pegs; of the form of a peg.

The lower incisors are *peggy* and pointed.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1595.

peggy[2] (peg'i), *n.*; pl. *peggies* (-iz). [Prob. in both senses a familiar use of the fem. name *Peggy*, dim. of *Peg*, a var. of *Meg*, *Mag*, abbr. of *Margaret*. Cf. *mag*[1], *madge*[1], etc.] **1.** Any

one of several small warblers, as the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, or garden-warbler, *S. hortensis*.—2. A slender poker having a small part of the end bent at right angles, used for raking a fire. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

peggy-chaw (peg′i-châ), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.* [Prov. Eng.]

peggy-cutthroat (peg′i-kut″thrōt), *n.* Same as *peggy-chaw.*

pegh, *v. i.* See *pech.*

peg-joint (peg′joint), *n.* Gomphosis.

peg-ladder (peg′lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder, usually fixed, having a single standard, into or through which cross-pieces are inserted.

peg-leg (peg′leg), *n.* 1. A wooden leg of the simplest form.—2. One who walks on a wooden leg: so called in contempt or derision. [Slang.]

pegma† (peg′mą), *n.* [L.: see *pegme.*] Same as *pegme.*

The Verses are even enough for such odde *pegma's.*
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 27.

pegmatite (peg′ma-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῆγμα(τ-),* anything fastened together, congealed, or curdled (see *pegme*), + *-ite*².] Granite of very ★coarse and irregular crystalline texture.

pegmatitic (peg-ma-tit′ik), *a.* [< *pegmatite* + *-ic.*] Consisting of, characteristic of, or resembling pegmatite.—**Pegmatitic texture,** the type of texture characteristic of pegmatite, the component minerals being of considerable size. The *micropegmatitic* texture has a special character. See *micropegmatitic.*

pegmatoid (peg′ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *πῆγμα(τ-),* anything fastened together: see *pegmatite.*] Same as *pegmatitic.*

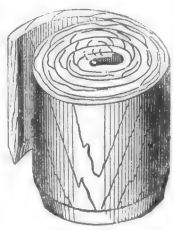
pegme† (pem), *n.* [< L. *pegma,* < Gr. *πῆγμα,* anything fastened together, as a stage or platform, etc., < *πηγνύναι,* fix in, make fast: see *pact.*] A sort of moving machine or triumphal car used in old pageants; a speech written for these; also, a written bill announcing what was to be expected.

Four other triumphal *pegmes* are, in their convenient stages, planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city. *Middleton,* Triumphs of Integrity.

In the centre or midst of the *pegme* there was an aback, or square, wherein this elogie was written.
B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

pegomancy (pē′gō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πηγή,* a spring, fountain, + *μαντεία,* divination.] Divination by the agency of fountains.

peg-striker (peg′strī″kėr), *n.* One who catches turtles, lobsters, etc., by driving through their shells a peg fixed to a string or a pole.


Peg-strip.

peg-strip (peg′strip), *n.* In *shoemaking,* a ribbon of wood cut to the width and longitudinal section of a shoe-peg. The separate pegs are both automatically split from the ribbon and driven home by the pegging-machine.

peg-tankard (peg′tang″kärd), *n.* A drinking-vessel in which a peg or knob is inserted to mark the level to which one person's draught is allowed to lower the liquor. These tankards are said to have contained two quarts, and to have been divided by pegs into eight equal draughts.

Our modern Bacchanalians . . . may discover some ingenuity in that invention among our ancestors of their *peg-tankards,* of which a few may yet occasionally be found in Derbyshire. *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., III. 29.

★**peg-top** (peg′top), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A variety of top, commonly of solid wood with a metal peg, which is spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound round it.—2. *pl.* A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and gradually narrowing till they become tight at the ankles: so called from their resemblance when on the person to the toy so named. [Properly *pegtops.*]

His . . . tailor . . . produced . . . the cut-away coat and mauve-coloured *pegtops,* in which unwonted splendour Hazlet was now arrayed. *Farrar,* Julian Home, xx.

II. *a.* Shaped like a child's top.

On Sundays the street was reasonably full of young men in the *peg-top* trousers which the Swiss still cling to, making eyes at the girls in the upper windows.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 465.

Peg-top form, a usual form of the amphora—that is, a cone of slightly convex outline, but especially without handles.—**Peg-top vase,** a vessel having the peg-top form.

Peguan (pe-gö′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pegu* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pegu in Burma, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Pegu. Also called *Peguer.*—2. The Burmese tree-shrew, *Tupaia peguana.*

Pehlevi, *n.* and *a.* See *Pahlavi.*

peh-tsai (pā′tsī′), *n.* [Chin., < *peh,* white, + *tsai,* vegetable.] A variety of cabbage much eaten by the Chinese.

pehtuntse, *n.* Same as *petuntze.*

peignoir (pe-nywor′), *n.* [F., < *peigner,* comb.] A loose dressing-sack worn by women, usually of washable material; by extension, a woman's dressing-gown or morning-gown; a wrapper.

She threw back the ends of her India shawl, which she had put over her purple cashmere morning *peignoir.*
New Princeton Rev., IV. 387.

pein, *n.* See *peen.*

peinct†, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint.*

peine¹†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *pain*¹.

peine² (pān), *n.* [F., punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*¹.] A punishment more commonly called *peine forte et dure.* See below.

A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1726. At times tying the thumbs with whipcord was used instead of the *peine.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 465.

Peine forte et dure [F., < L. *pœna fortis et dura,* intense and severe punishment], a barbarous punishment formerly inflicted on those who, being arraigned of felony, refused to put themselves on the ordinary trial, but stood mute. It was inflicted by putting great weights on the prostrate body of the prisoner, until he pleaded or died, and was commonly known as *pressing to death.*

peint†, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint.*

peirameter (pī-ram′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πειρᾶν,* attempt, make trial or proof of, + *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of resistance which the surfaces of different kinds of roads offer to wheeled carriages, etc., passing over them. Also *pirameter.*

peirastic (pī-ras′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πειραστικός,* fitted for trying or proving, < *πειρᾶν,* attempt, make trial of, < *πεῖρα,* a trial, an attempt.] Fitted for or pertaining to trying or testing; making trial; tentative: as, the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato.

Peirce's criterion. See *criterion.*

peiret†, *v.* Same as *pair*².

peisant†, *a.* [< OF. *pesant, peisant,* ppr. of *peser, peiser,* weigh. Cf. *pesant*¹.] Heavy; weighty.

They did sustaine
Their *peisant* weight.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

peise†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise.*

peishwah, *n.* Same as *peshwa.*

peit, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A whip. [Scotch.]

It is my *peit.*
Fause Knight upon the Road (Child's Ballads, VIII. 269).

peitrel†, *n.* Same as *poitrel.*

peize†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise.*

peizless†, *a.* Same as *poiseless.*

pejoration (pē-jō-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *pejor,* worse, compar. of *malus,* bad, + *-ation.*] 1. Deterioration; a becoming worse: specifically used in Scots law.—2. Depreciation; a lowering or deterioration of sense in a word.

pejorative (pē′jō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pejor,* worse, compar. of *malus,* bad, + *-ative.*] **I.** *a.* Tending or intended to depreciate or deteriorate, as the sense of a word; giving a low or bad sense to.

II. *n.* In *gram.,* a word that depreciates or deteriorates the sense: thus, poetaster is a *pejorative* of poet, criticaster of critic.

pejoratively (pē′jō-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a low or bad sense.

pejority† (pē-jor′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pejor,* worse, + *-ity.*] A becoming worse; deterioration; pejoration.

"The last state of that man shall be worse than the first." . . . This *pejority* of his state may be amplified in six respects. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, II. 65.

pekan (pek′an), *n.* [= F. *pekan.*] The fisher, or Pennant's marten. See cut under *fisher.*

pekea (pē-kē′ą), *n.* [Galibi.] A timber-tree of Guiana, *Caryocar butyrosum,* of the family *Caryocaraceæ,* which produces nuts that resemble souari-nuts, but are more oily.

Pekin duck. [Named from *Peking,* in China.] A favorite variety of the domestic duck, of large size, solid creamy-white plumage, and orange beak and legs.

Peking lacquer. See *lacquer.*

pekket, *v.* A Middle English form of *peck*¹, *pick*¹.

pekoe (pē′kō), *n.* [Also *peckoe, pecco;* < Chin. ★(in Cantonese pronunciation) *pak-hao,* < *pek,* white, + *hao,* hair, down.] A superior kind of black tea, so called because the leaves are picked young with the "down" still on them.

pel¹ (pel), *n.* A stake set up for the use of swordsmen and others, to be struck at with their weapons for practice. The beginner is directed to attack it in certain specified ways, keeping himself covered by his shield as if engaged in actual combat.

pel²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peel*³.

pe-la (pē′lä), *n.* [Chin.] 1. The Chinese wax prepared from the waxy secretions of certain hemipterous insects.—2. A Chinese scale-insect or bark-louse, *Ericerus pela,* a coccid from whose secretions Chinese wax is prepared.

pelade (pe-läd′), *n.* [F., < *peler,* strip of hair: see *pill*².] Same as *alopecia areata* (which see, under *alopecia*).

pelage (pel′āj), *n.* [< F. *pelage* (= Pr. *pelagge* = Sp. *pelaje*), hair (collectively), < OF. *peil, pel,* F. *poil,* < L. *pilus,* hair: see *pile*⁴.] The hair, fur, wool, or other soft covering of a mammal: a common technical term in zoölogy, used as *plumage* is with regard to birds.

Pelagia (pē-lā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλαγος,* the sea.] 1. The typical genus of jellyfishes of the family *Pelagiidæ,* founded by Péron and Lesueur in 1809.—2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods. *Quoy and Gaimard,* 1833.

Pelagiada (pel-ą-jī′ą-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagia* + *-ada.*] A group of hydromedusans represented by such families of jellyfishes as *Pelagiidæ, Cyaneidæ,* and *Aureliidæ.*

★**pelagian**¹ (pē-lā′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pelagius* = Gr. *πελάγιος,* pertaining to the sea, < *πέλαγος,* the sea, particularly the open sea.] **I.** *a.* Same as *pelagic.*

II. *n.* A pelagic animal.

Pelagian² (pē-lā′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Pelagianus,* a follower of Pelagius, < *Pelagius,* a proper name.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Pelagius; one who believes in Pelagianism.

Pelagianism (pē-lā′ji-an-izm), *n.* [< *Pelagian*² + *-ism.*] The doctrines of Pelagius, a British monk (flourished about A. D. 400), and his followers. They held that there was no original sin through Adam, and consequently no hereditary guilt, that every soul is created by God sinless, that the will is absolutely free, and that the grace of God is universal, but is not indispensable; and they rejected infant baptism. Pelagius, however, held to the belief in the Trinity and in the personality of Christ. His views were developed by his pupil Cœlestius, but were anathematized by Pope Zosimus A. D. 418. Pelagianism was the principal anthropological heresy in the early church, and was strongly combated by Pelagius's contemporary Augustine.

★**pelagic** (pē-laj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πελαγικός,* pertaining to the open sea, < *πέλαγος,* the sea, the open sea.] Marine; oceanic; of or inhabiting the deep or open sea: said of those aquatic plants and animals which inhabit the high seas. Also *pelagian.*—**Pelagic birds,** the petrel family, *Procellaridæ.*—**Pelagic fauna,** as used by modern thalassographic zoölogists, the fauna living at or near the surface of the ocean at some distance from land.

The *pelagic* fish *fauna,* as defined by the author [John Murray], consists, first, of the truly pelagic fish, those which habitually live on the surface of the ocean. . . . Secondly, there are a number of fishes inhabiting the depths of the ocean, from a hundred fathoms downwards, which seem periodically to ascend to the surface, possibly in connection with their propagation. Thirdly, the *pelagic fauna* receives a very considerable contingent from the littoral fauna. *Nature,* XLI. 217.

Pelagic hydrozoans, the *Siphonophora.* Also called *oceanic hydrozoans.*

Pelagiidæ (pel-ą-jī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagia* + *-idæ.*] A family of jelly-fishes or pelagic acalephs, typified by the genus *Pelagia,* belonging to the order *Discomedusæ.* They have a simple cross-shaped mouth, 4 folded perradial mouth-arms, simple broad radial marginal pouches without branched distal canals or ring-canal, 8 marginal bodies, and 16, 32, or more marginal flaps. Also *Pelagidæ.*

pelagite (pel′ą-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πέλαγος,* the sea, + *-ite*².] A name given to the manganiferous nodules brought up by dredging in the deep parts of the Pacific ocean. They consist largely of oxids of manganese and iron, but have not a definite mineralogical composition.

Pelagius (pē-lā′ji-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πελάγιος,* pertaining to the sea, < *πέλαγος,* the sea.] In *mammal.,* same as *Monachus.*

Pelagonemertes (pel″ą-gō-nē-mėr′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλαγος,* the sea, + NL. *Nemertes,* q. v.] The typical genus of *Pelagonemertidæ. Mosely,* 1875.

Pelagonemertidæ (pel″ą-gō-nē-mėr′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagonemertes* + *-idæ.*] A family of pelagic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Pelagonemertes.*

Pelagornis (pel-ą-gôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλαγος,* the sea, + *ὄρνις,* a bird.] A genus of fossil birds from the Miocene of Europe, founded by Lartet in 1857. The remains indicate a bird resembling a pelican.

pelagosaur (pel′ą-gō-sâr), *n.* A member of the genus *Pelagosaurus.*

Pelagosaurus (pel″ą-gō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλαγος,* the sea, + *σαῦρος* a lizard.] A genus

of crocodiles, of Jurassic age, with amphicœlian vertebræ.

pelagra, *n.* See *pellagra*.

pelamis (pel'ą-mis), *n.* [L. *pelamis, pelamys*, ★< Gr. *πηλαμύς*, a young tunny-fish.] A small tunny-fish.

> The *pelamis*,
> Which some call summer-whiting.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Pelamys (pel'ą-mis), *n.* [NL.: see *pelamis*.] A genus of scombroid fishes, founded by Cuvier and Valenciennes in 1831: same as *Sarda*.

Pelargi (pē-lär'jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pelargus*, < Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) In Merrem's classification, a group of his *Grallæ*, consisting of ciconiiform birds, as storks, ibises, spoonbills, and related forms. (*b*) In Sundevall's system, the second cohort of the order *Grallatores*, composed of the spoonbills, storks, and ibises, together with the genera *Scopus* and *Balæniceps*. (*c*) A series of ciconiiform birds; the storks and their allies. *Nitzsch*.

pelargic (pē-lär'jik), *a.* [< Gr. *πελαργικός*, of or pertaining to a stork, < *πελαργός*, a stork.] Of or pertaining to the *Pelargi;* stork-like; ciconiiform: as, the *pelargic* series of birds.

pelargomorph (pē-lär'gō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Pelargomorphæ*.

Pelargomorphæ (pē-lär-gō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Herodiæ, Pelargi*, and *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, or the *Pelargi* of other authors, and including such altricial wading birds as the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills. There are no basipterygoid processes; the palatines usually unite behind the postnares; the maxillopalatines are large and spongy; the mandibular angle is truncate (except in the *Hemiglottides*); the sternum is broad, and has two or four notches; the hallux is neither versatile nor webbed; and



Episcopal Stork (*Dissoura episcopus*), one of the *Pelargomorphæ*.

the ratio of the phalanges is normal. The leading families are *Ardeidæ, Ciconiidæ, Ibididæ*, and *Plataleidæ*. The character of the group is best shown by some stork, as, for example, the Indian and African episcopal stork (*Dissoura episcopus*), whose generic name, however, indicates a remarkable peculiarity of the tail, which is black and forked, with long white under tail-coverts projecting beyond the true tail-feathers, as illustrated in the figure. See *rectrix, tectrix*.

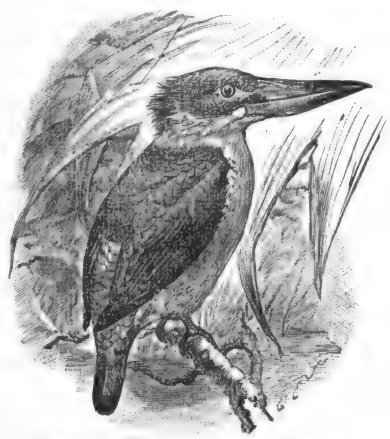
pelargomorphic (pē-lär-gō-môr'fik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelargomorphæ*, or having their ★characters.

pelargonic (pel-ą̈r-gon'ik), *a.* [< *Pelargonium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelargonium;* resembling the genus *Pelargonium*.—**Pelargonic ester**, an ester of pelargonic acid which is used as an artificial fruit-essence.

Pelargonieæ (pē-lär-gō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Sweet, 1820), < *Pelargonium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants included in the family *Geraniaceæ*, and consisting of the genera *Pelargonium* and *Tropæolum*, the garden geraniums and nasturtiums. It is no longer recognized, *Pelargonium* being included in the tribe *Geranieæ*, and *Tropæ*-★*olum* being the type of a distinct family, the *Tropæolaceæ*.

Pelargonium (pel-ą̈r-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1787), so called from the resemblance of the beaked capsules to a stork's bill; < Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork.] An ornamental genus of plants of the family *Geraniaceæ* and the tribe *Geranieæ*, known by the conspicuous stipules. About 200 species are recognized by modern authors, of which about 10 are found in northern Africa, the Orient, and Australia, and all the others in South Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, often viscid-pubescent and odorous, sometimes fleshy, bearing opposite undivided or dissected leaves, and flowers of scarlet, pink, white, or other colors, usually conspicuous and in umbels. Many species are cultivated for their handsome flowers or fragrant leaves, and from their strong tendency to hybridize these have produced very numerous varieties; those of *P. grandiflorum* are known specifically as *pelargoniums* or as *Martha Washington geraniums;* other species are the single- and double-flowering geraniums of house culture, of which leading forms are the horseshoe-, ivy-leafed, oak-leafed, lemon, rose, silver-, gold-, and bronze-leafed, and tricolor geraniums. *P. triste* produces tubers which are eaten at Cape Colony. An essential oil is made from the leaves of several species, especially, in Algeria, of *P. odoratissimum*. See *geranium*, 3.

Pelargopsis (pel-ą̈r-gop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork, + *ὄψις*, look, appearance.] A genus of *Alcedininæ;* the stork-billed kingfishers, having the tail much longer than the bill, and the gonys sharply compressed.



Stork-billed Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis gurial*).

This remarkable form has usually been placed with *Halcyon* in the dacelonine series, but it is near *Ceryle* in form, as well as in the piscivorous habits of the genus. About 8 species inhabit the Indian and Australian regions, in one of which (*P. melanorhyncha*) the bill is black; in the rest it is red, as *P. gurial, P. leucocephala*, etc. Also called *Rhamphalcyon* and *Halcyon*.

Pelasgi (pē-las'ji), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Πελασγοί, the Pelasgi, traditionally derived from Πελασγός, a son of Zeus and Niobe, the eponymous founder of the Pelasgian race.] An ancient race, widely spread over Greece and the coasts and islands of the Ægean Sea and the Mediterranean generally, in prehistoric times. The accounts of it are in great part mythical and of doubtful value, and its ethnological position is uncertain.

Pelasgian (pē-las'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Πελάσγιος, equiv. to Πελασγικός, Pelasgic: see *Pelasgic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Pelasgic*.

II. *n.* One of the Pelasgi.

Pelasgic (pē-las'jik), *a.* [< Gr. Πελασγικός, Pelasgic, < Πελασγοί, the Pelasgi: see *Pelasgi*.] Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi.

> Oscan, Etruscan, Faliscan, and Latin, great as are their apparent diversities, can be readily explained by taking this *Pelasgic* alphabet as the common prototype.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 130.

Pelasgic architecture, Pelasgic building, in *Gr. archæol.*, masonry constructed, without cement, of unhewn stones, or of stones rough from the quarry and of irregular size and shape. This is the earliest variety of masonry found in Greek lands. Compare *Cyclopean*.

peldon (pel'dọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, hard and compact silicious rock. [Prov. Eng.]

pele[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peel*[1].

pele[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *peal*[1].

pele[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peel*[3].

pelecan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelican*.

Pelecanidæ (pel-e-kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelecanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, of the order *Steganopodes;* the pelicans. The name has been used as nearly synonymous with that of the order, and variously restricted: it is now usually confined to the single genus *Pelecanus*, and includes only the pelicans. See cut under *pelican*.

Pelecanoides (pel″e-kā-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800–1), < Gr. *πελεκάν*, a pelican, + *εἶδος*, form.] A singular genus of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, representing the subfamily *Pelecanoidinæ* (or *Halodrominæ*): so called from the width of the chin and distensibility of the throat, suggestive of a pelican's pouch. The bill is broad, and the nasal tubes are vertical, the nostrils opening directly upward, unlike those of any other petrel; and the wings are short, contrary also to the rule in this family. The birds dive with facility, and resemble little auks rather than petrels. Two or three species inhabit southern seas, as *P. urinatrix*. The genus is also called *Halodroma* and *Puffinuria*.

Pelecanoidinæ (pel-e-kan-oi-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelecanoides* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Procellariidæ*, represented by the genus *Pelecanoides* alone. Also called *Halodrominæ*.

Pelecanus (pel-e-kā'nus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *pelecanus, pelicanus*, a pelican: see *pelican*.] The only genus of *Pelecanidæ*, having the bill slender and several times as long as the head, with a hook or nail at the end, and the mandibular rami divaricated, supporting an enormous pouch. The wings are extremely long, with very numerous remiges. The tail is short, and consists of 20 or more feathers; the feet are short and stout, and all four toes are webbed. (See cut under *totipalmate*.) The size is great, and the form is robust. The weight of the body in proportion to its bulk is reduced by its great pneumaticity. There are at least 6 perfectly distinct species, and some authors admit 9. Two inhabit the United States—the white and brown pelicans, *P. erythrorhynchus* and *P. fuscus*. (See cut under *pelican*.) The European species, inhabiting also Asia and Africa, are *P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*. The Australian is *P. conspicillatus;* and *P. rufescens* or *philippinus* is found in various parts of the Old World.

Pelecinidæ (pel-e-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haliday, 1840), < *Pelecinus* + *-idæ*.] A notable family of *Hymenoptera*, represented by the genus *Pelecinus* alone. The species are supposed to be parasitic.

Pelecinus (pel-e-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1801), < Gr. *πελεκῖνος*, a pelican: see *pelican*.] A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, representing the family *Pelecinidæ*. The trochanters are one-jointed; the fore wings are without complete submarginal cells; the abdomen is petiolate, very long and slender, in the female at least five times longer than the head and thorax, but shorter in the male, and clavate; the antennæ are long, filamentous, not elbowed; and the body is polished-black.

pelecoid (pel'e-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *πελεκοειδής*, like an ax, < *πέλεκυς*, an ax, a battle-ax, hatchet, + *εἶδος*, form.] A mathematical figure in the form of a hatchet, consisting of two concave quadrantal arcs and a semicircle. Also spelled *pelicoid*.



Pelecoid.

pelecypod (pe-les'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέλεκυς*, an ax, hatchet, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot; of or pertaining to the *Pelecypoda;* lamellibranchiate, as a mollusk.

II. *n.* A bivalve mollusk; a lamellibranch.

Pelecypoda (pel-e-sip'ọ-dą̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pelecypod*.] The bivalve mollusks; the conchiferous or acephalous bivalves, usually called *Lamellibranchiata, Acephala*, or *Conchifera:* so named as a class from the shape of the foot in some forms. *Goldfuss*. This name, agreeing in termination with the names of other molluscan classes, is now preferred by many conchologists to any of the prior designations.

pelecypodous (pel-e-sip'ọ-dus), *a.* Same as *pelecypod*.

pelemele†, *n.* An old spelling of *pall-mall*.

peleret, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillar*.

pelerine (pel'e-rin), *n.* [< F. *pèlerine*, a tippet, ★< *pèlerin*, a pilgrim: see *pilgrim*.] A woman's long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of silk or lace, or of the material of the dress.

> Silks, muslins, prints, ribbons, *pelerines* are awfully dear. *L. E. Landon*, Blanchard, I. 111. (*Davies*.)

Pele's hair. [Hawaiian *Ranoho o Pele*, 'hair of Pele,' the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] The name given in the Hawaiian Islands to lava which, while fused, has been blown by the wind into long delicate fibers or threads.

pelett, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*.

Pelex (pē'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πήληξ*, a helmet, casque.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the order *Pelicoidea:* same as *Tridacna*.

pelf (pelf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pelfe;* < ME. **pelfe*, < OF. **pelfe*, **peufe, peuffe*, F. dial. (Norm.) *peufe*, also OF. *pelfre, peufre*, F. dial. *peufre*, spoil, frippery; cf. *pelfrer, pelfer, pelfir*, also *pilfeier*, despoil, pillage; appar. connected with *piller*, rob (> E. *pill*[1]), but the second syllable is not explained. Cf. *pelfry, pilfer*.] **1.** Frippery; rubbish; refuse; trash. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Another of our vulgar makers spake as illfaringly in this verse written to the dispraise of a rich man and couetous. Thou hast a misers minde (thou hast a princes pelfe)—a lewde terme to be spoken of a princes treasure, which in no respect nor for any cause is to be called *pelfe*, though it were neuer so meane, for *pelfe* is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners, which are accompted of so vile a price as they be commonly cast out of dores, or otherwise bestowed vpon base purposes.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (Arber reprint), iii. 23.

2. Money; riches; "filthy lucre": a contemptuous term. It has no plural.

> I wil the pallace burne,
> VVith al the princes *pelfe*.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber).

> Master of himselfe and his wealth, not a slaue to passion or *pelfe*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Must a game be played for the sake of *pelf*?
Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

pelfish† (pel'fish), *a.* [< *pelf* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to riches; connected with or arising from the love of pelf.

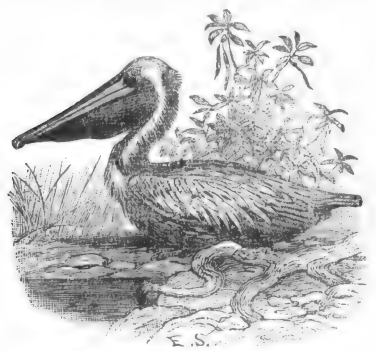
Pelfish faults. *Stanihurst*, Chron. of Ireland, Ep. Ded.

pelfry† (pel'fri), *n.* [< ME. *pelfrey*, also *pelfyr* (Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *pelfre*, frippery, cf. *pelfrerie*, *peuferie*, frippery: see *pelf*.] Same as *pelf*, 1.

"Long have we been taking away abuses in England," said he; "we have done much in that. Monks, friars, beads, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other *pelfry* are gone; but what of that, if Antichrist still strike his roots among us?" *Cranmer*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., xvii.

Pelias (pē'li-as), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < L. *Pelias*, < Gr. Πελίας, a king of Thessaly, son of Poseidon, guardian of the Argonaut Jason, and a victim to the wiles of Medea.] 1. A genus of vipers of the family *Viperidæ*, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril opening between two plates: synonymous with *Vipera* proper. *Pelias berus* is the common viper or adder of Europe. See cut under *adder*.—2. ★ A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831.

pelican (pel'i-kan), *n.* [Formerly also *pellican*, *pelecan*; < ME. *pelican*, *pelycan*, *pelicane*, *pellican*, *pellicane*, < AS. *pellican* = F. *pelican* = Pr. *pellica*, *pelican* = Sp. Pg. *pelicano* = It. *pellicano* = D. *pelikaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *pelikan*, < LL. *pelecanus*, *pelicanus*, < Gr. πελεκάν, MGr. also πελεκῖνος, πελέκανος, or πελεκανός, a pelican. Cf. πελεκᾶς (πελεκαντ-), a woodpecker, < πελεκᾶν, hew or shape with an ax, < πέλεκυς = Skt. *paraçu*, an ax, a battle-ax.] 1. A large piscivorous natatorial bird of the family *Pelecanidæ* and genus *Pelecanus*, having an enormously distensible gular pouch. Pelicans of some species are found in nearly all temperate and tropical countries. Deriving their whole sustenance from the water, they frequent lakes, rivers, and sea-coasts, and generally secure their prey by wading or swimming and scooping it into their pouches; though some, as the brown pelican, swoop down on the wing, like gannets. They breed usually on the ground near water, laying from one to three eggs, white-colored, equal-ended, and of rough texture. They are gregarious, and gather in immense companies at their



Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus fuscus*).

breeding-resorts. The birds are about as large as swans, and their short legs constrain them to an awkward waddling gait, but their flight is easy, firm, and protracted. The sexes are colored alike. The plumage is in most cases white, variously tinted with yellow and rosy hues. The American white pelican, *P. erythrorhynchus*, is five feet long and eight or nine feet in extent of wings; the general plumage is white, with black primaries, and yellow lengthened plumes on the back of the head and on the breast. The bill is surmounted in the breeding-season by a curious horny crest which is deciduous. (See cut at *rough-billed*.) The brown pelican, *P. fuscus*, is of dark and varied colors, and rather smaller than the white species. The fable that the pelican wounds its own breast and feeds its young with the blood that flows from it has no foundation in fact so far as this bird is concerned. The young are fed on fish brought to the nest in the pouch, and doubtless often macerated to some extent in the gullet—a habit common to the other birds of the same order, as cormorants, gannets, etc. The myth probably arose in connection with the fabulous phenix, and may have been borne out by some facts which have been observed in the case of the flamingo (*Phœnicopterus*), possibly furthermore acquiring some plausibility, in its application to the pelican, from a red tint that is observable on the beak or plumage of some species. The pelican has from early times been considered as an emblem of charity. See also cut under *totipalmate*.

The *pelicane* his blod did blede
Ther-with his briddus for to feed;
Thit be-tokenet on the rode
Oure lord us fede with his blode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

On the one hand sits Charity, with a *pelican* on her head.
Webster, Monuments of Honour.

What, would'st thou have me turn *Pelican*, and feed thee out of my own Vitals? *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 7.

2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation, the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital, and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.

Lembec, bolt's-head, retort, and *pelican*
Had all been cinders. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

3†. A six-pounder culverin. *Admiral Smyth*.—4†. A kind of shot or shell. *Davies*.

When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagena, and the *pelicans* whistled round him, he said, "What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a *pelican* pie?"
Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 6, 1754.

5. In *dental surg.*, an instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. *Dunglison*.—6. A hook, somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook.—7. In *her.*, a bird with talons and beak like a bird of prey, but always represented with the wings indorsed and as bending her neck in the attitude of wounding her breast with her beak.—**Dalmatian pelican.** See *Dalmatian*.—**Pelican in her piety**, in *her.*, a pelican in her nest feeding her young with blood which drops from her breast.—**Pelican State**, the State of Louisiana.

pelican-fish (pel'i-kan-fish), *n.* A lyomerous fish of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*: so called from the large gular pouch. The species originally so named is *Eurypharynx pelecanoides*, a deep-sea form dredged at great depths by the naturalists of the Travailleur expedition, near the Canary Islands.

pelican-flower (pel'i-kan-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the birthwort family, *Aristolochia grandiflora* of Jamaica. The name is suggested by the pouch-like calyx.

pelicanry (pel'i-kan-ri), *n.*; pl. *pelicanries* (-riz). [< *pelican* + *-ry*.] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year. *Encyc. Dict.*

One *pelicanry* in the Carnatic, where the pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests.
T. C. Jerdon, Birds of India, ii. 860.

pelican's-foot (pel'i-kanz-fůt), *n.* An aporrhaid mollusk, *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the spout-shell: so called from the digitate outer lip. See cut at *Aporrhais*.

pelican's-head (pel'i-kanz-hed), *n.* A wooden battle-club the head of which is rounded, with a projecting beak on one side, used in New Caledonia.

pelick (pē'lik), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?).] The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [Connecticut.]

pelicoid, *n.* See *peleçoid*.

Pelicoidea (pel-i-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), prop. *Pelecoidea*, < Gr. πήληξ (πήληκ-), a helmet, casque (see *Pelex*), + εἶδος, form.] An order of bivalves constituted for the family *Tridacnidæ*.

Pelidna (pē-lid'nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. πελιδνός, livid.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, section *Tringeæ*, the type of which is the red-backed sandpiper of Europe, etc., *Pelidna alpina*; the dunlins. The American bird is a different variety, *P. alpina americana*, or *pacifica*. See cut under *dunlin*.

Pelidnota (pel-id-nō'tä), *n.* [NL. (Macleay, 1817), < Gr. as if *πελιδνώτος, < πελιδνοῦν, make livid, < πελιδνός, livid, equiv. to πελιός, livid: see *peliom*.] 1. An extensive American genus of scarabæoid beetles, having a mesosternal



Grape-vine or Spotted Pelidnota (*Pelidnota punctata*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, anal joint of larva; *e*, antenna of larva; *f*, leg of larva. (*a* to *d* natural size; *e* and *f* enlarged.)

protuberance, mandibles bidentate at top, and hind legs alike in both sexes. It ranges from Canada to southern Brazil, and has about 50 species, of medium or large size and variable in coloration. The spotted pelidnota, *P. punctata*, feeds upon the leaves of cultivated and wild grapes in the United States during June, July, and August, and often does much damage. Its elytra are dull brick-red or brownish-yellow with black spots. The adults are day-fliers, and the larvæ live in rotten wood, as the stumps and roots of dead trees.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Pelidnotidæ† (pel-id-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelidnota* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Pelidnota* by Burmeister in 1844.

pelike (pel'i-kē), *n.* [< Gr. *πελίκη, πελίκα, also πελίχνη, πέλυξ, and πελλίς, πέλλα, πέλλη (see def.).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large vase resembling the hydria, but with the curve between the neck and the body less marked, and having only two handles, attached to the neck at or near the rim and extending to the body.



Black-figured Pelike, in the style of Nicosthenes.

peliom (pel'i-om), *n.* [< Gr. πελίωμα, a livid spot from extravasation of blood, < πελιοῦν, make livid, < πελιός, livid, black and blue, black; cf. πελλός, πελός, dark-colored, dusky.] A mineral: same as *iolite*.

Pelion (pē'li-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Πήλιον, a mountain in Thessaly.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of carboniferous stegocephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typical of the family *Peliontidæ*. *Wyman*, 1858. (*b*) A genus of butterflies. *Kirby*, 1858.

Pelionetta (pel″i-ō-net'ä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. πελιός, dark, dusky, + νῆττα, duck.] A genus of *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, containing scoters with gibbous extensively



Surf-duck (*Pelionetta perspicillata*).

feathered bill and black plumage, varied with white on the head, as *P. perspicillata*, the sea-scoter or surf-duck, which inhabits both coasts of North America.

Peliontidæ (pel-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelion*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of stegocephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelion*, later associated with the *Hylonomidæ* or placed under *Branchiosauridæ*.

pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* [< F. *pelisse*, a pelisse, OF. *pelisse*, *pelice*, a skin of fur, = Pr. *pelissa* = It. *pelliccia*, a pelisse, < L. *pelliceus*, *pellicius*, made of skins, < *pellis*, skin, hide: see *pell*[1].] 1. Originally, a long garment of fur; hence, a garment lined or trimmed with fur.

He [the sheikh] was dressed in a large fox-skin *pelisse* over the rest of his cloaths, and had a yellow India shawl wrapt about his head like a turban.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

His [Prince Esterhazy's] uniform was a *pelisse* of dark crimson velvet, the sword-belt thickly studded with diamonds. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 232.

2. A long cloak of silk or other material, with sleeves, and with or without fur, worn by women.

She helped me on with my *pelisse* and bonnet, and, wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Pelisse-cloth, a twilled woolen fabric, soft and flexible, used for women's outer garments.

pelisson (pe-lē-son'), *n.* [OF. *pelisson*, *peliçon*, "a furred petticoat or frock" (Cotgrave), < *pelisse*, a skin of fur: see *pelisse*.] Same as *pelisse*.

pelite (pē'līt), *n.* [< Gr. πηλός, clay, earth, mud, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrol.*, a rock made up of very fine argillaceous sediment. It would include fire-clay, brick-clay, fullers' earth, and similar deposits. [Rare.]

pelitic (pē-lit′ik), *a.* [< *pelite, n.*] In *geol.*, composed of fine sediment or mud. According to the classification of Naumann, the fragmental or detrital rocks are divided into *psephitic, psammitic,* and *pelitic,* according as they are made up of coarse sand, fine sand, and mud respectively. The word has been but rarely used by geologists writing in English.

pell[1] (pel), *n.* [< ME. *pel, pell,* < OF. *pel, peau,* F. *peau* = Pr. *pel, pelh* = Sp. *piel* = Pg. *pelle* = It. *pelle,* < L. *pellis* = Gr. **πέλλα*, a skin, hide, = E. *fell*[3], q. v. Cf. *peel*[1].] 1. A skin or hide. —2†. Fur.

Arayd with *pellys* aftyr the old gyse.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 246. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A roll of parchment.—**Clerk of the Pell**†, an officer of the exchequer in England who entered every teller's bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum* (roll of receipts), and also made another roll called *pellis exituum* (roll of disbursements). The office is now abolished.

pell[2]† (pel), *v. t.* [< ME. *pellen;* appar. a var. of *pallen,* E. *pall*[3], knock, etc.: see *pall*[3]. Cf. L. *pellere,* drive, urge, whence ult. E. *compel, expel, impel,* etc., and *pulse*[1], *pulsate,* etc., and perhaps *pelt*[1].] To drive forth; knock about.

For well I wat I saw them run,
Both south and north, when they begun
To *pell* and mell, and kill and fell,
With muskets snell, and pistols knell,
And some to hell.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 260).

pell[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *peel*[4].

pell[4] (pel), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *pill*[4].] A hole or deep place, such as that formed under a cascade or waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

pell[4] (pel), *v. t.* [< *pell*[4], *n.*] To wash into pells or pools. [Prov. Eng.]

pellack, pellock[2] (pel′ak, -ok), *n.* [Formerly also *pellok,* < Gael. *pelog,* a porpoise (?).] A porpoise.

Pellæa (pe-lē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1841), so called in allusion to the dark-colored stipe; < Gr. *πελλός,* dark, dusky.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cliff-brakes, with intramarginal sori, and broad membranous indusia, which are formed of the reflexed margin of the frond. More than 50 species are known, of which about twenty are natives of North America. See *cliff-brake* (under *brake*[5]) and *Indian's-dream.*

pellage (pel′āj), *n.* [< *pell*[1] + *-age.* Cf. *pelage.*] Custom or duty paid for skins of leather.

pellagra (pe-lā′grä, -lag′rä), *n.* [Also *pelagra:* It. *pellagra,* < NL. *pellagra,* < L. *pellis,* skin, + Gr. *ἄγρα,* a catching.] A chronic progressive disease, endemic in northern Italy, southeastern United States, and elsewhere. It is believed by some authorities to be caused by the eating of spoiled corn-meal, or that made from diseased maize; by others it is regarded as a germ disease spread by the buffalo-gnat, a species of *Simulium.* It is marked by a symmetrical eruption, digestive and nutritional disturbances, and finally mental derangement. The symptoms are worse in the spring and summer and remission may occur in the winter, but death is a frequent termination.

pellagrin (pe-lā′grin), *n.* [< *pellagra* + *-in*[1].] One who is afflicted with pellagra.

The extent of the ravages of this affection may be estimated from the fact that, of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one-third were *pellagrins.*
Chambers's Encyc.

pellagrous (pe-lā′grus), *a.* [< NL. *pellagrosus,* < *pellagra,* pellagra: see *pellagra.*] 1. Of or pertaining to pellagra; resembling pellagra; derived from pellagra: as, *pellagrous* insanity.—2. Affected with pellagra.

A large number of *pellagrous* peasants end their days in lunatic asylums in a state of drivelling wretchedness or raving madness. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 477.

pella-mountain† (pel′ä-moun″tān), *n.* [Also *puliall-mountain;* appar. corruptions of the ML. name *Pulegium montanum.*] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum;* perhaps also a species of germander, *Teucrium Polium.*

pellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pall*[1].

pellere†, *n.* See *pellure.*

pellet (pel′et), *n.* [< ME. *pelet, pelot,* a ball, ★bullet (of stone), < OF. *pelote, pelotte,* a ball, a tennis-ball, F. *pelote* = Pr. *pelota, pilota* = Sp. *pelota* = Pg. *pellota* = It. *pillotta,* a ball, pad, pincushion, < ML. *pilota, pelota* (after OF.), a little ball, < L. *pila,* a ball: see *pile*[3].] 1. A little ball, as of wax, dough, paper, lead (a shot), etc.: as, homeopathic *pellets.*

Wijsly resceyuyng rigt a litil at oonys, as oon litil *pelot,* and preue therby how it worchith. thanne another tyme .ij. at oonys, if it be nede so that the mater be a litil digestid and a litil egestid.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2†. A stone ball formerly used as a missile, particularly from a sling; also, a cannon-ball; a bullet.

As swifte as *pelet* out of gonne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1643.

Their skinnes are so thicke that a *pellet* of an harquebush will scarce pearce them. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 259.

Then must you have a plummet formèd round,
Like to the *pellet* of a birding bow.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

3. In *her.,* a roundel sable: same as *ogress*[2].—4. In *numis.,* a small pellet-shaped boss. *T. Evans.*—5. In *decorative art,* a small rounded projection, usually one of many. Compare *purl*[2].

Border of raised acanthus leaves alternated with *pellets.*
Soulages Catalogue, No. 36 (s), p. 27.

Pellet molding, in *Romanesque arch.,* a molding ornamented with small hemispherical projections.—**Pellet ornamentation,** ornament by means of small rounded projections or bosses, sometimes arranged in ornamental patterns, especially used in pottery, where the pellets are composed of small balls of clay affixed to the body of the vessel after it is molded.

pellet (pel′et), *v. t.* [< *pellet, n.*] To form into pellets or little balls.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne, . . .
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had *pelleted* in tears.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 18.

Pelletan jet. See *jet*[1].

pelleter[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pelter*[2].

pelleter[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellitory.*

pelletierine (pel-e-tēr′in), *n.* [Named after the French chemist Bertrand *Pelletier* (1761–97).] An alkaloid from pomegranate-bark, $C_8H_{15}NO$. It is a dextrogyrate liquid, boiling at 195° C. Its pharmacodynamic properties resemble somewhat those of curari. The tannate is used as a tæniacide.

pellet-powder (pel′et-pou″dėr), *n.* A British cannon-powder molded into pellets of various sizes according to the service it is to perform, now largely superseded by pebble-powder.

Pellian equation. The indeterminate equation $ax^2 = y^2 + 1$: named from the English mathematician and diplomatist John Pell (1610–85).

Pellibranchia (pel-i-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pellis,* skin, + *branchiæ,* gills.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods without distinct gills, respiration being effected by the skin. It was named by J. E. Gray for the families *Limapontiidæ* and *Phyllirhoidæ.*

Pellibranchiata (pel-i-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pellibranchiatus:* see *pellibranchiate.*] A suborder or superfamily of nudibranchiates destitute of branchiæ, whose functions are assumed by the skin. It comprises the families *Limapontiidæ, Elysiidæ,* and *Rhodopidæ.* Essentially the same as *Pellibranchia* and *Dermatopnoa.*

pellibranchiate (pel-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pellibranchiatus,* < L. *pellis,* skin, + *branchiæ,* gills.] **I.** *a.* Breathing by means of the skin; of or pertaining to the *Pellibranchiata.*

II. *n.* A pellibranchiate mollusk.

pellican†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelican.*

pellicle (pel′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *pellicule* = Pr. ★*pellicula* = Sp. *película* = Pg. *pellicula* = It. *pellicula, pellicola,* < L. *pellicula,* a small skin, dim. of *pellis,* skin, hide: see *pell*[1].] 1. A little or thin skin; a cuticle; a film; a scum: as, the nacreous *pellicle* of some shells; the coaly *pellicle* of many fossil plants; the filmy *pellicle* or scum of infusions in which infusorial animalcules or microscopic fungi develop.

The kernell or woodie substance within the date is divided from the fleshie pulp and meat thereof by many white *pellicles* or thin skins betweene.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 4.

We are acquainted with a mere *pellicle* of the globe on which we live. Most have not delved six feet beneath the surface. *Thoreau,* Walden, p. 355.

2. In *chem.,* a thin crust formed on the surface of saline solutions when evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of crystallized saline particles.—3. In *bot.,* same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

pellicula (pe-lik′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pellicula,* a small skin: see *pellicle.*] In *bot.,* same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

pellicular (pe-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *pellicula,* a small skin (see *pellicle*), + *-ar*[3].] Having the character or quality of a pellicle; formed by or forming a pellicle; cuticular; filmy.

The pollen tube of Phanerogamia sometimes acquires a length of two or more inches without ever departing from the homogeneous *pellicular* structure.
Henfrey, Elem. Botany, § 58.

Pellicular enteritis, pseudomembranous enteritis.

pelliculate (pe-lik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *pellicula,* a small skin, + *-ate*[1].] Covered with a pellicle.

pellipert†, *n.* An erroneous form of *pelleter,* for *pelter*[2]. *York Plays,* Int., p. xxiv.

pellitory (pel′i-tō-ri), *n.* [< ME. *pelleter, peritory,* etc.; a corruption of *paritory.*] 1. A perennial weed, *Parietaria officinalis;* specifically, the wall-pellitory, a small bushy plant growing on old walls, etc., throughout the cooler parts of Europe and Asia. The name is extended to all the species of the genus; *P. Pennsylvanica* is the American pellitory. Also called *hammerwort* and *helxine.*

2. The feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (see *feverfew*); also, the other chrysanthemums of the group often classed as *Pyrethrum.* The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica,* has been called *wild* or *bastard pellitory.*

pellitory-of-Spain, *n.* A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum,* growing chiefly in Algeria. Its root is a powerful irritant, used as a sialagogue and local stimulant. The masterwort, *Imperatoria Ostruthium,* has sometimes received this name.

pell-mell[1] (pel′mel′), *adv.* [Formerly also *pelmel, pelly-melly;* < ME. **pellemelle, pelleymelley,* < OF. *pellemelle, peslemesle,* also *meslepesle,* also *pelle et melle, pelle et mesle, pesle et mesle* (F. *pêle-mêle*), confusedly (> *pellemesler, peslemesler,* mix, confuse), appar. < OF. *pelle, pale,* a fire-shovel, + *mesler,* mix, meddle (see *pale*[3], *peel*[3], and *mell*[1]); but perhaps in part, like equiv. *meslemesle* (which occurs), a mere redupl. of *mesler,* mix: cf. E. *mishmash, mixty-maxty,* and *minglemangle,* similar reduplications.] With confused or indiscriminate violence, energy, or eagerness; indiscriminately; promiscuously; confusedly; in a disorderly mass or manner.

That oo peple smyte thourgh the tother all *pelley melley,* full desirouse eche other to apaire and to damage with all her power. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

Continue this alarum, fight *pell-mell;*
Fight, kill, be damn'd! *Lust's Dominion,* iv. 3.

The gates set open and the portcullis vp,
Let 's *pell-mell* in, to stop their passage out.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 20).

Put 'em *pell-mell* to the sword.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

De Vargas kept his men concealed until the fugitives and their pursuers came clattering *pell-mell* into the glen.
Irving, Granada, p. 79.

pell-mell[2]†, *n.* A variant of *pall-mall.*

pellock[1] (pel′ok), *n.* [A var. of *pellet* with substituted dim. term. *-ock.*] A ball; a bullet. See *pellet.* [Scotch.]

pellock[2], *n.* See *pellack.*

pellucid (pe-lū′sid), *a.* [= F. *pellucide,* < L. *pellucidus, perlucidus,* transparent, < *pellucere, perlucere,* shine through, be transparent, < *per,* through, + *lucere,* shine: see *lucent, lucid.*] 1. Transparent.

Such a diaphanous, *pellucid,* dainty Body as you see a Crystal-glass is. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 29.

2. Admitting the passage of light, but not properly transparent; translucent; limpid; not opaque; in *entom.,* transparent, but not necessarily colorless; translucent.

More *pellucid* streams,
An ampler ether. *Wordsworth,* Laodamia.

Still its water is green and *pellucid* as ever.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 195.

3. Figuratively, clear; transparent to mental vision.

A lustrous and *pellucid* soul.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 35.

Pellucid zone, the zona pellucida; the inclosing membrane of the mammalian ovum. It is of considerable thickness and strength, and under high magnification shows a radiately striated structure, whence it is also called *zona radiata.*

pellucidity (pel-ū-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pellucidité,* < L. *pellucidita(t-)s, perlucidita(t-)s,* transparency, < *pellucidus, perlucidus,* transparent: see *pellucid.*] Same as *pellucidness.*

The chymists are never quiet till the heat of their fancy have calcined and vitrified the earth into a crystalline *pellucidity.* *Dr. H. More,* Immortal. of Soul, iii. 9.

The *pellucidity* of the air.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., vi.

pellucidly (pe-lū′sid-li), *adv.* Transparently or translucently.

pellucidness (pe-lū′sid-nes), *n.* The state or property of being pellucid: as, the *pellucidness* of a gem.

pelluret (pel′ūr), *n.* [ME., also *pelure, pellere;* < OF. *peleure, pelure, pellure* (ML. *pellura*), fur, F. *pelure,* rind, paring, < *pel,* skin, fur: see *pell*[1].] Fur; fur-work; furs.

And furryd them with armyne,
Ther was never syt *pellere* half so fyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242. (*Halliwell.*)

Clothed ful komly for ani kud kinges sone,
In gode clothes of gold a-grethed ful riche,
with perrey & *pellure* pertelyche to the riȝttes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

Als wemen haue wille, in there wilde youthe,
To fret hom with fyn perle, & thaire face paint,
With *pelur* and pall & mony proude rynges,
Euyn set to the sight and to seme faire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 434.

pelly-melly†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *pell-mell*[1].

pelma (pel′mä), *n.*; pl. *pelmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πέλμα,* the sole of the foot.] The sole;

the planta; the entire under surface of the foot.

pelmatogram (pel-mat′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *πέλμα*(*τ*-), the sole of the foot, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A print of the foot.

Pelmatozoa (pel″ma-tō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the first class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Actinozoa* (sea-urchins and starfishes), and from *Scytodermata* (holothurians and spoonworms), and divided into the two orders *Cystidea* and *Crinoidea*. The term is now used for all the crinoids or stalked echinoderms, divided into *Crinoidea*, *Cystoidea*, and *Blastoidea*. Same as *Crinoidea* in an enlarged sense.

pelmatozoan (pel″ma-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pelmatozoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Stalked, as an echinoderm; pertaining to the *Pelmatozoa*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pelmatozoa*.

Pelobates (pē-lob′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *βάτης*, one who treads, < *βαίνειν*, walk.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pelobatidæ*. *P. fuscus* of Europe is an example.

Pelobatidæ (pel-ō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelobates* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelobates*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, the coccyx connate with the sacrum, and the vertebræ procœlian.

Pelodryadidæ (pel″ō-drī-ad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelodryas* (*-dryad-*) + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification, a family of anurous batrachians, typified by the genus *Pelodryas*, with platydactyl digits, maxillary teeth, ears developed, no parotoids, toes webbed, and sacral apophyses dilated. Its species are now usually referred to the *Hylidæ*. Also *Pelodryidæ*.

Pelodryas (pē-lod′ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *δρυάς*, a dryad: see *dryad*.] A genus of batrachians of the family *Hylidæ*, or giving name to the family *Pelodryadidæ*. *P. cæruleus* is the great green tree-frog of Australia and New Guinea.

Pelodytes (pe-lod′i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger), < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *δύτης*, a diver: see *Dytes*.] **1.** A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pelodytidæ*.—**2.** A genus of worms. *Schneider*, 1859.

Pelodytidæ (pel-ō-dit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelodytes* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelodytes*. It is characterized by maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, the coccyx articulating with condyles of one or two sacral vertebræ, procœlian vertebræ, and the urostyle distinct. It includes, besides *Pelodytes*, several paleotropical and Australian genera.

Pelogoninæ (pē-log-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelogonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Galgulidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelogonus*. Also *Pelogonida*.

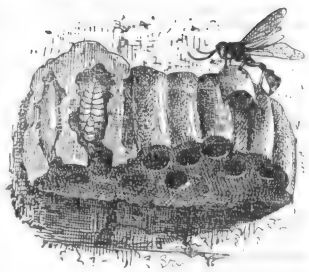
Pelogonus (pē-log′ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *γόνος*, offspring: see *-gonous*.] A genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Galgulidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Pelogoninæ*. They have the fore legs slender and ambulatorial, the sharp rostrum extremely stout at the base, and the general surface smooth. *P. americanus* inhabits the United States from New England to Texas, and is also found in Cuba. It lives in herbage by the waterside, and is only about one fourth of an inch long.

Pelomedusa (pē″lō-mē-dū′sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *Μέδουσα*, one of the three Gorgons: see *Medusa*, 1.] A genus of African fresh-water tortoises, containing such as *P. mahafie*, typical of the family *Pelomedusidæ*.

Pelomedusidæ (pē″lō-mē-dū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelomedusa* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa*. (*a*) In Gray's system it is characterized by the depressed head covered with hard bony plates, a distinct moderately developed zygomatic arch, and the temporal muscles covered with hard dermal shields. A number of species inhabit Africa and Madagascar. (*b*) In Cope's system it is restricted to forms with not more than two digital phalanges and four pairs of bones across the plastron.

Pelomys (pel′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wilhelm Peters, 1852), < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of African rodents of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, having comparatively broad molars, grooved incisors, compressed palate, short scaly tail, bristly fur, and the middle three digits of each foot longer than the lateral ones. A species inhabits Mozambique.

Pelopæus (pel-ō-pē′us), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), said to be < Gr. *πηλοποιός*, a potter.] A genus of digger-wasps of the family *Sphegidæ*, of slender form, with long petiolated abdomen and dark colors.



Nest of *Pelopæus lunatus*.

P. lunatus is a common North American species known as *mud-dauber*. See also cut under *mud-dauber*.

Pelopid (pel′ō-pid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Pelopidæ*, < Gr. *Πελοπίδαι*, the descendants of Pelops, < *Πέλοψ* (*Πελοπ-*), Pelops: see *Peloponnesian*.] **I.** *a.* In *Gr. myth.*, of or pertaining to Pelops, who is said to have been the son of Tantalus, or his descendants, the Pelopidæ, notorious for their crimes.

II. *n.* A descendant of Pelops.

Peloponnesian (pel″ō-po-nē′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Peloponnesius*, Peloponnesian, < *Peloponnesus*, < Gr. *Πελοπόννησος*, the Peloponnesus, for *Πέλοπος νῆσος*, the island of Pelops: *Πέλοψ*, gen. *Πέλοπος*, Pelops, son of Tantalus (< *πελός*, dark, dark-colored, + *ὄψ*, eye, face); *νῆσος*, island.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, including Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Sicyonia, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, and part of Corinthia.—**Peloponnesian or Dorian school** of sculpture, in *Gr. art*, one of the chief schools of classic sculpture, parallel with the Attic school, from which it differed notably in its more robust quality and its less minute elaboration of detail. The Athenian Phidias, whose chief teacher was the Dorian Ageladas, united the excellences of both schools.—**Peloponnesian war**, one of the principal wars of ancient Greece, 431–404 B. C. The contestants were Athens and her allies (largely naval) and Sparta with allies (including several from the Peloponnesus, whence the name of the war). Its final outcome was the transference of the hegemony in Greece from Athens to Sparta.



Peloponnesian Art.— The Nike of Pæonius, dedicated at Olympia by the Messenians in commemoration of the Spartan defeat at Sphacteria, 425 B. C.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

peloria (pē-lō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλωρ*, a monster.] In *bot.*, the appearance of regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers. This restoration of regularity may take place in two ways—either by the non-development of the irregular parts (regular peloria), or by the formation of irregular parts in increased number, so that the symmetry of the flower is rendered perfect (irregular peloria). The latter, which is the more common, is the original peloria of Linnæus: the term was first used of five-spurred examples of *Linaria Linaria*. See *pelorization*.

peloriate (pē-lor′i-āt), *a.* [< *peloria* + *-ate*[1].] Characterized by peloria.

In Linaria cymbalaria *peloriate* flowers and other changes were found. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 298.

peloric (pē-lor′ik), *a.* [< *peloria* + *-ic*.] Characterized by peloria. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.

pelorisation, *n.* See *pelorization*.

pelorise, *v. t.* See *pelorize*.

pelorism (pel′ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πέλωρ*, a monster (see *peloria*), + *-ism*.] Same as *peloria*.

Pelorism is not due to mere chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 33.

pelorization (pel″ō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *pelorize* + *-ation*.] The becoming affected with peloria. Also spelled *pelorisation*.

In some instances, by *pelorization*, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 129.

pelorize (pel′ō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pelorized*, ppr. *pelorizing*. [< *peloria* + *-ize*.] To affect with peloria. Also spelled *pelorise*.

The most perfectly *pelorised* examples had six petals, each marked with black striæ like those on the standard-petal. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 338.

pelorus (pē-lō′rus), *n.* [< L. *Pelorus*, the traditional pilot of Hannibal.] *Naut.*, an instrument for detecting errors of the compass by the bearings of celestial objects.

pelot†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*.

pelote (pe-lōt′), *n.* [F., a ball wound from wool, worsted, silk, etc.: see *pellet*.] A tuft or flock of hair or wool, or of a similar fiber.

pelour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *piller*[1].

pelow†, **pelowe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *pillow*.

pelt[1] (pelt), *v.* [< ME. *pelten*, *pilten*, *pulten*, appar. < L. *pultare*, beat, strike, knock, collateral form of *pulsare*, push, strike, beat, batter: see *pulsate*, *pulse*, *v.* It is commonly supposed that *pelt* is a contracted form of *pellet*, *v.*, not found in sense of 'pelt,' but cf. equiv. F. *peloter*, beat, handle roughly, OF. *peloter*, play at ball, toss like a ball, = It. *pelottare*, *pilottare*, thump, cuff, baste (Florio); but the required orig. ME. **peleten* would not contract in ME. to *pelten*, nor produce the form *pulten*. Cf. *palt*, *polt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To push; thrust.

Fikenhild agen hire *pelte*
With his swerdes hilte.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1415.

2. To assail with missiles; assail or strike with something thrown.

The chidden billow seems to *pelt* the clouds.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 12.

Several such obscure persons as these we have had of late, who have insulted men of great abilities and worth, and taken pleasure to *pelt* them, from their coverts, with little objections. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

3. To throw; cast; hurl. [Rare.]

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 97.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To throw missiles.

The bishop and the Duke of Gloucester's men . . .
Do *pelt* so fast [with pebblestones] at one another's pate
That many have their giddy brains knock'd out.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 82.

2. To fall or descend (on one) with violence or persistency: as, a *pelting* rain.

The *pelting* shower
Destroys the tender herb and budding flower.
A. Philips, Pastorals, ii.

At a touch sweet Pleasure melteth,
Like to bubbles when rain *pelteth*.
Keats, Fancy.

3. To proceed rapidly and without intermission; hurry on: as, the horses *pelted* along at a fine pace. [Colloq.]—**4**†. To bandy words; use abusive language; be in a passion.

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1418.

5†. To parley; haggle.

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt*,
To yeeld, or hostage give, or tributes pay.
Mir. for Mags., p. 166.

pelt[1] (pelt), *n.* [< *pelt*[1], *v.*] **1.** A blow or stroke from something thrown.

But as Leucetius to the gates came fast
To fire the same, Troyes Ilioneus brave
With a huge stone a deadly *pelt* him gave.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares*.)

2†. Rage; anger; passion.

That the letter which put you into such a *pelt* came from another. *Wrangling Lovers* (1677). (*Nares*.)

pelt[2] (pelt), *n.* [< ME. *pelt*, appar. developed from *pelter*, *peltry* regarded as < **pelt* + *-er* or *-ry*: see *pelter*[1], *peltry*[1]. The G. *pelz*, fur, skin, is a diff. word, MHG. *pelz*, *belz*, *belliz*, OHG. *pelliz* = AS. *pylce* (> E. *pilch*), < ML. *pellicea*, a skin, a furred robe, > ult. *pilch* and *pelisse*: see *pilch*, *pelisse*. Cf. *pell*[1].] **1.** The skin of a beast with the hair on it, especially of one of the smaller animals used in furriery; specifically, a fur-skin dried but not prepared for use as fur; a raw hide: sometimes applied to a garment made from such a skin.

Off shepe also comythe *pelt* and eke Felle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

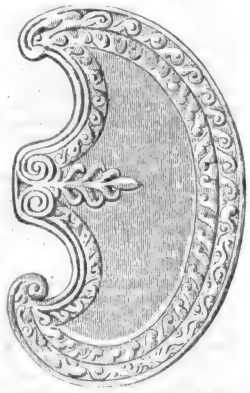
A *pelt*, or garments made of wolves and beares skins, which nobles in old time used to weare.
Nomenclator (1585). (*Nares*.)

They used raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 145.

2. The mangled quarry of a hawk; the dead body of a bird killed by a hawk.—**3.** Soft leather used for covering inking-pads.—**Inking-pelt**, a sheepskin cut and stuffed in the shape of a ball and fitted to a handle, for use as the inking-ball of a hand-press.—**Tanned pelt**, a skin tanned with the hair on, especially one of inferior value, such as sheepskin.=**Syn. 1.** *Hide*, etc. See *skin*.

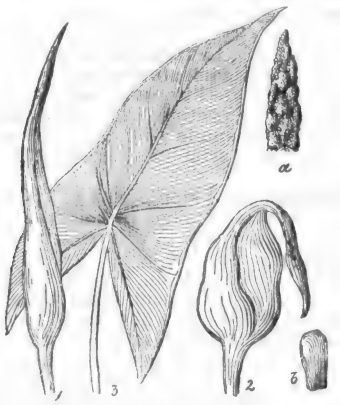
pelta (pel′tä), *n.*; pl. *peltæ* (-tē). [L., < Gr. *πέλτη*, a small, light shield, of leather, without a rim.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a small and light buckler,

as that introduced among the Athenian light-armed troops by Iphicrates, about 392 B. C., to take the place of the heavier shield, in order to increase their efficiency in marching and skirmishing.—2. In *bot.*, an apothecium of a lichen forming a flat shield without distinct exciple, as in the genus *Peltigera;* sometimes, also, a scale or bract attached by its middle.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, now called *Runcina*. *Beck*, 1837; *Quatrefages*, 1844.—**Pelta lunata**, the small crescent-shaped shield often borne by the Amazons.



Pelta Lunata, from statue of an Amazon in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

Peltandra (pel-tan′drä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of araceous plants of the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, constituting the tribe *Peltandreæ*, distinguished by the orthotropous ovules; the arrow-arum. There are 2 species, natives of American swamps and river-borders from Maine to Florida and Louisiana. They bear large veiny arrow-shaped leaves on long sheathing stalks, and flowers forming a tapering spadix, staminate above, inclosed in a green convolute and ruffled curving spathe, and enveloping a globose mass of leathery berry-like utricles, each separating in early spring as a ball of reddish tenacious jelly investing a green and conspicuous spherical fleshy embryo. Its thick fleshy rootstock contains an edible starch.



Arrow-arum, *Peltandra Virginica*.

1. The inflorescence, inclosed by the spathe during anthesis. 2. The fruiting spadix, inclosed by the persistent spathe. 3. Leaf, showing the nervation. *a*, upper part of the spadix; *b*, a fruit.

Peltandreæ (pel-tan′drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1879), < *Peltandra* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Araceæ* and the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, consisting of the genus *Peltandra*.

peltarion (pel-tā′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πελτάριον, dim. of πέλτη, a small, light shield: see *pelta*.] 1. Pl. *peltaria* (-ä). In *conch.*, a fossil body of oval or subcircular concavo-convex form, found in Jurassic strata, supposed to be the operculum of a shell of the genus *Neritopsis*. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans.

peltast (pel′tast), *n.* [< Gr. πελταστής, a light-armed soldier, < πέλτη, a light shield: see *pelta*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a light-armed soldier: so called from the light shield he carried. See *pelta*, 1.

peltate (pel′tāt), *a.* [< L. *peltatus*, armed with a light shield, < *pelta*, a light shield: see *pelta*.] Shield-shaped; in *bot.*, fixed to the stalk by the center or by some point distinctly within the margin; having the petiole inserted into the under surface of the lamina, not far from the center: as, a *peltate* leaf.



Peltate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

peltated (pel′tā-ted), *a.* [< *peltate* + *-ed*².] Same as *peltate*.

peltately (pel′tāt-li), *adv.* In a peltate form.

peltatifid (pel-tat′i-fid), *a.* [< L. *peltatus*, peltate, + *fidus*, < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In *bot.*, peltate and cut into subdivisions.

peltation (pel-tā′shon), *n.* [< *peltate* + *-ion*.] A peltate form or formation.

pelter¹ (pel′tėr), *n.* [< *pelt*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which pelts.—2. A shower of missiles; a storm, as of falling rain, hailstones, etc. [Colloq.]

> Presently, another shower came; . . . pebbles came rattling all about Bonnie. She shrugged up her shoulders and shut her eyes during the *pelter*.
> *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1887.

3. A passion; a fit of anger. [Colloq.]

> No, I don't mean that. You mustn't be angry with me; I wasn't really in a *pelter*.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, iii.

pelter²† (pel′tėr), *n.* [Appar. < **pelt*, a verb assumed from *pelting*, which is appar. for **palting, paltring*, paltry: see *paltring*. Cf. *palter*.] 1. A mean, sordid person; a pinchpenny.

> Yea, let suche *pelters* prate, sainte Needham be their speede,
> We neede no text to answer them, but this, The Lord hath nede.
> *Gascoigne*, A Gloze upon a Text.

2. A fool.

> The veriest *pelter* pilde maie seme
> To have experience thus.
> *Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes* (1577).

pelter³ (pel′tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *poker*, a hand which has no card higher than a nine and no chance for a flush or straight: sometimes called *Chicago pelter*. Also, *kilter*.

Peltier effect. See *effect*.

Peltier's phenomenon. See *thermo-electricity*.

peltifolious (pel-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *folium*, leaf.] Having peltate or shield-shaped leaves.

peltiform (pel′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Peltate in form; shield-shaped.

Peltigera (pel-tij′e-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pelta*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of lichens with frondose thallus, which is veiny and villous beneath, where it is deprived of the cortical layer. The apothecia are peltiform, the spores fusiform or acicular and many-celled. *P. canina* is the dog-lichen or ground-liverwort, formerly considered as a cure for hydrophobia (see cut under *lichen*); and *P. aphthosa* is the thrush-lichen, which is purgative and anthelmintic.

peltigerine (pel-tij′e-rin), *a.* [< *Peltigera* + *-ine*².] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of the genus *Peltigera*.

peltinerved (pel′ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having nerves radiating from a point at or near the center: said of a leaf. See *nervation*.

pelting¹ (pel′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pelt*¹, *v.*] A beating or belaboring with missiles, as with stones, snow-balls, etc.

> Poor naked wretches, whereso'er you are,
> That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 29.

> A professorship at Hertford is well imagined, and if he can keep clear of contusions at the annual *peltings*, all will be well. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

pelting¹ (pel′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pelt*¹, *v.*] 1. Assailing with or as with missiles; coming down hard: as, a *pelting* shower.

> Through *pelting* rain
> And howling wind he reached the gate again.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 248.

2†. Angry; passionate.

> They were all in a *pelting* heat.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Hill Difficulty.

> Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting* words spill it? *Lyly*, Alexander and Campaspe, v. 3. (*Nares.*)

> In a *pelting* chafe she brake all to peeces the wenches imagery worke, that was so curiously woven and so full of varietie, with her shittle.
> *Topsell*, Serpents, p. 250. (*Halliwell.*)

pelting²† (pel′ting), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **palting* for *paltring:* see *paltring*, and cf. *pelter*³, *peltry*².] Mean; paltry; contemptible.

> From low farms,
> Poor *pelting* villages, sheep-cotes, and mills.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 18.

> And so is moch spent, in finding out fine fetches and packing vp *pelting* matters.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 143.

> Pay the poor *pelting* knaves that know no goodness;
> And cheer your heart up handsomely.
> *Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

peltingly† (pel′ting-li), *adv.* In a pelting or contemptible manner.

> Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, our High-Chancellor's most honourable and extraordinary commendation, were all *peltingly* defeated by a shy practice of the old Fox, whose acts and monuments shall never die. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

peltmonger (pelt′mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in pelts; a furrier.

Peltocephalidæ (pel″tō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Peltocephalus*, including a few tropical American forms. They are characterized, in Gray's system, by having the head swollen and covered with hard bony plates, and distinct zygomatic arches covering the temporal muscles.

Peltocephalus (pel-tō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron, 1835), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + κεφαλή, the head.] The typical and only genus of *Peltocephalidæ*.

Peltochelyidæ (pel″tō-ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltochelys* + *-idæ*.] A division of *Chelonia* named from the genus *Peltochelys*, and including such as the modern *Trionychidæ*.

Peltochelys (pel-tok′e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + χέλυς, a tortoise.] The name-giving genus of *Peltochelyidæ*, based upon fossil forms occurring in the Wealden.

Peltocochlides (pel-tō-kok′li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + NL. *Cochlides*.] A primary group of holostomatous tænioglossate gastropods, distinguished by an external shell having a spiral, paucispiral, or pileiform character. It includes the families *Calyptræidæ*, *Hipponycidæ*, *Xenophoridæ*, and *Naricidæ*.

Peltogaster (pel-tō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + γαστήρ, stomach.] A genus of rhizocephalous cirripeds, type of a family *Peltogastridæ*. They are parasitic upon hermit-crabs. See *Rhizocephala*.

Peltogastridæ (pel-tō-gas′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltogaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Rhizocephala*, typified by the genus *Peltogaster*. The body is sacciform and unsegmented; the alimentary canal is obsolete; the sexes are combined; and from the infundibuliform anterior end are given off the root-like processes which ramify and burrow deeply in the substance of the host. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.

Peltophorum (pel-tof′ō-rum), *n.* [NL. (T. Vogel, 1837), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of leguminous plants of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, distinguished by the broad peltate stigma. There are six species—three in tropical America, one in tropical Africa, and two in the Indian archipelago and tropical Australia. They are tall trees without thorns, bearing bipinnate leaves of numerous small leaflets, yellow racemed flowers in panicles at the end of the branches, and broad flattened indehiscent pods having wing-like margins and containing usually one or two small flattened seeds. See *braziletto*.

Peltops (pel′tops), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1829), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + ὤψ, face.] A remarkable genus of flycatchers of the family *Muscicapidæ*, confined to the Papuan region, having the bill very broad and stout at the base, the nostrils round and exposed, the wings pointed, and the plumage black, white, and crimson. The only species is *P. blainvillei*, about seven inches long. The genus is also called *Erolia* and *Platystomus*.

pelt-rot (pelt′rot), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the wool falls off, leaving the body bare: hence sometimes called *naked disease*.

peltry¹ (pel′tri), *n.*; pl. *peltries* (-triz). [< ME. *peltry, pelleteri,* **pelleterie*, < OF. *peleterie, pelleterie*, skins collectively, the trade of a skinner, < *peletier, pelletier*, a skinner: see *pelter*². Cf. *pelt*².] 1. Pelts collectively, or a lot of pelts together: usually applied in furriery to raw pelts with the fur on, dried or otherwise cured, but not yet tanned or dressed into the furs as worn.

> The profits of a little traffick he drove in *peltry*.
> *Smollett*.

> The exports were land productions . . . and *peltry* from the Indians. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 407.

2. A pelt; a fur-skin.

> Now and then the "Company's Yacht" . . . was sent to the fort with supplies, and to bring away the *peltries* which had been purchased of the Indians.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 178.

> Frontiersmen . . . make their living by trapping, *peltries* being very valuable and yet not bulky.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 832.

peltry²†, *n.* [Appar. an error for or an alteration of *pelfry* (simulating *pelter*³, *pelting*², *paltry*).] A trifle; trash.

> As Publius gentilly received Paule, and by hym was healed of all hys dyseases, so ded myne host Lambert receyve me also gentilly, and by me was delyvered from hys vayne beleve of purgatorye, and of other popysh *peltryes*.
> *Bp. Bale*, Vocacyon (Harl. Misc., VI. 440).

peltry-ware† (pel′tri-wâr), *n.* Skins; furs; peltry.

> Nowe Beere and Bakon bene fro Pruse ybrought
> Into Flanders, as loned and farre ysought;
> Osmond, Copper, Bow-staues, Steele, and Were,
> *Peltreware* and grey Pitch, Terre, Board, and flere.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 192.

pelt-wool (pelt′wůl), *n.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

peltyer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pelter*¹.

pelu (pē′lū), *n.* [S. Amer.] A small tree, a variety of *Sophora Microphylla*, a native of southern Chile and Patagonia. Its wood is very hard and durable, and much used for wheel-cogs and similar objects.

peludo (pē-lū′dō), *n.* [< Sp. *peludo*, hairy, < *pelo*, < L. *pilus*, hair: see *pile*[4].] *Dasypus villosus*, the hairy armadillo, one of the encouberts or dasypodines, common on the pampas of the Argentine Republic and in Chili. It is not strictly nocturnal, and does not burrow, but is found on dry plains, and is carnivorous; its flesh is fat, and is esteemed as food. The peludo is about 14 inches long, and has large elliptical ears, a broad muzzle, and long tail; the body is covered with bristly hairs as well as with the carapace, the bands of which are six or seven in number. See cut under *armadillo*.

peluret, *n.* See *pellure*.

Pelusiac (pē-lū′si-ak), *a.* [< L. *Pelusiacus*, < *Pelusium*: see *Pelusian*.] Same as *Pelusian*.

Pelusian (pē-lū′si-an), *a.* [< L. *Pelusium*, < Gr. Πηλούσιον, Pelusium (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Pelusium, an ancient city of Egypt, in the delta on the eastern or Pelusiac mouth of the Nile.—**Pelusian wine**, an ancient name for beer.

> It is an undoubted fact that beer was first brewed in Egypt, . . . whence its manufacture has spread over Europe. It was called *Pelusian wine*, from Pelusium, a city on the banks of the Nile. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 17.

pelvic (pel′vik), *a.* [< NL. *pelvicus*, < L. *pelvis*, pelvis: see *pelvis*.] Of or pertaining to the pelvis: as, *pelvic* bones, those composing the pelvis; *pelvic* viscera, those contained in the pelvis; the *pelvic* inlet or outlet; the *pelvic* cavity; *pelvic* measurement.—**Anterior pelvic region**, the region in front of the pelvis.—**Pelvic aponeurosis.** Same as *pelvic fascia*.—**Pelvic arch.** Same as *pelvic girdle*.—**Pelvic axis**, the axial line of the pelvic cavity. It is a curve, concentric with the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx, and passes through the central point.—**Pelvic canal**, the cavity of the true pelvis, as forming a passage for the fetus at birth.—**Pelvic cavity**, the cavity inclosed by the true pelvis.—**Pelvic cellulitis**, an inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the pelvic organs, more especially, in the female, of the areolar tissue in connection with the uterus and its appendages. Also called *parametritis*.—**Pelvic diameters.** (*a*) Of the false pelvis: (1) The distance between the internal lips of the iliac crests. (2) The distance between the anterior superior spines of the ilium. (*b*) Of the true pelvis: (1) *Anteroposterior diameter of the brim.* Same as *conjugate diameter of the brim.* (2) *Anteroposterior diameter of the outlet*, the distance between the tip of the coccyx and the lower border of the symphysis pubis. (3) *Bis-iliac diameter*, the transverse diameter of the brim. (4) *Bis-ischiatic diameter*, the transverse diameter of the outlet. (5) *Coccypubal diameter.* Same as *anteroposterior diameter of the outlet*. (6) *Conjugate diameter of the brim.* (*a*) In *anat.*, the distance between the sacral promontory and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis. (*β*) In *obstet.*, the least distance between the sacral promontory and the symphysis pubis, measured to a point on the symphysis about two fifths of an inch below the upper margin. (7) *Conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the anteroposterior diameter, measured from the suture between the second and third sacral vertebræ to the middle of the symphysis pubis. (8) *Conjugate diameter of the outlet.* (*a*) The distance between the tip of the coccyx and the inferior margin of the symphysis pubis. (*β*) The distance between the sacrococcygeal articulation and the inferior margin of the symphysis pubis. (9) *Diagonal conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the distance between the subpubic ligament and the sacral promontory, measured in the living. (10) *Normal conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the anteroposterior diameter between the concavity of the third sacral vertebra and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis. (11) *Oblique diameter of the brim*, the distance between the iliopectineal eminence and the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the opposite side. (12) *Oblique diameter of the outlet*, the distance from the middle of the great sacrosciatic ligament to the point of union between the opposite rami of pubis and ischium. (13) *Sacrocotyloidean diameter*, the distance between the sacral promontory and the posterior part of the cotyloidean cavity. (14) *Transverse diameter of the brim*, the greatest diameter measured from side to side. (15) *Transverse diameter of the cavity*, the distance between the points of the inner surface of the os innominatum opposite the middle of the acetabula. (16) *Transverse diameter of the outlet*, the distance between the tuberosities of the ischium. (17) *True conjugate diameter of the brim.* Same as 6 (8), above.—**Pelvic diaphragm**, the muscles forming the floor of the pelvis.—**Pelvic fascia.** See *fascia*.—**Pelvic girdle.** See *girdle*[1], and cuts under *pelvis* and *epipleura*.—**Pelvic hernia**, the protrusion of some part of the pelvic contents through an abnormal or accidental opening situated below the brim of the true pelvis. Pelvic herniæ are of rare occurrence. The chief ones are known as *perineal, pudendal, sciatic,* and *vaginal*.—**Pelvic index**, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the brim to the transverse diameter of the same multiplied by 100.—**Pelvic limb**, the limb which is attached to the trunk by means of the pelvic arch; the hind limb or posterior extremity, as the leg of man or bird, the hind limb of quadruped mammals and reptiles, and the ventral fin of a fish.—**Pelvic peritonitis**, a local inflammation of that part of the peritoneum surrounding the pelvic organs, and especially the uterus and broad ligaments. Also called *perimetritis*.—**Pelvic plexus**, a plexus of sympathetic nerves, reinforced by branches from the lower two or three sacral nerves, situated at the side of the rectum, and of the vagina also in the female. It gives rise to several secondary plexuses, the more important of which are the vesical, hemorrhoidal, cavernous, and uterine. Also called *inferior hypogastric plexus*.—**Pelvic presentation.** See *presentation*.—**Pelvic region**, the region within the true pelvis, as distinguished from the other specialized regions of the abdominal cavity.

pelviform (pel′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pelvis*, a basin (see *pelvis*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Openly cup-shaped; pateriform; resembling a pelvis in figure.—2. In *bot.*, shaped like a shallow cup or basin.

pelvimeter (pel-vim′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

pelvimetry (pel-vim′et-ri), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The method or practice of measuring the pelvis; measurement of the pelvis, especially for obstetrical purposes.

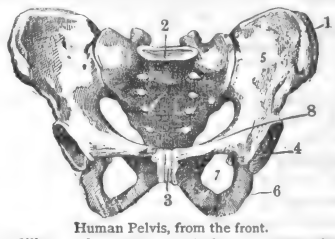
pelvimyon (pel-vi-mī′on), *n.*; pl. *pelvimya* (-ä). [NL., < *pelvis* + *myon*.] Any myon of the pelvic arch or hip-girdle: distinguished from *pectorimyon*.

> The five *pelvimya* discussed are the ambiens and those other four already handled.
>
> *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

pelviotomy (pel-vi-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, symphysiotomy.

pelviperitonitis (pel-vi-per″i-tō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *pelvis* + *peritonitis*.] Pelvic peritonitis.

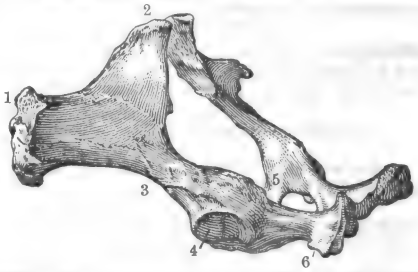
pelvis (pel′vis), *n.*; pl. *pelves* (-vēz). [NL., < L. *pelvis*, a basin, laver; cf. Gr. *πέλυξ*, *πελλίς*, *πέλλα*, a bowl: see *pelike*.] 1. A bony basin forming the most inferior or posterior one of the three great cavities—thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic—of the trunk of most terrestrial vertebrates. A perfect pelvis is formed on each side by the haunch-bones, consisting of ilium, ischium, and pubis, meeting in front at the pubic symphysis, and completed behind by the sacrum, with which the iliac bones articulate, and by more or fewer coccygeal or caudal vertebræ. But the pubic symphysis is often wanting in animals below mammals; there is sometimes an ischiac and often an iliac symphysis. In any case, a recognizable ilium or ischium or pubis, however rudimentary, constitutes in so far a pelvis. The human pelvis is complete, and



Human Pelvis, from the front.

1, crest of ilium; 2, base (uppermost) of sacrum; 3, symphysis pubis; 4, acetabulum or socket of thigh-bone; 5, iliac fossa, a part of the false pelvis; 6, ischium; 7, obturator foramen; 8, iliopectineal line, or brim of true pelvis. (Coccyx, not shown, directly behind pubic symphysis.)

of normal composition, but remarkable for its shortness, width, axial curvature, and obliquity with reference to the long axis of the body. A perpendicular to the plane of the inlet would leave the abdomen at the umbilicus, and a perpendicular to the plane of the outlet would strike the promontory of the sacrum. The pelvis is divided into *true* and *false*—the latter being that part which is above the iliopectineal line, the former below the same line, which thus represents, in part, the brim or superior strait of the true pelvis. The false pelvis is broad and shallow, composed, as far as bone is concerned, chiefly by the flaring iliac fossæ, its front wall being made by the lower part of the abdominal parietes; and in the erect attitude the mass of abdominal viscera rests largely upon this part of the basin. The true pelvis is more contracted, and chiefly bony as to its walls. Its inlet or superior plane, cordiform in shape, is circumscribed by the pelvic brim, which is formed by the iliopectineal crest, completed in front by the spine and crest of the pubes, and behind by the curved ridge and promontory of the sacrum. The lower plane, or outlet, known also as the inferior strait, is bounded by a very irregular line of bone, the point of the coccyx being



Pelvis of Horse (sacrum and coccyx removed), leaving the bones representing the "quarter," viewed from left side and behind. 1, crest of ilium; 2, surface for articulation with sacrum (not shown) to complete the pelvis; 3, narrow part of ilium; 4, acetabulum for hip-joint; 5, a small part of right pubis; 6, ischium.

in the middle line behind, and the tuberosity of the ischium on each side; between which three points the bony outlet is deeply emarginated behind, on each side, by the great sacrosciatic notch, and in front by the arch of the pubes, formed by the conjoined rami of the pubes and ischia. In life these notches are largely filled in by ligaments (the greater and lesser sacrosciatic ligaments on each side, and the triangular or infrapubic ligament in front). The obturator membrane also closes in what would otherwise be a large vacuity on each side, the obturator foramen. The inlet of the pelvis is not closed by any structure; but the outlet is floored by the levator ani muscle, the skin of the perineum, and associated soft parts. The pelvic cavity contains the lower bowel and most of the organs of generation. After puberty the male and female pelves differ usually to a recognizable extent in size and shape; that of the male being more massive and contracted, that of the female lighter and more expansive. See also cuts under *Catarrhina, Dromæus, Elephantinæ, Equidæ, innominatum, ligament, Ornithoscelida, ox, quarter,* and *sacrarium*.

Hence—2. Some pelviform structure or cup-like part. (*a*) The infundibuliform beginning of the ureter, constituting the principal cavity of the kidney, into which the pyramids project and the urine flows. See cut under *kidney*. (*b*) The lower, basal, or aboral portion of the cup or calyx of a crinoid.

3. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.—**Brim of the (true) pelvis**, the periphery of the pelvic inlet, separating the false from the true pelvis. In man it is formed by the top of the pubes in front, the promontory of the sacrum behind, and on each side by the iliopectineal line.—**False pelvis.** See def. 1.—**Flat pelvis**, a pelvis in which the conjugate diameter of the inlet is proportionally short.—**Naegele's pelvis**, an obliquely distorted pelvis.—**Pelvis major**, the false pelvis.—**Pelvis minor**, the true pelvis.—**Roberts's pelvis**, a transversely contracted pelvis, resulting from ankylosis of the sacro-iliac articulations.—**True pelvis**, that part of the pelvic wall and contained space which is below (in man) or behind the pelvic brim; the pelvis between the inlet and the outlet: chiefly an obstetrical phrase.

pelvisacral (pel-vi-sā′kral), *a.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + *sacrum*, sacrum: see *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to the pelvis and the sacrum.

pelvisternal (pel-vi-stėr′nal), *a.* [< NL. *pelvistern-um* + *-al*.] Having the character of a pelvisternum.

pelvisternum (pel-vi-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *pelvisterna* (-nä). [NL., < *pelvis*, pelvis, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] An inferomedian osseous, cartilaginous, or ligamentous element of the pelvic arch, supposed to correspond to the omosternum of the pectoral arch: thus, there is a bony pelvisternum in edentate mammals, and the ischiopubic symphysal cartilage is a pelvisternum.

pelycometer (pel-i-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πέλυξ* (*πελυκ-*), a basin (taken in sense of 'pelvis'), + *μέτρον*, measure.] A pelvimeter.

Pelycosauria (pel″i-kō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλυξ* (*πελυκ-*), a basin, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A division of reptiles, containing those *Theromorpha* or *Theromora* which have the coracoid reduced, ribs two-headed, two or three sacral vertebræ, the centra generally notochordal, and intercentra usually present. They lived during the Carboniferous or Permocarboniferous epoch.

pelycosaurian (pel″i-kō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelycosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Pelycosauria*.

pemblico (pem′bli-kō), *n.* [Also *pemblyco;* appar. imitative: see first quot.] The dusky shearwater or cohoo, *Puffinus obscurus*. [Bermuda.]

> Another small bird there is; because she cries *Pemblyco* they call her so; she is seldome seene in the day but when she sings, as too oft she doth very clamorously.
>
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 115.

> The *Pemblico* is seldom seen by day, and by her crying foretells Tempests.
>
> *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 22.

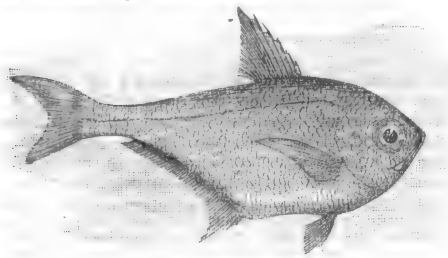
pemmican (pem′i-kan), *n.* [Cree *pimikkān*, a bag of grease and pounded meat, < *pimiy*, grease.] Originally, a preparation made by the North American Indians, consisting of the lean parts of venison dried by the sun or wind, and then pounded into a paste, with melted fat, and tightly pressed into cakes, a few serviceberries being sometimes added to improve the flavor. It is now made of beef, especially for use in arctic expeditions, being an easily preserved food, which keeps for a long time and contains the largest amount of nutriment in the smallest space. Pemmican is similar in character to the tassago of South America and the biltong of southern Africa.

> *Pemmican* is made from the round of beef cut in strips and dried, then shredded or mixed with beef tallow and currants. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 132.

Pempelia (pem-pē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < (?) Gr. *πέμπελος*, an adj. of uncertain sense, an epithet of aged persons.] A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Phycitidæ*. *P. (Canarsia) hammondi* is known in the United States as the *apple-leaf skeletonizer*. Its larvæ feed upon the parenchyma of the leaves of the apple, leaving them skeletons. See cut under *leaf-tier*.

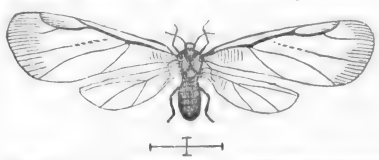
Pempherididæ (pem-fē-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pempheris* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pempheris*. The species have an oblong compressed body, short dorsal with few spines, long anal, complete ventrals, and an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. They are inhabitants of the tropical seas, and are of small size.

Pempheris (pem-fē′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πεμφηρίς*, a kind of fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pempheridide*.



Pempheris mangula.

Pemphiginæ (pem-fi-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1854), < *Pemphigus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aphididæ*, containing the gall-making plant-lice and others, having the third discoidal vein with one fork or simple, the hind wing with one or

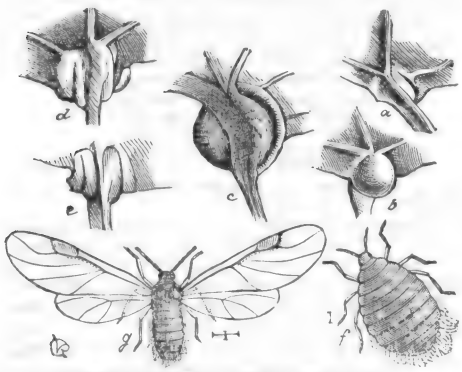


A Member of the *Pemphiginæ*. (Cross shows natural size.)

two oblique veins, and the honey-tubes tuberculiform if present. It contains a number of widespread genera, of which *Schizoneura* and *Pemphigus* are the most notable. The body is obese and obtuse, and is covered with a cottony secretion, and the antennæ are six-jointed. These aphids live chiefly on forest trees and shrubs, seldom molesting cultivated fruit-trees. Also spelled *Pemphigina*. See also cut under *Pemphigus*.

pemphigoid (pem′fi-goid), *a.* [< *pemphigus* + *-oid*.] Resembling pemphigus; of the nature of pemphigus: as, *pemphigoid* eruptions.

pemphigus (pem′fi-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέμφιξ* (*-φιγ-*), a bubble, blister, pustule; akin to *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble, > E. *pompholyx*.] 1. An affection of the skin, consisting of eruptions (bullæ) of various sizes, from that of a pea to that of a walnut, usually with accompaniment of fever. Also called *pompholyx* and *bladdery fever*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of plant-lice or

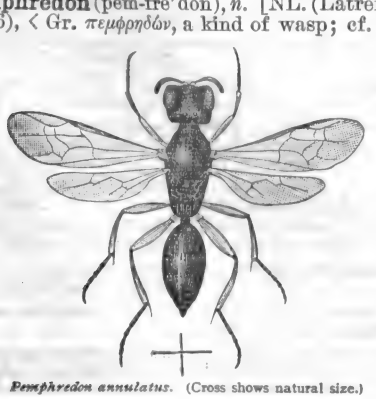


Poplar-leaf Gall-louse (*Pemphigus populicaulis*).

a, gall, just forming, beneath; *b*, gall, just forming, above; *c*, perfect gall, beneath; *d*, *e*, young double galls; *f*, stem-mother (line shows natural size); *g*, winged female (cross shows natural size).

aphids of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ* (Hartig, 1841). They are usually large species, with a copious waxy secretion, which deform the leaves of certain plants and sometimes produce galls. Thus, *P. populicaulis* makes galls at the base of the leaves of the cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*). (*b*) An aphid of the genus *Pemphigus*: as, the vagabond *pemphigus*, *P. vagabunda*.

Pemphredon (pem-frē′don), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *πεμφρηδών*, a kind of wasp; cf. *τενθρηδών*, *ἀνθρεδών*, etc., a hornet: see *Anthrenus*.] A genus of wasps, typical of the family *Pemphredonidæ*, having the fore wings with two recurrent nervures, one arising from the first and the other from the second submarginal cell. *P. lugubris*, a common European wasp, burrows in decaying posts, rails, and logs, and provisions its cell with plant-lice. *P. minutus* burrows in the sand.



Pemphredon annulatus. (Cross shows natural size.)

Pemphredonidæ (pem-frē-don′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1835), < *Pemphredon* + *-idæ*.] A family of wasps, typified by the genus *Pemphredon*. They are black, slender, mostly small, with large head and ovatolanceolate abdomen mounted on a slightly curved petiole. The family contains about 6 genera, whose members make their cells in wood or hollow plant-stalks or in the ground, and provision them with aphids, thripses, and other small insects.

Pemphredoninæ (pem-frē-dǫ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pemphredon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sphegidæ* or digger-wasps, containing species of small size with large head, ovate petiolated abdomen, and two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings.

pen[1] (pen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned* or *pent*, ppr. *penning*. [Formerly also sometimes *pend* (to which the pret. *pent* in part belongs) (see *pend*[1]); < ME. *pennen*, also in comp. *bi-pennen*, < AS. **pennian*, shut up (only in comp. **onpennian* (not **onpinnian*), in the once-occurring pp. *onpennad*, 'unpen,' open); prob. = LG. *pennen*, *pannen*, bolt (a door): appar. from a noun, AS. *pinn* (**penn* not found), a pin (of a hasp or lock), = LG. *penn*, a pin, peg (see *pin*[1] and *pen*[2]): see, however, *pen*[1], *n.* The verb *pen* seems to have been more or less confused with the related verb *pin*[1], and, in the var. *pend*[1], with the diff. verb *pind*, *pound*[3], put in pound, impound: see *pin*[1], *pind*, *pound*[3].] To shut, inclose, or confine in or as in a pen or other narrow place; hem in; coop up; confine or restrain within very narrow limits: frequently with *up*.

My Lady and my love is cruelly *pend*
In dolefull darkenes from the vew of day.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

I saw many flockes of Goats in Savoy, which they *penne* at night in certaine low roomes under their dwelling-houses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

Every rule and instrument of necessary knowledge that God hath given us ought to be so in proportion as may bee weilded and manag'd by the life of man without *penning* him *up* from the duties of humane society.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Our common Master did not *pen*
His followers *up* from other men.
Whittier, The Meeting.

★**pen**[1] (pen), *n.* [Formerly also *pend* (see *pen*[1], *v.*), < ME. **penn*, < AS. *penn*, a pen, fold; also in comp. *hacapenn* (*haca*, hook: see *hake*[1]): a rare word, appar. from the verb: see *pen*[1], *v.*] 1. A small inclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, etc.; a fold; a sty; a coop.

She in *pens* his flocks will fold.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 69.

2. Any inclosure resembling a fold or pen for animals.

We have him in a *pen*, he cannot scape us.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little *pen* at the left of the entrance, where not over ten people could stand at one time.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 57.

Tom pushed back his chair, and explained that he was just going to begin building some rail *pens* to hold the corn when it should be gathered and shucked.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxx.

3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.—4. A small country house in the mountains of Jamaica.

The admiral for instance had a semaphore in the stationary flag ship at Port Royal which communicated with another at his *Pen* or residence near Kingston.
Tom Cringle's Log, p. 230.

★**pen**[2] (pen), *n.* [< ME. *penne*, *pene*, a feather, a pen for writing, a pipe (pl. *pennes*, feathers, wings), < OF. *penne*, *pene*, F. *penne* = Pr. *pena* = It. *penna*, a feather, wing, a pen for writing, = AS. *pinn*, a pin or peg, also a style for writing (in the gloss "mith *pinn* vel uuritisaex [*writseax], *calami*") (rare in both uses), = D. *pen* = MLG. *penne* = Icel. *penni* = Sw. *penna* = Dan. *pen*, a pen, < LL. *penna*, a pen, namely a quill used for writing, a particular use of L. *penna*, also *pinna*, a feather, in pl. a wing, also a feather on an arrow, hence poet. an arrow, also (in form *pinna*) a pinnacle, a float or bucket of a water-wheel, etc., also a fin (= AS. *finn*, E. *fin*[1]); ML. also a probe, pin; OL. *pesna*, orig. *petna*, with formative *-na*, < √ *pat*, fly, and thus ult. akin to Gr. *πτερόν* = E. *feather*: see *fin*[1] and *feather*.] 1. A feather, especially a large feather, of the wing or tail; a quill.

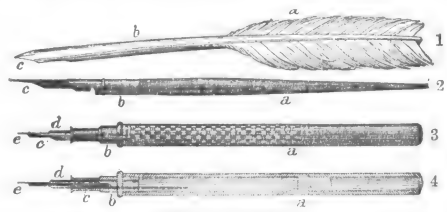
And of hire Ribbes, and of the *Pennes* of hire Wenges, men maken Bowes fulle stronge, to schote with Arwes and Quarelle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 269.

The swans, whose *pens* as white as ivory.
Greene, Madrigal.

The proud peacock, overcharged with *pens*,
Is fain to sweep the ground with his grown train.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

On mighty *pens* uplifted, soars the eagle aloft.
Text of Haydn's Creation.

2. A quill, as of a goose or other large bird, cut to a point and split at the nib, used for writing; now, by extension, any instrument (usually of steel, gold, or other metal) of similar form, used for writing by means of a fluid ink.



Various forms of Pens.

1, quill pen, in which *a* is the feather, *b* the body, and *c* the nib; 2, steel pen and penholder, *a* being the handle, *b* a ferrule fitted to *a* and having a clamping socket into which the pen *c* is inserted and there held by pressure; 3 and 4, fountain-pens: the body of the handle *a* is a hollow reservoir for ink, *b* is the pen-holding device, and *c* and *d* are metal rods passing through small holes into the ink-reservoir, along which the ink flows by capillary action to keep the pen *e* supplied.

Pens of steel or gold have almost superseded the old quill pens. Pens are also manufactured to some extent of other metallic substances, such as silver, platinum, and aluminium bronze. Gold pens are usually tipped with a native alloy of osmium and iridium. They possess the advantage of being incorrodible by ink, besides having a fine, quill-like flexibility, and are exceedingly durable.

The glose gloryousliche was wryte, wyth a gylt *penne*.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 15.

He askyd *pene* and ynke, and wrotte hys sonne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 51.

Roger North wrote to his sister, Mrs. Foley, on March 8, 1700–1: — "You will hardly tell by what you see that I write with a steel *pen*. It is a device come out of France, of which the original was very good and wrote very well, but this is but a copy ill made." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 496.

If the sovereign must needs take a part in the controversy, the *pen* is the proper weapon to combat error with, not the sword.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xiii. 17.

Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The *pen* is mightier than the sword.
Bulwer, Richelieu, ii. 2.

3. One who uses a pen; a writer; a penman.

Those learned *pens* which report that the Druids did instruct the ancient Britons. *Fuller.*

I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisco than in the fury of a merciless *pen*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici (ed. 1686), ii. 111.

4. Style or quality of writing.

The man has a clever *pen*, it must be owned.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

5†. A pipe; a conduit.

The water that goth thorough the leden *penne*
Is rust-corrupte, unhoolsom.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

6. A female swan, the male being called a *cob*. *Yarrell*, British Birds.—7. In *Cephalopoda*, an internal homogeneous corneous or chitinous structure replacing the internal shell in certain decacerous cephalopods, such as the typical squids (*Loliginidæ*): also called *gladius* and *calamary*: distinguished from the corresponding sepiost or cuttlebone of the cuttles. See cut under *calamary*.—**Electric pen**, a kind of autographic pen invented by Edison, consisting of a small perforating apparatus actuated by an electromagnetic motor in connection with a battery, and used in the manner of a lead-pencil. On moving it over paper, a series of minute holes is punched in the paper, thus making a stencil that can be used to reproduce the lines, letters, or drawings traced by the pen.—**Geometrical pen**, a drawing-instrument for tracing geometrical curves. A pen or pencil is carried by a revolving arm of adjustable length, the motion of which is controlled by a set of toothed wheels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Lithographic pen**. See *lithographic*.—**Pneumatic pen**, a pneumatic instrument for producing a stencil for copying. It traces the lines to be reproduced by means of numerous minute perforations through the paper. Ink or color is then spread over the surface and fills the perforations, when the pattern can be printed from it on a number of sheets of paper.—**Right-line pen**, a drawing-pen or straight-line pen, especially adapted for ruling lines.—**Stylographic pen**, a variety of fountain-pen in which a needle at the end of the pen serves as a valve to release the ink when the point is pressed on the paper.—**To mend a pen**, to put a worn quill pen in order by renewing the nib and slit, and trimming the slopes, as with a penknife. (See also *bew-pen*, *drawing-pen*, *fountain-pen*, *music-pen*.)

pen[2] (pen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned*, ppr. *penning*. [< *pen*[2], *n.*] To write; compose and commit to paper.

A letter shall be *penn'd*.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 387).

I would fain see all the poets of these times *pen* such another play as that was.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

If thou can'st learn to write by to-Morrow Morning, *pen* me a Challenge. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 9.

Great men have been among us; hands that *penned*
And tongues that uttered wisdom.
Wordsworth, London, 1802.

Speaks out the poesy which, *penned*, turns prose.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 48.

penache (pe-nash′), *n.* Same as *panache*.

Penæa (pē-nē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), after Pierre *Pena* of Narbonne in France, a botanical writer of about 1570.] A genus of smooth branching undershrubs, type of the family *Penæaceæ*, and known by the four-angled style. There are 10 species, all South African. They are densely clothed with little sessile leaves, and bear yellowish or reddish flowers sessile in a leafy spike. They are cultivated under glass as handsome evergreens.

Penæaceæ (pen-ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1820), < *Penæa* + *-aceæ*.] A small but distinct family of archichlamydeous shrubs, of the order *Myrtales*, distinguished by the four valvate calyx-lobes, four alternate stamens, four carpels, and eight or sixteen ovules. It includes about 22 species, of 5 genera, of which *Penæa* and *Sarcocolla* are the chief. They are small heath-like evergreens from the eastern part of Cape Colony. They bear numerous little rigid entire opposite leaves, and salver-shaped flowers, usually red, solitary in the axils of the upper leaves or of broader bracts.

Penæidæ (pē-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Penæus*, having podobranchiæ completely divided or reduced to epipleurites, pleurobranchiæ not more than four pairs, and branchiæ ramose. They have a superficial resemblance to shrimps, and the numerous species have been grouped under 12 genera.

Penæidea (pen-ē-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penæus* + *-(o)idea*.] A superfamily group occasionally used to include the two families *Penæidæ* and *Sergestidæ*. More correctly *Penæoidea*.

penæoid (pē-nē′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Penæus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a shrimp of the genus *Penæus;* of or pertaining to the *Penæidæ*.

II. *n.* A penæoid shrimp.

Penæus (pē-nē′us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), also *Penæus*, *Peneüs;* origin not obvious.] A genus of shrimps, typical of the family *Penæidæ*, having the three anterior pairs of legs chelate. Species abound in warm and temperate seas, and some of them have commercial value as articles of food. *P. brasiliensis* is an example. See cuts under *copepod-stage*, *nauplius*, and *schizopod-stage*.

penakull†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinnacle*.

penal (pē′nal), *a.* [< OF. *penal*, F. *pénal* = Sp. Pg. *penal* = It. *penale*, < L. *pœnalis*, pertaining to punishment, < *pœna*, punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*[1].] Of or pertaining to punishment. (*a*) Enacting or prescribing punishment; setting forth the punishment of offenses: as, the *penal* code; a *penal* clause in a contract.

It is among the citizens of a refined community that *penal* laws, which are in the hands of the rich, are laid upon the poor. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

Nowhere in the United States is religious opinion now deemed a proper subject for *penal* enactments.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 194.

(*b*) Constituting punishment; inflicted as a punishment.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton*, P. L., i. 48.

Suffering spirits, in the *penal* gloom and terrors of another world. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

(*c*) Subject to penalty; incurring punishment: as, *penal* neglect.

There was the act which . . . made it *penal* to employ boys under twelve not attending school and unable to read and write. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 9.

(*d*) Used as a place of punishment: as, a *penal* settlement.

Chance-swung between
The foulness of the *penal* pit
And Truth's clear sky.
Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits.

(*e*) Payable or forfeitable as a punishment, as on account of breach of contract, etc.: as, a *penal* sum.

The execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy *penal* forfeit from thyself.
Milton, S. A., l. 508.

Penal action, in *Scots law*, an action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature—that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are claimed.—**Penal bond.** See *bond*[1], 7.—**Penal code,** a code or system of laws relating to crimes and their punishment.—**Penal laws,** those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it.—**Penal servitude,** a species of punishment in British criminal law, introduced in 1853 in lieu of transportation, consisting in imprisonment with hard labor for a series of years, varying with the magnitude of the crime, at any of the penal establishments in Great Britain or in the British dominions beyond seas.—**Penal statutes.** (*a*) Those statutes which impose penalties or punishments for offenses committed. (*b*) In a more general sense, those statutes which impose a new liability for the doing or omitting of an act. Thus, a statute making the officers of a corporation personally liable for its debts if they neglect to file an annual report of its affairs is a *penal statute.*—**Penal sum,** a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond is for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

penalise, *v. t.* See *penalize*.

penality (pē-nal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pénalité* = Sp. *penalidad* = Pg. *penalidade* = It. *penalità*, < ML. *pœnalita(t-)s*, punishment, penalty, < L. *pœnalis*, penal: see *penal*. Cf. *penalty*.] The character of being penal or of involving punishment.

★**penalize** (pē′nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penalized*, ppr. *penalizing*. [= Pg. *penalizar*, trouble, afflict; as *penal* + *-ize*.] To lay under a penalty, in case of violation, falsification, or the like: said of regulations, statements, etc.; subject, expose, or render liable to a penalty: said of persons. Also spelled *penalise*.

A double standard of truth; one for the *penalized* and the other for the non-*penalized* statement.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 6.

In even-distance shooting should a winner win at or above his handicap distance, he is to be *penalized* for such win in the handicap book. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 492.

penally (pē′nal-i), *adv.* In a penal manner; as a punishment or penalty.

The judgment, or rather the state and condition *penally* consequent upon these sinners, namely that they were without excuse. *South*, Sermons, II. vii.

penalogist (pē-nal′ō-jist), *n.* An erroneous form for *penologist*.

penalty (pen′al-ti), *n.*; pl. *penalties* (-tiz). [< F. *pénalité*, < ML. *pœnalita(t-)s*, punishment: see *penality*, of which *penalty* is a doublet.] **1.** Suffering, in person or property, as a punishment annexed by law or judicial decision to a violation of law; penal retribution.

What doe statutes avayle without *penaltyes?*
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Death is the *penalty* imposed. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 545.

2. The loss or burden to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of the non-fulfilment of an obligation; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement: as, the *penalty* stipulated in a bond. *Penalties* provided thus by contract may be either in addition to the original obligation, so that the creditor can ask both, or may be intended merely to fix the damages which he can ask in case of breach.

The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 207.

3. Money recoverable by virtue of a penal statute; a fine; a mulct.

Such a one is carried about the Towne with a boord fastened to his neck, all be-hanged with Foxe-tailes, besides a *penaltie* according to his state in monie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

Hence—**4.** The painful consequences which follow some particular course of action, or are invariably attached to some state or condition: as, the *penalty* of carelessness, or of riches; he paid the *penalty* of his rashness.

He is not restrained, nor restraineth himselfe from the *penalty* of women. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 48.

To be neglected by his contemporaries was the *penalty* which he [Milton] paid for surpassing them.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Bill of pains and penalties. See *pain*[1].—**On or under penalty of** (as of death, etc.), so as to incur (or, after a negative, without incurring) death, etc., as a penalty.

No Christian is allowed to enter the mosque . . . *on penalty of* death, and even the firman of the Sultan has failed to obtain admission for a Frank.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 86.

Small Penalties Act, an English statute of 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., c. 127) which prescribes imprisonment for stated terms upon non-payment of penalties imposed on summary convictions.

penance (pen′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pennance*, *penaunce;* < ME. **penance*, *penaunce*, < OF. *penance*, *pennance*, *penaunce*, *peneance* = It. *penanza*, < L. *pœnitentia*, penitence: see *penitence*.] **1.** Penitence; repentance. [*Penance* and *do penance* are generally used in the Douay version where the King James version has *repentance* and *repent*. They are also used by Wyclif in his translation.]

And I seye to you, so joye schal be in heuene on o synful man *doinge penaunce* ["that repenteth," A. V.] more than on nynty and nyne iuste that han no nede to *penaunce* ["need no repentance," A. V.] *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 7.

2. Sorrow for sin shown by outward acts; self-punishment expressive of penitence or repentance; the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, as by fasting, flagellation, self-imposed tasks, etc., as an expression of penitence; the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown.

Penance is only the Punishment inflicted, not Penitence, which is the right word. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 83.

Better not do the Deed than weep it done.
No *Penance* can absolve our guilty Fame.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

His was harsh *penance* on St. Agnes' Eve:
Another way he went, and soon among
Rough ashes sat he for his soul's reprieve.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, iii.

3. *Eccles.*, sorrow for sin shown by outward acts under authority and regulation of the church; contrition manifested by confession and satisfaction and entitling to absolution; hence, absolution ensuing upon contrition and confession with satisfaction or purpose of satisfaction. Absolution has been given on these terms since primitive times in the church, and this ancient institution was afterward formally recognized as a sacrament by the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches. The sacrament of penance includes four parts: contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution. It is required that there should be a genuine and a supernatural contrition for the sin committed—that is, a sorrow produced by the influence of the Holy Spirit, coupled with a firm purpose of amendment; that the sin should be confessed fully and unreservedly to a priest; and that satisfaction be made for it by a voluntary submission to such penalty or discipline as the priest may require and by restitution to persons wronged; and absolution can be granted only on these conditions. It can be administered by no one who has not received priest's orders. Every member of the Roman Catholic Church is obliged at least once a year to confess to his parish priest and to do penance under his direction; he cannot partake of communion without previous absolution, but is not either before confession or during his penitential discipline regarded as under ecclesiastical censure, which is inflicted on the contumacious only.

4. The penalty or discipline imposed by the priest in the above sacrament.

Ther *penance* was thei suld go in pilgrimage.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 303.

Go, sin no more! Thy *penance* o'er,
A new and better life begin!
God maketh thee forever free
From the dominion of thy sin!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Hence—**5.** Any act of austerity or asceticism practised with a religious motive.—**6**†. Suffering; sorrow; misery.

His woful herte of *penaunce* hadde a lisse.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 510.

7. An instrument or means of self-punishment used by persons undergoing penance either inflicted or voluntary. Shirts of horsehair with the inner surface rough and bristling, garments of sackcloth worn next the skin, and iron belts are frequently mentioned. A more unusual form is a garment composed of links of iron similar to chain-mail, but with the ends of the wires turned up and sharpened on the inner side. See *scourge* and *flagellum*.—**To do penance.** (*a*) To repent: obsolete except in the Douay version of the Bible, and in the usage of the Roman Catholic Church.

Man, *do penaunce* whilis thou may,
Lest sudeynli y take veniaunce:
Do y not abide thee day bi day
Bicause y wolde thou *dide penaunce?*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

(*b*) To show one's self repentant by submitting to the punishment of censure or suffering.

Thieves and murderers took upon them the cross to escape the gallows; adulterers *did penance* in their armour.
Fuller, Holy War, i. 12.

penance (pen′ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penanced*, ppr. *penancing*. [< *penance*, *n.*] To inflict penance upon; discipline by penance.

Did I not respect your person, I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your indiscretion.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 523. (*Davies.*)

I saw
The pictured flames writhe round a *penanc'd* soul.
Southey, Joan of Arc, iii.

She seemed at once some *penanc'd* lady elf,
Some demon's mistress, or the demon's self.
Keats, Lamia, i.

penance-board† (pen′ans-bōrd), *n.* The pillory. *Halliwell.*

penanceless (pen′ans-les), *a.* [< ME. *penaunceles;* < *penance* + *-less*.] Free from penance; not having undergone penance.

Passinge purgatorie *penaunceles* for here parfit by-leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 296.

penancer (pen′an-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *penauncer*, *penaunscer*, < OF. *penancier*, *peneancier*, < ML. *pœnitentiarius*, a penitent, also one who imposes penance, < L. *pœnitentia*, penance: see *penance*, *penitence*, and cf. *penitencer*, *penitentiary*.] A penitent. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 391.

pen-and-ink (pen′and-ingk′), *a.* **1.** Made or carried on in writing; written; literary: as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch; a *pen-and-ink* contest.

The last blow struck in the *pen-and-ink* war.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 193.

2. Made or executed with pen and ink, as a drawing, outline, or map.

Mr. Claude de Neuville has made a series of *pen-and-ink* drawings illustrating the most striking features of the architecture of Oxford. *The Academy*, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 428.

penang-lawyer (pe-nang′lâ″yėr), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *Penang liyar*, the wild areca.] A walking-stick, usually with a bulbous head, made from the stem of a palm (*Licuala acutifida*) exported from Penang and Singapore. *Davies.*

penannular (pē-nan′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *anularis*, annular: see *annular*.] Having the form of an almost complete ring, like the so-called annular brooches.

penant† (pen′ant), *n.* [ME., also *penaunt*, < OF. *penant*, *peneant* = Sp. It. *penante*, < L. *pæniten(t-)s*, one who is penitent, a penitent: see *penitent*. Cf. *penance*.] A penitent; one doing penance.

Neither bacoun ne braune blancmangere ne mortrewes
Is noither fisshe ne flesshe but fode for a *penaunte*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 91.

Thou art nat lyk a *penaunt* or a goost.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 46.

penary†, *a.* [< L. *pœnarius*, of or belonging to punishment, < *pœna*, punishment: see *pain*[1]. Cf. *penal*.] Penal: as, "*penary* chastisements," *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

penashe†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *panache*.

Penates (pē-nā′tēz), *n. pl.* [L., < *penus*, the innermost part of a temple or sanctuary, *penes*, with, in, *penitus*, inward, inside, whence also *penetrare*, enter within: see *penetrate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the household gods, who presided over families, and were worshiped in the interior of every dwelling. They included the Lares. See *Lar*[1].

penaunce†, **penaunt**†. See *penance*, *penant*.

pen-case (pen′kās), *n.* **1.** A case or holder for a pen.—**2.** A case for one or more pens with their holders and usually an inkstand; a portable writing-case. See *penner*[1]. Also called *penna*.

pence, *n.* Plural of *penny*.

pencel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pencil*[1].

pencel[2]†, **pencil**[2]† (pen′sel, -sil), *n.* [Also *pensel*, *pensil*, < ME. *pencel*, *pensel*, < OF. **pencel*, *pennecel*, *pannecel*, *pencheal*, contr. of *penoncel*, *pennoncel*, a small pennon: see *pennoncel*, *pennon*.] A small pennon or streamer attached to a staff, spear, or lance.

And ek, the bet from sorwe hym to releve,
She made him were a *pensel* of hire sleve.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1043.

iij dosen *penselles* to stande abouen vpon the herse amonge the lightes.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

Terror was decked so bravely with rich furniture, gilt swords, shining armours, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leisure to be afraid.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

A thousand streamers flaunted fair, . . .
Scroll, pennon, *pensil*, bandrol there
O'er the pavilions flew. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 28.

pence-table (pens′tā″bl), *n.* An arithmetical table for the easy conversion of pounds and shillings into pence, or vice versa.

We are quite prepared to hear from many that children would be much better occupied in writing their copies or learning their *pence-tables*. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 138.

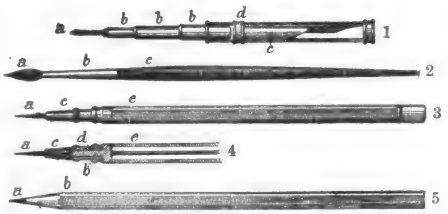
penchant (poṅ-shoṅ′), *n.* [F., an incline, declivity, inclination, prop. ppr. of *pencher*, incline, lean.] Strong inclination; decided taste; liking; bias.

She was sorry, but from what *penchant* she had not considered, that she had been prevented from telling me her story. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, Works (1775), vii. 49.

The others showed a most decided *penchant* for the ancient Greek music. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

penchute (pen′shōt), *n.* [Origin obscure: the form suggests F. *pente*, a slope, *pencher*, incline, slope, and *chute*, a fall: but the word is doubtful.] A trough which conducts the water from the race of a mill to the water-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

pencil[1] (pen′sil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pensil*, *pensill*; < ME. *pencel*, *pincel* = D. *penseel* = MLG. *pinsel* = MHG. *pensel*, *bensel*, G. *pinsel* = Icel. (mod.) *pensill* = Sw. Dan. *pensel*, < OF. *pincel*, F. *pinceau* = Pr. *pinzel* = Sp. Pg. *pincel* (ML. *pinsellus*, *pincellus*), a painters' pencil, a brush, < L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, a painters' brush, cf. *peniculus*, a little tail, dim. of *penis*, a tail. The word seems to have been associated more or less with L. *penna*, a feather, LL. a pen: see *pen*[2].] **1.** A small fine brush, such as may be used by a painter in laying on paints; technically, a special type of pointed brush the hairs of which are held by a quill ferrule with a wooden handle which is often detachable. The hair may be sable, fitch, camel's hair, or ox-hair, and may be brought to a point or be square on the ends. Such brushes are used in water-color and miniature painting, lettering, striping, and ornamenting.



Pencils.

1. Combined pencil and pen-case, in which *a* is the lead; *b b b*, tubular slides; *c*, a penholder; *d*, a ring-slide connected with the penholder by a pin working in a longitudinal slot. 2. Artists' pencil for colors, in which *a* is a brush of camel's hair, sable, or other similar material; *b*, a ferrule of sheet-metal confining the hairs and attaching the brush to the handle *c*. 3 and 4. A pencil in which the lead is removable: *a* is the lead; *c*, a ferrule which screws upon a clamping device *d*; *e*, a hollow wooden handle. 5. An ordinary lead-pencil, the lead *a* being cemented in the wood *b* throughout its entire length.

Sir, you with the *pencil* on your chin.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

The ink can be used with a common steel pen, and flows very well when writing slowly, but it is better to use a *pencil*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 342.

2. Figuratively, the art of painting; also, skill in painting or delineation; style of delineation.

I may well and truly say that he [Apollodorus] and none before him brought the *pencill* in to a glorious name and especiall credit. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 9.

The incomparable and most decantated majestie of this citie doth deserve a farre more elegant and curious *pensill* to paint her out in her colours then mine.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 198.

His all-resembling *Pencil* did out-pass
The mimick Imag'ry of Looking-Glass.
Cowley, Death of Sir A. Vandike.

3. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, colored chalk, or a material of similar properties, and having a tapering end; specifically, a thin strip of such substance inclosed in a cylinder of soft wood or in a metal case with a tapering end.—**4.** Writing done with a pencil, as distinguished from that done with ink: as, a note written in *pencil*.—**5.** In *optics*, all the rays of light which diverge from or converge to a given point.

The *pencils* of rays proceeding from the different points of a visible object.
D. Stewart, Outlines of Moral Philosophy, § 22.

About half-past eleven, a *pencil* of bright red light shot up—a signal which the sun uplifted to herald his coming.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 132.

6. In *geom.*, the figure formed by a number of lines which meet in one point.—**7.** In *zoöl.*, a tuft or little brush, as of hair or feathers. Also called *penicillium*.—**Aniline pencil.** See *aniline*.—**Axial pencil,** in *geom.*, the figure formed by a number of planes passing through a given line, which is called the base or axis of the axial pencil.—**Center of a flat pencil.** See *center*[1].—**Diamond, hair, harmonic,** etc., **pencil.** See the adjectives.—**Flat pencil,** the aggregate of straight lines lying in one plane and passing through one point.—**Metallic pencil,** a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The paper to be written on with it is prepared with bone-ash.—**Pencil of curves,** the aggregate of plane curves of a given order, say the *n*th, passing through *n* points, of which $\frac{1}{2}n(n-3)-1$ are independent.—**Pencil of planes,** the aggregate of all the planes passing through a given line.—**Pencil of surfaces,** the aggregate of all the surfaces passing through the same fundamental non-plane curve. (See also *copying-pencil*, *lead-pencil*, *slate-pencil*.)

pencil[1] (pen′sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penciled*, *pencilled*, ppr. *penciling*, *pencilling*. [< *pencil*[1], *n.*] **1.** To paint or draw; execute with a pencil or in pencil; mark with penciling or as with a pencil: as, finely *penciled* eyebrows.

Pencill'd pensiveness and colour'd sorrow.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1497.

Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *W. Harte.*

2. To write with a pencil.

It was an engraved card of Judge Pyncheon's, with certain *pencilled* memoranda on the back, referring to various businesses, which it had been his purpose to transact during the preceding day. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

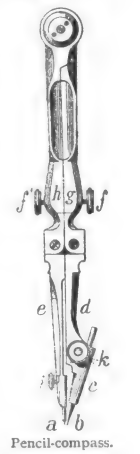
pencil[2]†, *n.* See *pencel*[2].

pencil-blue (pen′sil-blö), *n.* A distinct shade of blue obtained from indigo, used in calico-printing. It was employed, before the introduction of blocks, for painting in parts of a design by means of an artists' pencil.

pencil-case (pen′sil-kās), *n.* A holder for a pencil, either plain or of costly material and richly ornamented. It may be adapted to receive an ordinary wooden lead-pencil, or a lead consisting of a small rod of graphite, of which the point is caused by a spring constantly to protrude from its sheath. Pencil-cases are usually provided with a device, such as a slide or a screw, for drawing the pencil within the case when not in use. Those for small leads often have a small box for spare leads at the end opposite the point, while those for lead-pencils not unusually have a seal at this end.

pencil-cedar (pen′sil-sē″dăr), *n.* See *cedar*, 2, and *juniper*.

pencil-compass (pen′sil-kum″pas), *n.* A draftsman's compass having a compass-end upon one leg and a socket for a pencil on the other, or with one leg fitted so that the compass-end can be detached and a pencil put on in its place. In the cut, *h* and *g* are the legs, *e* and *d* the needle-point and lead-holders. They have shanks fitted to sockets in *h* and *g*, and are fastened in the sockets by set-screws *f*, *f′*; *a* is a needle-point which fits a socket in the lower end of *e*, and is held by a small set-screw *i*; *c* is a spring-clamp in which the lead *b* is clasped when the screw *k* forces its jaws together.



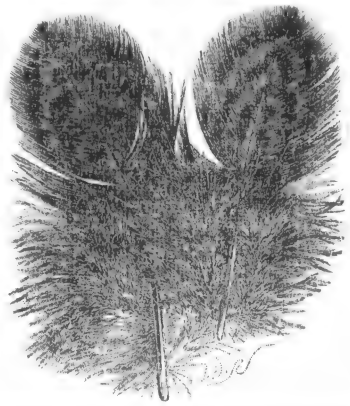
Pencil-compass.

penciled, pencilled (pen′sild), *a.* [< *pencil* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Marked with fine lines, as if with a pencil or other sharp-pointed instrument; decorated or executed in delicate ornament or lines, as distinguished from broad masses of color or the like.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Tufted; brushy; penicillate. (*b*) Marked with fine lines, as if scratched with a pen or painted with a fine brush; specifically, marked with a series of concentric lines, as every feather of the body-plumage of a dark brahma or a partridge cochin hen.—**3.** Radiated; having pencils of rays.

pencil-flower (pen′sil-flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Stylosanthes:* a translation of the genus name.

penciliform (pen′sil-i-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *penicillus*, pencil, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a pencil, as of rays, etc.

penciling, pencilling (pen′sil-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pencil*[1], *v.*] Marks made with a pencil, or as if with a pencil; marking in delicate lines, as that of certain flowers, or that on the feathers



Penciling.—Breast-feathers of Partridge Cochin Hen.

of some birds; specifically, with reference to the females of some varieties of the domestic hen, as the plumage of the partridge cochin and the dark brahma, a distinct and beautiful marking of the separate feathers in concentric lines.

In a finished drawing the uneffaced *penciling* is often serviceable. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing (ed. 1872), p. 27.

The *pencillings* of light that show the exquisite delicacy and gracefulness of some ancient stone-cut ornament.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 8.

pencilled, pencilling. See *penciled*, *penciling*.

pencilry† (pen′sil-ri), *n.* [< *pencil*[1] + *-ry*.] Pencil-work; painting; penciling.

I cannot set impression on their cheeks
With all my circular hours, days, months, and years,
But 'tis wip'd off with gloss and *pencilry*.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

pencil-sharpener (pen′sil-shärp″nėr), *n.* An implement for sharpening the point of a lead-pencil or a slate-pencil. In the common form the end of the pencil is drawn or rotated against a fixed cutter or a series of cutting edges.

pencil-sketch (pen′sil-skech), *n.* A sketch made with a pencil.

It is often instructive to take the woman's, the private and domestic, view of a public man; nor can anything be more curious than the vast discrepancy between portraits intended for engraving and the *pencil-sketches* that pass from hand to hand, behind the original's back.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

pencil-tree (pen′sil-trē), *n.* The groundsel-tree, *Baccharis halimifolia:* so named from the long brush of pappus borne by the fruiting head. [Rare.]

pencil-vase (pen'sil-vās), *n.* A vase for holding upright the pencils or slender brushes with which the Chinese and Japanese write. In shape it is either cylindrical or with a flaring top like that of a beaker.

pencion†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pension*.

pencraft (pen'kraft), *n.* 1. The craft of the pen; penmanship; chirography.—2. The art of composing or writing; authorship. *C. Reade.* [Rare in both uses.]

pen-cutter (pen'kut″ėr), *n.* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

pend[1]† (pend), *v. t.* [An extended form of *pen*[1], appar. due to confusion with *pind, pound*[3].] To pen; confine; hamper; restrain.

Hidden or *pended* within the limits and precincts of Grece. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 244.

That straitness ne'er was meant to *pend* or press,
But sure and upright make thy Passage.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 73.

pend[1]†, *n.* [See *pend*[1], *v.*, and *pen*[1].] A pen; an inclosure.

It shewed and represented to the eye muche what the facion or likenesse of a caige for byrdes, or of a *pende* wherein to kepe other beastes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 135. (*Davies.*)

pend[2] (pend), *v. i.* [< L. *pendere*, hang; in E. use first in ppr. (prep.) *pending:* see *pending*.] To hang, as in a balance; await settlement; impend. See *pending*.

Great social questions now *pend* as to how we shall direct the overflowing charitable instincts of society so as really to help the needy and not pamper the lazy.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 119.

pend[3] (pend), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. var. and use of *pind*, var. of *pound*[3], *n.*] In Scotland, an arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close.

pendactylism (pen-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [Short for *pentadactylism*.] Same as *pentadactylism*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man, ii. 300.

pendall (pen'dal), *n.* In *her.*, same as *pandall*.

★**pendant** (pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pendent*; < ME. *pendaunt, pendawnt, pendande*, < OF. *pendant*, F. *pendant* = Sp. *pendiente* = Pg. It. *pendente*, hanging as a noun, a thing that hangs down, a pendant, counterpart, fellow, etc.; < L. *penden(t-)s*, hanging, in ML., as a noun, a thing hanging down, a slope, porch, ear-ring, etc., ppr. of *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *a.* Hanging: same as *pendent* (which is now the usual spelling).

Butt this me thynkith an Abusion,
To sene one walke in a robe of scarlet
xij yerdis wide, with *pendaunt* slevis down
On the ground.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

Neere it is another *pendant* towre like that at Pisa, always threatning ruine. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

II. *n.* 1. A loose hanging part; something attached to and hanging loosely from an object of which it is an ornamental or useful part, as a bead, ball, knob, or ring of any material, hanging from a necklace, ear-ring, lamp, the edge of a garment, or a locket hanging from a brooch, or the like. See cut under *badge*.

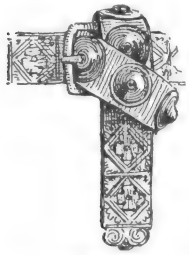
Lordes or ladyes or any lyf elles,
As persones in pellure with *pendauntes* of syluer.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 7.

The body of this worke is supported by twelue siluer columnes; at the four angles of it, four *pendants* play with the wind. *Dekker*, London's Tempe.

Specifically—(*a*) An ear-ring.

Let not the Nymph with *Pendants* load her Ear.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

(*b*) A name given to that part of the knightly belt of the fourteenth century which was allowed to hang after passing through the buckle and sometimes through an additional loop: it ended with the chape, which acted as a weight to keep it hanging perpendicularly. (*c*) The part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting generally of a guard-ring and a pusher-pin. *E. H. Knight.*


Pendant, 1 (*b*).

2. An apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light, generally branched and ornamented; a chandelier or gaselier.—3. In *arch.*, a hanging ornament used in the vaults and in timber roofs of late and debased medieval architecture, and also in some Oriental architecture. In vaulted roofs pendants are generally richly sculptured, and in timber-work they are variously decorated with carving. See cut in next column.


Pendant in the Choir of the Church of Eu, Seine Inférieure, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize
With curious Corbes and *pendants* graven faire.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 6.

The Indian *pendant* . . . only adds its own weight to that of the dome, and has no other prejudicial tendency. Its forms, too, generally have a lightness and elegance never even imagined in Gothic art; it hangs from the centre of a dome more like a lustre of crystal drops than a solid mass of marble or of stone. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian [Arch., p. 216.

4†. A pendulum. *Sir K. Digby.*—5. *Naut.*: (*a*) A short piece of rope with a thimble or block at one end. (*b*) A long, narrow, tapering flag. See *pennant*, 1.

The galley in which he embarked was sumptuously adorned with *pendants* and streamers of gorgeous dyes, which fluttered gayly in the wind.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 341.

6. Something attached to or connected with another as an addition; an appendix.

This, however, is no proper part of my subject, and only appears as a *pendant* to the above remarks on the results of civilization in man. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 31.

7. Something of the same kind, as a companion picture, statue, group of statuary, poem, anecdote, etc.; a parallel.

The reader may find a *pendant* to this anecdote in a similar one recorded of Ximenes's predecessor.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25, note.

Ear-pendant, an ear-ring, especially one of large size and of a material other than fine jewelry, as in the dress of many barbarous nations.—**Irish pendant**, a stray piece of rope-yarn or other small cord hanging from the rigging of a ship; a loose end in the rigging. Also *Irish pennant*.

There was no rust, no dirt, no rigging hanging slack, no fag-ends of ropes and "*Irish pendants*" aloft.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 205.

Masthead-pendant, a pendant attached to each side of the lower masthead, with a thimble in the hanging end to which a heavy tackle, called a *pendant-tackle*, may be hooked.—**Meal pendant.** See *meal*[2].—**Pendant-tackle.** See *masthead-pendant*.—**Rudder-pendant**, one of the strong ropes made fast to the upper part of a rudder, by means of chains, to prevent its loss should it chance to be unshipped. (There are many other pendants, such as *yard tackle pendant, fish-pendant, brace-pendant*, and *reef-pendant*, their general effect and use being to transmit the effort of their respective tackles to some distant object.)

pendeloque (poṅ-dė-lok'), *n.* [F., a pendant, OF. *pendiloche*, a pendant; appar. < *pendre*, hang, + *loque*, rag, tatter.] A pear-shaped pendant, especially a diamond cut in this shape, but also of other material, as opal, rock-crystal, coral, etc.

pendence (pen'dens), *n.* [< ML. **pendentia* (in pl. *pendentiæ*, offerings suspended on the tombs of saints), < L. *penden(t-)s*, hanging: see *pendent*.] Hang; inclination.

A graceful *pendence* of slopeness.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 48.

★**pendency** (pen'den-si), *n.* [As *pendence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being suspended; an impending or hanging. *Roget.*—2. The state of being undecided or in continuance: as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition. *Ayliffe.*

Mr. Hayes reminded him, during the *pendency* of the motion to adjourn, that he must not do so until he had arranged for the payment of the hall.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 329.

★**pendent** (pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pendant* (the usual form in the noun use); < ME. *pendaunt* = F. *pendant* = Sp. *pendiente* = Pg. It. *pendente*, < L. *penden(t-)s*, hanging, ppr. of *pendēre*, hang, be suspended, akin to *pendĕre*, weigh. Hence (< L. *pendēre, pendĕre*) ult. E. *append, depend, expend, impend, suspend*, etc., *compend, compendium, compensate*, etc., *dependant, dependent*, etc., *pend*[2], *pending, pendicle, pendulous, pendulum, pendle, pendice, pentice, appentice, penthouse*, etc., *pensile, poise* (*avoirdupois*), etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

With ribands *pendent*, flaring 'bout her head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 42.

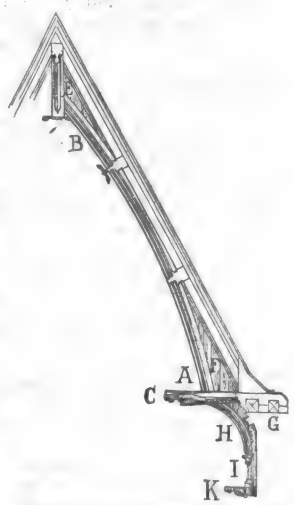
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a glaive had *pendent* by his side.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, i. 50.

We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip
Their *pendent* boughs, stooping as if to drink.
Cowper, Task, i. 269.

2. Jutting over; overhanging; projecting: as, a *pendent* rock.

The bright arch of rainbow clouds,
And *pendent* mountains seen in the calm lake.
Shelley, Alastor.

3. In *bot.*, hanging on its stalk or support with the apex pointed vertically downward, as a flower or fruit.—**Pendent counterpendent**, in *her.*, hanging in couples, or one on each side of anything: said of objects used as bearings. — **Pendent post.** (*a*) In a medieval principal roof-truss, a short post placed against the wall to receive a bottom thrust. Its lower end rests on a corbel or capital, while the upper supports the tie or the hammer-beam. (*b*) A pendentive.



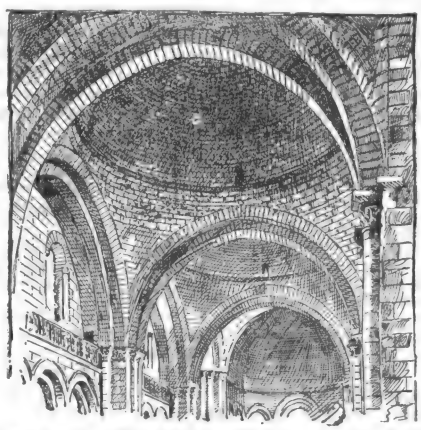
Pendent Post, 14th century.—Cathedral of Ely, England. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

G, top of wall; *I*, pendent post; *K*, corbel; *H*, tie or concave rib; *C*, hammer-beam; *A B E F*, roof-truss.

II. *n.* See *pendant*.

pendente lite (pen-den'tē lī'tē). [L.: *pendente*, abl. sing. of *penden(t-)s*, pending (see *pendent*); *lite*, abl. sing. of *lis* (*lit-*), strife, dispute, quarrel, suit: see *lis*[1], *litigate*.] While a suit or an action is pending; during the litigation. See *lis*[1].—**Alimony pendente lite.** See *alimony*.—**Injunction pendente lite.** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.

★**pendentive** (pen-den'tiv), *n.* [= F. *pendentif*, hanging; as *pendent* + *-ive*.] In *arch.*, one of the triangular segments of the lower part of a hemispherical dome left by the penetration of


Domes Resting on Pendentives.—Nave of the Cathedral of Angoulême, France.

the dome by two semicircular or ogival vaults, intersecting at right angles. Upon the pendentives is supported, in place of the upper part of the dome of which they are segments, an independent dome of which the diameter is equal to that of the absent upper part of the first dome, or sometimes a lantern or a tower. The true pendentive is characteristic of Byzantine architecture, and is still commonly used in the various Oriental architectures based upon the style of building of the Greek empire. In it was found the solution of the problem of covering a rectangular space with a vault of circular plan. The term *pendentive* is often extended, but incorrectly, to any architectural device occupying the position of a true pendentive, and designed to answer the same purpose, but constructed of courses laid in horizontal beds and projecting each one beyond that below, or of a succession of arches corbeled out, or in any other manner which will meet the case. No such device, however, can be a true pendentive, unless the structure is in both form and construction a segment of a dome.

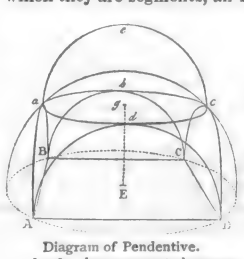


Diagram of Pendentive.

a b c d e, dome supported on pendentives; *g E*, axis of dome; *A a d, E b a, C c b, D d e*, pendentives.

pendently (pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a pendent, pendulous, or projecting manner.

pendice† (pen'dis), *n.* [A var. of *pentice*, simulating *pendent, pendicle:* see *pentice*.] A sloping roof; a pentice or appentice; a pent-house.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 38. (*Nares.*)

pendicle (pen'di-kl), *n.* [< L. *pendiculus*, something hanging, a cord, a noose, < *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] 1. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm or let separately by the owner; a croft. [Scotch.] Hence—2. Generally, an appendage.

By noon we had come in sight of the mill, . . . which, as a *pendicle* of Silverado mine, we held to be an outlying province of our own.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 125.

pendicler (pen'di-klėr), *n.* [< *pendicle* + *-er*[1].] One who cultivates a pendicle or croft; an inferior or small tenant. [Scotch.]

pending (pen'ding), *p. a.* [< L. *penden(t-)s*, pending, hanging, as in *pendente lite*, the suit pending: see *pendent*.] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated: as, a *pending* suit; while the case was *pending*.

pending (pen'ding), *prep.* [First in "*pending* the suit," tr. L. *pendente lite*, where *pending* (L. *pendente*) is prop. ppr. of *pend* (L. *pendere*), hang, agreeing with the substantive used absolutely: see *pending*, *p. a.*, *pend*[2]. The same construction appears in the use of *during*.] For the time of the continuance of; during; in the period covered by: as, *pending* the suit; *pending* the negotiation. When used of an action, *pending* properly indicates the period before final judgment. Sometimes it is more loosely used to include the time which may elapse before such judgment is satisfied.

Meanwhile, and *pending* the arrangement of the proceedings, and a fair division of the speechifying, the public in the large room were eyeing . . . the empty platform and the ladies in the Music Gallery.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

Mr. P.'s bachelor's box, a temporary abode which he occupies *pending* the erection of a vicarage, . . . is a cosy little habitation. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune.

pendle[1]†, *n.* [< F. *pendule*, < ML. *pendulum*, something hanging: see *pendule*.] A pendant; an ear-ring. [Scotch.]

This lady gaed up the Parliament stair,
Wi' *pendles* in her lugs sae bonnie.
Richie Storie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 256).

pendle[2] (pen'dl), *adv.* [Cf. *pendle*[1].] Headlong; suddenly. [Local, Eng.]

pendle[3] (pen'dl), *n.* [Perhaps < W. and Corn. *pen*, head.] A local name in England of various beds of the Silurian and Jurassic, as of certain thick flagstones in the lower Ludlow near Malvern, of a gray oölitic limestone near Stonesfield, of a limestone at Blisworth, and of a fissile argillaceous limestone near the base of the Purbeck beds at Hartwell.

The top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle*-rock. There is a mountain called Pendle Hill. *Halliwell.*

pendragon (pen-drag'ọn), *n.* [< W. *pen*, a head, + *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader; a generalissimo; a chief king. The title was conferred of old on British chiefs in times of great danger, when they were invested with dictatorial power.

The dread *Pendragon*, Britain's King of kings.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

pendragonship (pen-drag'ọn-ship), *n.* [< *pendragon* + *-ship*.] The state, condition, or power of a pendragon.

The Dragon of the great *Pendragonship*,
That crown'd the state pavilion of the King.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

pen-driver (pen'drī″vėr), *n.* A clerk or writer. [Jocular.]

She . . . looked round on the circle of fresh-faced *pen-drivers* for explanation. *The Century*, XXXVII. 580.

pendro (pen'drō), *n.* A certain disease in sheep.

pendular (pen'dụ-lär), *a.* [< *pendulum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or relating to a pendulum: as, *pendular* vibration.

pendulate (pen'dụ-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pendulated*, ppr. *pendulating*. [< L. *pendulus*, hanging (see *pendulous*), + *-ate*[2].] To hang or swing freely; swing; dangle; vibrate as a pendulum.

The ill-starred scoundrel [on the gallows] *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth, a thing rejected of both.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

pendulatory†, *a.* [< *pendulate* + *-ory*.] Hanging; pendulous.

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and *pendulatory* [read *pendulatory*] swagging.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 42. (*Davies.*)

pendule† (pen'dūl), *n.* [< F. *pendule* = Sp. *péndulo* = Pg. *pendulo* = It. *pendulo*, *pendolo* = D. *pendule* = G. *pendel* = Sw. *pendel*, *pendyl* = Dan. *pendel*, < NL. *pendulum*, a pendulum: see *pendulum*. Cf. *pendle*[1].] 1. A pendulum.

By a familiar instance, the hammer is raised by a wheel, that wheel by a consequence of other wheels; those are moved by a spring, *pendule*, or poise.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 12.

2. A standard clock, especially one forming an ornamental object, as part of a chimney-set.

There are also divers curious clocks, watches, and *pendules* of exquisite work. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 2, 1680.

pendulent (pen'dū-lent), *a.* [Prop. **pendulant*; < *pendule* + *-ent* (for *-ant*).] Pendulous; hanging.

Wayward old willow-trees, which . . . shed, from myriads of *pendulent* gold catkins, when the west wind shook them, a fragrance . . . keenly and refreshingly sweet.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, vii.

pendulet (pen'dụ-let), *n.* [< F. *pendulet*, < *pendule*, a pendule: see *pendule*.] In *jewelry*, same as *pendant*.

penduline (pen'dụ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pendulinus*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Building a pendulous or pensile nest: as, the *penduline* titmouse, *Ægithalus pendulinus*.—2. Pendulous or pensile, as a bird's nest.

The *penduline* form of the nest.
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 31.

II. *n.* A titmouse of the genus *Ægithalus* (or *Pendulinus*).

Pendulinus (pen-dụ-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An extensive genus of American orioles or hangnests of the family *Icteridæ*: so named by Vieillot in 1816 from their pensile or pendulous nests. The type is *P. rufigaster*. The birds are, however, usually included in the larger genus *Icterus*. Also called *Xanthornus* and *Bananivorus*. (*b*) A genus of titmice of the family *Paridæ*: synonymous with *Ægithalus*. *Brehm*, 1828.

pendulosity (pen-dụ-los'ị-ti), *n.* [< *pendulous* + *-i-ty*.] The state of being pendulous; suspension.

Suetonius delivereth of Germanicus that he had slender legs, but increased them by riding after meals; that is, the humours descending upon their *pendulosity*, they having no support or suppendaneous stability.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

pendulous (pen'dụ-lus), *a.* [< L. *pendulus*, hanging, hanging down, pendent, < *pendere*, hang, be suspended: see *pendent*. Cf. *pendulum*.] 1. Hanging loosely or swinging freely from a fixed point above; hanging; swinging; loosely pendent: as, *pendulous* ears.

I see him yonder with his pipe *pendulous* in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 24.

So blend the turrets and shadows there
That all seem *pendulous* in air.
Poe, The Doomed City.

The elm-trees reach their long, *pendulous* branches almost to the ground. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 1.

2. In *zoöl.*, specifically applied—(*a*) To the pensile nests of birds, which hang like a purse or pouch from the support. (*b*) To the penis, clitoris, or scrotum when loosely hanging from the perineum or abdomen, as in various monkeys, marsupials, etc.—3. In *bot.*, same as *pendent*, more especially when the flexure is from weakness of the support.—4†. In suspense; wavering; doubting; undecided.


Pendulous Nest of Crested Cacique (*Cacicus citrius*).

Whosoever was found *pendulous* and brangling in his Religion was brought by a Sergeant, called Familiar, before the said Council of Inquisition.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

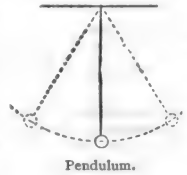
He [man] must be nothing, believe nothing, be of no opinion, but live under an indifference to all truths and falsehoods, in a *pendulous* state of mind.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

Pendulous or inverted oscillating engine. See *engine*.—**Pendulous palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi which are unusually long and hang below the mouth.

pendulously (pen'dụ-lus-li), *adv.* In a pendulous manner; waveringly.

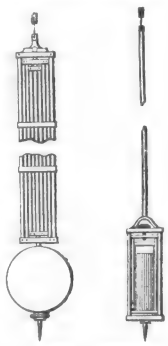
pendulousness (pen'dụ-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being pendulous, or hanging and swinging.

pendulum (pen'dụ-lum), *n.* [NL., a pendulum, neut. of L. *pendulus*, hanging, hanging down: see *pendulous*. Cf. *pendule*, *pendle*[1].] 1. Anything that hangs down from a point of attachment and is free to swing.—2. In *mech.*, a body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and its acquired energy of motion. The time occupied by a single oscillation or swing is counted from the time of the descent of the pendulum from the highest point on one side till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. This time is called the *period of oscillation* of the pendulum. A *simple pendulum* in the mechanical sense is a material particle suspended by a weightless rod and moving without friction. A single weight attached by a string, etc., approximates to an ideal simple pendulum. The period of oscillation of a simple pendulum in vacuo is


Pendulum.

$$\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \cdot (1 + \tfrac{1}{4} A^2 + \ldots),$$

where $\pi = 3.14159+$, g is the acceleration of gravity, l is the length of the pendulum, and A is the total arc of oscillation. The quantity in parentheses is not affected by the radical sign. It will be seen that, unless the arc is very large, the period is almost independent of its magnitude. A *compound pendulum* is any pendulum not simple. The same formula for the period applies, l being the square of the radius of gyration divided by the distance of the center of gravity from the axis of rotation. The common clock-pendulum usually consists of a rod of metal or wood, suspended so as to move freely about the point of suspension, and having a flat circular piece of brass or other heavy material, called a *bob*, attached to its lower end. The metal rod, however, is subject to variations in length in consequence of changes of temperature, and, as the accuracy of the pendulum considered as a regulating power depends upon its always maintaining the same length, various combinations of two different metals, as brass and steel, under the name of *compensation pendulums*, have been adopted in order to counteract the effects of changes of temperature. These take particular names, according to their forms and materials, as the *gridiron pendulum*, the *mercurial pendulum*, the *lever pendulum*, etc. The *gridiron pendulum* is composed of parallel rods of brass and steel, arranged in one plane, and so connected together that the different degrees of expansion of the different metals compensate each other and maintain the compound rod of fixed length. The *mercurial pendulum*, devised by Graham, consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end, so adjusted in quantity that, whatever alterations take place in the length of the pendulum, the center of oscillation remains the same, the mercury ascending when the rod descends, and vice versa. Another form of compensation or compensating pendulum employs a curved bar composed of iron and brass brazed together, which is attached to the rod in a horizontal position, the brass downward. The unequal expansion of the metals under a rise of temperature tends to lift the center of gravity of the bob, and thus to compensate for the simultaneous increase in length of the rod. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks. Our clocks are nothing more than pendulums with wheel-work attached to register the number of vibrations, and with a weight or spring having force enough to counteract retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air. A *reversible pendulum* is a pendulum so arranged that it may be suspended from either of two axes on its length at unequal distances from its center of gravity, and so placed that in the two positions each becomes axis of suspension and axis of oscillation, so that the time of vibration shall be the same in both positions. Bessel's reversible pendulum is symmetrical in external figure with respect to the plane equidistant from the two axes. Such a pendulum eliminates the effect of the atmosphere. A pendulum which makes exactly one oscillation per second is called a *seconds pendulum* (also written *seconds' pendulum* and *second's pendulum*). The length of a pendulum is the length of the simple pendulum having the same period—that is, the distance between the point of suspension and the center of oscillation (see *center*[1]). In the latitude of New York, and at the level of the sea, the length of the seconds pendulum is 39.1 inches nearly. As the force of gravity diminishes toward the equator and increases toward the poles, the seconds pendulum is shorter in lower latitudes and longer in higher. Besides its use as a regulator in clocks, the pendulum is applied to determine the relative and absolute acceleration of gravity at different places, and in this way the figure of the earth.


Gridiron Pendulum. Mercurial Pendulum.

3. A chandelier or lamp pendent from a ceiling.—4. A guard-ring of a watch and its attachment, by which the watch is attached to a chain.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum.** See *axis*[1].—**Ballistic pendulum.** See *ballistic*.—**Conical pendulum**, a pendulum not restricted to move in one plane, the center of gravity being only restricted to the surface of a sphere.—**Cycloidal pendulum**, a pendulum so constructed as to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid instead of a circular arc, like the common pendulum. The vibrations of such a pendulum are perfectly isochronous.—**Electric pendulum.** (*a*) See *electric*. (*b*) A pendulum that at some point of its path closes a circuit, this in turn either reporting the beats of the pendulum at distant stations for time-comparisons, or directly controlling a number of clocks. See *electric clock*, under *clock*[2].—**Foucault's pendulum**, a conical pendulum with a very long wire and a heavy bob, designed to exhibit the revolution of the earth. At the north pole, the plane of oscillation, really remaining fixed, would appear to rotate about the vertical once in twenty-four hours. At the equator there would be no such effect; and at other latitudes there should be a slower rotation. See *composition of rotations*, under *rotation*.—**Gyroscopic, hydrometric,** etc., **pendulum.** See the adjectives.—**Invariable pendulum**, a pendulum intended to be carried from station to station, and to be oscillated at each so as to determine the relative acceleration of gravity at those points. This method assumes that the pendulum is not bent nor its knife-edges altered in position or sharpness in the course of transportation. Hence it is called *invariable*, not as being incapable of change, but as being secured against change for a limited time.—**Long and short pendulum**, a pendulum for determining the absolute force of gravity, consisting of a bob suspended by a wire the length of which

can be varied by a measured amount.—**Pendulum ferry-boat,** a ferry-boat that is swung from bank to bank of a river by the force of the current, requiring but little labor to guide or propel it. Boats on this principle are made fast to an anchor or to moorings placed up-stream in the middle of the river.—**Pendulum governor,** in *mech.*, a governor consisting of two revolving pendulums, of equal length and weight, attached to a spindle, the spindle and the pendulums having a common axis of rotation, and the spindle being driven by the motion of the engine or machine to be controlled. The angular velocity of revolution of the pendulums bears a constant ratio to the velocity of the prime mover. The pendulum-rods or -arms are thus made to take and hold a definite angle with the axis of their revolution, so long as the speed of the prime mover remains constant. Increase of speed in the latter increases this angle, and decrease of speed diminishes it. The pendulum-arms are connected by links to a collar that slides on the spindle, and the motion of this collar is made to regulate a valve supplying steam or gas to an engine, a belt-shift that moves a belt on cone-pulleys, or mechanism controlling the partial opening or closing of a gate supplying water to a wheel, etc. The supply of power is thus varied according to requirements, and the variation in velocity is confined to narrow limits. See *governor*, 6.—**Pendulum press,** a punching-press in which the punch is driven into the die by a swinging pendulous lever usually having a ball or weight at the lower end, and actuated by the foot of the operator, while with his hands he holds the piece to be punched.—**Pendulum pump.** (*a*) A direct-acting donkey-pump in which the fly-wheel oscillates in a vertical plane. (*b*) A pump in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is controlled by a pendulum. (*c*) A pump the handle of which swings on either side of its center of suspension. *E. H. Knight.*—**Simple pendulum.** (*a*) See def. 2, above. (*b*) A pendulum consisting of a spherical bob suspended from a cord or wire.

pendulum-hausse (pen′dū-lum-hous), *n.* See *hausse*, 1.

pendulum-level (pen′dū-lum-lev″el), *n.* Same as *plumb-level*.

pendulum-spindle (pen′dū-lum-spin″dl), *n.* The rotating shaft or spindle to which a revolving pendulum is attached, and which imparts motion to the pendulum.

pendulum-wire (pen′dū-lum-wīr), *n.* A kind of flat steel wire or ribbon used for the suspension of clock-pendulums.

pene[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pen*[2].

pene[2], *n.* and *v.* See *peen*.

Peneian (pē-nē′yan), *a.* [< L. *Peneius*, < Gr. Πηνήϊος, pertaining to the river Peneüs, < Πηνειός (> L. *Penēus*), a river of Thessaly, also the god of that river; also, a river of Elis.] Of or pertaining to the river Peneüs, which runs through the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly, celebrated for its picturesque beauty.

> Illyrian woodlands, echoing falls
> Of water, sheets of summer glass,
> The long divine *Peneian* pass.
> *Tennyson*, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

Penelope (pē-nel′ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Penelope*, *Penelopa*, LL. also *Penelopēa*, < Gr. Πηνελόπη, Πηνελόπεια, a woman's name, esp. the wife of Odysseus (Ulysses).] The typical genus of *Penelopinæ*, founded by B. Merrem in 1786, containing a number of South and Central American species of birds, such as *P. marail*, called *guans*.



Guan (*Penelope marail*).

Penelopidæ (pen-e-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penelope* + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds, synonymous with *Cracidæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

Penelopinæ (pē-nel-ō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penelope* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cracidæ*, founded by G. R. Gray in 1840, typified by the genus *Penelope*, and containing six other genera, *Penelopina*, *Stegnolæma*, *Pipile*, *Aburria*, *Chamæpetes*, and *Ortalis* (or *Ortalida*). The guans, as these birds are collectively called, number about 40 species, ranging from Texas through the greater part of South America. They are from 16 to 26 inches long, of graceful form, with long tail and varied plumage; they have bare skin on the head or throat, and in some cases a crest. They inhabit woodland, and are to some extent arboricole. See cuts under *Aburria*, *guan*, *Penelope*, and *Pipile*.

penelopine (pē-nel′ō-pin), *a.* [< NL. *Penelopinæ*.] Pertaining to the *Penelopinæ*, or having their characters.

Penelopize (pē-nel′ō-pīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Penelopized*, ppr. *Penelopizing*. [< *Penelope* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To act like Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, when she was pressed by the suitors; pull work to pieces in order to do it over again, for the purpose of gaining time.

> However, there is nothing for it but to *penelopize*, pull to pieces, and stitch away again.
> *Motley*, in O. W. Holmes's Motley, x.

★ **peneplain** (pē′nē-plān), *n.* [< L. *pene*, almost, + *planum*, E. *plain*.] In *geol.*, a surface reduced by erosion nearly to the condition of a plain.

penes, *n.* Plural of *penis*.

penestone, *n.* Same as *penistone*.

penetrability (pen″ē-tra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pénétrabilité* = Sp. *penetrabilidad* = Pg. *penetrabilidade* = It. *penetrabilità*, < L. as if **penetrabilita(t-)s*, < *penetrabilis*, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] Susceptibility of being penetrated; capability of occupying a place occupied at the same time by something else.

> All the facts which seem to prove *penetrability* only prove that the particles are mobile and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 46.

penetrable (pen′ē-tra-bl), *a.* [= F. *pénétrable* = Sp. *penetrable* = Pg. *penetravel* = It. *penetrabile*, < L. *penetrabilis*, that can be pierced, < *penetrare*, pierce, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] **1.** Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.

> Let him try (for that 's allowed) thy dart,
> And pierce his only *penetrable* part.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

> I am not made of stones,
> But *penetrable* to your kind entreats.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 225.
>
> A spirit no longer *penetrable* to suffering.
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

3†. Penetrating. [Rare.]

> His Graces sight was so quicke and *penetrable* that he saw him, yea, and saw through him, both within and without. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 11.

penetrableness (pen′ē-tra-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being penetrable; penetrability.

penetrably (pen′ē-tra-bli), *adv.* So as to be penetrable.

penetrail† (pen′ē-trāl), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *penetral* = It. *penetrale*, < L. *penetralia*, the inner or secret part, the interior of anything: see *penetralia*.] The interior parts. See *penetralia*.

> Passing through the *penetrailes* of the stomach.
> *Palmendos* (1589). (*Nares.*)

penetralia (pen-ē-trā′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [< L. *penetralia*, pl., the interior, an inner room, a sanctuary, etc., also rarely in sing. *penetrale*, *penetral*, neut. of *penetralis*, penetrating, internal: see *penetrail*.] **1.** The interior parts of anything; specifically, the inner parts of a building, as a temple or palace; hence, a sanctuary, especially the sanctuary of the Penates.—**2.** Hidden things; secrets.

> The present work will be hailed as a welcome addition to our knowledge of these hitherto mysterious *penetralia* of Mohammedan superstition.
> *B. Taylor*, Pref. to Burton's El-Medinah.

penetrance (pen′ē-trans), *n.* [< *penetran(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *penetrancy*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 12.

penetrancy (pen′ē-tran-si), *n.* [As *penetrance* (see *-cy*).] The property of being penetrant; the power of entering or piercing; penetrating power; acuteness; sharpness.

> What sagacity of wit, what variety of learning, what *penetrancy* of judgment?
> *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy, Supposition 5, § 4.
>
> The subtilty, activity, and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

penetrant (pen′ē-trant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pénétrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *penetrante*, < L. *penetran(t-)s*, ppr. of *penetrare*, pierce, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to penetrate or pierce; making way inward; subtle; penetrating: literally or figuratively.

> The Food . . . mingled with some dissolvent Juices . . . [is] evacuated into the Intestines, where . . . it is further subtiliz'd, and render'd so fluid and *penetrant* that the thinner and finer Part of it easily finds its Way in at the streight Orifices of the lacteous Veins.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 27.
>
> The lady, ever watchful, *penetrant*,
> Saw this with pain. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

II. *n.* An acute and penetrating person. [Rare.]

> Our *penetrants* have fancied all the riddles of the Public, which in the reign of King Charles II. were many, came N. N. E. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 121. (*Davies.*)

penetrate (pen′ē-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *penetrated*, ppr. *penetrating*. [< L. *penetratus*, pp. of *penetrare* (> It. *penetrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *penetrar* = F. *pénétrer*), put, set, or place within, enter, pierce, penetrate, < *penes*, within, with (cf. *penitus*, within), + *-trare* (as in *intrare*, go in, enter, < *intra*, within), < √ *tra*, cross over, pass, as in *trans*, across, etc. (see *trans-*), Skt. √ *tar*, cross.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce into or through; enter and make way into the inner or interior parts of: as, the rays of light *penetrated* the thick darkness of the cave.

> Volumes of sound, from the Cathedral rolled,
> This long-roofed vista *penetrate*.
> *Wordsworth*, Desultory Stanzas.
>
> He came near success, some of his troops *penetrating* the National lines at least once.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 417.

2. To enter and affect deeply; influence; impress; hence, to enter and become part of; permeate: as, to be *penetrated* with a sense of gratitude.

> That little cloud, in ether spread
> And *penetrated* all with tender light.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 20.
>
> The fair forms of Nature were never *penetrated* with so perfect a spirit of beauty.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 165.
>
> The schools of China have always been *penetrated* with the religion of China, such as it is.
> *A. A. Hodge*, New Princeton Rev., III. 33.

3. To arrive at the inner contents or the meaning of; see through; discern; discover: as, to *penetrate* a mystery; to *penetrate* a design.

> Nature hath her unities, which not every critic can *penetrate*. *Lamb*, My Relations.

=**Syn. 1.** *Penetrate*, *Pierce*, *Perforate*, *Bore through*, *Transfix*. *Penetrate* may mean no more than to make entrance into, and that slowly or with some difficulty or it may have the meaning of *pierce*. *Pierce* means to penetrate deeply and quickly, and therefore presumably, although not necessarily, with some sharp instrument. (See Heb. iv. 12.) *Perforate* and *bore through* mean to make a hole through, the former generally expressing the making of a smaller hole, the latter expressing sustained labor or slowness: as, the book-worm *perforates* leather binding; the carpenter *bores through* a beam; a bullet *perforates* or *pierces* the body. To *transfix* is to pierce through, the instrument remaining in that which is transfixed: as, to *transfix* a bird with an arrow; to *transfix* a butterfly with a pin.

II. *intrans.* To enter by piercing; pass, as a piercing instrument; enter and make way; reach by piercing: literally or figuratively: usually followed by *to* or *into*.

> The contemplations of man do either *penetrate* unto God or are circumferred to nature.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 147.
>
> But soon the light . . . descends on the plain, and *penetrates to* the deepest valley.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

penetrating (pen′ē-trā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *penetrate*, *v.*] **1.** Having the power of passing into or through (something); sharp; subtile: as, a *penetrating* odor.—**2.** Acute; discerning; quick to discover or recognize: as, a *penetrating* mind.

> Men of the largest sense, of the most *penetrating* insight.
> *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 495.

penetratingly (pen′ē-trā-ting-li), *adv.* In a penetrating or piercing manner; with quick discernment; acutely. *Wright*.

penetration (pen-ē-trā′shon), *n.* [= F. *pénétration* = Pr. *penetratio* = Sp. *penetración* = Pg. *penetração* = It. *penetrazione*, < LL. *penetratio(n-)*, a penetrating or piercing, < L. *penetrare*, penetrate, pierce: see *penetrate*.] **1.** The act of penetrating or piercing.—**2.** Power of penetrating; specifically, in *gun.*, the depth a projectile will pass into any material against which it is fired. The penetration into earth or sand is generally expressed in feet; into armor or metal plating, in inches. The English "thick-plate formula," now much used by artillerists, is $t = \frac{E}{0.86} \cdot \frac{1}{2.035}$, in which t = the penetration in inches, and E = the energy in foot-tons per inch of circumference of shot.

3. Mental acuteness; discernment; insight: as, a man of extraordinary *penetration*.

> To a profound philosopher like myself, who am apt to see clear through a subject, where the *penetration* of ordinary people extends but half way, there is no fact more simple and manifest than that the death of a great man is a matter of very little importance.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 265.

4. In *optics:* (*a*) Of a microscope objective, its power of giving fairly distinct vision for points both inside and outside of its exact focus. (*b*) Of a telescope, its space-penetrating power, as Herschel called it—i. e. the number of times by which the distance of an observed star might be increased while still appearing of the same brightness in the telescope as it does to the naked eye. It is proportional to the square root of the illuminating power, and for an achromatic telescope is approximately equal to four times its aperture in inches.—**Penetration-twin.** See *twin*.=**Syn. 3.** *Discrimination*, etc. (see *discernment*), sagaciousness, shrewdness, sharpness.

penetrative (pen′ē-trā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *penetratif*, F. *pénétratif* = Pr. *penetratiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *penetrativo*, < ML. *penetrativus*, < L. *penetrare*, pp. *penetratus*, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] **1.** Penetrating; piercing; keen; subtle; permeating.

The rayne water, after the opinion of most men, if it be receyued pure and cleane, it is most subtyl and *penetratiue* of any other waters. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To *penetrative* shame.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 75.

Air . . . doth . . . require the more exquisite caution, that it be not too gross nor too *penetrative*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 7.

2. Acute; discerning; sagacious.

Penetrative wisdom. *Swift*, Miscellanies.

The volume . . . reveals to a *penetrative* eye many traits of the genius that has since blazed out so finely.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 386.

penetratively (pen′ē-trā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a penetrative manner; with penetration.

penetrativeness (pen′ē-trā-tiv-nes), *n.* Penetrating quality or power.

Peneüs, *n.* See *Penæus*.

pen-feather[1] (pen′feтн′ėr), *n.* [< *pen*[2] + *feather*.] A large feather; a quill-feather; a pen.

The great feather of a bird, called a *pen-feather*, penna.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 17. (*Nares*.)

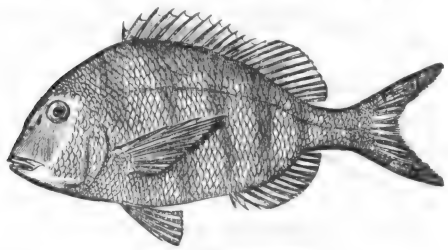
pen-feather[2]†, *n.* [< *pen*[1] + *feather*.] An erroneous form of *pin-feather*.

pen-feathered†, *a.* An erroneous form of *pin-feathered*.

Your intellect is *pen-feathered*, too weak-wing'd to soar so high. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 470. (*Davies*.)

My Children then were just *pen-feather'd*;
Some little Corn for them I gather'd.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

penfish (pen′fish), *n.* [< *pen*[2] + *fish*[1].] A sparoid fish of the genus *Calamus:* so called because the second interhemal spine is pen-shaped. The



Penfish (*Calamus penna*).

species are mostly inhabitants of the Caribbean sea. *C. penna* is the best-known species, called in Spanish *pez de pluma*.

penfold (pen′fōld), *n.* [< *pen*[1] + *fold*[2].] Same as *pinfold*.

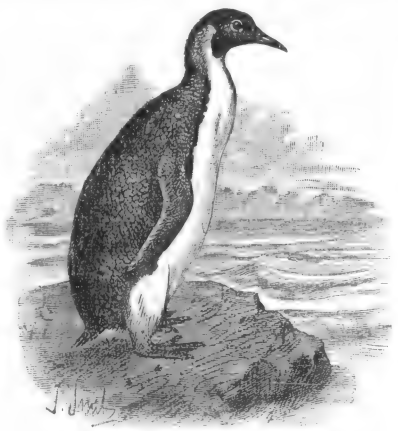
penful (pen′fůl), *n.* [< *pen*[2] + *-ful*.] **1.** As much as a pen will hold.—**2.** As much as one can write with one dip of ink.

I came to town yesterday, and, as usual, found that one hears much more news in the country than in London. I have not picked up a *penful* since I wrote to my lord.
Walpole, To Lady Ossory, June 27, 1771.

pen-gossip (pen′gos″ip), *v. i.* To gossip by correspondence.

If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen-gossip* with your worship.
Southey, To Grosvenor C. Bedford, Jan. 6, 1818.

penguin[1] (pen′gwin), *n.* [Formerly also *pinguin*, *pengwin* (cf. F. *pingoin*, *pingouin* = D. *pinguin* = G. *pinguin* = Sw. Dan. *pingvin*, a penguin, = Russ. *pingvinŭ*, an auk, < E.): origin uncertain. According to one view < W. *pen gwen*, 'white head,' the name being given to the auk in ref. to the large white spot before the eye, and subsequently transferred to a penguin. According to another view, *penguin* or *pinguin* is a corruption (in some manner left unexplained) of E. dial. *penwing* or *pinwing*, the pinion or outer joint of the wing of a fowl (< *pen*[2], quill, + *wing*): this name being supposed to have been given orig. to the great auk (in allusion to its rudimentary wings) and afterward transferred to the penguins.] **1**†. The great auk, *Alca impennis:* the original sense.—**2.** Any species of the family *Spheniscidæ* or *Aptenodytidæ*. (See *Spheniscidæ* for technical characters.) Penguins are remarkably distinguished from all other birds by the reduction of the wings to mere flippers, covered with scaly feathers (see *Impennes*, *Squamipennes*), used for swimming under water, but unfit for flight. The feathers of the upper parts have also broad flattened shafts and slight webs, being thus like scales; the feet are webbed and four-toed, though the hind toe is very short; the tail is short and stiff; the general form is stout and ungainly. On land the birds stand nearly erect and waddle clumsily, but they are agile and graceful in the water. They feed on fish and other animal food, and congregate on shore to breed in penguineries of great extent. Penguins are confined to the southern hemisphere, especially about Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and islands in high southern latitudes, coming nearest the equator on the west coast of South America, as in the case of Humboldt's penguin of Peru. There are more than a dozen species, referable to three



Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*).

leading types. Those of the genus *Aptenodytes* are the largest, standing about three feet high, and have a slender bill. The name *Patagonian penguin*, applied to these, covers two species or varieties—a larger, the emperor penguin, *A. forsteri* or *imperator*, and a smaller, *A. pennanti* or *rex*. (See *emperor*.) *Jackass-penguins*, so called from braying, are medium-sized or rather small, with stout bill, as *Spheniscus demersus* of South Africa and *S. magellanicus* of Patagonia. (See cut at *Spheniscus*.) None of the foregoing are crested; but the members of the genus *Eudyptes* (or *Catarractes*), as *E. chrysocome* or *chrysolophus*, known as *rock-hoppers* and *macaronis*, have curly yellow plumes on each side of the head. (See cut at *Eudyptes*.) Other medium-sized penguins are *Pygoscelis tæniata*, *P. antarctica*, *P. antipoda*, and *Dasyrhamphus adeliæ*. The smallest penguin, about a foot long, is *Eudyptila minor* of Australian and New Zealand shores. The largest, which was taller than a man usually is, is a fossil species named *Palæeudyptes antarcticus*, from the New Zealand Tertiary. —**Papuan penguin**, a misnomer of *Pygoscelis tæniata*, a penguin of the Falklands and some other islands, but not of Papua.

penguin[2] (pen′gwin), *n.* [Also *pinguin* (NL. *Pinguin*); origin obscure.] The wild pineapple, *Bromelia Pinguin*. Its ovoid succulent berry yields a cooling juice much used in fevers.

penguin-duck (pen′gwin-duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

penguinery (pen′gwin-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *penguineries* (-riz). [< *penguin*[1] + *-ery*.] A breeding-place of penguins.

penguin-rookery (pen′gwin-růk″ėr-i), *n.* Same as *penguinery*.

pen-gun (pen′gun), *n.* A popgun formed from the barrel of a quill; also, generally, a popgun. [Scotch.]

The mankin feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work. The choicest present you can make him is a Tool, be it knife or *pen-gun*, for construction or for destruction. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

penholder (pen′hōl″dėr), *n.* [< *pen*[2] + *holder*.] A holder for pens or pen-points. It consists of a handle or stock, with a device for retaining the pen, usually a socket of metal.

penhouse† (pen′hous), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *penthouse*, simulating *pen*[1] + *house*.] A penthouse; an outbuilding; a shed. *Imp. Dict.*

penial (pē′ni-al), *a.* [< *peni-s* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the penis: as, a *penial* muscle.—**Penial sheath**, the prepuce or foreskin of man and the corresponding structure in other animals.—**Penial urethra**. See *urethra*.

penible†, *a.* [ME. *penible*, *penyble*, *peyneble*, < OF. *penible*, F. *pénible*, < L. *pœna*, punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*[1], *penal*.] **1.** Painful. *Lydgate*.

With many woundys ful terryble,
And rebukys ful *penyble*.
MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii., f. 98. (*Halliwell*.)

2. Painstaking; careful.

The body is ay so redy and *penyble*
To wake that my stomak is destroyed.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 138.

That wyl serve the to pay,
Peyneble all that he may.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39. (*Halliwell*.)

penicil (pen′i-sil), *n.* [< L. *penicillus*, a painters' brush or pencil, a tent for wounds: see *pencil*[1].] **1.** In *entom.*, a brush of hairs; a little bundle of divergent hairs, as those on many caterpillars.—**2.** A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

Penicillata (pen″i-si-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *penicillatus*, penicillate: see *penicillate*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a group of chilognath myriapods, corresponding to the *Polyxenidæ* of Westwood: so called from having the body terminated by pencils of small scales.

penicillate (pen′i-sil-āt), *a.* [< NL. *penicillatus*, < L. *penicillus*, a pencil: see *pencil*[1].] **1.** Forming or formed into a little tuft or brush, especially at the end or tip: as, a *penicillate* tail; the *penicillate* or brushy tongue of a lory. —**2.** Provided with a penicillium.—**3.** Streaky; scratchy; penciled.—**4.** In *entom.*, specifically, provided with penicils.—**5.** In *bot.*, pencil-shaped; consisting of a bundle of hairs resembling those of a hair pencil. Sometimes erroneously used for *feather-shaped* or *feathery*.—**Crested-penicillate**, penciled in the form of a crest or comb with a unifarious tuft of hairs, as the end of the tail of some rodents.—**Penicillate maxillæ**, in *entom.*, maxillæ in which the internal lobe is covered with short hairs.

penicillated (pen′i-sil-ā-ted), *a.* [< *penicillate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *penicillate*.

penicillately (pen′i-sil-āt-li), *adv.* In a penicillate manner; as a hair pencil; in bundles of short, compact, or close fibers.

Much elongate, and *penicillately* exserted from the open common sheath. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 22.

penicilliform (pen-i-sil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *penicillus*, a painters' pencil, + *forma*, form.] Formed into a penicillium or pencil; penicillate in shape; resembling a hair pencil.

Penicillium (pen-i-sil′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Link), so called in allusion to the form of the filaments, < L. *penicillus*, a pencil: see *pencil*[1].] **1.** A genus of saprophytic fungi of the class *Ascomycetes*, the well-known blue-molds, that are abundant on decaying bread and numerous other decaying substances. The mycelium sends up numerous delicate branches which are septate and terminated by short erect branches bearing chains of conidia, or in rare instances spores are produced in asci. *P. crustaceum* (*P. glaucum* of authors) is the most common species. See *blue-mold*, *mold*[2], and *fermentation*. **2.** [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *pencil*[1], 7.

penile[1]† (pē′nil), *a.* [< *penis* + *-ile*.] Same as *penial*.

penile[2]†, *n.* [< OF. **penile*, **penisle*, < L. *pæninsula*, a peninsula: see *peninsula*, and cf. *isle*[1], *ile*[1].] A peninsula.

Hee [Edward III.] came to anchor in the hauen of Hogy Saint Vast, in Constantine, a great cape of land or *penile* in Normandy. *Speed*, Hist. Great Britain, ix. 12. (*Davies*.)

peninsula (pē-nin′sū-lą), *n.* [= F. *péninsule* = Sp. *península* = Pg. *peninsula* = It. *penisola*, *peninsola*, < L. *pæninsula*, *peninsula*, a peninsula, lit. almost an island, < *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *insula*, an island: see *isle*[1], *insular*. Cf. *penile*[2].] A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a neck or isthmus. *The Peninsula* is often used absolutely for Spain and Portugal. Small peninsulas are often connected with the mainland by a reef or reefs of gravel or sand formed by the waves: before the formation of the reef, such a peninsula was an island. The Rock of Gibraltar is an example of this kind.

A convenient harbour for Fisher boats at Kecoughtan, that so turneth it selfe into Bayes and Creekes, it makes that place very pleasant to inhabit; their cornefields being girded therein in a manner as *Penisulaes*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 116.

peninsular (pē-nin′sū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< *peninsula* + *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a peninsula; in the form of or resembling a peninsula.—**2.** [= Pg. *peninsular*.] Inhabiting a peninsula or the Peninsula: as, the *peninsular* peasantry.—**3.** Carried on in a peninsula. See the phrases.—**Peninsular campaign**, in *U. S. hist.*, the campaign of April, May, June, and July, 1862, in the civil war, in which the Army of the Potomac under McClellan attempted to capture Richmond by an advance up the peninsula between the Rappahannock and the James River. The Confederates were commanded by J. E. Johnston and later by Lee. The campaign resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal army.—**Peninsular war**, the military operations carried on in Portugal, Spain, and southern France by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces (largely under Wellington) against the French, from 1808 to 1814. The French were driven out of the Peninsula.

II. *n.* **1.** A soldier who fought in the Peninsular war. [Colloq.]

He speaks of the ruffling captain, who was no doubt "an old *Peninsular*." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 196.

2. An inhabitant of a peninsula. [Rare.]

Western nations until the sixteenth century scarcely knew of her [Corea's] existence, despite the fact that the Arabs traded with the far-off *peninsulars*.
The Nation, XLIX. 319.

peninsularity (pē-nin-sū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *peninsular* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality, character, or conditions inherent in a peninsula.—**2.** The state of inhabiting a peninsula, or of being native of a peninsula. Hence—**3.** Provincialism; per-

sistence in antiquated or narrowly local methods, notions, or prejudices; narrowness of mind. Compare *insularism*.

He [Sir Charles Lyell] mixes up in his letters the volcanoes of Olot and the salt-mines of Cardona with much amusing chat about the *peninsularity* of the Spaniards.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 599.

peninsulate (pē-nin'sṳ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peninsulated*, ppr. *peninsulating*. [< *peninsula* + *-ate*[2].] To encompass almost completely with water; form into a peninsula.

Erin riseth of sundrie heads, by east of Erinleie, and directing his course toward the sunne rising, it *peninsulateth* Seleseie towne on the south-west, and Paghan at north-west.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britaine, xii. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

On that *peninsulated* rock called La Spilla, hanging over yonder deep cavern, he [St. Francis] was accustomed to pass a part of the night in prayer and meditation.
Eustace, Italy, III. xi.

peninvariant, *n.* [< L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + E. *invariant*.] Same as *seminvariant*.

penis (pē'nis), *n.*; pl. *penes* (-nēz), as E. *penises* (-ez). [= F. *penis* = Sp. *pene*, < L. *penis*, for orig. **pesnis*, tail, penis, = Gr. πέος for *πέσος, penis; akin to MHG. *visel*, G. *fisel*, penis.] The male organ of copulation; the intromittent or copulatory organ of the male sex of any animal. The penis in the vertebrates is generally, in part at least, homologous with the organ so named in man, but not in the invertebrates; it is sometimes double, as in certain reptiles, crabs, etc. In some invertebrates the term is extended to organs which deposit spermatozoa without being intromittent. Many of the older writers on entomology included under this term all the external male organs of generation, dividing them into the phallus, or true intromittent organ, and the forceps or claspers used in copulation. The corresponding organ of the female sex in mammals is termed the *clitoris*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Lepadidæ*, *Proteolepas*, *Alcippe*, *Balanus*, *Cestoidea*, and *Squillidæ*.

Certain Reptilia possess a pair of eversible copulatory organs situated in integumentary sacs, one on each side of the cloaca; but it does not appear in what manner these *penes* are morphologically related to those of the higher Vertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 99.

penistone† (pen'i-stōn), *n.* [From the village of *Penistone* in Yorkshire, Eng.] A coarse woolen stuff or frieze. It was in use in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Also *peniston*, *peneston*, *pennistone*, *pennystone*, and *forest whites*.

Accounts arising out of the employment of plaintiff to sell "bayes, *penestones*, and other cloaths," goods, &c., at London for the defendant, &c., &c.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, xi. 91.

Penistone flags. Sandstone quarried for building and paving near Penistone in Yorkshire, England.

Penistone series. The name given in the Coalbrookdale coal-field to the lower division of the coal-measures, which consists of sandstone and shales with coal and ironstone. The Penistone ironstone nodules found in the lower coal-measures often yield, when split open, impressions of ferns or other organic remains.

The Chance *Pennystone* is the highest bed of ironstone in the *series*. In former years Coalbrookdale produced the best iron in England.
H. B. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 190.

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* [< ME. *penitence*, < OF. *penitence*, F. *pénitence* = Pr. *penitencia*, *penedensa*, *pentenza* = Sp. Pg. *penitencia* = It. *penitenzia*, *penitenza*, < L. *pænitentia*, *pœnitentia*, ML. also *penitentia*, repentance, < *pæniten(t-)s*, *pœniten(t-)s*, penitent: see *penitent*. Cf. *penance*, an older form of the same word.] The state of being penitent; sorrow for having committed sin or for having offended; repentance; contrition.

By *penitence* the Eternal's wrath 's appeased.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 81.

And, when frail nature slides into offence,
The sacrifice for crimes is *penitence*.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 53.

=Syn. *Contrition*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance*.

penitencer† (pen'i-ten-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *penetauncer*, *penitauncer*, *penytenser*; < OF. *penitencier*, F. *pénitencier* = Sp. Pg. *penitenciario* = It. *penitenziario*, < ML. *pœnitentiarius*, a penitent, < L. *pœnitentia*, *pœnitentia*, penitence: see *penitence*. Cf. *penancer* and *penitentiary*.] A priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases.

The pope and alle hus *penetauncers* power hem faylleth
To a-soyle the of thy synnes. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 256.

I seye nat that if thow be assigned to the *penitauncer* for certein synne, that thow art bounde to shewen hym al the remenaunt of thy synnes of whiche thow hast be shryven to thy curaat. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

penitencery†, *n.* See *penitentiary*.

penitency (pen'i-ten-si), *n.* [As *penitence* (see *-cy*).] Penitence.

Unless the understanding do first assent, there can follow in the will towards *penitency* no inclination at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

penitent (pen'i-tent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *penitent*, < OF. *penitent*, F. *pénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *penitente*, < L. *pæniten(t-)s*, *pœniten(t-)s*, ML. also *peniten(t-)s*, penitent, a penitent, ppr. of L. *pænitere*, *pœnitere*, ML. also *penitere*, cause to repent, intrans. repent, regret (impers. *me pœnitet*, I repent, I regret, am sorry, etc.), freq. of *pœnire*, var. *punire*, punish, < *pœna*, punishment, penalty, expiation, pain: see *pain*[1] and *punish*. Hence, from L. *pœnitere*, also *penant* (a doublet of *penitent*, *n.*), *penitence*, *penance*, *penitential*, *penitentiary*, *impenitent*, *repent*, *repentance*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sorry for sin or for offense committed; contrite; troubled by a sense of guilt and resolved on amendment; repentant.

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 421.

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 75.

2†. Doing penance; suffering.

But we that know what 'tis to fast and pray
Are *penitent* for your default to-day.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 52.

II. *n.* **1.** One who repents, or is sorry for sin, transgression, or offending; a contrite or repentant person.

I'll play the *penitent*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 92.

Finished, as you expect, a *penitent*,
Fully confessed his crime, and made amends.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 319.

2. *Eccles.*, one who makes confession of sin and undergoes, under priestly direction, the ecclesiastical discipline prescribed for its absolution. In the early church the penitents formed a distinct class, which included only those under ecclesiastical censure, admitted to do public penance under the direction of the church. Only marked lapses were recognized, but these were punished with long and severe penalties, sometimes lasting many years. The privilege of penance was usually granted but once. The penitents were classified in four grades—mourners, hearers, kneelers, and standers or consistentes. Owing to the change of circumstances and the relaxation of discipline, public confession gradually ceased to be required, but private confession of mortal sins has been considered necessary in the Roman Catholic Church and of divine obligation. The Greek Church still requires confession for all grave sins, but its discipline is not so strict as that of the Roman Church. See *penance*.

The four orders of *penitents* were . . . the Flentes, whose place was in the porch; the Audientes, in the narthex; the Consistentes and Substrati, in the lower part of the nave. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 208.

Penitents, a name distinguishing certain Roman Catholic orders, as the *Order of Penitents of St. Magdalen*, a religious community established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtezans; the *Congregation of Penitents of St. Magdalen*, founded at Paris with a similar view; the *White Penitents*, the *Black Penitents*, etc.

penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pénitentiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *penitencial* = It. *penitenziale*, < LL. *pœnitentialis*, ML. also *penitentialis*, pertaining to penitence; as a noun, a confessor, a priest designated to hear the confession of penitents; < L. *pœnitentia*, repentance: see *penitence*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence or contrition of heart: as, *penitential* sorrow; *penitential* psalms.

And soften'd pride dropped *penitential* tears.
Crabbe, Works, II. 58.

Guilt, that humbly would express
A *penitential* loneliness.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

With *penitential* cries they kneel
And wrestle.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to the administration of the sacrament of penance; hence, of the nature of penance or punishment.

He published a certen boke of hys own makyng, called a *penytentiall* summe, commaunding hys clergy to put it eueryе where in practyce. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

The tortuous and featureless streets [of Arles], which were paved with villainous little sharp stones, making all exercise *penitential*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 192.

Penitential discipline, in the *Rom. Cath.* and the *Gr. Ch.*, the administration of spiritual penalties for the maintenance of the purity of the church, or the reformation of the offender, or both.—**Penitential garment**, any garment assumed for the purpose of causing physical distress or suffering, and thus mortifying the flesh. Compare *sackcloth* and *cilicium*.—**Penitential priest**. Same as *penitentiary*, 2 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Penitential psalms**, the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms, so called from their penitential character: in Protestant Episcopal churches appointed to be read during the services of Ash Wednesday, and in the Roman Catholic Church on occasions of special humiliation.

II. *n.* **1.** In the *Rom. Cath.* and the *Gr. Ch.*, a book or code of canons relating to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

This advice was inserted into the *Penitential* of England in the time of Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 5.

The *penitential*," book which only shrift-fathers or priests who heard shrifts, that is confessions, might read, contained the penances decreed by the Church for the different kinds of sin. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 19.

2†. One who has undergone penitential discipline. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 819.

penitentially (pen-i-ten'shal-i), *adv.* In a penitential or contrite manner.

penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sha-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also, as a noun, *penytensary*, *penitencery*; = F. *pénitentiaire* = Sp. Pg. *penitenciario* = It. *penitenziario*, adj. and n. (defs. 1, 2), also Sp. Pg. *penitenciaria*, a prison; < ML. *pœnitentiarius*, *pœnitentiarius*, m., one who does penance, one who imposes penance and grants absolution; *pœnetentiaria*, f., the office of a confessor; prop. adj., < L. *pœnitentia*, repentance: see *penitence*. Cf. *penitencer*, *penancer*, from the same source.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.

I appeal to any of their own manuals and *penitentiary* books. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 107.

2. Expressive of contrition or penitence; penitential: as, a *penitentiary* letter.—**Canon penitentiary**, the canon of a cathedral chapter duly appointed to consider reserved and special cases of penance.—**Cardinal penitentiary**, a cardinal who presides over the tribunal of penitentiaries, and has delegated to him from the Pope jurisdiction over special cases of penance.—**Penitentiary priest**, a priest vested with power to prescribe penances and grant absolution in certain cases.

The Greek church, about the time of Decius the emperor, set over the penitents a public *penitentiary priest*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 109.

II. *n.*; pl. *penitentiaries* (-riz). **1**†. A penitent; one who repents of sin or does penance for it.

So Manasseh in the beginning and middle of his reign filled the city with innocent blood, and died a *penitentiary*.
Jackson, Christ's Session at God's Right Hand, ii. 42.

'Twas a French friar's conceit that courtiers were of all men the likeliest to forsake the world and turn *penitentiaries*. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 517. (*Trench*.)

2. A confessor; a person appointed to deal with penitents or penances. In particular—(*a*) In the *early Christian Ch.*, an officer appointed to confer with all penitents and to decide on their admission to public penance, or, where necessary, to prescribe private penances. (*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one who prescribes the rules and degrees of penance; specifically, an officer vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine.

The saide deponent departed and went to the Chauncellor into the quere, and he commaunded that he should take the *penytensary* vp to the prysoner we hym to make hym holy water and holy bread. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

When he [Thomas Cranmer] went to Rome the Pope made him *Pœnitentiary* of England: an important and lucrative office. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

(*c*) In the papal court, an office in which are examined and from which are issued secret bulls, dispensations, etc., the tribunal in charge being termed *the Tribunal of Penitentiaries*.

3. A book for the guidance of confessors in imposing penances, etc., prescribing the rules and measures of penance.

To each one among them was allotted a course of penitential works and prayer proportionate to his guilt, by the proper official, for whose guidance in such matters Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, and Ecgberht archbishop of York, had severally drawn up a hand-book known as the *penitentiary*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 62.

4†. A place for the performance of penance; a small building in monastic establishments in which a penitent confined himself. The term was also applied to that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during the service.

5. A prison in which convicts are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a house of correction; the place in which criminals condemned to penal servitude are confined.

penitentiaryship (pen-i-ten'sha-ri-ship), *n.* [< *penitentiary* + *-ship*.] The office of penitentiary or confessor. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 239.

penitently (pen'i-tent-li), *adv.* In a penitent manner; with penitence or contrition for sin.

penitis (pē-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *penis*, penis, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis; phallitis. See *balanitis*, *posthitis*.

penk (pengk), *n.* A dialectal form of *pink*[2].

penknife (pen'nif, usually pen'if), *n.*; pl. *penknives* (-nivz). [< ME. *penneknyfe*; < *pen*[2] + *knife*.] A small pocket-knife: so called from its former use in making and mending quill pens.

She had a *penknife* in her hand,
And wounded him so deep.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).

He presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a *penknife*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 286.

pen-maker (pen′mā″kėr), *n.* 1. One who makes or trims quill pens.

In 1779, however, we have mention of a certain Charles Stewart, a *pen-maker*, a man of no fixed habitation. It would seem, therefore, that *pen-makers* wandered about the country selling their wares, turning goose-quills into pens, and making anew those that had been worn out.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 220.

2. A tool for cutting pens from quills. It is a form of pincers, of which the jaws are respectively convex and concave, to receive the end of a quill from which one half has been cut away. When the tool is closed the outline of the pen is shaped by small dies, and the slit is cut by a little blade in the middle.

penman (pen′man), *n.*; pl. *penmen* (-men). [< *pen*^{2} + *man*.] 1. A person considered with reference to his skill in the use of the pen; absolutely, one who writes a good hand; a calligrapher; also, one who professes or teaches the art of penmanship.—2. An author; a writer.

My lord, I am no *penman* nor no orator.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

penmanship (pen′man-ship), *n.* [< *penman* + *-ship*.] 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing.—2. Manner of writing; handwriting: as, accomplished *penmanship*.

pen-master (pen′mās″tėr), *n.* A master of the pen; a skilful writer or scribe. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 79. [Rare.]

penna (pen′ä), *n.*; pl. *pennæ* (-ē). [L.: see *pen*^{2}.] 1. In *ornith.*, a feather; a plume; specifically, a contour-feather, as distinguished from a down-feather or plumule; especially, one of the large stiff feathers of the wings or tail; one of the remiges or rectrices. See *feather*.—2. Same as *pen-case*.

A *penna* or case of horn worn suspended from the neck for holding writing materials. *S. M. Mayhew.*

pennaceous (pe-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **pennaceus*, < L. *penna*, a feather: see *pen*^{2}.] 1. In *ornith.*, having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumulaceous.—2. In *entom.*, resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line: applied to color-marks and sculpture.

pennache†, *n.* An obsolete form of *panache*.

pennached† (pe-nasht′), *a.* [< *pennache*, *penache*, *panache*, + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. F. *panaché*, plumed, < *panache*, a plume: see *penache*, *panache*.] Naturally diversified with various colors, as a flower.

Carefully protect from violent storms of rain . . . your *pennached* tulips, . . . covering them with matrasses.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

pennæ, *n.* Plural of *penna*.

pennage (pen′āj), *n.* [< F. *pennage*, plumage, < L. *penna*, a feather: see *pen*^{2}.] Plumage. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

pennal (pen′al), *n.* [< G. *pennal*, a pen-case, a freshman, < ML. *pennale*, equiv. to *pennaculum*, LL. *pennarium*, a pen-case, < L. *penna*, a feather, LL. a pen: see *pen*^{2}. Cf. *penner*^{1}.] Formerly, in German Protestant universities, one of the newly arrived students, who were compelled to submit to the system of pennalism: so called from the fact that they constantly carried about with them their pennales or pen-cases for use in lectures.

pennalism (pen′al-izm), *n.* [< G. *pennalismus*, < *pennal*, a freshman: see *pennal*.] A system of exceptionally tyrannical fagging practised by older students upon freshmen, especially in German Protestant universities in the seventeenth century.

pen-name (pen′nām), *n.* A name assumed by an author for the ostensible purpose of concealing his identity; a nom de plume; a literary pseudonym.

pennant (pen′ant), *n.* [An extended form of *pennon*, with excrescent *t* (as in *tyrant*, *peasant*, etc.), prob. due in part to association with *pendant*, with which in some uses it is confused: see *pendant*, *n.*] 1. A flag long in the fly as compared with its hoist. Especially—(*a*) A flag many times as long as it is wide: also called *streamer* and *coach-whip*. Its proper place is at the mainroyalmasthead of a man-of-war when in commission.

Lincoln, a ship most neatly that was limn'd,
In all her sails with flags and *pennants* trim'd.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

A squire's mark was a long *pennant*, similar to the coach-whip *pennant* of modern ships of war.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 11.

(*b*) A pointed or swallow-tailed flag having its fly about twice its hoist, used especially to denote the rank of the commanding or senior officer on board the ship when it is hoisted: also called *broad pennant*. (*c*) Any flag taken as an emblem of superiority, particularly in athletic contests.

2. *Naut.*, a short piece of rope to which a tackle is hooked. See *pendant*, 5 (*a*).—3. In *musical notation*, the hook or stroke (♪) that distinguishes an eighth-, sixteenth-, or thirty-second-note from a quarter-note.—**Distinguishing, homeward-bound, meal**, etc., **pennant**. See the qualifying words.—**Irish pennant** (*naut.*). Same as *Irish pendant* (which see, under *pendant*).

pennar† (pen′ăr), *n.* Same as *penner*^{1}, 1.

pennate (pen′āt), *a.* [< L. *pennatus*, *pinnatus*, furnished with wings, < *penna*, *pinna*, a feather, a wing: see *pen*^{2}, *pin*^{1}. Cf. *pinnate*.] 1. In *ornith.*, winged; feathered: usually in composition, as *longipennate*, *brevipennate*, etc. Also rarely *penned*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *pinnate*.

★**pennated** (pen′ā-ted), *a.* [< *pennate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *pennate*.

pennatifid (pe-nat′i-fid), *a.* Same as *pinnatifid*.

pennatous†, *a.* [< L. *pennatus*, furnished with wings: see *pennate*.] Feathery; soft or downy, ★like a feather. *Paxton*. [Rare.]

Pennatula (pe-nat′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *pennatulus*, provided with wings, dim. of *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] The typical genus of *Pennatulidæ*; the sea-pens. *P. phosphorea* is a European species. See cut under *Alcyonaria*.

Pennatulaceæ, Pennatulacea (pe-nat-ū-lā′sē-ē, -ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pennatula* + *-aceæ*, *-acea*.] An order or suborder of alcyonarian or haleyonoid polyps, having the polypary free or loosely attached, without polypids at the basal end—the proximal end, which is branched or simple, bearing the polypids variously arranged. There is a central horny axis sheathed in a cœnosarc. The zooids are commonly dimorphic. There are several families, as *Pennatulidæ*, *Virgulariidæ* or *Pavonariidæ*, *Veretillidæ*, *Umbellulariidæ*, *Renillidæ*, known as *sea-pens*, *sea-rods*, *sea-feathers*, *sea-umbrellas*, *sea-kidneys*, etc.

pennatulacean (pe-nat-ū-lā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pennatulaceæ*, or having their characters; pennatularian; pennatuloid.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pennatulaceæ*.

pennatulaceous (pe-nat-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Same as *pennatulacean*.

pennatularian (pe-nat-ū-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pennatula* + *-arian*.] Same as *pennatulacean*.

Pennatuleæ (pen-a-tū′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pennatula* + *-eæ*.] A section of polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongated and cylindrical, and provided with pinnules or leaves.

pennatuleous (pen-a-tū′lē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pennatuleæ*.

Pennatulidæ (pen-a-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pennatula* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyps, with well-developed pinnules and the zoöids on the ventral and lateral sides of the rachis. See cut under *Alcyonaria*.

pennatuloid (pe-nat′ū-loid), *a.* [< NL. *Pennatula* + *-oid*.] Related to or resembling a member of the genus *Pennatula*; belonging to the *Pennatulaceæ*.

penne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pen*^{2}.

penned (pend), *a.* [< *pen*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *pennate*. [Rare.]

penner^1 (pen′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pennar*, *pennor*; < ME. *pennere*, *pennare*, < LL. *pennarium*, a receptacle for pens, < *penna*, a pen: see *pen*^{2}. Cf. *pennal*.] 1. A case to contain a pen and penholder, made of metal, horn, leather, or the like. Penners were carried at the girdle as late as the beginning of the sixteenth century. The cut represents a penner of cuir-bouilli (boiled and stamped leather), English, of the fifteenth century.



Penner.
a, cross-section.

Prively a *penner* gan he borwe,
And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 635.

Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman; and so, putting uppe his *penner* and inkehorne, departed with the paper in his hand.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1168.

2. In *her.*, a representation of the old pen-case or penner carried at the buttonhole or girdle. The penner and inkhorn are often borne together, and represented as fastened together by a lace or ribbon.

penner^2 (pen′ėr), *n.* [< *pen*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who pens or writes; a writer.

Oh, penny-pipers, and most painful *penners*
Of bountiful new ballads. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

pennet^1 (pen′et), *n.* [< *pen*^{1} + *-et*.] A temporary pen for sheep or cows; a penfold. [Prov. Eng.]

pennet^2† (pen′et), *n.* [Also *penet*; < OF. *penide*, "a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold" (Cotgrave), *penite*, barley-sugar, = OIt. *peneto*, a pennet, It. *pennito*, barley-sugar, ult. < Pers. *pānīd*, sugar: see *alphenic*.] A piece of sugar taken for a cold, etc.

But they are corrected by being eaten with licorish, or *pennets*, white sugar, or mixt with violets, and other such like pectorall things.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

pennied (pen′id), *a.* [< *penny* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having or possessed of a penny.

The one-*pennied* Boy has his penny to spare.
Wordsworth, Power of Music.

penniferous (pe-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *penna*, a feather, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Provided with feathers; feathered. Also *pennigerous*.

penniform (pen′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *penna*, a feather, quill, wing, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a quill or feather; resembling a feather in form. (*a*) In *anat.*, noting a muscle of which the fibers converge on opposite sides of a central tendon, as the barbs of a feather converge to the shaft. (*b*) In *bot.*, resembling a feather or its plume. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Penniformes*: as, a *penniform* polyp.

Penniformes (pen-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *penna*, feather, + *forma*, form.] A subsection of the pennatuleous pennatuloid polyps, with well-developed pinnules, including the families *Pteroëididæ* and *Pennatulidæ*. *Kölliker*.

pennigerous (pe-nij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *penniger*, *pinniger*, < *penna*, a feather, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *penniferous*. *Kirby*.

penniless (pen′i-les), *a.* [< *penny* + *-less*.] Without a penny; moneyless; poor.

Hung'ring, *penniless*, and far from home.
Cowper, Task, i. 119.

Penniless bench†, a public seat for loungers and idlers in Oxford: used allusively with reference to poverty.

Euery stoole he sate on was *penniles bench*, . . . his robes were rags.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (ed. Arber), p. 244.

Bid him bear up, he shall not
Sit long on *penniless bench*.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 1.

pennilessness (pen′i-les-nes), *n.* The state of being penniless or without money.

pennill (pen′il), *n.* [W. *pennill*, pl. *pennillion*, a verse, stanza.] A form of verse used at the Welsh eisteddfod, in which the singer has to adapt his words and measure to the playing of a harper who changes the tune, the time, etc., and introduces variations.

To sing "*Pennillion*" with a Welsh harp is not so easily accomplished as may be imagined. The singer . . . does not commence with the harper, but takes the strain up at the second, third, or fourth bar, as best suits the *pennill* he intends to sing.
Jones, Bardic Remains, quoted in Encyc. Brit., [VII. 792, note.

pennine (pen′in), *n.* [So called from the *Pennine* Alps.] Same as *penninite*.

penninerved (pen′i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *penna*, a feather, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.*, feather-veined. See *nervation*. Also *pinnately nerved* or *veined*.

penning (pen′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pen*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The act of writing or composing.

It fortuned that one M. Thomas Lodge . . . had bestowed some serious labour in *penning* of a booke, called Euphues Shadowe. *Greene*, Prefix to Euphues Shadowe.

2. Expression in writing; wording: as, the *penning* of the condition of the bond is to be observed.

Neverthelese ye must, if it shall come to the obtaining of this new commission, see to the *penning* and more full perfecting thereof. *Ep. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., note 22.

penninite (pen′i-nīt), *n.* [< *Pennine* (Alps) (see *pennine*) + *-ite*^{2}.] A member of the chlorite group, crystallizing in rhombohedral forms optically uniaxial or nearly so, and varying in color from green to violet and pink. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. Kammererite and rhodophyllite, also rhodochrome, are varieties of a violet or reddish color.

pennipotent (pe-nip′ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *penna*, a feather, wing, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] Strong on the wing; powerful in flight. [Rare.]

Dismount your tow'ring thoughts, aspiring Minds,
Unplume their wings in flight *pennipotent*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

Pennisetum (pen-i-sē′tum), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < L. *penna*, a feather, + *seta*, a bristle.] A genus of ornamental grasses of the tribe *Paniceæ*, distinguished by the joint at the summit of the pedicel, surmounted by an involucre of somewhat plumose bristles including one to three narrow spikelets. The 40 species are mainly African: two or three of them extend throughout the Mediterranean region, tropical Asia, and America. They are annual or perennial grasses, with flat leaves, often with branching stems and spikelets crowded into a long and dense terminal spike. Several species are pasture-grasses in the southern hemisphere. Others in

the tropics furnish a nutritious grain. (See *cattail millet* (under *millet*), *bajra*[2], *karengia*.) Others are cultivated for ornament, under the name of *feather-grass*.

pennistone, *n.* See *penistone*.

pennite (pen'īt), *n.* [< *Penn(sylvania)* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium occurring as a globular incrustation on serpentine and chromite at Texas in Pennsylvania.

penniveined (pen'i-vānd), *a.* [< L. *penna*, feather, + E. *vein*.] In *bot.*, same as *penninerved*.

pennon (pen'ŏn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *penon*; < ME. *penon*, *penoun*, *pynoun*, < OF. *pennon*, F. *pennon* = Pr. *peno*, *penon* = Sp. *pendón* = Pg. *pendão* = It. *pennone*, a banner, pennon, orig. (as in It.) a great plume or bunch of feathers, aug. of OF. *penne* = It. *penna*, a wing, feather: see *pen*[2]. Cf. *pinion*[1], ult. identical with *pennon* and *pennant* (a later form).]



Medieval Knight's Pennon.

1. A flag; an ensign; especially, in Europe in the middle ages, the flag of the knight bachelor, or knight who had not yet reached the dignity of banneret. It is usually described as being pointed at the fly, but the swallow-tail flag is also described as a pennon.

> By his baner born is his *penoun* [var. *pynoun*]
> Of gold ful riche, in which ther was ybete
> The Mynotaur which that he slough in Crete.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 120.

> High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore
> His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 115.

2. In *her.*, in modern ceremonial, as at funerals, a long and narrow flag, usually from four to five feet long, on which are depicted the owner's arms or a part of them, as the crest and motto.—**3†.** A pinion; a wing.

> Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb down he drops
> Ten thousand fathom deep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 933.

pennoncel, pennoncelle (pen'ŏn-sel), *n.* [< OF. *pennoncel*, dim. of *pennon*, a pennon: see *pennon*. Cf. *pencel*[2], a contracted form of *pennoncel*.] **1.** Same as *pennon*, 1.—**2.** In *her.*, a very small flag resembling a pennon in shape and use.

pennoncier (pen'ŏn-sēr), *n.* [OF., < *pennon*, a pennon: see *pennon*.] A knight who had not attained the dignity of banneret. Also called *knight pennoncier*. See *knight*, 3.

pennoned (pen'ŏnd), *a.* [< *pennon* + *-ed*[2].] Bearing a pennon.

> The grass, whose *pennoned* spear
> Leans on the narrow graves.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Cambridge Churchyard.

pennopluma (pen-ō-plö'mä), *n.* [NL.: see *pennoplume*.] Same as *plumule*.

pennoplume (pen'ō-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *pennopluma*, prop. **penipluma*, < L. *penna*, a wing, + *pluma*, a feather.] A plumule.

penn'orth (pen'ėrth), *n.* A colloquial contraction of *pennyworth*.

Pennsylvania Dutch. See *Dutch*.

Pennsylvanian (pen-sil-vā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pennsylvania* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pennsylvania, one of the Middle States of the United States, lying south of New York and west of New Jersey.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pennsylvania.

penny (pen'i), *n.*; pl. *pennies* (-iz), number of coins, *pence* (pens), amount of pennies in value. [Early mod. E. also *pennie*, *peny*, *penie*; < ME. *peny*, *penie*, *peni*, *pani* (pl. *penies*, *pens*, *pans*, *pons*), < AS. *penig*, *pennig*, *peneg*, prop. with suffix *-ing*, *pening*, *peninge*, *peninc*, *pæning*, *penning*, *pending*, a penny (tr. L. *denarius*, *nummus*, *as*), a silver coin, the 240th part of a pound, also (in forms *peneg* and *pening*) a pennyweight, the 24th part of an ounce, = OS. *penning* = OFries. *penning*, *penneng*, *pennig*, *panning*, *panneng*, *pannig* = D. *penning* = MLG. *pennink* (in comp. *penninge-*, *penne-*, *pen-*) = OHG. *phantinc*, *phending*, *pfentinc*, *phenning*, *pending*, MHG. *phenninc*, *pfenninc*, *pfennig*, G. *pfenning*, *pfennig* = Icel. *penningr*, mod. *peningr* = Sw. *penning* = Dan. *penning*, a penny (Icel. pl. *penningar* = Sw. *penningar*, money, = Dan. contr. *penge*, money); with suffix *-ing*[3] (used also in other designations of coins, namely *farthing*, *shilling*), from a base **pand* (by umlaut *pend-*), generally explained as 'pledge,' = OFries. *pand* = D. *pand* = MLG. *pant* = OHG. MHG. *phant*, *pfant*, G. *pfand* = Icel. *pantr* = Sw. Dan. *pant*, a pledge, pawn; a penny in this view being a piece of money given as a pledge instead of some particular article of property. This view is not satisfactory; but the variations and irregularities in the forms indicate that the actual sense of the radical element was not known by the later users, and thus would go to support a foreign origin, and to favor the suggested etym. from *pand*, pawn, pledge: see *pawn*[1], *pane*[1].] **1†.** A silver coin weighing 22½ grains, or the 240th part of a Tower pound. It corresponded to the Roman denarius, and was also called *easterling*. (See *easterling*, *n.*, 2.) In 1346



Obverse. Reverse.

Silver Penny of Edward III., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

its weight was reduced to 20 grains. Similar coins called *pennies* were in use in Scotland and Ireland. [In early times any coin could be called a *penny*. Thus, the gold coins called *florins*, struck by order of Edward III. in 1343, were called by the people *gold pennies*, and the half-florins and quarter-florins respectively *gold halfpennies* and *gold farthings*.]

> & left the Inglis the lond on a forward [bargain] dere
> To pay ilk a hede a *peny* to tham bi gere.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 8.

> For a *peny* that ye lese on this side, ye shall wynne tweyn on that side. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 142.

> There caste Judas the 30 *Pens* before hem, and seyde that he hadde synned, betrayenge oure Lord.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Penny of George III., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. In Great Britain, a copper (since 1860 bronze) token coin, of which twelve are equal to a shilling and 240 to a pound sterling. It weighs 145.833 grains troy, and is worth in metal about one fourth of its face-value. It is about equivalent to two cents United States currency. Copper pennies were first struck in the time of James I. (about 1609). In Scotland the value of the old penny was only one twelfth of a penny sterling, the pound being equal to 20 pence sterling. Abbreviated *d.* (for *denarius*).

> Where the same, with a little difference of place, is a pound, shilling, or *penie*, one, ten, or an hundred.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

> Perjuries are common as bad *pence*.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 387.

3. In the United States, a cent. [Colloq.]—**4.** An insignificant coin or value; a small sum.

> I will not lend thee a *penny*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 1.

5. Money in general: as, it cost a pretty *penny* (a good round sum); to turn an honest *penny*.

> Lo, how *pans* purchasede faire places and drede,
> That rote is of robbers the richesse with-ynne!
> For he that gadereth so his good god no-thyng preiseth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 246.

> What *penny* hath Rome borne,
> What men provided? *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 96.

> That eternal want of *pence*
> Which vexes public men.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

Shah Sujah and Shere Ali cost India a pretty *penny*, as we say in Scotland; but invasions like that of Ahmed Shah Dourani would have cost her a good deal more.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 17.

6. In composition, in the adjectives *fourpenny*, *sixpenny*, *eightpenny*, *tenpenny* (which now designate nails of certain sizes), originally (in the 15th century) noting the price of nails (fourpence, etc.) a hundred. The original significance of these adjectives—that of price—was lost in the actual fluctuation of prices, though the terms themselves survived. The dialectal pronunciations, *four-pun' nails*, *six-pun' nails*, etc., seem to have suggested the erroneous idea that *pound* and not *penny* was the original word in these phrases—familiar adjectives denoting the price of small purchases. See *nail*, 5.—**A penny for your thoughts,** I would give something to know what you are thinking about.

Come, friar, I will shake him from his dumps.
(Comes forward.)
How cheer you, sir? *a penny for your thought.*
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

At first penny†, at first bid or offer.

> There went but one of two hundred tunnes, who stayed in the Countrey about six weeks, which with eight and thirty men and boies had her fraught, which she sold *at the first penny* for 2100. besides the Furres.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 219.

Clean as a penny, clean and bright. Compare *fine as fivepence*, under *fine*[2]. (*Davies.*)

> I will go as I am, for, though ordinary, I am as *clean as a penny*, though I say it. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 56.

Lord Baltimore penny, a penny coined by Lord Baltimore, who established a Maryland mint in London in 1659.



Obverse. Reverse.

Lord Baltimore Penny.—From the only specimen known to exist. (Size of the original.)

Not to have a penny to bless one's self with. See *bless*[1].—**Penny-banks Act.** See *bank*[2].—**Penny dreadful.** See *dreadful*, *n.*—**Penny or paternoster†,** pay or prayers; love or money. *Davies.*

> If I had thought you would have passed to the terms you now stand in, pity nor pension, *penny nor pater-noster* should ever have made nurse once to open her mouth in the cause. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, i. 1.

Peter's pence, an annual tax or tribute in several countries of northern Europe, consisting of a penny, formerly paid to the papal see at Rome. In England it is said to have originated under Offa of Mercia in the eighth century, and it was abolished by Henry VIII. The sums now sent to Rome under the name of Peter's pence are voluntary contributions by Roman Catholic people everywhere for the maintenance of the Pope. Also *Peter-pence*.

The old payment called *Peter-pence*, from the days of the Mercian King Offa, was originally made for maintaining an English college in Rome. Baronius and other Roman writers misrepresented this payment as a quitrent for the kingdom, and an acknowledgment of dependence on Rome. They have been sufficiently confuted by Spelman and Collier.
Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

Pharaoh's pence, the discoid nummulitic fossils in the stone of which pyramids and other structures are built in Egypt.—**To think one's penny silver,** to have a good opinion of one's self.

> *Alvira.* Believe me, though she say that she is fairest,
> I *think my penny silver*, by her leave.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 123.

To turn an honest penny, to make money honestly. [Colloq.]—**To turn a penny,** to make money. [Colloq.]

> Be sure to *turn the penny*. *Dryden.*

penny-ale† (pen'i-āl), *n.* [< ME. *penny-ale*; < *penny* + *ale*.] A cheap, common, or thin ale sold for a trifle; small beer.

> Ther is payn and *peny-ale* as for a pytaunce y-take,
> Colde flessh and cold fyssh for veneson ybake.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 92.

penny-a-liner (pen'i-a-lī'nėr), *n.* One who furnishes news and other matter to the public journals as it were at a penny a line or some other small price; hence, any poor writer for hire; a hack-writer: so called in contempt.

penny-a-linerism (pen'i-a-lī'nėr-izm), *n.* [< *penny-a-liner* + *-ism*.] The occupation of a penny-a-liner; the method or practice of writing for scanty remuneration; writing for payment by space, with a view to cover as much space as possible; hack-writing.

penny-bird (pen'i-bėrd), *n.* The little grebe: same as *drink-a-penny*. *C. Swainson.* [Local.]

penny-cord† (pen'i-kôrd), *n.* A small cord or rope. *Shak.*

penny-cress (pen'i-kres), *n.* A cruciferous herb, *Thlaspi arvense*, found throughout Europe and temperate Asia, and sparingly naturalized in the United States. Its conspicuous winged pods are flat and round, whence the name, which is extended also to the other species of the genus. See *cress*, *mithridate mustard* (under *mustard*), and *Thlaspi*.

penny-dog (pen'i-dog), *n.* The tope or miller's-dog, a kind of shark. See *tope*. [Local, Eng.]

penny-father† (pen'i-fä″ŦHėr), *n.* A penurious or miserly person; a niggard; a skinflint.

> Knowing them [rich men] to be such niggish *penny-fathers* that they be sure, as long as they live, not the worth of one farthing of that heap of gold shall come to them. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

> Illiterate hinds, rude boors, and hoary *penny-fathers*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

penny-fee (pen'i-fē), *n.* Scanty wages. [Scotch.]

> He said it wasna in my heart . . . to pit a puir lad like himsell, . . . that had nae hauding but his *penny-fee*, to sic a hardship as this comes to. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv

penny-flower (pen′i-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *money-flower:* now so called in allusion to the large flat and orbicular pods.

penny-gaff (pen′i-gaf), *n.* A theater of a very low class, where the price of admission is a penny or two. [Slang, Great Britain.]

The difference between a *penny-gaff* clown and a fair, or, as we call it, a canvas-clown, is this, etc.
Annie Thomas, Walter Goring, II. 131.

penny-grass (pen′i-gràs), *n.* 1. A scrophulariaceous plant, the common rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli,* which has flat round seeds like silver coins. See *rattle* and *Rhinanthus.*—2. Rarely, the marsh-pennywort. See *pennywort* (*b*).

penny-land (pen′i-land), *n.* [< *penny* + *land.*] Land worth a penny a year; a denariate.

penny-mail (pen′i-māl), *n.* 1. Rent paid in money, as distinguished from that paid in kind. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. A small sum paid to the proprietor of land, as an acknowledgment of superiority rather than as an equivalent.

penny-pies (pen′i-pīz), *n.* 1. The root-leaves of *Umbilicus Umbilicus.* See *pennywort* (*a*).—2. The round-leafed plant *Sibthorpia Europæa.* [Local.]

penny-prick† (pen′i-prik), *n.* An old game in which oblong pieces of iron were thrown at a stick on which a penny was placed.

I had no other riches; yet was pleased
To hazard all and stake them gainst a kiss,
At an old game I used, call'd *penny-prick.*
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Penny-pricke appears to have been a common game in the fifteenth century, and is reproved by a religious writer of that period. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 513.

penny-purse (pen′i-pėrs), *n.* A pouch for holding coin.

For his heart was shrivelled like a leather *peny-purse* when he was dissected. *Howell,* Letters (1650). (*Nares.*)

penny-rent (pen′i-rent), *n.* Income; revenue.

"They usually give them," answered the priest, "some benefice, or cure, or vergership, which brings them in a good *penny-rent,* besides the perquisites of the altar."
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 12. (*Davies.*)

He proposes a jointure of 1200*l.* a year, *penny-rents,* and 400 guineas a year for her private purse.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xlvi.

penny-room (pen′i-röm), *n.* A room in which penny entertainments are provided; a penny-gaff.

Till you break in at plays, like 'prentices,
For three a groat, and crack nuts with the scholars
In *penny-rooms* again, and fight for apples.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

pennyrot (pen′i-rot), *n.* The marsh-pennywort: so called from its supposed property of giving sheep the rot. See *pennywort* (*b*) and ★*Hydrocotyle.*

pennyroyal (pen-i-roi′al), *n.* [An altered form of *puliol-royal,* the word *penny,* common in other plant-names, being substituted for the obs. *puliol:* see *puliol, puliol-royal.*] 1. A much-branched prostrate perennial herb, *Mentha Pulegium,* of Europe and western Asia. The leaves are small for a mint, and the flowers are in dense axillary whorls. Though once credited with peculiar virtues, it has only the aromatic properties of other mints, and its use is now chiefly domestic. Its essential oil is to some extent distilled. It has also been called *hillwort, origan,* and *pudding-grass.*

2. A plant of the genus *Hedeoma;* the American pennyroyal. See *Hedeoma,* and *oil of hedeoma* (under *oil*).—**Bastard pennyroyal.** Same as *blue-curls.*—**False pennyroyal.** See *Isanthus.*—**Mock pennyroyal,** a plant of the genus *Hedeoma.*—**Oil of pennyroyal.** See *oil.*

pennystone, *n.* See *penistone.*

pennyweight (pen′i-wāt), *n.* [< *penny* + *weight.* ★Cf. AS. *peningwæg,* a pennyweight.] Originally, a weight equal to that of the Anglo-Norman silver penny, 22½ grains, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound; now, and since the eighteenth year of Henry VIII., when the use of the Tower pound was forbidden, a weight of 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a troy ounce. Abbreviated *dwt.*

penny-white†, *a.* Rich; well-endowed.

Of the first sort [the most ancient nuns] we account the she-Benedictines, commonly called black nuns, but I assure you, *penny white,* being most richly endowed.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. i. 38. (*Davies.*)

pennywinkes†, *n. pl.* Same as *pinnywinks.*

pennywinkle (pen′i-wing-kl), *n.* [A corruption of *periwinkle*².] Same as *periwinkle*². [New Eng.]

pennywinkler (pen′i-wing-klėr), *n.* Same as *periwinkle*². [New Eng.]

penny-wisdom (pen′i-wiz″dum), *n.* Wisdom or prudence in small matters: used with reference to the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish,* and implying foolishness or improvidence in important affairs.

At present man applies to nature but half his force. . . . He lives in it, and masters it by a *penny-wisdom.*
Emerson, Misc., p. 68.

penny-wise (pen′i-wīz), *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly in unimportant affairs: generally used in the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish,* careful in small economies and wasteful in large affairs.

Be not *penny-wise;* riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more. *Bacon,* Riches (ed. 1887).

pennywort (pen′i-wėrt), *n.* One of several round-leafed plants of different genera. (*a*) *Umbilicus Umbilicus,* sometimes called *wall-pennywort.* See *kidneywort,* 1, and *navelwort,* 1. (*b*) The marsh- or water-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris;* also, other related plants, as the Indian pennywort, *Centella Asiatica.* (*c*) The Kenilworth ivy, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria.* (*d*) The Cornish moneywort, *Sibthorpia Europæa.* (*e*) See *Obolaria.*

pennyworth (pen′i-wėrth), *n.* [Also contr. *penn'worth, penn'orth, pen'orth;* < ME. **peny-worth,* < AS. *peningweorth,* < *pening,* penny, + *weorth,* worth: see *penny* and *worth.*] 1. As much as is bought for a penny; hence, a small quantity.

The maior wente to the woode warfes, and sold to the poor people billot and faggot, by the *pennyworth.*
Fabyan, Hen. VIII., an. 1553.

My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me who displease me least. *Swift.*

2. Value for the money given; hence, a bargain, whether in buying or selling.

Though the *pennyworth* on his side be the worst, yet hold thee, there 's some boot. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 650.

Of these sort of Vessels . . . the Dutch men of Malacca have plenty, and can afford good *pennyworths.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 111.

Penœus, *n.* See *Penæus.*

penological (pē-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *penolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to penology; pertaining to punishment for public offenses.

penologist (pē-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *penolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in penology; one who makes a study of penology.

penology, pœnology (pē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *pœna,* < Gr. ποινή, penalty, expiation (see *pain*¹, *penal*), + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, say, speak: see *-ology.*] The study of punishment for crime, both in its deterrent and in its reformatory aspect; the study of the management of prisons.

penon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pennon.*

pen-rack (pen′rak), *n.* A rack for holding pens or penholders when not in use.

pens†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pence,* plural of *penny.*

pensa† (pen′sä), *n.* [< L., a day's provisions or ration, < *pendere,* pp. *pensus,* weigh, weigh out, suspend: see *pendent, poise.*] A wey of cheese, salt, etc., equal to 256 pounds.

pen-sac (pen′sak), *n.* The part or organ of cephalopods which contains the pen or calamary, as of a squid.

A flap or hood-like prolongation of the mantle, forming a *pen-sac.*
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 338.

pensative† (pen′sa-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *pensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *pensativo,* < L. *pensare,* think: see *pensive.*] Same as *pensive.*

He led them fair and easily towards his village, being very *pensative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spoke.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 5.

pensel†, *n.* See *pencel*².

pensful†, *a.* See *pensiful.*

pensible† (pen′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *pendere,* pp. *pensus,* weigh, weigh out, suspend, + *-ible.*] 1. Capable of being weighed.—2. Pensile.

The water being made *pensible,* and there being a great weight of water in the belly of the glass, sustained by a small pillar of water in the neck of the glass; it is that which setteth the motion on work.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 15.

pensie, *a.* See *pensy*².

pensifehead†, *n.* A variant of *pensivehead.*

pensiful†, **pensful**†, *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *pensi(ve)* + *-ful.*] Thoughtful; pensive. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, i. 13.

pensil†, *n.* See *pencil*¹, *pencel*².

pensile (pen′sil), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pensil* = It. ★*pensile,* < L. *pensilis,* hanging, < *pendere,* pp. *pensus,* hang: see *pendent.*] Hanging; suspended; hanging and swaying; pendulous.

I might here also tell of those *Pensile* gardens, borne vp on arches, foure square, each square contayning foure hundred foote. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 56.

Over her state two crowns hanging,
With *pensile* shields thorough them.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

pensileness (pen′sil-nes), *n.* The state of being pensile or suspended; a hanging or suspended condition.

The *pensileness* of the earth, the pole of the north, and the finiteness or convexity of heaven, are manifestly touched. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 66.

pensility (pen-sil′i-ti), *n.* [< *pensile* + *-i-ty.*] The state of hanging loosely; pensileness.

pension (pen′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *pention;* < ME. *pencion* (= D. *pensioen* = G. Sw. Dan. *pension*), < OF. (and F.) *pension,* a payment, pension, money paid for board, board, F. also a boarding-school, = Sp. *pensión* = Pg. *pensão* = It. *pensione,* a payment, pension, < L. *pensio(n-),* a weight, a payment or term of payment, tax, impost, rent, interest, < *pendere,* pp. *pensus,* weigh, weigh out, hang: see *pendent.*] 1. A payment; a sum paid; expenditure; specifically, in the English inns of court, a small annual charge (5*s.* 4*d.*) upon each member. [Obsolete except in the specific use.]

Of princes and prelatus heor *pencion* schulde aryse,
And of the pore peple no peneworth to take.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 49.

Th' Almighty made the Mouth to recompence
The Stomachs *pension* and the Times expence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. A stated payment to a person in consideration of the past services of himself or of some kinsman or ancestor; periodical payment made to a person retired from service on account of age or other disability; especially, a yearly sum granted by a government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, to the families of soldiers or sailors killed or disabled, or to meritorious authors, artists, and others.

'Tis no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour, and my *pension* shall seem the more reasonable.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 276.

There are 300 People perpetually here at work; and, if one comes young, and grows old in St. Mark's service, he hath a *Pension* from the State during Life.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 28.

3. In *Eng. eccles. law,* a sum of money paid to a clergyman or church in lieu of tithes.—4. An assembly of the members or benchers of Gray's Inn to consult about the affairs of the society; also, a similar assembly in Barnard's Inn. Also spelled *pention.*—5 (F. pron. poñ-sioñ′). A boarding-house or a boarding-school, especially on the Continent. [Recent.]—**Pension Office,** a division of the Interior Department of the United States Government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Pensions, whose duty it is to supervise the execution of the laws relating to pensions and bounty-lands.

pension (pen′shon), *v.* [< *pension, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To grant a pension to: as, to *pension* soldiers; to *pension* an old servant.

Full plac'd and *pension'd,* see, Horatio stands.
P. Whitehead, State Dunces.

II.† *intrans.* To lodge; be boarded. Compare *pension, n.,* 5.

When they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or *pension* with him any time, they desire him to write his name with some short sentence, which they call the mot of remembrance.
Howell, Forraine Travell, § 4.

pensionable (pen′shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *pension* + *-able.*] 1. Entitled to a pension: as, he is not *pensionable.*—2. Entitling to a pension: as, *pensionable* disabilities.

Our brevet martyrs speedily reduced themselves to a *pensionable* condition, and we knew that there was no pension law applicable to their case.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 797.

★**pensionary** (pen′shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pensionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *pensionario,* < ML. *pensionarius,* of a pension, as a noun a pensioner, ML. also *pensionaris,* one who owes or pays a pension (> D. *pensionaris,* a pensionary), < L. *pensio(n-),* a pension: see *pension.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a pension; consisting in a pension: as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance.—2. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but his pimp, or chief flatterer, or one of his *pensionary* writers. *Swift,* Directions to Servants.

II. *n.*; pl. *pensionaries* (-riz). 1. A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some company or individual; a pensioner.—2. Formerly, a chief magistrate in the larger towns of Holland.—**Grand pensionary,** formerly, the president of the States General of Holland.

★**pensioner** (pen'shọn-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pentioner;* < OF. *pensioner,* < ML. *pensionarius,* a pensioner: see *pensionary.*] **1.** One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, either in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service, etc. See *pension, n.,* 2.—**2.** A person who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependent.

And then he tooke his leaue of her grace, and came forth into the open courte, where all the *pentioners* stoode.
Fabyan, Q. Marie, an. 1555.

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 10.

3. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income: the same as a *commoner* at Oxford.

Pensioners, who form the great body of the students, who pay for their commons, chambers, etc.
Cambridge University Calendar (1889), p. 5.

Gentlemen pensioners, the former name of the gentlemen-at-arms. See *gentleman-at-arms.*—**In pensioner.** See *in-pensioner.*—**Out pensioner.** See *out-pensioner.*

pensioning-warrant (pen'shọn-ing-wor″ant), *n.* In *Eng. administrative law,* one of a number of orders or warrants issued from time to time by the commissioners of the treasury, conferring pensions, or offices or appointments entitling to pensions, or fixing the amounts payable.

pensionry† (pen'shọn-ri), *n.* [< *pension(e)r* + *-y* (see *-ry*).] A body of gentlemen pensioners.

pension-writ (pen'shọn-rit), *n.* In *law,* a process formerly issued against a member of an inn of court when he was in arrears for pensions, commons, or other dues. See *pension, n.,* 1.

pensitive† (pen'si-tiv), *a.* [An irreg. extended form of *pensive.*] Same as *pensive.*

For a woman to be good, it is no small help to be always in businesse; and by the contrarie, we see no other thing but that the idle woman goeth alwayes *pensitiue.*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 317.

pensive (pen'siv), *a.* [< ME. *pensif,* < OF. (also F.) *pensif* (= It. *pensivo*), < *penser,* think, < L. *pensare,* weigh, consider, < *pendere,* pp. *pensus,* hang, weigh: see *pendent.* Cf. *poise.*] **1.** Engaged in serious thought or reflection; given to earnest musing: often implying some degree of anxiety, depression, or gloom; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy.

The squyer that hadde hym smyten returned sorowfull and *pensif* to the place that he com fro, and hilde hym-self foule disceyved of that he hadde don.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 426.

The hermit trimm'd his little fire,
And cheer'd his *pensive* guest.
Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; betokening or conducive to thoughtful or earnest musing.

Deep silence held the Grecian band,
Silent, unmov'd, in dire dismay they stand;
A *pensive* scene! till Tydeus' warlike son
Roll'd on the king his eyes, and thus begun.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 41.

It was a pretty scene; but I missed that *pensive* stillness which makes the autumn in England indeed the evening of the year. *Darwin,* Voyage of Beagle, II. 90.

=**Syn. 1.** Meditative, reflective, sober.

pensived† (pen'sivd), *a.* [< *pensive* + *-ed*2.] Thought on or brooded over.

Lo, all these trophies of affections hot,
Of *pensived* and subdued desires the tender,
Nature hath charged me that I hoard them not.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 219.

pensivehead†, *n.* [ME. *pensifhed;* < *pensive* + *-head.*] Pensiveness.

This welle . . . wolde . . . the venym perse
Of *pensifhede,* with all the cruel rage.
Lydgate, Complaint of a Lover's Life, l. 102.

pensively (pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a pensive manner; with melancholy thoughtfulness; with seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

pensiveness (pen'siv-nes), *n.* [ME. *pensifnesse;* < *pensive* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.

penstock1 (pen'stok), *n.* [< *pen*1 + *stock.*] **1.** A flood-gate; a sluice to a mill-dam; that part of the channel, conduit, or trough supplying water to a water-wheel which extends between the open race and the gate through which the water flows to the wheel or to the casing which incloses the latter.—**2.** A hydrant supplying water which is conveyed through a pipe from the source of supply.—**3.** The barrel of a pump, in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

penstock2 (pen'stok), *n.* [< *pen*2 + *stock.*] A penholder. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

pensum (pen'sum), *n.* [< L. *pensum,* a task, < *pendere,* weigh.] An extra task imposed on a scholar as punishment.

pensy1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pansy.*

pensy2 (pen'si), *a.* [Also *pensie;* var. of *pensive.*] Proud; conceited; spruce. [Scotch.]

pensynt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinson*1.

pent (pent), *p. a.* [Pp. of *pen*1, *pend*1.] Penned or shut up; closely confined.

With hollow eyes and rawbone cheekes forspent,
As if he had in prison long bene *pent.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

So, *pent* by hills, the wild winds roar aloud
In the deep bosom of some gloomy wood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 923.

penta-. [L., etc., *penta-,* < Gr. *πεντα-,* usual combining form of *πέντε,* five: see *five.*] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'five.'

pentacapsular (pen-ta-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + E. *capsular.*] In *bot.,* having five capsules or seed-vessels.

pentacarpellary (pen-ta-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *καρπός,* fruit.] In *bot.,* composed of five carpels.

pentace (pen'tā-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκή,* a point: see *acme.*] A pentahedral summit.

Pentaceras (pen-tas'ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1862), < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κέρας,* a horn.] An untenable name for *Apoceras,* a genus of trees belonging to the *Rutaceæ,* or rue family. The ovary is divided into five horns, only one of which matures, forming a one-sided winged fruit. The only species, *Apoceras australis* (*Cookia australis* of Ferdinand von Mueller), is a smooth tree of subtropical Australia, bearing alternate pinnate pellucid-dotted leaves, and panicles of many small flowers. It is a tall evergreen, reaching 60 feet high, and known as the *Moreton Bay varnish-tree,* or *white cedar.*

Pentaceros (pen-tas'ẹ-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κέρας,* horn.] **1.** The typical genus of *Pentacerotidæ. P. reticulatus* is a wide-ranging species, measuring about eight inches in diameter.—**2.** A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the *Pentacerotidæ,* having five horn-like projections on the head. *Cuvier and Valenciennes,* 1829.

Pentacerotidæ (pen″ta-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentaceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-idæ.*] **1**†. A family of starfishes, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentaceros.*—**2.** A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Pentaceros.*

Pentacerotina (pen-ta-ser-ọ-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentaceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-ina*2.] In Günther's classification, the third group of *Percidæ:* same as the family *Pentacerotidæ.*

pentachenium (pen-ta-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pentachenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + NL. *achenium,* q. v.] In *bot.,* a five-celled fruit otherwise like a cremocarp.

pentachonium (pen-ta-kō'ni-um), *n.* A musical composition in five parts.

pentachord (pen'ta-kôrd), *n.* [< LL. *pentachordus,* < Gr. *πεντάχορδος,* five-stringed, < *πέντε,* five, + *χορδή,* a string, as of a lyre: see *chord.*] In *music:* (*a*) A diatonic series of five tones. (*b*) An instrument with five strings. Compare *hexachord, monochord,* etc.

pentacle (pen'ta-kl), *n.* [Also *penticle;* < OF. *pentacle, pantacle,* a pentacle (in magic), a candlestick with five branches, as if < Gr. *πέντε,* five; but prob. orig. 'a pendant,' cf. OF. *pente,* a pendant, hanging, slope, etc., < *pendre,* hang: see *pendant, pendent.* As applied to a magical figure, prob. wrested from *pentangle* (see *pentangle*), perhaps confused (as if 'an amulet') with OF. *pentacol, pend a col,* a trinket hung from the neck, a pendant (< *pendre,* hang, + *a,* on, + *col,* neck).] A mathematical figure used in magical ceremonies, and considered a defense against demons. It was probably with this figure that the Pythagoreans began their letters, as a symbol of health. In modern English books it is generally assumed that this is the six-pointed star formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed. (Compare *Solomon's seal,* under *seal.*) Obviously, the pentacle must be a five-pointed or five-membered object, and it should be considered as equivalent to the *pentagram* or *pentalpha.* (See also *pentangle.*) The construction of the five-pointed star depends upon an abstruse proposition discovered in the Pythagorean school, and this star seems to have been from that time adopted as their seal.

They have their crystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's skulls,
Their ravens' wings, their lights, and *pentacles,*
With characters. *B. Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

His shoes were marked with cross and spell;
Upon his breast a *pentacle. Scott,* Marmion, iii. 20.

The potent *pentacle,* i. e. a figure of three trigons interlaced and formed of five lines.
W. H. Forman, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XIX. 140.

pentacoccous (pen-ta-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κόκκος,* a berry, a kernel: see *coccus.*] In *bot.,* having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each.

Pentacrinidæ (pen-ta-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentacrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family or higher group of articulate crinoids, named from the genus *Pentacrinus,* containing permanently fixed extant and extinct forms; the sea-lilies and stone-lilies. They have a small calyx with five basal plates and five radial dichotomous arms, and a pentagonal stalk with lateral branches. Most of the species are extinct, and commenced in or before the Liassic epoch, but a few live in the present seas at great depths. Also called *Encrinidæ.* See cut under *Pentacrinus.*

pentacrinite (pen-tak'ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Pentacrinus* + *-ite*2.] An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinites* or family *Pentacrinitidæ.*

Pentacrinites (pen″ta-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1821), < *Pentacrinus* + *-ites.*] Same as *Pentacrinus.*

Pentacrinitidæ (pen″ta-kri-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentacrinites* + *-idæ.*] A family of crinoids: synonymous with *Pentacrinidæ. J. E. Gray,* 1840.

pentacrinoid (pen-tak'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pentacrinus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus;* pentamerous, as a crinoid: said also of other sea-lilies: as, the *pentacrinoid* larval form of *Comatula.*

II. *n.* A pentacrinoid crinoid; a member of the *Pentacrinoidea.*

Pentacrinoidea (pen″ta-kri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentacrinus* + *-oidea.*] The *Pentacrinidæ* or *Pentacrinitidæ,* in a broad sense, as a superfamily group of articulated crinoids.


Sea-lily (*Pentacrinus wyville-thomsoni*).

Pentacrinus (pen-tak'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (L. Oken, 1815), < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κρίνον,* a lily: see *crinoid.*] The typical genus of sea-lilies of the family *Pentacrinidæ,* having the column pentagonal. *P. wyville-thomsoni* is an existing species. Some living ones which have been referred to this genus are larval forms of stalkless crinoids, as *P. europæus* of *Antedon rosaceus.* Also *Pentacrinites.*

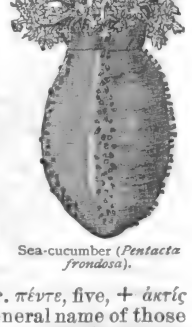
pentacrostic (pen-ta-kros'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκροστίχιον,* an acrostic: see *acrostic.*] **I.** *a.* Containing five acrostics of the same name.

II. *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to contain five acrostics of the same name, there being five divisions in each verse.

pentact (pen'takt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray: see *actinic.*] **I.** *a.* Five-rayed; having five rays, arms, or branches, as a common starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

II. *n.* A pentact sponge-spicule.

Pentactæ (pen-tak'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς,* ray.] A division of holothurians having the suckers arranged in five regular rows.


Sea-cucumber (*Pentacta frondosa*).

Pentactidæ (pen-tak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentacta* (the typical genus) + *-idæ.*] A family of holothurians, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentacta.* They are among the holothurians called *sea-cucumbers* and sometimes *sea-melons.*

pentactinal (pen-tak'ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-al.*] Having five rays; pentact.

Pentactinida (pen-tak-tin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *-ida.*] A general name of those starfishes which have five rays: distinguished from *Heteractinida.*

pentacular (pen-tak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *pentacle* (ML. as if **pentaculum*) + *-ar*3.] Formed into or like a pentacle; having the figure or character of a pentacle: as, a *pentacular* symbol, emblem, or talisman.

pentacyclic (pen-ta-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle*1, *cyclic.*] In *bot.,* having five cycles: said of flowers in which the floral organs are in five cycles or whorls. Compare *monocyclic, bicyclic,* etc.

★**pentad** (pen'tad), *n.* [= F. *pentade,* < Gr. *πεντάς* (*πενταδ-*), the number five, a body of five, <

πέντε, five: see *five.*] **1.** The number five, in the abstract; a set of five things considered together: as, the Pythagorean *pentad:* correlated with *monad, dyad, triad, tetrad,* etc. Specifically—**2.** A period of five consecutive years.

> The means of the last two *pentads,* 1866–70 and 1871–75, were almost exactly the same as the grand mean.
> *J. D. Whitney,* Climatic Changes, p. 337.

3. In *chem.*, an element one atom of which will combine with five univalent atoms or radicals; a quinquevalent or quintivalent element.

pentadactyl, pentadactyle (pen-ta-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *pentadactylus,* a starfish; < Gr. *πενταδάκτυλος,* with five fingers or toes, five fingers long, < *πέντε,* five, + *δάκτυλος,* a finger, a finger-breadth: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having five digits, as fingers or toes; quinquedigitate. Also *pentadactylous.*

II. *n.* A pentadactyl or quinquedigitate animal; any member of the *Pentadactyla.*

Pentadactyla, Pentadactyli (pen-ta-dak'ti-lä, -lī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or masc. pl. of *pentadactylus:* see *pentadactyl.*] A superclass division of gnathostomous vertebrates supposed to have been derived from pentadactylous ancestors. See phrases below. Most of the existing species have lost one or more of the digits, and some even a pair or all of the limbs, such as the snakes, cetaceans, etc. —**Pentadactyla branchiata,** a synonym of *Amphibia:* a name given by E. R. Lankester to the amphibians as a "grade" of gnathostomous craniate vertebrates intermediate between the *Heterodactyla branchiata* (true fishes and dipnoans) and the *Pentadactyla lipobranchia* (reptiles, birds, and mammals). [Little used.]—**Pentadactyla lipobranchia,** a name given by E. R. Lankester to the highest "grade" of vertebrates, being a series which includes reptiles, birds, and mammals, as collectively distinguished from amphibians (*Pentadactyla branchiata*) and fishes (*Heterodactyla branchiata*). [Little used.]

pentadactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *pentadactyl.*

Pentadactyli, *n. pl.* See *Pentadactyla.*

pentadactylism (pen-ta-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *pentadactyl* + *-ism.*] The state or character of being pentadactyl, or of having five digits on each extremity.

pentadactylous (pen-ta-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *pentadactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *pentadactyl.*

pentadelphous (pen-ta-del'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀδελφός,* brother.] In *bot.*, grouped together in five sets: as, *pentadelphous* stamens; having stamens united in five sets by their filaments, as in the linden.

Pentadesma (pen-ta-des'mä), *n.* [NL. (J. Sabine, 1824), so called with ref. to the long stamens which are united at the base into five short columns; < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *δέσμα,* a bond, band, < *δεῖν,* bind.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the family *Clusiaceæ* and the tribe *Moronobeæ,* characterized by the five imbricated sepals similar to the five petals, the five-celled ovary, and the five-rayed style. There are 4 species, natives of tropical Africa. *P. butyracea* is a tall tree with a yellow juice, bearing rigid opposite leaves, large red solitary terminal flowers, and edible pulpy berries. See *butter-and-tallow tree,* under *butter*1.

pentadicity (pen-ta-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< *pentad* + *-ic* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*, quintivalence.

pentaëdron (pen-ta-ē'dron), *n.* See *pentahedron.*

pentafid (pen'ta-fid), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + L. *findere,* pp. *fidi,* cleave, split, separate.] In *bot.*, cleft into five divisions.

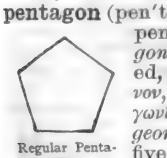
pentageron†, *n.* [Appar. an error for **pentagonon,* < Gr. *πεντάγωνον,* a pentagon: see *pentagon.*] Same as *pentacle.*

> The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell,
> Trembles when Bacon bids him, or his fiends,
> Bow to the force of his *pentageron.*
> *Greene,* Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

pentaglot (pen'ta-glot), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *γλῶσσα,* Attic *γλῶττα,* the tongue.] **I.** *a.* Of five tongues; expressed in five different languages.

II. *n.* A work in five different languages.

pentagon (pen'ta-gon), *n.* [< LL. *pentagonium,* pentagon, < *pentagonius, pentagonus* = Gr. *πεντάγωνος,* five-cornered, quinquangular, neut. *πεντάγωνον,* a pentagon, < *πέντε,* five, + *γωνία,* an angle, a corner.] **1.** In *geom.*, a figure of five sides and five angles: if all the sides and all the angles are equal it is a *regular pentagon.*—**2.** In *fort.*, a fort with five bastions.


Regular Pentagon.

pentagonal (pen-tag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *pentagon* + *-al.*] Having five corners or angles. Also *pentagonous.*—**Pentagonal dodecahedron.** See *ordinary dodecahedron,* under *dodecahedron.*

pentagonally (pen-tag'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In the form of a pentagon; with five angles.

pentagonous (pen-tag'ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *pentagonus, pentagonius,* < Gr. *πεντάγωνος,* five-angled: see *pentagon.*] Same as *pentagonal.*

pentagram (pen'ta-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντάγραμμος,* of five lines or strokes, < *πέντε,* five, + *γραμμή,* a line, a mark: see *gram*2.] A five-pointed or five-lobed figure, as the figure of a five-rayed star; specifically, the magic sign also called pentacle. See *pentacle.*

> Sketching with her slender pointed foot
> Some figure like a wizard *pentagram*
> On garden gravel.
> *Tennyson,* The Brook.


Pentagram.

pentagrammatic (pen″ta-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< *pentagram* + *-atic*2, after *grammatic.*] Having the figure of a pentagram.

pentagraph, pentagraphic, etc. Variants of *pantograph, pantographic,* etc.

pentagyn (pen'ta-jin), *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *γυνή,* a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a plant having five styles; one of the *Pentagynia.*

Pentagynia (pen-ta-jin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *γυνή,* female.] In the Linnean artificial system, an order in any of the first 13 classes characterized by having five-styled flowers.

pentagynian (pen-ta-jin'i-an), *a.* [< *pentagyn* + *-i-an.*] Same as *pentagynous.*

pentagynous (pen-taj'i-nus), *a.* [< *pentagyn* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having five styles.

pentahedral (pen-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-al.*] Having five faces.

pentahedrical (pen-ta-hed'ri-kal), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *pentahedral.* [Rare.]

pentahedron (pen-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [Also *pentaëdron;* < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἕδρα,* a seat, a base, a side.] A solid figure having five faces.

pentahedrous (pen-ta-hē'drus), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-ous.*] Same as *pentahedral.*

pentail (pen'tāl), *n.* [< *pen*2 + *tail.*] **1.** An insectivorous animal of the family *Tupaiidæ,* one of the squirrel-shrews of the genus *Ptilocercus* (which see), *P. lowi,* an inhabitant of Borneo: so called from its long tail, which is two thirds naked and ends in a distichous fringe of long hairs, like a quill pen.—**2.** The pintail, a duck.

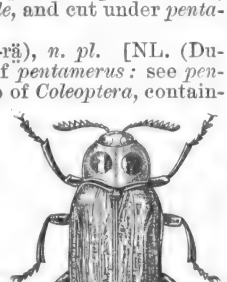
pentalemma (pen-ta-lem'ä), *n.*; pl. *pentalemmata* (-a-tä). [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *λῆμμα,* a proposition, assumption: see *lemma.*] In *logic,* a dilemma with five members.

Pentalophodon (pen-ta-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1866): see *pentalophodont.*] A genus of proboscidean mammals of the family *Elephantidæ* and subfamily *Mastodontinæ,* based by Falconer upon a Miocene mastodon from the Siwalik Hills of India, *P. sivalensis.*

pentalophodont (pen-ta-lof'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *λόφος,* a crest, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having five-ridged molars, as a mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon.*

pentalpha (pen-tal'fä), *n.* [So called as appar. composed of five alphas; < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἄλφα,* the letter alpha, A.] A five-pointed star; a pentacle. See *pentacle,* and cut under *pentagram.*

Pentamera (pen-tam'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), neut. pl. of *pentamerus:* see *pentamerous.*] **1.** A group of *Coleoptera,* containing those families of beetles all the tarsi of which are five-jointed (with some anomalous exceptions). About one half of all beetles are pentamerous, as the large families *Ptinidæ, Cleridæ, Lampyridæ, Elateridæ, Buprestidæ, Staphylinidæ, Scarabæidæ, Carabidæ,* and others. In Latreille's system the *Pentamera* were divided into 6 families, *Carnivora* (or *Adephaga*), *Brachelytra* (or *Microptera*), *Serricornes, Clavicornes. Palpicornes,* and *Lamellicornes.* The coleopterous groups contrasted with *Pentamera* are *Heteromera, Tetramera* (or *Cryptopentamera*), and *Trimera* (or *Cryptotetramera*).


Euchroma gigantea, one of the *Pentamera.*
(One half natural size.)

2. A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ,* comprising 13 subfamilies, in which the tarsi are five-jointed.

pentameran (pen-tam'e-ran), *n.* [< *Pentamera* + *-an.*] A pentamerous beetle; a member of the *Pentamera.*

Pentameridæ (pen-ta-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (McCoy, 1844), < *Pentamerus* + *-idæ.*] In *conch.*, a family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Pentamerus.* They had ovate and somewhat pentagonal shells, with no hinge area, and partially camerate; in the interior of the ventral valve were two contiguous vertical septa of varying length converging into one median plate, and in the interior of the dorsal valve two longitudinal septa of variable dimensions. The species lived during the Paleozoic epoch.

pentameroid (pen-tam'e-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Pentameridæ.*

II. *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Pentameridæ.*

pentamerous (pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pentamerus* for **pentameres,* < Gr. *πενταμερής,* in five parts, < *πέντε,* five, + *μέρος,* part.] Five-parted; five-jointed; composed or consisting of five parts or five sets of similar parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*: (1) Five-jointed, as a beetle's tarsus. (2) Having pentamerous tarsi, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pentamera.* (*b*) In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five parts or members: as, a *pentamerous* calyx or corolla; a *pentamerous* starfish. Frequently written 5-*merous.*

Pentamerus (pen-tam'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1813), < Gr. *πενταμερής,* having five parts: see *pentamerous.*] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Pentameridæ.*

pentameter (pen-tam'e-tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pentameter,* < Gr. *πενταμέτρος,* of five measures, < *πέντε,* five, + *μέτρον,* a measure, meter: see *meter*2.] **I.** *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse differing from the dactylic hexameter by suppression of the second half of the third and of the sixth foot; a dactylic dipenthemimeres or combination of two catalectic dactylic tripodies, thus:

⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ‖ ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ –.

The first half of the line ended almost without exception in a complete word and often with a pause in the sense. Spondees were excluded from the second half-line. The halves of the line often terminated in words of similar ending and emphasis, generally a noun and its attributive. This meter received its name from a false analysis of some ancient metricians, who explained it as consisting of two dactyls, a spondee, and two anapests. See *elegiac,* I., 1.

II. *a.* Having five metrical feet: as, a *pentameter* verse.

pentametrize (pen-tam'et-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pentametrized,* ppr. *pentametrizing.* [< *pentameter* + *-ize.*] To convert into a pentameter. Also spelled *pentametrise.* [Rare.]

> The insertion of an apt word which *pentametrizes* the verse. *Southey,* The Doctor, Fragment on Mortality.

pentamyron (pen-tam'i-ron), *n.* [= Gr. *πεντάμυρον,* a kind of ointment, < *πέντε,* five, + *μύρον,* an unguent or plant-essence: see *myrobalan.*] In *med.*, an ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsum, and nard ointment. *Dunglison.*

pentander (pen-tan'dėr), *n.* [< *Pentandria.*] A plant of the class *Pentandria.*

Pentandria (pen-tan'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In the Linnean artificial system, a class of plants characterized by having flowers with five equal distinct stamens.

pentandrian (pen-tan'dri-an), *a.* [< *Pentandria* + *-an.*] Same as *pentandrous.*

pentandrous (pen-tan'drus), *a.* [As *Pentandria* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Pentandria;* having five equal stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pentane (pen'tān), *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *-ane.*] Amyl hydrid, C_5H_{12}, a paraffin hydrocarbon existing in three modifications. *Normal pentane* is obtained from light distillates of cannel-coal and Boghead tar, and in large quantities from petroleum. The other modifications are of interest to chemists only. Normal pentane is used for illumination, in the form either of vapor or of a mixture of its vapor with air.

pentane-lamp (pen'tān-lamp), *n.* A lamp constructed to burn pentane vapor mixed with air previous to ignition. It is proposed that a pentane-lamp be used as a photometric standard, on account of the great accuracy with which it can be adjusted to give a uniform illumination.

pentangle (pen'tang-gl), *n.* [< ME. *pentangel,* < ML. **pentangulum,* < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + L. *angulus,* angle: see *angle*3. Cf. *pentacle.*] A five-angled or a five-pointed figure; a pentagon or a pentacle. See *pentacle* and *pentagram.*

> Thay schewed hym the schelde, that was of schyr goulez,
> Wyth the *pentangel* de-paynt of pure golde hwez.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 620.

> That they are afraid of the *pentangle* of Solomon, though so set forth with the body of man as to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to assent. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., i. 10.

pentangular (pen-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *pentangle* + *-ar*3; cf. *angular.*] Having five angles.

pentapetalous (pen-ta-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *πέταλον,* a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having five petals. Often written 5-*petalous.*

pentaphyllous (pen-ta-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πεντάφυλλος*, five-leafed, < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having five leaves.

pentapody (pen-tap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντάπους*, earlier *πεντέπους*, with five feet, < *πέντε*, five, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *pros.*, a measure or series of five feet.

A trochaic or iambic *pentapody* with hemiolic ratio, three trochees or iambi for arsis and two for thesis.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 101.

pentapolis (pen-tap'ō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *πενταπόλις*, a state having five cities, < *πέντε*, five, + *πόλις*, city.] A group or confederation of five cities: as, the Hebrew, or Doric, or African *Pentapolis;* the *Pentapolis* of Italy.

Pentapolitan (pen-ta-pol'i-tan), *a.* [< L. *Pentapolitanus*, < *Pentapolis*, < Gr. Πενταπόλις, Pentapolis: see def. and *pentapolis.*] Pertaining to a pentapolis, specifically to the ancient Pentapolis of Cyrenaica, in northern Africa, a district comprising five leading cities and their territories.

pentapterous (pen-tap'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather.*] In *bot.*, having five wings, as certain fruits.

Pentapterygiit (pen-tap-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing.] In *ichth.*, an artificial group or series of fishes whose fins are five in number. *Bloch and Schneider.*

pentaptote (pen'tap-tōt), *n.* [< LL. *pentaptotum*, < Gr. *πεντάπτωτον*, neut. of *πεντάπτωτος*, having five cases, < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *πτῶσις* (*πτωτ-*), a case, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun having five cases.

pentaptych (pen'tap-tik), *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *πτυχή*, *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), a fold, < *πτύσσειν*, fold, double up. Cf. *diptych*, *triptych*, etc., and *policy*[2].] 1. An altarpiece consisting of a central part and double-folding wings on each side. *Fairholt.*—2. A screen of five leaves.

pentarchy (pen'tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *pentarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *πενταρχία*, a magistracy of five, < *πέντε*, five, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. A government vested in five persons.—2. A group of five rulers, or of five influential persons.

Those five fair bretheren, which I sung of late,
For their just number called the *pentarchy*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

3†. Any group of five.

In an angrye moode I mett old Time,
With his *pentarchye* of tenses.
Old Tom of Bedlam (Percy's Reliques).

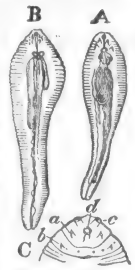
pentasepalous (pen-ta-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having five sepals. Often written 5-*sepalous.*

pentaspast (pen'ta-spast), *n.* [< L. *pentaspaston*, < Gr. **πεντάσπαστον*, a tackle or engine with five pulleys, < *πέντε*, five, + **σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw out or forth: see *spasm.*] An engine with five pulleys. *Johnson.*

pentaspermous (pen-ta-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, containing or having five seeds.

pentastich (pen'ta-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντάστιχος*, of five lines or verses, < *πέντε*, five, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] A composition consisting of five lines or verses.

pentastichous (pen-tas'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πεντάστιχος*, in five lines or verses: see *pentastich.*] In *bot.*, five-ranked: in phyllotaxis, noting that arrangement in which the leaves are disposed upon the stem in five vertical rows or ranks, as in the apple-tree, the cones of the American larch, etc. It is frequently represented by the fraction ⅖—that is, the angular distance from the first to the second leaf is ⅖ of the circumference of the stem (144°), and the spiral line connecting their points of attachment makes two turns around the stem, on which six leaves are laid down, when the sixth leaf comes over the first. See *phyllotaxis.*



Pentastoma tæ-nioides.
A, male. *B*, female. *C*, anterior end of body: *a*, *b*, anterior and posterior hooks; *c*, rudimentary palpiform organs; *d*, mouth.

Pentastoma (pen-tas'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *pentastomus*, having five mouths or openings: see *pentastomous.*] A genus of worm-like entozoic parasitic organisms representing the family *Pentastomidæ* and order *Pentastomoidea;* the pentastomes, five-mouths, or tonguelets: so called because of four hooklets near the mouth, which give, with the mouth itself, an appearance of five mouths. The genus was formerly classed by Rudolphi, its founder, among the trematoid worms, or flukes, but is now usually referred to the arthropods, and placed in the vicinity of the mites or of the bear-animalcules (*Arctisca*). The body is long, annulated, and vermiform, limbless in the adult, with four rudimentary legs in the larva. The sexes are distinct. These parasites, of which there are many species, as *P. tænioides*, three or four inches long, infest man and various other animals, and are sometimes encysted in the human liver and lungs. Also *Pentastomum*, *Pentastomus*, and *Linguatula.*

pentastome (pen'ta-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Pentastoma*, q. v.] A member of the genus *Pentastoma.*

Pentastomidæ (pen-ta-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentastoma* + *-idæ.*] The family which is represented by the genus *Pentastoma:* same as *Linguatulidæ.*

pentastomoid (pen-tas'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pentastome* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling the genus *Pentastoma.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pentastomoidea;* a pentastome.

Pentastomoidea (pen″ta-stō-moi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentastoma* + *-oidea.*] An order of the class *Arachnida*, represented by the genus *Pentastoma.* Also called *Linguatulina*, *Acanthotheca*, *Pentastomida*, *Pentastomidea.*

pentastomous (pen-tas'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *pentastomus*, < Gr. *πεντάστομος*, having five mouths or openings, < *πέντε*, five, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *pentastomoid.*

Pentastomum, Pentastomus (pen-tas'tō-mum, -mus), *n.* [NL.: see *pentastomous.*] Same as *Pentastoma.*

pentastyle (pen'ta-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[3].] In *arch.*, having five columns in front; consisting of five columns.

pentasyllabic (pen″ta-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πεντασυλλαβος*, having five syllables, < *πέντε*, five, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllabic.*] Having five syllables; composed of five syllables.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* [Formerly *Pentateuches* (Minsheu), after OF. *Pentateuches* (as if plural); F. *Pentateuque*, < LL. *Pentateuchus*, *Pentateuchum*, < LGr. *πεντάτευχος*, consisting of five books, *ἡ πεντάτευχος*, sc. *βίβλος*, the five books ascribed to Moses, < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *τεῦχος*, any implement or utensil, a book, < *τεύχειν*, prepare, make ready. Cf. *Heptateuch*, etc.] The first five books of the Old Testament, regarded as a connected group. They are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. They record the creation, the diffusion of peoples, and the formation of the Hebrew nation and its history through the sojourn in the wilderness. Opinions regarding the authorship of these books differ greatly. Some scholars believe that they, with the book of Joshua, were written substantially by Moses, Joshua, and their contemporaries; others hold that they were compiled at a much later period (in part about the seventh century B. C., or even in post-exilic times).—**Samaritan Pentateuch**, a copy of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan or ancient Hebrew character (British Museum), which perhaps dates from the seventh century B. C.

Pentateuchal (pen'ta-tūk-al), *a.* [< *Pentateuch* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Pentateuch.

pentathlete (pen-tath'lēt), *n.* [< Gr. *πενταθλητής*, < *πένταθλον*, pentathlon: see *pentathlon.*] In *class. antiq.*, a contestant in the pentathlon.

pentathlon (pen-tath'lon), *n.* [< Gr. *πένταθλον*, Ionic *πεντάεθλον*, a contest including five exercises (L. *quinquertium*), < *πέντε*, five, + *ἆθλον*, a contest: see *athlete.*] In *anc. Gr. games*, a contest including five separate exercises—leaping, the foot-race, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling—all of which took place between the same contestants, on the same day, and in a given order. The winner must have been successful in at least three exercises.

Pentatoma (pen-tat'ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1816), < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pentatomidæ*, with about 150 widely distributed species, some of them known as *forest-bugs* and *wood-bugs.*

Pentatomidæ (pen-ta-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Pentatoma* + *-idæ.*] A large family of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Pentatoma*, containing many brilliantly colored plant-feeding bugs, most of which are tropical or subtropical. It is represented in all parts of the world, and the genera are numerous. The harlequin cabbage-bug, *Murgantia histrionica*, is a well-known example. (See *cabbage-bug.*) This extensive family has been divided into 8 subfamilies, *Acanthosominæ*, *Edessinæ*, *Pentatominæ*, *Scioconinæ*, *Halydinæ*, *Phlœinæ*, *Asopinæ*, and *Cydninæ*, when the last is not made a distinct family. Also *Pentatomida*, *Pentatomides*, *Pentatomites.*


Euschistus fissilis, one of the *Pentatomidæ.*
(About twice natural size.)

pentatomine (pen-tat'ō-min), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentatominæ.*

pentatomoid (pen-tat'ō-moid), *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatomidæ;* belonging to the *Pentatomoidea*, or having their characters.

Pentatomoidea (pen″ta-tō-moi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentatoma* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of *Heteroptera*, composed of such important families as the *Cydnidæ* and *Pentatomidæ.*

pentatone (pen'ta-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντάτονος*, of five tones, < *πέντε*, five, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *ancient* and *medieval music*, an interval containing five whole steps—that is, an augmented sixth. Compare *tritone.*

pentatonic (pen-ta-ton'ik), *a.* [< *pentatone* + *-ic.*] In *music*, consisting of five tones; especially, pertaining to a pentatonic scale (which see, under *scale*).

pentatrematoid (pen-ta-trem'a-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatremitidæ;* of, or having the characters of, the *Pentatremitidæ.*

II. *n.* A pelmatozoan of the family *Pentatremitidæ* or order *Blastoidea;* a blastoid.

pentatremite (pen-ta-trē'mīt), *n.* [< NL. *Pentatremites.*] A blastoid of the genus *Pentatremites.*

Pentatremites (pen″ta-trē-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] A leading or representative genus of Paleozoic blastoids. *P. florealis* is an example. Also *Pentremites*, *Pentatrematites.*

Pentatremitidæ (pen″ta-trē-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentatremites* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Blastoidea* or blastoid pelmatozoans, typified by the genus *Pentatremites.* They are of Paleozoic, and especially Carboniferous, age. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. (*a*) By D'Orbigny, 1832, it was intended to include all the regular blastoid crinoids. (*b*) By Etheridge and Carpenter it was limited to regular blastoids with base usually convex, five spiracles whose distal boundary is formed by side plates, and hydrospires concentrated at the lowest part of the radial sinus.

pentavalent (pen-tav'a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, have power: see *value.*] In *chem.*, capable of combining with or saturating five univalent elements or radicals: applied both to elements and to compound radicals. Thus, in the case of phosphoric pentachlorid (PCl_5), phosphorus is said to be *pentavalent*, because one atom of phosphorus unites with five atoms of univalent chlorin.

penteconter (pen'tē-kon-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντηκοντήρης*, also *πεντηκόντορος*, with fifty oars, < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty, + √ *ἀρ*, *ἐρ*, in *ἐρετμόν*, an oar: see *oar*[1].] An ancient Greek ship of burden carrying fifty oars.

Pentecost (pen'tē-kost), *n.* [< ME. *pentecoste*, < OF. *pentecoste*, F. *pentecôte* = Sp. *pentecostés* = Pg. *pentecoste*, *pentecostes* = It. *pentecosta*, *pentecoste*, AS. *pentecosten* = OS. *pentecoston* (dat.) = OFries. *pinkosta*, *pinxta* = D. *pinkster*, *pinksteren* (> E. *pinkster*) = MLG. *pinxte*, *pinxter*, *pinxteren* = OHG. **pfingustin* (dat.), *finfchustin* (simulating *finf* = E. *five*), MHG. *phingesten*, *pfingsten*, G. *pfingsten* = Sw. *pingst*, = Dan. *pindse*, < LL. *pentecoste* = Goth. *paintekuste*, < Gr. *πεντηκοστή*, Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the Passover, lit. fiftieth (sc. *ἡμέρα*, day), < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty: see *fifty.*] 1. In the New Testament, a Jewish harvest festival called in the Old Testament (Deut. xvi. 10, etc.) the *feast of weeks* (Hebrew *Shabuoth*), and observed on the fiftieth day after the 14th of Nisan, the date of the celebration of the Passover. The feast of Pentecost, while primarily connected with the celebration of the completion of harvest, by the offering of first fruits, etc., seems also to have been associated in the minds of the later Jews with the giving of the law on the fiftieth day after their departure from Egypt. It always precedes the Jewish New Year by 113 days.

2. The feast of Whitsunday, a festival of the Christian church, observed annually in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles during the feast of Pentecost. Pentecost is the third of the great Christian festivals, the other two being Christmas and Easter. It is connected with its Jewish predecessor, not only historically (Acts ii. 1–11), but also intrinsically, because it is regarded as celebrating the first fruits of the Spirit, as the Jewish Pentecost celebrated the first fruits of the earth (Lev. xxiii. 17). In the primitive church the term *Pentecost* was used both for Whitsunday and for the whole period of fifty days ending with Whitsunday.

Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

Mid-Pentecost Sunday, the fourth Sunday after Easter.

pentecostal (pen'tē-kos-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *pentecostalis*, pertaining to Pentecost, < *pentecoste*, Pentecost: see *Pentecost.*] **I.** *a.* Of or

pertaining to Pentecost; occurring or happening at Pentecost: as, the *pentecostal* gift of tongues; *pentecostal* offerings.

II. *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made at Pentecost or Whitsuntide by parishioners to their priest, or by inferior churches to the mother church, etc. Also called *Whitsun-farthings.*

pentecostarion (pen″tē-kos-tā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pentecostaria* (-ä). [< LGr. *πεντηκοστάριον* (see def.), < *πεντηκοστή*, Pentecost: see *Pentecost.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the service-book which contains the offices in use from Easter to All Saints' day.

pentecoster (pen-tē-kos′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντηκοστήρ*, a commander of fifty, < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty: see *Pentecost.*] In ancient Greece, a commander of fifty men. *Mitford.*

pentecostys (pen-tē-kos′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντηκοστύς*, a number of fifty, a division including fifty, < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty: see *Pentecost.*] In ancient Greece, a company of fifty soldiers. *Mitford.*

pentegraph (pen′tē-gråf), *n.* Same as *pantograph.*

pentekontalitron (pen″tē-kon-tal′i-tron), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντηκοντάλιτρον*, neut. of *πεντηκοντάλιτρος*, weighing or worth fifty litræ, < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty, + *λίτρα*, litra.] In ancient Sicilian coinage, a piece of fifty litræ: same as *dekadrachm.*

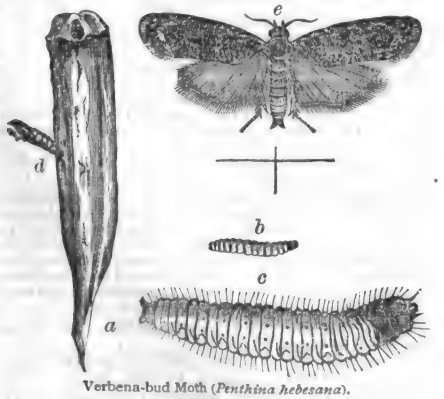
Pentelic (pen-tel′ik), *a.* [< L. *Pentelicus*, < Gr. Πεντελικός, pertaining to the mountain and deme Πεντελή in Attica.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from Mount Pentelicus (Πεντελή), near Athens: noting especially a variety of white marble resembling Parian, but denser and finer-grained, apparently inexhaustible quarries of which have from antiquity been worked in this mountain. The Parthenon, the Propylæa, and other Athenian monuments are built of it, and in it are carved the famous sculptures known as the Elgin marbles.

Pentelican (pen-tel′i-kan), *a.* [< *Pentelic* + *-an.*] Same as *Pentelic.*

penteteric (pen-te-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πεντετηρικός*, happening every five years, < *πεντετηρίς*, a term of five years, < *πεντέτης*, *πενταέτης*, of five years, < *πέντε*, five, + *ἔτος*, a year.] 1. Occurring once in five years, or at intervals of five years.—2. Occurring in every fifth year, the years of two consecutive occurrences being both reckoned in the five: as, the *penteteric* or greater Panathenaic festival.

penthemimeral (pen-thē-mim′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *penthemimeres*, < Gr. *πενθημιμερής*, consisting of five halves, < *πέντε*, five, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, part.] In *anc. pros.*, pertaining to or constituting a group of two and a half feet.—**Penthemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the first half of the third foot. It occurs in the dactylic hexameter after the thesis, and in the iambic trimeter after the arsis.

Penthina (pen-thī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1830), < Gr. *πένθος*, mourning for the dead: see *pathos.*] A genus of tortricid moths with simple antennæ, tufted thorax, and fore wings twice as long as broad. The moths are of modest colors, and their larvæ often feed in seeds and buds. The genus is represented in many parts of the world, having about 100 species, of which 19 are of North America and 4 common to North America and Europe. *P. hebesana* is found from Maine to California, feeding in the larval state on the buds of certain garden flowers. Syn., *Olethreutes* Huebn.



Verbena-bud Moth (*Penthina hebesana*).

a, tigridia seed, showing pupal exuvium, *d*; *b*, larva, natural size; *c*, larva, enlarged; *e*, moth, hair-line showing natural size.

Penthorum (pen′thō-rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753); < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ὅρος*, a limit, rule: see *horizon.*] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Penthoraceæ*, distinguished from the family *Crassulaceæ* chiefly by the absence of succulence in its leaves. There are 3 species—two in China and Japan, the other in eastern North America. They are erect perennials, growing in wet soil, with alternate lanceolate toothed sessile leaves, and terminal cymes of many greenish flowers on one-sided recurving branches, followed by reddish five-beaked capsules opening by five lids. The flowers form a standard example of complete numerical symmetry in fives, having five sepals, five petals, five stamens of one and five of another row, and five nearly separate carpels. *P. sedoides* is the ditch-stonecrop of America.

★**penthouse** (pent′hous), *n.* [A corruption of *pentice*, simulating *house.*] 1. A shed or sloping roof projecting from a main wall or the side



Penthouse.

or end of a building, and sometimes constructed over a door or window to protect it from the weather; an appentice. See also cut under *appentice.*

As a *Pent-house* doth preserue a Wall
From Rain and Hail, and other Storms that fall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

And strong power, like a *pent-house*, promises
To shade you from opinion.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

2. Anything resembling a penthouse, or occupying the same relative position with regard to something else.

The houses are not despicable, but the high *pent-houses* (for I can hardly call them cloysters, being all of wood), thro' which the people pass drie and in the shade, winter and summer, exceedingly deforme the fronts of the buildings. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

What is most singular is their houses on one side having their *pent-houses* supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk. *Pepys*, Diary, June 15, 1668.

Like a shrivelled beau from within the *penthouse* of a modern periwig. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made
A snowy *penthouse* for his hollow eyes.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

penthouse (pent′hous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penthoused*, ppr. *penthousing.* [< *penthouse*, *n.*] To provide with a penthouse or sloping roof; shelter or protect by means of a shed sloping from the wall, or of something resembling it.

The inferiour Mosques are built for the most part square, many *pent-hous'd* with open galleries, where they accustome to pray at times extraordinary.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

These [wrens] find, 'mid ivied abbey-walls,
A canopy in some still nook;
Others are *pent-housed* by a brae
That overhangs a brook.
Wordsworth, A Wren's Nest.

penticet (pen′tis), *n.* [Also *pentise*; < ME. *pentice*, *pentis* (AF. *pentiz*), by apheresis for *apentis*, < OF. *apentis*, *appentis*, a shed: see *appentice* and *penthouse.*] A sloping roof projecting from an outer wall, or constructed over a door to shelter it; an awning over a door or window; a penthouse. See *appentice* and *penthouse.*

And ore their heads an iron *pentise* vast
They built, by ioyning many a shield and targe.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 33.

Every street of speciall note being on both sides thereof, from the *pentices* of their houses to the lower end of the wall, hanged with rich cloth of arras.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 38, sig. D.

penticlet (pen′ti-kl), *n.* Same as *pentacle.* *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xviii. 74.

pentile (pen′til), *n.* [A corruption of *pantile*, simulating *pentice.*] Same as *pantile.*

pentlandite (pent′land-it), *n.* [< J. B. *Pentland* + *-ite*2.] A sulphid of nickel and iron, occurring in massive forms of a light bronze-yellow color and metallic luster.

pentonkion (pen-tong′ki-on), *n.*; pl. *pentonkia* (-ä). [< Gr. *πεντώγκιον*, Doric for *πεντούγκιον*, five twelfths of a whole, < *πέντε*, five, + *οὐγκία*, a twelfth: see *ounce*1.] In the ancient coinage of Himera, Sicily, a bronze coin in weight about 274 grains and in value one third of a litra.

pentoxid (pen-tok′sid), *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + E. *oxid.*] An oxid containing five oxygen atoms.—**Arsenic pentoxid.** See *arsenic.*

pen-tray (pen′trā), *n.* A small tray or dish, usually long and narrow, used for holding pens and pen-handles: they are sometimes made highly decorative.

A Persian lacquered *pen-tray.*
Catalogue of Duke of Hamilton's Collection, No. 231.

pent-roof (pent′rōf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side. Also called *shed-roof.*

pen-trough (pen′trôf), *n.* The trough in which ★the penstock of a water-wheel is placed.

Pentstemon (pent-stē′mon), *n.* [NL. (Mitchell, 1748), irreg. for **Pentastemon* or **Pentestemon*, so called as having the fifth stamen, commonly absent in kindred plants, present as a conspicuous rudiment and in rare cases perfect; < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *στήμων*, warp (in mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of perennial herbs of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Cheloneæ*, known by the elongated rudimentary stamen, septicidal capsule, and angled wingless seeds. There are about 100 species, characteristic plants of the western United States, especially of California, from which several extend into British Columbia, also to the eastern and southern United States, a few in Mexico, and 1 in Japan. They bear opposite leaves, diminished upward into clasping bracts, and pyramidal panicles or racemes of handsome summer flowers, red, violet, blue, whitish, or yellow, the corolla with a long tube and distinctly two-lipped above. Many species are cultivated for the flowers, produced from April to October. See *beard-tongue.*

pent-stock (pent′stok), *n.* Same as *penstock*1.

Pentzia (pent′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1800), after C. J. *Pentz*, a student under Thunberg.] A genus of asteraceous plants of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, characterized by the absence of chaff, by having the bracts in many rows, and five-angled achenes crowned with a cleft and cup-like pappus. The 8 species are all South African. They are small shrubs, hoary with whitish glandular hairs, and bearing small alternate wedge-shaped toothed or dissected leaves, and yellow flowers in small heads, usually in corymbs. *P. incana* (*Chrysanthemum incanum* of Thunberg) is the *sheep-fodder bush* of South Africa, valuable in planting deserts because it roots extensively from decumbent branches, and covers ground rapidly.

★**penuchle** (pē′nuk-l), *n.* [Also written *pinochle*; said to be of G. origin; ult. origin unknown.] A game of cards differing but slightly from bezique. [U. S.]

penula, *n.* See *pænula.*

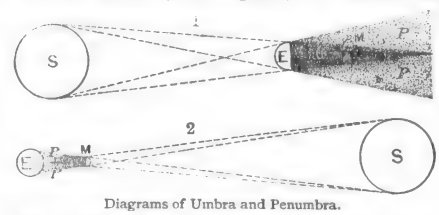
penult (pē-nult′ or pē′nult), *n.* [Short for *penultima.*] The last syllable of a word but one.

penultima (pē-nul′ti-mä), *n.*; pl. *penultimæ* (-mē). [NL. *penultima*, *pænultima* (sc. *syllaba*), the last syllable but one, < L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *ultimus*, last: see *ultimate.*] Same as ★*penult.*

penultimate (pē-nul′ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *penultima* + *-ate*1. Cf. *ultimate.*] **I.** *a.* Immediately preceding that member of a series which is the last; next before the last; being the last but one: as, the *penultimate* syllable; the *penultimate* joint. Compare *antepenultimate.*

II. *n.* That member of a series which is the last but one; specifically, the last syllable but ★one of a word.

penumbra (pē-num′brä), *n.* [< L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra.*] 1. The partial shadow between the full light and the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting a part of the light from a luminous body. All points within the penumbra are excluded from the view of some part of the luminous body, and are thus partially shaded; while all points within the umbra, or total shadow, are completely excluded from view



Diagrams of Umbra and Penumbra.

Fig. 1. Lunar eclipse. Fig. 2. Solar eclipse. S, sun; E, earth; M, moon; P, penumbra; U, umbra.

of the luminous body. The figures represent the so-called Hipparchan diagrams of a lunar and a solar eclipse. Any portion of the moon in penumbra appears slightly dimmed, the more so the nearer it is to the umbra. At a station of the earth in the moon's penumbra, the disk of the sun is partially hidden, forming a partial (or, possibly, an annular) eclipse.

If the source of light be a point, the shadow is sharply defined; if the source be a luminous surface, the perfect shadow is fringed by an imperfect shadow called a *penumbra.* *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 13.

2. The gray fringing border which surrounds the dark umbra or nucleus of a sun-spot.—3. In *painting*, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.

penumbral (pē-num′bral), *a.* [< *penumbra* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

This brightness of the inner penumbra seems to be due to the crowding together of the *penumbral* filaments where they overhang the umbra. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 116.

Penumbral eclipse, an eclipse of the moon in which the moon enters the penumbra of the earth but not the shadow.

penumbrous (pē-num′brus), *a.* [< *penumbra* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a penumbra; penumbra-like; partially dark.

In the *penumbrous* dulness I discerned a mass of white rock leading to the higher level.
W. Holman Hunt, Contemporary Rev., LII. 24.

penurious (pē-nū′ri-us), *a.* [< *penury* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by penury or want; stricken with poverty; indigent.

Thus he runs on his course, til 's drunken vaine
Ruines his substance, makes him entertaine
For his companion *penurious* want.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Better a *penurious* Kingdom then where excessive wealth flowes into the gracelesse and injurious hands of common sponges to the impoverishing of good and loyall men. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Niggard; scanty; not bountiful or liberal.

Here creeps along a poor *penurious* stream,
That fondly bears Scamander's mighty name.
Pitt, Æneid, iii.

I ever held a scanty and *penurious* justice to partake of the nature of a wrong. *Burke*, To a noble Lord.

3. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid: as, a *penurious* man.

We should serve him as a grudging master,
As a *penurious* niggard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, l. 726.

4†. Nice and dainty.

Good lord! what can my lady mean,
Conversing with that rusty dean!
She 's grown so nice, and so *penurious*,
With Socrates and Epicurius.
How could she sit the live-long day,
Yet never ask us once to play?
Swift, Panegyrick on the Dean.

=Syn. 3. *Parsimonious, Penurious, Miserly, Close, Niggardly, Stingy, Mean*, covetous, avaricious, illiberal, sordid, chary. The first seven words express the spirit or conduct of those who are slow to part with money or other valuable things. *Parsimonious* is perhaps the most general of these words, literally sparing to spend, but always careful and excessively sparing. *Penurious* means literally in penury, but always feeling and acting as though one were in poverty, saving beyond reason; the word is rather stronger than *parsimonious*, and has perhaps rather more reference to the treatment of others. One may be *parsimonious* or *penurious*, through habits formed in times of having little, without being really *miserly*. *Miserly*, feeling and acting like a miser, is generally applied to one who, having some wealth, clings to it for fear of poverty, or in provision for some possible exigency of the future, or especially for its own sake, as delighting in the mere possession of wealth. *Close* has the vigor of figurative use; it may be a shortening of *close-fisted*. *Niggardly* is the least limited to money, and has the most to do with others; it expresses a meanly parsimonious treatment of others, a neglectful, self-defeating, or stingy saving. *Stingy* expresses the most of opprobrium: as, Queen Elizabeth was called *frugal* by her friends, *stingy* by her enemies, and *parsimonious* by the rest of the world. It indicates a grudging, narrow-hearted or unreasonable parsimony in giving or providing. *Mean* shows a tendency toward emphasizing the idea of a close or narrow and mean-spirited handling of money. See *avarice*.

penuriously (pē-nū′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a penurious or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

Unlesse 'twere Lent, Ember-weeks, or fasting dayes, when the place is most *penuriously* emptie of all other good outsides. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 2.

No age is unduly favored, none *penuriously* depressed.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

penuriousness (pē-nū′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being penurious in any sense; especially, parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money.

penury (pen′ū-ri), *n.* [< ME. *penury*, < OF. *penurie*, F. *pénurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *penuria*, < L. *penuria*, *pænuria*, want, scarcity; cf. Gr. *πεῖνα*, hunger, *πενία*, need, *πένης*, poor, *πόνος*, toil, *πένεσθαι*, toil, be poor.] 1†. Lack; want; scantiness.

He [Sesostris] caused many trenches to be cut thorow the land, and some of them navigable. Whereby unprofitable marishes were drained, the countrey strengthened, . . . and such places relieved as laboured with the *penury* of waters. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 83.

2. Extreme poverty; want; indigence.

Age, ache, *penury*, and imprisonment.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 130.

Clive saw clearly that it was absurd to give men power and to require them to live in *penury*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3†. Parsimoniousness; miserliness. *Jer. Taylor.*=Syn. 2. *Indigence, Want*, etc. See *poverty*.

pen-wiper (pen′wī″pėr), *n.* A piece of rag, chamois leather, or other material used for wiping or cleaning pens after use. Pen-wipers are often made up into ornaments more or less elaborate.

penwoman (pen′wům″an), *n.*; pl. *penwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who writes with a pen; a female writer; an authoress.

Hard work is not fit for a *penwoman*. *Johnson.*

Why, love, you have not written already! You have, I protest! O what a ready *penwoman!*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 329. (*Davies.*)

peon (pē′on), *n.* [< Sp. *peón* = Pg. *peão*, a foot-soldier, a day-laborer, a pedestrian, = OF. *peon, paon, pion*, a foot-soldier, F. *pion*, a pawn (in chess), < ML. *pedo(n-)*, a foot-soldier, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal*, etc. Cf. *pawn*², a doublet of *peon*.] 1. A day-laborer; specifically, in Spanish America, one who attends upon a horse or mule; in Mexico, a species of serf, compelled to work for his creditor until his debts are paid.—2. In India: (*a*) A foot-soldier. (*b*) A messenger; an attendant or orderly. (*c*) A native constable or policeman.—3. In *chess*, a piece representing a footman; a pawn.

★**peonage** (pē′on-āj), *n.* [< *peon* + *-age.*] A form of servitude which prevailed especially in Mexico. See *peon*, 1.

peonia (pā-ō-nē′ä), *n.* [Sp., < *peón*, a foot-soldier: see *peon*.] In Spanish America, a land-measure, not now used and not well defined in extent. Originally it comprised the land given to a foot-soldier in a conquered country — supposed to be as much as could be cultivated by one man.

peonism (pē′on-izm), *n.* [< *peon* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a peon; peonage.

peony (pē′ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *peonies* (-niz). [Formerly also *pæony*, after L.; also *piony*, early mod. E. *pionee*, dial. *piny*, < ME. *pione, pioine, pianie, piane*, < OF. *peone, pioine*, F. *pivoine* = Sp. *peonia* = Pg. It. *peonia* = AS. *peonia* (after L.), < L. *pæonia*, ML. also *peonia*, < Gr. *παιωνία*, the peony, so called because regarded as medicinal, < *Παιών*, *Παιάν*, the physician of the gods, also an epithet of Apollo: see *pæon*.] Any plant of the genus *Pæonia*, which comprises strong-growing showy perennials, familiar in gardens. The common peony is *P. officinalis*, an herb with large, commonly red flowers, one on a stalk, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. A kindred species, *P. tenuifolia*, of Siberia and parts of Europe, has the leaves finely cut, and hence is called *slender-leafed, fennel-leafed, fern-leafed*, or *fringed peony*. A second typical species is the tree-peony, *P. Moutan*, a taller shrubby species from Japan and China, with large rose-colored or nearly white flowers, several on a stalk. These and one or two other species furnish the numerous hybrid and other varieties of the gardens, which vary greatly in color and are often double. The root of the common peony was an ancient charm and medicine, and still has some repute as a nervine.

★**people** (pē′pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peple*; < ME. *peple, pepill, people, peopell, peopyll, poeple, peuple, puple* (the spelling with *oe* or *eo* being intended to render the OF. diphthong), people, = MHG. *povel, pövel, bovel*, G. *pöbel* = Dan. Sw. *pöbel*, the populace, mob, rabble, < OF. *pueple, pople*, F. *peuple* = Pr. *pobol, poble* = Sp. *pueblo* (> E. *pueblo*) = Pg. *povo* = It. *popolo*, < L. *populus*, the people, the populace; appar. a redupl. of **pul*, **ple* in *plebs*, the people, *plenus* = E. *full*¹, Gr. *πολύς*, many, = E. (obs.) *feel*², many, *full*¹, etc. Hence *popular*, etc.] 1. The whole body of persons who compose a community, tribe, race, or nation: as, the *people* of England; the *people* of Israel. [In this sense the word takes the indefinite article, and admits of the plural form *peoples*.]

There made the *peple* of Ebron Sacrifice to oure Lord: and ther thei zolden up here Avowes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 105.

A blisful lyf, a paisible and a swete,
Ledden the *peples* in the former age.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 2.

Whan the kynge Riolent and the kynge Placiens saugh that so litill a *peple* withstode so grete a power as thei were, thei hadde ther-of grete merveile and grete dispyte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 208.

The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meats in the summer. Prov. xxx. 25.

By heaven and earth,
I were much better be a king of beasts
Than such a *people!*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

The French character is now, as it was centuries ago, contrasted in sundry respects with the characters of neighbouring *peoples*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 80.

2. The mass of persons inhabiting a place; subjects or citizens, as distinguished from their rulers or from men of rank or men of authority in any profession; the commonalty; the populace: usually preceded by the definite article: as, the king and *the people*; one of *the people*; the darling of *the people*.

With glosynges and with gabbyngs he gylede *the peuple*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 125.

In other things the knowing artist may
Judge better than *the people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuse.
Waller, Prol. to Maid's Tragedy.

The popular leaders (who in all ages have called themselves *the people*) began to grow insolent.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxxiii.

The people are the only censors of their governors: and even their errors will tend to keep these to the true principles of their institution. To punish these errors too severely would be to suppress the only safeguard of the public liberty. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 85.

3. Those who are closely connected with a person as subjects, domestics, attendants, followers, etc.; also, one's family, relatives, etc.: as, a pastor and his *people*.

Where-thurgh the kynges lege *peopell* scholde be disceuyd. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

And what *peopyll* they brought among them three,
Mynne Auctour seith it is a wonder to see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1967.

A stranger may go in with the consul's dragoman or interpreter, and, being conducted afterwards to the Pasha's coffee room, is civilly entertain'd by his *people* with sweetmeats and coffee. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 33.

In the evening we came to an anchor on the eastern shore nearly opposite to Esné. Some of our *people* had landed to shoot, trusting to a turn of the river that is here, which would enable them to keep up with us.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 141.

4. Persons; any persons indefinitely; men: a collective noun taking a verb in the plural, and admitting in colloquial use a numeral adjective: as, *people* may say what they please; a number of country *people* were there; *people* of fashion; there were not ten *people* present.

Might neuer men doo better on a day ther,
Thanne they dede ther, so fewe *pepill* as thei were.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2860.

Merlin com to Bandemagn as soone as he was departed fro Nabulall and badde hym sende to the hoste the grettest *people* that he myght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 566.

He is so couragious of himselfe that he is come to the field with little *people*.
King Arthur, I. 119, quoted in Wright's Bible Word-Book.

And Edom came out against him with much *people*, and with a strong hand. Num. xx. 20.

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in *people's* eyes.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 143.

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift*, Misc.

They are doing a very unfashionable thing, for all *people* of condition are agreed not to admire, nor even to understand. *Gray*, Letters, I. 324.

5†. Human beings; men.

Thei be no *peple* as other be, but it be fendes of helle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 534.

6†. A set or crowd; company.

What a *people* of Consaillours he hathe!
Quoted in *Oliphant's* New English, I. 388.

Abbot of the people. See *abbot.*—**Chosen people**, the Israelites; the Jews.—**Good people.** See *good folk*, under *good.*—**Houseling people**†. See *houseling*¹.—**Peculiar People.** See *peculiar.*—**People's party.** See *party*¹.=Syn. 1. *People, Nation, Race, Tribe, Clan.* *People* stands for the ruled in distinction from the rulers, as king and *people*, or for the mass of the community, etc., without thought of any distinction between rulers and ruled. The word *nation* stands for a political body viewed as a whole. The unity may be ethnic, instead of political; this sense, however, is less common. *Race* is the most common word for all those who seem to make a whole in community of descent and are too numerous to be called a *tribe, clan*, or *family*: as, the Anglo-Saxon *race* is one branch of the Germanic, tracing its descent through certain Low German *tribes*. *Tribe*, apart from certain peculiar meanings, stands for a subdivision of a *race*: as, the twelve *tribes* of Israel; ordinarily the word is not applied to civilized persons; we speak of *tribes* of Indians, Arabs, Africans. *Clan* is used chiefly of the old organization of kinsmen among the Scotch Highlanders; where used of others, it expresses a similar organization, with intense loyalty and partizanship.

people (pē′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peopled*, ppr. *peopling*. [< F. *peupler* = Pr. Sp. *poblar* = Pg. *povoar* = It. *popolare*, people, populate, < ML. *populare*, inhabit, populate; from the noun: see *people*, *n.*, and cf. *populate*.] To stock with people or inhabitants; populate.

Thou didst prevent me; I had *peopled* else
This isle with Calibans. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 350.

O'er many States and *peopled* Towns we pass'd.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Many a legend, *peopling* the dark woods,
Nourished Imagination in her growth.
Wordsworth, Excursion.

peopler (pē′plėr), *n.* One who peoples; an inhabitant. [Rare.]

Peoplers of the peaceful glen.
Blackie, Lays of the Highlands, p. 96. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

peoplish† (pē′plish), *a.* [ME. *peplish, poeplissh;* < *people* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to the common people; vulgar.

> Ye hadde, as me thought, in despite
> Every thynge that souned into badde,
> As rudenesse, and *poeplissh* appetite.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1677.

peotomy (pē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πέος*, penis, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Amputation of the penis.

peper†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pepper*.

peperine (pep′e-rin), *n.* [< It. *peperino*, < *pepe*, *pevere*, < L. *piper*, pepper: see *pepper*. Cf. *piperine*.] In *petrog.*, a volcanic tuff containing many crystal fragments. The name was first given to the tuffs of the Alban Mount, near Rome. *Tufa*, *tuff*, *peperine*, *pozzuolana*, and *trass* are names given, without much discrimination, to deposits consisting essentially of more or less finely comminuted volcanic rock, cinders, and ashes. Little used.

Peperomia (pep-e-rō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), < Gr. *πέπερι*, pepper.] A large genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Piperaceæ*, the pepper family, and the tribe *Pipereæ*, characterized by the single sessile stigma, and the two stamens with the anther-cells confluent into one. There are over 400 species, found throughout warmer parts of the world, especially in America, from Florida to Chili and the Argentine Republic. They are usually prostrate and fleshy annuals, or perennial by a creeping rootstock or tuberous



Branch with Inflorescence of *Peperomia magnoliæfolia*.
a, a flower, showing the bract, one of the two stamens, and the pistil; *b*, the fruit.

base. They bear alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves, undivided and commonly pellucid-dotted, and minute flowers in a dense or scattered spike. *P. maculata* is a dwarf greenhouse-plant with ornamental spotted leaves, remarkable for its ready propagation by leaf-cuttings. *P. resedæflora* is cultivated for its delicate spires of pink-stemmed white flowers. *P. magnoliæfolia* (*P. obtusifolia*) of the West Indies and Central and South America is a succulent shrub with obovate or spatulate leaves and long curving spike-like aments. Several others, all known in cultivation as *Peperomia*, are the pepper-elder of British colonists.

pepin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pippin*.

pepinnery†, *n.* [= OF. *pepinerie*, F. *pépinière*, a seed-plot, nursery, < *pepin*, kernel, pip: see *pippin*.] A garden for raising plants from seeds; a nursery-garden. *Halliwell.*

pepinnier†, *n.* Same as *pepinnery*.

> To make a good *pepinnier* or nource-garden.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pepita (pe-pē′tä), *n.* [Sp., a nugget, prop. a kernel, seed, pip: see *pip*, *pin*.] A lump of native metal; a nugget.

> The gold is found in the form of grains or *pepitas*, at the depth of ten or twelve yards below the surface, embedded in a stratum of clay of several feet in thickness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 13.

pepla, *n.* Plural of *peplum*.

peple†, *n.* An obsolete form of *people*.

Peplis (pep′lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *peplis*, a plant, also called *porcilaca* (purslane), and another plant, also called *syce meconion* or *meconion aphrodes*; < Gr. *πεπλίς*, *πέπλος*, also *πέπλιον*, a plant, said to be purple spurge.] A genus of small dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Lythraceæ* and the tribe *Lythreæ*, known by the very short style and filaments, and the commonly six sepals, six or rarely five petals, and six stamens. There are 2 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and the colder parts of Asia. They are weak or prostrate annuals, with obovate or narrow leaves, and minute solitary flowers sessile in the axils. *P. Portula* is the water-purslane of European brooks and wet sands.

peplisht, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *peoplish*.

peplos (pep′los), *n.* Same as *peplum*.

★**peplum** (pep′lum), *n.*; pl. *pepla* (-lä). [L., also *peplus*, < Gr. *πέπλος* (in pl. *πέπλα*, as if from a sing. **πέπλον*), a peplum (see def.).] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a himation or upper garment, in shape like a voluminous shawl, worn by women, thrown over one arm and thence wrapped in various ways, according to individual taste, around the body, sometimes even drawn over the head. The garment was so called particularly when of costly material and richly ornamented, as distinguished from the more ordinary himation. It was frequently ascribed to female divinities, particularly to Athene, for whose statue in the temple of Athene Polias a ceremonial peplum was woven every year by the high-born maidens attached for the term to the person of the priestess.



Athene Polias (the "Minerva Medica") wearing the Peplum, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

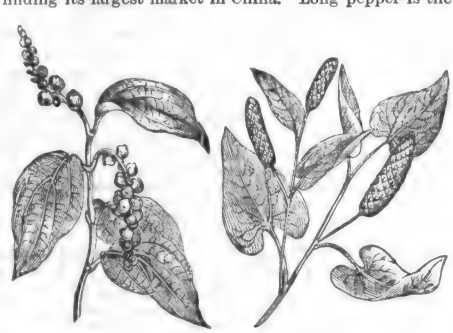
peplus (pep′lus), *n.* Same as *peplum*. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 215.

pepo (pē′pō), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo* (*pepon-*) = Gr. *πέπων*, prop. *σίκυος πέπων*, a large kind of gourd or melon not eaten till ripe (whereas the common *σίκυος* was eaten unripe): *πέπων*, prop. adj., also *πέπειρος*, ripe, mellow. Hence (< Gr. *πέπων*) ult. E. *pompon*[1], *pompion*, *pumpion*, *pumpkin*, and prob. *pippin*, *pip*[2]: see *pumpion*, *pippin*, *pip*[2].] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the gourd; a name given to the fruit of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, of which the gourd, squash, cucumber, and melon are familiar examples. They have a fleshy interior and a hard or firm rind, most of which is referable to the adnate calyx. They are either one-celled with three broad and revolute parietal placentæ, or these placentæ, borne on their dissepiments, meet in the axis, enlarge, and spread, unite with their fellows on each side, and are reflected to the walls of the pericarp, next to which the ovules are borne. Also called *peponida*, *peponium*.

peponida (pē-pon′i-dä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo*(*n-*), a gourd or melon, + *-ida*.] Same as *pepo*.

peponium (pē-pō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo*(*n-*), ★a gourd or melon: see *pepo*.] Same as *pepo*.

pepper (pep′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *peper*, *pepir*, *piper*, < AS. *pipor*, *piper* = OFries. *piper* = D. *peper* = MLG. *pepper*, *peper* = OHG. *pfeffar*, *pfefer*, MHG. *pheffer*, *pfeffer*, G. *pfeffer* = Icel. *piparr* = Sw. *peppar* = Dan. *peber* = F. *poivre* = It. *pepe*, *pevere*, < L. *piper* = OBulg. *piprŭ* = Serv. *papar* (also *biber*, < Turk.) = Bohem. *peprzh* = Pol. *pieprz* = Russ. *peretsŭ* = Lith. *pipiras* = Lett. *pipars* = Hung. *paprika* = Turk. *biber*, < Gr. *πίπερι*, *πέπερι*, pepper, < Skt. *pippala*, the long pepper, also the sacred fig-tree (*peepul*); cf. *pippali*, the fruit of the fig-tree. Cf. Pers. *pulpul*, Ar. *fulful*, pepper.] **1.** The product of plants of the genus *Piper*, chiefly of *P. nigrum*, consisting of the berries, which afford an aromatic and pungent condiment. The spikes are gathered as the berries begin to turn red; these berries are rubbed off and dried, when they form the ordinary black pepper. White pepper consists of the seeds of the same fruit allowed to ripen and deprived of their pulp; or it is sometimes prepared by removing or blanching the outer layer of the dry black pepper. It is a milder article, finding its largest market in China. Long pepper is the



Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*). Long Pepper (*Piper longum*).

product of *Piper longum* and *P. abbreviatum*. (See *Chavica*.) It is less powerful, but a considerable article of commerce. Pepper is stimulant of digestion, in large doses capable of producing inflammation. It yields to aqueous distillation a thin and colorless volatile oil. Ground pepper is extensively adulterated. Pepper was known and prized by the ancients, and was sometimes made a medium of exchange.

> There is 3 maner of *Peper*, alle upon o Tree; long *Peper*, blak *Peper*, and white *Peper*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 168.

2. Any plant of the genus *Piper;* especially, one that produces the pepper of commerce (see def. 1). This is a stout shrub, trailing and rooting at the joints or climbing on trees; the stems grow to a length of 20 feet, bearing large ovate leaves, and flowers and berries in spikes. It is a native of forests in parts of India, and is everywhere cultivated in hot, damp, tropical regions.

3. A plant of the genus *Capsicum*, or one of its pods. These pods are the source of Cayenne pepper, and form the green and red peppers used in sauces, etc.

> Ears of Indian corn, and strings of dried apples and peaches, hung in gay festoons along the walls, mingled with the gaud of red *peppers*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 429.

4†. A bitter, biting drink [peppermint, *Morris*].

> Ladyes shulle hem such *pepir* brewe.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6028.

5. A pepper-caster: as, a pair of silver-mounted *peppers*. [Trade use.]—**African pepper.** (*a*) A shrub or small tree, *Xylopia Æthiopica*, of western Africa, its fruit aromatic and stimulant. (*b*) In the West Indies, also, other plants of the genus *Xylopia*. (*c*) See *Capsicum*.—**Anise pepper**, the shrub or tree *Fagara schinifolia*, of China, etc.—**Ashantee** or **West African pepper.** Same as *African cubebs* (which see, under *cubeb*).—**Bird-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Bitter pepper**, a Chinese tree or shrub, *Evodia Daniellii*. Also called *star-pepper*.—**Black pepper.** See defs. 1 and 2.—**Bonnet-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Boulon pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Cayenne pepper**, or **red pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Chile pepper.** (*a*) An occasional name of the pepper-tree. (*b*) Same as *chilli*.—**Chinese pepper.** The same as *Japanese pepper*.—**Cubeb-pepper.** See *cubeb*.—**Ethiopian pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Goat-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Guinea pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*). See also *bell-pepper* and *chilli*.—**Jamaica pepper.** Same as *pimento*.—**Japanese pepper**, a shrub, *Zanthoxylum piperitum*, of China and Japan, or its fragrant pungent fruit, which is used as a pepper.—**Java pepper**, the cubeb.—**Long pepper.** See def. 1.—**Malabar pepper**, the common pepper produced in Malabar, esteemed the best quality.—**Melegueta, malaghatta, malaguetta pepper.** Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*[1]).—**Mignonette-pepper.** See *mignonette*.—**Monkey pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Negro pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Poor man's pepper.** (*a*) One of the pepperworts, *Lepidium campestre*. (*b*) Same as *wall-pepper*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Red pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Shot-pepper**, the heavier kinds of Sumatra pepper.—**Spur pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Star pepper.** Same as *bitter pepper*.—**Sumatra pepper**, the common pepper produced in Sumatra, which is the cheapest quality.—**Tasmanian, Victorian pepper.** See *pepper-tree*, 2.—**To have pepper in the nose**†, to behave superciliously.

> There are ful proude-herted men paciente of tonge,
> And boxome as of berynge to burgeys and to lordes,
> And to pore peple *han peper in the nose*,
> And as a lyoun he loketh there men lakketh his werkes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 197.

To take pepper in the nose†. See *nose*[1].

> Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient, he *takes pepper i' the nose*, and sneezes it out upon my ancient. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. (*Nares.*)

White pepper. See def. 1.—**Wild pepper**, a shrub, *Vitex trifolia*, of the East Indies, etc. (See also *bell-pepper*, *betel-pepper*, *cherry-pepper*, *mountain-pepper*, *water-pepper*.)

pepper (pep′ėr), *v. t.* [= D. MLG. *peperen* = MHG. *pheffer*ön, *pfefferen*, G. *pfeffern* = Icel. *pipra* = Sw. *peppra* = Dan. *pebre;* from the noun.] **1.** To sprinkle with pepper; make pungent: as, mutton-chops well *peppered*.—**2.** To pelt with shot or other missiles; hit with what pains or annoys; also, to attack with bitter or pungent words.

> Behump them, bethump them, belump them, belabour them, *pepper* them. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 53. (*Davies.*)
>
> "I think," cried he, "I have *peppered* him well! I'll warrant he won't give an hour to-morrow morning to settling what he shall put on." *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxxxiii.

3†. To cover with small sores.

> And then you snarle against our simple French
> As if you had been *peppered* with your wench.
> *Stephens*, Essays and Characters (1615). (*Nares.*)

4. To pelt thoroughly; give a quietus to; do for.

> I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 102.
>
> *Alp.* Pray God there be not poison in the bowl!
> *Ale.* So were I *peppered*.
> *Chapman*, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, iii. 1.
>
> *Leon.* Thou art hurt.
> *Lieut.* I am *pepper'd:*
> I was i' the midst of all, and bang'd of all hands.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

pepper-and-salt (pep′ėr-and-sâlt′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a color consisting either of a light ground (as white, drab, gray, etc.) dotted or speckled finely with a dark color, as black or dark gray, or of black or dark gray thickly and evenly speckled with white or light gray: said of a fabric or a garment.

> Half a dozen men of various ages . . . were listening with a look of concentrated intelligence to a man in a *pepper-and-salt* dress. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

II. *n.* The plant harbinger-of-spring: so named from the mixture of white petals and dark stamens in its umbels.

pepper-bottle (pep'ėr-bot″l), *n.* Same as *pepper-caster*, 1.

pepper-box (pep'ėr-boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepper-box*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 149.

pepper-bush (pep'ėr-bůsh), *n.* See *Clethra*.

pepper-cake (pep'ėr-kāk), *n.* [= D. *peperkoek* = MLG. *peperkoke* = G. *pfefferkuchen* = Sw. *pepparkaka* = Dan. *pebermage*.] A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

pepper-caster (pep'ėr-kȧs″tėr), *n.* **1.** That one of the casters of a cruet-stand which is made to contain pepper.—**2.** An early and clumsy form of modern revolver, in which the cylinder was made very long in order to fill the place of a barrel, and which was consequently very heavy. The word is sometimes used as a slang term for any revolver.

Badger and I would trudge to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot-bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent *pepper-caster*.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., ii.

★ **peppercorn** (pep'ėr-kôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **pepercorn*, < AS. *piporcorn*, *pipercorn* (= D. *peperkorrel* = MLG. *peperkorn* = MHG. *pheffercorn*, G. *pfefferkorn* = Icel. *piparkorn* = Sw. *pepparkorn* = Dan. *peberkorn*), < *pipor*, pepper, + *corn*, corn: see *pepper* and *corn*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant. Hence—**2.** A small particle; an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.

An I have not forgotten what the inside of a church is made of, I am a *peppercorn*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 9.

They that enjoy most of the world have most of it but in title, and supreme rights, and reserved privileges, *peppercorns*, homages, trifling services and acknowledgments.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

While they live the courtly laureat pays
His quit-rent ode, his *peppercorn* of praise.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 110.

II. *a.* Of trifling or inconsiderable value or consequence.

How great a language to convey such *peppercorn* informations! *Emerson*, Misc., p. 33.

Peppercorn rent, a nominal rent.

pepper-cress (pep'ėr-kres), *n.* See *cress*.

pepper-crop (pep'ėr-krop), *n.* The wall-pepper.

pepper-dulse (pep'ėr-duls), *n.* A seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*, which possesses pungent qualities: sometimes eaten in Scotland.

pepper-elder (pep'ėr-el″dėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Peperomia*.

pepperer (pep'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *pepper* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who deals in pepper; hence, a grocer.

In the nineteenth year of Edward III. (A. D. 1345), a part of the *Pepperers* had separated themselves from their old Gild, and had formed a society of their own.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxiii.

The *pepperer* formed an important member of the community in England during the Middle Ages, when a large proportion of the food consumed was salted meat, and pepper was in high request as a seasoner.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 35.

On June 12, 1345, a number of *pepperers*, as the grocers were then styled, met together at dinner by agreement.
The Century, XXXVII. 12.

2. A person of a hot, peppery temper. *Dickens.* [Colloq. or humorous.]

pepperette (pep'ėr-et), *n.* [< *pepper* + *-ette*, after F. *poivrette*, < *poivre*, pepper, + *-ette*.] The ash obtained by burning the pits or stones of olives. It is used as an adulterant for ground pepper. Also called *poivrette*.

pepper-gingerbread (pep'ėr-jin″jėr-bred), *n.* Hot-spiced gingerbread.

Leave "in sooth,"
And such protest of *pepper-gingerbread*,
To velvet-guards and Sunday-citizens.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 260.

peppergrass (pep'ėr-grȧs), *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*. The garden-peppergrass is *L. sativum*, used as a cress: called *garden-cress*, etc. The wild peppergrass is *L. Virginicum*. See *cress* and *pepperwort*.

2. The pillwort, *Pilularia globulifera*. See *Pilularia* and *pillwort*.

pepperidge (pep'ėr-ij), *n.* **1.** See *piperidge*.—**2.** The black-gum, sour-gum, or tupelo. See *black-gum* and *Nyssa*. Also *piperidge*.

pepperiness (pep'ėr-i-nes), *n.* A hot or peppery quality.

peppering (pep'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pepper*, *v.*] Hot; pungent; angry.

I sent him a *peppering* letter, . . . nor ever will have anything to say to him till he begs my pardon.
Swift, Journal to Stella, March 27, 1711.

pepper-mill (pep'ėr-mil), *n.* [= D. *pepermolen* = MLG. *pepermole* = MHG. *pfeffermül*, G. *pfeffermühle*.] A utensil in which peppercorns are ground.

peppermint (pep'ėr-mint), *n.* [= D. *pepermunt* = LG. *peperminte* = G. *pfeffermünze* = Sw. *pepermynta* = Dan. *pebermynte*; as *pepper* + *mint*[1].] **1.** The herb *Mentha piperita*, native in Europe, naturalized in the United States, and often cultivated. It is notable chiefly for its aromatic pungent oil, which is often distilled. See *Mentha*.—**2.** The oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it. Peppermint is used to flavor confectionery, and in medicine, often in the form of an essence or water, as a stimulant, carminative, etc., and to qualify other medicines. See *oil of peppermint*, under *oil*. **3.** A lozenge or confection flavored with peppermint.—**Australian peppermint**, *Mentha australis*.—**Small peppermint**, a Spanish plant, *Thymus Piperella*.

peppermint-camphor (pep'ėr-mint-kam″fọr), *n.* Same as *menthol*.

peppermint-drop (pep'ėr-mint-drop), *n.* A confection flavored with peppermint.

Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 785.

peppermint-tree (pep'ėr-mint-trē), *n.* One of three species of *Eucalyptus*—*E. amygdalina*, *E. piperita*, and *E. odorata*. All are Australian; the first, sometimes called *white* or *brown peppermint-tree*, is also Tasmanian. The name is doubtless from their aromatic foliage.

pepper-moth (pep'ėr-môth), *n.* A geometrid moth of Great Britain, *Amphidasis betularia*: so called from its dingy speckled coloration.

pepperneł† (pep'ėr-nel), *n.* [< *pepper* (?); term. not clear.] A lump or swelling.

Now, beshrew my heart, but 'a has a *peppernel* in 's head, as big as a pullet's egg!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

pepper-plant (pep'ėr-plant), *n.* Any of the plants called *pepper*.

pepper-pod (pep'ėr-pod), *n.* The pungent fruit of plants of the genus *Capsicum*.

pepper-pot (pep'ėr-pot), *n.* **1.** Same as *pepper-box* and *pepper-caster*. [Rare in U. S.]—**2.** A much-esteemed West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, chiefly the young green pods of the okra and chillies. See *cassareep*.—**3.** Tripe shredded and stewed, to the liquor of which small balls of dough are added, together with a high seasoning of pepper. [Pennsylvania.]

pepperquernł, *n.* [< ME. *pepyrqwerne*, *pepirwherne*, *peperquerne* (= Dan. *peberkværn*); < *pepper* + *quern*.] A mill for grinding pepper. *Palsgrave.*

pepper-rod (pep'ėr-rod), *n.* A low euphorbiaceous shrub of the West Indies, *Croton humilis*.

pepper-root (pep'ėr-rōt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dentaria*.

pepper-sauce (pep'ėr-sâs), *n.* [= D. *pepersaus*; as *pepper* + *sauce*.] A condiment made by steeping red peppers in vinegar.

pepper-saxifrage (pep'ėr-sak″si-frāj), *n.* Same as *meadow-saxifrage*, 1. Also called *meadow pepper-saxifrage*.

pepper-shrub (pep'ėr-shrub), *n.* Same as *pepper-tree*, 2.

pepper-tree (pep'ėr-trē), *n.* **1.** A tree, *Schinus Molle*, belonging to the cashew family, native in South America and Mexico, and cultivated for ornament and shade in southern California and other warm dry climates. It is a fast-growing evergreen of graceful habit, often attaining a large size. It has leaves with twenty or more pairs of leaflets, and greenish-white flowers in feathery panicles, which appear at all seasons, followed by pendent clusters of red drupes. The latter are strongly pungent, whence the name. The leaves emit a pleasant resinous fragrance, and also exude a gum, whence the tree is also called (*Peruvian*) *mastic-tree*. Thrown into water, the leaves appear to move spontaneously, owing to the bursting of resin-glands. See *Schinus*.

2. A shrub or small tree of the magnolia family, *Drimys* (*Tasmannia*) *aromatica*, of Victoria and Tasmania. Its bark has properties like those of *D. Winteri*, and its small globular berries serve as a substitute for pepper. Also called *pepper-shrub*.

pepper-vine (pep'ėr-vīn), *n.* **1.** The common pepper-plant.—**2.** An upright scarcely twining shrub, *Ampelopsis arborea*, of the southern United States, having bipinnate leaves and small purplish-black berries.

pepper-water (pep'ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

pepperwood (pep'ėr-wůd), *n.* **1.** One of the toothache-trees of the genus *Zanthoxylum*.—**2.** See *Licania*.—**3.** The clove-cassia. See *Cassia*.

pepperwort (pep'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< *pepper* + *wort*[1]. Cf. D. *peperwortel*.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*; in England, especially, *L. latifolium*, the dittander. Mithridate pepperwort is the European *L. campestre*, of which the old name was *mithridate mustard*, so called because used in the preparation called mithridate. See *dittander*, 2, *mithridate*, and *peppergrass*.

2. Any plant of the family *Marsileaceæ*. *Lindley.*

peppery (pep'ėr-i), *a.* [< *pepper* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; resembling pepper, as in appearance, taste, etc.; sharp; pungent; hot: as, a *peppery* appearance.—**2.** Choleric: irritable; warm; passionate; sharp; stinging: as, a *peppery* disposition; a *peppery* answer.

pepsin, pepsine (pep'sin), *n.* [< F. *pepsine*, < Gr. *πέψις*, cooking, digestion (< *πέπτειν*, cook, digest: see *peptic*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proteolytic ferment found in the gastric juice. In the presence of a weak acid it converts proteids into peptones, but in neutral or alkaline solutions it is inert. It is used in therapeutics, in a more or less pure state, in cases of indigestion.

pepsinate (pep'sin-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pepsinated*, ppr. *pepsinating*. [< *pepsin* + *-ate*[1].] To prepare or mix with pepsin: as, *pepsinated* pills. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 378.

pepsiniferous (pep-si-nif'ė-rus), *a.* [< *pepsin* ★+ L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing pepsin.

Pepsis (pep'sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. *πέψις*, cooking, digestion: see *pepsin*.] A genus of very large solitary wasps of the family *Pompilidæ*. It has the prothorax shorter than the metathorax, rarely as long as the mesothorax; head orbicular; three submarginal cells; and a long and narrow marginal cell, obtusely pointed at the tip. The species are large enough to prey on tarantulas. *P. formosa* destroys the Texan tarantula, *Eurypelma hentzi*, and stores its burrow with the spider as food for its young. *P. heros* of Cuba is a sand-wasp two inches long, with a shining-black body, ★and wings bordered with reddish brown.

peptic (pep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πεπτικός*, conducive to digestion, < *πέπτειν*, cook, digest, = L. *coquere*, cook, digest: see *cook*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Concerned in or pertaining to the function of digestion; specifically, pertaining to the proteolytic digestion of the stomach: as, *peptic* processes.—**2.** Promoting digestion; dietetic: as, *peptic* substances or rules.—**3.** Able to digest; having a good digestion; not dyspeptic.

The whole not as dead stuff, but as living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

Peptic cells, the parietal or oxyntic cells of the cardiac glands.—**Peptic glands.** See *gland*.

II. *n.* A peptic substance; a digestive.

peptical (pep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *peptic* + *-al*.] Same as *peptic*.

pepticity (pep-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *peptic* + *-ity*.] The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia.

A most cheery, jovial, buxom countenance, radiant with *pepticity* [and] good humour. *Carlyle*, Dr. Francia.

peptics (pep'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *peptic*: see *-ics*.] **1.** The science or doctrine of digestion.—**2.** The digestive organs. [Colloq. or humorous.]

Is there some magic in the place?
Or do my *peptics* differ?
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

peptogaster (pep-tō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέπτειν*, cook, digest, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] The intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract proper, as distinguished from the *pneogaster*, or respiratory tract, which is an offset of the general intestinal system. It includes, however, the urinary passages, and is divided into *prosogaster*, *mesogaster*, *epigaster*, and *urogaster*. See these words.

peptogastric (pep-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *peptogaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the peptogaster; peptic or digestive, as the alimentary canal.

peptogen (pep'tō-jen), *n.* [< *pepto(ne)* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance capable of producing peptone: a general name for preparations which are said to facilitate peptic digestion.

peptogenic (pep-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *pept(ic)*, *pepto(ne)*, + *-gen* + *-ic*.] Producing peptones; capable of converting proteids into peptones.

peptogenous (pep-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< *pept(ic)*, ★*pepto(ne)*, + *-genous*.] Producing peptones.

peptone (pep'tōn), *n.* [< *pept(ic)* + *-one*.] A term used to designate those end-products of proteolytic digestion which cannot be precipitated by salting with ammonium sulphate to

saturation in either acid, neutral, or alkaline solution, but which still give the biuret reaction. Individually they are but little known. Formerly the term was used to include both the albumoses and the final products of peptic and tryptic digestion as a whole. The commercial peptone preparations, which are largely used as invalid foods, contain but little true peptone. They are essentially mixtures of albumoses.

peptonic (pep-ton′ik), *a.* [< *peptone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing peptones: as, *peptonic* properties; *peptonic* pills or tablets.

peptonization (pep″tō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *peptonize* + *-ation.*] The process of peptonizing, or converting into peptones.

peptonize (pep′tō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peptonized*, ppr. *peptonizing.* [< *peptone* + *-ize.*] To convert into peptones.

peptonoid (pep′tō-noid), *n.* [< *peptone* + *-oid.*] A substance resembling or claimed to resemble peptones: used as a trade-name for certain food-preparations.

peptonuria (pep-tō-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < E. *peptone* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] The presence of peptones in the urine.

peptotoxine (pep-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [< *pepto(ne)* + *tox(ic)* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid occurring in peptonized albumin, disappearing as putrefaction progresses. *Billroth.*

Pepysian (pep′si-ąn), *a.* [< *Pepys* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or relating to Samuel Pepys (1633–1703), for many years an official of the British Admiralty. He is best known through his diary, which gives a valuable picture of English life and manners in the time of Charles II.

We cannot breathe the thin air of that *Pepysian* self-denial, that Himalayan selectness, which, content with one bookcase, would have no tomes in it but porphyrogeniti, books of the bluest blood.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 292.

Pepysian Library, a collection of prints, books, and manuscripts bequeathed by Samuel Pepys to the library of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

per (pėr), *prep.* [L.: see *per-.*] Through; by means of. (*a*) A Latin preposition, the source of the prefix *per-*, and used independently in certain Latin phrases common in English use, as *per se*, *per saltum*, especially in law phrases, as *per capita*, *per curiam*, *per pares*, *per stirpes*, etc., and certain common commercial phrases, as *per centum*, *per diem*, *per annum*, whence, by an imperfect translation, as a quasi-English preposition, in similar commercial phrases with an English noun, as *per day*, *per week*, *per year*, *per hour*, *per hundred*, *per dozen*, etc., *per bearer*, *per express*, by credit as *per* ledger, received *per* steamer Southampton, etc. (*b*) An Old French preposition (from the Latin), occurring in some phrases now written as one word, as *peradventure*, *percase*, *perchance*, *perhaps*, etc., and in phrases of heraldry: as, party *per* pale; *per* bar; *per* bend; *per* saltier. It occurs as *par-* in *paramour*, *parfay*, *pardy* (also *perdy*), etc.—**Five per cent. cases.** See *case*[1].—**Per accidens**, by accident.—**Per annum**, by the year; in each year; annually.—**Per capita**, in *law*, by the head or poll: applied to succession when two or more persons have equal right. See *per stirpes*, below.—**Per-cent. mark**, the commercial sign %.—**Per centum, per cent.**, in or by the hundred. See *cent.*—**Per chief.** See *chief.*—**Per curiam**, in *law*, by the court: a phrase prefixed to judicial opinions indicating the sanction of the court to the statements therein, as distinguished from the individual opinions of a particular judge.—**Per diem**, by the day; in each day; daily: used of the fees of officers when computed by the number of days of service.—**Per fas et nefas**, through right or wrong; whether right or wrong.—**Per fesse, fret, long**, etc. See the nouns.—**Per my et per tout** [OF., by half and by all], in the law of real property, a phrase used to describe a joint tenancy, under which each tenant is conceived as owning the whole jointly, and nothing separately—nothing belongs to him individually, and the whole belongs to him in association with his cotenants. The phrase is peculiarly appropriated to a strict joint tenancy with the resulting right of survivorship; but some writers have deemed it equally appropriate to tenancies in common.—**Per pais, pale, pall**, etc. See the nouns.—**Per pares**, in *law*, by one's equals or peers.—**Per saltum**, by a leap; at a single leap or bound; without intermediate steps.—**Per se**, by himself, herself, or itself; in itself; essentially.—**Per stirpes**, in *law*, by families: applied to succession when divided so as to give the representatives belonging to one branch the share only that their head or ancestor would have taken had he survived. Thus, in a gift to A and the children of B, if they are to take *per capita*, each child will have a share equal to that of A; but if they are to take *per stirpes*, A will take one half and the other half will be divided among the children of B.—**The twenty per cent. cases**, a number of cases litigated in the courts of the United States, arising on the construction of a congressional resolution adding twenty per cent. to the salaries of certain officers.

per-. [ME. *per-*, *par-*, < OF. *per-*, *par-* = Pr. *per-* = Sp. Pg. It. *per-*, < L. *per*, prep., through, by, by means of; for, on account of, for the sake of; in comp., as a prefix, in the above senses, or with adjectives and adverbs; as an intensive, as *peracutus*, very sharp, *perfacilis*, very easy, *perlucidus*, *pellucidus*, very clear; akin to Gr. παρά, beside (see *para-*), to Skt. *parā*, away, and to E. *from.* Before *l*, *per-* is usually assimilated to *pel-*. This prefix occurs as *par-*, not recognized as a prefix, in *parboil*, *pardon*, *parson*, etc., and as a merged preposition in *paramour*, *pardy*, *parfay*, etc.: see *per* (*b*). But most words in which *par-* formerly occurred have now *per-*, as *parfit*, now *perfect*, *parfourme*, now *perform*, etc.] **1.** A prefix of Latin origin, meaning primarily 'through.' See the etymology. It occurs chiefly in words formed in Latin, as in *peract*, *peragrate*, *perambulate*, etc. Though the primary sense of *per-* is usually distinctly felt in English, it is scarcely used in the formation of new words.

2. As an inseparable prefix of intensity, 'thoroughly,' 'very,' as in *peracute*, *perfervid*, *pellucid;* specifically, in *chem.*, noting the maximum or an unusual amount, as *peroxid*, the highest oxid, or an oxid containing more oxygen than the protoxid, etc.

peracephalus (pėr-a-sef′ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *peracephali* (-lī). [NL., < L. *per*, through, + *acephalus*: see *acephalus*, 2.] In *teratol.*, an acephalous monster without arms and with defective thorax.

peract† (pėr-akt′), *v. t.* [< L. *peractus*, pp. of *peragere*, thrust through, carry through, accomplish, < *per*, through, + *agere*, move, conduct, do: see *act.*] To perform; practise.

I would speake nothing to the Cause or Continuance of these wearisome Warres hitherto; the one is enough debated, the other more than enough *peracted.*
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 33.

In certain sports called Floralia divers insolencies and strange villainies were *peracted.*
Sylvester, Summary of Du Bartas (1621), p. 149. (*Latham.*)

peracute (pėr-ą-kūt′), *a.* [< L. *peracutus*, very sharp, < *per-*, very, + *acutus*, sharp: see *acute.*] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

peradventure (per-ad-ven′tūr), *adv.* [< ME. *paraventure*, *per aventure*, *peraunter*, < OF. (and F.) *par aventure*: *par*, < L. *per*, by; *aventure*, adventure: see *adventure.*] Perchance; perhaps; it may be.

Pruide now and presumpcioun, *per-auenture*, wole the appele,
That Clergye thi compaignye ne kepeth nouȝt to sue.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 413.

A third hath means, but he wants health *peradventure*, or wit to manage his estate. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Peradventure, had he seen her first,
She might have made this and that other world
Another world for the sick man.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

peradventure (per-ad-ven′tūr), *n.* [< *peradventure*, *adv.*] Doubt; question; uncertainty.

For out of all *peradventure* there are no antinomies with God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. app. 1.

There is no *peradventure*, but this will amount to as much as the grace of baptism will come to.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 399.

peragrate† (per′ą-grāt), *v. t.* [Also *peregrate;* < L. *peragratus*, pp. of *peragrare* (> It. *peragrare*), travel or pass through or over, < *per*, through, + *ager*, country, territory: see *acre.* Hence *peregrine*, *pilgrim*, etc.] To travel over or through; wander over; ramble through.

Two pillars . . . which Hercules (when he had *peregrated* all the worlde as ferre as any lande went) did erecte and set vp for a memoriall that there he had been.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 297.

peragration† (per-ą-grā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *péragration*, < L. *peragratio*(*n-*), a traversing, < *peragrare*, pp. *peragratus*, pass through or over: see *peragrate.*] The act of peragrating.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiack unto the same again.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

perambulate (pėr-am′bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perambulated*, ppr. *perambulating.* [< L. *perambulatus*, pp. of *perambulare*, traverse, go through, < *per*, through, + *ambulare*, go about, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To walk through, about, or over.

He got out of bed and *perambulated* the room for some minutes.
Barham, in Memoir prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 63.

2. To survey while passing through; traverse and examine; survey the boundaries of: as, to *perambulate* a parish or its boundaries.

The forest, formerly called Penhill vaccary, and sometimes the Chace of Penhill, was *perambulated* in person by the first Henry de Lacy; and about the year 1824 this ancient ceremony was repeated.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

Boundary stones, which used to be annually *perambulated* by the mayor and corporation.
The American, VI. 359.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To walk, or walk about.—**2.** To be carried in a perambulator. [Rare.]

Each *perambulating* infant
Had a magic in its squall.
Athenæum, No. 3239, p. 703.

perambulation (pėr-am-bū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *perambulatio*(*n-*), < L. *perambulare*, perambulate: see *perambulate.*] **1.** The act of perambulating, or of passing or wandering through or over.

Then he sent scouts to watch on the sides of the hills thereabouts, and to view the way of their *perambulation.*
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 181.

In the *perambulation* of Italy young travellers must be cautious, among diuers others, to avoyd one kind of furbery or cheat, whereunto many are subject.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 43.

2. A traveling survey or inspection; a survey.

Adrian spent his whole reign, which was peaceable, in a *perambulation* or survey of the Roman empire.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 78.

3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation.* *Holyday.*

4. A method used in early Scotch and English history, and thence followed in the colonial period in the United States, of determining and maintaining boundaries and monuments or marks of boundaries between the possessions of neighboring tenants, and between neighboring parishes, and thus to some extent of deciding disputed tenancies and rights of possession, and questions of taxation. It was accomplished chiefly by a rude official survey, usually by parish officers, which involved walking around the tract, following the boundary-line.

On Monday last, the justice-seat was kept at Stratford Langthen, in Essex, where all the judges delivered their opinions that by the *perambulation* of the 29th of Edward I., and also by a judgment of the king's bench in Richard the Second's time, all that part of Essex is forest which was lately delivered to be in the bounds.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 248.

Perambulation of a parish, a custom formerly practised in England and her colonies, but now largely fallen into disuse, by which, once a year, in or about Ascension Week, the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of a given parish walk about its boundaries for the purpose of preserving accurately the recollection of them. In England also sometimes popularly called *beating the bounds.*

perambulator (pėr-am′bū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *perambulate* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who perambulates.—**2.** An instrument for measuring distances traveled. See *odometer.*—**3.** A small three- or four-wheeled carriage for a child, propelled by hand from behind; a baby-carriage.

The young man from the country who talks to the nurse-maid after she has upset the *perambulator.*
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland (My Countrymen).

perambulatory (pėr-am′bū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *perambulate* + *-ory.*] Of or relating to perambulation; walking or moving about.

His mind took an apparently sharp impression from it [the water-cart], but lost the recollection of this *perambulatory* shower, before its next reappearance, as completely as did the street itself, along which the heat so quickly strewed white dust again. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

Perameles (pē-ram′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), < L. *pera*, < Gr. πήρα, a bag, wallet (pouch), + NL. *Meles*, a badger.] The typical genus of the family *Peramelidæ;* those bandicoots which have no disproportionate development of the limbs nor greatly elongated ears. They are small terrestrial omnivorous animals, generally distributed over the Australian region, of several species, some of which are also Papuan.

Peramelidæ (per-ą-mel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perameles* + *-idæ.*] A family of Australian and Papuan polyprotodont marsupial mammals; the so-called bandicoots or bandicoot-rats. They have the incisors four above and three below in each half-jaw, the hind feet syndactylous, with the second and third toes united in a common integument, the hallux rudimentary or wanting, and the fourth digit larger than the rest. The fore feet are peculiar among marsupials in having the two or three middle toes large and clawed and the others rudimentary. There are no clavicles, and the pouch is complete, usually opening backward. The leading genera are *Perameles*, *Peragale*, and *Chœropus.* See cut under *Chœropus.*

perameline (pē-ram′e-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Peramelidæ.*

peramount†, *a.* An obsolete form of *paramount.*

peraunter†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *peradventure.*

peravail†, *a.* An obsolete form of *paravail.*

perbend (pėr′bend), *n.* See *perpend*[3].

perboil†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *parboil.*

perbreak†, *v.* See *parbreak.*

Perca (pėr′kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < L. *perca*, a perch: see *perch*[1].] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, formerly used with wide and indefinite limits to cover many heterogeneous forms, variously separated by modern ichthyologists; now restricted to such species as the common yellow perches of Europe and North America, as *Perca fluviatilis* of the former and *P. americana*, *lutea*, or *flavescens* of

the latter country, and made the type of the family *Percidæ*. See *perch*[1].

percale (F. pron. per-käl'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A kind of French cambric, very closely and firmly woven, with a round thread, and containing more dressing than ordinary muslin, but without the glossy finish of dress or lining cambrics, made either white or printed. The *soft-finished percale* is an English manufacture, of less body than the French percale.

percaline (pėr'ka-lin), *n.* [< *percale* + *-ine*[2].] Cotton cloth with a very glossy surface, usually dyed of a single color.

A gray calico skirt and coarse petticoat of *percaline*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 740.

percarbureted, percarburetted (pėr-kär'bū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *per-* + *carbureted*.] In *chem.*, combined with a maximum of carbon.

percase† (pėr-kās'), *adv.* [Also *parcase;* ME. *per cas*, < OF. *par cas*, < L. *per casum*, by chance: *per*, by; *casus*, chance: see *per* and *case*[1].] Perhaps; perchance.

That he hath distroid that faire place
Off Maillers by hys misdoing, *percas*
Yut may he his pees full wel do to make.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3521.

Wot I not how hyt happede *parcase*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1967.

For it is so that as to morow I purpose to ryde into Flaundrys to purveye me off horse and herneys, and *percase* I shall see the assege at Nwse [Neuss].
Paston Letters, III. 122.

Yea, and *percase* venturing you in perilous and desperate enterprises. *Bacon*, Advice to Essex (1596).

percet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.

perceable†, *a.* An obsolete form of *perceable*.

perceant (pėr'sant), *a.* [Formerly also *persant, persaunt;* < F. *perçant*, ppr. of *percer*, pierce: see *pierce*.] Piercing; penetrating. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Wondrous quick and *persaunt* was his spright
As Eagles eie that can behold the Sunne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 47.

The sophist's eye,
Like a sharp spear, went through her utterly,
Keen, cruel, *perceant*, stinging. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

percée (per-sā'), *a.* [F. *percé*, pp. of *percer*, pierce: see *pierce*.] In *her.*, pierced, especially with a round hole in the middle.

perceivable (pėr-sē'va-bl), *a.* [< OF. *percevable*, < *percever*, perceive: see *perceive* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being perceived; capable of falling under perception or the cognizance of the senses; perceptible.

There is nothing in the world more constantly varying than the ideas of the mind. They do not remain precisely in the same state for the least *perceivable* space of time.
Edwards, Freedom of Will, ii. 6.

2. Capable of being known or understood.

Whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 446.

perceivably (pėr-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In a perceivable manner; so as to be perceivable; perceptibly.

perceivance† (pėr-sē'vans), *n.* [< OF. *percevance*, perception, < *percever*, perceive: see *perceive* and *-ance*.] Power of perceiving; perception.

Why, this is wondrous, being blind of sight,
His deep *perceivance* should be such to know us.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

His particular end in every man is, by the infliction of pain, dammage, and disgrace, that the senses and common *perceivance* might carry this message to the soul within, that it is neither easefull, profitable, nor praiseworthy in this life to doe evill. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

perceive (pėr-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perceived*, ppr. *perceiving*. [< ME. *perceiven, perceyven*, < OF. **perceivre, percoivre, parceivre, percevire*, etc., also *percever, percevoir, parcevoir*, F. *percevoir* = Pr. *percebre* = Sp. *percebir, percibir* = Pg. *perceber* = It. *percipere*, < L. *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, take hold of, obtain, receive, observe, < *per*, by, through, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *conceive, deceive, receive*.] 1. In general, to become aware of; gain a knowledge of (some object or fact).

Whan she it *perceyved* she eschewed to come in his presence, for she was right a gode lady, and full of grete bewte, and right trewe a-geins hir lorde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 64.

Who [Nature] *perceiveth* our natural wits too dull to reason of such goddesses, and hath sent this natural for our whetstone. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 55.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

But Jesus *perceived* their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? Mat. xxii. 18.

The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts
And hedges his own way.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 38.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke.*

I *perceive* you have entered the Suburbs of Sparta already, and that you are in a fair way to get to the Town itself. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 40.

2. Specifically, to come to know by direct experience; in *psychol.*, to come to know by virtue of a real action of an object upon the mind through the organs of sense. When we perceive, the object is actually before us, appealing to various sense-organs.

Yff in the air men not se me myght,
And that thay mow not *perceive* me to sight,
I shall me appere vppon the erth playn.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3715.

It was in Vallies that I did chiefly *perceive* the Land-Winds, which blew in some places one way, in others contrary, or side ways to that, according as the Valleys lay pend up between the Mountains.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 30.

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching or feeling are words that express the operations proper to each sense; *perceiving* expresses that which is common to them all. *Reid.*

A man far-off might well *perceive* . . .
The hard earth shake, and a low thunder of arms.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

When we talk of *perceiving* we generally refer to knowledge gained at the time through one of the higher senses, and more particularly sight.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 154.

=Syn. *Observe, Notice*, etc. See *see*.

perceiver (pėr-sē'vėr), *n.* [< *perceive* + *-er*[1].] One who perceives, feels, or observes.

Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

perceiverance†, *n.* [Also *perseverance* (a corrupt form, simulating *perseverance*[1]); < OF. *persevrance*, an irreg. var. of *percevance*, perceivance: see *perceivance*.] 1. Perceivance; perception.

For his diet he [Ariosto] was very temperate, and a great enemy of excess and surfeiting, and so careless of delicates as though he had no *perseverance* in the tastes of meats.
Sir J. Harington, Life of Ariosto, p. 418 (quoted in Trench).

2. Appearance perceived.

He [Æmilius Paulus] suddenly fell into a raving (without any *perseverance* of sickness spied in him before, or any change or alteration in him . . .), and his wits went from him in such sort that he died three days after.
North, tr. of Plutarch's Lives, p. 221 (quoted in Trench).

percel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *parcel*.

percelle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*.

percelmel†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *parcel-meal*.

percely†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*. ★*Chaucer*.

★**percentage** (pėr-sen'tāj), *n.* [< *per cent.* + *-age*.] Rate or proportion per hundred: as, the *percentage* of loss; the *percentage* of oxygen in some compound, or of pure metal in an ore; specifically, in *com.*, an allowance, duty, commission, or rate of interest on a hundred; loosely, proportion in general.

At the church portals, to be sure, was the usual *percentage* of distressing beggars.
Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 87.

★**percentile** (pėr-sen'til), *a.* and *n.* [< *percent(age)* + *-ile*.] **I.** *a.* In percentage: as, *percentile* measurement.

II. *n.* See the first quotation.

The value that is unreached by *n* per cent. of any large group of measurements, and surpassed by 100 − *n* [per cent.] of them, is called its *n*th *percentile*.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XIV. 277.

The data were published in the Journal of this Institute as a table of *percentiles*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 298.

percent. tube. An instrument for measuring the percentage of cream in milk. See *lactometer*.

percept (pėr'sept), *n.* [< L. *perceptum*, neut. of *perceptus*, perceived, pp. of *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive*.] A perception regarded as mental content; a complex of sensations having reference to a single object.

Our analysis of perception has suggested the way in which our *percepts* are gradually built up and perfected.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 209.

-Ion (a form expressing action or an active faculty): "perception," "conception," "imagination," "deduction," "approbation." Some of these words express also the result of the action, thereby causing ambiguity on very important questions. Hence the introduction of the forms "*percept*," "concept," "exhibit," to express the things perceived, conceived, or exhibited, and to save circumlocution. *A. Bain*, English Grammar, p. 143.

perceptibility (pėr-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perceptibilité* = Pr. *percipilitat* = Pg. *perceptibilidade;* as *perceptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The property of being perceptible: as, the *perceptibility* of light or color.

Nay, the very essence of truth here is this clear *perceptibility* or intelligibility.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 718.

2. Perception; power of perceiving. [Rare.]

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason.
Dr. H. More.

perceptible (pėr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *perceptible* = Sp. *perceptible* = Pg. *perceptivel* = It. *percettibile*, < LL. *perceptibilis*, < L. *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, perceive: see *perceive*.] Capable of being perceived; capable of coming under the cognizance of the senses; perceivable; noticeable.

An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either real or fictitious. *Bentham*, Fragment on Ontology, i. § 1.

=Syn. Visible, discernible, noticeable. See *sensible*.

perceptibleness (pėr-sep'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being perceptible; perceptibility.

perceptibly (pėr-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* In a perceptible manner; in a degree or to an amount that may be perceived or noticed.

★**perception** (pėr-sep'shon), *n.* [< F. *perception* = Sp. *percepción* = Pg. *percepção* = It. *percezione*, < L. *perceptio(n-)*, a receiving or collecting, perception, comprehension, < *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, obtain, perceive: see *perceive*.] 1. Originally, and most commonly down to the middle of the eighteenth century, cognition; thought and sense in general, whether the faculty, the operation of faculty, or the mental product. Most psychologists since Plato had made two departments of mental action, the orectic and the speculative; the latter was called *perception*, but it did not include belief founded on testimony. This use of the word is now uncommon in technical language.

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants, to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon.*

[The Hobbesians] stoutly contending that we have not the *perception* of anything but the phantasms of material objects, and of sensible words or marks, which we make to stand for such objects. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of Soul.

The two great and principal actions of the mind, . . . *perception*, or thinking, and volition, or willing.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. vi. 2.

All the *perceptions* of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call impressions and ideas. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. i. 1.

2. The mental faculty or operation of gaining knowledge on the ground of a real action of an object upon the mind; also, the complex of sensations which form the vehicle of this knowledge. Regarded cognitively, perception includes all the knowledge that is acquired involuntarily without our being aware of any process, and which seems to be directly given by sense. Regarded as conscious content, it consists of a sense-complex, more or less modified and controlled by associated ideas.

Perception . . . being the first step and degree toward knowledge, and the inlet of all the materials of it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. ix. 15.

Perception is most properly applied to the evidence we have of external objects by our senses.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, I. i.

Perception is that process by which the mind, after discriminating and identifying a sense-impression (simple or complex), supplements it by an accompaniment or escort of revived sensations, the whole aggregate of actual and revived sensations being solidified or "integrated" into the form of a percept—that is, an apparently immediate apprehension or cognition of an object now present in a particular locality or region of space.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 152.

The manner in which the constituent elements in a *perception* are combined differs materially from what is strictly to be called the association of ideas. To realize this difference we need only to observe first how the sight of a suit of polished armour, for example, instantly reinstates and steadily maintains all that we retain of former sensations of its hardness and smoothness and coldness, and then to observe how this same sight gradually calls up ideas now of tournaments, now of crusades, and so through all the changing imagery of romance.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

3. An immediate judgment founded on previous experiences, more or less analogous to what takes place in vision; insight; mental purview. Thus, mathematical, esthetic, and moral judgments founded on long familiarity with imaginary or ideal objects are called *perceptions*.

It is admitted on all sides that the *perception* of an object necessarily implies the recognition of the object as this or that, as like certain objects, and as unlike certain other objects. Every act of *perception*, therefore, involves classification. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 107.

Her physical organization, being at once delicate and healthy, gave her a *perception*, operating with almost the effect of a spiritual medium, that somebody was near at hand. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

A great method is always within the *perception* of many before it is within the grasp of one. *De Morgan.*

Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the right conclusion from the facts, when one has got them, is best called *perception*, delicacy of *perception*.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Preface.

The members of this committee have been gathering evidence on this obscure but important question of what may be called supersensuous *perception*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 13.

4. In *law*, participation in receipts; community of interest in income: as, the *perception* of profits.—**External perception.** See *external*.—**Judgment of perception.** See *judgment*.—**Little perception** [F. *petite perception*, Leibnitz], a perception which does not rise to the level of clear consciousness; an obscure perception.

perceptional (pėr-sep'shon-al), *a.* [< *perception* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to perception: as, *perceptional* insanity.

Hyperæsthetic or anæsthetic and other *perceptional* morbid states. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 644.

perceptive (pėr-sep'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *perceptif* = Sp. Pg. *perceptivo*, < ML. **perceptivus*, < L. *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, perceive: see *perceive*.]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving; consisting in perception.

The *perceptive* part of the soul.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

An urchin, pulling to pieces his toys, building card-houses, whipping his top, gathering flowers and pebbles and shells, passes an intellectual life that is mainly *perceptive*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

II. *n. pl.* The perceptive faculties. [Colloq.]

It [a system of training] at the same time strengthens and disciplines the faculties of the mind, cultivating the *perceptives*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 787.

perceptiveness (pėr-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** The faculty of perception.—**2.** Readiness to acquire knowledge from sensations.

perceptivity (pėr-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *perceptive* + *-ity*.] The character of being perceptive; the power of perception or thinking; perception.

Perceptivity, or the power of perception.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 73.

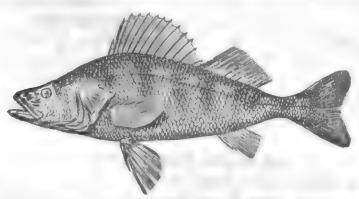
perceptual (pėr-sep'tū-al), *a.* [< L. as if **perceptus* (**perceptu-*), perceptive, + *-al:* see *percept* and *-al*. Cf. *conceptual*.] Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of perception.

Secondly, the origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to *perceptual* data for the purpose of harmonizing them with their *perceptual* context.
Athenæum, No. 3248, p. 121.

Percesoces (pėr-ses'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch, + L. *esox*, a kind of pike: see *Esox*.] A group of fishes so called because its species partake of the characters of and are intermediate between the perciform and esociform fishes. (*a*) In Cope's classification, an order of physoclistous fishes having the scapular arch suspended from the skull, ventral fins abdominal in position, and branchial arches well developed, their bones being generally present in full number excepting the fourth superior pharyngeal, and the third upper pharyngeal being much enlarged and complex. (*b*) In Gill's system, a suborder of teleocephalous fishes characterized by the abdominal or subabdominal position of the ventrals, and the development of spines in these fins and in the dorsal. It includes the atherines, mullets, barracudas, and related fishes.

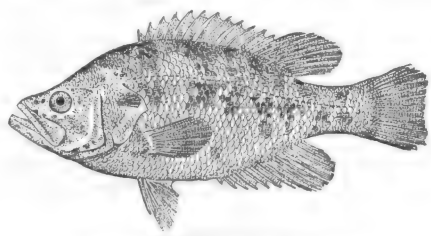
percesocine (pėr-ses'ō-sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Percesoces* + *-ine*[1].]
I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Percesoces*, or having their characters.
II. *n.* A fish of the order or suborder *Percesoces*.

perch[1] (pėrch), *n.* [Formerly also *pearch*; < ME. *perche*, < OF. (and F.) *perche* = Sp. Pg. It. *perca* (ML. *percha*, *parcha*, after OF.), < L. *perca*, < Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch; prob. so called from its coloring: cf. *περκνός*, spotted, blackish, = Skt. *pṛiçni*, spotted, dappled: see *spark*.] **1.** A very common fresh-water fish of Europe, *Perca fluviatilis*, or one of many other species of the same family. The common perch has two dorsal fins, the first with from thirteen to fifteen spines, the second with a spine and fourteen rays; the anal has two spines and seven rays; the color is generally dark olivaceous, with six or eight darker bars. The common yellow perch of the United States is scarcely different from the foregoing, but is technically distinguished as *P. flavescens*. See also cuts under *fish* and *teleost*.



American Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*).

2. A fish of one of various other genera or families. (*a*) Any surf-fish or member of the *Embiotocidæ*: more fully called *viviparous perch*. See *surf-fish* and *aliiona*. [Pacific coast, U. S.] (*b*) The cunner, chogset, or nipper, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*, more fully called *blue-perch*. [New Eng.] (*c*) An Australian fish, *Lates colonorum*. [New South Wales.] (*d*) One of various centrarchoid fishes, specified by a qualifying word. See phrases following. [U. S.]—**Bachelor perch**, the grass-bass, *Pomoxis sparoides*. [Southern U. S.]—**Black perch.** (*a*) *Morone americana*, as found in fresh-water ponds on Long Island. (*b*) One of the dark species of *Lepomis* or of *Pomotis*. (*c*) The black sea-bass, *Centropristis striatus*. (*d*) One of the dark viviparous perches, as *Dutrema jacksoni*. (*e*) The fresh-water drum, or sheepshead, *Aplodinotus grunniens*. [Iowa.] (*f*) The tripletail, *Lobotes surinamensis*.—**Blue-banded perch**, a kind of viviparous perch, *Tæniotoca lateralis*. [California.]—**Chinkapin-perch**, the grass-bass, *Pomoxis sparoides*. [Southern U. S.]—**Common perch**, in the United States, the yellow perch, *Perca flavescens*.—**English perch**, a misnomer of the common yellow perch of North America.—**Fresh-water perch**, an embiotocid, *Hysterocarpus traski*. [California.]—**Goggler**, or **goggle-eyed perch**, the grass-bass.—**Golden perch**, a theraponoid fish, *Plectroplites* or *Ctenolates ambiguus*. [New South Wales.]—**Gray perch**, the fresh-water drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens*.—**Green perch**, the large-mouthed black-bass.—**Grunting perch**, the grunter or buffalo-perch.—**Little perch**, an embiotocid, *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. [California.]—**Macleay perch**, the fish *Lutjanus macleayanus*. [New South Wales.]—**Magpie-perch**, a cirritid fish, *Chilodactylus gibbosus*.—**Norway red perch**, the Norway haddock.—**Pearl perch**, a sparoid fish, *Glaucosoma scapulare*. [New South Wales.]—**Red-bellied perch**, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*.—**Red-finned perch**, the redfin.—**Red perch.** (*a*) The garibaldi, *Hypsypops rubicundus*. [California.] (*b*) The rose-fish, *Sebastes viviparus*.—**Sacramento perch**, a species of *Centrarchidæ*, *Archoplites interruptus*.—**Salt-water perch**, the cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*.—**Serpentiform perches**, the family *Percophidæ*. See cut under *Percis*.—**Silver perch.** (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Bairdiella chrysura*. [New Jersey.] See *silverfish*. (*b*) One of several embiotocoid or viviparous perches. [California.] (*c*) A serranoid fish, *Macquaria australasica*. [New South Wales.] (*d*) The black or wide-mouthed sunfish, *Chænobryttus gulosus*. [U. S.]—**Speckled perch.** Same as *silver perch* (*d*).—**Spineless perch**, a pirate-perch.—**Striped perch**, an embiotocid, *Tæniotoca lateralis*.—**Thick-lipped perch**, an embiotocid, *Rhacochilus toxotes*. [California.]—**Tiny perches**, the elassomes.—**Viviparous perch.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Warmouth perch.** See *warmouth*.—**White perch.** (*a*) In the United States, a fish of the family *Serranidæ*, *Morone americana*. See *Morone*. (*b*) The fresh-water drum, sheepshead, or black perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens*. [Iowa.] (*c*) One of several different embiotocids or viviparous perches, as *Hyperprosopon argenteus*, *Damalichthys vacca*, etc. [Pacific coast.]—**Yellow perch**, in the United States, the most common name of *Perca flavescens*, closely allied to the true perch (*P. fluviatilis*) of Europe; the racoon-perch, yellow-fin, redfin, ring-perch, etc. (See also *blue-perch*, *buffalo-perch*, *log-perch*, *pike-perch*, *pirate-perch*, *pond-perch*, *racoon-perch*, *ring-perch*, *river-perch*, *rudder-perch*, *sand-perch*, *sea-perch*, *strawberry-perch*, *sun-perch*, *trout-perch*.)



Sacramento Perch (*Archoplites interruptus*).

perch[2] (pėrch), *n.* [Formerly also *pearch* (dial. *perk*); < ME. *perche*, *perke*, < OF. *perche*, *perque*, a pole, perch (roost), perch (measure), F. *perche*, a pole, perch (measure), = Pr. *perja* = Sp. Pg. *percha* = It. *pertica*, < L. *pertica*, a pole, a long staff, a measuring-rod (usually called *decempeda*, 'ten-foot pole'), also a portion of land measured with such a rod.] **1.** A rod or pole; especially, a rod or pole serving as a roost for birds; anything on which birds alight and rest.

From reason back to faith, and straight from thence
She rudely flutters to the *perch* of sense.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

Hence—**2.** An elevated seat or position.

Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
Of wing'd ambitions, nor the vantage-ground
For pleasure. *Tennyson*, Idylls of the King, Ded.

3. A rod or pole used as a definite measure of length; a measure of length equal to 5½ yards. Perches of 7 and 8 yards have also been in local use. See *pole*[1].

If you do move me one *perch* from this,
My pack and all shall gang with thee.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 249).

4. A square measure equal to 30¼ square yards: 160 perches make an acre.—**5.** A unit of cubic measure used by stone-masons. It is usually 16½ feet by 1½ feet by 1 foot; but it varies greatly.—**6.** A pole or staff set up as a beacon on a shallow place or a rock, or used to mark a channel.—**7.** In vehicles: (*a*) A pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring-carriage; the reach or bar. See cut under *barouche*. (*b*) An elevated seat for the driver.—**8†.** [< *perch*[2], *v.*] The act of perching or alighting upon a place; hence, grasp; hold.

He, augmenting hys hooste, determyned to get the town of Wernoyle in *perche* & gyrde it round about with a strong seage. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 26.

perch[2] (pėrch), *v.* [< OF. (also F.) *percher*, perch; from the noun: see *perch*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To alight or settle on a perch or elevated support, as a bird; use a perch; roost.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 71.

All that wear Feathers first or last
Must one Day *perch* on Charon's Mast.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

2. To alight or sit in some elevated position, as if on a perch.
II. *trans.* **1.** To place, set, or fix on a perch or other elevated support.

Perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple.
Dr. H. More.

She looked up fondly at Pen *perched* on the book-ladder.
Thackeray, Pendennis.

2. To operate upon ("roughers," or woolen cloth as taken from the looms) as follows: The cloth is stretched in a frame or thrown over one or more rollers, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections, which may consist of burs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he nicely darns. This process is also called *burling*.

percha (pėr'chä), *n.* An abbreviation of *gutta-percha*.

perchance (pėr-chans'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *perchaunce*; < ME. *perchance*, prop. as two words *per chance:* see *per* and *chance*, and cf. *percase*, the more common ME. word for this sense, and *perhaps*, a modern equivalent.] **1.** By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

To sleep! *perchance* to dream. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 65.

Creed and rite *perchance* may differ, yet our faith and hope be one. *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.

2†. By chance; accidentally.

It is *perchance* that you yourself were saved.
Shak., T. N., i. 2. 5.

perchant (pėr'chant), *n.* [< OF. *perchant*, ppr. of *percher*, perch: see *perch*[2], *v.*] In *sporting*, a bird tied by the feet on a perch to serve as a decoy for other birds. *Wright.*

perch-backed (pėrch'bakt), *a.* Shaped like a perch's back: specifically applied in anthropology to certain flint implements.

The lunate and *perch-backed* implements, having one side considerably more curved than the other.
J. Evans, Anc. Stone Implements, xxiv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

perchemyn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *parchment*.

percher[1] (pėr'chėr), *n.* [< *perch*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] That which perches; specifically, a perching bird as distinguished from birds that rest on the ground; a bird of the old order *Insessores*.

percher[2] (pėr'chėr), *n.* [< *perch*[2] + *-er*[1].] A workman who performs the operation of perching or burling.

percher[3†] (pėr'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *percher*, *perchour*, < OF. **perchier* (?) (cf. equiv. ML. *perticalis*), a wax candle, so called as being fixed on a small transverse bar, < *perche*, a pole, bar: see *perch*[2], *n.* Cf. OF. *perchier*, a vender of poles.] A wax candle; especially, a large wax candle usually placed on an altar.

For by the *percher* [var. *morter*] which that I se brenne
I knowe wel that day is not fer henne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1245 (MS. GG. 4. 27).

If my memorie should reueale what it doth reteine, . . .
I am sure those that be present would maruell: for now burneth the *pearcher* without tallow, and at random all goeth to the bottome.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 193.

Percheron (per-shę-rôn'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Percheron*, < *Perche* (see def.).]
I. *a.* Noting a horse of a breed brought to perfection in Perche, a region of northern France, south of Normandy.
II. *n.* A horse of the Percheron breed. These horses are of large size and stout build, yet of relatively light and free action. They are much used in France for the artillery and for heavy coaches, and have been very largely exported, particularly to the western United States, where they are now bred extensively. The usual color is dapple-gray. This horse is sometimes called the *Norman*, or *Norman Percheron*, and is at least the equal of the British Clydesdale horse in economic importance.

perching[1] (pėr'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *perch*[2], *v.*] The operations performed on woolen cloth, as taken from the loom, preparatory to fulling. See *perch*[2], *v. t.*, 2.

perching[2] (pėr'ching), *a.* Habitually using a perch; specifically, in *ornith.*, insessorial.

A type of *perching* birds in which the peculiar singing muscles of the larynx have not been developed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 355.

perch-iron (pėrch'ī″ėrn), *n.* A general term including the iron parts of a carriage-perch.

perch-loop (pėrch'lōp), *n.* An iron fastened to a carriage-perch. It has loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swinging of the body.

perchlorate (pėr-klō'rāt), *n.* [< *per-* + *chlorate.*] A salt of perchloric acid.

perchloric (pėr-klō'rik), *a.* [< *per-* + *chloric.*] Noting an acid ($HClO_4$), a syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing potassium perchlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is remarkable for the great readiness with which it gives up oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter, it is instantly decomposed, often with explosive violence. Applied to the skin, it produces a very painful wound, which is extremely slow in healing. Also *hyperchloric.*

perch-pest (pėrch'pest), *n.* A crustaceous parasite of the perch.

perch-plate (pėrch'plāt), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the head-blocks and bed-plates which are placed above and beneath the perch, at the king-bolt.

perch-pole (pėrch'pōl), *n.* A pole used by acrobats. It is held by one man while another climbs it.

perch-stay (pėrch'stā), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the side rods which pass from the perch to the hind axle and serve as braces.

percid (pėr'sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A perch, as a member of the *Percidæ.*

II. *a.* Like a perch; percoid or percine.

Percidæ (pėr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-idæ.*] The perch family, a group of acanthopterygian fishes, to which widely varying limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system, same as the first family of acanthopterygian fishes in Cuvier's system (*Percoides* in French). It included those with oblong bodies covered with scales which are generally hard or rough, with the operculum or preoperculum (or both) dentated or spinous at the edge, and the jaws and some part of the palate toothed. With such definition it included not only the modern *Percidæ* proper, but also many other families. (*b*) In Günther's system, the representative family of his *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, having perfect ventrals, unarmed cheeks, uninterrupted lateral line, acute teeth in the jaws and on the palate, no barbels, the lower pectoral rays branched, and the vertical fins not scaly. (*c*) In recent American systems, *Percoidea* with an increased number of abdominal and caudal vertebræ, depressed cranium and little prominent cranial ridges, dorsal fins generally separate, and anal with one or two spines. The species are inhabitants of fresh waters, and are represented by two genera common to North America and Europe (*Perca* and *Stizostedion*), several peculiar to the Palearctic region (*Gymnocephalus, Aspro, Cingla, Percarina*), and the numerous darters, constituting the subfamily *Etheostominæ*, peculiar to North America.

percidal (pėr'si-dal), *a.* [< *percid* + *-al.*] Same as *percoid.* [Rare.]

perciform (pėr'si-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *perca*, a perch, + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form or structure of a perch; percoid; of or pertaining to the *Perciformes.*

II. *n.* A percoid fish; a member of the *Perciformes.*

Perciformes (pėr-si-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *perciform.*] In Günther's classification, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body compressed, dorsal fin elongated and with the spinous larger than the soft portion, anal rather short, and ventrals generally with a spine and five rays. It includes the families *Percidæ, Squamipinnes, Mullidæ, Sparidæ, Scorpænidæ*, and several others.

Percina (pėr-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-ina.*] In Günther's system, the first group of *Percidæ.* They have the cleft of the mouth horizontal or slightly oblique, usually two dorsals, and seldom more than ten pyloric appendages. The *Percina* are mostly fresh-water fishes and sea-fishes which enter rivers, and belong to the family *Percidæ* and others of modern ichthyologists.

Percinæ (pėr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Percidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. By old ichthyologists it was used for a large assemblage of genera scarcely definable by exact characters. By recent authors it has been much restricted, and, in its narrowest sense, includes the genera *Perca* and *Lucioperca* or *Stizostedion*—that is, the true perches and the pike-perches. They have the pseudobranchiæ well developed, the preoperculum serrate, seven branchiostegals, and a large air-bladder.

percine (per'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **percinus*, < L. *perca*, perch: see *perch*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling a perch; perciform; percoid; of or pertaining to the *Percina*, or, in a narrow sense, to the *Percinæ.*

II. *n.* A perch or perch-like fish; a percoid; a member of the *Percina, Percidæ*, or *Percinæ.*

percipience (pėr-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= It. *percepenza*, < ML. **percipientia* (?), < L. *percipien(t-)s*, perceiving: see *percipient.*] Same as *percipiency.*

percipiency (pėr-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [As *percipience* (see *-cy*).] 1. The act or power of perceiving; the state of being percipient; perception.

> Made ashamed
> By my *percipiency* of sin and fall.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

2. Specifically, the state of mind, faculty, or mental processes of a percipient. See *percipient, n.*, 2. *Proc. London Soc. Psych. Research.*

percipient (pėr-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *percipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive.*] **I.** *a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.

> I have considered, during every period of my life, pain as a positive evil which every *percipient* being must be desirous of escaping. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 143.
>
> A musical ear being nothing more nor less than one which is *percipient* of such structure.
> *E. Gurney*, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 448.

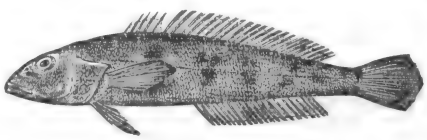
II. *n.* 1. One who or that which perceives, or has the faculty of perception.

> The soul is the sole *percipient*, which alone hath animadvertion and sense, properly so called.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.
>
> Within the limits of appreciation, the same objective difference may seem great or small according to the *percipient's* nature and temporary condition.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

2. Specifically, one to whom the unexpressed thoughts of another (called the *agent*) are sought to be transferred in conducting telepathic experiments. [Recent.]

> We have therefore been able to convince ourselves that the agents, concentrating their looks on the given object, projected on the mental eye of the *percipient* a picture more or less resembling it, and we take it as incontrovertible that the above results could not have been achieved by conscious or unconscious guessing.
> *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 535.

Percis (pėr'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περκίς*, syn. of *πέρκη*, a perch: see *perch*[1].] A genus of percophoid fishes, having a moderately elongated body, oblique mouth, scarcely projecting lower



Parapercis (Percis) sexfasciata.

jaw, and teeth on the jaws and vomer. The species inhabit the temperate and tropical Pacific. One species, *Parapercis colias*, is one of the most common fish of New Zealand, and weighs about five pounds. It is known as the *coalfish, rock-cod*, and *blue cod.* Originally *Parapercis.*

perclose (pėr'klōz), *n.* [Also *parclose* (and erroneously *paraclose*); < ME. *perclose, parclos, parcloos*, < OF. *perclose, parclose, parclouse*, an inclosure, < L. *præclusa*, fem. of *præclusus*, pp. of *præcludere*, shut off, shut up: see *preclude.*] 1†. Conclusion.

> By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement.
> *Raleigh.*

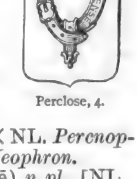
2†. A place closed, inclosed, or secluded.

> And all this season the other englysshemen were on the felde, and the constable styll in his *perclose*, & issued not out. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccevi.

3. In *arch.*, a screen or railing made to separate or inclose any object or place, as to inclose a tomb, or to separate a chapel or an altar from an aisle.

Vaceria, a raile or *perclose* made of timber, wherein something is closed.
Florio.

The fader loggid hem of sly purpos
In a chambre nexte to his joynynge,
For bitwixe hem nas but a *perclos.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 275.
[(*Halliwell.*)



Perclose, 4.

4. In *her.*, a demi-garter. [Rare.]

percnopter (pėrk-nop'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Percnopterus.*] A vulture of the genus *Neophron.*

Percnopterinæ (pėrk-nop-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Percnopterus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of vultures; the *Neophroninæ. Reichenbach*, 1850.

Percnopterus (pėrk-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), < Gr. *περκνός*, dusky, dark-colored (see *perch*[1]), + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of vultures: synonymous with *Neophron.*

percoct (pėr-kokt'), *a.* [< L. *percoctus*, pp. of *percoquere*, cook thoroughly, ripen, < *per*, through, + *coquere*, cook.] Well cooked; thoroughly done; hence, trite.

> Among the elect, to whom it is your distinction to aspire to belong, the rule holds to abstain from any employment of the obvious, the *percoct*, and likewise, for your own sake, from the epitonic, the overstrained.
> *G. Meredith*, Egoist, xxix.

percoid (pėr'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch (see *perch*[1]), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Perch-like; perciform; of or pertaining to the *Percoïdes* or *Percidæ*, in any sense. Also *percoideous.*

II. *n.* A perch; any member of the *Percoïdes* or *Percidæ.*

Percoidæ (pėr-koi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *percoid.*] Same as *Percidæ.*

Percoidea (pėr-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes proposed for the families *Percidæ, Serranidæ, Hæmulonidæ, Sparidæ, Gerridæ*, and related forms.

percoideous (pėr-koi'dē-us), *a.* Same as *percoid.*

percolate (pėr'kō-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *percolated*, ppr. *percolating.* [< L. *percolatus*, pp. of *percolare*, strain through, filter, < *per*, through, + *colare*, filter, strain, < *colum*, a strainer, a colander: see *colander.*] **I.** *trans.* To strain through; cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: literally and figuratively.

> Therefore the evidences of fact are as it were *percolated* through a vast period of ages, and many very obscure to us.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

II. *intrans.* To pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

> As there is no escape for the rain-water which trickles down the sides of the ravine-like hollow, . . . it must all *percolate* downwards through the fissures at its bottom.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 29.

percolate (pėr'kō-lāt), *n.* [< *percolate, v.*] That which has percolated or passed through a filter or strainer; a filtered liquid.

percolation (pėr-kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *percolatio(n-)*, a straining through, the act of filtering, < *percolare*, pp. *percolatus*, strain through, filter: see *percolate.*] 1. The act of percolating; the act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

> *Percolation* or transmission (which is commonly called straining). *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 3.

2. In *phar.*, the process of extracting the soluble parts of powdered substances by passing through them successive quantities of a solvent which yields a clear extract free from insoluble matters: used in the sense of *displacement.*

percolator (pėr'kō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *percolateur;* as *percolate* + *-or*[1].] 1. One who or that which filters.

> These tissues . . . act as *percolators.*
> *Henfrey*, Elem. Botany.

2. A form of filtering coffee-pot.

> The best and most convenient form of coffee-pot is called a *percolator.* *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 423.

3. A nearly cylindrical or slightly conical vessel with a funnel end below, used in pharmacy for preparing extracts by the process of percolation.

percollice†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *portcullis.*

percomorph (pėr'kō-môrf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Percomorphi.* Also *percomorphic, percomorphous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Percomorphi.*

Percomorphi (pėr-kō-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, perch, + *μορφή*, form.] In Cope's ichthyological system (1870), an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, skull normal, bones of jaws distinct, and inferior pharyngeals separate. It thus includes most acanthopterygian fishes.

percomorphic (pėr-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *percomorph* + *-ic.*] Same as *percomorph.*

percomorphous (pėr-kō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *percomorph* + *-ous.*] Same as *percomorph.*

per contra (pėr kon'trä). [L.: *per*, by; *contra*, against: see *per* and *contra.*] On the contrary.

Percophidæ (pėr-kof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adams, 1854), < *Percophis* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Percophis.* They have an elongate body, a pointed head, a short first and a long second dorsal, and complete thoracic ventrals moderately approximated. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of the southern hemisphere. They are sometimes called *serpentiform perches.*

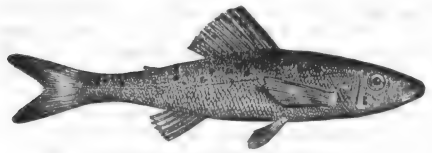
Percophis (pėr'kō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, a river-fish, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Percophidæ.*

percophoid (pėr'kō-foid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Percoph(is)* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Percophidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Percophidæ.*

Percopsidæ (pėr-kop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Percopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of physostomous fishes represented by the genus *Percopsis;* the trout-perches. The body has the form and fins, especially the adipose fin, of a trout, and is covered with ctenoid scales comparable with those of a perch. The margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillary bones, the opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-openings are wide, and an adipose fin is present. Two genera are known, *Columbia* and *Percopsis.*

Percopsis (pėr-kop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1848), < Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch, + *ὤψ*, face.] The



Trout-perch (*Percopsis guttatus*).

typical genus of *Percopsidæ*. *P. guttatus*, of the fresh waters of the United States, is the so-called trout-perch.

perculaced, *a.* [A corrupt form of **percullised* for *portcullised*.] In *her.*, latticed.

percullis†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *portcullis*.

percunctator† (pėr-kungk′tā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *per*, through, + *cunctator*, one who hesitates, < *cunctari*, hesitate.] A very dilatory or habitually procrastinating person.

percunctorily† (pėr-kungk′tọ-ri-li), *adv.* [Irreg. (in imitation of *perfunctorily*) < *percunc(ta)tor* + *-i-* + *-ly*[2].] In a perfunctory, dilatory, or listless manner.

This is he that makes men serve God *percunctorily*, perfunctorily; to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 46. (*Davies.*)

percurrent (pėr-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *percurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *percurrere*, run or pass through, < *per*, through, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] In *bot.*, running through the entire length; running through from top to bottom, as the midrib of a dicotyledonous leaf, the nerve of a moss-leaf, or a grass-palet, etc. It notes specifically nervilles that traverse the entire area from one secondary or tertiary nerve to another. See *nervation*.

percursory (pėr-kėr′sọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **percursorius*, < *percursor*, one who runs or passes through, < L. *percurrere*, pp. *percursus*, run or pass through: see *percurrent*.] Cursory; running over slightly or in haste.

percuss (pėr-kus′), *v. t.* [< OF. *percussir*, < L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*, strike or pierce through, < *per*, through, + *quatere*, shake, strike: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*.] **1.** To strike against so as to shake or give a shock to; strike.

Thou art in our favour,
For we do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as *percuss* ever the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *med.*: (*a*) To tap or strike for diagnostic purposes. See *percussion*, 4 (*a*). When some light body, called a *plessimeter*, whether a finger of the left hand, or a piece of wood or the like made for the purpose, is placed firmly on the body of the patient and he is tapped through this, the act is called *mediate percussion*, in distinction from *immediate percussion*, where the body is directly tapped. The tapping is done either with the fingers of the right hand or with a small hammer. The sounds elicited by percussion are the most significant effects obtained, though the resistance felt, or pain or muscular contractions produced, may be of value. (*b*) To tap or strike for therapeutic purposes. See *percussion*, 4 (*b*).

percussant (pėr-kus′ant), *a.* [< OF. *percussant*, ppr. of *percussir*, strike: see *percuss*.] In *her.*, bent around and striking the side: said of the tail of a lion or other beast when represented as lashing his sides.

percussed (pėr-kust′), *a.* [< *percuss* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *percussant*.

percussion (pėr-kush′ọn), *n.* [< F. *percussion* = Pr. *percutio*, *percussio* = Sp. *percusión* = Pg. *percussão* = It. *percussione*, < L. *percussio(n-)*, a beating or striking, < *percutere*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] **1.** The act of percussing, or the striking of one body against another with some violence; forcible collision.

The times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are when the party envied is beheld in glory or triumph. *Bacon*, Envy.

2. The state of being percussed; the shock produced by the collision of bodies. — **3.** The impression or effect of sound on the ear.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds,
Thou madest thine enemies shake.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 59.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) In diagnosis, the method of striking or tapping the surface of the body for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs in the region struck. It is employed chiefly in the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs, heart, and abdominal organs. (*b*) In therapeutics, tapping or striking in various ways with the hand or with an instrument as a therapeutic measure and a part of general massage. — **5.** In *music*, the production of a tone by a stroke or a blow, as upon any keyboard-instrument. Specifically — (*a*) In musical composition, the occurrence of a dissonant tone; the actual sounding of a discord: distinguished from *preparation* on the one hand and *resolution* on the other. (*b*) In the reed-organ, a contrivance for striking a reed at the instant it is to be sounded, so as to set it in vibration promptly and forcibly. The stop-knob by which this contrivance is controlled is often called the *percussion-stop*.

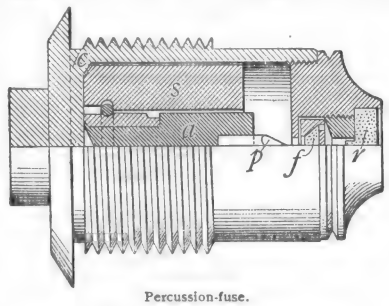
6. In *palmistry*, the outer side of the hand; the side of the hand opposite the thumb. — **Center of percussion.** See *center*[1]. — **Instruments of percussion**, musical instruments in which the tone is produced by a blow or stroke from a hammer or similar implement, such as drums and the pianoforte. — **Percussion-figure**, in *mineral.*, a figure produced in a thin plate of some crystals by a blow with a rather sharp point: thus, on a sheet of mica the percussion-figure has the form of a symmetrical six-rayed star, two of whose rays are parallel to the prismatic edges. Compare *pressure-figure*.

percussional (pėr-kush′ọn-al), *a.* [< *percussion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to percussion; percussive.

percussion-cap (pėr-kush′ọn-kap), *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.

percussioner (pėr-kush′ọn-ėr), *n.* In *gun-making*, the workman who fits the nipple and other connected parts.

percussion-fuse (pėr-kush′ọn-fūz), *n.* A fuse so constructed that it is prepared for action,



Percussion-fuse.

or 'armed,' by the shock of discharge of the cannon and acts upon impact of the projectile. In the cut *c* is the fuse-case, *a* the plunger, *s* the plunger-sleeve, *p* the firing-pin, *f* the fulminate, and *r* the igniting charge of powder. The fuse as shown is 'armed.'

percussion-grinder (pėr-kush′ọn-grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for crushing quartz by a process of combined rubbing and pounding.

percussion-gun (pėr-kush′ọn-gun), *n.* A gun discharged by means of a percussion-lock.

percussion-hammer (pėr-kush′ọn-ham″ėr), *n.* A small hammer used in percussion for diagnostic purposes.

percussion-lock (pėr-kush′ọn-lok), *n.* A kind of lock for a gun, in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap placed over the nipple, and ignites the charge — or the cap may be attached to the cartridge, and exploded by a striker without the aid of a nipple.

percussion-match (pėr-kush′ọn-mach), *n.* A match which is ignited by percussion.

percussion-powder (pėr-kush′ọn-pou″dėr), *n.* Detonating or fulminating powder.

percussion-primer (pėr-kush′ọn-prī″mėr), *n.* A primer which is ignited by percussion. See *primer*.

percussion-stop (pėr-kush′ọn-stop), *n.* See *percussion*, 5 (*b*).

percussion-table (pėr-kush′ọn-tā″bl), *n.* In *metal.*, a frame or table of boards on which ore is concentrated, the separation of the heavier from the lighter particles being aided by a jarring of the table by means of suitably arranged machinery. See *jogging-table* and *toze*.

percussive (pėr-kus′iv), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *percussivo*; as *percuss* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to percussion or a light sharp stroke; striking; striking against something.

The first musical instruments were, without doubt, *percussive* sticks, calabashes, tom-toms, and were used simply to mark the time of the dance.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 26.

The *percussive* tones of the oriole invite or compel attention. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 234.

II. *n.* Specifically, in *music*, an instrument of percussion.

percussively (pėr-kus′iv-li), *adv.* In a percussive manner; by or by means of striking or percussion.

percussor (pėr-kus′ọr), *n.* [= F. *percusseur* = Sp. *percusor* = Pg. *percussor* = It. *percussore*, < L. *percussor*, < *percutere*, pp. *percussus*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] One who or that which strikes; an agent or instrument of percussion; one who percusses.

percutaneous (pėr-kū-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *per*, through, + *cutis*, the skin: see *cutaneous*.] Passed, done, or effected through or by means of the skin: as, *percutaneous* ligation.

Percutaneous stimulation by the same method on the motor points of various digital muscles in the human arm.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 184.

percutaneously (pėr-kū-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a percutaneous manner; through or by means of the skin.

percuteur (F. pron. per-kü-tėr′), *n.* [F., < *percuter*, < L. *percutere*, strike through: see *percuss*.] An instrument for slow or rapid light percussion for therapeutic purposes, as in neuralgia and other neuroses.

percutient (pėr-kū′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *percutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *percutere*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] **I.** *a.* Percussive; striking; of or pertaining to percussion.

II. *n.* That which strikes or has power to strike.

Where the air is the *percutient*, pent or not pent, against a hard body, it never giveth an exteriour sound; as if you blow strongly with a bellowes against a wall.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 190.

percylite (pėr′si-līt), *n.* [Named after J. *Percy*, an English chemist and metallurgist.] A rare mineral occurring in sky-blue cubes: it is an oxychlorid of copper.

perde†, *interj.* Same as *pardy*. *Chaucer*.

perdendo, perdendosi (per-den′dō, -dọ-sē), *a.* [It., ppr. of *perdere*, lose (see *perdition*); *si*, itself, < L. *se*, itself.] In *music*, dying away; diminishing in loudness: practically the same as *morendo*.

Perdicidæ (pėr-dis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perdix* (*Perdic-*) + *-idæ*.] The partridges and quails as a family of gallinaceous birds: now usually regarded as a subfamily *Perdicinæ*.

Perdicinæ (pėr-di-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perdix* (*Perdic-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, typified by the genus *Perdix*, of small size (as compared with *Tetraoninæ* or grouse), with naked nostrils and scaly shanks; the partridges and quails. The term is used with varying latitude: (*a*) for all the birds of the character just stated; (*b*) for the Old World forms as distinguished from the American *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*; (*c*) for partridges of the genus *Perdix* and its immediate congeners alone. See cuts under *partridge* and *quail*.

perdicine (pėr′di-sin), *a.* [< L. *perdix* (*perdic-*), a partridge, + *-ine*[1].] Related to or resembling a partridge or a quail; of or pertaining to the *Perdicinæ*, in any sense.

perdiclet, *n.* [ME. *perdycle*; origin not ascertained.] A kind of precious stone; eaglestone. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 394.

perdido†, *n.* [Sp., = F. *perdu*, lost: see *perdu*.] A desperate man. *Davies*.

The Duke of Monmouth, with his party of *Perdidos*, had a game to play which would not shew in quiet times.
Roger North, Examen, p. 475.

perdie†, *interj.* See *pardy*.

perdifoil (pėr′di-foil), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *perdere*, lose, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] A deciduous plant; a plant that periodically loses or drops its leaves: opposed to *evergreen*. [Rare.]

The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain. *J. Barton*.

perditely†, *adv.* [< **perdite* (< L. *perditus*, lost: see *perdition*) + *-ly*[2].] In an abandoned manner; disgracefully.

I
A thousand times had rather wish to die,
Than *perditly* to affect one base and vile.
Heywood, Dialogues, ii.

perdition (pėr-dish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *perdicioun*, < OF. *perdition*, *perdicion*, F. *perdition* = Sp. *perdición* = Pg. *perdição* = It. *perdizione*, < LL. *perditio(n-)*, ruin, destruction, < L. *perdere*, pp. *perditus*, make away with, destroy, waste, ruin, lose, < *per*, through, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] **1.** Entire ruin; utter destruction.

Certain tidings . . . importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 2. 3.

Perdition
Take me for ever, if in my fell anger
I do not out-do all example!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 5.

Free revellings, carnivals, and balls, which are the *perdition* of precious hours.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 183.

2. The condition of the lost; the future state of the wicked; hell.

Would you send
A soul straight to *perdition*, dying frank
An atheist? *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 301.

3†. Loss or diminution.

Sir, his definement suffers no *perdition* in you.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 117.

perditionable (pėr-dish'ọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *perdition* + *-able.*] Fitted for or worthy of perdition. *R. Pollok.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Perdix (pėr'diks), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *perdix*, < Gr. *πέρδιξ*, a partridge: see *partridge.*] **1.** Partridges proper, the typical genus of *Perdicinæ*, formerly more than conterminous with the *Perdicinæ*, now restricted to a few species like the common European partridge, *P. cinerea.* See cut under *partridge.*— **2.** A genus of gastropods, now referred to *Dolium.* *Montfort*, 1810.

perdreau†, *n.* [OF. *perdreau*, also *perdriel*, *perdrial*, a military engine for throwing stones, later also a mortar, prop. a partridge, contr. of *perdriseau*, dim. of *perdrix*, partridge: see *partridge.*] A bombshell of small size, such as was commonly used as a hand-grenade. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XXIII. 222.

perdue, perdu (pėr-dū'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *perdu* (= Sp. *perdido* = It. *perduto*, < LL. **perdutus*, L. *perditus*), pp. of *perdre*, lose, < L. *perdere*, destroy, lose: see *perdition.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lost to sight; hidden; in concealment; in ambush.

Bridget stood *perdue* within, with her finger and thumb upon the latch. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 16.

Perdue he couched, counted out hour by hour
Till he should spy in the east a signal streak—
Night had been, morrow was, triumph would be.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 136.

2. Being on a forlorn hope; sent on a desperate enterprise.

I send out this letter, as a sentinel *perdue;* if it find you, it comes to tell you that I was possessed with a fever. *Donne*, Letters, ciii.

II. *n.* **1.** A sentinel placed in an advanced or extremely dangerous position; hence, in general, a person in desperate case.

I am set here, like a *perdu*,
To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress—
A scurvy fellow that must pass this way.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Another night would tire a *perdu*,
More than a wet furrow, and a great frost.
Sir W. Davenant, Love and Honour, v. 1.

Was this a face
To be opposed against the warring winds?
. . . to watch—poor *perdu!*
With this thin helm? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 35.

2. One who is morally lost or abandoned.

Drunkards, spew'd out of taverns into th' sinks
Of tap-houses and stews, revolts from manhood,
Debauch'd *perdus*. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

3. In *cookery*, something concealed or ambuscaded: same as *surprise.*

Let the corporall
Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd
With pudding, or strut in some aged carpe;
Either doth serve, I think. As for *perdues*,
Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish
Among some fennell, or some other grasse,
Shews how they lie i' th' field.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary. (*Nares.*)

perduell†, *n.* [< L. *perduellis*, a public enemy, < *per*, through, + *duellum*, *bellum*, war: see *duel.*] A public enemy. *Minsheu.*

perduellion (pėr-dū-el'iọn), *n.* [< L. *perduellio*(*n-*), treason, overt hostility against one's country, < *perduellis*, a public enemy: see *perduell.*] In the *civil law*, treason.

This law of *perduellioun* was of maist horribil cryme.
Bellenden, Livy, I. x. (S. T. S.), 60.

I am of opinion . . . that this rising . . . to take away the life of a reprieved man, will prove little better than *perduellion*. *Scott*, Heart of Midl., xii.

perduellism† (pėr-dū'el-izm), *n.* [< *perduell* + *-ism.*] Same as *perduellion.*

perdurability (pėr″dū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *perdurabilyte*, *perdurablete*, < OF. *perdurablete* = It. *perdurabilità*, < ML. **perdurabilita*(*t-*)*s*, < **perdurabilis*, perdurable: see *perdurable.*] The quality of being perdurable; prolonged durableness; everlastingness.

His deth is conuerted in to *perdurabilyté* of lyf.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 161.

But yow men semeth to geten yow a *perdurablete* whan ye thinken that in tyme to comynge youre fame shal lasten. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

Mr. Fiske believes in the soul and in its *perdurability.*
Presbyterian Rev., April, 1886, p. 401.

perdurable (pėr'dū-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *perdurable*, < OF. *perdurable*, *pardurable*, F. *perdurable* = Pr. Sp. *perdurable* = Pg. *perduravel* = It. *perdurabile*, < ML. **perdurabilis*, lasting, < L. *perdurare*, last, hold out: see *perdure.*] Lasting; continuing long; everlasting; imperishable.

Whan Iudas herde hym he cursed the deuyll and said to him Ihesu cryst dampne the in fyre *perdurable.*
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 158.

Certes, the sighte of God is the lyf *perdurable.*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 343.

We shall be able to discover that the body is scarce an essential part of man, and that the material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and *perdurable.* *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 248.

True being is one, unchangeable and *perdurable.*
Adamson, Fichte, p. 208.

perdurablely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *perdurably.*

Thilke same symple forme of man that is *perdurablely* in the dyvyne thoght. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 4.

perdurablety†, *n.* An old form of *perdurability.*

perdurably (pėr'dū-ra-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *perdurablely*, *perdurabilly*; < *perdurable* + *-ly*2.] In a perdurable manner; lastingly; everlastingly.

Where regneth the Fader and the Sone, lo!
And the Holy Gost in heuyns full hy,
And Shall for euer *perdurabilly.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6496.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fined? *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 115.

Two things, perhaps, retain their freshness more *perdurably* than the rest—the return of Spring, and the more poignant utterances of the poets. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

perdurance (pėr-dū'rạns), *n.* [= It. *perduranza*, < L. *perduran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *perdurare*, endure, continue: see *perdure.*] Same as *perduration.*

Thyne eternall contynuance shall bee muche more excellente and much farre aboue the *perduraunce* of heauens, or of the earth.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, cxxxiv. 2.

perduration (pėr-dū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *perduração*, < L. as if **perduratio*(*n-*), < *perdurare*, pp. *perduratus*, endure, continue: see *perdure.*] Long continuance.

perdure (pėr-dūr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perdured*, ppr. *perduring.* [= OF. *perdurer*, *pardurer* = It. *perdurare*, < L. *perdurare*, last, hold out, endure, continue, LL. also make hard, < *per*, through, + *durare*, last, also make hard: see *dure.* Cf. *endure.*] To last for all time or for a very long time; endure or continue long, or forever.

But the mind *perdures* while its energizing may construct a thousand lines. *Hickok*, Mental Philos. (1854), p. 76.

perdy†, *interj.* See *pardy.*

pere[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pear*[1].

pere[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *peer*[1].

pere[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peer*[2].

peregal† (per'ē-gal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *paregal.*

peregrate†, *v. t.* See *peragrate.*

peregrin†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *peregrine.*

peregrinate (per'ē-gri-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peregrinated*, ppr. *peregrinating.* [< L. *peregrinatus*, pp. of *peregrinari*, travel (> It. *peregrinare*, *pellegrinare* = Sp. Pg. *peregrinar* = F. *pérégriner*), < *peregrinus*, foreign: see *peregrine.*] **1.** To travel from place to place, or from one country to another.—**2**†. To sojourn or live in a foreign country. *Bailey.*

peregrinate (per'ē-gri-nāt), *a.* [< L. *peregrinatus*, pp. of *peregrinari:* see *peregrinate, v.*] Foreign; traveled; of foreign birth or manners. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were, too *peregrinate.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 15.

I perceive too that there is something outlandish, *peregrinate*, and lawless about me.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xviii. 2. (*Davies.*)

peregrination (per″ē-gri-nā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *peregrination*, F. *pérégrination* = Sp. *peregrinación* = Pr. *peregrinacio*, *pelegrinacio* = Pg. *peregrinação* = It. *peregrinazione*, *pellegrinazione*, < L. *peregrinatio*(*n-*), < *peregrinari*, pp. *peregrinatus*, travel: see *peregrinate, v.*] A traveling from one country or place to another; a roaming or wandering about in general; travel; pilgrimage.

Through all the journey and *peregrination* of human life, there is matter and occasion offered of contemplation.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

A *peregrination* is this life; and what passenger is so besotted with the pleasures of the way that he forgets the place whither he is to go?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 363.

The story of my dangers and *peregrination.*
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 623).

peregrinator (per'ē-gri-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *pérégrinateur* = Pg. *peregrinador* = It. *peregrinatore*, < L. *peregrinator*, < *peregrinari*, pp. *peregrinatus*, travel: see *peregrinate, v.*] One who peregrinates, travels, or wanders about from place to place; a traveler.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator* to satisfy his curiosity or improve his knowledge.
Casaubon, Credulity, p. 66.

peregrine (per'ē-grin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *peregrin*, *peregryn*, foreign, < OF. *peregrin* (also **pelegrin*, *pelerin*, > ult. E. *pilgrim*, q. v.), F. *pérégrine* = Sp. Pg. *peregrino* = It. *peregrino*, *pellegrino*, foreign (ML. *peregrina falco*, OF. *faulcon peregrine*, a peregrine falcon), < L. *peregrinus*, foreign, as a noun a foreigner, stranger, < *pereger*, being abroad or in foreign parts, lit. passing through a land, < *per*, through, + *ager*, field, land: see *per* and *acre.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Foreign; not native.

Your Lordship is such a frend of nouelties as always you aske me histories so straunge and *peregrine* that my witties may not in any wise but needes go on pilgrimage.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 165.

The third class includes the whole army of *peregrine* martyrs. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 12.

2. Migratory, as a bird; coming from foreign parts; roving or wandering: specifically noting a kind of falcon, *Falco peregrinus.*

A faucon *peregryn* than semed she
Of fremde lond. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 420.

3. In *astrol.*, so situated in the zodiac that it has none of its essential dignities: said of a planet.

A planet is not reckoned *peregrine* that is in mutual reception with any other.
W. Lilly, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.

II. *n.* **1.** A foreign sojourner or resident in any state; a resident or subject not in possession of civil rights.

Until Caracalla's general grant of the franchise, the greater proportion of her [Rome's] provincial subjects were also spoken of as *peregrins.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 687, note.

2. The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* The original implication of the term in falconry is not retained in ornithology, and the name is extended to the group of falcons resembling the European peregrine, representatives of which are found in most parts of the world. They are true falcons of large size and great spirit. The American peregrine, commonly called the *duck-hawk* (*Falco anatum*), is a different variety from the European, and there are several other geographical races of peregrines. See *falcon*, and cut under *duck-hawk.*

Brave birds they were, whose quick-self-lessning kin
Still won the girlonds from the *peregrin.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou shalt see
My grayhounds fleeting like a beam of light,
And hear my *peregrine* and her bells in heaven.
Tennyson, Harold, i. 2.

peregrinity (per-ē-grin'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pérégrinité* = Sp. *peregrinidad* = Pg. *peregrinidade* = It. *peregrinità*, *pellegrinità*, < L. *peregrinita*(*t-*)*s*, condition of a foreigner, < *peregrinus*, foreign: see *peregrine.*] **1.** Strangeness; foreignness. [Rare.]

"These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language." I asked him [Johnson] if *peregrinity* was an English word. He laughed, and said, "No." I told him this was the second time I had heard him coin a word. *Boswell*, Johnson (1835), IV. 136.

2. Wandering; travel; journey; sojourn.

A new removal, what we call "his third *peregrinity*," had to be decided on. *Carlyle*, Sterling, ii. 6.

peregrinoid (per'ē-gri-noid), *a.* [< *peregrine* + *-oid.*] Resembling a peregrine: specifically noting an African falcon, *Falco minor.*

pereion (pe-rī'on), *n.*; pl. *pereia* (-ạ). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *περιών*, ppr. of *περιέναι*, go about, < *περί*, around, about, + *ἰέναι*, go.] In *Crustacea*, the thorax: distinguished from *cephalon* (head) and *pleon* (abdomen). *C. Spence Bate*, Encyc. Brit., VI. 634.



Pereion and Pleon of *Munidopsis curvirostris.*
a, pereion, bearing five pairs of pereiopods; *b*, pleon; *c*, modified pleopods, forming the tail-fin.

pereiopod (pe-rī'ō-pod), *n.* [< NL. *pereion* + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] An appendage of the pereion; one of the true thoracic limbs or legs of a crustacean. They are the typical ambulatory or walking members (though they may be modified for swimming or for prehension), intervening between the maxillipeds or foot-jaws and the pleopods or abdominal limbs, which latter are usually natatory.

pereiopodite (per-ī-op'ō-dīt), *n.* [< *pereiopod* + *-ite*2.] Same as *pereiopod.*

perelle[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pearl.*

perelle[2] (pe-rel'), *n.* [< NL. *parella*, the specific name of the lichen.] In *bot.*, a substance obtained from a lichen, *Lecanora parella*, much used in the preparation of a red or crimson dye. The name is also loosely and incorrectly given

to such lichens as are used to produce cudbear, litmus, archil, etc.

perempt† (pėr-empt′), *v. t.* [< L. *peremptus, peremtus,* pp. of *perimere* (OL. *peremere*), take entirely away, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, < *per,* away, + *emere,* take, buy: see *emption.* Cf. *exempt.*] In *law,* to kill; crush or destroy; quash.

Nor is it any objection that the cause of appeal is *peremptedby* the desertion of an appeal, because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *peremptedAyliffe,* Parergon.

peremption† (pėr-emp′shon), *n.* [< OF. *peremption,* F. *péremption,* < LL. *peremptio(n-),* a destroying, < L. *perimere,* pp. *peremptus,* destroy: see *perempt.*] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

peremptorily (per′emp-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively; decisively; so as to preclude further question or debate.

peremptoriness (per′emp-tō-ri-nes), *n.* Peremptory, authoritative, or dogmatic character; positiveness; absoluteness; dogmatism: as, the *peremptoriness* of a command or of a creed.

peremptory (per′emp-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *péremptoire* = Sp. *perentorio* = Pg. *peremptorio* = It. *perentorio,* < LL. *peremptorius, peremtorius,* destructive, decisive, < *peremptor,* a destroyer, < L. *perimere,* pp. *peremptus,* destroy: see *perempt.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** That precludes or does not admit of debate, question, or expostulation; hence, express; authoritative; positive; absolute: as, a *peremptory* command or call.

My customs are as *peremptory*
As wrathful planets, death, or destiny.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., v. 2.

We will suddenly
Pass our accept and *peremptory* answer.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 82.

The *peremptory* tone in which he sent forth his sublime commands! *Goldsmith,* She Stoops to Conquer, v.

2. In *law,* final; determinate; absolute and unconditional: as, a *peremptory* action or exception.

A *peremptory* adjustment of the number of saloons to the population would be extremely difficult.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 42.

3. Fully resolved; resolute; determined; positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatic: said of persons.

To-morrow be in readiness to go.
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory.*
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 71.

I was *peremptory* that unlesse we had £10,000 immediately the prisoners would starve.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Say what you like—only don't be too *peremptory* and dogmatic; we know that wiser men than you have been notoriously deceived in their predictions.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 13.

4. Positively settled upon; that positively must be done, etc.

The duke now goes to sea upon the 7th of June, as I am credibly informed; though others say the *peremptory* day is June the 31st. *Court and Times of Charles I.,* I. 230.

Peremptory challenge. See *challenge,* 9.—**Peremptory day,** in *law,* a precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be brought on.—**Peremptory defenses,** in *Scots law,* positive allegations which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action.—**Peremptory inference,** an inference leading to a categorical, not a disjunctive, conclusion.—**Peremptory mandamus.** See *mandamus.*—**Peremptory pleas,** pleas which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself.—**Peremptory writ,** a species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim.= **Syn. 1** and **3.** *Authoritative, Dogmatic,* etc. See *magisterial.*—**3.** Express, absolute, imperative, categorical.

II.† *n.* A peremptory order.

For others they have stood as *peremptories,* but to him they cannot serve as dilatories.
Bacon, Report on Naturalization (1606), Works, X. 327.

peremptory† (per′emp-tō-ri), *adv.* [< *peremptory, a.*] Unquestionably; positively.

I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which, I assure you, both for fashion and workmanship, was most *peremptory* beautiful.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

perendure (pėr-en-dūr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perendured,* ppr. *perenduring.* [< L. *per,* through, + *endure.* Cf. *perdure.*] To last or endure for ever, or for a long time. *Encyc. Brit.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

perennate (pėr-en′āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perennated,* ppr. *perennating.* [< L. *perennatus,* pp. of *perennare,* keep or last long, < *perennis,* lasting the year through, lasting long: see *perennial.*] **I.**† *trans.* To continue to prolong indefinitely; renew. *Money Masters all Things* (1698), p. 16.

II. *intrans.* In *bot.,* to live perennially.

Properly to understand perennation the *perennating* portions must be examined at all periods of the resting season as well as when they are starting anew into vegetative activity. *Nature,* XXXIX. 188.

perennation (per-e-nā′shon), *n.* [< *perennate* + *-ion.*] Perennial or indefinite existence; specifically, in *bot.,* the perennial continuance of life.

In the case of perennials, the mode of *perennation* is an interesting feature for observation. *Nature,* XXXIX. 188.

★**perennial** (pe-ren′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *perennel* = Sp. Pg. *perennal,* < L. *perennis* (> It. Sp. Pg. *perenne* = F. *pérenne*), lasting the year through, lasting long, continual, everlasting, < *per,* through, + *annus,* year: see *annual.* Cf. *biennial,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year, or through many years: as, a *perennial* spring or fountain. —**2.** Continuing without stop or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; everlasting.

There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. *Carlyle,* Past and Present, iii. 11.

Thy glad *perennial* youth would fade.
M. Arnold, The Scholar Gipsy.

3. In *zoöl.,* growing continually: noting teeth which have the pulp-cavity open, and grow indefinitely from persistent pulps: as, the *perennial* incisors of a rodent.—**4.** In *bot.,* continuing more than two years: as, a *perennial* stem or root.—**5.** In *entom.,* forming colonies which are continued from year to year, as the ants, bees, and termites; also, living more than one year, as an insect.= **Syn. 2.** Unfailing, enduring, permanent, constant, abiding, lasting, undying, imperishable, deathless, immortal.

II. *n.* In *bot.,* a plant which lives and blossoms or fructifies year after year. Such plants may or may not have perennial roots. In trees and shrubs and herbs with growth from year to year from a strong taproot the root is naturally perennial; but in most perennials with only fibrous roots the roots are produced anew from time to time or from year to year. The division of plants into annuals, biennials, and perennials, according to the duration of their roots, is liable to vary under the influence of different circumstances. An annual plant in a northern climate may become a biennial or even a perennial in a warm climate, while, on the other hand, the perennials of warm climates often become annuals when transplanted to northern climates.

perennially (pe-ren′i-al-i), *adv.* So as to be perennial; continually; without ceasing.

perennial-stemmed (pe-ren′i-al-stemd), *a.* In *bot.,* having stems which are perennial, or which live and fructify from year to year.

perennibranch (pe-ren′i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *perennis,* perennial, + *branchiæ,* gills.] **I.** *a.* Having perennial branchiæ; retaining gills permanently; of or pertaining to the *Perennibranchiata.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Perennibranchiata.* Also *perennibranchiate.*

Perennibranchia (pe-ren-i-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *perennis,* perennial, + *branchiæ,* gills.] Same as *Perennibranchiata.*

Perennibranchiata (pe-ren-i-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *perennibranchiatus:* see *perennibranchiate.*] A division of urodele amphibians, comprising those whose gills are permanently retained. It embraces the sirenids, proteids, and amphiumids, and is opposed to *Caducibranchiata,* which includes almost all the other urodeles, such as the salamanders, newts, etc. Also called *Manentibranchia.*

perennibranchiate (pe-ren-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *perennibranchiatus,* < L. *perennis,* perennial, + *branchiæ,* gills.] Same as *perennibranch.*

perennity† (pe-ren′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pérennité,* OF. *perennite* = Sp. *perennidad* = Pg. *perennidade* = It. *perennità,* < L. *perennita(t-)s,* perennial duration, < *perennis,* perennial: see *perennial.*] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

That springs have their origine from the sea and not from rains and vapours, among many other strong reasons I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs, which always afford the same quantity of water.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 5.

pererration (per-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *pererrare,* pp. *pererratus,* wander through, < *per,* through, + *errare,* wander: see *err.*] A wandering or rambling through various places.

After a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went. *Howell,* Forreine Travell, p. 67.

Pereskia (pē-res′ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), after N. C. F. de *Peiresc* (1580–1637) of Aix in Provence, author of numerous scientific and historical works.] A genus of cacti of the tribe *Opuntieæ,* characterized by the numerous large spreading petals in many rows, and the stigma with very many clustered or spiral rays. There are 11 species, all natives of tropical America. They are shrubs or trees, with round branches, large solitary or panicled flowers, and scaly or spiny pear-shaped or egg-shaped berries. The distinct fleshy and veiny leaves bear spines in their axils, and are in some species thick and cylindrical, in others broad and membranaceous, unlike those of other cacti. *P. bleo* is the bleo of the United States of Colombia, with handsome rose-colored flowers, and leaves which are eaten as a salad. See *Barbados gooseberry,* under *gooseberry.*

pereyet, *n.* A Middle English form of *perry*[3].

perf. An abbreviation of *perfect.*

perfect (pėr′fekt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *perfit;* now conformed to the orig. L. (*perfit, parfit* remain in dial. use); < ME. *perfet, perfit, parfit, parfyte, parfight, parfyth,* etc., < OF. *parfit, parfeit, parfite, parfaict, perfect,* F. *parfait* = Pr. *perfeit, perfeit, perfieg, perfaig* = Sp. *perfecto* = Pg. *perfeito* = It. *perfetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *perfekt,* < L. *perfectus,* finished, complete, perfect, pp. of *perficere,* finish, complete, < *per,* through, + *facere,* do: see *per-* and *fact.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Brought to a consummation; fully finished; carried through to completion in every detail; finished in every part; completed.

Take noble courage, and make *perfect* what
Is happily begun. *Fletcher,* Double Marriage, v. 3.

Nature finishes everything, and that makes a large part of her charm. Every little flower is *perfect* and complete, from root to seed. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 349.

2. Full; whole; entire; complete; existing in the widest extent or highest degree.

She allwais loued me with hert *parfight,*
And the dede thereof shewid she to ryght.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3994.

It cannot be without some great worke of God, thus in the old and decrepit Age of the World, to let it haue more *perfect* knowledge of it selfe. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 48.

There is no such thing as *perfect* transparency or *perfect* opacity. *Tyndall,* Light and Elect., p. 13.

3. In *bot.,* having both stamens and pistils; hermaphrodite: said of a flower, also of a whole plant, as opposed to *monœcious, diœcious,* etc. —**4.** Without blemish or defect; lacking in nothing; of the best, highest, or most complete type; exact or unquestionable in every particular: as, a *perfect* likeness; one *perfect* but many imperfect specimens; a *perfect* face; specifically, complete in moral excellence; entirely good.

The secunde Day next aftre Men funden a Brid quyk and *perfyt.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 48.

Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 26.

Be ye therefore *perfect,* even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect.* Mat. v. 48.

The *perfect* historian is he in whose work the character and spirit of an age is exhibited in miniature.
Macaulay, History.

5†. Sound; of sound mind; sane.

What faces and what postures he puts on!
I do not think he is *perfect.*
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 2.

6. Completely skilled; thoroughly trained or efficient: as, *perfect* in discipline. Compare *letter-perfect.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 155.

7. Completely effective; satisfactory in every respect.

Distress is a *perfect* antidote to love.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

8†. Quite certain; assured.

Thou art *perfect,* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia? *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 3. 1.

9. Entire; out and out; utter; very great: as, a *perfect* horror of serpents; a *perfect* shower of brickbats met them; a *perfect* stranger. [Colloq.]

The queen tore her biggonets for *perfect* anger.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

St. Martin, however, was one of the most active in destroying the pagan temples, and used in that employment to range over his diocese at the head of a *perfect* army of monks. *Lecky,* Rationalism, II. 33.

Of this habit [bucking] I have a *perfect* dread, and, if I can help it, never get on a confirmed bucker.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 5.

10. In *music:* (*a*) Of an interval, melodic or harmonic, belonging to the first and simplest group of consonances, that in which inversion does not change the character of the interval: as, a *perfect* unison, octave, fifth, or fourth: opposed to *imperfect, diminished, augmented.* These intervals are now often also called *major.*

(*b*) Of a chord, cadence, or period, complete; fully satisfactory. Thus, a *perfect* chord or triad is a triad, major or minor, in its original position; a *perfect* cadence is a simple authentic or plagal cadence; and a *perfect* period is one that is fully balanced or filled out. (*c*) In medieval music, of rhythm, time, or measure, triple. See *measure*, 12.—**Most perfect ens.** See *ens*.—**Perfect being**, the being whose essence involves existence; God.—**Perfect cadence, concord, consonance.** See the nouns.—**Perfect definition**, a definition which perfectly explains the essence of a thing by its essential attributes.—**Perfect demonstration**, a demonstration that not only shows that a fact is so, but also why it must be so.—**Perfect elasticity, ensemble, fifth, flower, fluid, fourth**, etc. See the nouns.—**Perfect insect**, the imago or completely developed form of an insect, whether winged or wingless.—**Perfect metals.** Same as *noble metals* (which see, under *metal*).—**Perfect metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked pupa stage between the larva and the imago. Also called *complete metamorphosis*. See cut under *Orgyia*.—**Perfect note.** See *note*.—**Perfect number**, a number that is equal to the sum of all its divisors or aliquot parts, as 28 (= 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14).—**Perfect octave.** See *octave*, 2.—**Perfect proposition**, a categorical proposition.—**Perfect speech**, a speech that makes complete sense.

Speech is either *perfect* or imperfect. *Perfect* is that that absolves the sentence.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 24.

Perfect syllogism, a syllogism from which no part has been omitted.—**Perfect tense**, in *gram.*, a tense expressing completed time, or a variety of past time involving some reference to the present: instanced by *I have done*, and the like. The same word is added to the titles of other tenses when a like implication is made: thus, *I shall have done*, future perfect; *I should have done*, conditional perfect; and so on.—**Perfect yellow.** See *yellow*.—**To make perfect**, in *printing*, to print on both sides.=**Syn. 4.** Faultless, blameless, unblemished, holy.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the perfect tense. See above.—**Historical perfect.** See *historical*, 4.

perfect (pėr'fekt or pėr-fekt'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *perfit;* = It. *perfettare;* from the adj.] **1.** To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; bring to completion or perfection: as, to *perfect* a picture or a statue.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 John iv. 12.

It is the duty of art to *perfect* and exalt nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 214.

Exact Reformation is not *perfited* at the first push.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

I pray certify me, by the next occasion, what the wine cost for the common use, and if you have laid out any more in that kind, that I may *perfect* my account.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 446.

But a night there is
Betwixt me and the *perfecting* of bliss!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 313.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my surety; 'fore whose throne 'tis needful,
Ere I can *perfect* mine intents, to kneel.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 4.

2. To make perfect; instruct fully; make fully informed or skilled: as, to *perfect* one's self in the principles of architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.

Euery man taking charge may be . . . well taught, *perfited*, and readily instructed in all the premisses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

Whence might this distaste arise?
Be at least so kind to *perfect* me in that.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, i. 1.

To perfect bail. See *bail*[2].=**Syn. 1.** To accomplish, consummate.

perfectation (pėr-fek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *perfect* + *-ation*.] The act or process of bringing to perfection; perfecting. [Rare.]

Does it not appear . . . as if the very influence which we pointed out in the last chapter, as rendering the *perfectation* of the race feasible, must have a distinctively antagonistic operation? *W. R. Greg.*

perfecter (pėr'fek-tėr or pėr-fek'tėr), *n.* [< *perfect* + *-er*[1].] One who perfects, completes, or finishes; one who makes perfect.

Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and *perfecter* of our faith.
Heb. xii. 2 (revised version).

Perfecti (pėr-fek'tī), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of L. *perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*, *a.*] A body of Catharists in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who assumed the name on account of the strictness of their lives.

perfectibilist (pėr-fek'ti-bil-ist), *n.* [< *perfectible* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the perfectibility of human nature in this life; a perfectionist.—**Society of the Perfectibilists.** Same as ★*Order of the Illuminati* (which see, under *Illuminati*).

perfectibility (pėr-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *perfectibilité* = Sp. *perfectibilidad* = Pg. *perfectibilidade* = It. *perfettibilità*, < ML. **perfectibilita(t-)s*, < **perfectibilis*, perfectible: see *perfectible*.] The property of being perfectible; the property of being susceptible of becoming or being made perfect; specifically, the capability of arriving at perfection in this life, whether a general perfection of the human faculties or Christian perfection.

It is even possible . . . that if Clifford, in his foregoing life, had enjoyed the means of cultivating his taste to its utmost *perfectibility*, that subtle attribute might, before this period, have completely eaten out or filed away his affections. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

perfectible (pėr-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *perfectible* = Pg. *perfectivel* = It. *perfettibile*, < ML. **perfectibilis* (?), < L. *perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*.] Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection possible.

perfecting (pėr-fek'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *perfect*, *v.*] Printing on both sides.

perfecting-machine (pėr-fek'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *perfecting-press*. [British.]

perfecting-press (pėr-fek'ting-pres), *n.* In *printing*, a press in which the paper is printed on both sides at one operation.

perfection (pėr-fek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *perfeccion, perfeccyone, perfeccioun, perfecciun*, < OF. (and F.) *perfection* = Sp. *perfección* = Pg. *perfeição* = It. *perfezione*, < L. *perfectio(n-)*, a finishing, perfection, < *perficere*, pp. *perfectus*, finish, complete: see *perfect*.] **1†.** Performance; accomplishment.

Lovers . . . vowing more than the *perfection* of ten, and discharging less than the tenth part of one.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 94.

Would any reasonable creature make these his serious studies and *perfections*, much less only live to these ends?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. The state of being perfect, as in material, form, design, composition, construction, operation, action, qualification, etc.; that degree of excellence which leaves nothing to be desired, or in which nothing requisite is wanting; entire freedom from defect, blemish, weakness, or liability to err or fail; supreme excellence, whether moral or material; completeness or thoroughness: as, *perfection* in an art; fruits in *perfection;* the *perfection* of beauty: often used concretely: as, she is *perfection*.

Howbeit I wyll answere these messengers that theyr comyng pleaseth me greatlye, and that my doughter shuld be happy if she myght come to so great *perfection* as to be conioyned in maryage to the erle of Guerles.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cx.

Tyme shall breed skill, and vse shall bring *perfection*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 89.

If we affect him not far above and before all things, our religion hath not that inward *perfection* which it should have. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 6.

He never plays, but reades much, having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in *perfection*.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

The Roman language arrived at great *perfection* before it began to decay. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

Everybody, again, understands distinctly enough what is meant by man's *perfection*—his reaching the best which his powers and circumstances allow him to reach.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

3. A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or acquirement that is characterized by excellence or is of great worth or value; excellency.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Ye wonder how this noble Damozell
So great *perfections* did in her compile.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 1.

The unity, the simplicity or inseparability of all the properties of Deity, is one of the chief *perfections* I conceive him to possess.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iii.

4. The extreme; the highest degree; consummation: as, the *perfection* of cruelty. [Colloq.]

Other Saluages assaulted the rest and slew them, stripped them, and tooke what they had; but fearing this murther would come to light, and might cause them to suffer for it, would now proceed to the *perfection* of villanie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 36.

5†. In *medieval music*, triple rhythm or measure. See *measure*, 12.—**Absolute perfection**, the absence of every kind of defect and fault; the perfection of God.—**Accidental perfection**, an addition to the essence, imparting higher powers of acting, of receiving impressions, etc.—**Christian perfection.** See *perfectionism* (*b*).—**Essential** or **transcendental perfection**, the possession of everything that is necessary to an essence.—**Esthetic perfection**, faultless beauty; the entire agreement of a cognition with sense.—**First** and **second perfection.** Same as *first* and *second entelechy* or *act*. See *entelechy*, and *energy*, 4.—**Formal perfection**, that which in any being is better to be than not to be; conformity to the formal laws of thought.—**Logical perfection.** See *logical*.—**Material perfection of cognition.** See *material*.—**Material perfection of knowledge**, conformity to the real world; truth.—**Moral perfection**, a perfection of the soul or mind.—**Natural perfection.** See *natural*.—**Perfection of cognition**, the union of precision with profundity.—**Perfection of disposition**, the entire disposition of matter to the receiving of a given form: nearly the same as *first perfection*.—**Perfection of energy**, that degree of effort which a being is spontaneously disposed to put forth.—**Perfection of parts**, the absence of mutilation; integrity.—**Physical perfection**, a perfection of body.—**Supernatural perfection**, a perfection of miraculous origin.—**Third** or **last perfection**, the attainment of the end of the thing having the perfection.—**To perfection.** (*a*) Fully; completely; to the uttermost. Job xi. 7. (*b*) With the highest degree of excellence or success: as, he acted the part *to perfection*.=**Syn. 2.** Perfectness, completion, consummation.

perfection (pėr-fek'shon), *v. t.* [< F. *perfectionner* = Sp. *perfeccionar* = Pg. *perfecionar*, *perfeiçoar* = It. *perfezionare;* from the noun.] To complete; make perfect.

Both our labours tending to the same general end, the *perfectioning* of our countrymen in a most essential article—the right use of their native language.
Foote, The Orators, i.

The gradual *perfectioning* of the respiratory machine.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 58.

perfectional† (pėr-fek'shon-al), *a.* [< OF. *perfectionnal*, < *perfection*, perfection: see *perfection* and *-al*.] Made complete or perfect.

I call that [life] *perfectional* which shall be conferred upon the elect immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ. *Ep. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

perfectionate† (pėr-fek'shon-āt), *v. t.* [< *perfection* + *-ate*[2].] To make perfect; bring to perfection.

He has . . . founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting.
Dryden, Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 24.

perfectionation (pėr-fek-sho-nā'shon), *n.* [< *perfectionate* + *-ion*.] The act of making perfect. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

perfectioner (pėr-fek'shon-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes perfect or brings to perfection. [Rare.]

Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the herald, instrument, and *perfectioner* of Civilization. *R. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, Int., p. 19.

★**perfectionism** (pėr-fek'shon-izm), *n.* [< *perfection* + *-ism*.] The belief that a sinless life is attainable. Specifically—(*a*) The doctrine, somewhat vaguely expressed, that those who are justified can observe the commands of God, and that their sins are not mortal, but venial. (*b*) The doctrine, held by many Arminian Methodists, that a relative perfection called *Christian perfection* is attainable, and is to be distinguished from absolute perfection or from the perfection of angels or of Adam. (*c*) The doctrine expressed in the Confession of the Society of Friends in 1675, that the heart can be "free from actually sinning and transgressing of the law of God, and in that respect perfect." (*d*) The belief that one can attain or has attained a state of absolute moral perfection. Such a belief is entertained by persons in various religious bodies.

perfectionist (pėr-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *perfectionniste* = Sp. *perfeccionista;* as *perfection* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who believes in any form of perfectionism.

Our late *perfectionists* are truly enlightened, who think they can live and not sin. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 2.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Oneida Community. See *community*. Also called *Bible Communist*.—**Christian Perfectionist**, a believer in Christian perfection. See *perfectionism* (*b*).

perfectionment (pėr-fek'shon-ment), *n.* [< F. *perfectionnement;* as *perfection*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of making perfect, or the state of being perfect. [Rare.]

★**perfective** (pėr-fek'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *perfectivo* = It. *perfettivo;* as *perfect* + *-ive*.] Tending or conducing to perfecting or perfection.

The affections are in the destitution of their *perfective* actions made tumultuous, vexed, and discomposed, to height of rage and violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xix.

perfectively (pėr-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a perfective manner.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the phancy.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 7.

perfectless† (pėr'fekt-les), *a.* [< *perfect* + *-less*.] Falling short of perfection; far from perfection.

Fond Epicure, . . .
(Not shunning the Atheists sin, but punishment),
Imaginedst a God so *perfect-less*,
In Works defying whom thy words profess.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

perfectly (pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *perfitly;* < ME. *perfitely, perfyghtly, parfytele;* < *perfect* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a perfect manner; wholly; completely; entirely; thoroughly; altogether; quite: as, the matter is not *perfectly* clear; the coat is *perfectly* new.

Alle tho that beleven *perfitely* in God schul ben saved.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 135.

Ther she lyeth in a fayer Chapell, Closyd in a Coffer, hyr face bare and nakyed that ye may se it *perfyghtly*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

I love you *perfectly* well, I love both your Person and Parts, which are not vulgar. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

Some, indeed, who live in the valleys of the low country are *perfectly* black. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 217.

2. With the highest degree of thoroughness or excellence; in such a way as to leave nothing to be desired: as, she dances *perfectly;* he speaks the language *perfectly.*

And can [know] you these tongues *perfectly?*
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

So may an excellent virtue of the soul smooth and calcine the body, and make it serve *perfectly*, and without rebellious indispositions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 845.

3. With great exactness, nicety, or precision; accurately; exactly: as, a *perfectly* adjusted or balanced contrivance.

I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes *perfectly* like a Christian.
Pope, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

perfectness (pėr'fekt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being perfect or complete; perfection; completeness.

perfervid (pėr-fėr'vid), *a.* [< L. *perfervidus*, a false reading (though in form correct) for *præfervidus*, very hot, < L. *præ*, before (used intensively), + *fervidus*, boiling, hot: see *fervid.*] Very fervid or hot; very ardent.

Instruction, properly so called, they [the colored preachers] are not qualified to give, but the emotional nature is aroused by *perfervid* appeals and realistic imagery.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 861.

perfervidness (pėr-fėr'vid-nes), *n.* The character of being perfervid; extreme heat or ardor; great fervor or zeal.

perficient (pėr-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *perficiente*, < L. *perficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *perficere*, finish, complete, achieve: see *perfect.*]
I. *a.* Effectual; actual.

The endower [is] the *perficient* founder of all eleemosynary [corporations.]
Blackstone, Com., I. xviii.

The *perficient* objection [to pronouncing grace] was probably the inconvenience to the service of the repast.
Science, XII. 3.

Perficient action. See *action.*

II. *n.* Literally, one who performs a complete or lasting work; one who perfects or completes.

perfidious (pėr-fid'i-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *perfidioso*, < L. *perfidiosus*, < *perfidia*, falsehood: see *perfidy.*] 1. Faithless; basely treacherous; false-hearted.

What of him?
He 's quoted for a most *perfidious* slave.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 205.

An air of magnanimity which, *perfidious* as he was, he could with singular dexterity assume.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by perfidy or base treachery; false: as, a *perfidious* act.

=Syn. 1. *Unfaithful, Faithless, Treacherous, Perfidious. Unfaithful* represents negatively the meaning that is common to these words, but it especially means a lack of fidelity to trust or duty, a failure to perform what is due, however much may be implied in that. *Faithless* is negative in form, but positive in sense; the *faithless* man does something which is a breach of faith; the sleeping sentinel is *unfaithful;* the deserter is *faithless. Treachery* and *perfidy* are kinds of *faithlessness.* The *treacherous* man either betrays the confidence that is reposed in him, or lures another on to harm by deceitful appearances: as, the *treacherous* signals of the wrecker. The *perfidious* man carries treachery to the basest extreme; he betrays acknowledged and accepted obligations, and even the most sacred relationships and claims: as, Benedict Arnold and Judas are types of *perfidy.*

His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith *unfaithful* kept him falsely true.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove
Faithless alike in friendship and in love.
Cowper, Verses from Valediction.

If King Edward be as true and just
As I am subtle, false, and *treacherous.*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 37.

Conscious of great powers and great virtues, he [Burke] found himself, in age and poverty, a mark for the hatred of a *perfidious* court and a deluded people.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

perfidiously (pėr-fid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a perfidious manner; with perfidy; treacherously; traitorously.

Thou 'ast broke *perfidiously* thy oath,
And not performed thy plighted troth.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 257.

perfidiousness (pėr-fid'i-us-nes), *n.* The character of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; faithlessness.

There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath, the Kings themselves by their own *perfidiousness* having absolved their Subjects. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

perfidy (pėr'fi-di), *n.* [< F. *perfidie* = Sp. Pg. It. *perfidia*, < L. *perfidia*, perfidy, < *perfidus* (> It. Pg. *perfido* = Sp. *pérfido* = F. *perfide*), faithless, < *per*, from, + *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] Breach of faith or trust; base treachery; faithlessness.

These great virtues were balanced by great vices; inhuman cruelty; *perfidy* more than Punic; no truth, no faith; no regard to oaths. *Hume*, On Morals, App. 4.

=Syn. See *perfidious.*

perfit†, perfite†, *a.* Old forms of *perfect.*

perfix† (pėr-fiks'), *v. t.* [Appar. an error for *prefix*, in sense of 'pre-appoint.'] To fix; settle; appoint.

Take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour *perfixt.*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 7.

perflable† (pėr'flą-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *perflable*, < L. *perflabilis*, that may be blown through, < *perflare*, blow through: see *perflate.*] Capable of being blown through.

But make it high, on everie half *perflable.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

perflate† (pėr-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *perflatus*, pp. of *perflare*, blow through, < *per*, through, + *flare*, blow: see *flatus.* Cf. *inflate.*] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. *Harvey.*

perflation† (pėr-flā'shon), *n.* [= F. *perflation*, < LL. *perflatio(n-)*, a blowing through, < L. *perflare*, pp. *perflatus*, blow through: see *perflate.*] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.
Woodward.

That [barn] . . . was so contrived . . . as, by perpetual *perflation*, to prevent the mow from heating.
A Journey, etc., quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 205.

perfoliate (pėr-fō'li-āt), *a.* [= F. *perfolié* (cf. OF. *perfoliate*, "through-wax, through-leaf (an herb)" — Cotgrave), = Sp. Pg. *perfoliado*, < NL. *perfoliatus*, < L. *per*, through, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate.*] 1. In *bot.*, having a stem which seems to pass through the blade: said of a leaf. This appearance is produced by the congenital union of the edges of the sinus of an amplexicaul leaf. *Uvularia perfoliata, Baptisia perfoliata,* and *Bupleurum rotundifolium* afford examples of perfoliate leaves. When opposite leaves have their bases united, so that the stem passes through, they are said to be *connate-perfoliate*, as in leaves of honeysuckles. See also cut under *connate.*



1. Perfoliate leaves of *Uvularia perfoliata.* 2. Connate-perfoliate leaves of honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*).

2. In *entom.*, having the outer joints much dilated laterally all around, but not forming a compact club; taxicorn: said of antennæ appearing like a number of round plates joined by a shaft or stem running through their centers. Also *perfoliated.*

perforable (pėr'fō-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **perforabilis*, < *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate.*] Admitting of perforation; that can be bored or pierced through.

perforans (pėr'fō-ranz), *n.*; pl. *perforantes* (pėr-fō-ran'tēz). [NL., ppr. of L. *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate.*] The long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers: so called because their tendons perforate the tendons of the perforatus muscles near the points of insertion.

perforant (pėr'fō-rant), *a.* [< L. *perforan(t-)s*, ppr. of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate.*] Perforating, as the tendon of a flexor muscle.

Perforata (pėr-fō-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate, a.*] 1. One of the groups into which Edwards and Haime (1850) divide the corals: distinguished from *Aporosa, Tabulata,* and *Rugosa.* It includes the *Madreporidæ, Poritidæ,* etc. Also called *Porosa.*—2. The perforate foraminifers, a large group (subclass, order, or suborder) of filose protozoans inclosed in a test perforated with numerous foraminules besides the main opening, through all of which the thready pseudopods may protrude: opposed to *Imperforata.* Leading forms are the *Textulariidæ, Lagenidæ, Globigerinidæ, Rotaliidæ,* and *Nummulinidæ.*

perforate (pėr'fō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perforated*, ppr. *perforating.* [< L. *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare*, bore through (> It. *perforare* = Sp. Pg. *perforar* = F. *perforer*), < *per*, through, + *forare*, bore: see *bore*[1], *foramen*, etc.] To bore through; pierce; make a hole or holes in, as by boring or driving.

There is an abundant supply of nectar in the nectary of Tropæolum tricolor, yet I have found this plant untouched in more than one garden, while the flowers of other plants had been extensively *perforated.*
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 427.

★**=Syn.** *Bore through, Pierce,* etc. See *penetrate.*

perforate (pėr'fō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *perforatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Bored or pierced through; penetrated.

An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, pierced with one or more small holes, or, more commonly, having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in most plants of the order *Hypericineæ.* (*b*) In *ornith.*, noting the nostril of a bird when lacking a nasal septum, so that a hole appears from side to side of the bill, as in the turkey-buzzard, crane, etc. (*c*) In *anat.*, open; opened through; affording passage or communication; having the character or quality of a perforation; foraminate. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, full of little holes or perforations; cribrose; foraminulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Perforata:* as, a *perforate* coral; a *perforate* foraminifer.—**Perforate elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra which have a discal perforation, as in certain *Cassididæ* or tortoise-beetles.

perforated (pėr'fō-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *perforate, v.*] 1. Same as *perforate.*—2. By extension, cut through in many places and with irregular and somewhat large openings. Compare *à jour.*

A carved oak panel by Grinling Gibbons; the panel is *perforated* and carved both sides alike.
W. S. Ogden, Antique Furniture.

3. In *her.*, same as *cleché.*—**Perforated file.** See *file*[1].—**Perforated medallion.** See *pierced medallion,* under *pierced.*—**Perforated space.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a depression on either side, near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, floored with gray matter, and pierced with numerous small foramina for the passage of blood-vessels, most of which are destined for the corpus striatum, immediately above. (*b*) *Posterior*, a deep fossa situated back of the corpora albicantia, and between the crura cerebri, perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

perforati, *n.* Plural of *perforatus.*

perforating (pėr'fō-rā-ting), *p. a.* In *anat.*, specifically, perforant; passing through a perforation: applied to the deep flexor muscles of the fingers or toes. See *perforans.*—**Perforating arteries.** (*a*) *Of the foot*, small communicating branches between the dorsal and plantar arteries, in the interosseous spaces and near the clefts of the toes. (*b*) *Of the hand*, branches of communication between the deep palmar artery and the dorsal interosseous arteries, through the interosseous spaces. (*c*) *Of the thigh*, usually four branches of the profunda artery which pierce the adductor muscles to supply the parts at the back of the thigh. (*d*) *Of the thorax*, branches of the internal mammary which pierce the intercostal muscles to supply the pectoral muscle, skin, and mammary gland.—**Perforating cutaneous nerves, perforating nerve of Casser.** See *nerve.*—**Perforating fibers of bone.** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*[1]).—**Perforating peroneal artery,** the anterior peroneal.—**Perforating rods of Sharpey.** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*[1]).—**Perforating ulcer of the foot,** an ulcer beginning on the sole and usually obstinately progressive, involving the deeper tissues, including the bones. It has been observed in tabes, in dementia paralytica, and with other nervous lesions. Also called *perforating disease of the foot, malum perforans pedis, mal perforant du pied.* A similar condition has been found in the hand.

perforating-machine (pėr'fō-rā-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for stamping lines of holes or perforations in sheets of postage-stamps or paper leaves, as in a check-book or receipt-book, to facilitate separation.—2. An apparatus for cutting holes (in intelligible order) through ribbons of the paper used by telegraphers and in some type-setting machines.—3. A rock-drill or perforator.

perforation (pėr-fō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *perforation* = Sp. *perforación* = Pg. *perforação* = It. *perforazione*, < ML. *perforatio(n-)*, < L. *perforare*, pp. *perforatus*, bore through: see *perforate.*] 1. The act of boring or piercing through.

The *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places.
Bacon.

2. A hole bored; any hole or aperture passing through anything, or into the interior of a substance.

Each bee, before it has had much practice, must lose some time in making each new *perforation*, especially when the *perforation* has to be made through both calyx and corolla. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 433.

perforative (pėr'fō-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *perforatif* = Pg. *perforativo;* as *perforate* + *-ive.*] Having power to perforate or pierce.

★**perforator** (pėr'fō-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *perforateur* = Pg. *perforador* = It. *perforatore*, < NL. **perforator*, < L. *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate.*] One who or that which perforates, bores, or pierces. Specifically—(*a*) In *obstet.*, an instrument for perforating the skull of a fetus when it is necessary to reduce its size. (*b*) An instrument used to punch the ribbons of paper used in certain kinds of telegraphy.

The *perforator* . . . prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 116.

(c) A power-machine for drilling rocks in tunneling; a perforating-machine.

perforatus (pėr-fō-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *perforati* (-tī). [NL., < L. *perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate, a.*] The short flexor of the toes, or the superficial flexor of the fingers: so named because their tendons are perforated by the tendons of the perforans muscles.—**Perforatus Casserii muscle**, the coracobrachialis.

perforce (pėr-fōrs′), *adv.* [< ME. *parforce*, < OF. (and F.) *par force* = Sp. *por fuerza* = Pg. *por força* = It. *per forza*, by force, < L. *per*, by, + ML. *fortia*, force: see *force*[1].] By force or violence; of necessity.

If Sir Gaultier Paschac wynne hym *parforce*, thir is no man can saue hym fro the dethe, for he hath sworne as many as he wynneth *parforce* shall all dye or be hanged.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxviii.

Seeing *perforce* ye must do this, will ye not willingly now do it for God's sake?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), I. 64.

This . . . confounded villain will make me dance *perforce*.
Goldsmith, Grumbler.

perforce† (pėr-fōrs′), *v. t.* [< *perforce, adv.*, after *force*[1], *v.*] To force; constrain; compel.

My furious force their force *perforce'd* to yield.
Mir. for Mags., p. 416. (*Nares.*)

perform (pėr-fôrm′), *v.* [< ME. *performen, perfourmen, parformen, parfourmen*, usually *parfournen*, < OF. *parfournir, parfornir, parfurnir, perfournir*, AF. *parformer, parfourmer, performer*, orig. **parfourmir*, complete, accomplish, perform, < *par*, < L. *per*, through, + *fournir*, **fourmir*, provide, furnish: see *furnish*[1]. The *m* is orig. (see etym. of *furnish*[1]), but the E. *perform* is partly due to association with the unrelated verb *form*; cf. LL. *performare*, form thoroughly, > It. *performare*, "to performe or fashion out" (Florio).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To effect; execute; accomplish; achieve; carry on or out; do: as, to *perform* an act of kindness or a deed of daring; to *perform* a day's labor; to *perform* an operation in surgery or in arithmetic.

But whan he saughe thet he myghte not don it, ne bryng it to an ende, he preyed to God of Nature that he wolde *parforme* that that he had begonne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 265.

O grete God, that *parfournest* thy laude
By mouth of innocentz, lo, heer, thy myght.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 155.

Did I for this
Perform so noble and so brave defeat
On Sacrovir?
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The rope-dancing is *performed* by a woman holding a balancing pole.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 288.

We have in vain tried to *perform* what ought to be to a critic an easy and habitual act.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. To carry out or do whatever is demanded or required by (duty, a vow, etc.); execute the provisions, commands, or requirements of; put in execution; discharge; fulfil: as, to *perform* one's duty; to *perform* a vow; to *perform* a covenant.

The quen & here consail ther-of were a-paiged,
That he so him profered to *parfourme* hire wille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4008.

When I make to any man a promise, I keep it and *perform* it truly.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

I thy hest will all *perform* at full.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To render; do.

Sol, the only one of the Titans who favoured Jupiter, *performed* him singular service.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i.

4. To act or represent on or as on the stage: as, to *perform* the part of Hamlet.

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 84.

In November [1753] . . . Foote himself *performed* the character of Buck at Drury-lane theatre.
W. Cooke, Life of S. Foote, I. 35.

5†. To make up; constitute; complete.

Yif thow abate the quantite of the hour inequal by daye, out of thirty, than shal the remenant that leveth *performe* the hour inequal by nyght.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 10.

The confessour heere for his worthynesse
Shal *parfourne* up the nombre of his covent.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 561.

6†. To afford; furnish.

Certes ther nis non other thyng that may so wel *performe* blysfulnesse as an estat plentyvos of alle goodes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

7. To sing, or render on a musical instrument.

=**Syn. 1.** *Perform, Accomplish, Effect, Execute, Achieve.* These words agree in representing the complete doing of something which is of considerable importance and is set before one's self as a thing to be done. Generally they represent the doing of something in which one is personally interested. *Effect* most views the outcome as a result; *execute* most suggests briskness or energy in action; *achieve* most suggests difficulties triumphed over, with a corresponding excellence in the result. *Perform* may mean no more than a doing which continues till the work is completed.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act; do or execute something.

Paul found it present with him to will, but could not find how to *perform*.
H. Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 53.

2. To act a part; go through or complete any work; especially, to sing or play on a musical instrument, represent a character on the stage, etc.

Mohhabbazee'n (or low farce players) often *perform* on this occasion before the house.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 208.

He had an exquisite ear, and *performed* skilfully on the flute.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

performable (pėr-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *perform* + *-able.*] Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

Men herein do strangely forget the obvious relations of history, affirming they [elephants] have no joints, whereas they daily read of several actions which are not *performable* without them.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

performance (pėr-fôr′mans), *n.* [< *perform* + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of performing or the condition of being performed; execution or completion of anything; a doing: as, the *performance* of works or of an undertaking; the *performance* of duty.

Useless are all words,
Till you have writ *performance* with your swords.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 1.

An Acre of *Performance* is worth the whole Land of Promise.
Howell, Letters, iv. 38.

Promises are not binding where the *performance* is unlawful.
Paley, Moral Philos., III. i. 5.

2. That which is performed or accomplished; action; deed; thing done; a piece of work.

Her walking and other actual *performances*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 13.

It is the work of Mons. Poitrieh, who adorned a chapel in the same manner at Falcouse, two leagues from Bonne, which is said to be a most beautiful *performance*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 222.

3. A musical, dramatic, or other entertainment; the acting of a play, execution of vocal or instrumental music, exhibition of skill, etc., especially at a place of amusement.—**Specific performance**, in *law*, actual performance, or an action to compel actual performance, as distinguished from the payment of damages as a compensation for non-performance.=**Syn. 1.** Accomplishment, achievement, consummation. See *perform.*—**2.** Exploit, feat.—**3.** Production.

performancy†, *n.* [As *performance* (see *-cy*).] Performance. *Davies.*

performation†, *n.* [< *perform* + *-ation.*] Performance; doing; carrying out.

This Indenture made . . . for the *performation* of ye things vnderwritten.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 164.

performer (pėr-fôr′mėr), *n.* **1.** One who performs, accomplishes, or fulfils.

Even share hath he that keeps his tent, and he to field doth go: . . .
The much *performer*, and the man that can of nothing vaunt.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

2. One who performs or takes part in a play or performance of any kind; an actor, actress, musician, circus-rider, etc.

Mr. Johnson, a *performer* of sound judgment, who succeeded in many walks in comedy.
Life of Quin (reprint, 1887), p. 16.

Whilst in past times the *performer* treated his instrument [piano] as a respected and beloved friend, and almost caressed it, many of our present *performers* appear to treat it as an enemy, who has to be fought with, and at last conquered.
Grove, Dict. Music, II. 744.

performing (pėr-fôr′ming), *p. a.* **1.** Doing; executing; accomplishing.—**2.** Trained to perform tricks or play a part: as, *performing* dogs.

perfricate (pėr′fri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfricated*, ppr. *perfricating.* [< L. *perfricatus*, pp. of *perfricare* (> It. *perfricare*), rub all over, < *per*, through, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] To rub over or thoroughly. *Bailey.*

perfrication (pėr-fri-kā′shon), *n.* [< *perfricate* + *-ion.*] A thorough rubbing, especially the rubbing in of some unctuous substance through the pores of the skin; inunction.

perfumatory (pėr-fū′ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *perfume* + *-atory.*] Yielding perfume; perfuming.

A *perfumatory* or incense altar.
Leigh, Critica Sacra (1650), i. 214. (*Latham.*)

★**perfume** (pėr-fūm′ or pėr′fūm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfumed*, ppr. *perfuming.* [< OF. *perfumer*, F. *parfumer* = Sp. Pg. *perfumar* = It. *profumare* (for **perfumare*), < L. *per*, through, + *fumare*, smoke: see *fume, v.*] To scent; render odorous or fragrant: as, to *perfume* an apartment; to *perfume* a garment.

There weeps the Balm, and famous Trees from whence
Th' Arabians fetcht *perfuming* Frankinsence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Away, away, thy sweets are too *perfuming*.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 15.

There the priest *perfumed* me o'er with clouds of fragrant incense.
Constantine and Arete (Child's Ballads, I. 309).

The furze-scent *perfumes* all the air.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

★**perfume** (pėr′fūm or pėr-fūm′), *n.* [< F. *parfum* = Sp. Pg. *perfume* = It. *profumo*, perfume; from the verb.] **1.** A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects the organs of smell agreeably. Six flowers form the base of most flower-perfumes in use: orange-flower, rose, jasmine, violet, acacia, and tuberose. Vanilla dashed with almonds is used to simulate heliotrope. Besides these are used the geranium, lavender, rosemary, thyme, and other aromatic herbs, peel of bitter oranges, citrons, bergamots, musk, sandalwood, ambergris, and gum benjamin, the leaves of the patchouli, wintergreen, and others. Many perfumes are now prepared by chemical methods, instead of by distillation, maceration, tincturation, or enfleurage, from vegetable products.

She toke for *perfume* the ryndes of olde rosemary and burned them.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv. 2.

2. The scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted from odorous substances, especially those that are sweet-smelling.

An amber scent of odorous *perfume*
Her harbinger.
Milton, S. A., l. 720.

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich *perfume*.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

=**Syn. 2.** *Fragrance, Aroma*, etc. (see *smell, n.*), balminess, redolence, incense.

perfume-burner (pėr′fūm-bėr″nėr), *n.* A vessel in which odorous substances, as pastils, are burned.

perfume-fountain (pėr′fūm-foun″tān), *n.* A portable apparatus for throwing a small jet of perfume; especially, an ingenious machine introduced about 1872, in which by the mere pressure of the liquid in a receiver or ball the fountain is created, the liquid running through a tube into a lower ball which when full takes the place of the first.

★**perfumer** (pėr-fū′mėr), *n.* [< F. *parfumeur* = Sp. Pg. *perfumador* = It. *profumatore*; as *perfume* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which perfumes.—**2.** One whose trade is the making or selling of perfumes.

Barber no more—a gay *perfumer* comes,
On whose soft cheek his own cosmetic blooms.
Crabbe.

★**perfumery** (pėr-fū′mėr-i), *n.* [< F. *parfumerie*, perfumery, = Sp. *perfumería* = Pg. *perfumaria* = It. *profumeria*, a place where perfumes are made or sold; as *perfume* + *-ery.*] **1.** Perfumes in general.—**2.** The art of preparing perfumes.

perfume-set (pėr′fūm-set), *n.* A set of articles for the toilet-table, such as perfume-bottles and puff-boxes, sometimes including such objects as an atomizer or a spray-tube.

perfumy (pėr′fū-mi or pėr-fū′mi), *a.* [< *perfume* + *-y*[1].] Having a perfume; odorous; sweet-scented.

The sweet atmosphere was tinged with the *perfumy* breath which always surrounded Her.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, xiii. (*Davies.*)

perfunctorily (pėr-fungk′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a perfunctory, careless, or half-hearted manner; without zeal or interest; in a manner to satisfy external form merely, or so as to conform to the letter but not to the spirit; with careless indifference; negligently.

perfunctoriness (pėr-fungk′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being perfunctory; negligent or half-hearted performance; carelessness.

perfunctory (pėr-fungk′tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *perfunctorio* = It. *perfuntorio*, < LL. *perfunctorius*, < L. *perfungi*, pp. *perfunctus*, perform, < *per*, through, + *fungi*, do: see *function.*] Done mechanically or without interest or zeal, and merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; done in a half-hearted or careless manner, or so as to conform to the letter but not to the spirit; careless; negligent.

What an unbecoming thing it is to worship God in a careless, trifling, *perfunctory* Manner; as though nothing less deserved the imploying the Vigour of our Minds about than the Service of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

Alike I hate to be your debtor,
Or write a mere *perfunctory* letter.
Lowell, Familiar Epistle.

perfuncturate (pėr-fungk′tū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfuncturated*, ppr. *perfuncturating.* [Irreg. < L. *perfuncturus* (fut. part. of *perfungi*, perform: see *perfunctory*) + *-ate*[1].] To execute perfunctorily, or in an indifferent, mechanical manner. *North Brit. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

perfuse (pėr-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfused*, ppr. *perfusing*. [< L. *perfusus*, pp. of *perfundere*, pour over, < *per*, through, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over or through.

These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

★**perfusion** (pėr-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= It. *perfusione*, < L. *perfusio(n-)*, a pouring over, < *perfundere*, pp. *perfusus*, pour over: see *perfuse*.] A pouring through; a causing to permeate.—**Perfusion cannula**, a double-way cannula.

perfusive (pėr-fū′siv), *a.* [< *perfuse* + *-ive*.] Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle. *Coleridge*.

Pergamene (pėr′gạ-mēn), *a.* [< L. *Pergamenus*, < Gr. Περγαμηνός, pertaining to Pergamum, < Πέργαμον, Pergamum.] Of or pertaining to Pergamum, an important city of Mysia in Asia Minor, the capital of the Attalid kings in the third and second centuries B. C., the seat of a very notable school of Greek art, and the site of a famous library, which was later removed to Alexandria. See etymology of *parchment*. Also *Pergamenian*.—**Pergamene art**, a renaissance school of Greek sculpture which found its inspiration and its most frequent theme in the victories, important for civilization, won by King Attalus I. of Pergamum, in the last



Pergamene Art.—Part of the Athene group from the great frieze of the altar at Pergamum.

half of the third century B. C., over the threatening advance of barbarism represented by Gallic invasions. The work of this school is remarkably able, and much more modern in spirit than older Greek work; and it has a force and originality which raise it far above contemporaneous Hellenistic art. Previous to 1878 the art of Pergamum was known by a number of detached fragments from battle-pieces, scattered throughout European museums; some of these have long figured in the list of the most notable ancient sculptures—as the Dying Gaul ("Gladiator") in the Capitol, and the "Arria and Pætus" in the Villa Ludovisi, at Rome.—**Pergamene marbles**. See *marble*.

pergameneous (pėr-gạ-mē′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *pergamēna*, parchment (see *parchment*), + *-eous*.] Pergamentaceous; thin and parchment-like in texture; specifically, in *entom.*, thin, tough, and somewhat translucent, as the wing-covers of some orthopterous insects.

Pergamenian (per-gạ-mē′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pergamene* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Pergamene*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pergamum.

pergamentaceous (pėr″gạ-men-tā′shius), *a.* [Irreg. for **pergamenaceous*, < L. *pergamena*, parchment, + *-aceous*.] Parchment-like; having the texture, quality, or appearance of parchment; specifically, in *entom.*, pergameneous, as the wings of certain insects.

perget (pėrj), *v. i.* [(?) < L. *pergere*, proceed.] To go on; proceed.

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a companion for gallants. *G. Wilkins*, Miseries of Inforst Marriage, ii.

pergetting, *n.* See *pargeting*.

pergola, pergula (pėr′gọ-lạ̈, -gụ-lạ̈), *n.* [< It. *pergola*, an arbor, < L. *pergula*, a shed, booth, shop, a vine-arbor, < *pergere*, proceed (also project?), < *per*, through, + *regere*, stretch: see *right*.] In Italian gardens, an arbor formed of a horizontal trellis supported by columns or posts; also, a platform or balcony so protected; hence, an architectural construction resembling such an arbor.

Neer this is a *pergola*, or stand, built to view the sports. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 20, 1654.

pergunnah (pėr-gun′ạ̈), *n.* [Also *pargana*, *parganna*; < Hind. *parganah* (see def.).] In British India, a subdivision of a zillah or district. *The Twenty-four Pergunnahs* is the official name of the district that immediately adjoins and incloses but does not administratively include Calcutta. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.

perhapt, *adv.* An old form of *perhaps*.

And though that *perhap* to other folke he seeme to liue in al worldly wealth and blisse, yet himself knoweth best what him ayleth most.
John Fouler, in Sir T. More's Cumfort Against Tribulation [(1573), To the Reader.

perhaps (pėr-haps′), *adv.* [Formerly also *perhap*; < *per* + *hap*[1], *n.*, pl. *haps*. Cf. *perchance*, *percase*.] It may be; possibly; peradventure; perchance.

If he outlives me, he shall find that he was higher in my esteem than *perhaps* he thinks he is.
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

Perhaps great Hector then had found his fate,
But Jove and destiny prolong'd his date.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 213.

We are strange, very strange creatures, and it is better, *perhaps*, not to place too much confidence in our reason alone. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

peri[1] (pē′ri), *n.* [< F. *péri*, < Pers. *parī*, a fairy, Avestan *pairi*.] In *Pers. myth.*, an elf or fairy, male or female, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from Paradise till their penance is accomplished.

One morn a *Peri* at the gate
Of Eden stood disconsolate.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

peri[2] (pe-rē′), *a.* [F. *péri*, lost, spoiled, perished, pp. of *périr*, perish: see *perish*[1].] In *her.*, reduced in size: generally equivalent to *couped*. *Cuzzens*, Handbook of Heraldry.

peri-. [L., etc., *peri-*, < Gr. περι-, prefix, περί, prep., with gen., around, usually causal, about, concerning, etc.; with dat., around, about, for, etc.; with acc., around, by, etc.; in comp. in like uses, also, like L. *per-*, intensive, very, exceedingly; = Skt. *pari*, round about; akin to παρά, beside, L. *per*, through, etc.: see *para-*, *per-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'around,' 'about,' 'near,' equivalent to *circum-* of Latin origin, as in *periphery* equivalent to *circumference*, etc. It is much used in the formation of new scientific compounds, but not, like *circum-*, as an English formative.

periadenitis (per-i-ad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἀδήν, a gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a gland.

periadventitial (per-i-ad-ven-tish′ạl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *adventitia*, q. v., + *-al*.] Situated on the outside of the adventitia or outer coat of a blood-vessel.

periagua (per-i-ä′gwạ̈), *n.* [Formerly also *periaugua*, **periauga*, *periauger*, *perriauger*, *perriaugur*, and more corruptly *pettiaugua*, *pettyauga*, *petty-auger*, prop. *piragua*, < Sp. *piragua*, < Carib *piragua*, a dugout. Cf. *pirogue*, from the same source.] **1.** A canoe made from the trunk of a single tree hollowed out; a dugout: used by the American Indians.

This at length put me upon thinking whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe, or *periagua*, such as the natives of those climates make.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, p. 104. (*Nares*.)

2. A vessel made by sawing a large canoe in two in the middle, and inserting a plank to widen it. These were much used on the coast of the Carolinas in the eighteenth century, and even made voyages by open sea to Norfolk, carrying 40 to 80 barrels of pitch or tar. One 30 feet long and 5 feet 7 inches wide is called "a small pettiaugua" in the Charleston (S. C.) "Gazette," 1744. Such a boat was also used on the Mississippi and its tributaries, where it is called *pirogue* and *periogue*. See *pirogue*.

3. A large flat-bottomed boat, without keel but with lee-board, decked in at each end but open in the middle, propelled by oars, or by sails on two masts which could be struck. This was much used formerly in navigating shoal waters along the whole American coast, and sometimes also on the Mississippi and its affluents.

These *Periaguas* are long flat-bottom'd Boats, carrying from 20 to 35 tons. They have a kind of Forecastle and a cabin, but the rest open, and no Deck. They have two masts which they can strike, and Sails like Schooners. They row generally with two oars only.
Francis Moore, A Voyage to Georgia begun in 1735, p. 49.

periaktos (per-i-ak′tos), *n.*; pl. *periaktoi* (-toi). [< Gr. περίακτος, prop. turning on a center, < περιάγειν, turn about, < περί, around, + ἄγειν, carry.] In the ancient Greek theater, one of the two pieces of machinery placed at the two sides of the stage for the conventional shifting of the scenes. It consisted of three painted scenes on the faces of a revolving frame in the form of a triangular prism. The scene was changed by turning one periaktos or both, so as to exhibit a new face to the audience.

★**perianal** (per-i-ā′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *anus*: see *anal*.] Surrounding the anus; circumanal; periproctous.

periandra (per-i-an′drạ̈), *n. pl.* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. stamen).] In *bot.*, the bracts surrounding the male organs (antheridia) of mosses.

perianth (per′i-anth), *n.* [= F. *périanthe* = Sp. *periantio*, *periancio* = Pg. *perianthio* = It. *perianzio*, *perianto*, < NL. *perianthium* (cf. Gr. περιανθής, with flowers all around), < Gr. περί, around, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The floral envelops of phanerogams, whether calyx or corolla or both. The word is mainly restricted to the petaloideous monocotyledons. (*b*) The inflated envelop surrounding the fertilized archegonium in the *Hepaticæ*. See cut under *Jungermannia*.—**Biserial perianth**. See *biserial*.

perianthial (per-i-an′thi-ạl), *a.* [< *perianthium* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the perianth; provided with a perianth. Also *periantheous*.

perianthium (per-i-an′thi-um), *n.*; pl. *perianthia* (-ạ̈). [NL.: see *perianth*.] Same as *perianth*.

periapt† (per′i-apt), *n.* [= F. *périapte* = It. *periapto*, *periatto*, < Gr. περίαπτον, an amulet; prop. neut. of περίαπτος, hung round, < περί, around, + ἅπτός, verbal adj. of ἅπτειν, fasten.] An amulet; a charm worn as a defense against disease or mischief, especially one worn on the person, as around the neck.

Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 2.

periarteritis (per-i-är-tẹ-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἀρτηρία, an artery, + *-itis*. Cf. *arteritis*.] Inflammation of the adventitia or outer coat of an artery.

periarthritis (per″i-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἄρθρον, a joint, + *-itis*. Cf. *arthritis*.] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a joint.

periarticular (per″i-är-tik′ụ-lär), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *articulus*, a joint: see *articular*.] Surrounding a joint: as, *periarticular* effusions.

periastral (per-i-as′tral), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἄστρον, a star: see *astral*.] Of or pertaining to the periastron.

periastron (per-i-as′tron), *n.*; pl. *periastra* (-trạ̈). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἄστρον, a star.] In the orbit of any heavenly body which moves around another, the point where the former approaches nearest to the primary: usually applied to double stars, but also generally to any satellite.

periauger†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periagua*.

periaxial (per-i-ak′si-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *axis*, an axis: see *axial*.] **1.** Surrounding an axis; peripheral with reference to an axis of the body: as, the *periaxial* cœloma.

A differentiation of this [archenteric] space into an axial and a *periaxial* portion—a digestive tube and a body-cavity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 548.

Specifically—**2.** Surrounding the axis-cylinder of a nerve: as, *periaxial* fluid.

periblast (per′i-blast), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + βλαστός, a germ.] Cell-substance of an ovum surrounding the nucleus.

periblastic (per-i-blas′tik), *a.* [< *periblast* + *-ic*.] Germinating from the surface of the ovum: noting those meroblastic eggs which, by superficial segmentation of the vitellus, produce a perigastrula in germinating.

periblastula (per-i-blas′tụ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *periblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *blastula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the blastula which may result from the blastulation of a perimorula, and which proceeds to develop into a perigastrula.

periblem (per′i-blem), *n.* [NL. (Hanstein, 1868), < Gr. περίβλημα, a cloak, < περιβάλλειν, throw around: see *peribolos*.] In *bot.*, the primary cortex, or zone of nascent cortex between the dermatogen and the plerome in a growing point.

In the earliest stage of its development this leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex (*periblem*) and nascent epidermis (dermatogen).
Goodale, Physiological Botany, p. 155.

periblepsis (per-i-blep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περίβλεψις, a looking about, < περιβλέπειν, look about, < περί, about, + βλέπειν, look.] The wild look which accompanies delirium. *Dunglison*.

peribolos (pe-rib′ō-los), *n.*; pl. *peribloi* (-loi). [= F. *péribole* = Pg. It. *peribolo*, < NL. *peribolos*, *peribolus*, < Gr. περίβολος, an inclosure, circuit, < περίβολος, encircling, < περιβάλλειν, throw around, encircle, < περί, around, + βάλλειν, throw.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a consecrated court or inclosure, generally surrounded by a wall, and often containing a temple, statues, etc. Hence—**2.** The outer inclosure of an early

Christian church, which constituted the utmost bounds allowed for refuge or sanctuary. Also *peribolus*.

peribranchial (per-i-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchial*.] Situated around or about the branchiæ.

> Water passes . . . into the *peribranchial* spaces. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 400.

peribronchial (per-i-brong'ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes: see *bronchial*.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of a bronchial tube.

peribronchitis (per″i-brong-kī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, + *-itis*. Cf. *bronchitis*.] Inflammation of the peribronchial connective tissue.

pericæcal, pericecal (per-i-sē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *cæcum*, the blind gut: see *cæcal*.] Surrounding or lying in the immediate vicinity of the intestinal cæcum: as, a *pericæcal* abscess; *pericæcal* inflammation.

Pericallidæ (per-i-kal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < *Pericallus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* of the caraboid series, named from the genus *Pericallus*, containing about 15 genera, mainly from India, Africa, and South America.

Pericallus (per-i-kal'us), *n.* [NL. (Macleay, 1825), < Gr. περί, around, + L. *callus*, also *callum*, hard skin: see *callus*.] The typical genus of *Pericallidæ*, comprising a few East Indian species.

pericambium (per-i-kam'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Sachs), < Gr. περί, about, + NL. *cambium*: see *cambium*[2].] A term proposed by Sachs for the thin-walled long-celled formative tissue just within the endodermis that surrounds certain fibrovascular bundles. Called *cambium-strands* by Nägeli and *desmogen* by Russow.

> The thin-walled cells of the central cylinder [of the root of dicotyledons] are in contact with the inner face of the endodermis, and are known collectively as the *pericambium*. *Goodale*, Physiological Botany, p. 113.

pericardia, *n.* Plural of *pericardium*.

pericardiac (per-i-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-ac* (after *cardiac*).] 1. Same as *pericardial*. —2. Situated at or near the cardia or cardiac region, without reference to the pericardium itself.

pericardiacophrenic (per″i-kär-dī″a-kō-fren'-ik), *a.* [< Gr. περικάρδιον, pericardium, + φρήν (φρεν-), diaphragm.] Of or pertaining to the pericardium and the diaphragm.—**Pericardiacophrenic artery**, a branch of the internal mammary distributed to the pericardium and the diaphragm.

pericardial (per-i-kär'di-al), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-al*.] Surrounding or inclosing the heart; pertaining to the pericardium, or having its character. Also *pericardian*, *pericardiac*, and rarely *pericardic*.—**Pericardial arteries**, small branches given off by the internal mammary and thoracic aorta to the pericardium.—**Pericardial cavity** or **space**, in insects, a dorsal division of the abdominal cavity, containing the heart or dorsal vessel. In many groups it is separated from the rest of the abdomen by the alary muscles, which collectively have been termed the *pericardial septum*.—**Pericardial pleura**, that part of the pleura which is attached to the sides of the pericardium.—**Pericardial septum**, in insects, the partition formed by the alary muscles between the cavity of the pericardium and the general abdominal cavity.—**Pericardial veins**, small tributaries from the pericardium to the large azygous vein.

pericardian (per-i-kär'di-an), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-an*.] Same as *pericardial*.

pericarditic (per″i-kär-dit'ik), *a.* [< *pericarditis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pericarditis.

pericarditis (per″i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pericardium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (per-i-kär'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pericardia* (-ä). [= F. *péricarde* = Sp. Pg. It. *pericardio*, < NL. *pericardium*, < Gr. περικάρδιον, the membrane around the heart; prop. neut. of περικάρδιος, around or near the heart, < περί, around, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A somewhat conically shaped membranous sac, inclosing the heart and the origin of the great vessels. It is composed of two layers, an outer fibrous one, dense and unyielding in structure, and an inner serous one, reflected on the surface of the viscus. See cut under *thorax*.

> The last act of violence committed upon him was the piercing of his side, so that out of his *Pericardium* issued both water and blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

(*b*) A blood-sinus or special cavity beneath the carapace of a crustacean, in which the heart is suspended by ligaments and arteries, but not otherwise connected. (*c*) In mollusks, the spacious dorsal cœlom or body-cavity which is traversed by the contractile vessel which acts like a heart. It is situated dorsad of the alimentary canal, seldom or never contains blood-lymph, and does not communicate with other body-cavities, but opens upon the exterior through the nephridia. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*. (*d*) A membranous sac inclosing the heart or dorsal vessel of a spider. Ligaments attached to the pericardium are connected with the envelops of the tracheæ, and by the dilatation and contraction of the heart the tracheæ are opened and closed.—**Cardiac pericardium**, the reflected serous membrane covering the heart; the epicardium.

pericarp (per'i-kärp), *n.* [= F. *péricarpe* = Sp. It. *pericarpio* = Pg. *pericarpo*, < NL. *pericarpium*, < Gr. περικάρπιον, a pod, husk, < περί, around, + καρπός, fruit.] In flowering plants, the seed-vessel or ripened ovary. It should accord in structure with the ovary from which it is derived, but extensive changes frequently take place during fructification by which the original ovarian form is obscured. Thus, by abortion the original number of cells in the ovary may be reduced in the fruit, as in the oak, chestnut, elm, and birch; or by the intrusion of false partitions the original number may be increased in the fruit, as in *Datura*, *Linum*, *Astragalus*, etc. The pericarp may acquire external accessions, as the wing of the maple, ash, and hoptree, the prickles on the pod of *Datura*, *Ricinus*, etc., or the barbs of the *Boraginaceæ*. Connected organs may modify the ovary, such as the adnate calyx of the apple, the pappus of the *Asteraceæ*, the persistent style of *Clematis*, the fleshy calyx of *Gaultheria*, or the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry. The walls of the ovary may change in consistence in the mature pericarp, being leaf-like in the pea-pod, columbine, caltha, etc., thickened and dry in nuts and capsules, fleshy or pulpy in berries, and fleshy without but indurated within, as in all stone-fruits. Where the walls of the pericarp are composed of dissimilar layers, the layers are distinguished as *exocarp*, *endocarp*, *epicarp*, *mesocarp*, and *putamen*. In cryptogams the pericarp is a variously modified structure containing certain organs of reproduction. Thus, in the *Characeæ* it incloses the oösperm, while in the *Floridæ* it incloses the carpospores. The term is also sometimes synonymous with the theca or capsule of mosses.



Pericarp.

a and *c*, capsules of poppy; *b*, capsule of *Aristolochia*; *d*, section of strobilus (or cone) of pine; *e*, nuts of filbert; *f*, drupe of plum or peach; *g*, section of drupe.

pericarpia, *n.* Plural of *pericarpium*.

pericarpial (per-i-kär'pi-al), *a.* [= F. *péricarpial*; as *pericarp* + *-ial*.] Same as *pericarpic*.

pericarpic (per-i-kär'pik), *a.* [= F. *péricarpique*; as *pericarp* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or relating to a pericarp.

pericarpium (per-i-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *pericarpia* (-ä). [NL.: see *pericarp*.] In *bot.*, same as *pericarp*.

pericarpoidal (per″i-kär-poi'dal), *a.* [< *pericarp* + *-oid* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling a pericarp.

pericecal, *a.* See *pericæcal*.

pericentral (per-i-sen'tral), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + κέντρον, center.] Situated about a center or central body.—**Pericentral tubes**, in *bot.*, in the so-called polysiphonous seaweeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cell. Also called *siphons*.

Perichæna (per-i-kē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1817), < *peri*(*dium*) + Gr. χαίνειν, yawn, gape, open, in allusion to the peridium, which opens all round.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, of the family *Trichiaceæ*. The sporangia are sessile; the peridium is distinct, irregular, or plasmodiocarpous, and circumscissilely or laciniately dehiscent: the capillitium is present.

Perichænaceæ (per″i-kē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Perichæna* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Perichæna*, having a simple or double peridium, the outer wall being calcareous.

Perichæta (per-i-kē'tä), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1859), < Gr. περί, around, + χαίτη, long hair, mane.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. Also *Pericheta*.—2. A remarkable genus of oligochætous annelids, having the segments perichætous. It contains several Ceylonese species of earthworms. *Schmarda*, 1861.

perichæte, perichete (per'i-kēt), *n.* [= F. *périchète*, < NL. *perichætium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *perichætium*.

perichætial (per-i-kē'shal), *a.* [< *perichætium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the perichætium.

perichætium (per-i-kē'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *perichætia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + χαίτη, long hair, mane, foliage.] 1. In mosses, the circle of more or less modified leaves surrounding a group of sexual organs. They comprise antheridia and archegonia, or archegonia alone. From the resemblance of these leaves to the bracts or even the calyx of flowering plants, they are frequently called "flowers" or inflorescences.

2. The perianth of *Hepaticæ*. Also *perichæte*, *perichete*.

perichætous (per-i-kē'tus), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + χαίτη, long hair, mane.] Surrounded by bristles, as the segments of some earthworms; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Perichæta*. *Rolleston*.

pericholecystitis (per-i-kol″ē-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + χολή, bile, gall, + κύστις, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cholecystitis*.] Inflammation around the gall-bladder.

perichondrial (per-i-kon'dri-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + χόνδρος, cartilage: see *chondrus*.] Surrounding, investing, or covering cartilage, as a membrane; having the character or quality of perichondrium.

> The ulceration may penetrate the cartilage to the tissues external, forming a *perichondrial* abscess. *Medical News*, LIII. 507.

perichondritic (per″i-kon-drit'ik), *a.* [< *perichondritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with perichondritis.

perichondritis (per″i-kon-drī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *perichondrium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perichondrium.

perichondrium (per-i-kon'dri-um), *n.* [= F. *périchondre* = It. *pericondrio*, < NL. *perichondrium*, < Gr. περί, around, + χόνδρος, gristle, cartilage.] The fibrous investment of cartilage; a membrane which covers the free surfaces of most cartilages, corresponding to the periosteum of bone. It is simply a layer of ordinary white fibrous connective tissue prolonged over cartilage from neighboring parts, and is deficient on the opposed surfaces of articular cartilages in the interior of joints.

perichord (per'i-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + χορδή, a string: see *chord*, *chorda*, *cord*[1].] The chordal sheath, or investment of the notochord.

perichordal (per'i-kôr-dal), *a.* [< *perichord* + *-al*.] Surrounding the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate: as, *perichordal* cells; *perichordal* tissue.

perichoresis (per″i-kō-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περιχώρησις, rotation, < περιχωρεῖν, go around, < περί, around, + χωρεῖν, go on, < χῶρος, a place.] A going round about; a rotation. *Bp. Kaye*. [Rare.]

perichoroidal (per″i-kō-roi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + E. *choroid* + *-al*.] About or external to the choroid coat of the eye: as, the *perichoroidal* space (the lymph-space between the choroid and sclerotic coats).

pericladium (per-i-klā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pericladia* (-ä). [NL. (cf. LGr. περικλαδής, with branches all around), < Gr. περί, around, < κλάδος, a young slip, branch: see *cladus*.] 1. In *bot.*, the sheathing base of a leaf when it expands and surrounds the supporting branch. *Gray*.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of cœlenterates. *Allman*, 1876.

periclase (per'i-klāz), *n.* [= F. *périclase*, < Gr. περίκλασις, a twisting round, a wheeling about (breaking off), < περικλᾶν, break off, wheel about, < περί, round, + κλᾶν, break (> κλάσις, fracture).] A rare mineral consisting of magnesia (MgO) with a little iron protoxid. It occurs in minute greenish octahedrons embedded in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius, and has also been found in Sweden.

periclet (per'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *periculum*, *periclum*, risk, danger: see *peril*.] A danger; danger; peril; risk; hazard.

Periclean (per-i-klē'an), *a.* [< L. *Pericles*, < Gr. Περικλῆς, Pericles (see def.), + *-ean*.] Of or relating to Pericles (about 495–429 B. C.), the foremost citizen and practically chief of the state of ancient Athens at her greatest period; hence, pertaining to the age of the intellectual and material preëminence of Athens.

> With the close of the *Periclean* period in Athens the public desire for more temples seems to have ceased. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 364.

periclinal (per-i-klī'nal), *a.* [As *pericline* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, running in the same direction as the circumference of a part: said of the direction in which new cell-wall is laid down.

periclinally (per-i-klī'nal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to dip on all sides from a central point.

pericline (per'i-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *περικλινής*, sloping on all sides, < *περί*, around, + *κλίνειν*, bend.] A variety of albite occurring in the crystalline schists of the Alps, the crystals of which are usually peculiar in being elongated in the direction of the macrodiagonal axis.—**Pericline twin.** See *twin.*

periclinium (per-i-klin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *periclinia* (-ä). [NL. (cf. Gr. *περίκλινον*, a couch all round a table, *περικλινής*, sloping on all sides), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κλίνειν*, bend, lean, slope.] In *bot.*, the involucre of the capitulum in the *Compositæ*. Also *periphoranthium*. [Rare.]

periclitate† (pē-rik'li-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *periclitatus*, pp. of *periclitari* (> It. *periclitare* = F. *péricliter*), try, prove, test, put to the test, endanger, imperil, < *periculum*, *periclum*, trial, experiment, test, danger, peril: see *peril*.] To endanger.

And why so many grains of calomel! Santa Maria! and such a dose of opium! *periclitating*, pardi! the whole family of ye from head to tail! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 3.

periclitation† (pē-rik-li-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *periclitatio(n-)*, < *periclitari*, pp. *periclitatus*, prove, test, endanger: see *periclitate*.] The state of being in danger; a hazarding or exposing to peril.

pericolitis (per″i-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κόλον*, the colon (see *colon*[2]), + *-itis*. Cf. *colitis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon, or of the tissues about the colon.

pericolpitis (per″i-kol-pī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis*. Cf. *colpitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the vagina.

pericope (pē-rik'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., a section of a book, < Gr. *περικοπή*, a cutting all round, outline, in LGr. eccl. a section, a portion of Scripture, < *περί*, around, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] **1.** An extract; a selection from a book; specifically, in the ancient Christian church, a passage of Scripture appointed to be read on certain Sundays and festive occasions.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more systems.

pericorneal (per-i-kôr'nē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *cornea*, cornea: see *corneal*.] Surrounding or situated about the cornea of the eye: as, *pericorneal* circles.

pericrane† (per'i-krān), *n.* [< F. *péricrane*, < NL. *pericranium*: see *pericranium*.] The pericranium; the skull. [Rare.]

The soundest arguments in vain
Attempt to storm thy *pericrane*.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

pericranial (per-i-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *pericranium* + *-al*.] Surrounding the cranium; investing the skull, as a membrane; of or pertaining to the pericranium.

pericranium (per-i-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pericrania* (-ä). [Formerly also *pericranion* (also *pericrane*, *pericrany*, q. v.); = F. *péricrâne* = Sp. *pericráneo* = Pg. *pericraneo* = It. *pericranio*, < NL. *pericranium*, the membrane around the skull, < Gr. *περικράνιον*, neut. of *περικράνιος*, around the skull (*ἡ περικράνιος χιτών* or *ὑμήν*, the membrane around the skull); cf. *περίκρανον*, a covering for the head; < *περί*, around, + *κρανίον*, the skull, the head: see *cranium*.] 1. The external periosteum of the cranium. Hence—2. The general surface or extent of the cranial bones; the cranium or skull itself.

pericrany† (per'i-krā-ni), *n.* [< NL. *pericranium*, q. v.] The pericranium; the skull.

And when they joined their *pericranies*,
Out skips a book of miscellanies.
Swift, On Poetry.

Pericrocotus (per″i-krō-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κροκωτός*, saffron-colored: see *crocota*, *crocus*.] A genus of caterpillar-catchers of the family *Campophagidæ*, having the bill short and weak. There are about 20 species, of brilliant or varied plumage, chiefly black and scarlet or yellow, inhabiting India, China, the Malay peninsula and archipelago, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, such as *P. miniatus* and *P. speciosus*. Some of them are known as *minivets*. The genus is also called *Phœnicornis* and *Acis*.

periculous† (pē-rik'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *periculosus*, dangerous: see *perilous*.] Dangerous; hazardous.

As the moon about every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years as the moon doth days in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

periculum (pē-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pericula* (-lä). [L.: see *peril*.] In *Scots law*, a risk.

pericystitis (per″i-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cystitis*.] Inflammation around the bladder.

pericytula (per-i-sit'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pericytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *cytula*.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a perimonerula by the reformation of the nucleus, and which proceeds by partial and superficial segmentation of the vitellus to develop into a perimorula, periblastula, and perigastrula. It is the usual form of ovum or egg of insects and other arthropods. See *gastrulation*.

Peridei (pē-rid'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander), < *perid-ium* + *-ei*.] A tribe of lichens in which the apothecium is peridiiform. The thallus is thin, maculate, or wanting, and the spermogones have simple sterigmata.

peridental (per-i-den'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] Surrounding the teeth.—**Peridental membrane.** (*a*) The enamel cuticle. (*b*) Periosteum of the roots of teeth.

periderm (per'i-dėrm), *n.* [= F. *périderme*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, epiderm or cuticle forming an investing sheath or tube, as in some tubularian hydromedusans; a kind of hard perisarc or cortical layer of the cœnosarc of certain hydrozoans. —**2.** In *bot.*, the continuous layers of cork which cover the stems of many plants after they have acquired a certain age.

peridermal (per'i-dėr-mal), *a.* [< *periderm* + *-al*.] Surrounding or investing like a cuticle; having the character or quality of periderm.

peridermic (per-i-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *periderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *peridermal*.

peridesmitis (per″i-des-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *peridesmium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peridesmium.

peridesmium (per-i-des'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περίδεσμος*, a band, belt, < *περί*, around, + *δεσμός*, a band, ligament.] The areolar tissue around a ligament.

peridia, *n.* Plural of *peridium*.

peridial (pē-rid'i-al), *a.* [< *peridium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a peridium.

A very massive *peridial* wall which is characterized by a gelatinous middle layer. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 312.

perididymis (per-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *δίδυμος*, a testicle.] The tunica albuginea. See *albuginea*.

peridídymitis (per-i-did-i-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *peridídymis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peridídymis.

peridiiform (pē-rid'i-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *peridium* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a peridium.

peridinial (per-i-din'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *Peridinium* + *-al*.] Related to or resembling *Peridinium*; belonging to the *Peridiniidæ*.

Peridiniidæ (per″i-di-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peridinium* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of dinoflagellate protozoans, represented by *Peridinium* and several other genera, characterized by having near the middle of the body a transverse groove containing a flagellum. These animalcules are free-swimming, of persistent form, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, often phosphorescent, loricate or sometimes illoricate, frequently with an eye-like pigment-spot, and sometimes with a distinct oral aperture. They reproduce by fission and by sporulation. The modern family corresponds to several older groups of similar names and less exact definition.

Peridinium (per-i-din'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1836), < Gr. *περιδινής*, whirled around; cf. *περίδινος*, a rover, pirate, < *περί*, around, + *δῖνος*, a whirling.] The typical genus of *Peridiniidæ*. There are several species, as *P. tabulatum* of Great Britain and *P. sanguineum* of India. The latter imparts a bloody color to water that contains it. Some are called *wreath-animalcules*.

Peridiodei (per″i-di-ō'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander), < *peridium* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A series of lichens, according to the classification of Nylander, including the single tribe *Peridei*.

peridiole (pē-rid'i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *peridiolum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *peridiolum*.

peridiolum (per-i-dī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *peridiola* (-lä). [NL., dim. of *peridium*.] In *bot.*, in gasteromycetous fungi, particularly the *Nidulariaceæ*, a chamber of the gleba or nest of tissue formed within the general fructification, and inside of which the hymenium and spores are formed. They are either free or attached by a funicle to the inner part of the peridium.

peridium (pē-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *peridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πηρίδιον*, dim. of *πήρα*, a leather pouch, wallet, scrip.] The outer enveloping coat of a sporophore in angiocarpous fungi, upon which the spores develop in a closed cavity. In the *Uredinales* it envelops the æcidium, and is also called the *pseudoperidium*, or *paraphysis envelop*. In the *Gasteromycetes* it is also called the *uterus*, and may be differentiated into an *outer peridium*, which opens in various ways, and an *inner peridium*, which directly incloses the gleba. See cut under *spermogonium*.

peridot (per'i-dot), *n.* [< F. *péridot* = Pg. It. *peridoto*, ML. *peritot* (after F.), also *periodus* (appar. after L. *periodus*, period), a kind of emerald: origin not clear.] Same as *chrysolite*.

peridotic (per-i-dot'ik), *a.* [< *peridot* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of peridot or of peridotite.

peridotite (per'i-dō-tīt), *n.* [< *peridot* + *-ite*[2].] A rock composed essentially of olivin, with which are usually associated more or less of one or more of the minerals enstatite, diallage, augite, magnetite, chromite, and picotite. Petrographers are not wholly agreed in regard to the nomenclature of the varieties of peridotite. Among known varieties are the following: *dunite*, composed almost entirely of olivin, with a few grains of picotite, magnetite, or some other accessory mineral; *saxonite*, a variety consisting of olivin and enstatite; *lherzolite*, of olivin with enstatite and diallage; *buchnerite*, of olivin, enstatite, and augite; *cortlandite*, of olivin and hornblende; *picrite*, of olivin and augite. Of these varieties, the first four have been found in meteorites as well as in terrestrial rocks; the others, so far as known, are exclusively terrestrial. Olivin passes readily into serpentine; hence many olivin rocks are found more or less completely altered into that mineral, so that the distinction between olivin and serpentine rocks is one not easily preserved. Peridotite is known to be in some cases an eruptive rock, and is generally supposed to have been such in all cases. That most serpentine rocks are the result of the alteration of some peridotic material is also generally conceded; that serpentine may have been produced in some other way has, however, been distinctly proved.

peridrome (per'i-drōm), *n.* [= F. *péridrome* = Sp. Pg. It. *peridromo*, < Gr. *περίδρομος*, a gallery running round a building, < *περίδρομος*, running round, < *περί*, around, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] In an ancient peripteral temple, the open space or passage between the walls of the cella and the surrounding columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

periegesis (per″i-ē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περιήγησις*, a leading around, *περιηγεῖσθαι*, lead around, < *περί*, around, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead: see *hegemony*.] A progress through or around; especially, a formal progress, or a journey in state; a traveling through anything.

In his *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island, it has been calculated that he laid a tythe part of the inhabitants under contribution.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

perielesis (per″i-ē-lē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *περιείλησις*, a convolution, < *περιείλειν*, fold or wrap round, < *περί*, around, + *εἰλειν*, roll up.] In *Gregorian music*, a long ligature or phrase at the end of a melody, the tones of which are sung to a single syllable. Compare *pneuma*.

periencephalitis (per″i-en-sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain (see *encephalon*), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pia mater and tissues immediately subjacent.—**Periencephalitis acuta**, an acute psychosis presenting maniacal delirium followed by apathy and collapse, and attended with irregular pyrexia and frequent pulse. The onset, usually after some mental prodromes, is apt to be sudden; the end is ordinarily in death or in dementia and paralysis. There is intense hyperemia of the pia, arachnoid, and cortex, with evidence of inflammation. Also called *delirium acutum*, *typhomania*, *mania gravis*, *phrenitis*, *grave delirium*, *Bell's disease*, *acute peripheral encephalitis*.

periendymal (per-i-en'di-mal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *endyma*: see *endymal*.] Same as *periependymal*.

perienteric (per″i-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< *perienteron* + *-ic*.] Situated around or about the enteron; perivisceral; cœlomatic; of or pertaining to the perienteron: as, the *perienteric* fluid of a worm. —**Perienteric cavity.** Same as *perienteron*.

perienteron (per-i-en'tę-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *archenteron*.] The primitive perivisceral cavity persisting as a modified blastocœle after a blastosphere has undergone gastrulation; the blastocœle of a gastrula, or the space between the endoderm and the ectoderm, as distinguished from the cavity of the archenteron inclosed within the endoderm. Usually the perienteron is speedily obliterated by the apposition of the endoderm and ectoderm; and then, by the development of a mesoderm and the splitting up of its layers, or by the extension into the perienteron of diverticula of the archenteron which become shut off from the latter, a permanent and definitive perivisceral or perienteric cavity, in the form of a schizocœle or of an enterocœle, replaces the original perienteron to form a body-cavity between the body-walls and the walls of the alimentary canal.

periependymal (per″i-e-pen'di-mal), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *ependyma*: see *ependymal*.] Situated or occurring about, or just outside of, the ependyma: as, *periependymal* myelitis. Also *periendymal*.

perier (per'i-ėr), *n.* [< F. *périer* (see def.).] In *founding*, an iron rod used to hold back the scum in the ladle. *E. H. Knight.*

periergia (per-i-ėr'ji-ą), *n.* [ML.: see *periergy.*] In *rhet.*, same as *periergy*.

Another point of surplusage lieth not so much in superfluitie of your words — as of your trauaile to describe the matter which yee take in hand, and that ye ouer-labour your selfe in your businesse. And therefore the Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer-labour.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 216.

periergy (per'i-ėr-ji), *n.* [< ML. *periergia*, < Gr. περιεργία, over-carefulness, < περίεργος, over-careful, < περί, around, beyond, + *ἔργειν = E. *work*.] Excessive care or needless effort; specifically, in *rhet.*, a labored or bombastic style.

periesophageal (per-i-ē-sō-fā'jē-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *œsophagus*: see *esophageal*.] Surrounding the esophagus, as the nervous ring around the gullet of many invertebrates.

periesophagitis (per″i-ē-sof-ą-jī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. περι, around, + NL. *œsophagus*, esophagus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the esophagus.

perifascicular (per″i-fa-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *fasciculus*, fascicle: see *fascicular*.] Existing or occurring about a fasciculus.

perifibral (per-i-fī'brąl), *a.* [< *perifibrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to perifibrum; containing or consisting of perifibrum: as, a *perifibral* membrane. *A. Hyatt.*

perifibrous (per-i-fī'brus), *a.* [< *perifibrum* + *-ous*.] Same as *perifibral*.

perifibrum (per-i-fī'brum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + L. *fibra*, a fiber: see *fiber*[1].] The membranous envelop or fibrous covering of the skeletal elements of sponges.

This *perifibrum* envelopes the spicules as well as the fiber. . . . The cells of the *perifibrum* as observed in Halichondria and Chalinula were very long, fusiform, and flat.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 83.

perigamium (per-i-gā'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + γάμος, marriage.] In mosses, an involucre inclosing both male and female organs. Compare *perigone* and *perigynium*.

periganglionic (per-i-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + E. *ganglion*: see *ganglionic*.] Surrounding or investing a ganglion.—**Periganglionic glands**, small connective-tissue capsules containing a system of glandular tubes filled with a milky calcareous fluid, found in the ganglia of the spinal nerves of certain animals, as the frog. Also called *crystal capsules* and *calcareous sacs*.

perigastric (per-i-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach: see *gaster*[2], *gastric*.] Surrounding the alimentary canal; perienteric; perivisceral: as, the *perigastric* space of a polyzoan, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of a vertebrate; the *perigastric* fluid.

perigastritis (per-i-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. Also called *exogastritis*.

perigastrula (per-i-gas'trǫ-lą), *n.*; pl. *perigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that form of metagastrula, or kenogenetic gastrula, which results from surface-cleavage of the egg, or superficial segmentation of the vitellus. Also called *bladder-gastrula*.

Surface cleavage results in a bladder-gastrula (*perigastrula*), . . . the usual form among articulated animals (spiders, crabs, insects, etc.).
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 200.

perigastrular (per-i-gas'trǫ-lär), *a.* [< *perigastrula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or having the character of a perigastrula or perigastrulation.

perigastrulation (per-i-gas-trǫ-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< *perigastrula* + *-ation*.] The formation of a perigastrula; the state of being perigastrular.

perigean (per-i-jē'ąn), *a.* [< *perigee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the perigee; occurring when the moon is in her perigee.

The accelerated *perigean* tides give rise to a retarding force, and decrease the apogean distance.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 378.

perigee (per'i-jē), *n.* [= F. *périgée* = Sp. Pg. It. *perigeo*, < NL. *perigeum* (cf. Gr. περίγειος, around the earth), < Gr. περί, near, around, + γῆ, the earth. Cf. *apogee*.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth: when the moon has arrived at this point, she is said to be *in* her *perigee*. Formerly used also for the corresponding point in the orbit of any heavenly body. See *apogee*. Also called *epigee*, *epigeum*.

perigenesis (per-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + E. *genesis*.] Wave-generation; a dynamic theory of generation which assumes that reproduction is effected by a kind of wave-motion or rhythmical pulsation of plastidules. See the quotations.

Haeckel's *perigenesis* is, when separated from his rhetoric, the substitution of rhythmical vibrations for the different kinds of gemmules. *Science*, VIII. 183.

The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of *perigenesis*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 229.

periglottic (per-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-ic*.] Situated about the base of the epiglottis: as, *periglottic* glands.

periglottis (per-i-glot'is), *n.* [NL., taken in lit. sense of 'something about the tongue,' < Gr. περιγλωττίς, a covering of the tongue, < περί, around, about, + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue: see *glottis*.] The epidermis of the tongue.

perignathic (per-ig-nath'ik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + γνάθος, jaw: see *gnathic*.] Surrounding the jaws (of an echinoderm): as, the *perignathic* girdle (the structures which protract and retract the jaws of sea-urchins). *M. Duncan*, 1885.

perigon (per'i-gon), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + γωνία, a corner, angle.] An angular quantity of 360°, or four right angles.

perigonal[1] (pē-rig'ǫ-nąl), *a.* [< *perigonium* + *-al*.] Same as *perigonial*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 339.

perigonal[2] (pē-rig'ǫ-nąl), *a.* [< *perigon* + *-al*.] In *chartography*, preserving the angles as nearly as possible under the condition of preserving the relative areas exactly.

perigone (per'i-gōn), *n.* [= F. *périgone*, < NL. *perigonium*, < Gr. περί, around, + γονή, seed, generation, < γενέσθαι, produce.] In *bot.*, same as *perianth*, but also, specifically, the circle of leaves surrounding the antheridia of certain mosses. Also *perigonium*.

perigonial (per-i-gō'ni-ąl), *a.* [< NL. *perigonium*, perigone, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the perigone: as, the *perigonial* leaves of a moss or liverwort.

perigonium (per-i-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *perigonia* (-ą). [NL.: see *perigone*.] 1. In *Hydroida*, a sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Shortly after arrival in the sedentary gonophore, whether this be a medusoid or a simple sporosac, the sexual elements — egg-cells or spermatozoa — are found accumulated around the spadix, where they are retained by the *perigonium*. . . . The *perigonium* on the sporosac consists simply of the ectodermal coat, which, before the intervention of the sexual cells, lay close upon the spadix, while in the medusoid it consists not only of this coat but of layers which correspond to those which form the umbrella of a medusa.
G. J. Allman, Challenger Report on Hydroida, XXIII. [ill. p. xxxv.

2. In *bot.*, same as *perigone*.

Périgord pie. See *pie*[1].

perigourdine, perijourdine (per-i-gör'din, -jör'din), *n.* [So called from *Périgord*, a former province of France.] 1. A country-dance used in Périgord: it is usually accompanied by singing.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick.

perigraph (per'i-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. περιγραφή, a line drawn round, an outline, sketch, < περιγράφειν, < περί, around, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.—2†. In *anat.*, the white lines or fibrous impressions on the straight muscle of the abdomen, resulting from tendinous intersections. They are now called the *linea alba* and *lineæ semilunares* or *transversæ* of the rectus abdominis.

perigraphic (per-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *perigraph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a perigraph (in sense 1).

perigyne (per'i-jīn), *n.* [< NL. *perigynium*.] In *bot.*, same as *perigynium*.

perigynium (per-i-jin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *perigynia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. περί, about, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, the hypogynous bristles, scales, or a more or less inflated sac, which surround the pistil in many *Cyperaceæ*. The perigynium, more or less in the form of a sac, is especially characteristic of the genus *Carex*. The term is also applied in the mosses and *Hepaticæ* to the special envelop of the archegonia.


Perigynium of *Carex lupulina*. *a*, the same laid open, showing the caryopsis within.

perigynous (pē-rij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *périgyne* = It. *perigino*, < Gr. περί, about, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. a pistil). Cf. *epigynous*.] In *bot.*, surrounding the pistil: specifically applied to a flower in which there is a tubular ring or sheath surrounding the pistil and upon which the various parts of the flower are inserted. This ring or sheath may be produced by the continued marginal growth of the broad flower-axis after its apex has ceased to grow, or by the evident adnation of the various parts. This adnation may be merely the union of petals and stamens to the calyx, the calyx remaining hypogynous, or it may involve the adnation of the calyx, with the other organs, to the lower part of the ovary, or nearly to the summit of the ovary, while the petals and stamens may be still further adnate to the calyx.—**Perigynous insertion.** See *insertion*.

perigyny (pē-rij'i-ni), *n.* [< *perigyn-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being perigynous.

perihelion, perihelium (per-i-hē'li-ǫn, -um), *n.*; pl. *perihelia* (-ą). [< F. *périhélie* = Sp. Pg. *perihelio* = It. *perielio*, < NL. *perihelium*, < Gr. περί, around, near, + ἥλιος, the sun: see *heliac*. Cf. *aphelion*.] That point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*. It is that extremity of the major axis of the orbit which is nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed; when a planet is in this point it is said to be *in* its *perihelion*.



Orbit of Planet.
S, sun; *p*, perihelion; *a*, aphelion.

perihelioned (per-i-hē'li-ǫnd), *a.* [< *perihelion* + *-ed*[2].] Having, as a planet or comet, passed its perihelion.

perihepatic (per″i-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἧπαρ (ἥπατ-), the liver: see *hepatic*.] Surrounding the liver: noting the fibrous connective tissue which invests and, as the capsule of Glisson, penetrates that organ to invest the different divisions of hepatic substance proper.

perihepatitis (per-i-hep-ą-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἧπαρ (ἥπατ-), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatitis*.] Inflammation of the serous covering of the liver.

perihermenial (per-i-hėr-mē'ni-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, about, + ἑρμηνεία, interpretation, < ἑρμηνεύειν, interpret.] Pertaining to the subject or contents of Aristotle's treatise Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας, 'of interpretation'—that is to say, to the logical forms of propositions. Aristotle's doctrine in this book does not precisely agree with that of his "Analytics," and is called *perihermenial doctrine*.

perijourdine, *n.* See *perigourdine*.

perijove (per'i-jōv), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, near, + L. *Jovis*, Jupiter: see *Jove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites where it comes nearest to the planet.

perikephalaia, perikephalaion (per-i-kef-ą-lī'ą, -on), *n.* [< Gr. περικεφαλαία, περικεφάλαιον (see def.), < περί, around, about, + κεφαλή, the head.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a covering for the entire head, as a helmet, or a head-dress of the nature of the kekryphalos or kerchief entirely inclosing the hair.

peril (per'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *perill*, *perrill*, *parel*, *parrell*; < ME. *peril*, *peryle*, *perylle*, *perelle*, *pereile*, *perel*, *paril*, *parel*, *parell*, < OF. *peril*, F. *péril* = Pr. *peril*, *perilh* = Sp. *peligro*, OSp. *periglo* = Pg. *perigo* = It. *periglio*, *pericolo*, *pericolo*, *periculo* = MD. *perijkel* (E. obs. *pericle*), < L. *periculum*, *periclum*, a trial, experiment, test, essay, etc., also risk, danger, < **periri*, try (*peritus*, tried, experienced); cf. Gr. πειρᾶν, try, E. *fare*[1].] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

And therfore, alle be it that men han grettre chep in the Yle of Prestre John, natheles men dreden the longe wey and the grete *periles* in the See, in the parties.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 270.

They vse their peeces to fowle for pleasure, others their Caliuers for feare of *perrill*.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 456.

To smile at 'scapes and *perils* overblown.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 3.

Since he will be
An ass against the hair, at his own *peril*
Be it.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

The rest
Spake but of sundry *perils* in the storm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. In *law*, a source of danger; a possible casualty contemplated as the cause of loss or injury.—**Perils of the sea**, risks peculiarly incident to navigation, and particularly from wind or weather, the state of the ocean, and rocks or shores. Against dangers of this class the carrier does not insure the shipper.

The words *perils of the sea* embrace all kinds of marine casualties, such as shipwreck, foundering, stranding, etc., and every species of damage to the ship or goods at sea by the violent and immediate action of the winds and waves,

not comprehended in the ordinary wear and tear of the voyage, or directly referable to the acts and negligence of the assured as its proximate cause. *Arnold.*

=Syn. 1. *Jeopardy*, etc. See *danger* and *risk*.

peril (per'il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *periled* or *perilled*, ppr. *periling* or *perilling*. [< OF. *periller*, put in peril, be in peril, perish, = Sp. *peligrar* = Pg. *perigar* = It. *pericolare*, *perigliare*, *periculare*, < ML. *periculare*, endanger, peril, perish by shipwreck, < L. *periculum*, danger, peril: see *peril*, *n.* Cf. *periclitate*.] **I.** *trans.* To hazard; risk; put in peril or danger.

II. *intrans.* To be in danger.

Any soile wherewith it may *peril* to stain it self.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Perilampinæ (per″i-lam-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < *Perilampus* + *-inæ*.] A notable subfamily of chalcids, mainly tropical. These parasites are large compact forms with highly arched and deeply punctured thorax, the stigmal vein of the fore wings developed, and the abdominal joints evident, as in *Perilampus*.

Perilampus (per-i-lam'pus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. περιλάμπειν, beam around, < περί, around, + λάμπειν, shine.] The typical genus of *Perilampinæ*, having the abdomen not petiolate and the antennæ scarcely clavate. It is wide-spread; about 30 species are described.

perilaryngeal (per″i-lā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx: see *laryngeal*.] Around or in the immediate neighborhood of the larynx.

perilaryngitis (per-i-lar-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the larynx.

Perilla (pē-ril'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1764), from a native name in India.] A genus of annual herbs of the family *Menthaceæ*, tribe *Saturejeæ*, type of the subtribe *Perillinæ*, known by the four perfect didynamous stamens, the reticulated nutlets, and the declined two-lipped fruiting calyx. The 2 or 3 species are natives of eastern India, China, and Japan. They bear small flowers in racemes, and usually purple or deep-violet foliage, on account of which *P. ocimoides*, sometimes called *beefsteak-plant*, has been much used for ornamental borders. *P. arguta* of Japan yields an infusion used to redden table vegetables, etc.; and the oil yemola, pressed from its seeds, is used in the preparation of Japanese paper to imitate leather, and of water-proof papers.

Perillus (pē-ril'us), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1867), < *Perillus*, proper name.] A genus of pentatomoid bugs of the subfamily *Asopinæ*, having the head smooth and shining, the thorax with narrowly elevated lateral margins, and the tibiæ distinctly sulcate. There are 6 species, exclusively American. *P. circumcinctus* is common in Canada and the western United States, and is known as the *ring-banded soldier-bug*. It is predaceous, and one of the known enemies of the Colorado potato-beetle.



Ring-banded Soldier-bug (*Perillus circumcinctus*).
a, bug (line shows natural size); *b*, antenna, enlarged; *c*, proboscis, enlarged.

perilous (per'il-us), *a.* [Formerly also *perillous*, also *parlous*, *parlish* (see *parlous*); < ME. *perilous*, *perlowse*, < OF. *perillos*, *perilleux*, F. *périlleux* = Sp. *peligroso* = Pg. *perigoso* = It. *periglioso*, *pericoloso*, *periculoso*, < L. *periculosus*, dangerous, hazardous, < *periculum*, danger, peril: see *peril*, *n.*] **1.** Full of peril or danger; dangerous; hazardous; risky: as, a *perilous* undertaking or situation; a *perilous* attempt.

I have not ben so fer aboven upward, because that there ben to many *perilouse* Passages.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

And yet vnto this day it is a right *fyllous* way.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

He [Milton] fought their *perilous* battle; but he turned away with disdain from their insolent triumph.
Macaulay, Milton.

In the Norse legends the gods of Valhalla, when they meet the Jotuns, converse on the *perilous* terms that he who cannot answer the other's questions forfeits his own life. *Emerson*, Clubs.

2†. Terrible; to be feared; liable to inflict injury or harm; dangerous.

For I am *perilous* with knyf in honde,
Albe it that I dar nat hir withstonde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 31.

Ahab was a king, but Jezabel, Jezabel, she was the *perilous* woman. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3†. Sharp; sarcastic; smart. Compare *parlous*.

A *perilous* mouthe ys wors than spere or launce.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 80.

=Syn. 1. Risky. See *danger*.

perilous† (per'il-us), *adv.* [< *perilous*, *a.*] Exceedingly; very.

She is *perilous* crafty;
I fear, too honest for us all too.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

perilously (per'il-us-li), *adv.* In a perilous manner; dangerously; with hazard.

perilousness (per'il-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

perilymph (per'i-limf), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph*.] The clear fluid contained within the osseous labyrinth of the ear, surrounding the membranous labyrinth: distinguished from *endolymph*. Also called *liquor Cotunnii*.

perilymphangeitis (per″i-lim-fan-jē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + *-itis*. Cf. *lymphangeitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about a lymphatic vessel.

perilymphangial (per″i-lim-fan'ji-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] Surrounding or about the lymphatic vessels: as, *perilymphangial* or perilymphatic nodules (nodules of lymphoid tissue surrounding or about the lymphatic vessels).

perilymphatic (per″i-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< *perilymph* + *-atic*[1].] Of or pertaining to the perilymph: as, *perilymphatic* spaces.

perimancy†, *n.* Same as *pyromancy*.

perimeristem (per-i-mer'is-tem), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + E. *meristem*.] In *bot.*, that portion of the meristem which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermatogen. See *mesomeristem*.

perimeter (pē-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *périmètre* = Sp. *perímetro* = Pg. It. *perimetro*, < L. *perimetros*, < Gr. περίμετρος, the circumference, < περί, round, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2].] **1.** The circumference, border, or outer boundary of a superficial figure; also, the measure of this boundary.

If it [a circle] be perfect, all the lines from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter* must be exactly equal.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. vi. 1.

2. An instrument for determining the visual power of different parts of the retina and marking the limits of the field of distinct vision.

perimetral (per-i-mē'tral), *a.* [< *perimetr-ic*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *perimetric*[2].

perimetric[1] (per-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *perimeter* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the perimeter or external boundary of a polygon: as, *perimetric* measurements.—**2.** Pertaining to perimetry.

perimetric[2] (per-i-mō'trik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + μήτρα, uterus, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the uterus.

perimetrical (per-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *perimeter* + *-ic-al* (cf. *metrical*).] Of or pertaining to the perimeter.

perimetritic (per″i-mē-trit'ik), *a.* [< *perimetrit(is)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by perimetritis.

perimetritis (per″i-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + μήτρα, uterus, + *-itis*. Cf. *metritis*.] Inflammation about the uterus; pelvic peritonitis.

perimetry (pē-rim'et-ri), *n.* [< *perimeter* + *-y*[3].] The determination of the boundaries of areas of distinct vision in the field of view by means of a perimeter.

perimonerula (per″i-mō-ner'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *perimonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, the monerula stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes superficial as well as partial segmentation of the vitellus, and develops in succession into a pericytula, perimorula, periblastula, and perigastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk in the outer wall and nutritive yolk in the interior.

perimonerular (per″i-mō-ner'ō-lär), *a.* [< *perimonerula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a perimonerula.

perimorph (per'i-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + μορφή, form.] A mineral inclosing another, or formed around another by its partial metamorphism.

perimorphic (per-i-môr'fik), *a.* [< *perimorph* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of a perimorph.

The pseudomorphic or *perimorphic* hornblende has precisely the same characters as the original hornblende.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 452.

perimorphous (per-i-môr'fus), *a.* [< *perimorph* + *-ous*.] Same as *perimorphic*.

perimorula (per-i-mor'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *morula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and superficial segmentation of the vitellus of a pericytula, and proceeds to develop into a periblastula and perigastrula. It is a body in which an external cell-stratum surrounds and incloses an unsegmented mass of nutritive yolk. See *pericytula*.

perimorular (per-i-mor'ō-lär), *a.* [< *perimorula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a perimorula.

perimysial (per-i-mis'i-al), *a.* [< *perimysi-um* + *-al*.] Investing a muscle, as a sheath of connective tissue or a fascia; of or pertaining to perimysium.

perimysium (per-i-mis'i-um), *n.*; pl. *perimysia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + μῦς, muscle.] The outer investment or sheath of areolar tissue which surrounds a muscle, sending inward partitions between the fasciculi.

perineal, perinæal (per-i-nē'al), *a.* [= F. *périnéal*; as *perineum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the perineum; connected with or contained in the perineum; done in or performed upon the perineum: as, *perineal* veins, glands, muscles, etc.; *perineal* section, laceration, rupture; *perineal* operations.—**Perineal aponeurosis.** Same as *perineal fascia*.—**Perineal artery.** (*a*) *Superficial*, a branch of the pudic supplying chiefly the back of the scrotum in the male and the pudendal labia in the female. (*b*) *Transverse*, a branch of the superficial perineal or pudic supplying the parts between the anus and the bulb of the urethra.—**Perineal body.** See *perineum*, 1.—**Perineal fascia**, the fascia of the pelvic outlet, more especially that of the true perineum, in front of the anus. See *fascia*.—**Perineal hernia**, a rare hernia in the perineum, by the side of the rectum, or between the rectum and the vagina in the female, or the rectum and the bladder in the male.—**Perineal nerve**, one of the terminal divisions of the pudic, sending superficial branches to the skin of the perineum, and the back of the scrotum in the male, or the labia in the female, and deep branches to the perineal muscles.—**Perineal region.** Same as *perineum*.—**Perineal section**, incision into the urethra through the perineum, for the relief of stricture.—**Perineal strait**, the inferior strait of the pelvis.

perineocele (per-i-nē'ō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *perineum* + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] Hernia in the perineum.

perineoplasty (per-i-nē-ō-plas'ti), *n.* [< NL. *perineum* + Gr. πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold.] A plastic operation on the perineum, as a perineorrhaphy.

perineorrhaphy (per″i-nē-or'a-fi), *n.* [< NL. *perineorrhaphia*, < *perineum* + Gr. ῥαφή, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew, stitch together.] Suture of the perineum, as when ruptured in childbirth.

perinephral (per-i-nef'ral), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + νεφρός, the kidney.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the kidney.

perinephrial (per-i-nef'ri-al), *a.* [< NL. *perinephrium* + *-al*.] Surrounding the kidney; of or pertaining to the perinephrium.

perinephric (per-i-nef'rik), *a.* Same as *perinephrial*.

perinephritic (per″i-nef-rit'ik), *a.* [< *perinephritis* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or affected with perinephritis.—**2.** Perinephric.

perinephritis (per″i-nef-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *perinephrium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the kidney.

perinephrium (per-i-nef'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + νεφρός, the kidney.] The connective tissue which forms a more or less complete capsule or sheath for the kidney.

perineum, perinæum (per-i-nē'um), *n.* [= F. *périnée* = Sp. Pg. It. *perineo*, < NL. *perinæum*, *perineum* (LL. *perinæon*, *perineon*), < Gr. περίνεον, περίναιον, also περίνεος, περίναιος, sometimes περινός, the perineum; origin uncertain; by some explained as if **πηρίνεον*, < πηρίν (πηριν-) or πηρίς (πηριν-), scrotum.] **1.** The region of the body between the thighs, extending from the anus to the fourchette in the female, or to the scrotum in the male. In this, the usual surgical and obstetrical sense of the word, the term may include, in the female, all the deeper parts between the posterior wall of the vagina and the anterior wall of the rectum, or it may be more particularly applied to the superficial parts, the deeper parts receiving the name of *perineal body*.

2. The region included by the outlet of the pelvis, extending from the apex of the subpubic arch in front to the tip of the coccyx behind, and bounded laterally by the conjoined pubic and ischiatic rami, the tuberosities of the ischia, and the great sacrosciatic ligaments. It is occupied by the termination of the rectum, the urethra, the root of the penis in the male, or the termination of the vagina, the vulva, and the clitoris in the female, together with their muscles, fasciæ, vessels, and nerves. In this sense, the division in front of the anus is termed the *urethral part*, or the *true perineum*, and the posterior division, including the anus, is termed the *anal part*, *ischiorectal region*, or the *false perineum*.

perineuria, *n.* Plural of *perineurium*.

perineurial (per-i-nū'ri-al), *a.* [< NL. *perineurium* + *-al*.] Investing a nerve or surround-

ing a nerve-fiber; of or pertaining to perineurium.

perineuritis (per″i-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *perineurium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perineurium.

perineurium (per-i-nū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *perineuria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] The membranous sheath surrounding a nerve-funiculus. Also called *neurilemma*.

perinium (pē-rin′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἰς* (*iv-*), muscle, fibrous vessel in muscle, a vessel of plants.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Leitgeb for a peculiar outer layer that enters into the composition of the walls of the spores of certain *Hepaticæ*, such as *Corsinia* and *Sphærocarpus*, and some *Pteridophyta*. It is often beautifully sculptured, and is derived from the membrane of the special mother-cells of the spores.

periocular (per-i-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Surrounding the eyeball.—**Periocular space**, the space within the orbit not occupied by the eyeball.

★**period** (pē′ri-od), *n.* [< F. *période* = Sp. *periodo* = Pg. It. *periodo* = D. G. Dan. *periode* = Sw. *period*, < L. *periodus*, < Gr. *περίοδος*, a going round, a way round, circumference, a circuit, or a cycle of time, a regular prescribed course, a well-rounded sentence, a period, < *περί*, around, + *ὁδός*, way.] **1.** A circuit; a round; hence, the time in which a circuit or revolution, as of a heavenly body, is made; the shortest interval of time within which any phenomenon goes through its changes to pass through them again immediately as before.

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of *period*, the former failing to affect the retina because their *periods* of recurrence are too slow.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 15.

2. Any round of time, or series of years, days, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A revolution or series of years by which time is measured; a cycle: as, the Calippic *period*; the Dionysian *period*; the Julian *period*. (*b*) Any specified division of time: as, a *period* of a hundred years; the *period* of a day.

The particular *periods* into which the whole *period* should be divided, in my opinion, are these: 1. From the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. 2. From thence to the Pyrenean treaty. 3. From thence down to the present time.
Bolingbroke, Study of History, vi.

3. An indefinite part of any continued state, existence, or series of events; an epoch: as, the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign; the *period* of the French revolution.

Many temples early gray have outlived the Psalmist's *period*.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

So spake the archangel Michael; then paused,
As at the world's great *period*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 467.

A really good historian may . . . combine an earnest faith in the Unity of History with a power of creating most exact and minute reproductions of *periods*, scenes, and characters.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 89.

4. The point of completion of a cycle of years or round or series of events; limit; end; conclusion; termination.

The *period* of thy tyranny approacheth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 17.

About foure of the clocke, they made a *period* of that solemnity.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 39, sig. D.

To end
And give a timely *period* to our sports,
Let us conclude them with declining night.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Hence — **5†.** The end to be attained; goal.

This is the *period* of my ambition.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 47.

6. In *rhet.*, a complete sentence from one full stop to another; a passage terminated by a full pause.

I am employed just now . . . in translating into my faint and inefficient *periods* the divine eloquence of Plato's Symposium.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 218.

7. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more cola. According to the number of cola it contains, a period is dicolic, tricolic, tetracolic, etc. The end (apothesis) of a period must coincide with the end of a word, and is also characterized by admitting of syllaba anceps and hiatus. A single colon treated thus is also regarded as a period (a monocolic period). A monocolic, dicolic, etc., period is a meter. (See *meter*[2], 1 (*b*) (2).) Certain periods are known as *lines* or *verses*. (See *line*[2], 6 (*b*).) A group of periods is called a *system*.

8. In *music*, a definite and complete division of a composition, usually consisting of two or more contrasted or complementary phrases; a complete musical sentence. The term is somewhat variously used; but it always involves a cadence at the end of the period, by which it is distinctly separated from what follows. Usually a period includes eight or sixteen measures.

9. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, etc.; a full stop, thus (.).—**10.** In *math.*, (*a*) The smallest constant difference which, added to the value of a variable, will leave that of a function (of which it is said to be the period) unchanged. (*b*) In vulgar arithmetic, one of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, and in the extraction of roots. Sometimes called *degree*.—**11.** In *med.*, one of the phases or epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease.—**Archæological periods.** See *archæological ages*, under *age*.—**Calippic, Dionysian, Gaussian, hypothetical, Julian, lunisolar period.** See the adjectives.—**Latent period of a disease.** See *latent*.—**Period of a wave.** See *wave*.—**Period of incubation.** Same as *latent period of a disease*.—**Sothiac period.** Same as *Sothiac cycle* (which see, under *cycle*[1]).—**Variable period**, the period during which the current of electricity passing through a conductor is rising to its full strength. = **Syn. 2** (*a*). *Era*, *Age*, etc. (see *epoch*), cycle, date.—**3.** Duration, continuance, term.—**4.** Bound, determination.

periodt (pē′ri-od), *v.* [< *period*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put an end to. [Rare.]

Your honourable letter he desires
To those have shut him up; which failing,
Periods his comfort.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 99.

II. *intrans.* To end; cease.

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope
Will *period*.
Barton. (*Nares.*)

★**periodic** (pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [< OF. *periodic*, F. *périodique* = Sp. *periódico* = Pg. It. *periodico* = D. *periodiek* (cf. G. *periodisch* = Dan. Sw. *periodisk*), < L. *periodicus*, < Gr. περιοδικός, coming round at certain times, periodic, < *περίοδος*, a going round, a period: see *period*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a period, cycle, or round of years or events.—**2.** Performed or proceeding in a series of successive circuits or revolutions: as, the *periodic* motions of the planets round the sun, or of the moon round the earth.—**3.** Happening or occurring at regularly recurring intervals of time; statedly recurring: as, a *periodic* publication; the *periodic* return of a plant's flowering; *periodic* outbursts; the *periodic* character of ague; the *periodic* motion of a vibrating tuning-fork or musical string.

Periodic gatherings for religious rites, or other public purposes, furnish opportunities for buying and selling, which are habitually utilized.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 497.

4. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a period or complete sentence; complete in grammatical structure. (*b*) Noting that form of sentence in which the sense is incomplete or suspended until the end is reached.

These principles afford a simple and sufficient answer to the vexed question as to the value of the *periodic* sentence—or sentence in which the meaning is suspended till the end—as compared with the loose sentence, or sentence which could have been brought to a grammatical close at one or more points before the end.
A. S. Hill, Rhetoric, p. 152.

Milton is the last great writer in the old *periodic* style.
J. W. Hales, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica, p. xxxiv.

Doubly periodic, having two periods.—**Doubly periodic functions**, in *math.* See *function*.—**Periodic comet.** See *comet*, 1.—**Periodic continued fraction.** See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.—**Periodic curve, fever**, etc. See the nouns.—**Periodic function.** This phrase is used in different senses in the calculus of functions and in the theory of functions. In the former, a periodic function is one whose operation being iterated a certain number of times restores the variable. Thus, $1 - x$ is such a function, since $1 - (1 - x) = x$. But in the theory of functions a periodic function is defined as a function having a period. For a more general definition, see *function*.—**Periodic inequality**, a disturbance in the motion of a planet dependent upon its position in its orbit relative to another planet, and hence going through its changes in periods not excessively long: opposed to *secular inequality*, which is a disturbance dependent upon the relative positions of two planetary orbits.—**Periodic law**, in *chem.*, a relation of chemical elements expressed by the statement that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. If the chemical elements are arranged in the order of their atomic weights, at regular intervals of the series will be found elements which have similar chemical and physical properties—that is, there is a periodic recurrence of these properties. If the elements showing this periodic recurrence are arranged in order by themselves, they form a group which, having similar properties and relations, follows a regular progression in the individual differences of its members.—**Periodic stars.** See *star*.—**Periodic winds.** See *monsoon* and *trade-wind*.

periodical (pē-ri-od′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *periodic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a period; performed in a fixed period or cycle; appearing, occurring, or happening at stated intervals; regularly or statedly recurring at the end of a fixed period of time: as, *periodical* diseases; *periodical* publications.

It [her religion] dwelt upon her spirit, and was incorporated with the *periodical* work of every day.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. viii.

2. Of or pertaining to magazines, newspapers, or other publications which appear or are published at regularly recurring intervals.

In no preceding time, in our own or in any other country, has anonymous *periodical* criticism ever acquired nearly the same ascendency and power.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 566.

Periodical cicada, a book-name of the seventeen-year locust, *Cicada septemdecim*, whose larva stays under ground seventeen years in the northern United States, and thirteen in the southern. See cut under *Cicadidæ*.—**Periodical diseases**, diseases the symptoms of which recur at stated intervals.—**Periodical literature**, literature which, through the relative brevity or incompleteness of treatment of subjects incident to writing or editing for periodical publications, is usually of less permanent and substantial interest than works on similar subjects prepared for publication in book form.

II. *n.* A publication issued at regular intervals in successive numbers or parts, each of which (properly) contains matter on a variety of topics, and no one of which is contemplated as forming a book by itself.

periodicalist (pē-ri-od′i-kal-ist), *n.* [< *periodical* + *-ist*.] One who publishes, or one who writes for, a periodical. *New Monthly Mag.*

periodically (pē-ri-od′i-kal-i), *adv.* At stated or regularly recurring intervals: as, a festival celebrated *periodically*.

periodicalness (pē-ri-od′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being periodical; periodicity. [Rare.]

★**periodicity** (pē″ri-ō-dis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *périodicité* = Pg. *periodicidade*; as *periodic* + *-ity*.] Periodic character; habitual tendency or disposition to recur at stated intervals of time.

The flowering, once determined, appears to be subject to a law of *periodicity* and habit.
Whewell, Bridgewater Treatise, p. 22.

Periodicity of an operation, in *math.*, the number of times it has to be repeated to give unity.

periodontal (per″i-ō-don′tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-al*.] Surrounding a tooth: specifically noting the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth.

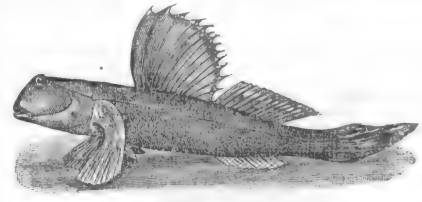
periodontitis (per-i-ō-don-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-itis*.] Alveolar periostitis.

Periœci (per-i-ē′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περίοικοι*, pl., < *περίοικος*, dwelling around, neighboring, < *περί*, around, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] **1.** Dwellers under the same parallel of latitude, but opposite meridians.—**2.** In ancient Laconia, the free inhabitants of the towns (except Sparta); the provincials, who enjoyed civil but not political liberty. *Liddell and Scott.*

perioöphoritis (per″i-ō-of-ō-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *oöphoron*, ovary, + *-itis*.] Inflammation about the ovary.

periophthalmic (per″i-of-thal′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmic*.] Surrounding the eye; circumocular; orbital, with reference to the eye; periocular.

Periophthalmus (per″i-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of gobioid fishes, with the eyes approximated



Periophthalmus koelreuteri.

on the upper surface of the head, very prominent, and capable of looking around, whence the name. *P. koelreuteri* is an example.

perioptic (per-i-op′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing: see *optic*.] Surrounding the orbit of the eye: as, *perioptic* bones (those bones which enter into the formation of the orbit).

perioral (per-i-ō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *os*[2], *oral*.] Surrounding the mouth; circumoral: correlated with *adoral*, *postoral*, and *preoral*.

periorbita (per-i-ôr′bi-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbita*, orbit: see *orbit*.] The periosteum of the orbit of the eye.

periorbital (per-i-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye: as, *periorbital* pain.—**Periorbital membrane**, the lining membrane of the orbit; the orbital periosteum, and its continuation over the fissures.

periosteal (per-i-os'tē-al), *a.* [< *periosteum* + *-al.*] Investing or covering bone or a bone; of or pertaining to periosteum: as, *periosteal* tissue; *periosteal* vessels.

periosteotome (per-i-os'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. **περιόστεον*, periosteum, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A knife for dividing the periosteum.

periosteous (per-i-os'tē-us), *a.* [< *periosteum* + *-ous.*] Same as *periosteal.*

periosteum (per-i-os'tē-um), *n.* [= F. *périoste* = Sp. It. *periostio* = Pg. *periosteo*, < NL. *periosteum*, LL. *periosteon*, < Gr. **περιόστεον*, the membrane around the bones, neut. of *περιόστεος*, around the bones (*περιόστεος ὑμήν*, the membrane around the bones), < *περί*, around, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The enveloping membrane of bones; a dense fibrous membrane firmly investing the surface of bones, except where they are covered by cartilage. Its innermost or osteogenic layer produces bone-substance, and the whole membrane further serves in the attachment of softer parts and the support of blood-vessels. Compare *endosteum.*

periostitic (per″i-os-tit'ik), *a.* [< *periostitis* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to periostitis; affected with periostitis.

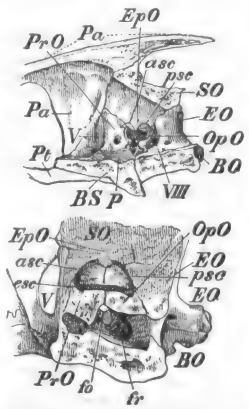
The association of the osteo-arthritic and *periostitic* lesions suggested a similar origin for both.
Lancet, No. 3469, p. 404.

periostitis (per″i-os-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *periosteum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteum.

periostracal (per-i-os'trą-kal), *a.* [< *periostracum* + *-al.*] Investing the shell of a mollusk, as an epidermis; of or pertaining to periostracum.

periostracum (per-i-os'trą-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀστρακον*, shell.] The horny epidermal investment of the shells of most mollusks.

periotic (per-i-ō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear: see *otic.*] **I.** *a.* Surrounding and containing the inner ear, or essential organ of hearing; composing or entering into the formation of the otic capsule, or otocrane; otocranial; petromastoid; petrosal or petrous. Several periotic bones are found in nearly all vertebrates. They may all remain distinct throughout life, but they are usually more or less confluent with one another, and may be, as in man, completely fused; furthermore, they may ankylose with other cranial bones, and thus give rise to certain parts of the compound temporal bone. The parts of a skull called *mastoid* are commonly outgrowths of periotic bones. The set of periotic bones composes a bony case for the inner ear, much as the case of a watch covers the works, and this is termed the *otocrane, otic capsule,* or *skull of the ear.* When mastoid parts are superadded, the resulting bone is called *petromastoid.* The human periotic bones form what are called the *petrous* and *mastoid* sections of the temporal bone. Periotic bones which have been distinguished and named in various animals are the *epiotic, proötic, opisthotic,* and *pterotic.* See these words, and cut under *hyoid.*—**Periotic fenestra,** a cavity or depression included by the conspicuous superior semicircular canal, in the fetus or infant.



Periotic Capsule of Turtle (*Chelonemidas*). Upper figure internal and lower figure external view of section of auditory region of skull, showing distinct *PrO* and *OpO*, proötic and opisthotic, with *EpO*, epiotic, united with *SO*, the supraoccipital; *asc, esc, psc*, anterior, exterior, and posterior semicircular canals; *fo, fr*, fenestra ovalis, fenestra rotunda; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *V* and *VIII*, exits of trigeminus and auditory nerves; *P*, pituitary space; *Pa*, parietal bone; *Pt*, pterygoid.

II. *n.* A periotic bone.

peripapillary (per-i-pap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *papilla*, papilla: see *papillary.*] Situated or occurring around the circumference of the optic papilla.

peripateciant (per″i-pā-tē'shan), *n.* [For **peripatetician* (= F. *péripatéticien*), < *peripatetic* + *-ian.*] A peripatetic. *Bp. Hall.*

I will watch and walk up and down, and be a *peripatetian* and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

★**peripatetic** (per″i-pā-tet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *péripatétique* = Sp. *peripatético* = Pg. It. *peripatetico*, peripatetic, < L. *Peripateticus*, Peripatetic, of the Peripatetic school; as a noun, *Peripateticus*, a disciple of this school (in ML. also simply a logician); < Gr. *περιπατητικός*, given to walking about, esp. while teaching or disputing (said of Aristotle and his followers, *οἱ Περιπατητικοί*, the Peripatetics, because Aristotle taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens), < *περιπατεῖν*, walk about (cf. *περίπατος*, a walking about, a public walk, esp. a covered walk, hence discussion, argument), < *περί*, about, + *πατεῖν*, walk, < *πάτος*, a path, walk: see *path.* The literal sense is later in E.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking about; itinerant.

The plaintive cries of the chair-seaters, frog-venders, and certain other *peripatetic* merchants, the meaning of whose vocal advertisements I could never penetrate.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 224.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or the sect of his followers; Aristotelian: as, the *Peripatetic* philosophers.

And an hundred and sixtie yeares before Christ flourished Aristobulus, a Iew, and *Peripatetike* Philosopher.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 174.

II. *n.* **1.** One who walks about; an itinerant; a pedestrian.

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street; while we *peripatetics* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage.
Steele, Tatler, No. 144.

2. [*cap.*] A follower of Aristotle (384–322 B. C.), a great Greek philosopher. In the middle ages the word was often used to signify a logician. See *Aristotelianism.*

The Platonists denied the great doctrine of the *Peripatetics*, that all the objects of the human understanding enter at first by the senses.
D. Stewart, Philos. of the Mind, i. § 1.

3. *pl.* Instruction after the manner of Aristotle; instruction by lectures.

The custom [of instructing by lectures] is old; it is not merely a mediæval one—it belongs with hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions, and *peripatetics.*
The Nation, XLVIII. 306.

peripatetical (per″i-pā-tet'i-kal), *a.* [< *peripatetic* + *-al.*] Same as *peripatetic.*

The proud man is known by his gait, which is *peripatetical*, strutting like some new church-warden.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 486.

★**Peripateticism** (per″i-pā-tet'i-sizm), *n.* [= Pg. It. *peripateticismo* (cf. F. *péripatétisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *peripatetismo*); as *Peripatetic* + *-ism.*] The philosophical doctrines of Aristotle and his followers; the philosophy of the Peripatetics. See *Aristotelianism.*

From first to last, Arabian philosophers made no claim to originality; their aim was merely to propagate the truth of *Peripateticism* as it had been delivered to them.
Encyc. Brit., II. 267.

Peripatidæ (per-i-pat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peripatus* + *-idæ.*] The only family of *Prototracheata*, containing the genus *Peripatus.*

Peripatidea (per″i-pā-tid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peripatus* + *-idea.*] A class of articulates established upon the single genus *Peripatus.* It has been variously referred to the worms and the myriapods, or elevated to the rank of a peculiar class. The same group, variously cited or considered in classification, is called *Malacopoda, Onychophora,* and *Protracheata.* Also *Peripateæ, Peripati, Peripatoda.*

peripatidean (per″i-pā-tid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Peripatidea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Peripatidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Peripatidea.*

Peripatus (pe-rip'ā-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περίπατος*, a walking about, *περιπατεῖν*, walk about: see *peripatetic.*] **1.** A genus of prototracheates, constituting the family *Peripatidæ.* It is a synthetic or generalized type, supposed to be the living representative of an ancestral form like that from which all insects are descended. It has been at different times considered a mollusk, a worm, and an insect; it is now placed in a distinct class. It resembles a galley-worm or milleped, having a long extensible cylindrical body capable of coiling up in a spiral like a thousand-legs, and has a gait like a caterpillar, the body being supported upon simple legs (17 to 33 pairs in the different species) ending in claws, placed along nearly the whole length of the body. At least 14 species are known. One was first described from the island of Saint Vincent in the West Indies, under the name *P. iuliformis*, from its resemblance to an iulus or milleped. *P. capensis* inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and *P. nova-zelandiæ* is found in New Zealand; others occur in South America, Australia, etc. They are found among the decaying wood of damp and warm localities, and have the curious habit of throwing out a web of viscid filaments when handled or otherwise irritated.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

peripetalous (per-i-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, situated around or about the petaloid ambulacra of a sea-urchin.—**2.** In *bot.*, situated around the petals.

peripetia (per″i-pe-tī'ą), *n.* [= F. *péripétie* = Sp. Pg. *peripecia* = It. *peripezia*, < NL. *peripetia*, < Gr. *περιπέτεια*, a turning right about, a sudden change, < *περιπετής*, falling around, < *περιπίπτειν*, fall around, < *περί*, around, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unraveled and the whole concludes; the dénouement.

periphacitis (per″i-fā-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *φακός*, lentil (taken as 'lens'), + *-itis.* Cf. *phacitis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

peripharyngeal (per″i-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), the throat: see *pharyngeal.*] Surrounding the pharynx: as, the *peripharyngeal* band of cilia of some ascidians.—**Peripharyngeal band,** in ascidians, a tract of large cilia which surrounds the oral aperture of the pharynx, and may be continuous with a similar hypopharyngeal band, as it is in *Appendicularia.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 512.

peripheral (pe-rif'ē-ral), *adv.* [< *peripher-y* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the periphery; away from the center: the opposite of *centrad.* *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 533.

★**peripheral** (pe-rif'ē-ral), *a.* [< *peripher-y* + *-al.*] Of, belonging to, or situated on the periphery, circumference, or surface generally; characteristic of or constituting the periphery: as, *peripheral* parts; *peripheral* expansion.—**Acute peripheral encephalitis.** Same as *periencephalitis.*—**Peripheral akinesia,** akinesia due to lesion of the anterior cornua of the spinal gray matter, or of the motor nerves or of the muscles, or, in a more restricted sense, of the nerves or muscles alone.—**Peripheral anæsthesia,** anæsthesia due to lesion of the sensory nerves, or end-organs.—**Peripheral epilepsy.** See *epilepsy.*—**Peripheral organs,** in *zoöl.*, organs distinctly separated from the main part of the body, as the feathers of a bird, the wings of an insect, etc.—**Peripheral neuritis.** See ★*neuritis.*

peripherally (pe-rif'ē-ral-i), *adv.* On or from the periphery or exterior surface; as regards the periphery: as, *peripherally* acting inhibitory nerves.

peripheric (per-i-fer'ik), *a.* [= F. *périphérique* = Pg. *peripherico* = It. *periferico*; as *peripher-y* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or constituting a periphery.—**2.** Situated around the outside of an organ; external: in botany, noting an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the seed-covering.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, radiate: noting the type of structure of the Cuvierian radiates. See *massive,* 6. *Von Baer.*

peripherical (per-i-fer'i-kal), *a.* [< *peripheric* + *-al.*] Same as *peripheric.*

peripherically (per-i-fer'i-kal-i), *adv.* Peripherally. [Rare.]

★**periphery** (pe-rif'ē-ri), *n.*; pl. *peripheries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *periferie*; < ME. *periferie*, < OF. *peripherie*, F. *périphérie* = Sp. *periferia* = Pg. *peripheria* = It. *periferia*, < LL. *peripheria*, ML. also *periferia*, < Gr. *περιφέρεια*, the line around a circle, circumference, part of a circle, an arc, the outer surface, < *περιφερής*, moving around, round, circular, < *περιφέρειν*, carry around, move around, < *περί*, around, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *geom.*, the circumference of a circle; by extension, the boundary-line of any closed figure; the perimeter.

[An] imperfect rounde declining toward a longitude, and yet keeping within one line for his *periferie* or compasse as the rounde. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

2. The outside or superficial parts of a body; the surface generally.

There are two distinct questions involved in this unsolved problem. The first relates to the transmission of a nervous impulse from the *periphery* to the sentient centres. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 39.

Fire of the periphery. See *fire.*

periphlebitic (per″i-flē-bit'ik), *a.* [< *periphlebitis* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to periphlebitis.

periphlebitis (per″i-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *-itis.* Cf. *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the outermost coat of a vein.

periphoranthium (per″i-fō-ran'thi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περιφορά*, a circuit (< *περιφέρειν*, move around: see *periphery*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, same as *periclinium.*

★**periphractic** (per-i-frak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *περιφρακτος*, fenced around, inclosed, < *περιφράσσειν*, fence around, < *περί*, around, + *φράσσειν*, fence: see *phragma.*] Having, as a surface, such a form that not every closed line within it can shrink to a point without breaking. Thus, an anchor-ring is a *periphractic* surface.

periphrase (per'i-frāz), *n.* [< F. *périphrase* = Sp. *perífrasis, perífrasi* = Pg. *periphrase* = It. *perifrasi*, < L. *periphrasis*, circumlocution: see *periphrasis.*] Same as *periphrasis. Imp. Dict.*

periphrase (per'i-frāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *periphrased*, ppr. *periphrasing.* [= F. *périphraser* = Sp. *perifrasear* = Pg. *periphrasear* = It. *perifrasare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To express by periphrasis or circumlocution.

II. *intrans.* To use circumlocution. *Imp. Dict.*

periphrasis (pe-rif′rā-sis), *n.*; pl. *periphrases* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *περίφρασις*, circumlocution, < *περιφράζειν*, express in a roundabout manner, < *περί*, around, + *φράζειν*, declare, express: see *phrase*.] A roundabout way of speaking; a roundabout phrase or expression; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a phrase employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression; circumlocution.

Then haue ye the figure *Periphrasis*, holding somewhat of the dissembler, by reason of a secret intent not appearing by the words, as when we go about the bush.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 161.

They speak a volume in themselves, saving a world of *periphrasis* and argument.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26, note.

=Syn. *Circumlocution*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

periphrastic (per-i-fras′tik), *a.* [= F. *périphrastique* = Pg. *periphrastico*, < MGr. *περιφραστικός*, < Gr. *περιφράζειν*, express in a roundabout manner (> *περίφρασις*, circumlocution): see *periphrasis*.] Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary.

A long, *periphrastic*, unsatisfactory explanation.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

There is nothing to shock the most sensitive mind in the *periphrastic* statement that "Persons prejudicial to the public peace may be assigned by administrative process to definite places of residence."
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 381.

periphrastical (per-i-fras′ti-kal), *a.* [< *periphrastic* + *-al*.] Same as *periphrastic*.

periphrastically (per-i-fras′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a periphrastic manner; with circumlocution.

periphraxy (per′i-frak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *περίφραξις*, a fencing around, < *περιφράσσειν*, fence around, inclose: see *periphractic*.] The number of times a surface or region must be cut through before it ceases to be periphractic.

periphyllum (per-i-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Same as *lodicule*.

periphyse (per′i-fīz), *n.* [< NL. *periphysis*.] In *bot.*, same as *periphysis*.

periphysis (pe-rif′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *periphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *περίφυσις*, a growing around, overgrowth, < *περιφύεσθαι*, grow around or upon, < *περί*, around, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot.*, a sterile filament or hyphal branch which arises from the inner wall of a pyrenocarp of fungi, having no hymenium present. Compare *paraphysis*.

Periplaneta (per″i-plā-nē′tā), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλανήτης*, a wanderer: see *planet*. Cf. Gr. *περιπλανής*, wandering about.] A leading genus of cockroaches of the family *Blattidæ*, having the seventh abdominal sternite divided in the female, and long subanal styles in the male. The principal roaches of this genus are *P. orientalis*, the common blackbeetle of the English, and the related *P. americana*. Both are now cosmopolitan; the former originated in tropical Asia and the latter in subtropical or temperate America. See cut under *cockroach*.

periplasm (per′i-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *periplasma* (cf. Gr. *περίπλασμα*, a plaster put around), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] In the *Peronosporaceæ*, a delicate hyaline peripheral layer of protoplasm, which in the antheridium and oögonium becomes differentiated from the granular central mass, or gonoplasm. It does not share in the conjugation. See *gonoplasm*.

periplast (per′i-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The intercellular substance, matrix, or stroma of an organ or tissue of the body, containing and supporting the cells or other formations which are peculiar to such organ or tissue.

periplastic (per-i-plas′tik), *a.* [< *periplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or quality of periplast; of or pertaining to the matrix of a part or organ.—2. Surrounding the nucleus or endoplast of a cell: applied to cell-substance.

His [Mr. Huxley's] "endoplast" and "*periplastic* substance" of 1853 together constitute his "protoplasm" of 1869.
Beall, Protoplasm, p. 13.

peripleuritis (per″i-plō-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλευρά*, the side, + *-itis*. Cf. *pleuritis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue between the costal pleura and the ribs, usually ending in suppuration.

Periploca (pe-rip′lō-kā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *περιπλοκή*, a twining round, < *περιπλέκειν*, twine around, < *περί*, around, + *πλέκειν*, plait, twine: see *plait*.] A genus of sympetalous twining vines of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Periplocæ*, and distinguished by a corona consisting of short broad scales, united at the base, and commonly with awl-shaped appendages. The 12 species are natives of southern Europe, Asia, and tropical Africa. They are smooth and leafy twiners, or sometimes rigidly erect shrubs. They bear loose cymes of rather small flowers, greenish without and livid or dark within, followed by smooth cylindrical follicles. The opposite leaves are in some species entirely lacking. *P. Græca* is the milk-vine, silk-vine, or climbing dog's-bane, valued for covering walls, and for its handsome leaves and purplish flowers. It is the common vine of the hedge-rows of southern Europe, and its acrid juice is used in the East as a wolf-poison. See *Hemidesmus*, formerly included in this genus.

Periplocæ (per-i-plō′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808), < *Periploca* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants belonging to the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, the milkweed family, distinguished by the filaments being distinct or partly so, by the granular pollen, and acuminate or appendaged anthers. It includes 41 genera, natives of the old world, chiefly in tropical climates, many of them twining vines.

periplus (per′i-plus), *n.* [= F. *périple* = Sp. Pg. It. *periplo*, < L. *periplus*, < Gr. *περίπλους*, *περίπλοος*, a sailing round, < *περιπλεῖν*, sail round, < *περί*, round, + *πλεῖν*, sail (> *πλόος*, *πλοῦς*, a voyage).] A voyage around a sea, or around a land; circumnavigation. *Jefferson*, Letters, II. 339.

periportal (per-i-pōr′tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *porta*, a gate: see *portal*.] Surrounding the portal vein of the liver: as, *periportal* fibrous tissue.

periproct (per′i-prokt), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] The circumanal bodywall of an echinoderm; the aboral part of the perisome immediately about the anus: the opposite of *peristome*.

periproctitis (per″i-prok-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation in the connective tissue about the rectum.

periproctous (per-i-prok′tus), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Surrounding the anus; circumanal; perirectal; specifically, in echinoderms, of or pertaining to the periproct.

periprostatic (per″i-pros-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *prostate* + *-ic*. Cf. *prostatic*.] Situated or occurring around the prostate gland.

peripteral (pe-rip′tē-ral), *a.* [< *peripter-y* + *-al*.] In *arch.*, surrounded by a single range of columns: said especially of a temple in which the cella is surrounded by columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripteros (pe-rip′tē-ros), *n.*; pl. *peripteroi* (-roi). [L., < Gr. *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, < *περί*, around, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a row of columns.] A peripteral edifice; a building having a peristyle of a single range of columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripterous (pe-rip′tē-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, lit. having wings or feathers all around: see *peripteros*.] 1. Feathered on all sides. *Wright*.—2. In *arch.*, same as *peripteral*.—3. In *bot.*, surrounded by a wing or thin border.

periptery (pe-rip′tē-ri), *n.*; pl. *peripteries* (-riz). [= F. *périptère* = Pg. *periptero*, *peripterio* = It. *perittero*, < L. *peripteros*: see *peripteros*.] Same as *peripteros*.

Peripylæa (per″i-pī-lē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πύλη*, a gate, door.] An order of silicoskeletal *Radiolaria*. The typical form is spherical, sometimes discoid, rhabdoid, or irregular. The peripylæans are usually unicapsular or monocyttarian, in some cases pluricapsular or polycyttarian.

peripylæan (per″i-pī-lē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Peripylæa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having a finely foraminulate silicious skeleton, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Peripylæa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Peripylæa*.

peripylephlebitis (per-i-pī″i-lē-flē-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πύλη*, gate, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the portal vein.

peripyrist (per-i-pī′rist), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-ist*.] A sort of cooking apparatus. *Imp. Dict.*

perique (pe-rēk′), *n.* A tobacco grown in Louisiana. See the supplement.

perirectal (per-i-rek′tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *rectum*: see *rectal*.] Situated or occurring around the rectum.

perirenal (per-i-rē′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *renes*, the kidneys: see *renal*.] Situated about the kidney; perinephric.

perirhinal (per-i-rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose: see *rhinal*.] Situated about the nose or nasal fossæ: as, *perirhinal* bones or cartilages (those entering into the formation of the olfactory capsule).

perisalpingitis (per-i-sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet (> NL. *salpinx*, q. v.), + *-itis*. Cf. *salpingitis*.] Inflammation of the tissue around the Fallopian tube, or, more strictly, of the peritoneum covering it.

perisarc (per′i-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *περίσαρκος*, surrounded with flesh, < *περί*, around, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] The hard, horny, or chitinous ectodermal case or covering with which the soft parts of hydrozoans are often protected.

perisarcous (per-i-sär′kus), *a.* [< *perisarc* + *-ous*.] Having the character or function of perisarc; forming or consisting of perisarc.

perisaturnium (per″i-sā-tėr′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, near, + L. *Saturnus*, Saturn.] The point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites where it comes nearest to Saturn.

Periscian (pe-rish′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *περίσκιος* (see *Periscii*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Periscii.

In every clime we are in a *periscian* state, and with our light our shadow and darkness walk about us.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 2.

II. *n.* One of the Periscii.

Periscii (pe-rish′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περίσκιος*, throwing a shadow all round (said of the inhabitants of the polar circles), < *περί*, around, + *σκιά*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the polar circles: so called because in their summer-time their shadows describe an oval.

periscope (per′i-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *περισκοπεῖν*, look around, < *περί*, around, + *σκοπεῖν*, look.] 1. A general view or comprehensive summary. [Rare.]—2. An instrument by which objects in a horizontal view may be seen through a vertical tube. It is used in piloting submarine boats, and consists substantially of a vertical tube with a lenticular total-reflection prism at the top, by which horizontal rays are projected downward through the tube, and brought to a focus, after which they are received by a lens the principal focus of which coincides with that point. The vertical cylindrical beam thus formed is converted into a horizontal one again by a mirror inclined at 45° from the vertical axis of the tube, and is thus conveyed to an eyepiece, through which, by turning the tube on its vertical axis with its attached prism, a view of all the supernatant objects around the vessel may be obtained. A screen or diaphragm operated by a tangent-screw is used to cut off the view of the vertical plane in which the sun is.

periscopic (per-i-skop′ik), *a.* [= F. *périscopique*, < as *periscope* + *-ic*.] Viewing on all sides —that is, giving distinct vision obliquely as well as axially. Specifically—(*a*) Noting spectacles or eye-glasses having meniscus or concavo-convex lenses, and thus giving a wide field of vision, also other wide-angled lenses. (*b*) Noting a peculiar form of microscope-lens, composed of two deep plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and having between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal pierced with a circular aperture of a diameter equal to one fifth of the focal length of the combination.

periscopical (per-i-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *periscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *periscopic*.

periscopism (per′i-skō-pizm), *n.* [< *periscope* + *-ism*.] The faculty of periscopic vision. See the extract.

It is probable that the peculiar structure of the crystalline lens . . . confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he [Dr. Hermann] calls *periscopism*.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 37.

perish[1] (per′ish), *v.* [< ME. *perishen*, *perysshen*, *perisshen*, *perischen*, *perschen*, *perchen*, < OF. *periss-*, stem of certain parts of *perir*, F. *périr* (cf. Sp. Pg. *perecer*) = It. *perire*, < L. *perire*, pass away, perish, < *per*, through, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To pass away; come to naught; waste away; decay and disappear.

As wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked *perish* at the presence of God.
Ps. lxviii. 2.

2. To cease to live; die.

They are living yet; such goodness cannot *perish*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 2.

How often have the Eastern Sultans *perished* by the sabres of their own janissaries, or the bow-strings of their own mutes!
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

=Syn. *Expire*, *Decease*, etc. See *die*[1].

II.† *trans.* To bring to naught; injure; destroy; kill.

And zif a schipp passed be tho Marches, that hadde outher Iren Bondes or Iren Nayles, anon he scholde ben *perisscht*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

The Grekes . . .
Made myche murmur and menit hom sore,
As folis, that folily hade faren fro home
To put hom in perell to *perysshe* there lyues.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7614.

You are an innocent,
A soul as white as Heaven; let not my sins
Perish your noble youth.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

perish[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.

perishability (per″ish-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *perishable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Perishableness.

perishable (per′ish-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *perissable*, F. *périssable;* as *perish*[1] + *-able*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay or destruction; mortal.

Courtesies should be no *perishable* commodity.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 33.

Perishable monition, the public notice by a court for the sale of anything in a perishable condition.—**Perishable property**, property which from its nature decays in a brief time, notwithstanding the care it may receive, as fish, fruit, and the like.

perishableness (per′ish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being perishable; liability to speedy decay or destruction; lack of keeping or lasting qualities.

perishment† (per′ish-ment), *n.* [< F. *périssement;* as *perish* + *-ment*.] The act of perishing; also, injury. [Rare.]

So to bestowe life is no *perishment*, but auauntage: and this is not to loose the life, but to kepe it.
J. Udall, On John xii.

perisoma (per-i-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *perisomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σῶμα*, body.] The body-wall of an echinoderm; the parietes of the perivisceral cavity (the modified enterocœle of the larva) in the *Echinodermata*. The mesoderm presents a more or less radially disposed set of antimeres, while the ectoderm may develop a coriaceous or calcareous exoskeleton. See cuts under *Holothuroidea* and *Synapta*. Also *perisome*.

perisomal (per-i-sō′mal), *a.* [< *perisome* + *-al*.] Same as *perisomatic*. *Encyc. Brit.*

perisomatic (per″i-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *perisoma* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a perisoma; parietal, with reference to the body-wall of an echinoderm: correlated with *perivisceral* and *peristomatic*, and opposed to *visceral*.

Portions of the *perisomatic* skeleton.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 509.

Perisomatic plates, in crinoids, the basal, oral, anal, and other discal or interradial plates: distinguished from *radial plates*. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson.*

perisome (per′i-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *perisoma*, q. v.] Same as *perisoma*.

perisomial (per-i-sō′mi-al), *a.* [< *perisome* + *-ial*.] Same as *perisomatic*.

Perisoreus (per-i-sō′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Bonaparte, 1831), irreg. < Gr. *περισωρεύειν*, heap up around, < *περί*, around, + *σωρεύειν*, heap up, < *σῶρος*, a heap.] A genus of boreal and alpine birds, of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garrulinæ*, having plain-colored or somber plumage and no crest; the gray jays. *P. infaustus* inhabits northerly parts of Europe and Asia. *P. canadensis* is



Canada Jay, or Whisky-jack (*Perisoreus canadensis*).

the Canada jay, the well-known whisky-jack or moosebird, of which there are several varieties in the Rocky Mountains and northwestern parts of America. Also called *Dysornithia*.

perisperm (per′i-spėrm), *n.* [= F. *périsperme* = Sp. *perispermo* = Pg. It. *perisperma*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, a name originally proposed by Jussieu for the albumen or nutritive matter stored up in the seeds of plants; by later authors restricted to the albumen which is stored up outside the embryo-sac. Compare *endosperm*.

perispermic (per-i-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *perisperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, provided with or characterized by perisperm.

perispheric (per-i-sfer′ik), *a.* [= F. *périsphérique* = Pg. *perispherico*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *sphere*.] Having the form of a ball; globular.

perispherical (per-i-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< *perispheric* + *-al*.] Same as *perispheric*.

perisplenitis (per″i-splē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-itis*. Cf. *splenitis*.] Inflammation of the serous covering of the spleen.

perispome (per′i-spōm), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *perispomenon*.] **I.** *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

II. *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

perispome (per′i-spōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perispomed*, ppr. *perispoming*. [< *perispome*, *n.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to write or pronounce with the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

perispomenon (per-i-spom′e-non), *n.* [< Gr. *περισπώμενον*, neut. of *περισπώμενος*, ppr. pass. of *περισπᾶν*, mark with a circumflex, lit. draw around, < *περί*, around, + *σπᾶν*, draw: see *spasm*.] In *Gr. gram.*, same as *perispome*.

perispore (per′i-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, the outer membrane or covering of a spore.

Perisporiaceæ (per″i-spō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1829), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-i-* + *-aceæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi. They are saprophytic or parasitic, simple, and with the perithecia membranaceous, coriaceous, or subcarbonaceous, without a distinct stoma and usually seated on a subiculum.

Perisporieæ (per″i-spō-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saccardo, 1882), as *Perispori(aceæ)* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily or group of ascomycetous fungi, of the family *Perisporiaceæ*, having globose, pyriform, or lenticular astomatous perithecia. This group embraces many forms parasitic upon the leaves and stems of plants, but none are so widely destructive as those of the other subfamily, *Erysipheæ*.

perissad (pe-ris′ad), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *περισσός*, beyond the regular number or size, superfluous, excessive, also odd, not even (< *περί*, beyond), + *-ad*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *chem.*, having a valency represented by an odd number; noting an element one atom of which combines with odd numbers of univalent atoms only.

II. *n.* **1.** An atom whose valence is designated by an odd number, as hydrogen, whose valence is 1, or nitrogen, whose valence is 1, 3, or 5: so called in contradistinction to *artiads*, whose valence is represented by an even number, as sulphur, whose valence is 2, 4, or 6.

As Prof. Odling termed atoms with such valencies, *perissads* and artiads. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 229.

2. In *zoöl.*, an odd-toed ungulate quadruped; a solidungulate animal; one of the perissodactyls: opposed to *artiad*.

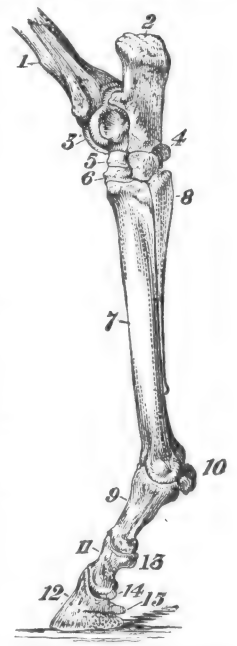
perisset†, *v.* A Middle English form of *perish*[1].

perissodactyl, perissodactyle (pe-ris-ō-dak′-til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *perissodactylus*, < MGr. *περισσοδάκτυλος*, with more than the regular number of fingers or toes, < Gr. *περισσός*, beyond the regular number or size, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Odd-toed, as a hoofed quadruped; of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Perissodactyla*. Also *perissodactylate*, *perissodactylic*, *perissodactylous*.

The dentition . . . of the kangaroos is *perissodactyle*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 347.

II. *n.* A member of the *Perissodactyla;* a perissad.

Perissodactyla (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *perissodactylus:* see *perissodactyl*.] A suborder of *Ungulata* containing the odd-toed hoofed quadrupeds: distinguished from *Artiodactyla*. The digits are unpaired or unequal, and the third being the largest and sometimes the only functional one; and there are corresponding modifications of the metacarpal and metatarsal and of the carpal and tarsal bones and their articulations. The hind feet are always odd-toed, and though the fore feet may have 4 digits, as in the tapir, these are uneven. The astragalus has two very unequal facets or articular surfaces on the under side. The femur has a third trochanter. The dorsolumbar vertebræ are no fewer than 22 in number. The intermaxillary bones are tectiform above and united toward the symphysis, and their incisors, when present, are implanted nearly vertically and are nearly parallel to their roots. The stomach is simple and nonruminant; there is a capacious sacculated cæcum. In all the living forms horns, when present, are single and median, or two, one behind the other. The only living representatives of the suborder are the tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses, including asses, zebras, etc., of the three families *Tapiridæ*, *Rhinocerotidæ*, and *Equidæ*. The fossil families are more numerous, including the *Anchitheriidæ*, *Palæotheriidæ*, and *Lophiodontidæ*. Also *Perissodactyli*. See also cut under *solidungulate*.



Perissodactyl Foot (left hind foot of horse).

1, lower end of tibia; 2, calcaneum or protuberance of the hock, corresponding to human heel; 3, astragalus; 4, cuboid; 5, navicular of anatomists, or scaphoid; 6, outer cuneiform; 7, third or middle metatarsal, or cannon-bone, bearing 8, fourth or outer metatarsal, or splint-bone; 9, first phalanx, great pastern, or fetter-bone; 10, sesamoid behind metatarsophalangeal joint, or fetter-joint; 11, second phalanx, small pastern, or coronary bone; 12, third phalanx, or coffin-bone; 13, interphalangeal articulation; 14, sesamoid, called navicular by veterinarians; 15, hoof.

perissodactylate (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lāt), *a.* [< *perissodactyl* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *perissodactyl*. *Nature*, XLI. 84.

Perissodactyli (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *perissodactylus:* see *perissodactyl*.] Same as *Perissodactyla*.

perissodactylic (pe-ris″ō-dak-til′ik), *a.* Same as *perissodactyl*.

perissodactylous (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *perissodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *perissodactyl*.

perissological (pe-ris-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< **perissologic* (= F. *périssologique* = Pg. *perissologico;* as *perissolog-y* + *-ic*) + *-al*.] Redundant in words. [Rare.]

perissology (per-i-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *périssologie* = Sp. *perisología* = Pg. It. *perissologia*, < L. *perissologia*, < Gr. *περισσολογία*, wordiness, < *περισσόλογος*, talking too much, < *περισσός*, superfluous (see *perissad*), + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Needless amplification in writing or speaking; use of more words than are necessary or desirable; verbiage; verbosity.

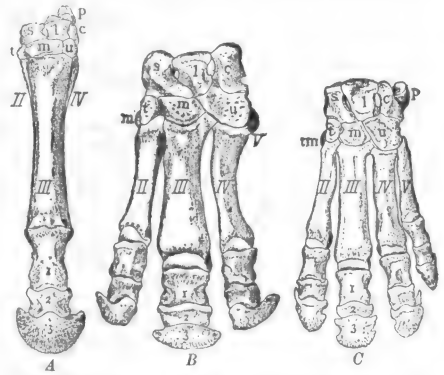
perissosyllabic (pe-ris″ō-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *περισσός*, superfluous, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] Having superfluous syllables.—**Perissosyllabic hexameter.** See *hexameter*.

peristalith (pe-ris′ta-lith), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἱστάναι*, stand (cf. *περίστασις*, a standing around), + *λίθος*, stone.] In *archæol.*, a series of standing stones surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial-mound.

The monument consists of a ruined chamber, of some remains of a gallery, and of a second chamber to complete the cruciform plan, which were all at one time buried in the earth, and surrounded by a ring of stones, or *peristalith*, of an oblong form.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 131.

peristalsis (per-i-stal′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *στάλσις*, compression, constriction, < *στέλλειν*, set, place, bring together, bind, compress. Cf. *peristaltic*.] The peculiar involuntary muscular movements of various hollow organs of the body, especially of the alimentary canal, whereby their contents are propelled onward. As best seen in the small intestines, it consists of rhythmic circular contractions, traveling, wave-like, downward, due to successive contractions of the circular and longitudinal muscular fibers. Peristalsis, simple or modified, is characteristic of the whole alimentary canal, from the beginning of the esophagus to the anus, but it also occurs in other tubes or cavities, as the ureters, Fallopian tubes, etc.

peristaltic (per-i-stal′tik), *a.* [= F. *péristaltique* = Sp. *peristáltico* = Pg. It. *peristaltico*, < Gr. *περισταλτικός*, compressive, < *περιστέλλειν*, wrap around (compress), < *περί*, around, +



Perissodactyl Foot of (*A*) horse, (*B*) rhinoceros, and (*C*) tapir—left fore foot in each case; *II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, second to fifth metacarpals; *s*, scaphoid; *l*, lunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *tm*, trapezium; *t*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform; 1, 2, 3, first, second, and third phalanges of third digit in each foot.

στέλλειν, set, place, bring together, bind, compress. Cf. *peristalsis.*] 1. Compressive; contracting in successive circles; of or pertaining to peristalsis; consisting in or exhibiting peristalsis. *Peristaltic* is sometimes used to designate waves of contraction running in the ordinary direction down the alimentary canal, while *antiperistaltic* denotes those running in the opposite direction.

2. Noting that electrostatic induction which takes place between two or more conducting wires when inclosed within the same insulating case, as in an ocean cable: a use due to Sir W. Thomson.

peristaltically (per-i-stal'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner. *Owen.*

peristem (per'i-stem), *n.* In *bot.*, an abbreviation of *perimeristem.*

Peristeria (per-i-stē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1831), so called in allusion to the form and white color of the column; < Gr. περιστερά, a dove, pigeon.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Stanhopieæ*, known by the short straight column, and broad sepals connivent into a fleshy globular flower. There are about 5 species, natives of Central America. They are robust epiphytes, with the stem thickening into a fleshy pseudobulb bearing one or a few ample plicate-nerved leaves, the scapes springing from its base. The most important species, *P. elata*, the dove-plant, has the flowers in a long raceme covering the upper third of the flower-stalk, which is from 4 to 6 feet tall; the flowers single, 1½ inches broad, fragrant, creamy-white, with lilac specks at the base of the lip. (See *dove-plant.*) It is the *el espíritu santo*, or Holy-Ghost flower, of Panama.

peristerite (per-is'te̤-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. περιστερά, f., περιστερός, m., a pigeon, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of albite, exhibiting when properly cut a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck.

peristeroid (pe-ris'te̤-roid), *a.* [< Gr. περιστεροειδής, of the pigeon kind, < περιστερά, a pigeon, + εἶδος, form.] Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Peristeroideæ.*

Peristeroideæ (pe-ris-te̤-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peristeroid.*] In Sundevall's system of classification, the *Columbæ* (including *Didus* and *Didunculus*), or pigeons in the widest sense, considered as a cohort of anisodactyl *Volucres.*

peristeromorph (pe-ris'te̤-rō-môrf), *n.* [< NL. *Peristeromorphæ*, < Gr. περιστερά, a pigeon, + μορφή, form.] A member of the *Peristeromorphæ.*

Peristeromorphæ (pe-ris″te̤-rō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867): see *peristeromorph.*] The pigeons or columbine birds regarded as a superfamily of schizognathous birds. They have the rostrum swollen at the end, and provided with a tumid basal membrane in which the nostrils open; narrow prominent basipterygoid processes; long spongy maxillopalatines; the mandibular angle neither produced nor recurved; the sternum doubly notched or notched and fenestrated on each side behind, and with the resulting external lateral processes shorter than the internal ones; the hallux insistent, with a twisted metatarsal, and anterior toes not webbed at the base; the plumage not aftershafted; the oil-gland without a circlet of feathers; and the syrinx with one pair of intrinsic muscles.

peristeromorphic (pe-ris″te̤-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [< NL. *Peristeromorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the *Peristeromorphæ*, or having their characters; columbine.

peristeropod (pe-ris'te̤-rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. περιστερά, a pigeon, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Pigeon-toed, as a rasorial fowl; having the feet constructed as in pigeons, as a member of the *Gallinæ;* of or pertaining to the *Peristeropodes.*

II. *n.* A peristeropod gallinaceous bird, as one of the *Cracidæ* or *Megapodidæ.*

peristeropodan (pe-ris-te̤-rop'ō-da̤n), *a.* and *n.* Same as *peristeropod.*

peristeropode (pe-ris'te̤-rō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *peristeropod.*

Peristeropodes (pe-ris-te̤-rop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peristeropod.*] A subdivision of the *Alectoromorphæ*, or *Gallinæ*, formed to include those birds which have the hind toe inserted low down, as in pigeons; the pigeon-toed fowls. The antithesis is *Alectoropodes.* The group includes two families: the American *Cracidæ*, or curassows, hoccos, and guans, and the Australasian *Megapodidæ*, mound-birds or bigfeet.

peristeropodous (pe-ris-te̤-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *peristeropod.*

peristethium (per-i-stē'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *peristethia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + στῆθος, the breast.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to that part of the lower surface of the thorax which lies in front of the sockets of the middle legs and is limited laterally by the pleuræ. It is now generally called the *mesosternum*, a name which Kirby limited to the part of the peristethium between the middle coxæ.

peristoma (pe-ris'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *peristomata* (per-i-stō'ma-tä). [NL.: see *peristome.*] In *zoöl.*, a peristome, in any sense.

peristomal (per'i-stō-ma̤l), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + στόμα, the mouth.] Surrounding the mouth; adoral in a circular manner; relating to the peristome or oral region; peristomial.

Peristomata (per-i-stō'ma̤-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + στόμα, the mouth.] 1. In Lamarck's classification, a family of trachelipod gastropods, having the aperture surrounded by a continuous lip or peristome, and including the genera *Valvata*, *Paludina*, and *Ampullaria*, now dissociated in different families. Also *Peristomidæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *peristoma.*

peristomatic (per″i-stō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *peristoma*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] 1. Of the nature of a peristome. —2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the peristome.

peristome (per'i-stōm), *n.* [= F. *péristome*, < NL. *peristomium* (cf. Gr. περιστόμιος, around a mouth), < Gr. περί, around, + στόμα, the mouth.] 1. In *bot.*, the ring or fringe of delicate hair-like appendages which is observed on the rim or mouth of the capsule of a moss when the operculum is removed. These appendages are in a single row, or frequently in two rows, when the peristome is said to be double. The individuals of the outer row are called *teeth*, those of the inner *cilia.* The number of both teeth and cilia is always four or a multiple of four. See cuts under *moss*, *cilium*, 3, and *Dicranum.*

2. In *zoöl.*, mouth-parts in general; the structures or set of parts which surround the cavity of the mouth or oral opening and constitute its walls, framework, or skeleton: used chiefly of lower animals, as echinoderms, which have circular or radiate mouth-parts. Specifically—(*a*) The circumoral body-wall of an echinoderm; the peristomial perisoma: the opposite of *periproct.* See cut under *Astrophyton.* (*b*) In *Crustacea*, specifically, the space included between the pterygostomial plates and the antennary sternite. *Milne-Edwards.* (*c*) In the *Infusoria*, the oral region with its accompanying cilia or other circumoral appendages. (*d*) In *Vermes*, the first true somite of a polychætous annelid, coming next to the præstomium, and bearing the mouth. See *præstomium.* (*e*) In *entom.*, the border of an insect's mouth, or properly the border of the mouth-cavity irrespective of the trophi. In insects having suctorial mouths, as the *Diptera*, the peristomium is the border of the cavity from which the proboscis or sucking-organ projects. (*f*) In *conch.*, the margin of the aperture of the shell when the outer and inner lips are united and surround the aperture.

peristomia, *n.* Plural of *peristomium.*

peristomial (per-i-stō'mi-a̤l), *a.* [< *peristome* + *-ial.*] 1. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a peristome.—2. Situated around the mouth; circumoral. *Science*, VI. 5.

peristomian (per-i-stō'mi-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *peristome* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Peristomata.*

II. *n.* One of the *Peristomata.*

Peristomidæ (per-i-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peristom*(*ata*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Peristomata*, 1.

peristomium (per-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *peristomia* (-ä). [NL.: see *peristome.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a peristome.

peristrephic (per-i-stref'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περιστρέφειν, turn round, < περί, around, + στρέφειν, turn.] Turning round; rotatory; revolving: said of the paintings of a panorama.

peristylar (per-i-stī'lär), *a.* [< *peristyle* + *-ar*[3].] Surrounded by columns; having or pertaining to a peristyle.

All round the court there is a *peristylar* cloister with cells. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 335.

peristyle (per'i-stīl), *n.* [= F. *péristyle* = Sp. *peristilo* = Pg. *peristylo*, *peristilo*, *perystilio* = It. *peristilo*, *peristilio*, < L. *peristylum*, *peristylium*, < Gr. περίστυλον, a peristyle, neut. of περίστυλος, with pillars round the wall, < περί, round, + στῦλος, a column.] In *arch.*, a range or ranges of columns surrounding any part, as the cella of a Greek temple, or any place, as a court or cloister, or the atrium of a classical house. See cuts under *Greek* and *opisthodomos.*

A wider passage than the entrance leads . . . to the *peristyle*, or principal apartment of the house. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 370.

perisynovial (per″i-si-nō'vi-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. περί, about, + NL. *synovia:* see *synovial.*] Situated about the synovial membrane.

perite† (pe-rīt'), *a.* [= OF. *périte* = Sp. Pg. It. *perito*, < L. *peritus*, pp. of **periri*, try: see *peril.* Cf. *expert.*] Experienced; skilful.

That gives our most *perite* and dextrous artists the greatest trouble, and is longest finishing. *Evelyn*, Sculpture, iv.

perithece (per'i-thēs), *n.* [< NL. *perithecium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *perithecium.*

perithecial (per-i-thē'si-a̤l), *a.* [< *perithecium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the perithecium.

perithecium (per-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *perithecia* (-ä). [NL., < MGr. περιθήκη, a lid, cover, < Gr. περί, around, + θήκη, a cover: see *theca.*] In *bot.*, a more or less spherical receptacle (or ascocarp) produced by certain fungi and lichens, either closed or provided with an apical pore to permit the escape of the spores. In the *Ascomycetes* it is frequently flask-shaped with a narrow opening, the ostiole. The asci arise from ascogenous hyphæ, either from the base of the perithecial cavity or from all points of the inner surface. See cuts under *Cordyceps* and *ergot.* Also *perithece.*

perithoracic (per″i-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + θώραξ, the chest: see *thoracic.*] Around the thorax.

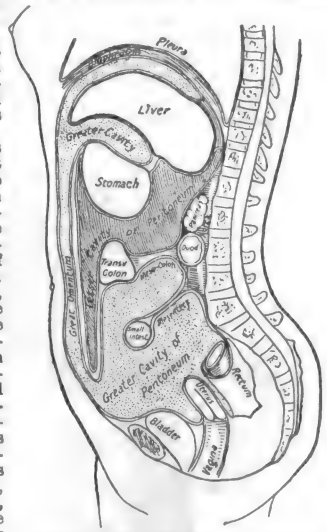
perition† (pe-rish'o̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **peritio*(*n-*), < *perire*, perish: see *perish*[1].] Destruction; annihilation.

Were there an absolute *perition* in our dissolution, we could not fear it too much. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VI. 411.

peritomous (pe-rit'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. περίτομος, cut off all round, < περί, round, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *mineral.*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all similar.

peritoneal, peritonæal (per″i-tō-nē'a̤l), *a.* [= F. *péritonéal* = Pg. *peritoneal;* as *peritoneum, peritonæum,* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.—**Peritoneal cavity,** the cavity inclosed by the peritoneum.—**Peritoneal fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Peritoneal fossæ,** pocket-like recesses of the peritoneum, such as Douglass's pouch, the rectovesical pouch, etc. Also called *peritoneal recesses.*—**Peritoneal ligaments,** certain reflections of the peritoneum from the walls of the abdomen or pelvis to the viscera, such as the ligaments of the liver, spleen, uterus, and bladder.—**Peritoneal sac,** in echinoderms, that part of the primitive vasoperitoneal vesicle of the embryo which gives rise to the peritoneum.

peritoneum, peritonæum (per″i-tō-nē'um), *n.* [= F. *péritoine* = Sp. *peritoneo* = Pg. It. *peritoneo,* < LL. *peritonæum, peritoneum,* < Gr. περιτόναιον, prop. neut. of περιτόναιος, stretched over (περιτόναιος ὑμήν or χιτών, the membrane inclosing the lower viscera), cf. περίτονος, stretched over, < περιτείνειν, stretch over or around, < περί, around, + τείνειν, stretch: see *tone.*] 1. The membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscera. It is a strong, uncolored, transparent, serous membrane, with a smooth, moist, shining surface, attached to the subjacent structures by the subperitoneal areolar tissue, and forming a closed sac, except in the female, where it is continuous with the mucous membrane of the Fallopian tubes, or oviducts. From the walls of the abdominal and pelvic cavities it is reflected at various places over the viscera, which it serves to invest and at the same time hold in position by its folds or duplicatures. These folds or duplicatures are of various kinds. Some of them, constituting the mesenteries (see *mesentery*), connect certain parts of the intestinal canal with the posterior abdominal walls; others form the so-called ligaments of the liver, spleen, stomach, and kidneys, the broad ligaments of the uterus, and the suspensory ligament of the bladder; still others form the omenta, folds attached to the greater and lesser curvatures of the stomach. That part which lines the abdominal and pelvic walls is called the *parietal* or *external* peritoneum; that which more or less completely invests the viscera, the *visceral* or *internal.* The cavity of the peritoneum is divided into two unequal parts by the constriction at Winslow's foramen; of these, the upper posterior one, lying back of and below the stomach and liver, is called the lesser cavity; the greater cavity lies in front and below. In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, the peritoneum and the pleura (which is the corresponding thoracic serous membrane) are thrown into one, lining the whole pleuroperitoneal cavity and investing its contained viscera. The name *peritoneum* is extended to various similar or analogous, though not necessarily homologous, membranes or tunics which line the body-cavity of many different invertebrates.



Peritoneum of Human Female, in longitudinal section, somewhat diagrammatical.

2. In brachiopods, an investment of the alimentary canal, by which the latter is suspended in the perivisceral cavity as by a mesentery. Special folds form the gastroparietal and ileoparietal bands, respectively connecting the stomach and intestines with the parietes.

3. In *entom.*, the outer coat of the digestive tube of an insect.

peritonitic (per″i-tō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *peritonit-is* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with peritonitis: as, *peritonitic* adhesions.

peritonitis (per″i-tō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *peritoneum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may exist either as an acute or as a chronic disease, and may be local or general. Acute diffuse or general peritonitis was formerly often called *inflammation of the bowels*, involving some confusion with the much less serious disease enteritis. The causes of acute diffuse enteritis are various and often obscure.—**Cellular peritonitis**, peritonitis in which there is simply a hyperplasia of the endothelial cells of the peritoneum.—**Hemorrhagic peritonitis**, peritonitis with sanguinolent effusion, as, for instance, in some cases of tubercular peritonitis.—**Pelvic peritonitis.** See *pelvic.*—**Peritonitis chronica adhesiva**, chronic peritonitis with the formation of adhesions between the intestine and the walls of the body-cavity or other organs, or between different parts of the intestine.—**Peritonitis chronica hemorrhagica**, peritonitis with the formation of a false membrane, with thin-walled blood-vessels giving rise to hemorrhages between its layers: similar to pachymeningitis hemorrhagica.—**Peritonitis deformans**, chronic peritonitis producing, by the contractions of newly formed tissue, distortions of the alimentary canal, mesentery, and omentum.—**Peritonitis fibrino-purulenta**, peritonitis with effusion of congealable lymph, with more or less of pus.—**Septic peritonitis**, peritonitis with foul-smelling effusion, as may occur in peritonitis from intestinal perforation and in puerperal peritonitis.—**Tubercular peritonitis**, tubercular inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritracheal (per-i-trā′kē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *τραχεία*, trachea: see *tracheal.*] Surrounding the trachea of an insect.—**Peritracheal circulation**, the circulation of blood between the loose peritoneal envelop and the trachea proper. Blanchard and other anatomists have believed that they could trace such a circulation in insects.

peritrema (per-i-trē′mä), *n.*; pl. *peritremata* (-ma-tä). [NL.: see *peritreme.*] Same as *peritreme.*

peritrematous (per-i-trem′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *peritrema(t-)* + *-ous.*] **1.** Surrounding a hole, as the sclerite or peritreme of the spiracle of an insect; of or pertaining to a peritreme.—**2.** Surrounding the aperture of a univalve shell.

peritreme (per′i-trēm), *n.* [< NL. *peritrema*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] **1.** In *entom.*, a small circular sclerite, or ring of hard chitinized integument, often surrounding the spiracle or breathing-hole of an insect.—**2.** In *conch.*, the circumference of the aperture of a univalve; a peristome.

The mouth or *peritreme* of the [snail-]shell overlies the thickened anterior border of the pulmonary sac.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 274.

Peritricha (pe-rit′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **peritrichus:* see *peritrichous.*] An order of ciliate *Infusoria*, containing those which have a zone of cilia about the body. These animalcules are free-swimming or attached, solitary or united in social colonies, often in the latter instance forming branched tree-like growths; they have the oral aperture terminal or subterminal; ciliary system consisting of an anterior, circular or spiral, adoral wreath with occasionally one or more supplementary equatorial or posteroterminal locomotive circlets, the remaining cuticular surface entirely smooth. In those instances in which the adoral wreath takes a spiral form the right limb is more usually involute and descending into the oral fossa. The anal aperture is posteriorly located or debouching upon the vestibular or oral fossa. The meganucleus is mostly elongate, band-like. These infusorians multiply by longitudinal or transverse fission. There are several families. See cut under *Vorticella.*

★**peritrichan** (pe-rit′ri-kan), *n.* [< *Peritricha*[2] + *-an.*] A free-swimming animalcule of the order *Peritricha.*

peritrichous (pe-rit′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. **peritrichus*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] Having a zone of cilia around the body; of or pertaining to the *Peritricha.* See cut under *Vorticella.*

peritroch (per′i-trok), *n.* [< LGr. *περιτρόχιον*, a wheel revolving round an axle, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *τροχός*, a wheel, a runner, < *τρέχειν*, run.] **1.** A circlet of cilia, as that of a rotifer.—**2.** That which has such a circlet, as a ciliated embryo.

peritrochal (per′i-trō-kal), *a.* [< *peritroch* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a peritroch, or having its character.

peritrochium† (per-i-trō′ki-um), *n.* [NL.: see *peritroch.*] A wheel fixed upon an axle so as to turn along with it, constituting one of the mechanical powers called the *wheel and axle.* See *wheel.*

peritropal (pe-rit′rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. *περίτροπος*, turned round (see *peritropous*), + *-al.*] **1.** Rotatory; circuitous.—**2.** Same as *peritropous.*

peritropous (pe-rit′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *περίτροπος*, turned round, < *περί*, around, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, horizontal in the pericarp, as a seed; also, having the radicle pointing toward the side of the pericarp, as an embryo. [Rare.]

perityphlitic (per″i-tif-lit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *perityphlitis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or accompanied by perityphlitis; affected with perityphlitis.

perityphlitis (per″i-tif-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the cæcum or blind gut), + *-itis.*] **1.** Inflammation of the cæcum, appendix, and connective tissue behind the cæcum.—**2.** Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the cæcum and appendix.

periuterine (per-i-ū′te-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *uterus*, the womb: see *uterine.*] Surrounding the uterus; situated or located about the uterus; perimetral: as, *periuterine* inflammation.

perivascular (per-i-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vascular.*] Surrounding a vascular structure, as a blood-vessel; inclosing or containing an artery or a vein: as, a *perivascular* network of sympathetic nervous filaments about an artery.—**Perivascular canals**, the canals formed by perivascular sheaths.—**Perivascular lymphatic**, a lymphatic vessel or plexus when it insheathes, partially or wholly, a vein or an artery.—**Perivascular sheath**, the sheath composed of pial tissue, forming a canal about the vessels in the brain.—**Perivascular spaces**, lymph-spaces between the middle and outer coats of an artery.

perivasculitis (per-i-vas-kū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

perivenous (per-i-vē′nus), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vena*, a vein: see *venous.*] Surrounding or investing a vein: as, inflammation of the *perivenous* tissue (that is, periphlebitis).

perivisceral (per-i-vis′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *viscera*, entrails: see *visceral.*] Surrounding and containing viscera, as a cavity; perienteric; cœlomatic: chiefly said of the large or general body-cavity, called the *perivisceral cavity* or *space*, in which are contained the alimentary canal and its appendages. See cut under *Actinozoa.*—**Perivisceral cavity.** See the quotation.

What is called a *perivisceral cavity* may be one of four things: 1. A cavity within the mesoblast, more or less representing the primitive blastocœle. 2. A diverticulum of the digestive cavity, which has become shut off from that cavity (enterocœle). 3. A solid outgrowth, representing such a diverticulum, in which the cavity appears only late (modified enterocœle, or schizocœle). 4. A cavity formed by invagination of the ectoderm (epicœle). And whether any given *perivisceral cavity* belongs to one or other of these types can only be determined by working out its development. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 544.

perivitelline (per″i-vi-tel′in), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vitellus*, yolk.] Surrounding the vitellus: as, the *perivitelline* space (the space between the vitellus and the zona pellucida, caused by a shrinking of the former).

periwick†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig.*

periwig (per′i-wig), *n.* [Formerly also *perriwig*, *perrewig*, *perewig*, *peruwig*, *periwick*, *periwinke*, *perewake* (these forms having *peri-*, *pere-* for *per-*, appar. by association with *peri-*, the prefix (cf. *periwinkle*[1], *periwinkle*[2], where also *peri-* is simulated); earlier *perwig*, *perwigge*, *perwick*, *perwicke*, *pirwike*, in earliest instance *perwyke;* an altered form (with *wi* for *u*) of *peruke*, < OF. *peruque*, *perruque*, *perrucque*, F. *perruque*, a peruke, wig: see *peruke.* The alteration evidently took place in E., in simulation of the F. pron., and could hardly be due to D. *peruyk* (Sewel), as Skeat explains it. The D. form at the time in question was *perruycke*, *perhuycke* (Kilian). Similar interchange of *wi* (*ui*) and *u* appears in the history of *cubeb* (ME. *quibibe*, etc.), *cushion* (ME. *quisshen*, etc.), *cud* and *quid* (AS. *cudu*, *cwidu*), *quick* (AS. *cwicu*, *cucu*), etc. From *periwig*, regarded appar. as < *peri-* + **wig*, as something put 'around' the head, was derived, by omission of the supposed prefix, or by mere abbreviation (as in *bus* for *omnibus*, *van* for *caravan*, etc.), the form *wig:* see *wig.*] **1.** Same as *peruke.*

A *perwyke* for Sexton, the King's fool.
Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII., Dec., 1529. [(*Fairholt.*)

Sometimes like a *periwig*
I sit upon her brow. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 2.

I warrant you, I warrant you, you shall see mee proove the very *perewig* to cover the balde pate of brainelesse gentilitie. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 3.

The Janizaries went first; then the two dragomen, or interpreters; after them the consul in the Turkish dress, having on a purple ferijee, or gown of ceremony, but with a *perriwig* and hat.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 102.

2†. In *zoöl.*, a periwinkle.

The luscious Lobster with the Crabfish raw,
The British Oyster, Muscle, *Periwig.*

. . . The *Periwig* lies in the Oase [ooze] like a head of hair, which being touched, draws back it self, leaving nothing but a small round hole.
S. Clarke, Four Chiefest Plantations (1670), pp. 37, 38.

periwig (per′i-wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *periwigged*, ppr. *periwigging.* [Formerly also *perriwig*, *perwig*, from the noun. Cf. *peruke*, *v.*] To dress with a periwig; hence, to put a head-dress upon; cover or dress the head of. [Rare.]

Having by much dress, and secrecy, and dissimulation, as it were, *periwigg'd* his sin and covered his shame, he looks after no other innocence but concealment.
South, Sermons, VIII. i.

There [comes] the *periwigged* and brocaded gentleman of the artist's legend. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

periwig-pated (per′i-wig-pā″ted), *a.* Wearing a periwig or peruke.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious *periwig-pated* fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 10.

periwinket†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig.*

His bonnet vail'd, 'ere ever he could thinke,
Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinke.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. v. 12.

periwinkle[1] (per′i-wing-kl), *n.* [Formerly also *perwinkle*, *perwincle;* < ME. *perwynke*, *parwynke*, *pervynke*, *pervenke*, *parvenke*, < AS. *pervincæ*, *pervince*, late AS. *pervenke* = F. *pervenche* = Sp. Pg. It. *pervinca*, < L. *pervinca*, earlier *vinca pervinca*, also written as one word *vincapervinca*, ML. also *pervenca*, a plant, periwinkle; a peculiarly formed name, appar. < **vinca*, a twist (< *vincire*, bind), + *per*, through, + **vinca*, a twist.] A plant of the genus *Vinca*, most often one or other of the familiar garden species, *V. major*, the larger, and *V. minor*, the lesser periwinkle. These are natives of southern Europe, trailing plants with deep-colored evergreen leaves and blue flowers, in *V. minor* varying to white—often known as *myrtles.* The small species is the more hardy, and hence the more common northward. *V. herbacea*, another European species, differs from these in that its tops die down annually. *V. rosea*, sometimes called *Madagascar periwinkle* though native of tropical America, is an erect plant with continuously blooming showy rose-purple or white flowers, excellent for bedding or in the greenhouse.

The primerole he passeth, the *parvenke* of pris,
With alisaundre thare-to, ache and anys.
MS. Harl. 2253, f. 63. (*Halliwell.*)

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
The *periwinkle* trailed its wreaths.
Wordsworth, Lines Written in Early Spring.

★**periwinkle**[2] (per′i-wing-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *periwincle*, *periwynkle*, *periwinkil*, *periwinke*, *perewincle;* no ME. form found; commonly referred to AS. **pinewincle* or **pinewincla*, found only in pl. *pinewinclan*, in the ML. glosses, "torniculi, *pinewinclan*," sea-snails (Wright's Voc., ed. Wülcker, 94, 14), "chelio, testudo, uel marina gugalia, sæsnæl ['sea-snail'] uel *pinewinclan*" (id., 122, 23); but according to the entry in Bosworth (ed. Toller), *pinewinclan* is here an error for *winewinclan* (due to the frequent confusion of the AS. *p* and *w*, which are very much alike in the manuscripts); the first element in *pinewinclan* or *winewinclan* is uncertain; the second, *wincle*, appears as E. *winkle:* see *winkle.* Wedgwood, referring to the equivalent dial. name *pennywinkle* and *pinpatch*, explains *periwinkle* or the supposed AS. *pinewincle* as "pinwinkle, or winkle that is eaten by help of a pin used in pulling it out of the shell." For this there is no evidence. The form seems to be corrupt. Cf. *periwinkle*[1], *periwig.*] **1.** A kind of sea-snail; any member of the family *Littorinidæ*, and especially of the genus *Littorina.* See cuts under *Littorina* and *Littorinidæ.*

And white sand like houre-glasse sand, and sometimes *periwinkles*, or small shelles. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 619.

The *periwincle*, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 190.

2. One of several large whelks or conch-shells, as *Busycon* (*Fulgur*) *carica*, *Sycotypus canaliculatus*, and various species of *Purpura*, as *P. ostrina*, *P. lapillus*, *P. floridana:* commonly called *winkles* or *wrinkles.* They are pests in the oyster-beds. [U. S.]

perizonium (per-i-zō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *perizonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ζώνη*, girdle.] In *Diatomaceæ*, the thin non-silicious membrane of a young auxospore. *Goebel.*

perjenete†, *n.* [ME., also *pereionette*, < F. *poire jeunette*, a young pear-tree: *poire*, < L. *pirum* (see *pear*[1]); *jeunette*, fem. dim. of *jeune*, < L. *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile.*] A young pear-tree.

She was ful moore blisful on to se
Than is the newe *pereionette* tree.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 62.

perjuration† (pėr-jŏ̈-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. **perjuratio(n-), pejeratio(n-),* < L. *perjurare, pejerare,* swear falsely: see *perjure.*] Perjury. *Foxe.*

perjure (pėr′jör), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perjured,* ppr. *perjuring.* [Early mod. E. *parjure,* < OF. *parjurer, perjurer,* F. *parjurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *perjurar* = It. *pergiurare,* < L. *perjurare, perjerare, pejerare,* swear falsely (cf. *perjurus,* one who breaks his oath), < *per,* through, + *jurare,* swear: see *jury.*] **I.** *intrans.* To swear falsely; be false to oaths or vows; bear false witness.

See the bare-faced villain, how he cheats, lies, *perjures,* robs, murders! *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

II. *trans.* **1.** To render guilty of the crime of testifying falsely under oath or solemn affirmation, especially in judicial or official proceedings, or of being false to one's oaths or vows; forswear: commonly used reflexively: as, the witness *perjured himself.*

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will *perjure*
The ne'er-touch'd vestal. *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 12. 30.

2†. To swear falsely to; deceive by false oaths or protestations.

And with a virgin innocence did pray
For me that *perjured* her. *J. Fletcher.*

= **Syn. 1.** *Perjure, Forswear.* *Perjure* is now technical and particular; strictly, it is limited to taking a legal oath falsely; occasionally it is used for *forswear.* *Forswear* is general, but somewhat old-fashioned.

perjure† (pėr′jŏ̈r), *n.* [< OF. *perjure, parjure,* F. *parjure* = Pr. *perjur* = Sp. Pg. *perjuro* = It. *perjuro, spergiuro,* < L. *perjurus,* who breaks his oath, < *per,* through, + *jus* (*jur-*), law. Cf. *perjure, v.*] A perjured person.

He comes in like a *perjure,* wearing papers.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 47.

perjured (pėr′jŏ̈rd), *p. a.* **1.** Guilty of perjury; that has sworn falsely, or is false to vows or protestations: as, a *perjured* villain.

For I have sworn thee fair; more *perjured* I,
To swear against the truth so foul a lie!
Shak., Sonnets, cliii.

2†. Deliberately or wilfully broken or falsified.

perjuredly (pėr′jŏ̈rd-li), *adv.* In a perjured manner; by false oaths or vows.

perjurer (pėr′jŏ̈-rėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *perjurour* = Sp. Pg. *perjurador;* as *perjure* + *-er*[1].] One who is wilfully false to oaths or vows, or who in judicial or official proceedings wilfully testifies falsely under oath or solemn affirmation.

Is there neuer a good man that dare beseech her grace to beware of these double faced *periurours* counsayles in tyme? *Bp. Gardiner,* True Obedience, To the Reader.

perjurious (pėr-jö′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *perjuriosus,* perfidious, < *perjurium,* perjury: see *perjury.*] Guilty of perjury; laden or tainted with perjury.

Thy *perjurious* lips confirm not thy untruth.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Liar. (*Latham.*)

O *perjurious* friendship!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 2.

perjurous† (pėr′jŏ̈-rus), *a.* Same as *perjurious.*

Puffing their souls away in *perjurous* air.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

perjury (pėr′jŏ̈-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *perjurie, perjuree;* < ME. *perjurye,* < OF. *perjurie, parjurie,* F. *parjure* = Pr. *perjuri* = Sp. Pg. *perjurio* = It. *perjurio, pergiurio, pergiuro,* < L. *perjurium,* a false oath, < *perjurus,* one who breaks his oath: see *perjure, n.*] The taking of an oath that is false, or of an oath with the intention of violating it; specifically, in *law,* the wilful utterance of false testimony under oath or affirmation, before a competent tribunal, upon a point material to a legal inquiry.

This is a *periurye*
To prente vndir penne. *York Plays,* p. 222.

Do not swear;
Cast not away your fair soul; to your treason
Add not foul *perjury.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* . . . is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question.
Blackstone, Com., IV. x.

=**Syn.** See *perjure.*

perk[1] (pėrk), *n.* [< ME. *perke, parke,* an unassibilated form of *perch*[2], q. v.] A horizontal pole or bar serving as a support for various purposes, as a perch for birds or as the ridge-pole of a tent, or used for the hanging of yarns, skins, etc., to dry, or against which sawn timber may be stacked while seasoning, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

French Discouerers vtterly denie this Historie [of a great Towne and a faire Riuer], affirming that there are but Cabans here and there made with *perkes,* and couered with barkes of trees, or with skins. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 751.

perk[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *perch*[2].

perk[2] (pėrk), *a.* [< W. *perc,* neat, trim, smart; cf. *percus,* smart; cf. *pert*[1], which is in part a var. of *perk*[2].] Neat; trim; smart; hence, pert; airy; jaunty; proud.

They wont in the wind wagge their wrigle tayles,
Perke as a Peacock. *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., February.

perk[2] (pėrk), *v.* [Formerly also *pirk;* < *perk*[2], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To toss or jerk the head with affected smartness; be jaunty or pert: sometimes with an impersonal *it.*

The popeiayes *perken* and pruynen fol proude.
Celestin und Susanna (ed. Horstmann), l. 81 (in *Anglia,* [l. 95).

It is a thousand times better, as one would think, to bogtrot [in rags] in Ireland, than to *pirk it* in preferment no better dressed. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 323.

You think it a disgrace
That Edward's miss thus *perks it* in your face.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 46.

The Old Woman *perk'd* up as brisk as a bee.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 225.

Violante up and down was voluble
In whatsoever pair of ears would *perk.*
Browning, Ring and Book, ii. 512.

II. *trans.* **1.** To hold up smartly; prick up.

About him round the grassy spires (in hope
To gain a kiss) their verdant heads *perk'd* up.
Sherburne, Salmacis.

The rose *perks* up its blushing cheek.
Motherwell, To the Lady of my Heart.

2. To dress; make spruce or smart; smarten; prank.

I swear 'tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 21.

perk[3] (pėrk), *v.* [Prob. dim. form of *peer*[1], with formative *k,* as in *smirk, talk,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To peer; look narrowly or sharply.

Adam Bede . . . might be drownded for what you'd care —you'd be *perking* at the glass the next minute.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, viii.

II. *trans.* To examine thoroughly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

perk[4], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *park.*

perket (pėr′ket), *n.* [< *perk*[1] + *-et.*] A small perk or pole. See *perk*[1].

perkily (pėr′ki-li), *adv.* In a perky manner; jauntily; airily; smartly.

perkin (pėr′kin), *n.* [Short for **perrykin;* < *perry*[1] + *-kin.* Cf. *ciderkin.*] A kind of weak perry.

perkiness (pėr′ki-nes), *n.* Perky or airy manner or quality; a pert or jaunty air.

perking (pėr′king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *perk*[3], *v.*] Sharp; peering; inquisitive.

He is a tall, thin, bony man with . . . little restless, *perking* eyes. *Dickens,* Sketches, iv.

Perkinism (pėr′kin-izm), *n.* [< *Perkin-s* (see def.) + *-ism.*] A mode of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), consisting in applying to diseased parts the extremities of two rods made of different metals, called metallic tractors; tractoration. *Dunglison.*

Perkinism soon began to decline, and in 1811 the Tractors are spoken of by an intelligent writer as being almost forgotten. *O. W. Holmes,* Med. Essays, p. 18.

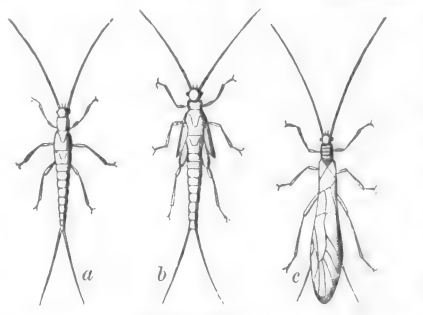
Perkinist (pėr′kin-ist), *n.* [< *Perkin-ism* + *-ist.*] A believer in or practicer of Perkinism.

Perkinistic (pėr-ki-nis′tik), *a.* [< *Perkinist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Perkinism.

perky (pėr′ki), *a.* [< *perk*[2] + *-y*[1].] Perk; jaunty; pert.

There amid *perky* larches and pine.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 1.

Perla (pėr′lä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764); said to be from a proper name.] The typical genus of *Perlidæ,* having the abdomen robust, bisetigerous, and the wings short in the male. The species are few. *P. bicaudata,* a British species, appears in April, and is known to anglers as the *stone-fly.*



Perla nigra.
a, aquatic apterous larva; *b,* transitional stage to *c,* perfect insect, or imago.

perlaceous (pėr-lā′shius), *a.* [< ML. *perla,* a pearl (see *pearl*), + *-aceous.*] See *pearlaceous.*

perlarian (pėr-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Perla* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Perlidæ* or to the genus *Perla.*

II. *n.* In *entom.,* a species of the family *Perlidæ.*

perle[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pearl* and *purl*[2].

perle[2] (pėrl), *n.* [F.: see *pearl.*] In *med.,* a pellet. See *pearl, n.,* 3.

Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the ice-bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perles*), or of the bromides. *Medical News,* I. 291.

Perlidæ (pėr′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perla* + *-idæ.*] The sole family of plecopterous insects, typified by the genus *Perla;* the stone-flies. The prothorax is large; the antennæ are long, tapering, many-jointed; the wings are unequal, the second pair larger and resting on the abdomen, which usually bears two setæ; the tarsi are three-jointed. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic, and very numerous under stones in streams. The adults fly about or rest upon herbage near water. A single female may deposit 5,000 or 6,000 eggs, and these are usually dropped upon the surface of the water. The larvæ are carnivorous and prey upon the larvæ of Mayflies and other soft-bodied aquatic creatures. See cut under *Perla.*

perline (pėr′lin), *a.* [< *Perla* + *-ine*[2].] Of or pertaining to the *Perlidæ.*

perlite (pėr′līt), *n.* [< F. *perlite,* < *perle,* a pearl (see *pearl*), + *-ite*[2].] A textural form of certain vitreous rocks, such as obsidian and pitchstone, the mass of which sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules. These may constitute the whole rock, in which case they become polygonal in form owing to mutual pressure, or they may be separated from each other by more or less of the unaltered vitreous material. See *perlitic.*

perlitic (pėr-lit′ik), *a.* [< *perlite* + *-ic.*] Resembling or pertaining to perlite.—**Perlitic texture,** the texture resulting when a volcanic glass has, through contraction, become a mass of small spheres or ellipsoids, the size of a pea or smaller, each consisting of thin concentric and overlapping glass scales, onion-like. The common pearl-gray color suggested the name.

perloust, *a.* An obsolete form of *perilous* or *parlous.*

perlustrate (pėr-lus′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perlustrated,* ppr. *perlustrating.* [< L. *perlustratus,* pp. of *perlustrare* (> It. *perlustrare* = Pg. *perlustrar*), wander through, view all over, examine, also purify completely, < *per,* through, + *lustrare,* go around, also purify by propitiatory offering: see *lustration.*] To view or scan thoroughly; survey. [Rare.]

Mr. Asterias *perlustrated* the sea-coast for several days, and reaped disappointment, but not despair.
Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, vii.

perlustration (pėr-lus-trā′shon), *n.* [= It. *perlustrazione,* < L. as if **perlustratio(n-),* < *perlustrare,* pp. *perlustratus,* wander through, view all over, examine: see *perlustrate.*] The act of viewing thoroughly; survey; thorough inspection.

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheaters, and palaces, . . . hee [may] come to discerne the best of all earthly things to be frayle and transitory.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 70.

permant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pearmain.*

permanable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *permanable* = It. *permanevole,* < L. *permanere,* continue: see *permanent.*] Permanent; durable. *Lydgate.*

permanence (pėr′ma-nens), *n.* [= F. *permanence* = Sp. Pg. *permanencia* = It. *permanenza,* < ML. *permanentia,* < L. *permanen(t-)s,* lasting: see *permanent.*] The character or property of being permanent or enduring; durability; fixedness; continuance in the same state, condition, place, or office; the state of being lasting, fixed, unchanging or unchangeable in character, condition, position, office, or the like; freedom from liability to change: as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of liberal institutions.

A kind of *permanence* or fixedness in being that may be capable of an eternal existence.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 73.

A house of thick walls, as if the projector had that sturdy feeling of *permanence* in life which incites people to make strong their earthly habitations.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 5.

The notion of matter does not involve the notion of *permanence,* but only of the occupation of space.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 212.

=**Syn.** See *lasting.*

permanency (pėr′ma-nen-si), *n.* [As *permanence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *permanence.*

permanent (pėr'ma-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *permanent* = Sp. Pg. *permanente* = It. *permanente, permagnente,* < L. *permanen(t-)s,* ppr. of *permanere,* remain, < *per,* through, + *manere,* remain: see *remain.* Cf. *immanent.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lasting or intended to last indefinitely; fixed or enduring in character, condition, state, position, occupation, use, or the like; remaining or intended to remain unchanged or unremoved; not temporary or subject to change; abiding: as, a *permanent* building; *permanent* colors; *permanent* employment; *permanent* possession.

Al the tounes rounde about were *permanent* and stiffe on the part of Kyng Henry, and could not be remoued.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 10.

I have found it registred of old
In Faery Land mongst records *permanent.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 2.

The distinguish'd Yew is ever seen,
Unchang'd his Branch, and *permanent* his Green.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In *zoöl.,* always present in a species or group.

The basal portion of the band is often obsolete [in the species described], but the enlarged marginal part is *permanent.* *Say.*

Permanent alimony, cartilage, etc. See the nouns.—**Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Permanent gases,** a name formerly given to those gases (oxygen, hydrogen, etc.) which it was supposed could not be reduced to the liquid form by cold and pressure. See *gas,* 1.—**Permanent injunction, ink, magnet,** etc. See the nouns.—**Permanent matter.** Same as *matter of composition* (which see, under *matter*).—**Permanent possibility,** the remaining during some considerable time ready to come into existence under appropriate conditions: a term invented by J. S. Mill. The idea expressed is that of necessity, which word would, however, have been liable to misapprehension. See *possibility.*—**Permanent quantity,** a quantity whose parts exist at the same time.—**Permanent teeth,** teeth not succeeded by others; in man, the thirty-two teeth following the milk-teeth.—**Permanent way, white,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** *Durable, Stable,* etc. (see *lasting*), enduring, steadfast, unchangeable, immutable, constant.

II. *n.* In the plural, a general name for light cotton cloth, sometimes glazed and generally dyed in bright colors.

permanently (pėr'ma-nent-li), *adv.* In a permanent or lasting manner; so as to remain: as, to serve *permanently;* to settle *permanently.*

permanganate (pėr-mang'ga-nāt), *n.* [< *per-* + *manganate.*] A compound of permanganic acid with a base.

permanganic (pėr-mang-gan'ik), *a.* [< *per-* + *mangan(ese)* + *-ic.*] Obtained from manganese.—**Permanganic acid,** $HMnO_4$, an acid obtained in a state of aqueous solution from manganese by decomposing its barium salt with sulphuric acid. It forms a deep-red solution, which decomposes with evolution of oxygen on exposure to light or when heated. Potassium permanganate is the most important salt. It forms crystals which are nearly black, but give with water a purple solution. It is used as an oxidizing agent, and is a powerful antiseptic.

permansion†, *n.* [= OF. *permansion, parmansion* = Sp. *permansión,* < L. *permansio(n-),* a remaining, < *permanere,* pp. *permansus,* remain, last: see *permanent.*] Continuance; duration.

From imperfection to perfection, from perfection to imperfection; from female unto male, from male to female againe, and so in a circle to both, without a *permansion* in either. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

★**permeability** (pėr″mē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perméabilité* = Sp. *permeabilidad* = Pg. *permeabilidade;* as *permeable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property or state of being permeable.

These two ends of strength and *permeability* are secured by partial linings of lignin.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 69.

Magnetic permeability, the coefficient of magnetic induction, corresponding in magnetism to the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric in electricity, and analogous to the conductivity of electric conductors.

Magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force; and hydrokinetic permeability, a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which when placed in a moving frictionless liquid it modifies the flow. *Sir W. Thomson.*

permeable (pėr'mē-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *perméable* = Sp. *permeable* = Pg. *permeavel* = It. *permeabile,* < LL. *permeabilis,* passable, < L. *permeare,* pass through: see *permeate.*] That may be permeated; capable of being passed through without rupture or displacement of parts: noting particularly substances that permit the passage of fluids.

permeably (pėr'mē-a-bli), *adv.* In a permeable manner; so as to be permeated.

permeant (pėr'mē-ant), *a.* [= Pg. It. *permeante,* < L. *permean(t-)s,* ppr. of *permeare,* pass through: see *permeate.*] Passing through. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

permeate (pėr'mē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *permeated,* ppr. *permeating.* [< L. *permeatus,* pp. of *permeare* (> It. *permeare* = Pg. *permear*), pass through, < *per,* through, + *meare,* pass: see *meatus.*] To pass into or through without rupture or displacement of parts; spread through and fill the openings, pores, and interstices of; hence, to saturate; pervade: as, water *permeates* sand; the air was *permeated* with smoke.

According to the Pagan theology, God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things, to exist in all things, and intimately to act all things. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 503.

The solemn mood
Of her pure mind kindled through all her frame
A *permeating* fire. *Shelley,* Alastor.

Religion *permeated* the whole being of the [Egyptian] people. *Faiths of the World,* p. 129.

★**permeation** (pėr-mē-ā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *permeazione,* < L. as if **permeatio(n-),* < *permeare,* pass through: see *permeate.*] The act of permeating, or the state of being permeated.

They [the three persons] are physically (if we may so speak) one also, and have a mutual inexistence, and *permeation* of one another.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 559.

permeative (pėr'mē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *permeate* + *-ive.*] That permeates and spreads, or tends to permeate and spread, through every interstice, pore, or part.

Permian (pėr'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **Permianus,* < *Permia,* Perm (see def. 1).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the city or government of Perm in eastern Russia.—**2.** Relating to the Permians.—**3.** An epithet applied by Murchison and his coadjutors in a geological reconnaissance of a part of Russia, in 1841, to a group of strata overlying the Carboniferous, and forming the uppermost division of the Paleozoic series. The rocks of which the Permian system is composed are largely red sandstone, and their equivalent in England had then been known as the *New Red Sandstone,* to distinguish it from the *Old Red Sandstone,* which lies beneath the Carboniferous. Eventually the New Red of England was found to be divisible (paleontologically) into two groups, of which the older was classed with the Paleozoic, and the newer placed in the Mesozoic. In Germany there is a well-marked division of the Permian into two lithologically distinct groups; hence it is sometimes designated as the *Dyas,* a name coined in imitation of *Trias.* The divisions of the Permian in Germany are a lower series of sandstones, red and mottled in color (hence the name *Pœcilitic* has been applied to them), called the *Rothliegendes,* and an upper series of dolomites, marls, limestones, etc., called the *Zechstein.* The flora of the Permian in general closely resembles that of the Carboniferous, and several of the most characteristic plants of the latter pass upward into the Permian, but rise no higher. The cycads appear first in the Permian, and are largely increased in number and importance in the Trias. The Permian fauna is, on the whole, less rich than those of the overlying and underlying groups. The Permian is of great economical importance in Europe, as the repository of extensive deposits of rock-salt, gypsum, and other saline combinations.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Perm; also, one of a Finnic people dwelling in eastern Russia, chiefly in the government of Perm.

permillage (pėr-mil'āj), *n.* [< L. *per,* by, + *mille,* thousand, + *-age.*] The ratio of a certain part to the whole when the latter is taken at one thousand; the number of thousandth parts; the ratio or rate per thousand.

That in all cases where Jews have a higher *permillage* they produce more experts per million in that branch.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XV. 363.

permiscible (pėr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **permiscibilis,* < *permiscere,* mix together, < *per,* through, + *miscere,* mix: see *mix*[1], *miscible.*] Capable of being mixed; admitting of mixture. *Blount,* Glossographia. [Rare.]

permiss† (pėr-mis'), *n.* [< L. *permissus,* ML. also *permissum,* leave, permission, < *permittere,* pp. *permissus,* permit: see *permit*[1].] A permission of choice or selection; specifically, in *rhet.,* a figure by which an alternative is left to the option of one's adversary.

Wherein we may plainly discover how Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but, like a wise physician, administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permiss.* *Milton,* Prose Works, I. 198.

permissibility (pėr-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *permissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being permissible. *Eclectic Rev.*

permissible (pėr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= OF. **permissible* = Sp. *permisible* = It. *permissibile,* < ML. **permissibilis,* < L. *permittere,* pp. *permissus,* permit: see *permit.*] Proper to be permitted or allowed; allowable.

Make all *permissible* excuses for my absence. *Lamb.*

=**Syn.** Lawful, legitimate, proper.

permissibly (pėr-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a permissible manner; allowably.

permission (pėr-mish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *permission* = Sp. *permisión* = Pg. *permissão* = It. *permissione, permessione,* < L. *permissio(n-),* leave, permission, < *permittere,* pp. *permissus,* permit: see *permit.*] The act of permitting or allowing; license or liberty granted; consent; leave; allowance.

The natural *permissions* of concubinate were only confined to the ends of mankind, and were hallowed only by the faith and the design of marriage.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

He craved a fair *permission* to depart,
And there defend his marches.
Tennyson, Geraint.

permissive (pėr-mis'iv), *a.* [= F. *permissif* = Sp. *permisivo* = Pg. *permissivo* = It. *permissivo, permessivo,* < ML. **permissivus,* < L. *permittere,* pp. *permissus,* permit: see *permit.*] **1.** That suffers, permits, or allows (something to pass or be done); that allows or grants permission; unhindering.

For neither man nor angel can discern
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone,
By his *permissive* will, through heaven and earth.
Milton, P. L., iii. 685.

The whole purpose and spirit of the proclamation is *permissive* and not mandatory. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 415.

2. Permitted; unhindered; that may or may not be done or left undone; at the option of the individual, community, etc.; optional; not obligatory or mandatory. [Rare.]

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance found.
Milton, P. L., viii. 435.

Permissive bill, a measure embodying the principles of local option as to licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The bill was introduced periodically in the British Parliament, but without success; it has therefore been dropped, and its principles advocated under the name *local option* (which see, under *local*).—**Permissive laws,** such laws as permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.—**Permissive waste.** See *waste.*

permissively (pėr-mis'iv-li), *adv.* By permission or allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

permissory (pėr-mis'ọ-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of permission; permissive.

permistion†, *n.* Same as *permixtion.*

permit[1] (pėr-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *permitted,* ppr. *permitting.* [= F. *permettre* = Sp. *permitir* = Pg. *permittir* = It. *permettere,* permit, < L. *permittere,* let go through, let fly, let loose, give up, concede, leave, grant, give leave, suffer, permit, < *per,* through, + *mittere,* send: see *mission.* Cf. *admit, commit,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To suffer or allow to be, come to pass, or take place, by tacit consent or by not prohibiting or hindering; allow without expressly authorizing.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

Shall we thus *permit*
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? *Shak.,* M. for M., v. 1. 121.

2. To grant leave or liberty to by express consent; allow expressly; give leave, liberty, or license to: as, a license that *permits* a person to sell intoxicating liquors.

The mosque which is over the sepulchre of Samuel was a church, and they will not *permit* Christians to go into it. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 48.

3†. To give over; leave; give up or resign; refer.

Neither is this so to be understood, as if the servants of God were . . . wholly forsaken of him in this world, and . . . *permitted* to the malice of evil men.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 133.

The King addicted to a Religious life, and of a mild Spirit, simply *permitted* all things to the ambitious will of his Step-mother and her Son Ethelred.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

=**Syn. 1.** and **2.** *Consent to, Sanction,* etc. See *allow*[1].—**2.** To license, empower.

II. *intrans.* To grant leave, license, or permission; afford opportunity; be favorable; allow: as, it will be done if circumstances *permit.*

permit[1] (pėr'mit or pėr-mit'), *n.* [< *permit*[1], *v.*] Leave; permission; especially, written permission giving leave or granting authority to do something: as, a *permit* to view a house; a *permit* to visit a fort; a customs or excise *permit.*

No tea could be removed from one place to another, by land or by water, in any quantity exceeding six pounds in weight, without an accompanying excise ticket of permission termed a *permit.*
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 243.

★**permit**[2] (pėr-mit'), *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. *palometa.*] A carangoid fish, *Trachinotus goodei,* closely related to the pompano, occurring in the West Indies, in Florida, and on the western coast of Mexico. [Florida.]

permittance (pėr-mit'ans), *n.* [< *permit*[1] + *-ance.*] 1†. Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission. *Milton.*—2. In *elec.*, the power of a dielectric to permit or aid induction.

permittee (pėr-mi-tē'), *n.* [< *permit*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One to whom permission or a permit is granted.

permitter (pėr-mit'ėr), *n.* [< *permit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who permits.

If by the author of sin is meant the *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin, . . . I do not deny that God is the author of sin. *Edwards*, Freedom of Will, iv. 9.

permittible† (pėr-mit'i-bl), *a.* [< *permit*[1] + *-ible.*] Permissible. *Guevara*, Letters (1577), p. 355.

permittivity (pėr-mi-tiv'i-ti), *n.* In *elec.*, degree of permittance; the ratio of permittance of a dielectric to that of air.

permix† (pėr-miks'), *v. t.* [< ME. *permixen*, in pp. *permixt*; < L. *permiscere*, pp. *permixtus*, *permistus*, mix through, < *per*, through, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*[1].] To mix together; mingle.

And next hem in merite is dyvers hued
Blacke, bay, and *permyxt* gray, mousdon also,
The fomy, spotty hue, and many moo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

permixtion† (pėr-miks'chon), *n.* [Also *permixcion*, *permistion*; = F. *permixtion*, OF. *permistion* = Sp. *permistión* = Pg. *permistão* = It. *permistione*, < L. *permistio(n-)*, *permixtio(n-)*, a mingling together, < *permistus*, *permixtus*, pp. of *permiscere*, mingle together: see *permix*. Cf. *mistion*, *mixtion*.] A mixing or mingling, or the state of being mixed or mingled.

Such a kind of temperature or *permixcion*, as it were.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 161.

Permocarboniferous (pėr-mō-kär-bō-nif'ė-rus), *a.* An epithet current in the United States to note the rocks forming the upper part of the Paleozoic series, there being no such decided break there between the Carboniferous and Permian as there is in Europe. The word indicates that the beds so designated form a kind of transition between the two systems. The Permian is, so far as is known, of much less importance in North America than in Europe.

permutability (pėr-mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *permutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The condition or character of being permutable, exchangeable, or interchangeable.

The alternation or *permutability* of certain sounds.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. App., p. xli.

permutable (pėr-mū'ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *permutable* = It. *permutabile*, < ML. **permutabilis*, < L. *permutare*, change throughout: see *permute*.] Capable of being permuted; exchangeable; interchangeable.

permutableness (pėr-mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being permutable; permutability.

permutably (pėr-mū'ta-bli), *adv.* In a permutable manner; by interchange.

permutant (pėr-mū'tant), *n.* [< L. *permutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *permutare*, change throughout: see *permute*.] In *math.*, a sum of *n* quantities which are represented by the different permutations of *n* indices. The terms representing odd numbers of displacements are generally taken as affected with the negative sign. If the indices are separated into sets, only those of each set being interchanged, the permutant is said to be *compound*, as opposed to a *simple permutant*, ★of which, however, it may be regarded as a special variety.

permutation (pėr-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *permutacion*, *permutacyon*, < OF. (and F.) *permutation* = Sp. *permutación* = Pg. *permutação* = It. *permutazione*, < L. *permutatio(n-)*, < *permutare*, pp. *permutatus*, change throughout: see *permute*.] 1. Interchange; concurrent changes; mutual change; change in general.

In countenance shew not much to desire the forren commodities: neuerthelesse take them as for friendship, or by way of *permutation*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

Her [Fortune's] *permutations* have not any truce.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 83.

2†. Exchange; barter.

In marchaundise nis no meede I may hit wel avoue;
Hit is a *permutacion* a peni for another.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 243.

There is also in them a comon cure and *permutacion* or renderinge of either others benevolent dewtie.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

3. In *math.*, a linear arrangement of objects resulting from a change of their order. *Permutation* differs from *combination* in this, that in the latter there is no reference to the order in which the quantities are combined, whereas in the former this order is considered, and consequently the number of permutations always exceeds the number of combinations. If *n* represents the number of quantities, then the number of permutations that can be formed out of them, taking two by two together, is $n \times (n-1)$; taken three and three together, it is $n \times (n-1) \times (n-2)$; and so on. Sometimes called *alternation*. See *combination*, 5.

4. In *philol.*, the mutation or interchange of consonants, especially of allied consonants.—**Cyclical permutation**, an arrangement obtained by advancing all the objects the same number of places, the first place being for this purpose considered as coming next after the last, so as to form a cycle.—**Permutation-lock.** See *lock*[1].

permute (pėr-mūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *permuted*, ppr. *permuting*. [< ME. *permuten*, < OF. (and F.) *permuter* = Sp. Pg. *permutar* = It. *permutare*, < L. *permutare*, change throughout, interchange, exchange, buy, turn about, < *per*, through, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2].] 1. To interchange.—2†. To exchange; barter.

I wolde *permute* my penaunce with gowre for I am in poynte to Dowel! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 110.

To buy, sel, trucke, change, and *permute* al and euery kind and kindes of wares, marchandizes, and goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.

3. In *math.*, to subject to permutation or change of order.

When the columns are *permuted* in any manner, or when the lines are *permuted* in any manner, the determinant retains its original value. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 498.

permuter† (pėr-mū'tėr), *n.* [< *permute* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *permuteur* = Pg. *permutador* = It. *permutatore*.] One who exchanges. *Huloet.*

pern[1]† (pėrn), *v. t.* [Appar. < OF. *pernre*, *prenre*, F. *prendre* = Sp. Pg. *prender* = It. *prendere*, < L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, take: see *prehend*, *prize*[1]. Cf. *pernancy*.] To turn to profit; sell.

Those that, to ease their Purse, or please their Prince, *Pern* their Profession, their Religion mince.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

pern[2] (pėrn), *n.* [< NL. *Pernis*: see *Pernis*.] A kite of the genus *Pernis* or some related genus; a honey-buzzard. The common pern of Europe is *P. apivorus*. Andersson's pern is *Machærhamphus alcinus*, an African species.

pernancy (pėr'nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *pernant* (F. *prenant*), ppr. of *pernre*, take: see *pern*[1], *v.*] In *law*, a taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xi.

pernel†, *n.* Same as *parnel*.

pernetti (It. pron. per-net'ti), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *pernetto*, dim. of *perno*, a hinge, pivot.] In *ceram.*: (*a*) Small pins of iron used to support pieces of pottery in the kiln, and insure the exposure of the bottom to the full heat. Hence —(*b*) The small marks left by these pins, which in enameled wares generally show by the absence of enamel, the paste being exposed.

pernicion† (pėr-nish'on), *n.* [< LL. *pernicio(n-)*, equiv. to L. *pernicies*, destruction: see *pernicious*[1]. Cf. *internecion*.] Destruction.

But Ralpho, . . .
Looking about, beheld *pernicion*
Approaching knight from fell musician.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 936.

pernicious[1] (pėr-nish'us), *a.* [< F. *pernicieux* = Sp. Pg. *pernicioso* = It. *pernizioso*, *pernicioso*, < L. *perniciosus*, destructive, < *pernicies*, destruction (cf. LL. *pernecare*, destroy), < *per*, through, + *nex* (*nec-*), slaughter, death. Cf. *internecine*.] 1. Having the property of destroying or being injurious; hurtful; destructive.

He [Socrates] did profess a dangerous and *pernicious* science. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 15.

A wicked book they seized; the very Turk
Could not have read a more *pernicious* work.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 44.

2†. Wicked; malicious; evil-hearted.

I went
To this *pernicious* caitiff deputy.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 88.

Pernicious fever. See *fever*[1].—**Progressive pernicious anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).—**Syn. 1.** *Noisome*, etc. (see *noxious*), deadly, ruinous, baneful, fatal.

pernicious[2]† (pėr-nish'us), *a.* [After *pernicious*[1], < L. *pernix* (*pernic-*), quick (< *per*, through, + *niti*, strive), + *-ous.*] Quick. [Rare.]

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 520.

perniciously (pėr-nish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a pernicious or hurtful manner; destructively; with ruinous tendency or effect.—2†. Maliciously; malignantly.

All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 50.

perniciousness (pėr-nish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being pernicious, very injurious, mischievous, or destructive; hurtfulness.

pernicity† (pėr-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pernicita(t-)s*, nimbleness, < *pernix* (*pernic-*), swift: see *pernicious*[2].] Swiftness of motion; celerity.

By the incomparable *pernicitie* of those ayrie bodies we . . . out-strip the swiftness of men, beasts, and birds.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 85.

pernicketiness (pėr-nik'e-ti-nes), *n.* The character of being pernickety. [Colloq.]

pernickety (pėr-nik'e-ti), *a.* [Also *pernicketty*; origin obscure.] 1. Of persons, precise in trifles; fastidious; fussily particular, especially in dress or about trifles.

This I say for the benefit of those who otherwise might not understand what *pernickity* creatures astronomers are.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 52.

2. Of things, requiring minute attention or painstaking labor; characterized by petty details.

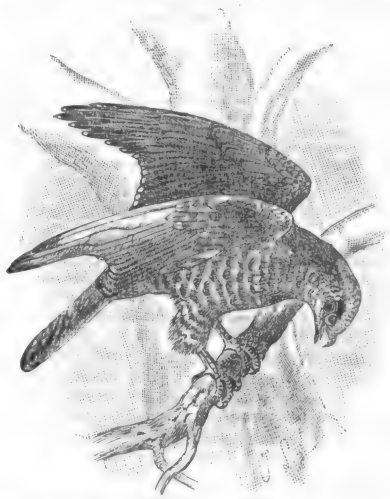
It is necessary, however, to pick over the main body of the coal in order to reject slaty fragments. . . . Any white man . . . grows lame and impatient at such confining and *pernickety* work. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 875.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

pernine (pėr'nin), *a.* [< *Pernis* + *-ine*[1].] In *ornith.*, related to or resembling the perns; pertaining to the genus *Pernis*.

pernio (pėr'ni-ō), *n.* [L., a chilblain, a kibe on the foot, < *perna*, haunch, leg, < Gr. *πέρνα*, a ham; cf. *πτέρνα*, the heel.] A chilblain. *Dunglison*.

Pernis (pėr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), origin obscure.] A genus of hawks of the family



Common Pern or Honey-buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*).

Falconidæ and subfamily *Milvinæ*; the honey-buzzards. It contains kites of moderate size and chiefly insectivorous habits, having the head densely clothed with soft feathers, the tarsi partly feathered, and the bill weak, without a tooth. There are several species, belonging to Europe, Asia, and Africa, as *P. apivorus*.

pernite (pėr'nīt), *n.* [< L. *perna*, a kind of mussel, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil aviculoid bivalve.

pernoctalian† (pėr-nok-tā'li-an), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *pernoctare*, pass the night (see *pernoctation*), + *-al* + *-ian.*] One who watches or keeps awake all night. *Hook.*

pernoctation (pėr-nok-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *pernoctación*, < LL. *pernoctatio(n-)*, < L. *pernoctare*, pp. *pernoctatus* (> It. *pernottare* = Sp. *pernoctar* = Pg. *pernoitar* = OF. *pernocter*), pass the night, < *pernox*, continuing through the night, < *per*, through, + *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night*.] 1. A passing the night in sleeplessness or in watching or prayer; a vigil lasting all night; specifically, in the *early Christian ch.*, a religious vigil held through the entire night immediately previous to a given festival.

They served themselves with the instances of sack-cloth, hard lodging, long fasts, *pernoctation* in prayers.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 91.

Among the primitive Christians the Lord's Day was always usher'd in with a *Pernoctation* or Vigil.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 146.

2†. A staying out all night. *Bailey.*

pernor (pėr'nor), *n.* [< OF. *preneor*, *preneur*, F. *preneur*, < *prendre*, take: see *pern*[1], *v.* Cf. *mainpernor*.] In *law*, one who receives the profits of lands, etc.

Pernot furnace. See *furnace*.

perobranch (pē'rō-brangk), *n.* [NL. (F. *Perobranches*, Duméril and Bibron, 1854), < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *βράγχια*, gills.] One of a family of urodele batrachians distinguished by the persistence of branchial apertures but the absence of external gills, whence the name. The family includes the *Amphiumidæ* and *Menopomidæ* of later herpetologists.

perocephalus (pē-rō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *perocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a defective head.

perochirus (pē-rō-kī'rus), *n.*; pl. *perochiri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with incomplete or defective hands.

Perodicticus (pē-rō-dik'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bennett), < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *δεικτικός*, serving to point out (with ref. to the index-finger): see *deictic*.] An African genus of lemurs, of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, so called from the rudimentary index-finger; the pottos. *P. potto* is the only species. See cut under *potto*.

perofskite, *n.* Same as *perovskite*.

Perognathinæ (pē-rog-nā-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1875), < *Perognathus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Heteromyidæ*, represented by the genus *Perognathus* and related forms; the pocket-mice. They have the hind limbs scarcely saltatorial, the inner digit of the hind foot well developed, the soles naked or sparsely pilous, the molars rooted, the upper incisors compressed and sulcate, the temporal region of the skull moderately developed, and the pelage moderately hispid. As in other members of the same family, there are external cheek-pouches, furry inside. The subfamily is confined to the western parts of North America. Originally *Perognathidinæ*. Properly *Heteromyinæ*.

Perognathus (pē-rog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Maximilian, Prince of Wied, 1839), < Gr. *πήρα*, pouch, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The principal genus of the subfamily *Heteromyinæ*, having an upright antitragal lobe of the ear and the soles nearly naked. There are several species, as the tuft-tailed pocket-mouse, *P. penicillatus*, and the fasciated, *P. fasciatus*, inhabiting the United States west of the Mississippi. They resemble mice, but have external cheek-pouches.



Pocket-mouse (*Perognathus fasciatus*). (Lower figure shows external cheek-pouches.)

peroguet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirogue*.

Peromela (pē-rom'e-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *péromèles*, Duméril and Bibron, 1841), < Gr. *πηρομελής*, with maimed limbs: see *peromelus*.] A group of ophiomorphic or pseudophidian amphibians: same as *Ophiomorpha*.

peromelus (pē-rom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *peromeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *πηρομελής*, with maimed limbs, < *πηρός*, maimed, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with incomplete formation of the extremities.

peronæus, *n.* See *peroneus*.

peronate (per'ō-nāt), *a.* [< L. *peronatus*, rough-booted, < *pero(n-)*, a kind of boot of raw hide.] In *bot.*, thickly covered with a mealy or woolly substance, as the stipes of certain fungi.

perone (per'ō-nē), *n.* [= F. *péroné* = Sp. *peroné* = Pg. It. *peroneo*, < NL. *perone*, the fibula, < Gr. *περόνη*, the tongue of a buckle or brooch, a brooch, pin, linch-pin, etc., also the small bone of the arm or leg, the fibula, < *πείρειν*, pierce.] In *anat.*, the fibula or smaller bone of the leg: so called from its resemblance to the pin of a brooch.

peroneal (per-ō-nē'al), *a.* [< *perone* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the perone or fibula; fibular.—**Anterior peroneal muscle.** Same as *peroneus tertius*.—**Descending peroneal artery,** the posterior peroneal.—**Perforating peroneal artery.** See *perforating*.—**Peroneal artery,** the largest branch of the posterior tibial, lying deeply in the back of the leg, close to the fibula. It supplies most of the muscles on the back and outer part of the leg, and divides, just above the ankle, into the anterior and posterior peroneal, the former of which, after passing to the front between the tibia and the fibula, terminates on the front and outer side of the tarsus; the latter terminates in branches which ramify on the back and outer surface of the calcaneum.—**Peroneal bone,** the fibula.—**Peroneal muscles.** See *peroneus*.—**Peroneal nerve,** the smaller division of the great sciatic, dividing near the head of the fibula into the anterior tibial and the musculocutaneous. It supplies the knee-joint and the skin on the back and outer side of the leg as far as the middle, by branches given off in its course. Also called *external popliteal nerve*, and *fibularis*.—**Peroneal veins,** the venæ comites of the peroneal artery.

peroneocalcaneal (per-ō-nē″ō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< NL. *perone*, fibula, + *calcaneum*, heel-bone.] Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula and the calcaneum, os calcis, or heel-bone: as, the *peroneocalcaneal* muscle or ligament.

peroneocalcaneus (per-ō-nē″ō-kal-kā'nē-us), *n.*; pl. *peroneocalcanei* (-ī). [NL., < *perone*, fibula, + L. *calcaneum*, the heel.] A small muscle passing from the fibula to the calcaneum, occasionally found in man.

peroneotibial (per-ō-nē-ō-tib'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *perone*, fibula, + L. *tibia*, the shin-bone: see *tibial*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula and the tibia; tibiofibular.

II. *n.* **1.** A muscle in some marsupial animals, and also in reptiles and batrachians, passing downward obliquely from the fibula to the tibia in the place of the usual interosseous membrane.—**2.** An anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in seven cases, arising from the inner side of the head of the fibula, and inserted into the oblique line of the tibia. It is constant in apes. Also called *pronator tibiæ*.

peroneus, peronæus (per-ō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *peronei, peronæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *περόνη*, fibula: see *perone*.] In *anat.*, one of several fibular muscles.—**Communicans peronei,** a cutaneous nerve connecting the peroneal with the external saphenous nerve.—**Peroneus accessorius,** an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the fibula, between the longus and the brevis, and joining the tendon of the former in the sole of the foot: apparently a form of the *peroneus quinti digiti*.—**Peroneus anticus.** Same as *peroneus brevis*.—**Peroneus brevis,** a muscle lying beneath the peroneus longus, arising from the lower two thirds of the shaft of the fibula and inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. Also called *peroneus secundus, peroneus anticus, peroneus medius*, and *semifibularis*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Peroneus longus,** the largest of the peroneal muscles, arising from the upper two thirds of the fibula chiefly, and, after passing obliquely across the sole of the foot, inserted into the outer part of the base of the first metatarsal bone. See cut under *muscle*.—**Peroneus medius.** Same as *peroneus brevis*.—**Peroneus quartus, peroneus quintus,** peroneal or fibular muscles going to the fourth and fifth digits of some animals, as lemurs.—**Peroneus quinti digiti,** a muscle of a large number of mammals, and not infrequent in man. It arises from the fibula between the peroneus longus and the peroneus brevis, and is inserted into the proximal phalanx of the fifth toe.—**Peroneus secundus.** Same as *peroneus brevis*.—**Peroneus tertius,** an annex of the extensor longus digitorum, its tendon being inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal. Also called *anterior peroneal muscle*, and *flexor metatarsi*. See cut under *muscle*.

peronia[1] (pe-rō'ni-ä), *n.*; pl. *peroniæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *περόνη*, a brooch, pin, etc.: see *perone*.] In *Hydrozoa*, a mantle-rivet; one of the hard gristly processes which connect the base of a tentacle with the marginal ring, as of a narcomedusan.

Peronia[2] (pe-rō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; named after the French naturalist *Péron*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Peroniidæ*. *De Blainville*, 1824. See *Onchidiidæ*.—**2.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

peronial (pe-rō'ni-al), *a.* [< *peronia*[1] + *-al*.] In *Hydrozoa*, having the character or quality of a mantle-rivet; of or pertaining to a peronia.

Peroniidæ (per-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronia*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of slug-like littoral gastropods: same as *Onchidiidæ*.

Peronospora (per-ō-nos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1837), < Gr. *περόνη*, a brooch, pin, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Peronosporaceæ*. They grow upon living plants, causing some very destructive diseases. The mycelium penetrates or covers the tissues of the host, sending up branching conidiophores which bear relatively large conidia. Large globose oöspores are also produced in the tissue of the host. About 60 species are known, of which *P. parasitica* attacks many wild and cultivated plants, especially crucifers. *P. Schleideniana* is sometimes very destructive to onions. See *Fungi*.

Peronosporaceæ (per-ō-nos-pō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary, 1861), < *Peronospora* + *-aceæ*.] A family of parasitic phycomycetous fungi, including the genera *Phytophthora, Sclerospora, Basidiophora, Bremia, Plasmopara*, and *Peronospora*. Reproduction is either agamic by zoöspores or by the direct germination of conidia, or sexual by oögonia and antheridia. See *Peronospora*.

Peronosporeæ (per″ō-nō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronospora* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Peronosporaceæ*.

peropod (pē'rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having rudimentary hind limbs, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Peropoda*; pythoniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Peropoda*, as a python or boa.

Peropoda (pē-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peropod*.] A series or superfamily of pythoniform serpents, nearly always having rudimentary hind limbs. It corresponds to *Pythonoidea*. It contains 4 families, the *Pythonidæ, Boidæ, Charinidæ*, and *Erycidæ*, when the last is admitted as a distinct family.

peropodous (pē-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *peropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *peropod*.

peroquet, *n.* Same as *parrakeet*.

perorate (per'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perorated*, ppr. *perorating*. [< L. *peroratus*, pp. of *perorare* (> It. *perorare* = Sp. Pg. *perorar* = F. *pérorer*), speak to the end, bring a speech to a close, conclude, < *per*, through, + *orare*, speak: see *oration*.] To make a peroration; by extension, to make a speech, especially a grandiloquent one. [Colloq.]

> I see him strain on tiptoe, soar and pour
> Eloquence out, nor stay nor stint at all—
> *Perorate* in the air, and so, to press
> With the product!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 71.

peroration (per-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *peroration, peroraison*, F. *péroraison* = Sp. *peroración* = Pg. *peroração* = It. *perorazione*, < L. *peroratio(n-)*, the finishing part of a speech, < *perorare*, pp. *peroratus*, bring a speech to a close: see *perorate*.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers; hence, the conclusion of a speech, however constructed.

> Nephew, what means this passionate discourse,
> This *peroration* with such circumstance?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 105.
>
> His enthusiasm kindles as he advances, and when he arrives at his *peroration* it is in full blaze. *Burke.*

Perospondylia (per″ō-spon-dil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] One of the major groups into which the *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, characterized by the presence of double tubercles instead of transverse processes on the dorsal vertebræ, and the paddle-like structure of the limbs. The group is coextensive with the fossil order *Ichthyosauria*, and is contrasted on the one hand with *Herpetospondylia*, and on the other with *Suchospondylia*.

perospondylian (per″ō-spon-dil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Perospondylia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Perospondylia*.

perovskite (pe-rov'skīt), *n.* [After *Perovski* of St. Petersburg.] A titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals of isometric form (though perhaps through pseudosymmetry), and having a yellow to black color. It is found in the Urals, at Zermatt in Switzerland, and elsewhere; it also occurs in minute crystals in some peridotites or the serpentines formed from them. Also *perofskite*.

peroxid, peroxide (pėr-ok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [As *per-* + *oxid*.] That oxid of a given base which contains the greatest quantity or an unusual amount of oxygen.

peroxidate (pėr-ok'si-dāt), *v.* [< *peroxid* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *peroxidize*.

peroxidation (pėr-ok-si-dā'shon), *n.* [< *peroxidate* + *-ion*.] The state or process of being oxidized to the utmost degree.

peroxidize (pėr-ok'si-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *peroxidized*, ppr. *peroxidizing*. [< *peroxid* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

II. *intrans.* To become oxidized to the utmost degree; undergo peroxidation.

perpend[1] (pėr-pend'), *v. t.* [= It. *perpendere* (Florio), < L. *perpendĕre*, weigh carefully, ponder, consider, < *per*, through, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *ponder*.] To weigh in the mind; consider attentively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> They must be consider'd,
> Ponder'd, *perpended*, or premeditated.
> *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.
>
> This, by the help of the observations already premised, and, I hope, already weighed and *perpended* by your reverences and worships, I shall forthwith make appear.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.
>
> I found this Scripture also, which I would have those *perpend* who have striven to turn our Israel aside to the worship of strange gods. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

perpend[2]†, *v. t.* [= It. *perpendere* (Florio), < L. as if **perpendĕre*, hang down, < *per*, through, + *pendĕre*, hang: see *pendent*.] To hang down. *Florio.* [Rare.]

perpend[3] (pėr'pend), *n.* [Also *perpent, perbend* (and *perpender*) (these forms simulating L. *pend-* in *pendicle, pendent*, etc.), formerly more prop. *perpin*; < OF. *parpaigne, parpeigne, perpaigne, perpeigne, parpeine, perpin, parpin*, F. *parpaing*, a perpend, < *per, par*, through (< L. *per*, through), + *pan*, side of a wall: see *pane*[1].] In *arch.*, a long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so that it is visible on both sides, and is therefore wrought and smoothed at both ends. Now usually called *bond-stone, bonder*, or *through*, also *perpend-stone, perpent-stone*. See cut under *ashlar*.—**Keeping the perpends,** in *brickwork*, a phrase used with reference to the placing of the vertical joints over one another.—**Perpend wall,** a wall formed of perpends or of ashlar stones, all of which reach from side to side.

perpender (pėr-pen'dėr), *n.* Same as *perpend*[3].

perpendicle† (pėr-pen'di-kl), *n.* [< OF. *perpendicle*, F. *perpendicule* = Sp. *perpendículo* =

Pg. *perpendiculo* = It. *perpendicolo* = G. Dan. Sw. *perpendikel*, < L. *perpendiculum*, a plummet, plumb-line, < **perpendere*, hang downright: see *perpend*[2].] A pendant or something hanging ★down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

perpendicular (pėr-pen-dik′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *perpendiculer* (= D. *perpendikulair* = G. *perpendikulär*, *perpendikular* = Sw. *perpendikulär* = Dan. *perpendikulær*), < OF. *perpendiculaire*, F. *perpendiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *perpendicular* = It. *perpendicolare*, < LL. *perpendicularis*, also *perpendicularius*, vertical, as a plumb-line, < L. *perpendiculum*, a plumb-line: see *perpendicle*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Perfectly vertical; at right angles with the plane of the horizon; passing (if extended) through the center of the earth; coinciding with the direction of gravity.

In one part of the mountain, where the aqueduct is cut through the rock, there is a *perpendicular* clift over the river, where there is now a foot way through the aqueduct for half a mile.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 136.

2. In *geom.*, meeting a given line or surface (to which it is said to be perpendicular) at right angles. A straight line is said to be *perpendicular* to a curve or surface when it cuts the curve or surface in a point where another straight line to which it is perpendicular is tangent to the curve or surface. In this case the perpendicular is usually called a *normal* to the curve or surface.

That the walls be most exactly *perpendicular* to the ground-work, for the right angle (thereon depending) is the true cause of all stability, both in artificial and natural position. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 20.

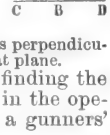
3. In *zoöl.*, forming a right angle with the longitudinal or latitudinal axis of the body: as, a *perpendicular* head; epimeron *perpendicular*, etc. —**Perpendicular lift**, a mechanical contrivance on canals for raising boats from one level to another.—**Perpendicular plate** or **lamella of the ethmoid**, the mesethmoid. —**Perpendicular style**, in *arch.*, the so-called Tudor style of medieval architecture, a debased style representing the last stage of Pointed architecture, peculiar to England in the fifteenth century and the first half of the



Perpendicular Style of Architecture.—The Abbey Church, Bath, England.

sixteenth. The window exhibits most clearly the characteristics of this style, which differs from others in that a large proportion of the chief lines of its tracery intersect at right angles. It corresponds in art-development to the French Flamboyant of the fifteenth century, but is without the grace, richness, and variety of French work, though some of its buildings present fine effects of masses. See also cuts under *molding* and *pinnacle*.

II. *n.* **1.** A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a line that coincides in direction with a radius of the earth or with the direction of gravity.—**2.** In *geom.*, a line that meets another line or a plane at right angles, or makes equal angles with it on every side. Thus, if the straight line AB, falling on the straight line CD, makes the angles ABC, ABD equal to one another, AB is called a *perpendicular* to CD, and CD is a *perpendicular* to AB. A line is a perpendicular to a plane when it is perpendicular to all lines drawn through its foot in that plane.



3. In *gun.*, a small instrument for finding the center-line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object; a gunners' level.

perpendicularity (pėr-pen-dik-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *perpendicularité* = Pg. *perpendicularidade* = It. *perpendicularità*, < NL. **perpendicularita(t-)s*, < LL. *perpendicularis*, perpendicular: see *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular.

perpendicularly (pėr-pen-dik′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular, in any sense of that word.

perpendiculum (pėr-pen-dik′ū-lum), *n.* [< L. *perpendiculum*, a plummet: see *perpendicle*.] In *her.*, a carpenters' plumb-line and level used as a bearing.

perpension† (pėr-pen′shon), *n.* [< L. *perpendere*, pp. *perpensus*, weigh carefully: see *perpend*[1].] Consideration.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it [authority] hath no place in some sciences. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

perpensity† (pėr-pen′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *perpensus*, pp. of *perpendere*, perpend (see *perpend*[1]), + *-ity*.] Consideration; a pondering; careful thought or attention.

I desire the reader to attend with utmost *perpensity*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

perpensive† (pėr-pen′siv), *a.* [< L. *perpensus*, pp. of *perpendere*, perpend (see *perpend*[1]), + *-ive*.] Considerate; thoughtful. [Rare.]

It is rather Christian modesty than shame, in the dawning of Reformation, to be very *perpensive*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 41.

perpent, *n.* See *perpend*[3].

perpent-stone (pėr′pent-stōn), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *perpend*[3].

perpession† (pėr-pesh′on), *n.* [< L. *perpessio(n-)*, a bearing, suffering, < *perpeti*, pp. *perpessus*, bear steadfastly, < *per*, through, + *pati*, endure: see *patience*, *passion*.] Suffering; endurance.

The eternity of the destruction in language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xii.

perpetrable (pėr′pē-trą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **perpetrabilis*, < *perpetrare*, perpetrate: see *perpetrate*.] Capable of being perpetrated.

perpetrate (pėr′pē-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perpetrated*, ppr. *perpetrating*. [< L. *perpetratus*, pp. of *perpetrare*, carry through (> It. *perpetrare* = Sp. Pg. *perpetrar* = F. *perpétrer*), < *per*, through, + *patrare*, perform, akin to *potis*, able, *potens*, powerful: see *potent*.] **1.** To do, execute, or perform; commit: generally in a bad sense: as, to *perpetrate* a crime.

What great advancement hast thou hereby won,
By being the instrument to *perpetrate*
So foul a deed? *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii. 78.

For whatsoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To produce, as something execrable or shocking; perform (something) in an execrable or shocking way: as, to *perpetrate* a pun. [Humorous.]

Sir P. induced two of his sisters to *perpetrate* a duet.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxi.

perpetration (pėr-pē-trā′shon), *n.* [= F. *perpétration* = Sp. *perpetración* = Pg. *perpetração* = It. *perpetrazione*, < LL. *perpetratio(n-)*, a performing, < L. *perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, perpetrate: see *perpetrate*.] **1.** The act of perpetrating; the act of committing, as a crime.—**2**†. That which is perpetrated; an evil action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*.
Eikon Basilike.

perpetrator (pėr′pē-trā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *perpetrateur* = Sp. Pg. *perpetrador* = It. *perpetratore*, < LL. *perpetrator*, < L. *perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, perpetrate: see *perpetrate*.] One who perpetrates; especially, one who commits or has committed some objectionable or criminal act.

A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. iii.

perpetuable (pėr-pet′ū-ą-bl), *a.* [= OF. *perpetuable*, < L. as if **perpetuabilis*, < *perpetuare*, perpetuate: see *perpetuate*.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species. *A. Gray*.

★**perpetual** (pėr-pet′ū-al), *a.* [< ME. *perpetuel*, < OF. *perpetuel*, F. *perpétuel* = OSp. *perpetual* = It. *perpetuale*, < ML. *perpetualis*, permanent, L. *perpetualis*, universal, < *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, constant, universal, general, continuous (> It. Sp. Pg. *perpetuo*, OF. *perpetu*, perpetual), < *per*, through, + *petere*, fall upon, go to, seek: see *petition*.] **1.** Continuing forever in future time; destined to continue or be continued through the ages; everlasting: as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute.

A *perpetual* Union of the two Kingdoms.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 290.

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; continuous; continual: as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries; a vow of *perpetual* poverty.

The Christian Philosopher tells us that a good Conscience is a *perpetual* Feast. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 22.

The *perpetual* work
Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed,
Forever. *Bryant*, Forest Hymn.

Circle of perpetual apparition. See *apparition*.—**Circle of perpetual occultation.** See *occultation*.—**Perpetual canon, curate, motion.** See the nouns.—**Perpetual lever.** Same as *continual lever* (which see, under *lever*[1]).—**Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*).=**Syn. 1.** *Everlasting*, *Immortal*, etc. (see *eternal*), unceasing, ceaseless, unfailing, perennial, enduring, permanent, lasting, endless, everlasting.—**2.** *Continual*, *Incessant*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant.

perpetually (pėr-pet′ū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. **perpetuelly*, *perpetuelli*; < *perpetual* + *-ly*[2].] In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually; always; forever: as, lamps kept *perpetually* burning; one who is *perpetually* boasting.

Perpetuelli schal ben holden a-forn ye ymage of oure lady at ye heye auter. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

The shadow of a tree in the river seemeth to have continued the same a long time in the water, but it is *perpetually* renewed in the continual ebbing and flowing thereof. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 53.

perpetualty† (pėr-pet′ū-al-ti), *n.* [= F. *perpétualité* = It. *perpetualità*; as *perpetual* + *-ty*.] The state or condition of being perpetual. *Imp. Dict.*

perpetuana†, **perpetuane**†, *n.* [Also *perpetuano*; < Sp. *perpetuán*, a woolen stuff so called, < L. *perpetuus*, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] A stuff of wool, or wool and silk, mentioned in the seventeenth century: it was similar to lasting.

He not see him now, on my soule; hee 's in his old *perpetuana* sute. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

They had of diverse kinds, as cloath, *perpetuanes*, & other stuffs, besids hose, & shoes, and such like commodities as ye planters stood in need of.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 220.

Perpetuano, so called from the lasting thereof, though but counterfeit of the cloth of the Israelites, which endured in the wilderness forty years. *Fuller*, Worthies.

perpetuance (pėr-pet′ū-ans), *n.* [= It. *perpetuanza*; < *perpetu(ate)* + *-ance*.] The act of perpetuating, or of rendering perpetual; perpetuation.

For if trust to the gospell do purchase *perpetuance*
Of life unto him who therein hath confidence,
What shall the light do? *New Custom*, ii. 1. (*Davies*.)

The transformation of religion essential for its *perpetuance*.
M. Arnold, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 414.

perpetuant (pėr-pet′ū-ant), *n.* [< L. *perpetuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *perpetuare*, make perpetual: see *perpetuate*.] In *math.*, an absolutely indecomposable subinvariant.

perpetuate (pėr-pet′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perpetuated*, ppr. *perpetuating*. [< L. *perpetuatus*, pp. of *perpetuare* (> It. *perpetuare* = Sp. Pg. *perpetuar* = F. *perpétuer*), make perpetual, < *perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] To make perpetual; cause to endure or to continue or be continued indefinitely; preserve from failure, extinction, or oblivion: as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character.

Present superstition too visibly *perpetuates* the folly of our forefathers. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

It is not a little singular that we should have preserved this rite, and insisted upon *perpetuating* one symbolical act of Christ whilst we have totally neglected all others.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

perpetuate (pėr-pet′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *perpetuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made perpetual; continued through the ages, or for an indefinite time; recurring continuously; continually repeated or reiterated.

The trees and flowers remain
By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown. *Southey*.

perpetuation (pėr-pet-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *perpétuation* = Sp. *perpetuación* = Pg. *perpetuação* = It. *perpetuazione*, *perpetuagione*, < ML. *perpetuatio(n-)*, < L. *perpetuare*, pp. *perpetuatus*, perpetuate: see *perpetuate*.] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time; continuation.—**Perpetuation of testimony**, in *law*, the taking of testimony, although no suit is pending, in order to preserve it for future use. This is allowed in some cases where there is reason to fear that controversy may arise in the future and after the death of witnesses. Thus, a party in possession of property, and fearing that his right or that of his successors might at some future time be disputed, was allowed in chancery to file a bill merely to examine witnesses, in order to preserve that testimony which might be lost by the death of such witnesses before he could prosecute his claim, or before he should be called on to defend his right.

perpetuator (pėr-pet′ū-ā-tor), *n.* [< *perpetuate* + *-or*[1].] One who perpetuates something.

perpetuity (pėr-pē-tū′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *perpetuities* (-tiz). [< F. *perpétuité* = Sp. *perpetuidad* = Pg.

perpetuidade=It. *perpetuità*, < L. *perpetuita(t-)s*, continuity, < *perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] **1.** The state or character of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration through the ages or for an indefinite period of time: as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions.

Those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law ascribes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality. The king never dies.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

The Race of man may seem indeed to them to be perpetual; but they see no promise of *perpetuity* for Individuals. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 105.

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting forever or for an indefinitely long time.

A mess of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*. *South*, Sermons.

3. In *law*: (*a*) A limitation intended to be unalterable and of indefinite duration; a disposition of property which attempts to make it inalienable beyond certain limits fixed or conceived as being fixed by the general law. *Pollock.* The evils incident to rendering any specific piece of land or fund inalienable, and thus shutting it out from the general circulation of property, early led the courts to hold provisions for a perpetual suspension of the power of alienation to be void. The desire of owners of estates to perpetuate the wealth of the family led to attempts to create forfeitures and gifts over to other persons, by way of shielding the successor in the title from temptation to alienate; and as the right to create life-estates and trusts, and to add gifts over to other persons upon the termination of precedent estates, could not be wholly denied, the question has been what temporary suspension of the power of alienation is reasonable and allowable, and what is too remote and to be held void as "tending to create a perpetuity." (See *remoteness*.) The limit now generally established for this purpose in varying forms is substantially to the effect that no disposition of real property or creation of an estate therein is valid if it suspends the absolute power of alienation for more than a period measured by a life or lives in being plus 21 years and 9 months. Hence, since literal perpetuities are no longer known, except in the law of charities, etc., the phrase *rule against perpetuities* has come to mean in ordinary usage the rule against future estates which are void for remoteness as "tending to create a perpetuity." (*b*) Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. —**4.** In the doctrine of annuities, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue forever; also, the annuity itself.—**In perpetuity**, for an endless or an indefinite length of time; forever.

Perpignan wood. See *wood*.

perplant†, *v. t.* [< L. *per*, through, + *plantare*, plant.] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

His especiall truste and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelité.
Hall, Richard III., f. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

perplex† (pėr-pleks'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *perplex*, F. *perplexe* = Sp. *perplejo* = Pg. *perplexo* = It. *perplesso*, < L. *perplexus*, entangled, confused, < *per*, through, + *plexus*, pp. of *plectere*, plait, weave, braid: see *plait*. Cf. *complex*.] **I.** *a.* Intricate; difficult.

How the soul directs the spirit for the motion of the body according to the several animal exigents is as *perplex* in the theory as either of the former.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii.

II. *n.* A difficulty; an entanglement; something hard to understand; a perplexity.

There's a *perplex!* I could have wished . . . the author . . . had added notes.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxiii.

perplex (pėr-pleks'), *v. t.* [< *perplex*, *a.*] **1.** To make intricate; involve; entangle; make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.

Are not the choicest fables of the poets,
That were the fountains and first springs of wisdom,
Wrapped in *perplexed* allegories?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

His tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to *perplex* and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 114.

I much admir'd the contorsions of the Thea roote, which was so *perplex'd*, large, and intricate, and withall hard as box. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 11, 1690.

There is one unintelligible word, which I fear will extremely *perplex* my dissertation. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

2. To embarrass; puzzle; distract; bewilder; trouble with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

Love with Doubts *perplexes* still thy Mind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Wondering Science stands, herself *perplexed*
At each day's miracle, and asks "What next?"
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

=**Syn. 1.** To complicate, tangle, snarl.—**2.** *Puzzle*, etc. (see *embarrass*), confuse, harass, pose, nonplus, put to a stand, mystify.

perplexedly (pėr-plek'sed-li), *adv.* **1.** In a perplexed manner; with perplexity.—**2**†. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involution; in an involved or intricate manner.

He handles the questions very *perplexedly*.
Bp. Bull, Works, III. 1085.

perplexedness (pėr-plek'sed-nes), *n.* Perplexity.

Musidorus shortly, as in haste and full of passionate *perplexedness*, . . . recounted his case unto her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

perplexful† (pėr-pleks'fûl), *a.* [< *perplex* + *-ful*.] Perplexing.

There are many mysteries in the world, which curious wits with *perplexful* studies strive to apprehend.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 63.

perplexingly (pėr-plek'sing-li), *adv.* In a perplexing manner; in such a way as to perplex or embarrass; bewilderingly.

perplexity (pėr-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *perplexities* (-tiz). [< ME. *perplexitee*, < OF. *perplexite*, F. *perplexité* = Sp. *perplejidad* = Pg. *perplexidade* = It. *perplessità*, < LL. *perplexita(t-)s*, perplexity, obscurity, < L. *perplexus*, confused: see *perplex*, *a.*] **1.** An intricate or involved state or condition; the character of being intricate, complicated, or involved.

Tho was betwene my preste and mee
Debate and great *perplexitee*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts.
Stillingfleet.

2. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment.

Such *perplexity* of mind
As dreams too lively leave behind.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

A case of *perplexity* as to right conduct, if it is to be one in which philosophy can serve a useful purpose, must be one of bona fide *perplexity* of conscience.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 313.

3. A perplexing circumstance, state of things, or conjuncture of affairs; whatever is a source of distraction or puzzlement of mind.

Comforting himself with hoping that, if he were not already converted, the time might come when he should be so, he imparted his feelings to those poor women whose conversation had first brought him into these *perplexities* and struggles. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 22.

perplexiveness† (pėr-plek'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex.

The *perplexiveness* of imagination.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, i. 2.

perplexly† (pėr-pleks'li), *adv.* In an involved or perplexing manner.

Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon Annalist, ill-guifted with utterance, as with much ado can be understood sometimes what is spok'n. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

perplext, perplextly†. Obsolete spellings of *perplexed*, *perplexedly*.

perpolite†, *a.* [< L. *perpolitus*, thoroughly polished, pp. of *perpolire*, polish thoroughly, < *per*, through, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*, *polite*.] Highly polished.

I find those numbers thou do'st write
To be most soft, terce, sweet, and *perpolite*.
Herrick, To Harmar.

perponder† (pėr-pon'dėr), *v. t.* [< *per-* + *ponder*. Cf. *perpend*[1].] To ponder well.

Perponder of the Red-Herringe's priority and prevalence.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157). (*Davies.*)

perpotation (pėr-pō-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *perpotatio(n-)*, a continued drinking, < *perpotare*, drink without intermission, < *per*, through, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] The act of drinking deeply or much; a drinking-bout.

perquire†, *v. t.* [< L. *perquirere*, ask or inquire after diligently, make diligent search for, < *per*, through, + *quærere*, seek: see *quest*.] To search into. *Clobery's Divine Glimpses* (1659), p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

perquisite (pėr'kwi-zit), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *perquisitum*, anything purchased, also extra profit beyond the yearly rent, arising from fines, waifs, etc.; prop. neut. of L. *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere*, make diligent search for: see *perquire*; in the adj. use, < L. *perquisitus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An incidental emolument, profit, gain, or fee, over and above the fixed or settled income, salary, or wages; something received incidentally and in addition to regular wages, salary, fees, etc.

The *Perquisites* of my Place, taking the King's Fee away, came far short of what he promised me at my first coming to him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

I was apprized of the usual *perquisite* required upon these occasions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxv.

2. In *law*, whatever one gets by industry or purchases with his money, as distinguished from things which come to him by descent.

II. *a.* That may or must be sought out. [Rare.]

In the work of faith it is first needful that you get all the *perquisite* helps of natural light, . . . to befriend the supernatural revelations. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, ii. 1.

perquisited† (pėr'kwi-zit-ed), *a.* [< *perquisite* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied with perquisites.

If *perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand.
Savage.

perquisition (pėr-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *perquisition* = It. *perquisizione*, < ML. *perquisitio(n-)*, < L. *perquirere*, pp. *perquisitus*, seek after: see *perquisite*.] Diligent search or inquiry.

So fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 127.

perquisitor (pėr-kwiz'i-tor), *n.* [< F. *perquisiteur*, < L. *perquisitor*, a seeker out, a hunter after, < *perquirere*, pp. *perquisitus*, seek after: see *perquisite*.] **1.** In the *law of real property*, the one who was the first of the family to acquire (otherwise than by descent) the estate to which any others of the family have succeeded; the first purchaser. See *purchaser*.

At common law inheritable blood is only such as flows from the *perquisitor*.
Judge Woodward, in Roberts's Appeal, 39 Pa. St., 420.

2. A searcher. *Wharton*.

perradial (pėr-rā'di-al), *a.* [< *perradius* + *-al*.] Primarily or fundamentally radial; pertaining to the original or primary rays of a hydrozoan: said of certain parts or processes, as tentacles, as distinguished from those which are secondary and tertiary, or interradial and adradial: as, the *perradial* marginal bodies of a hydrozoan.

perradius (pėr-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *perradii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *per*, through, + *radius*, ray.] One of the primary or fundamental rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrozoan. In many hydrozoans, as scyphomedusans, the perradii are definitely four in number, alternating with four interradii, and situated between pairs of eight adradii.

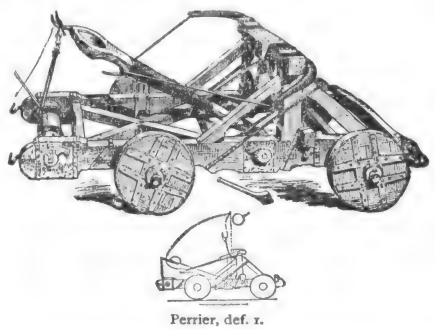
perré†, *n.* Same as *perry*[1], *pirry*, *perry*[3].

perrewig†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig*.

perrey†, *n.* Same as *perry*[3].

perriet, *n.* See *perry*[1].

perrier† (per'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *perrier*, OF. *perrier*, *perriere*, F. *pierrier*, *perrière*, < ML. *petraria*, an engine for throwing stones, < *petra* (> F. *pierre*), a stone: see *petrary*, *pier*.] **1.** A



Perrier, def. 1.

ballistic war-engine for throwing stones, used in the middle ages.—**2.** An early form of cannon the ball of which was of stone.

First there were sixe great gunnes, cannons, *perriers* of brasse, that shot a stone of three foot and a halfe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 79.

perriere†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *perrierie*: see *perry*[3].] Same as *perry*[3].

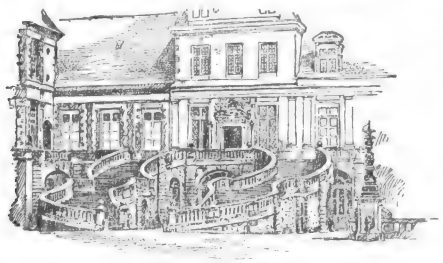
The souerayn hym selfe was a sete rioll,
Pight full of *perrieris* & of proude gemys,
Atyret with a tabernacle of Eyntayill fyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1670.

perrière† (per-iãr'), *n.* [F.: see *perrier*.] Same as *perrier*.

Bid Miles bring up the *perrière*.
Morris, A Good Knight in Prison.

perriwig†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig*.

perron (per′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *perron*, < OF. (and F.) *perron*, a flight of steps, = Pr. *peiro*, *perro*, *peiron*, < ML. *petronus*, a heap of stones, < L. *petra*, stone: see *pier*.] In *arch.*, an external flight of steps by which access is given to the



Perron.—Cour du Cheval Blanc, Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

entrance-door of a building when the principal floor is raised above the level of the ground. It is often so treated as to form an important architectural adornment.

When that Gaffray was descendid tho,
At the *perron* longe bode not in that place.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4974.

perroquet (per′ọ̄-ket), *n.* See *parrakeet*.

perrotatory (pėr-rō′tā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *per*, through, + *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, go round in a circle, roll round: see *rotatory*.] Passing completely through a series from one member to the next, and then from the last to the first member again.

perrotine (per′ọ̄-tin), *n.* [Named after the inventor, M. *Perrot*.] A calico-printing machine in which the printing-blocks are three in number, and which prints in three colors. The blocks are engraved in relief, and are arranged like the sides of a box which has one side and its ends removed, except that their edges do not join as in a box. Their engraved sides face inwardly. Within the space between the blocks is a revolving prism, over which the calico passes by an intermittent winding motion, and which is actuated by a spring mechanism to press the cloth against the printing-blocks, one after another, to give the required impressions.

perruque† (pe-rök′), *n.* [F.: see *peruke*.] See *peruke*.

perruquier (pe-rü-ki-ā′), *n.* [F., < *perruque*: see *peruke*.] A wig-maker.

After ingratiating himself into the familiarity of the waiter, and then of the *perruquier*, he succeeded in procuring a secret communication with one of the printers.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 413.

perry[1] (per′i), *n.* [Also *perrie*; < F. *poiré*, perry, < *poire*, < L. *pirum*, pear: see *pear*[1].] A fermented liquor, similar to cider, but made from the juice of pears. It is extensively produced in England, but is little known in America.

Prithee, go single; what should I do there?
Thou know'st I hate these visitations,
As I hate peace or *perry*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

perry[2]†, *n.* Same as *pirry*.

perry[3]† (per′i), *n.* [Also *perrie*, *perrey*; < ME. *perreye*, *perree*, *perre*, < OF. *pierrerie*, F. *pierreries* (pl.), < *pierre*, stone: see *pier*.] Jewels; precious stones.

Draf were hem leuere
Than al the preciouse *perreye* that eny prince weldeth.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 10.

In habit maad with chastitee and shame
Ye wommen shul apparaille yow, quod he,
And noght in tressed heer and gay *perree*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

perst, *a.* and *n.* See *perse*[2].

per saltum (pėr sal′tum). [L.] At a leap; without passing through intermediate stages or steps.

persant†, **persaunt**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *percant*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2809.

persave†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *perceive*.

persch†, *v.* A Middle English form of *perish*[1].

perscrutation (pėr-skrọ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *perscrutation* = Pg. *perscrutação*, < L. *perscrutatio*(*n*-), investigation, < *perscrutari*, pp. *perscrutatus*, search through: see *perscrute*.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry. [Rare.]

Such guessing, visioning, dim *perscrutation* of the momentous future! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 8.

perscrute† (pėr-skröt′), *v. i.* and *t.* [< F. *perscruter* = Pg. *perscrutar* = It. *perscrutare*, < L. *perscrutari*, *perscrutare*, search through, < *per*, through, + *scrutari*, search carefully: see *scrutiny*.] To make a thorough search or inquiry; investigate.

If they have reason to *perscrute* the matter.
Borde, Introduction of Knowledge. (*Nares*.)

perse[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *pierce*.

perse[2], *a.* and *n.* [ME. *pers*, *perse*, < OF. (and F.) *pers*, blue (F. *perse*, n., chintz), = Pr. *pers* = It. *perso*, < ML. *persus*, also *perseus*, *persicus*, bluish-green; according to some, < L. *persicum*, a peach (see *peach*[1]); according to others, < Gr. *περκνός*, livid (see *perch*[1]); but prob. < L. *Persia*, Persia (cf. ME. *inde*, a color, ult. < L. *India*, India, etc.).] **I.** *a.* Of a rich dark blue; of a dark- or bluish-gray color.

II. *n.* **1.** A blue color; dark blue.

The water was more sombre far than *perse*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 103.

2. A kind of cloth, of a bluish-gray color.

A long surcote of *pers* upon he hadde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 617.

3. Printed calico or cambric.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

perse[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *parse*[1].

per se (pėr sē). See *per*.

Persea (pėr′sē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1805), < L. *persea*, < Gr. *περσέα*, *περσεία*, *πέρσιον*, a fruit-bearing tree in Egypt and Persia, sometimes confused with the peach-tree (*μηλέα Περσική*), and referred doubtfully to *Πέρσης*, Persian.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees and shrubs of the *Lauraceæ*, or laurel family, and tribe *Cinnamomeæ*, characterized by the four-celled anthers, nine perfect stamens, and calyx either somewhat closely persistent under the fruit or entirely deciduous. There are about 50 species, natives of America from Virginia to Chile. Five species occur in the United States. They bear alternate or scattered rigid leaves, small panicled flowers chiefly from the axils, and a large fleshy one-seeded fruit or berry. Many species produce wood valuable for furniture, cabinet-work, etc., as the red-bay or isabella-wood of the southern United States. See *lingue*, *nanmu*; for the fruit, called *alligator-pear* or *vegetable marrow*, see *avocado*.

Perseaceæ (pėr-sē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Horaninow, 1843), < *Persea* + *-aceæ*.] A name for the family *Lauraceæ*, taking the genus *Persea* as the type. Later used as a tribe, and substantially equivalent in that sense to the subfamily *Perseoideæ* of Pax, in the system of Engler and Prantl, which includes the tribes *Cinnamomeæ*, *Eusideroxyleæ*, and *Litseeæ*.

persecot†, *n.* See *persicot*.

persecute (pėr′sē-kūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *persecuted*, ppr. *persecuting*. [< F. *persécuter* = It. *perseguitare*, < L. as if **persecutare*, < *persecutus*, pp. of *persequi* (> It. *perseguire*, *persequire* = Sp. Pg. *perseguir*), follow after, chase, hunt, pursue, seek to obtain, prosecute, LL. persecute, < *per*, through, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] **1**†. To pursue; follow close after.

Whiles their enemies reioysing in the victory haue *persecuted* them flying some one way and some another.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, ii.

2. To pursue with harassing or oppressive treatment; harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; injure or afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict, harass, or punish on account of opinions, as for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship.

Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and *persecute* you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Mat. v. 11.

Should banded unions *persecute*
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute.
Tennyson, To J. S.

3. In a weakened sense, to harass or pursue with persistent attentions, solicitations, or other importunities; vex or annoy. = **Syn. 2.** To oppress, worry, hunt, run down.

persecution (pėr-sē-kū′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *persecucioun*, < OF. *persecution*, F. *persécution* = Sp. *persecución* = Pg. *perseguição* = It. *persecuzione*, *perseguzione*, *perseguizione*, < L. *persecutio*(*n*-), a following after, pursuit, chase, in law a prosecution, action, LL. persecution, < *persequi*, pp. *persecutus*, follow after, chase, persecute: see *persecute*.] **1.** The act or practice of persecuting; harassing or oppressive treatment; especially, the infliction of injury (as loss of property or civil rights, physical suffering, or death) as a punishment for adhering to some opinion or course of conduct, as a religious creed or a mode of worship, which cannot properly be regarded as criminal.

To punish a man because he has committed a crime, or because he is believed, though unjustly, to have committed a crime, is not *persecution*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

By *persecution* I mean the employment of any pains or penalties, the administration of any uneasiness to body or mind, in consequence of a man's belief, or with a view to change it. Its essential feature is this, that it addresses itself to the will, not to the understanding; it seeks to modify opinion by the use of fears instead of reasons, of motives instead of arguments. *J. Martineau*.

2. Persistent or repeated injury or annoyance of any kind.

I'll . . . with presented nakedness out-face
The winds and *persecutions* of the sky.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 12.

3. A time of general or systematic oppression or infliction of torture, death, etc., on account of religious opinion or belief: as, the ten *persecutions* of Christians under the Roman emperors.

persecutional (pėr-sē-kū′shọn-al), *a.* [< *persecution* + *-al*.] Of or relating to persecution; specifically, relating to a morbid belief that one is suffering persecution.

He finds *persecutional* delusions common [among insane criminals] as well as what he calls "homicidal mania."
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 663.

persecutive† (pėr′sē-kū-tiv), *a.* [< *persecute* + *-ive*.] Following; persecuting.

Use is made of *persecutive* and compelling power, which is rather brutish than humane.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 396. (*Davies*.)

persecutor (pėr′sē-kū-tọr), *n.* [= F. *persécuteur* = Sp. Pg. *perseguidor* = It. *persecutore*, *perseguitore*, < LL. *persecutor*, < L. *persequi*, pp. *persecutus*, persecute: see *persecute*.] One who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Glou. Think'st thou I am an executioner?
K. Hen. A *persecutor*, I am sure, thou art.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 31.

persecutory (pėr′sē-kū-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *persecute* + *-ory*.] Same as *persecutional*.

A *persecutory* element in a delusion.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 619.

persecutrix (pėr′sē-kū-triks), *n.* [= F. *persécutrice* = It. *persecutrice*, *perseguitrice*, < LL. *persecutrix*, fem. of *persecutor*, persecutor: see *persecute*.] A female who persecutes.

Knox . . . calls her . . . that Idolatrous and mischievous Mary of the Spaniards bloud, and cruel *persecutrix* of God's people.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 142. (*Davies*.)

perseic† (pėr-sē′ik), *a.* [< *per se* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to perseity.

Perseid (pėr′sē-id), *n.* [< NL. *Perseides*.] One of the August meteors: so named because they seem to radiate from the constellation Perseus.

Perseides (pėr-sē′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *Perseis* (*-id-*), < Gr. *Περσηίς* (*-ιδ-*), a daughter of Perseus, < *Περσεύς*, Perseus: see *Perseus*.] Same as *Perseids*.

perseity† (pėr-sē′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *perseita*(*t-*)*s* (Duns Scotus), < L. *per se*, by itself: see *per se*.] The condition of being or of inhering per se.

perselee†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*.

perselinet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *parsley*.

Fat coleworts and comforting *perseline*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Persepolitan (pėr-se-pol′i-tạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Persépolitain*, < L. *Persepolis*, < Gr. *Περσέπολις*, also *Περσαίπολις*, Persepolis (see def.), appar. < *Περσίς*, Persia, + *πόλις*, city.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Persepolis, the capital of ancient Persia, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Persepolis.

Perseus (pėr′sūs), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Περσεύς*, Perseus, also a northern constellation called after him.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a hero, son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and afterward saved Andromeda from a



Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence.

sea-monster.—**2.** An ancient northern constellation, the figure of which represents Perseus in a singular posture, holding the head of the Gorgon in one hand, and waving a sword with the other.



The Constellation Perseus.

persevert (pėr-sev′ėr), *v. i.* An obsolete form of *persevere*.

This is the first time that ever you resisted my will; I thank you for it, but *persever* not in it.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

To *persever*
In obstinate condolement is a course
Of impious stubbornness. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 92.

perseverance[1] (pėr-sē-vēr′ans), *n.* [< ME. **perseverance, persiveraunse*, < OF. *perseverance*, F. *persévérance* = Sp. *perseverancia* = Pg. *perseverança* = It. *perseveranza, perseveranzia*, < L. *perseverantia*, steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, < *perseveran(t-)s*, ppr. of *perseverare*, persevere: see *perseverant*.] **1.** The act or habit of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun; steady persistency in any state or course of action: applied alike to good and evil.

Persiueraunse of purpos may quit you to lure,
Your landys to lose, & langur for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2655.

Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 150.

[Stuyvesant] possessed, in an eminent degree, that great quality in a statesman, called *perseverance* by the polite, but nicknamed obstinacy by the vulgar.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 269.

2. In *theol.*, continuance in a state of grace, leading finally to a state of glory: sometimes called *final perseverance*. See *perseverance of the saints*, below.

The *perseverance* of God's grace, with the knowledge of his good-will, increase with you unto the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 20.

Perseverance of the saints, the doctrine that "they whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end and be eternally saved" (*West. Conf. of Faith*, xvii. § 1). [This doctrine forms one of the "five points of Calvinism," but is denied by Arminians, while the Anglican Church permits either position to be held.]=**Syn. 1.** *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), steadiness, steadfastness.

perseverance[2]†, *n.* See *perceiverance*.

perseverant† (pėr-sē-vēr′ant), *a.* [< F. *persévérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *perseverante*, < L. *perseveran(t-)s*, ppr. of *perseverare*, persevere: see *persevere*.] Persevering; constant, persistent, or unflagging in pursuit of an undertaking.

Such women as were not only devout, but sedulous, diligent, constant, *perseverant* in their devotion.
Donne, Sermons, xxiii.

perseverantly† (pėr-sē-vēr′ant-li), *adv.* Perseveringly. *Foxe*.

persevere (pėr-sē-vēr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *persevered*, ppr. *persevering*. [Formerly *persever;* < ME. *perseveren*, < F. *persévérer* = Sp. Pg. *perseverar* = It. *perseverare*, < L. *perseverare*, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, < *perseverus*, very strict or earnest, < *per*, through, + *severus*, strict, earnest: see *severe*.] **I.** *intrans.* To persist in anything one has undertaken; pursue steadily any design or course commenced; avoid giving over or abandoning what is undertaken; be constant, steadfast, or unflinching.

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Abp. Wake*, Preparation for Death.

Vasques, satisfied in his mind that there was nothing extraordinary in the danger, *persevered* to pass the Cape in spite of all difficulties. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 111.

=**Syn.** To keep on, hold on, stick to (one's work). See *assiduity*.

II.† *trans.* To continue; cause to abide or remain steadfast or unchanged.

The Holy Ghost preserve you, your wife, and family, and *persevere* his grace in you unto the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 20.

persevering (pėr-sē-vēr′ing), *p. a.* Persisting in any business or course begun; constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise: as, a *persevering* student.

perseveringly (pėr-sē-vēr′ing-li), *adv.* In a persevering manner; with perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

persewet, *v.* An obsolete form of *pursue*.

Persian (pėr′shan), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *persien*, ★*persan*, F. *persan* = Sp. Pg. It. *persiano*, < L. as if *Persianus*, < *Persia, Persis*, < Gr. Περσίς, Persia, < OPers. *Pārsa*, Pers. *Pārs* (> Ar. *Fārs*), Persia. Cf. *Parsee*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Persia, in any of the various limitations of the name. (*a*) An ancient region near the Persian Gulf, nearly corresponding to the modern Farsistan, and the nucleus of the Persian empire. (*b*) An ancient empire under the Achæmenians, and later restored under the Sassanians, comprising at its height the greater part of western Asia with Egypt, etc. (*c*) A later kingdom, now extending from Russia and the Caspian southward to the Persian Gulf, and from Turkey eastward to Afghanistan and Baluchistan (called Iran by the Persians).

Hence (from the luxury of the ancient Persians)—**2**†. Splendid; magnificent; luxurious; soft.

I do not like the fashion of your garments; you will say they are *Persian* attire; but let them be changed.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 85.

Our men are not onlie become willow, but a great manie, through *Persian* delicacie crept in among vs, altogither of straw. *Harrison*, I. 212, col. 1, quoted by Ellis.

Persian apple, the peach.—**Persian bed**, a mattress, or framed cushion, so tufted and covered with such material that it has a certain decorative character and may serve as either a bed or a sofa.—**Persian berries**, the fruit of one of several buckthorns, as *Rhamnus infectorius, R. saxatilis, R. oleoides*, and perhaps others. They afford in decoction bright-yellow and green dyes applicable to woolen materials, including that of Oriental carpets, and also employed in cotton-printing, paper-staining, and leather-dressing. They are grown in France, Spain, Asia Minor, etc., as well as in Persia, and are distinguished as *Avignon grains* or *berries, Spanish berries*, etc., though by dyers they are indiscriminately called *Persian berries*. Also called *yellow berries*.—**Persian blinds**, Same as *persiennes*.—**Persian carpet, cat**, etc. See the nouns.—**Persian cord**, a material for women's dresses, resembling rep, made of cotton and wool. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Persian deer**. (*a*) *Cervus maral*. (*b*) *Dama mesopotamica*, related to the common fallow-deer.—**Persian drill, dualism, era**. See the nouns.—**Persian fire**, in *pathol.*, same as *anthrax*.—**Persian gazel**, *Gazella subgutturosa*.—**Persian insect-powder**. See *insect powder*.—**Persian lily**, a plant of the genus *Fritillaria* (*F. Persica*), a native of Persia, cultivated as a garden-flower.—**Persian lynx**. Same as *caracal*.—**Persian morocco**, a kind of morocco leather made from sheepskins, used in bookbinding and shoemaking. This leather may be finished smooth or grained in any style. It is mostly made in Germany, from the skins of hairy sheep called *Persian goats*, whence its name is derived.—**Persian tick**, *Argas persicus*. See *Argas*.—**Persian ware**, a kind of pottery, introduced by English makers about 1883, in which decoration is freely applied, modeled in low relief with a semi-transparent glaze, which appears darker in color where it is thicker, as in the hollows, and lighter on the projections.—**Persian wheel**. See *wheel*.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient or of modern Persia. The modern Persians are a mixed race, in part descended from the ancient Iranians.—**2.** The language spoken in Persia, a member of the Iranian branch of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages. Modern Persian dates from about A. D. 1000; older dialects are the Avestan or Zend, and the language of the Achæmenian cuneiform inscriptions.

3. In *arch.*, a male figure draped in the ancient Persian manner, and serving in place of a column or pilaster to support an entablature. See *atlantes* and *caryatid*.—**4.** A thin, soft, and fine silk used for linings and the like.

One ditto [nightgown] of red and white broad stript Thread Sattin, lined with a green and white *Persian*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 161.

persiana (pėr-si-ā′nä), *n.* [NL.: see *Persian*, *n.*, 4, *persienne*.] A silk stuff decorated with large flowers. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Persic (pėr′sik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Persique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Persico* (cf. D. *Perzisch* = G. *Persisch* = Sw. Dan. *Persisk*), < L. *Persicus*, < Gr. Περσικός, Persian, < Περσίς, Persia: see *Persian*. Cf. *peach*[1], from the same source.] Same as *Persian*.

Persica (pėr′si-kä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *persica*, peach: see *peach*[1].] An untenable name for *Amygdalus* (which see).

persicaria (pėr-si-kā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (cf. ML. *persicarius*, peach-tree), < L. *persicum*, a peach: see *peach*[1].] The plant lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria;* also, the garden species *P. orientale* (see *prince's-feather*, 2). Also called *peachwort*. See *heart's-ease*, 2 (*b*).—**Water-persicaria**, *Polygonum amphibium*, a species common in the north temperate zone, with dense spikes of rather large bright rose-red flowers.

persicary (pėr′si-kā-ri), *n.* [< F. *persicaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *persicaria*, < NL. *persicaria*, q. v.] Same as *persicaria*.

Persicize (pėr′si-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Persicized*, ppr. *Persicizing*. [< *Persic* + *-ize*.] To make Persian; assimilate in any way to something Persian.

"India," the abstract form of a word derived through the Greeks from the *Persicized* form of the Sanskrit sindhu, a river, pre-eminently the Indus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 731.

persicot (pėr′si-kot), *n.* [Also *persecot;* < F. *persicot*, < L. *persicum*, a peach: see *peach*[1].] A cordial prepared by macerating in alcohol lemon-peel and different spices with a large proportion of the kernels of peaches, apricots, or similar fruits.—**Persicot-water**, a sweet syrup flavored in a manner similar to persicot cordial, but much weaker, having but little alcohol.

persiennc (pėr-si-en′), *n.* [F., fem. of OF. *persien*, Persian: see *Persian*, *n.*, 4.] An Eastern cambric or muslin printed with colored patterns.

persiennes (pėr-si-en′), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *persienne*, fem. of OF. *persien*, Persian: see *Persian*.] Outside window-shutters made of thin movable slats fastened in a frame on the principle of the Venetian blind. Also called *Persian blinds*.

persiflage (F. pron. per′si-fläzh), *n.* [F., < *persifler*, banter, quiz, < L. *per*, through, + F. *siffler*, hiss, whistle, < L. *sibilare, sifilare*, hiss: see *sibilant*.] Light, flippant banter; idle, bantering talk or humor; an ironical, frivolous, or jeering style of treating or regarding a subject, however serious it may be.

I hear of Brougham from Sefton, with whom he passes most of his spare time, to relieve his mind by small talk, *persiflage*, and the gossip of the day.
Greville, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

persiflate (pėr′si-flāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *persiflated*, ppr. *persiflating*. [< F. *persifler*, banter (see *persiflage*), + *-ate*[2].] To indulge in persiflage, or light, flippant banter. [Rare.]

We talked and *persiflated* all the way to London.
Thackeray, Letters, 1849.

persifleur (per-si-flėr′), *n.* [F., < *persifler:* see *persiflage*.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quiz.

No people ever were so little prone to admire at all as the French of Voltaire. Persiflage was the character of their whole mind. . . . They feel withal that, if persiflage be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*.
Carlyle.

★**persimmon** (pėr-sim′on), *n.* [Virginia Algonkian *putchamin*.] **1.** One of several species of the genus *Diospyros;* primarily, *D. Virginiana* of North America, the date-plum, a tree common in the South, growing to a height of 60 feet. The hard fine wood of the species is used in turnery, etc., and especially for shuttles. The black or Mexican persimmon, or chapote, is *Brayodendron Texanum* of Mexico and Texas, with a small black sweet and insipid fruit; its wood is probably the best American substitute for box. *Diospyros Kaki* is the Japanese persimmon.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees. That of *D. Virginiana* is an inch in diameter, is extremely astringent when green, and is sometimes used as a remedy for diarrhea; when frosted or thoroughly ripe it is sweet and edible. With other ingredients it yields a domestic beer.—**Not a huckleberry to one's persimmon**, not to be compared with one; insignificant in comparison with one. [Southern U. S.]—**That 's persimmons** or **all persimmons!** that 's fine! [Southern U. S.]—**The longest pole knocks the persimmon**, success falls to him who has the most advantages. [Southern U. S.]

persio (pėr′si-ō), *n.* A powder used in dyeing: same as *cudbear*.

Persism (pėr′sizm), *n.* [< Gr. as if *Περσισμός, < Περσίζειν, act, think, or speak with or like the Persians, < Πέρσης, a Persian: see *Persian*.] A Persian idiom.

persist (pėr-sist′), *v. i.* [< F. *persister* = Sp. Pg. *persistir* = It. *persistere*, < L. *persistere*, continue, persist, < *per*, through, + *sistere*, causal of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, etc.] To continue steadily and firmly in some state, course of action, or pursuit, especially in spite of opposition, remonstrance, etc.; persevere, especially with some degree of obstinacy.

Thus to *persist*
In doing wrong extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 186.

As you have well begun, and well gone forward, so well *persist* and happily end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 71.

It was otherwise in Saul, whom Jesus threw to the ground with a more angry sound than these persecutors; but Saul rose a saint, and they *persisted* devils.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 320.

★**persistence** (pėr-sis′tens), *n.* [Also *persistance;* < F. *persistance* = Sp. Pg. *persistencia* = It. *per-*

sistenza, < ML. **persistentia*, < L. *persisten(t-)s*, persistent: see *persistent*.] 1. The quality of being persistent; steady or firm adherence to or continuance in a state, course of action, or pursuit that has been entered upon; especially (of persons), a more or less obstinate perseverance, perseverance notwithstanding opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc.—2. The continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed: as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of force.—**Persistence of force**, the law of mechanics. The phrase was introduced by Herbert Spencer to sum up all the laws of mechanics, especially the two principles of the permanence of matter and the conservation of energy. The law of action and reaction may be considered as consisting in the persistence of the algebraic sum of the momenta; and in fact every such law may be stated in an integrated form which contains an arbitrary constant independent of the time.—**Persistence of vision**, the continuance of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye after the exciting cause is removed. The length of time varies with the intensity of the light and the excitability of the retina, and ordinarily is brief, though the duration may be for hours or even days. The after-image may be either positive or negative, the latter when the bright parts appear dark and the colored parts in their corresponding contrast-colors. It is because of this persistence that, for example, a firebrand moved very rapidly appears as a line or circle of light. The phenakistoscope, zoëtrope, and other similar contrivances depend for their effect upon this principle. = **Syn. 1**, *Industry*, *Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), pertinacity, doggedness.

persistency (pėr-sis'ten-si), *n.* [As *persistence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *persistence*, 1.

By this hand, thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for obduracy and *persistency*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 50.

persistent (pėr-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *persistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *persistente*, < L. *persisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *persistere*, persist: see *persist*.] 1. Persisting or continuing in spite of opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc.; refusing to cease or give up some action, course, or pursuit; persevering: as, a *persistent* beggar; *persistent* attempts to do something.

Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow foxy face,
Heart-hiding smile, and gray *persistent* eye.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. That endures; enduring.

Strange that some of us, with quick alternate vision, see beyond our infatuations, and, even while we rave on the heights, behold the wide plain where our *persistent* self pauses and awaits us.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 168.

Matter is indestructible, motion is continuous, and beneath both these universal truths lies the fundamental truth that force is *persistent*. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 150.

3. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, continuing without withering: opposed to *caducous*, *deciduous*, or *marcescent*: as, a *persistent* calyx (one remaining after the corolla has withered). (*b*) In *zoöl.*, perennial; holding to morphological character, or continuing in functional activity; not degenerate, deciduous, or caducous, as a part or an organ: as, *persistent* types of structure; the *persistent* horns of cattle or gills of newts.

There are several groups which show special marks of degeneracy. Such are the reduced maxillary bones and *persistent* gills of the Proteida.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 333.

4. Repeated; continual.

The *persistent* breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy, and predisposes to disease.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 128.

Persistent character, in *morphology*, a character not necessarily essential, but found through a large series of species or groups. Such a character is said to persist as we ascend in the scale of structure.—**Persistent pulp.** See *dental pulp*, under *dental*.

persistently (pėr-sis'tent-li), *adv.* So as to persist; in a persistent manner; with persistency.

persistingly (pėr-sis'ting-li), *adv.* In a persisting manner; perseveringly; steadily.

persistive (pėr-sis'tiv), *a.* [< *persist* + *-ive*.] Steady in persisting; persevering; persistent.

To find *persistive* constancy in men.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 21.

persolve† (pėr-solv'), *v. t.* [= Pg. *persolver* = It. *persolvere*, < L. *persolvere*, discharge or release completely, pay, pay out, give, render, < *per*, through, + *solvere*, loose, release: see *solve*.] To pay in full or wholly.

Or els l.m. crounes [were] yerely to be *persolued* & paied within the toure of London, by the space of ix. yeres.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 14.

Yea, if all thynges must be *persolued* that hath bene promysed in papisme, then must king Johās most iniurious & hurtful vowe be also fulfilled in al his successours.
Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 83.

★**person** (pėr'son or pėr'sn), *n.* [< ME. *person*, *persun*, *persone*, *persoun*, *parson*, a person or parson, < OF. *persone*, person, parson, F. *personne*, person, = Sp. *persona* = Pg. *pessoa* = It. *persona*, a person, character, = OFries. *persona*, *persenna*, *persinna*, person, parson, = MD. *persoon*, D. *persoon*, person, character, = MLG. *persone*, person, character, parson, = MHG. *persône*, *persôn*, G. *person*, person, = Icel. *persóna*, *persóni*, person, parson, = Sw. Dan. *person*, person, personage, character, < L. *persōna*, a mask for actors, hence a personage, character, or a part represented by an actor, a part which one sustains in the world, a person or personage, ML. also a parson; said to be derived, with lengthening of the radical vowel, < *personare*, sound through, resound, make a sound on a musical instrument, play, call out, etc., < *per*, through, + *sonare*, sound, < *sonus*, sound: see *sonant*, *sound*[5]. The orig. sense 'mask' is late in E., and is a mere Latinism.] 1†. A mask anciently worn by actors, covering the whole head, and varying according to the character to be represented; hence, a mask or disguise.

Certain it is that no man can long put on a *person* and act a part but his evil manners will peep through the corners of the white robe.
Jer. Taylor, Apples of Sodom, iii.

2. The character represented by such a mask or by the player who wore it; hence, character; rôle; the part which one assumes or sustains on the stage or in life.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he [Perkin Warbeck] was exposed to the derision not only of the courtiers, but also of the common people. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 186.

I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay in me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 74.

I must take upon me the *person* of a philosopher, and make them a present of my advice.
Steele, Guardian, No. 141.

3. A human being; a man, woman, or child; an individual; in a broader sense, a self-conscious being. See def. 9, and *personality*, 1.

Nyghe that Cytee of Tyberie is the Hille where oure Lord fedde 5 thousand *Persones* with 5 barly Loves and 2 Fisshes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 116.

There were some Hundreds of Coaches of *Persons* of the best Quality. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 6.

Person . . . is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

Passing to the higher level of intellection, we come at length upon the concept which every intelligent being more or less distinctly forms of himself as a *person*, M. or N., having such and such a character, tastes, and convictions, such and such a history, and such and such an aim in life. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

4†. An individual of importance, distinction, or dignity; a personage.

And on her hedde she had a croune;
Her semed well an high *persoun*,
For round enuiron her crownet
Was full of rich stones fret. *Rom. of the Rose.*

As I'm a *Person*, I'll have you bastinado'd with Broomsticks. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 11.

5. In an affected sense, an individual of no importance or not entitled to social recognition: commonly applied to female servants or employees: as, a capable young *person* as milliner's assistant; a respectable *person* as cook. [Colloq., Eng.]

The "young *person*" of the quite ordinary middle classes, presumably so much brighter, and so much fuller of initiative, than the youth with whom she condescends to consort. *The Academy*, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

6†. The rector of a parish; a parson. See *parson*.

And now *persones* han parceyued that freres parte with hem,
Thise possessioneres preche and depraue freres.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 143.

The *person* of the toun hir fader was.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 23.

Jerom was vicar of Stepnie, and Garrard was *person* of Honie-lane.
Holinshed, Chron. of England, p. 953. (*Latham.*)

7. The human form in its characteristic completeness; the body of the living man or woman with all that belongs to it; bodily form; external appearance: as, offenses against the *person*; the king's *person* was held sacred; the adornment of the *person*.

King Henry, our great master, doth commit
His *person* to your loyalty.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

At our arrivall, a Soldier convey'd us to the Governor, where our names were taken, and or *persons* examin'd very strictly. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 12, 1641.

The *person* of the orator was in perfect harmony with his oratory. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

8. In *biol.*, a morphological individual or morphon of the third grade of individuality. A person is composed of cells, or morphons of the first order, united into tissues and organs, or morphons of the second order, and it may be regarded as a gastrula or its morphological equivalent. A *person* may or may not be capable of independent life as a physiological individual or bion. A horse, a hydranth, a medusoid gonophore, are *persons*.

9. In *law*: (*a*) A living human being. (*b*) A human being having rights and duties before the law; one not a slave. In old Roman law slaves were not considered to be persons. (*c*) A being, whether natural or artificial, whether an individual or a body corporate other than the state, having rights and duties before the law.—10. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *theol.*, a term used in definitions of the Trinity for what is individual in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, distinguishing one from the other: opposed to *essence*, which denotes what is common to them.

For there is one *Person* of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. *Athanasian Creed.*

What I denominate a *Person* is a subsistence of the Divine essence which is related to the others and yet distinguished from them by an incommunicable property.
Calvin's Institutes, i. 13.

11. In *gram.*, one of three relations in which a subject stands related to a verb, and which are in many languages distinguished by differences in the form of the verb itself: namely, the *first* person, that of the speaker; the *second*, that of the one spoken to; and the *third*, that of the person or thing spoken of.

Person is the face of a word, quhilk in diverse formes of speach it diverselie putes on: as, I, Peter, say that thou art the son of God. Thou, Peter, sayes that I am the son of God. Peter said that I am the son of God.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Artificial person, in *law*, a corporation or body politic, sometimes termed *legal person*. See *natural person*, below.—**Confident person**. See *confident*.—**Confutation of the person, diversity of person**, etc. See *confutation*, etc.—**Generative person**. See *generative*.—**In person**. (*a*) As regards the body or external appearance: as, he was not agreeable *in person*. (*b*) In the flesh; actually; with bodily presence, and not by deputy or representative: as, he came *in person*; he paid the money *in person*.—**Jurisdiction of the person**. See *jurisdiction*, 1.—**Legal person**. Same as *artificial person*.—**Locomotive, nutritive**, etc., **person**. See the adjectives.—**Natural person**, in *law*, a human being, in contradistinction to an *artificial person*. See *corporation*.—**Persons of color**. See *color*.—**Protective, tentacular**, etc., **person**. See the adjectives.—**Third person**. (*a*) See def. 11. (*b*) The Holy Ghost. (*c*) An expression common in legal phraseology to indicate any one not a party to a contract, relation, or legal proceeding under consideration: as, the liability of members of a corporation to *third persons*. = **Syn. 2–4**. *Person*, *Individual*, *Personage*. *Person* is the most general and common word for a human being, of either sex and of any age or social grade, without emphasizing the fact that there is but one, or, if there are more than one, viewing them severally: as, I met a *person* who said, etc. *Individual* views a person as standing alone, or persons as standing separately before the mind: as, the rights of the *individual*; the rights of *individuals*; it is incorrect to use *individual* for *person* unemphatically: as, there were several *individuals* in the room. A *personage* is an important, distinguished, or illustrious person: hence, the state has been called "a great moral *personage*."

person† (pėr'son), *v. t.* [< *person*, *n.*] To represent as a person; personify. *Milton.*

persona (pėr-sō'nä), *n.*; pl. *personæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *persona*: see *person*.] In *biol.*, same as *person*, 8.

personable (pėr'son-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *personable*, *personnable*; as *person* + *-able*.] 1. Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance; comely; presentable.

Her feigning fancie did pourtray
Him such as fittest she for love could find,
Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 5.

The people, he affirmed, were white, comely, long-bearded, and very *personable*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 407.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Qualified to maintain pleas in court. (*b*) Competent to take anything granted or given.—3†. Personally visible; able to be interviewed.

My said lorde of Winchester saied unto the kyng that the kyng his father, so visited with sickenesse, was not *personable*. *Hall*, Hen. VI., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

personableness (pėr'son-a-bl-nes), *n.* Bodily form; stature; personage.

They [of Japan] much esteeme a tall *personablenesse*: they plucke off the haires on their head, . . . leauing but a little growing behinde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 523.

personæ, *n.* Plural of *persona*.

personage (pėr'son-āj), *n.* [< OF. *personage*, F. *personnage* = Pr. *personatge* = Sp. *personaje* = Pg. *personagem* = It. *personaggio*, < ML. *personaticum*, also, after OF. *personagium*, dramatic representation, personation, also an image, also a parsonage (see *parsonage*), < L. *persona*,

person: see *person*.] **1.** A person represented; a rôle or part assumed or played; a character.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable.
W. Broome, View of Epick Poesy.

There is but one genuinely living *personage* in all the plays, and his features are those of Victor Hugo.
New Princeton Rev., III. 16.

2. A person; an individual; especially, a man or woman of importance or distinction.

In the Porch there sate
A comely *personage* of stature tall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 46.

You are more saucy with lords and honourable *personages* than the commission of your birth and virtue gives you heraldry. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 278.

At the first glance, Phœbe saw an elderly *personage*, in an old-fashioned dressing-gown of faded damask, and wearing his gray or almost white hair of an unusual length.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

"The Theatre of all my actions is fallen," said an antique *personage* when his chief friend was dead.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, iii. 24.

3†. Bodily form; external appearance; person.

In respect of theyr owne talnes and goodlye *personages* al the Galles for the most part accompt vs but dwarfs.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 62.

The damzell well did vew his *personage*,
And liked well. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 26.

My mother's name was Eleanor. . . . She was of proper *personage*; of a browne complexion. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 5.

=Syn. 2. *Individual*, etc. See *person*.

persona grata (pėr-sō'nä grä'tä). [L.: *persona*, person (see *person*); *grata*, fem. of *gratus*, beloved, dear (see *grate*[3]).] A person who is acceptable; one in favor: as, an ambassador must be *persona grata* to the sovereign to whom he is accredited.

personal (pėr'sọn-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *personal*, < OF. *personal*, *personel*, F. *personnel* = Pr. Sp. *personal* = Pg. *personal*, *pessoal* = It. *personale*, < LL. *personalis*, belonging to a person (as a term of law), < L. *persona*, person: see *person*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a person or self-conscious being as distinct or distinguished from a thing; having personality, or the character of a person; self-conscious; belonging to men and women, or to superhuman intelligences, and not to animals or things: as, a *personal* God; the *personal* object of a verb.—**2.** Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to a person or self-conscious individual as distinct or distinguished from others or from the community; individual: as, not a public but a *personal* matter; *personal* interests; *personal* property, etc.

Seeing Virtues are but *personal*, Vices only are communicative. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 107.

We are impressed with an irresistible conviction of our *personal* identity. *D. Stewart*, Philos. Essays, I. i. 1.

In the midst of a corrupt court he had kept his *personal* integrity unsullied. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The [Roman] citizen, as the Acts of the Apostles alone would teach us, had valuable *personal* privileges.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 331.

3. Proper or directly applicable to a specific person or individual, or to his character, conduct, etc.; pointed, directed, or specifically applicable or applied, especially in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner, to some particular individual (either one's self or another): as, a *personal* paragraph; *personal* abuse; *personal* remarks.

Splenetic, *personal*, base,
A wounded thing with a rancorous cry.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

You have never seen the young lady; you can have no *personal* feeling about her, one way or other.
Mrs. Craik, Young Mrs. Jardine, vii.

4. Relating to one's self, or one's own experiences: as, *personal* reminiscences.

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative. Dante is the eye-witness and ear-witness of that which he relates.
Macaulay, Milton.

Nothing short of *personal* experience affords sufficient evidence of a supernatural occurrence.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 121.

5. Done, effected, or made in person, and not by deputy or representative: as, a *personal* appearance; a *personal* interview; *personal* service of a summons; *personal* application is necessary.

With great dyffyculte he pacyfyed them agayn for that tyme, and brought them to *personall* communycacion, and lastly to amyable and frendely departynge.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1407.

The daughter of the King of France . . .
Importunes *personal* conference with his grace.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 32.

6†. Present in person.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the favourites that the absent king
In deputation left behind him here,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 88.

7. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to the face or figure; corporeal: as, *personal* beauty.

It was the fame of this heroick constancy that determined his Royal Highness to desire in marriage a princess whose *personal* charms . . . were now become the least part of her character. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 21.

8. In *gram.*, denoting or pointing to the person; expressing the distinctions of the three persons: as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.—**Chattel personal.** See *chattel*.—**Personal action,** in *law*: (*a*) An action that can be brought only by the person who is supposed to be injured. (*b*) An action for the recovery of money or specific chattels. (*c*) Any action other than one for the recovery of land.—**Personal acts of Parliament,** statutes relating to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, etc.—**Personal assets.** See *assets*, 1.—**Personal bond,** in *Scots law*, a bond which acknowledges receipt of a sum of money, and binds the granter, his heirs, executors, and successors to repay the sum at a specified time, with a penalty in case of failure and interest on the sum while the same remains unpaid.—**Personal diligence** or **execution,** in *Scots law*, a process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment.—**Personal equation.** See *equation*.—**Personal estate** (in lands), an estate the duration of which can be definitely determined or computed in time when it is created, such as an estate for a term of years, as contrasted with an estate for life. See *personal property*.—**Personal identity,** the condition of remaining the same person or of retaining all the personal characteristics throughout the changes of mental and bodily life; continuity of personality.—**Personal-liberty laws,** in *U. S. hist.*, during the slavery period, laws passed by several Northern States, in order to secure to persons accused of being fugitive slaves the rights of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, which were refused to them by the fugitive-slave laws.—**Personal medals,** in *numis.*, medals commemorating persons, as distinguished from medals commemorating events.—**Personal pronoun,** in *gram.*, one of the pronouns *I*, *we*, *thou*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*.—**Personal property,** movables; chattels; things subject to the law which applies to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, etc., as distinguished from *real estate*. (See *chattel*, *estate*, and *real*.) Personal property usually consists of things temporary and movable, but includes all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law. (*Kent*.) Originally called *personal* because the remedy for deprivation was to recover damages enforceable against the person of the defendant. In the law of England the distinction between *real* and *personal* property is very nearly the same as the distinction between *heritable* and *movable* property in the law of Scotland.—**Personal representatives.** (*a*) Executors and administrators. (*b*) Those who succeed to property and rights by virtue of a personal relation, or as deemed to represent in law the person.—**Personal rights,** the rights which pertain to the person, including the right to life, the right to immunity from attacks and injuries, and the right equally with others similarly circumstanced to control one's own actions. *Cooley*.—**Personal security,** the security afforded by the obligation of one or more natural persons, as distinguished from that secured by a pledge or mortgage of real or personal property.—**Personal service.** (*a*) In the *law of procedure*, delivery to the person, as distinguished from *constructive service*, such as by publication and mailing. (*b*) In the *law of real property*, such a servitude as has not been constituted for the advantage of the estate, but has been granted on another's estate, only for the use of a person. *Angell*.—**Personal supposition,** the acceptation of a common name to denote the things which come under the class it signifies: thus, in the proposition "a man is running," the word *man* has a personal supposition.—**Personal tithes,** tithes from profits arising from manual occupations, trade, fisheries, etc.—that is, the tenth part of the clear gains—as distinguished from the proceeds of agricultural labor.—**Personal transaction,** in some modern statutes as to evidence, a transaction had in person, as distinguished from one had through agents in the absence of the person.—**Personal verb,** in *gram.*, a verb-form having a personal character, or taking a subject; a true or finite verb-form; not an infinitive or participle.

II. *n.* **1.** In *law*, any movable thing, either living or dead; a movable.—**2.** A short notice or paragraph in a newspaper referring to some person or persons.

Personales (pėr-sō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., so called from the personate corolla; < L. *persona*, a mask: see *person*.] In the system of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the series *Bicarpellatæ*. Known by the commonly personate or two-lipped corolla, the smaller rudimentary or obsolete posterior stamen, and the two carpels with numerous ovules, or with two, one placed above the other. It includes 8 families, of which the *Scrophulariaceæ* and *Acanthaceæ* are the largest. It forms a large part of the present order *Polemoniales*, a name employed in a much more restricted sense.

personalisation, personalise. See *personalization*, *personalize*.

personalism (pėr'sọn-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *personnalisme*; < *personal* + *-ism*.] The character of being personal.

personalist (pėr'sọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *personal* + *-ist*.] In *journalism*, a writer or editor of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.

As a witty and slashing political *personalist*, as an editor of his kind, . . . he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal. *The Nation*, June 15, 1876, p. 382.

personality (pėr-sọ-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *personalities* (-tiz). [< F. *personnalité* = Pr. *personalitat* = Sp. *personalidad* = Pg. *personalidade* = It. *personalità*, < ML. *personalita(t-)s*, < LL. *personalis*, personal: see *person*. Cf. *personalty*.] **1.** The essential character of a person as distinguished from a thing; self-consciousness; existence as a self-conscious being; also, personal qualities or endowments considered collectively; a person. As a philosophical term *personality* commonly implies personal identity. See *personal*.

Now that which can contrive, which can design, must be a person. These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxiii.

All mankind place their *personality* in something that cannot be divided, or consist of parts. . . . When a man loses his estate, his health, his strength, he is still the same person, and has lost nothing of his *personality*. . . . A person is something indivisible, and is what Leibnitz calls a monad. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, iii. 4.

In order to become majestic, it (a procession) should be viewed from some vantage-point, . . . for then, by its remoteness, it melts all the petty *personalities* of which it is made up into one broad mass of existence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

God, before whom ever lie bare
The abysmal depths of *Personality*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

The *personality* of God ought not . . . to be conceived as individual, but as a total, universal *personality*; and, instead of personifying the absolute, it is necessary to learn to conceive it as personifying itself to infinity.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxxvi.

2. A personal characteristic or trait.

I now and then, when she teases me with praises which Hickman cannot deserve, in return fall to praising those qualities and *personalities* in Lovelace which the other never will have.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 188. (*Davies*.)

3. Limitation to particular persons or classes.

During the latter half of that century the important step was made of abolishing the *personality* of the code, and applying it to all persons, of whatever race, living within the territory. *Brougham*.

4. Direct applicability or application, as of a remark, an allusion, etc., to a person or individual: as, the *personality* of a remark.

Not being supported by any *personality* (though some guessed it to be directed at the character of the late Lord Melcombe), it [a play] was not received with those bursts of applause so common to his higher-seasoned entertainments. *W. Cooke*, Life of S. Foote, I. 75.

5. An invidious or derogatory remark made to or about a person, or his character, conduct, appearance, etc.: as, to indulge in *personalities*.

Mr. Tiliot had looked higher and higher since his gin had become so famous; and in the year '29 he had, in Mr. Muscat's hearing, spoken of Dissenters as sneaks—a *personality* which could not be overlooked.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

6. In *law*, personal estate. In this sense usually *personalty*.—**Personality of laws,** a phrase including all those laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as the *reality of laws* denotes all those laws which concern property or things. An *action in personality* or *personalty* is one brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

personalization (pėr'sọn-al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *personalize* + *-ation*.] The attribution of personal qualities to that which is impersonal; the act of making personal, or of regarding something as a person; personification. Also spelled *personalisation*.

Personalization [in nature-worship] exists at the outset; and the worship is in all cases the worship of an indwelling ghost-derived being.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 458.

personalize (pėr'sọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personalized*, ppr. *personalizing*. [= F. *personnaliser* = Sp. *personalizar* = Pg. *personalisar*; as *personal* + *-ize*.] To make personal; endow with personality; personify. *Warburton*. Also spelled *personalise*.

Our author adopts a simple though efficacious plan of comparison between the outward appearance of things and places in London in 1837 and 1887. He *personalizes* the two epochs, and sends them walking arm-in-arm down the Strand. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 195.

personally (pėr'sọn-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *personally*; < *personal* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a personal manner; in person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute: as, to be *personally* present; to deliver a letter *personally*.—**2.** With respect to an individual; as an individual.

Shee [Princess Margaret] bare . . . a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 30.

3. As regards one's personal existence or individuality: as, to remain *personally* the same being.

personalty (pėr'sọn-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. **personaltie*, < OF. (AF.) *personaltie*, personalty, < ML. *personalita(t-)s*, personality, personalty: see *personality*.] In *law*, personal property, in dis-

tinction from *realty*, or real property. See *personal, real.*

Our courts now regard a man's *personalty* in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxiv.

Action in personalty. See *personality of laws*, under *personality*.

personate (pėr'sọn-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *personated*, ppr. *personating*. [< L. *personatus*, assumed, counterfeited, masked, < *persona*, a mask: see *person*. No L. or ML. verb **personare* appears in this sense. Cf. L. *personare*, resound, play on a musical instrument (see *person*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To assume or put on the character or appearance of; play the part of; pass one's self off as.

The elder Brutus only *personated* the fool and madman for the good of the public. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. To assume; put on; perform; play.

Does she *personate*,
For some ends unknown to us, this rude behaviour?
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

3. To represent falsely or hypocritically; pretend: with a reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate themselves* members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4†. To represent by way of similitude; typify.

The lofty cedar, royal Cymbeline,
Personates thee. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 454.

5†. To describe; characterize; celebrate.

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love; wherein . . . he shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 173.

In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame.
Milton, P. R., iv. 341.

[In this passage *personate* is by some referred to Latin *personare*, play (celebrate with music). See etymology.]

II. *intrans.* To play a fictitious character.

He wrote many poems and epigrams, sundry petty comedies and enterludes, often-times *personating* with the actors. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 76. (*Latham.*)

personate (pėr'sọn-āt), *a.* [< L. *personatus*, masked, < *persona*, mask: see *person*.] 1. In *bot.*, mask-like; having the lower lip pushed upward so as to close the hiatus between the two lips, as in the snapdragon: said of a gamopetalous irregular corolla.—2. In *zoöl.*, masked or disguised in any way. (*a*) Larval; not imaginal. (*b*) Having a coloration of the face or head suggestive of a mask; cucullate.



Personate Corolla of Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*).

3. Same as *personated*.

personated (pėr'sọn-ā-ted), *p.a.* Personified; impersonated; hence, feigned; pretended; assumed: as, *personated* devotion.

Tut, she dissembles: all is *personated*
And counterfeit comes from her!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

The niggardliness and incompetency of this reward shewed that he was a *personated* act of greatness, and that Private Cromwell did govern Prince Oliver.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II.

We followed the sound till we came to a close thicket, on the other side of which we saw a young woman sitting as it were in a *personated* sullenness just over a transparent fountain. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

personation (pėr-sọ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **personatio(n-)*, < *personatus*: see *personate*, *v.*] The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another; impersonation.—**False personation**, in *law*, the offense of personating another for the purpose of fraud.

personator (pėr'sọn-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *personate* + *-or*[1].] One who assumes the character of another; one who plays a part.

★**personeity** (pėr-sọ-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< *person* + *-e-ity*.] Personality. [Rare.]

The *personeity* of God. *Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

personification (pėr-son″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *personnification* = Sp. *personificacion* = Pg. *personificação* = It. *personificazione*, < NL. **personificatio(n-)*, < **personificare*, personify: see *personify*.] 1. The act of personifying; specifically, in *rhet.*, a figure of speech, or a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopœia: as, "the floods clap their hands," "the sun rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race," "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing," etc.

The sage, the satirist, and the seer . . . veiled his head in allegory; he published no other names than those of the virtues and the vices; and, to avoid personality, he contented himself with *personification*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 217.

That alphabetic *personification* which enlivens all such words as Hunger, Solitude, Freedom, by the easy magic of an initial capital. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 2.

2. Embodiment; impersonation.

They are *personifications;* they are passions, talents, opinions, virtues, vices, but not men.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. In *art*, the representation in the form of a person of something abstract, as a virtue or vice, or of an aggregation, as a race or nation, a body of doctrines, etc.



Personification.—The "Church of Christ," from the west front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris (13th century sculpture).

personificative (pėr-son'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *personificat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to personification; characterized by a tendency to personification or the act of personifying.

personificator (pėr-son'i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *personificat(ion)* + *-or*[1].] One who is given to personifying qualities or inanimate things; a personifier. *Southey.*

personifier (pėr-son'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *personify* + *-er*[1].] One who personifies.

personify (pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personified*, ppr. *personifying*. [= F. *personnifier* = Sp. Pg. *personificar* = It. *personificare*, < NL. *personificare*, < L. *persona*, a person (see *person*), + *facere*, make.] 1. To treat or regard as a person; represent as a rational being; treat, for literary purposes, as if endowed with the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person, or, for artistic purposes, as if having a human form and nature.

The life and action of the body being ascribed to a soul, all other phenomena of the universe were in like manner ascribed to soul-like beings or spirits, which are thus, in fact, *personified* causes. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 56.

2. To impersonate; be an impersonation or embodiment of: as, he *personifies* all that is mean.

personization (pėr″sọn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *personize* + *-ation*.] Same as *impersonation* or *personification*. Also spelled *personisation*.

personize (pėr'sọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personized*, ppr. *personizing*. [< *person* + *-ize*.] To personify. Also spelled *personise*. [Rare.]

Milton has *personized* them [Orcus and Ades] and put them in the Court of Chaos.
J. Richardson, Notes on Milton, p. 84.

If you would make Fortune your friend, or, to *personise* her no longer, if you desire . . . to be rich, . . . be more eager to save than acquire.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

personnel (per-so-nel'), *n.* [F., < *personnel*, a.: see *personal*.] The body of persons employed in any service, especially a public service, as the army, navy, etc., in contradistinction to the *matériel*, or material, which consists of guns, stores, tools, machines, etc.

Persoonia (pėr-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., after C. H. *Persoon* (died 1836), author of "Synopsis Plantarum" (1805–7).] Sir J. E. Smith's name (1798) for *Linkia*, a genus of dicotyledonous apetalous shrubs of the family *Proteaceæ*, characterized by the four distinct scales upon the stalked ovary, and the two pendulous ovules. There are 60 species, all Australian, except one which is found in New Zealand. They bear undivided alternate leathery leaves, small yellow or white flowers, usually solitary in the axils, and pulpy drupes with an extremely hard and thick stone. *Linkia Toro*, a small evergreen tree, is known in New Zealand as *toro*. Many species are cultivated under glass, chiefly for the brilliant yellow flowers.

Persoonieæ (pėr-sọ̄-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Persoonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Proteaceæ*, based on *Persoonia* of Smith, an untenable genus name, a fact which also invalidates that of the tribe. It includes 8 Australasian genera and 1 South African genus.

★**perspective** (pėr-spek'tiv, formerly also per'-spek-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < F. *perspectif* = Pr. *perspectiu* = Sp. Pg. *perspectivo* = It. *prospettivo*, < ML. as if **perspectivus*, < L. *perspectus*, pp. of *perspicere*, see through, < *per*, through, + *specere*, see. II. *n.* < F. *perspective*, the perspective art, = Sp. Pg. *perspectiva* = It. *perspettiva*, *prospettiva* = D. *perspektief* = G. *perspectiv* = Sw. Dan. *perspektiv*, < ML. **perspectiva*, fem. (sc. *ars*) of **perspectivus:* see above.] **I.** *a.* 1. Optical; used in viewing or prospecting: used especially in the phrase *perspective glass*—that is, a telescope, and specifically a terrestrial as distinguished from an astronomical telescope.

Galilæus, a worthy astrologer, . . . by the help of *perspective glasses* hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. 193.

God's *perspective glass*, his spectacle, is the whole world.
Donne, Sermons, ii.

A Cane with a Silver Head and a Black Ribbon in it, the top of it Amber, crack'd in two or three places, part of the Head to turn round, and in it a *Perspective Glass*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 158.

2. Of or pertaining to the art of representing solid objects upon a flat surface.—3. Represented in perspective; thoroughly and duly proportioned in its parts; not anamorphous or distorted; true: as, a *perspective* plan. See II.

To recommend this system to the people, a *perspective* view of the court, gorgeously painted and finely illuminated from within, was exhibited to the gaping multitude.
Burke, Present Discontents.

Perspective glass†. See def. 1.—**Perspective shell**, a ptenoglossate gastropod, *Solarium perspectivum;* the sundial shell.

II. *n.* 1†. A reflecting glass or combination of glasses producing some kind of optical delusion or anamorphous effect when viewed in one way, but presenting objects in their true forms when viewed in another.

Like *perspectives*, which, rightly gazed upon,
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 18.

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if one did look at it through a *perspective* there appeared only the single pourtraicture of the chancellor.
Humane Industry. (*Nares.*)

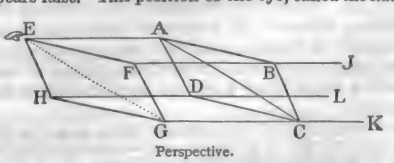
2†. A magnifying-glass; a telescope; a spy-glass.

To spie my worth, as I have seene dimme eyes
To looke through spectacles, or *perspectives*.
Heywood, Epilogue (Works, ed. Pearson, VI. 353).

I bring
A *perspective*, to make those things that lie
Remote from sense familiar to thee.
Shirley, Wedding, iv. 4.

Two embroidered suits, a pocket *perspective*, a dozen pair of red-heeled shoes, three pair of red silk stockings, and an amber-headed cane. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 113.

3. The art of representing solid objects on a flat surface so that when they are viewed the eye is affected in the same manner as it would be by viewing the objects themselves from a given point. By *perspective*, in common language, is meant *linear perspective*, or the art of delineating the outlines of objects, of their shadows, and of their reflections. The theory is that the positions of the delineated points in the picture are such that if rays, or straight lines, were drawn from the corresponding *original points* in the natural objects to the eye of the spectator, and if the picture were then interposed in the right position, it would be pierced by these rays at the *points of delineation*. It follows that perspective supposes that a picture is to be looked at with one eye placed in a particular position; and if it be otherwise looked at, the perspective necessarily appears false. This position of the eye, called the *station-*



Perspective.

JBCK, an original plane; *KCDL*, another original plane; *CK*, their intersection, an original line; *ABCD*, plane of delineation; *E*, station-point; *EFGH*, directing plane; *EADH*, vanishing plane of original plane *JBCK*; *BC*, its intersecting line; *AD*, its vanishing line; *FG*, its directing line; *EABF*, vanishing plane of original plane *KCDL*; *DC*, its intersecting line; *AB*, its vanishing line; *HG*, its directing line; *C*, intersecting point of line *CK*; *A*, its vanishing point; *G*, its directing point; *EG*, its director; *AC*, its delineation.

point, or *point of sight* (which phrase with old writers has, however, another meaning), is, according to the directions of most treatises, placed much too near the picture to represent the mean position of a person looking at it. Ar-

tists consequently find it necessary to modify the forms which strict perspective would prescribe. To ascertain how an *original line* or *plane* (that is, a line or plane in nature) is to be delineated, we have to consider, first, the *intersecting point* or *line*, also called the *intersection of the original line* or *plane* (that is, the point or line where the original line or plane, extended if necessary, cuts the *plane of delineation*, or the plane of the picture extended to infinity), and, second, the *vanishing point* of the original line, or the *vanishing line* of the original plane (that is, the point or line where the plane of delineation is cut by a line or plane passing through the eye parallel to the original line or plane). An original line is represented by some portion of the line from its intersecting point to its vanishing point; and every line in a given original plane has its intersecting point on the intersecting line and its vanishing point on the vanishing line of that plane. It is also proper to consider the *directing plane*, or plane through the eye parallel to the picture; the *directing line*, or line in which the directing plane cuts an original plane; the *directing point*, or point in which the directing plane is pierced by an original line; and the *director*, or line from the eye to a directing point. It is further necessary to take account of the *direct radial*, or *principal visual ray*, being the perpendicular let fall from the eye upon the plane of delineation; the *center of the picture*, or *center of vision* (called by old writers the *point of sight*), being the foot of that perpendicular; and the *principal distance*, or *distance of the picture*, being the perpendicular distance of the plane of delineation from the eye. The *ground-plane* is the level plane on which the spectator is supposed to stand. The *horizontal line*, or *horizon*, is the line in which the level plane through the eye cuts the picture, passing ordinarily through the center. This would better be termed the *horizontal line at infinity*, for, owing to the dip of the horizon (which see, under *dip*), it differs sensibly from the delineation of the true horizon. Linear perspective is merely a branch of descriptive geometry, itself an application of projective geometry. Perspective is intimately connected with the arts of design, and is particularly necessary in the art of painting, as without a correct observance of perspective no picture can have truth. Perspective is illustrated in the correct delineation of even the simplest positions of objects.

4. A drawing or representation in perspective; specifically, a painting so placed at the end of an alley, a garden, or the like, as to present the appearance of continuing it, and thus produce the impression of greater length or extent. Stage scenic painting is of this nature.

Towards his study and bedchamber joynes a little garden, which, tho' very narrow, by the addition of a well painted *perspective* is to appearance greatly enlarged.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

5. Prospect; view; vista.

Perspectives of pleasant glades. *Dryden.*

I saw a long *perspective* of felicity before me.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx.

Imagination had ample range in the boundless *perspective* of these unknown regions.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

6. Proper or just proportion; appropriate relation of parts to one another and to the whole view, subject, etc.

We have endeavoured, in these our partitions, to observe a kind of *perspective*, that one part may cast light upon another. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 171.

Mr. Webster . . . never indulged in a weak flourish, though he knew perfectly well how to make such exordiums, episodes, and perorations as might give *perspective* to his harangues. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Cromwell, we should gather, had found out the secret of this historical *perspective*, to distinguish between the blaze of a burning tar-barrel and the final conflagration of all things. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 260.

Aërial perspective, in *painting*, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colors of objects according to their distances, to the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen.

The painter can imitate the *aërial perspective*. . . . But he cannot imitate the focal perspective, and still less can he imitate the binocular perspective.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 144.

Angular perspective. See *angular*.—**Axis of perspective.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of perspective.** See *center*[1].—**Conical perspective,** the art of delineating objects as if they were projected upon a conical surface from a point on its axis, this surface being subsequently developed.—**Curious perspective,** the art of delineating objects so that, when the image of the picture in a curved mirror of definite form and position is viewed from a fixed station, the objects appear as in nature.—**Cylindrical perspective,** that variety of conical perspective in which the cone of delineation is a cylinder.—**Gauche perspective.** See *gauche*.—**In perspective,** according to the laws of perspective; hence, represented on a flat surface in such a way as to convey the idea of solidity and distance.—**Inverse perspective,** the art of interpreting pictures in perspective so as to ascertain the proper position of the eye and the relative positions and forms of the objects represented.—**Isometric perspective.** See *isometric*.—**Linear perspective.** See *linear*.—**Oblique perspective.** Same as *angular perspective*.—**Panoramic perspective,** that variety of cylindrical projection in which the cylinder of delineation is vertical.—**Parallel perspective** the perspective of a delineation in which the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object.—**Perspective plane,** the surface on which the object or picture is delineated, or the transparent surface or plane through which the objects represented may be supposed to be viewed. It is also called *plane of projection*, *plane of the picture*, *picture-plane*.—**Projected perspective,** a modification of ordinary perspective in which the picture is further from the eye than the original objects.

perspective-instrument (pėr-spek′tiv-in″strọ-ment), *n.* Any mechanical aid in perspective drawing; a perspectograph. It may be a camera lucida, a camera obscura, an arrangement of movable strings or wires in connection with an eyepiece, or anything similar.

perspectively (pėr-spek′tiv-li), *adv.* **1†.** Optically; as through some optical instrument. See *perspective*, *n.*, 1.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turned into a maid, for they are all girdled with maiden walls, that war hath never entered. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 347.

2. According to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph (pėr-spek′tọ-gräf), *n.* [< L. *perspectus* (see *perspective*) + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument of various forms for obtaining or transferring to a surface the points and outlines of objects.

perspectography (pėr-spek-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *perspectus* (see *perspective*) + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

perspicable (pėr′spi-ka-bl), *a.* [< LL. *perspicabilis*, < L. *perspicere*, look through: see *perspicuous*.] Discernible; perceptible.

The sea, . . . to the eye without any *perspicable* motion.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 188.

perspicacious (pėr-spi-kā′shus), *a.* [= F. *perspicace* = Sp. Pg. *perspicaz* = It. *perspicace*, < L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), sharp-sighted, < *perspicere*, see through: see *perspective*.] **1.** Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

And it [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling as it can be *perspicacious*, and quick in seeing. *South*, Sermons, II. xii.

2. Of acute discernment.

Your *perspicacious* wit, and solid judgment, together with your acquired learning, render [you] every way a most accomplish'd and desirable patron.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, Ded.

The . . . bewilderment of a respectable country gentleman of kindly heart, irritable temper, and not too *perspicacious* brain, to whom the Fairy Mab had assigned such a son as Bysshe. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 129.

=**Syn.** Acute, shrewd, clear-sighted, sharp-witted. See *astute*.

perspicaciously (pėr-spi-kā′shus-li), *adv.* In a perspicacious manner; with quick discernment.

perspicaciousness (pėr-spi-kā′shus-nes), *n.* The character of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight; perspicacity.

perspicacity (pėr-spi-kas′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perspicacité* = Sp. *perspicacidad* = Pg. *perspicacidade* = It. *perspicacità*, < LL. *perspicacita(t-)s*, sharp-sightedness, < L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), seeing through: see *perspicacious*.] The state or character of being perspicacious. (*a*) Keenness or quickness of sight.

Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

(*b*) Acuteness of discernment or understanding; penetration; sagacity: as, a man of great *perspicacity*.

Although God could have given to us such *perspicacity* of intellect that we should never have erred, we have, notwithstanding, no right to demand this of him.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 38.

=**Syn.** (*b*) *Sagacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight.

perspicacy† (pėr′spi-kā-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *perspicacia*, < L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), sharp-sighted: see *perspicacious*.] Perspicacity.

You have this gift of *perspicacy* above others.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

perspicience† (pėr-spish′ens), *n.* [< L. *perspicientia*, < *perspicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *perspicere*, look through: see *perspective*.] The act of looking with sharpness. *Bailey.*

perspicil† (pėr′spi-sil), *n.* [< ML. *perspicillum*, a magnifying-lens, pl. *perspicilla*, spectacles, < L. *perspicere*, look through: see *perspicuous*, *perspective*. Cf. ML. *conspicilla*, spectacles, similarly related to *conspicuous*, etc.] A magnifying-glass; a lens; a telescope.

Bring all your helps and *perspicils*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My form as I come forth.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heaven.
With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad . . .
Twelve long miles off. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

perspicillum† (pėr-spi-sil′um), *n.* [ML.: see *perspicil*.] Same as *perspicil*.

In these investigations he [Harvey] used a *perspicillum* or simple lens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 504.

perspicuity (pėr-spi-kū′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perspicuité* = Sp. *perspicuidad* = Pg. *perspicuidade* = It. *perspicuità*, < L. *perspicuita(t-)s*, transparency, < *perspicuus*, transparent: see *perspicuous*.] **1†.** The quality of being perspicuous or transparent; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it; transparency; clearness. — **2.** The quality of being clear to the mind, or easily apprehended or understood; clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author; clearness.

And, asmuch as you may, frame your stile to *perspicuity* and to be sensible; for the haughty obscure verse doth not much delight.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 36.

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the ideas or thoughts which [a man] . . . would have pass from his own mind into that of another.
Locke, Reading and Study.

If Clearness and *Perspicuity* were only to be consulted, the Poet would have nothing else to do but to cloath his Thoughts in the most plain and natural Expressions.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

=**Syn. 2.** *Perspicuity*, *Lucidity*, *Clearness*, *Plainness*. These words, as expressing a quality of style, suggest much of their original meaning. *Perspicuity* is the quality by which the meaning can be seen through the words, transparency. *Lucidity* expresses the same idea, or the other meaning of *lucid*, that of the radiation or shining forth of the idea from language. *Clearness* may have two aspects, corresponding to the clearness with which one sees an object as separate from other things, or to the clearness of water when it is not darkened in any way. *Plainness* rests upon the idea that nothing rises up to intercept one's view of the thought; it therefore implies, as the others do not, a simpler and homelier diction, etc. *Clearness* or *perspicuity* is the common heading for that department of rhetoric which treats of intelligibility in methods of expression.

perspicuous (pėr-spik′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *perspicuo*, < L. *perspicuus*, transparent, clear, evident, < *perspicere*, see through: see *perspective*.] **1†.** Capable of being seen through; transparent; translucent.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black.
Peacham.

2†. Obvious; plainly to be seen; conspicuous; evident.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance,
Whose grossness little characters sum up.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 324.

For the ruines that are now so *perspicuous*, and by him [Bellonius] related, doe stand foure miles Southwest from the aforesaid place [Troy]. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

The common Gull, so *perspicuous* a Fop, the Women find him out, for none of 'em will marry him.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv. 1.

3. Clear to the understanding; that may be easily apprehended or clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid: as, a *perspicuous* statement.

The Language of an Heroic Poem should be both *Perspicuous* and Sublime. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

=**Syn. 3.** See *perspicuity*.

perspicuously (pėr-spik′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; plainly.

perspicuousness (pėr-spik′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being perspicuous; perspicuity; clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

perspirability (pėr-spīr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *perspirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being perspirable.

perspirable (pėr-spīr′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *perspirable* = It. *perspirabile*; as *perspire* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being perspired or evacuated through the pores of the skin.

There are likewise aliments more or less *perspirable*.
Arbuthnot, Diet, i.

2†. Capable of perspiring or emitting perspiration.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*. *Bacon.*

perspirate (pėr′spi-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perspirated*, ppr. *perspirating*. [< L. *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*.] To perspire; sweat. [Rare.]

I *perspirate* from head to heel.
Thackeray, Titmarsh's Carmen Lilliense, iii.

perspiration (pėr-spi-rā′shon), *n.* [< F. *perspiration* = Sp. *perspiración* = It. *perspirazione*, < L. **perspiratio(n-)*, < *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*.] **1.** Excretion of liquid from the skin, mainly by the sweat-glands; sweating: a function of service in the elimination of certain substances, but especially as a means of cooling the body. It is under direct nervous control.—**2.** The liquid thus excreted; sweat. It consists of water holding 1 to 2 per cent. of other substances, including sodium chlorid, various fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterin.—**Insensible perspiration,** perspiration which is so small in quantity as to evaporate entirely and immediately.—**Sensible**

perspiration, perspiration which stands on the surface of the skin.—**Syn. 2.** *Perspiration, Sweat.* *Sweat* is much the stronger word; hence it is by many considered inelegant to apply it even to the visible perspiration of human beings.

perspirative (pėr-spīr′ą-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **perspirativus*, < *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration. *Johnson.*

perspiratory (pėr-spīr′ą-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *perspiratoire* = Sp. *perspiratorio*, < L. *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*.] Of or pertaining to perspiration; causing or attending perspiration.—**Perspiratory ducts**, the excretory ducts of the sweat-glands.—**Perspiratory gland.** Same as *sweat-gland*.

perspire (pėr-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perspired*, ppr. *perspiring*. [< OF. *perspirer*, < L. *perspirare*, breathe everywhere, blow constantly (NL. perspire, sweat), < *per*, through, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *inspire*, *expire*, *transpire*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To breathe or blow through.

> What gentle winds *perspire!* As if here
> Never had been the northern plunderer
> To strip the trees. *Herrick*, Farewell Frost.

2. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin; perform excretion by the cuticular pores; sweat.—**3.** To be evacuated or excreted through the excretories of the skin; exude by or through the skin, as a fluid.

> A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*, and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refected.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

II. *trans.* To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin; give out through external pores.

> Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

perstand† (pėr-stand′), *v. t.* [< *per-* + *stand*. Cf. *perceive*, *peruse*.] To understand.

> But, lady, say what is your will, that it I may *perstand*.
> *Peele*, Clyomon and Clamydes, i. 1.

perstreperous† (pėr-strep′ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *perstrepere*, make much noise, < *per*, through, + *strepere*, make a noise. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; obstreperous.

> You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box. *Ford.*

perstrictive† (pėr-strik′tiv), *a.* [< L. *perstrictus*, pp. of *perstringere*, bind together, censure, + *-ive*.] Compressing; binding.

> They . . . make no *perstrictive* or invective stroke against it. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 333. (*Davies.*)

perstringe (pėr-strinj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perstringed*, ppr. *perstringing*. [< L. *perstringere*, bind together tightly, graze, touch, censure, < *per*, through, + *stringere*, bind together: see *stringent*.] **1.** To wring or tie hard; pass strictures upon in speaking or writing; criticize. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> But whom doth your poet mean now by this Master Bias? what lord's secretary doth he purpose to personate or *perstringe?* *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

> Such as personate, rail, scoff, calumniate, *perstringe* by name, or in presence offend. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 210.

persuadable (pėr-swā′dą-bl), *a.* [< *persuade* + *-able*. Cf. It. *persuadibile* = Pg. *persuadivel*, < ML. *persuadibilis*, < L. *persuadere*, persuade. Cf. also *persuasible*.] Capable of being persuaded or prevailed upon.

persuadableness (pėr-swā′dą-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being persuadable; complying disposition.

persuadably (pėr-swā′dą-bli), *adv.* In a persuadable manner; so as to be persuaded.

persuade (pėr-swād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *persuaded*, ppr. *persuading*. [Formerly also *perswade;* < F. *persuader* = Sp. Pg. *persuadir* = It. *persuadere*, < L. *persuadere*, convince, persuade, < *per*, through, + *suadere*, advise: see *suasion*. Cf. *dissuade*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To advise; counsel; urge the acceptance or practice of; commend by exposition, argument, demonstration, etc.; inculcate.

> And these he bringeth in the patience of our Saviour Christ, to *persuade* obedience to governors, yea, although they be wicked and wrong doers.
> *Homilies*, p. 110, quoted in Wright's Bible Word-book.

> And he went into the synagogue, and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the kingdom of God. Acts xix. 8.

> To children afraid of vain images we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To lead to the opinion or conclusion (that); make (one) believe or think: frequently followed by *that*.

> On the top of a round hill there are the remains of an edifice, whose ruine would *perswade that* it flourished in the old worlds childhood. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 68.

> Who among all the Citizens of London could have been *perswaded*, but the day before the Fire brake out, . . . *that* ever in four days time not a fourth part of the City should be left standing? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

> The monks would *persuade* me *that* my indisposition was occasioned by my going into the Dead Sea.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 38.

3. To prevail upon, as by demonstration, exposition, argument, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; argue or reason into a certain belief or course of conduct; induce; win over.

> Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. ["With but little persuasion thou wouldest fain make me a Christian"—revised version.] Acts xxvi. 28.

> This Priest shew'd me a Copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, but would not be *perswaded* to part with it upon any consideration. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 62.

> My Lord and I have been fetching a Walk, and I could not *persuade* his Lordship to pass by your Door.
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Artifice, iii.

4. To convince, as by argument or reasons offered.

> Much like the Mole in Æsopes fable, that, being blynd herselfe, would in no wise be *perswaded* that any beast could see. *Spenser*, To G. Harvey.

> Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind.
> Rom. xiv. 5.

> We are *persuaded* that moral and material values are always commensurate. *Emerson*, Miscellanies, p. 328.

=Syn. 3. *Convince*, *Persuade* (see *convince*), prevail on, lead.

II. *intrans.* To use persuasion.

> Twenty merchants . . . have all *persuaded* with him.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 283.

> These appointed of God called them together by utterance of speech, and *persuaded* with them what was good, what was bad, and what was gainful for mankind.
> *Sir T. Wilson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 465).

persuade† (pėr-swād′), *n.* [< *persuade*, *v.*] Persuasion. [Rare.]

> Were her husband from her,
> She happily might be won by thy *persuades.*
> *Kyd* (?), Soliman and Perseda, iv.

> The king's entreats,
> *Persuades* of friends, business of state, my honours,
> Marriage rites, nor aught that can be nam'd,
> Since Lelia's loss, can move him.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

persuadedly† (pėr-swā′ded-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who is persuaded; assuredly; positively.

> He 's our own;
> Surely, nay, most *persuadedly.*
> *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

persuadedness (pėr-swā′ded-nes), *n.* The state of being persuaded or convinced; conviction.

> A *persuadedness* that nothing can be a greater happiness than her favour, or deserve the name of happiness without it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 249.

persuader (pėr-swā′dėr), *n.* [< *persuade* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *persuadeur* = Sp. *persuadidor*.] One who or that which persuades, influences, or prevails upon.

persuasibility (pėr-swā-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *persuasibilita(t-)s*, < L. *persuasibilis*, persuasible: see *persuasible*.] Capability of being persuaded.

> *Persuasibility*, or the act of being persuaded, is a work of men's own. *Hallywell*, Saving of Souls (1677), p. 39.

persuasible (pėr-swā′si-bl), *a.* [< F. *persuasible* = Sp. *persuasible* = Pg. *persuasivel* = It. *persuasibile*, < L. *persuasibilis*, convincing, < *persuadere*, convince, persuade: see *persuade*.] **1.** Capable of being persuaded or influenced.

> It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule which the Psalmist reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

2†. Having power to persuade or influence; persuasive.

> A letter to his abandoned wife, in the behalfe of his gentle host: not so short as *persuasible* in the beginning, and pittifull in the ending. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters (1592).

persuasibleness (pėr-swā′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being persuasible.

persuasibly† (pėr-swā′si-bli), *adv.* Persuasively. *Foxe*, Martyrs, Q. Mary, an. 1555.

persuasion (pėr-swā′zhon), *n.* [Formerly also *perswasion;* < F. *persuasion* = Pr. *persuasio* = Sp. *persuasión* = Pg. *persuasão* = It. *persuasione*, < L. *persuasio(n-)*, < *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] **1.** The act of persuading, influencing, or winning over the mind or will to some conclusion, determination, or course of action, by argument or the presentation of suitable reasons, and not by the exercise of authority, force, or fear; a coaxing or inclining of the mind or will by argument, or by appeals to reason, interest, the feelings, etc.

> Vtterance also and language is giuen by nature to man for *perswasion* of others, and aide of them selues.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

> No *perswasion* could prevaile,
> Nor change her mind in any thing that shee had said.
> *The Merchant's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 337).

> The object of oratory alone is not truth, but *persuasion.*
> *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction.

> St. Paul doth mean nothing else by Faith but only "a full *persuasion* that that which we do is well done": against which kind of faith or *persuasion* . . . St. Paul doth count it sin to enterprise any thing.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

> One in whom *persuasion* and belief
> Had ripened into faith, and faith become
> A passionate intuition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

> His besetting error was an unfortunate *persuasion* that he was gifted with a certain degree of pleasantry, with which it behoved him occasionally to favour the stage.
> *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xiv.

3. An inducement; a reason or motive for a certain action.

> Yet he with strong *perswasions* her asswaged,
> And wonne her will to suffer him depart.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 43.

> For this relation we gaue him many toyes, with *perswasions* to goe with vs.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 187.

4. Way of thinking; creed or belief; hence, a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions: as, Christians of the same *persuasion.*

> There are diversity of *persuasions* in matters adiaphorous, as meats, and drinks, and holy days.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 294.

> The company consisted of thirty members, of whom twenty-two were Quakers, and eight only of other *persuasions.* *B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 178.

5. Kind; sort. [Colloq. or humorous.]

> I have a canary of the feminine *persuasion* who is particularly fond of music. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIV. 236.

=Syn. *Opinion*, *Belief*, *Persuasion*, *Conviction*, and *Faith* agree in expressing the assent of the mind. *Opinion* has the least feeling or energy, is most intellectual. *Belief* may be purely intellectual, or largely moral by the consent of the feelings or the will. *Persuasion* is a word borrowed from the field of action; primarily, we *persuade* one to do something by motives addressed to his feelings or interests; when the word is applied to opinions, it seems to retain much of its original sense, suggesting that the *persuasion* is founded largely on the feelings or wishes: we have a *persuasion* of that which we are willing to believe. *Conviction* starts from the other side, primarily suggesting that one was rather reluctantly forced to believe by the weight of evidence; it is now more often used of settled, profound, and earnest beliefs: as, his deepest *convictions* of right and duty. *Faith* rests upon belief, but implies confidence in a person on whose authority one depends at least partly, and the gathering of feeling about the opinion held; it is a confident *belief:* as, to have implicit *faith* in a friend or a promise. See *inference*, and quotation from Wordsworth under definition 2.

> *Opinion* in good men is but knowledge in the making.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 46.

> *Belief* is regarded . . . as the recognition by conscience of moral truth. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 191.

> Surely force cannot work *perswasion*, which is faith.
> *Milton*, Civil Power.

> *Conviction* and *persuasion* are commonly used as synonymous terms; or, if any difference be made between them, it lies in this, that *conviction* denotes the beginning, and *persuasion* the continuance, of assent: for we are said to be convinced when brought by fresh evidence to the belief of a proposition we did not hold for truth before, but remain persuaded of what we have formerly seen sufficient grounds to gain our credit.
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature (1768), xiii.

> *Faith* shone from out her eyes, and on her lips
> Unknown love trembled.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 299.

persuasive (pėr-swā′siv), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *perswasive;* < OF. (and F.) *persuasif*, a., *persuasive*, n., = Pr. *persuasiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *persuasivo*, < L. *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of persuading; tending to influence or win over the mind or will: as, *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive* glances.

> In all wise apprehensions the *perswasive* power in man to win others to goodnesse by instruction is greater, and more divine, then the compulsive power to restraine men from being evill by terrour of the Law.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Send Ajax there, with his *persuasive* sense
> To mollify the man, and draw him thence.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

=Syn. Cogent, weighty, winning, moving. See *convince*.

II. *n.* That which persuades; an exhortation, incentive, or incitement.

> [To do good] is that which he hath, with the most earnest and affectionate *persuasives*, . . . enforc'd upon us.
> *Sharp*, Works, I. iii.

> I would . . . speake *perswasives* to a comely, brotherly, seasonable, and reasonable cessation of Armes on both sides. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 33.

persuasively (pėr-swā′siv-li), *adv.* In a persuasive manner; so as to influence or win over; convincingly.

persuasiveness (pėr-swā′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being persuasive or convincing; the quality of winning over the mind or will of another.

persuasory† (pėr-swā′sō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *persuasoire* = Pg. It. *persuasorio*, < LL. *persuasor*, a persuader, < L. *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive.

Such eloquent speeches, such pithie sentences, such *persuasorie* reasons. *Stanihurst*, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1578.

persue†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pursue*.

persulphate (pėr-sul′fāt), *n.* [< *per-* + *sulphate*.] That sulphate of a metal which contains the relatively greater quantity of acid.

persultation† (pėr-sul-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *persultare*, pp. *persultatus*, leap about, < *per*, through, + *saltare*, leap: see *saltation*.] A leaping or jumping over.

perswade†, **perswasion**†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *persuade*, etc.

persway† (pėr-swā′), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *perswade*, *persuade*, simulating *sway*.] To soften; mitigate; allay; assuage.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent . . . neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor the drying of it, nor the lighting or burning can any way *perway* or assuage. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

persymmetric (pėr-si-met′rik), *a.* [< *per-* + *symmetric*.] Same as *persymmetrical*.—**Persymmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.

persymmetrical (pėr-si-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *persymmetric* + *-al*.] Having, as a square matrix, all the elements of each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal alike.

A	B	C	D	E
B	C	D	E	F
C	D	E	F	G
D	E	F	G	H
E	F	G	H	I

Persymmetrical Matrix.

pert[1] (pėrt), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *peart*; < ME. *pert*, *peert*, < W. *pert*, equiv. to *perc*, compact, trim, whence E. *perk*[2], of which *pert*[1] is a variant (cf. *jert* and *jerk*[1], *flirt* and *flirk*). In part confused with *pert*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Comely; beautiful; of good appearance; trim; neat.

This prise kyng Priam hade of *pert* childer
Thretty sonnes besydes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1504.

Sche was as whyt as lylye yn May,
Or snow that sneweth yn wynterys day;
He seygh never non so *pert*.
Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Lively; brisk; clever; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 13.

And on the lawny sands and shelves
Trip the *pert* faeries, and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

The acutest and the *pertest* operations of wit and subtlety. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 49.

3. Forward; saucy; impudent; indecorously loquacious or free.

She was proud and *peert* as is a pye.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 30.

I scorn that one so basely born
Should by his sovereign's favour grow so *pert*.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Harry was, in the days of his celibacy, one of those *pert* creatures who have much vivacity and little understanding. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

Here Vanity assumes her *pert* grimace,
And trims her robes of frieze with copper lace.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

=**Syn. 3.** See *impudence*.

II. *n.* A pert or impudent person of either sex.

No powder'd *pert*, proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors
Till the street rings. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 145.

pert[1]† (pėrt), *v.* [< *pert*[1], *a.*; a var. of *perk*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To perk.

Sirrah, didst thou ever see a prettier child? how it behaves itself, I warrant ye, and speaks and looks, and *perts* up the head!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To be pert or saucy; behave with pertness.

Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors. *Bp. Gauden*, Anti Baal-Berith (1661), p. 292.

pert[2]† (pėrt), *a.* [By apheresis from *apert*, q. v.] **1.** Open; clear, as a way or passage.

Thor quiles he weren in the desert
God tagte hem weie, wis and *pert*.
Gen. and Exod. (E. E. T. S.), l. 3292.

2. Plain; clear; evident; obvious; not concealed.

That is the *perte* profession that a-pendeth to knihtes.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 98.

Or prive or *pert yf* any bene,
We han great Bandogs will teare their skinne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

pert[2]†, *adv.* [ME. *perte*; < *pert*[2], *a.*] Openly.

Some parled as *perte* as prouyd well after,
And clappid more ffor the coyne that the kyng oweth hem
Thanne ffor comforte of the comyne that her cost paied.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 88.

pertain (pėr-tān′), *v. i.* [< ME. *pertaynen*, *perteynen*, *partenen*, < OF. *partenir* (cf. Sp. *pertenecer* = Pg. *pertencer*) = It. *pertenere*, < L. *pertinere*, extend, stretch out, belong, relate, have concern, < *per*, through, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *obtain*, *retain*, etc., also *appertain*, etc.] **1.** To belong; appertain, as a possession or an adjunct: with *to* or *unto*: as, the things which *pertain to* God.

By hym the obsequy well don that day,
Enriched with light *pertayning* ther-*to*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6219.

We com to an ylonde callyd Calamo, C myle from the Rodes, And it *p*[*er*]*teyneth to* the Rodes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

The crown
And all wide-stretched honours that *pertain*
By custom and the ordinance of times
Unto the crown of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 82.

While the Archbishop blessed the Crown, he *to* whose Office it *pertained* put Spurs on his Heels.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

2. To relate; have reference or relation: with *to*.

They begin every dinner and supper with reading something that *pertaineth to* good manners and virtue. But it is short, because no man shall be grieved therewith.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

I find not any science that doth properly or fitly *pertain to* the imagination.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 207.

=**Syn. 2.** To regard, relate to, bear upon, concern.

pertaining (pėr-tā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pertain*, *v.*] A belonging; an appurtenance. [Rare.]

Of this plot seven "bangruppen" (i. e., land which would serve for constructing seven houses and their *pertainings*) have been at once taken in hand.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 607.

perte[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *part*.

perte[2] (pert), *n.* [F., < *perdre*, lose: see *perdition*.] In France, a place where a river disappears, in consequence of its having worn a deep channel in the rock, which has subsequently become covered over by the fall of large blocks from above. The Perte du Rhône, below Geneva, the best-known of these localities, is about fifty yards long.

pertelote†, *n.* See *partlet*.

pertenere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *partner*.

perterebration† (pėr-ter-ē-brā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **perterebratio*(*n-*), < *perterebrare*, bore through, < *per*, through, < *terebrare*, pp. *terebratus*, bore: see *terebrate*.] The act of boring through; perforation. *E. Phillips; Bailey.* [Rare.]

perthite (pėr′thīt), *n.* [< *Perth* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A flesh-red aventurine variety of feldspar from Perth in Ontario, Canada. It consists of interlaminated albite and orthoclase, or albite and microcline. The name has been extended to similar compounds from other localities; when the laminæ are visible under the microscope only, it is sometimes called *microperthite*.

perthitic (pėr-thit′ik), *a.* [< *perthite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing perthite. See *microperthitic*.

pertilichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *pertly*[2].

pertinacious (pėr-ti-nā′shus), *a.* [= OF. *pertinace* = Sp. Pg. *pertinaz* = It. *pertinace*, < L. *pertinax* (*pertinac-*), very tenacious, < *per*, through, + *tenax*, tenacious: see *tenacious*.] Unyielding; persistent; obstinate; especially, resolute, as in holding or adhering to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.

They may also laugh at their *pertinacious* and incurable obstinacy. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

He had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities. *I. Walton.*

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study.
South.

=**Syn.** Unyielding, dogged: the word is rarely used now except in condemnation. See *obstinate*.

pertinaciously (pėr-ti-nā′shus-li), *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; firmly; with pertinacity; resolutely.

pertinaciousness (pėr-ti-nā′shus-nes), *n.* Pertinacity.

pertinacity (pėr-ti-nas′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pertinacité* = It. *pertinacità*, < L. as if **pertinacita*(*t-*)*s*, < *pertinax*, pertinacious: see *pertinacious*.] The character of being pertinacious; resolute or unyielding adherence, as to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.; persistency; obstinacy; resoluteness: as, to cling with *pertinacity* to one's purpose.

The *pertinacity* with which he adheres to his purpose yields only to the immediate pressure of fear.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** See *pertinacious*.

pertinacy† (pėr′ti-nā-si), *n.* [< ME. *pertinacie*, < OF. *pertinacie*, *pertinace* = Sp. Pg. It. *pertinacia*, < L. *pertinacia*, pertinaciousness, < *pertinax*, pertinacious: see *pertinacious*.] Pertinacity; obstinacy.

Pertinacie is whan man deffendeth hise folies, and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

My breeding is not so coarse . . . to offend with *pertinacy*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

pertinate† (pėr′ti-nāt), *a.* [Irreg. < *pertinacious*, with accom. suffix *-ate*[1].] Obstinate. *Joye.*

pertinately† (pėr′ti-nāt-li), *adv.* Obstinately. *Joye.*

pertinence (pėr′ti-nens), *n.* [< F. *pertinence* = Pr. *pertenensa* = Sp. *pertinencia*, *pertenencia*, obs., = Pg. *pertinencia*, *pertença* = It. *pertinenza*, *pertinenzia*, < ML. *pertinentia*, pertinence, right of possession or property, appurtenance, < L. *pertinen*(*t-*)*s*, belonging, pertinent: see *pertinent*.] **1.** The character of being pertinent or to the point; strict relevancy or suitableness; appositeness.

Secondly, a due ordering of our words that are to proceed from and to express our thoughts: which is done by *pertinence* and brevity of expression.
South, Works, II. iii.

2. Relevant or apposite utterance. [Rare.]

This balance between the orator and the audience is expressed in what is called the *pertinence* of the speaker.
Emerson, Eloquence.

=**Syn. 1.** Relevancy, appropriateness, applicability, propriety.

pertinency (pėr′ti-nen-si), *n.* [As *pertinence* (see *-cy*).] Pertinence.

pertinent (pėr′ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *pertinent* = Sp. *pertinente* = Pg. *pertinente*, *pertencente* = It. *pertinente*, *pertenente*, < L. *pertinen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *pertinere*, pertain, concern: see *pertain*. Cf. *appertinent*, *appurtenant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; appropriate; apposite; not foreign to the question; being to the point. In the doctrine of scholastic disputation, *pertinent* (from the fourteenth century) was said of a proposition whose truth or falsity would follow necessarily from the truth of the proposition to which it was said to be pertinent, and also of a term which was necessarily true or necessarily false of that to which it was pertinent.

There are *pertinent* two points of much purpose, the one by way of preparation, the other by way of caution.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 175.

Some of the verses pleased me, it is true,
And still were *pertinent*— those honoring you.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis. (P. S.)

2. Pertaining or relating; that regards or has reference: with *to* or *unto*.

Anything *pertinent unto* faith and religion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

=**Syn.** Relevant, fit, proper, applicable, appertaining.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, an appurtenant: used, chiefly in the plural, in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts*: as, lands are disponed with *parts* and *pertinents*.

pertinently (pėr′ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the point or purpose.

pertinentness (pėr′ti-nent-nes), *n.* The character of being pertinent; pertinence; appositeness.

pertingent† (pėr-tin′jent), *a.* [< L. *pertingen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *pertingere*, stretch out, extend, < *per*, through, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*.] Reaching to or touching completely. *Blount.*

pertly[1] (pėrt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *pertly*; < *pert*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Readily; briskly; promptly.

And Paris to the prinse *pertly* aunsward:
"Sir, your comaundement to kepe, I cast me forsothe,
With all the might that I may, at this mene tyme."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6232.

Now come, my Ariel! bring a corollary,
Rather than want a spirit: appear, and *pertly!*
No tongue! all eyes! be silent.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 58.

2. In a pert, bold, or saucy manner; saucily.

For yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 219.

pertly[2]†, *adv.* [< ME. *pertly*, *perteliche*, *pertiliche*; < *pert*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Openly; plainly; clearly; evidently; truly.

Thane syr Priamous the prynce, in presens of lordes,
Presez to his penowne, and *pertly* it hentes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2918.

pertness (pėrt'nes), *n.* The fact or character of being pert. (*a*†) Briskness; smartness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is [in Shaftesbury's works] a lively *pertness*, a parade of literature. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. v. § 3.

(*b*) Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness. = **Syn.** (*b*) *Impertinence, Impudence, Effrontery*, etc. See *impudence* and *impertinent*.

pertransient (pėr-tran'shent), *a.* [< L. *pertransien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pertransire*, go through, < *per*, through, + *transire*, cross, go through: see *transient*.] Passing through or over. [Rare.]

pertryche†, **pertryket**, *n.* Middle English forms of *partridge*.

pertuisan†, **pertuisane**†, *n.* [OF.: see *partizan*[2].] Obsolete forms of *partizan*[2].

perturb (pėr-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< ME. *perturben, pertourben*, < OF. *perturber, pertourber* = Sp. Pg. *perturbar* = It. *perturbare*, < L. *perturbare*, throw into confusion, confuse, disorder, disturb, < *per*, through, + *turbare*, confuse, disturb: see *turbid*. Cf. *disturb*.] 1. To disturb greatly; agitate; disquiet.

What folk ben ye that at myn hom comynge
Pertourben so my feste with cryinge?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 48.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 182.

At times there was a *perturbed* and restless wandering of the eye that bespoke a mind but ill at ease.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 202.

2. To disorder; confuse; cause irregularity in.

perturbability (pėr-tėr-ba-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *perturbable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being perturbable.

perturbable (pėr-tėr'ba-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *perturbable*, < ML. **perturbabilis*, < L. *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] Capable of being perturbed, agitated, or disquieted.

perturbance (pėr-tėr'bans), *n.* [< *perturban(t)* + *-ce*.] Perturbation; disturbance.

Suddain passion and *perturbance* of mind.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. ix.

perturbant (pėr-tėr'bant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *perturban(t-)s*, ppr. of *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] I. *a.* Disturbing; perturbing.

II. *n.* A disturbing circumstance or thing; whatever perturbs or disturbs the natural course or order. [Rare.]

The matter [migration of birds] thus becomes a matter of averages, and like all such is open to the influence of many *perturbants*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 764.

perturbate (pėr'tėr-bāt or pėr-tėr'bāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg *perturbado* = It. *perturbato*, < L. *perturbatus*, pp. of *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] Perturbed. [Rare.]

perturbate (pėr-tėr'bāt or pėr'tėr-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *perturbatus*, pp. of *perturbare*: see *perturb*.] To perturb.

Corruption
Hath then no force her blisse to *perturbate*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. i. 14.

★**perturbation** (pėr-tėr-bā'shon), *n.* [< F. *perturbation* = Sp. *perturbación* = Pg. *perturbação* = It. *perturbazione*, < L. *perturbatio(n-)*, confusion, < *perturbare*, pp. *perturbatus*, confuse, perturb: see *perturb*.] 1. The act of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed; disturbance; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; restlessness or want of tranquillity of mind; commotion of the passions.

For it [the earth] is a place of *perturbation*,
Of anguish, sorrowe, and vexation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Love was not in their looks, either to God
Or to each other; but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair.
Milton, P. L., x. 113.

2. Variation; especially, irregular or violent variation.

In all things which admit of indefinite multiplication, demand and supply only determine the *perturbations* of value, during a period which cannot exceed the length of time necessary for altering the supply.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 2.

3. A cause of disquiet.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow? . . .
O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 23.

4. In *astron.*, a deviation of the motion of a planet or comet from a fixed orbit or from its regular velocity in that orbit. Perturbations are caused by the gravitating action of bodies other than the primary or central body. They are commonly and conveniently conceived, not as drawing the planets out of their orbits, but as consisting in gradual changes of the elements of the orbits themselves. All perturbations due to gravitation are, strictly speaking, periodical. But some of them, which depend upon the relative situation of the orbits of different planets, go through their changes in such vast intervals of time that they are more conveniently regarded as progressive and not periodic, and are termed *secular perturbations;* while others, depending for the most part upon the relative situations of the planets in their orbits, go through their changes in comparatively short intervals of time, and can only be represented as periodic, and these are technically called the *periodic inequalities*. = **Syn.** 1. Agitation, trepidation, uneasiness, worry, discomposure.

perturbational (pėr-tėr-bā'shon-al), *a.* [< *perturbation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to perturbation or disturbance: as, the *perturbational* theory. *Herschel*.

perturbative (pėr'tėr-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *perturbate* + *-ive*.] Causing or tending to cause perturbation; disturbing.—**Perturbative function**, the function which expresses the potential of the disturbing actions upon a planetary body by all the other bodies of the solar system.

★**perturbator** (pėr'tėr-bā-tor), *n.* [= F. *perturbateur* = Sp. Pg. *perturbador* = It. *perturbatore*, < LL. *perturbator*, < L. *perturbare*, pp. *perturbatus*, perturb: see *perturb*.] One who perturbs; a disturber.

The *perturbators* of the peace of Italy.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 196.

★**perturbatory** (pėr-tėr'bā-tō-ri), *n.* [< *perturbate* + *-ory*.] A name once used by real and pretended believers in the divining-rod to indicate a hypothetical power assumed to reside in certain individuals whereby they can exert a perturbing influence upon the motion of a swinging pendulum, etc. Its characteristics were an expansive quality, residing most abundantly in the thumb and forefinger, whereby the center of gravity of a pendulum held by these digits would be caused to describe a circle, and a compressive quality, belonging to the middle finger, which resists such motion. A man with a high compressive or "active" perturbatory, touching with his middle finger the hand of another with the expansive perturbatory well developed in thumb and forefinger, might neutralize the perturbatory in the latter, which is of the "passive" variety. A person equally endowed with these perturbatories would be negative, and so forth.

The passive *perturbatory* is a high degree of expansive, and the active *perturbatory* in like manner a powerful compressive. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 112.

perturbatrix (pėr'tėr-bā-triks), *n.* [= F. It. *perturbatrice*, < L. *perturbatrix*, fem. of (LL.) *perturbator*: see *perturbator*.] A female perturber; a woman who perturbs or disturbs.

perturbedly (pėr-tėr'bed-li), *adv.* In an agitated or perturbed manner; restlessly.

perturber (pėr-tėr'bėr), *n.* One who perturbs; a perturbator; a disturber.

perturbing (pėr-tėr'bing), *n.* [< ME. *perturbynge*; verbal n. of *perturb*, *v.*] Disturbance; agitation.

Withouten wynd or *perturbynge* of air.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 554.

Pertusaria (pėr-tū-sā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, perforate: see *pertuse*.] A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Pertusariaceæ*, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and mostly minute globular immersed apothecia.

Pertusariaceæ (pėr"tū-sā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pertusaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, named from the genus *Pertusaria*.

pertusate (pėr-tū'sāt), *a.* [< L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, bore through: see *pertuse*.] In *bot.*, pierced with holes or slits.

pertuse (pėr-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *pertus*, < L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, bore through, perforate, < *per*, through, + *tundere*, strike. Cf. *partizan*[2].] 1. Punched; pierced with holes.—2. In *bot.*, having holes or slits, as a leaf.

pertused (pėr-tūst'), *a.* [< *pertuse* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pertuse*.

pertusion (pėr-tū'zhon), *n.* [= It. *pertugio*, < LL. *pertusio(n-)*, a perforation, < L. *pertundere*, pp. *pertusus*, perforate: see *pertuse*.] 1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was a stabbing or *pertusion*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. A hole or perforation made by punching.

The like [large fruit] (they say) will be effected by an empty pot without earth in it, . . . and the better if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 470.

pertussal (pėr-tus'al), *a.* [< *pertussis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pertussis or whooping-cough.

pertussis (pėr-tus'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *per-* intensive + *tussis*, a cough.] Whooping-cough.

Peruan† (pē-rō'an), *a.* Same as *Peruvian*. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 260.

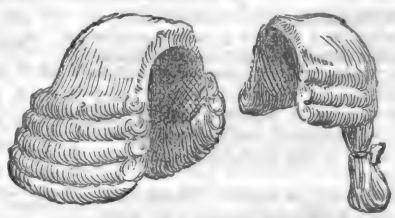
peruenket, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwinkle*[1].

Perugian (pē-rō'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Perugia* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Perugia, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; specifically, pertaining to the Umbrian school of early Renaissance painting, which had its center in Perugia, and of which Pietro Vannucci, called Perugino, the chief master of Raphael, was the central figure: as, *Perugian* art; the *Perugian* school.

A sketch-book filled by Raphael during his *Perugian* apprenticeship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 274.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Perugia.

peruke (pe-rōk' or per'ōk), *n.* [Formerly also *peruque, peruique;* in earlier use accom. *perwick, pirwike*, etc., whence *perwig, periwig*, etc., whence by abbr. *wig* (see *periwig* and *wig*); = MD. *perruycke, perhuycke*, D. *peruyk*, now *peruik, pruik* = G. *perrücke, perücke, perrück* = Sw. *peruk* = Dan. *paryk*, a periwig, peruke; < OF. (and F.) *perruque*, also *perrucque*, < OIt. *perucca*, It. *perrucca, parruca* = Sardinian *pilucca* = Sp. *peluca* = Pg. *peruca*, a tuft of hair, a wig; from the verb shown in OIt. *peluccare, piluccare, pilluccare*, pick or pull out (hairs or feathers) one by one, It. *peluccare*, pick off (grapes) one by one; prob. < LL. **pilūcare, pilūcare*, freq., with formative *-icare*, < L. *pilus*, a hair: see *pile*[1] and *pluck*[1].] An artificial tuft of hair, made to imitate the natural hair, but usually having larger and ampler masses, worn on the head to conceal baldness, by actors in their make-up, and at one time by people generally in conformity to a fashion; a wig. About the middle of the sixteenth century wearing the peruke became a fashion. Immense perukes with curls falling upon the shoulders were worn from about 1660 to 1725, and were then succeeded by smaller and more convenient forms, which had also existed contemporaneously with the former. As late as 1825 some old-fashioned people still wore perukes, and a reminiscence of them remains in Great Britain in the wigs of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, judges, barristers, etc.



Perukes. (Facsimile of a cut in the "New York Weekly Gazette and Post-boy," 1771.)

She has a *peruke* that 's like a pound of hemp, made up in shoe-threads. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

You us'd to have the Beau-mond throng after you; and a Flock of gay fine *Perukes* hovering round you.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

Comes La Belle Pierce to see my wife, and to bring her a pair of *peruques* of hair, as the fashion now is for ladies to wear; which are pretty, and are of my wife's own hair, or else I should not endure them.
Pepys, Diary, March 24, 1662.

Campaign peruke. See *wig*.

peruke (pe-rōk'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peruked*, ppr. *peruking*. [< *peruke*, *n.* Cf. *periwig*, *v.*] To wear a peruke; dress with a peruke. [Rare.]

perula (per'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *perulæ* (-lē). [NL. see *perule*.] Same as *perule*.

perulate (per'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *perule* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, furnished with perules or scales.

perule (per'ūl), *n.* [= F. *périule*, < NL. *perula*, a scale, < L. *perula*, dim. of *pera*, < Gr. πήρα, a purse, wallet: see *Pera*.] In *bot.*, a scale, as those of leaf-buds.

peruquerian (per-ū-kē'ri-an), *a.* [< F. *perruquier*, a barber, < *perruque*, a peruke: see *peruke*.] Of or pertaining to the making of wigs, or a wigmaker. [Humorous.]

Those chef-d'œuvres of *peruquerian* art surmounting the waxen images in Bartellot's window.
Dickens, Sketches, The Boarding-House.

perusal (pē-rō'zal), *n.* [< *peruse* + *-al*.] 1. Careful examination or survey; scrutiny.

Bring candid eyes unto the *perusal* of men's works.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 2.

The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak.
Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 265.

He asked for a cup of water, gave her a close *perusal* with his eye, inquired the road to Parson Welles's, mounted his horse, and disappeared. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

2. The act of perusing or reading through; reading.

He that has the *perusal* of any of your discourses cannot but emerge with the greatest advantages.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

peruse (pē-röz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perused*, ppr. *perusing*. [< late ME. *perusen*, < OF. *paruser*, < *per-*, *par-*, L. *per*, through, + *user*, E. *use*; translated by NL. *peruti*, in Levins (1570). Compare *peract*, *perplant*, *perstand*, etc. The literal sense (def. 1) soon disappeared from use and knowledge. The secondary senses (defs. 2–4) are like that of *pervise*, which has been taken by some as the original form.] **1†.** To use to the end; use up; wear out. —**2†.** To go over one by one, as a series. —**3.** To go through searchingly or carefully; run over with careful scrutiny; examine throughout or in detail; inspect; survey; scan; scrutinize.

And therevpon the Maire, first, by his reason to name and gyve his voice to som worshipfull man of the seide hows, and after hym the Shiref, and so all the house *perusid* in the same, euery man to gyve his voice as shall please him; which shal alle be wretyn by the towne clerk, and by the same reporte and present hym that hathe moste voises. *Ricart*, Register (1479), quoted in English Gilds [(E. E. T. S.), p. 414.

But certes the very cause of decay, ne the true meane to cure it, may neuer be sufficiently knowen of gouernours, except they themselfes wyll personally resorte and *peruse* all partes of the countrayes under their gouernance, and inserche diligently, etc. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 26.

Monsieur Soubiez, having *perused* the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and souldiers would not yeeld to goe the voyage till they were paid their arrears. *MS. Harl.*, 383. (*Halliwell.*)

I'll view the manners of the town,
Peruse the traders, gaze upon the buildings.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 13.

For let a man seriously and diligently revolve and *peruse* [tr. L. *percurret*] the succession of the emperors of Rome, and he shall find this judgment is truly made. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 4.

Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 267.

Let any one *peruse*, with all intentness, the lineaments of this portrait, and see if the husband had not reason . . . to challenge comparison. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 82.

At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves,
Perused the matting. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

4. To read through carefully or with attention.

Peruse this paper, madam. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 84.

The most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, which I have often *perused*, not without effusion of tears. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 64.

Will not your lordship *peruse* the contents? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

peruser (pē-rö'zėr), *n.* [< *peruse* + *-er*[1].] One who peruses; one who reads or examines.

Perusine†, *n.* [< *Peru* + *-s-* + *-ine*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Peru; a Peruvian. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

Peruvian (pē-rö'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Peru* (NL. *Peruvia*) + *-an*. Cf. *Peruan*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru, an ancient realm in South America, under the Incas, later a Spanish viceroyalty, and now a republic, extending from Ecuador southward to Chili.—**Peruvian balsam.** Same as *balsam of Peru* (which see, under *balsam*).—**Peruvian bark.** See *Cinchona*, *China bark* (under *bark*[2]), and *Jesuits' bark* (under *Jesuit*).—**Peruvian cotton-plant, daffodil, hedge-hyssop, heliotrope, ipecacuanha,** etc. See the nouns.—**Peruvian mastic-tree.** See *mastic*, *n.*, 2, and *pepper-tree*, 1.—**Peruvian nutmeg.** See *nutmeg*.—**Peruvian province,** in *zoögeog.*, a littoral region recognized with reference to the distribution of mollusks, including the coasts of Peru and Chili and the islands zoölogically related.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Peru, either (*a*) one of the native race under the Inca empire, or (*b*) an inhabitant of Peru after the Spanish conquest. The modern Peruvians are of Spanish, native, or mixed descent.

pervade (pėr-vād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pervaded*, ppr. *pervading*. [< L. *pervadere*, go through, < *per*, through, + *vadere*, go, = E. *wade*: see *wade*. Cf. *evade*, *invade*.] **1.** To pass or flow through; penetrate; permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To extend throughout; spread or be spread through the whole extent of; be diffused throughout.

What but God . . . *pervades*,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole!
Thomson, Spring, l. 801.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke.*

pervasion (pėr-vā'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *pervasio(n-)*, an invasion, < L. *pervadere*, pp. *pervasus*, pervade: see *pervade*.] The act of pervading; a passing through the whole extent of a thing.

Those kinds or manners of fluidity newly ascribed to saltpetre will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body. *Boyle*, Works, I. 389.

pervasive (pėr-vā'siv), *a.* [< L. *pervadere*, pp. *pervasus*, pervade: see *pervade*.] Tending or having power to pervade.

When from each branch anneal'd, the works of frost
Pervasive, radiant icicles depend.
Shenstone, Economy, iii.

Sermons preached from the text "Be ye perfect" are the only sermons of a *pervasive* and deep-searching influence. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 19.

perverse (pėr-vėrs'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *pervers* = Sp. Pg. It. *perverso*, < L. *perversus*, perverse, turned the wrong way, askew, not right, pp. of *pervertere*, turn around, pervert: see *pervert*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Turned away or deviating from what is right, proper, correct, etc.; perverted.

Of ill thoughtes cummeth *peruerse* iudgement.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 118.

The only righteous in a world *perverse*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 701.

2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable; self-willed.

One of the greatest Tortures that can be in the Negotiation of the World is to have to do with *perverse*, irrational, half-witted Men. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 19.

What is more likely, considering our *perverse* nature, than that we should neglect the duties, while we wish to retain the privileges, of our Christian profession?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 129.

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 96.

4. Untoward: as, "event *perverse!*" *Milton*, P. L., ix. 405.—**Syn. 2.** *Perverse*, *Froward*, wilful, mulish. The derivations of *perverse* and *froward* suggest essentially the same idea. *Froward*, however, has reference only to one's attitude in regard to obedience, and chiefly, therefore, to the behavior of children; in Shakspere, of women. It is not used of a disobedient spirit toward civil law, and *perverse* is only indirectly so used. *Perverse* has reference to one's attitude, in both conduct and opinion. The *perverse* person is settled in habit and disposition of contrariness; he not only likes or dislikes, acts or refuses to act, by the rule of contradiction to the wishes, commands, or opinions of others, especially of those whom he ought to consider, but he is likely even to take pains to do or say that which he knows to be offensive or painful to them. *Perversity* may be found in a child, but it is so settled an element of character as to be rather the mark of an adult. See *wayward*.

II. *n.* A geometrical form related to another (of which it is said to be the *perverse*) as the form of the image of an object in a plane mirror is to that of the object itself.

perversed† (pėr-vėrst'), *a.* [< *perverse* + *-ed*[2].] Turned. *Phaer*, Æneid, v.

perversedly† (pėr-vėr'sed-li), *adv.* Perversely. *Ascham.*

perversely (pėr-vėrs'li), *adv.* In a perverse manner; stubbornly; with intent to vex; crossly; peevishly.

perverseness (pėr-vėrs'nes), *n.* The state or character of being perverse; disposition to be contrary, or to thwart or cross; corruption; wickedness.

Therefore she puts off her shooe, and by inuerting the same, accuseth her husbands *peruersenesse*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 293.

Whom he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 902.

perversion (pėr-vėr'shon), *n.* [< F. *perversion* = Sp. *perversión* = Pg. *perversão* = It. *perversione*, < L. *perversio(n-)*, a turning about, < *pervertere*, pp. *perversus*, turn about: see *pervert*.] **1.** The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse.—**2.** In *math.*, the operation of passing from any figure to another like the image of the former in a plane mirror; also, same as *perverse*.

perversity (pėr-vėr'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *perversité* = Sp. *perversidad* = Pg. *perversidade* = It. *perversità*, < L. *perversita(t-)s*, perverseness, < *perversus*, perverse: see *perverse*.] Perverse character, disposition, tendency, or conduct; disposition to be contrary; perverseness.—**Syn.** See *perverse*.

perversive (pėr-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *perversus*, pp. of *pervertere*, pervert, + *-ive*.] Tending or having power to pervert or corrupt.

pervert (pėr-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *perverten*, < OF. *perverter*, *parvertir*, F. *pervertir* = Pr. Sp. *pervertir* = Pg. *perverter* = It. *pervertire*, *pervertere*, < L. *pervertere*, turn about, corrupt, < *per*, through, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *advert*, *avert*, *convert*, *divert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To turn aside; turn another way; avert.

Let 's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath
He hath against himself. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 151.

2. To turn from truth, from propriety, or from its proper purpose; distort from its use or end; misinterpret wilfully.

Raynalde of the rodes, and rebelle to Criste,
Perverede with Paynyms that Cristene persewes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2787.

Words, as a Tartar's bow, do shoot back upon the understanding of the wisest, and mightily entangle and *pervert* the judgment. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 229.

This rule of his he doth sometimes *pervert*, to acquaint the world with his prerogative. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 16.

3. To turn from right opinions or right conduct; corrupt.

A man can have no occasion to do good, chancing into the company of them which will sooner *pervert* a good man than be made good themselves. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

The Jesuits will scarce *pervert* you or me, I should hope. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

4. To perform the geometrical operation of perversion upon (any figure).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn aside from the right course, way, etc.; take a wrong course; become corrupt or corrupted.

Blessings unus'd *pervert* into a waste
As well as surfeits. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 1.

2. To become a pervert or turncoat.

pervert (pėr'vėrt), *n.* [< *pervert*, *v.*] One who has turned aside from the right way; one who has apostatized or turned to error. Compare *'vert*.

That notorious "*pervert*," Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, i.

=**Syn.** *Neophyte*, *Proselyte*, etc. See *convert*.

perverted (pėr-vėr'tėd), *p. a.* Misdirected; misapplied; corrupt; false.

perverter (pėr-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong; one who distorts, misinterprets, misapplies, or corrupts.

The Scripture teacheth us how we ought to withstand the *perverters* of the Gospell. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

pervertible (pėr-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *pervertible* = Sp. *pervertible* = Pg. *pervertivel*; as *pervert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being perverted. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 131.

pervestigate† (pėr-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *pervestigatus*, pp. of *pervestigare*, trace out, < *per*, through, + *vestigare*, track: see *vestige*. Cf. *investigate*.] To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

pervestigation† (pėr-ves-ti-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pervestigatio(n-)*, investigation, < *pervestigare*, pp. *pervestigatus*, trace out: see *pervestigate*.] The act of pervestigating; diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants.

pervial† (pėr'vi-al), *a.* [< L. *pervius*, passable (see *pervious*), + *-al*.] Pervious; transparent; clear. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv., note.

pervially† (pėr'vi-al-i), *adv.* In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently; clearly. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv., note.

pervicacious† (pėr-vi-kā'shus), *a.* [= Pg. *pervicaz* = It. *pervicace*, < L. *pervicax* (*pervicac-*), firm, determined, obstinate, < *pervincere*, maintain one's opinion, < *per*, through, + *vincere* (√ *vic*), conquer: see *victor*.] Very obstinate; stubborn; wilfully contrary or refractory; wilful. *Dryden*, Limberham, ii. 1.

pervicaciously† (pėr-vi-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In a pervicacious manner; stubbornly; with wilful obstinacy.

pervicaciousness† (pėr-vi-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being pervicacious. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

pervicacity† (pėr-vi-kas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pervicax* (*pervicac-*), obstinate (see *pervicacious*), + *-ity*.] Pervicaciousness. *Bailey*, 1731.

pervicacy† (pėr'vi-kā-si), *n.* [= Pg. It. *pervicacia*, < L. *pervicacia*, firmness, obstinacy, < *pervicax*, firm, obstinate: see *pervicacious*.] Pervicaciousness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 211.

pervigilation† (pėr-vij-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pervigilatio(n-)*, a vigil, < *pervigilare*, pp. *pervigilatus*, watch through, < *per*, through, + *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant*.] A careful watching; vigilance. *Bailey.*

pervigilium (pėr-vi-jil'i-um), *n.* [L., < *pervigil*, also *pervigilis*, very watchful, < *per*, through, + *vigil*, watchful: see *vigil*.] A watching all night; a vigil; in *pathol.*, disinclination to sleep; wakefulness.

pervinke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *periwinkle*[1].

pervious (pėr'vi-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *pervio*, < L. *pervius*, passable, < *per*, through, + *via*, way. Cf. *devious*, *invious*.] **1.** Capable of being penetrated or permeated by something else; affording entrance, admission, or passage; penetrable; permeable.

Those distillations of celestial dews are conveyed in channels not *pervious* to an eye of sense.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 146.

Yea, in such a *pervious* substance as the brain, they might finde an easie either entrance or exit almost everywhere.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

Were not their judgments warped by the class-bias, workingmen might be more *pervious* to the truth.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 250.

2. Pervading; permeating. [Rare.]

They have an agility to move from place to place with speed and subtilty, like light; to have their way free and *pervious* through all places.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 385.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* Fire,
This flutt'ring Motion, which we call the Mind?
Prior, Solomon, iii.

3. Open; patent; patulous; perforate: applied in anatomy and zoölogy to organs which may be impervious at some time, or under some circumstances.—**4.** In *bot.*, possessing an opening or passageway.

perviousness (pėr'vi-us-nes), *n.* The property of being pervious.

pervise†, *v. t.* [< L. *pervisus*, pp. of *pervidere*, look through, < *per*, through, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *revise*, etc., and see *peruse*.] To observe; examine; inspect. [Rare.]

We . . . are now passed Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly *pervised*, and communed with the company.
State Paper, May 18, 1549 (J. Bradford's Works, Parker Soc., 1853, II. 369).

pery[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *pirie*, *pyrie*; < AS. *pirige*, a pear-tree, < *peru*, *pere*: see *pear*[1].] A pear-tree.

Thus I lete hym sitte upon the *pyrie*,
And Januarie and May romynge myrie.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 973.

pery[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

pes[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pes[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *piece*.

pes[3] (pēz), *n.*; pl. *pedes* (pē'dēz). [L., = E. *foot*: see *foot*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The foot; the third and distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, consisting of the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges: the correlative of *manus* of the fore limb. (*b*) A foot-like part or organ; a peduncle, or base of support.—**Abductor pollicis pedis**, a small muscle along the inner plantar border of the foot, inserted into the inner side of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Also called *abductor hallucis*.—**Flexor brevis pollicis pedis**. Same as *flexor brevis hallucis*.—**Flexor communis digitorum pedis**. Same as *flexor longus digitorum*. See *flexor*.—**Pes accessorius**, a smooth white eminence, variable in size, situated at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle, formed by the protrusion inward of the collateral fissure. Also called *eminentia collateralis*.—**Pes anserinus fasciæ latæ**, the radiating ligamentous structure at the insertion of the sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus, on the inner side of the knee.—**Pes anserinus major**, the radiating trunks of the facial nerve as they pass through the parotid gland, and emerge on the face.—**Pes anserinus minor**, the infra-orbital plexus (which see, under *plexus*).—**Pes anserinus nervi mediani**. Same as *plexus anserinus nervi mediani*.—**Pes anticus**. Same as *manus*, 1.—**Pes calcaneus**. Same as *talipes calcaneus*.—**Pes cavus**. Same as *talipes cavus*.—**Pes coronæ radiatæ**, the foot of the corona radiata where it passes into the internal capsule.—**Pes equinovarus**. Same as *talipes equinovarus*.—**Pes equinus**. Same as *talipes equinus*.—**Pes hippocampi major**, the enlarged lower section of the hippocampus major.—**Pes hippocampi minor**. Same as *hippocampus minor*.—**Pes pedunculi**. Same as *crusta*.—**Pes valgus**. Same as *talipes valgus*.—**Pes varus**. Same as *talipes varus*.—**Transversus pedis**, a plantar muscle at the fore part of the metatarsus, above the flexor tendons, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Also called *caput breve* or *transversum adductoris hallucis*, and *hallucal transverse muscle*.

pesable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable*.

pesade (pe-zād'), *n.* [< F. *pesade*, < *peser* = Sp. Pg. *pesar* = It. *pesare*, < L. *pensare*, weigh: see *poise*.] In the *manège*, the motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing. *Imp. Dict.*

pesage (pe-zäzh'), *n.* [< OF. *pesage* (= Pg. *pesagem*), < *peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise. *Craig.*

pesanet†, *n.* Same as *pusane*.

pesant[1]†, *a.* [ME., also *pesaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *pesant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *pesante*), heavy, lit. weighing down, ppr. of *peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] Heavy. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

pesant[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *peasant*.

pesante (pe-zän'te), *a.* [It.: see *pesant*[1].] In *music*, with heavy accent or emphasis: nearly equivalent to *marcando*, but not implying the use of the staccato.

pesanted†, *a.* [< *pesant*[2], now *peasant*, taken as a 'vassal,' + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *envassaled*, of like sense, under *envassal*.] Subjected; enslaved; envassaled. The word has been found only in the passage cited, where some take it to be < *pesant*[1] + *-ed*[2], and translate 'heavy,' 'stupid.'

Thus *pesanted* to each lewd thought's control.
Marston. (*Imp. Dict.*)

pese[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pease*[1].

pese[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of ★*peace*.

peseta (pe-sā'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim., < *pesa*, weight. Cf. *peso*.] 1. The monetary unit of Spain,



Obverse. Reverse.
Peseta of Alfonso XII., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

equivalent to 19.3 United States cents, or 9½*d.* sterling. It is divided into 100 centesimos. There are gold coins of 25, 20, 10, and 5 pesetas and silver coins of 1 and 5 pesetas.

2. In Peru, the fifth part of the silver sol.

Peshito, Peshitto (pe-shē'tō), *n.* [Syriac; literally, 'the single or plain.'] A Syriac translation of the Old and New Testaments. It is supposed to have been made by Christians in the second century, and possesses high authority. The Old Testament is translated directly from the Hebrew. 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation are wanting.

peshwa (pesh'wä), *n.* [Pers. *pēshwā*, chief, guide.] Among the Mahrattas, originally, a chief minister; later, the chief or prince of the Mahrattas. The last of the peshwas surrendered to Sir John Malcolm in 1817. Also *peishwah*.

It subsequently passed into the hands of the rajas of Satara and then the *peshwas*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 743.

The minister (or *Peishwah*) of the king of the Mahrattas has become the hereditary sovereign. *Brougham.*

peshwaship (pesh'wä-ship), *n.* [< *peshwa* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a peshwa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 291.

peskily (pes'ki-li), *adv.* Annoyingly; hence, very; extremely, in a bad sense. [Colloq., U. S.]

pesky (pes'ki), *a.* [Perhaps a var. of **pesty* (< *pest* + *-y*[1]). Cf. the reverse relation of *nasty* for *nasky*; cf. also *perk*[2] and *pert*[1], etc.] Troublesome; annoying; plaguy. [Colloq., U. S.]

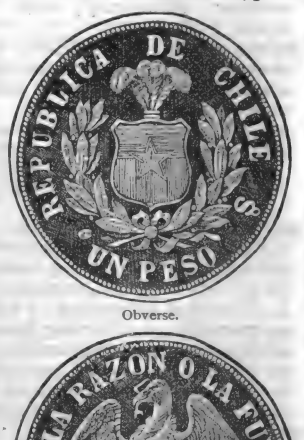
I got caught in those *pesky* blackberry-bushes in the graveyard, and I do believe I've torn my breeches all to pieces. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 66.

pesky (pes'ki), *adv.* [< *pesky*, *a.*] Excessively: as, *pesky* slow. [Colloq., U. S.]

peso (pā'sō), *n.* [Sp., a dollar, lit. a weight, < ML. *pensum*, a weight.] The Spanish dollar. See *dollar*, 1. Also called *duro*. Also a monetary unit of various American states. The following is a table of its values in United States cents:

Argentina	96.5
Guatemala	45.1
Honduras	45.1
Salvador	45.1
Chile	36.5
Mexico	49.8
Phil. Islands	50.0
Uruguay	103.4

In Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador the standard is silver, in the other countries the standard is gold. Various silver coins known by this name are in circulation in the countries mentioned, and also in Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay, and Costa Rica.



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Peso of Chile in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

pesoné†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *peson*, *pezon*, a weight, a small coin, also a whirl on a spindle, F. *peson*, a steelyard, < *peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] An instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed. *Halliwell.*

In primis, a *peson* of gold, it fayleth v. balles, weiyng xxiij. unces gold. *Paston Letters*, I. 474.

pessary (pes'ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *pessaries* (-riz). [< F. *pessaire* = Sp. *pesario* = Pg. It. *pessario*, < LL. *pessarium*, a pessary, < L. *pessum*, *pessus*, a pessary, < Gr. πεσσός, an oval pebble used in playing a game like draughts, a pessary.] In *med.*, an instrument made, in various forms, of elastic or rigid materials, and worn in the vagina to remedy various uterine displacements.

pesse†, *v.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pessimism (pes'i-mizm), *n.* [= F. *pessimisme* = Sp. *pesimismo* = Pg. It. *pessimismo*, < G. *pessimismus* (Schopenhauer, 1819), < NL. **pessimismus*, < L. *pessimus*, worst; superl. (*pejor*, worse, compar.) of *malus*, bad: see *male*[3].] 1. In *metaph.*: (*a*) The doctrine that this world is the worst possible.

A Schopenhauer, with logic and learning and wit, teaching *pessimism*—teaching that this is the worst of all possible worlds, and inferring that sleep is better than waking, and death than sleep—all the talent in the world cannot save him from being odious.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims (1876), p. 122.

(*b*) The doctrine that the development of the universe has such a law that it must ultimately reach, or at least tend toward, the same non-existence from which it sprang. This doctrine has been associated (and probably is logically associated) with the feeling that existence is in itself an evil, and is due to a radically evil principle of separation and of strife—the will. It is also in harmony with psychological monism. Compare *optimism*.

2. The tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life, or to look only upon its dark side; a melancholy or depressing spirit or view of life.

Perhaps the great charm of the Elegy is to be found in its embodying that pensively stingless *pessimism* which comes with the first gray hair.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 171.

3. The worst possible condition; the point of greatest deterioration. [Rare.]

Public criticism is, upon works of fine literature, at the very point of *pessimism*.
Southey, Letters (1812), II. 253. (*Davies.*)

pessimist (pes'i-mist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *pessimiste* = Sp. *pesimista* = Pg. It. *pessimista*, < NL. **pessimista*, < L. *pessimus*, worst: see *pessimism*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who accepts the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism, in either sense.—2. One who exaggerates the evils of life or is disposed to see only its dark side; one who is given to melancholy or depressing views of life.

II. *a.* Same as *pessimistic*.

pessimistic (pes-i-mis'tik), *a.* [< *pessimist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of pessimism, in any sense.—**Syn.** *Cynical*, etc. See *misanthropic*.

pessimistical (pes-i-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *pessimistic* + *-al*.] Same as *pessimistic*.

pessimize (pes'i-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pessimized*, ppr. *pessimizing*. [< L. *pessimus*, worst, + *-ize*.] To hold or express the belief or doctrines of a pessimist. *Saturday Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

pessomancy (pes'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. πεσσός, an oval stone used in a game like draughts, + μαντεία, divination, < μάντις, a prophet.] Divination by means of pebbles.

pessoner†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **peschonier* (?), < *pescher*, < L. *piscare*, fish: see *piscator*.] A fisherman or fishmonger. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvii.

pessular (pes'ū-lär), *a.* [< *pessulus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the pessulus, or having its character.

pessulus (pes'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pessuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pessulus*, the bolt of a door, < Gr. πάσσαλος, a peg, pin, gag.] In *ornith.*, the cross-bone of the syrinx; the gristly or bony bar across the lower end of the windpipe, at the point where the trachea forks into right and left ★bronchi.



A, bifurcation of trachea: *a b a*, last entire tracheal ring. *B*, last entire tracheal ring, viewed from below, crossed by the pessulus. *C*, bifurcation of trachea and bronchi, viewed from below: *a*, pessulus, the bolt-bar, or bone of divarication; *b b*, next succeeding tracheal half-rings.

pest (pest), *n.* [< F. *peste* = Sp. Pg. It. *peste*, < L. *pestis*, a deadly epidemic disease, plague, pestilence, ruin, destruction; with formative *-ti-*, from a root variously sought in *perdere*, destroy (see *perdition*), in *petere*, fall upon, attack (see *petition*), in *pati*, suffer (see *passion*, *patient*), or elsewhere.] 1. Plague; pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles . . .
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage.
Pope, Iliad, i. 192.

2. Any very noxious, mischievous, or destructive thing, or a mischievous, destructive, very annoying, or troublesome person.

A *pest* and public enemy. *South.*

=Syn. 1. Infection.—2. Scourge, nuisance.

Pestalozzian (pes-ta-lot'si-an), *a.* [< *Pestalozzi* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or originated by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss philanthropist and educator, who instituted a system of elementary instruction in which object-teaching adapted to the ascertained capacity of each child was the principal feature.

Pestalozzianism (pes-ta-lot'si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Pestalozzian* + *-ism.*] The Pestalozzian educational system; the method of Pestalozzi.

pestelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pestle.*

pestelet†, *n.* Same as *pistolet*[1].

pester (pes'tėr), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *impester*, < OF. *empestrer*, F. *empêtrer* = It. *impastojare*, < ML. **impastoriare*, shackle or clog (a horse at pasture), < *in*, in, + *pastorium*, a clog for horses at pasture: see *pastern.*] 1†. To crowd; encumber; clog; fill; cram.

[Alexander], purposing to passe forwards, deuided his army into two partes, . . . and, reseruing such a parte as was *pestered* least with baggage, took the way of the mountains. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

We were so *pestered* with people & goods that there was scant place to lie in. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 258.

The people crowding near within the *pester'd* room,
A low soft murmuring moves amongst the wond'ring throng. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 34.

Hence—2. To trouble, disturb, or annoy, especially with repeated acts of an annoying kind; harass with petty vexations; plague; worry.

He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 22.

What State soever is *pestered* with Factions, and defends it self by Force of Arms, is very just in having regard to those only that are sound and untainted. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, Pref., p. 14.

Pester him not in this his sombre mood
With questionings about an idle tale. *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

=Syn. 2. *Bother, Plague*, etc. See *tease.*

pester (pes'tėr), *n.* [< *pester*, *v.*] 1. Encumbrance; obstruction.

We perceiued that we were shot into a very faire entrance or passage, being in some places twenty leagues broad, and in some thirty, altogether void of any *pester* of ice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 102.

2. A trouble; bother; plague. [Colloq., U. S.]

Shebna he 's told many where the Kidd money was, and been with 'em when they dug for it; but the *pester* on 't was they allers lost it, 'cause they would some on 'em speak afore they thought. *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 119.

pesterable† (pes'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *pester* + *-able.*] Cumbersome; inconvenient.

It [a cask] must goe either shaken and bounde vp, or else emptie, which will bee *pesterable.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 306.

pesterer (pes'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *pester* + *-er*[1].] One who pesters; one who troubles or worries.

pesteringly (pes'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* Troublesomely, annoyingly.

Unalterably and *pesteringly* fond! *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 1.

pesterment (pes'tėr-ment), *n.* [< *pester* + *-ment.*] The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered; annoyance; vexation; worry. *Franklin.*

pesterous† (pes'tėr-us), *a.* [< *pester* + *-ous.*] Apt to pester; encumbering; burdensome. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 215.

pestful (pest'fûl), *a.* [< *pest* + *-ful.*] Pestiferous; pestilential.

The Lybians *pest-full* and un-blest-full shore. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

pest-house (pest'hous), *n.* A hospital for persons infected with the plague, smallpox, or other pestilential disease.

Would you thrust a child into a *pest-house* without necessity, and without an amuletto? *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 166.

pestiduct (pes'ti-dukt), *n.* [< L. *pestis* (see *pest*) + *ductus*, a leading: see *duct.*] That which conveys contagion. [Rare.]

Instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 94.

pestiferous (pes-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= OF. *pestifereux* (also *pestifere*), F. *pestifère* = Sp. *pestifero* = Pg. It. *pestifero*, < L. *pestifer*, rarely *pestiferus*, that brings plague or destruction, < *pestis*, plague (see *pest*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Plague-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious: as, *pestiferous* particles.

There maye happe by yuell custome some *pestyferous* dewe of vyce to perse the sayd membres, and infecte and corrupt the soft and tendre buddes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 3.

He was shut up to languish for years with his wife and daughter in a *pestiferous* dungeon. *E. Everett*, Orations, I. 513.

2. Noxious in any manner; mischievous; malignant; annoying.

You that have so traitorously discovered the secrets of your army, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men very nobly held. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 340.

My mind of late years has a *pestiferous* way of seeing pretty much all sides of questions. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 380.

pestiferously (pes-tif'e-rus-li), *adv.* In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially; noxiously; malignantly; annoyingly.

pestilence (pes'ti-lens), *n.* [< ME. *pestilence, pestylence*, < OF. (and F.) *pestilence* = Pr. *pestilenza, pestilentia* = Sp. Pg. *pestilencia* = It. *pestilenza, pestilenzia*, < L. *pestilentia*, plague, < *pestilen(t-)s*, infected, unwholesome, noxious: see *pestilent.*] 1. The disease called the plague or pest; also, any epidemic malignant disease.

The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. Ps. xci. 6.

At this very time Don John, in the flower of his age, died of the *Pestilence.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 353.

2. That which is pestilential or pestiferous; that which produces or tends to produce malignant disease.

When mine eyes did see Olivia first,
Methought she purged the air of *pestilence!* *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 20.

3. That which is morally pestilent; that which is mischievous, noxious, or malignant in any respect.

For whiles this honest fool
Plies Desdemona to repair his fortunes,
And she for him pleads strongly to the Moor,
I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 362.

pestilence-weed (pes'ti-lens-wēd), *n.* Same as *pestilence-wort.*

pestilence-wort (pes'ti-lens-wėrt), *n.* The butter-bur, *Petasites Petasites:* so called with reference to its reputed virtue as a remedy in medicine.

pestilent (pes'ti-lent), *a.* [< F. *pestilent* = Pr. *pestilent* = Sp. Pg. It. *pestilente*, < L. *pestilen(t-)s*, LL. also *pestilentus* (also *pestilis*), infected, pestilential, < *pestis*, a plague, pest: see *pest.*] 1. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; pestilential; pestiferous.

A foul and *pestilent* congregation of vapours. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 315.

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and *pestilent.* *Milton*, P. L., x. 695.

2. Mischievous; noxious; pernicious; hurtful to health or morals.

A self-will in a woman,
Chain'd to an over-weening thought, is *pestilent,*
Murders fair fortune first, then fair opinion. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

The world abounds with *pestilent* books written against this doctrine. *Swift.*

3. Troublesome; mischievous; making mischief or disturbance: often used humorously: as, a *pestilent* fellow.

What a *pestilent* knave is this same! *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 147.

This *pestilent* wizard (in whom his just punishment seemed to have wrought no manner of amends) had an inveterate habit of haunting a certain mansion, styled the House of the Seven Gables. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

pestilent† (pes'ti-lent), *adv.* [< *pestilent*, *a.*] Excessively; intolerably. Compare *pestilent*, *a.*, 3. [Colloq.]

A *pestilent* complete knave; and the woman hath found him already. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 252.

One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest. *Suckling*, Ballad of a Wedding.

pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal), *a.* [Formerly also *pestilencial*; < F. *pestientiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pestilencial* = It. *pestilenziale*, < ML. *pestilentialis*, < L. *pestilentia*, pestilence: see *pestilence.*] 1. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; pestiferous.

Pestilential vapours, stench, and smoak. *Addison.*

Even the birds seem to avoid the place as *pestilential*, not having seen one of any kind so much as flying over. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. Mischievous; pernicious; destructive.

In what hatred and perpetuall reproche oughte they to be that, corrupted wyth *pestilencial* auarice or ambicion, do betraie theyr maysters, or any other that trusteth them? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 6.

Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a *pestilential* heresy. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. xiii.

3. Partaking of the nature of pestilence or any infectious and deadly disease: as, a *pestilential* fever. See *fever*[1].=Syn. Malignant, noxious, deadly.

pestilentious† (pes-ti-len'shus), *a.* [< OF. *pestilentieux* = Sp. Pg. *pestilencioso* = It. *pestilenzioso*, < LL. *pestilentiosus*, < L. *pestilentia*, pestilence: see *pestilence.*] Pestilential.

Such a *pestilentious* influence poisoned the time of my nativity. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

pestilently (pes'ti-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In a pestilent manner; mischievously; perniciously; noxiously.—2†. Excessively; intolerably.

The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure *pestilently* noisome. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, iii. 9.

pestilentness (pes'ti-lent-nes), *n.* The character of being pestilent.

pestility† (pes-til'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *pestilita(t-)s*, a plague, pestilence, < *pestilis*, pestilent, < L. *pestis*, a pest: see *pest.*] A pestilence; a plague.

Pomponius Letus and other Latine writers also making mention of the said *pestilitie.* *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 59.

pestillation†, *n.* See *pistillation.*

pestle (pes'l), *n.* [Formerly also *pestell;* < ME. *pestel, pestelle*, < OF. *pestel, pesteil* = It. *pestello* (cf. Russ. *pestü*), < L. *pistillum, pistillus*, ML. also *pistellus, pestellus, pestillum*, a pounder, pestle, dim. of **pistrum*, < *pistus*, pp. of *pinsere, pisere*, pound, = Gr. πτίσσειν, bray, winnow, = Skt. √ *pish*, pound. Cf. *pistil*, which is directly from the L. *pistillum.*] 1. An instrument for pounding and breaking a substance in a mortar.

A certaine maide . . . had by chance a *pestell* of a mortar in her hand, with which she was powning in the said mortar. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 261.

2. In *mach.*: (*a*) The vertically moving bar of a stamp-mill. (*b*) One of the pounders or mallets used in a fulling-mill.—3†. The leg of certain animals, especially of the pig.

In the fyrst course, potage, wortes, gruell, & fourmenty, with venyson, and mortrus, and *pestelles* of porke with grene sauce. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Yet can I set my Gallio's dieting,
A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 29. (*Nares.*)

4†. A short staff carried by a constable or bailiff. Compare *mace*[1].

One whiff at these same pewter-buttoned shoulder-clappers, to try whether this chopping knife or their *pestles* were the better weapons. *Chapman*, May-Day, iv. 1. (*Nares.*)

pestle (pes'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pestled*, ppr. *pestling.* [< *pestle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To break or pound with a pestle; pulverize, grind, or rub with a pestle, as in a mortar.

To *pestle* a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 11.

Polidori . . . on such occasions would retire in mortification to his room, there to *pestle* his poisons. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 16.

II. *intrans.* To use a pestle; pound.

It will be such a *pestling* device, Sir Amorous! It will pound all your enemie's practices to poulder, and blow him up with his own mine. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

pestle-pie (pes'l-pī), *n.* A large standing pie which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue: a favorite dish at country fairs and at Christmas feasts in Great Britain. *Halliwell.*

pestoid (pes'toid), *a.* [< *pest* + *-oid.*] Resembling the pest or plague: as, *pestoid* fever.

pestour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *pestor, pestour, pestreur, pistor* = Pr. *pestre*, < L. *pestor*, a miller, baker, < *pinsere*, pp. *pistus*, pound: see *pestle.*] A baker. *York Plays*, p. lxxvii.

pesture†, *n.* [< *pest* + *-ure;* perhaps associated with *pester.*] Annoyance; disturbance; injury. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 98.

pesyble†, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable.*

pesyn†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pease*[1].

pet[1] (pet), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *pett, peat, peate;* < Ir. *peat*, a pet, as adj. petted, = Gael. *peata*, a pet, a tame animal. The word may have been associated with *petty*, little, but it could not be derived from *petty.*] I. *n.* 1. Any domesticated or tamed animal, as a dog, a squirrel, or a dove, that is fondled and indulged; in particular, a lamb brought up by hand; a cade-lamb; in general, a fondling.

Hastings Clive has a queer assortment of *pets*, first of which are the bushy-tailed Persian kittens. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 344.

2. A darling or favorite child; one who is fondled and indulged or treated with peculiar kind-

ness or favor; also, a spoiled child; a wilful young woman.

A pretty *peat!* it is best
Put finger in the eye, an she knew why.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 78.

Deliro's wife, and idol; a proud, mincing *peat*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. *a.* **1.** Fondled and indulged: as, a *pet* lamb; a *pet* rabbit; a *pet* pigeon.

The poet [Herrick] kept a *pet* goose at the vicarage, also a *pet* pig, which he taught to drink beer out of his own tankard. *D. G. Mitchell*, Lands, Letters, and Kings, iii.

2. Favored; favorite; cherished: as, a *pet* theory.

The lord of the . . . manor . . . offered his *pet* binocular. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, liv.

He [a sentimentalist] loves to think he suffers, and keeps a *pet* sorrow, a blue devil familiar, that goes with him everywhere, like Paracelsus's black dog.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

pet[1] (pet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. [< *pet*[1], *n.*] To treat as a pet; fondle; indulge: as, to *pet* a child or a kitten.

The licensed irritability of a *petted* member of the family. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

pet[2] (pet), *n.* [Appar. due to *pettish*, taken as 'capricious,' < *pet*, a fit of ill humor, caprice, + *-ish*[1], but orig. appar. 'like a favorite child,' i. e. 'like a spoiled child,' < *pet*[1] + *-ish*[1]; the sense is affected also by the unrelated *petulant*. See *pet*[1].] A fit, as of peevishness, ill humor, or discontent.

Then [false honor] flatter'd me, took *pet*, and in disdain
Nipp'd my green buds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 13.

Fortune ha's deny'd him in something, and hee now takes *pet*, and will bee miserable in spite.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

In a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse.
Milton, Comus, l. 721.

In a *pet* she started up,
And pluck'd it out, and drew
My little oakling from the cup,
And flung him in the dew.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

pet[2] (pet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. [< *pet*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be peevish or cross; sulk.

He, sure, is queasy-stomached that must *pet* and puke at such a trivial circumstance. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

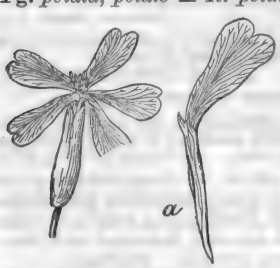
With a sweet forgetting,
They stay their crystal fretting,
Never, never *petting*
About the frozen time. *Keats*, Stanzas.

II. *trans.* To make peevish; pique; offend; make cross.

I was *petted* at their neglect of us.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 46. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

petailet, *n.* See *pitaile*.

petal (pet'al), *n.* [= F. *pétale* = Sp. *pétalo* = Pg. *petala*, *petalo* = It. *petalo*, < NL. *petalum*, a petal, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, orig. neut. of *πέταλος*, outspread, broad, flat (= L. *patulus*, outspread, spreading), < *πετανύναι* (√ *πετ-*) = L. *patere*, spread out, be open: see *patent*[1], *patulous*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a corolla-leaf; one of the individual parts of a corolla in which they are distinct. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, a petaloid ambulacrum, as that of a spatangoid or clypeastroid sea-urchin. See cuts under *ambulacrum* and *petalostichous*.



Flower of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). *a*, one of the petals.

petaled, petalled (pet'ald), *a.* Having petals: generally used in composition: as, many-*petaled*; six-*petaled*.

petaliform (pet'al-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *petalum*, petal (see *petal*), + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, shaped like a petal; petaloid.

petaline (pet'al-in), *a.* [< F. *pétalin*, < NL. **petalinus*, < *petalum*, a petal: see *petal*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; resembling a petal in form or color: as, a *petaline* nectary.

petalism (pet'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *pétalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *petalismo*, < Gr. *πεταλισμός*, petalism, < **πεταλίζειν*, banish by means of votes written on olive-leaves (cf. *πεταλίζειν*, put forth leaves), < *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] In ancient Syracuse, a mode of banishing citizens whose influence seemed dangerous, modeled on the ostracism at Athens, from which it differed in little except that the voter wrote the name of the person he recommended for banishment on an olive-leaf and not on a tablet of earthenware, and that the stated period of banishment was five years, and not ten as at Athens. The law was repealed 452 B. C., on account of its deterring the best citizens from participating in public affairs.

By means of this *petalisme* the lords banished one another, so that in the end the people became lord.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 944.

In another great and most splendid city you see men reduced to *petalism*, or marking their votes by the petals of shrubs. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

petalite (pet'al-īt), *n.* [< G. *petalit* = F. *pétalite*, < NL. **petalites*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] A rare mineral, having a leaf-like cleavage, usually occurring in masses of a milk-white color, often tinged with gray, red, or green. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium. The alkali lithia was first discovered in this mineral. Castorite is a variety found on the island of Elba, Italy.

petalled, *a.* See *petaled*.

Petalocera (pet-a-los'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), neut. pl. of *petalocerus*: see *petalocerous*.] In *entom.*, a group of beetles corresponding to Latreille's *Lamellicornes*.

petalocerous (pet-a-los'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *petalocerus*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *entom.*, having leafy antennæ; lamellicorn; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalocera*.

petalodont (pet'a-lō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Petalodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Petalodontidæ*.

Petalodontidæ (pet″a-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petalodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of tectospondylous selachians, typified by the genus *Petalodus*. The body was moderately depressed; the pectoral fins were large, and continued forward to the head; and the teeth formed a close pavement, and were compressed anteroposteriorly. The species lived in the seas of the Carboniferous period.

petalodontoid (pet″a-lō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *petalodont*.

Petalodus (pet-a-lō'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of selachians typical of the family *Petalodontidæ*, which had teeth with petal-shaped crowns.

petalody (pet'a-lō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *πεταλώδης*, leaf-like: see *petaloid*.] In *bot.*, a condition frequent in flowers, in which other organs assume the appearance of petals. Thus, in certain species of *Primula* the calyx-lobes sometimes become petal-like, while in most of the so-called "double" flowers it is the stamens that have been metamorphosed into petals. The anthers, connective, ovules, and pistils may occasionally be affected in this manner. Also *petalomania*.

petaloid (pet'a-loid), *a.* [= F. *pétaloïde* = Pg. It. *petaloide*, < Gr. **πεταλοειδής*, *πεταλώδης*, leaf-like, < *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *εἶδος*, shape.] **1.** In *bot.*, having the form of a petal; resembling petals in texture and color, as certain bracts. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, resembling a leaf or petal; specifically, noting those heterogeneous ambulacra of some echinoderms, as of the *Clypeastroida*, of which the apical part is wide in the middle and tapers to a point at the margin, where it joins the oral portion. See cuts under *ambulacrum*, *cake-urchin*, and *petalostichous*.

petaloideous (pet-a-loi'dē-us), *a.* [< *petaloid* + *-eous*.] Same as *petaloid*; especially, noting those monocotyledonous plants which have flowers with parts corresponding to petals and sepals, such as lilies, orchids, etc., as distinguished on the one hand from those in which the flowers are arranged on a spadix (spadiceous), and on the other from those in which the protecting organs of the flowers are bracts (glumaceous). Compare *spadiceous* and *glumaceous*.

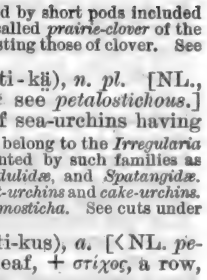
petalomania (pet″a-lō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *bot.*, same as *petalody*: so named from the abnormal multiplication of petal-like forms.

petalon (pet'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *petala* (-lä). [< Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, a leaf of metal, eccl. a leaf of gold on the high priest's miter: see *petal*.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen miter of the Jewish high priest.

Petalostemum (pet″a-lō-stē'mum), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), from four of the petals borne on the stamen-tube; < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *στήμων*, warp (a stamen): see *stamen*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Psoralieæ*, with two ovules, and the petals on filiform claws, four of which are united to the sheath of the monadelphous stamens. The 23 species are North American, ranging from the Northwest Territory to Mexico and Florida. They are glandular-dotted perennials, with pinnate leaves and small rose, purple, violet, or white flowers in dense spikes, followed by short pods included in the calyx. They are the so-called *prairie-clover* of the United States, the flowers suggesting those of clover. See *clover*, 2.

Petalosticha (pet-a-los'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *petalostichus*: see *petalostichous*.] An order or a suborder of sea-urchins having petaloid ambulacra. They belong to the *Irregularia* or *Exocyclica*, and are represented by such families as *Clypeastridæ*, *Scutellidæ*, *Cassidulidæ*, and *Spatangidæ*. Many of them are known as *heart-urchins* and *cake-urchins*. The term is contrasted with *Desmosticha*. See cuts under *cake-urchin* and *petalostichous*.

petalostichous (pet-a-los'ti-kus), *a.* [< NL. *petalostichus*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] Having petaloid ambulacra; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalosticha*; spatangoid or clypeastroid, as a sea-urchin.

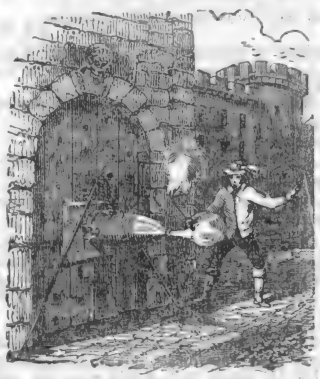


Petalostichous Ambulacra of Sea-urchin (*Echinobrissus recens*).

petalous (pet'a-lus), *a.* [< *petal* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having petals; petaled: as, a *petalous* flower: opposed to *apetalous*.

petart, *n.* An obsolete ★variant of *petard*.

petard (pē-tärd'), *n.* [Formerly also *petar*, *petarre*; = Sp. *petardo*, *petarte* = Pg. It. *petardo*, < OF. *petard*, *petart*, F. *pétard*; so called (a piece of military humor) < OF. *peter*, F. *péter*, break wind, crack, < *pet*, a breaking wind, < L. *peditum*, a breaking wind, < *pedere*, pp. *peditus*, break wind, for **perdere* = AS. *feortan* = E. *fart*: see *fart*.] An engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, form a breach in a wall, etc. It came into use in the sixteenth century, and in its early forms was a kind of mortar of iron or bronze which was charged with about seven pounds of gunpowder, rammed down and wadded, and fixed by means of rings to a stout plank, which was then attached to the surface to be blown in. The use of bombs has rendered the petard almost obsolete, but as still occasionally employed it is a cubical box of stout oak-wood, charged with twenty pounds or more of powder, and fired, like the older forms, by a fuse.



Petardeer Firing a Petard.

'Twas he
Gave heat unto the injury, which return'd,
Like a *petar* ill lighted, into the bosom
Of him gave fire to 't.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

Give but the fire
To this *petard*, it shall blow open, Madam,
The iron doors. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hoist with one's own petard, caught in one's own trap; involved in the danger one meant for others.

For 'tis the sport to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 207.

petardeer, petardier (pet-är-dēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *petarder* (= Sp. *petardero* = Pg. *petardeiro* = It. *petardiere*); < F. *pétardier*, OF. *petardier*, < *petarder*, blow up with a petard, < *petard*, a petard: see *petard*.] A soldier who served a petard.

petary (pē'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *petaries* (-riz). [< ML. *petaria*, a peat-bog, < *peta*, peat: see *peat*[1].] A peat-bog; a moss.

The Duke [of Argyll] refers to the grant by King Robert Bruce to his ancestor . . . of "the whole land of Lochow in one free barony, by all its righteous metes and marches, in wood and pastures, muirs and marshes, *petaries*, ways, &c." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 539.

It is certain that peat was a common enough fuel in David I.'s reign, and that *petaries* became frequent objects of grant to the abbots and convents during the Scoto-Saxon period. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 308.

Petasites (pet-a-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *πετασίτης*, a plant with a broad leaf like a hat, < *πέτασος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat: see *petasus*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Senecioneæ* and subtribe *Tussilagineæ*, characterized by scapes bearing many partly dicœcious heads of flowers with involucral bracts in but one row. There are about 12 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, white woolly herbs, from a perennial creeping rootstock, bear-

ing large cordate or kidney-shaped radical leaves, and purplish or white, rarely yellowish, flowers. *P. Petasites*, a common brookside plant of Europe, is known as the *butter-bur* or *butter-dock*, *kettle-dock*, *cleat*, *bog-rhubarb*, or *pestilence-weed* or *pestilence-wort*. For other species, see *winter heliotrope* (under *heliotrope*) and *sweet coltsfoot* (under *coltsfoot*).

★**petasus** (pet′a-sus), *n.*; pl. *petasi* (-sī). [L., < Gr. πέτασος, a broad-brimmed felt hat, < πετανύναι, spread out: see *petal*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a low-crowned, broad-brimmed felt hat worn characteristically by travelers, and a common attribute of Hermes. Hence—2. The winged hat or cap worn by Mercury in late artistic types.

Her device, upon a *Petasus*, or Mercurial hat, a crescent.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

petate (pe-tä′te), *n.* [Sp., < Nah. *petatl*.] 1. Dried palm-leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats.—2. A mat of braided palm-leaf, used by the poorer Mexicans as a bed.

Petaurinæ (pet-â-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petaurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marsupials of the family *Phalangistidæ*, typified by the genus *Petaurus*, having a parachute; the petaurists or flying-phalangers. See cut under *Petaurista*.

petaurine (pe-tâ′rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Petaurus* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Petaurinæ*, or having their characters; volitant, as a phalanger.

II. *n.* A member of the *Petaurinæ*; a flying-phalanger or petaurist.

petaurist (pe-tâ′rist), *n.* [= F. *pétauriste*, < L. *petaurista*, *petauristes*, a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer, an animal that leaps very high, < Gr. πεταυριστής, a rope-dancer, tumbler, < πεταυρίζειν, jump from a spring-board, dance on a rope, tumble, < πέταυρον (> L. *petaurum*), also πέτσυρον, a perch or roost for fowls, a spring-board or stage for a tumbler, a spring or trap; supposed, without probability, to be < πεδάορος, Æolic for μετέωρος, aloft in the air: see *meteor*.] A flying-phalanger, flying-opossum, Australian flying-squirrel, or acrobat; any member of the old genus *Petaurus*, or modern subfamily *Petaurinæ*. These animals are marsupials of medium or small size, mostly provided with a patagium or parachute which enables them to take flying leaps. The petaurists proper, or taguans, belong to the genus *Petaurista*. The sciurine or squirrel petaurists are of the genus *Belideus*, and strikingly like ordinary flying-squirrels. Pygmy petaurists, or acrobats, also called *opossum-mice*, are among the very smallest of marsupials: they belong to the genus *Acrobates*. Petaurists without a patagium form the genus *Gymnobelideus*. See cuts under *Acrobates* and *Petaurista*.

Petaurista (pet-â-ris′tä), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1825), < Gr. πεταυριστής, a rope-dancer, tumbler: see *petaurist*.] A genus of *Phalangistidæ*, including the larger flying-phalangers, as the taguan, *P. taguanoides*; the petaurists proper.



Taguan (*Petaurista taguanoides*).

petauristine (pet-â-ris′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Petaurista* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *petaurine*.

petaurite (pe-tâ′rīt), *a.* [< *Petaurus* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *petaurine*.

Petaurus† (pe-tâ′rus), *n.* [NL., accom. of L. *petaurista*: see *petaurist*.] An old genus of flying-phalangers, giving name to the subfamily *Petaurinæ* and conterminous with it. See *petaurist*, and cut under *Petaurista*.

petchary (pech′a-ri), *n.* [W. Ind.] The gray king-bird, or chicheree (so called from its cry), *Tyrannus dominicensis* or *T. griseus*, one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. It also occurs sparingly in the southern United States. It resembles the common king-bird or bee-martin, but is larger, grayer, and otherwise distinct.

pet-cock (pet′kok), *n.* A small plug-cock, usually of a size adapted to screw into a female thread ⅜-inch, ½-inch, or ¾-inch pipe-tap size. Pet-cocks are used for draining water of condensation from steam-cylinders, and they are frequently placed in the discharge-pipes of pumps to show if the latter are working. They are also used as vents to permit air or gas to escape from reservoirs, and for other purposes in the arts. A small globe-valve is sometimes erroneously called a *pet-cock*. Also called *pit-cock*.

petet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pity*.

petechiæ (pē-tek′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (cf. F. *pétéchies* = Sp. *petequias* = Pg. *petechias*), < It. *petecchie*, purple spots on the skin (see def.), pl. of *petecchia* (ML. *peteccia*), a spot, scab (applied in contempt to a miser); in form dim., appar. ult. < L. *petigo* (*petigin-*), a scab, an eruption.] Purple spots on the skin, not disappearing on pressure, caused by hemorrhage into the cutaneous tissues.

petechial (pē-tek′i-al), *a.* [= F. *pétéchial* = Sp. *petequial* = Pg. *petechial* = It. *petecchiale* (ML. *petecchialis*), < *petecchia*, a spot, scab: see *petechiæ*.] Of the nature of petechiæ; characterized by or accompanied with petechiæ or livid spots: as, a *petechial* eruption or fever.—**Petechial fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

petechiate (pē-tek′i-āt), *a.* [< *petechiæ* + *-ate*[1].] Having petechiæ; spotted with petechiæ.

petegree†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pedigree*.

peteose†, *a.* A Middle English form of *piteous*.

peter[1]† (pē′tėr), *n.* [Also *peeter*; in def. 1 abbr. ★of *peter-see-me*; in def. 2 uncertain; but in both appar. ult. < *Peter*, a man's name, orig. that of the apostle Peter, < LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, lit. 'rock': see *pier*.] 1. A kind of wine otherwise called *peter-see-me* and *peter-sameene*.

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canary I charge thee,
By Britain, metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.
Beau. and Fl., Chances, v. 3. (*Nares.*)

2. A kind of cosmetic. *Halliwell*.

peter[2] (pē′tėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *repeater*.] *Naut.* See *blue-peter*.—**Blue peter.** (*a*) See *blue-peter*. (*b*) In *whist*, a conventional signal indicating a call for trumps. See *peter*[2], *v.* (*c*) The common American coot, *Fulica americana*: so called with reference to its color, with an allusion to blue-peter. [Southern U. S.]

peter[2] (pē′tėr), *v. i.* [< *peter*[2], *n.*] In *whist*, to call for trumps by playing a higher card of a suit while holding a smaller. [Eng.]

Surely the Blue Peter is well understood; it is always used when a ship is about to start—a blue flag with a white centre. Calling for trumps, or *petering*, is derived from this source. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 356.

peter[3] (pē′tėr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To diminish gradually and then cease; fail; become exhausted; in *mining*, to split up into branches and become lost: said of a vein which runs out or disappears, so that it can no longer be followed by the miner: with *out*. [Colloq.]

Then the bar *petered out*,
And the boys wouldn't stay,
Bret Harte, Dow's Flat.

peter-boat (pē′tėr-bōt), *n.* [< *Peter* (see *Peterman*) + *boat*.] 1. A fishing-boat; a small boat pointed alike at stem and stern, which may be rowed with either end foremost.—2. A live-box; a crate or box for fish, made with slats, and intended to be set in water to keep the fish alive. [U. S. (Chesapeake Bay).]

peterel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *petrel*[1].

peter-gunner† (pē′tėr-gun″ėr), *n.* A gunner or sportsman. [Slang.]

I smell powder; . . . this *peter-gunner* should have given fire. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

★**Peterman**† (pē′tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *Petermen* (-men). [So called in allusion to "Simon called *Peter*, and Andrew his brother, . . . for they were fishers" (Mat. iv. 18).] A fisherman. [Eng. (on the Thames).]

Yet his skin is too thick to make parchment; 'twould make good boots for a *Peterman* to catch salmon in.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 3.

Peter-pence (pē′tėr-pens), *n.* See *Peter's pence*, under *penny*.

peter-sameene†, *n.* Same as *peter-see-me*. *Middleton*.

Peter's bird. A petrel.

Peter's cress. See *cress*.

peter-see-me†, *n.* [A corruption of *Peter* (*Pedro*) *Ximenes*.] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines.

Peter-see-me shall wash thy noul,
And Malaga glasses fox thee.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

Petersen's bag. A rubber bag introduced into the rectum and distended during suprapubic cystotomy.

Peter's fish. [So called from the spot on each side near the pectoral fin, fancied to be the mark made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when, it is said, he caught this fish for tribute.] The haddock; also, some other fish similarly marked, as the John-dory.

petersham (pē′tėr-sham), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham*, who set the fashion of wearing it.] 1. A kind of greatcoat formerly fashionable.—2. The heavy rough-napped woolen cloth of which such greatcoats were made. Petersham cloth is now generally dark-blue, and is used for heavy overcoats of all sorts, pea-jackets, and the like.—**Petersham ribbon.** See *ribbon*.

Peter's pence. See *penny*.

Peter's-staff†, *n.* The common mullen.

peth[1] (peth), *n.* [A dial. form of *path*.] A steep road; a road or path up a steep hill. [North. Eng.]

peth[2] (peth), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *pith*.] To kill with a pething-pole. [Australian.]

"Now then, shall we *peth* it or shoot it?" says our butcher pro tem. *P. Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p. 189.

pething-pole (peth′ing-pōl), *n.* A sort of harpoon used for butchering cattle. [Australian.]

So up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long *pething-pole*, like an abnormally long and heavy alpenstock, in his hand; he selects the beast to be killed, stands over it in breathless but seemingly careless silence, adjusts his point over the centre of the vertebra, and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the spinal cord. *P. Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p. 184.

petigree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree*.

petiolaceous (pet″i-ō-lā′shius), *a.* [< *petiole* + *-aceous*.] Same as *petiolate*.

petiolar (pet′i-ō-lär), *a.* [= F. *pétiolaire* = Pg. *peciolar* = It. *picciuolare*, < NL. **petiolaris*, < L. *petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] 1. In *bot.*, pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; growing on or supported by a petiole: as, a *petiolar* tendril; a *petiolar* bud; a *petiolar* gland.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *petiolate*.

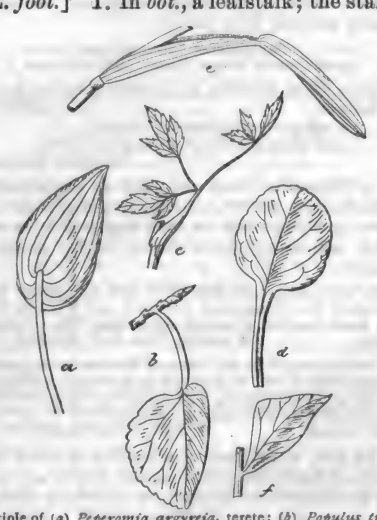
petiolary (pet′i-ō-lā-ri), *a.* [As *petiolar* + *-y*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *petiolar*.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *petiolate*.

Petiolata (pet″i-ō-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *petiolatus*, a petiole, petiolate: see *petiolate*.] A division of hymenopterous insects, including all the true bees, wasps, etc. These have the abdomen united to the thorax by a slender petiole or stalk, whence the name, which is opposed to *Securifera*.

petiolate (pet′i-ō-lāt), *a.* [= F. *pétiolé* = Sp. Pg. *peciolado* = It. *picciuolato*, < NL. **petiolatus*, L. *petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a petiole: as, a *petiolate* leaf.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, stalked as if petiolate; having a footstalk, peduncle, or petiole like that of a leaf; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the *Petiolata*, or having their characters. See cuts under *Eucharinæ* and *Eumenes*.—**Petiolate abdomen**, an abdomen in which the petiole, composed of a basal joint or two, is long and much more slender than the others.—**Petiolate egg**, in *entom.*, an egg attached by a slender stem, as those of many ichneumon-flies.—**Petiolate insects**, those insects which have the abdomen petiolated.—**Petiolate wing**, a wing in which the base is very narrow and has parallel sides, suddenly enlarging to the body of the wing, as in the genus *Agrion* and its allies.—**Petiolate wing-cell**, a wing-cell greatly constricted at one end, where it adjoins another cell.

petiolated (pet′i-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *petiolate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *petiolate*.

petiole (pet′i-ōl), *n.* [< F. *pétiole* = Sp. Pg. *peciolo* = It. *peziolo*, *picciuolo*, a petiole, < L. *petiolus*, a stem or stalk of fruits (NL. a petiole), also lit. a little foot; for **pediolus*, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *bot.*, a leafstalk; the stalk or support by which the blade or limb of a leaf is attached to the stem. It is usually round or semi-



Petiole of (*a*) *Peperomia argyreia*, terete; (*b*) *Populus tremuloides*, flat; (*c*) *Thaspium barbinode*, dilated at the base; (*d*) *Fyrola rotundifolia*, winged; (*e*) *Stenotaphrum secundatum*, forming a sheath; (*f*) *Acacia cultriformis*, leaf-like (the so-called phyllodium).

cylindrical and channeled on the upper side, but may be terete, flattened, winged, dilated at base, clasping, etc. 2. In *entom.*, the slender sclerite or sclerites by which the abdomen of many insects is united to the thorax. It is prominent in many *Hymenoptera*, as the slender part of a wasp; it is usually one-jointed, but sometimes two-jointed, and rarely three-jointed. In certain ants it carries one or more swellings which are important in classification. See cuts under *Evaniidæ* and *Atta*.

petioled (pet'i-ōld), *a.* [< *petiole* + *-ed*².] Same as *petiolate*.

petiolulate (pet'i-ō-lū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **petiolulatus*, < **petiolulus*, petiolule: see *petiolule*.] In *bot.*, supported by its own petiolule or footstalk: applied to a leaflet.

petiolule (pet'i-ō-lūl), *n.* [< F. *pétiolule*, < NL. **petiolulus*, dim. of *petiolus*, petiole: see *petiole*.] In *bot.*, a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.

petiolus (pe-tī'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *petioli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *petiolus*, a stem or stalk of fruit: see *petiole*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a petiole.—**Petiolus of the epiglottis**, the narrow attached end of the epiglottis.

petit (pet'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *petit*, < OF. *petit*, F. *petit*, small, petty: see *petty*. The spelling *petit*, with the pronunciation belonging to *petty*, is retained in various legal phrases.] **I.** *a.* Small; petty; inferior.—**Petit constable.** See *petty constable*, under *constable*, 2.—**Petit jury, treason,** etc. See the nouns.—**Petit point.** Same as *tent-stitch*.

II.† *n.* Same as *petty*.

> And therefore was their master Moises called Pedagogus, yᵗ is, a teacher of children, or (as they cal such one in ye Gramer scholes) an Usher or a Master of the *petites*.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 48.

petit-baume (pet'i-bōm), *n.* [F., < *petit*, little, + *baume*, balsam: see *balm*.] A liquor obtained in the West Indies from *Croton balsamifer*.

petite (pe-tēt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit*: see *petit*, *petty*.] Little; of small size; tiny.

Petitia (pe-tish'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1760), after François P. du *Petit* (1664–1741), a French surgeon.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the family *Verbenaceæ*, tribe *Tectoneæ*, characterized by the four equal petals, nearly sessile anthers, and drupe with one stone containing four cells and four seeds. The 4 or 5 species are natives of the West Indies and Mexico. They bear opposite undivided leaves, and small flowers in cymes usually panicled in the upper axils. *P. Domingensis* is the yellow fiddlewood of the West Indies. See *spur-tree*.

petition (pē-tish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *peticion*, *petition*, < OF. *petition*, F. *pétition* = Sp. *petición* = Pg. *petição* = It. *petizione*, a petition, < L. *petitio*(*n*-), a blow, thrust, an attack, an arming at a request, petition, solicitation, < *petere*, pp. *petitus*, fall upon, rush at, attack, assault, etc., direct one's course to, seek, make for, strive for, require, demand, ask, solicit, fetch, betake oneself to, etc., = Gr. *πίπτειν*, fall, *πετέσθαι*, fly, akin to *πτερόν*, wing, feather, etc., Skt. √ *pat*, fly: see *feather*, *pen*², etc. From the L. *petere* are also ult. E. *appete*, *appetent*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competitor*, etc., *impetus*, *impetuous*, *petulant*, etc., *repeat*, *repetition*, etc.] 1. An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power; also, a particular request or article among several in a prayer.

> Thy *peticion* I graunt the.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 116).

> Let my life be given me at my *petition*, and my people at my request. Esther vii. 3.

> I will go and sit beside the doors,
> And make a wild *petition* night and day.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A formal written request or supplication; particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, right, grant, or mercy.

> The governour and assistants sent an answer to the *petitton* of Sir Christopher Gardiner, and withal a certificate from the old planters concerning the carriage of affairs. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 126.

> I remember, when the Duke of Newcastle was going to Windsor with a mob at his heels to present a *petition* (during the late discussions), I went down to him and showed him the *petition*, and told him they ought to be prevented from coming. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 10, 1829.

3. In *law*, a written application for an order of court, used (*a*) where a suit is already pending in respect to the subject of which some relief is sought that renders proper a more formal application than a motion (as a *petition* for instructions to a receiver), or (*b*) where the subject is within the jurisdiction of the court without the bringing of an action (as a *petition* for the writ of habeas corpus, or for an adjudication in bankruptcy); also, the paper containing such a supplication, solicitation, or humble request. —4. A begging: only in the rare phrase '*petition* of a principle' (begging the question), translating Latin *petitio principii*.

> *Diogenes.* Stay! Those terms are puerile, and imply a *petition* of a principle: keep to the term necessity.
> *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, 1st ser., vii.

Millenary petition. See *millenary*.—**Petition of right.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a petition for obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, the petition stating facts and claiming a right which controverts the title of the crown. (*b*) A declaration of the rights of the people addressed by Parliament in 1628 to King Charles I., and his assent to it, which, though not in form a statute or ordinance, has been accepted as having the full force and effect of fundamental law. It recited, in substance, that subjects should not be taxed but by consent of Parliament; that commissions for raising money should not be issued contrary to law; that no freeman should be imprisoned, disseized of his land, outlawed, or exiled but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; that no subject ought to be imprisoned without cause shown; that citizens should not be compelled to entertain soldiers against the law; and that commissions for the trial of offenders by martial law ought not to issue in time of peace.—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act* (*a*), under *act*.—**Right of petition,** the right of the governed to bring grievances to the knowledge of the governing power, by the presentation and hearing of petitions for redress. By the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Congress can make no law prohibiting "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." =Syn. *Supplication*, *Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, application, address.

petition (pē-tish'ọn), *v.* [= F. *pétitionner*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To present a petition or make a request to; supplicate; entreat; specifically, to address a written or printed petition or supplication to, as to a sovereign, legislative body, or person in authority, for some favor or right.

> She *petitioned* Jupiter that he might prove immortal.
> *Bacon*, Moral Fables, ii.

2. To solicit; ask for; desire as a favor.

> Would not your word, your slightest wish, effect
> All that I hope, *petition*, or expect?
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 138.

II. *intrans.* To intercede; make a humble request or entreaty; present a petition.

> You think now I should cry, and kneel down to you,
> *Petition* for my peace.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

petitionarily (pē-tish'ọn-ā-ri-li), *adv.* By way of petitio principii, or begging the question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5. [Rare.]

petitionary (pē-tish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *petition* + *-ary*.] 1. Offering a petition; supplicatory.

> Pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countrymen.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 82.

> It is our base *petitionary* breath
> That blows them to this greatness.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.

2. Containing a petition or request.

> If such come
> For their reliefe by suite *petitionary*,
> Let them have gracious hearing.
> *Heywood*, Royal King and Loyal Subject, i.

petition-crown (pē-tish'ọn-kroun), *n.* See *crown*, 13.

petitioner (pē-tish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *petition* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who presents a petition, either verbal or written.

> Heare the Cries, see the Teares,
> Of all distressed poor *Petitioners*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, same as *addresser*.

petitionist (pē-tish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *petition* + *-ist*.] A petitioner. *Lamb.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

petitio principii (pē-tish'i-ō prin-sip'i-ī). [L. (tr. Gr. *τὸ ἐν ἀρχῇ αἰτεισθαι*, an assumption at the outset): *petitio*, petition; *principii*, gen. of *principium*, principle: see *petition* and *principle*.] In *logic*, the assumption of that which in the beginning was set forth to be proved; begging the question: a fallacy or fault of reasoning belonging to argumentations whose conclusions really follow from their premises, either necessarily or with the degree of probability pretended, the fault consisting in the assumption of a premise which no person holding the antagonistic views will admit.

petit-maître (pe-tē'mā'tr), *n.* [F., a little master: see *petty* and *master*¹.] A name given to dandies in France in the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; hence, in English literature, one who displays exaggeration in his dress and cultivates female society more or less obtrusively; a fop; a coxcomb.

petitor† (pet'i-tọr), *n.* [< L. *petitor*, a seeker, plaintiff, < *petere*, pp. *petitus*, seek: see *petition*.] A seeker.

> A very potent (I cannot say "competitor," the Bishop himself being never a *petitor* for the place, but) "desirer" of this office was frustrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 48.

petitory (pet'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *petitoire*, F. *pétitoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *petitorio*, < LL. *petitorius*, < L. *petitor*, a seeker, plaintiff: see *petitor*.] Petitioning; soliciting; begging; petitionary.

> The proper voices of sickness are expressly vocal and *petitory* in the ears of God.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iii. 2.

Petitory action or **suit.** (*a*) An action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinguished from one which, ostensibly at least, relates merely to possession. (*b*) In *Scots law*, an action by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property or a right of credit in the pursuer, including all actions on personal contracts by which the grantor has become bound to pay or to perform.

Petit's operation. See *operation*.

Petiveria (pet-i-vē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after J. *Petiver*, F. R. S., a London apothecary, who died in 1718.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Phytolaccaceæ* and tribe *Rivineæ*, characterized by the elongated fruit, covered with slender recurved spines. The only species, *P. alliacea*, is a native of America from Florida to southern Brazil. It is a slender erect herb, with the odor of garlic, very acrid, and bears alternate ovate leaves, and small greenish flowers of four persistent sepals. It is known as the *guinea-hen weed*, also as *strongman's-weed*, and is much used in the West Indies for toothache and for its stimulating and sudorific properties.

petlanque (pet-lâng'ke), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The name of an ore of silver, called in Chili "rosicler oscuro"; a sulphantimoniuret of silver, known to mineralogists as *pyrargyrite*.—**Petlanque negro,** the ore of silver called *silver-glance*, *glaserz*, and *vitreous silver*, of which the mineralogical name is *argentite*.

peto (pē'tō), *n.* [Imitative.] The tufted titmouse of the United States, *Parus* or *Lophophanes bicolor*. *T. Nuttall.*

petralogy, *n.* An erroneous form of *petrology*.

Petrarchism (pē'trär-kizm), *n.* [< *Petrarch* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The style or manner of the poet Petrarch (1304–74); the peculiarities of his poetry collectively.

> From this period [the fourteenth century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of *Petrarchism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 506.

Petrarchist (pē'trär-kist), *n.* [< *Petrarch* + *-ist*.] A disciple, follower, or imitator of Petrarch. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 506.

petraria (pe-trā'ri-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *petrary*.] Same as *petrary*.

> The archers shot their arrows, the *petraria* hurled its stones. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 113.

petrary (pe-trā'ri), *n.*; pl. *petraries* (-riz). [In older form *perrier*, < OF. *perriere*, etc. (see *perrier*, and cf. *pederero*, etc.); = Sp. *petraria*, < ML. *petraria*, a machine for throwing stones, < L. *petra*, a rock: see *pier*.] A military engine for throwing large stones.

petre† (pē'tėr), *n.* [An abbr. of *saltpetre*, *saltpeter*.] Niter; saltpeter.

> Powder which is made of impure and greasy *petre* hath but a weak emission. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Petrea (pē'trē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Houstoun, 1737), named after Robert James, Lord *Petre*, a patron of botany, who died in 1742.] A genus of twining shrubs of the family *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Petreeæ*, characterized by racemed flowers, the ovary of two cells, each with one ovule, and the calyx greatly enlarged in fruit. The 12 species are all American, found from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. They bear opposite rigid undivided leaves, and large violet or blue flowers in long racemes, with the large sepals beautifully colored at flowering, enlarging and turning green in fruit. Several species are favorites in cultivation under glass, especially *P. volubilis*, the purple wreath, which is a native of the West India islands and of the mainland from Vera Cruz southward.

petrean (pē-trē'an), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétrée* = Sp. *pétreo* = Pg. It. *petreo*; < L. *petræus*, < Gr. *πετραῖος*, rocky, < *πέτρα*, rock: see *pier*.] Of or pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber.* [Rare.]

petrel¹ (pet'rel), *n.* [Formerly also *peterel*; < F. *pétrel*, a petrel, lit. 'little Peter,' 'Peterkin' (G. *Petersvogel*, 'Peter's bird'), so called because it seems to walk on the sea, like Peter (Mat. xiv. 29), < ML. **Petrellus*, dim. of LL. *Petrus*, Peter, < Gr. *Πέτρος*, Peter, lit. 'rock' (see Mat. xvi. 18): see *pier*.] 1. A small black-and-white seabird, *Procellaria pelagica*; hence, any similar bird of pelagic or oceanic habits, with webbed feet, long pointed wings, and tubular nostrils, belonging to the family *Procellariidæ* and subfamily *Procellariinæ*. Many of the petrels are characterized by qualifying epithets, and others receive special names. The stormy petrels, also called *Mother Carey's*

chickens, are the very small sooty species like *Procellaria pelagica*, though of several genera, including *Procellaria* (formerly called *Thalassidroma*), *Cymochorea*, *Halocyptena*, and *Oceanites*. The most numerous species to which the name is given are those of the genera *Œstrelata*, *Daption*, and some others, such as the capped petrel, *Œstrelata hæsitata*, and the Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*. These



Stormy Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*).

are of medium size, or rather small, and almost exclusively inhabit southern seas. Petrels of the large genus *Puffinus* are commonly known as *shearwaters* and *hagdens*. The large gull-like petrels of the genus *Fulmarus* and some related genera are called *fulmars*. All are pelagic, and practically independent of land except during the breeding-season. They breed for the most part in burrows or holes in rocks by the seaside, laying a single white egg. Many of them are wont, like albatrosses, to follow ships for many days at sea, to feed upon the refuse of the cook's galley, and may sometimes be taken with hook and line. In powers of long-sustained flight they surpass all other birds, but, with the exception of one genus (*Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma*), they cannot dive. See also cuts under *Daption*, *fulmar*, *hagden*, and *Œstrelata*.

2. The kittiwake, a gull. [Flamborough Head, Eng.]—**Pintado petrel.** See *pintado*.

petrel[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poitrel*.

petrenel†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *petronel*.

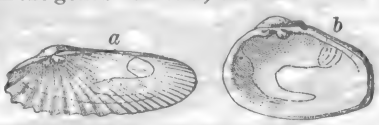
petrescence (pē-tres'ens), *n.* [< *petrescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Petrifaction. *Maunder*.

petrescent (pē-tres'ent), *a.* [< L. *petra*, < Gr. πέτρα, rock, + *-escent*.] Possessing the property of changing or converting into stone; petrifying.

Springs of *petrescent* water. *Boyle*, Works, III. 554.

Petricola (pē-trik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *petricolous*.] The typical genus of *Petricolidæ*. *Lamarck*.

Petricolidæ (pet-ri-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petricola* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks which live in rocks, named by D'Orbigny in 1837 from the genus *Petricola;* the rock-borers. They



a, *Petricola* (*Petricolaria*) *pholadiformis* (right valve). *b*, *Petricola lithophaga* (right valve).

are related to the *Veneridæ*, but the mantle is enlarged, the pedal opening small, the foot small, and the shell more or less gaping. The species for the most part perforate clay or soft rock.

petricolous (pē-trik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *petricola*, < L. *petra* (< Gr. πέτρα), a rock, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting rocks; saxicoline; lithodomous, as a mollusk. See cuts under *date-shell*, *Petricolidæ*, and *piddock*.

petrifaction (pet-ri-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **petrifactio(n-)*, < *petra* (< Gr. πέτρα), rock, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make. Cf. *petrify*.] 1. Conversion into stone, specifically of organic substances or parts of such; fossilization; replacement of organic matter by some mineral substance, in which process more or less of the form and structure of the organized body is preserved.—2. An organic substance converted into stone; a fossil. The words *petrifaction* and *fossil* are entirely synonymous at the present time. Formerly *fossil* was applied to minerals or mineral substances dug from the earth, whether they did or did not exhibit any traces of organic structure. See *fossil*.

3. Figuratively, a rigid or stunned condition resulting from fear, astonishment, etc.

petrifactive (pet-ri-fak'tiv), *a.* [< *petrifact(ion)* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to petrifaction. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Having power to petrify or to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

petrifiable (pet'ri-fi-a-bl), *a.* [< *petrify* + *-able*.] Capable of being petrified.

petrific (pē-trif'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *petrífico* = Pg. It. *petrifico*, < L. as if **petrificus*, < *petra*, rock, + *facere*, make. Cf. *petrify*.] That converts or has power to convert into stone.

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace *petrific*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote, and fix'd as firm
As Delos, floating once. *Milton*, P. L., x. 294.

Not the wing'd Perseus, with *Petrifick* Shield
Of Gorgon's Head, to more Amazement charm'd his Foe.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

petrificate† (pet'ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. **petrificatus*, pp. of **petrificare*, petrify: see *petrify*.] To petrify. *J. Hall*, Poems, p. 96.

petrification (pet'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *pétrification* = Sp. *petrificación* = Pg. *petrificação* = It. *petrificazione*, < L. as if **petrificatio(n-)*, < **petrificare*, petrify: see *petrify*.] 1. Same as *petrifaction*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.—2†. Obduracy; callousness. [Rare.]

It was observed long ago by Epictetus that there were some persons that would deny the plainest and most evident truths; and this state and condition he terms a *petrification* or mortification of the mind.
Hallywell, Melampronæa, p. 1. (*Latham*.)

petrify (pet'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *petrified*, ppr. *petrifying*. [< F. *pétrifier* = Sp. Pg. *petrificar* = It. *petrificare*, < L. as if **petrificare*, < *petra* (< Gr. πέτρα), rock (see *pier*), + *facere*, make. Cf. *petrific*.] I. *trans.* 1. To convert into stone or a stony substance; change into stone.—2. To make hard as stone; render hard or callous: as, to *petrify* the heart.

Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 264.

3. To paralyze or stupefy as with fear or amazement: as, to *petrify* one with astonishment.

The poor *petrified* journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing in blind, passive self-surrender to panic, absolutely descended both flights of stairs.
De Quincey.

Suddenly two men with guns came out of the woods, but at the sight of the flatboat stood *petrified*.
G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, vii.

II. *intrans.* To become stone or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by means of calcareous or other deposits in its cavities; hence, to change into lifeless hardness or rigidity.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 8.

petrinal†, *n.* An obsolete form of *petronel*.

Petrine (pē'trin), *a.* [< LL. as if **Petrinus* (cf. ML. *petrinus*, < Gr. πέτρινος, of rock), < *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter: see *petrel*[1].] Of or pertaining to the apostle Peter or his doctrines or writings: as, the *Petrine* epistles. See *Petrinism*.—**Petrine liturgy**, the Roman liturgy attributed by ecclesiastical tradition to Peter.

Petrinism (pē'trin-izm), *n.* [< *Petrine* + *-ism*.] The beliefs or tendencies attributed to the apostle Peter; according to the Tübingen school of theology, the doctrine that Christianity is a phase or development of Judaism, supposed to have been advocated by the followers of Peter: opposed to *Paulinism*. See *Paulinism*, and *Tübingen school* (under *school*).

A purely speculative process of conflicting tendencies, which started from an antagonism of *Petrinism* and Paulinism. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 7.

Petrobieæ (pet-rō-bī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Petrobium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthew*, based on *Petrobium* of Robert Brown. Since *Petrobium* is an untenable name, a change is required in that of the subtribe.

Petrobium (pet-rō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its home on the rock of St. Helena; < Gr. πέτρα, rock, + βίος, life.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1816 to *Laxmannia*, a genus of composite plants having a flat receptacle and linear awned achenia. There is but one species, *Laxmannia arborea*, a small tree, found only on the island of St. Helena, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and small heads of yellow flowers in leafy panicled corymbs at the summits of the branches. It is sometimes known as *rock-plant of St. Helena*, and on the island as *whitewood*. Its remarkably recurved tubular corollas make the head of flowers at first seem radiate.

Petrobrusian (pet-rō-brō'si-an), *n.* [< ML. *Petrobrusiani*, pl., < *Petrus Brusius* (*Pierre de Bruys*) (see def.) + *-an*.] One of the followers of Peter (Pierre) de Bruys, especially numerous in the south of France in the twelfth century. De Bruys opposed church buildings, bishops, priests, and ceremonials, and rejected transubstantiation and infant baptism.

petroccipital (pet-rok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *petr(ous)* + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous part of the temporal bone: as, the *petroccipital* suture. Also *petro-occipital*. See cut under *craniofacial*.

Petrochelidon (pet-rō-kel'i-don), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + χελιδών, a swallow: see *chelidon*.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, containing a number of species of various parts of the world, which affix nests of mud to rocks, whence the name; the cliff-swallows. *P. lunifrons* is the common cliff-swallow, eaves-swallow, or mud-swallow of the United States, which builds clusters of bottle-nosed nests made of little pellets of mud stuck together. See cuts under *eaves-swallow* and *hive-nest*.

petrodrome (pet'rō-drōm), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Petrodromus*, *P. tetradactylus*, of Mozambique.

Petrodromus (pet-rod'rō-mus), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1846), < Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + δραμεῖν, aor. inf. of τρέχειν, run.] A genus of elephant-shrews of the family *Macroscelididæ*,



Petrodrome (*Petrodromus tetradactylus*).

differing from the genus *Macroscelides* in having the hind feet with only four toes. The type is *P. tetradactylus*. See also cut under *elephant-shrew*.

Petroff's defense. In *chess-playing*. See *opening*, 9.

Petrogale (pet-rog'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γαλῆ, γαλέη, a weasel.] 1. A genus of marsupials of the family *Macropodidæ*, founded by J. E. Gray in 1837; the rock-kangaroos. There are six or more species, all Australian, of which the brush-tailed wallabee, *P. penicillatus*,



Yellow-footed Rock-kangaroo (*Petrogale xanthopus*).

and the yellow-footed rock-kangaroo, *P. xanthopus*, are examples. These kangaroos are fitted for living among rocks, where they display great agility. The hind limbs are less disproportionate than in other kangaroos, and the tail is used less in supporting the body or in leaping.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

petrogeny (pet-roj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, produced: see *-geny*.] The science of the origin of rocks; theoretical petrography or petrology: a word little used, and bearing the same relation to *petrography* or *petrology* which *geogeny* does to *geology*.

petroglyph (pet'rō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γλυφή, carving: see *glyph*.] A carving on or in stone; a rock-carving.

petroglyphic (pet-rō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *petroglyph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to petroglyphy: as, a *petroglyphic* inscription.

petroglyphy (pet-rog'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γλύφειν, carve, sculpture.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

petrograph (pet'rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γράφειν, write.] A writing on a rock; a petroglyph. [Rare.]

Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighboring mountains *petrographs*, or crude etchings.
Science, XII. 40.

petrographer (pet-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *petrograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in petrography, or the study of rocks.

petrographic (pet-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *pétrographique;* as *petrograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to petrography.

petrographical (pet-rō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *petrographic* + *-al.*] Same as *petrographic.*—**Petrographical microscope.** See *microscope.*

petrographically (pet-rō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards petrography; as regards mineralogical and chemical constitution and structure: as, two kinds of gneiss *petrographically* distinct.

petrography (pet-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pétrographie,* < Gr. πέτρα, a rock, πέτρος, a stone, + *-γραφία,* < γράφειν, write.] 1†. The art of writing or inscribing on stone.—2. The descriptive systematic science of rocks. The terms *petrography, petrology,* and *lithology* were all originally used for the science of rocks without precise definition applicable under present conditions. Each has been used in a broad sense for the science of rocks as earth masses and, in narrower scope, for the study of small specimens in their minuter characters of composition and texture. With the development of the scientific study of rocks as to character, origin, and relationships, students have found it convenient to use one term for the science treating the detailed chemical, mineral, and textural characters of rocks as objects, classifying and naming them, while using another term for the study of the origin, relations, and occurrence. *Petrography* is used in a limited sense in America and England, and to some extent elsewhere. In Germany, however, it is applied to the broader science (petrology). *Lithology* has been used in the limited sense of 'petrography,' but has come to have a less technical meaning, referring to the general properties of stony materials. The tendency of recent times, in the definition of sciences dealing with rocks, is voiced in the Lexique Pétrographique of the International Congress of Geologists (1901), where *petrography* is defined as the descriptive science of rocks (lithology), and *petrology* as the scientific study of rocks.

Petrography, properly the descriptive part of the science of rocks for which the more general name is petrology or lithology, but *petrography* is widely used as a synonym of the latter.

Kemp, Handbook of Rocks, p. 172.

petrohyoid (pet-rō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *petro(us)* + *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and a petrous part of the skull: noting a muscle of some batrachians.—**Petrohyoid muscle,** a series of small muscular slips lying immediately beneath the omohyoid, and passing between the hyoid and hinder region of the skull of some batrachians. *Huxley and Martin,* Elementary Biology, p. 50.

★ **II.** *n.* The petrohyoid muscle.

petrol (pe-trōl′ or pet′rol), *n.* [< F. *pétrole,* < ML. *petroleum:* see *petroleum.*] Petroleum; now, petroleum spirit; gasolene: extensively used in internal-combustion engines as a source of motive-power.

Petrol or petroleum is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

This and the Paris-Bordeaux race in fact established the triumph of *petrol* (i. e., petroleum spirit) for long distances over steam, which only seems to have gained first place on two occasions. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 12.

petrolatum (pet-rō-lā′tum), *n.* [NL., < *petroleum,* q. v.] A soft unctuous substance, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, obtained from residues left after the distillation of lighter oils from crude petroleum, or deposited from crude petroleum on standing. When purified and deodorized, it forms a salvy neutral mass, yellow or reddish in color, odorless, tasteless, and somewhat fluorescent. It is used as a basis for ointments and as a protective dressing. Also called *vaseline* and *cosmoline.*

petrolene (pet′rō-lēn), *n.* [As *petrol, petrol(eum),* + *-ene.*] A liquid hydrocarbon mixture obtained from bitumen or asphalt.

petroleum (pē-trō′lē-um), *n.* [= F. *pétrole* = Sp. *petróleo* = Pg. *petroleo* = It. *petrolio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *petroleum* (MD. *peterolie*), < ML. *petroleum* (also *petreleum, petrelæon,* < MGr. NGr. πετρέλαιον), rock-oil, < L. *petra* (< Gr. πέτρα), rock, + *oleum* (< Gr. ἔλαιον), oil: see *oil.* A ML. adj. *petroleus,* pertaining to rocks (neut. *petroleum,* or *oleum petroleum,* rock-oil), is given.] An oily substance of great economical importance, especially as a source of light, occurring naturally oozing from crevices in rocks, or floating on the surface of water, and also obtained in very large quantity in various parts of the world by boring into the rock; rock-oil. Petroleum was known to the Persians, Greeks, and Romans under the name of *naphtha;* the less liquid varieties were called ἄσφαλτος by the Greeks, and *bitumen* was with the Romans a generic name for all the naturally occurring hydrocarbons which are now included under the names of *asphaltum, maltha,* and *petroleum.* The last name was not in use in classic times. The existence of petroleum in Pennsylvania and New York has been known from almost the earliest time of the settlement of those States by Europeans, but it was not until 1859, when oil was obtained by boring at Titusville on Oil Creek, a branch of the Allegheny river, that it began to be of commercial importance. In 1911, in the United States, the production of crude petroleum, according to the office of the U. S. Geological Survey, exceeded two hundred and twenty million barrels, and the world's production each year is now nearly three hundred and fifty million barrels. The crude oil undergoes refining and is put upon the market in various forms (see *kerosene, naphtha, rhigolene,* etc.), but much the largest part of this product has the form of an oil suitable for burning in lamps in all parts of the world. Russia follows the United States in the amount of production. The region near Baku on the Caspian produced seventy-six million barrels (of forty-two gallons) in 1902, but declined to fifty-two millions in 1911. Productive Russian fields are being worked near Grosny, Maikop, etc. The exported petroleums of the United States are chiefly from rocks of Devonian age; those of Baku occur in the Tertiary. An important part of the transportation of the crude material in the United States is effected by pipes laid beneath the surface, through which the oil is forced. See *pipe-line.* Also called *coal-oil, earth-oil.*

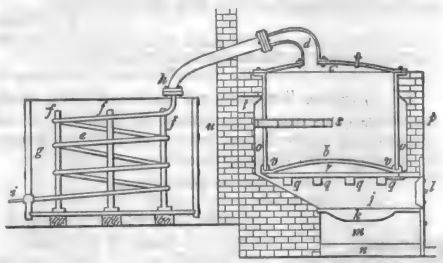
The Wardrobe Account, 21–23 Edw. III., 38/2, the following entry:—"Delivered to the King in his chamber at Calais: 8 lbs. *petroleum.*" *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., V. 248.

petroleum-car (pē-trō′lē-um-kär), *n.* A railroad-car carrying a tank or tanks, designed for the transportation of petroleum in bulk.

petroleum-ether (pē-trō′lē-um-ē″thėr), *n.* The distillate from petroleum which boils between 120° and 140° F.

petroleum-furnace (pē-trō′lē-um-fėr″nās), *n.* A steam-boiler or other furnace for burning petroleum, which is admitted in jets or in the form of a spray of petroleum mingled with air or with a steam-jet; a hydrocarbon-furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

petroleum-still (pē-trō′lē-um-stil), *n.* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum in the order of their volatility. *E. H. Knight.*



Petroleum-still.

A still consisting of a cylinder of cast-iron, sitting in a groove, *v,* which is carried around the bottom, *b. c,* dome; *d,* gooseneck; *e,* worm; *f,* iron stays securing worm; *g,* worm-tank. The worm-coil contains 100 feet of pipe, tapering from 4 inches in diameter at *h* to 2½ inches at the tail-pipe, *i.* The still is heated by the furnace, *j,* when open fire is used. The fire-bars, *k,* are 4 feet in length and cover 1 foot 6 inches in width. The furnace door, *l,* is 1 foot 4 inches high and 1 foot 3 inches wide. The ash-pit, *m,* corresponds with it in size. The water-pan, *n,* corresponds with it in width, and is 6 inches deep. The length of the ash-pit and pan is the same as that of the furnace bars. The space, *o,* round the still is 4 inches wide, and the walls, *p,* one brick thick. The throttles, *q,* are 8 inches deep and 4 inches wide. They are small flues which distribute the heat round the still. The still bottom rests upon the fire-tiles, *r,* which cover the throttles and are laid in a circle. The bridge, *s,* prevents the heat from escaping at once by the flue, *t,* to the chimney and brings it forward around the front of the still. The wall, *u,* is the division wall between the still-house and the refinery.

pétroleur (pā-trǫ-lėr′), *n.* [F., < *pétrole,* petroleum: see *petroleum.*] An incendiary; specifically, one of those adherents of the Commune who set fire to the public buildings of Paris, with the aid of petroleum, on the entry of the national troops in May, 1871.

pétroleuse (pā-trǫ-lėz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *pétroleur,* q. v.] A female incendiary. See *pétroleur.*

petroliferous (pet-rǫ-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *petroleum,* petroleum, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Abounding in petroleum; productive of petroleum; containing or yielding petroleum: as, *petroliferous* strata. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* VII. 561.

petrolin, petroline (pet′rǫ-lin), *n.* [< *petrol, petrol(eum),* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A solid substance consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon: analogous to *paraffin.*

petrolist (pet′rǫ-list), *n.* [< *petrol* + *-ist.*] An incendiary. See *pétroleur.*

petrolize (pet′rǫ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *petrolized,* ppr. *petrolizing.* [< *petrol* + *-ize.*] To cause to resemble petroleum; confer the character or properties of petroleum upon. *Ure.*

petrological (pet-rǫ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *petrolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to petrology. *Nature.*

petrologically (pet-rǫ-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards petrology or petrological investigation or conditions.

petrologist (pet-rol′ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *petrolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in petrology.

petrology (pet-rol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific study of rocks, including their origin, occurrence, relations, and changes, together with their classification and description (petrography). Sometimes used for the field relations only, as opposed to *lithology* or *petrography.* See *petrography.*

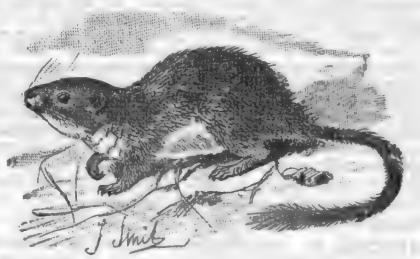
Petrology tells us what additional information we gain when we go out of doors and examine large masses of rocks in the fields.

A. H. Green, Phys. Geol., p. 9.

petromastoid (pet-rō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *petro(us)* + *mastoid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone: as, *petromastoid* cells; the *petromastoid* bone.

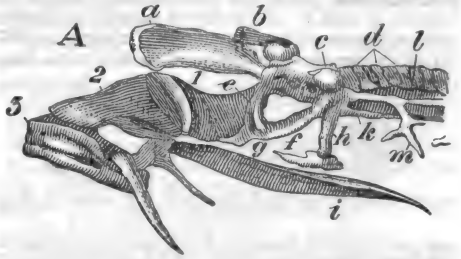
II. *n.* The petromastoid bone. In man at birth the petromastoid is a distinct bone, consisting chiefly of petrosal elements from which mastoid parts are as yet scarcely developed. It soon becomes confluent with other parts of the compound temporal bone, leaving traces of its original separation in the Glaserian fissure and the canal of Huguier on the outer side of the bone, and the Eustachian tube and tensor tympani canal on the other side.

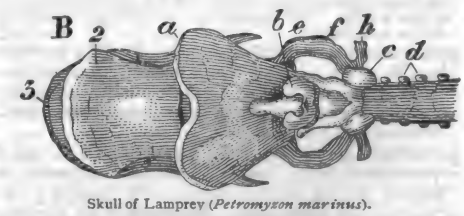
Petromys (pet′rǫ-mis), *n.* [NL. (Sir A. Smith, 1831), < Gr. πέτρα, rock, + μῦς, mouse.] A remarkable outlying genus of rodents of the family *Octodontidæ,* found in Africa; rock-rats. It is one of the only three Ethiopian genera of this characteristically American family.



Petromys typicus.

Petromyzon (pet-rǫ-mī′zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + μύζων (μυζοντ-), ppr. of μύζειν, suck: see *myzont.* Cf. *petromyzont.*] 1. A genus of myzonts or lampreys, giving name to the family *Petromyzonidæ.* It formerly included all the lampreys and other myzonts, but has by later writers been restricted to the northern lampreys, and especially those of the sea. See *Petromyzonidæ,* and cuts under *basket, lamprey,* and *Marsipobranchii.*





Skull of Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

A, side view; *B,* top view: *a,* ethmovomerine plate; *b,* olfactory capsule; *c,* auditory capsule; *d,* neural arches of spinal column; *e,* palatopterygoid; *f,* (probably) metapterygoid, or superior quadrate, and *g,* inferior quadrate part of the subocular arch; *h,* stylohyal process; *i,* lingual cartilage; *k,* inferior, and *l,* lateral, prolongation of cranium; *m,* branchial skeleton; 1, 2, 3, accessory labial cartilages.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus, as a lamprey.

Petromyzonidæ (pet″rǫ-mī-zon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petromyzon* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fishes; the lampreys. They are elongated eel-like animals, whose adults have a complete circular suctorial mouth armed with an upper and lower jaw-like cartilage, teeth on the tongue and on the oral disk, seven branchial apertures on each side, and well-developed eyes. In the young or larval condition the mouth is a longitudinal slit, and eyes are undeveloped.

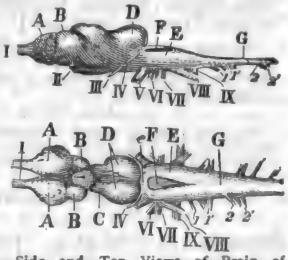
petromyzont (pet-rǫ-mī′zont), *n.* [< NL. *Petromyzon(t-).*] A lamprey.

Petromyzontia (pet″rǫ-mī-zon′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Petromyzon.*] The lampreys as a class of cyclostomous craniate verte-

brates: distinguished from *Myxinoidea* or hags. Also called *Hyperoartia*.

petromyzontoid (pet″rō-mī-zon′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Related to or resembling the lampreys; of or pertaining to the *Petromyzonidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Petromyzonidæ*; a lamprey.



Side and Top Views of Brain of *Lamprey fluviatilis*, one of the *Petromyzoniæ*.

A, rhinencephalon; *B*, prosencephalon; *C*, thalamencephalon; *D*, mesencephalon; *E*, metencephalon; *F*, fourth ventricle; *e*, rudimentary cerebellum; *G*, spinal cord. *I*, olfactory nerves; *II*, optic; *III*, oculimotor; *IV*, pathetic; *V*, trigeminal; *VI*, abducent; *VII*, facial and auditory; *VIII*, glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric; *IX*, hypoglossal; 1, 1′, 2, 2′, sensory and motor roots of first and second spinal nerves.

petronel (pet′rō-nel), *n.* [Formerly also *petrinel*; ⟨ OF. *petrinal*, *poitrinal*, *poictrinal*, F. *pétrinal*, a petronel, so called as being discharged with the stock placed against the breast, ⟨ *petrine*, *peitrine*, *poitrine*, F. *poitrine*, the breast (cf. Sp. *petrina*, a girdle), ⟨ L. *pectus* (*pector-*), breast: see *pectoral*.] 1. A hand-firearm introduced in the sixteenth century, shorter than the ordinary harquebus, but longer than the pistol; a sort of large horse-pistol. It was fired by a match-lock, wheel-lock, or other appliance, according to the period in which it was used.

> He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
> Among the combatants, and in a moment
> Discharg'd his *petronel*, with such sure aim
> That, of the adverse party, from his horse
> One tumbled dead.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, I. 1.

> Saddle our Spanish barb, and bid French Paris see our *petronel* be charged! *Scott*, Abbot, xxxi.

2. In *her.*, a pistol used as a bearing.

petro-occipital (pet″rō-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* Same as *petroccipital*.

petropharyngæus, petropharyngeus (pet-rō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *petropharyngei* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ E. *petro*(*us*) + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharyngeus*.] One of the supernumerary elevator muscles of the pharynx, sometimes present in man. It arises from the under surface of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the pharynx.

Petrophila[1] (pē-trof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., so called because it always grows on rocks; ⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Robert Brown's name (1810) for *Atylus*, a large genus of Australian shrubs of the family *Proteaceæ*, distinguished by its perfect flowers with four anthers sessile on the four calyx-lobes, and a filiform style dilated and spindle-shaped above, and by their growth in dense heads involucrate with colored bracts, becoming in fruit cones with persistent hardened scales, each inclosing a compressed nut containing a single winged or hairy seed. The 35 species are shrubs with scattered rigid and generally filiform leaves. Many are cultivated for their white flowers, and *Atylus medius* (*Petrophila media* of Robert Brown), with yellow flowers, imparting a brilliant yellow to boiling water, is recommended for dyeing.

Petrophila[2] (pē-trof′i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Petrophila*[1].] A superfamily of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, including the *Siphonariidæ* and *Gadiniidæ*. They have a patelliform shell, and live attached to rocks, ★mostly between tide-marks.

petrosal (pet-rō′sal), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *petrosus*, rocky (see *petrous*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Petrous; of comparatively great hardness, as of stone or rock: said of the petrous part of the temporal bone.—2. Of or pertaining to the petrous part of the temporal bone: as, the *petrosal* nerves.—**Petrosal bone.** (*a*) One of several osseous parts of which the temporal bone is composed near the period of birth in man, remaining more or less distinct throughout life in many animals, the other two parts being the squamozygomatic and the tympanic. Also called *periotic bone* and *petromastoid bone*. (*b*) The petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Petrosal nerve**, one of five nerves which pass through foramina in the petrous part of the temporal bone: the *large deep*, a branch of the carotid plexus uniting with the *large superficial* from the facial to form the vidian; the *small deep*, a branch from the carotid plexus to the tympanic plexus; the *small superficial*, the continuation of Jacobson's nerve, terminating in the otic ganglion; the *external superficial*, a branch uniting the geniculate ganglion of the facial with the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery.—**Petrosal sinus**, one of two venous sinuses lying along the superior and inferior margins of the petrous part of the temporal bone, the superior connecting the cavernous sinus with the lateral as it turns down into the sigmoid groove, the inferior connecting the cavernous sinus with the internal jugular vein. Also *petrous sinus*.—**Petrosal vein.** Same as *petrosal sinus*.

II. *n.* The periotic or petrous part of the temporal bone. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *hyoid*, and *periotic*.

Petroselinum (pet″rō-sē-lī′num), *n.* [NL. (G. F. Hoffman, 1814), ⟨ L. *petroselinum*, ⟨ Gr. *πετροσέλινον*, rock-parsley, ⟨ *πέτρα*, rock, + *σέλινον*, parsley: see *parsley* and *celery*.] An old world genus of umbelliferous plants, including the cultivated parsley and four other species, and characterized by its obsolete calyx-teeth, smooth ovate fruit, dissected leaves with narrow or thread-like segments, and yellow, white, or greenish flowers. See *parsley* and *ache*[2].

petrosilex (pet-rō-sī′leks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *petra* (⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*), rock, + *silex*, flint.] A finely granular or cryptocrystalline admixture of quartz and orthoclase; felsite.

petrosilicious, petrosiliceous (pet″rō-si-lish′ius), *a.* [= F. *pétrosiliceux*; as *petrosilex* (*-silic-*) + *-ious*, *-eous*.] Consisting of petrosilex: as, *petrosilicious* breccias.

petrosphenoidal (pet″rō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [= F. *pétrosphénoïdal*; ⟨ *petro*(*us*) + *sphenoidal*.] Pertaining to the petrosal bone, or the petrous part of the temporal, and to the sphenoid bone; sphenopetrosal: as, the *petrosphenoidal* suture. Also *petrosphenoid*.

petrosquamosal (pet″rō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* Same as *petrosquamous*.

petrosquamous (pet-rō-skwā′mus), *a.* [⟨ L. *petra* (⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*), rock, + *squama*, scale.] Pertaining to the petrous and the squamosal parts of the temporal bone.—**Petrosquamous fissure.** Same as *petrosquamous suture*.—**Petrosquamous sinus**, a venous sinus sometimes lying in a small groove along the junction of the petrous and squamous parts of the temporal bone, and opening behind into the lateral sinus.—**Petrosquamous suture**, the suture uniting the squamous and petrous parts of the temporal bone, visible in the adult as a slight groove or fissure on the cranial surface. Also called *petrosquamous fissure* and *temporal suture*.

petrostearin, petrostearine (pet-rō-stē′a-rin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *στέαρ*, tallow, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Mineral stearin; ozocerite.

petrous (pet′rus or pē′trus), *a.* [= F. *pétreux* (OF. *pierreux*, F. *pierreux*) = Pg. It. *petroso*, ⟨ L. *petrosus*, rocky, ⟨ *petra*, ⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone: see *pier*.] 1. Like stone in hardness; stony; rocky.—2. Pertaining to the part of the temporal bone so called; petrosal: as, a *petrous* vein or sinus; a *petrous* ganglion.—**Petrous ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Petrous part of the temporal bone**, in *human anat.*, that part which contains the internal auditory organs: so named from its dense structure. It forms a three-sided pyramid, with its base at the mouth of the external auditory meatus, and its apex directed obliquely forward and inward, received in the notch between the occipital and sphenoid bones. Of its three surfaces, two look into the cranial cavity, the superior border formed by their juncture separating the middle from the posterior fossa. The large carotid canal perforates its substance, and the Eustachian tube opens out of it near the apex. The petrous and mastoid parts taken together form the petromastoid or periotic bone. See cuts under *ear*[1], *tympanic*, and *craniofacial*.—**Petrous sinus.** Same as *petrosal sinus*.

pettah (pet′ä), *n.* [Tamil *pēṭṭai*.] The town or village which clusters round a fortress; a suburb of a fortress. [Anglo-Indian.]

pettianger, *n.* See *periagua*.

pettichaps (pet′i-chaps), *n.* 1. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. *Willughby*.—2. Some



Pettichaps (*Sylvia hortensis*).

similar British warbler, as the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, or the chiffchaff, *P. rufus*. See also cut under *chiffchaff*.

★Also *pettychaps*.

petticoat (pet′i-kōt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pettycoat*, *petycoat*, *peticote*, *pety cote*, ⟨ ME. *petticote*, *pettecote*, *petycote*; ⟨ *petty* + *coat*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A short coat or garment worn by men under the long overcoat.

> Se that youre souerayne haue clene shurt and breche,
> A *petycote*, a dublett, a long coote.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

2. A skirt: formerly, the skirt of a woman's dress or robe, frequently worn over a hoop or farthingale; now, an underskirt worn by women and children; also, in the plural, skirts worn by very young boys.

> I bought thee *peticotes* of the best,
> The cloth so fine as fine might be.
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

> Her feet beneath her *petticoat*
> Like little mice stole in and out.
> *Suckling*, Ballad upon a Wedding.

> Their *petticoats* of linsey-woolsey were striped with a variety of gorgeous dyes—though I must confess these gallant garments were rather short, scarce reaching below the knee. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 172.

Hence—3. A woman; a female. [Colloq.]

> Fearless the *Petticoat* contemns his Frowns;
> The Hoop secures whatever it surrounds.
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

> Disarmed—defied by a *petticoat*. . . . What! afraid of a woman? *W. H. Ainsworth*, Rookwood, ii. 6. (*Latham*.)

4. A garment worn by fishermen in warm weather, made of oilcloth or coarse canvas, very wide and descending to the calf of the leg, generally with an insertion for each leg, but sometimes like a woman's petticoat, with no intersecting seam, and worn over the common dress.—5. In *archery*, the ground of a target, beyond the white. Also called *spoon*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.—6. The depending skirt or inverted cup-shaped part of an insulator for supporting telegraph-lines, the function of which is to protect the stem from rain.—**Balmoral petticoat.** See *balmoral*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to petticoats; feminine; female: as, *petticoat* influence. [Humorous.]—**Petticoat government**, female government, either political or domestic; female home rule.

petticoat-affair (pet′i-kōt-a-fār″), *n.* An affair of gallantry; a matter in which a woman is concerned. [Colloq.]

> Venus may know more than both of us,
> For 'tis some *petticoat affair*.
> *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 1.

petticoat-breeches (pet′i-kōt-brich″ez), *n. pl.* Breeches of the kind worn about the middle of the seventeenth century, in which each thigh was covered by a loose cylinder of cloth, usually not gathered at the bottom—the two resembling two small skirts or petticoats placed side by side. Also *petticoat-trousers*.



Petticoat-breeches.

> In their puffings and slashings the sleeves of the dresses of both sexes were alike; nor was almost a corresponding resemblance wanting between the trunk-hose and the *petticoat-breeches* of one sex and the skirts of the kirtles and gowns and the veritable petticoats . . . of the other sex. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 472.

★**petticoated** (pet′i-kō-ted), *a.* [⟨ *petticoat* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing petticoats.

> "Here, dame," he said, "is a letter from your *petticoated* baron, the lord-priest yonder." *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

petticoat-pensioner (pet′i-kōt-pen″shon-ėr), *n.* A person who is kept by a woman for secret services or intrigues. *Halliwell*.

petticoat-pipe (pet′i-kōt-pīp), *n.* A short pipe in the smoke-box of a locomotive, having a bell-mouthed lower extremity over the upper end of the exhaust-steam nozle, the upper end extending up to the lower part of the smoke-stack. It serves to strengthen and equalize the draft through the boiler-tubes.

> Most of our engines are still run with a diamond stack and short smoke-box, with the *petticoat-pipe* for leading the steam into the stack. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 369.

petticoat-trousers (pet′i-kōt-trou″zėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *petticoat-breeches*.

pettifog (pet′i-fog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pettifogged*, ppr. *pettifogging*. [A back formation, ⟨ *pettifogger*. Cf. *fog*[3].] To play the pettifogger; do small business as a lawyer. *Butler*.

petti-fog† (pet′i-fog), *n.* A confusing fog or mist: in allusion to *pettifog*, *v.* [A pun.]

Thus much for this cloud I cannot say rather then *petty-fog* of witnesses, with which Episcopall men would cast a mist before us. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

pettifogger (pet′i-fog-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pettyfogger*, *petiefogger*, etc., prop. two words, *petty fogger*, *pettie fogger*, etc.; < *petty* + *fogger*[1].] 1. An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

Pas. You'll know me again, Malevole.
Mal. O ay, by that velvet.
Pas. Ay, as a *petty-fogger* by his buckram bag.
Marston, Malcontent, i. 6.

A *pettie fogger*, a silly aduocate or lawyer, rather a trouble-Toune, hauing neither law nor conscience. *Minsheu.*

The Widow Blackacre, is it not? That litigious She *Petty-Fogger*, who is at Law and Difference with all the World. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

2. The rockling. [Prov. Eng.]

pettifoggery (pet′i-fog-ėr-i), *n.* [< *pettifogger* + *-y*[2] (see *-ery*).] The practice of a pettifogger; conduct becoming to a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

The last and lowest sort of thir Arguments, that Men purchas'd not thir Tithe with thir Land, and such like *Pettifoggery*, I omit, as refuted sufficiently by others. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

pettifogging (pet′i-fog-ing), *a.* Practising pettifoggery; characteristic of or becoming to a pettifogger; petty; mean; paltry.

"The character of this last man," said Dr. Slop, interrupting Trim, "is more detestable than all the rest, and seems to have been taken from some *pettifogging* lawyer amongst you." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

As though the voice of a *pettifogging* critic could drown the pæan of praise that rises to Napoleon from twenty glorious battlefields! *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 357.

pettifogulize (pet-i-fog′ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pettifogulized*, ppr. *pettifogulizing*. [< *pettifog* + *-ule* (dim. suffix) + *-ize*.] To act as a pettifogger; use petty and contemptible means. [Rare.]

To *pettifogulize* — that is, to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction. *De Quincey.*

pettigree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree*.

pettily (pet′i-li), *adv.* In a petty manner.

pettiness (pet′i-nes), *n.* The character of being petty; smallness; littleness; triviality.

Which in weight to re-answer, his *pettiness* would bow under. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6. 137.

=Syn. *Smallness*, etc. (see *littleness*), frivolousness, triviality, insignificance.

pettish (pet′ish), *a.* [< *pet*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *pet*[2].] Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humor; fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

They are in a very angry *pettish* mood at present, and not likely to be better. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 405.

=Syn. *Peevish*, *Fretful*, etc. See *petulant*.

pettishly (pet′ish-li), *adv.* In a pettish manner; with a freak of ill temper.

pettishness (pet′ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being pettish; fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

pettitoes (pet′i-tōz), *n. pl.* [< *petty* + *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig: sometimes jocularly used for the human feet.

He's a Turk that does not honour thee from the hair of thy head to thy *pettitoes*. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iv. 1.

But, alas! the degeneracy of our present age is such that I believe few besides the annotator know the excellency of a virgin sow, especially of the black kind brought from China; and how to make the most of her liver, lights, brains, and *pettitoes*. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

pettle[1] (pet′l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[1], *paddle*[2].

pettle[2] (pet′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pettled*, ppr. *pettling*. [Appar. a use of *pettle*[1], accom. to *pet*[1].] To indulge; coddle; pet.

And harle us . . . and *pettle* us up wi' bread and water. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

pettle[3] (pet′l), *n.* [A var. of *pattle*[2].] A tool used in various arts for burnishing. Its rubbing end is usually of hardened steel or agate fitted to a suitable handle.

petto (pet′tō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *pecho* = Pg. *peito*), < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] The breast. — **In petto**, in one's own breast or private thought; in secrecy.

pettrel†, *n.* Same as *poitrel*.

petty (pet′i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pettie*, *pety*, *petie*, also *petit*; < ME. *pety* (in *pety cote*, also in comp. *petycote*, *petticote*, etc.: see *petticoat*), earlier *petit*, < OF. *petit*, *petet*, *peti*, F. *petit* (Walloon *piti*) = Pr. Cat. *petit* = OIt. *petitto*, *pitetto*, small; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *pitw*, small, *pid*, a point; OL. *petilus*, thin, slender.] I. *a.* 1. Small; little; trifling; trivial; inconsiderable or insignificant; of little account: as, *petty* payments; a *petty* quarrel.

How I contemn thee and thy *petty* malice! *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

These arts, being here placed with the principal and supreme sciences, seem *petty* things. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 238.

2. Of minor importance or gravity; not heinous or serious: as, *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime. — 3. Inferior as regards rank, power, capacity, possessions, etc.; not of great importance, standing, or rank: as, a *petty* prince; a *petty* proprietor.

His extraction was humble. His father had been a *petty* officer of revenue; his grandfather a wandering dervise. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Petty average, in *com.* and *nav.* See *average*[2], 1 (*c*). — **Petty bag**, formerly, an office in connection with the Rolls Court in the English Chancery, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs, writs of scire facias, congés d'élire for bishops, etc. See *clerk of the petty bag*, under *clerk*. — **Petty cash**, small sums of money received or paid. — **Petty cash-book**. See *cash-book*. — **Petty constable**. See *constable*, 2. — **Petty juror, jury, larceny, madder, mullen**, etc. See the nouns. — **Petty officer**, an officer in the navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non-commissioned officer in the army. Petty officers are appointed and may be degraded by the captain of the vessel. Abbreviated *P. O.* — **Petty session, treason**, etc. See the nouns. =Syn. 1 and 2. Diminutive, insignificant, slight, trivial, unimportant, frivolous. See *littleness*.

II.† *n.* A junior scholar in a grammar-school; a little child attending school.

In 1635 the quarterage [of Cartmel grammar-school] was 6*d.* for grammarians, and 4*d.* for *petties*. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 682.

pettychaps†, *n.* See *pettichaps*.

pettyfogger†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pettifogger*.

petty-morrel (pet′i-mor″el), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*.

petty-rice (pet′i-rīs), *n.* See *quinoa*.

petty-whin, *n.* See *whin*.

petulance (pet′ū-lans), *n.* [< F. *pétulance*, OF. *petulance* = Sp. Pg. *petulancia* = It. *petulanza*, *petulanzia*, < L. *petulantia*, sauciness, petulance, < *petulan(t-)s*, petulant: see *petulant*.] 1†. Sauciness; wantonness; rudeness.

This man, being a wit, a poet, and a minstrel, composed many indecent songs against me, and sung them openly, to the great entertainment of mine enemies; and, since it has pleased God to deliver him into my hands, I [Henry I.] will punish him, to deter others from the like *petulance*. *Ord. Vitalis*, Hist. Eccles. (trans.), p. 831.

2. The character of being petulant; a petulant character or disposition; peevish impatience or caprice; pettishness.

The misery of man appears like childish *petulance*. *Emerson*, Nature.

=Syn. 2. See *captious* and *petulant*.

petulancy (pet′ū-lan-si), *n.* [As *petulance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *petulance*.

petulant (pet′ū-lant), *a.* [= F. *pétulant* = Sp. Pg. It. *petulante*, < L. *petulan(t-)s*, forward, pert, saucy, wanton, prop. ppr. of **petulare*, dim. freq. form of *petere*, attack, fall upon: see *petition*.] Manifesting peevish impatience, irritation, or caprice; peevishly pert or saucy; peevish; capricious: said of persons or things: as, a *petulant* youth; a *petulant* answer.

Oh! you that are
My mother's wooers! much too high ye beare
Your *petulant* spirits. *Chapman*, Odyssey, i.

The awful and vindictive Bolingbroke, and the malignant and *petulant* Mallet, did not long brood over their anger. *I. D'Israeli*, Calamities of Authors, II. 135.

=Syn. *Petulant*, *Peevish*, *Fretful*, *Pettish*, *Cross*, irritable, irascible, ill-humored, snappish, crusty, choleric. The first five words apply to an ill-governed temper or its manifestation. *Petulant* expresses a quick impatience, often of a temporary or capricious sort, with bursts of feeling. *Peevish* expresses that which is more permanent in character, more frequent in manifestation, more sour, and more an evidence of weakness. *Fretful* applies to one who is soon vexed, of a discontented disposition, or ready to complain, as a sick child. *Pettish* implies that the impatience, vexation, or testiness is over matters so small that the mood is peculiarly undignified or unworthy. *Cross* applies especially to the temper, but often to permanent character: as, a *cross* dog; it often includes anger or sulkiness. *Crossness* as a mood may be more quiet than the others. See *captious*.

petulantly (pet′ū-lant-li), *adv.* In a petulant manner; with petulance; with peevish or impatient abruptness or rudeness; with ill-bred pertness.

petulcity† (pē-tul′si-ti), *n.* [< *petulcous* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being petulcous; impudence. *Bp. Morton*, in Bp. Hall's Works, VIII. 739.

petulcous† (pē-tul′kus), *a.* [< L. *petulcus*, butting, apt to butt, < *petere*, attack, fall upon: see *petulant*, *petition*.] Disposed to butt; fractious.

The Pape first whistles him and his *petulcous* rams into order by charitable admonition, which still increases louder by degrees. *J. V. Cane*, Flat Lux (1665), p. 151.

petun†, *n.* [= F. *petun*, also *petum* (Cotgrave), < Tupi *petum*, *petume*, *pety*, *pytyma*, Guarani *pety*, *petyma*, *pytyma*, Manaxo *putuma*, Cocamas *pitema*, Oyambi *petemma*.] Tobacco.

Whereas wee have beene credibly informed . . . that the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias *petun*, alias necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

But the Indians called it (tobacco) *Petun* or *petum*, which indeed is also the fittest name that both we and other Nations may call it by, deriving it of Peto, for it is far fetched and much desired. *Tobie Venner*, A Brief and Acurate Treatise, etc. (London, 1660), p. 385.

Petunia (pē-tū′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1803) (F. *Pétunia*), < Amer. Ind. *petun*, tobacco: see *petun*.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Cestreæ*, distinguished by the five perfect stamens, funnelform corolla, and entire capsule-valves. There are about 14 species, found in southern Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and one throughout South America and Mexico. They are clammy-hairy and branching herbs, with small undivided leaves, and showy violet or white flowers, varying to purple and reddish under cultivation, in a few species very small and inconspicuous. *P. nyctaginiflora*, the common white petunia, and *P. violacea*, with purple or lilac flowers, are the originals of the numerous garden varieties.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

petuntze, pehtuntse (pe-tun′tse), *n.* [Chin., < *peh*, white, + *tun*.] A kind of silicious porcelain-clay prepared by the Chinese from partially decomposed granite. It is used by them as a medicine.

Petworth marble. See *marble*.

petzite (pet′sīt), *n.* [So called after a chemist, *Petz*, who analyzed it.] A variety of hessite, or silver telluride, containing about 20 per cent. of gold.

Peucæa (pū-sē′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839), < Gr. *πεύκη*, pine.] An American genus of *Fringillidæ*; the pine-finches. Several species inhabit the southern and western parts of the United States and Mexico, such as *P. bachmani*, *P. cassini*, *P. carpalis*, and *P. ruficeps*. These sparrows may be recognized by the peculiar shades of bay and gray on the upper parts, the yellow at the bend of the wings, and the unstreaked under parts. They are fine songsters, and lay white eggs.

Peucedaneæ (pū-sē-dā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Peucedanum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of umbelliferous plants, of which the genus *Peucedanum* is the type. It includes 49 genera in 3 subtribes, the types of which are *Angelica*, *Ferula*, and *Tordylium*. Other well-known genera are: *Conioselinum* (hemlock-parsley), *Levisticum* (lovage), *Lomatium* (cowish), *Pastinaca* (parsley), and *Heracleum* (cow-parsnip).

★**peucedanin** (pū-sed′ạ-nin), *n.* [< *Peucedanum* + *-in*[2].] A non-azotized neutral vegetable principle, $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$, discovered in the root of *Peucedanum officinale*, or sea-sulphurwort. It forms delicate white prisms, which melt at 109° C. Same as *imperatorin*.

Peucedanum (pū-sed′ạ-num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *peucedanum*, *peucedanos*, < Gr. *πευκέδανον*, *πευκέδανος*, hog-fennel (or a related umbellifer), prob. < Gr. *πεύκη*, fir.] A large genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, characterized by its uniform petals, fruit with a thin acute or wing-like margin, and conspicuous oil-tubes solitary in their channels. There are about 75 species, widely distributed in the old world. They are smooth perennial herbs, a few becoming shrubs or even trees. They bear decompound leaves, and compound many-rayed umbels of white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers. A few are cultivated for the flowers, under the old name *Palimbia*; some are edible; others are well-known European species, for which see *brimstonewort*, *sulphurwort*, *hog-* or *sow-fennel* (under *fennel*), *milk-parsley*, *marsh-parsley*, 2, *mountain-parsley*, 1. The parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa*, has been referred to this genus by some authors.

peulvan, peulven (pūl′vạn, -ven), *n.* A small menhir: a name often given to menhirs less than 9 feet in height.

An "inclined dolmen," and four *peulvens*, or small upright stones, 1.45 m. to 3 m. high. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 73.

Peumus (pū′mus), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782); from a native name in Chile.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Monimiaceæ* and the tribe *Hortonieæ*, having its drupes on an enlarged disk-like receptacle, and dicœcious flowers with parallel and distinct anther-cells, and numerous gland-bearing filaments. The only species, *P. Boldus*, is a small tree from Chile. It is a fragrant evergreen, bearing rough opposite rigid leaves, and white flowers in terminal cymes. See *boldo* and *boldine*.

Peutingerian (pū-tin-jē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Peutinger* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Konrad Peu-

tinger, of Augsburg (1465–1547): noting a table of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, written on parchment, which was found at Worms. The table is supposed to have been constructed about A. D. 226.

pew[1] (pū), *n.* [< ME. *pewe, puwe, pue,* < OF. *pui, puy, poi, peu,* m., an elevated place or seat, a hill, mound, = Pr. *puoi, pueg* = Sp. *poyo,* a bench, = It. *poggio,* an elevated place, a seat, prop, etc.; OF. *puye,* f., an elevated gallery or balcony with rails; < L. *podium,* a balcony, esp. a front balcony in an amphitheater where distinguished persons sat; prob. < Gr. *πόδιον,* a little foot (whence appar. in Italic Gr. the sense given to the L. word), dim. of *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] 1†. A more or less elevated inclosure, used by lawyers, money-lenders, cashiers, etc.; an inclosed seat or bench of any sort, especially such as were used by persons having a stand for business in a public or otherwise open and exposed place.

> To this brave man the knight repairs
> For counsel in his law-affairs;
> And found him mounted in his *pew,*
> With books and money plac'd for shew.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, III. iii. 623.

2. An inclosed seat or open bench in a church, designed to accommodate several people; also, an inclosure containing several seats. In England pews were used from the time of the Reformation or earlier, but their general employment dates from the seventeenth century. Previously the worshipers stood during service, or were seated on the floor or upon small stools.

> Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned [accustomed to] sitte
> Yparroked [inclosed] in *puwes.*
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 144.

> He hyred a desperate knaue to laye stones of great wayghte vpon the roufe beames of the temple ryght ouer his prayenge *pewe,* and to lete them fall vpon hym to hys vtter destruccyon. *Bp. Bale,* English Votaries, ii.

> His sheep ofttimes sit the while to as little purpose of benefitting as the sheep in their *pews* at Smithfield.
> *Milton,* Touching Hirelings.

> There were large, square *pews,* lined with green baize, with the names of the families of the most flourishing ship-owners painted white on the doors.
> *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

3†. A box in a theater or opera-house.

> The play . . . was "The Five Hours' Adventure": but I sat so far I could not hear well, . . . but my wife . . . sat in my Lady Fox's *pew* with her. *Pepys,* Diary, IV. 103.

4. *pl.* The occupants of the pews in a church; the congregation. [Rare.]

> The *pews* hasten out on Monday morning to pocket the profits of Sunday business and Sunday revelry.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 17.

★**pew**[1] (pū), *v. t.* [< *pew*[1], *n.*] To furnish with pews.

> In 1856 the north aisle [of Calna church] was rebuilt, widened, raised, and *pewed* anew.
> *Baines,* Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

pew[2] (pū), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *poy,* and ult. from the same source as *pew*[1]: see *poy.*] A sharp-pointed, one-pronged, straight or hooked iron instrument with a wooden handle, used in handling fish, blubber, etc., on wharves or in boats.

pew[3], *v.* See *pue.*

pew-chair (pū'chār), *n.* A hinged seat attached to the end of a church pew, to afford accommodation in the aisle when additional seats are required. [U. S.]

pewee (pē'wē), *n.* [Imitative.] A small olivaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Contopus.* *C. virens* is the common wood-pewee of most parts of the United States and British America. It has a peculiarly drawling two-syllabled note, expressed by its name, quite different from the abrupt note of its relative called the *pewit* or *phœbe.* See cut under *Contopus.*

peweep (pē'wēp), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (*b*).

pewet (pē'wet), *n.* Same as *pewit.*

pewfellow† (pū'fel″ō), *n.* One who sits in the same pew; hence, a companion.

> How do I thank thee, that this carnal cur
> Preys on the issue of his mother's body,
> And makes her *pew-fellow* with others' moan!
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 4. 58.

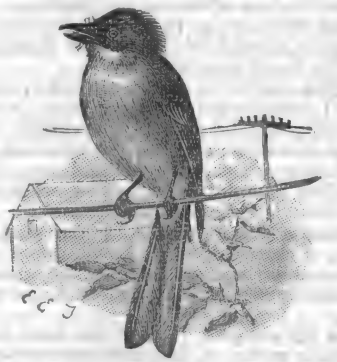
> Mistress Wafer, and Mistress Leuterhook, being both my scholars, and your honest *pew-fellows.*
> *Dekker and Webster,* Westward Ho, ii. 1.

pew-gaff (pū'gaf), *n.* A hook attached to a rod or staff, used in handling fish.

pewholder (pū'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who rents or owns a pew in a church.

pewing (pū'ing), *n.* [< *pew*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Pews collectively.

pewit, peewit (pē'wit), *n.* [Also *pewet, puit, puet;* cf. D. *piewit,* also *kiewit, kievit,* a pewit, lapwing, MHG. *gībitze, gībitz, gībiz,* G. *kibitz,* a pewit, plover; Russ. *chibezu,* lapwing; all imitative names.] A name of various birds. (*a*) The pewit-gull, laughing-gull, or mire-crow, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus,* of Europe. Also *puet. Plot,* 1686. (*b*) The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus.* Also *peaseweep, peweep, piewipe.* See cut under *lapwing.* (*c*) In the United States, a small olivaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidæ, Sayornis*



Pewit Flycatcher (*Sayornis fuscus* or *phœbe*).

fuscus, or *S. phœbe,* and others of this genus, as Say's pewit, *S. sayus,* and the black pewit, *S. nigricans.* The common pewit abounds in eastern North America, it winters in the Southern States, and is one of the very earliest insectivorous birds to migrate northward in spring. It is 7 inches long and 11¼ in extent of wings, of a dusky olivaceous color above, and dingy whitish or grayish below, with a pale-yellow tint on the abdomen. It affixes a mossy nest to the sides of rocks, bridges, rafters, etc., and lays about five eggs, normally white and spotless. Also called *water-pewit* and *phœbe-bird* or *phœbe.*—**Pewit-gull.** See def. (*a*) and *gull*[2].—**Scoulton pewit or pie,** the black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus:* so called from Scoulton mere in Norfolk, England, a favorite breeding-place.

pewit-pool† (pē'wit-pōl), *n.* A pool or pond where pewits (pewit-gulls) come to breed.

> They anciently came to the old *pewit-pool.*
> *Plot,* Nat. Hist. Staffordshire (1686), p. 231.

pew-opener (pū'ōp″nėr), *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the congregation.

pew-rent (pū'rent), *n.* Rent required or paid for the use of a pew.

★**pewter** (pū'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *pewter, pewtir, pewdir* = D. *peauter, piauter,* < OF. *peutre, peautre, piautre,* F. *peautre* = Sp. Pg. *peltre* = It. *peltro* (ML. *peutrum, pestrum,* after OF.), pewter; appar. the same, with loss of initial *s* due to some confusion, as OF. *espeautre* (> D. *speauter, spiauter* = G. *spiauter*), < LG. *spialter* = E. *spelter:* see *spelter.*] 1. An alloy of four parts of tin with one of lead. Its tenacity and fusibility are greater than those of either of the metals of which it is composed. It is used chiefly for beer-pots and cheap tableware. If a larger proportion of lead is used, the alloy is liable to corrosion, and dangerous consequences may result from its use. Sometimes alloys consisting chiefly of tin, and also containing antimony or copper, or both, are called *pewter* as well as "Britannia metal," which latter is the more usual name, although no sharp line can be drawn between the two alloys.

> *Pewter* dishes with water in them. *Bacon.*

2. A vessel made of pewter; a tankard; a beer-pot.—3. Collectively, vessels made of pewter.

> Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
> *Pewter* and brass and all things that belong
> To house or housekeeping.
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., ii. 1. 357.

> Rows of resplendent *pewter,* ranged on a long dresser, dazzled his eyes. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 429.

4. Money; prize-money. [Sailors' slang.]

> Another trifle to be noticed is the anxiety for *pewter* or prize money which . . . animated our officers and men.
> *The Academy,* March 24, 1888, p. 202.

pewterer (pū'tėr-ėr), *n.* A worker in pewter; a maker of pewter vessels.

> The motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 281.

pewter-mill (pū'tėr-mil), *n.* A lapidary wheel used with rotten-stone and water for polishing stones of the approximate hardness of 7, embracing the quartz group—quartz, amethyst, agate, and carnelian.

pewterwort (pū'tėr-wėrt), *n.* The scouring-rush, *Equisetum hyemale:* so called as being used for scouring dishes of pewter or other metal.

★**pewtery** (pū'tėr-i), *a.* [< *pewter* + *-y*[1].] Belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of pewter: as, a *pewtery* taste.

pewy (pū'i), *a.* [< *pew*[1] + *-y*[1].] Inclosed by fences; fenced in so as to form small fields. [Sporting slang.]

> Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more *pewy,* and the hedges rougher and hairier than is now the case.
> *Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pexity† (pek'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *pexita(t-)s,* thickness, < *pexus,* woolly, prop. pp. of *pectere,* comb, card: see *pecten.*] The nap of cloth. *Coles,* 1717.

Peyerian (pī'ėr-i-an), *a.* [< *Peyer* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Discovered or described by and named after the Swiss anatomist Johann K. Peyer (1653–1712): specifically noting the agminate or clustered glands of the intestine, also called *Peyer's glands* and *Peyer's patches.* See *gland.*

peynet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pain*[1].

peynt†, **peynture**†. Obsolete forms of *paint, painture.*

peyse†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *poise.*

peytrel†, *n.* Same as *poitrel.*

Peziza (pē-zī'zą), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719); cf. L. *pezicæ* or *pezitæ,* mushrooms without a stalk; < Gr. *πέζις,* also *πέζις,* a mushroom without a stalk, perhaps < *πέζα,* a foot.] 1. A large, widely distributed genus of discomycetous fungi, giving name to the order *Pezizales.* They are characterized by their cup-like or disk-like form and are frequently very brilliantly colored. The cups are affixed by the center, often stipitate; the hymenium is smooth; the substance is fleshy-membranaceous. They grow on the ground, on decaying wood, etc. They are popularly called *blood-cups, fairy-cups, flaps, bird's-nests,* etc.

2. [*l. c.*] A fungus of this genus.

Pezizaceæ (pez-i-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peziza* + *-aceæ.*] A family of discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Peziza.* The receptacle is concave, plane, or convex, sessile or stipitate, fleshy or waxy; the hymenium is on the upper surface; the asci are fixed, cylindrical, or clavate; and the sporidia are usually eight in number.

pezizoid (pē-zī'zoid), *a.* [< *Peziza* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Peziza;* having the characters of *Peziza* or the *Pezizaceæ.*

pezle mezle†. An old form of *pell-mell.*

> The Author falls *pezle mezle* upon the king himself.
> *North,* Examen, p. 53. (*Davies.*)

Pezophaps (pez'ō-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πεζός,* on foot, walking, + *φάψ,* a wild pigeon.] A genus of extinct didine birds which formerly inhabited the island of Rodriguez, discovered in 1691–3 by Leguat, who gave a figure and description of the species under the name of the *solitaire.* His account has been confirmed by the discovery of the bones of the bird in great abundance, and nearly complete skeletons are preserved. The species is named *P. solitarius,* and has been called *Didus nazarenus.*

★**pf.** In *music,* an abbreviation of *pianoforte.*

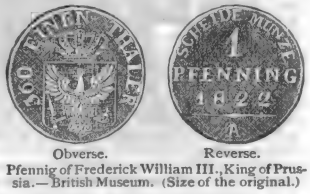
pfaffian (pfaf'i-an), *n.* [Named by Cayley in 1852 after the author of *Pfaff's equation,* q. v.] In *math.,* the coefficient of the product of the alternate units in the *n*th power of a linear function of the binary products of $2n$ alternate units. In effect, the *pfaffian* (ABCD) is (AB)(CD) + (AC)(DB) + (AD)(BC), the *pfaffian* (ABCDEF) is (AB)(CDEF) + (AC)(DEFB) + (AD)(EFBC) + (AE)(FBCD) + (AF)(BCDE), and so forth.—Mixed pfaffians, expressions similar to pfaffians, produced by taking the products of different linear functions, instead of a power of one.—**The order of a pfaffian,** half the number of alternate units used in generating the pfaffian.

Pfaff's equation. [Named after Johann Friedrich *Pfaff* (1765–1825), who invented it.] The differential equation $X_1dx_1 + X_2dx_2 + \text{etc.} = 0$, where the number of terms is equal to the number of variables.

Pfaff's problem. The problem to transform the expression $X_1\partial x_1 + X_2\partial x_2 + \text{etc.}$, where the variables are independent, into an expression of the same form but of the smallest possible number of terms.

pfahlbauten (pfäl-bou'ten), *n. pl.* [G., < *pfahl,* a pile (see *pale*[1]), + *bauten,* dwellings, < *bauen,* build (see *bower*[1]).] The name given by German archæologists to prehistoric lake-dwellings, or pile-dwellings; palafittes. See *lake-dwelling.*

pfennig, pfenning (pfen'ig, -ing), *n.* [G., = E. *penny.*] A small copper coin, the one-hundredth part of a mark. It is equal in value to about one fourth of a United States cent.



Obverse. Reverse.

Pfennig of Frederick William III., King of Prussia.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Pg. An abbreviation used in the etymologies of this work for *Portuguese.*

ph. [In ME. *ph* or *f,* AS. *f,* rarely *ph* = D. *ph, f* = G. *ph* = Dan. Sw. Icel. *f* = F. *ph* = Sp. *f*

= Pg. *ph* or *f* = It. *f*, < L. *ph*, a combination used to represent the Gr. letter Φ, φ, called *phi*, *phi*, orig. an aspirated *π* or *p*.] A consonant digraph having the sound of *f*, used in the Latin or English, French, etc., transliteration of Greek words containing *φ*, as in *phalanx*, *philosophy*, *graphic*, *zephyr*, etc., or occasionally of words from other languages. It rarely occurs in words other than those of the classes mentioned, and then only by error or confusion, as in *triumph*, *nephew*, *cipher*, *ouph*, *gulph* (obsolete) (from a Greek word with *π*), in words having a similar aspirated *p*, as in *seraph*, *pamphlet*, etc., and obsolete misspellings like *phane* for *fane*, *prophane* for *profane*, *pheer* for *feer*[2], *pheeze* for *feeze*, *phiph* for *fife*, etc. In older English words of Greek origin the letter was usually represented by *f*, as in *fancy*, *fantasy*, *fantom*, *fenix*, etc., some of these being now spelled with *ph*, as *phantom*, *phenix*, etc.

Phaca (fā′kă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *φακῆ*, lentils, lentil porridge, < *φακός*, the plant lentil.] A genus of *Fabaceæ*.

Phacelia (fā-sē′li-ă), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), so called with ref. to the congested fascicle of spikes in the type, *P. circinata*; < Gr. *φάκελος*, a bundle, fascicle.] A genus of ornamental plants of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*, type of the tribe *Phacelieæ*, distinguished by the two-cleft style, wrinkled or tubercled seeds, and an inflorescence of one-sided scorpioid cymes, at first densely fascicled, becoming loose and separated. There are about 80 species, all American, and mainly in the United States (over 50 in the west, especially Nevada and California, and in Texas, and about 9 in the east), a few in Mexico, and 1 from British Columbia to the Straits of Magellan. They are delicate or rough-hairy plants, low and erect or diffuse, sometimes in large patches, usually with pinnately dissected leaves. They bear blue, violet, or white flowers, generally bell-shaped and with ten vertical folds within. Several species are cultivated for their flowers, mostly blue-flowered annuals of California, one a South American biennial or perennial with pink flowers.

Phacelieæ (fas-e-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Phacelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*, the water-leaf family, distinguished by the two-cleft or undivided style, and the one-celled ovary with placentæ slightly protruding from the walls, or extending toward the center. It includes 9 genera and about 96 species, chiefly in western North America, but 1 genus occurs in Japan and subarctic eastern Asia, and 1 in South Africa.

phacellate (fas′e-lāt), *a.* [< *phacellus* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with phacelli, as a polyp.

phacellus (fā-sel′us), *n.*; pl. *phacelli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *φάκελλος*, *φάκελος*, a bundle, fascicle.] One of the gastric filaments which in hydrozoans form solid tentaculiform processes in the gastric cavity in interradial groups near the genitalia.

phacitis (fā-sī′tis), *n.* [Also *phakitis*; NL., < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye.

phacochœre, phacochere (fak′ō-kēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Phacochœrus*; a wart-hog. —**Abyssinian phacochœre.** Same as *hallufi*.

Phacochœridæ (fak-ō-kē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phacochœrus* + *-idæ*.] An African family of mammals allied to the *Suidæ*, or true swine, typified by the genus *Phacochœrus*; the wart-hogs. The palatomaxillary axis is greatly deflected, forming a high angle with the occipitosphenoidal axis; the basisphenoid is reflected and excavated; the malar bones are very deep, with a short inferior process; the orbits are directed upward and backward; and the dental series is aberrant by progressive reduction of the number of teeth. Also *Phacochœrinæ*, as a subfamily of *Suidæ*.

phacochœrine, phacocherine (fak-ō-kē′rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phacochœridæ*.

Phacochœrus (fak-ō-kē′rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, a wart or mole like a lentil, + *χοῖρος*, a hog.] The typical genus of *Phacochœridæ*. There are 2 species, both African, of hideous aspect, with deeply furrowed and warty skin of the face, and long projecting tusks in the male. *P. æthiopicus*, the South African form, is the Ethiopian wart-hog, called *vlake-vark* by the Dutch colonists. *P. africanus* or *æliani* is the Abyssinian wart-hog or phacochœre, also called *hallufi* and *haroja*. Also written *Phacocherus*.



Wart-hog (*Phacochœrus africanus*).

phacocyst (fak′ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *φακός*, a lentil (lens), + *κύστις*, bladder.] In *bot.*, the nucleus or cytioblast of a cell, often of a somewhat lenticular form. See *nucleus*.

phacocystitis (fak″ō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *κύστις*, cyst, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye; capsulitis.

phacoid (fā′koid), *a.* [< Gr. *φακοειδής*, like a lentil, < *φακός*, a lentil, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a lentil; lentil-shaped.

phacolite (fak′ō-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the lenticular shape of the crystals; < Gr. *φακός*, lentil, + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals, lenticular in shape. These are often complex twins. The original was from Böhmisch Leipa in Bohemia.

phacoscope (fak′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φακός*, lentil (lens), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A small dark chamber for exhibiting the changes of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation. Also *phakoscope*.

Phacus (fā′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φακός*, lentil.] A notable genus of flagellate protozoans, referred to the *Chloropeltidea* by Stein, by Kent to the *Euglenidæ*. The several members were originally described by Ehrenberg as species of *Euglena*, from which they differ in their more persistent forms, and greater induration of the cuticle, which often remains as an empty test after dissolution of its contents. They are such as *P. triqueter*, *P. pyrum*, and *P. longicaudus*, all found in fresh water. See cut under *Infusoria*.

Phædranassa (fē-dra-nas′ă), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1845), < Gr. *Φαιδράνασσα*, the name of a nymph.] A genus of ornamental plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Narcisseæ*, and subtribe *Pancratiinæ*, known by the narrow perianth of long erect lobes, the filaments dilated and united at the base into a ring. The 4 species are natives of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador. They produce broadly oblong or narrow leaves from a coated bulb, and a hollow scape bearing an umbel of many showy red or green flowers, drooping and cylindrical or narrowly funnelform. They are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name *queen-lily*.

phænocarpous (fē-nō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing a fruit which has no adhesion to surrounding parts. [Rare.]

Phænocœlia (fē-nō-sē′li-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *κοῖλος*, cavity: see *cœlum*.] Animals whose neurocœle is persistent, as all the true vertebrates: opposed to *Cryptocœlia*. Also *Phenocœlia*. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 914.

phænocœlian (fē-nō-sē′li-an), *a.* Having a persistent neurocœle.

phænogam, phenogam (fē′nō-gam), *n.* [< *phænogamous*.] A phanerogamous plant: opposed to *cryptogam*.

Phænogamia (fē-nō-gā′mi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, same as *Phanerogamia*.

phænogamic, phenogamic (fē-nō-gam′ik), *a.* [< *phænogam* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to phænogams; related to or of the nature of phænogams; phænogamous: as, *phænogamic* botany.

phænogamous, phenogamous (fē-nog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

phænology, *n.* See *phenology*.

phænomenon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *phenomenon*.

phæochrous (fē-ok′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *χρός*, the skin, complexion.] Of a dark or dusky color.

Phæodaria (fē-ō-dā′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-aria*.] The order *Tripyleæ*, containing the silicoskeletal radiolarians regarded as a class of *Rhizopoda*, characterized by the constant presence of large dark-brown pigmented granules scattered irregularly round the central capsule and covering the greater part of its outer surface. Also called *Cannopylea*.

phæodarian (fē-ō-dā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Phæodaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phæodaria*; tripylean, as a radiolarian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phæodaria*; a tripylean radiolarian.

phæodellum (fē-ō-del′um), *n.*; pl. *phæodella* (-ă). [< NL. *phæodium* + dim. *-ellum*.] One of the large dark pigment-granules of a phæodium. *Haeckel*.

phæodium (fē-ō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *phæodia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *εἶδος*, form.] The mass of dark-brown pigment characteristic of the capsule of phæodarian or tripylean radiolarians. *Haeckel*.

phæophyl, phæophyll (fē′ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A name proposed by Schütt for the compound pigment of the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*. The pigment is composed of phycophæin, or that part of the pigment which is soluble in water, and phycoxanthin, or that part which is soluble in alcohol.

phæopus (fē′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An old name of a curlew, now the specific technical name of the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

Phæosporeæ (fē-ō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *σπόρος*, a seed, + *-eæ*.] A very large subclass of algæ constituting, with the *Cyclosporeæ*, the class *Phæophyceæ*, which includes most of the olive and brown seaweeds of the globe. The ordinary mode of multiplication is asexual, by means of zoöspores, but the sexual mode of reproduction ranges from the conjugation of equivalent motile zoögametes to the impregnation of an oösphere by motile antherozoids. There are great variations in the degree and development of the thallus, which is microscopic in some of the *Ectocarpaceæ*, and forms the largest known marine organisms in *Macrocystis* and *Lessonia*. The *Phæosporeæ* include the *Laminariaceæ*, *Sporochnaceæ*, *Tilopteridæ*, *Ralfsiaceæ*, *Cutleriaceæ*, etc. The subclass has also been called *Phæozoösporeæ*, and includes a part of what was formerly grouped together under the names of *Fucoideæ*, *Melanosporeæ*, or *Melanospermeæ*. It was formerly used for the entire class *Phæophyceæ*, which see in the supplement.

Phæothamnieæ (fē″ō-tham-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lagerheim, 1885), < *Phæothamnion* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of algæ, containing the single genus *Phæothamnion*, and included in the family *Chætophoraceæ*. They have a palmella condition, and also produce two biciliated zoöspores, which germinate directly without conjugation, so far as is known at present.

Phæothamnion (fē-ō-tham′ni-on), *n.* [NL. (Lagerheim, 1885), < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *θαμνίον*, a small shrub, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, the type of the subfamily *Phæothamnieæ*, forming brownish-yellow tufts on other algæ.

Phæozoösporeæ (fē-ō-zō-ō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] Same as *Phæosporeæ*.

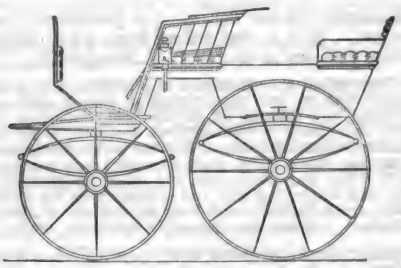
Phaëthon (fā′e-thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαέθων*, beaming, radiant, in myth. [*cap.*] a son of Helios (see *phaëton*), ppr. of *φαέθειν*, shine.] In *ornith.*, the only genus of *Phaëthontidæ*. There are 3 species, *P. æthereus*, *P. flavirostris*, and *P. rubricauda*, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas, and known as *tropic-birds*. Also *Phaëton* and *Lepturus*.



Tropic-bird (*Phaëthon æthereus*).
a, the totipalmate foot.

Phaëthontidæ (fā-e-thon′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaëthon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate oceanic birds, of the order *Steganopodes*, typified by the genus *Phaëthon*; the tropic-birds. In general form and aspect they resemble terns, and the bill in particular is sternine. The plumage is chiefly white, varied with black, and tinted in some places with rose or pink; the bill is red or yellow. The gular sac characteristic of birds of this order is rudimentary and almost completely feathered. The tail is short, but the two middle feathers are filamentous and extraordinarily prolonged beyond the rest. See *Phaëthon* and *tropic-bird*. Also *Phaëtonidæ*.

★**phaëton** (fā′e-ton), *n.* [= Sp. *faetón*, < F. *phaéton*, a phaëton, < L. *Phaëthon*, < Gr. *Φαέθων*, son of Helios (the Sun), who obtained leave from his father to drive the chariot of the Sun, but, being unable to restrain the horses, was struck by Zeus with a thunderbolt and dashed headlong into the river Po: see *Phaëthon*.] **1.** A four-wheeled carriage, with or without top, the distinguishing characteristic of which is that the body has deep hind quarters, no seat-



A Variety of Phaëton.

lines, and no rear extension. The name is also applied to various kinds of carriages having seats for four persons, and when so used has a descriptive prefix: as, a *park-phaëton*, a *pony-phaëton*, a *mail-phaëton*, a *stanhope phaëton*, a *cabriolet phaëton*, etc.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, same as *Phaëthon*.

phaëtonic (fā-e-ton'ik), *a.* [< *phaëton* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phaëton. *Lamb.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Phaëtonidæ (fā-e-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Phaëthontidæ*.

phagedena, phagedæna (faj-e-dē'nạ), *n.* [L. *phagedæna*, ML. *phagedena*, < Gr. *φαγέδαινα*, a cancerous sore, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] An obstinate spreading ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighboring parts.—**Sloughing phagedena.** Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

phagedenic, phagedænic (faj-e-den'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *phagédénique* = Sp. *fagedénico* = It. *fagedenico*, < L. *phagedænicus*, < Gr. *φαγεδαινικός*, of the nature of a cancer, < *φαγέδαινα*, a cancer: see *phagedena*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to phagedena or to its treatment; of the nature or character of phagedena: as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.

II. *n.* In *med.*, an application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

phagedenical, phagedænical (faj-e-den'i-kal), *a.* [< *phagedenic* + *-al.*] Same as *phagedenic*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, ii. 10.

phagedenous, phagedænous (faj-e-dē'nus), *a.* [< *phagedena*, *phagedæna*, + *-ous.*] Causing absorption of flesh, as in phagedena; of the nature of phagedena. *Wiseman*, Surgery, ii. 10.

phagocytal (fag'ō-sī-tạl), *a.* [< *phagocyte* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a phagocyte.

phagocyte (fag'ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell): see *cyte*.] A lymph-corpuscle, or white blood-corpuscle, regarded as an organism capable of devouring what it meets, especially pathogenic microbes.

phagocytic (fag-ō-sit'ik), *a.* [< *phagocyte* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by phagocytes.

phagocytical (fag-ō-sit'i-kal), *a.* [< *phagocytic* + *-al.*] Same as *phagocytic*.

phagocytism (fag'ō-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *phagocyte* + *-ism.*] The nature or function of a phagocyte; the intracellular digestive process of such a cell. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 91.

phagocytosis (fag″ō-sī-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *phagocyte* + *-osis.*] The destruction of microbes, other cells, and foreign bodies by phagocytes.

Phaïnopepla (fā″i-nō-pep'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Sclater, 1858), < Gr. *φαεινός*, shining, + *πέπλος*, a robe.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, referred to the family *Ampelidæ* and subfamily *Ptilogonatinæ*. They have the head crested, the plumage of the male shining-black with a large white disk on each wing, that of the female dull-brownish. There is but one species, *P. nitens*, the shining flysnapper or black ptilogonys of the western parts of the United States, 7½ inches long, and 11½ in extent of wings. It is common from Colorado, Utah, and Nevada southward, nests in trees, lays two or three greenish eggs with profuse dark-brown or blackish speckles, and is migratory, insectivorous, and melodious. Also written, erroneously, *Phænopepla*. See cut under *flysnapper*.

Phaius (fā'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and subtribe *Bletieæ*, distinguished by the free sepals and the gibbous or spurred base of the lip with its lobes broad and involute about the base of the column. The 20 species are mainly from tropical Asia, also Africa, Australia, and Japan. They are tall terrestrial herbs, or less often epiphytes, with large and broad or elongated plicate leaves, narrowed or stalked at the base. The large and showy flowers form a yellow, brownish, green, violet, or white erect raceme. Many have been long cultivated, as *P. tetragonus* from Mauritius, often under the name *Pesomeria*, from its throwing off its sepals soon after expanding, and *P. Tankervillæ*, from China, the nun-flower, of common cultivation under glass, so styled from the two white wings at the enlarged summit of the column.

phakitis (fā-kī'tis), *n.* Same as *phacitis*.

phakoscope, *n.* See *phacoscope*.

Phalacrocoracidæ (fal-ạ-krō-kō-ras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalacrocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds belonging to the order *Steganopodes*, typified by the genus *Phalacrocorax;* the cormorants. They have a straight bill about as long as the head, hooked at the end; a long narrow nasal groove with obliterated nostrils in the adult; a long rictus, cleft to below the eyes; a moderate gular pouch; short but strong wings; and a moderately long fan-shaped tail of from 12 to 14 stiff feathers with abbreviated coverts. They are heavy-bodied birds, with long sinuous neck, and the short stout legs set far back, necessitating a nearly upright position. They feed chiefly on fishes, and dive as well as swim with celerity. There are some 25 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, usually referred to one genus. The family is also called *Carbonidæ* and *Graculidæ*. See cut under *cormorant*.

phalacrocoracine (fal″ạ-krō-kor'a-sin), *a.* [< *Phalacrocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

Phalacrocorax (fal-ạ-krō'kō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *phalacrocorax*, a coot or cormorant, < Gr. *φαλακρός*, bald (see *phalacrosis*), + *κόραξ*, a crow.] The typical genus of *Phalacrocoracidæ*, usually regarded as conterminous with the family. *P. carbo* is the common cormorant of Europe, America, etc. *P. graculus* is the shag of Europe. *P. dilophus* is the double-crested cormorant of North America, where are found numerous other species, as *P. mexicanus*, *P. penicillatus*, *P. bicristatus*, and *P. violaceus*. Also called *Hydrocorax*, *Graculus*, and formerly *Carbo*. See cut under *cormorant*.

Phalæcean, Phalæcian (fal-ē-sē'ạn, -sī'ạn), *n.* [< L. *Phalæcius*, < Gr. *Φαλαικείος*, < *Φάλαικος*, *Phalæcus* (see def.).] In *anc. pros.*, a logaœdic verse, similar to a trochaic pentapody, but having a dactyl in the second place: named from Phalæcus, a Greek epigrammatist. The first foot may be a trochee, a spondee, or an iambus.

Phalæna (fā-lē'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *φάλαινα*, *φάλλαινα*, a moth.] **1.** A Linnean term, used in somewhat more than a generic sense, at first for all moths (when the Linnean *Lepidoptera* were composed of the genera *Papilio* and *Phalæna*), subsequently for all moths below the genus *Sphinx*. Then moths were divided by Linnæus into groups, named somewhat in the manner of species—*Phalæna bombyx*, *P. noctua*, *P. geometra*, *P. pyralis*, *P. tinea*, and *P. alucita*—divisions corresponding to the main modern groups. In 1793 Fabricius restricted the term to the *Phalæna geometra* of Linnæus. The term has lapsed, but has given derived names to several groups.

2. [*l. c.*] Any moth.

phalænian (fā-lē'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalænidæ;* geometrid.

> Some of the *Phalænian* larvæ have twelve legs, and some even fourteen. *Science*, IX. 318.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phalænidæ*.

Phalænidæ (fā-len'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Phalæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of moths, synonymous with *Geometridæ* in a broad sense.

phalænoid (fā-lē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φάλαινα*, a moth, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a phalæna; of or pertaining to the *Phalænidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phalænidæ*.

Phalænopsis (fal-ē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), from the resemblance of the flower, in form and color, to a large white moth; < Gr. *φάλαινα*, moth, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] **1.** In *bot.*, a genus of beautiful orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and the subtribe *Sarcantheæ*, characterized by loosely racemed flowers, their lateral sepals united to the base of the thick and roundish column, and the lip destitute of a spur. There are about 35 species, natives of the Malayan archipelago and eastern India. They are epiphytes, with short leafy stems without pseudobulbs. They bear two-ranked leathery or fleshy oblong leaves, with persistent bases which sheath the stem. The large flat flowers are white, pink, partly yellow, and crimson, or of other colors, and are remarkable among orchids for their broadly expanded lateral petals, and for a lip often prolonged at the tip into a pair of twisted tendrils or of recurved horns. *P. Aphrodite*, a white and yellow species from Manila, is the *Indian butterfly-plant*, and the other species the *moth-orchids* or *moth-plants* of conservatories. *P. Schilleriana* is one of the rarest and most beautiful orchids known.



Phalænopsis Schilleriana.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of owls: synonymous with *Glaucidium*. *Bonaparte*, 1854.

Phalænoptilus (fal-ē-nop'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Ridgway, 1880), < Gr. *φάλαινα*, a moth, + *πτίλον*, soft feathers, down.] A genus of fissirostral picarian birds of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, or goatsuckers; the poor-wills: so called from the hoariness of the plumage, which resembles that of a moth. The type is Nuttall's poor-will, *P. nuttalli*, common in western parts of the United States.

phalangal (fā-lang'gạl), *a.* Same as *phalangeal*.

phalangarthritis (fā-lang-gär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγγ-*), bone of finger or toe, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-itis.*] Inflammation, especially gouty inflammation, of the phalangeal joints.

★**phalange** (fā-lanj'), *n.* [= F. Pg. *phalange* = Sp. It. *falange*, < Gr. *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγγ-*), bone of finger or toe: see *phalanx.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a phalanx of a digit.—**2.** In *entom.*, any one of the joints of an insect's tarsus: generally used collectively of all the joints, exclusive or not of the metatarsus: as, the anterior *phalanges*.—**3.** In *bot.*, a bundle of stamens joined more or less by their filaments: as, the *phalanges* of stamens in a diadelphous or polyadelphous flower. [In all senses commonly in the plural *phalanges*, the usual singular being *phalanx.*]

phalangeal (fā-lan'jē-ạl), *a.* [< *phalange* + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. Also *phalangal*, *phalangial*, *phalangean*, *phalangian*.—**Phalangeal bone,** a phalanx.—**Phalangeal process.** (*a*) Of Deiters's cells, a slender prolongation attached above to a phalanx of the reticular lamina of the Cortian organ. (*b*) The outwardly directed process of the head of an outer rod of Corti. Also called *phalanx of a rod of Corti*.

phalangean (fā-lan'jē-ạn), *a.* [< *phalange* + *-an.*] Same as *phalangeal*.

★**phalanger** (fā-lan'jėr), *n.* [< F. *phalanger*, < *phalange*, phalanx: see *phalanx.*] **1.** A marsupial mammal of the genus *Phalanger* or *Phalangista*, or of the subfamily *Phalangistinæ;* a phalangist: so named by Buffon (in the case of a species of *Cuscus*) from the peculiar structure of the second and third digits of the hind feet, which are webbed together. Phalangers are opossum-like quadrupeds with a long prehensile tail, of arboreal habits, frugivorous and insectivorous, represented in abundance in the whole Australian region by numerous species and several genera. They have a thick woolly coat, and average about the size of a cat, though some are much smaller. The phalangers proper have no parachute; others, known as *petaurists*, or flying-phalangers, are provided with a flying-membrane. Some of the best-known species belong to the genus *Cuscus*, as the ursine phalanger, *C. ursinus*. Valentyn's phalanger is *C. orientalis*, known also by its native names *kapouna* and *coescoes*. The vulpine phalanger is *Trichosurus vulpinus*, having the tail almost entirely hairy, and combining to some extent the aspects of a squirrel and a fox. Cook's phalanger and some related forms belong to the genus *Pseudochirus*. Some very small ones, resembling dormice, constitute the genus *Dromicia*. See cuts under *Dromicia*, *Cuscus*, *Petaurista*, and *Acrobates*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of phalangers founded by Storr in 1780. The name is prior in date to *Phalangista*, but until lately has been less used.

Phalangeridæ (fal-an-jer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalanger* + *-idæ.*] A family of marsupials, typified by the genus *Phalanger:* same as *Phalangistidæ*.

phalanges, *n.* The plural of *phalanx* (as well as of *phalange*).

phalangial (fā-lan'ji-ạl), *a.* [< *phalange* + *-ial.*] Same as *phalangeal*.

phalangian (fā-lan'ji-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *phalangeal*.—**2.** Same as *phalangidean*.

★**II.** *n.* One of the *Phalangiidæ* or harvestmen.

phalangic (fā-lan'jik), *a.* [< *phalange* + *-ic.*] Phalangeal.

Phalangidea (fal-an-jid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangium* + *-idea.*] An order of tracheate *Arachnida*. The segmented abdomen is not distinctly separate from the cephalothorax; the falces or cheliceres are two- or three-jointed; the pedipalps are five-jointed and filiform; the eyes are two (to eight?) in number; and the eight legs are generally very long and slender, sometimes excessively so, the whole body appearing of insignificant size in comparison with them. They are most nearly related to the mites or acarids, though more nearly resembling spiders in some respects. They have no spinnerets or poison-glands, and are perfectly harmless. Many of the longest-legged forms are known as *harvesters*, *harvestmen*, *harvest-spiders*, and *shepherd-spiders*, and in the United States as *daddy-long-legs*. The order is also called *Opiliones*. There are several families, including *Phalangiidæ*, *Gonyleptidæ*, *Trogulidæ*, and *Sironidæ*. Also *Phalangida*, *Phalangita*. See cuts under *Phalangium* and *Phryxis*.

phalangidean (fal-an-jid'ē-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangidea*.

phalangiform (fā-lan'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalanx, + *forma*, form.] Having

the shape or appearance of a digital phalanx. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 715.

Phalangigrada (fal-an-jig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phalangigradus:* see *phalangigrade.*] A division of ruminant artiodactyl mammals, represented by the family *Camelidæ:* so called from the peculiar construction of the feet, which causes the animals to walk on phalanges instead of on horny hoofs. More fully called ★*Pecora Phalangigrada.* Also *Tylopoda.*

phalangigrade (fā-lan′ji-grād), *a.* [< NL. *phalangigradus,* < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalange, + *gradi,* walk, go.] Walking on the phalanges, which are padded for that purpose instead of being incased in hoofs, as a camel or llama; of or pertaining to the *Phalangigrada.*

Phalangiidæ (fal-an-jī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangium* + *-idæ.*] The leading family of the order *Phalangidea,* having a small rounded, oblong, or oval body, and extremely long slender legs with many-jointed tarsi. The legs reach the maximum of length and attenuation in this family, being sometimes more than twenty times as long as the body. The eyes are close together on the top of the head; a very long penis can be protruded from beneath the mouth; the cheliceres are exposed, diversiform, well developed; and the pedipalps are moderately long. There are many genera besides *Phalangium.* Also *Phalangidæ.*

phalangious (fā-lan′ji-us), *a.* [< *Phalangium* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Phalangium.*

phalangist (fal′an-jist), *n.* [< NL. *Phalangista.*] A phalanger; a member of the genus *Phalangista.*

Phalangista (fal-an-jis′tä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalanx: see *phalanx.*] The typical genus of *Phalangistidæ:* synonymous with *Phalanger,* 2. See *phalanger.*

Phalangistidæ (fal-an-jis′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangista* + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of diprotodont marsupial mammals, containing the phalangers or Australian opossums, the petaurists, the koala, etc. The family includes numerous genera and species of Australia and Papua, of small or moderate size and arboreal habits, and diversified diet. It is divisible into three subfamilies, *Phalangistinæ, Tarsipedinæ,* and *Phascolarctinæ.* See cuts under *Acrobates, koala, Petaurista, Cuscus,* and *Dromicia.*

2. The above family restricted by exclusion of *Tarsipedinæ* and *Phascolarctinæ* as types of separate families.

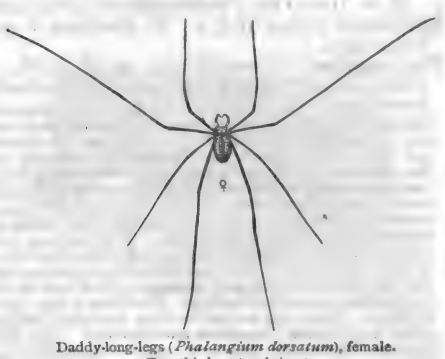
Phalangistinæ (fal″an-jis-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangista* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ,* embracing the several genera and numerous species of true phalangers which lack the peculiarities of the genera *Tarsipes* and *Phascolarctos.* The typical phalangers or native opossums have prehensile tails and no flying-membrane, constituting the genera *Phalangista, Cuscus, Pseudochirus,* and *Dactylopsila.* The flying-opossums, flying-squirrels, or petaurists have a parachute and non-prehensile tail, and include the genera *Petaurus, Belideus, Acrobata,* and others. The *Phalangistinæ* range in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat, and are of arboreal habits; they are distributed throughout the Australian region.

phalangistine (fal-an-jis′tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangistinæ.*

II. *n.* A phalanger or phalangist as a member of the *Phalangistinæ.*

phalangite (fal′an-jīt), *n.* [< F. *phalangite,* < L. *phalangites,* in pl. *phalangitæ,* < Gr. *φαλαγγίτης,* a soldier in a phalanx, < *φάλαγξ,* a phalanx: see *phalanx.*] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

Phalangium (fā-lan′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαλάγγιον,* a spider, dim. of *φάλαγξ,* a spider, so called from the long joints of its leg; < *φάλαγξ,* a phalanx: see *phalanx.*] A genus of arachnidans, formerly of great extent, now restricted and made typical of the modern family *Phalangiidæ.* It is characterized by the great length and slenderness of the legs, the filiform maxillary palpi simply hooked at the end, and the segmented abdomen distinct from and of equal width with the cephalothorax. The species are of active habits and live on animal food.



Daddy-long-legs (*Phalangium dorsatum*), female. (Two thirds natural size.)

phalanstere (fal′an-stēr), *n.* [< F. *phalanstère:* see *phalanstery.*] A phalanstery. *Bulwer,* My Novel, IV. viii.

phalansterian (fal-an-stē′ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *phalanstérien;* as *phalanstery* + *-an.*] **I.** *n.* A member of the socialistic association, community, or organization called by Fourier a phalanx; hence, a Fourierite.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a community or association called a phalanx, or to the building or buildings occupied by such a community; hence, Fourieristic: as, *phalansterian* associations or doctrines.

phalansterianism (fal-an-stē′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *phalansterian* + *-ism.*] That feature of the communistic system of Fourier which consisted in the reorganization of society into phalanxes, every one to contain about 1,800 persons who should hold their property in common. See *Fourierism.*

phalansterism (fā-lan′ste-rizm), *n.* [< *phalanster-y* + *-ism.*] Same as *phalansterianism.*

phalanstery (fal′an-ster-i), *n.*; pl. *phalansteries* (-iz). [< F. *phalanstère,* irreg. < *phalange,* one of Fourier's communities, a phalanx (see *phalanx*), + *-stère* as in *monastère:* see *monastery.*] The building or buildings occupied as a dwelling by a community living together and having goods and property in common as proposed by Fourier. See *Fourierism.*

phalanx (fā′langks or fal′angks), *n.*; pl. *phalanges* (fā-lan′jēz) or (except in anatomy) *phalanxes* (fā′langk-sez or fal′angk-sez). [= F. *phalange* = Pg. *phalange* = Sp. It. *falange,* < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), < Gr. *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγγ-*), a line or order of battle, a rank of soldiers, a phalanx (def. 1), also a round piece of wood, the bone between joints of the fingers and toes, etc.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, in general, the whole of the heavy-armed infantry of an army; particularly, a single grand division of that class of troops when formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and long spears overlapping one another so as to present a firm and serried front to a foe. The celebrated Macedonian phalanx was normally drawn up sixteen ranks deep, the men being clad in armor, bearing shields, and armed with swords and with spears from 21 to 24 feet long. In array the shields formed a continuous bulwark, and the ranks were placed at such intervals that five spears which were borne pointed forward and upward protected every man in the front rank. The phalanx on smooth ground, and with its flanks and rear adequately protected, was practically invincible; but it was cumbrous and slow in movement, and if once broken could only with great difficulty be reformed.

> Anon they move
> In perfect *phalanx* to the Dorian mood
> Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton,* P. L., i. 551.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.—3. In Fourier's plan for the reorganization of society, a group of persons, numbering about 1,800, living together and holding their property in common. See *Fourierism.*—4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A row or series of bones in the fingers or toes. Hence—(*b*) One of the bones of the fingers or toes; a digital internode, succeeding the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, collectively constituting the skeleton of the third and distal segment of the hand or foot: so called from their regular disposition in several rows. The common number of the phalanges of each digit is three, but lizards have respectively 4 and 5 on the second and third digits. This is only exceptionally increased, as in the flippers of some cetaceans and extinct reptiles; but it is frequently reduced, as in most of the digits of birds, and in the inner digits of mammals which have five fingers and toes. The term seems to have meant any one of the cross-rows of small bones between the successive knuckles of the fingers or toes, or the longitudinal series of small bones of any one finger or toe. But usage transfers the sense of *phalanx* to any one of these bones, two or more of which are *phalanges.* See cuts under *Artiodactyla, carpus, Catarrhina, foot, hand, Ichthyosauria, Perissodactyla, pinion, Plesiosaurus, solidungulate, tarsus,* and *Ornithoscelida.* (*c*) One of the fiddle-shaped cells of the lamina reticularis of the Cortian organ. Also called *Deiters's phalanges.*—5. In *zoöl.*, a group or series of animals, of indeterminate classificatory value; one of several groups which may be interposed above genera and below classes or orders. A phalanx frequently corresponds in value to a subfamily, but has no recognized fixed place in classification. Sometimes synonymous with *cohort* or *agmen.*—**Basilar phalanx,** a phalanx of the proximal row.—**Middle phalanx,** a phalanx of the middle row.—**Ungual phalanx,** the terminal phalanx, on which is the nail.

phalaric† (fā-lar′ik), *n.* [L. *phalarica,* for *falarica,* < *fala,* a scaffolding from which missiles were thrown in sieges.] A fire-javelin.

> They called a certain kind of Javeline Armed at the point with an Iron three foot long, that it might pierce through and through an Armed Man, *Phalarica,* which they sometimes in Field-services darted by hand; sometimes from several sorts of Engines for the defence of beleagured places: The shaft whereof, being roul'd round with Flax, Wax, Rosin, Oyl, and other combustible matter, took fire in its flight, and lighting upon the Body of a Man, or his Targuet, took away all the use of Arms and Limbs. *Montaigne,* Essays (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I. 493.

Phalarideæ (fal-a-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1833), < *Phalaris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of grasses based on the genus *Phalaris,* embracing six genera, distinguished by the five glumes and the spikelet with a single terminal flower, jointed to a pedicel, and generally with two rudimentary lateral flowers attached below the joint.

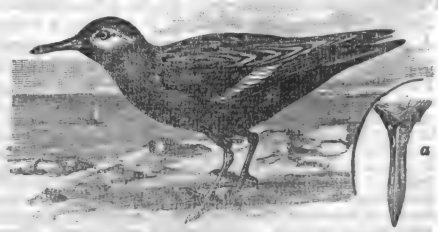


Canary-grass (*Phalaris Canariensis*). 1, the plant; 2, the spike-like inflorescence; *a*, empty glumes; *b*, flowering glumes inclosing the flower.

Phalaris (fal′a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *phalaris,* canary-grass, < Gr. *φαλαρίς,* a kind of grass, < *φαλαρός,* white, shining, < *φαλός,* shining, < *φάειν,* shine.] 1. A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Phalarideæ,* characterized by the dense spike, head, or thyrsus, the lower two glumes larger than the others, the third and fourth short and blunt or bristle-like, and the fifth broader and thinner. There are about 10 species, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are annual or perennial grasses with flat leaves. *P. arundinacea,* the sword-grass, or reed canary-grass, is a widely distributed species, for which see also *dagger*1, 6 (*a*). For the striped variety, see *ribbon-grass* and *gardener's-garters,* also known as *painted-grass, silver-grass, lady's-laces, French grass,* etc. For the other best-known species, *P. Canariensis,* see *canary-grass,* and for its seed, see *alpist,* 1, and *bird-seed.*

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Risso,* 1826.

phalarope (fal′a-rōp), *n.* [= F. *phalarope,* < NL. *Phalaropus.*] A small wading bird of the family *Phalaropodidæ,* having lobate toes. There are 3 species, usually placed in as many genera, of elegant and varied coloration, and in general resembling sandpipers; but the body is depressed rather than compressed, and the plumage of the under parts is thick and compact to resist water, upon which these little birds swim with great ease and grace. They are found on inland waters and along the coasts of most parts of the world, sometimes venturing far out to sea. Two of the three species breed only in boreal regions, and perform extensive migrations in the spring and fall. Wilson's phalarope, *Phalaropus* (*Steganopus*) *wilsoni,* the largest and handsomest species, is confined to America, breeding from northerly parts of the United States northward, and dispersing in winter over South America. It is 8¾ inches long, and 15¾ in extent of wings; the bill is 1¼ inches long and extremely slender; the margins of the toes are not scalloped. The female exceeds the male in size and beauty, and the male performs the task of incubation. The red-necked or northern phalarope is *Phalaropus* (*Lobipes*) *hyperboreus;* this has a slender bill like the first, but is smaller, and the membrane



Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). *a*, bill.

of the toes is scalloped. The red or gray phalarope is *P. fulicarius,* also called the *coot-footed tringa:* the bill is broad and depressed, with a lancet-shaped tip, and the membrane of the toes is scalloped. This species is noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage. See also cut under *Steganopus.*

Phalaropodidæ (fal″a-rō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalaropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of small wading and swimming birds of the order *Limicolæ,* related to the *Scolopacidæ,* or snipe family, having the toes lobate and the body depressed, with thickened plumage of the under side; the phalaropes. There are 3 genera, *Phalaropus, Lobipes,* and *Steganopus.* See *phalarope.*

Phalaropus (fā-lar′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1860), < Gr. *φαλαρίς,* a coot, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A genus of *Phalaropodidæ,* conterminous with the family or restricted to one of the

species, usually to *P. fulicarius*, the red phalarope.

Phaleridinæ (fā-lē-ri-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaleris* (*-rid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*, embracing the auklets and some other species, chiefly inhabiting the North Pacific ocean. *Phaleris* or *Simorhynchus cristatellus* is a characteristic example. See cut under *auklet*.

phaleridine (fā-lē'ri-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phaleridinæ*.

Phaleris (fā-lē'ris), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820), < Gr. *φαληρίς*, Ionic for *φαλαρίς*, a coot: see *Phalaris*.] Same as *Simorhynchus*.

phallalgia (fa-lal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαλλός*, phallus, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the penis.

phallephoric (fal-e-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φαλληφορεῖν*, bear the phallus, < *φαλλός*, phallus, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing the phallus; carrying priapic images or symbols. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth., p. 55.

phallic (fal'ik), *a.* [= F. *phallique*, < Gr. *φαλλικός*, < *φαλλός*, phallus: see *phallus*.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or the generative principle in nature: as, *phallic* worship.

phallicism (fal'i-sizm), *n.* [< *phallic* + *-ism*.] Phallic worship; worship of the organs of sex or of the generative principle in nature. Also *phallism*.

phallicist (fal'i-sist), *n.* [< *phallic* + *-ist*.] A student of phallicism.

phallism (fal'izm), *n.* [< *phallus* + *-ism*.] Same as *phallicism*.

phallitis (fa-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαλλός*, phallus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis.

phalloid (fal'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *φαλλός*, phallus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a phallus or penis.

Phalloideæ (fa-loi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1823), < *Phallus* + *-oideæ*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Phallus*. The receptacle is tubular or cylindric and capitate, with the gleba external. It includes the stinkhorns. Now written *Phallaceæ*.

Phalloidei (fa-loi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phallus* + *-oidei*.] Same as *Phalloideæ*, *Phallaceæ*.

phallus (fal'us), *n.* [L., < Gr. *φαλλός*: see def. 2.] 1. The penis; in *biol.*, in general, the organ of sex.—2. An emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic festivals of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations. See *lingam*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *bot.*, a genus of gasteromycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Phallaceæ*. The stem is naked and bears a conical reticulated pileus. *P. impudicus*, the common stinkhorn, grows in damp woods, and emits a fetid, highly disagreeable odor. The spores are scattered by carrion-flies that are attracted by the smell of the deliquescent gleba.

Phanariot (fa-nar'i-ot), *a.* and *n.* [NGr. *Φαναριώτης* (?), < *Φανάριον* (< Turk. *Fanar*), a quarter of Constantinople, so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn, < *φανάριον* (NGr. *φανάρι*), a lantern, lighthouse, < *φανός*, a lantern, < *φάειν*, give light, shine.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the quarter of Constantinople called Fanar, the chief residence of the Greeks in Constantinople after the Turkish conquest; of or pertaining to the Phanariots.

II. *n.* A resident of the quarter of Fanar in Constantinople; hence, a member of a class of aristocratic Greeks, chiefly resident in the Fanar quarter of Constantinople, who held important political official positions under the Turks, and furnished hospodars of Moldavia, Wallachia, etc.

Also written *Fanariot*.

phanet, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *fane*[1].

Phaneri (fan'ę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phanerus*, < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, manifest, evident, apparent, < *φαίνεσθαι* (√ *φαν*), appear, show, < *φάειν*, shine.] Bacteria and other minute organisms visible under the microscope without the use of special reagents: contrasted with *Aphaneri*. *Maggi*.

Phanerobranchiata (fan″ę-rō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phanerobranchiate*.] A division of doridoid gastropods, containing those which have the gills distinct and separately retractile, as the *Polyceridæ* and *Goniodorididæ*.

phanerobranchiate (fan″ę-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having distinct gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phanerobranchiata*.

Phanerocarpæ (fan″ę-rō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of acalephs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those which have outward or evident genitals. They are more fully called *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, as distinguished from *Discophoræ cryptocarpæ*, and correspond to the modern group *Scyphomedusæ*, though the character implied in the name is not always present.

phanerocarpous (fan″ę-rō-kär'pus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phanerocarpæ*, or having their characters: opposed to *cryptocarpous*.

phanerocodonic (fan″ę-rō-kō-don'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *κώδων*, a bell.] Campanulate or bell-shaped with open mouth: specifically said of the genital buds, or gonophores, of hydrozoans, in distinction from *adelocodonic*. *Allman*.

phanerocrystalline (fan″ę-rō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *κρύσταλλος*, crystal: see *crystalline*.] Distinctly crystalline: opposed to *cryptocrystalline*.

phanerogam (fan'ę-rō-gam), *n.* [< *phanerogamous*.] In *bot.*, a phanerogamic plant.

Phanerogamia (fan″ę-rō-gā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, apparent, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A primary division or phylum of plants, comprising those which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent—that is, plants having true flowers containing stamens and pistils; flowering plants. They also produce seeds instead of spores, and this is regarded as a more essential character than the flowers. The name *Spermatophyta* is therefore generally employed by modern botanists. See *Cryptogamia*.

phanerogamian (fan″ę-rō-gā'mi-an), *a.* [< *phanerogam-ous* + *-ian*.] Same as *phanerogamic*.

phanerogamic (fan″ę-rō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *phanerogam-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the *Phanerogamia*; flowering: as, *phanerogamic* or flowering plants: opposed to *cryptogamic* and *cryptogamous*.

phanerogamous (fan-ę-rog'ą-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *phanerogamic*.

Phaneroglossa, Phaneroglossæ (fan″ę-rō-glos'ą, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A division of salient anurous batrachians, including those which evidently have a tongue, and whose Eustachian tubes are separate. It has been divided into *Discodactyla* and *Oxydactyla*, a mode of division not now recognized. It includes all the tailless amphibians excepting the *Pipidæ* and *Xenopodidæ*. The term is contrasted with *Aglossa*.

phaneroglossal (fan″ę-rō-glos'al), *a.* [< *Phaneroglossa* + *-al*.] Same as *phaneroglossate*: contrasted with *aglossal*.

phaneroglossate (fan″ę-rō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Phaneroglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a tongue, as a batrachian; of or pertaining to the *Phaneroglossa*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phaneroglossa*.

Phaneropneumona (fan″ę-rop-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phaneropneumonus*: see *phaneropneumonous*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders of *Pneumobranchia* (the other being *Adelopneumona*), having branched vascular gills on the inner surface of the mantle, and being thus adapted to terrestrial life. They chiefly belong to the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Cyclophoridæ*, etc., and are very numerous in tropical regions.

phaneropneumonous (fan″ę-rop-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *phaneropneumonus*, < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *πνεύμων*, the lungs.] Having evident organs of respiration, as a mollusk; belonging to the *Phaneropneumona*.

Phaneroptera (fan-ę-rop'te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Serville), < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The typical genus of *Phaneropteridæ*, comprising very slender long-horned grasshoppers or katydids, with the wing-covers narrow and parallel-sided. They inhabit mainly the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *P. curvicauda* is common in the United States.

Phaneropteridæ (fan″ę-rop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaneroptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects, named by Burmeister in 1838 from the genus *Phaneroptera*. It comprises a number of long-legged, thin, narrow-winged, and chiefly tropical or subtropical katydids. About a dozen genera are distinguished.

phangedt, *a.* A bad spelling of *fanged*.

Thir Weapons were a short Speare and light Target, a Sword also by thir side, thir fight sometimes in Chariots *phang'd* at the Axle with Iron Sithes.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

phantasiat, *n.* Same as *fantasia*.

Phantasiast (fan-tā'zi-ast), *n.* [< Gr. *φαντασιαστής*, one who presents the appearance only, eccl. one (also called *φαντασιοδοκητής*) who held that Christ's body was only a phantom, < *φαντασιάζειν*, cheat with appearances, < *φαντασία*, appearance: see *fantasia*, *fantasy*, *fancy*.] A name given to those of the Docetæ who held that Christ's body was a mere phantom.

phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* [Also *fantasm*, < OF. *fantasme*, F. *phantasme* = Sp. *fantasma* = Pg. *fantasma*, *phantasma* = It. *fantasma*, *fantasima*, *fantasmo*, < L. *phantasma*, an apparition, specter, LL. also appearance, image, < Gr. *φάντασμα*, an appearance, image, apparition, specter, < *φαντάζειν*, show, < **φαντός*, verbal adj. of *φαίνειν* (√ *φαν*), show, in pass. appear, < *φάειν*, shine, = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine. Cf. *phase*, *phenomenon*, etc., from the same root. From the same Gr. word, through OF., is derived E. *phantom*.] 1. An apparition; a specter; a vision; an illusion or hallucination.

Made all outward occurrences unsubstantial, like the teasing *phantasms* of a half conscious slumber.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. An idea; a fancy; a fantastic notion.

Ambitious *phantasms* haunt his idle brain,
And pride still prompts him to be greatly vain.

Brooke, tr. of Jerusalem Delivered, i.

3. Specifically, in recent use, a phantom or apparition; the imagined appearance of a person, whether living or dead, in a place where his body is not at the same time.

Where, however, the *phantasm* includes details of dress or aspect which could not be supplied by the percipient's mind, Mr. Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance, or of some feature of it, in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient.

Mind, XII. 281.

=Syn. 3. *Phantom*, *Apparition*, etc. See *ghost*.

phantasma (fan-taz'mą), *n.*; pl. *phantasmata* (-ma-tą). [L.: see *phantasm*.] A phantasm.

phantasmagoria (fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-ą), *n.* [Also *phantasmagory*; = F. *phantasmagorie*, *fantasmagorie* = Sp. *fantasmagoría* = Pg. *fantasmagoria*, *phantasmagoria* = It. *fantasmagoria*; < NL. *phantasmagoria*, < Gr. *φάντασμα*, a phantasm (see *phantasm*), + *ἀγορά*, assembly, < *ἀγείρειν*, assemble.] 1. A fantastic series or medley of illusive or terrifying figures or images.

In the hands of an inferior artist, who fancies that imagination is something to be squeezed out of color-tubes, the past becomes a *phantasmagoria* of jackboots, doublets, and flap-hats, the mere property-room of a deserted theatre.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 257.

We lately received an account of a very remarkable *phantasmagoria* said to have been witnessed by two gentlemen in Gloucestershire about fifty years ago.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 103.

Specifically—2. An exhibition of images or pictures by the agency of light and shadow, as by the magic lantern or the stereopticon; especially, such an exhibition so arranged by a combination of two lanterns or lenses that every view dissolves or merges gradually into the next. Hence—3. The apparatus by means of which such an exhibition is produced; a magic lantern or a stereopticon.

phantasmagorial (fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-al), *a.* [< *phantasmagoria* + *-al*.] Relating to a phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

phantasmagoric (fan-taz-ma-gor'ik), *a.* [= F. *fantasmagorique*, *phantasmagorique* = Sp. *fantasmagórico*; as *phantasmagoria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a phantasmagoria; of the nature of phantasmagoria; illusive; unreal.

phantasmagorical (fan-taz-ma-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< *phantasmagoric* + *-al*.] Same as *phantasmagoric*.

phantasmagory (fan-taz'ma-gō-ri), *n.* [< NL. *phantasmagoria*: see *phantasmagoria*.] Same as *phantasmagoria*.

phantasmal (fan-taz'mal), *a.* [< *phantasm* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a phantasm or illusion; unreal; spectral.

Thou canst no longer know or love the shapes
Of this *phantasmal* scene.

Shelley, Alastor.

The mirage of the desert and various other *phantasmal* appearances in the atmosphere are in part due to total reflection.

Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 43.

phantasmalian (fan-taz-mā'li-an), *a.* [< *phantasmal* + *-ian*.] Of the nature of phantasms; phantasmal. [Rare.]

A horrid *phantasmalian* monomania.

Bulwer, Night and Morning, iii. 8.

phantasmality (fan-taz-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *phantasmal* + *-ity*.] The character or inherent quality of a phantasm; the state of being phantasmal, illusive, or unreal.

Between the reality of our waking sensations and the *phantasmality* of our dream perceptions . . . the contrast is marked.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. xi. § 38.

phantasmally (fan-taz'mal-i), *adv.* As a phantom; in a spectral form or manner. Also *fantasmally*.

phantasmatic (fan-taz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *fantasmatique;* as *phantasma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Same as *phantasmatical.*

phantasmatical (fan-taz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *phantasmatic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to phantasms; phantasmal.

Whether this preparation be made by grammar and criticisme, or else by *phantasmatical*, or real and true motion. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Philos. Cabbala, vii., App.

phantasmatography (fan-taz-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάντασμα(τ-)*, an appearance, phantasm, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, etc. [Rare.]

phantasmic (fan-taz'mik), *a.* [< *phantasm* + *-ic.*] Same as *phantasmal. N. A. Rev.*, CXLVI. 65. [Rare.]

phantasmogenesis (fan-taz-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάντασμα*, an appearance, phantasm, + *γένεσις*, genesis: see *genesis.*] The origination of phantasms; the causation of apparitions; the circumstances or conditions under which spectral illusions may be produced or perceived.

phantasmogenetic (fan-taz″mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *phantasmogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Originating phantasms; producing or resulting in phantoms or apparitions. *Mind*, XII. 282.

phantasmogenetically (fan-taz″mō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of phantasmogenesis or under its conditions.

phantasmological (fan-taz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phantasmology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to phantasms or phantoms as objects of scientific investigation: as, a *phantasmological* society.

phantasmology (fan-taz-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φάντασμα*, a phantasm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of phantasms, phantoms, and other spontaneous or induced apparitions.

phantastic†, phantastical†, etc. Obsolete forms of *fantastic*, etc.

phantasy, *n.* See *fantasy.*

phantasy, *v.* See *fantasy* and *fancy.*

phantom (fan'tom), *n.* and *a.* [More prop. ★spelled *fantom*, being orig. spelled with *f* (like *fancy, fantastic*, etc.) in Eng. (as in Rom. and Teut.), and later conformed initially to the L. spelling; < ME. *fantom, fantum, fantome, fanteme*, rarely *fantesme, fantosme* (silent *s*) = G. *fantom, phantom* = Sw. Dan. *fantom*, < OF. *fantosme, fantasme*, F. *fantôme* = Pr. *fantasma, fantauma* = Sp. Pg. *fantasma* = It. *fantasma, fantasima*, < L. *phantasma*, ML. also *fantasma*, < Gr. *φάντασμα*, an appearance, phantom, vision: see *phantasm.*] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Appearance merely; illusion; unreality; fancy; delusion; deception; deceit.

Leve al that sorwe,
Forsothe it is but *fanteme* that ze fore-telle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2315.

"Parfay," thoughte he, "*fantome* is in myn heed!
I oughte deme, of skilful jugement,
That in the saite see my wyf is deed."
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 939.

Thurgh his *fantome* and falshed and fendes-craft,
He has wroght many wondir
Where he walked full wyde. *York Plays*, p. 282.

2. A phantasm; a specter or apparition; an imagined vision; an optical illusion.

Thei, seeynge hym walkyng above the see, weren disconfounded, seyinge, For it is a *fantum*. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 26.

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 40.

To a *phantom* of the brain whom he would paint valiant and choleric he has given the name of Achilles.
Le Bossu, Epic Poetry (tr. in pref. to Pope's Odyssey), i.

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary sameness in the rhymes,
The *phantom* of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

Another curious phenomenon may fitly be referred to in this connexion, viz. the *phantoms* which are seen when we look at two parallel sets of palisades or railings, one behind the other, or look through two parallel sides of a meat-safe formed of perforated zinc. The appearance presented is that of a magnified set of bars or apertures, which appear to move rapidly as we slowly walk past.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 582.

3. Same as *manikin*, 2.=**Syn. 2.** *Apparition*, etc. See *ghost.*

II. *a.* Apparent merely; illusive; spectral; ghostly: as, a *phantom* ship.

There solemn vows and holy offerings paid
To all the *phantom* nations of the dead.
Pope, Odyssey, x. 627.

A stately castle, called the Palace of Serpents, on the summit of an isolated peak to the north, stood out clear and high in the midst of a circle of fog, like a *phantom* picture of the air. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 228.

Star that gildest yet this *phantom* shore.
Tennyson, To Virgil.

Phantom corn, a name sometimes given to light or lank corn. [Eng.]—**Phantom fish,** the young or leptocephalus of the common conger, distinguished by its translucent body.

Conger eels and their curious transparent young—*phantom fish*—are occasionally seen. *Bull. Essex Inst.*, 1879.

Phantom tumor, a tumor caused by muscular spasm, simulating a true tumor, but disappearing under general anæsthesia.—**Phantom wires,** telegraph-wires or -circuits which have no real existence, but the equivalent of which is supplied by a system of multiplex telegraphy.

phantomatic (fan-tō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *phantom* + *-atic*2.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Phapinæ (fā-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaps* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, named from the genus *Phaps;* the bronzewings.

Phaps (faps), *n.* [NL. (P. J. Selby, 1835), < *φάψ*, a pigeon.] A genus of *Columbidæ*, giving name to the *Phapinæ*. The type is the common bronze-winged pigeon of New South Wales, *Phaps chalcoptera.*

Pharaoh (fā'rō), *n.* [< LL. *Pharao* (*Pharaon-*), < Gr. *Φαραώ*, cf. Ar. *Far'aun*, Pers. *Fir'aun*, < Heb. *Phar'ōh*, < Egypt. *Pir-aa*, the official title of the Egyptian kings.] **1.** A title given by the Hebrews to the ancient kings of Egypt; hence, an Egyptian sovereign.—**2†.** [*l. c.*] A corrupt form of *faro.*

We divert ourselves extremely this winter; plays, balls, masquerades, and *pharaoh* are all in fashion.
Walpole, Letters, II. 105.

3. [*l. c.*] A very strong ale or beer. [Slang.]—**Old Pharaoh.** Same as *pharaoh*, 3.—**Pharaoh's ant,** the little red ant. See cut under *Monomorium.*—**Pharaoh's hen or chicken,** the Egyptian vulture. See *vulture.*—**Pharaoh's pence.** See *penny.*—**Pharaoh's rat or mouse.** See *rat.*

pharaon (far'a-on), *n.* [< F. *pharaon*, faro: see *faro, pharaoh*, 2.] Same as *faro.*

Pharaonic (far-a-on'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Pharao*(*n-*), Pharaoh, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or the ancient Egyptians.—**Pharaonic era, rat,** etc. See the nouns.

phare (fār), *n.* [< F. *phare*, < L. *pharus, pharos*, a lighthouse: see *pharos.*] **1.** A lighthouse: same as *pharos.* [Rare.]

Sun! all the heaven is glad for thee: what care
If lower mountains light their snowy *phares*
At thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not
The source of day? *Browning*, Paracelsus.

2. The approach to a port; the roads.

About the dawn of day we shot through Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the *phare* of Messina.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 26.

Pharian (fā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Pharius*, of Pharos, Egyptian, < *Pharos*, Pharos: see *pharos.*] Of or pertaining to Pharos.

If Pale, let her the Crimson Juice apply;
If Swarthy, to the *Pharian* Varnish fly.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

Pharidæ (far'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pharus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalves; the pod-shells. They are generally referred to the *Solenidæ.*

pharisaic (far-i-sā'ik), *a.* [= F. *pharisaïque* = Sp. It. *farisaico* = Pg. *pharisaico*, < LL. *Pharisaïcus*, < MGr. for Gr. *Φαρισαϊκός*, < *Φαρισαῖος*, Pharisee: see *Pharisee.*] Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; addicted, like the Pharisees, to observance of the external forms and ceremonies of religion without regard to its spirit or essence; hence, formal; hypocritical.

The *pharisaick* sect amongst the Jews determined that some things and not all were the effects of fate.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 6.

Each generation, . . . with a *pharisaic* sense of rectitude, has complacently pointed to some inscrutable flaw in the Irish character as the key to the Irish problem.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 90.

pharisaical (far-i-sā'i-kal), *a.* [< *pharisaic* + *-al.*] Same as *pharisaic.*

pharisaically (far-i-sā'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharisaic, formal, or hypocritical manner; hypocritically.

pharisaicalness (far-i-sā'i-kal-nes), *n.* Pharisaic character or conduct; pharisaism.

pharisaism (far'i-sā-izm), *n.* [= F *pharisaïsme* = Sp. *farisaismo* = Pg. *pharisaismo* = It. *farisaismo;* as *pharisa(ic)* + *-ism.*] Pharisaic doctrine and practice; zeal for the "traditions of the elders," and the exact observance of the ritual laws; hence, rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

That [fasting twice every week] was never censured in him [the Pharisee] as a piece of *pharisaism*, or hypocrisy.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, iii. § 4.

phariseant† (far-i-sē'an), *a.* [< *Pharisee* + *-an.*] Same as *pharisaic.*

All of them *pharisean* disciples, and bred up in their doctrine. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Pharisee (far'i-sē), *n.* [< ME. *farisee*, < OF. *farise* (F. *pharisien*) = Sp. *fariseo* = Pg. *phariseo* = It. *fariseo* (cf. D. *farizeer* = G. *pharisäer* = Sw. *farisé* = Dan. *farisæer*), < LL. *pharisæus*, < Gr. *Φαρισαῖος*, a Pharisee, < Heb. *pārūsh*, separated, < *parash*, separate.] **1.** One of an ancient Jewish school, sect, or party which was specially exact in its interpretation and observance of the law, both canonical and traditional. In doctrine the Pharisees held to the resurrection of the body, the existence of angels and spirits, the providence and decrees of God, the canonicity and authority of Scripture, and the authority of ecclesiastical tradition; politically they were intensely Jewish, though not constituting a distinct political party; morally they were scrupulous in the observance of the ritual and regulations of the law, both written and oral. The Pharisees antagonized John Hyrcanus I. (135–105 B. C.), and as religious reformers bitterly opposed the corruptions which had entered Judaism from the pagan religions. They were called *Separatists* by their opponents. In support of the authority of the law, and to provide for the many questions which it did not directly answer, they adopted the theory of an oral tradition given by God to Moses.

For the more glory of God that these thinges wer done, the more the *Phariseis* wer fret with enuye against Jesus.
J. Udall, On Matthew xv.

2. Any scrupulous or ostentatious observer of the outward forms of religion without regard to its inward spirit; a formalist; hence, a scrupulous observer of external forms of any kind; in general, a hypocrite.

The ceremonial cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical *Pharisees*. *Macaulay.*

phariseeism (far'i-sē-izm), *n.* [< *Pharisee* + *-ism.*] Same as *pharisaism.*

This emancipation of Judaism from the dominion of the priesthood and local preëminence is the great achievement of *Phariseeism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

pharmacal (fär'ma-kal), *a.* Same as *pharmaceutical.*

pharmaceutic (fär-ma-sū'tik), *a.* [= F. *pharmaceutique* = Sp. It. *farmaceutico* = Pg. *pharmaceutico*, < LL. *pharmaceuticus*, < Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*, < *φαρμακευτής*, also *φαρμακείς*, a druggist, < *φαρμακεύειν*, administer a drug, < *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine: see *pharmacon.*] Pertaining to pharmacy, or the art of preparing drugs.

pharmaceutical (fär-ma-sū'ti-kal), *a.* [< *pharmaceutic* + *-al.*] Same as *pharmaceutic.*—**Pharmaceutical chemist.** See *chemist.*—**Pharmaceutical chemistry,** such parts of chemistry as are applicable to the art of preparing drugs.

pharmaceutically (fär-ma-sū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharmaceutical manner; according to the methods of preparing medicines.

pharmaceutics (fär-ma-sū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmaceutic* (see *-ics*).] The art of preparing drugs; pharmacy.

pharmaceutist (fär-ma-sū'tist), *n.* [< *pharmaceut-ic* + *-ist.*] One who prepares medicines; one who practises pharmacy; an apothecary.

pharmacist (fär'ma-sist), *n.* [= It. *farmacista;* as Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine (see *pharmacon*), + *-ist.*] One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist or apothecary.

pharmacodynamic (fär″ma-kō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [= F. *pharmacodynamique*, n.; < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic.*] Pertaining to the action of drugs on living organisms.

pharmacodynamics (fär″ma-kō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmacodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The action of drugs on living organisms. Also *pharmacology.*

pharmacognosia (fär″ma-kog-nō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge: see *gnosis.*] Same as *pharmacognostics.*

pharmacognostical (fär″ma-kog-nos'ti-kal), *a.* [< *pharmacognostic-s* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to pharmacognostics.

pharmacognostically (fär″ma-kog-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharmacognostical manner.

pharmacognostics (fär″ma-kog-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of **pharmacognostic* (see *-ics*), < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *γνωστικός*, knowing: see *gnostic.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs, their preparation, and effects.

pharmacognosy (fär-ma-kog'nō-si), *n.* [< NL. *pharmacognosia.*] Same as *pharmacognostics.*

pharmacography (fär-ma-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of drugs.

pharmacolite (fär-mak'ō-līt), *n.* [= F. *pharmacolithe*, < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous arseniate of calcium. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal, and globular masses of a white or grayish color and silky luster, usually associated with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver.

pharmacological (fär″mą-kō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *pharmacolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to pharmacology: as, *pharmacological* experiments.

Pharmacological considerations certainly render the practical identity of the two solutions very probable. *Lancet*, No. 3414, p. 240.

pharmacologist (fär-mą-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [= Sp. *farmacologista* = Pg. *pharmacologista*; as *pharmacolog-y* + *-ist.*] One skilled in pharmacology.

pharmacology (fär-mą-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *pharmacologie* = Sp. It. *farmacologia* = Pg. *pharmacologia*, < NL. *pharmacologia*, < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs, including (*a*) pharmacy, or the art of preparing drugs, and (*b*) pharmacodynamics, what is known concerning their action. —2. More specifically, same as *pharmacodynamics.*

pharmacomaniacal (fär″mą-kō-mā-nī′ą-kąl), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *μανία*, madness: see *maniac, maniacal.*] Excessively or irrationally fond of the use or trial of drugs.

pharmacomathy (fär-mą-kom′ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *-μαθία*, < *μαθεῖν*, *μανθάνειν*, learn.] Same as *pharmacognostics.*

pharmacon (fär′mą-kon), *n.* [NL. (> It. *farmaco* = Sp. *fármaco*), < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, whether healing or noxious, a healing drug, a medicine, remedy, a potion, charm, spell, a deadly drug, poison, a dye, color, etc.] A ★drug; a medicine. Also *pharmacum.*

pharmacopœia (fär″mą-kō-pē′ią), *n.* [= F. *pharmacopée* = Sp. It. *farmacopea* = Pg. *pharmacopea, pharmacopeia*, < NL. *pharmacopœia*, < Gr. *φαρμακοποιία*, the art of preparing drugs, < *φαρμακοποιός*, one who prepares drugs, < *φάρμακος*, a drug, medicine, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] 1. A book of formulæ or directions for the preparation, etc., of medicines, generally published by authority.

The United States Pharmacopœia is revised decennially by delegates in national convention, not more than three each from incorporated medical colleges, incorporated colleges of pharmacy, incorporated pharmaceutical societies, the American Medical Association, and the American Pharmaceutical Association, and not exceeding three each appointed by the surgeon-general of the army, the surgeon-general of the navy, and the surgeon-general of the Public Health and Marine-hospital Service.

2†. A chemical laboratory.

pharmacopœial (fär″mą-kō-pē′iąl), *a.* [< *pharmacopœia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pharmacopœia; made or prepared according to the formula of the pharmacopœia: as, *pharmacopœial* preparations; a *pharmacopœial* solution.

pharmacopolist (fär-mą-kop′ō-list), *n.* [= Pg. *pharmacopolista*; cf. F. *pharmacopole* = Sp. *farmacópola* = Pg. *pharmacopola* = It. *farmacopola*, < L. *pharmacopola*, < Gr. *φαρμακοπώλης*, one who sells drugs, an apothecary, < *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *πωλεῖν*, sell.] A dealer in drugs or medicines; an apothecary.

No *pharmacopolist* could sell one grain of hellebore. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

The *pharmacopolist* . . . compounds the drugs after the order of the mediciner. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxii.

pharmacosiderite (fär″mą-kō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [= F. *pharmacosiderite*, < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *σίδηρος*, iron: see *siderite.*] A hydrous arseniate of iron: same as *cube-ore.*

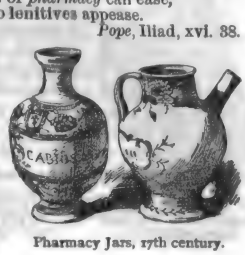
pharmacum (fär′mą-kum), *n.* Same as *pharmacon.*

★**pharmacy** (fär′mą-si), *n.*; pl. *pharmacies* (-siz). [< ME. *fermacye*, < OF. *farmacie*, F. *pharmacie* = Sp. It. *farmacia* = Pg. *pharmacia*, < Gr. *φαρμακεία*, the use of drugs or medicines, pharmacy, < *φαρμακεύειν*, use drugs, < *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine: see *pharmacon.*] 1. The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the formulæ or prescriptions of medical practitioners.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye;
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy!*
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

Their pain soft arts of *pharmacy* can ease,
Thy breast alone no lenitives appease.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 38.

2. The occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist.—3. A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed; a drug-store; an apothecary's shop. —**Pharmacy Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 121), amended 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 117), regulating the sale of poisons.—**Pharmacy jars**, a name given to vases of majolica and like wares made for use in dispensaries of convents and similar pharmaceutical establishments in Italy, the south of France, and elsewhere, and painted with the name of the drug for which the jar was intended. Vases of the form called *albarello* were used for this purpose, and a pitcher-shaped jar with handle and spout was also common. See cut in preceding column.



Pharmacy Jars, 17th century.

Pharnaceum (fär-nā-sē′um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), cf. L. *pharnaceon*, < Gr. *φαρνάκειον*, a certain plant, a species of panax, so named, according to Pliny, from Pharnaces II. (Gr. *Φαρνάκης*), son of Mithridates the Great, and King of Pontus or of Bosporus.] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Aizoaceæ* and tribe *Molluginеæ*, characterized by the lacerate or lobed stipules, five sepals, and stamens, styles, and carpels usually three to five. The 20 species, mainly South African, are low herbs, erect or spreading, with alternate or almost whorled leaves, often bristle-bearing at the apex, and clusters of small white, greenish, or purplish flowers. Some species are cultivated for the flowers, and *P. acidum*, the Longwood samphire of St. Helena, yields an acid salad from its crowded succulent leaves.

pharo[1], *n.* See *faro.*

pharo[2]†, *n.* Same as *pharos.*

pharoh†, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *faram*, noise (?).] A shout or war-cry of Irish soldiers. *Davies.*

That barbarous *Pharoh* and outcry of the Soldiers, which with great straining of their voice they use to set up when they joine battaile. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 75.

pharology (fā-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρος* (see *pharos*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology.*] The art or science of directing the course of ships by means of light-signals from the shore.

Pharomacrus (fā-rom′ą-krus), *n.* [NL. (De La Llave, 1832), < Gr. *φάρος*, a mantle, + *μακρός*, long.] A genus of trogons: same as *Calurus*, and of prior date. *P. mocinno* is the paradise-trogon. See cut under *trogon.*

pharos (fā′ros), *n.* [Also *phare*, < F. *phare* = Sp. It. *faro* = Pg. *pharo*; < L. *pharos, pharus*, < Gr. *φάρος*, a lighthouse, < *Φάρος*, Pharos, an island in the Bay of Alexandria, famous for its lighthouse.] 1. A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on the isle of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria.

The famous *Pharos*, or light-house, was on a rock at the east end of the island, that was on every side encompass'd with water, and so in a manner a small separate island. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 2.

Hence—2. Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon.

So high nevertheless it [the Peak of Teneriffe] is as in serene weather it is seen 120 English miles, which some double; serving as an excellent *pharos*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 3.

We pass'd over to the *Pharos*, or Lantern, a towre of very greate height. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

Here the college, which guided them all till they were ready to launch on the ocean of life, still stands like a *pharos* founded on a sea-girt rock. *Everett*, Orations, II. 171.

Pharus (fā′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φᾶρος*, a wide cloak or mantle.] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pharidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Coccinellidæ*, or ladybirds. Only a few species are known, one Tasmanian and the rest African. *Mulsant*, 1851.—3. A genus of opilionine arachnidans. *Simon*, 1879.—4. An anomalous genus of grasses, classed with the tribe *Oryzeæ*, and characterized by monœcious panicles with spikelets in pairs, one of them pistillate and sessile, the other much smaller, staminate, and pedicelled. The 5 species are found from Florida and the West Indies to Brazil. They are stout grasses, bearing a loose and ample terminal panicle with long slender branches, and are remarkable for their large leaves, which are somewhat feather-veined, unlike those of other grasses, and are often borne reversed on their long-exserted twisted leafstalks. *P. latifolius* is the wild oat of Jamaica; its leaves, which reach 3 inches broad and 8 long, are in use for wrapping small articles, etc. *Linnæus*, 1759.

pharyngalgia (far-ing-gal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngea (fā-rin′jē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), the throat: see *pharynx.*] A group of planarians or *Rhabdocœla* having a ★pharynx: distinguished from *Apharyngea.*

pharyngeal (fā-rin′jē-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx, + *-e-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the pharynx; entering into the structure of the pharynx: as, a *pharyngeal* artery, vein, nerve, muscle, gland, etc.—2. Having a pharynx; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pharyngea:* as, a *pharyngeal* planarian.—3. Having ankylosed pharyngeal bones, as a fish; pharyngognathous.—**Pharyngeal aponeurosis**, the connective-tissue layer of the walls of the pharynx, external to the mucous membrane.—**Pharyngeal arches.** Same as *postoral arches.*—**Pharyngeal artery.** (*a*) *Ascending*, the smallest branch of the external carotid, supplying the prevertebral muscles, the constrictors of the pharynx, the elevator and tensor muscles of the palate, the tonsil, and the Eustachian tube. (*b*) *Superior.* Same as *pterygopalatine artery* (which see, under *pterygopalatine*). —**Pharyngeal bones**, the bones behind the last branchial arch in fishes, generally in a pair below (called *hypopharyngeals*) and in one to four pairs above (called *epipharyngeals*). —**Pharyngeal bursa**, a mucous crypt in the mid-line under the sphenoid bone, just behind the vomer. *Medical News*, Sept., 1889, p. 254.—**Pharyngeal clefts.** Same as *pharyngeal slits.*—**Pharyngeal fascia**, the fascia investing the wall of the pharynx.—**Pharyngeal fishes**, the *Pharyngognathi.*—**Pharyngeal ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Pharyngeal glands**, racemose mucous glands, found everywhere in the submucous tissue of the pharynx, but especially numerous at the upper part, around the orifices of the Eustachian tubes.—**Pharyngeal jaws.** (*a*) Jaw-like organs in the pharynx, as in certain nereid worms. (*b*) The pharyngeal bones when they have a jaw-like form or function.—**Pharyngeal nerves**, branches of the vagus, glossopharyngeal, sympathetic, and Meckel's gangnion. The first three unite to form the pharyngeal plexus; the last, after passing through the pterygopalatine canal, is distributed chiefly to the mucous membrane of the pharynx. —**Pharyngeal plexus.** (*a*) A plexus of nerves formed by the branches of the vagus, sympathetic, and glossopharyngeal, and supplying the muscles and mucous membranes of the pharynx. (*b*) A plexus of veins on the outer surface of the pharynx.—**Pharyngeal sac**, a sac or vessel in the head of a butterfly, at the base of the proboscis or spiral tongue, from which it is separated by a valve. By the alternate contraction and expansion of this sac the insect is able to suck up nectar or other liquids.—**Pharyngeal slits**, the postoral visceral clefts or gill-slits which any vertebrate or chordate animal may possess, to the number of not more than eight, temporarily or permanently. The whole tendency is to the reduction in number of these slits in ascending the vertebrate scale, and to their impermanence in the development of the embryos of the higher vertebrates. In adult reptiles, birds, and mammals they have all disappeared, excepting the trace of the first one, which persists as the auditory passage. In batrachians their progressive loss is seen in the transition from gilled tadpoles to the adults with lungs. In fishes and lower vertebrates than fishes more or fewer persist as ordinary gill-slits or branchial apertures. Also called *visceral clefts*, when the structures which separate the slits on each side are known as *visceral arches.*—**Pharyngeal spine.** Same as *pharyngeal tubercle.*—**Pharyngeal teeth**, the teeth on the pharyngeal bones, especially on the lower pharyngeals or hypopharyngeals. They are much used in the taxonomy of the cyprinoid fishes.—**Pharyngeal tubercle**, a small elevation near the middle of the under surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone, for attachment of the fibrous raphe of the pharynx.—**Pharyngeal veins**, tributaries to the internal jugular vein from the pharyngeal plexus.

II. *n.* A structure which enters into the composition of the pharynx: as, the ascending *pharyngeal*, a branch of the external carotid artery, given off at or near the origin of the latter; the ankylosed *pharyngeals* (bones) of some fishes.

pharyngectomy (far-in-jek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] The excision of a portion of the pharynx.

pharynges, *n.* New Latin plural of *pharynx.*

pharyngeus (far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *pharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx.] A pharyngeal muscle. There are several such, distinguished by a qualifying word, generally in composition: as, *stylopharyngeus*, palato*pharyngeus.* See the compounds.

pharyngismus (far-in-jiz′mus), *n.* [NL., < *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx.] Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx.

pharyngitic (far-in-jit′ik), *a.* [< *pharyngitis* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with pharyn-★gitis.

pharyngitis (far-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL.; < *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx.—**Granular, follicular,** or **chronic pharyngitis.** See *granular.*

pharyngobranch (fā-ring′gō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngobranchii.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pharyngobranchii.*

Pharyngobranchia (fā-ring-gō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pharyngobranchii.*

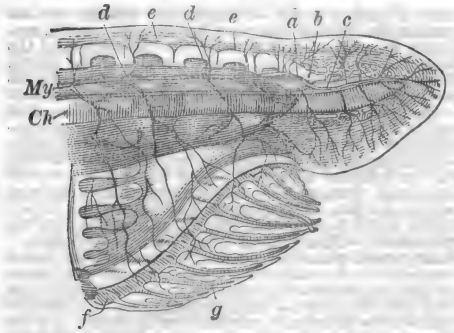
pharyngobranchiate (fā-ring-gō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *Pharyngobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *pharyngobranch.*

Pharyngobranchii (fā-ring-gō-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order or class of acranial fish-like vertebrates, so called from the pharynx being perforated at the sides for the branchial apertures. The group was originally constituted as an order of fishes; the name is synonymous with *Cirrostomi, Leptocardii, Entomocrania*, and *Acrania.* It includes only the lancelets. See *Branchiostoma* and *lancelet*, and cut on following page.

pharyngodynia (fā-ring-gō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the pharynx.

pharyngo-esophageal (fā-ring″gō-ē-sō-faj′ē-ąl), *a.* [< *pharyngo-esophagus* + *-e-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the esophagus.

pharyngo-esophagus (fā-ring″gō-ē-sof′a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus: see *esopha-*



Anterior End of Body of Lancelet (*Branchiostoma* or *Amphioxus*), representing the *Pharyngobranchii*.

Ch, notochord; *My*, myelon, or spinal cord; *a*, position of olfactory (?) sac; *b*, optic nerve; *c*, fifth (?) pair of nerves; *d*, spinal nerves; *e*, representatives of neural spines or of fin-rays; *f*, *g*, oral skeleton. (The heavy lighter and darker shading represents muscular segments, or myotomes, and their interspaces.)

gus.] A gullet extended to a mouth; a structure representing or consisting of a pharynx and an esophagus combined.

pharyngoglossal (fā-ring-gō-glos'al), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *glossal.*] Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue; glossopharyngeal: as, a *pharyngoglossal* nerve. *Dunglison.*

pharyngognath (fā-ring'gog-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngognathi.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pharyngognathi.*

Pharyngognathi (far-ing-gog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In J. Müller's classification, an order of teleost fishes, having the inferior pharyngeals ankylosed and the pneumatic duct closed. It embraced both spine-rayed and soft-rayed fishes. In Günther's system the group was similarly constituted, and contained the families *Labridæ*, *Embiotocidæ*, *Chromides*, and *Pomacentridæ*. In Cope's system the *Pharyngognathi* are an order of physoclistous fishes with the cranium normal, bones of the jaws distinct, third superior pharyngeal bone enlarged and articulating with the cranium, and inferior pharyngeals coalesced. It includes the same fishes as Günther's group.

★**pharyngognathous** (far-ing-gog'nā-thus), *a.* [< *pharyngognath* + *-ous.*] Same as *pharyngognath.*

pharyngographic (fā-ring-gō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pharyngograph-y* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of the pharynx; of or pertaining to pharyngography.

pharyngography (far-ing-gog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pharyngographie*, < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] An anatomical description of the pharynx.

pharyngolaryngeal (fā-ring″gō-lā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx: see *laryngeal.*] Of or pertaining to both the pharynx and the larynx: as, a *pharyngolaryngeal* membrane.—**Pharyngolaryngeal cavity.** (*a*) The lower part of the pharynx, into which the larynx opens, separated from the pharyngo-oral cavity by a horizontal plane passing through the tips of the hyoid cornua. (*b*) The part of the pharynx lying below the soft palate in deglutition. See cut under *mouth.*

pharyngological (fā-ring-gō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pharyngology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to pharyngology.

pharyngology (far-ing-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx.

pharyngomycosis (fā-ring″gō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + NL. *mycosis*, q. v.] The growth of fungi, usually *Leptothrix buccalis*, in the pharynx.

pharyngonasal (fā-ring-gō-nā'zal), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + L. *nasus*, nose: see *nasal.*] Of or pertaining to both the pharynx and the nose.—**Pharyngonasal cavity**, the uppermost part of the pharynx, separated from that below by a horizontal plane passing through the base of the uvula, or again defined as that part above the soft palate during deglutition; the nasopharynx. See cut under *mouth.*

pharyngo-oral (fā-ring-gō-ō'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral.*] Of or pertaining to both the pharynx and the mouth; oropharyngeal.—**Pharyngo-oral cavity**, the middle part of the pharynx, that into which the mouth opens; the oropharynx.

pharyngopalatinus (fā-ring″gō-pal-ā-tī'nus), *n.*; pl. *pharyngopalatini* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + L. *palatum*, palate: see *palatine*[2].] Same as *palatopharyngeus.*

pharyngopathia (fā-ring-gō-path'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *πάθος*, a suffering.] Disease of the pharynx.

pharyngoplegia (fā-ring-gō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *πλῆγή*, a blow, stroke.] Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

pharyngopleural (fā-ring-gō-plö'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *πλευρά*, a rib: see *pleural*[1].] Pertaining or common to the pharynx and to the lateral bodywalls: as, "the fluted *pharyngo-pleural* membrane" [of a lancelet], *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

Pharyngopneusta (fā-ring-gop-nūs'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *πνευστός* (cf. *πνευστικός*), verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A superordinal division proposed by Huxley to be established for the reception of the tunicates or ascidians and the *Enteropneusta* (*Balanoglossus*).

pharyngopneustal (fā-ring-gop-nūs'tal), *a.* [< *Pharyngopneusta* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngopneusta.*—**Pharyngopneustal series**, a name proposed by Huxley in 1877 for the series of animals constituting the *Pharyngopneusta.*

pharyngorhinitis (fā-ring″gō-ri-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the pharynx and the mucous membrane of the nose.

pharyngorhinoscopy (fā-ring″gō-rī-nos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Examination of the posterior nares and adjacent parts of the pharynx with a rhinoscopic mirror.

pharyngoscope (fā-ring'gō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

pharyngoscopy (fā-ring'gō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the pharynx.

pharyngospasmus (fā-ring-gō-spaz'mus), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm of the pharynx.

pharyngotomy (far-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *pharyngotomie* = Sp. *faringotomía* = Pg. *pharyngotomia* = It. *faringotomia*, < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the pharynx.

pharynx (far'ingks), *n.*; pl. *pharynges* (fā-rin'jēz), rarely *pharynxes* (far'ingk-sez). [= F. *pharynx* = Sp. It. *faringe* = Pg. *pharynx*, *pharynge*, < NL. *pharynx*, the pharynx, < Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the throat; technically the joint opening of the gullet and the windpipe, but also applied to the windpipe and the esophagus; cf. *φάραγξ*, a cleft; < √ *φαρ*, bore, in *φαραῶ*, plow.] 1. A musculomembranous pouch situated at the back of the nasal cavities, mouth, and larynx, and extending from the base of the skull to the cricoid cartilage. It is continuous below with the esophagus, and communicates above with the nasal passages, Eustachian tubes, mouth, and larynx. It may be conveniently considered to be divided into the pharyngonasal, pharyngooral, and pharyngolaryngeal cavities. The pharynx has also been divided into two parts, called *nasopharynx* and *oropharynx*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *mouth*, and *lamprey.*

2. In invertebrates, some tubular or infundibuliform beginning of the alimentary canal or continuation of the oral aperture. A structure to which the name applies is very commonly found in invertebrates, even among those of microscopic size, as rotifers and infusorians. See cut under *Oxyuris*, *Appendicularia*, and *Arctisca*.—**Branchial pharynx.** See *branchial.*—**Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior.** See *constrictor*, and cut under *muscle.*—**Levator or dilatator pharyngis.** Same as *stylopharyngeus.*—**Nasal pharynx**, the pharyngonasal cavity; the nasopharynx.—**Oral pharynx**, the pharyngo-oral cavity; the oropharynx.

Phascaceæ (fas-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascum* + *-aceæ.*] An order of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Phascum.* They are very small soft plants, with loosely areolate leaves and globular, immersed, subsessile or short pedicellate capsules, which rupture irregularly across the middle for the discharge of the spores, there being no deciduous operculum as in most mosses.

Phasceæ (fas'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascum* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Phascaceæ.*



Phascogale penicillata.

Phascogale (fas-kog'a-lē), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1827), contr. for **Phascologale*, < Gr. *φάσκωλος*, a leathern bag, + *γαλῆ*, a weasel.] A genus of small insectivorous and carnivorous marsupial mammals of the family *Dasyuridæ*, inhabiting the whole of the Australian region. They are of the size of a rat or less, are of arboreal habits, and have a pointed snout, rounded ears, and the fore feet five-toed, the hind feet being variable in this respect. There is usually one more premolar above and below on each side than in the typical dasyures, making a total of 46 instead of 42. There are several species, among them *P. penicillata*, the largest one, with a long bushy tail, somewhat like a squirrel. Some differ in details of form from others, in consequence of which the genera *Chætocercus*, *Antechinomys*, *Antechinus*, and *Podabrus* have been detached from *Phascogale* proper. See cut in preceding column.

Phascogalinæ (fas-kog-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascogale* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ* based on the genus *Phascogale.*

Phascolarctidæ (fas-kō-lärk'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascolarctos* + *-idæ.*] The *Phascolarctinæ*, raised to the rank of a family.

Phascolarctinæ (fas″kō-lärk-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascolarctos* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ* based on the genus *Phascolarctos.*

Phascolarctos (fas-kō-lärk'tos), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1816), < Gr. *φάσκωλος*, a leathern bag, + *ἄρκτος*, bear.] A genus of *Phalangistidæ*, type of the subfamily *Phascolarctinæ*, having cheek-pouches, 30 teeth, no lower canines, only 11 dorsal vertebræ and as many pairs of ribs, no external tail, the tongue not peculiar, a cardiac gland in the stomach, and a very long cæcum. It contains the koala or native bear of Australia, *P. cinereus*. See cut under *koala.*

Phascolomyidæ (fas-kō-lō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascolomys* + *-idæ.*] A family of diprotodont marsupial mammals; the wombats. They have two incisors above and two below, as in rodents, large, scalpriform, enameled in front only; no canines; all the teeth with persistent pulps; the hind feet with four subequal, somewhat syndactylous toes, and hallux rudimentary; the fore feet five-toed; the tail rudimentary; the stomach simple with a cardiac gland; and a short cæcum with a vermiform appendage. There is but one genus, *Phascolomys.*

Phascolomys (fas-kol'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάσκωλος*, a leathern bag, + *μῦς*, mouse.] The typical genus of the family *Phascolomyidæ*, including the wombats. They are inoffensive terrestrial and fossorial herbivorous animals of the Australian



Wombat (*Phascolomys wombat*).

region. The genus has two sections—one containing the common and broad-nosed wombats, *P. wombat* and *P. platyrhinus*, the other the hairy-nosed wombat, *P. latifrons*. See *wombat.*

Phascolosoma (fas-kō-lō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάσκωλος*, a leathern bag, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of worm-like animals of the family *Sipunculidæ*, or spoon-worms. *P. cementarium* is common in deep water on sandy or shelly bottoms along the New England coast, living somewhat like a hermit-crab in the deserted shell of some mollusk, the mouth of which is extended and contracted by sand or mud cemented by the secretion of its own body into a kind of tube.

Phascum (fas'kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *φάσκον*, same as *σφάκος*, a kind of tree-moss.] A genus of bryaceous mosses of the family *Pottiaceæ* and tribe *Pottieæ.* They are minute but distinctly caulescent plants, mostly growing on the ground, with costate leaves and monœcious "flowers." The capsule is pedicellate, subglobose or ovate-oblong, dehiscing by irregular ruptures. There are 7 species of wide distribution, sometimes called *earth-mosses.*

★**phase**[1] (fāz), *n.* [Formerly also, as ML., *phasis* (plural *phases*, whence the E. sing. *phase*); = F. *phase* = Sp. It. *fase* = Pg. *phase*, < ML. *phasis*, < Gr. *φάσις*, an appearance, < *φάειν*, shine, = Skt. *bhā*, shine; cf. *phantasm*, etc., and see *face*[1], *fable*, etc.] 1. Aspect, appearance, or guise; the aspect or presentation in which a thing of varying modes or conditions manifests itself to the eye or the mind, or the stage in its history or development which it reaches at a particular time; an era: as, the war entered on a new *phase;* the varying *phases* of life.

> Certainly the mansion appeared to enjoy a quieter *phase* of existence than the temple; some of its windows too were aglow. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

We may congratulate ourselves on having reached a *phase* of civilization in which the rights of life and personal liberty no longer require inculcating.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 131.

That peculiar *phase* in the life of the Greek commonwealths which intervenes between oligarchy and democracy — the age of the tyrannies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 94.

2. In *astron.*, the particular appearance presented by the moon or by a planet at a given time; one of the recurring appearances of the moon or a planet in respect to the apparent form of the illuminated part of its disk.

At such times as these planets show their full *phases* they are found to be sphærical, and only lose this figure by virtue of position to the sun, to whom they owe their light. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, v. 1.

Chief the planter, if he wealth desire,
Should note the *phases* of the fickle moon.
Grainger, The Sugar Cane, i.

3. In *physics*, a particular value, especially at the zero of time, of the uniformly varying angular quantity upon which a simple harmonic motion, or a simple element of a harmonic motion, depends. The position of the moving object may be expressed by means of a sum or sums of terms of the form A sin $(bt + c)$, where t is the time. The value of $bt + c$, at any instant, especially when $t = 0$, is the phase. Two simple harmonic motions A sin $(bt + c)$ and M sin $(bt + n)$ are said to differ in phase, meaning that there is a constant difference in their contemporaneous phases.

The distance whereby one set of waves is in advance of another is called the difference of *phase*.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 32.

We have within the annular regions two electro-motive forces at right angles, and differing in *phase*.
Science, XIII. 100.

phase[2], *v. t.* A bad spelling of *faze*.

phasel, *n.* See *fasel*[2].

phaseless (fāz'les), *a.* [< *phase*[1] + *-less.*] Unchanging; devoid of change in aspect or state.

A *phaseless* and unceasing gloom.
Poe, Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

Phaseoleæ (fā-sē-ō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brown, 1822), < *Phaseolus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of leguminous plants of the family *Fabaceæ*, distinguished by racemose or fascicled flowers, usually from the axils, stamens diadelphous or nearly so, two-valved pods, pinnate leaves of three entire or lobed leaflets, each with a pair of stipels, and twining or prostrate habit. It includes 6 subtribes and 67 genera, of which the principal are *Phaseolus* (the type), *Butea*, *Cajan*, *Clitoria*, *Dolichos*, *Erythrina*, *Galactia*, *Kennedia*, *Stizolobium*, *Physostigma*, and *Dolicholus*.

Phaseolites (fā″sē-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [< *Phaseolus* + *-ites.*] A generic name proposed by Unger, under which have been included various remains of fossil plants, principally leaves, which are supposed to belong to the *Fabaceæ*, and some of which appear to be closely allied to the living genus *Phaseolus*.

Phaseolus (fā-sē'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), < L. *phaseolus*, *fascolus*, also *phasēlus*, *faselus*, < Gr. *φάσηλος*, also *φασήολος*, *φασίολος*, a kind of bean: see *phasel*, *fasel*[2].] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and the subtribe *Phascolinæ*, distinguished by the spiral keel, orbicular banner, longitudinally bearded style, and flowers clustered above the middle of the peduncle. There are about 170 species, widely dispersed through warmer regions, with many well-marked varieties due to long cultivation. They are twining or prostrate plants, with leaves of three leaflets, persistent striate stipules, white, yellowish, red, violet, or purplish flowers, and long straight or curving pods. To this genus belong most of the beans of culinary use, for which see *bean*[1], *kidney-bean*, *haricot*, 2, and *green gram* (under *gram*[3]). *P. multiflorus*, the scarlet runner, is often cultivated for ornament. *P. polystachyus*, the wild bean-vine (see cut (*h*) under *leaf*), and *Strophostyles helvola*, a trailing plant remarkable for its polymorphous leaves, sometimes referred to this genus, with two other species, all purplish-flowered, are native to the eastern United States. See *Strophostyles*.

phases, *n.* Plural of *phasis*.

Phasianella (fā″si-a-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), fem. dim. of L. *phasianus*, pheasant: see *pheasant.*] The typical genus of *Phasianellidæ*, containing shells brilliantly polished and colored, calling to mind the tints of a pheasant, and hence called *pheasant-shells*.


Pheasant-shell (*Phasianella imperialis*).

Phasianellidæ (fā″si-a-nel'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phasianella* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods; the pheasant-shells. They are generally ranked as a subfamily, called *Phasianellinæ*, of the family *Turbinidæ*. They are distinguished by their nacreous shell. The species abound chiefly in the Australian seas.

Phasianidæ (fā-si-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phasianus* + *-idæ.*] A family of rasorial or gallinaceous birds, containing the most magnificent representatives of the order *Gallinæ*, as the peacock, all the various species of pheasants, the domestic hen, the turkey, and the guinea fowl. The last two, respectively the American and the African representatives, are sometimes excluded as the types of separate families. The *Phasianidæ* are specially characteristic of Asia and the islands zoölogically related. There are about 75 species, included in many genera. The leading types are *Pavo* and *Polyplectron*, the peacocks and peacock-pheasants; *Argus* or *Argusianus*, the argus-pheasants; *Phasianus*, the common pheasants, such as have been introduced in Europe; *Chrysolophus* or *Thaumalea*, the golden and Amherstian pheasants; *Pucrasia*, the pucras pheasants; *Crossoptilon*, the eared or snow pheasants; *Euplocamus*, the macartneys, firebacks, kaleeges, and silver pheasants; *Lophophorus*, the monauls or impeyans; *Ceriornis*, the tragopans, satyrs, or horned pheasants; *Gallus*, the domestic cock and hen, descended from the jungle-fowl; *Ithaginis*, the blood-pheasants; *Meleagris*, the turkeys of America; and *Numida*, *Guttera*, *Acryllium*, *Agelastes*, and *Phasidus*, genera of African guinea-fowls. These genera are by Elliot grouped in no fewer than eight subfamilies — *Pavoninæ*, *Lophophorinæ*, *Meleagrinæ*, *Phasianinæ*, *Euplocaminæ*, *Gallinæ*, *Agelastinæ*, and *Numidinæ*. See further under *Phasianus* and *pheasant*.

Phasianinæ (fā″si-a-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phasianus* + *-inæ.*] The *Phasianidæ*, exclusive of the *Pavoninæ*, *Meleagrinæ*, and *Numidinæ*, or still further restricted to forms resembling the genus *Phasianus;* the pheasants proper. Some authors compose the subfamily of five genera — *Phasianus*, *Thaumalea*, *Euplocamus*, *Lobiophasis*, and *Ithaginis*.

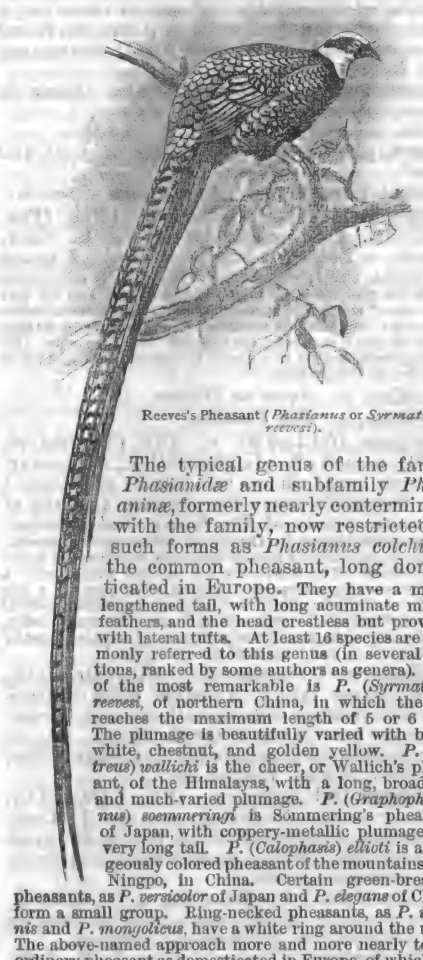
phasianine (fā'si-a-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phasianinæ*.

Phasianomorphæ (fā-si-ā-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φασιανός*, a pheasant, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the pheasants proper, or *Phasianidæ*, with the guinea-fowls, partridges, quails, and hemipodes (*Turnicidæ*).

phasianomorphic (fā-si-ā-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Phasianomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Phasianomorphæ*.

Phasianurus (fā″si-a-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *φασιανός*, a pheasant, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Anatidæ:* same as *Dafila*.

Phasianus (fā-si-ā'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *phasianus*, < Gr. *φασιανός*, a pheasant: see *pheasant.*]


Reeves's Pheasant (*Phasianus* or *Syrmaticus reevesi*).

The typical genus of the family *Phasianidæ* and subfamily *Phasianinæ*, formerly nearly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such forms as *Phasianus colchicus*, the common pheasant, long domesticated in Europe. They have a much-lengthened tail, with long acuminate middle feathers, and the head crestless but provided with lateral tufts. At least 16 species are commonly referred to this genus (in several sections, ranked by some authors as genera). One of the most remarkable is *P.* (*Syrmaticus*) *reevesi*, of northern China, in which the tail reaches the maximum length of 5 or 6 feet. The plumage is beautifully varied with black, white, chestnut, and golden yellow. *P.* (*Catreus*) *wallichi* is the cheer, or Wallich's pheasant, of the Himalayas, with a long, broad tail and much-varied plumage. *P.* (*Graphophasianus*) *soemmeringi* is Sömmering's pheasant, of Japan, with coppery-metallic plumage and very long tail. *P.* (*Calophasis*) *ellioti* is a gorgeously colored pheasant of the mountains near Ningpo, in China. Certain green-breasted pheasants, as *P. versicolor* of Japan and *P. elegans* of China, form a small group. Ring-necked pheasants, as *P. insignis* and *P. mongolicus*, have a white ring around the neck. The above-named approach more and more nearly to the ordinary pheasant as domesticated in Europe, of which the Turkestan *P. shawi* is a near relative. The silver and golden pheasants, though long-tailed, are now placed in other genera (*Euplocamus* and *Thaumalea*). See further under *pheasant*.

phasic (fā'zik), *a.* [< *phase*[1] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phase.

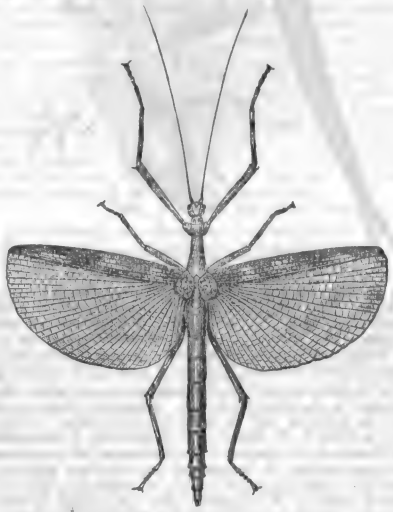
Phasidus (fā-sī'dus), *n.* [NL. (Cassin, 1856), appar. irreg. < Gr. *φασ(ιανός)*, a pheasant, + *εἶδος*, form.] A notable genus of African guinea-fowls of the family *Numididæ*, having as type *P. niger*, the only species. The head is bare, the tarsi are spurred, and the plumage is black.

phasis (fā'sis), *n.*; pl. *phases* (-sēz). [ML.: see *phase*[1].] In *astron.*, a phase.

phasm (fazm), *n.* [< L. *phasma*, < Gr. *φάσμα*, an apparition, < *φάειν*, shine: see *phase*[1]. Cf. *phantasm.*] Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [Rare.]

Such *phasms*, such apparitions, are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves.
Decay of Christian Piety, p. 83.

phasma (fas'mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *phasma*, < Gr. *φάσμα*, an apparition: see *phasm.*] 1. Pl. *phasmata* (-ma-tä). Same as *phasm.* — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of gressorial or ambulatorial orthopterous insects, typical of the family *Phasmidæ*.


Phasma rubicundum, female. (One half natural size.)

It formerly contained all the curious creatures known as *walking-sticks*, but is now restricted to certain tropical forms. *Lichtenstein*, 1795.

Phasmidæ (fas'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), < *Phasma* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Orthoptera*, typified by the genus *Phasma*, composing with the *Mantidæ* the series *Gressoria* or *Ambulatoria*. They are known as *specters*, *leaf-insects*, *walking-leaves*, *walking-sticks*, etc., from their extraordinary protective mimicry of the twigs and leaves upon which they live. The body is usually long and slender, and the wings, when not abortive, are foliaceous. A member of this family, *Diapheromera femorata*, is the common walking-stick of the northern and eastern United States. See cut under *Phasma*.

Phasmina (fas-mī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phasma* + *-ina*[2].] A group of orthopterous insects corresponding to the family *Phasmidæ*.

Phasmomantis (fas-mō-man'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάσμα*, an appearance, + *μάντις*, an insect so called: see *Mantis.*] A genus of *Mantidæ*, containing the common praying-mantis or rear-horse of the United States, *P. carolina*. The female is about three inches long, of a pale pea-green color; the male is smaller, grayish, with dark-barred fore tibiæ. See cut under *Mantis*. Also *Stagmomantis*.

phassachate† (fas'ą-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *φάσσα*, a ring-dove, + *ἀχάτης*, agate: see *agate*[2].] The lead-colored agate.

phaulographic (fâ-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φαῦλος*, bad, worthless, + *γράφειν*, write.] Relating to bad or worthless literature. *Haeckel.* [Rare.]

Ph. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle Latin or New Latin) *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Philosophy.

Ph. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle Latin or New Latin) *Philosophiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Philosophy.

pheasant (fez'ant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *phesant*, *fesant*; < ME. *fesant*, *fesaunt* (with excrescent *t*), earlier *fesaun*, < AF. *fesant*, *fesaunt*, OF. *faisan*, F. *faisan* = Pr. *faisan*, *fayhan* = Sp. *faisan* = Pg. *feisão* = It. *fagiano*, *fasano* = D. *fazant* = MLG. *fasant*, *phasyan* = MHG. *fasān*, *fasant*, G. *fasan* (also OHG. *fasihuon*, MHG. *pfasehan*, *pfasehuon*, simulating *huon*, hen) (> Bohem. Pol. *bažant* = Russ. *bazhantŭ*, *fazanŭ* = Hung. *fátzán*) = Dan. Sw. *fasan*, < L. *phasianus* (ML. *fasianus*), m., also *phasiana*, f., < Gr.

φασιανός, a pheasant (abbr. of L. *Phasianus avis*, Gr. Φασιανὸς ὄρνις, the Phasian bird), < Φασιανός, Phasian, of Phasis, < Φᾶσις, a river in Colchis, near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous.] A bird of the genus *Phasianus*, family *Phasianidæ*. (See the technical names.) (*a*) *Phasianus colchicus*, the bird originally called *pheasant* from its supposed origin, of which nothing is certainly known, and now for many centuries naturalized in Great Britain and in other parts of Europe. The cock bird in full plumage is nearly three feet long, of which length the tail is more than half. The head and neck are deep steel-blue, glancing greenish in some lights; and there is a bare red skin about the eyes. The general color is golden-brown, varying to chestnut or plain brown, on most parts intimately barred or laced with black. The



Common Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*).

hen is more yellowish-brown, and only about two thirds as long. This pheasant runs into some varieties in domestication, and also crosses freely with several related species. The several other forms of the restricted genus are definitely known as to their origin and habitat, all being natives of China and Tibet and more southerly regions of Asia, as well as of Japan and many other islands included in the Oriental fauna. Several of these are often seen in aviaries and in semi-domestication. They are such as Shaw's, *P. shawi*; the Mongolian, *P. mongolicus*; the Yarkand, *P. insignis*; the Formosan, *P. formosanus*; the ring-necked, *P. torquatus*; the Chinese ringless, *P. decollatus*; the Japanese green, *P. versicolor*; the green-backed golden, *P. elegans*; also pheasants known as Reeves's, Wallich's, Sömmering's, Swinhoe's, Elliot's, etc. Pheasants have often been introduced in the United States, where, however, none have been thoroughly naturalized, except the cases of *P. versicolor* and *P. sœmmerringi* in Oregon and Washington. (*b*) Hence, any bird of the subfamily *Phasianinæ* or (with a few exceptions) of the family *Phasianidæ*. (*c*) In the United States, the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella*: so called in the Southern and Middle States wherever the bobwhite (*Ortyx virginiana*) is known as the *partridge*, and called *partridge* in the Northern States wherever the bobwhite is known as the *quail*. See cut under *Bonasa*. (*d*) Loosely, one of various birds which resemble or suggest a pheasant, especially in the length of the tail: usually with a qualifying word: (1) The reed-pheasant, or bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus*. [Norfolk, Eng.] (2) The magpie. [Cornwall, Eng.] (3) One of several different American guans (*Cracidæ*). (4) The Australian mallee-bird. See *Leipoa*. (5) A duck, *Dafila acuta*: more fully called *pheasant-duck*, *sea-pheasant*, or *water-pheasant*. [Local, U. S. and Eng.] (6) A merganser; any one of the three species found in the United States: more fully called *pheasant-duck* or *water-pheasant*. [Local, U. S.]—**Amherstian** or **Lady Amherst's pheasant**, *Chrysolophus* or *Thaumalea amherstiæ*, one of the golden pheasants, with a very long tail, and highly developed ruff around the head, gorgeously arrayed in golden-yellow, green, crimson, white, and other colors. It is sometimes seen in confinement, like *T. picta*.—**Argus-pheasant**. See *Argus*, 3.—**Blood-pheasant**, any member of the genus *Ithaginis*, as *I. cruentatus*. See cut under *Ithaginis*.—**Bohemian pheasant**, a variety of the common pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, produced in semi-domestication.—**Copper pheasant**, Sömmering's pheasant, *P. sœmmeringi*, from Japan.—**Cornish pheasant**, the magpie. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Derbian pheasant**. See *Derbian* and *Oreophasis*.—**Eared pheasant**, a pheasant of the genus *Crossoptilon*, having a tuft of feathers projecting like an ear on each side of the head and neck. They are large birds, not long-tailed, but with a peculiarity of the middle tail-feathers; the males are spurred; the plumage is not so brilliant as that of most pheasants, and the coloration is chiefly massed in large areas of light and dark. There are two Chinese species, *C. mantchuricum* and *C. auritum*; and two Tibetan, *C. thibetanum* and *C. drouyni*. All inhabit high mountain-ranges.—**English pheasant**, the common pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, an Asiatic bird naturalized in Great Britain prior to 1059.—**Fire-backed pheasant**, a fireback; a Macartney pheasant; a member of that section of the genus *Euplocamus* in which the plumage is intensely lustrous, part of the back being of a fiery tint. There are several species, as *E. ignitus*, inhabiting the Malay peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, and Formosa. That of Siam is *E. prælatus*, formerly *Phasianus diardi*, sometimes forming a separate section of the genus, called *Diardigallus*. The Formosan fireback, *E. swinhoei*, has the fiery color of the back replaced by black and blue; it represents a section called *Hierophasis*.—**Golden pheasant**, a magnificent pheasant of the genus *Chrysolophus* or *Thaumalea*, as *C. pictus* or *T. picta*, and *C.* or *T. amherstiæ*. The former has long been known, and is often reared in confinement. It is long-tailed and ruffed; the plumage is scarlet, orange, golden, green, etc. These pheasants are natives of parts of China and Tibet.—See the generic name.—**Green pheasant**, *Phasianus versicolor*, of Japan, much of whose plumage is of an emerald-green.—**Guiana pheasant**, *Ortalida motmot*.—**Horned pheasant**, a pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*; a satyr or tragopan: so called from the fleshy processes on the head, which resemble horns. See cut under *tragopan*.—**Impey pheasant**. See *Impeyan pheasant*.—**Kaleege** or **kalij pheasant**, a member of the genus *Euplocamus*, and of that section of the genus called *Gallophasis*. See *kaleege*.—**Macartney pheasant**, a fireback; a pheasant of the fire-backed section of *Euplocamus*, as *E. ignitus*, formerly included in a genus *Macartneya*.—**Native pheasant** of Australia, *Leipoa ocellata*: same as *mallee-bird*.—**Peacock-pheasant**, any pheasant of the genus *Polyplectron*. See cuts under *calcarate* and *Polyplectron*.—**Pucras pheasant**. See *Pucrasia*.—**Ring-necked pheasant**, *Phasianus torquatus*, of China, with a white collar and buff flanks, but in general resembling the common pheasant.—**Silver pheasant**, a pheasant of that section of the genus *Euplocamus* called *Nycthemerus*, in which the upper parts and tail are silvery-white, more or less varied with black, but strongly contrasted with the jet-black of the under parts. The best-known is *E. nycthemerus* of China, whose specific name translates a native designation of the dark and light colors, as if contrasting night and day.—**Snow-pheasant**, an eared pheasant; any species of the genus *Crossoptilon*: so called from their habitat.—**Wallich's pheasant**, *Phasianus* (*Catreus*) *wallichi*, the cheer.—**Water-pheasant**, an aquatic fowl with a long tail, or otherwise suggesting a pheasant, as the pintail duck or a merganser; specifically, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*. See cut under *Hydrophasianus*.

pheasant-cuckoo (fez′ant-kùk′ö), *n.* Any spur-heeled or lark-heeled cuckoo; a coucal: so called from the length of the tail. See *Centropus*.

★**pheasant-duck** (fez′ant-duk), *n.* Same as *pheasant* (*d*) (5) (6).

pheasant-finch (fez′ant-finch), *n.* An African astrild, *Astrilda undulata*: so called from its general figure and coloration.

pheasantry (fez′ant-ri), *n.*; pl. *pheasantries* (-riz). [< *pheasant* + *-ry*, after F. *faisanderie*.] A place where pheasants are bred, reared, and kept.

pheasant's-eye (fez′ants-ī), *n.* **1.** See *Adonis*, 2.—**2.** Same as *pheasant's-eye pink* (which see, under *pink*[2]).

pheasant-shell (fez′ant-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Phasianella*. See cut under *Phasianella*.

pheasant-tailed (fez′ant-tāld), *a.* Having a long tail like that of a pheasant: as, the *pheasant-tailed* jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, a bird of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*, found in eastern and southeastern Asia. See cut under *Hydrophasianus*.

pheasant-wood (fez′ant-wûd), *n.* Same as *partridge-wood*.

phebe, *n.* See *phœbe*[1].

pheer†, **pheere**†. Bad spellings of *feer*[1] and *feer*[3].

pheese†, **pheeze**†, *n.* Bad spellings of *feeze*[1].

Phegopteris (fē-gop′tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fee, 1850–52), < Gr. φηγός, an oak (= L. *fāgus*, beech, = E. *beech*), + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of ferns, the beech-ferns. The stipe is continuous with the root-stock, as in the *Dryopteridæ*, and the sori are naked, small, and borne on the back of the veins, below the apex; the frond is variable. There are about 90 species, of which number 5 are found in North America. By some pteridologists this genus is regarded as a section of the genus *Polypodium*.

Pheidiac, *a.* Same as *Phidian*.

Pheidian, *a.* See *Phidian*.

Phelipæa (fel-i-pē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after Louis and Hiér. *Phelipeaux*, French naval officers and patrons of science.] An untenable name for *Anoplon*, a genus of parasitic plants of the family *Orobanchaceæ*. It is characterized by the broad and spreading corolla-lobes, equal parallel anther-cells, and five unequal acute calyx-teeth. The 2 species are Oriental herbs, with a rather smooth, unbranched, leafless stem, bearing a few scales at the base, above becoming a long smooth peduncle bearing a single large scarlet flower. *Cistanche lutea*, of the old world, which has been referred to this genus by some authors, has been used for dyeing black.

phelloderm (fel′ō-dêrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φελλός, cork, + δέρμα, skin.] A definite layer of green parenchymatous cells beneath the cork, formed from the inner layers of the phellogen. Phelloderm may be demonstrated in the stems of *Ribes*, *Lonicera*, *Spiræa*, *Deutzia*, etc.

phellogen (fel′ō-jen), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φελλός, cork, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Cork-meristem, or cork-cambium; the inner layers of cork-tissue, which possess cellular activity and give rise to cork.

phellogenetic (fel′ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *phellogen*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining or relating to phellogen: as, *phellogenetic* meristem.

phelloplastics (fel-ō-plas′tiks), *n.* [= F. *phelloplastique*, < Gr. φελλός, cork, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form: see *plastic*.] The art of cutting and manipulating cork, as in making architectural models, etc.

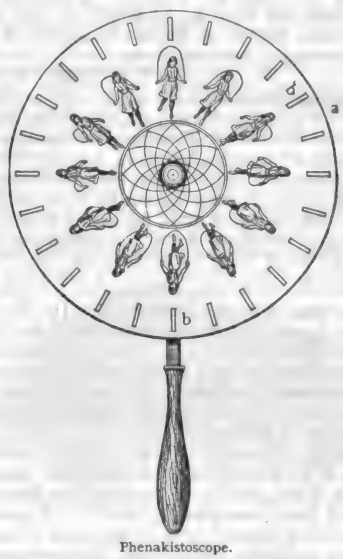
phelonion (fē-lō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *phelonia* (-ä). [< LGr. φελόνιον, φελώνιον, also φελόνης, incorrect forms for φαινόλιον, φαινόλης, < L. *pænula*, *penula*, a cloak, in ML. a chasuble: see *pænula*.] An ecclesiastical vestment corresponding to the Roman Catholic chasuble, worn by patriarchs and priests of the Greek Church.

phenacetin (fē-nas′e-tin), *n.* [< *phen(ol)* + *acetin*.] An acetyl derivative of aminophenetol, occurring in small tasteless colorless crystals but slightly soluble in water, antalgic and antipyretic. Same as *p-acetaminophenolmethyl ether*.

phenacite (fen′a-sīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its having been mistaken for quartz; < Gr. φέναξ (φενακ-), an impostor, + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral occurring in transparent rhombohedral crystals, colorless to wine-yellow, and having a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of beryllium (glucinum). It is found in the Urals, also in Switzerland, and on Mount Antoro in Colorado. As a precious stone, the colorless ★transparent variety is extremely brilliant by artificial light.

phenakism† (fen′a-kizm), *n.* [< Gr. φενακισμός, cheating, quackery, < φενακίζειν, cheat, < φέναξ (φενακ-), a cheat, quack, impostor.] The act of conveying false ideas or impressions; deceit. *Whately*.

phenakistoscope (fen-a-kis′tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. φενακιστικός, deceitful (< φενακίζειν, cheat, deceive, trick, < φέναξ, a cheat: see *phenakism*), + σκοπεῖν, see.] An optical instrument which produces the representation of actual motion, as in leaping, walking, flying, etc. It consists of a disk on which a figure is repeated in successive positions.



Phenakistoscope.

The disk *a* has drawn upon it the figures arranged in successive positions. It is rotated by spinning with the fingers applied to a small boss or nut in the rear (not shown in the cut). *b*, *b* are the slits through which the reflected images are viewed.

When the disk is caused to revolve and is observed through a slit as reflected in a mirror, a single figure appears to the eye, owing to the principle of the persistence of impressions on the retina, to assume in turn the various positions of the separate figures, its motion appearing to be continuous.

phenetol (fen′et-ol), *n.* [< *phen(ol)* + *-et-* + *-ol*.] Ethyl phenyl ether, $C_2H_5.OC_6H_5$, a volatile aromatic-smelling liquid.—**Phenetol red.** Same as *coccinin*.

phengite (fen′jīt), *n.* [See *fengite*.] A variety of muscovite, or common potash mica. See *muscovite*.

phenic (fē′nik), *a.* [< F. *phénique*; as *phen(ol)* + *-ic*.] Obtained from coal-tar: as, *phenic* or carbolic acid. See *carbolic*. Also *phenylic*.

Phenician, Phœnician (fē-nish′an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Phénicien*, < L. *Phœnicius*, Phenician, < *Phœnice*, < Gr. Φοινίκη, Phenicia, < Φοῖνιξ (> L. *Phœnix*), a Phenician.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Phenicia.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Phenicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria, of which Tyre and Sidon were the chief cities. The Phenicians were probably of Semitic race, and were celebrated for their commerce, colonies, and inventions.—**2.** The language of the ancient Phenicians. It was a Semitic dialect, akin to Hebrew.

phenicin, phenicine (fen′i-sin), *n.* [Also *phœnicin*; < F. *phénicine*, < Gr. φοινιξ, purple-red: see *phenix*.] A brown coloring matter pro-

duced by the action of nitrosulphuric acid on carbolic acid (phenol).

phenicious (fē-nish'us), *a.* [Prop. **pheniceous;* < L. *phœniceus,* < Gr. *φοινίκεος,* purple-red, < *φοῖνιξ,* purple: see *phenix.*] Of or pertaining to phenicin; of the color of phenicin. Also *phœniceous.*

phenicopter†, **phœnicopter**† (fen-i-kop'tėr), *n.* [< F. *phénicoptère* = Pg. *phenicoptero* = It. *fenicottero, fenicontero,* < L. *phœnicopterus,* < Gr. *φοινικόπτερος,* a bird, supposed to be the flamingo, lit. red-feathered, < *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red (see *phenix*), + *πτερόν,* feather, wing.] A flamingo.

He [Vitellius] blended together the livers of giltheads, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters,* and the melts of lampreys.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 331.

Phenicopterus (fē-ni-kop'tę-rus), *n.* See *Phœnicopterus.*

★**phenix, phœnix**[1] (fē'niks), *n.* [Formerly *fenix,* but now *phenix* or *phœnix,* after the L. spelling; < ME. *fenix,* < AS. *fenix* = D. *feniks* = MLG. *fēnix* = G. *phönix* = Sw. Dan. *fönix* = F. *phénix* = Sp. *fénix* = Pg. *phenix* = It. *fenice,* < L. *phœnix,* < Gr. *φοινιξ,* a fabulous bird, the phenix (see def. 1). The name has no obvious connection with *φοῖνιξ,* purple-red, purple, red, also the palm, date-palm, date, also a kind of grass, etc., also [*cap.*] a Phenician: see *Phenician.* It is by some identified with Egypt. *bennu,* a bird (supposed to be a small heron) sacred to Osiris, emblem of the soul, and also symbol of a certain cycle of time.] 1. In *anc. Oriental myth.,* a wonderful bird of great beauty, which, after living 500 or 600 years in the Arabian wilderness, the only one of its kind, built for itself a funeral pile of spices and aromatic gums, lighted the pile with the fanning of its wings, and was burned upon it, but from its ashes revived in the freshness of youth. Hence the phenix often serves as an emblem of immortality. Allusions to this myth are found in the hieroglyphic writings, and the fable survives in popular forms in Arabia, Persia, and India. By heralds the phenix is always represented in the midst of flames.

Than the Brid *Fenix* comethe, and brennethe him self to Askes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 48.

For, as there is but one *phœnix* in the world, so there is but one tree in Arabia wherein she buyldeth.
Lyly, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 312.

The bird *phœnix* is supposed to have taken that name of this date tree (called in Greek *φοῖνιξ*); for it was assured unto me that the said bird died with the tree, and revived of itself as the tree sprung again.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 4.

Hence—2. A person of unique excellence; one of singular distinction or peerless beauty; a paragon.

For God's love let him not be a *phenix,* let him not be alone. *Latimer,* 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

That incomparable Queene, most deservedly called the *Phœnix* of her sex. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 43.

The Haji repaid me for my docility by vaunting me everywhere as the very *phœnix* of physicians.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 60.

3. In *entom.,* the geometrid moth *Cidaria ribesiaria,* whose larva feeds on the currant and gooseberry: a collectors' name in England. The small phenix is *C. silaceata.*—**Chinese phenix.** Same as *fung-huang.*—**Phenix badge,** a medal struck in the reign of Elizabeth about 1574, bearing on the obverse a portrait of Elizabeth, and on the reverse a phenix in flames with cipher and crown above. The inscriptions seem to refer to the plague then raging. It was probably worn by the immediate favorites and courtiers of Elizabeth.—**Phenix fowls.** See *Japanese long-tailed fowls,* under *Japanese.*—**Phenix post.** See *post*[1].

phenix-stone (fē'niks-stōn), *n.* An artificial stone in which furnace-slag is used in place of sand.

phenocryst (fē'nō-krist), *n.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν,* show, + *κρύστ(αλλος),* crystal: see *crystal.*] One of the prominent crystals in a porphyritic rock.

phenogam, *n.* See *phænogam.*

Phenogamia (fē-nō-gā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* See *Phanerogamia.*

phenogamic, phenogamous, *a.* See *phænogamic, phænogamous.*

phenol (fē'nol), *n.* [< F. *phénol,* said to be < Gr. *φαίνειν,* shine, appear (but prob. < *φοῖν(ιξ),* purple-red), + *-ol.*] 1. Phenyl alcohol, C_6H_5OH, more commonly called *carbolic acid.*—2. The general name of a compound formed from benzene and its homologues by the substitution of hydroxyl for hydrogen in the benzene nucleus. The phenols correspond to tertiary alcohols, as they contain the group COH, and all have weak acid properties.—**Phenol-camphor,** camphorated phenol: camphor combined with carbolic acid.

phenological, phænological (fē-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phenolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to phenology.

phenologist, phænologist (fē-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *phenolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in phenology. *Nature,* XXXIX. 12.

phenology, phænology (fē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Short for *phenomenology,* with a restricted application.] That branch of applied meteorology which treats of the influence of climate on the recurrence of the annual phenomena of animal and vegetable life. So far as it concerns plant-growth, phenology is also a branch of botany, and records dates of budding, leafing, blooming, and fruiting, in order to correlate these epochs with the attendant progress of meteorological conditions. Among the phenomena of animal life, the migration of birds has been especially studied as a department of phenology.

phenomena, *n.* Plural of *phenomenon.*

phenomenal (fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [Also *phænomenal;* = F. *phénoménal* = Sp. *fenomenal;* as *phenomenon* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phenomena, or the appearances of things, as distinguished from the things in themselves; pertaining to the occurrences or changing phases of matter or mind.

Mill, . . . in holding that all knowledge is only relative and *phenomenal,* and that causation is merely invariable sequence, cuts at the roots of our belief both in matter and force. *Dawson,* Nature and the Bible, p. 188.

The basis of Fichte's system is an absolute Ego, of which the Ego of consciousness is at best *phænomenal.*
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxix.

The *Phenomenal* is the Real; there is no other real that we can distinguish from it.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 120.

Thought must alter the *phenomenal* sequence, no doubt; but so also does mere emotion, and again sensation.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 26.

2. Of the nature of a phenomenon, or extraordinary fact in nature; so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention or excite wonder; impressively notable or important; beyond what is common or usual; remarkable: as, the *phenomenal* growth of the United States; a brain of *phenomenal* size.—**Phenomenal idealism.** Same as *Berkeleian idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).

II. *n.* That which is in the nature of a phenomenon. [Rare.]

The greatness of the change is sufficiently hinted in the Vision of St. John: "I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, and there was no more sea" (Rev. xxi. 1). In the matter of elementals, the new earth will be identical with the old; in the matter of *phenomenals,* the new earth will be different from the old. *Boardman,* Creative Week, p. 289.

★**phenomenalism** (fē-nom'e-nal-izm), *n.* [= F. *phénoménalisme;* as *phenomenal* + *-ism.*] The philosophical doctrine that the phenomenal and the real are identical—that phenomena are the only realities. Also called *externalism.*

Phenomenalism . . . is that philosophy which holds that all existences, all possible objects of thought, are of two kinds only, external and internal phenomena; or sensuous objects, such as color, shape, hardness, or groups of these, and the unsensuous ideas we have of sensuous objects. *J. C. Shairp,* Culture and Religion, p. 58.

phenomenalist (fē-nom'e-nal-ist), *n.* [< *phenomenal-ism* + *-ist.*] An adherent or disciple of phenomenalism.

phenomenality (fē-nom-e-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *phénoménalité;* as *phenomenal* + *-ity.*] The character of being phenomenal, in either sense of that word.

phenomenalize (fē-nom'e-nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phenomenalized,* ppr. *phenomenalizing.* [< *phenomenal* + *-ize.*] To represent as a phenomenon; cause to figure as a phenomenon.

His [Locke's] integrity is also illustrated in his acknowledgment of the unimaginable, and in this sense incognizable, in our thought of Substance. He tries to *phenomenalize* it; but he finds that it cannot be *phenomenalized,* and yet that we cannot dispense with it.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 760.

phenomenally (fē-nom'e-nal-i), *adv.* 1. As a phenomenon; as a mere phase or appearance. —2. In an extraordinary or surprising manner or degree.

phenomenism (fē-nom'e-nizm), *n.* [< *phenomenon* + *-ism.*] The doctrine or principles of the phenomenists.

phenomenist (fē-nom'e-nist), *n.* [< *phenomenon* + *-ist.*] One who believes only in what he observes, or in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences; one who rejects a priori reasoning or necessary primary principles; one who does not believe in an invariable connection between cause and effect, but holds this to be nothing more than a habitually observed sequence.

phenomenize (fē-nom'e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phenomenized,* ppr. *phenomenizing.* [< *phenomen-on* + *-ize.*] To bring into the world of experience.

phenomenological (fē-nom/e-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phenomenolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to phenomenology; related or relating to phenomenology.

My metaphysic is psychological or *phenomenological* metaphysic. *Mind,* IX. 466.

★**phenomenology** (fē-nom-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phénoménologie* = Pg. *phenomenologia,* < Gr. *φαινόμενα,* phenomena, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] A description or history of phenomena.

phenomenon (fē-nom'e-non), *n.*; pl. *phenomena* (-nä). [Formerly also *phænomenon;* = F. *phénomène* = G. *phänomen* = Sw. *fenomen* = Dan. *fanomen* = Sp. *fenómeno* = It. *fenomeno* = Pg. *phenomeno,* < LL. *phænomenon,* < Gr. *φαινόμενον,* pl. *φαινόμενα,* that which appears or is seen, neut. of pass. part. of *φαίνειν,* shine, show, pass. *φαίνεσθαι,* appear, < √ *φαν,* extended form of √ *φα* = Skt. *bhā,* shine: see *phase*[1], *face*[1], etc. Cf. *phantasm, phantom, phantasy, fancy,* etc.] 1. In *philos.,* an appearance or immediate object of experience, as distinguished from a thing in itself.

How pitifull and ridiculous are the grounds upon which such men pretend to account for the lowest and commonest *phænomena* of nature without recurring to a God and Providence! *South,* Sermons, IV. ix.

The term appearance is used to denote not only that which reveals itself to our observation, as existent, but also to signify that which only seems to be, in contrast to that which truly is. There is thus not merely a certain vagueness in the word, but it even involves a kind of contradiction to the sense in which it is used when employed for *phænomenon.* In consequence of this, the term *phænomenon* has been naturalized in our language as a philosophical substitute for the term appearance.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., viii.

A *phenomenon,* as commonly understood, is what is manifest, sensible, evident, the implication being that there are eyes to see, ears to hear, and so forth.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.

And do we need any more evidence to convince us that *phenomena*—by which I mean the effects produced upon our consciousness by unknown external agencies—are all that we can compare and classify, and are therefore all that we can know? *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., I. 20.

2. In *science,* a fact directly observed, being either (*a*) an individual circumstance or occurrence, such as the emergence of a temporary star, or more usually (*b*) a regular kind of fact observed on certain kinds of occasion, such as the electrical sparks seen in combing the hair of some persons in cold, dry weather.

In fiction, the principles are given, to find the facts; in history, the facts are given, to find the principles; and the writer who does not explain the *phenomena* as well as state them performs only one half of his office.
Macaulay, History.

We do not inquire respecting this human nature what are the laws under which its varied *phenomena* may be generalized, and accommodate our acts to them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 507.

Last night we watched from our roof that lovely *phenomenon,* the approach of Venus to the moon.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 119.

3. Any extraordinary occurrence or fact in nature; something strange and uncommon; a prodigy; a very remarkable personage or performer.

"This, sir," said Mr. Vincent Crummles, bringing the Maiden forward, "this is the infant *phenomenon,* Miss Ninetta Crummles." *Dickens,* Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

Chess-board phenomenon, the effect produced by crossing the visual axes in front of a chess-board or other similar object, so that there is a partial superposition of the images in the two eyes, and an appearance as if the objects were nearer and smaller.—**Entoptic phenomena.** See *entoptic.*—**Leidenfrost phenomenon.** See *spheroidal condition,* under *spheroidal.*—**Peltier's phenomenon.** See *Peltier effect* (under *effect*), and *thermo-electricity.*—**Syn. 3.** Prodigy, marvel, wonder.

phenozygous (fē-noz'i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν,* show, + *ζύγον,* yoke: see *yoke.*] Having, as a skull, the zygomatic arches visible directly from above; having the bizygomatic diameter greater than the maximum transverse frontal diameter, and the angle of Quatrefages positive.

★**phenyl, phenyle** (fē'nil), *n.* [< F. *phényle;* as *phen(ol)* + *-yl.*] An organic radical (C_6H_5; in the free state, $C_{12}H_{10}$) found in phenol (or carbolic acid), benzene, and aniline. It crystallizes from alcohol in colorless nacreous scales of an agreeable odor, which melt at 70° C. and sublime at a higher temperature.—**Phenyl brown.** See *brown.*

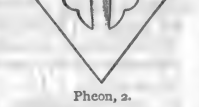
phenylamine (fē-nil-am'in or -in), *n.* [< *phenyl* + *amine.*] A compound formed by the substitution of one or more amino-groups for the hydrogen of benzene. The phenylamines are very feeble bases. The most important commercially is aniline.

phenyle, *n.* See *phenyl.*

phenylia (fē-nil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < E. *phenyl*, q. v.] Same as *aniline*.

phenylic (fē-nil'ik), *a.* [< *phenyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *phenic*.

pheon (fē'on), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A barbed javelin formerly carried by the royal sergeant-at-arms. *Fairholt.* —**2.** In *her.*, a barbed head, as of an arrow or a fish-spear, differing from the broad-arrow in being engrailed on the inner side of the barbs unless otherwise blazoned. The point is always directed downward unless otherwise stated in the blazon. Also called *ferrum jaculi*. Compare *broad-arrow*.



Pheon, 2.

Pherecratean (fer″ek-ra-tē'an), *n.* [< Gr. Φερεκράτης, Pherecrates (see def.).] In *anc. pros.*, a logaœdic meter (named from Pherecrates, a Greek comic poet), similar to a trochaic tripody, but having a dactyl for the second trochee (also called *Aristophanic*); also, a logaœdic tripody (catalectic or acatalectic) with a dactyl either in the first or second place.

Pherecratic (fer-ek-rat'ik), *n.* Same as *Pherecratean*.

phesteri, *n.* A bad spelling of *fester*[1].

phew (fū), *interj.* [A mere exclamation; cf. *phoo, pho, phy*, etc.] An exclamation of disgust, weariness, or surprise.

phi (fī), *n.* The Greek letter φ, corresponding to the English *ph* (*f*).

phial (fī'al), *n.* and *v.* See *vial*.

phiale (fī'a-lē), *n.*; pl. *phialæ* (-lē). [< Gr. φιάλη, a patera, saucer: see *vial*.] **1.** A flat saucer-shaped Greek vase used for pouring religious libations: commonly known by its Latin name, *patera*.—**2.** Same as *cantharus*, 2.

Phibalura (fib-a-lū'rä), *n.* [A mutilated and corrupt form of *Amphibolura*, q. v.] A genus of birds established by Vieillot in 1816. The type and only species is *P. flavirostris* of Brazil, a bird of the family *Cotingidæ*. The plumage is yellow and black, the beak yellow. ★ The name is derived from the long, deeply forked tail.

Phidian (fid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Phidias*, < Gr. Φειδίας, Phidias (see def.), + *-an*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by Phidias, the most eminent artist of the most splendid time of ancient Athens, during the fifth century B. C., the artistic director of the monumental works of Pericles, and the sculptor of the decoration of the Parthenon and of the chryselephantine Zeus of Olympia. Hence, in general, noting the Athenian art of the third quarter of the fifth century, including not only the work of Phidias himself, but also that molded by his example and executed by the galaxy of great artists of whom he was the chief; also, from the artistic standpoint, noting the age when Phidias and his immediate disciples worked. At this time the Greek artists had already won complete command of the material side of their profession, so that they were unhampered by difficulties of execution, and their work was constantly inspired by a high and noble ideal. Also written *Pheidian*.



Phidian School of Sculpture.—The "Gaia and Thalassa" (or Demeter and Kora), from the eastern pediment of the Parthenon.

Phigalian (fi-gā'li-an), *a.* [< Gr. Φιγάλεια, Phigalia (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Phigalia, an ancient town in the Peloponnesus.—**Phigalian marbles**, a series of twenty-three blocks sculptured in alto-rilievo, from the interior frieze of the cella of the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Phigalia or Bassæ, now preserved in the British Museum. They represent the combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and that of the Greeks and Amazons, and are of high artistic excellence, though lacking the dignity and repose of the almost contemporaneous art of the Parthenon.

phil-. See *philo-*.

philabegi, *n.* Same as *filibeg*.

Philacte (fi-lak'tē), *n.* [NL. (Bannister, 1870), < Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + ἀκτή, sea-shore.] A genus of arctic maritime *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Anserinæ*, having a variegated plumage without metallic tints, incised webs, rostral lamellæ exposed posteriorly, and skull with superorbital depression; the painted geese. *P. canagica* is the emperor-goose of Alaska, abounding at the mouth of the Yukon. The color is wavy bluish-gray, with lavender tinting and sharp black crescentic marks, the head, nape, and tail being white, the former often washed with amber, the throat black speckled with white. Its flesh is rank and scarcely fit for food.

philactery, *n.* See *phylactery*.

Philadelphian[1] (fil-a-del'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Philadelphia* (see def.) + *-an*. The name *Philadelphia*, usually explained to mean the 'city of brotherly love' (as if identical with Gr. φιλαδελφία, brotherly love), is taken from the LL. *Philadelphia*, < Gr. Φιλαδέλφεια, the name of a city of Lydia (Rev. i. 11, iii. 7), now Ala-shehr (also the name of a city in Cilicia, and of another in Cœle-Syria), lit. 'city of Philadelphus,' namely, of Attalus II., king of Pergamum, surnamed Philadelphus (Φιλάδελφος) on account of his affection for his brother Eumenes, whom he succeeded; < φιλάδελφος, loving one's brother or sister, < φιλεῖν, love, + ἀδελφός, brother, ἀδελφή, sister.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Philadelphia, the chief city of Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the city of Philadelphia.

Philadelphian[2] (fil-a-del'fi-an), *a.* [< L. *Philadelphus* (< Gr. Φιλάδελφος, a man's name: see def.) + *-ian*. Cf. *Philadelphian*[1].] Pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, 283–247 B. C., a patron of literature, science, and art.

philadelphian[3] (fil-a-del'fi-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *philadelphe*, member of a society formed in France in the 17th century, < Gr. φιλάδελφος, loving one's brother: see *Philadelphian*[1].] One of a short-lived mystical denomination founded in England in the end of the seventeenth century.

philadelphite (fil-a-del'fīt), *n.* [< *Philadelphia* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A kind of vermiculite found near Philadelphia in Pennsylvania.

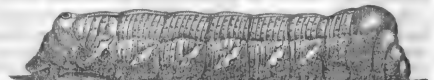
Philadelphus (fil-a-del'fus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. φιλάδελφον, a sweet-flowering shrub, perhaps jasmine; named after Ptolemy *Philadelphus*, Gr. Φιλάδελφος, king of Egypt: see *Philadelphian*[1].] A genus of shrubs of the family *Hydrangeaceæ*, type of the tribe *Philadelpheæ*, characterized by the inferior ovary, numerous stamens, and four or five imbricate petals. There are about 15 species, natives of Europe, the southern United States, Mexico, Japan, and southern Asia. They bear round opposite branches, opposite leaves, and rather large flowers, corymbed or solitary in the axils, white or straw-colored, and commonly fragrant. They are common in cultivation as ornamental shrubs, under the names *mock-orange* and *syringa*. (See cut under *epigynous*.) *P. grandiflorus* and a few other species are wild in the United States from Virginia southward.



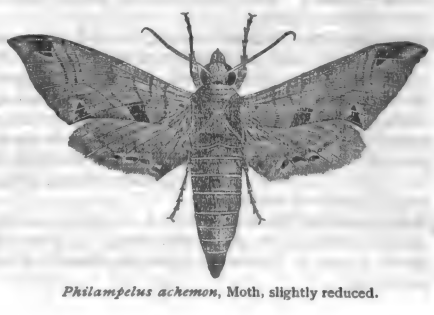
Flowering Branch of Syringa or Mock-orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). *a*, the fruit.

philamot, *n.* A bad spelling of *filemot*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.

Philampelus (fi-lam'pe-lus), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1839), < Gr. φιλάμπελος, loving the vine, < φιλεῖν, love, + ἄμπελος, a vine.] A genus of sphingid moths of the subfamily *Chœrocampinæ*, including species of large size, with curved antennæ, somewhat pointed fore wings, and produced anal angle of the hind wings. There are four North American species, two of them extending into the West Indies; in the larval state all are vine-feeders, whence the generic name. The larvæ have the head small and globose, the anterior segments slender and retractile into the swollen third segments; and the anal horn is wanting in full-grown individuals, being replaced by a shining lenticular tubercle. *P. achemon* and *P. pandorus* or *satellitia* are abundant, and of importance from the damage done in ★ vineyards by their larvæ. Synonymous with *Pholus*, Hübn.



Larva of *Philampelus achemon*, slightly reduced.



Philampelus achemon, Moth, slightly reduced.

philander (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Philander*, as the name in old plays and romances of a lover, e. g. "*Philander*, Prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with Erota," one of the dramatis personæ of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Laws of Candy," and *Philander*, the name of a virtuous youth in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," between whom and a married woman named Gabrina there were certain tender passages; < Gr. φίλανδρος, loving men, < φιλεῖν, love, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man. Cf. *phyllis*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** A lover.

> This exceeds all precedent; I am brought to fine uses, to become a botcher of second hand marriages between Abigails and Andrews!—I'll couple you!—Yes, I'll baste you together, you and your *Philander!*
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

2. In *zoöl.*, one of several different marsupial mammals. Specifically—(*a*) The Australian bandicoot, *Perameles lagotis*. (*b*) A South American opossum of one of several different species.

philander (fi-lan'dėr), *v. i.* [< *philander*, *n.* Cf. *phyllis*, *v.*] To play the philander; pay court to a woman, especially without serious intention; make love in a foolish way; "spoon."

> Sir Kit was too much taken up *philandering* to consider the law in this case. *Miss Edgeworth*, Castle Rackrent, ii.
>
> You must make up your mind whether you wish to be accepted: . . . you can't be *philandering* after her again for six weeks. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxv.

philanderer (fi-lan'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt.

> At last, without a note of warning, appeared in Beddgelert a phenomenon which rejoiced some hearts, but perturbed also the spirits, not only of the Oxford *philanderers*, but those of Elsley Vavasour.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xix.

Philanthidæ (fi-lan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Philanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, founded on the genus *Philanthus*. They have a narrow prothorax, three submarginal cells of the fore wings, the second and third of which receive each a recurrent nervure, and sessile or subsessile abdomen. These wasps are small but beautiful; they prey chiefly on bees and beetles, and their burrows seldom exceed five inches in length. See cut under *Philanthus*.

philanthrope (fil'an-thrōp), *n.* [< F. *philanthrope* = Sp. *filántropo* = It. *filantropo* = Pg. *philanthropo*, < Gr. φιλάνθρωπος, humane: see *philanthropy*.] A philanthropist.

> He had a goodness of nature and disposition in so great a degree that he may be deservedly styled a *philanthrope*.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 127. (*Davies.*)

philanthropic (fil-an-throp'ik), *a.* [= F. *philanthropique* = Sp. *filantrópico* = Pg. *philantropico* = It. *filantropico*, < ML. **philanthropicus* (in adv. *philanthropice*), < Gr. **φιλανθρωπικός*, a false reading for φιλάνθρωπος, humane, a philanthropist: see *philanthropy*.] Of or pertaining to philanthropy; characterized by or springing from love of mankind; actuated by a desire to do good to one's fellows.

> The kindlier feeling of men is seen in all varieties of *philanthropic* effort. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics.

=**Syn.** Benevolent, humane.

philanthropical (fil-an-throp'i-kal), *a.* [< *philanthropic* + *-al*.] Same as *philanthropic*.

philanthropically (fil-an-throp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a philanthropic manner; benevolently.

philanthropinism (fil-an-throp'i-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. **φιλανθρώπινος* (a false reading for φιλάνθρωπος, humane: see *philanthropy*) + *-ism*.] A system of education on so-called natural principles, promoted by Basedow and his friends in Germany in the eighteenth century.

philanthropinist (fil-an-throp'i-nist), *n.* [< *philanthropin-ism* + *-ist*.] An advocate of philanthropinism.

philanthropism (fi-lan'thrō-pizm), *n.* [= F. *philanthropisme*; as *philanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] Philanthropy.

philanthropist (fi-lan'thrō-pist), *n.* [< *philanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] One who is actuated by a philanthropic spirit; one who loves mankind, or wishes well to his fellow-men and endeavors to benefit them by active works of benevolence or beneficence; one who from philanthropic motives endeavors to do good to his fellows.

> We all know the wag's definition of a *philanthropist*—a man whose charity increases directly as the square of the distance. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxviii.

philanthropistic (fi-lan-thrō-pis'tik), *a.* [< *philanthropist* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterizing professional philanthropists. [Rare.]

Over the wild-surging chaos in the leaden air are only sudden glares of revolutionary lightning; then mere darkness with *philanthropistic* phosphorescences, empty meteoric lights. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v. (*Davies.*)

philanthropy (fi-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [Formerly *philanthropie*; < F. *philanthropie* = Sp. *filantropía* = Pg. *philantropia* = It. *filantropia*, < LL. *philanthropia*, < Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*, humanity, benevolence, generosity, < *φιλάνθρωπος*, loving mankind, humane, benevolent, liberal, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Love of mankind, especially as evinced in deeds of practical beneficence and endeavors for the good of one's fellows.

They thought themselves not much concerned to acquire that God-like excellency, a *philanthropy* and love to all mankind. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), III. i.

=Syn. *Philanthropy*, *Charity*. Originally these words were the same, meaning the love of fellow-man, a sense which *philanthropy* retains, but *charity* (except in Biblical language: see 1 Cor. xiii., authorized version) has lost. Each expresses both spirit and action; but *philanthropy* cannot be applied to a concrete act, while *charity* may; hence we speak of a *charity*, but not of a *philanthropy*; on the other hand, as a spirit, *philanthropy* looks upon human welfare as a thing to be promoted, especially by preventing or mitigating actual suffering, while *charity*, outside of Biblical usage, is simply disposed to take as favorable a view as possible of the character, conduct, motives, or the like, of a fellow-man. As activity, *charity* helps men individually; *philanthropy* helps the individual as a member of the race, or provides for large numbers. *Philanthropy* agitates for prison-reform and the provision of occupation for released convicts; *charity* gives a released convict such personal help as he needs.

Philanthus (fi-lan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), < Gr. *φιλανθής*, loving flowers (cf. *Φίλανθος*, a man's name), < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] 1. In *entom.*, a notable genus of digger-wasps, typical of the family *Philanthidæ*, having the third submarginal cell narrow and the antennæ inserted in the middle of the face, not far above the clypeus. There are 61 American and 6 European species. The British *P. apivorus* preys especially upon the hive-bee.



Philanthus ventilabris, natural size.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of meliphagine birds. Also called *Manorrhina*. *Lesson*, 1831.

philantomba (fil-an-tom'bä), *n.* [NL.; supposed to be a native name.] An African antelope of the genus *Cephalophus*, as *C. maxwelli*.

philargurous†, *a.* [< *philargur-y* + *-ous.*] Money-loving; avaricious. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

philargury† (fi-lär'gū-ri), *n.* [Properly *philargyry*; ML. **philargyria*, *philargiria*, < Gr. *φιλαργυρία*, love of money, covetousness (the word used in 1 Tim. vi. 10), < *φιλάργυρος*, loving money, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἄργυρος*, silver, money: see *argyrism*, *argent.*] Love of money; avarice.

philatelic (fil-a-tel'ik), *a.* [< *philatel-y* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to philately.

philatelist (fi-lat'e-list), *n.* [< *philatel-y* + *-ist.*] A collector of postage-stamps and revenue-stamps as objects of curiosity or interest.

philately (fi-lat'e-li), *n.* [< F. *philatélie*, intended to mean 'the love of the study of all that concerns prepayment,' i. e. of stamps, absurdly formed (by M. Herpin, a stamp-collector, in "Le Collectionneur," in 1865) < Gr. *φίλος*, loving (prop. *φιλεῖν*, love), + *ἀτελής*, free of tax or charge (taken in the sense of 'prepaid'), < *ἀ-* priv. + *τέλος*, tax, duty.] The fancy for collecting and classifying postage-stamps and revenue-stamps as objects of curiosity; also, the occupation of making such collections.

philauty† (fil'ä-ti), *n.* [Also *philautie*; < F. *philautie* = Sp. *filaucia* = Pg. *philaucia* = It. *filauzia*, < Gr. *φιλαυτία*, self-love, < *φίλαυτος*, loving oneself, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *αὐτός*, self.] Love of self; selfishness.

Then *Philauty* and Pride shall stretch her Soul
With swelling poison, making her disdain
Heav'ns narrow gate. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 38.

philazert, *n.* A bad spelling of *filacer*.

philenor (fi-lē'nor), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φιλήνωρ*, *φιλάνωρ*, loving one's husband, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἀνήρ*, man, husband. Cf. *philander.*] A butterfly, *Laertias philenor*, one of the handsomest of the North American swallowtails. The fore wings are black with greenish metallic reflections; the hind are brilliant steel-blue with greenish reflections; the larva is velvety-black, covered with long black fleshy tubercles and shorter orange ones. It feeds upon plants of the genus *Aristolochia*, and is somewhat gregarious in early life. See cuts under *Papilio* and *Papilionidæ*.

Philepitta (fil-e-pit'ä), *n.* [NL. (Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1838), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + NL. *Pitta.*] The typical genus of *Philepittidæ*, containing two Madagascan species, *P. castanea* and *P. schlegeli*. The systematic position of the genus has been much questioned, it having been classed with the *Pittidæ* or Old World ant-thrushes, the birds of paradise, and the *Nectariniidæ* or honey-suckers. The genus is also called *Brissonia*, *Buddinghia*, and *Paictes*.

Philepittidæ (fil-e-pit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Philepitta* + *-idæ.*] A family of mesomyodian passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, typified by the genus *Philepitta*. The syrinx is bronchotracheal, with a peculiar modification of the bronchial half-rings and corresponding expansion of the muscular insertions. The tongue is penicillate, the tarsi are taxaspidean, the wing-coverts are long, the tail is short, and the male has a caruncle over the eye.

Philesia (fi-lē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1789), < Gr. *φίλησις*, affection, < *φιλεῖν*, love.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Luzuriageæ*, distinguished by its one-nerved leaves and sepals shorter than the petals. The only species, *P. Magellanica*, is the pepino, a smooth branching shrub from southern Chile and the straits of Magellan, bearing rigid alternate oblong leaves and showy drooping rose-red and waxy flowers, large and bell-shaped. Their contrast with the evergreen leaves makes it one of the handsomest of antarctic plants. It is also remarkable for its structure of bark, wood, and pith, similar to that of exogenous stems.

Philetærus (fil-e-tē'rus), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Philetairus*, Sir Andrew Smith, 1837), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἑταῖρος*, a companion: see *hetæra.*] A genus of sociable weaver-birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, having as type *P. socius* of South Africa, the well-known social weaver, which builds its enormous umbrella-like nest in common with its fellows. See cut under *hive-nest.*



Social Weaver-bird (*Philetærus socius*), with its hive-nest.

philharmonic (fil-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *philharmonique* = Sp. *filarmónico* = Pg. *philarmonico* = It. *filarmonico*, < Gr. as if **φιλαρμονικός*, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἁρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony.*] Loving harmony; fond of music; music-loving.

Philhellene (fil-hel'ēn), *n.* [< F. *philhellène* = It. *filelleno*, < Gr. *φιλέλλην*, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *Ἕλλην*, a Greek, pl. *Ἕλληνες*, Greeks: see *Hellene.*] A friend of Greece; a foreigner who supports the cause and interests of the Hellenes; particularly, one who favored, supported, or actually assisted the modern Greeks in their successful struggle with the Turks for independence.

Philhellenic (fil-he-len'ik), *a.* [As *Philhellene* + *-ic*, after *Hellenic.*] Of or pertaining to Philhellenes; loving the Greeks.

Philhellenism (fil-hel'en-izm), *n.* [As *Philhellene* + *-ism*, after *Hellenism.*] Love of Greece; the principles of the Philhellenes.

Philhellenist (fil-hel'en-ist), *n.* [As *Philhellene* + *-ist*, after *Hellenist.*] Same as *Philhellene*.

Philhydrus (fil-hī'drus), *n.* [NL. (Solier, 1834), < Gr. *φίλυδρος*, loving water, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] In *entom.*, a large genus of water-beetles of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, widely distributed and comprising species which have the last joint of the maxillary palpi shorter than the third. Also *Philydrus* and *Helophilus*.

philiater (fi-lī'a-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλίατρος*, a friend of the art of medicine, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἰατρός*, a mediciner, physician: see *iatric.*] An amateur student of medicine.

philibeg, philigree†. Bad spellings of *filibeg*, *filigree*.

Philidor's defense. In *chess-playing*. See *opening*, 9.

philip (fil'ip), *n.* [Also contr. *phip*; a particular use of the proper name *Philip* (cf. "*Philip Sparrow*," the name of a poem of Skelton). The name *Philip* is < F. *Philippe* = Sp. *Filipo* = Pg. *Philippo* = It. *Filippo*, < L. *Philippus*, < Gr. *Φίλιππος*, lit. loving horses, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἵππος*, horse.] 1. The common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*.—2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Prov. Eng.]

When *Philip* lyst to go to bed,
It is a heaven to heare my Phippe,
How she can chirpe with chery lip.
Gascoigne, Praise of Philip Sparrow. (*Nares.*)

Philip and Cheiney†. [Also *Philip and Cheyney* (*Cheinie*, *Cheanie*, *Cheny*); from the proper names *Philip* and *Cheiny*, used like *Tom*, *Dick*, *and Harry*. The name *Cheiny*, *Cheyney*, survives in the surnames *Cheney*, *Cheyne*.] 1. "Tom, Dick, and Harry"; any one and every one.

It was not his entent to bryng unto Sylla *philip and cheinie*, mo than a good meiny, but to bryng hable souldiours of manhood approued and well tried to his handes. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 311. (*Davies.*)

Loiterers I kept so meanie,
Both *Philip*, Hob, *and Cheanie*.
Tusser, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

2. Some stuff, apparently coarse or common, the exact character of which is uncertain. [In this use hyphened as one word.]

'Twill put a lady scarce in *Philip-and-cheyney*,
With three small bugle-laces, like a chamber maid.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

No cloth of silver, gold, or tissue here;
Philip-and-Cheiny never would appear
Within our bounds.
John Taylor, Praise of Hempseed.

Philipist, *n.* See *Philippist*.

Philippian (fi-lip'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Philippianus*, Philippian, < *Philippi*, < Gr. *Φίλιπποι*, Philippi, < *Φίλιππος*, Philip: see *philip.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia, the seat of an early Christian church, to which Paul addressed his Epistle to the Philippians.—**Epistle to the Philippians**, a letter addressed by the apostle Paul to the church in Philippi, in which he alludes to the close personal relations existing between himself and the members of that church, encourages them to remain in unity, and warns them against various dangers.

Philippic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* [= F. *philippique* = Sp. *filipica* = Pg. *philippica* = It. *filippica*, < L. *philippica*, sc. *oratio*, in plural *philippicæ orationes* (also absolutely *philippica*, neut. pl.), fem. of *Philippicus*, < Gr. *Φιλιππικός*, pertaining to Philip, < *Φίλιππος*, Philip: see *philip.*] 1. One of a series of orations delivered, in the fourth century B. C., by the Athenian orator Demosthenes, against Philip, king of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, in which the orator proclaims the imminent jeopardy of Athenian liberty, and seeks to arouse his fellow-citizens to a sense of their danger and to stimulate them to timely action against the growing power of Macedon. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The orations of Cicero against Mark Antony are called *philippics*.

In a tone which may remind one of the similar *philippic* by his contemporary Dante against his fair countrywomen of Florence. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8, note 31.

Philippic era. See *era*.

Philippin (fil'ip-in), *n.* [< *Philip* (see def.) + *-in*[1].] A member of a small Russian denomination, chiefly in Lithuania. It was founded by Philip Pustoviat, about 1700; its members have no regular priests, and refuse military service and oaths.

philippine (fil'i-pēn), *n.* Same as *philopena*.

Philippism (fil'ip-izm), *n.* [< *Philip* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The doctrines attributed to Philip Melanchthon by his pupils and followers.

Philippist (fil'ip-ist), *n.* [< *Philip* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A pupil or follower of Philip Melanchthon, a German theologian (1497–1560). Also spelled *Philipist*.

philippize (fil'ip-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *philippized*, ppr. *philippizing*. [= F. *philippiser*, < Gr. *φιλιππίζειν*, be on Philip's side, < *Φίλιππος*, Philip: see *Philippic.* In defs. I., 2, and II., < *philipp-ic* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To side with Philip of Macedon; support or advocate the cause of Philip.

Its prestige [that of the oracle of Delphi] naturally vanished with the downfall of Greek liberty, after it began, as Demosthenes expressed it, to *philippize*, or to yield its authority to corrupt inducements.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 108.

2. To write or utter a philippic or invective; declaim. See *Philippic.*

With the best intentions in the world he naturally *philippizes*, and chaunts his prophetic song in exact unison with their designs. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *trans.* To attack in a philippic; inveigh against.

He argued with us, *philippized* us, denounced us, and, as Nimrod said, "whipped us over the Almighty's back!"
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

Philister (fi-lis'tėr), *n.* Same as *Philistine*, 3.

Philistian (fi-lis'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Philistia*, LL. *Philistæa*, *Philisthæa* (see *Philistine*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Philistia in Syria, or its inhabitants.

The cis-Jordan country . . . was the scene of a great development of the *Philistian* power.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 176.

II. *n.* A Philistine.

But, Colonel, they say you went to Court last night very drunk; nay, I'm told for certain you had been among the *Philistians*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i. (*Davies.*)

'Tis neither Pagan, Turk, nor Jew, nor any proud *Philistians*. *Roxburghe Ballads*, VII. 492.

Philistim† (fi-lis'tim), *n.* [< LL. *Philisthiim*, < Heb. *Plishthīm*, pl.: see *Philistine*.] A Philistine: properly a plural (Hebrew), but used as a singular.

They serued also the Gods of Aram, Zidon, Moab, Ammon, and the *Philistims*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, II. viii. §1.

Philistine (fi-lis'tin), *n.* [= F. *Philistin*, < LL. *Philistini*, also *Philisthiim*, Philistines (cf. Ar. *Filistīy*, Philistines, *Filistīn*, Palestine), < Heb. *Plishthi*, pl. *Plishthīm*, the original inhabitants of Palestine (Philistia), < *palash*, wander about. In def. 3 *Philistine* is a translation of G. *Philister* (= D. *Philister* = Sw. Dan. *Filister*), a 'Philistine'), applied by German students in the universities, as "the chosen people" or "the children of light," to the townsmen, regarded as their enemies, or "the children of darkness."] **1.** One of a warlike immigrant people, of disputed origin, who inhabited parts of Philistia or Palestine, and contested the possession and sovereignty of it with the Israelites, and continued to harass them with much persistency for several centuries. Hence—**2.** A heathen enemy; an unfeeling foe: used humorously, for example, of a bailiff or sheriff's officer.

She was too ignorant of such matters to know that, if he had fallen into the hands of the *Philistines* (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs), he would hardly have been able so soon to recover his liberty.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 6. (*Davies.*)

3. In Germany, one who has not been trained in a university: so called by the students. [Slang.] Hence—**4.** A matter-of-fact, commonplace person; a man upon whom one can look down, as of culture inferior to one's own; one of "parochial" intellect; a satisfied person who is unaware of his own lack of culture.

The people who believe most that our greatness and welfare are proved by our being very rich, and who most give their lives and thoughts to becoming rich, are just the very people whom we call *Philistines*.
M. Arnold, Sweetness and Light, § 13.

Philistinism (fi-lis'tin-izm), *n.* [= F. *philistinisme*; as *Philistine* + *-ism*.] The character or views of Philistines. See *Philistine*, 3, 4.

Out of the steady humdrum habit of the creeping Saxon, as the Celt calls him—out of his way of going near the ground—has come, no doubt, *Philistinism*, that plant of essentially Germanic growth, flourishing with its genuine marks only in the German fatherland, Great Britain and her colonies, and the United States of America. *M. Arnold.*

philizer†, *n.* A bad spelling of *filacer*.

phill-horse†, *n.* A bad spelling of *fill-horse*.

phillibeg, *n.* A bad spelling of *filibeg*.

phillipena, *n.* See *philopena*.

phillipsite (fil'ip-sīt), *n.* [Named after W. *Phillips*, an English mineralogist (died 1828).] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, commonly found in cruciform twin crystals. It is a member of the zeolite group, and is closely related to harmotome. It occurs chiefly in basaltic rocks, but was obtained also by deep-sea dredging by the Challenger expedition. Also called *christianite*.

Phillyrea (fi-lir'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), fancifully transferred from Gr. *φιλλυρέα* (Theophrastus), an unidentified shrub, < *φιλύρα*, the linden-tree.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, distinguished by broad imbricated corolla-lobes, and a drupe with a thin stone. The 6 species are native of the Mediterranean region and the East. They are smooth shrubs with opposite evergreen leaves, and small greenish-white flowers clustered in the axils, hardy and adapted to seaside planting, forming compact and ornamental roundish masses, called *jasmine box* from the relationship to the jasmine and resemblance to box.

philo-. [F. *philo-* = Sp. It. *filo-* = Pg. *philo-*, < L. *philo-*, < Gr. *φιλο-*, before a vowel or rough breathing *φιλ-*, combining form of *φιλεῖν* (ind. pres. *φιλέω*), love, regard with affection, be fond of, like or like to do, be wont to do, etc.; < *φίλος*, loved, beloved, dear, pleasing; as a noun, a friend, neut. *φίλον*, an object of love; later, in poet. use, in an active sense, loving, friendly, fond; orig. own, one's own (as in Homer); perhaps, with adj. formative *-ιλος*, and with loss of initial *σ*, from the root of *σφεῖς* (dat. *σφισι*, *σφισιν*, *σφιν*, *σφι*, dial. *φιν*, *ψιν*, *ψε*, etc., acc. *σφέας*, *σφε*, etc.), themselves, √ *sva*, = L. *suus*, his, their (own), etc. The element *φιλο-*, in composition, is usually explained as "*φίλος*, loving," but the adj. is not so used in composition; the element *φιλο-* represents *φιλεῖν*, love, as the element *μισο-*, of opposite meaning, represents *μισεῖν*, hate.] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, representing a verb meaning 'to love.' See etymology, and words following. It is opposed to *miso-*, as in *misogynist*, etc. Before a vowel or *h* it becomes *phil-*, as in *Phil-American*, *Philhellenic*, etc. It occurs terminally (Latin *-philus*, Greek *-φιλος*, properly passive) in *bibliophile*, *Russophile*, etc.

philobiblical (fil-ō-bib'li-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + LL. *biblia*, the Bible: see *biblical*. Cf. Gr. *φιλόβιβλος*, loving books.] Devoted to Biblical study.

The Duke of Brunswick, hearing of Hardt's fame, appointed him his librarian shortly after the Orientalist had founded at Leipsic a *philobiblical* society, with the object of determining the sacred text. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 475.

philocalist (fil'ō-kal-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλόκαλος*, loving the beautiful (< *φιλεῖν*, love, + *καλός*, beautiful), + *-ist*.] A lover of the beautiful. [Rare.]

philodemic (fil-ō-dem'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλόδημος*, a friend of the people, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *δῆμος*, people.] Loving the people.

Philodendreæ (fil-ō-den'drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < *Philodendron* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Araceæ* and the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, distinguished by their habit as erect sympodial shrubs, often branching or climbing. Being founded on *Philodendron* of Schott (1829), which is antedated by *Baursea* (Hoffmannsegg, 1824), it must be abandoned as a tribal name. In the system of Engler and Prantl it embraces 12 genera.

philodendrist (fil-ō-den'drist), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλόδενδρος*, loving trees (< *φιλεῖν*, love, + *δένδρον*, a tree), + *-ist*.] A lover of trees. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 44.

Philodendroideæ (fil"ō-den-droi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1876), < *Philodendron* + *-oideæ*.] A subfamily of the *Araceæ*. In the system of Engler and Prantl it embraces 5 tribes and 19 genera. Being based on *Philodendron*, which is antedated by *Baursea*, it cannot be maintained. See *Philodendron* and *Philodendreæ*.

Philodendron (fil-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φιλόδενδρος*, loving trees, < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A name given by Schott in 1829 to *Baursea*, a genus of araceous plants characterized by a fruit not included in the persistent spathe, stamens united into a prismatic body, and distinct two- to ten-celled ovaries with the orthotropous ovules fixed to the inner angle of the cells. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical America. They are climbing shrubs, with broad coriaceous leaves and short terminal or axillary peduncles, commonly in clusters. They bear fleshy white, red, or yellowish spathes, and a closely flowered spadix, followed by a dense mass of berries. (See *Araceæ*.) Some West Indian species are there known as *wake-robin*.

philofelist† (fi-lof'e-list), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + L. *felis*, a cat: see *Felis*.] A lover of cats. [Rare.]

Dr. Southey, who is known to be a *philofelist*, and confers honours upon his cats according to their services, has raised one to the highest rank in peerage.
Southey, The Doctor, Fragment of Interchapter. (*Davies.*)

philogalist† (fi-log'ą-list), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *γάλα*, milk: see *galaxy*.] A lover of milk. [Rare.]

You . . . are a *philogalist*, and therefore understand . . . cat nature. *Southey*, Letters (1821), III. 240. (*Davies.*)

philogarlic (fil-ō-gär'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + E. *garlic*.] Loving garlic; fond of garlic. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun. [Rare.]

philogynist (fi-loj'i-nist), *n.* [< *philogyn-y* + *-ist*.] A lover of women: the opposite of *misogynist*.

There are "*philogynists*" as fanatical as any "misogynists," who, reversing our antiquated notions, bid the man look upon the woman as the higher type of humanity; who ask us to regard the female intellect as the clearer and the quicker, if not the stronger.
Huxley, Lay Sermons (1870), p. 21.

philogyny (fi-loj'i-ni), *n.* [= F. *philogynie*, < Gr. *φιλογυνία*, love of women, < *φιλογύνης*, *φιλόγυνος*, loving women, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *γυνή*, woman.] Fondness or admiration for women; love of women: the opposite of *misogyny*.

We will therefore draw a curtain over this scene, from that *philogyny* which is in us.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, i. 10.

Because the Turks so much admire *philogyny*,
Although their usage of their wives is sad.
Byron, Beppo, st. 70.

Philohela (fi-lō'he-lą), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), prop. **Philela*, < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἕλος*, a marsh.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, having short rounded wings, the three outer primaries of which are emarginate and attenuate; the American woodcocks. *P. minor* is the common woodcock of the United States, generically distinct from the European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*. See *woodcock*. Also called *Microptera*.

Philohellenian† (fil"ō-he-lē'ni-an), *n.* [For **Philhellenian*; as *Philhellene* + *-ian*.] Same as *Philhellene*. *Arnold*.

philologer (fi-lol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *philolog-y* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *philologue*.] Same as *philologist*, and formerly in more common use.

philologian (fil-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< *philology* + *-an*.] Same as *philologist*.

philologic (fil-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *philologique* = Sp. *filológico* = Pg. *philologico* = It. *filologico* (cf. D. *filologisch* = G. *philologisch* = Sw. Dan. *filologisk*), < MGr. *φιλολογικός*, pertaining to philology or learning, < Gr. *φιλολογία*, philology, learning: see *philology*.] Of or pertaining to philology, or the study of language: as, *philologic* learning.

philological (fil-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *philologic* + *-al*.] Relating to or concerned with philology: as, *philological* study; the American *Philological* Association.

philologically (fil-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a philological manner; as regards philology.

philologist (fi-lol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *philolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in philology. Also *philologer*, *philologian*, *philologue*.

Learn'd *philologists*, who chase
A panting syllable through time and space.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 691.

philologize (fi-lol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *philologized*, ppr. *philologizing*. [< *philolog-y* + *-ize*.] To discuss questions relating to philology.

Nor is it here that we design to enlarge, as those who have *philologized* on this occasion. *Evelyn.*

philologue (fil'ō-log), *n.* [= D. *filoloog* = G. *philolog* = Sw. Dan. *filolog*, < F. *philologue* = Sp. *filólogo* = Pg. *philologo*, *filologo* = It. *filologo* = Russ. *filologŭ*, a philologist; < L. *philologus*, a man of letters, a scholar; as adj., studious of letters, versed in learning, scholarly; < Gr. *φιλόλογος*, a learned man, student, scholar; prop. adj., fond of learning and literature, etc.: see *philology*.] Same as *philologist*.

This is the fittest and most proper hour wherein to write these high matters and deep sentences, as Homer knew very well, the paragon of all *philologues*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i., Author's Prol. (*Davies.*)

The combination . . . was and is a fact in language; and its evolution was the effect of some philological force which it is the business of *philologues* to elucidate.
Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology, ii. 1, 2.

philology (fi-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [Formerly *philologie*; = D. *filologie* = G. *philologie* = Sw. Dan. *filologi*; < F. *philologie* = Sp. *filología* = Pg. *philologia*, *filologia* = It. *filologia* = Russ. *filologiya*, philology (see def.), < L. *philologia*, love of learning and literature (Cicero), explanation and interpretation of writings (Seneca), < Gr. *φιλολογία*, love of dialectic or argument (Plato), love of learning and literature (Isocrates, Aristotle), the study of language and history (Plutarch, etc.), in later use learning in a wide sense; < *φιλόλογος*, fond of words, talkative (wine was said to make men so) (Plato), fond of speaking (said of an orator) (Plato), fond of dialectic or argument (Plato), fond of learning and literature, literary, studious, learned (Aristotle, Plutarch, etc.); of books, learned, scientific (Cicero), later also studious of words (Plotinus, Proclus, etc.); as a noun, a learned man, student, scholar (see *philologue*); < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *λόγος*, word, speech, discourse, argument: see *Logos*, and cf. *-ology*.] The love or the study of learning and literature; the investigation of a language and its literature, or of languages and literatures, for the light they cast upon men's character, activity, and history. The word is sometimes used more especially of the study of literary and other records, as distinguished from that of language, which is called *linguistics*; often, on the other hand, of the study of language or of languages. See quotation under *comparative philology*, below.

Philology . . . deals with human speech, and with all that speech discloses as to the nature and history of man.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 765.

Comparative philology, the study of languages as carried on by the comparative method; investigation, by means of a comparison of languages, of their history, relationships, and characteristics, within narrower or wider limits; linguistic science; linguistics; glossology.

Philology, whether classical or oriental, whether treating of ancient or modern, of cultivated or barbarous languages, is an historical science. Language is here treated simply as a means. The classical scholar uses Greek or Latin, the oriental scholar Hebrew or Sanskrit, or any other language, as a key to an understanding of the literary monuments which bygone ages have bequeathed to us, as a spell to raise from the tomb of time the thoughts of great men in different ages and different countries, and as a means ultimately to trace the social, moral, intellectual, and religious progress of the human race. . . . In *comparative philology* the case is totally different. In the science of language, languages are not treated as a means; language itself becomes the sole object of scientific inquiry. Dialects which have never produced any literature at all, the jargons of savage tribes, the clicks of the Hottentots, and the vocal modulations of the Indo-Chinese, are as important, nay, for the solution of some of our problems, more important, than the poetry of Homer or the prose of Cicero. We do not want to know languages, we want to know language; what language is, how it can form a vehicle or an organ of thought; we want to know its origin, its nature, its laws, and it is only in order to arrive at that knowledge that we collect, arrange, and classify all the facts of language that are within our reach.
Max Müller, Science of Language, 1st ser., Lect. 1.

Philomachus (fi-lom′ạ-kus), *n.* [NL. (Moehring, 1752), < Gr. *φιλόμαχος*, loving fight, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *μάχη*, fight.] A genus of wading birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*; the ruffs and reeves: synonymous with *Machetes* and with *Pavoncella*.

philomath (fil′ō-math), *n.* [= It. *filomate*, < Gr. *φιλομαθής*, fond of learning, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *μάθος*, learning, < *μαθεῖν*, learn.] A lover of learning; an astrologer or prognosticator.

A solemn disputation in all the mysteries of the profession, before the face of every *philomath*, student in astrology, and member of the learned societies.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

philomathematic† (fil-ō-math-ē-mat′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *μάθημα*, learning, > *μαθηματικός*, mathematic: see *mathematic*.] Same as *philomath*. *Settle*.

philomathic (fil-ō-math′ik), *a.* [= F. *philomathique* = Sp. *filomático* = Pg. *philomatico*; as *philomath* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to philomathy; also, of or pertaining to philomaths.

The International *Philomathic* Congress, having for its object the discussion of commercial and industrial technical instruction. *Science*, VII. 455.

2. Having a love of letters.

philomathical (fil-ō-math′i-kạl), *a.* [< *philomathic* + *-al*.] Same as *philomathic*.

philomathy (fi-lom′ạ-thi), *n.* [= Pg. *philomacia*; < Gr. *φιλομαθία*, *φιλομάθεια*, love of learning, < *φιλομαθής*, fond of learning: see *philomath*.] Love of learning.

philomel (fil′ō-mel), *n.* [= F. *philomèle* = Sp. *filomela* = Pg. *philomela* = It. *filomela*, *filomena*, < L. *philomela*, < Gr. *φιλομήλα*, the nightingale (in tradition, Philomela, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale), < *φιλεῖν*, love, + (prob.) *μέλος* (lengthened), song: see *melody*.] The nightingale.

By this, lamenting *Philomel* had ended
The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1079.

Philomela (fil-ō-mē′lạ), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), < L. *philomela*: see *philomel*.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, the type of which is the nightingale: now usually called *Luscinia* or *Daulias*.

philomene† (fil′ō-mēn), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *philomel* (Gr. *φιλομήλα*), as if < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *μήνη*, the moon.] Same as *philomel*.

To vnderstande the notes of *Phylomene*.
Gascoigne, Complaint of *Philomene*.

philomot, *n.* and *a.* See *filemot*. *Spectator*, No. 265.

philomusical (fil-ō-mū′zi-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *μουσική*, music: see *music*.] Loving music. *Wright*.

Philonic (fi-lon′ik), *a.* [< L. *Philo(n-)*, < Gr. *Φίλων*, Philo (see def.), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Philo, a Jewish philosopher and writer, who flourished during the first half of the first century of our era.

Philonthidæ (fi-lon′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Philonthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rove-beetles, named by Kirby in 1837 from the genus *Philonthus*.

Philonthus (fi-lon′thus), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὄνθος*, dung.] A very large and wide-spread genus of rove-beetles, comprising more than 200 species, found in all quarters of the globe. They have the ligula entire, the femora unarmed, and the last joint of the labial palpi slender. They are insects of small size, and of the usual rove-beetle habits, except that some species inhabit ants' nests. Eighty-five species are found in the United States and Canada. See cut under *rove-beetle*.

philopena (fil-ō-pē′nä), *n.* [A rural or provincial word of undetermined origin and unsettled spelling, being variously written *philopena*, *philipena*, *phillipena*, *filopena*, also *philopene*, *phillipine*, *filipeen*, *fillipeen*, etc., the spelling *philopena* simulating a Greek origin, as if "a friendly forfeit," < Gr. *φίλος*, loving, friendly, + *ποινή*, a penalty (see *pain*[1], *pine*[2]). The correct form appears to be *philippine* (= F. *philippine*, D. *filippine*, Sw. *filipin*, Dan. *filipine*), < G. *Philippine*, fem. of *Philipp*, Philip, these names being used by the man and woman respectively in greeting the other party to the compact. The use of the name *Philippine* is referred by some to the tradition that St. Philip's two daughters were buried (at Hierapolis) in one sepulcher. The word is commonly said to be a corruption of G. *vielliebchen*, 'sweetheart' (used in address), lit. 'very darling,' < *viel*, much, very, + *liebchen* (= MD. *liefken*), sweetheart, darling: see *feel*[2] and *liefkin*.] 1. A custom or game of reputed German origin: two persons share a nut containing two kernels, and one of them incurs the obligation of giving something as forfeit to the other, either by being first addressed by the latter with the word *philopena* at their next meeting, or by receiving something from the other's hand, or by answering a question with yes or no, or by some other similar test as agreed upon.—2. The salutation in the game or custom thus described.—3. The kernel of the nut used in the game.

philopolemic (fil″ō-pō-lem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλοπόλεμος*, *φιλοπτόλεμος*, loving war, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *πόλεμος*, war: see *polemic*.] Loving war or combat; fond of debate or controversy. [Rare.]

philopolemical (fil″ō-pō-lem′i-kạl), *a.* [< *philopolemic* + *-al*.] Same as *philopolemic*.

Philoponist (fi-lop′ō-nist), *n.* [< *Philopon-us* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a sect of Tritheists, followers of John Philoponus, an Alexandrian of the sixth century. See *Tritheist*.

philoprogeneity (fil-ō-prō-jē-nē′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + L. *progenies*, offspring, + *-e-ity*.] Love of offspring; philoprogenitiveness. *Science*, XII. 124.

philoprogenitiveness (fil″ō-prō-jen′i-tiv-nes), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + L. *progenies* (see *progeny*) + *-itive* + *-ness*.] In *phrenol.*, the love of offspring; the instinctive love of young in general. Phrenologists locate its organ above the middle part of the cerebellum.

One of those travelling chariots or family arks which only English *philoprogenitiveness* could invent.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxii.

Philopteridæ (fil-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < *Philopterus* + *-idæ*.] One of the principal families of mallophagous insects, having no tarsal cushions, no maxillary palpi, and filiform antennæ with five or three joints, typified by the genus *Philopterus*. They infest the skins of birds and mammals.

Philopterus (fi-lop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Nitzsch, 1818), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *πτερόν*, a feather.] A genus of bird-lice, or *Mallophaga*, having five-jointed antennæ and two-jointed tarsi, typical of the *Philopteridæ*. They are small insects of much-varied patterns, living in the feathers on the neck and under the wings of birds. *P. hologaster* is a common parasite of the domestic fowl in Europe.

philornithic (fil-ôr-nith′ik), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *φιλορνιθία*, fondness for birds; < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird.] Bird-loving; fond of birds. [Rare.]

The danger has happily this year been met by the public spirit of a party of *philornithic* gentlemen.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 184.

philosoph (fil′ō-sof), *n.* [ME. *filosofe* (AS. *philosoph* = D. *filozoof* = G. *philosoph* = Sw. Dan. *filosof*), < OF. *filosofe*, *philosophe*, F. *philosophe* = Pr. *philosophe* = Sp. *filósofo* = Pg. *philosopho* = It. *filosofo*, < L. *philosophus*, < Gr. *φιλόσοφος*, a philosopher: see *philosophy*. Cf. *philosopher*.] A philosopher: a word sometimes used with a contemptuous implication as nearly equivalent to *philosophaster*. Also, as French, *philosophe*.

A little light is precious in great darkness; nor, amid myriads of poetasters and *philosophes*, are poets and philosophers so numerous that we should reject such when they speak to us in the hard, but manly, deep, and expressive tones of that old Saxon speech which is also our mother-tongue. *Carlyle*, State of German Literature.

philosophaster (fi-los′ō-fas-tėr), *n.* [= F. *philosophâtre* = Sp. It. *filosofastro*, < LL. *philosophaster*, < L. *philosophus*, a philosopher, + dim. suffix *-aster*.] A pretender to philosophical knowledge; an incompetent philosopher.

Of necessity there must be such a thing in the world as incorporeal substance, let inconsiderable *philosophasters* hoot and deride as much as their follies please.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, i. 14.

philosophate† (fi-los′ō-fāt), *v. i.* [< L. *philosophatus*, pp. of *philosophari* (> It. *filosofare* = Sp. *filosofar* = Pg. *philosophar* = F. *philosopher*, > D. *filozoferen* = G. *philosophiren* = Sw. *filosofera* = Dan. *filosofere*), philosophize, < *philosophus*, a philosopher: see *philosophy*.] To philosophize. *Barrow*, Works, I. xii.

philosophation† (fi-los-ō-fā′shọn), *n.* [< *philosophate* + *-ion*.] The act of philosophizing; philosophical speculation. *Sir W. Pettie*, Advise to Hartlit, p. 18.

philosophdom (fil′ō-sof-dum), *n.* [< *philosoph* + *-dom*.] Philosophs collectively; philosophism. [Rare.]

They entertain their special ambassador in *Philosophedom*. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 216. (*Davies*.)

philosophe (fil′ō-sōf), *n.* See *philosoph*.

philosophema (fi-los-ō-fē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φιλοσόφημα*, a demonstration, < *φιλοσοφεῖν*, philosophize, < *φιλόσοφος*, a philosopher: see *philosophy*.] Same as *philosopheme*.

philosopheme (fi-los′ō-fēm), *n.* [= F. *philosophème*, < NL. *philosophema*: see *philosophema*.] 1. Properly, a perfect demonstration. Hence —2. A theorem; a philosophical truth.

This, the most venerable, and perhaps the most ancient, of the Grecian mythi, is a *philosopheme*. *Coleridge*.

philosopher (fi-los′ō-fėr), *n.* [< ME. *philosophre*, *philosofre*, with term. *-re*, *-er*; earlier *filosofe*, < OF. *filosofe*, *philosophe*, a philosopher: see *philosoph* and *philosophy*.] 1. One who is devoted to the search for fundamental truth; in a restricted sense, one who is versed in or studies the metaphysical and moral sciences; a metaphysician. The application of the term to one versed in natural science or natural philosophy has become less common since the studies of physicists have been more specialized than formerly.

He said: But who are the true *philosophers*?
Those, I said, who are lovers of the vision of truth.
Plato, Republic (tr. by Jowett), v. § 475.

He who has a taste for every sort of knowledge, and who is curious to learn and is never satisfied, may justly be termed a *philosopher*. Am I not right?
Plato, Republic (tr. by Jowett), v. § 475.

Philosophers, who darken and put out
Eternal truth by everlasting doubt.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 472.

2. One who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy, especially to those of the Stoical school; one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom.

Be mine a *philosopher's* life in the quiet woodland ways,
Where, if I cannot be gay, let a passionless peace be my lot.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 9.

3†. An alchemist: so called with reference to the search for the philosopher's stone.

But albe that he was a *philosophre*,
Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 297.

Hence—4†. One who deals in any magic art.

"Allas!" quod he, "allas that I bihighte
Of pured gold a thousand pound of wighte
Unto this *philosophre*."
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 833.

A priori philosopher. See *a priori*.—**Philosophers' egg**†, a medicine compounded of the yolk of an egg, saffron, etc., formerly supposed to be an excellent preservative against all poisons, and against plague and other dangerous diseases. *Nares*.—**Philosophers' game**†, an intricate game, played with pieces or men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united. *Halliwell*.—**Philosophers of the garden.** See *garden*.—**Philosophers' oil**, brick-oil (which see, under *oil*).—**Philosophers' stone.** See *elixir*, 1.

philosophess (fi-los′ō-fes), *n.* [= It. *filosofessa*; as *philosoph* + *-ess*.] A female philosopher. *Carlyle*, Diderot. [Rare.]

philosophic (fil-ō-sof′ik), *a.* [< F. *philosophique* = Sp. *filosófico* = Pg. *philosophico* = It. *filosofico* (cf. D. *filozofisch* = G. *philosophisch* = Sw. Dan. *filosofisk*), < LL. *philosophicus*, < Gr. **φιλοσοφικός* (in adv. *φιλοσοφικῶς*), < *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy: see *philosophy*.] 1. Of or pertaining to philosophy, in any sense; based on or in keeping or accordance with philosophy, or the ultimate principles of being, knowledge, or conduct.—2. Characteristic of or befitting a philosopher; calm; quiet; cool; temperate: as, *philosophic* indifference; a *philosophic* mind.—**Philosophic cotton.** See *cotton*[1].—**Philosophic wool**, finely divided zinc oxid, resembling tufts of wool or flakes of snow: the *lana philosophica* of the alchemists. Also called *pompholyx*.=**Syn. 2.** Composed, unruffled, serene, tranquil, imperturbable.

philosophical (fil-ō-sof'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *philosophic* + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Philosophic. (*a*) Relating or belonging to philosophy or philosophers; proceeding from, based on, in keeping with, or used in philosophy or in philosophic study or research: as, a *philosophical* argument.

Philosophical minds always love knowledge of a sort which shows them the eternal nature not varying from generation and corruption.
Plato, Republic (tr. by Jowett), vi. § 485.

(*b*) Befitting a philosopher; calm; temperate; wise; controlled by reason; undisturbed by passion; self-controlled.

Cibber had lived a dissipated life, and his *philosophical* indifference, with his careless gaiety, was the breastplate which even the wit of Pope failed to pierce.
I. D'Israeli, Quar. of Authors, p. 106.

2. Pertaining to or used in the study of natural philosophy: as, *philosophical* apparatus; a *philosophical* instrument.—**Philosophical arrangement**, an Aristotelian category or predicament.—**Philosophical foot.** See *geometrical foot*, under *foot*.—**Philosophical pitch.** See *pitch*[1].—**Philosophical presumption**, an inference of the ampliative sort.

II.† *n.* 1. A student of philosophy; a philosopher.—2. *pl.* Philosophical studies; philosophy.

Hen. Stretsham, a Minorite, who had spent several years here, and at Cambridge, in logicals, *philosophicals*, and theologicals, was one [that supplicated for that degree, B. D.] *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., I. 61.

philosophically (fil-ō-sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; calmly; wisely; rationally.

philosophicalness (fil-ō-sof'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being philosophical.

philosophise, philosophiser. See *philosophize, philosophizer.*

philosophism (fi-los'ō-fizm), *n.* [< F. *philosophisme* = Sp. It. *filosofismo* = Pg. *philosophismo*; as *philosoph-y* + *-ism.*] Spurious or ill-founded philosophy; the affectation of philosophy.

Among its more notable anomalies may be reckoned the relations of French *philosophism* to Foreign Crowned Heads. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

philosophist (fi-los'ō-fist), *n.* [< F. *philosophiste* = Sp. *filosofista* = Pg. *philosophista*; as *philosoph-y* + *-ist.*] A philosopher; especially, a would-be philosopher.

This benevolent establishment did not escape the rage of the *philosophists*, and was by them suppressed in the commencement of the republican era.
Eustace, Italy, IV. v.

philosophistic (fi-los-ō-fis'tik), *a.* [= Pg. *philosophistico*; as *philosophist* + *-ic*, after *sophistic.*] Pertaining to the love or practice of philosophism, or spurious philosophy. *Wright.*

philosophistical (fi-los-ō-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *philosophistic* + *-al.*] Same as *philosophistic.*

philosophize (fi-los'ō-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *philosophized*, ppr. *philosophizing.* [< *philosoph-y* + *-ize.*] To think or reason about the subjects of philosophy; meditate upon or discuss the fundamental principles of being, knowledge, or conduct; reason after the manner of philosophers; form or attempt to form a philosophical system or theory. Also spelled *philosophise.*

Anaxarchus his pain, though it seems not so sharp, yet his courage appears as great, in that he could *philosophize* so freely while he was by the cruelty of Archelaus braying in a mortar. *Dr. H. More*, Of Enthusiasm, § 59.

Every one, in some manner or other, either skillfully or unskillfully *philosophizes*.
Shaftesbury, Moralists, iii. § 3, quoted in Fowler, p. 74.

The most fatal error which a poet can possibly commit in the management of his machinery is that of attempting to *philosophise* too much. *Macaulay*, Milton.

No *philosophizing* Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

philosophizer (fi-los'ō-fī-zėr), *n.* [< *philosophize* + *-er*[1].] One who philosophizes. Also spelled *philosophiser.*

philosophress† (fi-los'ō-fres), *n.* [< *philosopher* + *-ess.*] A female philosopher. [Rare.]

She is a *philosophress*, augur, and can turn ill to good as well as you. *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, v. 1.

philosophy (fi-los'ō-fi), *n.*; pl. *philosophies* (-fiz). [< ME. *philosophie, filosofie*, < OF. *philosophie, filosofie*, F. *philosophie* = Sp. *filosofía* = Pg. *philosophia* = It. *filosofia* = D. *filozofie* = G. *philosophie* = Dan. Sw. *filosofi*, < L. *philosophia*, < Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, love of knowledge and wisdom, < *φιλόσοφος*, a philosopher, one who speculates on the nature of things, existence, freedom, and truth; in eccl. writers applied to one who leads a life of contemplation and self-denial; lit. 'one who loves wisdom' (a term first used, according to the tradition, by Pythagoras, who preferred to call himself *φιλόσοφος*, one who loves wisdom, instead of *σοφός*, a sage); in later use (Hesychius) in the sense 'loving a handicraft or art'; < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *σοφία*, wisdom, skill, art, < *σοφός*, wise, skilful: see *sophist.*] 1. The body of highest truth; the organized sum of science; the science of which all others are branches; the science of the most fundamental matters. This is identified by different schools—(*a*) with the account of the elementary factors operative in the universe; the science of principles, or the matter, form, causes, and ends of things in general; (*b*) with the science of the absolute; metaphysics; (*c*) with the science of science; the theory of cognition; logic. In Greek, *philosophy* originally signified culture; but from Aristotle down it had two meanings—(*a*) speculative knowledge, and (*b*) the study of the highest things, metaphysics. Chrysippus defined it as the science of things divine and human. In the middle ages philosophy was understood to embrace all the speculative sciences: hence the faculty and degree of arts in German universities are called the faculty and degree in philosophy.

In *philosophy*, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God or are circumferred to nature, or are reflected or reverted upon himself. Out of which several inquiries there do arise three knowledges, divine *philosophy*, natural *philosophy*, and human *philosophy*, or humanity. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Philosophy has been defined:—The science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained;—The science of effects by their causes;—The science of sufficient reasons;—The science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible;—The science of things, evidently deduced from first principles;—The science of truths, sensible and abstract;—The application of reason to its legitimate objects;—The science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason;—The science of the original form of the ego or mental self;—The science of science;—The science of the absolute;—The science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, iii.

All knowledge of reason is . . . either based on concepts or on the construction of concepts; the former being called philosophical, the later mathematical. . . . The system of all philosophical knowledge is called *philosophy*. It must be taken objectively, if we understand by it the type of criticising all philosophical attempts, which is to serve for the criticism of every subjective *philosophy*, however various and changeable the systems may be. In this manner *philosophy* is a mere idea of a possible science which exists nowhere in the concrete, but which we may try to approach on different paths. . . . So far the concept of *philosophy* is only scholastic. . . . But there is also a universal, or, if we may say so, a cosmical concept (conceptus cosmicus) of *philosophy*, which always formed the real foundation of that name. . . . In this sense *philosophy* is the science of the relations of all knowledge to the essential aims of human reason.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 719.

Philosophy is an all-comprehensive Synthesis of the doctrines and methods of science; a coherent body of theorems concerning the Cosmos, and concerning Man in his relations to the Cosmos of which he is a part.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 9.

That *philosophy* only means psychology and morals, or in the last resort metaphysics, is an idea slowly developed through the eighteenth century, owing to the victorious advances of science. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 95.

2. A special branch of knowledge of high speculative interest. (*a*) Any such science, as alchemy (in Chaucer).

Voydeth your man and lat him be theroute,
And shet the dore, whyls we ben aboute
Our privetee, that no man us espye
Whyls that we werke in this *philosophye*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 128.

(*b*†) Theology: this use of the word was common in the middle ages. (*c*) Psychology and ethics; moral philosophy. (*d*) Physics; natural philosophy.

3. The fundamental part of any science; propædeutic considerations upon which a special science is founded; general principles connected with a science, but not forming part of it; a theory connected with any branch of human activity: as, the *philosophy* of science; the *philosophy* of history; the *philosophy* of government.—4. A doctrine which aims to be philosophy in any of the above senses.

But who so coude in other thing him grope,
Thanne hadde he spent al his *philosophie*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 645.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your *philosophy*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 167.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Of happiness and final misery,
Passion and apathy, and glory and shame;
Vain wisdom all, and false *philosophy*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 565.

We may return to the former distribution of the three *philosophies*, divine, natural, and human.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 152.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

5. A calm temper which is unruffled by small annoyances; a stoical impassiveness under adversity.—**Association philosophy.** See *association.*—**Atomic or atomistic philosophy.** See *atomic.*—**Christian philosophy**, the philosophy of St. Augustine and other fathers of the church.—**Constructive philosophy**, the philosophy of Schelling and others, as opposed to the merely destructive philosophy of Kant.—**Corpuscular philosophy**, the doctrine of atoms considered as a philosophy or general explanation of the phenomena of the world, particularly that form of the doctrine advocated by Robert Boyle.—**Critical philosophy.** See *critical.*—**Doctor of philosophy.** See *doctor.*—**Experimental philosophy.** See *experimental.*—**First philosophy**, the science of the principles of being; ontology; metaphysics.—**Inductive, mechanical, moral, natural, Newtonian,** etc., **philosophy.** See the adjectives.—**Italic school of philosophy.** Same as *Pythagorean school of philosophy.*—**Objective philosophy.** Same as *transcendental philosophy.*—**Philosophies of the absolute.** See *absolute.*—**Philosophy of identity**, the philosophy of Schelling and Hegel, as maintaining the absolute identity of identity and non-identity.—**Pneumatic†, positive, symbolical,** etc., **philosophy.** See the adjectives.—**Practical philosophy**, philosophy having action as its ultimate end; the laws of the faculties connected with desire and volition.—**Pythagorean school of philosophy.** See *Pythagorean.*—**Theoretical, speculative, or contemplative philosophy**, that philosophy which has no other aim than knowledge.—**Transcendental philosophy.** (*a*) The critical philosophy of Kant. (*b*) The philosophy of Hegel. Also called *objective philosophy.*

philostorgy† (fil'ō-stôr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλοστοργία*, tender love, < *φιλόστοργος*, loving, tenderly affectionate, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *στοργή*, affection, < *στέργειν*, love.] Natural affection, such as that of a mother for her child. *Cockeram.*

philotechnic (fil-ō-tek'nik), *a.* [= F. *philotechnique*, < Gr. *φιλότεχνος*, fond of art, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic.*] Having a fondness for the arts, or a disposition to study or foster them; devoted to study of the arts, or to promoting advancement in them.

philotechnical (fil-ō-tek'ni-kal), *a.* [< *philotechnic* + *-al.*] Same as *philotechnic.*

philotheosophical (fil-ō-thē-ō-sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *philo(sophical)* + *theosophical.*] Relating to philosophy and theosophy. [Rare.]

King of Berytus, to whom Sanchoniathon dedicated his *philo-theosophical* writings. *Cooper*, Arch. Dict., p. 10.

philozoic (fil-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *-ic.*] Having a tenderness for brute creatures; characterized or prompted by fondness for animals. [Rare.]

philter, philtre (fil'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *filter*; < F. *philtre, filtre* = Sp. *filtro* = Pg. *philtro* = It. *filtro*, < L. *philtrum*, < Gr. *φίλτρον*, a love-charm; prop. *φίλητρον*, < *φιλεῖν*, love: see *philo-.*] A potion supposed to have the power of exciting sexual love; a love-potion.

They can make friends enemies and enemies friends by *philters*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 128.

The cailliachs (old Highland hags) administered drugs which were designed to have the effect of *philtres*.
Scott, Rob Roy, Int.

philter, philtre (fil'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *philtered, philtred*, ppr. *philtering, philtring.* [< *philter, n.*] 1. To impregnate with a love-potion: as, to *philter* a draught.—2. To excite to sexual love or desire by a potion. *Dr. H. More.*

Soon, like wine,
Her eyes, in mine poured, frenzy-*philtred* mine.
Lowell, Endymion, ii.

★**philtrum** (fil'trum), *n.* [L.: see *philter.*] A philter.

Love itself is the most potent *philtrum*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 434.

Philydor (fil'i-dôr), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὕδωρ*, water.] A genus of South



Philydor superciliaris.

American synallaxine birds, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, containing numerous species, such as *P. superciliaris* of Brazil.

Philydraceæ (fil-i-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Philydrum* + *-aceæ.*] A small family of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Xyridales*, distinguished by the irregular flowers with two petals, one stamen, and two rudiments, three carpels, and numerous ovules. It includes 3 genera and 4 species, mainly Australian. They are small herbs with sword-shaped leaves sheathing at the

base, and a few smaller ones along the erect stem, which bears sessile flowers among spathaceous bracts, forming a spike or panicle. In habit they resemble the sedges, and in their flowers the spiderworts.

Philydrum (fil'i-drum), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1788), so called from its growth in marshes; < Gr. *φίλυδρος*, loving water, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Philydraceæ*, distinguished by the imperfect partitions of the ovary, and the long undivided spike. The only species, *P. lanuginosum*, ranges from eastern Australia to southern China. It bears a white woolly stem, two-ranked leaves becoming bracts above, and yellow flowers solitary between their broad bracts. It is cultivated for its bright-colored spikes, sometimes under the name of *waterwort*.

phimosed (fī'mōst), *a.* [< *phimosis* + *-ed*².] Affected with phimosis.

phimosis (fī-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, < *φιμοῦν*, muzzle, < *φιμός*, a muzzle.] Stenosis of the preputial orifice. Compare *paraphimosis*.

phipt (fip), *n.* [A contraction of *philip*.] A sparrow; also, the noise made by a sparrow. See *philip*. *Halliwell*.

> And whan I sayd *Phyp, Phyp*,
> Than he wold lepe and skyp,
> And take me by the lyp.
> Alas! it wyll me slo,
> That Phillyp is gone me fro.
> *Skelton*, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 138.

phisiket, *n.* A Middle English form of *physic*.

phisnomy (fiz'nō-mi), *n.* A corruption of *physiognomy*. *Palsgrave*.

phitont, *n.* A Middle English form of *python*.

phitonesset, *n.* A Middle English form of *pythoness*.

phiz (fiz), *n.* [Also *phyz;* an abbr. of *phisnomy, physiognomy*.] The face or visage. [Humorous.]

> Why, truly a Body would think so by thy slovenly Dress, lean Carcase, and ghastly *Phyz*.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 51.

> Who can see such an horrid ugly *Phiz* as that Fellow's and not be shock'd? *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

phlebectasia (flē-bek-tā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ἔκτασις*, dilatation: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of a vein.

phlebectopia (flē-bek-tō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ἔκτοπος*, out of place: see *ectopia*.] Abnormal situation of a vein.

Phlebenterata (flē-ben-te-rā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Quatrefages, 1844), < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-ata*².] In *conch.*, a division of gastropods, characterized by the ramification of the gastric canal (alleged to serve for circulation as well as digestion) termed *gastrovascular*, comprising such genera as *Actæon* or *Elysia*. Quatrefages maintained that these gastric ramifications perform the office of branchial vessels, and that the division he made was of ordinal rank, but by others they are believed to be hepatic. The families *Ælolidiæ* and *Elysiidæ* exhibit the structure in question. They are now referred to the *Nudibranchiata*. See cuts under *Ælolidiæ*, *Elysia*, and *Dendronotus*.

phlebenterate (flē-ben'te-rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of the *Phlebenterata*, as a nudibranchiate gastropod.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phlebenterata*.

phlebenteric (flē-ben-ter'ik), *a.* [< *phlebenterism* + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting phlebenterism: as, the *phlebenteric* system.

phlebenterism (flē-ben'te-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-ism*.] 1. Extension of processes of a loose alimentary canal into the legs, as in certain arachnidans (the *Pycnogonida*).—2. The doctrine that the gastric ramifications of certain nudibranchiate gastropods (*Phlebenterata*) have a respiratory function.

phlebitic (flē-bit'ik), *a.* [< *phlebit-is* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with phlebitis.

phlebitis (flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a vein.

phlebogram (fleb'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A pulse-tracing or sphygmogram from a vein.

phlebographical (fleb-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *phlebograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of veins; of or pertaining to phlebography.

phlebography (flē-bog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *phlébographie*, < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the veins.

phleboidal (flē-boi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *εἶδος*, form.] Vein-like; in *bot.*, noting a tissue composed of moniliform elements.

phlebolite (fleb'ō-līt), *n.* [= F. *phlébolithe*, < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *pathol.*, a calcareous concretion in a vein. Also called *veinstone*.

phlebolith (fleb'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *phlebolite*.

phlebolitic (fleb-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *phlebolite* + *-ic*.] Having phlebolites; characterized by phlebolites.

phlebological (fleb-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phlebology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to phlebology.

phlebology (flē-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise on the veins. *Dunglison*.

phlebometritis (fleb″ō-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *μήτρα*, the womb, + *-itis*.] Uterine phlebitis.

phleborrhage (fleb'ō-rāj), *n.* [= F. *phléborrhagie*, < Gr. *φλεβορραγία*, the bursting of a vein, < *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, burst.] Venous hemorrhage.

phleborrhagia (fleb-ō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *phleborrhage*.] Same as *phleborrhage*.

phleborrhexis (fleb-ō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ῥῆξις*, a rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] The rupture of a vein.

phlebothrombosis (fleb″ō-throm-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *θρόμβωσις*, a becoming clotted or curdled: see *thrombosis*.] Thrombosis in a vein.

phlebotomic (fleb-ō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *phlebotom-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phlebotomy.

phlebotomical (fleb-ō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *phlebotomic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of phlebotomy.

phlebotomise, *v. t.* See *phlebotomize*.

phlebotomist (flē-bot'ō-mist), *n.* [= F. *phlébotomiste* = Pg. *phlebotomista* (cf. Sp. *flebótomo*, It. *flebotomo*), a phlebotomist; as *phlebotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises phlebotomy; a bloodletter.

phlebotomize (flē-bot'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phlebotomized*, ppr. *phlebotomizing*. [= F. *phlébotomiser* = Sp. *flebotomizar* = Pg. *phlebotomisar;* as *phlebotom-y* + *-ize*.] To let blood from; bleed by opening a vein. Also spelled *phlebotomise*.

> All body politicks . . . must have an evacuation for their corrupt humours, they must be *phlebotomized*.
> *Howell*, England's Tears (ed. 1645).

> Let me beg you not . . . to speak of a "thorough-bred" as a "blooded" horse, unless he has been recently *phlebotomized*. I consent to your saying "blood horse," if you like. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 40.

phlebotomy (flē-bot'ō-mi), *n.* [Formerly spelled *phlebotomie;* < OF. *phlebotomie*, F. *phlébotomie* = Sp. *flebotomía* = Pg. *phlebotomia* = It. *flebotomia*, < LL. *phlebotomia*, < Gr. *φλεβοτομία*, the opening of a vein, blood-letting, < *φλεβοτόμος*, opening veins, < *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *fleam*¹.] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, as a remedy for disease or with a view to the preservation of health.

> Every sin is an incision of the soul, a lancination, a *phlebotomy*, a letting of the soul-blood. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Phlegethontius (flej-e-thon'ti-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλεγέθων*, ppr. of *φλεγέθειν*, burn, scorch, burn up.] A genus of sphingid moths, founded by Huebner in 1822, having the thorax tufted, head prominent, palpi well developed, eyes large and scarcely ciliate, and outer border of the wings obliquely rounded. *P. quinquemaculata* (often called *Phlegethontius celeus*) is the common five-spotted sphinx, whose larva is the tomato-worm or potato-worm, abundant in the northern and middle United States upon the tomato, potato, jimson-weed, matrimony-vine, and ground-cherry. *P. sexta* is the tobacco-worm moth, whose caterpillar is found in tobacco-fields and often injures the plant. See cut under *tomato-worm*.

phlegm (flem), *n.* [Also *flegm, flegme, fleam, flem*, etc. (see *fleam*²); < ME. *fleme, fleume*, < OF. *flegme, fleume*, F. *flegme, phlegme* = Sp. *flema, flegma* = Pg. *flegma, fleuma, phlegma, phleugma* = It. *flemma*, < ML. *phlegma, flegma*, phlegm, < Gr. *φλέγμα*, flame, fire, heat, inflammation; hence, as the result of such heat, phlegm, a humor regarded as the matter and cause of many diseases; < *φλέγειν*, burn: see *flame*.] **1†.** One of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.

> The II. medicyn is for to heele the feuere cotidian, the which is causid of putrifaccioun of *fleume* to habound-ynge. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

> The water which is moist and colde
> Maketh *fleume*, which is manifolde,
> Foryetel [forgetful], slow, and wery sone
> Of every thing. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 98.

2. In *old chem.*, the aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matter to the action of heat.—**3.** A thick viscid matter secreted in the digestive and respiratory passages, and discharged by coughing or vomiting; bronchial mucus.

> For throughe cruditye and lack of perfect concoction in the stomacke is engendered great abundance of naughty baggage and hurtfull *phlegme*.
> *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 118.

4. Dullness; sluggishness; indifference; coolness; apathy; calm self-restraint.

> They only think you animate your theme
> With too much fire, who are themselves all *phlegm*.
> *Dryden*, To Lee, l. 42.

> They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 662.

> But not her warmth, nor all her winning ways,
> From his cool *phlegm* could Donald's spirit raise.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 75.

> His temperament boasted a certain amount of *phlegm*, and he preferred an undemonstrative, not ungentle, but serious aspect to any other. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiii.

★ =Syn. 4. *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

phlegmat, *n.* Same as *phlegm*, 2.

phlegmagogic (fleg-ma-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *phlegmagog-ue* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Expelling phlegm; having the character of a phlegmagogue.

II. *n.* A phlegmagogue.

phlegmagogue (fleg'ma-gog), *n.* [< F. *phlegmagogue, flegmagogue* = Pg. *phlegmagogo* = It. *flemmagogo*, < Gr. *φλεγμαγωγός*, carrying off phlegm, < *φλέγμα*, phlegm, + *ἀγωγός*, carrying off, < *ἄγειν*, lead, carry off.] A medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.

phlegman, *n.* See *phlegmon*.

phlegmasia (fleg-mā'si-ä), *n.* [= F. *phlegmasie, flegmasie*, < NL. *phlegmasia*, < Gr. *φλεγμασία*, inflammation, < *φλεγμαίνειν*, heat, be heated or inflamed, < *φλέγμα*, flame: see *phlegm*.] In *med.*, inflammation.—**Phlegmasia dolens** (literally, painful inflammation), puerperal tumid leg: an affection presenting thrombosis of the large veins of the part, with swelling, hardness, whiteness of the skin, and much pain, usually affecting the leg, most frequent shortly after childbirth. Also called *phlegmasia alba dolens, milk-leg*, and *white-leg*.

phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik or fleg'ma-tik), *a.* [Also *flegmatic*, and formerly *flegmatick* (ME. *flewmatik*, etc.); < F. *flegmatique, phlegmatique* = Sp. *flegmático, flemático* = Pg. *phlegmatico, flegmatico, fleumatico* = It. *flemmatico*, < LL. *phlegmaticus*, < Gr. *φλεγματικός*, like phlegm, pertaining to phlegm, < *φλέγμα*, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] **1†.** Of the nature of phlegm; watery; aqueous: as, *phlegmatic* humors.

> Spirit of wine . . . grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatic*. *Newton*.

2†. Generating or causing phlegm.

> Cold and *phlegmatick* habitations.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

3. Abounding in phlegm; lymphatic; hence, cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited to action or passion; apathetic; cool and self-restrained: as, a *phlegmatic* temperament. See *temperament*.

> ȝitt *phlegmatik* men [are occupied] aboute othere [imaginations], but tho men that habounde in blak coler, that is malencoly, ben occupied a thousand part with mo thouȝtis than ben men of ony othere complexioun.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

> The officers' understandings are so *phlegmatic*
> They cannot apprehend us.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

> Heavy and *phlegmatick* he trod the stage,
> Too proud for tenderness, too dull for rage.
> *Churchill*, The Rosciad.

> Many an ancient burgher, whose *phlegmatic* features had never been known to relax, nor his eyes to moisten, was now observed to puff a pensive pipe, and the big drop to steal down his cheek. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 465.

=Syn. 3. Frigid, impassive, unsusceptible. See *apathy*.

phlegmatical (fleg-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *phlegmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *phlegmatic*.

phlegmatically (fleg-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner; coldly; heavily.

phlegmaticly (fleg-mat'ik-li), *adv.* Same as ★*phlegmatically*.

phlegmon (fleg'mon), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *phlegman;* < F. *flegmon, phlegmon* = Sp. *flegmón, flemón* = Pg. *fleimão, phlegmão* = It. *flemmone*, < L. *phlegmone*, < Gr. *φλεγμονή*, inflammation, < *φλέγειν*, burn: see *phlegm*.] In *pathol.* (*a*†) Inflammation.

> I shall begin with *phlegmon* or inflammation, . . . because it is the first degeneration from good blood, and in its own nature nearest of kin to it.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 3.

(*b*) Inflammation of the connective tissue, especially the subcutaneous connective tissue, usually suppurative.

phlegmonoid (fleg'mō-noid), *a.* [< Gr. **φλεγμονοειδής*, contr. *φλεγμονώδης*, like an inflamed tumor, < *φλεγμονή*, an inflamed tumor (see *phlegmon*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling phlegmon.

phlegmonous (fleg'mō-nus), *a.* [< F. *phlegmoneux, flegmoneux* = It. *flemmonoso;* as *phlegmon* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phlegmon: as, *phlegmonous* inflammation.

phlegmy (flem'i), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling phlegm.

A *phlegmy* humour in the body. *Chambers's Cyc.*

phlemet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fleam*[1].

Phleum (flē'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. *φλέως,* also *φλέος, φλοῦς,* some water-plant, according to Sprengel *Arundo Ampelodesmon.*] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ,* type of the subtribe *Phleoideæ,* and characterized by the dense cylindrical or ovoid spike, with the empty glumes wingless, mucronate, or short-awned, and much longer than the flowering one. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe, central and northern Asia, northern Africa, and northern and antarctic America. They are erect annual or perennial grasses, with flat leaves, and the flowers usually conspicuously hairy, with a purplish cast in blossom from the color of the abundant anthers, which are large and exserted. (See *timothy,* also *cat's-tail grass* (under *cat's-tail*) and *herd's-grass,* names for the most valuable species, in common use in the eastern United States.) *P. alpinum,* the mountain cat's-tail grass, is also an excellent meadow-grass for colder regions.

phlobaphenes (flō-baf'e-nēz), *n. pl.* Brown amorphous coloring matters, formed by the decomposition of tannins, which are present in the walls of the bark-cells of trees and shrubs.

phloëm (flō'em), *n.* [(Nägeli, 1858), irreg. < Gr. *φλοιός,* bark. Cf. *phlæum.*] In *bot.,* that part of a vascular bundle which is composed of sieve-tubes and usually also of companion-cells and bast fibers. It conducts elaborated sap downward and usually forms the outer part of a bundle.

phloëm-sheath (flō'em-shēth), *n.* In *bot.,* a term applied to the phloëm when it completely envelops the xylem, as in the concentric bundles, e. g., in many ferns.

Phlœocharina, Phlœocharini (flē″ō-ka-rī'nä, -nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phlœocharis* + *-ina*[2], *-ini.*] A group of coleopterous insects named from the genus *Phlœocharis,* and forming a small tribe of the rove-beetle family, *Staphylinidæ,* comprising species of slender, depressed form. Only four genera are known, of which two inhabit the United States.

Phlœocharis (flē-ok'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Mannerheim, 1830), < Gr. *φλοιός,* bark, + *χαίρειν,* rejoice.] A genus of rove-beetles, typical of the tribe *Phlœocharina.* Few species are known, confined to Europe.

Phlœophora (flē-of'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φλοιός,* bark, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In Carus's classification, an order of protozoans represented by the sun-animalcules, *Actinophryidæ.*

phlœophorous (flē-of'ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phlœophora.*

phlœum (flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλοιός,* bark.] In *bot.,* an old term which has been used as equivalent to *bark,* or the middle (usually green) layer of the bark now known as the *cortex.*

phlogistian (flō-jis'ti-an), *n.* [< *phlogist-on* + *-ian.*] A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

phlogistic (flō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *phlogiston* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to phlogiston.

The mistakes committed in the celebrated *phlogistic* theory. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, v. 4.

2. In *med.,* inflammatory.

phlogisticate† (flō-jis'ti-kāt), *v. t.* [< *phlogistic* + *-ate*[2].] To combine phlogiston with.—**Phlogisticated air** or **gas,** the name given by the old chemists to nitrogen.—**Phlogisticated alkali,** prussiate of potash.

phlogistication† (flō-jis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *phlogistication;* as *phlogisticate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

phlogiston (flō-jis'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλογιστός,* inflammable, burnt up, verbal adj. of *φλογίζειν,* burn, < *φλόξ,* a flame: see *phlox.*] In *old chem.,* the supposed principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies. Stahl gave this name to a hypothetical element which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty.

It is only after Stahl's [1660–1734] labors that a scientific chemistry becomes for the first time possible; the essential difference between the teaching of the science then and now being that the phenomena of combustion were then believed to be due to a chemical decomposition, *phlogiston* being supposed to escape, whilst we account for the same phenomena now by a chemical combination, oxygen or some element being taken up.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Treatise on Chemistry (1888), I. 14.

phlogogenic (flog-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *phlogogenous* + *-ic.*] Same as *phlogogenous.*

phlogogenous (flō-goj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *φλόξ* (*φλογ-*), flame, + *-γενής,* producing.] Producing inflammation.

phlogopite (flog'ō-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. *φλογώψ* (< *φλόξ,* a flame, + *ὤψ,* the face), fiery-looking, flame-red, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of magnesia mica (see *mica*[2], 1) commonly occurring in crystalline limestone and in serpentine. It has often a copper-like color and pearly luster; chemically it is usually characterized by the presence of a small percentage of fluorin.

phlogosis (flō-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλόγωσις,* a burning, inflammation, < *φλόξ* (*φλογ-*), flame: see *phlox.*] In *med.,* inflammation.

phlogotic (flō-got'ik), *a.* [< *phlogosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of phlogosis; inflammatory.

Phlomis (flō'mis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *φλομίς,* also *φλόμος,* also corruptly *φλῶμος, φλόνος,* mullen, appar. so called in allusion to the use of its thick woolly leaves as wicks (one species being called *φλομὶς λυχνῖτις,* 'lamp-mullen'); prob. for orig. **φλογμίς,* < *φλογμός,* a flame, < *φλέγειν,* burn: see *phlegm, phlox, flame.*] A genus of sympetalous plants of the *Menthaceæ* or mint family, belonging to the tribe *Stachydeæ* and subtribe *Lamieæ.* It is characterized by the villous and concave upper lip, the plicate calyx, and the densely flowered whorls in the axils. There are about 65 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs with rugose or puckered leaves, often thick and woolly or hoary, and sessile yellow, purple, or white flowers. They rank among the most showy hardy plants of the mint family. About a dozen species are in common cultivation, especially *P. fruticosa,* the Jerusalem sage (see *sage*), a half-shrubby plant, 3 to 5 feet high, covered with rusty down, and producing many dense whorls of rich-yellow flowers. Several other shrubby species from the Mediterranean are cultivated under the name *Phlomis. P. Herba-venti,* the wind-herb, is the best of the herbaceous species. *P. tuberosa* occurs introduced on the south shore of Lake Ontario. See also *lampwick,* 2, and *Jupiter's-distaff.*

phlorizin (flor'i-zin), *n.* [= F. *phloorrhizine;* irreg. < Gr. *φλοιόῤῥιζος,* having roots covered with coats of rind, < *φλοιός,* bark, + *ῥίζα,* root.] A glucoside ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$) discovered in the fresh bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum. It forms fine colorless four-sided silky needles, soluble in water. The solution has a bitter and slightly astringent taste. It has been used with success in intermittents, and while it is administered produces glycosuria. Also *phloridizin.*

phloroglucinol (flō-rō-glö'si-nol), *n.* [*phloroglucin* + *-ol.*] Symmetrical or 1-, 3-, 5-trihydroxybenzene, $C_6H_3(OH)_3 + 2H_2O$; a crystalline triacid phenol, with a sweet taste, easily formed by the hydrolysis of many plant substances, as maclurin, quercitin, etc. Its solution in dilute hydrochloric acid is a reagent for detecting ★wood-pulp in paper, with which it gives a violet color.

Phlox (floks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *phlox,* < Gr. *φλόξ,* some flower so named from its color, a particular use of *φλόξ,* a flame, < *φλέγειν,* burn: see *flame.*] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, family *Polemoniaceæ,* characterized by a deeply three-valved loculicidal capsule, included stamens unequally inserted on the tube of a salver-shaped corolla, and entire leaves. The 30 species are natives of North America and Siberia. They are erect or spreading herbs, often tall perennials, bearing chiefly opposite leaves, and showy flowers usually in a flat or pyramidal cyme, red, violet, purplish, white, or blue. Most species are cultivated under the name *phlox, P. speciosa* as the pride-of-Columbia, *P. subulata* as the moss-pink. *P. maculata* is the wild sweet-william of the middle and western United States. *P. paniculata,* with large pyramidal clusters of flowers, native of the central and southern States, is the parent of most of the perennial phloxes of the gardens. The annual varieties in gardens are from *P. Drummondii* of Texas, there discovered by Drummond in 1835. *P. divaricata* is the wild phlox of the eastern States, with early bluish-lilac flowers. *P. reptans,* the creeping phlox, is an important spring-flowering species of the south.

★2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus.

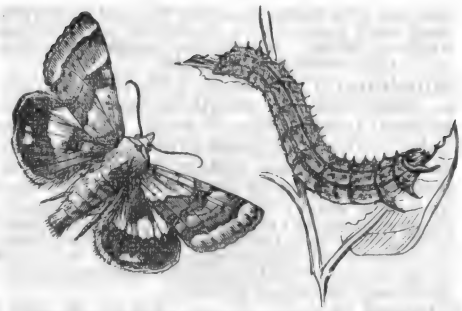
phloxin (flok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *φλόξ,* flame, + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, similar to eosin. It is the potassium salt of tetra-bromdichlor-fluorescein.

phlox-worm (floks'wėrm), *n.* The larva of *Heliothis phlogophagus,* a noctuid moth, closely resembling the well-known boll-worm moth of the cotton. It feeds upon cultivated varieties of phlox, and pupates under ground. See cut in next column.

phlyctena, phlyctæna (flik-tē'nä), *n.*; pl. *phlyctenæ, phlyctænæ* (-nē). [NL. *phlyctæna,* < Gr. *φλύκταινα,* a blister, pustule, < *φλύζειν, φλύειν,* boil over.] A vesicle, pimple, or blister.

phlyctenar, phlyctænar (flik-tē'när), *a.* [< *phlyctena, phlyctæna,* + *-ar*[3].] Affected with phlyctenæ; blistered.

phlyctenoid, phlyctænoid (flik-tē'noid), *a.* [< Gr. *φλύκταινα,* blister, + *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling a phlyctena.



Phlox-worm and Moth (*Heliothis phlogophagus*), natural size.

phlyctenous, phlyctænous (flik-tē'nus), *a.* [< *phlyctena, phlyctæna,* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or of the nature of a phlyctena or phlyctenæ.

phlyctenula, phlyctænula (flik-ten'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *phlyctenulæ, phlyctænulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *phlyctena, phlyctæna.*] In *med.,* a minute phlyctena in the conjunctiva or the cornea.

phlyctenular, phlyctænular (flik-ten'ū-lär), *a.* [< *phlyctenula, phlyctænula,* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or accompanied by phlyctenulæ.—**Phlyctenular ophthalmia,** inflammation of the cornea or the conjunctiva with phlyctenulæ on the cornea.

phlyzacium (flī-zā'si-um), *n.*; pl. *phlyzacia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φλυζάκιον,* a pimple, pustule, < *φλύζειν, φλύειν,* boil over.] A phlyctena.

pho, *interj.* A bad spelling of *foh.*

phobanthropy (fō-ban'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φοβεῖσθαι,* fear (< *φόβος,* fear), + *ἄνθρωπος,* man.] A morbid dread of mankind. *Westminster Rev.*

phobophobia (fō-bō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φοβεῖσθαι,* fear (< *φόβος,* fear), + *φόβος,* fear.] Morbid dread of being alarmed.

Phobos (fō'bos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Φόβος, Fear, a companion of Ares or Mars (War); a personification of *φόβος,* fear, terror, dismay, < *φέβεσθαι,* be scared, fear, flee. Cf. *Deimos.*] The inner of the two satellites of the planet Mars, discovered by Asaph Hall at Washington, in August, 1877. This extraordinary body revolves in the plane of the equator of Mars, at a distance of only about 3,700 miles from the surface of the planet, but as it is probably only about five and a half miles in diameter, it would appear only one sixth of the apparent diameter of our moon at the zenith, and on the horizon, owing to the enormous parallax, only about one fourteenth of the same. At the equinoxes it is in eclipse about one fifth of the time, or double that proportion of the time between sunset and sunrise. At the solstices it does not suffer eclipse. It revolves about its primary in 7 hours, 39 minutes, and 14 seconds, and as Mars revolves on its axis in 24 hours, 37 minutes, and 22.7 seconds, it follows that the satellite appears to an observer on Mars to rise in the west and set in the east, its return to his meridian occurring in 11 hours, 6 minutes, and 23 seconds, but, owing to its close proximity, its velocity will appear to be much greater. At a station on the equator of Mars (where the satellite always passes through the zenith), it will, out of its 11 hours and 6 minutes of period, pass only 3 hours and 20 minutes above the horizon against 7 hours and 46 minutes below.

phoca (fō'kä), *n.* [= F. *phoque* = Sp. It. *foca* = Pg. *phoca,* < L. *phoca,* < Gr. *φώκη,* a seal.] 1. A seal.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Phocidæ* or seals, formerly coextensive at least with the



Common Harbor-seal (*Phoca vitulina*).

family, now restricted to the section which is represented by the common harbor-seal, *P. vitulina,* and a few closely related species. See *seal*[1], and cut under *harp-seal.*

phocacean (fō-kā'ṣē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *phoca* + *-acean.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Phoca* in a broad sense; phocine.

II. *n.* A seal of the genus *Phoca* in a broad sense; a phocine.

Phocæna (fō-sē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φώκαινα*, a porpoise; cf. *φώκος*, m., a porpoise, *φώκη*, a seal: see *phoca*.] A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the true porpoises, such as *P. communis*, as distinguished from the dolphins proper. There are about 64 vertebræ, of which the cervicals are 7, mostly ankylosed, and the dorsals 13; the teeth are from 72 to 100, along nearly the whole length of the jaw, with constricted necks; the symphysis of the mandible is very short, and the rostral is not longer than the cranial section of the skull. The dorsal fin is near the middle of the back (wanting in *P. melus*, which constitutes the subgenus *Nomeris*), triangular, of less height than breadth at the base; the fins have five digits, oval or somewhat falcate. See cut under *porpoise*.

Phocænina (fō-sē-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phocæna* + *-ina*².] A group of cetaceans, typified by the genus *Phocæna;* the porpoises.

phocænine (fō-sē′nin), *a.* [< Gr. *φώκαινα*, a porpoise, + *-ine*¹.] Resembling a porpoise; of or pertaining to the *Phocænina*.

phocal (fō′kal), *a.* [< *phoca* + *-al*.] Phocacean; phocine. [Rare.]

Phocea (fō-sē′ä), *n.* [NL., prop. *Phocæa*, < L. *Phocæa*, < Gr. *Φωκαία*, a maritime city of Ionia, a colony of Athens, and the parent city of Massilia, now Marseilles.] The 25th planetoid, discovered by Chacornac at Marseilles in 1853.

Phocian (fō′sian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Phocis*, < Gr. *Φωκίς*, Phocis (see def.), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Phocis, a state of ancient Greece, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Phocis.

Phocidæ (fō′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phoca* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic carnivorous mammals of the order *Feræ* and suborder *Pinnipedia*, having the limbs modified into fins or flippers; the seals. The family was formerly coextensive with the suborder, including the otaries and the walruses as well as the true seals, and divided into three subfamilies: *Arctocephalina*, the otaries; *Trichechina*, the walruses; and *Phocina*, the seals proper. The last alone now constitute the family *Phocidæ*, having the body truly phociform, with the hinder limbs projecting backward, and not capable of being turned forward; the outer ear obsolete; the fore flippers smaller than the hind ones, and having the digits successively shortened and armed with claws, while the hind flippers are emarginated by the shortening of the third and fourth digits, and are usually but not always provided with claws. The incisors are variable in number, and the upper ones are unnotched. The skull has no alisphenoid canals, and the postorbital processes are obsolete. In this restricted sense the *Phocidæ* are represented by about 12 genera, and divided into the subfamilies *Phocinæ*, *Cystophorinæ*, and *Stenorhynchinæ*. See cuts under *harp-seal*, *Pagomys*, *Phoca*, *seal*¹, and *Erignathus*.

phociform (fō′si-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a seal in structure; having the form or characters of the *Phocidæ*.

Phocinæ (fō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phoca* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Phocidæ* proper, typified by the genus *Phoca*, having normally six upper and four lower incisors, and narrow nasal and intermaxillary bones. The genera besides *Phoca* are *Pagomys*, *Pagophilus*, *Erignathus*, *Halichœrus*, and *Monachus*.

phocine (fō′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Seal-like; of or pertaining to the *Phocidæ* at large.—**2.** Belonging to the restricted subfamily *Phocinæ:* distinguished from *otarine*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phocinæ;* a phocacean.

Phocodon (fō′kō-don), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil cetaceans, giving name to the *Phocodontia*. See *Zeuglodon*.

phocodont (fō′kō-dont), *n.* One of the *Phocodontia*.

Phocodontia (fō-kō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phocodon* (*-odont-*), + *-ia*.] One of the primary groups of the order *Cetacea*, entirely extinct, consisting of the genera *Zeuglodon*, *Squalodon*, and other large cetaceans of the Tertiary epoch, remarkable as furnishing connecting-links between the *Cetacea* and the pinniped aquatic *Carnivora*.

phocodontic (fō-kō-don′tik), *a.* [< *phocodont* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Phocodontia*, or having their characters.

phocoid (fō′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a seal; belonging to the *Phocoidea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phocoidea*.

★**Phocoidea** (fō-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phocoid*.] A superfamily of pinnipeds, containing the *Otariidæ* and *Phocidæ*, or the eared and earless seals, together contrasted with *Trichechoidea* or *Rosmaroidea*, the walruses; the earless seals as a superfamily. Contrasted with the eared seals and walruses forming the superfamily *Otarioidea*.

phocomelus (fō-kom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *phocomeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with very short extremities, the hands and feet being apparently attached directly to the trunk.

Phœbades (fē′bā-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Phœbades*, pl. of *Phœbas*, < Gr. *Φοιβάς*, a priestess of Apollo, < *Φοῖβος*, Apollo, Phœbus: see *Phœbus*.] Priestesses of the sun.

> Attired like Virginian Priests, by whom the Sun is there adored, and therefore called the *Phœbades*.
> *Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's [Inn.

★**Phœbe**¹ (fē′bē), *n.* [Also *Phebe;* < L. *Phœbe*, < Gr. *Φοίβη*, the moon-goddess, sister of *Φοῖβος*, Phœbus: see *Phœbus*.] **1.** The moon or moon-goddess.

> To-morrow night, when *Phœbe* doth behold
> Her silver visage in the watery glass.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., I. 1. 209.

2. [*l. c.*] A Cuban fish, *Haliperca phœbe*. *F. Poey*.

phœbe² (fē′bē), *n.* [An imitative name, accom. in spelling to L. *Phœbe:* see *Phœbe*¹. Cf. *pewit*.] The water-pewee, or pewit flycatcher, *Sayornis fuscus*. See cut under *pewit*.

Phœbean (fē-bē′an), *a.* [< *Phœbus* + *-an*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by Phœbus Apollo.

> Whose ear
> Is able to distinguish strains that are
> Clear and *Phœbean* from the popular.
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, Prol.

phœbe-bird (fē′bē-bėrd), *n.* The phœbe.

Phœbium (fē′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Φοῖβος*, Phœbus, i. e. the sun: see *Phœbus*.] A name suggested by Proctor for the unknown substance which produces the 1474 line of Kirchhoff's scale in the spectrum of the solar corona: commonly called *coronium*.

Phœbus (fē′bus), *n.* [= F. *Phébus* = Sp. It. *Febo* = Pg. *Phebo*, < L. *Phœbus*, < Gr. *Φοῖβος*, Phœbus (see def.), < *φοίβος*, pure, bright, < *φάος*, *φῶς*, light, < *φάειν*, shine: see *phase*¹.] A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as *Sol* or *Helios*, the sun-god.

> Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings
> And *Phœbus* 'gins arise. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 3. 22.

Phœniceæ (fē-nis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1817), < *Phœnix* (*Phœnic-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of palms, consisting of the genus *Phœnix*, and distinguished by the pinnately divided leaves, with acuminate segments induplicate in the bud, diœcious flowers, and a long, solitary, coriaceous and compressed spathe.

phœniceous (fē-nish′ius), *a.* [< Gr. *φοινίκεος*, purple-red, < *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red.] Same as *phenicious*.

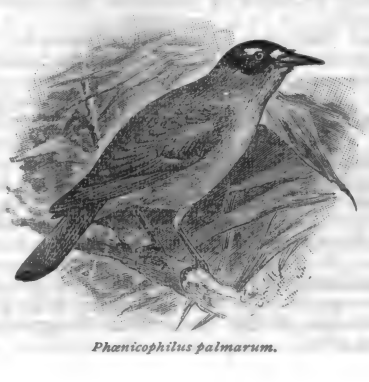
Phœnicercus (fē-ni-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831, as *Phœnicircus;* emended *Phœnicercus*, Strickland, 1841), prop. *Phœnicocercus* (Cabanis, 1847), and erroneously *Phœnicocercus* (Bonaparte, 1850); < Gr. *φοινίξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red, + *κέρκος*, tail.] A genus of South American nonoscine passerine birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Rupicolinæ*, closely related to the cock-of-the-rock (see *Rupicola*): so called from the color of the tail. There are two species, *P. carnifex* and *P. nigricollis*, the former of Cayenne and Colombia, the latter found in the vicinity of Pará. Both are chiefly of a scarlet or bloody-red color; in *P. nigricollis* the neck, back, wings, and tip of the tail are black. Also called *Carnifex*.

Phœnician, *a.* and *n.* See *Phenician*.

phœnicin, *n.* See *phenicin*.

Phœnicophilinæ (fē-ni-kof-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phœnicophilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, represented by the genera *Phœnicophilus* and *Calyptophilus*, peculiar to San Domingo.

Phœnicophilus (fē-ni-kof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (H. E. Strickland, 1851), < Gr. *φοινίξ* (*φοινικ-*), the date-palm, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Phœnicophilinæ*, having a comparatively slender bill, moderate tarsi, and square tail. *P. palmarum* is the leading species.



Phœnicophilus palmarum.

phœnicopter, *n.* See *phenicopter*.

Phœnicopteridæ (fē″ni-kop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phœnicopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of the suborder *Odontoglossæ* and order *Lamellirostres*, consisting of the flamingos only. Its systematic position is intermediate between the storks and herons on the one hand and the ducks and geese on the other. The group is called *Odontoglossæ* by Nitzsch, and *Amphimorphæ* by Huxley. See *flamingo*.

phœnicopteroid (fē-ni-kop′te-roid), *a.* Of or resembling the *Phœnicopteroidæ*.

Phœnicopteroideæ (fē-ni-kop-te-roi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phœnicopterus* + *-oideæ*.] The flamingos regarded as a superfamily: synonymous with both *Amphimorphæ* and *Odontoglossæ*.

phœnicopterous (fē-ni-kop′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φοινικόπτερος*, in lit. sense 'red-winged': see *Phœnicopterus*.] Having red wings, as a flamingo; relating to the genus *Phœnicopterus*.

Phœnicopterus (fē-ni-kop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *phœnicopterus*, the flamingo, < Gr. *φοινικόπτερος*, a bird, supposed to be the flamingo, lit. 'red-winged,' < *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red, red, + *πτερόν*, feather, wing.] **1.** The typical and leading genus of *Phœnicopteridæ*, usually held to be conterminous with the family, and sometimes divided into four sections—*Phœnicopterus* proper, *Phœniconaias*, *Phœnicorodias*, and *Phœnicoparrus*. *P. antiquorum* is widely distributed in Africa and some parts of Asia and Europe; *P. ignipalliatus* is South American; *P. minor* is African; *P. ruber* inhabits the southern United States, the West Indies, and other parts of tropical America; *P. andinus* is found in the Andes of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. See cut under *flamingo*.

2. The constellation Grus.

phœnicurous (fē-ni-kū′rus), *a.* [< L. *phœnicurus*, < Gr. *φοινίκουρος*, a bird, the redstart, lit. 'having a red tail,' < *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red, red, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Having a red tail.

phœnix¹, *n.* See *phenix*.

Phœnix² (fē′niks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. *φοῖνιξ*, the date-palm; cf. *Φοῖνιξ*, Phenician: see *Phenician*.] A genus of palms, constituting the tribe *Phœniceæ*, characterized by the three distinct carpels (only one of which matures), containing a single erect cylindrical seed with a deep longitudinal groove, and having the embryo near the base or on the back. The 12 species are the cultivated and the wild date-palms, all natives of the Old World, within or near the tropics of Asia and Africa. The habit of different species varies greatly, the trunks being either short or tall, robust or slender, erect or declined. The trunk is destitute of spines, but is commonly covered with the persistent leaf-bases. The palms grow in close clusters, forming groves. The pinnate leaves are large and terminal, forming a spreading canopy, each consisting of very numerous narrow, rigid, and compressed leaflets, the lower ones shorter and transformed into spines. The abundant yellow and rather small flowers have three sepals and three petals. The staminate trees bear oblong or ovoid flowers on numerous erect and much-branched spadices between the upper leaves. The pistillate trees bear spherical flowers on similar but often nodding spadices, followed by numerous cylindrical orange, brown, or black berries, those of *P. dactylifera* being the dates of commerce. (For this fruit, see *date-palm* and *date*³; and for the sugar made from it, see *jaggery* and *goor*.) This species is the chief palm of history and of ceremony, having been used as the emblem of triumph from the Egyptian worship of Isis onward. It is the palm of ancient Palestine, and has been for centuries cultivated for miles along the Italian and French Riviera, to supply palm-branches for festivals. White palm-branches are procured by binding the top of the unfolding leaf-bud, thereby blanching the inner leaves. It does not fruit in Italy nor under glass, and requires for successful growth an average annual temperature of 80° F. In Africa native huts are made from its leaves, its wood is used for building, its fiber for cloth and ropes, its leaf-stalks for brooms, crates, etc., its young leaves are eaten, and an intoxicating drink is made from its sap. It reaches a height of 80 and rarely 120 feet, and bears fruit, though in diminishing abundance, for as long as 200 years. The necessity of artificially fertilizing it first drew attention to the existence of sex in plants. *P. sylvestris*, the wild date-palm of India and Africa, is smaller, reaches a height of 40 feet, bears yellow or reddish berries, and is an important source of sugar and toddy, both prepared from its sap, which it is said can be made to flow from the upper part of its trunk for twenty years. *P. humilis*, a dwarf from southern China, and *P. reclinata*, a decumbent palm from the Cape of Good Hope, also bear sweet edible berries, and are valued, as is *P. paludosa*, a stout Indian tree, for decorative uses. See *Palmæ*2.

pholad (fō′lad), *n.* A member of the family *Pholadidæ*.

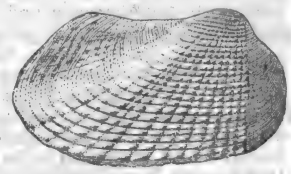
Pholadacea (fō-la-dā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pholas* (*Phолad-*) + *-acea*.] A family of bivalves: same as *Pholadidæ*. *De Blainville*, 1825.

Pholadidæ (fō-lad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pholas* (*Pholad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of lithodomous or lithophagous lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Pholas;* the piddocks and their allies. The animals have the lobes of the mantle mostly

united and everted upon the umbonal region, long siphons with fringed orifices, narrow branchiæ prolonged into the branchial siphon, and a short truncated foot. The shell is gaping and sinupalliate, without hinge or ligament, and besides the pair of large valves there are small accessory valves near the umbones. The family formerly included *Teredo*, now made the type of *Teredinidæ*. The species are generally classed under several genera, and occur in various parts of the world, generally boring into stone or wood. See cuts under *accessory* and *piddock*.

Pholadidea (fō-la-did′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Pholas* (*Pholad-*) + *-idea*.] A genus of *Pholadidæ*, characterized by the development of a corneous tubular appendage to the posterior end of the shell, surrounding the siphons at their base, called *siphonoplax*. *P. papyracea*, of the European seas, is the type.

pholadite (fō′la-dīt), *n.* [= F. *pholadite*; < L. *Pholas* (*Pholad-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil phold, or some similar shell.



Pholadomya candida (exterior).

Pholadomyidæ (fō″la-dō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pholadomya* (the typical genus) (< Gr. *φολάς* (*φολαδ-*), lurking in a hole, + *μῦς*, mussel) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Pholadomya*. They are related to the *Anatinidæ*. The mantle-margins are mostly united, and the siphons long and united; the foot is small, with a small process bifurcated behind, and the branchiæ are thick and appendiculate. The shell is equivalve, very thin, nacreous internally and with radiating ribs, without hinge-teeth, and with an external ligament. The living species are few, and are found only in very deep water, but in former ages they were very numerous.



Pholadomya candida (left valve).

Pholas (fō′las), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *φολάς* (*φολαδ-*), lurking in a hole, a mollusk that makes holes in stones (*Lithodomus*); cf. *φωλεῖν*, lurk in a hole, *φωλεός*, a hole, lurking-place.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Pholadidæ* and the subfamily *Pholadinæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but has been variously subdivided. By recent writers it is restricted to species having the dorsal margin protected by two accessory valves (see *accessory*), anterior and posterior, and with umbonal processes reflected over the beaks. The species are of some economical value, the *Pholas dactylus*, called *piddock*, being marketable and also used as bait in England.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Pholas*; a phold; a piddock. See cut under *piddock*.

Pholcidæ (fol′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. Koch, 1850), < *Pholcus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders formerly placed in the superfamily *Retitelariæ*, but recently put among the more primitive forms, near the *Dysderidæ*, *Hypochilidæ*, and *Filistatidæ*. They are pale, long-legged spiders, living in dark places and having either six or eight eyes. The male palpi are very peculiar.

Pholcus (fol′kus), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < Gr. *φολκός*, squint-eyed.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Pholcidæ*, having the eyes in three groups, a cluster of three on each side of the median two. Nine species are known in the United States. They live either in cellars or under rocks in the woods, and construct irregular webs in which they stand upside down. The webs are violently shaken as a defense. The egg-cocoon is carried in the female's mouth. The legs of some species are multiarticulate, indicating a relationship with the *Opiliones*.

pholerite (fol′e-rīt), *n.* [Prop. **pholidite*, < Gr. *φολίς* (*φολιδ-*), scale, + *-ite*².] A clay-like mineral closely related to or identical with kaolinite. It usually occurs in masses consisting of minute scales.

pholidote (fol′i-dōt), *a.* [< Gr. *φολιδωτός*, armed, clad with scales, < *φολίς* (*φολιδ-*), a scale.] Provided with scales; scaly or squamous.

Phoma (fō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1819), < Gr. *φωίς*, a blister.] A genus of parasitic fungi, of the order *Sphæropsidales*, producing little pustules on plants. About 1100 species have been referred to this genus, but they probably represent different stages in the development of pyrenomycetous forms. *P. uvicola*, of the grape, for instance (see *grape-rot*), is only a stage in the life-history of *Guignardia Bidwellii*.

phonal (fō′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, voice (see *phone*¹), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sound or the voice. [Rare.]

> The Thibetan is near in *phonal* structure.
> *Max Müller*, Selected Essays, i. 74.

phonascetics (fō-na-set′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνασκεῖν*, exercise the voice; cf. *φωνασκητής*, one who exercises the voice: see *phonascus*.] Systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

★**phonascus** (fō-nas′kus), *n.*; pl. *phonasci* (-ī). [L., a teacher of singing, LL. a musical director, < Gr. *φωνασκός*, one who exercises the voice, < *φωνή*, the voice, + *ἀσκεῖν*, train, exercise: see *ascetic*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a trainer of the voice; a teacher of vocal music.

phonate (fō′nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *phonated*, ppr. *phonating*. [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice (see *phone*¹), + *-ate*².] To utter vocal sounds; produce a noise with the vocal cords.

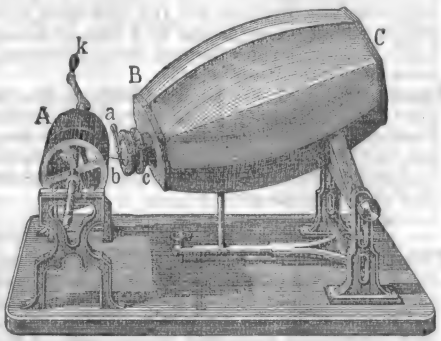
> In a marked case, on the patient's attempting to *phonate*, the cords remain perfectly movable during the attempt. *Lancet*, No. 3417, p. 373.

phonation (fō-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *phonation*; as *phonate* + *-ion*.] The act of phonating; emission of vocal sounds; production of tone with the vocal cords. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 202.

phonatory (fō′nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *phonate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to phonation.

phonautogram (fō-nâ′tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γράμμα*, inscription.] The diagram or record of speech or other sound made by a phonautograph or a gramophone.

★**phonautograph** (fō-nâ′tō-grâf), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An instrument for registering the vibrations of a sounding body. That devised about 1858 by Léon Scott consists of a large barrel-shaped vessel made of plaster of Paris, into the open end of which the sound enters; the other end, somewhat contracted in shape, is closed by a membrane with a style attached on the outside, whose point rests against a horizontal cylinder covered with lampblacked paper. If the membrane is at rest the trace of the style is a straight line, but when the sound enters the membrane vibrates, and the writing-point registers these vibrations with great perfection.



Phonautograph.

BC, barrel with opening at *C*; *c*, brass tube with membrane and style at *b*, and movable piece *a*, by which the position of the nodal points can be regulated; *k*, handle to turn cylinder (*A*) covered with lampblacked paper.

2. Same as *music-recorder*.

phonautographic (fō-nâ-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *phonautograph* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made by the phonautograph or gramophone. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 53.

phonautographically (fō-nâ-tō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the phonautograph. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 53.

phone¹ (fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, tone, sound of the voice (of man or brute), voice, speech, cry, etc., any articulate sound, vowel or consonant (later restricted to vowels as opposed to consonants), also the faculty of speech, language, a language, dialect, also a report, rumor, etc., < √ *φα* in *φήμη*, speech, report, etc., = L. *fama*, etc.: see *fame*¹, *fable*.] A sound; a vocal sound; a tone produced by the vibration of the vocal cords; one of the primary elements of utterance. See *phonate*, *phonetic*.

phone² (fōn), *n.* [Abbr. of *telephone*, *n.*] A telephone: generally applied to the receiver, but sometimes to the whole apparatus. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., July 19, 1884, p. 43. [Colloq.]

phone² (fōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *phoned*, ppr. *phoning*. [Abbr. of *telephone*, *v.*] To telephone. [Colloq.]

phoneidoscope (fō-nī′dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, + *εἶδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing the color-figures of liquid films under the action of sonorous vibrations. *E. H. Knight*.

phoneidoscopic (fō-nī-dō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *phoneidoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the phoneidoscope or the phenomena observed by means of it.

> At a meeting of the Physical Society of Paris, Guebhard . . . showed that even the films condensed from the breath may exhibit *phoneidoscopic* properties.
> Quoted in *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 274.

phonetic (fō-net′ik), *a.* [= F. *phonétique* = Sp. *fonético* = Pg. *phonetico* = It. *fonetico* (cf. G. *phonetisch*), < NL. *phoneticus*, < Gr. *φωνητικός*, of or pertaining to sound or voice, phonetic, vocal, < *φωνεῖν*, produce a sound, speak, < *φωνή*, a sound, tone, prop. the sound of the voice (of man or brute): see *phone*¹.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the human voice as used in speech; concerning articulate sounds, their mode of production, relations, combinations, and changes: as, *phonetic* science; *phonetic* decay.—2. Representing articulate sounds or utterance: as, a *phonetic* mode of writing (in contradistinction to an ideographic or pictorial mode); a *phonetic* mode of spelling (in contradistinction to a traditional, historical, or so-called etymological mode, such as the current spelling of English, in which letters representing or supposed to represent former and obsolete utterance are retained or inserted according to chances of time, caprice, or imperfect knowledge).—3. In *entom.*, as used by Kirby, noting the collar or prothorax of a hymenopterous insect when it embraces the mesothorax and the posterior angles cover the mesothoracic or so-called vocal spiracles.—**Phonetic shorthand**, a system of shorthand or stenography in which words are represented by their sounds, and not by their spelling as in ordinary long-hand writing; phonography. All systems of shorthand in use in writing English are phonetic, the phonetic principle being absolutely necessary to the requisite brevity.—**Phonetic spelling**, spelling according to sound; the spelling of words as they are pronounced.

phonetical (fō-net′i-kal), *a.* [< *phonetic* + *-al*.] Same as *phonetic*.

phonetically (fō-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phonetic manner; as regards the sound and not the spelling of words.

phonetician (fō-ne-tish′an), *n.* [< *phonetic* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or is a student of phonetics.

> We must serve our apprenticeship as *phoneticians*, etymologists, and grammarians before we can venture to go beyond. *Max Müller*, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 700.

phoneticism (fō-net′i-sizm), *n.* [< *phonetic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being phonetic; phonetic character; representation, or faithful representation, of utterance by written signs.

> The Egyptian and Chinese alphabets, each of which began as simple picture-writing and developed into almost complete *phoneticism*. *Science*, VIII. 553.

phoneticist (fō-net′i-sist), *n.* [< *phonetic* + *-ist*.] One who adopts or favors phonetic spelling.

phoneticize (fō-net′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phoneticized*, ppr. *phoneticizing*. [< *phonetic* + *-ize*.] To make phonetic; render true, or more nearly corresponding, to utterance. *Science*, XV. 7.

phonetics (fō-net′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *phonetic*: see *-ics*.] Phonetic science; that division of language-study which deals with articulate sounds and whatever concerns them; phonology.

★**phonetism** (fō′ne-tizm), *n.* [< *phonet-ic* + *-ism*.] The use of a phonetic system of writing or spelling.

phonetist (fō′ne-tist), *n.* [< *phonet-ic* + *-ist*.] A student of or one versed in phonetics.

> The author of the Ormulum was a *phonetist*, and employed a special spelling of his own to represent not only the quality but the quantities of vowels and consonants,—a circumstance which gives his work a peculiar value to the investigator. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 396.

phonetization (fō″ne-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *phonetize* + *-ation*.] The act or art of representing sound by phonetic signs; the act or process of phonetizing. [Rare.]

phonetize (fō′ne-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phonetized*, ppr. *phonetizing*. [< *phonet-ic* + *-ize*.] To represent phonetically. [Rare.]

> I find a goodly number of Yankeeisms in him [Spenser], such as idee (not as a rhyme); but the oddest is his twice spelling dew deow, which is just as one would spell it who wished to *phonetize* its sound in rural New England.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, II. 195.

phonic (fon′ik), *a.* [= F. *phonique* = Sp. *fónico* = It. *fonico*, < Gr. as if **φωνικός*, < *φωνή*, sound, voice: see *phone*¹. Cf. *phonetic*.] Of or pertaining to sound; according to sound: as, the *phonic* method. See *phonics*.

phonics (fon′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *phonic*: see *-ics*.] 1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonetics.—2. The art of combining musical sounds.

phonikon (fō′ni-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *φωνικόν*, neut. of **φωνικός*: see *phonic*.] A musical instrument of the metal wind group, with a

spherical-shaped bell, invented in 1848 by B. F. Czerveny of Königgrätz, Bohemia.

phonocamptic (fō-nō-kamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *phonocamptique* = Pg. *phonocamptico*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice (see *phone*[1]), + *καμπτός*, verbal adj. of *κάμπτειν*, bend.] Reflecting or deflecting sound.

The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

Phonocamptic center. See *center*[1].

phonocamptics (fō-nō-kamp'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *phonocamptic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of physics which treats of the reflection of sound.

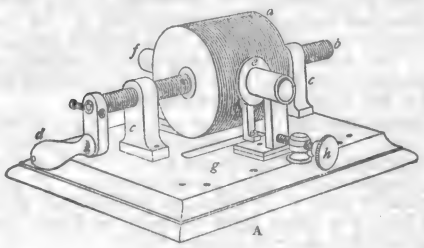
Besides what the masters of . . . *phonocamptics*, otacoustics, etc., have don, something has ben attempted by the Royal Society. *Evelyn*, To Doctor Beale.

phonogram (fō'nō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *γράμμα*, a writing, letter: see *gram*[2].] 1. A graphic character representing a sound of the human voice.

It is probable that the adoption of the important step by which the advance was made from ideograms to *phonograms* arose out of the necessity of expressing proper names. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 22.

2. The record of sound produced by a phonograph, or the sheet of tin-foil or cylinder of wax on which it is produced. *Nature*, XXXIX. 108.

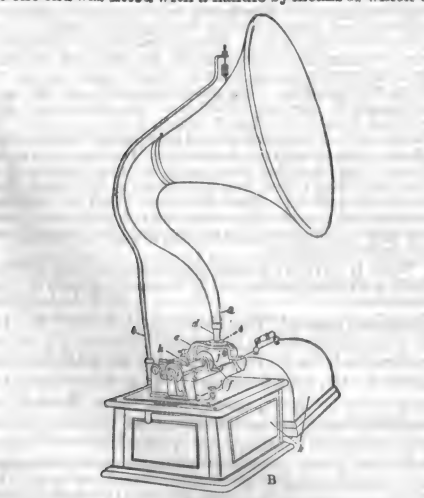
phonograph (fō'nō-gràf), *n.* [= F. *phonographe*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography.—2. An instrument invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877 for recording and reproducing speech, music, and other sounds. By means of a suitable mechanism the sound vibrations



Phonograph.

a, metallic cylinder; *b*, threaded shaft; *c*, standards; *d*, handle; *e*, reproducing diaphragm; *f*, recording diaphragm, which is similar to *e*; *g*, base; *h*, adjusting-screw.

are recorded by being made to produce permanent and characteristic indentations or incisions in an impressible registering material. Through a somewhat similar mechanism, made to engage with these indentations or incisions, the original vibrations are reproduced, thus reproducing the original sounds. Edison's first working model of the phonograph is shown at A. It comprised a metallic cylinder having a helical indenting groove cut upon it from end to end. This cylinder was mounted on a threaded shaft supported on two standards. The shaft at one end was fitted with a handle by means of which the



Phonograph.

a, horn; *b*, crane; *c*, reproducer; *d*, reproducer connection; *e*, reproducer arm; *f*, mandrel; *g*, bed; *h*, feed-screw; *i*, pulley; *j*, record; *k*, cabinet.

cylinder was rotated. There were two diaphragms, one on each side of the cylinder; one being for recording and the other for reproducing speech or other sounds. Each diaphragm had attached to it a needle. By means of the needle attached to the recording diaphragm, indentations were made in a sheet of tin-foil stretched over the peripheral surface of the cylinder when the diaphragm was vibrated by reason of speech or other sounds. The needle on the other diaphragm was made subsequently to follow these indentations, thus causing this diaphragm to repeat the original vibrations and by that means to reproduce the original sounds. The modern phonograph operates under precisely similar principles, the only difference being in details of arrangement and in refinement. As an impressible material, a wax cylinder is employed, instead of tin-foil, and the sound record is cut thereon with a tiny sapphire cutting-tool attached to a diaphragm. The reproduction is effected by means of a minute blunt stylus, also made of sapphire, and similarly attached to a reproducing diaphragm, through which the original sounds are reproduced in the manner above mentioned. The modern phonograph is illustrated at B.

phonograph (fō'nō-gràf), *v. t.* [< *phonograph*, *n.*] To register or record by means of the phonograph.

phonographer (fō-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *phonograph*, *phonograph-y*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is versed in phonography; a writer of phonography, or phonetic shorthand.—2. One who uses or who is skilled in the use of the phonograph.

phonograph-graphophone (fō'nō-gràf-graf'ō-fōn), *n.* See *graphophone*.

phonographic (fō-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *phonographique*; as *phonograph*, *phonograph-y*, + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or used in the writing or representation of sound.

Although our own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still continue to employ a considerable number of *phonographic* and ideographic signs. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 6.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phonography, or phonetic shorthand; made in or using phonetic shorthand: as, a *phonographic* note or report; a *phonographic* reporter.—3. Of or pertaining to the phonograph; produced by means of the phonograph.

phonographical (fō-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *phonographic* + *-al*.] Same as *phonographic*.

phonographically (fō-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phonographic manner. (*a*) As regards or by means of phonography. (*b*) As regards or by means of the phonograph.

phonographist (fō-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *phonograph*, *phonograph-y*, + *-ist*.] A phonographer.

phonography (fō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *phonographie*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of sound-signs, or the representation of vocal sounds.—2. The representation of words as they are pronounced; specifically, a system of phonetic writing in shorthand introduced by Sir Isaac Pitman of Bath, England, in the year 1837. The consonants are represented by simple lines (called stems), curved or straight, light or heavy, vertical, horizontal, or slanting, with initial and terminal hooks, circles, loops, etc.; the vowels are represented by dots and dashes, light or heavy, by combinations of them, and by small angles and semicircles. In actual use most of the vowel-signs are omitted (though they may in many cases be approximately indicated by the position—above, on, or below the line—of the consonant-stem), and the consonant-stems, by halving, doubling, etc., are made to perform extra duty. For further brevity, various devices are employed. See *short-hand*.

3. The recording of sound by mechanical means, with a view to its reproduction.

phonolite (fō'nō-līt), *n.* [= F. *phonolithe* = Pg. *phonolite*; equiv. to *clinkstone*; < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *petrog.*, the name applied to volcanic rocks of porphyritic or felsitic habit, consisting essentially of alkali feldspar (orthoclase or anorthoclase), nephelin, and a pyroxene or amphibole. Closely related to trachyte both in texture and composition, but with less silica, hence the formation of nephelin. The name was proposed by Klaproth (1801) to replace the common term *clinkstone*. The texture of phonolite is commonly very compact, but it generally splits easily into shard-like pieces which ring on being struck. The dull greenish rock weathers easily to a light gray color. Associated with nephelin are often one or more of the allied soda minerals, nosean, haüyne or sodalite, and the potash mineral leucite, leading to the names *nosean-phonolite*, etc. Phonolite is a rock unusually rich in soda, and its characteristic pyroxene, ægirite, contains a considerable amount of this alkali, as do the amphiboles riebeckite and arfvedsonite, which are sometimes found in the rock. It is characteristic of phonolite, as a nephelin-bearing rock, that on treating its powder with hydrochloric acid there is a very distinct formation of gelatinous silica. Phonolite is equivalent in chemical composition to elæolite-syenite. It is abundant in Bohemia, the Eifel district in Germany, and in many other localities. In the United States it occurs in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado.

phonolitic (fō-nō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *phonolite* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phonolite; composed of phonolite.

phonologer (fō-nol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *phonology* + *-er*[1].] Same as *phonologist*.

phonologic, phonological (fō-nō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *fonológico* = Pg. *phonologico*; as *phonology* + *-ic*, *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to phonology.

phonologically (fō-nō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phonologic manner; as regards phonology.

phonologist (fō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *phonology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in phonology.

phonology (fō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phonologie* = Sp. *fonología* = Pg. *phonologia* = It. *fonologia*, < NL. **phonologia*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science or doctrine of the sounds uttered by the human voice or used in a particular language; phonetics.—2. That part of grammar which treats of pronunciation. Compare *orthoëpy*.—3. The system of sounds and of their combinations in a language.

These common characteristics of the Semitic alphabets consist in the direction of the writing, the absence of true vowels, the unique *phonology*, the number, the names, and the order of the letters. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 159.

phonomania (fon-ō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *φονή*, slaughter, murder, killing, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for murder or killing.

phonometer (fō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *phonomètre* = Pg. *phonometro*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for experimentally determining and exhibiting the number of vibrations of a sonorous body (as a string or tuning-fork) in a unit of time. The simplest form comprises apparatus for uniformly moving a paper tape coated with lampblack, in contact with a delicate tracing-point fixed to the vibrating body. By this means an undulating curve is traced having a length corresponding to the time of its motion. The number of undulations in the curve is also the number of vibrations made by the sounding string or fork. By the substitution of sensitized paper for the blackened tape, and a small mirror for the tracing-point, permanent photographic tracings of such curves can be made. See *Savart's wheel* (under *wheel*), and *siren*, and compare *phonautograph*.

phonomotor (fō-nō-mō'tor), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + L. *motor*, mover: see *motor*.] An instrument by which the energy of sound-waves, as those produced by the human voice, may be made to perform mechanical work. Such an instrument invented by Edison has a mouthpiece like that of a phonograph, and a diaphragm the vibration of which, transmitted by means of a pawl, causes a small wheel to revolve. Compare *phonoscope*.

phonophore (fō'nō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *phonophorus*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *φορός*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] An auditory ossicle; one of the phonophori. *Coues.*

phonophori (fō-nof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phonophorus*: see *phonophore*.] The auditory ossicles, or ossicula auditus, of *Mammalia*, collectively considered as bones subservient to the office of hearing. *Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19. See cut under *tympanic*.

phonophorous (fō-nof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *phonophore* + *-ous*.] Conveying sound; having the function of the phonophori. *Coues.*

phonoplex (fō'nō-pleks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *πλεκτή*, a twisted rope, < *πλέκειν*, twist.] A system of duplexing on telegraph-lines by the use of condensers and the telephone as a receiver, devised by Edison.

phonopore (fō'nō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *πόρος*, a means of passing: see *pore*[1].] An apparatus by means of which telephonic communication may be maintained over a telegraph-line without interfering with its use in the ordinary way. The principal feature of the instrument consists in the arrangement of two wires of considerable length, wound in close proximity to but completely insulated from each other, which together act as a condenser.

phonoporic (fō-nō-por'ik), *a.* [< *phonopore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or made by, the phonopore. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 6.

phonorganon, phonorganum (fō-nôr'ga-non, -num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *ὄργανον*, an instrument: see *organ*[1].] An instrument for imitating vocal sounds or speech; a speaking-machine.

phonoscope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A machine for recording music as it is played or sung, or for testing the quality of strings for musical instruments.—2. Same as *microphone*.

phonotelemeter (fō-nō-te-lem'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *τῆλε*, far, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining distances by means of the velocity with which sound is transmitted.

phonotype (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *τύπος*, mark, type: see *type*.] A system of expression which provides a distinct character for every significant sound of speech; a phonetic alphabet, or writing or printing in phonetic characters.

phonotypic (fō-nō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *phonotype* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phonotypy: as, a *phonotypic* alphabet; *phonotypic* writing or printing.

phonotypical (fō-nō-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *phonotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *phonotypic*.

phonotypically (fō-nō-tip'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to or as regards phonotypy; in phonotypic characters. *Ellis*, Early Eng. Pronunciation, IV. 1182.

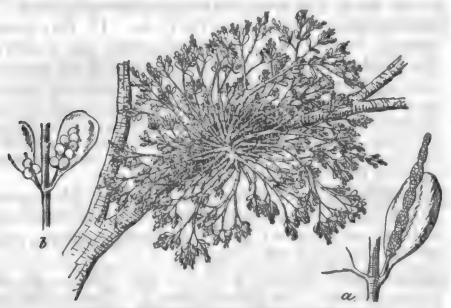
phonotypist (fō'nō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *phonotyp-y* + *-ist.*] An advocate of phonotypy; one who practises phonotypy.

phonotypy (fō'nō-tī-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *τύπος*, mark, type: see *type.*] A method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter; phonetic printing.

phoot, *interj.* Same as *pho.*

Phora (fō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *φορός*, bearing, carrying, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Phoridæ*, containing many small active flies whose habits are those of scavengers or, rarely, of parasites. They feed usually on fungi and decaying vegetation. Also called *Noda.*

Phoradendron (fō-ra-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1848), so called as being parasitic on trees; < Gr. *φώρ* (= L. *fur*), a thief, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of apetalous plants, the American mistletoes, of the order *Loranthaceæ* and tribe *Visceæ*, characterized by the erect anthers subsessile on the base of the calyx-lobes, vertically two-celled and opening by a longitudinal slit. The 80 species are all American, widely scattered through the warmer regions, extending into the United States to New Jersey, and especially found in the west, and southward into the Argentine Republic. They are shrubby yellowish-green parasites, generally with abundant short much-jointed branches, flat opposite thickish leaves, and terminal or axillary jointed spikes of small sessile and immersed flowers in several or many rows. *P. flavescens* extends north to New Jersey, on various trees, especially the sour-gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), and is often destructive to the tree, as in cases of growth on elms, hickories, and wild cherries. (See *mistletoe*, 2.) It is used as a substitute for the European mistletoe.



American Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*).
a, branch with the male inflorescence; *b*, branch with the fruit.

phoranthium (fō-ran'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *phoranthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φορός*, bearing (< *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, same as *clinanthium.*

phorbeia (fôr-bī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φορβεία*, a mouth-band, a halter by which a horse is tied to the manger, < *φορβή*, pasture, fodder, < *φέρβειν*, feed: see *herb.*] Same as *capistrum*, 1.

Phoridæ (for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cycloraphous *Diptera*, founded on the genus *Phora.* They are small, nearly naked humpback flies with one- or two-jointed antennæ, and large wings with two strong veins and from three to five weak cross-veins. They are everywhere numerous, and feed in the larval state on all sorts of dead animal and vegetable matters, seldom attacking living insects and thus becoming parasites.

phorminx (fôr'mingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φόρμιγξ*, a kind of lyre, perhaps < *φέρειν*, carry, = E. *bear*[1], as being a portable lyre.] An ancient Greek stringed musical instrument; a cithara or lyre.

> We beat the *phorminx* till we hurt our thumbs,
> As if still ignorant of counterpoint.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i.

Phormium (fôr'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (J. and G. Forster, 1776), < Gr. *φορμίον*, a plant, a kind of sage. Cf. Gr. *φορμίον*, dim. of *φορμός*, a basket, mat, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Hemerocallideæ*, characterized by the turbinate form of the perianth above its short tube, with three lanceolate erect sepals and three thinner petals slightly spreading at the apex. The 2 species are natives of New Zealand and Norfolk Island. They are perennials, forming large tufts, with rigid two-ranked sword-shaped radical leaves from a short thickened rootstock. They bear a tall leafless scape branching at the summit, with erect variegated lurid or yellow and red flowers in a terminal panicle. The largest variety produces green and gray leaves from 5 to 6 feet long, and deep orange-red flowers on a stalk 16 feet high. *P. tenax* is the New Zealand flax (which see, under *flax*, 1 (*b*)): it is also called *flax-bush.* It is a very beautiful variegated-leafed plant, valuable for lawn decoration. Several varieties are cultivated also for their beauty, and especially for their fiber — the strongest vegetable fiber known. The plants are raised from the divided roots or from seeds, and are hardy in England. The fiber is now sold for making cordage, paper, etc., and gardeners use the leaves as cordage when simply torn into shreds.


New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*).

Phoronis (fō-rō'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Φορωνίς*, of Phoroneus, < *Φορωνεύς*, Phoroneus, a king of Argos.] A genus of uncertain affinities, being regarded differently by various zoölogists. Some place it in the *Gephyrea*, others in the *Molluscoida*, and still others consider that it constitutes a distinct phylum, *Phoronidea*, of the animal kingdom. They are worm-like marine animals and have a circlet of long tentacular appendages around the mouth, close to which the anus is situated. The embryo is mesotrochal, and in one stage is the so-called *actinotrocha.*

phoronomia† (for-ō-nō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *phoronomy.*] Same as *phoronomics.*

phoronomics (for-ō-nom'iks), *n.* [< *phoronom-y* + *-ics.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion; kinematics; the purely geometrical theory of motion.

phoronomy (fō-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *phoronomie*, < NL. *phoronomia*, < Gr. *φορά*, motion (< *φέρειν*, carry), + *-νομία*, < *νόμος*, law: see *nome*[5].] 1. Same as *phoronomics.*

> Matter, quantitatively defined, is "the moveable in space." In this point of view it is the object of a science we may call *Phoronomy.* *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 489.

2. The inference of force from motion.

phoroscope (for'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φορά*, motion (< *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for producing at a distance, by means of electricity, a copy of an image as a photograph.

phosgen, phosgene (fos'jen, -jēn), *n.* [= F. *phosgène* = Pg. *phosgeno*; irreg. < Gr. *φῶς*, contr. of *φάος*, light, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] Carbonyl chlorid ($COCl_2$), a gas formed by the action of light on a mixture of carbonic oxid and chlorin. Below 8° C. it is a colorless fluid with a suffocating odor.

phosgenite (fos'jen-īt), *n.* [< *phosgen* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting of the chlorid and carbonate of lead. It occurs in white or yellowish tetragonal crystals having an adamantine luster. Also called *corneous lead.*

phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* [= F. *phosphate* = Sp. *fosfato* = Pg. *phosphato* = It. *fosfato*; as *phosph(orus)* + *-ate*[1].] 1. A salt of phosphoric acid. — 2. A name given to various mineral deposits which consist largely of calcium or iron and alumina phosphates, and are used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. — **Phosphate of iron**, a native blue ocher, in color similar to the deeper hues of ultramarine ash, but more dull.

phosphated (fos'fā-ted), *a.* [< *phosphate* + *-ed*[2].] Phosphatic: as, *phosphated* deposits. *Nature*, XXXIX. 192.

phosphatic (fos-fat'ik), *a.* [= F. *phosphatique*; < *phosphate* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or containing a phosphate; characterized by the formation or presence of a phosphate. — **Phosphatic bread**, bread made from bolted meal or white flour to which nutritive salts which have been removed with the bran or gluten coat are restored by the use of an acid phosphate and a carbonated alkali, which, also, by the evolution of carbonic acid, lighten or raise the bread. — **Phosphatic diathesis**, in *med.*, the condition of the system which evinces itself in phosphaturia. — **Phosphatic nodules**, concretions and nodules of phosphate of lime, now largely used for artificial manure.

phosphatization (fos-fā-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *phosphatize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into a phosphate, or a phosphatic condition. *Amer. Geologist*, I. 256.

phosphatize (fos'fā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phosphatized*, ppr. *phosphatizing.* [< *phosphate* + *-ize.*] 1. To reduce to the form of a phosphate.

> In most instances these fossils are *phosphatized* more or less completely, in extreme cases to the extent of nearly obliterating the organic structure. *Science*, III. 587.

2. To treat with phosphates, as with phosphatic medicines or fertilizing phosphates.

phosphaturia (fos-fā-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *phosphate* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of an excessive quantity of phosphates in the urine.

phosphene (fos'fēn), *n.* [= F. *phosphène*; irreg. < Gr. *φῶς*, light, + *φαίνειν*, show.] The luminous image produced by pressing the eyeball with the finger or otherwise. It is due to the direct mechanical stimulation of the retina.

> Press the finger into the internal corner of the eye: you perceive a brilliant colored spectrum in the field of view on the opposite or external side. . . . The colored spectra have been called *phosphenes.* *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 67.

phosphide (fos'fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *phosph(orus)* + *-ide*[1].] A combination of phosphorus with a basic element: as, *phosphide* of iron or copper.

phosphine (fos'fin), *n.* [< *phosph(orus)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *phosphureted hydrogen* (which see, under *phosphureted*).

phosphite (fos'fīt), *n.* [= F. *phosphite* = Sp. *fosfito* = Pg. *phosphito*; as *phosph(orus)* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of phosphorous acid.

phosphochalcite (fos-fō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *phospho(rus)* + *chalcitis.*] Hydrous phosphate of copper. See *pseudomalachite.*

Phosphor (fos'for), *n.* [= F. *Phosphore* = Sp. *Fósforo* = Pg. *Phosphoro* = It. *Fosforo*, Phosphor (in def. 2, F. *phosphore* = Sp. *fósforo* = Pg. *phosphoro* = It. *fosforo* = Dan. Sw. *fosfor*, < NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus), < L. *Phosphorus*, < Gr. Φωσφόρος, Lucifer, the morning star, < *φωσφόρος*, bringing light, < *φῶς*, contr. of *φάος*, light (< *φάεινν*, shine: see *phase*[1]), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bring, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. the equiv. *Lucifer.*] 1. The morning star, or Lucifer; the planet Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning.

> They saw this *Phosphor's* Infant-light, and knew
> It bravely usher'd in a Sun as New.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.
>
> Bright *Phosphor*, fresher for the night,
> By thee the world's great work is heard
> Beginning. *Tennyson*, in Memoriam, cxxi.

2†. [*l. c.*] Phosphorus.

> Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor.* *Addison.*

phosphorate (fos'fō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phosphorated*, ppr. *phosphorating.* [< *phosphorus* + *-ate*[2].] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. — **Phosphorated oil.** See *oil.*

phosphor-bronze (fos'for-bronz), *n.* See *bronze.*

phosphor-copper (fos'for-kop″ėr), *n.* A combination of phosphorus with copper, prepared by the reduction of phosphate of copper in a graphite crucible, or in some other similar way, for use in making phosphor-bronze.

phosphoreous† (fos-fō'rē-us), *a.* [< *phosphor* + *-eous.*] Same as *phosphorescent.* *Pennant.*

phosphoresce (fos-fō-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *phosphoresced*, ppr. *phosphorescing.* [< *phosphor* + *-esce.*] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat; give out a phosphorescent light.

phosphorescence (fos-fō-res'ens), *n.* [= F. *phosphorescence* = Sp. *fosforescencia* = Pg. *phosphorescencia* = It. *fosforescenza*; as *phosphorescen(t)* + *-ce.*] One of the types of luminescence; the property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous at temperatures below incandescence. Phosphorescence is sometimes a chemical, sometimes a physical action. When chemical, it consists essentially in slow oxidation attended with evolution of light, as in the case of phosphorus. When physical, it consists in the continuation of the molecular vibrations causing the emission of light after the body has ceased to be exposed to the radiation to which this motion is due; this is seen in the case of the diamond, chlorophane, sugar, barium and calcium sulphids, and many other substances. Phosphorescence is produced in many substances by exposure to the electrical discharge in a vacuum-tube, to X-rays, cathode rays, or the rays from radium salts. The phosphorescence of the sea is produced by the scintillating or phosphorescent light emitted from the bodies of certain marine animals. The luminosity of plants is a condition under which certain plants (always, so far as now known, *Thallophytes*) evolve light. The so-called luminosity or phosphorescence of decaying wood is due to the presence of the mycelium of *Agaricus melleus.* Other luminous fungi are *Agaricus olearius*, *A. igneus*, *A. noctilus*, and *A. Gardneri.* Various algæ and diatoms also exhibit this phenomenon. See cut under *Noctiluca.*

> What is correctly termed *phosphorescence* has nothing to do with phosphorus, but it is merely a species of fluorescence. *Tait*, Light, § 204.

phosphorescent (fos-fō-res'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *phosphorescent* = Sp. *fosforescente* = Pg. *phosphorescente* = It. *fosforescente*; as *phosphor* + *-escent.* Cf. *phosphoresce.*] **I.** *a.* Shining after exposure to light, ultra-violet rays, X-rays, or cathode rays, or as the result of friction, heating, chemical action, etc.; luminous without sensible heat. Various animals are phosphorescent; as, among infusorians, the noctilucas (*see* cut under *Noctiluca*); among polyps, certain sea-pens (*Pennatula phosphorea*, for example); among insects, the glow-worm and other beetles of the family *Lampyridæ* (see cuts under *firefly*, *Lampyris*, and *lightning-bug*), and many bugs of the family *Fulgoridæ* (see cut under *lantern-fly*); among ascidians, the pyrosomes or firebodies; and some fishes. Many substances exhibit phosphorescence after exposure to light or to some one of the exciting agents mentioned above, as calcium chlorid, anhydrous calcium nitrate, the sulphids of barium, strontium, calcium (luminous paint), the diamond, some varieties of fluor-spar, apatite, borax, etc. Some mineral bodies become phosphorescent when strongly heated. See *phosphorescence.* — **Phosphorescent dial, paint, photograph**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A substance having the property of phosphorescence, or luminosity without heat.

The additions used by us as the third constituent are colourless salts, and all of them fusible at the temperature at which the *phosphorescents* are prepared.
Philosophical Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 428.

phosphoreted, phosphoretted (fos'fō-ret-ed), ★*a.* Same as *phosphureted*.

phosphoric (fos-for'ik), *a.* [= F. *phosphorique* = Sp. *fosfórico* = Pg. *phosphorico* = It. *fosforico*; as *phosphor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

How the lit lake shines, a *phosphoric* sea,
And the big rain comes dancing to the earth!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 93.

The unseen figure . . . had caused to be thrown open the graves of all mankind; and from each issued the faint *phosphoric* radiance of decay. *Poe*, Tales, I. 334.

Glacial phosphoric acid. See *glacial*.—**Phosphoric acid,** H_3PO_4 (properly called *orthophosphoric acid* in contradistinction to *metaphosphoric acid*), an acid usually obtained by decomposing bone-ash, which consists chiefly of calcium phosphate, with sulphuric acid, and separating from foreign matters the phosphoric acid thus liberated. It is also produced by the oxidation of phosphorous acid, by oxidizing red phosphorus with nitric acid, by the decomposition of apatite and other native phosphates, and in various other ways. It is a colorless odorless syrup, with an intensely sour taste. It is tribasic, forming three distinct classes of metallic salts. The three atoms of hydrogen may in like manner be replaced by alcohol radicals, forming acid and neutral ethers. Phosphoric acid is used in medicine as a tonic.

phosphoricalt (fos-for'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *phosphor(us)* + *-ic-al*.] Light-bearing

phosphoridrosis (fos″for-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *phosphorus* (see *Phosphor*) + Gr. *ἱδρωσις*, sweat: see *hidrosis*.] Luminous sweat, sometimes seen in the last stages of phthisis. *Lancet.*

Phosphorist (fos'fō-rist), *n.* [< "*Phosphoros*," a Swedish periodical which was the organ of this movement.] In *Swedish literary hist.*, one of a class of poets and writers of romantic and idealistic tendencies who flourished about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Among the *Phosphorists*, Atterbom was the man of most genius. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 757.

★**phosphorite** (fos'fō-rīt), *n.* [= F. *phosphorite* = Sp. *fosforita* = Pg. *phosphorita*: < *phosphor(us)* + *-ite*[2].] A name applied originally to a massive variety of apatite, but now used to embrace the more or less impure earthy to compact calcium phosphate which forms beds of considerable magnitude in some localities (Estremadura in Spain, Bohemia, etc.), and is of much economic importance.

phosphorize (fos'fō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phosphorized*, ppr. *phosphorizing*. [= F. *phosphoriser* = Pg. *phosphorisar*; as *phosphor* + *-ize*.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

phosphorogenic (fos″fō-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Producing phosphorescence: specifically noting those rays of the spectrum which possess the property of continuing the phosphorescence of certain substances previously excited by exposure to light.

Glass is only less perfectly permeable than rock-crystal to the *phosphorogenic* rays that accompany the luminous ones. *Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 112.

phosphorograph (fos-for'ō-graf), *n.* [< NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A representation, as of the solar spectrum, obtained by phosphorescence, as by projecting it upon a phosphorescent substance like luminous paint: in this way an impression of the invisible infra-red part of the spectrum is obtained.

J. W. Draper has obtained what he calls a *phosphorograph* of the solar spectrum, and has compared it with a photograph of the same spectrum.
Quoted in *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 368.

phosphorographic (fos″fō-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *phosphorograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phosphorography.

Phosphorographic studies for the photographic reproduction of the stars. *Nature*, XXXIII. 431.

phosphorography (fos-fō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] The art, method, etc., of making phosphorographs.

M. Ch. V. Zenger brought before the Academy of Sciences on August 30th a paper entitled "*Phosphorography* applied to the Photography of the Invisible."
Athenæum, No. 3073, p. 375.

phosphoroscope (fos'fō-rō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *phosphoroscope*, < NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, behold.] 1. An instrument for measuring the duration of evanescent phosphorescence in different substances. It consists of a hollow black metal box within which is placed the object to be tested. The ends of the box have each an aperture, the two being opposite each other and of the form of a circular sector. The box is traversed by a movable axis carrying two circular screens each of which has four perforations of the shape of the apertures in the box; but while those of the box correspond with each other, the latter alternate. The object to be tested is supported in front of the apertures of the box and between the screens which are rotated by guard wheels at any desired speed. The substance can thus be exposed alternately to a light behind the box and to the eye.

2. A philosophical toy consisting of glass tubes containing different phosphorescent substances and arranged in a box. When exposed to sunlight or strong artificial light, and afterward put in a dark place, the tubes glow with lights of different colors.

phosphorous (fos'fō-rus), *a.* [= F. *phosphoreux* = Sp. It. *fosforoso* = Pg. *phosphoroso*; as *phosphor* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing phosphorus.—**Phosphorous acid,** H_3PO_3, an acid produced by the action of water on phosphorus trichlorid, by exposing sticks of phosphorus to moist air, and in several other ways. Phosphorous acid exists usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but it may also be obtained crystallized. This acid is dibasic, forming two series of metallic salts, named respectively *neutral* and *acid phosphites*.—**Phosphorous anhydrid,** P_2O_3, a soft, white, readily volatile powder prepared by burning phosphorus in a limited supply of air.

phosphoruria (fos-fō-rō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] 1. ★Phosphaturia.—2. Photuria.

phosphorus (fos'fō-rus), *n.* [L. (in def. 2 NL.), < Gr. *Φωσφόρος*, Lucifer: see *Phosphor*.] 1. [*cap.*] The morning star; Phosphor.

John Baptist was that *Phosphorus* or morning star, to signify the sun's approaching.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 224.

2. Chemical symbol, P; atomic weight, 31; specific gravity, 1.826. A solid non-metallic combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed, not found by itself in nature, but occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen, calcium, and magnesium. It is widely distributed, being an essential constituent of all plants and of the bony tissue of animals. It was originally obtained from urine; but it is now manufactured from bones, which consist in large part of calcium phosphate. Common phosphorus, when pure, is semi-transparent and colorless. At common temperatures it is a soft solid, easily cut with a knife, the cut surface having a waxy luster; at 112° F. it fuses, and at 550° is converted into vapor. It is soluble, by the aid of heat, in naphtha, in fixed and volatile oils, and in sulphur chlorid, carbon disulphid, and phosphorus sulphid. It is exceedingly inflammable. Exposed to the air at common temperatures, it undergoes slow combustion, emits a white fume of a peculiar garlic odor, and appears luminous in the dark. A very slight degree of heat is sufficient to inflame it in the open air. Gentle pressure between the fingers, friction, or a temperature not much above its point of fusion kindles it readily. It burns rapidly even in the air, emitting a splendid white light, and causing intense heat. Its combustion is far more rapid in oxygen gas, and the light far more vivid. The product of the perfect combustion of phosphorus is phosphorus pentoxid (P_2O_5), a white solid which readily takes up water, passing into phosphoric acid (which see, under *phosphoric*). Phosphorus may be made to combine with most of the metals, forming compounds called *phosphides;* when dissolved in fat oils it forms a solution which is luminous in the dark. It is chiefly used in the preparation of lucifer matches, and in the preparation of phosphoric acid. It is used to some extent in medicine in nervous affections, but is virulently poisonous except in very minute doses. Phosphorus presents a good example of allotropy, in that it can be exhibited in at least one other form, known as *red* or *amorphous phosphorus*, presenting completely different properties from common phosphorus. This variety is produced by keeping common phosphorus for a long time slightly below the boiling-point. It is a red, hard, brittle substance, not fusible, not poisonous, and not readily inflammable, so that it may be handled with impunity. When heated to the boiling-point it changes back to common phosphorus.—**Bologna, Bolognian,** or **Bononian phosphorus,** one of the most powerful of the solar phosphoric substances. It is prepared by heating barium sulphate intensely with powdered charcoal, and filling with it while hot glass tubes, which are at once sealed. After exposure to sunlight, the mass phosphoresces in the dark with a bright orange-colored light.—**Phosphorus bottle.** (*a*) A contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. The light is produced by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire, and introducing a sulphur match. It is now superseded by lucifer matches and similar contrivances. (*b*) A small bottle containing 12 grains of phosphorus melted in half an ounce of olive-oil. On being uncorked in the dark this solution emits light enough to illuminate the dial of a watch, and it will retain this property for several years if not too frequently used.—**Phosphorus paste,** a poisonous compound containing phosphorus, for the destruction of vermin, as rats, mice, cockroaches, etc.

phosphorus-box (fos'fō-rus-boks), *n.* A box containing oxymuriate matches, which first superseded the tinder-box.

When I was about 16 I joined in partnership with a man who used to make *phosphorus boxes*. I sold them for him. A piece of phosphorus was stuck in a tin tube, the match was dipped into the phosphorus, and it would ignite by friction. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 373.

phosphuret† (fos'fū-ret), *n.* [= F. *phosphure* = Sp. *fosforeto* = Pg. *phosphureto*; as *phosph(orus)* + *-uret*.] Same as *phosphide*.

phosphureted, phosphuretted (fos'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *phosphuret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with phosphorus.—**Phosphureted hydrogen,** PH_3, a gas procured by boiling phosphorus with a caustic alkali. The gas so prepared is spontaneously inflammable, owing to the presence of traces of vapor of a liquid hydrid of phosphorus, and during its combustion there are formed water and phosphoric acid. The pure gas, while very combustible, does not inflame spontaneously; it is colorless, is very poisonous, and has a disgusting smell, resembling that of decaying fish. When mixed with oxygen gas it explodes by reduction of pressure. It is produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When this gas is cooled below zero (C.) it deposits a liquid, hydrogen phosphide; the gaseous phosphide remaining is no longer spontaneously inflammable. Also called *phosphine*.

photalgia (fō-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain arising from light.

photantitypimeter (fō-tan-tit-i-pim'e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ἀντίτυπος*, corresponding (see *antitype*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] A chemical actinometer proposed by Marchand, consisting of a solution of ferric chlorid and oxalic acid in water. When it is exposed to the sunlight, carbon dioxid gas is set free, the measure of whose volume expresses the chemical intensity of the sun's rays.

photics (fō'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-ics*.] The science of light.

Photinia (fō-tin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), so called with ref. to the coriaceous and shining evergreen leaves and white flowers; < Gr. *φωτεινός*, shining, bright, < *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] A genus of shrubs and trees, of the family *Malaceæ*, having evergreen leaves and one- to five-celled berry-like pome, with thin partitions. There are about 17 species, natives of Japan, China, and the mountains of India. They bear alternate undivided leaves, often with leaf-like stipules, and usually white flowers in terminal corymbs or panicles. The ovoid juicy fruit is crowned by the five ovate calyx-lobes and is sometimes edible. *P. serrulata* (often wrongly called *Cratægus glabra*) is the Chinese hawthorn. It is a hardy evergreen growing to a ★height of 10 feet.

Photinian (fō-tin'i-an), *n.* [< LL. *Photinianus*, an adherent of Photinus, < *Photinus*, < Gr. Φωτεινός, Photinus (see def.), < *φωτεινός*, shining, bright, < *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] One of a sect, disciples of Photinus, a bishop of Sirmium in Pannonia in the fourth century. Photinus denied Christ's essential divinity, and believed that his moral character developed from human to divine.

Photinianism (fō-tin'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Photinian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrine held by Photinus.

photo (fō'tō), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *photograph*.

photobiotic (fō″tō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *βιωτικός*, belonging to life.] Living habitually in the light: said of a class of plant-cells.

photocampsis (fō-tō-kamp'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *κάμψις*, bending.] Refraction of light.

photochemical (fō-tō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light.

photochemist (fō-tō-kem'ist), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *chemist*.] One who is versed in photochemistry.

photochemistry (fō-tō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light, of the production of light by chemical changes, and, in a broader sense, of the optical properties of chemical substances.

photochromatic (fō″tō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *photochrom-y* + *-atic* (after *chromatic*).] Of or pertaining to or produced by photochromy.

photochromolithograph (fō-tō-krō-mō-lith'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *chromolithograph*.] A chromolithograph in the production of which photographic processes have been used.

photochromotype (fō-tō-krō'mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *chromotype*.] A photoprocess picture printed in colors in a printing-press by any of the ordinary methods of typography in colors.

photochromy (fō'tō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The art of reproducing colors by photography, or of producing photographic pictures in which the originals are shown in their natural colors. There is as yet no process by which natural colors can be registered by photography by a single or simple operation, in such form that the resulting picture will be permanent. By the device of taking a separate negative for every color in the subject, using in every case such chemicals or methods as will reproduce only the desired color, and afterward combining prints or matrices from all the negatives, every one in its appropriate color, a remarkably close ap-

proximation is made to the natural appearance of the subject. This process is peculiarly adapted to the reproduction of such works of art as jewels, tapestries, potteries, and enamels. See *color* ★*photography* in supplement.

photochronograph (fō-tō-kron'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *chronograph.*] 1. An instrument for taking photochronographic pictures. See *photochronography.*—2. A picture taken by this method.

photochronographic (fō-tō-kron-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to photochronography.

photochronography (fō″tō-krō-nog'rȧ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.] The method, practice, etc., of taking instantaneous photographs at regular and generally at short intervals of time, as of a bird, horse, projectile, etc., in motion.

photocrayon (fō-tō-krā'on), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *crayon.*] Produced by photographic processes giving the effect of work in crayons, or finished in crayons upon a photographic groundwork: said of a picture.

photodermatic (fō″tō-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + δέρμα, skin: see *dermatic.*] Having a luminous or phosphorescent skin; phosphorescent, as the mantle of a mollusk. *Nature*, XL. 384.

photodrome (fō'tō-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run.] An instrument for producing optical effects by flashes of light thrown upon revolving disks on which are painted various figures or devices.

photodynamic (fō″tō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + δύναμις, power: see *dynamic.*] Of or pertaining to the energy or effect of light.

photodysphoria (fō″tō-dis-fō'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + δυσφορία, pain hard to be borne: see *dysphoria.*] An intolerance of light; photophobia.

photo-electric (fō″tō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *electric.*] Pertaining to the action of light on electrical phenomena, as the discharge of a condenser by a beam of ultraviolet light; also noting apparatus for taking photographs by electric light, or by a lamp whose illuminating power is electric.

photo-electrical (fō″tō-ē-lek'tri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *electrical.*] Same as *photo-electric.*

photo-electrotype (fō″tō-ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *electrotype.*] A photographic picture produced in relief, such as to afford, by the ordinary processes of electrotypy, a matrix for a cast from which impressions in ink may be obtained.

photo-engrave (fō″tō-en-grāv'), *v. t.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *engrave.*] To produce by or in photo-engraving.

photo-engraving (fō″tō-en-grā'ving), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *engraving.*] A common name for many processes by which plates for use in a printing-press can be produced through the medium of photography. These processes depend upon the property, possessed by potassium bichromate and analogous chemicals, of rendering insoluble, under the action of light, gelatin or some similar body with which they are compounded. By applications of this property, varying according to the process, a picture or design can be produced on a metal surface, and the blank places etched out with acid; from this a matrix can be formed, from which an electrotype plate can be made in the ordinary ways. In general, the term *photo-engraving* is limited to a relief-block or -plate produced by photographic means for printing in an ordinary printing-press, to the art of making such blocks, and to prints from them; while the term *photogravure* is commonly applied to a photographically engraved plate in intaglio from which prints may be taken in a copperplate-press, to the art of making such an incised plate, and to a print from it. In the Gillet process a zinc plate coated with asphaltum is exposed beneath a negative, and the portions unchanged by light are dissolved. The zinc is then etched. Photographs are reproduced in the form of half-tone plates for use in the printing-press by several methods, all of which depend upon breaking up the surface of the picture by dark lines in regular series. A gelatin film on which such a series of lines has been photographed is placed between the sensitized surface which is to receive the impression and a positive picture. The resulting print will consist of the subject appearing in half-tone on a ground of lines, and from it a typographical matrix can be prepared for electrotyping in the usual ways. (For an example of a half-tone plate, see cut under *dekadrachm.*) Also called *photographic engraving, photographic-process printing, photographic process.* See *photo-etching* (Gillet process), and compare *heliotypy* and *photogravure.*

photo-epinastic (fō-tō-ep-i-nas'tik), *a.* [< *photo-epinast-y* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of photo-epinasty.

photo-epinastically (fō-tō-ep-i-nas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a photo-epinastic manner.

photo-epinasty (fō-tō-ep'i-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *epinasty.*] In *bot.*, an epinastic movement or state of curvature observed in certain organs when exposed to intense light, due to a more active growth of the dorsal surface. Compare *epinasty.*

photo-etching (fō-tō-ech'ing), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *etching.*] Any process of photo-engraving or photogravure, or any plate or print produced by such a process, in which a subject in line is transferred by photography to a metal surface in such a manner that either the ground or the lines of the design will resist acid, with which the plate is then etched: most commonly used for relief-plates on zinc, such as those of the Gillet process. See *photo-engraving.*

photogalvanography (fō-tō-gal-vȧ-nog'rȧ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *galvanography.*] A process of obtaining from a photographic positive on glass an intaglio gutta-percha plate for printing like a plate. The gutta-percha plate is a hardened impression from a relief negative in bichromated gelatin, made according to the methods used in photo-process.

photogen (fō'tō-jen), *n.* [F. *photogène*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] A paraffin-oil: same as *kerosene.*

photogene (fō'tō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] A more or less continued impression or picture on the retina. *H. Spencer.*

photogenic (fō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [= F. *photogénique* = It. *fotogenico;* as *photogen-, photogenous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to photogeny.—2. In *biol.*, producing light without sensible heat, as an animal or vegetable organism; giving rise to luminosity or phosphorescence; photogenous.

According to Schulze the males of Lampyris splendidula possess two *photogenic* organs.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 379.

Photogenic drawing. (*a*) A picture produced by the agency of light, according to any of the photographic processes. Specifically—(*b*) A reproduction of the configuration of any flat translucent object, as a leaf, or the wing of an insect, or a drawing upon translucent paper or tracing-cloth, made by confining it under glass in contact with a sensitive film, exposing to the action of light, and fixing or developing the image resulting in the film. A variety of photogenic processes are now in use for copying mechanical drawings. See *blue-printing.*

photogenous (fō-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] In *biol.*, same as *photogenic.*

Their further studies . . . enable them to reconcile their theory of *photogenous* fermentation with the hypothesis of the oxidation of a phosphorated substance, as proposed by some biologists. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 512.

photogeny (fō-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] The art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground; photography.

photoglyphic (fō-tō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *photoglyph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to photoglyphy.

photoglyphy (fō-tog'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + γλύφειν, engrave.] The art of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemical processes; particularly, the production by photographic processes of a plate from which copies can be printed in ink. Often restricted to the production of intaglio plates, or photogravure.

photogram (fō'tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + γράμμα, a writing, a drawing, a picture, < γράφειν, write: see *gram*[2].] Same as *photograph.* *Nature*, XXXVI. 317. [Rare.]

photogrammetry (fō-tō-gram'et-ri), *n.* The art of forming an orthogonal projection from two perspectives. See the supplement.

photograph (fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [= F. *photographe* = It. *fotografo*, a photograph (cf. Sp. *fotografía* = Pg. *photographia* = It. *fotografia*, a photograph: see *photography*); Sp. *fotógrafo* = Pg. *photographo* = It. *fotografo* = G. *photograph* = Sw. Dan. *fotograf* = NGr. φωτογράφος, a photographer, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + γράφειν, write.] A picture produced by any process of photography.—**Composite photograph.** See *composite.*—**Instantaneous photograph.** See *photography.*—**Phosphorescent photograph,** a photographic picture obtained by coating a plate with a mixture of dextrin, honey, and potassium bichromate, and exposing it under a negative. The parts affected by light through the transparent parts of the negative harden, while those which are protected from the light remain sticky, so that any fine powder dusted over will adhere to them, while having no hold on the hardened parts. If a phosphorescent powder is dusted on this positive, and the plate is then exposed to strong light, there will result a picture appearing luminous in the dark.

photograph (fō'tō-grȧf), *v. t.* [< *photograph, n.*] To produce a likeness or facsimile of by photographic means.

photographer (fō-tog'rȧ-fėr), *n.* [< *photograph* + *-er*[1].] One who makes pictures by means of photography.

photographic (fō-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *photographique* = Sp. *fotográfico* = Pg. *photographico* = It. *fotografico;* as *photograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, using, or produced by photography.—**Photographic engraving.** Same as *photo-engraving.*—**Photographic lens, paper,** etc. See the nouns.—**Photographic process, photographic-process printing.** Same as *photo-engraving.*

photographical (fō-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *photographic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to photography; more or less directly connected with photographic matters: as, a *photographical* print; a *photographical* society.

photographically (fō-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of, or as regards, photography; as in a photograph.

photographometer (fō″tō-gra-fom'e-tėr), *n.* *photograph* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. In *photog.*, an instrument for determining the sensibility of a film employed in photographic processes, relatively to the amount of radiation, luminous and chemical.—2. A rotating photographic apparatus for recording automatically the angular position of objects around a given point.

photography (fō-tog'rȧ-fi), *n.* [= F. *photographie* = Sp. *fotografía* = Pg. *photographia* = It. *fotografia* = D. *photografie* = G. *photographie* = Sw. Dan. *fotografi*, photography (in Sp. Pg. It. also a photograph), = NGr. φωτογραφία, photography, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write. Cf. *photograph.*] The art of producing images of objects by an application of the chemical change produced in certain substances, as silver chlorid, bromide, or iodide, by the action of light, or more generally of radiant energy. The rays which are in general most active in this way are those of the upper part of the spectrum, as the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays. The red and yellow rays produce a much less marked effect on an ordinary sensitive plate; but it has been found possible to prepare a special gelatinobromide plate which is highly sensitive even to the less refrangible rays, as those in the infra-red region of the spectrum. (See *spectrum.*) Photography rests on the fact that silver nitrate and various other chemicals are decomposed by certain solar rays and reduced, becoming dark or black, or in other ways affected, according to the intensity and amount of actinic rays received on them. The process consists (1) in properly exposing a surface made sensitive to actinic rays to a projected image of the object to be reproduced; (2) in rendering visible if merely latent, or in coloring or toning, the reproduction of this image; (3) in removing the sensibility of those parts of the surface which have not been acted on, and in fixing permanently the image produced; and (4), if the image obtained is a negative, as in the majority of processes, in the mechanical production of positive copies from it. The knowledge of the principle on which photography depends reaches back to the time of the alchemists, who discovered that silver chlorid exposed to the sun's rays became black. Wedgwood and Davy in 1802 attempted to apply this fact to artistic purposes by throwing the shadow of an object on a sheet of white paper, or, preferably, of leather, covered with a solution of silver nitrate and exposed to the sun's rays, but they were unable to fix the pictures. About 1814 Niepce, a Frenchman, discovered a method of producing pictures on plates of copper or pewter covered with a sensitive resinous substance called bitumen of Judea, and also of rendering them permanent. This process he called *heliography.* Niepce associated himself with Daguerre, who elaborated, about 1838, from the former process the one which bears his name. (See *daguerreotype.*) This was soon superseded by various processes, especially the *calotype process* (see *calotype*) of Fox-Talbot, first patented in 1841, who revived Wedgwood's process of obtaining pictures on sensitized paper, and the *collodion process* (see *collodion*), first suggested by M. Le Grey, of Paris, and brought into practice by Archer in 1850; and all these later processes have been practically abandoned for the *gelatinobromide dry-plate process,* which is now in almost universal use. Photographs produced by any of these processes may be either *negative* or *positive.* Negative photographs exhibit the lights and shades as opposite to those in nature—that is, the lights appear dark and the shades transparent; positive photographs exhibit the lights and shades in accordance with nature. To produce a positive from a negative, the latter is placed in contact with a surface which has been rendered sensitive to light, and is exposed to the influence of light, which penetrates the negative and affects the parts of the underlying surface opposite the lights of the picture, while the parts opposite the opaque parts of the picture are protected. The operation for obtaining a positive from a negative is called *printing.* Modifications are constantly being introduced in photography. One of the most important has been the *carbon process,* popularized by Swan of Newcastle, according to which a solution of gelatin and potassium bichromate (the latter being the sensitizing agent) is mixed with a pigment, and applied as a coating to a sheet of paper. The positives are printed in the ordinary way on the black cake, or *tissue* as it is called, thus produced, and become visible and permanent by washing, as the pigment-coating is rendered more or less insoluble by the effect of the light passing through the negative. The *autotype process,* invented by Johnson, is a simpler method of carbon-printing than the carbon process proper, but the principles involved are the same. One of the most important developments of the art is the so-called *instantaneous photography,* by means of which, through the use of very sensitive plates and the shortness of the duration of exposure,

scenes, motions, etc., are reproduced and registered which are too rapid or evanescent to be distinguishable by the eye. For various mechanical methods of multiplying photographic pictures, see *photo-electrotype*, *photo-engraving*, *photogalvanography*, *photoglyphy*, *photogravure*, *photolithography*, and *heliotypy*.

★**photogravure** (fō″tō-grā-vūr′), *n.* [< F. *photogravure*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + F. *gravure*, engraving.] The art of producing on metal, by an application of the action of light on a sensitized surface, often supplemented by etching, an incised engraved plate for printing. There are several processes by which this may be accomplished. According to the Niepce process, which is suitable for the reproduction of line-engravings, a copperplate is coated with a mixture of fish-glue and bichromate of ammonia, and is then exposed to light beneath a positive. The resulting print is brought out with water, which dissolves the parts not acted on by light, and the lines remain as bare copper exposed for action of the etching acid. In the Fox-Talbot process the gelatin print is transferred to copper which has had a grain given to it by sprinkling the surface with powdered resin and then warming it. (See *aquatint*.) The plate is then etched with ferric acid, which renders the opaque portions of the gelatin film insoluble and impermeable. The acid should be weak and kept in motion during the biting, until the uncovered parts have been sufficiently attacked. To increase the regularity of the erosion, the plate should first be immersed in a weak solution of copper sulphate. In the Woodbury process, which resembles the Goupil process, a gelatin picture in relief is applied under pressure upon a plate of soft metal, and is repeated on the metal in relief and depression. The mold thus formed is filled with pigmented gelatin, over which a sheet of paper which is to receive the picture is placed, and subjected to a level pressure in order to force out the superfluous gelatin. The depressed parts, which represent the dark parts of the picture, retain the most gelatin, and when the paper is lifted it raises the gelatin from the mold in such a manner that it forms a picture in low relief. In order to obtain a grained surface which will hold printing-ink, pounded glass may be mixed with the gelatin.

photogravure (fō″tō-grā-vūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *photogravured*, ppr. *photogravuring*. [< *photogravure*, *n.*] To produce in photogravure.

photoheliograph (fō-tō-hē′li-ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *heliograph*.] A photographic telescope designed for making photographs of the sun, particularly at a transit of Venus or at a solar eclipse. There are several forms of the instrument, differing widely in construction.

photoheliographic (fō-tō-hē″li-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *photoheliograph* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made by means of a photoheliograph: as, *photoheliographic* observations.

photohyponastic (fō-tō-hī-pō-nas′tik), *a.* [< *photohyponast-y* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of photohyponasty.

photohyponasty (fō-tō-hī′pō-nas-ti), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *hyponasty*.] In *bot.*, a hyponastic movement or curvature brought about by the exposure of organs to intense light after they have had their growth arrested for a period.

photolithograph (fō-tō-lith′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *lithograph*.] A print produced by photolithography.

photolithograph (fō-tō-lith′ō-gràf), *v. t.* [< *photolithograph*, *n.*] To produce or reproduce by the aid of photolithography.

photolithographer (fō″tō-li-thog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *photolithograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who produces pictures by photolithography.

photolithographic (fō-tō-lith-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *photolithograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by photolithography.—**Photolithographic process**, any one of the various processes by which photolithography is accomplished. All depend upon the property of a gelatin film, sensitized with potassium bichromate or an analogous chemical, of becoming insoluble when exposed to light, and thus of affording a photographic relief-plate, or a plate which will take lithographic ink in the parts affected by light, and repel it elsewhere, from which the design or picture can be transferred by the ordinary methods of lithography to a stone, or to a plate of zinc, etc.

photolithography (fō′tō-li-thog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *photolithographie* = Sp. *fotolitografía*; as Gr. φῶς (φωτ-) + E. *lithography*.] The art of fixing on the surface of a lithographic stone by the agency of the action of light upon bichromated gelatin combined with albumen, and by other manipulations, an image suitable for reproduction in ink by impression in the manner of an ordinary lithograph; also extended to include processes of similar character in which the transfer is not made to stone; specifically, the process of reproducing in ink any design or picture executed on prepared stone by means of photography, either directly or by transfers from photographs. The process is analogous to several photo-engraving processes executed on metal. See *photolithographic process*, under *photolithographic*. Also called *lithophotography*.

photologic (fō-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *photologique* = Sp. *fotológico* = Pg. *photologico*; as *photolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to photology.

photological (fō-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *photologic* + *-al*.] Same as *photologic*.

photologist (fō-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *photolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who devotes himself to the study or exposition of the science of light.

> The painter should never forget that his notion of colour (as compared with that of the *photologist*) is a negative one.
> *Herschel*, Light, § 48.

photology (fō-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *photologie* = Sp. *fotología* = Pg. *photologia*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. MGr. *φωτολόγος*, announcing light.] The science of light.

photolysis (fō-tol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *λίσις*, a loosing, setting free, < *λύειν*, loosen, unbind, unfasten.] In *bot.*, the movements of protoplasm under the influence of light: distinguished as *apostrophe* and *epistrophe*.

> In the first the chlorophyl-grains collect upon the cell-walls which are parallel to the plane of incident light; in the latter, upon those which are at right angles to it. *Moore*.

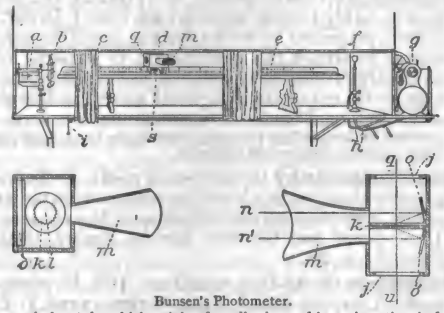
photomagnetism (fō-tō-mag′net-izm), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *magnetism*.] The relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday*.

photomechanical (fō″tō-mē-kan′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *mechanical*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the mechanical production of pictures by the aid of light, as in photo-engraving, photolithography, etc.

> Of all the perfected *photomechanical* processes, the collotype is about the most useful for general purposes.
> *The Engineer*, LXVI. 279.

photometallograph (fō″tō-me-tal′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *μέταλλον*, metal, + *γράφειν*, write (see *metallography*).] Same as *photozincograph*.

★**photometer** (fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *photomètre* = Sp. *fotómetro* = Pg. *photometro* = It. *fotometro*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of light, specifically to compare the relative intensities of the light emitted from different sources. Many forms have been devised, most of which are based upon the determination of the relative distances



Bunsen's Photometer.

a, balance by which weight of candles burned in a given time is determined; *b*, candles; *g*, clock, and meter which measures the gas consumed in the test; *f*, gas-burner; *h*, flexible pipes for supplying gas to the burner; *d*, sight-box, supported on a carriage *s*; *e*, scale having a guide-way for the carriage of the sight-box, and graduated to show the relative candle-power of gas which gives an illumination having intensity equal to that of the candles. This graduation corresponds with the position of the sight-box when the latter is adjusted so that equal intensity is obtained on both sides of the disk; *c* is a curtain to exclude other light during the adjustment of the sight-box; *r*, cord running over pulleys under the bottom of the instrument, by which an operator can start or stop the clock at the beginning and end of the test; *k*, disk, with the translucent serrated spot *l*; *m*, sight-tube; *o o′*, mirrors. Light enters the sight-box from the candles through the opening *q* in the side of the sight-box, and from the gas-burner on the side of *n*. Images of both sides of the illuminated disk are simultaneously seen at *n n′* by reflection from the mirrors at *o* and *o′*.

at which the light from two sources produces equal intensities of illumination. One of the most common photometers is that of Bunsen, which consists of a screen of white paper with a grease-spot in its center. The lights to be compared are placed on opposite sides of this screen, and their distances are so adjusted that the grease-spot appears neither brighter nor darker than the rest of the paper, from whichever side it is viewed. When the distances have not been correctly adjusted, the grease-spot will appear darker than the rest of the paper when viewed from the side on which the illumination is most intense, and lighter than the rest of the paper when viewed from the other side. The intensities of the two lights are to one another as the squares of the distances from the screen at which they must be placed in order that the grease-spot may appear neither brighter nor darker than the rest of the paper. Another form is Rumford's photometer, which employs a screen in front of which is placed a vertical rod; the positions of the sources of light are so adjusted that the two shadows which they cast are sensibly equal.—**Dispersion photometer**, a form of photometer by means of which the intensity of a brilliant light, as that of an electric arc, may be determined. The dispersive effect of a thin concave lens acts like increase of distance in the common photometer to weaken the bright light to the required degree.—**Polarization photometer**, an instrument in which the measurement depends upon the properties of polarized light.—**Wedge photometer**, an astronomical photometer in which a wedge of neutral-tinted dark glass is used to cause the apparent extinction of a star viewed through it. The thickness of the wedge at the point where the star vanishes determines its brightness.—**Wheel photometer**, an instrument in which the light to be measured is weakened in any required degree by transmission through adjustable apertures in a rapidly ★revolving wheel.

photometric (fō-tō-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *photométrique* = Pg. *photometrico*; as *photometr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to photometry, or the measurement of the intensity of light, or to the photometer, or instrument by which this is effected; employing or made by a photometer: as, *photometric* researches or observations.—**Lambert's photometric law** [named after Johann Heinrich *Lambert* (1728–77), an eminent mathematician], the law that the light which each element of a luminous surface, or of a diffusely reflecting surface, reflects is proportional to the cosine of the angle of emanation.—**Photometric standard**, a carcel lamp burning 42 grams of refined colza-oil per hour, with a flame 40 millimeters high. It is equal to 9.5 British or 7.6 German standard candles. The *unit of photometry* adopted by the Electrical Congress at Paris (1884) is the amount of light emitted from a surface of one square centimeter of melted platinum at its temperature of solidification; in 1889 one twentieth of this unit was adopted as the practical unit, and called a *candle*. See *standard* ★*candle* and ★*light standard*.

photometrical (fō-tō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *photometric* + *-al*.] Same as *photometric*.

photometrically (fō-tō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* As regards photometry; by means of a photometer.

photometrician (fō″tō-me-trish′an), *n.* [< *photometric* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in photometry. *R. A. Proctor*, The Sun, p. 302.

photometrist (fō-tom′e-trist), *n.* [< *photometr-y* + *-ist*.] A photometrician.

> The best way for a *photometrist* to be certain of his instruments is to test them himself.
> *W. R. Bowditch*, Coal Gas, iii. 67.

★**photometry** (fō-tom′et-ri), *n.* [= F. *photométrie* = Sp. *fotometría* = It. *fotometria*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources. This is usually accomplished by determining the relative distances at which two sources of light produce equal intensities of illumination. See *photometer*.

photomicrograph (fō-tō-mī′krō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *micrograph*.] An enlarged or macroscopic photograph of a microscopic object; an enlarged photograph. Compare *microphotograph*.

photomicrographer (fō″tō-mī-krog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *photomicrograph* + *-er*[1].] A maker of photomicrographs; one who enlarges photographs, or makes enlarged pictures of small or microscopic objects.

photomicrographic (fō-tō-mī-krō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *photomicrograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in photomicrography; obtained or made by photomicrography: as, *photomicrographic* ★apparatus; a *photomicrographic* representation.

photomicrography (fō″tō-mī-krog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *photomicrographie*; < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *micrography*.] The art or process of enlarging minute objects by means of the microscope, and reproducing the enlarged image by photography. It is to be distinguished from *microphotography*.

photonephograph (fō-tō-nef′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *νέφος*, a cloud, + *γράφειν*, write.] A name given by Abney to an apparatus for taking simultaneous photographs of a cloud from two points on the earth. It consists essentially of twin cameras, adjustable at any angle of elevation and azimuth, and, as used at Kew, England, placed 200 yards apart. Two sets of photographs are taken simultaneously at an interval of about a minute, and from these the heights and motions of the clouds are deduced.

photonephoscope (fō-tō-nef′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *νέφος*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *photonephograph*.

photonosos, photonosus (fō-ton′ō-sos, -sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *νόσος*, disease.] Any affection resulting from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness.

photopapyrography (fō-tō-pap-i-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *papyrography*.] A photo-engraving process in which a relief-print on paper is formed as a matrix from which prints in ink can be struck off.

photophobia (fō-tō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [= F. *photophobie* = It. *fotofobia*, < NL. *photophobia*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] An intolerance or dread of light.

photophobic (fō-tō-fō′bik), *a.* [< *photophobia* + *-ic*.] Affected with photophobia; dreading or intolerant of light; unable to bear light.

photophone (fō′tō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *φωνή*, sound, voice: see *phone*[1].] An instrument by which a beam of light may be made to transmit spoken words to a distance.

One form consists of a thin mirror of silvered mica which receives the vibrations from the person speaking, and upon which a beam of light falls at the same time. This light is reflected to the receiving-point at a distance. There it falls upon a concave mirror, and is brought to a focus upon a selenium-cell. The variation in the light produces a corresponding variation in the electrical resistance of the selenium, and this reproduces the spoken words in a telephone connected with it.

In the earlier papers describing it [the radiophone] and the experiments which led to its invention it is called *photophone*, because at that time the effects were supposed to be wholly due to light. Afterwards, in order to avoid ambiguity, Bell changed the name to radiophone, and suggested that, to distinguish between instruments depending on the different kinds of radiation, the names *photophone*, thermophone, &c., should be employed.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 130.

photophonic (fō-tō-fon'ik), *a.* [< *photophone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.

photophony (fō'tǫ-fō-ni), *n.* [< *photophone* + *-y*³.] The art or practice of using the photophone.

photophosphorescent (fō-tō-fos-fo̤-res'ẹnt), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *phosphorescent.*] Exhibiting phosphorescence under the action of light. See *phosphorescence.*

photophysical (fō-tǫ-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *physical.*] Pertaining to the physical effect of light: opposed to *photochemical.* *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 562.

photopolarimeter (fō-tǫ-pō-la-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *polarimeter.*] A form of polarimeter devised (1885) by Cornu. It has a doubly refracting prism mounted at one end of a tube, which at the other has a diaphragm of such size that the borders of the two images, polarized at right angles, just coincide with each other. A nicol prism suitably mounted is made to revolve until these images have the same intensity, when the angular position of its plane of vibration gives a ready means of determining the degree of polarization in the light under examination.

photo-process (fō'tō-pros″es), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *process.*] Any process or method by which is produced, by the agency of photography, a matrix in relief or in intaglio from which prints can be made in ink; especially, the photographic production of relief-plates from which impressions are struck off in an ordinary printing-press. It thus includes photogravure, but is especially applicable to such processes of photo-engraving as photolithography and photozincography. The chief kinds of photo-process are differentiated as follows. Heliotype is the production of a matrix in gelatin, from which printing is done directly in a lithographic press. Photogravure is the production of incised or intaglio plates in metal. Photo-engraving is (properly) the production of relief-plates of any kind suited for printing, together with type, in an ordinary printing-press; though the term is often used to include photogravure also. Photo-engraving is particularly applicable to the reproduction of pen-drawings; when used for pictures, such as ordinary photographs, it is necessary, in order to admit of printing, to employ some such device as the formation over the whole surface of the plate of an even series of fine lines, or a finely dotted or stippled ground. Such plates are called *half-tone plates.* (See *half-tone process*, under *photo-engraving.*) Also used attributively to note a relief-plate, or an impression from such a plate, made by photo-process.

photopsia (fō-top'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ὀψις*, look, sight, < √ *ὀπ*, see: see *optic.*] The condition of having the sensation as of light or of flashes of light without external cause.

photopsy (fō'top-si), *n.* [= F. *photopsie* = It. *fotopsia*, < NL. *photopsia*, q. v.] Same as *photopsia.*

photo-relief (fō″tō-rē-lēf'), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *relief.*] Noting any process for obtaining by photographic means a matrix in relief capable of receiving ink and communicating impressions, or any block, plate, or print produced by such a process. See *photography, photo-engraving.*

photoscope (fō'tǫ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs. *E. H. Knight.* —2. An instrument consisting of a selenium-cell, or an arrangement of some other substance whose electrical resistance varies with the degree of illumination, together with a telephone-receiver placed in the same electrical circuit, by means of which the varying intensities of light may be detected.

photosculpture (fō'tō-skulp″tūr), *n.* [= F. *photosculpture;* < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *sculpture.*] A process of sculpturing statuettes, medallions, and the like, by the aid of photography. The person whose likeness is to be taken is placed in the focus of a number of photographic cameras, placed at equal distances from one another, and is thus photographed all round. The resulting pictures are projected in succession by means of a magic lantern on a transparent screen. The operator works behind this screen on a piece of modeling-clay, turning it round as he proceeds, and copying the images on the screen by means of a pantograph which has its reducing-point armed with a molding- or cutting-tool, so that, as the longer arm traces every figure on the screen, the shorter one reproduces it in the clay.

photosphere (fō'tǫ-sfēr), *n.* [= F. *photosphère*, < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *sphere.*] An envelop of light; specifically, the luminous envelop, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun. According to Kirchhoff, the sun's photosphere is either solid or liquid, and is surrounded by an extensive atmosphere, composed of gases and vapors of the substances incandescent in the photosphere. According to the view now more generally accepted, the photosphere is a shell of luminous cloud — that is, the solid or liquid particles which produce the light are minute, and disseminated through the lower strata of the solar atmosphere.

photospheric (fō-tǫ-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *photosphere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a photosphere, and specifically to the photosphere of the sun.

phototachometer (fō″tǫ-ta-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *tachometer.*] An instrument for measuring the velocity of light.

phototachometrical (fō-tǫ-tak-ǫ-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *phototachometr-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to phototachometry.

phototachometry (fō″tǫ-ta-kom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *tachometry.*] The measurement of the velocity of light.

★**phototactic** (fō-tǫ-tak'tik), *a.* [< *phototaxis*, after *tactic.*] In *biol.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or exhibiting phototaxis.

★**phototaxis** (fō-tǫ-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τάξις*, arrangement: see *taxis.*] In *biol.*, the taking by certain organisms or organs of a definite position with reference to the direction of the incident rays of light, as when the zoöspores of various plants (*Hæmatococcus, Ulothrix*, etc.) place their long axes parallel to the direction of the incident rays.

phototelephone (fō-tǫ-tel'e-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *telephone.*] Same as *photophone.*

★**phototheodolite** (fō″tǫ-thē-od'ǫ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *theodolite.*] An instrument for the performance of triangulation by means of photographs.

phototonic (fō-tǫ-ton'ik), *a.* [< *phototonus* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting phototonus; characterized by phototonus. Compare *paratonic.*

phototonus (fǫ-tot'ǫ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone.*] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Sachs for the peculiar condition in which the protoplasm is capable of exhibiting irritability induced in certain plant-organs by exposure to light of a certain intensity. This tonic influence of light is exhibited in the restoration of irritability in organs that have been kept for some days in continuous darkness.

phototopography (fō-tō-tō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* Topographical surveying based on perspective views of the terrene obtained by means of the camera. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Report*, 1893, Part II., p. 38.

★**phototype** (fō'tǫ-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *phototypie;* < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τύπος*, type.] **I.** *n.* 1. A type or plate for printing, of the same nature as an engraved relief-block, produced by an application of the photographic properties of gelatin sensitized with a bichromate (see *photo-engraving*), or by a combination of photographic and etching processes or a combination of photographic and mechanical processes, as when the lines in intaglio are produced by mechanical pressure, these processes when combined being commonly spoken of as a single general process; especially, the process known as photozincography. See *photozincography, photolithography,* and *photoglyphy.* —2. A picture printed from a relief-plate prepared by a phototype process.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or produced by means of phototypy: as, a *phototype* process, plate, or print.

phototype (fō'tǫ-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phototyped*, ppr. *phototyping.* [< *phototype*, *n.*] To reproduce in phototype or by phototypy.

phototypic (fō-tǫ-tip'ik), *a.* [< *phototype* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of phototypy.

phototypographic (fō-tǫ-tī-pǫ-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τύπος*, type, + *γράφειν*, write.] Of, pertaining to, or using a photographic relief-block adapted for printing in an ordinary press: as, the *phototypographic* process of Poitevin.

phototypy (fō'tǫ-tī-pi), *n.* [< *phototype* + *-y*³.] The art or process of producing phototypes.

photovoltaic (fō″tǫ-vol-tā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *voltaic.*] Relating to an electric current as produced or varied in intensity by the action of light, as when the electrical resistance of selenium is altered by light.

photoxylography (fō″tǫ-zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *xylography.*] The process of producing an impression of an object on wood by photography and subsequent processes, and then printing from the block.

photozincograph (fō-tǫ-zing'kǫ-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *zincograph.*] A plate or picture produced by photozincography. Also *photometallograph.*

photozincographic (fō-tǫ-zing-kǫ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *photozincograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by photozincography.

photozincography (fō″tǫ-zing-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *photozincographie;* as Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *zincography.*] A process of photo-engraving analogous to photolithography, but having the matrix formed on a plate of zinc instead of a lithographic stone; also, photo-etching executed on zinc. Also *photozincotypy.*

photozincotype (fō-tǫ-zing'kǫ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *zincotype.*] A plate prepared for printing by photozincography.

In place of wood-cuts, *photo-zincotypes* are very often used. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 49.

photozincotypy (fō-tǫ-zing'kǫ-tī-pi), *n.* [< *photozincotype* + *-y*³.] Same as *photozincography. Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 94.

photuria (fǫ-tū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The passage of luminous urine.

Photuris (fǫ-tū'ris), *n.* [NL. (Leconte, 1851), < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fireflies of the coleopterous family *Lampyridæ*, with nearly 50 species, mainly South American, three only being found in North America. *P. pennsylvanica* is the common firefly or lightning-bug of eastern parts of the United States, about half an inch long and of a yellowish color. Its larva is also luminous. See *firefly*, and cut under *lightning-bug.*

Phoxinus (fok-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. *φοξῖνος*, an unknown river-fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of small cyprinoid fishes; the true minnows, of small size, tapering form, and brilliant colors, the lateral line incomplete if present, the dorsal fin behind the ventrals, and the mouth without barbels. The type is the common European minnow, *P. phoxinus;* several species of the United States are also described. See *minnow.*

Phractamphibia (frak-tam-fib'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φρακτός*, fenced, protected (< *φράσσειν*, fence, protect: see *phragma*), + NL. *Amphibia.*] The mailed or loricate amphibians, as labyrinthodonts: opposed to *Lissamphibia.*

phragma (frag'mạ), *n.*; pl. *phragmata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *φράγμα*, a fence, partition, < *φράσσειν*, fence in, fence, secure, fortify. Cf. *diaphragm*, etc.] 1. In *bot.:* (*a*) A spurious dissepiment or partition in certain fruits. (*b*) The diaphragm of *Calamites.* —2. In *zoöl.*, a partition, septum, dissepiment, or diaphragm. Specifically, in *entom.:* (*a*) A transverse partition descending from the dorsal surface into the cavity of the thorax. (*b*) The posterior inflexed border of the prothorax, concealed by the mesothorax and wing-covers: it is found only in those insects in which the prothorax is movable.

phragmacone, phragmocone (frag'mạ-kōn, -mǫ-kōn), *n.* [< Gr. *φράγμα* (or *φραγμός*), a fence, partition (see *phragma*), + *κῶνος*, cone.] The conical, spiral, or otherwise shaped and chambered or septate internal skeleton of fossil dibranchiate cephalopods, contained in the anterior part of the cavity of a hollow hard structure called the *guard* or *rostrum.* It is homologous with the chambered shell of other cephalopods. See cut under *belemnite.*

phragmaconic (frag-mạ-kon'ik), *a.* [< *phragmacone* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a phragmacone; relating to a phragmacone.

phragmata, *n.* Plural of *phragma.*

Phragmites (frag-mī'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *φραγμίτης*, growing in hedges, < *φράγμα*, a fence: see *phragma.*] A name given by Trinius in 1820 to *Trichoon*, a genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*, distinguished from its relative *Arundo* by spikelets with the lowest flower staminate or sterile. There are 3 species, widely scattered throughout all temperate and subtropical regions. They are the tallest native grasses of the northern United States and of Great Britain, where they are useful in binding together the earth of river-banks by their creeping rootstocks. They are perennials with flat leaves and ample panicles, either dense and erect or loose and nodding, furnished with conspicuous tufts of long silky hairs enveloping the spikelets. *Trichoon Phragmites* (*Arundo Phragmites* of Linnæus) is the marsh-reed of England and the United States, with the aspect of broom-corn, and bearing ornamental plume-like panicles sought for decoration. Also known in England as *ditch-reed* and *bennets*, and in the western United States as *cane.*

Phragmophora (frag-mof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φράγμα*, a fence, partition (see *phragma*), + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A section of dibranchiate cephalopods, having a phragmacone or internal shell with a row of air-chambers traversed by a siphon. It includes the extinct families *Belosepiidæ*, *Belopteridæ*, and *Belemnitidæ*.

phragmophorous (frag-mof′ō-rus), *a.* [< *Phragmophora* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Phragmophora;* having a phragmacone.

phraise (frāz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *phraised*, ppr. *phraising*. [Appar. merely a particular use of *phrase*.] To use coaxing or wheedling language; cajole; palaver. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii. [Scotch.]

phrampel†, *a.* A bad spelling of *frampel*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 1.

phrasal (frā′zal), *a.* [< *phrase* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a phrase; consisting of two or more words.

A third series of prepositions are the *phrasal* prepositions consisting of more than one word.
J. Earle, Philology of the Eng. Tongue (4th ed.), p. 501.

phrase (frāz), *n.* [= D. G. *phrase* = Sw. *fras* = Dan. *frase*, < F. *phrase*, OF. *frase* = Sp. *frase*, *frasis* = Pg. *phrase* = It. *frase*, < L. *phrasis*, < Gr. *φράσις*, speech, manner of speech, phraseology, expression, enunciation, < *φράζειν*, point out, show, tell, declare, speak.] **1.** A brief expression; more specifically, two or more words expressing what is practically a single notion, and thus performing the office of a single part of speech, or entering with a certain degree of unity into the structure of a sentence.

"Convey," the wise it call. "Steal!" foh! a fico for the *phrase!* *Shak.*, M. W. of M., i. 3. 33.

Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

2. A peculiar or characteristic expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; an idiom.

The Bible is rather translated into English Words than into English *Phrase*. The Hebraisms are kept, and the *Phrase* of that Language is kept. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 20.

And, in his native tongue and *phrase*,
Prayed to each saint to watch his days.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 9.

Betwixt them blossomed up
From out a common vein of memory
Sweet household talk, and *phrases* of the hearth.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. The manner or style in which a person expresses himself; diction; phraseology; language; also, an expression, or a form of expression.

The chief and principall [subject of poesy] is: the laud, honour, and glory of the immortall gods (I speake now in *phrase* of the Gentiles).
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

The Sclauon dooth playnly vnderstande the Moscouite, although the Moscouian toonge be a more rude and harde *phrase* of speach.
R. Eden, tr. of John Faber (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 290).

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 8.

A frantic Gipsey now, the House he haunts,
And in wild *Phrases* speaks dissembled Wants.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

4. In *music*, a short and somewhat independent division or part of a piece, less complete than a period, and usually closing with a cadence or a half-cadence. A phrase usually includes four or eight measures. The name is also given less technically to any short passage or figure that is performed without pause or break.

The singer who feels what he sings, and duly marks the *phrases* and accents, is a man of taste. But he who can only give the values and intervals of the notes without the sense of the *phrases*, however accurate he may be, is a mere machine. *Rousseau*, Dict. Music. (Tr. in *Grove*.)

5. In *fencing*, a period between the beginning and end of a short passage at arms between fencers during which there is no pause, each fencer thrusting and parrying in turn.—**Adverbial, conditional, prepositional**, etc., **phrase**. See the adjectives.—**Extended phrase**, in *music*, a phrase that occupies, by exception, more than the usual number of measures.—**Irregular phrase**, in *music*, a phrase of an unusual number of measures.—**To learn the phrases of a house**, to become familiar with the habits of a family. *Halliwell*. [Cornwall, Eng.]=**Syn. 1.** See *term*.

phrase (frāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *phrased*, ppr. *phrasing*. [= F. *phraser* = Sp. *frasear* = Pg. *phrasear;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To employ peculiar phrases or forms of speech; express one's self. [Rare.]

So Saint Cyprian *phraseth*, to expresse effeminate, womanish, wanton, dishonest, mimicall gestures, by the tutorship of an unchast art. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II., ii. 2.

2. In *music*, to divide a piece in performance into short sections or phrases, so as to bring out the metrical and harmonic form of the whole, and make it musically intelligible; also, to perform any group of tones without pause.

II. *trans.* To express or designate by a particular phrase or term; call; style.

When these suns—
For so they *phrase* 'em—by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms, they did perform
Beyond thought's compass. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 34.

The Presbyters and Deacons writing to him think they doe him honour enough when they *phrase* him no higher than Brother Cyprian, and deare Cyprian in the 26. Epist.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

phrase-book (frāz′bůk), *n.* A book in which the phrases or idiomatic forms of expression peculiar to a language are collected and explained.

I confess you are pretty well vers'd in *Phrase-Books*, and Lexicons, and Glossaries.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, i. 32.

phraseless† (frāz′les), *a.* [< *phrase* + *-less*.] Not to be expressed or described.

O, then, advance of yours that *phraseless* hand
Whose white weighs down the airy scale of praise.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 225.

phraseman (frāz′man), *n.*; pl. *phrasemen* (-men). One who habitually uses a set form of words with slight regard to their import; a phrasemonger. [Rare.]

The poor wretch . . .
Becomes a fluent *phraseman*, absolute
And technical in victories and defeats,
And all our dainty terms for fratricide.
Coleridge, Fears in Solitude.

phrase-mark (frāz′märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a sweeping curve over or under notes that are to be performed connectedly and as forming a single phrase.

phrasemonger (frāz′mung″gėr), *n.* [< *phrase* + *monger*.] One who deals in mere phrases; one who is an adept at stringing words or phrases together.

phraseogram (frā′zē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *φράσις* (gen. *φράσεος*), speech, phrase, + *γράμμα*, letter: see *gram*[2].] In *phonog.*, a combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.

phraseograph (frā′zē-ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *φράσις* (gen. *φράσεος*), speech, phrase, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *phraseogram*.

It contains an exhaustive list of reporting logographs, word signs, *phraseographs*, etc., all of which will, of course, be of great interest to the reporter.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI., p. 27 of adv'ts.

phraseography (frā-zē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φράσις* (gen. *φράσεος*), speech, phrase, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The combining of two or more shortened phonographic or stenographic signs to represent a phrase or sentence; the use of phraseograms.

phraseologic (frā″zē-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *phraséologique* = Sp. *fraseológico* = Pg. *phraseologico* = It. *fraseologico;* as *phraseolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phraseology: as, *phraseologic* peculiarities.

★**phraseological** (frā″zē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *phraseologic* + *-al*.] Same as *phraseologic*.

It is the vocabulary and the *phraseological* combinations of the man, or class of men, which must serve as the clue to guide us into the secret recesses of their being.
Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., x.

phraseologically (frā″zē-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards phraseology, or style of expression.

phraseologist (frā-zē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [= Pg. *fraseologista;* < *phraseolog-y* + *-ist*.] **1.** A stickler for phraseology, or a particular form of words; a coiner of phrases.

The author of Poetæ Rusticantis Literatum Otium is but a meer *phraseologist*. *Guardian*, No. 39.

2. A collector of phrases.

phraseology (frā-zē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phraséologie* = Sp. *fraseología* = Pg. *phraseologia* = It. *fraseologia*, *frasilogia*, < Gr. *φράσις* (gen. *φράσεος*), speech, phrase, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The form of words used in expressing some idea or thought; mode or style of expression; the particular words or phrases combined to form a sentence, or the method of arranging them; diction; style.

From me they [auctioneers] learned to inlay their *phraseology* with variegated chips of exotic metaphor.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

Mr. Fox winnowed and sifted his *phraseology* with a care which seems hardly consistent with the simplicity and elevation of his mind.
Macaulay, Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.

2. A collection of phrases and idioms.=**Syn. 1.** *Style*, etc. See *diction*.

phrasical (frā′zi-kal), *a.* [< *phrase* + *-ic-al*.] Having the character of a phrase; idiomatic. [Rare.]

Here it is *phrasical*, and therefore not to be forced.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 395.

phrasing (frā′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *phrase*, *v.*] **1.** The wording of a speech or passage.—**2.** In *music*, the act, process, or result of dividing a piece in performance into short sections or phrases, so as to give it form and clearness. Skill in phrasing is one of the chief qualities of a good performer.

phratria (frā′tri-ä), *n.*; pl. *phratriæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *phratry*.] Same as *phratry*.

This tribunal [the Areopagus], however, did not interfere with the ancestral claims of families and *phratriæ*.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 138.

phratric (frā′trik), *a.* [< *phratr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a phratry.

The *phratric* organization has existed among the Iroquois from time immemorial.
Morgan, Contributions to North Amer. Ethnology, IV. 11.

phratry (frā′tri), *n.*; pl. *phratries* (-triz). [Also *phratria;* = F. *phratrie*, < Gr. *φράτρα*, *φρατρία*, a tribe, a political division of people, < *φράτηρ*, clansman, orig. 'brother,' = L. *frater* = E. *brother:* see *brother*.] A brotherhood or clan; specifically, in the states of ancient Greece, a politico-religious group of citizens, which appears to have been originally based on kinship and to have been a subdivision of the phyle or tribe. By modern ethnologists the term is applied to somewhat analogous groups of clans existing among the aborigines of Australia and America.

In Australia the *phratries* are still more important than in America. Messrs. Howitt and Fison, who have done so much to advance our knowledge of the social system of the Australian aborigines, have given to these exogamous divisions the name of classes; but the term is objectionable, because it fails to convey (1) that these divisions are kinship divisions, and (2) that they are intermediate divisions; whereas the Greek term *phratry* conveys both these meanings, and is therefore appropriate.
J. G. Frazer, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 473.

phreatic (frē-at′ik), *a.* [< F. *phréatique*, < Gr. *φρέαρ* (*φρέατ-*), an artificial well.] Subterranean, as the sources of wells.

phren (fren), *n.*; pl. *phrenes* (frē′nēz). [NL., < Gr. *φρήν*, the midriff, diaphragm, also, commonly in pl. *φρένες*, the parts about the heart, the breast, the heart as the seat of the passions or of the mind.] **1.** The thinking principle, or power of thought and perception; mind.—**2.** The diaphragm. See *phrenic*.

phrenalgia (frē-nal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν*, mind, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Psychalgia.

phrenesiac† (frē-nē′si-ak), *a.* [< *phrenesis* + *-iac*.] Same as *phrenetic*.

Like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's Anatomia hath it, a *phrenesiac* or lethargic patient.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

phrenesis (frē-nē′sis), *n.* [< L. *phrenesis*, < Gr. *φρένησις*, inflammation of the brain, < *φρήν*, mind: see *frenzy*.] Delirium; frenzy. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

phrenetic (frē-net′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *frenetic*, *frantic* (see *frantic*); < ME. *frenetike*, *frenetik*, *frentik*, < OF. *frenetique*, F. *phrénétique*, *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico*, < L. *phreneticus*, *phreniticus*, < Gr. *φρενητικός*, frenzied, distracted, < *φρενῖτις*, frenzy, phrenitis: see *phrenitis*.] **I.** *a.* See *frenetic*.

II.† *n.* A frantic or frenzied person; one whose mind is disordered.

You did never hear
A *phrenetic* so in love with his own favour!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

phrenetical (frē-net′i-kal), *a.* See *frenetic*.

phrenetically, *adv.* See *frenetically*.

phreniatric (fren-i-at′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *φρήν*, mind, + *ἰατρικός*, medicinal: see *iatric*.] Pertaining to the cure of mental diseases; psychiatric.

phrenic (fren′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *phrénique* = Pg. *phrenico* = It. *frenico*, < NL. *phrenicus*, < Gr. as if **φρενικός*, of or pertaining to the diaphragm, < *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), the diaphragm, the mind: see *phren*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic: as, a *phrenic* artery, vein, or nerve.—**Phrenic arteries**, arteries supplying the diaphragm. (*a*) *Inferior*, two small branches of the abdominal aorta. (*b*) *Superior*, a slender branch from each internal mammary. Also called *comes nervi phrenici*.—**Phrenic ganglion, hernia**, etc. See the nouns.—**Phrenic glands**, a group of small lymphatic glands surrounding the termination of the inferior cava.—**Phrenic nerve**, a deep branch of the fourth cervical nerve, with accessions from the third or fifth, descending through the thorax to be distributed to the diaphragm, giving also filaments to the pericardium and pleura. Also called *internal respiratory nerve of Bell*.—**Phrenic plexus**. See *plexus*.—**Phrenic veins**, tributaries of the inferior vena cava, accompanying the inferior phrenic arteries.

II. *n.* A mental disease; also, a medicine or remedy for such a disease. *Imp. Dict.*

phrenicocolic (fren″i-kō-kol′ik), *a.* Same as *phrenocolic.*

phrenicogastric (fren″i-kō-gas′trik), *a.* Same as *phrenogastric.*

phrenicosplenic (fren″i-kō-splen′ik), *a.* Same as *phrenosplenic.*

phrenics (fren′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *phrenic:* see *-ics.*] Mental philosophy; metaphysics. *R. Parke.* [Rare.]

phrenicus (fren′i-kus), *n.* [NL.: see *phrenic.*] Same as *diaphragm.*

phrenism (fren′izm), *n.* [< *phren* + *-ism.*] The power of one feeling to influence another; thought-force.

phrenitic (frē-nit′ik), *a.* [< *phrenitis* + *-ic.*] Affected with or characterized by phrenitis.

phrenitis (frē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *phrenitis*, < Gr. *φρενῖτις*, inflammation of the brain, < *φρήν*, the diaphragm, heart, mind: see *phren.*] 1. In *med.*, an inflammation of the brain or its meninges, attended with acute fever and delirium.—2. Delirium; frenzy.

> *Phrenitis* . . . is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage, which hath an acute feaver annexed, or else an inflammation of the brain. . . . It differs from Melancholy and Madness. . . . Melancholy is most part silent, this clamorous. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., i. 1.

phrenocolic (fren-ō-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), diaphragm, + *κόλον*, colon: see *colic.*] Pertaining to the diaphragm and the colon.—**Phrenocolic ligament**, a narrow fold of the peritoneum connecting the splenic flexure of the colon with the diaphragm.

phrenogastric (fren-ō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), diaphragm, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach: see *gastric.*] Pertaining to the diaphragm and the stomach.—**Phrenogastric ligament**, a short fold of the peritoneum connecting the diaphragm with the ★fundus of the stomach.

phrenography (frē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), diaphragm, + *γράφειν*, write.] The observing and descriptive stage of comparative psychology, or phrenology in sense 2. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 501.

phrenologer (frē-nol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *phrenolog-y* + *-er*[1].] A phrenologist.

phrenologic (fren-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *phrénologique* = Sp. *frenológico* = Pg. *phrenologico* = It. *frenologico;* as *phrenolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phrenology.

phrenological (fren-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *phrenologic* + *-al.*] Same as *phrenologic.*

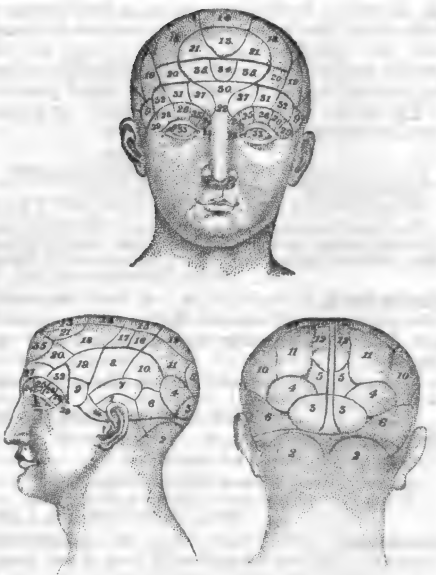
> A particularly short, fat, greasy-looking gentleman, with a head as free from *phrenological* development as a billiard-ball. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xxvii.

phrenologically (fren-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phrenological manner; according to the principles of phrenology; as regards phrenology.

phrenologist (frē-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *phrénologiste* = Pg. *phrenologista* = It. *frenologista;* as *phrenolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in phrenology.

phrenology (frē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phrénologie* = Sp. *frenología* = Pg. *phrenologia* = It. *frenologia*, < Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), heart, mind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The theory that the mental powers of the individual consist of independent faculties, each of which has its seat in a definite brain-region, whose size is commensurate with the power of manifesting this particular faculty. This theory, which originated at the close of the eighteenth century, assumes, moreover, as an essential part, the plasticity of the cranial envelop, by which the skull conforms externally, in the normal subject, to the shape and configuration of the brain within, so that its form and faculties may be determined, with sufficient exactness, from the skull itself, whether in the skeleton or in the living person. The different powers of the mind or faculties are divided into two classes, the feelings and the intellect, or the affective and intellectual faculties, the former of which is again divided into the propensities and sentiments, the latter into the perceptive and reflective faculties. Each of these groups, as well as each of the individual faculties composing them, is located upon the exterior of the skull with more or less exactness, and it is by the prominence or depression of the different regions that the mental powers and faculties are ascertained. The system was founded by Dr. Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828), a Viennese physician, and was extended and promulgated by his pupil and associate, Dr. Spurzheim, and by George and Andrew Combe and others. The term is sometimes applied, in the phrase *new phrenology*, to the localization of cerebral functions which has been established by experimental and pathological investigations, almost exclusively of the last twenty years, and which has reached such a degree of certainty and definiteness as to furnish a basis for surgical operations on the brain. But there is nothing in common between modern cerebral localization and the views of Gall and Spurzheim. See cut in next column.

2. Comparative psychology; the study of the mind, intellect, or intelligence of man and the lower animals. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 501.



Spurzheim's Phrenological Chart of the Human Head.

AFFECTIVE FACULTIES.—I. *Propensities:* 1, alimentiveness; 2, destructiveness; 3, amativeness; 4, philoprogenitiveness; 5, adhesiveness; 6, inhabitiveness; 7, combativeness; 8, secretiveness; 9, acquisitiveness; 10, constructiveness. II. *Sentiments:* 11, cautiousness; 12, approbativeness; 13, self-esteem; 14, benevolence; 15, reverence; 16, firmness; 17, conscientiousness; 18, hope; 19, marvelousness; 20, ideality; 21, mirthfulness; 22, imitation. INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.—I. *Perceptive:* 23, individuality; 24, configuration; 25, size; 26, weight and resistance; 27, coloring; 28, locality; 29, order; 30, calculation; 31, eventuality; 32, time; 33, tune; 34, language. II. *Reflective:* 35, comparison; 36, causality.

phrenomagnetic (fren″ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + E. *magnetic.*] Pertaining to phrenomagnetism: as, *phrenomagnetic* phenomena. *J. R. Buchanan.*

phrenomagnetism (fren-ō-mag′net-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + E. *magnetism.*] Animal magnetism, directed and controlled by will-power; pathetism.

> The simple physiological phænomena known as spirit-rapping, table-turning, *phreno-magnetism.* *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 90.

phrenomesmerism (fren-ō-mez′mėr-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + E. *mesmerism.*] Same as *phrenomagnetism.*

phrenonomy (frē-non′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), heart, mind, + *νόμος*, law.] The deductive and predictive stage of phrenology in sense 2. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 501.

phrenopathia (fren-ō-path′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + *πάθος*, disease: see *pathos.*] Mental disease; insanity; psychopathia.

phrenopathic (fren-ō-path′ik), *a.* [< *phrenopathia* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to mental disease; psychopathic.

phrenoplegia (fren-ō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + *πλῆγή*, a blow, stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike.] Sudden loss of mental power.

phrenosis (frē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), heart, mind, + *-osis.*] Psychosis.

phrenosplenic (fren-ō-splen′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen.—**Phrenosplenic ligament**, a short triangular fold of the peritoneum descending from the diaphragm to the upper end of the spleen.

phrensic† (fren′zik), *a.* [< *phrens-y* + *-ic.* Cf. *phrenetic, frantic.*] Phrenetic; mentally disordered; insane.

> Peace, and be nought! I think the woman be *phrensic.* *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

phrensy†, **phrenzy**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *frenzy.*

phrentic†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *frantic.*

phronesis (frō-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρόνησις*, practical wisdom, < *φρονεῖν*, think, < *φρήν*, mind: see *phren.*] Practical judgment; the faculty of conducting one's self wisely.

phrontisterion (fron-tis-tē′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *phrontisteria* (-ä). [Also *phrontistery*, < OF. *phrontistere;* < Gr. *φροντιστήριον*, a place for deep thinking, a "thinking-shop" (as Socrates's school was called by Aristophanes in "The Clouds"), later a school, a monastery, < *φροντιστής*, a deep thinker, < *φροντίζειν*, think, consider, meditate, take thought of, be anxious for, < *φροντίς*, thought, care, < *φρονεῖν*, think: see *phronesis.*] A school or seminary of learning; a college.

> His lodging! no; 'tis the learn'd *phrontisterion*
> Of most divine Albumazar.
> *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

phrontistery (fron′tis-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *phrontisteries* (-iz). Same as *phrontisterion.*

> As to the scenery [in the old Greek comedies], he holds that the inside of the *phrontistery* is never seen. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 344.

Phryganea (frī-gā′nē-ä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the appearance of the cases of caddis-flies; < Gr. *φρύγανον*, a dry stick, < *φρύγειν*, roast.] The typical genus of the important trichopterous family *Phryganeidæ.* It formerly included all the caddis-flies then known, and was thus more nearly conterminous with the modern family and equal to the modern order *Trichoptera.* It is at present restricted to about 12 species, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America, having rather slender wings with dense pubescence on the anterior pair, and an oblique transverse nervule between the costa and the subcosta.

Phryganeidæ (frig-a-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phryganea* + *-idæ.*] A family of trichopterous insects, typified by the genus *Phryganea*, to which different limits have been assigned; the caddis-flies. (*a*) Including all caddis-flies, and synonymous with the order *Trichoptera* or the family *Plicipennes.* (*b*) Restricted to those caddis-flies which have spines on the legs, four spurs on the middle tibiæ, and three ocelli. This group contains the giants of the order *Trichoptera*, and occurs only in the northern hemisphere. The genera represented in the United States are *Phryganea* and *Neuronia.* The larvæ live in still waters and make cylindrical cases of bits of leaves and fibers spirally ★arranged. See cut under *caddis-worm.*

Phrygian (frij′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Phrygien*, < L. *Phrygianus*, < *Phrygius*, < Gr. *Φρύγιος*, Phrygian, < *Φρύξ* (*Φρυγ-*), a Phrygian.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient province or country in the interior of Asia Minor, or to the Phrygians.—**Phrygian cap.** See *cap.*—**Phrygian helmet**, a form of helmet suggesting the classical Phrygian cap. This form, which is very rare in medieval representations, is given to St. George, possibly with intention on the part of the artist to denote the Oriental origin of the saint.—**Phrygian marble.** See *marble*, 1.—**Phrygian mode.** See *mode*[1], 7.—**Phrygian work**, gold embroidery; orphrey-work. See *auriphrygia.*

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Phrygia.—2. In *eccles. hist.*, same as *Montanist.*

Phryma (frī′mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1756), of unknown origin.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, constituting the family *Phrymaceæ*, characterized by the uniformly one-celled ovary. The only species, *P. Leptostachya*, is a plant widely diffused but nowhere abundant, native of North America, Japan, and the Himalayan region. It is an erect herb, with a few stiff straggling branches, opposite toothed leaves, and a long slender spike of small scattered purplish flowers, at first erect, then spreading, and in fruit reflexed, whence its popular name, *lopseed.* The fruit is a small, dry, short-stalked utricle, hooked at the apex, and adapted to distribution by catching in the hair of animals.

Phrymaceæ (frī-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schauer, 1847), < *Phryma* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants consisting of the genus *Phryma*, characterized by the one-celled and one-ovuled ovary, erect orthotropous ovule, seed destitute of albumen, and reflexed radicle.

Phrynichus (frin′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Karsch, 1879).] A genus of arachnids, of the family *Phrynidæ*, in which the tibiæ of the hind legs have no subjoints, the maxillary palpi are much longer than the body, which is slender and tubuliform, and the hand has four finger-like spines. The genus is represented in southern California.

Phrynida (frin′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phrynus* + *-ida.*] An order of pulmonate *Arachnida:* synonymous with *Thelyphonida.* See *Pedipalpi*[2].

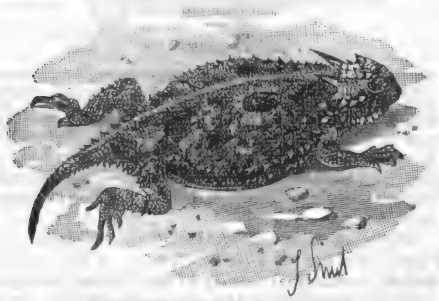
Phrynidæ (frin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phrynus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pulmonate *Arachnida* of the order *Phrynida* or *Thelyphonida*, typified by the genus *Phrynus.* The abdomen is flat, oval, and eleven-jointed; the postabdomen is a mere rudiment, like a button; the cephalothorax is flat, and covered with a horny carapace; the pedipalps are long, strong, six-jointed, and variously armed, but their terminal claw does not form a pincer; the first pair of legs are extremely long, slender, palpiform or even antenniform, and multiarticulate, the fifth and sixth joints being divided into ninety or more subjoints; and the eyes are eight in number, two in the central anterior region, and a cluster of three on each side. The species resemble spiders with (apparently) long feelers and a pair of great claws. They are readily distinguished from the only other family (*Thelyphonidæ*) of this order by not having a long tail like a scorpion. They are nocturnal and sluggish, and live under stones and logs. Compare also cut under *Pedipalpi.*



A Species of *Phrynus*, about life-size.

Phrynorhombus (frī-nō-rom′bus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1862), < Gr. *φρῦνος*, a toad, + *ῥόμβος*, a turbot.] A genus of flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, having no vomerine teeth. *P. unimaculatus* is known as the *topknot*.

Phrynosoma (frī-nō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρῦνος*, a toad, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*, including the curious creatures known as *horned toads* or *horned frogs*, as *P. cornutum*, *P. orbiculare*, *P. douglasi*, etc. Some of them are very abundant in most parts of the western and southwestern United States and southward. Some attain a length of six inches, but they are usually small. The body is very flat, and more or less orbicular, with a short tail tapering from a stout base, and shorter legs than

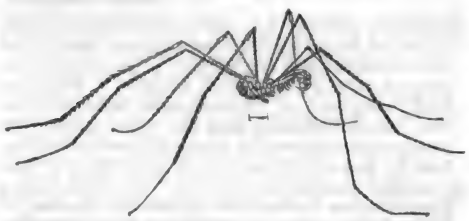


Horned Frog (*Phrynosoma cornutum*).

is usual in related lizards. The head is surmounted with several pairs of stout spines, largest in some of the southerly and Mexican forms, and the whole upper surface of the body is roughly granular or tuberculous; the under side is smooth. The coloration of the upper parts is variegated with black, brown, gray, and reddish, in a blotched pattern, and varies greatly, not only with the different species, but in different individuals of the same kind. The creatures have nothing of the agility of most lizards; they are clumsy in their motions, rather sluggish, and cannot jump. They are perfectly harmless, become tame as soon as handled, and are often kept as pets for their oddity. They feed on flies and other insects, but can fast long, and may be safely sent by mail alive to any part of the United States. Some species, as *P. douglassi*, are viviparous; others, as the common *P. cornutum*, are oviparous.

Phrynus (frī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1793), < Gr. *φρῦνος*, a toad.] The typical genus of the family *Phrynidæ*. See cut under *Phrynidæ*.

Phryxis (frik′sis), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1872).] A genus of cave-dwelling arachnidans, containing such forms as *P. longipes* of the Wyandotte cave in Indiana: now considered synonymous with *Phalangodes*.



Phryxis longipes. (Line shows natural size.)

Phthartolatræ (thär-tol′ā-trē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LGr. *Φθαρτολάτρης* (one of the sect noted in def.), < *φθαρτός*, corruptible, + *λατρεύειν*, worship: see *latria*.] A sect of the sixth century: same as *Corruptícolæ*.

phthiriasis (thi-rī′a-sis), *n.* [= F. *phthiriase*, *phthiriasis* = Sp. *tiriasis*, < L. *phthiriasis*, < Gr. *φθειρίασις*, the lousy disease, < *φθειριᾶν*, have lice or the lousy disease, < *φθείρ*, a louse.] The presence of lice on the body, with the irritation produced thereby and its effects; the lousy disease, formerly called *morbus pediculosus*.

Phthiriomyiæ (thir″i-ō-mī′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φθείρ*, a louse, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, consisting of the family *Nycteribiidæ*, parasitic upon bats.

Phthirius (thir′i-us), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1815), < Gr. *φθείρ*, a louse.] A genus of *Pediculidæ* or true lice, having the body broad and flat, and the two hinder pairs of legs very much thickened; the crab-lice (so called from their appearance). *P. pubis* or *inguinalis* is found on the hair of the genitals, groin, and perineum, and occasionally on other parts of the body. See cut under *crab-louse*.

phthisic (tiz′ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* (and II. *n.*, 2). Formerly also *phthisick*, *ptisike;* = OF. *tisique*, *tesike*, F. *phthisique*, now *phtisique* = Sp. *tísico* = Pg. *tísico* = It. *tisico*, *ftisico*, < L. *phthisicus*, ML. *ptisicus*, *tisicus*, < Gr. *φθισικός*, consumptive, < *φθίσις*, consumption: see *phthisis*. II. *n.* 1. Formerly also *phthisick*, *tisick*, *tissick*, *tizzick*, *tysyke*, *tizic;* < ME. *tisike*, < OF. *tisique*, F. *phtisie* = Sp. *tisica* = Pg. *tisica*, *phthisica* = It. *tisica*, consumption, < L. *phthisica*, fem. of *phthisicus*, < Gr. *φθισικός*, consumptive: see I.] **I.** *a.* Same as *phthisical*.

II. *n.* 1. A consumption or wasting away; phthisis.—2. A person affected with phthisis.

Liberty of speaking, then which nothing is more sweet to man, was girded and straight lac't almost to a broken-winded *tizzick*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

phthisical (tiz′i-kal), *a.* [Formerly *ptisical*, *ptizical;* < *phthisic* + *-al*.] Of or belonging to phthisis; affected by phthisis; wasting the flesh: as, a *phthisical* consumption.

He . . . sobs me out half a dozen *ptizical* mottos wherever he had them, hopping short in the measure of convulsion-fits. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus, § 3.

phthisicky (tiz′i-ki), *a.* [< *phthisic*(*k*) + *-y*1.] Phthisical.

Phthisicky old gentlewomen and frolicsome young ones. *Colman*, The Spleen, i.

phthisiology (tiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phthisiologie*, < Gr. *φθίσις*, phthisis, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning phthisis.

phthisipneumonia (thiz″ip-nū-mō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φθίσις*, consumption (see *phthisis*), + *πνεύμων*, lungs: see *pneumonia*.] In *pathol.*, phthisis.

★**phthisis** (thī′sis), *n.* [= F. *phthisie* = Sp. *tisis* = Pg. *phthisis* = It. *tisi*, *ftisi*, *ftisia*, < L. *phthisis*, < Gr. *φθίσις*, a wasting away, consumption, wane, decline, decay, < *φθίειν*, waste away, decline, wither, wane, decay.] A disease of the lungs, characterized by progressive consolidation of pulmonary tissue, with breaking down and the formation of cavities. This is so extensively, if not exclusively, pulmonary tuberculosis that the two names are often considered as equivalent. Also called *consumption*.—**Fibroid phthisis**, slow-going phthisis, with considerable production of connective tissue.—**Grinders' phthisis**. Same as *grinders' asthma* (which see, under *grinder*).—**Phthisis florida**, very rapid phthisis; galloping consumption.

phthisozoics (thī-zō-zō′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *φθίειν* (*φθισ-*), consume, destroy, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] See the quotation.

[*Phthisozoics.*] From two Greek words: one of which signifies to destroy; the other, an animal . . . :—the art of destroying such of the inferior animals as, in the character of natural enemies, threaten destruction or damage—to himself, or to such animals from which, in the character of natural servants or allies, it is in man's power to extract useful service. *Bentham*, Chrestomathia, note to table I. § 82.

phthongometer (thong-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φθόγγος*, the voice, a sound (see *diphthong*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring vocal sounds. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

phulkari (föl′ka-ri), *n.* [Hind. *phūlkarī*, a tissued flower on cloth, etc., also an alkaline efflorescence used to adulterate salt, < *phūl*, a flower, + *-kār*, a suffix of agent.] A kind of flower embroidery done by the natives of the Panjāb in India; also, a cloth so embroidered.

phulwara (fůl-wä′rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *fulwa*.

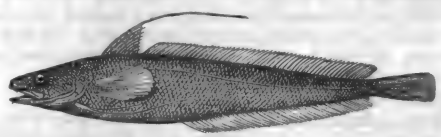
phy† (fī), *interj.* An obsolete spelling of *fie*1.

But, *phy* for shame, when shal we cease this geare?
I to defie, and you to fly for feare?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Phycidæ† (fis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phycis* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, typified by the genus *Phycis:* now called *Phycitidæ*.

Phycinæ (fi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phycis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, named by Swainson in 1839 from the genus *Phycis;* codlings. Two species are known in the United States as *squirrel-hakes*.

Phycis (fī′sis), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, 1738), < Gr. *φυκίς*, f., *φύκης*, m., a fish living in seaweed, < *φῦκος*, seaweed.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of gadoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Phycinæ*, having a ray of the first dorsal more or less elongated and filamentous; squirrel-hakes. *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis*, together with a third species, *P. chesteri*, are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States. They are also known as *codlings*, and *P. tenuis* sometimes as *silver hake*. They are quite different from the fishes more properly called *hake* (which see). Properly *Urophycis*.



Squirrel-hake (*Phycis chuss*).

2†. In *entom.*, a genus of pyralid moths, erected by Fabricius in 1798, and giving name to the *Phycidæ* or *Phycitidæ*. The name was changed by Curtis in 1828 to *Phycita*, on account of its preoccupation in ichthyology. See *leaf-crumpler*.



Phycis (*Mineola*) *indiginella*. Moth and Case. (Line shows natural size of moth.)

Phycitidæ (fī-sit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phycita* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, named from the genus *Phycita*. The maxillary palps are equal in the two sexes; the labial palps are concealed or wanting; the fore wings have eleven, ten, or nine veins, the first one not forked; the hind wings have the middle cell closed and the midrib hairy at the base. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members differ in habits, some being leaf-crumplers or leaf-folders, others borers, and others carnivorous. Formerly *Phycidæ*.

Phycochromaceæ (fī″kō-krō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Schizophyceæ*.

phycochromaceous (fī″kō-krō-mā′shius), *a.* Resembling or belonging to the class *Schizophyceæ*.

phycochrome (fī′kō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The bluish-green coloring matter of some algæ, a mixture of chlorophyl and phycocyanin.

Phycochromophyceæ (fī″kō-krō-mō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *-eæ*.] A class of *Algæ:* same as *Schizophyceæ*. [Obs.]

phycocyan (fī-kō-sī′an), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *κυανός*, blue.] Same as *phycocyanin*.

phycocyanin, phycocyanine (fī-kō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-in*2, *-ine*2 (cf. *cyanine*).] A blue coloring matter which is present, in addition to chlorophyl, in the cells of certain algæ, and imparts to them a bluish-green color, as in the *Cyanophyceæ* or *Schizophyceæ*. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol or ether.

phyco-erythrin (fī″kō-e-rith′rin), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *ἐρυθρός*, red.] A red coloring matter to which the red seaweeds or *Rhodophyceæ* owe their peculiar coloring, which is present, in addition to chlorophyl, in the cells. It is soluble in water.

phycography (fī-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, a seaweed, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A scientific or systematic description of algæ or seaweeds.

phycologist (fī-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phycolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in phycology; one who studies algæ or seaweeds; an algologist.

phycology (fī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phycologie*, < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of botanical science which treats of algæ or seaweeds; algology.

phycomater (fī-kō-mā′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *μήτηρ*, Doric *μάτηρ*, = L. *mater*, mother.] The gelatin in which the spores of algæ first vegetate. [Obs.]

Phycomyces (fī-kom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Kunze), < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *μύκης*, a fungus.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi of the family *Mucoraceæ*. The spore-bearing hyphæ are erect, not branching, the sporangia spheroid or pyriform, and the spores ovoid or spheroidal and hyaline. Only 2 or 3 species are known, of which *P. nitens* is very common, growing on greasy substances, as old bones and oil-casks.

Phycomycetes (fī-kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Phycomyces*.] A class of fungi, named from the genus *Phycomyces* and embracing the families *Mucoraceæ*, *Peronosporaceæ*, *Saprolegniaceæ*, *Entomophthoraceæ*, and *Chytridiaceæ*. They are mostly parasitic on plants or animals; a few are saprophytic. See the above families for special characterization and illustration. Less properly written *Phycomyceteæ*.

phycomycetous (fī-kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Belonging to the *Phycomycetes:* as, *phycomycetous* fungi.

phycophæin (fī-kō-fē′in), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *φαιός*, dusky, dun.] A reddish-brown coloring matter present in the cells of certain seaweeds. By Schütt it is limited to that part of the compound pigment of the *Phæophyceæ* which is soluble in water.

phycoxanthin, phycoxanthine (fī-kō-zan′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2, *-ine*2 (cf. *xanthin*).] A yellow coloring matter found in brown algæ.

phygogalactic (fī″gō-ga-lak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φυγεῖν, φείγειν*, shun, avoid, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] **I.** *a.* Preventing the formation of milk and promoting the reabsorption of what has been already secreted.

II. *n.* An agent having these qualities.

phyla, *n.* Plural of *phylum*.

phylacter† (fi-lak′tėr), *n.* [< F. *phylactère:* see *phylactery*.] A phylactery. *Sandys.*

phylactered (fi-lak′tėrd), *a.* [< *phylacter-y* + *-ed*².] Wearing a phylactery; hence (because the wearing of phylacteries was assumed to be a sign of bigotry and of a desired separation from the body of worshipers), narrow-minded; bigoted; pharisaical.

> Who for the spirit hug the spleen,
> *Phylacter'd* throughout all their mien;
> Who their ill-tasted home-brewed prayer
> To the State's mellow forms prefer.
> *M. Green*, The Spleen.

phylacteria, *n.* Plural of *phylacterium*.

phylacteric (fil-ak-ter′ik), *a.* [= Sp. *filacterico* = Pg. *phylacterico;* as *phylacter-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the phylactery; accompanied by the assumption of the phylactery.

phylacterical (fil-ak-ter′i-kal), *a.* [< *phylacteric* + *-al*.] Same as *phylacteric*. *L. Addison*, Christian Sacrifice, p. 128.



Phylacterium found at St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London. (From "Archæological Journal.")

phylacterium (fil-ak-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *phylacteria* (-ä). [NL.: see *phylactery*.] A portable reliquary. See *phylactery*.

phylactery (fi-lak′tę-ri), *n.*; pl. *phylacteries* (-riz). [Now written according to the L. spelling; formerly *philactery*, ME. *philaterie*, earlier *filaterie*, < OF. *filaterie, philaterie*, also *filatiere, philatiere*, later *phylacterie, phylactere*, F. *phylactère* = Sp. *filacteria* = Pg. *phylateria* = It. *filateria;* < LL. *phylacterium, fylacterium*, a phylactery, < Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, a post for watchmen, or a garrison, a fort, castle, outpost, also safeguard, preservative, esp. an amulet (whence the Jewish use), < *φυλακτήρ*, a guard, < *φυλάσσειν*, watch, guard.] A charm or amulet.

> And Fathers, Councils, Church, and Church's head
> Were on her reverend *phylacteries* read.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 399.

> Happy are they who verify their amulets, and make their *phylacteries* speak in their lives and actions.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

Specifically—(*a*) Among the Jews, phylacteries, called *Tefillin*, are amulets consisting of five strips of parchment inscribed with certain texts of the Pentateuch and inclosed in two small square black leather cases which are used at morning prayers (except Saturdays and holy days) and are fastened one on the forehead, just above and between the eyes, and the other on the left arm near the region of the heart. Four of the strips containing the texts, Ex. xiii. 2–10, 11–17, Deut. vi. 4–9 and 18–22, are inclosed in the head phylactery, and one long strip containing the above four passages is placed in that of the arm. Every adult male Jew must put on the phylacteries at the morning prayer.

(*b*) Among the primitive Christians, etc., a case in which were inclosed relics of the saints.=Syn. (*a*) See defs. of *amulet, talisman*, and *mezuzah*.

Phylactolæmata (fi-lak-tō-lē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυλάκτος*, verbal adj. of *φυλάσσειν*, guard, + *λαιμός*, throat.] A subclass or order of *Polyzoa*, containing those whose lophophore is bilateral, crescentic, or hippocrepiform, provided with a circlet of tentacles, and defended by an epistoma. These polyzoans are larger, softer, and more homogeneous than the *Gymnolæmata*, and are specially characteristic of fresh water. The families *Plumatellidæ* and *Cristatellidæ* are characteristic components of the group. Also called *Lophopoda* and *Hippocrepia*. See cut under *Polyzoa*.

phylactolæmatous (fi-lak-tō-lē′ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phylactolæmata*, or having their characters.

phylæ, *n.* Plural of *phyle*.

phylarch (fī′lärk), *n.* [= F. *phylarque*, < L. *phylarchus*, < Gr. *φύλαρχος*, chief of a tribe, < *φυλή*, a tribe (see *phyle*), + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] In ancient Greece, the chief or head of a tribe; in Athens, the commander of the cavalry of a tribe, the ten phylarchs being under the orders of the two state hipparchs, the commanders-in-chief of the cavalry.

phylarchy (fī′lär-ki), *n.*; pl. *phylarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *phylarchie*, < Gr. *φυλαρχία*, the office of phylarch, < *φύλαρχος*, a phylarch: see *phylarch*.] In ancient Greece, the headship of a tribe or clan; the office or authority of a phylarch.

phyle (fī′lē), *n.*; pl. *phylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *φυλή*, a body of men joined by ties of birth, a tribe, clan, class, phyle (cf. *φῦλον*, a tribe: see *phylum*), < *φύειν*, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *be*¹.] In ancient Greece, a tribe or clan; one of the subdivisions normally based on ties of blood, of which the aggregate constituted a community. In Athens the tribes did not rest on family relationship, but were at first geographical divisions, then classes formed according to occupation or wealth. Clisthenes abolished the old tribes, and distributed his fellow-citizens among ten new ones, named after ancient Attic heroes, and arranged upon geographical lines and democratic ideas; and this arrangement persisted through the glorious time of Attic history. Every full citizen of Athens was registered in a phyle, in a deme, and in a phratry. Every phyle was a political unit, to which were allotted the choice of 50 of the 500 senators and that of its due proportion of dicasts and of the higher civil and military officers of the state; and every phyle was required to contribute in a fixed proportion to the military service, to the various liturgies, etc.

★**phyletic** (fī-let′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φυλετικός*, < *φυλέτης*, a tribesman, < *φυλή*, a tribe: see *phyle*.] 1. Pertaining to a race or tribe. Hence—2. In *biol.*, pertaining to a phylum of the animal kingdom, or to the construction of phyla; phylogenetic.

Phyllactinia (fil-ak-tin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf (see *phyllary*), + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Erysiphaceæ*. Each perithecium contains several 2- or rarely 3-spored asci, and the appendages are needle-shaped and abruptly swollen at the base. The only well-known species is *P. corylea*, which grows upon the leaves of a great variety of plants, especially woody plants.

phyllade (fil′ād), *n.* [< Gr. *φυλλάς* (*φυλλαδ-*), a bunch of leaves, < *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, one of the small imperfect leaves in *Isoëtes*, alternating with the fertile leaves. In the submerged species these consist of a small lamina with no sheath, and in the terrestrial species they are reduced to mere scales.

Phyllantheæ (fi-lan′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Phyllanthus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, distinguished by carpels with two contiguous ovules in the central angle, and the seed-leaves much broader than the radicle. It includes 55 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Phyllanthus* is the type. For other principal genera, see *Putranjiva* and *Toxicodendron*.

Phyllanthus (fi-lan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from species with flowers seated on leaf-like flattened branches; < Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *ἄνθος*, flower (cf. L. *phyllanthes*, < Gr. *φυλλανθές*, a plant with prickly leaves, prob. scabious).] A large genus of plants, of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Phyllantheæ*, characterized by the entire alternate leaves and apetalous monœcious flowers, the male in glomerate clusters and with from two to six stamens, and by the pistil consisting of from three to many carpels, their two-cleft styles not dilated below the apex. There are about 500 species, very widely dispersed throughout the warmer parts of the world, rarer in temperate climates. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees, of great variety in appearance. The leaves are generally two-ranked, and so arranged as to make the branches resemble pinnate leaves. The small greenish flowers are axillary or at the nodes of leafless and often flattened branches, and are often tinged with yellow or purple. Several species are in medicinal repute as diuretics in India, as *P. Niruri* and *P. Urinaria*. The bruised leaves of *P. Conami* are there used to stupefy fish. Many species are cultivated under the name *leaf-flower*, from the blooming leaf-like branches, or cladodia. (See cut under *cladode*.) The snow-bush, cultivated for its white flowers, is *P. nivosus*, native of the New Hebrides. Many others are cultivated as ornamental evergreen shrubs under the names of *Emblica* and *Xylophylla*, the latter a numerous group of woody-branched shrubs with orange-red flowers, chiefly from the West Indies. For other species, see *Otaheite gooseberry* (under *gooseberry*), *laurel*, 3, and *myrobalan*. The last produces an edible fruit, used for preserves and in dyeing and tanning, and long famed as an astringent medicine (but not now so used), and a durable wood, used for implements, building, and furniture in India and Burma. The so-called Otaheite gooseberry is also known as star-gooseberry.

phyllary (fil′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *phyllaries* (-riz). [< NL. *phyllarium*, < Gr. *φυλλάριον*, a leaflet, dim. of *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹.] In *bot.*, one of the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

phyllidia, *n.* Plural of *phyllidium*.

Phyllidiobranchiata (fi-lid″i-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *phyllidium* + L. *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiate*.] A suborder of palliate or tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, in which the ctenidia are replaced by lateral lamellar functional gills. It contains the limpets only. See *Patellidæ*.

phyllidiobranchiate (fi-lid″i-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phyllidiobranchiata*, or having their characters, as a limpet.

★**phyllidium** (fi-lid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *phyllidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + dim. suffix *-ιδιον*.] One of the rudimentary ctenidia of the phyllidiobranchiate gastropods, as limpets, called by Lankester *capitopedal bodies*.

Phyllirhoë (fi-lir′ō-ē), *n.* [NL., prop. **Phyllorrhoë*, < Gr. *φυλλορρόος*, shedding leaves, *φυλλοροεῖν*, shed leaves, < *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ῥόη*, flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] 1. The typical genus of *Phyllirhoidæ*. *P. bucephalus*, the best-known species, is a highly



Phyllirhoë bucephalus.

phosphorescent oceanic organism, bearing little resemblance to a mollusk. It is thin and translucent, without gills, shell, or foot, ending in a rounded tail-like fin with which it swims like a fish, and bearing upon the head a pair of long tentacles. Also *Phyllirhoa* and *Phyllirrhæ*. 2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

phyllirhoid (fil′i-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Phyllirhoidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phyllirhoidæ*.

Phyllirhoidæ (fil-i-rō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllirhoë* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Phyllirhoë*. These singularly degenerate and simple mollusks have no ctenidia, cerata, mantle-skirt, or other processes of the body-wall, even the foot being aborted. The intestine ends on the right side, and the head has two long tentacles. They are now sometimes ranked with *Polybranchiata* in a distinct section called *Abranchia*, but were formerly referred to the pteropods, the heteropods, and even the tunicates. Also called *ocean slugs* and *Psilosomata*.

phyllis¹ (fil′is), *n.* [< L. *Phyllis* (Virgil, Horace), < Gr. *Φυλλίς*, a fem. name: so called in allusion to Phyllis as the name in old plays and romances and pastoral poems of a country girl, or shepherdess, or sweetheart. Cf. *philander*.] A country girl; a shepherdess; a sweetheart: a common name for such in old romances, pastoral poems, etc.

phyllis¹ (fil′is), *v. t.* [< *phyllis*¹, *n.* Cf. *philander, v.*] To address or celebrate in amatory verses. [Rare.]

> He passed his easy hours, instead of prayer,
> In madrigals and *phillysing* the fair.
> *Garth*, Dispensary, i.

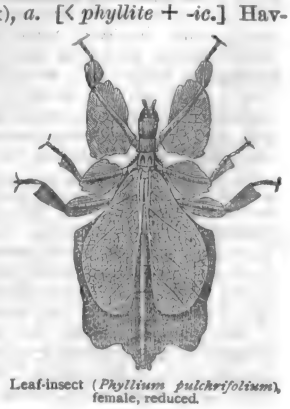
Phyllis² (fil′is), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from the handsome green leaves and their ornamental venation; < L. *phyllis*, an almond-tree, < Gr. *φυλλίς*, foliage, < *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of undershrubs belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Anthospermeæ*, characterized by stamens inserted on the base of the corolla, and fruit consisting of two pyriform indehiscent carpels. The only species is a native of the Canaries and the island of Madeira. It bears opposite or whorled, broadly lanceolate leaves, stipules united with the petioles into a sheath, and numerous minute whitish flowers in panicles, with thread-like erect stems, nodding in fruit. It is cultivated as a hardy evergreen, sometimes under the name of *bastard hare's-ear* (which see, under *hare's-ear*).

phyllite (fil′īt), *n.* [= F. *phyllithe* (for **phyllite*) = Pg. *phyllite* = It. *fillite*, < Gr. *φυλλίτης*, of or belonging to leaves, < *φύλλον*, leaf: see *phyllary*.] One of the names given to clay-slate or argillaceous schist. It was introduced by Naumann as a substitute for the *phyllade* of D'Aubuisson. It is little used by authors writing in English. By some later lithologists *phyllite* has been used as the equivalent of *ottrelite-slate*, a schistose rock containing fine lamellæ of the mineral ottrelite.

Phyllites (fi-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822): see *phyllite*.] A name under which a great variety of fossil leaves have been placed whose generic affinities are unknown.

phyllitic (fi-lit′ik), *a.* [< *phyllite* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of phyllite, or composed of that rock.

> Generally the slates are schistose, *phyllitic*, and chiastolitic.
> *Nature*, XXXIX. 31.



Leaf-insect (*Phyllium pulchrifolium*), female, reduced.

Phyllium (fil′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλιον*, dim. of *φύλλον*, a leaf: see *phyllary*.] A genus of orthopterous insects belonging to the family *Phasmidæ*, and popularly known by the

name of *leaf-insects* or *walking-leaves*. Some of them have wing-covers so closely resembling the leaves of plants that they are easily mistaken for the vegetable productions around them. The eggs, too, bear a curious resemblance to the seeds of plants. They are for the most part natives of the East Indies, Australia, and South America. The males have long antennæ and wings, and can fly; the females have short antennæ, and are incapable of flight.

phyllobranchia[1] (fil-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *phyllobranchiæ* (-ē). [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *βράγχια* (L. *branchiæ*, sing. *branchia*), gills: see *branchiæ*.] One of the lamellar or foliaceous gills of crustaceans.

In the prawns and shrimps, in Gebia and Callianassa, in all the Anomura and Brachyura, the gills are *phyllobranchiæ*. *Huxley*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1878, p. 777.

Phyllobranchia[2] (fil-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] A division of crustaceans, containing those decapods which are phyllobranchiate.

phyllobranchial (fil-ō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< *phyllobranchia*[2] + *-al*.] Lamellar or foliaceous, as gills; of or pertaining to phyllobranchiæ.

phyllobranchiate (fil-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *phyllobranchia*[2] + *-ate*[1].] Having phyllobranchiæ, as a crab.

phylloclade (fil'ō-klād), *n.* Same as *phyllocladium*.

phyllocladium (fil-ō-klā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *phyllocladia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κλάδος*, branch.] In *bot.*, a stem or branch which assumes the functions of foliage. The broad, succulent stems of the *Cactaceæ* are familiar examples.

phyllocyanin (fil-ō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κύανος*, blue: see *cyanine*.] See *chlorophyl*.

phyllocyst (fil'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] A cyst or cavity in the hydrophyllium of certain oceanic hydrozoans. See cut under *diphyzoöid*.

phyllocystic (fil-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *phyllocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a phyllocyst.

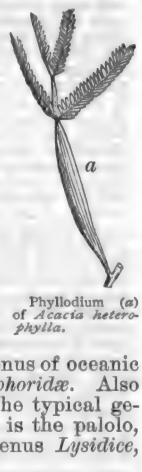
phyllode (fil'ōd), *n.* [= F. *phyllode*, < NL. *phyllodium*: see *phyllodium*.] Same as *phyllodium*.

phyllodia, *n.* Plural of *phyllodium*.

phyllodineous (fil-ō-din'ē-us), *a.* [< *phyllodium* + *-in* + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a phyllodium.

phyllodiniation (fil-ō-din-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *phyllodineous* + *-i-ation*.] In *bot.*, the state of being phyllodineous; the formation of twig-like parts instead of true leaves. *R. Brown.*

phyllodium (fi-lō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *phyllodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φυλλώδης*, like leaves, rich in leaves, < *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a petiole which usurps the form and function of a leaf-blade, as in many species of *Acacia*. It has usually been further distinguished from a true blade by the statement that it normally presents the edges instead of the faces to the earth and sky; but recent investigation proves that this does not always hold good, since some undoubted phyllodia are not vertical, but are dorsiventrally placed, like true leaves. The South American *Oxalis bupleurifolia* is an example. Also *phyllode*. See also cut under *petiole*.



Phyllodium (*a*) of *Acacia heterophylla*.

Phyllodoce (fi-lod'ō-sē), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1756), < L. *Phyllodoce*, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; no corresponding Gr. form appears.] 1. A genus of oceanic hydrozoans of the family *Physophoridæ*. Also *Phyllidoce*. *Lesson*, 1843.—2. The typical genus of *Phyllodocidæ*. *P. viridis* is the palolo, also, however, placed in the genus *Lysidice*, and now in *Palolo*.

Phyllodocidæ (fil-ō-dos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllodoce* + *-idæ*.] A family of polychætous annelids, having the parapodia modified as swimming-plates by a widening of the ends of the separated or fused parapodia, or of their cirri: typified by the genus *Phyllodoce*. They are known as *leaf-bearing worms*.

phyllody (fil'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *φυλλώδης*, like leaves: see *phyllodium*.] In *bot.*, the condition in which true leaves are substituted for some other organ—that is, in which other organs are metamorphosed into green leaves. This condition may occasionally occur in bracts, the calyx, corolla, ovules, pistils, and stamens. Called *frondescence* by Engelmann, and *phyllomorphy* by Morren.

phyllogen (fil'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *phyllophore*.

phyllogenous (fi-loj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Growing upon leaves. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Phylloglossum (fil-ō-glos'um), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1843), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A peculiar monotypic genus of plants of the family *Lycopodiaceæ*. They are acaulescent plants, with a basal rosette of from six to nine linear-subulate leaves, and a peduncled spike crowded with reniform one-celled two-valved sporangia, each subtended by a cuspidate bract. *P. Drummondii*, the only species, is found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

phylloid (fil'oid), *a.* [= F. *phylloïde*, < Gr. **φυλλοειδής*, contr. *φυλλώδης*, leaf-like, < *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] Leaf-like; foliaceous. Also *phylloideous*.

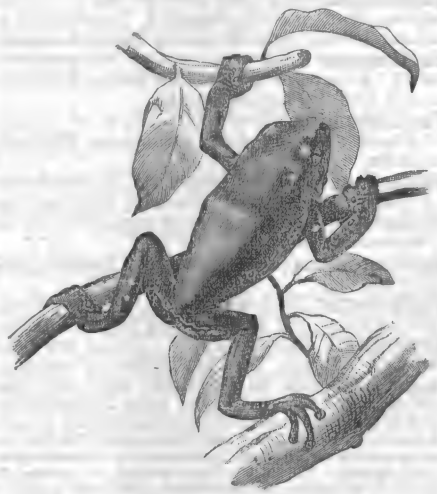
phylloideous (fi-loi'dē-us), *a.* [< *phylloid* + *-eous*.] Same as *phylloid*.

phyllomania (fil-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *μανία*, madness (see *mania*). Cf. Gr. *φυλλομανεῖν*, run wildly to leaf.] In *bot.*, the production of leaves in unusual numbers or in unusual places.

phyllome (fil'ōm), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλωμα*, leafage, foliage, < *φυλλοῦν*, clothe with leaves, < *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1].] In *bot.*, the leaf in all its modifications; foliage. Also *phylloma*.

We call foliage leaves, tendrils, and anthers in their various adaptations, metamorphosed leaves or *phyllomes*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 256.

Phyllomedusa (fil''ō-mē-dū'sä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + NL. (L.) *Medusa*.]


Phyllomedusa bicolor.

The typical genus of *Phyllomedusidæ*, having apposable digits, so that the feet can be used for grasping. There are several species, as *P. bicolor* of South America.

Phyllomedusidæ (fil''ō-mē-dū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Günther), < *Phyllomedusa* + *-idæ*.] A family of salient anurous *Batrachia*, typified by the genus *Phyllomedusa*. They have free platydactyl digits, maxillary teeth, ears perfectly developed, parotoids present, and sacral apophyses dilated. The family is now usually merged in *Hylidæ*.

phyllomic (fi-lom'ik), *a.* [< *phyllome* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a phyllome; resembling a phyllome. *Nature*, XXXIV. 17.

phyllomorphy (fil'ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *phyllody*. Also *phyllomorphosis*.

Phyllophaga (fi-lof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hartig, 1837), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A series of securiferous hymenopterous insects, including the saw-flies or *Tenthredinidæ*. They have the trochanters two-jointed, anterior tibiæ two-spurred, abdomen connate with the thorax, and the ovipositor formed of two saws which are alternately protruded. (*b*) A section of lamellicorn beetles which are leaf-eaters, as the chafers, conterminous with Macleay's two families *Anoplognathidæ* and *Melolonthidæ*. *Latreille*. Also *Phyllophagi*.—2. In *mammal.*, a group of edentates corresponding to the *Bradypoda*, or sloths. *Owen*, 1842.

phyllophagan (fi-lof'a-gan), *n.* [< *Phyllophaga* + *-an*.] A member of the *Phyllophaga*, in either sense.

phyllophagous (fi-lof'a-gus), *a.* [= F. *phyllophage*, < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Leaf-eating; feeding on leaves; of or pertaining to the *Phyllophaga* or *Phyllophagi*.

phyllophore (fil'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *φυλλοφόρος*, bearing leaves: see *phyllophorous*.] In *bot.*, the terminal bud or growing-point of a stem: especially applied to palms. Also *phyllogen*.

phyllophorous (fi-lof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φυλλοφόρος*, bearing leaves, < *φύλλον*, leaf, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.—2. In *zoöl.*, having foliaceous or leaf-like parts or organs; specifically, provided with a nose-leaf, as a bat.

Phyllopneuste (fil-op-nū'stē), *n.* See *Phylloppseuste*.

phyllopod (fil'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **phyllopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having foliaceous feet; having the limbs expanded and flattened like leaves; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phyllopoda*.

II. *n.* A crustacean of the order *Phyllopoda*.

Phyllopoda (fi-lop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phyllopod*.] 1. An order of entomostracous crustaceans, the leaf-footed crustaceans, sometimes forming (with *Ostracopoda* and *Cladocera*) a suborder of *Branchiopoda*. In Latreille's classification the phyllopods were a section of his branchiopods, corresponding to the modern order of *Phyllopoda*, and divided into (*a*) *Ceratophthalma*, with the genera *Limnadia* and *Estheria* (composing the modern family *Estheriidæ*) and *Artemia* and *Branchipus* (the modern family *Branchipodidæ*), and (*b*) *Aspidophora*, with the genera *Apus* and *Lepidurus* (the modern family *Apodidæ* or *Apusidæ*). The feet in phyllopods are very variable in number, and those of the locomotory series are membranous or foliaceous, as implied in the name. Excepting in *Branchipodidæ*, the body bears a very large carapace, which in the *Limnadiidæ* takes the form of a bivalve shell with a hinge, closed by adductor muscles, into which the legs can be withdrawn. But this carapace is not a cephalothorax as is usual in crustaceans. Two pairs of antennæ are usually present. The mouth-parts are a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and in some forms a pair of maxillipeds. Phyllopods hatch from the egg in the nauplius stage; in some of them parthenogenesis occurs, and the eggs are notable for their ability to withstand desiccation without losing their vitality. Phyllopods inhabit chiefly fresh-water ponds, sometimes swarming in vast numbers. The species of *Artemia*, as *A. salina*, are known as *brine-shrimps*. The phyllopods are an old type, going back to the Devonian, and have some resemblance to trilobites. See cuts under *Apus*, *Estheriidæ*, and *Limnetis*.

2. In *conch.*, in J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of several orders of *Conchophora*, containing dimyarian bivalve mollusks having the foot lamellar or elongate.

phyllopodal (fi-lop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *phyllopod* + *-al*.] Same as *phyllopod*. *Claus*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., VI. 650, note. [Rare.]

phyllopodan (fi-lop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *phyllopod* + *-an*.] Same as *phyllopod*.

phyllopode (fil'ō-pōd), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *phyllopod*.] In *bot.*, the dilated sheathing-base of the frond of *Isoëtes*, an organ analogous to the petiole of a leaf. It is hollowed into a pouch which incloses the sporangium. *J. Gay*.

phyllopodiform (fil-ō-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **phyllopus* (*-pod-*), a phyllopod, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a phyllopod. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 650.

phyllopodous (fi-lop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *phyllopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *phyllopod*.

Phyllopseuste (fil-op-sūs'tē), *n.* [NL. (Meyer, 1815), also *Phyllopseustes* (Gloger, 1834), also, appar. by a typographical error long afterward current, *Phyllopneuste* (Boie, 1828), and *Phyllopneustes* (Bonaparte, 1838); appar. so called from some deceptive similarity to leaves; < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ψεύστης*, a liar, cheat, as adj. false, < *ψεύδειν*, deceive, cheat, *ψεύδεσθαι*, lie.] An extensive genus of small warblers of the family *Sylviidæ*, now commonly called *Phylloscopus*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.

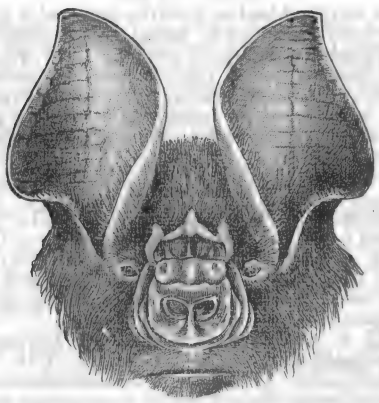
phylloptosis (fil-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *bot.*, the fall of the leaf.

Phyllorhina (fil-ō-rī'nä), *n.* [NL.: see *phyllorhine*.] The typical genus of horseshoe-bats of the family *Rhinolophidæ* and subfamily *Phyllorhininæ*, containing about 20 species which have the leaf not lanceolate behind and not covering the nostrils. They have 1 incisor, 1 canine, 1 or 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 2 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each under half-jaw. See cut on following page.

phyllorhine (fil'ō-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **phyllorhinus*, prop. **phyllorrhinus*, < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] **I.** *a.* Having a nose-leaf, as a bat; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phyllorhininæ*.

II. *n.* A bat of the subfamily *Phyllorhininæ*.

Phyllorhininæ (fil''ō-ri-ni-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllorhina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of leaf-nosed bats of the family *Rhinolophidæ*, typified by the genus *Phyllorhina*, having the toes with only two phalanges apiece, and the iliopec-



Head of Leaf-nosed Bat (*Phyllorhina tridens*).

tineal spine united with a bony process of the ilium.

Phyllornis (fi-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1829, appar. from a manuscript name of Boie's), < Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of birds, giving name to the *Phyllornithinæ;* the green bulbuls: synonymous with *Chloropsis.*

phylloscopine (fi-los′kō-pin), *a.* [< *Phylloscopus* + *-ine*[1].] In *ornith.*, resembling a species of *Phylloscopus* in the character of the bill: said of certain warblers. *H. Seebohm.*

Phylloscopus (fi-los′kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An extensive genus of Old World warblers of the family *Sylviidæ* and subfamily *Sylviinæ.* The type is *Sylvia trochilus;* it has twelve rectrices, yellow ax-



Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus superciliosus*).

illaries, and the greater wing-coverts with pale tips. The four British species are *P. rufus*, the chiffchaff; *P. trochilus*, the willow-warbler; *P. sibilatrix*, the wood-warbler; and *P. superciliosus*, the yellow-browed warbler. See also cut under *chiffchaff.* Compare *Phyllopseuste.*

Phyllosoma (fil-ō-sō′mą-tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *σῶμα*, body.] A spurious genus of crustaceans, based on certain larval forms called by Leach *Phyllosoma clavicornis.* See *glass-crab.*

Phyllosomata (fil-ō-sō′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body.] A spurious group of crustaceans, based on certain larval forms; the glass-crabs. They were by Latreille made the second family of *Stomatopoda*, under the name of *Bipeltata*, composed of forms which are remarkable for their rounded shape and the transparency of their teguments. They are now known to be larval forms of macrurous decapods, as *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ.* The name is retained for such larvæ. See cut under *glass-crab.*

Phyllostachys (fi-los′tą-kis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1843), so called with ref. to the leaf-bearing lower branches of the inflorescence; < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *στάχυς*, spike.] A genus of arborescent grasses, of the tribe *Bambuseæ* and subtribe *Arundinarieæ*, characterized by the one- to four-flowered spikelets, in spikes partly included within imbricated spathaceous bracts. They are tall grasses with cylindrical culms and prominent nodes, producing numerous dense or loose panicled spikes, and short-petioled leaves, jointed with the sheath and tessellated with little transverse veinlets. The 4 or 5 species are natives of China, Japan, and the Himalayas, resemble the bamboo, and furnish material for walking-sticks and bamboo chairs. *P. nigra* is the wanghee-cane of China, with black, nearly solid stems reaching 25 feet. *P. bambusoides* is a dwarf species from which yellowish canes are made.

Phyllosticta (fil-ō-stik′tą), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1818), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *στικτός*, spotted, < *στίζειν*, prick, stab: see *stigma.*] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Sphæropsidales*, probably representing stages in the life-history of pyrenomycetous forms. The perithecia, which occupy discolored spots on the leaves, are minute, opening with a terminal pore. About 800 species have been described, which cause the well-known leaf-spot disease in many plants—*P. Catalpæ* on the catalpa, *P. pirina* on the apple, *P. Rosæ* on roses, *P. Ribis* on cultivated species of *Ribes*, *P. Labruscæ* on the grape (thought to be one form of the black rot), *P. minima* on the maple, etc.

Phyllostoma (fi-los′tō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1797): see *phyllostomatous.*] A South American genus of phyllostomine bats from which the subfamily and the family each takes its name. *P. hastatum* is one of the largest bats of South America, next in size to *Vampirus spectrum; P. elongatum* is smaller, with a larger nose-leaf.

Phyllostomatidæ (fil″ō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllostoma* (*-stomat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tropical and subtropical American bats of the emballonurine series. They have a nose-leaf or other cutaneous appendages of the snout (somewhat as in *Rhinolophidæ* or horseshoe-bats, which are, however, of a different alliance (the vespertilionine)), three phalanges of the middle finger, and large middle upper incisors. The eyes are comparatively large, and there is a distinct tragus (wanting in *Rhinolophidæ*). The family includes the vampire-bats, some of which are true blood-suckers, as the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla.* The presence of variously formed appendages of the snout has often caused bats of this group to be confused with the horseshoe-bats; but the presence of a tragus alone is sufficient to distinguish the phyllostomes. Leading genera are *Mormops*, *Vampirus*, *Phyllostoma*, *Glossophaga*, *Stenoderma*, and *Desmodus.* The family is divisible into *Phyllostomatinæ* and *Lobostomatinæ.* Also *Phyllostomidæ.*

Phyllostomatinæ (fil-ō-stō-mą-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllostoma* (*-stomat-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of New World bats of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having a distinct diversiform noseleaf and either foliaceous or warty appendages of the chin. See cuts under *Desmodontes*, *Glossophaga*, *Stenoderma*, and *Vampyrus.*

phyllostomatous (fil-ō-stom′ą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Leaf-nosed, as a bat; belonging to the family *Phyllostomatidæ.*

phyllostome (fil′ō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *phyllostoma.*] A leaf-nosed bat of the genus *Phyllostoma* or family *Phyllostomatidæ.*

Phyllostomidæ (fil-ō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllostoma* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Phyllostomatidæ.*

phyllostomine (fi-los′tō-min), *a.* [< *phyllostome* + *-ine*[1].] Leaf-nosed, as a bat; phyllostomatous or phyllostomous; of or pertaining to the *Phyllostomatinæ.*

phyllostomous (fi-los′tō-mus), *a.* Same as *phyllostomine.*

phyllotactic (fil-ō-tak′tik), *a.* [< *phyllotaxis*, after *tactic.*] Of or pertaining to phyllotaxis.

phyllotaxis (fil-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *phyllotaxy.*] In *bot.*, the distribution or arrangement of leaves on the stem; also, the laws collectively which govern such distribution. Leaves are distributed so as to economize space and give a good exposure to light; and to accomplish this they are arranged in a variety of ways, which all fall under two principal modes. These are the *verticillate* or *cyclical*, in which there are two or more leaves at the same height of the stem, and the *alternate* or *spiral*, in which the leaves stand singly, one after another. In the verticillate arrangement the leaves form a succession of whorls or circles around the stem, with two, three, four, five, or more in each whorl. In the alternate or spiral arrangement the leaves are distributed singly at different heights of the stem and at equal intervals. The simplest is the two-ranked or distichous arrangement, which prevails in all grasses, in the linden, elm, etc., in which the leaves are disposed alternately on exactly opposite sides of the stem. The second leaf is therefore the furthest possible from the first, and the third is the furthest possible from the second, and consequently is exactly over the first, and so on. They thus form two vertical ranks in which the angular divergence is half the circumference, or 180°. In all cases the angular divergence may be represented by a fraction, in which the numerator designates the number of turns of the spiral that are made in passing from one leaf to the next one that is precisely vertical to it, while the denominator expresses the number of vertical rows thus formed, from which the class of phyllotaxis takes its name, as the tristichous or three-ranked ($\frac{1}{3}$), the pentastichous or five-ranked ($\frac{2}{5}$), the octostichous or eight-ranked ($\frac{3}{8}$), and even as high as a thirteen-ranked ($\frac{5}{13}$) phyllotaxis is not uncommon.

phyllotaxy (fil′ō-tak-si), *n.* [= F. *phyllotaxie*, < NL. *phyllotaxis*, < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *τάξις*, order: see *taxis.*] In *bot.*, same as *phyllotaxis.*

Phyllotreta (fil-ō-trē′tą), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *τρητός*, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), bore.] A genus of leaf-beetles or *Chrysomelidæ*, of wide distribution in temperate and tropical parts of both the Old and the New World. They are of small size, often of metallic colors, and frequently very destructive to vegetation; the larvæ are white and usually linear. *P. vittata* is the wavy-striped flea-beetle of the United States, abundant in vegetable-gardens, where it attacks cabbages and other cruciferous plants. *P. nemorum* of Europe, known as the *turnip flea-beetle*, has similar habits.

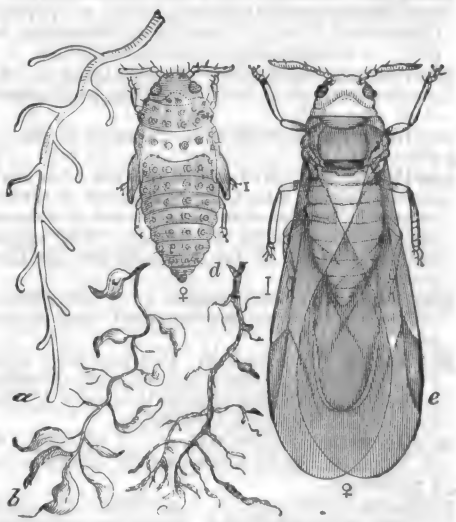


Striped Flea-beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*), enlarged.

phylloxanthin (fil-ok-san′thin), *n.* [= F. *phylloxanthine;* < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] Same as *xanthophyl.* See *chlorophyl.*

Phylloxera (fil-ok-sē′rą), *n.* [NL. (Fonscolombe, 1834), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ξηρός*, dry.] 1. A genus of plant-lice or homopterous insects of the family *Aphididæ* and subfamily *Chermesinæ*, usually of gall-making habits. The front wings have two discoidal veins, and the antennæ are three-jointed, the third joint being much the longest. The young larvæ have one-jointed tarsi, and all forms are destitute of honey-tubes. It is a somewhat large genus, nearly all of whose species are North American, forming galls on the leaves of the hickory in particular, but also on those of the chestnut, butternut, and oak, as *P. rileyi*, the oak-pest. One species, *P. vastatrix*, is a formidable pest of the European grape (*Vitis vinifera*). See def. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus, especially the species just named, known as the *grape-vine phylloxera* and *vine-pest*, the worst enemy of the European or *vinifera* grape. The fact that a vine-disease which had long existed in southern France was due to this insect was discovered in 1865 by Planchon, who described the insect as *P. vastatrix.* The species



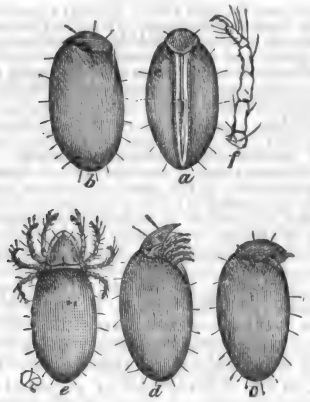
Vine-pest (*Phylloxera vastatrix*).

a, healthy vine rootlet; *b*, rootlet showing nodosities; *c*, rootlet in decay (natural size); *d*, female pupa; *e*, winged female, or migrant. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.) (After Riley.)

had been named before (though Planchon's name holds by common consent); for in 1854 Fitch had described an American gall-louse on grape-leaves as *Pemphigus vitifoliæ*, and this was identified with the European root-louse (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) by Riley in 1870. The same discovery was made by European observers in the same year. It is now established that the native country of this phylloxera is North America east of the Rocky Mountains from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, whence it spread to Europe, and more recently to California, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. The insect exists under two distinct forms: the root-form, called *radicicola*, on the roots of the vine, and the gall-form, called *gallicola*, in galls on the leaves of the grape. The galls are transient, being numerous one year and scarce the next. The root-form is like the gall-form at first, but later acquires certain characteristic tubercles. The phylloxera hibernates as a winter egg above or below ground, or as a young larva on the roots. Late in the summer a generation of winged agamic females is produced; these fly abroad and spread the pest. One of the females lays from three to eight delicate eggs in or on the ground or on the under side of the leaf, and from these eggs issue the true males and females, both of which are wingless. These mate, and the female lays the winter egg. The wingless hypogeal female may occasionally lay eggs which bring forth the sexual brood without the intervention of a winged generation, but this is exceptional. The wingless individuals spread from vine to vine, and the winged ones carry the pest from one vineyard to another. The symptoms of the disease above ground are the yellowing of the leaves the second year and the death of the vine the third year. Below ground, little knots are formed on the small fibrous roots the first year; these roots decay the next year, and the lice settle on the main roots. The third year these rot, and then the vine dies. The vines susceptible to this infestation include all the varieties of the *Vitis vinifera*, the wine-grape of Europe and California and the hothouse-grape — the most valuable of the grape family. The French government early offered a reward of 300,000 francs for a satisfactory remedy, but this prize has never been awarded. The most effectual methods of dealing with the phylloxera thus far ascertained are the underground injection of bisulphid of carbon by means of a specially contrived apparatus, the application of a watery solution of sulphocarbonate of potassium, and the grafting of the European vine upon hardy American varieties, as the Taylor, Clinton, and Jacques. See also cuts under *gall-louse*, *oak-pest*, and *vine-pest.*

3. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Rambur*, 1869.

phylloxera-mite (fil-ok-sē′rą-mīt), *n.* An acarine, *Phthiricarus phylloxeræ*, supposedly one of the natural enemies of the vine-pest, and described in its transitional and quiescent stage as *Hoplophora arctata. Hoplophora*, however, is a genus of *Oribatidæ.* It is characterized by the hard covering or shield capable of being folded together to inclose the head and limbs. They



Shielded Phylloxera-mite (*Hoplophora arctata*).
a, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, different attitudes assumed by it; *f*, leg, highly magnified.

really feed on vegetable tissue, and not on the *phylloxera*.

phylloxerated (fi-lok'sē-rā-ted), *a.* [< *Phylloxera* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Infested with phylloxeræ.

phylloxeric (fil-ok-ser'ik), *a.* [< *Phylloxera* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the phylloxera or grape-louse. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 378.

Phylloxerinæ (fi-lok-sē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phylloxera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Phylloxera;* the vine-pests. See *Chermesinæ*.

phylloxerize (fi-lok'sē-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phylloxerized*, ppr. *phylloxerizing*. [< *Phylloxera* + *-ize*.] To contaminate or infect with phylloxeræ.

phyllula† (fi-lū'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *οὐλή*, scar.] In *bot.*, the scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

phylogenesis (fī-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a race, tribe (see *phyle*, *phylum*), + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] Same as *phylogeny*.

★**phylogenetic** (fī″lō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *phylogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *phylogenic*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 43.

phylogenetically (fī″lō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrine or principle of phylogenesis; by means of phylogeny.

phylogenic (fī-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *phylogen-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phylogeny, as distinguished from *ontogeny*. Also *phylogenetic*.

phylogeny (fī-loj'e-ni), *n.* [= F. *phylogénie*, < Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] That branch of biology which treats of the ancestral history of animals or plants. The chief sources of evidence are three: paleontology, comparative anatomy, and comparative embryology or the comparison of the ontogenetic stages of different animals. As most of the evidence is afforded by ontogeny or individual development, the word *phylogeny* is often used as if it were equivalent to 'comparative embryology,' as contrasted with ontogeny or 'specific embryology.' Also *phylogenesis*.

Phyloptera (fī-lop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard), < Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A superorder of hexapod insects, including the orders *Neuroptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Dermatoptera*.

★**phylum** (fī'lum), *n.*; pl. *phyla* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe: see *phyle*.] **1.** Any primary division or subkingdom of the animal or vegetable kingdom. Cuvier recognized four animal types which would now be called phyla: the *Radiata*, *Mollusca*, *Articulata*, and *Vertebrata*. Zoölogists now recognize at least seven such phyla: (1) *Protozoa*, (2) *Cœlenterata*, (3) *Echinodermata*, (4) *Vermes*, (5) *Arthropoda*, (6) *Mollusca*, (7) *Vertebrata*. The sponges are usually placed in a phylum, *Porifera*. See the supplement.

2. The graphic representation of the evolution of one or several forms of animal life by descent with modification from preëxisting ancestors, on the principle of the construction of a genealogical table or "family tree."

Phymata (fī-mā'tä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *φῦμα* (*φυματ-*), a tumor (< *φύειν*, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow), + *-ata*[1].] The typical genus of *Phymatidæ*, having very broad curved fore femora, of raptorial character. *P. erosa* or *P. wolffi* is a common North American bug of curious form and greenish-yellow color, banded and spotted with black, found on goldenrod and various other plants of meadows and gardens, preying on the insects which come to collect honey or pollen. The species abound in tropical and subtropical America.



Phymata erosa.

Phymatidæ (fī-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < *Phymata* + *-idæ*.] A family of raptorial heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Phymata*, belonging to the coreoid series, and forming a connecting-link with the reduvioids. It contains six genera. Most of the species are tropical or subtropical.

phyogemmaria (fī″ō-je-mā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυή*, growth (< *φύεσθαι*, grow), + L. *gemma*, bud: see *gemmary*.] The small gonoblastids or reproductive buds of some physophoran hydrozoans, as the *Velellidæ*.

phyogemmarian (fī″ō-je-mā'ri-an), *a.* [< *phyogemmaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to phyo-
★gemmaria.

Physa (fī'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, breath, wind.] A large genus of pond-snails or fresh-water gastropods of the family *Limnæidæ*, or made type of the *Physidæ*, having the shell sinistral. There are many species, found on aquatic plants in ponds, as *P. fontinalis* of Europe and *P. heterostropha* of America. The genus was named by Draparnaud in 1801.



Physa fontinalis.

Physalia (fī-sā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1819), < Gr. **φυσαλίς*, *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder: see *Physalis*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Physaliidæ*. These oceanic hydrozoans, known as *Portuguese men-of-war*, are remarkable for their size, brilliancy, and power of urticating. There is a large oblong crested float which buoys the animal up, from which hang many processes, some of which attain a length of 12 feet or more in individuals whose float is only a few inches long. *P. atlantica* or *pelagica* is an example.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.



Portuguese Man-of-war (*Physalia pelagica*).

physalian (fī-sā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Physalia*, or having its characters.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Physalia*.

Physaliidæ (fis-ā-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physalia* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Siphonophora* and suborder *Physophora*, represented by the genus *Physalia*. The family is sometimes raised to the rank of a suborder. Also *Physalidæ*, *Physaliadæ*.

Physalis (fis'ą-lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. **φυσαλίς*, prop. *φυσαλλίς*, some plant with a bladder-like husk or calyx (prob. *Physalis Alkekengi*), < *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder, < *φυσᾶν*, blow, blow up, puff, < *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows: see *Physa*.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Solaneæ*, characterized by the five-angled, broadly bell-shaped corolla, and the five- or ten-angled bladdery fruiting calyx remotely inclosing the much smaller globose berry. There are about 50 species, mainly American, especially in Mexico (34 in the United States). They are hairy or clammy annuals or perennials, with sinuate leaves, and rather large flowers, solitary in the axils, violet, yellow, or white, often with a purple eye, and with yellow or violet anthers. Some yellow-flowered species have been cultivated for ornament. The two white-flowered species, once much cultivated in the United States for their edible berries, under the name of *strawberry-tomato* (which see), are *P. Alkekengi*, the winter-cherry of the south of Europe, with red berry and calyx (see *alkekengi*, *winter-cherry* (*a*), under *cherry*[1], and *bladder-herb*), and *P. Peruviana*, with yellow berries (see *Cape gooseberry*, under *gooseberry*). Among the native American species, all commonly known as *ground-cherry*, the berries of *P. angulata* are considered edible, and those of *P. viscosa* are strongly diuretic.

physalite (fis'ą-līt), *n.* [= F. *physalite*, < Gr. **φυσαλίς*, prop. *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder, + *-ite*[2].] A coarse, nearly opaque variety of topaz. Also called *pyrophysalite*.

Physaraceæ (fis-ą-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Physarum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Physarum*. They have the capillitium (with the tube) delicate, reticulate, hyaline, or pellucid, and filled with amorphous granules at the nodes.

Physarum (fis'ą-rum), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1795), < Gr. *φυσάριον*, dim. of *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows: see *Physa*.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Physaraceæ*. The sporangial wall is composed of a simple or double membrane which dehisces irregularly. Over 60 species have been described. See *fairy ring*, under *fairy*.

Physcia (fis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), < Gr. *φίσκη*, a sausage, a blister, < *φυσᾶν*, blow up, < *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, breath, wind: see *Physa*.] A large genus of lichens, most of which have a foliaceous cartilaginous thallus, scutelliform apothecia, and ellipsoid, usually bilocular brown spores. Several of the species are used in the arts for coloring, etc.

physcioid (fis'i-oid), *a.* [< *Physcia* + *-oid*.] Belonging to or resembling the genus *Physcia*.

Physcomitrieæ (fis″kō-mi-trī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physcomitrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Physcomitrium*. They are short soft plants with relatively large leaves and a usually corneous or gibbous capsule. The peristome is double, single, rudimentary, or, more commonly, absent.

Physcomitrium (fis-kō-mit'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826), < Gr. *φύσκος*, something inflated, + *μιτρίον*, a little cap, dim. of *μίτρα*, a cap, miter: see *miter*.] A genus of mosses, giving name to the tribe *Physcomitrieæ*. They are simple or sparingly branched plants, with pyriform capsule and no peristome. See cut under *mitriform*.

physema† (fī-sē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύσημα*, that which is blown, a bubble, < *φυσᾶν*, blow, blow up, < *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, breath, wind: see *Physa*.] **1.** A mock pearl; an empty bubble instead of pearl. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**2.** The resin of the pine-tree. *E. Phillips*.—**3.** A swelling or puffing in any part of the body. *E. Phillips*.

Physemaria (fis-ē-mā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύσημα*, a bubble: see *physema*.] A group formed by Haeckel for the reception of two genera of low metazoic animals, *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema*, which had been confounded partly with the sponges and partly with the protozoans. The validity of the group has been denied.

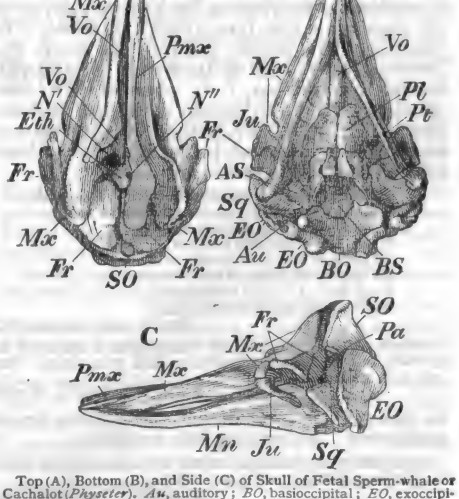
physemarian (fis-ē-mā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Physemaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Physemaria*. *Huxley*.

★**II.** *n.* A member of the *Physemaria*.

physeter (fī-sē'tėr), *n.* [= F. *physétère* = Sp. *fiseter*, *fisetera*, < L. *physeter*, < Gr. *φυσητήρ*, a blowpipe, a kind of whale, < *φυσᾶν*, blow, < *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, wind: see *Physa*.] **1.** A sperm-whale or cachalot.

> When on the surges I perceiue from far
> Th' Ork, Whirl-pool, Whale, or huffing *Physeter*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Physeterinæ*, containing the ordinary large spermaceti-whales, or cachalots. The head is very large, truncate in front, and about one third of the total length



Top (A), Bottom (B), and Side (C) of Skull of Fetal Sperm-whale or Cachalot (*Physeter*). *Au*, auditory; *BO*, basiococipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Fr*, frontal; *Ju*, jugal (displaced behind in fig. C); *Mn*, mandible; *Mx*, maxilla; *N' N''*, nasal openings, the bones not represented; *Pmx*, *Pmx*, premaxillaries of right and left sides (unsymmetrical); *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Sq*, squamosal; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Vo*, vomer; *BS*, basisphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid.

of the body; the blow-hole is near the edge of the snout; and the brain-cavity is declivous. *P. macrocephalus* is the common cachalot, from which spermaceti is obtained. Also called *Catodon*. See also cut under *Catodonta*.

Physeteridæ (fis-ē-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physeter* + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of existent delphinoid *Cetacea*, of the group *Delphinoidea*, having functional teeth in the lower jaw only, and the skull strongly asymmetrical. To this family belong the sperm-whales proper (*Physeterinæ*), and such forms as the bottle-nosed whale (*Hyperoödon*).

2. In stricter use, a family of sperm-whales, typified by the genus *Physeter*, and containing the subfamilies *Physeterinæ* and *Kogiinæ*, or ordinary and pygmy sperm-whales. They have the head neither rostrate nor marginate; the snout high toward the front and projecting beyond the mouth; the skull high behind or retrorsely convex; the supraoccipital bone projecting forward laterally to or beyond the ver-

tical of the temporal fossæ, and the frontal bones visible above as erect triangular or retrorsely falciform wedges between the maxillaries and the supraoccipital. Sometimes called *Catodontidæ*.

Physeterinæ (fī-sē-tę-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physeter* + *-inæ*.] 1. The typical subfamily of the *Physeteridæ*, containing the genera *Physeter* and *Kogia*.—2. This subfamily restricted, by the exclusion of the genus *Kogia* as the type of a separate subfamily, to the ordinary large sperm-whales of the genus *Physeter*.

physeterine (fī-sē'tę-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *physeter* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Like or related to a sperm-whale; of or pertaining to the *Physeterinæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Physeterinæ*.

physeteroid (fī-sē'tę-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *physeter* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the *Physeteroidea*, or having their characters; resembling the genus *Physeter*; xiphioid.

II. *n.* A member of the *Physeteridæ*, in either sense; a xiphioid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 393.

Physeteroidea (fī-sē-tę-roi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physeter* + *-oidea*.] The *Physeteridæ*, in sense 2, regarded as a superfamily. *Gill.*

physharmonica (fis-här-mon'i-ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + NL. *harmonica*, q. v.] A small reed-organ originally intended to be attached to a pianoforte, so as to sustain melodies. It was invented in 1818, and was the precursor of the harmonium. See *reed-organ*.

physianthropy (fiz-i-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature (see *physic*), + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] The science which treats of the constitution and diseases of man, and of medical remedies. [A dictionary word.]

physiatrics† (fiz-i-at'riks), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *ἰατρική* (sc. *τέχνη*), medicine, prop. fem. of *ἰατρικός*, for a physician: see *iatric*.] That department of medical science which treats of the healing powers of nature.

physic (fiz'ik), *n.* [Formerly *physick*, *phisick*, < ME. *phisik*, *fisike*, natural philosophy, the science of medicine, < OF. *fisique*, *fusike*, *phisique*, natural philosophy, the science of medicine, F. *physique*, f., natural philosophy (*physique*, m., natural constitution, physique), = Sp. *física* = Pg. *physica* = It. *fisica* = D. *physika* = MHG. *fisike*, G. *physik* = Sw. Dan. *fysik*, natural philosophy, physics; < L. *physica*, *physice*, ML. also *phisica*, *fisica*, natural philosophy, physics, ML. also the science of medicine, < Gr. *φυσική*, f., *φυσικά*, neut. pl., natural philosophy, physics; as adj., F. *physique* = Sp. *físico* = Pg. *physico* = It. *fisico* (G. *physisch* = Sw. Dan. *fysisk*), physical, < L. *physicus*, < Gr. *φυσικός*, natural; as noun, Sp. *físico* = Pg. *physico* = It. *fisico*, a natural philosopher, physician, < L. *physicus*, ML. also *phisicus*, *fisicus*, Gr. *φυσικός*, a natural philosopher, scientist; < *φύσις*, nature, < *φύειν*, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *be*[1].] 1†. Natural philosophy; physics. See *physics*.

> *Physique* is after the seconde [part of theorike],
> Through which the philosophre hath fonde,
> To techen sondry knoulechinges
> Upon the bodeliche thinges
> Of man, of beste, of herbe, of stone,
> Of fisshe, of foule, of everichone
> That ben of bodely substaunce,
> The nature and the substance.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

Physic should contemplate that which is inherent in matter, and therefore transitory; and metaphysic that which is abstracted and fixed.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 160.

2. The science of medicine; the medical art or profession; the healing art; medicine.

> Seynt Luke the Evaungelist was Disciple of seynt Poul, for to lerne *Phisik*; and many othere.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 124.
>
> Of late yeares I practised bodely *phisick* in Englande, in my lorde of Sumersettes house.
> *W. Turner*, Spiritual Physic (1555).

3. A medicine; a drug; a remedy for disease; also, drugs collectively.

> The frere with his *phisik* this folke hath enchaunted,
> And plastred hem so esyly thei drede no synne.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 377.
>
> Attempre dyete was al hire *phisik*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 18.
>
> Throw *physic* to the dogs; I'll none of it.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 47.
>
> But in this point
> All his tricks founder, and he brings his *physic*
> After his patient's death; the King already
> Hath married the fair lady.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 40.

4. A medicine that purges; a cathartic; a purge.

> The people used *physic* to purge themselves of humours.
> *Abp. Abbot*, Descrip. of World.
>
> Affliction is my *physic*; that purges, that cleanses me.
> *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

5. In *dyeing*, the nitromuriate of tin, or tin-spirits.—**Culver's physic.** See *Culver's-physic*.—**Indian physic.** See *bowman's-root* and *Gillenia*.—**Physic garden**†, a botanic garden.=**Syn. 2.** See *surgery*.

physic (fiz'ik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *physicked*, ppr. *physicking*. [< *physic*, *n.*] 1†. To treat with physic or medicines; cure; heal; relieve.

> The labour we delight in *physics* pain.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 55.
>
> It *physics* not the sickness of a mind
> Broken with griefs. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

2. To use cathartics or purgatives upon; purge.—3. To mix with some oxidizing body in order to eliminate phosphorus and sulphur, as in the manufacture of iron.

> He contended that sulphur could only be eliminated by two processes, "puddling" and "*physicking*."
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 474.

physical (fiz'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *phisical*; = It. *fisicale*, < ML. *physicalis*, pertaining to physic or medicine, < L. *physica*, natural philosophy, medicine: see *physic*.] 1. Pertaining to physics or natural philosophy: as, *physical* science; *physical* law.—2. Of or pertaining to material nature; in accordance with the laws of nature; relating to what is material and perceived by the senses; specifically, pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as opposed to what is mental or moral; material; bodily: as, *physical* force; *physical* strength.

> Labour, then, in the *physical* world is always and solely employed in putting objects in motion; the properties of matter, the laws of nature, do the rest.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. i. § 2.
>
> "Real and *physical* things," Spinoza tells us, "cannot be understood so long as their essence is unknown."
> *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. xcvi.

3. External; obvious to the senses; cognizable through a bodily or material organization: as, the *physical* characters of a mineral: opposed to *chemical*. See *mechanical*.—4†. Of or pertaining to physic, or the art of curing disease or preserving health, or one who professes or practises this art; of or pertaining to a physician.

> To take Tobacco thus were *phisicall*,
> And might perhaps doe good.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.
>
> I have therefore sent him just now the following letter in my *physical* capacity. *Tatler*, No. 246.

5†. In need of physic or of a physician; sick; ill. [Rare.]

> Thou look'st dull and *physical*, methinks.
> *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, iii. 2.
>
> *Aimwell.* How now? what means this apothecary's shop about thee? art *physical*?
> *Fowler.* Sick, sick. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iii. 4.

6†. Of or pertaining to the drugs or medicines used in the healing art; of use in curing disease or in preserving health; medicinal; remedial.

> Attalus . . . would plant and set *physicall* herbs, as helleborum. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 739.
>
> Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
> To walk unbraced and suck up the humours
> Of the dark morning? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 261.
>
> Balmes, Oiles, Medicinals and Perfumes, Sassaparilla, and many other *physicall* drugs.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 74.
>
> The tree hath a pretty *physical* smell like an apothecary's shop. *Rob. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 333).

7†. Purgative; cathartic.—**Physical abstraction, equation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Physical astronomy.** See *astronomy*, 1.—**Physical examination,** an examination for the determination of the presence or absence of the various signs of bodily disease.—**Physical-force men.** See *Chartist*.—**Physical fraction.** See *astronomical fraction*, under *fraction*.—**Physical geography,** that branch of geography which, in the older books, treated all parts of the subject not included under political and mathematical geography; but which in the more recent books treats the inorganic parts of geography, in contrast to the organic parts, or biogeography. Thus conceived, physical geography is simply the inorganic geology of to-day; and the inorganic geology of the past is only the integration of a long series of changing physical geographies. Since it has come to be understood that the conditions of the present are an inheritance of the past and that explanation of existing conditions should be included in their description, modern physical geography naturally makes much use of geology. The chief subdivisions of physical geography are: meteorology and climatology, which deal with the atmosphere; thalassography or oceanography, which deals with the oceans; and the study of land forms, for which an older name, orography, is now little used, and for which a newer name, geomorphology, has not found general acceptance. The study of the waters of the lands, formerly named hydrography, is now generally included in the study of the lands. The distribution of plants and animals, formerly treated under physical geography, is now more generally placed under biogeography, of which anthropogeography has received most attention.—**Physical geology,** the study of the geological changes which have taken place on the earth's surface, and of the causes by which these events have been brought about; geology separated, as far as possible, from paleontology, or from any consideration of the order of succession and the nature of organic life upon the globe, and of the classification of the stratified formations in accordance therewith.—**Physical horizon, influx, mineralogy, necessity, optics.** See the nouns.—**Physical influence.** Same as *physical influx*.—**Physical partition,** a partition by which the parts are really separated; real partition: opposed to *ideal partition*.—**Physical perfection, possibility, power.** See the nouns.—**Physical signs,** such features of disease as are directly appreciable by the examiner and are not the expression by the patient of his own feelings, as those elicited by palpation, inspection, auscultation, percussion, etc.—**Physical truth,** the harmony of thought with the phenomena of outward experience.—**Physical whole,** a whole composed of matter and form.=**Syn. 2.** *Corporal*, *Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.—3. *Chemical*, etc. See *mechanical*.

physicalist (fiz'i-kal-ist), *n.* [< *physical* + *-ist*.] One who maintains that man's intellectual and moral nature depends on and results from his physical constitution, or that human thought and action are determined by physical organization.

physically (fiz'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a physical manner; according to nature; according to physics or natural philosophy; not intellectually or morally.

> I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours.
> *Locke*.

2†. According to the art or rules of medicine.

> And for physic, he [Lord Bacon] did indeed live *physically*, but not miserably.
> *Rawley*, in Spedding's Bacon, I. 55.
>
> He that lives *physically* must live miserably. *G. Cheyne*.

physicalness (fiz'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being physical. *Worcester*.

physician (fi-zish'an), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *physicion*, *phisicion*, *physitian*, *physition*, *phisition*; < ME. *fisicien*, *fizicien*, *fisicion*, *fisician*, *fysycian*, *phisicien*, *phisicyen*, etc., < OF. *fisicien*, *fisician*, *fusicien*, etc., *phisicien*, *physicien*, a natural philosopher, also and usually a medical man, a physician (F. *physicien*, a natural philosopher), = Pr. *phisician* = It. *fisiciano*, a medical man, < ML. as if **physicianus*, < L. *physicus* (> It. *fisico* = Sp. *físico* = Pg. *physico*), a natural philosopher, a physician, ML. *physica*, physics, medicine, physic: see *physic*.] 1. One who practises the art of healing disease and of preserving health; a prescriber of remedies for sickness and disease; specifically, a person licensed by some competent authority, such as a medical college, to treat diseases and prescribe remedies for them; a doctor; a medical man. The *physician* as a prescriber of remedies is distinguished from the *pharmacist*, whose business is the compounding or preparing of medicines, and from the *surgeon*, who performs remedial operations. The last, however, often follows the practice of medicine, as does the licensed apothecary in England.

> Seint Poul him self was there a *Phisicyen*, for to kepen mennes Bodies in hele, before he was converted; and aftre that he was *Phisicien* of Soules.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 123.
>
> It sometimes falls out that he that visits a sick Man is forced to be a Fighter instead of a *Physician*.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 324.
>
> He was less directly embarrassing to the two *physicians* than to the surgeon-apothecaries who attended paupers by contract. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xviii.

2†. A student of physics; a naturalist; a physicist; specifically, in medieval universities, a student of the Aristotelian physics.

physiciancy (fi-zish'an-si), *n.*; pl. *physiciancies* (-siz). [< *physician* + *-cy*.] Appointment as physician; the post or office of physician.

> He had in the previous year put himself forward as a candidate for a *physiciancy* to St. George's Hospital.
> *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 711.

physicianed (fi-zish'and), *a.* [< *physician* + *-ed*[2].] Made a physician; educated or licensed as a physician. [Rare.]

> One Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed* apothecary. *H. Walpole*.

physicianly (fi-zish'an-li), *a.* [< *physician* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a physician.

> Real knowledge of man and of men, of the causes and courses of human failure, . . . is indescribably rich in *physicianly* force. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 503.

physicianship (fi-zish'an-ship), *n.* [< *physician* + *-ship*.] The post or office of physician. *Lancet*, No. 3543, p. 941.

physicism (fiz'i-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικός*, natural (see *physic*), + *-ism*.] Belief in the material or physical as opposed to the spiritual. [Rare.]

> In the progress of the species from savagery to advanced civilization, anthropomorphism grows into theology, while *physicism* (if I may so call it) develops into science.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 168.

physicist (fiz'i-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικά*, physics (see *physics*), + *-ist*.] 1. A student of physics; a natural philosopher.

I do not think there is a doubt in the mind of any competent *physicist* or physiologist that the work done in lifting the weight of the arm is the mechanical equivalent of a certain proportion of the energy set free by the molecular changes which take place in the muscle.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 495.

2. In *biol.*, one who seeks to explain fundamental vital phenomena upon purely physical or chemical principles; one who holds that life is a form of energy due simply to molecular movements taking place in the ultimate molecules of the protoplasm, and capable of correlation with the ordinary physical and chemical forces: opposed to *vitalist*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

physicky (fiz'i-ki), *a.* [< *physic*(*k*) + *-y*[1].] Like physic or drugs.

Some authors name it cauda pavonis, on account of its inimitable beauty; the flowers have a *physicky* smell.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i., note 520.

physic-nut (fiz'ik-nut), *n.* See *Jatropha.*

physicochemical (fiz″i-kō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ★*φυσικός*, physical, + E. *chemical.*] Pertaining or relating to physical chemistry, or to both physics and chemistry; involving both physical and chemical phenomena or relations.

physicologic (fiz″i-kō-loj'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *λογική*, logic: see *logic.*] Logic illustrated by physics.

physicological (fiz″i-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *physicologic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to physicologic. *Swift.* [Rare.]

physicomathematics (fiz″i-kō-math-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [= F. *physicomathématique* = It. *fisicomatematico*, < Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *μαθηματική*, mathematics.] Mixed mathematics. See *mathematics.*

physicomental (fiz″i-kō-men'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *φυσικός*, physical, + E. *mental.*] Pertaining to physical and mental phenomena or their mutual relations.

physicophilosophy (fiz″i-kō-fi-los'ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy.] The philosophy of nature.

physicotheological (fiz″i-kō-thē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *physicotheolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to physics and theology, or to physicotheology.

In the first case we have the cosmological and *physicotheological* proofs of the existence of God; in the second, the ontological. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

physicotheology (fiz″i-kō-thē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *θεολογία*, theology.] Theology illustrated or enforced by natural philos-★ophy.

physics (fiz'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *physic*, after Gr. *φυσικά*, neut. pl., physics: see *physic.*] Natural philosophy; experimental philosophy; the science of the principles operative in inorganic nature; the science of forces or forms of energy. Before the rise of modern science, *physics* was usually defined as the science of that which is movable, or the science of natural bodies. It was commonly made to include all natural science. At present, vital phenomena are not considered objects of physics, which is divided into *general* and *applied physics*. General physics investigates the general phenomena of inorganic nature, determines their laws, and measures their constants. It embraces four branches—(1) *mechanics* or *dynamics*, the science of force in general, with extensive mathematical developments; (2) the *science of gravitation*, also mainly mathematical; (3) *molecular physics*, the study of the constitution of matter, and of the forces within and between its molecules, including elasticity and heat (an indivisible subject), cohesion, and chemical forces; and (4) the *physics of the ether*, being the study of light or radiation, electricity, and magnetism. Chemistry is for the time being divorced from physics, being chiefly occupied with the description of the formation of different kinds of substances. Applied physics uses the discoveries of general physics, in connection with special observations, in order to explain the phenomena of the universe. Its chief branches are astronomy, geology, and meteorology; to which may be added terrestrial magnetism, mineralogy, and some other subjects.

Physidæ (fis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physa* + *-idæ.*] A family of hygrophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Physa*, formerly included in *Limnæidæ*. The animal has setiform tentacles; the jaw is single, and has a fibrous prolongation; the radula has central multicuspid teeth; and the lateral as well as the marginal teeth are pectinate or serriform. The shell is sinistral and generally polished. The species abound in fresh water in various parts of the world.

physiform (fis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Physa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of the genus *Physa.*

Physinæ (fi-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physa* + *-inæ.*] The *Physidæ* as a subfamily of *Limnæidæ.*

physiocracy (fiz-i-ok'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The economic doctrines and system advocated by the physiocrats; the theory that wealth consists in the products of the soil, that all labor expended in manufactures and in the distribution of wealth, though useful, is sterile, and that the revenue of the state should be raised by a direct tax on land. Also called *physiocratism.*

physiocrat (fiz'i-ō-krat), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *κρατεῖν*, rule: see *physiocracy.*] One who advocates the doctrines of physiocracy; specifically, one of a group of French philosophers and political economists, followers of François Quesnay (1694–1774), which rose to prominence in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and maintained that a natural constitution or order exists in society, the violation of which has been the cause of all the evils suffered by man. A fundamental right derived from this constitution or order was held to be freedom of person, of opinion, of property, and of contract or exchange. The physiocrats regarded land or raw materials as the sole source of wealth, leaving out of account the elements of labor and capital, and denying the dogma of the mercantile system that wealth consists in the precious metals. They maintained that, as wealth consisted entirely in the produce of land, all revenue should be raised by a direct tax on land. They advocated complete freedom of trade and the doctrine of laisser-faire. See *physiocracy.*

There is no other thinker of importance on economic subjects in France till the appearance of the *physiocrats*, which marks an epoch in the history of the science.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 359.

Commerce, according to the theory of the *physiocrates*, only transfers already existing wealth from one hand to another. *W. Roscher*, Pol. Econ. (trans.), § 49.

physiocratic (fiz″i-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *physiocrat* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to government according to nature; specifically, of or pertaining to the physiocrats or their doctrines: as, *physiocratic* theories; the *physiocratic* school of political economy.

It [the mercantile system] forms the basis of the economic ideas of all writers of the eighteenth century who did not belong to the *physiocratic* school or to that of Adam Smith. *Cyc. Pol. Sci.*, II. 827.

De Gournay, the elder Mirabeau, Morellet, and Dupont de Nemours are well-remembered names of the *physiocratic* school. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 481.

physiocratism (fiz-i-ok'rā-tizm), *n.* [< *physiocrat* + *-ism.*] Same as *physiocracy.*

physiogenesis (fiz″i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Same as *physiogeny.*

physiogenetic (fiz″i-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *physiogenesis* (after *genetic*).] Same as *physiogenic.*

physiogenic (fiz″i-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *physiogen-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to physiogeny or physiogenesis; physiological with special reference to ontogeny and phylogeny; evolutionary or developmental with reference to physiology.

physiogeny (fiz-i-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] 1. In *biol.*, the genesis of function; the development or evolution of those functions of living matter which are the province of physiology.—2. The science or history of the evolution of functions of living matter.

Just as . . . [morphogeny] first opens the way to a true knowledge of organic forms, so will *Physiogeny* afterwards make a true recognition of functions possible, by discovering their historic evolution.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 461.

physiognomer (fiz-i-og'nō-mėr), *n.* [< *physiognom-y* + *-er*[1].] Same as *physiognomist.*

You erre, fond *physiognomers*, that hold
The inward minde follows the outward molde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

physiognomic (fiz″i-og-nom'ik), *a.* [= F. *physionomique* = Sp. *fisionómico* = Pg. *physionomico*, *physiognomico* = It. *fisonomico*, *fisionomico*, < MGr. *φυσιογνωμικός*, a late and incorrect form for *φυσιογνωμονικός*: see *physiognomonic.*] Pertaining to physiognomy, the face, or the art of discerning character in the face. Also *physiognomonic.*

From Da Vinci he caught one of the marked *physiognomic* traits of his visages, smiles and dimples.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 458.

physiognomical (fiz″i-og-nom'i-kal), *a.* [< *physiognomic* + *-al.*] Same as *physiognomic.*

In long observation of men he may acquire a *physiognomical* intuitive knowledge; judge the interiours by the outside. *Sir T. Browne.*

physiognomically (fiz″i-og-nom'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards or by means of physiognomy, or according to its rules or principles; as to the face.

Many a rough and tough old sea-commander, who would have returned a broadside without flinching, has been converted *physiognomically* into an admiral of the blue, white, and red, . . . on having to reply to a volley of thanks. *Hood*, The Elland Meeting.

physiognomics (fiz″i-og-nom'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *physiognomic*: see *-ics.*] Same as *physiognomy*, 1.

physiognomist (fiz-i-og'nō-mist), *n.* [= F. *physionomiste* = Sp. *fisionomista* = Pg. *physionomista* = It. *fisonomista*, *fisionomista*, *fisiognomista*; as *physiognom-y* + *-ist.*] One skilled in physiognomy. (*a*) One who judges of the disposition or qualities of the mind by observation of the countenance. (*b*) One who tells fortunes by scrutiny of the face.

A certain *physiognomist*, or teller of fortune by looking onely upon the face of men and women.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 10.

physiognomize (fiz-i-og'nō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *physiognomized*, ppr. *physiognomizing.* [< *physiognom-y* + *-ize.*] To practise physiognomy upon. *Southey.* [Rare.]

physiognomonic (fiz-i-og-nō-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *physiognomonique*, < Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός*, < *φυσιογνωμονία*, physiognomy: see *physiognomy.*] Same as *physiognomic.*

physiognomy (fiz-i-og'nō-mi), *n.*; pl. *physiognomies* (-miz). [Formerly also *phisiognomie*, also *phisonomie*, *physonomy*, *physnomie*, *phisnomie*, *fisnomy*, etc. (whence colloq. *phiz*, q. v.); < ME. *fysnomye*, *fisnomie*, *visnomie*, *fisnamy*, *fyssnamy*, < OF. *phisonomie*, *physonomie*, *physiognomie*, F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia* = Sp. *fisonomía* = Pg. *physionomia* = It. *fisiognomia*, *fisionomia*, *fisonomia*, < ML. **physiognomia*, *phisionomia*, *phisonomia*, < MGr. *φυσιογνωμία*, late and incorrect form of Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*, the art of judging a man by his features, < *φυσιογνώμων*, judging by features, < *φύσις*, nature, + *γνώμων*, a judge, interpreter: see *gnomon.*] 1. The art of discovering the characteristic qualities of the mind or temper by observation of the form and movements of the face or body, or both. Also *physiognomics.*

Physiognomy . . . discovereth the disposition of the mind by the lineaments of the body.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 184.

2. The face or countenance considered as an index to the mind or disposition; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance.

Another [beast] called Aranata, which for the *Physnomie* and subtletie seemes to bee a kinde of Ape.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 825.

Who both in favour and in princely looke,
As well as in the mind's true qualitie,
Doth represent his father's *physnomie.*
Mir. for Mags., p. 756.

Faith, sir, a has an English maine, but his *fisnomy* is more hotter in France then there. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 42.

Let the idea of what you are be pourtrayed in your face, that men may read in your *physnomy.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

The end of portraits consists of expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy.*
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

3†. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features.

Ger. Let me peruse
Thy face; I'll tell myself how thou hast sped:
Well; is 't not so? . . .
Thor. Your *physiognomy*
Is quite discredited. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

4. The general appearance of anything, as the particular configuration of a landscape; the external aspect, without reference to other characteristics.

The changes produced in the *physiognomy* of vegetation on ascending mountains.
Balfour, Botany, § 1158. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Little details gave each field a particular *physiognomy*, dear to the eyes that have looked on them from childhood.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

physiogony (fiz-i-og'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *γονή*, generation: see *-gony.*] The production or generation of nature. *Coleridge.*

physiographer (fiz-i-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *physiograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One versed in, or who practises, physiography. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 261.

physiographic (fiz″i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *physiographique* = Sp. *fisiográfico* = Pg. *physiographico* = It. *fisiografico*; as *physiograph-y* + *-ic.*] Belonging or related to physiography: a *physiographic* description of the earth, or a *physiographic* work, is a physico-geographical description or work.—**Physiographic geology**, the scientific discussion of the earth's surface features and of their origin.—**Physiographic mineralogy**, as the phrase is most generally used, nearly or quite the same as *descriptive mineralogy.* The use of this term is rare in English books, except in translations from the German.

physiographical (fiz″i-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *physiographic* + *-al.*] Same as *physiographic.*

Courses of lectures bearing connectively on geographical and *physiographical* subjects. *The American*, VIII. 125.

physiographically (fiz″i-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards physiography; from a physiographic point of view: as, *physiographically* important.

physiography (fiz-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *physiographie* = Sp. *fisiografía* = Pg. *physiographia* = It. *fisiografia*, < Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *-γραφία*, < *γρά-*

φειν, write.] As generally used in Great Britain, the study of inorganic nature, extending from geology to astronomy, with a little physics and chemistry; as used in the United States, nearly or quite the equivalent of *physical geography* (which see, under *physical*).

This term [physical geography] as here used is synonymous with *Physiography*, which has been proposed in its stead. *Geikie*, Elem. Lessons in Phys. Geog., p. 3, note.

The attempt to convey scientific conceptions without the appeal to observation which can alone give such conceptions firmness and reality appears to me to be in direct antagonism to the fundamental principles of scientific education. *Physiography* has very little to do with this sort of "Physical Geography."
Huxley, Physiography (2d ed.), vii.

The popular meaning [geography viewed from a particular standpoint rather than any special department] is better conveyed by the word *physiography*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 620.

physiolatry (fiz-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature; nature-worship.

A pantheistic philosophy based on the *physiolatry* of the Vedas. *M. Williams.*

★**physiologer** (fiz-i-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *physiolog-y* + *-er*[1].] A physical philosopher, or philosopher of the Ionic school. See *Ionic.*

The generality of the old *phisiologers* before Aristotle and Democritus did pursue the atomical way, which is to resolve the corporeal phenomena, not into forms, qualities, and species, but into figures, motions, and phancies.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 171.

The earliest philosophers or *physiologers* had occupied themselves chiefly with what we may call cosmology.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 792.

physiologic (fiz″i-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *physiologique* = Sp. *fisiológico* = Pg. *physiologico* = It. *fisiologico*, < L. *physiologicus*, < Gr. φυσιολογικός, < φυσιολογία, physiology: see *physiology*.] Of or pertaining to physiology.

In early society, incest laws do not recognize *physiologic* conditions, but only social conditions.
J. W. Powell, Science, IV. 472.

No method is more alluring in *physiologic* studies than this of accurate measurement and description.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 553.

★**physiological** (fiz″i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *physiologic* + *-al*.] Of a physiologic character.

The Mosaical philosophy in the *physiological* part thereof is the same with the Cartesian.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophic Cabbala, App. i. § 8.

The most characteristic *physiological* peculiarity of the plant is its power of manufacturing protein from chemical compounds of a less complex nature.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 47.

Physiological antidote, an antidote of opposite pharmacodynamic properties to the poison.—**Physiological botany, chemistry, illusion, optics**, etc. See the nouns.—**Physiological test**, the test for a poison of giving the suspected substance to some living animal.—**Physiological time**, the entire interval of time between an impression on an organ of sense and the muscular reaction; reaction-time.

physiologically (fiz″i-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the principles of physiology; as regards physiology.

physiologist (fiz-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *physiologiste* = Sp. *fisiologista* = Pg. *physiologista;* as *physiolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in physiology.

physiologize (fiz-i-ol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *physiologized*, ppr. *physiologizing*. [< *physiolog-y* + *-ize*.] To reason or discourse of the nature of things.

They who first theologized did *physiologize* after this manner. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 120.

★**physiology** (fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Formerly also *phisiologie;* < F. *physiologie* = Sp. *fisiología* = Pg. *physiologia* = It. *fisiologia*, < L. *physiologia*, < Gr. φυσιολογία, natural philosophy, < φυσιολόγος (> L. *physiologus*), discoursing of nature, as a noun a natural philosopher, < φύσις, nature (see *physic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1†. Natural philosophy.

The unparalleld Des Cartis hath unridled their dark *physiology* and to wonder solv'd their motions.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

2. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the functions of living things. The subject comprises two grand divisions, namely *animal* and *vegetable physiology;* when specially applied to the functions in man, the term *human physiology* is used.

Physiology is the science of vital power.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 370.

physiomedicalism (fiz″i-ō-med'i-kal-izm), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + E. *medical* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or practices of the physiomedicalists.

physiomedicalist (fiz″i-ō-med'i-kal-ist), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + E. *medical* + *-ist*.] An adherent or practitioner of that school of medicine which, in its treatment of disease, uses only botanic remedies, discarding those which are poisonous.

physionotrace (fiz-i-on'ō-trās), *n.* [F., < *physiono(mie)*, physiognomy, + *trace*, trace.] An instrument for tracing the outlines of a face.

Chrétien, in 1786, had invented an instrument which he denominated the *physionotrace*, by which the profile outline of a face could be taken with mathematical precision, both as to figure and dimensions.
The Century, XXXVIII. 779.

★**physiophilosophy** (fiz″i-ō-fi-los'ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + φιλοσοφία, philosophy.] Oken's philosophy of nature.

physiophyly (fiz-i-of'i-li), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + φῦλον, a tribe: see *phylum, phyle*.] The tribal history of function; that branch of phylogeny which treats of function alone, without reference to form, the tribal history or phylogeny of which latter Haeckel calls *morphophyly*.

Physiophyly, . . . the tribal history of the functions, or the history of the palæontological development of the vital activities, has, in the case of most organisms, not yet been examined. In the case of man, a large part of the history of culture falls under this head.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

physiosophic (fiz″i-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [< *physiosoph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to physiosophy.

physiosophy (fiz-i-os'ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + σοφία, wisdom.] A doctrine concerning the secrets of nature.

Fanciful ideas of the vaguest kind of *physiosophy*.
Günther, Encyc. Brit., XX. 487.

physiotypy (fiz'i-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + τυπος, type.] Same as *nature-printing*.

Physiphora (fī-zif'ō-rä), *n.* Same as *Physophora*, 2.

physique (fi-zēk'), *n.* [< F. *physique*, m., natural constitution, physique: see *physic*.] Physical structure or organization, especially of a human being.

Out of this strong, ancient, and far-spreading root of domestic piety the powerful *physique* and the healthy mental and moral nature of the Roman grew.
Faiths of the World, p. 191.

★**physitheism** (fiz'i-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + θεός, God, + *-ism*.] The attribution of physical or bodily form to the Deity.

physitheistic (fiz″i-thē-is'tik), *a.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + θεός, God, + *-ist-ic*.] Of or pertaining to physitheism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 208.

physiurgic (fiz-i-ėr'jik), *a.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + ἔργον, work. Cf. *theurgic*.] See the quotation.

Thus Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by *Physiurgic* Somatology and Anthropurgic Somatology: the one signifying the science of bodies, in so far as operated upon in the course of nature, without the intervention of man; the other, the science of bodies so far as man, by his knowledge of the convertible powers of nature, is able to operate upon them.
Bowring, in Int. to Bentham's Works, § 6.

physnomy† (fiz'nō-mi), *n.* Same as *physiognomy*.

Physocalymma (fī″sō-kā-lim'ä), *n.* [NL. (Pohl, 1827), < Gr. φῦσα, a bladder, + κάλυμμα, a covering (calyx): see *Calymma*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees, family *Lythraceæ* and tribe *Lythreæ*, marked by the change of the four-celled ovary in fruit into a small one-celled and many-seeded thin-walled capsule, within the enlarged bladdery calyx. The only species, *P. scaberrimum*, is a Brazilian tree with opposite oblong roughish leaves and ample terminal loose-flowered purple panicles. Each flower is composed of two broad concave bracts which at first inclose the roundish flower-bud, an eight-toothed and bell-shaped purple calyx, eight wavy petals, and a row of twenty-four long stamens bearing curved versatile anthers. The striped rose-colored wood is the *tulip-wood* of English cabinet-makers, also known as *Brazilian pink-wood*.

physocele (fī'sō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. φῦσα, breath, wind, air-bubble, + κήλη, tumor.] A hernia containing gas.

physoclist (fī'sō-klist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Physoclisti*.

II. *a.* Same as *physoclistous*.

Physoclisti (fī-sō-klis'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **physoclistus:* see *physoclistous*.] In *ichth.*, a group of teleost fishes having the duct between the air-bladder and the intestine closed: opposed to *Physostomi*. It includes the acanthopterygian fishes, and also the synentognathous fishes, the subbrachial and jugular malacopterygians, the lophobranchiates, and the plectognaths. In Cope's system of classification it is a primary group of actinopterous fishes without a pneumatic duct, with the parietal bones separated by the supraoccipital, and the ventrals thoracic or jugular and without basilar segments.

physoclistic (fī-sō-klis'tik), *a.* Same as *physoclistous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 671.

physoclistous (fī-sō-klis'tus), *a.* [< NL. **physoclistus*, < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + κλειστός, that may be closed, < κλείειν, close: see *close*[1].] Having no air-bladder, or having the air-bladder closed, as a fish; belonging to the *Physoclisti*, or having their characters.

Physograda (fī-sog'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *physogradus:* see *physograde*.] 1. In De Blainville's classification of acalephs, a group of oceanic hydrozoans, provided with hollow vesicular organs which buoy them up and enable them to float.—2. In a restricted sense, an order or suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, represented by such forms as the *Physalidæ:* distinguished from the *Chondrograda*, as *Velellidæ*. See cut under *Physalia*.

physograde (fī'sō-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *physogradus*, < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + L. *gradi*, step, walk, go.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of a vesicular float or buoy; of or pertaining to the *Physograda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Physograda*.

physohematometra, physohæmatometra (fī-sō-hem″a-tō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, a bubble, + αἷμα(τ-), blood, + μήτρα, uterus.] The presence of blood and gas in the uterus.

physohydrometra (fī-sō-hī-drō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, a bubble, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + μήτρα, uterus: see *hydrometra*[2].] The presence of gas and serum in the uterus.

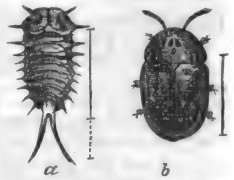
physoid (fī'soid), *a.* [< NL. *Physa*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Of or relating to the *Physidæ;* like the *Physidæ*, although not of that family; physiform.

Physolobium (fī-sō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Huegel, 1837), < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + λοβός, a pod, lobe: see *lobe*.] A section of the plant-genus *Kennedia*. See *bladder-pod*, 1.

physometra (fī-sō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, a bubble, + μήτρα, uterus.] The presence of gas in the uterus.

Physomycetes (fī″sō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, a fungus, mushroom.] A small section of *Fungi*, characterized by the total absence of a hymenium, and by the vesicular fruit inclosing an indefinite number or mass of sporidia. Intended to include *Mucor* and related genera.

Physonota (fī-sō-nō'tä), *n.* [NL. (Boheman, 1854), < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + νῶτος, back.] An American genus of leaf-beetles or chrysomelids, with about 50 species, characterized by having the third antennal joint longer than the second, and the fourth equal to the third. *P. unipunctata*, var. *quinquepunctata*, is the so-called five-spotted tortoise-beetle, whose larva has 20 smooth spines and feeds on the leaves of sunflowers.



a *b*

Five-spotted Tortoise-beetle (*Physonota unipunctata*, var. *quinquepunctata*). *a*, larva; *b*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Physophora (fī-sof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Physophoridæ*, containing such species as *P. hydrostatica*, which float by numerous vesicular organs.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. Also *Physiphora*. *Fallen*, 1810.—3. [Used as a plural.] Same as *Physophoræ*.

Physophoræ (fī-sof'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Physophora*.] An order of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, having the proximal end modified into a float or pneumatophore (as distinguished from a somatocyst). They are mostly monœcious, and are sometimes provided with nectocalyces, and the polypites are united by an unbranched or little-branched cœnosarc, of filiform, globular, or discoidal shape. The group is contrasted with *Calycophoræ*, as one of two orders of *Siphonophora*, and contains a number of families, as *Physophoridæ* and others. Also written *Physophora, Physophorida, Physophoridæ*. See cuts under *hydranth, hydrophyllium*, and *Hydrozoa*.

physophoran (fī-sof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Physophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Physophoræ*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Physophoræ;* a physophorous hydrozoan.

physophore (fī'sō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Physophora*.] Same as *physophoran*.

Physophorida (fī-sō-for'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physophora* + *-ida*.] Same as *Physophoræ*.

Physophoridæ (fī-sō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physophora* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of physophorous hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Physophora;* one of several families of the order *Physophoræ*. See cuts under *hydranth, hydrophyllium*, and *Hydrozoa*.—2. Same as *Physophoræ*.

physophorous (fī-sof'ō-rus), *a.* [< *Physophora* + *-ous*.] Same as *physophoran*.

physopod (fī′sō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having a sort of sucker on the feet; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Physopoda.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Physopoda.*

Physopoda† (fī-sop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] Same as *Thysanoptera.*

Physospermum (fī-sō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Cusson, 1782), so called with reference to the looseness of the outer coat of the young fruit; < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Smyrnieæ*, distinguished by the large oil-tubes solitary in their channels, and the very slight ridges on the ovate or compressed fruit. There are about 4 species, natives of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and the Caucasus. They are smooth perennials, with ample and minutely dissected leaves, and compound umbels of many white flowers with many linear bracts and bractlets. Several species are cultivated for ornament, under the name *bladder-seed.*

Physostegia (fī-sō-stē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1829), so called with reference to the enlarged and somewhat inflated fruiting calyx; < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *στέγη*, a roof or covering.] A genus of erect herbs of the *Menthaceæ*, or mint family, belonging to the tribe *Stachydeæ* and subtribe *Melitteæ*, and characterized by the broad and five-toothed calyx, long-exserted ample corolla-tube, parallel anther-cells, and two-flowered spiked verticillasters. There are about 8 species, all North American, called *false dragon's-head* (which see, under *dragon's-head*). They are tall and smooth perennials, with narrow toothed leaves, and showy sessile pink or flesh-colored flowers, forming one or many dense or interrupted terminal spikes. *P. Virginiana*, the variable eastern species, is often cultivated in gardens.

Physostigma (fī-sō-stig′mä), *n.* [NL. (Balfour, 1861), so called with reference to the bladder-like apex of the style; < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *στίγμα*, stigma.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and subtribe *Phaseolinæ*, characterized by the spiral keel and by the continuation of the bearded style above the stigma into a large and oblique hollow hood. There are three species, all of tropical Africa. *P. venenosum* is a high-twining vine with leaves of three large leaflets, and axillary pendulous racemes of purplish flowers, followed by long dark-brown compressed pods, each with two or three thick oblong highly poisonous seeds of valuable medicinal powers. See *Calabar bean* (under *bean*[1]), *chop-nut*, *eserine*, and *physostigmine.*

★**physostigmine** (fī-sō-stig′min), *n.* [< *Physostigma* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean. It is highly poisonous, and when pure crystallizes in prisms which melt at 106° C. It is tasteless, being only slightly soluble in water. Same as *eserine.*

physostomatous (fī-sō-stom′a-tus), *a.* Same as *physostomous.*

physostome (fī′sō-stōm), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *physostomous.*

II. *n.* A physostomous fish.

Physostomi (fī-sos′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *physostomus:* see *physostomous.*] An order of teleost fishes established by J. Müller in 1845, containing those whose air-bladder, when present, is connected with the alimentary canal by an air-duct, the bladder thus having an outlet or mouth: contrasted with *Physoclisti.* The order was divided by Müller into 2 suborders and 14 families. It includes most of the abdominal malacopterygian fishes of the older authors. In Cope's system of classification it is ranked as a primary group of actinopterous fishes, with the basilar segments of the ventral fin rudimental and abdominal, the parietal bones usually united, branchiostegal rays developed, and the pneumatic duct open. It includes, in addition to the forms recognized by Müller, certain ganoids, as the *Amiidæ* (order *Halecomorphi*) and *Lepidosteidæ* (order *Ginglymodi*). See cuts under *Percopsis*, *pike*, and *Esox.*

physostomous (fī-sos′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *physostomus*, < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having the mouth and air-bladder connected by an air-duct, as a fish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Physostomi.* Also *physostomatous*, *physostome.*

physy† (fīz′i), *n.* [A corrupt form for *fusee*[2] (simulating Gr. *φῦσα*, a bellows ?).] A fusee.

> Some watches . . . are made with four wheels, others with five; . . . some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vi. § 39.

phytalbumose (fī-tal′bū-mōs), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *album(en)* + *-ose.*] A protein substance said to occur in plants: so named to distinguish it from similar forms occurring in animals.

Phytastra (fī-tas′trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In Lankester's classification, one of two orders of *Ophiuroidea*, contrasted with *Ophiastra.*

Phytelephantinæ (fī-tel′ē-fan-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Drude, 1887), < *Phytelephas* (*-elephant-*) + *-inæ.*] A tribe of palms, distinguished by the confluence of the ovaries in fruit into a globose syncarp, and including the two genera *Phytelephas* and *Nypa*, both very different from all other palms and from each other, but alike in their growth from partly or wholly prostrate stems, their corneous albumen, and their flowers of one or both sexes crowded upon long drooping spadices resembling catkins.

Phytelephas (fī-tel′ē-fas), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), so called with reference to the hard albumen, called vegetable ivory; < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *ἐλέφας*, ivory: see *elephant.*] An aberrant genus of palms, type of the tribe *Phytelephantinæ*, and from its singularity long separated as a family *Phytelephanteæ* (*Martius*, 1835). It is unlike all other palms in its numerous stamens, filiform stigmas, and unbranched spadices, and in the elongated petals of its female flower. There are 3 species, all of them natives of tropical America, known from the nut as *ivory-palm.* They are dicœcious trees growing in dense and extensive groves, with a short robust trunk sometimes 6 feet high from a creeping and prostrate base often 20 feet long. They bear a crown of a dozen or more pinnate leaves, reaching 18 or 20 feet in length, resembling those of the cocoanut-palm, and used by the natives in roofing. The male trees are taller, and bear a fleshy and pendulous cylindrical fragrant spadix about 4 feet long, crowded with small flowers between minute bracts, each with about thirty-six stamens, and



Fruiting Female Plant of Vegetable Ivory (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*).

exhaling a penetrating odor of almonds. The female tree produces a shorter and erect spadix, six or eight at once, each with six or seven pure-white flowers, which are far the largest among palms, with from five to ten fleshy petals (each from 2 to 3 inches long), three papery triangular sepals, numerous imperfect stamens, and a roundish ovary with from four to nine furrows, carpels, and stigmas, becoming a drupe in fruit. The mass of six or seven drupes from one spadix consolidates into a heavy pendulous globose syncarp, or multiple fruit (from its size known locally as *negro's-head*), covered with hard woody prominences. Each drupe contains about six large seeds; these, when young, are filled with a clear liquid, which is sought by travelers as a drink, and solidifies first into a pulp eagerly eaten by animals, and later into the hardest albumen known, whence its name *ivory-nut.* This again softens in germinating, turning into a milk and pulp, which feeds the young plant until it has grown for a year or more.

Phyteuma (fī-tū′mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *phyteuma*, < Gr. *φύτευμα*, a kind of plant, perhaps *Reseda phyteuma;* a particular use of *φύτευμα*, anything planted, < *φυτεύειν*, plant, < *φυτόν*, a plant: see *phyton.*] A genus of ornamental plants of the family *Campanulaceæ*, distinguished by a five-parted corolla with narrow spreading or long cohering lobes, and a fruit closed at the apex and dehiscent laterally. There are about 40 species, natives of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and the temperate parts of Asia. They are perennial herbs, with long-stalked radical leaves, and small alternate stem-leaves. The flowers are commonly blue, sessile, and handsome, often in a dense head or spike. Some species are well known in cultivation, especially as hardy ornaments in rockwork, by the name of *horned rampion* (which see, under *rampion*), and often under a former generic name, *Rapunculus.*

phytiform (fī′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a plant.

phytiphagan (fī-tif′a-gan), *a.* and *n.* See *phytophagan.*

phytivorous† (fī-tiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on plants or herbage; herbivorous; phytophagous. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

phytobiology (fī-tō-bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *biology.*] That branch of biology which deals with plants; vegetable biology. *Athenæum*, No. 3253, p. 278.

phytobranchiate (fī-tō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having leafy gills; noting a division of isopods, in distinction from *pterygobranchiate.*

phytochemical (fī-tō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *chemical.*] Pertaining or relating to phytochemistry.

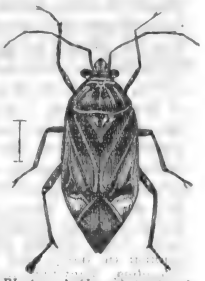
phytochemistry (fī-tō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *chemistry.*] Vegetable chemistry; the chemistry of plants.

phytochimy (fī′tō-kim-i), *n.* [< F. *phytochimie*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + F. *chimie*, chemistry: see *alchemy*, *chemist.*] Same as *phytochemistry.*

phytochlore (fī′tō-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *χλωρός*, pale-green: see *chlorin.* Cf. *chlorophyl.*] In *bot.*, same as *chlorophyl.*

Phytocoridæ (fī-tō-kor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fieber, 1861), < *Phytocoris* + *-idæ.*] A very large family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Phytocoris*, and collectively called *plant-bugs.* They are mostly of small size, and are extremely variable in form; the base of the wings has usually a looped nervure; and the ocelli are extremely minute or wanting. They are divided into more than a dozen subfamilies, among them being the bugs formerly known as *Capsini* or *Capsina*, now *Capsidæ.* Not in use.

Phytocoris (fī-tok′ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1814), < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *κόρις*, bug.] A genus of plant-bugs, typical of the family *Phytocoridæ*, having the beak extending to the middle of the abdomen, and the sides of the head angular. There are about 20 species, 7 of which inhabit North America. *P. tripustulatus* is blackish, spotted with orange, and found on nettles.



Phytocoris (lygus) pratensis. (Line shows natural size.)

Phytocrene (fī-tō-krē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1823), so called with reference to a copious watery sap which flows from the porous wood when pierced, and is used as a drink; < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *κρήνη*, fountain.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the family *Icacinaceæ*, type of the tribe *Phytocreneæ*, characterized by capitate flowers with filaments longer than the anthers. The 7 species are natives of tropical Asia and New Guinea. They are high climbing and twining shrubs, with alternate leaves, and small dicœcious hairy flowers, the staminate heads the size of peas and densely crowded in elongated panicles, the pistillate heads solitary and reaching the size of the human head, followed by a globular mass of hairy or spiny drupes with resinous stones. *P. gigantea*, with white flowers, from Martaban in Burma, is cultivated under glass by the names of *water-vine*, *vegetable fountain*, and *East Indian fountain-tree.*

Phytocreneæ (fī-tō-krē′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker-Arnott, 1834), < *Phytocrene* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Icacinaceæ*, characterized by equal and alternate stamens and petals, and broad leaf-like or fleshy cotyledons. It includes 9 genera and about 35 species, all tropical climbers, of which *Phytocrene* is the type.

phytogenesis (fī-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

phytogenetic (fī″tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *phytogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Of or pertaining to phytogeny; of vegetable or plant origin.

phytogenetical (fī-tō-jē-net′i-kal), *a.* [< *phytogenetic* + *-al.*] Same as *phytogenetic.*

> The morphological and *phytogenetical* study of the higher plants. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 479.

phytogeny (fī-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] Same as *phytogenesis.*

phytogeographer (fī″tō-jē-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *phytogeograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in phytogeography. *Nature*, XL. 98.

phytogeographic (fī-tō-jē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *phytogeograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phytogeography.

> Islands may be arranged, . . . for *phytogeographic* purposes in three categories, according to their endemic element. *Nature*, XXXIII. 338.

phytogeographical (fī-tō-jē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *phytogeographic* + *-al.*] Same as *phytogeographic.*

★**phytogeography** (fī″tō-jē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *phytogéographie* = It. *fitogeografia*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *γεωγραφία*, geography: see *geography.*] The geography or geographical distribution of plants: correlated with *zoögeography.*

phytoglyphic (fī-tō-glif′ik), *a.* [< *phytoglyph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phytoglyphy.

phytoglyphy (fī-tog′li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *γλύφειν*, engrave: see *glyph.*] Nature-printing, as applied to the portraying of plants,

for which the process was especially devised. Also *phytography*.

phytographer (fī-tog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *phytograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes, names, and classifies plants.

phytographic (fī-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *phytograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phytography or phytographers; relating or related to the describing, naming, and classifying of plants. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 220.

phytographical (fī-tō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *phytographic* + *-al*.] Same as *phytographic*.

phytography (fī-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *phytographie* = Sp. *fitografía* = Pg. *phytographia* = It. *fitografia*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The description of plants; that branch of botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing, naming, and classifying plants.

Phytography is entirely subordinate to Taxonomy, or Systematic Botany.
Henslow, Descriptive and Physiological Botany, § 3.

2. Same as *phytoglyphy*.

phytoid (fī′toid), *a.* [< Gr. **φυτοειδής* (in adv. *φυτοειδῶς*), contr. *φυτώδης*, like a plant, < *φυτόν*, plant, + *εἶδος*, form.] Plant-like: specifically, in zoölogy, noting animals and organs which resemble plants in appearance.

Phytolacca (fī-tō-lak′ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called in allusion to the crimson juice of the berries; < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + NL. *lacca*, lac, F. *lac*, lake: see *lac*[2], *lake*[3].] A genus of plants, type of the family *Phytolaccaceæ* and tribe *Phytolacceæ*, characterized by the depressed-globose berry of from five to twelve sessile carpels. There are 10 species, mainly tropical and American, a few African and Asiatic. They vary greatly in habit, being shrubs, herbs, or trees, erect or climbing, smooth or hairy, and with round, grooved, or angled branches. They bear alternate undivided leaves, and small flowers in axillary racemes or opposite the leaves, at first apparently terminal. They are usually of marked poisonous and medicinal properties, especially *P. Americana*, one of the most characteristic of American plants (for which see *poke-weed*, also called *coakum*, *scoke*, *redweed*, *red-ink plant*, *inkberry-weed*, *pigeonberry*, *garget*, and *foxglove*). *P. icosandra*, a small and shrubby plant, is cultivated for its graceful drooping racemes of white flowers, under the name of *hydrangea-leafed poke*. *P. octandra* is the Spanish calalu, or West Indian foxglove. (For *P. dioica*, also called *tree-poke* and *umbra-tree*, see *bellasombra-tree*.) *P. acinosa* has been cultivated, often under the name of *Pircunia*, as a substitute for asparagus and for spinach.

Phytolaccaceæ (fī″tō-la-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Phytolacca* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Polygonales*, distinguished by the usually many carpels in a ring, each with an undivided style. It includes 90 species, of 6 tribes and 23 genera, of which *Phytolacca* (the type), *Rivina*, and *Petiveria* are the best-known. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs with a woody base, bearing alternate entire leaves, generally smooth branches, and racemed flowers, of greenish or whitish tinge, with one bract at the base of the pedicel and two smaller at its middle.

phytolite† (fī′tō-līt), *n.* [= F. *phytolithe* = It. *fitolite*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil plant.

phytolithologist (fī″tō-li-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phytolithology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in or who writes upon fossil plants.

phytolithology (fī″tō-li-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *lithology*.] The science of fossil plants.

phytological (fī-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *phytolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to phytology; botanical.

phytologist (fī-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phytolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in phytology, or the science of plants; a botanist.

As our learned *phytologist* Mr. Ray has done. *Evelyn.*

phytology (fī-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phytologie* = Sp. *fitología* = Pg. *phytologia* = It. *fitologia*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of plants; botany. [Rare.]

We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by quincuncial and reticulate plants, or erect a new *phytology*.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, Ep. Ded.

phytomer (fī′tō-mėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *μέρος*, part.] In *bot.*, a plant-part, or plant-unit—that is, one of the structures or elements which, produced in a series, make up a plant of the higher grade. The ultimate similar parts into which a plant may be analyzed are units consisting of an internode and a node with its leaves. Each unit may reproduce its like or the entire plant. Also *phyton*, *phytomera*.

Phytomyia (fī-tō-mī′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833), emended from *Phytomyza* (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *μυῖα*, fly.] A genus of dipterous insects formerly of the family *Muscidæ*, now giving name to the *Phytomyidæ*. They are small flies, of a blackish-gray color often spotted with yellow, and characterized by a peculiar venation of the wings. The larvæ are leaf-miners, some transforming to pupæ in the mine, while others pupate in the earth. The genus is large and wide-spread, with over 50 European and several North American species.

Phytomyidæ (fī-tō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phytomyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects named from the genus *Phytomyia*, formerly merged in *Muscidæ*. Often called *Phytomyzidæ*, as by Osten Sacken, 1878.

phyton (fī′ton), *n.*; pl. *phyta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, < *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow, become: see *be*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *phytomer*. See the supplement.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of *Cerambycidæ*.

phytonomy (fī-ton′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *phytonomie* = Sp. *fitonomía* = It. *fitonomia*, *fitonimia*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *νόμος*, law.] The science of the laws of plant-growth.

phytopaleontologist (fī-tō-pā″lē-on-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phytopaleontolog-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *paleobotanist*.

The nature of some impressions described by *phytopaleontologists* as remains of fossil Algæ. *Science*, I. 252.

phytopaleontology (fī-tō-pā″lē-on-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *paleontology*.] Same as *paleobotany*.

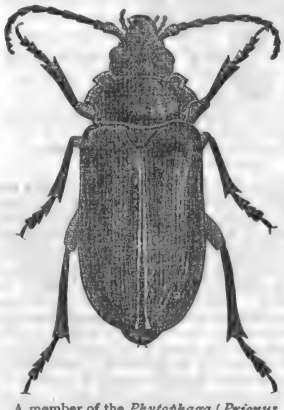
It is to defend his position, and that, indeed, of *phytopaleontology*. *Science*, I. 253.

phytopathological (fī-tō-path-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *phytopathology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to phytopathology.

phytopathologist (fī″tō-pā-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phytopathology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in phytopathology, or knowledge of the diseases of plants.

phytopathology (fī″tō-pā-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *pathology*.] The science of the diseases of plants; an account of the diseases to which plants are liable.

Phytophaga (fī-tof′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806): see *phytophagous*.] **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A very large group of phytophagous tetramerous coleopters, having the head not rostrate, the maxillæ with two lobes, the antennæ linear and of moderate length or short, the body ovate, oblong, or rounded, and the elytra covering the sides of the abdomen. They are found on plants, on which they feed, and number upward of 10,000 described species, representing several different families. The leaf-beetles, *Chrysomelidæ*, are characteristic examples, and the name is sometimes restricted to these, though in a wider sense the *Cerambycidæ*, *Spondylidæ*, and *Bruchidæ* are also included. See also cuts under *Cerambyx*, *Chrysomela*, and *Bruchus*. (*b*) A division of terebrant hymenopterous insects represented by the families *Tenthredinidæ* and *Uroceridæ*, or the saw-flies and horntails; the *Securifera* of Latreille: contrasted with *Entomophaga* and *Gallicolæ*. (*c*) [Used as a singular.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidæ*. *Rondani*, 1840.—**2.** In *ichth.*, a group of cyprinoid fishes.—**3.** In *mammal.*: (*a*) One of two primary groups into which the *Edentata* or *Bruta* have been divided, the other being *Entomophaga*. The *Phytophaga* are the vegetable-feeders.



A member of the *Phytophaga* (*Prionus laticollis*), female, natural size.

The *Phytophaga* are divisible into two groups, one existing, and the other extinct. The former consists of the sloths, or Tardigrada; . . . [the latter are] the Gravigrada.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 333.

(*b*) One of two prime divisions of placental mammals, including the pachyderms, herbivorous cetaceans (*Sirenia*), rodents, and ruminants of Cuvier on the one hand, and the edentates of Cuvier (minus the monotremes) on the other hand, together forming two orders, *Diplodontia* and *Aplodontia*, collectively contrasted with *Zoöphaga*.

phytophagan (fī-tof′a-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *phytophag-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *phytophagous*.

II. *n.* A phytophagous animal; specifically, a member of the *Phytophaga*, in any sense. Also *phytiphagan*.

phytophagic (fī-tō-faj′ik), *a.* Same as *phytophagous*.

phytophagous (fī-tof′a-gus), *a.* [= F. *phytophage* = Pg. *phytiphago* = It. *fitofago*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Plant-eating; feeding on plants; herbivorous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phytophaga*, in any sense. Also *phytophagan* and *phytophagic*.

phytophagy (fī-tof′a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit of feeding on plants; a phytophagous regimen.

phytophilous (fī-tof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *phytophilus*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of plants, as an insect.

phytophthire (fī′tof-thīr), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *φθείρ*, louse.] Same as *phytophthirian*.

Phytophthiria (fī-tof-thir′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phytophthire*.] A tribe or suborder of hemipterous insects; plant-lice, etc. They have the thorax normally constructed of three segments; the mouth suctorial without palpi; the wings four, two, or none, and membranous when present; the antennæ of more than five joints; and the tarsi of one or two joints. It contains several families, as the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, *Aphididæ* or plant-lice proper, *Aleurodidæ*, or moth-blight insects, and *Psyllidæ*, jumping plant-lice, or flea-lice. Also called *Stenorhyncha*. See cuts under *coccus*, *cochineal*, *Aphis*, and *Psylla*.

phytophthirian (fī-tof-thir′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *phytophthire* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Infesting plants, as a plant-louse, scale-insect, or aphid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phytophthiria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phytophthiria*; a plant-louse. Also *phytophthire*.

Phytophthora (fī-tof′thō-rä), *n.* [NL. (De Bary, 1876), < Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *φθορά*, destruction, < *φθείρειν*, destroy.] A genus of parasitic fungi closely allied to the genus *Peronospora*, from which it differs by the spores being lateral instead of terminal. There are only 3 species, of which *P. infestans*, the downy mildew of the potato or potato-rot, is the most destructive. See *potato-rot*.

phytophysiology (fī-tō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *φυσιολογία*, physiology.] Vegetable physiology.

Phytoptidæ (fī-top′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phytoptus* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate *Acarina* with two pairs of hind legs abortive, typified by the genus *Phytoptus*. They are commonly known as *gall-mites* or *rust-mites*.

phytoptosis (fī-top-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Phytoptus* + *-osis*.] A disease of plants caused by the attacks of mites of the genus *Phytoptus*. It is accompanied by an abnormal growth of the plant-tissue. See *erineum*.

Phytoptus (fī-top′tus), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1851), < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + **ὀπτός*, verbal adj. of √*οπ*, see: see *optic*.] A genus of gall-mites, giving name to the *Phytoptidæ*, and containing such species as *P. quadripes*, which galls the soft maple in the United States.

phytosis (fī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-osis*.] The presence of vegetable parasites, or the morbid conditions produced by them: especially used in designation of the dermatomycoses.

phytotaxy (fī′tō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *φύτον*, plant, + *τάξις*, order, arrangement.] The science of the classification of plants; systematic botany. Compare *zoötaxy*. *Lester F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociology, I. 120.

Phytotoma (fī-tot′ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1789), < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The only genus of *Phytotomidæ*.



Phytotoma rara.

Three species are described, *P. rara*, *P. angustirostris*, and *P. rutela*. These birds are said to do much damage by cutting tender sprouts and buds with their serrated bill. Their voice is harsh and grating.

Phytotomidæ (fī-tō-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phytotoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of mesomyodian or clamatorial passerine birds, represented by the genus *Phytotoma*, having a conirostral bill with serrate tomia, and certain peculiar cranial characters representing an ancient type of structure. It is peculiar to South America, and contains one genus and a few species of Chili, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic. Its relationships are with the *Cotingidæ* and *Pipridæ*.

phytotomist (fī-tot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *phytotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in phytotomy, or vegetable histology.

phytotomous (fī-tot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Leaf-cutting or plant-cutting, as a bird or an insect.

phytotomy (fī-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *phytotomie* = It. *fitotomia*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The minute structure of plants; vegetable anatomy or histology.

Phytozoa (fī-tō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phytozoön*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. Plant-like animals, such as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, and sea-mats.—2. Certain marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants.

phytozoan (fī-tō-zō'ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Phytoid or plant-like, as an animal; zoöphytic; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phytozoa*.

II. *n.* A plant-like animal; a member of the *Phytozoa*, in either sense; a zoöphyte.

Phytozoaria (fī″tō-zō-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + MGr. *ζωάριον*, dim. of Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal.] Same as *Infusoria*, in the widest sense.

Phytozoida (fī-tō-zō'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Phytozoa* + *-ida*.] A prime division of protozoans. It contained the flagellate infusorians. Also called *Filigera*.

phyz, *n.* See *phiz*.

pi[1], **pie**[4] (pī), *n.* [The more common spelling *pi* is out of analogy, and due to ignorance of the origin of the word, or to the supposition that it is a mere abbr. of *pica*[3], with ref. to the common use of that sort of type. The word is otherwise referred to *pie*[1], as a 'mixed mess'; to *pie*[2], as 'pied' or 'mixed'; and to *pie*[3], as an allusion to the (asserted) frequent illegibility of print in the service-book so called.] Printing-types mixed together indiscriminately; type in a confused or jumbled condition or mass.

> One night, when, having impos'd my forms, I thought my day's work over, one of them by accident was broken, and two pages reduced to *pi*. I immediately distributed and compos'd it over again before I went to bed.
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 176.

> Unordered paradings and clamour, not without strong liquor; objurgation, insubordination; your military ranked arrangement going all (as the typographers say of set types in a similar case) rapidly to *pie*.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. ii. 4.

pi[1], **pie**[4] (pī), *v. t.* [< *pi*[1], *pie*[4], *n.*] To reduce (printing-types) to a state of pi.

pi[2] (pī), *n.* [The name of the Greek letter *π*, *πῖ*, the initial letter of *περιφέρεια*, periphery, circumference.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Π, *π*, corresponding to the Roman P, p.—2. The name of a symbol (*π*) used in geometry for the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, or 3.1415927.

pia[1] (pī'ạ), *n.* [Abbr. of *pia mater*.] Same as *pia mater*.

pia[2] (pē'ạ), *n.* [Polynesian (Sandwich Islands, Marquesas, etc.).] A perennial herb, *Tacca pinnatifida*, found wild or cultivated throughout Polynesia, and to China and Zanzibar. Its value lies in its large fleshy tubers, from which, after rasping, the starch is washed out and dried to form the South Sea or Tahiti arrowroot. This is widely used as an article of diet in the tropics (in native use not dried, but fermented), and is especially valued in diarrhea and dysentery.

piaba (pi-ä'bạ), *n.* [Tupi.] A small freshwater fish of Brazil, of about the size of a minnow, much esteemed for the table. *Imp. Dict.*

piacere (piạ-chā're), *n.* [It., = E. *pleasure*.] In *music*, in the phrase *a piacere*, at pleasure (same as *ad libitum*).

piacevole (piạ-chā'vō-le), *a.* [It., pleasant, merry, < *piacere*, please: see *please*.] In *music*, pleasant; playful: noting passages to be so rendered.

piacle† (pī'ạ-kl), *n.* [< OF. *piacle* = Pg. *piaculo* = It. *piacolo*, *piaculo*, < L. *piaculum*, a sin-offering, expiation, also a sin, < *piare*, appease, < *pius*, devout, dutiful: see *pious*.] A grievous or serious offense; a crime; a sin. Compare *piacular*, 2.

> Not to answer me when you mind me is pure Neglect, and no less than a *Piacle*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 16.

piacular (pī-ak'ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *piaculaire*, < L. *piacularis*, expiatory, < *piaculum*, expiation: see *piacle*.] 1. Expiatory; having power to atone: as, *piacular* rites.

> In order to our redemption, Christ suffered as a *piacular* victim, which must be understood to mean in our stead.
> *Waterland*, Works, VII. 76.

> The *piacular* sacrifice of his son and heir was the last offering which the king of Moab made to deliver his country.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 696.

2. Requiring expiation; blameworthy; criminal; sinful; wicked.

> Our late arch-bishop (if it were not *piacular* for you to read ought of his) could have taught you in his publike writings these five limitations of injoyned ceremonies.
> *Bp. Hall*, Apology against the Brownists.

piacularity (pī-ak-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *piacular* + *-ity*.] The character of being piacular; criminality; badness. *De Quincey*.

piaculous† (pī-ak'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *piaculum*, expiation: see *piacle*.] Same as *piacular*.

> And so, as Cæsar reports, unto the ancient Britains it was *piaculous* to tast a goose, which dish at present no table is without.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

piaffe (pi-af'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *piaffed*, ppr. *piaffing*. [< F. *piaffer*, paw the ground, as a horse, lit. make a show, be ostentatious, strut.] In the *manège*, to advance with the same step as in a trot, flinging the right fore leg and left hind leg diagonally forward, placing them on the ground and balancing on them for a few seconds, while the other two legs are flung forward in the same movement. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 41.

> Sir Piercie Shafton . . . kept alternately pressing and checking his gay courser, forcing him to *piaffe*, to caracole, to passage, and to do all the other feats of the school.
> *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

piaffer (pi-af'ėr), *n.* [< F. *piaffer*, inf. taken as a noun: see *piaffe*.] The act of piaffing. Sometimes called *Spanish walk*.

> The slow *piaffer* is obtained by the slow and alternate pressure of the rider's legs. The quick *piaffer* by quickening the alternate pressure of the leg.
> *Garrard*, Training Cavalry Horses, p. 65.

pial (pī'al), *a.* [< *pia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pia mater; pia-matral.

> In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e. g. *pial*, dural.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 524.

pia mater (pī'ạ mā'tėr). [= F. *pie-mère* = Sp. *pia-máter* = Pg. *pia-mater* = It. *pia-madre*, < NL. *pia mater*, lit. pious or gentle mother (opposed to *dura mater*), a fanciful name: L. *pia*, fem. of *pius* (see *pious*); *mater*, mother: see *mater*[2].] The delicate fibrous and very vascular membrane which immediately invests the brain and spinal cord. It is the third or inmost of the three meninges, covered both by the arachnoid and by the dura mater. Also called *pia*.—**Pia mater testis.** Same as *tunica vasculosa*.

pia-matral (pī'ạ-mā'trạl), *a.* [< *pia mater* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pia mater; pial.

pian (pi-an'), *n.* [< F. *pian*, yaws.] In *pathol.*, same as *framboesia*.

pianet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peony*.

pianet[1]†, *n.* [Also *pionet*, *piannet*, *pyannet*, *pyannat*, appar. through OF. *pion*, dim. of OF. *pie*, a pie: see *pie*[2].] The magpie of Europe, *Pica pica*.

pianet[2]†, *n.* [By confusion with *pianet*[1], a magpie; ult. < L. *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] 1. The lesser woodpecker, *Picus minor*.—2. The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.

pianet[3] (pī'ạ-net), *n.* [Prop. *pionet*, < *pion* + *-et*.] The double peony. [Prov. Eng.]

pianette (pē-ạ-net'), *n.* [< *piano*[2] + *-ette*.] In England, a small or miniature upright pianoforte. In France also called a *bibi* (a minced form of *bébé*, baby).

piangendo (piạn-jen'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *piangere*, *piagnere*, weep: see *plain*[2].] In *music*, plaintive: noting a passage to be so rendered.

pianino (pē-ạ-nē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *piano*: see *piano*[2].] An upright pianoforte.

pianism (pi-an'izm), *n.* [< *piano*[2] + *-ism*.] The act, process, or result of performing music upon the pianoforte; the technique of the pianoforte; the adaptation of a piece of music to effective performance on the pianoforte.

pianissimo (pē-ạ-nis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *piano*: see *piano*[1].] In *music*, very soft; with the minimum of force or loudness. Usually abbreviated *pp* or *ppp*.

pianist (pi-an'ist, pē'ạ-nist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *pianist* = F. *pianiste* = Sp. *pianista* = Pg. It. *pianista*; as *piano*[2] + *-ist*.] A performer on the pianoforte.

pianistic (pē-ạ-nis'tik), *a.* [< *pianist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a pianist. [Rare.]

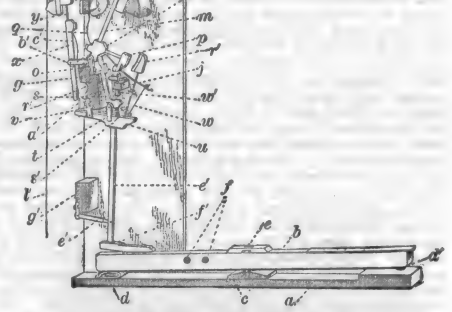
piano[1] (piä'nō), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *piano*, < It. *piano*, soft, plane, < L. *planus*, plane: see *plane*, *plain*.] In *music*, soft; with little force or loudness: opposed to *forte*. Usually abbreviated *p*.—**Piano pedal.** See *pedal*.

piano[2] (pi-an'ō), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. F. Sp. Pg. *piano*, < It. *piano*, short for *pianoforte*: see *pianoforte*.] A pianoforte.—**Boudoir piano, cabinet piano,** an upright piano.—**Cottage piano.** See *cottage*.—**Dumb piano.** Same as *digitorium*.—**Electric piano,** a pianoforte whose wires are set in vibration by electromagnets, instead of by hammers.—**Grand piano.** See *pianoforte*.—**Pedal piano.** See *pedal, a.*—**Piccolo piano.** See *piccolo*.—**Square piano, upright piano.** See *pianoforte*.

piano-case (pi-an'ō-kās), *n.* The wooden box inclosing the mechanism of a pianoforte.

piano-cover (pi-an'ō-kuv″ėr), *n.* A cloth or rubber cover for a pianoforte.

pianoforte (pi-an'ō-fôr-te or -fōrt), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. F. Sp. Pg. *pianoforte*, < It. *pianoforte*, a pianoforte, < *piano*, soft (see *piano*[1]), + *forte*, strong, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *fort*, *forte*[2], *force*[1].] A musical instrument of the percussive group, the tones being produced by blows of hammers upon stretched strings, and the hammers being operated from a keyboard. Essentially, the pianoforte is a large dulcimer with a keyboard; but historically it replaced the clavichord and harpsichord, which



Action of Modern Upright Pianoforte.

a, key-frame; *b*, key; *c*, balance-rail; *d*, *d′*, cushions; *e*, balance key-pin; *f*, balance key-leads, placed where needed to balance the key; *g*, large action-rail; *g′*, small action-rail; *h*, spring-rail or hammer-rest, which is moved by the soft pedal, bringing the hammer nearer to the string and causing it to strike a lighter blow; *i*, spring-rail; *j*, regulating-rail; *k*, hammer; *l*, *l′*, string; *m*, hammer-shank; *n*, hammer-butt; *o*, butt-flange; *p*, counter-check or bumper; *q*, hammer-spring (insuring retreat of hammer from the string promptly after striking); *r*, hammer-check, against which the bumper strikes to steady the hammer after the stroke; *s*, jack, or jack-fly, pivoted to the jack-flange and acting against the hammer-butt to throw the hammer forward when the key is depressed; *s′*, jack-spring (restoring position of jack after the blow); *t*, jack-flange; *u*, whip or jack-whip, which carries the jack-flange, hammer-check, bridle-wire, and damper-lifter, and which is pivoted to the whip-flange *v*, which latter is fastened by a screw to the main action-rail; *w*, bridle-wire, which carries the bridle or flexible tape extending from the bridle-wire to and attached to the hammer-butt, and which pulls the hammer back immediately after its blow upon the string; *w′*, regulating or escapement screw, which releases the jack-fly from the hammer-butt and allows the hammer to be drawn backward by the bridle immediately after striking; *x*, damper-lever; *y*, damper-wire; *z*, damper-head; *a′*, damper-lifter (otherwise called *spoon*, from its shape), which lifts the damper from the string and holds it away till the key is released from the pressure of the fingers; *b′*, damper-flange, to which the damper-lever is pivoted, and which is rigidly screwed to the main action-rail; *c′*, damper-spring, which presses the damper against the string to stop its vibration when the key is released from pressure; *c′e′*, action-extension, which may be varied in length, and which simply connects the jack-whip with the rocker *f′*, screwed to the key; *r′*, recess in which a horizontal damper-rod (not shown) is placed, which acts by means of forte pedal-action to remove all the dampers simultaneously, thus permitting the strings to vibrate without check.

were keyboard-instruments more akin to the harp than to the dulcimer. The dulcimer has been known in some form from the earliest historic times. Several attempts were made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to combine a keyboard with it, perhaps the most important being the *pantaleone* of Hebenstreit. The chief esthetic motive to these attempts arose from the fact that the keyboard-instruments then known were nearly or entirely incapable of gradation in the loudness of their tone; hence the new instrument, when invented, was called a *piano e forte*, a *fortepiano*, or a *pianoforte*, because its main peculiarity was that its tone might be made either loud or soft at the player's will. The earliest manufacture of pianofortes of which there is certain record was by Bartolomeo Cristofori of Padua, about 1710. Various improvements have been and are still being made in details, but the essential elements of the mechanism have not been radically changed. These elements are as follows. (*a*) The *frame* or *back* is a framework of metal, with various cross-bars and trusses so planned as to offer a stanch resistance to the tension of the strings. This tension in a modern grand pianoforte amounts to several tons. To the frame are attached on one side or end the *string-plate* and on the other the *wrest-plank*, to the former of which one end of the strings is fastened, while in the latter are set the *tuning-pins*, around which their other end is wound, and by turning which their tension may be adjusted. Frames are sometimes made of wood, but usually of iron, preferably cast in a single piece. (*b*) The *strings* are steel wires of graduated thickness and length, the larger being made heavier by being wound with copper wire. For each of the extreme upper and lower tones only one wire is provided, but for most of the others there are two

or three wires, which are tuned in unison, and placed so that they shall be struck simultaneously by a single hammer. (*c*) The *sounding-board* is a thin plate of selected wood so placed under the strings that it is drawn into sympathetic vibration with them. The sonority and quality of the tones depend much upon its material, form, and attachment. At the side or end next the string-plate there is an opening in the sounding-board for the hammers. (*d*) The *action* comprises the entire system of levers, hammers, etc., by which the player causes the strings to sound. It includes a keyboard (which see) made up of keys or digitals, each of which works on a pivot near its center. When the front end of a key is depressed, the back end is raised, carrying with it a rod called a *jack*, the upper end of which propels a felt-tipped hammer against one or more strings with a blow. At the same instant a *damper* is lifted from the strings so that they can vibrate freely. After the blow is given the hammer falls back against a *check*, while the damper remains lifted until the key is released. Various exceedingly ingenious devices are used to prevent noise, to insure ease, precision, and power, and to provide for extreme rapidity of manipulation. Various mechanical effects are produced by means of pedals, such as the *damper* or *loud pedal*, which lifts the dampers from all the strings at once, so that all the strings sounded shall continue to sound, and other strings shall be drawn into sympathetic vibration until the pedal is released; a *sustaining pedal*, which holds up all the dampers that happen to be raised when it is pressed down, so that selected tones may be prolonged at will; and a *soft pedal*, which either interposes a strip of thin felt between the hammers and the strings, or diminishes the distance from which the hammers strike, or moves them to one side, that they may strike only one instead of two or three strings, so that a soft tone shall be produced. The compass of the keyboard varies from five to seven and a half octaves. Great care is taken that the hammers shall strike the strings at such a point as to bring out their desirable harmonies, and suppress the others. (*e*) The *case* is a wooden box in which the whole instrument is contained. Its form varies according to the variety of the pianoforte. A *grand piano*, the largest form of which is called a *concert grand*, is harp-shaped, like the harpsichord, and has the strings strung horizontally at right angles to the keyboard. A *square piano*, until lately the commonest form for private use, is rectangular, like the clavichord, and has the strings strung horizontally, parallel with the keyboard. An *upright* or *cabinet piano* is like a square set up on edge, and has the strings strung vertically behind the keyboard. In both these varieties the case is often made of precious woods elaborately carved and inlaid. The importance of the pianoforte rests upon its powerful and finely graduated tone, its convenience for the production of concerted music, and its universal popularity. Its wide-spread use brings into prominence, however, the disadvantages of a percussive tone, which cannot be sustained or varied after the initial stroke, of an ease of manipulation which invites slovenly and vulgar use, and of a temperament which, with the common neglect of frequent tuning, often hopelessly corrupts the player's musical ear. The technique of the pianoforte has developed gradually out of that of the harpsichord and clavichord. Abbreviated *pf.*—**Oblique pianoforte.** See *oblique*.—**Pianoforte-player's cramp,** an occupation-neurosis, allied to writer's cramp, developing in pianoforte-players.—**Sostinente pianoforte,** a name given to various forms of the pianoforte constructed with a view to sustain the full tone like an organ. No such instruments have remained long in use.

pianograph (pi-an′ō-gràf), *n.* [< E. *piano* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A form of music-recorder. See *music-recorder*.

piano-maker (pi-an′ō-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of pianofortes.

piano-music (pi-an′ō-mū″zik), *n.* Music written for or performed on a pianoforte.

piano-school (pi-an′ō-skōl), *n.* **1.** A school for giving instruction in playing on the pianoforte. —**2.** A particular method or system of pianoforte instruction; also, a book showing such method.

piano-stool (pi-an′ō-stōl), *n.* A stool, generally adjustable in height, used by a performer on the pianoforte.

piano-violin (pi-an′ō-vī-ō-lin″), *n.* Same as *harmonichord*.

piarachnoid (pī-a-rak′noid), *n.* [< *pi*(*a mater*) + *arachnoid:* see *arachnoid*, 2 (*a*).] The pia mater and the arachnoid taken together.

Piarist (pī′a-rist), *n.* [< NL. **Piarista*, < L. *pius*, pious: see *pious*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the Pauline Congregation of the Mother of God, a secular order founded at Rome by Joseph Calasanza about 1600 and sanctioned a few years later. In addition to the three usual monastic vows, the Piarists devoted themselves to the free instruction of youth. They are found especially in the Austrian empire.

piarrhæmia (pī-a-rē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **πιαρός*, fat, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *lipæmia*.

piassava, piassaba (pē-ä-sä′vä, -bä), *n.* [Pg. *piassava, piaçaba;* Tupi *piaçaba*.] **1.** A coarse fiber yielded by three palms, *Attalea funifera, Leopoldinia Piassaba*, and *Raphia vinifera*. In South America it is made into coarse but durable ropes; in Europe it is used chiefly for street-brooms. The product of the last species is less valued. See *Attalea, bast-palm, Leopoldinia, Para grass*, 2, *bamboo-palm*, under *palm*2, and cut in next column.

Since the introduction of *Piassaba* . . . the manufacture of "bass brooms" has become an important branch of the brush-making industry. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 554.

2. Any of the above palms.



Piassava (*Attalea funifera*).
a, the upper part of the stem with the fibers.

piaster, piastre (pi-as′tėr), *n.* [< F. *piastre* = Sp. Pg. *piastra*, piaster, < It. *piastra* (ML. *plastra*, a piaster), a thin plate of any metal, a dollar, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster: see *plaster*.] **1.** The monetary unit of Turkey, equivalent to 4.4 United States cents (the Turkish name for it is *ghürush*).—**2.** The Spanish dollar. See *dollar*, 1, and *peso*.

piation† (pī-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *piatio*(*n-*), an appeasing of the gods by offerings, < *piare*, appease: see *piacle*.] The act of making atonement; expiation. *Cockeram*.

piazza (pi-az′ä; It. pron. piät′sä), *n.* [< It. *piazza*, a square, market-place, = Sp. *plaza* = Pg. *praça* = F. *place*, < L. *platea*, place: see *place*1.] **1.** An open square in a town surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a plaza: as, the *piazza* of Covent Garden; the *Piazza* del Popolo in Rome; the *Piazza* dell' Annunziata in Florence.

Whereupon the next morning, being Sunday, Wolfe came to Chaloner's Chamber, and prayed him familiarly to go walk with him abroad to the *piazza* or marketstead. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1555.

Din'd at my Lo. Treasurer's, the Earle of Southampton, in Blomesbury, where he was building a noble square or *piazza*, a little towne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

The benediction was much finer than on Thursday, the day magnificent, the whole *piazza* filled with a countless multitude, all in their holiday dresses.
Greville, Memoirs, April 11, 1830.

2. An arcaded or colonnaded walk upon the exterior of a building; a veranda; a gallery. [A less correct use.]

The low projecting eaves forming a *piazza* along the front, capable of being closed up in bad weather.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 429.

He has put a broad verandah (what we so commonly call a *piazza*) all around the house.
Motley, Correspondence, II. 283.

piazzian (pi-az′i-an), *a.* [< *piazza* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a piazza.

Where in Pluto's gardens palatine
Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian* line.
Keats, Lamia, i.

pibble†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pebble*.

pibble-pabble (pib′l-pab′l), *n.* [An imitative word, a varied reduplication of **pabble*, equiv. to *babble*.] Tattle; babble. *Worcester*.

pibroch (pē′broch), *n.* [< Gael. *piobaireachd*, the art of playing on the bagpipe, pipe-music, < *piobair*, a piper, < *piob*, a pipe, bagpipe (see *pipe*1), + *fear*, a man.] A wild, irregular kind of music, peculiar to the Scottish Highlands, performed upon the bagpipe. It consists of a ground-theme or air called the *urlar*, followed by several variations, generally three or four, the whole concluding with a quick movement called the *creanduidh*. Pibrochs usually increase in difficulty from the beginning to the end, and are profusely ornamented with grace-notes called *warblers*. They are generally intended to excite a martial spirit. They also often constitute a kind of program-music, intended to represent the various phases of a battle—the march, the attack, the conflict, the flight, the pursuit, and the lament for the fallen. The names they bear are often derived from historical or legendary events, as "The Raid of Kilchrist," attributed to the piper of Macdonald of Glengarry, and supposed to have been composed in 1603. The term is sometimes used figuratively by poets to denote the bagpipe itself.

Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
Pibroch of Donuil,
Wake thy wild voice anew,
Summon Clan Conuil.
Scott, Pibroch of Donald Dhu.

And hark again! some pipe of war
Sends the bold *pibroch* from afar.
Scott, Lady of the Lake, II. xv.

pic1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pike*1.

pic2, *n.* Same as *pik*.

Pica1 (pī′kä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *pica*, a magpie: see *pie*2.] **1.** A genus of oscine passerine birds of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garrulinæ*, having an extremely long graduated tail, the nostrils covered with antrorse plumules, and the plumage iridescent black and white; the magpies. The common magpie of Europe is *P. rustica*, *P. caudata*, or *P. pica*. That of America is now regarded as a subspecies and named *Pica pica hudsonica*. The yellow-billed magpie of California is *P. nuttalli*. See cut under *magpie*.

2. [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Pica;* a pie; a magpie.—**Pica marina,** an old name, not technical, of the oyster-catcher, translating the popular name *sea-pie*.

pica2 (pī′kä), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *pica*, < NL. *pica*, a vitiated appetite, so called in allusion to the omnivorous habits of the magpie; < L. *pica*, a magpie: see *Pica*1.] In *med.*, a vitiated craving for what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, or coal.

pica3 (pī′kä), *n.* [< ML. *pica*, the ordinal, so called on account of the color and confused appearance of the rules, they being printed in the old black-letter type on white paper, and thus looking pied; < L. *pica*, a magpie: see *Pica*1 and *pie*2.] **1.** *Eccles.*, same as *ordinal*, 2 (*c*).

Suppose then one that is sick should have this *Pica*, and long to be annoiled; why might not a lay-friend annoil as well as baptize? *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 218.

2. An alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.

pica4 (pī′kä), *n.* [So called with ref. to the black-letter type in which the pica or ordinal was printed: see *pica*3.] A size of printing-type, about 6 lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes English (larger) and small-pica (smaller). It is equal to 12 points in the new system of sizes. (See *point*1, 14 (*b*).) The sizes of type respectively called 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-line pica have bodies that are equal to 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lines of pica. Leads are described by their numerical relation to the pica body, as 6-to-pica or 10-to-pica, according as 6 or 10 set together make a line of pica.

This is Pica Type.

Double pica, in England, a size of type equal to 2 lines of small-pica.—**Double small-pica,** in *printing*, a size of type giving about 3½ lines to the inch. In Great Britain this size is known as *double pica*.—**Two-line pica,** a size of type of about 3 lines to the inch, equal to 2 lines of pica, or to 24 points in the new system of sizes.

picador (pik-a-dōr′), *n.* [Sp., < *pica*, a pike, lance: see *pike*1.] In *bull-fighting*, one of the horsemen armed with a lance who commence the combat in the arena by pricking the bull to madness with their weapons, but purposely avoid disabling him. The horse of the picador is often disemboweled by the bull; the man has armor for the legs, as much to keep them from being crushed by the weight of the horse falling on them as to protect them against the bull.

The light darts of the *picador* . . . sting, but do not wound. *G. W. Curtis*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 637.

Picæ (pī′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pica:* see *Pica*1.] In the Linnean system of classification, the second order of birds, more fully called *Aves picæ*. It consisted of the genera *Psittacus, Ramphastos, Buceros, Buphaga, Crotophaga, Corvus, Coracias, Oriolus, Gracula, Paradisea, Trogon, Bucco, Cuculus, Yunx* (*Iynx*), *Picus, Sitta, Todus, Alcedo, Merops, Upupa, Certhia*, and *Trochilus*. Though thus a heterogeneous and artificial group, it corresponds in the main with the modern order *Picariæ*, of which it is the prototype. Elimination of the passerine forms (namely, *Corvus, Oriolus, Gracula, Paradisea, Sitta*, and *Certhia*) would leave it very nearly the same as *Picariæ*.

picamar (pik′a-mär), *n.* [= F. *picamare*, < L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch, + *amarus*, bitter.] The bitter principle of wood-tar. It can be separated in the form of a colorless oil.

picaninny, *n.* See *piccaninny*.

Picard1 (pik′ärd), *n.* [Perhaps from one *Picard*, the alleged founder.] *Eccles.*, one of a sect in Bohemia about the beginning of the fifteenth century, suppressed by Ziska in 1421. The Picards are accused of an attempt, under the guise of restoring man's primitive state of innocence, to renew the practices of the Adamites, in going absolutely unclothed and in maintaining the community of women, etc. See *Adamite*, 3.

picard2 (pik′ärd), *n.* [< F. *Picard*, belonging to Picardy.] A shoe worn by men, introduced into England as the fashion of the French about 1720. It was high-quartered, and not unlike the modern brogan.

Picardist (pik′är-dist), *n.* [< *Picard*1 + *-ist*.] An occasional form of *Picard*1.

picaresque (pik-a-resk′), *a.* [F., < Sp. *picaresco* (= Pg. *picaresco*), < *picaro*, a rogue: see *picaro*.] Pertaining to or dealing with rogues or picaroons: said of literary productions that deal with the fortunes of rogues or adventurers, and especially of works in Spanish literature about

the beginning of the seventeenth century, of which "Guzman de Alfarache" was a type.

The rise of the taste for *picaresque* literature in Spain towards the close of the 16th century was fatal to the writers of pastoral. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 346.

Picariæ (pī-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **picarius*, < L. *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] In Nitzsch's system of classification, as edited by Burmeister in 1840, an order of birds, instituted for the reception of the *Macrochires*, *Cuculinæ*, *Picinæ*, *Psittacinæ*, and *Amphibolæ* of his earlier arrangement, with the addition of the *Caprimulginæ*, *Todidæ*, and *Lipoglossæ* (the last consisting of the genera *Buceros*, *Upupa*, and *Alcedo*). With various modifications, and especially with the exclusion of the *Psittaci*, the term continues in general use by ornithologists as the name of a group of non-passerine non-raptorial land-birds; but it is so heterogeneous that no diagnostic characters can be assigned, and the tendency now is to drop the term and elevate several of the groups of genera which it formerly covered to ordinal or subordinal rank, under the names *Macrochires*, *Coccyges*, and *Piciformes*, or their equivalents.

picarian (pī-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Picariæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Picariæ*; being or resembling one of the *Picariæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Picariæ*.

picaro† (pik′a-rō), *n.* [Also *pickaro*; < Sp. *picaro* = Pg. *picaro* = It. *piccaro*, a rogue; cf. F. *picorer*, steal cattle, forage: see *pickeer*, *pickery*.] A rogue; a thief.

The arts . . . used by our Spanish *pickaroes*—I mean filching, foisting, nimming, jilting. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

★**picaroon**[1] (pik-a-rön′), *n.* [Formerly also *pickaroune*, *pickeroon*; < Sp. *picaron*, a rogue, < *picaro*, a rogue: see *pickeer*, *pickery*.] 1. A rogue or cheat; one who lives by his wits; an adventurer.

I could not recover your Diamond Hatband, which the *Picaroon* snatched from you in the Coach, tho' I used all Means Possible. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

I think I see in thy countenance something of the pedlar—something of the *picaroon*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xx.

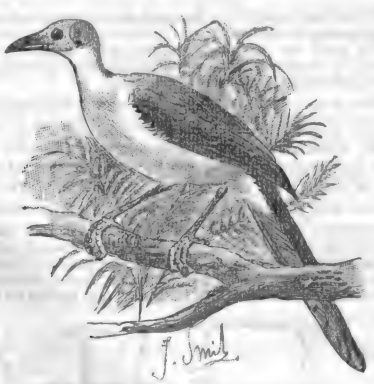
2. A plunderer; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a corsair.

This poore vessell . . . the next day was taken by a French *Pickaroune*, so that the Frigot, out of hope of her prize, makes a second time for the West Indies. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 132.

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroons* from infesting the coast. *Lord Clarendon*.

picaroon[2] (pik-a-rön′), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An instrument like a boat-hook, used in handling logs. See the supplement. [Canada.]

Picathartes (pik-a-thär′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), for **Picacathartes*, < *Pica* + *Cathartes*, in allusion to the long tail, like a magpie's, and the bare head, like that of an American vulture of the genus *Cathartes*.] A remarkable genus of *Corvidæ*. The only species, *P. gymnocephalus*, is found in the forests of Denkera, in the interior of



Vulturine Pie (*Picathartes gymnocephalus*).

the Gold Coast, western Africa. It is 16½ inches long, the tail 7½; the head is bald and of a bright-yellow color, with a round black patch behind; the upper parts are slaty-gray, inclining to blackish on the back, and the under parts are creamy-white. This singular bird was called *tufted grackle* in some of the old books, and Wagler named the genus *Galgulus* in 1827; but the latter name is preoccupied in another connection (*Brisson*, 1760).

picayune (pik-a-yön′), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. from Prov. *picaioun*, mod. F. *picaillon*, a farthing, in slang use cash, "tin"; cf. It. *picciolino*, a farthing; *piccolo*, little.] **I.** *n.* Formerly, in Florida, Louisiana, and adjacent regions, the Spanish half-real, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a dollar, or 6¼ cents; now, the five-cent piece or any similar small coin.

Still, the fact remains that the average "Communist" has not one *picayune's* worth of interest in the State as such. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 38.

II. *a.* Small; petty; of little value or account: as, *picayune* politics. [U. S.]

If only two cents are required, you will have prevented a *picayune* waste. *The Writer*, III. 112.

picayunish (pik-a-yö′nish), *a.* [< *picayune* + *-ish*[1].] Of little value or account; small; petty; paltry; mean. [Colloq., U. S.]

piccadill† (pik′a-dil), *n.* [Also *pickadill*, *pickadil*, *piccadell*, *picadell*, *pickadel*, *pickadell*, *pickardill*, *pickadillo*, *pickydilly*, etc.; < OF. *piccadille*, *picadille*, a piccadill, with dim. suffix, < Sp. *picado*, pricked, pierced, punctured (cf. *picada*, a puncture, *picadura*, an ornamental gusset, *picadillo*, minced meat), < *picar*, prick, pierce, puncture, < *pica*, a pike: see *pike*[1].] 1. An edging of cut-work or vandyking on an article of dress, particularly on a collar or ruff.

A short Dutch waist, with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale, a close sleeve with a cartoose collar, and a *pickadil*. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

2. A large stiff collar in fashion about the beginning of the reign of James I. It appears to have been of French origin.

Her *picadel* above her crown up-bears. *Drayton*, Mooncalf.

Which for a Spanish blocke his lands doth sell,
Or for to buy a standing *pickadell*?
Pasquil's Night-cap (1612). (*Nares*.)

3. A stiff band or collar of linen-covered pasteboard or wire, worn in the 17th century to support the wide collar or ruff. *N. E. D.*—4. Transferred humorously to a halter, etc. *N. E. D.*

piccage†, **pickage**† (pik′āj), *n.* [ME. *picagium*; prob. < OF. *piquer* (?), Norm. *pecker*, break open: see *pick*[1].] Money paid by strolling players and others for the privilege of breaking ground for the erection of their booths at fairs, etc.

Know ye that King Athelstan of famous memory did grant . . . an exemption of all manner of Imposts, Toll, Tallage, Stallage, Tunnage, Lastage, *Pickage*, Wharfage. *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, iii. 188. (*Davies*.)

Courts of pie-powder, stallages, tolls, *piccages*, with the fullest privileges ever enjoyed by the prior in the prepositure of Cartmel. Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 680.

piccalilli (pik′a-lil-i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of pickle made up of various vegetables, chopped and seasoned with mustard and pungent spices.

★**piccaninny**, **pickaninny** (pik′a-nin′i), *n.*; pl. *piccaninnies*, *pickaninnies* (-iz). [Also *picaninny*; Cuban *piquinini*, Guiana negro *peekaneenee* (Stedman, 1796) (coast African *piginino*), little, an adj. used by negroes, and applied to persons and things; dim. (in Sp. *-ino*) of Guiana negro *pikien*, little, < Sp. *pequeño* = Pg. *pequeno*, little, small (cf. It. *piccolo*, small: see *piccolo*).] A baby; a child; especially, a negro child.

You should have seen me coming in state over the paddock with my hair down, and five-and-forty black fellows, lobros, *picaninnies*, and all, at my heels. You would have laughed. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xxviii.

You were an exceedingly small *picaninny*
Some nineteen or twenty short summers ago.
F. Locker, The Old Cradle.

A poor puny little *pickaninny*, black as the ace of spades. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 809.

picche†, A Middle English form of *pitch*[1], *pitch*[2], and of *pike*[2].

picchetato (pik-ke-tä′tō), *a.* In music for instruments of the viol family, detached, half-staccato: noting tones produced by short abrupt motions of the bow, without lifting it from the string. Also *piqué*, *spiccato*.

piccolo (pik′ō-lō), *n.* [< It. *piccolo*, small; cf. Sp. *pequeño* = Pg. *pequeño*, small (see *piccaninny*).] 1. A small flute, sounding an octave higher than the ordinary flute. Also called *flauto piccolo*, *octave-flute*, *ottavino*, and *ottavius*.—2. An organ-stop giving tones like those of a piccolo.—**Bombardo piccolo**. Same as *oboe*, 1.—**Piccolo piano**, a small upright pianoforte, introduced by Robert Wornum of London, in 1829.

pice (pīs), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< Hind. *paisā*, < Skt. *padī*, quarter.] A money of account and a copper coin (one fourth of the anna) of India under British rule, equal to one fourth of a British penny. Also *paysa*, *pysa*.



Obverse. Reverse.

Half-Pice, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Picea (pī′sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1827), < L. *picea*, the pitch-pine, or perhaps the spruce or the fir (cf. Gr. *πεύκη*, the fir), < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch: see *pitch*.] A genus of trees, of the family *Pinaceæ*, tribe *Abieteæ*, including the spruce. It is characterized by the evergreen four-sided leaves jointed to the persistent petiole-base, staminate flowers solitary in the axils of the upper leaves, and reflexed cones with persistent scales, hanging near the end of the branches. Great confusion regarding the spruce and fir existed among the Greeks and Romans, and later among moderns; many authors (following Don, 1838) long wrote *Picea* for the fir, *Abies* for the spruce; Asa Gray and others (following Jussieu, 1789) united both under *Abies*; present usage adopts (since Bentham and Hooker, 1880) *Picea* for the spruce, *Abies* for the fir. *Picea* includes about 14 species, natives of north temperate and subarctic regions. They bear long and narrow spirally scattered leaves spreading in all directions, and long cones with double thin-margined scales each with two winged seeds. See *spruce* and *king-pine*, and compare *fir* and *Burgundy pitch*, under *pitch*[2].

Picentine (pī′sen-tin), *a.* [< L. *Picentinus*, equiv. to *Picens* (*Picent-*) and *Picenus*, pertaining to Picenum, < *Picenum*, Picenum (see def.).] Of Picenum, a district in the eastern part of Italy noted for its fruits and oil.

Admirable receipt of a salacacaby of Apicius: . . . three crusts of *pycentine* bread, the flesh of a pullet, goat stones, vestine cheese, pine kernels, cucumbers, dried onions minced small; pour a soup over it, garnish it with snow, and send it up in the cacabulum. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

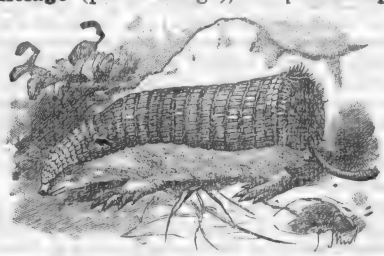
piceous (pis′ē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *piceo*, < L. *piceus*, pitchy, pitch-black, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch: see *pitch*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, pitch-black; black with faint dark-red tinge.

piche[1]†, A Middle English form of *pitch*[1] and *pitch*[2].

piche[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *pyche*; < ME. *piche*, *pyche*; origin obscure.] A wicker basket; also, a basket or trap for fish. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 277.

picher†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pitcher*[2].

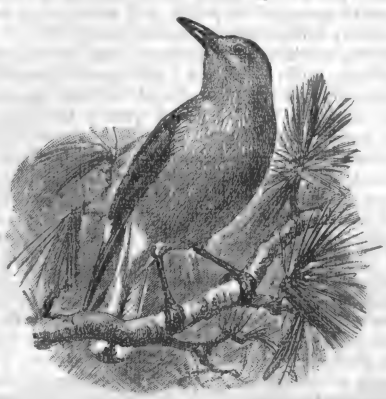
pichiciago (pich′i-si-ä′gō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < Guarani *pichi*, armadillo, + Sp. *ciego*, blind. *N. E. D.*] The little truncate armadillo, *Chlamydophorus truncatus*.



Pichiciago (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*).

pichurim (pich′ū-rim), *n.* [Native name.] The tree *Acrodiclidium Puchury-major*. It is South American. The *pichurim bean* is a cotyledon of the seed of this tree. These beans have the medicinal properties of common aromatics, and are said to be used in South America in place of nutmegs. Also *sassafras-nut*.

Picicorvus (pī-si-kôr′vus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), lit. 'pie-crow,' < L. *pica*, a magpie, + *corvus*, crow.] A genus of corvine birds of western North America, having the form of the Old World nutcrackers of the genus *Nucifraga*.



Clarke's Crow, or American Nutcracker (*Picicorvus columbianus*).

but the plumage gray, with black and white wings and tail. The only species is *P. columbianus*, commonly called *Clarke's crow* or *American nutcracker*, inhabiting mountainous and especially coniferous regions.

Picidæ (pis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Picus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of scansorial zygodactyl picarian birds, named from the genus *Picus*, characterized by the habit of picking the wood of trees

both to procure food and to construct nesting-places; the woodpeckers. (*a*) In a broad sense, a family including the piculets and wrynecks, which have soft tail-feathers not used in climbing, and divided into *Picinæ*, *Picumninæ*, and *Iynginæ*. See cuts under *Picumnus*, *Picus*, and *wryneck*. (*b*) By exclusion of the last two as respectively types of different families, the woodpeckers proper, which have stiff acuminate tail-feathers used in climbing, being pressed against the tree, and forming with the feet a tripod of support. The tail consists always of twelve rectrices, but the next to the outer pair are very small and concealed, so that there appear to be only ten. The wing is more or less pointed, with ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious; the coverts are short, as in passerine birds. The feet are four-toed and zygodactyl (excepting in the genus *Picoides*). The arrangement of the flexor tendons of the toes is antiopelmous, the oil-gland is tufted, the carotid is single, cæca are wanting, and the manubrium of the breast-bone is bifurcate. The principal peculiarities are found in the skull, beak, and tongue. The palatal structure is unique and of the type called by Parker *saurognathous*, and the whole skull is remarkably solid and firm. The beak is eminently fitted, like a gouge or chisel, for boring into wood. In some of the less typical *Picidæ* this instrument is a little curved, acute, and not ridged on the sides; in most woodpeckers, however, it is perfectly straight, very hard, truncated chisel-wise (perpendicularly) at the end, and beveled and strengthened with ridges on the sides. Except in a few genera (as *Sphyropicus*), the tongue is lumbriciform or cylindrical, barbed at the end, and capable of great extension; it is used as a spear to capture insects. The horns of the hyoid bone are very highly developed, as a rule, curling up over the back of the head, even as far as the orbital or nasal cavities, and the salivary glands are very large. The species are numerous (upward of 300), placed in many modern genera, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. They are chiefly insectivorous, but also frugivorous to some extent, nest in holes which they excavate with the bill, and lay crystal-white eggs. They are not regularly migratory, and not musical. Besides their vocal cries, they make a loud rattling noise by tapping trees. See cuts under *Campophilus*, *Centurus*, *Dryocopus*, *flicker*, *Melanerpes*, *pair-toed*, *Picus*, *pileated*, *pitahaya*, *popinjay*, *sapsucker*, *woodpecker*, and *Xenopicus*.

piciform (pis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *piciformis*, < L. *picus*, a woodpecker, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a woodpecker; related to the woodpeckers; picoideous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Piciformes*.

Piciformes (pis-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *piciformis*: see *piciform*.] 1. In Garrod's classification, a superfamily of anomalogonatous picarian birds, having a tufted oil-gland, one carotid, and no cæca, including the *Picidæ* and some related families: contrasted with *Cypseliformes*.—2. In Coues's system (1884), the woodpeckers alone as a suborder of *Picariæ*, composed of the three families *Picidæ*, *Picumnidæ*, and *Iyngidæ*.

Picinæ (pi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Picus* + *-inæ*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*†) In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a superfamily of birds, equivalent to the *Dendrocolaptæ* of Merrem. (*b*) A subfamily of *Picidæ* (*a*), made by elimination of the *Picumninæ* and *Iynginæ*: same as *Picidæ* (*b*). (*c*) A subfamily of *Picidæ* (*b*), containing the most typical woodpeckers, which have the bill perfectly straight, ridged and beveled on the sides, and truncate at the end, and the tongue usually extensile.

picine (pī′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **picinus*, < L. *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] **I.** *a.* Like a woodpecker; being or resembling one of the *Picidæ*.

★ **II.** *n.* One of the *Picidæ*.

pick[1] (pik), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pike*, *pyke* (partly merged in *pike*[1], *v.*); also *peck*, which is partly differentiated in use (see *peck*[1]); < ME. *picken*, *pikken*, also *pekken*, also *piken*, *pyken* (*pīken*), pick; perhaps < AS. *pycan* (found but once, in the passage "and lēt him *pycan* ūt his eágan," 'and caused [one] to pick out his eyes' (AS. Chron., an. 796), where Thorpe prints *pytan*, and Bosworth (ed. Toller) explains the word as *pȳcan* for **pīcan*); the AS. form corresponding to ME. *pikken* would be **piccan*; cf. MD. *picken*, D. *pikken*, pick, = G. *picken*, pick, peck, = Icel. *pikka*, pick, prick; cf. Ir. *piocaim*, I pick, pluck, nibble, = Gael. *pioc*, pick, nip, nibble, = W. *pigo*, pick, peck, prick, choose, = Corn. *piga*, prick, sting; connected with the noun which appears as E. *pike* and *peak*: see *pike*[1] and *peak*[1]. Cf. also *pitch*[1], an assibilated form of *pick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prick or pierce with some pointed instrument; strike with some pointed instrument; peck or peck at, as a bird with its bill; form with repeated strokes of something pointed; punch: as, to *pick* a millstone; to *pick* a thing full of holes; to *pick* a hole in something.

> Beware therefore leaste whyle thou contemne the peaceable princes that god hath sent the, thou bee lyke vnto Isopes frogges, to whom, for theyr vnquietnesse, Iupiter sent a hearon to *picke* them in the hedes.
> *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 53.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* it out, and the young eagles shall eat it. Prov. xxx. 17.

2. To open with a pointed instrument: said of a lock.

> Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,
> Yet love breaks through and *picks* them all at last.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 576.

3. To remove clinging particles from, either by means of a pointed instrument, by plucking with the thumb and finger, or by stripping with the teeth: as, to *pick* one's teeth; to *pick* a thread from one's coat; to *pick* a bone.

> Why, he will look upon his boot and sing; mend the ruff and sing; ask questions and sing; *pick* his teeth and sing. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 8.

4. To pluck; gather; break off; collect, as fruit or flowers growing: as, to *pick* strawberries.

> He . . . hire his trouthe plyghte,
> And *piked* of hire al the good he myghte.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2467.
>
> 'Twas a good lady; we may *pick* a thousand salads ere we light on such another herb. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 15.

5. To pluck with the fingers, as the strings of a guitar or banjo; play with the fingers; twitch; twang.

> What charming girls, quick of wit, dashing in repartee, who can *pick* the strings, troll a song, and dance a brando!
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 11.
>
> Dat nigger, whar nuv'r know how to *pick* a banjer befo', took it up an' play off dat ve'y dance.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 42.

6. To filch or pilfer from; steal or snatch thievishly the contents of: as, to *pick* a pocket or a purse.

> The Grekes were full gredy, grippit hom belyue,
> Prayen and *pyken* mony priuey chambur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1371.
>
> Pistol, did you *pick* Master Slender's purse?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 154.
>
> He found his pocket was *picked!* that being a kind of palmistry at which this race of vermin [gipsies] are very dexterous. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.
>
> They *pick'd* my pockets bare.
> *Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 173).
>
> *Pick* my left pocket of its silver dime,
> But spare the right—it holds my golden time!
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

7†. To separate and arrange in order, as a bird its feathers; preen; trim.

> He kembeth hym, he proyneth hym and *pyketh*.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 767.

8. To separate; pull apart or loosen, as hair, fibers, etc.; pull to pieces; shred: sometimes with *up*: as, to *pick* horsehair; to *pick* oakum; to *pick up* codfish (in cookery).—9. To separate and select out of a number or quantity; choose or cull carefully or nicely: often with *out*: as, to *pick* (or *pick out*) the best.

> We vse as much as may be the most flowing words & slippery sillables that we can *picke out*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.
>
> To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man *picked out* of ten thousand. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 179.
>
> Can nothing then but Episcopacy teach men to speak good English, to *pick* and order a set of words judiciously?
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.
>
> Our modern wits are forced to *pick* and cull,
> And here and there by chance glean up a fool.
> *Addison*, Prol. to Steele's Tender Husband.

10†. To seek out by ingenuity or device; find out; discover.

> He is so wise
> That we can *pick* no cause to affront him.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.
>
> No key
> Could from my bosom *pick* that Mystery.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 75.

A bone to pick. See *bone*[1].—**To have a crow to pick with one.** See *crow*[2].—**To pick a hole in one's coat,** to find fault with one.—**To pick a quarrel,** to find or make cause or occasion for quarreling.

> She 'll *pick a quarrel* with a sleeping child,
> Ere she fall out with me.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 3.

To pick a thank†, to pick thanks†, to procure consideration or favor by servile or underhand means.

> He is ashamed to say that which is said already, or else to *pick a thank* with his prince.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.
>
> As I am not minded to *picke a thanke* with the one, so am I not determined to picke a quarrell with the other.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 107.
>
> By slavish fawning or by *picking thanks*.
> *Wither*, Britain's Remembrancer. (*Nares.*)

To pick fault, to seek out petty occasion for censure; find fault.

> They medle with other folkes busines, . . . exhort and giue preceptes, rebuke and correcte, *pyke fautes*.
> *Hyrde*, tr. of Vives's Instruction of a Christian Woman [(ed. 1541), fol. 138 b.

To pick off, to single out, aim at, and kill or wound, as with firearms: as, the riflemen *picked off* the enemy.—**To pick one's way,** to move cautiously or carefully.

> He does not fail to observe the entrance of a stalwart old gentleman, who *picks his way* up to the front chairs.
> *Hallberger's Illus. Mag.*, I., Ward or Wife?

To pick out. (*a*) To piece out; form by combining separate or scattered parts or fragments; find or make out. Compare def. 9.

> I did prety well *picke out* the sense of the Epitaphe.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 155.
>
> He brings me information, *picked out* of broken words in men's common talk. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.
>
> Hopeful . . . called to Christian (for he was learned) to see if he could *pick out* the meaning.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 170.

(*b*) To mark as with spots of color or other applications of ornament.

> Tall dark houses, with window-frames of stone, or *picked out* of a lighter red. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlvii.
>
> This flying being [Eros] has his body painted in opaque white; his wings are blue *picked out* with gold.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 388.

To pick pockets, to pick one's pocket. See *pocket*.—**To pick up.** (*a*) To take up, as with the fingers: as, to *pick up* a stone; to *pick up* a fan; hence, to take up in general; pluck up: as, to *pick up* courage.

> I *picked up* courage, and, putting on the best appearance I could, said to them steadily, without trepidation, "What men are these before?"
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 195.
>
> The sweet flavor of a frost-bitten apple, such as one *picks up* under the tree in December.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

(*b*) To take or get casually; obtain or procure as opportunity offers; acquire by chance or occasional opportunity; gather here and there, little by little, or bit by bit: as, to *pick up* a rare copy of Homer; to *pick up* information; to *pick up* acquaintance; to *pick up* a language or a livelihood.

> If in our youths we could *pick up* some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our door hatched.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 2. 36.
>
> They could find Trade enough nearer home, and by this Trade the Freemen of Malacca *pick up* a good livelihood.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 167.
>
> When I was at Grand Cairo I *picked up* several oriental manuscripts, which I have still by me.
> *Addison*, The Vision of Mirza.
>
> If you can *pick* me *up* any fragments of old painted glass, arms, or anything, I shall be excessively obliged to you.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 190.

(*c*) To take (a person found or overtaken) into a vehicle or a vessel, or into one's company: as, to *pick up* a tired traveler; to *pick up* a shipwrecked crew.

> On the way Mr. Gowen, who has charge of the first fourteen miles of the aqueduct, was *picked up*.
> *New York Tribune*, Feb. 2, 1890.

(*d*) See def. 8.—**To pick up one's crumbs, heels,** etc. See the nouns.

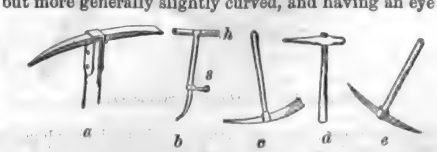
II. *intrans.* 1. To strike with a pointed instrument; peck.—2. To take up morsels of food and eat them slowly; nibble.

> Why stand'st thou *picking?* Is thy palate sore,
> That bete and radishes will make thee roar?
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 226.

3. To steal; pilfer.—**To pick at,** to annoy by repeated faultfinding; nag: as, she is forever *picking at* the child.—**To pick up,** to improve gradually; acquire vigor or strength, as after illness or failure: as, he is looking better, and beginning to *pick up*. [Colloq.]

> This club began to *pick up*, and now it has regained its former prestige. *The Century*, XXXVII. 751.

★ **pick**[1] (pik), *n.* [In most uses from the verb; but in senses 1 and 2 prob. a mere var. of *pike*[1], *n.*, which is in part ult. the source of the verb *pick*: see *pick*[1], *v.*, *pike*[1], *n.*] 1. A pointed instrument of various kinds. (*a*) A tool used for loosening and breaking up closely compacted soil and rock. It is ordinarily a bar of iron tipped with steel at both ends, about eighteen inches long, sometimes straight but more generally slightly curved, and having an eye in



Picks.

a and *c*, pickaxes. *a* (sometimes called a pick-mattock) having an adz-like edge on the end opposite the point, and *c* having its edge in line with the handle, like a common ax; *b*, a push-pick, having a crutch-handle *h*, which is grasped by the hands, and a step *s* for the foot; *d*, a miners' pick; *e*, the common pick used in excavation, etc.

the middle to receive a handle or helve. The tips of the pick are usually sharpened to a point by a square taper; sometimes, however, to a chisel-edge. The tapering extremities of the pick possess the property of the wedge, so that this tool is really hammer and wedge in one. Its form allows it also to be advantageously used as a bent lever. The pick is known in England by the names *pike*, *mandrel*, *slitter*, *mattock*, and *hack*; the last two, however, belong properly to forms of the pick with only one point and that ending in a chisel-edge. The pick is largely employed by miners, especially by coal-miners. (*b*) An edged or pointed hammer used in dressing stones. (*c*) A toothpick. [Colloq.] (*d*†) A fork.

Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, i. 2.

(*e*) A four-tined eel-spear with a long handle. [Prov. Eng.]

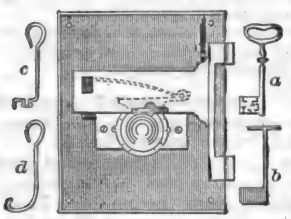
2†. A pike or spike; the sharp point fixed in the center of a buckler.

Take down my buckler,
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, iv. 3.

3†. The diamond on a playing-card: so called from the point. *Davies.*

Throughout that brave mosaick yard,
Those *picks* or diamonds in the card,
With peeps of harts, of club, and spade,
Are here most neatly interlaid.
Herrick, Oberon's Palace.

4. An instrument for picking a lock; a picklock. — **5.** The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*: from its habit of probing for food. Also *prine*. [Norfolk, Eng.] — **6.** In *weaving*, the blow which drives the shuttle. It is delivered upon the end of the shuttle by the picker-head at the extremity of the picker-staff. The rate of a loom is said to be so many picks per minute.



Ward-lock with Key and Picks.

a, key; *b*, instrument for taking impressions of the wards; *c* and *d*, picks or false keys, otherwise called picklocks. These picklocks are made to enter the lock, the maker being guided by the impression of the wards on a coating of wax spread on the flat blade of *b*.

This loom, fitted with Hattersley's patent heald machine, can be worked at a speed of 120 *picks* per minute, the speed of the old loom for the same purpose being about 45 *picks* per minute. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 993.

7. In *painting*, that which is picked in, either with a point or with a pointed pencil. — **8.** In the harvesting of hops, cotton, coffee, berries, etc., in which the work is usually done by hand-picking, the quantity of the article which is picked or gathered, or which can be gathered or picked, in a specified time: as, the daily *pick*; the *pick* of last year. — **9.** In *printing*, foul matter which collects on printing-types from the rollers or from the paper impressed; also, a bit of metal improperly attached to the face of stereotype or electrotype plates, which has to be removed by the finisher. — **10.** The right of selection; first choice; hence, the choicest; the most desirable specimens or examples.

France and Russia have the *pick* of our stables.
Bulwer, What will he do with it? vii. 7.

We had bad luck with horses this day, however, two or three travellers having been in advance and had the *pick*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

Pick and pick, in *weaving*, by or in alternate picks; evenly variegated, as the colors of a fabric.

A fine stripe . . . is got out of twelve bars or threads in the warp and four in the filling; the warp is eight of black and four of white, the filling is *pick and pick*, black and white. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 318.

The pick of the basket. See *basket*.

pick[2]† (pik), *v. t.* [An obs. var. of *pitch*[1].] To pitch; throw.

I 'ld make a quarry
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could *pick* my lance. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 204.

pick[3] (pik), *n.* A dialectal form of *pitch*[2].

Tho' dark the night as *pick* and tar,
I'll guide ye o'er yon hills fu' hie.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

pick[4]† (pik), *v. i.* An obsolete form of *peak*[2].

I must hasten it,
Or else *pick* a' famine.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

pick[5] (pik), *n.* [Short for *pickerel*.] A pike or pickerel. [U. S.]

pickaback, pickback (pik'a-bak, pik'bak), *adv.* [Var. of *pickapack, pickpack*, simulating *back*[1].] On the back or shoulders like a pack. [Colloq.]

For, as our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pick-back* on the old,
Much further off, much further he,
Rais'd on his aged beast, could see.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 72.

pickable (pik'a-bl), *a.* [< *pick*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being picked.

pickadil†, pickadill†, *n.* See *piccadill*.

pickage†, *n.* See *piccage*.

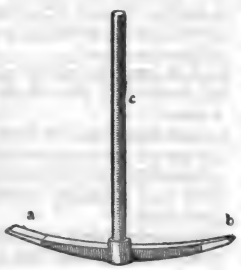
pickaninny, *n.* See *piccaninny*.

pickapack, pickpack (pik'a-pak, pik'pak), *adv.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pack*.] Same as *pickaback*.

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

pickax, pickaxe (pik'aks), *n.* [A corruption, simulating a compound of *pick*[1] + *ax*[1], of ME. *pikeys, pikois, pykeys*, < OF. *picois, pikois, pecois, piquois, picquois*, a pickax, also a goad, a dart, < *piquer*, pick, prick, pierce, < *pic*, a pick, pike: see *pick*[1], *pike*[1].] A pick, especially one with a sharp point on one side of the head and a broad blade on the other. The pointed end is used for loosening hard earth, and the other for cutting the roots of trees. See also cuts under *pick*[1], *n.*, 1.

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. [389.



Pickax or Pick-mattock.

a and *b*, steel extremities welded to the iron; *c*, handle.

pickback, *adv.* See *pickaback*.

pickcheese (pik'chēz), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*. [Norfolk, Eng.] — **2.** The fruit of the common mallow. Compare *cheese-cake*, 3. [Prov. Eng.]

pick-dark†, *a.* Pitch-dark; quite dark. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

pick-devant†, *n.* Same as *pike-devant*.

picked[1] (pik'ed), *a.* [< *pick*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2]. Cf. equiv. *piked*, of which *picked* is but another form. Cf. also *peaked*[1].] **1.** Having a sharp point; pointed; piked; peaked: as, a *picked* stick. [Obsolete or U. S. (New England).]

Their caps are *picked* like vnto a rike or diamond, broad beneath, and sharpe vpward. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 255.

His beard, which he wore a little *picked*, as the mode was, of a brownish colour. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 3.

2. Covered with sharp points; prickly; spinous; echinate: as, the *picked* dogfish. — **Picked dogfish,** *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*, a small shark common in British waters: so named from the prickly or spinous skin; also called *bone-dog, skittle-dog, hoe*, etc. In the United States called simply *dogfish*.

picked[2] (pikt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *pick*[1], *v.*] **1.** Specially selected; hence, choicest or best: as, *picked* men.

A playne tale of faith you laugh at, a *picked* discourse of fancie you meruayle at.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 353.

Ferdinand, on the approach of the enemy, had thrown a thousand *picked* men into the place.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

2†. Choice; affected; refined.

Certain quaint, *pickt*, and neat companions, attired — à la mode de France. *Greene*, Def. of C. Catching. (*Nares.*)

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were, too peregrinate, as I may call it.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 14.

pickedevant†, *n.* See *pike-devant*.

pickedly† (pik'ed-li), *adv.* [< *picked*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Choicely; neatly; finely.

Nor be thei so trymme nor so *pickedly* attired as the other be. *The Table of Cebes*, by Poynga. (*Nares.*)

pickedness[1] (pik'ed-nes), *n.* [< *picked*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being pointed at the end.

pickedness[2]† (pik'ed-nes), *n.* [< *picked*[2] + *-ness*.] Refinement; affectation.

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

pickeer† (pi-kēr'), *v. i.* [Also *piqueer*; with accom. term *-eer*; earlier *picquor*; < OF. (and F.) *picorer*, forage, maraud: see *pickery*.] To serve in irregular or skirmishing warfare; form part of a body of skirmishers acting in the front or on the wings of an army, or independently, as foragers, etc.; act as a skirmisher.

Ye garrison with some commons and the scotch horse *picquoring* a while close by the walls on the east.
Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

So within shot she doth *pickeer*,
Now galls the flank, and now the rear.
Lovelace, Lucasta, ii.

Tiridates on his side *pickeered* about, yet never approached within throw of a dart.
Gordon, tr. of Tacitus's Annals, xiii.

pickeerer† (pi-kēr'ėr), *n.* [Also *pickearer, piqueerer, picquerer*; < *pickeer* + *-er*[1].] One who pickeers; a skirmisher; hence, by extension, a plunderer.

The club *pickearer*, the robust churchwarden.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 190. (*Halliwell.*)

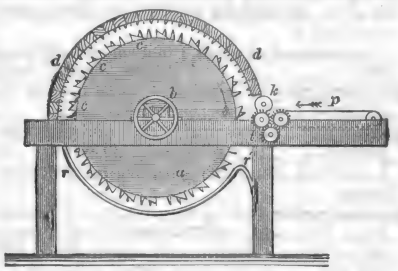
This I shall do as in other concerns of this history, by following the author's steps, for he is now a *picquerer*, relates nothing but by way of cavil.
Roger North, Examen, p. 406. (*Davies.*)

pickelhaube (pik'el-hou-bė), *n.* [G. *pickelhaube*, earlier *peckelhaube, bickelhaube, bechelhaube*, MHG. *peckelhūbe, beckelhūbe, beckenhūbe, bechinhūbe* (cf. MLG. *pekelhūve* = Sw. *pickelhufva* = Dan. *pikkelhue*, < G.), < MHG. G. *becken*, a basin, + *haube*, cap: see *basin* and *houve*, and cf. *basinet*.] A kind of helmet formerly worn by arquebusiers, pikemen, etc.: the helmet in use in the present Prussian army is popularly called *pickelhaube*. A similar helmet has been recently adopted by some infantry organizations in the United States and elsewhere. It is round-topped, and has a sharp spear-head projecting at the top.

picker (pik'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks, culls, collects, or gathers: as, a rag-*picker*; a hop-*picker*.

O'er twice three *pickers*, and no more, extend
The bin-man's sway. *Smart*, The Hop Garden, ii.

2. The workman who removes defects from and finishes electrotype plates. — **3.** A tool or apparatus used in different manufacturing processes involving picking of some sort. (*a*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for opening the tussocks of bale-



Picker used in Cotton-manufacture.

a, wooden drum having rows of iron spikes alternating on its circumference with upright iron ridges *c*, *c*, *c*, which prevent the cotton from passing through the machine too rapidly; *d*, *d*, wooden lid covering the drum; *r*, wire gauze covering in the lower part of the drum; *r'*, opening through which the clean cotton is removed; *p*, feed-cloth; *k*, *l*, grooved nipping-rollers; *b*, pulley.

cotton, reducing it to a more fleecy condition, and separating it from dirt and refuse. (*b*) A priming-wire for cleaning the vent of a gun: usually applied to that used for muskets. (*c*) In the *manège*, an instrument for dislodging a stone from the crease between the frog and the sole of a horse's foot, or between the heel of the shoe and the frog. (*d*) In *founding*, a light steel rod with a very sharp point, used for picking out small light patterns from the sand. (*e*) In *weaving*, the part of a picker-staff which strikes the shuttle: it is covered with a material not so hard as to injure the shuttle, and yet durable, such as rawhide. (*f*) A utensil for cleaning out small openings: thus, the powder-flasks of the sixteenth century were fitted with pickers to clear the tube, and lamps of both antique and modern make are often fitted with a picker hung by a chain. (*g*) A needle-like instrument used by anglers or fly-tiers in the manufacture of flies. (*h*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces: as, a wool-*picker*. (*i*) In certain machines for disintegrating fire-clay for making fire-bricks, either one of two horizontal shafts armed with spike-like teeth which revolve in opposite directions, acting jointly to tear, break, and disintegrate the lumps of raw clay fed to them through a hopper.

4. One who or that which steals; a pilferer.

If he be a *picker* or a cut-purse, . . . the second time he is taken he hath a piece of his Nose cut off.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 241.

Ros. My lord, you once did love me.
Ham. So I do still, by these *pickers* and stealers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 348.

5. A young cod, *Gadus callarias*, too small to swallow bait. [Cape Ann, Massachusetts.]

picker-bar (pik'ėr-bär), *n.* See *mechanical stoker*, under *stoker*.

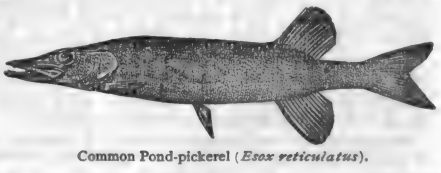
picker-bend (pik'ėr-bend), *n.* A piece of buffalo-hide, lined but not otherwise dressed, attached to the shuttle by power-loom weavers.

pickerel (pik'ėr-el), *n.* [Formerly also *pickrell*; < ME. *pikerel, pykerel*; < *pike*[2] + *-er* + *-el*, double dim. as in *cockerel*. Cf. OF. *picarel*, "the small and white cockerel fish" (Cotgrave).] **1†.** A small or young pike, *Esox lucius*.

Old fissh and yonge fiessh wolde I han fain,
Bet is, quod he, a pyk than a *pykerel*,
And bet than olde boef is the tendre veel.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 175.

When as the hungry *pickerell* doth approach.
Mir. for Mags., 302. (*Nares.*)

2. A kind of pike: so called in the United States. The common pickerel of North America is *Esox reticulatus*. It has scaly cheeks and opercles, and from fourteen to sixteen branchiostegal rays; the color is green-


Common Pond-pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*).

ish, relieved by narrow dark lines in reticulated pattern. It ranges from Maine to the Mississippi, and is the commonest fish of the kind. The vermiculated pickerel, *E. vermiculatus*, has scaly cheeks and opercles, and about twelve branchiostegals, and the color is greenish with

darker streaks combining in a reticulated pattern. It is found chiefly in the Mississippi Valley. The banded pickerel, *E. americanus*, is similar, with about twenty blackish transverse bars. It is the smallest of the genus, and is found chiefly in streams near the coast from Massachusetts to Georgia. The so-called northern pickerel is the true pike, *E. lucius*.

3. A pike-perch or sauger: a commercial name of the dressed fish. See *Stizostedion*.—4. A small wading bird, as a stint, a purre, or a dunlin. [Scotch.]—**Brook-pickerel**, the *Esox americanus*.—**Gray pickerel**, the *Stizostedion vitreum*.—**Little pickerel**, the western trout-pickerel, *Esox vermiculatus*.—**Marsh-pickerel**, *Esox americanus*.—**Pond-pickerel**, *Esox reticulatus*.—**Trout-pickerel**, the banded pickerel, *Esox americanus*.—**Varied pickerel**, *Esox americanus*.—**Yellow pickerel**, the pike-perch.

pickerel-weed (pik'e-rel-wēd), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Pontederia*, but chiefly *P. cordata*, of the eastern half of North America. It is a handsome erect herb common in shallow water, with arrow-head-shaped leaves, all but one from the root, and a dense spike of blue flowers from a spathe-like bract.

2. Any of various species of *Potamogeton*, or pondweed.

> *Pickerel-weed*, of which, I told you, some think pikes are bred. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, viii.

pickeridge (pik'e-rij), *n.* A tumor on the back of cattle; wornil.

pickering (pik'e-ring), *n.* [A perversion of *pickerel*.] 1. A pickerel. [Local, U. S.]—2. A percoid fish, the sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*.

pickeringite (pik'e-ring-īt), *n.* [Named after John *Pickering* (1777–1846).] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, allied to the alums, occurring in fibrous masses and as an efflorescence.

picker-motion (pik'ėr-mō″shon), *n.* In *weaving*, the system of parts in a loom which have to do with operating the shuttle, including the picker-staff and its connections.

pickeroon† (pik-e-rön'), *n.* See *picaroon*[1].

picker-staff (pik″ėr-staf), *n.* In *weaving*, a bar pivoted at one end and moved automatically by the loom. The disconnected end, called the *picker*, strikes the shuttle with a sharp blow, sending it across the warp first in one direction and then in the other.

pickery† (pik'ėr-i), *n.* [Also *piccory*, *piccorie*; < OF. *picorée* (= Sp. *picorea*), foraging, marauding (*picorer*, forage, maraud), < Sp. *picaro*, a rogue: see *picaro*, *picaroon*[1]. Cf. *pickeer*.] The stealing of trifles; pilfering.

> For *pickerie* ducked at the yards arme, and so discharged Thomas Nash. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 233.

★**picket**[1] (pik'et), *n.* [< OF. *piquet*, *picquet*, a little pickax, a peg, stake, F. *piquet*, a peg, stake, a tent-peg, a military picket, piquet (a game at cards) (= Sp. *piquete* = It. *picchetto*), dim. of *pique*, etc., a pike: see *pike*[1].] 1. A pointed post, stake, or bar, usually of wood. Specifically—(*a*) A pointed stake used in military stockading. (*b*) A double-pointed stake used as a defense against cavalry. (*c*) One of a number of vertical pointed bars or narrow boards forming the main part of a fence. (*d*) A pointed stake used in surveying to hold the chain in its place by passing through an end ring. (*e*) A pointed stake used in tethering a horse in open country where there are no trees or other objects to which to attach the line.

2. *Milit.*. (*a*) A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy: called an *outlying picket*. (*b*) A detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped and ready for immediate service in case of an alarm or the approach of an enemy: called an *inlying picket*. (*c*) A small detachment of men sent out from a camp or garrison to bring in such of the soldiers as have exceeded their leave. See *guard*, *post*, etc.—3. A body of men belonging to a trades-union sent to watch and annoy men working in a shop not belonging to the union, or against which a strike is in progress.—4†. A game at cards. See *piquet*.—5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.—6. An elongated projectile pointed in front. The point may be conical, but is generally only conoidal, the point being made from the cylindrical body of the projectile by easy curves.

★**picket**[1] (pik'et), *v. t.* [< *picket*[1], *n.*] 1. To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes; also, to inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards or pales.—2. To fasten to a picket or stake, as a horse.—3. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.—4. To place or post as a guard of observation. See *picket*[1], *n.*, 2.—5. To make into pickets. [Rare.]

> There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail or *picketed* pine boards. *Emerson*, Farming.

picket[2] (pik'et), *n.* [Perhaps < *picket*[1], with ref. to the picked tail, which is long and deeply forked, with two slim pointed feathers.] The tern or sea-swallow. Also *pickie*. [Local, Eng.]

picket-clamp (pik'et-klamp), *n.* A device for holding pales while they are being dressed to shape. *E. H. Knight*.

picketee (pik-e-tē'), *n.* Same as *picotee*.

picket-fence (pik'et-fens'), *n.* A fence formed of pickets or narrow vertical boards, often pointed, nailed at close intervals to cross-bars or rails supported by posts, into which they are often mortised.

picket-guard (pik'et-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a guard of horse and foot kept in readiness in case of alarm.

picket-line (pik'et-līn), *n.* 1. A position held by an advance-guard of men stationed at considerable intervals.—2. A rope to which cavalry and artillery horses are tied while being groomed.

picket-machine (pik'et-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting out and shaping pickets for fences.

picket-pin (pik'et-pin), *n.* A long iron pin with a swivel link at the top, used with a rope or lariat for picketing horses.

picket-pointer (pik'et-poin″tėr), *n.* A machine for dressing the ends of fence-pickets; a picket-machine.

picket-rope (pik'et-rōp), *n.* 1. Same as *picket-line*, 2.—2. The rope with which an animal is tethered to a picket-pin.

pickettail (pik'et-tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Connecticut.]

pickfault† (pik'fâlt), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *fault*.] A faultfinder.

pick-haired† (pik'hârd), *a.* Having thin, sparse hair.

> *Pick-hair'd* faces, chins like witches',
> Here and there five hairs whispering in a corner.
> *Middleton*, Changeling, ii. 1.

pickie (pik'i), *n.* Same as *picket*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

picking (pik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pick*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who picks, in any sense.—2. In *stone-working*, same as *dabbing*, 1.—3. The final dressing or finishing of woven fabrics by going over the surface and removing burs and blemishes by hand, or retouching the color with dye by means of a camel's-hair pencil.—4. *pl.* That which one can pick up or off; anything left to be picked or gleaned.

> Compared with the scanty *pickings* I had now and then been able to glean at Lowood, they [books] seemed to offer an abundant harvest of entertainment and information. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.

5. Pilfering; stealing; also, that which is obtained by petty pilfering; perquisites gotten by means not strictly honest.

> Heir or no heir, Lawyer Jermyn has had his *picking* out of the estate. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

6. Removing picks or defects in electrotype plates with the tools of an electrotype-finisher.—7. *pl.* The pulverized shells of oysters, used in making walks.—8. A hard-burned brick.

picking-peg (pik'ing-peg), *n.* In a hand-loom, the part that directly drives the shuttle. It is usually operated by means of a cord.

picking-stick (pik'ing-stik), *n.* A picker-staff.

pickle[1] (pik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pickled*, ppr. *pickling*. [< ME. **pikelen*, in verbal n. **pykeling*, *pykelynge*, cleansing, freq. of *piken*, *pikken*, pick: see *pick*[1]. Cf. *pickle*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pick. *Jamieson*.

> The wren . . .
> Sodainly coms, and, hopping him before,
> Into his mouth he skips, his teeth he *pickles*,
> Clenseth his palate, and his throat so tickles.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. To glean.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat sparingly or squeamishly; pick.—2. To commit small thefts; pilfer. *Jamieson*.

[Obs. or prov. in all uses.]

pickle[1] (pik'l), *n.* [< *pickle*[1], *v.*] 1. A grain of corn; any minute particle; a small quantity; a few. [Scotch.]

> She gi'es the herd a *pickle* nits,
> And twa red-cheekit apples.
> *Burns*, Halloween.

★2. A hay-fork. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

pickle[2] (pik'l), *n.* [< ME. *pikil*, *pykyl* (ML. reflex *picula*), also *pigell* = D. *pekel* = MLG. *pekel*, *pickel*, LG. *pekel*, *peckel*, *pickel*, *bickel*, > G. *pökel*, *bökel*, pickle, brine; origin uncertain. The Gael. Ir. *picil*, pickle, is from E.] 1. A solution of salt and water in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; brine.

> Thou shalt be whipp'd with wire, and stew'd in brine,
> Smarting in lingering *pickle*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 66.

2. Vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, etc., are preserved.—3. A thing preserved in pickle (in either of the above senses); specifically, a pickled cucumber.

> A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called astringent, as capers and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

4. In *metal-working*, a bath of dilute sulphuric acid, or of dilute nitric acid, used to remove impurities from the surface, as of castings.

> When removed from the *pickle*, the gilding has the dull ochre appearance, and must be scratch-brushed. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 46.

5. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable position; a plight. [Colloq.]

> How camest thou in this *pickle*?
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 281.
>
> But they proceed till one drops downe dead drunke, . . .
> And all the rest, in a sweet *pickle* brought, . . .
> Lie downe beside him.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

To have a rod in pickle for one, to have a beating, flogging, or scolding in reserve for one. [Colloq.]

pickle[2] (pik'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pickled*, ppr. *pickling*. [Formerly also *pickel*; = D. *pekelen* = LG. *pekelen*, pickle; from the noun.] 1. To preserve in pickle or brine; treat with pickle; also, to preserve or put up with vinegar, etc.: as, to *pickle* herring; to *pickle* onions.—2. To imbue highly with anything bad: as, a *pickled* rogue. *Johnson*.—3. To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine; give an antique appearance to: said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters. *Art Journal*.—4. To subject, as various hardware articles, to the action of certain chemical agents in the process of manufacture. See *pickle*[2], *n.*, 4.—5. To treat with brine or pickle, as nets, to keep them from rotting.

pickle[3] (pik'l), *n.* [Also *picle*, *pightle*, *pightel*, *pitle*; origin obscure. Cf. *pingle*.] A small piece of land inclosed with a hedge; an inclosure; a close.

pickle[4] (pik'l), *n.* [Prob. a variant of *puckle*.] An imp; a troublesome child. [Colloq.]

> Tummas was a *pickle*—a perfect 'andful, and was took on by the butcher, and got hisself all dirtied over dreadful. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 140.

pickle-cured (pik'l-kūrd), *a.* Preserved in brine, as fish: distinguished from *dry-salted* or *kench-cured*.

pickled (pik'ld), *p. a.* 1. Preserved in pickle.

> I could pick a little bit of *pickled* salmon, with a nice little sprig of fennel and a sprinkling of white pepper. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

2. Briny. [Rare.]

> My *pickled* eyes did vent
> Full streams of briny tears, tears never to be spent.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

3†. Roguish.

> His poor boy Jack was the most comical bastard—ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,—a *pickled* dog; I shall never forget him. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, v. 4.

There is a set of merry drolls, whom the common people of all countries admire, those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed *pickled* herrings; in France Jean Potages; in Italy macaronies; and in Great Britain jack-puddings. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 47.

4. Same as *peckled*.

> The head [of the trout-fly] is of black silk or hair; the wings of a feather of a mallard, teal, or *pickled* hen's wing. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 194).

pickle-herring (pik'l-her″ing), *n.* [= D. *pekelharing*, *pekelhaaring* = MLG. *pekelherink*, *pickelherink*, LG. *pekelhering*, a pickled herring, a merry-andrew, > G. *pökelhering*, a pickled herring (cf. G. *pickelhering*, merry-andrew, from the E. word, which was carried to Germany by English comedians who played in that country in the 17th century); as *pickle*[2] + *herring*.] 1. A pickled herring.—2†. A merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. Compare second quotation under *pickled*, 3.

pickler (pik'lėr), *n.* One who pickles; specifically, in the *fisheries*, a man detailed to put the fish in pickle.

pickle-worm (pik'l-wėrm), *n.* The larva of a pyralid moth, *Diaphania nitidalis*, of striking aspect, which lays its eggs on young cucumbers and other cucurbitaceous



Moth of Pickle-worm (*Diaphania* (*Eudioptis*) *nitidalis*).

plants. The larva, on hatching, bores into the vegetable, causing it to rot. The moth is found throughout North and South America.

picklock (pik'lok), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *lock*[1].] **1.** An instrument for picking or opening a lock without the key; a pick. See cut under *pick*[1], 4.

Now, sir, in their absence, will we fall to our *picklocks*, enter the chamber, seize the jewels, make an escape from Florence, and we are made for ever.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

2. A person who picks locks; especially, a thief who tries to enter doors by picking the locks.

Any state-decypherer, or politic *picklock* of the scene, so solemnly ridiculous as to search out who was meant by the ginger-bread woman.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

3. The highest quality of selected merino wool.

In the woollen trade short-staple wool is separated into qualities, known, in descending series from the finest to the most worthless, as *picklock*, prime, choice, super, head, seconds, abb, and breech. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 656.

pickman (pik'man), *n.*; pl. *pickmen* (-men). A workman who uses or is provided with a pick. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 631.

pick-mattock (pik'mat″ok), *n.* A mattock having a pointed pick at one end of the head, and at the other a blade set crosswise to the handle. See cut under *pickax*.

pickmaw (pik'mâ), *n.* [Formerly *pykmaw*; appar. < *pick* (uncertain) + *maw*, var. of *mew*[1].] The black-headed or laughing gull of Europe, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. Also *pickmire*, *pick-sea*.

pick-me-up (pik'mē-up), *n.* A stimulating drink. [Slang.]

pickmire (pik'mīr), *n.* Same as *pickmaw*. [Roxburgh.]

pick-mirk (pik'mėrk), *a.* Dark as pitch. [Scotch.]

picknick†, *n.* An obsolete form of *picnic*.

pick-over (pik'ō″vėr), *n.* In *weaving*, a thread running loose across the cloth, or detached from the surface of the fabric. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 316.

pickpack, *adv.* See *pickapack*.

pickpenny† (pik'pen″i), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] A miser; a skinflint; a sharper. *Dr. H. More*.

pickpocket (pik'pok″et), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pocket*. Cf. F. *pickpocket*, from the E.] **1.** One who picks pockets; one who steals, or makes a practice of stealing, from the pockets of others. —**2.** A plant, chiefly the shepherd's-purse: so called from its impoverishing the soil. Also *pickpurse*.

pick-pointed (pik'poin″ted), *a.* Having one of its points like that of a pickax: said of a hammer or an ax used as a tool or weapon.

pickpurse (pik'pėrs), *n.* [< ME. *pikepurs*, *pykeporse*; < *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *purse*.] **1.** One who steals the purse or from the purse of another.

The *pikepurs* and eek the pale drede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1140.

Down with Christ's cross, up with purgatory *pickpurse*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

I think he is not a *pick-purse* nor a horse-stealer.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 24.

2. Same as *pickpocket*, 2.

pickquarrel† (pik'kwor″el), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *quarrel*[1].] A quarrelsome person; one ready to pick quarrels.

There shall be men that love themselves, covetous, high-minded, proud, railers, disobedient to father and mother, unthankful, ungodly, churlish, promise-breakers, accusers, or *pickquarrels*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 105.

pick-rake (pik'rāk), *n.* A small rake, with teeth wide apart, used in the oyster-fisheries in gathering oysters from the beds. [Massachusetts.]

pickrell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pickerel*.

picksea (pik'sē), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *pick-maw*, *pickmire*.] Same as *pickmaw*.

picksome (pik'sum), *a.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + *-some*.] Given to picking and choosing; choice; select. [Colloq.]

We were not quite so *picksome* in the matter of company as we are now. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 136.

Pick's paint. See *paint*.

picksy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pixy*.

picktarny (pik'tär-ni), *n.* [Also *pictarnie*; cf. *pickie*, *picket*[2], and *tern*.] The tern, *Sterna hirundo*. *Montagu*.

pickthank† (pik'thangk), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thank*.] One who picks a thank (see under *pick*, *v.*); an officious fellow who does what he is not asked to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a parasite; a flatterer; a toady; also, a talebearer; a busybody. Also used adjectively.

A pack of *pick-thanks* were the rest,
Which came false witness for to bear.
Gascoigne (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 63).

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pick-thanks* and base newsmongers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 25.

Whereunto were joined also the hard speeches of her *pickthanke* favourits, who to curry favell spared not, etc.
Knolles, Hist. Turks, p. 108.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, *pick-thank* or malevolent delators.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 20.

pickthank† (pik'thangk), *v. t.* [< *pickthank*, *n.*] To obtain by the methods of a pickthank.

It had been a more probable story to have said he did it to *pickthank* an opportunity of getting more money.
Roger North, Examen, p. 278. (*Davies*.)

picktooth (pik'tōth), *n.*; pl. *picktooths*, improperly *pickteeth*. [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *tooth*.] **1**†. An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth; a toothpick.

What a neat case of *pick-tooths* he carries about him still! *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

A curious parke pal'd round with *pick-teeth*.
Randolph's Amyntas, ii. 6. (*Halliwell*.)

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Visnaga*, of southern Europe: so called from the use made in Spain of the rays of the main umbel.

★**pick-up** (pik'up), *a.* Composed of such things or fragments as are immediately available, or can be got together; "scratch": as, a *pick-up* dinner. [Slang.]

pickwick (pik'wik), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *wick*[1].] A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of an old-fashioned oil-lamp.

Pickwickian (pik-wik'i-an), *a.* [< *Pickwick* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to or resembling Mr. Pickwick, the hero of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."—**Pickwickian sense**, a merely technical or constructive sense: a phrase derived from a well-known scene in Dickens's novel (see the first quotation).

The chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand of the honourable gentleman whether he had used the expression that had just escaped him in a common sense. Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the word in its *Pickwickian sense*. (Hear, hear.) *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, i.

Unitarianism and Universalism call themselves the church in an altogether *Pickwickian sense* of the word, or with pretensions so affable as to offend nobody.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 199.

picle, *n.* A variant of *pickle*[3]. *Minsheu*.

picnic (pik'nik), *n.* [Formerly and more prop. ★*picknick* (> F. *picnic*, *piquenique* (before 1740) = G. *picknick* = Sw. *picknick* (1788) = Dan. *pikkenik*, a picnic); a riming name of popular origin, appar. < *pick*[1], *v.*, + **nick*, for **knick* or *knack* in *knickknack*, *nicknack*, a trifle, but also a picnic. As in many other riming names, the elements are used without precision, but the lit. sense is appar. 'a picking or nibbling of bits,' a snatch, snack (cf. *snatch*, *snack*, in this sense, as related to *snatch*, *v.*).] Formerly, an entertainment in which every partaker contributed his share to the general table; now, an entertainment or pleasure-party the members of which carry provisions with them on an excursion, as from a city to some place in the country: also used adjectively: as, a *picnic* party; *picnic* biscuits (a kind of small sweet biscuits).

picnic (pik'nik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *picnicked*, ppr. *picnicking*. [< *picnic*, *n.*] To attend a picnic party; take part in a picnic meal: as, we *picnicked* in the woods.

picnicker (pik'nik-ėr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.

picnid (pik'nid), *n.* Same as *pycnidium*.

picnohydrometer (pik″nō-hī-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *picno(meter)* + *hydrometer*.] A combination of the picnometer (pycnometer) and the hydrometer. Properly *pycnohydrometer*.

picnometer, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *pycnometer*.

Picnonotus, *n.* See *Pycnonotus*.

Picoideæ (pī-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Picus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Picidæ*, *Indicatoridæ*, *Megalæmidæ*, *Rhamphastidæ*, *Galbulidæ*, and *Bucconidæ*, or the woodpeckers, indicators, barbets, toucans, jacamars, and puff-birds.

picoideous (pī-koi'dē-us), *a.* Pertaining to the *Picoideæ*.

Picoides[1] (pī-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1801), < *Picus* + *-oides*.] A genus of *Picidæ* lacking the first toe, having but one behind and two in front, but in other respects agreeing with *Picus* proper; the three-toed woodpeckers. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America, spotted with black and white, the male with red on the head, as the European *P. tridactylus* and the American *P. americanus* or *hirsutus*. Another common American species is the black-backed three-toed woodpecker, *P. arcticus*. Also called *Tridactyla*, *Apternus*, *Pipodes*, and *Dinopium*.

Picoides[2] (pī-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Picus* + *-oides* (pl.).] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series of his *Zygodactyli*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, barbets, and the toucans, touracous, and colies, the first three of these being grouped as *Cuneirostres*, the last three as *Levirostres*.

picot (pē-kō'), *n.* [< F. *picot*, a pearl, purl, OF. *picot*, *piquot*, *picquot*, a point, dim. of *pic*, a point: see *pike*[1].] **1.** A small loop forming part of an ornamental edging, but larger than the purl and thicker, consisting of a thread upon which other thread has been wound, or to which small stitches or knots have been added. —**2.** The front or outer edge of a flounce or border, as of lace. Compare *footing*, 11.

picoté (pi-ko-tā'), *a.* [F. *picoté*, < *picot*: see *picot*.] **1.** In *her.*, speckled and spotted.—**2.** Furnished with picots: as, a *picoté* ground of lace.

picotee (pik-ō-tē'), *n.* [Formerly also *picketee*, *piquette*; said to be < F. *picotie*, named after *Picot*, Baron de la Peyrouse (1744–1818), a French botanist.] One of a group of florists' varieties of the carnation, having petals with a white or yellow ground, marked at the outer margin only with red or other color. In older usage the picotee had a white ground, spotted or dusted with the secondary color. Also called *picotee pink*. See *carnation*, and cut under *Dianthus*.

picotite (pik'ō-tīt), *n.* [Named after *Picot*, Baron de la Peyrouse (see *picotee*).] A variety of spinel containing 7 or 8 per cent. of chromium sesquioxid. See *spinel*.

picot-ribbon (pē-kō'rib″on), *n.* Ribbon having a purl-edge or a sort of fringe of loops made by the projecting threads of the weft.

picquet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *piquet*[1]. *Bp. Parker*.

picquerer†, *n.* See *pickeerer*.

picquet†, *n.* See *piquet*, 2.

picqué-work (pē-kā'wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of dots or slight depressions. Compare *pounced work*, under *pounced*.

picra (pik'rä), *n.* [LL., a medicine made of aloes, < Gr. πικρός, bitter. Cf. *hiera-picra*.] A powder of aloes with canella, composed of four parts of aloes to one part of canella. It is used as a cathartic.

Picræna (pik-rē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1849), < Gr. πικρός, bitter.] A proposed genus of polypetalous trees of the family *Simaroubaceæ*, the species of which have been referred by recent authors to *Picrasma*. They are characterized by having four or five stamens without hairs, four or five petals not increasing in size, a four- or five-lobed disk, and solitary seeds without albumen. They resemble the ailantus-tree in habit, bearing alternate pinnate leaves, and cymose panicles of greenish flowers, followed by small drupes resembling peas. Their wood is whitish or yellow, and extremely bitter. See *bitter-wood*, 2, *bitter ash* (under *ash*[1]), and *quassia*, 2.

Picramnia (pik-ram'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πικρός, bitter, + θάμνος, shrub.] A name given by Swartz in 1788 to *Tariri*, a genus of shrubs and trees, of the family *Simaroubaceæ*, characterized by carpels with two or more ovules, and dicœcious flowers with from three to five stamens opposite as many linear petals. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America. They bear alternate pinnate leaves, and small green or reddish flowers in clusters forming long slender drooping racemes, followed by two-celled fruits resembling olives. They are known as *bitter-wood*, and *Tariri Antidesma* (*Picramnia Antidesma* of Swartz), the species most used medicinally, as *cascara amarga bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]), also *macary-bitter*, *majoe-bitter*, *old-woman's-bitter*, and *Tom-Bontryin's-bush*.

Picramnieæ (pik-ram-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Picramnia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Simaroubaceæ*, based on *Picramnia* of Swartz, an untenable name, a fact which invalidates the tribal name. It has been made to include as many as 11 genera, but Engler restricts it to one genus (*Tariri*).

★**picrate** (pik'rāt), *n.* [< *picric* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of picric acid.

picrated (pik'rā-ted), *a.* [< *picrate* + *-ed*[2].] In *pyrotechnics*, mixed with a picrate, as in a composition for a whistling rocket.

picric (pik'rik), *a.* [< Gr. πικρός, bitter, + *-ic*.] Same as *carbazotic*.—**Picric acid**, an acid which is used as a dye on silk and wool, but more often in conjunction with other colors as a modifier of shades than as an unmixed dye. Also used as an explosive. See *carbazotic*.

Picris (pik'ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *picris*, < Gr. πικρίς, a bitter herb, < πικρός, bitter.] A genus of composite plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ* and tribe *Crepideæ*, distinguished by its plumose pappus. There are about 35 species, mainly in Europe, northern Africa, and temperate regions of Asia;

one, *P. hieracioides*, the German *bitterkraut*, is also widely diffused throughout the northern hemisphere. All are erect, branching, bristly, and rough, with many alternate coarsely cut or entire leaves and bright-yellow flowers. Several species are cultivated for the flowers. *P. echioides* (often called *Helminthia*) is the British wayside weed *ox-tongue*, so called from the shape of its leaves.

picrite (pik'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Tschermak (1866) for igneous rocks of granular texture consisting essentially of olivin and augite, with hornblende or biotite playing important rôles in some cases. It is a member of the peridotite family and closely related to the rocks called *wehrlite* and *cortlandtite*. Rosenbusch characterizes picrite as an olivin-diabase free from feldspar. Certain much altered picrites of the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria, were called paleopicrite by Gümbel. See *peridotite*.

picrocarmine (pik-rō-kär'min), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + E. *carmine*.] In *histol.*, a stain made from carmine and picric acid.

Picrodendron (pik-rō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Planchon, 1846), < *πικρός*, bitter, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the family *Simaroubaceæ* and tribe *Alvaradoeæ*, characterized by the solitary pistillate and amentaceous staminate flowers, the ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of the two cells, and the fruit a one-celled one-seeded drupe. The only species, *P. baccatum*, is a native of the West Indies, a small and exceedingly bitter tree, known as *Jamaica walnut*.

picrolite (pik'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fibrous or columnar variety of serpentine.

picromerite (pik-rom'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *μέρος*, part, + *-ite*².] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and potassium, obtained in monoclinic crystals and in crystalline crusts at the salt-mines of Stassfurt in Prussia.

picrophyll (pik'rō-fil), *n.* [< MGr. *πικρόφυλλος*, with bitter leaves, < Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A massive, foliated or fibrous, greenish-gray mineral from Sala in Sweden. It is an altered pyroxene.

picrophyllite (pik-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [< *picrophyll* + *-ite*².] Same as *picrophyll*.

picrosmine (pik-ros'min), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *ὀσμή*, odor, + *-ine*².] A mineral occurring in fibrous massive forms, having a bitter argillaceous odor when moistened. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of magnesium, and is found in the iron-mine of Engelsberg, near Pressnitz, in Bohemia.

picrotoxic (pik-rō-tok'sik), *a.* [< *picrotox-in* + *-ic*.] Of or derived from picrotoxin; having picrotoxin as the base: as, *picrotoxic* acid.

picrotoxin, picrotoxine (pik-rō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison (see *toxic*), + *-in*².] A bitter poisonous principle which exists in the seeds of *Cocculus Cocculus* (*Anamirta paniculata*). It is a crystalline mixture of picrotoxinin, $C_{15}H_{16}O_8$, and picrotin, $C_{15}H_{18}O_7$. It acts as an intoxicating poison.

Pict[1] (pikt), *n.* [= F. *Picte* = It. *Picti*, *Pitti* (pl.), < LL. *Picti* (AS. *Pihtas*, *Peohtas*, pl., > Sc. *Pecht*, *Peaght*, etc.), the Picts (appar. so named from their practice of tattooing themselves), pl. of L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, paint: see *picture*, *paint*; but the name (LL. *Picti*, etc.) may be an accom. of a native name.] One of a race of people, of disputed origin, who formerly inhabited a part of the Highlands of Scotland and other regions. Their language was Celtic. The Picts and Scots were united in one kingdom about the reign of Kenneth Macalpine (in the middle of the ninth century).

> With Arts and Arms shall Britain tamely end,
> Which naked *Picts* so bravely could defend?
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, Epil.

Picts' houses. See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.

pict[2] (pikt), *v. t.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *pick*[3] for *pitch*[2].

> Ye'll *pict* her [a ship] well, and spare her not.
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

Pictish (pik'tish), *a.* [< *Pict*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Picts.

pictograph (pik'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< L. *pictor*, a painter, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A pictorial symbol or sign, or a record or writing composed of such pictorial signs: as, the *pictographs* of the North American Indians.

> A large, vertical, soft rock on which *pictographs* are still to be observed, although nearly obliterated.
> *Science*, XI. 282.

pictographic (pik-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pictograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pictography, or the use of pictographs or pictorial signs in recording events or expressing thought; of the nature of or composed of pictographs: as, *pictographic* manuscripts.

pictography (pik-tog'rȧ-fi), *n.* [< L. *pictor*, a painter, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] Pictorial writing; the use of picture-symbols in recording events or ideas.

Pictor (pik'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *pictor*, a painter, < *pingere*, pp. *pictus*, paint: see *picture*.] An abbreviated form of *Equuleus pictoris* (which see, under *Equuleus*).

★**pictorial** (pik-tō'ri-ȧl), *a.* [= It. *pittorio*, *pintorio*, < LL. *pictorius*, < L. *pictor*, a painter: see *Pictor*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pictures or the making of them; relating to painting, drawing, etc.: as, the *pictorial* art.—2. Expressed or depicted in pictures; of the nature of a picture or of pictures; consisting of pictures or of pictured symbols: as, *pictorial* illustrations; *pictorial* writing.—3. Illustrated by or containing pictures or drawings: as, *pictorial* publications; a *pictorial* history.

pictorially (pik-tō'ri-ȧl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a picture; as regards pictures; with or by means of pictures or illustrations.

pictoric, pictorical (pik-tor'ik, -i-kȧl), *a.* [= Sp. *pictórico* = It. *pittorico*; < L. *pictor*, a painter (see *Pictor*), + *-ic*, *-ic-al*.] Same as *pictorial*.

★**pictura** (pik-tū'rȧ), *n.* [L., painting, picture: see *picture*.] In *zoöl.*, the pattern of coloration; the mode or style of coloring of an animal. *Pictura* differs from *coloration* in noting the disposition and effect of coloring, not the color itself.

picturable (pik'tū-rȧ-bl), *a.* [< *picture* + *-able*.] Capable of being pictured or painted. *Coleridge*.

pictural (pik'tū-rȧl), *a.* and *n.* [< *picture* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Relating to or represented by pictures. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.*

II.† *n.* A picture.

> The second rowme, whose wals
> Were painted faire with memorable gestes
> Of famous Wisards, and with *picturals*
> Of Magistrates, of courts, of tribunals.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 53.

★**picture** (pik'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *pycture*, < OF. *picture*, also *peinture*, F. *peinture* (with *n* due to orig. inf.) = Sp. Pg. *pintura* = It. *pittura*, *pintura*, < L. *pictura*, the art of painting, a painting, < *pingere*, fut. part. *picturus*, paint, = Skt. √ *piç*, adorn. From L. *pingere* are also ult. E. *paint*, *depict*, *Pictor*, *pictorial*, etc., *pigment*, *pimento*, *pint*, etc.] 1†. The art or work of a painter; painting.

> *Picture* is the invention of Heaven; the most ancient, and most a-kin to Nature. It is it self a silent Work, And always of one and the same Habit; Yet it doth so enter and penetrate the inmost affection (being done by an excellent Artificer) as sometimes it overcomes the Power of Speech and Oratory. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> Mr. Blemwell was allowed of Lely to have had a very good judgment in the art of *picture*, but his performances were not equal to his skill. *Roger North*.

2. A painting intended to exhibit the image of any person, scene, object, etc., in the natural colors, and with a more or less close approximation to the appearance of reality; especially, such a painting having sufficient merit to rank as a work of art.

> That only should be considered a *picture* in which the spirit, not the materials, observe, but the animating emotion of many such studies, is concentrated, and exhibited by the aid of long studied, painfully chosen forms, idealized in the right sense of the word. *Ruskin*.

3. Hence, any resemblance or representation executed on a surface, as a sketch or drawing, or a photograph.

> The buildings they [the Romans] most used to make were walles for Cities, Calsies [causeways] in high wayes, Bridges ouer Riuers, founteines artificially made, statues, or greate *pictures* ouer gates.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 14.

4. An image; a representation as in the imagination.

> *Pictures* and shapes are but secondary objects. *Bacon*.
>
> My eyes make *pictures* when they are shut.
> *Coleridge*, Day Dream.
>
> But still she heard him, still his *picture* form'd
> And grew between her and the pictured wall.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. Any actual scene, group, combination, or play of colors, etc., considered as supplying the elements or as a suitable subject of a painting: as, the children at play formed a pretty *picture*.—6. A vivid or graphic representation or description in words.

> A complete *picture* and Genetical History of the Man and his spiritual Endeavour lies before you.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 11.

7. In *entom.*, a colored pattern on a white or clear surface: generally used in describing the wings of *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Neuroptera*. See *pictura*.—**Dissected picture.** See *dissect*.—**Easel-picture.** See *easel*[1].—**Plane of the picture.** Same as *perspective plane* (which see, under *perspective*).

picture (pik'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pictured*, ppr. *picturing*. [< *picture*, *n.*] 1. To depict or represent pictorially.

> Your death has eyes in 's head then; I have not seen him so *pictured*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 185.
>
> An Attic frieze you give, a *pictured* song.
> *Lowell*, To Miss D. T.

2. To form a mental image or picture of; spread out before the mind's eye as in a picture.

> Do *picture* it in my mind. *Spenser*.
>
> Father Malachi Brennan, P. P. of Carrigaholt, was what I had often *pictured* to myself as the beau ideal of his caste. *Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, vi.

3. To depict or describe in words; give a picture or vivid description of.

> The animated strain of Pindar, where virtue is *pictured* in the successful strife of an athlete at the Isthmian games. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 143.

picture-board (pik'tūr-bōrd), *n.* A deceptive painting of any object or figure on a shaped plank, such as a fierce dog in a garden, a bird on a balcony, or a porcelain bowl on a bookcase. This conceit perhaps originated in Holland, but was prevalent in other countries of Europe in the eighteenth century.

picture-book (pik'tūr-bůk), *n.* A book of pictures; also, a book illustrated with pictures.

> To gie good lawful coin for ballants and *picture-books*.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, vi.

The devil's picture-books. See *book*.

pictured (pik'tūrd), *a.* [< *picture* + *-ed*².] In *entom.*, having a definite pictura or colored pattern: said of the wings of insects.

picture-frame (pik'tūr-frām), *n.* The more or less ornamental border put around a picture to protect it and to isolate it, by separating it from other pictures, the decoration of the wall, etc.

picture-gallery (pik'tūr-gal″e-ri), *n.* A gallery, apartment, or building in which pictures are hung up or exhibited.

picture-lens (pik'tūr-lenz), *n.* A large double-convex lens of very long focus, mounted in a frame, and used for examining pictures hung on a wall.

picture-molding (pik'tūr-mōl″ding), *n.* A molded strip of wood, often gilded or colored, secured to an interior wall near the ceiling to allow of the convenient hanging of pictures by means of hooks, which fit over one of the members of the molding. Compare *picture-rod*.

picture-mosaic (pik'tūr-mō-zā″ik), *n.* A name given to Roman mosaic and to mosaic imitated from it, especially that of the imperial factory at St. Petersburg, which derived its processes and methods from the Roman.

picture-nail (pik'tūr-nāl), *n.* A form of nail the shank of which can be driven into a wall without the (more or less ornamental) head, which is afterward screwed on or slid into its place.

picture-plane (pik'tūr-plān), *n.* Same as *perspective plane* (which see, under *perspective*).

picturer† (pik'tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *picture* + *-er*[1].] A painter.

> Zeuxis, the curious *picturer*, painted a boy holding a dish full of grapes in his hand, done so lively that the birds, being deceived, flew to peck the grapes.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, III. xiii. § 10.

picture-rod (pik'tūr-rod), *n.* A rod attached horizontally to a wall near the ceiling as a support for pictures. Brass tubing was much used for this purpose; but the picture-rod has been largely superseded by the picture-molding.

picturesque (pik-tū-resk'), *a.* [= F. *pittoresque*, < It. *pittoresco* (= Sp. *pintoresco* = Pg. *pittoresco*, *pinturesco*), < *pittura*, a picture, painting: see *picture*.] 1. Picture-like; possessing notably original and pleasing qualities such as would be effective in a picture; forming or fitted to form an interesting or striking picture, as a mountain waterfall, or a pine-covered headland, or a gay costume amid appropriate surroundings. The word does not imply the presence of the highest beauty or of sublimity—qualities which belong to a more elevated plane.

> *Picturesque* properly means what is done in the style and with the spirit of a painter; and it was thus, if I am not much mistaken, that the word was commonly employed when it was first adopted in England.
> *D. Stewart*, Philos. Essays, i. 5.

> We all know what we mean by the word *picturesque* as applied to real objects: for example, we all consider that a feudal castle or abbey, when it has become an ivied ruin, is a *picturesque* object. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 450.

> Measured by its hostility to our modern notions of convenience, Chester is probably the most *picturesque* city in the world. *Henry James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 12.

> He [the traveler] will miss . . . the *picturesque* costumes to which he has become used further south.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 58.

2. Strikingly graphic or vivid; abounding or diversified with striking and vivid imagery: as, *picturesque* language.

The epithet *picturesque* . . . means that graphical power by which Poetry and Eloquence produce effects on the mind analogous to those of a picture.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, i. 5.

Where he [Dryden] is imaginative, it is in that lower sense which the poverty of our language, for want of a better word, compels us to call *picturesque*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 64.

picturesquely (pik-tū-resk'li), *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

picturesqueness (pik-tū-resk'nes), *n.* The character of being picturesque.

picture-writing (pik'tūr-rī'ting), *n.* **1.** The use of pictures or of pictured representations in recording events or expressing ideas; pictography: as, the *picture-writing* of the North American Indians.

There was a period when art and writing were not divorced as they are at present, but so blended into one that we can best express the union by such a compound as *Picture-writing*. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 9.

2. A writing or inscription consisting of pictures or pictorial signs.

picul, pecul (pik'ul), *n.* [Malay.] A weight in use in China and the East generally, containing 100 kin or catties, and varying from 133 to nearly 140 pounds avoirdupois. By the Chinese it is called *tan*.

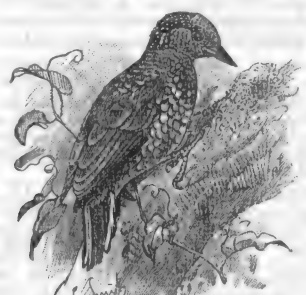
A *Pekul* or Idaam as the Chinese call it.
J. R. Forster (trans.), Osbeck's Voy., I. 262.

picule (pik'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **piculus*, dim. of L. *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] A piculet.

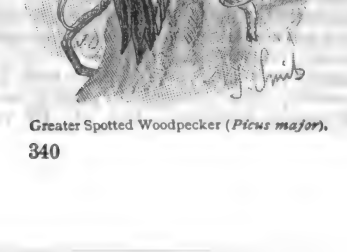
piculet (pik'ū-let), *n.* [< *picule* + *-et*.] Any one of the small soft-tailed woodpeckers of the subfamily *Picumninæ*, family *Picidæ*, of the genera *Picumnus*, *Vivia*, *Sasia*, and *Verreauxia*. See cut under *Picumnus*.

Picumninæ (pik-um-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < *Picumnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, typified by the genus *Picumnus*, and characterized by the soft non-scansorial tail; the picules, piculets, or pygmy woodpeckers. It is a small group of small woodpeckers of a low or generalized type, inhabiting tropical regions of both hemispheres, as South America, the East Indies, and Africa. The species have generally four toes, yoked in pairs as in the true woodpeckers, but the East Indian genus *Sasia* has only three. Also *Picumnidæ*, as a separate family.

Picumnus (pi-kum'nus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck), < L. *Picumnus*, a deity of the Romans, a personification of the woodpecker, < *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] The typical genus of *Picumninæ*, formerly conterminous with the subfamily, now usually restricted to the American species, as *P. lepidotus*, all of which have four toes. Also called *Piculus*, *Asthenurus*, and *Microcolaptes*.


Piculet (*Picumnus lepidotus*).

Picus (pī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *picus*, a woodpecker, perhaps < *pingere* (√ *pic*), paint, in allusion to the painted or spotted appearance of the bird. Cf. *Pica*, *pie*[2].] A Linnean genus of woodpeckers, formerly coextensive with the family *Picidæ*, later variously restricted. The name is at present used: (*a*) for the generic group of which the great black woodpecker of Europe, *Picus martius*, is the type, otherwise called *Dryocopus* (see cut under *Dryocopus*); (*b*) for a large series of smaller species, spotted with black and white, such as *P. major* and *P. minor* of Europe, and the hairy and downy woodpeckers of America, *P. villosus* and *P. pubescens*.


Greater Spotted Woodpecker (*Picus major*).

piddle (pid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *piddled*, ppr. *piddling*. [A var. of *pittle*, the variation being due perhaps to association with *peddle*. Cf. *peddling*, var. of *piddling*.] **1.** To deal in trifles; spend time in a trifling way or about trifling or unimportant matters; attend to trivial concerns, or to the small parts rather than to the main; trifle.

She plays and sings too, dances and discourses,
Comes very near essays, a pretty poet,
Begins to *piddle* with philosophy.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 2.

2†. To pick at table; eat squeamishly or without appetite. *Swift*.

Content with little, I can *piddle* here
On brocoli and mutton, round the year.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 137.

3. To make water; urinate: a childish word.

piddler (pid'lėr), *n.* [< *piddle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who piddles; a mere trifler or good-for-nothing.

Coz. You are good at the sport.
Cal. Who, I? a *piddler*, sir.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

2. A squeamish eater.

piddling (pid'ling), *p. a.* **1.** Trifling. Also *peddling*.

Nine geese, and some three larks for *piddling* meat.
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

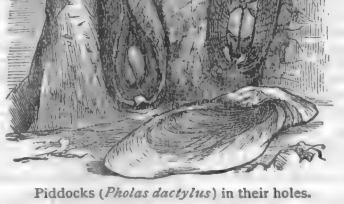
Let children, when they versify, stick here
And there these *piddling* words for want of matter.
Poets write masculine numbers.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

The ignoble Hucsterage of *pidling* Tithes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. Squeamish; difficult to please, especially in eating.

A *piddling* reader . . . might object to almost all the rhymes of the above quotation. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

piddock (pid'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mollusk of the genus *Pholas* or family *Pholadidæ*; especially, a name of those species which are found in British waters, used rarely for food but much for bait, as *P. dactylus*; a pholad.


Piddocks (*Pholas dactylus*) in their holes.

It has a long ovate shell with a narrowed tongue-like extension in front, and the entire surface marked with longitudinal and concentric grooves and ridges, and radiating rows of sharp spines. The beaks are anterior and covered with callosities. The piddock is capable of perforating the soft rocks, into which it burrows. It is a common inhabitant of European seas, and in winter is frequently killed by the cold when left exposed by low tide. It is edible, and is sought for by digging it out of the clay or shale. After being removed from the water for a day or so, the animal changes color, and is said to shine like a glow-worm. Also called *clam*, *dactyl*, and *long oyster*. See *Pholas*, and cut under *accessory*.

pidet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *pied*.

pidgeon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pigeon*.

pidgin (pij'in), *n.* [A Chinese corruption of E. *business*.] Business; affair; thing. [Pidgin-English.]

Pidgin-English (pij'in-ing'glish), *n.* [Also *Pigeon-English*; < *pidgin* + *English*.] A mixed language or jargon of corrupted English, with a few Chinese, Portuguese, and Malay words, arranged according to the Chinese idiom, used by Chinese and foreigners for colloquial convenience in their business transactions and other dealings in the treaty ports of China and elsewhere in the China seas; the lingua franca of the ports of China and the Far East.

pie[1] (pī), *n.* [ME. *pie*, *pye*, perhaps lit. a mixture, < *pie*[2]. The Ir. Gael. *pighe*, etc., are from English.] **1.** A dish consisting of a thin layer of pastry filled with a preparation of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetables, seasoned, generally covered with a thicker layer of pastry, and baked: as, beefsteak *pie*; oyster *pie*; chicken *pie*; pumpkin *pie*; custard *pie*. Pies are sometimes made without the under thin layer of pastry. See *pudding*, *tart*, and *turnover*.

Kokes and here knaues crieden "hote *pyes*, hote!
Good goos and grys go we dyne, gowe!"
Piers Plowman (C), i. 226.

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth.
Bacon.

End now the white loafe and the *pye*,
And let all sports with Christmas dye.
Herrick, Upon Candlemasse Day.

And then there were apple *pies* and peach *pies* and pumpkin *pies*; besides slices of ham and smoked beef.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

The *pie* is an English institution, which, planted on American soil, forthwith ran rampant and burst forth into an untold variety of genera and species.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 342.

2. A mound or pit for keeping potatoes. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A compost-heap. [Prov. Eng.]—**A finger in the pie.** See *finger*.—**Minced pie.** See *mince-pie*.—**Périgord pie**, a pie flavored with truffles, which are most abundantly found in Périgord, France.—**To eat humble pie.** See *humble-pie*.

pie[2] (pī), *n.* [Also *pye*; < ME. *pie*, *pye*, < OF. (and F.) *pie* = Sp. Pg. *pega* = It. *pica*, < L. *pica*, a magpie; perhaps, like *picus*, a woodpecker (see *Picus*), so called in allusion to its spotted appearance, < *pingere* (√ *pic*), paint: see *picture*. Otherwise, perhaps both may be derived, with loss of orig. initial *s*, from the root of *specere*, see: see *spy*. To the same source as *picus*, in this view, is referred E. *speight*, a woodpecker. Hence, in comp., *magpie*.] **1.** A magpie.

The thef, the chough, and ek the jangelynge *pye*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 345.

They being all coltish and full of ragery,
And full of gergon as is a flecken *pye*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, ii. 2.

Hence—**2.** Some similar or related bird; any pied bird: with a qualifying term: as, the smoky *pie*, *Psilorhinus morio*; the wandering *pie* of India, *Temnurus* (or *Dendrocitta*) *vagabundus*; the river-*pie*, or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; the long-tailed *pie*, or titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; the murdering *pie*, or great gray shrike, *Lanius excubitor*; the sea-*pie*, or oyster-catcher; the Scoulton pewit or *pie* (see under *pewit*); etc.—**3**†. Figuratively, a prating gossip or tattler.

Dredeles it clere was in the wynde
Of every *pie*, and every lette-game.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 527.

French pie, the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*.

pie[3]† (pī), *n.* [Also *pye*; < ME. **pie* (?), < ML. *pica*: see *pica*[3].] **1.** Same as *ordinal*, 2 (*c*).

The number and hardness of the Rules called the *Pie*.
Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Concerning the Service of the Church.

2. An index; a register; a list: as, a *pie* of sheriffs in the reign of Henry VIII.—**By cock and pie**†, a minced and mixed oath, consisting of an adjuration of the Deity (under a corrupted name) and the old Roman Catholic service-book.

By cock and pie, sir, you shall not away to-night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 1.

pie[4], *n.* and *v.* See *pi*[1].

pie[5] (pī), *n.* [< Marathi *pāī*, a fourth, i. e. a fourth part of an anna.] **1.** The smallest Anglo-Indian copper coin, equal to one third of a pice, or one twelfth of an anna—about one third of a British farthing.—**2.** Formerly, a coin equal to one fourth of an anna.


Obverse. Reverse.
Pie of 1809, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

piebald (pī'bâld), *a.* [Formerly also *pyebald*, *pieball'd*; < *pie*[2] + *bald*. Cf. F. *pie*, piebald, and see *pied*.] **1.** Having spots or patches of white and black or other color; party-colored; pied: as, a *piebald* horse.

The fiery Turnus flew before the rest;
A *pye-ball'd* steed of Thracian strain he press'd.
Dryden, Æneid, ix.

A gold and scarlet chariot drawn by six *piebald* horses.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xlii.

Hence—**2.** Mixed; heterogeneous; mongrel.

piece (pēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peece*; < ME. *pece*, *piece*, < OF. *piece*, F. *pièce* = Pr. *pessa*, *pesa*

= Sp. *pieza, pedazo* = Pg. *peça, pedaço, pedasso* = It. *pezza, pezzo,* < ML. *petium,* also (after OF.) *pecia,* a piece; origin obscure. Cf. ML. *pedica,* a piece of ground, appar. < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **1.** A relatively small portion in bulk or extent forming a part of the whole in which it is or was included; a part; bit; morsel: as, a *piece* of bread or of chalk; a *piece* of ground; a *piece* of history; a *piece* of one's mind.

He alle naked hath a ful scharp Knyf in his hond, and he cuttethe a gret *pece* of his Flesche and castethe it in the face of his Ydole, seyenge his Orysounes, recommendynge him to his God. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 177.

There is surely a *piece* of divinity in us.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 11.

But they relate this *piece* of history of a water about a mile to the south-west of Bethlehem.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 40.

I'll gie ye a *piece* of advice—bend weel to the Madeira at dinner, for here ye'll get little o't after.
E. B. Ramsay's Scottish Life and Character, ii.

2. A separate bit; a fragment: as, to fall to *pieces;* to break, tear, cut, or dash to *pieces.*

Many a schene scheld scheuered al to *peces.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3411.

The herte began to swelle with-ynne his cheste,
Soo sore streyned for anguysshe & for peyne
That alle to *pecis* almoste itt to-breste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

If they fall, they dash themselves to *pieces.*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 260.

3. A specimen, instance, example, or sort: as, a *piece* of impudence; a *piece* of carelessness.

Othes, as if they would rend heaven in sunder, . . .
Flie from his mouth, that *piece* of blasphemie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

Did you, I say again, in all this progress,
Ever discover such a *piece* of beauty,
Ever so rare a creature? *Fletcher,* Valentinian, 1. i.

O, 'twas a *piece*
Of pity and duty unexampled.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

4. A separate article; a thing: as, a *piece* of plate.

Dumb as a senator, and, as a priest,
A *piece* of mere church-furniture at best.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 425.

(*a*) A coin: as, a *piece* of eight (see phrase below); a fourpenny *piece.*

Meer. What is 't, a hundred pound?
Eve. No, th' harpy now stands on a hundred *pieces.*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

When a *piece* of silver is named in the Pentateuch, it signifies a sicle; if it be named in the prophets, it signifies a pound; if in the other writings of the Old Testament, it signifies a talent. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 290.

Harry Fielding . . . was in nowise particular in accepting a few *pieces* from the purses of his rich friends, and bore down upon more than one of them . . . for a dinner or a guinea. *Thackeray,* English Humourists.

(*b*) A cannon or gun; a firearm: as, his *piece* was not loaded; a fowling-*piece.*

He hath great *pieces* of ordnance, and mighty kings and emperors, to shoot against God's people.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Sometimes we put a new signification to an old word, as when we call a *piece* a Gun. *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 65.

(*c*†) A building; a castle.

Yet still he bet and bounst uppon the dore,
And thundred strokes thereon so hideouslie,
That all the *peece* he shaked from the flore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

(*d*†) A ship; a vessel.

The wondred Argo, which in venturous *peece*
First through the Euxine seas bore all the flowr of Greece.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 44.

(*e*) A distinct artistic or literary production; a separate article, poem, drama, painting, statue, or other artistic or literary work: as, a *piece* of music; to speak a *piece;* a finely painted *piece.*

I bequeth to Edmund Paston, my sone, a standing *pece* white covered, with a garleek heed upon the knoppe, and a gilt *pece* covered with an unicorne.
Paston Letters, III. 285.

As I am a gentleman and a reveller, I'll make a *piece* of poetry, and absolve all, within these five days.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

I suppose one sha'n't be able to get in, for on the first night of a new *piece* they always fill the house with orders to support it. *Sheridan,* The Critic, i. 1.

This gentleman [Mr. Reynolds] . . . painted a *piece* of me, Lady Lyndon, and our little Bryan, which was greatly admired at the exhibition. *Thackeray,* Barry Lyndon, xvii.

(*f*) A lunch; a snack. [Prov. or colloq.]

5. A distinct job or operation taken separately; the amount of work done or to be done at any one time: as, to work by the *piece;* to do *piece*-work.—**6.** A definite and continuous quantity; a definite length, as of some textile fabric delivered by a manufacturer to the trade; a whole web of cloth or a whole roll of wall-paper: as, goods sold only by the *piece;* a whole *piece* of lace.

This sorrow works me, like a cunning friendship,
Into the same *piece* with it.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

As in little patterns torn from a whole *piece,* this may tell you what all I am. *Donne,* Letters, iii.

7. In *brewing,* a quantity of grain steeped and spread out at one time to make malt. Also called *floor.*

There can be no doubt that it is of importance to the maltster that the law allows him to sprinkle water over the *pieces* on the floor. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 268.

8. A plot of ground; a lot; a field; a clearing.

The fire took in the wooda down back of our house; it went through Aunt Dolphy's *piece,* and so down to the Horse Sheds. *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 10.

9. An individual; a person: now used only contemptuously, and commonly of women: as, she is a bold *piece.*

St. John is called in p. 634 [of the Cursor Mundi] "a wel godd *pece.*" *Oliphant,* Old and Middle English, p. 564.

She 's but a sallow, freckled-face *piece* when she is at the best. *Chapman,* Monsieur D'Olive, v. 1.

He is another manner of *piece* than you think for: but nineteen years old, and yet he is taller than either of you by the head. *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

10. In *chess, checkers,* etc., one of the men with which the game is played; specifically, in *chess,* one of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.—**11**†. A cup or drinking-vessel: also used indefinitely for a cask or barrel of wine, as the equivalent of the French *pièce,* which has different values in different parts of France.

Home, Launce, and strike a fresh *piece* of wine.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, v. 10.

12. In *bookbinding,* a tablet of leather which fills a panel on the back of a book.—**13.** In *whaling,* specifically, a section or chunk of blubber, more fully called *blanket-piece* (which see, below).—**14.** In *entom.,* any definitely hardened or chitinized part of the integument, especially of the abdomen, thorax, or head: technically called a *sclerite.* Two pieces may be movable on each other or free, united with a suture between or perfectly connate, so that even the suture is obliterated, and the pieces can be distinguished by their position only.—**A piece of,** a bit of; something of; one who is (a doer of something) to some extent.

If you are *a piece of* a farrier, as every good groom ought to be, get sack, brandy, or strong beer to rub your horses heels every night. *Swift,* Directions to Servants.

At all pieces†, at all points. *Davies.*

The image of a man at Armes on horsebacke, armed *at all peeces,* with a launce in his hand.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 780.

Axis of a piece. See *axis*[1].—**Binding-piece.** See *binding.*—**Blanket-piece,** a strip or section of blubber cut from a whale in a spiral direction, and raised by means of the cutting-tackle. As the blubber is unwound or stripped from the animal it is called a *blanket-piece,* and after being cut in sections and lowered into the blubber-room it still retains the name; but when subdivided for mincing it is known as a *horse-piece,* which in its turn becomes a *book* or *bible,* and when the oil has been extracted the residuum is known as *scrap.*—**Bobstay, characteristic,** etc., **piece.** See the qualifying words.—**Deciduous pieces.** Same as *deciduous cusps* (which see, under *deciduous*).—**Easel-piece.** See *easel*[1].—**Face of a piece.** See *face*[1].—**Nogging-pieces.** See *nogging.*—**Of a piece,** as if of the same piece or whole; of the same nature, constitution, or disposition; of the same sort: generally followed by *with.*

As to the mechanism and scenery, every thing, indeed, was uniform, and *of a piece.* *Steele,* Spectator, No. 14.

The episodes interspersed in this strange story were *of a piece with* the main plot. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vii.

Piece of cambric, linen, or **French lawn,** formerly 13 ells.—**Piece of eight**†, the Spanish *peso duro* (hard dollar) bearing the numeral 8, and of the value of 8 reals. The commercial sign for "dollar" (℔) is supposed to have reference to this eight, the vertical strokes representing the Pillars of Hercules, which were formerly stamped on some dollars. According to another account, the sign is derived from the stamp 8 R. (8 reals) accompanied by two vertical strokes.

Tho' the City be then so full, yet during this heat of Business there is no hiring of an ordinary Slave under a *Piece of Eight* a day. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 179.

A Note of his Hand to pay me 80 *pieces of Eight* for it at Brasil; . . . he offer'd me also 6 *pieces of Eight* more for my Boy Xury. *Defoe,* Robinson Crusoe.

Satisfaction piece, the formal certificate given by one receiving payment of a mortgage or judgment, certifying that it has been paid, and authorizing the public officer in charge of the record to note upon the record that it has been satisfied.—**To cut to pieces.** See *cut.*—**To give one a piece of one's mind,** to pronounce an opinion bluntly to one's face—generally something uncomplimentary, or implying complaint or reproach.

In a majestic tone he told that officer *a piece of his mind.*
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

She doubled up an imaginary fist at Miss Asphyxia Smith, and longed to *give her a piece of her mind.*
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 199.

To go to pieces. See *go.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Section, Division,* etc. (see *part, n.*), bit, scrap, morsel.

piece (pēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pieced,* ppr. *piecing.* [< *piece, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To patch, repair, enlarge, extend, or complete by the addition of a piece or pieces: as, to *piece* a garment or a curtain.

I will *piece*
Her opulent throne with kingdoms.
Shak., A. and C., i. 5. 45.

I went and paid a moccinigo
For *piecing* my silk stockings.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

2. To repair by the use of pieces of the same material, or without the addition of new material, as by bringing the unworn parts to the place where the most wear is; hence, to make good the defects of; strengthen; reinforce.

It is thought the French King will *piece* him up again with new Recruits. *Howell,* Letters, I. iv. 20.

3. To unite or reunite (that which has been broken or separated); make one again; join or rejoin, as one thing to another, or as friends who have fallen out.

Hem. I heard they were out.
Nee. But they are *pieced,* and put together again.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

Gwendolen . . . had conceived a project . . . to place her mother and sisters with herself in Offendene again, and, as she said, *piece* back her life on to that time when they first went there. *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, lxv.

To piece out, to form, enlarge, or complete by adding piece to piece.

To those of weaker merits he imparts a larger portion, and *pieces out* the defect of one by the excess of the other.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 18.

Though his grove was city-planted, and scant of the foliage of the forest, there was Fancy to *piece out* for him . . . far other groves. *Forster,* Goldsmith, iii. 19.

To piece up, to patch up; form of pieces or patches; put together bit by bit.

I have known
Twenty such breaches *pieced up* and made whole
Without a bum of noise.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

He tells us that he began this History "about the year 1630, and so *pieced up* at times of leisure afterward."
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 444, note.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To unite by coalescence of parts; be gathered as parts into a whole.

The cunning Priest changed his Copy, and chose now Plantagenet to be the Subject his Pupill should personate, because . . . it *pieced* better, and followed more close and handsomely upon the bruit of Plantagenets escape.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 23.

Those things which have long gone together are, as it were, confederate with themselves; whereas new things *piece* not so well. *Bacon,* Innovations (ed. 1887).

2. To eat a "piece"; eat between meals, as a child. [Colloq., U. S.]

piece-broker (pēs′brō″kėr), *n.* A person who buys shreds and remnants of woolen cloth from tailors, to sell again for use in mending, patching, etc.

pieced (pēst), *p. a.* Repaired, strengthened, or completed by the adding or joining of pieces. In bookbinding, those bindings are said to be *pieced* in which the space between the bands upon which the title is to be stamped is covered with colored leather, usually of a different color from the covering of the book.

pièce de résistance (piās dė rā-zēs-toṅs′). [F., lit. 'piece of resistance,' i. e. substantial piece: see *piece, de*[2], *resistance.*] The most important piece or feature; the show piece; the main event or incident in any round or series, as the most forcible article in a magazine, the principal exhibition or performance in a show or theatrical entertainment, or the most substantial dish in a dinner.

piece-dyed (pēs′dīd), *a.* Dyed in the piece: said of cloth dyed after weaving, as distinguished from that made of wool dyed before weaving.

piece-goods (pēs′gu̇dz), *n. pl.* All kinds of cotton, linen, silk, or wool fabrics which are woven in lengths suitable for retail sale by the usual linear measure, as calicoes, shirtings, sheetings, mulls, jaconets, and long cloths.

pieceless (pēs′les), *a.* [< *piece* + *-less.*] Not made of pieces; consisting of something entire or continuous.

In those poor types of God (round circles) so
Religion's types, the *pieceless* centres flow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

piece-liquor (pēs′lik″ėr), *n.* In *brewing,* a part of a mash which, being of a higher or lower temperature than another part, but having the same density, is added to that other part to change its temperature without altering its strength.

piecely† (pēs′li), *adv.* In pieces; piecemeal. *Huloet.*

piece-master (pēs′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A middleman coming between an employer and the employed. *Mayhew.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Eng.]

piecemeal (pēs′mēl), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *peecemeale,* < ME. *pecemele;* < *piece* + *-meal,* as in *dropmeal, flockmeal,* etc.] **1.** By pieces;

bit by bit; little by little; gradually: often pleonastically *by piecemeal*.

Being but yet weak in Body, I am forced to write *by piece-meal*, and break off almost every hour.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 5.

When we may conueniently vtter a matter in one entier speach or proposition, and will rather do it *peecemeale* and by distribution of euery part for amplification sake . . .
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 186.

Which little plots I thought they could not otherwise sow but by putting in the corne *by peece-meale* into the earth with their fingers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 83.

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 91.

All was in ruin. . . . The vaults beneath yawned; the roof above was falling *piecemeal*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 9.

2†. In pieces; in or into bits or fragments.

Which (lifting high) he strook his helm full where his plume did stand,
On which it *piece-meale* brake, and fell from his unhappy hande. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii.

Down goes the top at once; the Greeks beneath
Are *piece-meal* torn, or pounded into death.
Dryden, Æneid, ii.

piecemeal (pēs′mēl), *a.* [< *piecemeal, adv.*] Fragmentary; disconnected.

It appears that this edition [of Shakspere] was printed (at least partly) from no better copies than the prompter's book, or *piece-meal* parts written out for the use of the actors. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

piecemealed† (pēs′mēld), *a.* [< *piecemeal* + *-ed*[2].] Divided into small pieces. *Cotgrave.*

piece-mold (pēs′mōld), *n.* In *bronze-casting*, a mold made up of separate pieces which are fitted together one after another upon the model, and beaten with a wooden mallet to make the whole close and solid: between the pieces some powder, such as brick-dust, is introduced to prevent adhesion.

pièce montée (piās môn-tā′). [F., a mounted piece: *pièce*, piece; *montée*, pp. of *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2].] **1.** A fancy dish, such as a salad, prepared for the adornment of the table.—**2.** By extension, a decorative piece for the table, made of paste, sugar, or the like, not necessarily eatable or intended to be eaten; sometimes, a cake or jelly crowned by such a structure; a set piece.

piecen (pē′sn), *v. t.* [< *piece* + *-en*[1].] To extend by adding a part or parts. [Colloq.]

The building [an art-gallery], not designed from the first in its entirety, has been *piecened* and enlarged from time to time. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 820.

piecener (pēs′nėr), *n.* [< *piecen* + *-er*[2].] A piecer. See the quotation.

The children whose duty it is to walk backward and forward before the reels on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, are called piecers or *pieceners*.
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, viii. (*Davies.*)

piecening (pēs′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *piecen*, *v.*] In *textile manuf.*, same as *piecing*.

piece-patched† (pēs′pacht), *a.* Patched up.

There is no manly wisdom, nor no safety,
In leaning to this league, this *piece-patcht* friendship.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 1.

piecer (pē′sėr), *n.* [< *piece* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which pieces or patches; a boy or girl employed in a spinning-factory to join broken threads.

piece-work (pēs′wėrk), *n.* Work done and paid for by measure of quantity, or by previous estimate and agreement, in contradistinction to work done and paid for by measure of time.

piece-worker (pēs′wėr″kėr), *n.* One who does piece-work; one who works by the piece or job.

piecing (pē′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *piece*, *v.*] **1.** The act of mending by the addition or joining of a piece. Specifically—**2.** In *textile manuf.*, the joining of the ends of laps, slivers, yarns, or threads to make continuous lengths or to repair breaks. Also *piecening*.

pied (pīd), *a.* [Formerly also *pyed*, *pide*, *pyde*; < *pie*[2] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. F. *pie*, piebald.] Party-colored; variegated with spots of different colors; spotted. The word is now used chiefly to note animals which are marked with large spots of different colors. *Speckled* is used when the spots are small. This distinction was not formerly observed, and in some cases *pied* is in good use to express diversity of colors in small pattern.

This *pied* cameleon, this beast multitude.
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

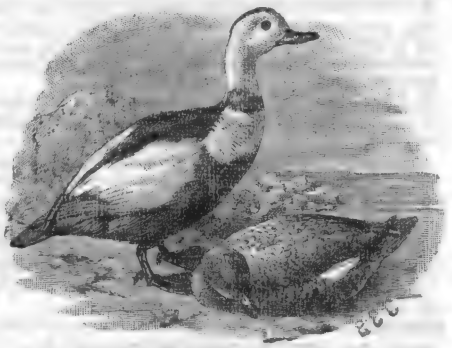
Daisies *pied* and violets blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 904.

I met a fool i' the woods (they said she dwelt here),
In a long *pied* coat. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

Guests
Intrusive to thy table and to thy feasts;
Who daub thee with *pyde* flatteries.
Heywood, Dialogues, iv.

There were milk-white peacocks, white and *pyed* pheasants, bantams, and furbelow fowls from the East Indies, and top-knot hens from Hamburg.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 99.

Pied brant. Same as *harlequin brant* (which see, under *harlequin*).—**Pied dishwasher**, the pied wagtail.—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, the



Pied or Labrador Duck (*Camptolæmus labradorius*).

male of which is pied with black and white. It has not been seen of late years, and is supposed to have become extinct. It formerly ranged extensively along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Pied finch.** See *finch*[1].—**Pied grallina**, the magpie-lark of Australia, *Grallina picata*.—**Pied hornbill**, *Anthracocera malabarica*, a bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*.—**Pied kingfisher.** See *kingfisher*.—**Pied seal**, the monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer*.—**Pied wagtail**, *Motacilla lugubris*.—**Pied widgeon.** Same as *garganey*.—**Pied wolf**, a pied variety of *Canis occidentalis*, the common American wolf.

pied-billed (pīd′bild), *a.* Having a pied bill: as, the *pied-billed* dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

pied-fort (pyā-fôr′), *n.* [F. (a technical term of the French mint), lit. 'strong foot': *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot; *fort*, < L. *fortis*, strong.] In *numis.*, a pattern for a proposed coin, struck on a flan or blank of greater thickness than the ordinary coins. The term is especially applied to French pattern pieces, such as those struck during the seventeenth century.

Piedmontese (pēd-mon-tēs′ or -tēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Piémontais;* as *Piedmont* (It. *Piemonte*), < L. *Pedimontium*, Piedmont.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Piedmont, a region in northwestern Italy, bordering on Switzerland and France. In the modern kingdom of Italy, Piedmont is a compartimento, containing the provinces of Turin, Alessandria, Novara, and Cuneo.—**2.** By extension, pertaining to any region situated at or near the foot of mountains: as, the *Piedmontese* districts of Virginia, North Carolina, etc.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Piedmont.

piedmontite (pēd′mon-tīt), *n.* [< *Piedmont* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral closely related in form and composition to epidote, but containing manganese, hence sometimes called *manganepidote*. It is of a reddish-brown color, and is found at St. Marcel in Piedmont, and elsewhere.

piedness (pīd′nes), *n.* The state of being pied; diversity of colors in spots. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 87.

piedouche (pyā-dösh′), *n.* [< F. *piédouche*, < It. *peduccio*, a corbel; dim. of *piede*, *pie*, foot, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot:* see *foot*.] In *arch.*, a bracket, pedestal, or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

piedpoudret†, *n.* See *piepowder*.

piedroit (pyā-drwo′), *n.* [< F. *pied-droit*, < L. *pes directus*, 'straight foot': see *pedal* and *direct*.] In *arch.*, an engaged pier, or a square pillar, projecting from the face of a wall. It differs from a pilaster in that it has neither base nor capital.

pied-winged (pīd′wingd), *a.* Having pied wings: specific in the name *pied-winged coot*, the velvet scoter. [New Eng.]

pie-finch (pī′finch), *n.* The chaffinch.

piel (pēl), *n.* [Perhaps a var. spelling and use of *peel*[3].] A wedge for piercing stones. *Simmonds.*

pieled†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *peeled*.

pie-mag (pī′mag), *n.* Same as *magpie*.

pieman (pī′man), *n.*; pl. *piemen* (-men). A man who sells pies; also, a man who makes pies.

There are fifty street *piemen* plying their trade in London; the year through, their average takings are one guinea a week. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 224.

pie-nanny (pī′nan″i), *n.* The magpie. Also *nanpie*.

piend (pēnd), *n.* **1.** Same as *peen*.—**2.** In *arch.*, an arris; a salient angle.

piend-check (pēnd′chek), *n.* A rebate on the bottom piend or angle of the riser of a step in a stone stair. It is intended to rest upon the upper angle of the next lower step. [Scotch.]

piend-rafter (pēnd′rȧf″tėr), *n.* Same as *angle-rafter*. [Scotch.]

piept, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *peep*[1].

pie-plant (pī′plant), *n.* Garden-rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum:* so named from its use for pies.

His *pie-plants* (the best in town), compulsory monastics, blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Wild pie-plant, in Utah and California, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, with acid stem and leaves, used as a pie-plant. See *canaigre*.

piepowder, piepoudre (pī′pou-dėr), *n.* [Also *piedpoudre* (ML. *curia pedis pulverizati*, 'court of dusty foot'); < OF. *piepoudreux* (ML. *pedepulverosus*), a stranger, peddler, or hawker who attends fairs, F. *pied poudreux*, lit. 'dusty foot' (cf. equiv. OF. *pied gris* 'gray foot'): *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot; poudreux*, < *poudre*, powder: see *powder*.] An ancient court of record in England, once incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of the owner or holder of the toll was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that fair or market, but not in any preceding one. *Imp. Dict.*

Ffor chyders of Chester were chose many daies
To ben of conceill ffor causis that in the court hangid,
And pledid *pipoudris* alle manere pleyntis.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 319.

Is this well, goody Joan, to interrupt my market in the midst, and call away my customers? can you answer this at the *pie-poudres?* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *piepoudre*, curia pedis pulverizati, so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as the dust can fall from the foot. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iv.

piepowdered (pī′pou-dėrd), *a.* [< *piepowder* (in lit. sense) + *-ed*[2].] Having dusty feet. [Rare.]

One day two peasants arrived in the Eschenheimer Gasse *pie-powdered*, having walked many hundred miles from the Polish backwoods. *Westminster Rev.*, LXXIV. 84.

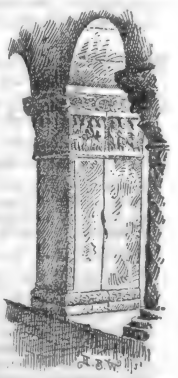
★ **pier** (pēr), *n.* [< ME. *pere*, < OF. *pere, piere, pierre*, stone, a pier, F. *pierre*, a stone, = Pr. *petra, peira, peya* = Sp. *piedra* = Pg. *pedra* = It. *pietra*, a stone, rock, < L. *petra*, a mass of rock, crag (ML. also a castle on a rock, a tomb of stone, slate), < Gr. *πέτρα*, Epic and Ionic *πέτρη*, a rock, mass of rock, crag, ridge, ledge, *πέτρος*, a piece of rock, a stone (in prose usually *λίθος*), later also, like *πέτρα*, a mass of rock. From the Gr. *πέτρα, πέτρος*, besides *petrary, perrier*, etc., are also ult. E. *peter*[1], *petrel*[1], and in comp. *petrific, petrify, petroleum*, etc., *saltpeter, samphire*, etc.] **1.** (*a*) A mole or jetty carried out into the sea, to serve as an embankment to protect vessels from the open sea, to form a harbor, etc. (*b*) A projecting quay, wharf, or other landing-place.

But before he could make his approache, it was of necisitie for him to make a *pere* or a mole, whereby they might passe from the mayne land to the citie.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 54.

(*c*) One of the supports of the spans of a bridge, or any structure of similar character.—**2.** In *arch.* or *building:* (*a*) The solid support from which an arch springs. See first cut under *arch*[1].

For an interior, an arch resting on a circular column is obviously far more appropriate than one resting on a *pier*.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 305.

(*b*) In medieval architecture, a large pillar or shaft; specifically, a compound or a square pillar.



Pier (*c*) in Cloisters of Ste. Elne, near Perpignan, France; 13th century.

At Siena there is not merely a slight difference in the size of corresponding *piers*, but in many of them the centres, as well as the circumscribing lines of the bases and capitals, are out of line one with another.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in [Middle Ages, p. 126.

(*c*) One of the solid parts between openings in a wall, such as doors and windows.

On the façade of the Duomo of Orvieto, upon one of the *piers* at the side of its doors of entrance, were sculptured representations of the Last Judgment and of Hell.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in [Italy, p. 127.

(*d*) The wall or post, of square or other form, to which a gate or door is hung.

(*e*) In a physical laboratory or observatory, a structure, generally of masonry, designed by its stability to prevent vibration in instruments which are supported by it.—**Abutment-pier**, the pier of a bridge next the shore.—**Floating pier**, a decked

barge or caisson used as a landing-stage, and connected with the shore by a pivoted bridge that enables it to rise and fall with the tide; a landing-stage.

pierage (pēr′āj), *n.* [< *pier* + *-age.*] Toll paid for using a pier.

pier-arch (pēr′ärch), *n.* An arch resting upon piers.

pierce (pērs, formerly also pêrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pierced*, ppr. *piercing*. [Early mod. E. also *pierse, pearce, pearse, peerce, perce;* dial. *pearch, peerch;* < ME. *percen, peercyn, persen, parcen, perchen, perishen, perisshen,* < OF. *percer, perser, percier, perchier, parchier,* F. *percer* (Walloon *percher*), pierce, bore; origin uncertain; by some regarded as contracted < OF. *pertuisier,* F. *pertuiser* (= It. *pertugiare*), < *pertuis* = It. *pertugio,* a hole, < ML. **pertusium,* also *pertusus,* a hole, < L. *pertusus,* pp. of *pertundere,* perforate, < *per,* through, + *tundere,* beat: see *pertuse.* Cf. *partizan*[2], from the same source. Cf. also *parch.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To thrust through with a sharp or pointed instrument; stab; prick.

Mordrams to whome almyghty God after that appered & shewed to hym his syde handes & feet *peryssheđ* with the spere and nayles.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

One of the soldiers with a spear *pierced* his side, and forthwith there came out blood and water. John xix. 34.

If Percy be alive, I'll *pierce* him.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 59.

If thou wilt strike, here is a faithful heart;
Pierce it, for I will never heave my hand
To thine. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

2. To cut into or through; make a hole or opening in.

This must be doon by *persyng* the mountayne,
The water so to lede into the playne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

A Cask *pearc't* to be spent,
Though full, yet runs not till we glue it vent.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The mountain of Quarantina, the scene of the forty days temptation of our Saviour, is *pierced* all over with the caves excavated by the ancient anchorites, and which look like pigeons' nests.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 179.

3. To penetrate; enter into or through; force a way into or through: as, to *pierce* the enemy's center.

A short orison of the rightuss man or of the iust man thirlith or *perissheth* heuen.
Gesta Romanorum (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 11.

The Riuer doth *pierce* many daies iourney the entrailes of that Country. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 194.

In May, when sea-winds *pierced* our solitudes,
I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

4. To penetrate with pain, grief, or other emotion; wound or affect keenly; touch or move deeply.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen to any demonstration of grief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 11.

Tears did gush from every eye, and pithy speeches *pierced* each others heart.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 24.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Perforate, Transfix,* etc. See *penetrate.*

II. *intrans.* To enter or penetrate; force a way.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare. *Sir P. Sidney.*

These words *pierce* deeper than the wounds I suffer,
The smarting wounds of loss.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

But see! the mists are stirring, rays of light
Pierce through the haze, as struggling to be free.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 99.

pierceable (pēr′sa-bl), *a.* [< *pierce* + *-able.*] Capable of being pierced. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 7.

pierced (pērst), *p. a.* **1.** Penetrated; entered by force; perforated.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Cut through with an opening not so large as that implied in *cleché,* and not of the shape of the bearing. The shape of the opening should be stated in the blazon, as triangular, lozengy, etc.; when not stated, the opening is supposed to be circular. Compare *quarter-pierced, quarterly pierced,* under *quarterly.* (*b*) Having an arrow, spear, or other weapon thrust into it but not passing through, as an animal used as a bearing. Compare *transfixed.*—**Mullet pierced.** See *mullet*[2].—**Pierced medallion,** a thin plate ornamented by a pattern cut through its whole substance and applied to the surface of a vase or similar object, the body of the piece showing through the openings in the medallion: used in metal-work of some kinds, and in some manufactures of porcelain. Also *perforated medallion.*—**Pierced work,** decoration produced by numerous openings, generally small. The solid pattern is usually heightened by chasing, embossing, or some inlaid ornamentation such as niello.

piercel (pēr′sel), *n.* [< *pierce* + *-el.* Cf. *piercer.*] An instrument for forming vents in casks; a piercer.

piercer (pēr′sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *percer;* < ME. *persour,* < OF. *perceur,* piercer, < *percer,* pierce: see *pierce.*] **1.** One who or that which pierces.

Such a strong *percer* is money, and such a gredie glotton is auarice. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 16.

2. Any sharp instrument used for piercing, boring, perforating, etc., such as an awl, a gimlet, or a stiletto. Specifically—(*a*) A pierced. (*b*) An instrument used in making eyelets. (*c*) A vent-wire used by founders in making holes. (*d*) A bow-drill.

3. In *entom.*, that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies; the ovipositor. Also called *terebra.*

The hollow instrument terebra we may English *piercer.*
Ray, Works of Creation.

piercing (pēr′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pierce, v.*] **1.** Penetration. Specifically—**2.** In *metal-working,* the operation of sawing out a pattern or an object from a plate, as distinguished from punching it out. It is done with a jig- or band-saw.

piercing (pēr′sing), *p. a.* **1.** Penetrating; sharp; keen: as, *piercing* eyes; a *piercing* wind.

The air in this bishopric is pretty cold and *piercing.*
Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain, III. 220.

2. That touches or moves with pity, alarm, anguish, etc.: as, a *piercing* cry.

In *piercing* phrases, late,
The anatomy of all my woes I wrote.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 532).

piercing-drill (pēr′sing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

piercing-file (pēr′sing-fil), *n.* A sharp narrow file used for enlarging drilled holes. *E. H. Knight.*

piercingly (pēr′sing-li), *adv.* In a piercing manner; with penetrating force or effect; sharply.

piercingness (pēr′sing-nes), *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness.

piercing-saw (pēr′sing-sâ), *n.* A very fine thin saw-blade clamped in a frame, used by goldsmiths and silversmiths for sawing out designs, the blade being introduced into holes previously drilled; a buhl-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

pierelle (pēr-el′), *n.* [< F. *pierre,* stone (see *pier*), + dim. *-elle.*] A filling for a ditch, composed of stones thrown in without regularity, and covered with earth or clay to afford a smooth upper surface.

pier-glass (pēr′glȧs), *n.* A mirror used in an apartment to cover the whole or a large part of the wall between two openings; especially, such a mirror set up between two windows, and forming a part of the decoration of a room. ★Compare *pier-table.*

Pierian (pī-ē′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Pierius* (> It. Sp. *Pierio*), Pierian, sacred to the Muses, poetic, < *Pieria,* < Gr. Πιερία, a district, Πίερος, a mountain, in the north of Thessaly, haunted by the Muses (hence called *Pierides*).] **1.** Of or belonging to Pieria, or the Pierides or Muses.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 15.

And ye, *Pierian* Sisters, sprung from Jove
And sage Mnemosyne. *Wordsworth*, Ode, 1814.

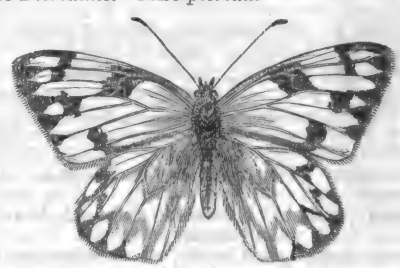
2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, same as *pieridine.*

Pieridæ (pī-er′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pieris* + *-idæ.*] The *Pieridinæ* or *Pierinæ* as a separate family.

Pierides (pī-er′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Πιερίδες, < Πίερος, a mountain in northern Thessaly: see *Pierian.*] The nine Muses.

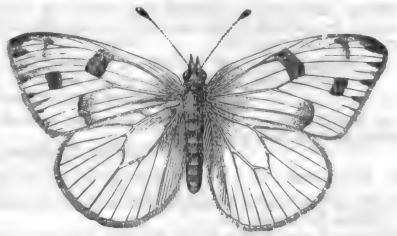
Pieridinæ (pī″e-ri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pieris* (*Pierid-*) + *-inæ.*] A very large subfamily of *Papilionidæ,* typified by the genus *Pieris.* They have no concavity of the abdominal edge of the hind wings, the discoidal cellule is closed, the tarsal hook not indented, and the slightly pubescent larva attenuated at the extremity. The subfamily includes about 30 genera and 800 species, and is of world-wide distribution. The larvæ, in many cases, are of great economic importance from their destructive habits. Also *Pierinæ.*

pieridine (pī′e-ri-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pieridinæ.* Also *pierian.*



Southern Cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris* (*Pontia*) *protodice*), female.

Pieris (pī′e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1801), < Gr. Πιερίς, sing. of Πιερίδες, the Muses: see *Pierides.*] A genus of butterflies, typical of the *Pieridinæ.* They are rather small whitish or yellowish butterflies, whose fore wings are rounded at the tip and marked with black. The genus as now restricted has over 120 species, of all parts of the world. Most of those of North America are known as *cabbage-butterflies,* with a qualifying word, because their caterpillars feed on the



Southern Cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris* (*Pontia*) *protodice*), male.

cabbage and other cruciferous plants. *P. oleracea* is the pot-herb or northern cabbage-butterfly (see cut under *pot-herb*); *P. protodice,* the southern cabbage-butterfly; *P. monuste,* the larger cabbage-butterfly. The commonest one in the United States now is *P. rapæ,* imported from Europe in 1856 or 1857, and known as the *rape-butterfly* in England. See *cabbage-butterfly, cabbage-worm.* The cabbage-butterflies are now placed in *Pontia.*

pierre perdue (pyãr per-dü′). [F., lit. 'lost stone': *pierre,* stone; *perdue,* fem. of *perdu,* pp. of *perdre,* lose: see *pier* and *perdue.*] In *engin.*, masses of stone thrown down at random on a given site to serve as a subfoundation for regular masonry, as in the construction of a breakwater, etc.

pierriet, *n.* Same as *perry*[3].

pierriert, *n.* See *perrier.*

pierrot (pye-rō′), *n.* [F., dim. of *Pierre,* Peter.] ★**1.** [cap.] A character in French pantomime; a buffoon whose costume was white, or white with stripes, large and loose, and with very long sleeves. **2.** A form of woman's basque cut low in the neck, but having sleeves, worn toward the close of the eighteenth century.

pier-table (pēr′tā″bl), *n.* An ornamental table intended to stand between two windows and to occupy the whole of the lower part of the pier between the windows. It is often combined with a pier-glass, and the glass is sometimes carried down below the top of the table and between its uprights.

piest, *n.* See *pize.*

piet, piot (pī′et, pī′ot), *n.* [Also *pyot, piat, pyat;* < *pie*[2] + *-et.*] **1.** The magpie.—**2.** The water-ouzel or water-piet, *Cinclus aquaticus:* so called from the party-colored plumage. [Scotland.]

pieted, pioted (pī′et-ed, pī′ot-ed), *a.* [< *piet, piot,* + *-ed*[2].] Pied or piebald. [Scotch.]

Pietism (pī′e-tizm), *n.* [= F. *piétisme* = Pg. *pietismo;* as *piet-y* + *-ism.*] **1.** The movement inaugurated by the Pietists, who, from the latter part of the seventeenth century onward, sought to revive the declining piety of the Lutheran churches in Germany; the principles and practices of the Pietists.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Devotion or godliness of life, as distinguished from mere intellectual orthodoxy: sometimes used opprobriously for mere affectation of piety.

Pietist (pī′e-tist), *n.* [= F. *piétiste* = Pg. It. *pietista;* as *piet-y* + *-ist.*] One of a class of religious reformers in Germany in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Their principles as defined by the originator of the movement, Spener (latter part of the seventeenth century), included the more earnest study of the Bible, the participation of the laity in the spiritual work of the church, a more practical type of piety, charity in the treatment of heretics, infidels, and others, a reorganization of the systems of religious and theological instruction in accordance with these principles, and a more enlightened style of preaching. Spener's disciples were led into extravagances of feeling; hence the term is sometimes applied opprobriously to any one who lays stress on mere emotionalism in religion, as distinguished from intelligent belief and practical life.

Pietistic (pī-e-tis′tik), *a.* [= Pg. *pietistico;* as *Pietist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pietists.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Characterized by strong religious feeling as distinguished from mere intellectual orthodoxy, or doctrinalism.

Pietistical (pī-e-tis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Pietistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Pietistic,* in either sense.

pietra dura (pyā′trä dö′rä). [It., hard stone: see *pier* and *dure.*] Ornamental work in inlay of hard stones, such as agates and jaspers, especially when on a somewhat large scale.

pietra serena (pyā′trä se-rā′nä). [It., clear stone: see *pier* and *serene.*] A hard gray sandstone quarried in the hills near Fiesole, and much used for building in Florence and other cities of Tuscany.

piety (pī'e-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *pietie* (earlier *pitie*, etc.: see *pity*); < OF. *piete*, F. *piété* = Pr. *pietat*, *pitat*, *pidat* = Sp. *piedad* = Pg. *piedade* = It. *pietà*, < L. *pieta(t-)s*, piety, < *pius*, pious: see *pious*. Cf. *pity*, an earlier form of the same word.] 1. The character of being pious or having filial affection; natural or filial affection; dutiful conduct or behavior toward one's parents, relatives, country, or benefactors.

If any widow have children or nephews, let them learn first to shew *piety* at home, and to requite their parents: for that is good and acceptable before God. 1 Tim. v. 4.

How am I divided
Between the duties I owe as a husband
And *piety* of a parent!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

2. Faith in and reverence for the Supreme Being; filial obedience inspired by these sentiments; godliness.

Goodness belongs to the Gods, *Piety* to Men, Revenge and Wickedness to the Devils. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

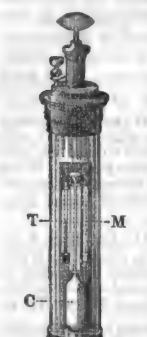
The Commonwealth which maintains this discipline will certainly flourish in vertu and *piety*.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Pelican in her piety. See *pelican*. =**Syn.** 2. *Devotion*, *Sanctity*, etc. See *religion*.

piewipe (pī'wīp), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (*b*).

piezo-electricity (pī-ē'zō-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πιέζειν*, press, + E. *electricity*.] Electricity produced by pressure, as that of a sphere of quartz, which becomes electrified by pressure.

piezometer (pī-e-zom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *piézomètre* = Pg. *piezometro*; irreg. < Gr. *πιέζειν*, press, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Any instrument for ascertaining or testing pressure.—2. An instrument for showing the compressibility of water or other liquid, and the degree of such compressibility under varying pressures. A common form (see figure) consists of a strong glass cylinder, within which is supported a small vessel (C) with a graduated stem containing the liquid under experiment, also a thermometer (T) and manometer (M). The pressure is exerted by the piston moved by a screw at the top, and transmitted by the water with which the cylinder is filled to the liquid in the vessel C. The amount of this pressure is measured by the manometer. The compressibility is shown by the fall of the liquid (and index) in the graduated stem, and its amount can be readily calculated if the capacity of C, in terms of these scale-divisions, is known.



Piezometer.

3. An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a water-main, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer.—4. A sounding-apparatus in which advantage is taken of the compression of air in a tube by the pressure of the water at great depths to indicate the depth of the water.—5. An instrument for testing the pressure of gas in the bore of a gun.

piff (pif), *n.* See *paff*.

piffero (pif'e-rō), *n.* [< It. *piffero*, *piffera*, *pifara*, formerly also *pifera*, *pifaro* = Sp. *pífaro* (also *pífano*) = Pg. *pifaro* (also *pifano*), a fife, < OHG. *pfīfā*, a pipe, fife: see *pipe*[1], *fife*.] 1. A musical instrument, either a small flageolet or a small oboe, used by strolling players in some parts of Italy and Tyrol.—2. The name of an organ-stop: same as *bifara*.

pig[1] (pig), *n.* [Also dial. *peg*; early mod. E. *pigge*; < ME. *pigge*, *pygge* = D. *bigge*, *big* = LG. *bigge*, a pig; origin obscure. An AS. **pecg* is mentioned as occurring "in a charter of Swinford copied into the Liber Albus at Wells" (Skeat, on authority of Earle); but this is doubtful; an AS. **pecg* would hardly produce the E. form *pig*. Whether the word is related to LG. *bigge*, a little child, = Dan. *pige* = Sw. *piga* = Icel. *pīka*, a girl, is doubtful.] 1. A hog; a swine; especially, a porker, or young swine of either sex, the old male being called *boar*, the old female *sow*. It is sometimes used in composition to designate some animal likened to a pig: as, a guinea-*pig*. See *hog*, *Suidæ*.

Together with the cottage . . . what was of much more importance, a fine litter of new-farrowed *pigs* no less than nine in number perished. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

2. The flesh of swine; pork.

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be longed for, and so consequently eaten; it may be eaten; very exceedingly well eaten.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3. An oblong mass of metal that has been run while still molten into a mold excavated in sand; specifically, iron from the blast-furnace run into molds excavated in sand. The molds are a series of parallel trenches connected by a channel running at right angles to them. The iron thus cools in the form of semi-cylindrical bars, or pigs, united at one end by another bar called the *sow*: so called from a coarse comparison with a litter of pigs suckling.

[We found] many barres of Iron, two *pigs* of Lead, foure Fowlers, Iron shot, and such like heauie things throwne here and there.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 104.

Sometimes a *pig* will solidify partly as white iron partly as grey, the crystallization having commenced in patches, but not having spread throughout the whole mass before it solidified; such iron is known as mottled *pig*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 284.

4. A customary unit of weight for lead, 301 pounds.—**All-mine pig**, pig-iron smelted entirely from ore or mine material.—**A pig in a poke.** See *poke*[2].—**Hunt the pig.** See *hunt*.—**Long pig, masked pig,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Pig's whisper.** (*a*) A low or inaudible whisper. (*b*) A very short space of time. [Slang.]

You'll find yourself in bed in something less than a *pig's whisper*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxii.

Please the pigs, if circumstances permit: a trivial rustic substitute for *please God* or *if it please Providence*. *Pigs* is here apparently a mere alliterative caprice; it has been variously regarded as an altered form of *pix*, *pyx*, the box which held the host; or of *pixies*, fairies; or of the "Saxon *piga*, a virgin" (as if meaning the Virgin Mary). These conjectures are all absurd. As to the last, no "Saxon *piga*" exists; the entry "*piga*, puellula," in Somner, Lye, etc., is an error.

I'll have one of the wigs to carry into the country with me, and [if (it)] *please the pigs*. *T. Brown*, Works, ii. 198.

Sussex pig, a vessel in the form of a pig, made at the Bellevue or other Sussex pottery. When empty it stands upon the four feet, but when in use it stands upright, its head is lifted off to allow of its being filled, and it serves as a drinking-cup. The jest of being ordered to drink a "hogshead" of beer in response to a toast, or the like, refers to the emptying of such a cup. See *Sussex rustic ware*, under *ware*.—**To bring one's pigs to a pretty market,** to make a very bad bargain, or to manage anything in a very bad way.

pig[1] (pig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pigged*, ppr. *pigging*. [< *pig*[1], *n.*] 1. To bring forth pigs; bring forth in the manner of pigs; litter.—2. To act as pigs; live like a pig; live or huddle as pigs: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

But he hardly thinks that the sufferings of a dozen felons *pigging* together on bare bricks in a hole fifteen feet square would form a subject suited to the dignity of history. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

To *pig it* like the prodigal son in the solitudes of ostracism. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 873.

The working man here is content to *pig* in, to use an old-country term, in a way that an English workman would not care to do. *The Engineer*, LXV. 480.

pig[2] (pig), *n.* [Abbr. of *piggin*[1].] 1. An earthen vessel; any article of earthenware.

Quhair the *pig* breaks let the shells lie.
Scotch proverb (Ray's Proverbs, 1678, p. 388).

2. A can for a chimney-top.—3. A potsherd. [Scotch in all uses.]

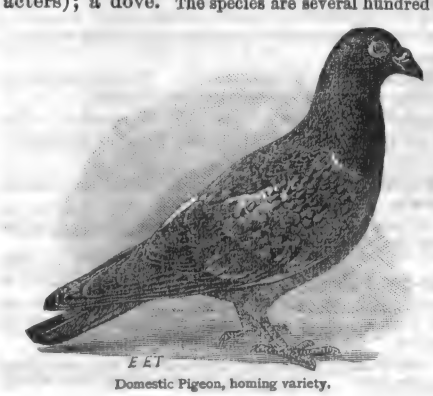
pig-bed (pig'bed), *n.* The bed or series of molds formed of sand into which iron is run from the blast-furnace and cast into pigs.

pig-boiling (pig'boi'ling), *n.* Same as *wet-puddling*. See *puddling*.

pig-cote (pig'kōt), *n.* A pigsty. [Prov. Eng.]

pig-deer (pig'dēr), *n.* The babirussa.

pigeon (pij'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pidgeon*, *pigion*; < ME. *pigeon*, *pijon*, *pygeon*, *pyjon*, < OF. *pigeon*, *pyjon*, *pynjon*, *pignon*, also *pipion*, F. *pigeon* = Pr. *pijon* = Sp. *pichón* = It. *piccione*, *pippione*, a pigeon, a young bird, < L. *pipio(n-)*, a young piping or chirping bird, a squab, < *pipire*, chirp: see *pipe*[1], *peep*[1]. For the form, cf. *widgeon*. The native (AS.) word for 'pigeon' is *dove*: see *dove*[1].] 1. Any bird of the family *Columbidæ* (which see for technical characters); a dove. The species are several hundred in number, and are found in nearly all parts of the world. Many kinds are distinguished by qualifying terms, as *fruit-pigeon*, *ground-pigeon*, *passenger-pigeon*, *nutmeg-pigeon*, *rock-pigeon*, and any of them may be called *dove*, as *stock-dove*, *rock-dove*, *ring-dove*, *turtle-dove*, *wood-dove*. (See the compound names, and *dove*[1].) Few species are commonly seen in confinement, except in very extensive aviaries, one of the commonest being the ring-dove; but the rock-pigeon or rock-dove, *Columba livia*, is everywhere thoroughly domesticated, and perhaps all the artificial varieties have been produced by careful breeding from this one. Fancy pigeons have naturally received many fanciful names of their breeds, strains, and endless color-variations. Some of these names are—(*a*) from localities, actual or alleged, as Antwerps, barbs (from Barbary), Brunswicks, Burmeses, Damascenes, Florentines, Lahores, Orientals, Swabians; (*b*) from resemblance to other birds, as magpies, owls, starlings, swallows, swifts; (*c*) from characteristic actions, as carriers, croppers, dragoons, homers, pouters, rollers, shakers, trumpeters, tumblers; (*d*) from peculiarities of size, shape, or color, as capuchins, fantails (see cut under *fantail*), fire-pigeons, frills or frill-backs, helmets, hyacinths, ice-pigeons, jacobins (see cut under *jacobin*), nuns, porcelains, priests, runts, shields, turbits. Some names, like *archangel*, *mawmet*, and *victoria*, are unclassifiable, and others are quite peculiar to fanciers' nomenclature, as *blondinette*, *silverette*, and *turbitteen*. Young pigeons are known as *squabs* and *squealers*. The name *pigeon* is also used, with a qualifying word, to designate some bird like or likened to a pigeon, as *prairie-pigeon*, *sea-pigeon*, etc.


Domestic Pigeon, homing variety.

2. A simpleton to be swindled; a gull: opposed to *rook*. See *stool-pigeon*. [Slang.]—**Barbary pigeon.** Same as *barb*[3], 2.—**Blue pigeon,** a deep-sea lead; a sounding-lead.—**Cape pigeon,** a small petrel, spotted black and white, abundant off the Cape of Good Hope; the damier, *Procellaria* or *Daption capensis*, belonging to the family *Procellariidæ*. See cut under *Daption*.—**Clay pigeon.** See *clay*.—**Crown pigeon,** *Goura coronata*. See cut under *Goura*.—**Diving pigeon,** the sea-pigeon, sea-dove, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*.—**Mechanical pigeon.** (*a*) A device to which a flying motion is imparted by means of a spring released by a trigger, or otherwise, to supply the place of living pigeons in shooting-matches, or to afford practice to marksmen in shooting birds on the wing. It may be a strip of sheet-metal with blades bent in a propeller form, and caused to rise by being rotated rapidly, or it may be a ball of glass, terra-cotta, or the like. (*b*) A toy consisting of a light propeller-wheel, which, on being made to revolve rapidly by means of a string wound about a shaft on which it rests, rises in the air in a short flight.—**Nicobar pigeon,** *Calœnas nicobarica*. See cut under *Calœnas*.—**Pigeon's egg,** a bead of Venetian glass, the form and size of which give rise to the name. Such beads were produced as early as the fifteenth century, and very ancient ones are preserved.—**Pigeon's milk,** a non-existent article, in search of which April fools are despatched. *Halliwell*. [Humorous.]—**Tooth-billed pigeon,** *Didunculus strigirostris*. See cut under *Didunculus*.—**To pluck a pigeon,** to swindle; fleece. [Slang.]—**Wild pigeon,** in the United States, specifically, the passenger-pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*. See cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

pigeon (pij'on), *v. t.* [< *pigeon*, *n.*] To pluck; fleece; strip of money by the tricks of gambling. [Slang.]

Then hey! at Dissipation's call
To every Club that leads the ton,
Hazard 's the word; he flies at all,
He 's *pigeon'd* and undone.
Observer, No. 27. (*Richardson.*)

pigeonberry (pij'on-ber'i), *n.* The pokeweed. See *garget*, 5, and *Phytolacca*.

pigeon-breast (pij'on-brest), *n.* 1. The breast of a pigeon.—2. A deformity occurring in persons affected with rickets, in which the costal cartilages are bent inward, and the sternum or breast-bone is thrown forward.

pigeon-breasted (pij'on-bres'ted), *a.* Affected with pigeon-breast.

pigeon-cherry (pij'on-cher'i), *n.* Same as *pin-cherry*.

Pigeon-English (pij'on-ing'glish), *n.* See *Pidgin-English*.

pigeon-express (pij'on-eks-pres'), *n.* The conveyance of intelligence by means of a carrier- or homing-pigeon.

pigeon-fancier (pij'on-fan'si-ėr), *n.* One who keeps and breeds pigeons.

pigeonfoot (pij'on-fut), *n.* A plant: same as *dove's-foot*, 1.

pigeon-goose (pij'on-gös), *n.* An Australian goose, *Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ*.

pigeon-grass (pij'on-gras), *n.* A grass, *Chætochloa glauca*, found in stubble-fields, etc., very widely diffused. It is said to be as nutritious as Hungarian grass, but the yield is small. [U. S.]

pigeon-hawk (pij'on-hâk), *n.* One of the smaller hawks, about as large as a pigeon, or able to prey on birds as large as pigeons. (*a*) A small true falcon of America, *Falco columbarius*, and some closely related species, corresponding to what are termed *merlins* in Europe. (*b*) The sharp-shinned hawk, *Accipiter fuscus* or *A. velox*. See cut at *sharp-shinned*. [U. S.]

pigeon-hearted (pij'on-här'ted), *a.* Timid as a bird; easily frightened.

First Out. The drum, the drum, sir!
Curio. I never saw such *pigeon-hearted* people.
What drum? what danger?—Who 's that that shakes behind there? *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

pigeonhole (pij'ǫn-hōl), *n.* 1. One of the holes in a dove-cote or pigeon-house through which the birds pass in and out. Hence—2. A little compartment or division in a case for papers, a bureau, a desk, or the like.

Abbé Sieyes has whole nests of *pigeon-holes* full of constitutions already made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered.
Burke.

3. One of a series of holes in an arch of a furnace through which the gases of combustion pass.—4. One of a series of holes in the block at the bottom of a keir through which its liquid contents can be discharged.—5. *pl.* An old English game, resembling modern bagatelle, in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches.

Threepence I lost at nynepines; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes*.
Brome, Antipodes, iv. 5.

In several places there was nine-pins plaid,
And *pidgeon holes* for to beget a trade.
Frost-Fair Ballads (1684). (*Nares.*)

6. In *printing*, an over-wide space between printed words. Also called *rat-hole*.

pigeonhole (pij'ǫn-hōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pigeonholed*, ppr. *pigeonholing*. [< *pigeonhole*, *n.*] To place or file away in a pigeonhole; hence, to lay aside for future consideration; hence, to lay aside and ignore or forget; "shelve"; treat with intentional neglect: as, to *pigeonhole* an application for an appointment; to *pigeonhole* a scheme.

It is true that in common life ideas are spoken of as being treasured up, forming a store of knowledge: the implied notion being that they are duly arranged and, as it were, *pigeon-holed* for future use.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 469.

He had hampered the business of the State Department by *pigeon-holing* treaties for months.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 63.

pigeonholed (pij'ǫn-hōld), *a.* Formed with pigeonholes for the escape of gases of combustion, as the arch of a furnace, or for the discharge of liquids, as the bottom of a keir.

pigeon-house (pij'ǫn-hous), *n.* A house for pigeons; a pigeonry; a dove-cote.

pigeon-livered (pij'ǫn-liv″ėrd), *a.* Mild in temper; pigeon-hearted; soft; gentle.

I am *pigeon-liver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 605.

pigeon-match (pij'ǫn-mach), *n.* A meeting or contest where pigeons are shot at as they are released from boxes, called traps, placed at a fixed distance from the marksman.

pigeon-pair (pij'ǫn-pâr), *n.* Twins of opposite sex, boy and girl: so called because pigeons lay two eggs which normally hatch a pair of birds, a male and a female.

pigeon-pea (pij'ǫn-pē), *n.* See *Cajanus*.

pigeon-plum (pij'ǫn-plum), *n.* A middle-sized tree, *Coccolobis laurifolia*, common in semi-tropical Florida. Its wood is hard and close-grained, of a deep brown tinged with red, and valuable for cabinet-making. Its abundant grape-like fruit is a favorite food of small animals.

pigeonry (pij'ǫn-ri), *n.*; pl. *pigeonries* (-riz). [< *pigeon* + *-ry*.] A place where pigeons are kept; ★a columbarium; a dove-cote.

pigeon's-blood (pij'ǫnz-blud), *n.* The color of a fine dark ruby, scarcely so dark as the beef's-blood. These two shades are the most admired in that stone.

pigeon's-grass (pij'ǫnz-gràs), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *περιστερεών*, a kind of verbena, also a dove-cote, < *περιστερά*, a pigeon, dove.] The common vervain, *Verbena officinalis*, said to be frequented by doves, and sometimes fancied to be eaten by them to clear their sight.

pigeontail (pij'ǫn-tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*: so called from the resemblance of the tail to that of the wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon. *W. H. Herbert.* See cut under *Dafila*.

pigeon-toed (pij'ǫn-tōd), *a.* 1. Having that structure of the feet which characterizes pigeons; peristeropod: said of gallinaceous birds. The pigeon-toed fowl are the mound-birds or *Megapodidæ* of the Old World and the curassows or *Cracidæ* of America.—2. Having the toes turned in: said of persons. [Colloq.]

The *pigeon-toed* step and the rollicking motion
Bespoke them two genuine sons of the Ocean.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 171.

pigeon-tremex (pij'ǫn-trē″meks), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the family *Uroceridæ*, or horntails, *Tremex columba*: a book-name. The adult oviposits in the trunks of maples and other shade-trees, and the larva is a wood-borer.

pigeonwing (pij'ǫn-wing), *n.* 1. A mode of dressing the side hair adopted by men especially in the latter part of the eighteenth century; also, a wig so called.

A young man slightly overdressed. His club and *pigeon-wings* were fastened with three or four pins of gold, and his white-powdered queue was wrapped with a black velvet ribbon shot with silver.
G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, xiii.

2. A brisk fancy step or caper in dancing, skating, etc.: as, to cut a *pigeonwing*.

Shaking off straw and furs, wraps and pattens, the ladies had no sooner swallowed cups of tea than they were whisked into line for the Virginia reel, over against a row of cavaliers arrayed with back-seam coat-buttons coming beneath their shoulder-blades, who cut the *pigeon-wing* in square-toed pumps. Then what life, what joyous frisking!
The Century, XXXVII. 858.

pigeonwood (pij'ǫn-wůd), *n.* A name of various trees or their wood, from the marking or coloring of the latter. (*a*) *Pisonia obtusata* of the West Indies and Florida: also called *beefwood*, *corkwood*, and *porkwood*. (*b*) *Dipholis salicifolia*, a large fragrant tree; *Diospyros tetrasperma*, a shrub; and several species of *Coccolobis*—all of the West Indies. (*c*) *Guettarda speciosa*, a small evergreen of tropical shores in the eastern hemisphere. (*d*) *Connarus Lambertii* (*Omphalobium Lambertii*) of South America and the West Indies.

pigeon-woodpecker (pij'ǫn-wůd″pek-ėr), *n.* Same as *flicker*[2].

pig-eyed (pig'īd), *a.* Having small dull eyes with heavy lids, appearing sunken: said of persons.

pig-faced (pig'fāst), *a.* Having a piggish physiognomy; looking like a pig: as, the *pig-faced* baboon.

pig-fish (pig'fish), *n.* Any one of various fishes which make a grunting noise when taken out of the water. (*a*) A grunt or grunter; a member of the *Hæmulonidæ* or *Pristipomidæ*; specifically, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*. (*b*) A scisenoid fish, the spot or lafayette, *Liostomus xanthurus*. (*c*) A cottoid fish, the sculpin, *Cottus octodecimspinosus*. (*d*) A labroid fish of New South Wales, *Bodianus unimaculatus*.

pigfoot (pig'fůt), *n.*; pl. *pigfoots* or *pigfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). A scorpænoid fish, *Scorpæna porcus*, of the Mediterranean and contiguous waters. The cheeks, opercles, and top of the head are naked, and dorsal fins are developed; the form is compressed, and the color is reddish-brown mottled and dotted with black.

pig-footed (pig'fůt″ed), *a.* Having feet like a pig's: as, the *pig-footed* perameles, *Chœropus castanotis*. See cut at *Chœropus*.

piggery[1] (pig'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *piggeries* (-riz). [< *pig*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where pigs are kept; a pigsty or set of pigsties.

piggery[2] (pig'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *piggeries* (-riz). [< *pig*[2] + *-ery*.] A place where earthen vessels are made or sold; a pottery. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

piggesnie†, *n.* See *pigsney*. *Chaucer.*

piggin (pig'in), *n.* [Prob. orig. dim. of *pig*[1], taken in the same fig. sense as *pig*[2], q. v. The Gael. *pigean*, Ir. *pigin*, W. *picyn*, a piggin, noggin, are all from E.] 1. A small wooden vessel with an erect handle formed by continuing one of the staves above the rim.

A *piggin*, to milk in, immulctra. *Holyoke.*
Wooden *piggins*. *Lamb.*
Piggin, "a small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper." [Southernisms and Westernisms.]
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 41.

2. A small earthen vessel; a pitcher; also, a shallow vessel provided with a long handle at one side, used as a dipper.—**Boat-piggin**, a small wooden piggin belonging to a boat's gear, used for bailing.

piggins (pig'inz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] The joists to which the flooring is fixed; more properly, the pieces on which the boards of the lower floor are fixed. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

piggish (pig'ish), *a.* [< *pig*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a pig in disposition, habits, or manners; hoggish; swinish; especially, greedy: said chiefly of persons.

piggishness (pig'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being piggish; especially, greediness.

piggle (pig'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *pickle*[1].] To root up (potatoes) with the hand. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pig-head (pig'hed), *n.* An obstinate stupid head. *N. E. D.*

It took . . . years to drive the notion of a steam roller into the *pig-heads* of our vestries.
Daily News, Dec. 12, 1889.

pig-headed (pig'hed″ed), *a.* [< *pig*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *pig-sconce*.] Stupid and obstinate as a pig; stupidly perverse; unreasonably set in mind.

You should be some dull tradesman by your *pig-headed* sconce now. *B. Jonson*, News from the New World.

If Mr. Tulliver had in the end declined to send Tom to Stelling, Mr. Riley would have thought his friend of the old school a thoroughly *pig-headed* fellow.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

pig-headedly (pig'hed″ed-li), *adv.* In a pig-headed, obstinate, or perverse manner.

pig-headedness (pig'hed″ed-nes), *n.* The character of being pig-headed; stupid perversity or obstinacy.

pig-hole (pig'hōl), *n.* In some metallurgic operations, a hole, provided with a cover, in the wall of a furnace, through which a crucible may have an additional supply of pig-metal put in it without the operation of the furnace being interrupted.

pight† (pīt). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *pitch*[1].

pightle (pī'tl), *n.* [See *pickle*[3].] A small meadow; any small inclosed piece of land. [Prov. ★Eng. and U. S. (eastern end of Long Island).]

pig-iron (pig'ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. Iron in pigs, as it comes from the blast-furnace. See *pig*[1], 3.—2. A flat piece of iron, which is hung so as to be interposed between the fire and meat roasting, when it is desirable to retard the cooking. *Halliwell.*—**Pig-iron breaker**, a power-hammer adapted for breaking pig-iron into pieces suitable for charging a furnace.

pig-lead (pig'led), *n.* Lead in pigs; lead in the form in which it is ordinarily offered for sale after reduction from the ore. See *pig*[1], 3.

pigmean, *a.* See *pygmean*.

pigment (pig'ment), *n.* [< ME. *pigment*, spiced ★wine (see *piment*), < OF. *pigment* (also *piment*), F. *pigment*, < L. *pigmentum*, a pigment, < *pingere* (√ *pig*), paint: see *picture*.] 1. Any substance that is or can be used by painters to impart color to bodies; technically, a dry substance, usually in the form of a powder or in lumps so lightly held together as to be easily pulverized, which after it has been mixed with a liquid medium can be applied by painters to surfaces to be colored. *Pigment* is properly restricted to the dry coloring matter which when mixed with a vehicle becomes a *paint*; but the two words are commonly used without discrimination. (See *paint*.) In oil-painting, the pigments are ground or triturated to render them smooth, usually in poppy- or nut-oil, since these dry best and do not deaden the colors.

If you will allow me, Pyrophilus, for the avoiding of ambiguity, to employ the word *pigments* to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermilion, orpiment) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of to impart or imitate particular colours. *Boyle*, Works, II. 48.

2. In *biol.*, organic coloring matter; any organized substance whose presence in the tissues of animals and plants colors them. *Pigment* is the generic or indifferent term, most kinds of pigment having specific names. Coloring matter of one kind or another is almost universal in animals and plants, comparatively few of which are colorless. Pigments are very generally distributed in the integument and its appendages, as the skin, and especially the fur, feathers, scales, etc., of animals, and the leaves and other soft parts of plants. The dark color of the negro's skin is due to the abundance of pigment in the epidermis. The black appearance of the pupil of the eye is due to the heavy pigmentation of the choroid, and various colors of the iris depend upon specific pigments. Such coloring matters are often accumulated in special cells which expand and contract, producing the "shot" or play of color of the chameleon, dolphin, cuttle-fish, and other animals. In many low animals and plants the color of the pigment is characteristic of genera, families, or even higher groups, as among infusorians, algals, etc. See cut under *cell*.

3†. Highly spiced wine sweetened with honey; piment.

It may be made with puttyng to *pigment*,
Or piper, or sum other condyment.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Pigment color, in *dyeing*, a color prepared in the form of powder, and insoluble in the vehicle by which it is applied to the fabric. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 375.

pigmental (pig'men-tal), *a.* [< *pigment* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pigment; especially, secreting or containing pigment, as a cell or a tissue.

pigmentary (pig'men-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pigmentaire*; < *pigment* + *-ary*.] Same as *pigmental*.—**Pigmentary degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Pigmentary layer of the iris**, the innermost layer of the iris.—**Pigmentary layer of the retina**, the ectoretina; the outermost layer of the retina, composed of thick hexagonal pigment-cells united by a colorless cement.

pigmentation (pig-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pigmentation*; as *pigment* + *-ation*.] Coloration by the deposition of a pigment in the tissues.

pigment-cell (pig'ment-sel), *n.* 1. A cell which secretes or contains pigment. See cut under *cell*.—2. A case or receptacle containing a special pigment; a chromatophore.

pigmented (pig'men-ted), *a.* [< *pigment* + *-ed*[2].] Charged with pigment; colored.

pigment-granule (pig'ment-gran″ūl), *n.* A grain or particle of pigment; one of the minute

structureless masses of which pigment usually consists.

pigmentless (pig'ment-les), *a.* [< *pigment* + *-less.*] Free from pigment; destitute of coloring matter.

pigment-molecule (pig'ment-mol″e-kūl), *n.* Same as *pigment-granule.*

pigmentosa (pig-men-tō'sä), *n.* [NL., fem. of **pigmentosus:* see *pigmentose.*] Same as *tapetum.*

pigmentose (pig'men-tōs), *a.* [< NL. **pigmentosus,* < L. *pigmentum,* pigment: see *pigment.*] Full of pigment.

pigmentous (pig'men-tus), *a.* [< *pigment* + *-ous.*] Same as *pigmentose.*

pigment-printing (pig'ment-prin″ting), *n.* A style of calico-printing in which ordinary pigments are mechanically fixed on the fabric by means of albuminous cement. *E. H. Knight.*

pigment-spot (pig'ment-spot), *n.* 1. A definite pigmented spot, or circumscribed pigmentary area; specifically, the so-called eye-spot of certain animalcules, as infusorians and rotifers.—2. In *bot.,* a reddish or brownish spot present in certain unicellular plants.

pig-metal (pig'met″al), *n.* Metal in pigs, as it is produced from the ore in the first operation of smelting.—**Pig-metal scales,** a pair of scales arranged for weighing pig-metal. An iron truck of proper dimensions to receive a furnace-charge traverses on rails upon the platform of the scales.

pigmeyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pygmy.*

pigmy, *n.* See *pygmy.*

pignon[1] (pin'yon), *n.* [< F *pignon,* the kernel of a pine-cone, = Sp. *piñón* = Pg. *pinhão,* the kernel of a pine-cone, < L. *pinea,* a pine-nut, pine-cone, pine: see *pineal.*] An edible seed of the cones of certain pines, as *Pinus Pinea,* the nut- or stone-pine of southern Europe. See *piñon.*

pignon[2]†, *n.* [F. *pignon,* a gable-end. Cf. *pignon*[1].] In *arch.,* a gable: the usual French architectural term, sometimes used in English.

pignorate, pignerate (pig'nō-, -ne-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pignorated, pignerated,* ppr. *pignorating, pignerating.* [< L. *pigneratus* (ML. also *pignoratus*), pp. of *pignerare* (ML. also *pignorare*), pledge, *pignerari,* take as a pledge (> It. *pignorare* = Pg. *penhorar* = OF. *pignorer,* pledge), < *pignus* (*pigner-, pignor-*), a pledge: see *pignus.*] 1. To pledge; pawn; mortgage.—2. To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker. *Blount.*

pignorate (pig'nō-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *pignoratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Pignorative.

Pignorate and hypothecary rights were unknown as rights protected by action at the time now being dealt with. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 690.

pignoration (pig-nō-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *pignoration,* < ML. *pignoratio(n-),* LL. *pigneratio(n-),* a pledging, pawning, < L. *pignerare,* pp. *pigneratus,* pledge: see *pignorate.*] 1. The act of pledging or pawning.—2. In *civil law,* the holding of cattle that have done damage as security till satisfaction is made. See *pignus.*

pignorative (pig'nō-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *pignoratif* = Sp. *pignorativo* = Pg. *penhorativo* = It. *pignorativo,* < ML. **pignorativus,* < *pignorare,* pp. *pignoratus,* pawn, pledge: see *pignorate.*] Pledging; pawning. *Bouvier.* [Rare.]

pignus (pig'nus), *n.* [< L. *pignus* (*pigner-, pignor-*), a pledge, < √ *pac,* in *pangere,* fix, fasten, *pacisci,* agree, contract.] A pledge; the deposit of a thing, or the transfer of possession of it or dominion over it, as security for the performance of an obligation. The essential idea in the Roman and civil law is the putting of property, whether of a chattel, or land, or territorial jurisdiction (or servants or children, when they are regarded as property), under the hand of the creditor or pledgee as security, so that, although the right of the owner was not extinguished, the creditor or pledgee could enforce his claim without legal proceedings or any effort to gain possession; and this is also the essential idea in *pawn* and also in the strict use of *pledge;* while *hypothec* and *mortgage* imply that the owner retains possession, and that the creditor has only a right of action, or a right to demand possession in the contingencies agreed on.

pignut (pig'nut), *n.* 1. Same as *hawknut.*

I with my long nails will dig thee *pig-nuts.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 172.

First Sold. Fight like hogs for acorns!
Sec. Sold. Venture our lives for *pig-nuts!*
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

2. The fruit of a North American tree, the brown hickory, *Hicoria glabra* (*Carya porcina*); also, the tree itself. The nut is thin-shelled, oily, at first sweet, then bitterish, it is eaten by swine. The wood is very tough and is used like that of the shellbark, though the tree is not so large.

There are also several sorts of hickories, called *pig nuts,* some of which have as thin a shell as the best French walnuts, and yield their meat very easily; they are all of the walnut kind. *Beverley,* Virginia, ii. ¶ 14.

3. The fruit of *Omphalea triandra* and *O. diandra,* of the West Indies and South America. The kernel with the embryo removed is edible, and yields (one species at least) a fine limpid oil. In Guiana a species of *Omphalea* affords an oil said to be admirably adapted for lubricating, there called *ouabe-oil.* Also called *cobnut* and *breadnut.*

pig-pen (pig'pen), *n.* A pen for pigs; a pigsty.

pig-rat (pig'rat), *n.* The large bandicoot-rat of India, *Nesokia bandicota.* See cut at *Nesokia.*

pigroot (pig'röt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Sisyrinchium.*

pigsconce (pig'skons), *n.* A pig-headed fellow; a blockhead.

Ding. He is
No *pig-sconce,* mistress.
Secret. He has an excellent headpiece.
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

These representatives of the *pig-sconces* of the population judged by circumstances; airy shows and seems had no effect on them. *G. Meredith,* The Egoist, xxxvii.

pig's-face (pigz'fās), *n.* A plant. See *Mesembryanthemum.*

pigskin (pig'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery, binding, or other purposes.—2. A saddle. [Colloq.]

He was my governor, and no better master ever sat in *pig-skin.* *Dickens.*

pigsneyt, pigsnyt (pigz'ni), *n.* [Also *pigsnye, pigsnie;* < ME. *piggesnye, piggesneyghe,* lit. 'pig's-eye'; *pigges,* gen. of *pigge,* pig; *neyghe,* a variant, with attracted *n* of indef. art., of *eyghe,* etc., eye: see *eye*[1].] 1. A pig's eye: used, like *eye* and *apple of the eye,* to denote something especially cherished; hence, as a term of endearment used of or to a woman, a darling.

She was a primerole, a *piggesnye.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 82.

Miso, mine own *pigsnie,* thou shalt hear news of Dametas. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

Thou art,
As I believe, the *pigsney* of his heart.
Massinger, Picture, ii. 1.

2. An eye: applied to a woman's eye. [Humorous.]

Shine upon me but benignly,
With that one, and that other *pigsney.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 560.

★3. The carnation pink.

pigsticker (pig'stik″er), *n.* 1. A pork-butcher; a pig-killer.—2. A boar-hunter. [Anglo-Indian.]

Owing to the courage, horsemanship, and skill with his spear required in the *pigsticker,* . . . it [chasing the wild boar] must be regarded as an admirable training for cavalry officers. *Athenæum,* No. 3226, p. 255.

3. A long-bladed pocket-knife. [Slang.]

pigsty (pig'stī), *n.*; pl. *pigsties* (-stīz). A sty or pen for pigs; a pig-pen.

To go and live in a *pigsty* on purpose to spite Wakem.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 8.

pig's-wash (pigz'wosh), *n.* Swill.

Moral evil is unattainability of *Pig's-wash.*
Carlyle, Latter-Day Pamphlets, Jesuitism.

pig's-wrack (pigz'rak), *n.* The Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus:* so called in England because boiled with meal and potatoes and used as food for pigs.

★**pigtail** (pig'tāl), *n.* 1. The tail of a pig.—2. A cue formed of the hair of the head, as distinguished from that of the periwig. This was retained by certain classes, as the sailors of the British navy, after it had gone out of use in polite society. In this way it survived as late as 1825. See *cue*[1], 1. [Colloq.]

Should we be so apt as we are now to compassionate the misfortunes, and to forgive the insincerity of Charles I., if his pictures had portrayed him in a bob-wig and a *pig-tail!* *Bulwer,* Pelham, xliv.

Yonder still more ancient gentleman in powdered hair and *pigtail* . . . walks slowly along.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

3. A person who wears a pigtail or cue. [Colloq.]—4. Tobacco twisted into a rope or cord.

I bequeath to Mr. John Grattan . . . my silver box in which the freedom of the city of Corke was presented to me; in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail.* *Swift,* Will.

pigtailed (pig'tāld), *a.* [< *pigtail* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a tail like a pig's.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a *Pigtailed* Monkey.
Nature, XL. 628.

2. Wearing a pigtail or cue; having the hair done up into a cue.

Dapur, i. e. the fortress of Tabor, of the Amorites, defended by *pigtailed* Hittites against Rameses II.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 229.

Pigtailed baboon, the chacma.—**Pigtailed macaque** or **monkey,** *Macacus nemestrinus* of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula, having a short tail.

pigweed (pig'wēd), *n.* 1. A plant, one of the goosefoots, *Chenopodium album,* also called *lamb's-quarters* and *baconweed.* It is sometimes used as a pot-herb. The name extends more or less to other species of the genus.—2. The green amaranth, *Amarantus retroflexus,* a common weed around sties and barn-yards.—**Winged pigweed,** a coarse branching herb, *Cycloloma atriplicifolium,* found from Indiana westward to Manitoba and Arizona, resembling goosefoot, but marked by a horizontal wing encircling the calyx in fruit.

pigwiggint, pigwidgint, *n.* [Also *pigwiggen, pigwidgeon;* appar. a fanciful name, prob. based on *Puck* or *pixy.*] A fairy; a dwarf; hence, anything very small: also used adjectively.

Pigwiggen was this fairy knight,
One wond'rous gracious in the sight
Of fair queen Mab. *Drayton,* Nymphidia, st. 12.

By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pigwidgin* myrmidons as they.
Cleaveland Revived (1660). (*Nares.*)

pik (pik), *n.* [Turkish.] A Turkish unit of length, a cubit. There are three chief piks—the Stambouli or khalebi, the endazeh, and the beladi or massri. The longest is the Stambouli, which is 26.89 English inches in Constantinople (26.85 in Wallachia, 26.43 in Moldavia, and 26.65 in Egypt). The pik endazeh varies from 25.05 inches in Egypt to 25.70 in Constantinople. The pik beladi is 22.21 inches in Egypt. Formerly the law of Wallachia prescribed that the pik khalebi should be 2 feet 2 inches and 10 lines and the pik endazeh 2 feet 1 inch and 5 lines English measure.

pika (pī'kä), *n.* [Tunguse *piika.*] A small rodent quadruped of the genus *Ochotona,* family *Ochotonidæ,* belonging to the duplicidentate or lagomorphic series of the *Rodentia,* inhabiting alpine regions of the northern hemisphere. It is of about the size of a rat, with soft fur, large rounded ears, and very short tail. There are several species. Also called *calling-hare, little chief hare, rat-hare,* and *cony.* See cut under *Lagomys.*

pika-squirrel (pī'kä-skwur″el), *n.* A chinchilla; any species of the genus *Chinchilla. Stand. Nat. Hist.,* V. 86.

pike[1] (pīk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pyke;* < ME. *pike, pyke, pyk,* a sharp point, an iron point or tip of a staff or spear, a piked staff or spear, < AS. *pīc,* in earliest form *pīic,* a pike (glossing ML. *acisculum* for **aciculum,* a needle or pin), also in comp. *horn-pic,* a peak, pinnacle (rare in all uses), = MD. *pijcke,* a pike, spear, later *pieke,* D. *piek,* a pike, spear, flourish with the pen, dash, = MLG. *pēk,* LG. *pek, pick,* a pike, spear, = G. *pike, pieke,* a pike, spear, spade at cards, *piek,* a spade at cards, = Sw. *pik,* a pike, spear, = Dan. *pike,* a pike, spear, *pik,* a pike, peak (naut.), = OF. *pique, picque,* a pike, spear, pikeman, spade at cards, F. *pique,* pike, spear, spade at cards, = Sp. Pg. *pica,* f., a pike, spear, pikeman, = OIt. *pica,* It. *picca,* a pike, spear, peak (ML. *pica,* a pike, spear, pickax); also Sp. *pico,* m., sharp point, peak, top, point of land, pickax, spout, beak, bill, = Pg. *pico,* m., peak, top, summit, = OIt. *pico,* m., dim. *picchio,* an iron hammer, beetle, pickax, etc. (ML. *picus,* a hook) (the Teut. and Rom. forms and senses show more or less reaction); also in Celtic: Ir. *pice,* a pike, fork, = Gael. *pic,* a pike, spear, pickax, = W. *pig,* a point, pike, bill, beak, = Bret. *pik,* a pike, point, pickax; cf. Ir. *picidh,* a pike, spear, pitchfork; *peac,* a sharp-pointed thing, etc., whence ult. E. *peak* (see *peak*[1]); prob. orig. with initial *s,* < L. *spica,* f., *spicum,* neut., a point, ear of grain, top or tuft of a plant, LL. also a pin, whence ult. E. *spike:* see *spike.* Cf. *pick*[1], the forms *pick*[1] and *pike*[1] in noun and verb uses being more or less confused. Hence *pike*[1], *v.*, *pike*[2], *pike*[3], and, through OF. and F., *pike*[6] and *pique,* as well as *picket*[1], *piquet,* etc.] 1. A sharp point; a spike. Specifically—(*a*) A point of iron or other metal forming the head or tip of a staff or spear. (*b*) A central spike sometimes used in targets and bucklers, to which it was affixed by means of a screw. (*c*) In *turning,* a point or center on which to fasten anything to be turned.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the *pikes.* *J. Moxon.*

(*d*) A thorn; a prickle. (*e*†) The pointed end of a shoe, such as were formerly in fashion, called *piked shoon, cracows,* etc. See cut under *cracow.*

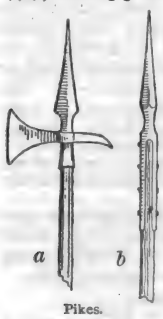
It was ordained in the Parliament of Westminster, anno 1463, . . . "that no man weare shoes or boots having *pikes* passing two inches in length."
J. Bryant, On Rowley's Poems. (*Latham.*)

2. A staff or shaft having at the end a sharp point or tip, usually of iron or steel. Specifically—(*a*†) Such a staff used in walking; a pilgrim's staff; a pike-staff.

They were redy for to wende
With *pyke* and with sclavyn
As palmers were in Paynym.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 611.

That Penitencia his *pyke* he schulde polsche newe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 482.

(*b*) (1) A sharp-pointed weapon consisting of a long shaft or handle with an iron head. It has been in use from ancient times, but the word dates apparently from the fifteenth century. About that period, and for some time later, it was the arm of a large part of the infantry, and was from 15 to 20 feet long. It continued in use, although reduced in length, throughout the seventeenth century, and was replaced by the bayonet as the latter was improved. It was retained in the British army until a very late date as a mere ensign of rank. (See *half-pike* and *spontoon*.) The pike has always been the arm of hastily levied and unequipped soldiers; thousands were used in the French revolution. Such pikes have usually a round conical head, a mere ferrule of thin iron bent into that form, but long, sharp-pointed, and formidable. The pike of regular warfare had sometimes a round, sometimes a flat or spear-like head.



Pikes.
a, pike, 2 (*b*) (*a*); *b*, ordinary infantry pike, 17th century.

In the Court there was a Soldier pourtrayed at length with a blacke *pike* in his hand. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 223.

(2) A weapon which replaced for a short time the simple pointed pike; it had an ax-blade on one side and a pointed beak or hook on the other. In this form it was retained in the French army as a badge of rank as late as the first empire. (*c*†) A pitchfork used by farmers.

A rake for to hale up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* for to pike them up, handsome to dry.
Tusser, September's Husbandry.

3. A sharp-pointed hill or mountain summit; a peak. [North. Eng.]

A gathering weight of shadows brown
Falls on the valleys as the sun goes down;
And *Pikes*, of darkness named and fear and storms,
Uplift in quiet their illumined forms.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

Masses of broken crag rising at the very head of the valley into a fine *pike*, along whose jagged edges the rain-clouds were trailing.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, I. vii.

4. A point of land; a gore. See *gore*[2], *n.*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A large cock of hay. [Prov. Eng.]—**6**†. Same as *pikeman*[1], 1.

Your halbardier should be armed in all points like your *pike*. *Markham*, Soldiers Accidence, p. 4.

7†. A measure of length, originally based on the length of the weapon so called.

He had nineteene and a halfe *pikes* of cloth, which cost in London twenty shillings the *pike*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 249.

pike[1]† (pīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *piked*, ppr. *piking*. [< ME. *piken*, *pyken*, prob. only or chiefly with a short vowel, *piken*, a var. of *picken*, *pikken*, mod. *pick*[1]: the ref. to *pike*[1], *n.*, being only secondary: see *pike*[1], *pick*[1], *pitch*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pick or pluck.—**2.** To pick or choose; select; cull.

Diligently clodde it, *pyke* oute stones.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Were it soe that the juryes could be *piked* out of such choyse men as you desire, there would nevertheless be as badd corruption in the tryall. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To bring to a point; taper.

And for this purpose must your bow be well trimmed and *piked* of a cunning man, that it may come round in true compass every where.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 114.

II. *intrans.* To pick or peck, as a hawk ★smoothing its feathers.

pike[2] (pīk), *n.* [< ME. *pike*, *pyke*, a fish so called from its long slender shape and pointed snout; < *pike*, a sharp point: see *pike*[1]. Cf. the equiv. names, E. *hake*[2], *haked*, etc.; F. *brochet*, a pike, < *broche*, a spit; Bret. *beked*, a pike, < *bek*, beak; D. *snoek*, a pike, < *snoeijen*, cut.] **1.** A fish of the genus *Esox*, or of the family *Esocidæ*. The common pike of Europe, Siberia, and northern North America is *E. lucius*. Its cheeks are scaly, the opercles


Pike (*Esox lucius*).

are naked below, the color is grayish with many round whitish spots or pale bars, and the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are spotted with black. The other pikes of the United States, except the maskalonge, are commonly called *pickerel*. See also cuts under *parasphenoid*, *palatoquadrate*, *Esox*, *optic*, and *teleost*.

2. Some other slender fish with a long snout, or otherwise resembling the pike proper (def. 1). Specifically—(*a*) A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychochilus lucius*, of slender form with a long snout, inhabiting the Sacramento river and other streams of the Pacific coast. [California.] (*b*) Another cyprinoid fish, *Gila grandis*: a misnomer in the San Francisco market. Also absurdly called *salmon-trout*. (*c*) In Australia, the *Sphyræna novæ-hollandiæ* and *S. obtusata*. (*d*) The sea-pike (a belonid). See also phrases below.—**Bald pike**, a ganoid fish, *Amia calva*. [U. S.]—**Bony pike**. Same as *garpike*, 2.—**Brazilian pike**, a scomberesocid fish, of the genus *Hemirhamphus*. *Pennant*.—**Federation pike**, a pickerel, *Esox americanus*: so called in allusion to the bands with which its body is crossed and rays being often thirteen in number.—**Glass-eyed pike**, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion americanum*, or *S. vitreum*. Also called *goggle-eyed* and *wall-eyed pike*.—**Gray pike**. Same as *blue-pike*.—**Great pike**, the maskalonge, *Esox nobilior*.—**Green pike**. (*a*) The pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*. (*b*) The common pickerel, *Esox reticulatus*.—**Ground-pike**, the sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*.—**Humpbacked pike**, *Esox vermiculatus*.—**Mud-pike**, the sauger. [Lake Ontario.]—**Sand-pike**. (*a*) The sauger. (*b*) The lizard-fish, *Synodus fœtens*.—**Wall-eyed pike**. Same as *glass-eyed pike*.—**Yellow pike**, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*.

pike[3] (pīk), *n.* [Abbr. of *turnpike*, *turnpike road*.] ★A turnpike; a turnpike road.

pike[3] (pīk), *v. i.* [Appar. < *pike*[3], *n.*] To go rapidly. [Slang.]

pike[4]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *pick*[2], *pitch*[1].

pike[5]†, *v. i.* [ME. *piken:* see *peek*[2].] To peep; peek.

Pandarus, that ledde hire by the lappe,
Com ner, and gan in at the curtyn *pike*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 60.

pike[6]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pique*.

piked† (pī'ked or pīkt), *a.* [< ME. *piked*, *pyked*; < *pike*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *picked*[1].

With scrip and *pyked* staf, y-touked hye.
In every hous he gan to pore and prye
And begged mele or chese or ellis corn.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 29.

His teeth white and even; his hair yellow and not too *piked*. *Sir T. More*, Life of Picus, Int. to Utopia, p. lxxviii.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and *piked* more than a finger long. *Camden*, Remains.

Pangeas rich in silver, and Massapus for his high steep *piked* rocks to be wondred at. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 33.

Anne of Bohemia, to whom she had been Maid of Honour, introduced the fashion of *piked* horns, or high heads.
Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

Piked shoon. See *pike*[1], *n.*, 1 (*e*).—**Piked staff.** Same as *pikestaff*.

pike-devant†, *n.* [Also *pickedevant*, *pickadevant*, *pickadevaunt*, *peake-devant*, *pickatevant*, *pickitivant*; < OF. **pique devant* (?), < *pique*, a sharp point, a pike (see *pike*[1]), + *devant*, before (< *de*, from, + *avant*, before: see *avant-*).] A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, so as to form a peak or pike below the chin. This fashion is illustrated in most of the portraits of the time of Charles I.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike-devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed that it shall stab Motto like a poynado. *Lyly*, Midas, v. 2. (*Nares*.)

He must . . . mark . . . how to cut his beard, and wear his lock, to turn up his mushatos, and curl his head, prune his *pickitivant*, or if he wear it abroad, that the east side be correspondent to the west. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., iii. 2.

pikedevanted†, *a.* [Found as *pittivanted*; < *pike-devant* + *-ed*[2].] Having a pike-devant. [Rare.]

A young, *pittivanted*, trim-bearded fellow.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 480.

pike-fork (pīk'fôrk), *n.* Same as *fork*, 2 (*c*) (1).

Some made long pikes and lances light,
Some *pike-forks* for to join and thrust.
Old poem on Battle of Flodden.

pike-hammer† (pīk'ham″ėr), *n.* **1.** A form of war-hammer with a long and formidable point, like the prolonged blade of a lance, set in the direction of the shaft. One of these weapons now in the museum of artillery at Paris has a pointed blade over 3 feet in length, with a shaft about 6 feet long.

2. The head of the staff of certain military flags, specifically of those carried by the regiments of the first French empire.

pikehead (pīk'hed), *n.* **1.** The head of a pike or spear.

His speare . . .
Had riven many a brest with *pikehead* square.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

2. In *ichth.*, a fish of the family *Luciocephalidæ*.

pike-headed (pīk'hed″ed), *a.* **1.** Having a sharp-pointed head.—**2.** Having a head like a pike's, with long snout and jaws.—**Pike-headed alligator**, the common Mississippi alligator: so called as a translation of its specific name, *Alligator lucius*.—**Pike-headed anolis**, *Anolis lucius*.

pike-keeper (pīk'kē″pėr), *n.* The keeper of a turnpike; a tollman.

"What do you mean by a *pike-keeper?*" inquired Mr. Peter Magnus. "The old 'un means a turnpike-keeper, gen'l'm'n," observed Mr. Weller, in explanation.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxii.

pikelet (pīk'let), *n.* [< *pike*[1] (?) + *-let*.] A light cake or muffin; a thin circular tea-cake. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

He crumpled up his broad face like a half-toasted *pikelet*. *Anna Seward*, Letters. (*Latham*.)

pikelin (pīk'lin), *n.* [< *pike*[1] (?) + *-lin* for *-ling*[1].] Same as *pikelet*.

pikeman[1] (pīk'man), *n.*; pl. *pikemen* (-men). [< *pike*[1] + *man*.] **1.** A soldier armed with a pike; especially, about the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a member of a regularly organized body of such soldiers.


Pikeman of early 17th century, from print of the time.

The Swiss battalion consisted of *pikemen*, and bore a close resemblance to the Greek phalanx.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. A miner who works with a pike or crowbar. *Disraeli*, Sybil, ii. 6.

pikeman[2] (pīk'man), *n.* [< *pike*[3] + *man*.] A turnpikeman.

The turnpike has gone, and the *pikeman* with his apron has gone—nearly everybody's apron has gone too—and the gates have been removed.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, [p. 42.

pike-perch (pīk'pėrch), *n.* A percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion* (or *Lucioperca*), of elongate form, with a subconical head, and sharp canines mixed with the villiform teeth of the jaws and palate. The most common pike-perch in Europe is *S. lucioperca*. In the United States two species are common, in the upper Mississippi and Great Lake


Pike-perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*). (From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

regions: *S. vitreum*, attaining a length of 3 feet, and a weight of from 10 to 20 pounds, and *S. canadense*, which is rarely over 15 inches long. (See *Lucioperca*.) The former is known as *walleye*, *glasseye*, *wall-eyed* or *glass-eyed pike*, *gray pike*, and *jack-salmon*. The other is called *hornfish*, *sauger*, and *sand-pike*.

pike-pole (pīk'pōl), *n.* A pole with a prong and hook at one end, used by lumbermen in ★driving logs on rivers.

piker (pī'kėr), *n.* [< *pike*[3] + *-er*[1].] A tramp; a vagrant. [Slang.]

The people called in Acts of Parliament sturdy beggars and vagrants, in the old cant language Abraham men, and in the modern *Pikers*.
Borrow, Wordbook of the English Gypsy Language.

pikerel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pickerel*.

pikestaff (pīk'stȧf), *n.*; pl. *pikestaves* (-stāvz). [< ME. *pykstaf* (usually *piked staff*); < *pike*[1] + *staff*.] A staff with an iron head more or less pointed and capable of serving as a weapon, formerly used by travelers, pilgrims, and wandering beggars. Also *piked staff*.

He had a *pike-staff* in his hand
That was baith stark and strang.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

Plain as a pikestaff. See *plain*[1].

pike-sucker (pīk'suk″ėr), *n.* Any fish of the family *Gobiesocidæ*.

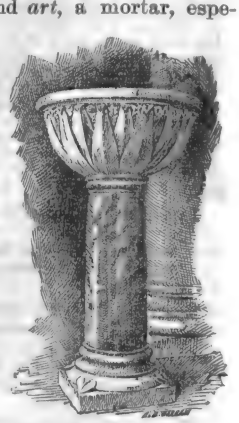
piketail (pīk'tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *spiketail*. See *pintail*. [Illinois.]

pikeys†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pickax*.

piki, *n.* See *peckee*.

pikke†, A Middle English form of *pick*[1], *pitch*[2].

pila[1] (pī'lä), *n.* [< L. *pila*, a mortar: see *pile*[1], *pile*[2].] In *archæol.* and *art*, a mortar, especially one notable archæologically on account of its antiquity or design. Specimens of ancient mortars have been found in Switzerland, hollowed out of the trunks of large trees and having pestles arranged to be wielded by two men. See *mortar*[1].


Pila[2].—Duomo of Pistoia, Italy.

pila[2] (pē'lä), *n.* [It.: see *pile*[2].] The holy-water font in an Italian church, usually a stone vase of considerable richness.

pila[3], *n.* Plural of *pilum*.

pilage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelage*.

pilar (pī'lär), *a.* Pertaining to or covered

with hair.—**Pilar muscles**, the erector muscles of hairs; arrectores pilorum.

pilary (pil'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, a hair (see *pile*[4]), + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to hair or the hair.

She had never suffered from any *pilary* loss, cutaneous affection, . . . or any other symptom of disorder.
Medical News, LIII. 411.

pilaster (pi-las'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pillaster*; = Sp. Pg. *pilastra*, < F. *pilastre*, < It. *pilastro*, < ML. *pilastrum*, a small pillar, dim. of L. *pila*, a pillar: see *pile*[2] and *-aster*.] A square pillar, with its capital and base, projecting from a pier, or from a wall, to the extent of from one quarter to one third of its breadth; an engaged pillar. In Greek architecture pilasters were not made to correspond in form with the order of columns in connection with which they were used; but in the Roman and later styles they commonly follow closely the design of the accompanying columns. See *anta*[1].


Pilaster.
Grand Trianon, Versailles, France (built by Louis XIV.).

pilastered (pi-las'tėrd), *a.* [< *pilaster* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with pilasters.

The polish'd walls of marble be
Pilaster'd round with porphyry.
Cotton, Entertainment to Phillis.

pilau (pi-lou'), *n.* [Also *pilaw*, *pillau*, *pillaw*, *pilaff*, *pillaffe*; = F. *pilau* = It. *pilao* = G. *pilaw* = Russ. *pilavŭ* = NGr. *πιλάφι*, < Turk. *pilaw* = Hind. *pulāo*, *palāo*, < Pers. *pilāw*, *pilaw*, a dish of rice boiled with meat, spices, etc.] An Oriental dish consisting of rice boiled with mutton, kid, or fowl, and flavored with spices, raisins, butter, broth, etc. It is a favorite dish among Mohammedans everywhere, and its composition and preparation vary among the different tribes in Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Egypt, etc. It is eaten in Western countries with some variations, such as the addition of savory herbs and vegetables, and sometimes of beef or pork.

Their most ordinary food is *pillaw*—that is, Rice which hath been sod with the fat of Mutton.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 51.

The dinner concluded with a *pillaw* of boiled rice and butter; for the easier discussion of which we were provided with carved wooden spoons.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 477.

Boiled mutton, cold chicken, *pilau* of rice with raisins.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVI. 522.

pilch[1] (pilch), *n.* [< ME. *pilch*, *pylch*, *pilche*, *pylche*, *pyls*, < AS. *pylce*, *pylece* (= OF. *pelisse*, > E. *pelisse*), < ML. *pellicea*, erroneously *pelicium*, a furred garment, fem. of L. *pelliceus*, of fur or skin, < *pellis*, skin: see *pell*[1].] 1†. A coat or cloak of skins or fur; later, a buff or leather jerkin: applied also to a coarse garment of other material, worn for warmth.

And thei clothen hem also with *Pylches*, and the Hyde with outen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 247.

No man caste his *pilche* away. *Chaucer*, Proverbs, l. 4.

He . . . was blakke and rough, for-rympled and longeberde, and bar-foote, and clothed in a rough *pilche*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

Thy vesture that thou shalt use ben these, a warme *pylche* for wynter, and oo kirtel, and oo cote for somer.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182. (*Halliwell.*)

Ile beate fiue pounds out of his leather *pilch*.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

2. A flannel cloth for an infant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pilch[2]†, *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *pick*[1], accom. to *pilfer* or *filch*.] To pilfer. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Some steal, some *pilch*,
Some all away filch.
Tusser, Husbandry, September's Abstract.

★**pilchard** (pil'chärd), *n.* [With accom. suffix *-ard* for *-er*; earlier *pilcher*, < Ir. *pilseir*, a pilchard; cf. W. *pilcod*, pl., minnows. The F. *pilchard* is from E.] 1. A fish of the family *Clupeidæ*, *Sardinella pilchardus*, resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder, with the under jaw shorter, the back more elevated, the belly less sharp, and the mouth edentulous. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England about the middle of July in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. See *white-bait*.


Pilchard (*Sardinella pilchardus*).

Fools are as like husbands as *pilchards* are to herrings.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 39.

2. A fish, *Sardinella cærulea*, related to the pilchard. [California.]—3. A third fish of the family *Clupeidæ*, *Harengula macrophthalma*. [Bermudas.]—4. The young menhaden. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]

★**pilcher**[1]† (pil'chėr), *n.* [< *pilch* + *-er* (used indefinitely).] 1. One who wears a pilch.

You mungrels, you curs, you ban-dogs [the serjeants of the Counter]! we are Captain Tucca that talk to you, you inhuman *pilchers*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. A pilch.—3. A scabbard. [Cant.]

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 84.

pilcher[2]†, *n.* Same as *pilchard*.

Doyt. What meat eats the Spaniard?
Pilch. Dried *pilchers* and poor-john.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

pilcorn†, *n.* See *pillcorn*.

pilcrow† (pil'krō), *n.* [Formerly also *pillcrow*, *pilkrow*, *pylcrow*, *peelcrow*, corrupted forms, simulating *crow*[2] (the character ¶, in older form ¶, with its black body, and with its stem variously curled or flourished, suggesting that sable bird), of *pylcrafte*, *parcrafte*, *pargrafte*, corrupted forms of *paragraph*: see *paragraph*.] The character ¶, used to mark the beginning of a new paragraph: same as *paragraph*, 4.

A lesson how to confer every abstract with his moneth, and how to find out huswifery verses by the *pilcrow*.
Tusser, i.

Lapet. But why a *peel-crow* here?
Gal. I told him so, sir:
A scare-crow had been better.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

★**pile**[1] (pīl), *n.* [< ME. *pile*, *pil*, < AS. *pīl*, a sharp stake or stick, as the gnomon of a dial, a stake or pile driven in the bed of a river, a prickle of the holly, a nail, also in comp. an arrow or dart (*hilde-pīl*, 'war-dart,' *orthanc-pīl*, 'subtle dart,' *searo-pīl*, 'subtle dart,' *wælpīl*, 'slaughter-dart'); also *pīle*, a stake, in comp. *temes-pīle*; = D. *pijl* = MLG. *pīl* = OHG. *phīl*, *fīl*, MHG. *phīl*, *pfīl*, G. *pfeil*, an arrow, dart, bolt, shaft, = Icel. *pīla* = Sw. Dan. *pil*, an arrow, = OF. *pile*, m., a javelin, = Sp. Pg. *pilo*, a javelin, = It. *pilo*, a javelin, dart, pestle, < L. *pīlum*, a javelin, a heavy javelin used by infantry, lit. a pounder, pestle, contr. of **pislum*, **pisulum* (cf. *pistillum*, a pestle, > E. *pestle* and *pistil*); cf. *pīla*, a mortar (> AS. *pīle*, a mortar, also in comp. *pīl-stæf*, a pestle, *pilstampe*, a pestle, *pīlstocc*, a pestle, deriv. *pīlstre*, a pestle), contr. of **pisla*, **pisula*; < *pisere*, *pinsere*, pound, beat, bray, crush.] 1. The pointed head of a staff, pike, arrow, or the like, when not barbed, generally of a rounded form and serving as a ferrule; also, an arrow.


Pile of an arrow, 13th or 14th century.

Cut off the timber of this cursed shaft,
And let the fork'd *pile* canker to my heart.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

The artist has carefully distinguished the barbed head of the arrow and the *pile* of the crossbow bolt.
Hewitt, Anc. Armour, I., p. xiii.

With the right hand draw the arrow from the quiver, pass it across the bow until the steel *pile* projects ten inches beyond the handle. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 16.

2†. A javelin. [Rare.]

That was but civil war, an equal set,
Where *piles* with *piles*, and eagles eagles met.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 161.

[The above is an imitation of the following passage:

"Infestisque obvia signis
Signa, pares aquilas, et *pila* minantia *pilis*."
Lucan, Pharsalia, iii. 7.]

3. A pointed stake; specifically, in *arch.* and *engin.*, a beam, heavy, generally of timber, often the roughly trimmed trunk of a tree, pointed or not at the end and driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. For permanent works piles are driven in loose or uncertain strata in rows, leaving a space a few feet in width between them, and upon the heads of the piles the foundations of the superstructure are erected. In temporary constructions they are driven close together in single or double rows, so as to inclose a space of water and form a coffer-dam, from which the water is subsequently pumped out, and thus a dry space is obtained for laying the foundation of piers, etc., in bridges and other similar works. Iron piles are used for wharf-walls and other purposes; they are hollow or tubular within, and are cast in various forms. See cuts under *lake-dwelling*, *pile-driver*, and *pilework*.

They ramme in great *piles* of woodde, which they lay very deepe, upon the which they place their bricke.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 206.

What rotten *piles* uphold their mason-work.
Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

4†. A post such as that used in the exercise of the quintain.

Of fight, the disciplyne and exercise
Was this. To have a pale or *pile* upright
Of mannys hight, thus writeth olde and wise;
Therwith a bacheler, or a yong knyght,
Shal first be taught to stonde and lerne to fight.
And fanne of doubil wight, tak him his shelde
Of doubil wight, a mace of tre to welde.
This fanne and mace whiche either doubil wight
Of shelde, and swayed in conflicte or bataile,
Shal exercise as well swordmen as knyghtes.
MS. Cott. Titus, A. xxiii. fol. 617.

And noe man, as they sayn, is seyn prevaile,
In field or in castell, thoughe he assayle,
That with the *pile* nathe [*i. e.* ne hath, hath not] firste grete exercise;
Thus writeth Werrouris olde and wyse.
Knyghthode and Batayle (quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 185).

False pile, an additional length given to a pile after driving. *E. H. Knight.*—**Gaged piles**, large piles placed at regular distances apart, with horizontal beams called *runners* fitted to each side of them by notching, and secured by bolts. They form a guide for the filling-piles, which are driven between the runners, filling up the spaces between them.—**Hollow pile**, a large wrought- or cast-iron cylinder sunk in sandy strata by digging away or forcing out the sand from the inside. Sections of cylinder are added above, as may be necessary, and secured by flanges and bolts.—**Hydraulic pile**, a pile sunk in sand by means of a water-jet. Two methods are followed. In one, a hollow iron pile is set upright in the sand in the position it is to occupy, while a powerful stream of water is forced into the pile and escapes through a hole at the point of the tube, forcing up the sand, so that the tube rapidly sinks. In the other method, solid wooden piles are sunk in the same manner, the jet being delivered at the foot of the pile by means of an iron pipe let down beside the pile and afterward withdrawn. On stopping the water-jet the sand quickly settles around the pile and holds it firmly in position.—**Pneumatic pile**. See *pneumatic*. (See also *screw-pile*, *sheet-pile*.)

pile[1] (pīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piled*, ppr. *piling*. [< *pile*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with a pile or head.

At Delops Magus threw
A speare well *pilde*, that strooke his caske ful in the height; off flew
His purple feather, newly made, and in the dust it fell.
Chapman, Iliad, xv.

2. To furnish, strengthen, or support with piles; drive piles into.

pile[2] (pīl), *n.* [< ME. *pile*, *pyle*, a pile (tower or castle) (the alleged AS. **pīl*, a pillar, is not authorized), < OF. *pile*, f., a pier, mole, pyramid, etc., F. *pile*, a pier, mole, pile or reverse of a coin, = Sp. *pila*, a pillar, font, holy-water font, trough, = Olt. *pila*, a dam, bowl of a font, laver, cistern, It. *pila*, a flat pillar, trough, holy-water font, < L. *pila*, a pillar, a pier or mole of stone. *Pile* in the senses given below is generally included with *pile*[3], 'a heap,' etc.; but see *pile*[3]. *Pile*[2] is also more or less confused in various senses with the related *pile*[1]. Cf. *peel*[4].] 1†. A pillar; specifically, a small pillar of iron, engraved on the top with the image to be given to the under side of a coin stamped upon it; hence, the under side or reverse of the coin itself: opposed to the *cross*.—2†. A tower or castle: same as *peel*[4].

For to deluen a dyche depe a-boute Vnite,
That holy-cherche stode in Vnite as it a *pyle* were.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 360.

Alle men children in towne & *pile*
To slee them, that ihesus myght with hem die.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

The inhabitants at this day call it Milnesse; and as small a village as it is, yet hath it a *pile*.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 775. (*Davies.*)

3. A large building or mass of buildings of stone or brick; a massive edifice: as, a noble *pile*; a venerable *pile*.

Went to see Clarendon House, now almost finish'd, a goodly *pile* to see to. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 28, 1666.

In the midst of the ruins, there stands up one *pile* higher than the rest, which is the East end of a great Church, probably of the Cathedral of Tyre.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 49.

High Whitby's cloistered *pile*. *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 1.

4. A pyramid; a pyramidal figure; specifically, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a pyramidal or wedge-shaped figure (generally assumed to represent an arrow-head), which, unless otherwise blazoned, seems to emerge from the top of the escutcheon with its point downward. It is usually considered one of the subordinaries, but by some authors as an ordinary. See *pile*[1], 1, and phrases below.—**Cross and pile.** See *cross*[1].—**Cross pile**, a pile in which boards, iron bars, or the like are placed in alternate layers at right angles to each other.—**Per pile**, in *her.*, divided by lines in the form of a pile—that is, forming a V-shaped figure in the field. If this V-shaped figure has not its point downward, the blazon must express it as *per pile transposed*, *per pile reversed*, *per pile traverse*, etc.—**Pile solid**, in *her.*, a pile represented as in relief, having three lines, which give it the appearance of a blunt pyramid, projecting upward from the field. One of the three triangles thus formed is of a different tincture from the others, to help the solid appearance.—**Triple pile, triple-pointed pile**, in *her.*, a pile

cut short at the pointed end, and having the end divided into three projecting points.

pile[3] (pīl), *n.* [< ME. *pile*, a heap (the AS. **pīl*, a heap, is not authorized, being due to a misinterpretation), < OF. *pile*, f., a heap, pile, stack, F. *pile*, a heap, voltaic pile, etc.; appar. a particular use of *pile*, a pier of stone, etc. (whence any pile of stones or other things, etc.); but according to some < L. *pīla*, a ball (cf. *piles*). Cf. *pile*[2].] 1. A heap consisting of an indefinite number of separate objects, commonly of the same kind, arranged of purpose or by natural causes in a more or less regular (cubical, pyramidal, cylindrical, or conical) form; a large mass, or a large quantity: as, a *pile* of stones; a *pile* of wood; a *pile* of money or of grain.

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 107.

Yon *pile* of mountains, shining like a white summer cloud in the blue sky. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 121.

Specifically—2. A funeral pile; a pyre. See *funeral pile*, under *funeral*.

Woe to the bloody city! I will even make the *pile* for fire great. Ezek. xxiv. 9.

The father makes the *pile*: hereon he layes
His bond-led, blind-led Son.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush (trans.).

3. An oblong rectangular mass of cut lengths of puddled bars of iron, laid together and ready for being rolled after being raised to a welding-temperature in a reheating-furnace. The size of a pile and the quality of the iron of which it is composed vary according to special requirements, the same pile sometimes containing widely different qualities of iron in its different parts.

4. In *elect.*, a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper placed between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity. See *electricity*. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *battery*, for any form of apparatus designed to produce a current of dynamic electricity. It is also applied to an apparatus for detecting slight changes of temperature. See *thermopile*.

5. A large amount of money; a fortune: as, he has made his *pile*. [Slang, U. S.]

Great fortunes grow with the growing prosperity of the country, and the opportunity it offers of amassing enormous *piles* by bold operations.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 704.

Dry pile, an electric pile or battery consisting of a series of disks, generally of paper or leather, coated on one side with silver or tin and on the other with finely powdered binoxid of manganese. These are arranged with the silver of each disk in contact with the manganese of the next, the whole forming a battery the action of which, due to the hygroscopic character of the paper disk, is remarkably permanent.—**Funeral pile.** See *funeral*.

They conveyed them unto the *funerall pile* on beeres.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 65.

Poles of a voltaic pile. See *pole*[2].—**Volta's pile.** See *battery*, 8.

pile[3] (pīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piled*, ppr. *piling*. [< *pile*[3], *n.*] 1. To lay or throw into a heap; heap, or heap up; collect into a pile or mass: as, to *pile* wood or stones.

Or *pile* ten hills on the Tarpeian rock.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 3.

The sickening toil
Of *piling* straw on straw to reach the sky.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 211.

2. To bring into an aggregate; accumulate: as, to *pile* quotations or comments.

Life *piled* on life
Were all too little. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

3. Same as *fagot*, 2.—**To pile arms**, in *milit. tactics*, to place three muskets or rifles with fixed bayonets in such a relative position that the butts shall remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles be close together in an oblique direction. Called *to stack arms* in modern tactics.

pile[4] (pīl), *n.* [= OF. *peil*, *poil*, F. *poil* = Pr. *pel*, *pelh*, *peil* = Sp. *pelo* = Pg. *pello* = It. *pelo*, < L. *pilus*, a hair, the hair. Hence ult. (from L. *pilus*) E. *depile*, *depilate*, *depilatory*, *pill*[2], *pelluce*, *plush*, *peruke* (with *periwig* and *wig*), and prob. also *pluck*[1].] 1. Hair.

The beard is represented by two tangled tufts upon the chin; where whiskers should be, the place is either bare or thinly covered with straggling *pile*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 320.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, in the plural, the hair or fur of an animal, as the boar, wolf, fox, etc.; hence, hairs collectively; pelage.—3. The lay or set of the hair.—4. A fiber, as of wool or cotton.—5. In *entom.*, thinly set fine hairs which are ordinarily rather long.—6. Nap of a regular and closely set kind, consisting of threads standing close together and shaved off smooth, so as to form a uniform and even surface. The threads of pile always have a certain inclination in one direction as regards the stuff, and can be smoothed or depressed in that direction, while pressing them the other way roughens the surface. The longest pile of any textile fabric is perhaps that of certain Oriental carpets; this, when of fine goat's hair, has a beautiful gloss. The pile of velvet is sometimes of two different heights or lengths.

Velvet soft, or plush with shaggy *pile*.
Cowper, Task, i. 11.

Cut pile, in a fabric, a pile woven in loops which are afterward cut so as to give a smooth surface composed of the ends of the fibers, as in velvet, plush, etc.—**Double pile.** Same as *pile upon pile*: said of velvet.—**Pile carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Pile upon pile**, an arrangement in which a part of the pile is shorter than another part, as in velvet, in which a pattern is produced in this way, the pile of a flower or leaf being perhaps twice as high as that of the background.

pile[4] (pīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piled*, ppr. *piling*. [< *pile*[4], *n.*] To furnish with pile; make shaggy.

Thou art good velvet; thou 'rt a three-*piled* piece, I warrant thee: I had as lief be a list of an English kersey as be *piled* as thou art *piled* for a French velvet.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 33.

His cloak of crimson velvet *piled*,
Trimmed with the fur of marten wild.
Scott, Marmion, v. 8.

pile[5] (pīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piled*, ppr. *piling*. [< ME. *pilen*, var. of *pillen*, ult. < L. *pilare*, deprive of hair: see *pill*[2], of which *pile*[5] is thus ult. a variant. Cf. *peel*[1], with which *pile*[5] may have been confused.] To break off the awns of (threshed barley). [Prov. Eng.]

pile[6]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *pill*[1].

Pilea (pī'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), so called with ref. to the original species, in which one of the three sepals is enlarged into a hood over the fruit; < L. *pileus*, a felt cap: see *pileus*.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous herbs of the family *Urticaceæ*, and tribe *Procrideæ*, distinguished by the equilateral opposite leaves and loosely branched or somewhat condensed greenish cymes. There are about 160 species, for the most part small weedy plants, widely dispersed throughout the tropics except in Australia, with one, *P. pumila*, the clearweed or richweed, with translucent watery stem, common in rich woodlands of the United States. Many species have the peculiarity of developing one leaf of a pair very much larger than that opposite. See *artillery-plant*, *burning-bush*, 2 (*b*), *clearweed*, *cootweed*, and *dwarf elder* (under *elder*), the last peculiar in this genus (mainly of weeds) from having a woody stem.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *pileum*.

pileata (pil-ē-ā'tä), *a.* [L., fem. of *pileatus*, capped: see *pileate*.] Capped—that is, covered or stopped: applied to organ-pipes.—**Pileata diapenta**, a stopped quint.—**Pileata major**, a stopped 16-foot pipe.—**Pileata minor**, a stopped 4-foot pipe.

pileate (pil'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *pileatus*, *pilleatus*, capped, bonneted, < *pileus*, *pilleus*, a cap: see *pileus*.] 1. Capped; specifically, in *bot.*, having a pileus or cap, as certain fungi. See *Agaricus*.—2. Having the form of a cap or cover for the head. See cut under *Crypturus*.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds. *Woodward*.

pileated (pil'ē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *pileate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Same as *pileate*.—2. In *ornith.*, crested; having the feathers of the pileum elongated and conspicuous: as, the *pileated* woodpecker.—**Pileated woodpecker**, *Hylotomus* (or *Ceophlœus*) *pileatus*, the largest woodpecker of North America excepting the ivorybill, locally known as *logcock* or *black logcock*. It is usually 16 to 18 inches long, and about 28 in extent of wings; the color is slaty-black, conspicuously striped with white or pale yellowish on the head and neck, this color also varying the hidden parts of the wings; the male has the whole pileum scarlet; in the female the crest is scarlet on the posterior half only. This fine bird inhabits all the heavily wooded regions of the country, where it represents the great black woodpecker of Europe, *Picus* or *Dryocopus martius*.



Pileated Woodpecker (*Hylotomus pileatus*).

pile-beam (pīl'bēm), *n.* A separate warp-beam, upon which is wound and carried the pile-warp: distinguished from the usual warp-beam of a loom.

pile-bridge (pīl'brij), *n.* A bridge consisting of a platform supported by piles. It is probably the earliest form of bridge, and is still largely used, especially over shallow water and marshy ground.

pile-builder (pīl'bil'dėr), *n.* One who erects a structure on piles; specifically, one of a community which customarily dwells in huts or cabins erected on piles over a body of water, as the ancient lake-dwellers, and some primitive peoples of the present day. See *lake-dwelling*, *palafitte*.

As regards India, it seems to me there are good reasons for believing these *pile-builders* are the direct descendants of the pre-Aryan aboriginals. *Nature*, XXX. 169.

pile-cap (pīl'kap), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a beam connecting the heads of piles.

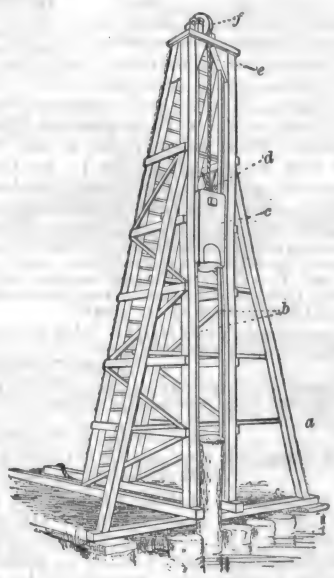
pile-clamp (pīl'klamp), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for clamping hemorrhoids previous to excision.

piled (pīld), *a.* [< *pile*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a pile, as an arrow.—2. Supported on or by piles.

Among those who build on piles many live and sleep on the ground, using the *piled* part of the house for other purposes. *Nature*, XXX. 169.

pile-dam (pīl'dam), *n.* A dam made by driving piles and filling the interstices with stones. The surfaces are usually protected with planking.

pile-driver (pīl'drī'vėr), *n.* 1. A workman occupied in driving piles.—2. A machine or contrivance, usually worked by steam, for driving piles. A common form, shown in the cut, consists of a large ram or block of iron, which slides between two guide-posts. Being drawn up to the top, and then let fall from a considerable height, it comes down on the head of the pile with a violent blow.



Pile-driver.

a b, framework; *c*, the monkey—a block of cast-iron with guideways which slide on vertical guides on the inner faces of the upright parts *b* of the framework; *d*, nippers; *e*, inclines which engage the arms of the nippers and release the monkey; *f*, hoisting-pulley. The hoisting-rope is attached to the nippers, and the nippers engage a shouldered projection on the top of the monkey.

pile-dwelling (pīl'dwel'ing), *n.* A dwelling built on piles, especially an ancient lake-dwelling; a palafitte. Compare *pile-builder*.

pile-engine (pīl'en'jin), *n.* An engine for driving piles. See *pile-driver*.

pile-hoop (pīl'hōp), *n.* An iron band put round the head of a timber pile to prevent splitting.

pilei, *n.* Plural of *pileus*.

pileiform (pil'ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *piléiforme*, < L. *pileus*, *pilleus*, a cap, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a pileus; pileated in shape.

pilement† (pīl'ment), *n.* [< *pile*[3], *v.*, + *-ment*.] An accumulation.

Costly *pilements* of some curious stone.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. ii. 16.

Pileolares (pil'ē-ō-lā'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < L. *pileolus*, etc., dim. of *pileus*, a cap: see *pileolus*.] A tribe of hymenomycetous fungi of the suborder *Tremellini*, according to Endlicher. The receptacle is membranaceous, and the hymenium inferior, free. Also *Helotici*.

pileolus (pi-lē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *pileoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pileolus*, *pilleolus*, also *pileolum*, *pilleolum*, dim. of *pileus*, *pilleus*, a cap: see *pileus*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a little pileus; some small cap-like or lid-like body; the receptacle of certain fungi. *Lindley*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods of the family *Neritidæ*, having no spire, the shell resembling that of a limpet. They range from the Jurassic to the Tertiary.

Pileopsidæ (pil-ē-op'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pileopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Pileopsis*: same as *Calyptræidæ*.

Pileopsis (pil-ē-op′sis), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < L. *pileus*, *pilleus*, a cap, + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of bonnet-limpets of the family *Calyptræidæ*, having the shell pileate in form, with rounded aperture, posterior spirally recurved apex, and horseshoe-shaped muscular impression. *P. hungarica* is a common European species, known as the *Hungarian bonnet-limpet* or *foolscap-limpet*. *Capulus* is a synonym.



Foolscap-limpet (*Pileopsis hungarica*).

pileorhiza (pil′ē-ō-rī′zä), *n.*; pl. *pileorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., < L. *pileus*, *pilleus*, a cap, + Gr. ῥίζα, a root.] In *bot.*, the root-cap.

pileorhize (pil′ē-ō-rīz), *n.* Same as *pileorhiza*.

pileous (pī′lē-us), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, a hair, the hair: see *pile*⁴.] Same as *pilous*.

pile-pier (pīl′pēr), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a pier supported on piles.

pile-plank (pīl′plangk), *n.* One of a number of planks, about nine inches broad and from two to four inches thick, sharpened at their lower end, and driven with their edges close together into the ground in hydraulic works, as to make a coffer-dam.

piler[1] (pī′lėr), *n.* [< *pile*³, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who piles or forms into a heap.

piler[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillar*.

piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [< NL. *pilæ*, piles, pl. of ★L. *pila*, a ball: see *pile*³.] A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum, and upon the verge of the anus; hemorrhoids. Constipation favors their development.

pile-shoe (pīl′shö), *n.* An iron point fitted on a pile.

pile-start (pīl′stärt), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

pileti, *n.* Plural of *piletus*.

pile-tower† (pīl′tou″ėr), *n.* Same as *pile*², 2.

piletus (pī-lē′tus), *n.*; pl. *pileti* (-tī). [ML., < L. *pilum*, a javelin: see *pile*¹.] A form of arrow used in the middle ages, having a knob upon the shaft, near the head, to prevent it from ★penetrating too deeply.

pileum (pil′ē-um), *n.*; pl. *pilea* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pileum*, a cap: see *pileus*.] In *ornith.*, the cap or whole top of the head, from the base of the bill to the nape, and laterally about to the level of the upper border of the eyes. It is divided into three sections, the forehead or front, the vertex or corona, ★and the hindhead or occiput. See diagram under *bird*¹.

pileus (pil′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *pilei* (-ī). [L. *pileus*, also *pileum*, also *pilleus*, *pilleum*, a cap or brimless hat of felt, made to fit close, a felt skull-cap, = Gr. πῖλος, felt, a felt cap or hat, felt cloth, etc.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a conical cap or hat of felt; a cap or skull-cap.—**2.** In *bot.*, the expanded cap-like or umbrella-like summit of the stipe, bearing the hymenium, in hymenomycetous fungi: same as *cap*¹, 2 (*a*). See cuts under *Agaricus* and *Fungi*.—**3.** In *ornith.*, same as *pileum*.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of echinoderms.

pile-warp (pīl′wârp), *n.* Same as *nap-warp*.

pile-weaving (pīl′wē″ving), *n.* A process of weaving in which a third thread is introduced, and formed into loops by weaving it over wires laid across the entire breadth of the cloth. The wires are subsequently drawn out, leaving the loops standing, or the loops may be cut so as to form a nap or cut pile.

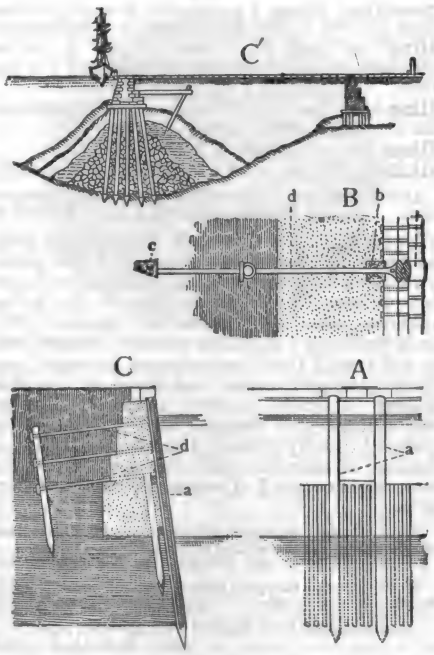
pile-wire (pīl′wīr), *n.* A wire used in pile-weaving. In the manufacture of cut-pile fabrics grooved pile-wires are used, laid with the grooves facing the outer parts of the loops of the pile. In cutting the pile-threads the knife slides edge upward through the groove or channel in the wire, thus making the cutting uniform, without danger of injuring the warp or weft.

pilework (pīl′wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of piles, as that upon which lacustrine dwellings are supported, or that constructed for many purposes in hydraulic engineering. See cut in next column.

After this period we find no more evidences of Lake-habitations on a large scale. Here and there, indeed, a few fishermen may have lingered on the half-destroyed platforms, but the wants and habits of the people had changed, and the age of the Swiss *pileworks* was at an end.
Sir J. Lubbock, Pre-historic Times, p. 221.

The *pile-works* of Chamblon . . . must be at the least 3300 years old. *Lyell*, Antiq. Man, p. 28.

pile-worm (pīl′wėrm), *n.* A worm or some similar animal, as a gribble or shipworm, found embedded in the timber of submerged piles. See *Limnoria*, *Teredo*.



Cast-iron Pilework in Wharves at Deptford and Blackwall, England. *A*, elevation; *B*, plan; *C*, *C′*, sections. *a a*, piles; *b*, a guide-pile; *c*, a stay-pile; *d d*, iron land-ties.

pilewort (pīl′wėrt), *n.* One of the buttercups, *Ficaria Ficaria*, common in Europe and western Asia. It produces annually grain-like tubers, sometimes gathered for food, and locally fancied to have fallen from above. Also called *celandine* and *figwort*.—**Great pilewort**, an old name of the figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*.

pilfer (pil′fėr), *v.* [< OF. *pelfrer*, rob, plunder, < *pelfre*, plunder, booty, spoil; cf. *pilfeier*, rob: see *pelf*.] **I.** *intrans.* To steal in small quantities; practise petty theft.

Every string is told,
For fear some *pilf'ring* hand should make too bold.
Dryden.

The Malayans, who inhabit on both sides the Streights of Malacca, are in general a bold people: and yet I do not find any of them addicted to Robbery, but only the *pilfering* poorer sort. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 165.

II. *trans.* To steal or gain by petty theft; filch.

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy. *Bacon.*

pilferer (pil′fėr-ėr), *n.* One who pilfers or practises petty theft.

To glory some advance a lying claim,
Thieves of renown and *pilferers* of fame.
Young, Love of Fame, iii. 88.

=**Syn.** *Thief*, etc. See *robber*.

pilferingly (pil′fėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a pilfering manner; with petty theft; filchingly.

pilfery† (pil′fėr-i), *n.* [< *pilfer* + *-y*³ (see *-ery*).] The act of pilfering; petty theft; also, the thing stolen.

They eat bread, and drunk water, as a wholesome penance, enjoined them by their confessors, for base *pilferies*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Proue it when you will, you slow spirited Saturnists, that haue nothing but the *pilfries* of your penne to pollish an exhortation withall, no eloquence but tautologies to tye the eares of your auditory vnto you.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 40.

pilgarlick (pil-gär′lik), *n.* [< *pill*², *v.*, + obj. *garlic* (formerly *garlick*). See *to pill garlic*, under *pill*². The word came to be applied, with the stress laid on *pill* with ref. to *pilled*, bald, to lepers or to other persons who have become bald by disease, acquiring a particularly opprobrious meaning.] A poor forsaken wretch: a vague term of reproach. [Low.]

And there got he a knock, and down goes *pilgarlick*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

★**pilgrim** (pil′grim), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pilgrime*, *pelgrom*; < ME. *pilgrim*, *pylgrym*, *pelgrim*, *pylgreme*, *pelegrim*, *pilegrim* = OFries. *pilugrim*, *pilegrim* = D. *pelgrim* = MLG. *pelegrime*, *pelgrim*, *pelgrem* = OHG. *piligrīm*, *pilikrim*, MHG. *pilgerīm*, *pilgrīm*, *pilgerem*, *pilgeram*, *bilgerīn*, *pilger*, G. *pilger* = Icel. *pīlagrimr* = Sw. *pilgrim* = Dan. *pilegrim*, < OF. **pelegrin*, *pellegrin*, *pelegri*, *pelerin*, *peregrin*, F. *pèlerin* = Pr. *pellegrin* = Sp. Pg. *peregrino* = It. *peregrino*, *pellegrino*, < ML. *peregrinus*, *perigrinus*, a pilgrim, traveler, foreigner, foreign resident, a suburban resident, L. *peregrinus*, a foreigner, stranger, foreign resident, prop. adj., foreign: see *peregrine*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A traveler; specifically, one who journeys to some place esteemed sacred, either as a penance, or in order to discharge some vow or religious obligation, or to obtain some spiritual or miraculous benefit; hence, a wanderer; a sojourner in a foreign land. The custom of pilgrimages has prevailed especially in India, among Mohammedan peoples, and among Christians in the middle ages. Frequented places of Christian pilgrimage have been (besides Jerusalem and the Holy Land) Rome, Canterbury, Compostela in Spain, Einsiedeln in Switzerland, and in modern times Lourdes in France.



Pilgrim, in the recognized dress worn at Rome in the 18th century.

And on Mondaye we met with the shyppe with *pylgrymes* that went out of Venyce .iij. wekes before vs, whiche *pylgrymes* had done theyr pylgrymage and retourned homewardes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and *pilgrims* on the earth. Heb. xi. 13.

With naked foot, and sackcloth vest,
And arms enfolded on his breast,
Did every *pilgrim* go.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 29.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, specifically, one of the English separatists who sailed from Delfthaven (in the Netherlands), touching at Southampton, England, and founded the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, at the end of 1620.—**3.** A newcomer, whether a person or an animal; a "tenderfoot." [Slang, western U. S.]

Pilgrim and "tenderfoot" were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle, but by a natural transferrence they are usually used to designate all newcomers, tourists, and business-men.
L. Swinburne, Scribner's Monthly, II. 508.

4. A curtain or screen of silk hanging from the back of a woman's bonnet to protect the neck, worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century.—**Pilgrim-bottle**, a round, flat bottle having on each side of the mouth or neck a ring for the insertion of a cord. The type is a common one in pottery of many nations and times, and is especially frequent in Italian work of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in imitations of it. The simplest pilgrim-bottles are circular or oval and without a foot; but more elaborate vases, if preserving the flat form and the rings for a cord, are also known by this name. See *costrel*.—**Pilgrim fathers**, in *Amer. hist.*, the founders of Plymouth Colony in 1620. See def. 2, above.—**Pilgrim's pouch**, a badge of lead or other material, having the form of a pouch and hollow like it, but very small: a variety of pilgrim's sign.—**Pilgrim's shell**. (*a*) A scallop- or cockle-shell used as an emblem of pilgrimage, or a sign that one has visited the Holy Land. One of the scallops, *Pecten jacobæus*, is known as *St. James's shell*, from this circumstance. See *Pecten*, 2 (*a*). (*b*) In modern times, a carved pearl shell such as are brought by travelers from the Holy Land. *P. L. Simonds*, Art Jour., N. S., XII. 72.—**Pilgrim's sign**, a small object given to pilgrims at a shrine or sacred place as evidence of their having visited it. It was sometimes a medal, sometimes a small ampulla of lead or pewter, and bore the mark of the monastery, church, etc., which issued it.—**Pilgrim's staff**. (*a*) The long staff which was one of the badges of a pilgrim. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *bourdon*¹.—**Pilgrim's vase**, a decorative vase having a flat and disk-like body, in partial imitation of a pilgrim's bottle.



Pilgrim's Sign.
(From "Journal of the British Archæological Association," 1846.)

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, used by, or characteristic of a pilgrim, or one who travels to a sacred place in performance of some religious duty; wandering as a pilgrim; consisting of pilgrims.

A parish priest was of the *pilgrim* train. *Cowley.*

Till Morning fair
Came forth, with *pilgrim* steps, in amice gray.
Milton, P. R., iv. 427.

She remembered the parting words of the *pilgrim* count.
Irving, Moorish Chronicles, p. 31.

pilgrim (pil′grim), *v. i.* [< *pilgrim*, *n.*] To journey or travel as a pilgrim; undertake or accomplish a pilgrimage.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down everywhere, feeding upon all sorts of plants.
Grew.

Pilgriming restlessly to so many "Saints' Wells."
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 117.

pilgrimage (pil'gri-māj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pilgramage*; < ME. *pilgrimage, pylgrymage, pilegrimage*, also *pelrimage, pelrinage*, < AF. *pilrymage*, OF. *pelerinage*, F. *pèlerinage* = It. *pellegrinaggio, peregrinaggio*, < ML. **peregrinaticum*, also, after Rom., *peregrinagium*, a traveling, voyage, pilgrimage, < *peregrinus*, a traveler, pilgrim: see *pilgrim*.] **1.** A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; a traveling on through a strange country or to some place deemed sacred in order to perform some religious vow or duty, or obtain some spiritual or miraculous benefit.

In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay,
Ready to wenden on my *pilgrimage*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 21.

We all by one assent auowed a *pylgrymage* to be made in all our behalffes to our blessyd Lady of Loreta.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

Mowbray and myself are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 49.

2. Figuratively, the journey of life; the time spent in passing through the world to the "better land."

And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my *pilgrimage* are an hundred and thirty years.
Gen. xlvii. 9.

3†. The time occupied by a pilgrimage; hence, a lifetime.

In prison hast thou spent a *pilgrimage*,
And like a hermit overpass'd thy days.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 116.

=Syn. 1. *Voyage, Tour*, etc. See *journey*.

pilgrimage†, *v. i.* [< *pilgrimage*, *n.*] To go as a pilgrim. [Rare.]

To Egypt she'll *pilgrimage*, at Meroe fill
Warme drops to sprinkle Isis Temple.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 555. (*Davies.*)

pilgrimer (pil'gri-mėr), *n.* A pilgrim.

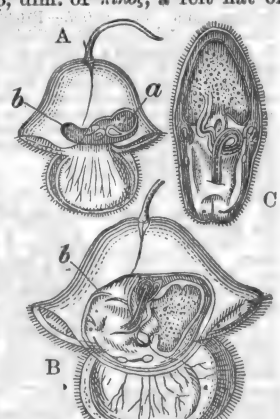
Now, I am Magdalen, a poor *pilgrimer*, for the sake of Holy Kirk.
Scott, Abbot, xv.

pilgrimize (pil'gri-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pilgrimized*, ppr. *pilgrimizing*. [< *pilgrim* + *-ize*.] To wander or journey about as a pilgrim: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

I'll bear thy charges, an thou wilt but *pilgrimize it* along with me to the land of Utopia.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

pili, *n.* Plural of *pilus*.

Pilidium (pī-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιλίδιον*, a little hat or cap, dim. of *πῖλος*, a felt hat or cap: see *pileus*.] **1.** A generic name given to the larvæ of rhynchocœle turbellarians, or nemertean worms, under the impression that they are distinct animals. *Pilidium gyrans* is the larva of a species of the genus *Lineus*. The name is retained as a convenient designation of such pileate or helmet-shaped nemertean larvæ: in this use it is written without the capital, and has a plural *pilidia*.



Pilidium gyrans.
A, B, younger and older pilidia: *a*, alimentary canal; *b*, rudiment of the nemertean, more advanced in B than in A; C, newly freed nemertean.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of false limpets of the family *Acmæidæ*. **—3†.** [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, a hemispherical shield in certain lichens, as *Calicium*.

piliferous (pī-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, hair (see *pile*⁴), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] **1.** In *bot.*, bearing or tipped with hairs. **—2.** In *zoöl.*, bearing hairs; hairy; piligerous: specifically, in entomology, noting the tubercles of caterpillars whence bundles of hairs arise. **—Piliferous layer**, in *bot.*, the layer of young superficial tissue of active roots that is provided with root-hairs.

piliform (pī'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, hair, + *forma*, form.] Slender or fine as a hair; filiform; filamentous.

piligerous (pī-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, hair, + *gerere*, carry.] Covered with hair or fur; pilous or pilose; piliferous.

★**piling**¹ (pī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pile*¹, *v.*] **1.** In *engin.*, the operation of placing and driving piles in position. **—2.** Piles collectively; pilework. **—Dovetailed piling**, a combination of sheet-piles mortised into one another by dovetails or dovetail-tenons.

piling² (pī'ling), *n.* [< *pile*⁴ + *-ing*¹.] In *leather-manuf.*, a slow inward sweating of the leather. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 297.

piling-iron (pī'ling-ī'ėrn), *n.* An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

pilion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pillion*.

pilkins (pil'kinz), *n.* A corruption of *pillcorn* (?).

The Bantam said he had seen Tom secreting *pilkins* in a sack.
G. Meredith, Ordeal of Richard Feverel, ix.

pill¹† (pil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pil, pile, pille;* also *peel* (by confusion with *peel*¹), < ME. *pillen, pyllen, pilen, pylen*, plunder, < OF. *piller*, F. *piller*, plunder, rifle, ransack, loot, = Sp. *pillar*, plunder, pilfer, = Pg. *pilhar* = It. *pigliare* (ML. as if **piliare*), < L. *pilare*, plunder, pillage, rare in the simple form, but common in comp. *compilare*, scrape together and carry off, plunder, pillage (> ult. E. *compile*), and *expilare*, plunder, pillage, and common also in ML., *pilare, pillare;* usually explained as a fig. use of *pilare*, deprive of hair (see *pill*²), but no doubt of independent origin.] **I.** *trans.* To rob; plunder; pillage.

Thou sal noght be tyrant til thaim, to *pille* thaime, and spoyle thaim, als the wicked princez duz.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

It is more than two yere that thei cessed neuer to robbe and to *pile* oure londes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 556.

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 246.

Having *pilled* a book which no man buys.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, liii.

When he who *pill'd* his province scapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he lost his cause.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 72.

II. *intrans.* To rob; practise robbery; plunder.

Whan the wolf hath ful his wombe he stynteth to strangle sheepe; but soothly the pilours and destroyours of Goddes hooly chirche ne do nat so, for they ne stynte nevere to *pile*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The poor man that is wrong'd
Is ready to rebel; he spoils, he *pills*.
Greene, James IV., v.

pill²† (pil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pil, pille;* < ME. *pillen, pilen, pilien, pullen, pelen*, < OF. *piller, peler, peiler, poiler*, F. *peler*, deprive of hair, hair (hides or skins), scald (pigs), take turf off, = Pr. Sp. *pelar* = Pg. *pellar* = It. *pelare*, deprive of hair, pluck, peel, strip, < L. *pilare*, deprive of hair, depilate, < *pilus*, hair: see *pile*⁴. Cf. *pill*¹, rob, *peel*¹, skin, with which *pill*² has been more or less confused.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of hair; make bald. Compare *pilled*. **—2.** To peel; strip; form by stripping off the skin or bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, . . . and *pilled* white strakes in them.
Gen. xxx. 37.

They take limons which they *pil*, anointing themselues thoroughly with the iuice therof.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 58.

To pill garlic†, to do some unpleasant office; endure mortification. Compare *pilgarlick*.

And ye shul here how the tapster made the pardonere *pull Garlik* al the long nyghte til it was ner end day;
For the more chere she made of love, the falser was her lay.
The Merry Adventure of the Pardonere and Tapster at the Inn at Canterbury (printed in Urry's ed. of Chaucer, 1721), l. 122.

II. *intrans.* To peel; come off in flakes.

pill²† (pil), *n.* [< *pill*², *v.*; a var. of *peel*¹, *n.*] **1.** Peel; skin; rind; outer covering.

Sweet is the Nut, but bitter is his *pill*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvi.

The huske or *pill* of a greene nut which blacketh one's fingers and hands.
Hollyband, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

These [hazel-shoots] prune and cleanse of every leaf and spray, . . .
But perish not the rine and utter *pill*.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 149).

★**2.** The refuse of a hawk's prey. *Halliwell.*

pill³ (pil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pil, pille* (= MD. *pille, pil* = G. *pille* = Dan. *pille* = Sw. pl. *piller*, a pill); an abbr. (as if of *pilule* (= MHG. *pillele*), which actually appears later), perhaps due in part to the written abbr. *pil.*, pl. *pill.*, in physicians' prescriptions, of L. *pilula*, a pill, a little ball, dim. of *pila*, a ball (> OF. *pile*, a ball, a pill): see *pilule*. *Pill* is thus not directly < L. *pila*, which is not used in the sense of 'pill,' but from its dim. *pilula*.] **1.** A globular or ovoid mass of medicinal substance, of a size convenient for swallowing.

Hard is it for the patient which is ill
Fulsome or bitter potions to digest,
Yet must he swallow many a bitter *pill*,
Ere he regaine his former health & rest.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Hence **—2.** Something unpleasant that has to be accepted or (metaphorically) swallowed: usually qualified by *bitter*.

Yet cannot thei abyde to swallow down the holsome *pille* of viritie, being *bittur* in their mouths.
J. Udall, On Luke iv.

He said the renunciation of this interest was a *bitter pill* which they could not swallow.
Jefferson, To Madison (Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 430).

3. A disagreeable or objectionable person. [Slang.] **—4.** *pl.* A doctor or surgeon. [Milit. and naut. slang.] **—5.** In *varnish-making*, the cooked mass of linseed-oil and gum before turpentine is added to thin it down and complete the varnish.

pill³ (pil), *v. t.* [< *pill*³, *n.*] **1.** To form into pills. **—2.** To dose with pills. [Colloq.] **—3.** To reject by vote; blackball. [Club slang.]

He was coming on for election at Bay's, and was as nearly *pilled* as any man I ever knew in my life.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxx.

pill⁴ (pil), *n.* [< ME. **pyll*, < AS. *pyll, pull*, a creek, = Icel. *pollr*, a creek, < W. *pwll*, a pool, = Ir. *poll, pull*, a creek. Cf. *pool*¹.] A small creek; one of the channels through which the drainings of a marsh enter a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

From S. Juste *pille* or creke to S. Manditus creeke is a mile dim.
Leland's Itinerary (1769), iii. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

The *pills* being the little streams which wear away a sort of miniature tidal estuary in the mud-banks as they empty themselves into the Severn and the Wye.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 150.

pillaffe, *n.* Same as *pilau*.

pillage (pil'āj), *n.* [< ME. *pillage, pyllage, pilage*, < OF. (and F.) *pillage* = Pr. *pilatge* = Sp. *pillaje* = Pg. *pilhagem*, plunder, pillage, < ML. as if **pilaticum*, after Rom. *pillagium*, plunder, < L. *pilare* (> OF. *piller*, etc.), plunder: see *pill*¹.] **1.** The act of plundering.

Pillage and robbery.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 174.

2. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home
To the tent-royal of their emperor.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 195.

=Syn. *Pillage, Plunder, Booty, Spoil, Prey.* These words denote that which is violently got or carried off; all except *prey* suggest a considerable amount seized. *Pillage* also denotes the act; the others only the thing or things taken. *Pillage* and *spoil* especially suggest the great loss to the owners, completely stripping or despoiling them of their property; *plunder* suggests the quantity and value of that which is taken: as, loaded with *plunder; booty* is primarily the spoils of war, but also of a raid or combined action, as of pirates, brigands, or burglars; *spoil* is the only one of these words that is used in the plural, except, rarely, *prey*. *Prey* now seems figurative or archaic when not applied to the objects of pursuit by animals: as, the mouse falls a ready *prey* to both beasts and birds; hence, when applied to that which is pursued or taken by man, it expresses condemnation of the act.

pillage (pil'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pillaged*, ppr. *pillaging*. [< *pillage*, *n.*] To strip of money or goods by open violence; plunder; despoil.

Antwerp, the most famous Town of Traffick in all Europe, was miserably *pillaged*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 351.

Our modern compilers, like sextons and executioners, think it their undoubted right to *pillage* the dead.
Goldsmith, Essays, Pref.

pillager (pil'ā-jėr), *n.* [< *pillage* + *-er*¹.] One who pillages or plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

★**pillar** (pil'ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *piller;* < ME. *piller, pillare, pyllare, pyllour, piler, pyler, pylere, pelere, pyleer, pilour*, < OF. *piler, pilier*, F. *pilier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pilar* = It. *piliere* = D. *pilaar* = MLG. *pilere, pilar*, LG. *pīler* = OHG. *pīlāri, pfīlāri*, MHG. *phīlære, pfīler*, G. *pfeiler* = Sw. *pelare* = Dan. *piller, pille* = Ir. *pileir*, a pillar, < ML. *pilare*, also *pilarius, pilarium*, and *pilleare*, a pillar, < L. *pila*, a pillar, pier, mole: see *pile*².] **1.** A column; a columnar mass of any form, often composed, or having the appearance of be-


Pillar.—Cathedral of Tours, France, 13th century.

ing composed, of several shafts engaged in a central core, as is frequent in medieval architecture: by architects often distinguished from *column*, inasmuch as it may be of any shape in section, and is not subordinated to the rules of classic architecture. See also cuts under *lat*[6] and *column*.

Eche *piler* is of Penaunce of preyeres to seyntes,
Of Almes-dedes ar the hokes that the gates hangen on.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 602.

The *Piller* is a figure among all the rest of the Geometricall most beawtifull, in respect that he is tall and vpright and of one bignesse from the bottom to the toppe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 80.

And Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave. Gen. xxxv. 20.

There are erected two wooden *pillars* in the water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 3.

2. A support or supporter; one who or that which sustains or upholds.

The *pilere* elm, the cofere unto carayne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 177.

He is a maine *pillar* of our church, though not yet Deane nor Canon, and his life our Religions best Apologie.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A *pillar* of state. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 302.

3. The upright and supporting part of something, as of a table having but one support, or of a candlestick.—**4.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pillar-like or columnar structure, part, or organ; a column or columella; a crus: as, the *pillar* (columella or modiolus) of a spiral shell; the *pillars* (crura or peduncles) of the brain. See cut under *Discophora*.—**5.** One of the posts which serve to connect the plates of a clock-movement, and also to keep them the necessary distance apart.—**6.** In the *manège*, the raised center of the ring or manège-ground around which a horse turns. There are also pillars at regular intervals around the ground.—**7.** A portable emblem in the form of an ornamented column, formerly carried before an ecclesiastical dignitary as typical of his function as a support to the church.

With worldly pompe incredible,
Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,
And they bear two crosses right longe,
Gapynge in every man's face.
After them folowe two laye-men secular,
And each of them holdyng a *pillar*
In their handes, steade of a mace.
Skelton, Works. (*Nares.*)

8. Something resembling a pillar in appearance.

And the Lord went before them by day in a *pillar* of cloud, to lead them the way; and by night in a *pillar* of fire, to give them light. Ex. xiii. 21.

9. A solid mass of coal left either temporarily or permanently to support the roof of a mine.—**10.** In *harp-making*, the upright post on the side furthest from the player. It is usually hollow, and contains the rods of the pedal-action.—**11.** A frame for supporting tobacco-pipes in a kiln. *E. H. Knight.*—**12.** The nipple of a firearm. *E. H. Knight.*—**Compound pillar**, in *arch.*, a clustered column.—**From pillar to post**, or **from post to pillar**, from one thing to another without any apparent definite purpose: as, to run or be driven *from pillar to post*. The allusion, according to Brewer, is to the pillar in the center of a manège-ground and the posts placed at regular intervals around its circumference. See def. 6, above.

From thee *poast toe piler* with thoght his rackt wyt he tosseth. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 296. (*Davies.*)

Our Guards, *from pillar* bang'd *to post*,
He kick'd about till they were lost.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 62. (*Davies.*)

Knotted pillar. See *knotted*.—**Pillar and breast**, a common method of mining coal, in which the breasts or working-places are rectangular rooms, usually five or ten times as long as they are broad, and opened on the upper side of the gangway, or main haulage-road, or level driven on the strike of the coal. The breasts are made of various widths, usually from five to twelve yards, according to the character of the roof, but not so wide that the roof will not sustain itself. These breasts or rooms are separated by pillars of coal, broken only by cross-headings where these are needed for ventilation. The pillars are sometimes left so narrow that it is not expected they will permanently support the roof of the mine; in such cases the object of the method is to get as much coal as possible in the shortest time and at the least expense. If more economy of coal is considered desirable, the pillars are left wider, and, after the breasts are entirely worked out, are "robbed"—that is, are cut away until all the coal has been obtained from them which can be removed without too great danger to the miners. This method of mining is also called *post and stall*, *pillar and stall*, *pillar and room*, *stoop and room*, *board and pillar*, etc. See *long-wall*.—**Pillar dollar**, a silver coin of Spain (so called from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules), coined especially for use in the former Spanish colonies in America. Also called *peso* and *piece of eight*. See cut in next column.—**Pillar letter-box**, a short pillar placed in a street, containing a receptacle for



Pillar Dollar (reverse), 1651.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

letters, etc., which are collected at specified hours by post-office letter-carriers. [Eng.]—**Pillars of Corti.** Same as *rods of Corti* (which see, under *rod*).—**Pillars of Hercules**, the two hills on opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar—Abyla (Jebel-el-Mina), on the African side, and Calpe (Rock of Gibraltar), on the European side—which were said to have been torn asunder by Hercules.—**Pillars of the abdominal ring.** See *columns of the abdominal ring*, under *column*.—**Pillars of the diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*.—**Pillars of the fauces.** See *fauces*.—**Pillars of the fornix**, the more or less compact strands of the fornix passing one pair anteriorly and one pair posteriorly down toward the base of the brain. The anterior pair pass down to the corpora albicantia, and are called *columns of the fornix*, or *radices ascendentes* (by Meynert *descendentes*) *fornicis*. The posterior pillars or crura pass downward to end in the hippocampus major and to form the fimbria.—**Pillars of the palate.** See *palate*, 1.—**Pompey's pillar**, a noted monument of antiquity standing at Alexandria in Egypt. It is a huge Corinthian column of red granite, rising to a height of 93 feet 9 inches, exclusive of the substructure. The shaft is monolithic and unfluted, 73 feet long and 29 feet 8 inches in circumference. The capital is 9 feet high, and the square base measures about 15 feet on the side. Despite the popular name, the monument had nothing to do with Pompey: it was erected in honor of the emperor Diocletian, a statue of whom originally stood upon it.—**Rib and pillar**, in *mining*, a system upon which the so-called "thick coal" was formerly extensively mined. It is a modification of the pillar-and-breast method. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

pillar-block (pil'är-blok), *n.* In *mach.*, a pillow-block or plumber-block.

pillar-box. Same as *pillar letter-box* (which see, under *pillar*).

pillar-brick (pil'är-brik), *n.* In the construction of a brick-kiln by building up unburned bricks, one of the bricks which are laid up between the "straight courses," and which form the sides of the arches through which the heated products of combustion flow in the process of burning.

pillar-compasses (pil'är-kum'pas-ez), *n.* A bow-pen; a pair of dividers with an attachment for a pen or pencil.

pillared (pil'ärd), *a.* [< *pillar* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having pillars; supported by pillars.

In the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother-tree, a *pillar'd* shade
High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1106.

All that remained [of a vihara] was a series of some twenty cells and four larger halls surrounding a *pillared* court 50 ft. square.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 137.

2. Having the form of a pillar.

Th' infuriate hill that shoots the *pillar'd* flame.
Thomson, Summer.

pillaret (pil'är-et), *n.* [< OF. *pileret*, dim. of *piler*, a pillar: see *pillar* and *-et*.] A small pillar.

The Pillars and *Pillarets* of Fusill Marble.
Fuller, Worthies (Wiltshire), III. 316.

pillar-file (pil'är-fil), *n.* A narrow, thin, flat hand-file with one safe edge. *E. H. Knight.*

pillaring (pil'är-ing), *n.* [< *pillar* + *-ing*[1].] A system or series of pillars; a method of applying or employing pillars. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 315.

pillarist (pil'är-ist), *n.* [< *pillar* + *-ist*.] Same as *stylite*.

pillar-lip (pil'är-lip), *n.* In *conch.*, the inner or columellar lip of a gastropod.

pillar-plait (pil'är-plāt), *n.* In *conch.*, a columellar fold. *P. P. Carpenter.*

pillar-saint (pil'är-sānt), *n.* Same as *stylite*.

pillary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pillory*.

pillas (pil'as), *n.* [Also *pillis*, *pillez*, *pellas*, etc., < Corn. *piles*, *pelez*, bare, bald. Cf. *pill*[2].] The naked oat, *Avena nuda*, by some considered a variety of *A. sativa*. Also called *pillcorn*. *Jago*, Glossary. [Cornwall, Eng.]

pillau, pillaw, *n.* See *pilau*.

pill-beetle (pil'bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the family *Byrrhidæ*, especially of the genus *Byrrhus*: so called from its small size and rounded form, which when it draws in or folds away its legs and feigns death make it look like a pill.

pill-box (pil'boks), *n.* **1.** A box for holding pills.—**2.** Humorously, a kind of carriage.

She drove into town in a one-horse carriage, irreverently called, at that period of English history, a *pill-box*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxxiii.



Pill-beetle (*Byrrhus pilula*). (Line shows natural size.)

pill-bug (pil'bug), *n.* An isopod crustacean of the family *Oniscidæ*; a kind of wood-louse, slater, or sow-bug which can roll itself into a ball like a pill. One such species is technically called *Armadillo pilularis*.

pill-coater (pil'kō"tèr), *n.* A machine for coating pills with sugar. The pills are placed in a pan with a compound of sugar, and agitated constantly by a steady rotary motion, exposing their entire surface to the sugar, and yet not allowing them to stick together.

pillcorn (pil'kôrn), *n.* See *pillas*.

pilled† (pild), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *pild*; ME. **pilled*, *piled*, *pild*; pp. of *pill*[2], *v.*] **1.** Stripped of hair; bald.

As *piled* as an ape was his skulle.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 15.

He myȝte no maistre [ben] kald (for Crist that defended),
Ne puten [no] pylion on his *pild* pate;
But prechen in parfite lijf & no pride vsen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 839.

2. Having scanty hair.

With skalled browes blake and *piled* berd.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 627.

3. Threadbare; hence, forlorn.

I am no such *pilled* Cynick to believe
That beggary is the only happiness.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

pilled-garlic† (pild'gär"lik), *n.* Same as *pilgarlick*.

pilledness† (pild'nes), *n.* Baldness; bareness; scantiness; threadbare condition.

Some scorned the *pildnesse* of his garments.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 167.

piller[1]† (pil'èr), *n.* [< ME. *pillour*, *pellour*, *pilour*, *pelour*, a robber, < OF. **pillour*, *pilleur*, F. *pilleur*, < LL. **pilator* (in fem. *pilatrix*), ML. *pillator*, a robber, < L. *pilare*, rob: see *pill*[1].] A plunderer; a robber.

To ransake in the tas of bodyes dede,
Hem for to strepe of herneys and of wede,
The *pilours* diden businesse and cure
After the bataille and disconfiture.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 149.

They haue tooke notable goods of ours,
On this side see, these false *pelours*
Called of Saincte Malo, and ellis where.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 190.

piller[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pillar*.

pillery[1]† (pil'èr-i), *n.* [< *pill*[1] + *-ery*.] Robbery; plunder; pillage; rapine.

And then concussion, rapine, *pilleries*,
Their catalogue of accusations fill. *Daniel.*

pillery[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pillory*.

pillez (pil'ez), *n.* Same as *pillas*.

pilliocausia, pillicoshy (pil"i-ō-kâ'si-ä, pil'i-kō-shi), *n.* Hiera-picra, or powder of aloes and canella.

pillion (pil'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pilion*, *pylion*; < ME. *pylion*, *pyllioun*, < Ir. *pilliun*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle, = Gael. *pillean*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle, cloth put under a saddle, = W. *pilyn* = Manx *pollan*, a pack-saddle; < Ir. *pill*, a covering, = Gael. *peall*, a skin, coverlet, = L. *pellis*, a skin: see *pell*[1]. In the sense of 'head-dress' perhaps a diff. word, ult. < L. *pileus*, *pilleus*, a felt cap: see *pileus*.] **1**†. A saddle, especially a light and simple saddle without a raised bow and pommel.

His strong brasse bit, his slyding reynes, his shanke *pillion* without stirrups. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. A pad or cushion fitted for adjustment to a saddle behind as a seat for a second person, usually a woman.

Every now and then drop'd a Lady from her *Pillion*, another from her Side Saddle.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 84.

Why can't you ride your hobby-horse without desiring to place me on a *pillion* behind you?
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

3†. In *mining*, tin recovered from the slags in the smelting of that metal. This is done by repeated stamping, sifting, and washing. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**4**†. A head-dress, as of a priest; a hat.

Ne puten *pylion* (cardinal's hat (Skeat)] on his pild pate; But prechen in parfite lijf & no pride vsen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 839.

Mercury shall give thee gifts manyfolde;
His *Pillion*, sceptre, his winges, and his harpe.
Barclay, Eclogue, iv.

pillioned (pil′yond), *a.* [Early mod. E. *pylyoned*; < *pillion*, *n.*, 4, + *-ed*².] Having a pillion (the head-dress so called).

The idolatour, the tyrant, and the whoremongar are no mete mynisters for hym, though they be . . . never so fynely forced, *pylyoned*, and scarletted.
Bp. Bale, Vocacion (Harl. Misc., VI. 442).

pill-milleped (pil′mil′e-ped), *n.* A milleped or thousand-legs of the family *Glomeridæ*; a kind of gally-worm that can roll itself into a ball. Also *pill-worm*.

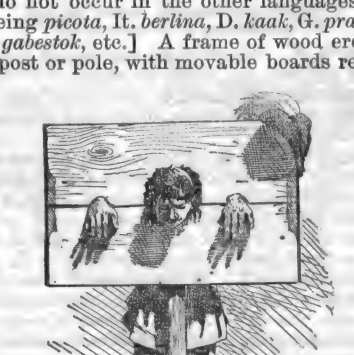
pillorize (pil′o-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pillorized*, ppr. *pillorizing*. [< OF. *pilloriser*, *piloriser*, *pyloriser*, *pilloriger* (ML. *pilorisare*), pillorize; as *pillor-y* + *-ize*.] To set in a pillory.

Henry Burton . . . was . . . *pillorized* with Prynne and Bastwicke. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., I. 192.

pillorizing (pil′o-rī-zing), *p. a.* Serving to pillorize or set up to ridicule.

Dandin has become a *pillorizing* name adopted (probably from folk-speech) by many French authors—as Rabelais, Racine, La Fontaine, Molière—for types of various forms of folly they have undertaken to scathe.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 150.

pillory (pil′o-ri), *n.*; pl. *pillories* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *pillorie*, *pillery*, *pillerie*, *pillary*, *pillarie*, < ME. *pillory*, *pillori*, *pyllery*, *pullery* = MD. *pilorijn*, *pellarin*, < OF. *pilori*, *pilorin*, *pilerin*, *pellorin*, F. *pilori* (= Pg. *pelourinho*), a pillory (cf. OF. *pilori*, *pillory*, *pillori*, a ruff or collar so called, encircling the neck like the boards of a pillory); cf. ML. *pilorium*, *piliorium*, *pellorium*, *pilloricum*, *pellericum*, *pilaricum*, etc. (forms which, like the obs. E. *pillary*, *pillery*, etc., simulate a connection with ML. *pilare*, *pilarium*, *pilorus*, a pillar; cf. OF. *pille*, a pillory, another use of *pile*, *pille*, < L. *pila*, a pillar), also *spiliorium*, a pillory (in ML. also called *collistrigium*), < Pr. *espitlori*, a pillory (supposed, from the fact that the F. form is evidently borrowed, to have been first used, as the name first arose, in Provence or Spain); perhaps lit. 'window,' 'peephole,' or 'lookout' (the prisoner with his head confined in the pillory being humorously regarded as looking out of a window or peephole), < ML. as if **speculatorium*, a lookout, place of observation, neut. of L. *speculatorius*, of or belonging to spies or to observation, < *speculator*, one who looks out, a spy, explorer, examiner, ML. (also *spiculator*) also an underofficer, attendant, jailor, tormentor: see *speculator*. Cf. Cat. *espitllera*, a little window, peephole, loophole, < L. *specularia*, pl. (rarely in sing. *specular*), a window, cf. *specularis*, of or belonging to a looking-glass or mirror (or to looking), < *speculum* (> Cat. *espill*), a looking-glass, mirror: see *speculum*. Forms corresponding to *pillory* do not occur in the other languages, the Sp. being *picota*, It. *berlina*, D. *kaak*, G. *pranger*, Dan. *gabestok*, etc.] A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with movable boards resembling those in the stocks, and holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, who was thus exposed to public derision.



Pillory.

In Great Britain it was a common punishment appointed for forestallers, users of deceitful weights, common scolds, political offenders, those guilty of perjury, forgery, libel, seditious writings, etc. It was abolished in 1837.

Cros! thou dost no trouthe
On a *pillori* my fruit to pinne,
He hath no spot of Adam sinne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), viii. 14.

Er he be put on the *pullery* for [that is, in spite of] eny preier, ich hote! *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 216.

Than they were delyuered to the hangman, and fast bounde layde in a carre and brought with trompettes to the place of execution named ye halles, and there set on the *pillery*, and turned four tymes aboute in the syght of all the people. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlvii.

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-post are very near akin.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, i. 18. § 17.

Public executions gone; *pillory* gone—the last man pilloried was in the year 18 .0.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 263.

pillory (pil′o-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pilloried*, ppr. *pillorying*. [< *pillory*, *n.*] 1. To punish by exposure in the pillory.

He [Lilburne] was condemned to be whipped, *pilloried*, and imprisoned. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., lii.

Hungering for Puritans to *pillory*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, and the like.

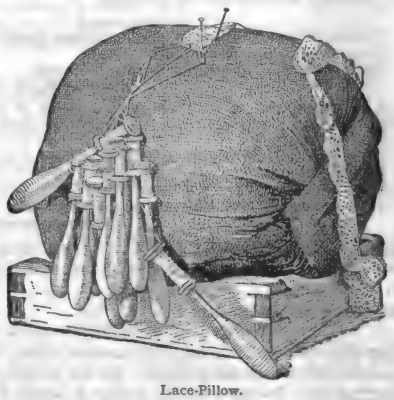
pillour†, *n.* Same as *piller*¹.

pillow (pil′ō), *n.* [< ME. *pillowe*, *pylowe*, *pelow*, *pelowe*, *pilwe*, *pulwe*, *pylwe*, *pule* (also *pelwere*, *pulwere*), < AS. **pylwe*, found only in the reduced form *pyle*, = MD. *puluwe*, *pulwe*, D. *peluw*, *peuluw* = MLG. *pole*, *pōl*, LG. *poel* = OHG. *phulwi*, *fulwi*, *phuluwi*, *fuluwi*, *phulawi*, *phuliwi*, *phulwo*, MHG. *phulwe*, *pfulwe*, G. *pfühl*, a pillow; derived at a very early period, with omission of the L. term. *-nus*, < L. *pulvīnus*, also *pulvīnar*, ML. also dim. *pulvillus*, a pillow, bolster, cushion.] 1. A head-rest used by a person reclining; specifically, a soft elastic cushion filled with down, feathers, curled hair, or other yielding material, used to support the head during repose. In India, China, Japan, and other warm countries of the East a light bamboo or ratan frame with a slightly concave or crescent-shaped top is used as a pillow.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down *pillow* hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 35.

The second sister, she made his bed,
And laid soft *pillows* under his head.
Lay the Bent to the Bonny Broom (Child's Ballads, VIII. 19).

2. A block or support resembling such a cushion in form or use. (*a*) *Naut.*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported. (*b*) In *mach.*, a bearing of brass or bronze for the journal of a shaft, carried by a plumber-block. (*c*) The socket of a pivot; an ink or step. (*d*) In certain industrial arts, a supporter or ground upon which to work, often a stuffed cushion, sometimes hard and resistant; especially, in lace-making, the cushion upon which laces are made. The lace-pillow is in England, and



Lace-Pillow.

usually in Belgium, a simple cushion, square or rounded, or rarely oblong, to which the threads are fixed by pins: as the lace is made, the pins have to be taken out and the fabric shifted. In central France the pillow is a box covered with cloth and slightly stuffed on the outside, sloping toward the worker, and having at the side furthest from the worker a cylinder or drum to which the threads are attached by pins, and which can be revolved, carrying the finished lace with it. Another form of pillow is a cylinder set horizontally on a stand high enough to be placed upon the floor in front of the worker.

3. A kind of plain fustian.—**Pillow of a plow**, a cross-piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

pillow (pil′ō), *v.* [< *pillow*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To rest or place on or as on a pillow for support.

So, when the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave.
Milton, Nativity, l. 231.

II. *intrans.* To rest the head on or as on a pillow. [Rare.]

They lay down to rest.
With corselet laced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

And thou shalt *pillow* on my breast,
While heavenly breathings float around.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 55.

pillow-bar (pil′ō-bär), *n.* The ground or filling of pillow-lace, consisting of irregular threads or groups of threads drawn from one part of the pattern to another. These bars may either be plain or have a minute pearl-edge.

pillow-bear, *n.* See *pillow-bier*.

pillow-bier, pillow-beer (pil′ō-bēr), *n.* [Also *pillow-bear*; < ME. *pillowebere*, *pilwebeer*, *pilwebere*, *pelowbere*; < AS. **pylwe*, *pyle*, a pillow, + *bēr*, a couch, pallet, also a bier: see *pillow* and *bier*.] A pillow-case.

For in his male he hadde a *pilwebeer*,
Which that he seide was oure lady veyl.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 694.

Do not make holes in the *pillow-beers*.
Middleton, Women beware Women, iv. 2.

Your pillow is clean, and your *pillow-beer*,
For I washed 'em in Styx last night, son.
Lamb, Satan in Search of a Wife, i. 2.

pillow-block (pil′ō-blok), *n.* Same as *plumber-block*.—**Ball-and-socket pillow-block.** See *ball*¹.

pillow-case (pil′ō-kās), *n.* A removable case or covering which is drawn over a pillow.

When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with corking pins.
Swift, Directions to Servants, Chambermaid.

pillow-cup (pil′ō-kup), *n.* A cup or drink taken before going to bed; a "nightcap."

The landlord . . . commanded his waiter Geoffrey to hand round to the company a sleeping-drink, or *pillow-cup*, of distilled water mingled with spices.
Scott, Anne of Geierstein, xix.

pillow-lace (pil′ō-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

pillow-linen (pil′ō-lin″en), *n.* Linen especially made or used for pillow-cases.

pillow-pipe (pil′ō-pīp), *n.* A last pipe smoked before going to bed. [Rare.]

I sat with him whilst he smoked his *pillow-pipe*, as his phrase is. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 2.

pillow-sham (pil′ō-sham), *n.* An embroidered or otherwise ornamented cover to be laid over a pillow when the latter is not in use.

Pillow-shams—one of the hostess's troublesome little household fopperies—neatly folded out of the way.
The Century, XXXVII. 786.

pillow-slip (pil′ō-slip), *n.* An outer covering or case for a pillow; a pillow-case.

pillow-word (pil′ō-wėrd), *n.* A meaningless expression prefixed in Japanese poetry to other words for the sake of euphony. [Rare.]

Almost every word of note has some *pillow-word* on which it may, so to speak, rest its head; and dictionaries of them are often resorted to by the unready Japanese versifier, just as rhyming dictionaries come to the aid of the poetasters of modern Europe.
B. H. Chamberlain, Class. Poetry of the Japanese, [Int., p. 5.

pillowy (pil′ō-i), *a.* [< *pillow* + *-y*¹.] Like a pillow; soft; yielding.

Shapes from the invisible world, unearthly singing
From out the middle air, from flowery nests,
And from the *pillowy* silkiness that rests
Full in the speculation of the stars.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

pillpate† (pil′pāt), *n.* [< *pill*², *v.*, + obj. *pate*; or for *pilled pate*.] A shaven head; hence, a friar or monk.

These smeared *pill-pates*, I would say prelates, first of all accused him, and afterward pronounced the sentence of death upon him. *Becon*, ii. 315.

pill-tile (pil′tīl), *n.* A metal plate having semicylindrical grooves upon its upper surface, presenting a series of upwardly projecting edges. It is used with a correspondingly grooved roller to cut a small roll of prepared material into equal parts, which are subsequently rounded into pills. See *pill*³.

pill-willet (pil′wil″et), *n.* [Imitative.] The willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. Also *will-willet*, *pill-will-willet*.

pill-worm (pil′wėrm), *n.* A gally-worm or thousand-legs; a pill-milleped. See *Glomeridæ*.

pillwort (pil′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pilularia*; especially, *P. globulifera*, the creeping pillwort of Europe: named from the pellet-like involucres containing the fruit.

pilniewink (pil′ni-wingk), *n.* See *pinnywinkle*.

She shall avouch what it was that she hath given to the wretch Dryfesdale, or the *pilniewinks* and thumbikins shall wrench it out of her finger-joints. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxii.

Piloboleæ (pī-lō-bō′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pilobolus* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of phycomycetous fungi, family *Mucoraceæ*, having the upper half of the sporangial wall cuticularized.

Pilobolus (pī-lō-bō′lus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *πῖλος*, felt, + *βῶλος*, a clod, lump: see *bole*[2], *bolus*.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi, typical of the subfamily *Piloboleæ*. *P. crystallinus*, the commonest species, occurs on animal dung. Its glutinous spores are forcibly ejected, often to a distance of ten feet.

pilocarpine (pī-lō-kär′pin), *n.* [< *pilocarpus* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$) isolated from *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*. It resembles nicotine in its physiological effects.

Pilocarpus (pī-lō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1796), < Gr. *πῖλος*, a cap, + *καρπός*, fruit.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the family *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Cusparieæ*, characterized by the small calyx-teeth, valvate petals, versatile anthers, smooth ovary-lobes, and one-seeded cells, and by the complete numerical symmetry of the flower in circles of fours and fives. The 13 species are natives of the West Indies and tropical America. They bear pellucid-dotted leaves, either thin or coriaceous, pinnate or of one to three leaflets, alternate, opposite, or whorled. The numerous small green or purple flowers form very long terminal or axillary racemes.

2. [*l. c.*] The leaflets of *P. pennatifolius*, a very powerful diaphoretic medicine. Also known as *jaborandi*, though this word has been applied to various pungent sudorific plants.

pilori-rat (pi-lō′ri-rat), *n.* [An abbreviation of the specific name.] The Cuban hutia-conga, *Capromys pilorides*.



Pilori-rat (*Capromys pilorides*).

pilose (pī′lōs), *a.* [Also *pilous*; < L. *pilosus*, hairy, < *pilus*, hair: see *pile*[4].] Covered with hair; hairy; furry; pilous; especially, covered with fine or soft hair.

pilosity (pī-los′i-ti), *n.* [< *pilose* + *-ity*.] The state of being pilose or pilous; hairiness.

Pilosity is incident to orifices of moisture.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

★**pilot** (pī′lot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pilotte*, *pylate*; < OF. *pilot*, F. *pilote* = Sp. Pg. *piloto* = It. *piloto*, *pilota* (ML. *pilotus*, *pilota*), a pilot; cf. MD. *pilote*, *piloot*, *pijloot*, *pijlloot* (Kilian), *peilloot* (Sewel), D. *piloot* = MLG. *pilote*, a pilot; origin uncertain; appar., through OF. *piloter*, *pilotier*, "to sound the depth of water with a line and plummet" (Cotgrave), < MD. **peylloot*, **peilloot*, D. *peillood*, a sounding-lead (= G. *peil-loth*, sounding-lead, plummet), < *peylen*, *pijlen* (Kilian), D. *peilen* (= G. *peilen*, take soundings) (contr. of MD. *pegelen*, measure the capacity of anything, < *pegel*, the capacity of a vessel's gage), + *loot*, D. *lood* = G. *loth* = E. *lead*: see *lead*[2].] 1. The steersman of a ship; that one of a ship's crew who has charge of the helm and the ship's course; specifically, one who works a ship into and out of harbor, or through a channel or passage. In this specific sense the pilot is a person possessing local knowledge of shallows, rocks, currents, channels, etc., licensed by public authority to steer vessels into and out of particular harbors, or along certain coasts, etc., and rendering such special service for a compensation, fixed usually with reference to the draft of water and the distance.

And whanne we shuld a take the Porte, Sodenly fell down and Deyde the *Pylate* of our shippe, which we call lodysman. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

Times answerable like waters after a tempest, full of working and swelling, though without extremity of storm; but well passed through by the wisdom of the *pilot*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 131.

Passengers in a ship always submit to their *pilot's* discretion, but especially in a storm. *South*, Sermons, X. v.

The city remaining . . . without government of magistrate, like a ship left without a *pilot*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 601.

The high-shoed ploughman, should he quit the land
To take the *pilot's* rudder in his hand, . . .
The gods would leave him to the waves and wind,
And think all shame was lost in human kind.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 148.

2. A guide; a director of the course of others; one who has the conduct of any affair requiring knowledge and judgment.

All must obey
The counsell of the *pilot*, & still stand
Prest at his service, when he doth command.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

3. Same as *cow-catcher*. See cut under *passenger-engine*. [U. S.]—4. A book of sailing-directions.—5. Pilot-cloth.

Linings, rugs, wraps, and heavy friezes, *pilots*, druggets, blankets, etc., in which bulk and warmth more than wear-resisting qualities are required. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 661.

6. The pilot-fish.—7. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. *G. Trumbull*. [Virginia coast.]—**Coasting-pilot.** Same as *coast-pilot*.—**Pilot's water**, any part of the sea or of a river in which a pilot must be employed. (See also *branch-pilot*.)

pilot (pī′lot), *v. t.* [< F. *piloter*, pilot; from the noun.] To steer; direct the course of, especially through an intricate or perilous passage; guide through dangers or difficulties.

Where the people are well-educated, the art of *piloting* a state is best learned from the writings of Plato.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 332.

If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Union on this voyage, nobody will have a chance to *pilot* her on another voyage. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 89.

★**pilotage** (pī′lot-āj), *n.* [< F. *pilotage*, < *piloter*, pilot: see *pilot*, *v.*] 1. The act of piloting; direction of a pilot; guidance.

Under his *pilotage* they anchored on the first of November close to the Isthmus of Darien.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. The employment or services of a pilot: as, incompetent *pilotage*.—3†. The knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world. *Raleigh*.

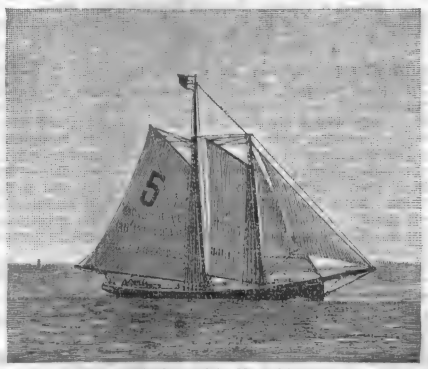
4. The fee or remuneration paid or payable to a pilot for his services.—**Compulsory pilotage**, compulsory employment of pilots in accordance with local law.—**Pilotage authority**, a body of men appointed to test the qualifications of applicants for pilots' licenses, and to grant or suspend such licenses, etc.—**Pilotage district**, the limit of jurisdiction of a pilotage authority.

pilotaxitic (pī″lō-tak-sit′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πῖλος*, felt, + *τάξις*, arrangement, + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, a term introduced by Rosenbusch to designate a holocrystalline structure said by him to be characteristic of certain rocks, and especially of the porphyrites, in which the ground-mass consists of slender lath-shaped microliths of feldspar, with which are frequently connected the phenomena of fluidal structure and amygdules. Allied to *hyalopilitic*.

pilot-balloon (pī′lot-ba-lön″), *n.* A small balloon sent up in advance of a larger one to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind.

pilot-bird (pī′lot-bėrd), *n.* A bird found in the Caribbean Islands: so called because its presence at sea indicates to seamen their approach to these islands.

pilot-boat (pī′lot-bōt), *n.* A boat used by pilots for cruising off shore to meet incoming ships. On the coast of the United States pilot-boats are handy, weatherly schooner-rigged vessels, and frequently



Coast Pilot-boat of the United States.

cruise at a long distance off shore; they are distinguished by a flag and by a number painted conspicuously on the mainsail, and at night by a flare-up light, in addition to a masthead light.

pilot-bread (pī′lot-bred), *n.* Same as *ship-biscuit*.

pilot-cloth (pī′lot-klôth), *n.* A heavy woolen cloth, such as is used by pilots for pea-jackets.

piloteer†, *n.* [< *pilot* + *-eer*.] A pilot.

Whereby the wand'ring *Piloteer*
His course in gloomy Nights doth steer.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

pilot-engine (pī′lot-en″jin), *n.* A locomotive engine sent on before a railway-train to see the way is clear, especially as a precursor to a train conveying important personages.

pilot-fish (pī′lot-fish), *n.* 1. A pelagic carangoid fish, *Naucrates ductor*, found in all warm seas, and occasionally on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It somewhat resembles a mackerel, being of fusiform shape, bluish color, with from five to seven dark vertical bars, and the first dorsal fin represented by a few spines. It is a foot or more long. The pilot-fish is supposed by some to have been the pompilus of the ancients, but the traditions respecting it have little foundation in fact. The generic name *Naucrates* was applied by the ancients to species of *Echeneis* and other fishes with a suctorial disk. See cut under *Naucrates*.

2. *pl.* A term extended to all the *Carangidæ*. *D. S. Jordan.*—3. A remora or sucking-fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, as *Echeneis naucrates*. [This use of the term is nearer the original meaning of *Naucrates*.]—4. A coregonid, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*, the Menomonee whitefish or shad-waiter of New England, some of the Great Lakes, and parts of British America to Alaska.

pilot-flag (pī′lot-flag), *n.* The flag hoisted at the fore by a vessel needing a pilot. In vessels flying the United States flag the pilot-flag is the union-jack. It varies in other nationalities, but is always hoisted at the fore.

pilot-house (pī′lot-hous), *n.* An inclosed place or house on deck which shelters the steering-gear and the pilot or helmsman. In modern sea-going steam-vessels this is usually situated in some commanding position forward, and generally in connection with the officers' bridge. In a very large proportion of vessels, however, there is no pilot-house, the steersmen and steering-gear being left exposed. Also called *wheel-house*.

pilotism (pī′lot-izm), *n.* [< *pilot* + *-ism*.] Pilotage; skill in piloting. *Cotgrave*. [Rare.]

pilot-jack (pī′lot-jak), *n.* A union or other flag hoisted by a vessel as a signal for a pilot.

pilot-jacket (pī′lot-jak″et), *n.* A pea-jacket, ★such as is worn by seamen. See *pea-jacket*.

★**pilot-light** (pī′lot-līt), *n.* A very small gas-light kept burning beside a large burner, so that when the flow through the main burner is turned on it will be automatically lighted by the pilot-light. It is usually protected by a shield from being accidentally blown out. See *by-pass*.

pilotry (pī′lot-ri), *n.* Same as *pilotism*.

pilot-snake (pī′lot-snāk), *n.* A harmless snake ★of the United States, *Coluber obsoletus*.

pilotweed (pī′lot-wēd), *n.* Same as *compass-plant*.

pilot-whale (pī′lot-hwāl), *n.* Same as *caaing-whale*.

pilour†, *n.* See *piller*[1].

pilous (pī′lus), *a.* [< L. *pilosus*, hairy: see *pilose*.] 1. Covered with hair; hairy; pilose.

That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrements of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very *pilous*.
J. Robinson, Eudoxa (1658), p. 124.

2. Consisting of hair; hair-like; piliform: as, a *pilous* covering.

Also *pileous*.

pilula (pil′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *pilulæ* (-lē). [L.: see *pilule*.] In *phar.*, a pill.

pilular (pil′ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. **pilularis*, < L. *pilula*, a pilule: see *pilule*.] Of or pertaining to or characteristic of pills: as, a *pilular* mass; a *pilular* form; a *pilular* consistency.

Pilularia (pil-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1717), so called in allusion to the shape of the reproductive organs; < **pilularis*, like a pill: see *pilular*.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants of the family *Marsileaceæ*; the pillworts. They are inconspicuous submerged plants with widely creeping slender rhizomes, with a filiform leaf from the upper side and a tuft of root-fibers from the lower side of each node. Six species are known, of which only one, *P. Americana*, is found in North America. See *pepper-grass*, 2, and *pillwort*.

pilule (pil′ūl), *n.* [= F. *pilule* = Pg. *pilula*, < L. *pilula*, a pill, dim. of *pila*, a ball. Cf. *pill*[3].] A little pill or pellet.

pilulous (pil′ū-lus), *a.* [< *pilule* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a pill; pilular; hence, small; inconsiderable; trifling. [Rare.]

Has any one ever pinched into its *pilulous* smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship?
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

pilum (pī′lum), *n.*; pl. *pila* (-lą). [L.: see *pile*[1].] 1. A heavy javelin used by the Roman foot-soldiers.—2. Any javelin used by barbarous races with whom the Romans had to do, as by the Franks, Burgundians, and others.—3. In *phar.*, an instrument used to triturate substances in a mortar; a pestle.

★**pilus** (pī′lus), *n.*; pl. *pili* (-lī). [L., a hair, hair: see *pile*[4].] 1. In *bot.*, one of the fine thread-like structures or hairs of plants.—2. In *zoöl.*, a hair or hair-like body, especially a hair

in any way distinguished from those which collectively cover the body.—**Pili gossypii**, cotton.—**Pili tactiles**, tactile hairs. See *hair*[1].

pilwet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillow*.

pily (pī'li), *a.* [< OF. **pile*, < *pile*, a pile: see *pile*[2].] In *her.*, divided into a number of piles set side by side. Some qualifying term expresses their position if they do not point in a parallel direction and downward. The number of piles must also be mentioned in the blazon.—**Barry pily.** See *barry*[2].—**Pily paly**, in *her.*, pily of the ordinary sort—that is, having the small piles reaching from the top to the bottom of the shield. ★Also *paly pily, palissée.*

pimaric (pī-mar'ik), *a.* [< L. *pi(nus)*, pine, + *mar(itimus)*, maritime, + *-ic.*] Derived from or occurring in the maritime pine: as, *pimaric* acid.

Pimelea (pī-mē'lē-ä), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the oily seeds and leaves; < Gr. πιμελή, fat.] A name given by Banks and Solander in 1788 to *Banksia*, a genus of apetalous shrubs of the family *Daphnaceæ*. It is known by the two stamens, all others of the family having more. There are 70 or 80 species, natives of Australia and New Zealand, slender branching shrubs with tough stringy bark. They bear small opposite or scattered leaves, and white, pink, or yellow flowers in terminal or axillary involucrate clusters, each flower four-lobed, funnel-shaped, and without the appendages usual in the order, followed by a small fruit with thick rind and berry-like pulp. Many species are cultivated as beautiful greenhouse evergreens, of about 3 feet in height, under the name *rice-flower*. Others are known in Australia as *toughbark*, and can be used for textile purposes, especially *Banksia axiflora*, the curryjong, a tall smooth shrub. Several attain a height of about 10 feet, as *B. drupacea*, the Victorian bird-cherry.

Pimelepteridæ (pim"e-lep-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pimelepterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of percoideous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pimelepterus*. The body is oval, compressed, and developed nearly equally above and below; the scales are small, adherent, and extending over the vertical fins; the lateral line is uninterrupted; and the teeth are generally incisorial or compressed. The species are inhabitants of tropical and temperate seas. Also called *Kyphosidæ*.

Pimelepterinæ (pim-e-lep-tę-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pimelepterus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sparidæ*, typified by the genus *Pimelepterus*. They have the front teeth incisiform or lanceolate, and with horizontal backwardly projecting bases, behind which are smaller ones; vomerine teeth are present; and the soft fins are densely scaly. All the species are by some referred to one genus, *Pimelepterus*, while others distinguish two or more additional genera.

Pimelepterus (pim-e-lep'tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. πιμελή, fat, + πτερόν, wing, πτέρυξ, wing, fin.] The typical genus of *Pimelepteridæ*, having the skin and scales en-



Bermuda Chub (*Pimelepterus* or *Kyphosus sectatrix*).

croaching on the dorsal and anal fins, which are consequently thickened, whence the name. These fishes are partly herbivorous, and the species are numerous in all warm seas. (*P.*) *Kyphosus sectatrix bosci* extends from the Isthmus of Panama along the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts. Properly *Kyphosus*.

pimelite (pim'e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. πιμελή, fat, + λίθος, stone.] A mineral of an apple-green color, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender, and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is a hydrous silicate containing some nickel.

pimelitis (pim-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πιμελή, fat, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of adipose tissue.

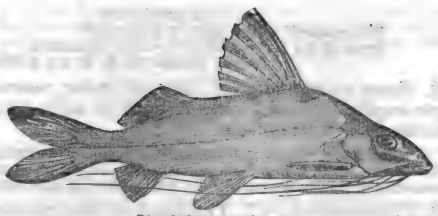
pimelode (pim'e-lōd), *n.* Any catfish of the genus *Pimelodus*.

Pimelodinæ (pim"e-lō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pimelodus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Pimelodus*, having the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other and without barbels. Some have a long spatulate snout, and in others the adipose fin is highly developed. They are characteristic of tropical waters, especially of South America, where they represent the catfishes of North America. A few species are African.

pimelodine (pī-mel'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the subfamily *Pimelodinæ*.

II. *n.* A catfish of the subfamily *Pimelodinæ*.

Pimelodus (pim-e-lō'dus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. πιμελώδης, fatty, < πιμελή, fat, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of silurids, to which very different limits have been assigned. In the old authors it was a very heterogeneous group, embracing a vast number of species and including the common catfishes of the North American lakes and streams, as well as those of the South American, and various others. It was gradually reduced, and is now restricted to South American and Central American forms with two maxillary



Pimelodus maculatus.

and four mental barbels, typical of the subfamily *Pimelodinæ*.

piment†, *n.* [< ME. *piment, pyment*, < OF. *piment*, < ML. *pigmentum*, spiced wine, spice: see *pigment*.] Wine with a mixture of spice or honey, once a favorite beverage. Also *pigment*.

He sente hire *pyment*, meeth, and spiced ale.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 192.

pimenta[1] (pi-men'tä), *n.* Same as *pimento*.

Pimenta[2] (pī-men'tä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < Sp. *pimienta*, fruit of pepper-plant: see *pimento*.] A genus of fragrant trees of the *Myrtaceæ*, or myrtle family, and tribe *Myrteæ*, characterized by the circular or spirally twisted embryo, and from one to six ovules pendulous from the summit of each of the two cells of the ovary. There are 5 species, natives of tropical America. They bear large and coriaceous feather-veined leaves, and many small flowers in axillary cymes. For *P. racemosa*, called *black cinnamon*, etc., see *bayberry*, 3, *bay-rum*, and *wild clove* (under *clove*[4]). For the ★important *P. Pimenta*, see *pimento*.

pimento (pi-men'tō), *n.* [Also *pimenta*; < Sp. *pimiento*, the pepper-plant, capsicum, *pimienta*, the fruit of this plant, applied also to *Pimenta officinalis*, Jamaica pepper, = Pg. *pimento, pimenta*, = F. *piment*, pepper (capsicum), < ML. *pigmentum*, spice: see *pigment*.] 1. Allspice, the berry of *Pimenta Pimenta* (*Pimenta officinalis*), a tree, native of the West Indies, but cultivated



Branch of Pimento (*Pimenta Pimenta*), with Fruits.
a, flower; *b*, flower in longitudinal section, the stamens removed; *c*, fruit.

almost exclusively in Jamaica, whence called *Jamaica pepper*. The unripe berries, which are of about the size of a pea, are dried in the sun. The shell incloses two seeds, which are roundish and dark-brown, and have a weak aromatic taste and smell, thought to resemble a mixture of those of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, whence the name *allspice*. Pimento is a warm, aromatic stimulant, used chiefly as an adjuvant to tonics and purgatives. Both the fruit and the leaves yield an essential oil closely resembling oil of cloves and often substituted for it. The name *pimento* is sometimes used to include *P. racemosa*.

2. The tree yielding this spice, a beautiful much-branching evergreen, 30 feet in height.

pimento-walk (pi-men'tō-wâk), *n.* In Jamaica, a plantation of allspice or Jamaica pepper.

pimgenet† (pim'je-net), *n.* [Also *pimgennet, pimginit, pinjinnet*; origin obscure.] A pimple on the face. [Slang.]

Is it not a manly exercise to stand licking his lips into rubies, painting his cheeks into cherries, parching his *pimginits*, carbuncles, and buboes?
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694. (*Nares.*)

pimlico (pim'li-kō), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *pemblico.*] The Australian friar-bird, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*: so called from its cry. See *leatherhead*, 2, and cut under *friar-bird*.

pimp[1] (pimp), *n.* [Origin unknown; according to Skeat perhaps orig. 'a fellow,' < F. *pimper*, dress up smartly (= Pr. *pimpar, pipar*, render elegant); cf. *pimpant*, ppr., smart, spruce; appar. a nasalized form of *piper*, pipe, beguile, cheat, also excel; cf. Pr. *pimpa*, a pipe, bird-call, snare: see *pipe*[1]. This explanation is, however, inadequate; the word is appar. of low slang origin, without any recorded basis.] One who provides others with the means and opportunity of gratifying their lusts; a pander.

pimp[1] (pimp), *v. i.* [< *pimp*[1], *n.*] To provide for others the means of gratifying lust; pander.

But when to sin our biassed nature leans,
The careful Devil is still at hand with means,
And providently *pimps* for ill desires.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 81.

pimp[2] (pimp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small bavin. See the quotation.

Here they make those . . . small light bavins which are used in taverns in London to light their faggots, and are called in the taverns a Brush, and by the wood-men *Pimps*.
Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 138. (*Davies.*)

pimpernel (pim'pėr-nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pympernel*; < ME. *pympyrnel, pimpernol, pympernolle* = D. *pimpernel* = MHG. *pimpenelle, bebenelle*, etc., G. *pimpernelle*, < OF. *pimpernelle*, F. *pimpinelle, pimprenelle* = Cat. *pampinella* = Sp. *pimpinela* = Pg. *pimpinella* = It. *pimpinella*, Piedmontese *pampinela*, pimpernel, < ML. *pimpinella, pimpernella, pinpenella, penpinela*, also *pampinella* and *pampinaria* (simulating L. *pampinus*, a tendril), with unorig. *m* or *n*; also *pipinella, pipenella, pippinella, pippenella, piponella, pybenella, pipenula*, etc., with initial *p* (due to influence of the following *p*) for orig. initial *b*; also *bipinella, bibinella, bimpinella, bibanella*, prop. **bipennella* or *bipennula*, pimpernel (also burnet), lit. 'the two-winged little plant,' so called by confusion with burnet, which has from two to four scale-like bracts at the base of the calyx; < L. *bipennis*, two-winged: see *bipennate*.] 1†. The garden-burnet, *Sanguisorba Sanguisorba*.—2. The burnet-saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*.—3†. The selfheal, *Prunella vulgaris*.—4. A plant, *Anagallis arvensis*, of the primrose family, sometimes distinguished as *red* or *scarlet pimpernel*, a native of the northern old world and introduced into the United States and elsewhere. It is a neat procumbent herb with a wheel-shaped corolla, red in color, varying to purple, white, or blue. The flowers close at the approach of bad weather, whence it is named *poor man's* (or *shepherd's*) *weather-glass*; it is also called *red chickweed, John-go-to-bed-at-noon*, etc. The name is extended also to the other species of the genus, as *A. tenella*, the bog-pimpernel, and the Italian or blue pimpernel, a garden variety of *A. arvensis* from southern Europe, with large flowers, deep blue shaded with pink. See cut under *circumscissile*.—**Bastard pimpernel.** Same as *chaffweed*.—**False pimpernel.** See *Ilysanthes*.—**Italian pimpernel.** See def. 4, above.—**Sea-** or **seaside-pimpernel**, a sandwort, *Honkenya peploides*.—**Water-pimpernel**, the brookweed, *Samolus Valerandi*. See *Samolus*. The name has also been applied to *Veronica Beccabunga* and *V. Anagallis-aquatica*.—**Yellow pimpernel.** See *Lysimachia*.

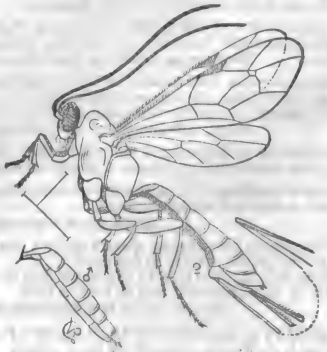
Pimpinella (pim-pi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < ML. *pimpinella*, pimpernel: see *pimpernel*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Carinæ*, characterized by the narrow ribs of the fruit, the two-cleft carpophore, and the usually obsolete bracts and calyx-teeth. There are 70 species, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere of the old world and Africa. They are usually smooth perennial herbs, with pinnate or decompound leaves, and compound umbels of white or yellow flowers. See *anise, sweet cumin* (under *cumin*), *pimpernel*, 2, and *breakstone*.

pimping (pim'ping), *a.* [Cf. G. *pimpelig, pimpelich*, sickly, weak, little, < *pimpeln*, be weak, moan; cf. *pim*, imitative of the sound of a bell. Cf. also *pimp*[2].] Little; petty; sickly. [Colloq.]

He had no paltry arts, no *pimping* ways. *Crabbe.*

"Was I so little?" asked Margaret. "Yes, and *pimpin'* enough." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

Pimpla (pim'plä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. Πίμπλα, usually Πίμπλεια, Pimplea, a city and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses.]



Ring-legged Pimpla (*Pimpla annulipes*).
♂, male abdomen; ♀, female. (Lines show natural size.)

1. A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects of the family *Ichneumonidæ*, typical of a subfamily *Pimplinæ*. *P. annulipes* preys on the codling-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), the cotton-worm (*Alabama argillacea*), and other destructive insects. *P. manifestator*, a European species, is parasitic on bees.
2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

pimple (pim'pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pimpel*, *pumple;* < ME. **pimpel* (?) (not found), perhaps a nasalized form of AS. **pipel*, a pimple, blister, found only in the rare verb *piplian*, *pypelian*, blister, grow pimply, used only in ppr. *pipligende*, *pypelgende*, pimply, appar. < L. *papula*, a blister, pimple: see *papula*. For the form, cf. MD. *pimpel*, *pepel*, a butterfly, < L. *papilio*, a butterfly. The alleged AS. **pinpel*, a pimple (Lye), is an error for *winpel*, a wimple. The W. *pwmp*, a knob, bump (see *bump*[2]), and F. *pompette*, a pimple, are not connected.] 1. A small inflammatory dermal tumor or swelling; a papule or pustule, such as are seen in acne.—2. A little elevation or protuberance, of any kind, resembling a pimple.

So do not pluck that flower, lady,
That has these *pimples* gray.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 268).

On poor pasture land, which has never been rolled, and has not been much trampled on by animals, the whole surface is sometimes dotted with little *pimples*, through and on which grass grows; and these *pimples* consist of old worm-castings. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 286.

3†. A jolly boon companion.

The Sun 's a good *Pimple*, an honest Soaker, he has a Cellar at your Antipodes.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 10.

Pimple in a bent†, something very small.

I could lay down heere sundrye examples, were yt not I should bee thoght ouer curious by prying owt a *pimple in a bent*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, Ded. (*Davies.*)

pimple (pim'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pimpled*, ppr. *pimpling*. [< *pimple*, *n.*] To cover with pimples; cause to abound with pimples; spot or blotch as with pimples.

Yet you will *pimple* your souls with oaths, till you make them as well-favoured as your faces.
Middleton, Black Book.

pimple-metal (pim'pl-met″al), *n.* See *metal*.

pimple-mite (pim'pl-mīt), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarine, *Demodex folliculorum*, occurring in the sebaceous follicles of the face.

pimp-like (pimp'līk), *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

pimploes (pim'plōz), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. *pimpollo*, a sucker, sprout, or shoot.] In the West Indies, same as *prickly-pear*, 2.

pimply (pim'pli), *a.* [< *pimple* + *-y*[1].] Covered with pimples; spotted.

pimpship (pimp'ship), *n.* [< *pimp* + *-ship*.] The office, occupation, or person of a pimp. *Imp. Dict.*

★**pin**[1] (pin), *n.* [< ME. *pinne*, *pynne*, a pin, peg, bolt, bar, peak, < AS. *pinn*, a pin or peg (occurs once, in *hæpsan pinn*, the pin or bolt of a hasp), = MD. *pinne*, D. *pin*, a pin, peg, = MLG. *pinne*, LG. *pinne*, *pin*, > G. *pinn*, m., *pinne*, f., a pin, peg, = Icel. *pinni* = Sw. *pinne*, a peg, = Dan. *pind*, a pin, pointed stick, = Ir. Gael. *pinne*, a pin, peg, spigot, = W. *pin*, a pin, style, pen, < ML. *pinna*, a pin, nail, peak, pinnacle, probe, appar. later uses of L. *pinna*, *penna*, feather, wing, fin, pen: see *pen*[2]. The transition from 'feather' to 'pin' (a slender or pointed instrument) appears to have been through 'pen,' a quill, to 'pen,' a style or stylus, hence any slender or pointed instrument: see *pen*[2].] 1. A wooden or metal peg or bolt used to fasten or hold a thing in place, fasten things together, or as a point of attachment or support. (*a*) The bolt of a door.

Then take the sword from my scabbard,
And slowly litt the *pin;*
And you may swear, and safe your aith,
Ye never let Clerk Saunders in.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 46).

(*b*) A peg or bolt serving to keep a wheel on its axle; a linch-pin. (*c*) A peg on the side of a boat, serving to keep the oar in place; a thole. Also called *thole-pin*, *boat-pin*. (*d*) A peg of a stringed musical instrument. See *peg*, 1 (*c*).

Ye'll take a lith o' my little finger bane, . . .
And ye'll make a *pin* to your fiddle then.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

(*e*) A peg used to stop a hole.

Yf thou will haue frute of diuers colours, thou shalt make an hole in a tree ny the roete euyn to the pithe of the tree, and anon doo in ye hole good asure of Almayne so that it be ny full, and stoppe the hole wel and juste wt a short *pynne*. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), ed. 1811, p. 170.

(*f*) In *mach.*, a short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal. (*g*) The axis of a sheave. (*h*) In *joinery*, the projecting part of a dovetail, which fits into the socket or receiving part. (*i*) That part of the stem of a key which enters the lock.

2. A peg, nail, or stud serving to mark a position, step, or degree; hence, a notch; a step; a degree.

He will
Imagine only that he shall be cheated,
And he is cheated; all still comes to passe
He 's but one *pin* above a natural.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, ii. 3.

Specifically—(*a*†) One of a row of pegs let into a drinking-vessel to regulate the quantity which each person was to drink; hence, a drinking-bout; joviality. See *on a merry pin*, below.

Edgar, away with *pins* i' th' cup
To spoil our drinking whole ones up.
Holborn Drollery (1673), p. 76. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A nail or stud (also called a *pike*) marking the center of a target; hence, the center; a central part.

The very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 15.

The *pin* he shoots at,
That was the man deliver'd you.
Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

I'll cleave the black *pin* in the midst o' the white.
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 1.

3. One of a number of pieces of wood, of more or less cylindrical form, which are placed upright at one end of a bowling-alley, to be bowled down by the player; a skittle; hence, in the plural form, a game played with such pins. Compare *ninepins*, *tenpins*.—4. A cylindrical roller made of wood; a rolling-pin.—5. A leg: as, to knock one off his *pins*. [Slang.]

Mistake you! no, no, your legs would discover you among a thousand; I never saw a fellow better set upon his *pins*. *Burgoyne*, Lord of the Manor, iii. 3.

6†. A peak; pinnacle.

Up to this pynnacle now go we;
I xal the sett on the hyghest *pynne*.
Coventry Mysteries.

7. A small piece of wire, generally brass and tinned, pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, used for fastening together pieces of cloth, paper, etc., and for other purposes.

Yet liberal I was, and gave her *pins*,
And money for her father's officers.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

Hence—8. A thing of very small value; a trifle; a very small amount.

But when he is to highest power,
Yet he is not worth a *pin*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

I do not set my life at a *pin's* fee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 65.

As tho' he cared not a *pin*
For him and his company.
Sir Andrew Barton (Child's Ballads, VII. 206).

9. A straight, slender, and pointed bar with an ornamental head or attachment, used by women to secure laces, shawls, etc., or the hair, and by men to secure the cravat or scarf, or for mere ornament. Compare *hairpin*, *safety-pin*, *scarf-pin*, *shawl-pin*.—10†. A knot in timber.

The *pinne* or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes. *Nomenclator*. (*Nares.*)

11. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. *Imp. Dict.*—**Draw-bore pin.** See *draw-bore*.—**Dutch pins**, a game or pastime resembling skittles. *Strutt.*—**Main pin**, in a vehicle, a king-bolt or bolster-pin.—**On or upon a merry pin**†, **in merry pin**, in a merry humor or mood; disposed to be jolly. See def. 2 (*a*). Compare *to put in the pin*, below.

Their hartes . . . were set *on* so *mery a pynne*, for the victory of Montarges. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 5.

Close discourses of the honour of God and our duty to Him are irksome when men are *upon a merry pin*.
Charnock, Works, I. 198.

The Calend'rer, right glad to find
His friend *in merry pin*.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

On one's pins, alive and in good condition; on one's legs. [Slang.]

Glad to hear that he is *on his pins* yet; he might have pegged out in ten years, you know.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 269.

Pins and needles, the pricking, tingling sensation attending the recovery of feeling in a limb which has gone to sleep; formication.—**Points and pins.** See *point*[1].—**Steady pin**, in *founding:* (*a*) One of the pins in a flask which fit into openings in the lugs of another flask, so that, after the pattern is drawn, the two parts can be replaced in their original position. (*b*) One of the dowels by which the patterns are held together, when, for convenience in molding, they are made in two or more parts.—**To put in the pin**, to stop; give over; especially, to stop or give over some bad habits or indulgence, such as drunkenness: as, I'll *put in the pin* at the New Year. [Colloq.]

★**pin**[1] (pin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pinned*, ppr. *pinning*. [< ME. *pinnen*, *pynnen;* < *pin*[1], *n.*] 1. To fasten or secure with a bolt or peg.

Conscience held hym
And made Pees portor to *pynne* the ȝates.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 298.

I say nothing,
But smile and *pin* the door.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

2. To fasten with a pin or pins.

Good Mistriss Orgia, holde your hasty handes!
Because your maides have not *pind* in your bandes
According to your minde, must the stick flie
About their shoulders straight?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Never more
Will I despise your learning; never more
Pin cards and cony-tails upon your cassock.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

I tied on my straw bonnet, *pinned* my shawl, took the parcel and my slippers, which I would not put on yet, and stole from my room. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

3. To transfix with or as with a pin; hence, to seize and hold fast in the same spot or position.

Haven't I come into court twenty afternoons for no other purpose than to see you *pin* the chancellor like a bull-dog? *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxiv.

4. To nab; seize; steal. [Slang:]—5. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer, as in splaying an edge of an iron hoop to give it a flare corresponding to that of the cask. *E. H. Knight.*—6. To clog the teeth of: as, to *pin* a file: said of particles which adhere so firmly to the teeth of a file that they have to be picked out with a piece of steel wire.—**To pin one's faith**, etc., **on or upon**, to rely on; have confidence in.

The Latins take a great deal of pains to expose this Ceremony as a most shameful imposture. . . . But the Greeks and Armenians *pin their faith upon* it, and make their Pilgrimages chiefly upon this motive.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 97.

★**To pin the basket**†. See *basket*.

pin[2] (pin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pinned*, ppr. *pinning*. [< ME. *pinnen*, *pynnen*, var. of *pennen*, E. *pen*[1], with ref. to *pin*[1], *v.*] 1. To inclose; confine; pen or pound.

If all this be willingly granted by us which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. To aim at or strike with a stone. [Scotch.]

And who taught me to *pin* a losen [window-pane], to head a bicker, and hold the bannets? *Scott*, Redgauntlet.

pin[3]† (pin), *n.* [< ME. **pinne*, **penne* (?), < AS. *pinn*, a spot on the eye, prob. = It. *panno*, a spot on the eye, < ML. *pannus*, a spot on the eye, a membrane, a particular use of L. *pannus*, a cloth: see *pane*[1]. For the vowel relation, AS. *i* from L. *a*, cf. *pimple*, prob. < L. *papula*.] A spot or web on the eye: usually in the phrase *pin and* (*or*) *web*.

His eyes, good queene, be great, so are they clear and graye,
He never yet had *pinne or webbe*, his sight for to decay.
Gascoigne, Princely Pl. of Kenelw. (*Nares.*)

And all eyes
Blind with the *pin and web* but theirs.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 291.

piña[1] (pē'nyä), *n.* [Sp. (Chilian), so called from its shape; a particular use of *piña*, a pine-cone, pineapple, < L. *pinea*, a pine-cone, < *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1], *pignon*.] The spongy cone of silver left behind, in the treatment of silver amalgam, after all the mercury has been driven off.

★**piña**[2] (pē'nyä), *n.* [Sp., pine-cone, pineapple. See *piña*[1].] Same as *piña-cloth*.

Pinaceæ (pī-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < L. *pinus* + *-aceæ*.] See *Coniferæ*.

pinaclet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinnacle*.

piña-cloth (pē'nyä-klôth), *n.* [*piña*[1] + *cloth*.] A thin fabric made of the fiber of the long leaves of the pineapple-plant, *Ananas Ananas*, and other species of the genus: highly esteemed by Orientals as a material for fine robes, etc.

pinacocytal (pin'a-kō-sī-tal), *a.* [< *pinacocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pinacocytes: as, a *pinacocytal* layer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

pinacocyte (pin'a-kō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), a tablet, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] One of the simple pavement-epithelial cells of which the ectoderm of sponges usually consists. Similar or identical pinacocytes form the endodermal epithelium, except in the cases of the ascons and of the flagellated chambers of all sponges, which latter are lined with choanocytes.

pinacoid (pin'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), board, tablet (see *pinax*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a plane parallel to two of the crystallographic axes: as, the basal *pinacoid*, or base parallel to the lateral axes. The *macropinacoid* and *brachypinacoid* are planes in the orthorhombic system parallel to the vertical axis and the longer or shorter lateral axis respectively; similarly the *orthopinacoid* and *clinopinacoid*, in the monoclinic system, are parallel to the vertical axis and the orthodiagonal or clinodiagonal axis respectively.

pinacoidal (pin-a-koi'dal), *a.* [< *pinacoid* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or characteristic of a pinacoid: as, *pinacoidal* cleavage.

pinafore (pin'a-fōr), *n.* [< *pin*[1], *v.*, + *afore*.] A sort of apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress; a child's apron.

pinang (pi-nang'), *n.* [Malay.] The betel-nut palm, or its fruit. See *Areca*, 2, and *areca-nut*.

pinaster (pi-nas'tėr), *n.* [= F. *pinastre* = Sp. It. *pinastro*, < L. *pinaster*, < *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1].] The cluster-pine. See *pine*[1].

> The *pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine; it groweth wonderfull tall, putting forth armes from the mids of the trunke or bodie upward. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 10.

pinax† (pī'naks), *n.* [< L. *pinax*, < Gr. *πίναξ*, a board, plank, tablet, picture.] A tablet; a list; a register; hence, that on which anything, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed.

> Consider whereabout thou art in that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man. *Sir T. Browne.*

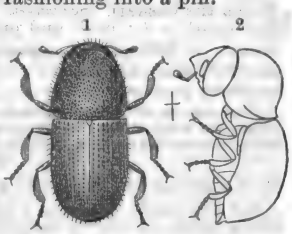
pinball-sight (pin'bâl-sīt), *n.* Same as *bead-sight*.

pinbank† (pin'bangk), *n.* [< *pin*[1] + *bank*[1].] A bank or row of pins or spikes used in torture.

> Then was he thrise put to the *pinne banke*, tormented most miserably, to vtter his fetters on, which hee would neuer do. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 817 (Hen. VIII., an. 1555).
>
> But alas! when death commeth, than commeth againe his sorow; than wil no soft bed serue, nor no company make him merie. Than he must leaue his outward worship & cumfort of his glory, and lie panting in his bed as it were on a *pin-banke;* than commeth his feare of his euil life, and of his dreadful death. *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

★ **pin-block** (pin'blok), *n.* A block of wood split from a larger piece, and of a size adapted to and designed for fashioning into a pin.

pin-borer (pin'-bōr″ėr), *n.* The pear-blight beetle, *Xyleborus dispar*, of the family *Scolytidæ:* so called from the small round punctures, like large pinholes, which it makes through the bark. [Canada.]



Pin-borer (*Xyleborus dispar*).
1, female; 2, female in lateral outline. (Cross shows natural size.)

pin-bush (pin'bůsh), *n.* A fine reaming- or polishing-tool for delicate metal-work.

pin-buttock† (pin'but″ok), *n.* A sharp angular buttock. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 18. [Low.]

pincase (pin'kās), *n.* A case for holding pins.

> What do you lack, gentlemen? fine purses, pouches, *pincases*, pipes? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

pince-nez (paṅs'nā), *n.* [F., < *pincer*, pinch, + obj. *nez*, nose: see *pinch* and *nose*[1].] Eyeglasses kept in place on the nose by a spring.

> The lady with whom India had entered put up her *pince-nez.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 44.

★ **pincers** (pin'sėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Formerly also *pinsers;* < ME. *pynsour*, < OF. *pinçoir, pençoir* (applied to a kind of pincers used as a book-mark, and to a contrivance with iron stakes used in catching fish), < *pincer*, pinch: see *pinch*.] **1.** A tool having two hinged jaws which can be firmly closed and held together. See cut under *nippers*.

> And with a payre of *pinsers* strong
> He pluckt a great tooth out.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 187).

2. In *zoöl.*, nippers or prehensile claws of certain animals, as insects and crustaceans.

> Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison*, Guardian.

Specifically —(*a*) A chela, or chelate limb. See *chela*[1], and cuts under *lobster* and *Pedipalpi*[2]. (*b*) Anal forceps.

Sometimes called *pinchers*.

Saddlers' pincers, a form of pincers similar to those of shoemakers, but heavier and with straighter grasping-jaws. A lug projects from one of the jaws, and is used as a fulcrum in drawing nails, and in pulling leather forward and holding it firmly while it is tacked or stitched. *E. H. Knight.*

pincette (F. pron. paṅ-set'), *n.* [< F. *pincette*, pincers, tongs, < *pincer*, pinch: see *pinch*. Cf. ★ *pincers*.] Nippers; tweezers.

pinch (pinch), *v.* [< ME. *pinchen, pynchen*, pinch, nip, find fault with, < OF. *pincer*, F. *pincer*, pinch, = Sp. *pinchar*, prick; cf. It. *picciare, picchiare*, pinch, peck with a beak (*piccio, picchio*, a beak), now *pizzare*, pinch, also extended *pizzicare* = Sp. *pizcar*, nip, pinch; cf. also MD. *pitsen*, G. dial. (Bav.) *pfitzen, pfetzen*, pinch; It. *pinzo*, a sting, goad. The relations of these forms are undetermined, and the ult. origin unknown.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To compress between the finger and thumb, or between the teeth, or the claws, or with pincers or some similar instrument; squeeze or nip between two hard opposing bodies; nip; squeeze: as, to *pinch* one's self to keep awake.

> Yet can you *pinch* out a false pair of sleeves to a frieza-do doublet. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.
>
> The pile was in half a minute pushed over to an old bewigged woman with eye-glasses *pinching* her nose. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, i.
>
> Think you Truth a farthing rushlight, to be *pinched* out when you will
> With your deft official fingers, and your politicians' skill? *Lowell*, Anti-Apis.

2. To squeeze or press painfully upon: as, his shoes *pinch* his feet.

> Stiff in Brocade, and *pinch'd* in Stays,
> Her Patches, Paint, and Jewels on; . . .
> And Phyllis is but Twenty-one. *Prior*, Phyllis's Age.
>
> When you pull on your shoo, you best may tel
> In what part it doth chiefely *pinch* you. *Heywood*, Dialogues, ii.

3. To seize or grip and bite: said of an animal.

> A hound a freckled hind
> In full course hunted; on the foreskirts, yet,
> He *pinched* and pull'd her down. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix. 318.

4†. To find fault with.

> As St. Paul . . . noteth it for a mark of honour above the rest that one is called before another to the Gospel, so is it for the same cause amongst the churches. And in this respect he *pincheth* the Corinths, that, not being the first which received the Gospel, yet they would have their several manners from other churches. Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, iv. 13.

5†. To plait.

> Ful semely hir wympel *pinched* was. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 151.

6. To straiten; distress; afflict: as, to be *pinched* for food; *pinched* with poverty.

> There lies the pang that *pinches* me. *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 34).
>
> You . . . that would enjoy,
> Where neither want can *pinch*, nor fulness cloy. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.
>
> How hardly will some *pinch* themselves and Families before they will make known their necessities! *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.
>
> My wife . . . insisted on entertaining them all; for which . . . our family was *pinched* for three weeks after. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

7. To narrow, contract, or nip, as by cold or want or trouble: as, *pinched* features; a mind narrow and *pinched*.

> The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
> And *pinch'd* the lily-tincture of her face. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 160.
>
> *Pinch'd* are her looks, as one who pines for bread. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 79.

8. To move with a pinch or crowbar: as, to *pinch* a gun into position.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exert a compressing or nipping pressure or force; bear hard: as, that is where the shoe *pinches*.

> I *pinch* not oft, nor doo I often praise;
> Yet, must I needs praise the praise-worthy still. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, Ded.
>
> But thou
> Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,
> Seest where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail. *Dryden.*

2. To lay hold; bite or snap, as a dog.

> All held in dismay
> Of Diomed, like a sort of dogs, that at a lion bay,
> And entertaine no spirit to *pinch*. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

3. To snarl; carp; find fault.

> Every way this office of preaching is *pinched* at. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

4. To be sparing, parsimonious, or niggardly.

> For to *pinche*, and for to spare,
> Of worldes mucke to gette encres. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.
>
> Surely lyke as the excesse of fare is to be lustely reproued, so in a noble man moche *pinchyng* and nygardshyp of meate and drynke is to be discommended. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.
>
> The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare,
> Starve, steal, and pilfer to enrich an heir. *Franklin.*
>
> Money is exacted (either directly or through raised rent) from the huckster who only by extreme *pinching* can pay her way, from the mason thrown out of work by a strike. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 73.

5†. To encroach.

> Yf ich zede to the plouh ich *pynchede* on hus half-acre. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 267.

To know or feel where the shoe pinches, to know by personal experience where the cause of difficulty or trouble in any matter lies.—**To pinch at**†, to find fault with; take exception to.

> He speke wol of smale thynges,
> As for to *pynchen at* thy rekenynges,
> That were nat honeste, if it came to pruf. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 74.

★ **pinch** (pinch), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*] **1.** The pressure exerted by the finger and thumb when brought together forcibly upon something, or any similar pressure; a nip: as, to give one a *pinch* on the arm.—**2.** As much of anything as can be lifted between the finger and thumb; hence, a very small quantity: as, a *pinch* of snuff; a *pinch* of salt.

> She gave her Charity with a very good Air, but at the same Time asked the Church warden if he would take a *Pinch* [of snuff]. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 344.

3. A gripe; a pang.

> Rather I abjure all roofs, and choose
> To wage against the enmity o' the air;
> To be a comrade with the wolf and owl—
> Necessity's sharp *pinch!* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 214.
>
> Now, since some *pinches* have taken them, they begine to revelle ye trueth, & say Mr. Robinson was in ye falte. *Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 72.

4. Pressure; oppression; difficulty; need.

> The Norman in this narrow *pinch*, not so willingly as wisely, granted the desire. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xviii. 735.
>
> Where the *pinch* lay, I cannot certainly affirm. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.
>
> Steele had the *pinch* of impecuniosity, due rather to excess of expenditure than to smallness of income. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 528.

5. A pinch-bar.

> "*Pinches* or forehammers will never pick upon 't," said Hugh, the blacksmith. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

In, on, upon, or **at a pinch,** in an emergency; under the pressure of necessity.

> *At a pynch* a frende is knowen,
> I shall put them in aduenture. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxviii.
>
> Undone, undone, undone! stay; I can lie yet,
> And swear too, *at a pinch;* that 's all my comfort. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.
>
> Although my proper employment had been to be surgeon or doctor to the ship, yet often *upon a pinch* I was forced to work like a common mariner. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

Jack at a pinch. See *Jack*[1].—**Pinch points,** points on a double line at which the two tangent planes coincide.

pinchback (pinch'bak), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*, + obj. *back*[1].] A miser who denies himself proper raiment. *Mackay.*

pinch-bar (pinch'bär), *n.* A lever of iron with a projecting snout and a fulcrum-foot, used to move a heavy body by a succession of small lifts. Also called *pinching-bar*.

pinchbeck (pinch'bek), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Pinchbeck metal;* so called after the inventor, Chr. (Christopher?) *Pinchbeck*, a London watchmaker of the 18th century.] **I.** *n.* An alloy of three or four parts of copper with one of zinc, much used in cheap jewelry.

> Illness or sorrow shut us in away from the world's glare, that we may see colors as they are, and know gold from *pinchbeck.* *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.
>
> Many wore ear-hoops of *pinchbeck*, large as a dollar. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

II. *a.* Sham; spurious; bogus.

> Most of these men were of the school of Molyneux, and theirs was *pinchbeck* patriotism. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 795.
>
> The *pinchbeck* heroism that was so ridiculous in that singularly unheroic age . . . had its first exponent in Defoe. *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 9.

pinch-cock (pinch'kok), *n.* A clamp for compressing a flexible pipe, either to regulate the flow of a liquid through it or to serve as a stop-cock by holding the sides of the tube in contact.

> An india-rubber tube furnished with a *pinch-cock.* *Ure*, Dict., IV. 240.

pinchcommons† (pinch'kom″onz), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*, + obj. *commons*, 4.] A parsimonious person; a niggard; a miser.

> The crazed projector, and the niggardly *pinch-commons* by which it [a house] is inhabited. *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

pinche, *n.* Same as *pincho*.

pinched (pincht), *p. a.* **1.** Compressed; contracted; narrowed; presenting the appearance of being straitened in circumstances or with cold, want, trouble, or the like: as, a *pinched* face; a *pinched* look. Also used occasionally with the meaning of 'narrowing' or 'thinning' in speaking of mineral veins: as, the vein is *pinched*.

2. Narrow; reduced in size; "skimped": said especially of some forms of writing-paper: as, *pinched* post.—**3.** Petty; contemptible.

> He has discover'd my design, and I
> Remain a *pinch'd* thing. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 51.

4. Arrested; apprehended. [Thieves' slang.]—**5.** Of long, slender growth, as oysters.

pinchem (pin'chem), *n.* [Also *pincher;* imitative of its note.] The note of the titmouse; hence, a titmouse, as *Parus cæruleus*. [Prov. Eng.]

pincher[1] (pin'chėr), *n.* [< ME. **pincher, pynchar;* < *pinch* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which pinches.—**2.** A niggard; a miser. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 399.—**3.** Among quarrymen, etc., a person using a pinch, in contradistinction to those moving stones, etc., otherwise.

pincher[2] (pin'chėr), *n.* Same as *pinchem*.

The titmouse foretells cold when crying *Pincher*.
Wilsford, Nature's Secrets, p. 132.

pin-cherry (pin'cher″i), *n.* The wild red cherry, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*, found in the United States, etc. It is a small tree with clusters of small acid fruits, sometimes used domestically and in cough-mixtures. Also *pigeon-cherry*.

pinchers (pin'chėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [An accom. form of *pincers*, after *pincher*.] 1. Same as *pincers*.—2. A tool for splicing wire rigging.

pinchfist (pinch'fist), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*, + obj. *fist*[1].] A niggard; a miser.

pinchgut (pinch'gut), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*, + *gut*.] A miserly person.

pinching-bar (pin'ching-bär), *n.* Same as *pinch-bar*.

pinching-bug (pin'ching-bug), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Western Pennsylvania.]

pinchingly (pin'ching-li), *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

Giving stingily and *pinchingly*, now and then a little pocket-money or so, to run the hazard of being transgressors of the commandment, and having our portion among the covetous and unmerciful. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, I. vii.

pinching-nut (pin'ching-nut), *n.* A pinch-nut, jam-nut, check-nut, or lock-nut.

pinching-pin (pin'ching-pin), *n.* In a steam-engine, a part of the usual device for keeping a slide-valve packed or tight upon its seat. *E. H. Knight*.

pinching-tongs (pin'ching-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *glass-making*, a kind of tongs used in the manufacture of chandelier-pendants, etc. Each jaw of the tongs is a die, the two jaws when closed forming a mold within which the plastic glass is compressed. The hole for the wire which suspends the drop is formed by a piercer which is inserted into the mold through the ends of the jaws.



Pinching-tongs.
a, jaws; *b*, *b'*, handles pivoted together at *c*.

pincho (pin'chō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American marmoset, *Midas œdipus*.

pinchpenny (pinch'pen″i), *n.*; pl. *pinchpennies* (-iz). [< *pinch*, *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] A niggard.

They accompt one . . . a *pynch penny* if he be not prodygall. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 109.

pinch-plane (pinch'plān), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a generating plane in the developable envelop of the planes having double contact with the surface where the two points of contact coincide.—**Double pinch-plane**, a singularity arising from the coincidence of two pinch-planes.

pinch-point (pinch'point), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a point on a double line or nodal curve where the two tangent-planes coincide.—**Double pinch-point**, a singularity arising from the coincidence of two pinch-points.

pinch-spotted (pinch'spot ed), *a.* Discolored from having been pinched, as the skin. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 261.

pinckany†, *n.* Same as *pigsney*.

John. Prithee, little *pinckany*, bestow this iewell a me. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 308).

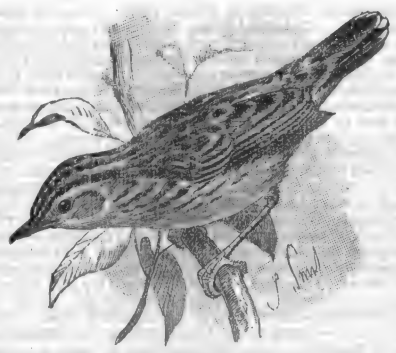
Pinckneya (pingk'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), named after Charles Cotesworth *Pinckney*, a South Carolinian statesman.] A genus of small gamopetalous trees of the family *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Condamineæ*, type of the subtribe *Pinckneyeæ*, characterized by the woolly corolla-lobes and calyx-tube, and by having one sepal dilated into a large rose-colored leaf-like blade. The only species, *P. pubens*, is a native of the southern United States (in the Carolinas and Florida). It bears roundish and closely woolly branchlets, with large thin opposite leaves, and showy pink- and purple-spotted flowers in axillary and terminal corymbs, made more conspicuous by the pinkish bracts, which are ovate and leaf-like and reach 2 inches in length, the flowers 1½ inches. See *fever-tree*, 2, and *Georgia bark* (under *bark*[2]).

pin-clover (pin'klō″vėr), *n.* Same as *alfilerilla*.

pin-connection (pin'kọ-nek″shọn), *n.* In an iron or steel bridge, a connection of the parts by the use of pins, in contradistinction to connections made with turn-buckles, rivets, etc. This method of connecting parts of bridges is believed to be of American origin.

pin-cop (pin'kop), *n.* A roll of yarn, shaped like a pear, used for the weft in power-looms.

pinc-pinc (pingk'pingk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *pink*[5].] A name of the reed-warbler, *Drymœca* or *Cisticola schœnicla*, and of other African warblers of the same genus. One of them, *D. textrix*, is remarkable for building a beautiful nest, something like that of the long-tailed titmouse, with a supplementary nest outside for the use of the male. See cut in next column.


Pinc-pinc (*Drymœca textrix*).

pincushion (pin'kụsh″ọn), *n.* 1. A cushion into which pins are stuck when not in use. [The first quotation refers to the originally high value of pins.]

Beggar myself with purse and *pincushion*,
When she that is the mistress may be mine?
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

Thou art a Retailer of Phrases, and dost deal in Remnants of Remnants, like a Maker of *Pincushions*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

2. A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, the scabious: so called with reference to the soft convex flower-head. Also applied locally to various other plants, as the snowball, *Viburnum Opulus*, sometimes called *pincushion-tree*.—**Robin-redbreast's pincushion**. Same as *bedegar*.

pind (pind), *v. t.* [< ME. *pynden*, < AS. **pyndan*, in comp. *for-pyndan*, put in a pound, pound, < *pund*, pound: see *pound*[2]. Cf. *pend*[1], *pen*[1], *pin*[2].] To impound, as cattle; shut up or confine in a pound.

pinda (pin'dä), *n.* [Also *pindar*, *pinder*, and *pindal*, < W. African (Nyombe) *pinda*, (Mbamba) *penda*, (Kabenda) *mpinda* (Koelle, Polyglotta Africana, p. 111). Compare *goober*.] The groundnut or peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*. [Southern U. S. and West Indies.]

pindara (pin-dä'rä), *n.* [< Hind. *Pindārā*, < Canarese *Pindāra*, *Pendārī*, Marathi *Pindārī*, etc.: see *pindaree*.] Same as *pindaree*.

pindaree (pin-dar'ē), *n.* [Also *pindarry*; < Hind. *Pindārī*, < Marathi *Pindhārī*, prop. *Pendhārī* = Canarese *Pendārī*, a plunderer, freebooter.] A member of a horde of mounted robbers in India, notorious for their atrocity and rapacity. They first appeared about the end of the seventeenth century, and infested the possessions of the East India Company and the surrounding country in the eighteenth century. They were disorderly and mercenary horsemen, organized for indiscriminate raiding and looting. They were dispersed in 1817 by the Marquis of Hastings, then governor-general.

Pindaric (pin-dar'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pindarique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Pindarico*, < L. *Pindaricus*, < Gr. Πινδαρικός, < Πίνδαρος, Pindar (see def.).]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Pindar, one of the first of Greek lyric poets (about 522 to 443 B. C.), or resembling or characteristic of his style.

Almighty crowd! thou shortenest all dispute, . . .
Thou leap'st o'er all eternal truths in thy *Pindaric* way!
Dryden, The Medal, l. 94.

You will find, by the account which I have already given you, that my compositions in gardening are altogether after the *Pindaric* manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 477.

It was a strange misconception that led people for centuries to use the word *Pindaric* and irregular as synonymous terms; whereas the very essence of the odes of Pindar . . . is their regularity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 270.

Pindaric hendecasyllabic. See *hendecasyllabic*.

II. *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar; an ode in irregular or constantly changing meter. *Addison*.

I sometimes see supreme beauty in Pindar, but English *Pindarics* are to me incomprehensible.
C. A. Ward, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 68.

Pindarical (pin-dar'i-kal), *a.* [< *Pindaric* + *-al*.] Same as *Pindaric*.

You may wonder, sir (for this seems a little too extravagant and *pindarical* for prose), what I mean by all this preface. *Cowley*, The Garden.

Pindarism (pin'där-izm), *n.* [= F. *pindarisme*; < *Pindar* + *-ism*.] Imitation of Pindar.

Pindarism prevailed about half a century, but at last died gradually away, and other imitations supply its place. *Johnson*, Cowley.

A sort of intoxication of style—a *Pindarism*, to use a word formed from the name of the poet on whom, above all other poets the power of style seems to have exercised an inspiring and intoxicating effect.
M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, p. 144.

Pindarist (pin'där-ist), *n.* [< *Pindar* + *-ist*.] An imitator of Pindar. *Johnson*.

pindarry (pin-dar'i), *n.* Same as *pindaree*.

pinder[1] (pin'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *poinder*, also *pinner*, *pynner*; < ME. *pynder*, *pyndare*; < *pind* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *pounder*[2].] The officer of a manor whose duty it was to impound stray cattle.

With that they espy'd the jolly *pinder*,
As he sat under a thorn.
"Now turn again, turn again," said the *pinder*,
For a wrong way you have gone.
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, V. 205).

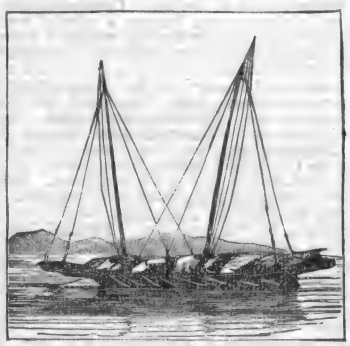
The *poinder* chafes and swears to see beasts in the corn, yet will pull up a stake, or cut a tether, to find supply for his pin-fold. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 163.

In the country, at every court leet, ale-tasters were appointed, with the *pinder* or pounder, etc.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 56.

pinder[2] (pin'dėr), *n.* Same as *pindal*.

The words by which the peanut is known in parts of the South—goober and *pinder*—are of African origin.
Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 162.

pindjajap (pin-jä'jap), *n.* [Malay.] A boat of the Malay archipelago, with from one to three masts, generally two, carrying square


Pindjajap of Sumatra.

sails, and having much overhang or projection at both stem and stern. Pindjajaps are employed in bringing spices, etc., to the ports frequented by Europeans, and were also fitted out as pirate vessels.

Pindova palm. See *palm*[2].

pin-drill, *n.* See *drill*[1].

pindrow (pin'drō), *n.* See *king-pine*, under *pine*[1].

pindust (pin'dust), *n.* Small particles of metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

The little particles of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Sir K. Digby*.

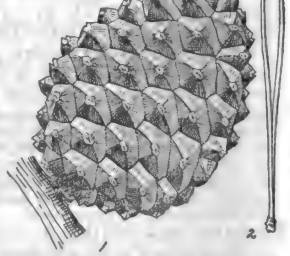
★**pine**[1] (pīn), *n.* [< ME. *pine*, *pyne*, *pin*, < AS. **pīn*, in comp. *pinbeám*, *pīntrēow*, pine-tree, = D. *pijn(boom)* = MHG. *pīne(boum)*, *pīn(boum)* (G. *pinie* = Sw. Dan. *pinie*) = F. Pr. *pin* = Sp. It. *pino* = Pg. *pinho* = Ir. *pīn(chrann)*, < L. *pīnus*, pine; prob. orig. **picnus*, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch: see *pitch*[2]. Cf. Gr. πίτυς, pine.] 1. Any tree of the genus *Pinus*. The pines are evergreens ranging in size from that of a low bush up to a height of 300 feet. Some of them are of the highest economic importance from the timber obtained from them, which, though not of the finest cabinet quality, is very extensively used in all kinds of construction. In this regard the most important species are—in Europe, the Scotch pine; in North America, the (Canadian) red pine, the common white pine, the long-leafed pine, the yellow pine of the east, and that of the west; in India, the Bhutan, chir, and Khasian pines; and in Japan, the matsu (Japanese pine). (See below.) The resinous products of some are of great value (see *pitch*[2], *tar*, *turpentine*, *resin*, *abietene*, *australene*; also *Aleppo pine*, *cluster-pine*, *Corsican pine*, *long-leafed pine*, *Mugho pine*, and *stone-pine*—all below, and *chir*); and some species are useful for their edible seeds (see *nut-pine*). See also *fir-wood*, and *pine-needle wool* (under *pine-needle*).

2. One of various other coniferous trees, as the Moreton Bay pine and the Oregon pine (see below); also, one of a few small plants suggesting the pine. See *ground-pine*.—3. The wood of any pine-tree.—4. The pineapple.—**Aleppo pine**, a middle-sized tree, *Pinus hierosolymitana*, of Mediterranean Europe and Asia, occurring along with the Lebanon cedars. It produces a useful wood, and is the source of the Aleppo turpentine.—**Amboyna pine**, *Dammara alba*. Also called *dammar-pine*. See *Dammara*.—**Austrian pine**, a rather tall tree, *Pinus nigra*, of Austria, etc., having long dark glossy foliage, and resinous wood of moderate worth. Also called *black pine*.—**Bastard pine**. Same as *slash-pine*.—**Bhutan** or **Bhotan pine**, *Pinus Chylla*, of the Himalayas and Afghanistan, a symmetrical tree growing 150 feet high, with a valuable wood, close-grained and easily worked. Also called *lofty pine*. A native name is *kail*.—**Bishop's pine**. Same as *Obispo pine*.—**Black pine**. (*a*) *Pinus Murrayana*, a tree of moderate size and worth, of Pacific North America. Also called *tamarack*, *lodge-pole pine*, *ridge-pole pine*, and *spruce-pine*. (*b*) Same as *Austrian pine*. (*c*) Same as *bull-pine* (*a*). (*d*) Same as *miro*.—**Brazilian pine**, *Araucaria Brasiliana*, a fine tree growing 100 feet high, which forms large forests in southern Brazil. Its seeds are large and

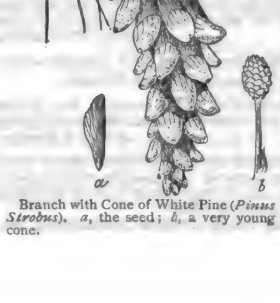
edible, and its wood is fit for boards, masts, etc.—**Broom-pine.** Same as *long-leafed pine.*—**Bull-pine.** (*a*) *Pinus Jeffreyi*, of the Sierra Nevadas, a large tree whose wood affords much coarse lumber. Also called *black pine, Truckee pine.* (*b*) Same as *digger-pine.* (*c*) Same as *yellow pine* (*a*). (*d*) Same as *yellow pine* (*c*).—**Bunya-bunya pine.** See *bunya-bunya.*—**Calabrian pine.** See *Corsican pine* and *cluster-pine.*—**Canadian pine.** Same as *red pine* (*a*).—**Canary pine,** *Pinus Canariensis*, forming extensive forests at high elevations on the Canary Islands. Its timber is considered good, and is not subject to insect ravages.—**Candlewood pine,** a resinous Mexican tree, *Pinus Teocote.* Also called *torch-pine.*—**Cedar-pine,** a middle-sized tree, *Pinus glabra*, found locally in the southern United States, and of no great value. Also called *spruce-pine* and *white pine.*—**Celery-pine, celery-leafed pine,** any one of the three species of *Podocarpus*, beautiful trees, so called from their branchlets resembling a dissected leaf. *P. trichomanoides* (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides* of Don), of New Zealand, furnishes a strong durable timber, and is called by the colonists *pitch-pine.* The Tasmanian *P. asplenifolia* is known as the *celery-top pine,* and yields elastic spars.—**Cembra pine,** the Swiss stone-pine. See *stone-pine,* below.—**Cheel, cheer,** or **chir pine,** the long-leafed pine of India. See *chir.*—**Chile pine.** See *Araucaria.*—**Cluster-pine,** *Pinus Pinaster*, of southern Europe. Its stout leaves are set in dense whorls, and its cones are borne in clusters of from four to eight. It furnishes the Bordeaux turpentine (see *barras*[2] and *galipot*), and its timber is of fair worth. It is used on a large scale in southern France to reclaim sandy wastes. It is also called *maritime pine* and *star-pine.* The Calabrian cluster-pine is *P. bruttia.*—**Corsican pine,** *Pinus nigra*, of Mediterranean Europe, a species reaching a height of 120 feet, notably forming woods on Mount Etna at an altitude of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. It yields turpentine, and its coarse elastic wood is easily worked and durable. A variety of *P. nigra*, of the Taurus Mountains, is the *Taurian* or *seaside pine.* Also called *Calabrian pine* and *Corsican larch.*—**Cowdie, cowrie pine.** See *kauri-pine* and *Dammara.*—**Dammar-pine.** Same as *Amboyna pine.*—**Digger-pine,** *Pinus Sabiniana*, a large tree common on the foot-hills of California mountains. It is much used for fuel, and is one of the nut-pines. Also called *bull-pine.*—**Douglas pine.** Same as *Oregon pine.*—**Dwarf pine.** See *Mugho pine.*—**Dye-pine.** Same as *king-pine.*—**Emodi pine.** Same as *cheel pine.*—**Foxtail-pine,** *Pinus aristata*, of Nevada, etc., a rather large soft-wooded tree, used in timbering mines. It is now nearly exhausted. Also called *hickory-pine.*—**Frankincense-pine.** Same as *loblolly-pine.*—**Georgia pine.** Same as *long-leafed pine.*—**Giant pine.** Same as *sugar-pine.*—**Ginger-pine,** the Oregon, Port Orford, or white cedar, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, admired in cultivation, and most valuable for its hard, strong, close-grained, and durable wood, which has many uses. Its odoriferous resin is a powerful diuretic and insecticide.—**Golden pine.** Same as *Chinese* or *golden larch.* See *larch.*—**Gray pine,** *Pinus divaricata*, a species ranging from the northern borders of the United States northward, of an ashen color, varying in size from 60 feet high down to a straggling bush. Its wood serves for fuel, railway-ties, etc. Also called *Hudson's Bay* or *Labrador pine, northern scrub-pine,* and *prince's-pine.*—**Hard pine,** specifically, the long-leafed pine.—**Highland pine,** the horizontal Scotch pine.—**Himalayan pine.** Same as *neoza-pine.*—**Hudson's Bay pine.** See *gray pine.*—**Japanese pine.** See *matsu.* The Japanese red pine is the akamatsu.—**Jersey pine,** *Pinus Virginiana*, a generally small, straggling tree, growing in barren soil on the eastern coast of the United States, in Kentucky, etc., and westward, largely used for pump-logs and water-pipes. Also called *scrub-pine.*—**Khasian pine,** *Pinus Khasya:* in the Khasian mountains a small tree; in the Burmese hills sometimes 200 feet high.—**King-pine,** a lofty fir, *Abies Webbiana*, of the Himalayas and Afghanistan, a stout black tree of columnar outline, or flat-headed, sometimes 150 feet high. Its fragrant resinous wood is useful, and its young cones yield a beautiful violet dye, whence it is sometimes called *dye-pine.* The pindrow-fir is a variety of the king-pine.—**Knob-cone pine,** *Pinus attenuata*, an unimportant species of the western United States.—**Labrador pine.** Same as *gray pine.*—**Lacebark-pine,** *Pinus Bungeana*, of northern China, cultivated by the Chinese in pots. It sheds its outer bark every season.—**Lambert's pine.** Same as *sugar-pine.*—**Lodge-pole pine.** Same as *black pine* (*a*).—**Lofty pine.** Same as *Bhutan pine.*—**Long-leafed pine,** a tree of great economical importance, *Pinus palustris*, forming extensive forests along the coast of the United States from southern Virginia to Texas, rarely extending inland more than 150 miles. It grows 70 feet high and a yard in diameter, and its needles are nearly a foot long. Its wood is very hard and strong, tough, coarse-grained, and durable, of a reddish color. It is largely manufactured into lumber, and used in ship-building and all kinds of construction. This tree furnishes also nearly all the turpentine, tar, pitch, resin, and spirits of turpentine produced in the United States. Also called *southern* or *Georgia pine, yellow pine,* and *hard pine;* sometimes *broom* or *red pine,* and, especially in England, *pitch-pine.*—**Mahogany pine.** Same as *totara.*—**Maritime pine.** Same as *cluster-pine.*—**Meadow-pine.** Same as *slash-pine.*—**Monterey pine,** the Californian *Pinus radiata*, in the wild state rare and local, but now widely cultivated on the Pacific coast for shelter and ornament: a tree of rapid growth, with beautiful fresh green foliage.—**Moreton Bay pine.** Same as *hoop-pine.*—**Mountain-pine.** (*a*) The Mugho pine. (*b*) See *white pine* (*b*).—**Mugho pine,** *Pinus montana*, a small tough-wooded tree found on the mountains of southern Europe, and sometimes called *mountain-pine.* A variety of *P. montana*, the dwarf pine of Austria, etc., yields the Hungarian balsam, sparingly used in medicine. See *knee-pine.*—**Neoza-pine,** *Pinus Gerardiana*, of the northwestern Himalayas, a stout tree growing 60 feet high, with a silvery bark which peels off in long flakes. It yields abundant turpentine, and each cone affords about 100 edible seeds or neoza-nuts, whence it is sometimes called *Nepal nut-pine.*—**Norfolk Island pine,** *Araucaria excelsa*, a majestic tree, sometimes 200 feet high, abounding on Norfolk Island, and affording a tough and close-grained timber. It is said to produce very large compact knots of a semi-transparent brown, valuable for turnery, etc.—**Norway pine.** See *red pine* (*a*).—**Nut pine.** See *nut-pine* and *piñon*, also *neoza-pine* and *stone-pine.*—**Obispo pine,** a local Californian tree, *Pinus muricata*, of no great value.—**Ocote** or **okote pine.** Same as *candlewood pine.*—**Old-field pine,** the loblolly-pine, which often springs up on abandoned lands, or as second growth after the long-leafed pine.—**Oregon pine,** the Douglas fir or pine, *Pseudotsuga mucronata.* It ranges from British Columbia to Mexico, but is at its best in Oregon and Washington, where it forms large forests, and sometimes exceeds 300 feet in height. It is the most valuable timber-tree of the Pacific region. Its wood is hard, strong, and durable, difficult to work, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for all kinds of construction, for masts and spars, railway-ties, etc. Lumbermen distinguish varieties of the wood as *red* and *yellow fir,* the red less valuable. The bark is serviceable for tanning.—**Oyster Bay pine,** *Callitris rhomboidea*, a somewhat useful conifer of Tasmania.—**Pinaster-pine,** the cluster-pine.—**Pitch-pine.** (*a*) In America, *Pinus rigida*, a moderate tree of stiff habit, found from New Brunswick to Georgia. Its wood is used for fuel, charcoal, and coarse lumber. Also called *torch-pine.* (*b*) In England, the long-leafed pine, or its imported wood. (*c*) See *celery-pine.*—**Pond-pine,** *Pinus serotina*, a moderate-sized tree of peaty or wet ground from North Carolina to Florida.—**Prince's-pine.** (*a*) The gray pine. (*b*) See *Chimaphila.*—**Red pine.** (*a*) An important tree, *Pinus resinosa*, found throughout Canada, sparingly in northern New England, and at its best in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. It grows from 70 to 140 feet high. Its wood is of a light-reddish color, resinous, light, hard, tough, and elastic; it is largely manufactured into lumber, and used for spars, piles, and all kinds of construction. Without good reason called *Norway pine.* (*b*) See *Dacrydium.*—**Ridge-pole pine.** Same as *black pine* (*a*).

Ridge-pole pines, which grow close together, and do not branch out until the stems are thirty or forty feet from the ground. *T. Roosevelt,* Hunting Trips, p. 331.

Rosemary-pine. See *loblolly-pine.*—**Running pine.** See *Lycopodium.*—**Sand-pine,** a tree of moderate size, *Pinus clausa*, found in Florida on sandy ridges: of small use. Also called *spruce-pine.*—**Sap-pine.** Same as *pitch-pine* (*a*). [Rare.]—**Scotch pine,** *Pinus sylvestris*, the only indigenous species of *Pinus* in the British Isles, widely spread throughout Europe, especially on mountains, in Scandinavia forming large forests. Its reddish-tinged wood, one of the most generally useful of pine woods, is extensively employed in civil and naval architecture, etc. It is the red or yellow deal of Great Britain. More often called *fir* than *pine;* locally named *redwood;* commercially designated as *Dantzic, Riga, Swedish,* etc., *fir.* A form, with horizontal branches and red wood, is the *Highland, Speyside,* or *horizontal Scotch fir* or *pine.*—**Scrub-pine.** Same as *Jersey pine.* The northern scrub-pine is the same as *gray pine.*—**Seaside pine.** See *Corsican pine.*—**Short-leafed pine.** See *yellow pine* (*a*).—**Siberian pine.** See *stone-pine* (*c*).—**Silver pine.** Same as *yellow pine* (*c*).—**Southern pine,** the long-leafed pine.—**Speyside pine.** See *Scotch pine.*—**Spruce-pine.** Same as *black pine* (*a*), *cedar-pine, sand-pine,* and *yellow pine* (*a*).—**Stone-pine.** (*a*) The Italian stone-pine, *Pinus Pinea*, of Mediterranean Europe, a low round-headed tree, in Greece growing 60 feet high. It is much cultivated for ornament and for its large seeds, which are a considerable article of trade as a dessert nut. (*b*) The Swiss stone-pine, or arola, *Pinus Cembra*, a middle-sized tree with fragrant and resinous, very fine-grained soft wood, much used for carving and cabinet-work. The seeds are edible, and abound in oil. It yields a turpentine called *Carpathian balsam.* (*c*) The Siberian stone-pine, a variety of *Pinus Cembra.*—**Sugar-pine,** *Pinus Lambertiana*, of the Pacific United States, a common tree, sometimes 275 feet high, yielding a light, soft timber, made into lumber, and used for inside finish, etc., but less valuable than the eastern white pine. Burnt or cut trees exude a sweet resinous matter, sometimes used for sugar. The cones are sometimes 1½ feet long. Also called *giant pine, Lambert's pine.*—**Swiss pine.** See *stone-pine* (*b*).—**Table-mountain pine,** *Pinus pungens*, of the Alleghanies, in Tennessee forming large forests, in Pennsylvania largely made into charcoal. Also called *hickory-pine.*—**Taurian pine.** See *Corsican pine.*—**Torch-pine.** Same as *candlewood pine,* or *pitch-pine* (*a*).—**Totara pine.** See *totara.*—**Truckee pine.** Same as *bull-pine* (*a*).—**Umbrella pine,** *Sciadopitys verticillata*, of Japan. See *Sciadopitys.*—**Virginian pine,** an old name of the long-leafed pine.—**Water-pine,** the Chinese *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus*, a nearly evergreen tree or bush growing in wet places, and planted along the margins of rice-fields.—**Weymouth pine,** a name, in England, of the common American white pine. It was largely planted by Lord Weymouth soon after its introduction into England.—**White pine.** (*a*) *Pinus Strobus,* found from Newfoundland through Canada and the region of the Great Lakes, and south along the Alleghanies to Georgia. It is at its best in the Upper Lake region, where it forms extensive forests. It rises from 75 to 150 feet, and produces a light, soft, straight-grained timber of a light straw-color, more largely manufactured into lumber than that of any other North American tree, and used in building and for a great variety of purposes. The white pine is also an effective ornamental tree. See *Weymouth pine,* and *yellow pine* (*e*). (*b*) *Pinus monticola*, a large species of the western United States, not very common, but in Idaho an important timber-tree. (*c*) The cedar-pine. (*d*) The Rocky Mountain species, *Pinus strobiformis*, of Arizona, and *P. flexilis*, which serves for lumber in Nevada, where better is wanting. (*e*) Same as *kahikatea.*—**Yellow pine.** (*a*) *Pinus echinata*, ranging from New Jersey, through the Gulf States, to Texas, and thence to Missouri and Kansas: the most valuable of the yellow pines except the long-leafed, in contrast with which it is called *short-leafed pine.* Its heavy and hard orange-colored wood is largely made into lumber, especially west of the Mississippi, where it is best developed. Also *spruce-pine* and *bull-pine.* (*b*) The long-leafed pine. (*c*) An important species, *Pinus ponderosa*, found in the Black Hills, and from British Columbia, through the Pacific region, to Texas and Mexico: within its range the most valuable timber-tree after the Oregon pine. It sometimes approaches 300 feet in height, but is commonly much lower, especially in the Rocky Mountains. Used for railway-ties, etc. Also called *bull-pine, silver-pine.* (*d*) *Pinus Arizonica*, a species of minor importance in the mountains of Arizona. (*e*) A commercial name of the common white pine. (See also *ground-pine, heavy-pine, hoop-pine, huon-pine, imou-pine, kauri-pine, knee-pine, loblolly-pine,* and *slash-pine.*)



1. Cone of Stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*), on its branch. 2. A fascicle of (two) leaves.



Branch with Cone of White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*). *a*, the seed; *b*, a very young cone.

pine[2]† (pīn), *n.* [< ME. *pine, pyne,* < AS. *pīn* = OS. *pīn* = OFries. *pine* = D. *pijn* = MLG. *pīne* = OHG. *pīna, bīna,* MHG. *pīne, pīn,* G. *pein* = Icel. *pīna* = Sw. *pina* = Dan. *pine,* pain, woe, < L. *pœna,* ML. also *pena,* punishment, pain: see *pain*[1]. *Pine*[2] and *pain* are both < L. *pœna,* one coming through the AS., the other through the OF.] Pain; torment; anguish; misery; suffering; wretchedness.

Doun with Proserpyne,
Whan I am dede, I wol go wone in *pyne.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 474.

They shalle be clene of synne & *pyne*
As Cryste clensed the of thyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 125.

His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and *pine,*
Were shronke into his jawes. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. ix. 35.

O how sall I eat or drink, master,
Wi' heart sae fu' o' *pine?*
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 217).

The victor hath his foe within his reach,
Yet pardons her that merits death and *pine.*
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 57.

Done to pine, put to death; starved to death.

Whether he alive be to be found,
Or by some deadly chaunce be *done to pine.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 28.

pine[2] (pīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pined,* ppr. *pining.* [< ME. *pinen, pynen,* < AS. *pīnian,* torment, torture, = MLG. *pīnen* = OHG. *pīnōn,* MHG. *pīnen* (also extended OFries. *pīnigia, pīngia* = D. *pijnigen* = MHG. *pīnigen,* G. *peinigen*) = Icel. *pīna* = Sw. *pina* = Dan. *pine,* pain, torture; from the noun: see *pine*[2], *n.* Cf. *pain*[1], *v.*, *punish.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pain; afflict; torture; starve; wear out or consume, as with sickness, pain, or grief.

It nedeth nought to *pyne* yow with the corde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 888.

A burning fever him so *pynde* awaye
That death did finish this his dolefull daye.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600), MS. (*Nares.*)

Beare a pleasaunt countenaunce with a *pined* conscience.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 117.

I left in yonder desert
A virgin almost *pin'd.*
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

This present Spring, Anno Christi 1656, a Quaker, being put into prison at Colechester for his misdemeanours, resolved (as it appeared) to *pine* himself; whereupon he abstained from all manner of food for divers days together.
S. Clarke, Examples, p. 271.

2. To grieve for; bemoan; bewail.

Abash'd the devil stood, . . . and saw
Virtue in her shape how lovely; saw, and *pined*
His loss. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 848.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be consumed with grief or longing; grow thin or waste away with pain, sorrow, or longing; languish: often with *away:* as, she *pined away* and died.

Ye shall not mourn nor weep; but ye shall *pine away* for your iniquities. Ezek. xxiv. 23.

There is but One, but One alone,
Can set the Pilgrim free,
And make him cease to *pine* and moan.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim, st. 11.

Upon the Rebels ill success James Fitz-Eustace, Viscount Baltinglas, fled into Spain, where he *pined away* with Grief. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 361.

On the death of the late Duke, it [Parma] was taken possession of by the French, and is now *pining away* under the influence of their iron domination.
Eustace, Italy, I. vi.

2. To long; languish with longing desire: usually with *for* before the object of desire.

Loathing, from racks of husky straw he turns,
And, *pining*, for the verdant pasture mourns.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, v.

For whom, and not *for* Tybalt, Juliet *pined*.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 236.

I *pine* to see
My native hill once more. *Bryant*, Song.

3. To shrink or "render," as fish in the process of curing. =Syn. 1. To droop, flag, wither.

pine[3] (pīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*. Also *pinemaw*. [Ireland.]

pineal (pin'ē-al), *a.* [= F. *pinéale* = Sp. Pg. *pineal* = It. *pineale*, < L. *pinea*, a pine-cone; prop. fem. of *pineus*, of the pine, < *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a pine-cone, or resembling it in shape.—2. Pertaining to the pineal body.—**Pineal body**, a small, free, ovoid, conical, reddish organ, attached to the posterior cerebral commissure, and projecting downward and backward between the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. It is believed to be a vestigial sense-organ, probably of sight. Also called *pineal gland*, *conarium*, *pinus*, and *epiphysis cerebri*. See cuts under *corpus*, *encephalon*, and *visceral*.

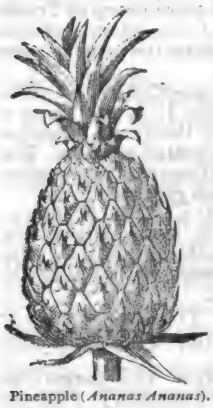
Courtiers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the *pineal gland*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Pineal eye, a visual organ on the top of the head of some extinct animals, of which the existing pineal body is supposed to be the persistent vestige. The site of such an organ is indicated by that vacuity of the skull of some extinct mammals and reptiles known as the *parietal foramen*, and the eye itself is also called *parietal eye* and *third eye*.—**Pineal peduncles**, the habenæ or habenulæ. See *peduncle*.—**Pineal ventricle**, the cavity sometimes found within the pineal body, as a persistent fetal condition.

pineapple (pīn'ap″l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pyneapple*, *pyneable*; < ME. *pinappel*, *pynappul*, *pynappylle*, < AS. *pīnæppel*, < *pīn*, pine, + *æppel*, apple.] 1†. The cone or strobilus of the pine; a pine-cone.

His [the pine's] fruite is great Boulleans or bawles of a brown chestnut colour, and are called *pine-apples*.
Lyte, Dodoens, p. 769.

2. The fruit of *Ananas Ananas:* so called from its resemblance to a pine-cone. This is a collective fruit, consisting of a matured spike or head of flowers, all parts of which—flowers, bracts, and axis—are consolidated in one succulent mass. In hothouse culture a single fruit has been known to weigh 14 pounds.


Pineapple (*Ananas Ananas*).

3. The plant *Ananas Ananas*, a native of tropical South America, now widely cultivated and naturalized throughout the tropics. Its short stem rises from a cluster of rigid recurved leaves, like those of the aloe, but thinner. The axis extends beyond the single fruit in a tuft of short leaves called the *crown*. Highly cultivated varieties are seedless, and are propagated by the crown, or (commonly) by suckers, which produce fruit much sooner. The chief seat of pineapple cultivation is the West Indies, whence the fruit is exported in large quantities to the United States and England. The leaves, some 3 feet long, yield a strong fiber, which in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere is woven into a fine fabric. So-called pineapple-cloths are also made from the fiber of other species of *Bromeliaceæ*, as *Bromelia Pinguin*, the wild pineapple.

4. A fish of the family *Diodontidæ*, a kind of porcupine-fish, *Chilomycterus schoepfi:* so called from the prickly skin and the shape when inflated.—**Essence of pineapple**, Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*).—**Pineapple cheese**. See *cheese*[1].—**Pineapple rum**, rum flavored with slices of pineapple.

pineapple-cloth (pīn'ap″l-klôth), *n.* Same as *piña-cloth*.

pineapple-flower (pīn'ap-l-flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the liliaceous genus *Basilæa*, which consists of four or five bulbous South African species, moderately ornamental, somewhat cultivated in gardens.

pineapple-tree† (pīn'ap″l-trē), *n.* [< ME. *pyneappyltre*, *pynappul tree*, *pynapple tree*; < *pineapple* + *tree*.] The pine-tree.

Now for *pynappul tree*
The colde or weetisshe land most sowen be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Heare, amonge certeyne wooddes of date trees and *pyneable trees* of excedyng height, he fownd two natiue sprynges of fresshe water.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 77).

pineaster†, *n.* An improper form of *pinaster*.

pine-barren (pīn'bar″en), *n.* A level sandy tract covered sparsely with pine-trees. [Southern U. S.]

A dreary and extensive forest of pine-trees, or, as it is termed by the Carolinians, a *pine-barren*, where a habitation is seldom seen except at intervals of ten or twelve miles. *Lambert's Travels*, II. 226.

Pine-barren beauty. See *Pyxidanthera*.—**Pine-barren terrapin**, a tortoise of the family *Clemmydidæ*.

pine-beauty (pīn'bū″ti), *n.* A British moth, *Trachea piniperda*, white with a yellow band and red spots, whose larva feeds on coniferous trees.

pine-beetle (pīn'bē″tl), *n.* A xylophagous beetle, as *Hylesinus* or *Hylurgus piniperda*, destructive to pines.

pine-blight (pīn'blīt), *n.* 1. An aphid, *Chermes pinicorticis*, of the subfamily *Chermesinæ*, which blights the bark of the pine.—2. The flocculent substance from this insect.—3. The blighting of the tree caused by this aphid.

pine-bullfinch (pīn'bůl″finch), *n.* Same as *pine-grosbeak*.

pine-carpet (pīn'kär″pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Thera firmata*, whose larva feeds on the Scotch fir.

pine-chafer (pīn'chā″fėr), *n.* A beetle (*Anomala pinicola*) which feeds on the leaves of the pine. [U. S.]

pine-clad (pīn'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with pines.

pine-cloth (pīn'klôth), *n.* Same as *piña-cloth*.

pine-cone (pīn'kōn), *n.* The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.

pine-drops (pīn'drops), *n. pl.* See *beech-drops* and *Pterospora*.

pine-finch (pīn'finch), *n.* 1. Same as *pine-grosbeak*.—2. A small fringilline bird of North America, *Chrysomitris* or *Spinus pinus*, commonly found in pine-woods. It is about 5 inches long, and entirely covered with pale or flaxen brown and dusky streaks, more or less tinged with yellow, especially on the wings and tail. The bill is very acute, the tail is emarginate, and the wings are pointed. It is an abundant migratory bird in many parts of the United States and British America, and is a near relative of the siskin or linnet of Europe. Also called *pine-linnet* and *pine-siskin*.

pineful† (pīn'fůl), *a.* [< *pine*[2] + *-ful*.] Full of woe, pain, or misery.

With long constraint of *pineful* penury.
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. ii. 82.

pine-grosbeak (pīn'grōs″bēk), *n.* A large fringilline bird of Europe and North America, *Pinicola enucleator*, found chiefly in coniferous


Pine-grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*).

woods in northerly or alpine regions. See *Pinicola*. Also called *pine-bullfinch*, *pine-finch*.

pine-grouse (pīn'grous), *n.* Same as *dusky grouse* (which see, under *grouse*). [Western U. S.]

pine-gum (pīn'gum), *n.* A resin, scarcely distinguishable from sandarac, derived from Australian trees of the genus *Callitris* (*Frenela*), as *C. robusta* and *C. rhomboidea*.

pine-house (pīn'hous), *n.* Same as *pinery*, 1.

pine-kernel (pīn'kėr″nel), *n.* The edible seed of some pines. See *pine-nut*.

pine-knot (pīn'not′), *n.* The resinous knot of a pine-tree, used as fuel. [U. S.]

In the remote settlements the *pine-knot* is still the torch of courtship; it endures to sit up by.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 24.

pine-linnet (pīn'lin″et), *n.* Same as *pine-finch*, 2.

pine-lizard (pīn'liz″ard), *n.* The common brown lizard, or fence-lizard, of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, often found in pine-woods or pine-barrens.

pine-marten (pīn'mär″ten), *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ*, *Mustela martes* or *Martes abietum*, a native of Europe and Asia: so called in distinction from *beech-marten*. The name is extended to the American representative, which is a different species, *M. americana*. See *marten*[1] and *Mustela*.

pine-mast (pīn'mâst), *n.* Pine-cones. See *mast*[2].

pinemaw (pīn'mâ), *n.* Same as *pine*[3].

pine-mouse (pīn'mous), *n.* A North American meadow-mouse of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, *Microtus* (*Pitymys*) *pinetorum*, common in many parts of the United States, about 4 inches long,


Pine-mouse (*Microtus pinetorum*).

of a rich dark reddish-brown color, with very smooth, glossy fur. This vole lives mostly in dry soils, as of pine-barrens, and represents a section of the large genus *Microtus*, of which the *M.* (or *P.*) *quasiater* is another member found in Mexico, of a blackish color.

pine-needle (pīn'nē″dl), *n.* The acicular leaf of the pine-tree.

Beneath these trees we walked over a carpet of *pine-needles*, upon which our moccasined feet made no sound.
The Century, XXX. 225.

Pine-needle bath, a bath of water impregnated with an extract of pine-needles.—**Pine-needle wool**, a fibrous substance produced from the leaves of the pine in Norway, Germany, and the southern United States. It is of a light-brown color, and has a pleasant balsamic smell. Garments are made from it when spun and woven on the stocking-loom, and these are supposed to be beneficial to persons threatened with rheumatism or with lung-complaints. In the United States the fibers of pine-needles have been used for coarse bagging. Also *pine-wool* and *fir-wool*.

pine-nut (pīn'nut), *n.* [< ME. *pinnote*, *pynutte*, *pynote*, < AS. *pīnhnutu*, < *pīn*, pine, + *hnutu*, nut.] 1. A pine-cone.—2. The edible seed-kernel of several species of pine. See *neozapine* and *stone-pine*, both under *pine*[1]. See also *nut-pine* and *piñon*.

In the cottages at the shelter aboue, where we break our cable, we found many *pine-nuts* opened.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 422.

Pine-nut tree [< ME. *pinnote tre*], the pine-tree.

Als dede the *pinnote tre*. *Seven Sages*, l. 544.

pine-oil (pīn'oil), *n.* 1. An oil obtained from the resinous exudations of pine- and fir-trees: used in making colors and varnishes. Also called *turpentine-oil*.—2. An essential oil distilled from the leaves and twigs of *Pinus montana*, and esteemed in German medicine; also, a similar product from *P. sylvestris*.—3. A fixed oil suitable for lamps, obtained in Sweden and elsewhere from pine- and fir-wood by distillation or chemically.

piner† (pī′nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *pioneer*.

pinery (pī′ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *pineries* (-riz). [< *pine*[1] + *-ry*.] 1. A hothouse in which pineapples are raised. Also called *pine-house* and *pine-stove*.

A little bit of a shrubbery, . . . and a poor little flower-bed or so, and a humble apology for a *pinery*.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxvi.

2. A place where pine-trees grow; especially, a pine-forest in which an extensive lumbering business is carried on, as in the forests of white pine (*P. Strobus*) of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

In *pineries*, on the other hand, valuable timber is obtained, and the population is far superior to the tar heel, the nickname of the dweller in barrens.
Encyc. Americana, I. 199.

pine-sap (pīn′sap), *n.* A tawny or reddish fleshy plant, *Hypopitys Hypopithys*, resembling the Indian-pipe, but having several smaller flowers in a raceme. So named as parasitic on the roots of pine. Also called *false beech-drops*. See *Monotropa* and *beech-drops*.


1. Flowering Plant of Pine-sap (*Hypopitys Hypopithys*). 2. Plant with fruits. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

pine-siskin (pīn′sis″kin), *n.* Same as *pine-finch*, 2.

pine-snake (pīn′snāk), *n.* A snake of the genus *Pityophis*, as *P. bellona*, the bull-snake, of which there are several kinds. They attain a large size, are harmless and inoffensive, and are commonly found in pine-woods. See cut under *Pityophis*.

pine-stove (pīn'stōv), *n.* Same as *pinery*, 1.

pine-thistle (pīn'this″l), *n.* A composite plant, *Atractylis gummifera*, the root of which abounds with a gummy matter, which exudes when it is wounded. It grows in the Mediterranean region, where the flower-stalks are dressed with oil and used as food.

pine-tree (pīn'trē), *n.* [< ME. *pinetre, pynetre,* < AS. *pintreów,* < *pīn,* pine, + *treów,* tree.] Same as *pine*[1], 1.—**Pine-tree cod.** See *cod*[2].—**Pine-tree money,** silver coins (the shilling and smaller denominations) of Massachusetts, struck in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and bearing the device of a pine-tree. These pieces were known in their early days as *Boston* or *Bay shillings,* etc. The first application we find of the name of *pine* to them was in May, 1680. *Crosby,* Early Coins of America (1878), p. 62.—**Pine-tree State,** the State of Maine: so called in allusion to its extensive pine-forests.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Pine-tree Shilling, 1652.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

pinetum (pī-nē'tum), *n.* [L. (> It. *pineto, pineta*), a pine-grove, < *pinus,* pine: see *pine*[1], *n.*] 1. A plantation or collection of growing pine-trees of different kinds, especially one designed for ornamental or scientific purposes.—2. A treatise on the pines: as, Gordon's *Pinetum.*

pine-warbler (pīn'wâr″blėr), *n.* A small migratory insectivorous bird of North America, *Dendræca pinus* or *vigorsi,* belonging to the



Pine-warbler (*Dendræca pinus* or *vigorsi*).

family of wood-warblers (*Mniotiltidæ* or *Sylvicolidæ*). It is about 6 inches long, of an olive-green color above and dull-yellow below, with white blotches on the tail-feathers. It is one of the most abundant of its tribe in some parts of the United States, especially in pine-woods of southern localities.

pineweed (pīn'wēd), *n.* *Sarothra gentianoides:* same as *orange-grass.*

pine-weevil (pīn'wē″vl), *n.* A curculio, *Pissodes strobi,* which lays its eggs on the terminal shoots of the white pine, into which its larvæ bore.

pine-wool (pīn'wůl), *n.* Same as *pine-needle wool* (which see, under *pine-needle*).

pine-worm (pīn'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a sawfly of the genus *Lophyrus.* *L. abbotti* commonly infests the white pine in the United States, and *L. lecontei* the Austrian, Scotch, and pitch pine.

piney, *a.* See *piny*[1].

pin-eyed (pin'īd), *a.* Having the capitate stigma at the throat of the corolla, the stamens standing lower: noting, for instance, the long-styled form of the cowslip, *Primula veris,* and contrasted with *thrum-eyed,* applied to the short-styled form, in which the anthers are above.

Florists who cultivate the Polyanthus and Auricula have long been aware of the two kinds of flowers, and they call the plants which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla "pin-headed" or "*pin-eyed.*"

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 14.

pin-feather (pin'feᵺ″ėr), *n.* See *feather.*

pin-feathered (pin'feᵺ″ėrd), *a.* Covered with pin-feathers; not fully fledged: said of young birds acquiring their first plumage after the downy state, and of old birds renewing their plumage during the molt: sometimes used figuratively.

Hourly we see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was whipt at school.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i.

pin-fire (pin'fīr), *a.* 1. Noting a cartridge for breech-loading guns, invented by Lefaucheux in 1836. Within a recess of the metal base of the cartridge, whose body is of paper, is placed a percussion-cap, the open end of which faces a hole in the side of the base. Into this hole is loosely fitted a brass firing-pin, which penetrates the cap, and, when the cartridge is placed in the gun and the breech closed, projects through a small hole or recess in the barrel. The hammer of the lock strikes the outer end of this pin in firing, driving the pin down upon and igniting the detonating material in the cap. This cartridge is considered the parent of the modern central-fire and rim-fire cartridges.

2. Noting a breech-loading gun in which a pin-fire cartridge is used.—**Pin-fire cartridge,** a cartridge for breech-loading guns. See def. 1. Also called *pin-cartridge.*—**Pin-fire gun,** a breech-loading gun in which a pin-fire cartridge is used.

pinfish (pin'fish), *n.* 1. A sparoid fish, *Lagodon rhomboides,* related to the scup and sheepshead, common along the southern coast of the United States. The body is elliptic-ovate and compressed, the head is pointed, the upper molars are in two rows, the incisors are broad and emarginated at the apex, and there is a precumbent spine in front of the dorsal fin. The color is olive, with silvery sides, six dark vertical bars, a large dark blotch over the pectoral fin, and faint blue and golden stripes on the sides. Also locally called *chopa-spina, bream, robin, sailors' choice,* and *squirrel-fish.* See cut under *Lagodon.*

2. A sparoid fish, *Diplodus holbrooki,* like the *Lagodon rhomboides,* but with entire teeth.—3. A small sunfish of the United States, as the copper-nosed bream, *Lepomis pallidus.*

pin-flat (pin'flat), *n.* 1. A small disk of double cardboard covered with some textile material so arranged that pins can be stuck into the edge.—2. A scow carrying a square sail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* [Canada.]

pinfold (pin'fōld), *n.* [Also *penfold;* < ME. *pynfolde, punfolde, ponfolde, pondfolde, pyndefolde;* < *pin, pound*[2] (cf. derived verb *pind*), + *fold*[2].] 1. A place in which stray cattle are temporarily confined; a pound.

Heo hath hulpe a thousande oute of the deueles *ponfolde.*
Piers Plowman (B), v. 633.

His pledge goes to the *pinfold.*
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, v. 205).

2. A fold or inclosure for animals.

The cattle slept as he went out to the *pinfold* by the light of the stars. *The Atlantic,* LXI. 661.

For the *penfold* [in which was a lion] surrounded a hollow
Which led where the eye scarce dared follow.
Browning, The Glove.

pinfold† (pin'fōld), *v. t.* [< *pinfold, n.*] To confine in a pound or pinfold; impound.

Had this beene the course in the Primitive time, the Gospel had been *pinfolded* up in a few Cities, and not spread as it is. *N. Ward,* Simple Cobler, p. 46.

pin-footed (pin'fůt″ed), *a.* Having pinnate feet; having the toes lobate, as a bird; finfooted.

ping (ping), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To produce a sound like that of a rifle-bullet whistling through the air.

ping (ping), *n.* [< *ping, v.*] The whistling sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 479.

pingle[1]† (ping'gl), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *pightle, pickle*[3].] A small piece of inclosed ground.

The academy, a little *pingle,* or plot of ground, . . . was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 226. (*Latham.*)

pingle[2] (ping'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pingled,* ppr. *pingling.* [Orig. obscure.] 1. To trifle or dally. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To struggle against difficulties; labor; toil; exert oneself; struggle or toil for a livelihood. *N. E. D.* [Sc.]

pinglert (ping'glėr), *n.* [Prob. < *pingle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who trifles or dallies; a trifler; a dabbler.

Perverslie doe they alwaies thinke of their lovers, and talke of them scornefullie, judging all to bee clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 109.

He filleth his mouth well, and is no *pingler* at his meat.
Topsell, Beastes (1607). (*Halliwell.*)

ping-pong (ping'pong), *n.* [From the sounds made in striking the balls.] Tennis played upon a table upon which the courts may be marked.

pin-grass (pin'gràs), *n.* The stork's-bill. See *alfilerilla.*

Pingster†, *n.* and *a.* See *Pinkster.*

Pinguecula (ping-gwek'ū-lą), *n.* Same as *Pinguicula,* 1.

pinguefy† (ping'gwē-fī), *v. t.* [Also *pinguify;* < L. *pinguefacere,* make fat, < *pinguis,* fat (see *pinguid*), + *facere,* make (see *-fy*).] To fatten.

The oyl or ointment wherewith women use to anoint the hair of their head hath a certain property in it to *pinguify* withall. *Holland,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 944.

Pinguicula (ping-gwik'ū-lą), *n.* [NL. (in sense 1 so named by Gesner, 1541, with ref. to the popular name *butterwort*), < L. *pinguiculus,* fattish, < *pinguis,* fat: see *pinguid.*] 1. A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Pinguiculaceæ,* characterized by the spreading posterior corolla-lobe, the four- to five-parted calyx, and the terminal one-celled anthers. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed throughout northern temperate regions, and in the Andes to antarctic climates. They are stemless herbs of moist places, with a rosette of radical leaves, and erect leafless scapes bearing a single purple, violet, yellow, or whitish flower. The broad entire leaves have a peculiar surface as of little crystalline drops. The irritation of foreign bodies causes the leaf-margins to roll inward, imprisoning insects caught upon the sticky surface, and assisting in the absorption of their softer parts. Compare *Utricularia,* a related insectivorous plant. Six species occur in North America, mostly either high northern or near the southern coast, of which latter *P. lutea* is the yellow butterwort, a showy plant of the pine-barrens. See *butterwort* (with cut) and *earning-grass.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A small painless tumor of the conjunctiva, usually situated close to the edge of the cornea. Also called *interpalpebral blotch.*

pinguid (ping'gwid), *a.* [With unorig. term. *-id* (appar. in imitation of *liquid,* etc.); = Sp. Pg. It. *pingue,* < L. *pinguis,* fat.] Fat; unctuous.

Pinguid juice to nourish and feed the body.
Evelyn, Acetaria.

A *pinguid* turgid stile, as Tully calls the Asiatic Rhetoric.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. iii. 29.

pinguidinous (ping-gwid'i-nus), *a.* [Also *pinguedinous* = Sp. It. *pinguedinoso,* < L. *pinguedo* (*pinguedin-*), fatness, < *pinguis,* fat: see *pinguid.*] Containing fat; fatty; adipose; greasy; unctuous. *Coles,* 1717.

pinguin[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *penguin*[1].

pinguin[2] (ping'gwin), *n.* Same as *penguin*[2].

Pinguipedina (ping″gwi-pē-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pinguipes (-ped-)* + *-ina*[2].] A group of trachinoid fishes, named from the genus *Pinguipes;* in Günther's system, the third group of *Trachinidæ,* having eyes lateral, the lateral line continuous, and a large tooth on the posterior part of the intermaxillary.

Pinguipedinæ (ping″gwi-pē-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pinguipes (-ped-)* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of latiloid fishes, typified by the genus *Pinguipes.*

pinguipedine (ping-gwip'e-din), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Pinguipedinæ.*

II. *n.* A member of this group.

Pinguipes (ping'gwi-pēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < L. *pinguis,* fat, + *pes* = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of *Pinguipedinæ,* containing latiloid fishes whose ventral fins are covered with a thick membrane, whence the name.

pinguite (ping'gwīt), *n.* [< L. *pinguis,* fat, + *-ite*[2].] A soft oil-green variety of the hydrous iron silicate chloropal.

pinguitude (ping'gwi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *pinguitudo,* fatness, < *pinguis,* fat: see *pinguid.*] Fatness; a growing fat.

pinhead (pin'hed), *n.* The head of a pin; hence, anything very small.

pin-headed (pin'hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a pin; specifically, in *bot.,* same as *pin-eyed.*

pinhead-sight (pin'hed-sīt), *n.* Same as *bead-sight.*

pinhold (pin'hōld), *n.* A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

★**pinhole** (pin'hōl), *n.* 1. A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; hence, any very small aperture.—2. A minute perforation or transparency, as if made with the point of a pin, of which great numbers sometimes appear in the film of a photographic negative from some chemical defect or fault in manipulation.—**False pinhole,** in pillow-lace making, one of those pinholes on the inner side of a rounded strip, as of a collar, which are used to fix the outer curve by carrying the bobbins from the inner to the outer pins, the inner ones acting as centers from which the outer ones are kept equidistant. Also called *false stitch.*

★**pinic** (pī'nik), *a.* [= F. *pinique;* as *pine*[1] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree; noting one of the acids found in resin: as, *pinic* acid.

Pinicola (pī-nik'ō-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *pinus,* a pine, pine-tree, + *colere,* inhabit.] 1. A genus of fringilline birds of the family *Fringillidæ,* the type of which is *P. enucleator;* the pine-grosbeaks. The bill is short, obtuse, and turgid, like a bullfinch's; the nostrils are hidden by tufts of nasal plumules; the wings and tail are long—the former pointed, the latter emarginate; and the feet are small. The male is chiefly dull-carmine or lake-red, shaded with gray in some places, and varied with white. The female is gray, heightened in some places with saffron-yellow. The genus

is restricted to northerly parts of the northern hemisphere, where the birds chiefly inhabit coniferous regions. See cut under *pine-grosbeak*.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects.

pinicoline (pī-nik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *pinicol-ous* + *-ine*[1].] Inhabiting or frequenting pines or other coniferous woods: said of various animals. *Coues.*

pinicolous (pī-nik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *pinus*, a pine, pine-tree, + *colere*, inhabit, + *-ous*.] Same as *pinicoline*.

piniform (pī′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pinus*, a pine, pine-tree, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a pine-cone.—**Piniform decussation**, the decussation of fibers in the oblongata above the decussation of the pyramids: it lies between the pyramids and the central gray matter.

pining (pī′ning), *n.* [< ME. *pining*, *pyning*, < AS. *pīnung*, torment, torture, pain, verbal n. of *pīnian*, torment: see *pine*[2], *v.*] 1. Punishment; torture.—2. Suffering.

piningly (pī′ning-li), *adv.* In a pining or languishing manner; by wasting away.

pining-stool† (pī′ning-stōl), *n.* [< ME. *pynyng-stole*; < *pining* + *stool*.] A cucking-stool.

To punyshen on pillories and on *pynyng-stoles*.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 79.

★**pinion**[1] (pin′yon), *n.* [Formerly also *pinnion*; < ME. *pinion*, *pynyon*, < OF. *pignon*, *pennon*, *panon*, a pinion, plume, feather of an arrow, same as *pennon*, *penon*, etc., a flag, banner, = Sp. *piñón*, pinion, = It. *pennone*, a bunch of feathers, a pennon, < L. *penna*, *pinna*, wing, feather: see *pin*[1], *pen*[2], and cf. *pinion*[2], another use of the same word.] 1. A feather; especially, a remex or flight-feather.

He is pluck'd, when hither
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 12. 4.

2. The wing of a bird, or the flight-feathers collectively.

Tell me if e'er your tender *Pinions* bore
Such weight of Woe.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

To Daphne's window speed thy way;
And there on quivering *pinions* rise,
And there thy vocal art display.
Shenstone, Sky Lark.

3. Technically, in *ornith.*, the joint of a bird's wing furthest from the body; the distal segment of the wing; the manus, consisting of the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges, collectively bearing the primary remiges, or largest flight-feathers, and the alula or bastard-wing. Most adult birds show the seven separate bones of the pinion here figured; but in a few adults, and probably in all embryos, the osseous elements are more numerous.



Pinion-bones or Manus of Adult Fowl, together with *u*, *r*, ulna and radius, bones of the forearm; *u′*, ulnar carpal; *r′*, radial carpal; *i*, phalanx of first digit; *ii*, main metacarpal, bearing two phalanges, with which it is ankylosed; *iii*, another metacarpal, bearing one small phalanx. The first metacarpal is the ankylosed knob on the head of *ii*, bearing *i*.

4. In *entom.*, one of various moths: as, the brown-spot *pinion*, *Anchocelis litura*.—5. [< *pinion*[1], *v.*] A shackle or band for the arm. *Ainsworth.*

pinion[1] (pin′yon), *v. t.* [Formerly also *pinnion*; < *pinion*[1], *n.*] 1. To bind or confine the wings of (a bird); restrain or confine by binding the wings, or by cutting off the pinions; bind or confine (the wings). A very common but cruel method of pinioning, practised especially upon geese by poulterers, is to twist the pinion over the next joint of the wing, where it is confined by the primaries resting upon the secondaries.

Not like a tame bird, that returns; nor like a hawk, that will shew where she is by her bells; but like an eagle, whose wings thou canst neither clip nor *pinion*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 432.

2. To bind or confine the arm or arms of (a person) to the body so as to disable or render incapable of resistance; shackle.

Know, sir, that I
Will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 53.

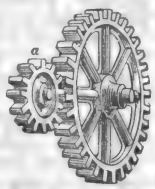
Away with him! I'll follow you. Look you *pinion* him, and take his money from him, lest he swallow a shilling and kill himself. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 1.

All their hands he *pinnioned* behinde
With their owne girdles. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi.

3. To bind; attach as by bonds or shackles.

Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 134.

★**pinion**[2] (pin′yon), *n.* [Formerly also *pinnion*; < F. *pignon*, a small wheel, pinion, spur-nut, = Sp. *piñón*, the tooth of a wheel, pinion; a particular use of the word represented by *pinion*[1], a wing, etc., < L. *penna*, *pinna*, wing, feather, *pinna*, a float of a water-wheel: see *pen*[2], *pin*[1], and cf. *pinion*[1].] A small wheel with cogs or teeth which engage the teeth of a larger wheel with cogs or teeth, or sometimes only an arbor or spindle having notches or leaves, which are caught successively by the teeth of the wheel, and the motion thereby communicated. See also cut under *pawl-press*.


Spur-wheel, with Pinion *a*.

—**Flying pinion**, the fly of a clock. See *fly*[1], 3 (*a*).—**Lantern-pinion**. Same as *lantern-wheel*.—**Long pinion**, a pinion whose leaves extend so far along the axis that the wheel into which the pinion works can move along its axis without becoming ungeared.—**Pinion of report**, a smaller pinion moved by the cannon-pinion of a clock.—**Rack and pinion**. See *rack*.

pinion[3] (pin′yon), *n.* Same as *piñon*. [U. S.]

pinion-bone (pin′yon-bōn), *n.* The bones of the pinion taken together. See *pinion*[1], 3.

pinion-file (pin′yon-fīl), *n.* A small knife-edged file used by watchmakers.

pinion-gage (pin′yon-gāj), *n.* Fine calipers used by watchmakers.

pinionist† (pin′yon-ist), *n.* [< *pinion*[1], *n.*, + *-ist*.] A winged animal; a bird. [Rare.]

All the flitting *pinnionists* of ayre
Attentive sate.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

pinion-jack (pin′yon-jak), *n.* In *milling*, a jack for ungearing the pinion which drives the stone.

pinion-wire (pin′yon-wīr), *n.* Wire formed into the shape and size required for the pinions of clocks and watches. It is drawn, in the same manner as round wire, through plates the holes of which correspond in section to the shape of the wire.

pinite (pin′īt), *n.* [< *Pini*, a mine in Saxony, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring massive of a white to gray or green or brown color and dull waxy luster. It is formed from the alteration of other minerals (as iolite, etc.) and has many varieties; it is probably essentially a compact muscovite.

Pinites (pi-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1].] A generic name under which various fragments of fossil plants, from strata of different geological ages, and supposed to be related to the genus *Pinus*, have been described. Originally the name *Pinites* was given to a Carboniferous fossil wood interpreted microscopically as coniferous and resembling pine-wood. The original or type species, *Pinites Brandlingi*, based on the great fossil trunk-fragment 72 feet in length found in a quarry near Newcastle-on-Tyne, is now recognized as the trunk of *Cordaites*, and generically designated, contrary to priority in nomenclature, as *Dadoxylon*, *Araucarioxylon*, etc.

pinjinnet†, *n.* Same as *pimgenet*.

pin-joint (pin′joint), *n.* A form of joint in which each part is pierced with an eye and the parts are united by passing a pin through the eye.

The rapidity with which bridges with *pin joints* can be erected is an immense advantage.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8937.

pink[1] (pingk), *v.* [< ME. *pinken*, prick; prob. a nasalized form of *picken*, *pikken*, pick, peck: see *pick*[1], *peck*[1]. Cf. F. *piquer*, prick, also pink (pierce with eyelet-holes). *Pink*, ME. *pink*, is a diff. word from ME. *pingen*, < AS. *pyngan*, < L. *pungere*, prick: see *pungent*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce; puncture; stab with a rapier or some similar weapon; make a hole or holes in.

We cut not out our clothes, sir,
At half-sword, as your tailors do, and *pink* 'em
With pikes and partizans. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

I will *pink* your flesh full of holes with my rapier for this. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

"Lovel," said Mr. Coverley, affecting to whisper, "you must certainly *pink* him; you must not put up with such an affront." *Mme. D'Arblay*, Evelina, lxxxiii.

2†. To decorate with punctures or holes; tattoo.

Men and women *pinke* their bodies, putting thereon grease mixed with colour. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 648.

The sea-hedge-hogge is enclosed in a round shell, . . . handsomely wrought and *pincked*.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 32.

Your Wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloth'd for Life.
Prior, Alma, ii.

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame;
Taught thee to clothe thy *pink'd* and painted hide,
And grace thy figure with a soldier's pride.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 486.

Specifically—3. To decorate, as any garment or article made of textile fabric or leather, by cutting small holes of regular shape in succession, scallops, loops, etc., at the edge, or elsewhere. It is usually done with the pinking-iron, the material being laid upon a block of lead or the like.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
Pinckt upon gold, and paled part per part.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

A doublet of black velvet . . . *pinked* upon scarlet satin.
Scott.

II.† *intrans.* To make a hole.

Heo *pinkes* with heore penne on heore parchemin.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

pink[1] (pingk), *n.* [< *pink*[1], *v.*] 1†. A puncture or small hole made by some sharp slender instrument such as a rapier or dagger; a stab-wound.

A freebooter's *pink*, sir, three or four inches deep.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iii. 5.

2. A small hole or eyelet punched in silk or other material with a pinking-iron; a scallop.

You had rather have
An ulcer in your body than a *pink*
More in your clothes.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

★**pink**[2] (pingk), *n.* and *a.* [So called as having the edges of the petals delicately pinked or jagged; < *pink*[1], *v.* Cf. F. *pince*, pink, < *pincer*, pinch, nip: see *pinch* (not connected with *pink*[2]). According to some, so called from the small dots, resembling eyes, on some of the species. Cf. Ir. *pincin*, a gilliflower] I. *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Dianthus*. The common garden pink is *D. plumarius*, also called *plumed* or *feathered pink*, and in its ring-marked varieties *pheasant's-eye pink*. See *Dianthus*, *carnation*[1], 3, *maiden-pink*, *meadow-pink*, 2, and phrases below.

2. One of various plants of other genera, with some resemblance to the true pinks. See *Lychnis*, 2, *moss-pink*, and phrases below.—3. A red color of low chroma but high luminosity, inclining toward purple.—4. In *painting*, any one of several lakes of a yellow or greenish-yellow color, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white base, such as chalk or alumina.—5. A red coat or badge, or a person wearing one; specifically, a scarlet hunting-coat.

With pea-coats over their *pinks*.
Macmillan's Mag., I. 16.

The *pinks* stand about the inn-door lighting cigars and waiting to see us start, while their hacks are led up and down the market-place on which the inn looks.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

6. A small fish, so called from its color. (*a*) A minnow.

And full well may you think,
If you troll with a *pink*,
One [a fishing-rod] too weak will be apt to miscarry.
Cotton, Angler's Ballad.

The Trout is usually caught with a worm, or a minnow, which some call a *penk*, or with a fly.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 90.

(*b*) A young grayling. (*c*) A young salmon before its entry into the sea. See cut under *parr*.

Presently the alevin grows into the fry, or *pink*, which is an absurd little fish about an inch long, goggle-eyed, and with dark bars on its sides. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 740.

7. A flower; in a figurative use, a beauty; hence, the flower or highest type or example of excellence in some particular; a supremely excellent or choice example or type of excellence: as, the *pink* of perfection.

I am the very *pink* of courtesy.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 61.

He had a pretty *pincke* to his own wedded wife.
Breton, Merry Wonders, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

This is the prettiest pilgrim,
The *pink* of pilgrims! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.

I am happy to have oblig'd the Mirrour of Knighthood and *Pink* of Courtesie in the Age.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 1.

Brown pink. See *brown*.—**Caro'lina pink**. See *pink-root*, 1.—**Carthusians' pink**, *Dianthus Carthusianorum*, a somewhat cultivated European species with a dense cluster of small flowers, usually dark-purple or crimson.—**Cheddar pink**, a pretty dwarf species, *Dianthus cæsius*, found at Cheddar in England.—**Cushion-pink**. Same as *moss-pink*.—**Deptford pink**, a European species, *Dianthus Armeria*, with small flowers, pink dotted with white, naturalized in the eastern United States.—**Dutch pink**. (*a*) A yellow lake prepared from quercitron bark. It differs from Italian pink in not having as much coloring matter, and in being usually precipitated on a chalk base instead of alumina. It is, in effect, an inferior quality of Italian pink. (*b*) Blood. [Slang.]

That'll take the bark from your nozzle, and distil the *Dutch pink* for you, won't it?
Cuthbert Bede, Mr. Verdant Green, II. 31.

Fire-pink, *Silene Virginica*, a plant with brilliant scarlet flowers, native in the interior United States, sometimes cultivated.—**Glacier pink**, a species of the Alps and Pyrenees, *Dianthus neglectus*, growing in low tufts whence spring many brilliant flowers.—**Grass-pink**, an orchid, *Limodorum tuberosum*, common in North American bogs. It has a slender stem with a single grass-like leaf at the base, and a short raceme of beautiful pink-purple flowers.—**Indian pink**. (*a*) See *Dianthus*. (*b*) Sometimes same as *pinkroot*, 1 (United States), and *cypress-vine* (West Indies).—**Italian pink**, a yellow lake prepared from quercit-

ron bark.—**Mullen-pink.** See *Lychnis*, 2.—**Old-maid's pink**, the common soapwort or bouncing-bet.—**Pheasant's-eye pink.** See def. 1, above.—**Rose pink**, an inferior kind of red lake, produced by precipitating a decoction of Brazil wood on to a chalk base.—**Sea-pink**, a species of thrift in Europe, *Statice Armeria*.

II. *a.* Of the color or hue called pink.—**Pink coral.** See *coral*.—**Pink crystals.** Same as *pink salts*.—**Pink madder.** See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].—**Pink salt.** See *salt*.

pink[3] (pingk), *v. i.* [< MD. *pincken*, D. *pinken*, shut the eyes, wink, twinkle; cf. MD. *pinck-oogen*, wink; origin obscure. Cf. *pink-eye*[2].] To wink; peep slyly.

Though his iye on us therat pleasantlie *pinke*,
Yet will he thinke that we saie not as we thinke.
J. Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556). (*Nares.*)

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking* as if he had sore eyes.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To pink in, to close in; diminish: said of daylight.

I'll be with ye as soon as daylight begins *to pink in*.
Thomas Hardy, Distracted Preacher, vi.

pink[4]† (pingk), *n.* [< MD. *pinck*, D. *pink* = MLG. LG. *pinke* (> G. *pinke*); cf. F. *pinque* = Sp. *pinco*, *pinque* = Pg. *pinque*, from the D. or LG.; appar. the same, with loss of the initial syllable, as MD. *espinck* = Icel. *espingr* = Sw. *esping*, a long boat, < MD. *espe* = Icel. *espi*, asp, aspen-tree: see *asp*[1].] A vessel or boat with a very narrow stern. Now called *pinky*.

Thus by diuiding their squadrons, and spreading the whole sea ouer a mighty way, there could not so much as the least *pinke* passe but she was espied.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 610.

From most parts of Holland or Zealand, *pinks* or shipping may be had at the brewhouses in Saint Katherine's.
John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 245).

A Dutch *pink* arrived, which had been to the southward a trading. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 124.

pink[5] (pingk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *spink* and *finch*, and also *pinc-pinc*. Hence dim. *pinkety*.] A finch; the chaffinch or spink, *Fringilla cœlebs*.

pink[6]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A game at cards: the same as *post*[2], 11. *Collier's* Hist. Dram. Poet., ii. 315. (*Halliwell.*)

pinkcheek (pingk'chēk), *n.* An Australian fish, *Upeneichthys porosus*. [New South Wales.]

pinked (pingkt), *p. a.* Pierced or worked with small holes, sometimes showing a lining of another color; reticulated; scalloped.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit . . . railed upon me, till her *pinked* porringer fell off her head.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 50.

The Court is all full of vests, only my Lord St. Albans not *pinked*, but plain black; and they say the King says the pinking upon white makes them look too much like magpies. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 475.

Letters, long proofs of love, and verses fine
Round the *pink'd* rims of crisped Valentine.
Crabbe, Works, I. 111.

pinkeen (ping'kēn), *n.* [< *pink*[1] + *-een*.] A small minnow; an insignificant person. [Ir.]

pinker (ping'kėr), *n.* [< *pink*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scallops silk or other fabric; one who makes eyelets or small ornamental holes or scallops in cloth.—2†. A piercer or stabber; one who stabs another, as in a duel.

pinkety (ping'ket-i), *n.*; pl. *pinketies* (-iz). [Imitative: as *pink*[5] + *-ety*, with dim. force.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

pink-eye[1] (pingk'ī), *n.* [< *pink*[2] + *eye*[1].] A contagious influenza of horses. It is a febrile disease, which derives its name from the pink color of the conjunctiva. There is a similar inflammation of the eye in man.

pink-eye[2] (pingk'ī), *n.* [< *pink*[3], *v.*, wink, blink, + *eye*[1], after MD. **pinck-ooghe*, *pimp-ooghe*, one who has small eyes; cf. *pinck-ooghen*, *pimp-ooghen*, make the eyes small, look at with half-shut eyes, contract the eyebrows, wink, blink; < *pincken*, wink, + *ooghe*, eye: see *pink*[3], *v.*, and *eye*[1]. *Pink* in the Shakspere quot. is usually regarded as an adj., with the assumed sense 'winking' or 'blinking'; but if an adj., it must belong to *pink*[2]. Cf. *pinky*[2].] A small eye.

It was a sport very pleasaunt of theeze beastz, to see the bear with his *pink nyez* leering after his enmiez approach.
Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth. (*Nares.*)

Plumpy Bacchus with *pink eyne*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 121.

pink-eyed[1] (pingk'īd), *a.* [< *pink*[2] + *eye*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having pink eyes, literally, as a white mouse or rabbit. This is the usual color of the eyes in albinism, whether accidentally occurring or artificially produced. It is due to the absence of the natural pigment of the iris and choroid, which are then tinged a light-red color by the blood in the minute vessels.

pink-eyed[2] (pingk'īd), *a.* [< *pink-eye*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having small or blinking eyes.

Them that were *pink-eyed*, and had verie small eies, they termed ocellæ. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 37.

pinkie[1], **pinkie**[2], etc. See *pinky*.

pinkiness (ping'ki-nes), *n.* Pink hue; the pale-red color of the pink.

Mr. Bult . . . had the general solidity and suffusive *pinkiness* of a healthy Briton on the central table-land of life. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

pinking (ping'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pink*[1], *v.*] The operation or process of punching a decorative pattern of scallops and small holes or eyes along the margin of silk and other fabrics used for dress or upholstery. Also called ★*pouncing*.

pinking-iron (ping'king-ī″èrn), *n.* A tool for cutting out pinked borders. The material is laid upon lead or other suitable substance, and the iron struck upon it with a hammer.

pinkish (ping'kish), *a.* Somewhat pink: as, *pinkish* white, *pinkish* yellow.

pink-needle (pingk'nē″dl), *n.* [< *pink*, *v.*, + *needle*.] The stork's-bill, *Erodium cicutarium*, its carpels having long awns like needles for pinking. [Prov. Eng.]

pinkroot (pingk'röt), *n.* 1. The root of the Carolina or Indian pink, *Spigelia Marilandica*, a well-known vermifuge officinal in the United States: in large doses narcotic-poisonous.—2. The plant itself, an herb with showy flowers, red outside, yellow inside, common southward in the United States. Also called *Maryland pinkroot* and *worm-grass*. The name extends to the species *S. Anthelmia* of the West Indies and South America, there used as a similar remedy.

pink-saucer (pingk'sâ″sėr), *n.* A small saucer coated with a coloring substance which, when applied to the face, gives a fresh pink color; also, a similar saucer the coating of which was formerly used to give a flesh-tint to silk stockings or ribbons.

Pinkster (pingk'stėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Pinxter*, *Pingster*, < D. *Pinkster*, Easter: see *Pentecost*.] Whitsuntide: as, *Pinkster* frolics. [Dutch American.]

The next day was the first of the three that are devoted to *Pinkster*, the great Saturnalia of the New York blacks. Although this festival is always kept with more vivacity at Albany than in York, it is far from being neglected, even now, in the latter place. *Cooper*, Satanstoe, iv.

pinkster-flower (pingk'stėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The beautiful shrub *Azalea nudiflora*, common in swamps and on shaded hillsides from Canada to Texas. The flowers have the style and stamens much exserted, and are quite variable in color—pink, purple, and (in the South) sometimes yellow. Also called *azalea* and *honeysuckle*. [Local, New York and New England.]



Flowering Branch of Purple Azalea, or Pinkster-flower (*Azalea nudiflora*).

pink-stern (pingk'stėrn), *n.* A pinky.

pink-sterned (pingk'stėrnd), *a.* Narrow or sharp in the stern, as a pinky.

pinkweed (pingk'wēd), *n.* The common knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*: so called from a ★pinkish color about the joints.

pinkwood (pingk'wůd), *n.* A Brazilian tree, *Dicypellium* (*Persea*) *caryophyllatum*, scented throughout like the carnation, whence the name; also, an unspecified Australian cabinet-wood.—**Brazilian pinkwood.** See *Physocalymma*.

pinky[1] (ping'ki), *a.* [< *pink*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of a pink color; somewhat pink.

pinky[2] (ping'ki), *a.* [Also *pinkie*, *pinkey*; < *pink*[3] + *-y*[1].] Winking; blinking; pink-eyed.

The bear with his *pinkey* eyes leering after his enemy's approach. *Knight*, Pict. Hist. Eng., II. 875.

pinky[3] (ping'ki), *n.*; pl. *pinkies* (-kiz). [Dim. of *pink*[4].] A narrow-sterned boat; a pink. Also *pinkie*.

pinky-built (ping'ki-bilt), *a.* Built like a pinky—that is, with a sharp stern.

pin-lock (pin'lok), *n.* 1. A form of lock in which the bolt is a projecting cylindrical pin.—2†. A poundmaster's fee.

The *pinlock*, or pinder's fee, is regulated by an Act of Philip and Mary at fourpence for any number of cattle impounded, which custom has made into one of fourpence for each head. *V. B. Redstone* (N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 197).

pin-machine (pin'ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for making pins.—2. A machine for cutting and shaping wooden dowels and sash- or blind-pins. It cuts and points pins of all shapes and different sizes.

pin-maker (pin'mā″kėr), *n.* One employed in the making of pins.

pin-mark (pin'märk), *n.* The small circular indentation on one side and near the shoulder of a printing-type. It is made by the pin which dislodges the type from the mold in which it was cast.

pin-mill (pin'mil), *n.* A kind of hide-mill for softening skins after they have been soaked in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, rinsed with clean water, and again steeped in a solution of sal-soda and soap, which neutralizes any traces of acid remaining after the rinsing process. It consists of a large drum, with pins projecting from the interior surface, in which the skins are placed loosely, the drum revolving till they are sufficiently pliable for future operations.

The Morocco tanners at Lynn, Mass., and other places in New England where it is used, call it a *pin-mill*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 251.

pin-money (pin'mun″i), *n.* 1. An allowance or occasional gift made by a husband to his wife, either voluntarily or as a part of the marriage settlement, for her separate use, to be employed in the purchase of apparel or of ornaments for her person, or for other personal expenditure. Technically, in *law*, it is an annual sum; and arrears can be claimed only for one year, and by the wife, but not by her representatives.

They have a greater interest in property than either maids or wives, and do not hold their jointures by the precarious tenure of portions or *pin-money*.
Addison, The Ladies' Association.

The main Article with me is, that Foundation of Wives Rebellion, and Husbands Cuckoldum, that cursed *Pin-Money*—Five-hundred Pound per Annum *Pin-Money*.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

2. A similar allowance made to any one, as to ★a daughter.

pinna[1] (pin'ä), *n.*; pl. *pinnæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, wing: see *pen*[2], *pin*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A feather. See *penna*. (*b*) A bird's wing. See *pinion*[1]. (*c*) A fish's fin: the usual technical name. (*d*) Some wing-like or fin-like part or organ, as the flipper of a seal or cetacean. (*e*) The outer ear, which projects from the head; the auricle, or pavilion of the ear. See cut under *ear*[1]. (*f*) The nostril, or wing of the nose. (*g*) One of the smaller branches of some polyps, as plumularians. (*h*) In entomology, a small oblique ridge forming one of the lines of a pinnate surface. See *pinnate*.—2. In *bot.*, one of the primary divisions of a pinnate leaf: applied most commonly to ferns. In a simply pinnate leaf it is a single leaflet, in a bipinnate leaf it consists of a partial petiole or rachis with the leaflets arranged along the sides. See cut under *Osmunda*.—**Dilatator pinnæ.** Same as *depressor alæ nasi*.—**Pinnæ of the nose**, the alæ nasi; the nostrils.

Pinna[2] (pin'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pinna*, *pina*, < Gr. πίννα, πίνα, a kind of mussel.] 1. A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Pinnidæ*. They are commonly called *sea-wings*, and are remarkable for the size of the byssus by which they adhere to rocks. It is notably long and delicate, is very strong, has a beautiful silky luster, and is capable of being woven into cloth, upon which a very high value is set. This manufacture was known to the ancients, and is still practised in Italy. Some species of *Pinna* measure about two feet long, with a byssus of the same length. See also cut under *byssus*.



Pinna rotunda. *a*, the byssus.

2. [*l. c.*] A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pinna*.

pinnace (pin'ās), *n.* [Formerly also *pinace*; < F. *pinasse*, *pinace* = Sp. *pinaza* = Pg. *pinaça*, < It. *pinazza*, *pinassa*, a pinnace, pine, anything made of pine, a ship, < L. *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1], *n.*] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*†) A small vessel, generally with two masts rigged like those of a schooner, and

capable of being propelled by oars; a galley: so called because built of pine wood; poetically, any light sailing-vessel.

Thou canst safely steer
My vent'rous *Pinnasse* to her wished Peer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

His fourth Son Edwyn was by his Brother Athelstan, out of Jealousie of State, put into a little *Pinnace*, without either Tackle or Oars. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 9.

This yeere Master Stickles, the exellent Architect of our time, did, onely to try conclusion, build a *pinnace* in Leaden hall, being of burden about flue or sixe tun, which at pleasure might bee taken asunder and ioyned together. *Stow*, Elizabeth, an. 1595.

There came from Virginia into Salem a *pinnace* of eighteen tons, laden with corn and tobacco. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 67.

Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* shot along the sea. *Pope.*

(*b*) A large double-banked ship's boat.—**2†.** A procuress; a prostitute. [Old slang.]

For when all the gallants are gone out o' th' town,
O then these fine *pinaces* lack their due lading.
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

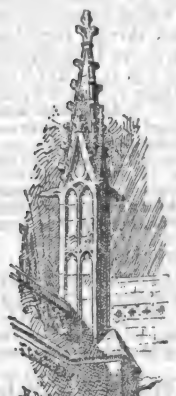
She hath been before me—punk, *pinnace*, and bawd—any time these two and twenty years, upon record in the Pie-Poudres. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

pinnacle (pin'ā-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pinacle*; < ME. *pinnakell*, *pinacle*, *pynacle*, < OF. *pinacle*, *pinnacle*, F. *pinacle* = Sp. *pináculo* = Pg. *pinaculo* = It. *pinacolo*, *pinnacolo*, < LL. *pinnaculum*, a peak, pinnacle; double dim., < L. *pinna*, a pinnacle: see *pin*[1].] **1.** A sharp point or peak; the very topmost point, as of a mountain.

He then led me to the highest *pinnacle* of the rock, and placed me on the top of it. *Addison*, Vision of Mirza.

Far off, three mountain-tops,
Three silent *pinnacles* of aged snow,
Stood sunset-flush'd. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

2. In *arch.*, any relatively small structure (of whatever form, but commonly terminating in a cone or a pyramid) that rises above the roof or coping of a building, or caps a projecting architectural member, such as a buttress. Its constructive object is to give greater weight to the member which it crowns, in order that this may better resist some lateral pressure. The application of the term is generally limited to an ornamental spire-shaped structure, standing on parapets, angles, and buttresses, and often adorned with rich and varied devices. Pinnacles are very numerous in the fully developed medieval style; their shafts are sometimes formed into niches, and are sometimes paneled or quite plain; in examples of late date, every one of the sides generally terminates in a gablet. The tops are often crocketed, and have finials at the apex. Pinnacles are most often square in plan, but are sometimes octagonal, hexagonal, or pentagonal. See also cut under *crocket*.



Pinnacle of Buttress, York Minster, England.

Mony *pynakle* paynted watz poudred ay quere,
Among the castel carnelez, clambred so thik,
That pared out of papure purely hit semed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 801.

Some renown'd metropolis,
With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd.
Milton, P. L., iii. 550.

pinnacle (pin'ā-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pinnacled*, ppr. *pinnacling*. [< ME. *pynaklen*; < *pinnacle*, *n.*] **1.** To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on; furnish with a pinnacle or pinnacles.

A pyȝt coroune ȝet wer that gyrle,
Of mariorys & non other ston.
Hiȝe *pynakled* of cler quyt perle,
Wyth fiurted flowreȝ perfet vpon.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 207.

The pediment of the southern transept is *pinnacled*, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 8.

2. To place on or as on a pinnacle.

The loftiest star of unascended heaven,
Pinnacled dim in the intense inane.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

pinnacle-work (pin'ā-kl-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.* and *decoration*, ornamental projections, especially at the top of any object; fleurons, knops, finials, and the like, taken collectively.

pinnadiform (pi-nad'i-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < *pinna*[1] + *-ad-* + *form*.] In *ichth.*, having the apparent form modified by an extension or encroachment of the skin and scales on the fins or some of them, as the dorsal and anal, as in the chætodontids. *Gill.*

pinnæ, *n.* Plural of *pinna*[1].

pinnage† (pin'āj), *n.* [For **pindage*, < *pind* + *-age*. Cf. equiv. *poundage*[2].] Poundage of cattle. See *pound*[2].

Pinnata (pi-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *herpet.*, the marine chelonians; turtles with flippers or fins. See *Euereta*.

pinnate (pin'āt), *a.* [= F. *pinné* = Sp. *pinado* = It. *pinnato*, < L. *pinnatus*, feathered, pinnate, < *pinna*, *penna*, feather: see *pen*[2]. Cf. *penate*.] **1.** Shaped like a feather, or resembling a feather in structure. (*a*) In *bot.*, noting leaves of such form. Also *penate*. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting a surface (especially that of the posterior femora of grasshoppers) having minute parallel oblique lines on each side of a central ridge, so that the whole somewhat resembles a feather. **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Feathered; pinnated. (*b*) Provided with a pinna or pinnæ; having wings, fins, or similar parts.—**Abruptly, alternately, decursively, digitately pinnate.** See the adverbs.—**Articulate-pinnate leaf**, a winged leaf having the common footstalk jointed.—**Equally or interruptedly pinnate.** Same as *abruptly pinnate*.—**Oppositely pinnate leaf.** See *oppositely*.—**Pinnate cirrose leaf**, a leaf that is winged and terminates with a tendril.—**Pinnate leaf**, a compound leaf whose leaflets, except the terminal one, are attached to the sides of the main or partial rachis. See cuts under *Jacob's-ladder* and *Phytelephas*.—**Unequally pinnate leaf**, a pinnate leaf with a single terminal leaflet.

pinnated (pin'ā-ted), *a.* Same as *pinnate*.—**Pinnated grouse.** See *grouse*, *prairie-hen*, and cut under *Cupidonia*.

pinnatedly (pin'ā-ted-li), *adv.* Same as *pinnately*.

pinnately (pin'āt-li), *adv.* So as to be pinnate.—**Pinnately cleft.** Same as *pinnatifid*.—**Pinnately lobed.** Same as *pinnatilobed*.—**Pinnately nerved or veined.** Same as *penninerved*. See cut under *nervation*.

pinnatifid (pi-nat'i-fid), *a.* [Also *pennatifid*; = F. *pinnatifide*, *pennatifide* = Pg. *pinnatifido*, < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In *bot.*, cut or cleft in a pinnate manner, with the divisions half-way down or more, and the sinuses or lobes narrow or acute. Also *pinnisected*.



Pinnatifid Leaf of *Centaurea scabiosa*.

pinnatilobate (pi-nat-i-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + NL. *lobatus*, lobate.] Same as *pinnatilobed*.

pinnatilobed (pi-nat'i-lōbd), *a.* [< *pinnatilobe* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, lobed in a pinnate manner—that is, with the divisions extending more than half-way to the midrib, and with either sinuses or lobes rounded. See cut 7 under *oak*.

pinnation (pi-nā'shon), *n.* [< *pinnate* + *-ion*.] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being pinnate.

pinnatipartite (pi-nat-i-pär'tīt), *a.* [= F. *pennatipartite*; < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + *partitus*, parted: see *partite*.] In *bot.*, parted in a pinnate manner—that is, with the lobes extending almost but not quite to the midrib.

pinnatiped (pi-nat'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *pinnatipede*; < NL. *pinnatipes* (*-ped-*), < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Finfooted, as a bird; lobiped.

II. *n.* One of the *Pinnatipedes*.

Pinnatipedes (pin-ā-tip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pinnatipes*: see *pinnatiped*.] A group of pinnatiped birds. Also *Pinnipedes*. *Schaeffer*.

pinnatisect (pi-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [= F. *pennatiséqué*; < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] In *bot.*, pinnately divided; cut quite down to the midrib, but with the segments not articulated. Also *pinnatisected*.

pinnatulate (pi-nat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. **pinnatulus*, *pennatulus*, dim., < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, again subdivided: said of the leaflet of a pinnate leaf. [Not in use.]

pinna-wool (pin'ä-wûl), *n.* A fabric made from the byssus of a pinna.

pin-necked (pin'nekt), *a.* Pinnated, as a grouse. The pin-necked grouse belong to *Cupidonia*.

pinner[1] (pin'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pinnere*; < *pin*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who pins or fastens with a pin.—**2†.** A pinmaker. *Destruction of Troy*, Notes, p. 486.—**3.** An apron with a bib, kept in place by pinning; a pinafore.

She had on a black velvet gown, and a white *pinner* and apron. *Kingsley*, Water-Babies, p. 229.

4†. A woman's head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century: generally in the plural.



Pinners.

Four *Pinners* to help narrow Foreheads and long Noses, and very forward, to make the Eyes look languishing. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Platonick Lady, iii.

It will neither be your crimped *pinners*, Mrs. Lilias (speaking of them with due respect), nor my silver hair, or golden chain, that will fill up the void which Roland Graeme must needs leave in our lady's leisure. *Scott*, Abbot, vi.

pinner[2]† (pin'ėr), *n.* [< *pin*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; ult. a var. of *pinder*[1].] A pinder or pound-master.

One George-a-Greene, the *Pinner* of the town. *Greene*, George-a-Greene.

pinnet† (pin'et), *n.* [Dim. of L. *pinna*, a pinnacle: see *pin*[1].] A pinnacle.

Blazed battlement and *pinnet* high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

Pinnidæ (pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pinna*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Pinna*; the pinnas. They are closely related to the *Aviculidæ* (with which they are united by some conchologists), but differ in having a triangular or mytiliform shell with two muscular scars, a linear ligament, and a hinge without teeth. The species are mostly inhabitants of warm seas, but one occurs in English waters. Also named *Pinninæ* as a subfamily of *Aviculidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840. See cut under *Pinna*[2].

pinnie, *n.* See *pinny*[2].

pinniewinkle, *n.* See *pinnywinkle*.

pinniform (pin'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *pinniforme*, < L. *pinna*, feather, fin, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Like a feather, penniform.—**2.** Like a fin or flipper: as, the *pinniform* wing of the penguin.—**3.** Pinnate in form, in any sense; alate; lobate; auriculate.—**4.** Resembling a mollusk of the genus *Pinna*.

Pinnigrada (pi-nig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pinnigradus*: see *pinnigrade*.] **1.** The crinoids as an order of echinoderms. See *Crinoidea*. [Little used.]—**2.** In *mammal.*, same as *Pinnipedia*. *Owen*.

pinnigrade (pin'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pinnigradus*, < L. *pinna*, feather, fin, + *gradi*, walk, go.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of fins, flippers, or other pinnate parts.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pinnigrada*; a pinniped.

pinninerved (pin'i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *pinna*, feather, + *nervum*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *penninerved*.

pinning (pin'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pin*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of fastening or securing with a pin.—**2.** The masonry that supports studwork.—**Pinning in**, the operation of filling in the joints of masonry with spalls or chips of stone.—**Pinning up**, in *building*, the operation of driving in wedges for the purpose of bringing an upper work to bear fully upon an underpinning constructed beneath.

pinniped (pin'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pinna*, feather, fin, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Fin-footed, in any sense; having feet like fins or flippers. Specifically—(*a*) Having flippers, as a seal; pinnigrade; belonging to the *Pinnigrada* or *Pinnipedia*, as a mammal. (*b*) Pinnatiped or lobiped, as a bird; belonging to the *Pinnatipedes*. (*c*) Totipalmate or steganopodous, as a bird; belonging to the *Pinnipedes* (see *Pinnipedes*, 1 (*b*)). (*d*) Having alate locomotory appendages, as a pteropod; pteropodous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pinnipedes* or *Pinnipedia*: opposed to *fissiped*.

Pinnipedes (pi-nip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pinnipes*: see *pinniped*.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Pinnatipedes*. (*b*) Same as *Totipalmatæ* or *Steganopodes*.—**2.** In *mammal.*, same as *Pinnipedia*.—**3.** In *Crustacea*, crabs which have some of the limbs like flippers, fitted for swimming; the paddle-crabs, shuttle-crabs, or swimming-crabs. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

Pinnipedia (pin-i-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pinnipes*. See *pinniped*.] In *zoöl.*, the pinnigrade, pinniped, or fin-footed aquatic carnivorous quadrupeds, constituting one of the prime divisions of the order *Feræ* or *Carnivora*, the other being the *Fissipedia*. In Illiger's classification (1811) it was the thirteenth order of mammals. The body is prone, not raised from the ground; the limbs are modified into fins or flippers for swimming, and confined within the common integument beyond the elbows and knees; the feet are rotated backward. The first phalanges and digits of the manus and pes are enlarged beyond the others. The deciduous dentition is much reduced or rudimentary. The skull is greatly compressed between the orbits; the lacrymal bone is imperforate, intraorbital, and rarely confluent with the maxillary, which bounds the orbit; the palatines are not produced forward laterally; and there are extensive vacuities between the frontal and maxillary bones and between the tympanics and exoccipitals. There are three families—the *Otariidæ* or eared seals (sea-lions, sea-bears, etc.), the *Phocidæ* or seals proper, and the *Odobenidæ* or walruses. Also called *Pinnipedes* and *Pinnigrada*. See cuts under *otary*, *seal*, and *walrus*.

pinnisected (pin'i-sek-ted), *a.* [< L. *pinna*, feather, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *pinnatifid*.

pinnitarsal (pin-i-tär'sal), *a.* [< L. *pinna*, feather, + NL. *tarsus*, tarsus, + *-al*.] Having pinnate feet, as a swimming-crab.

pinnitentaculate (pin'i-ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *pinna*, a fin, + NL. *tentaculum*, a tentacle, + *-ate*[1].] Having pinnate tentacles, as a polyp; alcyonarian. See *Alcyonaria*.

pinnock[1] (pin'ok), *n.* [< ME. *pinnuc*, hedge-sparrow: said to be so called in imitation of its short piping note (cf. *pink*[5]).] 1. The dunnock or hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. See cut under *Accentor*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A titmouse or tomtit.—**Bearded pinnock**, the bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus*.

pinnock[2] (pin'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tunnel under a road to carry off water; a culvert. [Local, Eng.]

pinnoite (pin'ō-īt), *n.* [Named after the mineralogist *Pinno*.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in tetragonal crystals and fibrous massive forms of a yellow color. It is found at Stassfurt in Prussia, where it has probably resulted from the alteration of boracite.

pinnothere (pin'ō-thēr), *n.* [= F. *pinnotère* = Pg. *pinoteres* (pl.), < NL. *Pinotheres*, *Pinoteres*: see *Pinotheres*.] A crab of the genus *Pinnotheres;* a pea-crab.

Pinnotheres (pin-ō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), prop. *Pinnoteres*, < Gr. πιννοτήρης, a small crab that lives in the pinna's shell, < πίννα, πίννη, the pinna (see *Pinna*[2]), + τηρεῖν, guard.] A genus of small crustaceans, typical of the family *Pinnotheriidæ*, so called because they inhabit the shells of pinnas and other bivalve mollusks, as oysters; the pea-crabs. One of the best-known is *P. ostreum*, the little crab frequently found in the American oyster (*Ostrea virginica*), which when cooked is of a delicate flesh-color with a red band. *P. pisum*, the European pea-crab proper, inhabits mussels. *P. veterum* was known to the ancients as inhabiting the pinnas in the Mediterranean. See cut under *pea-crab*.

pinnotherian (pin-ō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pinnotheres* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to pea-crabs; belonging to the genus *Pinnotheres* or the family *Pinnotheriidæ*.

II. *n.* A pea-crab.

Pinnotheriidæ (pin'ō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pinnotheres* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Pinnotheres;* the pea-crabs. They are of small size and rounded form, with slender legs and thin, soft integument, owing to their habitual residence inside the shells of the various bivalves of which they are commensals.

pinnula (pin'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pinnulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *pinnule*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A pinnule, or small pinna; some little pinnate part or organ. Specifically—(1) A barb of a feather. See *barb*[1], 3. (2) One of the series of lateral branchlets of the arms of a crinoid. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (3) Same as *pinnulus*. *Sollas*. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Rafinesque*, 1815.—2. In *bot.*, same as *pinnule*, 3.

pinnulate (pin'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *pinnulatus*, < L. *pinnula*, a pinnule: see *pinnule*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, provided with pinnulæ or pinnules.

pinnulated (pin'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *pinnulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pinnulate*.

pinnule (pin'ūl), *n.* [= F. *pinnule* = It. *pinnola*, < L. *pinnula*, a little plume; dim. < L. *pinna*, a feather: see *pinna*[1], *pen*[2].] 1. A pinnula.—2. In *ichth.*, specifically, a small fin-like appendage. It is developed especially in scombroid fishes, as the mackerel, behind the dorsal and anal fins. Pinnules are really low, short, detached fin-rays, much branched and without membranous connection with one another or with the fin proper. See cut under *mackerel*.

3. In *bot.*, a secondary pinna; one of the pinnately disposed divisions of a pinna: noting especially the ultimate divisions of the frond in ferns. Also *pinnula*. See cut under *Notholæna*.

pinnulus (pin'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pinnuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pinnula:* see *pinnule*.] A form of sexradiate sponge-spicule resulting from the suppression of the proximal ray and the development of porrect spines on the distal ray. Also *pinnula*. ★*Sollas*.

pinny[1] (pin'i), *a.* [< *pin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pinned; clogged; choked: as, a *pinny* filo.

pinny[2], **pinnie** (pin'i), *n.* [Abbr. dim. of *pinafore*.] A pinafore: a childish or colloquial word.

> When, poor bantling! down she tumbled,
> Daubed her hands, and face, and *pinny*.
> *F. Locker*, Piccadilly.

pinnywinkle, pinniewinkle (pin'i-wing-kl), *n.* [Appar. a particular use and corrupted form of *periwinkle*[2].] An old instrument of torture consisting of a board with holes into which the fingers were thrust and pressed upon with pegs. Also *pinnywinks*. [Scotch.]

> They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the *pinny-winkles* for witches.
> *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiii.

pinnywinks (pin'i-wingks), *n.* [Also *pennywinks*, *pilniewinks*, etc.: see *pinnywinkle*.] Same as *pinnywinkle*.

pin-oak (pin'ōk), *n.* A tree, *Quercus palustris*, found in wet places in the eastern half of the United States: so named in allusion to the persistent dead branches, which resemble pins driven into the trunk. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a wood of some value. Also called *swamp Spanish oak* and *water-oak*.

pinole (pi-nō'le), *n.* [< Sp. *pinole*, < Nahuatl *pinolli*.] 1. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate.—2. Maize (or, more rarely, wheat) dried, ground, and sometimes mixed with the flour of mesquite-beans, which are quite sweet: used somewhat extensively as an article of food on the borders of Mexico and California.

★**piñon** (pin-yōn'), *n.* [Sp., a pine-nut, < *piña*, pine-cone. Cf. *pignon*.] One of several nut-pines of the Rocky Mountain region, as *Pinus quadrifolia*, *P. edulis*, and *P. monophylla*. The seed of one of these trees is also called piñon.—**Piñon jay**, the blue-headed or Maximilian's jay: so called from its fondness for piñons and other nut-pines.

pinpatch (pin'pach), *n.* The common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*. [Suffolk, Eng.]

pin-pillow (pin'pil″ō), *n.* A species of prickly-pear, *Opuntia curassavica*.

pin-point (pin'point), *n.* The point of a pin; hence, a trifle.

pin-poppet (pin'pop″et), *n.* A pincase. [North. Eng.]

pin-rack (pin'rak), *n.* *Naut.*, a rail or frame having holes for holding belaying-pins.

pin-rail (pin'rāl), *n.* 1. A bar or strip, usually of wood, to which are secured pegs or hooks for hanging up various objects.—2. In *organ-building*, a ledge of wood passing under the keys of the manual, in which the key-pins are fixed.—3. *Naut.*, a rail of wood or metal for holding belaying-pins to which ropes are belayed.

pin-rib (pin'rib), *n.* A delicate cord or rib woven in the substance of fine muslin.

pin-rod (pin'rod), *n.* In a locomotive, a tie-rod connecting the brake-shoes on opposite sides.

pinsers†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pincers*.

pinsnet† (pins'net), *n.* [Contr. of **pinsonet*, < *pinson*[2] + *-et*.] Same as *pinson*[2].

> To these their nether-stockes they have corked shooes, *pinsnets*, and fine pantoffles, which bear them up a finger or two from the ground.
> *Stubbes*, Anatomie of Abuses, p. 55.

pinson[1] (pin'son), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pynson;* < ME. *pynsone*, *pensyn*, pincers, forceps, < OF. **pinçon*, *pinchon*, dim. of *pince*, pincers, < *pincer*, pinch, nip: see *pinch*.] Pincers; nippers; forceps: usually in the plural. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The *pensynnys*, that drewe the naylys owt
> Of fete and handys, alle a-bowt,
> And losyd thi bodye from the tre,
> Of myn synnys, lord, lose thou me.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pynsone, to drawe owt tethe, dentaria.
Prompt. Parv., p. 400.

They pull out the haire on their faces with little *pinsons* made for that purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 262.

pinson[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pynson;* < ME. *pinson*, *pynson*, *pynsone* (see "Prompt. Parv.").] A thin shoe; a kind of pumps.

> Soccatus, that weareth stertups or *pinsons*.
> *Elyot* (1559). (*Halliwell.*)

Calceamen and calcearium is a shoo, *pinson*, socke.
Withals' Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286. (*Nares.*)

pin-switch (pin'swich), *n.* A switch in which electric connection is made by means of pins inserted in holes between plates insulated from each other.

pint (pīnt), *n.* [< ME. *pinte*, *pynte*, *pyynte* (AS. **pynt* is not authorized) = OFries. *pint* = MD. *pinte*, D. *pint* = MLG. *pinte* = MHG. *pinte*, G. *pint*, < OF. (and F.) *pinte* = Sp. Pg. *pinta* (ML. *pinta*), a pint, appar. so called as being a marked part of a larger vessel, < Sp. *pinta*, a mark, < L. *picta*, fem. of *pictus*, painted, marked: see *picture*.] A measure of capacity equal to half a quart. The imperial pint is 34.65925 cubic inches; the United States or old wine-pint, 28⅞ cubic inches (see *gallon*); the old customary ale-pint, 35¼ cubic inches; and the old Scotch pint, about 3 old English ale-pints or 105 cubic inches. There was also a local unit of weight of this name for butter, equal to a pound and a quarter.

pinta (pin'tä), *n.* [Sp., a mark: see *pint*.] A skin-affection which prevails in Mexico.

pintado (pin-tä'dō), *a.* and *n.* [Sp., prop. pp. of *pintar*, paint: see *paint*.] I. *a.* Painted—that is, spotted or pied.—**Pintado petrel**, *Daption capensis*, the Cape pigeon. See cut under *Daption*.

II. *n.* 1. The pintado petrel.—2. The common guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris*. See cut under *Numida*.—3. The West Indian mackerel, *Scomberomorus regalis*.—4. Chintz: the name given to all printed goods in the East Indies, especially those of the finer quality, many of which seem to have been partly painted by hand.

> To Woodcot, when I supped at my lady Mordaunt's at Ashted, where was a room hung with *pintado*, full of figures greate and small, prettily representing sundry trades and occupations of the Indians with their habits.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 30, 1665.

Fresh-colored taffeta lined with their *pintadoes*.
Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 133.

pintail (pin'tāl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *pin-tailed*.

II. *n.* 1. The pin-tailed duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also called, from the peculiarity of the tail, *pickettail*, *pigeontail*, *piketail*, *sharptail*, *spiketail*, *spindletail*, *splittail*, *sprigtail*, *sprittail* or *sprettail*, and *kite-tailed widgeon*. See cut under *Dafila*.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Delaware, Maryland.]—3. The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, more fully called *pintail chicken*.

pin-tailed (pin'tāld), *a.* 1. Having the tail narrowly cuneate, with long acute central feathers, as the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.—2. Having the individual feathers of the tail stiff, narrow, and pointed, as the pintail ducks of the genus *Erismatura*.

pintle (pin'tl), *n.* [In sense 1 taken to be a dim. of *pin*, but in form and in sense 2 in fact < ME. *pintel*, *pyntyl*, < AS. *pintel*, dim. of **pint*, = OFries. *pint*, *penth* = MLG. LG. *pint* = Dan. dial. *pint*, *pintel*, penis. Cf. It. *pinco*, *pincio*, the same.] 1. A pin upon which anything revolves, or which holds two things together while one or both are free to move in a certain way. (*a*) In *artillery*, a long iron bolt about which the chassis traverses. (*b*) The pin of a hinge, a dowel, or a plate with pins taking the place of dowels. (*c*) In *carriage-making*, the bolt which allows the forward axle to revolve under the body of the wagon. (*d*) In *ship building*, that part of the hinge of the rudder which consists of a vertical pin designed to receive the ring of the other part. It is generally set in the stern-post with the pin erect, but in small boats the pintle is often attached to the rudder, in which case the pin projects downward, entering the ring from above.

2. The penis. [Old and prov. Eng.]

pintle-hook (pin'tl-hůk), *n.* In *artillery*, a stout projecting bar of iron, bent upward at a right angle, and bolted to the rear of the limber-axle. It serves to engage the lunette-ring on the end of the trail of the gun-carriage, and attach the latter to the limber for transportation.

pinto (pin'tō), *a.* and *n.* [Sp., painted, < L. *pictus*, painted: see *paint*.] I. *a.* Piebald. [Western U. S.]

> It is often a question whether the pinto, or painted pony of Texas, is the result of a *pinto* ancestry, or of a general coupling of horses of all colors.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 334.

II. *n.* A piebald animal; specifically, the calico or painted pony of Texas.

pin-tongs (pin'tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A form of pliers which are closed by a ring sliding on the handles; sliding-tongs.

> For cutting the facets, they are held in small hand-vises or *pin-tongs*.
> *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 75.

pin-tool (pin'tōl), *n.* In *wood-working*, a tubular cutter or punch for trimming to shape sash-, door-, and other pins of soft wood, for which the stuff is got out in the square. Hard-wood pins are turned. *E. H. Knight*.

pint-pot (pīnt'pot), *n.* 1. A pot made to contain a pint, especially a pewter pot for beer.—2. A person who is addicted to the use of beer, or a seller of beer. [Rare.]

> Peace, good *pint-pot*; peace, good tickle-brain.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 438.

pint-stoup (pīnt'stoup), *n.* A vessel made to hold a pint, properly one made to hold a Scotch pint, which is much larger than the English. See *pint*.

> De'il hae them that hae the least *pint-stoup*.
> *Scotch proverb.*

Pinus (pī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1].] 1. A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Abieteæ*, known by the staminate flowers in numerous short yellowish catkins, and the two forms of leaves, the primary small and scale-like, the secondary long and conspicuous and in clusters of from one to five each, enveloped at the base by a dry sheath.

There are about 75 species, widely distributed throughout north temperate regions, with a very few extending within the tropics in eastern Asia and Central America. They are tall or sometimes low evergreens bearing ovoid or oblong cones of closely imbricated woody scales, with thin or thickened apex. Every scale bears two winged seeds, the embryo with from three to ten seed-leaves set in a circle. (See cut under *cotyledon*.) The scales remain tightly set together over the seeds from fertilization till maturity, and after opening and discharging the seeds are long persistent on their axis. The cones vary in size from 2 inches and less in *P. edulis*, the piñon, to 6 inches in the well-known cones of the white pine, *P. Strobus*, and reach 18 inches or more in *P. Lambertiana*, the sugar-pine. The United States is particularly rich in pines, being the home of half the known species. For species and uses, see *pine*[1]. See cuts under *cone*, *Abietineæ*, *cotyledon*, and *pollen*.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *pineal body* (which see, under *pineal*).

pin-vise (pin'vīs), *n.* 1. A hand-vise used by clock-makers for grasping small arbors and pins. *E. H. Knight.* —2. A small vise used by professional and amateur fly-makers to hold a hook while attaching and constructing a fly upon it. *Norris.*

pinwheel (pin'hwēl), *n.* 1. A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disk. —2. In *tanning*, a stout circular box containing warm water or water and melted tallow, in which hides are rolled about over strong wooden pins fastened to the inner circumference of the box. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 275.— 3. A kind of firework, consisting of a long paper case filled with a combustible composition and wound spirally about a disk of pasteboard or wood. When it is supported vertically on a pivot, and ignited, it revolves rapidly, forming a wheel of fire.

pinwheel (pin'hwēl), *v. t.* In *tanning*, to subject to the action of the pinwheel.

pin-wing† (pin'wing), *n.* A penguin. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 734.

pin-winged (pin'wingd), *a.* Having a short attenuated falcate first primary. The pin-winged doves are pigeons of the genus *Æchmoptila* or *Engyptila*, as *E. albifrons* of Texas and Mexico.

pinwork (pin'wėrk), *n.* In needle-point lace, small and fine raised parts of a design.

pinwork (pin'wėrk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pinworked* or *pinwrought*, ppr. *pinworking*. In *flax-spinning*, to work (flax-yarn) on a pin of wood in a manner to increase its suppleness, when making the yarn up into bundles for packing. Several hanks are operated upon at a time by passing them over a stout arm fixed to a suitable support. A stout pin is then passed through them, and with this the operator jerks and twists the hanks till they are as supple as desired, and will lie as placed while they are being bundled.

pinworm (pin'wėrm), *n.* A small threadworm or nematoid, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, infesting the rectum, especially of children. See *Ascaridæ*, and cut under *Oxyuris*.

pinx. The usual abbreviation of *pinxit*.

pinxit (pingk'sit), *v.* [L., (he) painted (this), 3d pers. perf. ind. of *pingere*, paint: see *paint*.] A word occurring as a part of a marginal note on a picture, noting who painted it: as, Rubens *pinxit*, 'Rubens painted (this).' Abbreviated *pinx.* and *pxt*.

Pinxter, *n.* See *Pinkster*.

pinxter-flower, *n.* See *pinkster-flower*.

piny[1] (pī'ni), *a.* [Also *piney*; < *pine*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, of the nature of, consisting of, or covered with pines.

> Between the *piney* sides
> Of this long glen. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

> We passed the beautiful falls of the Tind Elv, drove for more than twenty miles over wild *piny* hills, and then descended to Kongsberg.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 397.

> The thrush that carols at the dawn of day
> From the green steeples of the *piney* wood.
> *Longfellow*, Birds of Killingworth.

Piny resin, the product also called *piny varnish*, *Indian* (sometimes *Manila*) and *liquid copal*, and *white dammar-resin*. See *dammar-resin*.— **Piny tallow,** a concrete fatty substance resembling wax, obtained by boiling with water the fruit of the *Vateria indica*, a tree common upon the Malabar coast. It partakes of the nature of stearine, and forms excellent candles. Also called *Malabar tallow*.

piny[2] (pī'ni), *n.*; pl. *pinies* (-niz). A dialectal form of *peony*.

pionet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peony*.

pioned†, *a.* A word variously explained as meaning 'overgrown with marsh-marigolds,' or simply 'dug.' *Aldis Wright.*

> Thy banks with *pioned* and twilled brims.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 64.

pioneer (pī-ǫ-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *pioner*, rarely *piner*; < F. *pionnier*, OF. *peonier*, a foot-soldier, sapper, or miner, < *peon*, *pion*, a foot-soldier: see *peon*.] 1. *Milit.*, one of a party or company of foot-soldiers who march before or with an army, and are furnished with digging- and cutting-implements, to clear the way of obstructions, repair the roads, dig intrenchments, etc.

> A thousand horse and foot, a thousand *pioneers*,
> If we get under ground, to fetch us out again,
> And every one an axe to cut the woods down.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

> He [the Russian] useth no Foot but such as are *Pioneers* or Gunners, of both which sort 30000.
> *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia.

2. One who or that which goes before and opens and leads or prepares the way for others coming after; specifically, a first or early explorer or experimenter in any department of human enterprise.

> The colonies and settlements . . . occupied with taming the wild earth, and performing the functions of *pioneers* of civilization.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iii. [(*Latham.*)

> Snow-drifts stretch by the roadside, and one by one the *pioneers* of the vast pine-woods of the interior appear.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 31.

pioneer (pī-ǫ-nēr'), *v.* [< *pioneer*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To go before and open (a way); lead or prepare the way to or for.

> I found that miners had *pioneered* the way some distance down the river in search of gold. *The Century*, XXX. 739.

> It is true that in the earliest days of the settlement the diggers who found their way to Kimberley were of a more orderly and law-abiding class than those who *pioneered* the gold-mines of California and Australia.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 877.

II. *intrans.* To act as pioneer; clear the way; remove obstructions. *Quarterly Rev.*

pioneering (pī-ǫ-nēr'ing), *p. a.* Pertaining to pioneers; serving to pioneer: as, a *pioneering* expedition.

pionert, *n.* An obsolete form of *pioneer*.

Pionias (pī-ō'ni-as), *n.* See *Pionus*.

Pionidæ (pī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pionus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parrots, named from the genus *Pionias* or *Pionus*. It is characterized by a short broad tail half as long as the wings, a short grooved and toothed bill with an extensive naked cere, and coloration chiefly green. There are upward of 80 species, most of which are American, the others being African.

pioning† (pī'ǫ-ning), *n.* [< *pion(er)* + *-ing*[1].] The working of pioneers; military works raised by pioneers.

> With painefull *pyonings*
> From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 63.

Pionus (pī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *πίων*, fat.] An extensive genus of parrots of the family *Psittacidæ* (or a family *Pionidæ*), containing such species as *P. menstruus* and *P. senilis* of Brazil. Also, more correctly, *Pionias*.

piony, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *peony*.

Piophila (pī-of'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *πίων*, fat, + *φίλεῖν*, love.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidæ*, or giving name to a family *Piophilidæ*, species of which inhabit cheese; the cheese-flies. The larva of the cosmopolitan *P. casei*, the common cheese-hopper, lives on cheese, hams, and fat in general, and also, according to Germar, in cooking-salt. One species has been reared on the roots of celery. There are about 30 species, the adults of all of which are small black glistening flies. Three are common to North America and Europe. See cut under *cheese-fly*.

Piophilidæ (pī-ō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Piophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Piophila*, having the auxiliary vein of the wings coalescent throughout with the first longitudinal vein. Several genera belong to this family, and four of them are represented in North America.

pioscope (pī'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πίων*, fat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of lactoscope invented by Heeren. It consists of a black vulcanized rubber disk having a central circular recess for holding the milk to be tested. Upon this is fitted a glass cover painted with six sectors of color, ranging from white-gray to deep bluish-gray, around a central unpainted spot. The color of the milk as seen through the unpainted spot in the center of the cover is compared with the colors of the sectors, and the quality of the milk is estimated from the color of the sector which most nearly corresponds to that of the sample.

piot (pī'ǫt), *n.* See *piet*.

pioted, *a.* See *pieted*.

pious (pī'us), *a.* [= F. *pieux*, an extended form of OF. *pie* = Sp. Pg. It. *pio*, < L. *pius*, pious, devout, affectionate, kind. Hence ult. (< L.) *piety*, *pity*, *pittance*, etc.] 1. Having or exhibiting due respect and affection for parents or others to whom respect and affection are due; also, pertaining to or consisting in the duties of respect and affection toward parents or others.

> No one Thing preserves and improves Religion more than a venerable, high, *pious* Esteem of the chiefest Ministers. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

2. Having faith in and reverence for the Supreme Being; actuated by faith in and reverence for God; godly; devout: said of persons.

> Here you stand,
> Adore, and worship, when you know it not;
> *Pious* beyond the intention of your thought;
> Devout above the meaning of your will.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

3. Dictated by reverence for God; proceeding from piety: said of things: as, *pious* awe; *pious* services; *pious* sorrow.

> I have . . . paid
> More *pious* debts to heaven than in all
> The fore-end of my time.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 72.

> Sickness itself is appayed with religion and holy thoughts, with *pious* resolutions and penitential prayers.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 901.

4. Practised under the pretense of religion or for a good end: as, *pious* frauds.

> With devotion's visage
> And *pious* action, we do sugar o'er
> The devil himself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 48.

Pious uses. See *use*. = **Syn. 2.** Religious, holy, righteous, saintly. See *religion*.

piously (pī'us-li), *adv.* In a pious manner; devoutly; as an act of piety; dutifully.

> Encompass'd and in great danger, he was valiantly and *piously* rescu'd by his Son Titus. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

pious-minded (pī'us-mīn"ded), *a.* Of a pious disposition.

pip[1] (pip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pipe*, *pype*, < ME. *pippe*, *pyppe* = MD. *pippe*, *pipse*, D. *pip* = MLG. *pip*, LG. *pipp*, *pipps* = OHG. *phiphiz*, *pfipfis*, MHG. *phippfesz*, G. (obs.) *pfips*, *pfipps*, MHG. also *pippusz*, *pippis*, G. *pips*, *pipps* (after LG.) = Sw. *pipp* = Dan. *pip* = F. *pepie* = Pr. *pepida* = Sp. *pepita* = Pg. *pivide*, *pevide* = It. *pipita*, < ML. *pipita*, *pivita* (after Rom.), < L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum, slime, also the pip; prob., with loss of orig. *s-*, < *spuere*, pp. *sputus*, spew: see *spew*.] A disease of fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth and throat, often accompanied by the formation of a sheath-like scale on the end of the tongue: not to be confused with *canker* or *roup*.

> Choose thou another [friend] of somewhat tougher frame, and that will not die of the *pip* like a young chicken.
> *Scott*, Monastery, ix.

> A thousand *pips* eat up your sparrow-hawk!
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

pip[2] (pip), *n.* [Short for *pippin*[1].] 1. The kernel or seed of fruit, as of an apple or an orange.— 2. One of the spots on dice or on playing-cards: thus, the ace has one *pip*; the ten, ten *pips*. —3. One of the rhomboid-shaped spaces into which the surface of a pineapple is divided.— 4. A trade-name used by manufacturers and dealers in artificial flowers for an imitation of the central part of a flower which bears the seeds or fruit.

pip[2] (pip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pipped*, ppr. *pipping*. [< *pip*[2], *n.*] To blackball. [Slang.]

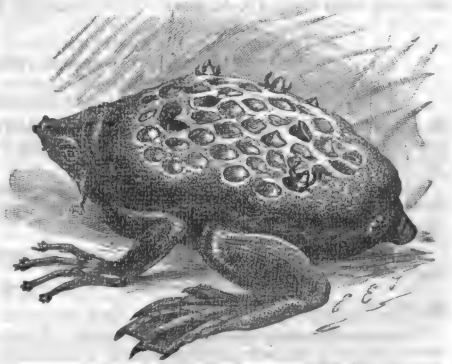
> If Buckle were *pipped*, they would do the same to every clergyman. *A. H. Huth*, Buckle, I. 252. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pip[3] (pip), *v.* [A var. of *pipe*[1], *peep*[1], in like sense.] **I.** *intrans.* To peep, pipe, or chirp, as a chick or young bird.

> It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg before the shell be broken. *Boyle.*

II. *trans.* To crack or chip a hole through (the shell): said of a chick in the egg.

Pipa (pī'pä), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti).] A genus of aglossal tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pipidæ*. *P. americana* or *surinamensis*, the Surinam toad, is the only species. Its color is brownish-olive above and whitish below. It is some-



Surinam Toad (*Pipa americana*), female.

times 7 inches long, and has a peculiarly hideous aspect. It is particularly interesting on account of its mode of rearing its young. After the female has laid the eggs,

the male places them upon her back, fecundates them, and then presses them into cellules, which at that period open for their reception, and afterward close over them. In these cellules on the mother's back the eggs are hatched and the young pass their tadpole state, for they do not leave their domicile till their legs are formed. *Asterodactylus* is a synonym. See *Aglossa*.

Pipæ (pī′pē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pipa*.] Same as *Pipidæ*. *Tschudi*, 1838.

pipage (pī′pāj), *n.* [< *pipe*[1] + *-age*.] Conveyance or distribution by pipes, as of water, gas, petroleum, etc.

The question of *pipage* is one of immense importance. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8765.

A public authority which, in dealing with the questions of constant supply, pressure, and *pipage*, should be bound to have regard not only to the convenience of customers, but also to the requirements for the extinction of fire. *Engineer*, LXVII. 343.

pipal (pē′pal), *n.* Same as *pipul-tree*.

For the discovery of theft they use an ordeal of fire, the person accused carrying a piece of red-hot iron a few paces with nothing between it and the skin but a few *pipal* leaves. *Athenæum*, No. 3202, p. 815.

pipe[1] (pīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *piped*, ppr. *piping*. [Also, in the orig. sense 'chirp,' *peep* (formerly also spelled *piep*) and *pip*; < ME. *pipen, pypen*, = D. *pijpen* = MLG. *pipen*, LG. *piepen, pipen* = MHG. *phīfen, pfīfen*, G. *pfeifen, piepen, pipen* = Sw. *pipa* = Dan. *pibe*, pipe, peep, or chirp, as birds, < OF. *piper*, also *pepier*, F. *piper, pipier*, pipe, peep, or chirp, as birds or as frogs, < L. *pipire, pipiare, pipare* (ML. also *pipulare*) = Gr. *πιπίζειν*, chirp; imitative of the sound of chirping. In later uses the verb is from the noun. Cf. *peep*[1], *pip*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To chirp, whistle, warble, or sing, as a bird.

It was Autumn, and incessant
Piped the quails from shocks and sheaves.
Longfellow, Pegasus in Pound.

2. To sound shrilly, as wind.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 162.

Well *piped* the wind, and, as it swept
The garden through, no sweet thing slept.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 124.

3. To cry; weep: sometimes with *up*: as, the children *piped up* at this.—**4.** To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or any similar instrument of music.

The yonger sorte come *pyping* on apace,
In whistles made of fine enticing wood.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 82.

He *pip'd*, I sung; and, when he sung, I *piped*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 76.

We have *piped* unto you, and ye have not danced.
Mat. xi. 17.

From street to street he *piped* advancing,
And step by step they followed dancing.
Browning, Pied Piper, vii.

5. To make a shrill noise, as bees, in the hive before swarming.—**To pipe in an ivy-leaf.** See *ivy-leaf*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter or emit, as notes, in a shrill or piping voice.

A robin . . . was basking himself in the sunshine, and *piping* a few querulous notes.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 256.

And, while the wood-thrush *pipes* his evening lay,
Give me one lonely hour to hymn the setting day.
Bryant, A Walk at Sunset.

When the summer days are bright and long,
And the little birds *pipe* a merry song.
R. H. Stoddard, Under the Trees.

2. To play; produce on a pipe or similar musical instrument.

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is *piped* or harped? 1 Cor. xiv. 7.

"Piper, *pipe* that song again."
So I *piped*; he wept to hear.
William Blake, Songs of Innocence, Int.

Piping a ditty sad for Bion's fate.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

3. *Naut.*, to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle: as, to *pipe* the crew to grog or to prayers.

The men are generally in long before they are *piped* down. *Marryat*.

4. To provide or supply with pipes.

This well was *piped* and used for a while, but, not yielding enough water for cooling purposes, was closed.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 33.

5. To convey by pipe, as water, gas, oil, etc.

Wherever the water comes from, it is usually conveyed into a tank or a reservoir, and then *piped* or ditched about over the farm wherever needed.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 365.

Natural gas will be *piped* to Chicago.
New York Tribune, July 3, 1887.

6. To furnish with or make into piping, as in dressmaking or upholstery: as, to *pipe* a border.—**7.** In *hydraul. mining*, to direct a stream of water upon, as a bank of gravel, from the hydraulic pipe.—**To pipe one's eye, to weep; cry.** [Nautical slang.]

Then reading on his 'bacco-box,
He heav'd a bitter sigh,
And then began to eye his pipe,
And then to *pipe his eye*.
Hood, Faithless Sally Brown.

He was very frail and tearful; for being aware that a shepherd's mission was to pipe to his flocks, and that a boatswain's mission was to pipe all hands, . . . so he had got it into his head that his own peculiar mission was to *pipe his eye*; which he did perpetually.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxii.

To pipe down (*naut.*), to dismiss from muster, as a ship's company, or to signify by means of a boatswain's whistle that, the duty being finished, the crew have permission to leave their stations.—**To pipe or pipe off,** in *thieves' slang*, to watch (a house or person) closely, in order to obtain information which may be of use in carrying out a criminal plan.

pipe[1] (pīp), *n.* [< ME. *pipe, pype*, < AS. *pīpe*, a pipe, = OFries. *pipe* = D. *pijp* = MLG. *pipe*, LG. *pipe* = OHG. *pfīfa, fīfa*, MHG. *phīfe, pfīfe*, G. *pfeife* = Icel. *pipa* = Sw. *pipa* = Dan. *pibe* = F. *pipe* = Sp. Pg. *pipa* = It. *pipa, piva*, a pipe, < ML. *pipa*, a pipe (in various uses); from the verb in the orig. sense 'chirp,' 'peep,' as a bird: see *pipe*[1], *peep*[1], *v.* In later uses the verb is from the noun, while again some later uses of the noun are from modern deflected uses of the verb. Cf. doublet *fife*.] **1.** A simple tubular musical instrument, usually of wood. The typical form is doubtless that of a flageolet or whistle, or perhaps that of an oboe. The term is no longer technically applied to any particular instrument (though it survives in bag*pipe*, Pan's *pipes*, etc.), except in connection with the pipe-organ. See def. 2.

Tho up they gan their mery *pypes* to trusse,
And all their goodly heardes did gather rownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 46.

They are not a *pipe* for fortune's finger
To sound what stop she pleases.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 75.

Neyther list I to dance after their *pipe* which ascribe a musicall harmonie to the heauens.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 10.

These [antic trifles] be the *pipes* that base-born minds dance after. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 8.

A Shepherd now along the Plain he roves,
And with his jolly *Pipe* delights the Groves.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. One of the tubes of metal or of wood from which the tones of an organ are produced; an organ-pipe. Such pipes are either flue- or reed-pipes. The tone is produced in flue-pipes by the fluctuations of a compact focused stream of air impinging upon a sharp edge or lip, and in reed-pipes by the vibration of a metal tongue hung in a stream of air. Metal pipes of either class are usually circular in section, while wooden pipes are usually square or triangular. (*a*) Flue-pipes consist of a *body* and a *foot*, the division between which is marked by an opening on one side of the pipe, called the *mouth*. The upper and lower edges of the mouth are called *lips*, and its sides are often shielded by *ears*. Opposite the lower lip a horizontal shelf, called the *language* or *languid*, is inserted so as nearly to separate the pipe into two distinct cavities. Between this shelf and the lower lip is a narrow slit called the *flue* or *wind-way*, through which the stream of air is directed against the upper lip. The quality of the tone depends upon the general shape of the pipe, and especially upon a delicate adjustment of the language and lips called *voicing*. The pitch of the tone depends upon the length of the vibrating column of air within the body. The upper end of the pipe may be open, or may be closed with a plug; an open pipe gives a tone an octave higher than a stopped pipe of the same length. Tuning is effected by altering the effective length of the air-column in various ways; and the adjustable metal flaps or tongues placed at the top of the pipe for this purpose are called *tuners*. The lower end of the pipe is open for the admission of air from the wind-chest. (*b*) Reed-pipes consist of a *tube* or *body* and a *mouthpiece*, the only communication between which is through a short metallic tube called the *shallot*, or reed proper. The oblong opening into the lower part of the shallot is covered or filled by a thin, elastic piece of brass called the *tongue*, or sometimes the *reed*. When the tongue covers the opening, the reed is *striking*; when it merely fills the opening, the reed is *free*. The quality and power of the tone depend largely upon the material and shape of the body, which serves almost exclusively as a resonance-chamber. The pitch of the tone depends upon the vibrating length of the tongue. Tuning is effected by adjusting a wire spring of peculiar shape so as to lengthen or shorten the part of the tongue left free to vibrate: this spring is called the *tuning-wire*. In the organ, pipes of the same variety are arranged in sets called *stops* or *registers*, containing at least one pipe for each key of the keyboard. (See *stop* and *organ*[1].) The breadth and sonority of a pipe's tone are much influenced by its *scale*—that is, by the general ratio between its width or diameter and its length; broad, bulky pipes giving broad, diapason-like tones, and narrow pipes giving thin, incisive tones. The proportions between the several dimensions of the different kinds of pipes are regulated by somewhat intricate mathematical formulæ. The number of pipes in an organ is approximately equal to the product of the number of keys in the keyboards and the number of stops. The organ at Weingarten is said at one time to have contained 6,666 pipes. The largest pipe in an organ is the deepest one belonging to a 16- or 32-feet open stop of the pedal organ; such a pipe is usually of wood, and is about 16 or 32 feet long. The smallest pipe is the highest one belonging to one of the mixture-stops, and is usually smaller than a common lead-pencil. Pipes are made either of wood or of metal. The metal most in use for this purpose is called *pipe-metal* or *organ-metal*, and is an alloy of tin and lead. Pure tin, zinc, and lead have also been used, and a great variety of their alloys. When a pipe is sounded, it is said to *speak*. When it fails to speak properly, or speaks when not wanted, it is said to *cipher*.

3. Any hollow or tubular thing or part: as, the *pipe* of a key.—**4.** A tube of metal, wood, or earthenware serving for various uses, as in the conveyance of water, gas, steam, or smoke: as, a gas-*pipe*; a stove-*pipe*.—**5.** A large round cell in a bee-hive, used by the queen-bee. *Halliwell*.—**6.** A tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal substance. See *chibouk, hooka, hubble-bubble, narghile*.

The *pipe*, with solemn interposing puff,
Makes half a sentence at a time enough.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 245.

The genial stoicism which, when life flouts us, and says, "Put that in your *pipe* and smoke it!" can puff away with as sincere a relish as if it were tobacco of Mount Lebanon in a narghileh of Damascus.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

7. A pipeful; a quantity of tobacco sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe.

Sir, I am for one *pipe* of tobacco; and I perceive yours is very good by the smell.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 235.

Sir Jeoffrey, to show his good-will towards me, gave me a *pipe* of his own tobacco. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

8. A wine-measure, usually containing about 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine-gallons. Two pipes, or 210 imperial gallons, make a tun. But in practice the size of the pipe varies according to the kind of wine it contains. Thus, a pipe of port contains nearly 138 wine-gallons; of sherry, 130; of Madeira, 110; and of Lisbon, 140. Sometimes confounded with *butt* (which see).

The pint you brought me was the best
That ever came from *pipe*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

9. Same as *pipe-roll*.—**10.** The chief air-passage in breathing and speaking; the windpipe: as, to clear one's *pipe*. [Colloq.]

Drinke of this licoure wol cure up clene
The *pipes* and the gomes, as is sure
This Marcial expert upon this cure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

I should have quite defeated your oration,
And slit that fine rhetorical *pipe* of yours.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

11. The sound of the voice; the voice; also, a whistle or call of a bird.

There are who do yet remember him at that period—his *pipe* clear and harmonious. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

Sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest *pipe* of half-awaken'd birds
To dying ears. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

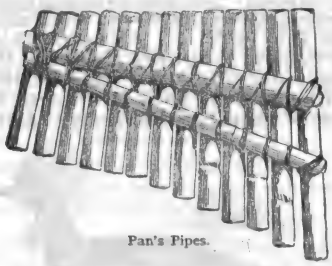
12. *Naut.*, the whistle used by the boatswain and his mates to call or pipe the men to their various duties; also, the sounding of this instrument.—**13.** *pl.* The bagpipe. [Colloq.]—**14.** A spool, as of thread; a roll or quill on which embroidery-silk was wound.

I prey yow do byen for me ij. *pypys* of gold [gold thread on pipes or rolls for embroidery]. *Paston Letters*, I. 39.

15. A dingle or small ravine thrown out from a larger one. *Halliwell*. [Local, Eng.]—**16.** In *mining*, an occurrence of ore in an elongated cylindrical or pipe-like mass, such as is characteristic of the so-called pipe-vein. See *pipe-vein*.—**17.** One of the curved flutings of a frill or ruff; also, a pin used for piping or fluting.—**18.** In *hair-dressing*, a cylinder of clay used for curling the peruke.—**19.** In a steam-engine. See *induction-pipe*.—**20.** In *metal.*, a funnel-shaped cavity at the top of an ingot of steel, caused by the contraction toward the sides of the mold during the cooling of the metal. This happens chiefly with steel of hard temper. The formation of pipes of this kind is technically known as *piping*.

21. In the manufacture of black-ash or ball-soda (impure sodium carbonate) by the so-called Le Blanc ball-furnace process, one of very numerous hollow characteristic jets of flame which shoot out from the massed mixture of chalk, small coal, and sodium sulphate during the calcining process, and the beginning of the subsidence of which indicates the completion of the calcination. These jets are also called *candles*.—**22.** The puffin or sea-parrot, *Fratercula arctica*. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Blow-off pipe.** See *blow-off*.—**Celtic pipes.** Same as *fairy pipes*.—**Drip pipe.** See *drip-pipe*.—**Dry pipe,** a pipe for taking steam free from water from a boiler. See *steam-boiler*.—**Dutchman's pipe.** See *Dutchman's-pipe*.—**Elfin pipes.** Same as *fairy pipes*.—**Fairy pipes.** See *fairy*.—**Indian pipe.** See *Indian-pipe*.—**Labial pipe.** See

labial.—**Laminated pipe.** See *laminate*.—**Oaten pipe.** See *oaten*.—**Open pipe.** See def. 2.—**Pan's pipes,** a primitive musical instrument, consisting of a graduated series of tubes of cane, wood, metal, or stone, closed at the lower end, the tone being produced by blowing with the breath across the upper end. It has been used among barbarous and semi-civilized peoples in various parts of



Pan's Pipes.

the world. The tones of the instrument are often sweet and pleasant. Early in the nineteenth century an effort was made in England to form companies of players upon Pan's pipes of various sizes for itinerant performances. Also called *Pandean pipes*, and *syrinx*.—**Pipe gamboge,** gamboge in cylindrical sticks, as shaped by bamboo-joints in which the juice is collected.—**Stopped pipe.** See def. 2.—**To hit the pipe.** See *hit*[1].

pipe[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *peep*[2].

pipe[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pip*[1].

pipe-bender (pīp'ben″dėr), *n.* 1. A machine for bending sheet-iron stove-pipe in the operation of making elbows.—2. A flexible mandrel formed of a strong, closely wound steel helix, which is inserted in a soft metal pipe in order that it may be bent without distortion. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-box (pīp'boks), *n.* In a vehicle, the box of a hub or nave which receives the arm or spindle of the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-case (pīp'kās), *n.* (*a*) A case or box lined with soft material to protect a valuable pipe when not in use. (*b*) A similar cover for the bowl of a pipe to protect it from the fingers when in use, as when a meerschaum is being carefully colored, to keep the fingers from touching the bowl.

pipe-clamp (pīp'klamp), *n.* A vise or holder for a pipe; a pipe-vise. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-clay (pīp'klā), *n.* A white clay suitable for making pipes, and also used for whitening leatherwork, especially by soldiers.

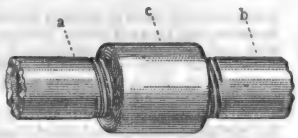
pipe-clay (pīp'klā), *v. t.* 1. To whiten with pipe-clay.

Fellows were singing as they *pipe-clayed* belts or burnished sword-scabbards.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 35.

Hence—2. To blot out or wipe off; square or settle: said of accounts. [Slang.]

You . . . would not understand allusions to their [the midshipmen's] *pipe-claying* their weekly accounts.
Dickens, Bleak House, xvii.

pipe-coupling (pīp'kup″ling), *n.* A joint or piece for uniting two pipes so as to form a continuous channel, or for forming a junction between a pipe and another object.—**Flexible pipe-coupling.** See *coupling*.



Pipe-coupling.

a and *b*, pipes to be coupled and male-threaded; *c*, coupling, female-threaded at each end. If one end of the coupling has a left-handed female thread, it is called a right-and-left coupling. If one of the pipes is smaller than the other and the coupling is reduced at one end to fit the smaller pipe, it is called a reducing-coupling.

pipe-cutter (pīp'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A tool for cutting iron pipes. A hook passes under the pipe and serves as a rest, while a cutting-chisel or -disk is forced down upon the pipe, about which the implement is rotated until a complete section is effected.

2. A machine for truing the ends of pipes or cutting them into lengths.

piped (pīpt), *a.* [< *pipe*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Tubular or fistulous; formed with or into a tube or pipe.—**Piped key,** a key with a hollow barrel which fits upon a pintle contained in the lock. Also *pipe-key*.

pipe-dance (pīp'dans), *n.* A dance resembling the sword-dance, in which a number of clay tobacco-pipes are used instead of swords.

Sometimes they do the *pipe-dance*. For this a number of tobacco-pipes, about a dozen, are laid close together on the floor, and the dancer places the toe of his boot between the different pipes, keeping time with the music.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 14.

pipe-die (pīp'dī), *n.* 1. In a press for molding earthenware pipes, the ring-shaped die which shapes the exterior surface of the pipe. A piece called the *core* is supported in such manner that one of its extremities protrudes outwardly into, and is held concentrically within, the pipe-die. This forms an annular opening, through which the plastic clay is forced by heavy pressure, to give it the form of a tube. The inside of the socket on the end of the pipe is shaped by what is called a *lower die*, and the outside of the socket is formed by a device called the *ring*, which is interposed between the outside die and a flange on the lower die.

2. A female screw or nut of hardened and tempered steel used for cutting male threads on the ends of metal pipes. The threads of the die have grooves cut across them parallel with the axis on which the die rotates. In cutting pipe-threads, these grooves afford clearance for escape of the metal cuttings, which would otherwise accumulate in the threads of the die and prevent a clean, uniform cut.

3. Any one of the radially arranged and simultaneously adjustable screw cutting-tools which in some kinds of pipe die-stocks have their inner ends formed like chasers for cutting male screws. (See *chaser*[2].) A right-hand die is one that cuts a right-handed screw-thread. One which cuts a left-handed thread is a left-hand die. See *screw-thread*. Also called *outside die*.

pipe-driver (pīp'drī″vėr), *n.* An apparatus for forcing into the ground pipes for driven wells.

pipe-fish (pīp'fish), *n.* One of the several lophobranchiate fishes which have a long tubular snout like a pipe, as any member of the *Syngnathidæ* or *Hippocampidæ*. The members of the latter family are more commonly called *sea-horses*, the pipe-fishes proper having the body as well as the jaws slender. One of the best-known pipe-fishes is *Syngnathus acus*, common in British waters.



Great Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus acus*).



Massachusetts Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus fuscus*).

The best-known American species is *Syngnathus fuscus*.

pipe-foot (pīp'fůt), *n.* In *organ-building*, the lower part of a flue-pipe. Its lower point is called a *toe*. See *pipe*[1], 2.

pipe-grab (pīp'grab), *n.* A clutching tool which is lowered into or upon a well-pipe to lift it to the surface.

pipe-joint (pīp'joint), *n.* A pipe-coupling. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-key (pīp'kē), *n.* Same as *piped key* (which see, under *piped*).

pipe-layer (pīp'lā″ėr), *n.* 1. A workman who lays gas-, water-, or drainage-pipes.—2. A political intriguer (see the quotation); hence, any schemer. [U. S.]

Among the Glentworth papers was a letter in which he said that the men sent from Philadelphia were to be employed in laying the pipes for the introduction of Croton water. The Whig leaders were immediately stigmatized as *pipe layers*, a term persistently applied to them for several years. *Thurlow Weed*, Autobiog., p. 493.

pipe-laying (pīp'lā″ing), *n.* 1. The act of laying down pipes for gas, water, and other purposes.—2. A laying of plans for the promotion or accomplishment of some scheme or purpose, especially a political one; scheming or intriguing. See the quotation under *pipe-layer*, 2.

pipe-lee (pīp'lē), *n.* Tobacco half-smoked to ashes in a pipe. *G. A. Sala.*

pipe-line (pīp'līn), *n.* A conduit of iron pipe, chiefly laid under ground, through which oil is forced by pumping to transport it from an oil-region to storage-tanks at a general market or refinery. The method has been put in operation in the United States and elsewhere, as a substitute for other means of transportation, and carried out with all the refinements of modern pumping-machinery, the result being an enormous reduction in the cost of transportation and in the cost of petroleum products to consumers. The conduits are constructed of lap-welded iron pipes, with pumping-stations at intervals of varying lengths, according as the grade is ascending or descending, the average being about 30 miles. The diameters of the pipes are adapted to the needs of the various lines, 6 inches being the size used on most trunk-lines, and two or more pipes being employed when greater capacity is required. The longest existing trunk-line is that connecting the Pennsylvania oil region in opposite directions with New York and Chicago. This and other trunk-lines, and lines leading from wells to pumping-stations, etc., make up an aggregate extent of many thousand miles. The pipes are liable to obstruction from deposits of paraffin and foreign matters. Such accumulations are removed by driving a sort of piston (called by the workmen a "go-devil") through the pipes, from station to station, by the pressure of the liquid column behind it.

pipe-loop (pīp'löp), *n.* In *harness-manuf.*, a long, narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-metal (pīp'met″al), *n.* See *organ-metal*, under *metal*.

pipemouth (pīp'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ*: so called from the pipe-like or tubular snout.

pipe-mouthed (pīp'moutht), *a.* Having a piped, fistulous, or tubular mouth, as a fish: specifically noting fishes of the families *Fistulariidæ* and *Centriscidæ*.

pipe-office (pīp'of″is), *n.* An office, abolished in 1834, in the English court of exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe made out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, etc.

pipe-organ (pīp'ôr″gan), *n.* The organ proper, the largest of musical instruments. See *organ*[1].

pipe-oven (pīp'uv″n), *n.* A hot-blast oven in which the air passes through pipes exposed to the heat of burning gas in brick conduits.

pipe-privet† (pīp'priv″et), *n.* A former name of the lilac.

pipe-prover (pīp'prö″vėr), *n.* An apparatus for testing the strength and soundness of steam- and water-pipes by hydraulic pressure.

piper[1] (pī'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *piper, pyper, pipere,* < AS. *pīpere* = D. *pijper* = MLG. *piper* = OHG. *phīfāri*, MHG. *phīfære, pfīfer*, G. *pfeifer* = Icel. *pípari* = Sw. *pipare* = Dan. *piber;* as *pipe*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *fifer*.] 1. One who or that which pipes; one who plays on a pipe. In the following quotation from Chaucer the word is used to personify the box-tree, as furnishing the material from which pipes or musical instruments were made.

The box tre *pipere*, holm to whippis lasch.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 178.

The *piper* loud and louder blew;
The dancers quick and quicker flew.
Burns, Tam o'Shanter.

"Please your honours," said he, "I'm able,
By means of a secret charm, to draw
All creatures living beneath the sun . . .
After me so as you never saw, . . .
And people call me the Pied *Piper*."
Browning, Pied Piper, vi.

Specifically—2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A sandpiper or sandpeep; a bird of the genus *Tringa* or some related genus, as *Ereunetes*. See cuts under *Ereunetes*, *sandpiper*, and *stint*. (*b*) A young squab; a newly hatched pigeon.

Pigeon, . . . literally a nestling bird that pipes or cries out, a "*Piper*"—the very name now in use among Pigeon-fanciers. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 84.

3. In *ichth.*: (*a*) The most general English name of the lyre-gurnard, *Trigla lyra*. (*b*) An exocœtoid fish, *Hemirhamphus intermedius*, with an elongate body and ensiform lower jaw, common in New Zealand, and esteemed for its flesh as well as for the sport it gives. Also called *garfish, ihi*, and *halfbeak*.

I look on the *Piper* as *the* float fish of New Zealand.
The Field (London), Nov. 25, 1871.

4. A kind of caddis-worm. See the quotation.

You are also to know that there be divers kinds of cadis or case-worms, that are to bee found in this nation in several distinct counties, . . . as namely one cadis called a *Piper*, whose husk or case is a piece of reed about an inch long or longer, and as big about as the compass of a two pence. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 17.

5. The piper-urchin.—6. In *apiculture*, an after-swarm having a virgin queen. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 53.—7. See the quotation.

A clever arrangement of screens over which a bushy-tailed dog not unlike a fox—the *piper*, as it is called—is taught to leap at the word of command.
Athenæum, No. 3069, p. 231.

Drunk as a piper, very drunk. [Colloq.]

Jerry thought proper to mount the table, and harangue in praise of temperance; and in short proceeded so long in recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, that he became as *drunk as a piper*.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, x. 29. (*Davies.*)

To pay the piper. See *pay*[1].

Piper[2] (pī'pėr), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *piper*, pepper: see *pepper*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the type of the family *Piperaceæ*, characterized by the 2 to 6 stamens with distinct anther-cells, and an obtuse or slightly beaked ovary crowned with from 2 to 5 stigmas, becoming in fruit a small berry. There are over 650 species, widely dispersed through the tropics. They are most commonly jointed shrubby climbers, rarely trees or tall herbs, bearing alternate entire leaves with several or many conspicuous nerves, and large and often wing-like stipules. The flowers are densely packed together in cylindrical stalked spikes (or in a few species in racemes)—at first terminal, soon becoming opposite the leaves (as in *Phytolacca*), pendulous and slender, with dœcious or perfect flowers without calyx or corolla, each with a shield-shaped protecting bract. The *Piper Æthiopicum* of the shops is now placed in the genus *Xylopia*. See *pepper, Chavica*, and *oil of cubebs* (under *oil*); and for important species, see *betel, cubeb, kava*, and *matico*[1].

Piperaceæ (pip-e-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1815), < *Piper* + *-aceæ*.] The pepper family, a family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Piperales*, distinguished by the syn-

carpic ovary with one cell and one ovule, with usually two, three, or four styles or stigmas. They are generally aromatic or pungent herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate entire leaves, commonly with three or more prominent curving nerves, and often pellucid-dotted or fleshy. The minute flowers are usually in unbranched slender stalked spikes. It includes over 1,000 species and 9 genera. See *pepper*, *cubeb*, and *Peperomia*.

piperaceous (pip-ę-rā′shius), *a.* [< *Piperace-æ* + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to the *Piperaceæ* or pepper family of plants.

pipe-rack (pīp′rak), *n.* In *organ-building*, a wooden shelf placed above the wind-chests, having perforations in which the pipes are held and supported.

Pipereæ (pī-pē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. A. W. Miquel, 1843), < *Piper* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Piperaceæ*, made practically equivalent to that family as now understood by authors who included in it the family *Saururaceæ*, as, for example, in the system of Bentham and Hooker.

pipe-reducer (pīp′rē-dū′sėr), *n.* A pipe-coupling having one end of less diameter than the other, for connecting pipes of different sizes.

piperic (pī-per′ik), *a.* [< L. *piper*, pepper, + *-ic*.] Produced from plants of the pepper family or from piperine.—**Piperic acid**, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, a monobasic acid obtained by boiling piperine with alcoholic potash and acidifying with hydrochloric acid.

piperidge (pip′ę-rij), *n.* [Also *pipperage*, *piprage*, and *pepperidge*: said to be a corruption of *berberis*.] 1. The common barberry. Also *piperidge-tree*, *piperidge-bush*. [Eng.]—2. See *pepperidge*.

piperidine (pī-per′i-din), *n.* [< *piperic* + *-id*[2] + *-ine*[2].] A volatile alkaloid ($C_5H_{11}N$) produced by the action of alkalis on piperine.

piperine (pip′ę-rin), *n.* [< F. *piperine*, *peperin*, *pépérine*, < It. *peperino*, a cement of volcanic ashes, < L. as if **piperinus*, of pepper, < *piper*, pepper: see *pepper*.] 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes.—2. A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) extracted from pepper. The crystals of piperine are transparent, colorless, tasteless, inodorous, fusible, not volatile. They are very slightly soluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol, and with oil of vitriol give a red color.

piperitious (pip-ę-rish′us), *a.* [< L. *piper*, pepper, + E. *-itious*.] Having a hot, biting, or pungent taste, like that of pepper; peppery.

piperivorous (pip-ę-riv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *piper*, pepper, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating or feeding upon pepper, as a bird: as, the *piperivorous* toucan, *Pteroglossus piperivorus*.

piperly† (pī′pėr-li), *a.* [< *piper*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Of or resembling a piper.

> Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] . . . *piperly* extemporizing and Tarletonizing, his apish counterfeiting of every ridiculous and absurd toy?
> *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, ii.

★**pipe-roll** (pīp′rōl), *n.* The Great Roll of the English exchequer, comprising the various 'pipes,' or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others for a financial year. *N. E. D.*

> The rolls of the treasurer and chancellor were duplicates; that of the former was called from its shape the great roll of the Pipe, and that of the latter the roll of the Chancery. . . . The *Pipe-Rolls* are complete from the second year of Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 126.

piper-urchin (pī′pėr-ėr′chin), *n.* A sea-urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, the form of which, with its club-shaped spines, is likened to a bagpipe. [Local, British.]

pipe-staple (pīp′stā″pl), *n.* [OD. *stapel*, a stalk.] 1. The stalk of a tobacco-pipe; also, a stalk of grass; a windle-straw. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix. [Scotch.]—2. In *bot.*, the grass *Cynosurus cristatus*, whose stiff stalks are used to clean pipes. [Scotch.]

pipe-stay (pīp′stā), *n.* Any device for holding a pipe in place, or for hanging a pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-stem (pīp′stem), *n.* The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

pipe-stick (pīp′stik), *n.* A wooden tube used as the stem of a tobacco-pipe. The long German tobacco-pipes have sticks of cherry or birch from which ★the bark has not been removed.

pipe-stone (pīp′stōn), *n.* Same as *catlinite*.

pipe-stop (pīp′stop), *n.* A spigot in a pipe. ★*E. H. Knight.*

pipe-tongs (pīp′tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An implement used by pipe-fitters in screwing together lengths of pipe, or in unscrewing lengths previously screwed together or united by screw-threaded pipe-fittings.

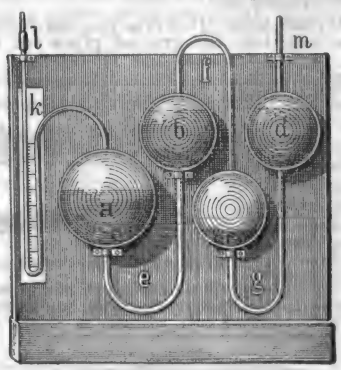


Common Pipe-tongs.

a, *a′*, handles; *b*, *b′*, jaws; *c*, pivot; *d*, curve in the jaw *b*, which supports the pipe to antagonize it against the sharp angle *f*, which bites into the surface of the pipe and thus engages it firmly.

pipe-tree (pīp′trē), *n.* The lilac-tree, *Syringa vulgaris*.—**Pudding pipe-tree**, the purging cassia. See ★*Cassia*, 1.

pipette (pi-pet′), *n.* [< F. *pipette*, dim. of *pipe*, a pipe: see *pipe*[1].] 1. In porcelain-making, a small can arranged to hold slip, and to allow it to flow through a pipe at one end. Pipettes are sometimes fitted with adjustable pipes of different diameters. See *slip-decoration*.—2. A small tube used to withdraw and transfer fluids or gases from one vessel to another. The shape differs with the special use to which it is adapted. Some are designed to measure fluids accurately as well as to transfer them.—**Absorption pipette**, an apparatus for subjecting gases to the action of a liquid reagent. In the figure, *a* and *b* are absorption bulbs connected by the glass tube *e*. *c* and *d* are a second pair of bulbs, with



Composite Absorption Pipette.

their connecting tubes *f*, *g*, and *m*, serving as a water-joint to prevent contact with air or escape of fumes. The reagent is introduced through the tube *k*, and connection made by the rubber tube *l*.

pipette (pi-pet′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pipetted*, ppr. *pipetting*. [< *pipette*, *n.*] To take up or transfer by means of a pipette.

> The solution of arsenic acid was *pipetted* into the bottle.
> *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, IX. 177.

pipe-twister (pīp′twis″tėr), *n.* Same as *pipe-wrench*.

pipe-vein (pīp′vān), *n.* A mode of occurrence of metalliferous ores somewhat common in, but not limited to, the lead-mines of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, England. In the so-called "pipes" the ore occupies a more or less nearly cylindrical or pipe-shaped cavity, usually quite irregular in its dimensions, and rarely of any considerable length. Pipe-veins resemble "gash-veins" in some respects; and they also have certain peculiarities in common with the "carbonas" of the Cornish mines. The principal shoot of tin ore in the East Wheal Lovell Mine, Cornwall, was followed from the 40-fathom level down to the 110-fathom as one continuous pipe, in the shape of a long irregular cylindroid with an approximately elliptic section, the dimensions of which were about 14 by 7 feet. *Le Neve Foster.*

pipe-vine (pīp′vīn), *n.* See *Aristolochia*.

pipe-vise (pīp′vīs), *n.* A vise designed for grasping pipes or rods while they are being threaded, etc.; a vise to which is attached a pipe-grip.

pipe-wine (pīp′wīn), *n.* Wine drawn from the cask, as distinguished from bottled wine. When claret was a common drink in English and Scottish taverns, it was customary to keep it on tap.

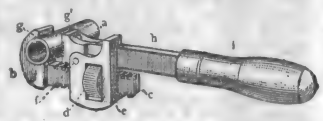
> I think I shall drink in *pipe-wine* first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 90.

pipewood (pīp′wůd), *n.* See *Leucothoë*.

pipework (pīp′wėrk), *n.* 1. See *organ*[1], 6.—2. Same as *piping*, 4.

pipewort (pīp′wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*, or indeed of the family *Eriocaulaceæ* or (as formerly written) *Eriocaulonaceæ*.

pipe-wrench (pīp′rench), *n.* A tool having one jaw movable and the other relatively fixed, the two being so shaped as to bite together when placed on a pipe and rotated in one direction around it. When turned in the opposite direction, the jaws slip over the pipe without turning it, and are thus brought into position for a new effective stroke.



Pipe-wrench.

a, pipe; *b*, hook-shaped jaw, serrated at *g*, and threaded at *c*; *d*, nut which turns in a recess in the block *e*, pivoted at *f* to the shank *h*; the latter is serrated at *g′*, and is supplied with a wooden handle *i*. The jaws *g* and *g′* are adjusted to or from each other by turning the nut *d*, and then a slight rocking motion on the pivot *f* causes them to grip the pipe.

pipi (pē′pē), *n.* [Tupi *pipai*.] The astringent pods of *Cæsalpinia Paipaë*, a Peruvian plant, sometimes imported along with divi-divi for tanning, though very inferior.

Pipidæ (pip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pipa* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglossate amphibians, typified by the genus *Pipa*. They have no teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, and procoracoids which are strongly divergent. It contains the Surinam toad. They are sometimes called *cell-backed toads*. See cut under *Pipa*.

pipient† (pip′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *pipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pipire*, pipe, chirp: see *pipe*[1], *v.*] Piping; chirping. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 118.

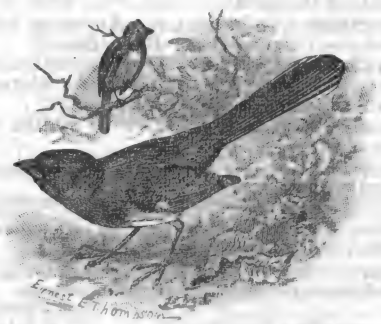
Pipile (pi-pī′lē), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1856).] A genus of guans, of the family *Cracidæ* and



Piping-guan (*Pipile jacutinga*).

subfamily *Penelopinæ*, including the piping-guans of South America, as *P. jacutinga* and *P. cujubi*.

Pipilo (pip′i-lō), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), also *Pipillo*.] 1. A genus of American fringilline birds, of comparatively large size, with short rounded wings, long rounded tail, and large strong feet; the towhee-buntings. The species are numerous, and found everywhere in the United States



Chewink or Towhee-bunting (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*).

and adjoining parts of British America, in Mexico, Central America, and parts of South America. They inhabit shrubbery, and keep much on the ground. The common towhee, chewink, or marsh-robin is *P. erythrophthalmus*, about 8 inches long, the male boldly colored with black, white, and chestnut, and with red eyes. The female is plain brown and white. Similar species or varieties inhabit all the western parts of the United States. In the southwest, and thence into Mexico, is another set of species, of plain grayish coloration in both sexes, as the brown towhee, *P. fuscus*, or Abert's towhee, *P. aberti*. Some greenish forms also occur, as Blanding's finch, *P. chlorurus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

piping (pī′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pipe*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who pipes.

> As Poetrie and *Piping* are Cosen germans: so *piping* and playing are of great affinity.
> *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

2. The sound of playing on a pipe or as on a pipe; the music of pipes.—3. Weeping; crying.

> He got the first brash at Whitsunday put ower wi' fair word and *piping*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

4. A system of pipes; pipes, as for gas, water, oil, etc., collectively.—5. Fluting.—6. A kind of covered cord used for trimming dresses, especially along seams.—7. In harness, leather guards or shields encompassing a trace-chain.—8. A cord-like ornament of icing or frosting on the top of a cake.—9. In *jewelry*, a support, usually of a baser metal, attached behind a surface of precious metal which is too thin to preserve its shape unsupported.

> Another smaller diadem found in another tomb may be noted. It is of gold plate, so thick as to require no *piping* at the back to sustain it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 676.

10. In *hort.*, a mode of propagating herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks, by

taking slips or cuttings consisting of two joints, and planting them in moist sand under glass; also, one of these cuttings.

No botanist am I, nor wished to learn from you all the Muses that *piping* has a new signification. I had rather that you handled an oaten reed than a carnation one, yet setting layers I own is preferable to reading newspapers, one of the chronical maladies of this age.
Walpole, Letters (1788), iv. 440.

11. A way of dressing the hair by curling it around little pins of wood or baked clay called *bilboquets*.—**12.** In *metal*. See *pipe*[1], 20.

piping (pī'ping), *p. a.* **1.** Playing on a pipe.

Lowing herds, and *piping* swains. *Swift.*

2. Having a shrill, whistling sound.

The mother looked wistfully seaward at the changes of the keen *piping* moorland winds.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, i.

3. In *zoöl.*, having or habitually uttering a shrill, whistling cry: said especially of birds.—**4.** Accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe, rather than that of the martial trump or fife.

Why, I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 24.

5. Simmering; boiling.—**6.** The noise made by bees preparatory to swarming.—**Piping hot**, so hot as to hiss or simmer, as a boiling fluid.

Wafres *pipyng hoot*, out of the gleede.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 193.

A nice pretty bit of ox-cheek, *piping-hot* and dressed with a little of my own sauce.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxv.

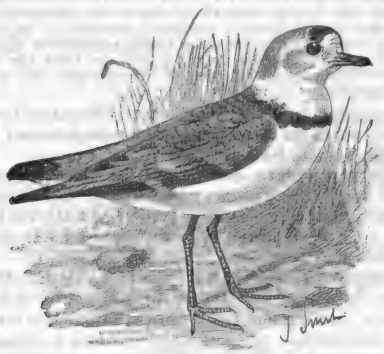
piping-crow (pī'ping-krō), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Gymnorhina*, of which there are several Australian species. The best-known is *G. tibicen*, of a black and white color, with great powers of mimicry. It is often domesticated, and can be taught to speak words. See cut under *Gymnorhina*.

piping-guan (pī'ping-gwan), *n.* A bird of the genus *Pipile*.

piping-hare (pī'ping-hãr), *n.* A pika or calling-hare.

piping-iron (pī'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* A fluting-iron; an Italian iron.

piping-plover (pī'ping-pluv″ėr), *n.* A small ring-necked plover of North America, *Ægialites melodus*, so called from its piping notes. It is of a pale-gray color above and white below, with a narrow



Piping-plover (*Ægialites melodus*).

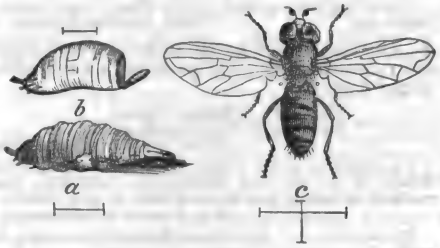
black frontlet and necklace, and the bill black, orange at the base. It is a near relative of the semipalmated plover, but is rather smaller and lighter-colored, and lacks the semipalmation of the toes.

pipistrel, pipistrelle (pip-is-trel'), *n.* [< F. *pipistrelle*, < It. *pipistrello, vispistrello, vespistrello*, a var. or dim. of *vespertillo, vespertilio*, < L. *vespertilio*, a bat: see *Vespertilio*.] A small European bat, *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, one of the most abundant species, of a reddish-brown color, paler and grayer below.

pipit (pip'it), *n.* [Prob. imitative of its cry.] Any bird of the genus *Anthus* or subfamily *Anthinæ*, of which there are many species, of most parts of the world. The commonest pipit of North America is *A. ludovicianus* or *pennsylvanicus*, usually called *titlark*. Sprague's pipit, also called the *Missouri skylark*, is *A.* (*Neocorys*) *spraguei*. Common British pipits are *A. pratensis*, the meadow-pipit; *A. arboreus* or *trivialis*, the tree-pipit; and *A. obscurus*, the rock-pipit. Others of occasional occurrence in Great Britain are *A. spipoletta*, the European water-pipit; *A. campestris*, the European tawny pipit; and *A. richardi*. The red-throated pipit, *A. cervinus*, of wide distribution in Europe and Asia, has also been found in Alaska and California. See cut under *Anthus*.

pipit-lark (pip'it-lärk), *n.* A pipit.

Pipiza (pi-pī'zą), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1816), < Gr. πιπίζειν, pipe, chirp.] A genus of syrphid flies, whose larvæ are useful in destroying plant-lice. Thus, the grub of *P. femoralis* (Loew) or *radicum* (Riley) preys upon the root-louse of the apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*) and upon the vine-pest (*Phylloxera vastatrix*). Of the many species of this wide-spread genus, about 14 are North American. The flies are of small or moderate size, and dark metallic-green or black color. They are thinly



Root-louse Fly (*Pipiza radicum*).
a, larva; *b*, puparium; *c*, fly. (Lines show natural sizes.)

pilose, have the scutellum without points, and have the third longitudinal wing-vein with no projecting stump in the first posterior cell.

pipkin (pip'kin), *n.* [< *pipe*[1] + *-kin*.] **1.** A small earthen pot, with or without a cover and with a horizontal handle.—**2.** A small wooden tub the handle of which is formed by the vertical prolongation of one of the staves.

The beechen platter sprouted wild,
The *pipkin* wore its old-time green.
Whittier, Flowers in Winter.

pipkinet (pip'kin-et), *n.* [< *pipkin* + *-et*.] A little pipkin.

God! to my little meale and oyle
Add but a bit of flesh to boyle,
And Thou my *pipkinnet* shalt see
Give a wave-off'ring unto Thee.
Herrick, To God.

pipowder†, *n.* An obsolete form of *piepowder*.

pipperage, *n.* See *piperidge*.

Pippian (pip'i-an), *n.* [So called because denoted by *P.*] In *math.*, same as *Cayleyan*.

pippin[1]† (pip'in), *n.* [< ME. *pepin, popyn*, < OF. *pepin*, F. *pépin*, the seed of a fruit, as of the apple, pear, melon, etc.; cf. Sp. *pepita* (with diff. dim. suffix), the seed of a fruit, a grain of gold or other metal; *pipa*, a kernel; orig. applied, it seems, to the conspicuous seeds of the melon and cucumber (cf. Sp. Pg. *pepino*, a cucumber); with dim. suffix (F. *-in*, Sp. *-ino*), < L. *pepo* (*pepon-*), < Gr. πέπων, a melon: see *pepo*, and cf. *pompion, pumpion*, now *pumpkin*, from the same source. Hence, by abbr., *pip*[2].] The seed of a fruit, as an apple, pear, melon, etc. Now abbreviated *pip*.

What thing may be of vyn, of grape dried vnto the *popyn*, thei shulen not eete [later version: "Thei schulen not ete what euer thing may be of the vyner, fro a grape dried til to the draf;" tr. L. *ab uva passa usque ad acinum*]. *Wyclif*, Num. vi. 4.

Alle maner *pepins*, cornellis and greynes must be set in ye erth in depnes of iiij. or v. fingers brede, so that eche be from odur half a fote, alwey keping this speciall rule that ye ende or greyne of the *pepin* that stode next the roete be northest in the settinge and that other ende vpward toward heuyn. . . . In vere is most convenable tyme for seedis greynes and *pepins* and in autumpne of springis and plantes. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), ed. 1811, p. 168.

pippin[2] (pip'in), *n.* [Formerly also *pippine*; < OF. *pepin*, F. dial. (Norm.) *pepin*, a young apple-tree raised from the seed (> *pepinerie*, F. *pépinière*, a seed-plot, a nursery of trees: see *pepinnerie*); < *pepin*, the seed of fruit, as the apple, etc.: see *pippin*[1]. The MD. *pipping, pupping* (Kilian), later *pippinck, puppinck*, D. *pippeling*, Dan. *pipling*, Sw. *pippin*, pippin, are from E.] One of numerous varieties of the apple, as the golden pippin, the lemon pippin, the Newtown pippin, etc.

You shall see my orchard, where in an arbour we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own grafting.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 2.

pippin-face (pip'in-fās), *n.* A round smooth face, suggesting a resemblance to a pippin.

The hard-headed man with the *pippin-face*.
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

pippin-faced (pip'in-fāst), *a.* Having a round rosy face, suggestive of a pippin.

A little hard-headed, Ribstone-*pippin-faced* man.
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

pippin-hearted (pip'in-här″ted), *a.* Chicken-hearted.

The inhabitants were obliged to turn out twice a year, with such military equipments as it pleased God; and were put under the command of tailors and man-milliners, who, though on ordinary occasions they might have been the meekest, most *pippin-hearted* little men in the world, were very devils at parade. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 301.

pippit, *n.* Same as *pitpit*.

Pipra (pip'rą), *n.* [NL. (Lin.), < Gr. πίπρα, woodpecker.] **1.** A genus formerly including many heterogeneous species, now restricted to certain manikins, and made type of the family *Pipridæ*. They are confined to tropical America. *P. filicauda* has the tail-feathers prolonged in stiff filaments. *P. suavissima* is a beautiful species, velvety-black, varied with bright blue, orange, and white.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this or some related genus; a manikin. See cut under *Manacus*.

piprage† (pip'rāj), *n.* Same as *piperidge, pepperidge*.

Pipridæ (pip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pipra* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of songless passerine birds, typified by the genus *Pipra;* the pipras or manikins. They are mesomyodian *Passeres*, with bronchotracheal syrinx, heteromerous disposition of the main artery of the leg, exaspidean tarsi, and somewhat syndactylous feet, the outer and middle toes being united to some extent. They are mostly small, of stout thick-set form, with a short stout bill, broad at the base and somewhat hooked at the tip; the coloration is highly varied, often gorgeous or exquisite in the males, the females being usually plain. Black is the prevailing color of the males, relieved by brilliant blues, reds, and yellows, the females being dull-greenish. Their habits are said to resemble those of titmice. The genera and species are numerous, and almost entirely confined to South America.

piprine (pip'rin), *a.* [< *Pipra* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging or related to the genus *Pipra* or family *Pipridæ*.

pipsissewa (pip-sis'e-wą), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *sipsi-sewa*.] The small evergreen, *Chimaphila umbellata*, the prince's-pine.



Flowering Plant of Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*).
branch; *a*, the stem with the fruits. *a*, a flower; *b*, a stamen, exterior face; *c*, one of the petals.

Piptadenia (pip-ta-dē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the deciduous glands crowning the anthers; < Gr. πίπτειν, fall, + ἀδήν, a gland.] A name given by Bentham in 1842 to *Stachychrysum*, a genus of mimosaceous trees, characterized by the globose heads or cylindrical spikes, and flat two-valved pod with the valves entire and continuous within. There are about 40 species, all tropical—a few African, the others American. They are shrubs or trees, with or without thorns, with bipinnate leaves, small and very numerous leaflets, and white, greenish, or yellow flowers. The best-known species is the niopo-tree. Another South American species, *Stachychrysum rigidum* (*Piptadenia rigida* of Bentham), is the source of valuable timber, and of angico-gum, similar to gum arabic.

Piptadenieæ (pip″ta-dē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Durand, 1888), < *Piptadenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the family *Mimosaceæ*, based on *Piptadenia* of Bentham, an untenable name which invalidates the tribal name. In the system of Engler and Prantl it embraces 7 genera, of which *Stachychrysum* and *Lens* are the most important.

Piptanthus (pip-tan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Sweet, 1828), so called in allusion to the sides of the banner-petal, reflexed as if fallen back on each other; < Gr. πίπτειν, fall, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, of the tribe *Podalyrieæ*, characterized by the membranous leaflets, united stipules opposite the leaves, and united keel-petals. The only species, *P. Nepalensis*, a native of the Himalayas, is a shrub with alternate leaves of three radiating leaflets, and large yellow flowers in short racemes terminating the branches. It is cultivated for ornament under the name *Nepal laburnum*. See *laburnum*, 2.

pipul, pipul-tree (pip'ul, -trē), *n.* [Also *pipal, pippul-tree, peepul-tree;* < Hind. *pipal*, the sacred fig-tree (see *pepper*), + E. *tree*.] The sacred fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*. See *bo-tree*.

Pipunculidæ (pip-ung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker, 1834), < *Pipunculus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of dichætous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Pipunculus*. They are thinly pilose or nearly naked, with large subspherical head composed chiefly of the great eyes, which are contiguous in the male.

Several genera are recognized in Europe, but only *Pipunculus* in America.

Pipunculus (pī-pung′kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of flies, typical of the family *Pipunculidæ*, having a seta on the third antennal joint and the head globose. About 40 species are known, 10 of them North American. These flies live on flowers, and the larvæ are parasites of other ★insects, as the European *P. fuscipes* of tiger-beetles.

pipy (pī′pi), *a.* [< *pipe*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a pipe; formed like a tube; tubular; hollow-stemmed. [Rare.]

> In desolate places, where dank moisture breeds
> The *pipy* hemlock to strange overgrowth.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

piquancy (pē′kan-si), *n.* [< *piquan(t)* + *-cy*.] Piquant quality. (*a*) Agreeable pungency or sharpness, as of flavor or taste. (*b*) Pleasing cleverness or raciness, as of manner, style, etc.

> A mind that tasted no *piquancy* in evil-speaking.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 4.
>
> "How disturbed?" inquired Holgrave. "By things without, or by thoughts within?" "I cannot see his thoughts! How should I?" replied Phœbe, with simple *piquancy*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.
>
> Our American life is dreadfully barren of those elements of the social picturesque which give *piquancy* to anecdote. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 91.

(*c*) Keenness; sharpness; tartness; severity, as of remark or utterance.

> Commonly also satyrical taunts do owe their seeming *piquancy*, not to the speaker or his words, but to the subject and the hearers. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xiv.

piquant (pē′kant), *a.* [Formerly also *picquant*; < F. *piquant* (= Sp. Pg. *picante* = It. *piccante*), stinging, pungent, piercing, keen, sharp, ppr. of *piquer*, prick, pierce, sting: see *pike*[1], *v.*, and cf. *pique*[2].] 1. Of an agreeable pungency or sharpness of taste or flavor; sharp; stinging; biting: as, sauce *piquant*.

> He can marinate Fish, make Gellies; he is excellent for a *picquant* sauce. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 36.
>
> There are . . . vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy.

2. Of a smart, lively, racy, or sparkling nature; keenly interesting, or fitted to produce a sudden or keen interest; "taking": as, a *piquant* anecdote; a *piquant* manner; a *piquant* style of female beauty; a *piquant* hat.

> The most *piquant* passages in the lives of Miss Kennedy, Miss Davis, and Nancy Parsons.
> *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 805.

3. That pierces or wounds, or is fitted to pierce or wound; stinging; sharp or cutting to the feelings; biting; keen; pungent; severe.

> Some . . . think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick. *Bacon*, Of Discourse.
>
> Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue*.
>
> "You can manifestly see their untruths in naming it a *piquant* letter," said Elizabeth, "for it has no sour or sharp word therein." *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 240.

=Syn. 3. *Poignant*, etc. See *pungent*.

piquantly (pē′kant-li), *adv.* In a piquant manner; with sharpness or pungency; tartly; smartly; livelily.

> *Piquantly* though wittily taunted. *Locke*.

pique[1] (pēk), *n.* [< F. *pique*, a point, pike: see *pike*[1].] 1. A point or peak. [Rare.]

> I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight,
> Then shortened each stirrup, and set the *pique* right.
> *Browning*, From Ghent to Aix.

2†. A point of conduct; punctilio.

> Add long prescriptions of established laws
> And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 401.
>
> The ambassador appeared before the Council early in the following month, and demanded, of his own motion, that her [Mary's] officers should be released, and her privilege of worship restored until the Emperor were certified of the position of things. He was told that he spoke without warrant, and could have no answer from the King, and was warned not to move those *piques* without commission. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

3. (*a*) A blind tick, *Argas nigra*, capable of causing painful sores on cattle and men. See *Argas*. (*b*) The jigger, chigoe, or chique. See *Sarcopsylla*.—4. In the game of piquet, when one player reaches 30 points in hand and play combined, before his opponent scores anything, he adds 30 to his score.

pique[1] (pēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piqued*, ppr. *piquing*. [Formerly also *picque*; < *pique*[1], *n.*, 4.] To win a pique from. See *pique*[1], *n.*, 4.

> If I go to picquet, though it be but with a novice in't, he will *picque*, and repicque, and capot me twenty times together. *Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-All, i.

pique[2] (pēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piqued*, ppr. *piquing*. [< F. *piquer*, prick, sting, nettle, gall, pique: see *pick*[1], *pike*[1], *v.* Cf. *pique*[1].] 1. To sting, in a figurative sense; nettle; irritate; offend; fret; excite a degree of anger in.

> I must first have a value for the thing I lose, before it *piques* me. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv.

2. To stimulate or excite to action by arousing envy, jealousy, or other passion in a somewhat slight degree.

> *Picqu'd* by Protogenes's fame,
> From Cos to Rhodes Apelles came.
> *Prior*, Protogenes and Apelles.
>
> I'm afraid to afront People, though I don't like their Faces; or to ruin their Reputations, thou' they *pique* me to it, by taking ever so much pains to preserve 'em. *Sir J. Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.
>
> The mystery . . . had not only *piqued* his curiosity, but ruffled his temper. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 45.
>
> How the imagination is *piqued* by anecdotes of some great man passing incognito! *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

3. Reflexively, to pride or value (one's self).

> Men *pique themselves* on their skill in them [the learned languages]. *Locke*, Education, § 168.
>
> We *pique ourselves* upon nothing but simplicity, and have no carvings, gildings, paintings, inlayings, or tawdry businesses. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 340.

=Syn. 1. To displease, vex, provoke. See *pique*[2], *n.*

pique[2] (pēk), *n.* [Formerly also *pike*; < OF. *pique*, F. *pique* (= It. *pica*, *picca*), grudge, pique, < *piquer*, prick, sting, nettle, gall: see *pique*[2], *v.*] 1†. A quarrel; dispute; strife.

> Consisting of manifold dispositions there was dayly wauering, sometimes *pikes* amongst themselues. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 151.
>
> It is not only the case of Heresie which renders them obnoxious to the Popes censures, but particular *piques* and quarrels. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.
>
> This dog and man at first were friends:
> But, when a *pique* began,
> The dog, to gain some private ends,
> Went mad, and bit the man.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvii.

2. A feeling of anger, irritation, displeasure, or resentment arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love; wounded pride; slight umbrage or offense taken.

> Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others.
> *Decay of Christian Piety*.
>
> Out of personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker on when the government is attacked. *Addison*.
>
> He had been crossed in love, and had offered his hand from *pique* to a lady who accepted it from interest.
> *Peacock*, Nightmare Abbey, i.

=Syn. 2. *Pique* and *umbrage* differ from the words compared under *animosity* (which see) in that they are not necessarily or generally attended by a desire to injure the person toward whom the feeling is entertained. They are both purely personal. *Pique* is more likely to be a matter of injured self-respect or self-conceit; it is a quick feeling, and is more fugitive in character. *Umbrage* is founded upon the idea of being thrown into the shade or overshadowed; hence, it has the sense of offense at being slighted or not sufficiently recognized; it is indefinite as to the strength or the permanence of the feeling.

piqué (pē-kā′), *a.* [F., prop. pp. of *piquer*, pierce, sting: see *pique*[2], *v.*, and cf. *piquant*.] Slightly soured; beginning to have an acid taste: said of wine which has been exposed to heat, or left ★insufficiently corked. Also *pricked*.

piqué (pē-kā′), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *piqué*, pp. of *piquer*, prick, pierce: see *pique*[2], *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A cotton material so woven as to have a small pattern in relief, usually rather thick and stiff, used for waistcoats, children's clothing, etc.

> Alpacas, Printed Muslins, or *Piqués* may also be cleaned. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 148.
>
> His silver-buttoned vest of white *piqué* reached low down. *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, xii.

2. (*a*) The pattern produced by quilting with the needle, consisting of slightly raised parts between the depressions caused by the rows of stitches. Also called *French quilting*. (*b*) A similar pattern in slight relief obtained in weaving, as in the material called piqué (see def. 1).—3. Same as *piqué-work*.

> Bonbonniere of tortoise shell, inlaid with scrolls of gold *piqué*. *Hamilton Sale Cat.*, 1882, No. 1986.

II. *a.* In *music*, same as *picchetato*.

piquedevant†, *n.* Same as *pike-devant*.

piqueer†, **piqueerer**†. See *pickeer*, *pickeerer*.

piquet (pē-ket′), *n.* [Also *picket*, and formerly ★*picquet*; < F. *piquet*, a picket, a game at cards: see *picket*[1].] 1. *Milit.* See *picket*[1].—2. A game played by two persons with thirty-two cards, all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes being set aside: players score for *carte blanche*, or a hand of only plain cards, *point*, or a hand with the strongest suit, *sequence*, *quatorze*, *trio*, etc. See the supplement.

> For all Historians say,
> She [Chloe] commonly went up at Ten,
> Unless *Piquet* was in the Way.
> *Prior*, The Dove, st. 11.

piquette (pē-ket′), *n.* [F., < *piquer*, sting: see *pique*[2], *v.*] A drink made by steeping in water the skins, etc., of grapes that have already been pressed for wine-making; hence, thin, small, and sour wine.

piquet-work, *n.* Same as *piqué-work*.

piqué-work (pē-kā′wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of small points, sometimes pricked or impressed, and then generally forming patterns, sometimes inlaid in other materials flush with the surface or in slight relief.

piquia-oil (pē′ki-ä-oil), *n.* [< S. Amer. *piquia* + E. *oil*.] A sweet concrete food-oil derived from the fruit of *Caryocar Brasiliense*.

piquillin (pi-kwil′in), *n.* [S. Amer.] A bush, *Condaliopsis Microphylla*, of the *Rhamnaceæ*, found in Chile and the Argentine Republic. ★It bears an edible sweet drupaceous fruit.

piracy (pī′rā-si), *n.* [< ML. *piratia*, for L. *piratica*, piracy, fem. of *piraticus*, piratic: see *piratic*.] 1. Robbery upon the sea; robbery by pirates; the practice of robbing on the high seas. Specifically, in the *law of nations*, the crime of depredations or wilful and aggressive destruction of life or property committed on the seas by persons having no commission or authority from any established state. As commonly used it implies something more than a simple theft with violence at sea, and includes something of the idea of general hostility to law. According to the opinion of some, it implies only unlawful interference with a vessel; according to others, it includes also depredations on the coast by a force landing from the sea. The slave-trade was declared piracy by statute in the United States May 15, 1820, by Great Britain in 1824, and since the treaty of 1841 by Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

> The trauel thither [to Japan] both for ciuil discord and great *piracie*, and often shipwracks, is very dangerous. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 80.
>
> *Piracy* is robbery on the sea, or by descent from the sea upon the coast, committed by persons not holding a commission from, or at the time pertaining to, any established state. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 137.

2. Literary theft; any unauthorized appropriation of the mental or artistic conceptions or productions of another; specifically, an infringement of the law of copyright.

piragua (pi-rä′gwä), *n.* Same as *periagua*.

piral (pi-rī′), *n.* Same as *piraya*.

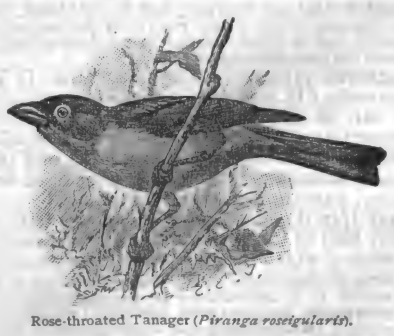
pirameter (pī-ram′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πειρᾶν*, try, test, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for testing the relative resistance of roads to the draft of vehicles. The original instrument was a rude form of dynamometer dragged on the ground, and indicating resistance by a finger on a dial. Draft-springs with graduated scales, resembling the ordinary spring-scales for weighing, are now used, the draft-power being applied directly to the springs. Also spelled *peirameter*.

piramidig (pi-ram′i-dig), *n.* [So called, it is said, from its note.] Same as *night-hawk*, 1.

piramist, *n.* See *pyramis*.

piramuta (pir-ą-mö′tą), *n.* [Braz.] A siluroid fish, *Piramutana piramuta*, of the common South American catfish type, but with teeth on the palate and with granulated head. It occurs in the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira.

Piranga (pī-rang′gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1807), also *Pyranga* (Vieillot, 1816).] A genus of *Tanagridæ*, having the beak dentate near the middle of the tomia. It is the only genus which is extensively represented in North America. There are several species, extending from Canada to Chili. The common scarlet tanager or black-winged redbird of the United States is *P. rubra*, the male of which is scarlet, with black wings and tail, and the female greenish and yellowish. The summer redbird is *P. æstiva*; the male is entirely rose-red. The Louisiana tanager, *P. ludoviciana*, extensively distributed in the western parts of the United States, is bright-yellow with a black back and wings and scarlet head. The rose-throated tanager, *P. roseigularis*, is a rare and beautiful species found in tropical America. The genus is also called ★*Phœnicosoma*. See also cut under *tanager*.



Rose-throated Tanager (*Piranga roseigularis*).

pirate (pī′rāt), *n.* [Formerly also *pirat*, *pyrate*, *pyrat*; = D. *piraat* = G. Sw. Dan. *pirat*; < OF. *pirate*, F. *pirate* = Sp. Pg. It. *pirata*, < L. *pirata*, a pirate, < Gr. *πειρατής*, a pirate, lit. one who at-

tacks or attempts, < *πειρᾶν*, attempt, try, attack, < *πεῖρα*, an attempt, trial, attack, assault, akin to *πορᾶν*, pass over or through, pass, < *πόρος*, passage, etc., and to E. *fare:* see *fare*[1]. Cf. *empiric*, etc.] 1. One who without authority and by violence seizes or interferes with the ship or property of another on the sea; specifically, one who is habitually engaged in such robbery, or sails the seas for the robbery and plunder of merchant vessels; a freebooter or corsair; a sea-robber. See *piracy*.

There be land-rats and water-rats, water-thieves and land-thieves, I mean *pirates*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 25.

Nor swelling Seas, nor threatening Skies,
Prevent the *Pirate's* Course.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

2. An armed vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. —3. A publisher, compiler, or bookseller who appropriates the literary or artistic labors of an author without compensation or permission; specifically, one who infringes on the copyright of another.

Mores refers to them [Shakspere's "Sonnets"] in 1598 in a manner which implies that though unpublished they were well known among the poet's private friends, . . . and in 1599 two of them were printed by the *pirate* Jaggard. *Shakespeariana*, VI. 105.

4. Any pirate-perch. =Syn. 1. *Thief*, *Brigand*, etc. (see *robber*), corsair, bucaneer.

pirate (pī′rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pirated*, ppr. *pirating*. [< *pirate*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To play the pirate; rob on the high seas.

They robbed by land, and *pirated* by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To appropriate and reproduce the literary or artistic work of another without right or permission; specifically, to infringe on the copyright of another.

I am told that, if a book is anything useful, the printers have a way of *pirating* on one another, and printing other persons' copies; which is very barbarous.
W. King, Art of Cookery, letter vii.

We are doing all the *pirating* in these days; the English used to be in the business, but they dropped out of it long ago. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 50.

II. *trans.* 1. To commit piracy upon; play the pirate toward.

In the yeere 698, a puissant Pirat named Abeuchapeta, passed from Asia into Africa, leading with him 70 Galleyes, and 100 other vessels furnished for his exploite, with which he pilled and *pirated* such as he met with all by Seas. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 329.

2. To appropriate and publish without permission or legal right, as books, writings, etc.; use or reproduce illegally.

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

It [Galignani's edition of Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats] was a *pirated* book, and I trust I may be pardoned for the delight I had in it. *Lowell*, Coleridge.

pirate-fish (pī′rāt-fish), *n.* The glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. [Local, Eng.]

pirate-perch (pī′rāt-pėrch), *n.* A fish of the family *Aphredoderidæ*, *Aphredoderus sayanus*, of the United States: so named from its voracity.



Pirate-perch (*Aphredoderus sayanus*).

This fish is of a dark-olive color profusely dotted with black, and has two dark bars at the base of the caudal fin. It is notable for the peculiar fins and the position of the anus, which in the adult is under the throat. It occurs in sluggish streams and bayous coastwise from New York to Louisiana and westward to Illinois. It reaches a length of about 5 inches. See *Aphredoderus*.

Pirates (pī-rā′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835), < Gr. *πειρατής*, a pirate: see *pirate*.] A genus of reduvioid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Piratinæ*, having the third joint of the hind tarsi as long as the first and second joints together, and that part of the head which bears the ocelli slightly elevated. They are predaceous, and inhabit both North and South America. *P. biguttatus*, sometimes called the *two-spotted corsair*, occurs from Virginia and Florida to California. It lurks in trees and bushes for its insect prey, and has been found in houses in beds, where it is supposed to have come in search of bedbugs. Now placed in *Rasahus*.



Two-spotted Corsair (*Pirates biguttatus*).

piratic (pī-rat′ik), *a.* [= F. *piratique* = Sp. *piratico* = Pg. It. *piratico*, < L. *piraticus*, < Gr. *πειρατικός*, of or belonging to a pirate, < *πειρατής*, a pirate: see *pirate*.] Same as *piratical*.

piratical (pī-rat′i-kal), *a.* [< *piratic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pirate or piracy; of the nature of piracy: as, *piratical* acts.

All naval war, not only during the middle ages but down to the seventeenth century, was more or less *piratical*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 190.

2. Engaged in piracy, or robbery on the high seas: as, a *piratical* ship or commander.—3. Pertaining to or practising literary piracy: as, *piratical* publishers.

The errors of the press were . . . multiplied . . . by the avarice and negligence of *piratical* printers.
Pope, Letters, Pref.

piratically (pī-rat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.

piratously† (pī′rā-tus-li), *adv.* [< **piratous* (< *pirate* + *-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] Piratically.

Divers merchants . . . have had their goods *piratously* robbed and taken. *State Trials*, Lord Seymour, an. 1549.

piraya (pi-rä′yä), *n.* [Tupi *piranha*.] A characinoid fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, of tropical America. It has a deep compressed body with a keeled serrated belly. The mouth is moderate, but its jaws are armed with lancet-shaped teeth as sharp as those of the shark. Cattle when fording rivers are sometimes badly bitten by it. The natives of Guiana sharpen their tiny arrows for the blow-gun by drawing them between two of the teeth, which shave them to a point with their sharp edges. The fish sometimes becomes 3 or 4 feet in length. Also called *caribe* and *pirai*. See cut under *Serrasalmo*.

pire[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *peer*[1].

pire[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pear*[1].

pire[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pier*.

pirie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pear*[1].

piriform (pir′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pirum*, a pear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

piri-piri (pē′ri-pē′ri), *n.* [Tasmanian.] A wiry branching herb, *Haloragis micrantha*, found from the mountains of India to Japan and southeastward to Australia and Tasmania.

pirk† (pėrk), *v.* Same as *perk*[2].

pirl (pėrl), *v.* and *n.* See *purl*[1].

pirlie-pig (pėr′li-pig), *n.* A tirelire or money-box. [Scotch.]

pirn (pėrn), *n.* [< ME. *pyrne:* origin obscure. Now Sc. and N. of Eng.; cf. *pirl*, *purl*[1].] 1. A small cylinder, a section of hollow reed, or the like, on which thread or yarn is wound for use in a weaver's shuttle; a bobbin; a spool.

Pyrne of a webstarys lome. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 462.

2. A small reel, such as that attached to a fishing-rod.—3. The amount of thread, yarn, or line wound on a spool or reel.—4. A stick with a loop attached for twisting the nose of a refractory horse.

pirnie (pir′ni), *n.* A striped woolen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, Scotland. *Simmonds.* [Scotch.]

Pirogoff's operation. See *operation*.

pirogue (pi-rōg′), *n.* [Also *perogue;* =G. *pirogue* = Dan. *piroge* = Sw. *pirog*, *pirok* = It. Pg. *piroga;* < F. *pirogue*, < Sp. *piragua*, a canoe, dug-out (see *periagua*); orig. W. Ind.] 1. A canoe made from the trunk of a tree hollowed out. Pirogues are sometimes large, decked, rigged with sails, and furnished with outriggers. In Louisiana the terms *pirogue* and *canoe* are used indifferently. See *periagua*, 2.

A number of officers, with three hundred and twenty soldiers, twenty women, and seventeen children, left New Orleans on the 27th of February, under the command of an officer named Loftus, in ten boats and two *pirogues*.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, II. 102.

The earliest improvement upon the canoe was the *Pirogue*, an invention of the whites. Like the canoe, this is hewed out of the solid log; the difference is that the *pirogue* has greater width and capacity, and is composed of several pieces of timber—as if the canoe was sawed in two equal sections and a broad flat piece of timber inserted in the middle, so as to give greater breadth of beam to the vessel. This was probably the identical process by which Europeans, unable to procure planks to build boats, began in the first instance to enlarge canoes to suit their purposes.
James Hall, Notes on the Western States (1838), p. 218.

On rounding a point a *pirogue*, skilfully paddled by a youth, shot out.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, App. A, p. 597.

The white and the red man were on most friendly terms, and the birch canoe and *pirogue* were seen carrying, in mixed company, both races.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 39.

2. Same as *periagua*, 3.

Pirogue.—In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry-boat, carrying two masts and a leeboard. *Webster*, 1828.

She is what they call a *pirogue* here [West Indies], but not at all what is called a pirogue in the United States: she has a long narrow hull, two masts, no deck: she has usually a crew of five, and can carry thirty barrels of tafia.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 351.

pirogue-rig (pi-rōg′rig), *n.* A boat's rig consisting of two leg-of-mutton sails. See *bateau*. [Florida.]

pirol (pir′ol), *n.* [= Dan. *pirol*, < G. *pirol*, *pirolt*, < ML. *pirulus*, *pyrrhula*, an oriole, < Gr. *πυρροΰλας*, some red or yellow bird, cf. *πύρρα*, some red or yellow bird, < *πυρρός*, flame-colored, red or yellow, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *fire*.] The European oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. See first cut under *oriole*.

piroroco (pē-rō-rō′kō), *n.* [Tupi.] A tidal wave or bore on the Amazon river.

The "bore," or *piroroco*, is a colossal wave at spring tide, rising suddenly along the whole width of the Amazon to a height of twelve or fifteen feet, and then collapsing with a frightful roar.
Orton, The Andes and the Amazon (1876), p. 275.

★**pirouette** (pir-ö-et′), *n.* [Formerly also *piroet;* < F. *pirouette*, a whirligig, a whirling about, a pirouette in dancing; OF. also *pirouet*, m.; also *pirevollet*, a whirligig (Cotgrave); dim. of F. dial. *piroue*, a whirligig, a little wheel; cf. *pirr*, *pirry*.] 1. In *dancing*, a rapid whirling on one leg or on the points of the toes, as performed by ballet-dancers.—2. In the *manège*, a quick, short turn or whirl of a horse.

pirouette (pir-ö-et′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pirouetted*, ppr. *pirouetting*. [< F. *pirouetter*, perform a pirouette, < *pirouette*, a pirouette: see *pirouette*, *n.*] To perform a pirouette; turn or whirl on one leg, or on the toes, as in dancing; advance or move along in a series of pirouettes, or short graceful turns, as a horse.

pirr (pėr), *n.* A ruffling wind. [Scotch.]

pirry† (pir′i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pirrie*, *perry*, *perrie*, *pyrry*, *pirie;* < ME. *pirie*, *pyrie*, *perrie*, *pyry*, also *berry*, *berrie*. Hence Gael. *piorradh* = Ir. *piorra*, a squall, blast. Cf. *pirr* and *birr*[1].] A storm of wind; a squall or gust. *Palsgrave.*

For sodainly there rose a straunge storme and a quicke *pirie*, so mischevous and so pernicious that nothinge more execrable, or more to be abhorred, could happen in any Christian region. *Hall*, Henry VI., f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.
Mir. for Mags., p. 502. (*Nares.*)

Nat men and children only, but also . . . horses . . . shulde [by learning to swim] more aptely and boldly passe ouer great riuers, . . . and nat be aferde of *pirries* or great stormes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 17.

Pisan[1] (pē′zan), *a.* and *n.* [It. *Pisano*, < *Pisa* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or relating to the city of Pisa in northern Italy, or its inhabitants, or its school of art; of or relating to the province of Pisa; an inhabitant of Pisa.

pisan[2]†, *n.* [ME. *pisane*, *pesane*, *pusane*, *pisaine*, < OF. *pisaine* (in *gorgerette pisaine*, etc.), fem. of *pisain*, < It. *pisano*, < L. *Pisānus*, < *Pisæ*, It. *Pisa:* see *Pisan*[1].] A part of the armor of the breast and neck; a gorgeret or plastron.

pisanite (pi-zā′nīt), *n.* [Named after M. *Pisani*, a French mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of iron and copper, allied to the iron sulphate melanterite.

pisasphalt, *n.* See *pissasphalt*.

piscary (pis′ka-ri), *n.* [< L. *piscarius*, belonging to fish, < *piscis*, fish, = E. *fish:* see *fish*[1].] In *law*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.—**Common of piscary.** See *common*, 4.

piscation† (pis-kā′shon), *n.* [= It. *pescagione*, < LL. *piscatio(n-)*, a fishing, < L. *piscatus*, pp. of *piscari*, fish, < *piscis*, fish: see *fish*[1].] The art or practice of fishing.

There are extant of his [Oppian's] in Greek . . . five [books] of Halieutics or *piscation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

piscatology (pis-kā-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Improp. < L. *piscari*, pp. *piscatus*, fish, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of fishes; ichthyology. *Atwater*, Logic, p. 217.

piscator (pis-kā′tor), *n.* [L., a fisherman, < *piscari*, pp. *piscatus*, fish: see *piscation*.] An angler; a fisherman. *I. Walton.*

Piscatores (pis-kā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *piscator*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a group of totipalmate birds corresponding to the *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmatæ* of most authors; the fishers.

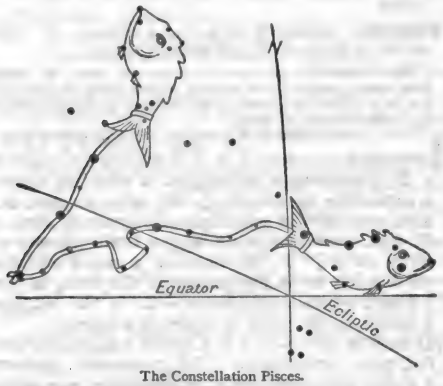
piscatorial (pis-kā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *piscatorial;* as *piscatory* + *-al*.] Same as *piscatory*.

piscatory (pis′kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *piscatorio*, < L. *piscatorius*, belonging to fishermen, < *piscator*, a fisherman: see *piscator*.] Pertaining to fishing or to fishermen; connected with angling; given or devoted to fishing.

On the face of this monument . . . is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the Satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.

piscatrix (pis-kā′triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *piscator*, a fisherman.] 1. The feminine of *piscator*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gannets of the family *Sulidæ*, the type of which is *Sula piscator*. See *Sula*. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

Pisces (pis′ēz), *n. pl.* [L., the Fishes, a constellation; pl. of *piscis*, a fish: see *fish*[1].] 1. A constellation and sign of the zodiac (♓); the Fishes. The figure represents two fishes united by a ribbon attached to their tails. One of the fishes is east, the other south, of the square of Pegasus.



The Constellation Pisces.

2. In *zoöl.*, a class of vertebrates, the fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. See *fish*[1].

piscicapture (pis′i-kap-tūr), *n.* [< L. *piscis*, fish, + *captura*, taking: see *capture*.] The taking of fish by any means, as angling or netting. [Rare.]

Snatching is a form of illicit *piscicapture*.
Standard, Oct. 21, 1878. (*Davies.*)

piscicolous (pi-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *piscis*, fish, + *colere*, inhabit.] Parasitic upon or infesting fishes, as fish-lice.

piscicultural (pis-i-kul′tū-ral), *a.* [< *pisciculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining in any way to pisciculture; fish-cultural.

pisciculture (pis′i-kul″tūr), *n.* [= F. *pisciculture* = Pg. *piscicultura*, < L. *piscis*, fish, + *cultura*, cultivation: see *culture*.] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish-culture. Pisciculture has been practised from very early ages. It appears to have been in use in ancient Egypt, and was followed in China in early times on a very large scale. It was introduced in Great Britain by Mr. Shaw of Drumlanrig, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1837. An important branch of modern pisciculture is the propagation and rearing of young fish in artificial ponds, with the view of introducing fish previously not found in the locality, or of increasing the supply of desirable food-fishes. Salmon- and trout-ova sent from Great Britain have been successfully propagated in Australia and New Zealand. Of late years America has taken the lead in fish-culture, under the administration of the United States Fish Commission, and millions of ova and fry have been planted in various rivers.

pisciculturist (pis′i-kul″tūr-ist), *n.* [< *pisciculture* + *-ist*.] One who practises pisciculture, or is devoted to the breeding and rearing of fishes; a fish-culturist.

Piscidia (pi-sid′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *piscis*, fish, + *cædere*, kill.] A name given by Linnæus in 1759 to *Ichthyomethia*, a genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*, characterized by wing-petals adherent to the keel, and long thick pods longitudinally four-winged. The only species, *Ichthyomethia Piscipula*, a native of the West Indies, is a tree with alternate pinnate leaves, white and red flowers in short lateral panicles, and many-seeded indehiscent linear pods. It is known as *Jamaica* or *white dogwood*, reaches a height of about 35 feet, extends into Florida and Mexico, and produces a valuable, very hard, close-grained wood, yellowish-brown in color and taking a high polish, used in its native region for boat-building, firewood, and charcoal. (For the use of its powdered leaves and twigs to stupefy fish, see *fish-poison*.) Its gray or brown acrid bark is imported into the United States for its narcotic properties.

piscifactory (pis′i-fak-tō-ri), *n.* [< L. *piscis*, fish, + E. *factory*.] A place where pisciculture is carried on. [Rare.]

The establishment in 1850 at Huningue (Hüningen) in Alsace by the French Government of the first fish-breeding station, or *piscifactory*, as it was named by Professor Coste, is of great significance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 128.

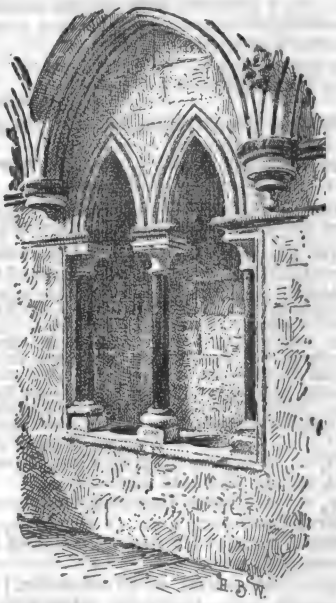
piscifauna (pis′i-fâ-nä), *n.* [< L. *piscis*, fish, + NL. *fauna:* see *fauna*.] The fauna of any region or country, in so far as it is composed of fishes: correlated with *avifauna*. See *fauna*.

pisciform (pis′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *pisciforme*, < L. *piscis*, fish, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fish; like a fish in shape; technically, fish-like in structure or affinities; ichthyopsidan; ichthyomorphic.

piscina (pi-sī′nä), *n.*; pl. *piscinæ* (-nē). [L.: see *piscine*[1].] 1. A basin or tank, usually ornamental, as for a fountain or a bath; sometimes, a large shallow vase for ornamental fishes or aquatic plants; also, any tank or cistern of moderate size.

In the garden of the *piscina* [at Fontainebleau] is an Hercules of white marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 7, 1644.

2. *Eccles.*, a stone basin, in old churches generally established within a canopied niche placed close to the altar, used to receive the water in


Piscina in Morning Chapel, Lincoln Cathedral, England.

which the priest washes his hands before the celebration of the eucharist, and washes the chalice after the celebration. Now rarely used in the sanctuary, but often in sacristies.

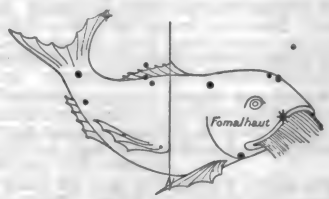
piscinal (pis′i-nal), *a.* [< ML. **piscinalis* (LL. *piscinalis*, pertaining to a bath), < L. *piscina*, a fish-pond: see *piscina*.] Of or pertaining to a piscina.

piscine[1] (pis′in), *n.* [< ME. *pyscyne*, < OF. (and F.) *piscine* = Sp. Pg. It. *piscina*, < L. *piscina*, a fish-pond, a pool, cistern, basin, < *piscis*, fish: see *fish*[1].] A fish-pond.

And fyll all the *pyscynes*, whi^he are in grett nowmber, and myche watir renneth now to waste.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

piscine[2] (pis′in), *a.* [< NL. *piscinus*, < L. *piscis*, fish: see *fish*[1].] Pertaining in any way to fish or fishes; ichthyic: as, *piscine* remains; *piscine* affinities.

Piscis Australis (pis′is âs-trā′lis). [NL.: L. *piscis*, fish; *australis*, southern: see *austral*.] An ancient southern constellation, the Southern Fish. It contains the 1.3 magnitude star Fomalhaut, which is 30 degrees south of the equator, and is in opposition on the 3d of September. The figure represents a fish which swallows the water poured out of the vase by Aquarius.



The Constellation Piscis Australis.

Piscis Volans (pis′is vō′lanz). [NL.: L. *piscis*, fish; *volans*, flying: see *volant*.] The Flying-Fish, one of the southern constellations introduced by Theodori, or Keyser, at the end of the sixteenth century. It is situated west of the star β Argus, and contains two stars of the fourth magnitude. Also called *Volans*.

piscivorous (pi-siv′ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *piscivore* = Pg. It. *piscivoro*, < L. *piscis*, fish, + *vorare*, devour.] Fish-eating, as a bird; habitually eating or feeding upon fishes; ichthyophagous.

The meat is swallowed into the crop, or into a kind of antestomach observed in *piscivorous* birds.
Ray, Works of Creation.

pisé (pē-zā′), *n.* [F., < *piser*, build in pisé, < L. *pisere*, *pinsere*, beat, pound, bray, crush.] In *arch.*, stiff earth or clay, as used to form walls or floors, being rammed down until it becomes firm. This method is as old as the days of Pliny, and is still employed in France and in some parts of England.

pisgy (piz′gi), *n.* A dialectal form of *pixy*.

pish (pish), *interj.* [Imitative of a sound made to show contempt.] An exclamation of contempt.

It is not words that shake me thus. *Pish!* Noses, ears, and lips.—Is 't possible? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 42.

pish (pish), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To express contempt by or as by the exclamation "Pish!"

Our very smiles are subject to constructions;
Nay, sir, it 's come to this, we cannot *pish*
But 'tis a favour for some fool or other.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

Bob. This is a Toledo! Pish!
Step. Why do you *pish*, captain?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To say "Pish!" to.

Hor. Pish; ha, ha!
Lup. Dost thou *pish* me? Give me my long sword.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

pishamin (pish′a-min), *n.* Same as *persimmon*.—**Swee^t and sour pishamin**, in Sierra Leone, two climbing shrubs, *Carpodinus dulcis* and *C. acida*, of the *Apocynaceæ*, bearing edible fruits resembling the persimmon: so called by colonists from the southern United States.

pishaug (pi-shâg′), *n.* [Narr. Ind. *npeshawog*.] The female or young of the surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*. [Mass.]

pish-pash (pish′pash), *n.* [E. Ind.] A broth of rice mixed with small bits of meat, much used as food for Anglo-Indian children.

It [a child] surfeits itself to an apoplectic point with *pish-pash;* it burns its mouth with hot curry, and bawls.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 341.

pishymew (pish′i-mū), *n.* A small white gull. [New Eng.]

Pisidiidæ (pis-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pisidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Pisidium*. They have the branchial and pedal orifices confluent, the anal siphonate, the foot large, the shell equivalve and oval or cuneiform, with the area in front of the umbones larger than that behind, the hinge with two divergent cardinal teeth in each valve and four lateral teeth in the right and two in the left valve, and an external ligament. These small bivalves inhabit fresh water, and are remarkable for the posterior position of the umbones.

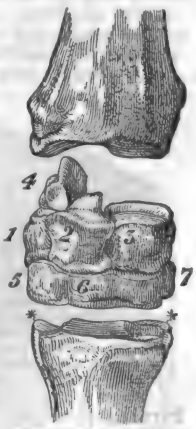


Pisidium amnicum.
b, branchial and pedal orifice; *f*, extended foot; *s*, anal siphon.

Pisidium (pī-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Pfeiffer, 1821), dim. of *Pisum*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pisidiidæ*, containing such forms as *P. amnicum*.

pisiform (pī′si-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pisiformis*, < L. *pisum*, a pea (see *pease*[1], *Pisum*), + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a pea, as an ossification in tendons at joints; having a structure resembling peas. A variety of iron ore is called *pisiform*, from its being made up of small rounded masses about the size of a pea.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a sesamoid bone, of about the size and shape of a pea, developed in the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle of man and some other animals. It is generally reckoned as one of the carpal bones, making eight in all, in man, but is not morphologically an element of the carpus. It is often of irregular shape, and sometimes one of the largest bones in the carpus, as in the horse. See also cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *solidungulate*, and *hand*.



Pisiform and other Bones of Right Carpus of Horse, front view, corresponding to back of human wrist. The large bone above is the lower end of the radius. The large bone below is the upper end of the middle metacarpal, or cannon-bone, showing also the ends of the lateral metacarpals, or splint-bones, * *. Between these are the carpal bones—1, cuneiform; 2, lunar; 3, scaphoid; 4, pisiform; 5, unciform; 6, magnum; 7, trapezoid.

pisiforme (pī-si-fôr′mē), *n.*; pl. *pisiformia* (-mi-ä). [NL., neut. of *pisiformis:* see *pisiform*.] The pisiform bone: more fully called *os pisiforme*.

pisk (pisk), *n.* Same as *night-hawk*, 1.

piskashish (pis′ka-shish), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Same as *Hutchins's goose* (which see, under *goose*).

pislet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pizzle*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 503.

pismire (pis′mīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pismyre*, *pysmyre;* < ME. *pismire*, *pissemyre*, *pys-*

mere, *pismoure*, *pyssmoure* (= MD. *pismiere*), an ant; < *piss* (with ref. to the strong urinous smell of an ant-hill) + *mire*[2], an ant: see *mire*[2]. Cf. MD. *pisimme*, *pisemme*, an ant, < *pissen*, piss, + **emme*, *emte*, ant: see *ant*[1].] An ant or emmet.

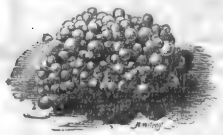
> He is as angry as a *pissemyre*,
> Though that he have al that he kan desire.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 117.
>
> Nettled and stung with *pismires*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 240.

pismire-hill† (pis'mīr-hil), *n.* [< ME. *pismoure hylle* (also *pysmerys hylle*); < *pismire* + *hill*[1].] An ant-hill. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 281.

pisnet†, *n.* Same as *pinsnet*[2].

pisohamatus (pī'sō-hā-mā'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίσος, a pea, + L. *hamatus*, furnished with a hook, hooked.] Same as *piso-uncinatus*.

pisolite (pī'sō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. πίσος, a pea, + λίθος, stone.] Limestone having an oölitic structure, in which the individual grains or globules are as large as peas. This mode of occurrence is very characteristic of certain parts of the Oölitic or Jurassic series in England. (See *pea-grit*.) The name "Coral-Rag and *Pisolite*" was given by W. Smith, in 1815, to what are now generally called the "Corallian beds," a member of the Middle Oölitic series in England. Also *peastone*.



Pisolitic Structure.

pisolitic (pī-sō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *pisolite* + *-ic*.] Having the structure indicated by the term pisolite: as, *pisolitic* iron ore, etc. See *pisolite*.—**Pisolitic limestone**, a division of the Cretaceous, of some importance in the north of France, where it lies unconformably in patches on the top of the white chalk.

Pisonia (pī-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Dr. *Pison*, a traveler in Brazil.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the family *Nyctaginaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pisonieæ*, characterized by the terminal stigma and six to ten exserted stamens. There are about 30 species, mainly of tropical America. They bear opposite or scattered oblong-ovate or lanceolate leaves, small dicœcious rose, yellow, or greenish funnel-shaped flowers in panicled cymes, and a rigid or stony, rarely fleshy, elongated fruit (an anthocarp), often with rough and glutinous angles. Several species are trees cultivated for ornament. *P. Brunoniana* is the New Zealand para-para tree, a hardy evergreen; others are greenhouse shrubs with green flowers, as the fingrigo or cockspur, a rambling prickly bush of the West Indies with glutinous bur-like fruit, forming thickets. See *beefwood*, 2, *corkwood*, *loblolly-tree*.

Pisonieæ (pis-ō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1827), < *Pisonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the family *Nyctaginaceæ*, characterized by the straight embryo and the elongated utricle included within the enlarged and closed calyx-tube. It includes about 60 species, of 2 genera, *Pisonia* being the type.

pisophalt† (pis'ō-falt), *n.* A corrupt form of *pissasphalt*.

piso-uncinatus (pī-so-un-si-nā'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίσος, a pea, + L. *uncinatus*, furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed.] A muscle, of rare occurrence, replacing the ligamentum pisohamatum, the short ligament passing from the pisiform to the uncinate bone.

piss (pis), *v.* [< ME. *pissen*, *pyssen*, *pischen* = OFries. *pissia* = D. MLG. LG. *pissen* = G. *pissen* = Icel. Sw. *pissa* = Dan. *pisse*, < F. *pisser* = Pr. *pissar* = It. *pisciare*, piss; supposed to be of imitative origin, perhaps orig. suggested by L. *pitissare*, *pytissare*, < Gr. πυτίζειν, spurt out water, spit frequently, freq. of πτύειν, = L. *spuere*, spew, spit: see *spew*.] **I.** *intrans.* To discharge the fluid secreted by the kidneys and detained in the urinary bladder; urinate.

> The moste Synne that ony man may do is to *pissen* in hire Houses that thei dwellen in.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 242.

II. *trans.* To eject as urine. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 16.

piss (pis), *n.* [< ME. *pysse* = D. *pis* = MLG. *pisse* = G. *pisse* = Icel. Sw. *piss* = Dan. *pis*; from the verb.] Urine.

piss-a-bed (pis'ą-bed), *n.* [= D. *pissebed*; tr. F. *pissenlit*, dandelion; so called with ref. to the diuretic properties of the expressed juice of the root.] The dandelion. [Vulgar.]

pissasphalt (pis'as-falt), *n.* [= F. *pissasphalte* = Sp. *pisasfalto* = Pg. *pissasphalto* = It. *pissasfalto*, < L. *pissasphaltus*, < Gr. πισσάσφαλτος, a compound of asphalt and pitch, < πίσσα, pitch, + ἄσφαλτος, asphalt.] A variety of bitumen. The word is only used as the equivalent in English of the corresponding Greek and Latin words cited in the etymology. As used by ancient writers, *pissasphalt* seems to have been an occasional designation of the semi-fluid variety of bitumen now called *maltha*. Also *pisasphalt*.

pissasphaltum (pis-as-fal'tum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *pissasphaltus*, m.: see *pissasphalt*.] Same as *pissasphalt*.

piss-bowl†, *n.* A chamber-pot. [Low.]

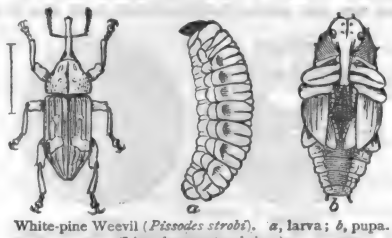
> She, beyng moche the more incensed by reason of her housbandes quietnesse and stilnesse, powred doune a *pissebolle* upon hym out of a windore.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 25. (*Davies.*)

piss-burnt (pis'bėrnt), *a.* Stained brown, as if scorched with urine: said of clothes. *Johnson.* [Low.]

piss-clam (pis'klam), *n.* The common long clam, *Mya arenaria*: so called from its squirting. [Local, U. S.]

pissing-while† (pis'ing-hwīl), *a.* A very short time. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 7. [Low.]

Pissodes (pi-sō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πισσώδης, like pitch, < πίσσα, pitch, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of weevils of the family *Curculionidæ*. *P. strobi* is a species whose larva injures pines.



White-pine Weevil (*Pissodes strobi*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa. (Line shows natural size.)

piss-pot (pis'pot), *n.* [= D. *pispot* = MLG. *pissepot* = G. *pisspot* = Sw. *pisspotta* = Dan. *pissepotte*; as *piss* + *pot*.] A chamber-pot. [Low.]

pist[1], **piste** (pist), *n.* [< F. *piste* = Sp. Pg. *pista* = It. *pesta*, a track, < L. *pistus*, pp. of *pinsere*, *pisere*, beat, pound.] The track or footprint of a horseman on the ground he goes over; also, a race-track or training-ground.

pist[2] (pist), *interj.* [A sibilant syllable like *hist*, *whist*, *'st*.] Same as *hist*.

> *Pist!* where are you?
> *Middleton*, Changeling, v. 1.

pistacet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pistachio*.

pistache (pis-tash'), *n.* [< ME. *pistace*, < OF. and F. *pistache*: see *pistachio*.] Same as *pistachio*.

pistachio (pis-tā'shiō), *n.* [Formerly *pistacho*; < Sp. *pistacho* = F. *pistache* = Pg. *pistacha*, *pistacia* = It. *pistacchio*, *pistacio* = D. *pistasje* = G. *pistazie* = Sw. Dan. *pistacie*, < L. *pistacium*, *pistaceum*, the pistachio-nut, *pistacia*, the pistachio-tree, < Gr. πιστάκιον, in pl. πιστάκια, also βιστάκια, φιττάκια, ψιττάκια, the fruit of the pistachio-tree, itself called πιστάκη, = Ar. *fistaq*, *fustuq* = Hind. *pistah*, < Pers. *pistā*, the pistachio-nut.] Same as *pistachio-nut*.

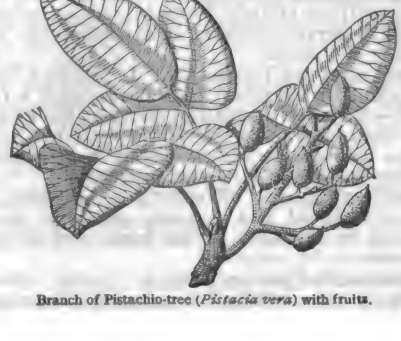
> *Pistachoes*, so they be good, and not musty, joined with almonds, . . . are an excellent nourisher.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 50.
>
> They [the Italians] call it *Pistachi*, a fruit much used in their dainty banquets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 184.

pistachio-green (pis-tā'shiō-grēn), *n.* A bright green much used in Eastern decoration.

pistachio-nut (pis-tā'shiō-nut), *n.* The nut of the *Pistacia vera*. It contains a greenish-colored kernel of a pleasant almond-like taste, which is extensively used by the Turks, Greeks, etc., as a dessert-nut or in confections, and is also exported. It yields a wholesome food-oil, which, however, soon becomes rancid. Sometimes called *bladder-nut*. Also *pistachio*, *pistacia-nut*. See *Pistacia*.

pistachio-tree (pis-tā'shiō-trē), *n.* See *Pistacia*.

Pistacia (pis-tā'shi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *pistacia*, < Gr. πιστάκη, the pistachio-tree: see *pistachio*.] 1. A genus of trees, of the family *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Rhoideæ*, distinguished as the one apetalous genus of that polypetalous family. The 5 species are natives of western Asia, the Mediterranean region, the Canary Islands, and Mexico. They are large or small trees, exuding a resin (terebinth or mastic), and bearing alternate evergreen or deciduous leaves, pinnate or of three leaflets, and axillary panicles or racemes of small dicœcious flowers. (See *mastic*, I, *mastic-tree*, 1, *lentisk*, *balsam-tree*, *terebinth*, *turpentine-tree*, *Chian turpentine* (under *Chian*), *alk*[2], *alk-gum*, *pistachio-nut*, and *bladder-nut*, 2.) Several species yield useful wood, resins, and galls. The galls of a variety of *P. Khinjuk*, of northwestern India, are sold in the Indian bazaars for tanning, and are there known as *kakra singhi*.



Branch of Pistachio-tree (*Pistacia vera*) with fruits.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

> *Pistacia* is graffed nowe to growe
> In colde lande, and pynapul seede is sowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

pistacia-nut (pis-tā'shi-ą-nut), *n.* Same as *pistachio-nut*.

pistacio, *n.* Same as *pistachio*.

pistacite (pis'tą-sīt), *n.* [So called from its color; < *Pistacia* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, same as *epidote*. Also *pistazite*.

pistacite-rock (pis'tą-sīt-rok), *n.* Same as *epidosite*.

pistareen (pis-ta-rēn'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In the West Indies, the peseta.

piste, *n.* See *pist*[1].

pistel†, *n.* See *pistle*.

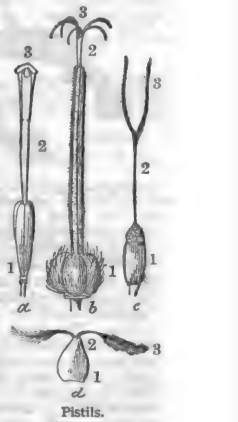
pistellet†, *n.* [ME., by apheresis from *epistler*.] Same as *epistler*.

Pistia (pis'ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. πιστός, liquid, < πίνειν, drink.] A genus of monocotyledonous water-plants of the family *Araceæ*, constituting the subfamily *Pistioideæ*. It is characterized by the absence of perianth, and the position of the solitary or few staminate flowers on the short free apex of a spadix which is adnate below to the small white spathe, and bears at the base a single obliquely globose one-celled ovary with thick style and cup-like stigma. The only species, *P. Stratiotes*, is common throughout the tropics excepting Australia and the Pacific islands. It consists of a rosette of pale pea-green rounded and downy leaves. It floats unattached, its tufts of long feathery roots often not reaching the bottom, and increases by runners, often soon covering ponds and tanks, keeping the water fresh and cool. It bears the name of *tropical duckweed*, and in the West Indies of *water-lettuce*.

pistic† (pis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πιστικός, in the N. T., qualifying νάρδος, nard; taken to mean 'liquid,' < πιστός, liquid (< πίνειν, drink). By some identified with πιστικός, faithful, genuine, < πιστός, faithful, < πείθειν, πιθεῖν, persuade, πείθεσθαι, πιθέσθαι, believe.] An epithet of nard: as, *pistic* nard.

> An alabaster box of nard *pistic* was sent as a present from Cambyses to the king of Ethiopia.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 245.

pistil (pis'til), *n.* [= F. *pistil* = Sp. *pistilo* = Pg. It. *pistillo* = G. Sw. *pistill* = Dan. *pistil*, < NL. *pistillum*, a pistil, so called from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar; < L. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle: see *pestle*.] In *bot.*, the female or seed-bearing organ of a flower. A complete pistil consists of three parts, *ovary*, *style*, and *stigma*. The ovary is the hollow part at the base which contains the ovules, or bodies destined to become seeds. The style is simply a prolongation of the ovary, and may sometimes be entirely wanting. The stigma is a part of the surface of the pistil denuded of epidermis, upon which the pollen for fertilizing the ovules is received, and through which it acts upon them. The form of the stigma is very various in different plants, being sometimes a mere knob or point at the apex of the style, a line, or double line, or of various shapes. There are usually several pistils, or at least more than one pistil, in each flower; collectively they are termed the *gynœcium*. See also cuts under *anticous*, *Lemna*, *lily*, *madder*, *Oxalis*, and *pitcher-plant*.—**Compound pistil.** See *compound*[1].



Pistils.

a, *Lilium bulbiferum*; *b*, *Geranium sanguineum*; *c*, *Elecharis palustris*; *d*, *Oryza sativa*. *v*, ovary; *s*, style; *g*, stigma.

pistillaceous (pis-ti-lā'shius), *a.* [< *pistil* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the pistil.

pistillary (pis'ti-lā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pistillaire* = Pg. *pistillar*, < NL. **pistillaris*, < *pistillum*, pistil: see *pistil*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the pistil.—**Pistillary cord**, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

pistillate (pis'ti-lāt), *a.* [= F. *pistillé*, < NL. *pistillatus*, < *pistillum*, pistil: see *pistil*.] In *bot.*, having a pistil: noting a plant or flower provided with a pistil, and most properly said of one having pistils only. See cuts under *Abietineæ*, *breadfruit*, and *croton*.

pistillation† (pis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **pistillatio*(*n*-), < *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle: see *pestle*.] The act of pounding with a pestle in a mortar.

> The best [diamonds] . . . are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

pistillidium (pis-ti-lid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pistillidia* (-ä). [NL., < *pistillum*, a pistil, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In cryptogams, same as *archegonium*.

pistilliferous (pis-ti-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *pistillifère* = Pg. *pistillifero*, < NL. *pistillum*, a pistil, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or having a pistil or pistils.

pistilline (pis'ti-lin), *a.* [< *pistil* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the pistil.

The *pistilline* whorl is very liable to changes.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 128.

pistillody (pis'ti-lō-di), *n.* [< NL. *pistillum*, pistil, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, the metamorphosis or transformation of other organs into pistils or carpels. Pistillody may affect the perianth, the sepals, very frequently the stamens, and rarely the ovule. See *metamorphosis*.

Pistioideæ (pis-ti-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1876), < *Pistia* + *-oideæ*.] A subfamily of monocotyledonous plants, family *Araceæ*, consisting of the genus *Pistia*, and distinguished by the unappendaged spadix united to the back of the longer spathe, the two connate stamens, the numerous orthotropous ovules, and the single soft berry which constitutes the fruit.

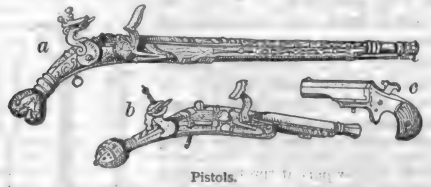
pistle†, **pistel**†, *n.* [ME. *pistel*, *pystyl*, < AS. *pistol*, with apheresis of initial vowel < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, epistle: see *epistle*. For the apheresis, cf. *postle*, ult. < LL. *apostolus*, and *bishop*, ult. < LL. *episcopus*.] An epistle; a communication.

Tho rowned she a *pistel* in his ere.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 165.

As Paul in a *pistele* of hym bereth witnesse.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 289.

pistle-cloth†, *n.* A covering or wrapper for the books of the epistles.

pistol (pis'tol), *n.* [Formerly also *pistoll*; = D. *pistool* = G. *pistole* = Sw. Dan. *pistol*, < OF. *pistole* = Sp. Pg. *pistola*, < It. *pistola*, "a dag or pistoll" (Florio); cf. *pistolese*, "a great dagger, a wood-knife" (Florio), OF. *pistoyer*, a dagger; said to have been orig. made at Pistoria, < **Pistola*, now *Pistoia*, a town near Florence, < L. *Pistorium*, a city in Etruria, now *Pistoia*. The name appears to have been transferred from a dagger (a small sword) to a pistol (a small gun). Cf. *pistole*, and *pistolet*[1], *pistolet*[2].] A firearm intended to be held in one hand when aimed and fired. It came into use early in the sixteenth century, perhaps as early as 1500, for by 1520 it was common as a weapon of the reiters or German mercenary cavalry,



Pistols.
a, Highland pistol for horseman, 17th century; *b*, Highland pistol for the belt, 16th century; *c*, derringer.

who were called *pistoleers* from its use. The early pistol was fitted with the wheel-lock, which was superseded by the flint-lock, and the latter by the percussion-lock. Pistols with more than one barrel have been in use from the introduction of the weapon, those with two having the barrels sometimes side by side, sometimes one over the other. The stock of the pistol has been made of many forms, the old cavalry pistol having it only slightly curved, so that it was held, when pointed at an object, by the right hand, with the lock uppermost, the barrel to the left, the trigger to the right. When accurate aiming was required, as in dueling-pistols, the handle was made much more curved. See *revolver*.—**Volta's pistol**, a metallic vessel, closed by a cork, containing an explosive mixture of gases which may be ignited by an electric spark.

pistol (pis'tol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pistoled* or *pistolled*, ppr. *pistoling* or *pistolling*. [= F. *pistoler*; from the noun.] To shoot with a pistol.

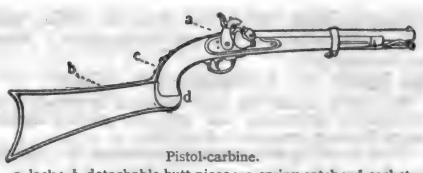
I do not like this humour in thee in *pistoling* men in this sort; it is a most dangerous and stigmatical humour.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

This varlet afterwards threatened to *pistol* me.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 1, 1644.

pistolade†, (pis-tō-lād'), *n.* [< F. *pistolade*, < *pistoler*, discharge a pistol: see *pistol*, *v.*] The discharge of a pistol; a pistol-shot.

pistol-cane (pis'tol-kān), *n.* A pistol having the form of a cane, the barrel constituting the staff and the lock being concealed; also, a cane which in any form conceals or is combined with a pistol. It is classed in the legal category of concealed weapons (which see, under *weapon*).

pistol-carbine (pis'tol-kär'bin), *n.* A long pistol having its stock so arranged that a shoulder-piece or butt-piece can be adjusted to it, fitting it for firing from the shoulder. See cut in next column.



Pistol-carbine.
a, lock; *b*, detachable butt-piece; *c*, spring-catch; *d*, socket fitting butt of pistol-stock.

pistole (pis-tōl'), *n.* [= G. *pistole* = Pg. *pistola*, < F. *pistole*, a pistole, a coin appar. so called as being smaller than the crown, < OF. *pistole*, a pistol (a small gun): see *pistol*. The name was afterward applied to the gold coins of other countries, especially of Spain.] A gold coin of Spain, worth at the beginning of the nineteenth century nearly $4 United States money. The name was also applied to the French louis d'or of gold



Obverse. Reverse.
Pistole of Charles IV. of Spain, 1790.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

issued by Louis XIII. in 1640, and to gold coins of various European countries, worth either more or less than the Spanish pistole. About 1835, the Swiss pistole was worth nearly $4.75; the Italian, from $3.45 to $5.55; the German, about $4.—**Double pistole**. See *double*.

pistoleer (pis-tō-lēr'), *n.* [Also *pistolier* = G. *pistolier*; < OF. *pistolier* (= Pg. *pistolero* = It. *pistoliere*), < *pistole*, a pistol: see *pistol*.] One who fires or uses a pistol; a soldier armed with a pistol, especially a German reiter.

Is the Chalk-Farm *pistoleer* inspired with any reasonable belief and determination; or is he hounded on by haggard indefinable fear? *Carlyle*, Misc., iii. 94. (*Davies*.)

pistolet[1]† (pis'tō-let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pestilett*, *pestelet* (also *pistoletto*, < It.); = D. *pistolet*, < OF. (and F.) *pistolet* = Sp. Pg. *pistolete*, < It. *pistoletto* (ML. *pistolettus*), a little pistol, dim. of *pistola*, a pistol: see *pistol*.] A small pistol.

Pistolets and short swords under their robes.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, v. 3.

We had *pestelets* enew [that is, in plenty],
And shot among them as we might.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 136).

Fetch me my *pestilett*,
And charge me my gonne.
Captain Car (Child's Ballads, VI. 151).

pistolet[2]† (pis'tō-let), *n.* [OF. *pistolet*, dim. of *pistole*, a pistole: see *pistole*.] A pistole.

The *pistolet* and roials of plate are most currant there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 176.

Give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a Mass.
Beau. and Fl., Spanish Curate, i. 1.

pistoletto† (pis-tō-let'ō), *n.* [It.: see *pistolet*[1].] Same as *pistolet*[1].

Give us leave to talk Squibs and *Pistoletto's* charged with nothing but powder of Love and shot of Reason.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 88.

pistol-grip (pis'tol-grip), *n.* A handle, shaped like the butt of a pistol, attached to the under side of the small of the stock of fowling-pieces and rifles. It affords a better hold for the hand than the ordinary form of stock. Also *pistol-hand*. See cut under *gun*.

pistolier, *n.* See *pistoleer*.

pistol-pipe (pis'tol-pīp), *n.* In *metal-working*, the twyer of a hot-blast furnace. *E. H. Knight*.

pistol-router (pis'tol-rou"tėr), *n.* A form of carpenters' plane; a router having a handle shaped like a pistol-butt.

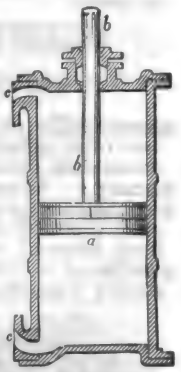
pistol-shaped (pis'tol-shāpt), *a.* Having the general form of a pistol—that is, partly straight, with a curved addition or extension like the stock of a pistol.

pistol-shot (pis'tol-shot), *n.* 1. The shot from a pistol, or the report from the firing of a pistol.—2. As an estimate of distance, the range, or the approximate range, of a pistol-ball.—3. One who shoots with a pistol; a marksman with the pistol: as, a good *pistol-shot*.

pistol-splint (pis'tol-splint), *n.* In *surg.*, a splint shaped like a pistol, employed especially in fractures of the lower end of the radius.

pistomesite (pis-tom'ē-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. πιστός, true, + μέσον, middle.] A carbonate of iron and magnesium like mesitite, intermediate between magnesite and siderite, but more closely related to the latter.

piston (pis'ton), *n.* [< F. *piston*, a piston, formerly also a pestle, = Sp. *pistón*, a piston, < It. *pistone*, a piston, var. of *pestone*, a large pestle, < *pestare*, pound, < ML. *pistare*, *pestare*, pound, freq. of L. *pinsere*, *pisere*, pp. *pistus*, beat, pound: see *pestle*, *pistil*.] 1. In *mach.*, a movable piece, generally of a cylindrical form, so fitted as to fill the sectional area of a tube, such as the barrel of a pump or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and capable of being driven alternately in two directions by pressure on one or the other of its sides. One of its sides is fitted to a rod, called the *piston-rod*, to which it imparts reciprocatory motion, as in the steam-engine, where the motion given to the piston-rod is communicated to the machinery, or by which, on the other hand, it is itself made to move, as in the pump. Two sorts of pistons are used in pumps—one hollow with a valve, used in the suction-pump, and the other solid, which is employed in the force-pump. The latter is also called a *plunger*.



Section of Steam-cylinder and Piston.
a, piston; *b b*, piston-rod; *c c*, steam-ports.

2. In musical wind-instruments of the trumpet family, one of the forms of valve whereby a crook is temporarily added to the tube and the pitch of the tones altered. It is operated by depressing a finger-knob, and thus pushing a plunger into a cylinder. The plunger has channels for changing the direction of the air-column. Pistons have been applied to various instruments, but especially to the cornet, which is therefore called the *cornet-à-pistons*.

3. In *organ-building*, a thumb-knob which may be pushed in like a piston, whereby some change in registration is pneumatically effected; a pneumatic coupler or combination knob.—4. The central retractile part of the acetabulum or sucker of a cephalopod, whose action in producing a vacuum resembles that of the piston of an air-pump.—**Differential piston**. See *differential*.—**Double-piston locomotive**. See *locomotive*.—**Oscillating piston**, an engine-piston which oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.—**Piston blowing-machine**. See *blowing-machine*.

piston-head (pis'ton-hed), *n.* The disk which is fitted closely to the interior of the cylinder, and is the direct receiver or transmitter of the power developed: distinguished from the *piston-rod*.

piston-knob (pis'ton-nob), *n.* Same as *piston*, 3.

piston-packing (pis'ton-pak"ing), *n.* 1. Any material used to pack or make tight the space between the perimeter of a piston-head and the interior of the cylinder or -barrel in which it moves. Many different materials have been used for piston-packings, among which are hemp (usually in the form of a braided gasket), either by itself or saturated with tallow or mixtures of various oily or fatty materials, india-rubber or compositions of which india-rubber is a principal ingredient, leather, metallic alloys, etc. Piston-packings are usually inserted in a groove or depression in the perimeter of the piston-head, and expanded by mechanical compression to make a steam-tight, air-tight, water-tight, or gas-tight joint.

2. A mechanical device for packing pistons, in which the operation depends more upon the construction than upon the fibrous, plastic, or compressible properties of the packing-material.—**Piston-packing expander**, a steel spring in a piston-head serving to expand the packing against the interior of the cylinder; a piston-spring. *E. H. Knight*.

piston-pump (pis'ton-pump), *n.* A pump consisting of a pump-cylinder or -barrel in which a reciprocating piston works. It is provided with appliances for moving the piston, as a piston-rod or pump-rod, and a hand-lever actuating the pump-rod, or the cross-head of an engine attached to it; an induction-port or -ports covered with valves which permit a fluid to enter the pump-barrel, but prevent its return; and an eduction-port or -ports provided with valves which permit efflux of the fluid from the pump-barrel, but prevent its return. These are the essential features of piston-pumps. They usually also have induction- or suction-pipes, and frequently eduction- or discharge-pipes. See *pump*[1], *lift-pump*, *force-pump*, *plunger-pump*, and *suction-pump*.

piston-rod (pis'ton-rod), *n.* See *piston*, 1.—**Piston-rod packing**. (*a*) A material placed in the stuffing-box of a cylinder to make a steam-tight joint about the piston. (*b*) The stuffing-box of a piston.

piston-sleeve (pis'ton-slēv), *n.* The hollow trunk of a trunk-engine, within which the connecting-rod vibrates as it follows the crank. Such a piston has a hollow cylinder (sleeve) cast upon it in order to give it sufficient bearing-length to enable it in itself to perform also the function of a cross-head, the walls of the cylinder then performing the function of the cross-head slides, the pin which directly connects the pitman with the piston taking the place of the ordinary

cross-head pin, and no piston-rod being used. This construction enables the engine to be much shortened in the line of its stroke. See *trunk-engine*.

piston-spring (pis'ton-spring), *n.* A steel or brass spring within or behind a metallic packing ring of a piston.

piston-valve (pis'ton-valv), *n.* A reciprocating valve resembling a long or double piston, moved in a tubular passage to open or close a port or ports for alternately admitting steam to or exhausting it from the cylinder of an engine.

piston-wheel (pis'ton-hwēl), *n.* 1. In a rotary engine or pump, a disk or wheel carrying at its outer margin one or more pistons.—2. In a chain-pump, a wheel carrying an endless chain to which are attached pistons working in a tube or barrel. See *rotary engine* (under *rotary*), and *chain-pump*.

piston-whistle (pis'ton-hwis″l), *n.* A whistle in which, by shortening or lengthening the vibrating air-column through the movement of a piston sliding in the tube (or *bell*, as it is called in steam-whistles), a sound of varying pitch is emitted. See *Modoc whistle*, under *whistle*.

Pisum (pī'sum), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), < L.: see *pease*[1], *pea*[1].] 1. A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Vicieæ*, distinguished from the large related genus *Lathyrus* by the dilated summit of the style, which is inflexed and hardened, with reflexed margins above, and bearded on the inner face. There are 6 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. The common garden- and field-pea is *P. sativum*. See *pea*[1].

★2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of bivalves. *Megerle*, 1811.

pit[1] (pit), *n.* [< ME. *pit*, *put*, *pyt*, *pette*, *putte*, *pytte*, < AS. *pyt*, *pytt*, a pit, hole, = OFries. *pet* = D. *put* = OLG. *pute*, MLG. LG. *putte* = OHG. *puzzi*, *phuzzi*, *pfuzi*, also *puzza*, *putza*, *buzza*, etc., MHG. *butze*, *bütze*, *pfütze*, G. *pfütze* = Icel. *pyttr* = Sw. *puss* = Dan. *pyt* = F. *puits* = Wall. *putz* = Pr. *potz*, *poutz* = Sp. *poza* = Pg. *poço* = It. *pozzo*, a well, < L. *puteus*, a well, a pit; perhaps orig. a spring of pure water, < √ *pu* in *purus*, pure: see *pure*.] 1. A hole or cavity in the ground, whether natural or made by digging.

> And faste by it is a litylle *pytt* in the Erthe, where the foot of the Pileer is zit entered. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 94.
>
> And as the child gan forby for to pace,
> This cursed Jew him hent and held him faste,
> And kitte his throte, and in a *pit* him caste.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) An excavation or hole in the ground, covered or otherwise concealed, for snaring wild beasts; a pitfall. (*b*) A hole dug in the soil of a potato- or turnip-field, for storing potatoes, etc., during the winter. The vegetables stored are usually piled up to some height and covered with earth to keep out the frost. [Great Britain.] (*c*) In *hort.*, an excavation in the soil, generally covered by a glazed frame, for protecting tender plants, or for propagation. (*d*) In *founding*, a cavity scooped in the floor to receive cast-metal. (*e*) The shaft of a coal-mine, or the mine itself. (*f*) A vat, such as is used in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, etc.

2. A cavity or depression in the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach; the armpits.

> For person and complexion, they haue broad and flat visages, . . . thin haired vpon the upper lip and *pit* of the chin, light and nimble-bodied with short legges. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 421.
>
> I found him lying on his bed with his clothes on, his shoes merely slipped off, and his hat held securely over the *pit* of his stomach. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 415.

3. A very small depression or dent, such as that left on the flesh by a pustule of the smallpox; a dimple.

> Look what a pretty *pit* there 's in her chin!
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.
>
> The sandstone surface is distinctly marked by raindrop *pits* and by ripple or wave marks. *Science*, IV. 273.

4. In *bot.*, one of the pores or thin places in the more or less lignified cell-walls of many plants. The bordered pits, which are especially characteristic of the wood of coniferous plants, have developed internally along the border of each thin area on the tracheid wall, an overarching ring of thickening material. They are very regularly arranged.

5. A hollow or cup.

> Flowers on their stalks set
> Like vestal primroses, but dark velvet
> Edges them round, and they have golden *pits*.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

6. A deep place; a gulf; an abyss. Specifically—(*a*) The grave.

> Frendes, I am poor and old,
> And almost, God wot, on my *pittes* brynke.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 157.
>
> Thou hast brought up my soul from the grave; thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the *pit*.
> Ps. xxx. 3.

(*b*) The abode of evil spirits; hell.

> We also saw there the Hobgoblins, Satyrs, and Dragons of the *pit*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 131.
>
> Each one reels
> Under the load towards the *pit* of death.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

7. An inclosed place or area for the exhibition of combats of dogs or cocks, or where dogs are trained or exhibited in killing rats: as, a dog-*pit*; a cock*pit*.

> Sir Thomas Jermin, meaning to make himself merry, and gull all the cockers, sent his man to the *pit* in Shoe-lane with an hundred pounds and a dunghill cock, neatly cut and trimmed for the battle.
> *Harl. MS.*, No. 6395, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.
>
> What though her chamber be the very *pit*
> Where fight the prime cocks of the game for wit.
> *B. Jonson*, An Epigram on the Court Pucell.

8. That part of a theater which is on the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage, and behind the usual station of the musicians. In the United Kingdom the name is now often given to the inferior seats behind the stalls. In the United States it has been superseded by *orchestra* or *parquet*.

> I and my wife sat in the *pitt*, and saw "The Bondman" done to admiration. *Pepys*, Diary, March 26, 1661.
>
> But we, the Actors, humbly will submit,
> Now, and at any time, to a full *Pit*,
> *Wycherley*, Country Wife, Prol.
>
> All bad Poets we are sure are Foes,
> And how their Number 's swell'd the Town well knows;
> In shoals I've mark'd 'em judging in the *Pit*.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Epil.
>
> The *Pit* is an Amphitheater, fill'd with Benches without Back boards, and adorn'd and cover'd with green Cloth.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 6.

9. Those who occupy the pit in a theater; the people in the pit.

> Now, sir, your soliloquy—but speak more to the *pit*, if you please—the soliloquy always to the *pit*—that 's a rule. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.
>
> He [King George IV.] was received with immense acclamations, the whole *pit* standing up, hurrahing and waving their hands. *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 7, 1821.

10. That part of the floor of an exchange where a special kind of business is carried on: as, a grain-*pit*; a provision-*pit*. [U. S.]—11. The cockpit of a ship.—12. The framework in a belfry which supports the pivoted yoke of a swinging bell. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 359. [Now little used.]—**Gjers soaking-pit**, a cavity lined with refractory material, used in metal-working to inclose large ingots, in order to preserve them at a high temperature, and thus avoid the necessity of reheating.—**Olfactory pits**, certain hollows of the embryonic skull which will become nasal passages.—**Pine-pit**, in *hort.*, a pit adapted for raising young plants to replenish pineries.—**Pit and gallows**, in feudal times, the privilege granted by the crown to barons of executing persons convicted of theft by hanging the men on a gallows and drowning the women in a pit. Also *pot and gallows*.—**The bottomless pit**, hell.

> And I saw an angel come down from heaven, having the key of *the bottomless pit* and a great chain in his hand. Rev. xx. 1.
>
> Your deep-conceited cutpurse, who by the dexterity of his knife will draw out the money and make a flame-coloured purse show like *the bottomless pit*, but with never a soul in 't. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

To shoot or fly the pit, to turn tail and try to escape, like a craven cock in a pit.

> The whole nation . . . expressing utmost detestation and abhorrence of the Whig principles, which made the whole party *shoot the pit* and retire. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 327. (*Davies.*)
>
> We were all to blame to make madam here *fly the pit* as she did. *Richardson*, Pamela, ii. 308. (*Davies.*)

pit[1] (pit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pitted*, ppr. *pitting*. [< *pit*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To catch, lay, or bury in a pit.

> They lived like beasts and were *pitted* like beasts. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 213. (*Latham.*)

2. To form a little pit or hollow in; mark with little dents, as by the pustules of the smallpox.

> An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterized by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharpe*.
>
> The red acid acts too powerfully and *pits* the copper. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 172.

3. To impress with rounded cup-like hollows, as the mold for a metal casting which is to have rounded bosses on it.—4. To put or set in the pit or area for fighting; match as contestants or opponents, one against another, as dogs or cocks: used figuratively of any competitors: generally followed by *against*.

> The *pitting* of them [cocks], as they call it, for the diversion and entertainment of man, . . . was, as I take it, a Grecian contrivance. *Archæologia*, III. 138.
>
> Socrates is *pitted against* the famous atheist from Ionia, and has just brought him to a contradiction in terms. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To become marked or spotted with pits or depressions; retain the mark of pressure by or as by the fingers: as, in dropsy the skin *pits* on pressure.

> The Carriage Monthly tells its readers how to remove varnish from a panel after it has *pitted*.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 276.

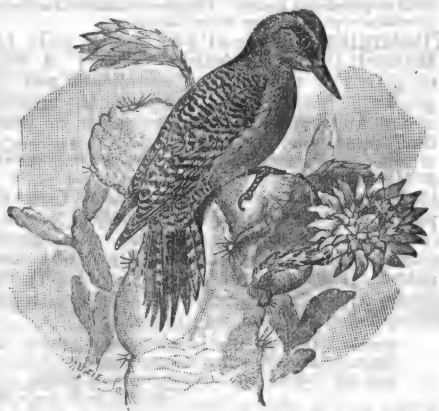
pit[2] (pit), *n.* [A var. of *pip*[2], by confusion with *pit*[1].] The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or plum. [U. S.]

pit[3] (pit), *v. t.* A Middle English and Scotch form of *put*[1].

pita (pē'tä), *n.* [Sp., < Quichua *pita*.] 1. The maguey, *Agave Americana*, and other species of the genus.—2. The fiber derived from *Agave* leaves. It is of great strength, utilized for cordage, etc., and likely to be of commercial importance. Sometimes called *pita-flax*, *pita-hemp*, or *pita-thread*. The name is applied less properly to the istle-fiber (see *istle*) and to that of *Furcræa fœtida*.

pita-fiber (pē'tä-fī″bėr), *n.* Same as *pita*, 2.

pitahaya (pē-tä-hä'yä), *n.* [Haytian *pitahaya* or *pitaaya*.] On the islands of Hayti and Cuba, the aboriginal name of the fruit of *Cereus triangularis*. This name was applied by the Spanish conquistadores at a very early date to similar fruits of other species of *Cereus* and of *Echinocereus* growing in Mexico. See *strawberry-pear*, and ★*pitayita* in the supplement.—**Pitahaya-woodpecker**, *Centurus uropygialis*, the Gila woodpecker, which abounds in southern Arizona, and usually nests in the giant cactus. Also called *saguaro woodpecker*.



Pitahaya-woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*).

pitailet, petailet, *n.* [ME., also *pitaill*, *pitall*, *pettaill*; < OF. *pitaille*, *pietaille*, *pedaile*, foot-soldiers, infantry, the populace, < *piet*, *pied*, foot, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *foot*. Cf. *peon*.] Foot-soldiers; infantry; rabble.

> Than Orienx chese oute of peple as many as hym liked, that were wele xl[mi] with-outen the *petaile* that after hem folowed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 253.

Pitaka (pit'a-kä), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'basket.'] One of the three doctrinal divisions of the Buddhist canon. See *Tripitaka*.

> The great Tibetan teacher . . . had no access to the Pāli *Pitakas*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 230.

pitancet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pittance*.

pitangua (pi-tang'gwä), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian tyrant-flycatcher with an enormous bill, *Megarhynchus pitangua*. See cut under *Megarhynchus*.

Pitangus (pi-tang'gus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Tupi *pitangua*.] A genus of clamatorial passerine birds of the family *Tyrannidæ*, or tyrant-flycatchers; the Derbian flycatchers, not including the pitangua. They have a long and straight stout bill hooked at the end, rounded wings longer than the nearly square tail, the plumage brown above and yellow below, the head marked with black, white, and orange, the wings and tail extensively rufous. There are several species, inhabiting the warmer parts of America, as *P. sulphuratus*. One is found in Mexico and Texas, *P. derbianus*, about 10½ inches long. Also called *Saurophagus* and *Apolites*.

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *adv.* [Also *pitpat*, *pitypat*, *pittypat*; a varied reduplication of *pat*[1].] With a quick succession of beats; in a flutter; with palpitation.

> *Y. Arch.* Lord, how my heart leaps!
> *Pet.* 'Twill go *pit-a-pat* shortly.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 2.
>
> His heart kep' goin' *pity-pat*,
> But hern went pity Zekle.
> *Lowell*, The Courtin'.

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *a.* [< *pitapat*, *adv.*] Fluttering.

> She immediately stepped out of her pew and fell into the finest *pitty-pat* air. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 503.

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *n.* [< *pitapat*, *adv.*] A light quick step; a succession of light beats or taps.

> Now again I hear the *pit-a-pat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 2.

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *v. i.* [< *pitapat, adv.*] To go pitapat.

Run bow'd with burthens to the fragrant Fat,
Tumble them in, and after *pit-a-pat*
Vp to the Waste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

pita-wood (pē'tä-wůd), *n.* The pith-like wood of *Furcræa gigantea*, used sometimes in Rio Janeiro as a slow-match, and sometimes to line drawers for holding insects.

Pitaya bark. See *bark*[2] and *Cinchona*.

pit-bottom (pit'bot'um), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the entrance to a mine and the underground roads in the immediate vicinity, whether at the bottom of the pit or at any point in it beneath the surface at which the cages are loaded. Also *pit-eye*. [Eng.]

Pitcairnia (pit-kār'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1788); named after Archibald *Pitcairne* (1652–1713), professor of medicine at Edinburgh.] A genus of monocotyledonous herbs, of the family *Bromeliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pitcairnieæ*, characterized by the terminal raceme with filiform styles and septicidally three-valved capsules. There are about 140 species, natives of tropical America. They bear close-clustered linear short or elongated rigid leaves, generally with spiny margins, and many showy narrow flowers of scarlet, yellow, or other colors, often with large colored bracts. They are considered handsome greenhouse-plants. See *Bromeliaceæ*.

Pitcairnieæ (pit-kār-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1842), < *Pitcairnia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Bromeliaceæ* and the pineapple family, characterized by the superior ovary, and seeds with linear entire or wing-like appendage. It is now restricted to 3 genera, all of tropical America, of which *Pitcairnia* is the type and ★most important genus.

pitch[1] (pich), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pitched*, formerly *pight*, ppr. *pitching*. [< ME. *picchen, pycchen* (pret. *pighte, pigte*, pp. *pight, pigt, pygt*), pitch, fix, pick, etc.; assibilated form of *picken, pikken*, pick: see *pick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To pierce with a sharp point; divide with something sharp and pointed; transfix.

Christus, thi sone, that in this world alighte
Upon the cross to suffre his passioun,
And eek suffred that Longius his herte *pighte*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 163.

2. To thrust into the ground, as a stake or pointed peg; hence, to plant or fix; set up; place: as, to *pitch* a tent or a camp; to *pitch* the wickets in cricket.

Ther thei *pight* the kynges teynte, by the feirest welle and the moste clere that thei hadde seen.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

Sharp stakes . . .
They *pitched* in the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 118.

Where he spied a parrot or a monkey, there he was *pitched*; . . . no getting him away.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The Southern lords did *pitch* their camp
Just at the bridge of Dee.
Bonny John Seton (Child's Ballads, VII. 231).

After their thorrow view of ye place, they began to *pitch* them selves upon their land & near their house.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 340.

Wickets were *pitched* at the orthodox hour of eleven a. m.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 84.

3. To fix or set in order; array; arrange; set.

A hundrith shippes full shene with sharp men of armys, *Pight* full of pepull & mony prise knight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4056.

There was no need that the book [the Book of Common Prayer] should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 31.

Having thus *pitched* the fields, from either part went a Messenger with these conditions.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 135.

4. To fix, as a rate, value, or price; rate; class;

Whose vulture thought doth *pitch* the price so high.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 551.

They *pitched* their commodities at what rate they pleased.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 163.

5. To fling or throw; hurl; toss: as, to *pitch* a pike or a dart; to *pitch* a ball or a penny.

He [his horse] *pighte* him on the pomel of his heed.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1831.

Now, if thou strik at her but one blow,
I'll *pitch* thee from the cliff as far
As ever peasant *pitched* a bar!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 23.

As for his cousin Ringwood Twysden, Phil had often entertained a strong desire to wring his neck and *pitch* him down stairs.
Thackeray, Philip, xiii.

6. Specifically, in *base-ball*, to serve (the ball) to the batter. See *base-ball*.—**7.** In *music*, to determine or set the key (tonality) or key-note of; fix the relative shrillness or height of; start or set (a piece) by sounding the key-note or first tone: as, to *pitch* a tune high.—**8.** To pave roughly; face with stones.

A plaine *pitched* walke subdio, that is vnder the open ayre.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

9. In certain card-games, to lead one of (a certain suit), thereby selecting it as trump.—**Pitched battle.** See *battle*[1].—**Pitched work,** in *masonry*, work in rough stones which are neither thrown down indiscriminately nor laid in regular courses, but let fall into place with approximate regularity, so as to bind one another. It is used in hydraulic engineering for the facing of breakwaters, the upper parts of jetties, etc.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fix a tent or temporary habitation; encamp.

Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the mount of Gilead.
Gen. xxxi. 25.

2†. To come to rest; settle down; sit down; alight.

There *pitching* down, once more adieu, said she,
Dull home, which no such seat couldst spread for me.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 19.

Take a branch of the tree whereon they [the bees] *pitch*, and wipe the hive.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

A bud which . . . flowers beneath his sight;
And, in the middle, there is softly *pight*
A golden butterfly.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

3. To fix or decide: with *on* or *upon*.

He 's the man I've *pitched on*
My housband for to be.
Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy.
Tillotson.

Having *pitched upon* a time for his voyage, when the skies appeared propitious he exhorted all his crews to take a good night's rest.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 108.

4. To plunge or fall headlong.

Thereupon Zed *pitched* headforemost upon him across the streaming pile, and the couple rolled and pounded and kicked and crushed as before.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 210.

5. *Naut.*, to plunge with alternate fall and rise of bow and stern, as a ship passing over waves. The motion is most marked when running into a head sea.—**6.** To throw, toss, or hurl a missile or other object; throw a ball; specifically, in games of ball, to fill the position of pitcher; serve the ball to the batsman.—**7.** To buck; jump from the ground with the legs bunched together, as a mustang or mule. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* See cut under *buck*[2].—**Pitch and pay†,** pay down at once; pay ready money.

Let senses rule; the word is "*Pitch and pay*";
Trust none.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 51.

To pitch in, to begin; set to work with promptness or energy. [Colloq.]—**To pitch into,** to attack; assault. ★[Colloq.]

pitch[1] (pich), *n.* [< *pitch*[1], *v.* In def. 14 an assibilated form of *pick*[1], *n.*, of same ult. origin.] **1.** The highest point or reach; height; acme.

Boniface the Third, in whom was the *pitch* of pride, and height of aspiring haughtiness.
Fuller.

2. Height (or depth) in general; point or degree of elevation (or of depth); degree; point.

If a man begin too high a *pitch* in his favours, it doth commonly end in unkindness and unthankfulness.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 312.

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 169.

The chief actor in the poem falls from some eminent *pitch* of honour and prosperity into misery and disgrace.
Addison, Spectator, No. 297.

To such an absurd *pitch* do the Moos'lims carry their feeling of the sacredness of women that entrance into the tombs of some females is denied to men.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 224.

3. In *acoustics* and *music:* (*a*) That characteristic of a sound or a tone which depends upon the relative rapidity of the vibrations by which it is produced, a relatively acute or high pitch resulting from rapid vibrations, and a relatively grave or low pitch from slow vibrations. Pitch is therefore coördinate with force, timbre, and duration. It is estimated and stated in terms of the vibration per second of the sounding body. It is experimentally determined either by direct comparison with a standard tuning-fork or by such instruments as the siren. (*b*) A particular tonal standard or example with which given tones may be compared in respect to their relative height: as, concert *pitch;* French *pitch.* Various standards have from time to time been used or promulgated—as, for example, *classical pitch*, during the last half of the eighteenth century, for the A next above middle C about 415 to 430 vibrations per second; *concert pitch* (commonly called *high pitch*), used in concert and operatic music during the middle of the nineteenth century, varying for the same A from about 440 to 455 vibrations; *French pitch* (commonly called *low pitch*), the diapason normal adopted by the French Academy in 1859, for the same A 435 vibrations; *philosophical pitch*, an arbitrary pitch for middle C, obtained by taking the nearest power of 2, that is, 256 vibrations, or for the next A above about 427 vibrations; *Scheibler's pitch*, adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of Physicists in 1834, for the same A 440 vibrations.

Specifically—**4.** The height to which a hawk rises in the air when waiting for game to be flushed, or before stooping on its prey.

The greatness of thy mind does soar a *pitch*
Their dim eyes, darken'd by their narrow souls,
Cannot arrive at.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 4.

5†. Stature; height.

So like in person, garb, and *pitch*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 73.

6. Inclination; angle to the horizon.—**7.** In *mech.*: (*a*) The distance between the centers of two adjacent teeth in a cog-wheel, measured on the pitch-line, which is concentric with the axis of revolution, and so far from the base of the teeth as to have the velocity which the periphery of the wheel would have if it drove the other by contact of surfaces. (*b*) The distance between the medial lines of any two successive convolutions or threads of a screw, measured in a direction parallel to the axis: the pitch of a propeller-screw is the length measured along the axis of a complete turn. (*c*) The distance between the paddles of a steamship, measured on the circle which passes through their centers. (*d*) The distance between the stays of marine and other steam-boilers. (*e*) The distance from center to center of rivets. (*f*) The rake of saw-teeth (see *rake*).—**8.** A throw; a toss; the act by which something is thrown or hurled from one or at something. Specifically, in *base-ball:* (*a*) A throw or serve of the ball to the batter. (*b*) The right or turn to pitch the ball.

9. A place at which one stations oneself or is stationed; specifically, a place on which to pitch or set up a booth or stand for the sale or exhibition of something; a stand. [Eng.]

In consequence of a New Police regulation, "stands" or "*pitches*" have been forbidden.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 12.

10. A variation of all-fours in which the players bid for the trump and the successful bidder must lead or pitch the suit he selects.—**11.** In *mining*, a certain length on the course of the lode, taken by a tributor, or to work on tribute. Also called *tribute-pitch*. [Cornwall, Eng., chiefly.]—**12.** In *floor-cloth printing*, one of the guide-pins used as registering-marks, corresponding to the register-points in lithographic printing.—**13.** In *naval arch.*, downward angular displacement of the hull of a vessel, measured in a longitudinal vertical plane at right angles with and on either side of a horizontal transverse axis passing through the center of flotation: a correlative of *scend* (which see).—**14.** An iron crowbar with a thick square point, for making holes in the ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Auction-pitch,** a game of pitch in which the player entitled to pitch the trump may sell the privilege to the highest bidder, adding the points bid to his score before play, or may reject all bids and himself lead the play, failure to make as many points as the highest bid reducing the pitcher's score correspondingly.—**Gaining pitch,** in a screw propeller, a pitch which increases from the leading edge of the wings to the following edge. *E. H. Knight.*—**Head of the pitches,** in *angling*. See *head*.—**Natural pitch.** See *natural*.—**Pitch and hustle.** See *hustle*.—**Pitch and toss.** See *pitch-and-toss*.—**Pitch hyperbola.** See *hyperbola*.—**Pitch of an arch,** the rise or height of an arch.—**Pitch of a plane,** the angle at which the iron is set in the stock. *Common pitch*, of 45° from the horizontal line, is used in bench-planes adapted for soft woods; *half pitch*, or 60°, is used in molding-planes for mahogany and other woods difficult to work; *middle pitch*, or 55°, is used in molding-planes for deal and smoothing-planes for mahogany and woods of like character; *York pitch*, or 50° from the horizon, is used in bench-planes for mahogany and other hard or stringy woods, and for wainscoting. The pitch of metal-planes and scraping-planes is 80°.—**Pitch of a roof,** the inclination of a roof. It is expressed in angular measurement, in parts of the span, or in the proportion which the rafters bear to the span. The *common pitch* has a rafter three quarters the length of the span; the *Gothic* has a rafter of the full length of the span; the *Elizabethan*, a rafter longer than the span; the *Greek*, an angle of from 12° to 16°; and the *Roman*, an angle of from 23° to 24°.—★**Pitch of a saw,** the inclination of the face of the teeth.

pitch[2] (pich), *n.* [< ME. *pich, pych, pyche, pycche*, assibilated forms of *pik, pyk, pikke, pykke* (> Sc. *pick*), < AS. *pic* = OS. OFries. *pik* = MD. *pik*, D. *pek* = MLG. *pik, pek* = OHG. *peh, pech, beh*, MHG. *pech, bech*, G. *pech* = Icel. *bik* = Sw. *beck* = Dan. *beg* = Gael. *pic* = W. *pyg* = OF. *peiz, pois* (> ME. *peys, pays, pais*), F. *poix* = Sp. Pg. *pez* = It. *pece*, < L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch, = Gr. *πίσσα*, Attic *πίττα* (for **πίκυα*), pitch, turpentine, also the fir-tree, = Lith. *pikkis*, pitch; prob. akin to Gr. *πίτυς*, the pine-tree, L. *pinus* (for **picnus*), the pine-tree: see *pine*[1].] **1.** A thick

tenacious bituminous substance, hard when cold, the residuum of tar after its volatile elements have been expelled: obtained also from the residues of distilled turpentine. It is manufactured mostly in tar-producing countries, especially Russia. It is largely used to cover the seams of vessels after calking, and to protect wood from the effects of moisture; also medicinally in ointments, etc.

The liquid *pitch* or tarre throughout all Europe is boiled out of the torch tree; and this kind of *pitch* serveth to calke ships withall, and for many other uses.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 11.

2. The sap or crude turpentine which exudes from the bark of pines. [An improper use.]—3. Bitumen: a word of indefinite meaning used to designate any kind of bituminous material, but more especially the less fluid varieties (maltha and asphaltum).

And the streams thereof shall be turned into *pitch*, and the dust thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning *pitch*. Isa. xxxiv. 9.

Burgundy or **white pitch**, the yellowish, hard and brittle, strongly adhesive aromatic resin derived by incision from the Norway spruce, *Picea Abies*, and probably other conifers: obtained in various parts of Europe, perhaps formerly in Burgundy. It is used as a mild rubefacient, and for non-medicinal purposes. It is often replaced by inferior artificial substitutes.—**Canada pitch**, a resin exuding from the bark of the hemlock-spruce, *Tsuga Canadensis*, in North America. It is used in medicine like Burgundy pitch. Also called *hemlock-pitch* and (improperly) *hemlock-gum*.—**Elastic mineral pitch**. See *elastic*.—**Jew's pitch**, mineral pitch; bitumen.—**Mineral pitch**. See *mineral*.

pitch[2] (pich), *v. t.* [< ME. *pitchen* (= Sw. *becka* = Dan. *bege*); from the noun.] 1. To smear or cover over with pitch: as, to *pitch* the seams of a ship.

Then into a *pitched* potte he wol hem glene [collect],
Or salt water oon day and nyght hem lene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Great and well *pitched* Cables were twined about the masts of their shippes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 593.

Pitch it [the ark] within and without with pitch.
Gen. vi. 14.

2. To make pitch-dark; darken. [Rare.]

The welkin *pitched* with sudden cloud. *Addison.*

3. In *brewing*, to add to (wort) the yeast for the purpose of setting up fermentation.—**Pitched paper**. See *paper*.

pitch[3] (pich), *v. i.* [An assibilated form of *pick*[4], var. of *peak*[2].] To lose flesh in sickness; fall away; decline. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pitch-and-toss (pich'and-tos'), *n.* A game in which the players pitch coins at a mark, that one whose coin lies nearest to the mark having the privilege of tossing up all the coins together and retaining all the coins that come down "head" up. The next nearest player tosses those that are left, and retains all that come down "head" up, and so on until the coins are all gone.

Two or three chimney sweeps, two or three clowns
Playing at *pitch and toss*, sport their "Browns."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 109.

pitch-back wheel. See *breast-wheel*.

pitch-black (pich'blak), *a.* Black as pitch.

★**pitchblende** (pich'blend), *n.* A mineral containing uranium oxid with other rare elements, occurring in pitchy black masses, rarely in octahedrons. See the supplement.

pitch-block (pich'blok), *n.* In *metal-working*, a bed for supporting the object to be worked in such a manner that it can be turned at any pitch or angle. The bottom of the block is hemispherical, and is supported in a corresponding hollow of a bed or foundation block. For certain work a pad of leather is interposed between this and the pitch-block. It is used especially to support sheet-metal ware during the operation of chasing.

pitch-board (pich'bōrd), *n.* A guide used by stair-builders in their work, to regulate the angle of inclination. It consists of a piece of thin board cut to the form of a right-angled triangle, of which the base is the exact width of the tread of the steps, and the perpendicular the height of the riser.

pitch-boat (pich'bōt), *n.* A boat in which pitch is melted for paying seams, as a precaution against danger of fire from melting it on board ship.

pitch-chain (pich'chān), *n.* A chain composed of metallic plates bolted or riveted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

pitch-circle (pich'sėr″kl), *n.* In toothed wheels, the circle which would bisect all the teeth. When two wheels are in gear, they are so arranged that their pitch-circles touch one another. Also called *pitch-line*.

pitch-coal (pich'kōl), *n.* 1. A kind of bituminous coal.—2. Same as *jet*[2]. *Brande and Cox.*

pitch-dark (pich'därk), *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.

There was no moon; the night was *pitch dark*.
Thackeray, Bluebeard's Ghost.

pitched (picht), *p. a.* 1. Fully prepared for beforehand, and deliberately entered upon by both sides with formal array: used specifically of a battle.

In the mean-time, two Armies flye in, represented with foure swords and bucklers, and then what harde heart will not receiue it for a *pitched* fielde?
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

In five *pitched* fields he well maintained
The honoured place his worth obtained.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 16.

The event of a *pitched* battle won gave the rebellion and the Confederate government a standing and a sudden respectability before foreign powers it had hardly dared hope for. *The Century*, XXXVI. 288.

2. Sloped; sloping: as, a high-*pitched* roof.

Wall fixtures . . . are equally serviceable where roofs are *pitched* as when they are flat.
T. D. Lockwood, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 157.

pitchelongest, *adv.* [ME.; < *pitch*[1] + *-long* + adv. gen. *-es*.] Steeply; with a slope.

Hede it that the hedes of hem alle
Into sum greet diche *pitchelonges* falle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

pitcher[1] (pich'ėr), *n.* [< *pitch*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who pitches. (*a*) In ball-games, the player who serves the ball to the batsman. See *base-ball*. (*b*) The person who pitches reaped grain or hay upon the wagon. 2. In *coal-mining*, one who attends to loading at the shaft or other place of loading. [North. Eng.]—**Pitcher's box**, in *base-ball*, the station of the pitcher.

★**pitcher**[2] (pich'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *picher*, *pycher*, *pychere*, *pychar*, *pychare*, *pecher*, < OF. *picher*, *pichier*, *pechier*, F. *picher* (obs.), *pichet*, a small jug, = Sp. *pichel*, mug, = Pg. *picheira*, a pitcher, *pichel*, tankard, = It. *pecchero*, *bicchiere*, a goblet (= OHG. *pechāri*, G. *becher*), < ML. *picarium*, *bicarium*, a goblet, < Gr. *βίκος*, an earthen wine-cup, wine-jar: see *beaker*.] 1. A vessel with an open spout and generally with a handle, used for holding water, milk, or other liquid.

And . . . behold, Rebekah came forth with her *pitcher* on her shoulder; and she went down unto the well, and drew water. Gen. xxiv. 45.

I'll take a *pitcher* in ilka hand,
And do me to the well.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 239).

Dipping deep smooth *pitchers* of pure brass
Under the bubbled wells.
A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusis.

2. In *bot.*, a specially adapted tubular or cup-shaped modification of the leaf of certain plants, particularly of the genera *Nepenthes* and *Sarracenia;* an ascidium. See *ascidium*, *pitcher-plant*, *Nepenthes*, and *Sarracenia*.—**Pitchers have ears**, there may be listeners overhearing us: a punning proverb. In the form *little pitchers have long ears* it applies to children.

Not in my house, Lucentio, for, you know,
Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 52.

pitcher-man† (pich'ėr-man), *n.* A hard drinker.

For not one shoemaker in ten
But are boon blades, true *pitcher-men*.
Poor Robin (1738). (*Nares.*)

pitcher-mold (pich'ėr-mōld), *n.* A terra-cotta mold in which large pieces of stoneware and other pottery were formerly made. See *pitcher-molding*.

pitcher-molding (pich'ėr-mōl″ding), *n.* In *ceram.*, the operation of casting in a pitcher-mold. The mold is filled with the clay in a very diluted form; this being poured out, a little remains adhering to the mold; as soon as this is dry, the operation is repeated, and so on until the requisite thickness is obtained. The vessel so cast is separated from the mold by drying at a low heat; and the handles, spout, etc., are attached afterward.

pitcher-nose (pich'ėr-nōz), *n.* A form of faucet with a bent-down lip.

pitcher-plant (pich'ėr-plant), *n.* A plant whose leaves are so modified as to form a pitcher or ascidium. See cut under *ascidium*. The pitcher commonly contains a liquid, and is adapted to the capture and assimilation of insects. The common North American pitcher-plant is *Sarracenia purpurea* (see cut in next column), and the parrot-beaked pitcher-plant of Georgia and Florida is *S. psittacina*. (See *Sarracenia*.) The Californian pitcher-plant, sometimes called *calf's-head*, forms the allied genus *Chrysamphora*. *Heliamphora nutans*, of the *Sarraceniaceæ*, is a pitcher-plant of the mountains of Venezuela. A large and quite different group, the East Indian pitcher-plants, is formed by the genus *Nepenthes*. For the Australian pitcher-plant, see *Cephalotus*.

pitcher-shaped (pich'ėr-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, having the shape of a pitcher. See *ascidium*, 2.

pitcher-vase (pich'ėr-vās), *n.* A vase having the form of an aiguière with spout and handle on opposite sides: distinguished from a pitcher in that it is merely decorative.

pitch-faced (pich'fāst), *a.* In *masonry*, having the arris cut true, but the face beyond the arris-



Pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*).
a, a flower, showing the calyx, one of the stamens, and the style with its umbrella and hook-like stigmas, the petals removed; *b*, longitudinal section of the whole pistil; *c*, the umbrella of the style, seen from above.

edge left projecting and comparatively rough, being simply dressed with a pitching-chisel: said of a block or of a whole piece of masonry.

pitch-farthing (pich'fär″ŦHing), *n.* [< *pitch*[1], *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] Same as *chuck-farthing*.

pitch-field† (pich'fēld), *n.* A pitched battle.

There has been a *pitchfield*, my child, between the naughty Spaniels and the Englishmen.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

★**pitchfork** (pich'fôrk), *n.* 1. A fork for lifting and pitching hay or the like. (*a*) A fork with a long handle and usually two prongs or tines, used for moving hay, sheaves of grain, straw, etc. (*b*) A fork with a short handle and three or four prongs, used for lifting manure, etc.; a dung-fork.
2. A tuning-fork.

pitchfork (pich'fôrk), *v. t.* [< *pitchfork*, *n.*] 1. To lift or throw with a pitchfork. Hence—2. To put, throw, or thrust suddenly or abruptly into any position.

Your young city curate *pitchforked* into a rural benefice, when all his sympathies and habits and training are of the streets streety, is the most forlorn, melancholy, and dazed of all human creatures.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 277.

pitchiness (pich'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pitchy; hence, blackness; darkness.

pitching (pich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pitch*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of throwing or hurling.—2. A facing of dry stone laid upon a bank as a protection against the wash of waves or current; a lining or sheathing of masonry.

Timber laden steamers of nearly, if not quite, 1000 tons burthen run up to Wisbech, some twelve miles up the Nene, the banks of which, moreover, are steep, being held up by faggotting and stone *pitching*.
The Engineer, LXVII. 139.

The channel is to be made of clay with rubble stone *pitching*. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 140.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, same as *bloom*[1], 6 (*d*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.—4. In *brewing*, the admixture of yeast with the wort to initiate fermentation. Also called *setting the wort*.

pitching (pich'ing), *p. a.* [< *pitch*[1], *v.*] In *gun.*, noting the fire of cannon at full charge against an object covered in front by a work or a natural obstacle. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 531.

pitching-machine (pich'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine used by brewers for coating the interiors of barrels or casks with pitch.

pitching-pence (pich'ing-pens), *n.* Money paid for the privilege of pitching or setting down merchandise in a fair or market, generally one penny per sack or pack. [Great Britain.]

pitching-piece (pich'ing-pēs), *n.* In *joinery*, same as *apron-piece*.

pitching-stables (pich'ing-stā′blz), *n. pl.* Cornish granite paving-blocks about 6 in. long.

pitching-temperature (pich'ing-tem″pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* In *brewing*, the temperature of the wort at the time the yeast is added to it. This temperature has an important influence on the activity of the fermentation. The English practice is to cool the wort to from 51° to 64° F. The Bavarian brewers cool the wort to from 45° to 50° F. Between these extremes the temperature is regulated according to the temperature of the tun-room or fermenting-room and the strength of the wort, which is pitched at a lower temperature in summer than in winter, and at a lower temperature with light beers intended for immediate use than for strong stock-ales or porter. Wort for pale ales is also pitched at a low temperature.

pitching-tool (pich'ing-tōl), *n.* 1. A kind of stone-chisel or knapping-tool, made of antler or other hard substance, and anciently used with a hammer for flaking off stone in making arrow-heads, etc.—2. In *watch-making*, a tool for placing the wheels of watches in position between the plates.

pitching-yeast (pich'ing-yēst), *n.* In *brewing:* (*a*) Yeast obtained from fermentation of beer, and intended for use in pitching worts. (*b*) Yeast which has been prepared for pitching worts by washing it with pure cold water in the stuff-vat, and allowing it to stand covered in the vat in a cool place for a day or longer.

pitch-kettle (pich'ket″l), *n.* Same as *pitch-pot*.

pitchkettled (pich'ket″ld), *a.* [< *pitch-kettle* + *-ed*².] Covered as if with a pitch-kettle, and thus cast into helpless darkness; puzzled. [Rare.]

> Thus, the preliminaries settled,
> I fairly find myself *pitchkettled*,
> And cannot see, though few see better,
> How I shall hammer out a letter.
> *Cowper*, Epistle to Robert Lloyd, l. 32. (*Davies.*)

pitch-ladle (pich'lā″dl), *n.* See *ladle*.

★**pitch-line** (pich'līn), *n.* Same as *pitch-circle*.

pitch-mineral (pich'min″e-ral), *n.* Same as *bitumen* and *asphaltum*.

pitch-opal (pich'ō″pal), *n.* An inferior kind of opal.

pitch-ore (pich'ōr), *n.* Pitch-blende; uraninite.

pitch-pine, *n.* See *pine*¹.

pitch-pipe (pich'pīp), *n.* A small musical pipe of wood or metal to be sounded with the breath, by which the proper pitch of a piece of music may be given, or an instrument tuned. It is either a flue- or a reed-pipe, and may give either a fixed tone, as A or C, or one of several tones. In the latter case the variation is produced either by a movable plug or stopper altering the length of the air-column, or by a spring that alters the free length of the tongue of the reed.

> He had an ingenious servant, by name Licinius, always attending him with a *pitch-pipe*, or instrument to regulate the voice. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 228.

pitch-plaster (pich'plâs″tėr), *n.* See *plaster*.

pitch-point (pich'point), *n.* The point of contact on the pitch-line common to two engaged wheels.

> The *pitch-point*, where its teeth are driven by those of the cogged ring, may be in the same vertical plane, parallel to the axis. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 153.

pitch-polisher (pich'pol″ish-ėr), *n.* An instrument of metal for polishing curved surfaces of glass, as lenses, specula, etc. It varies in form according to the nature of the work. Its surface is ruled accurately into squares by incised lines, and in use is coated with a prepared pitch. *Byrne*, Artisan's Hand-book.

pitch-pot (pich'pot), *n.* A large iron pot used for the purpose of boiling pitch for paying the seams of wooden ships after calking.

pitchstone (pich'stōn), *n.* An old volcanic rock, resembling hardened pitch in appearance. It is a natural glass resulting from the rapid cooling of those ancient lavas of which common feldspar (orthoclase) forms a considerable part. Some pitchstones have a spherulitic structure. See cut under *fluidal*.

pitch-tankard (pich'tang″kärd), *n.* A tankard covered inside with pitch. The pitch gives a flavor and perhaps a medicinal value to the beverage which the tankard contains. Pitch-tankards are still used in Germany with certain kinds of beer, such as the Lichtenhainer. The modern German pitch-tankards are made of wooden staves held together by wooden hoops, and the ancient English pitch-tankards were made in the same way.

pitch-tree (pich'trē), *n.* The kauri-pine or the Amboyna pine, as the sources of dammar-resins; also, the Norway spruce, as yielding Burgundy pitch.

Pitchurim bean. See *Pichurim bean*.

pitch-wheel (pich'hwēl), *n.* One of two toothed wheels which work together.

pitch-work (pich'wėrk), *n.* Work done in a mine under an arrangement that the workmen shall receive a certain proportion of the output.

pitchy (pich'i), *a.* [< *pitch*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Of, or of the nature of, or resembling pitch; like pitch.

> Native petroleum found floating upon some springs is no other than this very *pitchy* substance, drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward*, On Fossils.
>
> The *pitchy* taint of general vice is such
> As daubs the fancy, and you dread the touch.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 100.

2. Smeared with pitch.

> The sides convulsive shook on groaning beams,
> And, rent with labour, yawn'd their *pitchy* seams.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii.

3. Black; dark; dismal.

> When saucy trusting of the cozen'd thoughts
> Defiles the *pitchy* night. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 24.
>
> The *pitchy* blazes of impiety. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.
>
> *Pitchy* and dark the Night sometimes appears,
> Friend to our Woe, and Parent of our Fears.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

4. In *zoöl.*, dark-brown inclining toward black; piceous.

pit-coal (pit'kōl), *n.* Mineral coal, or coal obtained from mines or pits: distinguished from *charcoal*. [Great Britain.]

> Divers . . . of the prime Lords of the Court have got the sole Patent of making all Sorts of Glass with *Pit-coal*. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

pit-cock (pit'kok), *n.* Same as *pet-cock*. *E. H. Knight*.

pit-crater (pit'krā″tėr), *n.* A volcanic crater at the bottom of a pit or gulf.

> The old cone had, like Mt. Loa or the Maui volcano, a great *pit-crater* at top.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 251.

pite†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pity*.

piteous (pit'ē-us), *a.* [< ME. *piteous, pytyous, peteos, pitivous, pytevous, petevous, pitous, pitos,* < OF. *pitos, piteus*, F. *piteux* = Pr. *piatos, pietos, pitos, pidos* = Sp. *piadoso* = Pg. *piadoso, piedoso* = It. *piatoso, pietoso,* < ML. *pietosus*, pitiful, < L. *pieta(t-)s*, piety, ML. pity: see *pity*.] 1. Full of pity or compassion; compassionate; affected by pity.

> A more suetter, humble, and amyable,
> Gentille, debonair, sage, wise, and connyng,
> Curtois, *piteuous*, and charitable,
> Sche vnto the pore ful gret good doing.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6247.
>
> But of his *peteose* tender moder, alasse!
> I am verray sure,
> The wo and payn passis alle othere.
> *MS. Bodl. Mus.*, 160. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> She gave him (*piteous* of his case,
> Yet smiling at his rueful length of face)
> A shaggy tapestry. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 141.

2. Such as to excite pity or move to compassion; affecting; lamentable; sorrowful; mournful; sad: as, a *piteous* look; a *piteous* case.

> And than he seide a *pitouse* worde: "Ha! Cleodalis," quod he, "I crye the mercy of the trespace that I haue don a-gein the, ffor I se well I am come to myn ende."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 354.
>
> The most *piteous* tale of Lear. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 214.

3†. Pitiful; paltry; poor: as, *piteous* amends. *Milton.*—**Syn. 2.** Doleful, woful, rueful, wretched, distressing.

piteously (pit'ē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *petevously, pitously;* < *piteous* + *-ly*².] In a piteous manner; pleadingly; as if for pity or mercy; mournfully; sadly; dreadfully.

> Forsoth to hym spake full *peteuously*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3578.
>
> Word it, prithee, *piteously*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13. 9.

piteousness (pit'ē-us-nes), *n.* The character or ★condition of being piteous or pitiful.

pit-eye (pit'ī), *n.* Same as *pit-bottom*.—**Pit-eye pillar**, a mass of coal left around the bottom of the shaft to support the ground.

pitfall (pit'fâl), *n.* [< ME. *pitfalle, putfalle, putfalle;* < *pit*¹ + *fall*¹. Cf. *pitfold*.] 1. A pit into which an animal may fall unawares, the opening being so covered as to escape observation. Pitfalls are much used for the capture of large animals in Africa and India and elsewhere, and are sometimes fitted with stout sharp-pointed upright stakes intended to transfix the animal which falls upon them.

> Poor bird! thou'ldst never fear the net nor lime,
> The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2. 35.
>
> Now, poor and basely
> Thou sett'st toils to betray me; and, like the peasant
> That dares not meet the lion in the face,
> Digg'st crafty *pit-falls*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.
>
> All around
> Are dim uncertain shapes that cheat the sight,
> And *pitfalls* lurk in shade along the ground.
> *Bryant*, Journey of Life.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any concealed danger or source of disaster.

pitfall†, (pit'fâl), *v. t.* [< *pitfall, n.*] To lead into a pitfall; insnare. [Rare.]

> Able to shew us the ways of the Lord straight and faithful as they are, not full of cranks and contradictions and *pitfalling* dispenses. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

pit-fish (pit'fish), *n.* A small fish of the Indian ocean, about the size of a smelt, colored green and yellow. It has the power of protruding and retracting its eyes at pleasure.

pitfold†, (pit'fōld), *n.* [< *pit*¹ + *fold*²; appar. an accom. form of *pitfall*.] A pitfall; a trap or snare.

> In her cheek's pit thou didst thy *pitfold* set.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 508).

pit-frame (pit'frām), *n.* The framework of a coal-pit.

pit-game (pit'gām), *n.* See *game*¹.

pit-guide (pit'gīd), *n.* In a mining-shaft, a bar ★which serves as a guide for the cage.

pith (pith), *n.* [< ME. *pith, pithe, pythe,* < AS. *pitha*, pith, = MD. *pitte*, D. *pit*, marrow, kernel, = MLG. *pitte, pit*, LG. *pitte, pit*, also *peddik, piek*, pith; root unknown.] 1. In *bot.*, the medulla, or central cylinder, composed of typical parenchymatous tissue, which occupies the center of the stems of dicotyledonous plants. By Gris the cells of pith have been divided into (*a*) *active cells*, which have the office of storing starch and other assimilated products for a time; (*b*) *crystal-cells*, in which crystals are formed; and (*c*) *inactive cells*, which are empty and have lost the power of receiving starch or other products. See *medulla*, 2, *parenchymatous*, and cuts under *alburnum* and *exogen*.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*†) The spinal cord or marrow; the medulla spinalis.

> The . . . vertebres . . . [are] all perforated in the middle with a large hole for the spinal marrow or *pith* to pass along. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 288.

(*b*) The central or medullary core of a hair.

> In the Peccari the *pith* of the coarse body-hair is crossed by condensed cells, like beams, strengthening the cortex. *Owen*, Anat., III. 621.

3. Strength; vigor; force.

> But age, alas! that al wol envenyme,
> Hath me biraft my beautee and my *pith*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 475.
>
> The paume is the *pith* of the honde, and profreth forth the fyngres,
> To mynystre and to make that myght of hond knoweth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 116.
>
> I shall do what I can for that young man—he's got some *pith* in him. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

4. Energy; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style.

> And hee alone in the *pith* and weight of his Sentences may be compared to Plato or Seneca.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.
>
> Others, that think whatever I have writ
> Wants *pith* and matter to eternize it.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence.

> Perhaps you mark'd not what's the *pith* of all.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 171.
>
> He [Shakspere] could take Ulysses away from Homer, and expand the shrewd and crafty islander into a statesman whose words are the *pith* of history.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 226.

6. Weight; moment; importance.

> Enterprises of great *pith* and moment.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet (ed. Knight), iii. 1. 86.

Discoid pith. See *discoid*.

pith (pith), *v. t.* [< *pith, n.*] To introduce an instrument into the cranial or spinal cavity of (an animal, as a frog), and destroy the cerebrospinal axis or a part of it.

> A spear from above intended to fall upon the head or to *pith* the animal, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 521.

pith-ball (pith'bâl), *n.* A small ball or pellet of pith. Such balls suspended by a silk thread are used in an electroscope. See *electroscope*.

pit-head (pit'hed), *n.* The head or mouth of a mining-shaft or -pit, or the ground surrounding it.—**Pit-head gear**, in *coal-mining*, same as *head-gear*, 3. [Eng.]

pit-headed (pit'hed″ed), *a.* [< *pit*¹ + *head* + *-ed*².] Having a pit on the head. It is applied specifically (*a*) to tapeworms, as *Bothriocephalus latus* (*T. S. Cobbald*), and (*b*) to venomous serpents of the family *Crotalidæ*, known as *pit-headed vipers* (see *Bothrophera*, and cut under *pit-viper*).

pithecanthrope (pith-ē-kan'thrōp), *n.* [< NL. *pithecanthropus*: see *pithecanthropi*.] 1. One of the supposed pithecanthropi.—2. See *Pithecanthropus*, in the supplement.

> Prehistoric man . . . sometimes called man-monkey, or *pithecanthrope*. *N. Joly*, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 17.

pithecanthropi (pith″ē-kan'thrō-pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pithecanthropus*, < Gr. πίθηκος, an ape, monkey, + ἄνθρωπος, man.] Hypothetical ape-men, pithecanthropes, or *Alali*. See *ape-man, Alalus*.

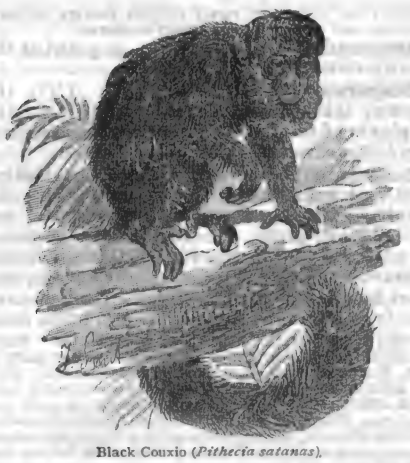
pithecanthropoid (pith-ē-kan'thrō-poid), *a.* [< *pithecanthrope* + *-oid*.] Relating to the pithecanthropi, or resembling them.

Pithecia (pi-thē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1804), < Gr. πίθηκος, an ape: see *Pithecus*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Pitheciinæ*, containing such species as *P. satanas*, the black couxio. They are known as *sakis* and *fox-tailed monkeys*. See cut on following page.

Pitheciinæ (pi-thē-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pithecia* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of *Cebidæ*, having the cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum, the hyoid apparatus moderate, the incisors proclivous, and the tail bushy; the sakis and ouakaris. There are 3 genera, *Pithecia* (the type), *Chiropotes*, and *Brachyurus*.

pitheciine (pi-thē'si-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pitheciinæ*.

pithecoid (pi-thē'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pithécoïde*; < Gr. πίθηκος, an ape, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling or pertaining to the genus



Black Couxio (*Pithecia satanas*).

Pithecus; belonging to the higher as distinguished from the lower apes; simian; anthropoid, as an ape.—2. Loosely, of or pertaining to an ape; related to an ape.

II. *n.* An anthropoid ape; a simian.

Pithecolobium (pi-thē-kō-lō′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (K. F. P. von Martius, 1829), so called from the resemblance of the curved pods to a monkey's ear; < Gr. πίθηκος, an ape, + λόβιον, dim. of λοβός, an ear, lobe, or legume.] A genus of shrubs or trees, of the family *Mimosaceæ* and tribe *Ingeæ*, having peculiar rigid pods, which are two-valved and flattened, curved, curled, or twisted, and somewhat fleshy. There are about 150 species, widely dispersed in the tropics, especially of America and Asia. They are either unarmed or thorny with axillary or stipular spines. They bear glandular bipinnate leaves of many small or few larger leaflets, and globose heads of white flowers, with long and very numerous stamens. The most important species, *P. dulce*, a large tree native to Mexico, and there called *guamuchil*, contains in its pods a sweet pulp, for which they are boiled and eaten. Introduced into the Philippine Islands, and thence into India, it is now cultivated there under the name *Manila tamarind*. (Compare *tamarind*.) Several other species produce edible pods, as *P. filicifolium*, the wild tamarind-tree of Jamaica, a large tree distinguished by the twice-pinnate leaves from the true tamarind, whose leaves are once-pinnate; and *P. Saman*, the genisaro, also called *saman, zamang*, and *rain-tree*. The bark of some species yields a gum, that of others an astringent drug, and that of others, as *P. bigeminum*, the soap-bark tree, and *P. micradenium*, the savonette or shagbark of the West Indies, is a source of soap. Several other species are cultivated as hardy evergreen trees under the name *curl brush-bean*. A smaller species, usually a shrub, is the cat's-claw, also called *nephritic tree* or *black bead-tree*, of Jamaica. See also *algarrobilla*.

Pithecus (pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pithecus*, < Gr. πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of macaques; also a genus of anthropoid apes.

Pithelemur (pith-ē-lē′mėr), *n.* [NL. (Lesson), < *Pithe(cus)* + *Lemur*.] A genus of lemurs: synonymous with *Indris* and *Lichanotus*.

pithful† (pith′fûl), *a.* [< *pith* + *-ful*.] Full of pith; pithy. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

pithily (pith′i-li), *adv.* In a pithy manner; with close application or concentrated force; forcibly; cogently.

pithiness (pith′i-nes), *n.* The character of being pithy; strength; concentrated force: as, the *pithiness* of a reply.

pithless (pith′les), *a.* [< *pith* + *-less*.] 1. Without pith; wanting strength; weak.

> Men who, dry and *pithless*, are debarred
> From man's best joys. *Churchill*, The Times.

2. Lacking cogency or force.

> The *pithless* argumentation which we too often allow to monopolize the character of what is prudent and practical. *Gladstone*, Church and State, ii.

★**pithole** (pit′hōl), *n.* A small hollow or pit; especially, a pit left by a pustule of smallpox.

> I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, only to keep her face from *pitholes*, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish! *Beau. and Fl.*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 3.

Pithophora (pi-thof′ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Wittrock, 1877), < Gr. πίθος, a large storage-vase (see *pithos*), + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A small genus of confervoid algæ first detected in the warm tanks in the Botanic Gardens at Kew, also at Oxford and elsewhere, but since found rather widely distributed. The thallus is composed of branching filaments of cells resembling *Cladophora*, presenting here and there barrel-shaped cells very rich in chlorophyl. They are further distinguished by the development of peculiar rhizoids.

Pithophoraceæ (pith′ō-fō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pithophora* + *-aceæ*.] A name doubtfully given to a group of confervoid algæ, of the single genus *Pithophora*. Reproduction is by means of non-sexual resting spores and prolific cells. *Pithophora* is now included in the family *Cladophoraceæ*.



Greek Pithos, now in the courtyard of Grace Church, New York.

pithos (pith′os), *n.* [< Gr. πίθος: see def.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of earthenware vase, of very large size and spheroid shape, used for the storage of wine, oil, grain, etc., and sometimes for the burial of dead bodies.

pith-paper (pith′pā″pėr), *n.* A very thin film cut or prepared from the pith of a plant, and used for paper. See *rice-paper*.

pithsome (pith′sum), *a.* [< *pith* + *-some*.] Strong; robust. [Rare.]

> Beside her *pithsome* health and vigor.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Clara Vaughan, lxii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pith-tree (pith′trē), *n.* The ambash.

pith-work (pith′wėrk), *n.* Useful or ornamental articles made of the pith of trees, especially those made in India from that of *Æschynomene aspera*. See *Æschynomene*.

pithy (pith′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pitthie, pythy*; < late ME. *pythy*; < *pith* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of or full of pith; containing or abounding with pith: as, a *pithy* stem; a *pithy* substance.—2. Full of pith or force; forcible; containing much in a concentrated or dense form; of style, sententious: as, a *pithy* saying or expression.

> To teach you gamut in a briefer sort,
> More pleasant, *pithy*, and effectual
> Than hath been taught by any of my trade.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 1. 68.

> Your counsel, good Sir Thomas, is so *pithy*
> That I am won to like it.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 12.

> Charles Lamb made the most *pithy* criticism of Spenser when he called him the poets' poet.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 177.

3. Given to the use of pithy or forcible expressions.

> In his speech he was fine, eloquent, and *pithy*.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

> In all these Goodman Fact was very short but *pithy*; for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison*.

> A white-haired man,
> *Pithy* of speech, and merry when he would.
> *Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Terse, laconic, concise, pointed, sententious.

pitiable (pit′i-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *pitiable, piteable*, F. *pitoyable*; as *pity* + *-able*.] Deserving pity; worthy of or exciting compassion: applied to persons or things.

> In the Gospel, he makes abatement of humane infirmities, temptations, moral necessities, mistakes, errors, for every thing that is *pitiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, I. vii.

> The *pitiable* persons relieved are constantly under your eye. *Bp. Atterbury*.

> If ye have grieved,
> Ye are too mortal to be *pitiable*,
> The power to die disproves the right to grieve.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

pitiableness (pit′i-a-bl-nes), *n.* A pitiable state or condition.

pitiably (pit′i-a-bli), *adv.* In a pitiable manner.

pitiedly† (pit′id-li), *adv.* In a condition or state to be pitied.

> He is properly and *pittiedly* to be counted alone, that is illiterate. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 49.

pitier (pit′i-ėr), *n.* [< *pity* + *-er*[1].] One who pities. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 3.

pitiful (pit′i-fûl), *a.* [< *pity* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a feeling of sorrow and sympathy for the distressed.

> Our hearts you see not; they are *pitiful*;
> And pity to the general wrong of Rome . . .
> Hath done this deed on Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 169.

2. Exciting or fitted to excite pity or compassion; miserable; deplorable; sad: as, a *pitiful* condition; a *pitiful* look.

> In faith, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange,
> 'Twas *pitiful*, 'twas wondrous *pitiful*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 161.

> The Pilgrims . . . stood still, and shook their heads, for they knew that the sleepers were in a *pitiful* case.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 336.

3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; insignificant; contemptible; despicable.

> That 's villanous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 49.

> 'Tis *pitiful*
> To court a grin when you should woo a soul.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 466.

pitifully (pit′i-fûl-i), *adv.* In a pitiful manner. (*a*) With compassion.

> *Pitifully* behold the sorrows of our hearts.
> *Book of Common Prayer* [Eng.], Lesser Litany.

(*b*) So as to excite pity; wretchedly.

> Now many Ages since the Greek Tongue is not only impaired, and *pitifully* degenerated in her Purity and Eloquence, but extremely decay'd in her Amplitude and Vulgarness. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 57.

(*c*) Contemptibly.

> Those men who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others may behave the most *pitifully* in their own. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

pitifulness (pit′i-fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pitiful, in any sense.

pitikins†, *interj.* [< *pity* + *-kin*.] A diminutive of *pity*, used interjectionally, generally in conjunction with *od's* for *God's*. See *ods-pitikins*.

pitiless (pit′i-les), *a.* [< *pity* + *-less*.] 1. Without pity; hard-hearted.

> The pelting of the *pitiless* storm. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 29.

2. Exciting no pity; unpitied.

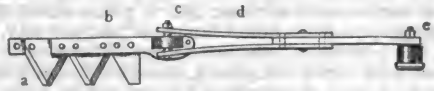
> So do I perish *pitiless*, through fear.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. G. i.

pitilessly (pit′i-les-li), *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

pit-kiln (pit′kil), *n.* An oven for the manufacture of coke from coal.

pitlet†, *n.* Same as *pickle*[3].

pitman (pit′man), *n.*; pl. *pitmen* (-men). 1. ★One who works in a pit, as in coal-mining, in sawing timber, etc. Specifically—2. The man who looks after the pumping machinery within the shaft of a mine.—3. In *mach.*, specifically, the rod which connects a rotating with a vibrating part, either for imparting motion to



Harvester Pitman.—*a*, knives; *b*, cutter-bar; *c*, pitman connection; *d*, pitman; *e*, crank-wrist.

the latter or taking motion from it, as that which couples a sewing-machine or a foot-lathe treadle to the pin on the fly-wheel or a working beam to its crank-shaft, etc. It is also loosely used in the general sense of a connecting-rod to connect a rotating and a reciprocating part, as in the illustration. *Connecting-rod* is the more general term. See also cut under *stone-breaker*.

pitman-box (pit′man-boks), *n.* The metal strap and brasses which embrace the crank-wrist of the driving or driven wheel of a pitman. Also called, more commonly, *rod-end*.

pitman-coupling (pit′man-kup″ling), *n.* Any means, as a rod-end, for connecting a pitman with the part which drives or is driven by it.

pitman-head (pit′man-hed), *n.* The block or enlargement at the end of a pitman where connection is made with the member to which it imparts motion or with the mechanism from which it receives motion.

pitman-press (pit′man-pres), *n.* A press which is worked by a pitman connection with a shaft, instead of by an eccentric or other device. Such presses are used for drawing, cutting, shearing, stamping, and for packing materials requiring light pressure.

pit-martin (pit′mär″tin), *n.* The bank-swallow or sand-martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*, which nests in gravel-pits and like places. See cut under *bank-swallow*.

pit-mirk (pit′mėrk), *a.* [A corruption of *pick-mirk*, dial. form of **pitch-murk*: see *pitch*[2] and *murk*.] Pitch-dark; dark as pitch. [Scotch.]

> The night is mirk, and it 's very *pit-mirk*.
> *Archie of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

> It 's *pit-mirk*—but there 's no ill turn on the road but twa. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.

pitoust, *a.* A Middle English form of *piteous*.

pitously†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *piteously*.

pitpan (pit′pan), *n.* A very long, narrow, flat-bottomed, trough-like canoe, with thin and flat projecting ends, used in navigating rivers and lagoons in Central America.

pitpat (pit′pat), *adv.* and *n.* Same as *pitapat*.

pitpit (pit′pit), *n.* [Imitative.] An American honey-creeper of the family *Cœrebidæ*; a guit-guit. Also *pippit*.

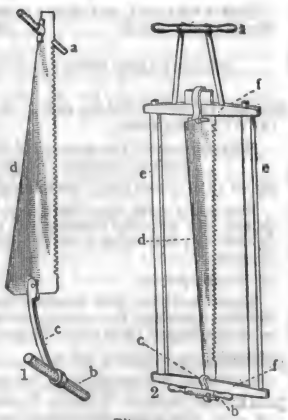
pit-saw (pit′sâ), *n.* A saw working in a pit, as a large saw used for cutting timber, operated

by two men, one of whom (called the *pit-sawyer*) stands in the pit below the log that is being sawed, and the other (called the *top-sawyer*) on the log.

pit-sawyer (pit′-sâ″yėr), *n.* See *pit-saw*.

pit-specked (pit′-spekt), *a.* Marred by pits or small depressed spots, as fruit.

Pitta (pit′ä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); from the Telugu name.] 1. The typical genus of *Pittidæ*, including most of the Old World ant-thrushes, as *P. coronata*. Also called *Citta*. See *Brachyurus*, and cut under *Pittidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.



Pit-saws.

a, *a*, handles for top-sawyer; *b*, *b*, handles for pit-sawyer; *c*, *c*, shanks; *d*, *d*, blades. In No. 1 *c* is prolonged and curved so that the pit-sawyer may stand out of line with the falling sawdust. No. 2 shows a pit frame-saw, in which the saw, stiffened by a frame *e*, *f*, is longer and thinner than in No. 1.

pittacal (pit′a-kal), *n.* [Also *pittacall;* = F. *pittacale*, < Gr. *πίττα*, *πίσσα*, pitch, + *κᾰλός*, beautiful.] A blue substance used in dyeing, originally produced from the tar of beech-wood.

pittance (pit′ans), *n.* [< ME. *pitance, pitaunce, pytance, pytawnce*, < OF. *pitance*, an allowance of food in a monastery, F. *pitance* = Sp. *pitanza* = Pg. *pitança* = OIt. *pietanza, piatanza*, It. *pietanza*, dial. *pitanza*, an allowance, daily subsistence (ML. reflex *pitantia, pitancia, pictantia*, allowance of food in a monastery); cf. OF. *robe de pitance*, a uniform; *pitance, pitence*, an anniversary service; lit. 'a pious office or service,' 'a pious dole,' 'an act of piety or pity,' < ML. *pietantia*, < **pietan(t-)s*, ppr. of **pietare*, an assumed verb (> Sp. *pitar*), dole out allowances of food, orig. of any alms, < L. *pieta(t-)s*, piety, pity, mercy: see *piety, pity*. Cf. ML. *misericordia*, a monastic repast, lit. 'pity,' 'mercy': see *misericorde*. According to Du Cange, the word (in the assumed orig. form ML. **pictantia*) meant orig. 'an allowance of the value of a picta,' < *picta*, a small coin issued by the Counts of Poitiers, < LL. *Pictavium*, the capital of the Pictavi, < *Pictavi*, for L. *Pictones*, a people in Gaul. This view is accepted by Skeat as possible, but apart from the consideration of the preceding etymology, which is confirmed by the evidence, ML. *pictantia* is not a likely form to be made from *picta* in such a sense, and there is no evidence that *picta* was in such general circulation as to make it a measure of value.] 1. An allowance or dole of food and drink; hence, any very small portion or allowance assigned or given, whether of food or money; allowance; provision; dole.

> He was an esy man to yeve penaunce
> Ther as he wiste han a good *pitaunce*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 224.
>
> Before, Diego,
> And get some pretty *pittance;* my pupil 's hungry.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.
>
> I am sensible that the income of your commission, and what I have hitherto allowed you, is but a small *pittance* for a lad of your spirit. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2. An allowance of food or money bestowed in charity; a small charitable gift or payment.

> One half of this *pittance* was even given him in money. *Macaulay.*

3. A small portion or quantity; a morsel.

> Our souls shall no longer remain obnoxious to her treacherous flesh and rebellious passions, nor ratiocinate and grow knowing by little parcels and *pittances*. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 244.
>
> Far above the mine's most precious ore
> The least small *pittance* of bare mold they prize,
> Scooped from the sacred earth where his dear relics lie.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 32.

pittancer (pit′an-sėr), *n.* [< F. *pitancier* (= Sp. *pitancero* = Pg. *pitanceiro*), < *pitance*, pittance: see *pittance*.] The officer in a monastery who distributed the pittance at certain ★appointed festivals.

pitted (pit′ed), *a.* [< *pit*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Marked thickly with pits or small depressions: as, a face *pitted* by smallpox; specifically, in *bot.*, having pits or punctations, as the walls of many cells; in *zoöl.*, having many punctations, as a surface; foveolate; areolate.—**Pitted teeth**, teeth with pits in the enamel, resulting from defective development.—**Pitted tissue.** See *prosenchyma*.—**Pitted vessel.** See *vessel*.

pitter[1]† (pit′ėr), *v. i.* [A dim. var. of *patter*[2].] To murmur; patter.

> When sommers heat hath dried up the springs,
> And when his *pittering* streames are low and thin.
> *Greene* (Park's Heliconia, III. 67).

pitter[2] (pit′ėr), *n.* [< *pit*[1] + *-er*[2].] 1. One who removes pits or stones from fruit.—2. An implement for removing the stones from such fruit as plums and peaches; a fruit-stoner. [U. S.]

pitteraro†, *n.* Same as *pederero* for *paterero*.

> In an original MS. Accompt of Arms delivered up at Inverary in obedience of the Act of Parliament for securing the peace of the Highlands, 1717, mention is made of Two *pitteraroes*, one broken.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 128.

pitticite, *n.* See *pittizite*.

Pittidæ (pit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of mesomyodian or songless passerine birds, typified by the genus *Pitta;* the Old World ant-thrushes. They are of stout form, with very short tail, and long and strong legs; the plumage is brilliant and varied. The leading genera besides *Pitta* are *Eucichla, Hydrornis*, and *Melanopitta*. These birds are characteristic of the Oriental and Australian regions, though one (*P. angolensis*) is African; they are specially abundant in the islands of the Malay archipelago. About 50 species are known.



Old World Ant-thrush (*Pitta cucullata*).

Pittinæ (pi-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pitta* + *-inæ*.] The *Pittidæ* regarded as a subfamily of some other family. Before the peculiarities of the Old World ant-thrushes were known, they were wrongly associated with the South American formicarioid birds of somewhat similar superficial aspect, the name *ant-thrush* being given to both. See *ant-thrush*, and compare cuts under *Formicarius* and *Pittidæ*.

pittine (pit′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pittas, or ant-thrushes of the Old World.

pitting (pit′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pit*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or operation of digging or sinking a hole or pit.

> The exact situation of the clay is first determined by systematic *pitting*, to a depth of several fathoms, or occasionally by boring. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 636.

2. The act or operation of placing in a pit or in pits: as, the *pitting* of potatoes; the *pitting* of hides.—3. A pit, mark, or hollow depression on the surface, such as that left on the flesh by a pustule of the smallpox.—4. A number of such pits considered collectively; a collection of pitmarks.—5. In *bot.*, the state or condition of being pitted.

> The peculiar *pitting* of the woody fibre of the fir.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 411.

6. A corrosion of the inner surface of steam-boilers, whereby the metal becomes gradually covered with small cavities.—7. Corrosion of the bottom of iron and particularly of steel ships. Blisters, and afterward pits, are formed, apparently by the action of the carbonic acid and oxygen in seawater, producing ferric oxid under the protecting paint.

pittizite, pitticite (pit′i-zīt, -sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. **πιττίζειν, πισσίζειν*, be like pitch (< *πίττα, πίσσα*, pitch), + *-ite*[2].] An arsenio-sulphate of iron, occurring in reniform masses; pitchy iron ore.

pittlet, *n.* Same as *pickle*[3], *pightle*. *Minsheu.*

pittle-pattle† (pit′l-pat″l), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *patter*[1], *patter*[2]; cf. *pitter*[1], and *prattle, tattle*, etc.] To talk unmeaningly or flippantly.

pittock (pit′ǫk), *n.* The coalfish. [Prov. Eng.]

Pittosporaceæ (pit″ǫ-spǫ-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), so called from their resinous capsules; < Gr. *πίττα, πίσσα*, pitch, + *σπόρος*, seed (see *spore*), + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants having numerous ovules, and regular flowers with five stamens. It is also characterized by its five imbricated sepals, five petals with their narrow bases or claws commonly forming an incomplete tube, versatile anthers, an ovary usually two-celled, a minute embryo in hard albumen, and loculicidal fleshy or papery fruit. There are 9 genera and about 105 species. *Pittosporum* (the type) is the only genus widely distributed, the others being all Australian. They are shrubs or shrubby twiners, sometimes procumbent, generally smooth, bearing alternate leaves, and white, blue, yellow, or rarely reddish flowers, solitary, nodding, and terminal, or variously clustered.

pittosporad (pi-tos′pǫ-rad), *n.* A plant of the family *Pittosporaceæ*.

Pittosporeæ (pit-ǫ-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Pittosporum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Pittosporaceæ*, containing *Pittosporum* and three other genera.

Pittosporum (pi-tos′pǫ-rum), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1788), so called from the viscous pulp commonly enveloping the seeds; < Gr. *πίττα*, Attic for *πίσσα*, pitch, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Pittosporaceæ*, characterized by the thick wingless seeds, and thick loculicidal capsule, which is coriaceous or woody, globose, ovate, or obovate, often compressed and with imperfect partitions. There are about 70 species, natives of Africa, warmer parts of Asia, Pacific islands, Australia, and New Zealand. They are erect shrubs, generally low, sometimes becoming small trees, often with a resinous bark, generally smooth and evergreen. They bear white or yellowish flowers in crowded terminal clusters, or sometimes solitary or few and lateral. Many species have broad shining dark-green leaves, contrasting well with the white fragrant flowers, and are cultivated under the name *hedge-laurel*. Other species are known as *Brisbane laurel, Queensland laurel*, and *kaekaro*. From the flowers of *P. undulatum*, the Victorian laurel, a highly fragrant volatile oil is distilled. This species and *P. bicolor*, the Victorian cheesewood or whitewood, yield a wood adapted to turners' use, and sometimes substituted for boxwood. A few sometimes reach the height of 90 feet, as *P. rhombifolium*.

pittypat† (pit′i-pat), *adv.* and *a.* Same as *pita-pat*.

pituita (pit-ū-ī′tä), *n.* [L., mucus, phlegm; prob., with loss of initial *s*, < *spuere*, pp. *sputus*, spit out: see *spew*. Cf. *pip*[1].] Phlegm or mucus; especially, the mucous secretion of the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane. Also, rarely, *pituite*.

> As of the *pituita*, or the bile, or the like disorders to which the body is subject.
> *T. Taylor*, tr. of Five Books of Plotinus (1794), p. 102.

pituital (pit-ū-ī′tal), *a.* [< *pituita* + *-al*.] Same as *pituitary*.

pituitary (pit′ū-i-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pituitaire* = Pg. It. *pituitario*, < L. *pituitarius*, in fem. *pituitaria* (sc. *herba*), an herb that removes phlegm, < *pituita*, phlegm: see *pituita*.] Mucous; secreting or containing mucus, or supposed to do so; relating to pituita.—**Pituitary body**, a small ovoid pale-reddish body, occupying the sella turcica, and attached to the under surface of the cerebrum by the infundibulum. It consists of two lobes—an anterior, resembling in structure that of a ductless gland, and a posterior, which in the lower vertebrates is composed of nerve-substance, forming an integral part of the brain, and called the infundibular lobe, but in the higher vertebrates showing only slight indications of nervous elements. Also called *pituitary gland, hypophysis cerebri*. See cuts under *brain* (cut 2), *Elasmobranchii*, and *encephalon*.—**Pituitary diverticulum**, a flask-like outgrowth of the middle of the upper posterior part of the buccal cavity in the embryo, which takes part in the formation of the pituitary body.—**Pituitary fossa.** See *fossa*[1], and cuts under *parasphenoid, Struthionidæ, Gallinæ, Crocodilia*, and *skull* (cut 5).—**Pituitary gland.** Same as *pituitary body*.—**Pituitary membrane.** See *membrane*.—**Pituitary space**, in *embryol.*, an open space at the base of the skull, just in advance of the end of the notochord, inclosed by the trabeculæ cranii: it subsequently becomes the seat of the pituitary body, and corresponds to what is known in human anatomy as the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. See *hypophysis*, and cuts under *chondrocranium* and *periotic* (adult turtle).—**Pituitary stem**, the hollow neck of the pituitary body, by which that body hangs from the brain; the infundibulum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.

pituite (pit′ū-īt), *n.* [< F. *pituite* = Sp. Pg. It. *pituita*, < L. *pituita*, mucus, phlegm: see *pituita*.] Same as *pituita*. [Rare.]

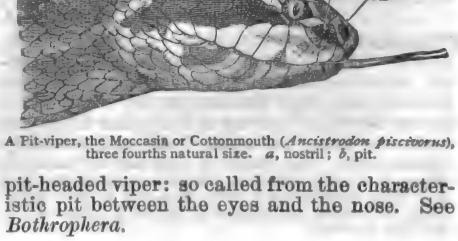
> Phlegm or *pituite* is a sort of semifluid.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi., prop. 7, § 7.

pituitous (pit-ū-ī′tus), *a.* [= F. *pituiteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *pituitoso*, < L. *pituitosus*, full of phlegm, < *pituita*, phlegm: see *pituita*.] Same as *pituitary*.

Pituophis (pi-tū′ǫ-fis), *n.* See *Pityophis*.

pituri (pi-tū′ri), *n.* A plant. See *Duboisia*.

pit-viper (pit′vī″pėr), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, as a rattlesnake; a



A Pit-viper, the Moccasin or Cottonmouth (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*), three fourths natural size. *a*, nostril; *b*, pit.

pit-headed viper: so called from the characteristic pit between the eyes and the nose. See *Bothrophera*.

pit-wood (pit'wůd), *n.* Timber used for frames, posts, etc., in mines or pits.

Another consequence of the improvement that has set in with the coal trade is the advance in *pitwood*.
The Engineer, LXVI. 40.

pit-work (pit'wėrk), *n.* The pump and gear connected with it in the engine-shaft of a mine.

pity (pit'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pitty, pitie;* < ME. *pitte, pite, pyte, pete,* < OF. *pite, pitie, pitet,* F. *pitié* = Sp. *piedad* = Pg. *piedade* = It. *pietà,* pity, < L. *pieta(t-)s,* piety, affection, pity: see *piety*. Cf. *pittance*.] 1. Sympathetic sorrow for and suffering with another; a feeling which inspires one to relieve the suffering of another.

And sapheris swete that souȝte all wrongis,
Ypoudride wyth *pete* ther it be ouȝte,
And traylid with trouthe and treste al aboute.
Richard the Redeless, i. 46.

For off the peple haue I gret *pitte*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3194.

I am not prone to weeping, as our sex
Commonly are: the want of which vain dew,
Perchance, shall dry your *pities*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 110.

For *pity* melts the mind to love.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 96.

Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His *pity* gave ere charity began.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 162.

Pity, which, being a sympathetic passion, implies a participation in sorrow, is yet confessedly agreeable.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xliv.

2†. An appeal for pity. [Rare.]

Let 's have no *pity*,
For if you do, here 's that shall cut your whistle.
Beau. and Fl.

3. A cause, matter, or source of regret or grief; a thing to be regretted: as, it is a *pity* you lost it; it is a thousand *pities* that it should be so.

Pendragon was ther deed, and many a-nother gode baron, wher-of was grete *pite* and losse to the cristen partye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 56.

That he is old, the more the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 514.

They make the King believe they mend whats amisse, and for money they make the thing worse than it is. Theres another thing in too, the more is the *pity*.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 46).

He 's a brave fellow; 'tis *pity* he should perish thus.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

'Tis a thousand *pities* (as I told my Lord of Arundel his son) that that jewel should be given away.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 23, 1678.

To have pity upon, to take pity upon, generally, to show one's pity toward by some benevolent act.

He that *hath pity upon* the poor lendeth unto the Lord.
Prov. xix. 17.

=Syn. 1. *Pity, Compassion, Commiseration, Sympathy, Condolence.* *Pity* is the only one of these words that allows even a tinge of contempt; *pity* and *compassion* come from one who is felt to be so far superior. *Sympathy*, on the other hand, puts the sufferer and the one sympathizing with him upon an equality by their fellow-feeling. *Compassion* does not keep so near its derivation; it is deep tenderness of feeling for one who is suffering. *Sympathy* is equal to *compassion* in its expression of tenderness. *Commiseration* is, by derivation, sharing another's misery; *condolence* is sharing another's grief. *Commiseration* may and *condolence* must stand for the communication to another of one's feelings of sorrow for his case. It is some comfort to receive *commiseration* or *condolence;* it gives one strength to receive *sympathy* from a loving heart; it is irksome to need *compassion;* it galls us to be *pitied*. *Sympathy* does not necessarily imply more than kinship of feeling. See also the quotations under *condolence*.

The Maker saw, took *pity*, and bestowed
Woman. *Pope*, January and May, l. 63.

In his face
Divine *compassion* visibly appear'd,
Love without end. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 141.

Losses . . .
Enow to press a royal merchant down
And pluck *commiseration* of his state
From brassy bosoms, and rough hearts of flint.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 30.

With that *sympathy* which links our fate with that of all past and future generations.
Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

To Thebes the neighb'ring princes all repair,
And with *condolence* the misfortune share.
Croxall, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

pity (pit'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pitied*, ppr. *pitying*. [< *pity*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To excite pity in; fill with pity or compassion: used impersonally.

It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that that I hear of the state of Cambridge.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

It *pitied* me to see this gentle fashion
Of her sincere but unsuccessful Passion.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 86.

The poor man would stand shaking and shrinking; I dare say it would have *pitied* one's heart to have seen him; nor would he go back again.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 295.

2. To feel pity or compassion for; compassionate; commiserate: as, to *pity* the blind or their misfortune; to *pity* the oppressed.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

He *pities* them whose fortunes are embark'd
In his unlucky quarrel.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

A weak man, put to the test by rough and angry times, as Waller was, may be *pitied*, but meanness is nothing but contemptible under any circumstances.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 19.

=Syn. 2. To sympathize with, feel for. See *pity*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To be compassionate; exercise pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. Jer. xiii. 14.

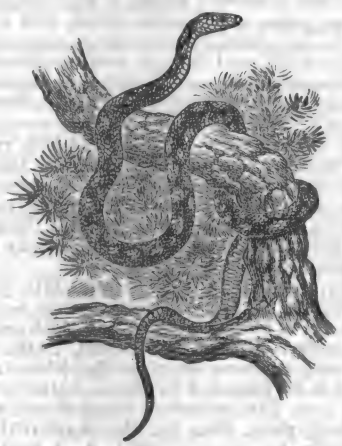
pityingly (pit'i-ing-li), *adv.* So as to show pity; compassionately.

Pitylinæ (pit-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pitylus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, typified by the genus *Pitylus;* the fringilline tanagers, having for the most part a conical or turgid bill, like a bullfinch's or a grosbeak's. The group is sometimes relegated to the *Fringillidæ*.

pityline (pit'i-lin), *a.* [< *Pitylus* + *-ine*1.] Sharing the characters of grosbeaks and tanagers; of or pertaining to the *Pitylinæ*.

Pitylus (pit'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *πίτυς*, pine.] The typical genus of pityline *Tanagridæ* or grosbeak-tanagers, having a tumid bill, as *P. grossus*.

Pityophis (pi-tī'ǫ-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hallowell, 1852; orig. *Pituophis*, Holbrook, 1842), < Gr. *πίτυς*, pine, + *ὄφις*, serpent.] A genus of North American *Colubridæ*, having carinate scales,



Pine-snake (a species of *Pityophis*).

loral and anteorbital plates present, labials entering into the orbit, posterior gastrostege entire, and all the urosteges bifid. There are several species, growing to a large size, but harmless, as *P. bellona* and *P. melanoleucus*, known as *pine-snakes* and *bull-snakes*.

★**pityriasis** (pit-i-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *πιτυρίασις*, a bran-like eruption, < Gr. *πίτυρον*, bran; cf. *πτίσσειν*, winnow.] 1. In *pathol.*, a condition of the skin or some portion of it in which it sheds more or less fine bran-like scales.—2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of piping-crows of the family *Corvidæ*, founded by Lesson in 1837. The only species, *P. gymnocephalus*, inhabits Borneo and Sumatra.—**Pityriasis alba.** Same as *pityriasis simplex*.—**Pityriasis capitis,** alopecia pityrodes capillitii. See *alopecia*.—**Pityriasis maculata et circinata.** Same as *pityriasis rosea*.—**Pityriasis pilaris,** hypertrophy of the epidermis about the orifices of the hair-follicles. Also called *keratosis pilaris* and *lichen pilaris*.—**Pityriasis rosea,** an affection of the skin lasting a few weeks and disappearing spontaneously. It presents round red maculæ, level or slightly raised, and covered with scales; it begins on the thorax usually, and may extend over the entire body. Regarded by some as a form of tinea circinata. Also called *pityriasis circinata*, and *pityriasis rubra maculata* and *circinata*.—**Pityriasis rubra.** (*a*) A rare, usually chronic and fatal, affection in which all or nearly all of the skin is a deep red, and covered with scales; itching and burning are slight or absent. Also called *dermatitis exfoliativa* and *pityriasis rubra essentialis*. (*b*) A scaly eczema. Also called *eczema squamosum* and *psoriasis diffusa*.—**Pityriasis simplex,** a simple scurfy condition of the epidermis, independent of other trouble. Also called *pityriasis alba*.—**Pityriasis tabescentium,** scurfiness of the skin seen in certain debilitated states, due to insufficient secretion of the sebaceous glands and sweat-glands.—**Pityriasis versicolor.** Same as *tinea versicolor* (which see, under *tinea*).

pityroid (pit'i-roid), *a.* [< MGr. *πιτυροειδής*, Gr. contr. *πιτυρώδης*, bran-like, < *πίτυρον*, bran, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

più (pū), *adv.* [It., = F. *plus*, < L. *plus*, more: see *plus*.] More: as, *più allegro*, quicker.

pivot (piv'ǫt), *n.* [< F. *pivot*, pivot; dim., < It. *piva, pipa*, a pipe, a peg, < ML. *pipa*, a pipe: see *pipe*1.] 1. A pin on which a wheel or other object turns.—2. *Milit.*, the officer or soldier upon whom a line of troops wheels.—3. Figuratively, that on which some matter or result hinges or depends; a turning-point.

pivot (piv'ǫt), *v.* [< *pivot*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To place on a pivot; furnish with a pivot.

II. *intrans.* To turn or swing on a pivot, or as on a pivot; hinge.

pivotal (piv'ǫt-al), *a.* [< F. *pivotal;* as *pivot* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or forming a pivot; belonging to or constituting a pivot, or that upon which something turns or depends: as, a *pivotal* question; a *pivotal* State in an election.

The slavery question, . . . which both accepted at last as the *pivotal* matter of the whole conflict.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 424.

pivotally (piv'ǫt-al-i), *adv.* In a pivotal manner; by means of or on a pivot.

pivot-bolt (piv'ǫt-bōlt), *n.* The vertical bolt which serves as the axis about which a gun swings horizontally.

pivot-bridge (piv'ǫt-brij), *n.* See *bridge*1.

pivot-broach (piv'ǫt-brōch), *n.* In *watch-making*, a fine boring-tool used to open pivot-holes.

pivot-drill (piv'ǫt-dril), *n.* In *watch-making*, a bow-drill for making pivot-holes.

pivot-file (piv'ǫt-fīl), *n.* In *watch-making*, a fine file for dressing the pivots on watch-arbors. *E. H. Knight*.

pivot-gearing (piv'ǫt-gēr″ing), *n.* Any system of gearing so devised as to admit of shifting the axis of the driver, so that the machine can be set in any direction with relation to the power, as in portable drilling-machines, center-grinding attachments, etc.

pivot-gun (piv'ǫt-gun), *n.* A gun set upon a frame-carriage which can be turned about so as to point the piece in any direction.

pivoting (piv'ǫt-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pivot*, *v.*] The putting of an artificial crown on the root of a tooth by means of a peg or pivot.

pivot-joint (piv'ǫt-joint), *n.* A lateral ginglymus joint. See *cyclarthrosis*.

pivot-lathe (piv'ǫt-lāᵺ), *n.* A small lathe used by watchmakers for turning the pivots on the ends of arbors.

pivot-man (piv'ǫt-man), *n.* The man at the flank of a line of soldiers, on whom, as a pivot, the rest of the line wheels.

pivot-pin (piv'ǫt-pin), *n.* A pin serving as a pivot; the pin of a hinge.

pivot-polisher (piv'ǫt-pol″ish-ėr), *n.* In *watch-making*, an attachment to a bench-lathe for finishing and grinding pivots and other small parts of the mechanism to any desired angle, and for drilling holes at accurately spaced intervals.

pivot-span (piv'ǫt-span), *n.* The movable span of a pivot-bridge.

pivot-tooth (piv'ǫt-tǫth), *n.* In *dentistry*, an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by means of a dowel-pin. *E. H. Knight*.

piwarrie (pi-wor'i), *n.* [Also *piworrie, paiwari;* Carib.] A fermented liquor made in parts of South America from cassava.

pixt. An obsolete form of *pyx*.

pixie, *n.* See *pixy*.

pix-jury (piks'jö″ri), *n.* In England, a jury of members of the goldsmiths' company, formed to test the purity of the coin.

pixy, pixie (pik'si), *n.*; pl. *pixies* (-siz). [Formerly also *picksy;* dial. *pisky, pisgy;* cf. Sw. dial. *pysk, pyske, pjyske, pjäske, pjöske*, etc., a fairy.] A fairy: so called in rural parts of England, and associated with the "fairy rings" of old pastures, in which they are supposed to dance by moonlight.

If thou 'rt of air, let the gray mist fold thee;
If of earth, let the swart mine hold thee;
If a *pixie*, seek thy ring. *Scott*, Pirate, xxiii.

Pixy ring, a fairy ring or circle. See *fairy ring*, under *fairy*. *Halliwell*.

pixy-led (pik'si-led), *a.* Led by pixies; hence, bewildered.

pixy-puff (pik'si-puf), *n.* A broad species of fungus. *Halliwell*.

pixy-purse (pik'si-pėrs), *n.* The ovicapsule of a shark, skate, or ray; a sea-barrow. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [Local, Eng.]

pixy-seat (pik'si-sēt), *n.* A snarl or entangled spot in a horse's mane. [Prov. Eng.]

pixy-stool (pik'si-stōl), *n.* A toadstool or mushroom: sometimes applied specifically to *Cantharellus cibarius*, or edible chanterelle.

pixy-wheel (pik'si-hwēl), *n.* Same as *whorl*. Compare *fairy millstone*, under *fairy*.

pizain, pizaine, *n.* Same as *pisan*[2].

pizan-collar, *n.* Same as *pisan*[2]. *Planché.*

pize[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

pize[2] (pīz), *n.* [Also *pise, pies;* origin obscure.] A term used in mild execration, like *pox*.

A *pies* upon you; well, my father has made Lucy swear too never to see Truman without his consent.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street. (*Nares.*)

Pize on 'em, they never think before hand of any thing.
Congreve, Love for Love, v. 2.

This peevish humour of melancholy sits ill upon you. . . . A *pize* on it, send it off. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

pizzicato (pit-si-kä'tō), *a.* [It., twitched, nipped, pp. of *pizzicare*, twitch, nip, pinch: see *pinch*.] In music for stringed instruments of the viol family, noting the manner of playing, or the effect produced, when the strings are plucked or twanged by the finger, as in harp-playing, instead of sounded by means of the bow. The end of a passage to be thus rendered is marked by *col arco*, 'with the bow,' or simply *arco*. Abbreviated *pizz.*

pizzle (piz'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pizzel, pisle;* < LG. *pesel*, a pizzle; dim. of MD. *pese*, D. *pees*, a sinew, string, pizzle, whence also MD. *peserick*, a sinew, string, whip of bull's hide, pizzle, D. *pezerik, peesrik* = MLG. *peserik*, LG. (G. dial.) *peserick*, pizzle. The MHG. *visel*, G. *fisel*, penis, is a diff. word, akin to L. *penis:* see *penis*.] The penis of an animal, as a bull. *Sir T. Browne.*

pk. A common contraction of *park* and *peck*.

pkg. A commercial contraction of *package*.

pl. An abbreviation of *plural*.

placability (plā-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *placabilite* = Sp. *placabilidad* = Pg. *placabilidade* = It. *placabilità*, < L. *placabilita(t-)s*, < *placabilis*, placable: see *placable*.] The quality of being placable or appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified or placated.

Placability is no lyttell parte of benignitie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

placable (plā'ka-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *placable* = Sp. *placable* = Pg. *placavel* = It. *placabile*, < L. *placabilis*, easily appeased, < *placare*, appease. see *placate*.] Capable of being placated or pacified; easy to be appeased; willing to forgive.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild.
Milton, P. L., xi. 151.

So mild and *placable* was Facilidas that he refused to put him [Claudius] to death, but sent him prisoner to the mountain of Wechne.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, III. 444.

placableness (plā'ka-bl-nes), *n.* Placability.

placably (plā'ka-bli), *adv.* In a placable manner; with readiness to forgive.

placard (plak'ärd or plā-kärd'), *n.* [Formerly also *placart* and *plackard;* = MD. *plackaerd*, < OF. *placard, placart, plaquart*, < F. *placard, plaquard* (= Sp. obs. *placarte*), a placard, a writing pasted on a wall, etc., also rough-cast on walls (OF. also a plate, a part of armor, a piece of money), < *plaquer*, stick or paste on, also rough-cast (< D. *plakken*, glue or fasten up, plaster), < *plaque*, a plate, panel, piece of money, etc.: see *plack, plaque*. Cf. *placcate*.] **1.** A written or printed paper displaying some proclamation or announcement, and intended to be posted in a public place to attract public attention; a posting-bill; a poster.—**2**†. An edict, manifesto, proclamation, or command issued by authority.

And that, vpon the innocencie of my said chancellor declared, it may further please the king's grace to award a *placard* vnto his attorney to confesse the saide enditement to be vntrue. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 741.

All Coins bear his Stamp, all *Placarts* or Edicts are published in his Name. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

3†. A public permit, or one given by authority; a license.

Euery licence, *placard*, or graunt made to any person or persons, for the hauinge maintenance or keeping of any bowling alleys, dicing houses, or any other vnlawfull game prohibited by the lawes and statutes of this realme, shal be . . . utterly voyde and of none effect. An. 2 & 3 P. and M. cap. 9. *Rastall*, Statutes, fol. 344.

Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these sports. *Fuller.*

4†. In *medieval armor*, same as *placcate*.

Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviers and the two *plackardes* of the same curiously graven and conningly costed. *Hall*, Henry IV., f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

5. A plate or tag on which to place a mark of ownership.

Their Pistolls was the next, which marked Smith upon the *placard*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 17.

6†. Pargeting; parget-work.—**7.** (*a*) The woodwork or cabinet-work composing the door of a closet, etc., with its framework. Hence—(*b*) A closet formed or built in a wall, so that only the door is visible from the exterior.

placard (plā-kärd' or plak'ärd), *v. t.* [< *placard, n.*] **1.** To post placards upon: as, to *placard* the walls of a town.—**2.** To make known or make public by means of placards: as, to *placard* the failure of a bank.

placate (plā'kāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *placated*, ppr. *placating*. [< L. *placatus*, pp. of *placare* (> It. *placare* = Sp. Pg. *a-placar*), appease; cf. *placere*, please: see *please*.] To appease or pacify; conciliate.

Therefore is he always propitiated and *placated*, both first and last. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 476.

placation (plā-kā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *placation* = Sp. *a-placación* = Pg. *a-placação* = It. *placazione;* < L. as if **placatio(n-)*, < *placare*, placate: see *placate*.] **1.** The act of placating, appeasing, pacifying, or conciliating; propitiation.

They were the first that instituted sacrifices of *placation*, with inuocations and worship.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

2. A propitiatory act.

The people were taught and perswaded by such *placations* and worships to receaue any helpe, comfort, or benefite to them selues.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 23.

placatory (plā'kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *placate* + *-ory*.] Conciliatory; intended to placate or appease or propitiate; betokening pacific intentions.

placcate (plak'āt), *n.* [= MD. *plackaet*, D. *plakkaat*, a placard, an altered form of *plackaerd* (see *placard*); appar. < ML. **placcata*, < *placca, placa*, a plate: see *plack*, and cf. *placard*.] In *medieval armor:* (*a*) A plate of steel used as additional defense, and specifically the doubling of the lower part of the breastplate, often made by bolting on an additional solid thickness of iron: a similar placcate was used for the back. (*b*) A plate of hammered iron reinforcing the gambeson or brigandine in the same parts of the body as (*a*). (*c*) A garment of fence worn in the thirteenth century, consisting of a leather jacket or doublet lined with thin strips or splints of steel; a variety of the brigandine. Also *placket, plaquet*.

place (plās), *n.* [< ME. *place* (= MD. *plaetse*, D. *plaats* = MLG. *plas, plātse, plātze* = MHG. *platz, blatz, blaz*, G. *platz* = Icel. (13th century) *plāz* = Sw. *plats* = Dan. *plads*), < OF. *place*, F. *place*, a place, court, = Sp. *plaza* = Pg. *praça* = It. *piazza*, < L. *platēa*, a street, courtyard, area, < Gr. *πλατεῖα*, a broad way in a city, a street; prop. fem. (sc. *ὁδός*, way) of *πλατύς*, flat, wide, broad: see *plat*[3].] **1.** A broad way or open space in a city or town; an area or public courtyard devoted to some particular use or having some specific character; a public square or quadrangle. With a proper or other distinctive name prefixed, *place* is often applied to a street or part of a street, or to a square: as, Waverley *Place*, Waterloo *Place*, Temple *Place*.

The other squirrel was stolen from me by the hangman boys in the market-*place*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 60.

In the middle is a little *place*, with two or three cafés decorated by wide awnings.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 176.

2. An area or portion of land marked off or regarded as marked off or separated from the rest, as by occupancy, use, or character; region; locality; site; spot.

The *place* whereon thou standest is holy ground.
Ex. iii. 5.

Whilst the mercies of God do promise us heaven, our conceits and opinions exclude us from that *place*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 56.

Iron Grates inclose the *Place* called the Choir, so that there 's no Entrance.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 26.

There was no convenient *place* in the town for strangers.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 44.

3. A particular town or village: as, Hampton is a historic *place;* a thriving *place*.

I am a Devonshire man born, and Tavistock the *place* of my once abiding. *R. Peeke* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 632).

This inner part of the bay [of Fana] has a fine beech on the west and south sides for boats to come up to, and seems to be the *place* called Notium by Strabo.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 7.

4. A mansion with its adjoining grounds; a residence or dwelling; a manor-house.

The Harringtons had of ancient time a faire manor *place*, within a mile of Hornebˢ Castell. *Leland*, Itinerary, VI. 59.

Yborn he was in fer contree
In Flaundres al biyonde the see,
At Popering in the *place*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 9.

5. A building or a part of a building set apart for any purpose; quarters of any kind: as, a *place* of worship; a *place* in the country; a *place* of business.

I do not like the Tower of any place.
Did Julius Cæsar build that *place*, my lord?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 70.

To see Mr. Spong, and found him out by Southampton Market, and there carried my wife, and up to his chamber, a bye *place*, but with a good prospect of the fields.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 65.

6. A fortified post; a stronghold.—**7.** Room to abide in; abode; lodgment; location.

I know that ye are Abraham's seed; but ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in you. John viii. 37.

Can Discontent find *Place* within that breast?
Congreve, To Cynthia.

8. Room to stand or sit in; a particular location, as a seat, or a space for sitting or standing, as in a coach, car, or public hall.

Our *places* by the coach are taken.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxii.

"No person to be admitted to keep *Places* in the Pit" seems a singular order, were it not explicable by the fact that people used to send their footmen to keep *places* for them until their arrival, and that the manners of these gentry gave great offence to the habitués of the pit.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 13.

9. A particular locality; a particular spot or portion of a surface or in a body: as, a sore *place;* a soft *place*.—**10.** The proper or appropriate location or position: as, a *place* for everything, and everything in its *place*.

This is no *place* for Ladies; we allow
Her absence. *Heywood*, Royal King.

That it may be possible to put a book in its *place* on a shelf there must be (1) the book, and (2), distinct and apart from it, the *place* on the shelf.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 55.

11. In the abstract, the determinate portion of space occupied by any body.

A mind not to be changed by *place* or time;
The mind is its own *place*, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 253.

Place . . . stands for that space which any body takes up, and so the universe is in a *place*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 10.

12. A portion or passage of a book or writing.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this.
Acts viii. 32.

Hosea, in the person of God, saith of the Jews: They have reigned, but not by me: . . . Which *place* proveth plainly that there are governments which God doth not avow.
Bacon, Holy War.

This *place* some of the old doctors understood too literally. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 136.

13. [In this sense a translation of L. *locus*, Gr. *τόπος* (see *topic*).] In *logic* and *rhet.*, a topic; a class of matters of discourse; an order of considerations comprising all those which have analogous relations to their subjects.

A *place* is the resting corner of an argumente, or els a mark which geveth warning to our memorie what we may speake probably, either in the one parte or the other, upon al causes that fal in question. . . . For these *places* bee nothing elles but covertes or boroughs, wherin, if any one searche diligently, he maye finde game at pleasure.
Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

14. In *falconry*, the greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight.

A falcon, towering in her pride of *place*,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 12.

Eagles can have no speed except when at their *place*, and then to be sure their weight increases their velocity.
Thornton, Sporting Tour.

15. Room; stead: with the sense of substitution: preceded by *in*.

And Joseph said unto them, Fear not; for am I *in* the *place* of God? Gen. l. 19.

Sir Thomas More is chosen
Lord Chancellor *in* your *place*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 394.

In place
Of thanks, devise to extirpe the memory
Of such an act. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

16. A situation; an appointment; an employment; hence, office: as, a politician striving for *place;* a coachman wanting a *place*.

Though he had offered to lay down his *place*, yet, when he saw they went about it, he grew passionate, and expostulated with them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 394.

For neither pension, post, nor *place*
Am I your humble debtor.
Burns, The Dream.

17. Official or social status or dignity; vocation, station, or condition in life, etc.: as, to make one know his *place*.

When any of great *place* dyeth, they assemble the Astrologers, and tell the houre of his natiuitie, that they may by their Art finde a Planet fitting to the burning of the corpes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

Their summons call'd
From every band and squared regiment
By *place* or choice the worthiest.
Milton, P. L., i. 759.

She teaches him his *place* by an incomparable discipline.
The Century, XXXVII. 231.

18. Precedence; priority in rank, dignity, or importance.

Come, do you think I'd walk in any plot
Where Madam Sempronia should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come in the rear, or on the by?
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

You do not know
What 'tis to be a lady and take *place*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

19. Point or degree in order of proceeding: as, in the first *place;* in the second *place;* in the last *place*.—**20.** In *geom.* See *locus*, 3.—**21.** Position; specifically, in *astron.*, the bearing of a heavenly body at any instant: as, the moon's *place* (that is, its right ascension and declination, or direction otherwise specified).—**22.** Ground or occasion; room.

There is no *place* of doubting but that it was the very same. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

23. Position, in general.

By improvement they [of Scio] have all sorts of fruit trees, and the mulberry-tree for their silk has a great *place* among them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

Acronychal, aphetical, common, decimal, eccentric place. See the adjectives.—**Apparent place of a star.** See *apparent*.—**Body of a place.** See *body*.—**Heliocentric, high, holy, inward place.** See the adjectives.—**In place.** (*a*) In position or adjustment. (*b*) Into occasion, opportunity, or use.

And gladly ther-of wolde thei ben a-venged, yef thei myght come *in place*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 444.

(*c*) In *geol.*, in its original position; not moved, especially by currents of water or by other erosive agencies, from its natural bed, or the place which it occupied when the deposit of which it constitutes a part was formed. (*d*†) In presence; present.

Thy love is present there with thee *in place*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 16.

Jumping-off place. See *jump*[1].—**Law of place,** the law in force within a particular jurisdiction: commonly used with reference to the place where a contract is made or to be performed; the lex loci.—**Mean place.** See *mean*[3].—**Most holy place.** See *holy of holies*, under *holy*.—**Out of place.** (*a*) Not properly placed or adjusted in relation to other things; displaced. Hence—(*b*) Ill-assorted; ill-timed; inappropriate; disturbing: as, conduct or remarks *out of place*.—**Place kick.** See *kick*.—**Place of election,** in *surg.* See *election*.—**Place of worship,** a church, chapel, or meeting-house.—**Places of arms,** in *fort.* See *arm*[2].—**Strong place,** a fortress or a fortified town; a stronghold.

At a few miles' distance was the *strong place* of Ripa Candida. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

To give place, to make room or way; yield.

And when a lady's in the case,
You know all other things *give place*.
Gay, Hare and many Friends.

They heard Jonah and *gave place* to his preaching.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Neither *give place* to the devil. Eph. iv. 27.

To have place. (*a*) To have room, seat, or footing: as, such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart. (*b*) To have actual existence.—**To make place,** to make room; give way.

Make place! bear back there!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

To take place. (*a*) To come to pass; happen; occur. (*b*) To take precedence or priority. See def. 18. (*c*†) To take effect; avail.

But none of these excuses would *take place*. *Spenser*.

The powder in the touch-hole being wet, and the ship having fresh way with wind and tide, the shot *took place* in the shrouds and killed a passenger.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 271.

place (plās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *placed*, ppr. *placing*. [=F. *placer;* from the noun.] **1.** To put or set in a particular place or position.

Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 57.

Hither came Cæsar iorneying night and daye wyth as muche speede as might be, and, taking the towne, *placed* garyson in it. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 80.

The king being dead,
This hand shall *place* the crown on Queen Jane's head.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 8.

This seate is admirably *plac'd* for field sports, hawking, hunting, or racing. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

Over all a Counterpane was plac'd.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

2. To put or set in position or order; arrange; dispose.

Commend his good choice, and right *placing* of wordes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 88.

For he obtaineth places of honor which can most fitly *place* his wordes, and most eloquently write of the subiect propounded. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 438.

3. To put in office or a position of authority; appoint; ordain to a charge.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands. Ex. xviii. 21.

This gentleman was a Mr. Thompson, the son of a *placed* minister of Melrose.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 80.

4. To find a place, home, situation, etc., for; arrange for the residence, instruction, or employment of.

I am always glad to get a young person well *placed* out. Four nieces of Mrs. Jenkinson are most delightfully situated through my means.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxix.

5. To put out at interest; invest: as, to *place* money in the funds.—**6.** To arrange or make provision for: as, to *place* a loan.—**7.** To set; base; put; repose: as, to *place* confidence in a friend.

Let them shew where the God of our Fathers imposed any of those heavy burdens which the Scribes and Pharisees *place* so much of their Religion in.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

The Egyptians *place* great faith in dreams.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 339.

=**Syn. 1.** *Set, Lay*, etc. (see *put*), station, establish, deposit.

placebo (plā-sē'bō), *n.* [< ME. *placebo*, < OF. *placebo*, < L. *placebo*, I will please; 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of *placere*, please: see *please*.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vespers of the office for the dead. It was so called from the initial words of the opening antiphon, *Placebo Domino in regione vivorum* (I shall be acceptable unto the Lord in the land of the living), taken from Psalm cxiv. 9 of the Vulgate (cxvi. 9 of the authorized version).

2. A medicine adapted rather to please than to benefit a patient.

Physicians appeal to the imagination in desperate cases with bread pills and *placebos*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 145.

To sing placebo†, to act with servile complaisance; agree with one in his opinions.

Beth ware, therfore, with lordes how ye pleye,
Syngeth Placebo—and I shal if I kan.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 367.

Of which comedie . . . when some (to *sing placebo*) advised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plaine, . . . yet he would haue it allowed.
Sir J. Harrington, Pref. to Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.

place-brick (plās'brik), *n.* In *brickmaking*, an inferior kind of brick, which, having been outermost or furthest from the fire in the clamp or kiln, has not received sufficient heat to burn it thoroughly. Place-bricks are consequently soft, and uneven in texture. They are also termed *peckings*, and sometimes *sandel* or *samel bricks*.

place-broker (plās'brō'kėr), *n.* One who disposes of official place for his own profit; one who traffics in public offices, whether for his personal profit or for that of others.

placefult (plās'fûl), *a.* [< *place* + *-ful.*] Filling a place.

And in their precinct
(Proper and *placefull*) stood the troughs and pailes
In which he milk'd. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

place-hunter (plās'hun'tėr), *n.* One who seeks persistently for public office.

The multiplication of salaried functionaries creates a population of *place-hunters*.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 377, note.

placeless (plās'les), *a.* [< *place* + *-less.*] Having no place or office. *Canning*.

placeman (plās'man), *n.*; pl. *placemen* (-men). One who holds or occupies a place; specifically, one who has an office under government.

A cabinet which contains not *placemen* alone, but independent and popular noblemen and gentlemen.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

placement (plās'ment), *n.* [< *place* + *-ment.*] A putting, placing, or setting. [Rare.]

They are harmful in proportion as the *placement* of the loan disturbs the market value of the commodities.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 415.

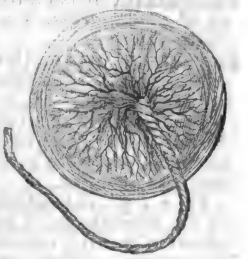
placemonger (plās'mung"gėr), *n.* One who traffics in public employments and patronage.

place-name (plās'nām), *n.* The name of a place or locality; such a name as is given to places; a local name: in contradistinction to *personal name*.

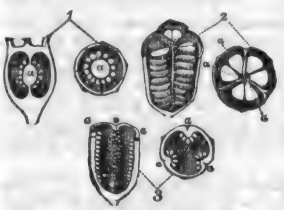
placent†, *n.* [< L. *placenta*, a cake, = Gr. πλακοῦς (πλακουντ-), a flat cake, contr. of πλακόεις (πλακοεντ-), flat, < πλάξ (πλακ-), anything flat.] A cake.

Afterwards make a confection of it [flower-de-luce] with clarified hony, which must be so hard that you may make small *placents* or trocisces of it; dry them in the shadow.
T. Adams, Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 29.

★**placenta** (plā-sen'tä), *n.*; pl. *placentas* or *placentæ* (-täz, -tē). [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *placenta*, < NL. *placenta*, placenta (something having a flattened circular form), lit. 'cake,' a particular use of L. *placenta*, a cake: see *placent*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *med.*: (*a*) The organ of attachment of a vertebrate embryo or fetus to the wall of the uterus or womb of the female. It is a specially modified part of the surface of the chorion or outside one of the fetal envelops, of a flattened circular form, like a plate or saucer, one side of which is closely applied to the wall of the womb, and from the other side of which proceeds the umbilical cord or navel-string. It is highly vascular, and in intimate vital connection with a similarly vascular area of the uterine walls, serving for the interchange of the constituents of the blood between the mother and the fetus, and thus acting during uterine life as the organ of circulation, respiration, and nutrition of the fetus. The human placenta is about as large as a soup-plate, and in connection with the navel-string and membranes is commonly known as the *uterine cake*, *afterbirth*, or *secundines*. The presence of a true placenta is necessarily restricted to viviparous vertebrates, and does not occur in all of these (for the marsupials, with the exception of *Perameles*, are devoid of a placenta). Several forms of placenta have been distinguished among placental mammals, and made a basis of classification. See also cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*. Hence—(*b*) Some analogous part or organ in other animals, having a similar function. (1) In ascidians, the organ by which a fetal sexless ascidiozooid is attached for a time to the wall of the atrial cavity of the parent. See cut under *Salpa*. (2) In infusorians, a name given by Stein to the single mass resulting from the coalescence of the segments of the nuclei of different individuals after the process of conjugation.


Human Placenta (unattached surface), with umbilical cord.

2. In echinoderms, a flat discoidal sea-urchin, as a sand-dollar or cake-urchin: used in a generic sense by Klein, 1734.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, now called *Placuna*.—**4.** In *bot.*, that part of the ovary of flowering plants which bears the ovules. It is usually the more or less enlarged or modified margins of the carpellary leaves, and is of a soft cellular texture. When the ovary is composed of a single leaf, both margins give rise to ovules, and they are consequently in two rows. In a compound ovary there are various modifications of the placenta. Thus, when the edges of the carpellary leaves all meet in a common axis, the placentas are said to be *axile*. When, by obliteration of the dissepiments, such an ovary becomes one-celled, the axile placentas remain in a column as a *free central placenta*. Or, when the edges of the carpellary leaves barely meet and slightly incurve, the placentas become *parietal*, being borne on the wall. There are all degrees of incurvation, the placentas being located accordingly. In vascular cryptogams the point giving rise to the sporangia is sometimes called the *placenta*. The placenta is sometimes termed the *trophospermium* and *spermophorum*. See also cut under *ovary*.—**Battledore placenta,** a placenta which has the cord attached to the edge.—**Deciduate placenta,** a placenta which comes away entire at parturition, as in woman and many other mammals.—**Discoidal placenta.** See *discoidal*.—**Nondeciduate placenta,** a placenta which is not deciduate.—**Parietal placenta.** See *parietal*, and def. 4, above.—**Placenta adherent,** a placenta which has, through inflammation during pregnancy, formed adhesions to the uterus.—**Placenta cruoris,** blood-clot.—**Placenta prævia,** that condition of the placenta in which it is attached over the internal os, thus necessitating its rupture or detachment, with consequent hemorrhage, before the contents of the uterus can be expelled.—**Placenta sanguinis,** blood-clot.—**Placenta succenturia,** a supernumerary placental mass, produced by the development of an isolated patch of chorion villi.—**Polycotyledonary placenta,** a placenta whose fetal villi are arranged in distinct tufts or cotyledons, as in the cow.


1. Free central placenta, transverse and vertical sections. 2. Axile central placenta. 3. Parietal placenta. *a*, *a*, Placentas.

placental (plā-sen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *placentalis*, < *placenta*, placenta: see *placenta*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the placenta.—**2.** Forming or constituted by a placenta: as, *placental* gestation; a *placental* part of the chorion.—**3.** Provided with a placenta; placentate or placentary: as, a *placental* mammal.—**Placental dystocia,** difficult birth of the placenta.—**Placental murmur** or **souffle,** a murmur heard on auscultation of the pregnant uterus, and regarded as due to the placental circulation.

II. *n.* A placental mammal; any member of the *Placentalia*.

Placentalia (plas-en-tā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), neut. pl. of *placentalis:* see *placental*.] Placental mammals; those mammals which are placentate or placentiferous: distinguished from *Implacentalia*. The *Placentalia* were formerly one of two prime divisions of mammals, contrasted with marsupials and monotremes together. The division corresponds to *Monodelphia*, and also to *Eutheria*. Also *Placentaria*.

placentalian (plas-en-tā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Placentalia;* placental.

II. *n.* A member of the *Placentalia;* a placental.

Placentaria (plas-en-tā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *placentarius:* see *placentary.*] Same as *Placentalia.*

placentary (plas'en-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *placentaire,* < NL. **placentarius,* < *placenta,* placenta: see *placenta.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the placenta; placental; pertaining to the *Placentaria.*—2. Made or done with reference to the placenta or to placentation: as, a *placentary* classification.

II. *n.*; pl. *placentaries* (-riz). 1. A member of the *Placentalia;* a placental.—2. In *bot.,* a placenta bearing numerous ovules.

Placentata (plas-en-tā'tä), *n. pl.* Same as *Placentalia.*

placentate (plā-sen'tāt), *a.* [< NL. **placentatus,* < *placenta,* placenta: see *placenta.*] Having a placenta; placentiferous; placental.

placentation (plas-en-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *placentation* = Pg. *placentação,* as *placentate* + *-ion.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The attachment of the embryo or fetus to the uterus by means of a placenta; uterogestation. (*b*) The mode in which this attachment is effected; the manner of the disposition or construction of the placenta: as, deciduate or discoidal *placentation.*—2. In *bot.,* the disposition or arrangement of the placentas.

placentiferous (plas-en-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *placenta* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Provided with a placenta; gestating in the womb, as a mammal.—2. In *bot.,* bearing or producing a placenta; having a placenta.

Also *placentigerous.*

All *Placentiferous* Animals (if I may assume this word) he affirms to have three Membranes.
H. Oldenburg in Philos. Trans., II. 512.

As though the *placentiferous* lines were detached.
Masters, Henfrey's Bot., p. 300.

placentiform (plā-sen'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *placentiforme,* < NL. *placenta,* placenta, + L. *forma,* form.] 1. In *zoöl.,* having the form, structure, or character of a placenta.—2. In *bot.,* shaped like a placenta; having a thick circular disk, concave in the middle on both upper and lower sides. The root of *Cyclamen* is an example.

placentigerous (plas-en-tij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *placenta,* placenta, + L. *gerere,* carry.] Same as *placentiferous.*

placentious† (plā-sen'shus), *a.* [< L. *placen(t-)s,* pleasing (see *pleasant*), + *-ious.*] Pleasant; amiable.

John Walbye, . . . a *placentious* person, gaining the good-will of all with whom he conversed.
Fuller, Worthies, York, III. 467.

placentitis (plas-en-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *placenta,* placenta, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the placenta.

placentoid (plā-sen'toid), *a.* [< NL. *placenta,* placenta, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] Like a placenta; placentiform.

place-proud (plās'proud), *a.* Proud of position or rank. *Fletcher,* Wit without Money, iii. 1.

placer[1] (plā'sėr), *n.* [< *place* + *-er*[1].] One who places, locates, or sets.

Lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants both humble and tall,
Was not I planted of thine owne hand,
To be the primrose of all thy land?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

★**placer**[2] (plā'sėr; Amer. Sp. pron. plä-sär'), *n.* [< Sp. *placer,* a place near a river where gold-dust is found (cf. *placel,* a sand-bank), < *plaza,* a place: see *place.*] In *mining,* a place where the superficial detritus is washed for gold or other valuable minerals. Placer-mining has hardly any other meaning in English than that of gold-washing, but it is not used in speaking of washing for gold by the hydraulic method. Washing for tin—a kind of mining not carried on in the United States—is called *s'reaming.* —**Placer-claim,** a mining claim to a placer deposit; under the United States mining law, a tract of mineral land upon which the owner of the claim is entitled to the ordinary surface rights and all forms of mineral deposits, save known lodes and veins. A placer-claim is limited in depth and does not possess extralateral rights (see *lode*[1], and *mining claim,* under *mining*), except that no location can include more than 20 acres for each individual claimant, and that, where the lands located under such a claim have been previously surveyed by the United States, the exterior limits of the entry must conform to the legal divisions of the public lands and rectangular subdivisions thereof. A patent for a placer-claim includes a vein or lode not at the time known to exist within its limits; but it does not include a known vein or lode, unless so expressed.

placet (plā'set), *n.* [L., it pleases; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *placere:* see *please.*] 1. An expressed sanction: permission given by one in authority; specifically, sanction granted to the promulgation and execution of an ecclesiastical ordinance, and particularly such sanction granted by a sovereign to papal bulls, briefs, and other edicts.

Such therefore is that secondary reason which hath place in divinity, which is grounded upon the *placets* of God. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 364.

2. A vote of assent in a council; a vote of the governing body in a university.

placid (plas'id), *a.* [< F. *placide* = Sp. *plácido* = Pg. It. *placido,* < L. *placidus,* gentle, mild, < *placere,* please: see *please.*] Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; serene; calm; unruffled; peaceful; mild.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

That *placid* intercourse [with the great minds of former ages] is disturbed by no jealousies or resentments.
Macaulay, Bacon.

That *placid* aspect and meek regard.
Milton, P. R., iii. 217.

=Syn. *Tranquil, Serene,* etc. See *calm*[1].

placidious† (plā-sid'i-us), *a.* [< *placid* + *-ious.*] Gentle; placid.

Most easie, peaceable, and *placidious.*
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts, p. 158. (*Halliwell.*)

placidity (plā-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *placidité* = It. *placidità,* < L. *placidita(t-)s,* < *placidus,* placid: see *placid.*] The state or character of being placid; tranquillity; peacefulness; quietness; calmness.

That habitual *placidity* of temper which results from the extinction of vicious and perturbing impulses.
Lecky, European Morals, I. 189.

placidly (plas'id-li), *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

placidness (plas'id-nes), *n.* The state or character of being placid.

placit†, *n.* [= Pg. It. *placito,* < L. *placitum,* that which is pleasing, a maxim, an order, < *placitus,* pp. of *placere,* please: see *please.* Cf. *plea, plead.*] Same as *placet.*

Sextus Empiricus was but a diligent collector of the *placits* and opinions of other philosophers.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

placita, *n.* Plural of *placitum.*

placitory (plas'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *placitum,* plea (see *placit, plea*), + *-ory.*] Of or relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

placitum (plas'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *placita* (-tä). [ML.: see *placit, plea.*] In the middle ages, a public assembly of all degrees of men, where the sovereign presided, usually summoned to consult upon great affairs of state; hence, a resolution taken by such an assembly; also, a penalty or fine, or a plea or suit.

plack (plak), *n.* [< OF. *plaque, placque, plecque, plache,* a coin so called (also *plaquette*), F. *plaque,* a plate, slab, patch, veneer, etc., < MD. *placke, plecke* (= Flem. *placke* = MLG. *placke,* in ML. *placa, placca*), a coin so called, D. *plak,* a thin slice, a ferrule; cf. MD. *placke, plecke,* a spot, a place, village, town, also a patch; mixed, in the form *blecke,* etc., with MD. *bleck, blick,* a plate, as of tin or lead, D. *blik,* white iron, tin, = OHG. *bleh, pleh, plech, blech,* MHG. *blech,* a plate, thin leaf of metal, etc., = Sw. *bleck* = Dan. *blik,* white iron, sheet-metal. Cf. *placard, plaque.*] A Scotch billon coin current in the fifteenth century (from 1468), and also in the sixteenth century. It was worth 4 pence Scotch (about two thirds of the United States cent), and under James VI. 8 pence Scotch. —**Plack and bawbee,** to the last farthing; fully. [Scotch.]



Obverse. Reverse.
Plack of Mary, Queen of Scots.—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

placket (plak'et), *n.* [< OF. *placquette,* a thin plate (a placket being appar. a patch sewed on), dim. of *plaque,* plate: see *plack.* Cf. *plaquette, placard.*] 1†. A pocket, especially a pocket in a woman's dress.

When she comes into a great prease of people, for fear of the cutpurse, on a sudden she'll swap thee into her *plackerd.* *Greene,* Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, i. 1.

Just like a plow-boy tir'd in a browne jacket,
And breeches round, long leathern point, no *placket.*
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 170. (*Nares.*)

2. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; a fent.

That a cod-piece were far fitter here than a pinned *placket.* *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Cure, i. 2.

3. A petticoat; hence, figuratively, a woman.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket?*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

If the maides a spinning goe,
Burne the flax, and fire their toe,
Scorch their *plackets.*
Herrick, Saint Distaff's Day.

4. Same as *placcate.*

placket-hole (plak'et-hōl), *n.* Same as *placket,* 2.

plackless (plak'les), *a.* [< *plack* + *-less.*] Penniless; without money.

Poor, *plackless* devils like mysel'! *Burns,* Scotch Drink.

plack-pie (plak'pī), *n.* A pie formerly sold for a plack. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

Placobranchia (plak-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1857), < Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), something flat, a tablet, plate, + *βραγχια,* gills.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods, established for the family *Elysiidæ,* characterized by having lamellar or venose gills on the upper surface of the mantle.

placoderm (plak'ō-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + *δέρμα,* skin, < *δέρειν,* flay.] **I.** *a.* Having the skin covered with broad flat plates, as a fish; belonging to the *Placodermi.*

II. *n.* A ganoid fish of the group *Placodermi.*

placodermal (plak-ō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *placoderm* + *-al.*] Same as *placoderm.*

Placodermata (plak-ō-dėr'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *placoderm.*] Same as *Placodermi.*

placodermatous (plak-ō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* Same as *placoderm.*

Placodermi (plak-ō-dėr'mī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *placoderm.*] An order of fishes, constituted for some remarkable Paleozoic forms of doubtful relationships. It has been variously defined. As usually limited, it includes fishes which had a persistent notochord, neural and hemal spines and interspinals connecting with a dorsal and an anal fin, a jointed pectoral appendage inclosed in a bony covering, the head and front of the body inclosed by bony dorsal and ventral shields, no ventrals, and a distinct lower jaw. It is now variously divided and as an ordinal term has passed out of use. Also *Placodermata, Placoganoidei.*

placodont (plak'ō-dont), *n.* [< *Placodus* (*-odont-*).] A member of the group *Placodontia* or family *Placodontidæ.*

Placodontia (plak-ō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A group of extinct reptiles, which had double nares, a palate with a paired longitudinal series of pavement teeth and similar ones present in a single series on the dentary, and maxillæ with conical or molariform teeth. It has been referred to the fishes, and among the reptiles to the *Sauropterygia;* but late systematists regard it as a suborder of the order *Theromorpha.*

Placodontidæ (plak-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Placodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct reptiles, represented by the genus *Placodus.* They are the only known members of the group *Placodontia.* The general form is unknown. The skull was broad behind, with an apparently compound temporal arcade and a postorbital bar; the teeth around the palate were like paving-stones. The species lived in the Triassic period.

Placodus (plak'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth.*] A genus of reptiles having pavement-like teeth. *P. gigas* is a species of the Trias.

placoganoid (plak-ō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + E. *ganoid.*] **I.** *a.* Having a placoid exoskeleton, as a ganoid fish; belonging to the *Placoganoidei.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Placoganoidei.*

placoganoidean (plak″ō-ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *placoganoid* + *-ean.*] Same as *placoganoid.*

Placoganoidei (plak″ō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *placoganoid.*] Same as *Placodermi.*

placoid (plak'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **πλακοειδής,* contr. *πλακώδης,* flat, < *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + *εἶδος,* form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Plate-like: noting the dermal investments of sharks, which take the place of true scales and are the ossified papillæ of the cutis. In combination they form the shagreen of the sharks. The name is also extended to the tubercular or thorn-like armature of the skin in rays.

2. Having placoid scales, as a fish; belonging to the *Placoidei.* See cut under *scale.*—**Placoid exoskeleton,** the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, or other forms of the dermal defenses of the elasmobranchiate fishes.

II. *n.* A member of the *Placoidei.*

Placoidea (plā-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Placoidei*.

placoidean (plā-koi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *placoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *placoid*.

Placoidei (plā-koi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *placoid*.] In Agassiz's classification, an artificial group of fishes, having placoid scales: correlated with *Ctenoidei*, *Cycloidei*, and *Ganoidei*. It is mainly equivalent to the class *Elasmobranchii*, but also included the naked marsipobranchs.

placoidian (plā-koi'di-an), *n.* [< *placoid* + *-ian*.] Same as *placoid*.

Placophora (plā-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two primary divisions of the *Mollusca*, consisting of the chitons only. The *Polyplacophora* and *Amphomœa* of Lankester, though of a very different taxonomic grade, are conterminous. See *Polyplacophora*, and cut under *Chitonidæ*.

placophoran (plā-kof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *placophor-ous* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Placophorous; belonging to the *Placophora*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Placophora*; a chiton.

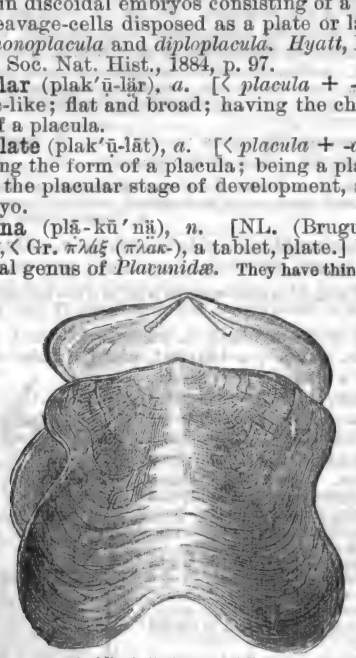
placophorous (plā-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *placophoran*.

placula (plak'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *placulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim., < Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate.] A little plate or plaque: specifically applied to certain discoidal embryos consisting of a mass of cleavage-cells disposed as a plate or layer: see *monoplacula* and *diploplacula*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 97.

placular (plak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *placula* + *-ar*[3].] Plate-like; flat and broad; having the character of a placula.

placulate (plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *placula* + *-ate*[1].] Having the form of a placula; being a placula or in the placular stage of development, as an embryo.

Placuna (plā-kū'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1792), < Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate.] The typical genus of *Placunidæ*. They have thin, more



Saddle-shell (*Placuna sella*).

or less translucent shells, which are nearly equivalve, and no byssus. Several species inhabit East Indian seas. *P. placenta* is known as the *window-shell*, *P. sella* as the *saddle-shell*.

Placunidæ (plā-kū'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Placuna* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Placuna*, whose species are generally associated in the same family with the typical *Anomiidæ*, and are known as *window-shells*, *window-oysters*, and *saddle-shells*.

pladarosis (plad-a-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλαδαροῦσθαι, become soft and flabby, < πλαδαρός, wet, damp, flaccid, flabby, < πλαδᾶν, be flaccid.] A soft tumor or wart on the eyelid. Also *pladarotis* and *pladaroma*.

plafond (pla-fond'), *n.* [= Sp. *plafón*; < F. *plafond*, ceiling, < *plat*, flat (see *plate*), + *fond*, bottom: see *fund*[1], *found*[2].] In *arch.*, the ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; also, the under side of the projection of the larmier of a cornice, and generally any soffit. Also *platfond*.

plaga (plā'gä), *n.*; pl. *plagæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *plaga*, a blow, stroke, wound, stripe: see *plague*.] In *zoöl.*, a stripe or streak of color. —**Plaga scapularis**, in *entom.*, same as *parapsis*[1]. *Haliday*.

plagal (plā'gal), *a.* [= F. *plagal* = It. *plagale*, < ML. *plagius*, < Gr. πλάγιος, sidewise, slanting, athwart, oblique, < πλάγος, πλάγος, side.] 1. In *Gregorian music*, noting a mode or melody in which the final is in the middle of the compass instead of at the bottom: opposed to *authentic*. See *mode*[1], 7.—2. In *modern music*, noting a cadence in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by that of the subdominant. See *cadence*.

plagard†, *n.* Same as *placard*, 4, for *placcate*.

plagate (plā'gāt), *a.* [< *plaga* + *-ate*[1].] Striped or streaked.

plage[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *plague*.

plage[2]† (plāj), *n.* [< ME. *plage*, < OF. *plage* (also *plaie*), F. *plage* = Sp. Pg. It. *plaga*, < L. *plaga*, region, quarter, tract. Cf. Gr. πλάγος, the side: see *plagal*.] 1. A region; a district.

> Alle Cristen folk ben fled fro that contree
> Thurgh payens, that conquereden al aboute
> The *plages* of the North by land and see.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 445.
>
> As far as from the frozen *plage* of heaven
> Unto the watery morning's ruddy bower.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iv. 4.

2. Quarter of the compass.

> Now hastow her the foure quarters of thin astrelabie, devyded after the foure principals *plages* or quarters of the firmament. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 5.

Plagianthus (plaj-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (J. and G. Forster, 1776), < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the family *Malvaceæ* and the tribe *Malveæ*, unlike the other genera of its subtribe *Sideæ* in its longitudinally stigmatose style-branches, and characterized by a five-cleft calyx, distant or obsolete bracteoles, many-cleft stamen-column, and one, two, or many carpels, each with one pendulous seed. There are 7 species, all natives of Australia and New Zealand. They bear alternate or clustered, usually entire or angled leaves, and polygamous red, whitish, or yellowish flowers, usually small and densely crowded in the axils or in a terminal spike. Several low shrubby species produce a useful fiber. (See *hemp-bush* and *currajong*.) *P. betulinus*, the ribbon-tree of Otago, New Zealand, also called *cotton-tree*, *lacebark*, and *akaroa-tree*, is an evergreen reaching sometimes 70 feet, though usually a tangled bush, and yields a very fine tough fiber resembling flax, derived from the inner bark of the young branches.

plagiarise, *v.* See *plagiarize*.

plagiarism (plā'ji-a-rizm), *n.* [= Pg. *plagiarismo*; as *plagiar-y* + *-ism*.] 1. The purloining or wrongful appropriation of another's ideas, writings, artistic designs, etc., and giving these forth as one's own; specifically, the offense of taking passages from another's compositions, and publishing them, either word for word or in substance, as one's own; literary theft.

> Sir J. Reynolds has been accused of *plagiarism* for having borrowed attitudes from ancient masters. Not only candour but criticism must deny the force of the charge. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV., adv. p. vii., note.

2. A passage or thought thus stolen.

plagiarist (plā'ji-a-rist), *n.* [< *plagiar-y* + *-ist*.] One who plagiarizes; one who is guilty of plagiarism.

> You glean from the refuse of obscure volumes, where more judicious *plagiarists* have been before you; so that the body of your work is a composition of dregs and sediments—like a bad tavern's worst wine.
> *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

plagiarize (plā'ji-a-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plagiarized*, ppr. *plagiarizing*. [< *plagiar-y* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To steal or purloin from the writings or ideas of another: as, to *plagiarize* a passage.

II. *intrans.* To commit plagiarism.

Also spelled *plagiarise*.

plagiary (plā'ji-a-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *plagiarie*; < F. *plagiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *plagiario*, a kidnapper, a plagiarist, < L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper, plagiarist, < (LL.) *plagium*, kidnapping, prob. < *plaga*, a net, snare, trap, prob. orig. **placa*, < *plec-t-ere* = Gr. πλέκειν, weave: see *plait*.] I. *n.*; pl. *plagiaries* (-riz). 1†. A manstealer; a kidnapper.

> He was a Cyrenean by birth, and . . . in the time of his minoritie or child-hood he was by some *Plagiary* stolne away from his friends, and sold to the Ismaelite Merchants. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 243.

2. A plagiarist.

> Why, the ditty 's all borrowed; 'tis Horace's; hang him, *plagiary*! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

3. The crime of literary theft; plagiarism.

> *Plagiarie* had not its nativitie with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult, and the paucity of bookes scarce wanted that invention.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

II. *a.* 1†. Manstealing; kidnapping.

> *Plagiary* and man-stealing Tartars.
> *Brown*, Travels (1685), p. 49. (*Latham*.)

2. Practising literary theft.

> Or a Hos ego from old Petrarch's spright
> Unto a *plagiary* sonnet-wright.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 84.

Plagiaulacidæ (plā″ji-â-las'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plagiaulax* (*-lac-*) + *-idæ*.] A widely distributed family of fossil mammals, typified by the genus *Plagiaulax*. The premolars were obliquely grooved and the last was enlarged, the true molars two on each side and small, and the incisors of the lower jaw inclined forward and two in number. The family was formerly referred to the marsupials, but by recent writers is generally relegated to the *Monotremata*, as a representative of a peculiar order, *Multituberculata*. Remains referred to this family occur in Europe and America, ranging in geologic time from the Triassic to the Eocene.

Plagiaulax (plā-ji-â'laks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + αὐλαξ, furrow.] A genus of fossil primitive mammals from the Purbeck beds of the Upper Oölite, as *P. becclesi*, *P. minor*, and others. See *diprotodont*, *polyprotodont*.

plagihedral (plā-ji-hē'dral), *a.* [= F. *plagièdre*, < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] In *crystal.*, having faces obliquely arranged, as in certain hemihedral forms which are enantiomorphous to their complementary forms—that is, related to them as a right glove is to the left: this is true of the trapezohedral planes on a quartz crystal.

plagiocephalic (plā″ji-ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *plagiocephal-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Having an oblique head due to one-sided premature synosteosis.—2. Having a broad head with flattened forehead. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, III. 90. [Rare.]—3. Pertaining to or exhibiting plagiocephaly.

plagiocephalous (plā″ji-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + κεφαλή, head.] Same as *plagiocephalic*.

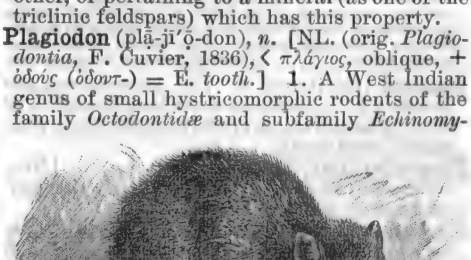
plagiocephaly (plā″ji-ō-sef'a-li), *n.* [< *plagiocephal-ous* + *-y*.] Oblique deformity of the skull, due to premature synosteosis of sutures.

plagiocitrite (plā″ji-ō-sit'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + L. *citrus*, citrus (see *citrus*), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, aluminium, sodium, and potassium, occurring in fibrous crystalline forms of a lemon-yellow color near Bischofsheim vor der Rhön, in Bavaria.

plagioclase (plā'ji-ō-klāz), *n.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + κλάσις, fracture, < κλᾶν, break.] The name given by Breithaupt to the group of triclinic feldspars the two prominent cleavage-directions in which are oblique to each other. The plagioclase-feldspar group includes albite, anorthite, and the intermediate species, oligoclase, andesin, labradorite; with these the triclinic potash feldspar microcline is sometimes included. See *feldspar*.

plagioclastic (plā″ji-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + κλαστός, broken; cf. *clastic*.] Breaking obliquely; characterized by two different cleavages in directions oblique to one another, or pertaining to a mineral (as one of the triclinic feldspars) which has this property.

Plagiodon (plā-ji'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Plagiodontia*, F. Cuvier, 1836), < πλάγιος, oblique, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A West Indian genus of small hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomy-*



Plagiodon æ dium.

inæ: so called from the diagonal grooves of the molars. The molars are rootless; the thumb is rudimentary; the tail is short and scaly; the fur is coarse, with silky under-fur; the muzzle is blunt; and the whole form is stout. The genus is closely related to *Capromys*. There is only one species, *P. æ dium* of San Domingo.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Duméril*.—3. A genus of mollusks. *Isaac Lea*.

plagiodont (plā'ji-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having the teeth oblique: noting the dentition of serpents whose teeth are like one another, those of the palate being set in two converging series.

Plagiodus (plā-ji-ō'dus), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Plagyodus*, Steller, 1811): see *Plagiodon*.] Same as *Alepidosaurus*. See cut under *handsaw-fish*.

plagionite (plā'ji-ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + *-n-* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in oblique monoclinic crystals and in massive forms. It has a dark lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Plagiostoma[1] (plā-ji-os'tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1812), fem. sing.: see *plagiostome*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Limidæ*, or a subgenus of *Lima*, containing such species as *P. cardiiformis*. See cut under *Lima*.

Plagiostoma[2] (plā-ji-os'tǫ-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *plagiostome*.] Same as *Plagiostomi*. *Nilsson*, 1832.

Plagiostomata (plā″ji-ǫ-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Plagiostoma*[2].] The *Plagiostomi* as an order of *Chondropterygii*. *Günther*.

plagiostomatous (plā″ji-ǫ-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< *Plagiostomata* + *-ous*.] Same as *plagiostomous*.

plagiostome (plā'ji-ǫ-stōm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + στόμα, mouth.] **I.** *a.* Plagiostomous.

II. *n.* A plagiostomous fish; any member of the *Plagiostomi*, as a selachian.

Plagiostomi (plā-ji-os'tǫ-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + στόμα, mouth.] In the older systems, an order of chondropterygian or elasmobranchiate fishes, including all the sharks and rays. In some recent systems it has been used as a superordinal or subclass name of the same group. Its characteristics are the development of a distinct suspensorium for the mandible (consisting of the undivided palatoquadrate cartilage), five to seven pairs of branchial apertures, and no operculum.

plagiostomous (plā-ji-os'tǫ-mus), *a.* [As *Plagiostomi* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Plagiostomi*. Also *plagiostomatous*.

Plagiotoma (plā-ji-ot'ǫ-mä), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin), < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians typical of the family *Plagiotomidæ*. *P. lumbrici* is known as the *bean-animalcule* of the intestine of the earthworm.

Plagiotremata (plā″ji-ǫ-trē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + τρῆμα, hole.] A subclass of *Reptilia:* same as *Lepidosauria*.

plagiotropic (plā″ji-ǫ-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + τρόπος, a turning, direction, < τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by plagiotropism.

plagiotropically (plā″ji-ǫ-trop'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With plagiotropism.

plagiotropism (plā-ji-ot'rǫ-pizm), *n.* [< *plagiotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, oblique growth; a turning by which the organs of certain plants have their long axes more or less divergent from the vertical—that is, across the direction of gravitation or of the ray of light. Compare *orthotropism*.

The *plagiotropism* of dorsi-ventral organs, such as shoots and leaves, is a more complicated phenomenon. It is the resultant expression of the effect of light and of gravity upon them, promoted, in many cases, by their own weight. In some cases light, and in others gravity, is the determining factor. *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 502.

plagium (plā'ji-um), *n.* [L., kidnapping: see *plagiary*.] In *civil* and *Scots law*, the crime of stealing men, women, or children, formerly punishable with death.

Plagopterinæ (plā-gop-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plagopterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes: same as *Medinæ*.

Plagopterus (plā-gop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1874), so called with ref. to the large dorsal spine, which is capable of inflicting a wound; < L. *plaga*, a wound, + Gr. πτερόν, wing (fin).] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, with a stout spine on the front of the dorsal fin: same as *Meda*.

★**plague** (plāg), *n.* [< ME. *plage*, < OF. *plague*, *plage*, vernacularly *plaie*, F. *plaie* = Sp. *plaga*, plague, *llaga*, wound, sore, ulcer, = Pg. *chaga*, wound, sore, ulcer, = It. *piaga*, wound, sore, calamity, = D. *plaag* = MLG. *plage* = OHG. *plāga*, MHG. *blāge*, *plāge*, *pflāge*, *phlāg*, G. *plage* = Icel. *plāga* = Sw. *plåga* = Dan. *plage*, plague, < LL. *plaga*, a plague, pestilence, affliction, slaughter, destruction; particular uses of L. *plaga*, a blow, shock, cut, thrust, injury, misfortune (= Gr. πληγή, a blow, shock, wound, misfortune), < *plangere* (√ *plag*) = Gr. πλήσσειν, strike.] **1.** A blow or calamity; severe trouble or vexation; also, one who or that which troubles or vexes, or ravages or destroys.

Oh, what a *plague* were it that a strange king, of a strange land and of a strange religion, should reign over us!
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

He had a wife was the *plague* o' his days.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 257).

But of all *plagues*, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh, save me from the candid friend!
Canning, Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, p. 242.

In 1280 the Bishop of Hebron, vicegerent of the patriarch, sends the thanks of the Franks, and adds that Armenia and Cyprus have been laid waste by a *plague* of locusts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 186.

2. Any epidemic disease of high mortality. The disease known specifically as *the plague* entered Europe from the Levant in the sixth century, and lingered there in scattered localities over a thousand years. It has recently reappeared in epidemic form in India and eastern Asia, whence cases are from time to time brought to various seaports in Europe and America. It occurs under three forms, called respectively *bubonic*, *septicemic*, and *pneumonic plague*. A fourth form, *pestis minor*, is simply a very mild form of bubonic plague, bearing to it the same relation that varioloid does to smallpox. The septicemic form also is possibly a very severe bubonic plague, the patient being overcome with the poison and dying before there has been time for the development of buboes. In the pneumonic form the symptoms resemble those of a severe pneumonia; buboes are commonly absent, and death is the usual termination. Typical cases of bubonic plague, after a period of incubation of from two to seven days, begin suddenly with prostration, headache, dizziness, and sometimes vomiting and diarrhea; after a few hours or one or two days a chill develops, followed by high fever with noisy delirium, passing into coma; on the second to the fourth day buboes, most frequently inguinal, develop; in non-fatal cases they more frequently suppurate than resolve; there may also be carbuncles, boils, and petechiæ; convalescence begins from the sixth to the tenth day. The mortality is extreme, sometimes running as high as 95 per cent. Also called *the pest*, *the pestilence*, *glandular plague* or *pestilence*, *inguinal plague*, *Levant* or *Levantine plague*, *Justinian plague*.

Whether in all the pestilences known by this name [the Black Death] the disease was really the same may admit of doubt, but it is clear that in some at least it was the bubonic *plague*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 164.

3. As an expletive with the article *the*, used like *the devil*, *the deuce*, etc. Compare *devil*, 7.

How *the plague* shall I be able to pass for a Jew?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Plague on or **upon**, may a plague or curse descend upon (the person or thing mentioned): commonly used lightly, in a diminished sense, and expressing mere annoyance.

A *plague* o' both your houses!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 94.

Plague on your pity, ma'am! I desire none of it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

To be at the plague, to take the trouble. [Scotch.]

But I can seldom *be at the plague*, an' it binna when my bluid 's up. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

plague (plāg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plagued*, ppr. *plaguing*. [= MLG. *plagen* = MHG. G. *plagen* = Sw. *plåga* = Dan. *plage* = OF. *plaier*, hurt, = Sp. *llagar*, hurt, *plagar*, plague, = Pg. *chagar*, hurt, = It. *piagare*, wound, hurt, < LL. *plagare*, wound, < L. *plaga*, a blow, wound: see *plague*, *n.*] **1.** To vex; harass; trouble; annoy; tease.

We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To *plague* the inventor. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 10.

I think you are very foolish to *plague* yourself so.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, ii. 1.

2. To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued*,
And worn with famine. *Milton*, P. L., x. 572.

=**Syn. 1.** *Torment*, *Worry*, etc. (see *tease*), gall, bore.—**2.** To afflict.

plaguefult (plāg'fůl), *a.* [< *plague* + *-ful*.] Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues. *Mir. for Mags.*

plague-mark (plāg'märk), *n.* Same as *plague-spot*.

plaguer (plā'gėr), *n.* [< *plague* + *-er*[1].] One who plagues or vexes.

plague-sore (plāg'sōr), *n.* A sore resulting from the plague.

Thou art a boil,
A *plague-sore*, an embossed carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 227.

Come no more near me:
Thou art a *plague-sore* to me.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

plague-spot (plāg'spot), *n.* **1.** A spot characteristic of the plague or of some foul disease.

The idea that he had deprived Sybil of her inheritance had . . . been the *plague-spot* of Hatton's life.
Disraeli, Sybil, vi. 13.

2. A spot or locality where the plague or other foul disease is prevalent.

plaguily (plā'gi-li), *adv.* In a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass; vexatiously; hence also, humorously, greatly. [Colloq.]

Most wicked woman, that hast so *plaguily* a corrupted mind as thou canst not keep thy sickness to thyself, but must most wickedly infect others.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

I am hurt *plaguily*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

He was *plaguily* afraid and humbled.
Swift, To Stella, xxxi.

plaguy (plā'gi), *a.* [< *plague* + *-y*[1].] 1†. Plague-stricken; infected with the plague; marked by the plague or other foul disease.

Methinks I see him entering . . . *plaguy* houses,
Reaching his dose, walking Moorfields for lepers.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Complaining to me of their bad takings all the last *plaguy* summer. *Middleton*, Black Book.

2. Troublesome; vexatious; annoying. [Humorous.]

This dragon he had a *plaguy* hide,
Which could both sword and spear abide.
Sir Eglamore (Child's Ballads, VIII. 197).

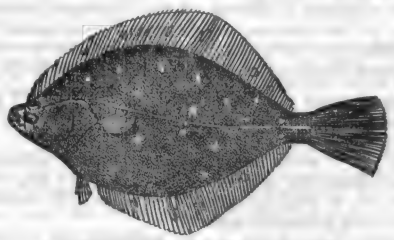
Oh, 'twas a *plaguy* thump, charg'd with a vengeance!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

plaguy (plā'gi), *adv.* [< *plaguy*, *a.*] Vexatiously; deucedly: as, *plaguy* hard; a *plaguy* long time. [Humorous.]

He looked *plaguy* sour at me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

You're so *plaguy* shy that one would think you had changed sexes. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

plaice (plās), *n.* [Formerly also *plaise*, *place*; < ME. *plaice*, *playce*, *pleise*, < OF. *plais*, *plaïs*, F. *plaise*, also *plateuse*, *plie* = Sp. *platija*, < LL. *platessa*, a flatfish, plaice, < Gr. πλατύς, flat: see *plat*[3]. Cf. *place*, from the same ult. source.] **1.** A fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ* and genus



Common Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*).

Pleuronectes, *P. platessa*. It is a well-known British food-fish, not found in American waters, growing to a weight of 8 or 10 pounds. See also cut under *asymmetry*.

2. Hence, by extension, any one of various flatfishes or flounders of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. *Orthopsetta sordida* is a plaice common along the Pacific coast of America. *Platophrys lunatus* is a Bermuda plaice. The smooth plaice, or eel-backed flounder, is *Liopsetta putnami*.

plaice-mouth† (plās'mouth), *n.* A small wry mouth, like that of the plaice.

Some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a *plaise mouth*, and look upon you?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

plaice-mouthed† (plās'moutht), *a.* Having a wry mouth like that of a plaice; wry-mouthed.

And keep his *plaise-mouth'd* wife in welts and gardes.
Lodge, in Beloe's Anec. of Scarce Books, II. 113. (*Nares*.)

plaid (plad or plād), *n.* and *a.* [< Gael. *plaide* (= Ir. *plaide*), a blanket, plaid, contr. of *pellaid*, a sheepskin, < *pealle*, a skin, hide: see *pell*[1].]

I. *n.* **1.** A garment of woolen cloth, often having a tartan pattern. See *tartan*. It is a large rectangular piece of woolen stuff, and is worn in Scotland by both sexes for warmth and for protection against the weather. It is a special dress of the Highlanders, and forms part of the uniform of certain infantry regiments in the British army. A variety of the plaid is called *maud*.



Highlander wearing modern Kilt and separate Plaid.

My *plaid* awa, my *plaid* away,
And owre the hills and far awa.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 130).

A himation, worn in the fashion of a shawl, as occasionally on early Greek figures, or as a *plaid*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 455.

2. In general, any fabric having a pattern consisting of colored bars or stripes crossing each other in imitation of the Scottish tartan.—**3.** A pattern of bars crossing each other at right angles on anything.—**Belted plaid.** See *belted*.—**Shepherd's plaid.** Same as *shepherd's tartan* (which see, under *tartan*).

II. *a.* **1.** Ornamented with a pattern of bars or stripes of color crossing one another at right angles: said especially of textile fabrics: as, a *plaid* silk ribbon; a *plaid* waistcoat.—**2.** Checkered. [U. S.; an improper use.]

plaided (plad'ed or plā'ded), *a.* [< *plaid* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Made of plaid, or having a similar pattern; tartan.

A military troop
Cheered by the Highland bagpipe, as they marched
In *plaided* vest. *Wordsworth*.

2. Wearing a plaid.

All *plaided* and plumed in their tartan array.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

plaiden (plad'en or plā'den), *n.* A corruption of *plaiding*.

plaiding (plad'ing or plā'ding), *n.* [< *plaid* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A strong woolen fabric differing from flannel in being twilled. It is used for blankets and plaids, and sometimes for dresses. [Scotch.]—**2.** Plaid; tartan.—**3.** A plaided pattern.

I could discern a partiality for white stuffs with apricot-yellow stripes, for *plaidings* of blue and violet, and various patterns of pink and mauve.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 844.

★**plain**[1] (plān), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *plain, playn, pleyn, plaine, playne, pleyne,* < OF. *plain,* F. *plain* = Pr. *plan* = Sp. *plano, llano* = Pg. *plano, lhano* = It. *piano,* < L. *planus,* flat, even, level, plain: see *plane*[1], a later form of the same word. II. *n.* < ME. *plaine, playne, pleyne* = MD. *pleine,* D. *plein* = G. *plāne* = Dan. *plæne* (< F.); cf. MLG. *plān* = MHG. *plān, plāne,* G. *plan* = Sw. *plan* (< L.); < OF. *plain,* m., *plaine, plaigne,* F. *plaine,* f., = Pr. *plana, planha, plaigna* = Sp. *llano,* m., *plana,* f., = Pg. *plano,* m., = It. *piano,* m., a plain; < L. *planum,* level ground, a plain, neut. of *planus,* level, plane: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flat; level; smooth; even; free from elevations and depressions: as, a *plain* surface or country.

This Contree is gode and fulle of peple.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 258.

It [Lombardy] is wholly *plaine*, and beautified with . . . abundance of goodly rivers, pleasant meadowes, &c.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 109.

Three Townes situated vpon high white clay clifts; the other side all a low *playne* marish, and the river there but narrow. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 185.

Nor does the *plain* country in that land [the East] offer the refuge and rest of our own soft green.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

2. Open; unobstructed by intervening barriers or defenses.

Ffaire yche furde folowand on other,
And past furth prudly into the *plaine* feld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7215.

The xj kynges were departed and deseuered, and yeden oute in to the *playn* feldes with-oute the tentes, and made blowe a trompe high and clere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

3. Easy; free from intricacies or difficulties: as, *plain* exercises in shorthand.—**4.** Undisguised; frank; sincere; unreserved.

He cannot flatter, he,
An honest mind and *plain*—he must speak truth!
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 105.

There is at this time a friend of mine upon the seas—to be *plain* with you, he is a pirate—that hath wrote to me to work his freedom.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

If I cannot serve you, I will at once be *plain*, and tell you so.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

5. Clear; evident; manifest; easily perceived or understood: as, to make one's meaning *plain;* it was *plain* he was offended.

It was very *plain* that the Russian commanders were not provided with instructions.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 29.

We have *plain* evidence of crystals being embedded in many lavas whilst the paste or basis has continued fluid.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 6.

6. Unqualified; undisguised; unmistakable; sheer; downright; absolute.

This is *plain* confederacy to disgrace us.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Others fell to *plaine* stealing, both night & day, from ye Indeans, of which they greevosly complained.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 130.

Through the multitude of them that were to suffer, it could no more be call'd a Persecution, but a *plain* Warr.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

They suspected some malicious dealing, if not *plain* treachery. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 107.

7. Without a figured pattern; unornamented with decorative patterns or designs; also, when applied to fabrics, untwilled or uncolored: as, *plain* black cloth; *plain* muslin.—**8.** Void of ornament or bright color; without embellishment; simple; unadorned.

Hauing obteyned my long expected wish, I doe in all humblenesse prostrate my selfe and this *plaine* discourse of my trauels to your most excellent Maiestie.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), Ded., p. 15.

The women's dress [in Switzerland] is very *plain*, those of the best quality wearing nothing on their heads generally but furs which are to be met with in their own country. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 527.

I took a *plain* but clean and light summer dress from my drawer and put it on; it seemed no attire had ever so well become me. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

9. Without beauty; homely: as, she is *plain*, but clever.

Jer. By this light, she 's as handsome a girl as any in Seville.
Is. Then, by these eyes, I think her as *plain* a woman as ever I beheld. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

I looked at my face in the glass, and felt it was no longer *plain;* there was hope in its aspect, and life in its colour.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Suppose her fair, her name suppose
Is Car, or Kitty;
She might be Jane—she might be *plain*—
For must the subject of my strain
Be always pretty? *F. Locker*, The Housemaid.

10. Artless; simple; unlearned; without artifice or affectation; unsophisticated.

I am . . . as you know me all, a *plain* blunt man,
That love my friend. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 222.

Of many *plain* yet pious Christians this cannot be affirmed. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

You must take what he sayes patiently, because he is a *plaine* man.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

Those [Friends] who entered the army illustrated in their *plain* speech and quiet courage the virtues of their lineage. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 563.

11. Not highly seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed: as, a *plain* diet.—**12.** Incomplex; simple.

Plain sounds = simplices sonos.
Hoole, tr. of The Visible World.

13. In *card-playing*, not trumps; lay: as, a *plain* card; a *plain* suit.—**14.** Whole-colored; not variegated: as, *plain* white eggs.—**15.** Smooth; unstriate, as muscular fiber.—**In plain**†, plainly; in plain terms.

He tolde him point for point, *in* short and *playn*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 521.

Plain as a packstaff or **pikestaff**, perfectly plain; quite clear. See quotations under *packstaff*.—**Plain bonito.** See *bonito*.—**Plain cloth**, any untwilled fabric.—**Plain clothes**, the ordinary dress of civil life; non-official dress: opposed to *uniform*: as, a policeman or soldier in *plain clothes*.

They met his Royal Highness in *plain clothes*.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxi.

Plain compass, a simple form of surveyors' instrument, including a compass, a graduated circle, a main plate, sights, and levels. It is supported for use upon the head of the Jacob's-staff.—**Plain couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Plain descant.** See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Plain drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Plain embroidery.** (*a*) Embroidery which is without raised work, or padding, or couching of elaborate character—that is, simple needlework on a flat foundation. (*b*) Embroidery in the same color as the ground.—**Plain harmony.** See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Plain muscles** or **muscle-fibers**, unstriated muscles or muscle-fibers.—**Plain paper, sailing, stitch, titmouse,** etc. See the nouns.—**The plain language,** the manner of speech adopted by the Society of Friends. It disallows all merely ceremonious usages, as the plural *you* addressed to an individual, all titles of compliment or rank, etc.—**Syn. 4.** Unaffected, honest, candid, ingenuous, downright.—**5.** *Clear, Evident,* etc. (see *manifest*), distinct, patent, unmistakable, unequivocal, unambiguous, explicit, intelligible.—**8.** Unvarnished, unembellished.

II. *n.* **1.** An extent of level, or nearly level, land; a region not noticeably diversified with mountains, hills, or valleys. *The Plains,* in North America, are the lands lying between the 104th meridian and the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. This region has a gradual slope from the mountains to the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, broken by few conspicuous ranges of hills. It is a region of small precipitation, wooded only along the banks of the streams, and not always there. The *Plains* and the *prairies* are not properly the same, from either a geographical or a climatological point of view. See *prairie*.

Aftre gon men be the hille, besyde the *Pleynes* of Galylee, unto Nazarethe, where was wont to ben a gret Cytee and a fair. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 112.

Ffrom thens a man may se all Arabye, and the Mownte of Abaryn, and Nebo, and Phasga, the *playnes* of Jordan, and Jherico, and the Dede see vnto the ston of Deserte.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

This City of Lyons . . . is situate under very high rocks and hils on one side, and hath a very ample and spacious *plaine* on the other. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

2. A field; especially, a field of battle.

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. An open space surrounded by houses: as, St. Mary's *Plain;* the Theater *Plain*, in Norwich. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—**Cock of the plains.** See *cock*[1], and cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Plain of Mars,** in *palmistry*, the space in the middle of the palm of the hand between the line of the heart and the line of life, and surrounded by the mounts.—**The Plain,** in the legislatures of the first French revolution, the floor of the House, occupied by the more moderate party; hence, that party itself, as distinguished from *the Mountain*.

plain[1] (plān), *adv.* [< ME. *playn, pleyn;* < *plain*[1], *a.*] In a plain manner; plainly; clearly; openly; frankly; bluntly.

This is the poynt, to speken short and *pleyn*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 790.

Sir, to tell you *plain*,
I'll find a fairer face not wash'd to-day.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 272.

In them is *plainest* taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so.
Milton, P. R., iv. 361.

plain[1]† (plān), *v. t.* [< ME. *playnen,* etc.; < *plain*[1], *a.* Cf. *plane*[1], *v.*] **1.** To make plain, level, or even; smooth; clear.

Discreete demeanour . . . *playneth* the path to felicitie.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 134.

The plot is also *plained* at the cities charges.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 289).

The streets of their cities and townes instead of paving are planked with fir trees, *plained* & layd euen close the one to the other. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 480.

2. To make plain or clear; explain.

His bretheren and his sustern gonne hym freyne
Whi he so sorwful was in al his cheere,
And what thyng was the cause of al his peyne?
But al for noght, he nolde his cause *pleyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1230.

By Aeromancy to discover doubts,
To *plain* out questions as Apollo did.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

What 's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol.

plain[2] (plān), *v.* [< ME. *plainen, pleinen, pleynen,* < OF. *pleigner,* F. *plaindre* = Pr. *planher, plagner, planger, plaincr, planer* = Sp. *plañir* = It. *piangere, piagnere,* < L. *plangere,* lament, beat the breast or head as a sign of grief, lit. beat, strike, = Gr. *πλήσσειν,* strike: see *plague*. Cf. *complain*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lament; wail; mourn.

But man after his deth moot wepe and *pleyne*,
Though in this world he have care and wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 462.

Tereu, Tereu, and thus she gan to *plaine*
Most piteously, which made my hart to greene.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 89.

Though he *plain*, he doth not complain; for it is a harm, but no wrong, which he hath received.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The air was sad; but sadder still
It fell on Marmion's ear,
It *plain'd* as if disgrace and ill,
And shameful death, were near.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 12.

2†. To whinny: said of a horse.

Right as an hors that can both byte and *pleyne*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 157.

II. *trans.* To lament; bewail; bemoan; mourn over.

Adam *playning* his case, God sent three Angels after her.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 187.

Who can give tears enough to *plain*
The loss and lack we have?
Sir J. Harington, State of the Church of Eng.

plainant (plā'nant), *n.* [< F. *plaignant,* plaintiff, prop. ppr. of *plaindre,* complain: see *plain*[2], *v.*] In *law*, a plaintiff.

plainbacks (plān'baks), *n.* Bombazet. [Trade-name among weavers.]

plain-chant (plān'chant), *n.* Same as *plain-song*.

plain-clay (plān'klā), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Noctua depuncta*.

plain-dealer (plān'dē'lėr), *n.* One who expresses his opinions with plainness; one who is frank, honest, and open in speaking and acting.

I the *Plain Dealer* am to act to-day, . . .
An honest man who, like you, never winks
At faults; but, unlike you, speaks what he thinks.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, Prol.

Every man is more ready to trust the poor *plain-dealer* than the glittering false-tongued gallant.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 29.

plain-dealing (plān'dē'ling), *a.* Dealing with sincerity and frankness; honest; open; speaking and acting without guile.

It must not be denied but I am a *plain-dealing* villain.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 33.

It becomes us well
To get *plain-dealing* men about ourselves,
Such as you all are here.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

plain-dealing (plān'dē'ling), *n.* Sincere, frank, and honest speech or conduct; conduct or dealing that is without guile, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity and honesty in thought and act.

Too little wit and too much *plain-dealing* for a statesman. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy, iii. 1.

plain-edge (plān'ej), *a.* In *lace-making*, not having a pearl-edge, especially in the case of pillow-lace, which is usually so decorated.

plain-hearted (plān'här'ted), *a.* Having a sincere heart; without guile or duplicity; of a frank disposition.

Free-spoken and *plain-hearted* men, that are the eyes of their country. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 1.

plain-heartedness (plān'här'ted-nes), *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity.

A religion that owns the greatest simplicity and openness and freedom and *plainheartedness*.
Hallywell, Moral Discourses (1692), p. 40. (*Latham.*)

plaining (plā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plain*[2], *v.*] Mourning; lamenting.

And in your clefts her *plainings* doe not smother,
But let that echo teach it to another!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

plainly (plān'li), *adv.* [< ME. *plainly, pleynly, plainliche,* etc.; < *plain*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a plain manner. (*a*) Smoothly; evenly. (*b*) Clearly; without obstruction or deception; in a way to be easily perceived or understood; unmistakably. (*c*) Without disguise or

reserve; sincerely; honestly; bluntly; frankly. (*d*) Without ornament or embellishment; simply; soberly: as, a lady *plainly* dressed.

plainness (plān′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being plain. (*a*) Evenness of surface; levelness. (*b*) Absence of ornament; lack of artificial show. (*c*) Openness; candor; blunt or unpolished frankness. (*d*) Clearness; distinctness; intelligibility. (*e*) Lack of beauty; homeliness. =Syn. (*d*) *Clearness, Lucidity*, etc. See *perspicuity*.

plain-pug (plān′pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia subnotata*.

plain-singing (plān′sing″ing), *n.* Same as *plain-song*. *W. Mason*, Eng. Church Music, iii. [Rare.]

plainsman (plānz′man), *n.*; pl. *plainsmen* (-men). A dweller on the plains.

These *plainsmen* are far from being so heterogeneous a people as is commonly supposed.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 6.

plain-song (plān′sông), *n.* **1.** The unisonous vocal music which has been used in the Christian church from its earliest centuries. Its origin is unknown, but it contains elements taken from the ancient Greek music, and possibly also from the ancient Temple music of the Hebrews. It is often called *Gregorian*, from its most prominent early systematizer, or, in certain details, *Ambrosian*. It rests upon an elaborate system of octave scales or modes. (See *mode*[1], 7.) According to the principles and rules of these modes, numerous melodies have been composed or compiled, which have become established by tradition or authority as parts of the liturgies of the Western Church in general and of the modern Roman Catholic Church in particular. This body of melodies includes a great variety of material adapted not only to every part of the liturgy, but to the several seasons of the Christian year. Plain-song melodies are distinguished by adherence to the medieval modes, by independence of rhythmical and metrical structure, and by a limited and austere use of harmony. Their effect is strikingly individual, dignified, and devotional. The style as such is obligatory in the services of the Roman Catholic Church, and has been perpetuated there with remarkable purity, in spite of its contrasts with modern music in general. It has exerted a profound influence upon general musical development, dominating that development until nearly 1600, and furnishing innumerable hints and themes to all subsequent styles. The medieval theory of counterpoint was a direct outgrowth of the melodic principle of plain-song. See *Gregorian, tone, mode*[1], *antiphon, introit*, and *prick-song*.

2. A cantus firmus or theme chosen for contrapuntal treatment: so called because often an actual fragment of plain-song.—**3.** The simple notes of an air, without ornament or variation; hence, a plain, unexaggerated statement.

All the ladies . . . do plainly report
That without mention of them you can make no sport;
They are your *playne song*, to singe descant upon.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

The humour of it is too hot, that is the very *plain-song* of it. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2. 6.

Audi. Lingua, thou strikest too much upon one string, Thy tedious *plain-song* grates my tender ears.
Lin. Tis plain, indeed, for truth no discant needs.
Brewer, Lingua, i. 1.

plain-speaking (plān′spē″king), *n.* Plainness or bluntness of speech; candor; frankness. *Roget*.

plain-spoken (plān′spō″kn), *a.* Speaking or spoken with plain, unreserved sincerity; frank.

The reputation of a *plain-spoken*, honest man.
Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The convention listened civilly to Mr. Curtis, who presented a very *plain-spoken* address from the New York reformers. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 259.

plainstanes (plān′stānz), *n. pl.* Flagstones; sidewalks; pavements. [Scotch.]

I trow no grass grew beneath his feet on the *plainstanes* of London. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 262.

plaint (plānt), *n.* [< ME. *plainte, pleinte, pleynt*, < OF. *pleinte*, F. *plainte* = Pr. *planch* = Sp. *llanto*, OSp. *pranto* = Pg. *pranto* = It. *pianto*, < ML. *plancta*, f., plaint, L. *planctus*, a beating of the breast in lamentation, beating, lamentation, < *plangere*, beat the breast, lament: see *plain*[2].] **1.** Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow; a sad or serious song.

Greet was the pite for to here hem pleyne,
Thurgh whiche *pleyntes* gan her wo encresse.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 970.

Thy accent will excell
In Tragick *plaints* and passionate mischance.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 427.

Nor Tears can move,
Nor *Plaints* revoke the Will of Jove.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

2†. Representation made of injury or wrong done; complaint.

There are . . . three just grounds of war with Spain: one *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

3. In *law*: (*a*) A statement of grievance made to a court for the purpose of asking redress. (*b*) The first process in an inferior court, in the nature of original process. [Rare.]

plain-table, *n.* See *plane-table*.

plaintful (plānt′fûl), *a.* [< *plaint* + *-ful*.] Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; also, containing a plaint.

Hark, *plaintful* ghosts, infernal furies, hark
Unto my woes the hateful heavens do send.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

plaintif†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *plaintiff, plaintive*.

plaintiff (plān′tif), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *plaintif, plaintife*; < ME. *plaintif, playntyf*, < OF. *plaintif*, complaining; as a noun, one who complains, a plaintiff: see *plaintive*.] **I.** *n.* In *law*, the person who begins a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim: opposed to *defendant*.

And 'tis well that you
Begin, else I had been the *Plaintiff* now.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 20.

Calling of the plaintiff. See *calling*.—**Nominal plaintiff**, one who appears by name as plaintiff upon the record, but has no interest in the action. Also *nominal party*.

II.† *a.* Complaining.

His younger Son on the polluted Ground,
First Fruit of Death, lies *Plaintiff* of a wound
Given by a Brother's Hand. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

plaintive (plān′tiv), *a.* [< F. *plaintif*, lamenting; < *plainte*, lament: see *plaint*. Cf. *plaintiff*.] **1**†. Lamenting; complaining; giving utterance to sorrow or grief; repining.

To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 490.

2. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad: said of things: as, a *plaintive* sound; a *plaintive* air; a *plaintive* song.

Whose *plaintive* strain each love-sick miss admires,
And o'er harmonious fustian half expires.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

=Syn. *Plaintive, Querulous*, woful, rueful. *Plaintive* and *querulous* agree in expressing weakness. He who is *querulous* is ready to find fault over trivial matters, and in a weak, captious, tired way; there is a tone recognized as *querulous*. *Plaintive* is rarely said of persons; a *plaintive* tone or utterance conveys a subdued regret or lamentation: as, the *plaintive* note of the mourning dove. See *petulant*.

The *plaintive* wave, as it broke on the shore,
Seemed sighing for rest for evermore.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 120.

Quickened the fire and laid the board,
Mid the crone's angry, *querulous* word
Of surly wonder.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 69.

plaintively (plān′tiv-li), *adv.* In a plaintive manner; mournfully; sadly.

plaintiveness (plān′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being plaintive; mournfulness.

plaintless (plānt′les), *a.* [< *plaint* + *-less*.] Without complaint; unrepining.

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in *plaintless* patience it excels.
Savage, The Wanderer, ii.

plain-wanderer (plān′won″dėr-ėr), *n.* A bush-quail of the genus *Pedionomus*: as, the collared *plain-wanderer, P. torquatus*. [A book-name.]

plain-wave (plān′wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia inornata*.

plain-work (plān′wėrk), *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.

plaisance†, *n.* [< F. *plaisance*, pleasance: see *pleasance*.] An obsolete form of *pleasance*.

Plaisance, and joy, and a lively spirit, and a pleasant conversation, and the innocent caresses of a charitable humanity, is not forbidden.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 742.

plaise†, *n.* See *plaice*.

plaister, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic form of *plaster*.

plait (plāt), *n.* [Also *plat, pleat*, and (obs.) *plight*; early mod. E. also *playt, pleyght*, etc.; < ME. *plaite, playte*, < OF. *pleit, plet, ploit*, F. *pli*, a fold, ply, = Pr. *pleg, plec* = Sp. *pliegue* = Pg. *prega* = It. *piega*, a fold, < ML. as if **plictum*, neut., **plicta*, fem., for *plicatum, plicata*, neut. and fem. of L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] **1.** A flattened gather or fold; an overlapping fold made by doubling cloth or some similar fabric in narrow strips upon itself.

They vse all one maner of appareyle: as longe coates withowte *pleyghtes* and with narrowe sleaues, after the maner of the Hungaryans.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 320).

That attire,
E'en as it sits on thee, not a *plait* alter'd.
Middleton, A Mad World, iv. 4.

It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the drapery. *Addison*.

2. A braid, as of hair, straw, etc.

But in and cam the Queen hersel,
Wi' gowd *plait* on her hair.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

A high crown of shining brown *plaits*, with curls that floated backward. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

3. Rope-yarn strands braided into sennit.—**Brazilian, Leghorn**, etc., **plait.** See the qualifying words.

plait (plāt), *v.* [Also *plat, pleat*, and (obs.) *plight*; < ME. *plaiten, playtyn, plaitin, pleten*, < *playte, plaite*, etc.: see *plait, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fold; double in narrow strips: as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve. See *plaiting* and *box-plaiting*. —**2.** To braid; interweave the locks or strands of: as, to *plait* the hair.

She has *plaited* her yellow locks
A little abune her bree.
Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I. 294).

I'll weave her Garlands, and I'll *pleat* her Hair.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3. To mat; felt. *E. H. Knight*.

II.† *intrans.* To twist; twine.

The worm lept out, the worm lept down,
She *plaited* round the stone;
And ay as the ship came to the land
She banged it off again.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 285).

plaited (plā′ted), *p. a.* **1.** Folded; made in or with, or marked by, folds or flattened flutings; pleated: as, a shirt with a *plaited* bosom.

The Romaines, of any other people most seuere censurers of decencie, thought no vpper garment so comely for a ciuill man as a long *playted* gowne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 237.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, folded lengthwise like the plaits of a closed fan; fluted.—**3.** Wrinkled; contracted; knitted.

A conflicting of shame and ruth
Was in his *plaited* brow. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

4. Braided; interwoven: as, *plaited* hair.

Though barks or *plaited* willows make your hive,
A narrow inlet to their cells contrive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5†. Tangled; intricate.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 283.

Plaited lace. See *lace*.—**Plaited stitch**, one of the stitches of worsted work or Berlin wool work, in which the threads span a considerable distance at each insertion, the result being a sort of herring-bone pattern.—**Plaited string work**, a kind of fancy work made with small cord, or ordinary string, narrow ribbon, or tape, which is plaited or twisted into simple patterns.—**Plaited worms**, the *Aspidogasteridæ*.

plaiter (plā′tėr), *n.* [< *plait* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which plaits or braids; especially, an implement for producing plaits of regular size, as in cloth.

plaiting (plā′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plait, v.*] **1.** The act or process of making plaits or folds, or of interweaving or braiding two or more strands, fibers, etc.

Plaiting appears to have been the process first practised; for short fibers, such as grass, rushes, &c., can be used without the aid of spinning by this means.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 404.

2. Plaits, folds, or braids taken collectively.—**3.** In *hat-making*, the felting or interweaving of the hair to form the body by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat. Also called *hardening*.

plaiting-machine (plā′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming plaits in cloth; a plaiter. In simple forms it is merely a board with a series of needles hinged to one side, the fabric being folded in plaits under the needles in any manner desired, and held in position by the needles till the form has been impressed by a hot iron. Other machines, whether serving as attachments to sewing-machines or working independently, operate by means of reciprocating blades, which tack or push the fabric into plaits, these plaits being fixed by means of hot irons or heated cylinders.

plait-work (plāt′wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of interlacing or interwoven bands, seeming as if plaited together. Compare *strap-work*.

plakat (plak′at), *n.* [Siamese name.] The fighting-fish.

plan (plan), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *plan*, < F. *plan*, a ground-plot of a building (= Sp. *plan, plano* = Pg. *plano* = It. *piano*), < *plan*, flat, a later form than the vernacular *plain*, < L. *planus*, flat, plane: see *plain*[1], *plane*[1].] **1.** The representation of anything drawn on a plane, as a map or chart; specifically, the representation of a building or other structure in horizontal section, as it stands or is intended to stand on the ground, showing its extent, and the division and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, etc., or its method of construction and the relation of its parts. The *raised plan* of a building is the same as an *elevation*. A *geometrical plan* is one drawn to scale, or one in which the solid and vacant parts are represented in their natural proportions. A *perspective plan* is one the lines of which follow the rules

of perspective, thus showing more distant parts smaller than they are in fact in relation to the nearer parts. The term *plan* may be applied to the draft or representation of any projected work on paper or on a plane surface: as, the *plan* of a town or city, or of a harbor or fort. See cuts under *camp* and *canal-lock*.

2. Disposition of parts according to a certain design.

> Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man,
> A mighty maze! but not without a *plan*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 6.
>
> Man only mars kind Nature's *plan*,
> And turns the fierce pursuit on man.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 1.

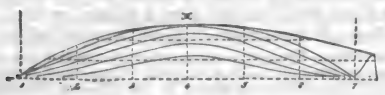
3. A formulated scheme for the accomplishment of some object or the attainment of an end; the various steps which have been thought out and decided upon for the carrying out of some project or operation.

> Where there seemed nothing but confusion, he can now discern the dim outlines of a gigantic *plan*.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.
>
> The very fact of a *plan* implies a logical procedure.
> *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 253.

4. A method or process; a way; a custom.

> For why? because the good old rule
> Sufficeth them, the simple *plan*,
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can.
> *Wordsworth*, Rob Roy's Grave.

5. A type of structure: as, man is the highest development of the vertebrate *plan;* the *plan* of a mollusk or an insect.—**American plan.** See *American.*—**Common plan,** in *biol.*, an archetype.—**Details of a plan.** See *detail.*—**European plan.** See *European.*—**Half-breadth plan,** in *ship-building,* a plan showing the



Half-breadth Plan.

various lines of one longitudinal half of a ship projected on the horizontal plane.—**Hemal plan,** in mollusks, that modification of the common plan in which, by disproportionate growth of the postabdomen, the intestine acquires a hemal flexure: distinguished from *neural plan.*—**Instalment plan.** See *instalment.*—**Neural plan,** in mollusks, that modification of the common plan in which, by disproportionate growth of the abdomen, the intestine acquires a neural flexure: distinguished from *hemal plan.*—**Plan of campaign.** (*a*) A formulated scheme for carrying on a campaign. (*b*) In Ireland, a system of procedure formed in 1886 and supported by the National League. The officers of the League, acting as trustees, received the rent of tenants on rack-rented estates; this money, less a certain abatement demanded by the tenants, was offered to the landlord; if the latter refused it, it was used for support in cases of eviction.—**Working-plan,** a draft, drawn to a large scale, supplied to artisans or workmen to work from.=**Syn. 1.** Draft, delineation, sketch.—3. *Plan, Scheme, Project, Design,* plot. *Design* may represent the end which a *plan, scheme,* or *project* is intended to promote. They all indicate thought given to the general aim and to the details. *Scheme* is the most likely to represent something speculative or visionary: as, he was full of *schemes; project* stands next to it in this respect, but *project* may also be the most definite or concrete: as, a *project* for building a bridge. *Plan* is the least definite; *design* and *plan* may be very indefinite, or have a concrete sense: as, a *design* or *plan* of going away; a *design* or *plan* of a house. *Scheme* is often used in a bad sense; *design* sometimes.

> Lay square the blocks upon the slip,
> And follow well this *plan* of mine.
> *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.
>
> The *scheme* of nature itself is a *scheme* unstrung and mistuned. *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 46.
>
> And in my ear
> Vented much policy, and *projects* deep
> Of enemies, of aids, battels, and leagues.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 391.
>
> O Painter of the fruits and flowers!
> We thank thee for thy wise *design*,
> Whereby these human hands of ours
> In Nature's garden work with thine.
> *Whittier*, Lines for an Agricultural Exhibition.

plan (plan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *planned*, ppr. *planning*. [< *plan*, *n.*] **1.** To lay down on paper the different parts, divisions, dimensions, and methods of construction of (a machine, ship, building, etc.): as, to *plan* an edifice.—**2.** To scheme; lay plans for; devise ways and means for: as, to *plan* the conquest of a country; to *plan* one's escape.

> *Plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*

=**Syn. 1.** To figure, sketch out, delineate.

planæa (plā-nē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *planus*, flat: see *plain*[1], *plane*[1].] A theoretical organism, corresponding to the fourth stage in the development of an ovum; a hypothetical multicellular astomatous animal, whose larval form should be that of a ciliated planula. See *planula*. Also called *blastæa*. *Haeckel.*

Planæadæ (plā-nē'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *planæa* + *-adæ*.] A hypothetical group of animals having the form of a ciliated planula and the morphological valence of a blastula, supposed to have arisen in the primordial geologic period in the direct line of descent of the remote ancestors of the human race. *Haeckel.*

★**planar** (plā'när), *a.* [< L. *planar-ius*, flat: see *planary*.] Lying in a plane; planary; flat.—**Planar dyadic.** See *dyadic.*

Planaria (plā-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1776), < LL. *planarius*, flat.] The typical genus of *Planariidæ*. *P. torva* is an example.

planarian (plā-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *planarius*, flat (see *planary*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Flat, as a turbellarian; belonging to the *Planarida* or *Dendrocœla*. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

II. *n.* A member of the suborder *Planarida*.

Planarida (plā-nar'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *planarius*, flat, + *-ida*.] A suborder of *Turbellaria*, containing the rhabdocœlous and dendrocœlous turbellarian worms; the planarians. When the so-called rhynchocœlous turbellarians or nemertean worms are excluded, *Planarida* become the same as *Turbellaria*. They are flatworms, mostly oval or elliptical in form, moving by means of vibratile cilia. They are hermaphrodite. In some the intestine is straight and simple or rhabdocœlous, in others branched and complicated or dendrocœlous. They are mostly aquatic, inhabiting both fresh and salt water; but some, the land-planarians, are found in moist earth. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

planaridan (plā-nar'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Planarian in a broad sense; turbellarian.

II. *n.* A planarian.

planariform (plā-nar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *planarius*, flat, level, + *forma*, form.] Like a planarian in form; planaridan. Also *planarioid*.

Planariidæ (plan-ạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Planaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogonoporous *Dendrocœla* of an oblong form, without a foot differentiated from the body, typified by the genus *Planaria*.

planarioid (plā-nā'ri-oid), *a.* [< LL. *planarius*, flat, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *planariform*.

planary (plā'nā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *planarius*, flat, level, < L. *planus*, level, plane: see *plain*[1], *plane*[1].] Lying in one plane; flat.

planate (plā'nāt), *a.* [< NL. **planatus*, < L. *planus*, flat: see *plane*[1].] In *entom.*, flat; forming a plane; flattened.

planceer†, *n.* Same as *plancher*.

planch (planch), *n.* [< F. *planche*, < L. *planca*, a board, plank: see *plank*.] **1**†. A plank. *Fanshaw.*—**2.** In *enameling*, a slab of fire-brick or baked fire-clay used to support the work while it is baked in the oven.—**3.** A flat iron shoe for a mule. *E. H. Knight.*

planch† (planch), *v. t.* [< *planch*, *n.*] To plank; make of or cover with planks or boards. Also *plancher*.

> And to the vineyard is a *planched* gate.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 30.
>
> Yet with his hoofes doth beat and rent
> The *planched* floore.
> *Gorges*, tr. of Lucan. (*Nares.*)

plancha (plan'chä), *n.* [Sp., plate.] In the Mexican silver-mines, a charge of ore ready for smelting, and also the disk or plate of argentiferous lead produced by the operation.

plancher† (plan'chėr), *n.* [Also *planceer;* early mod. E. also *plauncher;* < F. *plancher*, a floor or ceiling of boards, < *planche*, a board, plank: see *planch*, *plank*.] **1.** A plank.

> Upon the ground doth lie
> A hollow *plancher*. *Lyly*, Maid's Metamorph.
>
> Th' anatomized fish, and fowls from *planchers* sprong.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 272

2. A floor of wood.

> The holys that ben made forr hand gunnys, they ben scarse kne hey fro the *plauncher*, and of soche holis ben made fyve. *Paston Letters*, I. 83.
>
> Oak, cedar, and chestnut are the best builders: some are best for plough timber, as ash: some for *planchers*, as deal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 658.

3. In *anat.*, the inferior wall or boundary of a cavity. *Imp. Dict.*

plancher† (plan'chėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *plauncher;* < *plancher*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a floor of wood. *Abp. Sancroft*, Letter, 1691, in D'Oyly, II. 16.

II. *trans.* Same as *planch*.

> Towers were *plauncherd*, & battlements and portcolyses of timber set vp. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 133.

planchet (plan'chet), *n.* [< F. *planchette*, a small board, a plane table, a circumferentor, formerly also the bottom of a stump, a bush, etc. (= Sp. *plancheta* = Pg. *prancheta*, a circumferentor), dim. of *planche*, a board: see *planch*, *plank*.] A flat piece of metal intended to receive a die-impression for a coin; a coin-blank.

planchette (plan-chet'; as F., plon-shet'), *n.* [< F. *planchette*, a small board, a circumferentor: see *planchet*.] **1.** A small heart-shaped or triangular board mounted on three supports, of which two, placed at the angles of the base, are easily moving casters, and the third, placed at the apex, is a pencil-point. If the tips of the fingers of one person, or of two, are placed lightly upon it, the board will often, after a time, move without conscious effort on the part of the operator, and the pencil-point will trace lines, words, and even sentences. It was invented about 1855, and was for a time an object of not a little superstition.

★**2.** A circumferentor.

plane[1] (plān), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < F. *plan* (fem. *plane*) = Sp. *plano* = Pg. *plano* = It. *piano*, < L. *planus*, flat, level, plane, plain: see *plain*[1], *a.* II. *n.* < F. *plan* = Sp. Pg. *plano* = It. *piano*, < NL. *planum*, a geometrical plane; cf. L. *planum*, level ground, a plain, neut. of L. *planus*, level, flat, plane, plain: see *plain*[1], *n.* Cf. *plan*, *n.* *Plane*[1], *plain*[1], *plan*, *piano*, are from the same L. word.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character of a plane; contained within a plane: as, a *plane* mirror; a *plane* curve. In *n*-dimensional geometry, sometimes applied to a linear manifold of any number of dimensions, for which *flat* is generally used.

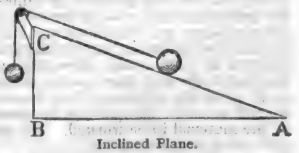
2. In *bot.*, having a flat surface or surfaces.—**3.** In *entom.*, flat and not deflexed; flat at the margins: as, *plane* elytra.—**Plane angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Plane ashlar.** See *ashlar*, 3.—**Plane chart, curve, function, geometry, inflection.** See the nouns.—**Plane cubic parabola.** See *cubic*.—**Plane scale,** in *nav.*, a scale on which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, etc.—**Plane screw,** a disk with a spiral thread upon its side.—**Plane surveying,** the surveying of tracts of moderate extent, without regarding the curvature of the earth.—**Plane trigonometry.** See *trigonometry*.—**Plane wings,** in *entom.*, wings which are extended horizontally in repose.

II. *n.* **1.** A geometrical surface such that if any two points in it are joined by a straight line, the line will lie wholly on the surface; a surface such that two of them which have any three points in common must coincide over their whole extent; hence, a real surface having (approximately) this form. It is thus the simplest of all geometrical surfaces. A plane may also be defined as a surface of the form which is the ideal limit toward which parts of the surfaces of three rigid solids, A, B, C, approximate, if these are ground together in successive pairs, AB, BC, CA, AB, and so on indefinitely. In higher geometry a plane is considered as unlimited; but in elementary geometry a part of such a surface has sometimes been also called a *plane*.

Specifically—**2.** In *biol.*: (*a*) An ideal surface of extension in any axis of an organism: as, the vertical longitudinal *plane* of the body. (*b*) A surface approximately flat or level; a "horizon": as, the *plane* of the teeth or of the diaphragm.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, any slope or incline on which coal is raised or lowered, but usually applied to self-acting inclines, or those on which the coal is lowered by gravity. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.] In England any main road, whether level or inclined, may be called a *plane*.—**4.** In *crystal.*, one of the natural faces of a crystal.—**5.** Figuratively, a grade of existence or a stage of development: as, to live on a higher *plane*.—**Alveolocondylean plane.** See *craniometry*.—**Aspect of a plane.** See *aspect*.—**Axial, basal, circular plane.** See the adjectives.—**Camper's plane,** the plane passing through the auricular points and the base of the inferior nasal spine. Also called *auriculospinal plane*.—**Cleavage-plane,** in *mineral.*, a surface produced by cleavage.

> The flat surfaces obtained by splitting a crystal are called its *cleavage planes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 347.

Composition plane. See *composition*.—**Cyclic planes of a cone of the second order.** See *cyclic*.—**Cyclifying, diagonal, diametral, directing plane.** See the adjectives.—**Double-acting inclined plane,** in *rail.*, etc., an inclined plane worked by the gravity of the load conveyed, the loaded wagons which descend being made to pull up the empty ones by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the plane.—**Double-tangent plane.** See *double*.—**Flecnodal, fleflecnodal, focal, frontal, horizontal plane.** See the adjectives.—**Glabello-lambdoidean plane of Hamy,** the plane of the glabella and lambda, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Glabello-occipital plane,** the plane of the glabello-occipital diameter, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Inclined plane,** in *mech.*, a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle. It is one of the two fundamental simple machines, the other being the lever. In the figure, AC is the inclined plane, CB the height of the plane, BA its base, and BAC the angle of inclination or elevation. The power necessary to sustain any weight on an inclined plane is to the weight as the height of the plane to its length, or as CB to CA. This was first proved by Stevinus, as follows. Let the two ends of a chain be joined, and let it be then hung over the inclined plane. Then, the festoon which hangs below AB pulls equally upon the two ends, and consequently the part lying on AC balances the part on BC—that is, weights proportional to the lengths of those two sides of the triangle balance one another. Hence, the



Inclined Plane.

less the height of the plane in proportion to its length, or the less the angle of inclination, the greater the mechanical effect, or the less the height in proportion to the length the less in the same proportion will be the weight on the plane which balances a given weight hanging vertically. The name *inclined plane* is sometimes loosely applied to a short railroad of steep grade, where the cars are drawn up the incline by means of a wire rope moved by a stationary engine at the top of the slope, or where special forms of rail and engine are used to overcome the grade. The inclined plane of Mahanoy, Pennsylvania, is an example of the first, the Mount Washington Railroad, New Hampshire, of the second. Inclined planes have been used to lift canal-boats from one level to another, and more recently, as at Cincinnati and at Hoboken, New Jersey, for lifting street-cars and passengers.—**Index of a plane.** See *index*.—**Meckel's plane,** the plane of the auricular and alveolar points.—**Median, mesial plane.** See the adjectives.—**Merkel's plane,** the plane of the auricular points and the lower border of the orbits.—**Metatatic plane,** a plane which contains two metatatic principal axes.—**Naso-iniac plane,** the plane of the nasion and the inion, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Naso-opisthiac plane,** the plane of the nasion and the opisthion, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Nuchal plane,** the surface of the occipital bone between the superior curved line and the foramen magnum.—**Objective, oblique, original plane.** See the adjectives.—**Occipital plane,** the surface of the occipital bone above the superior curved line.—**Orbital plane,** the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone.—**Osculating plane.** See *osculate*.—**Palatine plane of Barclay,** the plane of the palate along the middle line behind the canalis incisivus.—**Pencil of planes.** See *pencil*[1].—**Perspective plane.** See *perspective*.—**Pitch of a plane.** See *pitch*[1].—**Plane at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3.—**Plane of Aeby,** the plane of the nasion and the basion, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Plane of Baer,** in *craniom.*, the plane determined by the superior border of the zygomatic arches.—**Plane of Blumenbach,** in *craniom.*, the horizontal plane upon which the skull, without the mandible, rests.—**Plane of Busk,** the plane of the bregma and the auricular points.—**Plane of comparison,** in *fort.*, a datum-plane; a horizontal plane passing through the highest or lowest part of a fortification or its site.—**Plane of Daubenton,** the plane of the opisthion and the inferior border of the orbits.—**Plane of defilade,** in *fort.*, an inclined plane passing six or seven feet above the parade of a fort and about the same distance above the top of an elevation in the vicinity. By building up the parapet to this plane, the parapet will protect the defenders from the view and fire of an assailant who takes possession of the elevation.—**Plane of flotation.** See *flotation*.—**Plane of mastication,** the plane tangent to the masticating surface of the teeth of the upper jaw.—**Plane of Morton,** the plane passing through the most prominent points of the occipital and parietal protuberances.—**Plane of polarization.** See *polarization*.—**Plane of projection.** Same as *perspective plane*.—**Plane of Rolle,** the plane of the auricular and the alveolar points.—**Plane of the ischium,** in *obstet.*, the lateral wall of the true pelvis, extending from the iliopectineal line to the end of the ischial tuberosity, and including small parts of the ilium and pubis.—**Plane of the picture.** Same as *perspective plane*.—**Polar curve of a plane.** See *polar*.—**Polar plane of a point.** See *polar*.—**Popliteal plane,** the popliteal surface of the femur.—**Primitive plane.** See *primitive*.—**Sagittal plane,** the median longitudinal and vertical plane of bilateral animals: so called because the sagittal suture of the skull lies in this plane.—**Temporal plane,** the temporal surface of the cranium.—**To detail on the plane.** See *detail*.—**Twinning-plane.** See *twin*. = **Syn. 1.** See *plain*[1], *n.*

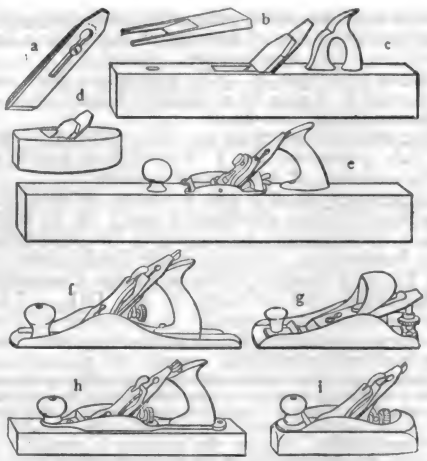
plane[1] (plān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *planed*, ppr. *planing*. [< *plane*[1], *a.* Cf. *plain*[1] and *plane*[2], *v.*, ult. the same word.] To make plane or smooth; make clear. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

★**plane**[2] (plān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *planed*, ppr. *planing*. [< ME. *planen*, < OF. (and F.) *planer* = It. *pianare*, < LL. *planare*, plane (with a cutting-tool), make level, < L. *planus*, level: see *plane*[1].] 1. To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane: as, to *plane* wood.—2†. To rub out; erase.

> He *planed* awey the names everichon
> That he biforn had writen in his tables.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 50.

★**plane**[2] (plān), *n.* [< F. *plane*, a carpenters' tool, < ML. *plana*, a carpenters' tool, < LL. *planare*, plane (with a cutting-tool), make level: see *plane*[2], *v.*] 1. A tool for paring, smoothing, truing, and finishing woodwork. The essential parts of a plane are a stock or frame of wood or metal, having a smooth, concave, or convex base or sole, and a throat in which is placed a steel cutter called the *plane-iron* or *bit*. Various devices are used to keep the bit in position in the stock, the most simple and common being a wedge of wood. Planes are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, and range from 1 to 72 inches in length. Nearly all are distinguished by names having reference to the particular kind of work for which they are designed, as the *edge-plane*, *molding-plane*, and *smoothing-plane*. Planes are also used for truing soft metal surfaces. Plane-irons are inserted in their stocks at various pitches or angles, according to the duty they are to perform. Common pitch, or 45° from the horizontal line, is used in all bench-planes for soft woods. The pitch is increased with the hardness of the material to be worked. See *pitch*[1] and *plane-stock*, and cut in next column.

2. A metallic gage or test for a true surface; a true plane or plane surface; a surface-plate. —3. An instrument, resembling a plasterers' trowel, used by brickmakers for striking off clay projecting above the top of the mold.—**Box-slipped plane,** a plane provided with slips of boxwood to afford a more durable wearing surface.—**Circular plane,** a plane having a steel sole which is flexible and can be adjusted to the required arc. Also called *round plane* and *rounding-plane*.—**Combination plane.** See *combination*.—**Concave plane.** Same as *compass-plane*.—**Coopers' plane,** a long plane set obliquely, with the sole upward, used for jointing staves. Also called *jointer*.—**Dovetail-plane,** a side rabbet-plane having a very narrow sole, so that it can be used to dress the sides of dovetail-tenons or -mortises.—**Fork-staff plane,** a plane used by joiners for working convex or cylindrical surfaces.—**Hollow plane,** a molding-plane with a convex sole.—**Joiners' plane.** See *joiner*.—**Long plane,** a joiners' plane 27 inches long, used when a piece of stuff is to be planed very true. *E. H. Knight*.—**Mouth of a plane.** See *mouth*.—**Round-nosed plane,** in *joinery*, a bench-plane with a rounded sole, used for coarse work.—**Round plane,** a round-soled plane used for making beads, stair-rails, and other rounded work. Also called *rounding-plane*.—**Scale-board plane,** a plane for splitting off from a block the wide, thin chips or sheets of wood for making a usual form of hat-box, etc. It is either pulled or driven over the stuff, the thickness of each shaving or scale-board depending upon the projection of the iron. Sometimes the iron is fixed and the wood is drawn over it, the scale-board dropping down through an opening in the bench. Also called *scabbard-plane*. (See also *bench-plane*, *block-plane*, *fore-plane*, *jack-plane*, *rabbet-plane*, *trying-plane*.)



Planes.

a, plane-iron; *b*, wooden wedge for front of iron as used in *c* and *d*; *c*, fore-plane; *d*, smoother-plane; *e*, jointer-plane; *f*, iron jack-plane; *g*, iron block-plane; *h*, wooden jack-plane; *i*, wooden block-plane.

plane[3] (plān), *n.* [< ME. *plane*, < OF. *plane*, F. *plane*, also *platane* = Sp. *plátano* = Pg. It. *platano*, < L. *platanus*, < Gr. πλάτανος, the plane-tree, < πλατύς, broad: see *plat*[3].] The plane-tree.

> In serve and peche, in *plane* and populе.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Mock-plane, the sycamore maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, whose leaves resemble those of the plane-tree. See under *maple*.

plane-bit (plān'bit), *n.* The cutter of a plane; a plane-iron. *E. H. Knight*.—**Plane-bit holder,** a device for holding a plane-bit to the stone while it is ground.

plane-guide (plān'gīd), *n.* In *joinery*, an adjustable guide or attachment to a plane-stock, used in beveling the edges of boards.

plane-iron (plān'ī″ėrn), *n.* The cutting-iron of a plane. Plane-irons are made either double or single, and are armed with a steel cutting edge.

planeness (plān'nes), *n.* The condition of being or having a plane surface.

> On pulling the plates apart the bloom was found to be burnished practically all over both surfaces, showing, of course, that the platinating had not sensibly altered the *planeness* of the surfaces.
> *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 454.

plane-plane (plān'plān), *a.* Having two plane surfaces perfectly parallel to each other.

plane-polarized (plān'pō″lăr-īzd), *a.* See *polarization*.

★**planer** (plā'nėr), *n.* [< *plane*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A power machine for planing metals; also, a wood-planing machine.—2†. A utensil for smoothing or leveling salt in salt-cellars.

> Than loke your salte be whyte and drye, the *planer* made of Iuory, two inches brode & thre inches longe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

3. In *printing*, a block of wood, about 9 inches long, 3½ wide, and 3 high, on the top of which is a strip of leather, by means of which the projecting types of a form are beaten down to a level by blows of a mallet.—**Compound planer,** a machine-tool which combines two planes in one. *E. H. Knight*.—**Diagonal planer,** a machine for wood-planing in which the planing-cylinder is placed obliquely to the line of motion of the stuff which is to be planed.—**Planer knife-grinder.** See *knife-grinder*.—**Snow-planer,** an implement for removing snow from the surface of ice.

Planera (plan'ē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1791), named after J. J. *Planer* (1743–89), a German botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Ulmaceæ* and tribe *Ulmeæ*. It is characterized by the fruit, which is wingless, ovoid, nut-like, keeled, and roughened, thick and coriaceous or somewhat fleshy, and containing one cell and one seed. There is but one species, native of North America. See *planer-tree*.

planer-bar (plā'nėr-bär), *n.* An attachment to a planer to enable it to perform within certain limits the work of a slotting- or shaping-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

planer-center (plā'nėr-sen″tėr), *n.* A device, similar to a lathe-center, used to support small work on a planing-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

planer-chuck (plā'nėr-chuk), *n.* A device bolted or keyed to a planer-table, and serving to dog an object under the action of cutting tools. See *chuck*.

planer-head (plā'nėr-hed), *n.* The slide-rest of a planing-machine.

planerite (plan'ėr-īt), *n.* [After D. J. *Planer*, director of mines in the Ural mountains.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite.

planer-tree (plā'nėr-trē), *n.* A tree of the southern United States, *Planera aquatica*. It is a small tree, with alternate two-ranked toothed leaves, preceded by small axillary clusters of polygamous flowers with bell-shaped calyx and four or five slender projecting stamens. It is most common along the Red River and in southern Arkansas. It resembles the elm, requires wet situations, grows about 80 feet high, and produces a hard compact light-brown wood.

planer-vise (plā'nėr-vīs), *n.* A device to hold work on the bed of a planing-machine by means of a movable jaw.

plane-sailing (plān'sā″ling), *n.* In *nav.*, the art of determining a ship's place on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane instead of being spherical. This supposition may be adopted for short distances without leading to great errors; and it affords great facilities in calculation, as the place of the ship is found by the solution of a right-angled plane triangle. In plane-sailing the principal terms made use of are the *course*, *distance*, *departure*, and *difference of latitude*, any two of which being given the others can be found. See *sailing*.

plane-stock (plān'stok), *n.* The body of a plane, in which the cutting-iron is fitted. Its under surface, which in use is against the work, is called the *sole* or *face;* the cutting-blade is the *iron;* the device which holds the iron upon the inclined bed is the *wedge;* the opening through which the plane-iron passes is the *mouth;* a projecting portion at the front end is the *horn;* and the pushing-handle which projects above the back end is the *toat*.

★**planet** (plan'et), *n.* [< ME. *planete* = D. *planeet* = MHG. *plānēte*, G. Sw. Dan. *planet*, < OF. *planete*, F. *planète* = Sp. Pg. *planeta* = It. *pianeta*, < LL. *planeta*, rarely *planetes*, a planet, < Gr. πλανήτης, a wanderer, a wandering star, a planet, lengthened form of πλάνης, pl. πλάνητες, a wanderer, a planet, cf. πλανᾶν, cause to wander, pass. πλανάσθαι, wander, < πλάνη, a wandering, perhaps for *πάλνη, akin to L. *palari*, wander.] 1. A star other than a fixed star; a star revolving in an orbit. The sun was formerly considered as a planet, but is now known to be a fixed star. By *planet* is ordinarily meant a *primary planet* of the solar system, or body revolving round the sun in a nearly circular orbit. Of these eight are *major planets*—being, in their order from the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. There are besides about 700 *minor planets* known. (See *asteroid*.) The periodic comets are not regarded as planets. A *secondary planet* is a satellite, or small body revolving round a primary planet: thus, the moon is a secondary planet. See *solar system* (under *solar*), *gravitation*, *Kepler's laws* (under *law*), and the names of the major planets.

> The *planet* earth, so steadfast though she seem,
> Insensibly three different motions move.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 129.

2. Same as *planeta*, 2.—**Interior planets.** See *interior*.—**Limit of a planet.** See *limit*.—**Osculating elements of a planet.** See *osculate*.—**Perturbations of the planets.** See *perturbation*, 4.—**Superior planets.** See *superior*.

planeta (plā-nē'tä), *n.*; pl. *planetæ* (-tē). [ML.] 1. Originally, an ample mantle, usually of costly material, similar to the pænula, or chasuble in its earlier or circular form. It was worn by the wealthy, and especially by senators, officials, and nobles, in Rome and other parts of the West during the fifth and sixth centuries.

Hence—2. A chasuble. The name *planeta* (apparently unknown to the Greek Church) seems to have been especially used during the seventh and eighth centuries. After this the vestment was usually called a *casula* or *chasuble;* but *planeta* is still the official term in the Roman Catholic Church. At certain penitential seasons (Advent, Lent, etc.) the deacon and subdeacon in cathedrals and some other churches wear a folded planeta (*planeta plicata*), except in reading the epistle and gospel.

> The *planeta* was worn by bishops as well as by presbyters.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 461.

★**plane-table** (plān'tā″bl), *n.* 1. An important instrument of topographical surveying, consisting of a drawing-board mounted upon a tripod, and capable of being leveled and turned in

azimuth, sometimes also having two horizontal motions of translation. An indispensable accompaniment of the plane-table is the alidade, which is a straight-edge carrying upon a standard a telescope with cross-wires (generally with a telemeter), which telescope is horizontally fixed relatively to the straight-edge, but has a motion in altitude. The alidade generally carries a delicate magnetic needle. A certain number of points having been geodetically determined and marked by signals, the plane-table is set up at any other point, and the paper upon which the map is to be drawn, having the trigonometric points laid down upon it, is placed upon the table. The latter is then brought into proper orientation, and the position of the station determined graphically by the three-point problem. The plane-table presents some slight difficulties when the scale is to be so large that the board itself appears of considerable size on the map, and especially when irregularly laid out towns are to be surveyed with the last degree of accuracy. On the other hand, the plane-table is of little use in mere reconnaissance. But in most cases it is the chief instrument of the topographer, and is used in all topographical surveys except those of Great Britain.

2. In *mining*, an inclined table or surface of boards on which ore is dressed; a frame, or framing-table.

Also *plain-table*.

plane-table (plān'tā″bl), *v. t.* [< *plane-table, n.*] To survey with a plane-table.

plane-tabler (plān'tā″blėr), *n.* A topographic engineer using a plane-table.

plane-tabling (plān'tā″bling), *n.* The employment of a plane-table; the act or process of making a map by means of a plane-table.

planetarium (plan-e-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *planetariums, planetaria* (-umz, -ä). [= F. *planétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *planetario*, < NL. *planetarium*, prop. neut. of LL. **planetarius*, planetary: see *planetary*.] An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets. See *orrery*.

planetary (plan'e-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *planétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *planetario*, < LL. **planetarius*, planetary (only as a noun, *planetarius*, an astrologer), < *planeta*, a planet: see *planet*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a planet or the planets; consisting of planets: as, *planetary* motions; *planetary* inhabitants; the *planetary* system. —2. Having the character attributed to a planet; erratic or wandering.

I am credibly informed he [Richard Greenham] in some sort repented his removal from his parish, and disliked his own erratical and *planetary* life.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. 68.

3. In *astrol.*, under the dominion or influence of a planet; produced by or under the influence of planets.

Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-viced city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 108.

Born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn.
Addison, Spectator.

Planetary aberration. See *aberration*.—**Planetary days**, the days of the week as shared among the planets known to the ancients, each having its day.—**Planetary nebula.** See *nebula*.—**Planetary years**, the periods of time in which the several planets make their respective revolutions round the sun.

planeted (plan'et-ed), *a.* [< *planet* + *-ed*[2].] Belonging to planets. [Rare.]

Tell me, ye stars, ye planets; tell me, all
Ye starr'd and *planeted* inhabitants—what is it?
What are these sons of wonder?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

planet-gearing (plan'et-gēr″ing), *n.* Any system of gearing in which planet-wheels are introduced; a mechanical device for converting power into speed. It has been employed for driving the cutter-bars of reapers and mowers, and is an element in other machines.

planetic (plā-net'ik), *a.* [In form < LL. *planeticus*, wandering, < Gr. πλανητικός, wandering, irregular, < πλανητός, wandering, < πλανᾶσθαι, wander: see *planet*.] 1. Wandering: a *planetic* arthritis.—2. Of or pertaining to a planet; resembling a planet in any way.

planetical (plā-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *planetic* + *-al*.] Same as *planetic*.

According to the *planetical* relations.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

Some *planetical* exhalation, or a descending star.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 39.

planeting† (plan'et-ing), *n.* [< *planet* + *-ing*[1].] The music of the planets or spheres.

Tempering all
The jarring spheres, and giving to the world
Again his first and tuneful *planetting*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

planetist† (plan'et-ist), *n.* [= F. *planetiste* = Sp. Olt. *planetista*, < LL. **planetista*, < *planeta*, planet: see *planet*.] An observer of the planets. *Minsheu*.

planetoid (plan'et-oid), *n.* [= F. *planétoïde*, < Gr. πλανήτης, a planet, + εἶδος, form.] One of the group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter (with one known exception), remarkable for the eccentricity of their orbits and the greatness of their angle of inclination to the ecliptic; a minor planet; an asteroid. The diameter of the largest is supposed not to exceed 450 miles, while most of the others are believed to be very much smaller. Ceres was the first to be detected, being observed for the first time by Piazzi, an Italian astronomer, on January 1st, 1801; since 1847 no year has passed without the discovery of new planetoids. The number now known is about 700. They are more properly called *asteroids*, since they are really planets, but resemble stars in appearance.

planetoidal (plan-e-toi'dal), *a.* [< *planetoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.

plane-tree (plān'trē), *n.* [< *plane*[3] + *tree*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Platanus*, especially *P. orientalis*, the oriental plane-tree, or its variety *acerifolia*, the maple-leafed plane-tree, often regarded as a species. The oriental plane-tree and its variety are found wild from Persia to Italy, and are common in European parks as ornamental trees. The wood is valued for cabinet-work and turnery. (Also called



Branch of the American Plane-tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) with Fruit. *a*, a single nutlet, showing the bristles at its base.

chinar-tree.) The American plane-trees are better known, where native, as *sycamore* or *buttonwood*. The ordinary species is *P. occidentalis*, a large tree of the Atlantic forests, often from 90 to 120 feet high, found chiefly on bottom-lands. It is not seldom planted for shade and ornament, and its reddish-brown wood is used in various ways. Other names are *buttonball* and *water-beech*. The plane-tree of California is *P. racemosa*, a somewhat smaller tree with very white bark. Plane-trees suffer from a disease caused by the attack of a parasitic fungus, *Glœosporium nervisequum*. The entire foliage appears in early summer as if scorched and withered, but later in the season fresh leaves are developed. The trees rarely die from the effects of the fungus. See *Platanus*.

2. The sycamore maple, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*: so called from the similarity of its leaves to those of the plane. Other maples are also sometimes known as *plane-trees*. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

planet-stricken (plan'et-strik″n), *a.* Affected by the supposed influence of planets; blasted.

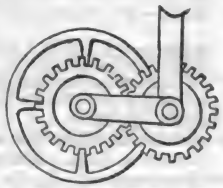
Like *planet-stricken* men of yore,
He trembles, smitten to the core
By strong compunctions and remorse.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, iii.

planet-struck (plan'et-struk), *a.* Same as *planet-stricken*.

He battens at the maligned's misery; and if such a man riseth, he falls as if he were *planet-struck*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 479.

planetule (plan'et-ūl), *n.* [< *planet* + *-ule*.] A little planet.

planet-wheel (plan'et-hwēl), *n.* 1. The exterior wheel of the sun-and-planet motion (see *sun*).—2. In the plural, an epicyclic train of mechanism for producing a variable angular motion, such as that of the radius vector of a planet in its orbit. The common contrivance for this purpose consists of two elliptical wheels connected by teeth in gear with each other, and revolving on their foci. While the driving-wheel moves uniformly, the radius vector of the other has the required motion.



Planet-wheels.
The spur-gear to the right, called the planet-gear, is tied to the center of the other, or sun-gear, by an arm which preserves a constant distance between their centers. Each revolution of the planet-gear, which is rigidly attached to the connecting-rod, gives two to the sun-gear, which is keyed to the fly-wheel shaft.

plangency (plan'jen-si), *n.* [< *plangent*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being plangent; a noisy dashing or beating. [Rare.]

plangent (plan'jent), *a.* [< L. *plangen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *plangere*, beat: see *plain*[2].] 1. Beating; dashing, as waves. [Rare.]

Nor heeds the weltering of the *plangent* wave.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde (ed. 1852), I., i. 10.

2. Resounding; clashing; noisy.

The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together for the business meeting with the same *plangent*, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. *W. D. Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

The shadows and the generations, the shrill doctors and the *plangent* wars, go by into ultimate silence and emptiness. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Apology for Idlers.

plangor† (plang'gôr), *n.* [< L. *plangor*, a striking, beating, a beating the breast in token of grief, < *plangere*, beat: see *plain*[2].] Plaint; lamentation.

The lamentable *plangors* of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Eurydice.
Meres, Eng. Literature (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 96).

Plani (plā'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *planus*, flat: see *plane*[1].] In Cuvier's classification, the second family of subbrachiate malacopterygian fishes; the flatfishes: same as *Pleuronectidæ* in a wide sense and the suborder *Heterosomata*.

planicaudate (plā-ni-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *cauda*, tail, + *-ate*[1] (see *caudate*).] Having a flattened tail: said of reptiles.

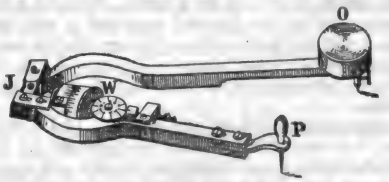
planicipital (plā-ni-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *caput* (*capit-*, in comp. *-cipit-*), head, + *-al*.] Having a flat head, as an insect.

planidorsate (plā-ni-dôr'sāt), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *dorsum*, back, + *-ate*[1].] Having a flat back.

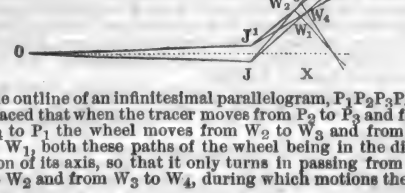
planiform (plā'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *forma*, form.] In *anat.*, presenting a plane or flat surface: said of the articular surface of bones whose jointing is arthrodial.

planigraph (plan'i-grâf), *n.* [< NL. *planum*, a plane, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument for reducing or enlarging drawings. It consists of two scales graduated in a definite ratio to each other, attached end to end, and rotating about a pivot at their common origin. Measurements taken on a copy at one side are marked by the operator at the corresponding gradations on the other arm of the instrument. Interchangeable scales are provided for different degrees of enlargement or reduction.

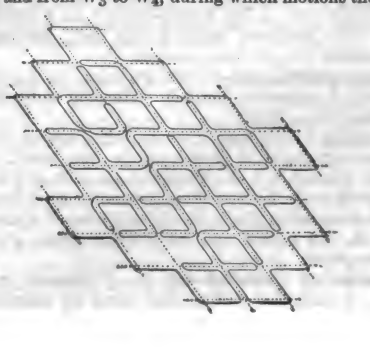
planimeter (plā-nim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *planimètre*; < NL. *planum*, a plane, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring a plane area by carrying a tracer round its periphery, and noting the change of reading of a scale. Planimeters are of various constructions; but the most interesting is the polar planimeter (see the first figure). This



consists of an inner arm OJ, turning about a fixed center O, and an outer arm JP, turning about a joint J, and resting upon a point or tracer P, and upon a wheel W, having its axis coincident with or just below the line JP, and provided with a counting-apparatus, so that the turns and fractions of a turn it makes can be read off. In order to see that the instrument will accurately show the area, consider the second figure, where the tracer is supposed to follow



the outline of an infinitesimal parallelogram, $P_1P_2P_3P_4$, so placed that when the tracer moves from P_2 to P_3 and from P_4 to P_1 the wheel moves from W_2 to W_3 and from W_4 to W_1, both these paths of the wheel being in the direction of its axis, so that it only turns in passing from W_1 to W_2 and from W_3 to W_4, during which motions the in-



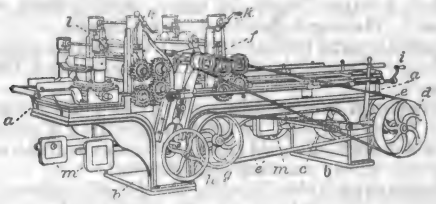
ner arm is stationary. The area of the parallelogram described by the tracer is equal to the base $P_1P_2 = W_1W_2$ ($JP_2 \div JW_2$) multiplied by the altitude, which is evidently equal to W_2W_3, so that the area is $W_1W_2 \times W_2W_3 \times (JP_2 \div JW_2)$. The wheel turns one way in passing from W_2 to W_3, and the opposite way in passing from W_4 to W_1. But these two paths are not exactly equal, their difference being plainly $W_1W_2 \times W_2W_3 \div JW_2$. The algebraic sum of the rolling multiplied by the constant length JP_2 gives the area. Now, any finite area may be conceived as formed of such infinitesimal parallelograms, and were the peripheries of all these traced out in the direction of the motion of clock-hands, every boundary between two of them would be traced once forward and again backward, so that the final reading of the wheel would be the same as if only the outer boundary of the area were traced. This is illustrated in the third figure. Also called *platometer*.

planimetric (plan-i-met'rik), *a.* [= F. *planimétrique* = Pg. *planimetrico;* as *planimetr-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to planimetry or the mensuration of plane surfaces.—**Planimetric function.** See *function.*

planimetrical (plan-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *planimetric* + *-al.*] Same as *planimetric.*

planimetry (plā-nim'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *planimétrie* = Sp. *planometría, planimetría* = Pg. It. *planimetria;* < NL. *planum,* a plane, + Gr. *-μετρία,* < *μέτρον,* measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces, or that part of geometry which regards lines and plane figures.

★**planing-machine** (plā'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for planing wood, the usual form of which has cutters on a drum rotating on a horizontal axis over the board, which passes beneath. In some machines there is a cutting-cylinder below and upright cutter-heads at the sides: then called *planer and matcher.*



Planing-machine, with outside gear.

a a, bed; *b b*, pedestals; *c*, main driving-pulley, keyed to the same main driving-shaft as the pulley *d*, which transmits motion through the belt *e* to the top cutter-cylinder pulley *f*. The feed-mechanism consists of rollers geared together and driven by the pulley *g*, which derives its motion from the feed-belt *e'*, driven by a small pulley on the main driving-shaft; *h*, a hand-wheel operating screw-mechanism for raising or lowering the top cylinder; *i*, crank operating mechanism for adjusting matching-heads; *k k'*, cranks operating adjusting mechanism for raising or lowering feed-rolls to accommodate different thicknesses of stuff; *l*, crank for regulating the pressure-bar; *m m*, weighted levers for holding the feed-rollers with constant pressure.

2. A machine-tool for planing metals, in which the metal object to be planed, fixed to a traversing table, is moved against a relatively fixed cutter; properly, a *planer,* which see.

planing-mill (plā'ning-mil), *n.* **1.** A shop where planing is done.—**2.** A planing-machine.

planipennate (plā-ni-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *planus,* flat, + *penna,* wing, + *-ate*[1] (see *pennate*).] Having flat wings not folded in repose and approximately equal to each other, as a neuropterous insect; specifically, belonging to the *Planipennia.*

Planipennia (plā-ni-pen'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *planus,* flat, + *penna,* wing.] A suborder of neuropterous insects, with nearly equal naked many-veined wings not folded in repose, well-developed jaws, and elongate many-jointed antennæ. The larvæ are mostly terrestrial, and voracious insect-feeders; the pupæ are incomplete and inactive; the perfect insects are generally herbivorous. The suborder includes such forms as the ant-lions (*Myrmeleontidæ*), scorpion-flies (*Panorpidæ*), and sundry other families, which the genera *Ascalaphus, Hemerobius, Coniopteryx, Mantispa, Rhaphidia,* and *Sialis* respectively represent. See cuts under *ant-lion* and *Panorpa.*

planipennine (plā-ni-pen'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Planipennia* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Planipennia.*

II. *n.* One of the *Planipennia.*

planipetalous (plā-ni-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *planipétalo* = Pg. *planipetalo,* < L. *planus,* flat, + NL. *petalum,* petal.] In *bot.,* having flat petals.

planirostral (plā-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *planus,* flat, + *rostrum,* beak.] Having a broad flat beak, as a bird.

planish (plan'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *planiss,* stem of certain parts of *planir,* equiv. to *planer,* plane: see *plane*[2], *v.*] **1.** To make smooth or plane, as wood.—**2.** To condense, smooth, and toughen, as a metallic plate, by light blows of a hammer.—**3.** To polish: as, to *planish* silver goods or tin-plate.

planisher (plan'ish-ėr), *n.* [< *planish* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A thin flat-ended tool used by tinners and braziers for smoothing tin-plate and brasswork.—**2.** A workman who planishes, smooths, or planes.—**3.** A device for flattening sections cut by a microtome for microscopic examination.

planishing-hammer (plan'ish-ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer used for planishing, having a head with highly polished convex faces, usually rather broader than the face of a common machinists' hammer; also, less correctly, a similar hammer used for flattening, curving, etc.

planishing-roller (plan'ish-ing-rō″lėr), *n.* A highly polished roller used for smoothing surfaces of metal plate, as copper plated with tin or silver. Specifically, one of the second pair of rolls through which coin-metal is passed in preparing it for minting. They are made of case-hardened iron and highly polished. The strips of metal are passed between them cold, and are brought by them to the required thickness.

planishing-stake (plan'ish-ing-stāk), *n.* A small bench-anvil used to support anything being shaped with a planishing-hammer.

planisphere (plan'i-sfēr), *n.* [= F. *planisphère* = Sp. *planisferio* = Pg. *planisferio* = It. *planisferio,* < L. *planus,* flat, + *sphæra,* sphere: see *sphere.*] **1.** A projection of the sphere; especially, a polar projection of the celestial sphere.—**2.** An apparatus consisting of a polar projection of the heavens, with a card over it turning about the pole, and so cut out as to show the part of the heavens visible at a given latitude at a given local sidereal time.

planispheric (plan-i-sfer'ik), *a.* [= F. *planisphérique;* as *planisphere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a planisphere; resembling a planisphere.

Planispheric representation of the cerebral convolutions. *Nature,* XXX. 161.

planispiral (plā-ni-spī'ral), *a.* [< L. *planus,* flat, + *spira,* a coil, spire: see *spire.*] Coiled in one plane, like a watch-spring or flat spiral, as the antlia of a butterfly; whorled in discoid form, as a shell of the genus *Planorbis.* Also ★*planospiral.*

plank (plangk), *n.* [< ME. *planke,* < OF. *planke,* assibilated *planche,* F. *planche,* dial. *planke* = Pr. *planca, plancha, planqua* = Sp. *plancha* = Pg. *prancha* = It. *piana* = OFries. *planke* = D. *plank* = MLG. *planke* = MHG. *planke, blanke,* G. *planke* = Sw. *planka* = Dan. *planke,* < L. *planca,* a plank, a nasalized form of **placa,* = Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a flat surface, a plain, tablet, plate. Cf. *plack.* See *planch,* a doublet of *plank.* The Ir. and W. *planc* is appar. < E.] **1.** A piece of timber differing from a board in having greater thickness; also, loosely, a board. See *board.*

Ne nevere man dide, sithe the tyme of Noe, saf a Monk that be the grace of God broughte on of the *Plankes* doun; that zit is in the Mynstre, at the foot of the Montayne. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 148.

Across the fallen oak the *plank* I laid.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 107.

2†. A slab (of stone).

Over his [Sir T. Browne's] Grave was soon after erected . . . a Monument of Freestone, with a *Plank* of Marble thereon. *Wood,* Athenæ Oxon., II. 524.

3. In a printing-press, the frame on which the carriage slides.—**4.** In *ribbon-weaving,* the batten of the Dutch engine-loom or swivel-loom.—**5.** Figuratively, one of the articles or paragraphs formulating distinct principles which form the program or platform of a political or other party (the word *platform* being taken in a double sense).

In the Chicago platform there is a *plank* on this subject, which should be a general law to the incoming Administration. *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 86.

We should get those amendments out of the way before we strike out for the summer campaign. We want two *planks*—non-extension of slavery, and state reform.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 291.

Walking the plank, a mode of inflicting death formerly practised by pirates by causing their victims to walk along a plank laid across the bulwarks of a ship till they overbalanced it and fell into the sea.

plank (plangk), *v. t.* [= OFries. *plonken* = MD. *planken* = MLG. *planken* = G. *planken* = Sw. *planka* = Dan. *planke,* plank; from the noun. Cf. *planch, v.*] **1.** To cover or lay with planks: as, to *plank* a floor.

The streets of their cities and townes instead of pauing are *planked* with fir trees, plained & layd euen close the one to the other. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 480.

2. To lay or place as on a plank or table: as, he *planked* down the money. [Colloq.]—**3.** In *hat-manuf.,* to harden by felting. See *planking,* 4.—**4.** To unite, as slivers of wool, to form roving.—**5.** To split, as fish, and cook upon a board. See the quotation. [U. S.]

The principal dish was *planked* shad. By this process four fish are fastened to a board, and held towards a hot fire. Whilst cooking, the fish are constantly basted with a preparation made of butter, salt, and other ingredients.
Science, V. 426.

plank-hook (plangk'hůk), *n.* A pole armed with an iron hook, used in moving the runs or wheeling-planks in a quarry, a mine, or the like.

★**planking** (plang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plank, v.*] **1.** The operation of laying down planks or of covering with planks.—**2.** Planks considered collectively, as in a floor; a piece of work made up of planks; specifically, in *ship-building,* the skin or covering of wooden timbers on the outer and inner surfaces of the ribs, and upon the beams. A *strake* is a line of planking. *Wales* are strakes of thick planking. See cut under *beam.*—**3.** In *spinning,* the splicing together of slivers of long-stapled wool. See *breaking-frame.*—**4.** One of the finishing operations in felting hats. The hardened hat-body is passed through a cistern containing a hot acidulated water, and between pressing-rollers, the process compacting the fibers into felt.

5. In a steam-cylinder, the lagging or clothing.—**Anchor-stock planking,** in *ship-building,* planks with one edge straight and the other so cut that the planks taper from the middle in both directions. The middle of one is placed over or under the ends of two others.

planking-clamp (plang'king-klamp), *n.* In *ship-building,* a tool used to bend a strake against the ribs of a vessel, and hold it in position until it can be nailed or bolted.

planking-machine (plang'king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for rubbing, pressing, and steaming formed hat-bodies, to give them strength and thickness.

planking-screw (plang'king-skrō), *n.* Same as *planking-clamp.*

plank-sheer (plangk'shēr), *n.* *Naut.,* the gunwale; a timber carried round the ship which covers and secures the timber-heads. Also called *covering-board.*

★**plankton** (plangk'ton), *n.* [< Gr. *πλαγκτός, -όν,* wandering.] In *zoöl.,* pelagic animals collectively.

planky (plang'ki), *a.* [< *plank* + *-y*[1].] Constructed of planks or boards. [Rare.]

planless (plan'les), *a.* [< *plan* + *-less.*] Having no plan. *Coleridge.*

planner (plan'ėr), *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

planoblast (plā″nō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάνος,* wandering, + *βλαστός,* germ.] A wandering bud; the free medusoid of gymnoblastic hydrozoans; the gonophore of such hydroids, detached from the colony, leading an independent locomotory life, and discharging its mature sexual products into the sea: distinguished from the *hedrioblast,* or sedentary bud. With a single known exception (that of *Dicoryne*), planoblasts are craspedote or velum-bearing medusæ, bell-shaped, with the walls of the bell or umbrella mainly of gelatinous consistence; from the bell hangs a tubular body, the manubrium; the opening of the bell-cavity is the codonostoma, partially closed by a membranous velum; and a variable number of filaments, the tentacles, hang from the margin of the umbrella.

To the gonophores belonging to this group [*Gymnoblastea*] the name of *planoblasts* (wandering buds) may be given.
G. J. Allman, Challenger Reports, Hydroida, XXIII. ii. 26.

planoblastic (plā-nō-blas'tik), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to planoblasts; medusoid.

plano-concave (plā″nō-kon'kāv), *a.* [< L. *planus,* plane, + *concavus,* concave: see *concave.*] Plane on one side and concave on the other.

plano-conical (plā″nō-kon'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *planus,* plane, + *conicus,* conic: see *conic, conical.*] Plane on one side and conical on the other.

plano-convex (plā″nō-kon'veks), *a.* [< L. *planus,* plane, + *convexus,* convex: see *convex.*] Plane on one side and convex on the other.

planodia (plā-nō'di-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάνος,* wandering, + *ὁδός,* a way, road.] A false passage, such as may be made in using a catheter.

planogamete (plan'ō-ga-mēt), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάνη,* a wandering, + *γαμέτης,* < *γαμεῖν,* marry.] In *bot.,* a motile gamete: same as *zoögamete.* See *gamete.*

planographist (plā-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< L. *planus,* plane, + Gr. *γράφειν,* write, + *-ist.*] A surveyor; a plan- or map-maker. [Rare.]

All *planographists* of the Holy City.
W. M. Thomson, Land and Book, p. 421. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

plano-horizontal (plā″nō-hor-i-zon'tal), *a.* [< L. *planus,* plane, + ML. **horizontalis,* horizontal: see *horizontal.*] Having a plane horizontal surface or position.

planometer (plā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *planus,* plane, + Gr. *μέτρον,* a measure.] A plane sur-

face used in machine-making as a gage for plane surfaces; a surface-plate.

planometry (plā-nom′et-ri), *n.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement or gaging of plane surfaces; the art or act of using a planometer.

plano-orbicular (plā′nō-ôr-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + NL. *orbicularis*, orbicular: see *orbicular*.] Flat on one side and spherical on the other.

Planorbinæ (plā-nôr-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Planorbis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pond-snails of the family *Limnæidæ*, typified by the genus *Planorbis*, having a flat discoidal or planispiral shell. The subfamily is one of three, contrasted with *Limnæinæ* and *Ancylinæ*.

planorbine (plā-nôr′bin), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, plane, + *orbis*, circle, disk, + *-ine*[1].] Whorled in a round flat spiral; planispiral, as a pond-snail; belonging to the *Planorbinæ*.

Planorbis (plā-nôr′bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *planus*, flat, plane, + *orbis*, circle, disk: see *orb*[1].] The typical genus of *Planorbinæ*. It is very extensive, including about 350 species, 30 of which are found in the United States. They inhabit ponds and sluggish streams.



Planorbis corneus.

planorbite (plā-nôr′bīt), *n.* [< *Planorbis* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil species of *Planorbis*, or some similar planorbine shell.

Planorbulina (plā-nôr-bū-lī′nă), *n.* [NL., < L. *planus*, plane, + NL. *Orbulina*, q. v.] A genus of foraminifers whose tests are of planorbine figure.

planorbuline (plā-nôr′bū-lin), *a.* [< *Planorbulina*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Planorbulina*.

Two of the most remarkable modifications of the *planorbuline* type, which strikingly illustrate the extremely wide range of variation among Foraminifera, are Polytrema and Orbitolina. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 380.

planospiral (plā-nō-spī′răl), *a.* See *planispiral*.

planosubulate (plā′nō-sub′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + NL. *subulatus*, awl-shaped: see *subulate*.] Smooth and awl-shaped.

plant[1] (plant), *n.* [< ME. *plante*, *plaunte* (partly < OF.), < AS. *plante* = D. *plant* = MLG. *plante* = OHG. *phlanza*, *flanza*, *planza*, MHG. G. *pflanze* = Icel. *planta* = Sw. *planta* = Dan. *plante* = OF. (and F.) *plante* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *planta* = It. *pianta*, a plant, < L. *planta*, a sprout, shoot, twig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting, a young tree that may be transplanted, a set, hence in general a plant; prob. orig. a spreading sucker (cf. *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[2]); lit. 'something flat or spreading,' < √ *plat* = Gr. *πλατύς*, broad: see *plat*[3], *plate*. In the later senses (defs. 5–10) the noun is from the verb. Cf. *clan*.] **1.** A shoot or slip recently sprouted from seed, or rooted as a cutting or layer; especially, such a slip ready for transplanting, as one of the cabbage-*plants*, tomato-*plants*, etc., of the market.

Thoughe that Men bryngen of the *Plauntes*, for to planten in other Contrees, thei growen wel and fayre, but thei bryngen forthe no fructuous thing; and the Leves of Bawme ne fallen noughte. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 50.

Transplaunte alle hoole the *plannts* [of cabbage], and it is slaye. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

2. A sapling; hence, a stick or staff; a cudgel.

He caught a *plante* of an appell tre, and caste his shelde to grounde, and toke the barre in bothe handes, and seide he wolde make hem to remeve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving "Rosalind" on their barks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 378.

Sir Roger's servants, and among the rest my old friend the butler, had, I found, provided themselves with good oaken *plants*, to attend their master upon this occasion. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Play.

3. An herb or other small vegetable growth, in contrast with trees.—**4.** An individual living being with a material organism, not animal in its nature; a member of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable, in the widest sense. While the difference between plants and animals in all their higher forms is clearly marked, science has hitherto been unable to fix upon any one absolutely universal criterion between them. Nothing perhaps is so distinctive of the plant as its power to appropriate and assimilate mineral matter directly, whereas most animals live on the products of previous organization. The plant thus mediates in the scheme of nature between the mineral and the animal world, forming an essential condition of most animal existence. But many plants, including the whole group of *Fungi*, and the saprophytic, parasitic, and carnivorous flowering plants, live wholly or in part on organic matter, while not all animals are confined to organic nutriment. See *animal* and *Protista*. For the fundamental classification of plants, see *Cryptogamia* and *Phanerogamia*.

In some places, those *plants* which are entirely poisonous at home, lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xci.

5. The fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, appliances, etc., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business, or any mechanical operation or process.

What with the *plant*, as Mr. Peck technically phrased a great upas-tree of a total, branching out into types, cases, printing-presses, engines, &c., . . . my father's fortune was reduced to a sum of between seven and eight thousand pounds. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xi. 6. (*Davies.*)

The entire *plant*, and even the fuel, were transported on heavy waggons across the Karroo, at an enormous cost to the young settlement. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 880.

6. Concealed plunder. [Thieves' slang.]—**7.** A trick; dodge; swindle; artifice. [Slang.]

It wasn't a bad *plant*, that of mine, on Fikey, the man accused of forging the Sou'-Western Railway debentures. *Dickens.*

Such-and-such an author says that so-and-so was "burnt alive," followed by a silly smattering of righteous indignation at what never happened, while the dispassionate scholar finds the whole thing a *plant*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 50.

8. In *fish-culture*, a deposit of fry or eggs.—**9.** *pl.* Oysters which have been bedded: in distinction from *natives:* as, Virginia *plants*. [A market-term, applied chiefly to Virginia oysters bedded in Providence River.]—**10.** *pl.* Young oysters suitable for planting or transplantation.—**Ballast-plants.** See *ballast*.—**Blind, herbaceous, luminous,** etc., **plants.** See the adjectives.—**Flowering plant.** See *Phanerogamia*.—**Indicative plants,** species which, in their natural habitat, are reputed to indicate the presence of certain minerals. [U. S.]—**Movement of plants.** See *movement*.—**Parasitic plants.** See *parasitic*.—**Pot-plant, potted plant,** a plant grown in a flower pot, as in conservatories and hothouses.—**Syn. 4.** See *vegetable, n.*

★**plant**[1] (plant), *v.* [< ME. *planten*, *plaunten* (partly < OF.), < AS. *plantian* (*ā-plantian*, *ge-plantian*) = D. *planten* = MLG. *planten* = OHG. *phlanzōn*, *flanzōn*, MHG. G. *pflanzen* = Icel. *planta* = Sw. *planta* = Dan. *plante* = OF. (and F.) *planter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *plantar* = It. *piantare*, < L. *plantare*, set, plant, transplant, < *planta*, a sprout, shoot, scion, plant: see *plant*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or set in the ground for growth, as seed, young shoots, cuttings, vegetables with roots, etc.: as, to *plant* potatoes; to *plant* trees.

Nowe onyons sowe, and tasul in his place
Lette *plaunte;* and cunel sowe, eke Armarace [horse-radish]. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

2. To lay out and prepare by putting or setting seed, etc., in the ground; furnish with plants: as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.

The Lord God *planted* a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. Gen. ii. 8.

3. To implant; sow the seeds or germs of; engender.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 175.

They *planted* in them a hatred of vices, especially of lying, and in the next place of debt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

4. To put; place; set; especially, to post or place firmly in position; fix; set up: as, he *planted* himself in front of me; to *plant* a standard on the enemy's battlements.

Plant yourself there, sir; and observe me. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The Duke, having *planted* his Ordnance, battered the other side. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 11.

The Duke of Marlborough *planted* his creatures round his lordship. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

He *planted* himself with a firm foot in front of the image. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 148.

5. To establish or set up for the first time; introduce and establish: as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen; to *plant* a colony.

He would entreat your care
To *plant* me in the favour of some man
That 's expert in that knowledge. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

When the Romans sent Legions and *planted* Colonies Abroad, it was for divers political Considerations. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.

6. To furnish; provide with something that is set in position or in order.

The port of the said Citie is strongly fortified with two strong Castles, and one other Castle within the citie, being all very well *planted* with munition *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 281.

A very goodly strong Castle, well *planted* with Ordinance. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

Rochdale, by a crosse pale welnigh foure miles long, is also *planted* with houses along the pale. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 13.

7. To introduce and establish new settlers in; settle; colonize.

Neither may wee thinke that Moses intended so much a Geographicall history of all the Nations of the world, many of which were not, long after this time, *planted* or peopled. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

He came hither to return to England for supply, intending to return and *plant* Delaware. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 396.

This year the towns on the river of Connecticut began to be *planted*. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 181.

8. To place or locate as colonists or settlers.

Vpon the twelfth of this Moneth came in a Pinnace of Captaine Bargraues, and on the seuenteenth Captaine Lownes, and one Master Euans, who intended to *plant* themselues at Waraskoyack. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

9. To hide; conceal; place in concealment, as plunder or swag. [Thieves' slang.]—**10.** In *fish-culture*, to deposit (eggs or fry) in a river, lake, or pond.—**11.** To bed (oysters); bed down, transplant, or sow (young or small oysters).—**12.** To put, as gold or the like, in the ground, or in a pretended mine, where it can be easily found, for the purpose of affecting the price of the land; also, to treat, as land, in this way; "salt."

A salted claim, a pit sold for a 10£ note, in which a nugget worth a few shillings had before been *planted*. *Percy Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p. 72.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sow seed or set shoots, etc., in the soil, that they may grow.

I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. 1 Cor. iii. 6.

2†. To settle down; locate as settlers or colonists; take up abode as a new inhabitant, or as a settler in a new country or locality; settle.

If we desired to *plant* in Conightecute, they should give up their right to us. *Winthrop*, in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 349.

Taunton and Bridgewater men are confident that they are *planting* about Assawamsit or Dartmouth, and did yesterday track 200 of them, as they judge, toward Assawamset. *Gov. Winslow*, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 445.

plant[2]† (plant), *n.* [< F. *plante* = Sp. Pg. *planta* = It. *pianta*, < L. *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[1].] The sole of the foot, or the foot itself. See *planta*.

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Oberon.

★**planta** (plan′tă), *n.*; pl. *plantæ* (-tē). [L., the sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] **1.** In *vertebrate anat.*, the sole of the foot: corresponding to *palma* of the hand, and opposed to *dorsum* or the *rotular aspect* of the foot. See cuts under *digitigrade* and *plantigrade*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the back of the shank; the hind part of the tarsometatarsus, corresponding morphologically to the sole of the foot of a mammal. See cut under *booted*.—**3.** In *entom.*, the first joint of the tarsus, when it is large or otherwise distinguished from the rest, which are then collectively called the *digitus*. Also called *metatarsus*, in which case the other joints collectively are the *dactylus*.

plantable (plan′ta-bl), *a.* [= It. *piantabile;* as *plant*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being planted, cultivated, settled, placed, etc.

The Land as you go farther from the Sea riseth still somewhat higher, and becomes of a more *plantable* Mould. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 58.

plant-a-cruive, planta-crew (plant′a-krūv, plan′ta-krō), *n.* [Perhaps < OF. *plante*, a plant, *plant*, a plantation, + *acrewe*, *acreue*, growth: see *accrue*, *n.*] A small inclosure for the purpose of raising colewort-plants, etc. [Scotch.]

plantage† (plan′tāj), *n.* [< OF. *plantage*, a planting or setting, also plantain, F. *plantage*, plantation, = Sp. *plantaje*, a collection of plants, = Pg. *plantagem*, plants, herbs; cf. ML. *plantagium*, *plantago*, a plantation of trees or vines; < L. *planta*, a plant: see *plant*[1] and *-age*.] Plants generally.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon,
As sun to day. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 184.

[The allusion in this passage is explained by the following:

The poor husbandman perceiveth that the increase of the moon maketh plants fruteful. *Reginald Scott*, Disc. of Witchcraft.]

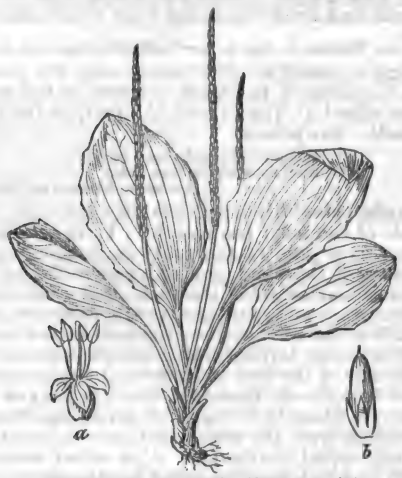
Plantaginaceæ (plan″ta-ji-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Plantago* (*Plantagin-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, the plantain family, constituting the order *Plantaginales*, and now placed between the *Polemoniales* and the *Rubiales*. It is characterized by the scarious corolla with alternate stamens; sepals, petals, and stamens each usually four; and the small entire two-celled pod, usually circumscissile. It includes 3 genera and over 200 species. Nearly all of

these belong to the typical genus *Plantago*, the other genera, *Bougueria* and *Littorella*, each having one or two species.

Plantago (plan-tā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *plantago*, plantain: see *plantain*[1].] A genus of plants, type of the *Plantaginaceæ*, distinguished by the peltate seeds, two-celled ovary, and circumscissile capsule. It includes over 200 species, known as *plantain* or *ribwort*, and found everywhere, from arctic to tropical regions, in wet or dry ground, but most common in temperate climates. They are annual or perennial herbs, almost stemless, bearing rosettes of spreading leaves, which are characteristically broad, entire, five- to seven-nerved, with dilated-petiole base. The small flowers are usually crowded in a long spike, cross-fertilized by the earlier maturity of the pistils. Many species are dimorphous, or include perfect seed-bearing plants of two kinds, one form having long stamens and short styles, the other the opposite. Most of the American species are introduced weeds (for which see *plantain*[1], *kemp*[1], *hen-plant*, and *way-bread*, and, for *P. lanceolata*, *ribwort*, *rib-grass*, *jackstraw*, and *cocks*). *P. media*, the hoary plantain, lamb's-tongue, or fireweed of English pastures, is a pest on account of its stifling growing crops by its broad flat leaves, close-pressed to the ground; and the common *P. major* is sometimes similarly injurious in America. *P. Coronopus* is a peculiar plant of the British sea-cliffs, called *star-of-the-earth* from its divided radiating leaves, also *herb-ivy*, *buck's-horn*, and *hartshorn-plantain*. For other species, see *fleawort*, 2, and *ispaghul-seed*.

★ See cut under *plantain*[1].

plantain[1] (plan′tān), *n.* [Formerly also *plantan*, *plaintain*; < ME. *planteyne*, *plawnteyne*, < OF. *plantain*, F. *plantain* = Pr. *plantage* = Cat. *plantatge* = Sp. *llantén* (also, after F., *plantaina*) = Pg. *tanchagem* = It. *piantaggine*, < L. *plantago* (*plantagin-*), plantain, so called from its broad spreading leaf; from the same source as *planta*, a spreading sucker, a plant, and *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[1], *plant*[2].] A plant of the genus *Plantago*, especially *P. major*, the common or greater plantain. This is a familiar dooryard weed, with large spreading leaves close



Flowering Plant of Plantain (*Plantago major*).
a, the flower; *b*, the fruit (pyxis).

to the ground, and slender spikes; it is a native of Europe and temperate Asia, but is now found nearly everywhere. (See *hen-plant* and *way-bread*.) The English plantain (so called in the United States) is *P. lanceolata*, the ribwort, rib-grass, or ripple-grass, of the same nativity as the former. It has narrow leaves with prominent ribs, and slender stalks a foot or two high, with short thick spikes. (See *cocks* and *jackstraw*.) The sea-plantain or seaside plantain, *P. maritima*, with linear leaves, occurs on muddy shores in both hemispheres. The leaf is bound upon inflamed surfaces with a soothing effect. See also cut under *amphitropous*.

These poor slight sores
Need not a *plantain*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 2.

Knot-grass, *plantain*—all the social weeds,
Man's mute companions, following where he leads.
O. W. Holmes, Poems, The Island Ruin.

Indian plantain, any plant of the genera *Mesadenia* and *Synosma*. The commonest species is *M. atriplicifolia*, a plant 3 to 6 feet high, with palmately veined angulate-lobed and -toothed glaucous leaves.—**Rattlesnake-plantain**. See *Goodyera*.—**Robin's-plantain**, *Erigeron pulchellus*, a species with few rather broad heads and bluish rays, flowering early, common in the eastern United States.



Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*).

plantain[2] (plan′tān), *n.* [Formerly also *plantan*; < OF. *plantain*, plane-tree, = Sp. *plátano*, also *plátano*, plantain, plane-tree: see *plane*[3].] A tropical plant, *Musa paradisiaca*, or its fruit. The plantain closely resembles the banana, and is in fact often regarded as a variety of it. It is distinguished to the eye by purple spots on the stem, and by its longer fruit. The plantain-fruit is commonly eaten cooked before fully mature, while the banana is mostly eaten fresh when ripe. The pulp is dried and pulverized to make meal. The fresh fruit is comparable chemically with the potato, the meal with rice. The plantain, together with the banana, supplies the chief food of millions in the tropics. Though less nutritious than wheat or potatoes, it is produced in vastly larger quantities from the same area, and with far less effort. Sometimes called *Adam's apple*, from the fancy that this was the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden; the specific name refers to the same fancy. See *Musa* and *banana*.

They would also bring great store of oranges and *plantans*, which is a fruit that groweth upon a tree, and is very like vnto a cucumber, but very pleasant in eating.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 129.

Berries and chestnuts, *plantains*, on whose cheeks
The sun sits smiling.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

Bastard plantain. See *Heliconia*, 2.—**Manila plantain, wild plantain**, *Musa textilis*, the Manila-hemp plant. See *manila* and *Musa*.

plantain-cutter (plan′tān-kut″ėr), *n.* Same as *plantain-eater*. *P. L. Sclater*.

plantain-eater (plan′tān-ē″tėr), *n.* A bird of the family *Musophagidæ*; a plantain-cutter or touracou. See *touracou*.

plantain-lily (plan′tān-lil″i), *n.* See *Funkia*.

plantain-tree (plan′tān-trē), *n.* See *plantain*[2].

plantal† (plan′tal), *a.* [Cf. OF. *plantal*, a plant, set, scion; < ML. **plantalis*, < L. *planta*, a plant: see *plant*[1].] Of or belonging to plants.

There 's but little similitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations.
Glanville, Scep. Sci. (*Latham.*)

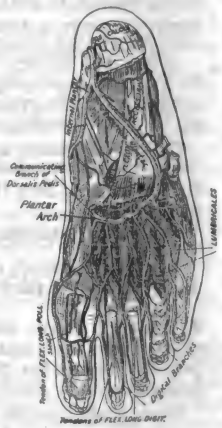
The same inequality of temper made him surmise that the most degenerate souls did at last sleep in the bodies of trees, and grew up merely into *plantal* life.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 1.

plantant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *plantain*[1] and *plantain*[2].

plant-animal (plant′an″i-mal), *n.* One of the zoöphytes or *Phytozoa*, as a sea-anemone or coral.

★

plantar (plan′tär), *a.* [< L. *plantaris*, of or belonging to the sole of the foot, < *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] Of or pertaining to the planta, or sole of the foot: as, a *plantar* muscle, tendon, or ligament; the *plantar* aspect of the foot or leg: correlated with *palmar*: often in composition: as, *laminiplantar*, *scutelliplantar*.—**Plantar arch**, the arch formed by the external plantar artery.—**Plantar arteries**, the two terminal branches of the posterior tibial artery in the sole of the foot. The external, the larger, passes outward and forward to the base of the fifth metatarsal, where it turns obliquely inward to communicate at the base of the first metatarsal with the dorsal artery, forming the plantar arch. The internal, the smaller, runs along the inner side to the base of the great toe.—**Plantar fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Plantar interosseï**. See *interosseus*.—**Plantar ligament**, any ligament of the sole of the foot, especially the long calcaneocuboid ligament.—**Plantar muscle**, the plantaris.—**Plantar nerves**, two branches of the posterior tibial, distributed to many of the small muscles and the integument of the sole of the foot, the external terminating in the skin of the little toe and of the inner side of the fourth, the internal in the contiguous sides of the others.—**Plantar tubercle**, the tubercle on the first metatarsal bone, for attachment of the tendon of the peroneus longus.—**Plantar veins**, the venæ comites of the plantar arteries.



Plantar Arch.

plantaris (plan-tā′ris), *n.*; pl. *plantares* (-rēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *plantar*.] A small fusiform muscle with a very long tendon ending variably in or near the tendo Achillis. It arises from the femur near the outer head of the gastrocnemius. The muscle is sometimes absent, sometimes double. In man it is very small or vestigial in comparison with its development in some other animals.

★

plantation (plan-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *plantation* = Pr. *plantacio* = Sp. *plantación* = Pg. *plantação* = It. *piantazione*, *piantagione*, < L. *plantatio*(*n-*), a planting, < *plantare*, pp. *plantatus*, plant, transplant: see *plant*[1].] 1†. The act of planting seeds or plants.

In bower and field he sought, where any tuft
Of grove or garden-plot more pleasant lay,
Their tendance, or *plantation* for delight.
Milton, P. L., ix. 419.

In Aprill they begin to plant, but their chiefe *plantation* is in May, and so they continue till the midst of Iune.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 126.

2. Introduction; establishment.

Those instruments which it pleased God to use for the *plantation* of the faith.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 68.

The first *plantation* of Christianity in this island.
Eikon Basilike.

3. A planting with people or settlers; colonization.

The first publick attempt against Heaven at Babel after the *plantation* of the world again.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

Elizabeth thought the time had come for the colonization or *plantation* of Ulster.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 37.

4. A planted place. (*a*) A small wood; a grove; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of producing timber or coppice-wood.

I went to see the New Spring Garden at Lambeth, a pretty contriv'd *plantation*. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 2, 1661.

(*b*) A farm, estate, or tract of land, especially in a tropical or semi-tropical country, such as the southern parts of the United States, South America, the West Indies, Africa, India, Ceylon, etc., in which cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, etc., are cultivated, usually by negroes, peons, or coolies: as, a sugar-*plantation*; also used attributively: as, *plantation* life; *plantation* songs.

From the Euphrates we ascended the hills through *plantations* of pistachio nuts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 158.

The house was of the ordinary *plantation* type—large, white, with double piazzas, standing high from the ground; and in the yard was a collection of negro-cabins and stables.
The Century, XXXV. 190.

(*c*†) An original settlement in a new country; a colony: as, Rhode Island and Providence *plantations*.

We kept a day of thanksgiving in all the *plantations*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 35.

5. In Maine and New Hampshire, an unorganized and thinly settled division of a county.—6. An oyster-bed in which the oysters have been artificially planted; a cultivated area of oyster-bottom: a legal term in the State of Delaware.—**Council of Plantations**, in *Eng. hist.*, a committee of the Privy Council, established in the reign of Charles II., for supervision of the colonies (or foreign plantations): it was soon united with the Board of Trade. In the eighteenth century colonial affairs passed to a separate administration.

plantation-mill (plan-tā′shon-mil), *n.* Any one of variously constructed mills adapted for use on a plantation or farm for grinding oats, linseed, etc., moved by hand or other power.

★

plant-bug (plant′bug), *n.* One of many different heteropterous insects which suck the juices of plants. They belong chiefly to the family *Capsidæ*, as, for example, the tarnished plant-bug, also called *Lygus pratensis*, *Capsus oblineatus*, and *Phytocoris lineolaris*, which does great damage to many different orchard-trees, small fruits, and vegetables in the United States. The dotted plant-bug, a pentatomid, *Euschistus variolarius* or *punctipes*, is also a general plant-feeder, though exceptionally carnivorous. See *Nysius* and *Phytocoris*.



Dotted-legged Plant-bug. (*Euschistus punctipes*.) (Line shows natural size.)

plant-cane (plant′kān), *n.* The original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the *ratoons*, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. [West Indies.]

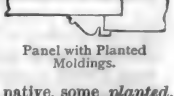
plant-cutter (plant′kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Phytotomidæ*.—2. *pl.* In the early history of Virginia, rioters who went about destroying tobacco-plants.

plant-disease (plant′di-zēz″), *n.* See *disease*.

plant-eating (plant′ē″ting), *a.* Eating or feeding upon plants; phytophagous; specifically, in *entom.*, belonging to the *Phytophaga*.

★

planted (plan′ted), *p. a.* 1. In *joinery*, wrought on a separate piece of stuff, and afterward fixed in its place: said of a projecting member: as, a *planted* molding.—2. Introduced or naturalized; not indigenous.



Panel with Planted Moldings.

There are plenty of foxes, some native, some *planted*, and all wild.
The Century, XXXII. 345.

★

planter (plan′tėr), *n.* [= D. *planter* = MHG. *phlanzer*, *phlenzer*, G. *pflanzer* = Sw. *planteråre* = Dan. *planter*; as *plant*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who plants, sets in the ground or in position, introduces, establishes, or sets up: as, a *planter* of maize or of vines; the first *planters* of Christianity; a *planter* of colonies.

These *Planters* of the ancient Literature in England hoped well of their Mother Tongue.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 4.

Your lordship hath been a great *planter* of learning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. vii.

2. One who owns a plantation, especially in a tropical or semi-tropical country: as, a coffee-*planter;* the *planters* of the West Indies.

The *planters* . . . as well as the negroes were slaves; though they paid no wages, they got very poor work.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

3. A piece of timber, or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river while the other rises near the surface of the water: a dangerous obstruction sometimes encountered by vessels navigating the rivers of the western United States. *Bartlett.*—**4.** A tool or machine for planting seeds: as, a corn-*planter,* a cotton-seed *planter,* etc. Planters are usually simple hand-tools for opening the ground and dropping the seeds in the hill. A planter that distributes seeds in rows is called a *drill,* and one that sows broadcast a *seeder.*

planterdom (plan'tėr-dum), *n.* [< *planter* + *-dom.*] Planters collectively.

plantership (plan'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *planter* + *-ship.*] The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation.

plant-feeder (plant'fē′dėr), *n.* Any insect which feeds upon plants, as a plant-bug, or plant-feeding beetle. See cuts under *Phytophaga* and *plant-bug.*

★**plant-feeding** (plant'fē′ding), *a.* Feeding upon plants; plant-eating; phytophagous.

plant-food (plant'fōd), *n.* Anything which affords nourishment to vegetation or plants; a fertilizer.

Whilst in the shape of bone-dust it [insoluble phosphate] is sufficiently available as *plant-food* to be of considerable value. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 668.

planticle (plan'ti-kl), *n.* [< NL. as if **planticula,* dim. of L. *planta,* a plant: see *plant*[1].] A young plant, or a plant in embryo. *Darwin.*

Plantigrada (plan-tig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *plantigradus,* plantigrade: see *plantigrade.*] A subdivision of *Carnivora,* or *Feræ fissipedia,* embracing those carnivorous animals, as the bear and raccoon, which walk with the heel upon the ground. In Illiger's classification (1811), the *Plantigrada* were a family of his *Falculata,* or mammals with claws, and contained carnivorous quadrupeds of several different modern families, as the kinkajou, coati, racoon, badger, wolverine, and bear, yet not all of the members of the families to which the animals named properly belong. [Not now in use, excepting as a convenient collective or descriptive term.]



Plantigrada.— Leg of Polar Bear. *a,* femur or thigh; *b,* tibia or leg; *c,* tarsus and metatarsus, or foot; *d,* calx or heel; *e,* planta or sole; *f,* digits or toes.

plantigrade (plan'ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *plantigradus,* < L. *planta,* the sole, + *gradi,* go, walk.] **I.** *a.* Walking on the whole sole of the foot; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Plantigrada:* opposed to *digitigrade.* Man is perfectly plantigrade, and the same condition is seen in those quadrupeds, as bears, whose heels touch the ground.

II. *n.* A plantigrade mammal; a member of ★the *Plantigrada.*

planting (plan'ting), *n.* [< ME. *plantynge;* verbal n. of *plant*[1], *v.*] **1.** The art of forming plantations of trees; also, the act or art of inserting plants in the soil.—**2.** A planted place; a grove; a plantation.

That they might be called trees of righteousness, the *planting* of the Lord, that he might be glorified.
Isa. lxi. 3.

3. In *arch.,* the laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

planting-ground (plan'ting-ground), *n.* A place where oysters are sown or planted.

plantivorous (plan-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *planta,* a plant, + *vorare,* devour.] Plant-eating, as most caterpillars. *Westwood.*

plantless (plant'les), *a.* [< *plant*[1] + *-less.*] Without plants; destitute of vegetation. *Edinburgh Rev.*

plantlet (plant'let), *n.* [< *plant*[1] + *-let.*] A small, undeveloped, or rudimentary plant. Also ★*plantule.*

plant-louse (plant'lous), *n.* A small homopterous insect which infests plants; specifically, an aphid; any member of the *Aphididæ.* The members of the related family *Psyllidæ* are distinguished as *jumping plant-lice.* The *Coccidæ* are more properly named *bark-lice.* These three families, with the *Aleurodidæ,* are sometimes grouped as *Phytophthiria.* See cuts under *Aphis, Phylloxera, vine-pest, Pemphiginæ,* and *Pemphigus.*

plant-marker (plant'mär′kėr), *n.* A label, plate, or tablet bearing the common and botanical name of a tree or garden-plant, intended to be set in the ground near its roots for its identification. Such markers are often made of terra-cotta, Parian ware, etc.

plant-movement (plant'mōv′ment), *n.* See *movement of plants* (under *movement*), *epinasty,* and *hyponasty.*

plantocracy (plan-tok'rā-si), *n.* [< *plant(er)* + *-ocracy.*] Government by planters; planters as a dominant class or caste, as in the West Indies.

plant-of-gluttony (plant'ov-glut'n-i), *n.* The dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis*—its berries being regarded in the Scotch Highlands as stimulating to appetite.

plantosseous (plan-tos'ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plantossei.

plantosseus (plan-tos'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *plantossei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *planta,* the sole of the foot, + *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *osseous.*] A plantar interosseous muscle; an interosseus of the sole of the foot: correlated with *dorsosseus* and *palmosseus. Coues and Shute,* 1887.

plantsman (plants'man), *n.*; pl. *plantsmen* (-men). A florist; a nurseryman. [Colloq.]

plantula (plan'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *plantulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *planta,* the sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] In *entom.,* a membranous appendage between the claws of certain insects, corresponding to the onychium or spurious claw of other species. It commonly forms a cushion-like organ, by means of which the insect is enabled to walk over smooth surfaces. When this cushion forms a sucking-disk it is called the *pulvillus.*

plantular (plan'tū-lär), *a.* [< *plantula* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.,* of or pertaining to the plantula.

plantule (plan'tūl), *n.* [< F. *plantule,* < NL. **plantula,* dim. of L. *planta,* a plant: see *plant*[1].] In *bot.,* same as *plantlet;* also, the embryo of a plant.

planula (plan'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *planulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *planus,* flat: see *plane*[1].] The ordinary locomotory embryo of the cœlenterates, which is of flattened form, mouthless, ciliate, and free-swimming. The term originally applied only to such embryos of certain hydrozoans, but has become more comprehensive. See cut under *blastocœle.*

planulan (plan'ū-lan), *n.* [< *planula* + *-an.*] A planula. *Encyc. Brit.*

planular (plan'ū-lär), *a.* [< *planula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a planula: as, *planular* cilia; the *planular* stage of an embryo.

planuliform (plan'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *planula* + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling a planula in form, or having the morphological valence of a planula. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 395.

planuloid (plan'ū-loid), *a.* [< NL. *planula* + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling a planula; planuliform.

planuria, planury (plā-nū'ri-ä, plan'ū-ri), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάνος,* straying, + *οὖρον,* urine.] The discharge of urine through an abnormal passage; uroplania.

planxty† (plangk'sti), *n.* [Origin unknown: poss. connected with L. *plangĕre,* to beat.] An Irish or Welsh melody for the harp, commonly in triplets, and of an animated character.

Dr. Petrie gives a *Planxty* of his in E-major, "Lady Wrixon," from a collection published in Dublin in 1720.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dcix.

plap (plap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *plapped,* ppr. *plapping.* [Imitative; cf. *plash, flap, slap,* etc.] To plash; fall with a plashing sound.

Hark, there is Barnes Newcome's eloquence still *plapping* on like water from a cistern.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxvi.

plaquage (plak'āj), *n.* [< F. *plaque,* a plate, + *-age.*] A method of producing calico-prints: ★same as *padding,* 3.

plaque (plak), *n.* [< F. *plaque,* a plate (of metal), slab, badge, patch, ticket, etc.: see *plack.*] **1.** An ornamental plate; a brooch; the plate of a clasp.

In front of his turban there was a *plaque* of diamonds and emeralds. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, II. 239.

2. A square, oblong, or circular tablet of bronze or silver, the largest dimension of which extends to three or four inches, ornamented in relief with some religious, mythological, allegorical, or decorative subject. The Pax, from which the plaque originated, is set in an ornamental framework; the Renaissance plaque was intended to be hung up or inserted in a box or a piece of furniture, or, if circular, to be worn as a hat-medallion. Also called *plaquette.*

3. Any tablet or distinctly flat plate of metal or porcelain, whether plain or ornamented; particularly, an ornamental circular plate intended for a wall-decoration. See cut in next column.


Plaque in Relief of Enameled Pottery, by Bernard Palissy; 16th century.

—**4.** The especial decoration of a high rank in many honorary orders. See *star, insignia, order,* 6 (*b*).—**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a small flat object of round figure, as a blood-disk; a little plate. Also *plaquette.*—**6.** A patch.

Warts, epithelioma, herpes, and mucous *plaques.*
Lancet, No. 3468, p. 335.

Plaque of blood. Same as *blood-plate.*—**Plaques jaunes,** patches of yellow softening in cerebral cortex.—**Plaques of Peyer.** Same as *Peyerian glands* (which see, under *gland*).

plaquet (plak'et), *n.* [OF.: see *placket.*] In *medieval armor,* same as *placcate.*

plaquette (pla-ket'), *n.* [F., dim. of *plaque,* a plate: see *plaque.* Cf. *placket.*] **1.** A small plaque or flat decorative object, as a tile of porcelain or a plate of metal, made for application to a piece of furniture as part of its ornamentation: as, a bureau decorated with bronze *plaquettes.*

On the other hand, the finer of the two medallions . . . bears, in its pseudo-classicality, a considerable resemblance to the work of another North Italian worker in bronze, . . . as will appear from an examination of several *plaquettes* from his hand.
The Academy, Dec. 8, 1888, p. 377.

2. Same as *plaque,* 5.

G. Hayem insists that the elements of the blood, to which he gave the name of hematoblasts, are identical with the *plaquettes,* or corpuscules, described by Bizzozero.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 735.

plash[1] (plash), *v.* [< ME. **plashen* (not found except as in the noun), < MD. *plasschen, plassen* = MLG. *plasken* = late MHG. *platsen, bletschen,* G. *platschen* = Dan. *plaske* = Sw. *plaska,* dabble; with orig. formative *-sk,* from the root seen in AS. *plættan, plættian,* strike with the hand, = Sw. *platta,* tap, pat: see *plat*[1], *pat*[1]. The word came to be regarded as imitative, and appears later as *splash.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To dabble in water; also, to fall with a dabbling sound; splash.

Hears, upon turret-roof and wall,
By fits the *plashing* rain-drop fall.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 1.

The bucket *plashing* in the cool, sweet well.
Whittier, Monadnock.

2. To splash water or mud.

His horse is booted
Vp to the flanke in mire; himselfe all spotted
And stain'd with *plashing.*
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 103).

II. *trans.* **1.** To make a splashing noise in.—**2.** To sprinkle with coloring matter so as to produce an imitation of granite: as, to *plash* a wall.

plash[1] (plash), *n.* [Early mod. E. *plasshe, plesh;* < ME. *plasche, plaische,* < MD. *plasch,* D. *plasch, plas,* a pool, puddle; cf. G. *platsch, plätsch* = Dan. *plask,* splash, splashing sound; from the verb. Cf. *flash*[2], in like sense.] **1.** A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pool.

Be-twyx a *plasche* and a flode, appone a flate lawnde,
Oure folke fongene theire felde, and fawghte theme agaynes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2799.

Plasche or flasche, where reyne watyr stondythe (or pyt).
Prompt. Parv., p. 403.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,
That underneath his feet soone made a purple *plesh.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 36.

The illimitable reed,
And many a glancing *plash* and sallowy isle.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. A sudden downpour of water; a sudden dash or splash: as, a *plash* of rain.—**3.** A flash; a spot (of light).

The tall grove of hemlocks, with moss on their stems, like *plashes* of sunlight.
Lowell, Fable for Critics (2d ed.), Int.

4. A splash or splashing sound.

Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless *plash*,
While many a broken band,
Disorder'd, through her currents dash,
To gain the Scottish land.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 34.

plash[2] (plash), *v.* [OF. *plassier, plaissier, plessier*, plash (cf. **plesse* (†) (ML. *plessa*), a thicket of woven boughs), a secondary form, < L. *plectere*, weave: see *plait, plat*[4], *pleat*. Cf. *pleach*, a doublet of *plash*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of: as, to *plash* a hedge.

For Nature, loath, so rare a jewels wracke,
Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a tree,
If possible to hinder destiny.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

There is a cupola made with pole-work between two elmes at the end of a walk, which, being cover'd by *plashing* the trees to them, is very pretty.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 30, 1683.

II. *intrans.* To bend down a branch.

Some of the trees hung over the wall, and my brother did *plash* and did eat. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

plash[2] (plash), *n.* [< *plash*[2], *v.*] A branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and then bent down and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

plashet (plash'et), *n.* [< *plash*[1] + *-et*. Cf. ML. ★*plassetum*.] A small pond or puddle.

plashing[1] (plash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plash*[1], *v.*] A dabbling in water; a sound of plunging water.

plashing[2] (plash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plash*[2], *v.*] A mode of repairing or trimming a hedge, by bending down a part of the shoots, cutting them half through near the ground, to render them more pliable, and twisting them among the upright stems, so as to render the whole effective as a fence, and at the same time preserve all the branches alive.

plashing-tool (plash'ing-töl), *n.* A knife used in plashing hedges; a hedging-knife.

plashoot† (plash'öt), *n.* [For *plash-shoot*, < *plash*[2] + *shoot*.] A shoot from a plashed hedge. *N. E. D.*

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where almost every hedge serveth for a road, and every *plashoote* for springles to take them.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 24.

plash-wheel (plash'hwēl), *n.* Same as *dash-wheel*.

plashy (plash'i), *a.* [< *plash*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Watery; abounding with puddles; full of puddles; wet; moist.

They shed their waters into the valley below, making it *plashy* in sundry places. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 169.

He also, being past Adrians wall [A. D. 209], cut down Woods, made way through Hills, fast'nd and fill'd up unsound and *plashy* Fens. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Along the streaming mountain-side, and through
The dripping woods, and o'er the *plashy* fields.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

One among many *plashy* meadows, enclosed with stone walls. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 57.

2. Speckled as if plashed or splashed with coloring liquid.

In his grasp
A serpent's *plashy* neck; its barbed tongue
Squeezed from the gorge, and all its uncurl'd length
Dead. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

plasm (plazm), *n.* [< LL. *plasma*, < Gr. *πλάσμα*, a figure formed or molded from clay or wax, an image, counterfeit, an assumed form or manner, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] **1.** A mold or matrix in which anything is cast or formed to a particular shape. [Rare.]

The shells served as *plasms* or moulds to this sand.
Woodward.

2. In *biol.*, plasma. See *bioplasm, deutoplasm, protoplasm, plasmogen, sarcode.*

plasma (plas'mä), *n.* [NL.: see *plasm*.] **1.** A variety of translucent quartz, or silica, of a rich grass-green or leek-green color, occurring in large pieces, associated with common chalcedony. Many fine engraved ornaments of this stone have been found among the ruins of Rome.—**2.** The liquid part of unaltered blood, lymph, or milk, as distinguished from the corpuscles of the blood or lymph, or the oil-globules of the milk; also, the juice expressed from fresh muscle; the muscle-plasma.—**3.** The aggregation of protein substances which constitutes the basis of all tissues of plants and animals; the "physical basis of life," in its simplest expression: now generally called *protoplasm*. *Plasma* is seldom used in this sense, the more general usage being the rather restricted meaning given in def. 2. See *protoplasm* and *starch*.
4. In *phar.*, same as *glycerite of starch*.

plasmasome (plas'ma-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure (see *plasm*), + *σῶμα*, body.] A separate particle of plasm; a protoplasmic corpuscle. See *plasmosome*, in the supplement.

The out-wandering *plasmasomes* form the so-called paranuclei. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. ii. 168.

plasmatic (plas-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *plasmatique*, < Gr. *πλασματικός*, imitating, < *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, an image: see *plasm*.] In *biol.*, same as *plasmic*.

plasmatical† (plas-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *plasmatic* + *-al*.] Giving shape; having the power of giving form; plastic.

Working in this, by her [Psyche's] *plasmatical* spirits or archei, all the whole world into order and shape.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems (1647), p. 342, notes.

plasmation† (plas-mā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *plasmatio(n-)*, a forming, creating, < *plasma*, a molded figure, an image: see *plasm*.] Formation.

The *plasmation* or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations. *Grafton*, Chron. i. 6.

plasmatoparous (plas-ma-top'a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα* (*πλασματ-*), a molded figure, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] In *mycology*, noting germination in which the whole protoplasm of a gonidium issues as a spherical mass which at once becomes invested with a membrane and puts out a germ-tube. *De Bary.*

plasmator†, *n.* [ME., = F. *plasmateur*, < LL. *plasmator*, a former, fashioner, creator, < *plasmare*, form, mold, fashion, < *plasma*, a molded figure: see *plasm*.] One who forms or creates; a creator.

Hayle! fulgent Phebus and fader eternall,
Parfite *plasmator* and god omnipotent.
York Plays, p. 514.

plasmature†, *n.* [< LL. *plasma(t-)*, a molded figure, + *-ure*.] Form; shape.

That so stately frame and *plasmature* wherein the man at first had been created. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 8.

plasmic (plaz'mik), *a.* [< *plasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of plasma; pertaining to plasma; plastic or formative; blastemic; protoplasmic: as, *plasmic* substances or processes; a *plasmic* origin. Also *plasmatic*.

plasmine (plas'min), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *-ine*[2].] A proteid precipitated from blood-plasma on the addition of sodium chlorid and other salts. It coagulates, forming fibrin, when redissolved in water.

plasmochyme (plas'mō-kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *χυμός*, juice, chyle: see *chyme*[1].] The thick fluid albuminous substance of a cell. Also *plasmochym*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. ii. 211.

plasmode (plas'mōd), *n.* Same as *plasmodium*.

plasmodia, *n.* Plural of *plasmodium*.

plasmodial (plas-mō'di-al), *a.* [< *plasmodi-um* + *-al*.] Having the character or properties of plasmodium. Also *plasmodic*.

Plasmodiata (plas-mō-di-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *plasmodium*.] Plasmodiate organisms: a synonym of *Mycetozoa* when these are regarded as animals. *E. R. Lankester.*

plasmodiate (plas-mō'di-āt), *a.* [< *plasmodi-um* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with or producing plasmodia; consisting of or contained in plasmodium.

plasmodiation (plas-mō-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< *plasmodiate* + *-ion*.] In *bot.*, the disposition of plasmodia. *Jour. of Bot. British and Foreign*, 1883, p. 371.

plasmodic (plas-mod'ik), *a.* [< *plasmodi-um* + *-ic*.] Same as *plasmodial*.

plasmodiocarp (plas-mō'di-ō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *plasmodium* + Gr. *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *Myxomycetes*, a form of fructification which is more or less irregular in shape. Compare *æthalium*, 2, and *sporangium*. *Cooke*, Myxomycetes of Great Britain, p. 30.

plasmodiocarpous (plas-mō"di-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< *plasmodiocarp* + *-ous*.] Resembling, characterized by, or producing plasmodiocarps. *Cooke*, Myxomycetes of Great Britain, p. 30.

Plasmodiophora (plas-mō-di-of'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Woronin), < *plasmodium* + Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Plasmodiophoreæ*. The spores are free, not quaternate, and are disposed in sori; they emit zoöspores in germination.

Plasmodiophoreæ (plas-mō"di-ō-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zopf), < *Plasmodiophora* + *-eæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi with the fructification disposed in sori.

★**plasmodium** (plas-mō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *plasmodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** Protoplasm of protozoans in sheets, masses, or comparatively large quantities, as formed by the plasmodiate members of the *Protozoa*. True plasmodium is formed by the organic fusion of two or several amœbiform bodies, and distinguished from the *aggregate plasmodium* resulting from mere contact. See cut under *Protomyxa*.
2. A definite quantity of plasmodium, or the plasmodium of given individual organisms.

Large masses of gelatinous consistence characteristic of the so-called animal phase of the Myxomycetan, technically known as the *plasmodium*.
W. S. Kent, Infusoria, p. 42.

3. The naked multinucleated mass of protoplasm, exhibiting amœboid movement, which makes up the entire plant-body of the slime-molds (*Myxomycetes*) during the vegetative period of their existence. See *Myxomycetes, slime-mold, Fuligo*, 2, and *Olpidium*.—**Plasmodium malariæ**, a term applied to the various forms of protozoan parasites concerned in the production of the malarial fevers. There are believed to be three varieties, causing respectively tertian fever, quartan fever, and summer-autumn or tropical malaria. The organism is parasitic in the red blood-corpuscles, where it goes through one developmental cycle, the other being passed in the body of the anopheles mosquito. See *malaria*.

plasmogen (plas'mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-gen*.] True protoplasm; bioplasm. See the quotation, and *germ-plasma*.

That highest point in the chemical elaboration of the molecule which is attained within the protoplasm, and up to which some of the chemical bodies present are tending, whilst others are degradation products resulting from a downward metamorphosis of portions of it. This intangible, unstable, all-pervading element of the protoplasm cannot at present be identified with any visibly separate part of the cell-substance. . . . This "critical" substance, sometimes called "true protoplasm," should assuredly be recognized by a distinct name "*plasmogen*."
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 817.

★**plasmogony** (plas-mog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] The generation or origination of an organism from plasma. *Rossiter.*

plasmology (plas-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Minute or microscopic anatomy, as a branch of biology; histology; the study of the ultimate corpuscles of living matter, as regards their structure, development, and properties, with the aid of the microscope.

plasmolysis (plas-mol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *λύσις*, a loosing.] In *bot.*, the contraction of the protoplasm in active cells under the action of certain reagents. When the solutions employed are more dense than the fluids within the cell, a certain amount of water will be withdrawn from the contents of the cell by exosmotic action, thereby causing a shrinking which can easily be noted under the microscope, and, when the density of the solution is known, will allow the experimenter to ascertain within very narrow limits the density of the contents of the cell and the relative degree of turgidity.

plasmolytic (plas-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *plasmolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by plasmolysis; employed in plasmolysis.

plasmolyze (plas'mō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plasmolyzed*, ppr. *plasmolyzing*. [< *plasmolysis*.] To effect plasmolysis in or of; subject to plasmolysis. Also spelled *plasmolyse*.

In order to see the primordial utricle better, *plasmolyse* the cell by running in 10 p. c. salt solution.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 404.

★**plaster** (plas'tèr), *n.* [Formerly also *plaister, playster*; < ME. *plaster*, also *plastre, playster* (after OF.), < AS. *plaster* = D. *pleister* = MLG. *plāster* = OHG. *phlastar, plastar*, MHG. *phlaster, pflaster, plaster*, G. *pflaster* = Sw. *plåster* = Dan. *plaster* = OF. *plastre, plaistre*, a plaster, plaster, F. *plâtre*, gypsum, = Pr. *plastre*, a plaster, = It. dim. *piastrello*, a plaster (ML. *plastrum*, gypsum); with loss of orig. prefix; ME. *enplastre*, < OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre*, a plaster, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster for a wound, < Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον* for *ἔμπλαστον*, a plaster: see *emplaster*.] **1.** In *phar.*, a solid compound intended for external application, adhesive at the temperature of the human body, and requiring to be softened by heat before being spread.

My myddell woundys they ben derne & depe;
Ther ys no *plaster* that persyth aryght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 215.

Where any private harm doth grow, we are not to reject instruction as being an unmeet *plaister* to apply unto it.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 12.

2. A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair for binding, well mixed so as to form a kind of paste, and used for coating walls and partitions of houses.

A House shou'd be built with Brick or with Stone;
Why, 'tis *Plaister* and Lath; and I think that's all one.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 38.

3. Calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for molds, ornaments, casts, luting, cement, etc. Plaster used as a ground for painting in distemper is unburned, and of two kinds, one coarse and one of a finer quality. Both are made from white alabaster, but the latter, which is used also as a ground for gilding, and for working ornaments in relief, is more carefully prepared than the former. The plaster used for taking casts from life or from statues is always burned.

They suppose that this ryuer [Bahuan] hathe made it selfe awaye vnder the grounde by sume passages of *playster* or salte earthe. *Peter Martyr*, tr. in First Books on [America (ed. Arber), p. 172.

Aconite plaster, aconite-root, alcohol, and resin plaster. —**Adhesive plaster.** Same as *resin plaster.*—**Ammoniac plaster,** ammoniac and diluted acetic acid.—**Ammoniac plaster with mercury,** ammoniac, mercury, olive-oil, sublimed sulphur, diluted acetic acid, and lead-plaster.—**Antimonial plaster,** double tartrate of antimony and potassium and Burgundy pitch.—**Arnica plaster,** extract of arnica-root and resin plaster.—**Aromatic plaster.** Same as *spice-plaster.*—**Asafetida plaster,** asafetida, lead-plaster, galbanum, yellow wax, and alcohol.—**Belladonna plaster,** belladonna-root, alcohol, and resin plaster.—**Blistering plaster.** Same as *cantharides plaster.*—**Brown soap plaster.** Same as *soap-cerate plaster.*—**Burgundy-pitch plaster,** Burgundy pitch and yellow wax.—**Calcined plaster.** Same as *plaster of Paris.*—**Canada-pitch plaster,** Canada pitch and yellow wax.—**Cantharides plaster,** cantharides, yellow wax, resin, and lard. Also called *cantharides cerate, blistering plaster, vesicating plaster.*—**Capsicum plaster,** resin plaster and oleoresin of capsicum.—**Carbonate-of-lead plaster,** lead carbonate, olive-oil, yellow wax, lead-plaster, and Florentine orris.—**Chalybeate plaster.** Same as *iron plaster.*—**Court plaster.** See *court-plaster.*—**Diachylon plaster.** Same as *lead-plaster.*—**Fibrous plaster,** plaster of Paris into which fibrous material of some kind is worked to give it coherence: used for patterns in low relief for ceilings, walls, and the like.—**Galbanum plaster,** galbanum, turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and lead-plaster; or galbanum, ammoniac, yellow wax, and lead-plaster.—**Hemlock-pitch plaster.** Same as *Canada-pitch plaster.*—**Iodide-of-lead plaster,** lead iodide, soap plaster, and resin plaster; or lead iodide, lead-plaster, and resin.—**Iron plaster,** oxid of iron, Canada turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and lead-plaster. Also called *chalybeate plaster, strengthening plaster.*—**Isinglass plaster,** isinglass, alcohol, glycerin, and tincture of benzoin. Also called *court-plaster.*—**Lath and plaster.** See *lath*[1].—**Lead plaster.** See *lead-plaster.*—**Litharge plaster.** Same as *lead-plaster.*—**Logan's plaster,** litharge, lead carbonate, Castile soap, butter, olive-oil, and mastic.—**Mahy's plaster.** Same as *carbonate-of-lead plaster.*—**Mercurial plaster,** mercury, olive-oil, resin, and lead-plaster.—**Miraculous plaster,** red oxid of lead, olive-oil, camphor, and alum.—**Opium plaster.** See *opium-plaster.*—**Pitch-plaster,** Burgundy pitch, frankincense, resin, yellow wax, oil of nutmeg, and olive-oil.—**Pitch-plaster with cantharides,** Burgundy pitch and cerate or plaster of cantharides; or cantharides, oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, soap plaster, and resin plaster. Also called *warm plaster.*—**Plaster cast,** a reproduction of an object made by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mold which has been made from the object to be copied. Many molds are needed for a complicated figure, and the parts separately cast are united, showing raised seams where they are put together.—**Plaster jacket,** a bandage surrounding the trunk, made stiff with gypsum, used in caries of the vertebræ.—**Plaster mull,** a plaster made by coating a thin sheet of gutta-percha, backed with muslin, with the substance that is to be applied to the skin.—**Plaster of Paris.** (*a*) Native gypsum: so called because found in large quantities in the Tertiary of the Paris basin. See *gypsum.* (*b*) Calcined gypsum—that is, gypsum from which the water has been driven off by heat: used in building and in making casts of busts and statues, etc. When diluted with water into a thin paste, plaster of Paris sets rapidly, and at the instant of setting expands or increases in bulk; hence this material becomes valuable for filling cavities, etc., where other earths would shrink.—**Plaster process,** a method of making stereotype plates for printing by the use of plaster. A mold of the type page is made by pouring over it liquid plaster of Paris; this mold, when baked entirely dry, is filled with melted type-metal. *Workshop Receipts,* 4th ser., p. 217.—**Poor man's plaster,** a plaster composed of tar, resin, and yellow wax. *Dunglison.*—**Porous plaster,** a spread plaster having numerous small holes to prevent wrinkling and to render it more pliable.—**Rademacher's plaster,** red lead, olive-oil, amber, camphor, and alum.—**Resin plaster,** resin, lead-plaster, and yellow wax or hard soap. Also called *adhesive plaster, sticking plaster.*—**Soap-cerate plaster,** curd soap, yellow wax, olive-oil, oxid of lead, and vinegar.—**Soap plaster,** soap and lead-plaster, with or without resin.—**Spice plaster,** yellow wax, suet, turpentine, oil of nutmeg, olibanum, benzoin, oil of peppermint, and oil of cloves. Also called *aromatic plaster, stomach-plaster.*—**Sticking plaster.** Same as *resin plaster.*—**Stomach-plaster.** Same as *spice plaster.*—**Stramonium plaster,** extract of stramonium, elemi, and galbanum plaster.—**Strengthening plaster.** Same as *iron plaster.*—**Thapsia plaster,** yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, resin, terebinthina cocta, Venice turpentine, glycerin, and thapsia resin.—**Vesicating plaster.** Same as *cantharides plaster.*—**Vigo plaster,** lead-plaster, yellow wax, resin, olibanum, ammoniac, bdellium, myrrh, saffron, mercury, turpentine, liquid storax, and oil of lavender.—**Warm (or warming) plaster.** Same as *pitch-plaster with cantharides.*—**Zinc plaster,** zinc sulphate and Castile soap.

plaster (plȧs'tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *plaister, playster;* < ME. *plastren, playsteren, playstren* = D. *pleisteren* = MLG. *plāsteren* = G. *pflastern* = Sw. *plåstra* = Dan. *plastre;* from the noun: see *plaster, n.* Cf. *emplaster, v.*] **1.** To apply a medicative plaster to; cover with a plaster: as, to *plaster* a wound.

And be he bathed in that blode baptised, as it were,
And thanne *plastred* with penaunce and passioun of that babi,
He shulde stonde and steppe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 95.

2. To cover or overlay with plaster, as the walls of a house, partitions, etc.

The east side [of the aqueduct] is *plaistered* with a very strong cement, probably to prevent any damage from the sands that might be drove against it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 59.

The houses [at Rome] are of stone, but *plastered* as at Vienna. *Eustace,* Italy, II. i.

3. To bedaub or besmear: as, to *plaster* the face with powder. [Colloq.]—**4.** To fill or cover over with or as with plaster; hide; gloss: with *up.*

But see here the conueyance of these spirituall gentlemen in *playsteryng vp* their unsauery sorceries.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i.

And suck out clammy dews from herbs and flowers,
To smear the chinks, and *plaster up* the pores.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. To treat with plaster; add gypsum to: as, to *plaster* vines by dusting them with gypsum in order to prevent rot or mildew of the berries; to *plaster* wines by adding gypsum in order to neutralize acid or produce other fancied benefits.

plasterbill (plȧs'tėr-bil), *n.* The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia* (*Pelionetta*) *perspicillata:* so called from a peculiarity of the bill. *G. Turnbull,* 1888. See cut under *surf-duck.* [Massachusetts.]

plaster-clover† (plȧs'tėr-klō″vėr), *n.* The sweet clover, *Melilotus officinalis:* so called from its use in ointments.

plasterer (plȧs'tėr-ėr), *n.* [= D. *pleisteraar* = G. *pflasterer, pflästerer;* as *plaster, v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who plasters walls; also, one who makes plaster ornaments.

plastering (plȧs'tėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *plasteryng, playsteryng;* verbal n. of *plaster, v.*] **1.** The act or operation of overlaying with plaster.—**2.** The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.—**3.** The treatment of wines by the addition of gypsum or plaster of Paris. See *plaster, v.,* 5.

plastering-machine (plȧs'tėr-ing-mą-shēn″), *n.* A machine designed for use in spreading plaster in forming interior walls and ceilings. Attempts to construct a practical machine of this kind, adapted to general use, have not yet succeeded, and the ancient method of plastering with hand-trowels is still universal.

plaster-mill (plȧs'tėr-mil), *n.* **1.** A machine consisting of a roller or a set of rollers for grinding lime or gypsum to powder.—**2.** A mortar-mill.—**3.** A mill where plaster is made.

plaster-stone (plȧs'tėr-stōn), *n.* Gypsum, or a species of gypsum.

plastery (plȧs'tėr-i), *a.* [< *plaster* + *-y*[1].] Resembling plaster; containing plaster.

St. Peter's disappoints me; the stone of which it is made is a poor *plastery* material; and indeed Rome in general might be called a rubbishy place. *A. H. Clough.*

★**plastic** (plas'tik), *a.* [= F. *plastique* = Sp. *plástico* = Pg. It. *plastico* (cf. D. G. *plastisch* = Sw. Dan. *plastisk*), < L. *plasticus,* < Gr. πλαστικός, of or belonging to molding or modeling, < πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold or form in clay, wax, etc. Cf. *plaster.*] **1.** Capable of molding or of giving form or fashion to a mass of matter; having power to mold.

Benign Creator, let thy *plastic* Hand
Dispose its own Effect. *Prior,* Solomon, iii.

Plastic Nature working to this end.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 9.

The One Spirit's *plastic* stress
Sweeps through the dull dense world.
Shelley, Adonais, xliii.

2. Capable of being modeled or molded into various forms, as plaster, clay, etc.; hence, capable of change or modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction: as, the mind is *plastic* in youth.

Stuff at hand, *plastic* as they could wish.
Wordsworth, French Revolution.

3. Pertaining to or connected with modeling or molding; produced by or characteristic of modeling or molding: as, the *plastic* art (that is, sculpture in the widest sense, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts).

Pictorial rather than *plastic* in style, both in action and in the treatment of draperies.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 152.

4. In *biol.,* specifically, plasmic.—**Plastic bronchitis,** pseudomembranous bronchitis.—**Plastic clay,** clay suitable for making pottery or bricks; specifically, a division of the Eocene in England, especially in the London basin and on the Isle of Wight, where it is characteristically developed. The Plastic clay series was so named by T. Webster, in imitation of the name given by Cuvier and Brongniart (*Argile plastique*) to a division of the series in the Paris basin. The beds thus named by Webster were later designated by Prestwich as the Woolwich and Reading series. Part of the series is very fossiliferous; among the fossils is a bird as large as the dinornis of New Zealand.—**Plastic crystal.** See *crystal.*—**Plastic force,** the sum total of agencies producing growth and organization in living bodies.—**Plastic gum,** gutta-percha.—**Plastic imagination,** the productive or creative imagination.—**Plastic medium,** something intermediate between soul and body, assumed to account for their action one upon the other.—**Plastic nature.** See *nature.*—**Plastic operations, plastic surgery,** operations which have for their object the restoring of lost parts, as when the skin of the cheeks is used to make a new nose (rhinoplasty).—**Plastic solid.** See *solid.*

plastical† (plas'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *plastic* + *-al.*] Same as *plastic.* *Dr. H. More,* Philosophical Writings, Pref. Gen., p. xvi.

plastically (plas'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a plastic manner; by molding or modeling, as a plastic substance.

★**plasticity** (plas-tis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *plasticité* = Sp. *plasticidad* = Pg. *plasticidade;* as *plastic* + *-ity.*] The property of being plastic. (*a*) The property of giving form or shape to matter.

To show further that this protoplasm possesses the necessary properties of a normal protoplasm, it will be necessary to examine . . . what these properties are. They are two in number, the capacity for life and *plasticity.*
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 299.

(*b*) Capability of being molded, formed, or modeled.

The race must at a certain time have a definite amount of *plasticity*—that is, a definite power of adapting itself to altered circumstances by changing in accordance with them. *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, I. 102.

Some natures are distinguished by *plasticity* or the power of acquisition, and therefore realise more closely the saying that man is a bundle of habits.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 473.

★**plastid** (plas'tid), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *plastidium,* q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A morphological individual or morphon of the first grade of individuality; a cell considered as a structural, as contrasted with a physiological, unit. A unicellular protozoön is both a morphological and a physiological unit, while the individuality of the constituent cells of the body of a metazoön is not physiological but structural.

If we reduce organized beings to their ultimate organisms—cells or *plastids.*
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 377.

2. In *bot.,* one of the variously shaped protein bodies, such as chlorophyl-granules, leucoplastids, chromoplastids, etc., which may be clearly differentiated in the protoplasm of active cells. They have substantially the same chemical and, with the exception of color, the same physical properties as protoplasm. They are regarded as being the centers of chemical activity in cells.

II. *a.* Having the character or quality of a plastid; plastic or plasmic.

plastidium (plas-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *plastidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold, form (see *plastic*), + dim. *-ίδιον.*] Same as *plastid.*

Plastidozoa (plas″ti-dō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *plastid(ium)* + Gr. ζῷον, animal.] Same as *Protozoa.*

plastidular (plas-tid'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *plastidule* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to plastidules.

plastidule (plas'ti-dūl), *n.* [< *plastid* + *-ule.*] A molecule of protoplasm; chemically, the smallest mass of protoplasm which can exist as such, or the very complex and highly unstable molecule of the chemical substance protein, when invested with vital activities.

plastilina (plas-ti-lī'nạ), *n.* [< *plast(ic)* + *-il* + *-ina.*] A modeling-clay so compounded as to remain moist for a considerable time, and thus dispense with frequent wetting during the progress of the work.

★**plastin** (plas'tin), *n.* [< Gr. πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold, + *-in*[2].] In *biol.,* an element in the chemical composition of the cell-nucleus: according to Swartz, who calls it also *cytoplastin,* a viscous extensible mass which resists pepsin- and trypsin-digestion.

Carnoy . . . believes that the single, greatly coiled chromatin thread present in the nucleus in Arthropoda has a "*plastin* envelope," consisting of nuclein substances. . . . Besides the "nuclein" discovered by Miescher, which forms an essential part of the mass of the nucleus, Reinke and Rodewald have found "*plastin,*" and Kossel "histon" and "adenin."
Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., XXX. ii. 166, 169.

plastra, *n.* Plural of *plastrum.*

plastral (plas'trạl), *a.* [< *plastr-on* + *-al.*] In *herpetology,* of or pertaining to the plastron; entering into the formation of the under shell: as, *plastral* bones; *plastral* scutes or sutures.

Plastral shields subject to great variations.
Brit. Mus. Cat. Chelonians, p. 25.

★**plastron** (plas'trọn), *n.* [< F. *plastron* (= It. *piastrone*), a breastplate, < OF. *plastre*, a plaster: see *plaster*.] 1. A breastplate; a garment or part of a garment covering the breast. Specifically—(*a*) The early breastplate worn under the hauberk or broigne: one of the earliest pieces of plate-armor introduced in the European middle ages. *C. Boutell*, Arms and Armour in England. (*b*) A wadded shield of leather which masters hang before the right breast when giving lessons in fencing. (*c*) A detachable part of a woman's dress, made of some soft material, and suspended in loose folds from the throat to the waist and caught in the belt: as, a *plastron* of lace, crape, or silk. (*d*) An ornamental and often jeweled decorative plaque worn on the breast by Hindu women. (*e*) A man's shirt-bosom, especially one of the form fashionable for evening-dress 1875–90, without plaits, presenting a smooth surface of lawn.

2. In *herpet.*: (*a*) The ventral part of the shell of a chelonian or testudinate; the lower shell, or under side of the shell, of a turtle or tortoise: more or less opposed to *carapace*. The plastron is wholly an exoskeletal or integumentary structure, in which no bones belonging to the endoskeleton or skeleton proper are found. It consists of a number, typically nine, of separate dermal bones, developed in membrane, and covered with horny epidermis, or tortoise-shell. The nine typical pieces are one median and four pairs lateral, called *entoplastron*, *epiplastron*, *hyoplastron*, *hypoplastron*, and *xiphiplastron*. Formerly, when these were supposed to contain or represent sternal elements, they were respectively named *entosternum*, *episternum*, *hyosternum*, *hyposternum*, and *xiphisternum*. The plastron is usually immovable, like the carapace, but may be variously hinged, in some cases so as to shut the animal in completely. See also cuts under *carapace*, *Pleurospondylia*, and *Chelonia*. (*b*) One of the similar exoskeletal plates developed upon the under side of the body of certain *Amphibia*, as the *Labyrinthodonta*.—3. In *mammal.*, the ventral shield or cuirass of the glyptodons or fossil armadillos.—4. In *anat.*, the sternum with the costal cartilages attached, as removed in autopsies.—5. In *ornith.*, a colored area on the breast or belly of a bird, like or likened to a shield. *Coues.*



Plastron of Tortoise (*Emys*), ventral surface (outside), showing twelve horny epidermal scales as indicated by the dark lines, one of which traverses each xiphisternal (*xp*) and each hyposternal (*hp*) bony scute; *ic*, interclavicular scute, or entoplastron; *c*, clavicular scute (clavicularium); *hy*, hyosternal scute.

plastron-de-fer (plas'trọn-dė-fer'), *n.* Same as *plastron*, 1 (*a*).

plastrum (plas'trum), *n.*; pl. *plastra* (-trạ). [NL., an accom. form of *plastron*; cf. ML. *plastrum*, plaster (gypsum): see *plaster*, *plastron*.] Same as *plastron*.

plat[1] (plat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *platted*, ppr. *platting*. [< ME. *platten*, *pletten*, < AS. *plættan*, strike with the hand, slap, = MD. *pletten*, strike, bruise, crush, rub (freq. *pletteren*), = Sw. dial. *plätta*, var. *pjätta*, tap, pat. Cf. *pat*[1], prob. a reduced form of *plat*[1].] To strike with the hand; strike.

His heved of he *plette*. *Havelok*, l. 2626.

Pernel Proud-herte *platte* hire to grounde,
And lay longe ar heo lokede.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 45.

plat[2] (plat), *n.* [Early mod. E. *platte*; a var. of *plot*[1], < ME. *plot*, < AS. *plot*, a plot of ground: see *plot*[1]. The form *plat* may be merely dial., but is prob. due in part to *plat*[3].] 1. A plot or patch of land laid off for or devoted to some particular purpose: as, a garden-*plat*; a *plat* of ground.

Now therefore take and cast him into the *plat* of ground, according to the word of the Lord. 2 Ki. ix. 26.

2. A flat representation of such plots or patches; a map or plan.

To take by view of eye the *platte* of any thinge.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 5.

There was no other pastime nor exercise among the youth but to draw *plattes* of Sicile, and describe the situation of Libya and Carthage.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 220 B. (*Nares.*)

We followed the shoare or land, which lieth Northnorthwest, . . . as it doth appeare by the *plat*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 275.

3†. A plan or design; scheme; plot.

So shall our *plat* in this one point be larger and much surmount that which Stanihurst first tooke in hand.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

Here might be made a rare scene of folly, if the *plat* could bear it. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 2.

To be workmanly wrought, made, and sett up, after the best handlyng and forme of good workmanship, according to a *plat* thereof made and signed with the hands of the lords executors.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I., App., Indentures, i.

plat[2] (plat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *platted*, ppr. *platting*. [< *plat*[2], *n.* Cf. *plot*[1], *v.*] To make a ground-plan of; map or plot; lay down on paper: as, to *plat* a tract of land; to *plat* a town.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to . . . Wharton's "Hydrographic Surveying," whence he takes the method of *platting* angles by means of chords.
Science, XV. 78.

The work ["Emblematic Mounds"] is illustrated by two hundred and seventy woodcuts, many of them full pages. They represent the effigies both singly and in groups, just as they were when measured and *platted*.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII., adv.

The town was *platted* in 1872, and named in honor of Prince Otto von Bismarck. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 360.

plat[3] (plat), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *plat*, *platt*, *platte* = D. *plat* = MLG. *plat*, LG. *platt* = G. *platt* = Sw. *platt* = Dan. *plat*, flat, level, low; < OF. (and F.) *plat* = Pr. *plat* = Sp. Pg. *plato* = It. *piatto*, flat, level (ML. **platus*, **plattus*, only as a noun, after Rom.: see *plate*), < Gr. πλατύς, flat, wide, broad, = Lith. *platus*, broad, = Skt. *prithu*, wide, broad, < √ *prath*, spread out, broaden; prob. ult. connected with E. *flawn* (OHG. *flado*, etc.), a flat cake (see *flawn*), but not with E. *flat* (see *flat*[1]). From the same ult. source are *plate*, *pate*[1], *place*, *plaza*, *piazza*, *plaice*, *plane*[3], *plateau*, *platina*, *platitude*, *platter*[1], etc.: see esp. *plate*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Flat; level; plain.

In another Yle ben folk that han the face all *platt*, alle pleyn, with outen Nese and with outen Mouthe; but thei han 2 smale holes alle rounde, instede of hire Eyen; and hire Mouthe is *platt* also, with outen Lippes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 204.

He lyeth downe his one eare all *plat*
Unto the grounde, and halt it faste.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

2. Specifically, in *lace-making*, flat and of uniform texture: said of the sprigs or flowers; hence, in general, noting the sprigs of bobbin-lace, which are flat, as compared with those of needle-point lace, which may have relief.—**Point plat.** See *point*[1].

II. *n.* 1. Anything flat or that is laid flat. (*a*†) A beam or plank laid horizontally.

Thane was the prynce purvayede, and theire places nomene,
Pyghte pavyllyons of palle, and *plattes* in seegge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2478.

(*b*†) A large flat stone used as the landing-place of a stair. (*c*†) The flat side of a sword.

And what man that is wounded with the strook
Shal never be hool til that yow list, of grace,
To stroke him with the *platte* in thilke place
Ther he is hurt. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 154.

(*d*†) The sole of the foot. Compare *plant*[2]. *Withals*, Dict. (1608), p. 284. (*Nares.*)—2. In *mining*, an enlargement of a level where it connects with a shaft used for raising ore, its object being to facilitate that operation, especially in mines where the ore is raised in kibbles.

plat[3]† (plat), *adv.* [ME. *plat*, *platte*; < *plat*[3], *a.*] 1. Flatly; plainly; bluntly.

Thus warned she him ful *plat* and ful pleyn.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 767.

Whanne we were in the hyghe see, about .xxx. myle in oure waye from Modona, the wynde fell *platte* ayenste vs.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

2. Smoothly; evenly.

plat[3]† (plat), *v. t.* [= D. *pletten* = G. *plätten*, lay flat, flatten; from the adj.: see *plat*[3], *a.*] To lay down flat or evenly; spread.

He *platteth* his butter upon his breed w[t] his thombe as it were a lytell claye. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

plat[4] (plat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *platted*, ppr. *platting*. [< ME. *platten*; a var. of *plait*: see *plait*.] **I.** *trans.* To interweave; make or shape by interweaving; wattle; plait. See *plait*.

When they had *platted* a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head. Mat. xxvii. 29.

Upon her head a *platted* hive of straw,
Which fortified her visage from the sun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 8.

Some *plat*, like Spiral Shells, their braded Hair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

II. *intrans.* To embrace. [Rare.]

And they twa met, and they twa *plat*,
And fain they wad be near;
And a' the warld might ken right weel,
They were twa lovers dear.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 119).

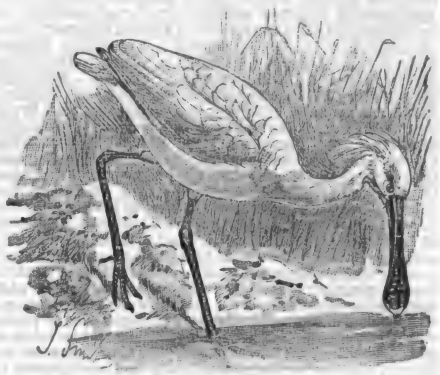
plat[4] (plat), *n.* [< *plat*[4], *v.*] 1. A plaited or braided thing; something produced by plaiting or interweaving: as, straw *plat* for hats; a *plat* of hair.—2. *Naut.*, a braid of foxes. See *fox*[1], 4. *Dana.*

Platacanthomyinæ (plat-a-kan-thō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platacanthomys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muridæ*, represented by the genus *Platacanthomys*.

Platacanthomys (plat-a-kan'thō-mis), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1859), prop. **Platyacanthomys*, < Gr. πλατύς, flat, + ἄκανθα, a spine, + μῦς, mouse.] The only genus of *Platacanthomyinæ*, having transversely laminate molars and the fur mixed with flattened spines. *P. lasiurus* is a small species like a dormouse, with a densely hairy tail, inhabiting mountainous parts of western India.

Platacidæ (plā-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platax* (*Platac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Platax*; the sea-bats. They have a high compressed body, imbricated scales, a long high dorsal with the spines few and crowded in front, a long high anal, well-developed ventrals, setiform teeth in the jaws, and an edentulous palate. About 7 species are known as inhabitants of the Indian and western Pacific oceans.

Platalea (plā-tā'lē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *platalea* (also *platea*), the spoonbill, appar. < Gr. πλατύς, flat: see *plat*[3].] The typical genus of *Plataleidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to the Old World spoonbills, such as *P. leucorodia*, in which the intrathoracic parts of the trachea are peculiarly convoluted. Also *Platea*.


Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).

Plataleidæ (plat-ạ-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platalea* + *-idæ*.] A family of large grallatorial birds of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Ibides*, typified by the genus *Platalea*, having the long flat bill dilated at the end like a spoon; the spoonbills, or spoon-billed ibises. There are 5 or 6 species, of various parts of the world, chiefly in tropical latitudes. They were formerly classed with the storks, but are more closely related to the ibises. See cuts under *Aiaia* and *Platalea*.

plataleiform (plā-tā'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *platalea*, a spoonbill, + *forma*, form.] Like a spoonbill in form; plataleine in structure and affinity.

plataleine (plā-tā'lē-in), *a.* [< L. *platalea*, a spoonbill, + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to the spoonbills; belonging to the *Plataleidæ*.

platan, *n.* See *platane*.

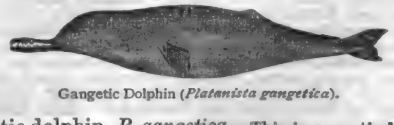
Platanaceæ (plat-ạ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Platanus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous trees of the order *Rosales*, consisting of the genus *Platanus*, and characterized by having monœcious flowers in dense globose heads, without calyx, and with but few or minute bracts, by the ovary with one cell and one ovule, and the fruit a ball of numerous long achenes, each narrowed into a slender base surrounded with long hairs. See cut under *plane-tree*.

platane, platan (plat'ạn, plat'ạn), *n.* [= D. *plataan* = G. *platane* = Sw. Dan. *platan*, < F. *platane* = Sp. *plátano* = Pg. It. *platano*, < L. *platanus*, < Gr. πλάτανος, a plane-tree: see *plane*[3] and *Platanus*, and cf. *plantain*[2].] The plane-tree.

I espied thee, fair indeed and tall,
Under a *platane*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 478.

Often, where clear-stemm'd *platans* guard
The outlet, did I turn away.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Platanista (plat-ạ-nis'tạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *platanista*, < Gr. πλατανιστής, a fish of the Ganges, appar. this dolphin.] The typical genus of the family *Platanistidæ*, containing the Gangetic dolphin, *P. gangetica*. This is an entirely fluviatile species, having about 120 teeth, 50 vertebræ, extremely narrow jaws, no pelvic bone, rudimentary eyes, and obsolete dorsal fin. It attains a length of about 8 feet, and feeds on small fishes and crustaceans.

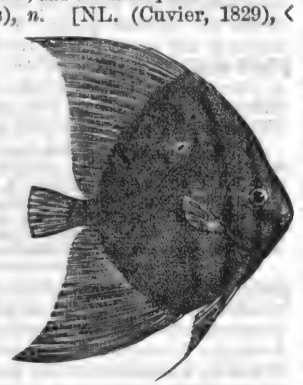

Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*).

Platanistidæ (plat-ạ-nis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platanista* + *-idæ*.] A family of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, framed to contain the genera *Platanista*, *Inia*, and *Pontoporia*. They

are fluviatile or estuarine dolphins of warm waters, having a small or obsolete dorsal fin, broad truncate flippers, distinct flukes, external indication of a neck, free cervical vertebræ, a long mandibular symphysis, no distinct lacrymal bone, distinct tubercular and capitular articulations of the ribs, and long slender jaws with very numerous functional teeth.

Platanus (plat'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *platanus*, < Gr. πλάτανος, the plane-tree: see *platane*, *plane*[3].] A genus of trees constituting the family *Platanaceæ*, and consisting of about 7 species, natives of temperate or subtropical parts of the northern hemisphere; 3 occur in the United States, 1 or 2 in Mexico, and 2 in the old world; the plane-trees. They are large trees, with the light-brown bark often scaling off in broad, thin, and roundish flakes, exposing a whitish inner layer, and giving the trunk a naked or spotted appearance wholly unlike that of any other tree. They bear alternate broadly deltoid leaves, palmately nerved and lobed, the dilated leafstalk covering the leaf-bud of the year following. See *buttonball*, *sycamore*, 3, and *chinar-tree*, and cut under *plane-tree*.

Platax (plā'taks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. πλάταξ, a fish like a perch, also called κορακῖνος; prob. < πλατίς, flat: see *platt*[3].] The typical genus of *Plataciдæ*, remarkable for the height or depth of the body.



Sea-bat (*Platax vespertilio*).

platband (plat'-band), *n.* [< F. *platebande*, *platband*, lintel, border, OF. *platte-bande*, a flat band, < *plate*, fem. of *plat*, flat, + *bande*, band: see *band*[1].] 1. A border of flowers in a garden, or along a wall or the side of a parterre.—2. In *arch.*: (*a*) Any flat rectangular molding the projection of which is much less than its width; a fascia. (*b*) A lintel formed with voussoirs in the manner of an arch, but with the intrados horizontal—a common and vicious modern construction, but employed even in some Roman and medieval work in places where a true arch was not convenient, and when monoliths of sufficient size were not available. See cut of *flat arch*, under *arch*[1]. (*c*) The fillets between the flutes of an Ionic or a Corinthian column.

plat-blind† (plat'blīnd), *a.* Entirely blind. *Halliwell.*

★**plate** (plāt), *n.* [< ME. *plate*, a plate, < OF. *plate*, *platie*, *plaite*, *plete*, *plette*, etc., f., a plate of metal, plate-armor, ingot, silver, also *plat*, m., a plate, platter, a flat surface, a low lake, a flat-boat, etc., plate, bullion, silver-plate, silver, F. *plat*, m., a dish, plate, scale (of a balance), lid (of a book), sheet (of glass), flat (of the hand), blade (of an oar), etc.; = Sp. *plata*, f., plate, silver, wrought metal, money, *plato*, m., a dish, plate, = Pg. *prata*, f., plate, silver, *prato*, m., a dish, plate, = It. *piatta*, f., a flatboat, *piatto*, m., a dish, plate (ML. *plata*, f., a dish, plate, *platum*, n., a dish, plate, *plattum*, a flat surface, *platus*, m., a dish, plate, also *platta*, f., the clerical tonsure); cf. AS. *platung*, a plate of metal (see *plate*, *v.*); OFries. *platte*, a shaven pate, = D. *plat*, flat side, flat form, = MLG. *plate*, a sheet of metal, = Icel. *plata*, a plate, mounted metal, = Sw. *plåt* = Dan. *plade*, a sheet of metal; MHG. *plate*, G. *platte*, a plate, a shaven or bald pate; from the adj., F. *plat*, etc., flat: see *plat*[3]. Cf. *pate*[1], the same word, with loss of medial *l*. The uses of *plate* in part overlap those of the related noun *plat*[3].] 1. A sheet of metal of uniform thickness and even surface: as, a *plate* of gold; a steel *plate*.



Armor of Plate.
a, plate-armor, as distinguished from *b*, chain-armor.

Over their forehead and eyes they [mules] have three pieces of *plate*, made either of brasse or latten.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

2. A flat piece of metal used to strengthen arms; hence, armor made of sheets of metal, as distinguished from *mail* or *chain-armor*. See cut in preceding column.

Over that a fyn hauberk
Was al ywrought of Jewes werk,
Ful strong it was of *plate*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 154.

Ne *plate*, ne male, could ward so mighty throwes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

Mangled with ghastly wounds through *plate* and mail.
Milton, P. L., vi. 368.

Squadrons and squares of men in brazen *plates*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. A shallow dish of pottery, porcelain, or metal, on which food is served at table, or from which it is eaten; also, a plateful; a course or portion at table: as, a soup-*plate;* a fruit-*plate;* a *plate* of soup or of fish.

Both me and mine he caus'd to dine,
And serv'd us all with one *plate*.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 381).

The European pilgrims dine and sup in the refectory with the monks; . . . they are well served with three or four *plates*, and have excellent white-wine of their own making.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

4. Gold or silver dishes and utensils used at table or in the home, including besides dishes other vessels, as cups, flagons, etc., as well as spoons, knives, forks, etc.: as, a sale of the furniture and *plate*.

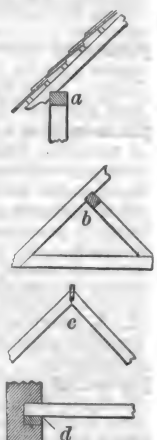
A piece of antique *plate*, bought of St. Mark,
With which he here presents you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

The *plate* in the hall (all at the Queen's table being gold) was estimated to be worth nearly £400,000.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 68.

5. Articles which have been covered with a plating of precious metal not solid gold or silver; plated ware.

Rich *plate*, even to the enamelling on gold, rich stuffs, and curious armour were carried to excess.
Walpole, Anecdotes, I. 2, note.

6. A cup or flagon or other article of gold or silver awarded to the winner in a contest, as to the owner of the winning horse or the crew of the winning boat in a race; a "cup."—7. A beam or piece of timber laid horizontally in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers. The plate for roof-timbers, and also for joists, is called a *wall-plate*. Compare *plat*[3], *n.*, 1.—8. A flat piece of metal, as brass, copper, or steel, on which any representation or inscription is engraved: as, a door-*plate;* a coffin-*plate;* especially, such a piece of metal so engraved for impression on paper, etc.: as, a book-*plate;* a card-*plate;* hence, the printed impression from an engraved plate: as, a book illustrated with *plates*.—9. A duplicate, in one piece of metal, of the face of composed types or woodcuts. Such plates are made by electrotype or stereotype process. Plates of book-pages are about one eighth of an inch thick; plates of newspaper-pages are much thicker.



Carpenters' Plates.
a, rafter-plate; *b*, purlin-plate; *c*, crown-plate; *d*, wall-plate.

10. (*a*) In *dentistry*, a piece of metal or composition fitted to the mouth and holding the teeth of a denture. (*b*) In *horology*, one of the two parallel pieces of metal to which the wheels are pivoted in a watch or clock. (*c*) The flat piece of metal forming the side of the lock of a firearm. (*d*) A flat piece of metal usually forming a part of the bed or bosh of a metallurgical furnace. (*e*) A commonly rectangular piece of glass used in photography to receive the picture. (*f*) In *baseball*, the home base.

From the nature of things, a ball so knocked that it cannot be caught or fielded to the *plate* before the man can make the entire circuit of the bases yields an earned, or, as it is in such instance more generally called, a "home run."
The Century, XXXVIII. 835.

(*g*) *Naut.*, a bar or band of iron, as in *futtock-plates*, *channel-plate*, etc.; specifically, in iron ships, a sheet of metal which forms part of the structure, such as outside plating, bulkheads, etc.—11. Shale of the coal-measures. In it the finest specimens of the coal-plants are found. Also called *binds*.—12. Plate-glass. The machine in use for polishing the glass is practically that originally designed for the purpose; it is not only used in plate-glass works, but is the machine used for polishing that description of glass which is known as "patent *plate*."
Glass-making, p. 168.

13. The finest quality of pewter.—14. In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a plate-like part, organ, or structure; a lamina or lamella; a layer: not specific, the thing indicated being designated by a qualifying term. See cuts under *carapace*, *Coluber*, and *whalebone*.—15†. A Spanish money of account. Also called *old plate*. Eight reals of old plate made the *peso de plata*, or piaster—that is, the Spanish dollar.

Be likehe has some new trick for a purse;
And if he has, he is worth three hundred *plates*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii.

Realms and islands were
As *plates* dropp'd from his pocket.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 92.

Ambulacral plate. See *ambulacral*.—**A pair of plates†**, armor for the breast and back.

Somme woln have *a peyre plates* large.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1262.

Argentine plate, German silver.

The manufacture of German silver, or *Argentine plate*, became an object of commercial importance.
Ure, Dict., III. 414.

Armor of plate. Same as *plate-armor*.—**Auditory plate.** See *auditory crest*, under *auditory*.—**Basilisk plates**, plates of enameled pottery decorated with a basilisk, or similar animal, which are found from time to time in the neighborhood of Quimper, in the department of Finistère in France. They are thought to be specimens of the faïence of Quimper, but have often been classed as Rouen ware. See *Quimper pottery*, under *pottery*.—**Bobstay, branchial, buckled plates.** See the qualifying words.—**British plate.** Same as *albata*.—**Bulb plate**, in *iron-* and *steel-manuf.*, a plate along the edge of whose web is rolled a rib or bulb thicker than the body of the plate. The plate resembles tee-iron, except that the head of the tee, or what corresponds to it, is more massive. Such plates are used in iron ship-building for keelsons, etc., in bridge-building, and in iron architecture.—**Cardiac, circumesophageal, clinoid plate.** See the adjectives.—**Coat of plates, coif of plate.** See *coat*[2], *coif*.—**Compound armor-plate.** See under *armor-plate*.—**Correcting-plate.** Same as *compensator* (*a*).—**Costal, cribriform, dry plate.** See the adjectives.—**Dovetail-plates.** See *dovetail*.—**Dumb-plate**, the part at the bottom near the doors of a furnace where there are no air-openings or spaces; the dead-plate.—**Endochrome, gate-end, genital, gular plates.** See the qualifying words.—**Equatorial plate**, in *biol.*, the collection of chromatin-fibers in the equator of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis.—**Gold plate**, gold vessels for use or ornament; especially, table utensils of gold.—**Half-tone plates.** See *photo-process*.—**Head-block plate.** See *head-block*.—**Horn plate**, in *embryol.*, the remaining ectoderm of a germ, forming the epidermis of the embryo after the formation from ectoderm of the rudiment of the spinal canal.

From this time the remaining portion of the skin-sensory layer is called the *horn-plate* or horn-layer, because the outer skin (epidermis) with its horny appendages—nails, hair, etc.—develops from it.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 306.

Induction-plate, a small insulated metal plate placed opposite one of the quadrants of an electrometer, used for reducing the sensitiveness of the instrument. For this purpose the electrified body is connected with the induction-plate instead of with the quadrant directly.

In order that somewhat larger differences may be measured, the *Induction Plate* is introduced to diminish the sensitiveness.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 44.

Jugular, madreporic, medullary plate. See the adjectives.—**Locking-plate.** Same as *count-wheel*.—**Main plate**, the principal plate of a lock.—**Muscular plate.** Same as *muscle-plate*.—**Nasal, negative, occipital, ocular, orbital plate.** See the adjectives.—**Patching up plates.** See *patch*.—**Patent plate**, a name given in England to cylinder-glass.—**Perisomatic plates.** See *perisomatic*.—**Plate diamond.** See *diamond*.—**Plate of a furnace.** See *dead-plate*.—**Plate of wind**, in *organ-building*, the flat sheet or jet of air which is projected through the flue of a flue-pipe against the upper lip of the mouth, and by the fluctuations of which the tone is produced.—**Plate-welding hammer**, a steam-hammer of special form.
E. H. Knight.—**Pterygostomial plates, radial plates.** See the adjectives.—**Ribbed plate**, sheet-metal with its surface alternately ribbed or corrugated.

Ribbed plate is made by using a roller with grooves on its surface.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 55.

Ship-plate, an inferior quality of wrought-iron plate.

Wrought-iron plates . . . are manufactured of . . . coarse, brittle, and uncertain material, sometimes sold as *ship-plate*.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 32.

Terminal plate, in *biol.*, the end-plate of a nerve-fiber.—**Wheel-guard plate** (*milit.*), the rub-iron of a field-artillery carriage. (See also *armor-plate*, *bottom-plate*, *floating-plate*, *horn-plate*, *sieve-plate*, *spreading-plate*, *tie-plate*.)

★**plate** (plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plated*, ppr. *plating*. [< ME. **platen*, < AS. **platian* in comp. *āplatian* and verbal *n.* *platung*, a plate of metal: see *plate*, *n.*] 1. To arm with plate-armor for defense.

Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms
Both who he is and why he cometh hither
Thus *plated* in habiliments of war.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 28.

2. To overlay or coat with silver, gold, or other metal; specifically, to attach a perma-

nent covering or film of one metal to (the surface of another).—3. To arm or cover (a ship) with armor-plates.—4. To beat into thin flat pieces or laminæ.—5. To implant (micro-organisms) in a thin layer of gelatin spread upon a glass plate. See *plate-culture*.—**Chemical plating** or **dipping**, a process performed in some cases by the mere immersion of one metal in a hot or cold solution of some salt of another metal, as in plating iron with copper by dipping the former in sulphate-of-copper solution, or the coating of brass with tin by boiling the brass in a solution of cream of tartar to which scraps of tin have been added. Tin-plating of this sort is also variously called *washing*, *tinning*, *silvering*, or *whitening*. It is much employed in various arts, particularly in the manufacture of brass pins. The words *plate* and *plating* are often coupled with the prefixed name of the metal which forms the outer surface: as, *silver-plate*, *silver-plating*, to plate with silver, the process of plating with silver; *nickel-plate*, *nickel-plating*, to plate with nickel, the process of plating with nickel, etc. See also *electroplate*, *galvanize*, 3, and *galvanoplastic*.—**Dry plating**, a process of coating the surface of iron by rubbing it over with brass (usually a brass-wire brush) till it is covered with adherent brass. The process is used in mending broken cast-iron articles. Surfaces so coated may first be tinned over, and then soldered with ordinary tin solder.—**Fire-plating** (also called *fire-gilding* when the coating is of gold), plating performed either by a process of soldering the film or coating directly to the surface of the object to be plated, or, when the coating will not directly adhere, by first coating the object with a metal which has an affinity for both the metal of the object to be plated and the metal used for the plating. Thus iron, to which silver cannot be made to adhere directly, may be silver-plated by first coating it with copper, the latter having affinity for both iron and silver. In fire-plating the surface to be covered is laid over with a suitable flux, upon which the silver-foil is smoothly placed, and the whole is then heated till the metals unite.—**Rolled plating**, the soldering together of bars of different metals and of considerable thickness, and then rolling the compound bar out into a thin plate. In this way a thin sheet of some base metal, as copper, may be plated on one side or on both with a much thinner layer of fine metal, as silver. The material called *rolled gold*, much used for cheap watch-cases and jewelry, is thus made.—**To plate a port**, in a steam-engine, to close a port by the land or unperforated part of the plate of a slide-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

plate-armor (plāt′är″mor), *n.* Defensive armor consisting of plates of metal.

★**plateau** (pla-tō′), *n.*; pl. *plateaus* (-tōz′), *plateaux* (-tō′). [< F. *plateau*, dim. of *plat*, a plate: see *plate*.] 1. In *phys. geog.*, an elevated region of considerable extent and for the most part of moderate inequality, as in northern Arizona. Plateaus are often interrupted by mountain ranges that rise over them, or by volcanoes that have been built upon them; also by cañons or valleys that have been eroded in them. Much of the so-called Alleghany plateau is so largely broken by valleys that its isolated masses are popularly called mountains: such a region has been called a *dissected plateau*. *Plateau* is nearly synonymous with *table-land* as that word is used by many geographers, but the latter term is appropriate only when the region to which it is applied descends rapidly at its border to lower land.

2. (*a*) A tray for table service. (*b*) A decorative plaque. [French uses.]

plate-basket (plāt′bas″ket), *n.* 1. A basket lined with metal, for removing plates and other utensils which have been used at table.—2. A basket, usually divided into compartments, for holding the knives, forks, etc., in daily use.

plate-bender (plāt′ben″dėr), *n.* A pincers with curved bits used for bending dental plates.

plate-black (plāt′blak), *n.* See *black*.

plate-bone (plāt′bōn), *n.* The shoulder-blade.

plate-box (plāt′boks), *n.* 1. A grooved box ★of appropriate size, for holding photographic plates or finished negatives.—2. A box especially designed to exclude light when closed, for the safe-keeping of photographic dry plates when removed from the manufacturer's package; a safety-box.

plate-brass (plāt′bras), *n.* Rolled brass; latten. *E. H. Knight.*

plate-bulb (plāt′bulb), *n.* The swollen part on the edge of beams, having a cross-section of mushroom form.

The *plate bulb* of beams should be bent before the angle-irons are riveted to their upper edges, after which it is necessary to check and adjust the curvature, which alters slightly in the process of riveting.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 310.

platecote†, *n.* A coat of plate-armor.

An helmette and a Jacke or *platecote* hideth all partes of a manne, sauyng the legges.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 308. (*Davies.*)

plate-culture (plāt′kul″tūr), *n.* The culture of micro-organisms, especially bacteria, in a thin, uniform layer of gelatin spread upon a glass plate.

plated (plā′ted), *p. a.* 1. Strengthened with plates of metal and defensive armor.

And over all the brasen scales was armd,
Like *plated* cote of steele, so couched neare
That nought mote perce. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 9.

2. Covered or overlaid with a different and especially a richer material: as, *plated* silk hose; *plated* forks and spoons.—3. In *zoöl.*, covered or protected with hard dermal plates or scutes; scutate or loricate; shielded.—**Plated ware**, a name especially given to vessels of base metal, etc., coated or plated with gold or silver, as distinguished from *plate*, *n.*, 4.

plate-fleet† (plāt′flēt), *n.* The vessels engaged in transporting masses of precious metal; especially, the vessels which transported to Spain the products of the mines in Spanish America.

The [Spanish] admiral's ship was called the Armadillo of Carthagena, one of the greater galleys of the royal *plate-fleet*. *Milton*, Letters of State.

The *Plate-Fleet* also from Lima comes hither with the King's Treasure. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 179.

★**plate-frame** (plāt′frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a frame of any kind for holding or receiving a plate; a dark-slide; a plate-holder.

plateful (plāt′fūl), *n.* [< *plate* + *-ful*.] As much as a plate will hold.

plate-gage (plāt′gāj), *n.* A plate with notched edges used to measure the thickness of metal plates. The notches are of graduated standard measures of thickness, and are numbered in accordance with the thicknesses they represent. Different standards are in use. The thickness of a plate is definitely specified only when both the number of the notch it fits and the kind of gage used are named: as, No. 16 Birmingham gage; No. 10 Brown and Sharp's gage; etc. See *wire-gage*.

plate-girder (plāt′gėr″dėr), *n.* A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of a series of plates joined together.

plate-glass (plāt′glàs), *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, and also for large panes in windows, shop-fronts, etc. (See *plate*, 12.) The materials for this kind of glass are selected and compounded with much greater care than those of ordinary glass. The fused metal is poured upon a true-faced iron table and there rolled out into a plate having parallel faces and a uniform thickness, by means of an iron roller, running on supporting bars at the sides of the table which gage the thickness. By ingenious mechanism the plate while yet hot is transferred to the annealing-oven. It is carried through this oven, retained on flat supports, and is gradually cooled. Both surfaces are then highly polished. Machinery is now universally employed for polishing. See *polishing-machine*, 2.—**German plate-glass**. Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).—**Rough plate-glass**, unpolished plate-glass. Before grinding and polishing, the surface of plate-glass is not smooth enough to permit distinct vision through it. In this state plate-glass is largely used for sky-lights in sidewalks and roofs, windows opening into halls, etc., where light is desirable, but where distinct vision would be objectionable. Plates of this kind vary in thickness from about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to 1 inch or more.

plate-hat (plāt′hat), *n.* A hat made with an outer pile or nap of finer material than the body. Such hats are often made water-proof, and stiffened before the nap is added.

plate-holder (plāt′hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a movable frame fitted to a camera, used to contain and transport a sensitized plate, which is exposed to the image projected by the lens by withdrawing a slide or shutter after the holder is in position in the camera; a dark-slide; a plate-frame. The plate-holders for dry plates are usually made double, for economy of space, and, after exposure of the plate in one side, are reversed in the camera in order to expose the plate in the other side.

2. A pneumatic device for holding a photographic plate during development or other manipulation.

plate-iron (plāt′ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron pressed into flat plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.—**Plate-iron girder**. See *girder*1.

plate-key (plāt′kē), *n.* A flat key notched at the ends or sides, as the key for a Yale lock.

plate-layer (plāt′lā″ėr), *n.* In *rail.*, a workman employed to lay down rails and fix them to the sleepers. [Eng.]

Sundry new occupations, as those of drivers, stokers, cleaners, *plate-layers*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 54.

plate-leather (plāt′leтн″ėr), *n.* Chamois leather used for cleaning gold or silver plate, especially when prepared for the purpose, as with rouge-powder, etc., applied to the surface.

platelet (plāt′let), *n.* [< *plate* + *-let*.] In *anat.*, a little plate; a plaque or plaquette.—**Platelet of blood**. Same as *blood-plate*.

plately†, *adv.* Same as *platly*.

plate-machine (plāt′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping, turning, and finishing plastic materials for making stone or china tableware, plates, dishes, etc.: a variation of the potter's wheel.

plate-mail (plāt′māl), *n.* Same as *scale-armor*.

plate-mark (plāt′märk), *n.* 1. A legal mark or symbol made on certain gold and silver articles for the purpose of indicating their degree of purity, etc. These symbols, according to British regulation, are—(1) The maker's mark or initials. (2) The assay-mark. For gold, the assay-mark is a crown and figures indicating the number of carats fine. For silver, in England, it is a lion passant; in Ireland, a harp crowned; in Glasgow, a lion rampant; and in Edinburgh, a thistle. (3) The hall-mark of the district office. These offices are at London, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle,



Plate-marks.
El. crowned (maker's name—Eliot); Britannia and lion's head (new standard of silver); castle (mark of the Exeter assay office); M (date-mark—the year 1712).

Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin. The mark is generally the coat of arms of the town. (4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter which is changed every year. A duty-mark, consisting of the head of the sovereign and indicating that the duty had been paid, was also used from 1784 to 1890, when the duty was abolished.

2. In an engraving, the depression in the paper around the edges of an impression taken from an incised plate. It is caused by the force of the press when striking off.

plate-matter (plāt′mat″ėr), *n.* Type cast in a number of stereotype plates for insertion in different newspapers, costing them much less than would have to be paid for setting.

To-day one of these *plate-matter* manufacturing firms has branch offices and foundries in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, maintaining a corps of editors and employing a large force of compositors and stereotypers at each point. It furnishes matter for almost every department of a newspaper except editorial articles and local news.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 862.

plate-metal (plāt′met″al), *n.* A plate of metal produced in the process of refining pig-iron as preparatory to its being puddled in the reverberatory furnace, according to the method followed in Yorkshire for the production of a high class of iron. Such plates are grooved on the bottom and have been cooled rapidly, so as to be easily broken in pieces. Also called *line-metal*, *white metal*, or simply *metal*.

plate-mill (plāt′mil), *n.* A mill for rolling metal plates. It usually has long rolls, necessitated by the width of the plates, and the rolls are made very heavy and strong in order to prevent springing and consequent greater thickness of the plates in the middle than at the sides.

★**platen** (plat′en), *n.* [Also *platin*, *platine*; < F. *platine*, a plate, lock-plate, pillar-plate, scutcheon, plate of a printing-press, covering-plate, etc., < *plat*, flat: see *plat*3 and *plate*.] 1. In *printing*, the flat part of a press which comes down upon the form, and by which the impression is made.—2. The feed-roll of a typewriter against which the paper rests while receiving an impression.—3. The table of a machine-tool to which the piece to be cut is fastened.—**Platen press**, any form of printing-press which gives impression from a platen, in distinction from rotary or cylinder presses, which give impression from a cylinder or a curved surface.

plate-paper (plāt′pā″pėr), *n.* 1. Paper to which a high gloss is imparted on both sides by packing each sheet between smooth plates of copper or zinc, and subjecting a pile of the sheets so packed to heavy pressure in a rolling-press. Supercalendering (which see) has entirely superseded this process.—2. A heavy, spongy paper used for taking impressions from engraved plates.—**Hard plate-paper**, **soft plate-paper**. See *paper*.

plate-piece (plāt′pēs), *n.* The lower or under half of the fore quarter of beef, used for corning. Also called *rattle-ran*.

plate-powder (plāt′pou″dėr), *n.* A polishing-powder for silverware. One kind, called *jewelers' rouge*, is prepared by mixing solutions of soda and sulphate of iron, and washing, drying, and calcining the precipitated oxid of iron in shallow vessels until it assumes a deep reddish-brown color. Compounds of rouge and prepared chalk, or of oxid of tin and rose-pink, are also termed *plate-powders*.

plate-press (plāt′pres), *n.* A press for printing from engraved plates of steel or copper.

plate-printer (plāt′prin″tėr), *n.* A workman who produces impressions from engraved copper or steel plates, as distinguished from one who prints from types or from stone.

plate-printing (plāt′prin″ting), *n.* The act or process of printing from an engraved plate.

plater (plā′tėr), *n.* 1. One engaged in the manufacture of metallic plates, or in their application in the arts and manufactures.

When being bent, the plate is lifted by a number of men, under the direction of the *plater* in charge, who hold the plate in the necessary position for obtaining the required curvature and twist. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 296.

2. A machine for calendering paper by means of heavy pressure between smooth plates of metal.—3. One who plates or coats articles

with gold or silver: generally in composition: as, silver-*plater*, gold-*plater*, nickel-*plater*.—4. A horse that competes for a plate. *Lever.*

plate-rack (plāt′rak), *n.* 1. An open frame for holding plates and dishes; specifically, a frame in which dishes can be placed in a vertical position to dry after they have been washed.—2. Any arrangement, other than simple shelves, for holding plates in any number, as the inclosed boxes, etc., in the pantries of a ship.—3. A grooved frame for receiving photographic plates while wet, and holding them diagonally on edge to drain; a negative-rack.

plate-rail (plāt′rāl), *n.* In *railway engin.*, a flat rail. *E. H. Knight.*

plate-railway (plāt′rāl″wā), *n.* A tramway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates. [Eng.]

plateresco (plat-e-res′kō), *a.* [Sp.] Same as *plateresque.*

plateresque (plat-e-resk′), *a.* [< Sp. *plateresco*, < *plata*, silver: see *plate*.] Resembling silverwork: noting a certain class of architectural enrichments. *Ford.*

plate-roller (plāt′rō″lėr), *n.* A smooth roller for making plate- or sheet-iron.

plate-shears (plāt′shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A machine for cutting or shearing plate- or sheet-metal, such as boiler-plate.

Platessa (plā-tes′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *platessa*, the plaice: see *plaice*.] A genus of flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, having as its type *Pleuronectes platessa:* same as *Pleuronectes* in a strict sense. See cuts under *plaice* and *asymmetry.*

platessiform (plā-tes′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *platessa*, the plaice, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, resembling the plaice in form or structure; related to the plaice or flounder.

plate-tracery (plāt′trā″sėr-i), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a form of tracery in which the openings are cut or pierced in slabs of stone, as distinguished from ordinary tracery, which is constructed of assembled blocks. This form appeared early in the transition from the round-arched to the pointed style, and was often employed in subsequent periods in places where stone of the necessary formation and toughness was available. It was particularly esteemed in Italy, where the excellent building-marbles, in addition to their mechanical fitness, supplied a medium adapted for delicacy of outline and profile, and lending itself to high decorative quality in such tracery.

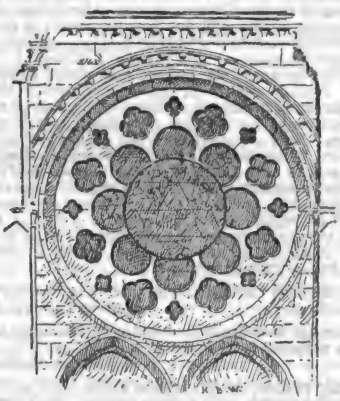


Plate-tracery.—Head of a clearstory window, Cathedral of Chartres, France; 13th century.

platetrope (plat′e-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] A part symmetrically related to another on the opposite side of the meson; a lateral homologue; a fellow of the opposite side. *Wilder.*

platetropy (plat′e-trō-pi), *n.* [< *platetrope* + *-y*[3].] The state or condition of being laterally homologous; bilaterality; bilateral symmetry; reversed repetition of parts or organs on each side of the meson.

plate-vise (plāt′vīs), *n.* In *photog.*, a frame for holding a plate firmly in certain processes, particularly for cleaning or polishing the glass. It consists essentially of two wooden jaws or sides, grooved to receive the plate, and adjustable by means of a screw.

plate-warmer (plāt′wâr″mėr), *n.* 1. A case with shelves or any other device in which plates are held before a fire, over a hot-air register, etc., to be warmed.—2. A hollow metallic tray, of the size and form of a plate, filled with hot water and placed at table beneath a dinner-plate to keep it warm.

plate-wheel (plāt′hwēl), *n.* A wheel without arms or spokes; a wheel in which the rim and nave are connected by a plate or web.—**Open plate-wheel**, a form of cast-iron wheel having large openings in the web between the arms, hub, and rim. It is used for street-cars, etc.

platey, *a.* See *platy.*

platfond, *n.* Same as *plafond.*

platform (plat′fôrm), *n.* [Formerly also *plotform* (simulating *plat*[2], *plot*[1]); = Sp. Pg. *plataforma* = It. *piattaforma*, < OF. *plateforme*, also *platteforme*, and as two words *plate forme*, *platte fourme*, F. *plateforme*, a platform (terrace), platform (in arch.), prop, mudsill (of a bridge), etc., < *plate*, fem. of *plat*, flat, level, + *forme*, form: see *plat*[3] and *form*.] 1†. A ground-plan, drawing, or sketch; a plan; a map.

So I have made a *platform* of a princely garden, partly by precept, partly by drawing—not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

The young men meeting in places of exercise, and the old men also in Artificers Shops, and in their compassed Chaires, or halfe circles where they sate talking together, were every one occupied about drawing the *Platforme* of Sicilia, telling the nature of the Sicilian Sea, and reckoning up the Havens and places looking towards Africke. *North*, tr. of Plutarch (ed. 1656), p. 456.

Able so well to limn or paint as to take in paper the situation of a castle or a city, or the *platform* of a fortification. *Leigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 646).

2†. A plot; a design; a scheme; a plan.

Alexander. Apelles, what peece of worke have you now in hand?

Apelles. None in hand, if it like your majestie: but I am devising a *platforme* in my head. *Lyly*, Alexander and Campaspe, v. 4.

And now there rests no other shift but this,
To gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispersed,
And lay new *platforms* to endamage them.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 77.

A sudden *plotform* comes into my mind,
And this it is. *Grim*, The Collier of Croydon, ii.

3†. Situation; position.

With your instrument for trying of distances, observe the *platforme* of the place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 436.

4. A raised level place; a terrace.

Ham. But where was this?
Mar. My lord, upon the *platform* where we watch'd.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 213.

The buildings we now find on the *platform* at Persepolis may have been dedicated to somewhat different purposes than were those of Nineveh. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 189.

5. A raised frame or structure with a level surface. Specifically—(*a*) A raised structure in a hall or meeting-place for the use of those who are to speak: a rostrum or stage from which a speaker may conveniently address his audience. (*b*) A raised walk along the track at a railway-station for landing passengers and freight. (*c*) The place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery.

The Captain commanded them to cast anchor before a certain town called Cris, which had a *platform* or fort with ordnance to defend it. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 605).

(*d*) *Naut.*, the orlop. (*e*) In a glass-furnace, a bench on which the pots are placed. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) A projecting floor or landing at the end of a railroad-car or street-car, serving as a means of ingress and egress.

Specifically—6. A systematic scheme or body of principles, especially of religious or political principles, expressly adopted as a policy or basis of action; a syllabus, program, or scheme of principles or doctrines adopted as a basis of action, policy, or belief; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a statement of political principles and of the course to be adopted with regard to certain important questions of policy, issued by the representatives of a political party assembled in convention to nominate candidates for an election: as, the Genovan *platform;* a political *platform;* the Democratic *platform.*

The wisdom of a lawmaker consisteth not only in a *platform* of justice, but in the application thereof. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 355.

Every little society pretending to that venerable name [the church] did the very thing they had complained of: imposed the *platform* of their doctrine, discipline, and worship as divine; and were for rooting out all that opposed or did not comply with it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

The Whigs, whether on the Lexington *platform* or some other non-committal *platform*, will be and must be at once known as the party that opposed their country in her just and generous war. *Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention*, May 30, [1844, quoted in New York Herald, May 6, 1848.

Conversation in society is found to be on a *platform* so low as to exclude science, the saint, and the poet. *Emerson*, Clubs.

7. Figuratively, the function of public speaking, as that of lecturers or political speakers; also, public speeches or public addresses collectively.

It is perfectly true that a great number of foolish and erroneous, sometimes very mischievous, notions are fostered by the periodical press, but the same might be said of the pulpit and the *platform.* *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 86.

Cambridge platform, Saybrook platform, declarations of principles respecting church government and doctrine adopted by church synods held respectively at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1648, and Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1708. They substantially agree with each other and with the principles still maintained by Congregationalists. See *congregationalism.*—**Feeding-platform**, a platform, generally about two feet by four, placed in the middle of a trout-pond, a few inches above the bottom: used by fish-culturists. If the food is thrown over this platform, all not taken before it reaches the bottom will fall upon it, and, as it can more easily be cleaned than the bottom of the pond, there is less liability of fouling the water. The fish will also take food better from a clean than from a muddy bottom. It serves incidentally, too, as a cover for the young fish.

platform (plat′fôrm), *v. t.* [< *platform*, *n.*] 1†. To sketch or lay down the plan of; set forth in plan; outline.

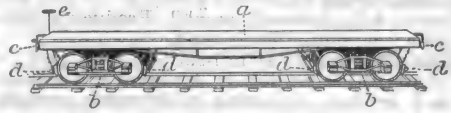
Some . . . do not think it for the ease of their inconsequent opinions to grant that church-discipline is *platformed* in the Bible, but that it is left to the discretion of men. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

2. To draw up a platform, or scheme of principles or policy. [Colloq.]—3. To support or rest as on a platform. [Rare.]

Platforming his chin
On the palm left open.
Mrs. Browning, To Flush, my Dog.

platform-bridge (plat′fôrm-brij), *n.* A movable gangway over the space between the platforms of two railroad-cars, designed to protect passengers from falling between the cars. [U. S.]

platform-car (plat′fôrm-kär), *n.* An open railroad-car, having no inclosing sides, or surrounded merely by low ledges.



Platform-car.
a, platform; *b*, truck-frames; *c*, buffers; *d*, brake-shoes; *e*, brake-wheel.

platform-carriage (plat′fôrm-kar″āj), *n.* A four-wheeled platform, wagon, or truck used for carrying mortars, guns, or other heavy materials or stores.

platform-crane (plat′fôrm-krān), *n.* 1. A detachable crane on the margin of a railway-car platform or a platform of a truck.—2. A crane permanently mounted on a movable truck, which forms an integral part of the machine.

platformer (plat′fôrm-ėr), *n.* [< *platform* + *-er*[1].] A public speaker; one who draws up or invents a plan of proceedings. [Rare.]

But one divine Aretine in Italy, and two heavenly Tarletons in England, the sole *platformers* of odd elocution, and only singularities of the plain world. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

platformist (plat′fôrm-ist), *n.* [< *platform* + *-ist.*] A public speaker or lecturer. [Colloq.]

platform-scale (plat′fôrm-skāl), *n.* A weighing-machine or balance with a flat scale or platform for the support of the object to be weighed. The designation is applied especially to a weighing-machine in which the flat scale is placed near to or on a level with a table, counter, floor, or the ground, for the convenient reception of heavy bodies and to save lifting, and is connected with the scale-beam by a system of compound levers and links. Either sliding or detachable counterpoising weights, or both, are used on the beam, which, when sliding weights are used, is graduated to indicate weights and fractions of the unit of weight.

platform-spring (plat′fôrm-spring), *n.* In a vehicle, a compound spring consisting of a rectangular arrangement of four arched springs, each made up of long, thin, curved steel plates of regularly diminishing lengths bolted together. The extremities of the four springs are united at the corners of the rectangle by links or stirrups, two of the springs usually bowing upward and two downward. The name has also been applied to a similar mechanism of three springs arranged as on three sides of a rectangle.

plathelminth, Platholmintha, etc. See *platyhelminth*, etc.

platiasmus (plat-i-as′mus), *n.* [< Gr. *πλατειασμός*, a broad manner of speech, a broad Doric accent, < *πλατειάζειν*, speak or pronounce broadly, < *πλατύς*, broad: see *plat*[3].] Imperfect speech, the result of an abnormal condition of the tongue.

platict (plā′tik), *a.* [< LL. *platicus*, general, compendious, summary, < Gr. *πλατυκός*, diffuse, detailed, < *πλατύς*, broad, wide: see *plat*[3].] In *astrol.*, noting the aspect cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own influence: opposed to *partile.*

There are two kinds of approximation in familiarities: partile and *platic.* *Wilson*, Dict. Astrol., s. v.

Platic conjunction. See *conjunction.*

platicly†, *adv.* With a platic aspect. *N. E. D.*

platilla (plā-til′ä), *n.* A white linen fabric made in Silesia.

platin (plat'in), *n.* See *platen*.

platina (pla-tē'nä), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *platina* = F. *platine*, < Sp. *platina* = Pg. *platina* (NL. *platina*), platina, so called from its resemblance to silver, < *plata*, plate, silver: see *plate*.] Same as *platinum*: the older name.

★ You have often heard of the metal, called *platina*, to be found only in South America.
Jefferson, Writ. (1859), I. 505.

platinate (plat'i-nāt), *v. t.* Same as *platinize*. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 454.

plating (plā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plate*, *v.*] 1. The art or operation of covering articles with a thin coating or film of metal, especially of overlaying articles made of the baser metals with a thin coating of gold, silver, or nickel. It is effected in various ways: sometimes the plating-metal is attached to and rolled out with the other metal by pressure; sometimes the one metal is precipitated from its solution upon the other, electrochemical decomposition being now much employed for this purpose. See *electrotype*.

2. A coating of one metal on another.

plating-hammer (plā'ting-ham″ėr), *n.* A steam-hammer of from 500 to 700 pounds weight, used for bending plates and for other operations in armor-plating vessels.

platinic (plā-tin'ik), *a.* [< *platinum* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, of or pertaining to tetrad platinum.

platiniferous (plat-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *platinum* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing platinum: as, *platiniferous* sand.

platiniridium (plat″in-i-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *platin(um)* + *iridium*.] An alloy of platinum and iridium, occurring in isometric crystals and crystalline grains together with native platinum.

platinization (plat″i-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* The process of platinizing, or the condition of being platinized, or coated with platinum.

platinize (plat'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *platinized*, ppr. *platinizing*. [< *platin(um)* + *-ize*.] To coat with platinum in a fine state of division: as, to *platinize* the negative plate (silver) of a Smee's battery. Silver is platinized by dipping it or washing it in a solution of platinum chlorid, and then heating it in a closed vessel till the salt decomposes. The negative plates of Urquhart's potassium-bichromate cell — which consist each of a copper plate having one face and its edges covered with platinum foil soldered to the copper, and its other face covered with lead — have their platinum sides platinized by a deposit of metallic platinum, obtained by decomposition of platinum chlorid with the aid of a galvanic current, the lead being temporarily covered with an acid-proof varnish or cement. Also spelled *platinise*. — **Platinized glass.** See *glass*.

platinochlorid (plat″i-nō-klō'rid), *n.* [< *platinum* + *chlorid*.] A double chlorid containing platinum: as, potassium *platinochlorid*. — **Ethylene platinochlorid.** See *ethylene*.

platinode (plat'i-nōd), *n.* [< NL. *platinum*, platinum, + Gr. *ὁδός*, way (see *cathode*).] The negative or non-oxidizable plate of a voltaic cell, which often consists of a sheet of platinum, as in the Grove cell.

platinoid (plat'i-noid), *n.* [< NL. *platinum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] 1. One of the metals with which platinum is usually found associated. The platinoids are palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and ruthenium. — 2. See supplement.

platinotype (plat'i-nō-tīp), *n.* [< *platinum* + *type*.] 1. A process of photographic printing in which the paper is coated with a solution of platinum chlorid and ferric oxalate. When exposed to the light under a negative and subsequently immersed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate, the metal is reduced in proportion to the action of the light. The picture is then finished by simply washing in slightly acidulated water. Some patented platinum processes, as that of Pizzighelli, simplify greatly the operations of development.

2. A print made by any platinotype process.

★ Excellent specimens of *platinotypes* were shown.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 65.

platinous (plat'i-nus), *a.* Containing or consisting of dyad platinum.

platinum (plat'i-num), *n.* [= F. *platine* = Sp. Pg. It. *platino*, < NL. *platinum* (with term. *-um* added, in analogy with other names of metals), < *platina*, < Sp. *platina*, platina (the orig. name): see *platina*.] Chemical symbol, Pt; atomic weight, 195.0. An important metal, introduced into Europe about the middle of the eighteenth century from South America. It does not occur as an ore, but alloyed with other metals, especially with rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, and palladium, all of which, as well as iron and copper, are almost always present in it in small quantity in what is called its native state. Platinum is surpassed in ductility only by gold and silver, and in malleability only by those metals and copper. It is easily rolled into sheets or drawn into wire. Its specific gravity is 21.5, which is higher than that of any other known substance except osmium and iridium. It is not oxidized in the air at any temperature, and is not attacked by any of the simple acids. It is infusible in the strongest heat of a blast-furnace, but can be melted in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe or by means of the electric current. It is a rare metal, and the regions which supply it are few. Most of the platinum of commerce comes from the Urals, South America, and Borneo. It is used chiefly in chemical manufacture and analysis, where its resistance to heat and acids is of special value, and in electrical work. It was used for coinage in Russia from 1828 to 1845. — **Platinum chlorid.** Same as *chloroplatinic acid* (which see, under *chloroplatinic*). — **Platinum luster.** See *luster*[2].

platinum-black (plat'i-num-blak'), *n.* A black dull powder consisting of very finely divided metallic platinum. It was first obtained by E. Davy, and considered to be a nitrite of platinum; later it was recognized by Liebig as metallic, and prepared by him by warming a solution of platinous chlorid in potash with alcohol. Platinum-black absorbs oxygen gas largely, probably more than 100 volumes. It can be prepared in a variety of ways, and is used in organic chemistry as an oxidizing agent.

platinum-lamp (plat'i-num-lamp), *n.* In *elect.*, an electric lamp in which the incandescent filament is of platinum.

platitude (plat'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *platitude*, flatness (of taste), vapidness, a flat remark, < *plat*, flat: see *plat*[3].] 1. Flatness; dullness; insipidity of thought; triteness. — 2. A trite, dull, or stupid remark; especially, such a remark uttered as if it were a novelty; a truism.

It does not seem so easy for a preacher to trade upon his capacity of reserve, yet even in the clerical profession many have gained the reputation of profound divines and able judges in the spiritual life by a judicious management of solemn *platitudes*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 76.

platitudinarian (plat-i-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *platitude* (*-din-*) + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by platitude; given to the utterance of platitudes.

II. *n.* One who is addicted to or indulges in platitudes.

You have a respect for a political *platitudinarian* as insensible as an ox to everything he can't turn into political capital. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

platitudinize (plat-i-tū'di-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *platitudinized*, ppr. *platitudinizing*. [< *platitude* (*-din-*) + *-ize*, as in *attitudinize*.] To utter platitudes; make dull, stale, or insipid remarks.

platitudinous (plat-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< *platitude* (*-din-*) + *-ous*.] Relating to or characterized by platitude or platitudes; stale; trite; flat; dull; insipid.

platitudinousness (plat-i-tū'di-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being platitudinous; dullness; flatness; staleness; insipidity; triteness.

platly† (plat'li), *adv.* [< ME. *platly*; < *plat*[3] + *-ly*[2].] Flatly; plainly; certainly; surely.

This synne is *platly* agayns the Hooly Goost.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

If ȝou barnes bowe the brede of an hare,
Platly ȝe be putte to perpetuell pyne.
York Plays, p. 328.

platness†, *n.* [< *plat*[3] + *-ness*.] Flatness. ★ *Palsgrave*.

platode (plat'ōd), *a.* Same as *platoid*: correlated with *cestode*, *trematode*, and *nematode*.

platoid (plat'oid), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *εἶδος*, form.] Broad or flat, as a worm.

platometer (plā-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A planimeter.

platometry (plā-tom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάτος*, breadth, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring the breadth of a distant object.

Platonia (plā-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1829), < *Plato*, < Gr. Πλάτων, the Greek philosopher: see *Platonic*[1].] An untenable name for *Aristoclesia*, a small genus of tropical American trees, belonging to the family *Clusiaceæ* and the tribe *Moronobeæ*. It is chiefly distinguished from the other genera of the tribe by the anthers being borne above the middle of the numerous filaments into which the phalanges of stamens are divided. The genus embraces only two (perhaps only one) species, large trees with coriaceous, delicately penninerved leaves, solitary and showy pink flowers, and five-celled fleshy edible berries. The fruit of *Aristoclesia insignis* (*Platonia insignis* of Martius), the only species, called *pacoury-uva* in Brazil, is said to be highly delicious.

Platonic[1] (plā-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Platonick*, *Platonike*; = F. *Platonique* = Sp. *Platónico* = Pg. It. *Platonico*, < L. *Platonicus*, < Gr. Πλατωνικός, of or pertaining to Plato, < Πλάτων, L. *Plato*, a Greek philosopher, son of Ariston, orig. named Aristocles, and surnamed Πλάτων with ref. to his broad shoulders, < *πλατύς*, broad: see *plat*[3].] I. *a.* Pertaining to Plato (about 427–347 B. C.), or to his doctrines. Reference to the school of Plato and to his followers is more usually expressed by the adjective *Platonistic*. Plato wrote in dialogues, which are equally admirable from a literary and from a philosophical point of view. He held that the object of philosophy is beauty; that without a deep sense of ignorance no man can philosophize; that judgments of common sense are open to doubt; that the senses may err, and at best can afford only likelihood (*εἰκασία*); that experience (*δόξα*), built out of perceptions, though safer, does not know the reasons of phenomena; and that man is the measure of things, not in his experience of particular facts, as Protagoras would have it, but in his knowledge of reasons, which alone is ennobling. Philosophy according to Plato has three branches — dialectic, physics, and ethics. Dialectic, the art of discussion, proceeds by definition and division. Division should be by dichotomy. He holds strongly to the truth of cognition; the process of mind and the process of nature are one. Neither the Eleatic doctrine that all is One, and the Many mere illusion, nor the Heraclitan doctrine that there is only a fluid manifold without unity, is the truth; there is a mixed being (*μικτὴ οὐσία*): being has an eternal and an evanescent element, and only a compound of these can be an object of science. The One in the Many is the Idea, the active force prescribing regularity (as we should say, the law of nature), which in supercelestial place subsists while individual cases arise and perish. The ideas make up an organism, or living system (*ζῷον*). They are themselves regulated by an idea of a teleological character, the Good, or ultimate purpose of all things, identical with Reason, the true Being (*ὄντως ὄν*), the One, King of heaven and earth, which, immutable, draws all things toward itself. This Reason is God, who is related to the ideas as a poet to the ideals he has created and intends to embody. That other element which in the actual condition of things in this world has not yet been eliminated so as to leave pure Reason is extended quantity (*μικρὸν καὶ μέγα*) or body (*σῶμα*), nearly Aristotle's matter (*ὕλη*). This is the secondary principle (*συναίτιον*) of the universe. God, the father, implants the seed of the Good in space, the mother, and without his further intervention the Cosmos, the only begotten son of God, made in his likeness, grows up. This is a second blessed god, instinct with Reason. Plato was a political philosopher. He abhorred alike the sway of oligarchy and of democracy, and still more the outcome of the latter, the one-man power — tyranny. He believed in aristocracy supported by an iron socialism. The relations of the sexes should be so regulated as to stop all increase in the population, which should be limited to 5,040 households. Private property and family relations should be abolished. Three classes should be recognized — workmen, soldiers, and lawyers. The education of a lawyer should begin with music, gymnastic, and mathematics. In his thirtieth year (up to which age he should be seen and not heard) he is to begin the study of dialectic. His education should be completed at the age of fifty, when he is to take his share in the government. The above is an outline of the general views of Plato; many of his special opinions are celebrated. He strongly maintains the immortality and previous existence of the soul. The tie which holds body and soul together is music. Virtue is not natural, nor can it be commanded by the will, but it is the result of discipline. The cardinal virtues are wisdom (*σοφία*), courage (*ἀνδρία*), prudence (*σωφροσύνη*), and justice (*δικαιοσύνη*). The unjust alone prosper; the perfect man would suffer on the cross. Reason resides in the head, desire in the abdomen, prophesy in the liver. Time is an image of eternity; it is produced by circular motions. Nature abhors a vacuum. Like attracts like. The constellations and the earth are living divinities. Plato was a mathematician, and is said to have invented the ancient method of analysis. His thoughts constantly show the influence of mathematical studies, and the desire to import mathematically distinct conceptions into philosophy. Aristotle, who was Plato's scholar, declared that the Platonic ideas were numbers. Plato no doubt attributed active virtues to the ideas of One, Two, Three, and Four.

Now the first Christians many of them were *Platonick* Philosophers. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 53.

We are apt to ridicule the sublime *Platonic* notions they had, or personated, in love and friendship.
Swift, Conversation.

Platonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids which inwrap the center only once — namely, the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron. — **Platonic idea.** See *idea*. — **Platonic love**, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with sensual desire, and regarding the mind only and its excellences.

The Court affords little News at present, but that there is a Love called *Platonic Love*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 15.

Platonic year. See *year*.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

Other things which he with great paines hath gathered out of the *Platonikes*, stamped with Zoroasters name, are many of them diuine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

2. One who loves with a Platonic affection.

A talking dull *Platonic* I shall turn;
Learn to be civil when I cease to burn.
Prior, Ode, st. 5.

Platonic[2] (plā-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πλάτων, Plato (see def.).] Pertaining to the Greek comic poet Plato (about 427–388 B. C.). — **Platonic meter**, in *anc. pros.*, a meter or period consisting of an iambic penthemimeres between two dactylic penthemimeres.

Platonical (plā-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Platonic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *Platonic*[1]. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

Platonically (plā-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a Platonic manner. *Sir H. Wotton*.

Platonise, Platoniser, *n.* See *Platonize*, *Platonizer*.

Platonism (plā'tō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πλάτων, Plato, + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrines, opinions, or philosophy of Plato, or of the Academic school. — 2. A Platonic saying or proposition.

The striking *Platonisms* of Coleridge.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 165.

Platonist (plā′tō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. Πλάτων, Plato, + *-ist.*] One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

Or, self-conceited, play the humorous *Platonist*,
Which boldly dares affirm that Spirits themselves supply
With bodies, to commix with frail mortality.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 180.

Platonistic (plā-tō-nis′tik), *a.* [< *Platonist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Plato or his followers, or the Platonic doctrines; characteristic of the Platonists.

Platonize (plā′tō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Platonized*, ppr. *Platonizing*. [< Gr. Πλάτων, Plato, + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To follow the opinions or philosophy of Plato; reason like Plato; emulate Plato.

Hitherto Philo; wherein, after his usual wont, he *platonizes*; the same being in effect to be found in Plato's Timæus. *Hakewill*, Apology, II. vi. § 2.

The imagination instinctively *Platonizes*, and it is the essence of poetry that it should be unconventional, that the soul of it should subordinate the outward parts.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 402.

II. *trans.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.

Also spelled *Platonise*.

Platonizer (plā′tō-nī-zėr), *n.* One who Platonizes; a Platonist. Also spelled *Platoniser*.

Philo the Jew, who was a great *platonizer*, calls the stars divine images, and incorruptible and immortal souls.
Dr. A. Young, Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion, I. 109.

platoon (pla-tön′), *n.* [< F. *peloton* (pron. plō-tôn′), a platoon, lit. a 'ball,' i. e. cluster, a particular use of *peloton*, a ball, tennis-ball, dim. of *pelote*, a ball, pellet: see *pellet*.] 1†. A small body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot to form a hollow square to strengthen the angles of some military formation or position; or, a small body acting together, but separate from the main body.—2. A number of soldiers, as large as is convenient for drill, etc., drawn up in two ranks, usually from 15 to 25 in each rank; hence (since a company of infantry is habitually divided into two platoons), half of a company considered as a separate body.—**Platoon firing**, firing by platoons, or subdivisions of companies.

platopic (plā-top′ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *platyopic*.

platte[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *plat*[1].

platte[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *plat*[3].

platte[3] (plat), *n.* [OF.: see *plate*.] Same as *placcate* (*c*).

platté (pla-tā′), *a.* [OF., < *platte*, a plate: see *plate*.] In *her.*, semé with plates—that is, with roundels argent.

platted (plat′ed), *a.* Same as *plaited*.

platten (plat′en), *v. t.* [< *plat*[3] + *-en*[1].] In *glass-manuf.*, to open out and flatten into a plate or sheet: said of a blown cylinder of glass. The hot cylinder is first cracked on one side in a straight line longitudinally by the application of a cold iron rod; then it is laid in the flattening-oven (which has a smooth stone bottom), and kept there in a soft state till it opens out; and lastly it is smoothed out with an implement called a *flattener*. Sometimes the cylinders are cut longitudinally with a diamond, and then placed in the furnace or flattening-arch for opening and smoothing. The flattening of crown-glass is called *flashing*.

plattening (plat′en-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *platten*, *v.*] In *glass-manuf.*, the process of forming glass into plates or sheets. See *platten*.

platter[1] (plat′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *plater*, *platere*, appar. orig. **platel*, < OF. *platel*, dim. of *plat*, a plate: see *plate*, and cf. *plateau*.] A plate; a large shallow dish for holding eatables; especially, a flat dish in which a fowl, a joint, or the like is placed to be carved.

In the Lond of Prestre John ben many dyverse thinges, and many precious Stones so grete and so large that men maken of hem Vesselle; as *Plateres*, Dissches, and Cuppes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

Earthen *Platters* held their homely Food.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

The attendants bustled to and fro, and speedily brought in several large smoking *platters*, filled with huge pieces of beef, boiled and roasted. *Scott*, Monastery, xxiv.

platter[2] (plat′ėr), *n.* [< *plat*[4] + *-er*[1].] One who plats, braids, or interweaves.

platting (plat′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plat*[4], *v.*] 1. The process of making interwoven or platted work.—2. A fabric made of fibers, bundles of fibers, or thin slips of any pliable material, such as cane or straw.

Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies; they are made of a sort of mat or (as they call it) *platting* made of the palmetto leaf.
Bp. Berkeley, Proposals for Better Supplying of Churches.

plattnerite (plat′nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after K. F. *Plattner* (1800–58), a German chemist and mineralogist.] Native lead dioxid (PbO_2), a rare mineral occurring in iron-black massive forms, of high specific gravity. It was originally described as found at Leadhills, Scotland, but was regarded as a doubtful species until recently identified from the lead-mines of northern Idaho.

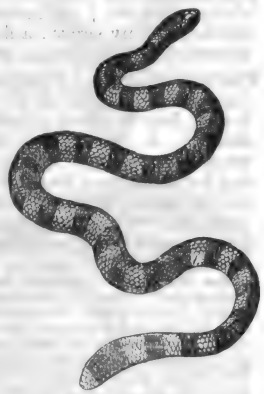
Plattner's process. See *process*.

platty (plat′i), *a.* [< *plat*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having plats or bare spots, as grain-fields sometimes have. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

plature (plā′tūr), *n.* [< NL. *Platurus*, q. v.] A broad-tailed humming-bird of the genus *Platurus*.

platurous (plā-tū′rus), *a.* [Prop. **platyurous*, < Gr. πλατύουρος, broad-tailed, < πλατύς, broad, flat, + οὐρά, tail.] Having a broad tail.

Platurus (plā-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), prop. **Platyurus*, < Gr. πλατύουρος, broad-tailed: see *platurous*.] 1. A genus of venomous marine serpents of the family *Hydrophidæ*, having wide and flat gastrosteges and two pairs of frontal shields. —2. A genus of broad-tailed *Trochilidæ*, named by Lesson in 1829; the platures.


Platurus fasciatus.

★**platy** (plā′ti), *a.* [Also *platey*; < *plate* + *-y*[1].] Like a plate; consisting of plates.

platybasic (plat-i-bā′sik), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, broad, flat, + βάσις, foot, base: see *basic*.] Having the occipital bone about the foramen magnum pressed upward; having the negative angle of Daubenton more than 8°. See *craniometry*.

platybrachycephalic (plat-i-brak-i-se-fal′ik or -sef′ą-lik), *a.* [< *platy(cephalic)* + *brachycephalic*.] Flat and broad; both platycephalic and brachycephalic: said of a skull.

platybregmete, *n.* An error for *platybregmate*. See the supplement.

platycarpous (plat-i-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, broad, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having broad ★fruit.

platycephalic (plat′i-se-fal′ik or -sef′ą-lik), *a.* [< *platycephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *platycephalous*.

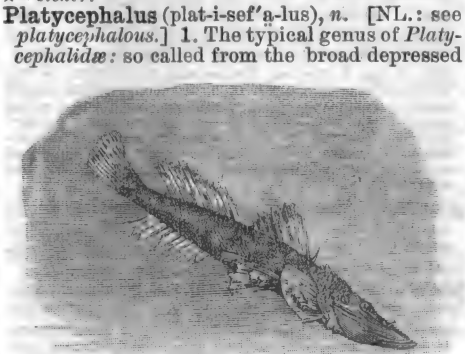
Platycephalic, with the vault of the skull flattened, elliptical. *Bartley* (trans.), Topinard's Anthrop., V. 176.

Platycephalidæ (plat′i-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Platycephalus*; the flatheads. They have an elongated body depressed in front, a wide depressed head, imbricated scales, two dorsals (the anterior shorter than the posterior), a long anal, and perfect ventrals behind the pectorals. Nearly 50 species are known as inhabitants of the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans.

Platycephalinæ (plat-i-sef-a-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycephalus* + *-inæ*.] The *Platycephalidæ* as a subfamily of scorpænoid fishes.

platycephalous (plat-i-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πλατυκέφαλος, broad-headed, < πλατύς, broad, flat (see *plat*[3]), + κεφαλή, head.] Having a vertical index of the skull of less than 70. ★*Welcker*.

Platycephalus (plat-i-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *platycephalous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Platycephalidæ*: so called from the broad depressed


Flathead (*Platycephalus tentaculatus*).

head. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.—2. [*l. c.*] A broad flat skull, deformed from synosteosis of frontal and parietal bones.

platycephaly (plat-i-sef′ą-li), *n.* [< *platycephal-ous* + *-y.*] The condition of having a platycephalic skull.

Platycercidæ (plat-i-sėr′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycercus* + *-idæ*.] The broad-tailed parrakeets as a separate family of parrots.

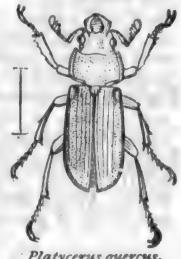
Platycercinæ (plat′i-sėr-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycercus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Platycercus*, to which varying limits have been ascribed; the broad-tailed parrakeets. It is properly restricted to those parrots which have no ambiens and no furculum. In a common acceptation, it contains parrakeets with a short beak of greater height than length, a small cere (frequently feathered), and a long tail, usually exceeding the wings in length, and in some cases with broad feathers. All the *Platycercinæ* belong to the Old World, and they are most numerous in species and individuals in the Australian region. About 70 species are described, among them the grass-, ground-, and zebra-parrakeets. See *grass-parrakeet*, *Euphema*, *Melopsittacus*, and *Platycercus*.

platycercine (plat-i-sėr′sin), *a.* Broad-tailed; belonging to the *Platycercinæ*.

Platycercus (plat-i-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1825), < Gr. πλατύκερκος, broad-tailed, < πλατύς, broad, + κέρκος, tail.] The leading genus of *Platycercinæ*, containing more than half the species of this subfamily, having the tail long and ample, with its feathers broad to their ends, and the four middle ones longer than the rest. They are beautifully and variously colored, and range from the Malay archipelago to the islands of the Pacific ocean. Several are favorite cage-birds, as the rosella or rose-parrakeet, *P. eximius*, and the king-parrakeet, *P. scapulatus*. See cut under *rosella*.

Platycerium (plat-i-sē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + κηρίον, a honeycomb, < κηρός, wax: see *cere*.] A name given by Desveaux to *Alcicornium* (Gaudichaud, 1826), a genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe *Alcicornieæ*. It produces its sori in large amorphous patches, not, as in the true *Acrostichea*, universal over the fertile portions. There are about 8 species, singular epiphytes of the primeval forests of the old world tropics.

Platycerus (plā-tis′ę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762) (cf. L. *platyceros*, < Gr. πλατύκερως, having broad horns), < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of stag-beetles of rather small size, chiefly characterized by the distinctness of the sixth ventral abdominal segment. The few species known are found in Asia, Europe, and North America. Four inhabit the United States, as *P. quercus*, found in oak-stumps throughout North America, ⅜ inch long and brownish-black.


Platycerus quercus. (Line shows natural size.)

platycnemia (plat-ik-nē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *platycnemic*.] The condition of being platycnemic; platycnemism.

platycnemic (plat-ik-nē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, broad, + κνήμη, the lower leg: see *Cnemis*.] Noting a narrow tibia the posterior border of which is rounded.

platycnemism (plat-ik-nē′mizm), *n.* [< *platycnem-ic* + *-ism*.] The state of being platycnemic.

Platycœlia (plat-i-sē′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1833), < Gr. πλατύς, flat, + κοῖλος, hollow.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Rutelidæ*, or typical of a family *Platycœlidæ*. They are large and handsome South American insects, with a very convex head of a beautiful green color. Also *Platycælus*.

platycœlian (plat-i-sē′li-an), *a.* [< *platycœl-ous* + *-ian*.] Same as *platycœlous*.

Platycœlidæ (plat-i-sē′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycœlia* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Platycœlia*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

platycœlous (plat-i-sē′lus), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, flat, + κοῖλος, hollow.] Plano-concave, as a vertebra; plane or flat in front and cupped behind, as the bodies of the vertebræ of the cetiosaurians: now usually called *opisthocœlian*.

platycoria (plat-i-kō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + κόρη, the pupil of the eye.] In *med.*, an undue dilatation of the pupil; mydriasis.

Platycrinidæ (plat-i-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic crinoids or encrinites, typified by the genus *Platycrinus*.

platycrinite (plat′i-kri-nīt), *n.* An encrinite of the genus *Platycrinus* or *Platycrinites*.

platycrinoid (plat′i-kri-noid), *n.* [< NL. *Platycrinus*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A platycrinite.

Platycrinoidea (plat′i-kri-noi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycrinus* + *-oidea*.] Same as *Platycrinidæ*.

Platycrinus (plā-tik'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] The typical genus of *Platycrinidæ*, from the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks: so named from the flatness and breadth of the radial plates on the calyx. Originally *Platycrinites*.

platydactyl, platydactyle (plat-i-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *platydactylus*, < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] **I.** *a.* Having broad or thick digits; specifically, in *herpet.*, having toes dilated at the ends; discodactyl; belonging to the *Discodactyla*: distinguished from *oxydactyl*.

II. *n.* A platydactyl batrachian.

Platydactyla (plat-i-dak'ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *platydactylus*: see *platydactyl*.] In Günther's classification, a group of opisthoglossate batrachians, having the toes dilated: distinguished from *Oxydactyla*. Also called *Discodactyla*.



Platydactylus mauritanicus.

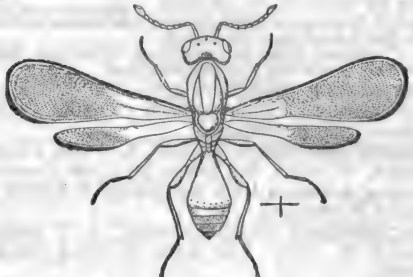
Platydactylus (plat-i-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817): see *platydactylous*.] **1.** A genus of gecko lizards. *P. fascicularis* or *muralis* is the wall-gecko. *P. mauritanicus*, of the countries bordering the Mediterranean, is known as the *tarente*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects. *Brullé*, 1835.

platydolichocephalic (plat-i-dol″i-kō-se-fal'-ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *platy(cephalic)* + *dolichocephalic*.] Flat and narrow; both platycephalic and dolichocephalic: said of a skull.

Platyelmia (plat-i-el'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), worm.] Same as *Platyhelmintha*.

Platygaster (plat-i-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809) (cf. Gr. *πλατυγάστωρ*, flat-bellied), < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gaster*2.] **1.** A genus of parasitic hymenopterous



Platygaster herricki. (Cross shows natural size.)

insects of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Platygasterinæ*. It is separated from other genera by negative characters, and contains a large number of species, more than 100 being known in Europe alone. *P. herricki* is a common parasite of the Hessian fly in North America.

2. A genus of true bugs of the family *Lygæidæ*, erected by Schilling in 1829.—**3.** A genus of fishes erected by Swainson in 1839.—**4.** A genus of flies of the family *Acroceridæ*, erected by Zetterstedt in 1840: same as *Sphærogaster*.

Platygasterinæ (plat-i-gas-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Platygaster* + *-inæ*.] An important subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, consisting of minute black insects having the fore tibiæ one-spurred, the mandibles toothed, and the anterior wings without marginal and stigmal veins. Over 20 genera have been founded, though the group has been little studied. The species seem to be mainly parasitic on dipterous larvæ.

platygastric (plat-i-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] Having broad or wide gastric cavities: belonging to the *Platygasterinæ*.

platyglossal (plat-i-glos'al), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύγλωσσος*, broad-tongued, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Having a broad or wide tongue.

Platyglossus (plat-i-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1861, after Klein), < Gr. *πλατύγλωσσος*, broad-tongued: see *platyglossal*.] A genus of labroid fishes of the wrasse family. They have the teeth of the jaws distinct, the pharyngeal teeth not confluent, the posterior canines well developed, 3 anal spines, 9 dorsal spines, and the cheeks and opercles naked. They are found in the South Seas and East Indies.

platygonidium (plat″i-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *platygonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + NL. *gonidium*.] See *gonidium*, 3.

Platygonus (plā-tig'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *γόνυ*, knee.] A genus of fossil peccaries of the family *Dicotylidæ*, founded by Le Conte in 1848 upon remains from the Pliocene Tertiary of America. Also called *Hyops*, *Protochœrus*, and *Euchœrus*.

platyhelminth (plat-i-hel'minth), *n.* [< NL. *Platyhelmintha*.] A member of the *Platyhelmintha*, in any sense; a flatworm, as a cestoid, trematoid, turbellarian, or nemertean.

Platyhelmintha, Platyhelminthes (plat″i-hel-min'thä, -thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm: see *helminth*.] A phylum or other high group of worms, variously named and rated, including forms more or less flattened, usually ovate, and indistinctly segmented; the flatworms, or cestoids, trematoids, and turbellarians, together contrasted with the roundworms or nemathelminths. In some of the older arrangements under the name *Platyelmia*, they were divided into the non-parasitic order *Turbellaria* and the two parasitic orders *Tæniada* and *Trematoda*. In another classification the platyhelminths are a prime division of *Vermes*, divided into *Turbellaria* (rhabdocœlous and dendrocœlous turbellarians), *Nemertina* (rhynchocœlous turbellarians), *Trematoda*, and *Cestoda*. In Lankester's latest arrangement they are called *Platyhelmia*, and are divided into four classes, *Turbellaria*, *Temnocephaloidea*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea*. The first is here divided into three orders, *Rhabdocœlida*, *Tricladida*, and *Polycladida*. The *Mesozoa* of Van Beneden (see *Dicyemida*) are regarded as degenerate platyhelminths. The members of this phylum are vermiform animals, usually flattened dorsoventrally, with the central nervous system placed anteriorly and with an excretory system of branched canals containing flame-cells; enteron, when present, aproctous. They are generally hermaphroditic. Also *Plathelmintha*, *Plathelminthes*.

Platylobium (plat-i-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1793), < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *λόβιον*, dim. of *λοβός*, pod.] A genus of leguminous shrubs of the tribe *Genisteæ* and subtribe *Bossiæinæ*, characterized by the two-lipped calyx, orbicular banner-petal, monadelphous stamens, uniform versatile anthers, and broad, flat, two-valved pod, opening elastically along the lower suture, broadly winged upon the other. The 3 species are Australian shrubs, with slender branches, opposite undivided leaves, and handsome orange-yellow flowers solitary in the axils, occasionally red, resembling the sweet-pea. They are pendent-branching evergreens, cultivated under the name *flat pea*.

Platylophus (plā-til'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, broad, + *λόφος*, a crest.] **1.** A genus of birds of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garrulinæ*, containing several species of crested jays from Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc., such as *P. galericulatus*, *P. coronatus*, and others. *Swainson*, 1831.—**2.** A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1839.—**3.** A name given by D. Don in 1830 to *Trimerisma*, a genus of choripetalous plants of the family *Cunoniaceæ*, characterized by the two-celled, two-seeded, and two-valved capsules, the two awl-shaped recurved styles, four or five calyx-lobes, as many smaller petals, and eight or ten stamens, of the length of the petals, and inserted with them on the base of an urn-shaped disk. One of the 2 species, *Trimerisma trifoliatum*, is the white alder or white ash of Cape Colony, a very smooth and handsome tree, casting abundant shade, and bearing multitudes of small white flowers in long-stalked axillary panicles, followed by small white capsules. The coriaceous opposite and stalked leaves are each composed of three toothed and veiny lanceolate leaflets. See *alder*1, 2.

platymesaticephalic (plat-i-mes″a-ti-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *platy(cephalic)* + *mesaticephalic*.] Both platycephalic and mesaticephalic: said of a skull. Also *platymesocephalic*.

platymeter (plā-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of dielectrics. It consists essentially of two cylindrically shaped condensers of equal size, having their inner coatings connected.

Platymiscium (plat-i-mis'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Vogel, 1837), so called with ref. to the compressed stalk of the pod; < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + **μίσκος* for *μίσχος*, a stalk, also, in form *μίσκος*, husk or shell.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, of the tribe *Dalbergieæ* and the subtribe *Lonchocarpeæ*, characterized by the free wing-petals, the opposite leaves and leaflets, and the indehiscent one-seeded long-stalked pod, which is thin, flat, and oblong. In its opposite or whorled leaves it is almost alone in this large order. The 15 species are natives of tropical America. They bear yellow flowers in racemes on the branches. *P. polystachyum* is called *roble* in the West Indies.

Platynota (plat-i-nō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *platynote*.] A group of existing *Lacertilia*, with a columella and an orbital septum, procœlous vertebræ, not more than nine cervical vertebræ, and the nasal bone single. It embraces the monitors or varanoids of the Old World, with the American genus *Heloderma*. See *monitor*, *Heloderma*.

platynotal (plat-i-nō'tal), *a.* [< *platynote* + *-al*.] Broad-backed, as a lizard; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Platynota*.

platynote (plat'i-nōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύνωτος*, broad-backed, < *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *νῶτος*, back.] **I.** *a.* Broad-backed, as a lizard: applied to the varans or monitors.

II. *n.* A monitor or varanoid lizard.

Platynotus (plat-i-nō'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *platynote*.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) By Fabricius, 1801, for a genus of coleopterous insects. (*b*) By Schilling, 1829, for a genus of hemipterous insects. (*c*) By Wagler, 1830, for a genus of reptiles, whence the name *Platynota*. (*d*) By Haan, 1835, for a genus of crustaceans.



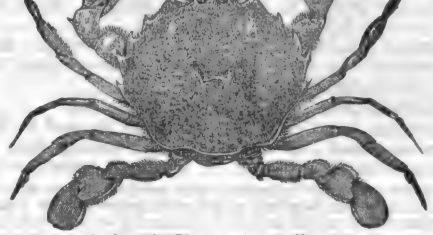
Platynus maculicollis, enlarged.

Platynus (plat'i-nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πλατύνειν*, widen, make wide, < *πλατύς*, wide, broad: see *plat*3.] A genus of caraboid beetles. *P. maculicollis* is at times so abundant in California as to be a nuisance. It is popularly called the *overflow-bug*.

platyodont (plat'i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having broad teeth.

II. *n.* A broad-toothed animal.

Platyonychus (plat-i-on'i-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατυώνυχος*, with broad nails or hoofs, < *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw.] A genus of



Lady-crab (*Platyonychus ocellatus*).

crabs of the family *Portunidæ*. *P. ocellatus* is a beautiful species known as the *lady-crab*. Incorrectly written *Platyonichus*.

platyope (plat'i-ōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *ὤψ* (*ὀπ-*), face.] A broad-faced animal, person, or skull.

platyopic (plat-i-op'ik), *a.* [< *platyope* + *-ic*.] Broad-faced; wide across the eyes: applied to skulls or persons whose nasomalar index is below 107.5, as in the Mongolian races generally. *O. Thomas*, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XIV. 334.

platypetalous (plat-i-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having very broad petals. [Rare.]

Platypeza (plat-i-pē'zä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1804), < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *πέζα*, foot.] The typical genus of *Platypezidæ*, having the four basal joints of the posterior tarsi broad and flattened, whence the name. They are small velvety-black or gray flies, whose larvæ live in fungi. Fifteen European and five North American species are known. *P. cingulatus* of the District of Columbia is an example.

Platypezidæ (plat-i-pez'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fallen, 1817), < *Platypeza* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichætous brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Platypeza*. They are of minute size, and resemble the *Dolichopodidæ*, but the body is depressed and the head hemispherical, almost entirely occupied by the eyes; the legs are short and spineless, and the hind tarsi are often dilated. The antennæ are porrect and three-jointed; the bare eyes are contiguous in the male; the abdomen is short, and pulvilli are present. The genera are not numerous.

platyphylline (plat-i-fil'in), *a.* [< *platyphyllous* + *-ine*1.] In *bot.*, broad-leaved; flat.

Thallus sub-membranaceous, stellate, appressed, *platyphylline*. *E. Tuckerman, N. A. Lichens, i. 74.*

platyphyllous (plat-i-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύφυλλος, broad-leafed, < πλατύς, flat, + φύλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, having broad leaves.

platypod (plat'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *platypus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. πλατύπους, broad-footed, < πλατύς, broad, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having broad feet, in any sense; belonging to the *Platypoda*.—2. In *ornith.*, having the toes extensively coherent, forming a broad sole; syndactyl.

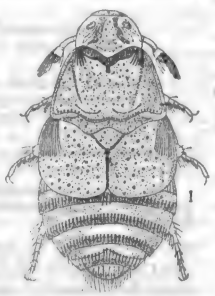
II. *n.* A broad-footed animal.

Platypoda (plā-tip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *platypod*.] 1. In *mammal.*, a group of monotremes, named from the genus *Platypus*. See *Ornithorhynchidæ*, and cut under *duckbill*.—2. In *conch.*, a group of rostriferous gastropods with broad flat foot fitted for crawling. It includes most of the rostriferous gastropods, among the best-known of them being the *Cypræidæ*, *Littorinidæ*, *Melaniidæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, and *Viviparidæ*. *J. E. Gray.* See cuts under *Cerithium*, *Cypræa*, *Littorinidæ*, and *Viviparidæ*.

platypode (plat'i-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *platypod*.

Platypsyllidæ (plat-ip-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1872), < *Platypsyllus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Platypsyllus*. They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free; the tarsi five-jointed (at least one pair of tarsi); the mentum large, and prolonged in three obtuse lobes behind; and the palpi distant at base. The family is certainly coleopterous, and its true position seems to be between the *Hydrophilidæ* and the *Silphidæ*; but the form is degraded by parasitism to the semblance of a mallophagous insect.

Platypsyllus (plat-ip-sil'us), *n.* [NL. (Ritsema, 1869), < Gr. πλατύς, broad, flat, + ψύλλα, a flea.] A remarkable genus of insects, type of the family *Platypsyllidæ*, referred by some to the order *Aphaniptera*, by others to the *Diptera*, by Westwood made type of an order *Achreioptera*, by Le Conte placed in the order *Coleoptera* among the clavicorns. *P. castoris*, a parasite of the beaver, is a small eyeless and wingless beetle with short elytra leaving five abdominal segments exposed. Also called *Platypsylla*.



Parasite of the Beaver (*Platypsyllus castoris*). (Line shows natural size.)

Platyptera (plā-tip'te-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Platypteridæ*. The only known species, *P. aspro*, is an inhabitant of fresh water in islands of the Sunda-Moluccan archipelago.

Platypteridæ (plat-ip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platyptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Platyptera*. They are related to the *Gobiidæ*, and by many referred to that family, but differ from it by having the ventrals widely separate from each other, and from the *Callionymidæ* by the scaly body, unarmed preoperculum, and moderately wide gill-openings.

Platypterna (plat-ip-tèr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock, 1848), < Gr. πλατύς, broad, flat, + πτέρνα, the heel.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

Platypterygidæ (plā-tip-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platypteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of bombyeid moths, typified by the genus *Platypteryx*. The antennæ of the male are pectinate, those of the female generally filiform; the abdomen is slender, and the wings are small but comparatively broad, and sometimes hooked at the tip; the larvæ have 14 legs.

Platypteryx (plā-tip'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύς, broad, flat, + πτέρυξ, wing.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Platypterygidæ*. The species are known as *hook-tip moths*.

Platypus (plat'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύπους, broad-footed, < πλατύς, broad, + πούς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of xylophagous beetles of the family *Scolytidæ*: synonymous in part with *Bostrychus*. *Herbst*, 1793.—2. In *mammal.*: (*a*) A genus of monotremes, now called *Ornithorhynchus*. *Shaw*, 1799. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The species of this genus; the duckbilled platypus. See cut under *duckbill*.—3. In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*: synonymous with *Fulix*. *Brehm*, 1831.

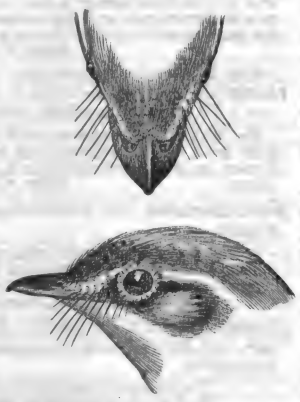
platypygous (plat-i-pī'gus), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύπυγος, broad-bottomed, < πλατύς, broad, + πυγή, rump, buttocks.] Having broad buttocks.

platyrhine, Platyrhini, etc. See *platyrrhine*, etc.

Platyrhynchi (plat-i-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Platyrhynchus*, q. v.] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group equivalent to the *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmati* of authors, containing such genera as *Pelecanus*, *Phaëton*, and *Plotus*, or the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, anhingas, tropic-birds, etc.

platyrhynchine (plat-i-ring'kin), *a.* [< *Platyrhynchus* + *-ine*¹.] Broad-billed, as a bird.

Platyrhynchus (plat-i-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1805), prop. **Platyrrhynchus*, < Gr. πλατύρρυγχος, broad-snouted, broad-beaked, < πλατύς, broad, + ῥύγχος, snout, beak.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of American tyrant-flycatchers, belonging to the family *Tyrannidæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Platyrhynchinæ*, having a very broad flat bill with long vibrissæ, whence the name. There are several species, of South and Central America, as *P. mystaceus*. *Megarhynchus* is a synonym. (*b*) Same as *Eurylæmus*. *Vieillot*, 1825.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Thunberg*, 1815.—3. In *herpet.*, a genus of batrachians. Also *Platyrhincus*. *Duméril*, 1854.



Head of *Platyrhynchus mystaceus*, top and side views, natural size.

platyrrhine, platyrhine (plat'i-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πλατύρρις (*-ριν-*), broad-nosed, < πλατύς, broad, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] **I.** *a.* 1. Broad-nosed, as any American monkey; belonging to the *Platyrrhini*.—2. In *craniom.*, having a flat nose; having a nasal index of from 51.1 (Frankfort agreement) or 53 (Broca) to 58.

II. *n.* A platyrrhine monkey.

Platyrrhini, Platyrhini (plat-i-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *platyrrhine*.] A division of *Quadrumana*, contrasted with *Catarrhini* and *Strepsirrhini*, including all the American or New World members of the order *Primates* and families *Cebidæ* and *Hapalidæ* or *Mididæ*; the platyrrhine monkeys. There is no bony external auditory meatus, the tympanic bone being annular; the premolars are three above and below on each side; the nasal septum is usually broad and flat, and the nostrils are proportionately far apart, presenting forward or laterally and not downward; the thumb, when present, is scarcely or not apposable; there are no cheek-pouches nor ischial callosities; and the tail is generally long and prehensile or bushy. Also written *Platyrrhina*, *Platyrrhinæ*, and in all forms with single or double *r*. See cuts under *Cebinæ* and *Hapalidæ*.

platyrrhinian (plat-i-rin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *platyrrhine* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, platyrrhine, as a monkey.—2. In *anthropol.*, having broad flat nasal bones, as a person, a people, or a skull.

II. *n.* A platyrrhinian animal, person, or skull.

platyrrhiny, platyrhiny (plat'i-rī-ni), *n.* [< Gr. πλατύρρις (*-ριν-*), broad-nosed: see *platyrrhine*.] The condition of having a platyrrhine skull.

Platyschistæ (plat-i-skis'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύσχιστος, with broad clefts, < πλατύς, broad, + σχιστός, cloven, parted, divided, < σχίζειν, split, part.] In Günther's classification, the first subfamily of *Muræniдæ*, with the branchial openings in the pharynx in the form of wide slits, including all the true apodal fishes excepting the typical *Muræniдæ*.

platyscopic (plat-i-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, broad, flat, + σκοπεῖν, view.] In *optics*, having a wide and flat field of view: used as a tradename for certain achromatic combinations of lenses, as for photographic use, or for handmagnifiers.

platysma (plā-tis'mä), *n.*; pl. *platysmata* (*-ma-tä*). [NL., < Gr. πλάτυσμα, a flat piece or plate, < πλατύνειν, broaden, extend, < πλατύς, broad, flat: see *plat*³.] A thin broad muscle situated immediately beneath the skin at the side of the neck, and extending from the chest and shoulder to the face. It represents the panniculus carnosus of many mammals, which produces the movements of the skin, as in the horse.—**Platysma myoides.** Same as *platysma*. See *panniculus*, and cut 3, A, under *muscle*.

Platysomata (plat-i-sō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + σῶμα (σωματ-), body.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to the genus *Cucujus* of Fabricius, and to the modern family *Cucujidæ*, which, however, is now differently located, among the clavicorn pentamerous coleopters.

platysome (plat'i-sōm), *n.* An insect of the group *Platysomata*.

Platysomidæ (plat-i-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platysomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil Paleozoic ganoid fishes, represented by the genus *Platysomus*. The body is generally high, covered with rhomboganoid scales arranged in dorsiventral rows; the notochord is persistent, but vertebral arches are developed; the vertebral column is heterocercal; the fins have fulcra; the dorsal fin is long, occupying the posterior half of the back; and the teeth are tubercular or obtuse. From the Carboniferous and Permian.

Platysomus (plat-i-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. πλατύσωμος, with a broad body, < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, typical of the family *Platysomidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.

Platystemon (plat-i-stē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1834), so called in allusion to the dilated filaments; < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + στήμων, warp (stamen).] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ* and tribe *Eschscholzieæ*, characterized by its three sepals, six petals, many broad flat stamens, numerous coalescent carpels distinct at maturity, and separate linear stigmas. The only species, *P. Californicus*, common on the lower hills of California, Utah, and Arizona, is a hairy spreading annual, with yellow long-stalked flowers, and narrow entire leaves, alternate or whorled in threes, blooming in dense dwarf tufts in early spring, and known as *cream-cups*.

Platysternæ (plat-i-stèr'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύστερνος, broad-breasted: see *platysternal*.] An order of birds in Nitzsch's classification of 1840. It is the subclass *Ratitæ* of Merrem reduced to ordinal rank and placed between *Gallinæ* and *Grallæ*, and consists of the struthious or ratite birds—ostriches, cassowaries, the apteryx, and other ecarinate birds. See *Ratitæ*. [Little used.]

platysternal (plat-i-stèr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύστερνος, broad-breasted, < πλατύς, broad, + στέρνον, breast, chest.] Having a broad flat breastbone, as a bird; ratite; non-carinate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Platysternæ*.

Platystoma (plā-tis'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύστομος, broad-mouthed: see *platystomous*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Meigen*, 1803.—2. A genus of South American catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*, having a long flattened spatulate snout, a large mouth, six barbels, and scaleless skin. There are several species; some of them attain a large size, and *P. tigrinum* of South American rivers, called by the natives *corutto*, *colite*, and *oronni*, is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fresh-water fishes. The Indians take it both by hook and line and by shooting it with arrows.—3. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Conrad*, 1842.

platystomous (plā-tis'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύστομος, broad-mouthed, < πλατύς, broad, + στόμα, mouth.] Having a broad mouth.

Platystomus (plā-tis'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *platystomous*.] 1. A genus of sirenians: same as *Dugungus*.—2. A genus of flycatchers: same as *Peltops*.

plaud† (plâd), *v. t.* [< L. *plaudere*, applaud, clap the hands in applause, clap, strike, beat. From the same source are *applaud*, *displode*, *explode*, *applause*, *explosion*, *implosion*, etc., *plausible*, etc.] To applaud. [Rare.]

> At our banquet all the gods may 'tend,
> *Plauding* our victory and this happy end.
> *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

plaud (plâd), *n.* [< *plaud*, *v.*; or short for *plaudit*.] Claim to applause; plaudit; applause. [Obsolescent.]

> To patient judgments we appeal our *plaud*.
> *Marlowe*, Faustus (cho.).
>
> Shekels of gold may shrink to grains
> Into this treasury as they fall,
> While a poor widow's hard-earned gains
> May win the *plaud* "More than they all."
> *Pulpit Treasury*, July, 1886, p. 201.

plaudit (plâ'dit), *n.* [Formerly *plaudite* (in 3 syllables), sometimes spelled *plaudity*; < L. *plaudite*, 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *plaudere*, clap the hands, applaud, as an audience at the theater (*plaudite* or *vos plaudite*, 'clap!' 'applaud!' a formula craving the approbation of the audience, used by actors at the end of a performance): see *plaud*.] An expression or round of applause; praise bestowed with audi-

ble demonstrations: in the plural, equivalent to *applause*.

Augustus Cæsar . . . desired his friends about him to give him a *Plaudite*, as if he were conscious to himself that he had played his part well upon the stage.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 322.

Chuse whether you will let my notes have you by the ears or no; hiss or give *plaudites*.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

Our poet, could he find forgiveness here,
Would wish it rather than a *plaudit* there.
Dryden, Prol. to Univ. of Oxford (1673), l. 39.

Now I have him that neer of ought did speak
But when of plays or players he did treat—
Hath made a common-place book out of plays,
And speaks in print: at least what e'er he says
Is warranted by Curtain *plaudities*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 45.

When the committee read the report, the house passed his accounts with a *plaudite*, without further examination, upon the recital of this article in them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

plauditory (plâ′di-tō-ri), *a.* [< *plaudit* + *-ory*.] Applauding; commending.

plaudity† (plâ′di-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *plaudit*.

plausibility (plâ-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *plausibilité* = Sp. *plausibilidad* = Pg. *plausibilidade* = It. *plausibilità*; < L. as if **plausibilita(t-)s*, < *plausibilis*, plausible: see *plausible*.] **1.** The quality of being plausible or worthy of praise or acceptance; especially, a specious or superficial appearance of being right or worthy of acceptance, approval, or applause.

He insists upon the old Plea of his Conscience, honour, and Reason; using the *plausibility* of large and indefinite words to defend himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Covetousness is apt to insinuate also by the *plausibility* of its pleas. *South*, Sermons, IV. x.

To give any *plausibility* to a scheme of perpetual peace, war must already have become rare, and must have been banished to a prodigious distance.
De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The Austrian diplomatists propounded a new scheme of politics, which, it must be owned, was not altogether without *plausibility*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2†. A praiseworthy act or quality; whatever deserves or commands applause.

Being placed in the upper part of the world, [he] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious *plausibilities*, that in a place of trust he contented those who could not satisfy, and in a place of envy procured the love of those who emulated his greatness. *Vaughan*, Life, etc., of Dr. Jackson. (*Trench*.)

3†. Applause.

With great admiration and *plausibility* of the people running plentifully on all sides.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 287.

plausible (plâ′zi-bl), *a.* [< F. *plausible* = Sp. *plausible* = Pg. *plausivel* = It. *plausibile*, < L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy, pleasing, acceptable, < *plaudere*, pp. *plausus*, applaud: see *plaud*.] **1**†. Deserving applause or approval; meritorious; praiseworthy; commendable.

The dactil is commendable inough in our vulgar meetres, but most *plausible* of all when he is sounded vpon the stage. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

The *plausible* examples of Tully, Cato, Marius, Scipio, divers such virtuous Romans, and sundry excellent Greeks, are famously known. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

This objection seems very *plausible* and cordiall to covetous earthworms.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 14.

Beauty, composed of blood and flesh, moves more,
And is more *plausible* to blood and flesh,
Than spiritual beauty can be to the spirit.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

These Comedies, bearing the title of The fair Maid of the West: if they proved but as gratious in thy private reading as they were *plausible* in the publick acting, I shall not much doubt of their successe.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [II. 259).

2. Seemingly worthy of acceptance or approval; apparently right, meritorious, or worthy of confidence; having a specious or superficial appearance of truth or trustworthiness: as, a *plausible* excuse; a *plausible* theory or doctrine.

Go you to Angelo; answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience; agree with his demands to the point.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 253.

Well dissembling his untimely joys,
And veiling truth in *plausible* disguise.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii. 304.

The undermining smile becomes at length habitual; and the drift of his *plausible* conversation is only to flatter one that he may betray another.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, Ded.

I am not at all clear that I could not write a fairly *plausible* answer to myself; only I am much surer that I could write a rejoinder to that answer which should be something more than *plausible*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 38.

3. Fair-spoken and apparently worthy of confidence; using or presenting discourse or arguments that seem right and worthy of acceptance: as, a *plausible* person.

My boy—that delightful contradiction, who was always *plausible*, yet never right.
C. W. Stoddard, South-sea Idyls, p. 259.

4†. Applauding; applausive.

That when the epilogue is done we may with franke intent,
After the plaudite stryke vp our *plausible* assente.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Euarchus, though neither regarding a prisoner's passionate prayer nor bearing over-*plausible* ears to a many-headed motion, yet [was] well enough content to win their liking with things in themselves indifferent.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

I will haste to declare of what virtue and strength the true and Christian prayer is, that men, knowing the efficacy and dignity, yea, and the necessity thereof, may with the pure *plausible* and joyful minds delight in it.
Becon, Works, I. 141. (*Davies*.)

=Syn. 2. *Colorable*, *Specious*, etc. See *ostensible*.

plausibleize (plâ′zi-bl-īz), *v. t.* [< *plausible* + *-ize*.] To render plausible; recommend. [Rare.]

He [Richard III.] endeavoured to work himself into their good will by erecting and endowing of religious houses, so to *plausibleize* himself, especially among the clergy. *Fuller*, Church Hist., IV. iv. 7.

plausibleness (plâ′zi-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *plausibility*.

It is no trusting either to outward favour or to *plausibleness* of disposition; but the true fear of God is that the comfort whereof will stick by us always.
Bp. Hall, Hard Texts, Prov. xxxi. 30.

plausibly (plâ′zi-bli), *adv.* In a plausible manner. (*a*†) With expressions of applause or approval; with acclamation.

The Romans *plausibly* did give consent
To Tarquin's everlasting banishment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1854.

(*b*) With fair show; speciously; so as to command attention or win approbation.

They could talk *plausibly* about what they did not understand. *Collier*.

If they be well considered they will convince any reasonable man that, how *plausibly* soever this objection looks at the first sight, yet there is nothing in the world in it, but it is all mere cavill. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, II. viii.

Great crimes alarm the conscience, but it sleeps,
While thoughtful man is *plausibly* amus'd.
Cowper, Task, iii. 186.

plausive (plâ′siv), *a.* [< L. *plaudere*, pp. *plausus*, applaud, + *-ive*.] **1.** Applauding; manifesting praise or approval.

Those *plausiue* shouts which giue you entertain
Eccho as much to the Almighties eares.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

No mightier work had gained the *plausive* smile
Of all-beholding Phœbus!
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 34.

The young graduate, when the Commencement anniversary returned, though he were in a swamp, would see a festive light, and find the air faintly echoing with *plausive* academic thunders. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

2†. Plausible.

His *plausive* words
He scatter'd not in ears, but grafted them,
To grow there and to bear.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2. 53.

plaustral (plâs′tral), *a.* [< L. *plaustrum*, also *plostrum*, *plaustra*, a wagon, cart, + *-al*.] Of or relating to a wagon or cart. [Rare.]

Whether this contention between three carts of different parishes was promoted by a subscription among the nobility, or whether the grand jury . . . had . . . combined to encourage *plaustral* merit, I cannot take upon me to determine. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

Plautidæ (plâ′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plautus* + *-idæ*.] The auk family, named from the genus *Plautus*; the *Alcidæ*. *Henry Bryant*.

Plautine (plâ′tin), *a.* [< *Plautus* (see def.) + *-ine*1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Plautus, a Roman comic poet (died 184 B. C.): as, *Plautine* diction.

It is needless to dwell further upon the details of *Plautine* scansion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 330.

Plautus (plâ′tus), *n.* [NL. (Klein, 1759), < L. *plautus*, also (Umbrian) *plotus*, flat, flat-footed.] **1.** An old book-name of the great auk, *Alca impennis*, lately used in a generic sense.—**2.** A genus of gulls: synonymous with *Larus*. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

plaw1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *play*1.

plaw2 (plâ), *v.* [Also *play*; ME. *plawen*, *playen*, boil.] **I.**† *intrans.* To boil.

Take a pot full of wyne, and steke yt wele aboue that no thynges go ynne nor owte, and put it ynne a cowdrun ful of water, and layt yt *play* longe therin, and yt schal be gode ayselle sone.
Sloane MS. 3548, f. 16, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 403.

Item, a grete lede to brew v comb malte with one *plawyng*. *Paston Letters*, III. 435.

II. *trans.* To boil; especially, to boil slightly. [Prov. Eng.]

play1 (plā), *v.* [< ME. *playen*, *pleyen*, *pleien*, *plezen*, also *plawen*, *plahen*, *plagen*, < AS. *plegan* (prot. *plægde*), *plegian*, *plegean*, *plægian* (pret. *plegode*, *plegede*, *pleogede*), *plagian* (pret. *plagade*), move briskly, play, amuse oneself, exercise, strive, play on an instrument, clap the hands, etc., = OS. *plegan* = OFries. *plegia*, *pligia*, be wont or accustomed, use, = D. *plegen*, be wont or accustomed, use, commit, = MLG. LG. *plegen* = OHG. *phlegan*, *pflegan*, *plegen*, MHG. *phlegen*, *pflegen*, G. *pflegen*, be wont or accustomed, care for, cherish, administer, indulge, apply, etc., = Icel. *plaga* = Sw. *plåga*, be wont or accustomed, use, entertain, treat, = Dan. *pleje*, be accustomed; the AS. senses refer only to physical activity, the orig. sense of all the forms being appar. 'be in action,' whence 'be busy,' 'be concerned' (with a thing), 'be wont or accustomed' (to do something), senses leading to those of the derivative *plight*. Hence *play*1, *n.*, and *plight*1.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move lightly and quickly; move with a brisk, lively, and more or less irregular and capricious motion, as water in waves or in a fountain, light and shadow on agitated water, leaves in the wind, tremulous flames, etc.; flutter; flicker; dart; dance; in *mech.*, to move freely.

And Cytherea all in sedges hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 55.

But soon their pleasures pass'd; at noon of day
The sun with sultry beams began to *play*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 373.

This [garden] of the Tuilleries is vastly great, has shaded Tarrasses on two sides, one along the River Seine, planted with Trees, very diverting, with great Parters in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly *Play*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 181.

The self-same shadows now as then
Play through this grassy upland glen.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

And hark the clock within, the silver knell
Of twelve sweet hours that past in bridal white,
And died to live, long as my pulses *play*.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 8.

The window was open, and barbs of fire, like serpents' tongues, *played* over it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, I. 211.

The motion [of an anchor] may be limited by a second pin through the shoulder, *playing* in a long hole in the flukes. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 233.

2. To engage in active exercise; exercise or contend in any way, but especially with weapons; technically, to contend with swords or sticks; fence: said of persons.

Us he dude lede
Into a galeie
With the se to *pleie*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 186.

Betere him were in Scotlond,
With is ax in ys hond,
To *pleyen* o the grene.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

When you *play* at weapons, I would have you get thick caps and bracers [gloves].
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 309).

And Abner said to Joab, Let the young men now arise, and *play* before us. 2 Sam. ii. 14.

He sends to know if your pleasure hold to *play* with Laertes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 206.

3. To contend in a game of skill or chance: as, to *play* at chess or cards; specifically, to gamble.

He wule come the nier
And bidde the *pleie* at the escheker.
Whane thescheker is forth ibro3t
Bithute panes ne *plei* thu no3t.
Floriz and Blauncheflur (E. E. T. S.), l. 344.

He made him to ben clept Melechmanser: the whiche on a Day *pleyed* at the Chesse, and his Swerd lay besyde him. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

I'll follow
The ladies, *play* at cards, make sport, and whistle.
Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

After they [the Chinese] have lost their Money, Goods, and Cloaths, they will stake down their Wives and Children: and lastly, as the dearest thing they have, will *play* upon tick, and mortgage their Hair upon honour.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 42.

4. To engage in exercise or occupation of any kind for diversion, amusement, or recreation; amuse one's self, as with games or diversion, or with any occupation which is not a task or for profit; sport; frolic; gambol.

Han pardoun thorw purgatorie to passen ful sone,
With patriarkes in paradys to *pleyen* ther-aftur.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 12.

He . . . preyed hath Daun John
That he sholde come to Seint Denys, to *pleye*
With hym and with his wyf a day or tweye.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 59.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play*. Ex. xxxii. 6.

O come ye here to fight, young lord,
Or come ye here to *play*?
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 31).

It seems so little while ago since I used to see you *playing* about the door of the old house, quite a small child!
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

5. To take part in a game or games; join in sport or frolic: as, to *play* with the children.—6. To act thoughtlessly or wantonly; trifle; toy; dally.

Do not *play* with mine anger, do not, wretch!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

O golden hair, with which I used to *play*
Not knowing! O imperial-moulded form,
And beauty such as never woman wore.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. To act; behave; deal: as, to *play* fair or false.

If she have *played* loose with me, I'll cut her throat.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

You *play* false with us, madam—I saw you give the baronet a letter. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

8. To act on the stage; personate a character.

There is a lord will hear you *play* to-night.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 93.

Courts are theatres where some men *play*. *Donne.*

9. To perform on an instrument of music: as, to *play* on a flute or a violin.

With musicke sweete that did excell
Hee *plaies* under her window then.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

We sat round a pan of coals, and three Mahometans sung Arab songs, beating time with their hands, and *playing* on a tambour. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 82.

10. To operate or act with continuous blows or strokes, or with repeated action: as, the cannon *played* on the enemy's works; the firemen *played* upon the burning building.

Upon the seauenteenth day of Aprill [the Archduke] planted his Cannon against the towne, and *played* upon it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 8.

Here, as before, the firemen were not permitted to *play* on the flames. *The Century*, XXXVII. 929.

To play against the bank. See *bank*[2].—**To play at duck and drake.** See *duck*[2].—**To play false.** See *false, adv.*—**To play fast and loose.** See *fast*[1], *a.*—**To play for love.** See *love*[1].—**To play in,** to begin at once *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To play in and out†.** Same as *to play fast and loose.*—**To play into the hands of some one,** to act in such a way as to give the advantage to one's opponent or a third party.

Why *play* . . . *into the devil's hands*
By dealing so ambiguously?
Browning, Ring and Book, vi. 1333.

To play loose, in *fencing*, to practise attack and defense. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 71.—**To play off,** to simulate; feign; make pretense: as, the man is not ill, he is *playing off*.—**To play on or upon.** (*a*) To make sport of; trifle with; mock; delude; befool, especially for advantage or through malice: as, to *play upon* one's feelings.

Art thou alive?
Or is it fantasy that *plays upon* our eyesight?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 138.

Is 't not enough
That you have *played upon* me all this while,
But still to mock me, still to jest at me?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 5.

You rely upon the mildness of my temper—you do, you dog! you *play upon* the meekness of my disposition!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

(*b*) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to: as, to *play upon* words.

He jested with all ease, and told
Free tales, and took the word and *play'd upon* it,
And made it of two colours. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To play up. (*a*) To work forward. (*b*) To play (music) more vigorously.—**To play upon advantage†,** to cheat.—**To play with edged tools.** See *tool*, and compare *edge-tool*.—**To play with fire.** See *fire*.—**To play with one's beard†,** to deceive one. *Nares.*

Yet have I *play'd with his beard*, in knitting this knot
I promist friendship, but . . . I meant it not.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

=Syn. 4. To gambol, romp, caper, frisk.

II. *trans.* 1. To divert or amuse with or as with sports or pastimes: used reflexively. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They goon and *pleye hem* al the longe day.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 177.

Lete vs go for to *pley vs* and disporte in this foreste, to assay yef we fynde eny aventure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

Bot fyn I am put to a poynt that pouerte hatte,
I schal me poruay pacyence, & *play me* with bothe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 36.

2. To take part as a contestant in (a game or pastime engaged in at a particular time and place); also, to be in the habit of engaging in (a particular kind of game), be able to join in (it), or be skilled in (it): as, to *play* a rubber of whist; to *play* a round of golf; he does not *play* chess, but he can *play* billiards.—3. To engage in a game, contest, or competition with.

I will *play* you for a hundred pounds.
Warren, Diary of a Late Physician, II. xxv.

4. To put forward, move, throw, or lay on the table, etc., in carrying on a game or contest: as, *play* a swift ball; to *play* the knave of clubs.—5. To use as a plaything; trifle or fool with.

Some wise Men, and some Fools we call:
Figures, alas, of Speech, for Destiny *plays* us all.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vi. 2.

6. To manœuver; handle or play with, as a hooked fish in angling.

The river is large and free from obstacles, and when you are landed to *play* him, you have little to do except to exercise the ordinary give and take which is within the competence of any angler for pike or carp.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 340.

7. To produce music from; perform upon: as, to *play* the flute or the organ.

The dancing-master, having to *play* the kit besides, was thoroughly blown. *Dickens*, Battle of Life.

8. To perform on a musical instrument; execute: as, to *play* a tune.—9. To operate or cause to operate with continuous or repeated action; put into and keep in action: as, to *play* the hose on a burning building.

The water is brought from a river which is lower than the basin; it commonly rises eighty feet, and, by *playing* another pipe, it throws the water a hundred and twenty feet high. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 226.

10. To give out or discharge freely: as, to *play* a steady stream.

In 1711 there were shown Sea Gods and Goddesses, Nymphs, Mermaids, and Satirs, all of them *playing* of water as suitable, and some Fire mingling with the water, and Sea Triumphs round the Barrel that *plays* so many Liquors; all which is taken away after it had perform'd its part, and the Barrel is broken in Pieces before the Spectators. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 293.

11. To perform or act on the stage; represent in character with appropriate action and accessories: as, to *play* a comedy.

Two persons *plaied* a dialogue, the effect whereof was whether riches were better than love.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 1528.

The old comedies were *plaid* in the broad streets vpon wagons or carts vncouered.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

Luscus, what 's *play'd* to-day? Faith now I know
I set thy lips abroach, from whence doth flow
Naught but pure Juliet and Romeo.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 37.

12. To take or assume the rôle of; act the part or perform the duties of; act or behave like: as, to *play* Hamlet; to *play* the tyrant; to *play* the hostess.

I have a will, I am sure, howe'er my heart
May *play* the coward.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 3.

To *play* the fool by authority is wisdom.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Remember how thou *playedst* the man at Vanity-fair, and wast neither afraid of the chain nor cage, nor yet of bloody death. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 177.

Why, every Man *plays* the Fool once in his Life;
But to marry is *playing* the Fool all ones Life long.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

Neither the Pope nor the most Christian King will *play* the devil. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 435.

13. To do; operate; enact; perform: as, to *play* tricks; to *play* a part.

But man, proud man, . . .
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 121.

No law nor justice frights 'em; all the town over
They *play* new pranks and gambols.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

Who can call him a wise man who *playeth* the part of a Foole or a Vice? *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

I have indeed observed in several inscriptions of this country that your men of learning are extremely delighted in *playing* little tricks with words and figures.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), p. 522.

This man had *played* an important part in all the revolutions which, since the time of Surajah Dowlah, had taken place in Bengal. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

14†. To use; apply; ply.

Yif thow wolt *pleie* this craft with the arisyng of the mone, loke thow rekne wel her cours howre by howre.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 40.

15. To make a pretense of; make believe: as, children *play* being devoured by lions.

We [merchants] may wel make chiere and good visage,
And dryve forth the world as it may be,
And kepen our estaat in pryvetee
Til we be ded: or elles that we *pleye*
A pilgrymage, or goon out of the weye.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 233.

Played out. (*a*) Played to an end; finished; used up; done for. [Colloq.]

Brown thinks to himself that after all there is some refreshing sense of the primæval about this *played-out* country. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 88.

(*b*) Exhausted and brought to land or killed, as a fish that has been played.—**To play bob fool†, booty, ducks and drakes, first** (or **second**) **fiddle, gooseberry, hob, hooky,** etc. See *fool*[1], *booty*, *duck*[2], *fiddle*, etc.—**To play off,** to display; show: as, to *play off* tricks.—**To play off a person,** to exhibit or expose a person for the entertainment or merriment of others.—**To play one false.** See *false*.—**To play possum.** See *possum*.—**To play the deuce or dickens.** See *deuce*[1], *dickens*.—**To play the devil, the fool, the hangment, the mischief,** etc., **with.** See the nouns.—**To play up,** to start or begin playing; strike up.

Play uppe The Brides of Enderby.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

★**play**[1] (plā), *n.* [< ME. *play, pley, pleye, pleie, pleze*, also *plawe, plahe, plaze*, < AS. *plega*, brisk motion, play, sport, game, also fight, battle (cf. OFries. *plega, pliga*, custom, habit, practice, MLG. *plege*, care, custom, also *plage*, LG. *plege*, OHG. *phlega*, MHG. *phlege, pflege*, G. *pflege*, care, nursing, custom, etc., Icel. *plag*, manner, Dan. *pleje*, nursing, tendance, care, maintenance, cultivation, encouragement, administration, etc.); from the verb: see *play*[1], *v.*]

1. Brisk or free motion; movement, whether regular or irregular: as, the *play* of water in a fountain; the *play* of a wheel or piston; hence, freedom or room for motion.

The *play* and slight agitation of the water, in its upward gush, wrought magically with these variegated pebbles.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

The saw, with restless *play*,
Was cleaving through a fir-tree
Its long and steady way. *Bryant*, Saw-Mill.

Any *play* or lost motion between the threads of the cross-feed screw and its nut.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 34.

2. Liberty and room for action or display; scope; swing; ease or freedom in performance.

Give him [the chub] *play* enough before you offer to take him out of the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

He dares not give his Imagination its full *play*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

The Mercian scribes appear to have been very excellent penmen, writing a very graceful hand with much delicate *play* in the strokes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 159.

3. Action; use; employment.

The senseless plea of right by Providence
Was by a flattering priest invented since,
And lasts no longer than the recent sway,
But justifies the next who comes in *play*.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 120.

Every kind of vehicle is brought into *play* on this day to carry people down who prefer to drive over the magnificent country roads between London and Epsom.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 15.

4. Active exercise; especially, exercise in trial of skill: as, sword-*play*.—5. Any exercise intended for recreation, amusement, or pleasure; a game or sport, such as cricket, foot-ball, curling, skittles, quoits, graces, etc.

And suche *pleyes* of desport thei make, til the takynge up of the Boordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

They say that this Philosopher [Lycurgus] did inuent the Olympiades, which were certeine *playes* vsed euery fourth yeere in the mounteine Olympus.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 21.

See that *plaies* be published,
Mai-games and maskes, with mirthe and minstrelsie,
Pageants and school-feastes, beares and puppet-*plaies*.
Three Lords of London, in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 32.

The *plays* of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense. *Emerson*, Experience.

6. Amusement, diversion, recreation, or pastime; sport; frolic; fun; merry-making: as, "all work and no *play* makes Jack a dull boy."

Al the ioze of oure herte nou is went a-wey,
For into serwe & into wo tornid is al oure *pley*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 232.

Come forth than, my maidens, an show them some *play*.
Baron of Braikley (Child's Ballads, VI. 194).

A tiger . . . by chance hath spied
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at *play*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 404.

But the instinct of *play* and the desire for amusement is not exhausted in childhood.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 386.

7. Fun; jest; sport: opposed to *earnest*: as, it was done in *play*.—8. Gaming; the practice of contending for amusement, or for wager, as at dice, cards, billiards, etc.: as, to lose money at *play*.

They [the gamesters] will change the cards so often that the old ones will be a considerable advantage by selling them to coffee-houses, or families who love *play*.
Swift, Directions to Servants (Butler).

What are they to do who love *play* better than wine?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

A sportsman keen, he shoots through half the day,
And, skill'd at whist, devotes the night to *play*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 15.

He left his wine and horses and *play*.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 7.

9. A dramatic composition; a literary composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; a written tragedy, comedy, or other such production intended for representation on the stage.

And when his *plays* come forth, think they can flout them,
With saying he was a year about them.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Prol.

The first *play* of this kind [miracle-play] specified by name, I believe, is called "St. Catherine," and, according to Matthew Paris, was written by Geofrey, a Norman, afterwards abbot of Saint Albans.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

10. Representation or exhibition of a comedy, tragedy, or other form of drama; dramatic performance.

The *play* 's the thing
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 633.

For a *play* is still an imitation of nature; we know we are to be deceived, and we desire to be so.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

The King went to the *play* last night (Drury Lane) for the first time, the Dukes of York and Clarence and a great suite with him. *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 7, 1821.

I am just come from the *play* at Richmond.
Walpole, Letters, II. 126.

11. Style or manner of playing; style of performing or executing a play or game; execution; performance; skill: as, he made clever *play* with the foils.

There were Billiard Rooms, where a young man from the country who prided himself upon his *play* could get very prettily handled. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 135.

12. Manner of acting or dealing, or of treating another: as, fair *play*; foul *play*.

Good my friends, consider
You are my guests; do me no foul *play*, friends.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 31.

13. A country wake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

—**A play upon words**, punning; a pun.—**Benefit play.** See *benefit*.—**Child's play.** See *child*.—**Fair play.** See *fair*[1].—**In play**, in *foot ball* and some other games, alive; that can be legitimately played; not dead: said of the ball: the opposite of *out of play*.—**Out of play**, in *foot-ball* and some other games, dead: the opposite of *in play*.—**Play of colors**, an appearance of several prismatic colors in quick succession on the surface of an object, as on a diamond.—**To hold in play**, to keep occupied or engaged; hold the attention of.

I, with two more to help me,
Will *hold* the foe *in play*.
Macaulay, Horatius.

To make good play, to proceed or take action with spirit or advantage.=**Syn. 4.** Activity, exercise.—**6.** Pastime.

play[2]† (plā), *v.* A variant of *plaw*[2].

playa (plā′yä), *n.* [Sp., 'shore,' 'strand.'] In *geol.*, a general name for the plain of silt or mud which marks the bottom of desiccated lake-basins in the Western States. [U. S.]

playable (plā′a-bl), *a.* [< *play*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being played.

play-acting (plā′ak″ting), *n.* Theatrical performance; stage-playing.

play-actor (plā′ak″tọr), *n.* A stage-player; an actor.

If any *play-actors* or spectators think themselves injured by any censure I have past upon them. *Prynne.*

play-actorism (plā′ak″tọr-izm), *n.* [< *play-actor* + *-ism*.] The profession, habits, manner, style, etc., of a play-actor; a stilted, theatrical, affected style or manner; histrionism.

Sterling's view of the Pope, as seen in these his gala days, doing his big *playactorism* under God's earnest sky, was much more substantial to me than his studies in the picture galleries. *Carlyle*, Sterling, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

playbill (plā′bil), *n.* A bill or placard displayed as an advertisement of a play, with or without the parts assigned to the actors; a bill of the play; a program.

Nicholas found himself poring with the utmost interest over a large *playbill* hanging outside a minor theatre.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlviii.

play-book (plā′bůk), *n.* **1.** A book containing material for amusement or pastime; a picture-book or book of games for children.

There was compiled and printed "A *Play Book* for Children, to allure them to read as soon as they can speak plain." *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 12.

2. A book of plays or dramatic compositions.

I would have them [women] well read, but in scripture and goode bookes, not in *playbookes* and love-bookes.
Quoted in *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 522.

That ridiculous passion, which has no being but in *play-books* and romances. *Swift.*

play-club (plā′klub), *n.* In *golf*, a wooden-headed club with a full-length handle, used in driving a ball to a great distance.

play-day (plā′dā), *n.* A day given to pastime or diversion; a day exempt from work; a holiday.

Livius Drusus said of himself, he never had any *play-days* or days of quiet when he was a boy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 4.

★**player** (plā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *playere*, < AS. *plegere*, a player (of a wrestler), < *plegian*, play: see *play*[1].] One who plays. (*a*) One who takes part in sports, pastimes, or amusements of any kind. (*b*) An idler; a trifler.

Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 113.

(*c*) A contestant in a game or match of any kind; also, one who is in the habit of playing, or who is skilled in, a particular game: as, a chess-*player*; a billiard-*player*.

If two play, then each one covers two divisions, the one nearest to the wall being the inhand, the other one the outhand *player*. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 128.

(*d*) A dramatic performer; an actor; one who enacts characters on the stage.

The propertie and condition of *Players* is sometymes to haue greate abundance, and at other times to suffer greate lacke.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 318.

All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely *players*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 140.

To give a poor soul a farthing at that door where you give a *player* a shilling is not equal dealing, for this is to give God the refuse of the wheat. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

The *player* feigns for no other end but to divert or instruct you. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 370.

(*e*) One who performs on an instrument of music.

Seek out a man who is a cunning *player* on an harp.
1 Sam. xvi. 16.

Then *playeris* played, and songsters song,
To gled the mirrie host.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 220).

playerly (plā′ėr-li), *a.* [< *player* + *-ly*[1].] Player-like.

All which, together with the satyricall invectiues of Juuenall and others against this infamous *playerlie* emperor, are a sufficient euidence.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, II. ii. 1.

playfeert, *n.* [Also improp. *playpheer*; < ME. *playfere*; < *play*[1] + *feer*[1].] A playfellow.

Pouerte & pacyence are nedes *play-feres*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 45.

Learn what maids have been her companions and *play-pheers*. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3.

She was wont to call him her dear son,
Her little *play-feer*, and her pretty bun.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

The minion of delight, faire from thy birth,
Adonis *play-pheere*, and the pride of earth.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [II. 13).

playfellow (plā′fel″ō), *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

Heart's discontent and sour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 301.

Danger 's my *playfellow*;
Since I was a man, 't has been my best companion.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

playful (plā′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *pleiful*; < *play*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of play; sportive; frolicsome; frisky: as, a *playful* child.

The *playful* children just let loose from school.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village, l. 120.

2. Showing a sportive fancy or sprightly humor; pleasantly jocular: as, a *playful* remark; a *playful* style; *playful* attentions.

playfully (plā′fůl-i), *adv.* In a playful manner; sportively.

playfulness (plā′fůl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being playful; sportiveness.

I think the word that Cowper was at a loss for was *playfulness*, the most delightful ingredient in letters, for Gray can hardly be said to have had humor in the deeper sense of the word. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

playgame (plā′gām), *n.* Sport; child's play; a play of children.

Liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary *playgames*. *Locke.*

playgoer (plā′gō″ėr), *n.* One who habitually attends theatrical performances.

I now became a confirmed *playgoer*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

playground (plā′ground), *n.* A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation; especially, such a piece of ground connected with a school, etc.

playhouse (plā′hous), *n.* [< ME. **playhous*, < AS. *pleghūs*, a theater, < *plega*, play, + *hūs*, house.] A house appropriated to dramatic performances; a theater.

These are the youths that thunder at a *playhouse*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 64.

Is your *playhouse* an inn, a gentleman can not see you without crumpling his taffeta cloak?
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

His lordship's avocations as a statesman prevented him from attending the *playhouse* very often.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xiv.

playing-card (plā′ing-kärd), *n.* One of a pack of cards used for playing games; especially, one of a set composed of fifty-two cards, of four suits—diamonds, hearts, spades, and clubs.

playing-passage (plā′ing-pas″āj), *n.* The gallery of the bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*.

The Bower-birds, by tastefully ornamenting their *playing-passages* with gayly-colored objects, . . . offer additional evidence that they possess a sense of beauty.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 61.

playless (plā′les), *a.* [< *play*[1] + *-less*.] Without play; not playing. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

play-lomet, *n.* [ME., < *play*, exercise, as sword-play, + *lome*, implement: see *loom*[1].] A weapon.

Go reche me my *playlome*,
And I salle go to hym sone;
Hym were better hafe bene at Rome,
So ever mote I thryfe!
Perceval, 2013. (*Halliwell.*)

play-maker (plā′mā″kėr), *n.* A writer of plays.

play-maret, *n.* Same as *hobby-horse*, 1.

This exhibition, the *play-mare* of Scotland, stood high among holyday gambols. It must be carefully separated from the wooden chargers of our nurseries. It gives rise to Hamlet's ejaculation—
"But oh, but oh, the hobby-horse is forgot!"
Scott, Abbot, xiv., note.

playmate (plā′māt), *n.* A playfellow; a companion in play or amusement.

Patience, discreetnesse, and benignitie, . . .
These be the lovely *playmates* of pure veritie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 58.

Nature does not like to be observed, and likes that we should be her fools and *playmates*. *Emerson*, Experience.

playnet. A Middle English form of *plain*[1] and *plain*[2].

playntet, *n.* A Middle English form of *plaint*.

playock (plā′ok), *n.* [< *play*[1] + *-ock*.] A plaything; a toy. [Scotch.]

play-pleasuret (plā′plezh″ūr), *n.* Idle amusement; mock pleasure; pretended pleasure. [Rare.]

He taketh a kind of *play-pleasure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

play-right (plā′rīt), *n.* The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic or musical composition to its exclusive production or performance, as distinguished from the right to multiply copies by printing. See *stage-right*.

playset, *n.* An obsolete form of *plaice*.

playsome (plā′sum), *a.* [< *play*[1] + *-some*.] Playful; wanton.

All pleasant folk, well-minded, malicious, and *playsome*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 3. (*Latham.*)

playsomeness (plā′sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being playsome; playfulness; wantonness; sportiveness.

playstowt (plā′stō), *n.* [Also *pleystow*, *plestor*, as a place-name *Plaistow*; < ME. **pleystow*, < AS. *plegstōw*, a place for play, a wrestling-place, < *plega*, play, + *stōw*, place.] A place for play; a playground. [Prov. Eng.]

playtet, *n.* An obsolete form of *plait*.

playtent, *v. t.* To plait; fold.

plaything (plā′thing), *n.* A toy; anything that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

playtime (plā′tīm), *n.* Time for playing; time devoted to or set aside for amusement.

Upon festivals and *playtimes* they should exercise themselves in the fields by riding, leaping, fencing, mustering, and training. *Cowley*, The School.

playwright (plā′rīt), *n.* A writer or adapter of plays for the stage.

Nor is it without reluctance that we name him [Grillparzer] under this head of *playwrights*, and not under that of dramatists, which he aspires to.
Carlyle, German Playwrights.

play-writer (plā′rī″tėr), *n.* One who writes plays; a dramatist.

plaza (plä′zä), *n.* [Sp., = It. *piazza* = F. *place*, > E. *place*: see *place*.] A public square or open space surrounded by houses in a Spanish or Spanish-American town or city; a market-place in such a town: as, the *Plaza* of San Francisco.

Overlooking the *Plaza*, . . . you had before you, across the midst of the open space, the Parker House, famous as the first of Californian hotels.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 70.

plet, *n.* A Middle English form of *plea*.

plea (plē), *n.* [< ME. *plee*, *ple*, *play*, *plait*, < ★OF. *plait*, *plaid*, *plat*, *play*, *plet*, *plez*, F. *plaid* = Pr. *plait*, *plag* = Sp. *pleito* = Pg. *pleito*, *preito* = It. *piato*, < ML. *placitum* (also contr. *plactum*, *placdum*, and, after Rom., *plaitum*), a decree, sentence, suit, plea, etc., L. an opinion, determination, prescription, order, lit. 'that which is pleasing,' 'pleasure,' neut. of *placitus*, pp. of *placere*, please: see *please*, and cf. *placit*.

Hence *plead*, *v.*] **1.** In *law*: (*a*) A suit or action; the presentation of a cause of action to the court. Pleas were formerly distinguished as *pleas of the crown*, or public prosecutions, usually in criminal cases, and *common pleas*, or suits between subjects or commoners in civil controversies, whence this name was given to a court for such actions, the original of which was held in an outer court of the Tower of London, while the King's Bench was held in an inner court. *Davis*, Law in Shak. (*b*) In a general sense, that which is urged by or on behalf of a litigant, in support of his claim or defense; the contention of either party. (*c*) Specifically, in modern practice: (1) At common law, a document (or in some inferior courts an oral statement) on the defendant's part, denying the allegations of the plaintiff's declaration, or alleging new matter (that is, matter not shown by the plaintiff's pleading) as cause why the action should not be maintained. (2) In equity, a document alleging new matter as a cause why the defendant should not be required to answer the complainant's bill. (*d*) In Scots law, a short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defense is to be maintained, without argument.—**2.** That which is alleged in support, justification, or defense; an urgent argument; a reason; a pleading; an excuse; an apology: as, a *plea* for the reduction of taxation; a *plea* for rationalism.

> And thus I leave it as a declared truth that neither the feare of sects, no, nor rebellion, can be a fit *plea* to stay reformation. *Milton*, Church-Government, I. 7.
>
> Hast thou no other *plea* for thy self but that thy sins were fatal? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.
>
> Nor is it possible to urge in defense of this act of James those *pleas* by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. Pretext; pretense.

> The Spaniards subdued the Indians under *plea* of converting them to Christianity. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 178.
>
> The invasion of private property under the doctrinaire's *plea* of the general good. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 295.

4†. Proposition; proposal.

> And yet shall I make to yow a feire *plee*: com with me to Bredigan, where the kynge Arthur me abideth, and do hym homage, as the barouns seyen that ye owe for to do, and I shall yelde yow the castell all quyte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 365.

5†. A dispute or controversy; a quarrel.

> Make a *plee* betwyx glotony and thy pursse. Nevyrthelesse be ware to which of thise two thow be advocate, or what sentens thou geue betwyx them, for glotony hath effectualle wytnes. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 80.
>
> And wow but they were lovers dear,
> And ioved fu' constantlie;
> But aye the mair when they fell out,
> The saírer was their *plea*.
> *Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 300).

Court of Common Pleas. See *court*.—**Declinatory, dilatory, equitable plea.** See the adjectives.—**Double plea**, in *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.—**Foreign plea.** (*a*) In *old Eng. law*, a plea in either a civil or a criminal case that the matter arose or the prisoner was taken in another county than that where it is sought to try him, and therefore that the court or judge of the latter place has no jurisdiction of the case. It was one kind of plea to the jurisdiction, but distinguished from other kinds by the fact that it resulted in removing the cause. (*b*) Another litigation elsewhere, on the same subject, and between the same parties, or between the creditor and a third party sought to be held for the same debt. When used in this sense it is commonly in reference to the question whether arrest in one action is a satisfaction or bar to the other.—**Issuable, non-issuable**, etc., **plea.** See the adjectives.—**Plea in abatement, plea in avoidance, plea in bar**, etc. See *abatement*, etc.—**Plea of autrefois acquit, of autrefois attaint, of autrefois convict**, pleas in criminal cases, that the accused has been already acquitted, attainted, or convicted, as the case may be, on a former trial for the same offense, the object of which is to invoke the protection of the rule in law that a man cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same cause.—**Plea of non-claim.** See *non-claim*.—**Plea of panel**, in Scotland, the plea of guilty or of not guilty.—**Plea of parole demurrer.** Same as *age-prayer*.—**Plea of pregnancy.** See *pregnancy*.—**Pleas of the crown**, public prosecution in criminal cases; hence, the body of English criminal law.—**Plea to the jurisdiction.** See *jurisdiction*.—**Special plea**, a plea which admits the truth of the declaration, but alleges special or new matter in avoidance.=**Syn. 1.** *Argument, Plea.* See *argument*.—**2.** *Excuse*, etc. See *apology*.

pleach (plēch), *v. t.* [< ME. *plechen*, < OF. *plescier, plessier, plesser*, also *plaissier, plassier*, plash, plait: see *plash*[2], of which *pleach* is a doublet.] **1.** To unite (the branches of shrubs, vines, etc.) by plaiting, weaving, or braiding together; plash; mingle.

> Bende as a bowe, or vynes that men *pleche*,
> And cleme it, mose it, bynde it softe aboute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.
>
> Round thee blow, self-*pleached* deep,
> Bramble roses, faint and pale,
> And long purples of the dale.
> *Tennyson*, A Dirge.
>
> Seeing I have sworn by the pale temples' band
> And poppied hair of gold Persephone,
> Sad-tressed and *pleached* low down about her brows.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, At Eleusis.

2. To form by intermingling or interweaving.

> The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a thick-*pleached* alley in mine orchard, were thus much overheard. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 2. 10.
>
> Plundered vines, teeming exhaustless, *pleach'd*
> New growth. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

3. To fold, as the arms.

> Wouldst thou be window'd in great Rome and see
> Thy master thus with *pleach'd* arms, bending down
> His corrigible neck, his face subdued
> To penetrative shame? *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 78.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

pleacher (plē'chėr), *n.* One who pleaches.

> The topiarius, or *pleacher*, was kept actively at work trimming the hedges and trellis walks. *Portfolio*, No. 240, p. 231.

★**plead** (plēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pleaded*, rarely *pled, plead* (pled), ppr. *pleading*. [< ME. *pleden, pleten, plaidien* (?), < OF. *plaider, pleidier*, F. *plaider* (> G. *plädiren*) = Pr. *plaidejar, plaideiar, playejar, plaegar* = Sp. *pleitear* = Pg. *pleitear* = It. *piateggiare, piatire*, plead, offer a plea, < *plait*, a plea: see *plea*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** In *law*, to present an answer to the declaration or complaint of a plaintiff, or the charge of a prosecutor; deny the plaintiff's declaration or complaint, or allege facts relied on as showing that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff is said to *declare, complain*, or *allege*; the defendant *pleads* to his complaint or declaration. The crown or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender *pleads* guilty or not guilty, confessing or denying the charge.

> Be ye noght ware how false Polyphete
> Is now aboute eftsones for to *plete*
> And brynge on yow advocacies newe?
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1468.

2. To urge a plea, an argument, or an excuse for or against a claim, or in support, justification, extenuation, etc.; endeavor to persuade by argument or supplication; urge reasons or use argument: as, to *plead* with a judge for a criminal or in his favor; to *plead* with a wrongdoer, urging him to reform.

> A! lorde, a-yeenst the wee wole nat *plette*,
> For as thou wouledyst, hit is, and was.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 168.
>
> I will *plead* against it with my life.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 192.
>
> The drooping child who prays in vain to live,
> And *pleads* for help its parent cannot give.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Ded. of Pittsfield Cemetery.

3†. To sue; make application; enter a plea or an argument.

> If a Woman can prove her Husband to have been thrice drunk, by the ancient Laws of Spain she may *plead* for a Divorce from him. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

4. To argue or prosecute causes; contend.

> Whan shal your cursed *pletynge* have an ende?
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 495.
>
> There do the Advocats and Civilians *pleade*, and discusse matters of controvercie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

II. *trans.* **1.** To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the person or tribunal that has the power of determining; argue: as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.—**2.** To urge or allege in extenuation, justification, or defense; adduce in proof, support, or vindication: as, to *plead* poverty as an excuse for stealing.

> What *plead* you to your father's accusation?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.
>
> But who are we to make complaint,
> Or dare to *plead*, in times like these,
> The weakness of our love of ease?
> *Whittier*, Thy Will be Done.

3. To set forth in a plea or defense; interpose a plea of: as, to *plead* a statute of limitations.

> I . . . humbly crave pardon at adventure, having nothing that I can think of to *plead*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 91.
>
> The punishment for this, by *pleading* benefit of clergy, which of course was always done, was reduced to a very minimum—something amounting to the supposed burning of the hand with a barely warm or cold iron. *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 195.

pleadable (plē'da-bl), *a.* [< *plead* + *-able*.] Capable of being pleaded; capable of being alleged in proof, defense, or vindication: as, a right or privilege *pleadable* at law.

> Nor bargaine or sale that he [an excommunicate] maketh is availeable in law, neither anie of his acts whatsoever *pleadable*, whereby he liueth as an outlaw. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 15.

Pleadable briefs†, in *Scots law*, precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine.

pleader (plē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *pledere, pletere, pletour, plaidur*, < OF. *plaideur*, a pleader, < *plaidier*, plead: see *plead*.] **1.** One who pleads; one who presents pleas for or against a claim, allegation, etc.; technically, a lawyer who pleads a cause or argues in a court of justice (the original meaning of the term), or who drafts, prepares, or devises pleadings.

> The thridde buffet signifieth these false *pletours*, men of lawe, that sellen and a-peire theire neyghbours be-hinde here bakke for couetise and envye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.
>
> So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain.
> *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

2. The party whose pleading is under consideration.—**Special pleader**, one of a class of the English bar, whose business consists in giving opinions, and especially in drawing special and difficult pleadings and other documents. In the days of technical common-law procedure, when the statement of the cause of action was presented in different counts varying as to details so as to cover every anticipated variation of circumstances, the function of the special pleader was important to the English practitioner, whether in preparing documents or in detecting defects in those of the adversary.

pleading (plē'ding), *n.* [< ME. *pledyng, pletyng*; verbal n. of *plead*, *v.*] **1.** The act of advocating any cause; specifically, the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts of law.

> The lawyer is judged by the virtue of his *pleading*, and not by issue of the cause. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.
>
> I fling my heart into your lap
> Without a word of *pleading*.
> *Whittier*, Among the Hills.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The document (or in some inferior courts an oral statement) formally setting forth the cause of action or the defense of a party. The objects of pleading are to inform the adverse party what questions he must be prepared to meet at the trial; to inform the court what questions are to be determined; and to preserve a record which, with the verdict or judgment, shall show what matters are not afterward to be drawn in question. The term *pleadings* is applied to the documents on either side, whether a declaration, complaint, or bill with demurrer, or a declaration with plea, etc., or a bill or complaint with plea or answer, etc., which form the issue on which it is proposed to try the cause. See *issue*, 10. (*b*) The formal allegation on the record of that which is to be relied on as the support of the party's case in evidence. (*c*) The rules and usages of framing such documents, and of the sufficiency of their contents; the art of drawing pleadings. (*d*) *pl.* (1) The written allegations made in alternate series by the plaintiff and the defendant of their respective grounds of action and defense, terminating in propositions distinctly affirmed on one side and denied on the other, called the *issue*. *Heard.* (2) In a more limited sense, only those allegations or altercations which are subsequent to the count or declaration. *Gould.*—**Code pleading, color in pleading†, oral pleading.** See *code, color, oral*.—**Pleading over** going on to respond by pleading, after a previous pleading has been adjudged insufficient or has been withdrawn.—**Special pleading.** (*a*) The allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side. (*b*) The science of pleading, which, until the English Common-law Procedure Act, in 1852, constituted a distinct branch of the law, having the merit of developing the points in controversy with great precision. Its strictness and subtlety were frequently a subject of complaint, and one of the objects of the act was to relax and simplify its rules. (*c*) In popular use, the specious but unsound or unfair argumentation of one whose aim is victory rather than truth.

> Not one of these [medieval wars] was simply a war of aggression, . . . except perhaps the Norman Conquest; and we all know what an amount of *special pleading* was thought necessary to justify that. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 217.

pleadingly (plē'ding-li), *adv.* In a pleading manner; by supplication.

pleading-place (plē'ding-plās), *n.* A court of justice. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xiii. 5. [Rare.]

pleasable† (plē'za-bl), *a.* [< *please* + *-able*.] Capable of being pleased.

> I love not to have to do with men which be neither grateful nor *pleasable*. *Northumberland*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xx., note.

pleasance (plez'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pleasaunce*; < ME. *plesance, plesaunce, pleasaunce*, < OF. *plaisance*, F. *plaisance* = Pr. *plazensa* = It. *piacenza*, pleasure, < LL. *placentia*, suavity, courteousness, lit. 'pleasingness,' < L. *placen(t-)s*, pleasing, dear: see *pleasant*.] **1.** Pleasant manners; agreeable behavior; complaisance.

> Wrapped under humble chere, . . .
> Under *plesaunce*, and under bisy peyne.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 501.

2. Pleasure; satisfaction; enjoyment; delight.

> He beholdethe in alle whiche of hem is most to his *plesance*, and to hire anon he sendethe or castethe a Ryng fro his Fyngre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

Of love I seke nothir *plesance*, ne ease,
Nor grete desire, nor righte grete affiance.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

The nymphs
With *pleasance* laugh to see the satyrs play.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

When my passion seeks
Pleasance in love-sighs.
Tennyson, Lillian.

It was a pageant befitting a young and magnificent chief, in the freshness and *pleasance* of his years.
Irving, Moorish Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Pleasure; will.

Doth your *plesaunce*; I wol your lust obeye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 602.

Ser, if it be your will and your *pleasaunce*,
Her am I come to offer my seruice
To your lordshippe, right as ye list to devise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 654.

4. A garden, especially a pleasure-garden, or part of a garden attached to a mansion but secluded or screened by trees, shrubs, and close hedges.

The window . . . commanded a delightful view of what was called the *Pleasance*—a space of ground enclosed and decorated with arches, trophies, statues, fountains, and other architectural monuments, which formed one access from the castle itself into the garden.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxvi.

Meanwhile the party had broken up, and wandered away by twos and threes, among trim gardens, and *pleasaunces*, and clipped yew-walks. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho.

5. A kind of lawn or gauze in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In one instance at least it is mentioned as used for a napkin. It was sometimes black.

Moreover there is j. kome in to Englond a knyght out of Spayne, with a kercheff of *plesaunce* i wrapped aboute hys arme; the wych knyght wyl renne a cours wyth a sharpe spere for his sovereyn lady sake.
Paston Letters, I. 41.

Over their garmentes were vochettes of *pleasauntes*, rouled with crymosyne velvet, and set with letters of gold like carrettes, their heades rouled in *pleasauntes* and typpers lyke the Egipcians.
Hall, Henry VIII., f. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

[Archaic in all senses.]

Kerchief of pleasance†. See *kerchief*.

pleasancy† (plez′an-si), *n.* [As *pleasance* (see *-cy*).] Pleasantness.

pleasant (plez′ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pleasaunt*; < ME. **plesant, pleasaund*, < OF. *pleisant, plesant, plaisant*, F. *plaisant* = It. *piacente, piagente*, < L. *placen(t-)s*, pleasing, charming, dear, ppr. of *placere*, please: see *please*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Pleasing; delightful; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses.

The bocher sweet, the *pleasant* flounder thin.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! Ps. cxxxiii. 1.

This summer morning makes vs couetous
To take the profit of the *pleasant* aire.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

This latter [Lord Weston] goes to France, Savoy, Venice, and so returns by Florence—a *pleasant* Journey, for he carrieth Presents with him from King and Queen.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 38.

The *pleasant* savoury smell
So quicken'd appetite that I, methought,
Could not but taste. *Milton*, P. L., v. 84.

A *pleasant* spot in spring, where first the wren
Was heard to chatter.
Bryant, Little People of the Snow.

2. Merry; lively; cheerful; gay.

'Tis merry,
And meant to make ye *pleasant*, and not weary.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, Prol.

Nay, then, I'm heartily *pleasant*, and as merry
As one that owes no malice.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Happy who in his verse can gently steer
From grave to light, from *pleasant* to severe.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 76.

3. Jocular; witty; facetious.

They all agreed; so, turning all to game
And *pleasaunt* bord, they past forth on their way.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 13.

It does become you well to make us merry:
I have heard often of your *pleasant* vein.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

Can a ghost laugh . . . when you are *pleasant* with him?
Lamb, New-Year's Eve.

=Syn. 1. *Pleasant, Pleasing, Agreeable, Congenial*, gratifying, acceptable, welcome. *Pleasing* is the strongest, and *agreeable* the weakest of the first four words. *Pleasant* may be, and generally is, applied to things in the concrete: as, *pleasant* weather. *Pleasing* applies generally to things not physical: as, a *pleasant* face; a *pleasing* aspect, variety. *Pleasant* suggests the effect produced, *pleasing* the power of producing it; hence we may say a *pleasant* or a *pleasing* variety. *Pleasing* must be objective, *pleasant* may be subjective: as, he was in a *pleasant* mood. *Agreeable* and *congenial* are used of social qualities and relations, but the latter goes deeper, expressing a natural suitableness, on the part of a person or thing, to the tastes, habits, temperament, or passing mood of the person concerned.

It was worth while to hear the croaking and hollow tones of the old lady, and the *pleasant* voice of Phœbe, mingling in one twisted thread of talk.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

Sallies of wit and quick replies are very *pleasing* in conversation. *Johnson.*

Politeness and good breeding are equally necessary to make you welcome and *agreeable* in conversation and common life. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

The natural and *congenial* conversations of men of letters and of artists must be those which are associated with their pursuits.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. of Men of Genius, p. 147.

II.† *n.* A humorist; a droll; a jester; a buffoon.

They bestow their silver on courtesans, *pleasants*, and flatterers. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 169. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pleasantly (plez′ant-li), *adv.* **1.** In a pleasant manner. (*a*) So as to please or gratify the senses or the mind.

It standeth very *pleasantly* in a clift betweene two hilles.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.

All these things were carried so *pleasantly* as within a weeke they became Masters, making it their delight to heare the trees thunder as they fell.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

(*b*) Merrily; cheerfully; happily.

It is impossible to live *pleasantly* without living wisely, and well, and justly; and it is impossible to live wisely, and well, and justly without living *pleasantly*.
Quoted in *W. Wallace's* Epicureanism, p. 155.

2†. Jestingly; jocularly.

This embellishment carries an odd appearance, and has occasioned strangers sometimes to ask us *pleasantly*, "Whether we fastened our walls with tenpenny nails?"
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, letter iv.

pleasantness (plez′ant-nes), *n.* **1.** Pleasing or agreeable character or quality; the quality of being pleasing or of affording pleasure.

Her ways are ways of *pleasantness*, and all her paths are peace. Prov. iii. 17.

All the way from the white Promontory to this Plain is exceeding Rocky: but here the *pleasantness* of the Road makes you amends for the former labour.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 58.

Bewitched with the *pleasantnesse* of the fruit to the taste and sight. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

In all satisfaction of desire there is pleasure, and thus *pleasantness* in an object is a necessary incident of its being good. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 171.

2. Vivacity; gaiety.

It was refreshing, but composed, like the *pleasantness* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

3†. Jocularity; pleasantry.

pleasantry (plez′an-tri), *n.*; pl. *pleasantries* (-triz). [< F. *plaisanterie* = It. *piacenteria, piagenteria*, pleasantry; as *pleasant* + *-ry*.] **1.** Good humor; cheerfulness; sprightliness.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry*.
Addison.

But let us leave the serious reflections, and converse with our usual *pleasantry*.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 295.

2. Humorousness; jocularity; witticism; raillery; wit.

He saw my distress, and, with a kind of benevolent *pleasantry*, asked me if I would let him guess any more.
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxii.

The harmless play of *pleasantry* and mirth.
Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world. *Macaulay.*

3. A sprightly or humorous saying; a jest.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

4. A laughable trick; a prank; a caper: as, the *pleasantries* of monkeys. *Addison.* (*Worcester.*) **=Syn. 2.** Sport, fun, facetiousness, jocoseness, drollery.

pleasant-spirited (plez′ant-spir′i-ted), *a.* Having a pleasant spirit; cheerful; merry.

D. Pedro. A *pleasant-spirited* lady.
Leon. There's little of the melancholy element in her.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 355.

pleasant-tongued (plez′ant-tungd), *a.* Having pleasing speech.

pleasaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pleasance*.

please (plēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pleased*, ppr. *pleasing*. [< ME. *plesen*, < OF. *plesir, plaisir*, also *plere, pleire*, F. *plaire* = Pr. *placer* = Sp. *placer* = Pg. *pracer* = It. *piacere, piagere*, < L. *placere*, please, be agreeable, welcome, or acceptable, satisfy, impers. *placet* (with dat. *mihi*, etc.), it pleases, suits (me, etc.), it is (my) opinion or resolve, etc. From the L. *placere* are also ult. E. *pleasant, pleasance, pleasure, plea, plead, complacent, complaisant, placid, placate*, etc. In constructions and development *please* is similar to *like*[3], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be agreeable to; suit; satisfy; seem good to: used impersonally, and followed by an object, originally dative, of the person: same as *like*[3], I., 1. This impersonal construction with the indirect object of the person has given way in more familiar use to a personal construction, the original dative *you*, in *if you please*, for example, being now taken as the subject. (See II., 1.) The word in this sense was formerly common in polite request, *may it please you*, or *if it please you*, or, elliptically, *please you:* a mode of speech still common in addressing a judge or persons of rank or position: as, may it *please* the court; if it *please* your honor; *please* your worship; etc. Compare II., 1.

It *pleased* the Father that in him should all fulness dwell.
Col. i. 19.

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 178.

The toils and troubles,
All that is burthenous in authority,
Please you lay it on me.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, i. 1.

It is very likely, an 't *please* your Worship, that I should bullock him; I have marks enow about my body to show of his cruelty to me. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, ii. 6.

2. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; impart satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, or delight to; gratify; content.

The elther suster vndirstode hym wele, and gretly was *plesed* with his doctryne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

I know a Trout taken with a fly of your own making will *please* you better than twenty with one of mine.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 247.

What next I bring shall *please* . . .
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton, P. L., viii. 449.

Pleas'd in Mind, he calls a Chair,
Adjusts, and combs, and courts the Fair.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

'Tis certainly very commendable in the King, who *pleases* himself in Planting and Pruning the Trees with his own Hand, to make use of no other Trees but what the Neighbouring Woods afford. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 209.

If it were not to *please* you, I see no necessity of our parting. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, iv.

Pleased with his daily task, or, if not *pleased*,
Contented. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vi.

Please the pigs. See *pig*[1].—**To be pleased** (followed by an infinitive with *to*). (*a*) To be willing or well inclined.

Here also they *are pleased to* shew a stone, which, they say, spoke on that question.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 9.

Many of our most skillful painters . . . *were pleased to* recommend this author to me.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

(*b*) To think fit or have the complaisance or kindness; condescend; be good enough; be so kind as: an expression of courtesy, often used ironically.

They *are pleas'd*, I hear,
To censure me extremely for my pleasures.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

To be pleased in, to take pleasure in.

And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, *in* whom I *am* well *pleased*. Mat. iii. 17.

=Syn. 2. To rejoice, gladden, make glad.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To like; choose; think fit: as, do as you *please*.

Their troops we can expel with ease,
Who vanquish only when we *please*.
Dryden, Fair Stranger, i. 12.

The Aga sent for my servant, and told him I might stay as long as I *pleased*, but that I should see nothing more.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

Since I last attended your Lordship here, I summoned my Thoughts to Counsel, and canvassed to and fro within myself the Business you *pleased* to impart to me, for going upon the King's Service into Italy.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 69.

[In this use common in polite request: as, *please* let me pass; especially in the phrase *if you please* (see I., 1), by ellipsis, in familiar use, *please:* as, let me pass, *please*.]

2. To give pleasure; win approval.

For we that live to *please* must *please* to live.
Johnson, Prol. on Opening of Drury Lane Theatre.

Let her be comprehended in the frame
Of these illusions, or they *please* no more.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 3.

pleasedly (plē′zed-li), *adv.* In a pleased manner; with pleasure or satisfaction.

Surely, he that would be *pleasedly* innocent must refrain from the tast of offence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 40.

He . . . that can look upon another man's lands evenly and *pleasedly*, as if they were his own.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 3.

pleasemant†, *n.* [< *please*, *v.*, and obj. *man*.] An officious or servile person who courts favor; a pickthank.

Some carry-tale, some *please-man*, some slight zany, . . .
Told our intents before. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 463.

pleaser (plē′zėr), *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

No man was more a *pleaser* of all men, to whom he [St. Paul] became all honest things, that he might gain some.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 190.

pleasing (plē′zing), *n.* [< ME. *plesynge;* verbal n. of *please, v.*] 1. Pleasure given or afforded; pleasurable or pleasure-giving quality; gratification; charm.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the lascivious *pleasing* of a lute.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 13.

2. Satisfaction; approbation.

That ye might walk worthy of the Lord unto all *pleasing*, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God. Col. i. 10.

3†. A matter of pleasure.

Swiche manere necessaries as bee *plesynges*
To folk that han ywedded hem with rynges.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 613.

pleasing (plē′zing), *p. a.* [< ME. *plesynge;* ppr. of *please, v.*] Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; gratifying: as, a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners.

It were *plesynge* to god that he hadde my doughter spoused. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

I do
Protest my ears were never better fed
With such delightful *pleasing* harmony.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 28.

I know there is no music in your ears
So *pleasing* as the groans of men in prison.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, i. 2.

To be exempt from the passions with which others are tormented is the only *pleasing* solitude.
Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

She formed a picture, not bright enough to dazzle, but fair enough to interest; not brilliantly striking, but very delicately *pleasing*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

=Syn. *Agreeable, Congenial*, etc. See *pleasant*.

pleasingly (plē′zing-li), *adv.* In a pleasing manner; so as to give pleasure.

While all his soul,
With trembling tenderness of hope and fear,
Pleasingly pain'd, was all employ'd for her.
Mallet, Amyntor and Theodora, iii.

pleasingness (plē′zing-nes), *n.* The quality of being pleasing or of giving pleasure.

Stafford's speech was esteemed full of weight, reason, and *pleasingness;* and so affectionate it was that it obtained pity and remorse in the generality.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 86.

pleasurable (plezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *pleasure* + *-able.*] 1. Pleasing; giving or capable of giving pleasure; gratifying; pleasant.

On the restoration of his Majesty of *pleasurable* memory, he hastened to court, where he rolled away and shone as in his native sphere.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 2. (*Davies.*)

By feeling is meant any state of consciousness which is *pleasurable* or painful.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 449.

2. Pleasure-seeking; capable of receiving pleasure. [Rare.]

A person of his *pleasurable* turn and active spirit could never have submitted to take long or great pains in attaining the qualifications he is master of.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xii. (*Davies.*)

I think we are a reasonable, but by no means a *pleasurable* people; and to mend us we must have a dash of the French and Italian; yet I don't know how.
Gray, Letters, I. 126.

pleasurableness (plezh′ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pleasurable or of giving pleasure: as, the *pleasurableness* of the benevolent emotions.

Able to discern the fraud and fained *pleasurableness* of the bad. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 61.

The Sensations that have been considered have no inherent quality of *pleasurableness* or painfulness.
Mind, IX. 339.

pleasurably (plezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv.* In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind.

Woe to those that live securely and *pleasurably* in Zion, and that trust to the impregnable situation of the City of Samaria. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Amos vi. 1.

pleasurance†, *n.* Pleasure. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3471.

pleasure (plezh′ūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pleasur, plesur;* with termination accommodated to the noun suffix *-ure* (as also in *leisure*), < OF. *plesir, plaisir*, F. *plaisir* = Pr. *plazer* = Sp. *placer* = Pg. *prazer* = It. *piacere, piagere*, please, inf. used as noun: see *please.*] 1. That mode of feeling or affective experience which gratifies the sentient being that experiences it, so that there is an impulse to its continuance or renewal. As being a definite mental process, a feeling, *pleasure* is distinguished from *happiness*, which is a general state of consciousness arising from such an adaptation of circumstances to desires as produces a prevalent mood of satisfaction. According to hedonistic writers, happiness consists in an excess of pleasure over pain. Pleasure is measured by its intensity, its duration, the freedom from consequent pain, the number of persons whom it affects, etc.

And Salomon saithe, "The harte full of enuie
Of him selfe hath no *pleasure* nor commoditie."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

There is a *pleasure*, sure,
In being mad which none but madmen know.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii.

About three quarters of the way up the hill we came to a level spot where there is a fountain, and every thing made very convenient for those who come here for their *pleasure*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 146.

How shall we define *pleasure?* It seems obvious to define it as the kind of feeling which pleases us, which we like or prefer. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 114.

2. Sensual gratification; indulgence of the appetites.—3. That which pleases or gratifies the senses or the mind; that which is delightful or beautiful.

Wiche Galyes went to the Turke Ambasset, and they Caryed with them Riches and *pleasure*, as clothe of gold and Crymsyn velvett, and other thyngs mor than I knewe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

O bonny, bonny was my love,
A *pleasure* to behold.
James Herries (Child's Ballads, I. 209).

4. A favor; gratification.

Felix, willing to shew the Jews a *pleasure*, left Paul bound. Acts xxiv. 27.

He [Domitian] would have done us some *pleasure* in driving away those flies. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

5. Will; desire; preference, or whatever one chooses, desires, or wills: as, it is my *pleasure* to remain.

My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my *pleasure*.
Isa. xlvi. 10.

It is his worship's *pleasure*, sir, to bail you.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 2.

Cannot a man of fashion, for his *pleasure*, put on, now and then, his working-day robes of humility, but he must presently be subject to a beadle's rod of correction?
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1.

There is a prerogative of God and an arbitrary *pleasure* above the letter of his own law.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

At pleasure, as or whenever one pleases: as, an officer removable *at pleasure*.

Here are many Tortoises, and abundance of all sorts of foules, whose young ones we tooke and eate *at* our *pleasure*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

But if love be so dear to thee, thou hast a chamber-sted
Which Vulcan purposely contriu'd with all fit secrecie;
There sleepe *at pleasure*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 288.

Positive pleasure. See *positive.*—**To take pleasure in**, to have satisfaction or enjoyment in; regard with approbation or favor.

The Lord *taketh pleasure in* them that fear him.
Ps. cxlvii. 11.

=Syn. 1. *Joy, Delight*, etc. (see *gladness*), satisfaction, comfort, solace.—2. Self-indulgence; luxury, sensuality, voluptuousness.—4. Kindness.

pleasure (plezh′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pleasured*, ppr. *pleasuring.* [< *pleasure, n.*] To give pleasure to; please; gratify.

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, say, that I cannot *pleasure* such an honourable gentleman.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 63.

Silvius doth shew the citty dames brave sights,
And they for that doe *pleasure* him a nightes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

You're in the happiest way t' enrich yourself
And *pleasure* me. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

Aristides . . . would do no man wrong with *pleasuring* his friends; nor yet would anger them by denying their requests. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273.

The Birds rural Musick too
Is as melodious and free
As if they sung to *pleasure* you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Spring.

Tost his ball and flown his kite and roll'd
His hoop, to *pleasure* Edith.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

pleasureful (plezh′ūr-fūl), *a.* [< *pleasure* + *-ful.*] Pleasant; agreeable. [Rare.]

This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and the conveniency of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country.
Abp. Abbot, Descrip. of the World.

pleasure-ground (plezh′ūr-ground), *n.* Ground ornamented and appropriated to pleasure or amusement.

On his Tuscan villa he [Pliny] is more diffuse; the garden makes a considerable part of the description; and what was the principal beauty of that *pleasure-ground?*
Walpole, Modern Gardening.

pleasure-house (plezh′ūr-hous), *n.* A house to which one retires for recreation or pleasure.

I built my soul a lordly *pleasure-house*,
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

pleasureless (plezh′ūr-les), *a.* [< *pleasure* + *-less.*] Devoid of pleasure; without enjoyment or satisfaction.

He himself was sliding into that *pleasureless* yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance which is a commoner history of perdition than any single momentous bargain. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxix.

pleasurer (plezh′ūr-ėr), *n.* A pleasure-seeker.

Let us turn now to another portion of the London population; . . . we mean the Sunday *pleasurers*.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, ix.

pleasure-train (plezh′ūr-trān), *n.* A railway excursion-train. [Colloq.]

pleasure-trip (plezh′ūr-trip), *n.* A trip or excursion for pleasure.

pleasurist† (plezh′ūr-ist), *n.* [< *pleasure* + *-ist.*] A person devoted to worldly pleasure; a pleasure-seeker.

Let intellectual contests exceed the delights wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. § 23.

pleat, *n.* and *v.* See *plait.*

pleb (pleb), *n.* [< L. *plebs:* see *plebe.*] One of the common people; a plebeian; a low-born person.

The muggur [broad-snouted crocodile] is a gross *pleb*, and his features stamp him lowborn.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 78.

plebe (plēb), *n.* [< OF. *plebe* = Sp. Pg. It. *plebe*, < L. *plebs*, the common people: see *plebs.*] 1†. The common people; the populace; plebs; plebeians.

Which . . . wrought such impression in the hearts of the *plebe* that in short space they excelled in civility and government.
Heywood, Apology for Actors (1612). (*Halliwell.*)

2. A member of the lowest class in the United States naval and military academies; a freshman. [Slang.]

The *plebes* of the last fall had passed through squad and company drill, and the battalion was now proficient in the most intricate manœuvre. *The Century*, XXXVII. 464.

plebeian (plē-bē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *plebeien*, F. *plébéien*, extended with suffix *-en*, E. *-an* (cf. Sp. *plebeyo* = Pg. *plebeo* = It. *plebeo, plebejo*, plebeian), < L. *plebeius*, of or belonging to the common people, < *plebs, plebes*, the common people: see *plebs.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the plebs or common people; vulgar.

Distinguishing the senator's garded robe
From a *plebeian* habit.
Massinger, Believe as you List, i. 2.

Wordsworth . . . confounded *plebeian* modes of thought with rustic forms of phrase, and then atoned for his blunder by absconding into a diction more Latinized than that of any poet of his century.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 156.

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He through the midst unmark'd,
In show *plebeian* angel militant
Of lowest order, pass'd. *Milton*, P. L., x. 442.

II. *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks: first applied to the common people of ancient Rome, comprising those free citizens who were not descended from the original or patrician families. See *plebs.*

They haue no gentlemen, but euery man is a *Plebeian* vntill his merits raise him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 438.

The word *plebeian*, in its strict sense, is no more contemptuous than the word commoner in England.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 526.

plebeianism (plē-bē′an-izm), *n.* [< *plebeian* + *-ism.*] The state or character of being plebeian; the conduct or manners of plebeians; vulgarity.

Thor himself engages in all manner of rough manual work, scorns no business for its *plebeianism*. *Carlyle.*

plebeianize (plē-bē′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plebeianized*, ppr. *plebeianizing.* [< *plebeian* + *-ize.*] To render plebeian or common. *Imp. Dict.*

plebicolist (plē-bik′ō-list), *n.* [< L. *plebicola*, one who courts the common people (< *plebs*, the common people, + *colere*, cultivate), + *-ist.*] One who courts the favor of the common people; a friend of the people; a demagogue. [Rare.]

plebification (pleb″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *plebs*, the common people, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] The act of making plebeian or common; the act of deteriorating by vulgarizing.

You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy; but you will end in the *plebification* of knowledge. *Coleridge.*

What is practically meant by the *plebification* of opinion, as a danger to be dreaded, is, when put in its extremest form, the tyranny of unintelligent or half intelligent mobs.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 127.

plebify (pleb′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plebified*, ppr. *plebifying.* [< L. *plebs*, the common people, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To make plebeian; bring into accord with plebeian ideals or methods. [Rare.]

plebiscita, *n.* Plural of *plebiscitum.*

plebiscitary (pleb'i-si-tā-ri), *a.* [< *plebiscite* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a plebiscite.

The *plebiscitary* confirmation makes the reform illusory. *The Nation*, May 12, 1870, p. 297.

plebiscite (pleb'i-sit or -sēt), *n.* [< F. *plébiscite* = Sp. Pg. It. *plebiscito*, < L. *plebiscitum*, a decree or ordinance of the people, < *plebs*, the people, + *scitum*, a decree, neut. of *scitus*, pp. of *scire*, know: see *science.*] 1. Same as *plebiscitum.*—2. An expression of the will or pleasure of the whole people in regard to some measure already decided upon; a vote of the whole people for the ratification or disapproval of some matter: chiefly a French usage.

If people by a *plebiscite* elect a man despot over them, do they remain free because the despotism was of their own making? *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 14.

Plebiscite we have lately taken, in popular use, from the French. The word previously belonged, however, to the language of the civil law. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

plebiscitum (pleb-i-sī'tum), *n.*; pl. *plebiscita* (-tä). [L.: see *plebiscite.*] A law enacted in ancient Rome by the lower rank of citizens meeting in the assembly called the *comitia tributa*, under the presidency of a tribune or some other plebeian magistrate; a decree of the plebs. At first these decrees bound only the plebs, but by a law generally assigned to 449 B. C., and confirmed by later legislation (339 and 286 B. C.), their effect was extended to the patricians.

plebity† (pleb'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *plebita(t-)s*, the rank of a common citizen, < *plebs*, the common people: see *plebs.*] The common people; the plebs. *Wharton.*

plebs (plebz), *n.* [L., also less commonly *plebes*, in OL. *pleps*, also *plebis*, the common people; akin to *plenus*, full, *plerique*, many, etc.: see *plenty.*] The lower order of citizens in ancient Rome; the plebeians; hence, in general, the populace. The members of this order were originally of pure Latin blood, but were not among the founders of Rome; they were recruited from the ranks of the clients and of the Latin peoples who had been annexed by Rome; while citizens, they did not figure in the three tribes or in the curiæ and gentes of the patricians, and were thus excluded from the comitia, the senate, and all public, civil, and religious offices. They had all the duties and burdens of citizens with greatly restricted privileges. After the establishment of the republic there took place a long struggle between the two orders. The plebeians secured the institution of the tribunate, various reforms, and an increased share in the government; their efforts culminated when, by the Licinian laws (about 367 B. C.), they secured one of the two consulships. The offices of dictator, censor, and pretor were soon opened to them, and finally, by the Ogulnian law (300 B. C.), the sacred colleges. The strife practically ended by the final confirmation of the extended plebiscitum, about 286 B. C. (See *plebiscitum.*) Under the kings and the republic a plebeian could be raised to patrician rank only by a lex curiata: Julius Cæsar and the emperors conferred the distinction by personal decree. Patrician families or individuals sometimes went over to the plebeian order, for various reasons.

Cæsar, as I stated in another Lecture, divides all the Continental Celtic tribes into the Equites and the *Plebs*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 132.

Bethink you that you have to deal with *plebs*,
The commonalty. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 153.

pleck (plek), *n.* [< ME. *pleck*, *plek*; a var. of *plack.*] A plot of ground. [Prov. Eng.]

For the bourȝ watz so brod & so bigge alce,
Stalled in the fayrest stud the sterrez an-vnder,
Prudly on a plat playn, *plek* alther-fayrest.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1379.

plecolepidous (plek-ō-lep'i-dus), *a.* [< Gr. πλέκειν, twine, twist, + λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale: see *lepis.*] In *bot.*, having the bracts coherent that form the involucre in composite plants.

plecopter (plē-kop'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πλέκειν, twine, twist, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather.*] A member of the order *Plecoptera*. Also *plecopteran.*

Plecoptera (plē-kop'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *plecopter.*] In *entom.*, an order of insects, the stone-flies, having the reticulated wings folded in repose, whence the name. The antennæ are long, setaceous, and many-jointed, and the jaws rudimentary. The family *Perlidæ* represents this order. It is not a large group, and in North America comprises thirteen genera and less than one hundred species. See cut under *Perla.*

plecopteran (plē-kop'tę-ran), *n.* [< *plecopter* + *-an.*] Same as *plecopter.*

plecopterous (plē-kop'tę-rus), *a.* [< *plecopter* + *-ous.*] Having reticulated wings which are folded in repose, as a perlid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera.*

Plecostomus (plē-kos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1754), < Gr. πλέκειν, twine, twist, + στόμα, mouth.] A South American genus of catfishes of the family *Siluridæ.*

Plecotinæ (plek-ō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plecotus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Plecotus*, having rudimentary nasal appendages or grooves and very large ears; the eared bats. The genera *Plecotus*, *Synotus*, *Otonycteris*, *Nyctophilus*, and *Antrozous* are contained in this group. Also called *Plecoti.*

plecotine (plek'ō-tin), *a.* Belonging to the *Plecoti.*

Plecotus (plē-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. πλέκειν, twine, twist, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] A genus of eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*, having the incisors and premolars each two above and three below on each side, as the long-eared bat of Europe, *P. auritus*, and the North American *P. macrotis.*

Plectellaria (plek-te-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *plectere*, plait, twine, twist, + *-ell-* + *-aria.*] A suborder of nassellarians, whose skeleton consists of a simple silicious ring or of a triradiate framework of spicules, usually furnished with processes forming simple or branched spicules. The branches of the latter may be united into a loose plexus, without, however, forming a chambered fenestrated shell. The skeleton is entirely wanting only in the simplest form.

plectellarian (plek-te-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Plectellaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Plectellaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Plectellaria.*

plectile (plek'til), *a.* [< L. *plectilis*, plaited, < *plectere*, plait: see *plait.*] Woven; plaited.

The crowns and garlands of the Ancients . . . were made up after all the ways of art, compactile, sutile, *plectile.* *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, ii.

Plectocomia (plek-tō-kō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius and Blume, 1830), so called in allusion to the slender filaments; < Gr. πλεκτός, plaited, twisted (verbal adj. of πλέκειν, plait, twist), + κόμη, hair.] A genus of rattan-palms of the tribe *Metroxyleæ* and subtribe *Calameæ.* It is characterized by an axillary dœcious inflorescence, with numerous persistent spathes, and the spadix divided into many very long tail-like branches, every branch sheathed with numerous two-ranked closely imbricated shell-shaped secondary spathes, each inclosing a short spike 3 inches or less long, bearing coriaceous perianths. The 6 species are natives of mountains in eastern India and the Malayan archipelago. They are climbing palms, with slender or robust, very much prolonged stems. The one-seeded fleshy fruits are densely covered with overlapping rough-fringed, almost prickly scales. The large leaves are pinnate, with narrowly elliptical segments, and the midrib extended into long whip-like tails, covered beneath with exceedingly strong compound claw-like spines, which take firm hold of branches of trees, and support the climbing stem, which in *P. elongata*, the rotang-dahown of Indian jungles, is said to extend to a length of 500 feet.

plectognath (plek'tog-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Plectognathi*, or having their characters. Also *plectognathic*, *plectognathous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Plectognathi.*

Plectognathi (plek-tog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλεκτός, plaited, twisted, + γνάθος, jaw.] An order of physoclistous fishes, with the cranium normal, the premaxillaries usually coössified behind with the maxillaries, the dentary coössified with the articular and angular bones, and the lower pharyngeals distinct: so called from the extensive ankyloses of the jaws. The order includes the porcupine-fishes, swell-fishes, box-fishes, globe-fishes, egg-fishes, file-fishes, and related forms, as of the families *Triacanthidæ*, *Balistidæ*, *Triodontidæ*, *Ostraciontidæ*, *Tetrodontidæ*, *Diodontidæ*, and *Molidæ.*

plectognathic (plek-tog-nath'ik), *a.* [< *plectognath* + *-ic.*] Same as *plectognath.*

plectognathous (plek-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< *plectognath* + *-ous.*] Same as *plectognath.*

Plectoptera (plek-top'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλεκτός, plaited, twisted, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather.*] In Packard's classification (1888), one of 15 orders of insects, corresponding to the order *Ephemerida* of Brauer. The latter name is in more general use. See *May-fly.*

plectospondyl (plek-tō-spon'dil), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πλεκτός, plaited, twisted, + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra: see *spondyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having some joints of the back-bone coössified or ankylosed together, as a fish; having the characters of the *Plectospondyli.* Also *plectospondylous.*

II. *n.* Any fish of the order *Plectospondyli.*

Plectospondyli (plek-tō-spon'di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *plectospondyl.*] An order of fishes having a precoracoid arch, a symplectic but no coronoid bones, and the anterior vertebræ coössified and connected with the auditory apparatus by a chain of little bones. It contains the cyprinids, characinids, and gymnonotous fishes—all of fresh water.

plectospondylous (plek-tō-spon'di-lus), *a.* [< *plectospondyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *plectospondyl.*

plectra, *n.* Plural of *plectrum.*

Plectranthus (plek-tran'thus), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1784), so called in allusion to the spurred corolla of many species; < Gr. πλῆκτρον, spur (see *plectrum*), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, tribe *Ocimeæ*, type of the subtribe *Plectranthinæ*, characterized by the longer and concave anterior corolla-lobe, four perfect stamens, calyx with five equal or unequal teeth, the posterior tooth sometimes larger, and this or the corolla often prolonged below into a spur or sac. There are about 150 species, natives of the tropics, especially in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. They are usually herbs, rarely tall shrubs, bearing two-lipped flowers with a long tube, in large or small cymes, which are variously racemed or panicled, and are commonly blue or purple. The name *cockspur-flower* is sometimes used for the cultivated species, which are either tender annuals or herbs and shrubs grown under glass. *P. ternatus* is the omime-root of Madagascar.

plectre (plek'tėr), *n.* [< F. *plectre*, < L. *plectrum*, plectrum: see *plectrum.*] A plectrum. [Rare.]

He'd strike that lyre adroitly—speech,
Would but a twenty-cubit *plectre* reach.
Browning, Sordello.

plectron (plek'tron), *n.* Same as *plectrum.*

Plectrophanes (plek-trof'a-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820), < Gr. πλῆκτρον, a cock's spur (see *plectrum*), + φαίνειν, show.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, so named from the long straightened hind claw or plectrum characteristic of some of its members; the snow-buntings or longspurs. The bill is small and conic, with a nasal ruff or tuft of plumules; the wings are long and pointed; and the tail is short, and square or emarginate. The common snow-bunting is usually called *P. nivalis*, but has been placed in a different genus (*Plectrophenax*). The Lapland longspur is *P. lapponicus.* The collared and the painted longspurs are *P. ornatus* and *P. pictus.* Excluding the snow-bunting, the members of this genus are now usually called *Centrophanes* or *Calcarius.* See cut under *Centrophanes.*

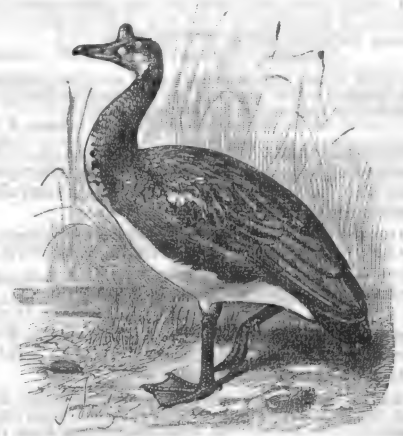
Plectrophenax (plek-trof'e-naks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλῆκτρον, a cock's spur (see *plectrum*), + φέναξ, a cheat.] A genus of *Fringillidæ* dismembered from *Plectrophanes*, having *P. nivalis* as its type; the snow-buntings.

Plectropteridæ (plek-trop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plectropterus* + *-idæ.*] The spur-winged geese regarded as a family apart from *Anatidæ.* See cut under *Plectropterus.*

Plectropterinæ (plek-trop-tę-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plectropterus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, represented by the genus *Plectropterus*; the spur-winged geese.

plectropterine (plek-trop'tę-rin), *a.* Belonging to the *Plectropterinæ.*

Plectropterus (plek-trop'tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1824), < Gr. πλῆκτρον, a cock's spur (see *plectrum*), + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather.*]



Spur-winged Goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*).

An African genus of geese having a spur on the wing, as *P. gambensis.*

plectrum (plek'trum), *n.*; pl. *plectra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *plectrum*, < Gr. πλῆκτρον, a thing to strike with, as an instrument for striking the lyre, a spear-point, a cock's spur, a punting-pole, < πλήσσειν (πληκ-), strike: see *plague.*] 1. A small instrument of ivory, horn, or metal used for plucking or twanging the strings of a lyre, cithara, or other similar instrument.

I heard the forlorn but melodious note of a hooting owl indefinitely far: such a sound as the frozen earth would yield if struck with a suitable *plectrum.* *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 292.

2. Something like or likened to a plectrum. (a†) In *anat.*: (1) The stylohyal bone, or styloid process

of the temporal bone. (2) The uvula. (3) The tongue. *Encyc. Dict.* (*b*) In *ornith.*, a spur or claw on the wing or foot. (*c*) In *entom.*, a small bristle or point on the costal margin of the wing, and standing out from it.

pled (pled). An occasional (less correct) preterit and past participle of *plead*.

pledge (plej), *n.* [< ME. *plegge*, < OF. *plege, pleige, plaige, ploige, ploge, plage*, m., = Pr. *plieu, pleya* = OIt. *pieggio*, a pledge, surety, bail (person or thing), prob. < LL. **præbium*, found only in ML. forms reflecting the Rom., *plivium, pluvium, plegium*, neut., a pledge, surety, *plivius, plegius*, m., one who gives a pledge, surety (cf. L. *præbrum*, in pl. *præbra*, an amulet), < L. *præbere*, proffer, offer, give, grant, afford (*præbere fidem*, give promise or security): see *prebend*, and cf. *plevin*, from the same source. Hence *pledge*, *v.*] 1. In *law*: (*a*†) A person who goes surety or gives bail for another; especially, a surety whom early English law required of a plaintiff on bringing an action. After a time "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" did duty as such pledges. (*b*) A bailment of personal property as a security for some debt or engagement. *Story*, J. It differs from a *chattel mortgage* in three essential characteristics: (1) it may be constituted without any contract in writing, merely by delivery of the thing pledged; (2) it requires a delivery of the thing pledged, and is continued only so long as the possession remains with the creditor; (3) it does not generally pass the title to the thing pledged, but gives only a lien to the creditor, and the debtor retains the general property. But, as regards choses in action, the distinction that a *mortgage* is a transfer of the title, while a *pledge* is a mere lien without a transfer of title, does not always hold good; for in most cases a pledge of choses in action can be made effectual only by a transfer of the legal title. (See *mortgage*.) A pledge of a chose in action is now more commonly termed *collateral security*, or *collateral*. (*c*) The thing pawned or delivered as security; a pawn.

—2. Anything given or considered as security for the performance of an act; a guaranty. Thus, a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfilment; a candidate for parliamentary honors gives promises or *pledges* to support certain measures; the mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant; mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties.

> Him litle answerd th' angry Elfin knight, . . .
> But threw his gauntlet, as a sacred *pledge*,
> His cause in combat the next day to try.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 43.

> I had been insulted by the boy that belonged to the gate, who demanded money of me, and snatched my handkerchief from me as a *pledge*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

(*a*) Figuratively, a child; offspring.

> 'Tis the curse
> Of great estates to want those *pledges* which
> The poor are happy in: they, in a cottage,
> With joy behold the models of their youth.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 3.

(*b*) A surety; a hostage.

> Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons,
> As *pledges* of my fealty and love.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 50.

> Samuel, their other consort, Powhatan kept for their *pledge*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 213.

(*c*) A formal obligation whereby one voluntarily binds himself to abstain from the use of intoxicating drink.

3. A token or sign of favor, agreement, etc.

> Let it therefore suffice us to receive Sacraments as sure *pledges* of God's favour, signs infallible that the hand of his saving mercy doth thereby reach forth itself towards us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> Here, boldly take
> My hand in *pledge*, this hand, that never yet
> Was given away to any.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

4. An expression of good will, or a promise of friendship and support, conveyed by drinking together; hence, in a more general sense, the act of drinking together; the drinking of a health.

> Suppose that you winked at our friends drinking those *pledges*. *Scott.*

To hold in pledge, to keep as security.—**To put in pledge**, to pawn.—**To take the pledge**, to bind one's self to observe principles of temperance or of total abstinence from intoxicating drink.=**Syn. 2.** *Covenant*, etc. See *promise*, *n.*, and *earnest*.

pledge (plej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pledged*, ppr. *pledging*. [< ME. *pleggen*, < OF. *pleiger*, ML. reflex *plegiare, plegire* (beside *plevire, plivire*, etc., after the OF. *plevir*, pledge: see *plevin*); from the noun: see *pledge*, *n.*] 1. To give as a pledge or pawn; deposit in pawn; deposit or leave in possession of a person as security. See *pledge*, *n.*—2. To give or formally and solemnly offer as a guaranty or security.

> And so her father *pledg'd* his word,
> And so his promise plight.
> *The Gay Goss-Hawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 281).

Abs. But my vows are *pledged* to her.

Sir A. Let her foreclose, Jack; let her foreclose; they are not worth redeeming. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

> We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour. *Declaration of Independence.*

3. To bind to something by a pledge, promise, or engagement; engage solemnly: as, to *pledge* one's self.

> Here [shall] Patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
> *Pledged* to Religion, Liberty, and Law.
> *Story*, Life and Letters, I. 127.

4†. To guarantee the performance of by or as by a pledge.

> Yes, I accept her, for she well deserves it;
> And here, to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 250.

5. To give assurance of friendship to, or promise friendship to, by or in the act of drinking; hence, to drink a health to or with. [The use of the word in this sense is said to have arisen from the fact that, in the rude and lawless society of former times, the person who called upon another to drink virtually pledged himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking or poisoned by the liquor.]

> *Pledge* me, my Friend, and drink till thou be'st Wise.
> *Cowley*, Ode.

> I'll *pledge* you, Sir: so, there's for your ale, and farewell.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

> Sipping beverage divine,
> And *pledging* with contented smack
> The Mermaid in the Zodiac.
> *Keats*, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

> Reach me my golden cup that stands by thee,
> And *pledge* me in it first for courtesy.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

6. To assure solemnly or in a binding manner; guarantee.

> Ye have *plegged* me vpon youre lyves that I shall have no drede of deth. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

=**Syn. 1-3.** To pawn, hypothecate. See *plight*[1], *v.*

pledge-cup (plej'kup), *n.* A cup for drinking healths or pledges; especially, a large cup designed to pass from hand to hand.

pledgee (ple-jē'), *n.* [< *pledge* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom anything is pledged.

pledgeless (plej'les), *a.* [< *pledge* + *-less*.] Having no pledges.

pledgeor (plej'or), *n.* [< *pledge* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who gives a pledge; a pledger.

pledger (plej'er), *n.* 1. One who pledges or offers a pledge.

> If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them if the *pledger* performs his part by redeeming them in due time. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

2. One who accepts an invitation to drink after another, or who pledges himself, his honor, word, etc., to another by drinking with him.

> If the *pledger* be inwardlye sicke, or have some infirmitie, whereby too much drinke doe empayre his health. *Gascoigne*, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

pledge-ring (plej'ring), *n.* A ring capable of being divided into three parts, each of which could be worn separately, one part for each of the parties to an agreement and one for the witness.

pledgery† (plej'er-i), *n.* [< OF. *plegerie, pleigerie*, etc., < *pleger*, pledge: see *pledge*, *v.*] Suretyship. *Phillips*, 1706.

pledget (plej'et), *n.* [Perhaps for **pludget*, assibilated dim. of *plug*: see *plug*.] A small plug; in *surg.*, a small flat mass of lint, absorbent cotton, etc., used, for example, to lay over a wound to absorb the matter discharged.

> Get my rollers, bolsters, and *pledgets* armed.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 4.

pleet, *n.* An early modern English and Middle English spelling of *plea*.

Plegadis (pleg'a-dis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829).] A genus of *Ibididæ*, having the plumage more or less metallic and iridescent; the glossy ibises. The type is the common bay ibis, *P. falcinellus*. *P. guaranna* is the white-faced ibis of America.



Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*).

plegaphonia (pleg-a-fō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πληγή, a blow, stroke, + *-φωνία*, < φωνεῖν, produce a sound or tone.] The sound yielded in auscultation of the chest when the larynx is percussed.

pleghan (pleg'an), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *ploicean*, a plump-cheeked boy.] A stripling; a lad; a haflin. [Scotch.]

> The ordinary farmer's household consisted of a big man, a little man, and a *pleghan*, i. e. a lad of fifteen to drive the plough. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 39.

plegometer (ple-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πληγή, a stroke, + μέτρον, measure.] Same as *pleximeter*.

Pleiad (plī'ad), *n.*; pl. *Pleiads, Pleiades* (-adz, -a-dēz). [< L. *Pleïas, Pleias* (*-ad-*), < Gr. Πληϊάς, Πλειάς (*-ad-*), pl. Πλειάδες, one of the Pleiads or Seven Stars, traditionally so called as indicating by their rising the time of safe navigation; < πλεῖν, sail.] One of a close group of small stars in the constellation Taurus, very conspicuous on winter evenings, about twenty-four degrees north of the equator, and coming to the meridian at midnight in the middle of November. For some unknown reason, there were anciently said to be seven Pleiads, although only six were conspicuous then as now; hence the suggestion of a lost Pleiad. In mythology the Pleiads were said to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and were named Alcyone, Merope, Celæno, Electra, Sterope or Asterope, Taygeta, and Maia. These names, with those of the parents, have been applied by modern astronomers since Riccioli (A. D. 1665) to the principal stars of the group. Four of the brightest stars are at the corners of a trapezoid, with one in the base near the star at the northern angle, and one outside the trapezoid, like a handle to a dipper. Alcyone, the brightest of the group, is a greenish star, of magnitude 3.0, at the east end of the base of the trapezoid; it is η Tauri. Electra is a very white star, of magnitude 3.8, at the westernmost corner of the trapezoid, on the short side opposite the base. Taygeta is a yellowish star, of magnitude 4.4, at the northern corner on the base. Merope is a yellowish star, of magnitude 4.2, at the southernmost corner, not on the base. It is surrounded by a faint nebula, discovered by Tempel many years ago, and visible with a telescope of moderate dimensions. But photographs show that the cluster is also full of invisible wisps and filaments of nebulosity, which are for the most part attached to the larger stars. Maia is a yellowish star, of magnitude 4.0, on the base of the trapezoid, close to the northern angle, but not in it. Asterope is a double star, of magnitude 5.7, not very conspicuous, forming an equilateral triangle with Taygeta and Maia, and lying outside of the trapezoid. Celæno is a star of magnitude 5.2, half-way between Electra and Taygeta, just a little outside the western slanting side of the trapezoid. Atlas is a yellowish star, of magnitude 3.8, the second or third brightest in the group, which lies out of the trapezoid, considerably to the east, as in the handle of the dipper. Pleione is a star of magnitude 5.1, a little north of Atlas. Photographic plates have revealed a great number of stars within the cluster.

> Canst thou bind the sweet influences of *Pleiades*, or loose the bands of Orion? Job xxxviii. 31.

> Many a night I saw the *Pleiads*, rising thro' the mellow shade.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

pleint, *a.* [ME., < OF. *plein*, F. *plein* = Sp. Pg. *pleno* = It. *pieno*, < L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] Full; perfect. *Chaucer*.

pleinly†, *adv.* [ME. *pleynly*; < *plein* + *-ly*[2].] Fully. *Chaucer*.

pleio-. For words so beginning and not found below, see forms beginning with *plio-*.

pleiochasium (plī-ō-kā'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλείων, more, + χάσις, separation, < χαίνειν, gape, yawn: see *chasm*.] In *bot.*, a cyme with three or more lateral axes. Also called *multiparous cyme*.

pleiomorphic (plī-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pleiomorphism* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by pleiomorphism.

pleiomorphism (plī-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *pleiomorphy* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the occurrence of more than one independent stage or form in the life-cycle of a species, as in certain uredineous fungi, such as *Puccinia graminis*, which passes through three stages. See *heteræcism*, *Puccinia*, *Uredinales*, etc. Also spelled *pleomorphism*.

pleiomorphy (plī'ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πλείων, more, + μορφή, form.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pleiomorphism*.—2. In *vegetable teratol.*, the state of a normally irregular flower when it becomes regular by the increase in the number of its irregular elements. It is due to an excessive development. Compare *peloria*. Also spelled *pleomorphy*.

pleiophyllous (plī-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. πλείων, more, + φύλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by pleiophylly; also, having several or many leaves.

pleiophylly (plī'ō-fil-i), *n.* [< *pleiophyll-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *vegetable teratol.*, a condition in which there is an abnormal increase in the number of

leaves starting from a particular point; also, that condition in which the number of leaflets in a compound leaf is abnormally increased. *Masters.*

pleiosporous (plī′ō-spō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having or containing several or many spores.

pleiotaxy (plī′ō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *τάξις*, arrangement, order.] In *bot.*, a multiplication of the number of whorls—that is, the production of additional distinct whorls, as in many so-called double flowers. Pleiotaxy may affect the bracts, calyx, corolla, androœcium, gynœcium, or perianth as a whole.

pleiothalamous (plī-ō-thal′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *θάλαμος*, a bedchamber.] In *bot.*, several- or many-chambered or -celled.

pleiotrachea (plī″ō-trā-kē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *τραχεῖα*, the windpipe.] In *bot.*, a membranous tube or trachea containing a compound spiral fiber. *Cooke.*

Pleistocene (plīs′tō-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *πλεῖστος*, most (superl. of *πολύς*, much), + *καινός*, recent.] The name given by geologists, with more or less vagueness, to the lower division of the Quaternary or Post-tertiary deposits, or to that division which cannot properly be included under the designation *recent*. See *Post-tertiary*, *Tertiary*, and *Quaternary*.

plek†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pleck*.

plenal† (plē′nal), *a.* [< ML. **plenalis* (in adv. *plenaliter*), < L. *plenus*, full (see *plein* and *plenty*), + *-al*.] Full; complete.

This free and *plenall* act I make.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ix. 231.

plenally† (plē′nal-i), *adv.* Fully; entirely.

Yours *plenally* devoted, Thomas Heyvvood.
Heywood, Ep. Ded. to Fair Maid of the West.

plenar†, *a.* See *plener*.

plenargyrite (plē-när′ji-rīt), *n.* [< L. *plenus*, full, + Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*2.] A sulphid of bismuth and silver found near Schapbach in Baden: it is supposed to be similar in form to miargyrite.

plenarily (plē′nā-ri-li), *adv.* In a plenary manner; fully; completely.

plenariness (plē′nā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being plenary; fullness; completeness.

plenarly†, *adv.* See *plenerly*.

plenarty (plē′när-ti), *n.* [< OF. *plenerete*, *plenierte*, fullness, < *plenier*, < ML. *plenarius*, full, entire: see *plenary*. Cf. *plener*.] The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; occupancy by an incumbent: opposed to *vacancy* or *avoidance*: as, the plea of *plenarty* (that is, the plea that the benefice was already filled by valid appointment) was urged.

When the clerk was once instituted . . . the church became absolutely full; so the usurper by such *plenarty*, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seised of the advowson. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xvi.

plenary (plē′nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *plenarius*, entire, < L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty*. Cf. *plener*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Full; entire; complete: as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence.

In a vawght vnderneth ys the very self Place wher our blyssyd lady was born. And ther ys *Plenarie* Remission.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 31.

The King, to shew his *plenary* Authority of being at full Age, removed the Archbishop of York from being Lord Chancellor, and put in his Place William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.

Do not confound yourself with Multiplicity of Authors; two is enough upon any Science, provided they be *plenary* and orthodox. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

2. In *law*, noting an ordinary suit which passes through all its gradations and formal steps: opposed to *summary*. Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are now three—(*a*) suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations; (*b*) suits relating to seats or sitting-places in churches; and (*c*) suits for tithes.

The cause is made a *plenary* cause.
Ayliffe, Parergon. (*Latham.*)

3. Having full power; plenipotentiary.

The chambers called into existence by the League of the Three Kings met at Erfurt in March, 1850. Austria, as an answer to the challenge, summoned a *plenary* assembly of the German Diet to meet at Frankfort in September.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 334.

Plenary indulgence, the remission of all the temporal punishment due to sin. See *indulgence*, 4.—**Plenary inspiration**, complete inspiration of Scripture in all its utterances. See *inspiration*, 3.

What is meant by "*plenary inspiration*"? A divine influence full and sufficient to secure its end. The end in this case secured is the perfect infallibility of the Scriptures in every part, as a record of fact and doctrine, both in thought and verbal expression.
A. A. Hodge, Outlines of Theology, iv. 7.

Plenary missal. See *missal*.

II.† *n.* In *law*, decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

plenert, *a.* [ME., also *plenar*; < OF. *plenier*, F. *plénier* = Pr. *plener*, *plenier* = Sp. *llenero* = Pg. It. *plenario*, < ML. *plenarius*, full, entire: see *plenary*.] Full; abundant; plenary.

Anon conueid to sitte att the table,
Thys fest *plener* and ryght delectable.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2751.

Oute of this woo he will you wynne,
To plese hym in more *plener* place.
York Plays, p. 80.

plenere†, *adv.* [ME., < *plener*, *a.*] Fully; completely.

Whan the peple was *plenere* comen, the porter vnpynned the 3ate. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 108.

Now was Jason a seemely man withalle, . . .
And goodly of his speche and famulere,
And koude of love al craft and arte *plenere*
Withoute boke. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1607.

plenerly†, *adv.* [ME., also *plenarly*, *plenerliche*; < *plener* + *-ly*2.] Fully; completely.

Not only upon ten ne twelve,
But *plenerliche* upon us alle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

Wherfore I say yow *plenerly* in a clause.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 187. (*Harl. MS.*)

plenicorn (plen′i-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *plenus*, full, + *cornu*, horn.] Solid-horned, as a ruminant: opposed to *cavicorn*.

plenilunar† (plen-i-lū′när), *a.* [< *plenilune* + *-ar*3.] Pertaining to the full moon.

plenilunary† (plen-i-lū′nạ-ri), *a.* Same as *plenilunar*. See the quotation under *interlunary*.

plenilune† (plen′i-lūn), *n.* [< L. *plenilunium*, the time of full moon, < *plenus*, full, + *luna*, moon: see *luna*.] The full moon.

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*)
Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

plenipo† (plen′i-pō), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *plenipotentiary*.

I'll give all my silver amongst the drawers, make a bonfire before the door, say the *plenipos* have signed the peace, and the Bank of England 's grown honest.
Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, iii. 1.

plenipotence (plē-nip′ō-tens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *plenipotencia* = It. *plenipotenza*; as *plenipoten(t)* + *-ce*.] Fullness or completeness of power.

A whole parliament . . . endewed with the *plenipotence* of a free nation. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 6.

plenipotency (plē-nip′ō-ten-si), *n.* Same as *plenipotence*.

plenipotent (plē-nip′ō-tent), *a.* [< ML. **plenipoten(t-)s*, having full power, < L. *plenus*, full, + *poten(t-)s*, having power: see *potent*.] Possessing full power.

My substitutes I send ye, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchless might
Issuing from me. *Milton*, P. L., x. 404.

plenipotentiary (plen″i-pō-ten′shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *plénipotentiaire* = Sp. Pg. *plenipotenciario* = It. *plenipotenziario*, < ML. *plenipotentiarius*, < **plenipoten(t-)s*, having full power: see *plenipotent*.] **I.** *a.* Invested with, having, or bestowing full power: as, *plenipotentiary* authority; ministers *plenipotentiary*.

I hear the Peace betwixt Spain and Holland is absolutely concluded by the *Plenipotentiary* Ministers at Munster.
Howell, Letters, ii. 43.

II. *n.*; pl. *plenipotentiaries* (-riz). A person invested with full power to transact any business; specifically, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full powers to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. A plenipotentiary is not necessarily accredited to any specified foreign court. Frequently meetings of plenipotentiaries for concluding peace, negotiating treaties, etc., are held in some neutral place, so that they may conduct their negotiations and despatch their business uninfluenced by any special power.

The treaty of Blois had not received the ratification of the Navarrese sovereigns; but it was executed by their *plenipotentiaries*, duly authorized.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

The terms or propositions of peace should have been fully, frankly, and unreservedly laid before the *plenipotentiaries* assembled at Utrecht.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn.** See *ambassador*, 1.

plenish (plen′ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *pleniss-*, stem of certain parts of *plenir*, < ML. **plenire*, fill up, < L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty*. Cf. *replenish*.] **1.** To fill.

How art thou then for spread tables and *plenished* flaggon's? *Reeve*, God's Plea for Nineveh (1657). (*Latham.*)

He must be a Jew, intellectually cultured, morally fervid—in all this a nature ready to be *plenished* from Mordecai's. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxviii.

2. To furnish; provide (a dwelling) with furniture, etc.; stock (a farm) with cattle, horses, farm implements, etc.

[Old Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

plenishing (plen′ish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plenish*, *v.*] Household furniture or furnishing. [Scotch.]

We hae gude *plenishing* o' our ain, if we had the cast o' a cart to bring it down. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

Outsight plenishing. See *outsight*.

plenishing-nail (plen′ish-ing-nāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a large flooring-nail.

plenist (plē′nist), *n.* [< *plenum* + *-ist*.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter; one who denies the possibility of a vacuum or the reality of empty space.

The generality of the *plenists* . . . did not take a vacuum in so strict a sense. *Boyle*, Works, I. 75.

plenitude (plen′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *plénitude* = Sp. *plenitud* = Pg. *plenitude* = It *pienitudine*, < L. *plenitudo*, fullness, < *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] **1.** Fullness; abundance; completeness.

In him a *plenitude* of subtle matter,
Applied to cautels, all strange forms receives.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 302.

You know the *plenitude* of the power and right of a king, as well as the circle of his office and duty.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 280.

A clime
Where life and rapture flow in *plenitude* sublime.
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

2†. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora. *Arbuthnot.*—**The moon in her plenitude**, in *her.*, the full moon.

plenitudinarian† (plen-i-tū-di-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *plenitudo* (*-din-*), plenitude, + *-arian*.] A plenist. *Shaftesbury.*

plenitudinary (plen-i-tū′di-nạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *plenitudo* (*-din-*), plenitude, + *-ary*.] Characterized by plenitude, fullness, or completeness.

plentet, *n.* A Middle English form of *plenty*.

plenteous (plen′tē-us), *a.* [< ME. *plenteus*, *plentevous*, *plentivous*, *plentefous*, *plentuos*, < OF. *plentious*, *plentivos*, *plentivous*, *plentevous*, *plentuous*, etc., < *plentif*, plenty, < *plente*, plenty: see *plenty*.] **1.** Abundant; copious; full; plentiful; wholly sufficient for every purpose or need: as, a *plenteous* supply of provisions.

I shall think it a most *plenteous* crop
To glean the broken ears after the man
That the main harvest reaps.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 101.

2. Yielding abundance; fruitful; productive.

Toward that land he toke the waye full right,
Whiche was callid a *plentevous* contre.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1031.

The seven *plenteous* years. Gen. xli. 34.

3. Bountifully or abundantly supplied; well provided for; rich; characterized by plenty: formerly sometimes followed by *of* before the thing that abounds or is plentiful: as, *plenteous* in grace; *plenteous of* good fish.

It is a fair Cytee, and *plenteevous of* alle Godes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 211.

Thys Ile ys a grett Ile and a *Plenteous of* all maner of thyngs. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods.
Deut. xxviii. 11.

The *plenteous* horn
Of autumn, filled and running o'er
With fruit, and flower, and golden corn!
Whittier, Autumn Festival.

4†. Bounteous or bountiful in giving; generous; open-handed.

Ne beth *plentyuous* to the pore as pure charite wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 80.

Be a man neuer so valiaunt, so wise, so liberall or *plentuous*, . . . if he be sene to exercise iniustyce, . . . it is often remembred. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Copious*, etc. See *ample*.

plenteously (plen′tē-us-li), *adv.* In a plenteous manner; copiously; plentifully; bountifully; generously.

Al myhten tho same thinges betere and more *plentevously* ben couth in the mowth of the poeple.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 5.

plenteousness (plen′tē-us-nes), *n.* The state of being plenteous; abundance; copious supply; plenty.

plentiful (plen′ti-fûl), *a.* [< *plenty* + *-ful*.] **1.** Existing in great plenty; copious; abundant; ample.

The satirical rogue says here that old men have grey beards, . . . and that they have a *plentiful* lack of wit.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 202.

Alcibiades . . . a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune.
Swift, Contests and Dissensions, ii.

Can anybody remember when sensible men, and the right sort of men, and the right sort of women were *plentiful*? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

2. Yielding abundance; affording ample supply; fruitful.

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

For as *plentiful* springs are fittest, and best become large aquaducts, so doth much virtue such a steward and officer as a Christian. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxix.

3†. Lavish.

He that is *plentiful* in expenses of all kinds will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

=Syn. 1 and 2. Profuse, luxuriant. *Plentiful* is essentially the same as *plenteous*. See comparison under *ample*.

plentifully (plen'ti-fụl-i), *adv.* In a plentiful manner; copiously; abundantly; with ample supply.

Berne is *plentifully* furnished with water, there being a great multitude of handsome fountains planted at set distances. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy.

Sometimes the Cashif sent for me to dine with him, when the drams went round very *plentifully* whilst we were eating. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 59.

plentifulness (plen'ti-fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

plentify† (plen'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *plenty* + *-fy*.] To make plenteous; enrich.

For alms (like levain) make our goods to rise,
And God His owne with blessings *plentifies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

plentivous†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *plenteous*.

plenty (plen'ti), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *plentee*, *plente*, < OF. *plente*, *plentet*, < L. *plenita(t-)s*, fullness, repletion, abundance, < *plenus*, full; cf. Gr. πλέως, full; akin to E. *full*: see *full*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Fullness; abundance; copiousness; a full or adequate supply; sufficiency.

There ben Hilles where men geten gret *plentee* of Manna, in gretter habundance than in ony other Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 152.

The fyer towards the element flew,
Out of his mouth, where was great *plentie*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 239).

God give thee . . . *plenty* of corn and wine.
Gen. xxvii. 28.

They have great *plenty* of very large carp in this river.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 86.

2. Abundance of things necessary for man; the state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

It ne may han togidere al the *plente* of the lyf.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord. Joel ii. 26.

Thy lopp'd branches point
Thy two sons forth; . . . whose issue
Promises Britain peace and *plenty*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 458.

3. A time of abundance; an era of plenty.

Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, *plenties*, and joyful births.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 35.

If a man will goe at Christmas to gather Cherries in Kent, though there be plenty in Summer, he may be deceiued; so here these *plenties* haue each their seasons.
Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 196.

Horn of plenty. See *horn*. =Syn. *Plenty*, *Abundance*, *Exuberance*, *Profusion*. These words are in the order of strength. *Plenty* is a full supply, all that can possibly be needed. *Abundance* is a great plenty, as much as can be wanted or more. *Exuberance* is an overflowing plenty, an abundance that bursts out with fullness: as, the *exuberance* of the harvest. *Profusion* is a plenty that is poured or scattered abroad; *profusion* naturally applies to a large number of units: as, a *plenty* of food; a *profusion* of things to eat. *Exuberance* and *profusion* may mean an amount that needs to be restrained or reduced. See *ample*.

Enough is a *plenty*. *Old proverb.*

All they did cast in of their *abundance*; but she of her want. Mark xii. 44.

With an *exuberance* of thought and a splendour of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience, he [Burke] described the character and institutions of the natives of India.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower
Of mingled blossoms, where the raptur'd eye
Hurries from joy to joy, and, hid beneath
The fair *profusion*, yellow Autumn spies.
Thomson, Spring, l. 112.

II. *a.* Being in abundance; plentiful: an elliptical use of the noun, now chiefly colloquial.

Thei ordeyned hir a litier vpon two palfrayes, and leide ther-ynne fresch gras and erbes *plente* and clothes, and than leide her ther-ynne softely.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 301.

For he maye not lese at the moost but a lyne or an hoke: of whyche he maye haue store *plentee* of his owne makynge, as this symple treatyse shall teche hym.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 2.

They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce. *Goldsmith.*

When labourers are *plenty*, their wages will be low.
Franklin.

plenum (plē'num), *n.* [< L. *plenum*, neut. of *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] **1.** The fullness of matter in space: the opposite of *vacuum*: also used to denote fullness in general.—**2.** A quantity of a gaseous body in an inclosed space greater than would remain there under normal atmospheric pressure.—**Plenum method (or system) of ventilation**, a system in which the air is forced by artificial means into the space to be ventilated, while vitiated or heated air is forced out by displacement.

plenytide†, *n.* [Irreg. (appar. after *plenitude*) < L. *plenus*, full, + E. *tide*.] A full tide; floodtide.

Let rowling teares in *pleny-tides* oreflow,
For losse of England's second Cicero.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit.

pleochroic (plē-ō-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πλέων, πλείων, more, + χρόα, color, + *-ic*.] Exhibiting pleochroism. The epithet includes *dichroic* and *trichroic*. Also *pleochromatic*, *pleochroöus*, *polychroic*.—**Pleochroic halo** or **aureole**, a spot within a mineral (for example, biotite) characterized by strong pleochroism. Such spots are frequently observed in sections when examined under the microscope, and are usually immediately associated with microscopic inclusions.

pleochroism (plē-ok'rō-izm), *n.* [< *pleochro-ic* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the variation in color observed in some crystals when viewed in different directions, due to the fact that the rays having vibrations in different planes suffer absorption in different degrees. In general, a uniaxial crystal may be *dichroic*, or have two axial colors, corresponding respectively to the ordinary ray, whose vibrations are transverse to the axis, and the extraordinary ray, with vibrations parallel to this axis; biaxial crystals may be *trichroic*, and the axial colors are generally taken as those determined by the absorption of the rays which are propagated by vibrations parallel to the three axes of elasticity. Tourmalin is a striking example of a dichroic species, epidote and hornblende of trichroic species. A more general epithet for both is *pleochroic*.

pleochromatic (plē″ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πλέων, πλείων, more, + χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-ic*.] Same as *pleochroic*.

pleochromatism (plē-ō-krō'mạ-tizm), *n.* [< *pleochromatic* + *-ism*.] Same as *pleochroism*.

pleochroöus (plē-ok'rō-us), *a.* [< *pleochro-ic* + *-ous*.] Same as *pleochroic*.

pleodont (plē'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. πλέως, full, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Solid-toothed: opposed to *cælodont*.

pleomastia (plē-ō-mas'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλέων, more, + μαστός, one of the breasts.] The presence of more than one nipple to one mammary gland.

pleomazia (plē-ō-mā'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλέων, πλείων, more, + μαζός, Ionic and epic for μαστός, one of the breasts.] The presence of a greater number of mammary glands than is normal.

pleomorphic (plē-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pleomorph-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *pleomorphous*. *E. R. Lankester*, Nature, XXXIII. 413.

pleomorphism (plē-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *pleomorph-y* + *-ism*.] **1.** Same as *polymorphism*. *Nature*, XXX. 433.—**2.** Same as *pleiomorphism*.

pleomorphous (plē-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *pleomorph-y* + *-ous*.] Having the property of pleomorphism; polymorphic.

pleomorphy (plē'ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πλέων, πλείων, more, + μορφή, form.] **1.** Same as *polymorphism*.—**2.** Same as *pleiomorphy*.

pleon[1] (plē'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλέων, πλείων, more: see *plus*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Nägeli for those aggregates of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished in size without changing their chemical nature, as distinguished from *micellæ*, or aggregates that can be so increased or diminished. See *micella*.

pleon[2] (plē'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλέων, ppr. of πλέειν, πλεῖν, sail, swim.] **1.** In *Crustacea*, the abdomen: distinguished from *cephalon* (head) and *pereion* (thorax). *C. Spence Bate*, Encyc. Brit., VI. 634.—**2.** The tail-spine or telson of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: so named by Owen, on the supposition that it represents the abdomen: correlated with *thoracetron* and *cephaletron*.

pleonal (plē'ō-nal), *a.* [< *pleon*[2] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pleon or abdomen of a crustacean. [Rare.]

pleonasm (plē'ō-nazm), *n.* [= F. *pléonasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *pleonasmo*, < L. *pleonasmus*, < Gr. πλεονασμός, abundance, exaggeration, in gram. pleonasm, < πλεονάζειν, be or have too much, abound, < πλέων, πλείων, more, compar. of πολύς, much: see *plus*.] **1.** Redundancy of language; the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea. Pleonasm may be justifiable when the intention is to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

The first surplusage the Greekes call *Pleonasmus* (I call him too full speech), and is no great fault: as if one should say, I heard it with mine eares, and saw it with mine eyes, as if a man could heare with his heeles, or see with his nose.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 264.

2. A redundant phrase or expression; an instance of redundancy of language.

Harsh compositions, *pleonasms* of words, tautological repetitions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 25.

3. In *med.*, excess in number or size.=Syn. 1. *Pleonasm*, *Verbosity*, *Tautology*, *Circumlocution*, *Periphrasis*, *Verbiage*, *Redundancy*. "By *pleonasm* is meant the employment of more words than usual, or of redundant words. When properly employed, it is productive of a high degree of emphasis. . . . By *Verbosity* is meant an excessive use of words; it arises from a natural gift of fluent expression, which has not been sufficiently chastened and corrected. . . . *Tautology* arises from verbosity, and may be defined as the repetition of the same idea in different words. . . . *Circumlocution* is another characteristic of verbosity; it means a roundabout mode of speech, where, instead of a direct statement of meaning, the words are multiplied to an unnecessary extent. When properly employed, this is a recognized figure of speech, *periphrasis*. . . . *Periphrasis* is also known as *circumlocution*, but the term *periphrasis* generally refers to those cases where the figure is used with effect, while *circumlocution* refers to its faulty use. *Periphrasis* may be defined as naming a thing indirectly by means of some well-known attribute, or characteristic, or attendant circumstance." *J. De Mille*, Rhetoric, §§ 27, 28, 29, 132, 218. *Verbiage* and *verbosity* are contemptuous words, *verbiage* being more often applied to the things said or written that are verbose: as, his speech was mere *verbiage*. *Pleonasm* and *periphrasis* are terms of rhetoric, with some general use; the others are in common use. *Redundancy* expresses without contempt the fact that more words are used than are necessary.

A work on style might fitly take, from these documents which our Government annually lays before all the world, warning instances of confusions, and illogicalities, and *pleonasms*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 268.

A relentless clock that has curbed the exuberant *verbosity* of many a lecturer before me. *Nature*, XXX. 135.

"In fine," added he, with his usual *tautology*, "it is right that a man should do his duty."
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 279.

The *circumlocutions* which are substituted for technical phrases are clear, neat, and exact. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

As the master [Pope] had made it an axiom to avoid what was mean and low, so the disciples endeavored to escape from what was common. This they contrived by the ready expedient of the *periphrasis*. They called everything something else. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 392.

Verbiage may indicate observation, but not thinking.
Irving.

He [Wordsworth] . . . lacked the critical sagacity or the hardy courage to condemn and strip away his own *redundancies*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, p. 194.

pleonast (plē'ō-nast), *n.* [< LGr. πλεόναστος, abundant, < Gr. πλεονάζειν, abound: see *pleonasm*.] One who uses more words than are needed; one given to redundancy in speech or writing.

Ere the mellifluous *pleonast* had done oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables . . . he met with a curious interruption. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xxv. (*Davies.*)

pleonaste (plē'ō-nast), *n.* [So called in allusion to the four facets sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron; < LGr. πλεόναστος, abundant, rich, < Gr. πλεονάζειν, abound: see *pleonasm*.] In *mineral.*, same as *ceylonite*. See *spinel*.

pleonastic (plē-ō-nas'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *pleonástico* = Pg. *pleonastico*, < Gr. *πλεοναστικός, redundant, < πλεόναστος, verbal adj. of πλεονάζειν, abound: see *pleonasm*.] Characterized by pleonasm or redundancy; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.

pleonastical (plē-ō-nas'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *pleonastic* + *-al*.] Same as *pleonastic*.

pleonastically (plē-ō-nas'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pleonastic manner; with redundancy.

pleonexia (plē-ō-nek'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλεονέξια, greediness, < πλεονέκτης, greedy, grasping, having or claiming more than one's due, < πλέων, πλείων, more, + ἔχειν, hold, have.] Morbid greediness or selfishness.

pleopod (plē'ō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. πλέειν, swim, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] One of the abdominal limbs of a crustacean; a swimmeret. The pleopods are the typical natatory limbs, or swimming-feet, succeeding the pereiopods or walking-feet.

pleopodite (plē-op'ō-dīt), *n.* [< *pleopod* + *-ite*[2].] A pleopod.

pleroma (plē-rō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλήρωμα, a filling up, < πληροῦν, fill up, < πλήρης, full: see *plenty*.] **1.** Fullness; abundance; plenitude: in *gnosticism*, the spiritual world, or world of light, including the body of eons.

In his system he [Heracleon] appears to have regarded the divine nature as a vast abyss in whose *pleroma* were æons of different orders and degrees—emanations from the source of being. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 681.

2. In *bot.*, same as *plerome*.

pleromatic (plē-rō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *pleroma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the pleroma or fullness of divine being.

plerome (plē'rōm), *n.* [NL. (Hanstein, 1868), < Gr. πλήρωμα, a filling up: see *pleroma*.] **1.** In *gnosticism*, same as *pleroma*.—**2.** In *bot.*, the cylinder or shaft of nascent fibrovascular ele-

ments at the growing-points of the axis of plants.

Enclosed by this [the periblem] is a central cellular mass, out of which the fibro-vascular bundles and the structures of the central part of the shoot or root are formed; this has been termed *plerome*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 92.

plerome-sheath (plē′rōm-shēth), *n.* In *bot.*, a limiting layer of surrounding parenchymatous cells inclosing ordinarily a group of fibro-vascular bundles: it may be developed as an endodermis or as a starch-ring.

pleromorph (plē′rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *πλήρωμα*, a filling up, + *μορφή*, form.] A kind of pseudomorph formed by the filling of a cavity left by the removal of a crystal of some species with another mineral or mineral substance.

plerophoria (plē-rō-fō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *plerophory*.

plerophory (plē-rof′ō-ri), *n.* [< NL. *plerophoria*, < Gr. *πληροφορία*, full conviction, certainty, < *πληροφορεῖν*, give full satisfaction or certainty, in pass. be fully convinced, < *πλήρης*, full, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Full persuasion or confidence; perfect conviction or certitude. [Rare.]

Young men apprehend not the necessities of knowledge, old men presume of a *plerophory* and abundance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 317.

Abraham had a *plerophory* that what was promised God was able to perform. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. lv. (*Latham.*)

The *plerophory* or full assurance of faith. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 8.

plesance†, **plesaunce**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *pleasance*.

plesant†, **plesaunt**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *pleasant*.

plesh†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *plash*[1].

Plesiarctomys (plē-si-ärk′tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + NL. *Arctomys*, q. v.] A Miocene genus of sciuromorphic rodents, somewhat resembling marmots.

Plesiochelyidæ (plē″si-ō-ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plesiochelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous turtles, typified by the genus *Plesiochelys*. They were distinguished by the total absence of the mesoplastral element in the plastron and the union of the pubis above with the epiplastral. They were of Mesozoic age.

Plesiochelys (plē-si-ok′e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] An extinct genus of turtles, typical of the family *Plesiochelyidæ*.

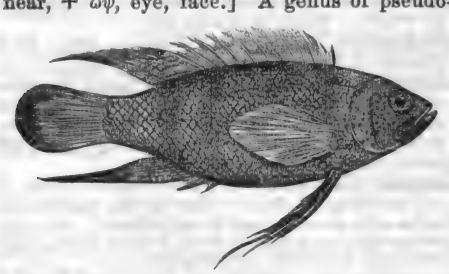
plesiomorphic (plē″si-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *plesiomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *plesiomorphous*.

plesiomorphism (plē″si-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *plesiomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the relation of crystallized substances the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

plesiomorphous (plē″si-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Nearly alike in form; exhibiting plesiomorphism.

Plesiopidæ (plē-si-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plesiops* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Plesiops*, generally embraced in the family *Serranidæ*.

Plesiops (plē′si-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of pseudo-



Paraplesiops bleekeri.

chromidoid fishes, regarded by some as the type of a family *Plesiopidæ*. It contains fishes of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

plesiosaur (plē′si-ō-sâr), *n.* An animal of the order *Plesiosauria*.

Plesiosauri (plē″si-ō-sâ′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Plesiosaurus*.] Same as *Plesiosauria*.

Plesiosauria (plē″si-ō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Plesiosaurus*.] An order of extinct marine *Reptilia*, having the limbs fitted for swimming, the body fish-like, the neck long, and the head quite small. The fore and hind limbs both constitute flippers or paddles like those of cetacean mammals, having numerous phalanges inclosed in a common integument like a fin. The pectoral arch is complete, with triradiate scapular and large coracoid and clavicular elements, and the pelvis is large, with separate ilium, ischium, and pubis. There is no sternum, nor are there any sternal ribs, but floating abdominal ribs are present. The skull has a fixed quadrate bone, one postorbital bar, and no free paroccipital; the vertebræ are amphicœlous, with neurocentral sutures, and only two of them compose a sacrum. The ribs are one-headed. The eyeball has no sclerotic ring of bones, and the teeth are socketed in a single row in both jaws. The order contains many genera of gigantic fish-like saurians from the Trias, Lias, and Chalk, whose affinities are with the chelonians, notwithstanding the wide difference in form. The order is also called *Sauropterygia*, but *Plesiosauria* is its prior and proper name. See cut under *Plesiosaurus*.

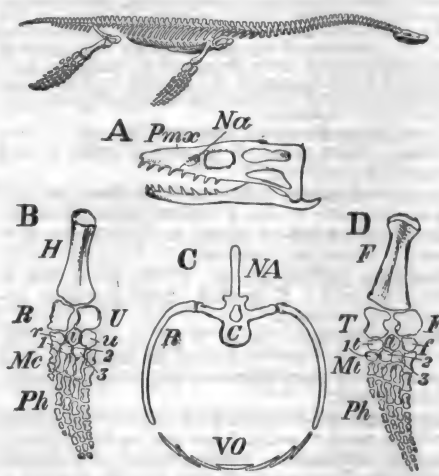
plesiosaurian (plē″si-ō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Plesiosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Plesiosauria*; plesiosauroid; sauropterygian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Plesiosauria*; a plesiosaur.

Plesiosauridæ (plē″si-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plesiosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gigantic animals represented by the genus *Plesiosaurus* and related forms, having both fore and hind limbs perfectly natatory. The pterygoids diverge backward, and do not overlie the basisphenoid, and there are small infra-orbital vacuities in the palate. They lived from the uppermost Triassic to the Cretaceous epoch. Some of the species were of huge dimensions.

plesiosauroid (plē″si-ō-sâ′roid), *a.* [< *plesiosaur* + *-oid*.] Resembling a plesiosaur; plesiosaurian. *Owen*.

Plesiosaurus (plē″si-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Conybeare), < Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A



Skeleton of *Plesiosaurus*, with diagrams of the more important parts.

A, skull: *Na*, nasal aperture; *Pmx*, premaxilla. B, left fore limb: *H*, humerus; *R*, *U*, radius and ulna; *r*, *i*, *u*, radiale, intermedium, and ulnare of carpus; 1, 2, 3, distal carpalia; *Mc*, metacarpus; *Ph*, phalanges. C, dorsal vertebra, with *R*, ribs, and *VO*, ventral ossifications; *C*, centrum; *NA*, neural arch. D, left hind limb: *F*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F′*, fibula; *t*, *f*, *i*, tibiale, intermedium, and fibulare of tarsus; 1, 2, 3, distal tarsalia; *Mt*, metatarsus; *Ph*, phalanges.

genus of *Reptilia*, typical of the order *Plesiosauria*, and formerly conterminous with it, now restricted to forms from the Upper Triassic (Rhætic) and the Liassic, as *P. dolichodirus*, with extremely long neck.

plesire†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pleasure*.

plessimeter (ple-sim′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pleximeter*.

plet (plet), *n.* [Also *plete*, *plitt*; < Russ. *pletŭ*, a whip.] A whip, especially one of the form used by the Russian penal administration for the chastisement of refractory prisoners.

There is another flagellator, however, called the *plete*, a whip of twisted hide, which is still retained at a few of the most distant Siberian prisons, and only for the most incorrigible, on whom irons, the birch, and other punishments have had no effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 762.

plete[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *plead*.

plete[2], *n.* See *plet*.

pleteret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pleader*.

plethora (pleth′ō-rä), *n.* [Formerly also *plethory*; = F. *pléthore* = Sp. *plétora* = Pg. *plethora* = It. *pletora*, < NL. *plethora*, < Gr. *πλεθώρη*, fullness, in med. plethora, < *πλῆθος*, fullness, < *πλήθειν*, be or become full, < √ *πλη* in *πιμπλάναι*, fill, *πλήρης*, L. *plenus*, full: see *full*[1], *plenty*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, overfullness of blood; a redundant fullness of the blood-vessels.

At the same time he is full and empty, bursting with a *plethory*, and consumed with hunger. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 910.

Your character at present is like a person in a *plethora*, absolutely dying from too much health. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

2. Overfullness in any respect; superabundance.

A *plethora* of dull fact is . . . especially the characteristic of . . . [this] volume on ancient history. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 11.

plethoretic (pleth-ō-ret′ik), *a.* [< *plethora* + *-etic*, as in *diuretic*, etc.] Same as *plethoric*.

plethoretical (pleth-ō-ret′i-kal), *a.* [< *plethoretic* + *-al*.] Same as *plethoric*.

plethoric (plē-thor′ik or pleth′ō-rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πληθωρικός*, < *πληθώρη*, plethora: see *plethora*.] Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids; characterized by plethora, in any sense.

And late the nation found, with fruitless skill,
Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 144.

At length he broke out into a *plethoric* fit of laughter that had well nigh choked him, by reason of his excessive corpulency. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 169.

The pockets, *plethoric* with marbles round,
That still a space for ball and pegtop found.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

plethorical (plē-thor′i-kal), *a.* [< *plethoric* + *-al*.] Same as *plethoric*.

plethorically (plē-thor′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a plethoric manner; with plethora.

plethory† (pleth′ō-ri), *n.* An obsolete form of *plethora*.

Plethospongiæ (plē-thō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλῆθος*, fullness, + *σπόγγος*, sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, same as *Micromastictora*.

plethron, plethrum (pleth′ron, -rum), *n.*; pl. *plethra* (-rä). [< Gr. *πλέθρον* (see def.).] In ancient Greece, a fundamental land-measure, being the square of 100 feet, or 10,000 square feet. As a measure of length, the plethron was the side of this square, the sixth part of a stadium, or about 101 English feet.

★**plethysmograph** (plē-this′mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *πληθυσμός*, increasing, enlargement (< *πληθύειν*, be or become full, *πληθύνειν*, make full, < *πλῆθος*, *πληθύς*, fullness), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for obtaining tracings indicating the changes in the volume of a part of the body, especially as dependent on the circulation of blood in it. The part, as the arm, is inclosed in a tight vessel and surrounded by water, which is forced up or allowed to recede in a tube as the volume increases or diminishes.

plethysmographic (plē-this-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *plethysmograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the plethysmograph, or its use. *Medical News*, XLIX. 276.

pleting†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pleading*.

pletour†, *n.* A pleader; a lawyer.

pleugh, pleuch (plūch), *n.* and *v.* Scotch forms of *plow*.

pleugh-paidle (plūch′pā″dl), *n.* A plow-staff. ★*Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxv. [Scotch.]

pleura[1] (plö′rä), *n.*; pl. *pleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, a rib, in pl. (also in sing.) the side, side of a triangle, a page of a book; cf. neut. *πλευρόν*, a rib, pl. *πλευρά*, the ribs, the side.] **1.** The principal serous membrane of the thorax; the shut sac, having a serous surface, which lines the walls of the chest, and is reflected over the surface of each lung. There are two pleuræ, right and left, completely shut off from each other. Each is divided into a parietal or costal layer and a visceral or pulmonary layer. (See the phrases below.) Like the other serous membranes, the pleuræ are moistened with a serous secretion, which serves to facilitate the movements of the lungs in the chest. See cuts under *peritoneum* and *thorax*.

2. In *conch.*, one of the lateral tracts on each side of the rachis of the lingual ribbon of the odontophore: generally used in the plural.

The teeth of the *pleuræ* are termed uncini; they are extremely numerous in the plant-eating gastropods. *Woodward*.

3. In *compar. anat.*, the lateral portion of one of the rings composing the integument of an arthropod or articulate animal, lying between the tergum and sternum, and in insects and crustaceans consisting of two pieces, the epimeron and episternum. In descriptive entomology the term is generally restricted to the side of the thorax, as in *Diptera*.—**Cavity of the pleura**, the space between the parietal and pulmonary layers of the pleura. In the normal state these layers are in contact. See cut under *thorax*.—**Parietal pleura.** (*a*) Same as *pleura costalis*. (*b*) All the parts of the pleura except the pulmonary portion.—**Pericardial pleura.** See *pericardial*.—**Pleura costalis**, the costal part of the pleura, lining the walls of the thorax.—**Pleura mediastinalis**, that part of the pleura which enters into the formation of the mediastinum.—**Pleura pericardiaca.** Same as *pericardial pleura*.—**Pleura phrenica**, that part of the pleura which invests the upper surface of the diaphragm; the diaphragmatic pleura.—**Pleura pulmonalis**, the pulmonary or visceral part of the pleura, investing the lungs.—**Visceral pleura**, the pleura pulmonalis.

pleura[2], *n.* Plural of *pleuron*.

pleuracanth (plö′ra-kanth), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pleuracanthus*.] Same as *pleuracanthoid*.

Pleuracanthidæ (plö-ra-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleuracanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes of the order *Ichthyotomi*, typified by the genus *Pleuracanthus*. The body was moderately long; the head roundish; the mouth terminal and well slit; the dorsal double, the first short, armed with an anterior spine, and mostly above the head, the second extending from the first to the caudal fin; the anals were double, and the caudal was long and diphycercal; the pectorals had a biserial arrangement of cartilaginous rays, and the ventrals were shark-like; the teeth had two divergent cones and an intermediate denticle. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

Pleuracanthini (plö″ra-kan-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleuracanthus* + *-ini*.] An order of fishes otherwise called *Xenacanthini* and *Ichthyotomi*. See *Xenacanthini*.

pleuracanthoid (plö-ra-kan′thoid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Pleuracanthidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Pleuracanthidæ*.

Also *pleuracanth*.

Pleuracanthus (plö-ra-kan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), ⟨ Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *ἄκανθα*, spine.] A remarkable extinct genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pleuracanthidæ*.

pleural[1] (plö′ral), *a.* [⟨ *pleura*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pleura or the pleuræ: as, the *pleural* investment of the lungs; the *pleural* cavity; *pleural* effusion or adhesions. Also *pleuric*.

pleural[2] (plö′ral), *a.* [⟨ *pleuron* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a rib or a pleuron, or to the ribs or the pleura collectively; costal; situated on the side of the thorax or chest.—2. Lateral, in general; situated on the side of the body: correlated with *dorsal*, *ventral*, etc.—3. In arthropods, pertaining to an arthropleura or pleurite: applied to the lateral limb-bearing section of an arthromere, between the sternite and the tergite. See cuts under *Brachyura* and *Trilobita*.—4. Especially, in *entom.*, lateral and thoracic: as, a *pleural* sclerite; a *pleural* segment of a thoracic somite.—**Pleural facet** of the movable pleura of a crustacean, the anterior part of a pleuron which is overlapped by the preceding pleuron in flexion of the body.—**Pleural spine**, a spine connected with a pleuroid. *G. Baur.*

pleuralgia (plö-ral′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the pleura or side; pleurodynia.

pleuralgic (plö-ral′jik), *a.* [⟨ *pleuralgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with pleuralgia.

pleuralia (plö-rā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **pleuralis*, ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side: see *pleural*[1], *pleura*[1].] In sponges, spicules forming a fur. *F. E. Shulze.*

pleurapophysial (plö-rap-ō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [⟨ *pleurapophysis* + *-al*.] Having the morphological character of a pleurapophysis; of the nature of a rib; costal; costiferous.

pleurapophysis (plö-ra-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *pleurapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process: see *apophysis*.] A lateral process of a vertebra, having the morphological character of a rib, or forming a true rib. Such processes in the thoracic region of the spine are commonly highly developed, and movably articulated both with the centra and with the diapophyses of the thoracic vertebræ, and they are then ribs in an ordinary sense. They are mostly rudimentary in other parts of the spinal column, but sometimes are very evident, as in the cervical ribs of various vertebrates, including man. In man, in the neck, they bound the vertebrarterial foramen in front, and produce the tubercles known as *anterior* on the transverse process. Pleurapophyses are also by some considered to be represented in the lateral mass of the human sacrum. Developed and movably articulated pleurapophyses, forming true ribs, often extend into the sacral as well as cervical region, as in various birds; and in all of this class more or fewer of them bear accessory processes called *uncinate*. (See cut under *epipleura*.) In serpents they run in unbroken series from head to tail, and assist in locomotion. (See *gastrostege*.) In some reptiles they support a patagium (see cut under *dragon*); in the cobra they spread the hood. In Owen's nomenclature the term *pleurapophysis* is restricted to the true bony part of a rib, the gristly part or costal cartilage being called *hemapophysis*. See cuts under *vertebra* and *endoskeleton*.

pleurarthron (plö-rär′thron), *n.*; pl. *pleurarthra* (-thrą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, a rib, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] The articulation of a rib. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

pleurecbolic (plö-rek-bol′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἐκβολή*, a throwing out: see *ecbolic*.] Eversible or capable of protrusion by a forward movement of the sides of the containing tube, as an invert: correlated with *acrembolic*, and distinguished from *pleurembolic*. [Rare.]

It is clear that, if we start from the condition of full eversion of the tube and watch the process of introversion, we shall find that the *pleurecbolic* variety is introverted by the apex of the tube sinking inwards.
Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

pleurembolic (plö-rem-bol′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἐμβολή*, a putting into: see *embolic*.] Introversible or capable of being withdrawn by a backward movement of the parts into which it sinks, as an evert: correlated with *acrecbolic*, and distinguished from *pleurecbolic*. [Rare.]

It [the pleurecbolic variety of eversion] may be called acrembolic, whilst conversely the acrecbolic tubes are *pleurembolic*. *Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

pleurenchyma (plö-reng′ki-mą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἔγχυμα*, what is poured in: see *enchymatous*, *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, a tissue composed of woody fibers. [Obsolete.]

pleurenchymatous (plö-reng-kim′ą-tus), *a.* [⟨ *pleurenchyma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pleurenchyma.

pleuric (plö′rik), *a.* [⟨ *pleura*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *pleural*[1].

pleurisy (plö′ri-si), *n.* [Formerly also *plurisy*, partly associated (as in the equiv. ML. *plurior*, *pluritas*, plethora) with L. *plus* (gen. *pluris*), more, as if implying a plethora of blood; ⟨ F. *pleurésie* = Pr. *pleurezia* = Sp. *pleuresía* = Pg. *pleuriz* = It. *pleurisia*, ⟨ LL. *pleurisis*, a later form of the reg. L. *pleuritis*: see *pleuritis*.] Inflammation of the pleura. It may be acute or chronic, and may or may not be accompanied by effusion. The effusion may be serous, seropurulent, purulent, or hemorrhagic. The form without effusion, called *dry pleurisy*, is usually attended with a fibrinous exudation on the surface of the pleura. It is an almost constant complication of pneumonia, and chronic pleurisy is frequently of tuberculous origin. Also called *pleuritis*.

The *Pleurisie* stabs him with desperate foyl
Beneath the ribs, where scalding blood doth boyl.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

pleurisy-root (plö′ri-si-röt), *n.* A plant of the milkweed family, *Asclepias tuberosa*: so named from its medicinal use. Also called *butterfly-weed*.



1. Part of the Inflorescence of Pleurisy-root (*Asclepias tuberosa*). 2. The root and the lower part of the stem. *a*, a flower; *b*, the anthers and the stigma; *c*, the fruit; *d*, a seed.

pleurite (plö′rīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *-ite*[2].] 1. In arthropods, a pleural sclerite; a lateral piece or segment of a somitic ring or somite, between the tergite and the sternite.—2. In a restricted sense, the lateral or pleural part of an abdominal segment of an insect.

pleuritic[1] (plö-rit′ik), *a.* [⟨ L. *pleuriticus*, ⟨ Gr. *πλευριτικός*, suffering from pleurisy, ⟨ *πλευρῖτις*, pleurisy: see *pleuritis*.] 1. Pertaining to or suffering from pleurisy: as, *pleuritic* symptoms or affections; a *pleuritic* patient.—2. Causing or bringing pleurisy.

For while the effluence of the skin maintains
Its native measure, the *pleuritic* Spring
Glides harmless by.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

pleuritic[2] (plö-rit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *pleurite* + *-ic*.] 1. In arthropods, of or pertaining to a pleurite; pleural, as a segment of a somite.—2. In *entom.*, specifically, lateral or pleural and abdominal; of or pertaining to a pleurite.

pleuritical (plö-rit′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *pleuritic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *pleuritic*[1].

pleuritis (plö-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *pleuritis*, ⟨ Gr. *πλευρῖτις*, pleuritis (cf. *πλευρίτης*, on or at the side), ⟨ *πλευρά*, the side: see *pleura*[1].] Same as *pleurisy*.

pleuroblastic (plö-rō-blas′tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *bot.*, in the *Peronosporaceæ*, producing vesicular lateral outgrowths which serve as haustoria.

Pleurobrachia (plö-rō-brā′ki-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βραχίων*, the arm.] A genus of ctenophorans: same as *Cydippe*, 1.

pleurobranchia[1] (plö-rō-brang′ki-ą), *n.*; pl. *pleurobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βράγχια* (NL. *branchiæ*, sing. *branchia*), gills.] A pleural gill; a branchial organ borne upon an epimeron of any thoracic segment of a crustacean. Some of the thoracic segments, as in the crawfish, may bear on each side four branchiæ, a coxopoditic podobranchia, anterior and posterior arthrobranchiæ, and epimeral pleurobranchiæ.

Pleurobranchia[2] (plö-rō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Pleurobranchiata*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

pleurobranchial (plö-rō-brang′ki-al), *a.* [⟨ *pleurobranchia*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pleurobranchia: as, a *pleurobranchial* process.

Pleurobranchiata (plö-rō-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pleurobranchiatus*: see *pleurobranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate gastropods, whose gills are tufts on the sides under a fold of the mantle, and which have generally a spiral shell in the adult as well as the young. Also *Pleurobranchia*, *Tectibranchiata*.

pleurobranchiate (plö-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [⟨ NL. *pleurobranchiatus*, ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. Having pleurobranchiæ, as a crustacean.—2. Having gills along the sides; specifically, pertaining to the *Pleurobranchiata*, or having their characters.

Pleurobranchidæ (plö-rō-brang′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleurobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of notaspidean tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleurobranchus*. They have distinct buccal tentacles forming a veil, branchiæ on the right side of the body under the border of the mantle, a proboscidiform mouth, and numerous falciform marginal teeth on the radula.



Pleurobranchus membranaceus.

Pleurobranchus (plö-rō-brang′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of tectibranchiates, typical of the family *Pleurobranchidæ*.

Pleurocarpi (plö-rō-kär′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A division of bryaceous mosses in which the fructification is lateral on the stems, having proceeded from the axils of the leaves. The *Cladocarpi* are now included in this group.

pleurocarpous (plö-rō-kär′pus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves, as in some mosses; belonging to the *Pleurocarpi*.

pleurocele (plö′rō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Same as *pneumocele*.

pleurocentral (plö-rō-sen′tral), *a.* [⟨ *pleurocentrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pleurocentrum; hemicentral.

pleurocentrum (plö-rō-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *pleurocentra* (-trą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κέντρον*, the center.] One of the lateral elements of the centrum of a vertebra; a hemicentrum.

Pleurocera (plö-ros′e-rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of American fresh-water univalves, typical of the family *Pleuroceridæ*. Also called *Trypanostoma*.

pleurocerebral (plö-rō-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebral*.] Connecting the side of the body with the head: specifically, in mollusks and some other invertebrates, noting a nervous cord connecting a cerebral with a pleural ganglion.

Pleuroceridæ (plö-rō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleurocera* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleurocera*. It comprises a great number of species, mostly occurring in the fresh waters of the United States, referred by the old writers to the melanians. They are distinguished, however, by their unfringed mantle, want of a distinct male organ, and oviparity. Also called *Ceriphasiidæ* and *Strepomatidæ*.

pleurocœle (plö′rō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κοῖλον*, a hollow, neut. of *κοῖλος*, hollow.] One of two lateral spaces of the posterior part of the splanchnocœle of a brachiopod.

I propose to give the name *pleurocœles* to these spaces, simply from their position as side chambers.
Davidson, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIV. iii. 210.

pleurocolic (plö-rō-kol′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + L. *colon*, colon: see *colon*[2].] Same as *costocolic*.—**Pleurocolic ligament.** Same as *costocolic ligament* (which see, under *costocolic*).

pleurocollesis (plö″rō-ko-lē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κόλλησις*, a gluing, ⟨ *κολλᾶν*, glue, ⟨ *κόλλα*, glue.] Adhesion of the pleura.

Pleuroconchæ (plö-rō-kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κόγχη*, a mussel, shell.] A suborder of inequivalve *Conchifera*, comprising the families *Aviculidæ*, *Pectinidæ*, *Spondylidæ*, *Ostreidæ*, and *Chamidæ*.

Pleurodeles (plö-rod'e-lēz), *n.* [NL.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Pleurodelidæ*.

Pleurodelidæ (plö-rō-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurodeles* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Pleurodeles*. They have palatine teeth in two longitudinal series diverging behind, inserted on the inner margin of two palatine processes, which are much prolonged posteriorly; the parasphenoid toothless; and a postfrontal arch, sometimes ligamentous.

Pleurodira (plö-rō-dī'rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Pleurodires*.] A superfamily of tortoises with the neck bending in a horizontal plane, and pelvis ankylosed to carapace and plastron. It includes the recent families *Sternothæridæ*, *Podocnemididæ*, *Chelydidæ*, and several extinct ones. *Chelodines* is a synonym.

pleurodiran (plö-rō-dī'ran), *a.* Same as *pleurodirous*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 36.

Pleurodires (plö-rō-dī'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + δειρή, the neck.] In Gray's classification, a suborder of tortoises whose necks bend sidewise; the pleurodirous tortoises: same as *Pleurodira*. See cut under *Chelydidæ*.

pleurodirous (plö-rō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. πλευρά, the side, + δειρή, the neck.] In *Chelonia*, bending the neck sidewise: noting those tortoises, as the matamata, which thus fold the head and neck in the shell: opposed to *cryptodirous*. See cut under *Chelydidæ*.

pleurodiscous (plö-rō-dis'kus), *a.* [< Gr. πλευρά, the side, + δίσκος, a disk.] In *bot.*, attached to the sides of a disk.

pleurodont (plö'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **pleurodus* (*pleurodont-*), < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ankylosed to the side of the socket, as teeth; laterally fixed



Anterior Part of Right Ramus of Lower Jaw of an Iguana, showing Pleurodont Dentition.

in the jaw: distinguished from *acrodont*.—**2.** Having or characterized by pleurodont teeth or dentition, as a lizard; belonging to the *Pleurodontes;* not acrodont: as, a *pleurodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A pleurodont lizard; a member of the *Pleurodontes*.

Pleurodontes (plö-rō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **pleurodus* (*pleurodont-*): see *pleurodont*.] A group of pleurodont lizards, comprising such as the American iguanoids. *J. Wagler*, 1830.

pleurodynia (plö-rō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the muscles of the chest.

pleuro-esophageus (plö-rō-ē-sō-fā'jē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + οἰσόφαγος, esophagus.] A band of smooth muscle-fibers connecting the left pleura behind with the esophagus.

pleurogenic (plö-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πλευρά, the side, + -γενής, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating from the pleura: as, *pleurogenic* phthisis.

pleurogynous (plö-roj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. πλευρά, the side, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, having a glandular or tubercular elevation rising close to and parallel with the ovary.

pleurogyrate (plö-rō-jī'rāt), *a.* [< Gr. πλευρά, the side, + L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn: see *gyrate*.] In *bot.*, having the annulus of the sporangium (of ferns) placed laterally.

pleurogyratous (plö-rō-jī'rā-tus), *a.* [< *pleurogyrate* + *-ous*.] Same as *pleurogyrate*.

pleurohepatitis (plö-rō-hep-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + ἧπαρ (ἡπατ-), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatitis*.] Inflammation of the liver and adjacent pleura.

pleuroid (plö'roid), *n.* [< Gr. πλευρόν, a rib, + εἶδος, form. Cf. Gr. πλευροειδῶς, adv., after the manner of ribs.] One of the pair of distinct pleural elements which compose the pleural arch of a vertebra; a pleurapophysis: correlated with *neuroid*. *G. Baur*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 945.

pleurolepidal (plö-rō-lep'i-dal), *a.* [< NL. *Pleurolepis* (*-lepid-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pleurolepididæ;* having oblique rows of ribbed rhomboid scales interlocking. Each scale has upon its inner anterior margin a thick, solid, bony rib extending upward, and sliced off obliquely below, thus forming splices with the inverse parts of the upper and lower scales.

Pleurolepididæ (plö″rō-le-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurolepis* (*-lepid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil pycnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Pleurolepis*. By some they are united with the *Dapedidæ*. The vertebral column was homocercal, the fins had fulcra, and the body was not very high. They flourished in the Liassic. Also *Pleurolepidæ*.

Pleurolepis (plö-rol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + λεπίς, a scale.] The typical genus of the *Pleurolepididæ*, having rib-like rows of scales, whence the name. *Agassiz*.

Pleuroleura (plö-rō-lū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + λευρός, smooth, level.] A genus of nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Pleuroleuridæ*. Also called *Dermatobranchus*.

Pleuroleuridæ (plö-rō-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleuroleura* + *-idæ*.] A family of inferobranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleuroleura* (or *Dermatobranchus*). They are destitute of specialized branchiæ, and respiration is effected by the skin. Also called *Dermatobranchidæ*.

pleuromelus (plö-rom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *pleuromeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + μέλος, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with supernumerary limbs attached to the lateral regions of the trunk.

Pleuromonadidæ (plö″rō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleuromonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pantostomatous flagellate *Protozoa*, typified by the genus *Pleuromonas*. These animalcules are free-swimming, and naked or illoricate, and have a single lateral or ventral flagellum and no distinct oral aperture.

Pleuromonas (plö-rom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + NL. *Monas*, < Gr. μονάς (μονάδ-), a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Pleuromonadidæ*. *P. jaculans* is an example.

pleuron (plö'ron), *n.*; pl. *pleura* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. πλευρόν, a rib: see *pleura*[1].] A lateral piece, part, or aspect of the body; especially, the side of the thorax: chiefly used of invertebrates. Specifically—(*a*) In *Crustacea*, a lateral piece or part of any somite below the tergum and above the insertion of the legs; an epimeron. (*b*) In *Trilobita*, one of the flattened lateral sections of a thoracic or pygidial somite, lying on each side of the axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) In *entom.*, the lateral section of the thorax; the pleural part of any one of the three thoracic somites. There are consequently three pleura on each side, called from their position the *propleuron*, *mesopleuron*, and *metapleuron*, according to their respective seats on the prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax.

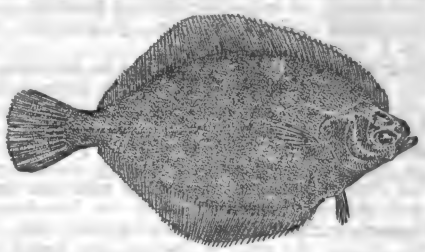
Pleuronectæ (plö-rō-nek'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pleuronectes*.] The flatfishes. See *Pleuronectidæ*.

Pleuronectes (plö-rō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, Linnæus), < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + νήκτης, a swimmer.] A genus of flatfishes, giving name to the family *Pleuronectidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, later variously restricted. By most recent writers the name has been limited to the group typified by the common plaice, *P. platessa*, sometimes to the few species much like this type, sometimes extended to a larger assemblage. By others it has been used for the turbots, otherwise called *Bothus* and *Psetta*. By others still it has been employed for the genus otherwise called *Arnoglossus*. In a common European acceptation it includes flounders of northern seas, having the eyes and the color on the right side, the colored side of each jaw usually toothless, the blind side with close-set teeth in one (rarely two) series, the body ovate or elliptical, the small scales ctenoid or cycloid, the lateral line nearly straight or more or less arched anteriorly, and the small gill-rakers widely set. About 12 species of *Pleuronectes* in this sense are found in North America, a majority of them on the Pacific coast, as *P. (Platichthys) stellatus*, the California flounder, one of the largest and most important. *P. (Limanda) ferrugineus* is the sand-dab of the Atlantic coast. *P. (Pseudopleuronectes) americanus* is the mud-dab or winter flounder, common on this coast from New York northward.

pleuronectid (plö-rō-nek'tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A flatfish; any member of the *Pleuronectidæ;* a pleuronectoid.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pleuronectidæ*.

Pleuronectidæ (plö-rō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleuronectes* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, of the suborder *Heterosomata*, or flatfishes, or the *Anacanthini pleuronectoidei* of Günther, comprising the flatfishes or flounders.



Lepidopsetta bilineata, of California, one of the *Pleuronectidæ*.

In the widest sense, it includes all the representatives of the suborder. The head is unsymmetrical, with both eyes on one side; one surface is colored, the other colorless; and the dorsal and anal fins are long and soft. The genera are about 40 in number, with 400 species, mostly carnivorous, inhabiting sandy bottoms of all seas, sometimes ascending rivers, and including such important food-fishes as the halibut, turbot, plaice, and sole. With more restricted limits, it embraces those which have the general physiognomy of the plaice or halibut, distinctly outlined preopercle and other bones, little twisted mouth, generally subacute snout, and nostrils little dissimilar on two sides. It thus excludes the true soles and like fishes (see *Soleidæ*). See also cuts under *halibut*, *plaice*, *flounder*, *Paralichthys*, *sole*, and *turbot*. Also *Pleuronectoidei*.

pleuronectoid (plö-rō-nek'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pleuronectes* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Pleuronectes;* belonging to the *Pleuronectidæ* or *Pleuronectoidei*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pleuronectoidei;* a pleuronectid.

Pleuronectoidei (plö″rō-nek-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pleuronectoid*.] Same as *Pleuronectidæ*.

pleuropathia (plö-rō-path'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + πάθος, suffering.] Disease of the pleura.

pleuropedal (plö-rō-ped'al), *a.* [< Gr. πλευρά, the side, + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Connecting the side of the body with the foot: specifically said of a nervous cord which connects a pleural with a pedal ganglion, as in mollusks. Also *pedopleural*.

pleuropericarditis (plö-rō-per″i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + NL. *pericardium*, q. v., + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.

pleuroperipneumony (plö-rō-per-ip-nū'mō-ni), *n.* Same as *pleuropneumonia*.

pleuroperitoneal, pleuroperitonæal (plö-rō-per″i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [< *pleuroperitoneum* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or relating to the pleura and the peritoneum, or the general body-cavity or perivisceral cavity of a vertebrate animal when it is not divided by a partition (diaphragm) into a pleural or thoracic and a peritoneal or abdominal cavity. It is formed in the early embryo by the splitting of the laminæ ventrales into inner or splanchnopleural and outer or somatopleural layers, and the union of the latter layers of right and left sides in the ventral midline of the body.

pleuroperitoneum, pleuroperitonæum (plö-rō-per″i-tō-nē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + περιτόναιον, peritoneum: see *peritoneum*.] A serous membrane, representing both pleura and peritoneum, which lines a pleuroperitoneal cavity, as in vertebrates below mammals.

Pleurophthalma (plö-rof-thal'mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] A group of toxoglossate gastropods with the eyes at the external borders of the tentacles, comprising the families *Conidæ*, *Pleurotomidæ*, and *Cancellariidæ*.

pleuroplegia (plö-rō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + πλῆγή, a stroke. Cf. *hemiplegia*.] Absence of the power of conjugate movement of the eyes to the right or left, though convergence may be preserved.

pleuropneumonia (plö″rō-nū-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλεύρα, the side, + πνεύμων, lung: see *pleura*[1] and *pneumonia*.] **1.** A specific contagious disease, peculiar to cattle, affecting the lungs and the pleura, caused by an exceedingly minute micro-organism. It was recognized as far back as the eighteenth century, and now occurs in all the countries of western Europe, in the United States, in southern Africa, and in Australia. The losses which it causes are frequently enormous. The disease first appears in the interlobular tissue of the lungs, whence it invades the pleura and the lung-tissue proper. The latter becomes solidified, and dark-red in color, which varies in later stages. The interlobular tissue becomes thickened into broad yellowish or grayish bands, which give the cut surface of the lungs a peculiar marbled appearance. The disease may be limited to a single lobe or involve one entire lung. A lung becomes very heavy, weighing in some cases over fifty pounds. The disease appears after a period of incubation of from three to six weeks with a feeble cough, which grows more troublesome from week to week. There is slight fever, associated with partial cessation of rumination and milk-secretion. The back is arched and the head is stretched out horizontally during fits of coughing. After a period of from two to six weeks the animal may recover, or the disease may enter a second or acute stage, in which all the symptoms mentioned become greatly aggravated.

2. In *medicine*, pleurisy combined with pneumonia.

pleuropous (plö'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. πλευρά, the side, + ποῦς = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, having side supports: noting in the genera *Polyporus*, *Hydnum*, etc., those species which have the stipe or stem lateral instead of central.

Pleuroptera (plö-rop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, the side, + πτερόν, wing.] A group of mammals, containing such as the *Galeopithecidæ*, or so-called flying-lemurs (of the order *Insectivora*): so named from the lateral extension

of the skin, which forms a kind of parachute. See cut under *Galeopithecus*.

Pleuropygia (plö-rō-pij'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *πυγή*, the rump, buttocks.] A division of *Brachiopoda*, containing the inarticulate or lyopomatous members of that class: contrasted with *Apygia*: same as *Lyopomata*.

pleuropygial (plö-rō-pij'i-ąl), *a.* [< *Pleuropygia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pleuropygia*.

pleurorhizal (plö-rō-rī'zął), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the embryo with the radicle against one edge of the cotyledons—that is, with the cotyledons accumbent. *Gray*.

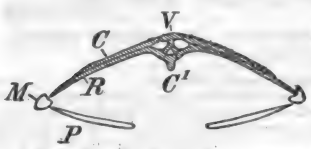
pleurorrhea, pleurorrhœa (plö-rō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the pleura, + *ῥοία*, a flow, flux.] Effusion into the pleural cavity.

Pleurosauridæ (plö-rō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct reptiles referred by some to the order *Rhynchocephalia*, and represented by the genus *Pleurosaurus*. They had an extremely elongated body with many presacral vertebræ, and a long narrow skull with slit-like nares. Their remains have been found in the Upper Jurassic rocks of Bavaria.

Pleurosaurus (plö-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An extinct genus of lizard-like reptiles, typical of the family *Pleurosauridæ*.

Pleurosigma (plö-rō-sig'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *σίγμα*, the letter Σ, *σ*, *ς*.] A genus of *Bacillarieæ*, containing species in which the valves show, with a good microscope, a series of lines, capable, under high powers and a favorable light, of resolution into dots, and therefore furnishing excellent tests for the power of a microscope.

Pleurospondylia (plö″rō-spon-dil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] One of the primary groups into which *Reptilia* are divisible. It is characterized by the immobility of the dorsal vertebræ upon one another, and of the ribs upon these vertebræ (and by the absence of transverse processes from all the vertebræ), this fixity being secured by the union of superficial bony plates into which the ribs and vertebræ pass, forming a carapace, and further carried out by the development, in the ventral walls of the thorax and abdomen, of dermal bones, usually nine in number, of which one is median and asymmetrical, the others lateral and paired, the whole forming a plastron. The group contains the single order *Chelonia* or *Testudinata*, and is alone contrasted with *Herpetospondylia*, *Perospondylia*, and *Suchospondylia* collectively, which together include all other *Reptilia*. See these words; also cuts under *Chelonia*, *Chelonidæ*, *carapace*, and *plastron*.



Trans-section of the Skeleton of *Chelone midas* in the dorsal region, showing the disposition of vertebra and ribs, forming the carapace, and characteristic of *Pleurospondylia*. C^1, centrum of a vertebra; *V*, expanded neural plate; *R*, a rib; *C*, expanded costal plate; *M*, marginal plate; *P*, a lateral element of the plastron.

pleurospondylian (plö″rō-spon-dil'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pleurospondylia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the ribs fixed immovably upon the vertebræ; belonging to the *Pleurospondylia*, as a turtle or tortoise; chelonian; testudinate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pleurospondylia*, as a turtle or tortoise.

pleurosteal (plö-ros'tē-ąl), *a.* [< *pleuroste-on* + *-al*.] Lateral and costiferous, as a part of a bird's sternum; pertaining to the pleurosteon.

pleurosteon (plö-ros'tē-on), *n.*; pl. *pleurostea* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] In *ornith.*, the anterior lateral piece of the breast-bone; that element of the sternum which forms the costal process and with which ribs articulate: distinguished from *lophosteon*, *coracosteon*, and *metosteon*. See cuts under *carinate* and *epipleura*.

Pleurosternidæ (plö-rō-stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurosternum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous turtles, represented by the genus *Pleurosternum*. The plastron had a mesoplastral bone and an intergular shield, and the entoplastron was rhomboidal. The species lived during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods.

Pleurosternum (plö-rō-stėr'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, rib, + *στέρνον*, the chest.] A genus of extinct turtles, typical of the family *Pleurosternidæ*.

pleurosthotonos (plö-ros-thot'ō-nos), *n.* Same as *pleurothotonos*.

pleurostict (plö'rō-stikt), *a.* [< NL. *pleurostictus*, < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *στικτός*, verbal adj. of *στίζειν*, prick, stab: see *stigma*.] In *entom.*, having the abdominal spiracles pleural, or situated on the dorsal part of the ventral segments; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pleurosticta*: opposed to *laparostict*.

Dr. Horn exhibited seven species of Pleocoma from California, of which three were new, and supported the views of the late Dr. Le Conte of the position of this genus, which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a *Pleurostict* Lamellicorn. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 951.

Pleurosticta (plö-rō-stik'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pleurostictus*: see *pleurostict*.] In *entom.*, one of the two main divisions of the family *Scarabæidæ*, including those forms which have the abdominal spiracles (except the anterior ones) situated in the dorsal part of the abdominal segments, forming rows which diverge strongly, and with the last spiracle usually visible behind the elytra. The ligula is always connate with the mentum, and the larvæ have the lobes of the maxillæ connate. The other main division is *Laparosticta*. Also *Pleurostictica*.

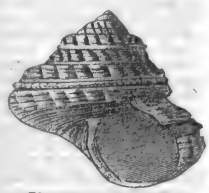

Pleurotoma babylonica.

pleurothotonic (plö-rō-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *pleurothoton-os* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with pleurothotonos.

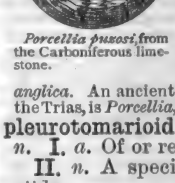
pleurothotonos (plö-rō-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόθεν*, from the side (< *πλευρά*, the side, + *-θεν*, from, an adverbial suffix), + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone*.] Tonic spasm in which the body is bent sidewise: correlated with *emprosthotonos* and *opisthotonos*.

Pleurotoma (plö-rot'ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pleurotomidæ*: so called from the notch or slit in the outer lip of the aperture. Formerly the name was used for all the members of the family, but it is now restricted to forms more or less like *P. babylonica*.

Pleurotomaria (plö″rō-tō-mā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Defrance, 1826), < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τομάριον*, prop. dim. of *τόμος*, a cut, slice, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The typical genus of *Pleurotomariidæ*.


Pleurotomaria anglica, from the Lias.

Pleurotomariidæ (plö-rō-tom-ą-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurotomaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosobranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleurotomaria*. The animal has the muzzle simple; there is no frontal veil, the tentacles are simple, and the eyes on pedicels exterior to their bases; two nearly symmetrical gills are developed, and lateral fringes, but no cirri, project from the sides; the shell is trochiform, and has a deep slit in the outer lip, leaving a fasciole on the completed whorls; the operculum is horny and multispiral or subspiral. Five living species, inhabiting deep tropical seas, are known, and many extinct species, ranging from the Silurian epoch upward, as the Liassic *Pleurotomaria anglica*. An ancient genus, ranging from the Devonian to the Trias, is *Porcellia*, of which a typical species is *P. puzosi*.


Porcellia puzosi, from the Carboniferous limestone.

pleurotomarioid (plö″rō-tō-mā'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Pleurotomariidæ*.

II. *n.* A species of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*.

Pleurotomidæ (plö-rō-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurotoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleurotoma*. Most of them have the shell spindle-shaped, with a prolonged canaliculate aperture notched near the suture. It contains about 500 species, sometimes known as *fissure-shells*. See cuts under *Lachesis* and *Pleurotoma*.

pleurotomine (plö-rot'ō-min), *a.* [< *Pleurotoma* + *-ine*[1].] Of or related to shells of the genus *Pleurotoma*.

pleurotomoid (plö-rot'ō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pleurotoma* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Pleurotomidæ*.

II. *n.* A shell of the family *Pleurotomidæ*.

pleurotransversalis (plö-rō-trans-vėr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *pleurotransversales* (-lēz). [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the pleura, + NL. *transversalis*, q. v.] An anomalous muscular slip arising from the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra, and inserted into the top of the pleural sac.

pleurotribe (plö'rō-trīb), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the side: said of certain zygomorphic flowers, especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged or turned as to strike the visiting insect on the side. Such flowers are especially adapted to bees. *Phaseolus*, *Lathyrus sylvestris*, and *Polygala myrtifolia* are examples. Compare *nototribe* and *sternotribe*.

pleurotropous (plö-rot'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, having the faces flat: noting the stems of certain species of *Selaginella*. Compare *goniotropous*.

pleurovisceral (plö-rō-vis'ę-rąl), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + L. *viscera*, the internal organs: see *visceral*.] Pertaining to the side of the body and to viscera: specifically said of the connecting cord or loop between a pleural and a visceral nervous ganglion of an invertebrate, as a mollusk. Also *visceropleural*.

plevin† (plev'in), *n.* [Also *plevine*, < ME. **plevine*, < OF. *plevine*, *plevigne*, *pleuvine*, *plevene* (ML. *plevina*, *pleuvina*, *pluvina*), a pledge, warrant, assurance, < *plevir*, *pleivir*, *pleuvir*, *pluvir*, also *plever*, *pluver* = Pr. *plevir* (ML. reflex *plevire*, *plivire*), promise, engage, pledge, give in pledge, warrant, < L. *præbere*, proffer, offer, give (*præbere fidem*, give a pledge): see *prebend*. Cf. *pledge* and *replevin*, *replevy*.] In *law*, a warrant or an assurance.

plex (pleks), *v. i.* [< *plexus*.] To form a plexus.

plexal (plek'sąl), *a.* [< *plex-us* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a plexus.

plexed (plekst), *a.* [< L. *plexus*, plaited (see *plexus*), + *-ed*[2].] Plaited, netted, or made plexiform; plexiform.

plexiform (plek'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *plexus*, a twining, plaiting (see *plexus*), + *forma*, form.] **1.** In the form of network; complicated. *Quincy*.—**2.** In *anat.*, specifically, formed into a plexus, as nerves; plaited: plexed.

pleximeter, plexometer (plek-sim'e-tėr, plek-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πλῆξις*, percussion (< *πλήσσειν*, strike: see *plague*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *med.*, an elongated plate, composed of ivory, india-rubber, or some similar substance, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in length, placed in contact with the body, commonly on the chest or abdomen, and struck with the percussion-hammer, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion. Also *plessimeter*, *plegometer*.

pleximetric (plek-si-met'rik), *a.* [< *pleximeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pleximeter or its use.

plexometer, *n.* See *pleximeter*.

plexor (plek'sor), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πλῆξις*, percussion, < *πλήσσειν*, strike: see *plague*.] That which strikes in percussion; a percussion-hammer.

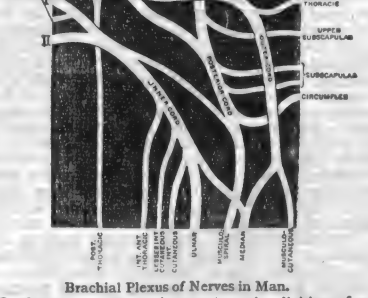
plexure (plek'shūr), *n.* [< L. as if **plexura* (ML. ?), < *plectere*, pp. *plexus*, interweave: see *plexus*.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is woven together.

plexus (plek'sus), *n.* [< L. *plexus*, an interweaving, twining, plaiting, < *plectere*, pp. *plexus*, interweave, twine, plait: see *plait*.] **1.** A network; any collection of intimately coherent parts, as of an argument.

Antecedent and consequent relations are therefore not merely linear, but constitute a *plexus*; and this *plexus* pervades nature. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 286.

A perfect *plexus* of ideas that mutually support and interpret one another. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 55.

2. In *anat.*, an interlacing of nerves, vessels, or fibers; a net-like arrangement of parts, or the parts so disposed: especially said of certain delicate vascular membranes chiefly composed



Brachial Plexus of Nerves in Man.

V, VI, VII, I, II, the five main roots (anterior divisions of cervical and dorsal spinal nerves) of the plexus; other cords and continuations of the plexus are named in the figure.

of minute anastomosing blood-vessels, as the choroid plexus, and of similar arrangements of nerves of the spinal and sympathetic systems. —3. In *math.*, a system of one-fold relations. —**Aortic plexus**, the network of sympathetic nerves on the side and front of the abdominal aorta, between the origins of the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries. Also called *intermesenteric plexus*.—**Auerbach's plexus**, an extensive gangliated plexus of nerves lying between the longitudinal and the circular layer of the small intestine. Also called *myenteric plexus*.—**Axillary plexus**. Same as *brachial plexus*.—**Basilar plexus**. Same as *transverse sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—**Brachial plexus**. See *brachial*.—**Cardiac plexus**, one of the three great prevertebral plexuses of the sympathetic, situated in the upper thoracic region in front, and between the aorta and the pulmonary artery, where these vessels are in contact. It receives the cardiac branches from the cervical ganglia and those of the vagus nerves, and gives off the nerves which supply the heart, together with some smaller branches which contribute to the nervous supply of the lungs. That division (the smaller) which lies in the concavity of the arch of the aorta is called the *superficial cardiac plexus*, while the *deep cardiac plexus* is placed behind the arch of the aorta, between it and the end of the trachea.—**Carotid plexus**. See *carotid*.—**Caudal plexus**. Same as *coccygeal plexus*.—**Cavernous plexus**. (*a*) The continuation of the carotid plexus in the cavernous sinus. (*b*) The continuation of the prostatic plexus, supplying the erectile tissue of the penis. Also called *cavernous nerves*.—**Cervical plexus**, the network of nerves formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves, giving off numerous nerves to the head, neck, and chest, and the phrenic nerve to the diaphragm. A similar plexing of posterior divisions of the three upper cervical nerves is known as the *posterior cervical plexus*.—**Choroid plexuses**. See *choroid*.—**Ciliary plexus**, a fine gangliated network formed from the ciliary nerves, spread over the choroid, and within the ciliary muscle, from which the nerves of the cornea, of the ciliary muscle, and of the iris are derived.—**Coccygeal plexus**, the connection formed between the anterior divisions of the fourth and fifth sacral and first coccygeal nerves.—**Cœliac plexus**, the sympathetic plexus of the cœliac artery, continued from the solar plexus, and dividing into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic plexuses.—**Colic plexuses**, divisions of the superior and inferior mesenteric plexuses accompanying the colic arteries.—**Coronary plexus**. (*a*) One of two plexuses, right and left, derived from the cardiac plexus, and accompanying the respective coronary arteries. (*b*) Same as *gastric plexus* (*b*).—**Cystic plexus**, a secondary plexus of the hepatic, to the gall-bladder.—**Deep jugular plexus**, a plexus of lymphatic vessels extending along the internal jugular vein to the base of the cranium.—**Deferential plexus**, the continuation of the vesical plexus upon the vasa deferentia and the seminal vesicles.—**Diaphragmatic plexus**, the phrenic plexus.—**Dorsispinal plexus**, a network of veins investing the arches of the vertebræ, and receiving branches from the contiguous muscles and skin of the back.—**Epigastric plexus**, the solar plexus, or solariplex.—**Esophageal plexus**, plexiform branches of the pneumogastric nerve on the esophagus. Also called *plexus gulæ*.—**Gastric plexus**. (*a*) One of two plexuses, anterior and posterior, formed by the left and right vagus nerves respectively. (*b*) A secondary plexus of the cœliac, accompanying the gastric artery. Also called *coronary plexus*.—**Gastro-epiploic plexuses**, secondary plexuses of the hepatic and splenic, accompanying the gastro-epiploic arteries. —**Hemorrhoidal plexus**. (*a*) A plexus of fine nerves derived from the pelvic, vesical, and inferior hemorrhoidal plexuses, penetrating the coats of the rectum. (*b*) A large and copiously anastomosing network of veins in the lower wall of the rectum, beneath the mucous coat, from which the hemorrhoidal veins proceed.—**Hepatic plexus**, the largest division of the cœliac plexus, accompanying the hepatic artery in the substance of the liver. —**Hypogastric plexus**, an intricate sympathetic plexus, formed by the prolongation of the aortic plexus on each side, lying in the interval of the common iliac arteries, invested by a sheath of areolar tissue. It divides into two parts below, one on each side of the pelvic viscera, forming the pelvic plexuses. Also called *superior hypogastric plexus*. —**Ileocolic plexus**, the division of the superior mesenteric plexus accompanying the ileocolic artery.—**Inferior dental plexus**, a plexus formed by the communications of the branches of the inferior dental nerve within the lower jaw.—**Inferior hypogastric plexus**. Same as *pelvic plexus*.—**Inferior mesenteric plexus**, a sympathetic plexus derived from the left lateral part of the aortic plexus, and surrounding the artery of the same name.—**Infra-orbital plexus**, a plexus formed by the union of the labial branches of the superior maxillary nerve with branches of the facial nerve.—**Interepithelial plexus**, the fine network of nerves among the cells of the epithelium of the cornea.—**Intermesenteric plexus**. Same as *aortic plexus*.—**Intermuscular plexuses**, gangliated nerve-plexuses in the substance of organs having unstriated muscle-fibers.—**Intraspinal plexus**, an irregular network of veins investing the spinal canal, emptying into the intercostal, lumbar, vertebral, and lateral sacral veins. —**Ischiatic plexus**, the upper part of the sacral plexus. —**Lumbar plexus**. See *lumbar*[1].—**Meissner's plexus**, the gangliated plexus of the submucous layer of the small intestine, formed by branches derived from Auerbach's plexus.—**Meningeal plexus**, the continuation of the carotid plexus upon the middle meningeal artery.—**Mesenteric plexus**, the sympathetic plexus accompanying a mesenteric artery. The superior is derived from the great solar plexus; the inferior chiefly from the aortic plexus.—**Myenteric plexus**. Same as *Auerbach's plexus*. —**Obturator plexus**, the plexus of veins surrounding the obturator foramen.—**Ophthalmic plexus**, the continuation of the cavernous plexus on the ophthalmic artery.—**Ovarian plexus**. See *pampiniform plexus*.—**Pampiniform, pancreatic, patellar, pelvic plexus**. See the adjectives.—**Pancreaticoduodenal plexus**, a secondary plexus of the hepatic, accompanying the superior pancreaticoduodenal artery.—**Parotid plexus**, the anastomoses formed by loops of the seventh nerve on the side of the face. Also called *plexus* or *pes anserinus*.—**Pharyngeal plexus**. See *pharyngeal*.—**Phrenic plexus**, the sympathetic plexus which accompanies the phrenic artery to the diaphragm, arising from the semilunar ganglion.—**Plexus anserinus**. Same as *parotid plexus*.—**Plexus anserinus nervi mediani**, the bundles from the eighth cervical nerve that go to form the median nerve.—**Plexus brachialis**, the brachial plexus.—**Plexus cervicalis**, the cervical plexus.—**Plexus choroideus**, the choroid plexus of a lateral ventricle.—**Plexus choroideus inferior**, the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.—**Plexus choroideus medius**, the choroid plexus of the third ventricle. —**Plexus choroideus ventriculi lateralis**, the choroid plexus of a lateral ventricle.—**Plexus choroideus ventriculi quarti**, the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle. —**Plexus choroideus ventriculi tertii**, the choroid plexus of the third ventricle.—**Plexus ganglioformis**, the lower ganglion, or ganglion of the trunk, of the vagus nerve.—**Plexus gulæ**. Same as *esophageal plexus*.—**Plexus lumbalis**, the lumbar plexus.—**Plexus nodosus**, the ganglion of the trunk of the vagus.—**Plexus patellæ**, the plexiform network of the kneepan, formed by cutaneous nerves, especially the long saphenous.—**Plexus sacralis**, the sacral plexus.—**Plexus submucosus**. Same as *Meissner's plexus*.—**Posterior cervical plexus**, a plexus often formed by the internal branches of the posterior divisions of the first three cervical nerves.—**Prevertebral plexuses**, the three large median plexuses formed by the two sympathetic nerves, situated in front of the spine, in the cavity of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, and respectively known as the *cardiac*, *solar*, and *hypogastric plexuses*.—**Prostatic plexus**. (*a*) The continuation of the vesical plexus supplying the prostate body. (*b*) A plexus of veins surrounding the base of the prostate, formed mainly from the dorsal veins of the penis.—**Pterygoid plexus**, a close network of veins covering both surfaces of the external pterygoid muscle, receiving tributaries mostly corresponding to the branches of the internal maxillary artery, and emptying into the internal maxillary vein.—**Pudendal plexus**. (*a*) A close net of large veins occupying the upper part of the pubic arch, between the layers of the triangular ligament, and mainly derived from the dorsal veins of the penis or clitoris. (*b*) The lower section of the sacral plexus (*a*).—**Pulmonary plexuses**, the two plexuses, the anterior and posterior, formed by branches of the vagus and sympathetic on the front and back side respectively of each lung at its root.—**Pyloric plexus**, a secondary plexus of the hepatic, accompanying the pyloric artery.—**Renal plexus**, a plexus formed of nerves from the semilunar ganglion, the solar and aortic plexuses, and the smallest splanchnic nerve, accompanying the renal artery and terminating in the substance of the kidney.—**Sacral plexus**. (*a*) A plexus formed by the union of the lumbosacral cord and anterior divisions of the three upper sacral nerves, together with a portion of that of the fourth. Its branches of distribution are the superior and inferior gluteal, great and small sciatic, pudic, and muscular. (*b*) A plexus of veins in the back of the pelvis, tributary to the middle sacral vein.—**Sacrococcygeal plexus**, the series of loops formed by the anastomoses of the external branches of the posterior divisions of the first three sacral nerves, the fourth and fifth posterior sacrals, and the posterior coccygeal.—**Santorinian plexus**, the pudendal plexus of veins.—**Solar plexus**, the largest of the three great sympathetic plexuses, situated at the upper part of the abdomen, behind the stomach, and in front of the aorta. It consists of an intricate network of nerves, associated with ganglia, receiving the upper splanchnic nerves and some branches of the vagus, and giving off numerous branches which accompany the arteries to the principal viscera of the abdomen, constituting secondary plexuses. Its two principal masses, right and left, are known, from their form, as the *semilunar ganglia*. Also called *epigastric plexus*, *solar ganglion*.—**Spermatic plexus**. (*a*) A small plexus, derived from the renal and aortic plexuses, accompanying the artery to the testis in the male, to the ovary and uterus in the female. (*b*) Same as *pampiniform plexus*.—**Spiral plexus**, the plexiform arrangement assumed in the spiral lamina by the nerve-filaments given off from the spiral ganglion of the cochlea.—**Splenic plexus**, one of the divisions of the cœliac plexus, accompanying the splenic artery into the substance of the spleen.—**Subepithelial plexus**, the delicate network, formed by the terminal filaments of the ciliary nerves, ramifying on the basement membrane of the ectocornea, or surface of the cornea proper, beneath the epithelium.—**Superficial jugular plexus**, lymphatic tributaries to the jugular trunk from the occipital, ear, and temporal regions. —**Superior dental plexus**, the series of loops formed by branches of the dental nerves of the upper jaw, from which the filaments given to the teeth are derived.—**Suprarenal plexus**, a secondary plexus derived from the solar plexus, terminating in the suprarenal body, and receiving branches from one of the splanchnic nerves.—**Tonsilar plexus**, a plexus formed around the tonsil by the tonsilar branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Triangular plexus**, the plexiform arrangement assumed by the bundles of fibers of the sensory root of the fifth nerve before ending in the Gasserian ganglion.—**Tympanic plexus**, a plexus formed by the branches of the tympanic nerve, in union with others from the facial and sympathetic, in the mucous lining of the middle ear.—**Uterine plexus**. (*a*) A plexus derived from the pelvic plexus, passing through the broad ligament with the uterine artery to be distributed to the uterus. (*b*) Venous channels at the sides of the uterus, and in the broad ligaments, emptying into the ovarian veins.—**Vaginal plexus**, a network of veins surrounding the vagina, especially in its lower part.—**Venous plexus**, an anastomosing set of veins, forming a network. There are several such, as the ovarian, pampiniform, pharyngeal, prostatic, pterygoid, spermatic, uterine, and vaginal.—**Vertebral plexus**, the sympathetic plexus on the vertebral artery, joined by filaments from the lower cervical nerves.—**Vesical plexus**. (*a*) A plexus of veins surrounding the muscular coat of the bladder. (*b*) A plexus derived from the pelvic plexus, distributed to the lower part and side of the bladder, the prostate, and the seminal vesicle.—**Vesicovaginal plexus**, a plexus derived from the pelvic plexus, distributed to the vagina and bladder.—**Vidian plexus**, the plexus formed by the Vidian nerve about the Vidian artery.

pleyt, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *play*[1].

pleynt, pleynet. Obsolete forms of *plain*[1], *plain*[2], *plain*[3].

pliability (plī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *pliable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being pliable; flexibility; pliableness.

Sweet *pliability* of man's spirit, that can at once surrender itself to illusions which cheat expectation and sorrow of their weary moments!

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 84.

Pliability in politics, if accompanied by honesty, is a virtue. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 577.

pliable (plī′a-bl), *a.* [< F. *pliable* = Pr. *plicable*, flexible, pliant, pliable, < L. as if **plicabilis*, that can be bent, < *plicare*, fold, bend: see *ply*.] 1. Easy to be bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without rupture; flexible: as, willow is a *pliable* plant.

The younger they are when they begin with that art [music], the more *pliable* and nimble their fingers are touching the instrument. *Sharp*, Works, VI. viii.

2. Flexible in disposition; easy to be bent, inclined, or persuaded; readily yielding to influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline.

At the last, having found the citys *plyable* to theyr desyer, they bounde the one to another by othe, and wrought sure wyth hostages and money. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 146.

So is the heart of some men; when smitten by God it seems soft and *pliable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xii.

Since I was of understanding to know we knew nothing, my reason hath been more *pliable* to the will of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 10.

=Syn. 1. Pliant, supple.—2. Compliant, yielding, tractable.

pliableness (plī′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; the quality of yielding readily to force or to moral influence; pliability: as, the *pliableness* of a plant; *pliableness* of disposition.

The chosen vessel hath by his example taught me this charitable and holy *pliablenesse*. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii. 5.

Compare . . . the ingenuous *pliableness* to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and untainted out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in most sorts of sin that is to be found in an aged sinner. *South*, Sermons.

pliably (plī′a-bli), *adv.* In a pliable manner; yieldingly; compliantly.

This worthy Doctor [George Morley] . . . was . . . not of the number of those lukewarm irreligious Temporizers who had learn'd *pliably* to tack about, as still to be ready to receive whatever revolution and turn of affairs should happen. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 771.

pliancy (plī′an-si), *n.* [< *plian*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The quality of being pliant, or easily bent or inclined in any desired direction; readiness to be persuaded or influenced: as, the *pliancy* of a rod; *pliancy* of disposition.

To be overlooked for want of political *pliancy* is a circumstance I need not blush to own. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 305.

Avaunt all specious *pliancy* of mind
In men of low degree, all smooth pretence!
I better like a blunt indifference.
Wordsworth, A High-Minded Spaniard.

Jane, you please me, and you master me—you seem to submit, and I like the sense of *pliancy* you impart. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Insolence had taken the place of *pliancy*, and the former slave now applied the chain and whip to his master. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 158.

There was in Bacon an invariable *pliancy* in the presence of great persons which disqualified him for the task of giving wise and effectual counsel. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 21.

pliant (plī′ant), *a.* [< ME. *plyaunt*, < OF. *pliant*, *pleiant*, *ploiant*, F. *pliant*, flexible, supple, pliant, folding, < L. *plican*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *plicare* (> F. *plier*), fold: see *ply*.] 1. Capable of being easily bent; flexible; supple; limber; lithe: as, a *pliant* twig.

So *pliant* were
His goodly timber'd Limbs, and yet so stout,
That wax and steel seem'd kindly marry'd there.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 61.

Me of a *pliant* metall you shall finde;
See then you cast and shape me to your minde.
Heywood, Dialogues.

Who foremost now delight to cleave
With *pliant* arm thy glassy wave?
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

A well organized and very *pliant* hand may determine to occupations requiring manual dexterity. *Beddoes*, Mathematical Evidence, note.

Pliant as a wand of willow. *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, vi.

Paint that figure's *pliant* grace. *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, i.

2. Easily bent or inclined to any particular course; readily influenced for good or evil; easy to be persuaded; yielding.

I . . .
Took once a *pliant* hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 151.

No man has his servant more obsequious and *pliant*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Whatsoever creates fear . . . is apt to entender the spirit, and make it devout and *pliant* to any part of duty.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7.

His *pliant* soul gave way to all things base,
He knew no shame, he dreaded no disgrace.
Crabbe, Works, I. 63.

pliantly (plī′ant-li), *adv.* In a pliant manner; flexibly; yieldingly.

pliantness (plī′ant-nes), *n.* The quality of being pliant; flexibility.

plica (plī′kạ), *n.*; pl. *plicæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a matted, filthy condition of the hair, from disease. Also called *plica polonica*, *helosis*, and *trichosis*.—2. In *bot.*, a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others of the same sort, the whole forming an entangled mass.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a fold or folding of a part.—4. In *entom.*, a prominent ridge or carina, often turned over or inclined to one side, so that it appears like a fold; specifically, a longitudinal ridge on the internal surface of each elytron, near the outer edge; an elytral ridge, found in certain *Coleoptera*.—5. In *herpet.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of American iguanoid lizards: named from the folds of skin on the sides. *J. E. Gray*. (*b*) A lizard of this genus: as, the dotted *plica*, *P. punctata*.—6. In *mensural music*: (*a*) A kind of grace-note. (*b*) A kind of ligature. (*c*) The stem or tail of a note.—**Elytral plica.** See def. 4, and *elytral*.—**Plica alaris**, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The feathered fold of skin on the fore border of the wing which occupies the reëntrant angle made by the bones of the upper arm and forearm, stretching from the shoulder to the wrist. (*b*) The bend or flexure of the wing at the carpal joint. [Rare.]—**Plicæ adiposæ.** Same as *alar ligaments* (which see, under *alar*).—**Plicæ rectovesicales.** Same as *plicæ semilunares Douglasii*.—**Plicæ semilunares Douglasii**, two folds of the peritoneum between the rectum and the bladder. See cut under *peritoneum*.—**Plica gubernatrix**, that peritoneal fold which is in relation with the gubernaculum testis.—**Plica interdigitalis**, in *ornith.*, the webbing or palmation of the toes; the palama.—**Plica primitiva**, in *embryol.*, the primitive fold; either lip of the primitive furrow of the early embryo of a vertebrate.—**Plica semilunaris**, in *human anat.*, a fold of conjunctival mucous membrane at the inner corner of the eye: the rudiment of a nictitating membrane or third eyelid. See cut under *eye*[1].

Plicacea (plī-kā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *plica*, a fold, + *-acea*.] In *conch.*, a family of trachelipod gastropods, having the columella plaited, and containing the genera *Tornatella* and *Pyramidella*. *Latreille*, 1825.

plical (plī′kạl), *a.* [< *plica* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to plica.

Plicaria (plī-kā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *plica*, a fold, + *-aria*.] In *conch.*, same as *Cancellaria*. *Fabricius*, 1823.

plicata (plī-kā′tạ), *n.*; pl. *plicatæ* (-tē). [ML., fem. of L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the folded chasuble worn at certain penitential seasons by the deacon and subdeacon, or by a priest when officiating as deacon. *McClintock and Strong*.

plicate (plī′kāt), *a.* [< L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold, bend, lay or wind together, double up. see *ply*.] 1. In *bot.*, folded like a fan; plaited: as, a *plicate* leaf.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, plaited, plexed, or folded; formed into a plication.—3. In *entom.*, having parallel raised lines which are sharply cut on one side, but on the other descend gradually to the next line, as a surface; plaited or folded.


Plicate Leaf of *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

Also *plicative*, *plicated*.—**Plicate elytra**, elytra having two or three conspicuous longitudinal folds or furrows, as in the coleopterous family *Pselaphidæ*.—**Plicate wings**, in *entom.*, same as *folded wings* (which see, under *fold*[1]).

plicated (plī′kā-ted), *a.* [< *plicate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *plicate*.

plicately (plī′kāt-li), *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner; so as to be or make a plication.

plicatile (plik′a-til), *a.* [< L. *plicatilis*, that may be folded together, < *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1†. Capable of being folded or interwoven; pliable.

Motion of the *plicatile* fibers or subtil threds of which the brain consists.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., x.

2. In *entom.*, folding lengthwise in repose, as the wings of a wasp.

plication (plī-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **plicatio(n-)*, a folding, < L. *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] 1. The act or process of folding, or the state of being put in folds; a folding or putting in folds, as duplication or triplication. Also *plicature*.

The peculiar surface-marking . . . consists in a strongly marked ridge-and-furrow *plication* of the shelly wall.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 487.

2. That which is plicated; a plica or fold. Also *plicature*.

Why the deuce should you not be sitting precisely opposite to me at this moment, . . . thy juridical brow expanding its *plications*, as a pun rose in your fancy?
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter i.

3. In *geol.*, a bending of the strata; a fold or folding.

In Western Europe the prevalent lines along which terrestrial *plications* took place during Palæozoic time were certainly from S. W. or S.S.W. to N.E. or N.N.E.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 270.

plicative (plik′a-tiv), *a.* [< *plicate* + *-ive*.] Same as *plicate*.

plicatopapillose (plī-kā-tō-pap′i-lōs), *a.* [< L. *plicatus*, plicate, + NL. *papillosus*, papillose.] In *entom.*, plicate and papillose; forming a series of elevations and depressions resembling folds, as the papillose surfaces of certain larvæ.

plicator (plī-kā′tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **plicator* (cf. L. fem. *plicatrix*), a folder (ML. *plicator*, a collector of taxes), < L. *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] A device for forming a fold or plait: an attachment to some forms of sewing-machine, etc.

Plicatula (plī-kat′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*, *ply*.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Spondylidæ*, having the shell irregular, attached by the umbo of the right valve, which is plicate, the cartilage internal, and the hinge-teeth two in each valve.


Plicatula cristata.

plicatulate (plī-kat′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **plicatulus*, dim. of L. *plicatus*, folded: see *plicate*.] In *bot.*, minutely plicate.

plicature (plik′ạ-tūr), *n.* [< L. *plicatura*, a folding, < *plicare*, pp. *plicatus*, fold: see *plicate*.] Same as *plication*, 1, 2.

The many *plicatures* so closely prest.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 18.

plicidentine (plis-i-den′tin), *n.* [< NL. *plica*, a fold, + E. *dentine*.] Plicated or folded dentine; a kind of dentine which is folded on a series of vertical plates, causing the surface of the tooth to be fluted. *Brande and Cox*.

pliciferous (plī-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *plica*, a fold, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Provided with folds or plicæ: specifically, in entomology, said of those elytra which have an internal plica or ridge.—**Pliciferous Coleoptera**, those *Coleoptera* which have pliciferous elytra.

pliciform (plis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *plica*, a fold, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, plait-like; having the form of a plait or fold.

Plicipennes (plis-i-pen′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *plica*, a fold, + L. *penna*, a feather.] In Latreille's classification, the third family of neuropterous insects; the caddis-flies. It corresponds to the *Phryganeidæ* in a broad sense, or the *Trichoptera* of Leach. Also *Plicipennia*.

plicipennine (plis-i-pen′in), *a.* Belonging to the *Plicipennes*.

Plictolophinæ (plik-tol-ō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plictolophus* + *-inæ*.] Cockatoos as a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*: same as *Cacatuinæ*.

Plictolophus (plik-tol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Plyctolophus* (Vieillot, 1816), later *Plectolophus* (Bourjot St. Hilaire, 1837–8), *Pluctolophus* (Nitzsch, 1840), *Plissolophus* (C. W. L. Gloger, 1842), and *Plictolophus* (Otto Finsch, 1867), < Gr. **πλικτός*, assumed verbal adj. of *πλίσσειν*, cross one's leg in walking, stride, + *λόφος*, a crest.] A genus of cockatoos: same as *Cacatua*.

pliet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *ply*.

plié (plē-ā′), *a.* [F. *plié*, bent, pp. of *plier*, bend: see *ply*, *plicate*.] In *her.*, same as *close*[2]: said of a bird.

plier (plī′ėr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *plyer* (cf. *crier*, *flier*, *trier*); < *ply* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which plies.—2. *pl.* In *fort.*, a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.—3. *pl.* Small pincers with long jaws, adapted for handling small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire. See cut under *nipper*.—**Saw-set pliers**, a form of adjustable pliers sometimes used in place of the saw-set for bending the teeth of saws.

plif (plif), *n.* A dialectal form of *plow*. *Halliwell*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

pliform† (plī′fôrm), *a.* [Prop. **plyform*; < *ply* + *form*.] In the form of a fold or doubling. *Pennant*.

plight[1] (plīt), *n.* [< ME. *plight*, *plyght*, *pligt*, *pliht*, danger, pledge, < AS. *pliht*, danger, damage, = OFries. *plicht*, danger; cf. OFries. *plicht*, care, concern, = MD. *plicht*, *plecht*, duty, debt, D. *pligt*, duty, = MLG. LG. *plicht* = OHG. *phliht*, *fliht*, MHG. *pfliht*, *phliht*, friendly care, concern, service, duty, G. *pflicht*, duty, = Sw. Dan. *pligt* (< LG. ?), duty; with abstract formative *-t*, from the verb found in the rare AS. **pléon*, *plión* (a strong verb, pret. *pleah*, *plēh*), expose to danger, risk (whence also *pleoh*, *plioh*, contr. *pleó*, *plió* = OFries. *plē*, *plī*, danger), or in the related weak verb, OS. *plegan*, promise, pledge, = OFries. *plegia*, *pligia*, be wont, = MD. *pleghen*, be wont, practise, take care of, D. *plegen*, pledge, be wont, = MLG. *plegen* = OHG. *pflegan*, *phlegan*, *phlekan*, *plegan*, MHG. *phlegen*, *pflegen*, G. *pflegen*, promise or engage to do, take care of, keep, be accustomed (etc.), = Sw. *pläga* = Dan. *pleje*, be wont, = AS. *plegan*, *plegian*, play, orig. be in active motion: see *play*[1]. The OF. *plevir*, pledge, cannot be from the Teut. (OS. *plegan*, etc.), but is to be referred, with the OF. *pleige*, ML. *plegium*, etc. (whence E. *pledge*), to the L. *præbere*, proffer, give: see *plevin*, *pledge*. The word *plight*[1] has been confused with *plight*[2], state, condition: see *plight*[2].] 1†. Peril; danger; harm; damage.

He [hath] mi lond with mikel onrith,
With michel wrong, with mikel *plith*,
For I ne misdede him nevere nouth,
And havede me to sorwe brouth.
Havelok (1370). (*Halliwell.*)

2. A solemn promise or engagement concerning a matter of serious personal moment; solemn assurance or pledge.

That lord whose hand must take my *plight* shall carry
Half my love with him. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 103.

So these young hearts, not knowing that they loved,
Not she at least, nor conscious of a bar
Between them, nor by *plight* or broken ring
Bound . . . *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

In plight†, under promise or pledge.

Thus they justtyd tylle hyt was nyght,
Then they departyd *in plyght*,
They had nede to reste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

plight[1] (plīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *plighten*, *plyghten*, *pligten*, *plygten*, *plihten*, pledge, < AS. *plihtan*, imperil, bring danger upon; = D. *ver-pligten*, *ver-plichten* = MLG. *plichten* = MHG. *pflihten*, *phlihten*, G. *bei-pflichten*, *ver-pflichten* = Sw. *bepligta*, *för-pligta* = Dan. *for-pligte*, *til-pligte*, pledge, engage, bind; from the noun.] To engage by solemn promise; pledge; engage or bind one's self by pledging: as, to *plight* one's hand, word, honor, faith, truth, vows, etc.

Ye woot right wel what ye bihighten me,
And in myn hand your trouthe *plighten* ye
To love me best. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 600.

Pylgrimis and palmers *plyghten* hem to-gederes,
To seche seint Iame and seyntys of rome.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 47.

And for to put hir out of fere,
He swore, and hath his trouth *plight*
To be for ever his owne knight.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Dearer is love then life, and fame then gold;
But dearer then them both your faith once *plighted* hold.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 63.

By this fair fount hath many a shepherd sworn,
And given away his freedom, many a troth
Been *plight*. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

Have we not *plighted* each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both?
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 291.

=**Syn.** *Pledge*, *Plight*. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honor, etc. *Plight* is now chiefly poetic or rhetorical; to *plight* honor is, as it were, to deposit it in *pledge* for the performance of an act—not often for the truth of a statement—to be forfeited if the act is not performed.

plight[2] (plīt), *n.* [An erroneous spelling, due to confusion with *plight*[1], of *plite*[1], < ME. *plite*, *plyte*, *plit*, state, condition, < OF. *plite*, *pliste*, condition, < ML. **plicita*, prop. fem. of L. *plicitus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *plight*[3].] Condition; position; state; situation; predicament.

Certes I not how,
Ne when, allas, I shal the tyme se,
That in this *plit* I may ben eft with yow.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1480.

When Paris persayuit the *plit* of his brother,
How he was dolfully ded, and drawen in the ost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10363.

Never knight I saw in such misseeming *plight*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 23.

For-thy appease your griefe and heavy *plight*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 14.

Some stone horses came over in good *plight*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 34.

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender than you are.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 172.

I am lately arrived in Holland in a good *Plight* of Health.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 7.

We continued here three weeks in this dismal *plight*.
Addison, Frozen Words.

In piteous *plight* he knock'd at George's gate,
And begg'd for aid, as he described his state.
Crabbe, Works, I. 126.

In particular—(*a*) A bad condition or state; a distressed or distressing condition or predicament; misfortune.

And ther was no man that hadde seyn hym in that *plite* but he wolde haue hadde pite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 354.

Have comfort, for I know your *plight* is pitied
Of him that caused it. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 33.

(*b*)† A good condition or state.

He that with labour can use them aright,
Hath gain to his comfort, and cattel in *plight*.
Tusser, February's Husbandry, x.

All wayes shee sought him to restore to *plight*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 21.

plight[3]†, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *plite*[2], < ME. *pliten*, *plyten*, var. of *plaiten*, plait: see *plait*, and cf. *pleat*, *plat*[4], *v.*] **1.** To weave; plait; fold. See *plait*.

Now, gode nece, be it never so lite
Yif me the labour it [a letter] to sow and *plyte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1204.

Her locks are *plighted* like the fleece of wool
That Jason with his Grecian mates atchiev'd.
Greene, Menaphon's Eclogue.

On his head a roll of linnen *plight*,
Like to the Mores of Malaber, he wore.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

A long love-lock on his left shoulder *plight*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii. 23.

2. To combine or put together in one's mind.

So she gan in hire thought argue
In this matere, of which I have yow told,
And what to done best were, and what teschue,
That *plytede* she ful ofte in many folde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 697.

plight[3]† (plīt), *n.* [Also *pleight*; an erroneous spelling of *plite*[2], < ME. *plite*, *plyte*, a var. of *plaite*, a fold, plait: see *plait*, and cf. *pleat*, *plat*[4], *n.*] A fold; a plait.

He perced through the *plites* of his haubreke vndir the side, that the spere hede shewed on the tother side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 265.

Straunge was her tyre, and all her garment blew,
Close rownd about her tuckt with many a *plight*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 40.

If a Tailour make your gowne too little, you couer his fault with a broad stomacher; if too great, with a number of *plights*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 222.

Our Gentlewomens dutch Fans, that are made either of paper, or parchment, or silke, or other stuffe, which will with certaine *pleights* easily runne and fold themselues together. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 610.

plight[4]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *pluck*[1].

plighter (plī'tėr), *n.* One who or that which plights, engages, or pledges.

This kingly seal
And *plighter* of high hearts!
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 126.

plightful† (plīt'fûl), *a.* [ME. *plihtful*; < *plight*[1] + *-ful*.] Dangerous.

plightly†, *adv.* [ME. *plihtlic*, < AS. *plihtlīc*, dangerous, < *pliht*, danger: see *plight*[1].] Dangerously; with peril.

pliht†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *plight*[1].

plim (plim), *v. i.* [Appar. related to *plump*: ★see *plump*[1].] To swell. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

Plimsoll's mark. See *mark*[1].

Plinian (plin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pliny* + *-an*.]
★**I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pliny; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, pertaining to C. Plinius Secundus (Pliny), a celebrated Roman author and naturalist (A. D. 23–79): as, *Plinian* names.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A variety of cobaltiferous arsenopyrite, erroneously supposed by Breithaupt to be distinct in crystallization.

★**plinth** (plinth), *n.* [= F. *plinthe* = Sp. *plinto* = Pg. *plintho* = It. *plinto*, < L. *plinthus*, < Gr. *πλίνθος*, a brick, tile, plinth: see *flint*.] In *arch.*, the flat square table or slab under the molding of the base of a Roman or Renaissance column, of which it constitutes the foundation, and the bottom of the order; also, an abacus; also, a square molding or table at the base of any architectural part or member, or of a pedestal, etc. See phrases below, and cuts under *base*, *column*, and *capital*.

The lower *plinth* is made a seat for people to sit on; and so 'tis no more to be seen in its antient state.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 8.

One grey *plinth*,
Round whose worn base the wild waves hiss and leap.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ii. 18.

Course of a plinth. See *course*[1]. — **Plinth of a statue**, a flat base, whether round or square. — **Plinth of a wall**, a plain projecting band at the base of a wall, upon which the wall rests. In classical and medieval buildings the plinth is sometimes divided into two or more gradations.

Pliocene (plī'ō-sēn), *n.* [= F. *pliocène*; for **Plionocene*, < Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *καινός*, recent.] In *geol.*, the most recent of the divisions of the Tertiary proper. See *Tertiary*. Also spelled *Pleiocene*.

Since the publication of Gabb's work on the California Geological Survey the Miocene as well as *Pliocene* fossil remains of the Pacific slope have received little attention.
J. D. Dana, Manual of Geol., p. 891.

Pliohippus (plī-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1874), < *Plio*(*cene*) + Gr. *ἵππος*, horse.] 1. A genus of fossil horses or *Equidæ* from the Pliocene of North America. — **2.** [*l. c.*] A horse of this genus.

Pliolophidæ (plī-ō-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pliolophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Pliolophus*, related to the *Lophiodontidæ*. The nasal region was compressed and extended forward, the supramaxillaries being excluded from the nasal aperture; the long nasal bones extended far forward, and articulated with the premaxillaries; and the upper molars had two transverse rows of tubercles separated by an intervening valley, with a cingulum anteriorly and internally. The external lobes of the upper molars were well separated and little flattened, and the lobes of the lower molars scarcely united. It also includes the genera *Hyracotherium* and *Systemodon*, of Eocene age. Also called *Hyracotheriidæ* and *Hyracotheriinæ*.

pliolophoid (plī-ol'ō-foid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pliolophoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pliolophoidea*.

Pliolophoidea (plī-ol-ō-foi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pliolophus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Perissodactyla*, framed by Gill in 1872 for the reception of the family *Pliolophidæ*.

Pliolophus (plī-ol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1858), < Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *λόφος*, a crest.] The typical genus of *Pliolophidæ*. *P. vulpiceps* is a species from the London clay.

Plioplatycarpidæ (plī-ō-plat-i-kär'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plioplatycarpus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pythonomorph or mosasaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Plioplatycarpus*. They are distinguished by the presence of interclavicles and a sacrum. They lived in the Upper Cretaceous period.

Plioplatycarpus (plī-ō-plat-i-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < *Plio*(*cene*) + Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *καρπός*, the wrist.] An extinct genus of mosasaurian reptiles, representing the family *Plioplatycarpidæ*.

pliosaurian (plī-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pliosaurus*.

Further indications of *Pliosaurian* affinities are, moreover, shown by the teeth themselves.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 50.

Pliosaurus (plī-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1866), < *Plio*(*cene*) + Gr. *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of plesiosaurs from the Lias to the Upper Oölite, having the head large and the neck comparatively short. Also *Pleiosaurus*.

pliskie (plis'ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A mischievous trick. — **2.** Plight; condition. [Scotch in both uses.]

plit†, **plite**[1]†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *plight*[2].

plite[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *plait*.

plitt (plit), *n.* Same as *plet*. *North British Rev.*

ploc (plok), *n.* [< F. *ploc*, sheathing-hair, cow's hair, waste wool.] A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. *Simmonds*.

Plocamobranchia (plok″a-mō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλόκαμος*, fringe (< *πλέκειν*, weave, plait), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of tænioglossate gastropods, with rigid filamentary branchial processes, proposed for the families *Capulidæ* or *Calyptræidæ* and *Hipponycidæ*.

Plocaria (plō-kā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλόκος*, something woven or plaited, < *πλέκειν*, weave, plait: see *plait*.] A genus of algæ, now called *Gracilaria*. *Gracilaria lichenoides*, or Ceylon moss, is used to a considerable extent as an article of food in the East, and is one of the sources of agar-agar, a medium much used in the cultivation of bacteria.

ploce (plō'sē), *n.* [< Gr. *πλοκή*, a plaiting, < *πλέκειν*, plait, twist.] In *rhet.*, repetition of a word one or more times in close succession; especially, such repetition with a change of meaning or application: as, a man should be a *man*.

Ploceidæ (plō-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ploceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Old World oscine passerine birds having ten primaries and a conirostral bill; the weavers, weaver-birds, or weaver-finches. They are a large and diversified family, many of them resembling finches or buntings, but always distinguished from *Fringillidæ* by the presence of ten instead of nine primaries. They are specially characteristic of the Ethiopian region, where more than three fourths of the species occur, but also extend into the Oriental and Australian regions. The weavers are named and noted for the construction of their nests, in some cases of immense size, in others highly artificial. (See cuts under *hive-nest* and *Ploceus*.) About 250 species are recognized, referred to some 60 genera, divided into 3 subfamilies, *Ploceinæ*, *Viduinæ*, and *Spermestinæ*. Many of the last-named are common cage-birds, as amadavats, strawberry-finches, and the like.

ploceiform (plō'sē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Ploceus* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related or belonging to the genus *Ploceus* or family *Ploceidæ*.

Ploceinæ (plō-sē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ploceus* + *-inæ*.] **1.** The *Ploceidæ* as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*. — **2.** The characteristic subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, represented by such genera as *Ploceus*, *Textor*, *Hyphantornis*, *Malimbus*, *Philetærus*, *Nigrita*, and *Plocepasser*. See cuts under *hive-nest*, *Philetærus*, and *Ploceus*.

Ploceus (plō'sē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *πλοκεύς*, a plaiter, braider, < *πλέκειν*, plait, braid, weave: see *plait*.] The typical genus of *Ploceidæ*, formerly of great extent, now restricted to the Indian and Oriental baya-birds, as *P. philippinus*, *P. bengalensis*, and others.



Baya-bird (*Ploceus philippinus*).

plod[1]† (plod), *n.* [< ME. *plod*, a puddle; cf. Dan. *pladder*, mire; prob. < Ir. Gael. *plod*, a pool (also a clod), *plodan*, a small pool (also a small clod), *plodach*, a puddle.] A puddle.

plod[2] (plod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plodded*, ppr. *plodding*. [< ME. **plodden* (found only in deriv. *plodder*); prob. orig. splash through water and mud; < *plod*[1], *n.* Cf. *plodge*, and *plout*[1], *plouter*, *plotter*[2], *plowder*, of like sense.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To trudge; travel or work slowly and perseveringly; go on in any pursuit with steady, laborious diligence.

Why, universal *plodding* poisons up
The nimble spirits in the arteries.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 305.

I'le take my blew blade all in my hand,
And *plod* to the green-wood with thee.
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, V. 206).

She reason'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgement wrong.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

I, with my fate contented, will *plod* on,
And hope for higher raptures when life's day is done.
Wordsworth, Skylark.

2. To lag behind or puzzle upon the scent: said of hounds. =**Syn. 1.** To trudge, jog.

II. *trans.* To go or walk over in a heavy, laboring manner; accomplish by heavy, toilsome walking or exertion.

If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day?
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 2. 53.

The plowman homeward *plods* his weary way.
Gray, Elegy.

ploddan†, *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *plaide*, a blanket, plaid: see *plaid*.] The checkered plaid of the Scotch. See *plaid*.

Coarse cloth of 2 or 3 colours in checker-work, vulgarly called *ploddan*.
English Traveller in Scotland, 1598 (Planché's History of [Costume).

plodder (plod'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *plodder*; < *plod*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who trudges or wanders about; a "moss-trooper."

There come out of castels & of cloise townes
Ffro the bowerdurs aboute, that hom bale wroght,
Pilours [robbers] and *plodders*, piked [stole] there goodes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12862.

2. One who plods; a drudge; a dull, laborious person.

Small have continual *plodders* ever won
Save base authority from others' books.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 86.

plodding (plod'ing), *p. a.* Moving or working with slow and patient diligence; patiently laborious: as, a man of *plodding* habits.

Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 161.

Fortune . . . fixes on the *plodding* mechanic, who stays at home and minds his business.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

ploddingly (plod'ing-li), *adv.* In a plodding manner; drudgingly.

plodge (ploj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *plodged*, ppr. *plodging*. [Appar. an extended form of *plod*[2], *v.*] To walk in mud or water; plunge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ploïma (plō'i-mä), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. T. Hudson, 1884), < Gr. *πλώϊμος*, fit for sailing, < *πλώειν*, var. of *πλέειν*, sail, float.] One of three orders of lipopod *Rotifera*, contrasted with *Bdellograda* and *Rhizota*, containing those wheel-animalcules which move only by swimming. Most rotifers, whether loricate or illoricate, are ploïmate.

ploïmate (plō'i-māt), *a.* [< *Ploïma* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the order *Ploïma*.

plokket, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *pluck*[1].

plomt, *n.* A Middle English form of *plumb*[2].

plombt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *plumb*[2].

plombée, plommée (plom-bā', -mā'), *n.* [OF., < *plomb*, lead: see *plumb*[2].] 1. A variety of the mace or martel-de-fer to which weight was given by lead combined with the head: a common form bore a mass of lead at the end of the handle, and projecting from it in opposite directions two points of steel.—2. A variety of the war-flail. Compare *morning-star* (*b*).



Plombée (def. 1), middle of 15th century.

plombgomme, *n.* Same as *plumbogummite*.

plombierite (plom'bēr-īt), *n.* [< *Plombières* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated calcium silicate occurring in gelatinous forms (hardening on exposure) at Plombières, Vosges, France, where, with several zeolites, it is the result of the action of thermal waters upon the brick and mortar of a Roman aqueduct.

plomet, *n.* A Middle English form of *plum*[1].

plometh, *n.* A Middle English form of *plummet*.

plommé, plommée, *n.* See *plombée*.

plonge[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *plunge*.

plonge[2] (plonj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plonged*, ppr. *plonging*. [< F. *plonger*, plunge: see *plunge*, *v.*] To cleanse, as open sewers, by stirring up the mud with a pole as the tide in a tidal river is on the ebb. Plonging is distinguished from *flushing*, the method used for covered sewers. *Mayhew.*

plonge[2] (plonj), *n.* [F.: see *plunge*, *n.*] 1. *Milit.*, the superior slope of a parapet.—2. The course of a bomb from its greatest altitude to the point of fall; the descending branch of its trajectory.

plongée (plôn-zhā'), *n.* [F.: see *plonge*[2], *n.*] Same as *plonge*[2].

plook, plooky, *n.* See *plowk*, *plowky*.

plop (plop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *plopped*, ppr. *plopping*. [Imitative. Cf. *plap*.] To fall or plump into water. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton. [Prov. Eng.]

★**plot**[1] (plot), *n.* [Also *plat* (see *plat*[2]); < ME. *plot*, *plotte*, < AS. *plot* (rare), a plot of ground; cf. Goth. *plats*, a patch: see *patch*. The sense 'scheme' (whence later 'stratagem, conspiracy') appar. arose from that of 'plan' or 'plat' of a piece of ground, as *plan*, 'scheme,' from *plan*, 'plat,' 'draft.' The sense has prob. been affected by association with *complot*, but *plot*, 'scheme,' can hardly be an abbr. of *complot*. Instances of the loss of the prefix *com-*, *con-* are scarcely to be found except recently in humorous or childish use (as in *'fess* for *confess*).] 1. A piece of ground; specifically, a small piece of ground of well-defined shape; a patch or spot of ground.

Loke ye, take gode hede of this *plotte* of grounde that ye now sitte on, whan that ye be agein repeired.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

They [the cities] be all set and situate alike, and in all points fashioned alike, as far forth as the place or *plot* sufficeth.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

This blessed *plot*, this earth, this realm, this England.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 50.

I saw an innumerable company of little *plots* of corne, not much bigger then little beds (as we call them) in our English Gardens.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 83.

Love paced the thymy *plots* of Paradise.
Tennyson, Love and Death.

2†. A patch, spot, or splotch of any kind, as in a garment.

He had a cote of Crystendome as holykirke bileueth,
Ac it was moled in many places with many sondrie *plottes*,
Of Pruyde here a *plotte*, and there a *plotte* of unbuxome speche.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 275.

3. In *surv.*, a plan or draft of a field, farm, estate, etc., surveyed and delineated on paper; a map or plan.

I am a young beginner, and am building
Of a new shop, an 't like your worship, just
At corner of a street:—Here is the *plot* on 't.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

In another roome are represented at large mapps and *plotts* of most countries in the world.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

4. A fully formulated scheme or plan; a systematized purpose; design; aim.

Thus was not the law of England ever properly applyed unto the Irish nation as by a purposed *plott* of government, but as they could insinuat and steale themselves under the same by theyr humble carriadge and submission.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Then doth the crafty fox begin to fill
His braines with cunning; if his *plotes* doe hit
To his desire, his landlordes want of wit
Shall make him rich for ever.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

All things cannot
But suit aright when Heav'n do's lay the *plot*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 93.

5. A stratagem or secret plan; a secret project; an intrigue; a conspiracy.

I thank you, fine fool, for your most fine *plot;*
This was a subtle one, a stiff device
To have caught dotterels with.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

But the Gunpowder *Plot*—there was a get-penny!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

Oh think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots* and their last fatal periods.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

The *plot* was the most wicked and desperate ever known.
Macaulay, History.

6. The story of a play, poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the very subject, as has been already urged, then the winding-up of the *plot*, by a more sure claim, must have this qualification, and be a probable consequence of all that went before.
Le Bossu, tr. in Pref. to Pope's Odyssey.

O lud, sir, if people who want to listen or overhear were not always connived at in a tragedy, there would be no carrying on any *plot* in the world.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plan.

Who says he was not
A man of much *plot*
May repent that false accusation.
Sir J. Denham, Return of Mr. Killegrew.

Gunpowder plot. See *gunpowder*.—**Popish plot**, in *Eng. hist.*, an alleged conspiracy of Roman Catholics in 1678, by which, according to the testimony of Titus Oates and other informers, the king, Charles II., was to be killed, and the government and the Protestant religion were to be overthrown. Several Roman Catholics were executed for supposed complicity in these measures.—**Rye House plot**, in *Eng. hist.*, a conspiracy of some radical Whigs for the assassination of Charles II. at Rye House, Hertfordshire, in 1683. Algernon Sidney and Lord Russell were executed for alleged implication in this plot.=**Syn. 5.** Combination, machination, cabal.

★**plot**[1] (plot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plotted*, ppr. *plotting*. [< *plot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a map or plan of; lay down on paper according to scale: as, to *plot* a farm or an estate; to *plot* a ship's course on a chart.—2. To determine or fix by measurements on a map or chart.

The position of 97 [water-]spouts, occurring on 60 different dates, . . . has been *plotted* with respect to the centre of low pressure areas.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., III. 121.

3. To plan; form plans for; devise; contrive; conspire to effect or bring about: now rarely used in a good sense.

Let your reason
Plot your revenge, and not your passion.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Conning Submission's language as he went,
And *plotting* how his Brethren to content.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 125.

Plotting an unprofitable crime.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 775.

The good man and woman are long since in their graves who used to sit and *plot* the welfare of us their children.
Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

=**Syn. 3.** To concoct, brew, hatch, plan.

II. *intrans.* To form a plan or plot; scheme; especially, to conspire.

The wicked *plotteth* against the just.
Ps. xxxvii. 12.

plot[2] (plot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plotted*, ppr. *plotting*. [Also *plout*; cf. Gael. *plodach*, lukewarm, parboiling.] 1. To scald; steep in very hot water.—2. To make (any liquid) scalding hot. [Scotch in both senses.]

plotch† (ploch), *n.* [A var. of *plot*, perhaps due to association with *splotch*.] A patch; splotch; blotch; scab.

An idle vagrant person . . . who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certaine counterfait *plotches* of a leper.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

Ploteres (plō-tē'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *plotères*—Latreille), < Gr. *πλωτήρ*, a sailor, < *πλώειν*, sail.] A group of hemipterous insects of the tribe *Geocores*, or land-bugs, containing such as have very long legs and run on the surface of the water.

plotform†, *n.* An obsolete form of *platform*.

plotful (plot'fůl), *a.* [< *plot*[1] + *-ful*.] Abounding with plots. *Wright.*

Plotidæ (plot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate birds of the order *Steganopodes;* the darters, anhingas, or snake-birds. They have a very long, slim, sinuous neck; long, slender, straight, and acute bill; broad fan-shaped tail, with stiff rectrices, of which the middle pair are crinkled or fluted; naked lores; and rudimentary gular sac. There is only one genus, *Plotus* or *Anhinga*, with several species, inhabiting swamps and marshes of warm countries in both hemispheres. See *anhinga*, *darter*, *Plotus*.

Plotinian (plō-tin'i-an), *a.* [< *Plotinus* (see *Plotinism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Plotinus or the Plotinists, or their doctrines.

Plotinism (plō-tī'nizm), *n.* [< LL. *Plotinus*, < Gr. Πλωτῖνος, Plotinus, a Greek philosopher of the 3d century, + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Plotinus or of the Plotinists.

Plotinist (plō-tī'nist), *n.* [< *Plotin-us* + *-ist*.] A disciple of Plotinus. See *Neoplatonism*.

plot-proof (plot'prōf), *a.* Proof against plots; not to be hurt by a plot or plots. [Rare.]

The harlot-king
Is quite beyond mine arm, out of the blank
And level of my brain, *plot-proof*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 6.

plotter[1] (plot'ėr), *n.* [< *plot*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who plots, in any sense; especially, one who contrives; a contriver; a conspirator.

plotter[2] (plot'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *plouter*.

Miss's pony has trodden dahn two rigs o' corn, and *plottered* through, raight o'er into t' meadow.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ix.

plottie (plot'i), *n.* [< *plot*[2].] A sort of mulled wine. [Scotch.]

Get us a jug of mulled wine—*plottie*, as you call it.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

plotting[1] (plot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plot*[1], *v.*] The act of making a plot. Specifically—(*a*) The act of making a plan or map. (*b*) The act of forming or attempting a stratagem or conspiracy.

plotting[2] (plot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **plot*, *v.*, < F. *peloter* (pron. plo-tā'), form into a ball, < *pelote*, a ball: see *pellet*. Cf. *platoon*.] In *soap-making*, the operation of forming the paste into cakes by means of heavy pressure.

The soap is ready for the final operation, known as *plotting* (from the French pelotage), in which the paste is subjected to enormous pressure, sometimes 3000–4000 lb. a sq. in., to form it into cakes, or into continuous bars from which cakes may be cut.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 200.

plottingly (plot'ing-li), *adv.* In a plotting manner; as a plotter.

The walls were covered with curious old Dutch prints . . . There was Frederick the Great, with head drooped *plottingly*, and keen sidelong glance from under the three-cornered hat.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

plotting-machine (plot'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of press for shaping soap-paste into bars or cakes. See *plotting*[2].

plotting-scale (plot'ing-skāl), *n.* A scale used for setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. It consists of two graduated scales, made of ivory, silver, brass, or boxwood. One of these scales is pierced along nearly its whole length by a dovetail-shaped groove, for the reception of a sliding-piece. The second scale is attached to this sliding-piece, and moves along with it, the edge of the second scale being always at right angles to the edge of the first. By this means the rectangular coördinates of a point are measured at once on the scales, or the position of the point is laid down on the plan.

Plotus (plō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < Gr. *πλωτός*, sailing, floating, < *πλώειν*, var. of *πλέειν*, *πλεῖν*, sail: see *flow*[1].] The only genus of the family *Plotidæ*. *P. anhinga* is the common darter, anhinga, snake-bird, or water-turkey of America; *P. levaillanti* is African; *P. melanogaster*, Indian; *P. novæhollandiæ*, Australian. Also called *Ptynx* and *Plottus*. See cut under *anhinga*.

plough, ploughable, etc. See *plow*, etc.

plounce† (plouns), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *plounced*, ppr. *plouncing*. [Appar. a var. of *plunge* (ME.

plongen, ploungen, etc.), accom. to *flounce*[1].] To plunge.

Our observation must not now launch into the whirlpool, or rather *plounce* into the mudd and quagmire, of the people's power and right pretended, That the sovereignty is theirs, and originally in them.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 200. (*Davies.*)

plounget, *v.* A Middle English form of *plunge*.

plousiocracy, *n.* See *plusiocracy*.

plout[1] (plout), *v. i.* [Cf. *plod*[2]. Hence freq. *plouter, plotter*[2], etc.] To wade or flounder through water or mire. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

plout[2] (plout), *v. t.* Same as *plot*[2]. [Scotch.]

plouter (plou'tėr), *v. i.* [Also *plotter, plowder;* freq. of *plout*[1].] To dabble or paddle in water or mire. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

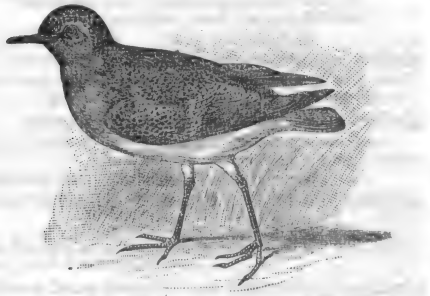
plouter (plou'tėr), *n.* [< *plouter*, *v.*] A dabbling or playing in water; a splashing bath. [Scotch.]

Shepherd. Faith, I think I shall tak a *plouter*. (Shepherd retires into the marble bath. . . . The hot water is let on with a mighty noise.)
Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, III. 226.

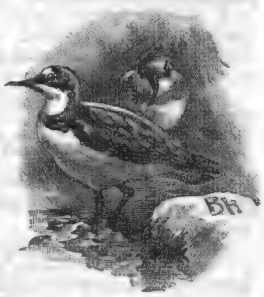
plout-net (plout'net), *n.* [Appar. var. of *pout-net* (perhaps affected by *plait*).] A small stocking-shaped river-net attached to two poles. [Eng.]

ploutocracy, ploutocrat, etc. See *plutocracy*, etc.

plover (pluv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *plover, plovere*, < OF. *plovier*, F. *pluvier*, a plover, < ML. **pluvierius, pluvarius*, a plover, so called because it appears during the rainy season; prop. adj., equiv. to L. *pluvialis*, of the rain (cf. NL. *Pluviales*, pl., the plovers), < *pluvia*, rain: see *pluvious*.] 1. A bird of the family *Charadriidæ* and genus *Charadrius, C. pluvialis*. This bird, more fully called the *golden, yellow*, or *green plover*, is very widely distributed in the Old World, breeding in high latitudes, and performing extensive migrations during the spring and fall. It is about 10½ inches long and 22½ in extent of wings, the wing 7 inches, the bill $\frac{9}{10}$ inch, the tarsus 1$\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The upper parts are black, and profusely spotted with yellow and white; the under parts are black in the breeding-dress, whitish in winter, variously mottled or speckled during the changes of plumage. The bill and feet are black; the feet are three-toed. The plover lays four eggs, 1$\frac{3}{10}$ inches long by 1$\frac{1}{8}$ broad, of a piriform shape, drab color, with heavy brownish or blackish blotches.



Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*), in autumn plumage.



Crook-billed Plover (*Anarhynchus frontalis*).

Hence — 2. Some or any bird of the family *Charadriidæ;* a charadriomorphic grallatorial bird. The American golden plover, or field-plover, is *Charadrius dominicus*, very closely resembling *C. pluvialis*, but having ashy-gray instead of white axillars. The Swiss bullhead, or black-bellied plover, is *Squatarola helvetica*, inhabiting most parts of the world, and having four toes. (See cut under *Squatarola*.) Many small plovers with white under parts, and rings or bands of black on the head, neck, or breast, are known as *ring-plovers* or *ring-necks*, and mostly belong to the genus *Ægialites*. (See also *killdee*.) The most singular of these is the crook-billed plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis*, having the bill bent sidewise. It inhabits New Zealand. The mountain-plover of the western United States is *Ægialitis montanus*. Some plovers are known as *dotterels*. (See *dotterel* and *Eudromias*.) The thicknees, stone-plovers, or stone-curlews are birds of the family *Œdicnemidæ*. (See cut under *Œdicnemus*.) Stilt-plovers are the stilts, *Himantopinæ*. (See cut under *stilt*.) The crab-plover is *Dromas ardeola*. "Plovers' eggs," so called in England, are laid by the lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*.



So-called Plover's Egg (that of *Vanellus cristatus*).

3. In various parts of the United States, the Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, more fully called *upland, highland, pasture, field, corn-field, prairie, grass*, and *plain plover*. See cut under *Bartramia*. — 4. The greater or lesser yellowshanks, *Totanus melanoleucus* or *T. flavipes*, commonly called *yellow-legged plovers*. [Local, U. S.] — 5†. A loose woman: otherwise called a *quail*.

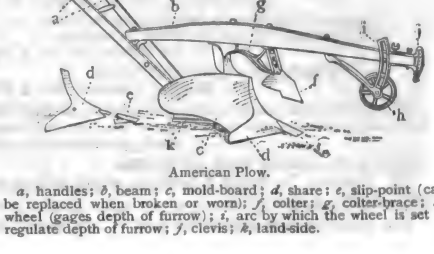
Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four gallants with him at night, and I have neither *plover* nor quail for them; persuade this . . . to become a bird o' the game.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

Bastard plover. See *bastard*. — **Bishop plover,** the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Massachusetts.] — **Black-bellied plover.** See def. 2. — **Black-breasted plover.** (*a*) The golden plover in full plumage. [Ireland.] (*b*) The black-heart plover. [Local, U. S.] — **Black-heart plover,** the black-bellied or black-breasted sandpiper; the American dunlin. [Local, Canada.] — **Bullhead-plover.** See *bullhead*, 4. — **Golden plover.** See def. 1. — **Gray plover.** (*a*) A misnomer of the knot, *Tringa canutus*, a sandpiper in winter plumage. [Scotland.] (*b*) The golden plover when young. [Ireland.] — **Great plover,** the stone-plover. — **Green plover,** the lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Ireland.] — **Helvetian plover,** the Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. — **Highland plover,** the Bartramian sandpiper. Also called *Bartram's highland snipe*. — **Hill-plover,** the golden plover. [Forfar.] — **Kentish plover,** *Ægialites cantianus*, a small ring-plover of wide distribution in the eastern hemisphere: so called because the specimens from which it was first described (by Dr. John Latham) were received from Mr. Boys of Sandwich in Kent, England. — **Long-legged plover,** a longshanks or stilt; a bird of the genus *Himantopus*. — **Mud-plover,** *Squatarola helvetica*. [Local, British.] — **Norfolk plover,** the stone-plover, *Œdicnemus crepitans*. — **Oyster-plover,** the oyster-catcher. — **Plover's page.** See *page*[2]. — **Red-legged plover,** the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres;* the red-legs. [Massachusetts.] — **Ringed plover.** See *Ægialites* and *killdee*. — **Rock-plover,** *Squatarola helvetica*. [Wexford, Ireland.] — **Ruddy plover,** the sanderling or three-toed sandpiper, *Calidris arenaria*, when in full plumage: chiefly a book-name. — **Sea-plover,** *Squatarola helvetica*. [Local, British.] — **Silver plover.** Same as *gray plover* (*a*). — **Spanish plover,** the willet, or semipalmated tattler, *Symphemia semipalmata*. *March.* [Jamaica.] — **Speckled-back or streaked-back plover,** the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Massachusetts.] — **Spur-winged plover.** See *Chettusia*. — **Strand plover,** *Squatarola helvetica*. [Cork, Ireland.] — **Whistling plover.** (*a*) The golden plover. (*b*) *Squatarola helvetica*. (*c*) The Norfolk plover. [Various localities.] — **Wry-billed plover,** the crook-billed plover. See second cut above. — **Yellow plover,** the golden plover. [East Lothian.] (See also *lark-plover, marsh-plover, piping-plover, stone-plover*.)

plover-quail (pluv'ėr-kwāl), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Pedionomus*.

plover-snipe (pluv'ėr-snīp), *n.* Any bird of the group *Pressirostres*.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *pleugh, pleuch;* < ME. *plow, plowe, plough, ploughe, plowghe, plouz, plouh, ploghe, plughe, ploh*, a plow, a plowland, < AS. *plōh* (rare), a plowland (not found in AS. in the sense of 'plow,' for which the reg. word was *sulh*, > E. dial. *sull, sullow*), = OFries. *plōch* = D. *ploeg* = MLG. *plōch, plūch* = OHG. *pfluog, pfluoh, phluog, fluog, fluoc, plōh, pluag*, MHG. *phluoc, pfluoc*, G. *pflug* = Icel. *plōgr* = Sw. *plog* = Dan. *plov*, a plow; perhaps from the root of *play*[1] (AS. *plegan*) and *plight*[1] (AS. *pliht*), with ref. to the activity or labor involved: cf. MHG. *phluoc, pfluoc*, business, occupation, maintenance. Like *play* and *plight*, the word *plow* belongs only to Teut. (the Slav., etc., forms, OBulg. *plugŭ* = Russ. *plugŭ*, etc., = Lith. *pliugas*, are from OHG.). It is not found in Goth., where *hōha*, plow. Cf. Icel. *ardhr*, Norw. *ar, al*, plow, related to L. *aratrum*, a plow (see *aratrum terræ*), MHG. *arl*, a plowshare, from the same ult. root (see *ear*[3]). The explanations which connect *plow* with the Gr. *πλοῖον* = Skt. *plava*, a ship, or with the Gael. *ploc*, a block of wood, stump of a tree (and hence, as Skeat supposes, a primitive plow), are untenable.] 1. An agricultural implement, drawn by animals or moved by steam-power, used to cut the ground and turn it up so as to prepare it for the reception of seeds. The soil is cut to a depth of several inches, raised up, and turned over by the progress of the plow, the object being to expose a new surface to the air and, by pulverizing and loosening the soil, to fit it for the reception of seed and the vigorous growth of crops. The plow, in various forms, is also much used for other purposes. In its modern form, the common agricultural plow essentially consists of a *plow-beam* provided with a *clevis* for attachment of draft-animals; *handles*, connected with each other and cross-braced by the *rounds;* a *mold-board*, usually of cast-iron; a *plowshare*, usually of steel, or steel-pointed, and bolted to the mold-board; a *land-side*, usually of cast-iron, attached to the mold-board near the front edge of the latter and in line with the beam; a *colter*, of wrought-iron with a tempered-steel edge, attached to the beam in line with the front edge of the mold-board; and a *standard* or *sheath*, projecting upward from and usually integral with the mold-board, and connecting it with the beam. The rear end of the beam is attached to the land-side handle, one handle being attached to the rear part of the land-side and the other to the rear part of the mold-board. Often a wheel is adjustably attached to the beam near the clevis, for gaging the depth of the furrow.



American Plow.

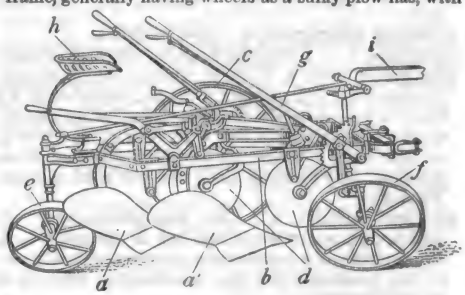
a, handles; *b*, beam; *c*, mold-board; *d*, share; *e*, slip-point (can be replaced when broken or worn); *f*, colter; *g*, colter-brace; *h*, wheel (gages depth of furrow); *i*, arc by which the wheel is set to regulate depth of furrow; *j*, clevis; *k*, land-side.

2. Figuratively, tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture. *Johnson.* — 3. A tool that furrows, grooves, planes, cuts, or otherwise acts by pushing or shoving, like a plow. (*a*) In *woodworking*, a kind of plane used for grooving door-stiles and similar work. It has an adjustable fence, and is usually adapted to carry eight different widths of plane-irons, for different widths of grooves. (*b*) In *cloth-manuf.*, an instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian. (*c*) The cutting-knife of a plow-press. (*d*) In *bookbinding*, a hand-implement for cutting or trimming the edges of books. Machines for the same purpose have rendered the bookbinders' plow almost obsolete. (*e*) A narrow shovel used in malting to bring the grains underneath to the surface. (*f*) A rimmer or fatting-knife: as, a mackerel-*plow*. See *rimmer*. (*g*) A hanging connection extending from a car propelled by electricity through the slot of the underground conduit, by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor on the car.

4†. A plowland.

And I'll gie him to his dowry
Full fifty *ploughs* of land.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 76).

Black-land plow, a plow specially adapted to plowing rich soil free from stones, as the black lands of prairies. — **Double mold-board plow,** a plow which, instead of a land-side, has a second mold-board with curvature the reverse of the ordinary mold-board, so that it turns a double furrow, throwing the earth in opposite directions. It is used for making surface-drains, ridging up, etc. — **Double plow.** (*a*) A plow by which two furrows can be turned at the same time; a gang-plow consisting of two single plows. (*b*) A plow which can be adjusted to turn a furrow either to the right or to the left. Also called *drill-plow, reversible plow*, and *turning mold-board plow*. — **Gang-plow,** two or more plows attached to a single stock or frame, generally having wheels as a sulky-plow has, with adjustable devices for regulating the depth of furrows, and also a seat for the plowman, except when moved by steam. Compare *steam-plow*. — **Hand-plow,** a light small plow sometimes used in gardening, drawn or pushed by hand. — **Hoe-plow.** Same as *horse-hoe*. — **Mole-plow,** a plow with a long standard or sheth, to the lower part of which is attached an iron shoe or burrowing-tool which makes a burrow under the surface without turning a furrow. It is used for under-draining. The shoe is sometimes so attached to the lower part of the sheth as to permit its free motion around stones, etc. — **Paring-plow.** Same as *sod-plow* (which see). — **Pillow of a plow.** See *pillow*. — **Reversible plow.** Same as *double plow* (*b*). — **Seeding-plow,** a plow with a box for holding and scattering seed in the path of the furrow. — **Skim-colter plow,** a plow having in advance of the mold-board of the principal plow a small inclined share or scraper, which cuts off weeds and scrapes them, and sometimes spreads manure, into the furrow previously plowed, where the main plow covers them. — **Skim-plow,** a plow cutting off a shallow slice from the surface of land, for killing out weeds. Also called *skim*. — **Side-hill plow,** a plow with a reversible mold-board, which can be turned to throw the furrow downhill in plowing in opposite directions along the side or slope of a hill. Also called *hillside-plow* and *turn-wrest plow*. — **Shovel-plow,** a plow with a triangular share, but having no mold-board. It is used for cultivating growing crops. The double shovel-plow has a very broad triangular share attached to two standards. — **Skeleton-plow,** a plow in which the parts bearing against the soil are made in skeleton form, to lessen friction. *E. H. Knight.* — **Steam-plow,** a heavy plow or gang of plows driven



Gang-plow.

a, rear plow; *a'*, front plow; *b*, frame-bar; *c*, land-wheel; *d*, coulter-wheel; *e*, caster-wheel; *f*, furrow-wheel; *g*, furrow-lever; *h*, seat; *i*, pole.

by steam-power. Steam-plows, operating on various principles, are in use in farming on a large scale. Some are driven by a single stationary engine, which winds an endless rope (generally of wire) passing over pulleys attached to an apparatus called the *anchor*, fixed at the opposite headland, and round a drum connected with the engine itself. Others are driven by two engines, one at each headland, thus superseding the anchor. As steam-plowing apparatus are usually beyond both the means and the requirements of any but the largest farmers, companies have been formed at various places for hiring them out. Locomotive engines drawing gangs of plows have been tried, but compact the soil so injuriously that their use has been practically abandoned.—**Straddle-plow**, a plow with two triangular parallel shares set a little apart, used for running on each side of a row of dropped corn for covering the seed. *E. H. Knight.*—**Subsoil-plow**, a plow with a long standard and a share, but having no mold-board. Following the ordinary plow, it loosens the earth in the bottom of the ordinary furrow, while itself turning no furrow.—**Sulky-plow**, a plow attached to an axle with two wheels, the axle carrying a seat for the plowman and mechanism for adjusting and guiding the plow. *E. H. Knight.*—**The Plow**, the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, Charles's Wain.—**To hold the plow.** See *hold*[1].—**To put one's hand to the plow**, figuratively, to begin a task; commence an undertaking.—**Turn-wrest plow.** Same as *side-hill plow.*—**Wheel-plow.** (*a*) A plow in which the depths of furrows are gaged by a wheel or wheels attached to the plow and running upon the surface of the land. (*b*) A plow having a wheel in the space between the land-side and the mold-board, reducing the friction of the plow by bearing the weight. *E. H. Knight.* (See also *balance-plow, ice-plow, prairie-plow, snow-plow, sod-plow.*)

plow, plough (plou), *v.* [< ME. *plowen* (?), *plowghen* = D. *ploegen* = MLG. *plogen* = MHG. *phluogen, pfluogen*, G. *pflügen* = Icel. *plægja* = Sw. *plöja* = Dan. *plöje*, plow; from the noun. The older verb for 'plow' is *ear:* see *ear*[3].]

I. *trans.* **1.** To turn up with a plow; till.

I should be vnwilling to go thither, . . . much lesse to carry an Oxe or an Horse with me to *plough* the ground.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 83.

It 's I hae fifty acres of land;
It 's a *plow'd* and sawn already.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 78).

2. To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in, as with a plow; furrow; figuratively, to move through like a plow; make one's way through.

Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. 38.

Here 's a health to the mariners
That *plough* the raging main.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 125).

3. To effect as with a plow; traverse like a plow.

A Fleet for Gaul addrest
Ploughs her bold course across the wondering seas.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 15.

4. To trim or square, as the edges of paper, with a plow. See *plow*, *n.*, 3 (*d*).

Cutting or *ploughing* the edges [of a book] with a knife-edged instrument called the plough. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

5. To cut or gash (a fish) with the plow or rimmer. [American fisheries.]—**6.** To reject, as a candidate in an examination; pluck. [British university slang.]

"I have been cramming for smalls; and now I am in two races at Henley, and that rather puts the snaffle on reading and gooseberry pie, . . . and adds to my chance of being *ploughed* for smalls." "What does it all mean?" inquired mamma, "'gooseberry pie' and 'the snaffle' and '*ploughed*?'" "Well, the gooseberry pie is really too deep for me; but '*ploughed*' is the new Oxfordish for 'plucked.'"
C. Reade, Hard Cash, Prol.

To plow in, to cover by plowing: as, to *plow in* wheat.—**To plow up or out**, to turn out of the ground by plowing.

All Egypt shall be *plough'd up* with dishonour.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 1.

The Arctic glaciers reach the sea, enter it, often *ploughing up* its bottom into submarine moraines.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 134.

II. *intrans.* To turn up the soil with a plow; till the soil with a plow.

He that *plougheth* shall *plough* in hope. 1 Cor. ix. 10.

plowable, ploughable (plou'a-bl), *a.* [< *plow, plough*, + *-able.*] Capable of being plowed; arable.

plow-almst (plou'ämz), *n.* A small coin paid to the church in England, in the early Anglo-Saxon period, for every plowland, or for every use of a plow between certain fixed dates.

plow-beam (plou'bēm), *n.* [< ME. *plow-beem, ploghe-beme;* < *plow* + *beam.*] The solid horizontally projecting part of the frame of a plow, by which it is drawn. See cuts under *plow.*

He was a little annoyed when Magill, getting down from the *plow-beam*, stopped him.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvi.

plow-bolt (plou'bōlt), *n.* A bolt for securing the share, land-side, or mold-board of a plow to the stock. The head is chamfered or countersunk, and in the former case generally has a square or fin, to prevent it from turning when the nut is screwed on. *E. H. Knight.*

plow-bote (plou'bōt), *n.* In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry. (*b*) A strip of land set apart in the open-field system of cultivation in the ancient village community for the carpenter on a manor for the repair of the plows and other farm implements.

plowboy, ploughboy (plou'boi), *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in plowing; hence, a rustic boy; an ignorant country fellow.

plow-clevis (plou'klev″is), *n.* A clevis of special form used on a plow at the end of the plow-beam. It is a stirrup-shaped piece with three loops, one over another, in any one of which the open ring of the doubletree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired. *E. H. Knight.*

plower, plougher (plou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *plough-er* = D. *ploeger* = G. *pflüger* = Icel. *plōgari;* as *plow* + *-er*[1].] One who plows land; a cultivator.

The countrey people themselves are great *plowers*, and small spenders of corne. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

plow-foott, *n.* [ME. *plouhfot;* < *plow* + *foot.*] In old plows, the bar connecting the butt of the beam with the sole, usually a continuation of the left stilt.

My *plouh-fot* shal be my pyk-staf and picche a-two the rotes. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 64.

plow-gang (plou'gang), *n.* [*plow*, *n.*, + *gang*[2].] A measure of arable land of uncertain size.

plow-gate (plou'gāt), *n.* [*plow* + *gate.*] Perhaps the same as *plow-gang.*

plow-handle (plou'han″dl), *n.* A plow-tail.

plow-head (plou'hed), *n.* [< ME. *ploghe-hede.*] 1. Same as *bridle*, 5.—2. Same as *sheath*, 2 (*d*).

plowing-machine (plou'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A steam-plow.

plow-iron (plou'ī″ėrn), *n.* The colter of a plow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 20.

plowk, *n.* [Also (dial.) *plook, pluke;* < late ME. *plowke*, a pimple; cf. *plowked*, pimply.] A pimple. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 284. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

plowkedt, *a.* [ME. *plowked, pluccid;* < *plowk* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with pimples; pimply.

Polidarius was *pluccid* as a pork fat.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3837.

plow-knife (plou'nīf), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a flat knife (about 6 inches long, 1½ inches wide, and ¼ inch thick) with a rounded and pointed cutting-face, sharpened on one side only, which follows the groove of the bookbinders' plow in cutting books or paper.

plowky, *a.* [Also *plooky;* < ME. *plowkky;* < *plowk* + *-y*[1].] Pimply. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

For hyme that is smetyne of his awenne blode, and sbredis alle over his lymmes, and waxes *plowkky* and brekes cwte. Quoted in *Cath. Ang.*, p. 284.

Plooky, plooky are your cheeks,
And *plooky* is your chin.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 256).

His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun, and his nose as red as a partan's tae. *Galt*, Provost, xxxii. (*Davies.*)

plowland, ploughland (plou'land), *n.* [< ME. *plowlond, plowe-lond, plouz-lond* (= D. *ploeg-land* = MLG. *plochlant* = G. *pflugland* = Icel. *plōgsland* = Sw. *plogland* = Dan. *plöjeland*); < *plow* + *land*[1].] 1. Land that is plowed or that is suitable for tillage.—2. In early English tenures, as much land as could be tilled with the use of one plow-team; a hide of land. It was a descriptive term by which land might be granted with the buildings thereon. The difference in early authorities as to the area is probably to be explained by differences in local customs of husbandry and in the arableness of the soil, and especially by the fact that in some districts, and perhaps most generally, the plow was drawn by eight oxen, while in others it may have been drawn by four. It seems generally to have contained about 100 acres more or less. It was divided into 8 oxgangs.

The pris of a *plouz-lond* of penyes so rounde.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 169.

Jugum terræ, or half a *plow land*, is as much as two oxen can till. *Sheppard*, Touchstone.

Others say that one oxgange of land containeth 15 acres, and 8 oxganges make a *plow land.* *Coke upon Littleton.*

plowman, ploughman (plou'man), *n.*; pl. *plowmen, ploughmen* (-men). [< ME. *plowman, plouz-man* (= G. *pflugmann*); < *plow* + *man.*] One who plows or guides a plow; a farm laborer who is or may be engaged in plowing.

Wille . . . wrougte that here is wryten, and other werkes bothe
Of Peres the *Plowman*, and mechel puple al-so.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 102.

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry.
Sir W. Temple.

Like any *Ploughman* toil'd the little God,
His Tune he whistled, and his Wheat he sow'd.
Prior, Cupid turned Ploughman (trans.).

Plowman's fee. See *fee*[2].—**Plowman's spikenard.** See *spikenard.*

plowmbet, plowmet, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *plum*[1].

plowmeatt (plou'mēt), *n.* Cereal food, as distinguished from flesh-meat.

Some countryes lack *plough-meat*,
And some do lack cow-meat.
Tusser, Husbandry, April's Abstract.

Plow Monday (plou mun'dā). The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays, when the labors of the plow usually began, observed in England as a rustic festival. On that day it is the custom of plowmen to draw a plow from door to door, soliciting drink-money. Also called *Rock Monday.*

Plough Monday next, after that Twelfth tide is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last.
Tusser, Husbandry, Ploughman's Feasting Days.

plowngyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *plungy.*

plow-point (plou'point), *n.* A detachable share at the front end of a plow-body, forming an apex to the junction of mold-board, sole, and land-side. *E. H. Knight.*

plow-press (plou'pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, same as *cutting-press*, 2.

plow-service (plou'sėr″vis), *n.* In early English tenancies, the service rendered by villeins or other tenants in plowing the lands of the lord's manor, or furnishing oxen to the team therefor.

plowshare, ploughshare (plou'shār), *n.* [< ME. *plouhschare* (= MLG. *plōchschare* = MHG. *pfluocschar*, G. *pflugschar*); < *plow* + *share*[2].] 1. The share of a plow, or that part which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over; the sock of a plow. See first cut under *plow.*

Countries by future *Plow-shares* to be torn,
And Cities rais'd by Nations yet unborn.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In *anat.*, the vomer.

plowshare-bone (plou'shār-bōn), *n.* **1.** In *anat.*, the vomer.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the pygostyle.

plow-shoe (plou'shō), *n.* A block of wood fitted under the point of a plowshare when not in use, to prevent it from penetrating the soil.

plow-silver (plou'sil″vėr), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, money paid by tenants and retainers in commutation of service due in plowing the lands of the lord of the manor.

plow-sock (plou'sok), *n.* Same as *plowshare*, 1. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

plow-staff (plou'stȧf), *n.* [< ME. *ploghe-staffe.*] A kind of paddle to clear the colter and share of a plow when choked with earth or weeds: called in Scotland a *pattle* or *pettle.*

plow-star (plou'stär), *n.* See *the Plow*, under *plow.*

Thee lights starrye noting in globe celestial hanging:
Thee seun stars stormy, twise told thee *plowstar*, eke Arcture. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 528. (*Davies.*)

plow-stertt, *n.* [ME. (= D. *ploegstaart* = MLG. *plochstert* = G. *pflugsterz, pflugsterze* = Sw. *plog-stjert* = Dan. *plovstjert*), < *plow* + *stert*, tail.] Same as *plow-tail.*

plow-stilt (plou'stilt), *n.* A handle of a plow.

plow-swain (plou'swān), *n.* A plowman.

Beasts leave their stals, *plough-swains* their fires forego,
Nor are the meadows white with drifts of snow.
Sir T. Hawkins, tr. of Odes of Horace, i. 4. (*Davies.*)

plow-tail (plou'tāl), *n.* That part of a plow which the plowman holds; the handle of a plow.

plow-team (plou'tēm), *n.* In early English times, usually a team of eight oxen, commonly yoked four abreast. The estimated work of such a team served as a measure of land. See *plowland*, 2.

plow-tree (plou'trē), *n.* A plow-handle.

I whistled the same tunes to my horses, and held my *plow tree* just the same, as if no King nor Queen had ever come to spoil my tune or hand.
Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxxiv.

plow-truck (plou'truk), *n.* An attachment to a plow, in the form of a riding-seat supported on two wheels, to enable the plowman to ride at his work. See *sulky-plow*, under *plow.*

plow-wise (plou'wīz), *a.* Going alternately forward and backward in parallel lines, as in plowing.

This was succeeded by Boustrophedon, or *plough-wise* writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 33.

plow-witcher (plou'wich″ėr), *n.* One of a company of plowmen and other field-laborers who drag a plow from house to house, soliciting drink-money, with mumming, dancing, and other sports, preparatory to the first plowing after the Christmas holidays. See *Plow Monday.* [Local, Eng.]

Seven companies of *plough-witchers* waited upon me in my South Lincolnshire home; and some of the performers—Bessy, the Doctor, the Valiant Soldier, &c.—went through the recital of their little play.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 86.

plowwright, ploughwright (plou'rīt), *n.* One who makes and repairs plows.

Ploughwrite, cartwright, knacker, and smith.
Tusser, Husbandry, Corn Harvest.

ploy[1] (ploi), *n.* [Abbr. of *employ*.] 1. Employment.—2. A harmless frolic; a merrymaking. [Scotch.]

ploy[2] (ploi), *v. i.* [Cf. *deploy*.] *Milit.*, to move from line into column: the opposite of *deploy*.

ployment (ploi'ment), *n.* [< *ploy*[2] + *-ment*.] *Milit.*, the formation of column from line.

Pluchea (plö'kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1817), named after N. A. *Pluche*, a French abbé who wrote upon natural history in 1732.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuleæ*, type of the subtribe *Plucheineæ*, characterized by the corymbose heads of flowers with dry broad bracts, each head containing numerous truncate thread-shaped pistillate flowers in many outer rows, and a few perfect but sterile five-cleft flowers in the center. There are about 30 species, natives of warmer parts of America, Africa, Asia, and Australia, a few herbaceous and extending into the central or northern United States on the coast, the others shrubs or undershrubs. They are woolly or glutinous, with a strong or camphoric odor, bearing alternate toothed leaves, and white, yellow, or purplish flowers. *P. camphorata* is the salt-marsh fleabane of the Atlantic coast, sometimes called *camphor-plant*. *P. odorata* is the riverside tobacco of the West Indies.

★**pluck**[1] (pluk), *v. t.* [< ME. *plukken*, *plokken*, *plockien* (pret. *pluckede*, *plukkede*, pp. *plukked*, irreg. pret. *plyghte*, pp. *plyght*), < AS. *pluccian*, *pluccigean*, *ploccan* (pret. *pluccede*, pp. *plucced*) = D. *plukken* = MLG. *plucken*, LG. *plukken* = OHG. **pflucchen* (not found), MHG. *phlücken*, *pflücken*, G. *pflücken* = Icel. *plukka*, *plokka* = Sw. *plocka* = Dan. *plukke*, pick, pluck; hardly a Teut. word, the Scand. forms being appar. borrowed from AS. or LG., and these prob. derived, through OHG. or Goth. (where, however, the word is not recorded), from an early Rom. (LL.) verb **pilicare*, **pilucare*, found in OIt. *pelucare*, *peluccare*, *piluccare*, It. *piluccare*, pluck (grapes), pick off (grapes) one by one, = Pr. *pelucar*, pick out, = OF. *plocquer*, in secondary form **plucquier*, *plusquier*, *pelukier*, *peluchier*, F. dial. (Picard) *pluquer*, *pluskier*, *ploki*, *plucher*, F. in comp. *éplucher*, pick, gather (the F. forms prob. in part reflections of the LG.); the ref. to plucking grapes (which suggests the means of its early introduction into Teut. use) being a particular application or transfer of the orig. sense (OIt. *pelucare*, etc.) 'pick out hairs one by one,' as explained under the derivative *peruke*, the verb (LL. **pilicare*, **pilucare*) being derived, with freq. formative (L. *-ic-are*, LL. **-uc-are*, It. *-ucare*, *-ucc-are*, etc., the same occurring in *plunge*, ult. < ML. **plumbicare*), from L. *pilus*, hair, a hair: see *pile*[4], *peruke* (and *periwig* and *wig*), and also *plush*, from the same source. No evidence of the existence of the Rom. (LL.) verb at a period early enough to produce the earliest Teut. forms is found; analogous verbs in *-icare* are, however, found, and the explanation here given meets all the other conditions. It will be observed that *pluck* still refers in most instances to pulling hair or feathers or berries or flowers, and that L. *pilus*, hair, has had in other respects a remarkable development.] 1. To pull off, as feathers from a fowl, or fruit or flowers from a plant; pick off; gather; pick or cull, as berries or flowers.

Hise disciplis *pluckiden* eeris of corn, and thei frotynge with her hondis eeten. *Wyclif*, Luke vi. 1.

Al sodeynly thre leves have I *plyght*
Out of his book right as he radde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 790.

I'll show thee the best springs;
I'll *pluck* thee berries;
I'll fish for thee. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 164.

As thro' the land at eve we went,
And *pluck'd* the ripen'd ears.
Tennyson, Princess, i. (song).

2. To pull; draw; drag: used either literally or figuratively.

Pluck him headlong from the usurped throne.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 65.

What poor fate follow'd thee, and *pluck'd* thee on,
To trust thy sacred life to an Egyptian?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

The best part of himselfe he had lost before in Apostasie, which *plucked* this destruction upon him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

It is their Custom to make Men sit on the Floor, as they do, cross-legg'd like Taylors; But I had not strength then to *pluck* up my Heels in that manner.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 502.

Especially—3. To pull sharply; pull with sudden force or jerk; give a tug or twitch to; twitch; snatch; twang, as the strings of a harp or guitar.

Sodeynly he *plyghte* his hors aboute.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 15.

Merlin caught the flayle of the yate and *plukked* it to hym, and yede oute as lightly as it hadde not haue ben lokked, and than departed oute mag[r]e how it grucchid.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 206.

You are the hare of whom the proverb goes,
Whose valour *plucks* dead lions by the beard.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 138.

I have been *pluck'd* and tugg'd by th' hair o' th' head
About a gallery half an acre long.
Fletcher (*and another*), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

E'en children followed, with endearing wile,
And *pluck'd* his gown, to share the good man's smile.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 184.

4. To strip, as a fowl, by pulling off its feathers; strip the feathers from: as, to *pluck* a fowl.

Since I *plucked* geese, played truant, and whipped top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 26.

The King of Great Britain used to send for his Ambassadors from Abroad to *pluck* Capons at Home.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 31.

5. To reject, after a university or other examination, as not coming up to the required standard. [College slang, Eng.]

He went to college, and he got *plucked*, I think they call it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

If a man is *plucked*—that is, does not get marks enough to pass—his chance of a Fellowship is done for.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 258.

I trust that I have never *plucked* a candidate in the Schools without giving him every opportunity of setting himself right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 386.

Plucked instrument, in *music*. See *instrument*, 3 (*c*).—**To pluck a crow with one**, to pick a quarrel with one.

O, these courtiers, neighbours, are pestilent knaves; but, ere I'll suffer it, I'll *pluck a crow with some* of 'em.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

To pluck a pigeon. See *pigeon*.—**To pluck down a side.** See the quotation.

Other that never learned to shoot, nor yet knoweth good shaft nor bow, will be as busy as the best, but such one commonly *plucketh down a side* [to *pluck down a side*, I believe, is to shoot on one side into the ground], and crafty archers which be against him will be both glad of him, and also ever ready to lay and bet with him: it were better for such one to sit down than shoot.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 8.

To pluck off†, to descend in regard to rank or title; descend lower.

Pluck off a little;
I would not be a young count in your way.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 40.

To pluck up. (*a*) To pull or haul up suddenly; remove entirely or by the roots; eradicate; hence, to exterminate; destroy: as, to *pluck up* weeds.

They *pluckt up* anchor, and away did sayle.
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 331).

But if they will not obey, I will utterly *pluck up* and destroy that nation, saith the Lord. Jer. xii. 17.

I observed that the corn here was *plucked up* by the roots, according to the antient usage, which is retained also in the upper Ægypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 131.

(*b*) To summon or muster up: as, to *pluck up* courage, spirit, etc.

Pluk vp thi hert, my dere mayster.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 2).

Pluck up thy spirits; look cheerfully upon me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 38.

Why did not Little-faith *pluck up* a greater heart?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 188.

Pluck up a little resolution, and we shall soon be out of the reach of her malignity.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

(*c*) *Intrans.*, to collect one's self; gather spirit or courage.

Bene. You break jests as braggarts do their blades. . . .
D. Pedro. But, soft you, let me be. *Pluck up*, my heart, and be sad [serious]. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 207.

pluck[1] (pluk), *n.* [= D. *pluk*, plucking, gathering, crop, = Sw. *plock* = Dan. *pluk*, gathering; from the verb: see *pluck*, *v.* In def. 4 the same word, the heart, liver, and lights being 'plucked out' in preparing the carcass for market. In def. 5 a colloq. fig. use of sense 4, like *heart* and *liver* in similar expressions.] 1. A pull; a tug; a twitch; a snatch: as, he gave the sword a *pluck*.

Were they [the bones] dry, they could not . . . without great difficulty yield to and obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muscles. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

2†. A blow; a stroke.—3†. A bout; a round.

Why, wylt thou fyght a *plucke*?
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 423).

4. The heart, liver, and lungs or lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal used as butchers' meat: also used figuratively or humorously of the like parts of a human being.

It vexes me to the *pluck* that I should lose walking this delicious day. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xviii.

There were lower depths yet: there were the purl houses, where "Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their *Plucks*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 234.

Hence—5. Heart; courage; spirit; determined energy; resolution in the face of difficulties.

Decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck*.
Thackeray.

Be firm! one constant element in luck
Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic *pluck*.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Attracted by the fame of Botta's discoveries, he [Layard] set to work digging at Nineveh with that *pluck*, that energy, and at the same time that discriminating judgment, which he has since shown on other occasions.
Max Müller, Biograph. Essays, p. 289.

pluck[2] (pluk), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. Ir. Gael. *pluc*, a lump, knot, bunch, *ploc*, a club, plug, block: see *plug* and *block*[1].] The pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*. [Scotch.]

plucked[1] (plukt), *p. a.* Having the long stiff hairs removed: said of the pelt of a fur-seal.

plucked[2] (plukt), *a.* [< *pluck*[1], *n.*, 5, spirit, courage, + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with pluck or courage: with a qualifying adjective. [Colloq.]

"What, going?" said he, "and going for good? I wish I was such a good-*plucked* one as you, Miss Anville."
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Peal of Bells, note.

A very sensible man, and has seen a deal of life, and kept his eyes open, but a terrible hard-*plucked* one. Talked like a book to me all the way, but be hanged if I don't think he has a thirty-two-pound shot under his ribs instead of a heart. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iv. (*Davies.*)

plucker (pluk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which plucks.

Thou setter up and *plucker* down of kings.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 37.

2. A machine for straightening and cleaning long wool to render it fit for combing. It has a traveling apron which feeds the ends of the tufts to a pair of spiked rollers, by which tufts and locks are opened, and whence they proceed to a fanning apparatus for cleaning. It is usually managed by a boy.

Plückerian (plü-kē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Plücker* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the geometrician Julius Plücker (1801–68).—**Plückerian characteristic**, one of the quantities entering into the Plückerian equations.—**Plückerian equations**, equations published in 1834, substantially as follows: Let m be the order of a plane curve, n its class, δ its nodes, κ its cusps, τ its bitangents, and ι its inflections. Then

$$3m - \kappa = 3n - \iota;$$
$$2\delta = m^2 - m - n - 3\kappa;$$
$$2\tau = n^2 - n - m - 3\iota.$$

Plücker's formulæ. See *formula*.

pluckily (pluk'i-li), *adv.* In a plucky manner; with courage or spirit. [Colloq.]

"No," said Frank, *pluckily*, as he put his horse into a faster trot. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxix.

pluckiness (pluk'i-nes), *n.* The character of being plucky; pluck; courage.

Her quaint, queer expression, in which curiosity, *pluckiness*, and a foretaste of amusement mingled.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

pluckless (pluk'les), *a.* [< *pluck*[1], *n.*, 5, + *-less*.] ★Without pluck; faint-hearted. [Colloq.]

plucky (pluk'i), *a.* [< *pluck*[1], *n.*, 5, + *-y*[1].] Possessing pluck, or spirit and courage; spirited; courageous. [Colloq.]

If you're *plucky*, and not over-subject to fright,
And go and look over that chalk-pit white,
You may see, if you will,
The Ghost of old Gill.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 146.

pluff (pluf), *v. t.* [Imitative of a sudden puff; cf. *puff* and *fluff*[2].] To throw out smoke or fine dust in quick whiffs, as by igniting gunpowder or throwing out hair-powder from a puffball. [Scotch.]

pluff (pluf), *n.* [< *pluff*, *v.*] 1. A puff of smoke or dust, as from gunpowder or hair-powder. [Scotch.]

The gout took his head, and he went out of the world like a *pluff* of powther. *Galt*, Steam-Boat, p. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

2†. An instrument used in powdering the hair, made like a sort of bellows, by which the powder was blown in a cloud. Also *powder-puff*.—3. In *bot.*, a Scotch name for a species of puffball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*.

pluffy (pluf'i), *a.* [< *pluff* + *-y*[1].] Fluffy; puffy; blown up.

Light *pluffy* hair. *Albert Smith*, Pottleton Legacy, xxvii.

A good-looking fellow—a thought too *pluffy*, perhaps, and more than a thought too swaggering.
Lever, One of Them.

★**plug** (plug), *n.* [< MD. *plugge*, D. *plug*, a bung, peg, plug, = MLG. *plugge*, LG. *plugge*, *plügge*, a plug, = MHG. *pfloc* (*pflock-*), *pflocke*, G. *pflock*, a peg, plug, = Sw. *plugg*, *pligg* = Norw. *plugg* = Dan. *plög*, *plök* (prob. < LG.), plug, peg; cf. W.

ploc, a plug, block, = Ir. *ploc*, a plug, block, club: see *block*[1].] **1.** A piece of wood or other substance, usually in the form of a peg or cork, used to stop a hole in a vessel; a stopple; a bung or stopper of any kind.—**2.** A peg, wedge, or other appliance driven in, or used to stop a hole or fill a gap. (*a*) A piece of wood driven horizontally into a wall, its end being then sawed away flush with the wall, to afford a hold for nails. (*b*) In *civil engin.*, a heavy peg or stake driven in flush with the surface of the ground as a permanent reference-point, as distinguished from a *stake*, one projecting above the ground. (*c*) A piece of boxwood cut to cylindrical form, used by wood-engravers. If any part of an engraved block has been injured, a circular hole is drilled through the block, large enough to remove the damaged part. A plug is then driven into the hole, and a new surface thus obtained which can be reëngraved.

This mode of repairing a block was practised by the German wood engravers of the time of Albert Durer. The *plug* which they inserted was usually square, and not circular as at present. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 369.

(*d*) A wedge-pin forced between a rail and its chair on a railway. (*e*) A spigot driven into place, as in a barrel, in contradistinction to one screwed in. (*f*) A wooden stopper fitted in the opening of the pump on a ship's deck during a storm, to protect the water-tanks against lightning; a pump-stopper.

3. A small piece of some substance, as metallic foil, used by a dentist to fill the cavity of a decayed tooth.—**4.** A branch pipe from a water-main, leading to a point where a hose can be conveniently attached, and closed by a cap or plug; a fire-plug.—**5.** In *die-sinking*, a cylindrical piece of soft steel the end of which is fitted to a matrix. When matrix and plug are forced together under heavy pressure, the intaglio design of the matrix is impressed in relief upon the plug. The plug is then hardened, and becomes a punch, which can be used to make impressions on die-faces, as for coining, etc.

6. A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco.

Tom brought out a corncob pipe for the preacher, and shaved him tobacco from a *plug*.
The Century, XXXVIII. 89.

7. A man's silk or dress hat; a plug-hat. [Slang.]—**8.** A worn, damaged, unfashionable, or otherwise injured article, which, by reason of its defects, has become undesirable, unsalable, or in a condition rendering it difficult to sell without a large reduction of its price, as a shelf-worn book, or an old horse worn down by hard work. Also *old plug*. [Colloq.]—**9.** A short, thick-set person. [Slang.]—**10.** A workman who has served no regular apprenticeship. [Slang.]—**11.** A sort of fishing-boat. [Cape Ann.]—**12.** Same as *plug-rod*, 1.—**Cutting plug**, in a chronographic apparatus for registering velocities of projectiles from one position in the bore of a gun to another, one of a series of plugs inserted into holes drilled radially in the gun-barrel from its exterior into the bore. The plug is connected with a looped electric conducting-wire of a primary circuit, and at its inner end is a small knife pivoted to the body of the plug in such manner that it slightly projects into the bore of the gun, and so arranged that, when forced radially outward by the passage of the projectile over it, it cuts the loop of the wire, and breaks the primary circuit. This induces a brief current in the secondary coil, which has one of its terminals arranged at the edge of one of a series of rapidly, uniformly, and synchronously rotating thin disks of equal diameter attached to a common shaft. The edges of the disks are coated with lampblack. The induced current of the secondary coil produces a spark at the terminal, which burns off a small dot in the peripheral coating. A number of the cutting plugs are inserted at uniform intervals in the gun. Each is serially related to one of the disks, in the order of succession from breech to muzzle of the gun; and when the gun is fired it records the instant the shot passes it on the edge of its related disk. From the angular distance between these records, the known diameter and rotating speed of the disks, the time occupied by the shot in moving from plug to plug is readily calculated; and it is asserted that intervals of time as small as one millionth of a second can be measured. The data thus obtained are of great value in the investigation of the action of explosives.—**Fusible plug.** See *fusible*.—**Plug-and-collar gage.** See *gage*[2]. —**Plug and feathers**, a flat iron wedge (the *plug*) used in connection with two semi-cylindrical pieces of iron (the *feathers*), placed in a hole bored in a rock, with their flat surfaces toward each other, between which the wedge is driven with a sledge-hammer, the object being to split the rock. See *feather*, 2 (*d*).—**Plug center-bit.** See *center-bit*.

plug (plug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plugged*, ppr. *plugging*. [= MLG. *pluggen* = Sw. *pligga* = Dan. *plökke*, plug; from the noun.] **1.** To stop with a plug; make tight by stopping a hole: as, to *plug* a decayed tooth; to *plug* a wound with lint.—**2.** To hit with a ball or bullet: as, to *plug* a buck with a rifle. [Slang, western U. S.]—**3.** To cut out a plug from: said of watermelons when a tapering plug is cut out to see if the fruit is ripe, and then replaced. [Eastern U. S.]

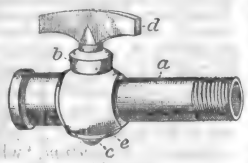
plug-arbor (plug'är″bor), *n.* A lathe attachment for mounting drill-chucks. *E. H. Knight.*

plug-basin (plug'bā″sn), *n.* A standing wash-basin with a plug-hole at the bottom for emptying. *E. H. Knight.*

plug-bayonet (plug'bā″o-net), *n.* A bayonet of the early type, which the soldier fixed into the muzzle of his piece. The haft or plug was often of horn, more commonly of wood, and the steel was secured to this by brass or iron mounting.

plugboard (plug'bōrd), *n.* A switchboard in which the connections are made by means of brass or other conducting plugs.

plug-cock (plug'kok), *n.* A cock in which a plug with a transverse hole in it is fitted into a transverse hole in a hollow barrel or cylinder, the diameter of the plug being greater than the interior diameter of the cylinder, and therefore permitting liquid to flow through the latter only when the transverse hole in the plug is so turned as to form a continuous passage with the hollow in the cylinder. The plugs are sometimes covered or packed with a yielding material, and are usually tapered, so that pressing them into their seats keeps them tight.



Plug-cock.

a, body or barrel; *b*, tapered plug; *c*, tightening-screw fitted to the bottom of *b*, and bearing upon a washer, *e*; *d*, thumb-piece, in large cocks replaced by a hand-lever or wrench

plug-finisher (plug'fin″ish-ėr), *n.* In *dentistry*, a fine file, of a great variety of shapes, used for finishing the surfaces of plugs or fillings.

plugger (plug'ėr), *n.* One who or that which plugs; specifically, a dentists' instrument, of various forms, for driving and packing a filling material into a hole in a carious tooth. See *dental hammer*, under *hammer*[1]. *E. H. Knight.*

plugging-forceps (plug'ing-fôr″seps), *n.* A dentists' instrument or plugger used to compress a filling in a carious tooth. *E. H. Knight.*

plug-hat (plug'hat), *n.* Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*[1]). [Slang.]

plughe†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *plow*.

plug-hole (plug'hōl), *n.* A hole for a plug; a hole left by the removal of a plug.

A surbase had been taken down, leaving large *plug-holes* to be filled up. *Paper-hanger*, p. 21.

plug-joggle (plug'jog″l), *n.* The name given by Smeaton to a stone such as the center-stones of the Eddystone-lighthouse foundation, which were joggled into the surrounding stones, and also secured to the corresponding stones above and below by a central plug of stone.

plug-machine (plug'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine combining a cutter and shaper for making wooden plugs for the draught-holes of beer- and liquor-casks.

plug-rod (plug'rod), *n.* **1.** In a condensing engine, a rod connected with the working-beam and serving to drive the working-gear of the valves. Also called *plug*, *plug-tree*.—**2.** The air-pump rod of a steam-engine. *E. H. Knight.*

plug-switch (plug'swich), *n.* An arrangement in which electrical connection between two conductors is established by the insertion of a metallic plug.

plug-tap (plug'tap), *n.* **1.** A cylindrical tap for cutting the dies of a screw-stock; a master-tap.—**2.** A tap slightly tapered at the end to facilitate its entrance in tapping a hole. *E. H. Knight.*

A *plug-tap* has the full depth of screw-thread all along its length. *Campin*, Hand-turning, p. 111.

plug-tree (plug'trē), *n.* Same as *plug-rod*, 1.

plug-ugly (plug'ug'li), *n.* A city ruffian; one of a band of rowdies who indulged in wanton assaults upon persons and property in streets and public places: first used in Baltimore. [Slang.]

plug-valve (plug'valv), *n.* A valve closed by a tapering plug at right angles to the flow of the liquid.

plum[1] (plum), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *plumb* (as in *limb* for *lim*, *numb* for *num*, etc.); < ME. *plumme*, with vowel shortened, earlier *ploume*, < AS. *plūme*, *plȳme* = D. *pruim* = MLG. *plume*, LG. *plumme* = OHG. *pfrūma*, *pflūmo*, MHG. *pflūme*, *phlūme*, *phrūme*, *prūme*, *prūne*, G. *pflaume* = Icel. *plōma* = Sw. *plommon* = Dan. *blomme*, plum, = F. *prune* (> E. *prune*) = Pr. *pruna* = Sp. dial. *pruna* = It. *pruna*, *prugna*, f., a plum, < ML. *prūna*, f., a plum, L. *prūnum* (pl. *prūna*), neut., a plum, *prūnus*, f., a plum-tree, < Gr. *προύνον*, neut., *προύμνη*, f., earlier *προῦμνον*, neut., a plum, *προύμνη*, f., a plum-tree. Cf. Ir. *pluma* = Corn. *pluman* = Gael. *plumbas*, *plumbais*, plum (< E. ?). For the change of L. *r* to *l* and of *n* to *m*, cf. *pilgrim*, ult. < L. *peregrinus*. For the introduction of a Latin and Greek fruit-name into Teut., cf. *peach*[1] and *pear*[1], also *quine*, *quince*.] **1.** A fruit of any of the trees called *plums* (see defs. 2 and 3); specifically, the fruit of a tree of the genus *Prunus*, distinguished from the peach and apricot by its smooth surface, smaller size, and unwrinkled stone, and from the cherry by the bloom on its surface and commonly larger size. Plums are of use chiefly as a dessert fruit (the green gage being esteemed the best of all varieties), and as a dried fruit in the form of prunes. (See *prune*[1].) Locally a liquor is manufactured from them, and sometimes an oil is expressed from the kernels.

2. One of several small trees of the genus *Prunus*, forming the section *Prunus* proper. The European varieties of the common garden plum are collectively spoken of as belonging to the 'domestic' class in distinction from the 'Japan plums,' *P. triflora*, and the 'native plums,' of which there are several species represented by the cultivated varieties, important among which are *P. Americana*, *P. angustifolia*, and *P. hortulana*, the wild-goose plum, and its botanical varieties. Plum-wood is useful in cabinet-work and turnery. The plum is chiefly cultivated in France (in the valley of the Loire), in Germany, and in Bosnia, Servia, and Croatia. In America the plum suffers greatly from the ravages of the curculio. (See *plum-curculio*.) The Japanese plum, *P. triflora*, though not insect-proof, is valued in California and the southern United States. See *beach-plum*, *cherry-plum*, *wild plum*.

In Almaunt, in himself, in male, in peche,
Ys graffed *plumme*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

The harvest white *plum* is a base *plum*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 509.

It is as if the rose should pluck herself,
Or the ripe *plum* finger its misty bloom.
Keats, Posthumous Sonnets, xiv.

3. One of numerous trees of other genera bearing plum-like fruit. See phrases below.—**4.** A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

So when you've swallow'd the Potion, you sweeten your Mouth with a *Plumb*. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 4.

The dried grapes which the French term raisins secs, or raisins pass's, we term simply raisins when used for eating uncooked, and *plums* when they form an ingredient in the famous English plum pudding.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 37.

5. A good thing; the best or choicest part; a sugar-plum: in allusion to the use of plums or raisins in cakes, plum-pudding, etc.

The reviewer who picks all the *plums* out of a book is a person who is regarded with reasonable terror and resentment by both authors and publishers.
The Academy, Nov. 2, 1889, p. 280.

Often, indeed, the foot-note contains the very *plum* of the page. *The Writer*, III. 120.

6. The sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally; sometimes, also, a person possessing such a sum. [Colloq., Eng.]

The Miser must make up his *Plumb*,
And dares not touch the hoarded Sum.
Prior, The Ladle, Moral.

Several who were *plums*, or very near it, became men of moderate fortunes. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

An honest gentleman who sat next to me, and was worth half a *plumb*, stared at him. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

My brother Heidelberg was a warm man, a very warm man, and died worth a *plumb* at least: a *plumb!* ay, I warrant you, he died worth a *plumb* and a half.
Colman, Clandestine Marriage, iii.

Assyrian plum. See *sebesten*.—**Australian plum**, a date-plum or persimmon, *Diospyros microcarpa*, the black plum of Illawarra. For other Australian plums, see *Queensland plum* and *wild plum* (*c*).—**Beach-plum**, *Prunus maritima*, a straggling bush on the coast from Maine to Mexico, with a rather pleasant red or purple fruit, often preserved.—**Black plum.** See *Australian plum*.—**Blood-plum.** (*a*) See *Hæmatostaphis*. (*b*) A recently introduced Japanese plum with red flesh. [U. S.] —**Canada plum.** See *wild plum* (*b*), below.—**Cherry-plum**, *Prunus cerasifera*, formerly regarded as a variety of *P. domestica*. Also called *myrobalan plum*.—**Chickasaw plum**, *Prunus angustifolia*, a species probably native in the southern Rocky Mountains, now naturalized widely eastward and northward. It bears a globose red or yellow fruit, thin-skinned and of pleasant flavor. It is often cultivated, receiving special attention as less subject than the common plum to the attacks of the curculio.—**Cocoa-plum**, *Chrysobalanus Icaco*. See *Chrysobalanus*.—**Damask plum.** Same as *damson plum*. —**Damson plum.** See *damson*.—**Darling plum**, the red ironwood, *Reynosia latifolia*, a small tree of the West Indies and southern Florida. It bears an agreeable fruit, and its dark-brown wood is very hard and strong.—**Date plum.** See *date-plum*, *Diospyros*, and *persimmon*.—**Downward plum**, a small tree of the West Indies and Florida, *Bumelia angustifolia*. Also called *saffron plum*. —**East Indian plum**, *Flacourtia Jangomas* and *F. Ramontchi*. The latter is common, wild or cultivated, throughout India, and found also in the Malay archipelago and in Madagascar, whence called *Madagascar plum*. —**French plum**, a very superior plum grown in the valley of the Loire, entering the market in the form of prunes.—**Gopher plum.** Same as *Ogeechee lime* (which see, under *lime*[3]).—**Gray plum**, in Sierra Leone, *Parinari excelsum*, a large tree with a fruit having a large stone and a thin, rather dry, and insipid pulp. Also called *rough-skinned plum* and *Guinea plum*.—**Green-gage plum.** See def. 1, and *gage*[3].—**Guiana plum**, a small euphorbiaceous tree, *Drypetes lateriflora*, of the West Indies and southern Florida. Also called *whitewood*.—**Guinea plum.** See *gray plum*.—**Imperatrice plum**, a variety of the common plum.—**Jamaica plum**, *Spondias lutea*, one of the hog-plums.—**Japan plum, Japanese plum.** (*a*) An improper name for the loquat. [Southern U. S.] (*b*) *Prunus triflora* and other true plums of Ja-

pan. See def. 2, and *blood-plum* (*b*).—**Java plum,** the jambolana.—**Madagascar plum.** See *East Indian plum.*—**Malabar plum,** the jamrosade or rose-apple.—**Mola plum,** in the region of the Zambesi, *Parinari Mobola,* which yields very oily two-celled stones called *mabo-seeds.*—**Myrobalan plum.** See *cherry-plum.*—**Natal plum,** an evergreen shrub, *Arduina grandiflora* of the *Apocynaceæ.*—**Pigeon plum.** (*a*) See *pigeon-plum.* (*b*) In Sierra Leone, either of two species of *Chrysobalanus, C. ellipticus* and *C. Icaco.*—**Port Arthur plum,** a small handsome Tasmanian tree, *Cenarrhenes nitida,* the foliage smooth and bright-green, the drupe inedible.—**Queensland plum.** See *Owenia,* 1.—**Rough-skinned plum.** See *gray plum.*—**Saffron plum.** Same as *downward plum.*—**Sapodilla plum.** See *Achras,* 2, and *sapodilla.*—**Seaside plum.** Same as *mountain-plum.* [West Indies.]—**Sebesten plum.** See *Cordia* and *sebesten.*—**Sour plum, sweet plum.** See *Owenia,* 1.—**Spanish plum,** one of the hog-plums (*Spondias purpurea*), of the West Indies and South America.—**St. Julien plum,** a variety of the common plum known as *Juliana,* yielding part of the French plums.—**Tamarind plum,** a leguminous tree, *Dialium indum,* whose fruit has a delicious pulp resembling that of the tamarind.—**Tasmanian plum.** Same as *Port Arthur plum.*—**Wild-goose plum,** an improved variety of *Prunus hortulana,* said to have been raised from a stone found in the crop of a wild goose.—**Wild plum,** any undomesticated plum. Specifically—(*a*) *Prunus spinosa.* See *Prunus.* (*b*) In eastern North America, the wild yellow or red plum, or Canada plum, *P. Americana.* It has a well-colored fruit with pleasant pulp, but tough acerb skin. It is common along streams, etc., and sometimes planted. (*c*) In western North America, *P. subcordata,* whose red fruit, which is large and edible, is often gathered. (*d*) In South Africa, *Pappea Capensis.* (*e*) In New South Wales, a tree, *Siderozylon australe,* with drupaceous fruit, sometimes very tall, having a hard, prettily marked wood, available for cabinet purposes. See also *Podocarpus.* (See also *gingerbread-plum, hog-plum, horse-plum, maiden-plum, mountain-plum, olive-plum.*)

plum[2] (plum), *adv.* and *a.* An old (and recent amended) spelling of *plumb*[2].

pluma (plō′mä), *n.*; pl. *plumæ* (-mē). [L.: see *plume.*] In *ornith.,* a plume or feather of pennaceous structure; a contour-feather, as distinguished from a down-feather; a quill-feather or penna: opposed to *plumule.*

plumaceous (plō-mā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **plumaceus,* < L. *pluma,* plume: see *plume.*] Having the character of a pluma; pennaceous, as a feather: distinguished from *plumulaceous.*

★**plumage** (plō′māj), *n.* [< F. *plumage* (= Sp. *plumaje* = Pg. *plumagem* = It. *piumaggio*), feathers, < *plume,* feather: see *plume.*] The feathery covering of birds; feathers collectively; ptilosis. See *feather* and *pterylosis.*

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage,* spare the dove?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 54.

Autumnal plumage. See *autumnal.*—**Laced plumage.** See *lacing,* 8.—**Nuptial plumage.** See *nuptial.*

plumaged (plō′mājd), *a.* [< *plumage* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with plumage; feathered: usually in composition with a qualifying term: as, full-*plumaged.*

plumaile†, *n.* [ME. *plomayle;* < OF. *plumail,* a plume, plumage, < *plume,* plume: see *plume.*] Plumage.

They plucked the *plomayle* ffrom the pore skynnes,
And schewed her signes ffor men shulde drede
To axe ony mendis ffor her mys-dedis.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 32.

plumassary† (plō-mas′ą-ri), *n.* [Prop. **plumassery,* < F. *plumasserie,* the feather-trade (also feathers collectively), < *plumassier,* a dealer in or dresser of feathers: see *plumassier.*] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

plumassier (plō-ma-sēr′), *n.* [Formerly also *plumasier;* < F. *plumassier,* a dealer in or dresser of feathers, < *plume,* feather, plume: see *plume.*] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes. See *plumist.*

The couerings of his tent . . . are all of gold, adorned with stones of great price, and with the curious workemanship of *plumasiers.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 250.

plumate (plō′māt), *a.* [< L. *plumatus,* pp. of *plumare,* feather, < *pluma,* feather: see *plume.*] In *entom.,* resembling a plume: said of a hair or bristle when it bears smaller hairs.—**Plumate antenna,** an aristate antenna with the arista covered with fine hairs, as in many flies.

Plumatella (plō-ma-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), dim., < L. *plumatus,* plumate: see *plumate.*] The typical genus of *Plumatellidæ,* having a tubular cœnœcium and pergamentaceous ectocyst, as *P. repens.* See also cut under *Polyzoa.*



Plumatella repens; a single polypid in its cell or case, magnified. *a,* ectocyst; *b,* endocyst; *m,* calyx at base of tentacles, *o,* on the lophophore, or oral disk; *k,* mouth; *f,* esophagus; *g, g,* stomach; *h,* intestine; *i,* anus; *n,* muscle; *w,* nervous ganglion; *z, z,* statoblasts; *θ,* funiculus, or gastroparietal band.

Plumatellidæ (plö-ma-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plumatella* + *-idæ.*] A family of phylactolæmatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Plumatella.* They are fresh-water polyzoans of various forms, branching or massive, but always fixed. There are several genera. See cuts under *Plumatella* and *polyzoarium.*

plumb[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *plum*[1].

plumb[2] (plum), *n.* [Early mod. Eng. also *plomb;* < ME. *plom,* < OF. *plom, plomb,* F. *plomb,* lead, a plummet, = Pr. *plom* = Sp. *plomo* = Pg. *chumbo* = It. *piombo,* < L. *plumbum,* lead (*plumbum album* or *candidum,* 'white lead,' tin, *plumbum nigrum,* 'black lead'), a leaden ball, a leaden pipe, a scourge with a leaden ball on the end of it; cf. Gr. *μόλυβος, μόλιβος, μόλυβδος,* lead (see *molybdena*). Hence ult. (< L. *plumbum*) E. *plummet, plumber, plump*[2], *plunge, plumbago,* etc.] 1. A mass of lead attached to a line, used to test the perpendicularity of walls, etc.; a plummet.—2. The position of a plumb or plummet when freely suspended; the vertical or perpendicular.—**Out of plumb,** not vertical.

plumb[2] (plum), *a.* [An ellipsis of *in plumb.* Cf. *plumb*[2], *adv.*] 1. True according to a plumb-line; vertical.

I . . . cannot take a *plumb*-lift out of it, for my soul.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

2. Of persons, upright in character or conduct; thoroughgoing.

Neither can an opposition, neither can a ministry be always wrong. To be a *plumb* man therefore with either is an infallible mark that the man must mean more and worse than he will own he does mean.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 262. (*Davies.*)

plumb[2] (plum), *adv.* [Formerly also *plum;* an adverbial use of *plumb*[2], *n.*; in part an ellipsis of *in plumb.* Cf. *plump*[2], *adv.*] 1. In a vertical direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; straight down.

Instantly the stony storm of Hail
Which flew direct a-front, direct now falls
Plumb on their heads, and cleaues their sculs and cauls.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

You might mistake it for a ship,
Only it stands too *plumb* upright.
Lowell, Appledore.

2. Exactly; to a nicety; completely: as, he hit the target *plumb* in the bull's-eye. [Colloq., U. S.]—3. Downright; entirely; altogether. [Colloq., U. S.]

O Sal, Sal, my heart ar' *plum* broke!
The Century, XXXVI. 900.

★**plumb**[2] (plum), *v. t.* [Formerly also *plum;* < *plumb*[2], *n.*] 1. To adjust by a plumb-line; set in a vertical position: as, to *plumb* a wall or a building.

The Genius trims our lamps while we sleep. It *plumbs* us by day and levels us by night. *Alcott,* Tablets, p. 201.

2. To sound with or as with a plummet, as the depth of water.

Where, red and hot with his long journey, He
Plummed the cool bath of th' Atlantic Sea.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 58.

I consulted the most experienced seamen upon the depth of the channel, which they had often *plumbed.*
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 5.

3. To ascertain the measure, dimensions, capacity, or the like, of; test.

He did not attempt to *plumb* his intellect. *Bulwer.*
I should have *plumbed* the utmost depths of terrified boredom. *Forster,* Dickens, xlix.

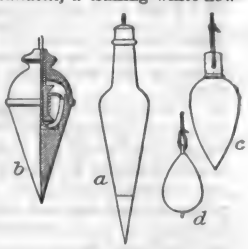
4. To supply, as a building, with lead pipes for water, sewage, etc.

Plumbaginaceæ (plum-baj-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Plumbago* (*-gin-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, the leadwort family, of the order *Primulales,* characterized by a tubular or funnel-shaped calyx with five, ten, or fifteen ribs, five stamens opposite the five equal corolla-lobes, five styles, and a free one-celled ovary with one ovule pendulous from a long central stalk (funiculus) which rises from the bottom of the cell. Both in its ovary and its farinaceous albumen it is unlike all other gamopetalous orders. It includes 10 genera, of which *Plumbago* is the type, and about 350 species, most of which are contained in the large genera *Statice, Armeriastrum,* and *Limonium.* They are maritime herbs, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, with a few widely diffused. They are commonly smooth stemless plants, with densely tufted or rosulate leaves.

Plumbagineæ (plum-ba-jin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Plumbago* (*Plumbagin-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Plumbaginaceæ,* of which *Plumbago* is the type, and containing three other genera.

plumbaginous (plum-baj′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *plumbago* (*-gin-*), plumbago, + *-ous.*] Resembling plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

plumbago (plum-bā′gō), *n.* [< L. *plumbago,* black-lead, molybdena, also a plant, leadwort, < *plumbum,* lead: see *plumb*[2].] 1. Black-lead; graphite. See *graphite*[1].—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Tournefort, 1700).] A genus of plants, the leadworts, type of the family *Plumbaginaceæ* and tribe *Plumbagineæ,* having a glandular calyx with five short erect teeth, a salver-shaped corolla with slender tube, free stamens, and five styles united into one nearly to the top. The 10 species are natives of warm climates, extending to southern Europe and central Asia. They are usually perennial herbs, with long branches, or partly climbing, bearing alternate clasping leaves, and spikes of blue flowers (or of other colors) at the end of the branches. Several species, bearing the name *leadwort,* are in common cultivation; another, *P. scandens,* a trailing white-flowered species, is native to the south of Florida, extending thence to Brazil, and known, like *P. Europæa,* as *toothwort,* from the use to which its caustic leaves and roots are put. *P. rosea* is used in India to produce blisters.



Plumb-bobs.
a, plumb-bob in common use, made of brass, with cap to attach cord, and steel point at bottom; *b,* plumb-bob with reel inclosed; *c,* common cast-iron plumb-bob; *d,* common lead plumb-bob with wire core.

plumb-bob (plum′-bob), *n.* A conoid-shaped metal bob or weight attached to the end of a plumb-line. See also cut under *plumb-rule.*

plumbean (plum′-bē-an), *a.* [< *plumbeous* + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling lead; leaden; hence, dull; heavy.

There will be a *plumbean* flexible rule.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 411.

plumbeous (plum′bē-us), *a.* [< L. *plumbeus,* of or belonging to lead, < *plumbum,* lead: see *plumb*[2].] 1. Leaden; heavy.

Attend and throw your ears to mee . . . till I have endoctrinated your *plumbeous* cerebrosities.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 622. (*Davies.*)

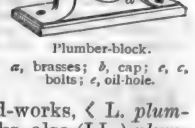
2. Lead-colored; metallic gray.—**Plumbeous falcon.** See *falcon.*

plumber (plum′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *plummer;* < ME. *plummer, plomere,* < OF. *plombier,* F. *plombier* = Sp. *plomero* = Pg. *chumbeiro* = It. *piombajo,* Olt. *piombaro,* < LL. *plumbarius,* a worker in lead, a plumber, prop. adj. (sc. *artifex*), L. *plumbarius,* pertaining to lead, < *plumbum,* lead: see *plumb*[2]. Cf. OF. *plombeur* = Olt. *piombatore,* < ML. *plumbator,* a plumber, < L. *plumbare,* solder with lead, < *plumbum,* lead: see *plumb*[2].] One who works in lead; especially, one who fits lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of gas and water, covers the roofs of buildings with sheets of lead, etc.

Take thenne a *plummers* wire that is euyn and streyte & sharpe at the one ende.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 3.

Early in the morning will I send
To all the *plumbers* and the pewterers,
And buy their tin and lead up.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

plumber-block (plum′ėr-blok), *n.* A metal box or case for supporting the end of a revolving shaft or journal. It is adapted for being bolted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is usually furnished with brass bearings for diminishing the friction of the shaft, and a movable cover secured by bolts for tightening the bearings as they wear. Also *plummer-block, plummer-box, pillow-block.*



Plumber-block.
a, brasses; *b,* cap; *c, c,* bolts; *e,* oil-hole.

plumbery (plum′ėr-i), *n.* [Also *plummery;* < F. *plomberie,* f., lead-making, lead-works, < L. *plumbaria,* sc. *officina,* lead-works, also (LL.) *plumbarium,* neut., a place to keep leaden vessels in; < *plumbarius,* pertaining to lead: see *plumber.*] 1. Works in lead collectively; manufactures of lead.

Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his lovery,
While the rest are damned to the *plumbery?*
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 120.

2. A place where plumbing is carried on.—3. The business of a plumber.

★**plumbic** (plum′bik), *a.* [< L. *plumbum,* lead, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to lead; derived from lead: as, *plumbic* acid.

★**plumbiferous** (plum-bif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *plumbum,* lead, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or containing lead.

plumbing (plum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plumb*², *v.*] 1. The art of casting and working in lead (also, by extension, in other metals put to similar uses), and applying it to various purposes connected with buildings, as in roofs, windows, pipes, etc.—2. The act or process of ascertaining the depth of anything.—3. Lead pipes and other apparatus used for conveying water or other liquids through a building.

plum-bird (plum'bėrd), *n.* The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. Also called *plum-budder*. [Local, Eng.]

plumbism (plum'bizm), *n.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead (see *plumb*²), + *-ism*.] Lead-poisoning.

plumb-joint (plum'joint), *n.* A lap-joint in sheet-metal the edges of which are not bent or seamed, but merely laid over one another and soldered; a soldered lap-joint.

plumbless (plum'les), *a.* [< *plumb*² + *-less*.] Incapable of being measured or sounded with a plummet or lead-line; unfathomable.

The moment shot away into the *plumbless* depths of the past, to mingle with all the lost opportunities that are drowned there. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xv.

plumb-level (plum'lev'el), *n.* A plumb or plummet considered with reference to its use in testing the level of a plane. Also called *pendulum-level*.

plumb-line (plum'līn), *n.* A cord or line to one end of which is attached a metal bob or weight, used to determine vertical direction, depth of water, etc.; a plummet.

plumb-line (plum'līn), *v. t.* [< *plumb-line*, *n.*] To measure, sound, or test by means of a plumb-line. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 77.

plumbocalcite (plum-bō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + E. *calcite*.] A variety of calcite containing a small percentage of lead carbonate.

plumbogummite (plum-bō-gum'īt), *n.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + *gummi*, gum, + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of lead and alumina occurring in globular or reniform crusts of a yellow to brown color, looking like gum (whence the name).

plumbostib (plum'bō-stib), *n.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + *stibium*, antimony.] A variety of boulangerite from Siberia.

plum-brothꝑ (plum'brôth), *n.* Broth containing plums or raisins and other ingredients.

Good bits hee holds breedes good positions, and the pope hee best concludes against in *plum-broth*. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Puritane.

plumb-rule (plum'rōl), *n.* [< ME. *plom-rewle*; < *plumb*² + *rule*.] A narrow board with parallel edges having a straight line drawn through the middle, and a string carrying a metal weight attached at the upper end of the line. It is used by masons, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., for determining a vertical.

Set thy pyn by a *plom-rewle* evene upryht. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 38.

Bevel plumb-rule, a surveyors' instrument for adjusting the slope of embankments. *E. H. Knight*.



Masons' Plumb-rule. *a*, center of suspension; *b*, plumb-line; *c*, straight edge; *d*, plumb-bob.

plum-budder (plum'bud-ėr), *n.* ★Same as *plum-bird*.

plumbum (plum'bum), *n.* [L.: see *plumb*².] Lead.

plum-cake (plum'kāk'), *n.* A cake containing raisins, currants, and often other fruit.

plum-color (plum'kul'or), *n.* One of various shades of purple and violet used in textile fabrics and as a ground color in Oriental porcelain, in the latter use sometimes flat, sometimes mottled, and sometimes in streaks, as if allowed to run freely down the side of the vase or vessel.

plum-colored (plum'kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of a plum; dark-purple.

plum-curculio (plum'kėr-kū'li-ō), *n.* A weevil, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, which damages the plum, peach, and cherry. It is one of the most noxious of the *Curculionidæ*, and is commonly called the *little Turk*, from the characteristic crescent-shaped mark made by the female in the fruit in oviposition. See cut under *Conotrachelus*.

plum-duff (plum'duf'), *n.* A stiff kind of flour-pudding containing raisins and boiled in a bag: a favorite sea-dish.

plume (plōm), *n.* [< ME. *plume*, *plome*, < OF. *plume*, F. *plume* = Sp. Pg. *pluma* = It. *piuma*, a feather, plume, = MD. *pluym*, D. *pluim*, plume, feather, = MLG. *plume* = G. *pflaum*, *flaum*, down; < L. *plūma*, a small soft feather, in pl. *plūmæ*, soft feathers, down; hence the down of the first beard, the scales on a coat of mail; cf. W. *pluf* = Bret. *plu*, plumage; < √ *plu*, float, Skt. √ *plu*, swim, float, fly: see *fleet*¹, *float*, *fly*¹. Cf. *feather*, ult. from another root meaning 'fly.'] 1. A feather. (*a*) Technically, a pluma or penna: distinguished from *plumule*. See cut under *Oreortyx*. (*b*) A long, large, ornamental, specially modified, or in any way conspicuous feather: as, an ostrich-*plume*; the *plumes* of paradise-birds.



Plume as worn at tourneys and ceremonials, 16th century. (From a print of the time.)

2. A tuft of feathers; a set or bunch of plumes worn as an ornament; an egret; plumery.

His high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden*, Iliad, vi. 148.

3. Plumage. [Rare.]

The bird of Jove, stoop'd from his aëry tour,
Two birds of gayest *plume* before him drove. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 186.

4ꝑ. A token of honor; a prize won by contest.

But well thou comest
Before thy fellows, ambitious to win
From me some *plume*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 161.

5. In *bot.*, same as *plumule*, 3.—6. In *entom.*: (*a*) A hair with many fine branches, resembling a little soft feather; a plumate hair. (*b*) A plume-moth.—7. A plumose part or formation, as of the gill of a crustacean or a mollusk.

At the upper end this stem on the gills divided into two parts, that in front, the *plume*, resembling the free end of one of the gills. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 78.

Apical plume. See *podobranchia*.

plume (plōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plumed*, ppr. *pluming*. [< *plume*, *n.*] 1. To dress the plumage of, as a bird; preen.

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To strip off the plumage of, as a bird; pluck.

Madam, you take your hen,
Plume it, and skin it, cleanse it o' the inwards. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

And, after they have *plum'd* ye, return home,
Like a couple of naked fowls, without a feather. *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, v. 2.

3. To adorn with feathers or plumes; feather; set as a plume; hence, to decorate or adorn (the person) in any way.

The mother of the Sirens was not thus *plumed* on the head. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat horrour *plumed*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 989.

This gentlewoman being a very rich merchantman's daughter, upon a time was invited to a bridal or wedding which was solemnized in that towne; against that day she made great preparation for the *pluming* of herself in gorgeous array. *J. Cooke*, Green's Tu Quoque, note 3.

The lists were ready. Empanoplied and *plumed*
We enter'd in, and waited. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

4. To pride; boast: used reflexively: as, to *plume one's self* on one's skill.

Can anything in nature induce a man to pride and *plume himself* in his deformities? *South*.

What business have I, forsooth, to *plume myself* because the Duke of Wellington beat the French in Spain? *Thackeray*, Men and Pictures.

Plumed adder, a kind of horned viper of the genus *Cerastes*, as *C. cornutus*, having a plume-like formation of the scales over each eye.—**Plumed bird.** Same as *plume-bird*.—**Plumed pink.** See *pink*², 1.

plume-alum (plōm'al'um), *n.* A kind of alum occurring in feathery, plumose forms.

plume-bird (plōm'bėrd), *n.* A member of the subfamily *Epimachinæ*, and especially of the genus *Epimachus*.

plume-holder (plōm'hōl'dėr), *n.* Anything made to secure a plume, as to the head or dress; especially, an extra piece screwed on a helmet and having a slender pipe or tube, used for this purpose.

plumeless (plōm'les), *a.* [< *plume* + *-less*.] Featherless, as an animal; having no plumage.

Borne on unknown, transparent, *plumeless* wings [a bat]. *Eusden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

plumelet (plōm'let), *n.* [< *plume* + *-let*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a plumule or plumula; a down-feather.—2. Anything resembling a small plume, as a tuft of leaves or leaflets, or needles of a coniferous tree.

When rosy *plumelets* tuft the larch. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xci.

3ꝑ. In *bot.*, a little plumule.

plume-maker (plōm'mā'kėr), *n.* ★A feather-dresser; a maker of plumes. See *plumist*.

plume-moth (plōm'môth), *n.* One of the small delicate moths which compose the family *Pterophoridæ* (or *Alucitidæ*): so called from the division of the wings into plume-like parts or feathery lobes. Their larvæ usually feed upon the leaves of plants, and transform to naked pupæ. The **grape-vine plume-moth** is *Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*, whose larva loosely webs with silk the leaves on which it feeds. This caterpillar is yellowish-green with dull-yellow tubercles, and is usually found singly, though sometimes several feed together. The pupa is reddish-brown with darker spots, and the moth itself is yellowish-brown with a metallic luster, marked with several dull-white streaks and spots. See *Pterophoridæ*.



Grape-vine Plume-moth (*Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*).

a, caterpillars in their retreat; *b*, chrysalis; *c*, one of the dorsal processes of chrysalis, enlarged; *d*, moth; *e*, one joint of larva, enlarged, side view.

plume-nutmeg (plōm'nut'meg), *n.* A large tree of Australia and Tasmania, *Atherosperma moschatum* of the *Monimiaceæ*. It is aromatic in all its parts, and the fruit-carpels bear each a persistent plumose style.

plume-plucked (plōm'plukt), *a.* Stripped of a plume or plumes; hence, figuratively, humbled; brought down. [Rare.]

Great Duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
From *plume-pluck'd* Richard. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 108.

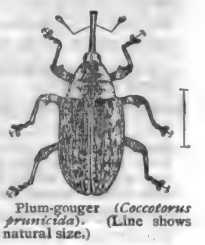
Plumeria (plō-mē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after Charles *Plumier* (1646–1706), author of many works on American plants.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees of the family *Apocynaceæ*, type of the tribe *Plumerieæ*. It is characterized by the numerous ovules in many rows in two carpels which ripen into two rigid diverging follicles, a calyx glandular within, stamens near the base of the tube of a salver-shaped corolla, winged seeds, and unappendaged anthers. There are about 40 species, natives of tropical America, some of them naturalized in the old world. They are trees with thick branches, alternate long-stalked and prominently feather-veined leaves, and large white, yellow, or purplish flowers in terminal cymes. See *jasmine-tree*, *kambodja*, *nosegay-tree*, and *pagoda-tree*.

Plumerieæ (plō-mē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1838), < *Plumeria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*, the dogbane family, characterized by the distinct carpels of the ovary, peltate seeds, and unappendaged base of the anther-cells, which are filled with pollen throughout. It includes 55 genera, mainly tropical trees or shrubs—two, *Vallesia* and *Amsonia*, occurring in the United States, and another, the herbaceous genus *Vinca*, extending into Europe, and widely naturalized in the Atlantic States. The four subtribes are typified by the genera *Pala*, *Tabernæmontana*, *Ravolfia*, and *Cerbera*.

plumery (plō'mę-ri), *n.* [< *plume* + *-ery*.] Plumes collectively; a number of plumes taken together; a display of plumes.

Helms or shields
Glittering with gold and scarlet *plumery*. *Southey*.

plumetty, plumetté (plō'met-i, plō-me-tā'), *a.* [Heraldic F. *plumetté*, < OF. *plumette*, a little feather, dim. of *plume*, feather: see *plume*.] In *her.*, covered with feathers, or feather-like decorations: said especially of the field when divided into fusils each of which is filled with a feather. The decorations are then of different tinctures, usually a metal and a color alternately.



Plum-gouger (*Coccotorus prunicida*). (Line shows natural size.)

plum-fir (plum'fėr), *n.* See *Podocarpus*.

plum-gouger (plum'gou'jėr), *n.* A kind of cur-

culio or weevil, *Coccotorus prunicida*. It is common in the Mississippi valley, where it damages plums, nectarines, and allied fruits. Both sexes in the adult state gouge the fruit when feeding, and the larva feeds upon the contents of the pit or stone. It is single-brooded, and passes the winter in the beetle state.

plumicome (plō′mi-kōm), *n.* [< L. *pluma*, a feather, + *coma* (< Gr. *κόμη*), the hair of the head: see *coma*[2].] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays end in a number of plumose branches. Compare *floricome*.

plumicomous (plō-mik′ō-mus), *a.* [< *plumicome* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a plumicome.

plumicorn (plō′mi-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *pluma*, a feather, + *cornu*, a horn.] One of the pair of tufts of feathers, or egrets, also called *ears* and *horns*, on the head in sundry owls, as species of *Bubo*, *Scops*, *Otus*, or *Asio*; a feather-horn. Also (rarely) called *corniplume*. See cuts under *Buboninæ* and *Otus*.

plumigerous (plō-mij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *plumiger*, feather-bearing, < *pluma*, feather, + *gerere*, bear.] Plumaged; feathered; having plumes. *Bailey*.

plumiped, plumipede (plō′mi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *plumipes* (*-ped-*), feather-footed, < *pluma*, feather, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having feathered feet.

II. *n.* A plumiped bird.

plumist (plō′mist), *n.* [< F. *plumiste*, a worker in feathers, < *plume*, feather: see *plume*.] A feather-dresser; a maker of ornamental plumes.

> Fine and feathery artisan,
> Best of *plumists* (if you can
> With your art so far presume),
> Make for me a prince's plume.
> *Moore*, Anacreontic to a Plumassier.

plum-juniper (plum′jö′ni-pėr), *n.* A handsome Oriental juniper, *Juniperus drupacea*, whose fleshy drupe-like cones are highly esteemed as a fruit.

plum-loaf (plum′lōf), *n.* A loaf with raisins or currants in it.

plummer† (plum′ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *plumber*.

plummer-block (plum′ėr-blok), *n.* Same as *plumber-block*.

plummer-box (plum′ėr-boks), *n.* Same as *plumber-block*.

plummery, *n.* Same as *plumbery*.

plummet (plum′et), *n.* [< ME. *plomet*, < OF. *plomet*, *plommet*, *plombet*, *plummet*, a piece of lead, a ball of lead, a plummet, dim. of *plom*, lead, a lead, plummet: see *plumb*[2].] 1. A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water, determining the vertical, etc.

> I'll seek him deeper than e'er *plummet* sounded.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 101.
>
> My conscience is the *plummet* that does press
> The deeps, but seldom cries O fathomless.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.
>
> They would plunge, and tumble, and thinke to ly hid in the foul weeds, and muddy waters, where no *plummet* can reach the bottome. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.
>
> It is an oblong square well, which I found by a *plummet* to be a hundred and twenty two feet deep.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 25.

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, and others in adjusting erections to a vertical line; a plumb-rule.—3†. The pommel or knob on the hilt of a sword.

> Dickie coud na win to him wi' the blade o' the sword,
> But feld 'im wi' the *plumet* under the eie.
> *Dick o' the Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 75).

4†. A weight.

> For when sad thoughts perplex the mind of man,
> There is a *plummet* in the heart that weighs,
> And pulls us, living, to the dust we came from.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iv. 1.
>
> What hath hung *plummets* on thy nimble soul?
> What sleepy rod hath charm'd thy mounting spirit?
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

5†. A piece of lead formerly used by schoolboys to rule paper for writing.

plummet (plum′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plummeted* or *plummetted*, ppr. *plummeting* or *plummetting*. [< *plummet*, *n.*] To weight with plummets, or as with plummets.

> A rich *plummetted* worsted fringe valance may be preferred to drapery. *Paper-hanger*, p. 91.

plummet-level (plum′et-lev′el), *n.* A plummet used as a level. Any plummet may be used as a level provided its base is approximately perpendicular to the mean position of the plumb-line. If this hangs the same way when the whole is rotated 180°, the support is level. Also called *masons' level*.

plum-moth (plum′môth), *n.* A tortricid moth whose larva infests plums. See *Grapholitha*.

plummy (plum′i), *a.* [< *plum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of plums or excellences; hence, good; desirable. [Colloq.]

> The poets have made tragedies enough about signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something *plummy*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

plumose (plō′mōs), *a.* [= F. *plumeux* = Sp. Pg. *plumoso* = It. *piumoso*, < L. *plumosus*, full of feathers or down, < *pluma*, feather, down: see *plume*.] 1. Feathery; plumous; resembling a feather, as something light, airy, and spray-like.—2. Feathered; plumed or plumaged; provided with plumes or feathers.—3. In *bot.*, feathery or feathered: specifically noting bristles, etc., which have fine hairs on opposite sides like the vane of a feather. A *plumose pappus* is one composed of feathery hairs. See fig. *b* under *pappus*.—**Plumose anemone.** See *anemone*.

plumosity (plō-mos′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *piumosità*; as *plumose* + *-ity*.] The state of being plumose.

plumous (plō′mus), *a.* Same as *plumose*.

plump[1] (plump), *a.* [< ME. *plomp*, rude, clownish (not found in lit. sense), = D. *plomp* = MLG. LG. *plump*, *plomp*, bulky, unwieldy, dull, clownish, = G. *plump* = Sw. Dan. *plump*, bulky, massive, clumsy, coarse (the G., and prob. Scand., from the D.); prob. orig. 'swollen,' from the pp. of the dial. (orig. strong) verb *plim*, swell; but more or less associated with *plump*[2], *plumb*[2].] 1. Full and well-rounded; hence, of a person, fleshy; fat; chubby: as, a *plump* figure; a *plump* habit of body; of things, filled out and distended; rounded: as, a *plump* seed.

> Banish *plump* Jack, and banish all the world.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 527.
>
> The ploughman now . . .
> Sows his *plump* seed.
> *Fanshawe*, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, iv. 6.
>
> Like a childe, she 's pleasant, quick, and *plump*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.
>
> Of medium height, *plump*, but not stout, with a rather slender waist and expansive hips, and a foot which stepped firmly and nimbly at the same time, she was as cheerful a body as one could wish to see.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 72.

2. Figuratively, round; fat; large; full.

> Will no *plump* fee
> Bribe thy false fists to make a glad decree?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.

3. Dry; hard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

plump[1]† (plump), *n.* [< ME. *plump*, *plomp*, a cluster, clump; < *plump*[1], *a.* Cf. *clump*[1].] A knot; a cluster; a group; a clump; a number of persons, animals, or things closely united or standing together; a covey.

> Whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a *plomp*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.
>
> By means wherof such as were chief officers in his campe reuolted by *plumpes* vnto Seleucus.
> *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 83.
>
> Here 's a whole *plump* of rogues.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 2.
>
> So spread upon a lake, with upward eye,
> A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high.
> *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 316.

plump[1] (plump), *v.* [< *plump*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow plump; enlarge to fullness; swell. *Johnson*. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* To make plump, full, or distended; extend to fullness; dilate; fatten.

> The golden films, whilst they were in a liquor that *plumped* them up, seemed to be solid wires of gold.
> *Boyle*, Subtilty of Effluviums, ii.
>
> I can with another experiment *plump* him and heighten him at my pleasure. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2.
>
> The action of the saltpetre on the hides or skins, it is claimed, is to *plump* or "raise" them, as it is called.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 249.

plump[2] (plump), *v.* [< ME. *plumpen* = D. *plompen* = G. *plumpen*, *plumpsen*, fall like a stone in the water, = Sw. *plumpa* = Dan. *plumpe*, plump, plunge; connected with *plump*[2], *adv.*: words felt to be imitative, and so subject to variation (G. *plumpsen*, etc.), but prob. ult. due to L. *plumbum*, lead, whence also ult. E. *plunge*, plump: see *plumb*[2], *plunge*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; fall suddenly.

> It will give you a notion how Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 492.
>
> He *plump'd* head and heels into fifteen feet water!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 335.

2. To vote for a single candidate, when one has the right to vote for two or more. In British parliamentary and other elections, when there are more persons than one to be elected, a voter, while having the right to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies, may cast a single vote for one only. He is then said to *plump* for that candidate. In British school-board elections the voting is cumulative; a voter may *plump*, by giving as many votes as there are vacancies to any one candidate, or he may distribute that number among the candidates in any way he chooses.

> They refused to exercise their right of electing local members, and *plumped* for Earl Grey himself in 1848.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 62.

II. *trans.* To cause to fall suddenly and heavily: as, to *plump* a stone into water.—**To plump** (a thing) **out,** to come out plump or rudely with (something).

> "But if it ain't a liberty to *plump* it *out*," said Mr. Boffin, "what do you do for your living?"
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, viii.

plump[2] (plump), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *plump*[2], *v.* Cf. *plumb*[2], *adv.*] At once, as with a sudden heavy fall; suddenly; heavily; without warning or preparation; very unexpectedly; downright; right.

> The art of swimming he that will attain to 't,
> Must fall *plump* and duck himself at first.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.
>
> Just as we were a-going up Snow-hill, *plump* we comes against a cart, with such a jog it almost pulled the coach-wheel off. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lv.
>
> How refreshing to find such a place and such a person *plump* in the middle of New York.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

plump[2] (plump), *a.* [< *plump*[2], *v.* Cf. *plumb*[2], *a.*] Blunt; downright; unreserved; unqualified: as, a *plump* lie. *Wright.*

plump[2] (plump), *n.* [< *plump*[2], *v.*] A sudden heavy downfall of rain. [Scotch.]

> The thunder-*plump* that drookit me to the skin. *Galt.*
>
> The whole day was showery, with occasional drenching *plumps*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 89.

★**plumper** (plum′pėr), *n.* 1. One of a pair of balls or rounded masses of some light material kept in the mouth to give the cheeks a rounded appearance.

> And that the cheeks may both agree,
> Their *plumpers* fill the cavity.
> *The London Ladies Dressing Room.* (*Nares.*)
>
> Now dext'rously her *plumpers* draws,
> That serve to fill her hollow jaws.
> *Swift*, A Beautiful Young Nymph.

2. One who votes for a single candidate in an election, when he has a right to vote for more than one; also, the vote (sometimes the total number of votes collectively) which one thus gives to a single candidate. See *plump*[2], *v. i.*, 2. [Great Britain.]

> Mr. Brooke's success must depend either on *plumpers*, which would leave Bagster in the rear, or on the new minting of Tory votes into reforming votes.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ii.

3. An unqualified lie; a downright falsehood; a "corker." [Colloq.]

plump-faced (plump′fāst), *a.* Having a plump or full, round face.

plum-pig (plum′pig′), *n.* A dish consisting of figures of pigs molded in pie-crust or cake, with raisins or currants for eyes.

plumply (plump′li), *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve: as, to assert a thing *plumply*. [Colloq.]

plumpness (plump′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being plump; fullness of skin; distention to roundness: as, the *plumpness* of a boy; *plumpness* of the cheek.

plum-porridge (plum′por′ij), *n.* Porridge made with plums, raisins, or currants.

> All those new statutes [promulgated by the Senate of Venice on Aug. 25th, 1626] principally reguard the English, whom they thincke so inamored with *plumporredge*, cakes, and pies, as they will with currents swallow any thing.
> *Sir Thomas Roe*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 504.
>
> Nearly two centuries had elapsed since the fiery persecution of poor mince-pies throughout the land; when *plum porridge* was denounced as mere popery, and roast-beef as anti-Christian.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, Christmas Day, p. 266.

★**plum-pudding** (plum′půd′ing), *n.* A pudding composed of flour and finely chopped beef suet, with raisins, currants, various spices, and wine, brandy, or rum. It is tied in a pudding-cloth and boiled for some hours. It should be served with a blazing sauce of brandy or rum. In the United States a plainer pudding, resembling the above but without the brandy, is sometimes called by this name.

plum-puddinger (plum′půd′ing-ėr), *n.* A small whaling-vessel which makes only short voyages: so called because the crew has fresh provisions and an abundant supply of plum-pudding or plum-duff. [U. S.]

> Provincetown has ever been foremost with her numerous fleet of *plum-puddingers*, or, in whaling phrase, "plum-pudnrs," which are small vessels employed on short voyages in the Atlantic Ocean.
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 241.

plumpy (plum′pi), *a.* [< *plump*[1] + *-y*[1].] Plump; fat.

> Come, thou monarch of the vine,
> *Plumpy* Bacchus with pink eyne!
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 121.

Plumstead Peculiars. Same as *Peculiar People* (which see, under *peculiar*).

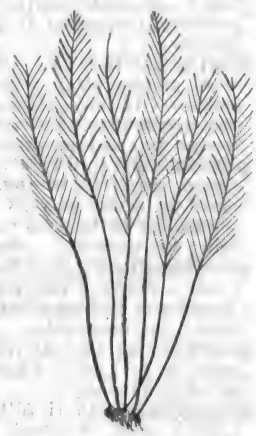
★**plum-tree** (plum'trē), *n.* [< ME. *plumtre*, < AS. *plūmtreów* (= Sw. *plommonträd* = Dan. *blommetræ*), < *plūme*, plum, + *treów*, tree.] A tree that produces plums. See *plum*[1].

plumula (plö'mū-lä), *n.*; pl. *plumulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *plumula*, a little feather: see *plumule*.] Same as *plumule*.

plumulaceous (plö-mū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. **plumulaceus*, < L. *plumula*, a plumule: see *plumule*.] Downy; of or pertaining to a plumule; in *ornith.*, not pennaceous. See *plumule*.

plumular (plö'mū-lär), *a.* [< *plumula* + *-ar*[3].] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to a plumula or plumule; plumulaceous.

Plumularia (plö-mū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < L. *plumula*, a little feather: see *plumule*.] The typical genus of *Plumulariidæ*. *P. filicula* is an example.



Plumularia filicula, natural size.

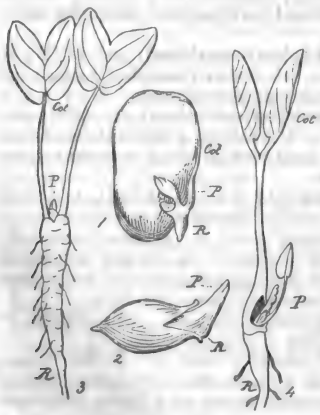
plumularian (plö-mū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Plumularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Plumularia* or the family *Plumulariidæ*, or having their characters: correlated with *sertularian* and *campanularian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Plumulariidæ*.

Plumulariidæ (plö-mū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plumularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydroid polyps or calyptoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typified by the genus *Plumularia*, having sessile polypites in hydrothecæ on only one side of the branched polyp-stock. They are colonial, and include gastrozoöids, generative zoöids, and machopolyps, the first-named with one verticel of filiform tentacles.

plumulate (plö'mū-lāt), *a.* [< *plumula* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, minutely plumose.

plumule (plö'mūl), *n.* [< L. *plumula*, a little feather, dim. of *pluma*, a feather: see *plume*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a down-feather; a feather of plumulaceous structure throughout.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A little plume-like organ or ornament. (*b*) One of the peculiar obcordate scales found on the wings of certain lepidopterous insects, as *Pieridæ*.—3. The bud of the ascending axis of a plant while still in the embryo, situated at the apex of the caulicle (or radicle), above the base of the cotyledon or cotyledons, and inclosed by them when there are two or more. In such seeds as the bean and beechnut it consists of a rudimentary pair of leaves of a feather-like appearance, while in the pea and acorn it is a rudimentary stem which will develop leaves only when germination is considerably advanced. In these examples the plumule is manifest, but often it is scarcely visible to the naked eye until the seed begins to germinate. See also cuts under *exogen* and *monocotyledonous*.



1, the seed of *Vicia Faba*, one cotyledon detached; 2, germinating plantlet of *Cyperus vegetus*; 3, germinating plantlet of *Ipomœa digitata*; 4, germinating plantlet of *Rheum spiciforme*, showing the plumule breaking through the tubular base of the petioles of the cotyledons. *Cot*, cotyledon; *P*, plumule; *R*, root.

plumuliform (plö'mū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *plumula*, a plumule, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a small feather. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

plumulose (plö'mū-lōs), *a.* [< *plumule* + *-ose*.] In *entom.*, branching laterally, as the hairs of an insect, and thus resembling downy feathers or plumules.

plum-weevil (plum'wē'vl), *n.* A weevil which infests the plum; the plum-curculio. See cuts under *Conotrachelus* and *plum-gouger*.

plumy (plö'mi), *a.* [< *plume* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling a feather; feathery.

As thicke as when a drift wind shakes
Black clouds in pieces, and plucks now in great and *plumie* flakes
From their soft bosomes, till the ground be wholly cloth'd in white. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii.

2. Plumed; adorned with plumes.

Appeared his *plumy* crest, besmeared with blood. *Addison.*

And Murray's *plumy* helmet rings—
Rings on the ground, to rise no more. *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

3. Plumaged; feathered.

Angels on full sail of wings flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans received him soft. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 583.

A well
Shrouded with willow-flowers and *plumy* fern. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

plunder (plun'dėr), *n.* [< MD. *plunder*, household effects, furniture, < G. *plunder*, household effects, furniture, baggage, lumber, trumpery, rags, late MHG. *plunder*, *blunder*, household effects, clothing, washing (also bedclothing?); cf. MLG. *plunder*, *plunde* (in comp.), clothing, *plunder*, *plonder*, spoil, booty, LG. *plunne*, *plunn*, in pl. *plunnen*, *plunden*, household trumpery, rags, = D. *plunje*, sailor's luggage, etc.; ulterior origin obscure. In defs. 2 and 3 from the verb: see *plunder*, *v.*] 1. Household or personal effects; baggage; luggage. [Local, U. S.]

An American, by his boasting of the superiority of the Americans generally, but more especially in their language, once provoked me to tell him that "on that head the least said the better, as the Americans presented the extraordinary anomaly of a people without a language. That they had mistaken the English language for baggage (which is called *plunder* in America), and had stolen it." *Coleridge*, Letters, Conversations and Recollections, p. 214.

"Help yourself, stranger," added the landlord, "while I tote your *plunder* into the other room." *Hoffman*, Winter in the West, letter xxxiii. (*Bartlett.*)

2. The act of plundering; robbery.

Plunder, both name and thing, was unknown in England till the beginning of the war; and the war began not till September, anno 1642. *Heylin*, Examen Historicum (1659), i. 248, quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 113.

For my part I abhor all violence, *plunder*, rapine, and disorders in souldiers. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 29.

The Biscains were almost quite disheartned by reason of the frequent inrodes and *plunders* of the Saracens. *North*, tr. of Plutarch (ed. 1676), ii. 35.

3. That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil; booty.

The prospect of *plunder* reconciled all disputes. Dutch and English, admirals and generals, were equally eager for action. *Macaulay*, War of the Succession in Spain.

4. Hence, that which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud: as, the cashier escaped with his *plunder*.=Syn. 3. *Booty*, *Spoil*, etc. See *pillage*.

plunder (plun'dėr), *v. i.* [< MD. and D. *plunderen*, *plonderen* = MLG. *plunderen* = Sw. *plundra* = Dan. *plyndre*, plunder, < G. *plündern*, steal household effects, pillage, plunder, prop. remove household effects, < *plunder*, household effects, trumpery, baggage: see *plunder*, *n.* The word appears to have been carried from Germany to the other countries during the Thirty Years' War, in which many foreign mercenaries were engaged, and much plundering was done. For the development of sense from 'household effects,' 'clothing,' etc., to 'pillage,' 'rob,' cf. *rob*, *reave*, as similarly developed from *robe* (AS. *reáf*), clothing.] 1. To take goods or valuables forcibly from; pillage; spoil; strip; rob.

He [Raleigh] hath fired and *plundered* Santo Thoma, a Colony the Spaniards had planted with so much blood. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 4.

It is not demonstrated that kings and aristocracies will *plunder* the people, unless it be true that all men will *plunder* their neighbours if they can. *Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. To take by pillage or open force: as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found.

A treasure richer far
Than what is *plundered* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*

=Syn. 1. To despoil, sack, rifle, ravage. See *pillage*, *n.*

plunderage (plun'dėr-āj), *n.* [< *plunder* + *-age*.] In *maritime law*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plunderer (plun'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who plunders.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, . . . "Whosoever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness." *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 31.

plunderous (plun'dėr-us), *a.* [< *plunder* + *-ous*.] Plundering; pillaging.

★**plunge** (plunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plunged*, ppr. *plunging*. [< ME. *plungen*, *ploungen*, *plongen*, < OF. *plonger*, *plonchier*, F. *plonger* = Picard *plonker*, < LL. **plumbicare*, freq., plunge; cf. Pr. *plombar*, plunge, = It. *piombare*, fall heavily like lead, plunge, throw, hurl (see also *plump*[2], *v.*); < L. *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*[2]. The L. *plumbare* means only 'solder with lead,' 'make of lead.' For the LL. freq. **plumbicare*, cf. *pluck*[1], prob. < LL. **pilicare*, **pilucare*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cast or thrust suddenly into water or some other fluid, or into some penetrable substance; immerse; thrust: as, to *plunge* one's hand into the water; to *plunge* a dagger into one's breast.

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awaked, should blow them into sevenfold rage,
And *plunge* us in the flames? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 172.

2. Figuratively, to cast or throw into some thing, state, condition, or action: as, *plunged* in grief; to *plunge* a nation into war.

Agrauayn, that was *plonged* in to the presse, smote on bothe sides hym a-boute, and began yeve so grete strokes that sore thei hym douted. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

Yet he listen'd, *plunged* in thought. *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

3†. To entangle or embarrass: used chiefly in the past participle.

For thou well know'st I have been so *plung'd*, so torn
With her resolv'd rejection and neglect. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Plunged and gravelled with three lines of Seneca. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, § 21.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dive, leap, or rush (into water or some fluid).

Bid me go find some desp'rate rock from whence
Down I may *plunge* into the deepest Main. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 158.

Through the forest, like a wild beast, roared and *plunged* the Saco's falls. *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.

2. To fall or rush headlong into some thing, action, state, or condition: as, to *plunge* into debt or into a controversy.

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war
Of thickest foes, and rush on certain death. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

3. To throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as an unruly horse.

But th' angry Steed . . .
Calls for the Combat, *plunges*, leaps, and prances. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

4. To descend precipitously or vertically, as a cliff.

While she sat on an ivied stone, on the edge of the *plunging* wall, I stood there and made a speech. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 236.

5. To bet recklessly; gamble for large stakes; speculate. [Sporting slang.]

Plunging was the order of the day, and lansquenet was the game at which most of this *plunging* was done. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 319.

plunge (plunj), *n.* [< *plunge*, *v.*] 1. A sudden dive, leap, or dip into something: as, a *plunge* in the sea.—2. An immersion in difficulty, embarrassment, or distress; the condition of being surrounded or overwhelmed; a strait; difficulty. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Do you observe the *plunges* that this poor gallant is put to, signior, to purchase the fashion? *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5.

Then be thou in these *plunges*
A patron to thy mother in her pains. *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

3. A sudden and violent pitching forward of the body, and pitching up of the hind legs, as by an unruly horse.—**At a plunge**, at a pinch; in a strait.

He [Collins] had a pressing and immediate objection to remove. And as he had no great stock of argument, and but small forecast, any thing *at a plunge* would be received which came to his relief. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, vi. § 6.

Flow-and-plunge structure, in *geol.* See *flow*[1].

plunge-bath (plunj'bäth), *n.* A bath sufficiently large to admit of the complete immersion of the bather.

plunge-battery (plunj'bat'ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

plungeon (plun'jon), *n.* [< F. *plongeon*, a plungeon, the diver, also diving, < *plonger*, dive, plunge: see *plunge*.] A diving bird. *Ainsworth.*

plunge-pole (plunj'pōl), *n.* The hollow pump-rod of a pumping-engine. [Eng.]

plunger (plun'jėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which plunges.—2. A cavalryman; in the plural, cavalry. [Milit. slang.]

It's an insult to the whole Guards, my dear fellow, after refusing two of us, to marry an attorney, and after all to bolt with a *plunger*. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xvi.

3. A reckless better; a dashing or venturesome gambler or speculator. [Sporting slang.] —**4.** A part of a machine or piece of mechanism that plunges. (*a*) The piston of a Cornish pump. It is a cylindrical mass of iron which plays through a stuffing-box up and down in the plunger-case, and forces the water into the lift or tube, in which it rises to the surface, adit-level, or other desired point. (*b*) Any solid piston. See *plunger-piston*. (*c*) The dasher of a churn. (*d*) The firing-pin or striker used in some breech-loading firearms. (*e*) A metallic cylinder, hollow or solid, sometimes surrounding and sometimes within the coil of wire of a small inductorium, by the movement of which the intensity of the induced current may be regulated. (*f*) Any compression-machine in which the force is applied by means of a plunger. See cuts under *hydraulic*, *percussion-fuse*, and *pump*. (*g*) A cylindrical graduated rod used in blasting to ascertain whether the cartridge has reached the bottom of the drilled hole, when charging the hole for a blast.

5. In *pottery*, a vessel in which clay is beaten by a wheel to the required consistency. *E. H. Knight*.

plunger-bucket (plun'jėr-buk″et), *n.* **1.** In a pump, a bucket having no valve.—**2.** Same as *plunger-piston*, 2.

plunger-case (plun'jėr-kās), *n.* The cylinder in which a plunger works.

plunger-lift (plun'jėr-lift), *n.* **1.** In a pump, a bucket having no valve. See cut under *pump*. —**2.** Same as *plunger-piston*, 2.

plunger-piston (plun'jėr-pis″tọn), *n.* **1.** In a pump, a solid cylindrical piston, either operated by a special piston-rod with a crosshead, or protruding from the pump-barrel sufficiently for the direct attachment of a pitman to it outside of the pump-cylinder.—**2.** The solid piston of a pressure-gage, steam-indicator, or some similar instrument. Also called *plunger-lift* and ★*plunger-bucket*.

plunger-pump (plun'jėr-pump), *n.* A pump in which the liquid confined in the pump-barrel by a foot-valve or check-valve is forced by displacement, during the inward stroke of a solid cylinder slightly smaller than the pump-barrel, through another check-valve into the discharge-pipe or -passage, or the air-chamber.

plunging (plun'jing), *p. a.* Directed from above downward; poured down from a higher plane: as, to subject the enemy to a *plunging* fire. See *fire*, *n.*, 13.

plunging-siphon (plun'jing-sī″fọn), *n.* A small tube with open ends which is thrust into liquor in bulk in order to withdraw a sample by closing the upper end with the finger.

plungy (plun'ji), *a.* [< ME. *plowngy*; < *plunge* + *-y*[1].] Rainy. [Prov. Eng.]

The wynd Nothus leteth his *plowngy* blastes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 1.

plunket† (plung'ket), *n.* Same as *blunket*.

Out came six ladies all in crimosin satin and *plunket*, embroudered with golde and perle, with Frenche hoodes on their heddes.
Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 240.

plup. An abbreviation of *pluperfect*.

pluperfect (plö'pėr″fekt), *a.* and *n.* [Abbr. of ★L. (NL.) *plusquam-perfectum* (sc. *tempus*), the pluperfect tense, lit. 'more than perfect': L. *plus*, more (see *plus*); *quam*, than; *perfectum*, neut. of *perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*.] **I.** *a.* Noting the time, or the expression of time, of an action occurring prior to another specified time: as, the *pluperfect* tense.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the pluperfect tense of a verb, or an equivalent verb-phrase: for example, Latin *amaveram*, English 'I had loved.'

plural (plö'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *plurelle*, < OF. *plurel*, F. *pluriel* = Sp. Pg. *plural* = It. *plurale* = G. *plural*, < L. *pluralis*, of or belonging to more than one, or to many; in gram. *pluralis*, sc. *numerus*, the plural number; < *plus* (*plur-*), more: see *plus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more.

Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 52.

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.*, noting the form of a word (primarily of a noun or pronoun, then of an adjective qualifying it, and finally of a verb of which it is subject) which marks it as signifying or relating to more than one, as distinguished from *singular*, signifying only one; in some languages, which have a dual form for two, signifying more than two: thus, *boys* is the plural number of *boy*, *men* of *man*, *we* of *I*, *these* of *this*, *are* of *is*, and *were* of *was*.—**Plural marriage.** See *marriage*.

II. *n.* **1.** The state of being manifold or more than one.

If respect be had to the severall arts there professed, Sigebert founded schools in the *plurall*. But if regard be taken of the cyclopædy of the learning resulting from those several sciences, he erected but one grand school.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 56.

2. That form of a word which expresses plurality, or the plural number. Abbreviated *pl.*

pluralisation, pluralise, etc. See *pluralization*, etc.

★**pluralism** (plö'ral-izm), *n.* [< *plural* + *-ism*.] **1.** The character of being plural.—**2.** The holding by one person of two or more offices at the same time; specifically, the holding of two or more livings or benefices at the same time, or the ecclesiastical system under which this is possible.

★**pluralist** (plö'ral-ist), *n.* [< *plural* + *-ist*.] A clergyman who holds at the same time two or more ecclesiastical benefices.

Who, being a *pluralist*, may under one Surplice, which is also linnen, hide foure benefices besides the metropolitan toe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Many ecclesiastics, some even of those who affected to be evangelical, were *pluralists*, and left their numerous parishes to the care of those who would serve at the lowest price. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 215.

pluralistic (plö-ra-lis'tik), *a.* [< *pluralist* + *-ic*.] Holding to the existence of many reals.

plurality (plö-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *pluralities* (-tiz). [< ME. *pluralite*, < OF. *pluralite*, F. *pluralité* = Sp. *pluralidad* = Pg. *pluralidade* = It. *pluralità*, < LL. *pluralita*(*t-*)*s*, the plural number, < L. *pluralis*, plural: see *plural*.] **1.** The character of being plural; the fact of expressing or of consisting of more than one; also, a number greater than unity: as, a *plurality* of gods; a *plurality* of worlds.

And bigge ȝow benefices *pluralite* to haue.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 33.

The wantonnesse
Of their insatiat appetite, that feeds
On such *plurality* of viands, breeds
Offensive humors.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

We are now led to recognise the doctrine of the "*plurality* of causes" in our explanations of things; and the instances of this *plurality* are both numerous and familiar.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 213.

2. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The two avoyers are elected by the *plurality* of suffrages of all the citizens. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 332.

3. In *U. S. politics*, the number by which the votes cast for the candidate who receives the greatest number exceed the votes cast for the candidate who receives the next greatest number, when there are more than two candidates and no one candidate receives a majority of the votes. If A receives 5,000 votes, B 4,000, and C 3,000, no one has a majority, but A has a plurality of 1,000 over B. In most of the States a plurality elects a candidate; in others, as Connecticut and Vermont, if no candidate (as for governor) receives a popular majority, the election goes to the legislature. Compare *majority*.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The holding of two or more benefices by the same person at the same time; pluralism.

The most part of them were such as had preach'd and cri'd down, with great show of zeale, the avarice and *pluralities* of Bishops and Prelats. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

(*b*) One of two or more livings held by the same incumbent. See *living*, 4 (*a*).

Who engross many *pluralities* under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of souls.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

pluralization (plö″ral-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *pluralize* + *-ation*.] The act of pluralizing; the attribution of plurality to a person or thing. Also spelled *pluralisation*.

"Inferiors invariably use the third person plural in addressing their superiors:" a form which, while dignifying the superior by *pluralization*, increases the distance of the inferior by its relative indirectness.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 300.

pluralize (plö'ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pluralized*, ppr. *pluralizing*. [< *plural* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number; attribute plurality to; express in the plural form.

II. *intrans. Eccles.*, to hold two or more benefices at the same time.

Also spelled *pluralise*.

pluralizer (plö'ral-ī-zėr), *n.* *Eccles.*, a pluralist. Also spelled *pluraliser*.

plurally (plö'ral-i), *adv.* As a plural; in a sense implying more than one.

Plato . . . often spoke of Gods *plurally*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 402.

pluricapsular (plö-ri-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + NL. *capsula*, capsule: see *capsular*.] Having several capsules; specifically, polycyttarian, as a radiolarian.

pluricellular (plö-ri-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *cellula*, cell: see *cellular*.] Consisting of many cells; composed of two or more cells: as, *pluricellular* tissues. See cut under *hair*, 4.

pluricuspid (plö-ri-kus'pid), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp*, 5.] Having several cusps, as teeth. Also *pluricuspidate*.

pluridentate (plö-ri-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] In *zoöl.*, having numerous tooth-like processes: opposed to *parcidentate* or *paucidentate*.

pluries (plö'ri-ēz), *n.* [So called from the LL. word *pluries*, often, which occurs in the first clause; < L. *plus* (*plur-*), more: see *plus*.] In *law*, a writ that issues in the third instance, after the first and the alias have been ineffectual.

plurifarious† (plö-ri-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *plurifarius*, manifold, in adv. *plurifariam*, in many parts, in many ways, < *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious*.] Manifold; multifarious. *Blount*, 1656.

pluriflagellate (plö-ri-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + NL. *flagellum*, flagellum: see *flagellum*.] Having several flagella, as a protozoan; polymastigate.

pluriflorous (plö-ri-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] Having several or many flowers.

plurifoliate (plö-ri-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having several leaves.

plurifoliolate (plö-ri-fō'li-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + NL. *foliolum*, dim. of *folium*, leaf, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having several leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

pluriguttulate (plö-ri-gut'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *guttula*, dim. of *gutta*, drop: see *guttulate*.] In *bot.*, containing many fine drops or drop-like particles, as the sporules of certain fungi.

pluriliteral (plö-ri-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *littera*, *litera*, a letter: see *literal*.] **I.** *a.* Containing several letters.

II. *n.* A word consisting of several letters.

plurilocular (plö-ri-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, many-celled; having several or many cells or loculaments. Same as *multilocular*.

plurinominal (plö-ri-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name: see *nominal*.] Same as *polynomial*.

plurinucleate (plö-ri-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nucleate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having several nuclei; multinucleate.

plurinucleated (plö-ri-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *plurinucleate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *plurinucleate*.

pluripara (plö-rip'a-rä), *n.*; pl. *pluriparæ* (-rē). [NL.: see *pluriparous*.] A female parturient for the second or some subsequent time, or one who has borne two or more children.

pluriparity (plö-ri-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *pluripara* + *-ity*.] The state of being a pluripara.

pluriparous (plö-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pluripara*, < L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *parere*, bear.] **1.** Having several young at a birth; multiparous. *H. Spencer*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a pluripara.

pluripartite (plö-ri-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, < *pars* (*part-*), a part: see *part*, *v.*] Deeply divided into several parts, as a leaf.

pluripresence (plö-ri-prez'ens), *n.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *præsentia*, presence: see *presence*.] Presence in more places than one. [Rare.]

Toplady. Does not their invocation of saints suppose omnipresence in the saints?
Johnson. No, Sir; it supposes only *pluri-presence*.
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1773.

pluriseptate (plö-ri-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + NL. *septum*, a partition: see *septate*.] In *bot.*, having several septa, partitions, or dissepiments.

pluriserial (plö-ri-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] Consisting of several series. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 190.

pluriseriate (plö-ri-sē′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *series*, a row: see *seriate*.] In *bot.*, disposed in many rows.

plurisetose (plö-ri-sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *seta*, a bristle: see *setose*.] Having several or many setæ.

plurispiral (plö-ri-spī′ral), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *spira*, a coil, fold: see *spiral*.] Having several or many spiral turns; multispiral: specifically said of the opercula of some shells.

plurisporous (plö-ri-spō′rus), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + Gr. σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having two or more spores.

plurisubinvariant (plö-ri-sub-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* A function, ϕ, of a, b, c, etc., of a', b', c', etc., of a'', b'', c'', etc., such that $(aD_b + 2bD_c + 3cD_d + \text{etc.} + a'D_{b'} + \text{etc.} + a''D_{b''} + \text{etc.})\,\phi = 0$.

plurisy† (plö′ri-si), *n.* [An altered spelling of *pleurisy*, simulating L. *plus* (gen. *pluris*), more, and taking sense accordingly.] **1.** Superabundance.

> Oh, great corrector of enormous times,
> . . . that heal'st with blood
> The earth when it is sick, and cur'st the world
> O' the *plurisy* of people.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.
>
> Thy *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 1.

2. Superabundance of blood; a plethora.

> You are too insolent;
> And those too many excellencies, that feed
> Your pride, turn to a *plurisy*, and kill
> That which should nourish virtue.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

plurivalve (plö′ri-valv), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *valva*, a folding door: see *valve*.] **1.** In *entom.*, having several valves or sheathing-plates.—**2.** In *bot.*, having many valves: said especially of capsules.—**3.** In *conch.*, same as *multivalve*.

Plurivalvia (plö-ri-val′vi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *plurivalve*.] In *conch.*, same as *Multivalvia*.

★**plus** (plus), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, pl. *plures*, OL. *pleores*, more, several, the majority (compar. of *multus*, much), = Gr. πλείων, πλέων, pl. πλείονες, more, compar. of πολύς, many (= E. *feel*[2]); cf. πλέως, full, L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] **1.** More (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition): followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, *by*, to be supplied): as, the interest *plus* the disbursements amounts to so much; 6 *plus* 9 is 15: in this and the next two uses correlative to *minus*. In algebra and arithmetic this sense is indicated by the sign +, called the plus sign or sign of addition: as, $a + b = x$, which is read "*a* plus *b* equals *x*." [A sign like this was formerly sometimes used as a contraction of Latin *et*, and.]

> His prose, then, is that of a wise man *plus* a poet.
> *E. C. Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 134.

2. More than nothing; belonging to the positive side, as of an account; above zero, or above the lowest point of positive reckoning: as, a *plus* quantity in an equation (that is, one having the plus sign, or when initial having no sign, before it).—**3.** Marking more than zero; positive: as, the *plus* sign.

> Success goes invariably with a certain *plus* or positive power. *Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 352.

4. In *etym.*, in composition with; with the addition of (the word or element following): expressed, as in mathematics, by the sign + (see the etymologies in this work). The same sign is occasionally used to indicate cognate or related forms.—**Logarithmic plus and minus.** See *logarithmic*.

plush (plush), *n.* [Formerly also *pelluce*; = D. *pluis*, a tuft or lock of wool or hair, plush, = G. *plusch* = Sw. *plys*, *plysch* = Dan. *plyds*, < F. *pluche*, *peluche*, shag, plush, = Sp. *peluzza*, *pelusa*, *pelusa* = Pg. *pellucia*, plush, nap, = It. *peluzzo*, *pelucio*, dial. *plusia*, plush, nap, down; < ML. as if **pilucius*, hairy, shaggy, < L. *pilus*, hair: see *pile*[4], and cf. *peruke* and *pluck*[1].] A cloth of silk or cotton, and sometimes of wool (especially of camel's and goat's hair), having a softer and longer nap than that of velvet. Plush is used especially for upholstery, women's cloaks, expensive liveries, and men's silk hats, and since 1870 as a ground for embroidery in house-decoration, for curtains, and the like.

> The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pelluce* or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, and warme.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 93.
>
> My tailor brings me home my fine, new, coloured-cloth suit, my cloak lined with *plush*—as good a suit as ever I wore in my life. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1664.

Banbury plush, woolen plush used for upholstery and the like, first made in the town of Banbury, England. (See also *furniture-plush*.)

plush-copper (plush′kop″ėr), *n.* A capillary variety of cuprite, or red oxid of copper: same as *chalcotrichite*.

plusher† (plush′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of dogfish.

> The Pilcherd are pursued and devoured by a bigger kinde of fish, called a *Plusher*, being somewhat like the Dog-fish.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 34.

plush-stitch (plush′stich), *n.* In worsted- or wool-work, a stitch that forms freely hanging loops which can be cut, thus producing a long soft nap similar to that of plush, or can be left uncut, as a kind of fringe.

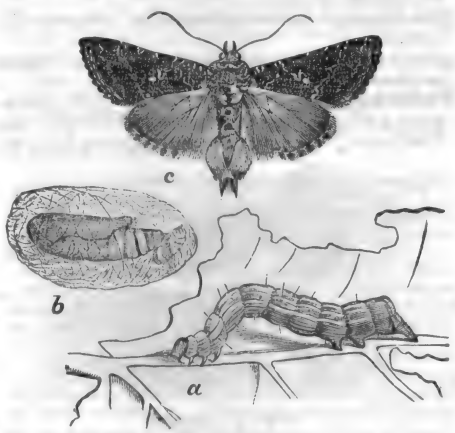
plush-velvet (plush′vel′vet), *n.* Plush having a shorter nap than is common, and thus resembling velvet.

plush-velveteen (plush′vel-ve-tēn″), *n.* Cotton plush closely imitating plush made of silk.

plushy (plush′i), *a.* [< *plush* + -*y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling plush; shaggy and soft.

> Then followed a long gaze out of the window, across the damp gravel and *plushy* lawn.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, iv.

Plusia (plö′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), with ref. to the silver or gold markings; < Gr. πλούσιος, rich, < πλοῦτος, riches: see *Plutus*.] **1.** A notable genus of noctuid moths, having the body stout, the proboscis rather long, the abdomen crested, and the fore wings as a rule partly gilded or silvery. More than 100 species are known, and the genus is represented in all parts of the



Cabbage-plusia (*Plusia* (*Autographa*) *brassicæ*). *a*, caterpillar; *b*, chrysalis in cocoon; *c*, moth, male. (All natural size.)

world. Many of the species are wide-spread, several being common to Europe and North America, and one to Europe and South Africa. The larvæ of many are injurious to growing crops, and *P. brassicæ* of the United States is one of the worst enemies of the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. In Europe the gamma-moth or silver-Y, *P. gamma*, is equally destructive to the same vegetables. *P. chrysitis* is the burnished-brass moth.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; especially, in the United States, *P. brassicæ*, known as the *cabbage-plusia*.

Plusidæ (plö′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Plusiidæ*.

Plusiidæ (plö-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Plusia* + -*idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Plusia*, having the palpi slender and ascending, and the wings often golden or silvered. It contains 8 genera.

plusiocracy, plousiocracy (plö-si-ok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. πλούσιος, rich, wealthy, + -κρατία, < κρατεῖν, rule.] Same as *plutocracy*. [Rare.]

> To say a word against . . . the cruel punishments of the Game-laws, or against any abuse which a rich man inflicted and a poor man suffered, was treason against the *plousiocracy*. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii.

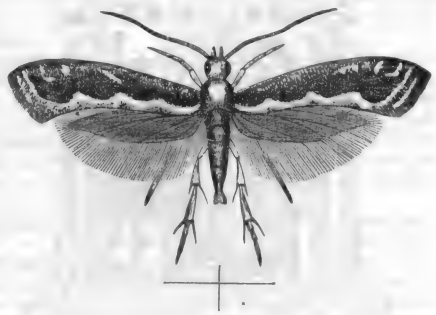
Plusiotis (plö-sī′ō-tis), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister), < Gr. πλούσιος, rich; cf. πλουσιώτης, wealth.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Scarabæidæ*, containing American species of large size and burnished silvery or golden color. Three species are known in the United States; the others are Mexican.

plutarchy (plö′tär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. πλοῦτος, wealth, + -αρχία, < ἀρχειν, rule.] Same as *plutocracy*. *Southey*, The Doctor, cii.

plutei, *n.* Plural of *pluteus*.

pluteiform (plö′tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pluteus* (see *pluteus*, 3) + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the morphological value of a pluteus: as, the *pluteiform* larva of an echinoderm. See cut under *echinopædium*.—**2.** Less exactly, like or likened to a pluteus in any way; echinopædic.

Plutella (plö-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < Gr. πλοῦτος, wealth, + dim. -*ella*.] **1.** A genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Plutellidæ*.



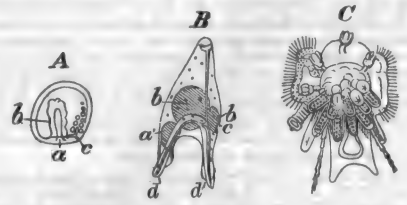
Plutella maculipennis. (Cross shows natural size.)

They are small, with antennæ not thickened at the base, erect palpi, and the sixth and seventh veins of the hind wings separate. The larva skeletonizes leaves, and pupates in a gauzy cocoon. *P. maculipennis* is a turnip- and cabbage-pest of cosmopolitan distribution.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; especially, in the United States, *P. maculipennis*, known as the *cabbage-plutella*. In England and the British colonies it is known as the *diamond-back*.

Plutellidæ (plö-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plutella* + -*idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, typified by the genus *Plutella*. The head is woolly, and the palpi are provided with a strong bunch of scales on the middle joint below; they have the peculiar habit of holding the antennæ straight forward when at rest (most other tineids holding the antennæ back on the wings). The family contains about 6 genera, of which *Cerostoma* is the most extensive.

pluteus (plö′tē-us), *n.*; pl. *plutei* (-ī). [L., also *pluteum*, a shed or mantlet to protect besiegers, a breastwork, parapet, a headboard of a couch or bed, a partition, etc.] **1.** In *anc. Rom. arch.*, a barrier, as any construction of boards, osiers, grating, or other light work, placed between the columns of a portico; a light wall occupying the lower part of an intercolumniation; a balustrade or parapet crowning a building or a part of a building; also, a shelf fixed to the wall; the headboard of a bed.—**2.** In *anc. Rom. milit. engin.*: (*a*) Boards or planks placed on the fortifications of a camp, or on movable towers or other military engines, to form a kind of roof or shed for the protection of the soldiers. (*b*) A movable gallery on wheels, shaped like an arch-covered wagon, in which a besieging party made their approaches.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a larval stage of the echinopædia of certain echinoderms, as a holothurian, ophiurian, or echinid. It is known as the



A. Echinopædium of *Echinus pulchellus*, gastrula stage: *a*, mouth; *b*, intestine; *c*, anus. *B*. Fully developed echinopædium or pluteus of the same: *a'*, mouth; *b*, stomach and intestine; *c*, anus; *d*, *d*, processes of body containing prolongations of internal skeleton. *C*. Echinopædium of an echinid advanced so far that spines, pedicels, and pedicellariæ are visible.

painter's-easel larva, from its shape, and was originally described as a distinct genus by Müller in 1846. Compare cuts under *Bipinnaria* and *echinopædium*.

Pluto (plö′tō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πλούτων, poet. also Πλουτεύς, Pluto, orig. epithet of Hades, the underworld (as a source of grain, etc.), < πλοῦτος, wealth: see *Plutus*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the lord of the infernal regions, son of Saturn and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. He is represented as an elderly man with a dignified but severe aspect, often holding in his hand a two-pronged fork. He was generally called by the Greeks *Hades*, and by the Romans *Orcus*, *Tartarus*, and *Dis*. His wife was Proserpine, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, whom he seized in the island of Sicily while she was plucking flowers, and carried to the lower world. See cut on following page.—**Pluto monkey**, *Cercopithecus pluto*, of western Africa.

plutocracy (plö-tok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. πλουτοκρατία, an oligarchy of wealth, < πλοῦτος, wealth, + -κρατία, < κρατεῖν, rule.] Government by the wealthy class; the rule of wealth; also, a class ruling by virtue of its wealth. Also *plutarchy*.

plutocrat (plö′tō-krat), *n.* [< Gr. πλουτοκρατ-, base of πλουτοκρατία, an oligarchy of wealth: see *plutocracy*.] One who rules or sways a



Pluto, enthroned, with Proserpine. (From a vase-painting.)

community or society by virtue of his wealth; a person possessing power or influence solely or mainly on account of his riches; a member of a plutocracy.

We have had *ploutocrats* who were patterns of every virtue. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 17.

The *plutocrats* and bureaucrats, the money-changers and devourers of labour. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xli. (*Davies.*)

plutocratic (plö-tō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *plutocrat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat: as, a *plutocratic* government; *plutocratic* ideas.

plutologist (plö-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *plutolog-y* + *-ist.*] One skilled in plutology, or the science of wealth and its distribution.

As the *plutologists* have explained, the means of happiness are immensely increased by that complex system of mutual co-operation which has been gradually organized among civilised men. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 406.

plutology (plö-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πλοῦτος*, wealth, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of wealth; the body of natural laws governing the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.

Several authors have tried to introduce totally new names [for political economy], such as *plutology*, chrematistics, catallactics. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

Plutonian (plö-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Plutonius*, < Gr. Πλουτώνιος, of Pluto or the nether world, < Πλούτων, Pluto: see *Pluto.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonic.

The night's *Plutonian* shore. *Poe*, The Raven.

II. *n.* A Plutonist.

Plutonic (plö-ton'ik), *a.* [< L. *Pluto(n-)*, < Gr. Πλούτων, Pluto, + *-ic.*] 1. Of or relating to Pluto or the regions of fire; subterranean; dark. — 2. Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists: as, the *Plutonic* theory. — 3. In *geol.*, formed deep below the surface.

Plutonic rocks are such igneous rocks as have been formed under conditions of depth and pressure, and have cooled slowly, so as to have acquired in general a distinctly crystalline structure: the term *Plutonic* is opposed to *volcanic*, the former designating rocks formed at some depth beneath the surface, the latter rocks of igneous origin but of superficial formation. As used by Lyell, the word is nearly the equivalent of *metamorphic.*

Granite is thus a decidedly *plutonic* rock — that is, it has consolidated at some depth beneath the surface, and in this respect differs from the superficial volcanic rocks, such as lava, which have flowed out above ground from volcanic orifices. *A. Geikie*, Text-Book of Geology, II. ii. § 7.

Plutonic theory, the geological theory that the present aspect and condition of the earth's crust are mainly due to igneous action.

Several modern writers, without denying the truth of the *Plutonic* or metamorphic *theory*, still contend that the crystalline and non-fossiliferous formations, whether stratified or unstratified, such as gneiss and granite, are essentially ancient as a class of rocks. *Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (11th ed.), I. 129.

Plutonism (plö'tō-nizm), *n.* [< *Pluton-ist* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Plutonists.

Plutonist (plö'tō-nist), *n.* [< *Pluton-ic* + *-ist.*] One who adopts the Plutonic theory.

Plutus (plö'tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πλοῦτος, the god of riches, a personification of *πλοῦτος*, riches, wealth; prob. from the root of *πλέως*, full, L. *plus*, more, etc.: see *plus.*] In *classical myth.*, a personification of wealth, described as a son of Iasion and Demeter, and intimately associated with Eirene or Peace, who is often represented in art grouped with the infant Plutus. Zeus is said to have blinded him, in order that he might not bestow his favors exclusively on good men, but should distribute his gifts without regard to merit.

pluvial (plö'vi-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *pluvial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pluvial* = It. *piuviale*, < L. *pluvialis*, of or pertaining to rain, < *pluvia*, rain, < *pluvius*, rainy: see *pluvious.* II. *n.* < F. *pluvial* (Sp. *capa pluvial*), < ML. *pluvialis*, etc., a rain-cloak: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Rainy; humid; relating to rain; also, very rainy; characterized by great or extensive rainfall. — 2. In *geol.*, depending on or arising from the action of rain.

The particular kind of denudation effected by means of rain is called *pluvial* denudation. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 131.

II. *n.* *Eccles.*, a cope: so called from its use in outdoor processions, etc., as a protection from the weather.

Pluviales (plö-vi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *pluvialis*, pertaining to rain: see *pluvial.*] The plovers and plover-like birds: synonymous with *Charadriomorphæ.*

pluvialiform (plö-vi-al'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pluvialiformis*, < *Pluviales*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Plover-like; pluvialine; charadriomorphic.

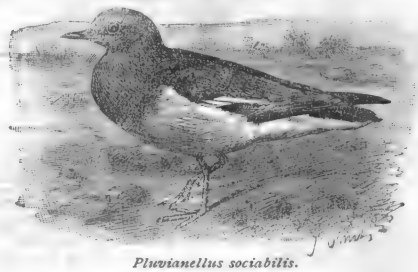
Pluvialiformes (plö-vi-al-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pluvialiformis*: see *pluvialiform.*] The schizognathous water-birds, an extensive series of wading and swimming birds more or less related to the plovers, corresponding to the *Charadriomorphæ* and *Cecomorphæ* of Huxley, or the orders *Limicolæ*, *Longipennes*, and *Pygopodes.*

pluvialine (plö'vi-ą-lin), *a.* [< *Pluvial-es* + *-ine*[1].] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to a plover; resembling or related to the plovers; charadriomorphic: as, *pluvialine* characters; a *pluvialine* genus of birds.

pluviameter (plö-vi-am'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pluviometer.*

pluviametrical (plö″vi-ą-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *pluviometric.*

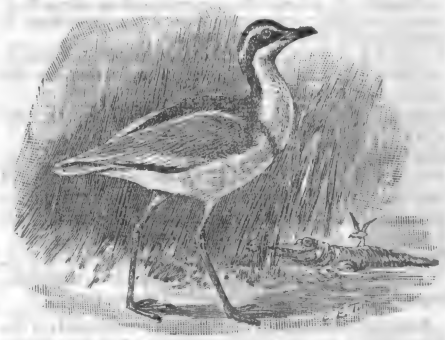
Pluvianellus (plö″vi-ą-nel'us), *n.* [NL. (Hombron and Jacquinot), dim. of *Pluvianus*: see *Pluvianus.*] A genus of small wading birds re-



Pluvianellus sociabilis.

lated to the turnstones and surf-birds, with a hind toe and very short tarsus, containing one species, *P. sociabilis*, from the southern regions of South America.

Pluvianus (plö-vi-ā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *pluvia*, rain: see *pluvial.*] A genus



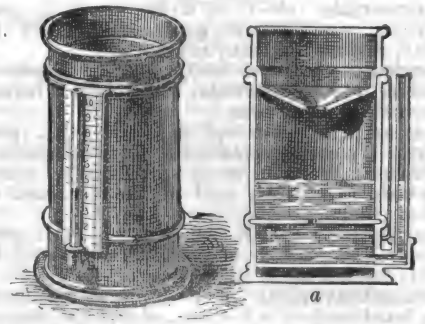
Crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus ægyptius*).

of plovers, belonging to the subfamily *Cursoriinæ*; the crocodile-birds. *P. ægyptius*, the only species, inhabits northern Africa, and is among the birds supposed to be the trochilus of Herodotus (the *Hoplopterus spinosus* being another). See *trochilus*, and cut under *spur-winged.* Also called *Cursorius*, *Hyas*, *Ammoptila*, and *Chilodromus.*

pluviograph (plö'vi-ō-gràf), *n.* [< L. *pluvia*, rain, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A self-recording rain-gage.

In Beckley's *pluviograph* a pencil, attached to a vessel which sinks as it receives the rain describes a curve on a sheet of paper fixed round a rotating cylinder. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 257.

pluviometer (plö-vi-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *pluviameter*; < L. *pluvia*, rain, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for collecting and measuring the quantity of water that falls in rain, snow, etc., at a particular place; a rain-gage. See cut in next column.



Pluviometer. *a*, vertical section.

pluviometric (plö″vi-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *pluviometer* + *-ic.*] Made by means of a pluviometer: as, *pluviometric* observations.

pluviometrical (plö″vi-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *pluviometric* + *-al.*] Same as *pluviometric.*

pluviometrically (plö″vi-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a pluviometric manner; by means of pluviometry; by the use of the pluviometer.

pluviometry (plö-vi-om'et-ri), *n.* [< L. *pluvia*, rain, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the amount of precipitation of rain or snow; the use of the pluviometer.

pluvioscope (plö'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [< L. *pluvia*, rain, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A rain-gage; a pluviometer.

The results are here tabulated of the pluviometric observations taken at Paris during the years 1860–70 with the *pluvioscope* invented by the author [M. Hervé Mangon]. *Nature*, XXXV. 479.

Pluviose (plö'vi-ōs), *n.* [F., < L. *pluviosus*, full of rain, < *pluvia*, rain.] The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, from January 20th to February 18th inclusive in the year 1794.

pluvious (plö'vi-us), *a.* [< ME. *pluvyous* = F. *pluvieux* = Pr. *ploios* = Sp. *pluvioso* = Pg. *pluvioso*, *chuvoso* = It. *piovoso*, < L. *pluvius*, rainy, causing or bringing rain, < *pluere*, rain, impers. *pluit*, it rains.] Rainy; pluvial.

In places over colde
And *pluvyous*, olyves is to doon.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

The fungus parcels about the wicks of candles . . . only signifieth a moist and *pluvious* air about them, hindering the avolation of the light and favillous particles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

ply (plī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plied*, ppr. *plying.* [< ME. *plyen*, *plien*, bend, mold (as wax), < OF. *plier*, *pleier*, *ploier*, fold, bend, plait, ply, F. *plier*, also *ployer*, fold, bend, etc., = Pr. *pleiar*, *plegar* = Sp. *plegar* = Pg. *pregar* = It. *piegare*, fold, bend, < L. *plicare* (pp. *plicātus* and *plicĭtus*), fold, lay or wind together, double up, = Gr. *πλέκειν*, twine, twist, weave, tie, infold, etc.; akin to L. *plectere*, weave, whence ult. *plait*, etc.: see *plait.* From L. *plicare* are ult. E. *ply*, *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *reply*, etc., also *ploy*, *deploy*, *employ*, etc., *display*, *splay*, etc., *plicate*, *complicate*, *explicate*, *implicate*, *supplicate*, etc., *explicit*, *implicit*, etc., *complex*, *complice*, *accomplice*, etc., *simple*, *duplex*, *double*, *triple*, *quadruple*, etc., *multiple*, etc., *supple*, etc., *pliable*, *pliant*, etc.; from the related L. *plectere*, weave, are ult. E. *plait*, *pleat*, *plat*[4], *plight*[3], *pleach*, *plash*[2], *plexus*, *complexion*, *perplex*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To bend; mold; shape.

Womman of manye scoles half a clerk is;
But certeynly a yonge thyng may men gye,
Right as men may warm wex with handes *plye*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 186.

2†. To draw; work.

Then all his letters will be such ecstasies, such vows and promises, which you must answer short and simply, yet still *ply* out of them your advantages. *Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-all, i. 2.

3. To use or employ diligently; keep on using with diligence and persistence; apply one's self steadily to; keep busy with; toil at.

Who shall bear your part,
And be in Padua here Vincentio's son,
Keep house and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen and banquet them?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 201.

Lord George Gordon the left wing guided,
Who well the sword could *ply*.
Battle of Alford (Child's Ballads, VII. 239).

The bold swain, who *plies* his oar,
May lightly row his bark to shore.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 31.

So lustily did Van Poffenburgh *ply* the bottle that in less than four short hours he made himself and his whole garrison, who all sedulously emulated the deeds of their chieftain, dead drunk. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 331.

4. To practise or perform with diligence and persistence; pursue steadily: as, to *ply* one's trade.

Then, laying aside those their holy garments, they *plie* their worke till the euening. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

The needle *plies* its busy task. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 150.

"When first"—(he so began)—"my trade I *plied*,
Good master Addle was the parish-guide."
Crabbe, Works, I. 129.

Gambling is not permitted on the grounds at Epsom, but there were many gamblers on the grounds, and they sought every occasion to *ply* their vocation.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 19.

5. To attack or assail briskly, repeatedly, or persistently.

They so warmly *plied* our divided fleets that whilst in conflict the merchants sail'd away, and got safe into Holland. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 12, 1672.

The hero stands above, and from afar
Plies him with darts and stones, and distant war.
Dryden, Æneid, viii.

Again he [Apollo] took
The harnessed steeds, that still with horror shook,
And *plies* 'em with a lash, and whips 'em on,
And, as he whips, upbraids them with his son.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

6. To address with importunity or persistent solicitation; urge, or keep on urging or soliciting, as for a favor.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 279.

A courtier would not *ply* it so for a place.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 4.

I have been always *plying* you to walk and read.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

Sunderland was *plied* at once with promises and menaces. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To offer with persistency or frequency; press upon for acceptance; continue to present or supply: as, to *ply* one with drink, or with flattery.

If you perceive that the untravelled company about you take this down well, *ply* them with more such stuff.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 113.

With cup full ever *plied*,
And hearts full never dried.
Chapman, The Blind Beggar of Alexandria (song).

They adore him, they *ply* him with flowers, and hymns, and incense, and flattery. *Thackeray.*

8†. To apply; devote with persistency or perseverance.

Ne ever cast his mind to covet prayse,
Or *ply* himselfe to any honest trade.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 12.

9†. To exert; acquit.

But it is worthy of memorie to see how the women of ye towne did *plie* themselues with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 23.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To bend; yield; incline.

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With bras that, though the coyne be fair at ye,
It wolde rather breste atwo than *plye*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1113.

To *plie* this waie or that waie to good or to bad, ye shall haue as ye vse a child in his youth.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

As like a lion he could pace with pride,
Ply like a plant, and like a river slide.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

2. To keep at work or in action; busy one's self; work steadily; be employed.

All D'Aulnay's company *plied* for their fortifying with palisadoes, and the friars as busy as any.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 162.

Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily), they cannot choose but be masters of any ordinary prose. *Milton.*

In vain their airy Pinions *ply*.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

And around the bows and along the side
The heavy hammers and mallets *plied*.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

3. To proceed in haste; sally forth.

Thither he *plies*,
Undaunted to meet there whatever power
Or spirit of the nethermost abyss
Might in that noise reside. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 954.

Adriaen Block . . . *plied* forth to explore the vicinity.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 33.

4. To go back and forth or backward and forward over the same course; especially, to run or sail regularly along the same course, or between two fixed places or ports; make more or less regular trips: as, the boats that *ply* on the Hudson; the steamers that *ply* between New York and Fall River; the stage *plied* between Concord and Boston: said both of the vessels or vehicles that make the trips and of those who sail or run them.

And then they *ply* from th' eaues vnto the ground,
With mud-mixt Reed to wall their mansion round.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Cæsar, causing all his Boats and Shallops to be fill'd with Souldiers, commanded to *ply* up and down continually with relief where they saw need. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Busy housewives *plied* backwards and forwards along the lines, helping everything forward by the nimbleness of their tongues. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 129.

5. *Naut.*, to beat; tack; work to windward: as, to *ply* northward.

That day we *plyed* downe as farre as our Ladie of Holland, and there came to an anker.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

The Currents at Cape La Vela do seldom shift, therefore Ships that *ply* to Wind-ward to get about it do not *ply* near the shore, but stand off to Sea.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 101.

She was flying dead into the east, and every minute her keel passed over as many fathoms of sea as would take her hours of *plying* to recover.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xli.

6. To offer one's services for trips or jobs, as boatmen, hackmen, carriers, etc.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets, as a porter, for his livelihood. *Spectator.*

There is at Edinburgh a society or corporation of errand-boys called Cawdies, who *ply* in the streets at night with paper lanterns, and are very serviceable in carrying messages.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker (J. Melford to Sir Watkin [Phillips]).

[It] will be readily pointed out by any one of the fifty intelligent fly-drivers who *ply* upon the pier.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 139.

ply (plī), *n.* [< *ply*, *v.*] **1.** A fold; a thickness: often used in composition to designate the number of thicknesses or twists of which anything is made: as, three-*ply* thread; three-*ply* carpets.

I found myself at last on the diver's platform, twenty pounds of lead upon each foot, and my whole person swollen with *ply* and *ply* of woollen underclothing.
R. L. Stevenson, Education of an Engineer.

2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

Custom is most perfect when it beginneth in young years; . . . late learners cannot so well take up the *ply*.
Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

He bent all the subordinate branches of their government to the *ply* of his own favourite passion.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, v.

Under Elizabeth the growing taste for theatrical representations had begun gradually to displace it [the baiting of animals, and especially of bulls and bears], and to give a new *ply* and tone to the manners of the rich.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

He [Hamilton] accepted the constitution as it was, and did his best to give it the *ply* which he desired by practical interpretation. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 105.

Plyctolophinæ, Plyctolophus. See *Plictolophus*, etc.

plyer, *n.* See *plier*.

plyght[1]**†,** *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *plight*[1], *plight*[2], etc.

plyght[2]**†, plyghte†.** Middle English forms of the preterit and past participle of *pluck*[1].

Plymouth Brethren. See *brother*.

Plymouth cloak†. A staff; a cudgel. [Slang.]

[That is, a cane, a staff; whereof this is the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and, being out of sorts, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with clothes. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next wood their draper's shop, where a staff cut out serves them for a covering. For we use, when we walk *in cuerpo*, to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak. *Ray*, Proverbs (1742), p. 238.]

Reserving still the embleme of a souldier (his sword) and a *Plimouth cloake*, otherwise called a battoone.
Lenten's Characterismi, Char. 30. (*Nares.*)

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak* (that 's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crab-tree cudgel in my hand? *Dekker*, Honest Whore, ii.

Plymouthism (plim'uth-izm), *n.* [< *Plymouth* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren. See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

Plymouthist (plim'uth-ist), *n.* [< *Plymouth* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Plymouthism; one of the Plymouth Brethren; a Plymouthite.

There are therefore at least five official divisions or sects of *Plymouthists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 239.

Plymouthite (plim'uth-īt), *n.* [< *Plymouth* + *-ite*[2].] One of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plymouth Rock. A large and serviceable variety of the domestic hen, of American origin. Both cock and hen have the plumage finely and evenly barred transversely throughout with blue-black on a ground of pearl-gray. The legs and beak are clear-yellow, and the tail is very small. The normal variety has an upright comb; but there are also pea-combed Plymouth Rocks. White Plymouth Rocks have been introduced recently.

plyt†, plyte†, *n.* Middle English forms of *plight*[2].

P. M. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *post meridiem*, ★'after noon or midday' (also P. M., p. m.): frequently used as synonymous with *afternoon* or *evening*; (*b*) of *postmaster*; (*c*) of *peculiar meter*.

★**pm.** In dental formulæ, an abbreviation of *premolar*.

pneodynamics (nē″ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamics*.] The science of the mechanics of respiration.

pneogaster (nē-ō-gas'tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] The respiratory tract; the respiratory or branchial intestine considered as a part of the general intestinal system, being developed from the embryo in connection therewith. It consists of air-passages in the widest sense, as lungs, windpipes, etc., or their equivalents.

pneogastric (nē-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *pneogaster* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the pneogaster.

pneograph (nē'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument invented by Dr. Mortimer Granville for testing and indicating the duration, force, and continuity of expiration in diverse conditions of the lungs. It consists of a delicately suspended and counterpoised semi-disk of talc, which is moved by the breath when held in front of the mouth. The disk carries a needle, which makes a tracing on smoked paper caused to move uniformly in relation with the needle. The tracings indicate by their undulations the character of the expiratory movement, from which the condition of the lungs may be inferred.

pneometer (nē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A spirometer.

pneometry (nē-om'et-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of inspired or expired air.

pneoscope (nē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for measuring the movement of the thorax in respiration.

pneuma (nū'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe. Cf. *neume*, *neuma*.] **1.** Breath; spirit; soul.—**2.** A breathing. In *early church music*: (*a*) A form of ligature at the end of certain plain-chant melodies, resembling the perielesis, but differing from it in being sung to an unmeaning syllable having no connection with the text. Its use can be traced with certainty to the fourth century, and it is still employed in the services of the Roman Catholic Church, especially at high mass. (*b*) Same as *neume*, 2.

pneumarthrosis (nū-mär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing: see *arthrosis*.] The presence of air in the cavity of a joint.

pneumathorax (nū-ma-thō'raks), *n.* An erroneous form of *pneumothorax*.

pneumatic (nū-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pneumatique* = Sp. *pneumático* = Pg. It. *pneumatico*, < L. *pneumaticus*, < Gr. *πνευματικός*, relating to wind or air, < *πνεῦμα*, wind, air, breath, spirit, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to air, or gases in general, or their properties; also, employing (compressed) air or other gas as a motive power: as, *pneumatic* experiments; a *pneumatic* engine. *Pneumatic* notes numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, etc., for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air.

2. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties of an elastic fluid; gaseous.

The *pneumatic* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body. *Bacon.*

3. Moved or played by means of air: as, a *pneumatic* instrument of music.—**4.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Filled with air; fitted to receive or contain air; pneumatized, as the air-cells or the bones of birds. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the respiratory system of any animal.—**Pneumatic action,** in *organ-building*, an action in which the keys, stop-knobs, or pedals merely make connections whereby the desired motions may be pneumatically effected. The pneumatic principle involved is either that of a small bellows which is inflated or emptied by the key or coupler, or that of a tube with pistons or valves at the ends which work sympathetically.—**Pneumatic bellows, coupler,** etc. See *pneumatic action*, above.—**Pneumatic cabinet,** in *med.*, an air-tight cabinet in which a patient is placed, so that the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the body may be increased or diminished.—**Pneumatic caisson.** See *caisson*, 3 (*c*).—**Pneumatic car, clock, conductor, drill.** See the nouns.—**Pneumatic despatch,** the transmission of articles from one point to another by air-pressure through a tube specially prepared for the purpose. Practically this is limited to the sending of small articles, as letters, telegraphic despatches, etc., for short distances, as between different stations in a large city. They are inclosed in a suitable box, which is propelled by compressed air through a tube from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; the return takes place by the atmospheric pressure, the air in the tube being exhausted at the first station.—**Pneumatic-despatch tube,** a tube traversed by a car or carrier which receives and delivers letters or parcels at stations along a route. Motion is caused by pressure of air, which is either forced into the tube from behind the car or exhausted in front of it, or both simultaneously. Special devices have been contrived for perfecting the construction of the cars and for arresting them at the points desired. The Brisbane carrier is a hollow ball which rolls along the interior of the pneumatic tube.—**Pneumatic differ-**

entiation, in *med.*, the causing a patient to breathe air of a different tension from that which surrounds his body.—**Pneumatic duct**, in *comp. anat.* See *ductus pneumaticus*, under *ductus*.—**Pneumatic elevator, excavator, gun**, etc. See the nouns.—**Pneumatic jig**, in *mining*, an air-jig; a jig in which the separation is effected by blasts of air instead of an intermittent current of water.—**Pneumatic organ**. See *organ*[1].—**Pneumatic paradox**, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which retains a valve on its seat under a pressure of gas, allowing only a film of gas to escape.—**Pneumatic pen**. See *pen*[2].—**Pneumatic philosophy**†, the science of metaphysics or psychology; pneumatology.—**Pneumatic physicians**, a school of physicians, at the head of which was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of a fancied spiritual principle, called *pneuma*, from those of the other elementary principles.—**Pneumatic pile**. (*a*) A tube open at the lower or penetrating end, and closed from the air at the top, but communicating with a receiver from which air is exhausted. The pressure of the air acts to force the pile downward, and at the same time the silt within it is pressed upward and discharged into the receiver. (*b*) A caisson within which compressed air excludes the water, permitting necessary operations to be carried on inside it.—**Pneumatic spring, tube**, etc. See the nouns.—**Pneumatic trough**, a form of trough used by the physicist or chemist in experiments with gases. By its use the gas can be collected in a bell-jar or other receptacle over a surface of water or mercury.

II. *n.* 1. In *organ-building*, one of the members of a pneumatic action, whether a bellows or a tube. See *pneumatic action*, above.—2. Same as *pneumatology*, 2, where see quotation.

pneumatical (nū-mat′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *pneumatic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *pneumatic*.

This body then accompanying the soul he calls *pneumatical*, that is (not spiritual in the Scripture sense, but) spirituous, vaporous, or airy.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 785.

II.† *n.* A vaporous substance; a gas. *Bacon.*

pneumatically (nū-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of pneumatic force or of some pneumatic contrivance: as, *pneumatically* sunk caissons.

pneumaticity (nū-ma-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *pneumatic* + *-ity*.] The state of being pneumatic, or hollow and filled with air; capacity of being inflated with air; inflation by air: applied to air-passages of animals, the hollow bones of birds, etc.

pneumatics (nū-mat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pneumatic*: see *-ics*.] 1. That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of gases, and particularly of atmospheric air. Pneumatics treats of the weight, pressure, equilibrium, elasticity, density, condensation, rarefaction, resistance, motion, etc., of gases; it treats of them also considered as media of sound (acoustics), and as vehicles of heat, moisture, etc. It also comprises the description of those machines which depend for their action chiefly on the pressure and elasticity of air, as the various kinds of pumps, artificial fountains, etc.

2†. The doctrine of spiritual substances; pneumatology.

pneumatize (nū′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pneumatized*, ppr. *pneumatizing*. [< *pneumat(ic)* + *-ize*.] To fill with air; render pneumatic, as bones. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 135.

pneumatocyst (nū′ma-tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), air, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] 1. The air-sac, float, or pneumatophore of an oceanic hydrozoan or siphonophorous hydromedusan; one of the several appendages of the stem of these organisms, serving to buoy them in the water. See cuts under *Athorybia* and *Hydrozoa*. When pneumatocysts are wanting, they may be replaced by a general inflation of the stem, called then a *somatocyst*.

2. In *ornith.*, an air-sac or air-space; one of the cavities in a bird's body filled with air. *Coues.*

pneumatocystic (nū″ma-tō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *pneumatocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or having the character of a pneumatocyst, in any sense.

★**pneumatogram** (nū′ma-tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *πνευμα*(*τ-*), breath, + *γράμμα*, a writing: see *gram*[2].] A tracing of respiratory movements.

pneumatographic (nū″ma-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *pneumatograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pneumatography: as, a *pneumatographic* communication; a *pneumatographic* medium.

pneumatography (nū-ma-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), wind (in def. 1, a spirit), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. So-called spirit-writing, independent of the hand of a medium or other material instrument. Also called *independent writing* and *direct writing*.—2. The observing and descriptive stage of pneumatology (sense 3). *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 500.

pneumatological (nū″ma-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *pneumatolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to pneumatology.

pneumatologist (nū-ma-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *pneumatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in pneumatology.

pneumatology (nū-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), air, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1†. The doctrine of or a treatise on the properties of elastic fluids; pneumatics.—2. The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit, or a treatise on it.

The terms Psychology and *Pneumatology*, or Pneumatic, are not equivalent. The latter word was used for the doctrine of spirit in general, which was subdivided into three branches, as it treated of the three orders of spiritual substances—God, Angels and Devils, and Man.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, vi., foot-note.

3. The study of the beliefs, practices, and organizations of men with reference to a supposed world of spirits; spiritual philosophy.

Various terms have been suggested, as comparative mythology, spiritology, *pneumatology*, daimonology, &c.
O. T. Mason, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 500.

4. In *theol.*, the doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

The *pneumatology* of Ephesians resembles that of John, as the christology of Colossians resembles the christology of John. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

Pneumatomachian (nū″ma-tō-mā′ki-an), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *πνευματομάχος*, hostile to the Holy Spirit, < *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), spirit, + *μάχεσθαι*, quarrel.] **I.** *n.* An adversary of the Holy Ghost; one who denies the existence, personality, or godhead of the Holy Spirit; specifically, one of a sect or party, or group or succession of parties and sects, in the fourth century holding such doctrines. The Pneumatomachians in general taught that the Holy Ghost is a creature, a ministering spirit. Some combined this view with the Arian view that God the Son is a creature, and a few taught the extreme doctrine that the Spirit is the creature of a creature (the Son). Most of them, however, accepted the Homoiousian doctrine of the person of the Son, and these were known as *Macedonians* or *Marathonians*, and also as *Semi-Arians*—the Semi-Arians having as a whole adopted these views. The views of the Pneumatomachians were developed out of Arianism, after the Nicene Council (A. D. 325), and first showed themselves distinctly about 358. The heresy declined rapidly after the Constantinopolitan Council of 381.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Pneumatomachians.

pneumatometer (nū-ma-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), air, breath, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at a single inspiration and given out at a single expiration; a pulmometer; a spirometer. Also called *pneumometer*, *pneumonometer*.

pneumatometry (nū-ma-tom′et-ri), *n.* [As *pneumatometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of the air inspired or expired, as with a pneumatometer.

pneumatophonic (nū″ma-tō-fon′ik), *a.* [< *pneumatophon-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pneumatophony. [Rare.]

pneumatophony (nū″ma-tō-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), spirit, + *φωνή*, voice.] So-called spirit-speaking; the supposed production of articulate sounds, resembling the human voice or speech, and conveying intelligence, by disembodied spirits. [Rare.]

★**pneumatophore** (nū′ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), air, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. LGr. *πνευματόφορος*, borne by the wind, also inspired.] A pneumatocyst, or a structure which supports such a float; especially, the proximal dilatation of the cœnosarc or hydrosome of the *Physophoridæ*. See cuts under *Athorybia* and *Hydrozoa*.

pneumatophorous (nū-ma-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [< *pneumatophore* + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, bearing a pneumatocyst; pertaining to a pneumatophore, or having its character.

pneumatosic (nū-ma-tō′sik), *a.* [< *pneumatosis* + *-ic*.] Affected with pneumatosis.

pneumatosis (nū-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνευμάτωσις*, a blowing up, inflation, < *πνευματοῦν*, blow up, fill with wind, < *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), wind: see *pneumatic*.] A morbid accumulation of gas in any part of the body. See *emphysema*.

pneumatothorax (nū″ma-tō-thō′raks), *n.* Same as *pneumothorax*.

pneumectomy (nū-mek′tō-mi), *n.* [For **pneumonectomy*, < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a portion of a lung.

pneumo-. In the following compounds of Greek *πνεύμων*, lung, *pneumo-* is short for the proper form *pneumono-*.

pneumoactinomycosis (nū-mō-ak″ti-nō-mi-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *actinomycosis*.] Actinomycosis of the lung.

Pneumobranchia (nū-mō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Gray's classification (1840), same as *Pneumobranchiata*, 3.

Pneumobranchiata (nū-mō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *Branchiata*.] 1. An order of gastropods, including those which breathe air in a closed chamber lined with pulmonic vessels: applied by J. E. Gray to the typical pulmonates or pulmonifers, and including most of the inoperculate land-shells as well as the fresh-water forms related to them.—2. In Lamarck's classification (1819), a section of gastropods, containing his family *Limacea*.—3. In Gray's classification (1821), a subclass of *Gasteropodophora*, comprising all terrestrial gastropods, and divided into *Inoperculata* and *Operculata*.

pneumocace (nū-mok′a-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *κακή*, badness, < *κακός*, bad.] Gangrene of the lungs.

pneumocarcinoma (nū-mō-kär-si-nō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + L. *carcinoma*.] Carcinoma of the lungs.

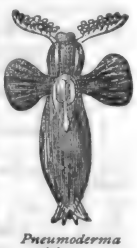
pneumocele (nū′mō-sēl), *n.* Same as *pneumonocele*.

pneumoconiosis (nū-mō-kō-ni-ō′sis), *n.* Same as *pneumonoconiosis*. Also *pneumokoniosis*.

pneumoderm (nū′mō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A gymnosomatous pteropod of the family *Pneumodermidæ*.

pneumoderma[1] (nū-mō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Subcutaneous emphysema.

Pneumoderma[2] (nū-mō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesueur, 1810), < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, typical of the *Pneumodermonidæ*, in which processes of the integument perform the function of gills. Also called *Pneumodermis*, *Pneumodermon*, *Pneumodermum*, *Pneumonodermum*.


Pneumoderma violaceum.

Pneumodermatidæ (nū″mō-dėr-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pneumoderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pneumodermidæ*.

Pneumodermidæ (nū-mō-dėr′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pneumoderma*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Pneumoderma*, having the head and mouth tentaculate. They have a specialized branchial apparatus consisting of at least a lateral gill on one (right) side and generally a posterior gill, suckers on the ventral side of the protrusible anterior part of the buccal cavity, and a jaw. Twelve or more species, of several genera, are known. Also called *Pneumodermatidæ*, *Pneumodermonidæ*, *Pneumonodermatidæ*.

Pneumodermis (nū-mō-dėr′mis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Pneumoderma*[2]. *Oken.*

Pneumodermon (nū-mō-dėr′mon), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1819): see *Pneumoderma*[2].] Same as *Pneumoderma*[2].

Pneumodermonidæ (nū″mō-dėr-mon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pneumodermon* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pneumodermidæ*.

pneumoenteritis (nū-mō-en-te-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-itis*.] Hog-cholera; swine-plague. See *cholera*.

pneumogastric (nū-mō-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach, or to the functions of respiration and digestion: specifically, in anatomy, noting several nervous structures.—**Pneumogastric ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Pneumogastric lobule**. Same as *flocculus*, 2.—**Pneumogastric plexus**. See *gastric plexus* (under *plexus*), and *vagus*.

II. *n.* The pneumogastric nerve. See *vagus*.

pneumogram (nū′mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *γράμμα*, a writing: see *gram*[2].] The tracing yielded by the pneumograph.

★**pneumograph** (nū′mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *pathol.*, same as *stethograph*.

pneumographic (nū-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *pneumograph-y* + *-ic*.] Descriptive of the lungs and air-passages, or the organs of respiration.

pneumography (nū-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Descriptive pneumology; a treatise on or description of the lungs and air-passages, or organs of respiration.—2. The recording of the movements of respiration.

pneumohemothorax (nū-mō-hem-ō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *θώραξ*, chest.] The presence of gas and blood or bloody serum in the pleural cavity.

pneumohydrothorax (nū-mō-hī-drō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θώραξ*, chest.] The presence of gas and serous liquid in the pleural cavity.

pneumological (nū-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *pneumolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pneumology.

pneumology (nū-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the lungs and air-passages, or the organs and processes of respiration.

pneumometer (nū-mom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pneumatometer*.

pneumometry (nū-mom′et-ri), *n.* Same as *pneumatometry*.

pneumomycosis (nū″mō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*.] The presence of fungi in the lungs. Also *pneumonomycosis*.

pneumonalgia (nū-mō-nal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the lungs.

pneumonatelectasis (nū-mō-nat-e-lek′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *atelectasis*.] Atelectasis of the lungs.

pneumonedema (nū″mō-nē-dē′mą), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *οἴδημα*, swelling.] Edema of ★the lungs; pulmonary edema.

pneumonia (nū-mō′ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *pneumonie* = Sp. Pg. *pneumonia*, < NL. *pneumonia*, < Gr. *πνευμονία*, Attic also *πλευμονία*, a disease of the lungs, < *πνεύμων*, Attic also *πλεύμων*, = L. *pulmo(n-)*, a lung, < *πνεῖν*, breathe: see *pneumatic*. Cf. *pulmonary*.] A name given to various diseases associated with consolidation of portions of the lung tissue, either through blocking up of the alveoli by an exudation or through increase in thickness of the connective-tissue walls of the alveoli. When used without qualification it usually denotes croupous pneumonia.—**Bilious pneumonia**, croupous pneumonia with icterus.—**Catarrhal pneumonia**, lobular pneumonia.—**Central pneumonia**, pneumonia of the central part of a lung.—**Cheesy pneumonia**, bronchopneumonia with consolidation of more or less extensive areas of lung-tissue, with degeneration resulting in the formation of cheese-like masses of debris. Such cases are usually if not always tuberculous, and are usually designated as *phthisis*.—**Chronic interstitial pneumonia**, a chronic pneumonia with excessive increase of the interstitial connective tissue. The disease is often tuberculous in origin, and is sometimes called *fibroid phthisis*.—**Croupous pneumonia**, an acute infectious disease marked by a fibrinous exudate which coagulates in the alveoli of the lung. The symptoms are chill, fever, stabbing pain in the side, rapid respiration, and cough with blood-tinged expectoration. Also called *fibrinous pneumonia*, or, from its distribution to one or more lobes in their entirety, *lobar pneumonia*.—**Desquamative pneumonia**, catarrhal pneumonia in which the alveolar epithelium is shed in considerable quantity.—**Intermittent pneumonia**, croupous pneumonia with frequent marked remissions of pyrexia.—**Lobular pneumonia**, a pneumonia which in its distribution affects the areas belonging to small bronchi scattered here and there, as distinct from lobar pneumonia, in which entire lobes are affected. Also called *catarrhal pneumonia* and *bronchopneumonia*.—**Pneumonia migrans**, a croupous pneumonia which invades progressively from day to day adjacent parts of the lungs.—**Typhoid pneumonia**, croupous pneumonia with exceptionally severe general effects, exhibited in great prostration, delirium, dry tongue, enlarged spleen, often slight icterus, and albuminuria.

pneumonic (nū-mon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πνευμονικός*, pertaining to the lungs, < *πνεύμων*, lung: see *pneumonia*. Cf. *pulmonic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.—**2.** Pertaining to pneumonia; affected with pneumonia; pulmonitic: as, *pneumonic* patients.

II. *n.* A remedy used in diseases of the lungs.

pneumonitic (nū-mō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *pneumonitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pneumonitis.

pneumonitis (nū-mō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

pneumonocarcinoma (nū″mō-nō-kär-si-nō′mą), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *carcinoma*, carcinoma.] Carcinoma of the lungs.

pneumonocele (nū′mō-nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Hernia of the lung, as through an opening in the diaphragm.

Pneumonochlamyda (nū″mō-nō-klam′i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, mantle.] A suborder of *Gasteropoda*, having the pallial chamber converted into a lung-sac, but no gills, as in the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Helicinidæ*, *Aciculidæ*, etc.

pneumonochlamydate (nū″mō-nō-klam′i-dāt), *a.* [< *Pneumonochlamyda* + *-ate*[1].] Belonging to the *Pneumonochlamyda*.

pneumonocirrhosis (nū″mō-nō-si-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *cirrhosis*.] Cirrhosis of the lungs.

pneumonoconiosis (nū″mō-nō-kō-ni-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-osis*.] Inflammatory disease of the lungs due to inhalation of irritating particles.

Pneumonoderma (nū″mō-nō-dėr′mą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Pneumoderma*[2].

pneumonodynia (nū″mō-nō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the lungs.

pneumonomelanosis (nū″mō-nō-mel-ą-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *melanosis*.] Pulmonary melanosis, or anthracosis.

pneumonometer (nū-mō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pneumatometer*.

pneumonophthisis (nū″mō-nof-thī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *φθίσις*, consumption.] Pulmonary phthisis.

pneumonorrhagia (nū″mō-nō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Same as *pneumorrhagia*.

pneumony (nū′mō-ni), *n.* Same as *pneumonia*.

Pneumoötoka (nū-mō-ot′ō-ką), *n. pl.* Same as *Pneumotoca*.

pneumoötokous (nū-mō-ot′ō-kus), *a.* Same as *pneumotocous*.

pneumopericarditis (nū-mō-per″i-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *pneumo(pericardium)* + *pericarditis*.] Pneumopericardium with pericarditis.

pneumopericardium (nū-mō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium: see *pericardium*.] The presence of gas in the pericardial cavity.

pneumophthisis (nū-mof-thī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *φθίσις*, consumption: see *phthisis*.] Pulmonary phthisis.

pneumopleuritis (nū″mō-plö-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *πλευρῖτις*, pleuritis: see *pleuritis*.] Inflammation of the lungs and the pleura; pleuropneumonia.

pneumopyothorax (nū-mō-pī-ō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *πύον*, pus, + *θώραξ*, the chest: see *thorax*.] The presence of gas and pus in the pleural cavity. Also called *pyopneumothorax*.

pneumorrhagia (nū-mō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Pulmonary hemorrhage.—**Diffuse pneumorrhagia**, an escape of blood into the substance of the lung, with laceration. Also called *pulmonary apoplexy*.

pneumoskeletal (nū″mō-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *pneumoskelet-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pneumoskeleton.

pneumoskeleton (nū-mō-skel′e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body: see *skeleton*.] An exoskeleton or hard tegumentary structure developed in connection with a respiratory or pulmonary organ. Thus, the shell of a mollusk, being developed from the pallium or mantle, which has a respiratory function, constitutes a *pneumoskeleton*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

pneumothorax (nū-mō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *θώραξ*, the chest: see *thorax*.] The presence of air in the pleural cavity. Also *pneumatothorax*.

Pneumotoca (nū-mot′ō-ką), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pneumotocous*.] A division of *Vertebrata*, including air-breathing oviparous vertebrates, as birds and reptiles. *Owen.*

pneumotocous (nū-mot′ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *φοτόκος*, egg-laying: see *oötocous*.] Breathing air and laying eggs, as a vertebrate; belonging to the *Pneumotoca*.

pneumotomy (nū-mot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *τομή*, a cut, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the lung, as for the evacuation of an abscess.

pneupome (nū′pōm), *n.* [For **pneumonopome*, < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *πῶμα*, lid.] An operculate pulmonate gastropod.

pnigalion (nī-gā′li-on), *n.* [< Gr. *πνιγαλίων*, the nightmare, cf. *πνίγ*, suffocation, < *πνίγειν*, choke.] In *med.*, an incubus; a nightmare.

Pnoëpyga (nō-e-pī′gą), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1844), < Gr. *πνοή*, breath, + *πυγή*, the rump.] A genus of birds of wren-like character, having booted tarsi, and very short tail-feathers hidden by their coverts, commonly referred to the family *Troglodytidæ*. There are several species, all Asiatic, as *P. squamata* (or *albiventer*), *P. pusilla*, and *P. caudata*. The genus had before been called *Tesia* by Hodgson, from the Nepálese name of some bird of this kind. The latest authority refers the genus to the *Timeliidæ*. *R. B. Sharpe*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., VI. 301.



Pnoëpyga albiventer.

Pnyx (niks), *n.* [Gr. *πνύξ* (gen. *πυκνός*), a place of assembly (see def.), < *πυκνός*, crowded, close.] A public place of assembly in ancient Athens, where the people met for the discussion of political affairs of the state; also, a popular assembly convened in this place.

pot, *n.* A Middle English form of *pea*[2].

P. O. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *post-office*; (*b*) ★(*naut.*) of *petty officer*.

Poa (pō′ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *πόα*, dial. *ποία*, *ποίη*, grass, esp. as fodder, an herb or plant.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ* and subtribe *Eufestuceæ*, characterized by the commonly two- to six-flowered spikelets in a lax panicle, the smooth grain free from the palets, and the keeled and obtuse awnless flowering glume with five nerves converging at the apex. There are 100, or according to some over 200, species, widely dispersed, few in the tropics, most abundant in north temperate regions. They are known in general as *meadow-grass* or *spear-grass*. Some are low annuals, as *P. annua*, the low spear-grass, abundant by American roadsides and paths in parks, and blooming in the south from midwinter onward. The other American species are perennials, with tufted stems, often tall, and soft leaves, flat or less often convolute. The genus contains several valuable hay- and pasture-grasses, of which the most important are *P. pratensis*, the Kentucky blue-grass, June-grass, etc., and *P. arachnifera*, the Texas blue-grass. (See *blue-grass* and *meadow-grass*.) *P. trivialis* is cultivated as *bird-grass*, etc., and *P. cæspitosa* as *Australian grass*. For other species, see *bunch-grass*, *fowl-grass* (under *fowl*[1]), *June-grass*, *silver-grass*, *teff*, and *wire-grass*.



Flowering Plant of Kentucky blue-grass (*Poa pratensis*). *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, flowering glume, palet, and perfect flower.

Poaceæ (pō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Poa* + *-aceæ*.] The grass family: a name based on the genus *Poa*. See *Graminеæ*. It was used for a large tribe or subfamily, distinguished from *Paniceæ* by the absence of a joint to the pedicel beneath the glumes, and by the presence of a stalk or empty glumes or imperfect flowers above the fertile flowers.

poach[1] (pōch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *poatch*, *potch*, *poche*, *poch*; according to Cotgrave, who gives only the pp. *poché*, < OF. *pocher*, *poucher*, thrust, poke (given by Cotgrave 'thrust or dig out with the fingers'), F. *pocher*, hit (the eye, so as to give one a black eye), also OF. *pocher*, blur (with ink), < LG. *poken*, poke, thrust, = MD. *pochen*, thrust: see *poke*[1], of which *poach*[1] is thus ult. an assibilated form. Some refer this OF. *pocher*, *poucher*, to *pouce*, *poulce*, the thumb, < L. *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb: see *pollex*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To poke; thrust; push; put.

Pull out my heart: O! *poach* not out mine eyes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

His [Charlemagne's] horse, *poching* one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the smoking water to break out, and gave occasion for the Emperor's building that city [Aix]. *Sir W. Temple*, On the United Provinces, i.

2. To stab; pierce; spear: as, to *poach* fish.

They vse also to *poche* them [fish] with an instrument somewhat like the sammon-speare.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 31.

3. To tread; break up or render slushy by frequent treading; mark with footprints.

The cattle of the villagers . . . had *poached* into black mud the verdant tuft. *Scott.*

The *poach'd* filth that floods the middle street.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a thrust in or as in sword-play.

For where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll *potch* [*potche*, folio 1623] at him some way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 10. 15.

To speak truly of latter times, they [the Spaniards] have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprises than maintained any constantly. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

2. To be penetrable, as soft muddy or marshy ground; be damp and swampy.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

★**poach**[2] (pōch), *v.* [Formerly also *poch* (and *poche*†); appar. < OF. *pocher*, found in the phrase "*pocher le labeur d'autruy*, to poch into, or incroach upon, another man's imployment, practice in trade" (Cotgrave), where the exact sense is undetermined; it might be translated 'to pocket another man's labor' (*pocher*, pocket, < *poche*, a pocket, pouch: see *pouch*, *poke*[2]); or *pocher* may be identical with *pocher*, thrust: see *poach*[1]. Cf. OF. *pocher*, imitate, counterfeit.] **I.** *intrans.* To intrude or encroach upon another's preserves for the purpose of stealing game; kill and carry off game in violation of law.

His greatest fault is he hunts too much in the purlieus; would he would leave off *poaching!*
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To trespass upon, especially for the purpose of killing and stealing game.

So shameless, so abandoned are their ways,
They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise.
Garth, Claremont.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,
He *poach'd* the wood, and on the warren snared.
Crabbe, Works, I. 67.

poach[3] (pōch), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *poatch*, *potch*, *poche*, *poch*; < F. *pocher*, poach (eggs), first appar. in the pp., *œuf poché*, a poached egg, lit. one 'bagged' or cooked with the inner envelop unbroken, thus keeping the form of a small bag or purse: a particular use of *pocher*, bag, inclose in a bag, < *poche*, a bag: see *poach*[2] and compare *pouch*, *v.*] To cook by breaking the shell and dropping the contents whole into boiling water: said of eggs.

Tho. Has drest his excellence such a dish of eggs —
P. jun. What, *potched?*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Is a man therefore bound in the morning to *potcht* eggs and vinnegar? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

★**poachard**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pochard*.

poacher[1] (pō′chėr), *n.* [< *poach*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who poaches; one who intrudes on the preserves of another for the purpose of stealing game; one who kills game unlawfully.—2. The sea-poacher, a fish.—3. The widgeon, *Mareca americana:* so called from its habit of seizing the food for which other ducks have dived. *G. Trumbull.* [Michigan.]

poacher[2] (pō′chėr), *n.* [< *poach*[3] + *-er*[1].] A contrivance for poaching eggs.

poachiness (pō′chi-nes), *n.* The state of being poachy.

The vallies, because of the *poachiness*, they keep for grass. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

poachy (pō′chi), *a.* [< *poach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Wet and soft; easily penetrated, as by the feet of cattle: said of land.

But marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Poacites (pō-a-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόα*, grass, + *-c-* (insignificant) + *-ites*[2].] A genus established by Schlotheim in 1820 for grass-like Paleozoic fossil plant-remains, the type being a plant later called *Equisetites*. *Poacites* was later applied to supposed gramineous remains of Mesozoic and Tertiary age.

poad-milk (pōd′milk), *n.* The first milk given by cows after calving; beestings. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

poak (pōk), *n.* [Also *poake;* origin obscure.] Waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, oil, etc. It is used as manure.

pocan (pō′kan), *n.* [See *poke*[3].] The poke or pokeweed, *Phytolacca Americana*.

pocard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pochard*.

Bosca [It.], a bird called a *pocard*. *Florio*, 1598.

poccoon, *n.* Same as *puccoon*.

pochard (pō′chärd), *n.* [Also *poker*, and formerly *poachard*, *pocard;* said to be a var. of *poacher*. Cf. *poacher*, 3.] A duck, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina*, belonging to the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, more fully called the *red-headed* or *red-eyed pochard*, also *dunbird*. This duck is very common in Europe and many other parts of the Old World, and a variety or very closely related species, *F.* or *Æ. americana*, is equally so in North America, and known as the *redhead*. In the male the head is puffy, and with the neck is rich chestnut-red with coppery or bronzy reflections. The lower neck, fore parts of the body above and below, and rump and tail-coverts are black. The back is white, finely vermiculated with wavy or zigzag black lines. The bill is dull-blue with a black belt at the end, and the feet are grayish-blue with dusky webs. The eyes are orange. The female has the head dull-brown. The length is from 20 to 23 inches, the extent of wings about 33 inches. The pochard is a near relative of the canvasback. The name is extended to some or all of the species of *Fuligula* in a broad sense: as, the white-eyed *pochard*. See cuts under *Nyroca* and *scaup*.

poche[1]† (pōch), *v.* An obsolete form of *poach*[1].

poche[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *poke*[2], *pouch*.

pochette (pō-shet′), *n.* [F.] A small violin: see *kit*[5].

pock[1] (pok), *n.* [< ME. *pokke*, pl. *pokkes*, < AS. *poc* (*pocc-*), a pustule, = MD. *pocke*, D. *pok* = MLG. *pocke*, *poche*, LG. *pokken*, pl., = G. dial. *pfocke* (G. *pocke*, < LG.), a pustule, G. *pocken*, pl., smallpox; cf. Gael. *pucaid*, a pimple, Ir. *pucoid* (?), a pustule, *pucadh*, a swelling up; akin to *poke*[2], a bag. Hence pl. *pocks*, taken, esp. in *small pocks*, as a singular, and spelled disguisedly *pox*.] 1. A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the smallpox.

Of *pokkes* and of scabbe, and every sore,
Shal every sheep be hool that of this welle
Drinketh a draughte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 72.

2. A pox; an eruptive disease, as smallpox. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

If God punish the world with an evil *pock*, they immediately paint a block and call it Job, to heal the disease.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 105.

Glad you got through the *pock* so well — it takes a second time, some say. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

As soon as ever the *pock* began to decay it took away my eyes altogether.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 451.

pock[2], *n.* A Scotch form of *poke*[2].

pockarred† (pok′ärd), *a.* [< *pock*[1] + *arr*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Pitted with the smallpox; pock-pitted.

pock-broken (pok′brō′kn), *a.* Broken out or marked with smallpox.

pocked (pokt), *a.* [< *pock*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Pitted; marked with pustules, or pits left by them, or with other small lesions, suggesting the appearance of the skin during or after smallpox.

The posterior parts of both lungs were *pocked* with tubercle in the softening stage. *Lancet*, No. 3435, p. 1314.

And of this tufty, flaggy ground, *pocked* with bogs and boglets, one special nature is that it will not hold impressions. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

★**pocket** (pok′et), *n.* [< ME. *pocket*, *poket*, < AF. **poquet* (Norm. *pouquet*), OF. assibilated *pochet*, *pouchet*, m., also *pochette* (F. *pochette*), f., a pocket, dim. of *poque*, OF. assibilated *poche*, a poke, pocket: see *poke*[2], *pouch*.] 1. A small pouch or bag; specifically, a small pouch inserted in a garment for carrying money or other small articles.

Cered *pokets*, sal peter, vitriole.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

He took a little horn out of his *pocket*,
And he blew 't baith loud and schill.
Lady Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 340).

A fellow that has but a groat in his *pocket* may have a stomach capable of a ten-shilling ordinary. *Congreve.*

About 25 lbs. or 35 lbs. of ungummed silk are enclosed in bags of coarse canvas, called *pockets*. *Ure*, Dict., I. 392.

2. That which is carried in the pocket; money; means; financial resources.

For tho there were Fowls to be bought at every house where I lay, yet my *pocket* would not reach them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 93.

They [shippers] have been more cautious since, but have more than once again glutted our markets, and been punished in *pocket*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 315.

3. One of the small bags or nets at the corners and sides of some billiard-tables.

At the commencement of the last century the billiard-table was square, having only three *pockets* for the balls to run in, situated on one of the sides.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 396.

4. Any cavity or opening forming a receptacle: as, a brace-*pocket*, a post-*pocket*, etc.—5. In a window fitted with sashes, the hole for a pulley.—6. In *mining*, an irregular cavity filled with veinstone and ore; a swelling of the lode in an irregular manner, in which a more or less isolated mass of ore occurs. A pockety lode is one in which the ore is thus distributed, instead of being disseminated somewhat uniformly through the body of the lode.

7. A glen or hollow among mountains. [U. S.]

In many of the *pockets* or glens in the sides of the hill the trees grow to some little height.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 136.

8. A certain quantity of hops, wool, etc., equal to about 168 pounds.—9. In *racing slang*, a position in a race where one contestant is surrounded by three or more others, so that, owing to the impeding of his advance, he has no chance to win.—10. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A blind sac; a sac-shaped cavity. (*b*) The external cheek-pouch of a rodent, as of the *Geomyidæ* and *Saccomyidæ*. See cuts under *Geomyidæ* and *Perognathus*. (*c*) The abdominal pouch of a marsupial. (*d*) The abdominal cavity of a halibut or other fish.—11. The trap of a weir, in which the fish are retained or caught. The fish pass from the little pound into the pocket, which is a frame about 16 feet long and 10 feet wide, with sides of netting and a board floor. The fish are left in the pocket by the receding tide, and are taken out at low water. In a deep-water weir the fish are not left by the tide, but must be lifted out with a seine or purse-net. See *weir*.—**Patch-pocket**, a pocket made by sewing a piece of stuff upon the outside of a garment, forming one side of the pocket, the other side being formed by the material of the garment itself. The piece so sewed on is usually of the same material as the garment.—**Pocket borough.** See *borough*[1].—**Pocket veto**, a mode of veto of a bill by a president, governor, or other executive officer, employed at the end of a legislative session. If the President does not interpose the ordinary veto, a bill becomes law at the expiration of ten days; but if the bill was passed within ten days of the adjournment of Congress, the President may retain ("pocket") the bill, which is thus killed at the end of the session without the interposition of a direct veto, and without risking the chances of its passage over the veto. [U. S.]—**To be in pocket**, to have gain or profit.—**To be out of pocket**, to expend or lose money: as, to *be out of pocket* by a transaction.—**To have or carry in one's pocket**, to have complete control of.

Dr. Proudie had interest with the government, and the man *carried*, as it were, Dr. Proudie *in his pocket*.
Trollope, Barchester Towers.

To pick one's pocket, to pick pockets, to steal from one's pocket; be in the habit of stealing from the pockets of others.

pocket (pok′et), *v. t.* [< *pocket*, *n.* Cf. F. *pocheter*, carry in the pocket.] 1. To put in a pocket or in one's pocket: as, to *pocket* a ball in billiards; to *pocket* a penknife.

On one occasion he *pocketed* very complacently a gratuity of fifty pistoles. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

He locked the desk, *pocketed* all the property, and went.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

2. To appropriate to one's self or for one's own use; take possession of.

They [kings] seized the goods of traders, sold them, and *pocketed* a large part of the proceeds.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 463.

3. In *racing slang*, to surround in such a way as to leave no room for getting out or in front: as, he was *pocketed* at the beginning of the race.—4. To carry in or as in the pocket; specifically, of a president, governor, or other executive officer, to prevent (a bill) from becoming law by retaining it unsigned. See *pocket veto*, under *pocket*, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.]—5. To accept meekly or without protest or resentment; submit to tamely or without demand for redress, apology, etc.: as, to *pocket* an insult.

If I calmly *pocket* the abuse, I am laughed at.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xix.

6. To conceal; give no indication of; suppress: as, to *pocket* one's pride.—7. To control or have the control of, as if carried in one's pocket: as, to *pocket* a borough.

They [the English] say they will *pocket* our carrying trade as well as their own. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 11.

He [the poor white of Virginia] was fond of his State and its great men, and loyal to some one of the blood families who contended for the honor of *pocketing* the borough in which he voted. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

8. In *mech.*, placed in a case or pocket: as, a *pocketed* valve. See *valve*.—**To pocket up.** (*a*) To put up in or as in a pocket; bag.

I'll step but up and fetch two handkerchiefs
To *pocket up* some sweetmeats.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Letting Time *pocket up* the larger life.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

(*b*†) To submit tamely to; accept without protest or murmur.

Patience hath trained me to *pocket-up* more heinous indignities, and even to digest an age of iron.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, ii.

★**pocket-book** (pok′et-bůk), *n.* 1. A book to be carried in the pocket; a note-book.

Nor let your *Pocket-Book* two Hands contain.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. A book worthy to be constantly used, small enough to be carried in the pocket.

La Rochefoucauld ranks among the scanty number of *pocket-books* to be read and re-read with ever new admiration, instruction, and delight. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 318.

3. A small book or pouch, usually of flexible leather, divided into compartments, made for carrying money or memoranda in the pocket.—4. Pecuniary resources, especially of one person. [In the last two senses usually without a hyphen.]

pocket-cloth† (pok′et-klôth), *n.* A pocket-handkerchief.

Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair *pocket-cloth*, as if I wept for all your abominations?
Tom Brown, Works, I. 3. (*Davies.*)

pocket-dial (pok′et-dī′al), *n.* A portable sundial of small size. See *ring-dial*.

pocket-drop (pok'et-drop), *n.* *Theat.*, a drop-scene made to be doubled up so as to be taken out of sight, where the roof above the stage is low.

pocket-edition (pok'et-ē-dish″ọn), *n.* A book issued in a small size, as for convenience in carrying in the pocket.

pocket-flap (pok'et-flap), *n.* A narrow piece of cloth sewed above the opening of a pocket in a garment, and hanging over it like a small flounce.

pocketful (pok'et-fụl), *n.* [< *pocket* + *-ful.*] Enough to fill a pocket; as much as a pocket will hold.

pocket-gopher (pok'et-gō″fẹr), *n.* An American rodent quadruped of the family *Geomyidæ:* so called from the large pockets or external cheek-pouches. Also *pocket-rat.* See cut under *Geomyidæ.*

pocket-hammer (pok'et-ham″ẹr), *n.* A hammer adapted for carrying in the pocket; a geologists' hammer.

pocket-handkerchief (pok'et-hang'kẹr-chif), *n.* A handkerchief intended to be carried in the pocket.

pocketing-sleeve† (pok'et-ing-slēv), *n.* A large and loose sleeve worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Of the long *pocketting-sleeves* in the time of King Henry the fourth, Hocclive, a master of that age, sung.
Camden, Remains, Apparell.

pocket-judgment (pok'et-juj″mẹnt), *n.* Formerly, in England, a recognizance given to secure a private debt, as distinguished from a recognizance taken as a public obligation. The Statute of Merchants, 13 Edward I., stat. 3, authorized recognizances to be taken for the securing of debts in certain cases, and allowed enforcement against property without the formality of a suit. A recognizance so taken was technically termed a *statute merchant*, and this, too, has been called a *pocket-judgment.*

pocket-knife (pok'et-nīf), *n.* A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, suitable for carrying in the pocket; loosely, a penknife.

pocket-lid (pok'et-lid), *n.* A pocket-flap.

pocket-money (pok'et-mun″i), *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional or trivial expenses.

pocket-mouse (pok'et-mous), *n.* An American rodent quadruped of the family *Heteromyidæ:* so called from its pockets or external cheek-pouches. Various species are found in the United States, belonging to the genera *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus.* The larger kinds, which leap well, are also known as *kangaroo-mice* and *kangaroo-rats.* See cuts under *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus.*

pocket-net (pok'et-net), *n.* A fishing-net in which the fish are caught in certain special compartments or pockets.

pocket-piece (pok'et-pēs), *n.* A coin kept in the pocket and not spent, generally a coin that is not current.

pocket-pistol (pok'et-pis″tọl), *n.* 1. A pistol designed to be carried in the pocket.—2. A small liquor-flask, arranged with a screw-stopper, or in other ways safely closed, and often fitted with a cup; a small traveling-flask. [Slang.]

He . . . swigged his *pocket-pistol.*
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, p. 42. (*Davies.*)

pocket-rat (pok'et-rat), *n.* Same as *pocket-gopher.*

pocket-relay (pok'et-rē-lā″), *n.* An instrument which can be carried in the pocket to make telegraphic connection at any point on a line. It is employed in case of accidents, etc., and hence is often called a *wrecking-instrument.*

pocket-sheriff (pok'et-sher″if), *n.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the sovereign, and not one of the three nominated by the exchequer. [Eng.]

pockety (pok'et-i), *a.* [< *pocket* + *-y*[1].] In *mining*, noting a lode in which the ore occurs in pockets, or small irregular bunches, instead of being somewhat uniformly distributed through the mass of the veinstone.

pock-fretten† (pok'fret″n), *a.* Pock-marked; marked with smallpox; pitted with smallpox. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 137.

pock-house (pok'hous), *n.* A smallpox hospital. [Prov. U. S.]

A *Pock House* was established, . . . and a general beating up for patients was had throughout the region.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

pockiness (pok'i-nes), *n.* The state of being pocky.

pockmanky, pockmanty (pok-mang'ki, -man'ti), *n.* Scotch corruptions of *portmanteau.*

pock-mark (pok'märk), *n.* A mark or scar made by the smallpox; a pock.

pock-marked (pok'märkt), *a.* Pitted or marked with smallpox, or with pits resembling those of smallpox; pock-pitted.

pock-pitted (pok'pit″ed), *a.* Pitted or marked with smallpox.

pock-pitten (pok'pit″n), *a.* Same as *pock-pitted.* *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field. [Rare.]

pock-pudding (pok'pụd″ing), *n.* A bag-pudding: sometimes applied to persons as a term of opprobrium. [Scotch.]

pockwood (pok'wụd), *n.* The lignum-vitæ, *Guaiacum officinale.*

pocky (pok'i), *a.* [< *pock*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having pocks or pustules; infected with an eruptive distemper, but particularly with syphilis.

He might, forewarnd, have left his *pockie* drabbes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [Vulgar.]

That *Pocky*, Rotten, Lying, Cowardly, and most perfidious knave, Sir Hugh Caulverly, Knight.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne [II. 268, Appendix.

Pocky cloud. Same as *mammato-cumulus.*

poco (pō'kō), *adv.* [It., little, = Sp. *poco* = Pg. *pouco* = F. *peu*, < L. *paucus*, few: see *paucity.*] In *music*, a little; somewhat; rather: as, *poco* adagio, somewhat slow.

pococurante (pō″kō-kọ̄-rän'te), *n.* [< It. *poco*, little, + *curante*, ppr. of *curare*, care: see *cure*, *v.*] A person characterized by want of care, interest, attention, or the like; an apathetic, careless, easy, inaccurate person.

Leave we my mother (truest of all the *Pococurantes* of her sex!) careless about it, as about everything else in the world which concerned her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

pococurantism (pō″kō-kọ̄-rän'tizm), *n.* [< *pococurante* + *-ism.*] The character, disposition, or habits of a pococurante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness; inaccuracy.

Have thy eye-glasses, opera-glasses, thy Long-Acre cabs with white-breeched tiger, thy yawning impassivities, *pococurantisms.*
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 17.

pococurantist (pō″kō-kọ̄-rän'tist), *a.* [< *pococurante* + *-ist.*] Careless; inaccurate.

pocosin (pō'kō-sin), *n.* [Also *poquosin*, *pocoson*, *pocason*, etc. Algonkian of Virginia, 'near the opening.'] See the quotation.

These swamps [of Virginia and North Carolina] are locally known through the region where they occur as "dismals" or "*pocosins.*"
J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 809.

poculary† (pok'ụ-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *pocularies* (-riz). [< L. *poculum*, a goblet: see *poculent.*] A drinking-cup.

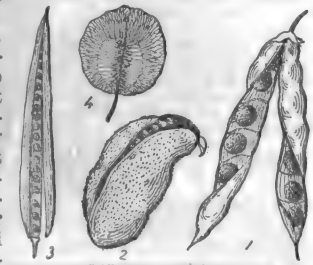
Some brought forth . . . *pocularies* for drinkers, some manuaries for handlers of relicks, some pedaries for pilgrims. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 49. (*Davies.*)

poculent† (pok'ụ-lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *poculentus*, drinkable, < *poculum*, a goblet, cup, < √ *po* in *potare*, drink: see *potation.*] Fit for drinking.

Some of those herbs which are not esculent are, notwithstanding, *poculent.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 630.

poculiform (pok'ụ-li-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *poculiforme;* < L. *poculum*, cup, + *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped; of the shape of a drinking-cup or goblet.

pod (pod), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *pad*[3].] 1. In *bot.*, a more or less elongated cylindrical or flattish seed-vessel, as of the pea, bean, catalpa, etc.; technically, a legume or silicle, but applied commonly to any dry dehiscent (mostly) several-seeded pericarp, whether of one carpel (follicle, legume) or of several (capsule). See cuts under *Arachis*, *balloon-vine*, *circumscissile*, *Cruciferæ*, *divi-divi*, and *Eriodendron.*—2. The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits.—3. The pike when nearly full-grown. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. A school or shoal, as of fishes or whales; a group or number, as of seals or walruses.



Different kinds of Pod.
1, legume of common vetch (*Vicia sativa*); 2, follicle of peony (*Pæonia officinalis*); 3, silqua of bitter cress (*Cardamine hirsuta*); 4, silicle of field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*).

A *pod* of whales was seen in the offing.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 36.

These groups of walrus on the ice are by the whalers called *pods.*
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 313.

To set around a pod, to inclose a school of fish in a net. [New Eng.]

pod (pod), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *podded*, ppr. *podding.* [< *pod*, *n.*] 1. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod.—2. To produce pods.—3. To drive seals or walruses into a pod or bunch for the purpose of clubbing them.

A singular lurid green light suddenly suffuses the eye of the fur-seal at intervals when it is very much excited, as the *podding* for the clubbers is in progress.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 366.

Podager (pod'ā-jẹr), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < L. *podager*, < Gr. *ποδαγρός*, gouty: see *podagra.*] An American genus of *Caprimulgidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Podagerinæ*, having long, strong, entirely naked tarsi. *P. nacunda*, the only species, inhabits South America. It is 11 inches long, fuscous, vermiculated and maculated with black; the throat, belly, and tip of the tail (in the male) are white; the primaries are black with a broad white bar.

Podagerinæ (pod″ā-jẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Podager* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*, typified by the genus *Podager*, having the wings long and the bill glabrirostral, corresponding to the *Caprimulginæ glabrirostres* of Sclater, and composed of the genera *Podager*, *Lurocalis*, and *Chordeiles.* The best-known example is the common night-hawk, bull-bat, pisk, or piramidig of the United States. See cut under *night-hawk.*

podagerine (pọ̄-daj'ẹ-rin), *a.* Belonging to the *Podagerinæ.*

podagra (pọ̄-dag'rä), *n.* [In ME. *podagre*, < OF. (and F.) *podagre* = Sp. Pg. It. *podagra* = D. G. Dan. *podagra* = Sw. *podager;* < L. *podagra*, < Gr. *ποδάγρα*, gout in the feet, < *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἄγρα*, a catching (cf. *chiragra*).] Gout in the foot. See *gout*[1], 3.

I cured him of the gout in his feet, and now he talks of the chargeableness of medicine. . . . His *podagra* hath become a chiragra; . . . the gout has got into his fingers, and he cannot draw his purse. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

podagral (pod'ạ-grạl), *a.* [< *podagra* + *-al.*] Same as *podagric.*

podagric (pọ̄-dag'rik), *a.* [= It. *podagrico;* < L. *podagricus*, gouty, < Gr. *ποδαγρικός*, gouty, < *ποδάγρα*, gout in the feet: see *podagra.*] 1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty.—2. Afflicted with the gout.

podagrical (pọ̄-dag'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *podagric* + *-al.*] Same as *podagric.*

I shall return to kiss your Hands, and your Feet also, could I ease you of that *podagrical* Pain which afflicts you.
Howell, Letters, iv. 42.

A loadstone held in the hand of one that is *podagrical* doth either cure or give great ease in the gout.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

Podagrion (pọ̄-dag'ri-ọn), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *ποδαγρός*, gouty, < *ποδάγρα*, gout: see *podagra.*] A notable genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, having a very long ovipositor and enlarged and dentate hind thighs. It is of cosmopolitan distribution, but mainly tropical, and its species are invariably parasitic in the egg-cases of orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidæ.*

podagrous (pod'ạ-grus), *a.* [= It. *podagroso*, < L. *podagrosus*, gouty, < *podagra*, gout: see *podagra.*] Same as *podagric.*

podalgia (pọ̄-dal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποδαλγία*, pain in the feet, < *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the foot; especially, neuralgia in the foot.

podalic (pọ̄-dal'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-al* + *-ic.* Cf. *pedal.*] Pertaining to the feet.—**Podalic version,** in *obstet.*, the operation of turning the fetus within the uterus so as to bring down the feet or some part of the lower extremities: distinguished from *cephalic version.*

Podalyria (pod-ạ-lir'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1793), < L. *Podalirius*, < Gr. Ποδαλείριος, in myth. son of Æsculapius.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, type of the tribe *Podalyrieæ*, characterized by the broad obtuse keel-petals united on the back, the turgid, ovoid, coriaceous pod, simple short-petioled rigid leaves, and a calyx remarkably indented at its broadly bell-shaped base. The 20 species are natives of South Africa, and are silvery-pubescent or villous shrubs, with alternate leaves, awl-shaped stipules, and pink, purple, or blue axillary flowers, usually only one or two together. *P. sericea*, the African satin-bush, and several other species are cultivated for their flowers and silky leaves.

Podalyrieæ (pod″ạ-li-rī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1838), < *Podalyria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by its united sepals, papilionaceous petals, ten separate stamens, and simple or radiately compound leaves. The *Sophoreæ*, the only other papilionaceous tribe with ten free stamens, is different in its pinnate leaves. The *Podalyrieæ* include 27 genera, mainly Australian shrubs, with unjointed pods, and usually simple leaves not jointed to their short petiole. For the best-known

genera, see *Podalyria* (the type), *Baptisia* (the only genus in the eastern United States), *Piptanthus*, *Pultenæa*, *Jacksonia*, and *Gompholobium*.

podanencephalia (pod-an-en-se-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + NL. *anencephalia*, q. v.] In *teratol.*, anencephalia with a pedunculated head.

Podargidæ (pō-där′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Podargus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral picarian birds, typified by the genus *Podargus*, related to the *Caprimulgidæ*, and usually included in that family. They have very broad palatine bones with posterolateral processes, rudimentary basipterygoid processes, no elæodochon or oil-gland, and a pair of powder-down tracts, one on each side of the rump. These birds are confined to the Oriental and Australian regions; some of them are known as *frogmouths*, from the great breadth and deep fissure of the beak. They are nocturnal and insectivorous, and resemble goatsuckers and owls. The genera are *Podargus*, *Batrachostomus*, and *Ægotheles*. Also *Podarginæ* as a subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*.

podargine (pō-där′jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Podargidæ* or *Podarginæ*.

podargue (pō-därg′), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podargus*.

Podargus (pō-där′gus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), ⟨ Gr. πόδαργος, swift-footed, ⟨ πούς (ποδ-), foot, + ἀργός, swift, bright.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Podargidæ*. There are several species, confined to the Australian and Papuan regions, as *P. strigoides*, or *P. cuvieri*, known to the colonists as *more-pork*, from its cry.



More-pork (*Podargus cuvieri*).

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a podargue.

podarthral (pō-där′thral), *a.* [⟨ *podarthr-um* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, joining the toes to the shank; pertaining to the podarthrum: as, the *podarthral* joint or articulation.

podarthritis (pod-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot, + ἀρθρῖτις, joint-disease: see *arthritis*.] Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

podarthrum (pō-där′thrum), *n.*; pl. *podarthra* (-thrä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] In *ornith.*, the foot-joint; the metatarsophalangeal articulation; the juncture of the toes collectively with the metatarsus.

pod-auger (pod′â″gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

Podaxineæ (pod-ak-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saccardo), ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot, + L. *axis*, axle: see *ax*[2].] A subfamily of gasteromycetous fungi of the family *Lycoperdaceæ*.

Podaxonia (pod-ak-sō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot, + ἄξων, axis: see *ax*[2].] A phylum of molluscoids, composed of three classes, *Sipunculoidea*, *Brachiopoda*, and *Polyzoa*, having a secondary long axis of the body at right angles with an original oro-anal long axis. It corresponds nearly to *Molluscoidea*, except in including the gephyreans.

podaxonial (pod-ak-sō′ni-al), *a.* [⟨ *Podaxonia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Podaxonia*.

pod-bit (pod′bit), *n.* A boring-tool used in a brace. It is semi-cylindrical in shape, with a hollow barrel, and a cutting lip projecting from the extremity of the barrel.

podder (pod′ėr), *n.* [⟨ *pod* + *-er*[1].] 1. A gatherer of pods.—2. *pl.* Beans, peas, tares, vetches, and other podded or leguminous plants in general. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

★**poddy** (pod′i), *a.* [⟨ *pod* + *-y*[1].] Round and stout in the belly; paunchy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

podelcoma (pod-el-kō′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot, + ἕλκωμα, a sore.] A perforating ulcer of the foot.

podencephalus (pod-en-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *podencephali* (-lī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] In *teratol.*, an exencephalus in which the brain is contained in a pedicellate sac.

poder (pō-dār′), *n.* [⟨ Sp. *poder*, power: see *power*.] In *Spanish-Amer. law*, a power of attorney formally made before a notary public; a procuration.

podestà (pō-des-tä′), *n.* [It. (⟩ F. *podestat* = Pg. *podestade*), ⟨ L. *potestas* (*potestat-*), power, a magistrate: see *potestate*.] One of certain magistrates in Italy. (*a*) A foreign magistrate, placed by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa over various Italian cities. (*b*) A chief magistrate in Italian towns and in medieval republics, often clothed with nearly despotic power. His functions were largely judicial.

The Venetians haue alwayes their *Podesta*, or Gouernour, with his two Counsellours resident therein.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.

(*c*) In many Italian cities, a subordinate municipal judge.

podestate†, *n.* [⟨ F. *podestat*, ⟨ It. *podestate*, *podestà*: see *podestà*, *potestate*.] A magistrate: same as *potestate*.

I haue sene of the greatest *podestates* and grauest judges and Presidentes of Parliament in Fraunce.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 308.

podesterate (pō-des′tę-rāt), *n.* [As It. *podesteria*, *podestaria*, magistracy (⟨ *podestà*, a magistrate: see *podestà*), + *-ate*[3].] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a podestà; the term of office of a podestà.

In the next year, 1280, in the *podesterate* of Alberigo Signoregi of Bologna, the palaces of the Incontri were burnt and demolished by the fury of the people.
J. Adams, Works, V. 230.

podetia, *n.* Plural of *podetium*.

podetiiform (pō-dē′shi-i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *podetium* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the shape of a podetium; resembling a podetium. *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 232.

podetium (pō-dē′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *podetia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot.] In *bot.*, in certain lichens, the shrubby or stalk-like outgrowth of the thallus, bearing apothecia; also, any stalk-like elevation. See cuts under *Cladonia*.

podex (pō′deks), *n.*; pl. *podices* (pod′i-sēz). [L.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The rump; the uropygium; the anus or anal region. (*b*) In *entom.*, the pygidium.

pod-fern (pod′fėrn), *n.* A singular aquatic fern, *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, very variable in form, found in the tropics of both hemispheres: so called from the pod-like segments of the fertile frond, which are everywhere covered with sori. The stipes are inflated with large air-cells.

pod-gaper (pod′gā″pėr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Solenomyidæ*.

podge[1] (poj), *n.* [Perhaps for *plodge*; cf. *plod*[1].] A puddle; a plash.

podge[2] (poj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *podged*, ppr. *podging*. [Perhaps for *plodge*; cf. *plod*[2].] To plod.

My dames will say I am a *podging* asse.
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

podgy (poj′i), *a.* Same as *pudgy*.

podia, *n.* Plural of *podium*.

podial (pō′di-al), *a.* [⟨ *podium* + *-al*.] Of or ★pertaining to the podium.

Podica (pod′i-kä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), ⟨ LL. *podicus*, belonging to a foot, ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot.] The African genus of *Heliornithidæ*,



African Finfoot (*Podica senegalensis*).

the sunbirds or finfoots, containing several species, as *P. senegalensis* and *P. petersi*. Also called *Podoa* and *Rhigelura*.

podical (pod′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ L. *podex* (*podic-*), rump, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the podex; uropygial; anal or pygidial, as with reference to the terminal somite of the abdomen of an insect.—**Podical plates**, in *entom.*, two or more small pieces surrounding the opening of the intestinal canal: when present, they are generally concealed by the last external abdominal segments. Anatomists have regarded these plates as the rudiments of the eleventh abdominal segment.

Podiceps (pod′i-seps), *n.* The original and usual form of *Podicipes*.

podices, *n.* Plural of *podex*.

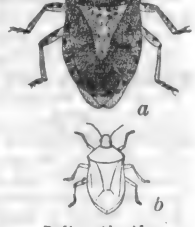
Podicipedidæ (pod″i-si-ped′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Podicipes* (*-ped-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of the order *Pygopodes*, typified by the genus *Podicipes*; the grebes. The family has many peculiarities, causing it to rank as a suborder called *Podicipedes*, whose characters are the same as those of the family. They have no ambiens, femorocaudal, or accessory tendinosus muscle, only one carotid, short xiphisternum, long narrow pelvis, from fifteen to nineteen cervical vertebræ, a long cnemial process of the tibia and a very large patella, no superorbital depression for a nasal gland, and a special pyloric sac. Cæca are present, and the oil-gland is tufted. The feet are four-toed and lobate, not webbed; the nails are flat and blunt; the tail is rudimentary; the primaries are eleven in number; the lores are naked; the head is usually crested; and the bill is of variable shape. The leading genera are *Æchmophorus*, *Podiceps*, *Tachybaptes*, and *Podilymbus*. *Colymbidæ* is a synonym in one of its senses. Also *Podicipidæ*, *Podicepidæ*, *Podicipitidæ*. See cuts under *Æchmophorus* and *grebe*.

Podicipes (pō-dis′i-pēz), *n.* [NL., orig. *Podiceps* as a specific name (Linnæus, 1766), later as a generic name (Latham, 1790), tr. E. *arse-foot*; ⟨ L. *podex* (*podic-*), rump, + *pes* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Podicipedidæ*. It formerly contained all the grebes, but is now usually restricted to those which have the bill moderately stout, not longer than the head, and not hooked at the end, the tarsus not longer than the middle toe and claw, the dimensions over ten inches, and the head usually crested and ruffed. There are numerous species, such as the crested grebe, *P. cristatus*; the red-necked grebe, *P. griseigena*; the horned grebe, *P. cornutus*; and the eared grebe, *P. auritus*. Also called *Colymbus*. Usually *Podiceps*. See cut under *grebe*.

Podilymbus (pod-i-lim′bus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), ⟨ *Podi*(*ceps*) + (*Co*)*lymbus*.] A genus of *Podicipedidæ*, containing American grebes with a thick stout epignathous bill, and no crests or ruffs, the frontal feathers being mucronate. *P. podiceps* is the commonest grebe of the United States, commonly called the *pied-billed dabchick*. The genus is also called *Hydroka* and *Nexiteles*.

podismus (pō-dis′mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ποδισμός, a measuring by feet (taken in sense of 'a binding of the feet'), ⟨ ποδίζειν, measure by feet, also bind the feet, ⟨ πούς (ποδ-), foot.] Spasm of the muscles of the foot.

Podisus (pod′i-sus), *n.* [NL. (Herrich-Schäffer, 1853), ⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot, + ἰσος, equal.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, with over 30 species, all American. They are of medium size and usually light colors, predaceous in habit, and provided with a strong beak wherewith to impale their prey. *P. placidus* is a North American species, notable as an enemy of the imported currant-worm, *Nematus ventricosus*. *P. spinosus* is common and wide-spread; it attacks many injurious larvæ. See also cut under *soldier-bug*.



Podisus placidus.
a, enlarged; *b*, natural size.

podite (pod′īt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πούς (ποδ-), foot, + *-ite*.] A limb or leg of a crustacean, especially when developed as an ambulatory appendage, or leg fitted for walking. See *endopodite*, *exopodite*, *epipodite*; also *basipodite*, *coxopodite*, *dactylopodite*, *ischiopodite*, *meropodite*, *propodite*, and cuts under *Podophthalmia*.

These *podites* are usually seven-jointed.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 635.

poditic (pō-dit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *podite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a podite.

poditti (pō-dit′i), *n.* [Australian.] The Australian saw-beaked kingfisher, *Syma flavirostris*. ★See cut under *Syma*.

podium (pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *podia* (-ä). [L. (⟩ It. *podio* = F. *podium*), ⟨ *podium* (see def.), ⟨ Gr. πόδιον, a little foot, dim. of πούς (ποδ-), foot: see *pew*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, a continuous pedestal; a stylobate; also, a raised platform which surrounded the arena of the ancient amphitheater, upon which sat persons of distinction, or a bench surrounding a room.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the foot; the pes: usually applied in ornithology to the toes collectively, without the shank of the foot.—3. In *conch.*, the foot of a mollusk. Its parts are distinguished as *propodium*, *mesopodium*, *metapodium*, and *epipodium*, or *fore*, *middle*, *hind*, and *side parts*. See cuts under *Gasteropoda*, *Leptonidæ*, *Myidæ*, and *Pisidiidæ*.

4. In *bot.*: (*a*) A footstalk, stipe, or the like. [Rarely used except in compounds.] (*b*) A joint, internode, or independent unit in the growth of the axis of a plant.

podje (poj′e), *n.* [Native name.] The spectral tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum*, of Borneo and Celebes. See cut under *Tarsius*.

pod-lover (pod'luv″ėr), *n.* The noctuid moth *Dianthœcia capsophila:* an English collectors' name, translating the specific term.

podobranchia (pod-ō-brang'ki-ą), *n.*; pl. *podobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A foot-gill; one of the respiratory organs of crustaceans which are attached to the legs. Parts of a podobranchia are distinguished as the *base, stem, expanded lamina,* and *apical plume,* besides the proper *branchial filaments.* Podobranchiæ are coxopoditic, or borne upon the coxopodites of the limbs to which they are respectively attached, and of which they are the modified epipodites. See cuts under *Podophthalmia,* especially *M* and *N.*

podobranchial (pod-ō-brang'ki-ąl), *a.* [< *podobranchia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a podobranchia.

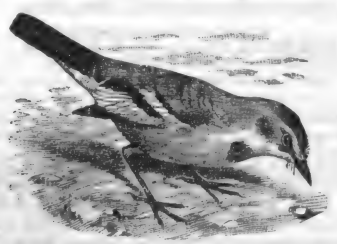
podobranchiate (pod-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *podobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Having podobranchiæ.

Podocarpeæ (pod-ō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Podocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Taxaceæ*, based on *Podocarpus* of L'Héritier. The fact that *Podocarpus* is preoccupied invalidates the tribal name.

Podocarpus (pod-ō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1806), so called in allusion to the thick fleshy stalk which supports the fruit (not so in other conifers); < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *καρπός*, fruit.] 1. A genus of coniferous trees of the family *Taxaceæ*, incorrectly called *Phyllocladus* by most authors.—2. An untenable name for *Nageia*, also of the *Taxaceæ*, characterized by solitary or twin pistillate flowers surrounded by a few scales, bearing a somewhat stalked and projecting blade, which envelops the single adnate and inverted ovule. There are about 40 species, chiefly natives of the southern hemisphere beyond the tropics, and also frequent in montane and eastern tropical Asia. They are evergreen trees, with much diversity in foliage: the leaves are either scattered, opposite, two-ranked, or crowded; scale-like, linear, or broad; and veinless or with many fine parallel veins. The fruit is a globular or ovoid drupe or nut, 1½ inches or less in diameter, in some species edible, as *Nageia andina*, the plum-fir of Chile, with clusters of cherry-like fruits, and *N. excelsa*, the native plum or damson of New South Wales, also called *Mawarra pine* and *white pine*. Several other species are known as *fir* or *pine* among the colonists of New Zealand, Australia, and Cape Colony. Compare *fir* and *pine*[1], and for individual species see *kahikatea, matai,* and *miro*. Many species are among the most important timber-trees of the southern hemisphere, as (besides the preceding) *N. Totara*, the mahogany-pine; *N. cupressina*, the kaw-tabua, one of the chief timber-trees of Java; and the various yellow-woods of Cape Colony. (See *yellow-wood*.) Others are a source of valuable gums, as *N. polystachya*, the wax-dammar of Singapore. Some are but bushes, others reach a great height, as *N. amara* of Java (200 feet), and the yacca-tree of the West Indies (100 feet).

podocephalous (pod-ō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *bot.*, having a head of flowers elevated on a peduncle: said of a plant.

Podoces (pō-dō'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1823), < Gr. *ποδώκης*, swift-footed, < *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὠκύς*, swift.] A genus of oscine passerine birds of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Fregilinæ*, with short wings, characteristic of the desert regions of central Asia; the desert-choughs. Four species are described—*P. panderi, P. hendersoni, P. biddulphi,* and *P. humilis.*



Desert-chough (*Podoces panderi*).

Podocoryne (pod″ō-kō-rī'nē), *n.* [NL. (Sars, 1842), < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *κορύνη*, a club.] The typical genus of *Podocorynidæ*. *P. carnea* is an example. Also *Podocoryna*.

Podocorynidæ (pod″ō-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Podocoryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic hydromedusans, typified by the genus *Podocoryne*.

pododynia (pod-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the foot; podalgia.

podogyn (pod'ō-jin), *n.* [< F. *podogyne*, < NL. *podogynium*, q. v.] Same as *podogynium*.

podogynium (pod-ō-jin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *podogynia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, same as *gynophore*. Compare *basigynium*.

Podolian (pō-dō'li-ąn), *a.* [< It. *Podolia* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Podolia, a district of western Russia.—**Podolian cattle,** a breed of cattle widely distributed throughout Italy, usually with white or gray coat and enormous horns.—**Podolian marmot,** the *Spalax typhlus*. *Pennant.*

podology (pō-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *podologie*, < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on or a description of the foot. *Dunglison.*

podometer (pō-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pedometer*.

Podophthalma (pod-of-thal'mą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Podophthalmia*.] 1. In *Crustacea*, same as *Podophthalmia*. *Leach*, 1815.—2. In *conch.*, a division of rostriferous gastropods, having eyes at the ends of cylindrical peduncles which are separated from and at the outer edges of the long subulate tentacles. It includes the family *Ampullariidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—3. [Used as a sing.] A genus of spiders, type of the *Podophthalmidæ*.

Podophthalmata (pod-of-thal'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Podophthalma*.] Same as *Podophthalmia*.

podophthalmate (pod-of-thal'māt), *a.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *podophthalmic*.

podophthalmatous (pod-of-thal'mą-tus), *a.* [< *podophthalmate* + *-ous*.] Same as *podophthalmic*.

Podophthalmia (pod-of-thal'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] A division of malacostracous *Crustacea*, having the eyes borne upon movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, and the cephalothorax forming a carapace; the stalk-eyed crustaceans: distinguished from *Edriophthalmia*. The group is divisible into two orders, *Stomatopoda* and *Decapoda*, the latter containing the most familiar crustaceans, as prawns, shrimps, crawfish, lobsters, and crabs. See also cuts under *Astacidæ, Astacus, Copepoda, copepodstage, endopodite, lobster, prawn,* and *stalk-eyed*.



Parts of the Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), with the nomenclature of the appendages of the stalk-eyed crustaceans (*Podophthalmia*) and the higher crustaceans (*Malacostraca*) in general.

A, mandible: *a*, its terminal joints, being the palpus of the mandible; *B*, first maxilla; *C*, second maxilla; *ca*, scaphognathite; *D*, first maxilliped; *E*, second maxilliped; *F*, third maxilliped. (*B* right; the others left.) In *A* to *F*, *ab*, endopodite; *e*, exopodite; *d*, epipodite; *c*, setaceous filaments of coxopodite. *M*, cross-section of half a thoracic somite: *a*, the somite; *b*, the coxopodite; *c*, basipodite; *d*, ischiopodite; *h*, branchiferous epipodite; *f*, *g*, branchiæ; *e*, filiform appendage. *N*, a branchiferous epipodite, enlarged: *a*, its point of attachment; *b*, basal enlargement; *c*, *c*, branchial filaments; *d*, terminal lobes.

podophthalmian (pod-of-thal'mi-ąn), *a.* and *n.*

I. *a.* Same as *podophthalmic*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Podophthalmia*.

podophthalmic (pod-of-thal'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye (see *ophthalmia*), + *-ic*.] Stalk-eyed, as a crustacean; belonging to the *Podophthalmia*.

Podophthalmidæ (pod-of-thal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cambridge, 1877), < *Podophthalma* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, allied to the *Lycosidæ* and *Agalenidæ*, and having the eyes placed in four rows, the legs long and slender, and the abdomen long and cylindrical: typified by the genus *Podophthalma*. It is represented in the southern United States by the genus *Tetragonophthalma*.

podophthalmite (pod-of-thal'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + E. *ophthalmite*.] The distal or terminal joint of the movable two-jointed ophthalmite or peduncle of the eye of a stalk-eyed crustacean, the other being the *basiophthalmite*. See cut under *stalk-eyed*.

podophthalmitic (pod″of-thal-mit'ik), *a.* [< *podophthalmite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a podophthalmite.

podophthalmous (pod-of-thal'mus), *a.* [< *podophthalm-ic* + *-ous*.] Same as *podophthalmic*.

podophyllic (pod-ō-fil'ik), *a.* [< *podophyll-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from podophyllin.

podophyllin (pod-ō-fil'in), *n.* [= F. *podophylline;* < *Podophyllum* + *-in*[2].] A resin obtained from the rootstalk of *Podophyllum peltatum*. It is used in medicine as a purgative, and seems to have the power of stimulating the secretion of bile.

podophyllous (pod-ō-fil'us), *a.* [= F. *podophylleux*, < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *entom.*, having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

Podophyllum (pod-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the 5- to 7-parted leaf, thought to resemble the foot of some animal; < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the family *Berberidaceæ*, characterized by having the ovules in many rows, the flower with six sepals, from six to nine petals, as many or twice as many stamens, and a large peltate stigma crowning the ovary, which becomes in fruit a berry. There are 5 species, one being *P. peltatum*, the May-apple or wild mandrake of North America, the others central and east Asian species. They are singular herbs, with thick and prolonged poisonous creeping rootstocks, from which rise long-stalked orbicular peltate and deeply lobed leaves, known among children as *umbrellas*, from their resemblance both when folded and when expanded; also called *duck's-foot*. The flowering stem, unlike the other, bears two leaves, peltate near the edge, and between them a single large flat white flower. The leaves are poisonous, but the sweetish yellow egg-shaped fruit is sometimes eaten. See *May-apple*, 1, 2, *mandrake*, 2, *hog-apple*, and *podophyllin*.

podopter (pō-dop'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] A member of the *Podoptera*.

podoscaph (pod'ō-skaf), *n.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σκάφος*, a ship: see *scaphus*.] A hollow apparatus, like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and serving to support the body erect on the water.

Podosomata (pod-ō-sō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *podosomatus:* see *podosomatous*.] In Leach's system, an order of aporobranchiate *Arachnida*, constituted by the single family *Pycnogonidæ*.

podosomatous (pod-ō-som'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *podosomatus*, < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Having the legs of conspicuous size in comparison with the body; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Podosomata*.

podosperm (pod'ō-spėrm), *n.* [= F. *podosperme*, < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.

podospermium (pod-ō-spėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *podosperm*.] In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.

Podosphæra (pod-ō-sfē'rią), *n.* [NL. (Kunze), < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Erysiphaceæ*. The appendages are free from the mycelium, and dichotomously branched at the end. The perithecium contains but a single ascus. *P. Oxyacanthæ* is the cherry-blight.

Podostemaceæ (pod″ō-stē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Podostemon* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (haplochlamydeous) plants of the order *Rosales*, characterized by the ovary of two or three cells, with numerous ovules in each cell, and by the aquatic habit, with creeping or expanded disks in place of roots, attached to stones under water, from which arise stems with small leaves like mosses, or fronds resembling algæ. The flowers are minute, with one, two, few, or many stamens, one ovary and two or three styles, a three- or five-cleft perianth, or in its place a row of little scales, and the fruit a small capsule. There are about 175 species, belonging to 5 tribes and 22 genera, of which *Podostemon* is the type. They are small plants of rapid rivers and brooks, growing firmly attached to stones under water. Properly *Podostemonaceæ*.

Podostemon (pod-ō-stē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), in allusion to the stamens supporting the ovary; < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *στήμων*, warp (stamen).] A genus of aquatic plants, type of the family *Podostemonaceæ* and tribe *Eupodostemoneæ*, characterized by the two stamens with filaments united more than half their length, the two awl-shaped and entire stigmas, and an equally two-valved, oval, obtuse pod with two cells and eight ribs. There are about 12 species, natives of America and the

East Indies, with one, the type species, *P. Ceratophyllum*, the threadfoot or river-weed, extending into the northern United States. They have erect or branching stems, growing fast to stones, or in some the plant forms a lichen-like crust, sending up short branches only. Their usual aspect is much that of a filamentous or membranous seaweed.

Podostomata (pod-ō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **podostomatus*; see *podostomatous*.] A class of *Arthropoda*, composed of the orders *Trilobita* and *Merostomata* (the latter containing the *Xyphosura*, *Synziphosura*, and *Eurypterida*): so called from the foot-like or ambulatory character of the mouth-parts. They are an ancient generalized type, represented at the present day by the king-crabs only.

podostomatous (pod-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **podostomatus*, < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having foot-like mouth-parts; belonging to the *Podostomata*.

podotheca (pod-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *podothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *θήκη*, sheath.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the covering of the foot, in so far as it is bare of feathers; the tarsal envelop and the sheaths of the toes.—**2.** In *entom.*, a leg-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering a leg.

podothecal (pod-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *podotheca* + *-al*.] Sheathing or investing the foot; of or pertaining to a podotheca.

podotrochilitis (pod-ō-trō-ki-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *τροχιλία*, pulley, + *-itis*.] An inflammatory disease of the fore foot in the horse, involving the synovial sheath between the sesamoid or navicular bone of the third phalanx (or hoof) and the flexor perforans playing over it: commonly called *navicular disease*. It is a frequent cause of lameness.

Podoura, podouran, etc. See *Podura*, etc.

pod-pepper (pod′pep″ėr), *n.* See *Capsicum*.

pod-shell (pod′shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pharidæ*.

pod-shrimp (pod′shrimp), *n.* An entomostracous crustacean whose carapace is hinged or valvular, and thus capable of inclosing the legs as in a pod. The existing pod-shrimps are all small, but the type is an old one, formerly represented by large entomostracans. It is illustrated in the cuts under *Estheriidæ* and *Limnetis*.

The once giant *pod-shrimps* of Silurian times.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 663.

pod-thistle (pod′this″l), *n.* The stemless thistle, *Carduus acaulis*.

The people at Brackley . . . always spoke of the stemless thistle as the *pod-thistle*.
Academy, Jan. 11, 1890, p. 30.

Podura, Podoura (pō-dū′rä, pō-dō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** A Linnean genus of apterous insects, corresponding to the modern order *Thysanura*, used by later naturalists with various restrictions, and now typical of the family *Poduridæ*. They have but one tarsal claw. Some forms are found on standing water, others on the snow. They are known as *springtails* and *snow-fleas*. See cut under *springtail*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a poduran.

poduran, podouran (pō-dū′ran, pō-dō′ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Podura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *podurous*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Podura* or the family *Poduridæ*.

Podurellæ†, Podourellæ† (pod-ū-rel′ē, pod-ō-rel′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of *Podura*.] In early systems of classification, as Leach's and Latreille's, a group of thysanurous insects, typified by the genus *Podura*, inexactly corresponding to the modern order or suborder *Collembola*.

Poduridæ, Podouridæ (pō-dū′ri-dē, pō-dō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < *Podura* + *-idæ*.] A family of thysanurous insects, suborder *Collembola*, typified by the genus *Podura*, to which various limits have been assigned. It was formerly nearly equivalent to *Collembola*, but is now restricted to forms with the body cylindrical and the appendage of the fourth abdominal segment developed into a saltatory apparatus. The mouth-parts are very rudimentary. The respiration is tracheal, though the podurans are supposed also to breathe directly through the integument. They are found almost everywhere in damp places. There are several genera besides *Podura*, as *Anura*, *Achoreutes*, *Tomocerus*, *Orchesella*, and *Lepidocyrtus*. See *snow-flea*, and cut under *springtail*.

podurous (pō-dū′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Belonging or pertaining to the genus *Podura* in any sense.

pod-ware (pod′wār), *n.* Pulse growing in pods or cods. See *podder*, 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

podyperidrosis (pod-i-per-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] Excessive sweating of the feet.

poe[1], *n.* See *poi*.

poe[2] (pō′e), *n.* [Capt. Cook's rendering of a Tahitian name. Also *poy*, *pue*.] The poe-bird, originally called the *poe bee-eater*.

poe-bird (pō′e-bėrd), *n.* [< *poe*[2] + *bird*[1].] The poe, tui, or parson-bird, *Prosthemadera cincinnata* or *novæ-zealandiæ*, a meliphagine bird of New Zealand and Auckland. It is about as large as a blackbird, iridescent-black in color, with a patch of long curly white plumes on each side of the neck, and a white band on the wings. It is valued both by the natives for its plumage, which contributes to the ornamentation of the feather mantles worn by them, and also as a cage-bird, from the fineness of its song and its powers of mimicry. See cut under *parson-bird*.

pœcile (pē′si-lē), *n.* [< Gr. *ποικίλη*, sc. *στόα*, a porch adorned with fresco-paintings, fem. of *ποικίλος*, many-colored, mottled, pied, variegated, various, manifold; akin to L. *pingere* (√ *pic*), paint: see *picture*, *paint*.] A stoa or porch on the agora of ancient Athens: so called from the paintings of historical and religious subjects with which its walls were adorned. See *stoa*.

pœcilite (pē′si-līt), *n.* Same as *bornite*. Also ★*poikilite*.

pœcilitic (pē-si-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *poikilitic*, and incorrectly *pæcilitic*; < Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, mottled, + *-it-ic*.] A name suggested by Conybeare as an equivalent for *New Red Sandstone*, in allusion to its variegated color, the rocks of which this group is made up consisting chiefly of red, yellow, and variegated sandstones, conglomerates, and marls, with occasional beds of limestone. See *sandstone*, *Permian*, and *New Red Sandstone* (under *sandstone*).

pœcilocyte (pē′sil-ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] A non-nucleated red blood-corpuscle of abnormal shape.

pœcilocytosis (pē″si-lō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., as *pœcilocyte* + *-osis*.] The presence of pœcilocytes in the blood.

pœcilonym (pē′si-lō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ποικίλος*, various, manifold, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] One of two or more names for the same thing; a synonym. *Wilder; Leidy.*

pœcilonymic (pē-si-lō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *pœcilonym-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by or pertaining to pœcilonymy.

An unusually complete combination of *pœcilonymic* ambiguities. *Buck's Handbook Med. Sci.*, p. 528.

pœcilonymy (pē-si-lon′i-mi), *n.* [< *pœcilonym* + *-y*[3].] The use of several different names for the same thing; application of different terms indifferently to a thing; varied or varying nomenclature. *The Nation*, July 18, 1889.

Pœcilopoda (pē-si-lop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, manifold, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second order of his *Entomostraca*, divided into two families, *Xiphosura* and *Siphonostoma*. It was a highly artificial group, including *Limulus* with numerous parasitic crustaceans, fish-lice, etc., as *Argulus*, *Caligus*, etc. Divested of these and restricted to the *Xiphosura*, the term is synonymous with *Merostomata* in one sense. See *Merostomata*.

pœcilopodous (pē-si-lop′ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pœcilopoda*.

pœcilothermic (pē″si-lō-ther′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ποικίλος*, various, + *θέρμη*, heat.] Varying in bodily temperature with that of the surrounding medium, as is particularly the case with cold-blooded animals. Also *poikilothermic*. [Rare.]

Most of the lower animals are *poikilothermic*, or, as they have less appropriately been called, cold-blooded.
Claus, Zoöl. (trans.), I. 74.

poem (pō′em), *n.* [< OF. *poëme*, F. *poème* = Sp. Pg. It. *poema*, < L. *poëma*, < Gr. *ποίημα*, anything made or done, a poem, < *ποιεῖν*, make. Cf. *poet*.] **1.** A written composition in metrical form; a composition characterized by its arrangement in verses or measures, whether in blank verse or in rime: as, a lyric *poem*; a pastoral *poem*.

The first and most necessarie poynt that euer I founde meete to be considered in making of a delectable *poeme* is this, to grounde it upon some fine inuention.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 1 (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber).

A *poem* is not alone any work or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect *poem*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

A *poem*, round and perfect as a star.
Alex. Smith, A Life Drama, ii.

There is no heroic *poem* in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

It is not metres, but a metre-making argument, that makes a *poem*. *Emerson*, The Poet.

2. A written composition which, though not in verse, is characterized by imaginative and poetic beauty in either the thought or the language: as, a prose *poem*.

poematic (pō-e-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ποιηματικός*, poetical, < *ποίημα*, a poem: see *poem*.] Relating to a poem; poetical. *Coleridge.*

pœnology, *n.* See *penology*.

Poephaga (pō-ef′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Owen, 1839), neut. pl. of *poephagus*: see *poephagous*.] A division of *Marsupialia*, including the kangaroos and others which feed on grass and herbage; the herbivorous marsupials.

poephagous (pō-ef′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *poephagus*, < Gr. *ποηφάγος*, grass-eating, < *πόα*, grass, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating grass; feeding on herbage; phytophagous or herbivorous; specifically, belonging to the *Poephaga*.

Poephagus (pō-ef′a-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), < Gr. *ποηφάγος*, grass-eating: see *poephagous*.] A genus of *Bovidæ*, of the subfamily *Bovinæ*; the yaks. The common yak is *P. grunniens*. See cut under *yak*.

Poephila (pō-ef′i-lä), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1842), < Gr. *πόα*, grass, + *φίλειν*, love.] An Australian genus of *Ploceidæ*, of the subfamily *Spermestinæ*. There are several species, as *P. acuticauda*, *P. personata*, *P. cincta*, *P. leucotis*, and *P. gouldiæ*.

peoplet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *people*.

poesy (pō′e-si), *n.* [Formerly also *posy* (q. v.); < ME. *poesie*, *poyse* = D. *poëzy*, *poëzie* = G. *poesie* (formerly also *poesei*, *poesey*) = Sw. Dan. *poesi*, < F. *poésie* = OSp. *poesi*, Sp. *poesía* = Pg. It. *poesia*, < L. *poesis*, poesy, poetry, < Gr. *ποίησις*, a making, creation, poesy, poetry, < *ποιεῖν*, make. Cf. *poem*, *poet*.] **1.** The art of poetic composition; skill in making poems.

Poesie therefore is an arte of imitation, for so Aristotle termeth it in his word Mimesis—that is to say, a representing, counterfetting, or figuring foorth.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Poesy is a part of learning in measure of words for the most part restrained, but in all other points extremely licensed. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 141.

A poem . . . is the work of the poet, the end and fruit of his labour and study. *Poesy* is his skill or craft of making, the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. Poetry; metrical composition.

By the many formes of *Poesie* the many moodes and pangs of louers throughly to be discouered.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

Simonides said that picture was a dumb *poesie*, and *poesie* a speaking picture. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 805.

Music and *poesy* used to quicken you.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 36.

I am satisfied if it cause delight; for delight is the chief, if not the only, end of *poesy*; instruction can be admitted but in the second place; for *poesy* only instructs as it delights. *Dryden*, Def. of Essay on Dram. Poesy.

The lofty energies of thought,
The fire of *poesy*.
Whittier, The Female Martyr.

3†. A poem.

Some few ages after came the poet Geffery Chaucer, who, writing his *poesies* in English, is of some called the first illuminator of the English tongue.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, vii.

4†. A motto or sentimental conceit engraved on a ring or other trinket. See *posy*.

A hoope of Gold, a paltry Ring
That she did giue me, whose *Poesie* was
For all the world like Cutlers Poetry
Vpon a knife; Loue mee, and leaue mee not.
Shak., M. of V. (folio 1623), v.

Nay, and I have *poesies* for rings too, and riddles that they dream not of. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

poet (pō′et), *n.* [< ME. *poete*, < OF. *poëte*, F. *poète* = Sp. Pg. It. *poeta* = D. *poëet* = G. Sw. Dan. *poet*, < L. *poeta*, < Gr. *ποιητής*, a maker, poet, < *ποιεῖν*, make. Cf. *poem*, *poesy*.] **1.** One who composes or indites a poem; an author of metrical compositions.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing.
Dryden.

Search'd every tree, and pry'd on every flower,
If anywhere by chance I might espy
The rural *poet* of the melody.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 125.

2. One skilled in the art of making poetry, or of metrical composition; one distinguished by the possession of poetic faculties or susceptibilities; one endowed with the gift and power of imaginative invention and creation attended by corresponding eloquence of expression, commonly but not necessarily in a metrical form.

Semblably they that make verses, expressynge therby none other lernynge, but the crafte of versifienge, be not of auncient writers named *poetes*, but only called versifyers. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, I. 13.

I begin now, elevated by my Subject, to write with the Emotion and Fury of a *Poet*, yet the Integrity of an Historian. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, Ded.

The *poet* represents the things as they are impressed on his mind by the hand of the Creator.
Landor, Chesterfield and Chatham.

The *poet* is the man whose emotions, intenser than those of other men, naturally find a vent for themselves in some form of harmonious words, whether this be the form of metre or of balanced and musical prose.
J. C. Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, i.

Poet laureate. See *laureate*.—**Poet's cassia.** See *Osyris*.

poetaster (pō'et-as-tėr), *n.* [= OF. *poëtastre* = Sp. It. *poetastro*, < NL. **poetaster*, < L. *poeta*, a poet (see *poet*), + dim. *-aster*.] A petty poet; a feeble rimester, or a writer of indifferent verses.

He [Voltaire] was well acquainted with all the petty vanities and affectations of the *poetaster*.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

He makes no demand on our charity in favor of some *poetaster* for whom he may have imbibed a strange affection. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 82.

poetastry (pō'et-as-tri), *n.* [< *poetaster* + *-y*3.] The rimed effusions of a poetaster; paltry verses.

poetess (pō'et-es), *n.* [= F. *poëtesse* = Sp. *poetisa* = Pg. *poetiza* = It. *poetessa*, < ML. *poetissa*, fem. of L. *poeta*, a poet: see *poet* and *-ess*.] A woman who is a poet.

poethood (pō'et-hụd), *n.* [< *poet* + *-hood*.] The state or quality of being a poet; the inherent qualifications or the conditions that constitute a poet. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 47.

poetic (pō-et'ik), *a.* [= F. *poëtique* = Sp. *poético* = Pg. It. *poetico* (cf. D. G. *poetisch* = Sw. Dan. *poetisk*), < L. *poeticus*, < Gr. ποιητικός, creative, poetic, < ποιεῖν, make (> ποιητής, poet): see *poet*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to poetry; of the nature of or expressed in poetry; possessing the qualities or the charm of poetry: as, a *poetic* composition; *poetic* style.

In our own day such *poetic* descriptions of Nature have burst the bonds of metre altogether, and filled many a splendid page of *poetic* or imaginative prose.
J. C. Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, viii.

2. Of or pertaining to a poet or poets; characteristic of or befitting a poet: as, *poetic* genius; *poetic* feeling; *poetic* license.

Then farewell hopes o' laurel boughs,
To garland my *poetic* brows!
Burns, To James Smith.

He [Faraday] was always in the temper of the poet, and, like the poet, he continually reached that point of emotion which produces *poetic* creation. *Stopford Brooke*, Faraday.

3. Endowed with the feeling or faculty of a poet; having the susceptibility, sensibility, or expression of a poet; like a poet: as, a *poetic* youth; a *poetic* face.

What warm, *poetic* heart but inly bleeds,
And execrates man's savage, ruthless deeds!
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

4. Celebrated, or worthy to be celebrated, in poetry: as, a *poetic* scene.

When you are on the east coast of Sicily you are in the most *poetic* locality of the classic world.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.

Mere trade became *poetic* while dealing with the spices of Arabia, the silks of Damascus, the woven stuffs of Persia, the pearls of Ceylon.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 41.

5. Of or pertaining to making or shaping, especially to artistic invention and arrangement. [Recent.]

Poetic philosophy is a form of knowledge having reference to the shaping of material, or to the technically correct and artistic creation of works of art.
Ueberweg, Hist. Philos. (trans.), I.

Poetic justice, an ideal distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but seldom exists in real life.

And so it came to pass that quite unintentionally, and yet by a sort of *poetic justice*, Rodrigue's letter to Rose, as hers to him, was written by a third person.
The Century, XXXVII. 584.

Poetic license, a privilege or liberty taken by a poet in using words, phrases, or matters of fact in order to produce a desired effect.

poetical (pō-et'i-kạl), *a.* [< *poetic* + *-al*.] Same as *poetic*.

Poetical expression includes sound as well as meaning. "Music," says Dryden, "is inarticulate poetry."
Johnson, Pope.

poetically (pō-et'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a poetical sense or manner; according to the laws of poetry.

The critics have concluded that it is not necessary the manners of the hero should be virtuous. They are *poetically* good if they are of a piece. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

poetics (pō-et'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *poetic*: see *-ics*. Cf. F. *poëtique* = Sp. Pg. It. *poetica*, f., poetics.] That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

poeticule (pō-et'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *poeta*, a poet, + dim. term. *-culus*.] A petty poet; a poetaster.

A study which sets before us in fascinating relief the professional *poeticule* of a period in which as yet clubs, coteries, and newspapers were not.
A. C. Swinburne, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 97.

poetization (pō"et-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *poetize* + *-ation*.] Composition in verse; the act of rendering in the form of poetry. Also spelled *poetisation*.

The great movement for the *poetization* of Latin prose which was begun by Sallust ran its course till it culminated in the monstrous style of Fronto. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 187.

poetize (pō'et-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poetized*, ppr. *poetizing*. [< F. *poétiser* = Sp. Pg. *poetizar* = It. *poetizzare*, *poetezzare*, < ML. *poetizare*, *poetisare*, compose poetry, < L. *poeta*, a poet: see *poet* and *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To compose poetry; write as a poet.

I versify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne*.

II. *trans.* To make poetic; cause to conform to poetic standards; express in a poetic form.

What Ovid did but *poetize*, experience doth moralise, our manners actually perform. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 212.

Virgil has, upon many occasions, *poetized* . . . a whole sentence by means of the same word.
Goldsmith, Poetry Distinguished from other Writing.

Instead of the sublime and beautiful, the near, the low, the common, was explored and *poetized*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 93.

Also spelled *poetise*.

poet-musician (pō"et-mū-zish'ạn), *n.* One in whom the gifts and skill of the poet and the musician are united; a bard.

poetress† (pō'et-res), *n.* [< OF. *poeteresse*, as if < ML. **poetrissa* for L. *poetris*, *poetria*, a poet, < Gr. ποιήτρια, fem. of ποιητής, a poet: see *poet*. Cf. *poetess*.] Same as *poetess*.

Most peerless *poetress*,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser*.

poetry (pō'et-ri), *n.* [< ME. *poetrye*, *poetrie*, < OF. *poetrie*, *poeterie*, *poterie*, *poetrerie* = OIt. *poetria*, < ML. *poetria*, poetry (cf. L. *poetria*, < Gr. ποιήτρια, a poetess), < L. *poeta*, a poet: see *poet* and *-ry*.] **1.** That one of the fine arts which addresses itself to the feelings and the imagination by the instrumentality of musical and moving words; the art which has for its object the exciting of intellectual pleasure by means of vivid, imaginative, passionate, and inspiriting language, usually though not necessarily arranged in the form of measured verse or numbers.

By *poetry* we mean the art of employing words in such a manner as to produce an illusion on the imagination, the art of doing by means of words what the painter does by means of colours. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Poetry is itself a thing of God;
He made his prophets poets; and the more
We feel of poesie do we become
Like God in love and power—under-makers.
Bailey, Festus, Proem.

The grand power of *Poetry* is its interpretative power, by which I mean . . . the power of so dealing with things as to awaken in us a wonderfully full, new, and intimate sense of them, and of our relations with them.
M. Arnold, Maurice de Guérin.

We shall hardly make our definition of *poetry*, considered as an imitative art, too extended if we say that it is a speaking art of which the business is to represent by means of verbal signs arranged with musical regularity everything for which verbal signs have been invented.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 207.

2. An imaginative, artistic, and metrical collocation of words so marshaled and attuned as to excite or control the imagination and the emotions; the language of the imagination or emotions metrically expressed. In a wide sense poetry comprises whatever embodies the products of the imagination and fancy, and appeals to these powers in others, as well as to the finer emotions, the sense of ideal beauty, and the like. In this sense we speak of the *poetry* of motion.

The essence of *poetry* is invention: such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprises and delights. *Johnson*, Waller.

Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. *Poetry* is opposed to science, and prose to metre. . . . The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or communication of truth; the proper immediate object of *poetry* is the communication of immediate pleasure. *Coleridge*.

No literary expression can, properly speaking, be called *poetry* that is not in a certain deep sense emotional whatever may be its subject matter, concrete in its method and its diction, rhythmical in movement, and artistic in form.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 257.

3. Composition in verse; a metrical composition; verse; poems: as, heroic *poetry*; lyric or dramatic *poetry*; a collection of *poetry*.

Oon seyde that Omere made lyes
Feyninge in his *poetries*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1477.

And this young birkie here, . . . will his . . . *poetries* help him here? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

Arcadic, lyric, etc., **poetry.** See the adjectives.

poetship (pō'et-ship), *n.* [< *poet* + *-ship*.] The state of being a poet; poethood.

poet-sucker (pō'et-suk"ėr), *n.* A suckling poet; an immature or precocious poet. [Low.]

What says my *poet-sucker*?
He 's chewing his muse's cud, I do see by him.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

pogamoggan (pog-ạ-mog'ạn), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A weapon used by some tribes of North American Indians, consisting of a rounded stone inclosed in a net of woven fibers ending in a strong braid, by which it can be whirled. Compare *slung-shot*.

pogge (pog), *n.* A cottoid fish, the armed bullhead, *Agonus cataphractus*.



Pogge (*Agonus cataphractus*).

poggy1 (pog'i), *n.*; pl. *poggies* (-iz). [Also *poggie*.] A small arctic whale, yielding only about 20 or 25 barrels of oil, supposed to be the young of the bow-head whale, *Balæna mysticetus*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 60. See cut under *whale*.

poggy2 (pog'i), *n.* Same as *porgy*.

poghaden (pog-hā'dn), *n.* [Algonkian of Maine: cf. Abenaki *pookagan* (Rasles).] The menhaden. Also *paughaden*, *pauhagen*.

The Abnaki name "Pookagan," or "*Poghaden*," which means "fertilizer." *G. B. Goode*, Amer. Fishes, p. 385.

Pogonia1 (pō-gō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), so called in allusion to the frequently fringed lip; < Gr. πωγωνίας, bearded, < πώγων, beard.] A genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Pogonieæ*, characterized by the distinct and usually erect sepals, the long wingless column, and the undivided or three-lobed lip. There are only two known species, both natives of eastern North America from Newfoundland to Wisconsin, Kansas, and Florida. *P. ophioglossoides* (sometimes called *snake's-mouth orchis*) grows in meadows and swamps and has a slender rootstock, fibrous roots, and a slender stem bearing a single handsome and fragrant pale-rose nodding flower, a single leaf, and a single bract. *P. divaricata* has flesh-colored petals and occurs in swamps in the southeastern United States. Several species of orchids belonging to the genera *Isotria* and *Triphora* have been referred to this genus by some authors.



Flowering Plant and Leaf of Snake's-mouth Orchis (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*).

pogonia2, *n.* Plural of *pogonium*.

Pogonias (pō-gō'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. πωγωνίας, bearded, < πώγων, beard.] **1.** In *ichth.*, a genus of sciænoids, having numerous barbels on the lower jaw (whence the name); the drums or drumfish, as *P. chromis*. See cut under *drum*1, 11 (*a*).—**2.** In *ornith.*, same as *Pogonorhynchus*. *Illiger*, 1811.

pogoniasis (pō-gō-nī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πώγων, beard (cf. πωγωνίας, bearded), + *-iasis*.] Excessive growth of beard, especially in a woman.

pogoniate (pō-gō'ni-āt), *a.* [< Gr. πωγωνιάτης, bearded, < πώγων, beard.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, bearded or barbate.—**2.** In *ornith.*, webbed, as a feather; having webs or pogonia; vexillate.

pogonium (pō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pogonia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. πωγώνιον, dim. of πώγων, a beard.] In *ornith.*, the web, vane, or vexillum of a feather.

Pogonorhynchinæ (pō-gō"nō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pogonorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Megalæmidæ* (or *Capitonidæ*), typified by the genus *Pogonorhynchus*, and containing the African barbets.

Pogonorhynchus (pō-gō-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Van der Hoeven, 1835), < Gr. πώγων, beard, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of African barbets, typical of the subfamily *Pogonorhynchinæ*, having a large sulcate and dentate beak which is strongly pogoniate. *P. dubius* is glossy-black, blood-red, and white. *P. hirsutus* (or *flavipunctata*) is a barbet of the Gaboon, forming the type of the subgenus *Trichol æma*. See cut on following page.

Pogostemon (pō-gō-stē′mon), *n.* [NL. (Desfontaines, 1815), so called in allusion to the long hairs often clothing the filaments; < Gr. πώγων, beard, + στήμων, warp (stamen).] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the *Menthaceæ* or mint family, type of the tribe *Pogostemoneæ*, and characterized by the four perfect stamens, which are protruding, distant, straight, and little unequal, and by the terminal roundish one-celled anthers, five-toothed calyx, four-cleft corolla with one lobe spreading, and the flowers close-crowded in large verticillasters, in an interrupted spike or panicle. There are about thirty species, natives of the East Indies and the Malay archipelago. They are herbs or shrubby plants, with opposite leaves, and the numerous small flowers are whitish and purple, or of other colors. See *patchouli* for the principal species.



Pogonorhynchus hirsutus.

pogue (pōg), *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *pog* = W. *poc*, a kiss.] A kiss. [Irish.]

I axed her for a *pogue*,
The black-eyed saucy rogue,
For a single little *pogue*,
An' she scornful turned away!
The Century, XXXVIII. 892.

★**pogy** (pō′gi), *n.*; pl. *pogies* (-giz). [Also *poggy*, *poggie*, *pogie*, *porgy*: appar. a corruption of *pauhagen*.] **1.** The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. [New England.]—**2.** A kind of small fishing-boat used in the Bay of Fundy and along the New England coast. *Perley*.

pogy-catcher (pō′gi-kach″ėr), *n.* A sailing vessel or steamer employed in the capture of menhaden.

pogy-gull (pō′gi-gul), *n.* A sea-gull found at Cape Cod, Massachusetts (where so called), perhaps *Larus argentatus*.

poh (pō), *interj.* Same as *pooh*.

pohutukawa (pō-hö-tō̤-kä′wä̤), *n.* [Maori: see the quotation.] A conspicuous tree, *Metrosideros tomentosa*, growing on rocky coasts in New Zealand. It has leathery shining leaves, and is very handsome in blossom. Its bark yields a brown dye, and its hard strong reddish wood is suitable for the frames of ships, agricultural implements, etc.

Here every headland is crowned with magnificent *pohutukawa*-trees, literally rendered the 'brine-sprinkled,' . . . known to the settlers as the Christmas tree, when boughs of its glossy green and scarlet are used in church decoration as a substitute for the holly-berries of Old England.
Constance F. Gordon Cumming, The Century, XXVII. 920.

poi (pō′i), *n.* [Hawaiian.] An article of food of the Sandwich Islanders, prepared from the root of the taro, *Caladium Colocasia*. After being mixed with water, the taro-root is beaten with a pestle till it becomes an adhesive mass like dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days is fit for use. Also *poe*. *C. W. Stoddard*, South Sea Idyls, p. 135.

Poi is generally eaten from a bowl placed between two people, by dipping three fingers into it, giving them a twirl round, and then sucking them.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xvi.

poignancy (poi′nan-si), *n.* [< *poignan(t)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The power of stimulating the organs of taste; piquancy.—**2.** Point; sharpness; keenness; power of irritation; asperity: as, the *poignancy* of wit or sarcasm.—**3.** Painfulness; keenness; bitterness: as, the *poignancy* of grief.

poignant (poi′nant), *a.* [Early mod. E. *poynant*, < ME. *poynant*, < OF. (and F.) *poignant* (= Sp. Pg. *pungente* = It. *pungente*, *pugnente*, < L. *pungen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pungere*, prick: see *pungent*, and cf. *point*.] **1†.** Sharp to the taste; biting; piquant; pungent.

Wo was his cook, but if his sauce were
Poynaunt and sharp, and redy al his gere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 382.

No *poignant* sauce she knew, nor costly treat;
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 21.

2†. Pointed; keen; sharp.

His *poynant* speare, that many made to bleed.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 19.

3. Keen; bitter; satirical; hence, telling; striking.

Always replying to the sarcastic remarks of his wife with complacency and *poignant* good humour.
Sir T. More, Family of Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. xiv.

Example, whether for emulation or avoidance, is never so *poignant* as when presented to us in a striking personality. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

4. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute: as, *poignant* pain or grief.

Our recent calamity . . . had humbled my wife's pride, and blunted it by more *poignant* afflictions.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxii.

=Syn. 3 and 4. *Piquant*, etc. (see *pungent*), sharp, penetrating, intense, biting, acrid, caustic.

poignantly (poi′nant-li), *adv.* In a poignant, stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

poignard, *n.* [F.] Same as *poniard*.

poignet† (poin), *n.* [< F. *poing*, fist: see *poing*.] Fist; hand.

The witnesses which the faction kept in *poigne* (like false dice, high and low Fullhams), to be played forth upon plots and to make discoveries as there was occasion, were now chapfallen.
Roger North, Examen, p. 108. (*Davies*.)

poimenics (poi-men′iks), *n.* [< Gr. ποιμήν, a shepherd, LGr. a pastor: see *-ics*.] Pastoral theology. See *pastoral*.

poinadot, *n.* Same as *poniard*.

My Peece I must alter to a *Poynado*, and my Pike to a Pickadevant.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 70).

poinardt, *n.* An obsolete form of *poniard*.

Poinciana (poin-si-ā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after *Poinci*, a governor-general of the West Indies in the middle of the 17th century, who wrote on the natural history of the Antilles.] A genus of leguminous plants of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* and tribe *Eucæsalpinieæ*, characterized by the five valvate calyx-lobes, five nearly equal orbicular petals, ten distinct declined stamens, and hard flat two-valved many-seeded pods. The species are found widely distributed in the warmer parts of the world. They are handsome trees with bipinnate leaves and showy orange or scarlet flowers. *P. pulcherrima*, with red and yellow flowers, is the Barbados-pride, flower-pride, or flower-fence. *P. Gilliesii* is the crimson thread-flower. *P. pauciflora* occurs in the Florida Keys and in the West Indies.

poind (pünd, pind), *v. t.* **1.** A dialectal (Scotch) form of *pind* or *pound*[2].—**2.** To seize; distrain; seize and sell under warrant, as a debtor's goods. [Scotch.]

He slew my knight, and *poin'd* his gear.
Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

poinder, *n.* A dialectal form of *pinder*. Also *punder*. [Sc.]

I 'll . . . get my bit supper frae Ringan the *poinder* up by. *Scott*, Antiq., xxiv.

poinding (pün′-, pin′ding), *n.* [V. n. of *poind*.] In *Scotch law*, a process by which a creditor may enforce his demand by seizure of movable property. It is carried into effect either by sale and payment of the proceeds to the creditor, or by appraisal of the goods and their delivery to the creditor on account. *Personal poinding* cannot be prosecuted, except against a tenant for rent, until the debtor has been charged to pay or perform and the days allowed therefor have expired. The right of a private creditor to reach things in action and some other movables, such as money and ornaments on the person, has been questioned. *Real poinding*, or *poinding of the ground*, is the remedy of one who is enforcing a lien or burden on land, as distinguished from a personal obligation to seize movables found on the land, other than those of strangers, and other than those of a tenant in excess of rent actually due from him.

poinette, *n.* See *poynet*.

poing (pwaṅ), *n.* [F., the fist, = Sp. *puño* = Pg. *punho* = It. *pugno*, < L. *pugnus*, fist.] In *her.*, a fist or closed hand used as a bearing.

Poinsettia (poin-set′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Graham, 1836), named after Joel R. *Poinsett*, American minister to Mexico, who discovered the plant there in 1828.] **1.** A genus of American apetalous plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Euphorbieæ*, by some authors included as a section of the vast genus *Euphorbia*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, a plant much cultivated in conservatories. It is conspicuous for the large scarlet floral leaves surrounding its crowded yellowish cymes of small flowers, and is much used for decoration, especially in churches. Also called *Christmas-flower* or *Easter-flower*, in England *lobster-flower* and *Mexican flame-leaf*, and in Mexico *flora de pasqua*.

point[1] (point), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *point*, *poynt*, *pointe*, *poynte*; < (*a*) OF. *point*, *poinct*, *puint*, F. *point*, m., a point, dot, full stop, period, speck, hole, stitch, point of time, moment, difficulty, etc., = Sp. *punto* = Pg. *ponto* = It. *punto*, m., = OFries. *punt*, *pont* = D. *punt* = MLG. *punte*, LG. *punt*, *pünt* = MHG. *punct*, *punt*, *puncte*, *punte*, G. *punkt* = Icel. *punktr* = Sw. Dan. *punkt*, a point, < L. *punctum*, a point, puncture, spot on dice, small part or weight, moment, point in space, etc., prop. a hole punched in, neut. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, prick, pierce, punch: see *punch*[1], *pungent* (cf. L. *punctus* (*punctu-*), a pricking, stinging, also a point, < *pungere*, prick, punch); (*b*) < OF. *pointe*, *poincte*, *puinte*, F. *pointe*, f., a point, bodkin, small sword, place, etc., also sharpness, pungency, etc., = Sp. *punta* = Pg. *ponta* = It. *punta*, f., < ML. *puncta*, f., a point, etc., fem. of L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, prick, pierce, punch: see above.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The sharp end of something, as of a thorn, pin, needle, knife, sword, etc.

With the egge of the knyfe youre trenchere vp be ye reysande
As nyghe the *poynt* as ye may.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Eight forky arrows from this hand have fled,
And eight bold heroes by their *points* lie dead.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 362.

This barbed the *point* of P.'s hatred.
Dickens, Great Expectations, II. 217.

2. That which tapers to or has a sharp end; a tapering thing with a sharp apex. (*a*†) A sword.

Why, I will learn you, by the true judgment of the eye, hand, and foot, to control any enemy's *point* in the world.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

(*b*) In *etching*, an engraving-tool consisting of a metallic point, a sewing-needle or a medium embroidery-needle, or a rat-tail file ground to an evenly rounded tapering point, not too sharp if intended for use on an etching-ground, but much more trenchant if it is to be employed in dry-point on the bare copper.

There were also many fragments of boxwood, on which were designs of exquisite beauty, drawn with the *point*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 379.

(*c*) In *printing*, a projecting pin on a press for marking the register by perforating the paper. (*d*) A small diamond or fragment of a diamond used for cutting glass. (*e*) A punch used by stone-masons to form narrow ridges in the face of a stone which is to be afterward dressed down. (*f*) A wedge-shaped chisel for nigging ashler. (*g*) A triangular piece of zinc for holding glass in the sash before the putty is put in. (*h*) *pl.* In *rail.*, the switches or movable guiding-rails at junctions or stations. [Eng.]

For horse traction fixed *points* of chilled cast-iron or steel are sufficient, as the driver can turn his horses and direct the car on to either line of rails.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 507.

(*i*) A branch of a deer's antler. See *antler*.

He was a fine buck of eight *points*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips.

(*j*) In *backgammon*, one of the narrow tapering spaces on which the men are placed. (*k*) *pl.* Spurs or stout needles suitably fastened in a flat board, on which printed sheets are placed by passing the needles through the point-holes; this is done to insure the exact cutting of printed sheets that have uneven margins. *Knight*, Bookbinding.

3. A salient or projecting part; a part of an object projecting abruptly from it, as a peak from a range or a promontory from the coast.

And the sayde yle Cirigo is directely ayenst the *poynt* of Capo Maleo in Morrea.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

The splintered *points* of the crag are seen,
With water howling and vexed between.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

4. A salient feature or physical peculiarity; especially, a feature which determines the excellence of an animal; characteristic; trait.

So remarkable was their resemblance [two horses] in *points*, action, and color that . . . even the grooms came out to see. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 226.

5. The salient feature of a story, discourse, epigram, or remark; that part or feature of a saying, etc., which gives it application; the directly effective part; hence, the possession of such a feature; force or expression generally: as, he failed to see the *point* of the joke; his action gave *point* to his words.

Every author has a way of his own in bringing his *points* to bear. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. 9.

Both her [Madame de Lieven's] letters and her conversation are full of *point*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 3, 1819.

An epigram now is a short satire closing with a *point* of wit. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 352.

6. The precise question or matter in dispute or under consideration; the principal thing to be attended to; the main difficulty to be met or obviated: as, these are side issues—*let* us come to the *point*.

He maintained, which was in *fact* the *point* at issue, that the opinions held at that *day* by the Quakers were the same that the Ranters had held long ago.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 42.

"You haven't told me about the Greek yet," says Charles Wall, clinging to the *point*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 115.

7. An indivisible part of an argument, narrative, or account; a particular; a detail; an item. See *at all points* and *in point of*, below.

Where she no *point* had of diffame no dais.
Rom. of Partenay, l. 3392.

But for y am a lewed man, paraunter y mişte
Passen par aventure & in som *poynt* erren.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 846.

Told him every *poynt* how he was slayn.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 202.

But in what particular *points* the oracle was, in faith I know not. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

You are now beyond all our fears, and have nothing to take heed on your self but fair ladies. A pretty *point* of security, and such a one as all Germany cannot afford.
Sir John Suckling, Letters (1648), p. 86.

8. Particular end, aim, purpose, or concern; object desired: as, to gain one's *point*.

The constant design of both these orators, in all their speeches, was, to drive some one particular *point*.
Swift, To a Young Clergyman.

Our Swain,
A very hero till his *point* was gained,
Proved all unable to support the weight
Of prosperous fortune.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

I suppose the *point* of the exhibition lay in hearing the notes of love and jealousy warbled with the lisp of childhood; and in very bad taste that *point* was.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

The rain always made a *point* of setting in just as he had some out-door work to do. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle.

9†. Case; condition; situation; state; plight.

He departed that Ryvere in 360 smale Ryveres, because that he had sworn that he scholde putte the Ryvere in suche *poynt* that a Woman myghte wel passe there withouten castynge of hire Clothes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.

He was a lord ful fat and in good *poynt*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 136.

And over yere thai wol been in goode *pointe*,
Withouten scorf or scalle in cors or jointe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Amaunt be-thought hym that he myght come neuer in better *poynt* to conquere his Castell that he so longe hadde loste, and sente after peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

10†. A deed or feat; an exploit.

Yf thow durst, par ma fay,
A *poynt* of armys undyrtake,
Thow broke her wille fore ay.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

11. A mark made by the end of a sharp instrument, such as a pin, needle, pen, etc.; a dot or other sign to mark separation, to measure from, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A mark of punctuation; a character used to mark the divisions of composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking, as the comma (,), the semicolon (;), the colon (:), and especially the period or full stop (.).

There abruptly it did end,
Without full *point*, or other Cesure right.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 68.

Who shall teach the propriety and nature of *points* and accents of letters? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 168.

But thy Name all the Letters make;
Whate'er 'tis writ, I find That there,
Like *Points* and Comma's ev'ry where.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Thief.

Hence—(*b*) A stop; a conclusion; a period.

And ther a *pount;* for ended is my tale.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 469.

(*c*) A diacritical mark, indicating a vowel, or other modification of sound: especially in Hebrew, Arabic, etc. (*d*) A dot used in writing numbers—(1) inserted after the units' place to show where the decimals begin (specifically called a *decimal point*); or (2) placed over a repeating decimal, or over the first and last figures of a circulating decimal: thus, $\frac{8}{25} = .88$; $\frac{4}{3} = 1.2567$; or (3) used to separate a series of figures representing a number into periods of a certain number of figures each. (*e*) In *musical notation*, a dot affixed to a note, either after it, to increase its time-value (see *dot*), or above or below it, as a sign of a staccato effect (see *staccato*). (*f*) A speck or spot; a jot; a trace; hence, figuratively, a very small quantity.

Thei cowde not in hym espi no *poynte* of covetise.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

12. An object having position but not extension. (*a*) A place having spatial position but no size.

A *point* has no extension.
W. Chauvenet, Elementary Geometry, p. 9.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a *point* in it, at such a distance from any part of the universe. *Locke.*

All rays proceeding from a *point* pass through a single *point* after reflexion, because they undergo a change in their direction greater in proportion as the *point* of the mirror struck is distant from the principal axis.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 42.

(*b*) In *astron.*, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations: as, vertical *points* (the zenith and the nadir); equinoctial *points;* solstitial *points*. (*c*) In *persp.*, any definitive position with reference to the perspective plane: as, *point* of sight; vanishing-*point*. (*d*) That which has position in time, but no definite continuance; an instant of time.

And a-noon as he was comen his felowes recouered that were in *pointe* to leve place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

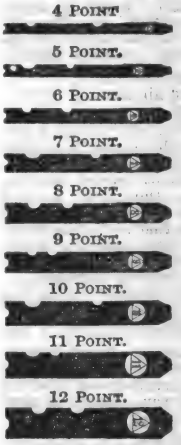
The period of his [Henry V.'s] accession is described as a *point* of time at which his character underwent some sort of change. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 645.

13. Precise limit or degree; especially, the precise degree of temperature: as, the boiling-*point* of water.

Oh, furious desire, how like a whirlwind
Thou hurriest me beyond mine honour's *point!*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

They [the Jesuits] appear to have discovered the precise *point* to which intellectual culture can be carried without risk of intellectual emancipation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

14. A small unit of measurement. (*a*) A linear unit, the tenth part of a geometrical line, the twelfth part of a French line. (*b*) In *typog.*, a unit of measure for grading and determining with precision the different bodies of printing types. In the United States, the point is .0138 of an inch, or .0351+ centimeter. The French point, by the Didot system, is .0376+ centimeter. Twelve points French are nearly equal to thirteen points American. The body of pica, for instance, is 12 points in size, and the new designation for pica is 12 *point*. The point system was introduced in 1737 by Fournier the younger, a type-founder of Paris. As made by him, this point was not a regular fraction of any legally prescribed measure. François-Ambroise Didot readjusted this point as a fraction of the standard royal foot, in which form it was gradually accepted by the printing-trades of France and Germany. The American point was adopted by the United States Type-Founders' Association in 1883, and made of smaller size, to prevent a too marked disturbance of the sizes then in regular use. The old names of types and their relation to each other are shown by the number of points assigned to each size in the following table:



Points.	Name of Type.	Points.	Name of Type.
3	Excelsior	14	English
3½	Brilliant	16	Two-line brevier
4	Semi-brevier	18	Great primer
4½	Diamond	20	Paragon
5	Pearl	22	Two line small pica
5½	Agate	24	Two-line pica
6	Nonpareil	28	Two-line English
7	Minion	32	Four-line brevier
8	Brevier	36	Three-line pica
9	Bourgeois	40	Double paragon
10	Long primer	44	Four-line small pica
11	Small pica	48	Four-line pica.
12	Pica		

(*c*) *Naut.*, an angular unit, one eighth of a right angle, or 11¼°, being the angle between adjacent points of the compass (see *compass*, *n.*, 7): as, to bring the ship up half a *point*.

I find the compass of their doctrine took in two and thirty *points*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, viii.

15. A unit of fluctuation of price per share or other standard of reference on the exchanges, etc. In stock transactions in the United States a point is $1 (or in Great Britain £1); in coffee and cotton it is the hundredth part of a cent, and in oil, grain, pork, etc., one cent: as, Erie preferred has declined five *points;* coffee has gone up 200 *points*.

In the afternoon there had been one of the usual flurries in the "street." Zenith and Nadir preferred had gone off three *points*. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 209.

16. A unit of count in a game (compare def. 19); hence, an advantage in any struggle: as, I have gained a *point*.

Charles's impudence and bad character are great *points* in my favour. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

17. In *piquet*, the number of cards in the longest suit of a hand: as, what is your *point?* Six.—**18.** In *lace-making*, needle-point lace: as, Alençon *point;* Dresden *point;* a collar of *point*. See cut under *lace*. Used in the plural, the term denotes lace, especially fine lace in general: as, a christening-robe trimmed with French *points;* especially so used in the eighteenth century, in such phrases as "he is well in *points*"—that is, well supplied with lace. *Point* is also used freely in English in connection with the decorative arts (as a tapestry of Beauvais *point*), referring to some peculiar kind of work, and is even applied to bobbin-lace and the like. It also denotes vaguely a pattern or a feature of a pattern in works of embroidery and the like, usually in connection with the stitch or the peculiar method of work which produces it. Thus, *dentelle, point d'Angleterre*, means literally lace, English style of work, but the phrase *English point* is more often used for it, causing great confusion with the proper sense of needle-point lace. See *lace*.

We shall all ha' bride-laces
Or *points*. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

19. A lace with tags at the end. Such laces, about eight inches long, consisting often of three differently colored strands of yarn twisted together and having their ends wrapped with iron, were used in the middle ages to fasten the clothes together, but gave place to buttons in the seventeenth century. They were also made of silk or leather. They or their tags were much used as small stakes in gaming, as forfeits, counters, and gratuities—uses explaining many allusions in old writers, especially the figurative use of the word for a small value, or a thing of small value.


Points in Costume.

Al in a kirtel of a lyght waget,
Ful faire and thikke been the *poyntes* set.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 186.

I pray yow bryng hom *poynts* and lasys of silk for you and me. *Paston Letters*, II. 358.

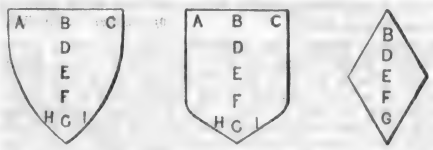
He made his pen of the aglet of a *point* that he plucked from his hose. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

In matters not worth a blewe *poinct* . . . we will spare for no cost. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 8.

Full large of limbe and every joint
He was, and cared not for God or man a *point*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 12.

20. A fastening resembling a tagged lacing. (*a*) A short narrow strip of leather sewed to any part of harness to form a buckling-strap. (*b*) *Naut.*, a short piece of rope or sennit used in reefing sails. See *reefing-point*.

21. In *fencing*, a stab or puncture with the point of a sword; a blow with the button of the foil when properly directed: as, he can give me three *points* in ten (i. e., he can make ten hits or points on me while I make seven on him).—**22.** In *her.*: (*a*) One of the nine recognized positions on the shield which denote the locality of figures or charges. (*b*) The middle part of either the chief or the base as distinguished from the dexter and sinister cantons. (*c*) A bearing which occupies the base of the escutcheon. It is usually considered as a pile reversed—that is, rising from the base and reaching to the upper edge of the escutcheon; but it is very often of less height, reaching only to the fesse-point or to the nombril, and sometimes is merely the base itself bounded by a horizontal line separating it from the rest of the field. Plain point is especially treated in the way last mentioned. The bearing is very rare in English armory, and hence some writers treat it as synonymous with *base*, and others as synonymous with *pile reversed*. It is also customary to represent the sides of the sharply angled point as concavely curved, while those of the pile are straight. (*d*) A division of the field barwise: thus, three *points* gules, argent, and azure, means that the field is divided into three horizontal stripes, of which the uppermost is red, the middle one silver, etc.—**23†.** Ordinance; law; act.



The Nine Points of the Shield.
A, dexter chief point; B, chief point; C, sinister chief point; D, honor point; E, fesse-point; F, nombril; G, base or flank point; H, dexter base point; I, sinister base point.

The comyns of this present yeld affermen and enacte alle the *poyntes* of this yeld, for the grete ease, pease, profitz, and tranquilite of the Cyte.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

24†. A slur; an indignity.

But the triet men of Troy traitur hym cald,
And mony *poinittes* on hym put for his pure shame,
That disseruet full duly the dethe for to haue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7900.

25. The action or attitude of a dog in pointing game: as, he comes to a *point* well.

In the pointer and setter, the fit almost always occurs just after a *point*, the excitement of which appears to act upon the brain. *Dogs of Great Brit. and America*, p. 349.

26. In games: (*a*) In *cricket*, a fielder who stands at a short distance to the right of the batsman, and slightly in front of him. See diagram under *cricket*[2]. (*b*) In *lacrosse*, a player who stands a short distance in front of the goal, and whose duty is to prevent the ball from passing through the goal. (*c*) *pl.* In *base-ball*, the position occupied by the pitcher.—**27.** A thing to be pointed at, or the mere act of pointing; especially, a flitch of bacon or the like, which is not eaten, but only pointed at as a pretense for seasoning: as, to dine on potatoes and *point* (that is, on nothing but potatoes): a jocular expression in vogue in Ireland.

Their universal sustenance is the root named potato, . . . generally without condiment or relish of any kind, save an unknown condiment named *point*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus.

28†. A particular signal given, as by the blast of a trumpet or the beat of a drum; hence, a note; a call.

On a sudden we were alarmed with the noise of a drum, and immediately entered my little godson to give me a *point* of war. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

The trumpets and kettledrums of the cavalry were next heard to perform the beautiful and wild *point* of war, appropriated as a signal for that piece of nocturnal duty.
Scott, Waverley, xlvi.

29. In *music*, the entrance of a voice or an instrument with an important theme or motive. —**Accidental point.** See *accidental*.—**Acting point,** in *physics*, the exact point at which any impulse is given.—

Alençon point. See *Alençon lace*, under *lace*.—**Alveolar point.** See *alveolar*, and cut under *craniometry*.—**Apparent double point.** See *apparent*.—**Archimedean point,** the initial recognition of one's own existence as given in consciousness: so called because this was supposed to supply the necessary point or fulcrum of indubitable fact on which to raise the structure of philosophy.—**Armed at all points.** See *armed*.—**At all points** (formerly **of all points**), in every particular; completely.

The thirde was Monevall, that was a noble knyght and richely armed *of alle pointes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

Young Eustace is a gentleman *at all points*,
And his behaviour affable and courtly.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 1.

At or in (the) point, on the point; ready; about (to): sometimes used with *on* or *upon*.

My son *in point* is for to lete
The holy lawes of oure Alkaron.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 233.

And Esau said, Behold, I am *at the point* to die; and what profit shall this birthright do to me? Gen. xxv. 32.

I knock'd and, bidden, enter'd; found her there
At point to move. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

At (or on) the point of, in the act of; very near to: as, *on the point of* leaving; *at the point of* death.

Shah Alum had invested Patna, and was *on the point of* proceeding to storm. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

Auricular point. See *auricular*, and cut under *craniometry*.—**Base point,** in *her.* See def. 22 (*a*).—**Bone-point,** a name given to some rich varieties of rose point-lace—it is said because of its appearance as if richly sculptured in ivory or bone. See *bone-lace*.—**Breaking-point,** in *engineering, mechanics*, etc., the degree of strain under which a structure or part will give way.—**Cardinal point.** (*a*) One of the four points of the horizon, due north, south, east, and west. (*b*) In *astrol.* See *cardinal*. (*c*) In *optics*, six points on the axis of a lens or system of lenses, including (1) two *focal points*, which are the foci for parallel rays; (2) two *nodal points*, so situated that an incident ray through one emerges in a parallel direction through the other; (3) two *principal points*—those points on the axis through which the so-called *principal planes* pass: these planes are parallel to the axis, and so situated that the line joining the points in which an incident ray meets the first and the corresponding emergent ray meets the second is parallel to the axis; under certain conditions the principal points may coincide with the nodal points.—**Conical, conjugate, consecutive, corresponding,** etc., **points.** See the adjectives.—**Critical point.** See *critical*.—**Cut over point,** in *fencing*. See *cut*, *n.*—**Cut point,** cut work or cut-and-drawn work, a phrase adapted from the French *point coupé*.—**Dead-point,** in *mech.* See *dead-center*.—**Decimal, diacritical, diagonal, double point.** See the adjectives.—**English point.** See *English point-lace* (*a*), under *lace*.—**Equinoctial points.** See *equinoctial*.—**Fixed point,** in *mech.*, a center around which any part moves.—**From point to point,** from one particular to another.

He can al devyse
Fro point to point, nat o word wol he faille.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 472.

Frontal points. Same as *antiæ*.—**Genoa point,** a kind of bobbin-made guipure, especially that which has a réseau instead of detached and irregular brides for its ground.—**Heads and points.** See *head*.—**Imaginary point.** See *imaginary*.—**Indented in point.** See *indented*.—**Index of a point.** See *index*.—**In good point**† [OF. *en bon point*: see *embonpoint*], in good case or condition. See def. 9.—**In point.** (*a*†) See *at point*. (*b*) Applicable; apposite; appropriate; exactly fitting the case.

When history, and particularly the history of our own country, furnishes anything like a case *in point*, . . . he will take advantage of it. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

In point of, as regards; with respect or regard to.

If I transgress *in point of* manners, afford me
Your best construction.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Providence had created the inhabitants of the peninsula of India under many disadvantages *in point of* climate.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 371.

In point of fact, as a matter of fact; in fact.

In point of fact, he expired about half-past four that same afternoon. *R. H. D. Barham*, Memoir of R. H. Barham [(Ingoldsby Legends, I. 116).

Irish point. See *Irish*[1].—**Jugal point.** See *craniometry*.—**Limiting points.** See *limit*.—**Lubber's point.** Same as *lubber-line*.—**Lunistitial points.** See *lunistitial*.—**Malar point.** See *craniometry*.—**Mental, metoptic, multiple, nasal, navel point.** See the qualifying words.—**Needle-point,** needle-made lace: a phrase especially applied to Alençon and Argentan laces, as being formerly the only important French laces and the only fashionable ones not made with the bobbins. See under *lace*.—**Neutralization point.** See *neutralization*, 1.—**Neutral points,** points on the commutator of a dynamo upon which the collecting brushes rest: generally the extremities of a diameter at right angles to the resultant lines of force.—**Nodal points.** See *nodal*.—**Objective, occipital, original, parabolic point.** See the adjectives.—**Painful points,** points painful on pressure, occurring in many cases of neuralgia in the course of any affected nerve: described by Valleix in 1840.—**Petit point.** Same as *tent-stitch*.—**Pinch points.** See *pinch*.—**Point à brides.** (*a*) The ground of lace when made of brides or bars. (*b*) Lace having a bride ground, as opposed to that having a réseau ground.—**Point appliqué.** See *appliqué*.—**Point à réseau,** lace which has a net ground worked together with the pattern, as is the case with Mechlin.—**Point at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3.—**Point d'Alençon.** Same as *Alençon lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Point d'Angleterre.** See *English point-lace* (*a*), under *lace*.—**Point d'appui.** See *appui*.—**Point d'Argentan.** Same as *Argentan lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Point de gaze,** a very fine needle-made ground for lace, generally identified with the finest Brussels lace when wholly made with the needle.—**Point de raccroc,** a method of fastening together the different pieces of lace as in Brussels and Bayeux laces: it is not sewing, but a fresh row of meshes imitating in part the ground of the lace.—**Point d'esprit,** in *lace-making*: (*a*) Originally, a small oval figure occurring in various kinds of guipure, and usually consisting of three short lengths of cord or parchment laid side by side and covered with the thread: such ovals were arranged in various patterns, but especially in rosettes. (*b*) A much smaller solid or mat surface, square or oblong, used to diversify the net ground of certain laces.—**Point de Valenciennes.** Same as *Valenciennes lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Point de velin.** Same as *vellum point*.—**Point diamond.** See *diamond*.—**Point duchesse.** Same as *duchesse lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Point for point,** in detail; precisely; exactly.

This sergeaunt cam unto his lord ageyn,
And of Grisildes wordes and hir chere
He tolde him *point for point*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 521.

Point impaled, in *her.*, a point divided vertically or palewise, the two parts of different tinctures.—**Point of alteration or duplication,** in *medieval musical notation*, a dot placed after and properly above the first of two short notes in perfect rhythm as a sign that the second note after it is long.—**Point of attack,** that part of a defended position which is chosen for the main assault or onset; in siege operations, that part of the defenses which must be reduced in order to force the garrison to surrender.

Up to that time I had felt by no means certain that Crump's landing might not be the *point of attack*.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 336.

Point of coincidence. See *coincidence*.—**Point of contrary flexure,** a point on a plane curve at which a tangent moving along the curve ceases to turn in one direction and begins to turn in the opposite way.—**Point of day,** dawn; daybreak. [Obsolete or poetical.]

So shall I sey to alle the princes that thei be redy at the *poynte of day* for to ride. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 585.

Point of dispersion, in *optics*, that point from which the rays begin to diverge, commonly called the *virtual focus*.—**Point of distance.** See *distance*.—**Point of division or imperfection,** in *medieval musical notation*, a dot placed between two short notes to indicate a rhythmic division like that marked by the modern bar.—**Point of election.** See *election*.—**Point of fall,** in *gun.*, the point first struck by the projectile. *Tidball*, Manual of Artillery.—**Point of fusion of metals.** See *fusion*.—**Point of honor.** (*a*) See *honor*. (*b*) In *her.*, a point in the escutcheon immediately above the center: also called the *heart*.—**Point of horse,** in *mining*, the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.—**Point of incidence,** in *optics*, that point on a surface upon which a ray of light falls.—**Point of law,** a specific legal principle or rule. The term is generally used to indicate a discriminating application, or the precise effect on a given state of facts, of the appropriate legal principle or provision.—**Point of magnetic indifference.** See *magnetic*.—**Point of order,** in deliberative bodies, a question raised as to whether proceedings are in conformity with parliamentary law and with the special rules of the particular body itself.—**Point of osculation.** See *osculation*.—**Point of perfection,** in *medieval musical notation*, a dot placed after a long note in triple or perfect rhythm to prevent its being made duple or imperfect by position.—**Point of reflection,** in *optics*, the point from which a ray is reflected.—**Point of refraction,** in *optics*, that point in the refracting surface where the refraction takes place.—**Point of regard,** the point at which the eye is directly looking. Its image falls in the middle of the macula lutea of the retina.—**Point of sight.** Same as *point of vision*.

Therefore, as in perspective, so in tragedy, there must be a *point of sight* in which all the lines terminate, otherwise the eye wanders, and the work is false.
Dryden, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

Point of view, a position from which one looks, or from which a picture is supposed to be taken; hence, the state of mind, or predisposition, which consciously or unconsciously modifies the consideration of any subject.—**Point of vision,** the position from which anything is observed, or is represented as being observed; the position of the eye of the observer. Also called *point of sight*, *point of view*, *center of projection*, *center of vision*, etc.—**Point plat,** in *lace-making*: (*a*) Flowers or sprigs of bobbin-work, as opposed to needle-point work. See *plat*[3], *a.*, 2. (*b*) Application-lace in which such pillow-made flowers are applied to a net ground. See *application-lace* and *Brussels lace* (both under *lace*).—**Points and pins,** an old game similar to skittles.—**Points of support,** in *arch.*, those points or surfaces on the plan of the piers, walls, columns, etc., upon which an edifice rests, or in which the various pressures are collected and met.—**Points of the compass.** See *compass*, *n.*, 7.—**Point-to-point,** in a straight line; across country.

To test a good hunter there is nothing like a four-mile *point-to-point* steeplechase. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 409.

Poristic points. See *poristic*.—**Power of points,** in *elect.*, the effect of fine points in promoting electrical discharge. The density (electrical) at any point of a charged body is inversely as the radius of curvature, and is, therefore, relatively great at the extremity of a fine point. When it reaches a certain limit, the electricity escapes easily, and charged bodies may thus be silently discharged.—**Principal points,** in *optics*, of a lens or a combination of lenses, the two points on the optical axis which possess the property (among others) that the line drawn from the first principal point to any point in the object is parallel to the line drawn from the second principal point to the corresponding point in the image. The angle subtended by the object at the first principal point, therefore, equals that subtended by the image at the second. Gauss first discovered these points, and introduced the term *Hauptpunkt*, of which *principal point* is the translation.—**Rose-point,** in *lace-making*, the peculiar style identified with Venetian needle-point lace of the early part of the seventeenth century. The pattern is rather large, with beautifully designed conventional flowers, and is especially distinguished by the decided relief which is given to it, so that it is often said to resemble carved ivory. The pattern is so distributed that there is but little space for the ground to occupy, and this ground is composed of large brides or bars decorated with picots.—**Spanish point,** galloons and passements of silk, silk and gold, silver, and the like, which were in demand during the latter part of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century. Much of it was made in the Spanish Netherlands, and much also in Genoa.—**Spinal point.** See *craniometry*.—**Subnasal, supra-auricular, supraclavicular,** etc., **point.** See the adjectives, and cut under *craniometry*.—**Supranasal point.** Same as *ophryon*.—**Supraorbital point.** Same as *ophryon*.—**The Five Articles and the Five Points.** See *article*.—**To back a point,** in *sporting*, to come to a point on observing that action in another dog: said of pointers and setters.—**To be at a point**†, to be determined or resolved.

Be at a point with yourselves, as the disciples of Christ which had forsaken themselves, to follow not your will but God's will.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 120.

To blow heads and points. See *head*.—**To cast a point of traverse.** See *cast*[1].—**To come to points**†, to fight with swords.

They would have *come to points* immediately, had not the gentlemen interposed.
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, iii. (*Davies.*)

To control the point. See *control*.—**To give points to,** (*a*) To give odds to; have the advantage of.

Any average Eton boy could *give points to* his Holiness in the matter of Latin verses. *The American*, 1883, VI. 333.

(*b*) To give a valuable or advantageous hint, indication, or piece of information to: as, he can *give* us *points* on that subject. [Slang.]—**To make a point.** (*a*) To rise in the air with a peculiar motion over the spot where quarry is concealed: said of a hawk. (*b*) To make a particular desired impression; "score."—**To make a point of,** to be resolved to (do something) and do it accordingly; insist upon: as, to *make a point of* rising early.—**To point**†, in every detail; completely.

A faithlesse Sarazin, all armde *to point*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 12.

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd *to point* the tempest that I bade thee?
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 194.

To stand upon points, to be punctilious; be overnice or over-scrupulous.

This fellow doth not *stand upon points*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 118.

To strain a point, to exceed the reasonable limit; make an exception or concession, as of a rule in business, or a position in an argument.—**Tressed point,** a lace made of human hair.—**Tritactic, quadritactic, quinquetactic, sextactic,** etc., **point,** a point where two plane curves have three, four, five, six, etc., consecutive points in common.—**Vellum point,** lace worked on a pattern drawn on parchment, to correspond with which the main lines of the threads are laid; hence, needle-point lace of almost any sort.—**Venice point.** Same as *rose-point*: indicating both the lace itself and the method of working it.—**Vowel points,** in the Hebrew and other Eastern alphabets, certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels which precede or follow the consonant sounds.

II. *a.* Made with the needle: said of lace. Compare *needle-point*.

The principal *point* (i. e., strictly, needle-made) laces are the ancient laces of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and the more modern lace of France, called point d'Alençon.
Industrial Arts (S. K. Handbook), p. 261.

★ **point**[1] (point), *v.* [< ME. *pointen, poynten*, < OF. (and F.) *pointer, poynter*, also *pointier* = Pr. *ponchar* = Sp. *puntar*, also *puntuar* = Pg. *pontuar* = It. *puntare*, point, = D. *punten*, point, sharpen, *punteren*, stipple, point, dot, = MLG. *punten*, appoint, settle, fix, = G. *punkten, pünkten* (also *punktieren, punctieren* = Sw. *punktera* = Dan. *punktere*, < F.), point, punctuate, stipple, dot, < ML. *punctare*, also *punctuare*, prick, punch, point, mark, < L. *punctum*, neut., *punctus*, m., a point: see *point*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To prick with a pointed instrument; pierce.

Afterward they prile and *poynten*
The folk right to the bare boon.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1058.

2. To supply or adorn with points. See *point*, *n.*, 19.

And *pointed* on the shoulders for the nonce,
As new come from the Belgian garrisons.
Bp. Hall, Satires.

3. To mark with characters for the purpose of separating the members of a sentence and indicating the pauses; punctuate: as, to *point* a written composition.—**4.** To direct toward an object; aim: as, to *point* a gun; to *point* the finger of scorn at one.

The girl recognized her own portrait without the slightest embarrassment, and merely *pointed* her pencil at her master. *H. W. Preston*, Year in Eden, viii.

5. To direct the observation or attention of.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

6. To indicate; show; make manifest: often with *out*.

But O vaine judgement, and conditions vaine,
The which the prisoner *points* unto the free!
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 11.

Ars. What will you do, Philaster, with yourself?
Phil. Why, that which all the gods have *pointed out* for me.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

And will ye be sae kind, fair may,
As come out and *point* my way?
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 46).

What a generous ambition has this man *pointed* to us!
Steele, Tatler, No. 251.

7. To indicate the purpose or point of.

If he means this ironically, it may be truer than he thinks. He *points* it, however, by no deviation from his straightforward manner of speech. *Dickens.*

8. To give in detail; recount the particulars of.

Of what wight that stant in swich disjoynte,
His wordes alle or every look to *poynte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 497.

9. In *masonry*, to fill the joints of (brickwork or stonework) with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel: as, to *point* a wall: often with *up*.

Point all their chinky lodgings round with mud.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

10. To give a point to; sharpen; forge, grind, file, or cut to a point: as, to *point* a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope (see below). Hence—**11.** Figuratively, to give point, piquancy, or vivacity to; add to the force or expression of.

There is a kind of drama in the forming of a story, and the manner of conducting and *pointing* it is the same as in an epigram. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

Beauty with early bloom supplies
Her daughter's cheek, and *points* her eyes. *Gay.*

He left the name at which the world grew pale
To *point* a moral or adorn a tale.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 222.

With joys she'd griefs, had troubles in her course,
But not one grief was *pointed* by remorse.
Crabbe, Works, I. 93.

To point a rope, to taper a rope at the end, as by taking out a few of its yarns, and with these working a mat over it, for neatness, and for convenience in reeving through a block.—**To point a sail**, to rig points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs in the sail. [Rare.]—**To point the leaders**, in *four-in-hand driving*, to give the leaders an intimation with the reins that they are to turn a corner.—**To point the yards of a vessel**, to brace the yards up sharp: often done when steaming, to expose less surface to the wind.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To indicate direction or direct attention with or as with the finger.

They are portentous things
Unto the climate that they *point* upon.
Shak., J. C., I. 3. 32.

This fable seems to *point* at the secrets of nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

Their neighbors scorn them, Strangers *poynt* at them.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 15.

Thus having sumarily *pointed* at things wch Mr. Brewster (I thinke) hath more largly write of to Mr. Robinson, I leave you to the Lords protection.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 38.

2. To lead or direct the eye or the mind in some specified direction: with *to:* as, everything *points to* his guilt; to *point* with pride *to* one's record.

None of these names can be recognised, but they *point* to an age when foreign kings, possibly of the Punjab, ruled this country by satraps.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 151.

How Latin, together with Greek, the Celtic, the Teutonic, and Slavonic languages, together likewise with the ancient dialects of India and Persia, *points* back to an earlier language, the Mother, if we so may call it, of the whole Indo-European or Aryan family of speech.
Macmillan's Mag., I. 35.

Everything *pointed to* a struggle that night or early next morning. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

3. To indicate the presence of game by standing in a stiff position, with the muzzle directed toward the game. See *pointer*, 1 (*c*).—**4.** To show positively by any means.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome would perhaps admit a controversy.
Swift, Contests and Dissensions in Athens and Rome, iii.

5. In *surg.*, to come to a point or head: said of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.—**6.** In *printing*, to make point-holes in the operation of printing, or to attach printed sheets on previously made point-holes; in *bookbinding*, to put printed sheets on pointing-needles.—**7.** *Naut.*, to sail close to windward: said of a yacht.

point[2]† (point), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *appoint.*] To appoint.

First to his Gate he *pointed* a strong gard.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1115.

Go! bid the banns and *point* the bridal day.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 124.

Has the duke *pointed* him to be his orator?
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, ii. 2.

pointable (poin'ta-bl), *a.* [< *point* + *-able.*] Capable of being pointed, or pointed out.

You know, quoth I, that in Elias' time, both in Israel and elsewhere, God's church was not *pointable;* and therefore cried he out that he was left alone.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 552. (*Davies.*)

pointal (poin'tal), *n.* [< F. *pointal*, strut, girder, prop, OF. *pointal, pointel*, a point, = Sp. *puntal*, a prop, stanchion, < ML. as if **punctale* (?), < L. *punctum*, point: see *point*. Cf. *pointel.*] **1.** A king-post. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Same as *pointel*, 2.—**3.** Same as *pointel*, 3.

point-blank (point'blangk'), *n.* [< F. *point blanc*, white spot: *point*, point; *blanc*, white: see *point*[1] and *blank.*] **1.** A direct shot; a shot with direct aim; a point-blank shot.

Against a gun more than as long and as heavy again, and charged with as much powder again, she carried the same bullet as strong to the mark, and nearer and above the mark at a *point blank* than their's.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 156.

2. The second point (that is, that furthest from the piece) at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

When the natural line of sight is horizontal, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands is the *point-blank*, and the distance to the *point-blank* is the point-blank range.
U. S. Army Tactics.

point-blank (point'blangk'), *adv.* [An ellipsis of *at point-blank.*] Directly; straight; without deviation or circumlocution.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile as easy as a cannon will shoot *point-blank* twelve score.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 34.

There is no defending of the Fact; for the Law is *point-blank* against it.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 408.

Pointblank, directly, as, an arrow is shot to the point-blank or white mark. *Johnson.*

Point-blank, positivement, directement [F.], Recta ad scopum, directis verbis [L.]. *Bailey.*

Philip has contradicted him *point-blank*, until Mr. Hobday turned quite red. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxii.

point-blank (point'blangk'), *a.* [< *point-blank*, *n.* and *adv.*] **1.** In *gun.*, having a horizontal direction: as, a *point-blank* shot. In point-blank shooting the ball is supposed to move directly toward the object without describing an appreciable curve.
2. Direct; plain; explicit; express: as, a *point-blank* denial.—**Point-blank range**, the distance a missile will carry before striking the level from which it is fired, the axis of the gun being horizontal.

The difference between the proper method of shooting at short, that is *point blanc, range*, and that of shooting at the great distances used in the York Round, is radical.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 1.

★ **point-circle** (point'sėr'kl), *n.* A point considered as an infinitesimal circle.

point-coördinate (point'kō-ôr'di-nāt), *n.* One of a system of coördinates of points.

point-device†, **point-devise**† (point'dē-vīs'), *n.* [< ME. *point devys:* see *point* and *device.* No OF. form of the term appears.] Used only in the following phrase.—**At point-device**, exactly; particularly; carefully; nicely.

Whan that the firste cok hath crowe anon,
Up rist this joly lovere Absolon,
And him arraieth gay, *at poynt devys.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 508.

Hym self armyd *atte poynte-devise.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3307.

So noble he was of stature,
So faire, so joly, and so fetys,
With lymes wrought *at poynt devys*,
Delyver, smert, and of grete myght,
Ne sawe thou nevere man so lyght.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 830.

point-device† (point'dē-vīs'), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *at point device.*] Same as *at point-device* (which see, under *point-device, n.*).

The wenche she was full proper nyce,
Amonge all other she bare great price,
For sche coude tricke it *point device*,
But fewe like her in that countree.
The Miller of Abington. (*Halliwell.*)

point-device (point'dē-vīs'), *a.* [< *point-device*, *adv.*] Precise; nice; finical; scrupulously neat. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Then your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeve unbuttoned, your shoe untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. But you are no such man; you are rather *point-device* in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than seeming the lover of any other. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 401.

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too strait or *point device*, but free for exercise or motion.
Bacon, Ceremonies and Respects (ed. 1887).

Otto looked so gay, and walked so airily, he was so well-dressed and brushed and frizzled, so *point-de-vice*, and of such a sovereign elegance.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 1.

pointe (F. pron. pwant), *n.* [F.: see *point*[1].] A triangular scarf; a half-shawl folded in a point: usually of lace or other fine and delicate fabric.

pointé (pwaṅ-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *pointer*, point, prick: see *point*[1].] In *her.*, leafed: said of a flower or plant.

pointed (poin'ted), *a.* [< *point*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Sharp; having a sharp point: as, a *pointed* rock.

The various-colour'd scarf, the shield he rears,
The shining helmet, and the *pointed* spears.
Pope, Iliad, x. 85.

2. Aimed at or expressly intended for some particular person; directly applicable or applied; emphasized: as, a *pointed* remark.

Only ten days ago had he elated her by his *pointed* regard. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xxix.

This is a comprehensive, brief, *pointed*, and easily understood exposition of the whole subject.
Science, XII. 229.

3. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns; piquant; sharp.

His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 76.

They cast about them their *pointed* antitheses, and often subsided into a clink of similar syllables, and the clinch of an ambiguous word. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 352.

Pointed arch, an arch bounded by two arcs each less than 90°. The arch of this form is characteristic of European medieval architecture from the middle of the twelfth century, though examples of its use occur earlier. Its logical and consistent use was devised and perfected in France. The pointed arch of much Oriental architecture is an independent development, which never led to the logical conclusions and constructive methods of the French pointed architecture. See *Pointed style*, below.

Gothic architecture differs from Romanesque far more fundamentally than by the use of *pointed arches* in place of round arches, or by the substitution of one decorative system for another.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 7.

Pointed ashler. See *ashler*, 3.—**Pointed box**, in *mining*, a box in the form of an inverted pyramid, forming one of a series of three or four, and used for dressing ore according to the method devised by Von Rittinger. Also called a *V-vat*, and frequently by the German name *Spitzkasten* (that is, 'point-box').—**Pointed cross**, in *her.*, a cross having every one of its four arms pointed abruptly, or with a blunt point, differing from the cross fitché of all four, which is like a four-pointed star.—**Pointed style**, in *arch.*, a general phrase under which are included all the different varieties of advanced medieval architecture, generally called *Gothic*, from the common application of the pointed arch and vault in the twelfth century until the general diffusion of Renaissance architecture toward the beginning of the sixteenth century. This style, as fully developed by the middle of the thirteenth century, exhib-



Pointed Style.—Typical scheme of a fully developed French cathedral of the 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

its great flexibility and adaptability to all purposes, and is thoroughly in accord with the conditions imposed upon the architect by northern climates, which demand, among other things, spacious and well-lighted interiors for public meetings, and high-pitched roofs which can shed rain rapidly and upon which heavy masses of snow cannot lodge. While the pointed arch and vault are the most obvious characteristics of this style, they are in fact merely necessary details of it. It is fundamentally a system of construction in stone in which a skeleton framework of ribs and props forms the essential organic part of the building. All the weights and strains are collected in a relatively small number of points, where the loads are sup-

ported by vertical props or piers, while the lateral pressures are counterbalanced by buttresses and flying-buttresses. Upon the ribs rest shells of masonry constituting the vaults or ceiling, and between those of the props which fall in the exterior boundary of the building thin inclosing walls are carried up, which walls may be, and in the most perfect examples often are, almost entirely done away with, giving place to light-transmitting screens of colored glass supported by a slender secondary framework of stone and metal. The use of the pointed arch and vault has the advantage over that of the earlier semicircular forms that the pressures outward are less strong and more easily counteracted; and good examples of the style are as carefully studied, and founded upon principles as scientific and proportions as subtle, as the best Greek work. See *medieval architecture*, under *medieval*, for an outline of the history of the style, and *Decorated*, *Flamboyant*, *Perpendicular*, and *Tudor* for the characteristics of some of its varieties. See also *early English architecture*, under *early*.

pointedly (poin'ted-li), *adv.* In a pointed manner. (*a*) With point or force; with lively turns of thought or expression.

He often wrote too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

(*b*) With direct assertion; with explicitness; with direct reference to a subject.

pointedness (poin'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being pointed; sharpness.

High, full of rock, mountain, and *pointedness*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. Epigrammatical smartness or keenness.

In this [you] excel him [Horace], that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden*, Ded. of tr. of Juvenal.

pointel (poin'tel), *n.* [< ME. *poyntel*, < OF. *pointel*, F. *pointeau*, a point, prick, = Sp. *puntel*, a glass-blowers' pipe, < ML. **punctellum*, LL. *punctillum*, a little point, dim. of L. *punctum*, a point, see *point*[1]. Cf. *pontil*, *ponty*, etc., and *pointal*. 1. A point or sharp instrument; especially, such an instrument used in writing; in the middle ages, a style used with ivory tablets or for writing on a soft surface, as of wax.

His felawe hadde a stafe tipped with horn,
A peyre of tables al of yvory,
And a *poyntel* polysshed fetisly,
And wroot the names alwey as he stood
Of alle folk that gaf hym any good.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 34.

Take a scharp *poyntel*, or a pricke of yren, and peerse into the wex that hongith in the mouth of the glas agens the erthe. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

2. Any sharp-pointed thing resembling a pencil, as the pistil of a plant. Also *pointal*.

It [the basilisk] is not halfe a foot long, and hath three *pointels* (Galen saith) on the head, or, after Solinus, strakes like a Mitre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 560.

A breathless ring was formed about
That sudden flower: get round at any risk
The gold-rough *pointel*, silver-blazing disk
O' the lily! *Browning*, Sordello.

3. A pavement formed of materials of a lozenge shape, or of squares set diagonally. *Imp. Dict.* Also *pointal*.

pointeling†, *adv.* See *pointling*.

point-equation (point'ē-kwā'shon), *n.* An equation in point-coördinates.

pointer (poin'tėr), *n.* [< *point*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *pointeur*, < ML. *punctator*, < *punctare*, point; cf. Sp. *puntero* = Pg. *ponteiro*, < ML. as if **punctarius*, < L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1].] 1. One who or that which points. Specifically—(*a*) One of the hands of a clock or watch; the index-hand of a circular barometer, anemometer, or the like. (*b*) A long tapering stick used by teachers or lecturers in pointing out places on a map, or words, figures, diagrams, etc., on a blackboard. (*c*) One of a breed of sporting-dogs. A pointer is a modified hound, of medium size, differing from the setter in being close-haired. When game is scented the pointer stands stiffly, with the muzzle raised and stretched toward the game, the tail straight out behind, and usually one fore foot raised. Most setters are now trained to this same action, instead of to drop before game as formerly. Pointers are usually liver-colored, or liver and white, but many retain the tan marks of the foxhound, and some are black. They are used chiefly for hunting birds, and make excellent retrievers.

The *pointer* is known to have come originally from Spain. *The Century*, XXXI. 122.

(*d*) *pl.* With the definite article, the two stars of the constellation Ursa Major which guide the eye of the observer to the pole-star.

2. A light pole with a black ball on the end of it, used at the masthead of a whaler when the boats are down. *Macy.*—3. *Naut.*, one of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft, and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with the after-body. See *counter*[3], 4. Also called *snake-piece*.—4. A pointed tool; especially, one used for cutting, graving, boring, and the like: a term common to many trades: as, a stone-cutters' *pointer*; a silversmiths' *pointer*.—5. A tool used by bricklayers for clearing out the old mortar in pointing brickwork.—6. The lever of a railroad-switch.—7. In *printing*, the workman who adjusts sheets by means of the point-holes on a press.—8. A hint; an indication; a point; an item of information which may be used with advantage: as, *pointers* in a race or a game. [Slang.]

pointer-dog (poin'tėr-dog), *n.* Same as *pointer*, 1 (*c*).

point-finder (point'fīn'dėr), *n.* In *persp.*, an instrument employed for determining the vanishing-point in making projections.

point-hole (point'hōl), *n.* In *printing*, one of the needle-holes made in the margins of paper when printed on the first side or in the first color. If the sheet is fitted by means of these point-holes when printing on the second side or in the second color, the second impression will be in the same position, or in exact register.

-pointic. An adjectival suffix used in mathematical language. An *m-pointic* contact is a contact consisting in two curves having *m* consecutive points in common.

pointillé (F. pron. pwaṅ-tē-lyā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *pointiller*, dot, stipple, < *pointe*, point, dot: see *point*[1].] See *pounced work*, under *pounced*[1].

pointing (poin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *point*[1], *v.*] 1. The art of indicating the divisions of a writing; punctuation.—2. The marks or points made, or the system of marks employed, in punctuation.—3. The act of removing mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing it with new mortar; also, the material with which the joints are refilled.—4. In *sculp.*, the operation of marking off into regular spaces by points the surface of a plaster or clay model, preliminary to reproducing it in marble, as well as the reproduction of these points on the marble block. The distances between the points being easily measurable, accuracy is insured. Both the Greeks and the Romans pointed the marble blocks out of which their sculptures were to be cut. Pointing-marks are visible on a head of Alcibiades in the Louvre, and at Rome on the colossal statues in the Quirinal and the Discobolus in the Vatican.

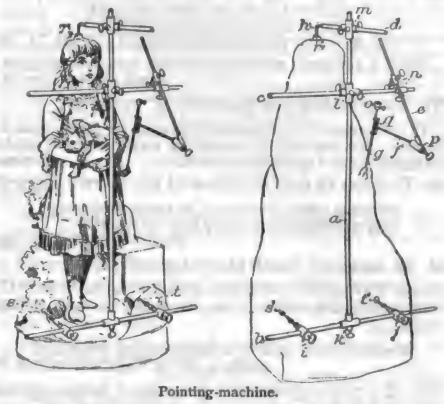
5. In *milling*, the first treatment of grain in the high-milling process. It consists in rubbing off the points of the grain, clipping the brush, and removing the germ-end, and is performed either by a machine similar to a smut-mill or by millstones set at an appropriate distance apart.

6. In *chanting*, the act, process, or result of indicating exactly how the words shall be adapted to the music, or of making such an adaptation. Since the same melody may be used with many different texts, and the same melody and text may be variously adapted to each other, pointing becomes an intricate art, if both rhetorical and musical propriety is to be maintained. No method of pointing is yet recognized as standard, and the differences between different editors are considerable.

7. The conical softish projection, of a light-yellow color, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—8. *Naut.*, the operation of tapering the end of a rope and covering the tapered portion with the yarns that have not been removed for tapering.—**Cross pointing**, a peculiar kind of braiding made by using the outer yarns of a rope after it has been tapered. The yarns are twisted up into nettles; every alternate one is turned up and the intermediate one down; an upper nettle is brought down to the right of its corresponding lower one and the lower one is laid up, all round the rope; then what are now the upper nettles are brought down to the left of the lower ones, and so on.—**Flat-joint pointing**, the operation of filling the joints of masonry evenly with mortar, and of marking them with a trowel.—**Tuck-joint pointing**, the operation of finishing the joints of masonry with fine mortar, left projecting slightly, and formed to parallel edges; tuck-pointing.

pointingly† (poin'ting-li), *adv.* Pointedly; perspicuously. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

pointing-machine (poin'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting something (as a picket, a peg, a match, etc.) to a point.—2. A machine for finishing the ends of pins, nails, etc.—3. A machine or, more properly, an apparatus used by sculptors in the production of stone or marble copies of clay models, to locate accurately any point in the copy of the modeled figure. It consists of a round standard *a*, and three round cross-bars *b*, *c*, *d*, made adjustable by means of the sliding-crosses and set-screws *k*, *l*, *m*. On *b* are two adjustable stocks *i*, *j*, with steel points, and at *h* is a third point rigidly attached to *d*. In the clay model, or, more usually, in a plaster cast of it, are fixed small metal socket-plates *s*, *t*, *r*, each with a small countersink or socket. To these three points the standard is adjusted, the axis of the standard being, when applied to *s*, *t*, *r*, always coincident with the intersection of two fixed planes. To the stone to be cut three socket-plates *s'*, *t'*, *r'* are fixed in such positions that the points will exactly fit their countersinks. The cross-bar *c* being adjustable vertically on the standard, its axis may be made to coincide with any third plane of projection cutting at right angles the two fixed vertical planes intersecting in the axis of the standard. On *c* is another cross-bar *e*, with an adjustable universal-motion sliding-cross *n*, and to *e* is also attached at *p* a socket holding a bar *f* that also carries at *q* a friction-spring holder for the pointer *g*, the sliding motion of which in the holder is limited by the **stop** *o*. Suppose the instrument to be set on the socket-plates, and the pointer *g* arranged to just touch the tip of the cat's



Pointing-machine.

tail in the model. It is then applied to the stone, and if it does not simultaneously touch the bottoms of all the sockets when the point of *g* touches the stone, the latter is cut carefully away till *s*, *t*, and *r* all bed home in their sockets and the point of *g* just touches the bottom of the cut. Other points in the surface are located similarly as guides for the cutting, and intermediate points are located as the cutting proceeds. The instrument is also used to test the accuracy of the work as it progresses, and remarkable fidelity in the copy is attainable by its use.

4. A machine for preparing printed sheets for cutting.

pointing-stock (poin'ting-stok), *n.* An object of scandal or scorn. Compare *laughing-stock*.

I, his forlorn duchess,
Was made a wonder and a *pointing-stock*
To every idle rascal follower.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 46.

point-lace (point'lās), *n.* See *lace*.

pointless (point'les), *a.* [< *point* + *-less*.] 1. Having no point; terminating squarely or in a rounded end.

After the procession folowed therle of Northumberlande with a *poinctless* sword naked. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 2.

An arrow with a *pointless* head will fly further than a pointed one. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 34.

2. Without point or force: as, a *pointless* joke.

O'er the protracted feast the suitors sit,
And aim to wound the prince with *pointless* wit.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx.

3. In *bot.*, same as *muticous*.

pointleted (point'let-ed), *a.* [< *point* + *-let* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having a small distinct point; apiculate.

pointling†, *adv.* [Also *pointeling*; ME. *poyntelynge*; < *point* + *-ling*[2].] With the point directed forward.

He myght wel see a spere grete and longe that came streyghte upon hym *poyntelynge*.
Morte d'Arthur, ii. 165. (*Nares.*)

pointment†, *n.* [By apheresis for *appointment*.] Appointment; arrangement.

Two kynges mo were in his *poyntement*,
With the nowmber of knyghtes accordeng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2178.

To this *poyntment* euery man was agreed, and on the Monday in the mornyng Sir Johan Bouchyer and his company came to the house.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xix.

He made *poyntment* to come to my house this daye.
Udall, Flowers, fol. 45.

point-pair (point'pār), *n.* A degenerate conic consisting of two coincident straight lines connected by two points. It may also be considered as two points, the line between them being a bitangent. The two conceptions are equally legitimate.

point-paper (point'pā'pėr), *n.* Pricked paper used for copying or transferring designs. *E. H. Knight.*

pointrel (poin'trel), *n.* [Cf. *pointel*.] A graving-tool. *E. H. Knight.*

pointsman (points'man), *n.*; pl. *pointsmen* (-men). A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway; a switchman. [Eng.]

Hast thou ne'er seen rough *pointsmen* spy
Some simple English phrase—"*With* care"
Or "This side uppermost"—and cry
Like children? No? No more have I.
C. S. Calverley, Thoughts at a Railway Station.

point-sphere (point'sfēr), *n.* A point considered as an infinitesimal sphere.

point-tool (point'tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a flat tool having a V-shaped point.

pointy (poin'ti), *a.* [< *point* + *-y*[1].] Well-put; pithy; full of point. [Slang.]

poise (poiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poised*, ppr. *poising*. [Formerly also *poize*, *peise*, *peize*, *peiz*, *pease*, *peaze*, *paise*, *paize*, *payse*; < ME. *poisen*, *peisen*, *peysen*, *paysen*, < OF. *poiser*, *peiser*, F.

peser = Sp. Pg. *pesar*, *pensar* = It. *pesare*, *pensare*, weigh, poise (cf. OF. and F. *penser* = Sp. Pg. *pensar* = It. *pensare*, think, consider), < L. *pensare*, weigh, counterbalance, compensate, etc., also weigh, ponder, consider, freq. of *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *poise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To weigh; ascertain by weighing or balancing; figuratively, to weigh; ponder; consider.

Ac the pounde that she payed by *poised* a quarteroun more
Than myne owne auncere who-so weyged treuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 218.

Payse euery thyng in ȝowre iust aduertence.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46.

And *poise* the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 204.

Much more lett's *peiz* and ponder
Th' Almighties Works, and at his Wisedom wonder.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. To counterbalance; be of equal weight with.

Your good opinion shall in weight *poise* me
Against a thousand ill.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Thou continent of wealth, whose want of store,
For that it could not *peize* th' unequal scale
Of avarice, giv'st matter to my moan!
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

Be it the weightiest and most rich affair
That ever was included in your breast,
My faith shall *poise* it.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

3. To balance; make of equal weight; hold or place in equilibrium: as, to *poise* the scales of a balance.

Moderatly exercise your body with some labour, or playeng at the tennys, or castyng a bowle, or *paysyng* weyghtes or plommettes of leede in your handes, or some other thyng, to open your poores, & to augment naturall heate.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

The just skale of even, *paized* thoughts.
Marston, What you Will, Prol.

The world, who of itself is *poised* well,
Made to run even upon even ground.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 575.

Chaos wild
Reign'd where these heavens now roll, where earth now rests
Upon her centre *poised*.
Milton, P. L., v. 579.

The falcon, *poised* on soaring wing,
Watches the wild-duck by the spring.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 1.

He became conscious of a soul beautifully *poised* upon itself, nothing doubting, nothing desiring, clothed in peace.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

4†. To hold suspended or in suspense; delay.

I speak too long; but 'tis to *peize* the time,
To eke it and to draw it out in length.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 22.

5. To weigh or press down; force.

Chawmbyrs with chymnes, and many cheefe inns;
Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3043.

II. *intrans.* To be balanced or suspended; hence, figuratively, to hang in suspense.

Breathless racers whose hopes *poise* upon the last few steps.
Keats.

And everywhere
The slender, graceful spars
Poise aloft in the air.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

poise (poiz), *n.* [Formerly also *poize*, *peise*, *peize*, *paise*; < ME. *poyse*, *peis*, (*a*) < OF. *pois*, *peis*, m., F. *poids* (the *d* introduced during the sixteenth century on account of a supposed derivation from L. *pondus*, weight) = Pr. *pens*, *pes* = Sp. Pg. It. *peso*, m., a weight; (*b*) < OF. *poise*, *peise*, f., weight, balance; < L. *pensum*, anything weighed, prop. neut. of *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, weigh: see *poise*, *v.*] 1. Weight; ponderosity; gravity.

Full heauie is the *paise* of Princes ire.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 110.

Some others were in such sort bound vnto pillers with their faces turned to the wall, hauing no stale vnder their feet, and were violentlie weighed down with the *peise* of their bodies.
Foxe, Martyrs, The Ten First Persecutions.

When I have suit, . . .
It shall be full of *poise* and difficult weight,
And fearful to be granted.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 82.

A stone of such a *paise*
That one of this time's strongest men, with both hands, could not raise.
Chapman, Iliad, xii.

2. A weight; especially, the weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the substance weighed.

They make many smaule diamundes, whiche . . . are soulde by a *poyse* or weight which they caule Mangiar.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 265).

Laborynge with *poyses* made of leadde or other metall.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 16.

3. A thing suspended or attached as a counterweight; hence, that which counterbalances; a counterpoise.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment.
Dryden.

4. A state of balance; equipoise; equilibrium; hence, equanimity.

The particles that formed the earth must convene from all quarters toward the middle, which would make the whole compound to rest in a *poise*.
Bentley, Sermons.

It is indeed hard for the weak and unsteady hearts of men to carry themselves in such a *poize* between both as not to make the shunning of one inconvenience the falling into another.
South, Sermons, XI. vii.

But what was most remarkable, and, perhaps, showed a more than common *poise* in the young man, was the fact that, amid all these personal vicissitudes, he had never lost his identity.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

5. The condition of balancing or hovering; suspended motion.

Like water-reeds the *poise*
Of her soft body, dainty thin.
D. G. Rossetti, Staff and Scrip.

The tender *poise* of pausing feet.
A. C. Swinburne, Life of Blake.

poiseless (poiz'les), *a.* [Formerly also *peizless*; < *poise* + *-less*.] Without weight; light.

poiser (poi'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *peizer*, *payser*; < *poise* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who poises or weighs; a weigher.

The officers deputed to manage the coynage are porters to beare the tynne, *peizers* to weigh it, a steward, comptroller, and receiver to keepe the account.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 14.

2. That which poises or balances; specifically, in *entom.*, the halter or balancer of a dipterous ★insect or a male coccid. See cut under *halter*.

poison (poi'zn), *n.* [< ME. *poisoun*, *poyson*, *poysone*, *puyson*, *puisun*, a potion, poison, < OF. *poison*, *puison*, potion, poison, F. *poison*, poison, = Pr. *poizo* = Sp. *pocion*, potion (*ponzoña*, poison, = Pg. *peçonha*, poison), = It. *pozione*, potion, < L. *potio(n-)*, drink, a draught, a poisonous draught, a potion, < *potare*, drink: see *potion*, of which *poison* is but an older form.] 1†. A drink; a draught; a potion.

And nailede hym [Christ] with thre nayles naked on the rode,
And with a pole *poyson* putten to hus lippes,
And beden hym drynke, hus deth to lette, and hus dayes lengthen.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 52.

2. Any substance which, introduced into the living organism directly, tends to destroy the life or impair the health of that organism.

Hereby was signified that, as glasse by nature holdeth no *poyson*, so a faythful counsellor holdeth no treason.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, ii.

Tobacco, coffee, alcohol, hashish, prussic acid, strychnine, are weak dilutions; the surest *poison* is time.
Emerson, Old Age.

3. Hence, that which taints or destroys moral purity or health or comfort: as, the *poison* of evil example.

Plato also, that diuine Philosopher, hath many Godly medicines agaynst the *poyson* of vayne pleasure.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 77.

Why linger We? see, see your Lover 's gone;
Perhaps to fetch more *poison* for your heart.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 115.

Aërial poison. Same as *miasma*.—**Arrow-poison**, the juice of various plants used by savages in Africa, South America, Java, etc., for anointing arrows to render them deadly. The plants so used include several euphorbias, two species of *Strychnos*, the manchineel, and the poison-bulb. See especially *curari*.—**Poison of Pahonias** or **Phonias**, an exceedingly violent poison obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*, an apocynaceous plant of the Gaboon, where it is used as an arrow-poison, under the name of *inée*, *onaye*, or *onage*.

poison (poi'zn), *v. t.* [< ME. *poisonen*, *poysnyn*, < OF. *poisonner* = Sp. *ponzoñar* (cf. Pg. *peçonhentar*), poison; from the noun.] 1. To infect with poison; put poison into or upon; add poison to: as, to *poison* an arrow.

This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our *poison'd* chalice
To our own lips.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 11.

The *poysoned* weed is much in shape like our English luy.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 113.

None knew, till guilt created fear,
What darts or *poison'd* arrows were.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 22.

2. To administer poison to; attack, injure, or kill by poison.

He was so discouraged that he *poisoned* himself and died.
2 Mac. x. 13.

How easy 'twere for any man we trust
To *poison* one of us in such a bowl.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

3. To taint; mar; impair; vitiate; corrupt.

My rest
Was *poison'd* with th' extremes of grief and fear.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

Constantine with his mischevous donations *poyson'd* Silvester and the whole Church.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

poisonable (poi'zn-a-bl), *a.* [< *poison* + *-able*.] 1†. Capable of poisoning; venomous.

Tainted with Arianism and Pelagianism, as of old, or Anabaptism and Libertinism, or such like *poisonable* heresies, as of late.
Tooker, Fabrick of the Church (1604), p. 54. (*Latham.*)

2. Capable of being poisoned.

poison-ash (poi'zn-ash), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

poison-bag (poi'zn-bag), *n.* Same as *poison-sac*.

poison-bay (poi'zn-bā), *n.* An evergreen shrub, *Illicium Floridanum*, whose leaves are reputed poisonous.

poison-berry (poi'zn-ber″i), *n.* Any one of the various species of *Cestrum*; also, the boraginaceous shrub *Morelosia Bourreria*. [West Indies.]

poison-bulb (poi'zn-bulb), *n.* The South African herb *Buphone toxicaria*, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, whose coated bulb is said to ★furnish the Kafirs an arrow-poison.

poison-cup (poi'zn-kup), *n.* A name given to certain old glass beakers, tankards, etc., from the belief that poison poured into them would break them and thus be detected.

poison-dogwood (poi'zn-dog″wůd), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

poison-elder (poi'zn-el″dėr), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

poisoner (poi'zn-ėr), *n.* One who poisons or corrupts, or that which poisons or corrupts.

poison-fang (poi'zn-fang), *n.* One of the superior maxillary teeth of certain serpents, as the viper and rattlesnake, having a channel in it through which the poisonous fluid is conveyed into the wound when they bite; a venom-fang. The fang ordinarily lies recumbent, but when the serpent bites it is erected and the poison-gland is at the same time compressed and emptied of its secretion, which is injected through the hollow fang into the wound. See cut under *Crotalus*.

poisonful† (poi'zn-fůl), *a.* [< *poison* + *-ful*.] Poisonous; full of poison.

The spider, a *poisonfull* vermine, yet climes to the roof of the king's palace.
White, Sermons (1665), p. 53.

poison-gland (poi'zn-gland), *n.* A gland which secretes poison, as in a venomous serpent. See cuts under *chelicera* and *Hymenoptera*.

poison-hemlock (poi'zn-hem″lok), *n.* Same as *hemlock*, 1.

poisoniet, *a.* Same as *poisony*.

poison-ivy (poi'zn-ī″vi), *n.* One of several North American species of *Rhus*, poisonous to the touch. They are shrubs, either erect or climbing by aërial roots upon trees, rocks, and fences. The best-known species are *R. radicans* and *R. Toxicodendron*. They are popularly distinguished as *three-leafed ivy* from the innocuous Virginia creeper or five-leafed ivy, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, the leaves having respectively three and five leaflets. Known also as *poison-oak*, which see. The poison is a non-volatile oil, toxicodendrol, present in all parts of the plant, which causes severe cutaneous swelling and blisters, with intense smarting and itching. See ★*toxicodendrol*, in the supplement.

poison-nut (poi'zn-nut), *n.* **1.** The nux vomica. —**2.** The fruit of *Cerbera Manghas*, and doubtless of *C. Odollam*.

poison-oak (poi'zn-ōk), *n.* An erect shrub of Pacific North America, *Rhus diversiloba*, also called *yeara*, similar in its effects to poison-ivy. The name is often applied also to poison-ivy, especially to the non-climbing species.

poison-organ (poi'zn-ôr″gan), *n.* Any part or organ capable of inflicting a poisoned wound; an organic apparatus for poisoning.

poisonous (poi'zn-us), *a.* [Formerly also *poisnous*, *poysnous* (= Sp. *ponzoñoso*); as *poison* + *-ous*.] Having the properties of a poison; containing poison; venomous; hence, corrupting, vitiating, or impairing.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The *poisonous* damp of night disponge upon me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9. 13.

Serpents & *poysnous* toads, as in their bowers,
Doe closely lurke vnder the sweetest flowers.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

poisonously (poi'zn-us-li), *adv.* In a poisonous manner; with fatal or injurious effects.

poisonousness (poi'zn-us-nes), *n.* The character of being poisonous.

poison-pea (poi'zn-pē), *n.* See *Swainsona*.

poison-plant (poi'zn-plant), *n.* (*a*) One of various species of *Gastrolobium*. (*b*) The Swainson pea. See *Swainsona*. (*c*) A bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus australis*. [All Australian.]

poison-sac (poi'zn-sak), *n.* A sac or pouch containing or secreting poison; a poison-gland.

poisonsome† (poi'zn-sum), *a.* [< *poison* + *-some*.] Poisonous. *Holland.*

poison-sumac (poi'zn-shō″mak), *n.* A small handsome tree, *Rhus Vernix*, of swamp-borders in eastern North America. It is similar in its effects to poison-ivy, and even more virulent. Its leaves have from seven to thirteen leaflets, and, like those of the other sumacs, become brilliantly red in the autumn. In this condition it is often unwittingly gathered for ornament. It is distinguishable from the others by its smooth leaves, entire leaflets, axis not winged between the leaflets, and white fruit. Also called *poison-* or *swamp-dogwood, poison-elder, poison-ash.*

poison-tooth (poi'zn-töth), *n.* Same as *poison-fang* or *venom-fang.*

poison-tower (poi'zn-tou″ėr), *n.* In the production of arsenic, as practised in Saxony and Silesia, one of the chambers in which the fumes ★of arsenic and sulphur are condensed.

poison-tree (poi'zn-trē), *n.* Any tree of poisonous character, especially species of *Rhus;* also *Croton Verreauxii*, a small Australian tree.

poison-vine (poi'zn-vīn), *n.* 1. The poison-ivy.—2. The milk-vine, *Periploca Græca.*

poisonwood (poi'zn-wůd), *n.* 1. A small poisonous tree, *Metopium Metopium*, of the West Indies and southern Florida, whose bark yields upon incision a gum with emetic, purgative, and diuretic properties. Also called *burnwood, coral-sumac, mountain manchineel, hog-plum*, etc. —2. A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Gymnanthes lucida*, of the same habitat. Its wood, which is hard and close-grained, dark-brown streaked with yellow, is manufactured into canes, and is also valued for fuel.

poisony†, *a.* [< *poison* + *-y*¹.] Poisonous.

Eunomus, who at the first had sowne
His *poisony* seeds.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, ii. 43.

poisure† (poi'zūr), *n.* [< *poise* + *-ure.*] Weight; poise.

Nor is this forc'd,
But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

poitrel (poi'trel), *n.* [Formerly also *peitrel, peytrel, petrel*, etc., < ME. *peytrel, peitrel, paytrelle, payetrelle*, < OF. *poitral, poictral, poictrail*, F. *poitrail* = Sp. *petral, pretal* = Pg. *peitoral* = It. *pettorale*, < L. *pectorale*, a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis*, of the breast: see *pectoral.*] A piece of armor that protected the breast of a horse. The use of the poitrel lingered long after the other parts of the bards had been abandoned.


Poitrel, 15th century.

Curious harneys, as in sadeles, in crouperes, *peytrels* and bridles covered with precious clothing, and riche barres and plates of gold and of silver. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

His *petrell* and reins were embroidered with feathers.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

poitrine (poi'trin), *n.* [< OF. *poictrine*, a breastplate, the breast, also *peitrine, petrine*, F. *poitrine*, the breast, = Sp. *petrina, pretina*, a girdle, = Pg. *petrina* = It. *pettorina, petturina*, a breast-girdle, < L. as if **pectorina*, < *pectus* (*pector-*), breast: see *pectoral.*] 1. The breastplate of a knight.—2. Same as *poitrel.*

poivrette (pwo-vret'), *n.* [F., < *poivre*, pepper: see *pepper.*] Same as *pepperette.*

poize†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise.*

pokal (pō-käl'), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *pokal*, < G. *pokal*, < F. *bocal*, a drinking-vessel: see *bocal.*] A drinking-vessel of ornamental character, large and showy; a vessel shaped like a drinking-vessel: a term recently borrowed from the German, and applied especially to vessels of silver and of enameled glass of ★German make.


Pokal of Rock-crystal.

poke¹ (pōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poked*, ppr. *poking.* [< ME. *poken, pouken, pukken* = D. *poken* = MLG. LG. *poken*, poke, = Walloon *poquer*, knock: cf. D. *pook*, MLG. *pōk*, LG. *poke*, a dagger; Sw. *påk*, a stick; prob. of Celtic origin: Gael. *puc*, push, Ir. *poc*, a blow, kick, = Corn. *poc*, a shove. Hence the assibilated form *poach*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust or push against; prod, especially with something long or pointed; prod and stir up: as, to *poke* a person in the ribs.

He helde the swerde in his honde all naked, and griped his shelde, and come to hym that yet lay on the grene, and putte the poynte of his swerde on his shelde and be-gan to *pouke* hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 367.

The impressions . . . which a man receives from *poking* objects with the end of his walking-stick.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 79.

The crowning human virtue in a man is to let his wife *poke* the fire. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

2. To push gently; jog.

And Pandare wep as he to water wolde,
And *poked* ever his nece newe and newe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 116.

3. To thrust or push.

The end of the jib-boom seemed about to *poke* itself into the second story window of a red-brick building.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 611.

4. To force as if by thrusting; urge; incite.

"gus," quod Pieres the plowman, and *pukked* hem alle to gode. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 643.

You must still be *poking* me, against my will, to things?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

5. To put a poke on: as, to *poke* an ox or a pig. See *poke*¹, *n.*, 3. [U. S.]—6†. To set the plaits of (a ruff).

My poor innocent Openwork came in as I was *poking* my ruff. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iv. 2.

To poke fun, to joke; make fun. [Colloq.]—**To poke fun at**, to ridicule; make a butt of. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To stoop or bend forward in walking.—2. To grope; search; feel or push one's way in or as in the dark; also, to move to and fro; dawdle.

Hang Homer and Virgil; their Meaning to seek
A man must have *pok'd* into Latin and Greek.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 3.

Full licence to *poke* about among what there is to *poke* about in the shattered castle.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 342.

★**poke**¹ (pōk), *n.* [< *poke*¹, *v.*] 1. A gentle thrust or push, especially with something long or pointed; a prod; a dig.

"But," concluded Uncle Jack, with a sly look, and giving me a *poke* in the ribs, "I've had to do with mines before now, and know what they are."
Bulwer, Caxtons, xvii. 1.

2. A poke-bonnet.

Governesses don't wear ornaments. You had better get me a grey frieze livery and a straw *poke*, such as my aunt's charity children wear. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

3. A sort of collar or ox-bow from the lower part of which a short pole projects, placed about the neck of a cow or steer in order to prevent it from jumping fences. [U. S.]—4. A lazy person; a dawdler. [U. S.]

They're only worn by some old-fashioned *pokes.*
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

poke² (pōk), *n.* [< ME. *poke*, also irreg. *palke* = MD. *poke* = Icel. *poki*, appar. connected with AS. *pohha, pohcha*, ONorth. *poha, pocca*, a bag. Hence (from ME. or E.) Ir. *pocl, pòca, pòcait*, Gael. *poca, pòca, pòcaid*, and (from OLG. or Icel.) > OF. *poque, pouque*, assibilated *poche, pouche*, > ME. *pouche*, E. *pouch*: see *pouch*, *n.*, and compare *pocket, pucker.*] 1. A bag; a sack; a pouch; a pocket.

"Trewely, frere," quath y tho, "to tellen the the sothe,
Ther is no peny in my *palke* to payen for my mete."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 399.

And in the floor, with nose and mouth to-broke,
They walwe as doon two pigges in a *poke.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 358.

And then he drew a dial from his *poke.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 20.

2†. A large, wide, bag-like sleeve formerly in vogue. Same as *poke-sleeve.*

An hool cloith of scarlet may not make a gowne,
The *pokes* of purchace hangen to the erthe.
MS. Digby 41, f. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A bag or bladder filled with air and used by fishermen as a buoy.

When the *pokes* are used, the officer gives the order to "Blow up! Blow up!" and a man with sound lungs grasps one of these membranous pouches and inflates it. . . . It is then attached to the whale, and, being of a white color, may be readily seen at quite a distance from the ship.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 270.

4. The stomach or swimming-bladder of a fish. —5. A cock, as of hay. [Prov. Eng.]

I pray thee mow, and do not go
Until the hay 's in *pokes.*
Ballad of the Mower, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. [287.

6. A customary unit of weight for wool, 20 hundredweight.—**A pig in a poke**, a pig in a bag.

poke³ (pōk), *n.* [Mass. (Natick) Ind. *poke, pooke.*] Same as *pokeweed* or *garget.*—**Hydrangea-leafed poke.** See *Phytolacca.*—**Indian poke**, the American, false, or white hellebore, *Veratrum viride.*

poke⁴ (pōk), *n.* The small green heron more fully called *shitepoke.* [U. S.]

poke⁵†, *n.* Scrofula.

Aubanus Bohemus referres that struma or *poke* of the Bavarians and Styrians to the nature of their waters.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 71. (*Davies.*)

poke-bag (pōk'bag), *n.* [So called in allusion to the shape of the nest; < *poke*² + *bag.*] The bottletit: same as *feather-poke.* [Local, Eng.]

pokeberry (pōk'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *pokeberries* (-iz). The fruit of the pokeweed.

poke-bonnet (pōk'bon″et), *n.* A bonnet having a projecting front of a nearly conical form, worn about the beginning of the nineteenth century and later.

His mamma . . . came fawning in with her old *poke-bonnet.* *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, vi.

poke-dial† (pōk'di″al), *n.* A pocket-dial; specifically, a ring-dial.

poke-milkweed (pōk'milk″wēd), *n.* An American plant, *Asclepias phytolaccoides*, with some resemblance to pokeweed.

poke-net (pōk'net), *n.* A pole-net.

poker¹ (pō'kėr), *n.* [< *poke*¹ + *-er*¹.] One ★who or that which pokes. (*a*) An iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring a fire. (*b*) A small stick or iron used for setting the plaits of ruffs; a poking-stick. (*c*) An iron instrument used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at one end and a round knob at the other.—**Red-hot-poker.** Same as *flame-flower.*

poker² (pō'kėr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *pocker*, Dan. *pokker*, the devil, deuce, and see *puck.* Cf. *hodge-poker.*] Any frightful object; a bugbear. ★[Colloq.]—**Old Poker**, the devil. [Slang.]

poker³ (pō'kėr), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of G. *pochen*, < *pochen*, brag (lit. knock), a game that preceded the introduction of poker into America and resembled it in some respects. Cf. F. *poque*, a similar game.] A game of cards played by any number from 2 to 7, with a full pack of 52 cards, which rank from the ace down to the deuce. The age, the player to the dealer's left, puts up one chip as a blind and five cards are then dealt to each player, one at a time. Before seeing any of his cards, the player to the left of the age may straddle the blind by doubling its amount. If he does so, the one on his left may over-straddle, and so on. The cards dealt, each player, beginning with the one on the left of the age, or the last straddler, if any, declares to play or pass. Those who play must put into the pool double the amount of the blind or of the last straddle, if any. This is the ante, and if any player wishes to increase it, he may do so, to any amount within the limit agreed upon. Any following player wishing to draw cards or play his hand must equal the ante. When it comes to the age and the straddlers, they must make good or pass out. If no one will ante to play against the blind, the deal is void and the next one must be a jack pot. All who have anted discard any number of cards and ask the dealer for others in their places. When all have drawn, the player to the left of the age makes the first bet or passes out, even if the age is no longer in the pool, as the privilege of the age never passes, not even to a straddler. The order of betting is to the left, and when a bet is made each player in turn must do one of three things: bet an equal amount, raise it, or pass out. A player who is raised may raise again. If no one will bet, the last man to throw up his cards takes the pool. If a bet or raise is made, either in the antes or after the draw, and no one will see it, the better takes the pool. When a bet has been made and called, no one raising higher, the hands are shown and the best poker hand takes the pool. The hands rank as follows, beginning with the lowest: (1) the highest card in any hand; (2) one pair; (3) two pairs; (4) three of the same denomination; (5) a "straight"—a sequence of five cards not of the same suit (sometimes omitted); (6) a flush—five cards of the same suit not in sequence; (7) a full—three cards of the same denomination and a pair; (8) four cards of the same denomination; and (9) a straight flush—a sequence of five cards of the same suit. There are varieties of the game known as *whisky-poker, straight poker*, etc. [U. S.]

poker⁴ (pō'kėr), *n.* [Cf. *pochard.*] One of various kinds of wild ducks, especially the pochard. [Local, Eng.]

pokerish¹ (pō'kėr-ish), *a.* [< *poker*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Like a poker; stiff. [Colloq.]

pokerish² (pō'kėr-ish), *a.* [< *poker*² + *-ish*¹.] Frightful; causing fear, especially to children; uncanny: as, a *pokerish* place. [Colloq.]

pokerishly (pō'kėr-ish-li), *adv.* Like a poker; stiffly. [Colloq.]

"I'm afraid I'm interrupting a pleasant tete-a-tete?" says the old lady, *pokerishly.*
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xxxvi.

poke-root (pōk'röt), *n.* The Indian poke (see under *poke*³), or its root; also, the root of the pokeweed.

poker-painting (pō'kėr-pān″ting), *n.* The process or act of producing poker-pictures.

poker-picture (pō′kėr-pik′tūr), *n.* An imitation of a sepia drawing, executed by singeing the surface of wood with a heated poker.

poke-sleeve† (pōk′slēv), *n.* A loose sleeve having a part hanging below the arm like a bag.

poke-stick (pōk′stik), *n.* A stick rounded at the end, used by some tribes of American Indians to aid them in gorging food at a feast.

pokeweed (pōk′wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phytolacca*, especially *P. Americana* of eastern North America. This is a strong-growing branching herb, bearing racemes of white flowers and deep-purple juicy berries, their coloring principle too evanescent for use. The young shoots are boiled like asparagus, and the berries and root, especially the latter, are emetic, purgative, and somewhat narcotic, officinal in the United States. Also called *poke, scoke, garget, inkberry-weed,* and *pigeonberry.* Obscure names are *coakum* and *pocan.*

poking (pō′king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *poke*[1], *v.*] Drudging; servile. [Colloq.]

Some *poking* profession or employment in some office of drudgery. *Gray,* Works, II. xxxvi.

poking-stick† (pō′king-stik), *n.* An instrument formerly used to adjust the plaits of ruffs.

Pins and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 228.

The horning-busk and silken bridelaces are in good request with the parson's wife; your huge *poking-sticke,* and French periwig, with chambermaids and waiting gentlewomen.

Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 258).

poky (pō′ki), *a.* [< *poke*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Slow; dull; stupid: said of persons.—2. Confined; cramped; musty; stuffy: said of places.—3. Poor; shabby. [Colloq. in all uses.]

The ladies were in their *pokiest* old head-gear and most dingy gowns when they perceived the carriage approaching. *Thackeray,* Newcomes, lvii.

Polabian (pō-lā′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Polab,* one of a tribe dwelling 'on the Elbe' (< Bohem. *po,* near, on, + *Labe,* L. *Albis,* G. *Elbe,* the Elbe), + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Polabs or to their language.

II. *n.* A Slavic language, allied to Polish or to Czech, formerly spoken in northern Germany.

Polabish (pō-lā′bish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Polabisch;* as *Polab(ian)* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Polabian.*

polacca[1] (pō-lak′ä), *n.* [Also *polacre, polaque* (< F.), and *polacre;* < It. *polacca,* a vessel so called.] A vessel with two or three masts, used on the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece.

polacca[2] (pō-lak′ä), *n.* [It. *polacca,* fem. of *Polacco,* Polish: see *Polack.*] In *music,* same as ★*polonaise.*—**Alla polacca,** in the style of a polonaise.

Polack (pō′lak), *n.* [< D. *Polak* = G. Sw. *Polack* = Dan. *Polak* = Sp. Pg. *Polaco* = It. *Polacco,* Polish, a Pole, < Pol. *Polak* = Russ. *Polyakŭ,* a Pole: see *Pole*[3].] A Pole; a Polander.

His nephew's levies . . . appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the *Polack.*
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 63.

These vsed to make sudden inrodes vpon the *Polachs.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

polacre (pō-lā′kėr), *n.* 1. Same as *polacca*[1].—2. A mast of one piece, without tops.

polant†, *n.* Same as *poulaine.*

Poland bill. See *bill*[3].

Polander (pō′lan-dėr), *n.* [< *Poland* (see def.) + *-er*[1]. The name *Poland* is an accom. (simulating *land*) of **Polen,* < D. G. Sw. Dan. *Polen* = F. *Pologne* = Sp. Pg. It. *Polonia,* ML. *Polonia,* Poland: see *Pole*[3].] A Pole, or native of Poland.

The Grand Council of the *Polanders.*
Milton, Letters of State, Feb. 6, 1650.

Poland manna. Same as *manna-seeds.*

Polanisia (pol-a-nis′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), so called in allusion to the many differences between the stamens and those of the related genus *Cleome;* irreg. < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *ἄνισος,* unequal, dissimilar, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἴσος,* equal.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Capparidaceæ* and tribe *Cleomeæ,* distinguished by its short receptacle, 4 entire petals, 8 or more free stamens, and numerous reniform seeds in a long two-valved pod. There are about 14 species, mainly tropical or subtropical, one, *P. graveolens,* extending north to Quebec and Manitoba. They are annual herbs, commonly glandular and of a strong peculiar odor, bearing palmate or undivided leaves, and small flowers in terminal clusters, which are purplish, greenish, etc. Several species with white, pink, or yellow flowers are occasionally cultivated.



Flowering Branch of *Polanisia viscosa.*
a, a flower; *b,* a pod; *c,* a seed; *d,* the rhizome and roots.

polaque (pō-lak′), *n.* Same as *polacca*[1].

polar (pō′lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polaire* = Sp. ★Pg. *polar* = It. *polare,* < NL. *polaris,* < L. *polus,* pole: see *pole*[2], *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere. (*a*) Of or pertaining to either extremity of the axis round which the earth, or any other sphere, revolves. (*b*) Pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth meets the sphere of the heavens.

2. Proceeding, issuing from, or found in the regions near the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, the *polar* ocean; a *polar* bear.

Two *polar* winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea. *Milton,* P. L., x. 289.

3. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.—4. In *anat.,* having poles in any way distinguished, as a cell: said especially of ovum-cells and nerve-cells. There may be one, two, or several poles, when the cell is distinguished as *unipolar, bipolar,* or *multipolar.*

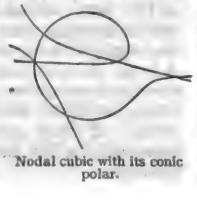
5. In *higher geom.,* reciprocal to a pole; of the nature of a polar. See II.—**Polar angle,** the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—**Polar axis,** that axis of an astronomical instrument, as an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.—**Polar bands.** Same as *Noah's ark,* 3.—**Polar bear.** See *bear*[2], 1, and cut under *Plantigrada.*—**Polar cells,** in *Dicyemida,* cells of the cortical layer which invest the head-end of the body: distinguished from *parapolar cells,* further back.—**Polar circles,** two small circles of the earth parallel to the equator, the one north and the other south, distant 23° 28′ from the pole. The north polar circle is called the *arctic circle,* and the south polar circle the *antarctic circle.* The distance of each from its own pole is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the spaces within the two circles are called the *frigid zones.*—**Polar clock,** an optical apparatus whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of light.—**Polar coördinates.** See *coördinate.*—**Polar curve** with respect to a line, the locus in tangential coördinates corresponding to the polar curve with respect to a point.—**Polar developable.** See *developable.*—**Polar dial.** See *dial.*—**Polar distance,** the distance of a point on a sphere from one of the poles of the sphere.—**Polar equation,** an equation in polar coördinates.—**Polar forces,** in *physics,* forces that are developed and which act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, etc.—**Polar formation.** See *formation.*—**Polar globule,** in the maturation of the ovum, a small globule, composed of a part of the germinal vesicle together with a small amount of the vitellus, which is extruded into the perivitelline space. Also called *polar vesicle, extrusion-globule.*—**Polar hare.** See *hare*[1], 1.—**Polar lights,** the aurora borealis or australis.—**Polar line,** the last of the polar curves with respect to a point.—**Polar line of a skew curve.** See *line*[2].—**Polar map-projection.** See *projection.*—**Polar multiplication.** See *multiplication.*—**Polar nucleus,** in *bot.,* the fourth nucleus in each group at the two extremities of the embryo-sac, which move toward the middle of the embryo-sac and there coalesce to form the secondary nucleus of the embryo-sac. *Goebel.*—**Polar opposite of a point** with respect to two conics in a plane, the point of intersection of the polars of the first point with respect to the two conics.—**Polar pantograph.** See *pantograph.*—**Polar plane of a point** with respect to a conicoid or quadric surface, the plane of tangency with the conicoid of a cone having its vertex at the point.—**Polar projection,** a map-projection in which the earth's pole is taken as the center of projection: generally, either the gnomical or the equal-distance projection is chosen.—**Polar reciprocal.** See *reciprocal.*—**Polar star,** the pole-star. *Tennyson.*—**Polar surface,** in *solid geometry,* a locus in all respects analogous to the polar curve of plane geometry.—**Polar triangle** of ABC, in *spherical trigonometry,* a spherical triangle A′B′C′ where A′ is that pole of *a* on the same side of *a* as A, B′ of *b* as B, C′ of *c* as C.—**Polar vesicle.** Same as *polar globule.*—**Polar whale.** See *whale.* = **Syn. 2.** *Polar, Arctic.* That which is *polar* belongs to or is connected with the north or south pole; that which is *arctic* belongs to a limited region about the north pole. See definitions of *arctic* and *antarctic.*

II, *n.* A plane curve whose point-equation is derived from that of another plane curve (with respect to which it is said to be a polar) by operating one or more times (according as it is *first, second,* etc., *polar*) with the symbol $x'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}x + y'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}y + z'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}z$, where x', y', z' are the trilinear coördinates of a fixed point (of which the curve is said to be a polar). The first polar of a point with respect to a curve is a curve of the next lower order, cutting the primitive curve at all the points of tangency of tangents to the primitive from the fixed point, as well as at all the nodes of the primitive, and tangent to the primitive at every cusp of the latter. Thus, the polar of a point with respect to a conic is simply the straight line joining the points of tangency of tangents from that point to the conic. The harmonic mean of the distances from the fixed point, measured along any given radius of the intersections of any polar of that point, is the same as that of the distances of the intersections of the primitive curve; and the same is equally true of products of pairs or triplets or any number of intersections. In a generalized sense, mathematicians speak of a polar of a curve with respect to another curve: if the tangential equation of the first curve is $(a, b, c, \ldots)(u, v, w)^s$, and the point-equation of the second curve is $(A, B, C, \ldots)(x, y, z)^m$, where $m > s$, then the polar of the first with respect to the second is

$$(a, b, c, \ldots)(\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}x, \mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}y, \mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}z)^s (A, B, C, \ldots)(x, y, z)^m.$$

But if $s > m$, the polar of the second curve with respect to the first is

$$(A, B, C \ldots)(\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}u, \mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}v, \mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}w)^m (a, b, c \ldots)(u, v, w)^s.$$


Nodal cubic with its conic polar.

polar-bilocular (pō′lär-bī-lok′ū-lär), *a.* In *bot.,* having two cells or loculi, as certain spores.

polaric (pō-lar′ik), *a.* [< *polar* + *-ic.*] Polar. [Rare.]

polarily† (pō′lär-i-li), *adv.* In a polary manner; with respect to polarity.

If an iron be touched before, it varieth not in this manner; for then it admits not this magnetical impression, as being already informed by the loadstone, and *polarily* determined by its preaction. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

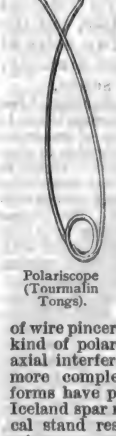
★**polarimeter** (pō-la-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *polarimètre;* < NL. *polaris,* polar, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] A polariscope; more specifically, an instrument for measuring the amount of polarized light in the light received from a given source, or for measuring the angular rotation of the plane of polarization. See *photo-polarimeter, polaristrobometer,* and *saccharimeter.*

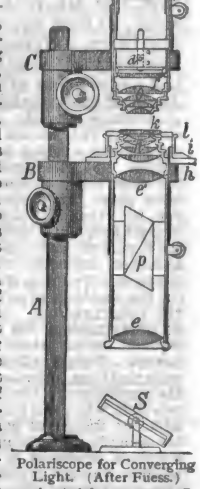
polarimetry (pō-la-rim′et-ri), *n.* [< NL. *polaris,* polar, + Gr. *-μετρία,* < *μετρεῖν,* measure.] The art or process of measuring or analyzing the polarization of light.

Polaris (pō-lā′ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *polus,* pole: see *polar, pole*[2].] The pole-star.

polarisable, polarisation. See *polarizable, polarization.*

★**polariscope** (pō-lar′i-skōp), *n.* [= F. *polariscope;* irreg. < NL. *polaris,* polar, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An optical instrument, various forms of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light, or for examining substances in polarized light. The essential parts of the instrument are the polarizing and analyzing plates or prisms, and these are formed either from natural crystals or of a series of reflecting surfaces, as of glass, artificially joined together. (See *polarization.*) A polariscope employing parallel light and designed to find the extinction-directions — that is, planes of light-vibration — in a crystal section, is called a *stauroscope.* One using converging light, and employed in examining the interference figures, as of uniaxial and biaxial crystals, is sometimes called a *conoscope.* The *tourmalin tongs,* consisting of two transparent plates of tourmalin, cut parallel to the axis, and mounted in circular pieces of cork held in a kind of wire pincers, form the simplest kind of polariscope for viewing axial interference figures. The more complex and convenient forms have polarizing prisms of Iceland spar mounted in a vertical stand resembling that of a microscope, with a movable stage, coarse adjustment, and other arrangements. When the polariscope is essentially a microscope with Nicol prisms and attachments for viewing crystal-sections in polarized light, it is usually called a *polarization-microscope* or *polarizing microscope.* The *saccharimeter* and the *polaristrobometer* are special forms of polariscope designed to measure the angular rotation of the plane of polarization of an optically active substance, as a sugar solution, quartz, etc. See *rotation,* and ★*rotatory power* (under *rotatory*).


Polariscope (Tourmalin Tongs).



Polariscope for Converging Light. (After Fuess.)
A, upright support; *B,* lower adjustable arm carrying tube with polarizer *p*; *C,* upper arm with coarse adjustment, carrying tube with analyzer *q,* also objective system *o,* and eyelens *e′*; *S,* mirror reflecting the light through polarizer *p* and lenses *e, e′* in parallel rays upon the converging system *n*; *k,* support for object under examination, revolving with the collar *l,* having a graduated circle at *i,* also index and vernier at *h*; *s,* quartz wedge for determination of character of double refraction; *r,* glass micrometer adjusted by screw at *a.*

polariscopic (pō-lar-i-skop′ik), *a.* [< *polariscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a polariscope; ascertained by the polariscope.

polariscopist (pō-lar′i-skō-pist), *n.* [< *polariscope* + *-ist.*] One who is expert in the use of the polariscope.

polariscopy (pō-lar'i-skō-pi), *n.* [NL. *polaris*, polar, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] That branch of optics which deals with polarized light and the use of the polariscope.

polarise, polariser. See *polarize, polarizer.*

polaristic (pō-la-ris'tik), *a.* [< *polar* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition. [Rare.]

polaristrobometer (pō″lar-i-strō-bom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *polaris*, polar, + Gr. *στρόβος*, a whirling around, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of polarimeter or saccharimeter devised by Wild. Its special feature is the use of a double calcite interference-plate, which produces, in monochromatic light, a set of parallel black lines or fringes, which disappear in a certain relative position of the polarizer and analyzer; this gives a delicate means of fixing the plane of polarization as rotated by the sugar solution under examination. See *saccharimeter.*

★**polarity** (pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *polarité* = Sp. *polaridad* = Pg. *polaridade* = It. *polarità*, < NL. **polarita(t-)s*, < *polaris*, polar: see *polar.*] 1. The having two opposite poles; variation in certain physical properties, so that in one direction they are the opposite of what they are in the opposite direction: thus, a magnet has *polarity.* Usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, these are properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction: as, the *polarity* of the magnet or magnetic needle. (See *magnet.*) A substance is said to possess *magnetic polarity* when it possesses poles, as shown by the fact that it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

> A magnetical property which some call *polarity.*
> *Boyle*, Works, III. 309.

2. The being attracted to one pole and repelled from the other; attraction of opposites: literal or figurative: as, electricity has *polarity.*

> It seemed Clifford's nature to be a Sybarite. It was perceptible even there, in the dark old parlor, in the inevitable *polarity* with which his eyes were attracted towards the quivering play of sunbeams through the shadowy foliage. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

3. The having of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined.—4. The having, as a ray, variation of properties in reference to different inclinations to a plane through the ray; polarization. [This use of the word is objectionable.]

polarizable (pō'lär-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *polarize* + *-able.*] Capable of being polarized. Also spelled ★*polarisable.*

polarization (pō″lär-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *polarisation* = It. *polarizzazione;* as *polarize* + *-ation.*] 1. The state, or the act producing the state, in which an undulatory system, such as a beam of light, owing to its mode of vibration, has different properties on its different sides, so that opposite sides are alike, but the maximum difference is between two sides at right angles to each other.—2. Less properly, the acquisition of polarity, in any sense.

Angle of polarization, circular polarization. See *polarization of light.*—**Electrolytic polarization,** in *elect.*: (*a*) The process of depositing a film of gas upon the plate in a voltaic cell, or upon the electrodes in electrolysis. (*b*) The condition thus produced. Thus, in the electrolysis of water polarization of the electrodes takes place, the one becoming coated with a film of oxygen, the other with a film of hydrogen gas. The phrase is most frequently used to describe the process by which the negative plate in a voltaic cell becomes coated with hydrogen, with the result of giving rise to a reverse electromotive force, and thus of weakening the current. On the methods of preventing this, see *cell,* 8.—**Elliptic polarization.** See *polarization of light.*—**Plane of polarization,** the plane which includes the incident ray and the ray which is reflected (or refracted) and polarized.—**Polarization of a dielectric,** or **dielectric polarization,** a phrase introduced by Faraday to describe the condition of a non-conductor or dielectric, as he conceived it, when in a state of strain under the action of two adjacent charges of positive and negative electricity, as, for example, in the condenser.—**Polarization of light,** a change produced in light by reflection from or transmission through certain media by which the transverse vibrations of the ether (see *light*[1]) are limited to a single plane, while in a ray of ordinary light these vibrations take place indifferently in any plane about the line of propagation. Polarization may be effected (1) by reflection from a surface of glass, water, or similar substance, and it is most complete if the angle of incidence has a certain value, depending upon the substance, called the *angle of polarization* (for glass 54½°), the tangent of this angle being equal to the refractive index of the given substance (Brewster's law); (2) by transmission through a series of transparent plates of glass placed in parallel position at the proper angle to the incident ray; and (3) by double refraction in any transparent anisotropic crystal (see *refraction*). In the last case the two rays into which the incident ray is separated upon refraction are polarized in planes at right angles to each other, as, for example, in transparent calcite (Iceland spar), in which this double refraction is most marked. A prism of Iceland spar may be prepared in such a way that one of the two refracted rays suffers total reflection and is extinguished; the other ray, which passes through, is polarized, its vibrations taking place in the direction of the shorter diagonal of the cross-section. Such a prism is called a *Nicol prism,* or simply a *nicol.* If two such prisms are placed in the path of a beam of ordinary light, it will pass through them if their positions are parallel; if, however, the nicols are crossed—that is, have their shorter diagonals, or, in other words, their vibration-planes, at right angles to each other—the light which passes through the first prism (called the *polarizer*) will be extinguished by the second (called the *analyzer*). Two sections of a crystal of tourmalin, another doubly refracting substance, cut parallel to the vertical axis, will act in the same way as the nicols, transmitting the light if placed parallel, arresting it if placed with axes at right angles to each other. In the tourmalin one of the rays is almost entirely absorbed by the crystal, and that which passes through is polarized with its vibrations parallel to the axis. In addition to the above *plane polarization* of a light-ray, there is also what is called *circular* and *elliptical polarization,* in which the vibrations of the ether-particles take place in circles and ellipses. This property, belonging to certain substances, as quartz, cinnabar, and solution of sugar, has the effect of rotating the plane of polarization of the light transmitted through them to the right (right-handed) or to the left (left-handed). A light-ray passing through a transparent medium in a strong magnetic field, or reflected from the pole of a powerful electromagnet, also suffers a rotation of the plane of polarization. See *rotation,* and *rotatory power,* under *rotatory.*

polarization-microscope (pō″lär-i-zā'shọn-mī″krọ-skōp), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a microscope and a polariscope combined. See *microscope.*

polarize (pō'lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *polarized,* ppr. *polarizing.* [= F. *polariser* = Sp. *polarizar* = It. *polarizzare;* as *polar* + *-ize.*] 1. To develop polarization in, as in a ray of light which is acted upon by certain media and surfaces; give polarity to. See *polarization.*

> If sound's sweet influence *polarize* thy brain,
> And thoughts turn crystals in the fluid strain.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

2. In *elect.*, to coat with a film of gas, as the negative plate in a voltaic cell.

Also spelled *polarise.*

Polarizing angle. Same as *angle of polarization,* for which see *polarization of light,* under *polarization.*—**Polarizing microscope.** See *polariscope.*

polarized (pō'lär-īzd), *p. a.* 1. Having polarization; affected by polarization: as, *polarized* light; *polarized* radiant heat.—2. In *elect.*, having the surface covered with a film of gas, as the negative plate of a simple voltaic cell (with hydrogen) after a brief use.

Also spelled *polarised.*

Polarized rings. See *interference figures,* under *interference,* 5.

polarizer (pō'lär-ī-zėr), *n.* In *optics,* that part of a polariscope by which light is polarized: distinguished from *analyzer.* Also spelled *polariser.*

polar-plant (pō'lär-plant), *n.* Same as *compass-plant.* [Rare.]

polary† (pō'la-ri), *a.* [< NL. *polaris:* see *polar.*] Tending to a pole; turning toward a pole.

> All which acquire a magnetical *polary* condition, and, being suspended, convert their lower extream unto the North; with the same attracting the Southern point of the needle. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

polatouche (pol-ä-tösh'), *n.* [F.] The small flying-squirrel of Europe and Asia, a species of the genus *Sciuropterus.* Also *palatoucha.*

polayne†, *n.* Same as *poulaine.*

poldavis†, *n.* Same as *poledavy.*

polder (pōl'dėr), *n.* [D.] A boggy or marshy soil; a morass; specifically, a tract of marshy land in the Netherlands, Flanders, and northern Germany, which has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

polder-land (pōl'dėr-land), *n.* In the Netherlands and adjoining regions, marshy land which has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

> Thus the privileges of the Abbey of St. Pierre of Ghent of about the year 830 mention the existence of a partnership of fifty members for the working of some *polder-land.*
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxii.

poldern†, **poldron**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *pauldron.*

poldway†, *n.* Same as *poledavy. Weale.*

pole[1] (pōl), *n.* [< ME. *pole,* < AS. *pāl,* a pole, = ★OFries. *pāl, pēl* = D. *paal* = MLG. *pāl* = OHG. *phāl,* MHG. *phāl, pfāl,* G. *pfahl* = Icel. *pāll* = Sw. *pāle* = Dan. *pæl,* a pale, post, stake, = OF. *pal* (> ME. *pal, pale,* E. *pale*[1]), F. *pal* = Sp. *palo* = Pg. *pao, pau* = It. *palo,* a stake, stick, < L. *pālus,* a stake, pale, prop, stay: see *pale*[1], from the same L. source, derived through OF.] 1. A long, slender, tapering piece of wood, such as the trunk of a tree of any size, from which the branches have been cut; a piece of wood (or metal) of much greater length than thickness, especially when more or less rounded and tapering.

> In the euenyng they entred with a thousand Spaniards & other, & slewe one citizen & set his hed on a *polle,* & caused it to be borne afore them.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

> Vines that grow not so low as in France, but vpon high *poles* or railes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 95.

Specifically—(*a*) A rod used in measuring. (*b*) In a two-horse vehicle, a long tapering piece of wood, forming the shaft or tongue, carrying the neck-yoke or the pole-straps, and sometimes the whiffletrees, by means of which the carriage is drawn. (*c*) A fishing-rod. (*d*) A bean-pole or hop-pole. (*e*) A ship's mast.

2. A perch or rod, a measure of length containing 16½ feet or 5½ yards; also, a measure of surface, a square pole denoting 5½ × 5½ yards, or 30¼ square yards.

> In dyuers odur placis in this lande they mete grounde by *pollis,* gaddis, and roddis; som be of xviij foote, som of xx. fote, and som xxi. fote in length.
> *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 173.

3. A flatfish, *Pleuronectes* or *Glyptocephalus cynoglossus,* also called *pole-dab.* [Local, Eng.] —4. That part of the sperm-whale's lower jaw which holds the teeth. See *pan*[1], 12.—**Barber's pole.** See *barber.*—**Setting pole,** a pole with which a boat is pushed through the water.—**To set a pole.** See ★*set.*—**Under bare poles.** See *bare*[1].

pole[1] (pōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poled,* ppr. *poling.* [< *pole*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To furnish with poles for support: as, to *pole* beans.—2. To bear or convey on poles.—3. To impel by means of a pole, as a boat; push forward by the use of poles.—4. In *copper-refining,* to stir with a pole.

II. *intrans.* To use a pole; push or impel a boat with a pole.

> From the beach we *poled* to the little pier, where sat the Bey in person to perform a final examination of our passports. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 120.

★**pole**[2] (pōl), *n.* [< ME. *pol* = D. *pool* = G. Sw. Dan. *pol,* < OF. *pol,* F. *pôle* = Sp. Pg. It. *polo,* < L. *polus,* < Gr. *πόλος,* a pivot, hinge, axis, pole, < *πέλειν, πέλεσθαι,* be in motion; prob. of like root with *κέλεσθαι,* urge on, *κέλλειν,* drive on, L. *-cellere* in *percellere,* urge on, impel, strike, beat down, etc.] 1. One of the two points in which the axis of the earth produced cuts the celestial sphere; the fixed point about which (on account of the revolution of the earth) the stars appear to revolve. These points are called the *poles of the world,* or the *celestial poles.*

> She shook her throne that shook the starry *pole.*
> *Pope*, Iliad, viii. 241.

2. Either of the two points on the earth's surface in which it is cut by the axis of rotation. That one which is on the left when one faces in the direction of the earth's motion is the *north pole,* the other the *south pole.*

3. In general, a point on a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere. Every great circle has two such poles, which lie in a line passing through the center of the sphere and perpendicular to the plane of the great circle—that is, in an axis of the sphere. Thus, the zenith and nadir (on the celestial sphere) are the poles of the horizon. So the poles of the ecliptic are two points on the surface of the celestial sphere equally distant (90°) from every part of the ecliptic.

Hence—4. In any more or less spherical body, one of two opposite points of the surface in any way distinguished; or, when there is a marked equator, one of the two points most remote from it: as, in botany, the *poles* of certain spores or sporidia.—5. The star which is nearest the pole of the earth; the pole-star.—6. The firmament; the sky.

> The God that made both sky, air, earth, and heaven,
> Which they beheld, the moon's resplendent globe,
> And starry *pole.* *Milton*, P. L., iv. 724.

7. One of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as the free ends of a magnet, one called the *north,* the other the *south pole,* which attract more strongly than any other part. See *magnet.*—8. In *math.*: (*a*) A point from which a pencil of lines radiates: as, the *pole*—that is, the origin—of polar coördinates. (*b*) A point to which a given line is polar. (*c*) A curve related to a line as a polar is to a point, except that tangential are substituted for point coördinates; the result of operating upon the equation of a curve with the symbol $(u'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}u + v'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}v + w'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}w)$, where u', v', w' are the coördinates of the line of which the resulting curve is pole relative to the primitive curve. See *polar,* n.—**Altitude or elevation of the pole.** See *altitude.*—**Analogous pole,** that end of a pyro-electric crystal, as tourmalin, at which positive electricity is developed with a rise, and negative electricity with a fall, in temperature. See *pyro-electricity.*—**Antilogous pole,** that end of a pyro-electric crystal, as tourmalin, at which negative electricity is developed with a rise, and positive with a fall, in temperature. See *pyro-electricity.*—**Austral, blue, boreal, chlorous pole.** See the adjectives.—**Consecutive poles, consequent poles.** See *mag-*

net.—**Galactic poles.** See *galactic.*—**Magnetic pole.** (*a*) One of the points on the earth's surface where the dipping-needle stands vertical. The term has also sometimes been improperly applied to the points of maximum magnetic intensity, of which there are two in each hemisphere, neither of them near the pole of dip. (*b*) In a magnetic body, either of the two regions where the lines of force enter or leave the body. For convenience these regions are sometimes assumed to be points. A line joining the poles is called the *magnetic axis*, and generally a magnet may be considered as if the magnetic forces were concentrated at the extremity of this line. When a magnetic body is freely suspended, the magnetic axis assumes a direction parallel with the lines of force of the magnetic field in which it is. On the surface of the earth this direction is in a vertical plane approximately north and south, and that end of the magnet which points to the north is generally called the *north pole* or the *north-seeking pole*. The fact that this pole is opposite (in character) to the north pole of the earth gives rise to some confusion in the nomenclature of the poles. Some physicists have used the epithets *marked* and *unmarked* to designate the north-seeking and south-seeking poles respectively. The words *austral* and *boreal* are also used. A magnet may have more than two poles, or points of maximum magnetic intensity, and in fact all parts of a magnet are in a state of polarity, the actual poles of the magnet being the result of all polarization.—**Multiple pole.** Same as *multipolar.*—**Pole of a glass,** in *optics*, the thickest part of a convex lens, or the thinnest part of a concave lens; the center of its surface. *Hutton.*—**Pole of a line** with reference to a conic, the point of intersection of the tangents to the conic having their points of contact at the intersections of the conic with the line.—**Pole of a plane** with reference to a conicoid, the vertex of the cone tangent to the conicoid on the plane.—**Pole of revolution.** When a globe or sphere revolves about one of its diameters as an axis, each extremity of such diameter is called a *pole of revolution.*—**Pole of verticity,** the earth's magnetic pole, at which a freely suspended magnetic needle assumes a vertical position.—**Poles of a voltaic pile or battery,** the plates at the extremities of a voltaic battery, or the wires which join them, the end which is chemically passive being called the *positive pole*, and that which is chemically active the *negative pole*. See *battery, cell, electrode.*—**Poles of maximum cold.** See *temperature.*—**Red pole,** the boreal pole.—**Strength of pole,** the force exerted between a magnetic pole and a unit pole at a unit distance.—**The marked pole of a magnet.** See *marked.*—**To depress the pole.** See *depress.*—**Unit pole,** a magnetic pole between which and another of equal strength, separated from it by a unit's distance, a unit's force is exerted.

Pole[3] (pōl), *n.* [= G. *Pole* = D. *Pool*, a Pole (*Polen*, Poland); < Pol. *Polak*, a Pole (see *Polack*); cf. *Polsko*, Poland, *Polski*, Polish.] A native or an inhabitant of Poland, a former kingdom of Europe, divided, since the latter part of the eighteenth century, between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

pole[4]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pool*[1].

pole[5]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *poll*[1].

poleax, pollax (pōl'aks), *n.* [Also *polleaxe;* commonly *poleax*, as if < *pole*[1] + *ax*[1], but prop. *pollax*, < ME. *pollax*, < MLG. *polexe*, a poleax, < *pol*, poll, head, + *exe* = E. *ax*[1]: see *poll*[1] and *ax*[1].] 1. Formerly, a weapon or tool consisting of an ax-head on a long handle, and often combined with a hook at the end, or a blade like a pick on the side opposite the blade of the ax; later, more loosely, a battle-ax.

> The Pentioners with ther *poleaxes* on each side of her Maiestie. *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 22.

2. (*a*) A weapon used in the navy by boarders and also to cut away rigging, etc. It is a hatchet with a short handle at the end of which is a strong hook. (*b*) An ax for slaughtering cattle.

pole-bean (pōl'bēn), *n.* Any one of the twining varieties of the common garden bean, requiring the support of a pole. See *bean*[1], 2.

pole-burn (pōl'bėrn), *v. i.* To discolor and lose flavor by overheating, as tobacco when hung too closely on poles in the first stage of the curing process.

pole-brackets (pōl'brak″ets), *n. pl.* Brackets placed upon poles for supporting telegraph-wires.

polecat (pōl'kat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *polecatte, polcat;* < ME. *polcat, polkat, pulkat*, prob. orig. **polecat* or **poulecat*, < **pole, *poule*, a hen, chicken (< OF. **pole, poule*, F. *poule*, a hen, a chicken), + *cat*. The polecat is well known as a chicken-thief. The word **pole, *poule*, a hen, chicken, is not elsewhere found in ME. (except as in the derivatives *poult, poultry, pullet, pullen*, etc.), and the first element of *polecat* has been variously identified with (*a*) *Pole*[3] or *Polish;* (*b*) OF. *pulent*, stinking; or (*c*) ME. *pol*, E. *pool*, in the assumed sense of 'hole' or 'burrow.'] 1. The fitchew or foulmart, *Putorius fœtidus* of Europe, of a dark-brown color, with a copious fine pelage much used in furriery and for making artists' brushes. See *fitch*[2].—2. One of several other quadrupeds, mostly of the family *Mustelidæ*, which have a strong offensive smell. Specifically—(*a*) Any American skunk, especially the common one, *Mephitis mephitica*. See *skunk.* (*b*) The African zoril, *Zorilla striata* or *Z. capensis.* (*c*) A kind of paradoxure.



Fitch or Polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*).

polecat-weed (pōl'kat-wēd), *n.* The skunk-cabbage, *Spathyema fœtida.*

pole-chain (pōl'chān), *n.* A chain on the front end of a carriage-pole. It is connected with the collar or the breast-chains of the harness. *E. H. Knight.*

pole-changer (pōl'chān″jėr), *n.* A device by means of which the direction of the current in an electric circuit may conveniently be reversed. Also called *pole-changing key* or *switch.*

pole-clipt† (pōl'klipt), *a.* Entwined or embraced by means of supporting poles: said of a vineyard. See *clip*[1].

> Thy *pole-clipt* vineyard. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 68.

pole-crab (pōl'krab), *n.* A double loop attached to the metallic cap or pole-tip on the end of the pole of a vehicle. The loops receive the breast-straps of the harness. When pole-chains are used, hey are attached to rings added to the pole-crab.

pole-dab (pōl'dab), *n.* Same as *pole*[1], 3. [Local, Eng.]

poledavy† (pōl'dā-vi), *n.* [< F. *Pouldavid*, name of a place in Brittany, < Bret. *poull*, pool, + *David*, David.] A coarse linen; hence, any coarse ware.

> Your deligence, knaves, or I shall canvase your *poledavyes;* deafen not a gallant with your anon, anon, sir, to make him stop his eares at an over-reckoning. *The Bride*, sig. C. iii. (*Halliwell.*)

> You must be content with homely *Polldavie* Ware from me, for you must not expect from us Country-folks such Urbanities and quaint Invention that you, who are daily conversant with the Wits of the Court, and of the Inns of Court, abound withal. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 10.

pole-evil†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poll-evil.*

pole-hammer (pōl'ham″ėr), *n.* A martel-de-fer with a long handle. See *Lucerne hammer*, under *hammer*[1].

> In the fourteenth century the war hammer was in general use, and was often of considerable weight. The foot soldiers had it fixed on a long pole, whence the name *Pole-hammer*, given to it in England. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccccliv.

pole-head (pōl'hed), *n.* [For **pollhead* (?); < *poll*[1] + *head.* Cf. *tadpole.*] A tadpole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pole-hook (pōl'hůk), *n.* 1. A hook on the end of a carriage-tongue.—2. Same as *boat-hook. E. H. Knight.*

pole-horse (pōl'hôrs), *n.* A shaft-horse as distinguished from a leader; a wheeler.

pole-lathe (pōl'lāŦʜ), *n.* Same as *center-lathe*, 2.

poleless (pōl'les), *a.* [< *pole*[1] + *-less.*] Without a pole.

> Horses that draw a *pole-lesse* chariot. *Sir R. Stapleton*, tr. of Juvenal, x. 155.

polemarch (pol'e-märk), *n.* [= F. *polémarque* = Pg. *polemarco*, < Gr. *πολέμαρχος*, one who leads a war, polemarch, < *πόλεμος*, war, + *ἄρχειν*, be first.] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states. At Athens the polemarch was the third archon, who was as late as Marathon the titular military commander-in-chief, and was later a civil magistrate having under his especial care all strangers and temporary sojourners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country.

pole-mast (pōl'mȧst), *n. Naut.*, a mast composed of a single piece or tree, in contradistinction to one built up of several pieces.

polemic (pō-lem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polémique* = Sp. *polémico* = Pg. It. *polemico*, polemic (F. *polémiques* = Sp. *polémica* = Pg. It. *polemica*, n., polemics), < Gr. *πολεμικός*, warlike, < *πόλεμος*, war.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputative: as, a *polemic* essay or treatise; *polemic* divinity or theology; *polemic* writers.

> The nullity of this distinction has been solidly shewn by most of our *polemick* writers of the Protestant church. *South*, Sermons.

II. *n.* 1. A disputant; one who carries on a controversy; a controversialist; one who writes in support of an opinion or a system in opposition to another.

> Each staunch *polemic*, stubborn as a rock. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 195.

2. A controversy; a controversial argument.

> It is well that, in our *polemic* against metaphysics, there should be no room left for ambiguity or misconception. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 125.

> Prof. Huxley, in his *polemic* against Herbert Spencer, states quite rightly that the most perfect zoölogical beings present that subordination pushed to the extreme degree. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 483.

polemical (pō-lem'i-kal), *a.* [< *polemic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to polemics or controversy; controversial; polemic: as, *polemical* logic.

> The former [error in doctrine] I must leave to the conviction of those *polemicall* discourses which have been so learnedly written of the several points at difference. *Bp. Hall*, Christ. Moderation, ii. § 1.

polemically (pō-lem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a polemical manner; controversially; disputatively; in polemic discourse or argument; in the manner of polemics.

polemicist (pō-lem'i-sist), *n.* [< *polemic* + *-ist.*] One given to controversy; a polemic. [Rare.]

polemics (pō-lem'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *polemic:* see *-ics.*] The art or practice of disputation; controversy; specifically, that branch of theology which is concerned with the history or conduct of ecclesiastical controversy: the word more particularly denotes offensive as distinguished from defensive controversy: opposed to *irenics.*

polemist (pol'e-mist), *n.* [= F. *polémiste;* < Gr. *πολεμιστής*, a combatant, < *πολεμίζειν*, fight, < *πόλεμος*, war.] A controversialist; a polemic. [Rare.]

> Other political *polemists* of his kind. *The Century*, XXXV. 201.

Polemoniaceæ (pol-e-mō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1804), < *Polemonium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of sympetalous plants, the phlox family, type of the order *Polemoniales.* It is characterized by the five stamens inserted on the corolla-tube alternate to its five equal and convolute lobes, the three-cleft thread-like style, the superior three-celled ovary, with two or more ovules in each cell, and a capsular fruit. There are about 200 species, belonging to 9 genera, of which *Polemonium, Phlox, Gilia, Rosenbergia*, and *Cantua* yield many handsome species in cultivation. They are chiefly natives of western North America, with others in the Andes, and a few in Europe and temperate parts of Asia, mostly herbs, of mild and innocent properties, with ornamental and bright-colored flowers. See cuts under *Cobæa* and *Jacob's-ladder.*

polemoniaceous (pol-e-mō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polemoniaceæ.*

Polemoniales (pol-e-mō-ni-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Polemonium*, q. v.] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, characterized by a single compound ovary and stamens mostly adnate to the middle of the corolla-tube or above. It includes 20 families, of which the *Polemoniaceæ* constitute the type, and among the most important of which are the *Convolvulaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Menthaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ*, and *Acanthaceæ.*

Polemonium (pol-e-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (cf. L. *polemonia*, valerian), < Gr. *πολεμώνιον*, valerian (?), said by Pliny to be from *πόλεμος*, war, because the cause of war between two kings; by others, to be so named from the philosopher *Polemon* of Athens, or from King *Polemon* of Pontus.] A genus of plants, the type of the family *Polemoniaceæ*, characterized by its declined stamens, pilose filament-bases, bractless calyx, deeply three-valved capsule, and from two to twelve ovules in each cell. There are about 15 species, natives of Europe, Asia, North America, Mexico, and Chili. They are delicate plants with pinnate leaves and terminal cymes of ornamental blue, violet, or white flowers, commonly broadly bell shaped. *P. cæruleum* is known as *Jacob's-ladder*, also *Greek valerian*, and sometimes in England as *makebate* or *charity. P. reptans* is locally known as *abscess-root*, and improperly as *forget-me-not.*

polemoscope (pol'e-mō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *polémoscope* = Sp. Pg. *polemoscopio*, < Gr. *πόλεμος*, war, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A perspective glass fitted with a mirror set at an angle, designed for viewing objects that do not lie directly before the eye: so named from its possible use in warfare to observe the motions of the enemy from behind defenses. Opera-glasses also are sometimes constructed in this way, to admit of seeing persons obliquely without apparently directing the glass at them.

polemy† (pol'e-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πόλεμος*, war.] War; warfare; hence, contention; resistance. *Sir E. Dering.*

pole-net (pōl'net), *n.* A net attached to a pole for fishing; a shrimping-net; a poke-net.

polenta (pō-len'tä), *n.* [= F. *polente, polenta* = Sp. Pg. It. *polenta*, "a meate vsed in Italie,

made of barlie or chesnut flowre soked in water, and then fride in oyle or butter" (Florio, 1598), "barley-grotes, a meate much used in Italie" (Florio, 1611), now generally applied to porridge of maize, < L. *polenta, polentum*, peeled barley; cf. Gr. *πάλη*, the finest meal.] 1. In Italy: (*a*) A porridge made of Indian meal (maize-meal), the principal food of the poorer people throughout large sections of the country. The meal is yellow and not very fine, with a sharp granulated character. The porridge is made very stiff, and usually poured out while hot into a flat pan about half an inch deep. It is cut with a string when partly cool.

A kind of meal called *polenta* made of Indian corn, which is very nourishing and agreeable. *Smollett*, Travels, xx.

(*b*) A porridge made of chestnut-meal, much used in autumn.—2. In France, a porridge made of barley-meal, not common except in the south.

pole-pad (pōl′pad), *n.* In *artillery*, a stuffed leather pad fixed on the end of the pole of a field-carriage to preserve the horses from injury.

pole-piece (pōl′pēs), *n.* A mass of iron forming the end of an electromagnet, by means of which the lines of magnetic force are concentrated and directed. In dynamos the pole-pieces are shaped so as to inclose the surface in which the armature revolves.

pole-plate (pōl′plāt), *n.* In *building*, a small wall-plate resting on the ends of the tie-beams of a roof, and supporting the lower ends of the common rafters.

pole-prop (pōl′prop), *n.* In *artillery*, a short rod or bar fastened under the pole of a gun-carriage, to support it when the horses are unhitched.

pole-rack (pōl′rak), *n.* In *tanning, dyeing*, and other industries, a rack which supports the poles on which articles are suspended or laid for drying, draining, etc.

pole-rush (pōl′rush), *n.* The bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*. Also *pool-rush*. [Prov. Eng.]

pole-sling (pōl′sling), *n.* A pole, about twenty-five feet long, from which are suspended a leather seat and a board for the feet, carried by two or more bearers: used for traveling in Dahomey. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLV. 361.

pole-staff (pōl′staf), *n.* The pole of a net.

pole-star (pōl′stär), *n.* 1. Polaris, a star of the second magnitude, situated near the north pole of the heavens. It served in former times, and still serves among primitive peoples, as a guide in navigation. It is now about 1¼° from the pole, very nearly in a line with the two stars in the Dipper (α and β) which form the further edge of the bowl. About 5,000 years ago the pole-star was α Draconis, and in about 12,000 it will be α Lyræ.

It is wel knowen (moste noble prince) that the starre which we caule the *pole starre*, or northe starre (cauled of the Italians Tramontana), is not the very poynte of the pole Artyke vppon the whiche the axes or extremities of heauens are turned abowte.

R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

2. Hence, that which serves as a guide or director; a lodestar.—3. In *biol.*, a polar star; one of the two stellate figures which may surround the poles of the fusiform nucleus-spindle in the process of karyokinesis.

pole-strap (pōl′strap), *n.* A heavy strap for connecting a carriage-pole with the collar of a horse; a pole-piece. See cut under *harness*.

poletet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pullet*.

pole-tip (pōl′tip), *n.* A cylindrical cap fixed on the front end of the pole of a vehicle.

pole-torpedo (pōl′tôr-pē′dō), *n.* A torpedo projected on the end of a pole, and operated from a boat or vessel: usually called *spar-torpedo*.

pole-vault (pōl′vâlt), *n.* A vault, generally over a horizontal bar, performed with the aid of a pole.

pole-vaulting (pōl′vâlt′ing), *n.* The act or practice of vaulting with the aid of a pole.

pol-evil, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *poll-evil*.

poleward, polewards (pōl′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *pole*[2] + *-ward, -wards*.] Toward the pole (either north or south).

The waters at the equator, and near the equator, would produce steam of greater elasticity, rarity, and temperature than that which occupies the regions further *polewards*. *Whewell.*

polewig (pōl′wig), *n.* A fish, the spotted goby, *Gobius minutus*, which inhabits British and neighboring shores. It is of a transparent golden-gray color, with a multitude of tiny black dots upon the back, and generally marked with dark blotches upon the sides and a black spot on the dorsal fin. Also called *pollybait*. [Prov. Eng.]

poley[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *poly*.

poley[2] (pō′li), *a.* [For **polly*, < *poll*[1] + *-y*[1].] Without horns; polled. [Eng.]

If it had been any other beast which knocked me down but that *poley* heifer, I should have been hurt.

H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxix. (*Davies.*)

poleyn, *n.* See *poulaine*.

polhode (pol′hōd), *n.* [Irreg. formed (by Poinsot, in 1852) < Gr. *πόλος*, axis, pole, + *ὁδός*, way, path.] A non-plane curve, the locus of the point of contact with an ellipsoid of a plane tangent at once to that surface and to a concentric sphere.—**Associate of the polhode**, the locus of the point of contact of a plane with an ellipsoid rolling upon it and having a fixed center; herpolhode.

Polian (pō′li-an), *a.* [< *Poli* (see def.) + *-an*.] Described by or named from the Neapolitan naturalist Poli (1746–1825).—**Polian vesicles**, cæcal diverticula of the circular vessel of the ambulacral system of *Echinodermata*. They are of the nature of arrested or abortive madreporic canals which have blind ends, and therefore do not place the cavity of the ambulacral system in communication with the perivisceral cavity of the animal. See cuts under *Holothurioidea, Echinoidea*, and *Synapta*.

polianite (pol′i-an-īt), *n.* [Named in allusion to its gray color, < Gr. *πολιός*, gray, + *-an-* + *-ite*[2].] Anhydrous manganese dioxid (MnO_2), a mineral of a light steel-gray color and hardness nearly equal to that of quartz. It crystallizes in tetragonal forms, and is isomorphous with rutile (TiO_2), cassiterite (SnO_2), and zircon ($ZrO \cdot SiO_2$). It has often been confounded with the commoner mineral pyrolusite.

polianthea (pol-i-an′thē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A commonplace-book containing many flowers of eloquence, etc.

Your reverence, to eke out your sermonings, shall need repair to postils or *poliantheas*.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Postscript.

Polianthes (pol-i-an′thēz), *n.* [Also *Polyanthes;* NL. (Linnæus, 1737), from the pure-white flowers; = Sp. *poliantes*, < Gr. *πολιός*, white, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of ornamental plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Agaveæ*, characterized by the long undivided raceme bearing twin flowers with a prominent and curved tube dilated upward into thick, spreading lobes, by the conical ovary within the base of the perianth, and by the short, erect, tuberous rootstock. There are 12 species, natives of Mexico and Central America. They produce a tall unbranched wand-like stem, with a tuft of linear leaves at its base, and many showy fragrant white flowers clothing the upper portion. *P. tuberosa* is the tuberose.

police (pō-lēs′), *n.* [< F. *police* = Sp. *policía* = Pg. *policia* = It. *polizia, pulizia* = D. *policie, politie* = MLG. *policie, polici, pollicie* = G. *polizei, policei* = Sw. Dan. *politi*, civil government, police; < L. *politia*, the state, < Gr. *πολιτεία*, citizenship, government, the state, < *πολίτης*, a citizen, < *πόλις*, a city. Cf. *policy*[1], *polity*.] 1. Public order; the regulation of a country or district with reference to the maintenance of order; more specifically, the power of each state, when exercised (either directly by its legislature or through its municipalities) for the suppression or regulation of whatever is injurious to the peace, health, morality, general intelligence, and thrift of the community, and its internal safety. In its most common acceptation, *the police* signifies the administration of the municipal laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough by a corps of administrative or executive officers, with the necessary magistrates for the immediate use of force in compelling obedience and punishing violation of the laws, as distinguished from judicial remedies by action, etc. The primary object of the police system is the prevention of crime and the pursuit of offenders; but it is also subservient to other purposes, such as the suppression of mendicancy, the preservation of order, the removal of obstructions and nuisances, and the enforcing of those local and general laws which relate to the public health, order, safety, and comfort.

But here are no idle young Fellows and Wenches begging about the Streets, as with you in London, to the Disgrace of all Order, and, as the French call it, *Police*.

Burt, Letters from the North of Scotland (1720), quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 346.

Rome was the centre of a high *police*, which radiated to Parthia eastwards, to Britain westwards, but not of a high civilization. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Roman Hist.

Where Church and State are habitually associated, it is natural that minds even of a high order should unconsciously come to regard religion as only a subtler mode of *police*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 77.

2. An organized civil force for maintaining order, preventing and detecting crime, and enforcing the laws; the body of men by whom the municipal laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town or borough, or rural district are enforced. A police force may be either open or secret. An open police is a body of officers dressed in uniform, and known to everybody; a secret police consists of officers whom it may be difficult or impossible to distinguish from ordinary citizens, the dress and manners of whom they may think it expedient to assume, in order that they may the more easily detect crimes, or prevent the commission of such as require any previous combination or arrangement. See *detective, constable*.

Time out of mind the military department has had a name; so has that of justice; the power which occupies itself in preventing mischief, not till lately, and that but a loose one, the *police*.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 17, note 2.

3. In the United States army, the act or process of policing (see *police, v.*, 2): a kind of fatigue duty: as, to go on *police;* to do *police*.—**Commissioners of police.** See *commissioner*.—**Military police.** (*a*) An organized body employed within an army to maintain civil order, as distinct from military discipline. (*b*) A civil police having a military organization. Such are the French gendarmerie, the sbirri of Italy, and the Irish constabulary.—**Mounted police**, a body of police who serve on horseback.—**Police board**, in several of the United States, a board constituted by the justices of the county for the control of county police, public buildings, roads, bridges, ferries, county funds, lunatics, paupers, vagrants, etc. *Murfree*, Justices' Practice.—**Police burgh.** See *burgh*.—**Police captain**, in some of the larger cities of the United States, as in New York, a subordinate officer in the police force having general charge of the members of the force serving in his precinct, and special powers of search and entry for purposes of search.—**Police commissioner.** (*a*) See *commissioner*. (*b*) In Scotland, one of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in burghs.—**Police constable**, a member of a police force; a policeman. Abbreviated *P. C.*—**Police court**, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.—**Police inspector**, a superintendent or superior officer of police, or of a subordinate department therein.—**Police jury**, the designation in Louisiana of the local authority in each parish (corresponding nearly to the board of supervisors of each county in many other States), invested with the exercise of ordinary police powers within the limits of the parish, such as prescribing regulations for ways, fences, cattle, taverns, drains, quarantine, support of the poor, etc.—**Police magistrate**, a judge who presides at a police court.—**Police office.** Same as *police station*.—**Police officer**, a policeman; a police constable.—**Police power**, in *constitutional law*, in a comprehensive sense, the whole system of internal regulation of a state, by which the state seeks not only to preserve the public order and to prevent offenses against the state, but also to establish for the intercourse of citizens with citizens those rules of good manners and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights and to insure to each the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own so far as is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment of rights by others. (*Cooley.*) Definitions of the *police power* must be taken subject to the condition that the State cannot, in its exercise, for any purpose whatever, encroach upon the powers of the general government, or rights granted or secured by the supreme law of the land. (*Supreme Court of U. S.*) The question as to what are the proper limits of the police power in the United States is a judicial one, depending in each case upon the relation of the act in question to the situation of the people and the condition of the federal legislation. In a long and fluctuating line of decisions it has been held to include quarantine laws, fire and building laws, laws for draining marshes, licensing slaughter-houses, excluding paupers and immigrants, caring for the poor, regulating highways, bridges, carriers, peddlers, etc., within the limits of the State (so far as not interfering with interstate commerce or an equality of freedom), laws prohibiting and abating nuisances, prohibiting lotteries, the sale of adulterated and simulated food-products, and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, but not, however, the sale in the original package of articles of interstate commerce, nor discriminating against sales by persons from without the State as compared with those within it.—**Police rate**, a tax levied for the purposes of the police. [Brit.]—**Police sergeant**, a petty officer of police.—**Police station**, the station or headquarters of the police force in a municipality or district thereof, usually, if not always, containing a lock-up for the temporary detention of accused or suspected persons, and accommodations for officers and magistrate. Also *police office*.—**Prefect of police.** See *prefect*.

police (pō-lēs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *policed*, ppr. *policing*. [< *police, n.*] 1. To watch, guard, or maintain order in; protect or control by means of a body of policemen: as, to *police* a district; to *police* the inland waters of a country.

Princes . . . are as it were inforced to . . . entend to the right *pollicing* of their states, and haue not one houre to bestow vpon any other ciuill or delectable Art.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

From the wilds she came
To *policed* cities and protected plains.

Thomson, Liberty, iv.

2. To clean up; clear out; put in order: as, to *police* the parade-ground. [U. S.]

policeman (pō-lēs′man), *n.*; pl. *policemen* (-men). 1. One of the ordinary police, whose duty it usually is to patrol a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property and for the arrest of offenders, and to see that the peace is kept.—2. In *entom.*, a soldier-ant. *Pascoe.*—3. In *coal-mining*, a wood or iron guard around or covering the mouth of a pit, or placed at mid-workings.—4. A kind of swab, used for cleaning vials, etc., made by slipping a piece of rubber tubing over the end of a glass rod.

police-nippers (pō-lēs′nip′ėrz), *n. pl.* Handcuffs or foot-shackles. Compare *nipper*[1], 5 (*j*). [Slang.]

policial (pō-lish′al), *a.* [= Pg. *policial;* < *police* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the police. [Rare.]

It thus happened that he found himself the cynosure of the *policial* eyes. *Poe*, Tales, I. 215.

policiant, *n.* [Early mod. E., written *politien;* < OF. *policien*, a public man, a statesman, < *policié, police*, government, policy: see *police, policy*[1].] An officer of state. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 122.

policlinic (pol-i-klin'ik), *n.* [= G. *poliklinik;* as Gr. *πόλις*, city, + E. *clinic*. Sometimes written *polyclinic* (= F. *polyclinique*), as if 'a clinic for many'; as Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *clinic*.] A general city hospital or dispensary.

policy[1] (pol'i-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *policie, pollicie;* < ME. *policie*, < OF. *policie*, < L. *politia*, < Gr. *πολιτεία*, polity: see *police, polity*.]

1†. Polity; administration; public business.

In alle governaunce and *policye*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 138.

2. Object or course of conduct, or the principle or body of principles to be observed in conduct; specifically, the system of measures or the line of conduct which a ruler, minister, government, or party adopts and pursues as best for the interests of the country, as regards its foreign or its domestic affairs: as, a spirited foreign *policy;* the commercial *policy* of the United States; a *policy* of peace; public *policy*.

As he is a Spirit, vnseen he sees
The plots of Princes, and their *Policies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

This was the Serpents *policie* at first, Balaams *policie* after, Babels *policy* now. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

The legislation and *policy* of Mary were directed to uproot everything that Edward VI. had originated.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

3. Prudence or wisdom in action, whether public or private; especially, worldly wisdom: as, honesty is the best *policy*.

That maner of iniurie whiche is done with fraude and deceyte is at this present tyme so communely practised that, if it be but a little, it is called *policie*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 4.

In these days 'tis counted *pollicie*
To vse dissimulation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

It is my *Policy* at this time to thank you most heartily for your late copious Letter, to draw on a second.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 9.

The politic nature of vice must be opposed by *policy*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 18.

4. In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a nobleman's or gentleman's country house. [In this use its primary sense is 'the place or tract within which one has authority to administer affairs.']

My father is just as fond of his *policy* and his gardens; but it 's too little for a *policy*, and it 's more than a garden.
Mrs. Oliphant, Joyce, xvii.

Policy of pourboire. See *pourboire.*—**Policy of the law.** See *law*[1].—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Policy, Polity*, address, shrewdness. *Polity* is now confined to the constitution or structure of a government. It may be used of civil government, but is more often used of ecclesiastical government: as, Hooker's "Laws of Ecclesiastical *Polity*"; Congregational or Presbyterian *polity*. *Policy* has the sense of the management of public affairs: as, a certain bequest is pronounced invalid by the courts as being contrary to public *policy*. *Polity* has neither a narrower nor a lower sense; *policy* has both. The narrower sense of *policy* is system of management, especially wise management; the lower sense is cunning or worldly wisdom.

The Pope's *policy* was to have two Italian interests which could be set against one another, at the pleasure of the Roman See, which thus secured its own safety and influence. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 44.

Protestantism may be described as that kind of religious *polity* which is based upon the conception of individual responsibility for opinion. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 266.

Public policy. See *public*.

policy[1]† (pol'i-si), *v. t.* [= Pg. *policiar;* < *policy*[1], *n.*] To reduce to order; regulate by laws; police.

It is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policied* to subdue them. *Bacon*, Holy War.

Towards the *policying* and perpetuating of this your new Republic, there must be some special Rules for regulating of Marriage. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 7.

policy[2] (pol'i-si), *n.*; pl. *policies* (-siz). [An alteration, conformed to what would reg. be **police* = F. *police*, < Pr. *polissa*, **polisa* (< It. ?), also *pódiza* = Sp. *póliza* = Pg. *apólice* = Cat. *polissa* = It. *póliza, pólisa*, now *polizza*, a written receipt, a note, bill, schedule, policy, etc., < ML. *apodixa, apodissa*, a receipt, a voucher, popular form of *apodixia*, a proof, for L. *apodixis*, < Gr. *ἀπόδειξις*, a showing, a proof: see *apodixis, apodictic*.] **1.** A written contract by which a person, company, or party engages to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck, in the event of death, etc., on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments. See *insurance*.

A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A. and B. that, upon A.'s paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B. will indemnify or insure him against a particular event. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. [Eng.]—**3.** A form of gambling in which numbers from 1 to 78 are placed in a wheel and thirteen of these numbers are drawn out. The exact order in which they are drawn is recorded. Bets are made upon single numbers coming out, or upon the order or position they will occupy in the line, or upon combinations of numbers and their order, called gigs and saddles. The odds paid are in proportion to the improbability. The famous negro gig, 4–11–44, means that those three numbers will come in that order among those drawn. [U. S.]—**Endowment policy.** See *endowment.*—**Open policy,** a policy of insurance in which the value of the ship or goods insured is not fixed, but left to be ascertained in case of loss; or in which the subject of insurance is not limited, so that other things may be added from time to time.—**Time policy,** a policy of insurance in which the limits of the risk as regards time are clearly specified.—**Valued policy.** See the quotation.

A *valued policy* is one in which a value has been set upon the property or interest insured, and inserted in the policy, the value thus agreed upon being in the nature of liquidated damages. *Angell*, on Ins., § 5.

Wagering policy, or **wager policy,** a pretended insurance founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in the thing insured, and can therefore sustain no loss by the happening of any of the misfortunes insured against. Such insurances were often expressed by the words "interest or no interest." Wager policies, as above defined, were prohibited by statute 19 Geo. III., c. 37, and are generally invalid in the United States.

policy-book (pol'i-si-bůk), *n.* In an insurance-office, a book in which the policies issued are entered or recorded.

policy-holder (pol'i-si-hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

policy-shop (pol'i-si-shop), *n.* A place where the slips used in the game of policy may be purchased, and the players make their bets and get the list of the numbers drawn each day.

policy-slip (pol'i-si-slip), *n.* The ticket given on a stake of money at a policy-shop. [U. S.]

poliencephalitis (pol″i-en-sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολιός*, gray, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain: applied to inflammation of the nuclei of origin of cranial nerves, and also to inflammation of the cortex. Also *polioëncephalitis.*—**Poliencephalitis inferior.** Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis.* See *paralysis.*—**Poliencephalitis superior.** Same as *ophthalmoplegia progressiva.* See *ophthalmoplegia.*

poligar (pol'i-gär), *n.* [Also *polligar, polygar*, etc.; < Canarese *pālegāra*, Telugu *palegādu*, Marathi *pālegār*, Tamil *pālaiyakāran*, a petty chieftain.] Originally, a subordinate feudal chief, generally of predatory habits, occupying tracts more or less wild in the presidency of Madras, India, or a follower of such a chieftain; now, nearly the same as *zemindar*. *Yule and Burnell.*

poling (pō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pole*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of using a pole for any purpose.—**2.** A process used in toughening copper. It consists in plunging a long pole of green wood (birch is preferred) into the fused metal on the floor of the refining furnace. This process reduces the oxid which the refined metal still holds, and brings the copper to what is called "tough pitch," or to the highest attainable degree of malleability. A somewhat similar process, known by the same name, is employed in the refining of tin.

3. In *hort.*, the operation of scattering worm-casts on garden-walks with poles.—**4.** The boards (collectively) used to line the inside of a tunnel during its construction, to prevent the falling of the earth or other loose material.—**5.** Cramming for examination; hard study. [College slang, U. S.]

polioëncephalitis (pol″i-ō-en-sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* Same as *poliencephalitis*.

poliomyelopathy (pol″i-ō-mī-e-lop'a-thi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολιός*, gray, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-παθία*, < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν*, suffer: see *pathos*.] Disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

poliomyelitis (pol″i-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολιός*, gray, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior poliomyelitis,** inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord. In children called *infantile paralysis.*

Polioptila (pol-i-op'ti-lä), *n.* [NL. (Sclater, 1854), < Gr. *πολιός*, gray, + *πτίλον*, wing, = E. *feather*.] An isolated genus of oscine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Polioptilinæ;* the American gnatcatchers: so called from the hoary edgings of the wings. *P. cærulea* is the blue-gray gnatcatcher, a very common small migratory insectivorous bird of eastern parts of the United States and Canada. *P. plumbea* inhabits the southwestern United States. *P. melanura* and about ten others are found in warmer parts of America. Also called *Culicivora*. See cut under *gnatcatcher*.

Polioptilinæ (pol-i-op-ti-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sclater, 1862), < *Polioptila* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, represented by the genus *Polioptila*, formerly referred to the *Paridæ*, now associated with the sylviine *Passeres*. The bill is muscicapine, with well-developed rictal bristles and exposed nostrils; the tarsi are scutellate; the toes are short; the primaries are ten, the first of which is spurious; the wings are rounded; and the tail is graduated. The size is very small, and the coloration is bluish-gray above, white below, the tail black, with white lateral feathers.

poliorcetics (pol″i-ôr-sē'tiks), *n.* [= F. *poliorcétique*, < Gr. *πολιορκητικός*, concerning besieging, < *πολιορκητής*, taker of cities, < *πολιορκεῖν*, besiege, < *πόλις*, city, + *ἕρκος*, fence, inclosure.] The art or science of besieging towns. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

poliosis (pol-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολίωσις*, a making or becoming gray, < *πολιοῦν*, make gray, *πολιός*, gray.] In *pathol.*, same as *canities*.

polipragmatick†, *a.* An obsolete form of *polypragmatic*.

polish[1] (pol'ish), *v.* [< ME. *polischen, pollischen, polyshen, polschen, pullischen, pulischen, pulschen* = D. *polijsten*, < OF. (and F.) *poliss-*, stem of certain parts of *polir* (> MLG. *pollēren* = MHG. *polieren, pollieren, bollieren, pulieren, palieren, pallieren, ballieren*, G. *polieren* = Sw. *polera* = Dan. *polere*) = Sp. *pulir*, OSp. *polir* = Pg. *polir* = It. *polire, pulire*, < L. *polire*, polish, make smooth. Cf. *polite*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make smooth and glossy, as a surface of marble, wood, etc., whether by rubbing or by coating with varnish, etc., or in both ways. Polishing is often done with the object of bringing out the color and markings of the material, as of colored marble, agate, jasper, etc., and richly veined wood.

Bryght *y-pullished* youre table knyve, semely in syȝt to sene;
And thy spones fayre y-wasche; ye wote welle what y meenne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

The whiteness and smoothness of the excellent pargeting was a thing I much observed, being almost as even and *polished* as if it had been of marble.
Evelyn, Diary, Rome, Nov. 10, 1644.

2. Figuratively, to render smooth, regular, uniform, etc.; remove roughness, inelegance, etc., from; especially, to make elegant and polite.

Rules will help, if they be laboured and *polished* by practice. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 247.

Such elegant entertainments as these would *polish* the town into judgment in their gratifications.
Steele, Spectator, No. 370.

3. To beat; chastise; punish. [Slang.]—**To polish off,** to finish off quickly, as a dinner, a contest, or an adversary, etc. [Slang.]

I fell them [the Sepoys] in against the wall, and told some Sikhs who were handy to *polish* them *off*. This they did immediately, shooting and bayoneting them.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 296.

=**Syn. 1.** To burnish, furbish, brighten, rub up.—**2.** To civilize.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become smooth; receive a gloss; take a smooth and glossy surface.

A kind of steel . . . which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 849.

2. Figuratively, to become smooth, regular, uniform, elegant, or polite.

polish[1] (pol'ish), *n.* [< *polish*[1], *v.*] **1.** Smoothness of surface, produced either by friction or by the application of some varnish, or by both means combined. *Polish* denotes a higher degree of smoothness than *gloss*, and often a smoothness produced by the application of some liquid, as distinguished from that produced by friction alone.

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Newton*, Opticks.

It never seems to have occurred to Waller that it is the substance of what you polish, and not the *polish* itself, that insures duration. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 396.

2. A substance used to give smoothness or to help in giving smoothness to any surface. See *French polish, varnish-polish*, etc., below.—**3.** Smoothness; regularity; elegance; refinement; especially, elegance of style or manners.

What are these wondrous civilizing arts,
This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour?
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

As for external *polish*, or mere courtesy of manner, he never possessed more than a tolerably educated bear.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, iv.

Black polish, the highest polish of iron or steel or other non-precious metal.—**French polish.** (*a*) A glossy surface produced by shellac dissolved in alcohol or similar liquid, applied with abundant friction. (*b*) A liquid application prepared by dissolving gum-shellac in alcohol, with olive oil added. It is applied with a sponge or rag, and the surface is then rubbed very thoroughly, the operation being usually repeated two or three times.—**Shoe-polish,** a liquid or a pasty compound which, when applied to the surface of leather and rubbed with a brush, imparts to the leather a polished surface.—**Stove-polish,** plumbago, or a composition of which plumbago is a considerable ingredient, which, when applied with benzin or a similar liquid, or with water, and brushed

with a broom or a stove-brush, imparts a black and polished surface to iron plates.—**Varnish-polish**, polish produced by a coat of varnish which covers the solid substance with a transparent coat, as distinguished from *French polish*, which is supposed to fill the pores only and to bring the surface to uniform smoothness.—**Wax-polish.** (*a*) A glossy surface produced by the application of a paste composed of wax and some liquid in which it is dissolved or partly dissolved. It requires hard and constant rubbing, and frequent renewal. (*b*) The paste by which such a polish is produced.

Polish[2] (pō′lish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pole*[3] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. D. *Poolsch*, G. *Polnisch*, Sw. Dan. *Polsk*, Pol. *Polski*, Polish.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Poland, a country of Europe, or to its inhabitants.—**Polish berry**, *Porphyrophora polonica*, a bark-louse or scale-insect very similar to the kermes-berry, furnishing a kind of cochineal used as a red dyestuff in parts of Russia, Turkey, and Armenia.—**Polish checkers** or **draughts.** See *checker*[1], 3.—**Polish manna.** Same as *manna-seeds.*

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Poles. It is a Slavic language belonging to the western division, nearly allied to Bohemian (Czech), and is spoken by about 10,000,000 persons in western Russia, eastern Prussia, and eastern Austria.

2. Same as *Polish checkers.*

Can you play at draughts, *polish*, or chess?
Brooke, Fool of Quality.

3. A highly ornamental breed of the domestic hen, characterized especially by the large globular crest, and in most varieties having also a full muff or beard. Among the principal varieties are the white, the silver-, gold-, and buff-laced, and the white-crested black Polish, the last presenting an especially striking appearance from the contrast of their large white crests and glossy-black body-plumage.

polishable (pol′ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *polish*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of taking a polish: thus, marble is *polishable*, and may be defined as a *polishable* crystalline limestone.

polished (pol′isht), *p. a.* 1. Made smooth by polishing. (*a*) Smooth; perfectly even: as, *polished* plate-glass. (*b*) Made smooth and lustrous by friction or by covering with polish or varnish. See cut under *conglomerate.*

Fro that Temple, towardes the Southe, right nyghe, is the Temple of Salomon, that is righte fair and wel *polissche.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

Gentleman in white pantaloons, *polished* boots, and Berlins. *Forster*, Dickens, II. 259.

2. Having naturally a smooth, lustrous surface, like that produced by polishing; specifically, in *entom.*, smooth and shining, but without metallic luster.

Bright *polish'd* amber precious from its size,
Or forms the fairest fancy could devise.
Crabbe, Works, I. 110.

3. Brought by training or elaboration to a condition void of roughness, irregularity, imperfections, or inelegances; carefully elaborated; especially, elegant; refined; polite.

The Babylonians were a people the most *polished* after the Egyptians. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 428.

The frivolous work of *polished* idleness.
Sir J. Mackintosh, Works, I. 235.

Those large and catholic types of human nature which are familiarly recognisable in every *polished* community.
Bulwer, Misc. Prose Works, I. 121.

His [Shaftesbury's] cold and monotonous though exquisitely *polished* dissertations have fallen into general neglect, and find few readers and exercise no influence.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 190.

4†. Purified; absolved.

I halde the *polysed* of that plyȝt, & pured as clene
As thou hadeȝ neuer forfeted, sythen thou watȝ fyrst borne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2393.

★**polisher** (pol′ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which polishes. Specifically—(*a*) A workman whose occupation is the polishing of wood, marble, or other substances.

The skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours.
Addison, Spectator, No. 215.

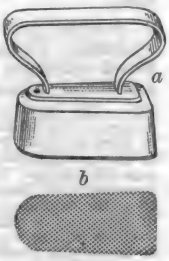
(*b*) In *bookbinding*, a steel tool of rounded form, used for rubbing and polishing leather on book-covers.

polishing-bed (pol′ish-ing-bed), *n.* A machine for smoothing and polishing the surface of stone by the attrition of rubbers. These, for plane surfaces, are wooden blocks covered with felt, and are charged with emery in the first stages of the operation and with putty-powder for finishing. Rubbers for moldings are formed of old bagging cut into strips, folded, and nailed to blocks in such a way as to present edges or folds of the cloth to enter into the hollows of the moldings.

polishing-cask (pol′ish-ing-kask), *n.* A tumbling- or rolling-barrel in which light articles of metal are placed with some polishing-powder, and cleaned and burnished by attrition against one another. A similar apparatus is used for polishing grained gunpowder.

polishing-disk (pol′ish-ing-disk), *n.* In *dentistry*, one of a number of small instruments of different shapes and sizes for polishing the surfaces of teeth, dentures, or fillings; a small polishing-wheel. They are rotated by means of a drill-stock, and used with a fine polishing-powder. Disks of sandpaper or emery-paper are also used.

polishing-hammer (pol′ish-ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a polished face, for the fine dressing of metal plates. Compare *planishing-hammer.*



Laundry Polishing-iron. *a*, polishing-iron; *b*, polishing-surface.

polishing-iron (pol′ish-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A burnishing-tool for polishing the covers of books.—2. A laundry-iron for polishing shirt-fronts, collars, cuffs, and other starched pieces. It sometimes has a convex face.

polishing-jack (pol′ish-ing-jak), *n.* A polishing-machine armed with a lignum-vitæ slicker, for polishing leather when considerable pressure is required. *E. H. Knight.*

polishing-machine (pol′ish-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine which operates a rubbing-surface for bringing to a polish the surfaces of materials or articles to which a polish is desired to be given, as in polishing metals, stone, glass, wood, horn, or articles made from these or other materials. The rubbing may be reciprocatory or rotary; or it may be irregular, as where small articles are polished by the tumbling process, in a rotating cylinder containing abrasive or smoothing substances. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for grinding and polishing plate-glass. In one form of glass-polishing machine, the plate is supported on a bed which has a slow reciprocating motion, and the polishing is effected by rubbers carried in a frame moved by a reciprocating arm. The rubbing-surfaces are of felt. Moist sand and afterward different grades of emery are used for grinding. The polishing-powder is Venetian pink, and is used with water. The final polish is given by hand with tripoli, crocus, or dry putty-powder. (*b*) In *stone-working*, a polishing-bed. (*c*) In *agri.* and *milling*, a machine for removing by trituration the inner cuticle of rice or barley; a whitening-machine. (*d*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for smoothing or burnishing cotton threads by brushing after the sizing. (*e*) In *wood-working*, a machine for smoothing wood surfaces, employing an emery-wheel, or a wheel armed with sand-paper or emery-paper.

polishing-mill (pol′ish-ing-mil), *n.* A lap of metal (lead, iron, or copper), leather, list, or wood used by lapidaries in polishing gems.

Thus we have the slitting-mill, the roughing-mill, the smoothing-mill, and the *polishing-mill*, all generally of metal. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 197.

polishing-paste (pol′ish-ing-pāst), *n.* Polish of any kind made in the form of a paste.

polishing-powder (pol′ish-ing-pou″dėr), *n.* 1. Any pulverized material used to impart a smooth surface by abrasive or wearing action, as corundum, emery, Venetian pink, crocus, tripoli, putty-powder, or oxid of tin for glass-polishing; whiting for cleaning and polishing mirrors and window-glass; corundum, emery, and the dust of diamonds, sapphires, and rubies for lapidaries' work; corundum, emery, pumice-stone, rottenstone, chalk, rouge, and whiting for metals; and pumice-stone for wood. Powders which, like plumbago and its various compounds, adhere to other surfaces to form a superimposed polished surface are generally called *polishes*, as stove-polish.

Specifically—2. Same as *plate-powder.*

polishings (pol′ish-ingz), *n. pl.* The fine particles removed from a surface by polishing; particularly, the dust produced in polishing articles made from precious metals, which is saved, and reduced again to concrete form; also, particularly, the dust produced in cutting hard precious stones, which is saved, and used for arming tools in lapidary work.

polishing-slate (pol′ish-ing-slāt), *n.* 1. A slate, usually gray or yellow, composed of microscopic infusoria, found in the coal-measures of Bohemia and in Auvergne in France, and used for polishing glass, marble, and metals.—2. A kind of whetstone used for sharpening or polishing the edges of tools after grinding on a revolving grindstone.

polishing-snake (pol′ish-ing-snāk), *n.* A kind of serpentine quarried near the river Ayr in Scotland, and formerly used for polishing the surfaces of lithographic stones.

polishing-stone (pol′ish-ing-stōn), *n.* Same as *polishing-slate.*—**Blue polishing-stone**, a dark slate of uniform density, used by jewelers, clock-makers, silversmiths, etc.—**Gray polishing-stone**, a slate similar in character to the blue, but paler and of coarser texture. See *honestone* and *hone*[1].

polishing-tin (pol′ish-ing-tin), *n.* A thin plate of tinned iron, usually the full size of the leaf, placed between the cover and first leaf and between the cover and last leaf of a book, to prevent the progress of dampness in a newly pasted-up book, and to keep the linings smooth.

polishing-wheel (pol′ish-ing-hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel armed with some kind of abrasive material, as sandpaper, emery, corundum, etc., and used for smoothing rough surfaces.—2. A wheel having its perimeter covered with leather, felt, cotton, or other soft smoothing material, for bringing partly polished surfaces to a fine degree of polish. See *emery-wheel*, *buff-wheel*, etc.

polishment (pol′ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *polissement*; as *polish* + *-ment.* Cf. F. *poliment* = Sp. *pulimento* = Pg. *polimento* = It. *pulimento.*] 1. The act of polishing.—2. The condition of being polished.

In the mind nothing of true celestial and virtuous tendency could be, or abide, without the *polishment* of art and the labour of searching after it.
Waterhouse, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 5. (*Latham.*)

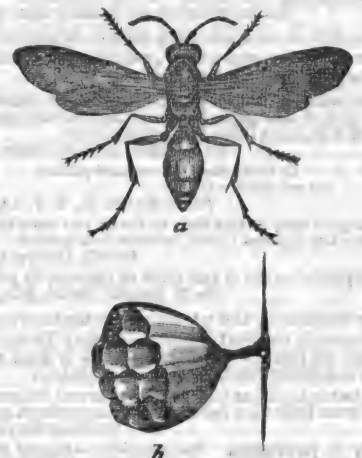
[Rare in both senses.]

polish-powder (pol′ish-pou″dėr), *n.* Same as ★*polishing-powder.*

polissoir (F. pron. po-lē-swor′), *n.* [F., < *polir*, polish: see *polish*[1].] In *glass-manuf.*, an implement, consisting of a smooth block of hard wood with a rod of iron for a handle, used for flattening sheet-glass while hot on the flattening-stone. Also called *flattener.*

The flattener now applies another instrument, a *polissoir*, or rod of iron furnished at the end with a block of wood. *Glass-making*, p. 129.

Polistes (pō-lis′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. πολιστής, founder of a city, < πολίζειν, build a city, < πόλις, a city: see *police.*] A genus of social wasps of the family *Vespidæ*, containing long-bodied black species with subpedunculate abdomen and wings folding in repose. They have the abdomen subsessile or subpetiolate, long, and fusiform,



Polistes rubiginosus. *a*, wasp; *b*, nest.

and the metathorax as long as broad, and oblique above; the basal nervure joins the subcostal at the base of the stigma. It is a large genus of variable species, which build combs or a series of paper cells in sheltered places, chiefly on rafters, without a complete covering. *P. gallicus* is a common European species. *P. rubiginosus* is common in North America.

polite (pō-līt′), *a.* [= F. *poli* = Sp. *pulido* = Pg. *polido* = It. *pulito*, *polito*, < L. *politus*, polished, polite, pp. of *polire*, polish: see *polish*[1].] 1†. Polished; smooth; lustrous; bright.

Where there is a perfeyte mayster prepared in tyme, . . . the brightnes of . . . science appereth *polite* and clere.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 23.

Polite bodies, as looking-glasses.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 731.

2. Polished, refined, or elegant in speech, manner, or behavior; well-bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging: said of persons or their speech or behavior, etc.: as, *polite* society; he was very *polite.*

The court of Turin is reckoned the most splendid and *polite* of any in Italy; but by reason of its being in mourning, I could not see it in its magnificence.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 507.

He is just *polite* enough to be able to be very unmannerly with a great deal of good breeding.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

3. Polished or refined in style, or employing such a style: now rarely applied to persons: as, *polite* learning; *polite* literature (that is, belles-lettres).

Some of the finest treatises of the most *polite* Latin and Greek writers are in dialogue, as many very valuable pieces of French, Italian, and English appear in the same dress.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

He [Cicero] had . . . gone through the studies of humanity and the *politer* letters with the poet Archias.
Middleton, Cicero (ed. 1755), I. 36.

The study of *polite* literature is generally supposed to include all the liberal arts. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

=Syn. 2. *Civil*, *Polite*, *Courteous*, *Urbane*, *Complaisant*, gracious, affable, courtly, gentlemanly, ladylike. *Civil*, literally, applies to one who fulfils the duty of a citi-

zen; it may mean simply not rude, or observant of the external courtesies of intercourse, or quick to do and say gratifying and complimentary things. *Polite* applies to one who shows a polished civility, who has a higher training in ease and gracefulness of manners; politeness is a deeper, more comprehensive, more delicate, and perhaps more genuine thing than civility. *Polite*, though much abused, is becoming the standard word for the bearing of a refined and kind person toward others. *Courteous*, literally, expresses that style of politeness which belongs to courts: a *courteous* man is one who is gracefully respectful in his address and manner — one who exhibits a union of dignified complaisance and kindness. The word applies to all sincere kindness and attention. *Urbane*, literally city-like, expresses a sort of politeness which is not only sincere and kind, but peculiarly suave and agreeable. *Complaisant* applies to one who pleases by being pleased, or obliges and is polite by yielding personal preferences; it may represent mere fawning, but generally does not. See *genteel*.

A man of sober life,
Fond of his friend, and *civil* to his wife.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 189.

A *polite* country esquire shall make you as many bows in half an hour as would serve a courtier for a week.
Addison, Spectator, No. 119.

Like a very queen herself she bore
Among the guests, and *courteous* was to all.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 308.

So I the world abused — in fact, to me
Urbane and *civil* as a world could be.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 169.

He was a man of extremely *complaisant* presence, and suffered no lady to go by without a compliment to her complexion, her blonde hair, or her beautiful eyes, whichever it might be. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

polite† (pō-līt'), *v. t.* [< L. *politus*, pp. of *polire*, polish: see *polish*[1], *v.*] To polish; refine.

Those exercises . . . which *polite* men's spirits, and which abate the uneasiness of life.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

politely (pō-līt'li), *adv.* 1†. Smoothly; with a polished surface.

The goodly Walks *politely* paved were
With Alabaster. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 195.

2. In a polite manner; with elegance of manners; courteously.

politeness (pō-līt'nes), *n.* 1. The character of being polite; smoothness; polish; finish; elegance.

Here was the famous Dan. Heinsius, whom I so long'd to see, as well as the Elzivirian printing house and shop, renown'd for the *politeness* of the character and editions of what he has publish'd through Europe.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

Nay, persons of quality of the softer sex, and such of them as have spent their time in well-bred company, shew us that this plain, natural way, without any study or knowledge of grammar, can carry them to a great degree of elegance and *politeness* in the language.
Locke, Education, § 168.

2. Good breeding; polish or elegance of mind or manners; refinement; culture; ease and grace of behavior or address; courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

All the men of wit and *politeness* were immediately up in arms through indignation. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

A foreigner is very apt to conceive an idea of the ignorance or *politeness* of a nation from the turn of their public monuments and inscriptions.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Forgetting *politeness* in his sullen rage, Malone pushed into the parlour before Miss Keeldar.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

Politeness has been well defined as benevolence in small things. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

=Syn. 2. Courtesy, civility, urbanity, suavity, courtliness. See *polite*.

politesse (pol-i-tes'), *n.* [< F. *politesse* = Pg. *polidez*, < It. *pulitezza*, politeness, < *pulito*, polite: see *polite*.] Politeness.

I insisted upon presenting him with a single sous, merely for his *politesse*. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 37.

politic (pol'i-tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Formerly also *politick*, *politique*; < F. *politique* = Sp. *político* = Pg. It. *politico* (cf. D. G. *politisch* = Sw. Dan. *politisk*), < L. *politicus*, < Gr. πολιτικός, of or pertaining to citizens or the state, civic, civil, < πολίτης, a citizen, < πόλις, a city: see *police*, *policy*[1], *polity*. II. *n.* < F. *politique* = Sp. *político* = Pg. It. *politico*, < ML. *politicus*, m., < Gr. πολιτικός, a politician, statesman; from the adj. As an abstract noun (in E. in pl. *politics*), F. *politique* = Sp. *política* = Pg. It. *politica* = D. *politiek* = G. Sw. Dan. *politik*, < L. *politica*, < Gr. πολιτική, the science of politics, neut. pl. πολιτικά, political affairs, politics; fem. or neut. pl. of πολιτικός, adj., pertaining to the state: see above.] I. *a.* 1†. Of or pertaining to politics, or the science of government; having to do with politics.

I will be proud, I will read *politic* authors.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 174.

2†. Of or pertaining to civil as distinguished from religious or military affairs; civil; political.

When the Orater shall practize his schollers in the exercize thereof, he shall chiefly do yt in Orations made in English, both *politique* and militare.
Sir H. Gilbert, Queene Elyzabethes Achademy (E. E. T. S., [extra ser., III. i. 2).

He made Religion conform to his *politick* interests.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Hence — 3†. Of or pertaining to officers of state; official; state.

I hope
We shall be call'd to be examiners,
Wear *politic* gowns garded with copper lace,
Making great faces full of fear and office.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

4. That constitutes the state; consisting of citizens: as, the body *politic* (that is, the whole body of the people as constituting a state).

We, . . . the loyal subjects of . . . King James, . . . do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body *politick*.
Covenant of Plymouth Colony, in New England's Memorial, p. 37.

5. Existing by and for the state; popular; constitutional.

The *politic* royalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and institution of the nation, has its work set in the task of defence against foreign foes in the maintenance of internal peace. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 365.

6. In keeping with policy; wise; prudent; fit; proper; expedient: applied to actions, measures, etc.

This land was famously enrich'd
With *politic* grave counsel.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 3. 20.

It would be *politic* to use them with ceremony.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

Pillage and devastation are seldom *politic*, even when they are supposed to be just.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 130.

7. Characterized by worldly wisdom or craftiness; subtle; crafty; scheming; cunning; artful: applied to persons or their devices: as, a *politic* prince.

I have flattered a lady; I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 46.

Carthaginian Hannibal, that stout
And *politicke* captaine.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

It is not quite clear that Xenophon was honest in his credulity; his fanaticism was in some degree *politic*.
Macaulay, History.

Body politic. See def. 4 and *body*. =Syn. 6 and 7. Discreet, wary, judicious, shrewd, wily. *Political* goes with *politics* and the older meaning of *polity*; *politic* chiefly with the lower meaning of *policy*. See *policy*[1].

II.† *n.* A politician.

Every sect of them hath a diverse posture, or cringe, by themselves, which cannot but move derision in worldlings and depraved *politics*, who are apt to contemn holy things.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

political (pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *political*; as *politic* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to politics, or the science of government; treating of polity or government: as, *political* authors.

The malice of *political* writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters . . . to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation.
Junius, Letters, iii.

2. Possessing a definite polity or system of government; administering a definite polity.

The next assertion is that, in every independent *political* community, that is, in every independent community neither in a state of nature on the one hand nor a state of anarchy on the other, the power of using or directing the irresistible force stored up in the society resides in some person or combination of persons who belong to the society themselves.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 358.

3. Relating to or concerned in public policy and the management of the affairs of the state or nation; of or pertaining to civil government, or the enactment of laws and the administration of civil affairs: as, *political* action; *political* rights; a *political* system; *political* parties; a *political* officer.

The distinct nationalities that composed the empire [Rome], gratified by perfect municipal and by perfect intellectual freedom, had lost all care for *political* freedom.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 316.

Within any territory which appears on the map as a Roman province there was a wide difference of *political* conditions; all that appears geographically as the province was not in the provincial condition.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 321.

4†. Politic; sagacious; prudent; artful; skilful.

I cannot beget a project with all my *political* brain yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Orthodox school in political economy, that school of economists which follows the doctrines laid down by Adam Smith, Ricardo, J. S. Mill, and their disciples. — **Political arithmetic.** See *arithmetic*. — **Political assessments.** See *assessment*. — **Political economist**, one who is versed in political economy; a teacher or writer on economic subjects; an economist. — **Political economy**, the science of the laws and conditions which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of all products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, that have an exchangeable value; the science of the material welfare of human beings, particularly in modern society, considered with reference to labor, and the production, distribution, and accumulation of wealth. It includes a knowledge of the conditions which affect the existence and prosperity of useful industry, and the laws or generalizations which are deduced from an observation of the relations between the industrial and commercial methods of a people and their prosperity and physical well-being. The principal topics discussed in political economy are — (1) labor, wages, the laws of population, production on a large or on a small scale, trade-unions, etc.; (2) capital and interest, profit, monopoly return, risk, wages of superintendence, etc.; (3) rent; (4) money, credit, banking; (5) competition and governmental interference with the natural course of trade; (6) value, including price, cost of production, and the relative demand and supply; (7) international trade, including the questions of free trade and protection; (8) the influence of government upon economic relations; and (9) the progress of civilization. — **Political geography.** See *geography*. — **Political law**, that part of jurisprudence which relates to the organization and polity of states, and their relations to each other and to their citizens and subjects. — **Political liberty, power,** etc. See the nouns. — **Political science**, the science of politics, including the consideration of the form of government, of the principles that should underlie it, of the extent to which it should intervene in public and private affairs, of the laws it establishes considered in relation to their effects on the community and the individual, of the intercourse of citizen with citizen as members of a state or political community, etc. — **Political verse**, in *medieval* and *modern Greek poetry*, a verse composed without regard to quantity and always having an accent on the next to the last syllable. The name is especially given to a verse of fifteen syllables, an accentual iambic tetrameter catalectic. Lord Byron has compared with this measure the English line,

"A captain bold of Halifax, who lived in country quarters."

This is the favorite meter in modern Greek poetry. *Political* in this connection means 'common,' 'usual,' 'ordinary.' = Syn. See *politic*.

II. *n.* 1. A political officer or agent, as distinguished from military, commercial, and diplomatic officers or agents; specifically, in India, an officer of the British government who deals with native states or tribes and directs their political affairs. — 2. A political offender or prisoner.

As the *politicals* in this part of the fortress are all persons who have not yet been tried, the [Russian] Government regards it as extremely important that they shall not have an opportunity to secretly consult one another.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 528.

politicalism (pō-lit'i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *political* + *-ism*.] Political zeal or partisanship.

politically (pō-lit'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a political manner; with relation to the government of a nation or state; as regards politics. — 2†. In a politic manner; artfully; with address; politicly.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

politicaster (pō-lit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *politicastro*; as *politic*, *n.*, + *-aster*.] A petty politician; a pretender to political knowledge or influence.

We may infallibly assure our selvs that it will as wel agree with Monarchy, though all the Tribe of Aphorismers and *Politicasters* would perswade us there be secret and misterious reasons against it.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

politician (pol-i-tish'an), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *polititian*, *polititien*; < F. *politicien*, a politician; as *politic* + *-ian*.] I. *n.* 1. One who is versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one who is skilled in politics.

The first *polititiens*, deuising all expedient meanes for th' establishment of Common wealth, to hold and containe the people in order and duety.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

He is the greater and deeper *politician* that can make other men the instruments of his will and ends.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

2. One who occupies himself with politics; one who devotes himself to public affairs or to the promotion of the interests of a political party; one who is practically interested in politics; in a bad sense, one who concerns himself with public affairs not from patriotism or public spirit, but for his own profit or that of his friends, or of a clique or party.

This is the masterpiece of a modern *politician*, how to qualify and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks; how rapine may serve itself with the fair and honourable pretences of public good; how the puny law may be brought under the wardship and control of lust and will: in which attempt if they fall short, then must a su-

perficial colour of reputation by all means, direct or indirect, be gotten to wash over the unsightly bruise of honour. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A *politician*, where factions run high, is interested not for the whole people, but for his own section of it. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A sincere Utilitarian, therefore, is likely to be an eager *politician*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 459.

3†. A politic or crafty person; a petty and generally an unscrupulous schemer; a trickster.

The Diuell . . . was noted . . . to be a greedie pursuer of newes, and so famous a *politician* in purchasing that Hel, which at the beginning was but an obscure village, is now become a huge citie, whervnto all countreys are tributarie. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

The *politician*, whose very essence lies in this, that he is a person ready to do any thing that he apprehends for his advantage, must first of all be sure to put himself into a state of liberty as free and large as his principles, and so to provide elbow-room enough for his conscience to lay about it, and have its free play in. *South*, Sermons (1737), I. 324.

Pot-house politician, a politician of low aims and motives; a professional politician, ignorant, irresponsible, and often venal: so called from the favorite resorts of such men.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. This word has degenerated so as generally to imply that the person busies himself with partizanship, low arts, and petty management, leaving the enlightened and high-minded service of the state to the *statesman*. A man, however, would not properly be called a *statesman* unless he were also of eminent ability in public affairs.

The Eastern *politicians* never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . *Statesmen* of a more judicious prescience look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things. *Burke*, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

II. *a.* **1†.** Politic; using artifice.

Your ill-meaning *politician* lords. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1195.

2. Of or pertaining to politicians or their methods. [Rare.]

A turbulent, discoloured, and often unsavory sea of political or rather *politician* quasi-social life. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 155.

politicise, *v. i.* See *politicize*.

politicist (pō-lit'i-sist), *n.* [< *politic* + *-ist*.] A student or observer of politics; one who writes upon subjects relating to politics. [Rare.]

politicize (pō-lit'i-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *politicized*, ppr. *politicizing*. [< *politic* + *-ize*.] To occupy one's self with politics; discuss political questions. Also spelled *politicise*.

But while I am *politicising*, I forget to tell you half the purport of my letter. *Walpole*, To Mann (1758). (*Davies*.)

Politicizing sophists threaten to be a perfect curse to India. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 711.

politicly (pol'i-tik-li), *adv.* In a politic manner; artfully; cunningly.

politico†, *n.* [< Sp. *político* = It. *politico*, a politician: see *politic*, *n.*] A politician; hence, one whose conduct is guided by considerations of policy rather than principle.

He is counted cunning, a meere *politico*, a time-server, an hypocrite. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 256. (*Davies*.)

★ **politics** (pol'i-tiks), *n.* [Early mod. E. *politicks*, *polytykes*; pl. of *politic* (see *-ics*).] **1.** The science or practice of government; the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity. *Politics*, in its widest extent, is both the science and the art of government, or the science whose subject is the regulation of man in all his relations as the member of a state, and the application of this science. In other words, it is the theory and practice of obtaining the ends of civil society as perfectly as possible. The subjects which political science comprises have been arranged under the following heads: (1) natural law; (2) abstract politics—that is, the object or end of a state, and the relations between it and individual citizens; (3) political economy; (4) the science of police, or municipal regulation; (5) practical politics, or the conduct of the immediate public affairs of a state; (6) history of politics; (7) history of the political systems of foreign states; (8) statistics; (9) positive law relating to state affairs, commonly called constitutional law; (10) practical law of nations; (11) diplomacy; (12) the technical science of politics, or an acquaintance with the forms and style of public business in different countries.

Hence the stress which Utilitarians are apt to lay on social and political activity of all kinds, and the tendency which Utilitarian ethics have always shewn to pass over into *politics*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 459.

Machiavelli . . . founded the science of *politics* for the modern world by concentrating thought upon its fundamental principles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 150.

2. In a narrower and more usual sense, the art or vocation of guiding or influencing the policy of a government through the organization of a party among its citizens—including, therefore, not only the ethics of government, but more especially, and often to the exclusion of ethical principles, the art of influencing public opinion, attracting and marshaling voters, and obtaining and distributing public patronage, so far as the possession of offices may depend upon the political opinions or political services of individuals; hence, in an evil sense, the schemes and intrigues of political parties, or of cliques or individual politicians: as, the newspapers were full of *politics*.

When we say that two men are talking *politics*, we often mean that they are wrangling about some mere party question. *F. W. Robertson*.

I always hated *politics* in the ordinary sense of the word, and I am not likely to grow fonder of them. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. Political opinions; party connection or preference.

Politics, like religion, are matters of faith on which reason sits as little as possible. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 85.

politient†, *n.* See *politician*.

Politique (pol-i-tēk'), *n.* [< F. *politique*: see *politic*.] In *French hist.*, a member of a party, formed soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572), which aimed at the reconciliation of the Huguenots and the Catholics.

At Court three great parties were contending for power in the King's name—the Guises, the Reformers, and the *Politiques*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 21.

The middle party, the *Politiques* of Europe—the English, that is, and the Germans—sent help to Henry, by means of which he was able to hold his own in the north-west and south-west throughout 1591. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 564.

polititious†, *a.* [For **politicious*, < *politic* + *-ious*.] Politic; crafty.

The *polititious* Walker
By an intreague did quail them again.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

politize† (pol'i-tīz), *v.* [< *polit-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play the politician; act in a politic manner.

Let us not, for feare of a scarecrow, or else through hatred to be reform'd, stand hankering and *politizing* when God with spread hands testifies to us. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *trans.* To educate in politics or in polity; make a politician or politicians of. [Rare.]

Its inhabitants [the state's] must be *politized*, for they [according to Feuerbach], all of them, constitute the polis. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 116.

polituret (pol'i-tūr), *n.* [= D. *politoer*, *polituur* = G. Dan. *politur* = Sw. *politur*, *polityr*, < OF. *poliure* = Pg. *polidura* = It. *politura*, *pulitura*, < L. *politura*, a polishing, < *polire*, polish: see *polish*[1].] Polish; the gloss given by polishing.

The walls are brick, plaster'd over with such a composition as for strength and *politure* resembles white marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

polity (pol'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *politie*, *policie*, etc., < L. *politia*, < Gr. πολιτεία, polity, policy, the state: see *policy*[1], the same word in another form.] **1.** Government; form, system, or method of government: as, civil *polity*, ecclesiastical *polity*.

To our purpose therefore the name of Church-*Polity* will better serve, because it containeth both government and also whatsoever besides belongeth to the ordering of the Church in public. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

They alledge 1. That the Church government must be conformable to the civill *politie*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Any body of persons forming a community governed according to a recognized system of government.—**3†.** Policy; art; management; scheme.

It was no *polity* of court,
Albe the place were charmed,
To let in earnest, or in sport,
So many Loves in, armed.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

=**Syn. 1.** See *policy*[1].

politzerize (pol'it-sėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *politzerized*, ppr. *politzerizing*. [Named after Adam *Politzer*, of Vienna.] To inflate the Eustachian tube and tympanum of, by blowing into the anterior nares while the way down the pharynx is closed by the patient's swallowing at the instant of inflation. Also spelled *politzerise*.

polivet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulley*.

polk[1]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *poke*[1].

polk[2], *n.* [Cf. *pool*[1].] A pool. [Old and prov. Eng.]

polk[3] (pōlk), *v. i.* [< F. *polker*, dance the polka, < *polka*, polka: see *polka*.] To dance a polka. [Colloq.]

Gwendolen says she will not waltz or *polk*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xi.

★ **polka** (pōl'kä), *n.* [< F. *polka*, < Pol. *Polka*, a Polish woman (compare *Polonaise*, a dance, with same original sense), fem. of *Polak*, a Polish man: see *Polack*.] **1.** A lively round dance which originated in Bohemia about 1830, and was soon after introduced into Austria, France, and England, where it immediately attained a remarkable popularity.—**2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, and marked by a capricious accent on the second beat, frequently followed by a rest.—**Polka mazurka**, a modification of the mazurka to the movement of a polka.

polka-dot (pōl'kä-dot), *n.* In textile fabrics, a pattern of round dots or spots, especially in printed stuffs for women's wear.

polka-gauze (pōl'kä-gâz), *n.* Gauze into which are woven spots or dots of more solid texture.

polka-jacket (pōl'kä-jak″et), *n.* A knitted jacket worn by women.

poll[1] (pōl), *n.* [Formerly also *pole*, *pol*; Sc. *pow*; < ME. *poll*, *pol*, head, list (AF. *poll*, list), < MD. *polle*, *pol*, also *bol*, the head, = LG. *polle*, the head, top of a tree, bulb, = Sw. dial. *pull*, the head, = Dan. *puld*, crown (of a hat); according to some, a variant or connection of *bowl*[1], etc.; according to Skeat, the same, by the occasional interchange of initial *p* and *k*, as Icel. *kollr*, top, shaven crown, = OSw. *kull*, *kulle*, crown of the head, Sw. *kulle*, crown, top, peak; cf. Ir. *coll*, head, neck, = W. *col*, peak, top, summit: cf. *kill*[1]. Hence *poll*[1], *v.*, *pollard*, etc.; in comp. *catchpoll*, etc.] **1.** The head, or the rounded back part of the head, of a person; also, by extension, the head of an animal.

And preyen for the, *pol* bi *pol*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 57.

His beard was as white as snow,
All flaxen was his *poll*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 196.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procured
Set down by the *poll*? *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 9.

You shall sometimes see a man begin the offer of a salutation, and observe a forbidding air, or escaping eye, in the person he is going to salute, and stop short in the *poll* of his neck. *Steele* Spectator, No. 259.

Hence—**2.** A person, an individual enumerated in a list.—**3.** An enumeration or register of heads or persons, as for the imposition of a poll-tax, or the list or roll of those who have voted at an election.—**4.** The voting or registering of votes at an election, or the place where the votes are taken: in the United States used chiefly in the plural: as, to go to the *poll*; the *polls* will close at four.—**5.** A poll-tax.

According to the different numbers which from time to time shall be found in each jurisdiction upon a true and just account, the service of men and all charges of the war be borne by the *poll* [that is, by a tax of so much per head]. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 123.

When, therefore, in 1379, an immediate sum of money was required for "instant operations" on the continent, recourse was again had to a *poll*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 6.

6. The broad end or butt of a hammer.

Jake began pounding on it [the door] with the *poll* of an ax. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxv.

7. The chub or cheven, *Leuciscus cephalus*. Also called *pollard*.—**At the head of the poll**, in Great Britain, having the highest number of votes in an election: as, the Gladstonian candidate was *at the head of the poll*.—**Challenge to the polls.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Hours of Poll Act.** See *Elections Act*, under *election*.

poll[1] (pōl), *v.* [< *poll*[1], *n.* Cf. *kill*[1], *v.*, etym.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove the top or head of; hence, to cut off the tops of; lop; clip; also, to cut off the hair of; also, to cut, as hair; shear; cut closely; mow; also, to remove the horns of, as cattle: as, to *poll* tares, hair, wool, or grass.

So was it here in England till her Maiesties most noble father, for diuers good respects, caused his owne head and all his Courtiers to be *polled*, and his beard to be cut short. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 239.

Neither shall they shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long; they shall only *poll* their heads. Ezek. xliv. 20.

Ev'ry man that wore long hair
Should *poll* him out of hand.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 294).

So may thy woods, oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green and (when she list) a golden hair.
Donne, Letters, To Mr. J. P.

Since this *polling* and shaving world crept up, locks were locked up, and hair fell to decay. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 88.

2. In *law*, to cut even without indenting, as a deed executed by one party. See *deed poll*, under *deed*.

A deed made by one party only is not indented, but *polled* or shaved quite even, and therefore called a deed-poll, or a single deed. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

3. To rob; plunder; despoil, as by excessive taxation. [In this sense associated with, and perhaps suggested by, the synonymous *pill*[1].]

Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness among the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

Great man in office may securely rob whole provinces, undo thousands, pill and *poll*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 41.

4. To enumerate one by one; enroll in a list or register, as for the purpose of levying a poll-tax.—**5.** To pay, as a personal tax.

The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 263.

6. To canvass or ascertain the opinion of.

I believe you might have *polled* the North, and had a response, three to one: "Let the Union go to pieces, rather than yield one inch."
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 379.

7. To receive at the polls: as, A *polled* only 50 votes; also, to cast at the polls: as, a large vote was *polled*.—**8.** To vote at the polls; bring to the polls.

And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote.
Tickell, From a Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon.

The Greenbackers in 1880 *polled* 307,740 votes in the whole country. *The Nation*, July 31, 1884, p. 81.

II. *intrans.* To vote at a poll; record a vote, as an elector.

I should think it no honour to be returned to Parliament by persons who, thinking me destitute of the requisite qualifications, had yet been wrought upon by cajolery and importunity to *poll* for me in despite of their better judgment. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 251.

poll[2] (pol), *n.* [Abbr. of *Polly* (for *Molly*), a familiar form of *Mary* and a common name of parrots.] A parrot: also called *poll-parrot* and *polly*.

poll[3] (pol), *n.* [So called as being one of 'the many,' Gr. *οἱ πολλοί*, the many, pl. of *πολύς*, much, many.] Those students, collectively, at Cambridge University in England who read for or take a 'pass' degree; the passmen.—**Captain of the poll.** See *captain*.

Pollachius (po-lā′ki-us), *n.* [NL. (Nilsson; Bonaparte, 1846), < E. *pollack*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of gadoid fishes closely resembling *Gadus* proper, but having the lower jaw protrusive, with a rudimentary or obsolete barbel, and the teeth of the upper jaw subequal. It contains the true pollack and the green pollack, or coalfish, of the North Atlantic, both sometimes called *green-cod*, and *P. chalcogrammus* of the North Pacific. See cut under *coalfish*.

★**pollack, pollock** (pol′ak, -ok), *n.* [Cf. D. G. *pollack* (< E.); < Gael. *pollag*, a whiting, = Ir. *pullog*, a pollack.] A fish of the genus *Pollachius*. The true pollack, of European waters only, is *P. pollachius*, also called *green-cod, greenfish, greenling, laithe, laits, lecat, leet, leets, lythe, lob, skeet*, and *whiting-pollack*. The green pollack of Atlantic waters, both European and American, is a closely related species, *P. carbonarius*, called *coalfish* (and by many other names) in England. Both these fishes are greenish-brown above, with the sides and the belly silvery, the lateral line pale, and the fins mostly pale; but the true pollack has a much more projecting under jaw, the snout twice as long as the eye, the vent more in advance (being below the anterior half of the first dorsal fin), and the first anal fin much longer. The pollack of Pacific waters, *P. chalcogrammus*, is more decidedly different, representing the genus *Theragra* of Lucas. The pollacks are among the important food-fishes of the family *Gadidæ*.

poll-adz (pōl′adz), *n.* An adz with a striking-face on the head or poll, opposite the bit. *E. H. Knight*.

pollage† (pō′lāj), *n.* [< *poll*[1] + *-age*.] A poll-tax; hence, extortion.

It is unknowne to any man what minde Paul, the Bishop of Rome, beareth to us for deliuering of our realme from his greuous bondage and *pollage*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 990.

pollam (pol′am), *n.* [Telugu *pālemu*, Tamil *pālaiyam*.] A fief; a district held by a poligar.

pollan (pol′an), *n.* [= Sc. *powan*; cf. *pollack*.] The so-called fresh-water herring of Ireland, a variety of whitefish technically known as *Coregonus pollan*, found in the various loughs. The corresponding variety of the Scotch lochs is called *powan* and *vendace*. See *Coregonus* and *whitefish*.

pollarchy (pol′är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many (pl. *οἱ πολλοί*, the many), + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The rule of the many; government by the mob or masses. [Rare.]

A contest . . . between those representing oligarchical principles and the *pollarchy*.
W. H. Russell, My Diary, North and South, II. 340. (*Davies.*)

pollard (pol′ärd), *n.* [< *poll*[1] + *-ard*. In def. 2, < ME. *pollard*, AF. *pollard*.] **1.** A tree cut back nearly to the trunk, and thus caused to form a dense head of spreading branches, which are in turn cut for basket-making and fagot-wood. Willows and poplars especially are so treated.—**2.** A clipped coin. The term was applied especially to the counterfeits of the English silver penny imported into England by foreign merchants in the reign of Edward I.

He then retourned into England, and so vnto London, where, by the aduyce of some of his counsayle, he sodeynly dampned certayne coynes of money, called *pollardes*, crocardes, and rosaries, and caused theym to be broughte vnto newe coynage to his great aduantage.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1350.

3. A polled animal, as a stag or an ox without horns.—**4.** Same as *poll*[1], 7.—**5.** A coarse product of wheat.

The coarsest of bran, vsuallie called gurgeons, or *pollard*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 6.

pollard (pol′ärd), *v. t.* [< *pollard*, *n.*] To make a pollard of; convert (a tree) into a pollard by cutting off the head.

Elm and oak, frequently *pollarded* and cut, . . . increases the bulk and circumference. *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. ii.

pollax, pollaxe†, *n.* See *poleax*.

poll-book (pōl′bůk), *n.* A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.

poll-clerk (pōl′klėrk), *n.* A clerk appointed to assist the presiding officer at an election. In British elections that officer may do by poll-clerks any act which he may do at a polling-station, except to arrest, eject, or exclude a person. In South Australia and Queensland the duties of a poll-clerk are to have charge of the ballots and furnish them to voters, as required of the ballot-clerk in New York and Massachusetts.

polled (pōld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *poll*[1], *v.*] **1.** Deprived of the poll; lopped, as a tree having the top cut off.—**2.** Cropped; clipped; also, bald; shaven.

These *polled* locks of mine, . . . while they were long, were the ornament of my sex. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The *polled* bachelor. *Beau. and Fl.*

3. Having no horns or antlers: noting a stag or other deer that has cast its antlers, or a hornless breed of cattle, or an animal that has lost its horns or whose horns have been removed: as, a *polled* cow. Also called, in Scotland, *dodded*.

The Drumlanrig and Ardrossan herds are extinct. These herds were horned, the latter having latterly become *polled* on the introduction of *polled* bulls from Hamilton.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 789.

pollen (pol′en), *n.* [= F. *pollen* = Sp. *polen* = Pg. *pollen* = It. *polline*, < NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, < L. *pollen* (*pollin-*), also *pollis* (*pollin-*), fine flour, mill-dust, also fine dust of other things; cf. Gr. *πάλη*, the finest meal.] A fine yellowish dust or powder produced in the anther of a flower (whence it is discharged when mature), which when magnified is found to consist of separate grains of definite size and shape; the male or fecundating element in flowering plants: the homologue of the microspore in cryptogams. The individual grains are usually single-celled and of a globular or oval form, but they may occasionally be composed of two or several cells, curiously irregular in shape. They are often beautifully ornamented with spines, angles, lines, etc., and while they are very uniform in the same species they often differ widely in different species or families. Pollen-grains are usually formed in fours by the division of the contents of mother-cells into two parts and these again into two parts. Each grain has two coats, the inner of which is called the *intine* and the outer the *extine*. See *pollen-tube*.



Grains of Pollen of (*a*) *Œnothera biennis*, (*b*) *Cichorium Intybus*, (*c*) *Hibiscus Manihot*, (*d*) *Passiflora carulea*, and (*e*) *Pinus sylvestris*.

pollen (pol′en), *v. t.* [< *pollen*, *n.*] To cover or dust with pollen; supply with pollen. *Tennyson*, Voyage of Maeldune.

pollenarious (pol-e-nā′ri-us), *a.* [Prop. **pollinarious*; < *pollen* (NL. *pollen, pollin-*) + *-arious*.] Consisting of pollen or meal.

pollenarium (pol-e-nā′ri-um), *n.* An erroneous form for *pollinarium*. *Hoffman*.

pollenation (pol-e-nā′shon), *n.* An erroneous form of *pollination*.

Experiments to show, by cross-*pollenations*, the relation between gonotropic irritability and appropriate nutrition upon the growth and direction of pollen-tubes.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIV. 369.

pollen-brush (pol′en-brush), *n.* The corbiculum of a bee. See cut under *corbiculum*.

pollen-catarrh (pol′en-ka-tär′), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

pollen-cell (pol′en-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell or chamber of an anther in which pollen is developed.

pollen-chamber (pol′en-chām′bėr), *n.* In gymnosperms, the cavity at the apex of the ovule in which the pollen-grains lie after pollenization. It is beneath the integuments. Also called *pollinic chamber*.

pollen-fever (pol′en-fē′vėr), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

pollenger† (pol′en-jėr), *n.* [< **pollager*, < *poll*[1] + *-age* (cf. *pollage*) + *-er*[1]. Cf. *pollard*; and for the form, cf. *porringer*, etc.] **1.** A pollard tree. See quotation under *husband*, *n.*, 5.—**2.** Brushwood. *Tusser*, Husbandry, January.

pollen-grain (pol′en-grān), *n.* See *pollen*.

polleniferous (pol-e-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An erroneous form of *polliniferous*.

pollenization (pol″en-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *pollenize* + *-ation*.] An erroneous form of *pollinization* for *pollination*.

pollenize, *v. t.* See *pollinize*.

pollenless (pol′en-les), *a.* Destitute of pollen. *N. E. D.*

pollen-mass (pol′en-mȧs), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *pollinium*.

The sterility of the flowers, when protected from the access of insects, depends solely on the *pollen-masses* not coming into contact with the stigma.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 29.

pollen-paste (pol′en-pāst), *n.* Pollen mixed with a little honey, as it is stored by bees for the sustenance of their young. Kneaded with more honey and with a secretion from the mouth of the insects, it becomes bee-bread.

pollen-plate (pol′en-plāt), *n.* In *entom.*, a flat or hollowed surface fringed with stiff hairs, used as a receptacle for pollen. These plates are found on the inner sides of the tibiæ and tarsi, or on the sides of the metathorax, of various species of bees. Those on the legs are called *corbicula*. See cut under *corbiculum*.

pollen-sac (pol′en-sak), *n.* The sac in which the pollen is produced; the anther-cell: the homologue of the microsporangium in cryptogams.

pollen-spore (pol′en-spōr), *n.* Same as *pollen-grain*. See *pollen*.

pollent (pol′ent), *a.* [< L. *pollen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] Powerful; prevailing.

We had no arms or merely lawful ones,
An unimportant sword and blunderbuss,
Against a foe *pollent* in potency.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 100.

pollen-tube (pol′en-tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, the tube through which the fecundating element is conveyed to the ovule. When a pollen-grain is deposited upon a fitting stigma, at a time when the stigmatic secretion is sufficiently abundant, it increases somewhat in size, and soon a tube (sometimes more than one) is thrust forth and passes immediately into the loose tissue of the stigmatic surface. The tube consists of a protrusion of the intine. During its descent the pollen-tube is slender, of about the same caliber throughout, and has extremely thin walls. It extends through the conducting tissue of the style, being nourished by the nutrient matter secreted from the cells of that tissue, until it at last reaches the cavity of the ovary and penetrates the micropyle of the ovule.

poller (pō′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *powler*; < *poll*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who polls. (*a*) One who shaves persons or cuts their hair; a barber; a hair-dresser. [Rare.]

R. I know him not; is he a deaft barber?
G. O yea; why, he is mistress Lamia's *powler*.
Promos and Cassandra, v. 4. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) One who lops or polls trees. (*c*†) A pillager; a plunderer; one who fleeces by exaction.

The *poller* and exacter of fees.
Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

(*d*) One who registers voters; also, one who casts a vote at the polls.

pollet† (pol′et), *n.* [For **paulet*, for *epaulet*, q. v.] Same as *pollette*.

pollette† (pol′et), *n.* [For **paulette*, for *epaulette*, < F. *épaulette*. an epaulet. dim. of *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] The pauldron or epaulet worn with the suits of armor of the sixteenth century.

poll-evil (pōl′ē′vl), *n.* A swelling or aposteme on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears. Formerly also *pole-evil*.

★**pollex** (pol′eks), *n.*; pl. *pollices* (-i-sēz). [L., the thumb, the great toe, perhaps < *pollere*, be strong: see *pollent*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost digit of the hand or foot, when there are five; the thumb or the great toe, especially the thumb, the great toe being usually distinguished as *pollex pedis*, or *hallux*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The innermost digit of the fore limb only, when there are five; the digit that corresponds to the human thumb. (*b*) The thumb of a bird; the short digit bearing the alula or bastard wing, regarded as homologous with either the human thumb or the forefinger.—**Abductor longus pollicis.** Same as *extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**Adductor pollicis pedis.** See *adductor*.—**Extensor brevis or minor pollicis.** Same as *extensor primi internodii pollicis*.—**Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.** See *extensor*.—**Extensor pollicis longus or major.** Same as *extensor secundi internodii pollicis*.—**Extensor primi internodii pollicis.** See *extensor*.—**Extensor pro-**

prius pollicis. See *extensor.*—**Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.** See *extensor.*—**Flexor longus pollicis.** See *flexor.*—**Pollex pedis,** the hallux.

pollical (pol'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *pollex* (*pollic-*), thumb, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pollex: as, the *pollical* muscles.—**First pollical extensor.** Same as *extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.* See *extensor.*—**Second pollical extensor.** Same as *extensor primi internodii pollicis.* See *extensor.*—**Third pollical extensor.** Same as *extensor secundi internodii pollicis.* See *extensor.*

Pollicata (pol-i-kā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pollicatus:* see *pollicate.*] In Illiger's classification (1811), the second order of mammals, containing those with apposable thumbs, consisting chiefly of the quadrumanous quadrupeds, but including also most of the marsupials.

pollicate (pol'i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *pollicatus,* < L. *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb: see *pollex.*] Having thumbs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pollicata.*

pollices, *n.* Plural of *pollex.*

pollicie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *policy*[1].

pollicitation (po-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pollicitation* = Sp. *policitación* = Pg. *pollicitação* = It. *pollicitazione;* < L. *pollicitatio*(*n-*), a promising, < *pollicitari,* promise, < *polliceri,* hold forth, promise, < *por-,* forth, + *liceri,* bid for, offer.] **1.** A promise; a voluntary engagement; also, a paper containing such an engagement.

> It seems he granted this following *pollicitation* or promise. *Herbert,* Hist. Reign Hen. VIII., p. 220. (*Latham.*)

2. In *civil law,* a promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made. As a general rule, such a promise could be revoked at any time before it was accepted, but a vow made in favor of a public or religious object was irrevocable from the moment it was made. This principle has been reaffirmed by the canon law. In some cases the promiser could be released from the effect of his vow by paying a fifth part of his property.

polligar, *n.* See *poligar.*

pollinar (pol'i-när), *a.* [< LL. *pollinaris* (L. *pollinarius*), belonging to fine flour, < L. *pollen* (*vollin-*), fine flour (NL. pollen): see *pollen.*] In *bot.,* covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen.

pollinarium (pol-i-nā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen (see *pollen*), + *-arium.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, same as *pollinium.* (*b*) In cryptogams, same as *cystidium.*

pollinate (pol'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pollinated,* ppr. *pollinating.* [< L. *pollen* (*pollin-*), fine flour (NL. pollen), + *-ate*[2].] In *bot.,* to convey pollen to the stigma of; pollenize. See *pollination.*

pollinated (pol'i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pollinate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.,* supplied with pollen: of the stigma.

pollination (pol-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pollination;* as *pollinate* + *-ion.*] **1.** In *bot.,* the supplying of pollen to the part of the female organ prepared to receive it, preliminary to fertilization. See *pollen-tube.*

> By *pollination* is meant the conveyance of the pollen from the anthers to the stigma of Angiosperms or to the nucleus of Gymnosperms. *Sachs,* Botany (trans.), p. 429.

2. The fertilization of plants by the agency of insects that carry pollen from one flower to another.

pollinctor (po-lingk'tor), *n.* [L., < *pollingere,* pp. *pollinctus,* wash and prepare a corpse for the funeral pile.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead.

> The Egyptians had these several persons belonging to and employed in embalming, each performing a distinct and separate office: viz., a designer or painter, a dissector or anatomist, a *pollinctor* or apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physician or priest. *Greenhill,* Art of Embalming, p. 177. (*Latham.*)

polling-booth (pō'ling-böth), *n.* See *booth.*

polling-pence†, *n.* Same as *poll-tax.*

polling-place (pō'ling-plās), *n.* A place in which votes are taken and recorded at an election.

polling-sheriff (pō'ling-sher''if), *n.* In Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-place.

polling-station (pō'ling-stā''shon), *n.* Same as *polling-place.*

pollinia, *n.* Plural of *pollinium.*

pollinic (po-lin'ik), *a.* [< *pollen* (*pollin-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pollen, or concerned with its conveyance from anther to stigma. *R. Bentley,* Botany, p. 765.—**Pollinic chamber.** Same as *pollen-chamber.*

polliniferous (pol-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *pollinifère* = Pg. *pollinifero,* < NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Producing or containing pollen.—**2.** Same as *polliniger-ous,* which is the more correct term in this use.

pollinigerous (pol-i-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pollen,* pollen, + L. *gerere,* carry.] **1.** Fitted for collecting and carrying pollen; polliniferous.—**2.** Collecting and carrying pollen: a term applied to bees which collect pollen for the sustenance of their young.

pollinium (po-lin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pollinia* (-ä). [NL., < *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen: see *pollen.*] In *bot.,* an agglutinated mass or body of pollen-grains, composed of all the grains of an anther-cell. A pollinium is especially characteristic of the families *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Orchidaceæ,* and is an adaptation for cross-fertilization by insect aid. Also called *pollen-mass, pollinarium.*

pollinivorous (pol-i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + L. *vorare,* devour, eat.] Feeding upon pollen, as an insect.

pollinize (pol'in-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pollinized,* ppr. *pollinizing.* [< *pollen* (*pollin-*) + *-ize.*] To supply with pollen; impregnate with pollen.

pollinodial (pol-i-nō'di-al), *a.* [< *pollinodi-um* + *-al.*] In *bot.,* characteristic of, produced by, or resembling a pollinodium. *Encye. Brit.,* XX. 426.

pollinodium (pol-i-nō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pollinodia* (-ä). [NL., < *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] In *bot.,* the male sexual organ in *Ascomycetes,* which, either directly or by means of an outgrowth, conjugates with the oögonium, or female sexual organ.

pollinoid (pol'i-noid), *n.* [< NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] In *bot.,* the non-motile male cell derived from the antheridium of the *Rhodophyceæ;* the same as *pollinodium.*

pollinose (pol'i-nōs), *a.* [< NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + *-ose.*] In *entom.,* covered (as if with pollen) with a loose or light powdery substance, often of a yellow color.

polliwog, polliwig (pol'i-wog, -wig), *n.* [Also *pollywog, pollywig;* early mod. E. *polewigge;* < ME. *polwygle,* later *porwigle;* appar. < *poll*[1] + *wig(gle).*] A tadpole.

> Tadpoles, *polewigges,* yongue frogs. *Florio,* p. 212.
>
> Dame, what ails your ducks to die?
> Eating o' *pollywigs,* eating o' *pollywigs.*
> *Whiter's Specimen* (1794), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

poll-mad (pōl'mad), *a.* [< *poll*[1] + *mad*[1].] Wrong in the head; crazy; mad or eager to the point of mental derangement. [Prov. Eng.]

pollman (pol'man), *n.*; pl. *pollmen* (-men). [< *poll*[3] + *man.*] A student at Cambridge University, England, who is a candidate for the ordinary degree and not for honors.

> It is related of some Cambridge *pollman* that he was once so ill-advised as to desert a private tutor . . . in order to become the pupil of the eminent "Shilleto." *Academy,* March 2, 1889.

poll-money† (pōl'mun''i), *n.* Same as *poll-tax.*

pollock, *n.* See *pollack.*

poll-pick (pōl'pik), *n.* A form of pick in common use by miners in various parts of Great Britain. The form used in Cornwall has a stem or arm about 12 inches long from the end of the eye, and a stump which forms the poll or head. The face of the poll is steeled like a sledge to form a peen, so that it can be used for striking a blow.

poll-silver† (pōl'sil''vèr), *n.* Same as *poll-tax.*

poll-suffrage (pōl'suf''rāj), *n.* Universal manhood suffrage.

poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* A tax levied at so much per head of the adult male population; a capitation-tax: formerly common in England, and still levied in some of the United States, as well as in a few of the countries of continental Europe. Formerly also called *poll-money, polling-pence,* and *poll-silver.*

pollucite (pol'ū-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Pollux* (*Polluc-*), Pollux, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *pollux,* 3.

pollute (po-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *polluted,* ppr. *polluting.* [< L. *pollutus,* pp. of *polluere* (> Pg. *polluir* = F. *polluer*), soil, defile, as with blood, slime, etc., hence defile morally, pollute, prob. orig. wash or smear over; cf. *proluvies,* an overflow, inundation, < *pol-, por-,* forth, + *luere,* wash.] **1.** To make foul or unclean; render impure; defile; soil; taint.

> In those wide wounds thro' which his spirit fled,
> Shall flies and worms obscene *pollute* the dead?
> *Pope,* Iliad, xix. 30.

2. To corrupt or defile in a moral sense; destroy the perfection or purity of; impair; profane.

> That I hadde *polut* and defowled my conscience with sacrilege. *Chaucer,* Boethius, i. prose 4.
>
> Power, like a desolating pestilence,
> *Pollutes* whate'er it touches.
> *Shelley,* Queen Mab, iii.

3. Specifically, to render legally or ceremonially unclean, so as to be unfit for sacred services or uses.

> Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel, lest ye die. Num. xviii. 32.

4. To violate sexually; debauch or dishonor. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Defile, Corrupt,* etc. (see *taint*), deprave, degrade, debase.—**4.** To ravish.

pollute (po-lūt'), *a.* [Formerly also *polute;* = F. *pollu* = Sp. *poluto* = Pg. It. *polluto,* < L. *pollutus,* pp. of *polluere,* defile: see *pollute, v.*] Polluted; defiled. [Rare.]

> And on her naked shame,
> *Pollute* with sinful blame,
> The saintly veil of maiden white to throw.
> *Milton,* Nativity, l. 41.

pollutedly (po-lū'ted-li), *adv.* With pollution.

pollutedness (po-lū'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.

polluter (po-lū'tèr), *n.* [< *pollute* + *-er*[1].] One who pollutes or profanes; a defiler. *Dryden,* Æneid, xi.

pollutingly (po-lū'ting-li), *adv.* In a polluting manner; with pollution or defilement.

pollution (po-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *pollution* = Pr. *pollucio* = Sp. *polución* = Pg. *poluição* = It. *polluzione,* < LL. *pollutio*(*n-*), defilement, < L. *polluere,* pp. *pollutus,* defile: see *pollute, v.*] **1.** The act of polluting; also, the state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

> Their strife *pollution* brings
> Upon the temple. *Milton,* P. L., xii. 355.

2. Specifically, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, disqualifying a person for sacred services or for intercourse with others, or rendering anything unfit for sacred use.—**3.** The emission of semen at any other time than during coition: more frequently called *self-pollution.*—**Nocturnal pollution,** the emission of semen during sleep, usually accompanied by erotic dreams. =**Syn. 1.** Vitiation, corruption, foulness (see *taint, v.*), violation, debauching.

Pollux (pol'uks), *n.* [NL., < L. *Pollux* (*Polluc-*), also *Polluces,* Pollux, one of the Gemini or Twins, < Gr. Πολυδεύκης, Pollux.] **1.** An orange star of magnitude 1.2 (β Geminorum) in the head of the following twin.—**2.** In *meteor.* See *Castor and Pollux,* 2.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A rare mineral found with castor (petalite) in the island of Elba, Italy. It occurs in isometric crystals and massive; it is colorless and has a vitreous luster, and is essentially a silicate of aluminium and cæsium.

polly (pol'i), *n.* Same as *poll*[2].

pollybait (pol'i-bāt), *n.* Same as *polewig.*

pollywog, pollywig, *n.* See *polliwog.*

polment†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *polment, pulment,* < L. *pulmentum,* anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish.] A kind of pottage.

> Messez of mylke he merkkez bytwene,
> Sythen potage & *polment* in plater honest;
> As sewer in a god assyse he serued hem fayre,
> Wyth sadde semblaunt & swete of such as he hade.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 638.

★ **polo**[1] (pō'lō), *n.* [< Balti *polo;* cf. Tibetan *pulu. N. E. D.*] A game of ball resembling hockey, played on horseback. It is of Eastern origin, and is played in India, whence it has been introduced into Europe and America.

polo[2] (pō'lō), *n.* A Spanish gipsy dance which originated in Andalusia, and closely resembles certain Eastern dances in its wild contortions of the body. The song to which it is danced is low and melancholy, with startling pauses, and is sung in unison with a rhythmic clapping of hands. The words, called *coplas,* are generally of a jocose character without refrains. Also called *ole.*

polonaise (pō-lō-nāz'), *n.* [< F. *Polonais,* m., the Polish language, *polonaise,* f., a polonaise (dress), polonaise (music), prop. adj., Polish, < *Pologne* (ML. *Polonia*), Poland: see *Pole*[3].] **1.** A light open gown looped up at the sides, showing the front of an elaborate petticoat, and longer behind, worn toward the close of the eighteenth century; also, a similar but plainer gown, not so much drawn back, and draped more simply, worn at the present time.—**2.** A kind of overcoat, short and usually faced and bordered with fur, worn by men who affected a semi-military dress during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.—**3.** A Polish dance, consisting mainly of a march or promenade of the dancers in procession.—**4.** Music for such a promenade, or in its peculiar rhythm, which is triple and stately, with a characteristic division of the first beat of the measures, and a capricious ending of the phrases on the last beat. The origin of the form is uncertain. It was first described by Mattheson in 1739, and it has since been frequently used by various instrumental composers. It received the most elaborate and original treatment from Chopin, many of whose finest works are in this form. The rhythm of the bolero is very similar to that of the polonaise. Also called *polacca.*

Polonese (pō-lō-nēs′ or -nēz′), *n.* [< F. *Polonais*, the Polish language: see *polonaise*.] 1. The Polish language.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *polonaise*, 1.

Polonian (pō-lō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Polonia* (OF. *Polonie*), Poland, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Poland or the Poles; Polish.

The hardness and fortitude of the *Polonian* Army.
Milton, Letters of State, May 22, 1674.

II. *n.* A Pole. *Milton*, Declaration for Election of John III.

Polonize (pō′lō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Polonized*, ppr. *Polonizing*. [< ML. *Polonia*, Poland, + *-ize*.] To render Polish in character or sympathies. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 286.

polony (pō-lō′ni), *n.*; pl. *polonies* (-niz). [Prob. corrupted from *Bologna* (sausage).] A kind of high-dried sausage made of partly cooked pork.

They were addicted to *polonies;* they did not disguise their love for Banbury cakes; they made bets in gingerbeer. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xviii.

polos (pō′los), *n.* [< Gr. πόλος, a pivot, the vault of heaven, etc.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a tall cylindrical cap or head-dress, usually worn with a veil depending at the back and side. It is a usual attribute of the more powerful Oriental female deities, and is frequently worn by some Greek goddesses, as Persephone, particularly by such as have Oriental affiliations. It is often very similar to the modius. See cut under *modius*.

Europa sometimes holds a sceptre surmounted by a bird, and wears upon her head a *polos*, showing that she was regarded at Gortyna in the light of a powerful goddess.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 394.

polront, polrond†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *pauldron*.

polroz (pol′rōz), *n.* [Cornish.] In mines, the pit underneath a water-wheel. Also written *polroze*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

polska (pōl′skä), *n.* [Sw., < *Polsk*, Polish: see *Polish*2.] 1. A Swedish dance resembling somewhat a Scotch reel.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple, and moderate in movement. It is usually in the minor mode.

polt1 (pōlt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *palt*, *pelt*1. Cf. L. *pultare*, beat, Sw. *bulta*, beat.] A thump or blow.

If he know'd I'd got you the knife, he'd go nigh to give me a good *polt* of the head.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ii. 9. (*Davies.*)

polt2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *poult*.

polt-foot, *n.* and *a.* See *poult-foot*.

poltront, poltronry†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *poltroon*, *poltroonery*.

poltroon (pol-trön′), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *poltron;* < F. *poltron*, a coward, dastard, knave, rascal, also a sluggard, = Sp. *poltrón* = Pg. *poltrão*, a coward, < It. *poltrone* (ML. *pultro(n-)*, a coward), < *poltro*, lazy, cowardly, as a noun a sluggard. coward, cf. *poltrare*, *poltrire*, lie in bed, be idle, < *poltro*, bed, couch (cf. F. *poutre*, a beam or rafter), < ML. **pullitrus*, < L. *pullus*, a colt: see *foal*.] I. *n.* A lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard; a fellow without spirit or courage; a dastard; a coward.

K. Hen. Be patient, gentle Earl of Westmoreland.
Clif. Patience is for *poltroons*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 62.

Out, you *poltroon!*—you ha'n't the valour of a grasshopper. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

=Syn. *Craven*, *Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.

II.† *a.* Base; cowardly; contemptible.

He is like to be mistaken who makes choice of a covetous man for a friend, or relieth upon the reed of narrow and *poltroon* friendship.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. § 36.

poltroonery (pol-trön′ẹ-ri), *n.* [Formerly *poltronry;* < F. *poltronnerie* (= Sp. *poltronería* = Pg. It. *poltroneria*), cowardice, < *poltron*, a coward: see *poltroon*.] The character or nature of a poltroon; cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

You believed rather the tales you heard of our *poltroonery*, and impotence of body and mind.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 294.

poltroonish (pol-trön′ish), *a.* [< *poltroon* + *-ish*1.] Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.

polverin, polverine (pol′vẹ-rin), *n.* [< It. *polverino* (= Sp. *polvorín* = Pg. *polverino*), < *polvere*, dust, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder*1.] The calcined ashes of a plant, probably *Salsola Kali*, of the nature of pot- and pearl-ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria, and used in the manufacture of glass.

poly (pō′li), *n.* [Formerly also *poley;* = Sp. Pg. It. *polio*, < L. *polium*, *polion*, < Gr. πόλιον, an aromatic plant having glaucous leaves, perhaps *Teucrium Polium*, < πολιός, gray, white, akin to πελός or πελλός, dusky, L. *pullus*, dusky, and E. *fallow*1, etc.: see *fallow*1.] A species of germander, *Teucrium Polium*, an aromatic herb of southern Europe. The name is also used for some other plants of the genus *Teucrium*.—**Poly-mountain.** Same as *poly;* also, an old-world plant, *Clinopodium Acinos*.

poly-. [L., etc., *poly-*, < Gr. πολυ-, combining form of πολύς, dial. πουλύς, πολλός, many, much, neut. πολύ, as adv. much, very, many times, often, long, etc.; = Goth. *filu* = AS. *fela*, E. obs. *feel*, much: see *feel*2.] An element in many compounds of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'many' or 'much.' It is equivalent to *multi-* of Latin origin. It is sometimes, but rarely, used in composition with a word of non-Greek origin, as in *polygrooved*, *polypage*.

polyacanthid (pol′i-a-kan′thid), *a.* [< *polyacanth-ous* + *-id*2.] Having pluriserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish: correlated with *monacanthid* and *diplacanthid*.

polyacanthous (pol′i-a-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. πολυάκανθος, having many thorns, used only as the name of a kind of thorn, < πολύς, many, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] In *bot.*, having many thorns or spines. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

polyacoustic (pol′i-a-kös′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp *policústico*, < Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀκουστικός, of or pertaining to hearing: see *acoustic*.] I. *a.* Multiplying or magnifying sound.

II. *n.* An instrument for multiplying or magnifying sounds.

polyacoustics (pol′i-a-kös′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *polyacoustic* (see *-ics*).] The art or science of multiplying sounds.

★**polyact** (pol′i-akt), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] Having numerous rays: specifically said of sponge-spicules of the stellate kind.

polyactinal (pol-i-ak′ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), a ray, + *-al*.] Many-rayed; multiradiate; in sponges, polyact.

polyad (pol′i-ad), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + term. *-ας* (*-αδ-*) as in τριας (τριαδ-), triad: see *-ad*1.] In *chem.*, an element whose valence or quantivalence is greater than two, as a triad, tetrad, hexad, etc.

polyadelph (pol′i-a-delf), *n.* [< Gr. πολυάδελφος, having many brothers, < πολύς, many, + ἀδελφός, brother.] In *bot.*, a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.


Polyadelph.

Polyadelphia (pol′i-a-del′fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polyadelph*.] In *bot.*, the eighteenth class of the Linnean system, in which the stamens are united by their filaments into three or more sets or brotherhoods.

polyadelphian (pol′i-a-del′fi-an), *a.* [< *Polyadelphia* + *-an*.] Same as *polyadelphous*.

polyadelphite (pol′i-a-del′fīt), *n.* [< Gr. πολυάδελφος, having many brothers (see *polyadelph*), + *-ite*2.] A massive brownish-yellow variety of iron garnet occurring in the zinc-mines in Sussex county, New Jersey.

polyadelphous (pol′i-a-del′fus), *a.* [= F. *polyadelphe* = Pg. *polyadelpho* = It. *poliadelfo*, < Gr. πολυάδελφος, having many brothers: see *polyadelph*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens united in three or more bundles or parcels, as in some species of *Hypericum*. Also *polyadelphian*.

polyadenia (pol′i-a-dē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀδήν, gland: see *adenia*.] Pseudoleucemia.

polyadenitis (pol-i-ad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀδήν, gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] Inflammation of numerous glands.

polyadenopathy (pol-i-ad-e-nop′ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀδήν, gland, + πάθος, disease. Cf. *adenopathy*.] Disease of numerous glands.

polyadenous (pol-i-ad′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀδήν, gland.] In *bot.*, bearing many glands. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

polyæmia, *n.* See *polyhemia*.

polyæsthesia, polyesthesia (pol′i-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + αἴσθησις, sensation.] The arousal, by stimulation of a point on the skin, of a perception of two or more pressures: observed normally in tabes dorsalis. Also *polyæsthesis*, *polyesthesis*.

polyæsthetic, *a.* See *polyesthetic*.

Polyalthia (pol-i-al′thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1829), so called with ref. to its supposed healing properties; < Gr. πολυαλθής, healing many diseases, < πολύς, many, + ἀλθαίνειν, heal (> ἀλθής, wholesome).] A genus of choripetalous shrubs or trees of the family *Anonaceæ* and tribe *Uvarieæ*, characterized by six thick, flat, ovate or narrow petals, and numerous carpels each with only one or two ovules. The 70 species are natives of tropical Asia, tropical and southern Africa, and Australasia. They bear obliquely feather-veined alternate leaves, and solitary or clustered flowers, followed by globose or oblong one-seeded stalked berries. See *mast-tree*, 2.

polyandria (pol-i-an′dri-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *polyandry*.] 1. Same as *polyandry*.—2. [*cap.*] [Used as a plural.] In *bot.*, the thirteenth class in the Linnean system, consisting of hermaphrodite flowering plants having more than twenty hypogynous stamens of equal length, free from each other and from the pistils.

polyandrian (pol-i-an′dri-an), *a.* [< *polyandry* + *-an*.] Same as *polyandrous*.

polyandric (pol-i-an′drik), *a.* [= F. *polyandrique* = Pg. *polyandrico;* as *polyandr-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by polyandry. Also *polyandrous*. *Westminster Rev.*, April, 1868, p. 410.

polyandrion (pol-i-an′dri-on), *n.*; pl. *polyandria* (-ä). [< Gr. πολυάνδριον, a place where many assemble, neut. of πολυάνδριος, with many men, < πολύς, many, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man.] In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a monument or a burial inclosure provided by the state for a number of men, usually for those of its citizens who had fallen in a battle. The famous "Lion of Chæronea" which stood within the burial inclosure of the Thebans who died in the battle with Philip of Macedon, 338 B. C., was a monument of this class; and this was itself a close copy throughout of that recently excavated at Thespiæ, which is believed to have commemorated the Thespians who fell at Platæa, 479 B. C.

polyandrious (pol-i-an′dri-us), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *polyandrous*.

polyandrist (pol-i-an′drist), *n.* [< *polyandr-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises polyandry.

polyandrous (pol-i-an′drus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύανδρος, with many men, LGr. with many husbands, < πολύς, many, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen).] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Belonging to the Linnean class *Polyandria*. (*b*) Having the stamens indefinitely numerous, at least more than twelve.—2. In *zoöl.*, having several male mates; polygamous, as a female animal.—3. In *sociology*, same as *polyandric*.

polyandry (pol-i-an′dri), *n.* [= F. *polyandrie* = Sp. *poliandria* = Pg. *polyandria* = It. *poliandria*, < LGr. πολιανδρία, taken in sense of 'a condition of having many husbands' (in bot., stamens), found in sense of 'a condition of having many men, populousness,' < πολύανδρος, having many men: see *polyandrous*.] The state of having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands. It formerly prevailed to some extent in Europe, and is now observed in Tibet, Ceylon, parts of India, among certain tribes in America and the islands of the Pacific, etc. It is sometimes limited to the marriage of the woman to two or more brothers. Among some tribes, for instance, the Eskimo, both polyandry and polygamy are found at the same time.

In the one type, called by M'Lennan Nair *polyandry*, the woman remains with her own kin, but entertains at will such suitors as she pleases.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 122.

polyangular (pol-i-ang′gū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + L. *angulus*, an angle: see *angular*.] Having many angles.

polyantheat, *n.* Same as *polianthea*.

Polyanthes (pol-i-an′thēz), *n.* See *Polianthes*.

polyanthous (pol-i-an′thus), *a.* [< NL. *polyanthus*, < Gr. πολύανθος, also πολυανθής, much-blossoming, having many flowers, < πολύς, many, + ἄνθος, a flower.] Exhibiting polyanthy. See ★*polyanthy*.

polyanthus, polyanthos (pol-i-an′thus, -thos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύανθος, having many flowers: see *polyanthous*.] A garden variety of *Primula elatior* or of the closely allied species *P. veris*, the oxlip, whose flowers are umbeled on a common peduncle several inches high. It is an old garden favorite, which has passed through countless subvarieties. Florists require that a good polyanthus should possess a strong scape, a well-filled truss, a corolla with a short tube, a bright-yellow eye, and a deep, rich brown-crimson limb, bordered with a well-defined yellow edging. See *primrose*.—**Polyanthus Narcissus.** See *Narcissus*.

polyarchist (pol′i-är-kist), *n.* [< *polyarch-y* + *-ist*.] One who favors polyarchy.

Plato . . . was no *polyarchist*, but a monarchist, an assertor of one supreme God.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 403.

polyarchy (pol′i-är-ki), *n.* [= F. *polyarchie* = Sp. *poliarquía* = Pg. *polyarchia* = It. *poliarchia*, < Gr. πολυαρχία, the government of many, < πολύς, many, + ἄρχειν, rule.] A government by many, whether by a privileged class (aristocracy) or by the people at large (democracy); any government by several rulers.

Yet he [Aristotle] absolutely denied πολυκοιρανίην, and πολυαρχιαν, a *polyarchy* or mundane aristocracy: that is, a multiplicity of first principles and independent deities. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, II. 83.

polyarsenite (pol-i-är'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + E. *arsen(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, same as *sarkinite*.

polyarthritis (pol″i-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + NL. *arthritis*, q. v.] Arthritis involving a number of joints.

polyarthrous (pol-i-är'thrus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] Having many joints or jointed parts; multiarticulate.

polyarticular (pol″i-är-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + L. *articulus*, a joint: see *articular*.] Pertaining to a number of joints: as, *polyarticular* rheumatism.

polyatomic (pol″i-a-tom'ik), *a.* [= F. *polyatomique*; < Gr. πολύς, many, + ἄτομον, atom: see *atom*, *atomic*.] In *chem.*, noting elements or radicals which have an equivalency greater than two; also, noting compounds having three or more hydroxyl groups, in which hydrogen is easily replaceable by other elements or radicals without otherwise changing the structure of the original compound: thus, glycerol is a *polyatomic* alcohol.

polyautography (pol″i-â-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + αὐτός, self, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write. Cf. *autography*.] The act of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, as by printing from stone: a form of lithography.

polyaxial (pol-i-ak'si-al), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + L. *axis*, axis, + *-ial*.] Having several axes.

★**polyaxon** (pol-i-ak'son), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + ἄξων, axis.] **I.** *a.* Having several or many (more than six) axes of growth, as a sponge-spicule; polyaxial, as the form of spicule known as a *sterraster*.

II. *n.* A polyaxial sponge-spicule.

polybasic (pol-i-bā'sik), *a.* [= F. *polybasique*; < Gr. πολύς, many, + βάσις, base: see *base*[2], *basic*.] In *chem.*, capable of combining with more than two univalent bases: as, *polybasic* acids or radicals.

polybasicity (pol″i-bā-sis'i-ti), *n.* [< *polybasic* + *-ity*.] The character or property of being polybasic.

polybasite (pō-lib'a-sīt), *n.* [= F. *polybasite*; < Gr. πολύς, many, + βάσις, base, + *-ite*[2].] An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

Polybia (pō-lib'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (St. Fargeau, 1836), < Gr. πολύβιος, with much life, < πολύς, much, + βίος, life.] A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Vespidæ*, or wasps, resembling *Polistes* closely, but differing in the shape of the abdomen. The species are all Central or South American except *P. flavitarsis*, which is found in California. *P. palmarum* is the palm-wasp, so called because it makes its nests on palms.

Polyborinæ (pol″i-bō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyborus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, typified by the genus *Polyborus*, and including the genera *Phalcobænus*, *Senex*, *Milvago*, *Ibycter*, and *Daptrius*; the caracaras, or American vulture-hawks. There is a coracoclavicular articulation, a centric nasal tubercle, an anterior palatal keel, and a superorbital shield, in which respects the *Polyborinæ* resemble falcons; but the external aspect is rather that of vultures. The bill is toothless, and the sternum is single-notched. See cuts under *caracara* and *Ibycter*.

polyborine (pol'i-bō-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polyborinæ*.

Polyborus (pō-lib'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. πολυβόρος, much-devouring, < πολύς, much, + βορός, gluttonous.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Polyborinæ*; the caracaras proper. There are several species, of temperate and tropical America, as *P. cherivay*, *P. auduboni*, and *P. lutosus*. See cut under *caracara*.

polybrachia (pol-i-brā'ki-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + L. *brachium*, properly *bracchium*, the arm: see *brachium*.] In *teratol.*, the presence of supernumerary arms.

polybrachus (pō-lib'rā-kus), *n.*; pl. *polybrachi* (-kī). [NL.: see *polybrachia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with supernumerary arms.

polybranch (pol'i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having many gills or numerous branchiæ, as a mollusk or crustacean; of or pertaining to the *Polybranchia* or *Polybranchiata*. Also *polybranchiate*.

II. *n.* A polybranch mollusk or crustacean.

Polybranchia (pol-i-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polybranch*.] 1. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders (the other being *Pygobranchia*) of nudibranchiate gastropods, having lamellar or plumose gills on the upper surface of the mantle, and containing the families *Tritoniadæ*, *Scyllæidæ*, and *Tethyadæ*.—2. In later systems, a suborder or superfamily comprising the same forms, but subdivided among numerous families: same as *Polybranchiata*, 1.

polybranchian (pol-i-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *polybranch*.

Polybranchiata (pol-i-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polybranchiate*.] 1. A suborder or superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of dorsal gill-like appendages variously distributed, but never disposed in a rosette round the anus. It comprised numerous species, classified by modern malacologists among 12 to 15 families. Also called *Polybranchia*.—2. In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of five orders of his second section of *Paracephalophora monoica symmetrica*, composed of the two families *Tetracerata* and *Dicerata*.

polybranchiate (pol-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *polybranchiatus*, < Gr. πολύς, many, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *polybranch*.

Polycarpa (pol-i-kär'pä), *n.* [NL. (Loefling, 1758), so called in allusion to the many little fruits (cf. L. *polycarpus*, < Gr. πολύκαρπος, with much fruit, fruitful: see *polycarpous*.] A genus of diffuse dicotyledonous choripetalous herbs of the family *Silenaceæ*, type of the tribe *Polycarpeæ*, and characterized by the five keeled and entire sepals, the five small entire hyaline petals, the three to five stamens, and the one-celled ovary with many ovules, crowned with a short three-cleft style, and becoming a small three-valved capsule. There are 6 species, generally diffused throughout temperate and warmer regions. They are slender annuals, bearing opposite ovate or oblong flat leaves, dry and thin bracts and stipules, and very numerous densely compacted little whitish flowers in much-branched cymes. From the great quantity of its seed, the European species, *P. tetraphyllum*, is called *allseed*.

polycarpellary (pol-i-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel: see *carpel*, *carpellary*.] In *bot.*, composed of several carpels. Compare *monocarpellary*.

polycarpic (pol-i-kär'pik), *a.* [< *polycarp-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, producing fruit many times or indefinitely: applied by de Candolle to perennial herbs. Compare *monocarpous* (*a*).

★**polycarpous** (pol-i-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύκαρπος, with much fruit, fruitful, < πολύς, many, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having a gynœcium composed of two or more distinct ovaries or carpels. Compare *monocarpous*, and cuts under *carpel* and *gynobase*.

polycellular (pol-i-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + NL. *cellula*, a cell: see *cellular*.] In *bot.*, containing or composed of many cells.

polycentric (pol-i-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + κέντρον, point: see *center*[1].] Having several centers or nucleal points.

But a complexity is introduced as soon as the sap-vacuoles appear, in many cases making the cell not monocentric but *polycentric*.
H. Marshall Ward, Nature, XXXV. 301.

Polycentridæ (pol-i-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polycentrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Polycentrus*. They have a symmetrical compressed body without lateral line, compressed head with very projectile jaws, a long dorsal and anal fin with many spines, and perfect ventrals. The family contains a few South American fresh-water fishes, somewhat related to the centrarchoids of North America. In Günther's classification it was referred to the *Acanthopterygii perciformes*.

Polycentrus (pol-i-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Troschel, 1848), < Gr. πολύς, many, + κέντρον, point: see *center*[1].] The typical genus of *Polycentridæ*: so called from the many spines, especially of the anal fin.

polycephalist† (pol-i-sef'a-list), *n.* [< Gr. πολυκέφαλος, having many heads (see *polycephalous*), + *-ist*.] One who has or acknowledges many heads or superiors. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 541. (*Davies*.)

polycephalous (pol-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πολυκέφαλος, having many heads, many-headed, < πολύς, many, + κεφαλή, head.] In *bot.*, bearing or consisting of many heads.

Polycera (pō-lis'e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύκερως, many-horned, < πολύς, many, + κέρας, horn.]



Polycera quadrilineata. (Line shows natural size.)

The typical genus of *Polyceridæ*. A true representative species is *P. quadrilineata* of Europe. *P. lessoni* is a beautiful sea-slug of a pale flesh-color marked with green and yellow, found in the North Atlantic ocean, referred by some to a distinct genus *Palio*.

Polyceridæ (pol-i-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polycera* + *-idæ*.] A family of phanerobranchiate doridoid gastropods having a simple pharyngeal bulb, typified by the genus *Polycera*. The branchiæ are not retractile, the labial armature is variable, and the radula is narrow. The species are numerous, and have been grouped by some under three or more subfamilies, elevated by others to family rank.

Polychæta (pol-i-kē'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *polychætus*: see *polychætous*.] An order or other group of chætopodous annelids, having the body segmented, the false feet or parapodia with many chætæ, setæ, or bristles (whence the name), and the head tentaculate; the polychætous worms. It is a very large group, of numerous families, including a majority of the annelids, as all the sedentary or tubicolous and the errant marine worms. It is contrasted with the order *Oligochæta*. See cuts under *elytrum*, *Polynoë*, *Protula*, *cerebral*, *esophageal*, *præstomium*, and *pygidium*.

polychæte (pol'i-kēt), *a.* Same as *polychætous*.

polychætous (pol-i-kē'tus), *a.* [< NL. *polychætus*, < Gr. πολυχαίτης, with much hair, < πολύς, many, + χαίτη, long hair, mane: see *chæta*.] Having numerous chætæ, setæ, or bristles of the parapodia, as an annelid; belonging to the *Polychæta*. See cut under *elytrum*.

Forms of *Polychætous* Annelidan larvæ which are called Telotrocha. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 164.

polychœrany†, *n.* An erroneous form of *polycœrany*.

polycholia (pol-i-kō'li-ä), *n.* Excessive secretion of bile.

polychord (pol'i-kôrd), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *polychordo*; < Gr. πολύχορδος, many-stringed, < πολύς, many, + χορδή, string, chord.] **I.** *a.* Having many chords or strings.

II. *n.* A musical instrument invented by F. Hillmer in 1799, but never generally used. It was shaped like a bass viol with a movable fingerboard, and had ten gut strings. It was played either with a bow, or by the fingers, like a lute.

polychorion (pol-i-kō'ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + χόριον, membrane.] In *bot.*, a polycarpous fruit, like that of *Ranunculus*. *Treasury of Botany*.

polychorionic (pol-i-kō-ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *polychorion* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a polychorion.

polychotomous (pol-i-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< *polychotom-y* + *-ous*.] Divided into more than two groups or series; made or done on the principle of polychotomy, as a classification.

polychotomy (pol-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πολύχοος, πολυχόος, manifold, + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *zoöl.*, division of a given group of animals into more than two other groups or series: correlated with *dichotomy*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 915.

polychrest† (pol'i-krest), *n.* [= F. *polychreste*, = Pg. *polycresto*, < Gr. πολύχρηστος, very useful, < πολύς, much, + χρηστός, useful, < χρῆσθαι, use: see *chrestomathy*.] A medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases.—**Polychrest salt**, in *old chem.*, potassic sulphate; also, sodio-potassic tartrate.

polychrestic (pol-i-kres'tik), *a.* [< *polychrest-y* + *-ic*.] Admitting of use in various ways, as a drug, or in various connections (as in naming different things), as a word.

polychresty (pol'i-kres-ti), *n.* [< Gr. πολυχρηστία, great usefulness, < πολυχρηστός, very useful: see *polychrest*.] The character of being polychrestic; the use of polychrestic words. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 518.

polychroic (pol-i-krō'ik), *a.* Same as *pleochroic*.

Optical properties of the *polychroic* aureolas present in certain minerals, by M. A. Michel Lévy.
Nature, XLI. 215.

polychroism (pol'i-krō-izm), *n.* [= F. *polychroïsme*; < Gr. πολύχροος, many-colored, < πολύς, many, + χροιά, color.] Same as *pleochroism*.

polychroite (pol-i-krō'īt), *n.* [= F. *polychroïte*, < Gr. πολύχροος, many-colored (see *polychroism*), + *-ite*[2].] The coloring matter of saffron: so named in consequence of the variety of colors which it exhibits when acted upon by various reagents.

★**polychromatic** (pol″i-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πολυχρώματος, many-colored (see *polychrome*), + *-ic*. Cf. *chromatic*.] 1. Many-colored: as, *polychromatic* light.—2. In *mineral.*, exhibiting a play of colors.—**Polychromatic acid**. See *polychromic acid*, under *polychromic*.—**Polychromatic process**, a carbon photographic process invented by Vidal, analogous to chromolithography in method and object. The first step is to make from the subject as many negatives

as there are colors to be represented, each of these being appropriated for a particular tint, while all parts otherwise tinted in the original are masked on the negative with an opaque pigment. Gelatin pictures of the required tints are then prepared from the negatives, and superimposed in turn by a system of registration over a print of the whole subject previously made with a neutral ground, thus completing the polychromatic picture. This process gives strikingly naturalistic results in the reproduction of goldsmiths' work, enamels, mosaics, etc.

polychrome (pol'i-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polychrome;* < Gr. *πολύχρωμος*, also *πολυχρώματος*, many-colored, < *πολύς*, many, + *χρῶμα* (*χρώματ-*), color: see *chrome*.] **I.** *a.* Having or tinted with several or many colors; executed in the manner of polychromy: as, *polychrome* sculpture; *polychrome* architecture.

A large panorama of Pergamon, . . . exhibited in conjunction with a full-size plastic restoration and *polychrome* reconstruction of the eastern front of the Olympian temple. *Tenth Report of the Archæol. Institute of America*, [1888–9, p. 55.

Polychrome printing, the art or process of printing in several colors at the same time.

II. *n.* A fluorescent substance ($C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 1\frac{1}{2}\ H_2O$), forming prismatic crystals, odorless, with a bitter taste and slight acid reaction. It is obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut and from quassia-wood, etc. A solution of polychrome appears colorless by transmitted light, but blue by reflected light. Acids destroy the fluorescence. Now called *æsculin*.

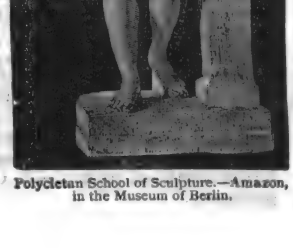
polychromic (pol-i-krō'mik), *a.* [< *polychrome* + *-ic*.] Same as *polychromatic*.—**Polychromic acid** (also called *aloetic acid*), an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes.

polychromy (pol'i-krō-mi), *n.* [= F. *polychromie*, < Gr. as if **πολυχρωμία*, < *πολύχρωμος*, many-colored: see *polychrome*.] Decoration or execution in many colors; specifically, the practice of coloring more or less completely statues and the exteriors and interiors of buildings. This practice dates from the highest antiquity, and reached its greatest artistic perfection in Greece, where it was consistently applied to all sculpture and architecture. In archaic examples the coloring was the most complete and strong, and in the case of sculpture was to a great extent conventional—men's flesh, for instance, being colored deep-brown or red, and women's white or yellowish. In the architecture of the best time, while surfaces of considerable extent were still brilliantly colored, as in red or blue, the chief part of many features, as of columns, was left in the natural color of the marble, or perhaps merely slightly tinted, and discreetly set off with meanders or other ornaments in gilding or strong color. Throughout Europe, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, architectural polychromy was employed with admirable effect.

Polychrus (pol'i-krus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *χρώς*, color of the skin, complexion.] 1. A leading genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*, having smooth scales, a small dewlap, no dorsal crest, and the squarish head covered with numerous plates: so called from its versicoloration. *P. marmoratus* inhabits Central America and portions of South America.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the marbled *polychrus*.

polycladous (pol-i-klā'dus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύκλαδος*, with many boughs and branches, < *πολύς*, many, + *κλάδος*, a young slip or shoot.] In *bot.*, much-branched.

polyclady (pol'i-klā-di), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύκλαδος*, with many boughs and branches: see *polycladous*.] In *bot.*, the production of a number of branches where there is normally but one. See *plica*, 2.



Polycletan School of Sculpture.—Amazon, in the Museum of Berlin.

Polycletan (pol-i-klē'tan), *a.* [< L. *Polycletus*, *Polyclitus*, < Gr. Πολύκλειτος, Polycletus (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to the great Greek sculptor Polycletus of Argos and Sicyon, a contemporary and emulator of Phidias, to the school of art inspired by him, or to the sculptural canon of perfect human proportions which he established (see *doryphorus*).

polyclinic, *n.* See *policlinic*.

polycoccous (pol-i-kok'us), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κόκκος*, berry: see *coccus*.] In *bot.*, having several cocci: said of a dry pericarp whose lobes separate at maturity.

Polycœlia[1] (pol-i-sē'li-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κοιλία*, cavity: see *cœlia*.] A genus of fossil rugose corals of the family *Stauridæ*, from the Permian formation.

Polycœlia[2] (pol-i-sē'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κοιλία*, cavity.] Animals whose encephalocœle is segmented into several cœliæ, as all skulled vertebrates. They have the neuron partly preaxial, the axon vertebrated, and the heart with more than a single cavity. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 914.

polycœlian (pol-i-sē'li-an), *a.* [< *Polycœlia*[2] + *-an*.] Having several cœliæ; of or pertaining to the *Polycœlia*.

polycœrany† (pol-i-sē'ra-ni), *n.* [Also *polycœranie;* < Gr. (Ionic) *πολυκοιρανίη*, rule of many, < *πολύς*, many, + *κοίρανος*, a ruler.] A government by many rulers, lords, or princes. [Rare.]

The world would be a *polychœrany* or aristocracy of Gods. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 411.

polyconic (pol-i-kon'ik), *a.* [= F. *polyconique*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone*, *conic*.] Pertaining to or based upon many cones.—**Polyconic map-projection.** See *projection*.

polycoria (pol-i-kō'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye.] The presence of more than one pupil in an eye.

Polycotylea (pol-i-kot-i-lē'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κοτύλη*, a vessel, cup: see *cotyle*, 2.] A section of octopod cephalopods characterized by two or three rows of suckers on each arm, comprising the *Octopodidæ*, *Tremoctopodidæ*, and *Argonautidæ*: contrasted with *Monocotylea*.

polycotyledon (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κοτυληδών*, cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A plant whose embryo has a whorl of more than two cotyledons or seed-leaves. This is normally the case with the pines and most *Coniferæ*. It is true in appearance in a few aberrant dicotyledons, as the genus *Ansinckia* of the *Boraginaceæ*, whose cotyledons are two-parted, and one species of *Lepidium*, whose cotyledons are three-parted. See cut under *cotyledon*.

polycotyledonary (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don-ā-ri), *a.* [< *polycotyledon* + *-ary*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having many cotyledons, or tufts of fetal villi, as the chorion or placenta of a mammal.

polycotyledonous (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [< *polycotyledon* + *-ous*.] Possessing more than two cotyledons, as an embryo; producing an embryo with more than two cotyledons, as a plant.

polycotyledony (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don-i), *n.* [< *polycotyledon* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, an aberrant increase in the number of cotyledons, as in *Bichea acuminata*, where they vary from two to five.

polycracy (pō-lik'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

polycrase (pol'i-krāz), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κρᾶσις*, a mixing: see *crasis*.] A rare titanoniobate of uranium, the metals of the yttrium group, and other bases: it is found in Norway, and also in North Carolina.

polycrotic (pol-i-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κρότος*, a rattling noise, beat, clash: see *dicrotic*.] Having several beats; having several secondary waves: said of some pulses.

Polyctenes (pō-lik'te-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Westwood; Giglioli, 1864), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] A genus of *Heteroptera*, typical of the family *Polyctenidæ*. The head is armed beneath with rows of long flat spines, whence the name. The species are parasites of bats in Jamaica and China, and doubtless elsewhere. This remarkable form has been of disputed location, being by some referred to the *Anoplura* or true lice.

Polyctenidæ (pol-ik-ten'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyctenes* + *-idæ*.] A family of aberrant heteropterous insects, represented by the genus *Polyctenes*. *Westwood*, 1874.

polycyclic (pol-i-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύκυκλος*, with many circles, < *πολύς*, many, + *κύκλος*, a ring, circle.] Having many rounds, turns, or whorls, as a shell.

Polycyrtida (pol-i-sėr'ti-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κυρτός*, curved, + *-ida*.] A family of *Nassellaria*. The skeleton is an irregular fenestrated shell, composed of several unequal chambers, piled usually irregularly (rarely in definite order varying from that of the *Cyrtoidea*) round a primary capitulum (derivable from the twin shell of the *Sphyroida*), with or without spicules.

polycyrtidan (pol-i-sėr'ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polycyrtida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Polycyrtida*.

polycystic (pol-i-sis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κύστις*, a bag: see *cyst*.] Having many cysts or sacs, as a tumor.

Polycystina (pol″i-sis-tī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κύστις*, bag (see *cyst*), + *-ina*[2].] Ehrenberg's name (given by him in the form *Polycistina*) of all those radiolarians which were known to him: loosely synonymous with *Radiolaria*.

polycystine (pol-i-sis'tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polycystina:* now noting one of the divisions of *Radiolaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Polycystina*.

polycythemia (pol″i-sī-thē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *polycythæmia*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell), + *αἷμα*, blood.] Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Polycyttaria (pol″i-si-tā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κύτταρος*, a cell, < *κύτος*, a hollow.] A family or other group of *Radiolaria*, containing compound or colonial forms having many central capsules connected by extracapsular protoplasm; the polycyttarian radiolarians. The capsules are multinuclear, multiplying by fission, and the skeleton is spherical and fenestrated or composed of loose spicules, or absent. Leading forms are *Collosphæra*, *Sphærozoum*, and *Collozoum*. Also called *Collozoa*.

polycyttarian (pol″i-si-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κύτταρος*, a cell, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Having several central capsules; pluricapsular, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Polycyttaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Polycyttaria*.

polydactyl, polydactyle (pol-i-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολυδάκτυλος*, many-toed, < *πολύς*, many, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a toe: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having many digits, whether fingers or toes; exhibiting or characterized by polydactylism.

II. *n.* A polydactyl animal.

polydactylism (pol-i-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [= F. *polydactylisme;* as *polydactyl* + *-ism*.] The condition of having many digits—that is, more than the normal number of fingers or toes; the state of being polydactyl.



Polydactylism of Hand.

polydactylous (pol-i-dak'ti-lus), *a.* Same as *polydactyl*.

polydactyly (pol-i-dak'ti-li), *n.* [< *polydactyl* + *-y*[3].] Same as *polydactylism*.

polydelphous (pol-i-del'fus), *a.* An improper form of *polyadelphous*.

polydimensional (pol″i-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *dimension* + *-al*.] Of more than three dimensions. *Nature*, XXX. 24.

polydipsia (pol-i-dip'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **πολυδιψία*, great thirst, < *πολυδίψιος*, very thirsty, *πολύδιψος*, making very thirsty, < *πολύς*, much, + *δίψα*, thirst.] In *pathol.*, excessive thirst. It is usually accompanied by hydruria.

polydromic (pol-i-drom'ik), *a.* Same as *polytropic*.

polydymite (pō-lid'i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] A sulphid of nickel, occurring in isometric octahedrons and in massive forms, of a light-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. A ferriferous variety from Ontario carries a small amount of platinum.

polyedral, polyedron, etc. See *polyhedral*, etc.

polyembryonate (pol-i-em'bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [As *polyembryon-y* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, pertaining to polyembryony; consisting of or having several embryos.

polyembryonic (pol-i-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [As *polyembryon-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *polyembryonate*.

polyembryony (pol-i-em'bri-ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo: see *embryo*.] In *bot.*, the production or existence of two or more embryos in one seed—a phenomenon occurring, sometimes regularly and sometimes abnormally, in the development of the ovules of flowering plants. In angiospermous plants this is usually the result, not of the fertilization of a number of egg-cells, but of the formation, in the nucellus, of adventitious buds which grow into the embryo-sac and give rise to a number of embryos. Not all of the embryos reach maturity, but a number frequently do, and are capable of producing new plants. Polyembryony occurs in *Enonymus*, *Niobe*, *Citrus*, *Alchornea*, and other genera.

polyemia, *n.* See *polyhemia*.

polyergic (pol-i-ėr'jik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολίεργος*, much-working, < *πολύς*, much, + *ἔργον*, work.] Acting, or endowed with the power of acting, in many ways.

Polyergus (pol-i-ėr'gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *πολύεργος*, much-working, < *πολύς*, much, + *ἔργον*, work.] A genus of *Formicidæ*, having the mandibles almost cylindrical, curved, very narrow, and acute at the tip, ocelli present, and the wings of the female with only one discoidal cell; the Amazon-ants. Two species are found in the United States, but most are tropical or subtropical. *P. rufescens* is a slave-making ant which has lost the building instinct and shows no care for its young, and in which the mandibles have lost their teeth — all as a result of their entire dependence upon slaves.

polyesthesia, *n.* See *polyæsthesia.*

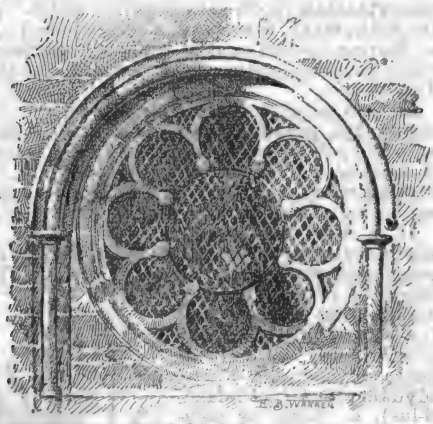
polyesthesis (pol″i-es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as *polyæsthesia.*

polyesthetic, polyæsthetic (pol″i-es-thet'ik), *a.* [< *polyæsthesia* (*-thet-*) + *-ic* (cf. *esthetic*).] Of or pertaining to polyæsthesia.

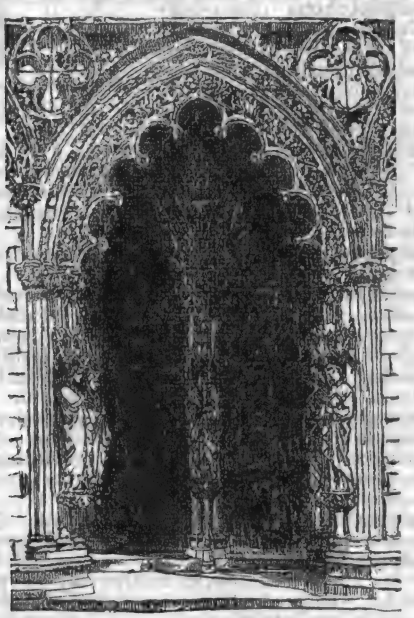
polyethnic (pol-i-eth'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἔθνος*, a nation, people.] Inhabited by or containing many races or nationalities.

polyfoil (pol'i-foil), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *foil*[1]. Cf. *multifoil* and *polyphyllous.*] **I.** *n.* In *arch.*, an opening or ornament consisting of several combined foliations; specifically, a combination of more than five foils; a multifoil.

II. *a.* Consisting or composed of, or decorated with, more than five foils or foliations: as, a *polyfoil* arch.—**Polyfoil arch** an arch the head of which is divided into a number of foils or foliations.



Polyfoil Window.—Hereford Cathedral, England; 13th century.



Polyfoil Arch.—Main Portal of Lichfield Cathedral, England.

Such arches occur especially in medieval architecture later than the time of highest perfection.

Polygala (pō-lig'a-lä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *polygala*, < Gr. *πολύγαλον*, milkwort, < *πολύς*, much, + *γάλα*, milk.] 1. A genus of herbaceous plants, the milkworts, of the family *Polygalaceæ*, characterized by the great enlargement of the two petaloid inner sepals of its irregular calyx, and by its eight anthers, its two-celled compressed roundish capsule, and its three small petals united into a tube, and often augmented by a lobed crest at the top. There are about 260 species, natives of temperate and warm regions, widely prevalent except in Australia. They are small herbs or sometimes shrubby plants, usually with alternate leaves, and terminal spikes of small or showy flowers of red, yellow, green, white, and other colors. Several cultivated purple-flowered species from the Cape of Good Hope are evergreen shrubs reaching 9 feet in height. *P. lutea*, mainly of the southern United States, is known locally as *bachelor's-buttons*. *P. paucifolia*, another handsome species, is the fringed polygala or flowering wintergreen of the United States; this and *P. polygama* of America are remarkable for their two kinds of flowers, having crimson or purple open flowers above ground, and also abundant white or green unexpanding but fertile subterranean flowers on slender white branches. The root of *P. Senega* is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic, and in large doses cathartic and emetic. It is called *senega* in medicine. (See *senega.*) *P. thesioides* is the chinchin of Chile, a powerful diuretic, and *P. venenosa*, the katu-tutum of Java, is poisonous to the touch. Many species are claimed as remedies against snake-bites, as *P. viridescens* and *P. paucifolia*, common reddish-flowered plants of the United States, and others in the West Indies, Cape Colony, and the Himalayas. For *P. vulgaris*, also sometimes called *procession-flower* or *passion-flower*, see *milkwort*, 1, *cross-flower*, *gang-flower*, and *rogation-flower.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Polygalaceæ (pol″i-gā-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Polygala* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*, characterized by its three or five petals, usually eight monadelphous stamens, straight embryo in fleshy albumen, and five sepals, of which the two inner are larger, wing-like, and petaloid. The fruit is either a capsule or a dry or fleshy indehiscent fruit. It includes about 750 species, widely dispersed throughout temperate and warm climates, belonging to 10 genera, of which *Polygala* is the type. They are herbs or undershrubs, rarely becoming small trees, erect or sometimes twining or climbing, with usually entire alternate leaves, and solitary, spiked, or racemed flowers.

polygalaceous (pol″i-gā-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Polygalaceæ* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Polygalaceæ.*

Polygaleæ (pol-i-gā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1809), < *Polygala* + *-eæ.*] The principal tribe of plants of the family *Polygalaceæ*, containing besides *Polygala*, the type, 7 other genera.

Polygalinæ (pol″i-gā-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Polygala* + *-inæ.*] A cohort of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the series *Thalamifloræ*, containing the families *Polygalaceæ*, *Tremandraceæ*, *Vochyaceæ*, and *Pittosporaceæ*. The last of these is now placed in the order *Rosales*. The rest fall within the order *Geraniales*, but the group differs still further from the subseries (suborder) *Polygalineæ* of Engler, which does not include the *Vochyaceæ.*

polygaline (pō-lig'a-lin), *n.* [= F. *polygaline*; as *Polygala* + *-ine*[2].] A substance obtained from *Polygala Senega*, apparently identical with *saponin.* Also called *polygalic acid* and *senegin.*

polygam (pol'i-gam), *n.* [< *Polygam-ia.*] A plant of the Linnean class *Polygamia.*

Polygamia (pol-i-gā'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύγαμος*, polygamous: see *polygamous.*] In the Linnean system of classification, a class of plants bearing both hermaphrodite flowers and those with the sexes separated, the different flowers being scattered either on the same plant or on two or three distinct individuals.

polygamian (pol-i-gā'mi-ạn), *a.* [< *Polygamia* + *-an.*] Belonging or relating to the *Polygamia*; producing hermaphrodite flowers, and also male or female flowers, or both.

polygamist (pō-lig'ạ-mist), *n.* [= Pg. *polygamista*; as *polygam-y* + *-ist.*] A person who practises polygamy, or who maintains its propriety.

polygamize (pō-lig'ạ-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *polygamized*, ppr. *polygamizing.* [< *polygam-y* + *-ize.*] To practise polygamy. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

polygamodiœcious (pō-lig″ạ-mō-dī-ē'shus), *a.* [< LGr. *πολύγαμος*, polygamous, + NL. *diœcius*, diœcious.] Same as *diœciously polygamous.* See *polygamous*, 3.

polygamous (pō-lig'ạ-mus), *a.* [= F. *polygame* = Sp. *polígamo* = Pg. *polygamo* = It. *poligamo*, polygamous, a polygamist; < LGr. *πολύγαμος*, often-married, polygamous, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Relating to or characterized by polygamy: as, *polygamous* marriage (a union including more than one spouse of either sex, sanctioned in respect to plurality of wives by the law of some countries, but not recognized as marriage by the law of Christian states).—2. In *zoöl.*, mating with more than one individual of the opposite sex; polyandrous or polygynous, especially the latter, which is more frequent among animals than the former.—3. In *bot.*, bearing both unisexual and bisexual or hermaphroditic flowers in the same species. According to the tendency to become either monœcious or diœcious, they are called *monœciously* or *diœciously polygamous* respectively. In the case of mosses having both barren and fertile inflorescences (flowers) variously disposed on the same plant, *polygamous* is also used for *polygamian.*

polygamy (pō-lig'ạ-mi), *n.* [Formerly *polygamie*, *poligamy*, < F. *poligamie*, now *polygamie*, = Sp. *poligamia* = Pg. *polygamia* = It. *poligamia*, < LGr. *πολυγαμία*, polygamy, < *πολύγαμος*, polygamous: see *polygamous.*] 1. Marriage with more than one spouse; the having of a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. In Christian countries, when a man has more wives than one, or a woman more husbands than one, at the same time, he or she is punishable for polygamy; but if there was a separate marriage with each the first marriage would be valid notwithstanding the subsequent ones, and the later ones would be void. The offense of contracting the subsequent marriage is now termed *bigamy.* But polygamy in the form of polygyny is allowed in some countries, especially among Mohammedans, and was held a matter of faith and duty by the Mormons. Compare *polyandry.*

2. In *zoöl.*, the practice or habit of having more than one mate of the opposite sex; polyandry or polygyny. In mammals, polygamy is the rule with pinniped and various other carnivorous quadrupeds, with the hoofed quadrupeds in general, and in many other groups, especially in its polygynous form. In the class of birds, where monogamy is the rule, polygamy is conspicuous in the rasorial or gallinaceous order, and is exceptionally witnessed in some members of the monogamous orders, as in the cowbirds and cuckoos among passerine and picarian birds.

polygar (pol'i-gär), *n.* See *poligar.*

polygarchy (pol'i-gär-ki), *n.* [= F. *poligarchie* (Cotgrave) = Sp. *poligarquia* = Pg. *polygarchia*; an erroneous form (appar. simulating *oligarchy*, etc.) for *polyarchy*: see *polyarchy.*] An erroneous form of *polyarchy.*

polygastrian (pol-i-gas'tri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *polygastria* + *-an.*] Same as *polygastric.*

polygastric (pol-i-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach.] **I.** *a.* Having or appearing to have many stomachs, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Polygastrica.*

II. *n.* A polygastric animalcule.

Polygastrica (pol-i-gas'tri-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polygastric.*] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of those animalcules the appearance of whose movable food-vacuoles led him to suppose they had many proper digestive cavities or stomachs. The term had special application to ciliate infusorians, of which it is now a disused synonym, and less exactly of *Infusoria* at large.

polygastrulation (pol-i-gas-trǒ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *gastrulation.*] Multiple gastrulation.

★**polygenesis** (pol-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] In *biol.*, generation or origination from several separate and independent germs; the doctrine that organisms took rise from cells or embryos of different kinds. It is akin, as a biological theory, to the notion of special creations, and in its application to man is commonly called *polygeny.*

★**polygenetic** (pol″i-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *polygenesis*, after *genetic.*] 1. Formed by several different causes, in several different ways, or of several different parts.

A composite or *polygenetic* range or chain, made up of two or more monogenetic ranges combined.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., V. 429.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by polygenesis.

polygenic (pol-i-jen'ik), *a.* [< *polygen-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *polygenous*, 1. *Fallows.*

polygenism (pō-lij'e-nizm), *n.* [< *polygen-ous* + *-ism.*] Same as *polygeny.*

polygenist (pō-lij'e-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< *polygen-ous* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* An adherent of or believer in polygeny; a special-creationist; particularly, one who advocates the view that the human race consists of several distinct zoölogical races or species.

The granting of the *Polygenist* premises does not, in the slightest degree, necessitate the *Polygenist* conclusion.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 163.

II. *a.* Same as *polygenous.*

polygenistic (pol″i-jē-nis'tik), *a.* [< *polygenist* + *-ic.*] Having independent origins, as the races of man or the domestic animals; of or pertaining to polygeny.

polygenous (pō-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< LGr. *πολυγενής*, of many kinds or families, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γένος*, kind: see *genus*, *-genous.*] 1. Containing or consisting of many different sorts or kinds of things; heterogeneous; composite: as, a *polygenous* mountain (one made up of different strata of rocks).—2. Of or pertaining to polygeny.

polygeny (pō-lij'e-ni), *n.* [< LGr. *πολυγενής*, of many kinds or families: see *polygenous* and *-geny*.] In *anthropol.*, the multiple genesis of man; the supposed independent origin of the human races, as opposed to *monogenism*, or the theory of unity of genesis.

polyglossary (pol-i-glos'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *polyglossaries* (-riz). [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + ML. *glossarium*, glossary: see *glossary*.] A glossary or dictionary in several languages. *Gent. Mag.*

polyglot, polyglott (pol'i-glot), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polyglotte* = Sp. *poligloto* = Pg. *polyglotto* = It. *poliglotto*, < ML. *polyglottus*, < Gr. *πολύγλωττος*, *πολύγλωσσος*, many-tongued, speaking many languages, < *πολύς*, many, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] **I.** *a.* Using or containing many languages; many-languaged: as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.

II. *n.* 1. A book containing in parallel columns versions of the same text in several different languages. The most important polyglots are editions of the Bible in which the original Hebrew and Greek texts are given along with the chief versions in other languages. The chief polyglots are — the London polyglot (published in 1657), giving versions in whole or in part in Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Latin, etc.; the Complutensian polyglot (see *Complutensian*); and the Antwerp and Paris polyglots. A recent collection is Bagster's polyglot.

2. One who understands or uses many languages.

A *Polyglot*, or good Linguist, may be also termed a useful learned Man, especially if versed in School-Languages. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 8.

polyglottic (pol-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *polyglot* + *-ic*.] Same as *polyglottous*.

polyglottous (pol-i-glot'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύγλωττος*, speaking many languages: see *polyglot*, *a.*] Speaking many languages.

While working as a Missionary among the *Polyglottous* tribes of America. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 139.

★ **polygon** (pol'i-gon), *n.* [Formerly *polygone*; = F. *polygone* = Sp. *polígono* = Pg. *polygono* = It. *poligono*, a polygon, polygonal, < LL. *polygonum*, < Gr. *πολύγωνον*, a polygon, neut. of *πολύγωνος*, having many angles, < *πολύς*, many, + *γωνία*, corner, angle.] In *geom.*, a closed figure formed by a number of straight lines, each one intersecting two others; especially, a plane figure of this sort; a figure with numerous angles. — **Acceleration-polygon.** Same as *acceleration-diagram* (*a*) (which see, under *diagram*). — **Closed polygon**, a plane polygon inclosing an area: opposed to *open polygon*, which is only a part of a plane polygon. — **Complete polygon**, a plane figure connecting every one of a number of angular vertices with every other one. — **Concave polygon.** Same as *reëntering polygon*. — **Conjugate polygon of *n* sides**, two sets of *n* lines, each cutting all the lines of the other set upon one curve of the *n*th order. — **Convex polygon**, a plane rectilinear figure without reëntrant angles: opposed to *concave polygon*. — **Displacement-polygon.** Same as *displacement-diagram* (*a*) (which see, under *diagram*). — **Funicular polygon**, originally an open polygon representing a series of connected ties, but extended to a closed polygon representing a series of virtual ties and struts. — **Gauche polygon.** See *gauche*. — **Inscriptible polygon**, a polygon with all its vertices lying on one circle. — **Polygon of forces**, a diagram used in graphical statics, depending on a theorem of the same name due to Leibnitz; a polygon each side of which represents in magnitude and direction one of the component forces acting on a material point: if then the polygon is closed, it represents forces in equilibrium. See diagram under *force*1, 8. — **Reëntering polygon**, a polygon containing one or more reëntrant angles. — **Regular polygon**, a polygon all whose sides and angles are equal: it is further generally understood that the perimeter wraps around the interior only once. — **Similar polygon.** See *similar*. — **Skew polygon**, a non-plane polygon. — **Spherical polygon**, a polygon whose sides lie on a sphere, and are arcs of great circles. — **Steinerian polygon**, a polygon in the Steinerian sense — that is, a figure composed of a number of vertices with connecting lines. — **Stellated polygon**, a polygon which wraps its interior more than once.

Polygonaceæ (pol'i-gō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Polygonum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, type of the order *Polygonales*. It is characterized by a colored or greenish calyx with four, five, or six imbricated segments, an ovary with one cell and one orthotropous ovule, two or three styles or style-branches, from six to nine perigynous stamens, and stipules with each pair united into a cylindrical sheath (ocrea), or at least leaving, on falling away, a scar forming a complete ring around the stem. It includes about 800 species, belonging to 6 tribes and 30 genera, varying in habit according to distribution, the numerous herbaceous species being mainly in temperate or montane regions, represented by shrubs in western Asia and the Mediterranean, and by trees in tropical America. They bear alternate and usually entire leaves, generally with dilated and clasping petiole-base. The fruit is a small seed-like nut, three-angled or compressed, and inclosed by the withering, persistent flower. Many are weedy plants, especially in the large genera *Rumex* (dock), *Eriogonum*, and *Polygonum* (the type). The most useful genera are *Fagopyrum* (buckwheat) and *Rheum* (rhubarb). See also *Oxyria*, *Coccoloba*, *Kœnigia*.

polygonaceous (pol'i-gō-nā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, like or belonging to the *Polygonaceæ*.

polygonal (pō-lig'ō-nal), *a.* [= F. Pg. *polygonal*; as *polygon* + *-al*.] Having the form of a polygon; having many angles. — **Polygonal numbers**, in *arith.*, the successive sums from unity up of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression beginning with 1. When the common difference of the series is 1, the sums of the terms give the *triangular* numbers; when the common difference is 2, the sums give the *square* numbers; when it is 3, the sums give the *pentagonal* numbers, and so on. (See *figurate number*, under *figurate*.) These numbers are understood to be called *polygonal numbers* from possessing the property that the same number of points may be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of that polygonal figure to which it belongs. In the cut, 5, 12, and 22 points are shown arranged in pentagonal forms, 5, 12, and 22 being pentagonal numbers.



polygonate (pō-lig'ō-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), knee, joint: see *knee*.] Many-jointed: said of some plants and animals. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Polygonateæ (pol'i-gō-nā'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Polygonatum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, typified by the genus *Polygonatum*, the Solomon's-seal. It is characterized by a herbaceous leafy stem, nearly or quite unbranched, an inflorescence of axillary flowers or a raceme, rarely a panicle, anthers introrsely dehiscent, the fruit a berry, and anatropous ovules. It includes 9 genera and about 72 species. See *Polygonatum*, *Vagnera*, *Maianthemum*, *Streptopus*.

Polygonatum (pol-i-gon'a-tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *polygonatum*, < Gr. *πολυγόνατον*, Solomon's-seal (so called from the many-jointed rootstocks), < *πολύς*, many, + *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), knee.] A genus of liliaceous plants, the Solomon's-seal, type of the tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by the nodding cylindrical flowers, having six short little-spreading lobes, and placed one or two or rarely more together at an axil, and by the undivided style and small stigma. There are about 20 species, scattered through all north temperate regions. They bear a single erect leafy stem from a horizontal thickened deep-buried or creeping rootstock, which is terminated by the upturned bud for the stem of the following year, and is marked by the circular scars of previous similar stems. These seal-like impressions gave the rootstock great fame for magic powers in the middle ages, as able to seal up and heal all wounds, having been stamped with the seal of Solomon, or of the Virgin Mary, whence the popular names *Solomon's-seal* and *Our-Lady's-seal*, the former of which is still in use. (See *Solomon's-seal* and *lady's-seal*.) From its bell-like flowers, resembling a string of tintinnabula, by the monks ascribed to King David, the common English species, *P. multiflorum*, has derived the name *David's-harp*; also, from its upward series of leaves, *ladder-to-heaven*, and, from resemblances to other plants, *lily-of-the-mountain* and *fraxinell*.

polygoneutic (pol"i-gō-nū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυγονεύεσθαι*, multiply, < *πολύς*, many, + *γόνος*, offspring.] In *entom.*, many-brooded; having several broods during a single year.

polygoneutism (pol"i-gō-nū'tizm), *n.* [< *polygoneut-ic* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being polygoneutic.

polygonometric (pol-i-gon-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *polygonometr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to polygonometry.

polygonometry (pol"i-gō-nom'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *polygonométrie*, < Gr. *πολύγωνος*, many-angled (see *polygon*), + *-μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] An extension of trigonometry to polygons; the doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry is the doctrine of triangles.

Polygonopoda (pol"i-gō-nop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύγωνος*, many-angled, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The sea-spiders: a synonym of *Podosomata* and *Pycnogonida*.

polygonoscope (pol'i-gon-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύγωνος*, many-angled, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument of the nature of the kaleidoscope, used to produce a great variety of geometrical patterns by the reflections from two mirrors supported in a case and connected by an adjustable hinge; specifically, a compact form of carpet-exhibitor for the multiple reproduction of a pattern.

polygonous (pō-lig'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύγωνος*, having many angles: see *polygon*.] Polygonal.

Polygonum (pō-lig'ō-num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *polygonum*, < Gr. *πολύγονον*, knot-grass, polygony: see *polygon*.] A large genus of plants, type of the family *Polygonaceæ* and tribe *Polygoneæ*. It is characterized by a stem with swollen joints and conspicuous stipular sheaths, flowers with eight or six stamens, two or three styles, and a five-parted and commonly colored perianth, remaining with little change around the black and shining or opaque hard three-angled or compressed nutlet, which is of nearly the same length as the sepals. There are about two hundred species, widely distributed, and some of them nearly or quite cosmopolitan. They are most abundant in the northern hemisphere, but also extend into arctic, alpine, and tropical regions. Although of polymorphous habit, they are easily distinguished by the swollen joints sheathed with the united stipules. (See cut under *node*.) Nearly all are herbs, a few shrubby at the base. Some are tall and erect, as *P. orientale*, the prince's-feather (also called *ragged-sailor*); a very few are floating, some erect and aquatic, and others climbing or trailing, as *P. scandens*, now esteemed for baskets in greenhouses, and *P. vaccinifolium*, the rock-knotweed, from the Himalayas, used for ornamental rockeries. The majority are, however, spreading weedy plants, especially in the section *Avicularia*, a group of about 50 species with wiry and short or prostrate stems, typified by *P. aviculare* (see *knotgrass*, *doorweed*, and *bird's-tares*), also known by many other names, as *allseed*, *armstrong*, *beggar-weed*, *cow-grass*, *crabweed*, *goose-grass*, *iron-grass*, *knotwort*, *ninety-knot*, *pinkweed*, *sparrow-tongue*, *swine's-grass*, etc. Another section, also of about 50 species, *Persicaria*, with erect but weak and juicy stems, is typified by the abundant weed *P. Persicaria*, the lady's-thumb, also called, from the peach-leaf shape of the leaves, *persicary* and *peachwort*, from their dark central spot, *heart's-ease* and *spotted knotweed*, and, from the jointed stem, *crab's-claw* and *redshanks*. Several related species are known as *smartweed*, especially *P. Hydropiper*, also called in England *redknees*, *cider-age*, *lake-weed*, etc., and for which see also *water-pepper*, *culrage*, and *arse-smart*. A related and handsome-flowered species of American river-margins, introduced into cultivation as a source of tannin, is *P. amphibium*, the willow-grass or water-persicaria. The general name *knotweed* is a book-name for many of the species. Many are mild astringents, others strongly diuretic and acid; the most important in medicine is *P. Bistorta* (see *bistort*, *snakeweed*, *adder's-wort*, *astrology*, and *dragonwort*), also known in England as *redlegs*, *twice-writhen*, *Easter-ledges*, etc. *P. Fagopyrum* of many authors, the cultivated buckwheat, is now separated (see *Fagopyrum*). *P. tinctorium* is the Chinese indigo-plant, cultivated in France and Belgium, as also in Japan, as a source of a blue dye, a substitute for indigo. The leaves of *P. orientale* are used in South America as a substitute for tobacco. For the climbing weed *P. Convolvulus*, also called *cornbind*, *bearbine*, *climbing buckwheat*, and *black bindweed*, see *ivy-bindweed*. For other species, see *serpent-grass*, *false buckwheat* (under *buckwheat*), *tear-thumb* (and cut of leaf under *hastate*), and *scratch-grass*. See also cut under *ocrea*.

polygony (pō-lig'ō-ni), *n.* [= OF. *polygone* (F. *polygonum*) = Sp. *poligono* = Pg. *polygono* = It. *poligono*; < L. *polygonos*, *polygonon*, *polygonium*, < Gr. *πολύγονον*, knot-grass, < *πολύς*, many, + *γόνυ*, knee, joint, = E. *knee*.] A plant of the genus *Polygonum*; specifically, the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot-grass.

Polygordiidæ (pol"i-gôr-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polygordius* + *-idæ*.] A family of worms, typified by the genus *Polygordius*, of a low and generalized type of structure.

Polygordius (pol-i-gôr'di-us), *n.* [NL. (Schneider, 1866), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + Γόρδιος, Gordius (with ref. to the Gordian knot): see *Gordian*, *Gordius*.] The typical genus of the family *Polygordiidæ*, referred to the annelids as type of an order, *Archiannelida*. *P. purpureus* and *P. lacteus* are two species, found in the sands of European seas.

★ **polygram** (pol'i-gram), *n.* [= Pg. *polygramo* = It. *poligramma*, < Gr. *πολύγραμμος*, marked with many stripes, < *πολύς*, many, + *γραμμή*, a stroke, line, *γράμμα*, a mark, line, etc., < *γράφειν*, write.] A figure consisting of many lines.

polygrammatic (pol"i-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [As *polygram* + *-atic*2 (cf. *grammatic*).] Pertaining or relating to polygrams. — **Polygrammatic telegraph**, a form of semaphore invented by Captain Pasley in 1804.

★ **polygraph** (pol'i-grâf), *n.* [= F. *polygraphe* = Pg. *polygrapho* = It. *poligrafo*, < Gr. *πολυγράφος*, writing much, < *πολύς*, much, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a gelatin copying-pad. — 2. An author of many works. — 3. A collection of different works written either by one or by different authors; a book containing articles or treatises on different subjects.

polygraphic (pol-i-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *polygraphique* = Pg. *polygraphico*; as *polygraph* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to multiplication of copies of a writing: as, a *polygraphic* instrument. — 2. Done with a polygraph: as, a *polygraphic* copy or writing. — **Polygraphic paper.** See *paper*.

polygraphical (pol-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *polygraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *polygraphic*.

polygraphy (pō-lig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *polygraphie* = Sp. *poligrafía* = Pg. *polygraphia* = It. *poligrafia*, < LGr. *πολυγραφία*, a writing much, < Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Voluminous writing.

No less admirable his [Dr. Willet's] industry, appearing in his Synopses, Comments, and Commentaries, insomuch that one, considering his *polygraphy*, said merrily that he must write while he slept. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

2. The art of writing in various ciphers, and also of deciphering such writings.

polygroove (pol'i-grōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *polygrooved*, ppr. *polygrooving*. [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *groove*.] To make many grooves in.

[The guns] are similar in construction, and will both be *polygrooved* in the rifling. *Times* (London).

polygyn (pol'i-jin), *n.* [< *Polygyn-ia.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Polygynia*.

polygynia[1] (pol-i-jin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *polygyny*.

In certain cantons of Media, according to Strabo, *polygunia* was authorised by express law, which ordained every inhabitant to maintain at least seven wives.
M'Lennan, Primitive Marriage (ed. 1865), viii.

Polygynia[2] (pol-i-jin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] One of the orders in any of the first thirteen classes of the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have flowers with more than twelve styles or stigmas.

polygynian (pol-i-jin'i-an), *a.* [< *polygynia*[1] + *-an.*] Same as *polygynous*.

polygynic (pol-i-jin'ik), *a.* [< *polygyn-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *polygynous*.

polygynious (pol-i-jin'i-us), *a.* Same as *polygynous*.

polygynist (pō-lij'i-nist), *n.* [< *polygyn-y* + *-ist.*] One who or that which practises polygyny; an advocate of polygyny.

polygynœcial (pol"i-ji-nē'shal), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + NL. *gynœcium* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, formed by the united pistils of many flowers: said of multiple fruits.

polygynous (pō-lij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *polygyne;* as *polygyn* + *-ous.*] 1. In *bot.*, having many styles; belonging to the order *Polygynia*.—2. Polygamous, as a male; having more than one female as wife or mate.

Few, perhaps, would stigmatize a legal *polygynous* connexion as impure, however they might disapprove of the law and of the state of society in which such a law was established. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 337.

★**polygyny** (pō-lij'i-ni), *n.* [< NL. *polygynia*, < Gr. *πολυγυνία*, the condition of having many wives, < *πολυγύνης*, *πολυγύναιος*, having many wives, < *πολύς*, many, + *γυνή*, woman, wife.] Marriage of one man with more than one woman at the same time; polygamy as practised by the male.

Polygyny is more frequent than polyandry, being the usual case of polygamy as practised by man and the lower animals.

polygyral (pol-i-jī'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *πολίγυρος*, with many windings, < *πολύς*, many, + *γῦρος*, a circle, ring: see *gyre.*] Having many whorls or gyres, as a univalve shell. *W. G. Binney.*

polyhæmia, *n.* See *polyhemia.*

polyhalite (pol-i-hal'it), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἅλς* (*ἁλ-*), salt, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick-red color, being tinged with iron. It is a hydrous sulphate of calcium, magnesium, and potassium. It is found at Ischl in Austria, and also at Berchtesgaden in Bavaria.

polyhedra, *n.* Plural of *polyhedron.*

polyhedral (pol-i-hē'dral), *a.* [< *polyhedron* + *-al.*] Having many faces, as a solid body; of or pertaining to a polyhedron. Also *polyhedric, polyhedrous, polyedral, polyedrous.*—**Polyhedral function,** an algebraic function which remains unchanged when the variable undergoes any of those transformations which would carry a polyhedron, stereographically projected upon the plane of a complex quantity, into a congruent position.

polyhedric (pol-i-hē'drik), *a.* [= F. *polyédrique;* as *polyhedr-on* + *-ic.*] Same as *polyhedral.*

polyhedrical (pol-i-hē'dri-kal), *a.* [< *polyhedric* + *-al.*] Same as *polyhedric.* [Rare.]

polyhedrometric (pol-i-hē-drō-met'rik), *a.* [< *polyhedrometr-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to polyhedrometry.

polyhedrometry (pol"i-hē-drom'et-ri), *n.* [< *polyhedron* + Gr. *μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] The system of theorems concerning the numbers of faces, edges, and summits of polyhedra, the numbers of edges belonging to the different faces and summits, and other allied matters. The name is ill formed to express ★this idea.

polyhedron (pol-i-hē'drọn), *n.*; pl. *polyhedra, polyhedrons* (-drạ, -drọnz). [Also *polyedron;* = F. *polyèdre* = Sp. *poliedro* = Pg. *polyedro* = It. *poliedro*, < Gr. *πολύεδρον*, neut. of *πολύεδρος*, with many bases, < *πολύς*, many, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] 1. In *geom.*, a solid bounded by plane faces.—2. In *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form, through each of which an object is seen.—3. In certain fresh-water algæ, one of the angular cells with horn-like processes formed by the swarm-cells produced by the germinating zygospore, in which zoöspores are produced which unite to form new cœnobia.—**Conjugate polyhedra,** two polyhedra each having a summit for every face of the other.—**Doubly reversible polyhedron,** a polyhedron which exhibits, in the faces touching the base, a series repeated twice. So in a *trebly reversible polyhedron*, etc., the series is repeated thrice, etc.—**Generator of a polyhedron.** See *generator.*—**Regular polyhedron,** a polyhedron that has all its summits alike in all respects and composed of plane angles of the same magnitude: sometimes understood as excluding the stellated polyhedra. See cut under *octahedron.*—**Semi-regular polyhedron,** a polyhedron all the summits of which are alike, while the plane angles which compose the summits are not all alike.—**Stellated polyhedron,** a polyhedron that inwraps its center more than once.

polyhedrous (pol-i-hē'drus), *a.* [= F. *polyèdre* = Sp. *poliedro* = Pg. *polyedro* = It. *poliedro*, < Gr. *πολύεδρος*, with many bases: see *polyhedron.*] Same as *polyhedral.*

polyhemia, polyhæmia (pol-i-hē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολυαιμία*, fullness of blood, < *πολύς*, much, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Excess of blood; plethora. Also *polyemia, polyæmia.*

polyhistor (pol-i-his'tọr), *n.* [< L. *polyhistor* (as a title of the grammarian Cornelius Alexander), < Gr. *πολυίστωρ*, very learned, < *πολύς*, much, + *ἵστωρ*, *ἴστωρ*, knowing: see *history.*] A person of great learning; one who is versed in various departments of study.

I have much read of admirable things of them [storks] in Ælianus the *polyhistor*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 38, sig. E.

Polyhymnia (pol-i-him'ni-ạ), *n.* [L., also *Polymnia* (> F. *Polymnie*), < Gr. *Πολύμνια*, one of the Muses, < *πολύς*, many, + *ὕμνος*, a hymn.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the Muse of the sublime hymn, and of the faculty of learning and remembering: according to some poets, inventor of the lyre, and considered during the final centuries of the Roman empire as the patroness of mimes and pantomimes. In art she is usually represented as in a meditative attitude, voluminously draped, and without any attribute.

polylemma (pol-i-lem'ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *λῆμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *dilemma.*] A dilemma with several alternatives: opposed to *dilemma* in the narrow sense.

polylepidous (pol-i-lep'i-dus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale.] In *bot.*, having many scales.

★**polylithic** (pol-i-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύλιθος*, of many stones, < *πολύς*, many, + *λίθος*, stone.] Consisting of many stones; built up of several blocks, as a shaft or column: opposed to *monolithic.*

polylogy† (pō-lil'ō-ji), *n.* [= It. *polilogia*, < Gr. *πολυλογία*, loquacity, talkativeness, < *πολύλογος*, much-talking, talkative, < *πολύς*, much, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Talkativeness; garrulity.

Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 115. (*Latham.*)

polyloquent† (pō-lil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, much, + L. *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Talking much; talkative.

polymagnet (pol'i-mag-net), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *magnet.*] An instrument consisting of two or more electromagnets so arranged that the resultant field of force may be varied in many ways. Such an apparatus devised by Tyndall, to be used in exhibiting diamagnetic and other similar phenomena, consists of two electromagnets standing vertically, with adjustable pole-pieces of soft iron, and between them a helix of copper wire. The diamagnetic substance — for example, a bar of bismuth — is supported horizontally in the direction passing through the axis of the helix.

polymastia (pol-i-mas'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαστός*, breast.] The presence of supernumerary breasts or nipples.

Polymastiga (pol-i-mas'ti-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip.] Protozoans with six, ten, or many flagella, of whatever other character. The genera included by Diesing (1865) under this head were *Chloraster, Spondylomorum, Phacelomonas,* and *Lophomonas.*

polymastigate (pol-i-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, + *-ate*[1].] Having more than four flagella, as a protozoan; pluriflagellate.

polymastigous (pol-i-mas'ti-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, + *-ous.*] Same as *polymastigate.*

Polymastodon (pol-i-mas'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαστός*, teat, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth:* see *Mastodon.*] 1. A genus of American Mesozoic mammals from the Puerco beds, having numerous tubercles on the molars, typical of the family *Polymastodontidæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

polymastodont (pol-i-mas'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαστός*, breast, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] I. *a.* Having many molar tubercles; of or pertaining to the *Polymastodontidæ.*

II. *n.* A polymastodon.

Polymastodontidæ (pol-i-mas-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polymastodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct North American Eocene marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Polymastodon.* They had molars with numerous tubercles arranged in three imperfect or two longitudinal rows. They were of small size.

polymath (pol'i-math), *n.* [= F. *polymathe* = Sp. *polimato,* < Gr. *πολυμαθής*, having learned much, knowing much, < *πολύς*, much, + *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn.] A person of various learning. Also *polymathist.*

polymathic (pol-i-math'ik), *a.* [= F. *polymathique* = Pg. *polymathico;* as *polymath-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by polymathy.

polymathist (pō-lim'a-thist), *n.* [< *polymath-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *polymath.*

Those *Polymathists* that stand poring all Day in a Corner upon a Moth-eaten Author. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 8.

polymathy (pō-lim'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *polymathie* = Sp. *polimatía* = Pg. *polymathia*, < Gr. *πολυμαθία*, much learning, < *πολυμαθής*, having learned much: see *polymath.*] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning, or with various subjects.

That high and excellent learning which men, for the large extent of it, call *polymathy.*
Hartlib, tr. of Comenius's Reformation of Schools (1642), p. 53. (*Latham.*)

polymatype (pol'i-ma-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τύπος*, type.] A now disused system of type-making by which 150 or 200 types were cast at one operation twice a minute.

polymazia (pol-i-mā'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαζός*, breast.] Polymastia.

polymechany† (pol-i-mek'a-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πολυμηχανία*, the having many resources, inventiveness, < *πολυμήχανος*, having many resources, inventive, < *πολύς*, many, + *μηχανή*, contrivance, means: see *machine, mechanic.*] Practical invention.

In actual experiments and *polymechany*, nothing too profound; a superficial slightness may seem fine for sheets, but prooveth good for nothing.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, iv.

polymelia (pol-i-mē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*polymely.*

polymelian (pol-i-mē'li-ạn), *a.* [< *polymel-y* + *-ian.*] In *teratol.*, having supernumerary members.

polymelius (pol-i-mē'li-us), *n.*; pl. *polymelii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *πολυμελής*, with many limbs: see *polymely.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with supernumerary members.

polymely (pol'i-mē-li), *n.* [< NL. *polymelia*, < Gr. *πολυμελής*, with many limbs or members, < *πολύς*, many, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, monstrosity by redundancy of parts, or the appearance of supernumerary members, as extra digits and the like.

polymer (pol'i-mẹr), *n.* [< *polymer-ous.*] In *chem.*, a compound which is polymeric with some other compound; a polymeride.

We speak of "polymeric" bodies when the several formulæ are intermultiples of the same primitive group (e. g., ethylene, $2 \times CH_2$, and butylene, $4 \times CH_2$, are *polymers* to one another). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 237.

polymeria (pol-i-mē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *teratol.*, the possession of many parts.

★**polymeric** (pol-i-mer'ik), *a.* [< *polymer-ous* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, pertaining to or characterized by polymerism: as, butyric acid ($C_4H_8O_2$) and aldehyde (C_2H_4O) are *polymeric.*

polymeride (pō-lim'ẹ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *polymer-ous* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound that exhibits the properties of polymerism with reference to some other compound.

polymerism (pō-lim'ẹ-rizm), *n.* [= F. *polymérisme;* as *polymer-ous* + *-ism.*] 1. In *chem.*, that property of certain compounds by virtue of which they differ in their molecular weights and in their chemical properties, though formed from the same elements, combined in the same proportion. Thus, the molecular weights of butyric acid ($C_4H_8O_2$) and aldehyde (C_2H_4O) are 88 and 44 respectively and their chemical properties are wholly unlike, but both contain the same elements — carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen — combined in the same proportion. See *isomerism, metamerism.*

2. Multiplicity of parts; presence of many parts in one whole.

polymerization (pol-i-mer-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *polymerize* + *-ation.*] The apparent fusion or union of two or more molecules of a compound, forming a more complex molecule with a higher molecular weight and somewhat different physical and chemical properties. Also spelled *polymerisation.*

In the quenched globule we may possibly encounter a *polymerization* of the molecular structure of the annealed globule. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 182.

polymerize (pŏ-lim′ẹ-rīz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *polymerized*, ppr. *polymerizing*. [< *polymer-ous* + *-ize*.] To combine or cause to combine so as to form polymerides. Also spelled *polymerise*.

Prof. Armstrong found hydrocarbons . . . which are readily *polymerised* by sulphuric acid. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 172.

Polymerosomata (pol-i-mer-ō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *polymerosomatus*: see *polymerosomatous*.] In Leach's system of classification, an order of pulmonate *Arachnida*, synonymous with Latreille's *Pedipalpi*, containing the scorpions and their allies, as the *Thelyphonidæ* and *Phrynidæ*: so called from the numerous flexible segments of the body, and contrasted with *Dimerosomata*, *Monomerosomata*, and *Podosomata*.

polymerosomatous (pol-i-mer-ō-som′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *polymerosomatus*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μέρος*, part, + *σῶμα*, body.] Having the body segmented into many joints, as a scorpion; of or pertaining to the *Polymerosomata*.

polymerous (pŏ-lim′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *polymère*; < Gr. *πολυμερής*, consisting of many parts, < *πολύς*, many, + *μέρος*, part.] 1. Composed of many parts; specifically, in *bot.*, having numerous members in each series or circle. *Gray.*—2. Of or pertaining to polymerism.

polymetameric (pol-i-met-a-mer′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *metamere*: see *metameric*.] Of or pertaining to several metameres; lying upon or extending over more than two metameres, as a muscle innervated by different spinal nerves. *Nature*, XXXIX. 151.

polymeter (pŏ-lim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring angles.—2. An apparatus for testing the distance between the rails of a railway line, and detecting inequalities of elevation. *E. H. Knight.*

polymetochia (pol″i-me-tō′ki-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μετοχή*, a participle.] Use of many participles or participial clauses in composition: opposed to *oligometochia*.

polymicroscope (pol-i-mī′krŏ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *microscope*.] A microscope arranged on the principle of the revolving stereoscope. The objects to be examined are mounted on plates fastened to a band, and may be presented in succession to the focus of the instrument.

polymignite (pol-i-mig′nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *μιγνύναι*, mix, + *-ite*².] A rare mineral which occurs in small prismatic crystals of a black color and submetallic luster. It is found at Frederiksvaern in Norway, and has received its name from the variety of its constituents—consisting of titanic and niobic acids, zirconia, thoria, lime, yttria, and oxids of iron, cerium, and manganese.

polymite†, *a.* [ME. *polimite*, < OF. *polimite*, ML. *polymitus*, *polimitus*, < Gr. *πολύμιτος*, consisting of many threads, woven of many (different) threads < *πολύς*, many, + *μίτος*, thread.] Many-colored.

Of gonge Josephe the cote *polimite*,
Wrougte by the power of alle the Trinite.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

Polymixia (pol-i-mik′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lowe, 1836), < Gr. *πολυμιξία*, promiscuous mingling, < *πολύς*, many, + *μῖξις*, mixing, mingling.] The typical genus of the family *Polymixiidæ*: so called as formerly supposed to indicate a mixture or combination of several diverse forms. There are four species, *P. nobilis* of Madeira, *P. lowei* of Cuba, *P. japonica*, and *P. berndti* of Hawaii.

Polymixiidæ (pol″i-mik-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polymixia* + *-idæ*.] A family of berycoid fishes, typified by the genus *Polymixia*, having an oblong compressed body, blunt head with a pair of barbels on the chin, long dorsal fin with three or four spines, and ventrals with a spine and six or seven rays. It contains four species, inhabiting rather deep water of both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Polymnia[1] (pŏ-lim′ni-ä), *n.* See *Polyhymnia*.

Polymnia[2] (pŏ-lim′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. Πολύμνια, Polyhymnia, one of the Muses: see *Polyhymnia*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Heliantheæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ*. It is characterized by ample leaves, either opposite or alternate above, and corymbose flower-heads with broad involucres, the outer row of bracts often large, leaf-like, and spreading, the ray-flowers in a single row or lacking altogether, and smooth, thick, and nearly cylindrical obovoid achenes, without awns. The 10 species are natives of America, and are found from Canada to Buenos Ayres. They are perennial herbs, shrubs, or trees, often viscid, with yellow flowers, and large angled, lobed, or entire leaves, generally appendaged at the petiole-base with a cup-like membrane, whence their name *leafcup*.

polymnite (pol′im-nīt), *n.* [For **polymniite*, < Gr. *πολύμνιος*, full of moss (< *πολύς*, much, + *μνίον*, moss), + *-ite*².] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds.

polymorph (pol′i-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. In *chem.*, a substance which crystallizes in two or more forms not derivable from each other.

2. In *biol.*, an organism exhibiting or characterized by polymorphism; an individual member of a species or other group which differs from other members of the same group to an unusual degree.

Polymorphi (pol-i-môr′fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *polymorphus*: see *polymorphous*.] One of the six main divisions of *Braconidæ*, a family of hymenopterous parasites, including those subfamilies in which the clypeus fits closely to the mandibles and the second submarginal cell of the fore wings is large, quadrangular, or wanting. It includes 12 subfamilies and many genera.

polymorphic (pol-i-môr′fik), *a.* [< *polymorph-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *polymorphous*.

Polymorphina (pol″i-môr-fī′nä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ina*.] The typical genus of *Polymorphininæ*.

Polymorphininæ (pol-i-môr-fi-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polymorphina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lagenidæ*, typified by the genus *Polymorphina*, having the cells of the test arranged spirally or irregularly around the long axis, or (rarely) biserial and alternate.

polymorphism (pol-i-môr′fizm), *n.* [= F. *polymorphisme*; as *polymorph-ous* + *-ism*.] 1. The property of being polymorphous, or capable of existing in different forms; specifically, in *crystal.*, the property of crystallizing in two or more fundamental forms: thus, carbon crystallizes in isometric forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal forms in graphite. When the substance assumes two forms it is said to be *dimorphic*, or to present the phenomenon of *dimorphism*; when three, it is said to be *trimorphic*.

2. In *zoöl.*, difference of form, structure, or type; existence in, or exhibition by, a group of animals, as a species, genus, family, or order, of different types of structure; heterogeneousness.

A considerable number of what have been classed as varieties are really cases of *polymorphism*.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 145.

New complications of structure among the Hydromedusæ are summed up under the head of *polymorphism*. The differentiation of hydriform and medusiform persons is a case of dimorphism; a further distribution of functions, with corresponding modification of form, gives us *polymorphism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554.

3. In *bot.*, the comprisal of numerous definite or indefinite subtypes under a given type.

polymorphous (pol-i-môr′fus), *a.* [= F. *polymorphe* = Pg. *polymorpho* = It. *polimorfo*, < NL. *polymorphus*, < Gr. *πολύμορφος*, multiform, manifold, < *πολύς*, many, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Having or exhibiting many forms; characterized by polymorphism; not isomorphous or monomorphous.

I . . . find it difficult to form any judgment of any author so "many-sided" (to borrow a German expression)—*polymorphous* as Herder. *De Quincey*, Herder.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*: (*a*) Undergoing a series of marked changes during development, as most insects. (*b*) Varying much in appearance, form, or structure in the same species or group.—3. In *bot.*, same as 2 (*b*).—4. In *music*, noting a contrapuntal composition, as a canon or a fugue, in which the themes are or may be treated in various ways, as by augmentation, diminution, inversion, etc.

Also *polymorphic*.

polymorphy (pol′i-môr-fi), *n.* [= F. *polymorphie*; < LGr. *πολυμορφία*, manifoldness, < Gr. *πολύμορφος*, manifold: see *polymorphous*.] Same as *polymorphism*.

poly-mountain (pō-li-moun′tān), *n.* See *poly*.

Polymyaria (pol″i-mī-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-aria*.] One of three principal divisions of the *Nematoidea*, containing those threadworms in which the muscles of the body-wall are divided into many series, each made up of many muscle-cells. See *Meromyaria*, *Holomyaria*.

polymyarian (pol″i-mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polymyaria*.

II. *n.* A polymyarian worm.

Polymyodi† (pol″i-mī-ō′dī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ᾠδή*, song.] In Johannes Müller's system of classification (1847), a tribe of birds of an order *Insessores*, including singing birds whose lower larynx is provided with the full number (five pairs) of song-muscles: thus distinguished from the tribes *Tracheophonæ* and *Picarii* of the same author. The term is nearly equivalent to *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* of later authors.

polymyodian (pol″i-mī-ō′di-an), *a.* Same as *polymyoid*.

polymyoid (pol′i-mī-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ᾠδή*, song. Cf. *Polymyodi*.] In *ornith.*, having several distinct intrinsic muscles of the syrinx: opposed to *oligomyoid*. The word is nearly synonymous with *acromyodian*, but is of less exact signification. The group of birds it denotes is that of the *Oscines* or singing birds.

polymyositis (pol-i-mī-ō-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μῦς* (*μυός*), muscle, + *-itis*: see *myositis*.] Inflammation of a number of muscles.

Polymyxia, *n.* See *Polymixia*.

polyneme (pol′i-nēm), *n.* [< NL. *polynemus*, q. v.] A fish of the genus *Polynemus*.

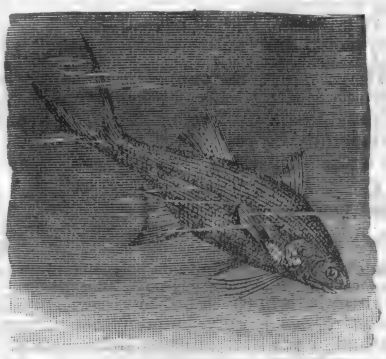
Polynemidæ (pol-i-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polynemus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Polynemus*. They have a subfusiform shape, with a blunt snout, subabdominal ventrals with a spine and five rays, two dorsals separated by a considerable interval, anal with one or two spines, forked caudal, and pectorals with an entire upper part and several free elongated filiform rays below. Numerous species occur in tropical seas, some of much importance, as the mango-fish of India, *P. paradiseus*.

polynemiform (pol-i-nem′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Polynemus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a polyneme; belonging to the *Polynemidæ*.

polynemoid (pol-i-nē′moid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Belonging or relating to the *Polynemidæ*; polynemiform.

II. *n.* A polynemiform fish; a polyneme.

Polynemus (pol-i-nē′mus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1754), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *νῆμα*, thread: see *nematoid*.] The typical genus of the family *Polynemidæ*, with the lower pectoral rays separated as numerous long slender filaments (whence the name). *P. plebeius* is a very common Indian species.



Polydactylus (*Polynemus*) *plebeius*.

Polynesian (pol-i-nē′şian), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polynésien* = Pg. *polynesiano*; < NL. *Polynesia* (see def.), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *νῆσος*, island.] I. *a.* 1. [*l. c.*] Full of islands, as an archipelago.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to Polynesia.—**Polynesian region**, Polynesia, or the Pacific islands, zoögeographically considered. It is sometimes regarded as a division of a very comprehensive Australian region, and is then known more precisely as the *Polynesian subregion*. It consists of all the Pacific islands excepting those that pertain zoölogically to the Papuan or Austro-malayan group and to New Zealand. Wallace, who defined this region, divides it into Polynesia proper and the Hawaiian Islands, the former being then considered under the four subdivisions of the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, the Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa Islands, and the Society and Marquesas Islands.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Polynesia, a division of Oceania east of Australia and Malaysia, or, in the more modern and restricted sense, a division of Oceania east of Micronesia and Melanesia.

polyneuritis (pol″i-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-itis*. Cf. *neuritis*.] Neuritis affecting a number of nerves; multiple neuritis.

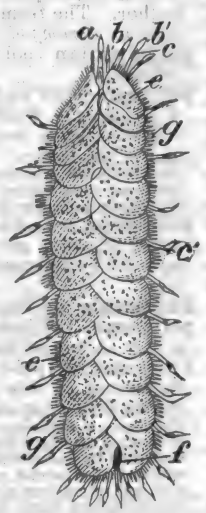
polynia (pŏ-lin′i-ä), *n.* [Russ. *poluiniya*, an open place in the midst of ice.] An open or unfrozen place in the midst of the ice of a river or lake or in the ocean: a word used in English only by navigators in arctic seas. By some writers it was formerly used with the meaning of an

open or unfrozen (theoretical) sea at the north pole, apparently from the (erroneous) idea that *polynia* is connected with *pole*[2].

In such places as Robeson and Kennedy Channels and Bellot's Straits . . . *polynias* or water-pools are met with on rare occasions throughout the winter.

Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, I. 234.

Polynoë (pō-lin′ō-ē), *n.* [NL. (Savigny), ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, much, many, + *νέειν*, swim.] A genus of marine errant annelids of the family *Aphroditidæ*: a name used in different senses. (*a*) Applied by Savigny and most authors to such species as the British *P. squamata*, an inch or two long, with large ovate and reniform ciliated scales imbricated in a double row of 12 along the whole length of the worm, and the body of equal width at both ends. This worm is *Aphrodite squamata* of Linnæus, also known as *Lepidonotus squamatus*. (*b*) After Oersted, 1842, applied to worms resembling (*a*), but with not less than 70 segments covered forward with small scales in pairs, naked behind, as *P. scolopendrina* of the British Islands.



Polynoë squamata, from above, enlarged.

a, prestomial tentacle; *b*, *b′*, superior and inferior prestomial cirrus; *c*, *c′*, notopodial and neuropodial cirrus; *e*, *e*, elytra; *f*, space between the posterior elytra; *g*, *g*, setæ and fimbriæ of the elytra.

polynome (pol′i-nōm), *n.* [= F. *polynôme* = Pg. *polynomo*, n., *polynomio*, adj., = It. *polinomio*; ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *nomen*, name.] A polynomial.

polynomial (pol-i-nō′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *polynome* + *-ial*. Cf. *binomial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing many names or terms.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, specifically, noting a method of nomenclature in which the technical names of species are not confined to two terms, the generic and the specific, as they are in the binomial system of nomenclature: as, a *polynomial* name; a *polynomial* system of nomenclature: contrasted with *binomial* and *mononomial*.

Also *multinomial*, *plurinominal*.

Polynomial theorem, the theorem for raising a polynomial to any power.

II. *n.* 1. A technical name consisting of more than two terms; a polyonym.—2. An algebraical expression consisting of two or more terms united by addition: as,

$$ax + by + cz - exy - fxz + gyz.$$

Also *multinomial*.

Appell's polynomial, a form

$$A_n x = a_0 x^n + \binom{n}{1} a_1 x^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} a_2 x^{n-2} + \ldots + a_n.$$

Homogeneous polynomial, a polynomial in which all the terms are of the same degree in the variables.

polynomialism (pol-i-nō′mi-al-izm), *n.* [‹ *polynomial* + *-ism*.] Polynomial nomenclature; the method or practice of using polynomials.

polynomialist (pol-i-nō′mi-al-ist), *n.* [‹ *polynomial* + *-ist*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one who uses polynomials, or a polynomial system of nomenclature, as the pre-Linnean writers usually did.

polynuclear (pol-i-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + NL. *nucleus*: see *nuclear*.] Having several nuclei, as a cell.

Polyodon (pō-lī′ō-don), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of selachostomous fishes, named by Lacépède in 1798, the type of the family *Polyodontidæ*, having many teeth crowded in band-like masses during the youth of its members, these teeth being lost at maturity. *P. spathula* is an example. Also called *Spatularia*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods. *Desmarest*.

polyodont (pol′i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having many teeth; multidentate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Polyodontidæ*.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a member of the *Polyodontidæ*.

Polyodontidæ (pol′i-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Polyodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of selachostomous ganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Polyodon*, including the paddle-fishes of the Mississippi basin and related forms of China and Japan. The body is naked, or rough with minute stellate ossifications; the snout is much produced; the very wide mouth contains many minute teeth, in youth at least; the nostrils are double; and the dorsal and anal fins are near the heterocercal fin. Also called *Spatulariidæ*.

polyommatous (pol-i-om′a-tus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *πολυ-ὀμματος*, many-eyed, ‹ *πολύς*, many, + *ὄμμα* (*ὀμματ-*), eye, ‹ √ *ὀπ*, see: see *optic*.] Many-eyed; having many eyes or eye-like organs.

Polyommatus (pol-i-om′a-tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), ‹ Gr. *πολυόμματος*, many-eyed: see *polyommatous*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies of the family *Lycænidæ*, having many ocelli on the wings (whence the name). There are many species, known as *blues*, as *P. alexis*, the common blue, and *P. argiolus*, the azure blue.—2. A genus of worms. *Quatrefages*, 1850.

polyonomous (pol-i-on′ō-mus), *a.* Same as *polyonymous*.

polyonomy (pol-i-on′ō-mi), *n.* Same as *polyonymy*.

polyonym (pol′i-ō-nim), *n.* [‹ *polyonym-ous*.] A name consisting of several (specifically, more than three) terms; a polynomial name in zoölogy: correlated with *mononym*, *dionym*, and *trionym*.

polyonymal (pol-i-on′i-mal), *a.* [‹ *polyonym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a polyonym; polynomial.

polyonymic (pol″i-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [‹ *polyonym-y* + *-ic*.] Consisting of more than two terms, as a name in anatomy or zoölogy; polyonymal; polynomial. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 516.

polyonymist (pol-i-on′i-mist), *n.* [‹ *polyonym* + *-ist*.] Same as *polynomialist*.

polyonymous (pol-i-on′i-mus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *πολυ-ώνυμος*, having many names, ‹ *πολύς*, many, + *ὄνυμα*, name.] Having many names or titles; many-titled.

polyonymy (pol-i-on′i-mi), *n.* [Also *polyonomy*; = F. *polyonymie*, ‹ Gr. *πολυωνυμία*, a multitude of names, ‹ *πολυώνυμος*, having many names: see *polyonymous*.] 1. Variety or multiplicity of names for the same object. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *polynomialism*.

Polyophthalmus (pol″i-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of remarkable polychætous annelids, having a pair of eye-like spots on every somite of the body, besides the usual cephalic eyes.

★**polyopia, polyopy** (pol-i-ō′pi-ä, pol′i-ō-pi), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὤψ*, face.] The appearance as of two or more objects when there is but one; multiple vision.

polyoptrum, polyoptron (pol-i-op′trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *polyoptra* (-trä). [= F. *polyoptre* = It. *poliottro*; ‹ NL. *polyoptrum*, *polyoptron*, ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + √ *ὀπ*, see: see *optic*.] A glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished. It consists of a lens one side of which is plane, while in the other are ground several spherical concavities, every one of which becomes a plano-concave lens, through which an object appears diminished.

polyopy, *n.* See *polyopia*.

polyorama (pol″i-ō-rä′mä), *n.* [= F. *polyorama*, ‹ NL. *polyorama*, ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὅραμα*, view, sight, ‹ *ὁράω*, see.] 1. A view of many objects.—2. An optical apparatus presenting many views. See *panorama*.

polyorganic (pol″i-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὄργανον*, organ: see *organic*.] Having several diversified or differentiated organs.

In the natural world some beings are monorganic, others are *polyorganic*. *Science*, IX. 534.

★**polyp, polype** (pol′ip), *n.* [= F. *polype* (also *poulpe*: see *poulp*) = Sp. *pólipo* = Pg. *polypo* = It. *polipo* = D. *polyp*, *poliep* = G. Sw. Dan. *polyp*, ‹ L. *polypus*, a polyp, a polypus in the nose, ‹ Gr. *πολύπους*, a polyp, a polypus in the nose, prop. adj., many-footed, ‹ *πολύς*, many, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] In *zoöl.*, an animal with many feet or foot-like processes. Specifically—(*a*†) An octopus, or eight-rayed cephalopod: an old usage, often in the form *polypus*, still found in *poulp* or *poulpe*. (*b*) Some isopod crustacean, as a wood-louse, slater, sow-bug, or pill-bug. See *Oniscidæ*. (*c*) Since the middle of the eighteenth century: (1) A hydroid or hydrozoan; an actinoid or actinozoan; some cœlenterate or hollow animal, soft or hard, fixed or free, of variable or no determinate form: as, an actinarian, alcyonarian, tubularian, sertularian, campanularian, or pennatularian *polyp*; a coralligenous *polyp*; a medusiform *polyp*; a ctenophoran *polyp*. In this sense the word is coextensive with *Cœlentera*, though not applicable to all the members thereof. See cuts under *Plumularia*, *Corynida*, and *Obelia*. (2) A polyzoan or bryozoan; especially, an aggregate or colonial one, as a sea-mat, like or likened to a polyp in the preceding sense. (3) Some echinoderm, as a sea-lily, stone-lily, crinoid, or encrinite. (4) Some other animal, as a rotifer, an infusorian, or a sponge: a loose or mistaken usage. (*d*) One of the individuals, persons, or zoöids of a compound, colonial, or aggregate polyp, the whole of which is a polypidom or polypary, or a polyzoary; a polypide or polypite, as of a hydrozoan, actinozoan, or polyzoan: a common present usage, especially with reference to hydriforms. See cut under *Coralliyena*.—Ascidian polyps†, the polyzoans or bryozoans; the moss-animalcules.—Funnel-like polyps. See *funnel-like*.

polypage (pol′i-pāj), *a.* [‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *page*[1].] Containing several pages.—**Polypage plate**, a stereotype-plate including the matter of several pages.

polypantograph (pol-i-pan′tō-gräf), *n.* [‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *pantograph*.] A form of pantograph by which a number of identical designs may be produced simultaneously from a single pattern.

polyparia (pol-i-pā′ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *polyparіæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *polypary*.] The stock of the *Anthozoa* and related polyps; a polypary.

polyparian (pol-i-pā′ri-an), *a.* [‹ *polypar-y* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a polypary.

polyparium (pol-i-pā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *polyparia* (-ä). [NL.: see *polypary*.] Same as *polypary*.

polyparous (pō-lip′a-rus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *parere*, produce. Cf. *multiparous*.] Same as *polytocous*, 1.

polypary (pol′i-pā-ri), *n.*; pl. *polyparies* (-riz). [‹ NL. *polyparium* = F. *polypier*; ‹ L. *polypus*, a polyp: see *polyp* and *-ary*.] The stock of the *Anthozoa* and related polyps; a polyp-stock, polypidom, or polyparia; the horny or chitinous outer covering or envelop with which many of the *Hydrozoa* are furnished. The term is also not uncommonly applied to the very similar structures produced by the *Polyzoa*; but for these *polyzoary* is used by those who desire to keep *polypary* for the *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*. The polypary-producing polypides are propagated by budding, and live together in groups or colonies so associated that each group forms a compound animal, whose united coverings form a compound polypary or polypidom, which is their common home, and is at the same time the central stem or stock sustaining the whole. Every individual polyp thus lives in its own proper cavity in the common polypary, from which it protrudes its body and into which it retracts it at pleasure. Also *polypiarium*.

polyp-colony (pol′ip-kol″ō-ni), *n.* A colony of polyps; a compound or aggregate polyp.

polype, *n.* See *polyp*.

polypean (pō-lip′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *polyp* + *-e-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyp or polypus in any sense.

II. *n.* A polyp; any polyp-like organism.

Polypedates (pol″i-pē-dā′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύ*, much, + *πήδειν*, jump, in allusion to the powerful legs.] The typical genus of the family *Polypedatidæ*, containing numerous species, chiefly Oriental. *P. maculatus* is a common Indian tree-toad. *P. eques* is called the *spurred tree-toad*. Also, erroneously, *Polypedotes*.

Polypedatidæ (pol″i-pē-dat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Polypedates* + *-idæ*.] A family of anurous salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Polypedates*, containing the so-called glandless tree-toads. It is an ill-characterized group; the species which have been referred to it belong mostly to the *Ranidæ*.

Polypetalæ (pol-i-pet′a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1694), fem. pl. of **polypetalus*: see *polypetalous*.] A division or group of dicotyledonous plants, characterized by distinct or separate petals, forming a circle inside the calyx, as in the single rose, or several circles, as in the water-lily, magnolia, and cactus. The term is now mostly superseded by *Choripetalæ*, which some authors expand to include the *Apetalæ*, thus making it synonymous with the *Archichlamydeæ* of Engler and Prantl. It has proved impossible to maintain the *Apetalæ* and *Choripetalæ* as distinct groups. See *Dicotyledones*.

polypetalous (pol-i-pet′a-lus), *a.* [= F. *polypétale* = Sp. *polipétalo* = Pg. *polypetalo* = It. *polipetalo*; ‹ NL. **polypetalus*, ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *πέταλον*, leaf (NL. petal).] In *bot.*, having two or more separate petals: as, a *polypetalous* corolla. Also *apopetalous*, *dialypetalous*, *choripetalous*. See cut under *corolla*.

polyphagia (pol-i-fā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *polyphagy*.] 1. In *med.*, excessive desire of eating; voracity. *Dunglison*.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *polyphagy*.

polyphagic (pol-i-faj′ik), *a.* [‹ *polyphag-y* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or characterized by polyphagy; polyphagous.

★**polyphagous** (pō-lif′a-gus), *a.* [= F. *polyphage* = It. *polifago* (‹ L. *polyphagus*, a glutton), ‹ Gr. *πολυφάγος*, eating too much, ‹ *πολύς*, much, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating many different kinds of food; almost pamphagous or omnivorous; not monophagous.

Its [a scale-insect's] *polyphagous* habit, or the ease with which it accommodates itself to so great a variety of plants. *C. V. Riley*, U. S. Entom. Bull., No. 15, 1887, p. 12.

polyphagy (pō-lif′a-ji), *n.* [= F. *polyphagie*; ‹ NL. *polyphagia*, ‹ Gr. *πολυφαγία*, excess in eating, ‹ *πολυφάγος*, eating too much: see *polyphagous*.] The habit or practice of subsisting on many different kinds of food; polyphagous regimen. Also *polyphagia*.

polypharmacy (pol-i-fär′mā-si), *n.* [= F. *polypharmacie*, ‹ Gr. *πολυφάρμακος*, having to do with many drugs, ‹ *πολύς*, many, + *φάρμακον*, a drug: see *pharmacon*, *pharmacy*.] The prescrib-

ing of many medicines, especially in one prescription. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours.

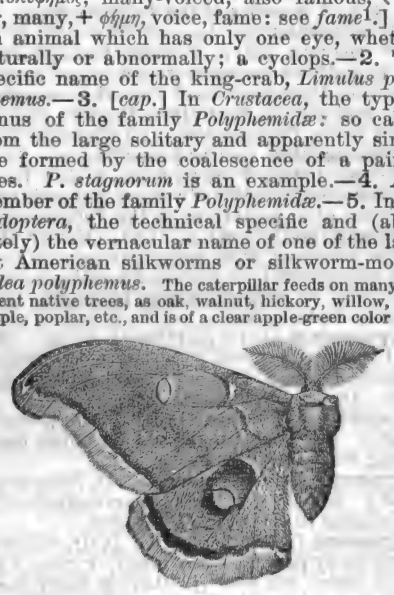
polyphase (pol'i-fāz), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *phase*[1], *n.*] In *elect.*, having components of various phase.

polypheme† (pol'i-fēm), *n.* [< *polyphemus.*] One of a group of snail-shells, such as *Helix priamus.*

Polyphemidæ (pol-i-fem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyphemus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cladocerous or daphniaceous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Polyphemus.*

polyphemous (pol-i-fē'mus), *a.* [< L. *Polyphemus*, < Gr. Πολύφημος, a one-eyed Cyclops: see *polyphemus.*] One-eyed; monoculous; cyclopean.

polyphemus (pol-i-fē'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Polyphemus*, < Gr. Πολύφημος, a Cyclops so named, < *πολυφήμος*, many-voiced, also famous, < *πολύς*, many, + *φήμη*, voice, fame: see *fame*[1].] **1.** An animal which has only one eye, whether naturally or abnormally; a cyclops.—**2.** The specific name of the king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus.*—**3.** [*cap.*] In *Crustacea*, the typical genus of the family *Polyphemidæ*: so called from the large solitary and apparently single eye formed by the coalescence of a pair of eyes. *P. stagnorum* is an example.—**4.** Any member of the family *Polyphemidæ.*—**5.** In *Lepidoptera*, the technical specific and (absolutely) the vernacular name of one of the largest American silkworms or silkworm-moths, *Telea polyphemus.* The caterpillar feeds on many different native trees, as oak, walnut, hickory, willow, elm, maple, poplar, etc., and is of a clear apple-green color with



Polyphemus-moth, with right wings removed. (One half natural size.)

yellow lateral lines. The cocoon is oval and usually wrapped in a leaf, sometimes falling to the ground, but often hanging on the tree all winter. The moth is normally single-brooded in the northern United States, but double-brooded in the southern. The silk can be reeled, but with considerable difficulty, and is lustrous and strong. The moth has a wing-spread of five or six inches, and is of a buff color, with a large eye-spot on each hind wing.

polyphlœsbœan (pol$^{\prime\prime}$i-fles-bē'an), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύφλοισβος* (gen. *πολυφλοίσβοιο*), loud-roaring, frequent in Homer as an epithet of *θάλασσα*, the sea; < *πολύς*, much, + *φλοῖσβος*, roar, noise.] Loud-roaring.

Two men are walking by the *polyphlœsbœan* ocean.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

polyphobia (pol-i-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *-φοβία*, < *φέβεσθαι*, fear.] Morbid fear of many things: nearly equivalent to *pantophobia.*

polyphone (pol'i-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] A written sign capable of being read in more than one way, or standing for two or more phonetic signs.

The different phonetic values of the *polyphones.*
Encyc. Brit., XI. 801.

polyphonia (pol-i-fō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *polyphony.*] Same as *polyphony.*

polyphonian (pol-i-fō'ni-an), *a.* [< *polyphon-ous* + *-ian.*] Many-voiced; polyphonic.

I love the air; her dainty sweets refresh
My drooping soul, and to new sweets invite me;
Her shrill mouth'd choir sustain me with their flesh,
And with their *Polyphonian* notes delight me.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 6.

polyphonic (pol-i-fon'ik), *a.* [= F. *polyphonique* = Pg. *polyphonico*; as *polyphon-ous* + *-ic.*] **1.** Capable of being read or pronounced in more than one way: said of a written character.

The particular value to be assigned to each of the *polyphonic* characters. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 46.

2. Consisting of or having many voices or sounds.

The barking crow possesses the most remarkable *polyphonic* powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream, and bark. *Saturday Rev.*, XXV. 469.

3. In *music*: (*a*) Noting a method of composition or a work in which two or more voice-parts are simultaneously combined without losing their independent character, but with harmonious effect; contrapuntal: opposed on one side to *monodic*, *monophonic*, and *homophonic*, and on another to *harmonic*: as, a fugue is a *polyphonic* form of composition. (*b*) Noting an instrument which is capable of producing more than one tone at a time, as an organ or a harp.

Also *polyphonous.*

polyphonism (pol'i-fō-nizm), *n.* [= Pg. *polyphonismo*; as *polyphon-ous* + *-ism.*] **1.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

I have chosen to single out the passages which relate to the *polyphonisms*, or repercussions of the rocks and caverns, and other phonocamptic . . . objects below in the mount. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 3.

2. In *music*, the use of polyphony, or the state of being polyphonic in structure.

polyphonist (pol'i-fō-nist), *n.* [< *polyphon-y* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.—**2.** One who understands or uses polyphony; a contrapuntist.

polyphonium (pol-i-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολυφωνία*, variety of tones: see *polyphony.*] In *music*, a polyphonic composition.

polyphonous (pol'i-fō-nus), *a.* [= F. *polyphone*, < Gr. *πολύφωνος*, having many tones, < *πολύς*, many, + *φωνή*, sound, voice, tone: see *phone*[1].] Same as *polyphonic.*

polyphony (pol'i-fō-ni, oftener pō-lif'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *polyphonie* = Pg. *polyphonia*, < NL. *polyphonia*, < Gr. *πολυφωνία*, variety of tones, < *πολύφωνος*, having many tones: see *polyphonous.*] **1.** The capability of being pronounced in various ways characterizing some written characters.

It will be seen how great an element of ambiguity was introduced by the *polyphony* which arose from the adaptation of a Turanian syllabary to a Semitic language.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 45.

2. In *music*, the act, process, art, or result of simultaneously combining two or more voice-parts so that they shall maintain their individuality and independent interest, and yet shall harmonize with each other; counterpoint. It is opposed to *monody*, *monophony*, and *homophony*, in which a single voice-part is raised into decided prominence, and to *harmony* (in one of its senses), in which the attention is centered upon the successive chords as such rather than upon the voice-parts that constitute them. See *counterpoint*[2], 3.

polyphore (pol'i-fōr), *n.* [= F. *polyphore*, < Gr. *πολυφόρος*, bearing much, < *πολύς*, much, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a fleshy receptacle with numerous ovaries, as that of a strawberry.

polyphotal (pol'i-fō-tal), *a.* [< *polyphote* + *-al.*] Same as *polyphote.*

polyphote (pol'i-fōt), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] An epithet applied to electric arc-lamps which are so constructed that more than one may be used on the same electric circuit. Monophote lamps require a separate circuit for each lamp.

polyphyletic (pol$^{\prime\prime}$i-fī-let'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *φυλή*, tribe: see *phyle*, *phyletic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or derived from several phyla; having several different lines of descent: as, a *polyphyletic* origin.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the doctrine or theory that animals are not monophyletic, but are derived from many different sources.

polyphylline (pol-i-fil'in), *a.* [< *polyphyll-ous* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *polyphyllous.*

polyphyllous (pol-i-fil'us), *a.* [= F. *polyphylle* = Pg. *polyphillo* = It. *polifillo*, < NL. *polyphyllus*, < Gr. *πολύφυλλος*, with many leaves, < *πολύς*, many, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, many-leafed: as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

polyphylly (pol'i-fil-i), *n.* [< NL. **polyphyllia*, < *polyphyllus*, many-leafed: see *polyphyllous.*] In *bot.*, an increase in the number of members or organs in a whorl, as when a normally pentamerous calyx has six or more sepals, as is occasionally the case in the plum. Foliage, leaves, and all the parts of the flowers may be so affected.

polyphyodont (pol-i-fī'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολυφυής*, manifold (< *πολύς*, many, + *φύειν*, produce), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having several sets of teeth, as a fish: opposed to *monophyodont* and *diphyodont.*

II. *n.* A polyphyodont animal.

Polypi (pol'i-pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *polypus*, a polyp: see *polyp.*] **1.** The polyps as a class or other high group of low invertebrate animals, of which the nearest modern synonym is *Cœlentera* or *Cœlenterata.* Specifically—(*a*†) In Cuvier's system of classification, *Polypi* were the fourth class of his *Radiata*, divided into three orders—*Carnosi*, including *Actinia* and *Lucernaria*; *Gelatinosi*, including *Hydra* and the *Polyzoa*; and *Polypiferi*, or the corals at large, with *Pennatula*, *Alcyonium*, and also the sponges. (*b*) In Leuckart's system (1848), they were one of two classes of *Cœlentera*, distinguished from *Acalephæ*, and divided into two orders, *Anthozoa* and *Calycozoa.* (*c*) In Milne-Edwards's system (1855), an alternative name of his *Coralliaria*, or the third class of his *Radiaria*, distinguished from echinoderms and acalephs. Also *Polypiaria*, *Polypifera*, *Polypiphera.*

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *polypus.*

Polypiaria (pol$^{\prime\prime}$i-pi-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *polypus*, a polyp: see *polyp.*] Same as *Polypi.*

polypiarian (pol$^{\prime\prime}$i-pi-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Polypiaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polypiaria*; polypiferous; cœlenterate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Polypiaria.*

polypiarium (pol$^{\prime\prime}$i-pi-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *polypiaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *polypary.*] Same as *polypary.*

polypide (pol'i-pid), *n.* [< *polyp* + *-ide*[2].] An individual zoöid of a polyzoarium, or compound polyzoan; the individual organism contained in one of the cells or cups of the ectocyst of a polyzoarium, just as an individual of a compound coralligenous actinozoan is contained in a cup of the polypidom. The polypide of a polyzoan thus corresponds to the polypite of a cœlenterate. See *polypary*, and cuts under *Plumatella* and *Polyzoa.*

polypidom (pol'i-pi-dum), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύπους*, a polyp, + *δόμος*, house.] An aggregate of polypites or polypides; a compound polypary, or the dermal system of a colony of individual actinozoans, hydrozoans, or polyzoans; a polyp-stock, or the stem of a colony of zoöphytes, containing the cells of the individual polypites or polypides which fabricate it. Thus, a piece of coral is the *polypidom* of an actinozoan or hydrozoan; a sea-mat is the *polypidom* (more exactly, the *polyzoary*) of a polyzoan. See cuts under *Coralligena* and *Polyzoa.*

polypier (pol'i-pēr), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *polypier*, < NL. *polypiarium*: see *polypary.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A polyp in sense (*d*); a polypite or polypide; one individual, or a single cell, of a compound polyp.—**2.** A polypidom, polypary, or polyp-stock; a compound or aggregate polyp; a polyzoarium.

Sometimes each polyp has a distinct *polypier*, but in general it is the common portion of a mass of aggregated polypi which presents the characters peculiar to these bodies, and thus these form aggregated *polypiers*, the volume of which may become very considerable, although each of its constituent parts has dimensions which are very small. *Milne-Edwards*, Manual of Zoölogy, § 619.

II. *a.* Composed of the stony material of some polypidoms; coral-like: as, *polypier* beads. *Catalogue Boban Collection*, 1887.

polypiety (pol-i-pī'e-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *piety.*] Belief in or reverence for anything and everything; tolerance of all kinds of piety or belief. [Rare.]

Polypiety is the greatest impiety in the world. To say that men ought to have liberty of conscience is impious ignorance. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 5.

polypifer (pol'i-pi-fėr), *n.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A polyp or polyp-stock; a member of the *Polypifera.*

Polypifera (pol-i-pif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polypifer.*] Same as *Polypi.*

polypiferous (pol-i-pif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing polyps; producing polypites: as, the *polypiferous* surface of a coral. Also *polypiparous*, *polypigerous.*

polypiform (pol'i-pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form, structure, or character of a polyp; polypomorphic.—**2.** Having the form or appearance of a polypus.

polypigerous (pol-i-pij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *polypiferous.*

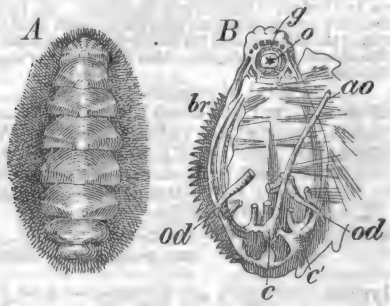
polypiparous (pol-i-pip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *parere*, produce.] Same as *polypiferous.*

polypite (pol'i-pīt), *n.* [= F. *polypite*; as *polyp* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** The fundamental element in the structure of a polyp, as a hydrozoan or an actinozoan; an individual zoöid of a compound polyp; one of the individuals or persons which together fabricate and constitute a polyp-stock or polypary; a hydranth. The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding elements of a polyzoarium, or compound polyzoan, but these are more strictly called *polypides.* See cut under *Athorybia.*

2. A fossil polyp.

polyplacid (pol'i-plas-id), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake: see *placent.*] Having more than one madreporic plate, as a starfish; not monoplacid. Abbreviated *p.*

Polyplacophora (pol″i-plā-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821), neut. pl. of *polyplacophorus:* see *polyplacophorous.*] An order of isopleurous gastropods, exhibiting bilateral symmetry and metameric segmentation. The dorsal shell is in eight successive pieces, sometimes embedded in shell-sacs; there are numerous gill-combs and olfactory tracts, or ctenidia and osphradia; paired genital



A, *Chiton wossnessenskii*, one of the *Polyplacophora*. *B*, the same, dissected: *o*, mouth; *g*, the nervous ring; *ao*, aorta; *c*, ventricle; *c′*, an auricle; *br*, left branchia; *od*, oviducts.

ducts distinct from the paired nephridia; and there is a well-developed odontophore with numerous lingual teeth on the radula. The order is conterminous with the family *Chitonidæ* in a broad sense. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821) it was one of 9 orders of cryptobranchiate gastropods. The original form was *Polyplaxiphora*. In Gray's system of the mollusks it was considered as a suborder of heteroglossate scutibranchiate gastropods, and defined as having the gills in two lamellar series on each side of the hinder part of the under side of the mantle-edge, and the shell formed of eight imbricate valves.

polyplacophoran (pol″i-plā-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* Same as *polyplacophore.*

polyplacophore (pol-i-plak′ō-fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *polyplacophorus:* see *polyplacophorous.*] **I.** *a.* Bearing many plates, as a chiton; of or pertaining to the *Polyplacophora.*

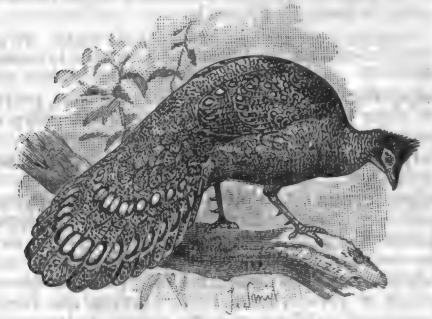
II. *n.* A member of the *Polyplacophora;* a chiton, or coat-of-mail shell.

polyplacophorous (pol″i-plā-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *polyplacophorus,* < Gr. πολύς, many, + πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *polyplacophore.*

polyplastic (pol-i-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + πλαστικός, plastic: see *plastic.*] Having or assuming many forms.

Polyplaxiphora (pol″i-plak-sif′ō-rä), *n. pl.* Same as *Polyplacophora. De Blainville,* 1825, etc.

polyplectron, polyplectrum (pol-i-plek′tron, -trum), *n.* [= F. *polyplectron;* < Gr. πολύς, many, + πλῆκτρον, plectrum: see *plectrum.*] **1.** Pl. *polyplectra* (-trä). An obsolete variety of harpsichord or spinet.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Temminck, 1815).] A magnificent genus of *Phasianidæ,* of the subfamily *Pavoninæ,* having the tarsi with



Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*).

two or more spurs, and the plumage more or less ocellated, as in the peacock; the peacock-pheasants. The best-known species is *P. bicalcaratum* or *chinquis;* others are *P. germani, helenæ, schleirmachi,* and *thibetanum.* More different than these are the Napoleon pheasant of the Moluccas, *P. emphanum* (or *napoleonis*), and the Sumatran *P. chalcurum.* Also called *Diplectropus, Diplectron, Diplectrum.*

Polyplectroninæ (pol-i-plek-trō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyplectron,* 2, + *-inæ.*] Same as *Pavoninæ.*

polyplectrum, *n.* See *polyplectron.*

polypnœa (pol-ip-nē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + πνοιά, πνοή, breathing, < πνεῖν, breathe.] Increased frequency of respiration.

polypod (pol′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πολύπους, many-footed, < πολύς, many, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.* Cf. *polyp.*] **I.** *a.* Having many legs, feet, arms, or rays. (*a*) In *Crustacea,* more than decapod; having more than ten and fewer than fifty legs. Compare *amphipod, isopod.* (*b*) In *Mollusca,* more than octopod; decapod or decacerous; of or pertaining to the *Polypoda.* (*c*) In *Annelida,* having indefinitely many foot-stumps or parapodia; of or pertaining to the *Polypoda.* (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) myriapod; of or pertaining to the *Polypoda.* (2) Many-footed, as the larvæ of certain hexapods.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the *Polypoda,* in any sense.—**2.** Same as *polypody.*

Also *polypode.*

Polypoda (pō-lip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *polypus:* see *polypod.*] **1.** In Kirby's system (1826), a class of insects corresponding to the modern class *Myriapoda.*—**2.** In *Annelida,* a large division of worms which are polypod, divided into *Nereidina* and *Serpulina:* distinguished from *Apoda. Macleay,* 1840. [Little used.]—**3.** An order of cephalopods represented by the nautiloids. See *Nautilidæ.* [Little used.]

polypode (pol′i-pōd), *n.* [= F. *polypode:* see *polypod.*] Same as *polypod.*

Polypodiaceæ (pol-i-pō-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < *Polypodium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of ferns, named from the genus *Polypodium.* This family includes the largest number of genera and species, and may be regarded as the typical family of ferns. They are usually herbaceous plants, with a permanent stem, which remains buried or rooted beneath the soil, or creeps over the stems of trees, or forms a scarcely moving point of growth around which new fronds are annually produced in a circle, or it rises into the air in the form of a simple stem bearing a tuft of fronds at its apex, and sometimes attaining the height of forty feet or more, as in the tree-ferns. The sporangia are collected in dots, lines, or variously shaped clusters on the back or margins of the frond or its divisions, and are provided with an incomplete vertical annulus so that they dehisce transversely. It embraces the tribes *Polypodieæ, Pterideæ, Aspenieæ, Dryopterideæ, Woodsieæ, Davallieæ, Vittarieæ, Alcicornieæ, Oleandreæ,* and *Acrostichеæ.*

polypodiaceous (pol-i-pō-di-ā′shius), *a.* [< *Polypodiaceæ* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Polypodiaceæ.*

Polypodieæ (pol″i-pō-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polypodium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of ferns of the family *Polypodiaceæ,* typified by the genus *Polypodium.* The sori are on the back of the frond, on the veins, or at the ends of the veins, in roundish clusters, and without indusium of any kind.

Polypodium (pol-i-pō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *polypodium,* a kind of fern: see *polypody.*] The largest and most widely distributed genus of ferns, typical of the family *Polypodiaceæ* and tribe *Polypodieæ.* The fronds are very various in outline, with the sori round, naked, dorsal, in one or more rows on each side of the midrib, or irregularly scattered. About 400 species are known, of which only 9 are found in the United States, *P. vulgare,* which occurs also in the Old World, being the most common. See *polypody.*



The complete plant of Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). *a*, pinnule with sori; *b*, a sporangium.

★**polypody** (pol′i-pō-di), *n.* [< ME. *polypodye* = F. *polypode* = Sp. *polipodio* = Pg. *polypodio* = It. *polipodio,* < L. *polypodium,* < Gr. πολυπόδιον, a kind of fern, so called with ref. to the branching rootstock, < πολύπους, many-footed: see *polypode*[1], *polyp.*] A fern of the genus *Polypodium,* chiefly *P. vulgare,* the common polypody, growing commonly on rocks: in England locally called *adder's-fern, wall-* or *wood-fern, polypody of the oak* or *of the wall,* etc. The hoary polypody is *P. polypodioides,* a smaller species abounding in tropical America and reaching north to Ohio, having the fronds grayish-scurfy beneath, growing on trees and roofs, also on rocks. Also *polypod, polypode.*

Take the stinking oil drawn out of *polypody of the oak* by a retort, mixed with turpentine and hive-honey, and anoint your bait therewith.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 128.

Polypogon (pol-i-pō′gon), *n.* [NL. (Desfontaines, 1798), so called in allusion to the many long awns; < Gr. πολύς, much, + πώγων, beard.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ* and subtribe *Euagrosteæ.* It is characterized by the usually dense and spike-like inflorescence, the one-flowered spikelets with the pedicel not prolonged beyond the flower, and the three-awned glumes, the flowering glume much the smaller, and bearing its awn below the apex. There are about 10 species, widely distributed over temperate and subtropical regions, mainly annuals with decumbent stems and flat leaves. They bear cylindrical spikes almost concealed by their abundant awns, or spicate panicles, which are larger and irregular. See *beard-grass.*

polypoid (pol′i-poid), *a.* [< Gr. πολύπους, polyp, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling a polyp or polypus; polypiform or polypomorphic.

polypoidal (pol-i-poi′dal), *a.* [< *polypoid* + *-al.*] Resembling a polypus.

Polypomedusæ (pol″i-pō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *polypus,* polyp, + NL. *Medusa:* see *Medusa,* 2.] A group of epithelarian *Cœlentera,* consisting of the hydrozoans and actinozoans, thus together distinguished from the ctenophorans by the possession of enidoblasts. According to the presence or absence of phacellæ, the *Polypomedusæ* are divided into *Phacellotæ* and *Aphacellæ,* the former consisting of the *Scyphomedusæ* and *Actiniaria,* the latter of the *Hydromedusæ* alone. The polypomedusans are simply the cœlenterates divested of the ctenophorans.

polypomedusan (pol″i-pō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Polypomedusæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Polypomedusæ.*

Polypomorpha (pol″i-pō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πολύπους, polyp, + μορφή, form.] Polyps or polypiform cœlenterates, a prime group or grade of *Hydrozoa:* used when the ctenophores are included in that class, the two divisions then being *Polypomorpha* and *Ctenophora.*

polypomorphic (pol″i-pō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύπους, polyp, + μορφή, form, + *-ic.*] Having the form or character of a polyp; polypoid; polypiform; of or pertaining to the *Polypomorpha.*

Polypora (pō-lip′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (McCoy, 1844), < Gr. πολύπορος, with many passages or pores: see *polyporous.*] A genus of coralligenous hydrozoans or *Hydrocorallinæ,* belonging to the family *Stylasteridæ.*

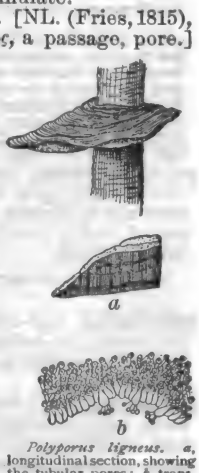
Polyporaceæ (pol″i-pō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyporus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Polyporus.* Incorrectly spelled *Polyporiaceæ.*

polyporite (pō-lip′ō-rīt), *n.* [< *Polyporus* + *-ite*[2].] In *geol.,* a fungus-like organism resembling *Polyporus versicolor.*

polyporoid (pō-lip′ō-roid), *a.* [< *Polyporus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.,* similar to, characteristic of, or belonging to the genus *Polyporus.*

polyporous (pō-lip′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύπορος, with many pores, < πολύς, many, + πόρος, a passage, pore: see *pore*[2].] Having many pores; cribrate; ethmoid; foraminulate.

Polyporus (pō-lip′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815), < Gr. πολύς, many, + πόρος, a passage, pore.] A very large, widely distributed genus of hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Polyporaceæ,* having the hymenium lining long, narrow, round, or angular tubes. They are very familiar objects, forming little shelves or brackets attached to dead or decaying wood, some being very small, others several or many inches in circumference. *P. Laricis* is the white or purging agaric, or larch-agaric, used internally to check sweats, sometimes as a purgative and emetic, and externally as a styptic. See *agaric* and *amadou.*



Polyporus igneus. *a*, longitudinal section, showing the tubular pores; *b*, transverse section through a part of one of the pores, showing the basidia and the hyphæ.

polypose (pol′i-pōs), *a.* [< L. *polyposus:* see *polyposus.*] Same as *polyposus. Arbuthnot,* Aliments, vi.

polypostem (pol′i-pō-stem), *n.* Same as *polypus-stem.*

polypostylar (pol′i-pō-stī′lär), *a.* [< *polypostyle* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a polypostyle, or having its character.

polypostyle (pol′i-pō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. πολύπους, many-footed (see *polyp*), + στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*[2].] A reduced or imperfect nutritive zoöid of a hydroid hydrozoan, without mouth or tentacles; a dactylozoöid.

polypotome (pol′i-pō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. πολύπους, polypus, + *-τομος,* < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] An instrument for excising a polypus.

polypous (pol′i-pus), *a.* [= F. *polypeux* = Sp. *poliposo* = Pg. *polyposo* = It. *poliposo,* < L. *polyposus,* having polypus in the nose, < *polypus,* polypus: see *polypus.*] Of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots, like a polypus.

polypragmatic (pol″i-prag-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *polipragmatick;* < Gr. πολυπράγματος, having many things to do, meddlesome, inquisitive, < πολύς, many, + πρᾶγμα, a thing to do, affair, pl. πράγματα, business: see *pragmatic.*] **I.** *a.* Overbusy or meddlesome; forward; officious. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A meddlesome or officious person.

Jesuited *polipragmaticks.* *Burton.* (*Davies.*)

polypragmatical (pol′i-prag-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *polypragmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *polypragmatic.*

His [the busybody's] actions are *polypragmatical,* his feet peripatetical. Erasmus pictures him to the life: "He knows what every merchant got in his voyage, what plots are at Rome, what stratagems with the Turk, &c."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 502.

polypragmaty (pol-i-prag′ma-ti), *n.* [As *polypragmat-ic* + *-y*³.] The state of being over-engaged in business or affairs. [Rare.]

polypragmon (pol-i-prag′mon), *n.* [Formerly *polipragmon, polipragman;* < OF. *polipragmon,* < Gr. πολυπράγμων, a busybody, < πολύς, much, many, + πρᾶγμα, affair, πράσσειν, act.] A busybody; an officious person.

polypragmonist† (pol-i-prag′mō-nist), *n.* [< *polypragmon* + *-ist.*] Same as *polypragmon.*

Dry tobacco with my [hornbook's] leaves, you good dry-brained *polypragmonists.* *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook.

Polyprion (pol-i-prī′on), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. πολύς, many, + πρίων, a saw.] A genus of serranoid fishes; the stone-basses. The anal spines are strong, the dorsal spines serrated, the branchiostegals seven, and the teeth all villiform; the tail is not forked, and there is a rough ridge on the operculum. *P. americanus* is a large fish, 6 feet long, of the coasts of southern Europe and Africa, sometimes known as the *stone-bass, wreck-fish,* and *cernier,* and *P. oxygeneios* is an inhabitant of the temperate Pacific.

polyprism (pol′i-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + πρίσμα, a prism: see *prism.*] A compound prism formed of several prisms of different materials, but of the same angle, connected at their ends, and used to show the unequal refracting power of different media.

polyprismatic (pol′i-priz-mat′ik), *a.* [= It. *poliprismatico,* < Gr. πολύς, many, + πρισμα, a prism: see *prism, prismatic.*] In *mineral.,* having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

polyprotodont (pol-i-prō′tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + πρῶτος, first, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having several front teeth: noting the insectivorous or carnivorous dentition of marsupials, in which the incisors are small, several, and much alike, and the canines large and specialized: contrasted with *diprotodont.*

II. *n.* A polyprotodont marsupial.

Polyprotodontia (pol-i-prō-tō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *polyprotodont.*] The carnivorous or polyprotodont marsupials, a prime division of *Marsupialia,* having more than two incisors (at least in the lower jaw) and specialized canines.

polyp-stem (pol′ip-stem), *n.* A polyp-stock; the stem of a polypidom, common to several polypites. Also *polypostem.*

polyp-stock (pol′ip-stok), *n.* The stock of a polyp; a polypary or polypidom.

Polypteridæ (pol-ip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polypterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of crossopterygian ganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Polypterus;* the bichirs. They have lozenge-shaped ganoid scales, fins without fulcra, a series of dorsal spines, to which an articulated finlet is attached, anal situated close to the caudal fin, the vent near the end of the tail, the abdominal part of the vertebral column much longer than the caudal portion, and no pseudobranchiæ.

polypteroid (pō-lip′te-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the fin-fishes; belonging to the *Polypteroidei.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Polypteroidei.*

Polypteroidei (pō-lip-te-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [< NL. *Polypterus,* q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A suborder of ganoid fishes, represented by the *Polypteridæ* and some related families.

Polypterus (pō-lip′te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1802), < Gr. πολύπτερος, many-winged, < πολύς, many, + πτερόν, feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Polypteridæ,* remarkable for the number of the dorsal spines bearing rays behind. It contains the bichir.

polyptoton (pol-ip-tō′ton), *n.* [L. (> F. *polyptote*), < Gr. πολύπτωτον, neut. of πολύπτωτος, with many cases, < πολύς, many, + πτωτός, verbal adj. of πίπτειν, fall (> πτῶσις, a case).] In *rhet.,* a figure consisting in the use of different cases or inflections of the same word, or of words of the same immediate derivation, in the same context. One of the most celebrated examples is the distich,

Mors mortis morti mortem nisi *morte* tulisset,
Æternæ vitæ janua clausa foret.

(Unless the *death of Death* had brought *death to death by* [his] *death,* the door of eternal life would have been closed.)

polyptych (pol′ip-tik), *n.* [= F. *polyptique,* < ML. *polyptychum,* a register, roll, < Gr. πολύπτυχον, a writing folded into many leaves, a register, roll, neut. of πολύπτυχος, with many leaves or folds, < πολύς, many, + πτύξ (πτυχ-) or πτυχή, fold. Cf. *policy*², from the same source.] A combination of panels or frames, more than three in number, for receiving paintings on one or both sides of every leaf. Compare *diptych* and *triptych.* *Maskell,* Russian Art, S. K. M. Handbook.

Polyptychodon (pol-ip-tik′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. πολύπτυχος, with many folds (see *polyptych*), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of cretaceous plesiosaurians: same as *Basilosaurus.*

polypus (pol′i-pus), *n.*; pl. *polypi* (-pī). [NL., < L. *polypus* (pl. *polypi*), < Gr. πολύπους (pl. πολύποδες, poet. or dial. πολύποι), a polypus: see *polyp.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A poulp or cuttle. (*b*) A polyp, in any sense. (*c*) [*cap.*] (1) A genus of cuttles. (2) A genus of polyps.—**2.** In *pathol.,* any kind of tumor growing from a mucous membrane, of rounded form, and more or less distinctly pedunculated. The term is most frequently applied to benign growths.—**Polypus-forceps,** a forceps for grasping and tearing off polypi.

polyrhizal (pol-i-rī′zal), *a.* [< Gr. πολύρριζος, with many roots: see *polyrhizous.*] Same as *polyrhizous.*

polyrhizous (pol-i-rī′zus), *a.* [Prop. **polyrrhizous;* = F. *polyrrhize;* < L. *polyrrhizos,* < Gr. πολύρριζος, with many roots, < πολύς, many, + ῥίζα, root.] In *bot.,* possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

polysarcia (pol-i-sär′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολυσαρκία, fleshiness, < πολύσαρκος, fleshy: see *polysarcous.*] **1.** Excess of flesh.—**2.** In *bot.,* an excess of sap, giving rise to unnatural or abnormal growth. *Thomas,* Med. Diet.—**Polysarcia adiposa,** obesity.—**Polysarcia cordis,** obese heart.

polysarcous (pol-i-sär′kus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύσαρκος, having much flesh, fleshy, < πολύς, much, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] Affected with polysarcia; obese.

polyscelia (pol-i-sē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + σκέλος, the leg.] In *teratol.,* a monster having many legs.

polyschematic (pol′i-skē-mat′ik), *a.* Same as *polyschematist.*

polyschematist (pol-i-skē′ma-tist), *a.* [< LGr. πολυσχηματίστος, multiform, < Gr. πολύς, many, + σχηματίζειν, assume form, < σχῆμα(τ-), form: see *scheme.*] Characterized by or existing in many forms or fashions; specifically, in *anc. pros.,* admitting as substitutes feet not metrically equivalent, or containing such feet.

polyscope (pol′i-skōp), *n.* [= F. *polyscope* = Sp. *poliscópio* = Pg. *polyscopo, polyscopio,* < Gr. πολύς, many, + σκοπεῖν, view. Cf. Gr. πολύσκοπος, far-seeing.] 1. In *optics,* a lens plane on one side and convex on the other, but having the convex side formed of several plane surfaces or facets, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.—**2.** In *surg.,* an instrument for illuminating the cavities of the body by means of an electric light.

polysepalous (pol-i-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + NL. *sepalum,* sepal.] In *bot.,* having the sepals separate from each other: said of a calyx.

Polysiphonia (pol′i-si-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Greville): see *polysiphonous.*] A very large, widely distributed, and extremely variable genus of red algæ. The fronds are filamentous or subcompressed, distichously or irregularly branching, formed of a monosiphonous axis and several siphons, and either naked or with a cortical layer of irregular cells, furnished with numerous tufts of hyaline, monosiphonous, dichotomous filaments. The tetraspores are in one, rarely two, rows, in slightly altered upper branches; cystocarps ovate-globose or urceolate; spores piriform, on short pedicles. See *dough-balls, niggerhair, lobster-claws.*

polysiphonous (pol-i-sī′fō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + σίφων, a tube: see *siphon.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having several or many siphons: said of certain algæ. Compare *monosiphonous,* and see *siphon.* (*b*) Resembling, belonging to, or characteristic of the genus *Polysiphonia.*

polysomatic (pol′i-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πολυσώματος, with many bodies, < πολύς, many, + σῶμα, body.] Consisting of an aggregation of smaller grains: used by some lithologists to note a grain or chondrus of this character.

polysomitic (pol′i-sō-mit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + E. *somite* + *-ic.*] Consisting of a number of primitively distinct somites which have united or become grouped into a segment or region of the body in any way distinguished from another part of the body: thus, the head, or thorax, or abdomen of an arthropod, such as an insect or a crustacean, is *polysomitic.* *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 220.

polyspast† (pol′i-spast), *n.* [= Sp. *polispastos* = It. *polispasto,* < L. *polyspaston,* < Gr. πολύσπαστον, a hoisting-tackle with many pulleys, neut. of πολύσπαστος, drawn by many cords, < πολύς, many, + σπᾶν, draw: see *spasm.*] **1.** A machine consisting of a combination of pulleys, used for raising heavy weights: a term formerly used by writers on mechanics.—**2.** An apparatus of the same character formerly used in surgery to reduce dislocations.

polysperm (pol′i-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. πολύσπερμος, with many seeds: see *polyspermous.*] A plant whose fruit contains many seeds.

All of them easily raised of the kernels and roots, which may be got out of their *polysperms.*
Evelyn, Sylva, II. iii. § 1. (*Latham.*)

polyspermal (pol-i-spėr′mal), *a.* [< *polysperm-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *polyspermous.*

polyspermous (pol-i-spėr′mus), *a.* [= Sp. *polispermo* = Pg. *polyspermo* = It. *polispermo,* < Gr. πολύσπερμος, with many seeds, < πολύς, many, + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm.*] Containing many seeds: as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry.

polyspermy (pol′i-spėr-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + σπέρμα, seed.] Impregnation of an ovum by more than one spermatozoön.

polyspire (pol′i-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + σπεῖρα, coil.] In *zoöl.,* a structure resulting from continued spiral growth through several revolutions. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 417.

polysporangium (pol′i-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *polysporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + NL. *sporangium.*] The cystocarp of the red sea-weeds. [Obsolete.]

polyspore (pol′i-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + σπόρος, seed: see *spore.*] In *bot.,* a compound spore; in certain algæ, a compound spore composed of several or many spores or cells.

Polysporea (pol-i-spō′rē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + σπόρος, seed, + *-ea.*] An ordinal name of those coccidiid sporozoans whose cyst-contents are converted into a great many spores, as in the genus *Klossia.* *Aimé Schneider.*

polysporean (pol-i-spō′rē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Polysporous; of or pertaining to the *Polysporea.*

II. *n.* A member of the order *Polysporea.*

polyspored (pol′i-spōrd), *a.* [< *polyspore* + *-ed*².] In *bot.,* containing or producing many spores, as the asci of certain fungi, which contain from twenty to one hundred or more instead of eight, the usual number.

polysporic (pol-i-spor′ik), *a.* [< *polyspor-ous* + *-ic.*] In *bot.,* same as *polysporous.*

polysporous (pol-i-spō′rus), *a.* [= F. *polyspore,* < Gr. πολύσπορος, with many seeds or crops, < πολύς, many, + σπόρος, seed: see *spore.*] Producing many spores. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* same as *polyspored.* (*b*) In *zoöl.,* polysporean.

polystachous (pō-lis′tā-kus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + στάχυς, an ear of corn, a spike.] In *bot.,* having many spikes.

polystaurium (pol-i-stâ′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *polystauron.*] Same as *stauracin.*

polystauron (pol-i-stâ′ron), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + σταῦρον, a stake, pale, cross.] Same as *stauracin.*

polystemonous (pol-i-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + στήμων, warp (stamen).] Having many stamens; having stamens more than double the number of sepals and petals: said of flowers. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 135.

polystichous (pō-lis′ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + στίχος, row, line.] In *nat. hist.,* arranged in numerous rows or ranks; multifarious. Compare *monostichous* and *distichous.*

Polysticta (pol-i-stik′tä), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1836), < Gr. πολύστικτος, much-spotted, < πολύς, many, + στικτός, verbal adj. of στίζειν, prick, spot.] **1.** A genus of ducks related to the eiders, but having the bill not gibbous, without frontal processes, and not feathered to the nostrils, and its tomial edge dilated and leathery. There is only one species, *P. stelleri* or *dispar,* known as *Steller's eider,* a beautiful duck of circumpolar distribution. The male is chiefly white, black, and chestnut-brown, tinged with sea green on the head. Also called *Macropus, Stelleria,* and *Eniconetta* or *Heniconetta.*

2. In *entom.,* a genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope,* 1840.

polystigm (pol′i-stim), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + στίγμα, point, mark.] A figure composed of a number of points.

polystigmous (pol-i-stig′mus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + στίγμα, mark: see *stigma.*] In *bot.,* having many carpels, every one bearing a stigma: said of a flower.

Polystoma (pō-lis'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύστομος*, having many mouths, < *πολύς*, many, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Polystomum*.

Polystomata (pol-i-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *polystomatus:* see *polystomatous*.] 1. The sponges or *Porifera*, as metazoic organisms contrasted with all other *Metazoa*, or *Monostomata:* so called from their many mouths or oscula.—2. In Saville Kent's system of classification, one of four sections of *Protozoa*, consisting of the suctorial or tentaculiferous animalcules, or the acinetiform infusorians, having many tentacular organs, each of which serves as a tubular sucking-mouth: contrasted with *Eustomata*, *Discostomata*, and *Pantostomata*. The group is oftener called *Tentaculifera*.

polystomatous (pol-i-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *polystomatus* (cf. Gr. *πολύστομος*), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having many mouths or apertures for the ingestion of food; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Polystomata*.

polystome (pol'i-stōm), *n.* [= F. *polystome*, < Gr. *πολύστομος*, having many mouths, < *πολύς*, many, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An animal with many mouths. (*a*) A member of the *Polystomata*, in either sense, as a sponge or an acinetiform infusorian. (*b*) A trematoid of the suborder *Polystomea;* a polystome-fluke.

Polystomea (pol-i-stō'mē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύστομος*, having many mouths: see *polystome*.] A suborder of *Trematoïdea*, containing trematoid worms with two small lateral suckers on the head and several posterior suckers, with which a pair of large chitinous hooks are often found. Some species are elongated, and present a kind of segmentation. They are for the most part ectoparasitic. The term is contrasted with *Distomea*.

Polystomeæ (pol-i-stō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Polystomea*.

polystome-fluke (pol'i-stōm-flōk), *n.* A fluke or trematoid of the family *Polystomidæ*.

polystomia, *n.* Plural of *polystomium*.

Polystomidæ (pol-i-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polystomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of polystomatous *Trematoidea*, typified by the genus *Polystomum*, having several posterior suckers, usually paired and disposed in two lateral rows, and reinforced by an armature of chitinous hooks.

polystomium (pol-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *polystomia* (-ä). [NL.: see *polystome*.] One of the numerous fine pores at the ends of the ramifications of the oral arms in some acalephs, replacing the original mouth, which has become closed by the gradual union of the arms.

Polystomum (pō-lis'tō-mum), *n.* [NL.: see *polystome*.] The typical genus of *Polystomidæ*, having an oral but no lateral sucker on the anterior end, four eyes, and at the posterior end six suckers, each with a hook, two median hooks, and ten small hooks. The species are parasitic, as *P. integerrimum* in the bladder of frogs, and *P. ocellatum* in the pharynx of turtles. A fluke formerly called *P. sanguinicola*, now *Hexathyridium venarum*, is found in venous blood. Also *Polystoma*.

polystyle (pol'i-stīl), *a.* [= F. *polystyle* = It. *polistilo*, < Gr. *πολύστυλος*, with many columns, < *πολύς*, many, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having, characterized by, or supported by many columns; surrounded by several rows of columns, as some Moorish or Arabic courts.

polystylous (pol-i-stī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύστυλος*, with many columns, < *πολύς*, many, + *στῦλος*, column (style). Cf. *polystyle*.] In *bot.*, bearing many styles. *Gray*.

polysyllabic (pol^{i}-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *polysyllabique;* as *polysyllab-le* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, specifically of more than three.

polysyllabical (pol^{i}-si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *polysyllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *polysyllabic*.

polysyllabicism (pol^{i}-si-lab'i-sizm), *n.* [< *polysyllabic* + *-ism*.] Polysyllabic character; the quality of having or of being composed of many (specifically more than three) syllables.

polysyllabism (pol-i-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [< *polysyllab-le* + *-ism*.] Same as *polysyllabicism*.

polysyllable (pol-i-sil'a-bl), *n.* [= F. *polysyllabe* = Sp. *polisílabo* = Pg. *polysyllabo* = It. *polisillabo*, a polysyllable, < Gr. *πολυσύλλαβος*, polysyllabic, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of several syllables; usually, a word of four or more syllables, words of one syllable being called *monosyllables*, those of two *dissyllables*, and those of three *trisyllables*.

polysyllogism (pol-i-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *συλλογισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism*.] A combination of syllogisms; a chain of reasoning.—**Manifest polysyllogism.** See *manifest*.

polysyllogistic (pol-i-sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *polysyllog-ism* + *-istic* (cf. *syllogistic*).] Consisting of a chain of syllogisms.

polysymmetrical (pol^{i}-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [As *polysymmetry* + *-ic-al*.] Divisible into exactly similar halves by more than one plane, as is the case with all regular flowers. *Actinomorphous* is a synonym.

polysymmetrically (pol^{i}-si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a polysymmetrical manner; in accordance with polysymmetry.

polysymmetry (pol-i-sim'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry: see *symmetry*.] Susceptibility of division into like halves by more than one plane; the state of being polysymmetrical.

polysyndeton (pol-i-sin'de-ton), *n.* [NL., = F. *polysyndète* = Sp. *polisíndeton* = Pg. *polysyndeton*, < NL. *polysyndeton*, < Gr. **πολυσύνδετον*, prop. neut. of **πολυσύνδετος*, joined in various ways, < *πολύς*, many, + *σύνδετος*, bound together: see *asyndeton*.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the use of a number of conjunctions in close succession; introduction of all the members of a series of coördinate words or clauses with conjunctions: opposed to *asyndeton*. Asyndeton produces an accelerated, polysyndeton a retarded movement in the sentence. Asyndeton gives an effect of accumulation and energy, polysyndeton demands special and deliberate attention to each separate word and clause introduced. Rom. viii. 35, 38, 39 is an example.

polysynthesis (pol-i-sin'the-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *σύνθεσις*, composition: see *synthesis*.] Composition of many elements; specifically, in *philol.*, composition from an abnormal number and variety of elements.

polysynthetic (pol^{i}-si-thet'ik), *a.* [= F. *polysynthétique*, < Gr. *πολυσύνθετος*, much-compounded, < *πολύς*, much, + *σύνθετος*, compounded: see *synthetic*.] 1. In *philol.*, compounded of a number and variety of elements beyond the usual norm; exhibiting excessive intricacy of synthetic structure, as by the incorporation of objective and adverbial elements in the verb forms; incapsulated: as, a *polysynthetic* word; characterized by such compounds: as, a *polysynthetic* language: first applied by Du Ponceau to the class of languages spoken by the Indian tribes of America. Also *incorporative* and (rarely) *megasynthetic*.—2. In *mineral.*, compounded of a number of thin lamellæ in twinning position to each other, or characterized by this kind of structure: as, a *polysynthetic* twin. See *twin*.

Felspar, very fresh and clear, sometimes with distinct *polysynthetic* twin lines. *Nature*, XXX. 12.

polysynthetical (pol^{i}-si-sin-thet'i-kal), *a.* [< *polysynthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *polysynthetic*.

polysynthetically (pol^{i}-si-sin-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a polysynthetic manner; by polysynthesis.

polysyntheticism (pol^{i}-si-sin-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [< *polysynthetic* + *-ism*.] The character of being polysynthetic.

polysynthetism (pol-i-sin'the-tizm), *n.* [< *polysynthet-ic* + *-ism*.] Polysynthetic structure; polysyntheticism.

If we cannot prove the American languages related except by the characteristic of *polysynthetism*.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 268.

polytechnic (pol-i-tek'nik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polytechnique* = Sp. *politécnico* = Pg. *polytechnico* = It. *politecnico*, < Gr. *πολύτεχνος*, skilled in many arts, < *πολύς*, many, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic*.] **I.** *a.* Concerning or comprehending many arts: noting specifically educational institutions in which instruction is given in many arts, more particularly with reference to their practical application.

II. *n.* 1. An exhibition of objects belonging to the industrial arts and manufactures.—2. An educational institution, especially for instruction in technical subjects. Such institutions are in successful operation all over the world.

polytechnical (pol-i-tek'ni-kal), *a.* [< *polytechnic* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *polytechnic*.—2. Practising many arts.

The trade guilds of the great *polytechnical* cities of India are not, however, always exactly coincident with the sectarian or ethnical caste of a particular class of artisans.
Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 138.

polytechnics (pol-i-tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *polytechnic* (see *-ics*).] The science of the mechanical arts.

polyterpene (pol-i-tėr'pēn), *n.* [< *poly(meric)* + *terpene*.] In *chem.*, any one of a class of substances polymeric with the terpenes. The class includes, among other substances, caoutchouc, guttapercha, balata, dammar-resin, and the fossil resins fichtelite, hartite, etc. See *polymeric* and *terpene*.

Polythalamacea (pol-i-thal-a-mā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *θάλαμος*, chamber, + *-acea*.] An order of cephalopods whose shell is polythalamous, as the ammonites, belemnites, nautili, and related forms.

polythalamaceous (pol-i-thal-a-mā'shius), *a.* Same as *polythalamous*, 2: said of the *Polythalamacea*.

Polythalamia (pol^{i}-thā-lā'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *θάλαμος*, chamber.] A division of reticulate amœbiform protozoans, whose test is many-chambered or polythalamian: opposed to *Monothalamia*. The name is less exactly used as a synonym of *Foraminifera*.

polythalamian (pol^{i}-thā-lā'mi-an), *a.* [< *Polythalamia* + *-an*.] Many-chambered; multilocular; having many compartments: especially, noting *Foraminifera* of such character, in distinction from *monothalamian*. See cut under *Foraminifera*.

polythalamic (pol-i-thal'a-mik), *a.* [< *Polythalamia* + *-ic*.] Having many chamberlets, as a foraminifer; thalamophorous; of or pertaining to the *Polythalamia*.

polythalamous (pol-i-thal'a-mus), *a.* [= F. *polythalame*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *θάλαμος*, chamber.] 1. In *entom.*, having several or many chambers: applied to the nests of insects, and to galls, when they contain many cells or compartments, each destined for or inhabited by a single larva.—2. In *conch.*, having many compartments; multilocular.

polythecial (pol-i-thē'si-al), *a.* [< *polythecium* + *-al*.] Forming a polythecium; pertaining to a compound zoöthecium; compositely zoöthecial.

polythecium (pol-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *polythecia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *θήκη*, a box.] A compound or aggregate zoöthecium, consisting of several conjoined loricæ, found in various infusorians. *W. S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 329.

polytheism (pol'i-thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *polythéisme* = Sp. *politeísmo* = Pg. *politheismo* = It. *politeismo*, < NL. **polytheismus*, < Gr. *πολίθεος*, of or belonging to many gods (*δόξα πολίθεος*, polytheism): see *polytheous*, and cf. *theism*.] Belief in more gods than one; the doctrine of a plurality of divine beings superior to man, and having part in the government of the world.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God. *Stillingfleet*.

polytheist (pol'i-thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *polythéiste* = Sp. *politeísta* = Pg. *politheista* = It. *politeista*, < NL. **polytheista*, < Gr. *πολίθεος*, of or belonging to many gods: see *polytheism* and *theist*.] One who believes in or maintains polytheism, or the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

The emperor [Hadrian] indeed himself, though a *polytheist*, was very little of an idolater till the conquest by the Arabs. *S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt, xv. § 21.

polytheistic (pol^{i}-thē-is'tik), *a.* [= It. *politeistico;* as *polytheist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by polytheism: as, *polytheistic* belief or worship.

In all *polytheistic* religions among savages, as well as in the early ages of heathen antiquity, it is the irregular events of nature only that are ascribed to the agency and power of the gods. *Adam Smith*, Hist. Astron., iii.

2. Believing in a plurality of gods: as, a *polytheistic* writer.

polytheistical (pol^{i}-thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* [< *polytheistic* + *-al*.] Of a polytheistic character.

polytheistically (pol^{i}-thē-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a polytheist or of polytheism; as regards polytheism.

polytheize (pol'i-thē-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *polytheized*, ppr. *polytheizing*. [= F. *polythéiser;* as *polythe-ism* + *-ize*.] To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate the doctrine of polytheism; believe in a plurality of gods. *Milman*.

polytheous†, *a.* [< Gr. *πολίθεος*, of or belonging to many gods, < *πολύς*, many, + *θεός*, god: see *theism*. Cf. *atheous*.] Characterized by polytheism; polytheistical.

Heav'n most abhor'd *Polytheous* piety.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxi. 58.

polythoret, *n.* [Origin obscure: app. an error for *polyphone*.] See the quotation.

I went to that famous physitian Sir Fr. Prujean, who shew'd me his laboratorie. . . . He plaied to me likewise on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c. It was a sweete instrument, by none known in England, or describ'd by any author, nor us'd but by this skilfull and learned doctor.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 9, 1661.

polytocous (pō-lit'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυτόκος*, bringing forth many young ones, < *πολύς*, many, + *-τοκος*, < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] 1. Pro-

ducing many or several at a birth; multiparous. Also *polytokous, polyparous.*—2. In *bot.*, fruiting year after year, as perennials: a term proposed by Gray in place of De Candolle's *polycarpous.*

polytomous (pŏ-lit'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *bot.*, subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, not being jointed to the petiole, are not true leaflets: said of leaves.—2. Dividing once or repeatedly into sets of three or more branches: opposed to *dichotomous.*

polytomy (pŏ-lit'ō-mi), *n.* [< *polytom-ous* + *-y*³.] Division into more than two parts: distinguished from *dichotomy.*

polytope (pol'i-tōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τόπος*, a place.] A form in *n*-dimensional geometry corresponding to a polygon or polyhedron.

Polytrichaceæ (pol*ᵉ*i-tri-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polytrichum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of acrocarpous bryaceous mosses, typified by the genus *Polytrichum.* It embraces plants that are very variable in size and appearance, of woody or strong texture. The capsule is long-pedicellate, erect or cernuous, and cylindrical or angular, provided with a cucullate calyptra, which may be naked, spinulose, or hairy, and with a peristome of 32, 64, or rarely 16 teeth. Other important genera are *Pogonatum* and *Atrichum.*

polytrichous (pŏ-lit'ri-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύτριχος*, having much hair, < *πολύς*, many, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] Very hairy; densely or uniformly ciliate, as an embryo or an animalcule.

Polytrichum (pŏ-lit'ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), < Gr. *πολύτριχος*, having much hair: see *polytrichous.*] A genus of tall showy mosses, type of the family *Polytrichaceæ.* They grow in wide, large tufts from creeping shoots. The stems are erect, woody, and triangular; the leaves are rigid and coriaceous, linear-lanceolate, sheathing below, and spreading above. The capsule is from four- to six-sided, oblong or ovate, and long-pedicelled with a cuculliform calyptra, which is covered with long hairs forming a dense mat, whence the name of *haircap-moss.* The peristome is single, of 64 teeth. The genus is widely distributed in north temperate and arctic countries, there being 6 species and several varieties in North America. See *bear's-bed, silver heather* (under *heather*), *goldilocks*, 5, *haircap-moss, golden maidenhair* (under *maidenhair*), and cut under *paraphysis.*

polytroch (pol'i-trok), *n.* [< *Polytrocha.*] A polytrochal or polytrochous organism.

Polytrocha (pŏ-lit'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] A division of natant *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, in which the wheel or swimming-organ has several lobes surrounding the anterior end of the body.

polytrochal (pŏ-lit'rō-kal), *a.* [< *Polytrocha* + *-al.*] 1. Having several ciliate zones, or girdles of cilia, as an embryo worm: correlated with *mesotrochal, telotrochal.*—2. In *Rotifera*, of or pertaining to the *Polytrocha.*

polytrochous (pŏ-lit'rō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Same as *polytrochal.*

polytropic (pol-i-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning several times round a pole.—**Polytropic function.** See *function.*

polytypage (pol'i-tī-pāj), *n.* [= F. *polytypage*; as *polytype* + *-age.*] A peculiar mode of stereotyping, by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, etc., are produced in metal, from which impressions are taken as from types. See *polytype.*

polytype (pol'i-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *polytype*; < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τύπος*, type: see *type.*] I. *n.* A cast or facsimile of an engraving, matter in type, etc., produced by pressing a woodcut or other plate into semi-fluid metal. An intaglio matrix is the result; and from this matrix, in a similar way, a polytype in relief is obtained.

II. *a.* Pertaining to polytypage; produced by polytypage.

polytype (pol'i-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *polytyped*, ppr. *polytyping.* [< *polytype, n.*] To reproduce by polytypage: as, to *polytype* an engraving.

polytypic (pol-i-tip'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τύπος*, type: see *typic.* Cf. *polytype.*] Same as *polytypical.*

A new species may be one that has been formed by monotypic transformation, the old form disappearing with the production of the new, or it may be one that has arisen through *polytypic* transformation.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIX. 22.

polytypical (pol-i-tip'i-kal), *a.* Having several or many types; represented by numerous forms: opposed to *monotypical:* as, a *polytypical* family of animals.

polyuresis (pol*ᵉ*i-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *οὔρησις*, urination, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine.*] Same as *polyuria.*

polyuria (pol-i-ū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The passing of an excessive quantity of urine, especially of normal urine.

polyuric (pol-i-ū'rik), *a.* and *n.* [< *polyuria* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with polyuria.

II. *n.* One affected with polyuria.

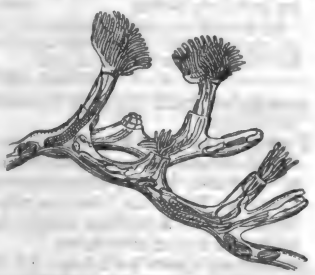
polyvoltine (pol-i-vol'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + It. *volta*, turn, time, + *-ine*¹.] A silkworm which yields more than one crop of cocoons a year: usually applied only to those races which have more than four yearly generations.

For the protection of the mulberry-trees, the raising of *polyvoltines*, or worms that hatch several broods a year, is forbidden in many countries. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 500.

polyzoa¹† (pol-i-zō'ä), *n.*; pl. *polyzoæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *polyzoön.*] The original name of one of the animals afterward grouped as *Polyzoa* and *Bryozoa;* a kind of polyzoan or bryozoan.

On *Polyzoa*, a new animal, an inhabitant of some zoophytes. *J. Vaughan Thompson*, Zoöl. Researches (1830).

Polyzoa² (pol-i-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *polyzoön*, q. v.] 1. A class of molluscoid invertebrated animals; the moss-animalcules, sea-mosses, or sea-mats. They are invariably compound, forming aggregated or colonial organisms originating by germination from a single parent polyzoön, and inhabit a polyzoary or polyzoarium comparable to the polypary or polypidom of a compound hydrozoan. (See *polypary.*) The individual or person of such a stock is called a *polypide*, and differs from the polypite of a cœlenterate in having a complete and distinct alimentary canal suspended freely in a body-cavity or cœloma, and in many other respects. There are definite oral and anal apertures, not communicating directly with the perivisceral cavity. The mouth is within an oral disk or lophophore supporting a circlet of ciliated tentacles, the lophophore being comparable to the wheel-organ of rotifers. The intestine is bent on itself toward the oral end of the body, bringing the anus near the mouth, either within or without the circlet of lophophoral tentacles, whence the terms *entoproctous* and *ectoproctous.* There is a well-defined nervous system, the nerve-ganglion being situated in the reëntering angle of the alimentary canal, between the mouth and the anus. The respiratory system is represented by the ciliated tentacles exsertile from the body-sac. There is no heart. The *Polyzoa* are hermaphrodite, and the sexual organs are contained within the body-walls. Besides the true sexual reproduction, and propagation by budding or gemmation, they exhibit in many cases a process of discontinuous gemmation. These creatures are chiefly marine, and are found incrusting submerged stones, shells, wood, seaweed, and other objects; but some inhabit fresh water. There is great diversity in size, form, and outward aspect. Some resemble corals, or polyps of various kinds, and all were confounded with various cœlenterates under the name of *corallines.* Though quite definite as a class, the systematic position of the *Polyzoa* has been much disputed. Besides having been classed as radiates, zoöphytes, and polyps, they have been regarded (*a*) as worms, and approximated to the *Rotifera*, being sometimes associated with the rotifers as a class of *Vermes;* (*b*) as worms, and approximated to the *Gephyrea;* (*c*) as molluscoids, and associated with the brachiopods as a division apart called *Malacoscolices;* (*d*) as molluscoids, and associated with brachiopods and tunicates in a division *Molluscoidea;* (*e*) or as molluska, classed with brachiopods and lamellibranchs in a group called *Lipocephala.* Their proper position is near or with the brachiopods. The division of the *Polyzoa* into orders, etc., is not less disputed. Regarded as related to the siphunculoid gephyrean worms, the *Polyzoa* have been considered to form a third section, called *Eupolyzoa*, or *Polyzoa* proper, of such organisms (the other two being *Pterobranchia* and *Vermiformia*), and then divided into two subclasses—*Ectoprocta*, with anus external to the circlet of tentacles, and *Endoprocta*, with anus internal to the tentacles—the former consisting of two orders, *Phylactolæmata* and *Gymnolæmata.* Again, the *Polyzoa* proper have been directly divided into (*a*) *Gymnolæmata*, consisting of the *Chilostomata, Cyclostomata*, and *Ctenostomata*, without an epistome, and (*b*) *Phylactolæmata*, with an epistome, these latter being commonly called the *fresh-water polyzoans.* The families and genera are numerous, and date back to the Silurian. A member of the class was named a *polyzoa* by J. Vaughan Thompson in 1830; in 1831 Ehrenberg named the class *Bryozoa*, and the two names have since continued in alternative usage.



A Portion of the Polyzoarium of *Plumatella repens*, one of the *Polyzoa*, with several polypides protruding from the cells of the ectocyst.

2. In *Protozoa*, the polyzoan radiolarians: another name of the *Polycyttaria* or *Collozoa.*

polyzoal (pol-i-zō'al), *a.* [< *polyzoa* + *-al.*] Same as *polyzoan.*

polyzoan (pol-i-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *polyzoa* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Consisting of many zoöids, polypides, or persons in one compound or colonial aggregate; specifically, pertaining to the *Polyzoa*, or having their characters; bryozoan.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the *Polyzoa;* a polyzoön.—2. An individual element of a compound polyzoön; a polypide.

polyzoarial (pol*ᵉ*i-zō-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< *polyzoarium* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a polyzoary.—2. Relating to polyzoans or the *Polyzoa. Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 431.

polyzoarium (pol*ᵉ*i-zō-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *polyzoaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *polyzoary.*] A compound polyzoan; the common stock of a set of polyzoan polypides, the result of repeated gemmation from a single embryo. Every individual zoöid of the aggregation is a polypide; the common stock consists of an ectocyst and an endocyst, the former furnishing the special cells or cups in which each polypide is contained. See cuts under *Polyzoa, Plumatella*, and *vibraculum.*

polyzoary (pol-i-zō'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *polyzoaries* (-riz). [< NL. *polyzoarium*, < *polyzoön* + *-arium.*] The polypary or polypidom of a polyzoan; a colony of polypides; a compound or aggregate polyzoan; a polyzoal cœnœcium.

polyzoic (pol-i-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύζωος*, named from many animals, < *πολύς*, many, + *ζῷον*, an animal. Cf. *polyzoön.*] Filled with imaginary animals and other beings, as primitive religious conceptions; zoölatrous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367. [Rare.]

polyzonal (pol-i-zō'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ζώνη*, belt: see *zone.*] Composed of many zones or belts: used by Sir D. Brewster to note burning-lenses composed of pieces united in rings. Lenses of a large size are constructed on this principle for lighthouses, as they can be obtained freer from defects, and have but slight spherical aberration.

Polyzoniidæ (pol*ᵉ*i-zō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyzonium* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilognath or diplopod *Myriapoda*, typified by the genus *Polyzonium:* called *Siphonophoridæ* by Newport and *Siphonizantia* or *Sugentia* by Brandt. Also *Polyzonidæ.*

Polyzonium (pol-i-zō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1834), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ζώνη*, belt.] The typical genus of *Polyzoniidæ.*

polyzoöid (pol-i-zō'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *zoöid.*] Consisting of many zoöids.

The *polyzoöid* nature of these [sponge-stocks] is made apparent by the presence of many oscula.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 210.

polyzoön (pol-i-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *polyzoa* (-ä). [NL., also *polyzoum*; < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ζῷον*, animal. Cf. Gr. *πολύζωος*, named from many animals.] A member of the class *Polyzoa;* a polyzoan.

polyzoum (pol-i-zō'um), *n.*; pl. *polyzoa* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *polyzoön.*

poma (pō'mä), *n.*; pl. *pomata* (pō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πῶμα*, lid, cover.] The so-called occipital operculum of a monkey's brain, which overlaps parts in front of itself and thus forms a supergyre over the pomatic or external occipital fissure. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 161.

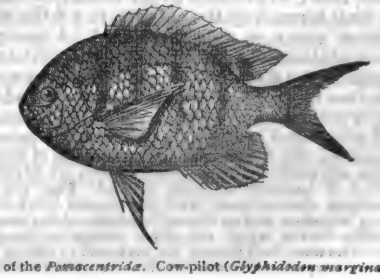
Pomacanthus (pō-ma-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. *πῶμα*, a lid, cover, + *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.] A genus of chætodont fishes in which the preoperculum has a strong spine at its angle. They are found in the West Indies, and are blackish, banded with yellow. *P. arcuatus* and *P. aureus*, called *black-angel* or chirivita, are the best-known species.

pomace (pum'ās), *n.* [Formerly also *pummace, pomice;* < OF. as if **pomace*, < ML. *pomacium*, cider, < L. *pomum*, an apple, etc.: see *pome.* Cf. *pomage* and *pomade*¹.] 1. The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.—2. Fish-scrap or refuse of fishes from which the oil has been extracted. It is dried by exposure to the sun and ground up into fish-guano. Pomace is very extensively manufactured from the menhaden. Crude pomace is called *chum.*

3. The cake left after expressing castor-oil from the beans.

Pomaceæ (pō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), fem. pl. of *pomaceus:* see *pomaceous.*] See *Pomeæ.*

Pomacentridæ (pō-ma-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pomacentrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pharyngognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Poma-*



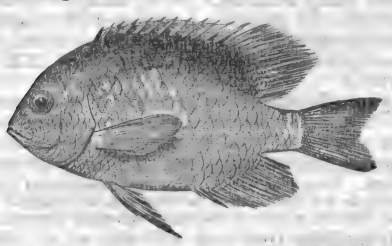
One of the *Pomacentridæ*. Cow-pilot (*Glyphidodon marginatus*).

centrus, with pseudobranchiæ, ctenoid scales, 3½ gills, and from 5 to 7 branchiostegals; the coral-fishes. They are fishes of tropical seas, like the chætodonts, feeding on animals and vegetable organisms on coral reefs. There are about 15 genera and 160 species. The principal genera are *Pomacentrus* and *Glyphidodon*; seven species of the former and two of the latter, among them *G. marginatus*, reach the coast of the United States or its vicinity.

pomacentroid (pō-ma-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling, related to, or belonging to the family *Pomacentridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

Pomacentrus (pō-ma-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), prop. *Pomatocentrus*, < Gr. πῶμα, lid, + κέντρον, spine.] The typical genus of *Pomacentridæ*, having incisiform teeth fixed in one series. Numerous species inhabit tropical seas, a few reaching southern waters of the United States. These



Pomacentrus fuscus.

fishes are collectively known by the book-name of *demoiselles*. *P. leucostictus* is West Indian and Floridian. *P. fuscus* is a West Indian species. *P. rubicundus* is the well-known garibaldi of the California coast, sometimes placed in another genus, *Hypsypops*, having the opercle and teeth entire. Also *Pomatocentrus*.

pomaceous[1] (pō-mā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *pomaceus*, of or pertaining to apples, etc., < L. *pomum*, a fruit (as an apple, peach, plum, etc.): see *pome*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of apples.

> Autumn paints
> Ausonian hills with grapes: whilst English plains
> Blush with *pomaceous* harvests, breathing sweets.
> *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. Having the character of a pome; belonging to the *Pomaceæ*.

pomaceous[2] (pō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *pomace* + *-ous*.] Consisting of or resembling pomace.

Pomadasis (pō-mad'a-sis), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. πῶμα, lid, cover, + δασύς, hairy.] A genus of hæmulonid fishes, better known under the later name of *Pristipoma*. *P. crocro* of the Gulf of Mexico is a typical member of the genus. Several other fishes of the United States have been ascribed to this genus, but most of the species are East Indian.

pomade[1]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **pomade*, vernacularly *pomee*, *pommee*, *pomeye*, f., also *pomat*, vernacularly *pomé*, *pommé*, *pomey*, m., < ML. *pomata*, f., a drink made from apples, cider, < L. *pomum*, apple: see *pome*. Cf. *pomace*.] Cider.

> May no pyement ne *pomade* ne presiouse drynkes
> Moyste me to the fulle ne my thurst slake,
> Til the vendage valle in the vale of Iosaphat.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 412.

pomade[2] (pō-mād'), *n.* [Formerly also *pomado* (after It.) (also *pomatum*, q. v.), = D. G. *pomade*, *pommade* = Sw. *pomada* = Dan. *pomade*; < F. *pommade* (= Sp. Pg. *pomada*), < It. *pomata*, *pomada*, an ointment, < ML. **pomata*, *pomatum*, an ointment (said to be so called because orig. made with apples), < L. *pomum*, apple: see *pome*.] 1. A fat saturated with the odorous principles of flowers by enfleurage.—2. An ointment, especially a perfumed ointment used for the scalp and in dressing the hair. Also *pomatum*.

pomade[2] (pō-mād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pomaded*, ppr. *pomading*. [< *pomade*[2], *n.*] To anoint with pomade.

> A powdered and *pomaded* woman like Mrs. Sam. Crockford. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

Pomaderris (pō-ma-der'is), *n.* [NL. (La Billardière, 1804), in allusion to the loose covering of the fruit formed by the calyx-tube; < Gr. πῶμα, a lid or cover, + δέρρις, a skin.] A genus of choripetalous shrubs of the family *Rhamnaceæ* and tribe *Rhamneæ*, characterized by a capsule free at the apex, deciduous bracts, and petals, if present, five, shorter than the filaments, and surpassed by the oblong anthers. The ovary is coherent with the calyx-tube, and encircled at the base of the calyx-lobes by a slight disk. There are 20 species, natives of Australia and New Zealand. They are erect branching shrubs, hoary with star-shaped hairs on the young branches, and on the under surface of the alternate revolute leaves, which are either narrow or broad and flat. The abundant flowers are arranged in oblong panicles or corymbs, and are whitish- or yellowish-brown. *P. apetala* and *P. lanigera* are small evergreen trees of Australia, there known as *hazel*, the former sharing with *Alphitonia excelsa* the name of *cooper's-wood*. *P. elliptica* is the kumerahou of New Zealand, with crisped and fragrant yellow flowers, and *P. phylicifolia* is the tauhinu, both shrubs with white branches. Several other species are cultivated for their flowers in Australia.

pomado[1]†, *n.* Same as *pomade*[2].

pomado[2], *n.* See *pommado*.

pomage†, *n.* [OF. *pomage*, F. *pommage* (ML. *pomagium*), cider, < *pome*, *pomme*, apple: see *pome*.] Same as *pomace*.

> Where of late daies they used much *pomage*, or cider, for want of barley, now that lacke is more commonly supplied with oates.
> *Lambard's Perambulation* (1596), p. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

pomalology (pō-ma-lol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *pomology*, 1.

pomander (pō-man'dėr), *n.* [Also *pomaunder*; < AF. **pome ambre* (OF. *pomme d'ambre*), < ML. *pomum ambrae*, 'ball of amber.'] 1. A perfume-ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle, especially as an amulet, or to prevent infection in time of plague.

> Your only way to make a good *pomander* is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleans'd and steeped seven days in change of motherless rose-water; then take the best labdanum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civit, and musk. Incorporate them together and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as my lady's dog. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iv. 3.
>
> He . . . walks all day hanged in *pomander* chains for penance. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. A hollow ball or round box used for carrying about the person the ball above described, and sometimes pierced with small openings to allow the perfume to escape.

> I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander*, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife, tape, glove, shoe-tie, bracelet, horn-ring, to keep my pack from fasting. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 609.
>
> He himself carried a *pomander* of silver in the shape of an apple, stuffed with spices, which sent out a curious faint perfume through small holes.
> *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxxiii.

pomander-ball (pō-man'dėr-bâl), *n.* Same as *pomander*.

Pomard (pō-mär'), *n.* [F.: see def.] A good red Burgundy wine produced near the village of Pomard, in the department of Côte-d'Or, France. The wine from the whole district that comes up to a certain degree of excellence is included under this name.

pomarine (pom'a-rin), *a.* [< NL. *pomarinus*, irreg. for *pomatorhinus*: see *pomatorhine*.] In *ornith.*, pomatorhine: only applied to the *pomarine* jäger or skua-gull, *Stercorarius pomarinus* or *pomatorhinus*.

pomata, *n.* Plural of *poma*.

Pomatiacea (pō-mā-ti-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Pomatiidæ*.

Pomatias (pō-mā'ti-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πωματίας, an operculated shell, < πῶμα, a lid, cover.] A genus of operculated land-shells, typical of the family *Pomatiidæ*.



Pomatias obscurus. (Line shows natural size.)

pomatic (pō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *poma*(*t*-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the poma; caused by the overlapping of the poma, as an apparent fissure of the monkey's brain; opercular. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 161.

Pomatiidæ (pō-ma-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pomatias* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial taenioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pomatias*. The animal has a characteristic lingual dentition, the central tooth being narrow, the lateral and internal marginal unicuspid, and the external marginal very small; the shell is turreted, and the operculum multispiral. The species are inhabitants of the European zoological region.

Pomatobranchiata (pō″ma-tō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πῶμα (πωματ-), lid, cover, + βράγχια, gills.] A division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, corresponding to *Monopleurobranchiata*.

pomatobranchiate (pō″ma-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pomatobranchiata*.

Pomatocentrus (pō″ma-tō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Pomacentrus*.

Pomatomidæ (pō-ma-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pomatomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes closely related to the *Carangidæ*, represented by the genus *Pomatomus*. The form is compressed and fusiform, the scales are moderate, the lateral line is gradually curved and not plated behind, and the jaws are armed with small compressed incisorial teeth.

Pomatomus (pō-mat'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1812), prop. **Pomatotomus*, so called from the emarginate opercle; < Gr. πῶμα (πωματ-), lid, cover, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] 1. A genus of carangoid fishes, the type of the family *Pomatomidæ*, containing only the well-known bluefish, greenfish, or skipjack, *P. saltatrix*. This fish was called by Linnæus *Gasterosteus saltatrix*, and by Cuvier *Temnodon saltator*. It is common in nearly all warm and some temperate seas, attains a length of from 2 to 3 feet, and is highly valued as a food-fish, besides being prized for sporting. It is extremely voracious and destructive to other fishes. See cut under *bluefish*.

2. Among European ichthyologists, a genus of perciform fishes, distinguished by its very large eyes, and represented by a single species, now known as *Epigonus telescopium*, inhabiting the deep water of the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic.

pomatorhine (pō-mat'ō-rin), *a.* [< NL. *pomatorhinus*, prop. **pomatorrhinus*, < Gr. πῶμα (πωματ-), lid, cover, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] In *ornith.*, having the nostrils overlaid with a lid-like operculum or false cere.

pomatum (pō-mā'tum), *n.* [NL.: see *pomade*[2].] Same as *pomade*[2], 2.

> A collection of receipts to make pastes for the hands, *pomatums*, lip-salves, white pots, etc. *Tatler*, No. 245.

pomatum (pō-mā'tum), *v. t.* [< *pomatum*, *n.*] To apply pomatum to, as the hair.

> Their hair, untortured by the abominations of art, was scrupulously *pomatumed* back from their foreheads with a candle. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 172.

pombe (pom'be), *n.* [African.] A kind of beer made throughout central and eastern Africa.

pome (pōm), *n.* [< ME. *pome*, < OF. *pome*, *pomme*, an apple, ball, etc., F. *pomme*, an apple, = Sp. *pomo*, fruit, apple, scent-bottle, nosegay, *poma*, apple, perfume-box, = Pg. *pomo*, fruit, apple, = It. *pomo*, apple, ball, pommel, etc., < L. *pomum*, fruit, as an apple, pear, peach, cherry, fig, date, nut, grape, truffle, etc., in ML. esp. an apple; also a fruit-tree (*pomus*, a fruit-tree).] 1. An apple; a fruit of the apple kind; specifically, in *bot.*, a fleshy fruit composed of the thickened walls of the adnate calyx embracing one or more carpels, as the apple, pear, etc.

> Oxe dounge about her rootes yf that me trete,
> The *pomes* sadde and brawny wol it gete.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

2†. A ball or globe; the kingly globe, mound, or ball of dominion.

> Dressid one me a diademe, that dighte was fulle faire,
> And syne profres me a *pome* pighte fulle of faire stonys, . . .
> In sygne that I sothely was soverayne in erthe.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3355.

3. In the *Western Church*, in medieval times, a small globe of silver or other metal filled with hot water and placed on the altar during mass in cold weather, so that the priest might keep his fingers from becoming numb, and thus avoid danger of accident to the elements.

pome†, (pōm), *v. i.* [< F. *pommer*, grow round, < *pomme*, apple: see *pome*.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing.

> Cauly-flowers over-spreading to *pome* and head (before they have quite perfected their heads) should be quite eradicated. *Evelyn*, Kalendarium, Aug.

Pomeæ (pō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < L. *pomum*, fruit, + *-eæ*.] A name extensively employed for the apple family, *Malaceæ*, by authors who regard it as a tribe or subfamily of the *Rosaceæ*. An equal number, including some modern authors, use the form *Pomaceæ*; but neither is based on the name of a genus. It includes over 200 species of 17 genera, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly in temperate regions. They are small trees, mainly with hard, compact, and durable wood, but of very irregular and twisted grain. They are among the most valuable fruit-bearing trees, and are most ornamental in flower, as the apple, pear, quince, medlar, service-berry, hawthorn, thorn-apple, shad-bush, and loquat. See *Pyrus*, *Cratægus*, *Photinia*, *Cotoneaster*.

pomeambret, *n.* Same as *pomander*.

pomecitron (pōm'sit-ron), *n.* [< OF. *pome*, apple (see *pome*), + *citron*, a citron, pomecitron: see *pome* and *citron*.] 1. A citron.—2. A variety of apple.

> There's a fine little barrel of *pome-citrons*
> Would have serv'd me this seven year.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, v. 1.

pomegarnet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pomegranate*.

pomegranate (pom'- or pum'gran-āt), *n.* [Formerly also *pomegranet*; < ME. *pomegarnet*, *pomgarnet*, *pomgarnat*, *pomegarnade*, *pomgarnad*, < OF. *pome grenate*, *pome de grenate*, *pun de grenat*, *pomme de grenade* = It. *pomogranato*, < ML. *pomum granatum*, in L. *malum granatum*, pomegranate, lit. apple with many seeds (also called in L. *malum Punicum*, Punic apple): L. *pomum*,

fruit, apple (see *pome*); *granatum*, neut. of *granatus*, with many seeds (*granatum*, > F. *grenade* = Sp. *granada*, pomegranate), < *granum*, seed, grain: see *grain*[1], *grenade*, *garnet*[1].] 1. The fruit of the tree *Punica Granatum*. It is of the size of an orange, has six rounded angles, and bears at the summit the remains of the calyx-lobes. It has a hard rind filled



Branch of Pomegranate (*Punica Granatum*) with Flowers.
a, the fruit; *b*, the fruit, transverse section; *c*, flower, longitudinal section, the petals removed.

with numerous seeds, each inclosed in a layer of pulp of reddish color and pleasant subacid taste (the edible part of the fruit). It affords a cooling drink, and in Persia a wine is derived from it, as in Mexico an ardent spirit. The rind contains a large amount of tannin, and has been employed in tanning and as an astringent medicine. The pomegranate is outwardly of a beautiful orange color shaded with red.

There were, and that wot I ful wel,
Of *pome-garnettys* a ful gret del.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1356.

They brought of the *pomegranates* and of the figs.
Num. xiii. 23.

2. The tree, *Punica Granatum*, which produces the fruit pomegranate. A native of western Asia to northwestern India, it is now widely cultivated and naturalized in subtropical regions. It is a deciduous tree, 15 or 20 feet high, with numerous slender branches, some of them armed with thorns, the leaves lance-shaped or oblong. It is a fine ornamental plant, the flowers scarlet, large, and sometimes doubled. The latter are used in medicine like the fruit-rind, under the name of *balustines*, and they also afford a red dye. The bark supplies the color of yellow morocco leather, and that of the root is an efficient tæniacide, this property residing in an alkaloid, pelletierine, contained in it. It also yields punicotannic acid and mannit. The pomegranate has been known as a fruit-tree from the earliest times; it was common in Italy in the third century B. C., was familiar to the Hebrews, and its fruit was copied on Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, and later on the pillars of Solomon's temple. It thrives in the southern United States, and can be grown with moderate protection even in the climate of New York.

An orchard of *pomegranates*, with pleasant fruits.
Cant. iv. 13.

3. In Queensland, a small tree, *Capparis nobilis*, with some resemblance to the pomegranate. —**Pomegranate pattern**, a pattern much used in rich stuffs of European make in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the chief motive in the design of which is a fruit-like figure supposed to imitate a pomegranate.

pomegranate-tree (pom'gran-āt-trē), *n.* [< ME. *pomgarnat-tree.*] Same as *pomegranate*, 2.

In Aprille and in Marche in tempur lande
Pomgarnattree is sette, in hoote and drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

pomeis, *n.* [OF., < *pome*, F. *pomme*, an apple.] In *her.*, a roundel vert: so called because considered the representation of an apple.

pomel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pommel*.

pomeleet, *a.* See *pomely*.

pomelo, pummelo (pom'-, pum'e-lō), *n.* [Also *pumelo*: see *pompelmous*.] A variety of the shaddock, smaller than the shaddock proper, but much larger than an orange; the grapefruit. Also called *forbidden-fruit*. Compare *pompelmous*.

pomely†, *a.* [ME., also *pomelee*, < OF. *pomele*, F. *pommelé* (= It. *pomellato*), dappled, < *pomme*, apple: see *pome*.] Spotted like an apple; dapple.

This reeve sat upon a ful good stot,
That was al *pomely* gray and highte Scot.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 616.

Pomeranian (pom-e-rā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pomerania* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Pomerania, a former duchy, and now a province of northern Prussia. —**Pomeranian bream**, a fish, *Abramis buggenhagi*, supposed to be a hybrid between the common bream, *A. brama*, and the roach, *Rutilus rutilus*. —**Pomeranian dog**, a variety of dog, about 14 inches high, having a sharp nose, pricked ears, bushy tail curled over the back, and a long thick silky coat of a white, creamy, or black color; a Spitz dog.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pomerania.

pomeria, *n.* Plural of *pomerium*.

pomeridian (pō-me-rid'i-an), *a.* [= Pg. *pomeridianus*, < L. *pomeridianus*, postmeridian: see *postmeridian*.] 1. Postmeridian.

I thank God . . . that I can pray to him every Day of the Week in a several Language, and upon Sunday in seven, which in Oraisons of my own I punctually perform in my private *pomeridian* devotions.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

2. In *entom.*, flying in the afternoon, as a lepidopterous insect. —3. In *bot.*, blossoming, etc., in the afternoon.

Pomeridiana† (pō-me-rid-i-ā'nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephen, 1829), neut. pl. of L. *pomeridianus*, postmeridian: see *pomeridian*, *postmeridian*.] In *entom.*, a group of lepidopterous insects which are pomeridian, corresponding to the families *Hepialidæ*, *Bombycidæ*, *Notodontidæ*, and *Arctiidæ* combined.

pomerium (pō-mē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pomeria* (-ä). [L., < *post*, behind, + *murus*, wall.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an open space prescribed to be left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

pomeroy (pom'roi), *n.* [< OF. *pome roy*, king-apple (cf. *pomeroye*, apple marmalade): *pome*, < L. *pomum*, apple (see *pome*); *roy*, < L. *rex*, king (see *roy*).] The king-apple.

Hauing gathered a handfull of roses, and plucking off an apple called a *Pome-roie*, hee returned.
Breton, Strange Fortunes of Two Princes, p. 19. (*Davies.*)

pomeroyal† (pom-roi'al), *n.* [< OF. *pome royal*, royal apple: *pome*, < L. *pomum*, fruit; *royal*, < L. *regalis*, royal: see *royal*.] Same as *pomeroy*.

pometie†, **pomettie**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *pommetty*.

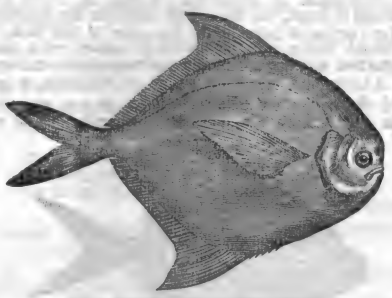
pomewater† (pōm'wâ'tėr), *n.* [Also *pomwater*; < ME. *pomewater*; < *pome* + *water*.] A kind of apple.

Ripe as the *pomewater*, who now hangeth like a jewel in the ear of caelo, the sky, the welkin, the heaven.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 4.

The captain loving you so dearly, ay, like the *pomewater* of his eye, and you to be so uncomfortable: fie, fie!
Middleton (?), The Puritan, i. 4.

pomey (pō'mi), *n.* [< F. *pommé*, pp. of *pommer*, grow round: see *pome*, *v.*] In *her.*, the figure of an apple or a roundel, always of a green color.

pomfret (pom'fret), *n.* [Corrupted from F. *pample* (India), < Pg. *pampano*.] 1. In the East Indies, a fish of the genus *Stromateoides*, distinguished from the other stromateoids by the restricted lateral branchial apertures. The white pomfret is *S. sinensis*, having no distinct free spines be-



White Pomfret (*Stromateoides sinensis*).

fore the dorsal and anal fins, and the caudal lobes subequal. It is highly esteemed for its flesh. The gray pomfret is *S. cinereus*, which has free truncated spines before the dorsal and anal fins, and the lower caudal lobe much longer than the upper; young specimens are called *silver pomfrets*.

2. Loosely, any fish of the family *Stromateidæ*. —3. A bramoid fish, *Brama rayi*, Ray's sea-bream or hen-fish.

pomgarnat†, **pomgarnate**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *pomegranate*.

pomicet, *n.* Same as *pomace*.

pomiferous (pō-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *pomifère* = Sp. *pomífero* = Pg. It. *pomifero*; < L. *pomifer*, fruit-bearing, < *pomum*, fruit, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Pome-bearing: noting all plants which produce pomes or any of the larger fruits, as cucumbers, pumpkins, etc., in distinction from the bacciferous plants, which yield berries and other small fruits.

pomiform (pō'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pomum*, apple, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pome or apple.

Pomino (pō-mē'nō), *n.* [It., < *pomo*, apple: see *pome*.] A red wine of Tuscany, dry and of good flavor. It is one of several wines that are sold in some countries under the general name of *Chianti*.

pommado (pō-mā'dō), *n.* [Also *pomado*, *pommada*; < F. *pommade*, a trick in vaulting, < *pomme* in the sense of *pommeau*, pommel: see *pommel*.] An exercise of vaulting on a horse by laying one hand over the pommel of the saddle, and without the aid of stirrups.

How many great horse he hath rid that morning, or how oft he hath done the whole or half the *pommado* in a seven-night before. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Pommado reversa, the act or method of vaulting off a horse by resting the hand on the pommel.

pommage†, *n.* Same as *pomage* for *pomace*.

pomme-blanche (pom-blonsh'), *n.* [F., white apple: see *pome* and *blank*.] See *Psoralea*.

pomme-de-prairie (pom-dė-prā-rē'), *n.* [F., meadow apple: see *pome*, *de*[2], and *prairie*.] See *Psoralea*.

pommée (po-mā'), *a.* [< F. *pommé*, *pommée*, pp. of *pommer*, grow round: see *pomey*.] Same as *pommetty*.

pommel (pum'el), *n.* [Also *pummel*; early mod. E. also *pomel*; < ME. *pomel*, < OF. *pomel*, *pommel*, a ball, knob, pommel, F. *pommeau*, pommel, dim. of *pome*, *pomme*, apple, ball: see *pome*.] 1. A knob or ball, or anything of similar shape. Especially—(*a*) The rounded termination of the handle or grip of a sword, dagger, martel-de-fer, or the like, serving to keep the hand from slipping, and for striking a heavy blow at an adversary who is too close for the sweep of the weapon. The pommel in medieval weapons was often highly ornamented, and was a favorite place for the armorial bearings of the owner. These bearings, when engraved at the point opposite the junction with the blade, were sometimes used in affixing the owner's seal. See cut under *hilt*.

Gawein lepte to hym, and smote hym so with the *pomell* of his swerde on the temple that he fill to the erthe vpright. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 457.

Too other to offer his swerd, the *pomell* and the Crosse foreward. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.

(*b*) The protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

He came within the target of the gentleman who rode against him, and, taking him with incredible force before him on the *pummel* of his saddle, he in that manner rid the tournament over. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

(*c*†) The top (of the head).

His hors for feere gan to turne, . . .
And . . . pighte him on the *pomel* of his heed.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1831.

(*d*) A round knob on the frame of a chair. (*e*) A ball-shaped ornament used as a finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, etc.

And aboven the chief Tour of the Palays ben 2 rounde *Pomeles* of Gold; and in everyche of hem ben 2 Carboncles grete and large, that schynen fulle brighte upon the nyght. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 275.

Two wreaths to cover the two *pommels* of the chapiters which were on the top of the pillars. 2 Chron. iv. 12.

(*f*) In a ceremonial mace, the lower or butt end: in the case of a crowned mace, the end opposite the crown.

2. A piece of hard wood, grooved like a crimping-board, and attached to the hand by means of a strap, used in giving a granular appearance to leather and in making it supple. —3. The bat used in the game of nur-and-spell.

pommel (pum'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pommeled* or *pommelled*, ppr. *pommeling* or *pommelling*. [Also *pummel*; early mod. E. also *pomel*; < *pommel*, *n.*] To beat as with a pommel or with something thick or bulky; beat, as with the fists; bruise.

Ye duke by pure strength tooke hym about the necke, and *pomeled* so aboute the hed that the bloud yssued out of his nose. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

I was *pummeled* to a mummy by the boys, showed up by the ushers, etc. *Observer*, No. 95.

pommelé (pom-e-lā'), *a.* [F.: see *pomely*.] In *her.*, same as *pommetty* (*a*).

pommeled, pommelled (pum'eld), *a.* [< *pommel* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having a rounded knob which terminates in a second smaller one: differing from *bottony* in that the lobes are of different sizes, the final one being much the smaller.

pommeler (pum'el-ėr), *n.* One who or that which pommels.

pommelion†, *n.* The cascabel or knob at the rear end of a cannon: the common term in early artillery, as of the sixteenth century.

pommetty (pom'e-ti), *a.* [Also *pommetté*, *pommettee*, *pometie*, *pometie*; < F. *pommeté*, *pommettée*, ornamented with knobs (= It. *pometto*), < *pommette*, a knob, dim. of *pomme*, apple, ball: see *pome*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Terminating in a small roundel or knob: said especially of a cross. Also *pommelé*. (*b*) Double pommeled



Cross pommetty (*b*).

—that is, ending in two knobs or lobes side by side.—**Fesse pommetty.** Same as *fesse bottony* (which see, under *fesse*).

pommeture (pom'e-tūr), *n.* [< F. *pommeture*, < *pommetté*, pommetty: see *pommetty*.] In *her.*, the fact of being pommetty.

pommy (pom'i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *pommetty*.

Pomolobus (pō-mol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. πῶμα, lid, cover, + λοβός, lobe.] A genus of clupeoid fishes, or a subgenus of *Clupea*, differing from the typical herrings in having no vomerine teeth. The type is *P. chrysochloris*, the Ohio shad; besides this species the genus contains most of the American herrings which have usually been placed in *Clupea*. *P. mediocris* is the tailor-herring, or fall herring; *P. pseudoharengus* is the alewife, or branch herring; *P. æstivalis* is the glut-herring or blue-back.

pomological (pō-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pomologique*; as *pomolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pomology.

pomologist (pō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pomolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in pomology; a cultivator of fruit-trees.

pomology (pō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *pomologie* = It. *pomologia*; < L. *pomum*, fruit, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. That department of knowledge which deals with fruits; that branch of gardening which embraces the cultivation of fruit-trees or fruit-bearing shrubs. Also *pomalology*.—2. A treatise on fruits considered as esculents. *Gray.*

Pomona (pō-mō'nä), *n.* [L., < *pomum*, fruit: see *pome*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who fostered fruit-trees and promoted their culture.—**Pomona green.** Same as *apple-green*.

pomonal (pō-mō'nal), *n.* [< *Pomona* + *-al*.] A place sacred to Pomona. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 443.

Pomotis (pō-mō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. πῶμα, a lid, cover, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] An extensive genus of small American centrarchoid fishes, having the operculum prolonged backward into an ear-like flap; the sunfishes: synonymous with *Lepomis*. Various fishes which have been included in *Pomotis* are also referred to *Eupomotis*, *Apomotis*, *Brythus*, etc. The genus has also comprised some forms not now included in *Lepomis*. They are popularly known as *sunfishes*, *pond-perches*, *tobacco-boxes*, *pumpkin-seeds*, *breams*, and by various more special names. Also *Pomatotis*.

Pomoxys (pō-mok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818, in the form *Pomoxis*), < Gr. πῶμα, lid, cover, + ὀξύς, sharp.] In *ichth.*, a genus of American centrarchoid fishes, having long slender gill-rakers, the dorsal scarcely longer than the anal fin and obliquely opposite it, the spinous dorsal with five to eight spines and shorter than its soft part, and the anal spines six or seven. It contains two familiar fishes, *P. annularis*, the crappie, newlight, or campbellite, and *P. sparoides*, the bar-fish, or calico-, grass-, or strawberry-bass, both of fresh waters of the United States, and valuable as food-fishes. See cut under *crappie*.

pomp (pomp), *n.* [< ME. *pompe*, < OF. (and F.) *pompe* = Sp. Pg. It. *pompa* = D. *pomp* = LG. *pump* = G. *pomp*, obs. *pump* = Sw. Dan. *pomp*, < L. *pompa*, a procession, pomp, < Gr. πομπή, a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, < πέμπειν, send. Cf. *pump*[2].] 1. A procession distinguished by splendor or magnificence; a pageant; an ostentatious show or display.

> In olden dayes, good kings and worthy dukes . . .
> Contented were with *pompes* of little pryce,
> And set their thoughtes on regal gouernement.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 58.

> The king hereof vseth great pride and solemnitie; his *pompes* and triumphes are in maner incredible.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 14).

> With goddess-like demeanour forth she went,
> Not unattended; for on her, as queen,
> A *pomp* of winning Graces waited still.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 61.

2. Display; ostentation; parade; splendor; magnificence.

> *Pomp* and circumstance of glorious war.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 356.

> They did promise . . . that I should renounce . . . the *pomps* and vanity of this wicked world.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Catechism.

> Yet, because he [the Son of God] came not with the *pomp* and splendour which they expected, they despise his Person, revile his Doctrine, persecute his Followers, and contrive his ruin. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

> Where the Verse is not built upon Rhymes, there *Pomp* of Sound, and Energy of Expression, are indispensably necessary to support the Stile.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

> Give me health and a day, and I will make the *pomp* of emperors ridiculous. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 22.

=**Syn.** 2. State, ostentation, grandeur, pride, display, show, flourish. See *pompous*.

pomp†, (pomp), *v. i.* [= Pg. *pompear* = It. *pompare*; < LL. *pompare*, make or do with pomp, < L. *pompa*, pomp: see *pomp*, *n.*] To exhibit pomp or magnificence; make a pompous display: with indefinite *it*.

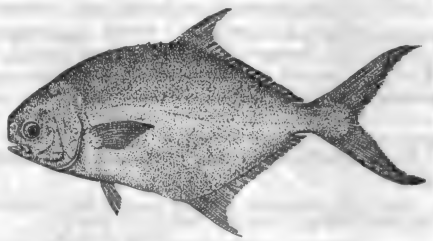
> What is the cause you *pomp it* so, I ask?
> And all men echo, you have made a masque.
> *B. Jonson*, Expost. with Inigo Jones.

★ **pompadour** (pom'pa-dōr), *n.* [Named after Marquise de *Pompadour*, influential at the French court in the middle of the 18th century.] A head-dress worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century; also, a mode of dressing the hair by rolling it off the forehead over a cushion, later in use.—**Pompadour parasol**, a form of parasol used by women about 1860, having a folding handle, and generally covered with moire antique, or other heavy silk.—**Pompadour pattern**, a pattern for silk in which some small design of leaves and flowers, with the colors pink and blue intermingled, and frequently heightened with gold, is used. There are many modifications of this style.

pompal (pom'pal), *a.* [< LL. *pompalis*, pompous, showy, < L. *pompa*, pomp: see *pomp*.] Proud; pompous.

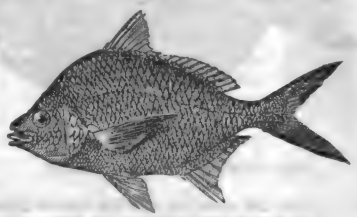
> Dionysian *pompal* processions.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 336.

★ **pompano** (pom'pa-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano*, applied to the fish *Stromateus fiatola*.] 1. A carangoid fish of the West Indies and South Atlantic and Gulf States, *Trachynotus carolinus*, attaining a length of about 18 inches, and highly esteemed for food. It is of an oblong rhomboid figure, with blunt snout, the spinous dorsal fin atrophied and represented by free spines, and the soft dorsal and anal fins falciform. The color is uniformly bluish above, without dark bands or black on the vertical fins, and silvery or golden on the sides. The name extends to other members of the same genus, as the ovate, round, or short pompano, *T. falcatus*, of tropical seas (and north as far as Virginia), having the vertical fins largely black; and the glaucous or long-finned pompano, *T. glaucus*, of tropical seas (and north as far as Virginia and Lower California), having dark vertical bands on the body.



Common Pompano (*Trachynotus carolinus*).

2. In California, a fish, *Palometa simillima*, abundant in summer along the coast, and highly esteemed for food. It is quite different from the foregoing, and is closely related to the harvest-fish, and to the butter-fish or dollar-fish. It has an ovate body rounded in front, the dorsal and anal fins not falciform, and no series of pores along the sides of the back. It is bluish above and bright-silvery below, with punctulate fins, and the dorsal and anal fins edged with dusk. 3. Along the western coast of Florida, a gerroid fish, *Gerres olisthostoma*. It has an oblong form with a high rounded back, rather large and very smooth scales, and a nearly double dorsal, the anterior part of which has nine spines. It is specifically known as the *Irish pompano*.



Irish Pompano (*Gerres olisthostoma*).

pompano-shell (pom-pä'nō-shel), *n.* A wedge-shell of the genus *Donax*: so called because it is eaten by the pompano. See cut under *Donax*. [Florida.]

pompatic† (pom-pat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *pompaticus*, pompous, < *pompatus*, pp. of *pompare*, do anything with pomp: see *pomp*, *v.*] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious.

> *Pompatic*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

Pompeian (pom-pē'an), *a.* [< L. *Pompeianus*, belonging to Pompeii, < *Pompeii* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, a city of Italy, which with Herculaneum and other towns was overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79, and of which the ruins have been in part laid bare by excavations begun in 1755. Hence, in *art* and *decoration*, noting the style of wall-painting in both fresco and plain colors which was usual among the Romans at the beginning of the Christian era, and was first made familiar by the excavations at Pompeii.—**Pompeian red**, a red color similar to that found on the walls of many houses in Pompeii. It is an oxid-of-iron color such as would be produced by a light Indian red without too much purple tone, or by a dark Venetian red.

pompelmous, pompelmoose (pom'pel-mus, -mös), *n.* [Also *pampelmoes*, *pampelmoose*, *pompelmoes*, *pompoleon*; also *pompelo*, *pomelo*, *pummelo*, *pumelo*; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] The shaddock, especially in its larger forms. Compare *pomelo*.

pompelo (pom'pe-lō), *n.* Same as *pompelmous*.

pompeon†, *n.* Same as *pumpion*.

pomperkin†, *n.* [Appar. a drink made from apples (cf. *pomace*, *pomade*[1]), ult. < OF. *pome*, apple: see *pome*.] See the quotation.

> The sixt sort of Brittish drinkes is *Pomperkin*, a drinke whose originall was from Pomeranea (a Province in Germany), as some writers relate. Some derive it from the Pomponii (a Noble Roman family). However Authors differ about it, it is not much materiall; most certaine it is that it is made of Apples, as the name of it imports; being nothing but the Apples bruised and beaten to mash, with water put to them, which is a drinke of so weake a condition that it is no where acceptable but among the Rusticks and Plebeyans. *John Taylor*, Drinke and Welcome, [all Drinkes, and all Waters.

pompet†, **pumpet**† (pum'pet), *n.* [< OF. *pompette*, *pompete*, a tuft, topknot, pompon; "*pompette d'imprimeur*, a printer's pumpet-ball" (Cotgrave); dim. of *pompe*, pomp: see *pomp*.] In *printing*, an elastic ball formerly used to ink the types.

Pompey's pillar. See *pillar*.

pompholyx (pom'fō-liks), *n.* [L. (> F *pompholix*, *pompholyx*), < Gr. πομφόλυξ, a bubble, slag, < πομφός, a blister.] 1. The white oxid which sublimes during the combustion of zinc: formerly called *flowers of zinc*. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of the crucibles.—2. In *med.*, an eruption of deep-seated vesicles suggesting sago-grains, occurring principally on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. Also called *chiropompholyx* and *dysidrosis*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) A genus of rotifers of the family *Brachionidæ*. (*b*) A genus of mollusks of the family *Limnæidæ*. (*c*) A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, having wingless males. *Freymuth*, 1870. (*d*) A genus of orthopterous insects of the family *Acrididæ*. *Stål*, 1873.

Pompilidæ (pom-pil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Pompilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pompilus*. It is a large and important group, whose members are commonly called *sand-wasps*. They are slender, usually black, with oval abdomen on a short petiole. Most of them burrow in sandy places and provision their nests with insects of various kinds which they have stung to death. Ten genera are represented in North America. The members of one genus, *Ceropales*, appear to be inquilinous.

pompilliont, *n.* Same as *popilion*.

Pompilus (pom'pi-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pompilus*, < Gr. πομπίλος, a fish which follows ships, < πομπή, conduct, escort, procession: see *pomp*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of stromateoid fishes: same as *Centrolophus*.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of octopod cephalopods. *Schneider*, 1784.—3. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Pompilidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1798. These sand-wasps have strongly spinose legs, and the submedian cell of the fore wings as long as the median cell on the externomedian nervure. Over 200 species are known; one of the most notable is *P. formosus*, the so-called *tarantula-killer* of the southwestern parts of the United States.

pompion, *n.* Same as *pumpion*.

pompire† (pom'pīr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *pomum*, fruit, apple, + *pirum*, pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth*.

pompoleon (pom-pō'lē-on), *n.* Same as *pompelmous*.

pompom (pom'pom), *n.* [From the sound of the discharge.] A one-pounder automatic Maxim gun. [Colloq.]

pompon[1]†, *n.* See *pumpion*.

pompon[2] (pom'pon; F. pron. pôn-pôn'), *n.* [Also *pompoon*; < F. *pompon*, an ornament, < *pompe*, splendor: see *pomp*.] An ornamental tuft of feathers, silk, etc., for a bonnet or hat; a topknot; specifically (*milit.*), a ball of colored wool worn on the front of a *shako*.

> Marian drew forth one of those extended pieces of black pointed wire with which, in the days of toupees and *pompoons*, our foremothers were wont to secure their fly-caps and head-gear. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 129.

pomposity (pom-pos'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *pomposità*; < ML. *pomposita(t-)s*, < LL. *pomposus*, pompous: see *pompous*.] Pompous conduct or character; pompousness; ostentation.=**Syn.** *Pompousness* may be used in a good sense; *pomposity* always expresses something objectionable. See *pomp* and *pompous*.

pomposo (pom-pō′sō), *a.* [It.: see *pompous.*] In *music*, dignified; grand: noting a passage or movement to be rendered in a grand and dignified style.

pompous (pom′pus), *a.* [= D. *pompeus* = G. *pompös*, *pompos* = Sw. Dan. *pompös*, < F. *pompeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *pomposo*, < LL. *pomposus*, stately, pompous, < L. *pompa*, pomp: see *pomp.*] 1. Full of or characterized by pomp or showy display; ostentatiously grand, dignified, or magnificent; splendid; stately: as, a *pompous* triumph; a *pompous* procession.

I will make relation of those *pompous* ceremonies that were publiquely solemnized.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

But nothing is here so *pompous* as double red and stript stocks; which they multiply with care; and their Pains are justly Rewarded. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 194.

2. Exhibiting self-importance or an exaggerated sense of dignity; ostentatiously dignified or self-important; lofty: as, a *pompous* style; *pompous* in manners.

We reprove a sinning brother, but do it with a *pompous* spirit: we separate from scandal, and do it with glory and a gaudy heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 679.

The *pompous* vanity of the old school-mistress . . . annoyed her. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ii.

=**Syn.** 1. Superb, grand, august, lofty, dignified.—2. Magisterial, swelling, inflated, bombastic, grandiloquent, pretentious. That which gives *pompous* its distinctive character among these words and the words used in defining it is the idea of the display of magnificence for the sake of enhancing, properly or improperly, the dignity, etc., of the person or thing most concerned. A *pompous* procession gives dignity to a person thus welcomed to a city; a *pompous* deportment or manner of speech arises from the feeling of one's own importance and the effort to seem what one thinks himself to be. *Pompous* is used in a good sense now only when applied to public ceremonies or celebrations or the ways of courts.

pompously (pom′pus-li), *adv.* In a pompous manner; with great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously; loftily.

pompousness (pom′pus-nes), *n.* The character of being pompous; also, pompous conduct; magnificence; splendor; great display or show; ostentatiousness.

In verse he [Dryden] had a pomp which, excellent in itself, became *pompousness* in his imitators.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 76.

=**Syn.** See *pompous.*

pomster, *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To doctor or play the quack with salves and slops; apply a medicament to a wound or contusion, or administer medicine internally. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

pomum (pō′mum), *n.* [L., an apple: see *pome.*] 1. An apple.—2. In *anat.*, the apple of the throat; Adam's apple, more fully called *pomum Adami*. See *Adam.*—3. Same as *calefactory.*

pomwater†, *n.* Same as *pomewater.*

ponceau[1] (pon-sō′), *n.* [< F. *ponceau*, < L. as if ★*punicellus*, dim. of *puniceus*, red, < *punicus*, red, prop. Punic, i. e. Phenician: see *Punic.*] 1. In *bot.*, a corn-poppy.—2. Corn-poppy color; a flame-color.—3. In *dyeing*, the name for various coal-tar colors of different red shades.

ponceau[2] (pon-sō′), *n.* [F., a culvert, dim. of *pont*, < L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge: see *pons.*] In *engin.*, a small bridge or culvert.

poncelet (pons′let), *n.* [Named after J. V. *Poncelet*, a French mathematician (1788–1867).] A unit of rate of expenditure of energy, equivalent to 100 kilogrammeters per second.

poncet†, *n.* See *pouncet*[1].

poncho (pon′chō), *n.* [< Sp. (S. Amer.) *poncho*, < Araucanian *poncho*, *pontho.*] 1. A sort of cloak or loose garment worn by the South American Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America and Mexico. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through, so that it hangs down before and behind, leaving the arms free. Garments similar to the above in general shape are made and used elsewhere, especially by sportsmen as rain-cloaks. 2. A trade-name for camlet or strong worsted.

pond[1] (pond), *n.* [< ME. *pond*, *ponde*, *poonde*, a pond: another use and form of *pound*, an inclosure: see *pound*[2].] A body of water, natural or artificial, of less extent than a lake: as, a mill-*pond.*

Make choice of such a place for your *pond* that it may be refreshed with a little rill, or with rain water, running or falling into it. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 199.

Big pond. See *pasture*, 4.—**Great pond,** in the fishery laws of Massachusetts, a pond exceeding 20 acres in area, as distinguished from a *small pond*, or one of not more than 20 acres.—**Sale-pond,** a fish-pond used only for fish ready to be sold.

pond[1] (pond), *v.* [< *pond*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To dam or pen up; make into a pond by damming; collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

Another flood-gate . . . *ponds* the whole river, so as to throw the waste water over a strong stone weir into its natural channel.
Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 379. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To form pools or ponds; collect in the manner of water in a pond.

The use of turning the paper upside down is to neutralise the increase of darkness towards the bottom of the squares, which would otherwise take place from the *ponding* of the colour. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

pond[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pound*[1].

pond[3]† (pond), *v. t.* [Abbr. of *ponder.*] To ponder.

O my liege Lord, the God of my Life,
Pleaseth you *pond* [in later editions, *ponder*] your Suppliants Plaint.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February (ed. 1750), l. 151.

pondage[1] (pon′dāj), *n.* [< *pond*[1] + *-age.*] In the construction of dams for mills, reservoirs, etc., the amount of water (usually estimated in feet for mill purposes, and in gallons for waterworks) that can be restrained from overflow by the dam. It is the content of the irregular concavity below a horizontal plane on a level with the upper edge of the dam.

The stream was surveyed, . . . and . . . demonstrated the practicability of *pondage* far beyond the necessities of city supply. *Sanitary Engineer*, XIII. 80.

Basins having limited *pondage* or available storage of rainfall. *J. T. Fanning*, Water-Supply Engineering, § 47.

pondage[2]†, *n.* Same as *poundage*[1].

pond-apple (pond′ap″l), *n.* A small tree, *Anona glabra*, of the West Indies and southern Florida; also, its scarcely edible fruit, which is from half a foot to a foot long.

pond-carp (pond′kärp), *n.* The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, as bred in ponds: distinguished from *river-carp.* It is fleshier than the latter, but not so well-flavored. See cut under *carp.*

pond-dogwood (pond′dog″wùd), *n.* The button-bush, a North American shrub of wet places. See *button-bush.*

ponder (pon′dėr), *v.* [= F. *pondérer* = Sp. Pg. *ponderar* = It. *ponderare*, < L. *ponderare*, weigh, ponder, ML. also load, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent* and *pound*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To weigh.

An innocent with a nocent, a man ungylty with a gylty, was *pondered* in an eqall balaunce.
Hall, Hen. IV., fol. 14 (*a*).

2. To weigh carefully in the mind; consider carefully; think about; reflect upon.

Let vs heare, and as well as wee can *ponder*, what obiections may bee made against this Arte.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart. Luke ii. 19.

Tell me, that I may *ponder* it when gone.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

=**Syn.** 2. To consider, reflect upon, etc. See list under *contemplate.*

II. *intrans.* To think; muse; reflect; deliberate: with *on* or *over:* as, to *ponder over* what one has heard.

This tempest will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 24.

The forest sages *pondered*, and at length
Concluded in a body to escort her
Up to her father's home of pride and strength.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

ponder† (pon′dėr), *n.* [< *ponder*, *v.*] Something to ponder on. [Rare.]

He laughed a little, and soon after took his leave, not without one little flight to give me for a *ponder.*
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 27. (*Davies.*)

ponderability (pon″dėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pondérabilité* = It. *ponderabilità*; as *ponderable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being ponderable; the property of having weight.

ponderable (pon′dėr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pondérable* = Sp. *ponderable* = Pg. *ponderavel* = It. *ponderabile*, < LL. *ponderabilis*, that can be weighed, < L. *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being weighed; having weight.

If the bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*; we cannot as impossible reject this way of destruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

Immense as is the difference in density between ether and *ponderable* matter, the waves of the one can set the atoms of the other in motion.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., I. 30.

II. *n.* A substance that has weight.

ponderableness (pon′dėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Ponderability.

ponderal (pon′dėr-al), *a.* [= F. *pondéral* = Sp. *ponderal*, < LL. ★*ponderalis* (in neut. *ponderale*, the public scales), < L. *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder* and *pound*[1].] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from *numeral* or *monetary.* [Rare.]

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have remained the same.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

ponderance (pon′dėr-ans), *n.* [< L. *ponderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder.*] Weight; gravity. [Rare.]

ponderate (pon′dėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ponderated*, ppr. *ponderating.* [< L. *ponderatus*, pp. of *ponderare*, weigh, ponder: see *ponder.*] **I.**† *trans.* To ponder; consider. *Wright.*

II. *intrans.* To weigh; have weight or ponderosity.—**Ponderating sinker,** an anglers' sinker made in two sections of lead like truncated cones, fitting closely together and held fast by means of a brass screw.

ponderation (pon-dę-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *ponderation*, F. *pondération* = Sp. *ponderación* = Pg. *ponderação* = It. *ponderazione*, < L. *ponderatio(n-)*, a weighing, < *ponderare*, pp. *ponderatus*, weigh: see *ponder.*] 1†. The act of weighing.

While we perspire we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed.
Arbuthnot.

2. Weight. [Rare.]

It is not the *ponderation* of personal evidence for or against a word that should accredit or discredit it.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

3†. Something that has weight; a consideration.

Now, because his heart told him how light those proofs were, he lays in the scales with them certaine grave *ponderations*, which, all put together, will prove almost as weighty as the feather he wrote withall.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, iii. 18.

ponderer (pon′dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *ponder* + *-er*[1].] One who ponders or reflects; one who weighs in his mind.

ponderingly (pon′dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a pondering manner; with consideration or deliberation. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 497.

ponderling (pon′dėr-ling), *n.* [< *ponder* + *-ling*[1].] A thing of little weight. [Rare.]

She hushed her *ponderling* against her bosom, and stood aloof watching, whilst another woman brought her child to scale. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvi.

ponderment (pon′dėr-ment), *n.* [< *ponder* + *-ment.*] The act of pondering. [Rare.]

In deep and serious *ponderment*
I watch'd the motions of his next intent.
Byrom, Robbery of the Cambridge Coach.

ponderomotive (pon″dėr-ō-mō′tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight, + ML. *motivus*, motive: see *motive.*] Tending to produce motion in a body; specifically, in *elect.*, noting the electrodynamic force excited between two adjacent conductors carrying currents, in distinction from electromotive force.

ponderose† (pon′dėr-ōs), *a.* [< L. *ponderosus*, of great weight: see *ponderous.*] Same as *ponderous.*

A grand alliance with the Emperor and Spain brought down a *ponderose* army out of Germany.
Roger North, Examen, p. 470. (*Davies.*)

ponderosity (pon-dę-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pondérosité* = Sp. *ponderosidad* = It. *ponderosità*, < ML. *ponderosita(t-)s*, weightiness, ponderousness, < L. *ponderosus*, weighty, ponderous: see *ponderous.*] 1. Weightiness; heaviness; ponderous character or quality; gravity: literally and figuratively.

And th' Earle of Surrey with Syr Thomas Wyat, the most excellent makers of their time, more peraduenture respecting the fitnesse and *ponderositie* of their wordes then the true cadence or simphonie, were very licencious in this point. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 145.

All the mynes which yow shall fynde, . . . after that at the fyrste syght they haue shewed them selues to bee mynes of metals, yow owght to consyder of what *ponderositie* of weyght they are.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 358).

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity.* *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 98.

2. A weight; something heavy, literally or figuratively; heavy matter.

Learned Ducange denies this fact, which the Vermandois genealogists maintain; these contests sport amidst the *ponderosities* of archæology.
Sir F. Palgrave, Hist. Eng. and Normandy, II. 197.

ponderous (pon′dėr-us), *a.* [< F. *pondéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ponderoso*, < L. *ponderosus*, of great weight, weighty, heavy, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder*, *pound*[1].] 1. Having weight; weighty; heavy; especially, very heavy; hence, clumsy or unwieldy by reason of weight: used both literally and figuratively.

The sepulchre . . .
Hath oped his *ponderous* and marble jawa.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 50.

Pressed with the *ponderous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

In cases doubtfull it is dangerous
T' admitte light Councells; for, for want of weight,
'Twil make the case to be more *ponderous*
The whilst such Councells prove Aëreous.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 50.

O, the temptation! To make of his *ponderous* sorrow a security! To sink, with its leaden weight upon him, and never rise again! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2†. Weighty; important; momentous.

Your more *ponderous* and settled project
May suffer alteration. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 535.

3†. Disposed to ponder; thinking; thoughtful. [Rare.]

The next perplexed Question, with pious and *ponderous* men, will be—What should bee done for the healing of these comfortlesse exulcerations?
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 3.

Ponderous spar, heavy-spar, or barytes. See *barite*. =Syn. 1. *Massive*, *Burly*, etc. See *bulky*.

ponderously (pon'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

ponderousness (pon'dėr-us-nes), *n.* Ponderous character or quality; ponderosity; weight.

Such downy feathers as these will never make up the *ponderousness* of a mill-stone.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 126. (*Latham.*)

pond-fish (pond'fish), *n.* One of various fishes found in ponds. (*a*) The pond-carp. (*b*) A pond-perch; a sunfish of the genus *Eupomotis* or *Lepomis*, many species of which abound in the United States.

pondfold† (pond'fōld), *n.* An obsolete variant of *pinfold*.

pond-hen (pond'hen), *n.* The American coot. See *Fulica*. [Massachusetts.]

pond-lily (pond'lil'i), *n.* **1.** An aquatic plant of the genus *Nymphæa*, a coarse plant with yellow globular flowers, and large shining leaves floating or erect (more fully, *yellow pond-lily*; also *yellow water-lily*); spatter-dock. *N. lutea* is the common European plant; *N. advena*, the common species of eastern North America. The yellow pond-lily of Oregon, etc., is *N. polysepala*, the largest species of the genus, with flowers sometimes 6 inches across, and having large nutritious seeds largely gathered by the Indians, by whom it is called *wokas*. See *Nymphæa*1, 1. **2.** A plant of the genus *Castalia*, the white pond-lily, more properly called *water-lily*. See *Nymphæa*1, 2.

pond-mullet (pond'mul'et), *n.* A cyprinodont fish, *Fundulus bermudæ*. [Bermudas.]

pond-mussel (pond'mus'l), *n.* A fresh-water mussel, as a unio or an anodon. A very common species is the swan-mussel, *Anodonta cygneus*. See cut under *Anodonta*.

pond-perch (pond'pėrch), *n.* A sunfish; any fish of the genus *Eupomotis* or *Lepomis*.

pond-pickerel (pond'pik''ē-rel), *n.* See *pickerel*.

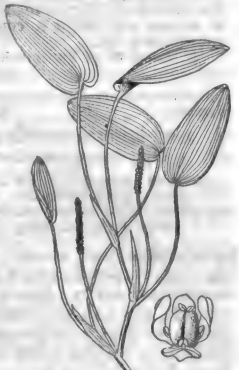
pond-pine (pond'pīn), *n.* See *pine*1.

pond-scum (pond'skum), *n.* Any free-floating fresh-water alga that forms a scum on water; specifically, one of the filamentous *Conjugatæ*.

pond-shrimp (pond'shrimp), *n.* A phyllopod crustacean of the family *Branchipodidæ*. See cut under *fairy-shrimp*.

pond-snail (pond'snāl), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Limnæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Limnæa*, as *L. stagnalis*. These have spiral turreted shells. Members of *Ancylus* and related genera are similar pond-snails. Those whose shells are a flat or discoid spiral belong to *Planorbis* and related genera. The left-handed or sinistral pond-snails are of a different family, *Physidæ*. Members of a third family, *Paludinidæ*, are also called *pond-snails*. See the technical names, and cuts under *Limnæa*, *Limnæidæ*, *Paludina*, *Physa*, and *Planorbis*. Also called *mud-snail*.

pond-spice (pond'spīs), *n.* A shrub, *Glabraria geniculata*, of pine-barren ponds from Virginia to Florida. It has small yellow flowers in clustered umbels appearing before the coriaceous leaves, globose red drupes, and remarkably zigzag branches.



Fruit-bearing Plant of Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*). *a*, a flower.

pond-turtle (pond'tėr'tl), *n.* A common name in the United States of the *Emydidæ*, most of which are also called *terrapins*, and some of them *mud-turtles*.

pondweed (pond'wēd), *n.* An aquatic herb of the genus *Potamogeton*, found in numerous species in both hemispheres. *P. natans* is a species found floating or wholly immersed in ponds and ditches in most parts of the world.—**Cape pondweed**, a desirable aquarium plant from the Cape of Good Hope, *Aponogeton distachyon*, of the *Aponogetonaceæ*. It puts forth fragrant flowers with pure-white bracts in the midst of bright-green floating leaves. Compare *Ouvirandra*.—**Choke-pondweed**, a fresh-water plant, *Philotria Canadensis*, introduced into Europe from North America, and in both continents so thriving as often to obstruct canal navigation. [Eng.]—**Horned pondweed**, a slender submerged plant, *Zannichellia palustris*, widely distributed over the world: so called from the beaked nutlets of the fruit.—**Tassel pondweed.** Same as *ditch-grass*.

pone1 (pōn), *n.* [Also *paunet* and *opponet*, < Delaware (Lenape) *achpoan*, bread (Zeisberger, Brinton and Anthony); compare *n' dapponhe*, I make bread, etc.] **1.** Cornbread; in the southwestern United States, any bread made of Indian corn, especially coarse kinds, used by the negroes and poorer whites, commonly called *corn-pone*; also, finer bread, made with milk and eggs, in flat cakes about an inch thick, very light and delicate. [U. S.]

The bread in gentlemen's houses is generally made of wheat, but some rather choose the *pone*, which is the bread made of Indian meal, . . . not so called from the Latin panis, but from the Indian name oppone.
Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 72.

2. A loaf or cake of such bread. [U. S.]

pone2 (pō'nē), *n.* [< L. *pone*, impv. of *ponere*, place: see *ponent*.] In *old Eng. law*: (*a*) A writ whereby an action depending in an inferior court might be removed into the Court of Common Pleas. (*b*) A writ whereby the sheriff was commanded to take security of a person for his appearance upon an assigned day.

★**pone**3 (pō'nē), *n.* [< L. *pone*, impv. of *ponere*, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *pone*2.] The person who cuts the cards in any game. In all French games the player to the left of the dealer cuts the cards, which are dealt from right to left. In English-speaking countries the cards are dealt from left to right, and the pone sits on the dealer's right.

ponent (pō'nent), *a.* [< OF. *ponent* = Sp. *poniente* = Pg. It. *ponente*, < ML. *ponen(t-)s*, the west, the place of the setting sun, < L. *pōnen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ponere*, set, put, lay down, intrans. poet. fall, abate (of winds); prob. contr. of **posnere*, **posinere*, let down, < *po-*, forward, down, + *sinere*, let: see *site*.] **1.** Western. [Rare.]

Forth rush the Levant and the *Ponent* winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton*, P. L., x. 704.

2. [*cap.*] A division of the Paleozoic strata in Pennsylvania, according to the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers: it corresponds to the Catskill group of the New York survey, forming one of the divisions of the Upper Devonian.

ponente (pō-nen'te), *n.* [It.: see *ponent*.] In Italy, the west; the region in the west: as, the Riviera di *Ponente*; hence, the west wind.

Ponera (pō-nē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *πονηρός*, bad, useless, < *πονεῖν*, be in distress.] An important genus of ants, typical of the family *Poneridæ*, distributed throughout the tropics. *P. ferruginea* is a Mexican species. The females and workers are armed with spines; the abdomen is elongated, with its first segment comparatively large and often cubical.

Poneridæ (pō-ner'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ponera* + *-idæ*.] One of the five families into which the true ants or *Heterogyna* are now divided. They have the abdominal petiole single-jointed, the abdomen proper constricted between the first and second segments, and the mandibles inserted close together. Four genera are represented in the United States.

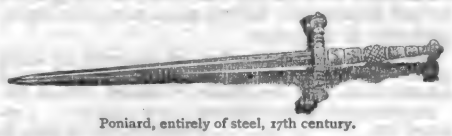
ponerology (pon-ē-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πονηρός*, bad, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of wickedness.

Pongam (pon'gam), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < E. Ind. *pongam*.] A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Dalbergieæ* and subtribe *Lonchocarpeæ*, characterized by its short, thick, smooth, compressed, and wingless pod, by the union of the ten stamens above into a tube, and by the partial adherence of the wing-petals to the keel. The only species, *P. pinnata* (*Cytisus pinnatus* of Linnæus), is a native of the old world tropics and the Fiji Islands. It bears smooth pinnate leaves, and white or yellow flowers in racemes, ornamental in cultivation under glass. The seeds yield kurung- or poonga-oil.

pongee (pon-jē'), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of Chinese *pûn-ki*, 'own loom,' or of *pûn-chih*, 'own weaving' (as if 'home-made'); but all silks woven in China are stamped with one or other of these phrases, along with the name of the house selling them. According to another suggestion, a corruption of Chinese *pun-shih*, 'native (or wild) silk.'] A soft, unbleached washing silk resembling the tasar silk of India, woven in China, chiefly in the province of Shantung, from cocoons of a wild silkworm (*Attacus pernyi*) which feeds on a scrub-oak. The finer kinds, bleached, dyed, or figured after importation, are known in the trade as *China silks*.

★**pongo** (pong'gō), *n.* [= F. *pongo* (NL. *Pongo*); from a native name in Borneo.] **1.** A large anthropoid ape of Borneo, *Simia* (or *Pithecus*) *wurmbi*, known not to be distinct from the ordinary orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of apes, including the gorilla (*P. gorilla*) and the chimpanzee (*P. troglodytes*). *Lacépède*. [Little used.]

poniard (pon'yärd), *n.* [An altered form of earlier *poiniard*, *poinard* (also corruptly *poinado*, *poinadoe*) = MD. *poniaerd*, D. *ponjaard*, < F. *poignard*, a poniard, < *poing*, fist, < L. *pugnus*, fist: see *pugnacious*. Cf. Sp. *puñal* = Pg. *punhal* = It. *pugnale*, a poniard, of the same ult. origin.]



Poniard, entirely of steel, 17th century.

A stabbing-weapon; a dagger: applied to any such weapon, without reference to shape or make.

Those bloody brothers, Hastings and the rest,
Sheath'd their sharp *poniards* in his manly breast.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

poniard (pon'yärd), *v. t.* [= F. *poignarder*; from the noun.] To stab with or as with a poniard.

But may be it is your ladyship's pleasure that this young esquire shall *poniard* the servants, as well as switch and baton them. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

ponibility† (pō-ni-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *ponere*, place (see *ponent*), + *-ibility*.] The capability of being placed. *Barrow*. [Rare.]

★**pons** (ponz), *n.*; pl. *pontes* (pon'tēz). [L. (> It. *ponte* = Sp. *puente* = Pg. *ponte* = F. *pont* = W. *pont*), a bridge: see *path*.] In *anat.*, a part which connects two parts, as if bridging the interval between them. Except in phrases, it designates the ventral part of the epencephalon, of which the cerebellum constitutes the remaining dorsal part. The ventral part of the pons is formed by the heavy masses of transverse fibers coming from the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. Also called *pons Varolii* and *pons cerebelli*.—**Brachium pontis.** See *brachium*.—**Pons asinorum.** [L., 'bridge of asses,' F. *pont aux ânes*, 'bridge for asses.' The Latin expression was applied early in the sixteenth century to a diagram showing how to find middle terms to arguments, and "commonly called the *pons asinorum* on account of its apparent difficulty"; OF. *pont aux asnes de logicque* (Rabelais), "the conversion of propositions" (Cotgrave); hence, "*c'est le pont aux asnes* (applicable when such as are ignorant of the true reason or cause of things impute them to witchcraft, fortune, etc.), a shift, evasion, help at a pinch, for a dunce" (Cotgrave), in mod. use equiv. to "everybody knows that," "it is a trite thing." The original allusion seems to have been to the difficulty of getting asses to cross a bridge; hence, to the difficulty of getting students to apprehend what is in fact simple enough if attempted.] A name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, which sets forth that, if a triangle has two of its sides equal, the angles opposite to these sides are also equal. This proposition affords a difficulty to the learner, because it is the first one involving any mathematical puzzle. The name is also carelessly given to the Pythagorean proposition (Euc. I. 47).—**Pons hepatis**, a prolongation, often present, of the substance of the left lobe of the liver, uniting it with the square lobe across the umbilical fissure.—**Pons Tarini**, the posterior perforated space at the base of the brain; a depressed gray tract between the diverging crura cerebri and behind the corpora albicantia.—**Pons Varolii**, or **pons cerebelli**. See def.

Pontacq (pon'tak), *n.* [From *Pontacq*, in the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where it is made.] A white wine from southern France, similar to Barsac in flavor.

pontage (pon'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *pontage* = Sp. *pontaje*, *pontazgo* = It. *pontaggio*, < ML. *pontaticum* (also, after OF., *pontagium*), bridge-toll, < L. *pon(t-)s*, bridge: see *pons*.] A toll or tax for the privilege of using a bridge, or a tax for the maintenance and repair of bridges.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, *pontage*, and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 26.

pontal (pon'tal), *a.* [< L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge, + *-al*.] Same as *pontile*.

Pontederia (pon-tē-dē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), named after Giulio *Pontedera*, 1688–1757, professor of botany at Padua, author of a compend of botany, etc.] A genus of monocotyledonous aquatic plants, type of the family *Pontederiaceæ*, characterized by the funnel-shaped and two-lipped corolla, six stamens, versatile

anthers, and compound ovary with one cell and one ovule. There are but 7 or 8 species, all American, ★ growing in shallow water, with rootstocks creeping in the mud or floating, and covered by long sheaths. The long stout leafstalks rise erect often 2 feet above the water, each bearing a single arrow-shaped, lanceolate, or roundish leaf, with many fine parallel curving veins. The flowers rise a little higher, forming a dense cylindrical spike, blue or purple, or rarely white, and remarkable for their trimorphous stamens, having three lengths of filaments, and three reciprocally different lengths of styles, present in different flowers, facilitating cross-fertilization. *P. cordata*, which is found throughout nearly the whole length of America, is known in the northern United States as *pickerel-weed*, and in the southern as *wampee*. Several former species are now separated as the genus *Piaropus*, as *P. azureus*, the water-plantain of Jamaica, and *P. crassipes*, the bladder-stalked pickerel-weed or gamalote of Guiana, cultivated (under the name *Pontederia*) in tanks under glass as a singular bladder-bearing and floating plant.

Pontederiaceæ (pon-tē-dē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Pontederia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Xyridales*. It is characterized by a perianth of three petals and three similar sepals, all united below into a tube and forming unequal lobes above, by a superior ovary of three complete or imperfect carpels, forming a dry fruit, and by a straight cylindrical embryo extending through the center of copious farinaceous albumen. It includes 25 species, in 7 genera, of which *Pontederia* and *Heteranthera* are the chief, natives of warm northern and extratropical southern regions, extending to Canada, China, and Japan, but lacking in Europe. They are aquatics, erect or floating in fresh water from rootstocks which lie horizontally in the mud, or which extend as runners floating on the water.

pontee (pon-tē'), *n.* Same as *pontil*.

pontes, *n.* Plural of *pons*.

Pontic[1] (pon'tik), *a.* [= F. *pontique* = Pg. It. *pontico*, < L. *Ponticus*, < Gr. Ποντικός, Pontic, < Πόντος, the Black Sea, a particular use (also applied to the Ægean and to the whole Mediterranean) of *πόντος*, the sea, esp. the open sea.] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea, or the regions near it.

> Like to the *Pontic* sea,
> Whose icy current and compulsive course
> Ne'er feels retiring ebb. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 452.

pontic[2] (pon'tik), *a.* [< L. *pon(t-)s* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pons of the brain.

> Thirteen of the cases occurred between the ages of ten and twenty-nine, the only case over forty being one of *pontic* abscess. *Lancet*, No. 3475, p. 739.

pontifex (pon'ti-feks), *n.*; pl. *pontifices* (pon-tif'i-sēz). [L.: see *pontiff*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a member of the principal college of priests who was not assigned to the service of any particular god, but performed general functions of the state religion. The chief of the pontifices was styled *pontifex maximus*, and was ex officio the highest religious authority in the state.—**2.** *Eccles.*, a bishop; specifically, the Pope.

> Well has the name of *pontifex* been given
> Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder
> And architect of the invisible bridge
> That leads from Earth to Heaven.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

pontiff (pon'tif), *n.* [< F. *pontife*, OF. *pontif* = Sp. *pontífice* = Pg. It. *pontifice*, a pontiff, < L. *pontifex*, *pontufex* (*-fic-*), a high priest, pontifex (see *pontifex*), LL. eccl. a bishop, ML. NL. the Pope, lit. (and so used in ML.) 'bridge-maker, bridge-builder' (prob. orig. so called as having charge of the making or maintenance of a bridge—it is said, of the Sublician bridge built over the Tiber by Ancus Marcius), < *pon(t-)s*, bridge, + *facere*, make: see *fact*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a chief priest: same as *pontifex*, 1.

> The reverence which the people showed for the emperors was due to the fact that they all, from Augustus to Theodosius, were sovereign *Pontiffs*.
> *Faiths of the World*, p. 205.

> The supreme *pontiff* was in the religion of the state what the father was in the religion of the family. His dwelling was in the regia close to the altar of Vesta, the sacred hearth of the state. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 455.

2. A Jewish high priest.—**3.** *Eccles.*, a bishop; especially, the Bishop of Rome, as the head of the church; the Pope. Also called the *supreme pontiff*.

> To secure the papal recognition he empowered the bishops of Durham and St. David's to perform that "filial and catholic obedience which was of old due and accustomed to be paid by the kings of England to the Roman ★ *pontiffs*." *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 361.

pontific (pon-tif'ik), *a.* [Irreg. accom. to adjectives in *-fic*; = Sp. Pg. It. *pontificio*, < L. *pontificius*, of or belonging to a pontiff, pontifical, < *pontifex* (*-fic-*), pontiff: see *pontifex*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the pontifices of ancient Rome.

> The *Pontifick* College with their Augurs and Flamins taught them [the Romans] in Religion and Law.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a pope; papal.

> Nor yet surceas'd with John's disastrous fate
> *Pontific* fury! *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

pontifical[1] (pon-tif'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *pontifical* = Sp. Pg. *pontifical* = It. *pontificale*, < L. *pontificalis*, of or belonging to a pontiff, ML. of or belonging to a bishop or the Pope (as a noun *pontificale*, neut., a book of offices, *pontificalia*, neut. pl., pontifical vestments), < *pontifex* (*-fic-*), pontiff: see *pontiff*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or befitting a pontiff or high priest.

> Thus did I keep my person fresh and new;
> My presence, like a robe *pontifical*,
> Ne'er seen but wonder'd at.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 56.

2. Of or pertaining to a bishop.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the Pope of Rome; papal; popish.

> Than she came to the Pope's palays in Auignon, and there alighted and went to see the Pope, who sat in consystory in a chayre *pontyfycall*.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clv.

> Guibert the Antipope, who, by the aid of the Imperial arms, . . . had filled Rome with every kind of violence, crime, and bloodshed, invaded the *pontifical* throne, and driven forth the rightful Pope.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, III. 208.

Pontifical choir, the choir of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. —**Pontifical indiction.** See *indiction*, 3.—**Pontifical mass**, a mass celebrated by a bishop wearing his insignia.

II. *n.* **1.** In *liturgics*, an office-book of the Western Church, containing the forms for the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies which can be performed only by a bishop (especially those for ordination, confirmation, and consecration of churches), the changes in the rubrics necessary when a bishop officiates, benedictions, and other forms, some of which can be used by priests who have received special commission from the bishop. Pontificals were probably first introduced in the eighth century. In the Anglican Church since the Reformation the office of confirmation is contained in the Book of Common Prayer, to which the ordinal also is united. In the Greek Church the offices for confirmation and ordination are included in the Euchologion.

2. *pl.* The insignia of a pontiff; the dress, ornaments, etc., of a bishop or pope, or, more loosely, those of a priest. See *pontificalia*.

> Robed in their *pontificals*,
> England's ancient prelates stood.
> *Whittier*, Curse of the Charter-Breakers.

3†. A kind of ouch in use in the sixteenth century. *Fairholt*.

pontifical[2]† (pon-tif'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *pontifex* (*-fic-*), lit. sense, as in ML., 'bridge-builder': see *pontiff*. Cf. *pontifical*[1].] Of or pertaining to bridge-building. [Rare.]

> Now had they brought the work by wondrous art
> *Pontifical*, a ridge of pendent rock,
> Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton*, P. L., x. 313.

pontificalia (pon-tif-i-kā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [ML.: see *pontifical*[1].] The insignia of a bishop. In the Western Church these are the pastoral staff, miter, ring, pectoral cross, cathedra or diocesan throne, episcopal vestments, gloves, and sandals. In the Greek Church they are the pateressa, encolpion, throne, and special vestments with omophorion, polystaurion or saccos, and epigonation.

pontificality† (pon-tif-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *pontificalité*; as *pontifical*[1] + *-ity*.] **1.** The state, dignity, and government of the Pope; the papacy.

> Charles the fifth, emperor, who was accounted one of the Pope's best sons, yet proceeded in matters temporal towards Pope Clement with strange rigour, never regarding the *pontificality*, but kept him prisoner thirteen months in a pestilent prison. *Bacon*, Charge against William Talbot.

> When the *pontificality* was first set up in Rome, all nations from East to West did worship the Pope no otherwise than of old the Cæsars.
> *Usher*, Judgment on the See of Rome, p. 20.

2. *pl.* Same as *pontifical*[1], 2.

> He himself [the Bishop of Paris] was that day in his sumptuous *Pontificalities*, wearing religious ornaments of great price. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37, sig. D.

pontifically (pon-tif'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pontifical manner; specifically, after the manner of a bishop; officially as bishop.—**To assist pontifically**, to be present officially as bishop without being celebrant or officiant. In the Anglican Church the bishop when present at the eucharist pronounces the absolution and gives the benediction.

> After sermon ye Bishop (Dr. Wren) gave us the blessing very *pontifically*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 10, 1661.

pontificate (pon-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [< F. *pontificat* = Sp. Pg. *pontificado* = It. *pontificato*, < L. *pontificatus*, the office of a pontiff, < *pontifex* (*-fic-*), pontiff: see *pontiff*.] **1.** The office or dignity of a pontiff, high priest, or pope.

> He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison*.

2. The time during which a pontifical office is held by any given incumbent.

> After the *pontificate* of Clement V. the hold of the papacy on the nation was relaxing.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 308.

pontificate (pon-tif'i-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pontificated*, ppr. *pontificating*. [< ML. *pontificatus*, pp. of *pontificare*, perform a pontiff's duties, < L. *pontifex* (*-fic-*), pontiff: see *pontiff*.] To act officially as pontiff or bishop; especially, to say pontifical mass.

> The golden reed is used to this day by the Pope whenever he solemnly *pontificates*.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 167.

pontifice (pon'ti-fis), *n.* [< L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge, + *-ficium*, < *facere*, make. Cf. ML. *pontifex* (*-fic-*), a bridge-builder: see *pontiff*.] Bridgework; the structure or edifice of a bridge: a bridge. [Rare.]

> At the brink of Chaos, near the foot
> Of this new, wondrous *pontifice*.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 348.

pontifices, *n.* Plural of *pontifex*.

pontificial† (pon-ti-fish'al), *a.* [< L. *pontificius* (see *pontific*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pontiff; pontifical; hence, papal; popish.

> I have my puritan news, my protestant news, and my *pontificial* news. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

pontificiant† (pon-ti-fish'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pontificius*, of or belonging to a pontiff (see *pontific*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pope; pontifical.

> The *pontifician* laws. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-maker, ii. § 2.

II. *n.* An adherent of the Pope or of the papacy.

> In some of our hands they [the keys of heaven] are suffered to rust for want of use, in others (as the *Pontificians*) the wards are altered, so as they can neither open nor shut. *Bp. Hall*, Righteous Mammon.

> That in the Public Office or Liturgy of the Church of England is nothing but what is consonant to the faith, the *pontificians* grant. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 353.

pontil (pon'til), *n.* [Also *puntel* (and *pontee*, *puntee*, *ponty*, *punty*); < F. *pontil*, dim. of *point*, a point: see *point*. Cf. *pointel*.] An iron rod used in glass-making for handling, and especially for revolving rapidly, the soft glass in the process of formation, especially in the making of crown-glass.

pontile (pon'til), *a.* [< LL. *pontilis*, belonging to a bridge, < L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge.] Of or pertaining to the pons of the brain. Also *pontal*, *pontine*.

pontinal (pon'ti-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge.] **I.** *a.* Bridging; forming a bridge over a gap, as among cranial bones.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of some fishes; a modified bone of the infra-orbital chain of bones bridging the interval between the second suborbital and the preoperculum, as in the *Cephalacanthidæ*. *Gill*, Amer. Nat. (1888), p. 358.

Pontine[1] (pon'tin), *a.* [Also *Pomptine*; = F. *pontins* (pl.) = It. *pontine* (pl.), < L. *Pontinus*, *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium near Pometia, and particularly used of extensive marshes there; appar. a var. of *Pometinus*, of or belonging to Pometia, < *Pometia*, an old town of the Volscians.] Of or relating to an extensive marshy district southeast of Rome, called the *Pontine Marshes*.

pontine[2] (pon'tin), *a.* [< L. *pon(t-)s*, bridge, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *pontile*.

> Pontile (sometimes, incorrectly, *pontine* or pontal).
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 524.

Pont l'Evêque cheese. See *cheese*[1].

pontlevis (pont-lev'is), *n.* [< F. *pontlevis*, a drawbridge, the rearing of a horse, < *pont* (< L. *pon(t-)s*), bridge, + *levis*, OF. *leveïs*, *levadis* = Pr. *levadis* = Sp. *levadizo* = Pg. *levadiço*, that may be raised or drawn up, < L. as if **levaticius*, < *levare*, raise: see *levy*[1]. Cf. It. *levatojo*, a drawbridge.] **1.** A drawbridge.

> Yonder 's a plum-tree, with a crevice
> An owl would build in, were he but sage,
> For a lap of moss, like a fine *pontlevis*
> In a castle of the middle age,
> Joins to a lip of gum pure amber.
> *Browning*, Sibrandus Schafnaburgensis.

2. In the *manège*, the resistance of a horse by rearing repeatedly so as to be in danger of falling over.

Pontocaspian (pon-tō-kas'pi-an), *a.* [< *Pontic* + *Caspian*.] Relating to the regions which drain into the Caspian and Black seas.

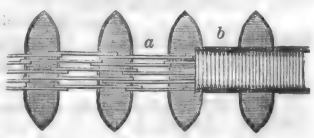
> The water-shed of the *Pontocaspian* area.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, vi.

pontoon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pontoon*.

pontonier (pon-tō-nēr'), *n.* [Also *pontonnier*; = It. *pontoniere*, < F. *pontonnier*, < *ponton*, a pontoon: see *pontoon*.] A soldier who has charge

of pontoons; also, one who constructs pontoon-bridges.

pontoon (pon-tōn′), *n.* [Formerly *ponton;* < F. *ponton* = Sp. *pontón* = Pg. *pontão* = It. *pontone,* < LL. *ponto(n-),* a pontoon, L. *ponto(n-),* a kind of Gallic transport, a punt, < *pon(t-)s,* a bridge: see *pons, path.* Cf. *punt*[1].] 1. In *milit. engin.,* a flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or floating structure, used in the construction of a temporary bridge over a river. One form of pontoon is a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, with hemispherical ends, divided by several longitudinal and transverse partitions to act as braces and to prevent sinking if pierced by a shot or accidentally. Another is in the form of a decked canoe, consisting of a timber frame covered with sheet-copper, and formed in two distinct parts, which are locked together for use and dislocated for transportation, and also divided into air-tight chambers.



Pontoons in place for Pontoon-bridge.
a, balks for supporting the roadway; *b*, roadway complete.

2. *Naut.,* a lighter; a low flat vessel resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean. *Admiral Smyth.* —3. In *hydraul. engin.:* (*a*) A water-tight structure or frame placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air to assist in refloating the vessel. (*b*) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. Also spelled *ponton.*—4. In *anat.,* a loop or knuckle of the small intestine: so called from the way it appears to float in the abdominal cavity. See the quotation under *mesentery.* —5. In *brewing,* one of the cleansing-rounds or cleansing-squares used for clarifying ale.

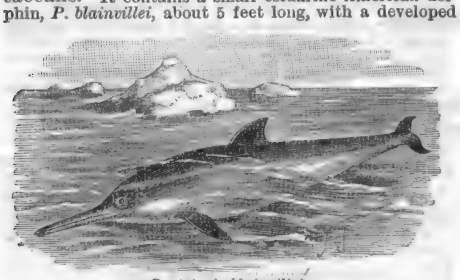
pontoon-bridge (pon-tōn′brij), *n.* A platform or roadway supported upon pontoons.


Pontoon-bridge at Coblentz on the Rhine.

pontoon-train (pon-tōn′trān), *n.* *Milit.,* the carriages or wagons and materials carried with an army to construct bridges.

pontophidian (pon-tō-fid′i-an), *n.* [< Gr. *πόντος,* the sea, + *ὀφίδιον,* dim. of *ὄφις,* a snake.] A sea-serpent.

Pontoporia (pon-tō-pō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόντος,* the sea, + *πόρος,* passage, pore: see *pore*[2].] A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans. It contains a small estuarine American dolphin, *P. blainvillei,* about 5 feet long, with a developed


Pontoporia blainvillei.

dorsal fin, long slender jaws with from 200 to 240 teeth, about 40 vertebræ, the sternum of two pieces, the ribs 10 in number, of which 4 join the sternum, and the blow-hole transverse and crescentic. This genus connects the *Platanistidæ* or fluviatile dolphins with the *Delphinidæ* or true marine dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc. Also called *Stenodelphis.* Also *Pontoporus.*

Pontoporiinæ (pon-tō-pō-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pontoporia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ,* represented by the genus *Pontoporia.* There is an evident external neck; the frontal area is expanded and little depressed; the postorbital process of the frontal bone and the zygomatic process of the squamosal project outward; and the maxillary is crested, with a free margin over the orbital region.

pont-volant (pont-vō-lant′), *n.* [< F. *pont volant: pont,* bridge (see *pons*); *volant,* flying: see *volant.*] *Milit.,* a flying-bridge; a kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a fort or outwork that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one above the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

ponty (pon′ti), *n.*; pl. *ponties* (-tiz). Same as *pontil.*

ponty-sticker (pon′ti-stik″ėr), *n.* In *glass-making,* a workman who affixes a quantity of blown glass to the ponty or pontil.

pony (pō′ni), *n.*; pl. *ponies* (-niz). [Formerly also *poney, powney;* prob. < OF. *poulenet,* a colt; cf. *pouleniel, poulinel,* a colt, dim. of *poulain,* a colt: see *pullen.* The word is thus ult. connected with Gr. *πῶλος,* a foal: see *foal.* The Gael. *ponaidh,* as well as Ir. *poni,* a pony, F. *poney,* a pony, are from E.] 1. A very small horse; specifically, a horse not over 14 hands in height. The Shetland breed of ponies are stoutly built, active and hardy, with very full mane and tail, and of gentle, docile disposition. In western parts of the United States all the small hardy horses (mustangs or broncos) used by the Indians are called *ponies.*

I have bought two more *ponies,* so we are strong in pigmy quadrupeds.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Holland, June 3, 1835.

A *pony* must be less than 52 inches (13 hands) from the ground to the top of the withers. . . . *Ponies,* as a rule, will do far more work than a full-sized horse.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

2. The sum of £25. [English sporting slang.]

He is equally well amused whether the play is high or low, but the stake he prefers is fives and *ponies.*
Greville, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

3. A translation of a Greek or Latin author used unfairly in the preparation of lessons; hence, any book so used: same as *horse*[1], 9. [School and college slang.]—4. A very small drinking-glass. (*a*) A glass holding about a mouthful of spirits, as brandy. (*b*) A glass holding about a gill of beer.

5. The quantity (of liquor) contained in such a glass.—6. A small raft of logs. [Delaware.] —7. In the West Indies, a small tree, *Tecoma serratifolia.* [Pony is used in composition to denote something small of its kind, as *pony-saw, pony-engine,* etc.]—**Jerusalem pony,** an ass. [Slang.]—**Syn. 1.** *Pony, Colt, Filly.* A *pony* is a small horse, especially of a small breed, as a Shetland pony; a *colt* is a young horse, and distinctively a male; a *filly* is a young mare.

pony (pō′ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ponied,* ppr. *ponying.* [< *pony, n.*] To use a pony in translating: as, to *pony* a piece of Latin. [School and college slang.]

pony-engine (pō′ni-en″jin), *n.* On a railroad, a small drill-engine, or a yard-engine used at stations for moving cars and making up trains.

pony-saw (pō′ni-sâ), *n.* A small gang-saw used for sawing timber into boards.

pony-truck (pō′ni-truk), *n.* A two-wheeled leading truck used in some forms of locomotives.

P. O. O. An abbreviation of *post-office order,* a money-order issued by the post-office.

pooa, puya[2] (pō′ä, pō′yä), *n.* [Also *pooah:* Nepalese.] An urticaceous plant, *Maoutia* (*Bœhmeria*) *Puya,* of northern India. Its stem is 6 or 8 feet high, and yields a fiber similar to ramie (that of *Bœhmeria nivea*).

pood (pōd), *n.* [Formerly also *pode* (= F. *poude* = G. *pud*); < Russ. *pudŭ.*] A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian pounds, or 36 pounds avoirdupois.

I haue bought . . . for 77. robles foure hundred *podes* of tried tallowe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 302.

poodle (pö′dl), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *pudel* = D. *poedel(-hond),* < LG. *pudel,* G. *pudel, pudel-hund,* a poodle, poodle-dog; prob. < LG. *pudeln, puddeln,* waddle; cf. G. *pudeln,* splash. Cf. *puddle*[2].] One of a breed of usually undersized fancy or toy dogs, with long curly hair. They are intelligent and affectionate, and are much used as pets. There are many varieties; but the name is now generally restricted to the French poodle, a dog of moderate size and very closely curled hair.

Poœcetes (pō-ē-sē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1858, in the form *Poocætes*), < Gr. *πόα,* grass, + *οἰκητής,* an inhabitant.] A genus of North American fringilline birds, having the inner secondaries lengthened, the tail long and emarginate, with white lateral feathers, the wing pointed, with bay on the bend, and the whole plumage streaked. The only species, *P. gramineus,* is the well-known grassfinch, bay-winged bunting, or vesper-bird, one of the commonest sparrows of the United States, migratory, granivorous, a sweet songster, and nesting on the ground. See cut under *grassfinch.* Commonly *Poocætes.*

pooh (pö or pū), *interj.* [Also *poh,* and formerly *puh, pough, pow;* cf. Icel. *pū,* pooh; cf. *pugh, pho, phoo, phy, fie*[1], etc.] An exclamation of dislike, scorn, or contempt.

Pough! pr'ythee never trouble thy Head with such Fancies.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

pooh-pooh (pö′pö), *interj.* [Reduplication of *pooh.*] An exclamation indicating contempt. —**The pooh-pooh theory of language.** See *language*[1].

pooh-pooh (pö′pö), *v. t.* [< *pooh, pooh,* a repeated form of *pooh, interj.*] To turn aside from with a "Pooh"; express dislike, scorn, or contempt for; sneer at.

George *pooh-poohed* the wine and bullied the waiters royally.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

Surely if we could recall that early bitterness . . . we should not *pooh-pooh* the griefs of our children.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

pookoo, puku (pö′kö), *n.* [Zulu *mpuku.*] A kind of kob or water-antelope of Africa, *Kobus vardoni.* See *kob.*

pool[1] (pöl), *n.* [< ME. *pool, pole, pol,* < AS. *pōl* = OFries. *pol* = D. *poel* = MLG. *pōl,* LG. *pōl, pohl, pul* = MHG. *phuol, pfuol,* G. *pfuhl* = Icel. *pollr* = Sw. Dan. *pöl,* pool. Hence the Celtic forms, Ir. *poll, pull,* a hole, pit, also mire, dirt, = Gael. *poll,* a hole, pit, bog, pond, pool, also mire, mud, = W. *pwll* = Corn. *pol* = Manx *poyll,* a pool, puddle, = Bret. *poull,* a pool. Some have referred these to L. *pālus* (*pālūd-*), a marsh. Cf. *pill*[4], from the same source.] 1. A small body of standing water; a small pond.

At last I left them
I' the filthy mantled *pool* beyond your cell.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 182.

2. A part of a small stream where the bed suddenly deepens and broadens, forming a relatively still, deep, and wide stretch of water.

Such *pools* as be large and have most gravel, and shallows where fish may sport themselves, do afford fish of the purest taste.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 199.

The sleepy *pool* above the dam,
The *pool* beneath it never still.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. (*a*) In Pennsylvania, on some of the rivers of the mining regions, a stretch of water lying between two river-dams. Hence—(*b*) The country adjacent to such pools.

During a strike last fall on one of the *pools* of the Monongahela river, a body of miners from one of the other *pools* came up in a steamboat with a brass band and paraded around the mines, while a committee urged the men who had remained at work despite the strike to come out and join them.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 275.

4. A measure of work in slating, or covering houses with slate, equal to 168 square feet in all, or to 84 square feet on each side of the roof. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *decorative art,* a rounded depression, small and short in comparison with its width. Compare *fluting.* —**Pool fishway.** See *fishway.*—**Salmon-pools,** eddies where the salmon collect. Formerly, in some parts of New England, these pools or eddies were numbered, and the fishermen living near the streams had certain rights in them.
Mass. Rep., 1866, p. 32.

pool[2] (pöl), *n.* [Formerly *poule;* < F. *poule,* pool, stakes (= Sp. *polla,* pool, stakes, = Pg. *polha,* a mark or counter in certain games), lit. 'the hen' (the stakes being regarded as eggs to be gained from the hen), a particular use of F. *poule* (= Sp. *polla* = Pg. *polha,* a hen), < ML. *pulla,* f., hen, < L. *pullus,* m., a chicken, a young animal: see *pullet.* The same element occurs prob. in *polecat.*] 1. The stakes in certain games of cards, billiards, etc.—2. A game played on a billiard-table with six pockets by two or more persons. (*a*) In the United States, a game played with fifteen balls, each ball numbered and counting from one to fifteen. The object of each player is to pocket the balls, the number on each ball being placed to his credit. Also called *pyramid pool.* (*b*) In Great Britain, a game in which each player is provided with a differently colored or numbered ball, with which, playing on the others in a fixed order, he endeavors to pocket as many of them as possible.

3. In *horse-racing, ball-games,* etc., the combination of a number of persons, each staking a sum of money on the success of a horse in a race, a contestant in a game, etc., the money to be divided among the successful betters according to the amount put in by each; also, the money so staked.—4. In *rifle-shooting,* firing for prizes on the principle that every competitor pays a certain sum for every shot, and the proceeds after a certain deduction are divided among the successful competitors.—5. A set of players, as at the game of quadrille or comet; also, one of the counters used in such games.

What say you to a *poule* at comet at my house?
Southerne. (*Latham.*)

She had also asked him twice to dine at Rosings, and had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her *pool* of quadrille in the evening.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xiv.

Quadrille *pools* are the fishes or other counters used in playing the old-fashioned game of quadrille.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 477.

6. A combination intended by concert of action to make or control changes in market rates. More specifically—(*a*) A joint adventure by several owners of a specified stock or other security temporarily subjecting all their holdings to the same control for the purposes of a speculative operation, in which any sacrifice of the shares contributed by one, and any profit on the shares contributed by another, shall be shared by all alike. (*b*) A combination of the interests of several otherwise competing parties, such as rival transportation lines, in which all take common ground as regards the public, and distribute the profits of the business among themselves equally or according to special agreement. In this sense pooling is a system of reconciling conflicting interests, and of obviating ruinous competition, by which the several competing parties or companies throw their revenue into one common fund, which is then divided or redistributed among the members of the pool on a basis of percentages or proportions previously agreed upon or determined by arbitration.—**Blind pool**, a pool or combination the purpose of which is known only to the organizers, to whom the other members of the pool leave the entire management of the transaction. See def. 6 (*a*).—**Pin-pool**, a game played on a billiard-table with three balls, and five small pins, numbered from one to five. The object of each player is, with the pins he upsets and a number assigned specially to himself, to score 31 points.

pool[2] (pöl), *v.* [< *pool*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into one common fund or stock for the purpose of dividing or redistributing in certain proportions; make into a common fund: as, to *pool* interests.

The common method of accomplishing this [dividing the traffic between competing lines] is to *pool* the receipts and to redistribute them on percentages based upon experience and decided by an arbitrator. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 587.

To pool issues. See *issue*.

II. *intrans.* To form a pool; make common cause in some matter.

Most of the class who may be called railroad professors favor "*pooling* under regulation." *The Nation*, XLVII. 444.

pool[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pole*[1].

pool-ball (pöl′bâl), *n.* One of the ivory balls used in the game of pool.

pooler (pö′lėr), *n.* An instrument for stirring a tan-vat.

pool-room (pöl′röm), *n.* A room in which pools on races, etc., are sold.

pool-rush, *n.* See *pole-rush*.

pool-seller (pöl′sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells pools on any event, as a horse-race, boat-race, election, etc.

pool-snipe (pöl′snīp), *n.* The redshank, *Totanus calidris*: so called from its haunts. [Eng.]

pool-ticket (pöl′tik″et), *n.* A ticket entitling the holder to a share in the proceeds of a pool. See *pool*[2], *n.*

poon (pön), *n.* See *poon-wood*.

poonahlite (pö′na-līt), *n.* [< *Poonah* (see def.) + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A variety of scolecite from Poonah in India.

poona-wood (pö′nä-wůd), *n.* Same as *poon-wood*.

poonay-oil, poon-oil (pö′nā-oil, pön′oil), *n.* A thick dark-green oil of strong scent and bitter taste, derived from the seeds of *Calophyllum Inophyllum* in India, used in lamps and medicinally. Also called *poonseed-oil* and *keena-oil*.

poondet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pond*[1].

poondy-oil (pön′di-oil), *n.* A yellowish concrete oil derived from the seeds of *Myristica Malabarica* in India, used as an application to ulcers and otherwise.

poonga-oil (pöng′gä-oil), *n.* [Tamil *punga* + E. *oil*.] A fixed oil derived from the seeds of *Pongam pinnata* in India, there used as an inferior lamp-oil alone or in mixture, and as a medicinal stimulant.

poongy, poonghee (pöng′gi, -gē), *n.* [< Burm. *hpōngyi*, 'great glory.'] In Burma, a Buddhist priest or monk.

The yellow-draped and meditative *poonghee*, barefooted and with shaven crown, attended by a boy. *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 190.

poon-oil, *n.* See *poonay-oil*.

poonseed-oil (pön′sēd-oil), *n.* Same as *poonay-oil*.

poon-spar (pön′spär), *n.* A spar made of poon-wood.

poon-wood (pön′wůd), *n.* [< E. Ind. (Malay) *poon* + E. *wood*.] The commercial name for several East Indian woods suitable for various uses, but particularly for making spars, for which they are specially fitted by a straight growth, light weight, and good degree of stiffness. They appear to be derived mainly from species of *Calophyllum*—*C. Burmanni*, *C. tomentosum*, *C. Inophyllum*, and for the region of Penang the doubtful *C. angustifolium* being assigned as sources. Also *poona-wood*.

poop[1] (pöp), *n.* [Formerly also *poup*, *poupe*, *puppe*, < OF. *poupe*, *pouppe*, F. *poupe* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *popa* = It. *poppa*, < L. *puppis*, the stern of a ship.] **1.** The stern or aftermost part of a ship.

The waues did ryse so high and thicke, breaking sometime vpon the *puppes* of the shippes, and sometimes vp on the side, that the shypmen began to vale the sailes. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 263.

The barge she sat in like a burnish'd throne
Burn'd on the water; the *poop* was beaten gold.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 197.

2. A deck above the ordinary deck in the after-



Ship of War with High Poop, 17th century.

most part of a ship.—**Break of the poop.** See *break*.—**In poop**† [OF. *en pouppe*], astern.

The windes blow firmely for certaine times, with the which they goe to Pegu with the winde *in poope*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 237.

poop[1] (pöp), *v. t.* [Formerly also *poupe*; < *poop*[1], *n.*] **1.** *Naut.*, to break heavily over the stern or quarter of (a ship); drive in the stern of.

He was *pooped* with a sea that almost sent him to the bottom. *Smollett*, Sir L. Greaves, xvii.

2. To trick; cheat; cozen. [Prov. Eng.]

But there ich was *powpte* indeed. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 1.

poop[2] (pöp), *n.* [< F. *poupée*, in arch., poppy, poppy-head: see *poppy*[2].] In *arch.*, a poppy-head.

poop[3] (pöp), *v. i.* [< D. *poepen*, break wind; imitative; cf. *pop*[1], and ME. *poupen*, blow a horn.] To break wind. [Vulgar.]

poop[3] (pöp), *n.* [< D. *poep*, a breaking of wind, from the verb.] An act of breaking wind. [Vulgar.]

poop-cabin (pöp′kab″in), *n.* A cabin under the poop-deck. See *deck*, 2.

Every part of the ship was already occupied. Another order soon came for the construction of a *poop-cabin*. *W. Colton*, Deck and Port, p. 14.

poop-lantern (pöp′lan″tėrn), *n.* A lantern carried at night on the taffrail to denote a flag-ship, or to serve as a signal.

poor (pör), *a.* [< ME. *pour*, *poure*, *pore*, *pover*, *povere*, *povre*, < OF. *povre*, *poure*, *povere*, F. *pauvre* = Sp. Pg. *pobre* = It. *povero*, < L. *pauper*, poor: see *pauper*.] **1.** Possessing little; destitute of wealth: opposed to *rich*: as, a *poor* man; a *poor* community.

Ther made the lond full *povere*, the folk ded thei slo. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 7.

Pore of possessioun in purse and in coffre. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 301.

He, being rich, shall be born of a *poor* Maid. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

You may think I do not deserve to be rich; but I hope you will likewise observe I can ill afford to be *poor*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 124.

2. Lacking means to procure the comforts of life; indigent; needy; necessitous; specifically, in *law*, so destitute or impoverished as to be dependent upon charity, or upon the poor-rates; pauper.

In good feith yet had I lever
Than to coveite in such a weye
To ben for ever till I deie
As *pover* as Job and loveless. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 211.

In prison thou shalt find me *poor* and broken. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 2.

What *poor* attend my charity to-day, wench? *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.

He [Linnæus] was so *poor* as to be obliged to mend his shoes with folded paper, and often to beg his meals of his friends. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 41.

I have observed, the more public provisions are made for the *poor*, the less they provide for themselves. *Franklin.*

3. Deficient in or destitute of desirable or essential qualities; lacking those qualities which render a thing valuable, desirable, suitable, or sufficient for its purpose; inferior; bad: as, *poor* bread; *poor* health; cattle in *poor* condition.

The Erian flora is comparatively *poor*, and its types are in the main similar to those of the Carboniferous. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 264.

In particular—(*a*) Of little consequence; trifling; insignificant; paltry: as, a *poor* excuse.

That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy*, Sermons.

Poor is the contentment that can be found in virtue and religion, if it stretch no farther than to the end of this life. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

(*b*) Mean; shabby: as, a *poor* outfit; *poor* surroundings.

On the North side, a large square Piazza, encompass'd with Pillars, and on the East some *poor* remains of a great Church. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 59.

As shines the moon through clouded skies
She in her *poor* attire was seen. *Tennyson*, The Beggar Maid.

(*c*) Lean; meager; emaciated: as, *poor* cattle.

Thin and *poor* as a late chicken. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

(*d*) Lacking in fertility; barren; exhausted: as, *poor* land.

Part of the distance lay over *poor* country, covered with ti-tree, box, and ironbark saplings. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 46.

(*e*) Lacking in spirit or vigor; feeble; impotent.

I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 35.

His spirit is but *poor* that can be kept
From death for want of weapons. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Art thou so *poor* to blench at what thou hast done?
Is conscience a comrade for an old soldier? *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

(*f*) Destitute of merit or worth; barren; jejune: as, a *poor* discourse; a *poor* essay.

4. Unfortunate; to be pitied or regretted: much used colloquially as a vague epithet indicative of sympathy or pity for one who is sick, feeble, or unhappy, or of regret for one who is dead.

And in gret reverence and charitee
Hire olde *poure* fader fostred she. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 876.

Poor Jack, farewell!
I could have better spared a better man. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 103.

Poor little pretty, fluttering Thing,
Must we no longer live together? *Prior*, Imit. of Hadrian's Address to his Soul.

Poor things! as the case stands with them even now, you might take the heart out of their bodies, and they never find it out, they are sae begrutten. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

Get out, and don't come slandering, and backbiting, and bullying that *poor* devil of a boy any more. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

My *poor* dear! What has made thy heart so sore as to come and cry a-this-ons? *Dickens*, Lizzie Leigh, iii.

5. Miserable; wretched: used in contempt.

The sufferings of those *poor* bigotted creatures, the martyrs, made mighty impressions upon men. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

As a murderer, he was a *poor* creature; as an artist in gold, he was inimitable. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

6. Humble; slight; insignificant: used modestly in speaking of things pertaining to one's self.

And for mine own *poor* part,
Look you, I'll go pray. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 131.

The estate which I should leave behind me of any estimation is my *poor* fame in the memory of my friends. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

I had carried my *poor* pitcher to that well often enough, I thought, and was resolved never again to risk its fracture. *Lowell*, Address in behalf of International Copyright, [Nov. 28, 1887.

Guardians of the poor. See *guardian*.—**Overseers of the poor.** See *overseer*.—**Poor Clares.** See *Clarisse*.—**Poor debtor.** See *debtor*.—**Poor in spirit**, spiritually humble. Mat. v. 3.—**Poor Knight of Windsor.** Same as *Windsor Knight* (which see, under *knight*).—**Poor law.** See *law*[1].—**Poor man's herb**, in England, the hedge-hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*.—**Poor man's parmacety**, in England, the shepherd's-purse, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris*.—**Poor man's pepper.** See *pepper*.—**Poor man's plaster.** See *plaster*.—**Poor man's treacle**, in England, the onion, *Allium Cepa*.—**Poor man's weather-glass.** Same as *pimpernel*, 4.—**Poor Priests.** See *priest*.—**Poor Robin**, an almanac: said to be so called from a series of almanacs brought out by Robert Herrick in the seventeenth century.

I was informed she discern'd by the beat of the pulse a Feast from a Feria, without the help of *poor Robin*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 120. (*Davies.*)

Poor's box, a box for receiving contributions for the poor; a poor-box.

She draws her mouth till it positively resembles the aperture of a *poor's box*, and all her words appear to slide out edgewise. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

The policeman took me off to Clerkenwell, but the magistrates, instead of sending me to prison, gave me 2s. out of the *poor's-box*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 88.

poorblind†, *a.* An obsolete form of *purblind*.

poor-box (pör′boks), *n.* A box for receiving contributions of money for the poor, usually set at the entrance of a church.

pooren (pör′n), *v. t.* [< *poor* + *-en*[1].] To make poor; impoverish. [Rare or provincial.]

A foolish wife and a back door *pooren* a man. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 69, marginal [note.

poor-farm (pör′färm), *n.* A farm maintained at public expense for the housing and support of paupers.

poorfu' (pör′fů), *a.* A Scotch form of *powerful*.

poorfult (pör′fůl), *a.* [< ME. **poreful*, *porful*; < *poor* + *-ful*.] Poor; mean; shabby.

Iesu, swete sone dere!
On *porful* bed list thou here;
And that me greueth sore;
For thi cradel is ase a bere. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 226.

poorhead†, *n.* [ME. *pouerehede;* < *poor* + *-head.*] Poverty.

The zothe milde loueth pouerté . . . vor the guodes thet byeth in guode *pouerehede.*
Ayenbite of Inwit (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

poorhouse (pör'hous), *n.* An establishment in which persons receiving public charity are lodged and cared for; an almshouse.

poor-John† (pör'jon), *n.* The hake when salted and dried.

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been *poor John.* *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 37.

And then, if you scape with life, and take a faggot-boat and a bottle of usquebaugh, come home, poor man, like a type of Thames-street, stinking of pitch and *poor-John.*
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

Poor John was haik when salted and dried. It was always beaten before it was cooked.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2, note.

poor-lights (pör'lits), *n. pl.* *Eccles.*, lights or candles provided for the burial ceremonies of the poor. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 472, note.

poorliness (pör'li-nes), *n.* The state of being poorly; ill health. *Mrs. Gore.*

poorly (pör'li), *a.* [< *poor* + *-ly*1.] Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; unwell. [Colloq.]

Sympathetic inquiries about the state of her health, which was always "only tol'able," or "rather *poorly.*"
The Atlantic, XVIII. 84.

poorly (pör'li), *adv.* [< ME. *poureliche;* < *poor* + *-ly*2.] In a poor manner or condition. (*a*) In indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life: as, to live *poorly.*

For *poureliche* yfostred up was she.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 157.

(*b*) With little or no success; insufficiently; defectively: as, *poorly* constructed; *poorly* adapted to the purpose.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* satisfie our eies.
Sir H. Wotton, On his Mistress, the Queen of Bohemia.

(*c*) Humbly; without spirit; ignobly.

The duke of Juliers, his cosyn, of his owne free wyll was come to see hym, and to put himselfe *poorely* without any reseruacyon vnto his obeysaunce and commaundement.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xciii.

Dare you do ill, and *poorly* then shrink under it?
Were I the Duke Medina, I would fight now.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

poor-man-of-mutton (pör'man-ọv-mut'n), *n.* Cold mutton broiled; especially, the remains of a shoulder of mutton broiled. [Scotch.]

poormaster (pör'màs″tèr), *n.* A parish or county officer who superintends the relief and maintenance of paupers, or such other persons as are dependent on public aid or support.

The Agent of the United States to the Sioux Indians was to act as a sort of national *poor-master*, and deal out rations. *Amer. Miss.*, XXXIX. 8.

poorness (pör'nes), *n.* The state, condition, or quality of being poor, in any of the senses of the word; poverty; meanness.

When I mock *poorness*, then heaven make me poor.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1.

Landaff, . . . for the *poorness* thereof, lay Bishopless for three years after the death of Bishop Kitchin.
Fuller, Worthies, Wales, III. 495.

There is over and above a peculiar *poorness* and vileness in this action. *South*, Sermons, IX. v.

Ovid and Lucan have many *Poornesses* of Expression upon this account. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

poor-rate (pör'rāt), *n.* An assessment or tax imposed by law for the relief or support of the poor.

poor-spirited (pör'spir″i-ted), *a.* Of a poor or tame spirit; cowardly.

Mr. Tulliver would never have asked anything from so *poor-spirited* a fellow for himself.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

poor-spiritedness (pör'spir″i-ted-nes), *n.* Tameness or baseness of spirit; cowardice.

That meanness and *poor-spiritedness* that accompanies guilt. *South*, Sermons.

poortith (pör'tith), *n.* [A var. of *poverty.*] Poverty. [Scotch.]

poor-will (pör'wil), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *whip-poorwill.*] A bird of the genus *Phalænoptilus*, as *P. nuttalli:* so called from its characteristic dissyllabic note. Nuttall's poor-will is a common bird in most parts of the western United States, where it mainly replaces the whippoorwill. See *Phalænoptilus.*

At nightfall the *poor-wills* begin to utter their boding call from the wooded ravines back in the hills; not "whip-poorwill," as in the East, but with two syllables only.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 664.

Poöspiza (pō-ọ-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. *πόα*, grass, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] A genus of South American fringilline birds. The United States black-chinned and Bell's buntings, long called respectively *P. bilineata* and *P. belli*, are now placed in the genus *Amphispiza.* See cut under *sage-sparrow.*

poostet†, *n.* A variant of *poust.*

pop1 (pop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *popped*, ppr. *popping.* [Imitative; cf. Gr. *ποππύζειν*, pop, smack, whistle or chirp with the lips compressed; cf. also *poop*2.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a quick sudden explosive report.

Neesing and *popping* or smacking with the mouthe.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 124. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

They convinced him that any of his men could . . . *pop* away at him with a gun. *The Century*, XL. 219.

2. To appear or issue forth with a quick sudden motion; come suddenly into view; also, to disappear suddenly.

He that hath . . .
Popp'd in between the election and my hopes.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 65.

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly.
Addison.

So, diving in a bottomless sea, they [the Roman Church] *pop* sometimes above water to take breath.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment from their paper to the audience, like an idle schoolboy. *Swift.*

When company comes, you are not to *pop* out and stare, and then run in again, like frightened rabbits in a warren.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

3. To propose marriage.—**Popping widgeon**, one of various ducks which dive with celerity; a diving duck, or ducker; a merganser. [Local, Eng.]—**To pop off**, to disappear or depart suddenly; die.

The Gineral he was thick-set and short-necked, and drank pretty free, and was one o' the sort that might *pop off* any time. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 37.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to make a sudden explosive report.

And all round the glad church lie old bottles
With gunpowder stopped,
Which will be, when the Image re-enters,
Religiously *popped.*
Browning, Englishman in Italy.

2. To thrust forward, or offer suddenly or abruptly; put or thrust suddenly: with *in, into, out,* or *upon.*

My daughter Nell shall *pop* a posset *vpon* thee, when thou goest to bed.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 47).

These our Prelates, who are the true Successors of those that *popt* them *into* the other world.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Eat your porridge now, little ones. Charlotte, *pop* a bit of butter *in* Carrick's porridge. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

While some of the small fry *popped out* their heads to have a look. *W. Black*, House-boat, viii.

3. To thrust aside or put off abruptly or unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea and none of mine;
The which if he can prove, a' *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 68.

And do you *pop* me off with this slight answer?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

4. To put suddenly: as, to *pop* the question. See phrase below.

Plagued with his doubts and your own diffidences; afraid he would now, and now, and now, *pop* out the question which he had not the courage to put.
Richardson, Grandison, vi. 103.

5. To pawn, or pledge with a pawnbroker. [Slang.]—**To pop corn**, to parch or roast a particular variety of maize until it pops or bursts open. [U. S.]—**To pop the question**, to propose unexpectedly the important question (or its equivalent) "will you marry me?" hence, without implication of unexpectedness, to make an offer of marriage. [Colloq.]

Growing faint at this sudden proposal to wed,
As though his abruptness, in *popping the question*
So soon after dinner, disturb'd her digestion.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 39.

★**pop**1 (pop), *n.* [< *pop*1, *v.*] 1. A smart explosive sound or small report like that made in drawing a cork from a bottle.

I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a *pop.*
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxix.

2. An effervescent beverage: so called from the sound made by the expulsion of the cork: as, ginger-*pop.*

With lobsters and whitebait, and other swatemeats,
And wine, and nagus, and imperial *pop.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 277.

Home-made *pop* that will not foam,
And home-made dishes that drive one from home.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Misery.

3. A pistol. [Slang or thieves' cant.]

A pair of *pops*, silver-mounted. . . . I took them loaded from the captain. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, viii.

pop1 (pop), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *pop*1, *v.* and *n.*] Suddenly; abruptly; with unexpected entrance or exit.

Into that bush
Pop goes his pate, and all his face is comb'd over.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 2.

pop2† (pop), *v. t.* [< ME. *poppen*, strike; origin obscure.] 1. To strike. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 286. —2. To smear (the face) with white lead or other cosmetics; powder (the face).

Fetys she was and smale to se,
No wyntred browes hedde she,
Ne *popped* hir, for it nedede noughte
To wyndre hir, or to peynte hir ought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1019.

The aungelle ansuered, for whanne she was on luye she plucked, *popped* and peinted her visage forto plese the sighte of the worlde. . . . Alas whi take women none hede of the gret loue that God hathe yeue hem to make hem after hys figure? and whi *popithe* they, and paintithe and pluckethe her visage otherwise than God hathe ordeined?
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 68.

pop2† (pop), *n.* [ME. *poppe;* < *pop*2, *v.*] A stroke. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 286.

pop3 (pop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus.* *C. Swainson.* [Local, Eng.]

pop4 (pop), *n.* A contraction of *popular:* as, the Monday *pops* (popular concerts). [Low.]

pop-corn (pop'kôrn'), *n.* 1. One of several varieties of Indian corn suitable for "popping." They have small ears and kernels, the latter white, yellow, or red, sharp-pointed or not. Pop-corn abounds in oil, the expansion of which under heat causes an explosion, in which the contents of the kernel become puffed out, nearly hiding the seed-coat, and assuming a pure-white color. See *maize* and *Zea* (in supplement).

2. Corn thus prepared; popped corn.

pop-dock (pop'dok), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea:* so called from its large coarse leaves, and the use made of the corolla by children after inflating it. Also *pop-glove, pops, poppy.* [Prov. Eng.]

pope1 (pōp), *n.* [< ME. *pope, pape,* < AS. *pāpa*, pope, = D. *paap*, priest, pope, *pope*, pope (of the Greek Church), = Icel. *papi*, a pope, priest, = Sw. *påfve* = Dan. *pave*, pope, also with terminal *-s* (perhaps due to the OF. nom. *papes*), OFries. *pāves, pāvis, pāus* = D. *paus* = OLG. *pāvos*, MLG. *paves, pawes*, later *pawest, pawst*, pope, = OHG. *bābes*, MHG. *bābes, bābest, bābst*, G. *papst*, priest, pope, = OF. *pape*, also in nom. *papes*, F. *pape* = Sp. Pg. It. *papa*, pope, < LL. *papa*, a bishop, ML. pope: see *papa*2.] 1. The Bishop of Rome as head of the Roman Catholic Church and hierarchy. The title *pope* (Latin *papa* or *papas*, Greek *πάπας, πάππας*), literally 'papa' or 'father,' was given in the early church, both in the East and West, to bishops in general, and has from the middle of the third century to the present day been an especial title of the patriarch of Alexandria. In the Western Church it began to be restricted to the Bishop of Rome in the sixth century, and in 1073 the assumption of the title by any other bishop was formally forbidden. In the Eastern Church the same word (with a different accentuation, *παπᾶς*) became a familiar title of ordinary priests, and is commonly so used at the present day. According to Roman Catholic teaching, the Pope is not only bishop, metropolitan, and patriarch, but, as incumbent of the Roman see, is successor of St. Peter, and as such vicar of Christ and visible head of the whole church, and supreme pastor and teacher of all Christians. From his decision there is no appeal; and when he speaks ex cathedra—that is, in discharge of his office and by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority—his teaching regarding faith and morals is to be accepted as infallible. (See *infallibility*, 1.) Even in very early times the Bishop of Rome addressed other churches in a tone of authority. Constantinople's attempt at equality was checked by Leo I. (440–461). The medieval papacy reached its climax of temporal power under Gregory VII. (1073–85).

2. The patriarch of Alexandria.—3. A priest in the Greek or Russian Church.—4. The head of any church or ecclesiastical system.

And in that Yle dwellethe the *Pope* of hire Lawe, that they clepen Lobassy. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 308.

Adoration of the Pope. See *adoration.*—**Pope's crown**, in *her.*, same as *tiara.*—**Pope's size**, a size so named as a trade-term. See the quotation.

A year or two ago I bought a merino vest. On the bill I noticed P. S. after it, and by enquiry I elicited that P. S. stood for *pope's size*, and that *pope's size* meant short and stout. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 225.

pope2 (pōp), *n.* [Of various uncertain origin; cf. *pape*2, E. dial. *mwope* for *mawp*, etc.] 1. The blacktail, a fish: same as *ruff*3. [Local, Eng.] —2. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* [Dorsetshire, Eng.]—3. The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio.* [Hants, Eng.]—4. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica. Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]—5. The painted finch, or nonpareil. See cut under *Passerina.* [Louisiana.]

popedom (pōp'dum), *n.* [< ME. *popedom,* < AS. *pāpdōm* (= D. *pausdom* = MLG. *pavesdōm* = MHG. *bābestuom*, G. *papstthum* = Sw. *påfvedöme* = Dan. *pavedömme*), < *pāpa*, pope, + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *-dom.*] The office or dignity of

pope; also, the temporal or spiritual jurisdiction of a pope.

All that world of wealth I have drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom*,
And fee my friends in Rome.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 212.

The next default was in the Bishops, who, though they had renounc't the Pope, they still hugg'd the *Popedome*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

The Crusades, too, had now made the Western world tributary to the *Popedom*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, i. 9.

pope-holy†, *a.* [ME. *popeholy, poope-holy;* appar. an accom., as if < *pope*[1] + *holy*, of OF. *papelard*, hypocritical.] Hypocritical. [In the first quotation it is used as a noun, as a quasi-proper name.]

Another thing was don there write
That semede lyk an ipocrite,
And it was clepid *Poope-holy* [OF. *papelardie*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 415.

Was none suche as hym-self ne none so *pope-holy*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 284.

There be *pope-holy*, which, following a righteousness of their own feigning, resist the righteousness of God in Christ.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 36.

popehood (pōp'hụd), *n.* [< *pope*[1] + *-hood*.] The condition of being pope; papal character or dignity.

To all Popes and Pope's Advocates . . . the answer of the world is: Once for all your *Popehood* has become untrue. *Carlyle.*

pope-Joan (pōp'jōn'), *n.* [From *Pope Joan*, a female pope who, according to tradition, reigned in the middle of the 9th century.] A game of cards. It is played by any number of persons from 3 to 8, with a full pack of cards which are dealt out according to the number engaged, the cards which remain in the stock forming stops. A layout made from another pack is placed on the table, the 7 of diamonds in the center, surrounded by the heart king, spade queen, club jack, and diamond 10. The cards are played and the bets on the layout won as in ★commit and ★matrimony (which see).

popekin (pōp'kin), *n.* [< *pope*[1] + *-kin*.] A little pope; a term of contempt.

popeling (pōp'ling), *n.* [< *pope*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little or insignificant pope; one who apes the Pope.

After these losses came other troubles vpon him, with other as great or more great enemies (that is, with the Pope and his *popelings*). *Foxe*, Martyrs, I. 282.

popelot†, *n.* [ME.; perhaps < OF. *poupelet*, dim. of *poupon*, baby. Cf. also OF. *papillot*, butterfly.] A pet (?); a darling (?).

In al this world, to seken up and doun,
Ther nas no man so wys that koude thenche
So gay a *popelote*, or swich a wenche.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 68.

popery (pō'pę-ri), *n.* [< *pope*[1] + *-ery*.] The doctrines, customs, ceremonies, and polity associated with the office and person of the Pope, or with the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is the supreme head; papacy: used in opprobrium.

The name of *popery* is more odious than very paganism amongst divers of the more simple sort.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

That prime and leading article of all *popery*, the Pope's supremacy. *South*, Sermons, VI. i.

pope's-eye (pōps'ī), *n.* A large lymphatic gland, or cluster of such glands, in the leg of an ox or a sheep, surrounded with fat. It is regarded as a delicacy.

You should have the hot new milk, and the *pope's-eye* from the mutton. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, l.

pope's-head (pōps'hed), *n.* 1. A large round brush with a long handle, for dusting ceilings, cornices, etc. [Local.]

Bloom. You're no witch indeed if you don't see a cobweb as long as my arm. **Run, run, child, for the *pope's head*.**
House. *Pope's head*, ma'am?
Bloom. Ay, the *pope's head*, which you'll find under the stairs. *Miss Edgeworth*, Love and Law, i. 5. (*Davies.*)

2. See *Melocactus*.

popeship (pōp'ship), *n.* [= D. *pausschap;* as *pope*[1] + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of pope; popehood.

Popeship, spiritual Fatherhood of God's Church, is that a vain semblance, of cloth and parchment? It is an awful fact. *Carlyle.*

pope's-nose (pōps'nōz), *n.* The fleshy part of the tail of a bird; the part on which the tail-feathers are borne; the coccyx and its coverings. Also called *parson's-nose*. See cut under *elæodochon*. [Colloq.]

popet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *puppet*. *Chaucer.*

popetry†, *n.* See *puppetry*.

pop-eyed (pop'īd), *a.* Having pop-eyes. [U. S.]

pop-eyes (pop'īz), *n. pl.* Full, bulging, or prominent eyes.

His hair stood up in front, he had wide *pop-eyes*, and long ears, and a rabbit-like aspect.
M. N. Murfree, Great Smoky Mountains.

pop-gun (pop'gun), *n.* A small gun or tube with a piston or rammer for shooting pellets, which makes a pop by the expansion of compressed air when the pellet is expelled.

You liked *pop-guns* when you were schoolboys, and rifles and Armstrongs are only the same things better made.
Ruskin, Crown of Wild Olive, p. 71.

popify† (pō'pi-fī), *v. t.* [< *pope*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To make a papist of.

As if all were well so they be not *Popified*, though they have departed from the Church in which they were baptized. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 121. (*Davies.*)

popilion† (pō-pil'yọn), *n.* [Also *pompillion;* ME. *popilion*, < OF. *populeon*, < *populier, poplier*, F. *peuplier*, poplar: see *poplar*.] A pomatum or ointment prepared from black-poplar buds.

To cure the frenesye and woodnes, or ellis at the leeste to swage it, take a greet quantite of *popilion*, and the beste vynegre that ze may haue.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

popin†, *n.* A Middle English form of *poppin*.

popingay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *popinjay*.

popinjay (pop'in-jā), *n.* [Formerly also *popingay;* < ME. *popinjay, popynjay, popingay, popyngay, papinjay, papingay, papyngay, popejay, papejay* = D. *papegaai* = MLG. *papagoie, papegoie*, LG. *papegoje* = MHG. *papegān*, G. *papagei* = Sw. *papegoja* = Dan. *papegøje*, < OF. *papejaye, papegai* (F. *papegai, papegaut*), also *papegau, papegaut* = Pr. *papagai* = Sp. *papagayo* = Pg. *papagaio* = It. *papagallo*, < ML. *papagallus*, < NGr. παπαγάλλος, a parrot; altered by popular etym. (simulating OF. *gai, geai*, E. *jay*, a bright garrulous bird, comparable in these respects to the parrot, or L. *gallus*, a cock; the first part being perhaps taken as also imitative: cf. Bav. *pappel*, a parrot, < *pappeln*, chatter) < MGr. παπαγᾶς, a parrot; perhaps of Eastern origin; but the Ar. *babaghā*, Pers. *bapga*, a parrot, are appar. borrowed from the Sp. word. Cf. Malay *bayan*, a parrot.] 1. A parrot.

Bryddez on semez,
As *papiayez* paynted pernyng bitwene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 611.

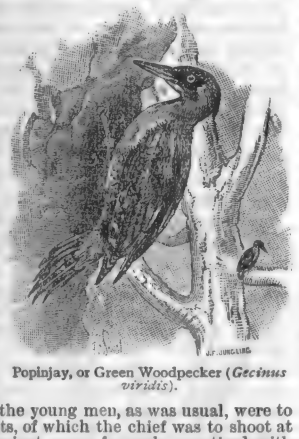
Certeyn men . . . that kepen Bryddes, as Ostrycches, Gerfacouns, Sparehaukes, . . . *Papyngayes* wel spekynge, and Briddes syngynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

The *popynjay* ful of delicasye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 359.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

Likewise there be *popiniayes* very great and gentle, and some of them haue their foreheads yellow, and this sort do quickly learne to speak, and speak much.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 700.

2. A woodpecker; especially, the green woodpecker of Europe, *Gecinus viridis*.



Popinjay, or Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*).

The daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers.
Peacham, On Drawing. (*Latham.*)

3. The figure of a parrot or other bird used as a mark for archery or firearms. For this purpose, it was usually hung to the top of a pole so as to swing in the wind.

When the musters had been made and duly reported, the young men, as was usual, were to mix in various sports, of which the chief was to shoot at the *popinjay*, an ancient game formerly practised with archery, but at this period with firearms. This was the figure of a bird, decked with party-colored feathers, so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot. It was suspended to a pole, and served for a mark at which the competitors discharged their fusees and carabines in rotation, at the distance of sixty or seventy paces. He whose ball brought down the mark held the proud title of Captain of the *Popinjay* for the remainder of the day.
Scott, Old Mortality, i.

4. In *her.*, a parrot used as a bearing: always, unless otherwise mentioned in the blazon, represented green, with red legs and beak.—5. A coxcomb; a fop.

To be so pester'd with a *popinjay*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 50.

A number of these *popinjays* there are.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

popish (pō'pish), *a.* [< *pope*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Pope or the Roman Catholic Church: used in opprobrium: as, *popish* doctrines or practices; *popish* forms and ceremonies.

Yet, for I know thou art religious,
And hast a thing within thee called conscience,
With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies,
Which I have seen thee careful to observe,
Therefore I urge thy oath. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 1. 76.

Popish Methodists. Same as *Dialectic Methodists* (which see, under *Methodist*).—**Popish plot.** See *plot*[1].—**Syn.** See *papal*.

popishly (pō'pish-li), *adv.* To or toward popery; as regards popery: used in opprobrium: as, to be *popishly* inclined.

Owen's unkle, who was a papist, or at least *popishly* affected (from whom he expected legacies), dash'd his name out from his last will and testament.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I.

popit, *n.* In *mach.*, same as *poppet*.

popjoying (pop'joi-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **popjoy*, appar. an accom. dial. form of **popinjay, v.*, < *popinjay, n.*, 3.] Idle pastime; sport.

Benjy had carried off our hero to the canal in defiance of Charity, and between them, after a whole afternoon's *popjoying*, they had caught three or four small coarse fish and a perch.
Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days, I. ii. (*Davies.*)

poplar (pop'lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *popler;* < ME. *popler, poplere, populere* = D. *populier, popelier*, < OF. *poplier, peuplier*, F. *peuplier*, a poplar-tree, poplar, < *peuple*, poplar, < L. *populus*, poplar: see *popple*[2], *Populus*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Populus;* also, the wood of the tree. The poplars are trees of rapid growth, mostly of moderate size, producing varieties of light soft wood, useful for many purposes requiring lightness and moderate strength; in America the wood is largely converted into pulp for paper-making. Various species are planted for shade and ornament. The aspens and cottonwoods are true poplars, though less called by that name. See *asp*[1], *aspen*, and *cottonwood*.

2. A tree of some other genus in some way resembling a poplar.—**Balsam-poplar,** *Populus balsamifera*, the tacamahack. Also called (like the related species *P. candicans*) *balm of Gilead*.—**Black Italian poplar,** a name applied in England to *Populus candicans*, which abounds in Italy, but its origin is not well known.—**Black poplar,** *Populus nigra*, a native of central and southern Europe and temperate Asia, planted as a forest-tree elsewhere in Europe. Its wood is used for flooring, joiners' and coopers' work, and in the making of gunpowder, charcoal, etc., and its buds in the preparation of an ointment. See *ointment of poplar-buds*, under *ointment*.—**Carolina poplar.** Same as *necklace-poplar*.—**Downy poplar,** *Populus heterophylla*, the river- or swamp-cottonwood, a moderate-sized tree of no great value, found in bottom-land swamps from Connecticut to Louisiana and Arkansas.—**Gray poplar,** a variety or hybrid of the white poplar, its wood esteemed best of European poplars.—**Lombardy poplar,** a species, *Populus Italica* (*P. dilatata* of Aiton), or probably a remarkable variety of the black poplar, of Oriental origin. Its fastigiate habit gives it a striking columnar or spire-shaped outline, on account of which it is planted to some extent. It is said that in America only male-flowered individuals are known.—**Necklace-poplar,** the common cottonwood of the eastern United States, *Populus deltoides*, so called on account of its raceme of pods, which resembles a string of beads. It is a large tree, sometimes 150 feet high, found from Vermont to Texas and the base of the Rocky Mountains, bordering all streams of the great plains. Its light soft wood is used for packing-cases, fence-boards, and fuel, and largely for paper-pulp. Also *Carolina poplar*.—**Ointment of poplar-buds.** See *ointment*.—**Ontario poplar.** Same as *balsam-poplar*.—**Poplars of Yarrum**†, buttermilk. [Cant.] (*Davies.*)

Here 's pannum and lap, and good *poplars of Yarrum*.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

Queensland poplar, *Omalanthus populneus*, one of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, a large shrub with poplar-like leaves, found in Australia and the Pacific islands.—**Silver or silver-leaf poplar.** Same as *white poplar*.—**Trembling poplar,** the European aspen. See *asp*[1] and *populin*.—**Tulip-poplar.** Same as *yellow poplar*.—**Weeping poplar,** the variety *penduliformis* of *Populus grandidentata*, the large-toothed aspen. Both species and variety are used ornamentally.—**White poplar,** *Populus alba*, native in Europe and middle Asia, notable for the silvery-white under surface of its wavy-toothed leaves, and often planted, but highly objectionable on lawns, on account of suckers from the roots. Also called *silver poplar, silver-leaf poplar, white asp*, and *abele*.—**Yellow poplar,** the tulip-tree or white-wood. See *Liriodendron*.

poplar-birch (pop'lär-bėrch), *n.* A European tree, *Betula alba*. See *birch*, 1.

poplar-borer (pop'lär-bōr″ėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Saperda calcarata*, the larva of which bores the trunks of various poplars.

poplar-dagger (pop'lär-dag″ėr), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Apatela populi*, whose larva feeds on poplar-leaves. See cut under *dagger*[1], 4.

poplared (pop'lärd), *a.* [< *poplar* + *-ed*[1].] Covered with or containing poplars.

poplar-girdler (pop'lär-gėr″dlėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Saperda concolor*, whose larva girdles the trunks of poplar-saplings.

poplar-gray (pop'lär-grā), *n.* A British moth, *Acronycta megacephala*.

poplar-kitten (pop'lär-kit″n), *n.* A British puss-moth, *Cerura bifida*.

poplar-lutestring (pop'lär-lūt'string), *n.* A British moth, *Cymatophora or.*

poplar-spinner (pop'lär-spin'ėr), *n.* A geometrid moth, *Lycia ursaria*, whose larva defoliates poplars in the United States.

poplar-tree (pop'lär-trē), *n.* Same as *poplar.*

poplet†, *n.* Squirrel-fur. *Fairholt.*

popler[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poplar.*

popler[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *popelere*, a bird; glossed by ML. *populus.*] A sea-gull. *Halliwell.* [In the quotation, the name in parentheses is that of the shoveler duck.]

Popelere, byrd (or schovelerd, infra), *Populus.*
Prompt. Parv., p. 408.

popples (pop'lēz), *n.*; pl. *poplites* (-li-tēz). [L.] The ham, or back of the knee; the popliteal space.

poplexy†, *n.* An aphetic form of *apoplexy.*

Poplexie shente not hire heed.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 21.

★**poplin** (pop'lin), *n.* [= Sp. *populina*, *popelens*, < F. *popeline*, formerly *papeline*, poplin; origin obscure.] A fabric having a silk warp and a weft of wool heavier than the silk, which gives it a corded surface somewhat resembling that of rep. It may be watered, brocaded, or plain.—**Double poplin**, poplin in which both the silk warp and wool weft are very heavy, the heavy wool weft making the corded appearance very prominent and the woven stuff much stiffer and heavier than single poplin.—**Irish poplin**, a light variety of poplin, sometimes also called *single poplin*, made in Dublin, and celebrated for its uniformly fine quality.—**Terry poplin**, a very durable fabric in which, by throwing up to the surface alternate threads of the silk warp, an appearance somewhat resembling Terry velvet is obtained.

popliteus, popliteus (pop-li-tē'us), *n.*; pl. *poplitæi, poplitei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *poples* (*poplit-*), the ham of the knee, the hock.] A flat triangular muscle at the back of the knee-joint, covered by the gastrocnemius. It arises from the outer side of the external femoral condyle, and is inserted into the upper back part of the tibia.

popliteal (pop-li-tē'al), *a.* [< *poplitæus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ham, or back of the knee.—**External popliteal nerve.** Same as *peroneal nerve* (which see, under *peroneal*).—**Popliteal aneurism**, aneurism of the popliteal artery.—**Popliteal artery**, the continuation of the femoral artery in the popliteal space, after passing through the foramen in the adductor magnus. It divides, below the popliteal muscle, into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries.—**Popliteal aspect**, the posterior aspect of the leg.—**Popliteal bursæ**, bursæ beneath the heads of the gastrocnemius muscles, and sometimes others, in the popliteal space, often communicating with the knee-joint.—**Popliteal glands**, four or five lymphatic glands surrounding the popliteal artery.—**Popliteal ligament**, the posterior ligament of the knee-joint.—**Popliteal line.** See *line*[2].—**Popliteal nerve**, the larger division of the great sciatic, passing down the middle of the popliteal space to the lower border of the popliteus muscle, where it becomes the posterior tibial. It gives off muscular and articular branches and the external saphenous nerve. Also called *internal popliteal nerve.*—**Popliteal notch, plane**, etc. See the nouns.—**Popliteal region.** Same as *popliteal space.*—**Popliteal space** a lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee, bounded above by the hamstring-muscles, below by the inner and outer heads of the gastrocnemius; the ham. Also called *popliteal interval.*—**Popliteal surface**, the surface of the femur between the supracondylar lines.—**Popliteal tendons**, the tendons of the muscles forming the boundaries of the popliteal space; the hamstrings.—**Popliteal vein**, the vein accompanying the popliteal artery, formed from the venæ comites of the tibial arteries, and continued as the femoral vein.

poplites, *n.* Plural of *poples.*

popliteus, *n.* See *poplitæus.*

poplitic (pop-lit'ik), *a.* [= OF. *poplitique*, n., < L. *poples* (*poplit-*), the ham of the knee.] Of or pertaining to the poples; popliteal.

popper[1] (pop'ėr), *n.* [< *pop*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A utensil for popping corn; a corn-popper. It is made of wire gauze with a cover and a long wooden handle. [U. S.]—**2.** Anything that pops or makes a popping sound, as a firecracker or pistol.

And all round the glad church lie old bottles
With gunpowder stopped,
Which will be, when the Image re-enters,
Religiously popped.
And at night from the crest of Calvano
Great bonfires will hang,
On the plain will the trumpets join chorus,
And more *poppers* bang.
Browning, Englishman in Italy.

popper[2]† (pop'ėr), *n.* [ME., < (?) *pop*[2], strike, + *-er*[1].] A dagger.

A joly *poppere* baar he in his pouche.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 11.

★**poppet** (pop'et), *n.* [A var. of *puppet.*] **1**†. A puppet. *London Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1705.—**2.** A term of endearment. See *puppet.*—**3.** A shore or piece of timber placed between a vessel's bottom and the bilgeways, at the foremost and aftermost parts, to support her in launching. See cut under *launching-ways.*—**4.** One of the heads of a lathe. Also *popit.* See cut under *lathe-head.*—**5.** A puppet-valve.—**6.** Small bits of wood upon a boat's gunwale, to support the rowlocks and washstrake.

poppet-head (pop'et-hed), *n.* **1.** The adjustable head of a lathe which supports the back or dead-center.—**2.** In *mining*, the pulley-frame or head-gear over a shaft, supporting the pulleys over which the ropes used in winding or hoisting pass. Also called *pulley-frame, shaft-tackle, head-gear, head-stocks*, and *pit-head frame.*

poppet-valve (pop'et-valv), *n.* Same as *puppet-valve.*

poppied (pop'id), *a.* [< *poppy* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Producing or covered or grown over with poppies; mingled with poppies: as, *poppied* fields; "*poppied* corn," *Keats*, Endymion, i.—**2.** Resulting from or produced by the use of poppy-juice or opium; listless.

The end of all—the *poppied* sleep. *Swinburne*, Ilicet.

popping†, *n.* [ME. *poppinge, poppynge;* verbal n. of *pop*[2], *v.*: see *pop*[2].] The act of smearing the face with white lead (ceruse).

The aungelle saide it was but litelle meruaile though this lady, for her *poppinge* and peintynge, suffre this payne.
Knight of La Tour Landry (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

popping-crease (pop'ing-krēs), *n.* In *cricket.* See *crease*[1], 2.

popple[1] (pop'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *poppled*, ppr. *poppling.* [Dim. and freq. of *pop*[1].] **1**†. To flow; rush; foam; bubble.

And on the stany's owt thar harnys [he] dang,
Quhil brayn and eyn and blude al *poplit* owt.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, I. 167.

His brains came *popping* out like water.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 226. (*Davies.*)

2. To bob or move up and down: said of a floating object.

popple[1] (pop'l), *n.* [< *popple*[1], *v.*] A ripple.

popple[2] (pop'l), *n.* [< ME. *popul-(tre)* = MLG. *poppele, poppeleone, popplione*, LG. *poppele, poppelo* = MHG. *popel, papel*, G. *poppel, pappel* = Sw. Dan. *poppel* = OF. **pople, peuple, pouple, pouble, pible* = Sp. *pobo, chopo* = Pg. *choupo, chopo* = It. *pioppo, pioppa*, < L. *populus*, a poplar; perhaps for **palpulus*, < √ *palp* in *palpitare*, tremble.] Same as *poplar.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

popple[3] (pop'l), *n.* The corn-cockle, *Agrostemma Githago.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**poppy** (pop'i), *n.*; pl. *poppies* (-iz). [< ME. *popy*, < AS. *popig, papig* = F. *pavot*, Norm. *papi* = Pr. *paver, papaver* = Sp. *ababol*, corn-poppy, *amapola*, poppy, corn-poppy, = Pg. *papoula* = It. *papavero*, < L. *papaver*, poppy. The Gr. word was *μήκων*; cf. *meconium.* The L. *papaver* suffered considerable change in passing into vernacular use in later languages. With *poppy* in the architectural sense, cf. F. *poupée* in same sense (whence E. *poop*[2]), appar. an extended use of *poupée*, the bunch of flax on a distaff, hence a distaff, also a crown-graft, particular uses of *poupée*, a doll, rag-baby: see *puppet.*] **1.** A plant of the genus *Papaver.* The poppies are showy herbs, in the New World cultivated chiefly in gardens, and wild or cultivated in the Old. The opium-poppy, *P. somniferum*, is of importance as the source of opium and as yielding, in its seeds, a valuable oil. (See *poppy-oil* and *maw-seed.*) Its capsules afford also a syrup or extract used as a sedative, and in hot decoction serve as an anodyne application. The opium-poppy is a glaucous plant, with wavy clasping leaves. The petals and seeds vary in color. The variety chiefly cultivated in India and Persia has white petals and white seeds, that in Asia Minor purple petals and dark seeds; they are called respectively *white* and *black poppy.* The common red poppy, corn-poppy, or corn-rose is *P. Rhœas*, abounding in central and southern Europe and western Asia. The petals are deep-red or scarlet with a dark eye, or when doubled varying in color. The long-headed poppy, *P. dubium*, has smaller flowers of a lighter red, the capsule elongated. The Oriental poppy, *P. orientale*, has a very large deep-red flower on a tall peduncle, and is the most showy species.



Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).
a, the upper part of the stem with the flower; *b*, the lower part of the plant; *c*, the fruit.

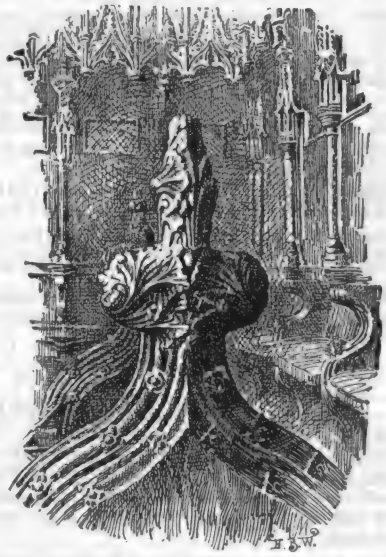
Nowe *popy* seede in grounde is goode to throwe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. One of several plants belonging to other genera of the *Papaveraceæ.*—**3.** The foxglove.—**4.** In *arch.*, same as *poppy-head.*—**Black poppy.** See def. 1.—**California poppy.** See *Eschscholzia.*—**Corn-poppy.** See def. 1.—**Field-poppy.** Same as *corn-poppy.*—**Garden poppy**, specifically, the opium-poppy.—**Horn-poppy**, or **horned poppy**, a small seaside plant of the poppy family, *Glaucium Glaucium*, with clasping leaves and solitary yellow flowers: so named from the long curved horn-like seed-pods. Also *sea-poppy.*—**Long-headed poppy.** See def. 1.—**Mexican poppy.** See *prickly poppy.*—**Oriental poppy.** See def. 1.—**Poppy trash.** See *trash.*—**Prickly poppy**, *Argemone Mexicana*, the Mexican poppy, now widely diffused, often a weed. The pods and leaves are prickly, the latter blotched with white; the flowers are yellow, a variety being white. Its seeds are regarded as cathartic and yield a useful oil. See *poppy-oil.*—**Red poppy.** See def. 1.—**Sea-poppy**, or **seaside poppy.** Same as *horn-poppy.*—**Spatling** or **frothy poppy**, an old name of *Silene vulgaris*: so called on account of the spittle-like froth produced upon it by the puncture of an insect.—**Tree-poppy**, *Dendromecon rigidum*, of California, remarkable as a shrub in the almost wholly herbaceous family *Papaveraceæ*, 6 or 8 feet high, with bright-yellow flowers from 1 to 3 inches broad.—**Welsh poppy.** See *Meconopsis.*—**White poppy.** See def. 1.

poppy-bee (pop'i-bē), *n.* An upholsterer-bee, *Anthocopa papaveris*, which furnishes its nest with the petals of poppies. See cut under *upholsterer-bee.*

poppycock (pop'i-kok), *n.* [Appar. < *pop*[1] in dim. form, + *cock*[1], in vague addition of contempt.] Trivial talk; nonsense; stuff and rubbish. [U. S. vulgarism.]

poppy-head (pop'i-hed), *n.* A carved finial in decorative woodwork and other ornamental



Poppy-head.—Choir-stalls of Lincoln Cathedral, England.

work, on a smaller scale than architectural ornament in stone; especially, such a finial at the top of the end of a bench or a pew.

poppy-mallow (pop'i-mal'ō), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Callirrhoë*, of the mallow family: so named from the poppy-like flowers. Various species are beautiful in cultivation, among them *C. involucrata*, the purple poppy-mallow, with stems spreading on the ground.

poppy-oil (pop'i-oil), *n.* **1.** A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of the opium-poppy. The pure oil is of a golden-yellow color and an agreeable flavor. It serves as a food and an illuminating oil, and is used in soap-making. The finer qualities of that produced in France are used to adulterate olive-oil, very extensively in grinding artists' colors, and as a medium in painting.—**2.** A limpid light-yellow oil obtained, chiefly in India, from the seeds of the Mexican or prickly poppy. It saponifies readily, burns well, is recommended for lubricating, and credited with medicinal properties.—**3.** An oil, little utilized, obtained from the seeds of the horned poppy.

poppy-seed (pop'i-sēd), *n.* The seed of the poppy, chiefly of the opium-poppy.—**Poppy-seed oil.** Same as *poppy-oil.*

pops (pops), *n.* Same as *pop-dock.* [Prov. Eng.]

pop-shop (pop'shop), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop. [Slang.]

populace (pop'ū-lās), *n.* [< F. *populace*, OF. *populas* = Sp. *populacho, populazo* = Pg. *populaça, populacho*, < It. *popolaccio, popolazzo*, the common people, the populace, with a depreciative suffix *-accio* (see *-ace*), < *popolo*, people, < L. *populus*, people: see *people.*] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession.

The *populace* hooted and shouted all day before the gates of the royal residence.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

= **Syn.** *Populace, Mob, Rabble*, crowd, masses. *Populace* is used to represent the lower classes, the body of those without wealth, education, or recognized position; it is, however, much less opprobrious than *mob* or *rabble*. *Mob* is a very strong word for a tumultuous or even riotous assembly, moved to or toward lawlessness by discontent or some similar exciting cause. *Rabble* is a contemptuous word for the very lowest classes, considered as confused or without sufficient strength or unity of feeling to make them especially dangerous.

That vast portion, lastly, of the working class which, raw and half-developed, has long lain half-hidden amidst its poverty and squalor, and is now issuing from its hiding-place to assert an Englishman's heaven-born privilege of doing as he likes, and is beginning to perplex us by marching when it likes, meeting where it likes, bawling what it likes, breaking what it likes—to this vast residuum we may with great propriety give the name of *Populace*.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iii.

A *mob* is at first an irregular, then a regular army; but in every stage of its progress the mere blind instrument of its leaders. *Ames*, Works, II. 228.

Follow'd with a *rabble* that rejoice
To see my tears and hear my deep-fet groans.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 32.

populacy† (pop′ū-lā-si), *n.* [< *populace*, irreg. conformed to nouns in *-acy*.] The populace or common people; the rabble. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

popular (pop′ū-lăr), *a.* [= D. *populair* = G. *popular*, *populär* = Sw. *populär* = Dan. *populær*, < F. *populaire* = Sp. Pg. *popular* = It. *populare*, *popolare*, < L. *popularis*, of the people, belonging to the people, of the same people or country (as a noun, a fellow-countryman), agreeable to the people, popular, attached or devoted to the people, democratic, etc., < *populus*, the people: see *people*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; constituted by or depending on the people, especially the common people: as, the *popular* voice; *popular* elections; *popular* government.

Antinous, by my shame observe
What a close witchcraft *popular* applause is.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. Suitable to or intended for common people; easy to be comprehended; not technical or abstruse; plain; familiar: as, a *popular* treatise on astronomy.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

"Piers Ploughman" is the best example I know of what is called *popular* poetry—of compositions, that is, which contain all the simpler elements of poetry, but still in solution, not crystallized around any thread of artistic purpose.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 263.

3. Enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general: as, a *popular* preacher; a *popular* war or peace.

In their sermons they were apt to enlarge on the state of the present time, and to preach against the sins of princes and courts, a topic that naturally makes men *popular*.
Bp. Burnet.

An author may make himself very *popular*, however, and even justly so, by appealing to the passion of the moment, without having anything in him that shall outlast the public whim which he satisfies.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 117.

4†. Desirous of obtaining the favor of the people; courting the vulgar; of demagogic proclivities.

Divers were of opinion that he [Caius Gracchus] was more *popular* and desirous of the common people's good will and favour then his brother had been before him. But indeed he was clean contrary.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 690. (*Trench.*)

5. Prevailing among the people; epidemic. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

The world 's a *popular* disease, that reigns
Within the froward heart and frantic brains
Of poor distemper'd mortals.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

6†. Plebeian; vulgar.

Discuss unto me; art thou officer?
Or art thou base, common, and *popular*?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 38.

7. Conceited. [Vulgar, U. S.]

Popular: conceited. . . . "*Pop'lar* as a hen with one chicken." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Popular action, in *law*, an action for a penalty given by statute to the person who sues for the same.—**Popular sovereignty**, in *U. S. hist.*, the theory that the right to decide whether slavery should exist in a territory rested with the people of that territory, and not with Congress. It was advocated especially by Democrats during the period 1847–61, and its leading champion was Douglas. It was often termed "squatter sovereignty," with which it was nearly identical. = **Syn. 3.** Favorite, current, prevailing.

popularisation, popularise, etc. See *popularization*, etc.

popularity (pop-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *popularité* = Sp. *popularidad* = Pg. *popularidade* = It. *popolarità* = D. *populariteit* = Sw. Dan. *popularitet*, < L. *popularita(t-)s*, a being of the same country, also a courting of popular favor, popular bearing, < *popularis*, of the people: see *popular*.] **1.** Popular character or quality; favor in the eyes of the people; acceptance or acceptability among the people; the fact of being favored by or of having the approbation of the people: as, the *popularity* of a measure; the *popularity* of a public officer; the *popularity* of a book or of a preacher.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

2†. That which catches public favor; anything suited to the vulgar fancy; a piece of claptrap.

Popularities . . . which sway the ordinary judgement. *Bacon.*

3†. A desire to obtain favor with the people; a currying of favor with the people.

Harold, lifted up in mind, and forgetting now his former shows of *popularity*, defrauded his soldiers their due and well-deserved share of the spoils. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4†. Vulgarity; commonness.

This gallant, labouring to avoid *popularity*, falls into a habit of affectation ten thousand times hatefuler than the former. *B. Jonson.*

popularization (pop′ū-lăr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *popularisation*; < *popularize* + *-ation*.] The act of making popular; adaptation to popular needs or capacities: as, the *popularization* of science. Also spelled *popularisation*.

popularize (pop′ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *popularized*, ppr. *popularizing*. [= F. *populariser* = Sp. *popularizar* = Pg. *popularisar*; as *popular* + *-ize*.] To make popular; treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible to common people; spread among the people. Also spelled *popularise*.

The *popularizing* of religious teaching. *Milman.*

popularizer (pop′ū-lăr-ī-zėr), *n.* One who popularizes, or treats scientific or abstruse subjects in a popular manner. Also spelled *populariser*. *Athenæum.*

popularly (pop′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* **1.** In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

Why then should I, encouraging the bad,
Turn rebel and run *popularly* mad?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 336.

2. Among the people at large; currently; commonly; prevalently.

popularness (pop′ū-lăr-nes), *n.* The state of being popular; popularity.

Meretricious *popularness* in literature. *Coleridge.*

populate (pop′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *populated*, ppr. *populating*. [< ML. *populatus*, pp. of *populare* (> It. *popolare*), people, populate, < L. *populus*, people: see *people*, *n.*, and cf. *people*, *v.* Cf. L. *populari*, *populare*, devastate, lay waste: see *depopulate*.] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization; people.

II. *intrans.* To breed; propagate; increase in number.

Great shoals of people which go on to *populate*.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things.

populate (pop′ū-lāt), *a.* [= It. *popolato*, *populato*; < ML. *populatus*, pp. of *populare*, populate: see *populate*, *v.*] Populated; populous.

The countrie of Caldea, the situation whereof is vnder the fourth Climate, the Region after the floud first inhabited and *populate*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 376.

A prince . . . in the prime of his years, owner of the entire isle of Britain, enjoying Ireland *populate* and quiet.
Bacon, Notes of a Speech on Spain.

★ **population** (pop-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *population* = Sp. *población*, *población* = Pg. *população* = It. *popolazione*, < ML. *populatio(n-)*, population (LL. a people, multitude), < *populare*, pp. *populatus*, people: see *populate*.] **1.** The act or process of populating or peopling: as, the rapid *population* of the country still continues.

The first radical impact of the principle of *population*, working in harmony with the repellent forces of savagery, tends to the speediest possible diffusion of population throughout the most accessible parts of the habitable world. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 17.

2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, county, city, or other locality: as, the *population* has increased 20,000 in four years; also, a part of the inhabitants in any way distinguished from the rest: as, the German *population* of New York.

A country may have a great *population* and yet not be populous. *Tooke.*

In countries of the highest civilization which has yet been reached, armed with the resources of the best government, purest justice, truest morality, soundest economy, and most fruitful science attained by men, we find the greatest density of *population*, because the limits of *population* revolve more and more within the sphere of man's material, mental, and moral freedom.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 11.

3. The state of a locality with regard to the number of its inhabitants; populousness.

Neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number, for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live low and gather more. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

populator (pop′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *popolatore*, < ML. *populator*, one who peoples, < *populare*, pp. *populatus*: see *people* and *populate*.] One who or that which populates or peoples.

populicide (pop′ū-li-sīd), *n.* [= F. *populicide*; < L. *populus*, people, + *cædere*, kill.] Slaughter of the people. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

populin (pop′ū-lin), *n.* [= F. *populine*; < L. *populus*, poplar, + *-in*².] A crystallizable glucoside ($C_{20}H_{22}O_8$) found in the bark, root, and leaves of the aspen, *Populus tremula*, along with salicin. It forms delicate white needles, which have a sweet taste like that of licorice.

populinate (pop′ū-lin-āt), *v. t.* [< *populin* + *-ate*².] To impregnate with populin, as lard, to prevent a tendency to rancidity. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 1489.

Populist (pop′ū-list), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the People's party, a political organization established in the United States in 1891, having for its chief objects expansion of the currency, state control of railways, and the placing of restrictions upon the ownership of land.

II. *n.* A member of the People's party.

populosity† (pop-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *populosité*, < LL. *populosita(t-)s*, < L. *populosus*, populous: see *populous*.] Populousness.

The length of men's lives conduced unto the *populosity* of their kind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

populous (pop′ū-lus), *a.* [< F. *populeux* = Sp. Pg. *populoso* = It. *populoso*, *popoloso*, < L. *populosus*, full of people, populous, < *populus*, people: see *people*.] **1.** Full of people; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

You will finde it a *populous* towne, and well inhabited.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 9.

They passed not farre frome an other Ilande which the captyues sayde to bee verye *peopulous*, and replenyshed with all thynges necessarie for the life of man.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 69).

2†. Numerous; multitudinous.

Yt was shewed hym that Kynge Rycharde was at hande wyth a stronge powre and a *populous* armye.
Hall, Rich. III., fol. 29, a., quoted in Wright's Bible [Wordbook.

The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your *populous* troops.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 50.

3†. Pleasing or acceptable to the people; popular.

He I plead for
Has power to make your beauty *populous*.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, ii. 1.

4†. Suited to the populace; coarse; vulgar.

It should have been some fine confection,
That might have given the broth some dainty taste;
This powder was too gross and *populous*.
Arden of Feversham, i. 3.

populously (pop′ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a populous manner; with many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

populousness (pop′ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being populous, or of having many inhabitants in proportion to extent of territory.

Populus (pop′ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *populus*, poplar: see *popple*², *poplar*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Salicaceæ*, including the poplar and aspen, having diœcious flowers in catkins without floral envelops, and distinguished from *Salix*, the willow, by the numerous ovules, obliquely lengthened and cup-shaped disks, broad and toothed bracts, loosely flowered and generally pendulous catkins, and broad leaves. The species (about 25) are natives of the northern hemisphere. They are trees with angled or sometimes cylindrical branches, scaly resinous buds coated externally with varnish before opening, and catkins appearing before the leaves, which are alternate and slender-petioled, feather-veined and three-nerved, sometimes entire and triangular, often toothed or lobed. Most species have long drooping catkins, red anthers, and white-fringed scales. The fertile catkins discharge innumerable seeds, each enveloped in white cottony down, which fill the air about the trees in May, and collect in small drifts like snow; hence the name *cottonwood*, which is in use for several American species. *P. tremula* of Europe and *P. tremuloides* of America, the aspens, are remarkable for the tremulous motion of their leaves, due to the vertical flattening of their leafstalks (see cut under

petiole). See *quaking asp* (under *asp*[1]), *aspen*, *auld wives' tongues* (under *auld*), and *corticine*. For other species, see *poplar*, the general name of the genus.

popweed (pop′wēd), *n.* The common bladderwort. See *Utricularia*.

I stuck awhile with my toe-balls on the slippery links of the *pop-weed*, and the world was green and gliddery, and I durst not look behind me.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

poquauhock, *n.* [Said to be Algonkin, a fuller form of *quahaug*.] The round hard clam, or quahaug, *Venus mercenaria*. Also *poquanhock*. See *sequannock*.

por-. [L. *por-*: see *pro-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, ultimately a form of *pro-*. It occurs in *portend*, *portent*, etc.

porailleţ, *n.* [ME., < OF. *povraille*, poor people, < *povre*, poor: see *poor*.] The poor; poor people.

For the parisch prest and the pardonere parten the siluer, That the *poraille* of the parisch shold haue ȝif thei nere.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 82.

It is not honest, it may not avaunce,
For to delen with no swich *poraille*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 247.

Al be it the *porayll* and needy people drewe vnto hym, & were parteners of yᵗ ille. *Fabyan*, Chron., I., an. 1550.

poral (pō′ral), *a.* [< *pore*[2] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pores of the body.

Giving only of our waste; . . . by form of perspiration, radiation, if you like; unconscious *poral* bountifulness.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xiv.

porbeagle (pôr′bē″gl), *n.* [Said to be for **porcbeagle*, < F. *porc*, hog, + E. *beagle* (applied to several sharks). Cf. *porpoise*.] Any shark of the family *Lamnidæ*, and especially of the genus *Lamna;* a kind of tope or mackerel-shark. The name originally applied to *L. cornubica*, a British species occurring also in the North Atlantic at large, and also known as the *Beaumaris shark*. It is a large fierce shark, of a gray color. Species of *Isurus* are mackerel-sharks to which the name also applies, as *I. glaucus* or *I. oxyrhynchus* of the Atlantic. See cut under *mackerel-shark*.

porcate (pôr′kāt), *a.* [< L. as if **porcatus*, < *porca*, a ridge between two furrows: see *furrow*.] Ridged; formed in ridges; specifically, in *entom.*, marked by longitudinal deep furrows separated from one another by narrow ridges.

porcated (pôr′kā-ted), *a.* [< *porcate* + *-ed*[1].] Same as *porcate*.

porcelain[1] (pôrs′lān or pōrs′lān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *porcellan*, *porcelane*, also irreg. *purslaine*, *purslane*, *purslen* (by confusion with *purslane*[1], which was also written *porcelain*); = D. *porselein* = G. *porzellan*, *porcellan* = Dan. *porcellæn* = Sw. *porslin*, < OF. *porcellaine*, *pourcelaine*, *porchelaine*, *porcelaine*, porcelain, china, chinaware, also the purple-fish, the Venus-shell, F. *porcelaine*, porcelain, china, cowry, sea-snail, = Sp. *porcelana* = Pg. *porcellana*, *porcelana*, porcelain, < It. *porcellana*, porcelain (so called because its finely polished surface was compared with that of the Venus-shell), also the purple-fish, the Venus-shell, so called because the curved shape of the upper surface resembles the curve of a pig's back, < *porcella*, a little pig, a pig, dim. of *porco*, m., *porca*, f., a hog, pig: see *pork*.] **I.** *n.* A ceramic ware having a translucent body, and when glazed (see *biscuit*, 3) a translucent glaze also. It is of various kinds: (*a*) Hard-paste (or natural) porcelain, of which the principal material is a peculiar clay commonly known as *kaolin*, with which is combined some silicious material (in China, petuntse; at Sèvres and elsewhere in Europe, white sand, and sometimes chalk, or roasted and ground flints). The glaze is of similar composition, the silicious ingredient being sometimes rock-crystal ground to powder. (*b*) Soft-paste (or artificial) porcelain, of which the composition varies; it was originally an attempted imitation of the hard porcelain brought from China and Japan, and is of two distinct kinds: (1) French soft-paste, composed of sand, niter, soda (or other alkaline substance), gypsum, salt, and other ingredients; (2) English bone china, made principally of clay and calcined bone, and with a softer glaze. (*c*) Hybrid or mixed porcelain, which is also a compound produced in attempted imitation of Oriental porcelain, containing a certain amount of a kaolinic clay. Of these three varieties, Chinese and Japanese porcelain, the porcelain of Dresden, Limoges, Vienna, and Sèvres (since about 1770), and in England that of Bristol and Plymouth are of the first; St. Cloud, Sèvres (before 1770), and most English wares are of the second; and the medieval Italian wares, with some English ones and perhaps some modern ones of the European continent, belong to the third; but the distinction between the second and third is often hard to fix or ascertain.—**Alcora porcelain**, a rich porcelain having a metallic luster not unlike that of majolica, made at Alcora in Spain, toward the end of the eighteenth century. The mark is an A in gold-colored luster.—**Amstel porcelain**, porcelain made near Amsterdam in the Netherlands, first at a factory called Old Amstel from 1782 to 1807, and then at the factory of New Amstel for two or three years only. The ware of both is marked Amstel in full, or with an A, and is of great excellence of manufacture, rarely in decorative pieces, but in table-services of great variety, and decorated in a simple way, especially with small paintings of birds.—**Arita porcelain**, the more exact name of the fine Japanese porcelain commonly known as Old Japan, Hizen porcelain, and Imari porcelain, the greater part of which was made at the town of Arita. See *Hizen porcelain*.—**Berlin porcelain**, porcelain made at Berlin, Prussia, especially a hard-paste porcelain made at the royal factory (founded by a private person in 1750, and bought by Frederick the Great thirteen years later). This ware has been made down to the present day. The mark has usually been a scepter in blue under the glaze, to which has been added K. P. M., for Königl. Porzellan Manufaktur; but the recent productions are marked with a circular seal having the above German words in full around the rim and the royal eagle in the middle. The uses to which this ware is put are extremely varied, and decoration of every sort has been tried in it, and generally with success. Lithophanie belongs to it, as well as a curious manufacture called *porcelain-lace*, which is added to decorative figures, and is produced by soaking lace or a similar fabric in the porcelain-slip, and then firing, by which the threads are destroyed and the pattern left in thin filaments of porcelain.—**Bone porcelain**. See above.—**Bow porcelain**, a soft-paste porcelain made at Stratford-le-Bow, near London, generally decorated by figures in relief and in painting of the simplest character. It is the earliest English porcelain. A frequent decoration is what is called the hawthorn pattern (thorny branches covered with blossoms, frequently in slight relief). A frequent mark of Bow china is a bent bow with an arrow on the string.—**Brandenburg porcelain**, porcelain made at a factory near Brandenburg between 1717 and 1729. The founder of the factory appears to have been a workman from Meissen.—**Bristol porcelain**, porcelain made at Bristol in England, especially a ware made in the eighteenth century from the Cornwall china-stone, and directed by a potter named Champion, who bought out Cookworthy's interest. See *Cookworthy porcelain*.—**Budweis porcelain**, a hard-paste porcelain made at Budweis in Bohemia in modern times.—**Burslem porcelain**, a name given to some of the finer wares made at the first Wedgwood factory in Burslem. They are not strictly porcelain in any sense, but are described by Wedgwood, in catalogues, etc., as "fine porcelain bisque" and the like, whence probably the term came to be used.—**Caen porcelain**, porcelain made at Caen in Normandy, especially a hard-paste ware made during the early years of the French revolution, and commonly marked with the word Caen in full. It is extremely rare, the manufacture having lasted but a few years.—**Capodimonte porcelain**, porcelain made at Capodimonte, a suburb of Naples, especially that of the royal factory, which was continued through the greater part of the eighteenth century. The most celebrated variety is that which is decorated with figures in high relief, not very finely modeled, but decorative in their disposition, and then touched with red applied in the pointillé manner to the less prominent parts of the relief, as if with the intention of giving a flesh-like warmth to the shadows.—**Cast porcelain**, a semi-transparent or milky-white glass made of silica and cryolite with oxid of zinc. Also called *milk-glass*, *fusible porcelain*, *cryolite glass*, and *hot-cast porcelain*.—**Chantilly porcelain**, porcelain made at Chantilly, near Paris. Especially—(*a*) A soft-paste porcelain made under the patronage of the Prince de Condé from 1725, the mark of which was a hunting-horn in blue, red, or impressed. The glaze of this porcelain was made opaque by tin, so as to be practically a thin coat of enamel. A design consisting of small detached flowers painted in blue became very popular, and was known as the *Chantilly sprig pattern*. (*b*) A hard-paste porcelain made in the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Chelsea porcelain**, a porcelain made at Chelsea in England, especially a soft-paste porcelain made from 1745, the most admired of the old English porcelains. Later, *Chelsea-Derby*.—**Chemical porcelain**, a fine porcelain nearly completely vitrified, so as to be almost an opaque glass, made at the works of Granger & Co. at Worcester, England, about 1860.—**Cookworthy porcelain**, porcelain made at Plymouth, England, from about 1755, by W. Cookworthy, who discovered the Cornish clay (see *china-stone* (*b*)) independently of Champion. This was the most important of the Plymouth porcelain manufactures.—**Copenhagen porcelain**, porcelain made at Copenhagen. Especially—(*a*) A hard-paste porcelain made from 1760 for a few years, and from 1772, soon after which time it was taken up by the government. The well-known mark is three waving lines supposed to represent the Sound and Great and Little Belts. (*b*) A modern porcelain, of which the variety best known is unglazed works of art, such as statuettes and groups. Thorwaldsen's works, especially, have been copied in this ware.—**Crown Derby porcelain**, a variety of Derby porcelain, bearing a royal crown as a distinguishing mark. In some cases a D only is crowned, sometimes the initial D with crossed swords between is used, this mark being sometimes in red, sometimes in violet, and sometimes impressed.—**Derby crown porcelain**, a modern porcelain made at Derby in imitation of the old Crown Derby ware and also from new designs. The mark adopted by the company is a cipher of D. D. surmounted by a crown.—**Derby porcelain**, porcelain made at Derby in England, especially a soft-paste porcelain made from 1751. The ware is very translucent, and some of the colors are of unusual brilliancy, especially the blue. One of the specialties of the Derby fabric is the unglazed biscuit-ware, of which figures and groups were made for the decoration of the table; this is unmatched by any recent wares, the Parian being generally inferior to it. An old mark of Derby ware is a D and the name of the potter Bloor, with the word Derby, and a crown has been used since 1830.—**Dresden porcelain**, a hard-paste porcelain made at the royal factory of Meissen, near Dresden in Saxony, beginning with the year 1707. This was the first hard-paste porcelain made in Europe, and the manufacture has continued to the present day, including pieces for decoration, for uses of every kind and decoration of every variety, both in relief and in color and gold. The small figures and groups, brilliantly painted, and especially those in which shepherds and shepherdesses are represented, have been especially popular for many years. A common name for the old Dresden porcelain is *vieux Saxe*. The best-known mark of this factory is two swords crossed, but a number of Oriental marks are roughly imitated on certain pieces. Pieces that are sent out from the royal factory white can be known by a cut or scratch through the two swords which form the mark; such pieces, if decorated, have been decorated outside. Compare *Sèvres porcelain*.—**Embossed porcelain**, porcelain the decoration of which is in slight relief. Especially—(*a*) When the relief is obtained by the decoration itself, as in *pâte sur pâte*. (*b*) Less properly, when the decoration is produced by casting or pressing the whole surface before the color is applied.—**False porcelain**, a name given by the first makers of hard-paste porcelain in England to the artificial or soft-paste porcelain.—**Hizen porcelain**, porcelain made in Japan, in the province of Hizen, and often known as *Imari porcelain*, from the name of the seaport whence it is exported. The ware specially known as *Hizen* or *Imari* is decorated with blue under the glaze, and with red and sometimes green and gold upon the glaze, the green forming translucent enamels in slight relief. This ware was brought to Europe by the Dutch during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and was known as Old Japan, until the recent investigation into the history of Japanese ceramics. Compare *Arita porcelain*.—**Imari porcelain**, Japanese porcelain exported from the seaport of Imari, in the province of Hizen. See *Hizen porcelain*.—**Iran porcelain**, a name given to a hard white ware, with blue decoration in the Chinese style, which has many of the characteristics of porcelain. See *Kashee ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Kiyomizu porcelain**, a variety of Japanese porcelain the body of which is said to be artificial, composed of clay mixed with powdered silicious stone and having peculiarities also in the composition of the glaze.—**Kouan-Ki porcelain**, a name given to certain vases of Chinese porcelain of blue decoration, and marked with one or other of certain well-known emblems of the Chinese magistracy, such as the pearl (considered the emblem of talent or ability), the sacred ax, the sonorous stone, and a group of writing-materials.—**Limoges porcelain**, porcelain made at Limoges, in the department of Haute-Vienne, France. Especially—(*a*) A soft-paste porcelain made from 1773. (*b*) A hard-paste porcelain made from 1779 to the present day. The kaolin was obtained from St. Yrieix in the neighborhood, and the ware was especially brilliant and translucent as long as this alone was used. The modern porcelain includes much of the most important ceramic production of modern France.—**Lowestoft porcelain**, a soft-paste porcelain made at Lowestoft in Suffolk, from about 1762 to 1789. Examples of genuine Lowestoft are exceedingly scarce, the hard-paste ware known by that name being an inferior Chinese product made for the foreign trade. The Lowestoft works were closed in 1804.—**Lunéville porcelain**, a soft-paste porcelain made at Lunéville in France, especially famous for the statuettes and groups in biscuit, of which the chief maker was Paul Louis Cyffle. The paste of these seems to have been gradually improved by Cyffle or others from the original *terre-de-Lorraine*, and the improved paste was called *pâte-de-marbre*. The name Cyffle is commonly marked on these pieces.—**Medici porcelain**, a translucent ceramic ware produced in or near Florence, under the Medicean grand dukes, in the sixteenth century. Pieces of this ware are of great rarity. The mark is sometimes the balls (palloni) of the Medici, and sometimes a rude picture of the dome of the Cathedral of Florence.

The discovery of the existing specimens of *Medici porcelain* is due to Alessandre Foresi, who observed its peculiar texture and, in some cases, slight transparency, and found pieces marked at the back in a way that quite confirmed his theory. . . . Scarcely forty specimens of the ware are known. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 686.

Meissen-Saxony porcelain, the name more properly given to the Dresden porcelain.—**Natural soft-paste porcelain**, a name given by M. Brongniart, chief of the Sèvres works for many years, to those soft-paste porcelains which have clay for their basis, and therefore are properly ceramic wares.—**Petit porcelain**, porcelain made by a potter named Jacob Petit, established in 1790, and of late years at Paris. This ware is of remarkable excellence, and the pieces of original design are important in the development of ceramic decoration; but the greater number of the present products are imitations of Dresden and other celebrated wares.—**Réaumur's porcelain**, an artificial or hybrid production of the eminent scientist Réaumur, differing from all porcelains properly so called, and not strictly a soft-paste porcelain, but rather a glass that has been exposed to a long-continued heat, which makes it opaque and of a milky white. This substance is called by the Germans *milch-glass*. The discovery had no important results.—**Rose porcelain**, Chinese porcelain in the decoration of which large surfaces of brilliant red enamel are used. Plates and dishes of which the outside is covered with this enamel are called *rose-back plates*, etc. The rose porcelain is to be distinguished from the porcelain of the so-called rose family, or *famille rose*.—**Royal Worcester porcelain**. See *Worcester porcelain*.—**Sèvres porcelain**, porcelain made at Sèvres, near Paris. Especially—(*a*) A soft-paste porcelain made from 1756, in which year the manufacture was removed from Vincennes. The celebrated colors *bleu du roi*, *bleu turquoise*, *rose Pompadour* (more commonly called *rose du Barry*), and others, were introduced for the soft-paste ware; and the decoration in gold raised in slight relief above the glaze, the addition of jewels, and the style of the paintings in medallions, all have their origin in this soft-paste ware, which was the only ware made at Sèvres before 1769, although the true hard porcelain had already been made at Meissen sixty years before. (See *Dresden porcelain*.) The soft-paste porcelain, now greatly in demand as a rarity, has one advantage over the hard-paste—in the slight absorption of the color by the paste, giving a pleasant softness of effect. (*b*) A hard-paste porcelain made from 1769, in consequence of the discovery of deposits of kaolin in France. This manufacture has reached greater merit of late years than before the revolution; in size and perfection the pieces surpass anything produced elsewhere, and the painting shows unparalleled skill and mastery of the material, whatever may be thought of its appropriateness and good taste as decoration. The mark under the kings of the old régime was always the royal cipher L L, front to front, crossing above and below, and within the space so inclosed a letter denoting the year of manufacture, a double alphabet beginning in 1778, AA, etc. Under the republic, the word Sèvres, and R. F. for République Française, were used; under the empire, M. Imple. de Sèvres, sometimes with the imperial eagle, was used. The restored kings used a cipher of LL and one

of CC; Louis Philippe, a cipher L. P., and often the name of the palace for which the ware was made. The 1848 republic restored the R. F.; and the second empire, a crowned N, with S for Sèvres, and the date, as 56, 57. But since about 1830 all pieces are marked before decorating with the letter S, and a date in green included in a cartouche, and, when the piece is sold undecorated, this mark is cut through by a touch to a grinding-wheel.—**Solon porcelain,** porcelain made either at the national factory at Sèvres or at Minton's, England, and decorated by an artist named Solon; especially, those pieces decorated in low relief by layers or coats of kaolinic slip applied one upon another, producing a bas-relief more or less translucent, according as the application is less or more thick.—**Swansea porcelain,** porcelain made at Swansea from about 1814 till 1820, when the factory was removed to Coalport. But little porcelain was made, as the factory was devoted chiefly to delf and what was called *opaque china;* but the quality of it was excellent, and it is ranked by some as the most perfect porcelain ever produced in England. The word Swansea, sometimes combined with a trident or with two tridents crossed, and sometimes with the name of the director for the time being, is used as a mark.—**Tender porcelain,** artificial soft-paste porcelain of France, made of a frit composed of various ingredients, known as *pâte tendre.* See *soft-paste,* above.—**Worcester porcelain,** a soft-paste porcelain made at Worcester in England, from 1751, by an association called the Worcester Porcelain Company. Transfer printing was used on this ware at a very early time, and the association also produced a blue and white ware imitated from the Chinese, and made up in decorative pieces. A peculiar mottled quality of the blue, produced by the running of the color in firing, was especially admired. The manufacture is still continued by a joint-stock company. The epithet "Royal," often prefixed to the name "Worcester Porcelain," dates from 1788, when George III., on the occasion of a visit to the factory, conferred this appellation upon it. The paste was a very artificial composition, having little or no clay in it. The old Worcester porcelain seems to have had no mark peculiarly its own, excepting a crescent, or some one of several "seal-marks" copied from Chinese porcelain, or a group of characters imitating Chinese but without signification; but from 1788 the mark of Chamberlain, and since 1852 a combination of W. W. W. W. with a date in the middle, have been used by the chief factory.

See also articles under *pottery* and *porcelain* in the supplement.

II. *a.* Of the nature of or consisting of porcelain: as, *porcelain* adornments.—**Porcelain mosaic,** a name given to tile-work in which the separate tiles are of uniform or nearly uniform color and composed of porcelain or fine pottery such as white stoneware.

porcelain[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purslane.*

porcelain-cement (pôrs'lān-sē-ment″), *n.* A cement, variously constituted, for mending chinaware or glassware.

porcelain-clay (pôrs'lān-klā), *n.* Kaolin.

porcelain-color (pôrs'lān-kul″or), *n.* A pigment used for painting on porcelain. Such pigments are either colored glasses reduced to powder, which, when fired or subjected to the action of heat, fuse upon the surface of the ware, or fluxes combined with metallic colors, usually oxids.

porcelain-crab (pôrs'lān-krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Porcellana:* so called from its shell, which is smooth and polished, as if made of porcelain. Several species are found on British coasts, the most interesting being the broad-clawed porcelain-crab, *P. platycheles,* taking its name from its singular flat broad claws, each of which is almost as large as the whole body. See *Porcellana,* 1.

porcelain-gilding (pôrs'lān-gil″ding), *n.* A gold pigment used in decorating porcelain. It is a magma of gold, quicksilver, and flux, thinned with oil and turpentine. When fired, the volatile ingredients are sublimed, and the black magma assumes a dead-gold surface, which must be burnished to acquire the bright metallic appearance. Other compounds give a bright metallic surface from simple firing, but this is less durable than the burnished gold.

porcelainised, *a.* See *porcelainized.*

porcelainist (pôrs'lān-ist), *n.* [< *porcelain*[1] + *-ist.*] 1. A student or collector of porcelain; also, an authority on porcelains.—2. A decorator of porcelain.

porcelainite (pôrs'lān-īt), *n.* [< *porcelain*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name of certain kinds of fine white stoneware, jasper-ware, etc.

porcelainized (pôrs'lān-īzd), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Baked like potters' clay; specifically, in *geol.,* hardened and altered, by contact or other metamorphism, so as to resemble in texture porcelain or earthenware: said of clays, shales, and other stratified rock. Also spelled *porcelainised.*

porcelain-jasper (pôrs'lān-jas″pėr), *n.* See *jasper,* 2.

porcelain-lace (pôrs'lān-lās), *n.* See *Berlin porcelain,* under *porcelain*[1].

porcelain-oven (pôrs'lān-uv″n), *n.* The firing-kiln used in baking porcelain. Each oven is heated by a number of fireplaces arranged radially around its base, with flues converging to a central opening in the floor, through which the heated gases enter the oven. Other flues pass from the fireplaces (or *mouths,* as they are technically called) up in the sides of the ovens, and open into the interior about four feet above the floor. The oven is conoidal in form, and has an opening at its apex for the escape of gases and vapor. A number of these ovens or kilns are clustered about a central furnace called a *hovel.*

porcelain-paper (pôrs'lān-pā″pėr), *n.* A glazed French paper, plain, gilt, painted, or figured.

porcelanaceous (pôr″se-lā-nā'shius), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-aceous.*] Same as *porcelanous.*

porcelane (pôr'se-lān), *n.* [< Sp. *porcelana* = Pg. *porcellana, porcelana,* < It. *porcellana,* Venus-shell, porcelain: see *porcelain*[1].] The money-cowry, *Cypræa moneta.*

The cowry shells, which, under one name or another—chamgos, zimbis, bouges, *porcelanes,* etc.—have long been used in the East Indies as small money.

Jevons, Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, p. 24.

porcelane, porcellane (pôr'se-lān), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*).] Same as *porcelanous.*

porcelaneous (pôr-se-lā'nē-us), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-eous.*] Same as *porcelanous.*

porcelanian, porcellanian (pôr-se-lā'ni-an), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-ian.*] Porcelanous; specifically, noting the porcelain-crabs.

porcelanite, porcellanite (pôr'se-lā-nīt), *n.* [= F. *porcellanite* = Pg. *porcelanite* = It. *porcellanite;* as *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-ite*[2].] Clay metamorphosed into a rock resembling porcelain or earthenware in texture and appearance.

porcelanous, porcellanous (pôr'se-lā-nus), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of porcelain.—2. Resembling porcelain in structure or appearance; hard, smooth, and opaque-white, as the shell of a mollusk or the carapace of a crustacean. Among foraminifers, a type of test is distinguished as *porcelanous* from *hyaline* or *vitreous;* and the three-layered type of mollusk-shell, each layer composed of plates set on edge, is called *porcelanous.*

porcellan†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *porcelain*[1].

Porcellana (pôr-se-lā'nā), *n.* [NL., < It. *porcellana,* porcelain: see *porcelain*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Porcellanidæ,* founded by Lamarck in 1801. *P. platycheles* and *P. longicornis* are two European species of porcelain-crabs.—2. A genus of mollusks.

porcellanaceous (pôr″se-lā-nā'shius), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-aceous.*] Same as *porcelanous.*

porcellane, *a.* See *porcelane.*

porcellaneous (pôr-se-lā'nē-us), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-eous.*] Same as *porcelanous.*

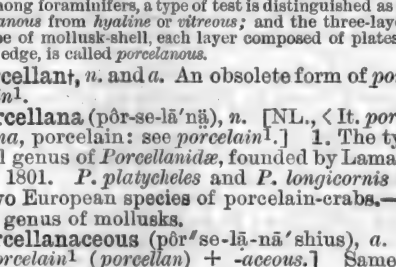
porcellanian, *a.* See *porcelanian.*

Porcellanidæ (pôr-se-lan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porcellana* + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Porcellana,* so called from the smoothness and hardness of the shell; the porcelain-crabs. The antennæ are very long, and the chelæ of great size.—2. In *conch.,* a family of gastropods: commonly called *Marginellidæ.*

porcellanite, *n.* See *porcelanite.*

porcellanous, *a.* See *porcelanous.*

porch (pōrch), *n.* [< ME. *porche,* < OF. *porche,* F. *porche* (also *portique*) = Pr. *porge, porgue* = Sp. *pórtico,* also (after F.) *porche,* a covered walk, = Pg. It. *portico,* porch, < L. *porticus,* porch, colonnade, gallery, < *porta,* door, gate: see *port*[2].] 1. In *arch.,* an exterior appendage to a building, forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway; a covered way or entrance, whether inclosed or uninclosed. Many church and cathedral porches are magnificent in proportions and decoration. See also cut under *caryatid.*



Porch.— South door of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

Into a church-*porch* then they went,
To stand out of the raine and wet.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 303).

To the *porch,* belike with jasmine bound
Or woodbine wreaths.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. A covered walk, or portico; a stoa.

And in a *porche,* bilt of square stones
Full mightily enarched enuiron,
Where the domes and ples [pleas] of the town
Were executed, and lawes of the king.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii.

Repair to Pompey's *porch,* where you shall find us.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 147.

3. A veranda. [Local, U. S.]—4. Figuratively, the beginning or entrance.

Cet. No age was spared, no sex.
Cat. Nay, no degree.
Cet. Not infants in the *porch* of life were free.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Solomon's Porch, a porch connected with and forming a part of Herod's Temple at Jerusalem, minutely described by Josephus.—**The Porch,** the Stoa Pœcile, one of the public porticos on the agora of ancient Athens, whither the Stoic philosopher Zeno resorted with his disciples. It was called the *Painted Porch,* from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters with which it was adorned. Hence, *the Porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics.*

porcine (pôr'sin), *a.* [= F. *porcine* = Sp. Pg. It. *porcino,* < L. *porcinus,* of a hog, < *porcus,* hog: see *pork.*] 1. In *zoöl.,* resembling or related to swine; suilline: as, *porcine* characters or affinities.—2. Swinish; hoggish; piggish: applied to persons in derision or contempt.

His large *porcine* cheeks, round, twinkling eyes, and thumbs habitually twirling, expressed a concentrated effort not to get into trouble. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, xx.

porcupigt (pôr'kū-pig), *n.* Same as *porcupine.*

You would have thought him for to be
Some Egyptian *porcupig.*
Dragon of Wantley, l. 84. (*Percy's Reliques.*)

porcupike†, *n.* Same as *porcupine. Holyoke.*

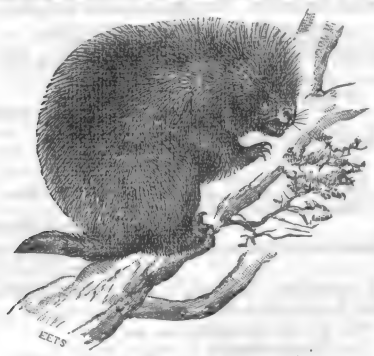
porcupine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* [< ME. *porkepyn,* also, then or later, reduced to *porkpen, porpyn, porpin, porpint, porkpoint, porpoint, perpoint, porpoynte* (simulating *point*), whence *porpentine, purpentine;* < OF. *porc espin, porch espin,* also *porc d'espine,* F. *porte-espine* (simulating *porter,* carry, as if 'carry-spine') (OF. also *porc-espic, porc-espi,* F. *porc-épic* (whence obs. E. *porkespick,* also *porcupike,* simulating *pike*[1], and *porcupig,* simulating *pig*[1]) = Pr. *porc-espi:* simulating OF. *espic,* spike) = Sp. *puerco espín* = Pg. *porco espinho* = It. *porco spino* (also *porco spinoso,* < ML. *porcus spinosus*), a porcupine, lit. 'spine-hog,' < L. *porcus,* a hog, + *spina,* ML. also *spinus,* a spine, thorn: see *pork* and *spine.* Cf. equiv. D. *stekel-varken, stekelzwijn,* G. *stachelschwein,* 'thorn-hog'; Sw. *pinsvin* = Dan. *pindsvin,* 'pin-hog.'] 1. A hystricomorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Hystricidæ,* of which there are several genera and many species, representing two subfamilies, the *Hystricidæ* or old world porcupines, which are all terrestrial and fossorial animals, and the *Erethizontidæ* or new world porcupines, more or less arboreal, and in some cases having a prehensile tail. The spines or quills with which these animals are beset reach their highest development in species of *Hystrix* proper, as *H. cristata,*



European Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

the common porcupine of southern Europe and northern Africa. Such quills may be a foot long; they are prettily variegated in color, and much used for penholders. Brush-tailed porcupines constitute the genus *Atherura,* and inhabit the Malay region and Africa. The only North American porcupines belong to the genus *Erethizon,* of which there are 2 species, the common eastern *E. dorsatus,* and the western yellow-haired *E. epixanthus;* in both the spines are only an inch or two long, and mostly hidden in long hair. They are of large size, reaching 2½ feet in length, and of ungainly form and ugly visage, with an extremely stout and clumsy body and broad, flat, blunt tail. One or the other species is found from the northern limit of trees through the greater part of the United States.

The spines grow mostly on the rump and back of the broad flat tail; they are quite loosely attached, and when the animal slaps with its tail (its usual mode of defense) some quills may be flirted to a distance. Something like this, no doubt, gives rise to the popular notion that the porcupine "shoots" its quills at an enemy. These small quills are strikingly like the spines of the prickly-pear (*Opuntia*) in size and shape, and like them are minutely barbed at the end, so that they stick in the flesh of one who receives a blow from the tail. They are much used by the Indians for trimming buckskin garments and ornamenting moccasins. Other American tree-porcupines constitute the genera *Coendou* and *Chætomys*; they are of smaller size and arboreal habits, and range from southern Mexico through a great part of South America. See *Hystricidæ*, *Hystrix*; also cut under *prehensile-tailed*.



Urson, or Canada Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*).

2. (*a*) An apparatus for heckling flax. (*b*) A cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn. *E. H. Knight.* —**Porcupine ant-eater**, a monotreme of the family *Echidnidæ* or *Tachyglossidæ*, having spines or quills in the pelage resembling those of the porcupine. *Echidna* or *Tachyglossus hystrix* is the best-known species, inhabiting Australia. There are several others. See cut under *Echidnidæ*.

porcupine† (pôr'kū-pīn), *v. t.* [< *porcupine*, *n.*] To cause to stand up like a porcupine's quills. [Rare.]

Thus did the cooks on Billy Ramus stare,
Whose frightful presence *porcupined* each hair.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), The Lousiad, iv.

porcupine-crab (pôr'kū-pīn-krab), *n.* A kind of crab, *Lithodes hystrix*, inhabiting Japan, having the carapace and limbs spiny.

porcupine-disease (pôr'kū-pīn-di-zēz″), *n.* Same as *hystricismus*.

porcupine-fish (pôr'kū-pīn-fish), *n.* A diodontoid fish, as *Diodon hystrix*, whose skin is studded with prickles; a sea-porcupine. The various species inhabit tropical seas. See *Diodontidæ*, and cuts under *Diodon* and *swell-fish*.

★**porcupine-grass** (pôr'kū-pīn-gràs), *n.* A grass, *Stipa spartea*, found from Illinois and Kansas northwestward: so named from the long, strong awns of its flowering glume.

porcupine-wood (pôr'kū-pīn-wûd), *n.* The outer wood of the cocoanut-palm, which is very hard and durable, and when cut horizontally displays beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine-spines.

pore[1] (pōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pored*, ppr. *poring*. [Early mod. E. also *poar*; < ME. *poren*, *pouren*, prob. < Sw. dial. *pora*, *pura*, *påra*, work slowly and gradually, do anything slowly, Sw. *purra*, turn out; cf. D. *porren*, poke, stir, move, endeavor, attempt, = MLG. LG. *purren* = Dan. *purre*, poke, stir; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. Ir. *purr*, push, thrust, drive, urge. Prob. in part confused with *peer*, ME. *piren*, *puren*, look: see *peer*[1].] To gaze earnestly or steadily; look with close and steady attention or application; read or examine anything with steady perseverance: generally followed by *on*, *upon*, or *over*.

What [why] sholde he studie and make hymselven wood *Upon* a book in cloystre alwey to *poure*?
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 185.

Painfully to *pore upon* a book
To seek the light of truth. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 74.

Many of the Pilgrims, by *poaring on* hot bricks, do voluntarily perish their sights. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 97.

★**pore**[2] (pōr), *n.* [< F. *pore* = Pr. *pors* = Sp. Pg. It. *poro* = D. *porie* = G. *pore* = Sw. *por* = Dan. *pore*, < L. *porus*, a pore, < Gr. πόρος, a pore, ford, passage, way, means, pore, fiber of the nerves, etc., < √ περ in περᾶν, pass: see *fare*[1], *ford*.] **1.** A small opening or orifice; a hole, aperture, or perforation; a foramen; an opening in general: as, the *pores* of a sponge. The term is especially used for a minute perforation, invisible to the naked eye, in a membrane, through which fluids may pass. Such are the pores of the skin, formed by the ducts of the sweat-glands.

The sweate came gushing out of euery *pore*.
Chapman, Odyssey, xi.

And gathering virtue in at every *pore*.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. One of the small interstices between the particles or molecules of the matter of which a body is composed. The compressibility of matter, its expansion and contraction with changes of temperature, and other considerations lead to the conclusion that even the densest bodies are porous — that is, that the molecules forming them are not in actual contact, but separated by spaces which, though extremely minute, may have a magnitude considerable as compared with their own size.

Which Atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some *Pores* proportionable and cognate to their Figures, where they acquiesce.
Howell, Letters, iv. 50.

3. In *bot.*, a small aperture or hole, as that at the apex of the anthers in certain *Ericaceæ*; in *Pyrenomycetes*, same as *ostiole*; in *Hymenomycetes*, same as *tubulus*. See cut under *anther*. —**Abdominal, branchial, calycine pore.** See the adjectives. —**Cortical pore**, in *bot.*, same as *lenticel*. —**Crural** or **femoral pores.** See *crural*. —**Metasternal pores.** See *metasternal*.

pore[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pour*[1].

pore[4], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *poor*.

poreblind†, *a.* An obsolete form of *purblind*.

porencephalia (pō-ren-se-fā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πόρος, pore, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] The presence of a defect in the cerebral hemisphere such that a depression or hollow, which may lead into the ventricle, is formed. It is congenital, or from early life, and may be caused by inflammation, embolus, or hemorrhage.

porencephalic (pō-ren-se-fal'ik or po-ren-sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [< *porencephal-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of porencephaly; porencephalous.

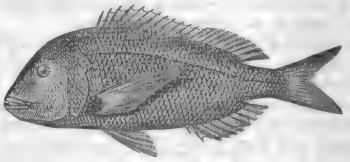
porencephalous (pō-ren-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< *porencephal-y* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by porencephalia.

porencephaly (pō-ren-sef'ạ-li), *n.* [< NL. *porencephalia*.] Same as *porencephalia*.

poret†, *n.* See *porret*.

porfil†, *v.* and *n.* See *purfle*.

porgy (pôr'gi), *n.*; pl. *porgies* (-giz). [Also *porgie*, *poggy*, *poggie*, *paughie*; said to be < Narraganset (*scup*)*paug*. See *scup*[2].] One of several different fishes. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Sparus* in a restricted sense, or of the genus *Pagrus*; specifically, *Pagrus pagrus* or *Pagrus vulgaris*, supposed to be the *pagrus* of the ancients, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, of a silvery color, with the back rosy. (*b*) A fish of the related genus *Stenotomus*. *S. argyrops* is the well-known porgy, scup, or scuppaug, found from Cape Cod to Florida. See *scup*[2]. (*c*) An ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber*, the angel-fish. See cut under *Chætodipterus*. (*d*) One of several viviparous perches, or embiotocoids, as *Ditrema jacksoni* or *Damalichthys argyrosomus* (or *vacca*). [California.] (*e*) A clupeoid fish, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*: by confusion with a different word, *pogy*. [Local, U. S.] (*f*) The toadfish, *Chilomycterus schœpfi*. [Florida.] (*g*) With a qualifying word, one of several other fishes. See phrases below. —**Flannel-mouthed porgy**, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*. —**Jolthead porgy**, *Calamus bajonado*. [Bermudas.] —**Rhomboidal porgy**, *Lagodon rhomboides*. —**Saucer-eye porgy**. (*a*) *Calamus calamus*. (*b*) A scaroid fish, *Sparisoma radians*. —**Sheep's-head porgy**, *Calamus penna*. [Bermudas.] —**Three-tailed porgy**, the moonfish, *Chætodipterus faber*.

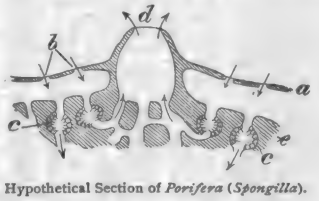


Porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*).

pori, *n.* Plural of *porus*.

porifer (pō'ri-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *porifer*, having pores: see *poriferous*.] That which has pores, as a sponge; a member of the *Porifera*.

Porifera (pō-rif'ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *porifer*, q. v.] **1.** The sponges as a phylum and class of the animal kingdom, or superclass of *Cœlentera*, having a system of pores or incurrent and rent openings, but no stinging-organs. Formerly a name of sponges when these were regarded as cœlenterates, to distinguish them from the true cœlenterates, then called *Nematophora*. Sollas divides the *Porifera* into the classes *Calcarea*, the chalk-sponges; *Hexactinellida*, with primitively six-rayed silicious spicules; and *Demospongiæ*, of various structure but including all the most familiar examples of the phylum; but nearly every writer on sponges has his own classification. See *Spongiæ*, and cuts under *sponge* and *Spongilla*. Also called *Poriferata*.



Hypothetical Section of *Porifera* (*Spongilla*).

a, superficial layer; *b*, inhalent apertures; *c*, ciliated or flagellated chambers, lined with a layer of sponge-cells, which closely resemble choanoflagellate protozoans, all the rest of the structure being the sponge tissue and skeleton; *d*, an osculum, or exhalent aperture; *e*, deeper substance of the sponge.

2. Same as *Foraminifera*.

poriferal (pō-rif'ẹ-rạl), *a.* [< *porifer-ous* + *-al*.] Poriferous, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Porifera* or *Spongiæ*.

poriferan (pō-rif'ẹ-ran), *n.* and *a.* [< *porifer-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* A porifer; a sponge.

II. *a.* Same as *poriferous*. —**Poriferan theory**, that theory which considers the tracheæ or tubes of some animals as having a common origin with the incurrent tubes of the *Porifera* or sponges.

poriferous (pō-rif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *porifer*, having pores, < L. *porus*, pore, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Provided with pores; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Porifera*; poriferal: distinguished from *osculiferous*.

poriform (pō'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *porus*, a pore, + *forma*, form.] Having the character or form of a pore.

porime (pō'rīm), *n.* Same as *porism*.

porism (pō'rizm), *n.* [ME. *porysme*, < OF. (and F.) *porisme* = Sp. *porisma* = It. *porisma*, *porismate*, *porismato*; < Gr. πόρισμα(τ-), a corollary, < πορίζειν, bring about, procure, deduce. < πόρος, a way, passage: see *pore*[2], *n.*] A form of mathematical proposition among the Greeks, concerning the nature of which there continues to be much dispute. The corollaries to Euclid's elements — that is, extra propositions, inserted by commentators and readily deducible from his theorems — are called by this name. But the word had a more general meaning, which Chasles defines as follows: A porism is an incomplete theorem expressing a relation between things variable according to a common law, the statement being left incomplete in regard to some magnitude which would be stated in the theorem properly so called. For example, to say that there is within every triangle a point every line through which has for the sum of its distances from the two vertices which lie on one side of it its distance from the third vertex, is a porism in substance. But the porism was further distinguished by a peculiar mode of enunciation, namely, that which in modern language is made to be constant, is called in the porism "given." The definition of Playfair, which has had great currency, is as follows: A porism is a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. This is the sense in which the word would ordinarily be understood to-day. Other widely different definitions have been given.

Ryht as thyse geometryens, whan they have shewyd hyr proposiciouns, ben wont to bryngen in thinges that they clepen *porysmes*, or declaraciouns of forseyde thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 10.

=Syn. See *inference*.

porismatic (pō-ris-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πόρισμα(τ-), a porism, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a porism. [As used by modern mathematicians, it usually refers to Playfair's sense of *porism*. See *porism*.]

porismatical (pō-ris-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *porismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *porismatic*.

poristic (pō-ris'tik), *a.* [= F. *poristique* = Pg. *poristica* = It. *poristico*; < Gr. ποριστικός, able to bring about or procure, < πορίζειν, bring about, procure: see *porism*.] Reducing a determinate problem to an indeterminate one. —**Poristic points**, a set of points of the number which usually suffice to determine a curve of a given order, but so situated that an indefinite number of such curves can be drawn through them.

poristical (pō-ris'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *poristic* + *-al*.] Same as *poristic*.

porite (pō'rīt), *n.* [< NL. *Porites*.] A coral of the family *Poritidæ*.

Porites (pō-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *porus*, a pore: see *pore*[2].] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Poritidæ*, established by Lamarck. —**2.** A genus of millepores. Also *Heliolites*. *Lonsdale*, 1849.



Porites clavaria.

Poritidæ (pō-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porites* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Porites*. The corallum is composed of reticulated sclerenchyme, with well-developed septa in the form of stylate processes which unite in a kind of latticework. The walls are reticulate, not distinct from the sclerenchyme, and there are few dissepiments and no tabulæ.

pork (pōrk), *n.* [< ME. *pork*, *poork*, *porc*, < OF. (and F.) *porc* = Sp. *puerco* = Pg. It. *porco*, a hog, pork, < L. *porcus* (= Gr. (Italic ?) πόρκος),

a swine, hog, pig (*porca*, f., or *porcus femina*, a sow), = Lith. *parszas* = W. *porch* = Ir. *orc* (with reg. loss of initial *p*) = AS. *fearh*, E. *farrow*, a pig: see *farrow*[1].] **1.** A swine; hog; pig; porker.

Poveralle and pastorelles passede one aftyre,
With *porkes* to pasture at the price gates.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3122.

2. The flesh of swine, used as meat.

Then for ten days did I diet him
Only with burnt *pork*, sir, and gammons of bacon.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

3†. A stupid, obstinate, or ignorant person; a pig-headed fellow.

I mean not to dispute philosophy with this *pork*, who never read any. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Mess pork, the best quality or grade of pork: so called originally because in the navy the best pork was supplied to the officers' mess.

pork-butcher (pôrk′bu̇ch″ėr), *n.* One who kills pigs.

pork-chop (pôrk′chop′), *n.* A slice from the ribs of a pig.

pork-eater (pôrk′ē″tėr), *n.* One who feeds on swine's flesh.

If we grow all to be *pork-eaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 27.

porker (pôr′kėr), *n.* [< *pork* + *-er*[1]; perhaps orig. for *porket*.] A hog; a pig; especially, one fatted for killing.

Straight to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv. 86.

porkespick†, *n.* Same as *porcupine*.

He gaue for his deuice the *porkespick* with this posie, pres et loign, both farre and neare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

porket (pôr′ket), *n.* [< OF. *porquet*, *porchet*, *pourchet* (= It. *porchetto*), dim. of *porc*, a hog: see *pork*.] A young hog.

We now are Gergesites, that would rather lose Christ than our *porkets*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 64.

porkling (pôrk′ling), *n.* [< *pork* + *-ling*[1].] A young pig.

Through plenty of acorns the *porklings* to fat.
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 34.

porknell†, *n.* [ME., < *pork* + double dim. *-n-el*.] A little pig; also, a gross, fat person.

Polidárius, the *porknell*, and his pere Machaon,
Suet with the xvij, sad men & noble.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6368.

pork-pie (pôrk′pī′), *n.* A pie made of pastry and minced pork.—**Pork-pie hat**, the popular name of a hat resembling a deep meat-pie, worn by both men and women about 1860, distinguished by a brim which turned up around the crown, leaving but a narrow space between the crown and itself, the crown being low and the brim sloping slightly outward.

pork-pit (pôrk′pit), *n.* That part of the floor of a produce-exchange in which dealers in pork congregate and transact their business.

pork-pork† (pôrk′pôrk), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *more-pork*.] To utter the cry of the raven; sound like the cry of a raven.

From the mountains nigh,
The rav'ns begin with their *pork-porking* cry.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

pork-sausage (pôrk′sâ″sāj), *n.* A sausage made of minced pork with various seasoning or flavoring ingredients.

porkwood (pôrk′wu̇d), *n.* The pigeonwood, beefwood, or corkwood, *Pisonia longifolia*.

porky (pôr′ki), *a.* [< *pork* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Porklike: as, a *porky* odor permeated the whole place.—**2.** Fat; plump.

Mr. Sponge was a good deal more put out by the incident . . . than his *porky* host.
R. S. Surtees, Sponge's Sp. Tour, li.

A fat, light-haired, snub-nosed, *porky* kind of a child.
Mrs. Riddell, Race for Wealth, xxix.

pornocracy (pôr-nok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πόρνη*, a prostitute (prob. orig. 'a bought female captive,' < *περνάναι* (*πέρνημι*), send or export for sale, sell, esp. of captives who were transported and sold: akin to L. *pretium*, price: see *price*), + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The rule of prostitutes; dominating influence of courtezans.—**The Pornocracy**, a party which controlled the government of Rome and the elections to the papacy throughout the first half of the tenth century; the rule or government of this party: so called from the paramount influence of three women of noble family but profligate lives, Theodora and her daughters Theodora and Marozia (Mary).

pornograph (pôr′nō-gräf), *n.* [< LGr. *πορνογράφος*, writing of prostitutes: see *pornography*.] An obscene picture or writing.

pornographer (pôr-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *pornograph-y* + *-er*.] One who writes of prostitutes or obscene subjects.

The literary offences of French *pornographers* and coprologists. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 745.

pornographic (pôr-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *pornograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pornography; describing or descriptive of prostitutes; having to do with pornographs.

pornography (pôr-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pornographie*; LGr. as if **πορνογραφία*, < *πορνογράφος*, writing of prostitutes, painting prostitutes, < Gr. *πόρνη*, a prostitute, + *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise on prostitutes or prostitution; hence, obscene writing.

porodinic (pō-rō-din′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πόρος*, a pore, + *ὠδίς*, the pangs of labor.] Reproducing or bringing forth by means of a special pore or opening of the body, through which the genital products are extruded: distinguished from *schizodinic*. Two porodinic methods are distinguished as *nephrodinic* and *idiodinic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

porophyllous (pō-rō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Porosa (pō-rō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *porosus*: see *porose*.] Perforate or porose corals: distinguished from *Aporosa* or *Eporosa*. *Perforata* is a synonym.

porose (pō′rōs), *a.* [< NL. *porosus*, full of pores: see *porous*.] **1.** Containing pores; porous; perforate. Specifically—(*a*) Of corals, perforate: distinguished from *aporose* or *eporose*. (*b*) Of the sculpture of insects, dotted or pitted as if full of little holes. The elytra of species of *Apion*, for example, are porose.

2. In *bot.*, pierced with small holes or pores.

porosis (pō-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πώρωσις*, the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited, < *πωροῦν*, cause a callus to form, unite (fractured bones) by a callus, < *πῶρος*, a node on the bones.] Formation of callus, as in the knitting together of broken bones.

porosity (pō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *porosité* = Sp. *porosidad* = Pg. *porosidade* = It. *porosità*, < NL. **porosita(t-)s*, < *porosus*, porous: see *porous*.] **1.** The state or quality of being porose, porous, or pervious; perforation.

The fifteenth [cause] is the *porosity* or imporosity betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 846.

All matter is porous or possesses *porosity*. Hydrogen gas leaks through white-hot iron under pressure; cold water can be pressed through iron . . . or through lead.
Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 194.

2. A pore or perforation.

The nerves with their invisible *porosities*.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 8.

porotype (pō′rō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *πόρος*, a pore, + *τύπος*, impression.] A print produced by exposing another print or a writing, placed on the surface of chemically prepared paper, to a gas which permeates those parts of the thing to be copied which are not rendered impervious by the ink, and thus acts upon the chemical surface in the same way that light acts upon the sensitized film of paper exposed under a photographic negative.

porous (pō′rus), *a.* [= D. *poreus* = G. Sw. Dan. *porös* = OF. *poreux*, F. *poreux* = Pr. *poros* = Sp. Pg. It. *poroso*, < NL. *porosus*, porous, < L. *porus*, pore: see *pore*[2].] Having pores; porose; pervious by means of minute interstices.

Through veins
Of *porous* earth, with kindly thirst up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 228.

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least *porous* will be most coherent and least discernible. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

A sponge is *porous*, having small spaces between the solid parts.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons, Justice and her Conscience.

Porous cup, a vessel of unglazed earthenware used in a voltaic cell to separate the two liquids employed. See *cell*, 8.—**Porous plaster.** See *plaster*.

porously (pō′rus-li), *adv.* By means of pores; in a porous manner; perviously; interstitially.

porousness (pō′rus-nes), *n.* **1.** Porosity.

Some fish have no mouths, but are nourished and take breath by the *porousness* of their gills.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 73.

2. The pores or porous parts of anything. [Rare.]

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies.

porpaise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *porpoise*.

porpentine†, *n.* Same as *porcupine*.

porpesse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *porpoise*.

porpezite (pôr′pez-īt), *n.* [< *Porpez* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of native gold containing a small percentage of palladium. That first described was from Porpez in Brazil.

porphiret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *porphyry*.

porphuriet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *porphyry*.

Porphyra (pôr′fi-rä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), < Gr. ★*πορφύρα*, purple: see *porphyry*.] A small genus of florideous algæ, now generally included in the order *Bangiales*. The fronds are gelatinous, membranaceous, and composed of a single layer of brownish-red cells bearing the spores in groups of from four to thirty-two, over the surface of the whole frond. *P. laciniata*, the laver, is the best-known and most widely distributed species. It has fronds from 4 to 40 inches in length, of a livid-purple color. See *marine sauce*.

porphyraceous (pôr-fi-rā′shius), *a.* [< *porphyr-y* + *-aceous*.] Same as *porphyritic*.

porphyret (pôr′fir), *n.* An obsolete form of *porphyry*.

Consider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light it produces these appearances again. *Locke*.

Porphyreæ (pôr-fir′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porphyra* + *-eæ*.] A former suborder of florideous algæ, typified by the genus *Porphyra*, and characterized by having brownish-purple fronds, which are composed of cells embedded in a gelatinous network, and arranged in filaments or in membranes formed of a single layer of cells. The spores are formed by successive divisions of each mother-cell and are arranged in two layers; the antherozoids are spherical, colorless, and formed by the division of a mother-cell into 32 or 64 parts.

Porphyrio (pôr-fir′i-ō), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *porphyrio*(*n-*) (> It. *porfirione* = Sp. *porfirion* = Pg. *porfirião* = F. *porphyrion*), < Gr. *πορφυρίων*, the purple gallinule (*Porphyrio veterum*), < *πορφύρα*, purple: see *porphyry*.] **1.** A genus of *Rallidæ*, representing a subfamily *Porphyrioninæ*; the porphyrios, sultans, hyacinths, or hyacinthine gallinules. These birds are closely related to the common gallinules or water-hens, but are generally of larger size, with stouter bill and longer legs, and more stately carriage; the plumage is very rich and elegant, with intense blue, purple, and other striking tints. There are about 12 species, inhabiting warm temperate and tropical countries of both hemispheres. They live in marshes, like other ralliform or paludicole birds of the same family, and their habits are similar. *P. veterum* is the form of



Black-backed Sultan (*Porphyrio melanotus*).

southern Europe and northern Africa; *P. smaragnotus* is African, *P. melanotus* Australian. The purple gallinule of America is *P. martinicus*, often placed in a separate genus *Ionornis*. See *gallinule*.

2. [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus; a sultan; a purple gallinule.

Porphyrioninæ (pôr-fir″i-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porphyrio*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of paludicole or ralliform wading birds of the family *Rallidæ*, represented by the genus *Porphyrio*, having the bill stout, with the base of the culmen mounting on the forehead as a frontal shield, the legs long and strong, and the toes margined; the purple gallinules, usually retained in *Gallinulinæ*.

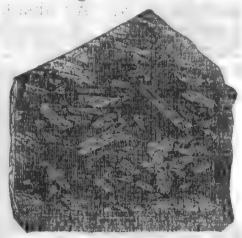
porphyrionine (pôr-fir′i-ō-nin), *a.* [< NL. *Porphyrioninæ*, q. v.] Belonging to the *Porphyrioninæ*.

porphyrisation, porphyrise. See *porphyrization, porphyrize*.

porphyrite (pôr′fi-rīt), *n.* [< L. *porphyrites*: see *porphyry*.] In *petrog.*, a name now given to pre-Tertiary igneous rocks of porphyritic texture, equivalent to andesites. It was originally used by Pliny for the red porphyry of Egypt. In the early days of petrography it was employed to designate quartz-free porphyries and somewhat later came to mean a porphyry rich in lime-soda feldspar (plagioclase) as opposed to quartz-porphyry which is characterized by orthoclase. In recent years the term has been applied to the ancient andesites, and its varieties are called *diorite-porphyrite*, *diabase-porphyrite*, *hornblende-porphyrite*, *augite-porphyrite*, etc. With British authors the term implies more or less advanced decomposition of the rock. It is more commonly used in Europe than in America.

porphyritic (pôr-fi-rit′ik), *a.* [= F. *porphyritique* = It. *porfiritico*, < L. *porphyrites*: see *por-*

phyry.] Containing or resembling porphyry; composed of a fine-grained ground-mass in which distinct crystals or grains of feldspar or some other minerals are embedded: as, *porphyritic* granite. Also *porphyraceous*, and sometimes, incorrectly, *porphyroid*.



Porphyritic Structure.

porphyritical (pôr-fi-rit'i-kal), *a.* [< *porphyritic* + *-al.*] Same as *porphyritic*.

porphyritically (pôr-fi-rit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a porphyritic manner; as in porphyry.

They [crystals of black hornblende] are *porphyritically* scattered through the gray ground-mass.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 40.

porphyrization (pôr″fi-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *porphyrisation* = Pg. *porphyrisação*; as *porphyrize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of porphyrizing, or the state of being porphyrized.—2. The process of grinding a substance with a muller on a slab of porphyry or other hard stone. It is much used in the preparation of colors, and takes its name from the especial suitability of porphyry, from its hardness, as a bed for grinding upon.

Also spelled *porphyrisation*.

porphyrize (pôr'fi-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *porphyrized*, ppr. *porphyrizing*. [= F. *porphyriser* = Pg. *porphyrisar*; < *porphyr-y* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *πορφυρίζειν*, be purplish.] 1. To cause to resemble porphyry.—2. To grind with a muller upon a slab of porphyry, as painters' colors.

Also spelled *porphyrise*.

porphyrogeniti, *n.* Plural of *porphyrogenitus*.

porphyrogenetic (pôr″fi-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *porphyr-y* + Gr. *γεννητικός*, productive: see *genetic.*] Producing porphyry. *Imp. Dict.*

porphyrogenitism (pôr″fi-rō-jen'i-tizm), *n.* [< *porphyrogenitus* + *-ism.*] That principle of succession in royal families, especially in the families of the Byzantine emperors, in accordance with which a younger son, if born in the purple—that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne—was preferred to an older son who was not.

Henry the porphyrogenitus, though a younger son relatively to Otho, who was the eldest son of royal blood, first-born after the accession of Duke Henry to the throne of Charlemagne, the first-born of Henry, King of Germany. . . . The doctrine of *porphyrogenitism*, congenial to popular sentiment, and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed influentially and widely in many countries and through many ages.
Sir F. Palgrave, Hist. Eng. and Normandy, II. 210.

porphyrogenitus (pôr″fi-rō-jen'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *porphyrogeniti* (-tī). [ML. (> It. *porfirogenito* = Pg. *porphyrogenito* = F. *porphyrogénète*, a.); adapted (with L. *genitus*) < LGr. *πορφυρογέννητος*, born in the purple, < Gr. *πορφύρα*, purple (see *purple*), + *γεννητός*, begotten, < *γενναῖν*, beget: see *genetic.*] A title given, especially in the Byzantine empire, to those sons of a sovereign who are born after his accession to the throne. See *porphyrogenitism*.

porphyroid (pôr'fi-roid), *n.* [< Gr. *πορφύρα*, purple, + *εἶδος*, form.] A sedimentary rock, originally (in some cases at least) a clay slate, or quartzite, which has been altered by dynamic metamorphism or by some other metamorphic agency so as to take on a slaty and more or less perfectly developed porphyritic structure. The occurrence of this slaty structure is accompanied by the development of some micaceous mineral, usually sericite or paragonite. Rocks to which the name *porphyroid* has been applied, and in regard to the exact nature and origin of which lithologists are not entirely in agreement, have been described from Saxony, the Ardennes, Westphalia, Nevada, etc.

Porphyrophora (pôr-fi-rof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πορφύρα*, purple, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of *Coccidæ* or scale-insects. *P. polonica*, formerly *Coccus polonicus*, the Polish berry, is a scale long known as yielding a kind of red dye. Compare *Margarodes*.

porphyry (pôr'fi-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *porphirie* (and *porphire, porphyre*); < ME. *porphurie, porfurie* = D. *porfier, porphier* = G. *porphyr* = Sw. Dan. *porfyr*, < OF. *porphyre*, F. *porphyre* = Pr. *porfire* = Sp. *pórfiro, pórfido* = Pg. *porphyro, porfido* = It. *porfiro, porfido*, porphyry; in form as if < Gr. *πόρφυρος*, purple, but in sense depending on L. *porphyrites*, < Gr. *πορφυρίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), porphyry, prop. adj., like purple, < *πορφύρα*, purple: see *purple.*] 1. The English form of the Latin word *porphyrites*, used by the Romans to designate a certain rock having a dark-crimson ground through which are scattered small crystals of feldspar. In Pliny's time this rock, which was quarried in Egypt, was used extensively for architectural and ornamental purposes, and especially for the base or lower part of busts of which the upper part was made of bronze or marble. Later on, a similar stone appears to have been procured from nearer localities, as from the island of Sardinia. To the Italians it became known as *porfido rosso antico*. Other rocks having a similar structure, commonly called *porphyritic*, were used in Italy, and designated, in accordance with the predominating color, as *porfido nero, porfido verde*, etc. In modern times the term *porphyry* has come to be used as the name of any rock consisting of a very fine-grained or microcrystalline ground-mass through which are disseminated distinctly recognizable crystals of some mineral; but the popular use of the word is frequently extended so as to include any igneous rock of fine grain whether actually characterized by a porphyritic texture or not. *Porphyry* has become an important term in the nomenclature of rocks, especially of igneous rocks. It is used alone for rock of porphyritic texture; in conjunction with the name of some mineral occurring in prominent crystals (phenocrysts), as *quartz-porphyry, feldspar-porphyry, augite-porphyry*, etc.; with a term referring to the character of the ground-mass, as *felsite-porphyry*; with the name of a granular rock to indicate its porphyritic form, as *granite-porphyry, diorite-porphyry*, etc. In Germany and to some extent elsewhere *porphyry* has been applied only to rocks rich in alkali feldspar, while *porphyrite* has been used for rocks containing soda-lime feldspar (plagioclase). This custom is less current now than formerly. Porphyry has been defined by Rosenbusch as an igneous rock in which there has been a formation of some constituent in two or more generations, as contrasted with a *granular* rock, in which all constituents belong to a single period. See *porphyrite*, and cut under *porphyritic*.

Now, far from noise, he creepeth covertly
Into a Caue of kindly *Porphyry*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Within the which [labyrinth] a number of columns and statues there be, all of *porphyrit* or red marble.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 13.

And pedestals with antique imagery
Emboss'd, and pillars huge of *porphyry*.
West, Abuse of Travelling.

2†. A slab of porphyry, used in alchemy.

Our grounden litarge eek on the *porphurie*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 222.

3. In *zoöl.*, a porphyry-moth.—**Augitic porphyry.** See *augitic.*—**Red porphyry.** See *pebbleware.*

porphyry-moth (pôr'fi-ri-môth), *n.* A pyralid moth, *Botys porphyralis*, found throughout Europe: an English collectors' name.

porphyry-shell (pôr'fi-ri-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Murex*. From members of this genus was formerly obtained a liquor that produced the Tyrian purple.

porpicet, *n.* An obsolete form of *porpoise*.

porpin (pôr'pin), *n.* [See *porcupine.*] 1†. An obsolete form of *porcupine.*—2. A hedgehog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

porpint†, porpoint†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *porcupine*.

porpoise (pôr'pus), *n.* [Formerly also *porpess, porpus, porposs, porpass, porpas, porpesse, porpese, porpaise, porpice, purpose, purpesse, porcpisce*; < ME. *porpeys, purpeys*, < AF. *porpeis, purpeis*, OF. *porpeis, porpeys, porpais, porpaiz, porpaix, porpois, pourpais, pourpois*, F. dial. *pourpeis* (ML. *porpecia*) (= Pg. *peixe porco* = OIt. *pesce porco*, in transposed order), lit. 'hog-fish,' < L. *porcus*, a hog, + *piscis* = E. *fish*: see *pork* and *fish*[1]. Cf. It. Sp. *puerco marino* = It. *porco marino*, porpoise, lit. 'sea-hog': see *pork* and *marine.*] A small toothed cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ* and subfamily *Delphininæ*, and especially of the genus *Phocæna*, of which there are several species, the best-known being *P. communis*, which attains a length of about 5 feet and has a blunt head not produced into a long beak, and a thick body tapering toward the tail. It is common in the North Atlantic, and usually goes in herds or shoals. It feeds almost entirely on fish. A fine oil is prepared from its blubber, and the skin is made into leather; the flesh is eatable. Several genera and numerous species of small cetaceans share the name *porpoise*, among them the dolphin. See *Delphinus, Lagenorhynchus*, and *Tursiops*.



Common Porpoise (*Phocæna communis*).

Wallowing *porpice* sport and lord it in the flood.
Drayton.

Then I drag a bloated corpus,
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus*.
Swift, From a Physician to his Mistress.

With such accoutrements, with such a form,
Much like a *porpoise* just before a storm.
Churchill, Independence.

Porpoise sperm-whale. See *sperm-whale.*—**Right-whale porpoise**, *Leucorhamphus borealis* of the Pacific coast of North America. A similar species, not determined, occurs on the New England coast.—**Skunk-porpoise**, a porpoise streaked with white, as *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens* of the Pacific coast of North America, *L. leucopleurus* (or *acutus*), or *L. perspicillatus* of the eastern coast. See cut under *Lagenorhynchus.*—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a species of *Kogia*. [Cape Cod.]

porpoise-oil (pôr'pus-oil), *n.* A fine oil obtained from the porpoise and other small cetaceans, especially from the head, used as a lubricant for watches, sewing-machines, etc. Also called *clock-oil*.

porporino (pôr-pō-rē'nō), *n.* [It., purple color, < *porpora*, purple: see *purple.*] A substance consisting of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, constituting a yellow powder, used by artists in the middle ages in place of gold.

porpus (pôr'pus), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal spelling of *porpoise*.

porraceous (po-rā'shius), *a.* [= F. *porracé, poracé* = Sp. Pg. *poraceo* = It. *porracceo*, < L. *porraceus*, like leeks, leek-green, < *porrum*, a leek: see *porret.*] Resembling the leek in color; greenish.

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *poracious* vomitings. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 7.

porraget, *n.* An obsolete form of *porridge*.

porrayt, *n.* See *porrey*.

porrect (po-rekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *porrectus*, pp. of *porrigere*, stretch out before oneself, reach out, extend, < *por-*, forth, + *regere*, stretch, direct: see *regent, rector.*] To thrust out horizontally.

An elongated proboscis capable of being *porrected* in front of the head. *Westwood.*

porrect (po-rekt'), *a.* [< L. *porrectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Extended forward; stretched forth horizontally; antrorse; prorsal.

porrectate (po-rek'tāt), *a.* Same as *porrect*.

porrection (po-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *porrection*; < L. *porrectio(n-)*, a stretching, < *porrigere*, pp. *porrectus*, stretch out: see *porrect.*] The act of holding in outstretched hands to deliver; delivery.

Varied groups of bowing and saluting figures, appearing and retiring, falling and rising, before the altars, . . . carried gradually forward the expression of forms and the *porrection* of symbols, in devices so intricate as to require the frequent consultation of the directing volumes of the Pontificals, lest anything should be omitted or performed amiss. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

porret† (por'et), *n.* [< ME. *poret, porette*, < OF. *poret, porret, purret*, m., F. dial. *pourret*, m., a leek, OF. also *porette, porete*, F. *porrette, pourete, purete*, f. (= Sp. *porreta* = It. *porretta*), a leek; cf. OF. *porreau*, F. *porreau, poireau*, a leek; dim. of OF. **porre* (?) = Sp. *puerro* = Pg. It. *porro*, a leek, < L. *porrum*, also *porrus*, a leek, orig. **porsum* = Gr. *πράσον*, a leek. From the same source are *porridge, porringer, puree*, etc.] A leek or small onion; a scallion.

Ac I haue percil and *porettes* and many koleplantes,
And eke a cow and a kalf. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 288.

porreyt, *n.* [ME., also *porray, porree, porre, purre, poree*, also *perrey, perraye*, < OF. *poré, porray, porrey*, m., leek, a pottage of leeks, also OF. *poree, porree, puree*, leek, also pot-herbs, pulse, etc., pottage, pottage made of beets or of other herbs, F. *purée*, soup of peas, beans, etc., = It. *porrata*, leek-pottage (Florio), < ML. *porrata*, also corruptly *porreta, porrecta*, broth made with leeks, < L. *porrum, porrus*, a leak: see *porret.* Hence *porridge, porringer.*] Porridge; pottage.

porridge (por'ij), *n.* [Formerly also *porredge, porrage*; Sc. *parritch*, etc.; with accom. suffix *-idge, -age* (due to confusion with *pottage*), < ME. *porrey, porray*, etc., porridge, pottage: see *porrey.*] 1. A food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat; broth; soup; pottage.

King. You shall fast a week with bran and water.
Cost. I had rather pray a month with mutton and *porridge*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 305.

A very extraordinary miscellaneous sermon, in which there are some good moral and religious sentiments, and not ill mixed up with a sort of *porridge* of various political opinions and reflections. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. A food made by slowly stirring a meal or flour of oats, dried pease, or wheat-flour, or other grain, into water or milk while boiling till a thickened mass is formed. The singular form *porridge* (like *broth, kale, soup*, etc.) is often used, especially in Scotland, as a plural.

The halesome *parritch*, chief o' Scotia's food.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

"They're gude *parritch* enough," said Mrs. Wilson, "if ye wad but tak time to sup them. I made them mysell."
Scott, Old Mortality, vi.

Nettle porridge. See *nettle*[1].

porridge (por'ij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *porridged*, ppr. *porridging*. [< *porridge*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take the form of porridge.

Let my son Henry provide such peas as will *porridge* well, or else none. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 435.

II. *trans.* To provide with porridge.

porriginous (po-rij'i-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of porrigo; affected with porrigo.

porrigo (po-rī'gō), *n.* [L. (> It. *porrigine* = F. *porrigo*), scurf, dandruff.] A vague name for a number of diseases of the scalp, especially tinea favosa, tinea tonsurans, and eczema.

porringer (por'in-jėr), *n.* [Formerly *porrenger*, with inserted *n* (as in *messenger*, *passenger*, etc.), < *porridge* + *-er*[1]. Partly confused with or suggested by *pottenger*, < *pottage*. Cf. *porridge* as confused with *pottage*.] 1. Originally, a porridge-dish; hence, a small vessel deeper than a plate or saucer, usually having upright sides, a nearly flat bottom, and one or two ears.

The Charity Meat, which charitable disposed Persons send in every Thursday, whereon Earthen Dishes, *Porringers*, Pans, Wooden Spoons, and Cabbage Nets are Stirring about against Dinner Time.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 244.

And often after sunset, sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little *porringer*,
And eat my supper there.
Wordsworth, We are Seven.

2†. A head-dress shaped like a porringer: so called in jest.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit . . . rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 50.

Porro's operation. See *operation*.

porrum (por'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *porrum*, a leek, scallion: see *porret*.] The bulb of *Allium Porrum*, the leek, sometimes used in medicine.

porry (por'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *weaving*, the length of the warp-threads stretched out between the heddles or harness and the warp-beam.

porset†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *purse*.

porselynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *porcelain*[1].

port[1] (pōrt), *n.* [< ME. *port*, *poort*, < AS. *port*, ★a port, harbor, also a town, city, = MHG. G. *port* = OF. and F. *port* = Pr. *port* = Sp. *puerto* = Pg. It. *porto*, a port, harbor, = W. *porth* = Gael. Ir. *port*, a port, ferry, < L. *portus* (*portu-*), a harbor, haven, fig. a place of refuge, LL. also a warehouse, OL. also a house; orig. 'entrance'; akin to *porta*, a city gate, a gate, door (see *port*[2]); with formative *-tu*, < √ *por*, go (cf. Gr. πόρος, a way), = E. *fare*: see *fare*[1]. Cf. *port*[3]. Hence ult. *port*[5].] 1. A bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake or the mouth of a river, where vessels can be protected from storms; a harbor or haven, whether natural or artificial.

And for the more surer defence yt they shuld not efte lande in Kent, prouysyon was made to defende the hauens and *portys* vpon the sees syde. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1460.

And beyonde Grece, oner a branche of the see, is Asya, wherin almoste at thentre standynge Troia, with the chyef *porte* the yle of Tenedos.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

From isles of Greece
The princes orgulous, their high blood chafed,
Have to the *port* of Athens sent their ships.
Shak., T. and C., Prol.

Farcing his letter with like fustian, calling his own court our most happy and shining *port*, a *port* of refuge for the world. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 37.

2. A place where there is a constant resort of vessels for the purpose of loading and unloading; specifically, in *law*, a place where persons and merchandise are allowed to pass into and out of the realm and at which customs officers are stationed for the purpose of inspecting or appraising imported goods. In this sense a port may exist on the frontier, where the foreign communication is by land.

The King has the prerogative of appointing *ports* and havens, or such places only for persons and merchandize to pass into and out of the realm as he in his wisdom sees proper. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

Under the fierce competition of rival companies, the vast shipping business of the *Port* of London stimulated the accumulation along the river side of a mass of labour underpaid, irregularly employed, [and] immensely overstocked. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 729.

Barons of the Cinque Ports. See *baron*.—**Boston Port Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Cinque Ports.** See *cinque*.—**Close port.** See *close*[2].—**Establishment of the port.** See *establishment*.—**Free port**, a port where importations are not subject to any tariff or customs duty on landing. Hence the term has been sometimes used of the like privilege enjoyed by a class of merchants, or in respect to particular classes of goods. *Free port* is specifically applied to a port (such as the Hanse towns, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, until 1888), or part of a harbor (such as the island made for the purpose on the Elbe when those cities surrendered their privileges as free ports), where goods are allowed to be landed free of all duty, on condition that they be not carried thence into the country without payment of duty, the object being to facilitate traffic by reshipment to other countries.—**Port admiral**, the admiral commanding at a naval port.—**Port charges**, in *com.*, charges to which a ship or its cargo is liable in a harbor, as wharfage, etc. Also called *port dues*.—**Port of call**, a port at which vessels are in the habit of touching for repairs, stores, coal, etc.—**Port of entry**, a port where a custom-house is maintained for the entry of goods.—**Port of recruit** (*naut.*), a recruiting-station.—**Port warden.** See *warden*.

port[1]† (pōrt), *v. t.* [< *port*[1], *n.*] To carry or bring into port.

So hoist we
The sails, that must these vessels *port* even where
The heavenly limiter pleases.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

★**port**[2] (pōrt), *n.* [< ME. *port*, *porte*, < AS. *port* = OS. *porta* = OFries. *porte* = D. *poort* = MLG. *porte* = OHG. *porta*, *phorta*, MHG. *porte*, *borte*, *phorte*, G. *pforte* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *port* = OF. *porte*, F. *porte* = Sp. *puerta*, OSp. *porta* = Pg. It. *porta*, a gate, entrance, = W. *porth*, a gate, gateway, = Ir. *port*, a door, < L. *porta*, a city gate, a gate, door, entrance; akin to *portus*, a harbor, orig. 'entrance'; with formative *-ta*, < √ *por*, go, = E. *fare*[1]: see *port*[1]. Cf. *port*[3]. Hence ult. *porter*[1], and in comp. *portcullis*, etc.] 1. A gate; an entrance; a portal; specifically, the gate of a town or fortress.

So, let the *ports* be guarded; keep your duties,
As I have set them down. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 7. 1.

The mind of man hath two *ports*, the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities, the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 199).

Each order, age, and sex amazed at other,
And at the *ports* all thronging out.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 4.

Towards the streete, at a back gate, the *port* is so handsomely cloath'd with ivy as much pleas'd me.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 28, 1644.

2. An opening in the side of a ship; specifically, an embrasure in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are pointed; a port-hole; also, the covering or shutter of such an opening. Ports in merchant ships are square openings in the sides, bow, or stern of the vessel for loading and discharging cargo or ballast. See cut under *lumber-port*.

3. In *her.*, the door or gate of a castle, used as a bearing.—4. An aperture for the passage of steam, air, water, etc. In steam-engines the ports are two passages leading from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, by means of which the steam enters and returns above and below the piston: the former is called the *steam-* or *induction-port*, the latter the *exhaust-* or *eduction-port*. See cut under *piston*.

5. In harness, a curved piece of metal used as a mouthpiece in some forms of bit. Such a bit is called a *port-bit*.—6. In *armor*, the socket or bucket in which the butt of the lance was set when held upright: it was secured to the saddle or stirrup.—**Half-port.** Same as *port-lid* (which see, under *lid*).—**Port-pendant**, a rope spliced through a ringbolt on the outside of the lid of a lower-deck port, and used to trice up the lid by means of the tackle inboard.—**Port-sash**, a half-port fitted with glass for lighting a cabin.—**Port-sill**, in a ship, a timber forming the frame for a port, and called, according to its position, *upper*, *side*, or *lower port-sill*.—**Port-tackleman**, one of the members of a gun's crew whose duty it is to trice up or swing aside the covering of the port to admit of the free training of the gun.—**Rudder-port**, the aperture in a ship's counter through which the rudder-head passes.—**To plate a port.** See *plate*.

port[2] (pōrt), *v. t.* [< *port*[2], *n.*] To furnish with doors or gates.

We took the seven-fold *ported* Thebes when yet we had not there
So great helps as our fathers had. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

port[3] (pōrt), *v. t.* [< F. *porter* = Sp. *portar* = It. *portare*, < L. *portare*, carry, bear, bring, convey, fig. convey, import, betoken; akin to *porta*, gate, *portus*, harbor, < √ *por*, go, = E. *fare*[1]: see *port*[1], *port*[2], *fare*[1]. Hence ult. (< L. *portare*) in comp. *comport*, *deport*, *disport* (and *sport*), *export*, *import*, *purport*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc., *important*, etc., *portass*, *porter*[2], etc.] 1†. To bear; carry; convey.

Lady L. Her love and zeal transport her.
Com. I am glad
That anything could *port* her hence.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.

They [fresh-water coalfish] are easily *ported* by boat into other shires. *Fuller*, Worthies, Shropshire, III. 53.

2. To carry in military fashion; carry (a weapon, as a rifle) with both hands in a slanting direction upward and toward the left, crossing the body in front, in execution of the military command "*Port* arms."

The angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 980.

port[3] (pōrt), *n.* [< ME. *port*, *poort*, < OF. *port*, F. *port* = Sp. Pg. *porte* = It. *porto*, carriage, demeanor; from the verb: see *port*[3], *v.*] 1. Bearing; carriage; demeanor; air; mien: as, the *port* of a gentleman.

Of his *port* as meke as is a mayde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 69.

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the *port* of Mars. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. (cho.).

Mark well his *port!* his figure and his face
Nor speak him vulgar, nor of vulgar race.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 553.

The consciousness of a train of great days and victories behind. . . . That is it which throws thunder into Chatham's voice, and dignity into Washington's *port*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 52.

King Arthur, like a modern gentleman
Of stateliest *port*. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2†. State; style; establishment; retinue.

What time as, most Gracious Prince, your Highness, this last year past, took that your most honourable and victorious journey into France, accompanied with such a *port* of the Nobility and Yeomanry of England as neither hath been like known by experience, nor yet read of in history. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 1.

Sir, when we lie in garrison, 'tis necessary
We keep a handsome *port*, for the king's honour.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Many millions of reuenue doe besides accrew vnto his [the king's] coffers; yet his *Port* and Magnificence is not so great as of many other Princes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 477.

=**Syn. 1.** Deportment, address.

port[4] (pōrt), *v.* [Origin uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* *Naut.*, to turn or shift to the left or larboard side of a ship: as, to *port* the helm (that is, to shift the tiller over to the port or left side).

The William had her sterne post broken, that the rudder did hang clean besides the sterne, so that she could in no wise *port* her helm. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 448.

II. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to turn or shift to the left or larboard, as a ship.

port[4] (pōrt), *n.* [See *port*[4], *v.*] *Naut.*, the larboard or left side of a ship (when one is looking forward): as, "the ship heels to *port*"; "hard a *port*." See the quotations below.

U. S. Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 18, 1846.
It having been repeatedly represented to the Department that confusion arises from the use of the words "larboard" and "starboard" in consequence of their similarity of sound, the word "*port*" is hereafter to be substituted for "larboard." *George Bancroft*, Sec. of the Navy.

Navy Department, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1913.
General Order No. 30.
1. On and after July 1, 1913, the present designations "starboard" and "*port*" governing movements of a ship's helm are hereby ordered discontinued in orders or directions to the steersman, and the terms "right" and "left," referring to movement of the ship's head, shall thereafter be used instead.
F. D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

port[5] (pōrt), *n.* [= F. *porto*; abbr. of *port wine*, prop. *Port wine*, *Port* being an English form of Pg. *Oporto* or *Porto* (orig. *o porto*, 'the port' or 'harbor'), a city in Portugal, whence the wine was orig. shipped: *o*, the, < L. *ille*, that; *porto*, < L. *portus*, harbor: see *port*[1].] A wine of Portugal, named from Oporto (see above). The name is usually given to a very dark-red or purplish wine, but it is sometimes pale. The wine usually sold under the name of *port* is partly artificial, prepared or "doctored" by blending, etc. Wine of absolutely pure growth is seldom to be got under the name. This wine is a favorite for imitation by blending and sweetening, etc., in American wines, both east and west, which are sold as American port.

In England *port* is adulterated with the red Spanish wine of Tarragona, which is a true wine, but procurable at half the cost of the cheapest port.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 795.

In fact, when people spoke of wine in these days, they generally meant *port*. They bought *port* by the hogshead, had it bottled, and laid down. They talked about their cellars solemnly; they brought forth bottles which had been laid down in the days when George the Third was king; they were great on body, bouquet, and beeswing; they told stories about wonderful *port* which they had been privileged to drink; they looked forward to a dinner chiefly on account of the *port* which followed it; real enjoyment only began when the cloth was removed, the ladies were gone, and the solemn passage of the decanter had commenced. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 166.

port[6] (pōrt), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *port*, a tune.] Martial music adapted to the bagpipes.

The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 14.

Port. An abbreviation of *Portugal* and *Portuguese*.

porta (pōr'tä), *n.*; pl. *portæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *porta*, a gate, door: see *port*[2].] In *anat.*: (*a*) The entrance or great transverse fissure of the liver: especially in the term *vena portæ*, the

portal vein (which see, under *portal*[1]). See cut under *liver*. (*b*) The foramen of Monro; especially, the lateral orifice of the Y-shaped foramen which opens communication between each of the lateral ventricles of the brain and the third ventricle.—**Porta hepatis**, the transverse fissure of the liver.—**Porta lienis**, the hilum of the spleen.—**Porta pulmonis**, the hilum of the lung, an elongate elliptical recess where the bronchus, vessels, etc., enter or emerge from the lung.—**Porta renis**, the notch or hilum of the kidney.

portability (pōr-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *portabilité*; < *portable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being portable; fitness to be carried; portableness.

By unscrewing the pillar, the whole is made to pack into a small flat case, the extreme *portability* of which is a great recommendation. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 43.

portable (pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *portable* = It. *portabile*, < LL. *portabilis*, that may be carried, < L. *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] 1. Capable of being carried in the hand or about the person; capable of being carried or transported from place to place; easily carried or conveyed.

In Wales where there are *portable* boats . . . made of leather. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

They [poems] are caskets which inclose within a small compass the wealth of the language—its family jewels, which are thus transmitted in a *portable* form to posterity. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 170.

2†. Supportable; tolerable.

How light and *portable* my pain seems now! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 115.

3†. Capable of carrying or transporting.

If you find great plentie of tymber on the shore side, or vpon any *portable* riuer, you were best to cut downe of the same the first winter to be seasoned for ships, barkes, boates, and houses. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 46.

4†. Accessible (?).

Had his designes beene to have perswaded men to a mine of gold; . . . or some new Invention to passe to the South Sea; or some strange plot to invade some strange Monastery or some *portable* Countrie, . . . what multitudes of both people and mony would contend to be first imploied! Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 264.

Casella's portable anemometer. See *anemometer*.—**Portable boiler and furnace**, a furnace mounted on wheels, used to heat tar or other material, as for paving or roofing.—**Portable dial.** See *dial*.—**Portable gas**, gas furnished to consumers in portable reservoirs which serve to supply small holders or tanks at the place of consumption.

portableness (pōr′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being portable; portability.

portace†, *n.* Same as *portass*.

portæ, *n.* Plural of *porta*.

portage[1] (pōr′tāj), *n.* [< F. *portage* = Sp. *portaje*, *portazgo* = Pg. *portagem* = It. *portaggio*, < ML. *portaticum*, also, after Rom., *portagium*, carriage, portage, < L. *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] 1. The act of carrying; carriage; transportation.

Fiue hundred pounds here haue they sent by me,
For the easier *portage*, all in angel gold.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 89).

If the hundred-weight were of gold or jewels, a weaker person would think it no trouble to bear that burden, if it were the reward of his *portage*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1885), I. 248.

2. That which is carried or transported; cargo; freight; baggage.

The Muses bacely begge or bibbe,
Or both, and must, for why?
They finde as bad bestoe as is
Their *portage* beggerly.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

These two gallions are laden for the king, neither doe they carie any particular mans goods, sauing the *portage* of the Mariners and souldiers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 228.

3†. Tonnage; burden of a vessel.

Their shippe, ships, barke, pinnesses, and all other vessels, of whatsoeuer *portage*, bulke, quantitie, or qualitie they may be. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 271.

4. The price paid for carriage; freight-charges. —5. A break in a chain of water-communication over which goods, boats, etc., have to be carried, as from one lake, river, or canal to another, or along the banks of rivers round waterfalls, rapids, or the like; a carry.

A rumor was spread through the intrenched camp . . . that a chosen detachment of fifteen hundred men was to depart, with the dawn, for William Henry, the post at the northern extremity of the *portage*. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, i.

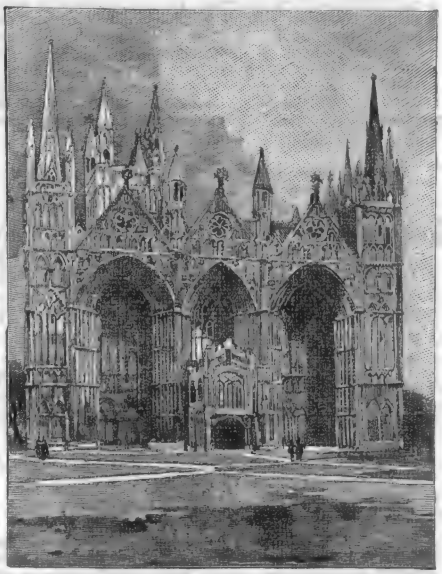
Expeditions of the gravest magnitude have not infrequently depended for their success upon the passage of brief *portages* from stream to stream, or from sea to sea. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 374.

portage[2]† (pōr′tāj), *n.* [< *port*[2], *n.*, + *-age*. Cf. OF. *portage*, a fee for admission paid at a gate.] An opening; a port or port-hole.

Let it pry through the *portage* of the head
Like the brass cannon. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 10.

Portage group. See *group*[1].

portal[1] (pōr′tal), *n.* [< OF. *portal*, F. *portail* = Sp. Pg. *portal* = D. *portaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *portal*, < ML. *portale*, entrance, vestibule, portal, neut. of *portalis*, pertaining to a gate (see *portal*[2]), < L. *porta*, a gate, door: see *port*[2].] 1. A door or gate; an entrance or opening for passage; specifically, the entire architectural treatment of the entrance and its surroundings of a great or splendid building, as a cathedral.



Portal.—West front of Peterborough Cathedral, England.

The *portall* postes and threshold vp are throwen and doores of halles. *Phaer*, Æneid, ii.

King Richard doth himself appear,
As doth the blushing discontented sun
From out the fiery *portal* of the east.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 64.

The lips that open to this fruit's a *portal*
To let in death, and make immortal mortal.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 1.

She . . . gazed through the dusty side-lights of the *portal* at the young, blooming, and very cheerful face which presented itself for admittance into the gloomy old mansion. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

On the ground-story of the central compartment [of a transept] there is a great *portal*, while the aisle ends usually have windows instead of doors. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 102.

2†. A square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage or vestibule.

portal[1] (pōr′tal), *a.* [< ML. *portalis*, pertaining to a gate (as a noun, a porter), < L. *porta*, a gate. Cf. *portal*[1], *n.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the hepatic porta, or great transverse fissure of the liver. (*b*) Pertaining to the vena portæ, or portal vein.—**Accessory portal veins**, a number of small veins which collect blood from the areolar tissue and peritoneal folds around the liver, and discharge into branches of the portal vein.—**Portal canals**, tubular passages in the substance of the liver, invested by the capsule of Glisson, and containing each a branch of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct.—**Portal circulation**, the passage of venous blood from the capillaries of one organ to those of another before reaching the heart. There are two such circulations, through the liver and through the kidneys, distinguished as *hepatoportal* and *reniportal*. Only the former occurs in man, whence the specific use of the phrase in reference to this only. In this form of portal circulation, the venous blood from the capillaries of the stomach, spleen, and intestine or chylopoietic viscera collectively is gathered by the gastric, splenic, and mesenteric veins into a common venous channel, the vena portæ or portal vein, which conducts it into the liver. See *reniportal*, and cuts under *embryo* and *liver*.—**Portal fissure.** See *fissure*.—**Portal system**, the portal vein with its tributaries and its distributing branches.

With a dose of cleansing calomel
Unload the *portal system* (that sounds well!).
O. W. Holmes, Rip Van Winkle, M. D.

Portal vein, a large, short trunk receiving the blood from the chylopoietic viscera, formed from the union of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins. It enters the transverse fissure of the liver, where it divides into a right and a left branch, which again subdivide to be distributed to the substance of the liver. Also called *vena portæ* or *portarum*.

portal[2]†, *n.* Same as *portass*.

portamento (pōr-tä-men′tō), *n.* [It. (> Pg. *portamento*), carriage, < ML. *portamentum*, carrying, carriage, action, < L. *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] In music for the voice or an instrument of the viol family, a gradual change or gliding from one pitch or tone to another without break or perceptible step. It is similar to a legato in the first particular, but different from it in the second. As an effect, it is valuable when judiciously introduced, but readily passes into a vulgar mannerism. The term is sometimes loosely applied to legato effects on keyed instruments.

Trills, graces, and a good *portamento* or direction of voice. *Della Valle*, tr. in Burney's Hist. Music, IV. 40.

portance† (pōr′tans), *n.* [< *port*[3] + *-ance*.] Carriage; port; demeanor; air; mien.

A woman of great worth,
And by her stately *portance* borne of heavenly birth.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 21.

Through what a grace
And goodly countenance the rascal speaks!
What a grave *portance!* *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 2.

portant (pōr′tant), *a.* [< F. *portant*, ppr. of *porter*, carry: see *port*[3].] In *her.*, same as *portate*.—**Cross double portant.** Same as *cross doublé* (which see, under *cross*[1]).

Port Arthur plum. See *plum*[1].

portass† (pōr′tas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *portasse*, *portase*, *portace*, *portus*, *portesse*, *portise*, *portat*, *portuas*, *portuous*, *portuis*, *pertuse*, *porteus*, *portos*, *porthose*, < ME. *portas*, *portos*, *porthos*, *portus*, *portous*, *poortos*, *porthous*, prop. *porthors*, < OF. *porte-hors* (ML. *portiforium*), a breviary, < *porter*, carry (see *port*[3]), + *hors*, *fors*, outside, out, < L. *foris*, out of doors, abroad, < *fores*, doors: see *door*.] A breviary; a prayer-book. Also called *portuary*.

On my *porthors* I make an oath. *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 130.

An old priest always read in his *portass* mumpsimus domine for sumpsimus. *Camden*.

Almost nothing remaineth in them simple and vncorrupt, as in the usuall *portus* woont to be read for dailie seruice is manifest and euident to be seene. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 85.

The friar ready with his *portace* there,
To wed them both. *Greene*, Friar Bacon.

Not only clerks, but some lay folks, and those of high degree, used to carry about with them a *portous*, out of which their daily wont was to read matins and even-song. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 143.

portate (pōr′tāt), *a.* [< L. *portatus*, pp. of *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] In *her.*, in a position as if being carried. See *cross portate*, under *cross*[1]. Also *portant*.



Cross Portate.

portatile (pōr′ta-til), *a.* [= Sp. *portátil* = Pg. *portatil*, < ML. *portatilis*, portable, movable (said of bishops without a charge), < L. *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] Portable.—**Portatile altar**, a portable altar.

portative (pōr′ta-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *portatif*, < OF. (and F.) *portatif* = It. *portativo*, < L. **portativus*, < *portare*, pp. *portatus*, carry: see *port*[3].] 1. Portable; easily carried.

As whanne hit hadde of the folde flesch and blod ytake, Tho was it *portatyf* and pershaunt as the poynt of a nelde. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 154.

As fer forth . . . as may be shewyd in so smal an instrument *portatif* aboute. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, Prol.

Its weight and size seem to have originated a distinction between portable and stationary organs, which began early, and was perpetuated in the terms frequently used of "*Portative*" and "Positive." *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 575.

2. Of or pertaining to carrying or the power of carrying: as, a "*portative* memory," *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 780.—**Portative force of a magnet.** See *magnet*.—**Portative organ.** See *organ*[1], and compare *regal*.

Portax (pōr′taks), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. πόρταξ, equiv. to πόρτις, a calf.] A genus of *Bovidæ*, containing only the nilgau, *Portax pictus*. This is an Indian antelope, another of whose names is *Boselaphus tragocamelus*, and which is also known as *blue cow* (a translation of its native name) and *blue antelope* (a name properly belonging to the African blauwbok). See cut under *nilgau*.

port-bar (pōrt′bär), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A strong bar of oak used to secure the ports in a gale, by bracing the closed port on the inside. (*b*) A boom formed of spars or trees lashed together, and moored across the entrance of a port to prevent entrance or egress. (*c*) Same as *bar*[1], 4 (*a*).

port-bit (pōrt′bit), *n.* In harness, any bit having a port, or curved mouthpiece. *E. H. Knight*.

port-cannons† (pōrt′kan′onz), *n. pl.* In *costume*, ornamental appendages worn at the knees. See *cannon*, 7.

He walks in his *port-cannons* like one that stalks in long grass. *S. Butler*, Genuine Remains, II. 83. (*Narss.*)

port-caustic (pōrt′kâs′tik), *n.* A small case, usually cylindrical, used for carrying a caustic substance in the pocket, or for applying the caustic.

portcluse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *portcullis*.

port-crayon, porte-crayon (pōrt′krā′on), *n.* [< F. *porte-crayon*, < *porter*, carry, + *crayon*, pencil: see *port*[3] and *crayon*.] A holder for

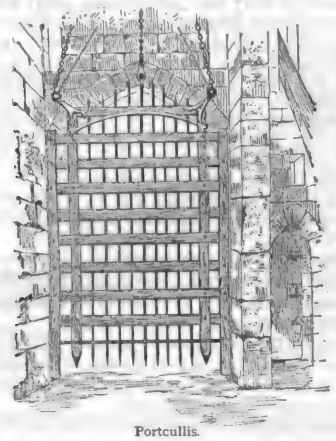
chalk, charcoal, crayon, or the like, used in drawing. It is usually a kind of tube of metal, split at



Port-crayon.

one or both ends, and tending to spring open there, but held fast by rings which slide upon it, so that the drawing-material is nipped and held firmly.

portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *portcullize, porcullis, purculleise, percullis, percollis, percollice, percollois,* etc.; < ME. *portculise, portcolise, poort colyce, porte colyse,* < OF. *porte coleice, porte coulisse, porte colice,* a sliding gate, portcullis, < *porte* (< L. *porta,* door) + *coleice, coulisse,* adj. (also as a noun, *coulisse,* a sliding gate, portcullis, F. *coulisse,* a groove), fem. of *coleis, coulis,* F. *coulis,* sliding, < ML. **colaticius,* < *colatus,* pp. of *colare,* flow, < L. *colare,* strain: see *colander, cullis*[1], *cullis*[2], etc.] **1.** In *fort.*, a strong grating of timber or iron, somewhat resembling a harrow, made to



Portcullis.

slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance-gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault. The vertical bars were made either of iron or of wood pointed with iron at the bottom, in order to demolish whatever the portcullis might fall upon. There was usually a series of portcullises in the same gateway. They were probably of Italian origin, and not older than the twelfth century.

In to the town were but two entrees, and at eche entre two *portecolyses* and stronge yates covered with Iren nailed, that shet with two leves well and strongly barred.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 254.

Everich hadde, withoute fable,
A *porte-colys* defensable. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 4168.

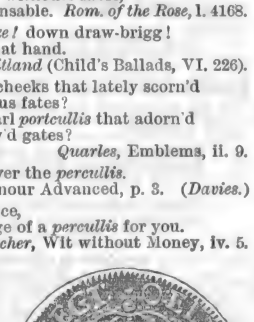
Pull up *portcullize!* down draw-brigg!
My nephews are at hand.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 226).

Where be those rosy cheeks that lately scorn'd
The malice of injurious fates?
Ah! where 's that pearl *portcullis* that adorn'd
Those dainty two-leav'd gates?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

Battering all the wall over the *percullis.*
J. Randolph, Honour Advanced, p. 3. (*Davies.*)

If I had you out once,
I would be at charge of a *percullis* for you.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *lattice,* 3. (*b*) The representation of a portcullis: a rare bearing, but familiar in English art of the fifteenth century from its adoption as a badge by the Tudors and in the city arms of Westminster.—**3.** One of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds: so called from his distinctive badge.—**4†.** A coin struck in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with a portcullis stamped on the reverse. Portcullis money consisted of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences (regulated according to the weight of the Spanish piaster or dollar and its divisions), and was struck for the use of the East India Company (whence it was also called *India money*).



Obverse.



Reverse.

Portcullis Shilling.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I had not so much as the least *portcullis* of coin before.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *v. t.* [< *portcullis, n.*] To arm or furnish with a portcullis; hence, to bar; obstruct.

Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 167.

And all those towns great Longshanks left his son,
Now lost, which once he fortunately won,
Within their strong *port-cullis'd* ports shall lie,
And from their walls his sieges shall defy.
Drayton, Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

port de voix (pōr dė vwo). [F., compass of the voice: *port,* bearing, carriage; *de,* of; *voix,* voice: see *port*[3], *n.*, *de*[2], *voice.*] In *harpsichord music,* an embellishment consisting of an appoggiatura and a single or double pincé.

Porte (pōrt), *n.* [< F. *Porte* (= Sp. Pg. It. *Porta*), short for *Sublime Porte* (> E. *Sublime Porte*), lit. lofty gate (see *sublime* and *port*[2]), tr. Turk. *bābi 'alīy* (*Babi Ali*), the chief office of the Ottoman government, so called from the gate of the palace at which justice was administered, lit. 'high gate': *bāb,* gate; *'alīy,* high.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire.

porte-acid (pōrt'as'id), *n.* An instrument for holding a drop or more of acid for local application.

porteaiguille (pōrt'ā-gwēl'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *aiguille,* needle: see *aiguille.*] In *surg.,* same as *needle-holder.*

porte-bonheur (pōrt'bo-nėr'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *bonheur,* good luck.] A charm, an amulet, or a trinket carried after the fashion of an amulet, suspended to a bracelet or other article of personal adornment.

porte-cochère (pōrt'kō-shār'), *n.* [< F. *porte cochère: porte,* gate; *cochère,* < *coche,* coach: see *coach.*] A carriage-entrance in a building; a gate and passage for carriages leading through a building, as a town-house or hotel, from the street to an interior court.

Philip was at the Hôtel des Bains at a very early hour next morning, and there he saw the general, with a woe-worn face, leaning on his stick, and looking at his luggage, as it lay piled in the *porte-cochère* of the hotel.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

The great, wide *porte-cochère* in front, and the little back gate on the street in the rear.
New Princeton Rev., IV. 363.

porte-crayon, *n.* See *port-crayon.*

ported† (pōr'ted), *a.* [< *port*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having gates.

These bright keys
Designing power to ope the *ported* skies.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

porte-drapeau (pōrt'dra-pō'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *drapeau,* standard, banner, flag.] An appliance for raising and displaying a flag.

Port Egmont hen. See *hen*[1].

porteguet, *n.* See *portague.*

port-electric (pōrt'ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< F. *porter,* carry, + E. *electric.*] Carrying by electricity: noting a system for the rapid transmission of mail-packages, etc. Its principal feature is the drawing of an iron car or carrier through a system of solenoids which are magnetized before the carrier enters and demagnetized before the coil would act to retard it.

porte-lumière (port'lü-miār'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *lumière,* a light.] An apparatus consisting of a plane mirror so mounted and fitted with adjusting screws that the user can easily control the direction of the reflected rays. It is much employed in physical experimentation as a substitute for the more elaborate and expensive heliostat.

porte-monnaie (pōrt'mọ-nā'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *monnaie,* money: see *money.*] A pocket-book; especially, a small book or leather pouch with clasps, for holding money.

portenaunce†, *n.* Same as *purtenance.*

portend (pōr-tend'), *v. t.* [= It. *portendere;* < L. *portendere,* point out, indicate, foretell, an archaic collateral form, belonging to religious language, of *protendere,* stretch forth, < *pro,* forth, + *tendere,* stretch.] **1†.** To stretch forth; protend.

Thy fate was next, O Phæstus! doom'd to feel
The great Idomeneus' *portended* steel.
Pope, Iliad, v. 58. (*Richardson.*)

2. To betoken; presage; signify in advance; foreshow.

Their [the Longobardes'] comming into Italy . . . was *portended* by divers fearfull prodigies.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 109.

Their mouths
With hideous orifice gaped on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton,* P. L., vi. 578.

=Syn. **2.** To forebode, augur, presage, threaten, foreshadow. See *omen.*

portent (pōr-tent' or pōr'tent), *n.* [< OF. *portente* = Sp. Pg. It. *portento,* < L. *portentum,* a sign, token, omen, portent, prop. neut. of *portentus,* pp. of *portendere,* portend: see *portend.*] That which portends or foretokens; a sign or token; an omen, generally of ill, or of something to be feared.

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*

=Syn. *Sign, Presage,* etc. See *omen,* and *foretell, v. t.*

portention† (pōr-ten'shon), *n.* [< L. *portendere,* pp. *portentus,* point out, portend: see *portend.*] The act of portending or foreshowing; a portent.

Why, although the red comets do carry the *portentions* of Mars, the brightly white should not be of the influence of Jupiter or Venus, . . . is not absurd to doubt.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 14.

portentive† (pōr-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *portent* + *-ive.*] Portentous.

portentous (pōr-ten'tus), *a.* [< OF. *portenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *portentoso,* < L. *portentosus,* monstrous, portentous, < *portentum,* a portent: see *portent.*] **1.** Of the nature of a portent; ominous; foreshowing ill.

This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch, so like the king
That was. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1. 109.

All is deep silence, like the fearful calm
That slumbers in the storm's *portentous* pause.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.

On the banke of this ryuer there is a towne of such *portentous* byggenes as I dare not speake.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 194).

Let us see whether we can discover in any part of their schemes the *portentous* ability which may justify these bold undertakers in the superiority which they assume over mankind. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

The neck was thrice encircled by a white muslin cravat tied in a *portentous* bow with drooping ends.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 290.

portentously (pōr-ten'tus-li), *adv.* In a portentous manner; ominously; monstrously; wonderfully.

porter[1] (pōr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *porter, portere, portour,* < OF. (and F.) *portier* = Sp. *portero* = Pg. *porteiro* = It. *portiere,* < LL. *portarius,* a doorkeeper, < L. *porta,* a door, gate: see *port*[2].] One who has the charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper or gate-keeper.

Com forth, I wol unto the gate go,
Thise *portours* ben unkonnynge evermo.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1139.

Bar but your Gate, and let your *Porter* cry
Here 's no Admittance.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Porter's lodge, a room or cottage near an entrance door or gate for the use of the keeper.

porter[2] (pōr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *portour, portowre,* < OF. (and F.) *porteur* = Sp. Pg. *portador* = It. *portatore,* < ML. *portator* (cf. LL. fem. *portatrix*), a carrier, < L. *portare,* pp. *portatus,* carry: see *port*[3].] **1.** One who bears or carries; a bearer; a carrier; specifically, a person who carries burdens, etc., or runs errands for hire: as, a railway or dock *porter.*

Simon of Cyrene is forced to be the *porter* of Thy cross.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, V. 343.

At five o'clock in the morning, the *porters* called the sleepers out of their berths at Wickford Junction. Modern civilization offers no such test to the temper and to personal appearance as this early preparation to meet the inspection of society. *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 84.

2. *Eccles.,* same as *ostiary.*—**3.** That which is used in bearing, supporting, or carrying. (*a*†) A lever. *Withals.* (*b*) A bar of iron attached to a heavy forging, by which it is guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace, being suspended by chains from a crane above; also, a bar from whose end an article is forged. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *agri.,* a light two- or three-wheeled carriage used in steam-plowing to hold up from the ground the wire rope by which the plows are drawn. (*d*) In *weaving,* a term used in Scotland to denote twenty splits or dents in the reed, in plain work. In England called a *beer.*—**Porter's knot.** See *knot*[1].

porter[3] (pōr'tėr), *n.* [Short for *porter-beer* (> F. **porter-bière*) or **porters' beer:* said to have been a favorite beverage of the London porters (see *porter*[2]), but perhaps so called in allusion to its strength and substance. There is no evidence that London porters, as distinguished from London cabmen or London artisans, favored this sort of beer.] A dark-brown malt liquor, of English origin. It is made either wholly or partially of high-dried malt, which gives color and imparts a special flavor to the liquor. Top-fermentation in large tuns, lasting from 48 to 60 hours, is followed by after-fermentation in smaller casks or transport-barrels, lasting several days. The after-fermentation clarifies the liquor, from which the air is then excluded by bunging the casks.—**Fettled porter.** See *fettle.*

porterage[1] (pōr'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *porter*[1] + *-age.*] The business or duties of a porter or doorkeeper

porterage[2] (pōr'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *porter*[2], q. v., + *-age.*] 1. Carrying; carriage; transportation; porters' work.

My mother used to take me with her to help with the *porterage* of her purchases. *Academy*, No. 878, p. 142.

A great deal of the *porterage* of Lisbon is done by women and girls, who also do most of the unloading of the lighters on the quays. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 868.

2. The cost of carrying; money charged for porters' services.

Perpetually grumbling at the expense of postage and *porterage*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 355.

porteress, portress (pōr'tėr-es, -tres), *n.* [Formerly also *porteresse;* < *porter*[1] + *-ess.*] A female porter or keeper of a gate.

porter-house (pōr'tėr-hous), *n.* A house at which porter, ale, and other malt liquors are retailed; an ale-house; also, such a house at which steaks, chops, etc., are served up; a chop-house. —**Porter-house steak**, a beefsteak consisting of a choice cut of the beef between the sirloin and the tenderloin, the latter being the under cut: it is supposed to derive its name from a well-known porter-house in New York, where this particular cut of the meat was first introduced. [U. S.]

porterly (pōr'tėr-li), *a.* [< *porter*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Like a porter; hence, coarse; vulgar. [Rare.]

port-face (pōrt'fās), *n.* The surface in the valve-chest of a steam-engine in which are cut the openings or ports through which steam is to pass in or out as permitted by the sliding movement of the controlling valve upon that surface. The term is also applied to similar surfaces in motors driven by other media, but only where the valve has a sliding motion, and the surface is plane. It is not correctly used of valve-seats or contact areas of valve and seat in lifting-valves, as in pumps or internal-combustion motors.

port-fire (pōrt'fīr), *n.* [< *port*[3], *v.*, + obj. *fire;* tr. F. *porte-feu.*] A kind of slow-match or match-cord formerly used to discharge artillery.

port-flange (pōrt'flanj), *n.* A wooden or metallic batten fitted on a ship's side over a port to keep out water.

portfolio (pōrt-fō'liō), *n.* [< Sp. *portafolio* = It. *portafoglio* = F. *portefeuille*, a case for carrying papers, etc.; < L. *portare*, carry, + *folium*, a leaf: see *port*[3] and *folio.*] 1. A movable receptacle for detached papers or prints, usually in the form of a complete book-cover with a flexible back, and fastened with strings or clasps. *E. H. Knight.*

I sat down, and turned over two large *portfolios* of political caricatures. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 209.

2. Figuratively, the office of a minister of state: as, he holds the *portfolio* of education (that is, he has charge of the documents, etc., connected with that department); he has received the *portfolio* of the home department.

portglave†, **portglaive**† (pōrt'glāv), *n.* [< F. *porte-glaive*, < *porter*, carry, + *glaive*, sword: see *port*[3] and *glave.*] 1. An attendant or retainer armed with a glave. Hence—2. A subordinate officer of the law, whose badge of office was the glave. Compare *halberdier*, 2.

portgrave† (pōrt'grāv), *n.* [Also *portgreve;* < ME. **portgreve* (not found); cf. AS. *portgerēfa* (> E. *portreeve*) = Icel. *portgreifi*, a portreeve: see *portreeve* and *grave*[5].] Same as *portreeve.*

His Ordinances were chiefly for the Meridian of London; for where before his Time the City was governed by *Portgraves*, this King [Richard I.] granted them to be governed by two Sheriffs and a Mayor. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

★**port-hole** (pōrt'hōl), *n.* 1. An aperture in a ship's side above water, especially that one through which the guns are protruded and fired.—2. The opening to the steam-passages into or from a cylinder, or to the exhaust-passage. See *port*[2], 4.

port-hook (pōrt'hůk), *n.* One of the hooks in the side of a ship to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

porthorst, *n.* Same as *portass.*

portico (pōr'ti-kō), *n.*; pl. *porticos* or *porticoes* ★(-kōz). [< It. *portico* = Sp. *pórtico* = Pg. *portico* = F. *portique*, < L. *porticus*, a porch, portico: see *porch.*] In *arch.*, a structure consisting essentially of a roof supported on at least one side by columns, sometimes detached, as a shady walk, or place of assemblage, but generally, in modern usage, a porch or an open vestibule at the entrance of a building; a colonnade. Porticos are called tetrastyle, hexastyle, octastyle, decastyle, etc., according as they have four, six, eight, ten, or more columns in front; in classical examples they are also distinguished as prostyle or in antis, according as they project before the building or are inclosed between its side walls prolonged.—**Philosophers of the Portico**, the Stoics. See *The Porch* (under *porch*), and cuts under *octastyle* and *pantheon.*

porticoed (pōr'ti-kōd), *a.* [< *portico* + *-ed*[2].] Having a portico or porticos.

porticus† (pōr'ti-kus), *n.* [L.: see *portico, porch.*] A portico. [Rare.]

Till the whole tree become a *porticus*,
Or arched arbor. *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.

portière (pōr-tiār'), *n.* [F., a door-curtain, < *porte*, door: see *port*[2], *n.*] A curtain hung at a doorway, or entrance to a room, either with the door or to replace it, to intercept the view or currents of air, etc., when the door is opened, or for mere decoration.

portiforium (pōr-ti-fō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *portiforia* (-ä). [ML.: see *portass.*] In the medieval church in England, an office-book containing the offices for the canonical hours. It was also known as the *breviary*, and answered to the Roman Catholic breviary. The name assumed many forms in popular use, such as *portfory, portuary, porthors, portous, portuis*, etc. See *portass.*

portify (pōr'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *portified*, ppr. *portifying.* [< *port*[5] + *-i-fy;* in allusion to the saying, "Claret would be port if it could."] To give (one's self) more value or importance than belongs to one. [Humorous and rare.]

I grant you that in this scheme of life there does enter ever so little hypocrisy; that this claret is loaded, as it were; but your desire to *portify* yourself is amiable, is pardonable, is perhaps honourable.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Small-Beer Chron.

portiguet, *n.* Same as *portague.*

Portingal†, **Portingall**† (pōr'ting-gal), *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *Portugal.*

portio (pōr'shi-ō), *n.*; pl. *portiones* (pōr-shi-ō'nēz). [L.: see *portion.*] In *anat.*, a part, portion, or branch.—**Portio aryvocalis**, short muscular fibers attached in front to the vocal cord, and behind to the vocal process of the arytenoid.—**Portio axillaris**, the second part of the axillary artery; the part behind the pectoralis minor.—**Portio brachialis**, the third part of the axillary artery; the part below the pectoralis minor.—**Portio cervicalis**, the third division of the subclavian artery.—**Portio dura of the seventh nerve of Willis**, the facial nerve.—**Portio inter duram et mollem of Wrisberg**, the pars intermedia Wrisbergii.—**Portio intermedia.** (*a*) Same as *pars intermedia* (which see, under *pars*). (*b*) The middle part of the cervix uteri, which is vaginal behind and supravaginal in front.—**Portio major trigemini**, the sensitive root of the trifacial.—**Portio minor trigemini**, the motor root of the trifacial.—**Portio mollis of the seventh nerve of Willis**, the auditory nerve.—**Portio muscularis**, the second division of the subclavian artery.—**Portio pectoralis**, the first division of the subclavian artery.—**Portio supravaginalis**, the supravaginal division of the cervix uteri.—**Portio thoracica**, the first part of the axillary artery; the part above the pectoralis minor.—**Portio vaginalis**, that part of the ★cervix uteri which is free within the vagina.

portion (pōr'shon), *n.* [< ME. *porcioun, porcion, porcyone* = D. *portie* = G. Sw. Dan. *portion*, < OF. *portion, porcion*, F. *portion* = Sp. *porción* = Pg. *porção* = It. *porzione*, < L. *portio*(*n*-), a share, part, portion, relation, proportion, akin to *par*(*t*-)*s*, part: see *part.* Cf. *proportion.*] 1. A part of a whole, whether separated from it, or considered by itself though not actually separated.

These are parts of his ways: but how little a *portion* is heard of him? Job xxvi. 14.

Some other *portions* of Scripture were read, upon emergent occasions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

2. A part assigned or contributed; a share; an allowance or allotment; hence, a helping at table.

And ȝif . . . he ne hath nouȝt of his owene to helpe hymself withe, that the bretheren helpe hym, eche man to a *porcioun*, what his wille be, in wey of charite, sauynge his estaat. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

The priests had a *portion* assigned them of Pharaoh, and did eat their *portion* which Pharaoh gave them.
Gen. xlvii. 22.

They . . . carry certaine dayes provision of victuals about with them. Nor is it a cumber; it being no more than a small *portion* of rice and a little sugar and hony.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 38.

3. Lot; fate; destiny.

The lord of that servant . . . shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his *portion* with the hypocrites.
Mat. xxiv. 51.

If length of days be thy *portion*, make it not thy expectation. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 30.

This tradition tells us further that he had afterwards a sight of those dismal habitations which are the *portion* of ill men after death. *Addison*, Tale of Marraton.

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, or to be distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.—5. A wife's fortune; a dowry.

I give my daughter to him, and will make
Her *portion* equal his. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 397.

Thy beauty is *portion*, my joy and my dear.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 178).

O, come to me—rich only thus—in loveliness.—Bring no *portion* to me but thy love. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 3.

Falcidian portion. See *Falcidian.*—**Marriage portion**, a share of the patrimonial estate or other substantial gift of property made by a parent, or one acting in the place of a parent, to a bride upon her marriage, usually intended as a permanent provision.—**Syn. 2.** *Share, Division*, etc. See *part.*

portion (pōr'shon), *v. t.* [= F. *portionner*, portion; from the noun. Cf. *apportion, proportion, v.*] 1. To divide or distribute into portions or shares; parcel; allot in shares.

Where my Ulysses and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 238.

2. To endow with a portion or an inheritance.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprenticed orphans bless'd,
The young who labour, and the old who rest.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 267.

portionable (pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* [ME. *porcionable;* as *portion* + *-able.* Cf. *proportionable.*] Proportional. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 9.

portioner (pōr'shon-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **portionere*, < OF. *portionnier* = Pg. *porcionario*, < ML. *portionarius*, a portioner, < L. *portio*(*n*-), a portion: see *portion.*] 1. One who divides or assigns in shares.—2. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The proprietor of a small feu or portion of land. (*b*) The subtenant of a feu; an under-feuar.—3. *Eccles.*, a person in part possession of a benefice which is occupied by more than one incumbent at a time. —**Heirs portioners**, two or more females who succeed jointly to a heritable estate in default of heirs male.

portiones, *n.* Plural of *portio.*

portionist (pōr'shon-ist), *n.* [= OF. *portioniste* = Sp. Pg. *porcionista;* as *portion* + *-ist.*] 1. *Eccles.*, same as *portioner*, 3.—2. In Merton College, Oxford, same as *postmaster*, 3.

portionless (pōr'shon-les), *a.* [< *portion* + *-less.*] Having no portion or share; specifically, having no dowry: as, a *portionless* maid.

Port Jackson fig. See *fig*[2], 1.

Portland arrowroot. See *arrowroot* and *Arum.*

Portland beds. See *Portland stone*, under *stone.*

Portland cement. See *cement.*

Portlandian (pōrt-lan'di-an), *n.* [< *Portland* (Isle of Portland), a peninsula of Dorset, England, + *-ian.*] Same as *Portland beds.* See *Portland stone*, under *stone.*

Portland moth. A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis præcox.*

Portland powder, sago, screw, stone, tern, vase. See *powder, sago*, etc.

port-lanyard (pōrt'lan″yärd), *n.* See *lanyard*, 1.

portlast (pōrt'last), *n.* [< *port*[3], *v.*, + *last*[3].] The gunwale of a ship. Also called *portoise.*

port-lid (pōrt'lid), *n.* See *lid.*

port-lifter (pōrt'lif″tėr), *n.* A contrivance for raising and lowering heavy ports in ships.

portliness (pōrt'li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being portly in manner, appearance, or person; dignified bearing or stately proportions.

Such pride is praise; such *portlinesse* is honor.
Spenser, Sonnets, v.

portly (pōrt'li), *a.* [< *port*[3] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Stately or dignified in mien; of noble appearance and carriage.

Portly his person was, and much increast
Through his Heroicke grace and honorable gest.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 24.

Rudely thou wrongest my deare harts desire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride.
Spenser, Sonnets, v.

My sister is a goodly, *portly* lady,
A woman of a presence.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 2.

What though she want
A portion to maintain a *portly* greatness?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 3.

2. Stout; somewhat large and unwieldy in person.

It was the *portly* and, had it possessed the advantage of a little more height, would have been the stately figure of a man considerably in the decline of life.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

3†. Swelling.

Where your argosies with *portly* sail . . .
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 9.

portman (pōrt'man), *n.*; pl. *portmen* (-men). [AS. *portman*, a townsman, citizen, < *port*, a port, town, city, + *man*, man.] An inhabitant or burgess of a port-town, or of one of the Cinque Ports. *Imp. Dict.*

portman-mote (pōrt'man-mōt), *n.* See *portmote.*

portmanteau (pōrt-man'tō), *n.* [Formerly also *portmanteaw, portmantue, portmantua* (also *portmantle*, accom. to *mantle*); = Sp. Pg. *portamanteo*, < F. *portemanteau* (= It. *portamantello*), < *porter*, carry, + *manteau*, cloak, mantle: see *port*[3] and *mantle, manteau.*] 1. A case used in journeying for containing clothing: originally adapted to the saddle of a horseman,

and therefore nearly cylindrical and of flexible make.

There are old leather *portmanteaus*, like stranded porpoises, their mouths gaping in gaunt hunger for the food with which they used to be gorged to repletion.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, i.

2. A trunk, especially a leather trunk of small size.—3. A hook or bracket on which to hang a garment, especially one which holds a coat or cloak securely for brushing.

port-mantick†, *n.* A corrupt form of *portmanteau*.

He would linger no longer, and play at cards in King Philip's palace, till the messenger with the *port-mantick* came from Rome.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 160. (*Davies.*)

portmantle† (pōrt-man′tl), *n.* [An accom. form of F. *portemanteau*: see *portmanteau*.] A portmanteau.

And out of the sheriffs *portmantle*
He told three hundred pound.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 38).

portmantua†, *n.* Same as *portmanteau*.

Fol. Where be the masking-suits?
Maw. In your lordship's *portmantua*.
Middleton, Mad World, ii. 2.

Your cunningest thieves . . . use to cut off the *portmantua* from behind, without staying to dive into the pockets of the owner. *Swift*, To a Young Poet.

port-mote (pōrt′mōt), *n.* [AS. **port-gemōt* (not found), < *port*, a town, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *port*[1] and *mote*[3], *moot*[1].] In *early Eng. hist.*, a court or moot composed of the portmen or burghers of a port-town, corresponding to the leet of other places. Also called *portman-mote*.

These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of *portmote* is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

portoir†, *n.* [< OF. *portoir*, m., a bearing branch (sc. *de vigne*, of a vine), < *porter*, bear: see *port*[3].] One who or that which bears; hence, one who or that which produces.

Branches which were *portoirs* and bear grapes the year before. *Holland.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

portoise† (pōr′tiz), *n.* [Appar. for **portoire*, < OF. *portoire*, f., a bearer, support, as a barrow, basket, etc., the span of the door of a coach, etc., < *porter*, bear, carry: see *port*[3]. Cf. *portlast*.] The gunwale of a ship: in the phrase *à portoise*, said of yard-arms resting on the gunwale.

Port Orford cedar. See *Chamæcyparis*, and *ginger-pine* (under *pine*[1]).

portost, portoost, portoust†, *n.* Middle English forms of *portass*.

portour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *porter*[2].

port-panet (pōrt′pān), *n.* [< OF. *porte-pain*, < *porter*, carry, + *pain*, bread: see *port*[3] and *pain*[2].] A cloth in which bread was carried in order that it might not be touched by the hands.

port-piece† (pōrt′pēs), *n.* [< OF. *porte-piece*, a part of armor, also (as in F. *porte-pièce*) a shoemaker's awl; < *porter*, carry, + *piece*, piece: see *port*[3] and *piece*.] A kind of cannon used in the sixteenth century, mentioned as employed on board ship.

portrait (pōr′trāt), *n.* [Formerly also *pourtrait*, *pourtraict*, *portract* (= D. *portret* = G. *porträt* = Sw. *porträt* = Dan. *portræt*); < OF. *portrait*, *pourtrait*, *portraict*, *pourtraict*, F. *portrait*, < ML. *protractus*, a portrait, prop. an image, portrait, plan, pp. of *protrahere* (> OF. *portraire*, etc.), depict, portray: see *portray*.] 1. A drawing, representation, delineation, or picture of a person or a thing; specifically, a picture of a person, drawn from life; especially, a picture or representation of the face; a likeness, whether executed in oil or water-color, in crayon, on steel, by photography, in marble, etc., but particularly in oil: as, a painter of *portraits*.

The sayde Besson left, in witnesse of his excellencie in that Art, a booke in prynt, conteyning the fourmes or *portractes* of syxtie engins of marueylous strange and profytable deuice, for diuers commodious and necessary vses.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. xlvii.).

Even in *portraits* the grace, and we may add the likeness, consists more in taking the general air than in observing the exact similitude of every feature.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, iv.

2. A vivid description or delineation in words.

But, if Jonson has been accused of having servilely given *portraits*—and we have just seen in what an extraordinary way they are *portraits*—his learning has also been alleged as something more objectionable in the dramatic art; and we have often heard something of the pedantry of Jonson. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 245.

Berlin portraits, in *photog.* See *gray*, *v.*, 3.—**Composite portrait.** See *composite photograph*, under *composite*.

portrait† (pōr′trāt), *v. t.* [Also *pourtraict*; < *portrait*, *n.*] To portray; draw.

I labour to *pourtraict* in Arthure, before he was king, the image of a brave knight.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

A Painter should more benefite her to *portraite* a most sweet face, wryting Canidia vpon it, then to paint Canidia as she was. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

portraitist (pōr′trā-tist), *n.* [= F. *portraitiste*; as *portrait* + *-ist*.] A maker of portraits; a portrait-painter; one who devotes his attention particularly to portraits, as a photographer.

A young French artist, who is among the "really good" as a *portraitist*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 86.

portrait-lens (pōr′trāt-lenz), *n.* One of a class of double or triple photographic lenses especially adapted for taking portraits.

Petzval designed the *portrait-lens* [in photography], in which two achromatic lenses, placed at a certain distance apart, combine to form the image.
Lord Rayleigh, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 805.

portrait-painter (pōr′trāt-pān″tėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the painting of portraits.

portrait-stone (pōr′trāt-stōn), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a lask, or flat diamond, occasionally with several rows of small facets around the edge, used to cover miniatures or small portraits.

portraiture (pōr′trā-tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *portrature*, *pourtraiture*, < ME. *portreiture*, *portreture*, *portratowre*, < OF. *pourtraicture*, F. *portraiture*, < OF. *pourtraire*, F. *portraire*, portray: see *portrait*.] 1. A representation or picture; a painted resemblance; a likeness or portrait.

We will imitate the olde paynters in Greece, who, drawing in theyr Tables the *portrature* of Jupiter, were euery houre mending it, but durst neuer finish it.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 257.

There is an exquisite *pourtraiture* of a great horse made of white stone. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35, sig. D.

2. Likenesses or portraits collectively.

The *portreiture* that was upon the wal
Withinne the temple of mighty Mars the reede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1110.

Unclasp me, Stranger, and unfold
With trembling care my leaves of gold,
Rich in Gothic *portraiture*.
Rogers, Voyage of Columbus (inscribed on the original MS.).

3. The art of making portraits; the art or practice of portraying or depicting, whether in pictures or in words; the art of the portraitist.

Portraiture, which, taken in its widest sense, includes all representation not only of human beings, but also of visible objects in nature.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 26.

portraiture† (pōr′trā-tūr), *v. t.* [< *portraiture*, *n.*] To paint; portray. *Shaftesbury*.

portray (pōr-trā′), *v.* [Formerly also *pourtray*; < ME. *portrayen*, *portreyen*, *pourtraien*, *purtrayen*, *purtreyen*, < OF. *portraire*, *pourtraire* (ppr. *portrayant*), F. *portraire* = It. *protraere*, *protrarre*, < ML. *protrahere*, paint, depict, a later use of L. *protrahere*, draw forth, reveal, extend, protract, < *pro*, forth, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1], *trait*. Cf. *protract*.] I. *trans.* 1. To depict; reproduce the lineaments of; draw or paint to the life.

I haue him *portreide* an paynted in mi hert withinne,
That he sittus in mi sigt me thinkes euermore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 445.

Take thee a tile, and lay it before thee, and *pourtray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem. Ezek. iv. 1.

2. To depict or describe vividly in words; describe graphically or vividly.

Ther was nothinge that she loved so moche, ffor he was so like the kynge Ban as he hadde be *portreyed*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 675.

Scott *portrayed* with equal strength and success every figure in his crowded company. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

3†. To adorn with pictures or portraits.

Portreid it was with briddes freshly,
Thys fair pauilon rich was in seing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1003.

Rigid spears and helmets throng'd, and shields
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 84.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. To delineate, sketch, represent.

II.† *intrans.* To paint.

He conde songes make and wel endite,
Juste and eek daunce and wel *purtreye* and write.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 96.

portrayal (pōr-trā′al), *n.* [< *portray* + *-al*.] The act of portraying; delineation; representation.

portrayer (pōr-trā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *portrayer*, *portreyour*, < OF. *portraior*, *pourtrayeur*, a painter, < *portraire*, portray: see *portray*.] One who portrays; a painter; one who paints, draws, or describes to the life.

Ne *portreyour* ne kervere of ymages.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1041.

Remembre my brotheris ston. . . . It is told me that the man at Sent Bridis is no klenly *portrayer*; therfor I wold fayn it myth be portrayed be sum odir man and he to grave it up. *Paston Letters*, III. 268.

A poet . . . is the faithful *portrayer* of Nature, whose features are always the same, and always interesting.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 169.

portreeve (pōrt′rēv), *n.* [< ME. *portreve* (ML. *portireve*, *portgrevius*), < AS. *portgerēfa*, a portreeve, < *port*, a port, town, + *gerēfa*, reeve: see *port*[1] and *reeve*.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town; in *early Eng. hist.*, the representative or appointee of the crown having authority over a mercantile town. The appointment was made with especial reference to the good order of a crowded commercial population, and the collection of royal revenues there, the functions of this officer having a general correspondence to those of a shirgerefa (sheriff) in a county. Formerly also *portgrave*.

The chief magistrate of London in these times is always called the *Port-Reeve*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 491.

portreise†, *n.* Same as *portass*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

portress, *n.* See *porteress*.

portrey†, *v.* An obsolete form of *portray*.

port-rope (pōrt′rōp), *n.* A rope or tackle for hauling up and suspending the ports or covers of port-holes. Also *port-tackle* and *port-lanyard*.

port-rule (pōrt′rōl), *n.* An instrument, or a system of mechanism, which carries, moves, or regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

port-sale (pōrt′sāl), *n.* [< *port*[1] + *sale*.] A public sale of goods to the highest bidder; an auction.

I have repaired and rigged the ship of knowledge, . . . that she may safely pass about and through all parts of this noble realm, and there make *port sail* of her wished wares. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. iv.

When Sylla had taken the citie of Rome, he made *port-sale* of the goods of them whom he had put to death.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 466.

port-sill (pōrt′sil), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of timber let in horizontally between two frames, to form the upper or lower side of a port.

port-stopper (pōrt′stop″ėr), *n.* A heavy piece of iron, rotating on a vertical axis, serving to close a port in a turret-ship.

port-tackle (pōrt′tak″l), *n.* Same as *port-rope*.

port-town (pōrt′toun), *n.* A town having a port, or situated near a port.

portuary† (pōr′tū-ā-ri), *n.* Same as *portass*.

Portugal (pōr′tū-gal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Portingal*, *Portingall* (cf. OF. *Portingalois*, Sp. *Portugales*, ML. *Portugalensis*, Portuguese); < Pg. Sp. *Portugal* (ML. *Portugalia*), Portugal, orig. (ML.) *Portus Cale*, 'the port Cal,' the fuller name of the city now called *Oporto* ('the port'), transferred to the kingdom itself: L. *portus*, port; *Cale*, the city so called, now Oporto.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Portugal; Portuguese.—**Portugal crakeberry, laurel**, etc. See the nouns.

II.† *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese.

The Spaniards and *Portugales* in Barbarie, in the Indies, and elsewhere haue ordinarie confederacie and traffike with the Moores.
Hakluyt's Voyages, [II., Ded.

portugue†, **portegue**†, *n.* [Also *portague*, *portigue*; < OF. *portugaise* (also *portugalle*, *portugaloise*), a Portuguese coin so called (see def.); fem. of *portugais*, Portuguese: see *Portuguese*.] A gold coin of Portugal, current in the sixteenth century, and weighing about 540 grains, worth about $22.50 United States money.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Portugue of John III., 1521–57.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

An egge is eaten at one sup, and a *portague* lost at one cast.
Lyly, Midas, ii. 2.

For the compounding of my wordes, therein I imitate rich men, who, hav-

ing store of white single money together, convert a number of those small little sentes into great peeces of gold, such as double pistoles and *portugues*.

Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxx.

Face. No gold about thee?
Drug. Yes, I have a *portague* I have kept this half-year.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

And forthwith he drew out of his pocket a *portegué*, the which you shall receive enclosed herein.
Sir T. More, To His Daughter (Utopia, Int., p. xxiv.).

Portuguese (pōr-tū-gēs´ or -gēz´), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Portugees* = G. *Portugiise* = Sw. *Portugis* = Dan. *Portugiser*, n. (cf. D. *portugeesch* = G. *portugiesisch* = Sw. Dan. *portugisisk*, a.) (< E. or F.); < F. *Portugais* = Sp. *Portugués* = Pg. *Portuguez* = It. *Portoghese*, Portuguese; with omission of the final element *-al* (retained in OF. *Portugalois*, *Portingalois* = Sp. *Portugalés*, ML. *Portugalensis*), < *Portugal* (ML. *Portugalia*), Portugal: see *Portugal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal, a kingdom of Europe, situated west of Spain. Abbreviated *Pg.*, *Port.*—**Portuguese cut.** See *brilliant.*—**Portuguese man-of-war.** See *man-of-war*, and cut under *Physalia*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Portugal; as a collective plural, the people of Portugal.—2. The language of Portugal. It is one of the Romance group of languages, and is nearly allied to Spanish.

portuist, portuiset, *n.* Same as *portass*.

Portulaca (pōr-tū-lā´kạ, often -lak´ạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *portulaca*, also *porcilaca*, purslane: see *purslane*[1].] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Portulacaceæ* and tribe *Portulaceæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, with many ovules, 4 to 6 petals, and 8 or many stamens. There are about 20 species, natives mainly of the tropics, especially in America, and one, *P. oleracea*, the purslane, a weed widely scattered throughout temperate regions. All are fleshy herbs, prostrate or ascending, with thick juicy and often cylindrical leaves, mainly alternate, and bearing terminal flowers, yellow, red, or purple, often very bright and showy. Many species are in cultivation, under the name *portulaca*, *P. grandiflora* bearing also the name of *sun-plant*, the flowers expanding in bright sunshine.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Portulacaceæ (pōr″tū-la-kā´sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Portulaca* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Polygonales*, characterized by a one-celled ovary with a free central placenta, and by the usual presence of scarious stipules, two sepals, five petals, and either numerous or less than five stamens. It includes 18 genera and about 150 species, natives mainly of America, with a few in all continents. Two thirds of the species are contained in the genus *Baitaria*, being fleshy-leafed herbs of America or Australia: of the others, *Portulaca* (the type) and *Claytonia* (containing the well-known spring-beauty of the United States) are the chief. They are usually smooth succulent herbs, with entire and often fleshy or even pulpy leaves, either alternate or opposite, and commonly with very bright ephemeral flowers.

Portulacaria (pōr″tū-la-kā´ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (N. J. von Jacquin, 1783), < *Portulaca* + *-aria*.] A genus of plants of the family *Portulacaceæ*, having two short sepals, four or five longer petals, and from four to seven stamens, unlike any other member of its family in its single ovule, and also in its winged fruit. There are 3 species, natives of South Africa. *P. Afra* is a smooth shrub with fleshy and obovate opposite leaves, and small rose-colored flowers clustered in the upper axils, or forming a leafy panicle, followed by three-winged capsules which do not split open when ripe. It is the spek-boom of the Cape Colonists, and affords in many places the principal food of the elephant. Also *purslane-tree*.

Portulaceæ (pōr-tū-lā´sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Portulaca* + *-eæ*.] The name first used for the family *Portulacaceæ*, now made a tribe of that family containing the genus *Portulaca* only.

portunian (pōr-tū´ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Portunus* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Portunus* or the family *Portunidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the family *Portunidæ*, as the common blue edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

Portunidæ (pōr-tū´ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Portunus* + *-idæ*.] A family of short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Portunus*, containing many crabs, some of whose legs are fitted for swimming, known as *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, and *swimming-crabs*. See cuts under *paddle-crab* and *Platyonychus*.

Portunus (pōr-tū´nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < L. *Portunus*, the protecting god of harbors, < *portus*, a harbor: see *port*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Portunidæ*.

portuoust, *n.* Same as *portass*.

porturature†, porture²†, *n.* Corrupt forms of *portraiture*. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, pp. 208 and 99.

porture¹† (pōr´tūr), *n.* [< *port*[3] + *-ure*.] Carriage; behavior. *Halliwell*.

porture²†, *n.* See *porturature*.

port-way¹† (pōrt´wā), *n.* [< *port*[1] + *way*.] A paved highway.

The *Port-way*, or High paved street named Bath-gate.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 557. (*Davies.*)

port-way² (pōrt´wā), *n.* [< *port*[2] + *way*.] One of the steam-passages connecting the steam-chest of a steam-engine with the interior of the steam-cylinder. Also called *port*.

port-wine (pōrt´wīn´), *n.* Same as *port*[5].

porus (pō´rus), *n.*; pl. *pori* (-rī). In *anat.* and ★*zoöl.*, a pore: used in a few phrases: as, *porus excretorius*, an excretory pore; *porus ejaculatorius*, an ejaculatory pore.—**Porus opticus.** Same as *optic disk*. See *optic*.

porwiggle† (pôr´wig-l), *n.* [A var. of *polliwig*.] A tadpole.

That which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

pory† (pōr´i), *a.* [< *pore*[2] + *-y*[1].] Porous or porose.

The stones hereof are so light and *pory* that they will not sink when thrown into the water.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 217.

porzana (pōr-zā´nạ), *n.* [NL.] 1. An old name of the small water-rail or crake of Europe, and now a specific name of the same. See *Ortygometra*, 2, and *Crex*.—2. [*cap.*] An extensive genus of rails of the family *Rallidæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816, having a short stout bill; the crakes. The species are numerous and of almost world-wide distribution. The common crake or short-billed



Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*).

water-rail of Europe is *Porzana porzana* or *P. maruetta*. In the United States the best-known species is *P. carolina*, the Carolina crake or rail, also called *sora*, *soree*, and *ortolan*. The small yellow crake or rail of North America is *P. noveboracensis*. The little black crake or rail of America is *P. jamaicensis*.

pos (poz), *a.* An abbreviation of *positive*. Also *poz*. [Slang.]

She shall dress me and flatter me, for I will be flattered, that 's *pos.* *Addison*, The Drummer, iii.

posada (pō-sä´dạ), *n.* [Sp., < *posar*, lodge, rest, < ML. *pausare*, put, lodge: see *pose*[2], *n.*] An inn. *Southey*.

★**posaune** (pō-zou´ne), *n.* [G., also *bosūne*, *basūne*, *busūne*, *busine* (= D. *bazuin* = Sw. Dan. *basun*), < OF. *buisine* = It. *buccina*, < L. *buccina*, prop. *bucina*, a trumpet: see *buccina*.] The German name of the trombone.

pose¹† (pōz), *n.* [< ME. *pose*, < AS. *geposu*, pose, catarrh, < W. *pas*, a cough. Cf. *wheeze*.] A cold in the head; catarrh.

He yeveth, and he speketh thurgh the nose,
As he were on the quakke or on the *pose*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 232.

Distillations called rewmes or *poses*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

Now haue we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and *poses*.
Quoted in Forewords to *Manners and Meals* (E. E. T. S.), [XXXII. lxiv.

★**pose²** (pōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *posed*, ppr. *posing*. [< ME. *poser*, < OF. *poser*, F. *poser*, put, place, lay, settle, lodge, etc., refl. *se poser*, put oneself in a particular attitude, = Sp. *posar*, *pausar* = Pg. *pausar*, *poisar*, *pousar* = It. *posare*, *pausare*, put, place, < ML. *pausare*, cease, cause to rest, place, < L. *pausare*, cease, < *pausa*, pause, < Gr. *παῦσις*, pause: see *pause*, *n.* This verb, OF. *poser*, etc., acquired the sense of L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, etc., and came to be practically identified with it in use, taking all its compounds, whence E. *appose*, *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*, *propose* (and *purpose*), *repose*, *suppose*, etc., which verbs coexist in E., in some cases, with forms from the L. *ponere*, as *compound*[1], *depone*, *expone* (and *expound*), *impone*, *propone* (and *propound*), etc., with derived forms like *opponent*, *component*, *deponent*, etc., *apposition*, *composition*, *deposition*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To put; place; set.

But XXX[ti] footes *pose*
Iche order of from other; croppe and tail
To save in setting hem is thyne advail.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

2†. To put by way of supposition or hypothesis; suppose.

I *pose* I hadde synned so and shulde now deye,
And now am sory, that so the seint spirit aguite,
Confesse me, and crye his grace god that al made.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 293.

I *pose* that thow lovedest hire biforn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 804.

Yet *pose* I that it myght amended be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

3. To lay down as a proposition; state; posit. [Recent.]

It is difficult to leave Correggio without at least *posing* the question of the difference between moralised and merely sensual art.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 280.

M. Janet, with perhaps pardonable patriotism, *poses* the new psychology as of French origin, but it is really connected with the past by many roots. *Science*, XI. 256.

4. To place in suitable or becoming position or posture; cause to assume a suitable or effective attitude: as, to *pose* a person for a portrait.

It was no unusual thing to see the living models *posed* in his [Gainsborough's] painting-room.
Geo. M. Brock-Arnold, Gainsborough, p. 55.

5. To bear; conduct. [Rare.]

Mr. Avery was a cheerful, busy, manly man, who *posed* himself among men as a companion and fellow-citizen, whose word on any subject was to go only so far as its own weight and momentum should carry it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 441.

Interchangeably posed, in *her.* See *interchangeably*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To make a supposition; put the case.—2. To assume a particular attitude or rôle; endeavor to appear or be regarded (as something else); attitudinize, literally or figuratively: as, to *pose* as a model; to *pose* as a martyr.

He . . . *posed* before her as a hero of the most sublime kind. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, vi.

These solemn attendants simply *posed*, and never moved.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 35.

pose² (pōz), *n.* [< F. *pose*, standing, attitude, posture, pose, < *poser*, put, refl. put oneself in an attitude: see *pose*[2], *v.*] 1 Attitude or position, whether taken naturally or assumed for effect: as, the *pose* of an actor; especially, the attitude in which any character is represented artistically; the position, whether of the whole person or of an individual member of the body: as, the *pose* of a statue; the *pose* of the head. In physiology the pose of a muscle is the latent period between the stimulation of a muscle-fiber and its contraction.

2. A deposit; a secret hoard. [Scotch.]

Laying by a little *pose*, even out of such earnings, to help them in their old age.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

=**Syn.** 1. *Position*, *Attitude*, etc. See *posture*.

pose³ (pōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *posed*, ppr. *posing*. [Formerly also *pozo*; < ME. *posen*, by apheresis from *apposen*, *aposen*, a corruption of *oposyn*, *opposen*: see *oppose*. The method of examination in the schools being by argument, to examine was to oppose. Hence *puzzle*.] 1†. To put questions to; interrogate closely; question; examine.

If any man rebuke them with that, they persecute him immediately, and *pose* him in their false doctrine, and make him an heretic.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 104.

She . . . *posed* him, and sifted him, to try whether he were the very Duke of York or no.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII., p. 119.

2. To puzzle, nonplus, or embarrass by a difficult question.

I still am *pos'd* about the case,
But wiser you shall judge.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 110.

A thing which would have *pos'd* Adam to name.
Donne, Satires (ed. 1819).

A sucking babe might have *posed* him.
Lamb, South-Sea House.

posé (pō-zā´), *a.* [F., pp. of *poser*, place: see *pose*[2].] In *her.*, standing still, with all the feet on the ground; statant: said of a lion, horse, or other animal used as a bearing.

posed† (pōzd), *p. a.* [< *pose*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Balanced; sedate: opposed to *flighty*.

An old settled person of a most *posed*, staid, and grave behaviour. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19. (*Davies.*)

Poseideon (pō-sī′dē-on), *n.* [Gr. Ποσειδεών: see def.] The sixth month of the ancient Athenian year, corresponding to the latter half of our December and the first half of January.

Poseidon (pō-sī′dọn), *n.* [< Gr. Ποσειδῶν: see def.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the chief Olympians, brother of Zeus, and supreme lord of the sea, sometimes looked upon as a benignant promoter of calm and prosperous navigation, but more often as a terrible god of storm. His consort was the Nereid Amphitrite, and his attendant train



Poseidon overwhelming the giant Polybotes, for whom Ge or Gaia (on the left) makes intercession. (From a Greek red-figured vase of the 4th century B. C.)

was composed of Nereids, Tritons, and sea-monsters of every form. In art he is a majestic figure, closely approaching Zeus in type. His most constant attributes are the trident and the dolphin, with the horse, which he was reputed to have created during his contest with Athena for supremacy in Attica. The original Roman or Italic Neptune became assimilated to him.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of worms. (*b*) A genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Scutelleridæ*. *Snellen*, 1863. (*c*) A genus of crustaceans.

Poseidonian (pō-sī-dō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. Ποσειδώνιος, of Poseidon (< Ποσειδῶν, Poseidon), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Poseidon.

Poseidon, the great and swarthy race-god of the South, is readily enough conceived of as coming into conflict with Zeus, when immigrants arriving in the country bring with them a *Poseidonian* worship.
Gladstone, Contemporary Rev., LI. 766.

poser (pō′zėr), *n.* [< *pose*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who poses or puts questions; one who questions or interrogates closely: an examiner.

Let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon*, Discourse (ed. 1887).

The university [of Cambridge] . . . appointed Doctor Cranmer (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) to be the *poser*-general of all candidates in Divinity.
Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk, II. 462.

2. A question that poses or puzzles; a puzzling or difficult question or matter.

"What do you think women are good for?" "That 's a *poser*." *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 161.

posied (pō′zid), *a.* [< *posy* + *-ed*[2].] Inscribed with a posy or motto.

Some by a strip of woven hair
In *posied* lockets bribe the fair.
Gay, To a Young Lady, with some Lampreys.

posit (poz′it), *v. t.* [< L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, place: see *position*.] 1. To dispose, range, or place in relation to other objects.

That the principle that sets on work these organs and worketh by them is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof, thus or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 49.

2. To lay down as a position or principle; assume as real or conceded; present as a fact; affirm.

In *positing* pure or absolute existence as a mental datum, immediate, intuitive, and above proof, he mistakes the fact. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

When it is said that the ego *posits* itself, the meaning is that the ego becomes a fact of consciousness, which it can only become through the antithesis of the non-ego.
Chambers's Encyc.

★ **position** (pō-zish′ọn), *n* [< F. *position* = Sp. *posición* = Pg. *posição* = It. *posizione*, < L. *positio*(*n-*), a putting, position, < *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *apposition*, *composition*, *deposition*, and the similar verbs *appose*, *compose*, *depose*, etc.: see *pose*[2].] 1. The aggregate of spatial relations of a body or figure, considered as rigid, to other such bodies or figures; the definition of the place of a thing; situation.

We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different *positions* to it. *Locke.*

The absolute *position* of the parties has been altered; the relative *position* remains unchanged.
Macaulay, War of the Succession in Spain.

Position, Wren said, is essential to the perfecting of beauty; — a fine building is lost in a dark lane; a statue should stand in the air. *Emerson*, Woman.

The exceptional miracles were those of exorcism, which occupied a very singular *position* in the early Church.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 404.

Hence — 2. Status or standing, social rank or condition: as, social *position*; a man of *position*.

Such changes as gave women not merely an advisory but an authoritative *position* on this and similar boards.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 409.

3. The act of positing or asserting; also, the assertion itself; affirmation; principle laid down.

From Gods word I'me sure you never tooke
Such damnable *positions*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

In order to be a truly eloquent or persuasive speaker, nothing is more necessary than to be a virtuous man. This was a favourite *position* among the ancient rhetoricians.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xxxiv.

4. A place occupied or to be occupied. (*a*) *Milit.*, the ground occupied by a body of troops preparatory to making or receiving an attack. (*b*) An office; a post; a situation: as, a *position* in a bank. (*c*) In *music*: (1) The disposition of the tones of a triad or other chord with reference to the lowest voice-part — the *first*, original, or fundamental position having the root of the chord in that part, the *second* position having the next or second tone of the chord there, etc., and all positions except the first being also called *inverted positions* or *inversions*. (2) The disposition of the tones of a triad or other chord with reference to their nearness to each other, *close* position having the tones so near together that an outer voice-part cannot be transposed so as to fall between two middle parts, and *open* or dispersed position being the reverse of this. See *open* and *close harmony*, under *harmony*, 2 (*d*). (3) In viol-playing, same as *shift*.

5. Posture or manner of standing, sitting, or lying; attitude: as, an uneasy *position*.

Miss Eyre, draw your chair still a little farther forward; you are yet too far back; I can not see you without disturbing my *position* in this comfortable chair, which I have no mind to do. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

6. Place; proper or appropriate place: as, his lance was in *position*; specifically (*milit.*), the proper place to make or receive an attack.

As I expected, the enemy was found in *position* on the Big Black. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 523.

7. In *arith.*, the act of assuming an approximate value for an unknown quantity, and thence determining that quantity by means of the data of a given question. A value of the unknown quantity is posited or assumed, and then, by means of the given connection between the unknown and a known quantity, from the assumed value of the unknown a value of the known is calculated. A new value of the unknown is then assumed, so as to make the error less. In the rule of *simple position*, only one assumption is made at the outset, and this is corrected by the rule of three. In the far superior rule of *double position*, two values are assumed, and the corrected value of the unknown is ascertained by the solution of a linear equation. Also called the *rule of supposition*, *rule of false*, and *rule of trial and error*.

8. In *logic*, the laying down of a proposition, generally an arbitrary supposition; also, the proposition itself. Thus, in the school disputations, the opponent would say: "*Pono* that a man says that he is lying." Then this act, as well as the proposition so advanced, is a *position*.

9. In *anc. pros.*, the situation of a vowel before two or more consonants or a double consonant, tending to retard utterance and consequently to lengthen the syllable; such combination of consonants, or the prosodic effect produced by it. A short vowel so situated is said to be *in position*, the syllable to be *long by position*, and the consonants to *make position*. A mute with succeeding liquid does not always make position, and the situation of a short vowel before such a combination, or the combination itself, is known as *weak position*.

10. In *obstet.*, the relation between the body of the fetus and the pelvis of the mother in any given presentation. There are in vertex presentations four positions, named according to the direction of the occiput, which the fetal head may occupy: (1) *first* or *left occipitocotyloid position*, in which the occiput points to the left foramen ovale — the most frequent position; (2) *second* or *right occipitocotyloid position*, in which the occiput points to the right foramen ovale; (3) *third* or *right sacro-iliac position*, in which the occiput points to the right sacro-iliac synchondrosis; (4) *fourth* or *left occipito-sacro-iliac position*, in which the occiput points to the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis. See *presentation*[1], 6. — **Absolute position, apparent position.** See the adjectives. — **Angle of position**, in *astron.*, the angle which the line joining two neighboring celestial objects makes with the hour-circle passing through that one of the two which is regarded as the principal one, and is taken as the point of reference. The angle is reckoned from the north point through the east, counter-clockwise, completely around the circumference. — **Center of position**, the same as the center of gravity and center of inertia: but when a body is viewed as composed of physical points, and the center of gravity is considered in relation to their positions, geometers designate that point the *center of position*. — **Contrariety of position.** See *contrariety*. — **Eastward position.** See *eastward*. — **Energy of position.** See *energy*, 7. — **Geographical position.** See *geographical*. — **Geometry of position.** See *geometry*. — **Guns of position.** See *gun*[1]. — **Inverted position.** See def. 4 (*c*) (1), — **Long by position.** See *long*[1]. — **Mean position.** See *mean*[3]. — **Original position**, in *music*, that disposition of the tones of a triad or chord in which the root is at the bottom: opposed to *inversion* or *inverted position*. — **Position angle.** See *angle*[3]. = Syn. 1. Station, spot, locality, post. — 3. Thesis, assertion, doctrine. — 5. *Attitude*, *Pose*, etc. See *posture*.

position (pō-zish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *position*, *n.*] To place with relation to other objects; set in a definite place.

They are always *positioned* so that they stand upon a solid angle with the "basal plane." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 348.

positional (pō-zish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *position* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to position; relating to or depending on position.

A strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

position-finder (pō-zish′ọn-fīn″dėr), *n.* An instrument for determining the exact distance and direction of an object, used especially in sea-coast fortifications that the large cannon may be accurately pointed. The position-finder is placed at some distance from the cannon, and concealed as far as possible from the view of an enemy. This necessitates some replotting device for the purpose of converting range and azimuth as measured from the position-finder into corresponding range and azimuth from the cannon; this information is telephoned or otherwise communicated to the gunner, who is thus able to point the cannon at the object when it is not visible to him. In practice the position-finder tracks a vessel and keeps a chart of her movements from which her position at the end of a short interval of time may be predicted.

position-micrometer (pō-zish′ọn-mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* A micrometer for measuring angles of position (see *angle of position*, under *position*), which are read upon a graduated circle. It has a single thread, or a pair of parallel threads, which can be revolved around the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope.

★ **positive** (poz′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *positif* (= D. *positief* = G. Sw. Dan. *positiv*), < OF. (and F.) *positif* = Sp. Pg. It. *positivo*, < L. *positivus*, settled by arbitrary appointment or agreement, positive, < *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, put: see *position*.] I. *a.* 1. Laid down as a proposition; affirmed; stated; express: as, a *positive* declaration. — 2. Of an affirmative nature; possessing definite characters of its own; of a kind to excite sensation or be otherwise directly experienced; not negative. Thus, light is *positive*, darkness negative; man is *positive*, non-man negative.

To him, as to his uncle, the exercise of the mind in discussion was a *positive* pleasure. *Macaulay.*

The force of what seems a *positive* desire for an object is in many cases derived from a negative desire or aversion to some correlative pain.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 581.

3. Arbitrarily laid down; determined by declaration, enactment, or convention, and not by nature: opposed to *natural*. Thus, the phenomenon of onomatopœia shows that words are in some degree natural, and not altogether *positive*; so, *positive* law, *positive* theology. [This sense, the original one in Latin, is a translation of Greek θέσει.]

4. Imperative; laid down as a command to be followed without question or discretion: as, *positive* orders.

In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so. . . . Although no laws but *positive* are mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *positive*.
Hooker.

5. Unquestionable; indubitable; certain; hence, experiential.

'Tis *positive* against all exceptions, lords,
That our superfluous lackeys . . . were enow
To purge this field of such a hilding foe.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 25.

The unity and identity of structure in an organism in which a law of action may be inferred form the condition of *positive* science.
E. Mulford, The Nation, The Foundation of Civil Order, I.

6. Confident; fully assured.

I am sometimes doubting when I might be *positive*.
Rymer.

7. Over-confident in opinion and assertion; dogmatic.

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 568.

Where men of judgment creep and feel their way,
The *positive* pronounce without dismay.
Cowper, Conversation.

8†. Actually or really officiating or discharging the duties of an office.

I was, according to the Grand Signior his commandement, very courteously interteined by Peter, his *positive* prince. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 289.

9. Not reversed. (*a*) Greater than zero; not measured in a reversed direction: signifying the absence of such reversal. (*b*) In *photog.*, representing lights by lights and shades by shades, and not the reverse. (*c*) Being that one of two opposite kinds which is arbitrarily considered as first: as, *positive* electricity. In all these senses opposed to *negative*.

10. Not comparative. Especially, in *gram.*, signifying a quality without an inflection to indicate comparison as to the intensity of that quality.—**Positive allegation,** in *law,* an allegation made without reserve, as distinguished from an allegation made on information and belief or argumentatively.—**Positive attribute,** an attribute whose real nature is analogous to the form of a positive term.—**Positive colors.** See *color.*—**Positive crystal.** See *refraction* and *hemihedrism.*—**Positive degree,** in *gram.*, the simple value of an adjective or adverb, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution: used by antithesis to *comparative* and *superlative degree:* see *comparison,* 5.—**Positive discrepancy,** the relation between the testimony of two witnesses one of whom explicitly affirms what the other explicitly denies.—**Positive distinction,** a distinction which distinguishes two real existences: opposed to *negative distinction,* which distinguishes an existence from a non-existence.—**Positive electricity, ens, entity, evidence, eyepiece.** See the nouns.—**Positive judgment,** in *logic,* an affirmative proposition.—**Positive law,** in the philosophy of jurisprudence and legislation, the body of laws prescribed or controlling human conduct, as distinguished from laws so called which are merely generalizations of what has been observed to take place; law set as a rule to which itself requires conformity. Some have included divine law, others only human law; judicial as well as statutory law is included.—**Positive misprision, motion, organ.** See the nouns.—**Positive philosophy,** a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798–1857). Its main doctrines are as follows. All speculative thought passes through three stages—the theological, the metaphysical, the positive. The theological stage is that in which living beings with free will are supposed to account for phenomena; the metaphysical is that in which unverifiable abstractions are resorted to; the positive is that which contents itself with general descriptions of phenomena. The sciences are either abstract or concrete. The abstract discover regularities, the concrete show in what manner these regularities are applicable to special cases. The abstract sciences are (1) mathematics, (2) astronomy, (3) physics, (4) chemistry, (5) biology, (6) sociology. They must be studied in this order, since each after the first rests on the preceding. Especially, sociology must be founded on biology. The development of civilization has taken place according to certain laws or regularities. The civilized community is a true organism—a Great Being—to which individuals are related somewhat as cells to an animal organism. This Great Being should be an object of worship; and this worship should be systematized after the model of the medieval church.—**Positive pleasure** or **pain,** a state of pleasure or pain exceeding the neutral point; a pleasure or pain which is such irrespective of comparison with other states.—**Positive pole of a voltaic pile or battery.** See *pole*[2] and *electricity.*—**Positive precision.** See *precision.*—**Positive prescription.** See *prescription,* 3 (*a*).—**Positive proof,** direct proof deducing the conclusion as a particular case of some general rule, without the use of the reductio ad absurdum, etc.—**Positive quantity,** in *alg.*, an affirmative or additive quantity, which character is indicated by the sign + (plus) prefixed to the quantity, called in consequence the *positive sign. Positive* is here used in contradistinction to *negative.*—**Positive term,** a term not in form affected with the negative sign.—**Positive whole,** a whole which has parts: opposed to a *negative whole,* or something called a whole as being indivisible.

II. *n.* **1.** That which settles by absolute appointment.

> *Positives* . . . while under precept cannot be slighted without slighting morals also.
> *Waterland,* Scripture Vindicated, iii. 37.

2. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality.

> Rating *positives* by their privatives.
> *South,* Sermons, I. ii.

3. In *gram.*, the positive degree.—**4.** In *photog.*, a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative.* Positives are usually obtained by printing from negatives. See *negative* and *photography.*—**5.** Same as *positive organ.*—**Alabastrine positive.** See *alabastrine.*

positively (poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In a positive manner. (*a*) Absolutely; by itself; independently of anything else; not comparatively.

> The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply.
> *Bacon.*

(*b*) Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently: thus, a thing is *positively* good when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation: it is *negatively* good when it prevents an evil or does not produce it. (*c*) Certainly; indubitably; decidedly.

> Give me some breath, some little pause, my lord,
> Before I *positively* speak herein.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 25.

> So, Maria, you see your lover pursues you; *positively* you sha'n't escape. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*d*) Directly; explicitly: as, the witness testified *positively* to the fact. (*e*) Peremptorily; in positive terms; expressly.

> I would ask . . . whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness?
> *Bp. Sprat.*

> The Queen found it expedient to issue an order *positively* forbidding the torturing of state-prisoners on any pretence whatever. *Macaulay,* Lord Bacon.

(*f*) With full confidence or assurance: as, I cannot speak *positively* in regard to the fact. (*g*) By positive electricity: as, *positively* electrified. See *electricity.*

positiveness (poz′i-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being positive; actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation; undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness.

positivism (poz′i-tiv-izm), *n.* [= F. *positivisme;* as *positive* + *-ism.*] **1.** Actual or absolute knowledge.

> The metaphysicians can never rest till they have taken their watch to pieces and have arrived at a happy *positivism* as to its structure.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 150.

2. [*cap.*] The Positive philosophy (which see, under *positive*).

Positivist (poz′i-tiv-ist), *n.* [= F. *positiviste;* as *positive* + *-ist.*] One who maintains the doctrines of the Positive philosophy.

positivistic (poz′i-ti-vis′tik), *a.* [< *Positivist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Positivists or Positivism.

positivity (poz-i-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *positivité;* as *positive* + *-ity.*] Positiveness in any sense.

> There is a time, as Solomon . . . teaches us, when a fool should be answered according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit, and lest others too easily yield up their faith and reason to his imperious dictates. Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion. *Watts,* Improvement of Mind, i. 9.

> The property which renders a structure capable of undergoing excitatory change is expressed by relative *positivity,* the condition of discharge by relative negativity.
> *Nature,* XXXVIII. 141.

★**positor**† (poz′i-tọr), *n.* [< L. *positor,* one who lays, a builder, founder, < *ponere,* pp. *positus,* put, lay: see *posit.*] A depositor. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 249.

posture† (poz′i-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *posture* = Sp. Pg. It. *postura,* < L. *positura,* position, posture, < *ponere,* pp. *positus,* put, place: see *posit,* and cf. *posture.*] Posture.

> First he prayed, and then sung certain Psalmes, . . . resembling the Turks in the *posture* of their bodies and often prostrations. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 96.

posnet (pos′net), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *postnet, posenet;* < ME. *posnett, posnette, postnet,* < OF. *pocenet, pozonet, poçonet,* dim. of *poçon,* a pot, < *pot,* a pot: see *pot.*] A small basin or porringer; also, a small vessel of fanciful form.

> The cunning man biddeth set on a *posnet,* or some pan with nayles, and seeth them, and the witch shal come in while they be in seething, and within a fewe daies after her face will be all bescratched with the nayles.
> *Gifford,* Dialogue on Witches (1603). (*Halliwell.*)

> Then skellets, pans, and *posnets* put on,
> To make them porridge without mutton.
> *Cotton's Works* (1734), p. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

> A silver *posnet* to butter eggs. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 245.

posologic (pos-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *posologique;* < *posolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to posology.

posological (pos-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *posologic* + *-al.*] Same as *posologic.*

posology (pō-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *posologie;* < Gr. *πόσος,* how much, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of quantity. (*a*) A name suggested by Bentham for the science of quantity. (*b*) That part of medical science which is concerned with the doses or quantities in which medicines ought to be administered.

poss, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *push.*

posse (pos′ē), *n.* [< ML. *posse,* power, a noun use of the L. inf. *posse,* be able: see *potent* and *power.*] **1.** Possibility. A thing is said to be *in posse* when it may possibly be (in familiar language, often a softened denial of existence; in philosophical language, ready to be, in germ); *in esse,* when it actually is.

> Those are but glorious dreams, and only yield him
> A happiness *in posse,* not in esse.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Elder Brother, i. 1.

2. A sheriff's posse comitatus (see below); in general, a body or squad of men.

> It was high noon, and the *posse* had been in saddle since dawn.
> *M. N. Murfree,* Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, p. 20.

Posse comitatus, the power of the county; in *law,* the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to call into service to aid and support him in the execution of the law, as in case of rescue, riot, forcible entry and occupation, etc. It includes all male persons above the age of fifteen. In Great Britain peers and clergymen are excluded by statute. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense (see def. 2).

possedet, *v. t.* [< OF. *posseder,* possess: see *possess.*] To possess.

> None other persone may . . . *possede* it or clayme it.
> *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, iii. 3.

★**possess** (pọ-zes′), *v. t.* [< ME. *possessen,* < OF. *possesser,* possess, < L. *possessus,* pp. of *possidere* (> It. *possedere, possidere* = Sp. *poseer* = Pg. *possuir* = Pr. *possedir, possider* = F. *posséder*), have and hold, be master of, possess, perhaps orig. 'remain near,' < *po-,* **post-,* akin to *pro-,* before, + *sedere,* sit, dwell: see *sit.* Cf. *obsess, assessor, siege,* etc.] **1.** To own; have as a belonging, property, characteristic, or attribute.

> So shall you share all that he doth *possess,*
> By having him. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3. 93.

> These *possess* wealth as sick men *possess* fevers,
> Which trulier may be said to *possess* them.
> *B. Jonson,* Volpone, v. 8.

> St. Peter's can not have the magical power over us that the red and gold covers of our first picture-book *possessed.*
> *Emerson,* Domestic Life.

2. To seize; take possession of; make one's self master of.

> Let us go up at once and *possess* it; for we are well able to overcome it. Num. xiii. 30.

> Remember
> First to *possess* his books.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 100.

> The English marched toward the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To put in possession; make master or owner, whether by force or legally: with *of* before the thing, and now generally used in the passive or reflexively: as, to *possess one's self of* another's secret; to be or stand *possessed of* a certain manor.

> Sithe god hathe chose the to be his knyȝt,
> And *possesside the* in thi right,
> Thoue him honour with al thi myght.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

> The plate, coin, revenues, and moveables,
> Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand *possess'd.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 162.

> We here *possess*
> Thy son *of* all thy state.
> *B. Jonson,* Volpone, v. 8.

> Five hundred pound a yeare 's bequeath'd to you,
> *Of* which I here *possesse* you: all is yours.
> *Heywood,* Fair Maid of the West (Works, [ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 305).

> Our debates *possessed* me so fully *of* the subject that I wrote and printed an anonymous pamphlet on it.
> *Franklin,* Autobiography, p. 118.

4. To have and hold; occupy in person; hence, to inhabit.

> Houses and fields and vineyards shall be *possessed* again in this land. Jer. xxxii. 15.

> They report a faire Riuer and at least 30. habitations doth *possesse* this Country.
> *Capt. John Smith,* Works, II. 194.

5. To occupy; keep; maintain; entertain: mostly with a reflexive reference.

> In your patience *possess* ye [ye shall win, revised version] your souls. Luke xxi. 19.

> Then we [anglers] sit on cowslip-banks, hear the birds sing, and *possess* ourselves in as much quietness as these silent silver streams, which we now see glide so quietly by us. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 109.

> It is necessary to an easy and happy life to *possess* our minds in such a manner as to be always well satisfied with our own reflections. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 251.

6. To imbue; impress: with *with* before the thing.

> It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds *with* an habitual good intention. *Addison.*

> Hence . . . it is laid down by Holt that to *possess* the people *with* an ill opinion of the government—that is, of the ministry—is a libel. *Hallam.*

7. To take possession of; fascinate; enthrall; affect or influence so intensely or thoroughly as to dominate or overpower: with *with* before the thing that fills or dominates.

> A poets brayne, *possest with* layes of loue.
> *Gascoigne,* Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 56.

> Sin of self-love *possesseth* all mine eye
> And all my soul and all my every part.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxii.

> I have been touched, yea, and *possessed with* an extreme wonder at those your virtues.
> *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 2.

> This [fancy] so *possessed* him and so shook his mind that he dared not stand at the door longer, but fled for fear the tower should come down upon him.
> *Southey,* Bunyan, p. 16.

8. To have complete power or mastery over; dominate; control, as an evil spirit, influence, or passion: generally in the passive, with *by, of,* or *with.*

> They also which saw it told them by what means he that was *possessed of* the devils was healed. Luke viii. 36.

> Unless you be *possess'd with* devilish spirits,
> You cannot but forbear to murder me.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.

> One of those fanatic infidels *possessed by* the devil who are sometimes permitted to predict the truth to their followers. *Irving,* Granada, p. 23.

9†. To put in possession of information; inform; tell; acquaint; persuade; convince.

> *Possess* us, *possess* us; tell us something of him.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 149.

> The merchants are *possess'd*
> You've been a pirate.
> *Middleton,* Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

> I see it don with some artifice and labour, to *possess* the people that they might amend thir present condition by his or by his Sons restorement.
> *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Whether they were English or no, it may be doubted; yet they believe they were, for the French have so *possessed* them. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 57.

10†. To attain; achieve; accomplish.

Where they in secret counsell close conspird,
How to effect so hard an enterprize,
And to *possesse* the purpose they desird.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 51.

=**Syn.** *Have, Possess, Hold, Own, Occupy.* *Have* is the most general of these words; it may apply to a temporary or to a permanent *possession* of a thing, to the *having* of that which is one's own or another's: as, to *have* good judgment; to *have* another's letter by mistake. *Possess* generally applies to that which is external to the possessor, or, if not external, is viewed as something to be used: as, to *possess* a library; if we say a man *possesses* hands, we mean that he *has* them to work with; to *possess* reason is to *have* it with the thought of what can be done with it. To *hold* is to *have* in one's hands to control, not necessarily as one's own: as, to *hold* a fan or a dog for a lady; to *hold* a title-deed; to *hold* the stakes for a contest. To *own* is to have a good and legal title to; one may *own* that which he does not *hold* or *occupy* and cannot get into his *possession*, as a missing umbrella or a stolen horse. *Occupy* is chiefly physical: as, to *occupy* a house; one may *occupy* that which he does not *own*, as a chair, room, office, position.

Let me *have* the land
Which stretches away upon either hand.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Frederic was succeeded by his son, Frederic William, a prince who must be allowed to have *possessed* some talents for administration. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 37.

Habitually savages individually *own* their weapons and implements, their decorations, their dresses.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 292.

Palaces which ought to be *occupied* by better men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

possessed (pọ-zest′), *p. a.* Controlled by some evil spirit or influence; demented; mad.

He 's coming, madam; but in very strange manner. He is, sure, *possessed*, madam. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 9.

Corv. The man is mad!
Corb. What 's that?
Corv. He is *possessd*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 6.

★**possession** (pọ-zesh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *possession, possessyone, possessioun*, < OF. (and F.) *possession* = Sp. *posesión* = Pg. *possessão* = It. *possessione, possessio*, < L. *possessio(n-)*, a seizing, possession, < *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, possess: see *possess*.] **1.** The act of possessing, or the state of being possessed; the having, holding, or detaining of property in one's power or control; the state of owning or controlling; actual seizing or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the *possession* of a thing, and another may have the right of property in it.

Ministering light prepared, they set and rise;
Lest total darkness should by night regain
Her old *possession*, and extinguish life
In nature and all things. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 666.

It is ill going to law for an estate with him who is in *possession* of it, and enjoys the present profits, to feed his cause. *Dryden*, Ded. of Third Misc.

You see in their countenances they are at home, and in quiet *possession* of their present instant as it passes.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

If the *possession* be severed from the property, if A. has the jus proprietatis, and B. by some unlawful means has gained *possession* of the lands, this is an injury to A. Thus . . . B. . . . hath only . . . a bare or naked *possession*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. x.

If . . . mere *possession* could confer sovereignty, they had that *possession*, and were entitled to that sovereignty.
Story, Discourse, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. In *law*, the physical control which belongs of right to unqualified ownership; the having a thing in such manner as to exclude the control of other persons; that detention of or dominion over a thing by one person which precludes others from the adverse physical occupancy of or dominion over it. In modern law the legal conception of possession is intermediate between the conception of right and that of physical occupancy, and shares something of the qualities of both; but there is great difference of view as to the precise signification and the resulting proprieties of use. In general, all are agreed that a master has possession of a thing which belongs to him but is in the hand of his servant, however far away; but a lender has not possession of a chattel in the hand of the borrower. In respect to real estate, the landlord was formerly said to have possession, and the tenant was not said to *possess* or *have possession*, but only to *be in possession*. The distinction is now more commonly expressed by saying that the tenant has actual possession (*pedis possessio*), although the legal possession may be in the landlord. The servant's or tenant's possession is legal in the sense of being lawful, but is not the legal possession in the sense in which that term is used in contrast to mere physical occupancy without any right of ownership. *Possession* is sometimes said to involve the intent to exclude others, but a man may have possession without such intent, as where he has given a thing away, and it has not been removed; or even without the consciousness of possessing, as where a thing is forgotten or supposed to be lost. In Roman law, *possession* required not only physical control, but also the animus domini. When these two elements concurred, there existed a right which was protected against everybody, including the rightful owner. If he disturbed the possession, he could not in defense to the action (interdict) brought by the possessor plead title, but he had to resort to a separate action in order to assert his right. It was not necessary in order to make this protection that the possession should be in good faith, but good faith was necessary in order to make possession ripen into title by prescription. In some modern systems of law, for example the French code, possession acquired in good faith gives an ownership of chattels.

3. The thing possessed; in the plural, goods, land, or rights owned; belongings: as, your friendship is one of my richest *possessions;* the French *possessions*.

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions*.
Obadiah 17.

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful; for he had great *possessions*. Mat. xix. 22.

Neither your letters nor silence needs excuse; your friendship is to me an abundant *possession*, though you remember me but twice in a year. *Donne*, Letters, xli.

Hence — **4.** Property; wealth.

Fy on *possessioun*
But if a man be vertuous withal.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 14.

5. In *international law*, a country or territory held by right of conquest. *Bouvier.* — **6.** Persuasion; conviction.

I have a strong *possession* that with this five hundred I shall win five thousand. *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, i.

Whoever labours under any of these *possessions* is as unfit for conversation as a madman in Bedlam.
Swift, Conversation.

7. The state of being under the control of evil spirits or of madness; madness; lunacy: as, demoniacal *possession*.

I knew he was not in his perfect wits. . . .
How long hath this *possession* held the man?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 44.

There are some sins so rooted, so rivetted in men, so incorporated, so consubstantiated in the soul, by habitual custom, as that those sins have contracted the nature of ancient *possessions*. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

Forms of madness which were for ages supposed to result from *possession* are treated successfully in our hospitals. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 375.

Actual possession, sometimes called *natural possession*, occupancy to the actual exclusion of possession by any others, except such as hold as the servants of the possessor or as representing him, and so hold without any right to detain as against him. Thus, a man is in *actual possession* of his house when he leaves it in charge of his wife or servant, but not when he leaves it in charge of a tenant having a right to retain it. — **Adverse possession.** See *adverse.* — **Chose in possession.** See *chose*[2]. — **Constructive possession**, possession in law, sometimes called *civil* or *juridical possession*, a possession through the occupancy of others, or that possession which is imputed by the law to one who has title to a thing of which no one is in *actual possession*, as for instance wild and unoccupied land. See *seizin.* — **Delivery of juridical possession.** See *delivery.* — **Demoniacal possession.** See *demoniacal.* — **Envoi in possession**, the authority granted by a court to the presumptive heirs of an absentee, who has not been heard of for a certain period of years, to take possession of his property. — **Estate in possession**, technically, an estate so created as to vest in the owner thereof a present right of present enjoyment: referring not to the fact of the thing owned being in the owner's possession, which may or may not be the case, but to the fact that the right of present possession is an estate or title in the owner, as distinguished from an *expectant estate.* — **In possession**, said of a person in actual possession of a thing, or a thing in the actual possession of a person, as distinguished from mere ownership. Thus, when a testator gives all his possessions or everything which he may possess at death, he gives not only the things of which he may be in possession, but also his property of which others may be in possession. When used of an estate, it designates such an estate or interest as gives a right of possession, as distinguished from an expectant estate. Thus, a gift to one person to take effect after the death of another is said to vest *in possession* when the death occurs irrespective of actual taking possession. — **Juridical possession.** See *constructive possession*, above, and *delivery.* — **Naked possession**, mere possession without color of right. — **Natural possession.** Same as *actual possession.* — **To give possession**, to put into another's control or occupancy. — **To take possession**, to enter upon or to take under control or occupancy.

The Lord of Love went by
To *take possession* of his flowery throne.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 221.

Unity of possession. See *estate in joint tenancy*, under *estate.* — **Vacant possession**, a phrase used occasionally of lands not in the possession of any person. — **Writ of possession**, in *law*, a process directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment. =**Syn. 1.** Ownership, occupation, tenure, control. See *possess.*

possession† (pọ-zesh′ọn), *v. t.* [< *possession, n.*] To invest with property.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and *possessioneth*. *Carew.*

possessional (pọ-zesh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [= F. *possessionnel* = Sp. *posesional;* as *possession* + *-al.*] Same as *possessive*. *Imp. Dict.*

possessionary (pọ-zesh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. **possessionarius*, < L. *possessio(n-)*, possession: see *possession.*] Relating to or implying possession. *Imp. Dict.*

possessioner† (pọ-zesh′ọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *possessioner*, < OF. *possessionaire* = Sp. *posesionero*, < ML. **possessionarius:* see *possessionary.*] **1.** One who owns or has actual possession of a thing, or power over it; a possessor.

They were a kind of people who, having been of old freemen and *possessioners*, the Lacedæmonians had conquered them. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

This term, "the *Possessioners*," was a popular circulating coinage struck in the mint of our reformer [Robert Crowley], and probably included much more than meets our ear. Every land-owner, every proprietor, was a *Possessioner*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 378.

2. A member of a religious order endowed with lands, etc., as distinguished from those orders whose members lived entirely by alms; a member of one of the orders possessing lands and revenues; a beneficed clergyman.

Ne ther it nedeth nat for to be geve,
As to *possessioners*, that mowen lyve,
Thanked be God, in wele and habundaunce.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 14.

Thise *possessioneres* preche. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 144.

possessive (pọ-zes′iv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *possessif* = Sp. *posesivo* = Pg. It. *possessivo*, < L. *possessivus*, possessive (in gram.), < *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, possess: see *possess.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or denoting possession; expressing possession: as in a *lady's* dress, *their* house, a mere notion of *John's*.

What mean these liv'ries and *possessive* keys?
What mean these bargains, and these needless sales?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

Possessive case, in *gram.*, the genitive case, or the case of nouns, pronouns, etc., which expresses possession and other kindred and derived relations.

The supposition that the apostrophe 's as a mark of the *possessive case* is a segment of his, a question which has been lately revived, is here denied.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Possessive pronoun, a derivative adjective formed from a personal pronoun, and denoting possession or property, as in *my* book *your* hand.

II. *n.* **1.** A pronoun or other word denoting possession. — **2.** The possessive case.

Their and theirs are the *possessives* likewise of they, when they is the plural of it, and are therefore applied to things. *Johnson*, English Grammar.

possessively (pọ-zes′iv-li), *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

★**possessor** (pọ-zes′or), *n.* [Formerly *possessour;* < F. *possesseur* = Sp. *posesor* = Pg. *possessor* = It. *possessore*, < L. *possessor*, possessor, < *possidere*, pp. *possessus*, possess: see *possess.*] One who possesses; one who has or enjoys anything; one who owns; one who holds, occupies, or controls any species of property, real or personal.

Whereby great riches, gathered manie a day,
She in short space did often bring to nought,
And their *possessours* often did dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 29.

And yet he lived as chearfully and contentedly, by the faith he had in God's goodness, as if he had been *possessor* of the whole world. *Sharp*, Works, V. iv.

Riches are the instruments of serving the purposes of heaven or hell, according to the disposition of the *possessor*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 466.

Bona-fide possessor. See *bona fide.* =**Syn.** Owner, proprietor, holder, master, lord.

possessory (pọ-zes′ọ-ri), *a.* [< F. *possessoire* = Sp. *posesorio* = Pg. It. *possessorio*, < LL. *possessorius*, possessory, < L. *possessor*, a possessor: see *possessor.*] **1.** Pertaining to possession.

A *possessory* feeling in the heart. *Chalmers.*

But it will be based upon fear, and, among lower animals, inherited habit, rather than upon any sense of *possessory* right. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 134.

2. Having possession: as, a *possessory* lord.

Absolute equality among nations is established, and their commercial rights are to be held the same as those of the *possessory* government. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 125.

3. In *law*, arising from possession: as, a *possessory* interest.

The motive of the guardian must not be tainted by a selfish greed to get the land which the ward held by *possessory* right. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 438.

Possessory action, an action to determine the right of possession, as distinguished from one to determine the title to the thing. See *petitory.*

If a *possessory action* be brought within six months after the avoidance, the patron shall (notwithstanding such usurpation and institution) recover that very presentation which gives back to him the seisin of the advowson. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xvi.

Possessory judgment, in *Scots law*, a judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided at law.

Either touching *possessory judgments* of ecclesiastical livings, or concerning nominations thereunto.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 6.

posset (pos′et), *n.* [< ME. *posset, possett, possyt* (cf. F. *posset, possette*, < E. ?); perhaps < Ir. *pusoid*, a posset; cf. W. *posel*, curdled milk, a posset, < *posiaw*, gather, heap. The L. *posca*,

a drink of mingled vinegar and water, is prob. not concerned.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor, formerly much in favor both as a luxury and as medicine.

I have drugg'd their *possets*,
That death and nature do contend about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 6.

After supper to dancing and singing till about twelve at night; and then we had a good sack *possett* for them, and an excellent cake. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 6, 1667.

Having had several violent fits of an ague, recourse was had to . . . drinking carduus *posset*, then going to bed and sweating. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1682.

Posset is an excellent mixture of hot ale, milk, sugar, spices, and sippets or dice of bread or oat cake, almost if not quite universal for supper on Christmas eve.
L. Jewitt, Ceramic Art of Gr. Britain (first ed.), I. 108.

posset† (pos'et), *v. t.* [< *posset, n.*] To curdle; coagulate. [Rare.]

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 68.

posset-ale (pos'et-āl), *n.* Posset made with ale, used in medicine in the seventeenth century.

posset-cup (pos'et-kup), *n.* An old English



Posset-cup.

vessel of coarse pottery, with two or more handles, used in drinking posset.

posset-pot (pos'et-pot), *n.* Same as *posset-cup*.

possett†, *n.* A Middle English form of *posset*.

posshet, *v.* A Middle English form of *push*.

Possibilist (pos'i-bil-ist), *n.* [< F. *possibiliste* = Sp. *Posibilista*; as L. *possibilis*, possible, + *-ist*.] 1. A member of a Spanish political party which aims at the establishment of a republic by constitutional means.

Thus Castelar and his followers constitute what is called the *Possibilist* party, which, although numbering few partisans among the people, yet comprises several distinguished and upright individuals.
Fortnightly Rev., XXXIX. 115.

2. A member of a modern socialistic faction in France.

possibility (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *possibilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *possibilitee, possybilite*, < OF. *possibilite*, F. *possibilité* = Sp. *posibilidad* = Pg. *possibilidade* = It. *possibilità*, < LL. *possibilita(t-)s*, possibility, < L. *possibilis*, possible: see *possible*.] 1. The mode of that which is possible; the fact of being possible.

There is no let but that, as often as those books are read, and need so requireth, the stile of their differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even all *possibility* of error.
Hooker.

It is pleasant to see great works in their seminal state, pregnant with latent *possibilities* of excellence. *Johnson.*

He looked so virtuous that he might commit any crime and no one would believe in the *possibility* of his guilt.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

2. A thing possible; that which may take place or come into being.

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while yet he lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *possibilities*, and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South.*

Never country had such a fortune, as men call fortune, as this, in its geography, its history, and in its majestic *possibilities*. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

3. Specifically, in *law*, a chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is *near* or *ordinary*, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or *remote* or *extraordinary*, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to another. *Wharton.*—**Logical possibility.** See *logical.*—**Permanent possibility.** See *permanent.*—**Physical possibility**, compatibility with the laws of nature.—**Possibility of issue extinct**, a term, formerly of some importance in the law of real property, used to designate the effect of the age of a woman under a gift conditioned on having issue. The highest authorities in medical jurisprudence sustain the proposition that a woman beyond the age of fifty-five has, in the legal sense, no possibility of issue. Extinction of possibility may be inferred at an earlier age, varying with the evidence as to the length of married life and the condition of health.—**Practical possibility**, capability of being realized by means within the power of the persons considered.—**Real possibility**, indeterminateness in things as to the future happening or non-happening of something which lies within the power of a free agent.

possible (pos'i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *possible, possybylle*, < OF. (and F.) *possible* = Sp. *posible* = Pg. *possivel* = It. *possibile, possevole*, < L. *possibilis*, possible, < *posse*, be able: see *power*.] That may be; not known not to be true; not known not to be true in some hypothetical state of information. The only kind of object which in strict propriety of language can be called *possible* is the truth of a proposition; and when a kind of *thing* is said to be *possible*, this is to be regarded as an elliptical expression, meaning that it is of such a general description that we do not know it does not exist. So an event or act is said to be *possible*, meaning that one would not know that it would not come to pass. But it is incorrect to use *possible* meaning *practicable*; *possible* is what may be, not what can be. A proposition is *logically possible*, if it would not be known not to be true by a person who should know nothing but the principles of logic and the meanings of words; *physically possible*, if it would not be known not to be true by one who should know all the laws of nature, but none of the particular facts; *practically possible*, if it were not known not to be about to be accomplished to one who should know what was in the power of the persons concerned, but not their dispositions, etc.

Desire things *possible*,
Thou foolish young man; nourish not a hope
Will hale thy heart out. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

I take it those things are to be held *possible* which may be done by some person, though not by every one.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 118.

In such an age, it is *possible* some great genius may arise, to equal any of the ancients; abating only for the language. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Is it *possible* that, when the necessities of life are supplied, a man would flatter to be rich!
Steele, Tatler, No. 251.

The marvellous is so fascinating that nine persons in ten, if once persuaded that a thing is *possible*, are eager to believe it probable, and at last cunning in convincing themselves that it is proven.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 144.

Possible intellect. See *intellect*, 1.=**Syn.** *Possible, Practicable.* See *practicable*.

possibly (pos'i-bli), *adv.* 1. In a possible manner; by any power, moral or physical, really existing; by possibility.—2. Perhaps; perchance.

possum (pos'um), *n.* [Formerly also *possoune, possowne*, etc.; by apheresis from *opossum*.] Same as *opossum*. [Colloq.]

Amongst the Beasts in Virginia there are two kinds most strange. One of them is the Female *Possowne*, which hath a bag under her belly, out of which she will let forth her young ones, and take them in again at her pleasure.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

To play possum, to act possum, to feign; dissemble: in allusion to the habit of the opossum, which feigns death on the approach or attack of an enemy, and may allow itself to be tormented to death without showing a sign of life.

possum (pos'um), *v. i.* [< *possum, n.*] To play possum; feign death. [Colloq.]

When disturbed they [certain beetles] drop to the ground . . . after *possuming* awhile.
Insect Life, Jan., 1889, p. 220.

possum-oak (pos'um-ōk), *n.* Same as *water-oak*.

post[1] (pōst), *n.* [< ME. *post*, < AS. *post*, a post, stake, = OFries. *post* = D. MLG. *post*, post (of a door), = OHG. *pfosto*, MHG. *pfoste*, G. *pfoste* = Sw. Dan. *post*, a post, = OF. *poste, poust* (dim. *posteau*, F. *poteau*) = Sp. Pg. *poste*, < L. *postis*, a post, door-post (ML. a post, beam, rod, pole), also a door; prob. < *postus*, contr. of *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, put, set: see *posit, position*. Cf. *post*[2].] 1. A piece of timber, metal (solid or built up), or other solid substance, of considerable size, set upright, and intended as a support to a weight or structure resting upon it, or as a firm point of attachment for something: as, the *posts* of a door or of a gate; a king-*post*, queen-*post*, truss-*post*, bed-*post*; iron *posts* supporting the floor of a building; a hitching-*post*, etc.

And Samson . . . took the doors of the gate of the city, and the two *posts*, and went away with them, bar and all.
Judges xvi. 3.

Through the glass the clothes-line *posts*
Looked in like tall and sheeted ghosts.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Specifically—(*a*†) A piece of timber set in any position; a beam.

Vse all possible diligence in well vpholdynge and fortyfynge the caue with arches of waules trauersed with stronge *postes* of tymber after the maner of framed beames, susteyned with grose and stronge pyles made of good and stronge tymber of oke or other great trees.
R. Eden, tr. of Biringuccio's Pyrotechnia (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 359).

(*b*†) An upright piece of timber upon which proclamations were fixed; also, an upright piece of timber used for keeping a score when marked with chalk or notches.

I from my mistress come to you in post;
If I return, I shall be *post* indeed,
For she will score your fault upon my pate.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 64.

(*c*†) A staff.

A *post* in hand he bare of mighty pyne, and therewithall He felt his way, and led his sheepe. *Phaer*, Æneid, iii.

(*d*) In *violin-making*. See *sound-post*.

2. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) A pillar or wall of coal left to support the roof of the mine. (*b*) Fine-grained sandstone, such as often occurs forming a part of the coal-measures.—3. The stern-post of a vessel.

The queene's majestie commanded her bargemen to row round her, and viewed her from *post* to stemme.
Observations of Sir R. Hawkins, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

4†. Figuratively, a prop; a support.

I thenke, . . . sith Love of his godenesse
Hath the converted oute of wikkydnesse,
That thou shalt ben the beste *post*, I leeve,
Of alle his lay, and moost his foes to greve.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 1000.

5. In *paper-manuf.*, a pile of 144 sheets of hand-made paper fresh from the mold, arranged alternately with pieces of felt, ready to be placed in the screw-press; a felt-post. When the felts are removed, the pile of paper sheets is termed a *white post*.—6. [< *post*[1], *v.*, 4.] The state of being posted as rejected in a college examination in the University of Cambridge, England.—**Arm-post**, in *furniture-making*, a small upright member supporting the arm of a sofa, or of an arm-chair, at the end furthest from the back.—**Deaf as a post.** See *deaf*.—**False post**, a piece of timber fixed on the after part of the stern-post of a vessel, to make good a deficiency in it.—**From pillar to post.** See *pillar*.—**Knight of the post**†. See *knight*.—**Middle post**, in *carp.*, a king-post.—**Pendent post.** See *pendent*.—**Phenix post**, a trade-name for a wrought-iron column or post formed of rolled plates riveted together at the edges: largely used in the elevated railways of New York.—**Post and paling**, a close wooden fence, constructed of posts fixed in the ground and having pales nailed between them.—**Post and pane, post and petrail**, phrases noting a system of construction consisting of timber framings filled in with panels of brick or lath and plaster.—**Post and railing**, a kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges, consisting mainly of posts and rails.—**Post and stall.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Principal post.** See *principal*.—**Side post**, in *arch.*, one of a pair of truss-posts set each at the same distance from the middle of the truss, as a support to the principal rafters and to suspend the tie-beam below. Two or three pairs of side posts are sometimes used in roofs of extended span: such posts are called *primary* and *secondary side posts*.—**To kiss the post**†. See *kiss*.

post[1] (pōst), *v. t.* [< *post*[1], *n.*] 1. To fix to a post; nail or otherwise fasten up in a public place, as a notice or an advertisement: as, to *post* a bill; to *post* a notice.

The attempts of which sort of man I can liken to nothing so properly as to those pretences to infallible cures which we daily see *posted* in every corner of the streets.
South, Sermons, III. vi.

2. To bring before the public notice by means of a placard fastened up in some public place; placard: as, to *post* one for nomination; hence, to expose to reproach by overt declaration; brand; stigmatize: as, to *post* a man as a coward.

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,
Fail not at four to meet me. *Granville.*

3. To raise to the rank of post-captain; make a post-captain of. [Great Britain.]

Whispers were afloat which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being *posted*.
Marryat, Peter Simple, lv. (*Davies.*)

4. Specifically, in the University of Cambridge, England, to placard as rejected in a college examination.

Should a man be *posted* twice in succession, he is generally recommended to try the air of some small college, or devote his energies to some other walk of life.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 100.

5. To placard with handbills; fix notices upon.

He had the whole printed in great black letters on a staring broadsheet, and he caused the walls to be *posted* with it. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii. 4.

★=**Syn.** To placard, advertise, announce, blaze abroad.

post[2] (pōst), *n.* [(*a*) < F. *poste*, m., a post, station, guard-house, employment, situation, military post, naval station, = Pg. *posto* = It. *posto*, station, post (> D. *post* = G. *posten* = Sw. Dan. *post*), < ML. **postus*, m., a station. (*b*) < F. *poste*, f., a post (establishment for post-horses), post (manner of traveling), stage, post-house, post-office, post-boy, mail-carrier, mail, also a military post, = Sp. Pg. It. *posta* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *post*), post, post-office, mail, etc., < ML. *posta*, f., a station, a fixed place on a road, < L. *postus*, contr. of *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, put, place, set, fix: see *posit, position*, and cf. *post*[1].] 1. A fixed point or place; the place where some person or thing is stationed or fixed; a station or position occupied: as, a *post* of observation;

a sentry at his *post;* specifically, the place where a body of troops is stationed; a military station.

The waters rise everywhere upon the surface of the earth; which new *post* when they had once seized on they would never quit. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

The squadrons among which Regulus rode showed the greatest activity in retreating before the French, and were dislodged from one *post* and another which they occupied with perfect alacrity on their part.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxii.

Uncle Venner, who had studied the world at street-corners, and at other *posts* equally well adapted for just observation, was as ready to give out his wisdom as a town-pump to give water. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

2. The occupants, collectively, of a military station; a garrison.—**3.** Hence, a subdivision of the organization of veteran soldiers and sailors called the *Grand Army of the Republic* (which see, under *republic*).—**4.** An office or employment; a position of service, trust, or emolument; an appointment; a position.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The *post* of honour is a private station.
Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

Unpaid, untrammelled, with a sweet disdain
Refusing *posts* men grovel to attain.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

5. One of a series of fixed stations, as on a given route or line of travel.

Thence with all convenient speed to Rome, . . .
With memorandum book for ev'ry town
And ev'ry *post*. *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 374.

And there thro' twenty *posts* of telegraph
They flash'd a saucy message to and fro
Between the mimic stations.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

6. One who travels through fixed stations on a given route, to carry messages, letters, papers, etc.; a postman; hence, in general, a messenger.

What good news hast thou brought me, gentle *post?*
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

He was also dispatching a *Post* lately for Spain; and the *Post* having received his Packet, and kissed his Hands, he called him back. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 3.

7†. A post-horse.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have foundered nine score and odd *posts*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 40.

8. An established system for the conveyance of letters, especially a governmental system; the mail; the transmission of all the letters conveyed for the public at one time from one place to another; also, a post-office.

He chides the tardiness of ev'ry *post*,
Pants to be told of battles won or lost.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 475.

9†. Haste; speed. Compare *post-haste*.

As Ferardo went in *post*, so hee retourned in hast.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 82.

Go, after, after, cousin Buckingham.
The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 73.

10. A size of writing-paper varying in dimensions from 22½ × 17½ inches to 19 × 15½ inches, and in weight from 25 to 7 pounds per ream: so called because its original water-mark was a postman's horn. *E. H. Knight.*—**11†.** An old game of cards, in which the hands consisted of three cards, that one being the best which contained the highest pair royal, or, if none contained a pair royal, the highest pair. *Nares.* Also called *post and pair*, and *pink*.—**Advance posts**, positions in front of an army, occupied by detachments of troops for the purpose of keeping a watch upon the enemy's movements, to learn his position and strength, and, in case of an advance, to hold him in check until the main body is prepared for his attack.—**Parcels post.** See *parcel*.—**Penny post**, a post or postal establishment which conveys letters, etc., for a penny. The original penny post was set up in London about 1680 by William Dockwra and Robert Murray, for the conveyance to all parts of the city of London and suburbs of letters and packets weighing less than a pound, for the sum of one penny each. In course of time, this and all other posts throughout the country having been assumed by the government, a uniform rate of one penny per half-ounce for all places within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was ordained by Parliament, August 17th, 1839, to take effect January 10th, 1840. In 1871 the rate of postage was changed to one penny an ounce and since 1897 four ounces have been carried in the United Kingdom for a penny—there being reduced rates for heavier weights.—In 1898 a penny post, at the rate of one penny per half ounce, was established between Great Britain and many of her colonies. The charge for letters throughout the British Empire and to Egypt and the United States is now one penny per ounce.—**Post adjutant.** See *adjutant*.—**Post and pair†.** See def. 11.—**Post folio.** See *folio*, 4.—**Post fund.** See *fund*¹.—**Post surgeon.** See *surgeon*.

★**post**² (pōst), *v.* [= D. *posteren* = G. *postieren* = Sw. *postera* = Dan. *postere*, < F. *poster* = Sp. *a-postar*, wager, = Pg. *postar* = It. *postare*, station, post; from the noun: see *post*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To station; place.

I had *posted* myself at his door the whole morning.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx.

To discharge cannon against an army in which a king is known to be *posted* is to approach pretty near to regicide.
Macaulay.

2. To place in the post-office; transmit by post.

Mrs. Fairfax had just written a letter which was waiting to be *posted;* so I put on my bonnet and cloak and volunteered to carry it to Hay.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

3. To send or convey by or as by means of post-horses.

The swiftest harts have *posted* you by land;
And winds of all the corners kiss'd your sails,
To make your vessel nimble.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 27.

4. In *bookkeeping*, to carry (accounts or items) from the journal to the ledger, make the requisite entries in, as a ledger, for showing a true state of affairs: often followed by *up*.—**5.** To supply with information up to date; put in possession of needed intelligence; inform; communicate facts to: as, to be *posted* in history. [Colloq.]—**To post off†**, to put off carelessly; thrust aside.

Thinking that of intention to delude him, they *posted* the matter *off* so often. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 247.

I have not stopp'd mine ears to their demands,
Nor *posted off* their suits with slow delays.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 40.

=**Syn. 1.** To set, put, establish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To travel with post-horses; hence, to travel rapidly; travel with speed; hasten away.

Thou must *post* to Nottingham,
As fast as thou can dree.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 313).

Riding as fast as our horses could trot (for we had fresh horses almost thrise or foure times a day), we *posted* from morning till night. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 65.

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest.
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

2. In the *manège*, to rise and sink on the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting. *Imp. Dict.*

post² (pōst), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *post*², *n.*] With post-horses; as a post; by post; hence, with speed; hastily: as, to ride *post;* to journey *post*.

I am a knight that took my journey *post*
Northward from London.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

Send him *post* on errands
A thousand miles. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

A journey of seventy miles to be taken *post* by you, at your age, alone, unattended!
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxviii.

Post alone†, quite alone. *Davies.*

Her self left also she deemed
Post aloan, and soaly from woonted coompanye singled.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 492.

To talk post†, to speak hastily.

'Twere no good manners to speak hastily to a gentlewoman, to *talk post* (as they say) to his mistress.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

post² (pōst), *a.* [< *post*², *adv.*] Hasty; hurried.

What should this fellow be, i' the name of Heaven,
That comes with such *post* business?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

post³ (pōst), *n.* [Hind. *pōst*, skin, poppy-head.] The poppy-head; opium. *N. E. D.*

Upon an Offence they are sent by the King's Order, and committed to a place called the *Post* (from the Punishment inflicted), where the Master of the *Post* is acquainted with the heinousness of the Crime; which being understood he heightens by a Drink, . . . made of Bang . . . mingled with Dutry (the deadliest sort of Solanum, or Nightshade) named *Post*, [which] after a Week's taking, they crave more than ever they nauseated.
Fryer, Acc. E. India & P., p. 82.

post⁴†, *n.* See *poust*.

post⁵ (pōst), *adv.* and *prep.* [L., *post*, adv., behind, back, backward, after, afterward; prep., behind, after.] A Latin adverb and preposition, meaning 'behind,' 'after,' 'afterward,' 'since,' etc. It occurs in many Latin phrases sometimes used in English, and is also very common as a prefix. See *post-*.—**Post hoc, ergo propter hoc**, after this, therefore on account of this; B follows A, therefore it is the effect of A: the formula of a fallacy noticed especially by the Arabian physicians, into which there was in medicine a particular tendency to fall, on account of the old objections to making experiments.

post-. [L. *post-*, prefix, *post*, adv. and prep., after, etc.: see *post*⁵.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'behind' or 'after.' It occurs in some compounds of Latin formation, and is freely used as an English prefix: opposed to *ante-* and to *pre-*. See *ante-* and *pre-*.

postabdomen (pōst-ab-dō'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *abdomen*, abdomen.] A posterior abdominal part of the body in any way distinguished, as in an insect or a crustacean; in mollusks, the postanal part or region of the body; in ascidians, the prolongation of the abdomen beyond the alimentary canal. The tail of a scorpion, or the telson of a king-crab, is a *postabdomen*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*.

postabdominal (pōst-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< *post-abdomen* (*-min-*) + *-al* (cf. *abdominal*).] Forming or formed by a postabdomen; situated behind the abdomen proper; pertaining to the postabdomen.

The *post-abdominal* region.
Rolleston, Animal Life, p. 108.

postacetabular (pōst-as-e-tab'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone: see *acetabular*, *acetabulum*, 2.] Situated behind the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone.

post-act (pōst'akt), *n.* An after-act; an act done after a particular time.

post-adjutant (pōst-aj'ŭ-tant), *n.* See *adjutant*.

postage (pōs'tāj), *n.* [< *post*², *n.*, + *-age*.] **1†.** The act of posting or going by post; hence, passage; journey.

The transient and skin-deep pleasures that we fondly smack after in this *postage* of life in this world.
Feltham, Resolves, p. 277.

2. The rate or charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

"Never mind the *postage*, but write every day, you dear darling!" *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, i.

Postage currency. See *currency*.

postage-stamp (pōs'tāj-stamp), *n.* An official mark or stamp, either affixed to or embossed on letters, etc., sent through the mails, as evidence of the prepayment of postage. Also called *post-stamp*. See *stamp*.

postal (pōs'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *postal* = Pg. *postal* = It. *postale;* as *post*², *n.*, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the post or mails; belonging or pertaining to a mail service: as, *postal* arrangements; *postal* regulations; *postal* service.—**Postal car**, a railroad-car especially designed for carrying mail.—**Postal card**, a stamped official blank provided by postal authorities for the writing and mailing of short messages at a less rate of postage than that required for ordinary letters. Called *post-cards* in the United Kingdom.—**Postal note**, in the postal system of the United States, a note which, on the payment of a small fee, is issued by a postmaster at one office, requiring the postmaster of any other money-order office to pay to the bearer a designated sum, less than five dollars, which the purchaser or remitter has deposited at the issuing office. The issuing of these notes has been abandoned. Also called *post-note*.—**Postal order**, in the United Kingdom, a note or order, similar to the postal note of the United States, but differing from this in being issued only for a fixed amount, which is printed on the order.—**Postal tube**, a tubular case, made of strawboard or millboard, used for the transmission through the mails of any article requiring to be rolled up.—**Universal Postal Union**, the single territory and administration for purposes of international postal communication formed by the countries and colonies which have become parties to the postal convention of Bern in 1874, extended by later conventions, and including most civilized countries.

II. *n.* A postal card or postal order. [Colloq.]

postament (pōs'ta-ment), *n.* [= G. Sw. Dan. *postament*, < NL. *postamentum*, postament, < L. *postis*, post: see *post*¹.] A foot or pedestal, as for an ornamental vase; also, a mounting for a bas-relief, large cameo, or the like, showing moldings in a sort of frame around the principal piece. [Rare.]

postanal (pōst-ā'nal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Situated behind the anus.

post-angel (pōst'ān″jel), *n.* An angelic messenger. [Rare.]

Let a *post-angel* start with thee,
And thou the goal of earth shalt reach as soon as he.
Cowley, Hymn to Light.

post-apostolic (pōst-ap-ŏs-tol'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + LL. *apostolus*, apostle: see *apostolic*.] Subsequent to the era of the apostles.

postarytenoid (pōst-ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *arytenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the arytenoid; of or pertaining to the postarytenoideus.

II. *n.* The postarytenoideus.

postarytenoideus (pōst-ar″i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *postarytenoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *postarytenoid*.] The posterior crico-arytenoid muscle.

postauditory (pōst-â'di-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *auditory*.] In *anat.*, situated behind the auditory nerve or chamber: opposed to *preauditory*.—**Postauditory processes**, in *ichth.*, processes situated behind the auditory chamber. See cut under *Squatina*.

★**postaxial** (pōst-ak'si-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *axis*, axis: see *axial*.] Of or pertaining to, or situated upon, that side of the axis of either fore

or hind limb of a vertebrate which is posterior when the limb is extended at a right angle to the long axis of the body: opposed to *preaxial*.

post-bag (pōst'bag), *n.* A bag for carrying mail-matter; a mail-bag.

post-bill (pōst'bil), *n.* 1. Same as *bank post-bill* (which see, under *bill*[3]).—2. A way-bill of the letters despatched from a post-office. [Great Britain.]

post-bird (pōst'bȅrd), *n.* The spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*: so called from its habit of perching on posts.

post-book (pōst'bůk), *n.* A book containing the regulations of a post-service.

I pulled out the *postbook*, and began to read with great vociferation the article which orders that the traveller who comes first shall be first served.
Smollett, Travels (ed. 1766), I. 137.

post-box[1] (pōst'boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a shafting-box attached to a post instead of to a hanging or standing pedestal.

post-box[2] (pōst'boks), *n.* A mail-box.

postboy (pōst'boi), *n.* A boy who rides post; a boy or man who carries mail; the driver of a post-chaise; a postilion.

postbrachial (pōst-brā'ki-ạl), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *brachium*, upper arm: see *brachial*.] In *human anat.*, situated upon the back of the brachium, or upper arm: specifically applied to a group of muscles represented by the divisions of the triceps. *Coues*, 1887.

postbranchial (pōst-brang'ki-ạl), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial*.] Placed behind the gills; posterior to any one gill: opposed to *prebranchial*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. 179.

post-butt (pōst'but), *n.* A block of stone or wood sunk in the ground as a support for a fence-post.

post-calcaneal (pōst-kal-kā'nē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *calcaneum* + *-al*.] Situated behind the calcaneum: noting a lobe of the interfemoral membrane of the *Chiroptera*.

post-canonical (pōst-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* Of later date than the canon; written after the close of the canon of Scripture.

post-captain (pōst'kap″tạn), *n.* See *captain*, ★1 (*b*).

post-card (pōst'kärd), *n.* Same as *postal card* (which see, under *postal*). [Great Britain.]

post-carochet, *n.* A post-chaise.

And, being to travel, he sticks not to lay
His *post-caroches* still upon his way.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

postcava (pōst-kā'vạ), *n.*; pl. *postcavæ* (-vē). The inferior vena cava; the caval vein which is below in man, and behind or posterior in other animals: opposed to *præcava*.

postcaval (pōst-kā'vạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or constituting the postcava.

II. *n.* The postcava, or postcaval vein.

post-cedar (pōst'sē″dȁr), *n.* See *incense-cedar*.

postcephalic (pōst-se-fal'ik or pōst-sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + Gr. κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic*.] Situated behind the head; more specifically, in myriapods, situated behind the cephalic segment: as, a *postcephalic* segment of the body.

postcerviciplex (pōst-sȅr'vi-si-pleks), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + NL. *plexus*, q. v.: see *cerviciplex*.] The posterior cervical plexus (which see, under *plexus*). *Coues*.

post-chaise (pōst'shāz), *n.* A chaise or carriage let for hire for conveying travelers from one station to another.

A heroine in a hack *post-chaise* is such a blow upon sentiment as no attempt at grandeur or pathos can withstand.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxix.

post-chaise (pōst'shāz), *v. i.* [< *post-chaise*, *n.*] To travel by post-chaise. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xv.

post-chariot (pōst'char″i-ọt), *n.* A post-chaise. *Thackeray*, English Humorists, Steele.

postclassic (pōst-klȁs'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *classicus*, classic: see *classic*.] Same as *post-classical*.

postclassical (pōst-klȁs'i-kạl), *a.* [As *post-classic* + *-al*.] Occurring or existing after the times of those Greek and Latin writers who take rank as classical, and previous to the literature classified as medieval: as, the *postclassical* poets.

postclavicle (pōst-klav'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicle*.] In *ichth.*, a posterior element of the scapular arch of some fishes, which, like the supraclavicle and interclavicle, is variously homologized by different writers.

postclavicular (pōst-kla-vik'ū-lȁr), *a.* [< *post-clavicle*, after *clavicular*.] Of or pertaining to the postclavicle.

postclitellian (pōst-kli-tel'i-ạn), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v., + *-ian*.] Having the ducts of the testes opening behind, and not before or in, the clitellum, as certain earthworms.

post-coach (pōst'kōch), *n.* Same as *post-chaise*.

postcommunicant (pōst-kọ-mū'ni-kạnt), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicant*.] Communicating behind: said of the posterior communicating artery of the circle of Willis, at the base of the brain.

post-communion (pōst-kọ-mū'nyọn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The part of the liturgy or eucharistic office which succeeds the act of communion.—2 A collect or prayer, or one of several prayers, said after communion.

II. *a.* In *liturgics*, succeeding or following the act of communion; also, used after communion: as, a *post-communion* collect; the *post-communion* veil.

postcostal (pōst-kos'tạl), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *costalis*, costal: see *costal*.] Placed next behind the costal nervure or vein of the wing, as a nervure of some insects' wings.—**Postcostal cellules** or **areolets**, a name given by some of the older authors to one or more cells in the costal area exterior to the stigma: they are now generally known as the *marginal* or *radial cells*.—**Postcostal vein** or **nervure**, the second main longitudinal vein immediately behind the costal vein: it is generally called the *subcostal vein* or *cubitus*.

postcoxal (pōst-kok'sạl), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *coxa*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated behind the coxæ, or coxal cavities.

postcruciate (pōst-krō'shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *cruciatus*, cross-shaped, also tormented: see *cruciate*[1], 2.] Posterior to the cruciate fissure of the cerebrum. *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VI. 9.

postcubital (pōst-kū'bi-tạl), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *cubitus*, forearm: see *cubital*.] Situated upon the back of the forearm: specifically noting a group or set of cubital muscles. *Coues*.

postdate (pōst'dāt), *n.* [= F. *postdate* = Pg. *posdata*; as *post-* + *date*[1].] A date put on a document later than the actual date on which it was written.

postdate (pōst-dāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postdated*, ppr. *postdating*. [= F. *postdater* = Pg. *posdatar*; from the noun: see *postdate*, *n.*] 1. To affix a later date to than the real one: as, to *postdate* a contract (that is, to date it as if, for instance, it were made six months later than the actual date).—2. To date afterward; give a previous date to. *South*. [Rare.]

post-day (pōst'dā), *n.* A day on which the post or mail arrives or departs.

postdiastolic (pōst-dī-ạ-stol'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + Gr. διαστολή, dilatation: see *diastolic*.] After the diastole: said infelicitously of a cardiac murmur occurring at the beginning of the diastole.

postdicrotic (pōst-dī-krot'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *dicrotic*, q. v.] Coming after the dicrotic wave: said of a secondary wave indicated in the sphygmograms of some pulses.

postdiluvial (pōst-di-lū'vi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *diluvium*, deluge: see *diluvial*.] Existing or occurring after the deluge.

postdiluvian (pōst-di-lū'vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *postdiluvien* = Sp. *postdiluviano* = Pg. *posdiluviano* = It. *postdiluviano*, *posdiluviano*, < L. *post*, after, + *diluvium*, deluge: see *diluvian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *postdiluvial*.

But this was very obscurely discovered as yet, as sometimes by dreams and visions, till the *postdiluvian* and more prophetic days. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 15.

II. *n.* One who has lived since the deluge.

Methusalem might be half an hour in telling what o'clock it was; but as for us *post-diluvians*, we ought to do everything in haste. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 264.

post-disseizin (pōst-dis-sē'zin), *n.* In *law*, a subsequent disseizin; also, a writ that lay for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizor. *Wharton*.

post-disseizor (pōst-dis-sē'zọr), *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

postdorsulum (pōst-dȏr'sụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *postdorsula* (-lạ). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *dorsulum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the metascutum, or scutum of the metathorax. *Kirby*.

post-drill (pōst'dril), *n.* A drill supported on a standard; a lever-drill or pillar-drill. *E. H. Knight*.

post-driver (pōst'drī″vėr), *n.* A bird, the stake-driver.

postet, *n.* See *poust*.

postea (pōs'tē-ạ), *n.* [So called from the first word in the orig. (Latin) form of the return: namely, L. *postea*, after this, < *post*, after, + *eā*, abl. fem. of *is*, fem. *ea*, this.] In *law*, entry upon the record of a court, stating the proceedings at the trial. The name was derived from the usual beginning of the entry, which signified that, issue having been joined, afterward (*postea*) the cause came on for trial, etc.

postel, *n.* See *postile*[1].

postembryonic (pōst-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + NL. *embryon*, embryo: see *embryonic*.] Subsequent to the embryonic stage or state of any animal; postnatal.

The *post-embryonic* development, when the larva is free-swimming and can procure its own food.
C. Claus, Zoölogy, p. 118.

post-entry (pōst-en'tri), *n.* 1. In *com.*, an addition to the manifest of a vessel of an item or items of merchandise found on the vessel, and not enumerated on the manifest at the time of the entry of the vessel at the custom-house.—2. In *bookkeeping*, a subsequent or additional entry.

poster[1] (pōs'tėr), *n.* [< *post*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who posts bills; a bill-poster.—2. A broadside or placard intended for pasting or nailing upon a post or wall in some public place; an advertisement.

Before the Great Fire the space for foot-passengers in London was defended by rails and posts; the latter served for theatrical placards and general announcements, which were therefore called *posters* or posting-bills.
Brewer, Dict. Phrase and Fable.

The official *poster* at the door [of Notre Dame] asserts that the great bell in the tower is the largest in the world.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 94.

poster[2] (pōs'tėr), *n.* [< *post*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who posts, or travels as post; one who travels expeditiously.

The weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 33.

2. A post-horse.

Two travellers . . . were slowly dragged by a pair of jaded *posters* along the commons.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, ii. 10.

poste restante (pōst res-tȁnt'). [F., < *poste*, post-office, + *restante*, remaining, left, fem. of *restant*, ppr. of *rester*, remain: see *post*[2] and *restant*.] In France and other countries of Europe and America, a department in a post-office where letters specially addressed are kept till the owners call for them. It is intended particularly for the convenience of persons passing through a country or town where they have no fixed residence.

posterial (pos-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [For **posterioral*, < *posterior* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the posterior or posteriors; posterior.

No license of fashion can allow a man of delicate taste to adopt the *posterial* luxuriance of a Hottentot.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 193.

posterior (pos-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *posteriour*; < OF. *posterieur*, F. *postérieur* = Sp. Pg. *posterior* = It. *posteriore*, < L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after, following, next, next in order, time, or place, later, latter, hinder, < *post*, after: see *post*[5].] **I.** *a.* 1. Later in position in a series or course of action; coming after.

So it is manifest that, where the anteriour body giveth way as fast as the *posteriour* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great or swift.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 115.

2. Especially, later or subsequent in time: opposed to *prior*.

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *W. Broome*.

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *posterior* to the report. *Addison*.

What is *posterior* in the order of things does not act from itself, but from something prior to it.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 64.

3. Situated behind; hinder: opposed to *anterior*. In most cases, in anatomy and zoölogy, *posterior* is said of parts behind the central portion of the backbone; in man, also of parts lying behind the front of the body: in the former case synonymous with *caudal*, in the latter with *dorsal*. See cuts under *bivalve* and *Dromæus*.

4. In *bot.*, situated on the side nearest the axis; superior: said of the parts of an axillary flower. Compare *anterior*.—**Posterior area of the medulla**, a somewhat oval area seen in transverse sections of the lower part of the oblongata on each side, at the posterior part, bounded in front by bundles of nerve-

root fibers of the spinal accessory.—**Posterior communicating artery of the brain**, a branch connecting the internal carotid with the posterior cerebral artery, and forming part of the circle of Willis; the postcommunicant artery.—**Posterior ethmoidal canal.** See *ethmoidal.*—**Posterior extremity**, the leg of man, or the hind leg of any animal.—**Posterior line**, or **posterior basal line**, a more or less angulated and curved line crossing the anterior wing about midway between the base and the center, found in many moths.—**Posterior margin**, in *conch.*, that side of the bosses of acephalous bivalves which contains the ligament.—**Posterior margin of the wing**, in *entom.*, generally the edge of the wing opposed to the costa or front border; but in those *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera* which have the borders of the wings naturally divided into three parts *posterior margin* is often understood to mean the outer one, or that between the apex and the inner angle, the latter being also called the *posterior angle.*—**Posterior mediastinum, nares**, etc. See *mediastinum, naris*, etc.—**Posterior palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi that are on the labium; the labial palpi.—**Posterior sulcus of Reil**, a deep groove between the island of Reil and the upper surface of the temporosphenoidal lobe.

II. *n.* **1.** The hinder part; in the plural, the hinder parts of the body of man or any animal.

When [matters] . . . are resolved upon, I believe then nothing is so advantageous as Speed, . . . for Expedition is the Life of Action, otherwise Time may shew his bald occiput, and shake his *Posteriors* at them in Derision.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

2†. *pl.* The latter part. [A whimsical use.]

Sir, it is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to congratulate the princess at her pavilion in the *posteriors* of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 94.

posterioristic (pos-tē″ri-o-ris′tik), *a.* [< *posterior* + *-istic.*] Pertaining to the two books of the Posterior Analytics of Aristotle. There are some discrepancies between the doctrine of the Prior and that of the Posterior Analytics, and these are distinguished as the *prioristic* and the *posterioristic doctrines.*—**Posterioristic universal**, a proposition de omni according to the definition given in Anal. Post. I. cap. 4, where the term is limited to true propositions: opposed to *prioristic universal*, a proposition de omni according to the definition given in Anal. Prior. I. cap. 1, according to which a false proposition may be said de omni.

posteriority (pos-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *postériorité* = Sp. *posterioridad* = Pg. *posterioridade*, < NL. *posteriorita(t-)s*, < L. *posterior*, posterior: see *posterior.*] The state of being later or subsequent: opposed to *priority.*

A priority and *posteriority* of dignity as well as order.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 598.

posteriorly (pos-tē′ri-or-li), *adv.* In a posterior manner; subsequently; behind; specifically, in *zoöl.*, toward or near the posterior or caudal end of an animal; caudad; in *human anat.*, toward the back; dorsad: as, a line directed *posteriorly;* organs situated *posteriorly.*

posterity (pos-ter′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *posteritie;* < F. *postérité* = Sp. *posteridad* = Pg. *posteridade* = It. *posterità*, < L. *posterita(t-)s*, posterity, < *posterus*, coming after, in pl. as noun, *posteri*, coming generations, posterity: see *posterior.*] **1.** Descendants collectively; the race that proceeds from a progenitor.

Yet it was said
It [the crown] should not stand in thy *posterity.*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 4.

From whom a Race of Monarchs shall descend,
And whose *Posterity* shall know no End.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

2. Succeeding generations collectively.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all *posterity.*
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 77.

My lords, how much your country owes you both,
The due reward of your desertful glories,
Must to *posterity* remain.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

What has *posterity* done for us,
That we, lest they their rights should lose,
Should trust our necks to gripe of noose?
J. Trumbull, McFingal, ii. 124. (*Bartlett.*)

3. Posteriority. [Rare.]

There is no difference of time with him [God]; it is dangerous to dispute of priority or *posterity* in nature.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, i. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** *Issue, Progeny*, etc. See *offspring.*

postern (pōs′tėrn), *n.* [< ME. *posterne, postyrn, postorne, postrene*, < OF. *posterne, posterle*, F. *poterne* = Pr. *posterlla* = Sp. Pg. *poterna* = It. *postierla*, < LL. *posterula* (also, after OF., *posterna*), a small back door, a back way, dim. (sc. *janua*, door, or *via*, way), < L. *posterus*, hinder: see *posterior.*] **1.** A back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate. See cuts under *castle* and *barbican.*

Thanne Anasor remembered that ther was
A *postrene* yssuyng owt of the Citee,
And thederward they drewe to haue entree.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2559.

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *postern* by the abbey-wall.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 9.

I love to enter pleasure by a *postern,*
Not the broad popular gate that gulps the mob.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. In *fort.*, a covered passage closed by a gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain, or near the orillion, descending into the ditch.

postern-door (pōs′tėrn-dōr), *n.* A postern.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the *postern door.*
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 152.

postern-gate (pōs′tėrn-gāt), *n.* [< ME. *posterne gate;* < *postern* + *gate*[1].] A postern.

Weren passed priueli the paleys bi a *posterne gate.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2870.

posterolateral (pos″tē-rō-lat′ē-ral), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + *lateralis*, lateral: see *lateral.*] Posterior and lateral; placed at the posterior end of a lateral margin or surface: as, *posterolateral* angles.—**Posterolateral groove**, the groove along the spinal cord where the posterior roots issue. Also called *sulcus lateralis dorsalis.*

posteroparietal (pos″tē-rō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + NL. *parietalis*, parietal.] Situated in a posterior part of the parietal lobe of the brain.—**Posteroparietal lobule.** Same as *superior parietal lobule.* See *parietal lobule.*

posterosuperior (pos″tē-rō-sū-pē′ri-or), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + *superior*, superior.] Posterior and superior; placed backwardly on top of something.—**Posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.** See *lobe.*

posterotemporal (pos″tē-rō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + NL. *temporalis*, temporal.] Posterior and temporal: noting a bone of the scapular arch of most fishes, behind the post-temporal, between this and the proscapula. *Gill.* Also called *scapula* and *supraclavicle.*

posteroterminal (pos″tē-rō-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + NL. *terminalis*, terminal.] Situated at the hind end; ending something behind.

posteroventral (pos″tē-rō-ven′tral), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + *venter*, stomach: see *ventral.*] Posterior and ventral; placed backwardly on the ventral aspect of something.

postesophageal, postœsophageal (pōst-ē-sō-faj′ē-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *œsophagus*, the gullet: see *esophageal.*] **1.** Situated behind (dorsad of) the gullet.—**2.** Situated behind (caudad of) the esophageal ring or ganglion of the nervous system of an invertebrate. See cuts under *leech*[2] and *stomatogastric.*

post-exilian (pōst-eg-zil′i-an), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *exilium*, exile: see *exile*[1].] Subsequent to the Babylonian captivity of the Jews; belonging to or characteristic of times subsequent to the exile of the Jews (about 586 to 537 B. C.).

post-exilic (pōst-eg-zil′ik), *a.* Same as *post-exilian.*

post-exist (pōst-eg-zist′), *v. i.* [< L. *post*, after, + *existere*, exist: see *exist.*] To exist afterward; live subsequently. [Rare.]

Anaxagoras could not but acknowledge that all souls and lives did pre- and *post-exist* by themselves, as well as those corporeal forms and qualities, in his similar atoms.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 37.

post-existence (pōst-eg-zis′tens), *n.* Subsequent or future existence.

As he [Simonides] has exposed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of the ancient philosophers have . . . satirized the vicious part of the human species in general from a notion of the soul's *post-existence.*
Addison, Spectator, No. 211.

post-existent (pōst-eg-zis′tent), *a.* Existent or living after or subsequently.

As for the conceit of Anaxagoras, of pre and *post-existent* atoms endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies ingenerably and incorruptibly, it was nothing but an adulteration of the genuine atomical philosophy.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 35.

postfact (pōst-fakt′), *a.* and *n.* [L. *post factus*, done after (ML. *post factum*, after the deed, after): *post*, after; *factus*, done: see *fact.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to a fact that occurs after another.

II. *n.* A fact that occurs after another.

postfactor (pōst-fak′tor), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *factor*, doer: see *factor.*] The latter factor of two combined by non-commutative multiplication.

postfebrile (pōst-fē′bril), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *febris*, fever: see *febrile.*] Occurring after a fever: as, *postfebrile* insanity.

postfemoral (pōst-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *femur*, thigh: see *femoral.*] Situated on the back of the thigh: specifically noting a group of muscles.

postferment† (pōst-fėr′ment), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ment* (in imitation of *preferment*).] Removal to an inferior office: the opposite of *preferment.* [Rare.]

That his translation was a *Post-ferment*, seeing the Archbishoprick of Saint Andrews was subjected in that age unto York.
Fuller, Worthies, Durham, I. 329.

postfine (pōst′fīn), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a duty formerly paid to the crown for the royal license to levy a fine. *N. E. D.*

postfix (pōst-fiks′), *v. t.* [< *post-* + *fix, v.*] To add or annex (a letter, syllable, or word) to the end of a word.

postfix (pōst′fiks), *n.* [< *postfix, v.*] In *gram.*, a letter, syllable, or word added to the end of a word; a suffix.

postfixal (pōst′fik-sal), *a.* [< *postfix* + *-al.*] Having the character of a postfix, or characterized by postfixes; suffixal.

The *postfixal* languages of Central Asia.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII. 170.

post-free (pōst′frē), *a.* Deliverable by the post-office without charge.

postfrenum (pōst-frē′num), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *frenum*, a bridle, curb, bit: see *frenum.*] In *entom.*, a part of the upper surface of the metathorax in a beetle, lying next to the abdomen, and often connected at the sides with the bases of the lower or membranous wings, preventing them from being pushed too far forward. *Kirby.*

postfrontal (pōst-fron′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *fron(t-)s*, forehead: see *frontal.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated behind the forehead: as, a *postfrontal* bone.—**2.** Posterior with respect to certain gyres of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum.—**Postfrontal process**, in many quadrupeds and birds, a process of bone upon the upper and posterior part of the brim of the orbital cavity; a postorbital process, sometimes a distinct bone. See further under *postorbital*, 1.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of sundry vertebrates, situated at the back part of the brim of the orbit of the eye. It is not recognized as a distinct bone in animals above birds. See cut under *Ichthyosauria.*

postfurca (pōst-fėr′kä), *n.*; pl. *postfurcæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *furca*, a fork: see *furca.*] In *entom.*, the posterior forked or double apodeme which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite.

postfurcal (pōst-fėr′kal), *a.* [< *postfurca* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to or constituting a postfurca: as, a *postfurcal* apodeme.

postgeniculatum (pōst-jē-nik-ū-lā′tum), *n.*; pl. *postgeniculata* (-tä). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *post*, after, + NL. *geniculatum.*] The internal geniculate body of the brain, an elevation at the side of the diencephalon, between the optic tract and the cimbia. *Wilder and Gage.*

postgenital (pōst-jen′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *genitalis*, genital: see *genital.*] In *entom.*, situated behind the genital orifice.—**Postgenital segments**, segments of the abdomen following the eighth: in the perfect insect they are concealed under the other rings.

post-geniture (pōst-jen′i-tūr), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *genitura*, begetting: see *geniture.*] The state or position of a child born after another in the same family: used specifically of the second born of twins.

Naturally a king, though fatally prevented by the harmless chance of *post-geniture.*
Sir T. Browne.

post-glacial (pōst-glā′shial), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *glacial.*] In *geol.* See *Post-tertiary.*

postglenoid (pōst-glē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + Gr. γληνοειδής, like a ball-and-socket joint: see *glenoid.*] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the glenoid fossa for the articulation of the lower jaw. Compare *preglenoid.*

II. *n.* The postglenoid process of the squamosal bone.

postglenoidal (pōst-glē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *postglenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *postglenoid.*

The squamosal [of the rhinoceros] sends down an immense *post-glenoidal* process. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 308.

postgraduate (pōst-grad′ū-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + ML. *graduatus*, pp. of *graduare*, confer a degree upon: see *graduate.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to or prosecuting a course of study pursued after graduation: as, *postgraduate* lectures; a *postgraduate* course of study; a *postgraduate* student. [U. S.]

The "graduate" (sometimes even called *postgraduate*) work of our candidates for the Ph. D. degree is carried on either in Europe or in the United States.
Classical Rev., IV. 53.

II. *n.* A graduate; one studying after graduation. [U. S.]

[An objectionable form in both uses.]

post-hackney (pōst'hak″ni), *n.* A post-horse.

Teach *post-hackneys* to leap hedges.
Sir H. Wotton, Remains.

post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *n.* Haste or speed like that of a post or courier in traveling.

Norfolk and myself,
In haste, *post-haste*, are come to join with you.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 139.

I have continually been the man and the mean that have most plainly dehorted her from such *post-haste*.
Lord Sackville, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 250.

post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *adv.* With the haste of a post; with speed or urgent expedition: as, he traveled *post-haste*.

Old John of Gaunt is grievous sick, my lord,
Suddenly taken; and hath sent *post haste*
To entreat your majesty to visit him.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4. 55.

To see him die, across the waste
His son and heir doth ride *post-haste*,
But he'll be dead before.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

Travelling *post-haste*, Bismarck arrived in Berlin on the 19th September. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 283.

post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *a.* Expeditious; speedy; immediate.

The duke does greet you, general,
And he requires your haste-*post-haste* appearance,
Even on the instant. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 37.

[The edition of 1623 reads "haste, *post-haste*."]

Write from us to him; post-*post-haste* dispatch.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 46.

[The edition of 1623 reads "post, *post-haste*."]

posthetomist (pos-thet'ō-mist), *n.* [= F. *posthétomiste*; < *posthetom-y* + *-ist*.] One who performs the operation of posthetomy or circumcision.

posthetomy (pos-thet'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πόσθη, penis, prepuce, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Circumcision.

posthioplastic (pos″thi-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πόσθη, penis, prepuce, + πλαστός, verbal. adj. of πλάσσειν, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to the plastic surgery of the prepuce.

post-hippocampal (pōst-hip-ō-kam'pal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *hippocampus*.] Situated behind the hippocampus: specifically in Owen's name, *post-hippocampal* fissure, of the calcarine fissure or sulcus.

posthitis (pos-thī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πόσθη, penis, prepuce, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the prepuce.

post-holder (pōst'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds a post or place under government; a civil official at a foreign or colonial station.

Serah and Larat, both islets of the Timorlaut group, where the Government had just then placed *Postholders* (civil officials of subordinate rank) charged with initiatory work of these new colonies.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 289.

post-hole (pōst'hōl), *n.* A hole cut in the ground to receive the end of a fence-post.—**Post-hole auger.** See *auger*, 2.—**Post-hole borer**, a post-hole auger.—**Post-hole digger**, a pair of pointed segmental spades so jointed together as to cut in the ground, by rotation, a cylindrical hole for a fence-post.

post-horn (pōst'hôrn), *n.* A postman's horn; a horn blown by the driver or guard of a mail-coach, and at present used on four-in-hands for pleasure driving. It is a straight tube of brass or copper, from two to four feet long, the bore gradually enlarging downward, with a small, shallow, cupped mouthpiece. Its pitch varies with its length. It is occasionally used as a musical instrument by exceptional players.

But let eternal infamy pursue
The wretch, to nought but his ambition true,
Who, for the sake of filling with one blast
The *posthorns* of all Europe, lays her waste.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 32.

post-horse (pōst'hôrs), *n.* A horse kept or hired for forwarding post-riders or travelers with speed from one station to another.

I, from the orient to the drooping west,
Making the wind my *post-horse*, still unfold
The acts commenced on this ball of earth.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Ind., l. 4.

post-house (pōst'hous), *n.* 1. A house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travelers.

We repos'd this night at Piperno, in the *post-house* without the towne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

Posthouses were at convenient stages all over the kingdom, and the postmaster was bound to provide horses for all comers, either to ride or drive.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 169.

2†. A post-office.

I found yours of the first of February in the *Post-house*, as I casually had other Business there, else it had miscarried. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 35.

I will now put an end to my letter, and give it into the *posthouse* myself. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

posthumet, postumet, *a.* [< F. *posthume*, posthumous: see *posthumous*.] Posthumous.

Oh! if my soul could see their *posthume* spite,
Should it not joy and triumph in the sight?
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv., Int.

Pliny observeth that *posthume* children, born after the death of their father, . . . prove very happy in success.
Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland, I. 346.

posthumeral (pōst-hū'me-ral), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *humerus*, shoulder: see *humeral*.] In *entom.*, lying behind the humeri or anterolateral angles of the thorax or elytra: as, a *posthumeral* sinus.

posthumous (pos'tū-mus), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *postumous*; = F. *posthume* = Sp. *póstumo* = Pg. *posthumo* = It. *postumo*, < L. *postumus*, last, applied esp. to the youngest children or to one born after the father's death ("qui post patris mortem natus est"); also written, erroneously, *posthumus*, simulating a derivation from *post humum*, lit. 'after the ground,' but forced into the sense of 'after the father has been put into the ground,' i. e. inhumed, buried; prop. superl. of *posterus*, coming after: see *posterior*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Born after the death of the father: as, a *posthumous* son.

I was a *posthumous* child. My father's eyes had closed upon the light of this world six months when mine opened on it. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, i.

2. Appearing or existing after the death or cessation of that to which its origin is due; especially, of books, published after the death of the author: as, *posthumous* works.

The sufficiency of Christian immortality frustrates all earthly glory, and the quality of either state after death makes a folly of *posthumous* memory.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

The desire of *posthumous* fame and the dread of *posthumous* reproach and execration are feelings from the influence of which scarcely any man is perfectly free.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

II. *n.* A posthumous child. [Rare.]

My brother Thomas was a *posthumous*, as being born some weeks after his father's death.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 32.

posthumously (pos'tū-mus-li), *adv.* After one's death; especially, after an author's death.

The third [edition], however, appeared *posthumously*.
Science, III. 390.

postick† (pos'tik), *a.* [< L. *posticus*, hinder, back, posterior, < *post*, after: see *post*[5].] Posterior or hinder.

The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupedes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

postiche (pos-tēsh'), *a.* [< F. *postiche* = Sp. *postizo* = Pg. *postiço*, < It. *posticcio*, superadded, for *apposticcio*, *appositiccio*, < L. *appositus*, pp. of *apponere*, superadd, put beside, < *ad*, to, + *ponere*, place: see *position*. Cf. *apposite*.] Superadded; done after the work is finished: noting a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture, especially when inappropriate or in false taste. Also *postique*.

posticous (pos-tī'kus), *a.* [< L. *posticus*, hinder, back: see *postic*.] In *bot.*, hinder; back. (*a*) In an inflorescence, posterior; toward the axis. (*b*) Extrorse: said of an adnate anther, the stamen being regarded as facing the axis.

★**posticum** (pos-tī'kum), *n.* [L. (> It. *postico* = Sp. Pg. *postigo*), a back door; prop. neut. of *posticus*, hinder, back, posterior: see *postic*.] 1. A back door; a postern.—2. The term used by Vitruvius, and adopted from him in English, for the open vestibule of an ancient temple in the rear of the cella, corresponding to the *pronaos* at the front of the temple. In Greek architecture the proper name for this feature is *opisthodomos*. It has also been called *epinaos*. See cut under *opisthodomos*, and compare *anticum*.

3. *Eccles.*, a reredos.

postil (pos'til), *n.* [Also *postle*, and formerly *postill*; < ME. *postille*, < OF. (and F.) *postille* = Sp. *postila* = Pr. Pg. It. *postilla* = D. *postil* = G. *postille* = Sw. *postilla* = Dan. *postille*, < ML. *postilla*, a marginal note in a Bible, a gloss in addition, < L. *post illa: post*, after; *illa*, neut. pl. of *ille*, that.] 1. A note or comment on some passage of Scripture, written in the margin of a Bible, and so called because it followed the text; any explanatory remark or comment on the text of the Bible; hence, any marginal note.

The said Langton also made *postils* vpon the whole bible.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 248.

This was the main Substance of his Majesty's late Letter; yet there was a *Postil* added, that, in a case a Rupture happen 'twixt the two Crowns, the Earl should not come instantly and abruptly away. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 12.

That which is the main point in their Sermons affecting the comments and *postils* of Friers and Jesuits, but scorning and slighting the reformed writers.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A series of comments, specifically on Scripture; a commentary, or written exposition.—3. A sermon or homily; specifically, a homily following and treating of the liturgical gospel; also, a collection of such homilies.

But in the homes the old prayer-books and the old Lutheran *postils* were still gladly and frequently used.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 136.

postil† (pos'til), *v.* [Also *postel*; < OF. *postiller* = Sp. *postilar* = Pg. *postillar* = It. *postillare*, < ML. *postillare*, write a postil: see *postil*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write or deliver a postil.

To *postell* vpon a kyry. *Skelton*, Colyn Cloute, l. 755.

II. *trans.* To explain or illustrate by a postil.

I doe remember to haue seene long since a book of accompt of Empson's that . . . was in some places *postilled* in the margent with the King's hand.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 211.

postiler, postiller (pos'til-ėr), *n.* [< *postil* + *-er*[1].] One who writes or delivers a postil.

Shew yourselves skilful workmen, such as have been brought up not only in morals of the heathen, subtilties of schoolmen, sentences and conceits of *postillers* . . . but in the wholesome word of faith. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 38.

It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators. *Sir T. Browne.*

postilion (pōs-til'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *postillion*, *postillon*, < F. *postillon* (= Sp. *postillón* = Pg. *postilhão* = It. *postiglione*), a postilion, < *poste*, post: see *post*[2], *n.*] 1†. A post-boy; one who rides a post-horse; a guide or forerunner.

Albeit you be upon an Island, and I now upon the Continent (tho' the lowest part of Europe), yet those swift *Postilions*, my Thoughts, find you out daily and bring you unto me. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

2. One who rides the near horse of the leaders when four or more horses are used in a carriage or post-chaise, or who rides the near horse when one pair only is used and there is no driver on the box.

The coachman, however, did not drive all six, one of the leaders being always ridden by a *postilion*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 173.

3. Same as *postilion-basque*.

postilion-basque (pōs-til'yon-bask), *n.* A woman's basque having its skirt cut at the back into short square tabs or coat-tails, after the fashion of a postilion's coat.

postilion-belt (pōs-til'yon-belt), *n.* A leather belt with a large buckle, worn by ladies about 1860.

postilioness (pōs-til'yon-es), *n.* [< *postilion* + *-ess*.] A female postilion. [Rare.]

At Vik, where we found the same simple and honest race of people, we parted with the *postillioness* and with our host of Kettbo. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travels, p. 423.

postilize† (pos'til-īz), *v. t.* [< *postil* + *-ize*.] Same as *postil*.

Postilizing the whole doctrine of Duns Scotus.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 9.

postillate (pos'til-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *postillated*, ppr. *postillating*. [< ML. *postillatus*, pp. of *postillare*, postil, write postils: see *postil*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write or deliver a postil.

II. *trans.* To explain or illustrate by a postil.

postillation (pos-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *postilación*, < ML. *postillatio(n-)*, postillation, < *postillare*, pp. *postillatus*, postillate: see *postillate*.] The act of writing or delivering a postil, or of explaining or illustrating by a postil.

postillator (pos'ti-lā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *postilador* = Pg. *postillador* = It. *postillatore*, < ML. *postillator*, < *postillare*, pp. *postillatus*, postillate: see *postillate*.] One who writes or delivers a postil, or explains or illustrates by a postil.

postiller, *n.* See *postiler*.

postillion, *n.* See *postilion*.

postimet, *n.* An obsolete form of *apostem*.

posting-house (pōs'ting-hous), *n.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

posting-inn (pōs'ting-in), *n.* Same as *posting-house*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 628.

postique (pos-tēk'), *a.* Same as *postiche*.

postischial (pōst-is'ki-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *ischium*: see *ischial*.] Situated behind the ischium.

post-jack (pōst'jak), *n.* An implement for lifting posts out of the ground. It is a form of crowbar pivoted in a base-piece, and having a claw which seizes the post. *E. H. Knight.*

postle[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *postel*; by apheresis from *apostle*.] An apostle; a preacher.

Suffreth my *postles* in pays and in pees gange.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 159.

postle[2], *n.* See *postil.*

postle-spoon†, *n.* Same as *apostle-spoon.*

postliminary, postliminiary (pōst-lim′i-nā-ri, pōst-li-min′i-ā-ri), *a.* [< *postliminy* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminy.

We follow Heffter . . . principally in our brief representation of the rights and obligation of a state restored in this *postliminary* way.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 247.

postliminiar† (pōst-li-min′i-ăr), *a.* Same as *postliminary.*

It may be said that it is possible the soul may be rap't from this terrestrial body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a *postliminiar* return. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 70.

postliminiary, *a.* See *postliminary.*

postliminious (pōst-li-min′i-us), *a.* [< *postliminy* + *-ous.*] Same as *postliminary.*

postliminium (pōst-li-min′i-um), *n.* [L.: see *postliminy.*] Same as *postliminy.*

postliminy (pōst-lim′i-ni), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *postliminio*, < L. *postliminium*, < *post*, after, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold: see *limit.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the return of a person who had been banished, or taken prisoner by an enemy, to his old condition and former privileges.—2. In *international law*, that right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former status when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

Prisoners of war in a neutral port, escaping on shore from the vessel where they are confined, . . . cannot be recaptured, since they enjoy the benefit of the right of *postliminy*. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 145.

post-line (pōst′līn), *n.* A railway constructed upon posts, usually of wrought iron, which support stringers and cross-ties upon which the rails are laid and fastened; an elevated railway.

postlude (pōst′lūd), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *ludus*, play, < *ludere*, play.] In *music*, an organ-piece at the end of a church service; a concluding voluntary: correlated with *prelude* and *interlude.*

postman[1] (pōst′man), *n.* [< *post*[1] + *man.*] A barrister in the Court of Exchequer in England, now merged in High Court of Justice, who had precedence in motions: so called from the place where he sat. The postman was one of the two most experienced barristers in the court, the other being called the *tubman.*

In the courts of exchequer, two of the most experienced barristers, called the *post-man* and the tub-man (from the places in which they sit), have also a precedence in motions. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iii., note.

postman[2] (pōst′man), *n.*; pl. *postmen* (-men). [< *post*[2] + *man.*] 1†. A post; a messenger; a courier; one who rides post.

The *Post-Man* was in the Fault that you have had no Letters from me.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 117.

2. A mail-carrier.

The *postman* coming along, and knowing her well enough, stopped and gave her the letter he had for her.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xix.

General postman. See *general.*

postmark (pōst′märk), *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office placed on a letter, paper, card, or package sent through the mail; an official stamp on a letter, etc., giving the place and date of sending or the place and date of receipt.

postmark (pōst′märk), *v. t.* [< *postmark*, *n.*] To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office to, as letters, etc.

postmaster (pōst′mās″tėr), *n.* [= D. *postmeester* = G. *postmeister* = Sw. *postmästare* = Dan. *postmester;* as *post*[2] + *master*[1].] 1. The official who has charge of a post-station and provides post-horses, etc.

After the first stage, she had been indebted to the *postmasters* for the names of the places which were then to conduct her to it, so great had been her ignorance of her route. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

2. The official who has the superintendence and general direction of a post-office, of the receipt and despatch of mails, etc. In the United States postmasters are classed with reference to their salaries: all those receiving $1,000 or over annually are appointed by the President; all who receive under that sum are appointed by the Postmaster-General. Abbreviated *P. M.*

All those that will send letters to the most parts of the habitable world, or to any part of our King of Great Britain's Dominions—let them repair to the General *Post Master* Thomas Withering, at his house in Sherburne Lane.
John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 246).

3. In Merton College, Oxford, a scholar who is supported on the foundation. Also called *portionist.*

postmaster-general (pōst′mās″tėr-jen′e-ral), *n.* The chief executive head of the postal and telegraphic systems of Great Britain, or of the postal system of the United States. In Great Britain the postmaster-general is often a member of the cabinet; he exercises authority over all the departments of the postal system, including money-orders, savings-bank, insurances, and annuities. The postmaster-general of the United States has been a member of the cabinet since the administration of Andrew Jackson.

postmaster-generalship (pōst′mās″tėr-jen′e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *postmaster* + *general* + *-ship.*] The office of a postmaster-general.

postmastership (pōst′mās″tėr-ship), *n.* [< *postmaster* + *-ship.*] The office of a postmaster; also, the time during which a postmaster holds office.

postmedian (pōst-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *medianus*, middle: see *median*[1].] Situated behind the middle transverse plane of the body.

postmediastinal (pōst-mē-di-as′ti-nal), *a.* [< *postmediastin-um* + *-al.*] Situated in or pertaining to the postmediastinum: as, *postmediastinal* arteries; the *postmediastinal* space.

postmediastinum (pōst-mē-di-as′ti-num), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *mediastinum*, q. v.] The posterior mediastinum or mediastinal space.

postmeridian (pōst-mē-rid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pomeridian*, q. v.; = F. *postméridien* = Sp. Pg. *postmeridiano*, Pg. also *pomeridiano* = It. *pomeridiano*, < L. *postmeridianus*, *pomeridianus*, belonging to the afternoon, < *post*, after, + *meridies*, noon: see *meridian.*] I. *a.* Occurring after the sun has passed the meridian; of or pertaining to the afternoon.

Over-hasty digestion . . . is the inconvenience of *postmeridian* sleep. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 57.

II. *n.* 1. The afternoon.

'Twas *post-meridian* half-past four
By signal I from Nancy parted. *C. Dibdin.*

2. In the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers for the Paleozoic rocks of Pennsylvania, the equivalent of the Corniferous and Caudagalli divisions of the New York survey, or that part of the Devonian series which lies between the Oriskany sandstone and the Marcellus shale.

post meridiem (pōst mē-rid′i-em). [L.: see *postmeridian.*] After midday: applied to the time between noon and midnight. Regularly abbreviated P. M., P. M., or p. m.

postmeridional (pōst-mē-rid′i-on-al), *a.* [< *postmeridian*, after *meridional.*] Same as *postmeridian.*

"After our *postmeridional* refection," rejoined Hypertatus, "we will regale with a supernumerary compotation of convivial ale." *Campbell*, Lexiphanes, p. 9.

post-mill (pōst′mil), *n.* A form of windmill so constructed that the whole fabric rests on a vertical axis, and can be turned by means of a lever according as the direction of the wind varies. It thus differs from the smock-mill, of which the cap (including the gudgeon and pivot-bearings resting upon it) turns.

postmillenarian (pōst-mil-e-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + NL. *millennium*, millennium: see *millenarian.*] A believer in the doctrine of postmillennialism.

postmillenarianism (pōst-mil-e-nā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *postmillenarian* + *-ism.*] Same as *postmillennialism.*

postmillennial (pōst-mi-len′i-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + NL. *millennium*, millennium: see *millennial.*] Relating to what may occur in the period following the millennium. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1879, p. 425.

postmillennialism (pōst-mi-len′i-al-izm), *n.* [< *postmillennial* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the second coming of Christ will follow the millennium.

postmillennialist (pōst-mi-len′i-al-ist), *n.* [< *postmillennial* + *-ist.*] Same as *postmillenarian. Princeton Rev.*, March 1879, p. 419.

postminimus (pōst-min′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *postminimi* (-mī). [NL., < L. *post*, after, + *minimus* (sc. *digitus*), the little finger: see *minimum.*] An additional little finger or little toe of some mammals, on the ulnar or fibular side of the hand or foot, opposite to the prepollex or prehallux. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond.*, 1889, p. 260.

postmistress (pōst′mis″tres), *n.* [< *post*[2] + *mistress.*] A woman who has charge of mails or of a post-office.

post-money (pōst′mun″i), *n.* The charge made for the use of post-horses; cost of posting or traveling post.

We were charged additional *post-money* for the circuits we were obliged to make to keep our runners on the snow.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 192.

post-morning (pōst′môr″ning), *n.* The morning of a post-day. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 22.

post-mortem (pōst-môr′tem), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post mortem*, after death: *post*, after; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death: see *mort*[1].] I. *a.* Subsequent to death: as, a *post-mortem* examination of the body; *post-mortem* changes.

It [Gawain Douglas's poetry] is a mere bill of parcels, a *post-mortem* inventory of nature, where imagination is not merely not called for, but would be out of place.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., 131.

II. *n.* A post-mortem examination; an examination of the body after death; an autopsy. Also *post-obit.*

post-mortuary (pōst-môr′tū-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *mortuarius*, of the dead: see *mortuary.*] Occurring after death; post-mortem; posthumous.

postmultiply (pōst-mul′ti-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postmultiplied*, ppr. *postmultiplying.* To multiply into a postfactor, by which the direct object is said to be *postmultiplied.*

postnarial (pōst-nā′ri-al), *a.* [< *postnares* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the postnares.

postnaris (pōst-nā′ris), *n.*; pl. *postnares* (-rēz). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *post*, behind, + *naris*, a nostril.] One of the posterior nares or choanæ; either one of the paired openings of the nasal chamber into the pharynx. *Wilder and Gage*, ★Anat. Tech., p. 513.

postnasal (pōst-nā′zal), *a.* [< *postnasus* + *-al.*] Posterior, with reference to the nose, nostrils, or nasal passages: as, the *postnasal* spine of the palate-bone.

postnasus (pōst-nā′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *nasus* = E. *nose*[1].] A division of the clypeus of many insects, including the upper part with extensions down the sides: now commonly called *supraclypeus. Kirby and Spence.*

postnatal (pōst-nā′tal), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *natus*, born: see *natal*[1].] Subsequent to birth: as, a *postnatal* disease.

postnate† (pōst′nāt), *a.* [< ML. *postnatus*, born after, younger (> OF. *puisne*, > E. *puny*[1]), < L. *post*, after, + *natus*, born: see *natal.* Cf. *puisne*, *puny*[1].] Subsequent to birth or occurrence; appearing or occurring later.

Of these [pretended prophecies] some were *postnate*, cunningly made after the thing came to pass.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. iv. 2.

The graces and gifts of the Spirit are *postnate*, and are additions to art and nature.
★*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 269.

postnatus (pōst-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *postnati* (-tī). [ML.: see *postnate.*] In *law:* (*a*) The second son. (*b*) One born after a particular event: as, one born in the United States after the Declaration of Independence (1776) is a *postnatus;* a *postnatus* in Scotland is one born in that country after the accession (1603) of James VI. to the English throne as James I. Compare *antenati.*—**Case of the postnati.** See *Calvin's case*, under *case*[1].

post-Nicene (pōst-nī′sēn), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *Nicænus*, Nicene: see *Nicene.*] After the first general council held at Nice, A. D. 325: as, *post-Nicene* Christianity. See *Nicene.*—**Post-Nicene fathers.** See *fathers of the church*, under *father.*

post-night (pōst′nīt), *n.* The evening of a post-day.

It being *post-night*, I wrote to my Lord to give him notice that all things are well. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 103.

post-note[1] (pōst′nōt), *n.* [< *post*[2] + *note*[1].] Same as *postal note.* See *postal.*

post-note[2] (pōst′nōt), *n.* [< L. *post*, after (see *post*[5]), + E. *note*[1].] A note issued by a bank, payable at some future time, and not on demand.

post-nuptial (pōst-nup′shal), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *nuptiæ*, nuptials: see *nuptial.*] Being or happening after marriage: as, a *post-nuptial* settlement on a wife.

post-oak (pōst′ōk), *n.* A species of oak, *Quercus minor.* It grows in sandy or barren soils throughout a great part of the eastern half of the United States and especially in Texas. It attains a height of 70 feet; the wood is hard, close-grained, and very durable in contact with the soil, and is largely used, especially in the southwest, for fencing, railroad-ties, fuel, etc. Also called *iron-oak* and *rough* or *box white oak.*

All the way from Hoppleton merely *post-oak* and sands.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 51.

Swamp post-oak, a tree, *Quercus lyrata*, of deep river-swamps in the southern United States, especially in the valley of the Red River and adjacent regions, but extend-

ing northward into Maryland. It has a height of from 70 to 90 feet, and its hard, strong, and tough wood has the same uses as white oak. See *oak*, 1. Also called *overcup-oak* and *water white oak*.

post-obit (pōst-ō′bit), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *obitus*, death: see *obit*.] 1. A bond given for the purpose of securing to a lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual from whom the borrower has expectations: sometimes used attributively: as, a *post-obit* bond. Such loans are not only made at usurious rates of interest, but usually the borrower has to pay a much larger sum than he has received, in consideration of the risk that he may die before the person from whom he has expectations. If, however, there is in the proportions a gross inadequacy amounting to fraud, a court of equity will interfere.

Now I propose, Mr. Premium, if it 's agreeable to you, a *post-obit* on Sir Oliver's life.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

2. Same as *post-mortem*.

postoblongata (pōst-ob-long-gā′tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *oblongata*, q. v.] The ★oblongata proper, lying behind the pons.

postocular (pōst-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *oculus*, the eye: see *ocular*.] 1. Lying behind the eye (on the surface of the body of any animal); running back from the eye, as a streak of color; postorbital.

Parallel curved white superciliary and *postocular* stripes.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 209.

2. In *entom.*, situated behind or beneath the compound eyes.—**Postocular lobes**, anterior projections of the lower sides of the prothorax, impinging on the eyes when the head is retracted.

postœsophageal, *a.* See *postesophageal*.

post-office (pōst′of″is), *n.* 1. An office or place ★where letters are received for transmission to various destinations, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad. Abbreviated *P. O.*

If you are sent to the *post-office* with a letter in a cold rainy night, step to the ale-house and take a pot.
Swift, Directions to Servants (Footman).

2. A department of the government charged with the conveyance of letters, etc., by post.—**General post-office**, the principal post-office in a large city or town.—**Post-office annuity and insurance**, in Great Britain, a system whereby the postmaster-general is empowered to insure lives between the ages of fourteen and sixty-five for not less than £5 nor more than £100, and also to grant annuities of not more than £100.—**Post-office box**, one of a series of pigeonholes into which the mail for a person or firm, or for a particular destination, is distributed in a post-office or postal car. Such boxes in a post-office are generally numbered, and either have glass backs, to display their contents from the outside, or are provided with locking doors at the back, to which the lessee of the box holds the key, and are then called *lock-boxes*. [U. S.]—**Post-office car.** See *mail-car*.—**Post-office Department**, that branch of a government which supervises the post: in Great Britain the telegraph- and telephone-lines are also under its management. See *department*.—**Post-office order.** See *money-order*.—**Post-office savings-bank**, a bank connected with a local post-office where deposits not exceeding (in Great Britain) £50 in any year are received to an amount not exceeding £200, on government security, at a rate of interest of 2½ per cent. per annum. In the United States similar banks were opened in Jan., 1911.—**Railway post-office**, a railroad-car, or part of a railroad-car, in which the distribution of mail-matter is made.

postolivary (pōst-ol′i-vā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *postolivaris*, < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *olivaris*, L. *olivarius*, olivary: see *olivary*.] Posterior to the oliva, or olivary body.—**Postolivary sulcus.** Same as *sulcus postolivaris* (which see, under *sulcus*).

postomosternal (pōst-ō-mō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *postomostern-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the postomosternum.

postomosternum (pōst-ō-mō-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *postomosterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *omosternum*, q. v.] A posterior omosternum.

post-operative (post-op′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *operat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Occurring after an operation, as an examination ★made after a surgical operation.

postoral (pōst-ō′ral), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral*.] Situated behind the mouth: specifically applied to certain of the visceral arches and clefts of the vertebrate embryo.—**Postoral arches**, visceral arches posterior to the mouth. Also called *pharyngeal arches*.—**Postoral segments**, in arthropods, those primary or theoretical segments which are situated behind the mouth, as distinguished from the *preoral segments*, which are morphologically anterior to the mouth, but are turned back to form the front or top of the head. The postoral cephalic segments of insects are the mandibular, first maxillary, and second maxillary or labial, each corresponding to the appendages from which they are named, and which answer to the ambulatory limbs of the thoracic segments; in spiders the labial segment is transferred to the thorax, the anterior pair of legs in that group being the homologues of the labium of insects. The postoral segments are closely united with one another and with the preoral segments, so that it is very difficult to trace them; probably the genæ, occiput, gula, and cervical sclerites represent them in the head of the perfect insect.

postorbital (pōst-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated on the hinder part of the bony brim of the orbit of the eye. Since the frontal bone usually circumscribes more than half of this orbit, a postorbital process is usually also a postfrontal process. This process, when formed of the frontal bone, varies much in size and shape, and may be present or absent in the skulls of animals closely related, therefore furnishing a useful zoölogical character. Compare, for example, the large hooked postorbital process of the skull of the hare, figured under *Leporidæ*, with the absence of such a formation in the skull of another rodent, the beaver, figured under *Castor*. In man the corresponding formation is known as the *external angular process* of the frontal bone. (*b*) Bounding the orbit behind, as a separate bone of sundry reptiles. See the noun. (*c*) Lying backward (caudad) of the orbit of the eye, on the surface of the body; postocular: as, the *postorbital* part of the head. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 636.—2. In *entom.*, lying behind the compound eyes of an insect.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a separate bone which in some reptiles forms a posterior part of the orbit of the eye. Such a bone may come in behind another regarded as a postfrontal (see cut under *Ichthyosauria*), and is then unequivocal; but when only one bone, apart, that is, from the frontal, bounds the orbit in any part of its posterior half, it may be regarded as a postfrontal.

post-paid (pōst′pād), *a.* Having the postage prepaid: as, a *post-paid* letter.

postpalatal (pōst-pal′ā-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *palatum*, palate: see *palatal*.] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the palate or palate-bones.

★ **II.** *n.* A postpalatal bone; a postpalatine.

postpalatine (pōst-pal′ā-tin), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *palatum*, palate: see *palatine*[2].] The posterior portion of the palatine bone in birds. *W. K. Parker.*

★**postparietal** (pōst-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietal*.] **I.** *a.* In *herpet.*, situated behind the parietal plates of a serpent's head.

II. *n.* A postparietal plate.

post-partum (pōst-pär′tum), *a.* [< L. *post partum*, after birth: *post*, after; *partum*, acc. of *partus*, birth, < *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Taking place after the birth of a child: as, *post-partum* hemorrhage.

postpectoral (pōst-pek′tō-ral), *a.* [< *postpectus* (*-pector-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the postpectus.—**Postpectoral legs**, in *entom.*, the third pair, or hind legs.

postpectus (pōst-pek′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *pectus*, breast: see *pectus*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the hind-breast, or hinder part of the breast.—2. In *entom.*, a region corresponding to the metathorax.

postpeduncular (pōst-pē-dung′kū-lär), *a.* [< *postpeduncul-us* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the postpedunculus.

postpedunculus (pōst-pē-dung′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *postpedunculi* (-lī). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *post*, behind, + LL. *pedunculus*, a peduncle or pedicel: see *peduncle*.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.

postpetiole (pōst-pet′i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] In *entom.*, that part of a petiolate abdomen immediately behind the petiole or narrow basal section: generally the second segment is understood, especially if it is somewhat narrower than the succeeding segments.

postpharyngeal (pōst-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharyngeal*.] Behind the pharynx; retropharyngeal; situated in the posterior pharyngeal wall: as, a *postpharyngeal* abscess.

postpituitary (pōst-pit′ū-i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *pituitary*.] Situated behind the pituitary fossa.

Post-pliocene (pōst-plī′ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *post-pliocène*; as L. *post*, after, + E. *pliocene*.] In *geol.*, same as *Pleistocene*.

post-pocket (pōst′pok″et), *n.* In a railway stock-car, etc., an iron casting attached to the outside of the sill to receive and hold a post.

postponable (pōst-pō′na-bl), *a.* [< *postpone* + *-able*.] Admitting of postponement or delay.

postpone (pōst-pōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postponed*, ppr. *postponing*. [= Sp. *posponer* = Pg. *pospor* = It. *posporre*, < L. *postponere*, put after, < *post*, after, + *ponere*, put: see *position*. Cf. *postpose*.] 1. To put off; defer to a future or later time; delay.

I will *postpone* common and every-day topics.
Peter Martyr, quoted in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 408.

His pray'r preferr'd to saints that cannot aid;
His praise *postpon'd*, and never to be paid.
Cowper, Truth, l. 86.

2. To set below (something else) in value or importance; rate as less important or inferior.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this.
Locke, Education.

So shall each youth, assisted by our eyes, . . .
To headless Phœbe his fair bride *postpone*,
Honour a Syrian prince above his own.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 367.

But the philosopher, not less than the poet, *postpones* the apparent order and relations of things to the empire of thought.
Emerson, Nature.

=Syn. 1. To adjourn, procrastinate, stave off.

postponement (pōst-pōn′ment), *n.* [= It. *posponimento*; as *postpone* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of postponing, or deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

Persons and events may stand for a time between you and justice, but it is only a *postponement*. You must pay at last your own debt.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. The act of placing after or below in importance or esteem; a subordinating.

The opportunities for that *postponement* of self to others which constitutes altruism as ordinarily conceived must, in several ways, be more and more limited as the highest state is approached.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96.

postponence† (pōst-pō′nens), *n.* [< L. *postponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *postponere*: see *postpone*.] Same as *postponement*, 2.

Noting preference, or *postponence*.
Johnson, in def. of Of.

postponer (pōst-pō′nėr), *n.* [< *postpone* + *-er*[1].] One who postpones; one who delays or puts off.

postpontile (pōst-pon′til), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *pon(t-)s*, bridge: see *pontile*.] Situated behind the pons Varolii: opposed to *prepontile*: as, the *postpontile* recess, more commonly called *foramen cæcum*.

postpose† (pōst-pōz′), *v. t.* [< F. *postposer*, < L. *post*, after, + F. *poser*, put: see *pose*[2].] 1. To place after (something else).

We utter our wil be verbes signifying the form of our wil, or *postposing* the supposit [subject].
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

2. To postpone; put off. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

postposit† (pōst-poz′it), *v. t.* [< L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postponere*: see *postpone*.] To postpone; treat or regard as of inferior value.

Often, in our love to her, our love to God is swallowed and *postposited*.
Feltham, On St. Luke, 323. (*Latham.*)

postposition (pōst-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< F. *postposition* = Pg. *posposição* = It. *posposizione*; < L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postponere*, put after: see *postpone*.] 1. The act of postposing or placing after; the state of being put behind.

Nor is the *post-position* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue.
J. Mede, Daniel's Weeks, p. 36.

For purely intellectual writing, then, it seems that the French usage of *postposition* [of the adjective] is the best.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 347.

2. In *gram.*, a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word: opposed to *preposition*. [Rare.]

In almost all the native languages of Asia, what we call prepositions follow their noun; often, like the article and reflective pronoun, coalescing with it, so as to form, or simulate, an inflection. The inconvenience of such a term as preposition is now manifest; nor is it much remedied when we allow ourselves to use the contradictory phrase postpositive preposition. What is really wanted is a general name for that part of speech under which preposition and *postposition* may stand as co-ordinate terms.
Latham, Dict., II. 568.

postpositional (pōst-pō-zish′on-al), *a.* [< *postposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a postposition.

postpositive (pōst-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< F. *postpositif* = It. *pospositivo*, < L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postponere*, place after: see *postpone* and *positive*.] Placed after something else; suffixed; appended: as, a *postpositive* word.

We find here the *postpositive* article which constitutes so notable a feature of the Scandinavian languages.
The Nation, XLVIII. 391.

postprandial (pōst-pran′di-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *prandium*, dinner: see *prandial*.] Happening, uttered, done, etc., after dinner: as, a *postprandial* speech.

I was much cheered by the announcement of this Carlton Club; the very name seemed to have been chosen with an eye to the drooping condition of *post-prandial* business.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

postpredicament (pōst-prē-dik′a-ment), *n.* [< ML. *postprædicamentum* (Abelard), < L. *post*, after, + ML. *prædicamentum*, predicament: see *predicament*.] One of the five subjects treated by Aristotle at the end of his book on the categories or predicaments, namely the explana-

tions concerning the conceptions of 'opposite,' 'before,' 'at once,' 'motion,' and 'to have.'

post-pridie (pōst-prid'i-ē), *n.* [L., < *post*, after, + *pridie*, day before.] In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, a variable prayer said immediately after the words of institution. It seems originally to have regularly contained the great oblation and epiclesis, as is apparent in a number of extant examples. In the Gallican office it is called the collect (*collectio*) *post Mysterium* or *post Secreta*. The present Mozarabic title, literally 'after the Pridie' (day before), seems to refer to the institution in its Roman and Gallican form, beginning "Who (or, "For he) on the day before he suffered," rather than the Mozarabic "Our Lord . . . in the night in which he was betrayed."

postpubic (pōst-pū'bik), *a.* [< *postpubis*, after *pubic*.] Of or pertaining to the postpubis.

postpubis (pōst-pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *postpubes* (-bēz). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] The postacetabular part of the pubic bone, especially well developed in dinosaurs. The term was applied to the pubis of birds under the impression that this was homologous with the postpubis of dinosaurs, which is not the case, the pubis turning backward during development. See cuts under *epipleura* and *sacrarium*.

post-pyramidal (pōst-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *pyramis* (*-mid-*), pyramid: see *pyramidal*.] 1. Occurring or existing since the Egyptian pyramids were built. *R. A. Proctor.* —2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the funiculus gracilis, formerly sometimes called *posterior pyramid*.—**Postpyramidal nucleus**, the nucleus funiculi gracilis. See *funiculus*.

post-redemption (pōst-rē-demp'shon), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *redemptio(n-)*, redemption.] Subsequent to redemption: used of reissues of United States government notes after their return to the Treasury in payment of dues to the government, or redemption in coin. The act of Congress of May 31st, 1878, forbade the Treasury to cancel unmutilated notes which had been received back, and required them to be reissued and kept in circulation, and such reissues were called *post-redemption issues*.

post-remote (pōst-rē-mōt'), *a.* More remote in subsequent time or order. *Darwin.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

postrhinal (pōst-rī'nal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose: see *rhinal*.] Posterior and rhinal: applied by Wilder to a fissure of the brain called by Owen *basirhinal*.

post-rider (pōst'rī'dėr), *n.* One who rides post; a mounted mail-carrier.

post-road (pōst'rōd), *n.* 1. A road on which are stations where relays of post-horses can be obtained.—2. In the United States, any road, way, or street, including water-routes, over which the United States mail is carried.

postrolandic (pōst-rō-lan'dik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *Rolandic*.] Situated behind the Rolandic or central fissure of the cerebrum.

postrorse (pos-trôrs'), *a.* [< NL. **postrorsus*, irreg. < L. *post*, back, + *versus*, turned (in imitation of *introrse*, *retrorse*, *antrorse*).] Turned back; directed backward; retrorse: the opposite of *antrorse*.

postsacral (pōst-sā'kral), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *sacrum*: see *sacral*.] Situated behind the sacrum; succeeding the sacral vertebræ, as the caudal or coccygeal vertebræ; urosacral.

postscalene (pōst-skā'lēn), *a.* [< NL. *postscalenus*.] Pertaining to the scalenus posticus, or postscalenus. *Coues.*

postscalenus (pōst-skā-lē'nus), *n.*; pl. *postscaleni* (-nī). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *scalenus*, q. v.] The posterior scalene muscle of the neck; the scalenus posticus. *Coues.* See cut under *muscle*.

postscapular (pōst-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade: see *scapular*.] Situated behind or below the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade; infraspinous, with reference to the scapula: the opposite of *prescapular*: as, the *postscapular* fossa (the infraspinous fossa).

postscapularis (pōst-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *postscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *postscapular*.] A muscle of the postscapular or infraspinous aspect of the scapula; the infraspinatus. *Coues.*

postscenium (pōst-sē'ni-um), *n.* [L., also *postscænium*, *poscænium*, *postcenium*, *poscenium* (> It. *postscenio* = F. *postscénium*), < *post*, after, behind, + *scena*, *scæna*, stage: see *scene*.] In *arch.*, the back part of the stage of a theater, behind the scenes.

postschwartzian (pōst-schwärt'si-an), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *Schwartzian*.] In *math.*, a form obtained by operating on the Schwartzian with the generator for mixed reciprocants.

postscribe (pōst-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postscribed*, ppr. *postscribing*. [< L. *postscribere*, write after, < *post*, after, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To write after; append to.

And the second is but a consequent of the first, *postscribed* with that word of inference "Now then," &c., Rom. vii. 25. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 325.

postscript (pōst'skript), *n.* [= F. *postscript*, *postscriptum* = Pg. *postscripto* = It. *poscritto*, *poscritta*, < ML. *postscriptum*, a postscript, neut. of L. *postscriptus*, pp. of *postscribere*, write after, < *post*, after, + *scribere*, write.] An addition made to a written or printed composition as an afterthought, or to state something that has been omitted. (*a*) A supplement or appendix, as to a book or newspaper.

In the early days of the reign both these papers had manuscript *postscripts*, or supplements, when any fresh news arrived that was not in their last edition.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 68.

(*b*) More commonly, a paragraph added to a letter which has already been concluded and signed by the writer.

Laer. Know you the hand?
King. 'Tis Hamlet's character. "Naked!"
And, in a *postscript* here, he says "alone."
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 54.

Then came a *postscript* dash'd across the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Abbreviated *P. S.*

postscriptal (pōst'skrip-tal), *a.* [< *postscript* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a postscript; of the nature of a postscript.

The *postscriptal* speech which he had to deliver six years after, in 1794, in answer to the pleas of Hastings's counsel.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 142.

postscripted (pōst'skrip-ted), *a.* [< *postscript* + *-ed*[2].] Having a postscript; written afterward. *J. Quincy Adams.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

postscutel (pōst-skū'tel), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *postscutellum*.

postscutellar (pōst-skū'te-lär), *a.* [< *postscutell-um* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.*, situated behind the scutellum; of or pertaining to the postscutellum.

postscutellum (pōst-skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *postscutella* (-ä). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the fourth and last of the sclerites into which the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum of insects are severally typically divisible, situated behind the scutellum.

postsphenoid (pōst-sfē'noid), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *sphenoid*.] The posterior part of the compound sphenoid bone, including the basisphenoid, alisphenoids, and pterygoids, separable in infancy.

postsphenoidal (pōst-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *postsphenoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the postsphenoid: as, the *postsphenoidal* parts or elements of the sphenoid bone.

post-stamp (pōst'stamp), *n.* Same as *postage-stamp*. [Great Britain.]

postsylvian (pōst-sil'vi-an), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *Sylvian*.] Situated behind the Sylvian fissure of the brain.

post-systolic (pōst-sis-tol'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + NL. *systole*.] In *physiol.*, following the systole.

post-temporal (pōst-tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), temple: see *temporal*[2].] I. *a.* Situated behind the temporal region of the skull.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a bone of the scapular arch of some fishes by means of which that arch is attached to the back part of the skull. It may form an integral part of the skull. Also called *suprascapula* and *supraclavicle*. See first cut under *teleost*.

post terminum (pōst tėr'mi-num). [L.: *post*, after; *terminum*, acc. of *terminus*, a term, limit: see *term*.] In *law*, after the term.

Post-tertiary (pōst-tėr'shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* The most recent division of the geological series, including all that is later than that which can properly be denominated Tertiary: frequently called *Quaternary*. The line of division between the Tertiary and the Quaternary is, in many regions, one which cannot be sharply drawn, and geologists differ essentially in regard to the nomenclature of the groups more or less vaguely designated by the terms *Post-tertiary*, *Pleistocene*, *Quaternary*, *recent*, and *diluvial*, as well as to the meaning and limitation of the term *glacial*, all these being subdivisions in use as designating more or less of the deposits later than the Tertiary. In general it may be stated that with rare exceptions the Post-tertiary invertebrates are extinct; deposits containing extinct forms of the higher animals, and probably also of plants, are by many geologists unhesitatingly called Post-tertiary. In the region where geology has been longest cultivated (northwestern Europe) ice has played an important part in Post-tertiary times; hence, a classification of deposits of this age is largely influenced by this circumstance, and a parallelism of the more recent deposits of glaciated and non-glaciated regions—the latter comprising much the larger part of the earth's surface—is greatly increased in difficulty. See *Quaternary* and *Pleistocene*.

post-tibial (pōst-tib'i-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *tibia*, tibia.] Situated upon the back of the lower leg; sural: as, a *post-tibial* muscle; the *post-tibial* nerve.

post-time (pōst'tīm), *n.* The time for the arrival of a postman, or for the despatch of letters by mail.

I was detained till after *post-time*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. 147.

post-tonic (pōst-ton'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + Gr. *τόνος*, tone: see *tonic*.] Following the accent or accented syllable.

In French the first of the two *post-tonic* vowels of a Latin proparoxytone always disappears. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 869.

post-town (pōst'toun), *n.* 1. A town on a post-route, where relays of post-horses can be obtained.—2. A town in which a post-office is established.

post-trader (pōst'trā'dėr), *n.* A trader at a military post: the official designation of a sutler. [U. S.]

post-tympanic (pōst-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *tympanic*.] I. *a.* Situated behind the tympanic bone, or external auditory meatus.—**Post-tympanic bone**, a small ossicle which lies over the squamosal and opisthotic bones of the bear and probably some other carnivores. *H. Allen*, 1886.—**Post-tympanic process**, a formation of the united squamosal and opisthotic bones in some carnivores.

II. *n.* The post-tympanic bone. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 308.

postulant (pos'tū-lant), *n.* [< F. *postulant* = Pg. It. *postulante*, an applicant, candidate, prop. adj., < L. *postulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*, *n.*] One who or that which postulates, demands, or asks; specifically, a candidate for membership in a religious order during the period preparatory to his admission into the novitiate; in the American Episcopal Church, an applicant for admission to candidateship for the ministry, not yet received as candidate.

As some words, instinctively avoided, are constantly falling into desuetude, so others, often answering to calls too subtile for analysis, are constantly presenting themselves as *postulants* for recognition.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 98.

postulata, *n.* Plural of *postulatum*.

postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *postulated*, ppr. *postulating*. [< L. *postulatus*, pp. of *postulare* (> OIt. *postulare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *postular* = F. *postuler*), ask, demand, require, summon, prosecute, impeach, etc., also require or need; perhaps, as a freq. form, < *poscere* (pp. **posctus*, **postus*), ask, demand, perhaps orig. **porscere*, akin to *procare*, ask, demand, *procus*, a wooer, and *precari*, pray: see *procacious* and *pray*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To invite; solicit; require by entreaty. See def. 3.

A great alliance was projected among many Protestant Princes to disturb Cardinal Furstemberg in the possession of Cologne, to which he was *postulated* by the majority of the chapter. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Time, an. 1688.

2. To assume without proof; lay down as something which has to be assumed, although it cannot be proved; take for granted.

We conclude, therefore, that Being, intelligent, conscious Being, is implied and *postulated* in thinking.
J. D. Morell.

Symmetry and simplicity, before they were discovered by the observer, were *postulated* by the philosopher.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 1st ser., p. 29.

3. In *eccles. law*, to ask legitimate ecclesiastical authority to admit (a nominee) by dispensation, when a canonical impediment is supposed to exist. *Lee*, Glossary.

II. *intrans.* To make postulates or demands; urge a suit.

The excellent Doctor had not even yet discovered that the King's commissioners were delighted with his postulates; and that to have kept them *postulating* thus five months in succession . . . was one of the most decisive triumphs ever achieved by Spanish diplomacy.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 397.

postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *postulat* = Sp. Pg. *postulado* = It. *postulato*, < L. *postulatum*, a demand, prop. neut. of *postulatus*, pp. of *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*, *v.*] 1. A petition; a suit; solicitation.

With the honest pride of a protocol-maker, he added, "our *postulates* do trouble the King's commissioners very much, and do bring them to despair."
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 397.

2. A proposition proposed for acceptance without proof; something taken for granted; an assumption. Thus, the postulates of Euclid were as follows: (1) that a straight line may be drawn between any two points; (2) that any terminated straight line may be produced indefinitely; (3) that about any point as a center a circle with any radius may be described; (4) that all right angles are equal; (5) that if two straight lines

lying in a plane are met by another line, making the sum of the internal angles on one side less than two right angles, then those straight lines will meet, if sufficiently produced, on the side on which the sum of the angles is less than two right angles. See *axiom*.

'Tis a *postulate* to me that Methusalem was the longest lived of all the children of Adam.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 22.

When you assume a premise without demonstrating it, though it be really demonstrable, this, if the learner is favorable and willing to grant it, is an assumption or hypothesis valid relatively to him alone, but not valid absolutely; if he is reluctant or adverse, it is a *postulate*, which you claim whether he is satisfied or not. *Grote*, Aristotle, vii.

3. A self-evident practical proposition, to the effect that something is possible: opposed to an *axiom*, as a self-evident proposition that something is impossible. The fourth and fifth of Euclid's postulates (see def. 2) being converted into axioms in the modern editions, and his proved propositions being distinguished into theorems and problems, this new conception of a postulate naturally arose.

Before the injunction — Do this, there necessarily comes the *postulate* — It can be done. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics.

4. A condition for the accomplishment of anything.

The earnestness with which peace is insisted on as a *postulate* of civic well-being shows what the experience had been out of which Dante had constructed his theory.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 29.

postulate† (pos'tū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *postulatus*, pp.: see *postulate*, *v.*] Postulated; assumed.

And if she [Nature] ever gave that boon
To man, I'll prove that I have one:
I mean, by *postulate* inflation [that is, begging the question].
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 763.

postulation (pos-tū-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *postulation* = Sp. *postulación* = Pg. *postulação* = It. *postulazione*, < L. *postulatio(n-)*, a demanding, < *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*, *v.*] **1.** Supplication; prayer. [Rare.]

Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of postulating, or assuming without proof; supposition; assumption.

I must have a second *postulation*, that must have an ingredient to elicit my assent, namely, the veracity of him that reports and relates it.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

3. In *eccles. law*, the presentation or election to any office of one who is in some way disqualified for the appointment.

By this means the cardinal's *postulation* was defective, since he had not two-thirds [of the voices].
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Time, an. 1688.

Nicolas IV. ordered that all *postulations*, that is, elections of persons disqualified, including translations, should be personally sued out at Rome.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 383, note.

postulatory (pos'tū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. It. *postulatorio*, < L. *postulatorius*, < *postulator*, one who demands or claims, < *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*, *v.*] **1.** Supplicatory. [Rare.]

He easily recovers the courage to turn that deprecatory prayer into a *postulatory* one.
Clarendon, Tracts, 392. (*Latham.*)

2. Postulating; assuming without proof. *Johnson.* — **3.** Assumed without proof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

postulatum (pos-tū-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *postulata* (-tä). [L.: see *postulate*, *n.*] A postulate.

postumbonal (pōst-um'bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *umbo(n-)*, umbo: see *umbo*.] In *conch.*, situated behind the umbo. See *Pholas*.

postume[1]†, *n.* [ME.: see *apostem*.] Same as *impostume*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 4.

postume[2]†, *a.* See *posthume*.

postural (pos'tū-ral), *a.* [< *posture* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to posture: as, the *postural* treatment of a fractured limb. *Dunglison*.

posture (pos'tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *positure* (< L.); < F. *posture* = Sp. *postura*, *positura* = Pg. *postura* = It. *postura*, *positura*, < L. *positura*, position, posture: see *posture*.] **1.** Position; situation; condition; state: as, the *posture* of public affairs.

This growing *posture* of affairs is fed by the natural depravity. *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii., Expl.

Concerning the *Posture* of Things here, we are still involved in a Cloud of Confusion, specially touching Church Matters. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

They do speak very sorrowfully of the *posture* of the times. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 156.

Everybody clamored around the governor, imploring him to put the city in a complete *posture* of defence.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 223.

2. The disposition of the several parts of anything with respect to one another, or with respect to a particular purpose; especially, position of the body as a whole, or of its members; attitude; pose.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip and starts;
Stops on a sudden; . . . in most strange *postures*
We have seen him set himself.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 118.

The statues of the Sibyls are very finely wrought, each of them in a different air and *posture*, as are likewise those of the prophets underneath them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 409.

3†. Disposition; attitude of mind.

A good Christian . . . must always be in a travelling *posture*, and so taste sensual pleasures as one that is about to leave them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

=Syn. 2. *Position*, *Posture*, *Attitude*, *Pose*. These words agree in expressing the manner of standing, sitting, lying, etc. The first three may be used in a figurative sense: as, my *position* on that question is this; his *attitude* was one of hostility to the measure. *Position* is the most general word, and is applicable to persons or things. *Posture* is generally natural, and may be awkward. *Attitude* is generally studied for the sake of looking graceful; hence it is sometimes affected, the practice of it being then called *attitudinizing*. An *attitude* is often taken intentionally for the purpose of imitation or exemplification; generally *attitude* is more artistic than *posture*. *Posture* is generally used of the whole body; *attitude* has more liberty in referring to the parts of the body, especially the head; but *position* is more common in such cases. *Pose* is now confined to artistic positions, taken generally for effect, of part or the whole of a body or representation of a body, as a statue or a picture.

The absolute *position* of the parties has been altered; the relative *position* remains unchanged.
Macaulay, War of the Succession in Spain.

I have seen the goats on Mount Pentelicus scatter at the approach of a stranger, climb to the sharp points of projecting rocks, and attitudinize in the most self-conscious manner, striking at once those picturesque *postures* against the sky with which Oriental pictures have made us . . . familiar. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, iv.

It is the business of a painter in his choice of *attitudes* to foresee the effect and harmony of the lights and shadows with the colours which are to enter into the whole.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 4.

Placed, . . . with the instinct of a finished artist, in the best light and most effective *pose*.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 108.

posture (pos'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *postured*, ppr. *posturing*. [< *posture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place; set.

As pointed Diamonds, being set,
Cast greater Lustre out of Jet,
Those Pieces we esteem'd most rare
Which in Night-shadows *postur'd* are.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

2. To place in a particular attitude; dispose for a particular purpose.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To dispose the body in a particular posture or attitude; put one's self in an artificial posture; specifically, to contort one's self.

What is meant by *posturing* is the distortion of the limbs, such as doing the splits, and putting your leg over your head, and pulling it down your back, . . . and such like business.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 98.

2. To assume an artificial position of the mind or character; change the natural mental attitude; hence, to be affected; display affectation.

Not proud humilities of sense
And *posturing* of penitence,
But love's unforced obedience.
Whittier, The Meeting.

She had forced her intelligence to *posture* before her will, as the exigencies of her place required.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, viii.

They are so affected! . . . You would say that they *posture* before the whole universe.
E. Schuyler, tr. of Turgénieff's Fathers and Sons, x.

posture-maker (pos'tūr-mā″kėr), *n.* A contortionist; an acrobat.

I would fain ask any of the present mismanagers — why should not rope-dancers, vaulters, tumblers, ladderwalkers, and *posturemakers* appear again on our stage?
Steele, Spectator, No. 258.

posture-making (pos'tūr-mā″king), *n.* The art or practice of posturing, or making contortions of the body.

Your comedy and mine will have been played then, and we shall be removed, O how far, from the trumpets, and the shouting, and the *posture-making!*
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.

posture-master† (pos'tūr-mās″tėr), *n.* Same as *posture-maker*.

Posture masters, as the acrobats were then called, abounded, and one of the chief among them was Higgins, . . . who could dislocate and deform himself at pleasure.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 280.

posturer (pos'tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *posture* + *-er*[1].] A posture-maker; an acrobat.

posturist (pos'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *posture* + *-ist*.] Same as *posturer*.

post-uterine (pōst-ū'tė-rin), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *uterus*, uterus: see *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus: retro-uterine.

postvene† (pōst-vēn'), *v. t.* [< L. *post*, after, + *venire*, come.] To come after.

postventional† (pōst-ven'shon-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *ventio(n-)*, a coming, < *venire*, come: see *postvene*.] Coming after.

A *postventional* change of the moon, i. e. a change that happens after some great movable feast, planetary aspect, appearance of a comet, etc. *E. Phillips*.

postvermis (pōst-vėr'mis), *n.*; pl. *postvermes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *vermis*, q. v.] The vermis inferior of the cerebellum.

postvide† (pōst-vīd'), *v. i.* [< L. *post*, after, + *videre*, see.] To take measures too late: opposed to *provide*.

"When the daughter is stolen, shut Peppergate;" . . . when men instead of preventing *postvide* against dangers.
Fuller, Worthies Chester, I. 200. (*Davies.*)

post-wagon (pōst'wag″on), *n.* A wagon for posting; a stage-wagon; a diligence.

We took our leave of those friends that had accompanied us thither, and began our journey in the common *post-wagon* to Osnabrug, where we came the fourth day following in the evening.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc. (Works, III. 394).

postward (pōst'wärd), *adv.* [< *post*[2] + *-ward*.] Toward the post.

post-warrant† (pōst'wor″ant), *n.* An official warrant for accommodation for one traveling by post; a passport.

For better Assurance of Lodging where I pass, in regard of the Plague, I have a *Post-Warrant* as far as Saint David's: which is far enough, you will say, for the King hath no Ground further on this Island. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 23.

post-windlass (pōst'wind″las), *n.* A winding-machine worked by brakes or handspikes which have a reciprocating movement. *E. H. Knight*.

postzygapophysial (pōst-zī″gap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *postzygapophysis* + *-al*.] Posterior or inferior and zygapophysial or serving for articulation, as a process of a vertebra; pertaining to a postzygapophysis, or having its character.

postzygapophysis (pōst-zi-ga-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *postzygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < L. *post*, after, + NL. *zygapophysis*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an inferior or posterior zygapophysis; in man, an inferior oblique or articular process of a vertebra: opposed to *prezygapophysis*. See cuts under *lumbar*, *vertebra*, *dorsal*, and *zygantrum*.

posy (pō'zi), *n.*; pl. *posies* (-ziz). [Contr. of *poesy*, q. v.] **1.** A verse of poetry attached to or inscribed on a ring, knife, or other object; hence, in general, a motto; an epigram; a legend; a short inscription.

And the tente was replenyshed and decked with this *posie:* After busy labor commeth victorious rest.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 7.

We call them [short epigrams] *Posies*, and do paint them now a dayes vpon the backe sides of our fruite trenchers of wood, or vse them as deuises in rings and armes and about such courtly purposes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

A hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me, whose *posy* was
For all the world like cutler's poetry,
Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 148.

2. A bunch of flowers, or a single flower; a nosegay; a bouquet. [Perhaps so called from the custom of sending verses with flowers as gifts.]

And I will make thee beds of roses,
And a thousand fragrant *posies*.
Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd to his Love.

Nature pick'd several flowers from her choice banks,
And bound 'em up in thee, sending thee forth
A *posy* for the bosom of a queen.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Y' are the maiden *posies*,
And so grac't
To be plac't
'Fore damask roses. *Herrick*, To Violets.

A girl came with violet *posies*, and two
Gentle eyes, like her violets, freshened with dew.
F. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

posy-ring (pō'zi-ring), *n.* A ring inscribed with a posy or short poetical motto. In some cases the posy consists of a single word formed by the initial letters of stones set around the ring. Also called *chanson*.

pot[1] (pot), *n.* [< ME. *pot*, *potte*, < AS. *pott* = OFries. *pot* = D. *pot* = MLG. *pot*, *put*, LG. *pot* (> G. *pott*) = Icel. *pottr* = Sw. *potta* = Dan. *pot*, *potte*, a pot. The F. *pot*, Pr. *pot*, Sp. Pg. *pote*, ML. *pottus*, *potus*, and the Ir. *pota*, Gael. *poit*, W. *pot*, Bret. *pōd*, are appar. all from LG. or E., but the word must have originated from the L. *pōculum*, *pōclum* (orig. **pōclom*, **pō-tlo-m*), a drinking-cup, < L. *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] **1.** A vessel of earth, iron, brass, or other metal, usually of circular section and in shape rather deep than broad, employed for domestic and other purposes. (*a*) A vessel used in cooking, generally made of metal.

As the crackling of thorns under a *pot*, so is the laughter of the fool. Eccl. vii. 6.

(*b*) An earthen vessel, often for holding something distinctively specified; a jar or jug: as, a flower-*pot*; a cream-*pot*.

For he caused of all kindes of serpentes to be put into earthen *pots*, the whiche in the middes of the battell were cast into the enemyes shippes.
Golding, tr. of Justine, fol. 131.

In the Monastery of blake monkys callyd Seynt Nicholas De Elio ther lyes the body of Seynt Nicholas, as they sey, also oon of the *Pottis* that ower lord turnyd watir in to wyne. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

Doe we not commonly see that in painted *pottes* is hidden the deadlyest poyson? *Lyly*, Euphues, p. 53.

At an open window of a room in the second story, hanging over some *pots* of beautiful and delicate flowers, . . . was the figure of a young lady.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

In order to lighten the weight of the solid plaster, earthen *pots* have been placed between the joists and the spaces filled up with the mortar [practice in Paris in respect of floors with iron joists]. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 455.

2. A drinking-vessel; a vessel containing a specified quantity of liquor, usually a quart or a pint; a mug.

Fill me a thousand *pots*, and froth 'em, froth 'em!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

No carved cross-bones, the types of Death,
Shall show thee past to Heaven:
But carved cross-pipes, and, underneath,
A pint-*pot*, neatly graven.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. The contents of a pot; that which is cooked in a pot; specifically, the quantity contained in a drinking-pot, generally a quart (in Guernsey and Jersey, about 2 quarts). A *pot* of butter was by statutes of Charles II. made 14 pounds.

He maketh the deep to boil like a *pot*. Job xli. 31.

Let's each man drink a *pot* for his morning's draught, and lay down his two shillings.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 181.

They will wait until you slip into a neighbouring alehouse to take a *pot* with a friend.
Swift, Directions to Servants, iv.

4. Stoneware: a trade-term.

A street seller who accompanied me called them merely *pots* (the trade term), but they were all *pot* ornaments. Among them were great store of shepherdesses, of greyhounds, . . . and some *pots* which seem to be either shepherds or musicians.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 333.

5. In *sugar-manuf.*, an earthen mold used in refining; also, a perforated cask in which sugar is placed for drainage of the molasses.—6. In *founding*, a crucible.—7. In *glass-manuf.*, the crucible in which the frit is melted. Those used for glass of fine quality, such as flint-glass, are closed to guard against impurities.—8. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney; a chimney-pot.—9. A size of writing-paper whose original water-mark is said to have been a pot. The smallest sheets measure $15\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Also spelled *pott*.—10. In *fishing:* (*a*) The circular inclosed part of a pound-net, otherwise called the *bowl*, *pound*, or *crib*. (*b*) A hollow vessel for trapping fish; a lobster-pot.—11. In *card-playing:* (*a*) The aggregate stakes, generally placed together in the center of the table; the pool. (*b*) In faro, the name given to the six-, seven-, and eight-spots in the lay-out.—12. A large sum of money. [Betting slang.]

The horse you have backed with a heavy *pot*.
Lever, Davenport Dunn (ed. Tauchnitz), I. 191. (*Hoppe.*)

13†. A simple form of steel cap, sometimes plain, like the skull-cap, sometimes having a brim.—14. In *pyrotechny*, the head of a rocket, containing the decorations.—**Double pot.** See *double*.—**Glass-melting pot.** See *glass*.—**Little pot†.** See *little*.—**Pot of money.** See *money*.—**To boil the pot.** Same as *to keep the pot boiling* (*a*).

No fav'ring patrons have I got,
But just enough to *boil the pot*.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, i. 23. (*Davies.*)

To go to (the) pot, to be destroyed, ruined, or wasted; come to destruction: possibly in allusion to the sending of old metal to the melting-pot.

Then *goeth* a part of little flock *to pot*, and the rest scatter.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 110.

Your mandate I got,
You may all *go to pot*.
Goldsmith, Reply to Invitation to Dinner at Dr. Baker's.

The number of common soldiers slain not amounting to fewer than seven hundred. . . . But where so many officers *went to the pot*, how could fewer soldiers suffer?
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 285.

To keep the pot boiling. (*a*) To provide the necessaries of life.

Whatsoever Kitching found it, it was made poor enough before he left it; so poor that it is hardly able to *keep the pot boiling* for a parson's dinner.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, p. 212. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) To "keep things going"; keep up a brisk and continued round of activity.

"*Keep the pot a bilin'*, sir," said Sam; and down went Wardle again, and then Mr. Pickwick, and then Sam, and then Mr. Winkle, and then Mr. Bob Sawyer, and then the fat boy, and then Mr. Snodgrass, following closely upon each other's heels. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

To make the pot with two ears†, to set the arms akimbo. *Davies.*

Thou sett'st thy tippet wondrous high,
And rant'st, there is no coming nigh;
See what a goodly port she bears,
Making the pot with the two ears.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 236.

pot[1] (pot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *potted*, ppr. *potting*. [< *pot*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put into pots.—2. To preserve in pots, usually in the form of paste and often with high seasoning: as, *potted* meats or lobster.

I was invited to excellent English *potted* venison at Mr. Hobbson's, a worthy merchant.
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1646.

Meat will also keep fresh for a considerable period when surrounded with oil, or fat of any kind, so purified as not to turn rancid of itself, especially if the meat be previously boiled. This process is called *potting*.
Ure, Dict., III. 673.

3. To stew; cook in a pot as a stew: as, to *pot* pigeons.—4. To plant or set in pots: as, to *pot* plants.

Pot them [Indian tuberoses] in natural (not forc'd) earth.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

5. To put in casks for draining: as, to *pot* sugar by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheads with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolates.—6. To shoot; bring down by shooting; bag: as, to *pot* a rabbit, a turkey, or an enemy; hence, to catch; secure: as, to *pot* an heiress. [Slang.]

The arrow flew, the string twanged, but Martin had been in a hurry to *pot* her, and lost her by an inch.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, viii.

It being the desire of puntsmen to *pot* as many birds as possible by one shot, . . . punt-guns are not required to shoot close, the main object being a large killing circle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 531.

7†. To cap. See *to cap verses*, under *cap*[1], *v.*

The boies of divers schooles did cap or *potte* verses, and contend of the principles of grammar.
Stowe, Survey (1599), p. 53. (*Latham.*)

8. To manufacture, as pottery or porcelain; especially, to shape and fire, as a preliminary to the decoration.—**Potted meats,** viands parboiled and seasoned and put up in the form of paste covered with oil or fat in small porcelain pots, or in hermetically sealed tin cans or glass jars.

II. *intrans.* 1. To drink; tipple.

Cas. 'Fore God, an excellent song [a drinking-song].
Iago. I learned it in England: where, indeed, they are most potent in *potting*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 79.

The increase in drinking—that unfailing criterion, alas! of increase in means in the lower classes in England—carried your English in potency of *potting* above even "your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied Hollander."
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 200.

2. To shoot at an enemy or at game; especially, to shoot to kill.

The jovial knot of fellows near the stove had been *potting* all night from the rifle-pit.
Lever, Davenport Dunn (ed. Tauchnitz), III. 292. (*Hoppe.*)

pot[2] (pot), *n.* [A var. of *put*[2] for *pit*[1]; but prob. in part associated with *pot*[1].] A pit; a hole; especially, a deep hole scooped out by the eddies of a river.

The deepest *pot* in a' the linn
They fand Erl Richard in.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 7).

Pot and gallows. See *pit and gallows*, under *pit*[1].

pot[3] (pot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *potted*, ppr. *potting*. [A special use of *pot*[1].] To outwit; deceive. [Now slang.]

potable (pō'ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *potable* = Sp. *potable* = Pg. *potavel* = It. *potabile*, < L. *potabilis*, drinkable, < *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] I. *a.* 1. Drinkable; suitable for drinking.

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in it will fill with water fresh and *potable*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

They [the Chinese] bore the Trunk with an Awger, and there issueth out sweet *potable* Liquor.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

The product of these vineyards [of England] may have proved *potable*, in peculiarly favourable seasons, if mixed with honey. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 75.

Hence—2. Liquid; flowing.

Therefore, thou best of gold art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in carat, is more precious,
Preserving life in medicine *potable*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 163.

What wonder then if fields and regions here
Breathe forth elixir pure, and rivers run
Potable gold. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 608.

I. *n.* Anything that is drinkable; a drink.

The damask'd meads,
Unforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in *potables*. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

potableness (pō'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being potable or drinkable.

potage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pottage*.

potager†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pottinger*.

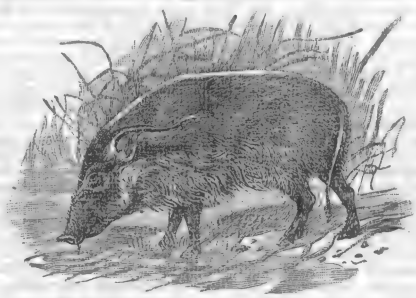
Potameæ (pō-tā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1828), < Gr. *ποταμός*, river, + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous water-plants of the family *Potamogetonaceæ*, by some erected into a separate order, characterized by an ovary with four carpels having one half-coiled ovule in each containing a curved embryo. It includes 2 genera, *Potamogeton* (the type) and *Ruppia*, the latter an inhabitant of salt and the other of fresh waters throughout the world. See cut under *pondweed*.

potamic (pō-tam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ποταμός*, a river (see *potation*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, connected with, or dependent on rivers. [Rare.]

The commercial situation of the trading towns of North Germany, admirable so long as the trade of the world was chiefly *potamic* or thalassic in character, lost nearly all its value when at the opening of the sixteenth century commerce became oceanic.
The Academy, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 265.

Potamobiidæ (pot″a-mō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ποταμός*, river, + *βίος*, life, + *-idæ*.] Huxley's name (1878) of a family of fluviatile crawfishes, confined to the northern hemisphere and represented only by the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*, the other genera of *Astacidæ* in a usual sense forming a contrasted family *Parastacidæ*.

Potamochœrus (pot″a-mō-kē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποταμός*, river, + *χοῖρος*, hog.] An African genus of *Suidæ* or swine, containing such



Red River-hog (*Potamochœrus penicillatus*).

species as *P. penicillatus*, of a reddish color with tufted ears; the river-hogs. Also called *Chæropotamus*.

Potamogale (pot-a-mog'a-lē), *n.* [NL. (Du Chaillu, 1860), < Gr. *ποταμός*, river, + *γαλῆ*, contr. of *γαλέη*, a weasel.] The typical genus of the family *Potamogalidæ;* the otter-shrews. The tibia and fibula are ankylosed, the muzzle is broad and flat with valvular nostrils, the limbs are short, the feet are not webbed, and the long cylindroid body is continued into the thick vertically flattened tail, which constitutes a powerful swimming-organ. The dental formula is 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. *P. velox*, the only species known, is a large animal (for this order), being about 2 feet long, of which the tail is about half, dark-brown above and whitish below, of aquatic habits, and in general resembling a small otter, whence the name *otter-shrew*.

Potamogalidæ (pot″a-mō-gal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Potamogale* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic mammals of the order *Insectivora*, of equatorial Africa, containing the genus *Potamogale;* the otter-shrews.

Potamogeton (pot″a-mō-jē'ton), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *potamogeton*, < Gr. *ποταμογείτων*, pondweed, < *ποταμός*, river, + *γείτων*, neighbor, inhabitant.] A genus of monocotyledonous fresh-water plants, the pondweeds, type of the family *Potamogetonaceæ*. Distinguished from the allied genus *Ruppia* by the sessile nutlets and also by the presence of a calyx, and further characterized by its numerical plan in fours, each flower with four roundish sepals, four stamens, four styles, and four distinct ovaries producing four small rounded drupes or nutlets, each with a thick, rigid, or spongy pericarp, and a single seed containing an annular or spirally coiled embryo. There are about 68 species, scattered throughout the world, growing in still rivers, ponds, and lakes, with one or two in brackish waters. (See *pondweed*.) A few species have acquired other names in local use, as, in England, *P. densus*, the frog's lettuce or water-caltrops, and *P. natans*, the tench-weed or deil's-spoons, and in America *P. amplifolius*, the cornstalk-weed. (See *heterophyllous*, 1.) A large number of aquatic plants, supposed to belong to the genus *Potamogeton*, have been described under that name by paleobotanists; they come from various regions, and from several divisions of the Tertiary.

potamography (pot-a-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *potamographie* = It. *potamografia;* < Gr. *ποταμός*, river, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of rivers.

potamological (pot″a-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *potamolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to potamology: as, a *potamological* table.

potamology (pot-a-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ποταμός*, river, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] The science or scientific study of rivers; also, a treatise on rivers.

potance (pō′tans), *n.* See *potence*.

potargo† (pō-tär′gō), *n.* Same as *botargo*.

> There 's a fishmonger's boy with caviare, sir,
> Anchovies, and *potargo*, to make you drink.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, iii. 3.

★**potash** (pot′ash), *n.* [= D. *potasch* = G. *pottasche* = Sw. *pottaska* = Dan. *potaske;* as *pot*[1] + *ash*[1]. The F. *potasse* = Sp. *potasa* = Pg. It. *potassa*, with NL. *potassa*, are from G. or E.] A substance obtained by leaching wood-ashes, evaporating the solution obtained, and calcining the residuum; one of the fixed alkalis; the so-called vegetable alkali; more or less impure or crude potassium carbonate, or carbonate of potash as formerly generally (and still very frequently) designated. The name is also applied to potassium hydroxid or caustic potash. Potash-salts play a most important part in vegetable life, existing in all plants in various proportions, and in various combinations with both inorganic and organic acids. When plants are burned, the inorganic constituents remain behind in the ashes, and it is by the lixiviation or leaching of these ashes that potash was first obtained, a process with which the Greeks and Romans were acquainted, although they were unable clearly to distinguish potash from soda, calling them both by the same name (*νιτρον*, nitrum). The name *potash* is of comparatively modern origin, and is derived from the fact that the potassiferous solution from wood-ashes was boiled down or concentrated in pots. It was not until about the middle of the eighteenth century that the two alkalis, soda and potash, were clearly distinguished from each other; but they were considered to be simple substances until after the beginning of the nineteenth century, when their metallic bases were separated from them by Davy (1807–8). Up to comparatively recent times the potash compounds used in the arts—and they are numerous and of great importance—were chiefly obtained in the form of crude potash after the method indicated as having given origin to the name of this alkali, and this method is still in use, although much less important than it formerly was. Saltpeter, or the nitrate of potash, had been long known, and obtained in a very different way. (See *saltpeter*.) Since the beginning of the present century potash has been obtained in considerable quantity from the refuse of beet-root used in the manufacture of sugar, and from sheep's wool. It has also been got (in the form of the chlorid) from sea-water; but the most important source of supply is the region near Stassfurt in Prussia, where two minerals containing potassic compounds (carnallite, a double chlorid of potassium and magnesium, and cænite, containing sulphates of potash and magnesia with chlorid of magnesium) are found in abundance, and mined on a large scale. From these naturally occurring potassiferous compounds all the various salts of potash used in the arts are manufactured, and it is by using the potash-salts obtained at Stassfurt that the Chili saltpeter (nitrate of soda) is converted into common saltpeter or niter (nitrate of potash), a substance important as the principal ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder.—**Caustic potash.** See *caustic*.—**Fish and potash-salts.** See *fish*[1].—**Lump-potash,** the trade-name for a crude potash containing about 6 per cent. of water.—**Potash alum.** See *alum*.—**Potash feldspar.** See *orthoclase, microcline, feldspar*.—**Potash kettle country.** See *kettle-moraine*.—**Potash lye,** the strong aqueous solution of caustic potash or of potassium carbonate.—**Potash mica.** See *muscovite*, 2, *mica*[2].—**Potash-water,** an aërated beverage consisting of carbonic-acid water to which is added potassium bicarbonate.

potass (pō-tas′), *n.* [< F. *potasse*, < NL. *potassa:* see *potassa*.] Same as *potash*.

potassa (pō-tas′ä), *n.* [NL.: see *potash*.] Potash.

potassamide, potassiamide (pot-as-am′id, pō-tas-i-am′id), *n.* [< NL. *potassium* + E. *amide*.] An olive-green compound (KNH_2) formed by heating potassium in ammonia gas.

potassic[1] (pō-tas′ik), *a.* [= F. *potassique;* as *potassium* + *-ic*.] Relating to potassium; containing potassium as an ingredient.

potassic[2] (pō-tas′ik), *a.* [< *potassa* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or related to potash.

potassiferous (pot-a-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *potassa*, potash, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding potash or potassic salts.

★**potassium** (pō-tas′i-um), *n.* [= F. *potassium* = Sp. *potasio* = Pg. *potassio, potassium* = It. *potassio;* < NL. *potassium*, < *potassa*, potash: see *potassa*.] Chemical symbol, K (for *kalium*); atomic weight, 39.10. The metallic base of the alkali potash, a substance not occurring uncombined in nature, but in various combinations widely diffused and of the highest importance. See *potash*. Potassium is silvery-white, and has a decided metallic luster. Its specific gravity is 0.875, and it is the lightest of all the metals with the exception of lithium. At the freezing-point of water it is brittle and has a crystalline fracture; at the ordinary temperature it is soft and may easily be cut with the knife. It was first obtained by Davy, in 1807, by the electrolysis of potash; but its preparation in the large way is effected by the ignition of a mixture of charcoal and potassium carbonate in a mercury bottle or iron tube coated with clay. In perfectly pure and dry air it undergoes no change; but in ordinary air it soon becomes coated with a film of potassium hydrate and carbonate. Its affinity for water is so great that when brought into contact with it immediate decomposition is effected, and sufficient heat evolved to set on fire the liberated hydrogen, which burns with the characteristic violet flame of potassium. Next to cæsium and rubidium it is the most electropositive element. It is a most powerful reducing agent, and hence has been largely employed for separating other metals from their various combinations; but at the present time sodium, being cheaper, is more generally employed for that purpose. Among the most important salts of potassium are the *chlorid* or *muriate*, KCl, mined at Stassfurt, Germany, and used as a fertilizer as well as the starting-point for the manufacture of other potash-salts; *potassium chlorate*, $KClO_3$, which is used in the arts as an oxidizing agent and in the manufacture of explosives; *potassium nitrate*, KNO_3, niter or saltpeter, made at present by the double decomposition of sodium nitrate and potassium chlorid, which is used in medicine and pyrotechny, but chiefly in the manufacture of gunpowder; *potassium carbonate*, K_2CO_3, which, under the commercial names of *potash* and *pearlash*, is largely used in the manufacture of soap and glass, and as a basis for making other potash-salts; *potassium cyanide*, KCN, a violent poison, used in photography and as a reducing agent; and *potassium bichromate*, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, red chromate of potash, much used in dyeing and calico-printing.—**Carbovinate of potassium,** more properly *ethyl-potassium carbonate*, $C_2H_5K.CO_3$, a white crystalline ether obtained by the action of carbon dioxid upon perfectly dry potassium hydrate in absolute alcohol.—**Cobalticyanide of potassium.** See *cobalticyanide*.—**Potassium bitartrate.** Same as *cream of tartar* (which see, under *cream*[1]).—**Potassium-chlorate battery,** an electric battery in which depolarization is produced by means of potassium chlorate with sulphuric acid.—**Potassium cyanide, ferrocyanide, myronate,** etc. See *cyanide*, etc.

potate†, *a.* [< L. *potatus*, pp. of *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] In *alchemy*, liquefied, as a metal; potable.

> Eight, nine, ten days hence
> He [Mercury] will be silver *potate*, then three days
> Before he citronize. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

potation (pō-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *potation, potacion* = OSp. *potacion* = It. *potagione, potazione*, < L. *potatio(n-)*, a drinking, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink (= Ir. *potaim*, I drink); cf. *potus*, drunken (= Gr. *ποτός*, drunk: see below), *potus* (*potu-*), a drinking, *potio(n-)*, a drinking, drink; < √ *po* = Gr. √ *πο* in *ποτός*, drunk, for drinking (neut. *ποτόν*, what is drunk, drink), *πόσος*, a drinking, prob. *ποταμός*, river, stream, √ *πι* in *πίνειν*, drink, = Skt. √ *pā*, drink. From the same (L.) source are ult. *potable, potion, poison, compotation*, and (from Gr.) *symposium*, etc.] 1. The act of drinking; drinking.

> Upon the account of these words so expounded by some of the fathers concerning oral manducation and *potation*, they believe themselves bound by the same necessity to give the eucharist to infants as to give them baptism.
> *Jer. Taylor*, On the Real Presence, iii. 3.

2. A drinking-bout; a drinking-party; a compotation; especially, an annual entertainment formerly given by schoolmasters to their pupils. See *potation-penny*.

> The Count and other nobles from the same country [Holland] were too apt to indulge in those mighty *potations* which were rather characteristic of their nation and the age. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 138.

> Statutes of Hartlebury, Worcestershire, "the seventh year of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth": "The said Schoolmaster shall and may have, use, and take the profits of all such cock-fights and *potations* as are commonly used in Schools, and such other gifts as shall be freely given them, . . . over and besides their wages, until their salary and stipend shall be augmented" (vol. ii. p. 759).
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 90.

3. A drink; a draught.

> Roderigo,
> Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
> To Desdemona hath to-night caroused
> *Potations* pottle-deep. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 56.

4. A liquor drunk; a drink; a beverage.

> If I had a thousand sons, the first humane principle I would teach them should be, to forswear thin *potations* and to addict themselves to sack.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 135.

potation-penny (pō-tā′shon-pen′i), *n.* Money paid by the scholars or their friends to the master of a school to enable him to give an entertainment (usually in Lent) to the scholars on quitting school. In some counties of England this is still continued, and is called "the drinking." *Wharton*, Hist. Manchester Grammar School, p. 25.

> Under the head of Manchester School, Carlisle gives a copy of an indenture of feoffment by Hugh Bexwyke and Johnne Bexwyke, on April 1, 1524, containing ordinances, one of which is: "Item, that every schoolmaster . . . shall teach freely . . . without any money or other rewards taken therefore, as Cock-penny, Victor-penny, *Potation penny*, or any other whatsoever it be" (vol. i. p. 677).
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 90.

★**potato** (pō-tā′tō), *n.*; pl. *potatoes* (-tōz). [Early mod. E. also *potatoe, pottatoe, potatus, potades* (quasi NL.); also *botatas* = G. *potate*, sweet potato, = Dan. *potet, potetes* = Sw. *potät, potates, potatis*, white potato (< E.); = F. *patate*, sweet potato (cf. *pomme de terre*, 'earth-apple,' white potato), < Sp. *patata*, white potato, *batata*, sweet potato, = Pg. *batata*, sweet potato (NL. *batatas*), < Haytian *batata*, sweet potato.] 1†. The sweet potato. See below. [This was the original application of the name, and it is in this sense that the word is generally to be understood when used by English writers down to the middle of the seventeenth century.]

> This Plant (which is called of some Sisarum Peruvianum, or Skyrrets of Peru) is generally of us called *Potatus* or *Potato's*. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing upon the ground, like unto those of Pompions, whereupon are set greene three cornered leaves very like those of the wilde Cucumber. . . . Clusius calleth it Batata, Camotes, Amotes, and Ignames: in English, *Potatoes, Potatus*, and *Potades*. *Gerarde*, Herball (1636), Of *Potato's*.

> Candied *potatoes* are Athenians' meat.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, iii.

2. One of the esculent tubers of the common plant *Solanum tuberosum*, or the plant itself. The potato is a native of the Andes, particularly in Chili and Peru, but in the variant *boreale* it reaches north to New Mexico. It was probably first introduced into Europe from the region of Quito by the Spaniards, about the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1586 it was brought to England from Virginia, where, however, it was probably derived from a Spanish source. Its progress in Europe was slow, its culture, even in Ireland, not becoming general till the middle of the eighteenth century; but it is now a staple food in most temperate climates. The fruit of the potato-plant is a worthless green berry; its useful product is the underground tubers, which in the wild plant are small, but are much enlarged under cultivation. These tubers, which are of a roundish or oblong shape, sometimes flattish, are set with "eyes," really the axils of rudimentary leaves, containing ordinarily several buds, and it is by means of these that the plant is usually propagated. The food-value of the potato lies mostly in starch, of which it contains from 15 to 20 or 25 per cent. It is deficient in albuminoids and phosphates. Besides their ordinary food-use, potatoes are a source of manufactured starch; and spirits are now distilled from them to a considerable extent, chiefly in Germany. The tops (in America called *vines*, in England *halms*, in Scotland *shaws*) contain, together with the fruit, a poisonous alkaloid, solanin, absent in the tubers except when exposed to the sun. The varieties of the potato are numerous. The crop is often seriously injured by the potato-beetle and the potato-rot. To distinguish it from the yellow sweet potato, this plant is sometimes called *white potato* or (from its being one of the chief food-staples in Ireland) *Irish potato*.

> Virginian *Potato* hath many hollow flexible branches trailing upon the ground, three square, uneven, knotted or kneed in sundry places at certaine distances: from the which knots cometh forth one great leaf made of divers leaves. . . . Because it hath not only the shape and proportion of Potato's, but also the pleasant taste and vertues of the same, we may call it in English *Potatoes* of America or Virginia.
> *Gerarde*, Herball (1636), Of *Potatoes* of Virginia.

> They dygge also owte of the ground certeyne rootes growynge of theim selues, whiche they caule *Botatas*. . . . The skyn is sumwhat towgher than eyther of naules or mussheroms, and of earthy coloure: But the inner meate thereof is verye whyte.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 131).

Canada potato, the Jerusalem artichoke.—**Chat potatoes.** See *chat*[4].—**Cree potato,** *Psoralea esculenta:* so called as used by the Cree Indians.—**Hog's potato,** in California, the death-camass, *Zigadenus venenosus*, whose tubers are said to be eaten eagerly by hogs.—**Indian potato.** (*a*) The groundnut or wild bean, *Glycine tuberosa;* so called on account of its small edible tubers. (*b*) The liliaceous genus *Calochortus:* so called from its bulb or corm.—**Irish potato.** See def. 2.—**Native potato,** of New South Wales, *Marsdenia viridiflora;* of Tasmania, *Gastrodia sesamoides*, an orchid with a rootstalk thickened into a tuber.—**Oil of potatoes,** an amylic alcohol obtained from spirits made from potatoes. It is somewhat oily in appearance, has a strong smell, at first pleasant but afterward nauseous, and a very acrid taste.—**Potato starch,** a fecula obtained from the potato, and also called *English arrowroot*.—**Seaside potato,** *Ipomœa Pes-Capræ*, a twining and creeping plant of tropical shores in both hemispheres, said to reach a length sometimes of 100 feet.—**Small potatoes,** something petty or insignificant or contemptible. [Slang, U. S.]

> All our American poets are but *small potatoes* compared with Bryant. Quoted in *De Vere's* Americanisms.

> I took to attendin' Baptist meetin', because the Presbyterian minister here is such *small potatoes* that 't wan't edifying to sit under his preachin'.
> *Mrs. Whitcher*, Widow Bedott Papers, p. 188.

Spanish potato, the sweet potato.—**Sweet potato.** (*a*) A plant of the convolvulus family, *Ipomœa Batatas*, or one of its spindle-shaped fleshy esculent roots. The plant is a creeping, rarely twining, vine, with variously heart-shaped, halberd-shaped, or triangular (sometimes cut-lobed) leaves, and a blossom like that of the common morning-glory, but less open, and rose-purple with a white border. Its value lies in the roots, which are richer in starch, and still more in sugar, than the common potato. Their use is very much that of the latter, but in Mexico they are said to be regarded as a sweetmeat, and in Spain they are made into a preserve. They are red, yellow, or white in different varieties, and range in weight from that of the common potato up to many pounds. A variety in the southern United States is called *yam*. The sweet potato appears to have originated in tropical America, but is referred by some to the East Indies, or to both hemispheres. It is widely cultivated in warm climates, and is successfully grown in the United States as far north as New Jersey and Illinois, and even Michigan. (*b*) In Bengal, the yam.—**Telinga potato,** *Candarum campanulatus*, an araceous plant much cultivated in India for its esculent tubers.—**White potato.** See def. 2.—

Wild potato, in Jamaica, *Ipomœa fastigiata*, a tuber-bearing plant, unlike the sweet potato in its climbing habit.

potato-beetle (pō-tā′tō-bē″tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle, the *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, which up to 1855 or 1856 lived in the Rocky Mountain region, feeding upon the wild *Solanum rostratum*, but which, as the cultivated potato reached its habitat, increased enormously and began to spread to the east. In 1874 it reached the Atlantic coast at several points, and it has since been a pest in almost the entire country. It has several times made its way to Europe, but has been stamped out. Both larva and beetle feed upon the leaves of the potato, and the pupa is formed in the earth at the foot of the plant. There are three generations annually, and the perfect beetles hibernate. The most common and effective remedy is Paris green. See cut under *beetle*[2].

potato-bing (pō-tā′tō-bing), *n.* A heap of potatoes. [Scotch.]

> *Potato-bings* are snugged up frae skaith
> Of coming Winter's biting frosty breath.
> *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

potato-blight (pō-tā′tō-blīt), *n.* See *potato-rot*.

potato-bogle (pō-tā′tō-bō″gl), *n.* A scarecrow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

potato-bread (pō-tā′tō-bred), *n.* A bread made of potatoes which have been boiled, pressed till they are dry, beaten up, kneaded with wheat-flour, aniseed, and yeast, and then baked.

potato-bug (pō-tā′tō-bug), *n.* Same as *potato-beetle*.

potato-digger (pō-tā′tō-dig″ėr), *n.* An implement, resembling a plow, used to remove potatoes from the ground. Some of these implements simply leave the potatoes on the surface, others screen the earth from the tubers, and other more complicated machines remove the potatoes from the soil, divest them of adherent earth, and deposit them in a receptacle.

potato-disease (pō-tā′tō-di-zez″), *n.* See *potato-rot*.

potato-eel (pō-tā′tō-ēl), *n.* A small threadworm or nematoid, of the family *Anguillulidæ*, infesting the potato.

potato-fern (pō-tā′tō-fėrn), *n.* A New Zealand fern, *Marattia fraxinea*. Its rootstock is a rounded, hard, fleshy mass, as large as the head, roasted and eaten by the natives, who call it *para*.

potato-finger† (pō-tā′tō-fing″gėr), *n.* A long thick finger, like a sweet potato: used in a loose, contemptuous sense. It is otherwise explained as 'a provocative.' [Rare.]

> How the devil Luxury, with his fat rump and *potato-finger*, tickles these together! *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 56.

potato-fungus (pō-tā′tō-fung″gus), *n.* See *potato-rot*.

potato-grant (pō-tā′tō-grant), *n.* A patch of land for growing vegetables, formerly granted by the owner to each of his slaves. *Bartlett.* [West Indies.]

potato-hook (pō-tā′tō-hůk), *n.* A hand-tool with bent fork-like tines, used for digging potatoes from the ground.

potato-mold (pō-tā′tō-mōld), *n.* Same as *potato-rot*.

potato-murrain (pō-tā′tō-mur″ān), *n.* The potato-rot.

potato-oat (pō-tā′tō-ōt), *n.* A variety of the common oat. See *oat*, 1 (*a*).

potato-oil (pō-tā′tō-oil), *n.* Same as *oil of potatoes* (which see, under *potato*).

potato-onion (pō-tā′tō-un″yon), *n.* See *Egyptian onion*, under *onion*.

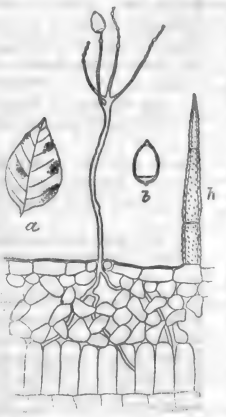
potato-pen (pō-tā′tō-pen), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden compartment or pen on deck, built with a view to thorough ventilation, for keeping potatoes and other vegetables during a voyage.

potato-planter (pō-tā′tō-plan″tėr), *n.* An implement for planting seed-potatoes and covering them with soil. A planting-share plows a furrow, into which the potatoes are dropped by an automatic device, and a following covering-share turns the soil over them.

potator (pō-tā′tor), *n.* [= OF. *potateur* = It. *potatore*, < L. *potator*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink: see *potation*.] A drinker.

> Barnabee, the illustrious *potator*, saw there the most unbecoming sight that he met with in all his travels.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, xliv. (*Davies.*)

potato-rot (pō-tā′tō-rot), *n.* A very destructive disease of the potato, caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*. It seems to have been introduced from South America, about the year 1840, and since that time has been the cause of very serious losses, sometimes involving almost the entire crop. The fungus attacks the stem and leaves as well as the tubers, and when confined to the leaves and stem is usually called *potato-blight*. On the leaves it first appears as pale-yellowish spots, which soon turn brown and finally black, indicating the total destruction of the tissues. On the tubers the parasite attains a considerable growth within the tissues before there is any external manifestation of its presence. After a time depressed spots appear, and the skin covering these dies and becomes discolored. Underlying these spots the tissue will be found to be dark-colored to a considerable depth. The flesh in the center of the tuber may remain for some time healthy and normal, but in the end it also decays, with either dry or wet rot. See *Phytophthora* and *mildew*.



Potato-rot (*Phytophthora infestans*).

Transverse Section of Leaf of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), showing the hyphæ ramifying among the cells, and a branch or conidiophore bearing a single conidium, which has issued from a stoma (highly magnified); *h*, a hair of the leaf. *a*, a leaflet, half natural size, showing the dark spots caused by the fungus; *b*, a conidium.

potatory (pō′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *potatorius*, belonging to drinking, < L. *potator*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink: see *potation*.] Potable; drinkable. [Rare.]

> I attempted the soup, and . . . helped myself to the *potatory* food with a slow dignity that must have perfectly won the heart of the solemn waiter.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxix.

potato-scoop (pō-tā′tō-sköp), *n.* A hand-screen in the form of a grated shovel for taking up potatoes which have been dug by a potato-digger. The soil sifts through the grating-bars, which detain the tubers.

potato-spirit (pō-tā′tō-spir″it), *n.* An alcohol distilled from potatoes: it is made chiefly in Germany.—**Potato-spirit oil.** See *oil*.

potato-sugar (pō-tā′tō-shůg″ăr), *n.* A sugar obtained from the starch of potatoes.

potato-vine (pō-tā′tō-vīn), *n.* The potato-plant, especially the part above ground. [U. S.]—**Wild potato-vine.** See *Ipomœa* and *man-of-the-earth*.

pot-barley (pot′bär″li), *n.* See *barley*[1].

pot-bellied (pot′bel″id), *a.* Having a prominent belly; abdominous.

> He appears to be near forty; a little *pot-bellied* and thick-shouldered, otherwise no bad figure.
> *Gray*, To Mason. (*Latham.*)

pot-belly (pot′bel″i), *n.* **1.** A protuberant belly.—**2.** A person having a protuberant belly.

> He will find himself a forked straddling animal, and a *pot-belly*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. The lake-trout, *Cristivomer namaycush*. [Lake Huron.]

pot-boiler (pot′boi″lėr), *n.* **1.** A work of art or literature produced merely "to keep the pot boiling"—that is, for the sake of providing the necessaries of life.

> His [Raff's] very fertility is a misfortune; . . . writing *pot-boilers* has injured the development of a delicate feeling for what is lofty and refined.
> *Grove's Dict. Music*, III. 65.

> Murillo executed a few portraits about the time he was painting *pot-boilers* for sale at fairs and to sea-captains.
> *The American*, XIV. 301.

2. A housekeeper. Compare *pot-waller*, *pot-walloper*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pot-boiling (pot′boi″ling), *n.* The practice of producing pot-boilers; working for a living rather than for love of art.

> Most earnestly is it to be hoped that a writer who has the faculty displayed in this book will not, like so many of his contemporaries, dissipate it in *pot-boiling* on a colossal scale. *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 34.

pot-boy (pot′boi), *n.* A boy or man who has the charge of beer-pots. (*a*) An attendant on a bar; a man who assists the bartender in serving customers with porter, ale, or beer. (*b*) One who carries beer or ale in pots to customers, or for sale to passers-by. [Eng.]

> I could get a *pot-boy's* place again, but I'm not so strong as I were, and it 's slavish work in the place I could get.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 17.

pot-cake (pot′kāk), *n.* A light Norfolk dumpling. *Halliwell.*

pot-celt (pot′selt), *n.* A celt having the hollow or opening comparatively large. This form of celt was long thought to be an ax-head, but is now regarded as a ferrule. See *amgarn*.

potch[1] (poch), *v. i.* A variant of *poach*[1].

potch[2]† (poch), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *poach*[3].

potch[3] (poch), *v. t.* In *paper-manuf.*, to perform gas-bleaching upon (paper-stock) in a potching-engine. The bleaching reagent is chlorin dissolved in water, or chlorin generated in the mass by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon a solution of common salt, or a solution of salt and chlorid of manganese, called *bleaching-liquid*. The stock is placed in a machine constructed much like a breaking- or washing-engine, and called a *potching-engine*. The acid is very slowly dropped into the bleaching-liquid when the chlorin is to be generated in the mass, and, after the liberated chlorin has performed its work, the stuff is discharged into stone or earthenware chests having zinc strainers at the bottom, where the bleaching-liquid is drained off. When a solution of chlorin in water is used, it is added in proper quantity to the stock after washing, and the latter, after sufficient treatment, is drained as above described. See *bleaching* and *gas-bleaching*.

pot-cheese (pot′chēs), *n.* See *cheese*[1].

potcher (poch′ėr), *n.* Same as *potching-engine*.

> From this main tank the solution is pumped to the bleaching mill, . . . and is there discharged into *potchers* which contain the paper bulk to be bleached.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. xxiv. 2.

potcher-engine (poch′ėr-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for saturating washed rags thoroughly with a bleaching-solution of chlorid of lime. Also called *potching-machine*.

potching (poch′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *potch*[3], *v.*] In *paper-manuf.*, gas-bleaching. See *potch*[3].

potching-engine (poch′ing-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine in which both washing and gas-bleaching are performed. It resembles in general construction a breaking- or washing-engine. In it the rags are first washed. The washer is then lifted out, and the bleaching-liquid introduced. The process thereafter proceeds as described under *potch*[3]. Also called *potcher*.

potching-machine (poch′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *potcher-engine*.

pot-claw (pot′klâ), *n.* A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle. See *trammel*.

pot-clep (pot′klep), *n.* Same as *pot-claw*.

pot-companion (pot′kom-pan″yon), *n.* A comrade in drinking; a boon companion: applied generally to habitual topers.

> One *pot companion* and his fashion
> I will describe, and make relation
> Of what my selfe have seene.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

> For fuddling they shall make the best *pot-companion* in Switzerland knock under the table.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo. (*Latham.*)

pote (pōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poted*, ppr. *poting*. [< ME. *poten*, < AS. *potian*, push, thrust, as an ox with its horns; cf. Sw. *påta*, poke; D. freq. *poteren*, *peuteren*, dig, poke, pry into, search; of Celtic origin; cf. W. *pwtio* = Corn. *poot* = Gael. *put*, poke, put: see *put*[1], a var. of *pote*, and *potter*[2], a freq. form.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To push; kick. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—**2**†. To plait. See *poke*[1], 6.

> He keepes a startcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
> A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.
> *Heywood*, Troia Britannica (1609), p. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* To creep about listlessly or moodily; poke.

potecary† (pot′ē-kā-ri), *n.* An obsolete aphetic form of *apothecary*.

poteen (po-tēn′), *n.* [Also *potteen*, *potheen*; < Ir. *poitín*, a small pot, dim. of *poite*, a pot, *pota*, a pot, a vessel: see *pot*, *potation*.] Whisky made in Ireland, especially that which is illicitly distilled, sometimes very strong.

poteline (pot′e-lin), *n.* [< *Potel*, the name of its inventor, + *-ine*[2].] A mixture of gelatin, glycerin, and tannin in variable proportions, according to its intended application, in which also may be incorporated zinc sulphate or barium sulphate. It may or may not be tinted by vegetable coloring matters. It is plastic or liquid when heated, according to the degree of heat, and hard enough at ordinary temperatures to be bored, turned, filed, or polished. It has various adaptations. In a liquid state it is used for sealing bottles, and meats can be preserved by coating them with it.

potell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pottle*.

potelot (pot′e-lot), *n.* [< F. *potelot*, < D. *potlood* (> also G. *pottloth*), black-lead, < *pot*, pot, + *lood*, lead.] Sulphid of molybdenum.

potence (pō′tens), *n.* [Also, in some uses, *potance*; < OF. *potence*, power, a crutch, F. *potence*, a crutch, gibbet, etc., = Sp. Pg. *potencia* = It. *potenza*, power, < L. *potentia*, power, ML. also a crutch, < *potent(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] **1.** Power; potency.

> I've seen the oppressor's cruel smile
> Amid his hapless victim's spoil,
> And for thy *potence* vainly wish'd,
> To crush the villain in the dust.
> *Burns*, Lines Written on a Bank Note.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing of the shape of a capital T—that is, a cross tau. (*b*) The termination of an ordinary or other bearing when of that form.—**3.** In *watch-making*, the counter-bridge to the main cock or bridge on the top plate of a watch, holding the jeweling for the balance-staff, cylinder, or verge.

potencée (pō-ten-sā′), *a.* [< OF. *potence*, < *potence*, a cross: see *potence*.] In *her.*, terminating in a potence—that is, in the figure of a cross tau. Also, rarely, *enhendé*.

potence-file (pō'tens-fīl), *n.* A small hand-file ★with flat and parallel sides. *E. H. Knight.*

potency (pō'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *potencies* (-siz). [As *potence* (see *-cy*).] **1.** The quality of being potent; power; inherent strength. (*a*) Physical, mental, or moral power or influence.

Heavenly [Father], that admonisheth us of his *potency* and ability, that is ruler over all things.
Latimer, First Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

When we will tempt the frailty of our powers,
Presuming on their changeful *potency*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 99.

'Tis always Springtime here; such is the grace
And *potency* of her who has the bliss
To make it still Elysium where she is.
J. Cook, Green's Tu Quoque.

Her spirit resembled, in its *potency*, a minute quantity of ottar of rose in one of Hepzibah's huge, iron-bound trunks, diffusing its fragrance through . . . whatever else was treasured there. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

(*b*) Potentiality; capability of development.

Books are not absolutely dead things, but doe contain a *potencie* of life in them to be as active as that soule was whose progeny they are. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

By an intellectual necessity I cross the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discern in that Matter which we, in our ignorance of its latent powers, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and *potency* of all terrestrial Life. *Tyndall*, Belfast Address, 1874, p. 75.

(*c*) Efficacy; capability of producing given results: as, the *potency* of a medicine.

Use almost can change the stamp of nature,
And either master the devil, or throw him out
With wondrous *potency*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 170. (*Furness.*)

(*d*) Specifically, in *homeopathy*, the power of a drug as induced by attenuation. Two scales of dilution or attenuation are employed, known as the *centesimal* and the *decimal*, the former being the one advocated by Hahnemann, and the latter of more recent introduction. In the decimal scale, one drop of the mother tincture is added to nine of the diluent, which is usually alcohol, with certain manipulations, and from this first decimal solution or potency one drop is taken, to form, with nine others of the diluent, the second decimal solution. This process is repeated till the required solution or potency is reached. Drugs of high potency are those of which the dilution has been frequently repeated, and the medicinal substance correspondingly attenuated; drugs of low potency, on the other hand, are those in a less diluted, more concentrated condition. The thirtieth (centesimal) potency was the highest recommended by Hahnemann.

2. Power dependent on external circumstances; material strength or force; authority.

Read
The cardinal's malice and his *potency*
Together. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 105.

Afterwards, there coming a company of Indians into these parts, that were driven out of their country by the *potency* of the Pequots, they solicited them to go thither.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 171.

3. Influence; power; sovereignty.

Strange thunders from the *potency* of song.
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

Whose mighty *potencies* of verse
Move through the plastic universe.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 407.

4†. Same as *potence*, 2.—**Objective potency.** See *objective*.—**Potency of two circles,** in *math.*, the square of the distance between their centers less the sum of the squares of their radii.

potent (pō'tent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. **potent* = Sp. Pg. It. *potente*, < L. *poten(t-)s*, powerful, strong, potent, ppr. of *posse* (ind. *possum*), be able, < *potis*, able, powerful, orig. a lord, master, = Gr. **πότις*, later πόσις, husband, orig. master, lord, = Skt. *pati*, master, lord, = Lith. *patis*, lord. The same element occurs also in *despot*, *host*[2], q. v. II. *n.* < ME. *potent*, *potente*, a crutch, equiv. to *potence*, a crutch: see *potence*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Powerful; possessed of inherent strength. (*a*) Powerful in a physical sense; effective; efficacious.

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends.
Milton, P. L., xii. 211.

A beautiful crimson flower, the most gorgeous and beautiful, surely, that ever grew; so rich it looked, so full of *potent* juice. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 119.

(*b*) Powerful in a moral sense; having great influence; cogent; prevailing; convincing: as, *potent* arguments; *potent* interest.

I do believe,
Induced by *potent* circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 76.

Rise, madam; those sweet tears are *potent* speakers.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

We may well think there was no small Conflict in King Edward's Mind between the two great commanders, Love and Honour, which of them should be most *potent*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

Such a majesty
As drew of old the people after him . . .
Is *potent* still on me in his decline.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2. Having great authority, control, or dominion.

The Jews imagining that their Messiah should be a *potent* monarch upon earth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 15.

Most *potent*, grave, and reverend signiors.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 76.

3. In *her.*, divided or included by a line or lines forming a series of potents: as, a fesse *potent*. [In this sense originally *potenté*.]—**Cross potent.** See *cross*[1]. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Puissant, cogent, influential.

II. *n.* **1†.** A prince; a potentate.

Cry "havock"! kings; back to the stained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery kindled spirits!
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 358.

2†. A crutch; a walking-staff.

Fro the bench he droof awey the cat,
And leyde adoun his *potente* and his hat.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 68.

A pyk is in that *potent* to punge a-doun the wikkede,
That wayten eny wikkednesse.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 88.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) A figure resembling the head of a crutch, and consisting of a parallelogram laid horizontally on the top of a small square. (*b*) A fur made up of patches or figures. There are four varieties. Of these, the first is the most common, and is generally called *potent*; the second is generally called *counter-potent*; and the others are varieties which different authors describe by the above names, or by the term *potent counter-potent*, which is applied to one or the other indifferently.


Potent Counter-potent.

4. In *watch-making*, a journal plate or bearing. *E. H. Knight.*

potentacy† (pō'ten-tā-si), *n.* [< *potenta(te)* + *-cy*.] Sovereignty.

That observation of Socrates, that long before his time the Roman episcopacy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a *potentacy*. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 371.

potentate (pō'ten-tāt), *n.* [< F. *potentat* = Sp. Pg. *potentado* = It. *potentato*, a potentate, < LL. *potentatus*, might, power, political power, ML. a potentate, prince, < L. *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] **1.** A person who possesses power or sway; a prince; sovereign; monarch; ruler.

The blessed and only *Potentate*, the King of kings, and Lord of lords. 1 Tim. vi. 15.

Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 136.

2†. A power; state; sovereignty.

Carthage grew so great a *Potentate*, that at first was but incirculed in the throngs of a Bulls skinne, as to fight with Rome for the Empire of the world.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, [I. 242.


Argent, a Fesse Potented Purpure.

potenté (pō-ten-tā'), *a.* [< *potent*, *n.*, 3.] Same as *potented*.

potented (pō'ten-ted), *a.* [< *potent*, *n.*, 3, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having the outer edge stepped or battlemented in the form of potents.

★**potential** (pō-ten'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *potencial*, < OF. *potential*, *potentiel*, F. *potentiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *potencial* = It. *potenziale*, < LL. **potentialis*, of power (in adv. *potentialiter*), < L. *potentia*, power: see *potence*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Potent; powerful; mighty.

O most *potential* love! vow, bond, nor space,
In thee hath neither sting, knot, nor confine,
For thou art all, and all things else are thine.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 264.

2. Possible, as opposed to actual; capable of being or becoming; capable of coming into full being or manifestation.

Potential merit stands for actual,
Where only opportunity doth want,
Not will, nor power.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Nor doth it [ice] only submit unto an actual heat, but not endure the *potential* calidity of many waters.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Alfenus was a cobbler, even when not at work; that is, he was a cobbler *potential*; whereas, when busy in his booth, he was a cobbler actual.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, vii.

We cannot form any idea of a *potential* existence of the universe as distinguished from its actual existence.
H. Spencer, First Principles, p. 82.

3. In *physics*, existing in a positional form, not as motion: especially in the phrase *potential energy*.—**4.** In *gram.*, expressing power or possibility: as, the *potential* mode; *potential* forms.—**Potential being.** See *being*.—**Potential cautery.** See *cautery*, 1.—**Potential composition,** in *metaph.*, the union of two things related as power and act.—**Potential difference.** Same as *difference of potentials* (which see, under *difference*).—**Potential energy.** See *energy*, 7.—**Potential essence,** in *metaph.*, the essence of something that does not actually exist.—**Potential existence,** existence in an undeveloped state; preparedness such that on an appropriate occasion the subject will come into existence.—**Potential function.** See *function*.—**Potential group.** See *group*[1].—**Potential mode,** in *gram.*, a name sometimes given to verb-forms or verb-phrases that express power, possibility, or liberty of action or of being: as, I *may go*; he *can write*.—**Potential part.** (*a*) A species as contained under a genus. (*b*) See phrase under *part*.—**Potential whole,** a genus as containing species under it.

Because universal contains not subjected species's and individuals in act, that is actually, but power, it is come to pass that this *whole* is called *potential*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xiv. 9.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything that may be possible; a possibility.—**2.** In *dynamics:* (*a*) The sum of the products of all the pairs of masses of a system, each product divided by the distance between the pair. The conception is due to Lagrange, the name to Green (1828) and independently to Gauss (1840). The *potential* is so called because its product by one constant differs only by another constant from the total *vis viva* of the system. In case there is but one attracting point, the potential is the sum of the masses, each divided by its distance from the point. (*b*) More generally, the line-integral of the attractions of a conservative system from a fixed configuration to its actual configuration; the work that would be done by a system of attracting and repelling masses (obeying the law of energy) in moving from situations infinitely remote from one another (or from any other fixed situations) to their actual situation. In this sense, the *potential* is the negative of the potential energy, to a constant *près*. But some writers limit the use of the word to the case in which the bodies in $(s+1)$-dimensional space attract one another inversely as the sth power of the distance. (*c*) In *electrostatics*, at any point near or within an electrified body, the quantity of work necessary to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point, the given distribution of electricity remaining unaltered. See *equipotential*. (*d*) A scalar quantity distributed through space in such a way that its slope represents a given vector quantity distributed through space.—**Difference of potentials.** See *difference*.—**Logarithmic potential,** the potential for a force varying inversely as the distance. It is proportional to the logarithm of the distance, and is important in reference to the theory of functions.—**Magnetic potential,** at any point in a magnetic field, the quantity of work expended in bringing a positive unit magnetic pole from a given distance to that point.—**Newtonian potential.** See *Newtonian*.—**Potential difference.** Same as *difference of potentials* (which see, under *difference*).—**Potential of dilatation,** the function whose partial differential coefficients are the components of a dilatation.—**Velocity potential,** a scalar quantity such that the velocity of a mass of fluid in irrotational motion is everywhere equal to the slope of this quantity—that is to say, coincides in direction and in amount with the most rapid change of the value of the potential with the space. See *slope*.—**Zero potential,** in *elect.*, strictly, the potential of a point infinitely distant from all electrified bodies; practically, the potential of the earth, this being taken as an arbitrary zero, analogous to the sea-level in measuring altitudes. A body which is positively electrified is said to be at a higher potential, one negatively electrified at a lower, than the assumed zero of the earth. *Potential* in electricity is analogous to *temperature*; and, as heat tends to pass from a point at a higher to one at a lower temperature, so electricity tends to move from a higher to a lower potential. Two bodies, then, one or both of which are electrified, if brought into metallic connection with each other, will assume the same potential, which will be determined by their original potential and their capacity. (See *capacity*.) The time necessary for this equalization of potential will depend on the resistance of the connecting conductor. Thus, an electrified body connected with the earth loses its electricity—that is, takes the zero potential of the latter—the capacity of the earth being indefinitely great. If the difference of potentials between two connected bodies is kept up in any way—by the expenditure of mechanical work as in turning a Holtz machine, or of chemical energy as in a voltaic battery—there results an electric current. Hence, in *electrokinetics*, the difference of potential determines the electromotive force of the electric current, being analogous to the difference of level between two reservoirs of water, which determines the pressure causing the flow.

potentiality (pō-ten-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *potentialities* (-tiz). [< F. *potentialité* = Sp. *potencialidad* = It. *potenzialità*, < LL. **potentialita(t-)s*, < **potentialis*, potential: see *potential*.] **1.** The state of being potential; mere being without actualization; the state of being capable of development into actuality: as, to exist in *potentiality*: opposed to *entelechy*.—**2.** A potential state, quality, or relation; the inherent capability of developing some actual state or quality; possibility of development in some particular direction; capability; possibility.

For space and time, if we abstract from their special determination by objects, are mere *potentialities* or possibilities of relations. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 246.

Rudimentary organs sometimes retain their *potentiality*; this occasionally occurs with the mammæ of male mammals, for they have been known to become well developed, and to secrete milk. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 405.

An old-fashioned American rustic home; not a peasant-home—far above that in refinement and *potentialities*—but equally simple, frugal, and devout.
E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 117.

In using the notion of self-development we must carefully exclude the apparent implication that we are beings

with perfectly definite *potentialities*, which we have only the alternatives of developing or not developing.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 170.

3. A potential being; a being, or capacity for existence, not yet actualized, but which may be developed into actuality.

The self-creation of such a potential universe would involve over again the difficulties here stated—would imply behind this potential universe a more remote *potentiality*. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, p. 33.

The seed is the *potentiality* of the plant.
Encyc. Brit., II. 522.

★**potentialize** (pō-ten′shal-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *potentialized*, ppr. *potentializing*. [< *potential* + *-ize*.] To convert into or assume a potential or positional form: said of energy.

The problem proposed is to find an expression for the distribution of *potentialized* energy throughout the passive mass. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 119.

With a given metal, there is large *potentializing* in the first stages of strain, and large dissipation in the final stages. *Nature*, XL. 562.

potentially (pō-ten′shal-i), *adv.* **1†.** Powerfully; potently; efficaciously.

Indeed the wordes of holy scripture doe worke their effectes *potentiallie* and thorowly by the mightie operation of the spirit of God. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1256, an. 1549.

2. In a potential manner or state; in an undeveloped or unrealized manner or state; possibly; latently.

Anaximander's infinite was nothing else but an infinite chaos of matter, in which were either actually or *potentially* contained all manner of qualities.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 128.

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut sour apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off.
Boyle, On Colours.

The apple already lies *potentially* in the blossom, as that may be traced also in the ripened fruit.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 121.

potentiary (pō-ten′shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *potentiaries* (-riz). [< ML. **potentiarius*, < L. *potentia*, power: see *potence*. Cf. *plenipotentiary*.] A person invested with or assuming power; one having authority or influence.

The last great *potentiary* had arrived who was to take part in the family congress. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxx.

potentiate (pō-ten′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *potentiated*, ppr. *potentiating*. [< L. as if **potentiatus*, < *potentia*, power: see *potence*.] To give power to.

Substantiated and successively *potentiated* by an especial divine grace. *Coleridge*.

The power of the steam-engine derives its force and effect, its working capacity, from the appliances by which it is *potentiated*—i. e., from road-beds, rolling-stock, etc., in railroads, and from fly-wheels, cog-wheels, spindles, etc., in manufactories. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 20.

potentiation (pō-ten-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *potentiate* + *-ion*.] The state or quality of being made potent; capacitation for certain ends.

Estimating the increased *potentiation* [of steam-engines] at the average of forty-seven times, we shall have, from railroads alone, a working capacity equal to that of 5,293,250,000 living horses or of 31,407,750,000 laboring men.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 20.

Potentilla (pō-ten-til′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), so called in allusion to the repute of some species in medieval medicine; < L. *poten(t-)s*, potent: see *potent*.] **1.** A large genus of rosaceous plants, type of the tribe *Potentilleæ*, characterized by the numerous pistils on the dry receptacle, styles not lengthened after flowering, four or five bracts below the calyx, and many stamens in a single row. The number of species recognized by recent authors is about 150, most common in temperate and cold northern regions, only two being as yet known south of the equator. They are herbs or undershrubs, with mainly alternate pinnate or palmate leaves, adnate stipules, and usually white or yellow, often clustered, flowers. Several species are frequently called *wild strawberry*, as *P. Canadensis* in the Atlantic States and *P. sterilis* in England, but, while they are often very much like the true strawberry, *Fragaria*, in habit, the latter is always different in its fleshy receptacle. (See *cinquefoil* and *fivefinger*, 1.) Many brilliant-flowered species are occasional in cultivation, under the name *potentilla*. *Argentina Anserina* (*Potentilla Anserina* of Linnæus) is called in England *goose-tansy*, *wild tansy*, *goose-grass*, and *silverweed*. See *tormentil* and *bloodroot*, 1.



Flowering Plant of Cinquefoil (*Potentilla Canadensis*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Potentilleæ (pō-ten-til′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1818), < *Potentilla* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Rosaceæ*, characterized by a superior ovary, four or sometimes numerous carpels, each with a single ovule, and the four or five calyx-lobes provided with alternate bracts. It includes 16 genera of herbs and shrubs, mainly of the north temperate zone, of which *Potentilla* is the type, and the strawberry, ★*Fragaria*, the best-known. See also *Geum* and *Dryas*.

potentiometer (pō-ten-shi-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *potentia*, power, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the difference of electrical potential between two points. There are many forms of the instrument, as the conditions under which it is used differ widely.

The *potentiometer* employed its own working battery, mirror galvanometer, and Clark standard cell.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 642.

potentize (pō′ten-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *potentized*, ppr. *potentizing*. [< *potent* + *-ize*.] In *homeopathy*, to induce power in, as drugs, by attenuation. See *potency*, 1 (*d*).

In the most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—"the *potentizing*," "dynamizing," of medicinal substances—he appears to have been original.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 127.

potently (pō′tent-li), *adv.* **1.** In a potent manner; with potency; powerfully; with great energy or force.

You are *potently* opposed, and with a malice
Of as great size. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 134.

What is there in thee, Moon! that thou shouldst move
My heart so *potently*? *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

2. Hence, extremely; emphatically.

From my own experience I begin to doubt most *potently* of the authenticity of many of Homer's stories.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 388.

potentness (pō′tent-nes), *n.* The state or property of being potent; powerfulness; strength; potency.

Poterieæ (pot-ē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Poterium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants based on *Poterium*, an untenable name, invalidating the tribal name, for which, therefore, *Sanguisorbeæ* (Sprengel, 1818) is to be substituted. It contains 14 genera, mainly of temperate regions, both herbs and shrubs, generally without petals, producing a dry fruit resembling a rose-hip in structure, and having the five-lobed calyx provided with alternate bractlets. See *Poterium*.

Poterium (pō-tē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the former use of the leaves of the burnet, which have a cucumber-like flavor, in preparing a drink called *cool-tankard*, q. v.; < L. *poterium*, < Gr. *ποτήριον*, a drinking-cup, < *ποτήρ*, a drinking-cup, < √ *πο-* (in *ποτός*, verbal adj.), drink.] An untenable name for *Sanguisorba*, a genus of rosaceous plants, characterized by pinnate leaves, absence of bractlets and petals, imbricated calyx, and herbaceous habit; the burnets. There are about 20 species, natives of north temperate and warm regions. They are leafy perennial herbs, erect from a decumbent base, rarely becoming spiny shrubs. The pinnate leaves are alternate, with long sheathing petioles and toothed and stalked leaflets. The small perfect or polygamodiœcious flowers are borne in dense heads or spikes on long peduncles, and are green, purplish, pink, or white, conspicuous chiefly for the several or numerous slender stamens. *Sanguisorba Sanguisorba* is the common burnet. A tall American species, *S. Canadensis*, with white flowers in cylindrical spikes, appearing late in summer, is the wild or Canadian burnet. See *burnet*², 2.



Flowering Plant of Canadian Burnet (*Sanguisorba Canadensis*).
a, male flower, seen from the side; *b*, female flower, seen from above.

poterner†, *n.* Same as *pautener*².

He plucked out of his *poterner*,
And longer wold not dwell;
He pulled forth a pretty mantle,
Betweene two nut-shells.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 8).

potestas (pō-tes′tas), *n.* [L., power: see *potestate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, personal sovereignty or dominion of a man over persons dependent on him; the authority which the head of a household possessed over wife, descendants, and slaves, as distinguished from official authority, called *imperium*; more specifically, such personal authority over children and descendants as members of the household (*patria potestas*, which see) and over slaves (*dominica potestas*, also called *dominium*), as distinguished from authority over a wife, called *manus*. The conception of *potestas* is substantially that of the patriarchal authority—consisting of the aggregate of the powers of punishment even to death, of control, and of disposal—which in early times the chief of the household has generally been allowed to exercise, the ground of this authority being connected with the fact that retributive justice dealt rather with the family than with individuals, and held the chief responsible for offenses committed by members of the household, and did not interfere with him in his discipline. Hence, *potestas* was often used as the equivalent of *jus* or right, those who were subject to it being said to be *alieni juris*, or under the right of another, and those who were not subject to it *sui juris*, or living in their own right.

potestate† (pō′tes-tāt), *n.* [< ME. *potestat*, < OF. *potestat* = Sp. *potestad* = Pg. *potestade* = It. *potestà*, *potestate*, *potestade*, dominion, *podestà*, a magistrate, < L. *potesta(t-)s*, power, a supreme monarch, < *potis*, powerful: see *potent*. Cf. the doublets *podestà* and *poust*.] A potentate; a ruler.

Whilom ther was an Irous *potestat*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 309.

Still hee stood a *potestate* at sea.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

potestative (pō′tes-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *potestatif* = Sp. Pg. *potestativo*; < LL. *potestativus*, denoting power, < L. *potesta(t-)s*, power: see *potestate*.] Authoritative; befitting a ruler or potentate. [Rare.]

So I might contemplate him [Christ] in a judiciary posture, in a *potestative*, a sovereign posture, sitting, and consider him as able, as willing to relieve me.
Donne, Sermons, xi.

Potestative condition. See *conditional obligation*, under *conditional*.

pot-eye (pot′ī), *n.* **1.** In a spinning-frame, the glass or metal guide-eye through which the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer.—**2.** In *bleaching*, a glass or earthenware or hard rubber ring through which the moist cloth is passed, in order to guide it and prevent its coming in contact with other objects.

pot-fish (pot′fish), *n.* [= D. *potvissh* = G. *pottfisch* = Sw. *pottfisk*; as *pot*¹ + *fish*¹.] The sperm-whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*.

pot-fisher (pot′fish″ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *pot-fisherman*.—**2.** Same as *pot-hunter*.

pot-fisherman (pot′fish″ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes while floating on the surface of the water, supported by an earthen pot. The vessel not only buoys up the fisherman, but serves as a receptacle for the fish caught. This method is much practised in some Asiatic rivers.

potful (pot′fůl), *n.* [< ME. *potful*; < *pot*¹ + *-ful*.] The contents of a pot; as much as a pot can hold.

Honger was nat hardy on hem for to loke,
For a *potful* of potage that Peersses wyf made.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 182.

potgun† (pot′gun), *n.* **1.** A popgun.

Bryng with thee my *potgunne*, hangyng by the wall.
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 7.

They are but as the *potguns* of boys.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 148.

2. A short wide cannon for firing salutes; a mortar: so called from its resemblance to a pot in shape.

They haue . . . a great many of morter pieces or *pot-guns*, out of which pieces they shoote wild fire.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 316.

pot-gutted (pot′gut″ed), *a.* Pot-bellied. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 8.

pot-hanger (pot′hang″ėr), *n.* Same as *pothook*.

pot-hangle† (pot′hang″gl), *n.* Same as *pot-hook*.

Item, a fryeng panne and a peyre of *pot-hangles* sold to the seyd Scudamour.
Inventory of Goods, 30 Hen. VIII. (*Nares.*)

pot-hat (pot′hat), *n.* Same as *chimney-pot hat* ★(which see, under *hat*[1]).

pothead (pot′hed), *n.* A stupid fellow.

She was too good for a poor *pot-head* like me.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xv. (*Davies.*)

pothecary†, *n.* An obsolete aphetic form of *apothecary*.

potheen (po-thēn′), *n.* Same as *poteen*.

pot-hellion (pot′hel″iọn), *n.* A large pie made of beef, pork, potatoes, and onions baked in a pan. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]

pot-helmet (pot′hel″met), *n.* In a general sense, any defensive head-covering which has little opening, and covers the head completely, like the great heaume of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Compare *pot*[1], 13.

pother (poᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [Also *pudder;* origin uncertain. The sense 'a suffocating cloud' seems to rest on the assumption that *pother* stands for *powder* (dial. *pouther*, etc.). Cf. *pothery*.] A tumult; disturbance; confusion; bustle; flutter.

Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pother* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies now. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 50.

And suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*.
Drayton, Nymphidia, st. 82.

Lucretius keeps a mighty *Pother*
With Cupid, and his fancy'd Mother.
Prior, Alma, i.

The *Pother* that is made about Precedence.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

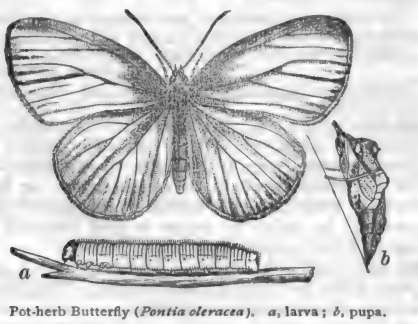
pother (poᴛʜ′ėr), *v.* [See *pother*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a pother or bustle; make a stir.

II. *trans.* To harass and perplex; bother; puzzle; tease. *Locke.*

pot-herb (pot′ėrb), *n.* Any herb prepared for use by boiling in a pot; particularly, one of which the tops or the whole plant is boiled.

A gentleman,
Well read, deeply learned, and thoroughly
Grounded in the hidden knowledge of all sallads
And *pot-herbs* whatsoever.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

Black pot-herb, in old use, the *Smyrnium Olusatrum* (see *alexanders*), in distinction from the corn-salad, *Valerianella olitoria*, the white pot-herb.—**Pot-herb butterfly,** *Pontia oleracea*, an American congener of the imported



Pot-herb Butterfly (*Pontia oleracea*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa.

cabbage-butterfly, *P. rapæ*. The wings are white, the body is black, and the larva is pale-green.

pothery (poᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *pother* + *-y*[1].] Hot; close; muggy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pothicar (poth′i-kăr), *n.* An aphetic form of *apothecary*. *Scott*, Abbot. [Scotch.]

Pothoideæ (poth-ō-id′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1876), < *Pothos* + *-ideæ*.] A subfamily of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceæ*, characterized by the netted-veined or lateral-veined two-ranked or spiral leaves, by the flowers usually having both stamens and pistils and anatropous ovules, and by the absence of laticiferous vessels and intercellular hairs. It includes 5 tribes and about 12 genera, of which *Pothos* (the type), *Anthurium*, and *Culcasia* are in cultivation for their handsome leaves. *Acorus*, the sweet-flag, also belongs here.

pot-hole (pot′hōl), *n.* A cavity more or less nearly cylindrical in form, and from a few inches to several feet in depth and diameter, made by an eddying current of water, which causes a stone or a collection of detrital material to revolve and thus wear away the rock with which it is in contact. Such pot-holes are common, especially in and near the beds of streams running over bare rocks, and under glaciers, in regions of present or past glaciation, or in any locality where there is, or was formerly, a rapid current of water. A group of pot-holes, some of which are of great size, is one of the curiosities of Lucerne in Switzerland (the "Glacier Garden"), where they appear to have been made at the time of the former greater extension of the glaciers in the Alpine range: also called *giants' kettles*. The large conical or more rarely pot-shaped cavities formed by water in the chalk and other limestone rocks of England and the United States are called, besides *pot-holes*, by various names, as *swallow-holes*, *sink-holes*, *butter-tubs*, *water-sinks*, and *pots*. See *swallow-hole*.

pothook (pot′hůk), *n.* **1.** A hook, secured in a chimney in any manner (as upon a crane), for supporting a pot over a fire.

The great black crane . . . swung over it, with its multiplicity of *pot-hooks* and trammels.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 62.

2. A short bar or rod of iron, usually curved, and with a hook at the end, used to lift hot pots, irons, or stove-lids from a stove.—**3.** A letter, character, or curve shaped like a pothook (def. 1); an elementary character consisting of a stroke terminating in a curve, practised upon by children in learning to write; hence, any irregular, straggling written character.

Also *pot-hanger*.

Pothooks and hangers. See *hanger*.

Pothos (pō′thos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), < *potha*, a native name in Ceylon.] A genus of plants, of the family *Araceæ*, type of the subfamily *Pothoideæ*, characterized by an ovary with three cells, each with one ovule, a large embryo without albumen, and a spathe enlarging after flowering. It includes about 30 species, natives of Asia, the Pacific islands, Australia, and Madagascar. They are shrubby climbers, fastening themselves by rooting branches below and more spreading above. When grown under glass, they often adhere, perfectly flat, to damp vertical wooden surfaces, forming a sinuous upward line with the leaves facing the horizon. The leaves are two-ranked, oblique, and usually ovate or narrower, sometimes replaced by a broad leaf-like petiole (phyllodium). The small green reflexed spathe is ovate or shell-shaped, and contains a short or roundish spadix, sometimes twisted or bent, bearing small close or scattered flowers above, each with a six-parted perianth.

pot-house (pot′hous), *n.* An ale-house; a liquor-saloon.—**Pot-house politician.** See *politician*.

pot-hunter (pot′hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts or fishes for profit, regardless of close seasons, the waste of game, or the pleasure to be derived from the pursuit. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

Poachers and *pot-hunters* are encouraged [in Rumania], that they may keep the tables of their friends in office well supplied with game. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 570.

pot-hunting (pot′hun″ting), *n.* The act or practice of hunting for the sake of profit, regardless of the regulations or conventionalities of the sport.

The Chinese have an original and effective manner of *pot-hunting* after Wild-fowl.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 575.

poticary†, *n.* An aphetic form of *apothecary*.

potiche (F. pron. pō-tēsh′), *n.* [F., < *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1].] A vase or jar of rounded form and short neck, with or without a cover. The shape usually denoted by this term approaches more or less that of an inverted truncated cone below, finished above in a hemispheroidal form, and with a cylindrical neck.



Potiche.

potichomania (pot″i-shō-mā′-ni-ă), *n.* [Also *potichomanie*, < F. *potichomanie;* < F. *potiche*, a kind of pot (see *potiche*), + L. *mania*, madness.] Cheap decoration, consisting in coating a glass vessel with paintings on paper or linen, the interstices being filled with opaque paint, or varnish.

potin (F. pron. pō-tan′), *n.* [F., < OF. *potin, potain, potein, pottin*, a mixed metal (see def.), < *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1], *n.* Cf. *putty*.] A mixed metal, consisting of copper, zinc, lead, and tin, of which certain coins of ancient Gaul were composed. The term is sometimes, though incorrectly, applied by numismatists to some ancient coins (for example, those of Alexandria) of mixed metal into the composition of which some silver enters: such coins should be called *billon*.

potinger, *n.* See *pottinger*.

poting-stick†, *n.* [< *poting*, ppr. of *pote*, *v.*, + *stick*.] Same as *poking-stick*.

Pins, points, and laces,
Poting-sticks for young wiues, for young wenches glasses,
Ware of all sorts, which I bore at my back.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [I. 285).

potion (pō′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *pocion*, < OF. *pocion, potion* (also *poison*, > E. *poison*), F. *potion* = Sp. *poción* = Pg. *poção* = It. *pozione*, < L. *potio*(*n*-), a drink; cf. *potus*, drunken, *potare*, drink: see *potation*. Cf. *poison*, a doublet of *potable*.] A drink; a draught; especially, a liquid medicine.

Would you haue one *potion* ministered to the burning Feuer and to the cold Palsey? *Lyly*, Euphues, p. 43.

Here, thou incestuous, murderous, damned Dane,
Drink off this *potion*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 337.

potion†, (pō′shọn), *v. t.* [< *potion*, *v.* Cf. *poison*, *v.*] To drug.

Lord Roger Mortimer, . . . hauing corrupted his keepers, or (as some others write) hauing *potioned* them with a sleepy drinke, escaped out of the Tower of London.
Speed, Hist. Great Britain, ix. 11. (*Davies.*)

pot-knight (pot′nīt), *n.* A drunken fellow. *Halliwell.*

pot-lace (pot′lās), *n.* See *lace*.

potlatch (pot′lach), *n.* [Also *potlache;* < Amer. Ind. (Nootka) *potlatsh*, *pahtlatsh*, a gift; as a verb, give.] **1.** Among some American Indians, a gift.

They [Klickatat Indians] . . . expressed the friendliest sentiments, perhaps with a view to a liberal *potlatch* of trinkets. *Theodore Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, iv.

2. An Indian feast, often lasting several days, given to the tribe by a member who aspires to a position of honor, and whose reputation is estimated by the number and value of the gifts distributed at the feast.

It may also, very probably, happen that delay arises because the man about to give the *potlatch* has not obtained the requisite number of blankets.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 350.

On his return he again called the people together and held a big *potlatch*, giving the Indians what appeared to them at that time great curiosities.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 75.

pot-lead (pot′led), *n.* Black-lead or graphite: as, a *pot-lead* crucible. [The word is now used chiefly of graphite in stove-polish applied to the hulls of racing-yachts below the water-line to diminish the friction of the water by giving a smooth surface.]

pot-lead (pot′led), *v. t.* [< *pot-lead*, *n.*] To coat with pot-lead: as, to *pot-lead* a yacht.

pot-leech† (pot′lēch), *n.* One who sucks at the pot; hence, one who drinks to excess; a drunkard.

This valiant *pot-leach*, that upon his knees
Has drunke a thousand pottles up-se-freese.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

pot-lid (pot′lid), *n.* **1.** The lid or cover of a pot. —**2.** A concretion occurring in various sandstones and shales, especially those of different parts of the Jurassic series. [In this sense properly *potlid*.]—**Pot-lid valve.** See *valve*.

pot-liquor (pot′lik″ėr), *n.* The liquor in which meat has been boiled; thin broth.

Mr. Geoffry ordered her to come daily to his mother's kitchen, where, together with her broth or *pot-liquor*, he contrived to slip something more substantial into Dorothy's pipkin. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, i. 9. (*Davies.*)

pot-luck (pot′luk'), *n.* What may chance to be in the pot, in provision for a meal; hence, a meal at which no special preparation has been made for guests.

He never contradicted Mrs. Hackit—a woman whose *pot-luck* was always to be relied on.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, i. (*Davies.*)

To take pot-luck, to accept an impromptu invitation to a meal; partake of a meal in which no special preparation has been made for guests.

Do, pray, stop and dine—
You will *take* our *pot-luck*—and we've decentish wine.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 294.

★**pot-man** (pot′man), *n.* **1.** A pot-companion.

Eddisbury carried it by the juniors and *pot-men*, he being one himself. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 236. (*Latham.*)

2. Same as *pot-boy*.

The *potman* thrust the last brawling drunkards into the street. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xiii. (*Davies.*)

pot-marigold (pot′mar″i-gōld), *n.* See *Calendula*[1].

pot-metal (pot′met″al), *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper and lead, formerly used for making faucets and various large vessels employed in the arts. —**2.** Same as *pot-metal glass* (which see, under *glass*).—**3.** A kind of cast-iron suitable for making hollow ware.

pot-miser (pot′mī″zėr), *n.* See *miser*[2].

poto, *n.* See *potto*.

potomania (pō-tō-mā′ni-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *potus*, drinking (see *potation*), + *mania*, < Gr. *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] Dipsomania.

potometer (pō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ποτόν*, drink, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of water absorbed by a transpiring plant in a given time. *F. Darwin.*

potoo (pō-tō′), *n.* [Jamaican; imitative.] A caprimulgine bird, *Nyctibius jamaicensis.*

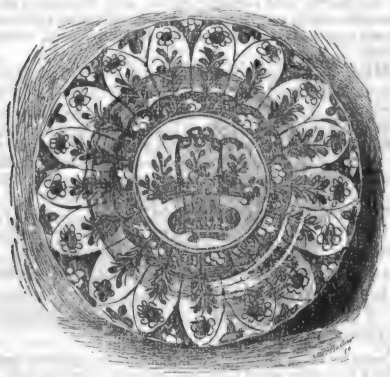
pot-paper (pot′pā″pėr), *n.* An old brand of paper bearing the figure of a pot as a water-mark. See *pot*[1], *n.*, 9.

pot-pie (pot′pī), *n.* 1. A pie made by lining the inner surface of a pot or pan with pastry and filling it with meat, as beef, mutton, fowl, etc., seasoning it, and then baking.—2. A dish of stewed meat with pieces of steamed pastry or dumplings served in it; a fricassee of meat with dumplings. [U. S.]

pot-piece† (pot′pēs), *n.* Same as *potgun*, 2.

pot-plant (pot′plant), *n.* 1. Any plant grown in a pot.—2. The pot-tree, or monkey-pot tree. See *Lecythis* and *pot-tree.*

pot-plate (pot′plāt), *n.* A plate of Chinese porcelain, or of some fine European faience, in



Pot-plate of Chinese blue and white porcelain.

the decoration of which appears a vase, basket, or the like, of broad rounded form, usually very conventional.

potpourri (pō-pō-rē′), *n.* [Formerly also *pot porrid* (Cotgrave); < F. *pot-pourri*, < *pot*, pot, + *pourri*, pp. of *pourrir*, < L. *putrere*, rot: see *putrefy.* Cf. equiv. *olla podrida.*] 1. A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together; a stew. Hence—2. A miscellaneous collection; a medley. Specifically—(*a*) A mixture of the dried petals of rose-leaves or other flowers with spices and perfumes. It is usually kept in jars for its fragrance. (*b*) An incense for burning, made of a mixture of gums, seeds, and the like, recipes for which were highly valued, especially in the eighteenth century. (*c*) Same as *potpourri-jar.* (*d*) Same as *medley.* (*e*) A literary composition consisting of parts put together without unity or bond of connection.—**Potpourri-jar,** a covered jar or vase for holding potpourri. (See def. 2 (*a*).) Rich jars of the enameled pottery of the eighteenth century having covers are often called by this name.



Potpourri-jar.

potrack (pot-rak′), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To cry as a guinea-fowl. [Rare.]

That the dusting of chickens, cackling of geese, and the *potracking* of Guinea-hens have not given rise to an elaborate series of weather proverbs is, I think, surprising.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 640.

pot-roast (pot′rōst), *n.* Meat (generally beef) cooked in a pot with a little water, and allowed to become brown as if roasted. [Local, U. S.]

pot-setting (pot′set″ing), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of placing in their proper position in the furnace pots which have been raised slowly to the required temperature.

potshard, *n.* Same as *potsherd.*

potsharet, *n.* Same as *potsherd.*

potsheent, *n.* Same as *poteen.* *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, x.

potshell (pot′shel), *n.* A potsherd. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 248.

potsherd (pot′shėrd), *n.* [Also *potshard*; < *pot*[1] + *sherd.*] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot; any broken fragment or piece of earthenware.

And he took him a *potsherd* to scrape himself withal.
Job ii. 8.

In upper Egypt, it is true, the *potsherd*, the ostrakon, takes the place of the papyrus.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 508.

pot-shop (pot′shop), *n.* A small public house. [Slang.]

Mr. Ben Allen and Mr. Bob Sawyer betook themselves to a sequestered *pot-shop* on the remotest confines of the Borough. *Dickens*, Pickwick, iii.

pot-shot[1] (pot′shot), *n.* 1. A shot taken for the purpose of filling the pot, little heed being paid to skill in shooting, the rules of sport, or the preservation of the appearance of the animal.

Shooting flying was not an ordinary accomplishment: it was just coming in, and most people took *pot shots*, and would not risk shooting at a bird on the wing.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 313.

2. Hence, a shot at an animal or person within easy reach; especially a shot from ambush.

In consequence of the sepoys stealing through the . . . dense woods, and taking *pot shots* at their sentries and pickets. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 327.

pot-shot[2]† (pot′shot), *a.* Drunk; fuddled with drink.

And being mad perhaps, and hot *pot-shot*,
A crazed crowne or broken pate hath got.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

pot-sick† (pot′sik), *a.* Intoxicated; tipsy. *Florio*, p. 68.

pot-stick (pot′stik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pot-stycke*, < ME. *potstyk*; < *pot*[1] + *stick.*] A stick for stirring porridge, etc.

The next had in her hand a sword, another a club, another a *pot-sticke.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 195.

pot-still (pot′stil), *n.* A still to which heat is applied directly as to a pot, in contradistinction to one heated by a steam-jacket. See *still.*

potstone (pot′stōn), *n.* 1. A concretion or mass of flint, of a pear-shaped form, and having a central cavity passing through the longer axis. These concretions occur in the chalk, singly or in vertical rows like columns, at irregular distances from each other, but usually from 20 to 30 feet apart. They were formerly particularly conspicuous near Horstead, about six miles from Norwich, England, in a quarry, now closed, where they were mostly pear-shaped, and about 3 feet in height and 1 foot in diameter. Their origin is not easily explained.

2. Same as *soapstone* or *steatite.*

pot-sure† (pot′shör), *a.* Full of confidence through drink; cock-sure.

When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,
And arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure*,
They stint vain storms; and so Monstrifera
(So hight the ship) touch'd about Florida.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

pott†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pot*[1].

pottage (pot′āj), *n.* [< ME. *potage*, < OF. *potage*, pottage, F. *potage* (= Sp. *potaje* = Pg. *potagem* = It. *potaggio*, *pottaggio*), porridge, soup, < *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1].] 1. A dish consisting of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with vegetables; meat-broth; soup.

Though a man be falle in jalous rage,
Let maken with this water his *potage*,
And never shal he more his wyf mistriste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 82.

Blow not thy *Pottage* nor Drinke,
For it is not commendable.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

Jacob sod *pottage:* and Esau came from the field, and he was faint. Gen. xxv. 29.

2. Oatmeal or other porridge.

Thei have not, in many places, nouther Pesen ne Benes, ne non other *Potages*, but the Brothe of the Flessche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 250.

pottage-waret, *n.* [ME. *potageware*; < *pottage* + *ware*[2].] Pottage-herbs; pulse.

Nowe *potageware* in askes mynge & kepe
In oilbarelles or salt tubbes doone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

pottaint (pot′ān), *n.* [< OF. *potain*, pot-metal: see *potin.*] Same as *pot-metal*, 1.

potteen, *n.* See *poteen.*

pottenger, *n.* See *pottinger.*

potter[1] (pot′ėr), *n.* [= D. *potter*, a hoarder, = MLG. *potter*, LG. *pottjer* = G. *pötter*, potter; < OF. *potier*, F. *potier*, a potter, < *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1].] 1. One whose occupation is the making of pots or earthenware vessels of any kind.

We are the clay, and thou our *potter;* and we all are the work of thy hand. Isa. lxiv. 8.

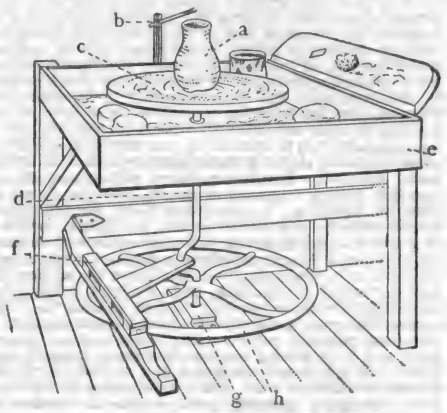
2. One who peddles earthenware or crockery. [Prov. Eng.]

Rough *potters* seemed they, trading soberly,
With pannered asses driven from door to door.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xlvi.

3. One who pots meats, vegetables, etc.—4. A fresh-water clemmyoid turtle, *Deirochelys serrata*, of the United States.—5. The slider, or red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa.* See *slider.* [Local, U. S.]—**Potters' clay.** (*a*) A clay used for ordinary earthenware, and of some shade of brown, red, or yellow after burning. (*b*) In a larger sense, any earth used in the ceramic art, including kaolin, a so-called blue clay which is of a grayish color and when fired is white, and a black clay so called, which also results in a white biscuit.—**Potter's field,** a piece of ground reserved as a burial-place for strangers and the friendless poor. The name is derived from its use in the following passage:

And they took counsel, and bought with them [thirty pieces of silver] the *potter's field*, to bury strangers in.
Mat. xxvii. 7.

Potters' lathe. Same as *potters' wheel.*—**Potters' ore,** one of the many miners' terms for galena: lead ore in lumps and sufficiently free from gangue to be used by potters for glazing their ware.—**Potters' wheel,** an implement used in shaping earthenware vessels of rounded form, serving to give the mass of clay a rotary motion while the potter manipulates it. The primitive form is a small round table set on a pivot, and free to revolve; it is turned by the hand at intervals. An improved form has a lower shelf or foot-piece connected with the table, so that



Potters' Wheel.

a, partly molded clay; *b*, guiding measure; *c*, revolving wheel, screwed on shaft *d*, which is propelled by horizontally moving treadle-apparatus *f*, and steadied by fly-wheel *h*, pivoted on block *g*; *e*, box for containing balls of clay, water-vessel, sponge, tools, etc.

the potter can give it continuous motion by the action of his foot. The wheel is also used in applying rings of color, by revolving the vessel while the brush is firmly held stationary and in contact with it.

potter[2] (pot′ėr), *v.* [Also *putter*, dial. (Sc.) *pouter, pudder;* cf. D. *poteren, peuteren*, poke, pry, search; freq. of *pote*, and secondarily of *put*[1], push: see *pote, put*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be busy in doing little, or what is of little or no practical value; busy one's self over trifles; trifle; work with little energy or purpose. [Colloq.]

His servants stayed with him till they were so old and *pottering* he had to hire other folks to do their work.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, xvii.

Lord John Russell's Government *pottered* with the difficulty rather than encountered it.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xvii.

2. To hobble; walk slowly and with difficulty; move slowly; loiter.

Past the old church and down the footpath *pottered* the old man and the child, hand-in-hand.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

I . . . *pottered* about Beaune rather vaguely for the rest of my hour. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 252.

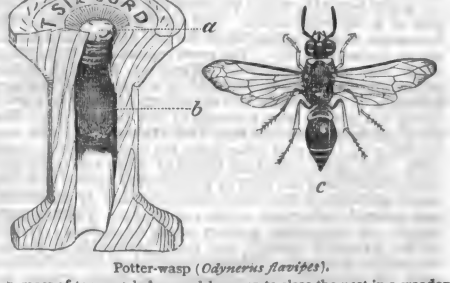
3. To walk upon or leap from piece to piece of floating ice. *Bartlett.* [Local, U. S.]—**To potter about,** to wander idly to and fro; move about in a purposeless and ineffectual manner.

II. *trans.* To poke; push; disturb. [Colloq.]

potterer (pot′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which potters; one who moves slowly or loiters.

Potterton hen. See *hen*[1].

potter-wasp (pot′ėr-wosp), *n.* A wasp of one of the genera *Odynerus, Eumenes*, etc., which builds mud cells in any convenient cylindrical



Potter-wasp (*Odynerus flavipes*).

a, mass of tempered clay used by wasp to close the nest in a wooden spool; *b*, one cell of the nest; *c*, the wasp.

cavity, such as a hollow reed, an accidentally folded paper, or the hole in a spool. *O. flavipes* and *E. fraterna* are good examples.

pottery (pot′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *potteries* (-iz). [< F. *poterie* (= Pr. *potaria*), pottery, < *pot*, a pot: see

pot[1].] 1. The ware or vessels made by potters; baked earthenware, glazed or unglazed. —2. A place where earthen vessels are made. —3. The business of a potter; the manufacture of earthenware.—**Abruzzi pottery,** a name given to the decorative potteries made in the provinces of Abruzzi in Italy. The traditions of the majolica decoration lingered long in this region, although gradually modified. The most important of these wares are known by the name of *Castelli pottery.*—**Amstel pottery,** a common name for the decorative enameled pottery of Amsterdam, perhaps from the river Amstel, on which many of the furnaces were situated, but also by confusion with *Amstel porcelain.*—**Anatolian pottery.** See *Anatolian.*—**Apulian pottery.** See *Apulian.*—**Assyrian pottery,** the pottery found in the ruins of Assyrian antiquity. Its most important forms are—(*a*) architectural tiles and bricks, which are frequently decorated with enamel of the most brilliant colors, and arranged to form simple or elaborate designs, and sometimes painted with engobes, the bricks of each of these two kinds being frequently molded in relief; (*b*) cylinders, prisms, and so-called barrels, all intended to receive inscriptions which are impressed upon them; (*c*) flat tablets or tiles inscribed in the same way, and stored together in immense collections, forming libraries or collections of records, according to their subjects; (*d*) vessels for various uses—not generally rich in decoration, and for the most part of plain unglazed clay.—**Awata pottery.** Same as *Awata ware.* See *ware.*—**Bendigo pottery,** pottery made by the Bendigo Pottery Company at Epsom, near Sandhurst, in Victoria, Australia. It has a coarse body; but the surface is modeled in relief with flowers, etc., in a partial imitation of majolica.—**Bizen pottery,** pottery made in the Japanese province of Bizen; especially, a fine and hard pottery, unglazed or having a slight vitrification of the surface the nature of which is uncertain. It is of several colors, most commonly a reddish brown. Figures, bottles, etc., are made of this ware, generally well modeled and spirited.—**Broussa pottery,** pottery with a coarse and soft brown paste and white enamel, made at Broussa or Brusa in Asia Minor. It is generally decorated in a style similar to the Persian or Rhodian ware, and is used especially for wall-tiles.—**Burslem pottery,** pottery made at Burslem in Staffordshire, of which there are many varieties, made by many different potters from the seventeenth century to the present day. The name is sometimes used for the early work of the Wedgwoods, especially that made by Thomas and John Wedgwood from about 1740 to 1770, and also the earliest work of Josiah Wedgwood, before his removal to the Etruria works.—**Cambrian pottery.** See *Cambrian.*—**Castelli pottery.** See *Abruzzi pottery.*—**Celtic pottery,** pottery found in northern Europe in burial-places and occasionally among ruins, evidently pre-Roman in character, and supposed to belong to times before the Roman domination in Gaul, Britain, and elsewhere. Among the most common forms are large jars used as cinerary urns; but utensils of many kinds are also found. This pottery is usually soft, fragile, and gray or black in color.—**Chartreuse pottery.** See *Chartreuse.*—**Cognac pottery,** a decorative enameled pottery made at Cognac in France at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It seems to have been generally similar to the pottery of Nevers.—**Corean, Corinthian, Cypriote,** etc., **pottery.** See the adjectives.—**Damascus pottery,** enameled pottery decorated with conventional flowers, scrolls, etc., made in various parts of the Levant, and known otherwise as Rhodian, Anatolian, Lindus, and Persian. An attempt has been made to discriminate between these, and to class as Damascus only the finer pieces having a very even surface and more subdued coloring.—**Dresden pottery,** a name given to the fine pottery made by Böttcher before his discovery of porcelain. See *Böttcher ware,* under *ware*[2].—**Etruscan, Etrusco-Campanian, German pottery.** See the adjectives.—**Faenza pottery,** a variety of the Italian enameled and decorated pottery known as *majolica,* made at the town of Faenza in the province of Ravenna in Italy. In this place decorated pottery was made at a very early epoch; in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries several important establishments existed there, and the amount of work done was very great. A distinguishing mark of the arabesque decoration of Faenza is the dark-blue ground, upon which the scrolls are often in yellow or orange. Faenza ware is generally decorated at the back, especially with an imbricated pattern, or still more simply with concentric circles.—**Hard pottery,** a name given to all manufactures of baked clay which are not translucent and are hard enough not to be scratched by an iron point. [This definition includes stoneware, which, however, is by some writers separated from pottery to constitute a third class, between pottery and porcelain. See *stoneware.*]—**Inlaid pottery,** a name given to the few varieties of decorated pottery in which the design is produced by cut-out patterns either incised in the surface of the paste or cut through the enamel to the paste beneath, which patterns are then filled up with clay of a different color. The earthenware tiles of the European middle ages, inlaid in red, yellow, and black, are an instance of this. The most remarkable is the Oiron ware. See cut under *biberon.*—**Mexican, Moorish, nonesuch pottery.** See the qualifying words.—**Nuremberg pottery,** pottery made at Nuremberg in Bavaria, a town which has always been a center of the potters' art. The most celebrated maker was Veit Hirschvogel, who was working in 1470, and after him his son Augustin, until 1560. The most important works of these and other potters of their time are tiles or panels with figures in relief, hand-modeled in fine clay, hard and thickly enameled, and colored dark-green, yellow, or brown.—**Palissy pottery.** (*a*) Decorative pottery made by Bernard Palissy in the sixteenth century, and from his molds or his designs after his death. Palissy's works were first at Saintes, near La Rochelle, and afterward at Paris, where the greater part of his finest productions were completed. The pottery by which he is best known has a hard paste and a rich glaze, decorated in many colors of great richness and depth. Some of his dishes, cups, and other pieces are pierced through, leaving an openwork pattern; some are decorated with marbled and jaspered surfaces, with moldings or marks in slight relief; and others are covered with lizards, serpents, fish, etc., modeled directly from life, and painted in close imitation of nature. (*b*) Imitations of the true Palissy ware, made by modern manufacturers, and often extremely successful, so as to be deceptive.—**Peasant pottery.** See *peasant.*—**Persian pottery,** pottery made in Persia, of several kinds, including an extremely hard and semi-translucent sort, which is probably an artificial porcelain. The ware commonly known as Persian is (*a*) a coarse brown paste with a white enamel, upon which flowers, scrolls, etc., are painted in vivid colors, and covered with a silicious glaze, and (*b*) a ware of similar composition with figures in relief and similarly decorated. Each of these two sorts has sometimes a copper luster, and it is not uncommon for pieces otherwise alike to differ in having more or less luster, so that it seems that the luster is not in all cases an important object with the decorator. Rhodian, Damascus, and Anatolian wares are often classed as Persian.—**Quimper pottery,** pottery made at Quimper, in the department of Finistère, France, especially enameled faïence made from 1690 and throughout the eighteenth century. The style of decoration is usually very similar to that of either Nevers or Rouen, according to the time.—**Rhodian pottery,** pottery made in the Isle of Rhodes. This pottery is similar in decoration to Persian and Damascus ware, but is distinguished from it by a somewhat bolder decoration and more brilliant colors, and by the more frequent use of enamel color put on so thickly as to remain in slight relief. In material and character, this ware is similar to the Persian. Also called *Lindus pottery,* from the town of Lindus, now called Lindo, a seaport of the isle.—**Roman pottery,** pottery made in the city of Rome since the tenth century; especially—(*a*) a variety of Italian majolica marked as being made in Rome, of which but few pieces are known to exist; and (*b*) a white-glazed earthenware, of which the factory was established by Volpato the engraver, about 1790, and was continued by his sons and others. Figures and groups were made of this ware. The color of the pieces varies from pure white through different shades of buff to a sort of stone-color.—**Rouen pottery,** pottery made at Rouen in Normandy, especially that made during the seventeenth century and later: an enameled faïence of excellent make and fine finish, and decorated generally in excellent taste, according to the style of the day. The chief varieties, considered with regard to the decoration, are—(*a*) that ornamented with scrolls and arabesques of grayish blue on a bluish-white ground, the ground thickly covered with the ornament, which is generally disposed with great skill, so as to be effective both near at hand and at a distance; (*b*) that painted in full color with bouquets and single flowers, and more rarely with figure-subjects in medallions, the ground of this variety being generally of a purer white; and (*c*) that in which the two preceding styles are mingled, the dark-blue scrolls alternating with bouquets and festoons in color, and the ground of the enamel bluish. There are also exceptional varieties, as that closely imitating Chinese painting on porcelain, and that in which carefully made white enameled pieces are decorated only by a cont of arms, or a device or emblem in imitation of an effective Italian style.—**Rough-cast pottery,** a pottery whose surface is roughened by being dusted, before being fired, with pottery either in small fragments or pounded fine, or with small bits of dry clay. In most cases the vessel is dipped in thin slip before being fired.—**Semi-porcelain pottery,** a name given to pottery of a fine body made at the Royal China Works at Worcester about 1850: an excellent ware for table-services and the like, hard, very perfectly vitrified, and white throughout the paste.—**Sèvres pottery,** pottery made at Sèvres near Paris—either (*a*) at the National Porcelain Factory, which at different epochs has produced a limited number of pieces of enameled faïence, or (*b*) at private factories, of which there have been a number at different times since about 1775. Compare *Sèvres porcelain,* under *porcelain*[1].—**Sicilian pottery,** a name given to certain varieties of lustered ware akin to the Hispano-Moresque, and with decoration frequently resembling Damascus pottery. The names *Siculo-Arabian* and *Siculo-Moresque* have been given to the above, and some attempt has been made to distinguish between these two alleged varieties. The pieces offered for sale in the towns of Sicily are roughly decorated in a style similar to that of the Italian peninsula.—**Soft pottery,** common pottery which is not hard-baked. The test is that it can be easily scratched with an iron point. All common flower-pots are of soft pottery; but there are many kinds of pottery much softer, some of which can be cut with a knife.—**Unglazed pottery,** earthenware made by modeling the vessel in clay, and firing it without the addition of a glaze. Ordinary flower-pots, terra-cotta, and common bricks are instances of unglazed pottery.—**Upchurch pottery,** a name given to the ancient pottery found in the Upchurch marshes in Kent, and also to that found elsewhere which appears to have come from that region. In a district five or six miles long many ancient kilns and immense quantities of this pottery have been found. The ware is gray or black, more rarely brownish-red, generally thin, and well made. It is undoubtedly of the Roman period.—**Varages pottery,** pottery made at Varages, in the department of Var, France, beginning about 1740. It is an enameled faïence whose decoration imitates that of other factories, especially that of Moustiers. There were many potters engaged in this manufacture, whose work it is not possible to distinguish. (See *thrown-ware.*)

pottery-bark tree. See *Licania.*

pottery-tissue (pot′ėr-i-tish″ō), *n.* In *ceram.,* a thin paper used in transfer-printings for taking the impression of the engraved plate and transferring it to the biscuit. See *transfer-printing.*

pottery-tree (pot′ėr-i-trē), *n.* 1. See *caraipi.* —2. Same as *pottery-bark tree.*

pottery-ware (pot′ėr-i-wār), *n.* Same as *pottery,* 1.

Pottia (pot′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart), after J. F. *Pott,* a German botanist.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, the type of the family *Pottiaceæ.* They are small annual or biennial plants, growing on newly exposed soil, with entire obovate-oblong or obovate-lanceolate leaves, an erect obovate- or oval-oblong capsule with cuculliform calyptra, and peristome either absent or composed of sixteen flat teeth. There are about 70 species, widely distributed throughout the world.

Pottiaceæ (pot-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pottia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of acrocarpous bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Pottia.*

potting (pot′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pot*[1], *v.*] 1. In *hort.,* the transfer of plants from beds or benches to flower-pots, or from one pot to another.—2. The operation of putting up cooked and seasoned meats in pots, where they are preserved by the action of the salt, spices, etc., with which they are prepared, and by the exclusion of air.—3. In *sugar-manuf.,* the act or operation of transferring raw sugar from the crystallizing-pans to perforated casks. *Ure,* Dict., III. 942.—4. In *sulphuric-acid manuf.,* the placing of pots containing either potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid in the kilns used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid from sulphurous acid obtained from the combustion of sulphur in air. The decomposition of the nitrate by the sulphuric acid supplies nitric acid, by which the sulphurous acid is oxidized into sulphuric acid, nitrogen being set free in the process. See *sulphuric acid,* under *sulphuric.*

potting-cask (pot′ing-kȧsk), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.,* a cask vat used for draining molasses from imperfectly crystallized sugar. It has holes in the bottom, into each of which is inserted an end of a crushed stalk of sugar-cane, which is long enough to reach to the top of the sugar. The molasses drains off through the porous channels which these stalks afford, leaving the product much drier and more perfectly crystallized.

pottinger, pottenger (pot′in-jėr, -en-jėr), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *potinger, potenger;* with inserted *n* as in *passenger, messenger,* etc., for **pottager,* < ME. *potager,* a pottage-maker, < *potage,* pottage: see *pottage.* Cf. *porringer.*] 1. A pottage-maker; a cook. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> I haue be cook in here kychene and the couent serued
> Meny monthes with hem and with monkes bothe.
> Ich was the prioresse *potager.*
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 232.

> Before that time . . . the wafers, flamms, and pastry-meat will scarce have had the just degree of fire which learned *pottingers* prescribe as fittest for the body.
> *Scott,* Monastery, xvi.

2†. A porringer.

> Her treasure was . . . only thynges necessary to bee vsed, as cheyars, stooles, settels, dyskes, *potingers,* pottes, pannes, basons, treyes, and suche other howsholde stuffe and instrumentes.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 85).

> A *potenger,* or a little dish with eares.
> *Baret,* 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

potting-house (pot′ing-hous), *n.* A house in which plants are potted.

potting-stick (pot′ing-stik), *n.* A flat stick with a blunt end, used by gardeners, in potting plants, for compacting the earth in the space between the roots or ball of the plant and the sides of the pot.

pottle (pot′l), *n.* [< ME. *potel,* < OF. *potel,* a little pot, dim. of *pot,* pot: see *pot*[1].] 1. A liquid measure of two quarts; the contents of such a measure; hence, a measure of wine or other beverage; any large tankard; a pot.

> Go brew me a *pottle* of sack finely.
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 5. 30.

> He calls for a *pottle* of Rhenish wine,
> And dranke a health to his queene.
> *Robin Hood and Queen Katherine* (Child's Ballads, V. 313).

> Certain Canes as bigge as a mans legge, which between the knots contained a *pottle* of water, extracted from the dewes. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 877.

> Put them [ant-flies] into a glass that will hold a quart or a *pottle.* *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 184.

2. A dish made by Connecticut fishermen by frying pork in the bottom of a kettle, then adding water, and stewing in the water pieces of fresh fish. *Muddle,* made by Cape Ann fishermen, is the same dish with the addition of crackers.—3. A small wicker basket or vessel for holding fruit.

> Strawberry *pottles* are often half cabbage leaves, a few tempting strawberries being displayed on the top of the *pottle.* *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 63.

4. A children's game. [Prov. Eng.]

> I have as little inclination to write verses as to play at *pottle* or whip a top.
> *Southey,* To Rev. H. Hill, Oct. 14, 1822.

pottle-bellied (pot′l-bel″id), *a.* Same as *pot-bellied.*

pottle-bodied (pot′l-bod″id), *a.* Same as *pot-bellied.*

> A something-*pottle-bodied* boy,
> That knuckled at the taw.
> *Tennyson,* Will Waterproof.

pottle-bottle†, *n.* A bottle holding two quarts, or a pottle.

Item, j payre of *pottell botellys* of one sorte.
Item, j. nother *potell bottell.* *Paston Letters*, I. 488.

pottle-deep (pot'l-dēp), *a.* As deep as the pottle; to the bottom of the pottle.

Now, my sick fool Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night caroused
Potations *pottle-deep.* *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 56.

pottle-draught (pot'l-drȧft), *n.* The drinking of a pottle of liquor at one draught; hence, a deep draught. [Prov. Eng.]

pottle-pot† (pot'l-pot), *n.* A vessel holding two quarts; also, the contents of such a vessel.

Great rattels swellyng bygger than the belly of a *pottale pot.* *W. Patten*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 217.

Shal. By the mass, you'll crack a quart together, ha! will you not, Master Bardolph?
Bard. Yea, sir, in a *pottle-pot.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 68.

potto (pot'ō), *n.* [Also *poto*; West African (?).] 1. A small West African lemuroid quadruped, *Perodicticus potto.* See *Perodicticus.*—2. The kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus.* See cut under *kinkajou.* [A misnomer.]

pot-tree (pot'trē), *n.* The monkey-pot tree: both names are from the large woody seed-vessels furnished with lids. See *Lecythis.*

Pott's curvature, disease, fracture. See *curvature*, etc.

Pottsville conglomerate. See *millstone-grit.*

pottu (pot'ū), *n.* The circular caste-mark worn on the forehead of a Brahman.

The right line alone, or *pottu*, the mystic circle, describes the sublime simplicity of his soul's aspiration.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 263.

potulent† (pot'ū-lent), *a.* [= It. *potulento*, < L. *potulentus*, drinkable, drunken, < *potus*, drunken: see *potation.*] 1. Nearly drunk; rather tipsy. *Bailey.*—2. Fit to drink; drinkable. *Johnson.*

pot-valiant (pot'val″yant), *a.* Courageous through drink; fighting-drunk.

"Perhaps we had better retire," whispered Mr. Pickwick. "Never, sir," rejoined Pott, *pot-valiant* in a double sense, "never." *Dickens*, Pickwick, li.

pot-valiantry (pot'val″yant-ri), *n.* The courage excited by drink; Dutch courage.

The old man is still mercurial; but his *pot-valiantry* is gone; cold water is his only fog-breaker.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

pot-verdugo† (pot'vėr″dū-gō), *n.* [*Verdugo* for *vertigo.*] Giddiness produced by hard drinking.

Have you got the *pot-verdugo?*
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

pot-wabbler (pot'wob″lėr), *n.* Same as *pot-walloper.* *Halliwell.*

pot-waller (pot'wol″ėr), *n.* Same as *pot-walloper.*

pot-walliner†, **pot-wallonet**†, *n.* Same as *pot-walloper.*

The election of members here [Taunton] is by those whom they call *pot-walloners*—that is to say, every inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who dresses his own victuals; to make out which, several inmates or lodgers will, some little time before the election, bring out their pots, and make fires in the street, and boil victuals in the sight of their neighbours, that their votes may not be called in question.
De Foe, Tour thro' Great Britain, II. 18. (*Davies.*)

pot-walloper (pot'wol″op-ėr), *n.* [< *pot* + *walloper.* Cf. *pot-waller*, *pot-walliner*, and *pot-boiler*, 2.] One who boils a pot. Specifically—(*a*) One who prepares his own food; a housekeeper or a lodger who prepares his own food; in some English boroughs before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, a man qualified for a parliamentary vote as a householder (tenant of a house or distinct part of one) as distinguished from one who was merely a member or inmate of a householder's family. *N. E. D.* The test was possession of a fireplace over which food for himself and his family was cooked. (*b*) A cook aboard ship; a pot-wrestler. [Slang.] (*c*) A scullion. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

pot-walloping (pot'wol″op-ing), *n.* The sound made by a pot in boiling.

The trumpet that once announced from afar the laurelled mail . . . has now given way for ever to the *pot-wallopings* of the boiler.
De Quincey, Eng. Mail Coach.

pot-walloping (pot'wol″op-ing), *a.* Boiling a pot: applied to boroughs in which, before the Reform Act of 1832, pot-wallopers were entitled to vote. *Encyc. Dict.*

A *pot-walloping* borough like Taunton.
Southey, Letters, IV. 39.

pot-wheel (pot'hwēl), *n.* A bucket-wheel for raising water; a noria.

potwork (pot'wėrk), *n.* A small establishment for the making of pottery, or one for the production of the commoner wares only. *Jewitt*, II. i.

pot-works (pot'wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* A manufactory of fish-oil; an oil-factory.

pot-wrestler (pot'rest″lėr), *n.* 1. The cook on a whale-ship. [Slang.]—2. A kitchen-maid. [Slang, U. S.]

pouce[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *pulse*[1].

pouce[2] (pous), *n.* [Appar. a reduced form of *pounce*[2] (cf. *powsoned* for *pounsoned*). Hence *poucy.*] 1. Dust. See the quotation.

The name under which the flax dust is known among the workers is "*pouce*," and those suffering from its effects are said to be "poucey," a word coming directly from the French. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 668.

★2. Nastiness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pouch (pouch), *n.* [< ME. *pouche*, var. of *poche*, < OF. *poche*, a pouch, pocket: see *poke*[2].] 1. A bag or sack of any sort; especially, a poke or pocket, or something answering the same purpose, as the bag carried at the girdle in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and serving as a purse to carry small articles.

A joly poppere baar he in his *pouche.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 11.

Tester I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 96.

A dirk fell out of William's *pouch*,
And gave John a deadly wound.
The Twa Brothers (Child's Ballads, II. 353).

Mony a time he wad slip in to see me wi' a brace o' wild deukes in his *pouch.* *Scott*, Antiquary, xv.

2. A mail-pouch. See *mail-bag.*

At 3 o'clock A. M. the European mails closed, and the *pouches* put on board the Aller carried the usual copies for the foreign circulation. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 606.

3. In *zoöl.*, a dilated or sac-like part, capable of containing something. (*a*) A sac-like dilatation of the cheeks, commonly called *cheek-pouch.* See *cheek-pouch*, and cuts under *Geomys* and *Perognathus.* (*b*) The gular sac of totipalmate or steganopodous birds, as pelicans. See cut under *pelican.* (*c*) The marsupium of marsupial mammals. See *marsupium.* (*d*) The gill-sac or marsupium of a marsipobranchiate, as a lamprey or hag. See cut under *basket*, 10. (*e*) A brood-pouch, of whatever character. See *brood-pouch*, and cuts under *Nototrema* and *Pipa.* (*f*) The scent-bag of various animals, as the musk, the civet, and the beaver.

4. In *bot.*, a silicle; also, some other purse-like vessel, as the sac at the base of some petals.—5. In *anat.*, a cæcum, especially when dilated or saccular, or some similar sac or recess. See cut under *lamprey.*—6. A bag for shot or bullets; hence, after the introduction of cartridges, a cartridge-box.—7. A small bulkhead or partition in a ship's hold to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.—**Anal, branchial, copulatory, gular pouch.** See the adjectives.—**Fabrician pouch.** See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa.*—**Laryngeal pouch**, a membranous sac, conical in form, placed between the superior vocal cord and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage. Also called *saccule of the larynx.*—**Leaden pouch**, an ampulla of the kind used for pilgrims' signs.—**Needham's pouch or sac**, an enlargement or cæcal diverticulum of the seminal duct of a cephalopod, forming a hollow muscular organ serving as a receptacle for the seminal ropes or spermatophores which are formed in the glandular parts of the same duct.—**Pilgrim's pouch.** See *pilgrim.*—**Pouch gestation.** See *gestation.*—**Recto-uterine pouch.** Same as *rectovaginal pouch.*—**Rectovaginal pouch**, the pouch formed by the peritoneum between the rectum behind and the vagina and uterus in front. Also called *pouch of Douglas.*—**Rectovesical pouch**, the peritoneal pouch between the rectum and the bladder, bounded laterally by the semilunar folds.—**Vesico-uterine pouch**, the peritoneal pouch between the bladder and the uterus.

pouch (pouch), *v.* [< *pouch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pocket; put into a pouch or pocket; inclose as in a pouch or sack.

Come, bring your saint *pouch'd* in his leathern shrine.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

They [letters] have next to be *pouched.* For this purpose a large semicircular table is provided with a range of large sized pigeon holes whose floors are inclined downward in the rear. These are marked with the names of railroads, cities, etc. The packages of letters are thrown dexterously into the proper compartments.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 55.

2. To swallow, as a bird or fish. *Norris.*

The common heron hath . . . a long neck . . . to reach prey, a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it.
Derham, Physico-Theology, I. 364.

3. To pocket; submit quietly to.

I will *pouch* up no such affront. *Scott.*

4. To fill the pockets of; provide with money.

He had been loaded with kindness, . . . and, finally, had been *pouched* in a manner worthy of a Marquess and of a grandfather. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 11.

5. To purse up.

He *pouched* his mouth, and reared himself up, and swelled.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 58. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To form a pouch; bag.

Pouchings and irregularities of the bladder.
Lancet, No. 3476, p. 813.

pouch-bone (pouch'bōn), *n.* A marsupial bone; one of the ossa marsupialia of marsupials and monotremes.

pouched (poucht), *a.* [< *pouch* + *-ed*[2].] Having a pouch.—**Pouched animals**, the marsupials.—**Pouched ant-eaters**, the marsupials of the family *Myrmecobiidæ.*—**Pouched badgers**, the marsupials of the family *Peramelidæ.*—**Pouched dog.** See *dog.*—**Pouched frog.** Same as *pouch-toad.* See cut under *Nototrema.*—**Pouched lion**, a large extinct carnivorous marsupial of Australia. See *Thylacoleo.*—**Pouched marmot**, a spermophile; a ground-squirrel of the subfamily *Spermophilinæ*, having cheek-pouches. See cut under *Spermophilus.*—**Pouched mouse**, a rodent of the family *Heteromyidæ*; a pocket-mouse, having external cheek-pouches. See cut under *Perognathus.*—**Pouched rat**, some rat-like animal with cheek-pouches. Specifically—(*a*) An animal of the family *Geomyidæ*, including the two genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*, to which belong the gophers proper, camass-rats, or sand-rats of North America; one of the pocket-gophers, having external cheek-pouches. See cuts under *Geomyidæ* and *camass-rat.* (*b*) One of the African hamsters of the genus *Cricetomys.*—**Pouched stork.** Same as *adjutant-bird.*—**Pouched weasel**, a marsupial of the genus *Phascogale.*

pouchet-box (pou'chet-boks), *n.* Same as *pounce-box.*

pouch-gill (pouch'gil), *n.* 1. One of the *Marsipobranchii*; a lamprey or hag, having the gills in a pouch.—2. The so-called basket of the marsipobranchiates. *Haeckel.* See cut under *basket*, 10.

pouch-gilled (pouch'gild), *a.* Having the gills in a pouch; marsipobranchiate, as a lamprey or hag.

pouch-hook (pouch'hůk), *n.* A hook used for suspending mail-bags while assorting the mails. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

pouchless (pouch'les), *a.* [< *pouch* + *-less.*] Having no pouch.

The opossum was absolutely forced to acquire a certain amount of Yankee smartness, or else to be improved off the face of the earth by the keen competition of the *pouchless* mammals. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 687.

pouch-maker (pouch'mā″kėr), *n.* One whose business is the making of pouches or bags. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvii.

pouch-mouse (pouch'mous), *n.* One of the smaller pocket-gophers, *Thomomys talpoides.* [Manitoba.]

pouch-mouth† (pouch'mouth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A mouth with pursed or protruded lips. *Ash.*

II. *a.* Same as *pouch-mouthed.*

(Players, I mean), theaterians, *pouch-mouth* stage-walkers. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

pouch-mouthed† (pouch'moutht), *a.* Blubber-lipped. *Ainsworth.*

pouch-toad (pouch'tōd), *n.* A toad of the genus *Nototrema*, as *N. marsupiatum*, which hatches its eggs and carries its tadpoles in a hole in its back. Also called *pouched frog.* See cut under *Nototrema.*

poucy (pou'si), *a.* [< *pouce*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Dirty; untidy. [Prov. Eng.]—2. See quotation under *pouce*[2], 1.

poudre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *powder.*

poudré (pö-drā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *poudrer*, powder: see *powder*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *semé.*

poudre-marchant†, *n.* [ME., also *pouder marchant*, *poudre marchaunt*; < OF. *poudre* (see *powder*) + *marchant*, *marchand*, "well traded, much used, very common" (Cotgrave): see *merchant.*] A kind of flavoring powder used in the middle ages.

A cook they hadde with hem for the nones,
To boylle chyknes with the mary bones,
And *poudre-marchaunt* tart and galingale.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 381.

poudrette (pö-dret'), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre*, powder: see *powder.*] A manure prepared from night-soil dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

Speculators have not traced a sufficient distinction between the liquid manure of the sewers and the *poudrette* or dry manure.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 464.

pouer[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *poor.*

pouer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *power*[1].

pouert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poverty.*

pouf (pöf), *n.* [F.: see *puff.*] A plaited piece of gauze worn in the hair, forming part of a head-dress of the second half of the eighteenth century; hence, a head-dress in which such pieces of gauze, and the like, were used, and to which were sometimes added very elaborate ornaments, as figures of men and animals, or even a ship or a windmill.

pouffe (pöf), *n.* [F.: see *puff.*] Anything rounded and soft. Especially—(*a*) In *dressmaking*, material gathered up so as to produce a sort of knot or

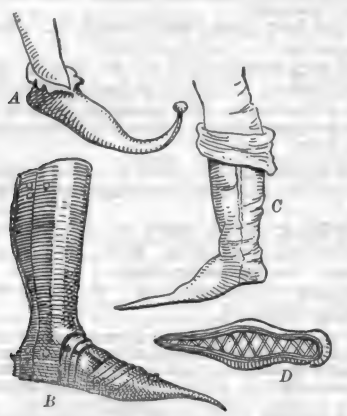
bunch for decorative effect. (*b*) In *upholstery*, a cushion, or ottoman, made very soft with springs and stuffing.—**Double-pouffe ottoman.** See *ottoman*[2].

pougonie, pougonné (pö-go-nē′, -nā′), *n.* The Indian palm-cat or palm-marten, a kind of paradoxure, *Paradoxurus typus*.

pouket, *n.* An obsolete form of *puck*.

poukenel†, *n.* [Also *powkenel, powke-needle;* said to be so called in allusion to the long beaks of the seed-vessels; < *pouke*, older form of *puck*, + *needle*.] The plant Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

poulaine (pö-lān′), *n.* [Also *poulain;* ME. *polayne, polayn, polan, poleyn,* < OF. *poulaine, poullaine, "souliers à poulaine*, old fashioned shoes, held on the feet by latchets running overthwart the instup, which otherwise were all open; also, those that had a fashion of long hooks sticking out at the end of their toes" (Cotgrave). Cf. Sp. Pg. *polaina*, usually in pl. *polainas*, gaiters, spatterdashes, from the F.] A long, pointed



Poulaines, close of 14th century.

A, slipper; *B*, jambe and solleret with poulaine; *C*, riding-boot; *D*, sole of clog for wearing with either *A* or *C*.

shoe worn in the fourteenth century. See *cracow*.

The half-boots or shoes distinguished as *poulaines* continued to be long and very sharply pointed.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 469.

Poulaine de varlet, a poulaine with shorter projecting toe, such being the only ones allowed to working people and domestics, not merely for convenience or utility, but by express ordinances.

poulce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulse*[1].

pouldavis†, *n.* Same as *poledavy*.

poulder†, *v.* An obsolete form of *powder*.

pouldred†, *a.* An obsolete form of *powdered*.

pouldron, *n.* A variant of *pauldron*.

poule (pöl), *n.* [F.: see *pool*[2], *n.*] **1.** In *card-playing*. See *pool*[2].—**2.** One of the movements of a quadrille.

pouleinet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pullen*.

poulet (pö-lā′), *n.* [F., a note: see *pullet*.] A note; a familiar note.

Miss Tristram's *poulet* ended thus: "Nota bene,
We meet for croquet in the Aldobrandini."
Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

poulp, poulpe (pölp), *n.* [< F. *poulpe*, < L. *polypus:* see *polypus*.] A cuttlefish or octopus. See *polyp* (*a*).

The description of the *poulpe* or devil-fish, by Victor Hugo, in "The Toilers of the Sea," with which so many readers have recently become familiar, is quite as fabulous and unreal as any of the earlier accounts, and even more bizarre. His description represents no real animal whatever. He has attributed to the creature habits and anatomical structures that belong in part to the polyps and in part to the *poulpe* (Octopus), and which appear to have been derived largely from the several descriptions of these totally distinct groups of animals contained in some cyclopedia. *Verrill.*

poult (pōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *powlt* (and *polt:* see *poult-foot*); also dial. *pout, powt;* < ME. *pulte*, a contr. of *polete*, a pullet, fowl: see *pullet*. Cf. *poulter, poultry.*] The young or chick of the domestic fowl, turkey, pheasant, guinea-fowl, and similar birds.

I' th' camp
You do not feed on pheasant *poults*.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, I. 1.

The third [dish] contained a turkey-*powt* on a marmalade of berengena. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, ix. 4.

A turkey *poult* larded with bacon and spice.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 169.

poult (pōlt), *v. t.* [< *poult, n.*] To kill poultry. *Halliwell.*

poult-de-soie (pö-dė-swo′), *n.* [F.] A heavy corded silk material used for dresses.

poulter† (pōl′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *powlter, pulter;* < ME. *pulter,* < OF. *pouletier, poletier, pulletter*, a dealer in fowls, < *poulet*, a pullet, fowl: see *poult, pullet*.] Same as *poulterer* (and the earlier form).

His eyes are set,
Like a dead hare's hung in a *poulter's* shop!
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

The costermongers fruite vs,
The *poulters* send vs in fowl,
And butchers meate without controul.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 11).

Poulters' measure†, a kind of verse combining lines of twelve and fourteen syllables. See the quotations.

The commonest sort of verse which we vse now adayes (viz. the long verse of twelue and fourtene sillables) I know not certainly howe to name it, vnlesse I should say that it doth consist of *Poulter's measure*, which giueth xii. for one dozen and xiiij. for another.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 39.

The first or the first couple hauing twelue sillables, the other fourteene, which versifyers call *powlters measure*, because so they tallie their wares by dozens.
W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poetrie, p. 62. (*Davies.*)

poulterer (pōl′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *poulter* + *-er*[1]; the suffix being needlessly added as in *fruiterer, upholsterer*, etc.] **1.** One whose business is the sale of poultry, and often also of hares, game, etc., for the table.

Yesterday the lords past the bill for the preservation of the game, in which is a clause that if any *poulterer*, after the 1st of May next, sells hare, pheasant, partridge &c., [he] shall forfeit 5*l.* for every offence, unless he has a certificate from the lord of the mannor that they were not taken by poachers. *Luttrell*, Diary, March 15, 1707.

2†. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household who had supervision of the poultry.

poult-foot (pōlt′fůt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *powlt-foot*, commonly *polt-foot;* lit. 'chicken-foot'; < *poult, polt*[2], + *foot*.] **I.** *n.* A club-foot.

Venus was content to take the blake Smith with his *powlt foote*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 97.

She hath a crooked backe, he a *polte-foote*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

II. *a.* Club-footed.

What 's become of . . . Venus, and the *polt-foot* stinkard her husband? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 7.

The rough construction and the *poltfoot* metre, lame sense and limping verse. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 185.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

poult-footed† (pōlt′fůt′ed), *a.* [< *poult-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Club-footed.

I will stand close up anywhere to escape this *polt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos, and his smoky family. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

poultice (pōl′tis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pultis, pultesse;* < OF. as if **pultice*, < ML. **pulticium*, poultice (cf. OF. *pulte* = It. *polta*, poultice, It. also *poltiglia*, formerly also *pultiglia*, pap, porridge, formerly also poultice), < L. *pul(t-)s*, thick pap, porridge: see *pulse*[2].] A soft and usually warm mass of meal, bread, herbs, or the like, used as an emollient application to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm.

Is this the *poultice* for my aching bones?
Shak., R. and J., ii. 5. 65.

Pultises made of green herbs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 380.

Treating it [a stiff joint] . . . with *poultices* of marshmallows, . . . bonus Henricus, white lilies, and fenugreek.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

And silence like a *poultice* comes
To heal the blows of sound.
O. W. Holmes, Organ-grinder.

poultice (pōl′tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *poulticed*, ppr. *poulticing*. [< *poultice, n.*] To cover with a poultice; apply poultices to.

Back into the friendly shadows of the mountain the young man carried his *poulticed* ear and picturesque scars.
The Century, XXXVI. 904.

poultice-boot (pōl′tis-bōt), *n.* A large boot with soft leather sides and a heavy sole-leather bottom, used for applying a poultice to a horse's leg. *E. H. Knight.*

poultice-shoe (pōl′tis-shö), *n.* Same as *poultice-boot*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 202.

poultry (pōl′tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pultrie;* < ME. *pultrie, pultrye,* < OF. *pouleterie, poulleterie, pouletrie, polletrie*, fowls collectively, poultry, < *poulet*, a pullet, fowl: see *poult, pullet*.] **1.** Domestic fowls collectively; those birds which are ordinarily kept in a state of domestication for their flesh, eggs, or feathers, as the domestic hen, turkeys, guinea-fowl, geese, and ducks. Pigeons are not ordinarily included in the term, nor are pheasants or other birds which are kept in preserves for sporting purposes.

His lordes scheep, his neet, . . . and his *pultrie*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 598.

It is ryght lykely that within a shorte space of yeares our familiar *pultrie* shal be as scarce as be now partriche and fesaunt. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 18.

2. A number of specimens of the common hen, as distinguished from ducks, geese, etc.; particularly, chickens dressed for market.

The fat cook—or probably it might be the housekeeper—stood at the side-door, bargaining for some turkeys and *poultry*, which a country-man had brought for sale.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

poultry-farm (pōl′tri-färm), *n.* A place where poultry are reared and kept; an extensive establishment for the breeding and fattening of poultry and the commercial production of eggs.

poultry-feeder (pōl′tri-fē″dėr), *n.* **1.** A hopper for grain the contracted open bottom of which extends below the rim of a feeding-trough for fowls, and allows fresh grain to descend into the trough as fast as it is emptied by the fowls.—**2.** An épinette, or gavage apparatus.

poultry-house (pōl′tri-hous), *n.* A building in which poultry are sheltered or reared; a henhouse or chicken-house.

poultry-yard (pōl′tri-yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure for poultry, including usually the buildings and appliances commonly connected with such a yard.

poun[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pound*[2].

poun[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pawn*[2]. *Chaucer.*

pounage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pannage*.

pounce[1] (pouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pounced*, ppr. *pouncing*. [< ME. *pounsen*, a var. of *punchen*, punch, pierce (see *punch*); in part prob. an abbr. of *pounsonen*, punch: see *pounson*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To punch; prick; perforate; make holes in; specifically, to ornament by perforating or cutting; ornament with holes, especially eyelet-holes.

A shorte coate garded and *pounced* after the galliarde fashion. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 3.

They make holes in their faces, and, foorthwith sprinkelynge a pouder theron, they moiste the *pounced* place with a certeyne blacke or redde iuise.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 182).

The women with an Iron *pounce* and race their bodies, legs, thighes, and armes, in curious knots and portraitures of fowles, fishes, beasts, and rub a painting into the same, which will neuer out. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 768.

2†. To cut, as glass or metal; ornament by cutting.

Item, ij. ewers, gilt, *pounsed* with floures and braunches, weiyng xxxix. unces. *Paston Letters*, I. 468.

Punzonare, . . . to *pounce*, or work pouncing work.
Florio.

A *pounced* decanter would be what we now term a cut decanter. *Halliwell.*

3. To seize with the pounces; strike suddenly with the claws or talons.

As if an eagle flew aloft, and then—
Stoop'd from its highest pitch to *pounce* a wren.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 553.

4. In *hat-making*, to raise a nap on (a felt hat). See *pouncing-machine*.

II. *intrans.* To fall on and seize with the pounces or talons; dart or dash upon, like a bird of prey upon its victim; seize suddenly: used with *on* or *upon*.

The eagle *pounces on* the lamb. *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 1.

Eagles such as Brandon do not sail down from the clouds in order to *pounce upon* small flies, and soar airwards again, contented with such an ignoble booty.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, iv.

Crime being meant, not done, you punish still
The means to crime you haply *pounce upon*,
Though circumstance have balked you of their end.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 98.

pounce[1] (pouns), *n.* [< *pounce*[1], *v.*; in part prob. an abbr. of *pounson*[1]: see *pounson*[1]. Cf. *punch*[1], *n.*] **1**†. A punch or puncheon; a stamp.

A *pounce* to print the money with.
Withals, Dict., p. 147. (*Nares.*)

2†. A sharp-pointed graver.—**3**†. Cloth pounced, or worked with eyelet-holes.

One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts.
Book of Homilies, Against Excess of Apparel, ii.

4. A claw or talon of a bird of prey; the claw or paw of any animal.

He did fly her home
To mine own window; but I think I soused him,
And ravished her away out of his *pounces*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

We saw an eagle in close pursuit of a hawk that had a great fish in his *pounces*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 24.

A lion may be judg'd by these two claws of his *pounce*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 71. (*Davies.*)

pounce[2] (pouns), *n.* [< F. *ponce* = Sp. *pómez* = Pg. *pomes* = It. *pomice*, < L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice: see *pumice*.] **1.** A substance, such as powdered sepia-bone or powdered sandarach,

used to prevent blotting in rewriting over erasures, and in medicine as an antacid; also, a similar powder used in the preparation of parchment or writing-paper.

It [sandarach] is used as a varnish, dissolved in spirits of wine, and the powder is used, under the name of *pounce*, to give writing-paper a surface after erasure.
McCulloch, Dict. Commerce, p. 1210.

2. A powder (especially, the gum of the juniper-tree reduced to a finely pulverized state, or finely powdered pipe-clay darkened by charcoal) inclosed in a bag of some open stuff, and passed over holes pricked in a design to transfer the lines to a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns to their stuffs; also by fresco-painters, and sometimes by engravers.

3†. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

Of the flesh thereof is made *pounces* for sicke men, to refresh and restore them.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (*Nares.*)

pounce[2] (pouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pounced*, ppr. *pouncing*. [< *pounce*[2], *n.*] **1.** To sprinkle or rub with pounce; powder.—**2.** To trace by rubbing pounce through holes pricked in the outline of a pattern: as, to *pounce* a design. See *pouncing*[2].—**3.** To imprint or copy a design upon by means of pounce. See *pouncing*[2].—**4.** In *hat-making*, to grind or finish (felt hats) by dressing them with sandpaper.

Pouncing is a term for rubbing down the outside of a hat with a piece of pumice stone, sand paper, or emery paper. *J. Thomson*, Hat-making, p. 48.

pounce-bag (pouns'bag), *n.* A bag of unsized muslin filled with pulverized charcoal, black or red chalk, black-lead, or pounce of any other kind, used to transfer a design from one surface to another by dusting through holes pierced along the lines of the design to be reproduced.

pounce-box (pouns'boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, or for holding perfume for smelling. The term was retained in use for the powder-box used on the writing-table, whether holding pounce or black sand, until the general disappearance in England and America of the object itself when supplanted by blotting-paper, about the middle of the nineteenth century. Also *pouncet-box*.

pounced[1] (pounst), *a.* [< ME. *pounsed;* pp. of *pounce*[1], *v.*] **1.** Ornamented with holes or indentations upon the surface, or with cut-work; perforated.

Pounsed [var. *pounsoned*] and dagged clothyng.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Gilt bowls *pounced* and pierced. *Holinshed.*

2. Powdered; mealy.

Where rich carnations, pinks with purple eyes, . . .
Tulips tall-stemm'd, and *pounced* auriculas rise.
Crabbe, Works, I. 41.

Pounced work, ornament made by means of a small pointed punch and a hammer. The punch was sometimes shaped at the end into a circle, triangle, or other form, which every blow marked upon the metal. This was a common style of decoration in the fourteenth century, sometimes alone, and sometimes used for the borders of enameled or embossed articles, as is seen in the sepulchral statues of Richard II. and his queen at Westminster.

pounced[2] (pounst), *a.* [< *pounce*[1], *n.*, 3, + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with pounces or talons.

Some haggard Hawk, who had her eyry nigh,
Well *pounc'd* to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1117.

High from the summit of a craggy cliff
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounced.* *Thomson*, Spring.

pounce-paper (pouns'pā″pėr), *n.* A kind of tracing-paper used in pouncing.

pouncer[1] (poun'sėr), *n.* In the *medieval church* in England, a gold or silver thumb-stall placed upon the thumb of a bishop's right hand after it had been dipped in chrism or holy oil, used out of reverence for the hallowed oils and in order to avoid soiling his vestments until he had washed his hands. Also *poncer*, *ponser*, *ponsir*, *thumb-stall*.

pouncer[2]†, *n.* Same as *pounce*[1], 2.

Bulino, a kind of *pouncer* that gravers vse. *Florio*, 1611.

pouncet-box (poun'set-boks), *n.* Same as *pounce-box*.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 38.

pounce-tree (pouns'trē), *n.* The arar-tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

pouncing[1] (poun'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pounce*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of punching holes in or perforating anything for ornament: same as *pinking*.—**2.** Any design or ornamental effect produced by holes.

pouncing[2] (poun'sing), *n.* [< ME. *pounsyng;* verbal n. of *pounce*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of transferring the outline of a design from one surface to another, as from a cartoon to a wall or from a sheet of paper to a canvas or a piece of muslin, by perforating the surface on which the drawing has been made with small holes along the outlines, then laying it on the surface intended to receive the transfer and dusting over it with a pounce-bag, thus leaving a dotted repetition of the design. This may be fixed with a soft lead-pencil or a reed pen.—**2.** A pattern so produced.—**3†.** Same as *pounce*[2], 3.

What can you do now,
With all your paintings and your *pouncings*, lady?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

pouncing-machine (poun'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *hat-making*, a machine for raising a nap upon felt hats by a grinding action. The hat-body is rotated against a revolving cylinder of sandpaper, which shaves off loose fibers and gives the proper surface.

pound[1] (pound), *n.* [< ME. *pound, pownd, pund,* < AS. *pund*, a pound (weight), a pound (money), a pint, = OS. *punt* = OFries. *pund, pond* = D. *pond* = MLG. *punt* = OHG. *phunt*, MHG. *phunt, pfunt*, G. *pfund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *pund* = Goth. *pund*, a pound, < L. *pondo*, a pound, short for *pondo libra*, a pound by weight: *libra*, pound (see *libra*); *pondo*, by weight, heteroclitical abl. of *pondus* (*ponder-*), a weight, the weight of a pound, weight, heaviness, < *pendere*, weigh, *pendēre*, hang: see *pendent*. Cf. *ponder, ponderous*, etc. *Pound*, as used in comp. in designating the sizes of nails, has suffered alteration to *penny:* see *penny*.] **1.** A fundamental unit of weight or mass. In the English system, both in the more antiquated form retained in the United States and under the improvements established by the British government, two pounds are used—the pound avoirdupois (divided into 16 ounces) for all ordinary commodities, and the troy pound (divided into 12 ounces) for bullion, and in the United States for a few other purposes. But, while troy ounces and their subdivisions are often used, the pound itself is hardly employed. In Great Britain and its colonies the legal original standard weight since 1856 has been the imperial pound avoirdupois, which is a cylindrical mass of platinum, having a groove round it near the top, and marked P. S. 1844 1lb. The letters P. S. stand for "Parliamentary Standard." The so-called "commercial pound" is only an ideal brass pound to be weighed in air. The troy pound in Great Britain is defined as 5,760 grains of which the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000. From 1824 to 1856 the only legal original standard weight in Great Britain was a troy pound constructed in 1758 and denominated the imperial standard troy pound; and the avoirdupois pound was defined as 7,000 grains of which the troy pound contained 5,760. The present imperial pound avoirdupois probably does not differ by $\frac{1}{7000}$ grain from the previous avoirdupois pound. Before 1824 the legal standards had been certain weights, both troy and avoirdupois, constructed under Queen Elizabeth in 1588. These standards had not been very accurately constructed, and became worn by continual use; but it is probable that the avoirdupois pound had been equal to 7,002 of our present grains, of which the troy pound may have contained 5,759. The two pounds were not supposed to be commensurable. The Elizabethan avoirdupois pound remains, in theory, the legal avoirdupois pound in the United States; but of late years the practice has been to copy the British imperial pound avoirdupois. Congress has made a certain pound-weight kept in Philadelphia the troy pound of the United States; but this is a hollow weight (and therefore of an inferior character, and such as no European nation would be content to take for a prototype), and consequently its buoyancy is uncertain, and its mass cannot be ascertained with great accuracy. Practically, the British troy pound is copied. The pound avoirdupois was made a standard by Edward III., according to official evidence. From his 56-pound weight Elizabeth's standards were copied, although standards had been made in 1497, direct copies from which still exist. The troy pound was the pound of the city of Troyes, where a great annual fair was held. In 1497 it was made the legal weight in England for gold and silver, and it was generally used for other costly things, such as silk. The old books say it was used for bread; but Kelly, writing before the abolition of the assize of bread, says the pound used for that purpose was one of 7,600 grains, which he calls "the old commercial weight of England." The monetary pound which the troy pound displaced had been used from Saxon times. It was equal to 5,400 or 5,420 of our present grains, and was divided into 12 ounces or 20 shillings. Contemporaneously with it there existed a merchants' pound containing 15 of the same ounces, making 6,775 grains. The avoirdupois and troy pounds are respectively about 453.6 and 373.26 grams. Other pounds have been in use in England. An act of 12 Charles II. legalizes the Venetian pound for weighing Venetian gold. This pound was a variation of the ancient Roman pound. The pound of Jersey and Guernsey was the French *poids de marc*. The Scottish Troyes or tron pound varied at different times, but latterly it was about 492 grams, being identical with the Dutch pound. Local pounds of 17, 18, 21, 22, and 24 ounces were in use until recently. Before the metric system, many hundreds of different pounds were in use in Europe, mostly divided into 16 ounces, but many into 12 ounces. The principal types were as follows. (1) Polish pounds, of values clustering about 405 grams, containing 16 ounces of about 25 grams each, from the old Warsaw pound of 378.8 grams to the old Cracow pound of 405.9 grams. The latest Polish pound was 405.504 grams. (2) The pounds of High Languedoc and the "table-weight" pounds of Provence, of values clustering about 410 grams, from the pound of Salon of 376.6 to that of Embrun of 435.0 grams. Some of the table pounds, as that of Ain (438.3 grams), were divided into 14 ounces; so the chocolate pound of Vienna had 28 loth, weighing 490 grams. Also, certain silk-pounds were divided into 15 ounces; but these were of greater weight. This was the case with the ordinary pound of Geneva of 458.9 grams, which was equal to the silk-pound of Lyons. The silk-pound of Patras in the Morea had also 15 ounces, but its value amounted to 480 grams. The 15-ounce merchants' pound of England of 437 grams had ounces of the same value as the old 12-ounce moneyers' pound of the Saxons. (3) Baltic pounds, of values clustering about 422 grams (making the ounce about 26¼ grams), from the Russian pound of 409.5174 grams to the Dantzic pound of 435.5 grams. The Swedish pound was 425.04 grams. (4) The Italian pounds, of values clustering about 326 grams (having 12 ounces of about 27 grams each), the great majority between 300 and 350 grams. The following are examples:

	Grams.
Venice, light pound	301.29
Sicily	319.06
Naples, silk-pound	320.70
Milan, light pound	327.02
Rome	339.16
Tuscany	339.58
Piedmont	368.88
Ragusa, in Dalmatia	374.07
Venice, heavy pound	477.12

These pounds would seem to be mostly modifications of the ancient Roman pound, the value of which was, according to the extant standards, 325.8 grams, but according to the coins 327.4 grams. There were, however, anciently other widely different pounds in Italy, from which some of the modern Italian pounds may have been derived. Many of the Italian cities had light and heavy pounds, the latter belonging to the class of pounds about 490 grams, or being still larger and containing more than 16 ounces. (5) Light-weight pounds, having ounces of about 29 grams. These include Spanish and Portuguese pounds, mostly ranging from 458.5 to 460.5 grams, Netherlands pounds, ranging mostly from 463 to 470 grams, and German light-weight pounds, ranging mostly from 467 to 468.5 grams. The Saxon moneyers' pound comes into this category, being 350 grams, or 467 grams for 16 ounces. The avoirdupois pound of 453.6 grams is either a very light Spanish pound or a very heavy Provençal pound. The German pounds are divided not into 16 ounces but into 32 loth. Some of the Spanish pounds contain only 12 ounces, the ounce retaining the same value. The following are examples:

	Grams.
Portugal	459.00
Spain	460.14
Liège	467.09
Antwerp	470.17
Saxony	467.15
Prussia	467.7110
Würtemberg	467.75
Frankfort	467.88

(6) The German 12-ounce medicinal pounds, of values clustering about 358 grams (the ounce about 30), and mostly between 357 and 360. The Nuremberg pound, 357.854 grams, had much currency in different parts of Germany. (7) The heavy-weight pounds of France and Germany, of values clustering about 490 grams (making the ounce about 30¾ grams), being mostly included between 488½ and 498½ grams. But there were a few half-heavy pounds between the heavy and the light, having ounces of 29¾ grams. There were also a few extra-heavy, having ounces of 31¾ grams. The following are German examples:

	Grams.
Nuremberg, goldsmiths' (half-heavy)	477.138
Hamburg	484.12
Cassel	484.24
Lübeck	484.72
Hanover	489.57
Dutch troy	492.16772
Bremen	498.50
Denmark	499.26
Nuremberg, commer. (extra-heavy)	510.22

But the most important pound of this class was the French mark-weight pound, of 489.50585 grams. This unit was so called because it had double the mass of a certain nest of weights, called a *mark*, which had been preserved in the Paris mint with scrupulous care from time immemorial. There is evidence that Charlemagne, under whom Western medieval coinage commenced, used a 12-ounce pound, the *livre esterlin*, whose ounces agreed with those of the Paris mark. It is said that Haroun al Raschid sent a standard pound to Charlemagne, and it has commonly been inferred that the *livre esterlin* was conformed to that, especially as Queipo found an authentic rotl of the same weight. Rotls, however, are of almost all weights, and there is no sufficient evidence of what one Haroun would have sent; besides, the fact that he sent a weight to Charlemagne affords no reason for thinking that Charlemagne would adopt it. We know that Dagobert, 150 years before, had kept a standard of weight in his palace, and it is quite likely that Charlemagne continued the use of that. Indeed, he had neither motive nor power to change the customary weight, such changes being effected only by changes in the course of commerce or by the hands of strong governments. (8) The South German pounds, of values clustering about 560 grams (making the ounce about 35 grams), from that of Fiume, in Croatia, of 558.7 to that of Münster of 576.4 grams. The Bavarian and Vienna commercial pounds were, by law, 560 grams. Besides the pounds above mentioned, there were some containing more than 16 ounces. The heavy pounds of Valencia (524.4 grams), Zürich (528.6), and Geneva (550.6) had 18 ounces. There is said to have been a heavy pound (575 grams) in the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, having 20 ounces. The commercial pound of the Asturias, equal to 690.1 grams, seems to have been divided into 24 ounces. The heavy pound of Milan of 763.13 grams had 28 ounces, that of Bergamo (815.2 grams) 30 ounces, and the meat-pound of Valencia (1069 grams) 36 ounces. See *mark*[2], *mina*[1], *rotl*.

2. A money of account, consisting of 20 shillings, or 240 pence, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver (or of the alloy used). It is usually discriminated from the pound weight by the epithet *sterling*. The pound Scots was equal to a twelfth

only of the pound sterling; it also was divided into 20 shillings, the shilling being worth only an English penny. In the currency of the American colonies the pound had different values: in New England and Virginia it was equal at the time of the Revolution to 15*s.* sterling, or $3.33⅓; in New York and North Carolina, to 11*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or $2.50; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to 12*s.*, or $2.66⅔; in Georgia, to 18*s.*, or $4.00. These units of value did not at once disappear from local use on the adoption of the decimal system of coinage by the United States.

3†. A balance.

Mongst them al no change hath yet beene found;
But, if thou now shouldst weigh them new in *pound*,
We are not sure they would so long remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 36.

Five-pound Act, Ten-pound Act, statutes of the colony of New York (1759, 1769) giving to justices of the peace and other local magistrates jurisdiction of civil cases involving not more than the sums named.—**Pound for pound,** in equal measure or proportions: applied in cookery, especially in preserving, to ingredients which are taken in equal weights.—**Ten-pound Act.** See *Five-pound Act*, above.—**Turkish pound.** See *lira*[1], 2.

pound[1] (pound), *v. t.* [< *pound*[1], *n.* Cf. *pond*[2].] **1†.** To weigh. *Levins.*—**2.** To wager a pound on. [Slang.]

"Don't be out of temper, my dear," urged the Jew, submissively. "I have never forgot you, Bill, never once." "No! I'll *pound* it that you han't," replied Sikes, with a bitter grin. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxix.

★**pound**[2] (pound), *n.* [< ME. **pund, pond,* < AS. **pund*, an inclosure, only in the derived **pyndan*, shut up, dam, in verbal noun *pynding*, a dam, and comp. *forpyndan*, turn away (shut out), *gepyndan*, shut up, impound: see *pind*, *pinder*[1], and cf. *pond*[1], a doublet of *pound*[2].] **1.** An inclosure, maintained by authority, for confining cattle or other beasts when taken trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pinfold. Pounds were also used for the deposit of goods seized by distress.

Pro. You are astray, 'twere best pound you.
Speed. Nay, sir, less than a pound shall serve me for carrying your letter.
Pro. You mistake: I mean the *pound*—a pinfold.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 113.

Some captured creature in a *pound*,
Whose artless wonder quite precludes distress.
Browning, Sordello.

There is no more ancient institution in the country than the Village *Pound*. It is far older than the King's Bench, and probably older than the kingdom.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 263.

2†. A pond.—**3.** In a canal, the level portion between two locks.—**4.** A pound-net; also, either one, inner or outer, of the compartments of such a net, or the inclosure of a gang of nets in which the fish are finally entrapped. See cut under *pound-net*.

We concluded the day by accompanying the fisherman and a neighbor as they went to "lift" their *pounds*.
New York Evening Post, Aug. 28, 1885.

Big pound, one of the compartments of a weir where the fish, directed by the leader, first enter the weir; the largest part of the weir, inclosed by a row of stakes.—**Hob's pound.** See *hob*[2].—**Inner pound,** the first inclosure of a pound-net, at the extremity of the run, shaped like an obtuse arrow-head, the entrance being between the two barbs or hooks.—**Little pound,** a compartment of a weir into which the fish pass from the big pound—**Outer pound,** the inclosure of a pound-net connecting with the inner pound.—**Pound overt,** an open pound—that is, one not roofed, or perhaps one accessible to the owner of goods or cattle—as distinguished from a *pound covert* or *close*.

A pound (parcus, which signifies any enclosure) is either *pound-overt*, that is, open overhead; or *pound-covert*, that is, close. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

Round pound, one of the divisions of the deep-water weir, through which the fish pass, between the pasture and the fish-pound.—**To go to pound,** to go to prison; be imprisoned. [Slang.]

pound[2] (pound), *v. t.* [< *pound*[2], *v.* Cf. *impound*. The older verb is *pind*, q. v.] **1.** To shut up in a pound; impound; confine as in a pound; hence, to imprison; confine.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 17.

In a lone rustic hall for ever *pounded*,
With dogs, cats, rats, and squalling brats surrounded.
Colman, Epil. to Sheridan's School for Scandal.

2. Figuratively, to keep within narrow limits; cramp; restrain.

This was the civil and natural habit of that prince; and more might be said if I were not *pounded* within an epistle. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 246.

He is balked or *pounded* at every step, always trying back, but never by any chance hitting off the right road to his object. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, III. 164. (*Hoppe.*)

3. To form into pounds, bins, or compartments.

In the hair-seal fishery, on the coast of Newfoundland, the vessel's hold is *pounded off* into bins only a little larger than the skins. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 426.

pound[3] (pound), *v.* [Early mod. E. *poun, pown;* < ME. *pounen*, < AS. *punian* (once), *gepunian* (rare), pound. Cf. *pun*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat; strike as with a heavy instrument and with repeated blows; pommel.

On the left the Mediterranean was *pounding* the sand and the clam-shells, for the wind had been blowing some days from the south, and a good surf was on.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 60.

2†. To inflict; strike: as, to *pound* blows.

An hundred knights had him enclosed round, . . .
All which at once huge strokes on him did *pound*,
In hope to take him prisoner.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 31.

3. To pulverize; break into fine pieces by striking with a heavy instrument; crush; reduce to powder.

Which (after) th' Indians parch, and *pun*, and knead,
And thereof make them a most holesom bread.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Oh, bravely said, Ned Spicing! the honestest lad that euer *pound* spice in a mortar.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 10).

I care not, though, like Anacharsis, I were *pounded* to death in a mortar. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike repeated blows; hammer continuously.

I found all our guns *pounding* at the Martinière.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, xviii.

2. To walk with heavy steps; plod laboriously or heavily.

What you don't know about cross-country riding in these parts that horse does, . . . for he 's *pounded* up and down across this Territory for the last five years.
The Century, XXXVII. 900.

pound[3] (pound), *n.* [< *pound*[3], *v.*] A blow; a forcible thrust given to an object, thus generally occasioning a noise or report; also, the sound thus produced.

★**poundage**[1] (poun′dāj), *n.* [Also *pondage;* < ME. **poundage* (= ML. *pondagium*); < *pound*[1], *n.*, + *-age.*] **1.** A certain sum or rate per pound sterling; a tax, duty, or deduction of so much per pound; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a duty of 12*d.* in the pound on exported or imported merchandise. See *tonnage and poundage* (under *tonnage*), and *subsidy*.

Poundage, . . . an allowance or abatement of twelve Pence in the Pound, upon the receipt of a Summ of Money; Also a Duty granted to the Queen of 12 Pence for every 20 Shillings Value of all Goods exported or imported, except such as pay Tunnage, Bullion, and a few others. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

There were considerable additions made to it last year: the ruins of a priory, which, however, make a tenant's house, that pays me tolerable *poundage*.
Shenstone, Letters, lxxi.

Poundage was a duty imposed *ad valorem*, at the rate of 12*d.* in the pound, on all other merchandise whatsoever.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

2. In *law*, an allowance to a sheriff or similar officer, computed by a percentage on the value of property seized by him or the amount of the judgment or process satisfied, as a compensation for his service.

Poundage also signifies a fee paid to an officer of a court for his services, e. g. to a sheriff's officer, who is entitled by 23 Eliz. c. 4 to a *poundage* of a shilling in the pound on an execution up to £100, and sixpence in the pound above that sum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 443.

3. In *salt-manuf.*, the number of pounds of salt contained in one cubic foot of brine.

poundage[1] (poun′dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *poundaged*, ppr. *poundaging*. [< *poundage*[1], *n.*] To assess or rate by poundage; collect as poundage.

The custom-house of certain Publicans that have the tunaging and the *poundaging* of all free spok'n truth.
Milton, Areopagitica.

★**poundage**[2] (poun′dāj), *n.* [< *pound*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** The confinement of cattle in a pound.—**2.** A charge levied upon the owners of impounded cattle, both as a fine for trespass and to defray the cost of caring for the animals.

Poundage, . . . the fee paid to the pounder of cattle.
E. Phillips, 1706.

Molly I've known ever since she was dropt; she has brought in the strays, and many is the *poundage* she has saved Uncle Ket. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

poundal (poun′dal), *n.* [< *pound*[1] + *-al.*] A name proposed by Prof. James Thomson for the British kinetic unit of force—the force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one pound, gives it a velocity of one foot per second: *g* poundals (*g* being the acceleration of gravity at a given place) are equal to the action of gravity upon (that is, to the weight of) one pound; one poundal = 13,825 dynes.

pound-boat (pound′bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat used on Lake Erie. It is a flat-bottomed, wide-beamed type, very simply constructed from rough boards, usually 40 feet in length, with a large center-board, carrying two very tall spars, and a wide spread of canvas. It is fast before the wind, and very roomy, and is used in transporting fish from the nets to the warehouses and freezing-houses.

pound-breach (pound′brēch), *n.* [ME. *pund-breche;* < *pound*[1] + *breach.*] The forcible recovery, by the owner, of impounded chattels.

The taking them [chattels] back by force is looked upon as an atrocious injury, and denominated a rescous, for which the distrainor has a remedy in damages, either by writ of rescous, in case they were going to the pound, or by writ [of] . . . *pound-breach*, in case they were actually impounded. *Blackstone*, Com., III. ix.

pound-cake (pound′kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake, so named because its principal ingredients are measured by the pound.

pounder[1] (poun′dėr), *n.* **1.** A thing or person weighing a specified number of pounds: only in composition, with a numeral; specifically, of artillery, a gun that discharges a missile of the specified weight: thus, a 64-*pounder* is a cannon firing balls weighing each 64 pounds.

There was the story of Doffue Martling, a large blue-bearded Dutchman, who had nearly taken a British frigate with an old iron nine-*pounder* from a mud breastwork, only that his gun burst at the sixth discharge.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 442.

2. A person who promises or pays a specified number of pounds sterling. Before the passing of the Reform Act of 1867 the term *ten-pounders* was applied in Great Britain to those paying the lowest amount of yearly rent (£10) entitling them to vote in parliamentary elections in cities and boroughs.

3†. A kind of pear, supposed to weigh a pound.

Alcinoüs' orchard various apples bears;
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

pounder[2] (poun′dėr), *n.* [< *pound*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *pinder.*] A pound-keeper.

pounder[3] (poun′dėr), *n.* [< *pound*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who pounds.—**2.** An instrument for pounding. (*a*) A pestle. (*b*) The beater of a fulling-mill.

poundfold† (pound′fōld), *n.* An obsolete form of *pinfold*.

Fro the poukes *poundfalde* no maynprise may ous fecche.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 282.

pound-foolish (pound′fōl′ish), *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums or concerns in attending to little ones: used only in the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*. See *penny-wise*.

pounding (poun′ding), *n.* In *coining*, the process of testing repeatedly the weight of a given number of blanks punched from a sheet of gold or silver.

pounding-barrel (poun′ding-bar″el), *n.* A barrel to hold clothes which are pounded in hot water with a heavy pestle or pounder to clean them. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 340.

pounding-machine (poun′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A stamping-mill; specifically, a powder-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

pound-keeper (pound′kē″pėr), *n.* One who has the care of a pound.

poundman (pound′man), *n.*; pl. *poundmen* (-men). A fisherman employed in weir- or pound-fishing; a pound-fisherman.

poundmaster (pound′mās″tėr), *n.* A pound-keeper.

poundmeal†, *adv.* [ME. *poundmele;* < *pound*[1] + *-meal* as in *dropmeal, piecemeal*, etc.] By the pound.

Pardoners . . . ȝaf pardun for pons *poundmele* a-boute.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 198.

pound-net (pound′net), *n.* In *fishing*, a kind of weir; a wall-net with wings (*c, c* in the cut), a leader (*a*), and a pocket, bowl, or pound (*b*). The leader is an upright net which is extended in a straight line to the shore to guide the fish into the mouth of an outer netted inclosure called the *heart*. A contracted opening at the extremity of the heart admits the fish into another inclosure called the *bowl* or *pound*, with a bottom of netting, where they remain until removed for market. The fish, in coasting along the shore, keep near the land, and, meeting the wing of the pound, follow the obstruction to its outer extremity, in order to get around it, and thus enter the trap, from which there is no escape. The wings are in many cases a thousand yards in length.



Pound-net.

pound-rate (pound′rāt), *n.* A rate or payment at a certain proportion per pound.

Houses in London pay an annual *pound-rate* in the name of tithes by virtue of an arbitration or decree confirmed by act of parliament. *Toller* (ed. 1808), Law of Tithes, I. 151.

poundrel[1]**†** (poun′drel), *n.* [ME., appar. < *pound*[1].] A weight, of unknown amount.

All that falsen or vse false measures . . . or false wightes, poundes or *poundrelles*, or false ellen yerdes, wetyngly other than the lawe of the lond woll.
J. Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

poundrel[2]† (poun′drel), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *poundrel*[1] (?).] The head.

So nimbly flew away these scoundrels,
Glad they had 'scap'd, and sav'd their *poundrels*.
Cotton, Works (ed. 1734), p. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

pound-scoop (pound′sköp), *n.* A scoop-net used in taking fish out of a pound.

pound-weight (pound′wāt), *n.* A piece of metal used in weighing to determine how much makes a pound.

No man can by words only give another an adequate idea of a foot-rule, or a *pound-weight*.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

poundwort (pound′wėrt), *n.* Same as *Hercules' allheal* (which see, under *Hercules*).

pounsed†, *a.* See *pounced*[1].

pounson[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *puncheon*.

pounson[1]†, *v.* [ME. *pounsonen* (in verbal n. and pp.); < *pounson*[1], *n.* Cf. *pounce*[1], *v.*] Same as *pounce*[1], 1.

pounson[2] (poun′son), *n.* In coal-mines, a dense, soft clay underlying the coal-seam. Also called *under-clay*, *seat*, *pavement*, *floor*, or *thill* in different mining districts in England.

pounsoned†, *a.* [ME.: see *pounson*[1], *v.*] Same as *pounced*[1], 1.

Pounsoned [var. *pownsonyd*, *pownsoned*, also *pounsed*] and dagged clothyng. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

pounsoning†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *pounson*[1], *v.*] Punching.

So muche *pounsonynge* [var. *pownsenynge*, *pownsonynge*, also *pounsyng*] of chisel to maken holes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Poupart's ligament. See *ligament*.

poupe[1]†, *v. i.* [ME.; cf. *pop*[1], *poop*[3].] To make a sudden sound or blast with a horn; blow.

Of bras they broughten beemes, and of box,
Of horn, of boon, in which they blew and *powpede*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 579.

poupe[2]†, *n.* [< OF. **poupe*, < L. *pupa*, a doll, puppet: see *pupa*.] A puppet. *Palsgrave*.

poupeton† (pö′pe-tọn), *n.* [< OF. **poupeton*, dim. of *poupette*, a puppet: see *puppet*.] 1. A little baby; a puppet; a doll. *Palsgrave*.—2. A stew consisting of either meat or fish, or of both; a ragout.

Poupeton, . . . a Mess made in a Stew-pan, as it were a Pie, with thin slices of Bacon laid underneath.
E. Phillips, 1706.

pour[1] (pōr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *poure*, *powre*, *power*; < ME. *pouren*, *powren*, *poweren*, *poren*, pour; < OF. *purer*, make pure, purify, clarify, winnow, strain, hence, as in mod. F. dialects, squeeze liquor out of, and, passively, flow out, drop, drip, trickle, pour: see *pure*, *v.*, and cf. *depure*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to flow or stream, as a liquid or granular substance, either out of a vessel or into one; discharge in a stream: as, to *pour* out wine; to *pour* in salt or sand.

Peny-ale and podyng-ale hue *pouredе* to-geders.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 226.

It is a figure in rhetoric that drink, being *poured* out of a cup into a glass, by filling the one doth empty the other.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1. 46.

Orontes is a Riuer which ariseth in Cœlesyria, and . . . in fine *powreth* himselfe into the lappe of Neptune.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 83.

Mean while, Syneidesis *pour'd* this loud Cry
In Psyche's ear. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 113.

The soft-eyed well-girt maidens *poured*
The joy of life from out the jars long stored
Deep in the earth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 293.

2. To cause to flow or fall in a succession of streams or drops; rain.

There was *powred* downe a great deale of water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 3.

This day will *pour* down,
If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 544.

3. To send forth as in a stream; discharge; emit; send forth in profusion or as in a flood, as words.

And Daniel likewyse, cap. 9., *powereth* forth his herte before God. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel iv.

They *poured* out a prayer when thy chastening was upon them. Isa. xxvi. 16.

Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee.
Ezek. vii. 8.

How London doth *pour* out her citizens!
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol., l. 24.

A multitude, like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene or the Danaw. *Milton*, P. L., i. 352.

Here nature all her sweets profusely *pours*,
And paints th' enamell'd ground with various flowers.
Gay, The Fan, i.

Tun'd at length to some immortal song,
It sounds Jehovah's name, and *pours* his praise along.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 908.

Over the waving grass-fields of June, the bobolink, tipsy with joy, *pours* his bubbling laughter.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 14.

Hence—4. To shed; expend: as, to *pour* out one's blood.

Four sprightly coursers with a deadly groan
Pour forth their lives, and on the pyre are thrown.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 209.

The Babylonian, Assyrian, Medean, Persian monarchies must have *poured* out seas of blood in their destruction.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

To pour oil on the fire. See *fire*.—**To pour water on the hands.** See *hand*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow; issue forth in a stream: as, the water *poured* over the rocks.

Through the fair scene roll slow the ling'ring streams,
Then foaming *pour* along, and rush into the Thames.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 218.

The torrent brooks of hallow'd Israel
From craggy hollows *pouring*, late and soon,
Sound all night long, in falling thro' the dell.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. To fall, as a torrent of rain; rain hard.

In such a night
To shut me out! *Pour* on; I will endure.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 18.

May he who gives the rain to *pour* . . .
Protect thee frae the driving shower!
Burns, On the Birth of a Posthumous Child.

3. To rush on as in a stream; come forth in great numbers.

A nation of barbarians *pours* down on a rich and unwarlike empire. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

Roll of cannon and clash of arms,
And England *pouring* on her foes.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

The slaves *poured* into the Roman provinces of the East in nearly the same character in which the Teutons *poured* into the Roman provinces of the West.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 431.

4. To spread; become diffused.

The universal calm of southern seas *poured* from the bosom of the ship over the quiet, decaying old northern port. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 67.

pour[1] (pōr), *n.* [< *pour*[1], *v.*] 1. Continuous motion as of a stream; flow.

The author's striking experiment of comparing solar radiation directly with the *pour* of molten steel from a Bessemer converter. *Science*, XI. 143.

2. A heavy fall of rain; a downpour.

He mounted his horse, and rode home ten miles in a *pour* of rain. *Miss Ferrier*, Destiny, xx. (*Davies.*)

pour[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *pore*[1].

pour[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *power*[1].

pour[4]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *poor*.

pourboire (pör-bwor′), *n.* [F., < *pour*, for, + *boire*, drink, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1].] Drink-money; a douceur; a "tip."—**Policy of pourboire**, in international political transactions, the practice of giving equivalents or returns for particular courses of governmental action.

In 1866—for the *policy of pourboire* was known then, although the name had not, I think, been invented—Italy asked at Paris whether she was to join Austria or Prussia in the war, as both of them had made to her the same promise, that Venice was to be the price of her alliance.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 2.

pourchace†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *purchase*.

pourchas†, *n.* A Middle English form of *purchase*.

poure†. A Middle English form of *pour*[1], *poor*, *pore*[1].

pourer (pōr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which pours.

pourfill†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *purfle*.

pourge†, *v.* An obsolete form of *purge*.

pourie (pö′ri), *n.* [< *pour*[1] + dim. *-ie*.] A vessel for holding beer or other liquids, with a spout for pouring; a pitcher, as distinguished from a mug; a decanter; a cream-jug. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

pouring-gate (pōr′ing-gāt), *n.* In *founding*, See *gate*[1], 5 (*a*).

pouriwinkle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwinkle*. *Palsgrave*.

pourlicht, *adv.* An obsolete form of *poorly*.

pourlieu†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*.

pourparler (pör-pär′lā), *n.* [F., a conference, parley, < OF. *pourparler*, *porparler*, *purparler*, confer, parley, < *pour-* (< L. *pro-*), before, + *parler*, speak: see *parle*, *v.*] A preliminary conference of a more or less informal nature; a consultation preliminary to subsequent negotiation.

A young man and maid, who were blushing over tentative *pourparlers* on a life-companionship, sat beneath the corner cupboard. *T. Hardy*, The Three Strangers.

pourparty†, *n.* See *purparty*.

pourpoint (pör′point), *n.* [< F. *pourpoint* (OF. *pourpoint*, *purpoint*, *purpeynte*) = Pr. *perpong*, *perpoing*, *perponh* = Sp. *perpunte* = Pg. *perpoente*, < ML. *perpunctum*, a quilted garment, prop. neut. pp. of LL. *perpungere*, pierce through, < L. *per*, through, + *pungere*, pierce: see *pungent*, *point*[1].] 1. A stuffed and quilted garment, as a military coat of fence, stuffed like the gambeson.

The knight wears a studded *pourpoint*.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 23.

2. A close-fitting garment worn by men in the fourteenth century and later, as distinguished from the doublet, which superseded it. Representations of it show a smoothly drawn garment, without wrinkles or folds.



Pourpoint, 2.—From a contemporary engraving of Henry II. of France.

Item, j. coveryng of whyte lynen clothe. Item, j. *purpoynt*.
Paston Letters, I. 482.

The slashed velvets, the ruffs, the jeweled *purpoints* of the courtiers around.
Green, Short History of the English People, p. 389.

pourpoint (pör′point), *v. t.* [< *pourpoint*, *n.*] To stuff and quilt, as a coat of fence.

The Jack of Defence . . . appears to have been of four kinds: it was a quilted coat; or it was *pourpointed* of leather and canvas in many folds; or it was formed of mail; or of small plates like the brigandine armour.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 131.

pourpointerie (F. pron. pör-pwaṅ-tę-rē′), *n.* [F.] Quilted work.

The hood is sometimes shewn as made of a cloth-like material (cloth, leather, or *pourpointerie*).
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 237.

pourpointing (pör′poin-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pourpoint*, *v.*] Stuffing and quilting, especially of garments of fence, as the gambeson; quilted work. Compare *gamboised*.

pourpointwise†, *adv.* [< *pourpoint* + *-wise*.] By quilting; as if quilted.

Item, j cover of white clothe, fyne and well-wrought, *purpeynte wyse*. *Paston Letters*, I. 478.

pourpre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *purple*.

pourpresture, *n.* See *purpresture*.

pourridié (pö-rē-di-ā′), *n.* [F., < *pourrir*, rot, < *putrere*, rot: see *putrid*.] A comprehensive term for certain diseases of the roots of the cultivated vine, caused by several fungi, such as *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, *D. glomerata*, *Vibrissea hypogæa*, etc., and frequently very destructive to the vineyards of southern Europe. The only really efficacious remedy is to remove and burn all roots showing traces of the disease.

poursuivant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pursuivant*.

pourtraict†, *v. t.* Same as *portrait*.

pourtraie†, *v.* A Middle English form of *portray*.

pourtraiour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *portrayer*.

pourtraiture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *portraiture*.

pourtray†, *v.* An obsolete form of *portray*.

pourvey, *v.* See *purvey*.

pourveyance, *n.* See *purveyance*.

poust†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulse*[1]. *Chaucer*.

pouse, pouss (pous), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *push*.

What tho' at times, when I grow crouse,
I gi'e their wames a random *pouse*.
Burns, To a Tailor.

poush†, *n.* An obsolete form of *push*.

pousse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pulse*[2].

pousse-café (pös′ka-fā′), *n.* [F., < *pousser*, push, + *café*, coffee.] A drink served after coffee at dinner, composed of several cordials (generally two parts of maraschino and one each of chartreuse, absinthe, vermouth, and benedictine, with a film of brandy), forming successive layers in the glass. The name is often given to any cordial taken after coffee.

poussette (pö-set′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *poussetted*, ppr. *poussetting*. [< F. *poussette*, push-pin, < *pousser*, push: see *push*.] To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance.

Came wet-shot alder from the wave;
Came yews, a dismal coterie;
Each pluck'd his one foot from the grave,
Poussetting with a sloe-tree.
Tennyson, Amphion.

poussie (pö′si), *n.* A Scotch form of *pussy*.

poust†, **poustie**†, *n.* [< ME. *pouste, powste, post, poste*, also *poustee*, < OF. *poeste, poest, poestre, podeste, poesté, pousté, poestet, podestet*, etc., < L. *potesta(t-)s*, power: see *potestate*.] 1. Power; might.

And so I wille my *post* proue,
By creaturis of kyndis clene.
York Plays, p. 9.

Richesse hath *pouste*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6484.

The est he put in my *powste*,
And the north at my will to be.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 63.

With al thi myght and thi *pooste*
Thou schalt him serue, and othir noone.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

2. Violence; violent attack.

Thow hast ben warned ofte
With *poustees* of pestilences, with pouerte and with angres.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 11.

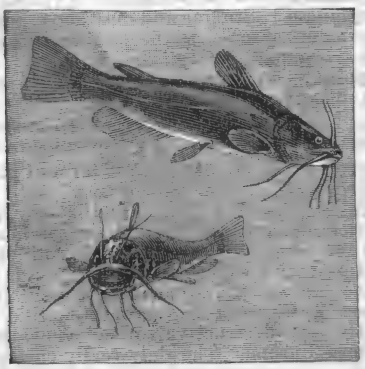
In poust†, in one's power; hence, possible.

Yef it were *in poste*, he wolde it not haue do for all the reme of grete Breteigne, for sore he dredde oure lorde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 610.

pou sto (pö stō). [Gr. *ποῦ στῶ*: *πού*, where; *στῶ*, 1st pers. sing. second aor. subj. of *ἱστάναι*, set, place, stand: see *stand*.] A place to stand; a basis of operations, either physical or metaphysical. According to Diogenes Laertius, Archimedes said, "Give me where I may stand (*ποῦ στῶ*), and with a lever I could move the world."

She perhaps might reap the applause of Great,
Who learns the one *pou sto* whence after-hands
May move the world. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

pout[1] (pout), *n.* [< ME. **poute*, < AS. **pūte*, in comp. *ǣle-pūte*, eel-pout (see *eel-pout*); cf. MD. *puyt*, D. *puit*, a frog; MD. *pudde*, an eel-pout; ulterior origin unknown.] One of several fishes which have swollen or inflated parts. (*a*) An eel-pout. (*b*) The bib or blens, *Gadus luscus*; the whiting-cod: more fully called *whiting-pout*. (*c*) In the United States,



Horn-pout (*Ameiurus nebulosus*).

a kind of catfish, *Ameiurus nebulosus*, and others of this genus; a horn-pout.

pout[1] (pout), *v. i.* [< *pout*[1], *n.*] To fish or spear for pouts.

pout[2] (pout), *v.* [< ME. *pouten*; perhaps < W. *pwdu*, be sullen, pout. Cf. F. *bouder*, pout (see *boudoir*). Cf. also F. dial. *pot, pout, potte*, lip (*faire la potte*, 'make a lip,' pout), = Pr. *pot*, lip, mod. Pr. kiss. The relations of these forms are undetermined.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To thrust out the lips, as in displeasure or sullenness; hence, to look sullen.

Be not gapynge nor ganynge, ne with thy mouth to *pout*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 144.

Pouting is generally accompanied by frowning, and sometimes by the utterance of a booing and whooing noise.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 232.

2. To swell out; be plump and prominent: as, *pouting* lips; *pouting* clusters of grapes.

Her mouth! 'twas Egypt's mouth of old,
Push'd out and *pouting* full and bold.
Joaquin Miller, Ship in the Desert.

3. To puff out or swell up the breast, as a pigeon. See *pouter*[1], 2.

II. *trans.* To thrust out; protrude.

Her lips are sever'd as to speak:
His own are *pouted* to a kiss.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace.

pout[2] (pout), *n.* [< *pout*[2], *v.*] 1. A protrusion of the lips as in pouting; hence, a fit of sullenness or displeasure: as, she has the *pouts*.

Sideway his face reposed
On one white arm, and tenderly unclosed,
By tenderest pressure, a faint damask mouth
To slumbery *pout*. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

2. A pouter pigeon. See *pouter*[1], 2.

pout[3] (pout), *n.* [A reduction of *poult*. The LG. and G. *pute* are prob. < E.] 1. A young fowl or bird: same as *poult*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fasanello [It.], a phesant *pout*.
Florio, p. 181. (*Halliwell.*)

As soon 's the clockin' [brooding] time is by,
An' the wee *pouts* begin to cry.
Burns, Epistle to John Rankine.

2. Figuratively, a young girl; a sweetheart. [Scotch.]

The Squire, returning, mist his *poute*,
And was in unco rage, ye needna doubt.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93. (*Jamieson.*)

pout[3] (pout or pöt), *v. i.* [< *pout*[3], *n.*] To go gunning for young grouse or partridges. *Imp. Dict.*

pout[4] (pout), *n.* [Prob. < **pout* for *pote*, *v.*] In *coal-mining*, a tool used for knocking out timbers in the workings. [North. Eng.]

poutassou (pö-tas′ö), *n.* A name of the *Micromesistius* (or *Gadus*) *poutassou*, a fish of the family *Gadidæ*.

pouter[1] (pou′tėr), *n.* [< *pout*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pouts. Specifically— 2. A long-legged breed of domestic pigeons, named from their characteristic habit of pouting, or puffing up the breast, sometimes to surprising size and almost globular shape. They occur in many different color-varieties. Pygmy pouters have the same form and habit, but are of very small size, like the bantams among chickens.



English Pouter.

3. Same as *pout*[1] (*b*).

Small haddocks and rock *pouters*—cheap, common fish—are often . . . sold at a high price for whiting.
Lancet, No. 3455, p. 1024.

pouter[2] (pou′tėr or pö′tėr), *n.* [< *pout*[3] + *-er*[1].] A sportsman whose game is poults or young grouse. *Imp. Dict.*

pouting[1] (pou′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pout*[1], *v.*] The act or art of taking pouts (the fish).

pouting[2] (pou′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pout*[2], *v.*] The act of protruding the lips petulantly; a pout.

Never look coy, lady;
These are no gifts to be put off with *poutings*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

pouting[3] (pou′ting or pö′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pout*[3], *v.*] The act or art of taking pouts (the bird).

poutingly (pou′ting-li), *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

"I suppose I hesitate without grounds." Gwendolen spoke rather *poutingly*, and her uncle grew suspicious.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

pout-net (pout′net), *n.* Same as *plout-net*.

povert†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *poor*.

poverish†, *v. t.* [By apheresis for *impoverish*.] To impoverish; make poor.

No violent showr
Poverisht the Land, which frankly did produce
All fruitfull vapours for delight and vse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

poverte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *poverty*.

poverty (pov′ėr-ti), *n.* [< ME. *povertee, poverte*, < OF. *poverte, povrete, povreteit, pourete, pauvrete*, F. *pauvreté* = Pr. *paupretat, paubretat, pauretat* = OCat. *pobretat* = OSp. *pobredad* (cf. Sp. Pg. *pobreza*) = It. *povertà*; < L. *pauperta(t-)s*, poverty, < *pauper*, poor: see *poor* and *pauper*.] 1. The state or condition of being poor; need or scarcity of means of subsistence; needy circumstances; indigence; penury.

For pacyence is payn for *pouerte* hym-selue,
And sobrete swete drynke and good leche in sykenesse.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 313.

Glad *poverte* is an honest thyng, certeyn.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 327.

The destruction of the poor is their *poverty*. Prov. x. 15.

It is still her [Fortune's] use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow
An age of *poverty*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 271.

A carpenter thy father known, thyself
Bred up in *poverty* and straits at home.
Milton, P. R., ii. 415.

2. The quality of being poor; a lack of necessary or desirable elements, constituents, or qualities. (*a*) Lack of fertility or productiveness: as, the *poverty* of the soil. (*b*) Lack of ideas or of skill; lack of intellectual or artistic merit: as, the *poverty* of a sermon or a picture. (*c*) Lack of adequate means or instrumentality: as, *poverty* of language.

When Lucretius complains of our *poverty* in language, he means only in terms of art and science.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Tibullus and Messala).

(*d*) Lack of richness of tone; thinness (of sound).

The peculiar quality of tone commonly termed *poverty*, as opposed to richness, arises from the upper partials being comparatively too strong for the prime tone.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), i. 5.

3. Dearth; scantiness; small allowance.

In places glade and warme if vyne abounde
In leef, and have of fruite but *povertee*,
Now kitte hem short and thai wol be feconde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 219.

4†. Poor things; objects or productions of little value.

Alack, what *poverty* my Muse brings forth!
Shak., Sonnets, ciii.

5†. The poor; poor people collectively. Compare *the quality*, used for persons of quality.

I have diuers tymes taken a waye from them their lycences, of both sortes, wyth such money as they haue gathered, and haue confiscated the same to the *pouerty* nigh adioyninge to me.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors (1567).

There is no people in the world, as I suppose, that liue so miserably as do the *pouerty* in those parts.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 323.

=Syn. 1. *Poverty, Want, Indigence, Penury, Destitution, Pauperism, Need*, neediness, necessitousness, privation, beggary. *Poverty* is a strong word, stronger than *being poor; want* is still stronger, indicating that one has not even the necessaries of life; *indigence* is often stronger than *want*, implying especially, also, the lack of those things to which one has been used and that befit one's station; *penury* is poverty that is severe to abjectness; *destitution* is the state of having absolutely nothing; *pauperism* is a poverty by which one is thrown upon public charity for support; *need* is a general word, definite only in suggesting the necessity for immediate relief. None of these words is limited to the lack of property, although that is naturally a prominent fact under each.

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy *poverty* come as one that travelleth, and thy *want* as an armed man. Prov. vi. 10, 11.

Want can quench the eye's bright grace.
Scott, Marmion, i. 28.

The luxury of one class is counterbalanced by the *indigence* of another. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 38.

Chill *penury* repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
Gray, Elegy, st. 18.

Pity and *need*
Make all flesh kin. . . .
My strength is waned now that my *need* is most.
Edwin Arnold, Light of Asia, vi. 78, 113.

2 and 3. Meagerness, jejuneness.

poverty-grass (pov′ėr-ti-gràs), *n.* A low branching grass, *Aristida dichotoma*, common in the eastern and central United States: so named as inhabiting poor soils. The name is sometimes extended to the genus.

poverty-plant (pov′ėr-ti-plant), *n.* A cistaceous plant, *Hudsonia tomentosa*, a little heath-like shrub of sandy shores. [New Jersey.]

poverty-stricken, poverty-struck (pov′ėr-ti-strik″n, -struk), *a.* Reduced to a state of poverty; suffering from the effects of poverty; needy; indigent.

Poverty-stricken, hunger-pinched, and tempest-tortured, it [the pine] maintains its proud dignity, grows strong by endurance, and symmetrical by patient struggle.
H. Macmillan, quoted in Word-hunter's Note-book, iv.

poverty-weed (pov′ėr-ti-wēd), *n.* The purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*, a deleterious

grain-field weed with showy red and yellow flowers. [Isle of Wight.]

povey (puv'i), *n.* The white owl, or barn-owl. *C. Swainson.* [Gloucestershire, Eng.]

pow[1] (pou), *n.* A Scotch form of *poll*[1].

> But now your brow is beld, John,
> Your locks are like the snaw;
> But blessings on your frosty *pow*,
> John Anderson, my jo.
> *Burns*, John Anderson.

pow[2]† (pou), *interj.* A variant of *pooh*.

> *Vir.* The gods grant them true!
> *Vol.* True! *pow*, wow. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 157.

★**powan**, *n.* Same as *pollan*. [Scotch.]

powder (pou'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*pouder, poulder;* < ME. *powder, powdyr, powdur, pouder, poudre*, dust, powder (= D. *poeder*, hair-powder, = MLG. *puder, pudel*, powder, = G. *puder* = Sw. *puder* = Dan. *pudder*, hair-powder), < OF. *poudre, poldre, puldre, pouldre*, F. *poudre* = Sp. *polvo, pólvora* = Pg. *po, polvora* = It. *polve, polvere* = D. *pulver* = MLG. *pulver* = MHG. *pulver, bulver*, G. *pulver* = Sw. Dan. *pulver*, powder, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), ML. also *pulver*, dust, powder; cf. *pollen*, fine flour (see *pollen*). From L. *pulvis* are also ult. E. *pulverize, pulverulent*, etc.] 1. Fine, minute, loose, uncompacted particles, such as result from pounding or grinding a solid substance; dust.

> On his face than fell he downe,
> And kest *pouder* opon his croune.
> *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 66.

> The *poudre* in which myn herte ybrend shal turne,
> That preye I the thow tak, and it conserve
> In a vesselle that men clepeth an urne.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 309.

> Therfore, whan thei wil schryven hem, thei taken Fyre, and sette it besyde hem, and casten therin *Poudre* of Frank encens. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 120.

> They [the Indians] haue amongst them Physicians or Priests, whose dead bodies they burne with great solemnitie, and make *poulder* of the bones, which the kinsmen a yeare after drink. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 774.

2. A preparation or composition, in the form of dust or minute loose particles, applied in various ways, as in the toilet, etc.: as, hair-*powder;* face-*powder*.

> The fische in a dische clenly that ye lay
> With vineger and *powdur* ther vppon, thus is vsed ay.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

3. A composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated: more particularly designated *gunpowder* (which see).

> These violent delights have violent ends,
> And in their triumph die, like fire and *powder*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6. 10.

> Like their great Marquis, they could not
> The smell of *powder* bide.
> *Marquis of Huntley's Retreat* (Child's Ballads, VII. 272).

4. Seasoning, either of salt or of spices.—5. A medical remedy, or a dose of some medical remedy, in the form of powder, or minute loose or uncompacted particles: as, he has to take three *powders* every hour.—**Antacid powder**, compound powder of rhubarb.—**Antimonial powder**, oxid of antimony and precipitated calcium phosphate. Also called *James's powder*.—**Aromatic powder**, cinnamon, ginger, and cardamom, with or without nutmeg.—**Brass-powder**. See *brass*[1].—**Compound chalk powder**, prepared chalk, acacia, and sugar.—**Compound effervescing powder**, a compound of two ingredients (35 grains of tartaric acid and a mixture of 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate with 120 grains of potassium and sodium tartrate) dissolved separately and the solutions mixed immediately before use. Also called *Seidlitz powder*.—**Compound licorice powder**, senna, glycyrrhiza, and sugar, with or without fennel and washed sulphur.—**Compound powder of catechu**, catechu, kino, rhatany-bark, cinnamon-bark, and nutmeg.—**Compound powder of morphine**, morphine, camphor, glycyrrhiza, and precipitated calcium carbonate. Also called *Tully's powder*.—**Compound powder of opium**, opium, black pepper, ginger, caraway-fruit, and tragacanth.—**Compound powder of rhubarb**, rhubarb, magnesia, and ginger.—**Compound powder of tragacanth**, tragacanth, gum acacia, starch, and sugar.—**Cubical powder**. Same as *cube-powder*.—**Cyanide powder**. See *cyanide*.—**Detonating powders**. See *detonating*.—**Dover's powder**, the more common name for powder of ipecac and opium. As originally prepared by the English physician Thomas Dover (died 1742), it was composed of potassium nitrate and sulphate, each 4 parts, opium, ipecac, and licorice-root, each 1 part.—**Effervescing powder**. Same as *soda powder*.—**Flour of powder**. See *flour*.—**Fulminating powders**. Same as *detonating powders*.—**Goa powder**. [So called from the Portuguese colony of *Goa* in India, where the substance, imported from Bahia in Brazil, appears to have been introduced about the year 1852.] A powder found in the longitudinal canals and interspaces of the wood of *Vouacapoua araroba* (*Andira araroba* of Aguiar), a tree growing in Brazil and the East Indies. Its color varies from ocher to chocolate-brown. It has a bitter taste, and is a remedy for skin-diseases. It consists chiefly of chrysarobin, and is used for the preparation of chrysophanic acid. Also called *chrysarobin*.—**James's powder**, a celebrated nostrum of Dr. James, an English physician (died 1776), composed of calcium phosphate and antimony oxid. The phrase is often used for *antimonial powder*.—**Jesuits' powder**. See *Jesuit*.—**Knox's powder**, chlorinated lime.—**Mealed powder**, powder pulverized by treatment with alcohol. Also called *meal-powder*. *E. H. Knight.*—**Mica-powder**. See *mica*[2].—**Molded powder**, a gunpowder whose grains are formed in a mold.—**Oilstone-powder**. See *oilstone*.—**Portland powder**, gentian-root, aristolochia-root, germander, ground-pine, and lesser centaury.—**Powder of Algaroth**, the powder precipitated from the aqueous solution of the terchlorid of antimony by an excess of water. It is chiefly composed of the oxychlorid.—**Powder of aloes and canella**, socotrine aloes and canella. Also called *hiera-picra*.—**Powder of ipecac and opium**, ipecac 1 part, opium 1 part, and sugar of milk (or potassium sulphate) 8 parts: a powder widely used as an anodyne diaphoretic under the more common name of *Dover's powder*.—**Powder of iron**, reduced iron.—**Powder of projection**. See *projection*.—**Powder of sympathy**. Same as *sympathetic powder*.—**Prismatic powder**, a gunpowder adapted for heavy cannon. The grains are hexagonal prisms, with six cylindrical holes pierced parallel to the axis and symmetrically disposed around it. In putting up the cartridges, the prisms are arranged so that the orifices are continuous throughout the length.—**Seidlitz powder**. Same as *compound effervescing powder*.—**Smokeless powder**. See *gunpowder*.—**Soda powder**, sodium bicarbonate 30 grains, tartaric acid 25 grains.—**Styptic powder**, alum, gum acacia, and colophony, or argil, tragacanth, and colophony.—**Sympathetic powder**, a powder "said to have the faculty, if applied to the blood-stained garments of a wounded person, to cure his injuries, even though he were at a great distance at the time. A friar, returning from the East, brought the recipe to Europe somewhat before the middle of the seventeenth century" (*O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 8).—**Talcum powder**, powdered soapstone: used as a local application for inflamed and chafed surfaces.—**Tennant's powder**, chlorinated lime.—**To fluff powder**†. See *fluff*[2].—**Tully's powder**. Same as *compound powder of morphine:* so named from Dr. William Tully, an American physician, who originated it.—**Vienna powder**, potassa and lime.—**Vigo's powder**, red oxid of mercury.—**Violet powder**, a toilet-powder made of pulverized starch scented with so-called violet extract.

powder (pou'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pouder, poulder, pouldre;* < ME. *powderen, poudren* (= D. *poederen*, powder, = MLG. *puderen*, season, spice, = G. *pudern* = Sw. *pudra* = Dan. *pudre*, powder), < OF. *poudrer, pouldrer, poldrer*, F. *poudrer* = Sp. *polvorear*, < ML. *pulverare*, powder, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), powder: see *powder*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To reduce to powder; pulverize; triturate; pound, grind, or rub to fine particles.

> And, were not hevenly grace that did him blesse,
> He had beene *pouldred* all as thin as flowre.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 12.

2. To sprinkle with powder, dust, ashes, etc.; specifically, to put powder upon: as, to *powder* the hair or the face.

> Thou sal make sorow in goddes sight;
> Fall to erth and *powder* the.
> *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 65.

> If the said Ambassador were here among us, he would think our modern Gallants were also mad, . . . because they ash and *powder* their Pericraniums all the Year long. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 5.

> He came back late, laid by cloak, staff, and hat,
> *Powdered* so thick with snow it made us laugh.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 15.

3. To sprinkle with salt, spices, or other seasoning; hence, to corn; pickle.

> Seththe sche brouȝt hom in haste
> Ploverys *poudryd* in paste.
> *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1402.

> If thou embowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me too to-morrow.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 112.

> One amongst the rest did kill his wife, *powdered* her, and had eaten part of her before it was knowne.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 12.

4. To sprinkle as with powder; stud; ornament with a small pattern, continually repeated.

> No patchwork quilt, all seams and scars,
> But velvet, *powder'd* with golden stars.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Dream.

5. To whiten by some application of white material in the form of a powder: thus, lace which has grown yellow is *powdered* by being placed in a packet of white lead and beaten.—6. To scatter; place here and there as if sprinkled like powder: as, to *powder* violets on a silk ground.

> Gilofre, gyngure, & gromylyoun,
> & pyonys *powdered* ay betwene.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 44.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall to dust; be reduced to powder.—2. To apply powder to the hair or face; use powder in the toilet.

> The Deacon . . . went to the barber's, where the bi-weekly operation of shaving and *powdering* was performed. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

3. To attack violently; make a great stir.

> Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* vpon them, and gobbets up both. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> He had done wonders before, but now he began to *powder* away like a raving giant. *Dickens.*

powder-blower (pou'dėr-blō″ėr), *n.* 1. A surgical instrument for throwing powder upon a diseased part.—2. A small bellows, or compressible bulb, with a long and slender nozle, used for blowing insect-powder into crevices, or among aphides, etc., which infest greenhouse-plants; an insect-gun.

powder-box (pou'dėr-boks), *n.* A box in which powder is kept. Especially—(*a*) A box for toilet-powder, large enough to contain a puff.

> Betty, bring the *powderbox* to your lady; it gives one a clean look (tho' your complexion does not want it) to enliven it. *Steele*, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

(*b*) A box for powder or sand used on the writing-table, generally rather small and with a cover pierced with holes. Compare *pounce-box*.

powder-cart (pou'dėr-kärt), *n.* A two-wheeled covered cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

powder-chamber (pou'dėr-chām″bėr), *n.* See *chamber*, 5 (*b*) (2).

powder-chest (pou'dėr-chest), *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, etc., formerly secured over the side of a ship and discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

powder-division (pou'dėr-di-vizh″ọn), *n.* On a man-of-war, a division of the crew detailed to supply ammunition during action.

powder-down (pou'dėr-doun), *n.* In *ornith.*, certain down-feathers or plumulæ, technically called *pulviplumes*, which grow indefinitely, and continually break down at their ends into a kind of powdery or scurfy exfoliation. Such plumules are not found on most birds; they occur in various representatives of the raptorial, psittacine, and gallinaceous tribes, and especially in the heron tribe and some other wading birds, where they form matted masses of peculiar texture and appearance, called *powder-down tracts* or *patches*. These tracts are definite in number and situation in the several kinds of birds on which they occur. Thus, in the true herons, there are three pairs, one on the lower back over each hip, one on each side of the lower belly under each hip, and one on each side of the breast along the track of the furcula. Bitterns have two pairs (none under the hips); boatbills have one extra pair over the shoulder-blades.

powdered (pou'dėrd), *a.* 1. Having the appearance of powder, or of a surface covered with fine powder: as, a *powdered* glaze in porcelain; in *zoöl.*, marked as if powdered or dusted over: as, the *powdered* quaker, *Tæniocampa gracilis*, a moth; the *powdered* wainscot, *Simyra venosa*, a moth.—2. Ornamented with a small pattern, as a flower or the like, continually repeated. This sort of design differs from diaper in not covering the surface so completely, and in showing the pattern isolated with background between.

3. In *her.*, same as *semé*.—4. Burnt in smoking, as a herring.—**Powdered gold**, aventurin.

powder-flag (pou'dėr-flag), *n.* A plain rectangular red flag hoisted at the fore, to denote that the vessel is taking in or discharging powder. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 676.

powder-flask (pou'dėr-flȧsk), *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried. The powder-flask was developed from the earlier powder-horn. It was made of metal, of a size convenient for handling and carrying about the person, in shape usually something like a flattened Florence flask, and fitted with a special device for measuring and cutting off a charge of powder to be dropped into the fowling-arm. The powder-flask has nearly disappeared with the disuse of the old-fashioned muzzle-loading shotgun and the invention of special contrivances for loading shells or cartridges.



Powder-horns.
1, of stag's horn, 17th or 18th century; 2, of cow's horn.

powder-gun (pou'dėr-gun), *n.* An instrument for diffusing insect-powder.

powder-horn (pou'dėr-hôrn), *n.* A powder-flask made of horn, usually the horn of an ox or cow, the larger end fitted with a wooden or metal bottom, and the small end with a movable stopper or some special device for measuring out a charge of powder. Whenever gunpowder has been used for loading apart from cartridges and the like, powder-horns have been common. See cut on preceding page.

The father bought a *powder-horn*, and an almanac, and a comb-case; the mother a great fruztower, and a fat amber necklace. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

powder-hose (pou'dėr-hōz), *n.* A tube of strong linen filled with a combustible compound, used for firing mines; a fuse.

powderiness (pou'dėr-i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being powdery, or of being divided into minute particles; resemblance to powder; pulverulence.

powdering (pou'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *powder*, *v.*] 1. *pl.* Small pieces of fur powdered or sprinkled on other furs, in resemblance to the spots on ermine; also, bands of ermine. Powderings have been worn on the capes of the robes of English peers as part of the insignia of rank; and the design has been often reproduced in heraldic bearings.

A dukes daughter is borne a Marchionesse, and shall weare as many *Poudringes* as a Marchionesse. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 14.

2. Decoration by means of numerous small figures, usually the same figure often repeated. See *powdered*, 2.

powdering-gown (pou'dėr-ing-goun), *n.* A loose gown formerly worn by men and women to protect their clothes when having the hair powdered; a dressing-gown.

I will sit in my library, in my night-cap and *powdering-gown*, and give as much trouble as I can. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xv.

powdering-mill (pou'dėr-ing-mil), *n.* A grinding- or pulverizing-mill, as for ore, snuff, etc.

powdering-tub (pou'dėr-ing-tub), *n.* 1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.—2. A heated tub in which an infected lecher was cured by sweating.

From the *powdering-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind,
Doll Tearsheet. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 79.

powder-magazine (pou'dėr-mag-a-zēn'), *n.* 1. A place where powder is stored, as a bomb-proof building in fortified places, etc.—2. A specially constructed place on board a man-of-war for the storage and issue of explosives. See *magazine*, 1.

powder-man (pou'dėr-man), *n.* 1. On a man-of-war, a member of a gun's crew detailed to fetch powder for the gun.—2. A man in charge of explosives in an operation of any nature requiring their use.

In driving the heading, each of the three shifts is made up of a boss, 4 drill men, 4 helpers on drills, 1 *powder man*, 1 car man, and 2 laborers. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 85.

powder-mill (pou'dėr-mil), *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

powder-mine (pou'dėr-mīn), *n.* An excavation filled with gunpowder for the purpose of blasting rocks, or for blowing up an enemy's works in war.

powder-monkey (pou'dėr-mung″ki), *n.* A boy employed on ships to carry powder from the magazine to the guns. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

One poet feigns that the town is a sea, the playhouse a ship, the manager the captain, the players sailors, and the orange-girls *powder-monkies*. *Sir J. Hawkins*, Johnson (ed. 1787), p. 195.

powder-paper (pou'dėr-pā″pėr), *n.* A substitute for gunpowder, consisting of paper impregnated with a mixture of potassium chlorate, nitrate, prussiate, and chromate, powdered wood-charcoal, and a little starch. It is stronger than gunpowder, produces less smoke and less recoil, and is not so much affected by humidity.

powder-plot† (pou'dėr-plot), *n.* See *gunpowder plot*, under *gunpowder*.

powder-post (pou'dėr-pōst), *n.* Wood decayed to powder, or eaten by a worm which leaves its holes full of powder. [Local, U. S.]

The grubs of the law have gnawed into us, and we are all *powder-post*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

powder-prover (pou'dėr-prö'vėr), *n.* A device or apparatus for testing the efficiency of gunpowder; a ballistic pendulum; an eprouvette.

powder-puff (pou'dėr-puf), *n.* 1. A soft feathery ball, as of swansdown, by which powder is applied to the skin.—2. Same as *pluff*, 2.

powder-room (pou'dėr-röm), *n.* The room in a ship in which gunpowder is kept. See *magazine*, 1.

powder-scuttle (pou'dėr-skut″l), *n.* A small opening in a ship's deck for passing powder from the magazine for the service of the guns.

powder-shoot (pou'dėr-shöt), *n.* A canvas tube for conveying empty powder-boxes from the gun-deck of a ship to a lower deck.

powder-traitor† (pou'dėr-trā″tor), *n.* A conspirator in a gunpowder plot.

When he has brought his design to perfection, and disposed of all his materials, he lays his train, like a *powder-traitor*, and gets out of the way, while he blows up all those that trusted him. *Butler*, Remains, II. 453.

powder-treason† (pou'dėr-trē″zn), *n.* Conspiracy involving the use of gunpowder; a gunpowder plot.

Powdertreason surpasses all the barbarities of the Heathens. *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1765), III., Index.

How near were we going in '88, and in the *powder-treason*? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons and Treatises, p. 90.

powdery (pou'dėr-i), *a.* [< *powder* + *-y*[1].] 1. In the form of powder; resembling powder in the fineness of its particles; pulverulent.

Her feet disperse the *powdery* snow
That rises up like smoke.
Wordsworth, Lucy Grey, ii. 85.

The niched snow-bed sprays down
Its *powdery* fall. *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, ii.

The bee,
All dusty as a miller, takes his toll
Of *powdery* gold, and grumbles.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, covered with a fine bloom or meal resembling powder; powdered; farinose.

News is often dispersed as thoughtlessly and effectively as that pollen which the bees carry off (having no idea how *powdery* they are). *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 191.

Delicate golden auriculas with *powdery* leaves and stems. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 291.

3. Friable; easily reduced to powder.

A brown *powdry* spar which holds iron is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

Powdery grape-mildew. See *grape-mildew*.

powdike (pou'dīk), *n.* A dike made in a marsh or fen for carrying off its waters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

By statute of 22 Hen. VIII. c. 11, perversely and maliciously to cut down or destroy the *powdike* in the fens of Norfolk and Ely is felony. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii.

powe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *paw*[1].

power[1] (pou'ėr, pour), *n.* [< ME. *poer*, *pouer*, ★< OF. *poer*, *poeir*, *pouеir*, *pooir*, *povoir*, F. *pouvoir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *poder* = It. *potere*, power, prop. inf., be able, < ML. **potere*, for L. *posse*, be able: see *potent*.] 1. In general, such an absence of external restriction and limitation that it depends only upon the inward determination of the subject whether or not it will act.

Knowledge itself is a *power* whereby he [God] knoweth. *Bacon*, Of Heresies.

2. An endowment of a voluntary being whereby it becomes possible for that being to do or effect something. The power is said to belong to the being exercising it, and to be a power to act or of acting in a specified way. The person or thing affected by the action is said to be under the power of the subject, which is said to have power over or upon that object.

Hath not the potter *power* over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honour and another unto dishonour? Rom. ix. 21.

And brought thee out of the land of Egypt with his mighty *power*. Deut. iv. 36.

The devil hath *power*
To assume a pleasing shape. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

I know my soul hath *power* to know all things,
Yet is she blind and ignorant in all.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

Not heaven upon the past has *power*.
Dryden, Imit. of Horace, III. xxix.

3. A property of an inanimate thing or agency, especially a property of modifying other things.

Not that nepenthe which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Joveborn Helena
Is of such *power* to stir up joy as this.
Milton, Comus, l. 675.

The spot he loved has lost the *power* to please.
Cowper, Retirement.

Or alum styptics with contracting *power*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 131.

4. Used absolutely, with specification of the effect: (*a*) The property whereby anything fulfils its proper functions well or strongly: as, a medicine of great *power*. (*b*) A gift or talent for influencing others.

Her beauty, grace, and *power*
Wrought as a charm upon them.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

5. The ability or right to command or control; dominion; authority; the right of governing.

All *power* is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Mat. xxviii. 18.

There are some things which are issues of an absolute *power*, some are expresses of supreme dominion some are actions of a judge. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

All empire is no more than *power* in trust.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 411.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for *power*.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Power means nothing more than the extent to which a man can make his individual will prevail against the wills of other men, so as to control them.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 213.

6†. The domain within which authority or government is exercised; jurisdiction.

No brewestere out of fraunchyse, ne may brewe wt-ynne the *power* of the Citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

7. In *law*: (*a*) Legal capacity: as, the *power* to contract; the *power* of testation, or making a will. (*b*) Legal authority conferred, and enabling one to do what otherwise he could not do; the dominion which one person may exercise over the property of another: as, the *power* of an agent, which is his delegated authority to act in the name or on behalf of his principal. In Roman law, *power* (*potestas*), in its largest sense, was held to comprise the control of the head of the household over slaves, children, descendants, and wife. In its more limited sense, it was used for the control over children and descendants, the power over the wife being distinguished by the name *manus*.

He had assumed no *powers* to which he was not entitled by his services and peculiar situation. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Henry was a prince who had only to learn the extent of his *powers* in order to attempt to exercise them.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

(*c*) In the law of conveyancing, an authority to do some act in relation to the title to lands or the creation of estates therein or to charges thereon, either conferred by the owner on another or reserved to himself when granting the lands or some interest therein; usually a *power of appointment*, which is the conferring on a person of the power of disposing of an interest in lands, quite irrespective of the fact whether or not he has any interest in the land itself. *Digby.* If the donee of the power has no interest in the land, the power is said to be *collateral*, as distinguished from a *power appendant* or *appurtenant*, as it is called when the interest he may dispose of must be carved out of or reduce his own interest; and from a *power in gross*, as it is called when the interest he may appoint will not take effect until his own interest has terminated: as, a *power* to a tenant for life to appoint the estate after his death among his children. A *general power* is one that may be exercised in favor of any one whatever, even the donee himself; a *special* or *particular power* can be exercised only in favor of a person or some of a class of persons specified in the document creating the power, or for specified purposes: as, a *power* to sell, to exchange, to lease, and the like.

8. A written statement of legal authority; a document guaranteeing legal authority.

When I said I was empowered, etc., he desired to see my *powers*. *Swift*, Letter, Oct. 10, 1710.

9†. Pecuniary ability; wealth.

Eche brother other suster tht ben of the fraternite, ȝif he be of *power*, he schal ȝeue somewhat in maintenance of the bretherhede, what hym lyketh.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

10. A large quantity; a great number. [Colloq.]

I am providing a *power* of pretty things for her against I see her next. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 889. (*Davies.*)

They ate a *power*, and they drank bottle after bottle.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 49.

11. (*a*) [Tr. of ML. *potestas*.] An active faculty of the mind whose exercise is dependent on the will.

When *power* is applied to the soul, it is used in a larger signification than faculty; for by it we designate the capacities that are acquired, as well as those that are original. *Porter*, Human Intellect, § 36.

(*b*) [Tr. of L. *potentia*.] A capacity for acting or suffering in any determinate way.

There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all *power* of change except the capability of being destroyed. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

12. In *Aristotelian metaph.*, the state of being of that which does not yet exist, but is in germ, ready to exist, the general conditions of its existence being fulfilled; the general principle of existence.

We say in *power*, as in the wood a statue, and in the whole a part, because it may be brought out; and a theo-

rem not yet discovered, but capable of discovery, which is the actuality. . . . For as a person building is to a builder, and the thing waking to the thing sleeping, and the seeing to him who has his eyes shut though he has sight, and that which is severed from matter to matter, and work done to material unworked, so is act to *power*.
Aristotle, Metaphysics, viii. 6.

13. In *mech.*, that with which work can be done. (*a*) Energy, whether kinetic or potential (as of a head of water or a steam-engine), considered as a commodity to be bought and sold in definite quantities. Hence (since this is usually provided in the kinetic form)— (*b*) Kinetic energy.

If the *power* with which a system is moving at any instant be denoted by T, its expression becomes $T = \frac{1}{2}mv$.
B. Peirce, Anal. Mechanics, p. 307.

(*c*) The mechanical advantage of a machine. (*d*) A simple machine. (*e*) Mechanical energy as distinguished from hand-labor.

14. In *arith.* and *real alg.*, the result of multiplying a quantity into itself a specified number of times. The first power of a quantity is the quantity itself; the nth power, where n is any positive integer, is the continued product of the quantity taken n times — that is, the quantity composed of n factors each equal to the quantity. A negative power, where n is a negative integer, is the reciprocal of the corresponding positive power: thus,

$$x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}.$$

A fractional power is that root of the power of the quantity denoted by the numerator of the fraction which is denoted by the denominator: thus, $x^{\frac{m}{n}}$ is the nth root of x^m. (See *exponent*.) In imaginary algebra the definition of a power is extended.

15. In *geom.*, the square of the distance of a point from the point of tangency to a given circle of a line through that point. This quantity is said to be the power of the point with respect to the circle.— **16.** A spiritual being in general. Specifically [*pl.*], in the celestial hierarchy, the sixth order of angels, ranking last in the second triad. The word translates the Ἐξουσίαι (*Potestates*) of Eph. i. 21 and Col. i. 16. See *hierarchy*.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, *powers*.
Milton.

The lord of spirits and the prince of *powers*.
2 Mac. iii. 24.

17. A person in authority or exercising great influence in his community.

You have, by fortune and his highness' favours,
Gone slightly o'er low steps and now are mounted
Where *powers* are your retainers.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 113.

Are all teachers? Are all *powers*? 1 Cor. xii. 29.

A *power* is passing from the earth. *Wordsworth*.

18. A government; a governing body.

There is no power but of God; the *powers* that be are ordained of God. Rom. xiii. 1.

19. That which has power; specifically, an army or navy; a military or naval force; a host.

Than com Merlin to Arthur, and bad hym sende for all his *power* in all haste with-oute taryinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 566.

K. Rich. What says Lord Stanley, will he bring his *power*?
Mess. My lord, he doth deny to come.
K. Rich. Off with his son George's head!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 344.

20. A token of subjection to power; in the New Testament, a covering for the head; a veil.

For this cause ought the woman to have *power* [a "sign of authority," revised version] on her head because of the angels. 1 Cor. xi. 10.

21. In *optics*, the degree to which an optical instrument, as a telescope or microscope, magnifies the apparent linear or (rarely) the superficial dimensions of an object.— **22.** The eyepiece of a telescope or the objective of a microscope.— **Absolute power,** unlimited power; power uncontrolled by law.— **Abutting power.** See *abut*.— **Accumulation of power.** See *accumulation*.— **Active power.** See *active*.— **Agonistic power,** power in strife.— **Animal power.** See *animal*.— **Animate power,** a faculty of the soul or mind.— **Appetitive power,** a faculty of desiring.— **Apprehensive power,** faculty of cognition.— **Artificial power,** an art considered as a power.— **Augmentative power,** the power of growth.— **Balance of power.** See *balance*.— **Civil power.** Same as *political power*.— **Cognoscitive power.** Same as *apprehensive power*.— **Commanding, directing, and executive powers,** three faculties of the mind, in the psychology of Aquinas, of which the first determines what shall be done, the last does it, and the second secures the correspondence of the action with the intention.— **Commensurable in power,** in *math.* See *commensurable*.— **Connate power,** a faculty possessed from birth, not developed by education.— **Corporeal power,** the virtue of an inanimate substance or thing.— **Creative power,** the power of creating.— **Doctrine of enumerated powers, of implied powers.** See *enumerate, imply*.— **Emissive, entitative, existent power.** See the adjectives.— **Essential power,** power in an essence to receive actual existence.— **Existential power,** power in a thing that actually exists to do or become something.— **Free power,** a faculty which the mind is free to exercise or not.— **Generative power,** the faculty of propagating the kind.— **Habitual power,** power resulting from custom.— **High power.** See *objective, n.*, 3.— **Impassive power,** the power of resisting a force tending to produce a change.— **Inanimate power,** a power not belonging to the soul.— **Incommensurable in power.** See *incommensurable*.— **In power,** in control of the administrative and executive functions of a government: a phrase noting the position of ministers or political parties when a majority vote or some other influence has given them the ascendancy.

In power a servant, out of power a friend.
Lord Melcombe, quoted in Pope's Epil. to Satires, ii. 161.

He [Pitt] had often declared that, while he was *in power*, England should never make a peace of Utrecht.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Irrational power, as defined by the advocates of the freedom of the will, a power which is determined to one or another of two opposites, so that it either can act but cannot refrain, or can refrain but cannot act.— **Judicial, justiciary, legislative, locomotive power.** See the adjectives.— **Logical power,** logical possibility; the not involving any contradiction.— **Low power.** See *objective, n.*, 3.— **Magnetic rotatory power.** See *magnetic*.— **Medicinal power,** the power of healing.— **Ministerial powers.** See *ministerial*.— **Mixed power,** a power of changing the subject of the power itself; a power at once active and passive: *mixed act* is used in an analogous sense.— **Motive power.** See *motive*.— **Natural power.** (*a*) Power to produce a natural motion. (*b*) Power within nature, not supernatural. Also called *physical power*.— **Nutritive power,** power of assimilating nutriment.— **Obediential power,** the power of a person, an animal, or a thing to do that which is beyond his or its natural powers, in consequence of miraculous interposition.— **Objective power.** See *objective*.— **Occult power,** an occult virtue or property of a natural thing. See *occult*.— **Passive power.** See *passive*.— **Perspective power,** the faculty of supersensuous cognition.— **Physical power.** Same as *natural power*.— **Police power.** See *police*.— **Political power,** power of governing; influence in the government.— **Power of attorney.** See *attorney*[2].— **Power of contradiction,** the power in an individual of being determined to one or the other of two contradictory predicates. The corresponding power in a genus to be determined to one or the other of two species is not called by this name.— **Power of life and death,** authority to inflict or to remit capital punishment.— **Power of points.** See *point*[1].— **Power of sale,** a clause inserted in securities for debt, conferring on the creditor a power to sell the subject of the security if the debt is not paid as specified; also, in wills, conferring on the executor authority to convert property into money.— **Power of the keys.** See *key*[1].— **Power to license.** See *license*.— **Practical power,** the power of doing something; the power conferred by a practical science.— **Pure power,** force which wants all form; the state of first matter.— **Rational power,** a faculty connected with the reason, as that part of the soul which distinguishes man from the beasts.— **Real power,** a power of doing, or suffering, or becoming: opposed to *logical power*.— **Receptive power.** Same as *subjective power*.— **Resolving power.** See *objective, n.*, 3.— **Rhetorical power,** the power of eloquence.— **Rotatory power.** See *rotatory*.— **Sensitive power,** the capacity of sensation.— **Signatory power.** See *signatory*.— **Sovereign power,** the supreme power in a state.— **Subjective power,** the capability of a subject of receiving contradictory predicates, or of being determined in different ways: usually confounded with *passive power*.— **The powers, the great powers of Europe,** in *modern diplomacy*, phrases designating the principal nations of Europe. The great powers long recognized were Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Later Prussia was replaced by the new German Empire, Italy was recognized, and in 1887 Spain was admitted to the European concert.— **Transmutative power,** the power of producing a change in an object.— **Treaty-making power.** See *treaty*.— **Violent power,** the power of producing violent motion.— **Vital power,** the power of living. = **Syn.** *Power, Strength, Force.* *Power* and *strength* may be active or inactive; *force* is active. *Strength* is rather an inward capability; *force* an outward; *power* may be either: we speak of *strength* of character, *power* of habit, *force* of will; *strength* of timber, *power* of a steam-engine, *force* of a projectile.

power[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *poor*.

power[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pour*[1].

powerable† (pou'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *power*[1] + *-able*.] Endowed with power; powerful.

That you may see how *powerable* time is in altering tongs as all things else. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

poweration (pou-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [< *power*[1] + *-ation*.] A great quantity. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

power-capstan (pou'ėr-kap'stan), *n.* See *capstan*.

powered (pou'ėrd), *a.* [< *power* + *-ed*[2].] Having power (of a specified kind or degree): used especially in composition: as, high-*powered* or low-*powered* rifles or guns. The measure of a gun's power is its muzzle-energy, determined from the muzzle-velocity and weight of the projectile. In many modern guns the muzzle-velocity is from 2200 to 2600 feet per second and such guns are classed as *high-powered*.

powerful (pou'ėr-fûl), *a.* [< *power* + *-ful*.] **1.** Exerting great force or power; able to produce great physical effects; strong; efficient: as, a *powerful* engine; a *powerful* blow; a *powerful* medicine.

The cedar . . .
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's *powerful* wind.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 15.

When first that sun too *powerful* beams displays,
It draws up vapours which obscure its rays.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 470.

2. Having great authority; puissant; potent; mighty: as, a *powerful* nation.

The Lords of Ross, Beaumond, and Willoughby,
With all their *powerful* friends, are fled to him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 55.

He that had seen Pericles lead the Athenians which way he listed haply would have said he had been their prince; and yet he was but a *powerfull* and eloquent man in a Democracy. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. Characterized by great intellectual power.

In his turn, he knew to prize
Lord Marmion's *powerful* mind, and wise.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 13.

4. Having great influence or moral power; cogent; efficacious.

God makes sometimes a plain and simple man's good life as *powerful* as the most eloquent sermon.
Donne, Sermons, v.

What had I
To oppose against such *powerful* arguments?
Milton, S. A., l. 862.

5. Great; numerous; numerically large. Compare *power*[1], 10 [Colloq.]

This piano was sort o' fiddle like — only bigger — and with a *powerful* heap of wire strings.
Carlton, New Purchase, II. 8. (*Bartlett.*)

= **Syn.** Puissant, forcible, cogent, influential; vigorous, robust, sturdy.

powerful (pou'ėr-fûl), *adv.* [< *powerful*, *a.*] Very: as, *powerful* good; *powerful* weak. [Local, U. S.]

powerfully (pou'ėr-fûl-i), *adv.* In a powerful manner; with great force or energy; potently; strongly.

All which, sir, though I most *powerfully* and potently believe, yet I hold it not honesty to have it thus set down.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 203.

powerfulness (pou'ėr-fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being powerful; force; power; might; potency; efficacy.

The *powerfulness* of Christ's birth consists in this, that he is made of God. *Donne*, Sermons, iii.

power-hammer (pou'ėr-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer actuated by machinery.

power-house (pou'ėr-hous), *n.* In water-works, and other works in which machinery is driven by power from steam, electric, or other prime motors, a building especially provided to contain the prime motor or motors from which power is conveyed to the driven machinery by a main shaft and gearing, or by a belt or cable.

power-lathe (pou'ėr-lāтн), *n.* A lathe in which the live head-stock mandrel is driven by steam, water, or other power, independently of the operator. The transmission of power from line-shafting and counter-shafts to lathes is usually performed by pulley-and-belt mechanism, variable speed being secured by cone-pulleys.

powerless (pou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *power* + *-less*.] Lacking power; weak; impotent; unable to produce any effect.

I give you welcome with a *powerless* hand,
But with a heart full of unstained love.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 15.

With no will,
Powerless and blind, must he some fate fulfil,
Nor knowing what he is doing any more.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

powerlessly (pou'ėr-les-li), *adv.* In a powerless manner; without power; weakly.

powerlessness (pou'ėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being powerless; absence or lack of power.

power-loom (pou'ėr-lōm), *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some other mechanical power.

power-machine (pou'ėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine actuated by a mechanical force, as distinguished from one worked by hand.

power-press (pou'ėr-pres), *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, gas, or other mechanical agency, as distinguished from a hand-press.

powitch (pou'ich), *n.* [Chinook Indian.] The Oregon crab-apple, *Malus rivularis*, a small tree often forming dense thickets, the wood very hard, and the fruit eaten by the Indians.

powke-needle† (pouk'nē″dl), *n.* Same as *poukenel*.

powldron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pauldron*.

powler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poller*.

pownage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pannage*.

powney (pou'ni), *n.* A Scotch form of *pony*.

powst, powse[1]†. Obsolete forms of *pulse*[1].

powse[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pulse*[2].

powsoned†, *a.* See *pounson*.

powsoning†, *n.* See *pounsoning*.

powsowdy (pou-sou'di), *n.* [Also *powsowdie*; appar. < *pow*[1], = *poll*[1], + *sodden*.] Any mixture of incongruous sorts of food. Specifically — (*a*) Sheep's-head broth. (*b*) Porridge. (*c*) A Yorkshire pudding. (*d*) A mixed drink. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

The principal charm of the "gathering" [in Westmoreland] was not assuredly diminished to the men by the anticipation of excellent ale, . . . and possibly of still more excellent *pow-sowdy* (a combination of ale, spirits, and spices). *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, II. 109. (*Davies.*)

powstet, *n.* See *poust*.

powting-clothf, *n.* A kerchief for the head or neck.

A crosse-cloath, as they tearme it, a *powting-cloth*, plagula. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 275. (*Nares.*)

powwow (pou'wou), *n.* [Also *pawaw*, *powah*, etc. Algonkian *paw waw'*; Cree *pawamino*, to dream.] 1. As applied to the North American aborigines: (*a*) A priest; a conjurer.

When all other means fail to recover their sick, they send for their *Pawaw* or Priest, who, sitting down by them, expects a Fee, and works accordingly, calling sometimes on one God, sometimes on another, beating his naked breast till he sweat and be almost out of breath.
Hist., Geog., etc., *Dict.*, ed. Collier, 2d ed. (1701), s. v. [New York.

Let them come if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or *pow-wow*. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, i.

Many a church member saw I, walking behind the music, that has danced in the same measure with me when Somebody was fiddler, and, it might be, an Indian *pow-wow* or a Lapland wizard changing hands with us!
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xxii.

(*b*) A conjuration performed for the cure of diseases. (*c*) A dance, feast, or other public celebration preliminary to a grand hunt, a council, a war expedition, or some similar undertaking. Hence—2. Any uproarious meeting or conference; a meeting where there is more noise than deliberation. [Colloq., U. S.]

powwow (pou'wou), *v. i.* [< *powwow*, *n.*] 1. As applied to the North American aborigines, to perform a ceremony with conjurations for the cure of diseases and for other purposes.

And if any shall hereafter *Powwow*, both he that shall *Powwow*, & he that shall procure him to *Powwow*, shall pay 20s. apeece.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 5.

The Angekok of the tribe [of Esquimaux] . . . prescribes or *pow-wows* in sickness and over wounds.
Kane, Arctic Explorations, xliii.

Hence—2. To hold a consultation; deliberate over events. [Colloq., U. S.]

We would go to the cave and *pow-wow* over what we had done. *S. L. Clemens*, Huckleberry Finn, iii.

The young bucks, having had insufficient rations, are now out hunting for game. When they can, they will come in and *pow wow* with Generals Sheridan and Miles.
New York Herald.

3. To hold any noisy meeting. [Colloq., U. S.]

pox (poks), *n.* [An irreg. spelling and adaptation of *pocks*, pl. of *pock*: see *pock*[1].] A disease characterized by eruptive pocks or pustules upon the body. As used by the writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the word generally means *smallpox*, but also, and especially in later use, the *French pox*, or syphilis. See *chicken-pox*, *smallpox*, *syphilis*.

In al the Ilandes of this Archipelagus rayneth the disease of saynt Iob (whiche wee caule the frenche *poxe*) more then in any other place in the worlde.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 260).

A number here [in Egypt] be afflicted with sore eyes, either by the reflecting heat, the salt dust of the soyle, or excessive venery: for the *pocks* is uncredible frequent among them. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

A pox on, a pox of, a plague on: a mild imprecation much used by the old dramatists.

Ros. O that your face were not so full of O's!
Kath. A pox of that jest! *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 46.

I must needs fight yet; for I find it concerns me. *A pox on* 't! I must fight.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

poxt (poks), *v. t.* [< *pox*, *n.*] To communicate the pox or venereal disease to. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 84.

pox-stone (poks'stōn), *n.* A very hard stone of a gray color found in some of the Staffordshire mines. *Halliwell.*

poy (poi), *n.* [Also *puy*; by apheresis from OF. *apoi*, *appoi*, F. *appui*, support, prop: see *appui* and *pew*[2].] 1. A prop or support.—2. A rope-dancers' pole. *Johnson.*—3. A pole to impel or steer a boat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

poy-bird (poi'bèrd), *n.* Same as *poe-bird*. *Worcester.*

poynadot, *n.* See *poinado*.

poynauntt, *a.* An obsolete form of *poignant*.

poyndt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *poind*.

poynet (poi'net), *n.* 1. A bodkin or punch.—2. An aglet or tag.
Also *poinette*.

poyntt, poyntet, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *point*[1].

poyntellt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pointel*.

poyntementt, *n.* A variant of *pointment*.

poyou (poi'ō), *n.* [Guarani *poyu*, yellow-banded.] The six-banded armadillo, *Dasypus sexcinctus*, or *D. encoubert*. See *armadillo*, 1.

poyset, *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

poz (poz), *a.* Same as *pos*.

I will have a regiment to myself, that 's *poz*.
Thackeray, Catharine.

pozet, *v.* An obsolete form of *pose*[3].

pozzo (pot'sō), *n.*; pl. *pozzi* (-sē). [It., a well, < L. *puteus*, a well: see *pit*[1].] In Venice, one



Pozzo.

of the curbs or heads of the cisterns which are filled with water from the neighboring mainland; a well-curb: a common abbreviation of *vera di pozzo*.

pozzuolana (pot″sǫ̈-ǭ-lä'nä), *n.* [It., also *pozzolana*, < *Pozzuoli*: see def.] A material of volcanic origin, first found at Pozzuoli, near Naples, and afterward in many other localities, and of great importance in the manufacture of hydraulic cement. It is a volcanic ash, generally somewhat pulverulent, of various colors, and of different qualities in different localities. It closely resembles in origin and quality the so-called trass of Germany and the Netherlands. These substances consist chiefly of silicate of alumina with a small percentage of the alkalis, oxids of iron, etc. For making cement the pozzuolana is pulverized and mixed with lime and sand. The use of this material was well known to the Romans, and the preparation of hydraulic cement is described in detail by Vitruvius. Also *pozzolana*, *puzzolana*, *puzzuolana*, *puzzolite*, *puzzolano*.

pozzuolanic (pot″sǫ̈-ǭ-lan'ik), *a.* Consisting of or resembling pozzuolana.

pp. An abbreviation (*a*) of *pages* (as *p.* for *page*); (*b*) of *past participle* or *perfect participle*; (*c*) of *pianissimo*.

P. P. C. An abbreviation of the French phrase *pour prendre congé*, 'to take leave': written upon a visiting-card to indicate that the bearer or sender is making a farewell call or otherwise bidding farewell to the recipient of the card. Sometimes English *T. T. L.*, to take leave, is used instead.

ppr. An abbreviation of *present participle*.

pr. An abbreviation of *pronoun*.

Pr. An abbreviation of *Provençal*.

praam (präm), *n.* See *pram*[1].

practict (prak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Also *practick*; < OF. *practic*, *practiq*, usually *pratiq*, *pratique*, F. *pratique* = Pr. *practic* = Sp. *práctico* = Pg. It. *pratico* (cf. D. *praktisch* = G. *practisch*, *praktisch* = Sw. Dan. *praktisk*), < LL. *practicus*, active, < Gr. πρακτικός, of or pertaining to action, concerned with action or business, active, practical, < πράσσειν (√ πραγ-), do. Cf. *pragmatic*, *praxis*, etc., from the same source, and see *prat*, *praty*, *pretty*. II. *n.* 1. Also *practick*, *practique*, *pratic*, *prattic*, *pratique*, < ME. *practike*, *practique*, *praktike*, < OF. *practique*, *pratique*, *prattique*, F. *pratique* = Pr. *practica* = Sp. *práctica* = Pg. It. *pratica* = D. *praktijk* = G. *practik*, *praktik* = Sw. *praktik*, < ML. *practica*, practical or familiar knowledge, execution, accomplishment, intrigue, practice, < Gr. πρακτική, practical knowledge, fem. of πρακτικός, practical: see I. Cf. *practice* and *pratique*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Concerned with action; practical, as distinguished from theoretical.

The art and *practic* part of life
Must be the mistress to this theoric.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 51.

Discipline is the *practick* work of preaching directed and apply'd as is most requisite to particular duty.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

2. Skilled; skilful; practised.

Right *practicke* was Sir Priamond in fight,
And throughly skild in use of shield and speare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 7.

See if I hit not all their *practic* observance, with which they lime twigs to catch their fantastic lady-birds.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

II. *n.* 1. Practice, as opposed to theory; practical experience.

Spareth for no man,
And teche us yonge men of youre *praktike*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 187.

Poison thyself, thou foul empoisoner!
Of thine own *practique* drink the theory!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iii. 2.

2. One concerned with action or practice, as opposed to one concerned with theory. See the quotation.

These Essenes were again divided into *Practicks* and Theoricks. The first spent their time in Handy-Crafts, the latter only in Meditation. The *Practicks* had Dinner and Supper; the Theoricks, only Supper.
Hist., Geog., etc., *Dict.*, ed. Collier, 2d ed. (1701), s. v. [Essenes.

practicability (prak″ti-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *practicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being practicable; feasibility; capacity for being practised.

They all attend the worship of the kirk, as often as a visit from their minister or the *practicability* of travelling gives them opportunity. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

This third method brings the attempt within the degree of *practicability* by a single person.
Mason, Supplement to Johnson's Dict., p. vi.

practicable (prak'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [< F. *praticable* = Sp. *practicable* = Pg. *praticavel* = It. *praticabile* = G. Sw. Dan. *praktikabel*, < ML. **practicabilis*, < *practicare*, execute, practise: see *practise*.] 1. Capable of being performed or effected; performable; possible in point of execution.

It is sufficient to denominate the way *practicable*; for we esteem that to be such which in the trial oftener succeeds than misses. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

In seeking the causes of change which worked through Solon, and also made *practicable* the reorganization he initiated, we shall find them to lie in the direct and indirect influences of trade. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

The rule for us, in whatever case, is one: to make the best *practicable* use of the best available means for thinking truly and acting rightly.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 185.

2. Capable of being practised.

An heroick poem should be more like a glass of nature, figuring a more *practicable* virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of being used: as, a *practicable* road; a *practicable* breach.

We descended the hill to the north, by a very easy way, *practicable* by camels.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 36.

Nemours, finding it impossible to force the works in this quarter, rode along their front in search of some *practicable* passage. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. In *theat.*, capable of real use, in distinction from something merely simulated: as, a *practicable* door, bridge, or window.—5. Suitable for practice, fulfilment, or execution; hence, desirable; advantageous.

Naturally, people did not tell each other all they felt and thought about young Grandcourt's advent; on no subject is this openness found prudentially *practicable*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, ix.

=**Syn.** 1. *Practical*, *Practicable* (see *impracticable*). *Possible*, *Practicable*. *Possible* notes that which may or might be performed if the necessary powers or means can or could be obtained; *practicable* is limited to things which may be performed by the means that one possesses or can obtain.

practicableness (prak'ti-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being practicable; practicability.

practicably (prak'ti-ka-bli), *adv.* In a practicable manner; with action or performance.

practical (prak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *practic* + *-al*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to action, practice, or use: opposed to *theoretical*, *speculative*, or *ideal*. (*a*) Engaged in practice or action; concerned with material rather than ideal considerations.

Nothing can be conceived more whimsical than the conferences which took place between the first literary man and the first *practical* man of the age. . . . The great poet would talk of nothing but treaties and guarantees, and the great king of nothing but metaphors and rhymes.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

(*b*) Educated by practice or experience: as, a *practical* gardener. (*c*) Derived from experience: as, *practical* skill; *practical* knowledge. (*d*) Used, or such as may advantageously be used, in practice; capable of being used or turned to account; contributing to one's material advantage; possessing utility.

Time and experience may forme him to a more *practical* way than that he is in of University lectures and erudition. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 5, 1673.

Little Phœbe was one of those persons who possess, as their exclusive patrimony, the gift of *practical* arrangement. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

(*e*) Exemplified in practice.

The moral code, while it expanded in theoretical catholicity, had contracted in *practical* application.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 309.

(*f*) Spent in practice; devoted to action or material pursuits.

The idea of a future life is one which we ourselves read into the Bible; the idea which we find there, pervading

it from first to last, is one which belongs altogether to *practical* life. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 165.

2. In effect and result; to all intents and purposes; equivalent to (something) in force or influence; virtual: as, a victory may be a *practical* defeat.

That imagined "otherwise" which is our *practical* heaven. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 49.

We are not to be guilty of that *practical* atheism which, seeing no guidance for human affairs but its own limited foresight, endeavours itself to play the god, and decide what will be good for mankind, and what bad.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 518.

The great advantage of our *practical* republic over your avowed republic . . . is the power of changing the actual ruler at any moment, while you must keep the chief magistrate once chosen till the end of a fixed term.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 390.

Practical agriculture, arithmetic, chemistry, cognition, geometry, etc. See the nouns.—**Practical conviction,** a conviction relating to morals or practice.—**Practical joke,** a jest carried into action; a trick played upon a person, to annoy him and amuse the performers and others.—**Practical judgment,** the judgment that something can or ought to be done.—**Practical knowledge,** knowledge the end of which is action.—**Practical location,** in the *law of real property*, the actual location or establishment (of a boundary-line) with the continued acquiescence of the adjoining owners.—**Practical logic,** logic as an art teaching how to reason well.—**Practical metaphysics,** the theory of the nature of duty and the end of living.—**Practical meteorology, philosophy, possibility, power,** etc. See the nouns.—**Practical proposition,** the statement of the solution of a problem.—**Practical reason,** the thinking will; that which gives imperative laws of freedom.—**Practical sentiments,** sentiments accompanying the conative powers.—**Syn. 1.** *Practical, Practicable.* See *impracticable.*

practicalist (prak'ti-kal-ist), *n.* [< *practical* + *-ist.*] One who derives his knowledge from or relies upon experience or practice; an empiric. [Rare.]

practicality (prak-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *practical* + *-ity.*] The character of being practical, or concerned with material considerations; practicalness.

The fair Susan, stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into *practicality*, was very successful in finding Spanish lessons, and the like, for these distressed men.
Carlyle, Sterling, x. (*Davies.*)

practicalize (prak'ti-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *practicalized*, ppr. *practicalizing.* [< *practical* + *-ize.*] To make practical; convert into actual work or use. [Rare.]

While he [my father] saved me from the demoralizing effects of school life, he made no effort to provide me with any sufficient substitute for its *practicalizing* influences.
J. S. Mill, Autobiography, p. 37.

practically (prak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a practical manner; from a practical point of view; by actual experience; not merely theoretically: as, to be *practically* acquainted with a business.

Not childhood alone, but the young man till thirty, never feels *practically* that he is mortal. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Differences of definition are logically unimportant; but *practically* they sometimes produce the most momentous effects. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. In effect; actually, so far as results and relations are concerned; as a matter of fact.

Eventually, the head executive agent [in Florence], nominally re-elected from time to time, but *practically* permanent, became, in the person of Cosmo de' Medici, the founder of an inherited leadership.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

Formally, the Imperial power was bestowed by a special grant of the Senate; *practically*, it was the prize of any Roman that could grasp it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 337.

practicalness (prak'ti-kal-nes), *n.* Practicality.

practice, *v.* See *practise.*

practice (prak'tis), *n.* [Formerly also *practise;* < ME. **practise, prattise;* < *practice, practise, v.*; a later noun taking the place of the earlier noun *practic.* The spelling *practice* (with *c* instead of *s*) is appar. in conformity with *practic, practical,* etc.] **1.** Action; exercise; performance; the process of accomplishing or carrying out; performance or execution as opposed to speculation or theory.

It was with difficulty that he [Archimedes] was induced to stoop from speculation to *practice*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

We study Ethics, as Aristotle says, for the sake of *Practice;* and in *practice* we are concerned with particulars.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 191.

The world of *practice* depends on man in quite a different sense from that in which nature, or the world of experience, does so. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 87.

2. An action; act; proceeding; doing: in the plural, generally in a bad sense.

Heauens make our presence and our *practises*
Pleasant and helpfull to him.
Shak., Hamlet (folio 1623), ii. 2.

Our *practices* haue hitherto beene but assayes, and are still to be amended. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 59.

Loose principles, and bad *practices*, and extravagant desires naturally dispose men to endeavour changes and alterations, in hopes of bettering themselves by them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

3. Frequent or customary performance; habit; usage; custom.

When I was a Student as you are, my *Practice* was to borrow rather than buy some sort of Books.
Howell, Letters, ii. 21.

He [a Maronite priest] prepared a supper for us, and we lay on the top of the house, which is a very common *practice* in this country during the summer season.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 99.

4. The regular pursuit of some employment or business; the exercise of a profession; hence, the business of a practitioner: as, to dispose of one's *practice;* a physician in lucrative *practice.*

Some lawyers are already said to be called upon either to bring certificates of their communicating, or to pay their fines and give over their *practice*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 65.

His predecessor in this career had "bettered" himself . . . by seeking the *practice* of some large town.
Trollope, Doctor Thorne.

5. Exercise for instruction or discipline; training; drill: as, *practice* makes perfect.

Proceed in *practice* with my younger daughter;
She 's apt to learn and thankful for good turns.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 165.

Practice is the exercise of an art, or the application of a science, in life, which application is itself an art, for it is not every one who is able to apply all he knows.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

6. The state of being used; customary use; actual application.

Reduc'd to *practice*, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a consummate fool.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 139.

7. Skill acquired through use; experience; dexterity.

This disease is beyond my *practice*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 65.

What *practice*, howsoe'er expert, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

8. Artifice; treachery; a plot; a stratagem.

And in this first yere also this realme was troubled with ciuille sedition, and the craftie *practises* of the Frenchmen.
Grafton, Hen. IV., an. 1.

His vows were but mere courtship; all his service
But *practice* how to entrap a credulous lady.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

About this time were *Practices* plotted against Queen Elizabeth in behalf of the Queen of Scots, chiefly by Francis Throgmorton, eldest Son of John Throgmorton, Justice of Chester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 362.

But Vivien . . . clung to him and hugg'd him close
And call'd him dear protector in her fright,
Nor yet forgot her *practice* in her fright,
But wrought upon his mood and hugg'd him close.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

9. In *arith.*, a rule for expeditiously solving questions in proportion, or rather for abridging the operation of multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations, as when it is required to find the value of a number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each.—**10.** The form and manner of conducting legal proceedings, whether at law, or in equity, or in criminal procedure, according to the principles of law and the rules of the court; those legal rules which direct the course of proceeding to bring parties into court, and the course of the court after they are brought in. *Bishop. Pleading* is generally considered as another branch of the law, because it involves questions of substantive right.—**Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act.** See *corrupt.*—**In practice** (or **out of practice**). (*a*) In (or not in) the actual performance or exercise (of some function or occupation): as, a physician who is *in practice.* (*b*) Hence, in possession of (or lacking) that skill or facility which comes from the continuous exercise of bodily or mental power.—**Practice Act,** a name under which are known statutes of several of the United States, regulating procedure of the courts in civil cases.—**Practice cases, practice reports,** cases or reports of cases decided on questions of practice, as distinguished from those decided on the merits of controversies.—**Privateer practice.** Same as *privateerism.*—**To break of a habit** or **practice.** See *break.*—**To put in practice,** to apply practically; execute; carry out.

Their conceits are [not] the fittest things to bee *put in practice*, or their own countenances [to] maintaine Plantations. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 242.

—**Syn. 3.** *Habit, Usage,* etc. See *custom.*—**5.** *Practice, Experience. Practice* is sometimes erroneously used for *experience,* which is a much broader word. *Practice* is the repetition of an act: as, to become a skilled marksman by *practice. Experience* is, by derivation, a going clear through, and may mean action, but much oftener views the person as acted upon, taught, disciplined, by what befalls him.

practiced, practicer. See *practised, practiser.*

practice-ship (prak'tis-ship), *n.* A ship used for the training of boys and young seamen.

Sailing cutters cluster about a long wharf that reaches deep water, amd holds in safe moorings the *practice-ship* Constellation and the school-ship Santee.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 168.

practician (prak-tish'an), *n.* [< OF. *practicien, praticien,* F. *praticien,* a practiser, practitioner, as adj. practising, practical; as *practic* + *-ian.*] **1†.** A practitioner.

He was ane right Courticiane,
An in the Law ane *practiciane*.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum (E. E. T. S.), l. 1536.

2. One who practises or performs, in distinction from one who theorizes or speculates.

They . . . must shun, on one hand, the blind pride of the fanatic theorist, and, on the other, the no less blind pride of the libertine *practician*.
Guizot, Hist. Civilization (trans., ed. Appleton, 1872), I. 84.

practick†, *a.* and *n.* See *practic.*

practics† (prak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *practic.*] The name formerly given to the reported decisions of the Court of Session in Scotland with reference to their authority in fixing and proving the practice and consuetudinary rules of law. They are now termed *decisions.* Also *practiques.*

The latter spoke disparagingly of Sir James Balfour's "*practiques*." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 60.

practisant† (prak'ti-zant), *n.* [< OF. *practisant,* ppr. of *practiser,* practise: see *practise, v.*] One who practises or acts; an agent; especially, an agent in treachery; a confederate.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 20.

practise, practice (prak'tis), *v.*; pret. and pp. *practised, practiced,* ppr. *practising, practicing.* [< ME. *practisen, prattisen* (= D. *praktiseren* = Sw. *praktisera* = Dan. *praktisere*), < OF. *practiser, pratiser* (ML. *practizare*), for the usual *practiquer, pratiquer,* F. *pratiquer* = Pr. *praticar* = Sp. *practicar* = Pg. *praticar* = It. *praticare,* < ML. *practicare, praticare,* do, perform, execute, propose, practise, exercise, be conversant with, contrive, conspire, etc., < *practica,* practical affairs, business, etc.: see *practic.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put into action or practice; execute; perform; enact.

I laugh to see your ladyship so fond
To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to *practise* your severity.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 47.

And (strange to tell!) he *practis'd* what he preach'd.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iv.

He *practised* every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

Things learned on earth we shall *practise* in heaven.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

2. To do or perform frequently or habitually; make a practice of; observe or follow usually: as, to *practise* the Christian virtues; to *practise* deception.

The lawe of god is litel studied, . . . lesse kept & taught; but the olde testament for wynnyng of tythes & offryngis is sumwhat *practised*.
Wyclif, Office of Curates (E. E. T. S.), xxv.

I have pardon'd,
And pardon'd, and by that have made her fit
To *practise* new sins, not repent the old.
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, i. 1.

Why the Essenes, as an orthodox Jewish sect, should have *practised* any secrecy, Josephus would have found it hard to say. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

3†. To make use of; frequent.

The court he *practised*, not the courtier's art.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 825.

After having *practised* the Paris Coaches for four months, I once rid in the easiest Chariot of my Lord's, which came from England. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 12.

4. To exercise or pursue as a profession, art, or occupation: as, to *practise* law.

2 *Fish.* Canst thou catch any fishes, then?
Per. I never *practised* it. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1. 71.

The art of architecture continues to be *practised* with considerable success in parts of India remote from European influence. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 35.

5. To exercise one's self in, with the object of acquiring skill or experience; study or learn by repeated performance: as, to *practise* a piece of music.

Perhaps the ladies will condescend to hear a march and chorus, which some recruits are *practising* against his majesty comes to the camp. *Sheridan (?)*, The Camp, ii. 3.

I wish I had ever *practised* a love scene—I doubt I shall make a poor figure. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

6. To cause to practise; teach by practice or exercise; train; drill.

But *practise* him a little in men, and brush him ore with good companie, and hee shall out ballance those glisterers as much as a solid substance do's a feather, or Gold Goldlace.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

Whoso is to rule over his passions in maturity must be *practised* in ruling over his passions during youth.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 206.

So soon as knowledge of this kind has been attained, the captain *practises* his company in all the phases of war.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 24.

7. To scheme; plot, contrive craftily or treacherously.

My uncle *practises* more harm to me.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 20.

What do you read? Is it yet worth your care,
If not your fear, what you find *practised* there?
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

8†. To influence; entice; tamper with; bribe.

The Switzers, being *practised* under hand by a great summe of money, . . . did mutinously demand their pay.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 110.

To *practise* the city into an address to the queen. *Swift.*

9†. To make; construct; build.

A door or window so called [Venetian] from being much *practised* at Venice, by Palladio and others.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 36, note.

I copied an inscription set up at the end of a great road, which was *practised* through an immense solid rock by bursting it asunder with gunpowder.
Walpole, To Richard West, Nov. 11, 1739.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform certain acts repeatedly or usually; exercise, train, or drill one's self: as, to *practise* upon the piano; to *practise* with the rifle.—**2.** To form a habit of action; act or do habitually; hence, to behave; conduct one's self.

I send you here a bullock which I did find amongst my bulls, that you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did *practise* about their prey.
Bp. Latimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker Soc.), II. 378.

Verily, a man knows no more rightly than he *practises*.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 170.

3. To exercise a profession; follow a vocation.

E'en Radcliffe's doctors travel first to France,
Nor dare to *practise* till they've learned to dance.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1. 184.

4. To experiment.

I am little inclined to *practise* on others, and as little that others should *practise* on me. *Sir W. Temple*, Misc.

5. To negotiate secretly; have a secret understanding.

Opechankanough the last yeare had *practised* with a King on the Easterne shore to furnish him with a kind of poison which onely growes in his Country, to poison vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 71.

One Mr. William Vassall had *practised* with such as were not members of our churches to take some course, . . . that the distinctions which were maintained here, both in civil and church estate, might be taken away.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 319.

Syph. But what's this messenger?
Sem. I've *practised* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends.
Addison, Cato, ii. 6.

6. To use schemes or stratagems; conspire; plot.

I was hated by some lewde Gunners, who, envying that I should haue the Title to be Master Gunner in Fraunce, *practised* against me, and gaue me poyson in drinke that night. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 35.

If he do not mightily grace himself on thee, he will *practise* against thee by poison.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 156.

To whom he shows his uncle's discontent,
And of his secret dangerous *practising*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i.

You have *practised* on her,
Perplext her, made her half forget herself,
Swerve from her duty to herself and us.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

practised, practiced (prak'tist), *p. a.* Skilled through practice; expert; proficient; experienced.

The transportation of the company was committed to Captaine Christopher Newport, a Marriner well *practised* for the Westerne parts of America.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 150.

A scholar and a *practiced* controversialist.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

We know that it requires a *practised* and well-educated eye to distinguish between the capitals of the Pantheon of Agrippa and those last executed at Baalbec or Palmyra.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 177.

= **Syn.** Experienced, versed, accomplished, proficient.

practiser, practicer (prak'ti-sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *practyser, pratiser;* < ME. *practisour, praktisour,* < OF. **practisour,* < *practiser, pratiser,* practise: see *practise.*] **1.** One who practises or performs, or carries out in action or conduct.

A champion roughe, and *practyser*
Of vertue straite and sounde.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Epistles to Mæcenas.

If we pass to the professors and *practicers* of an higher philosophy, the Apostles and primitive Christians, who ever so overflowed with spiritual joy as they did?
South, Sermons, IV. xi.

I therefore apprehend and do attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a *practiser*
Of arts inhibited and out of warrant.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 78.

2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

And did him assaye his surgerye on hem that syke were,
Til he was parfit *practisoure* if any peril felle.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 107.

He was a verray parfit *praktisour*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 422.

3. One who uses schemes or stratagem; one who plots; a conspirator.

It is true that Buckingham and Suffolk were the *practisers* and contrivers of the duke's death.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. xi.

Virgil, Horace, and the rest
Of those great master-spirits did not want
Detractors then, or *practicers* against them.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

practisour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *practiser.*

practitioner (prak-tish'on-ėr), *n.* [Formerly *practicioner* for **practicianer,* < *practician* + *-er*[1] (the suffix unnecessarily added, as in *musician-er*, etc.).] **1.** A practiser; one who acquires knowledge from actual practice; one who has practical experience.

He that would be a *practitioner* in those affaires I hope will allow them not only needfull but expedient.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 252.

Believe an old *practitioner*, whoever out of malice to a fellow servant carries a tale to his master shall be ruined by a general confederacy against him.
Swift, Directions to Servants in General.

2. One who is engaged in the actual practice or exercise of any art or profession, as law or medicine.

There are several Fictions still exercising powerful influence on English jurisprudence which could not be discarded without a severe shock to the ideas, and considerable change in the language, of English *practitioners*.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 27.

The surgeon who has not sufficient courage to propose a useful operation, and sufficient skill to perform it, is as open to censure as the reckless *practitioner* who is swayed by the unworthy lure of notoriety.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, Pref., p. iii.

3†. One who uses schemes or artifices; a plotter; a conspirator.

There are some papistical *practitioners* among you.
Abp. Whitgift.

General practitioner, one who practises both medicine and surgery. Formerly in England the general practitioner, also called *surgeon apothecary* or *apothecary*, was the ordinary family medical attendant, supplying drugs as well as advice to his patients. He was licensed to practise by the Apothecaries' Company (incorporated 1617), and was in rank below the physician or surgeon. This distinction is now passing away, and the word *general practitioner* may be applied, as in the United States, to a physician who practises also surgery and obstetrics. See *apothecary.*

It was clear that Lydgate, by not dispensing drugs, intended to cast imputations on his equals, and also to obscure the limit between his own rank as a *general practitioner* and that of the physicians who, in the interests of the profession, felt bound to maintain its various grades.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii. 18.

practive†, *a.* [A variant, with accom. suffix *-ive* (as in *active*), of *practic:* see *practic.*] Active; actual.

practively†, *adv.* Actively; actually.

Then true religion might be sayd
With vs in primitiue;
The preachers and the people both
Then *practively* did thriue.
Warner, Albion's England, viii. 39.

prad (prad), *n.* [< D. *paard*, a horse: see *palfrey.*] A horse. *Tufts*, Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798. [Thieves' cant.]

It would never do to go to the wars on a rickety *prad*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 93.

prad-holder (prad'hōl″dėr), *n.* A bridle. *Tufts*, Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798. [Thieves' cant.]

præ-. See *pre-.*

præanal, præauditory, etc. See *preanal*, etc.

præcava, precava (prē-kā'vą̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + (*vena*) *cava.*] The vena cava superior of man and the corresponding vein of other animals; the anterior caval vein.

præcaval, *a.* and *n.* See *precaval.*

præcinctio (prē-singk'ti-ō), *n.*; pl. *præcinctiones* (prē-singk-ti-ō'nēz). [L.: see *precinction.*] In the ancient Roman theater, a passage running parallel to the seats: equivalent to *diazoma* in the Greek theater. See cut under *diazoma.*

præcipe, *n.* See *precipe.*

Præcocest (prē'kō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *præcox, præcoquis, præcoquus*, premature, precocious: see *precoce.*] Precocial birds; in some systems, as Bonaparte's, a prime division of the class *Aves*, including those birds whose young are able to run about and feed themselves as soon as they are hatched: opposed to *Altrices*, and synonymous with *Grallatores* in one sense. Gallinaceous birds, all the wading birds except the herons and their allies, and the duck tribe are *Præcoces.* Also called *Dasypædes* and *Ptilopædes.* Also *Precoces.*

præcocial, *a.* See *precocial.*

præcognitum (prē-kog'ni-tum), *n.*; pl. *præcognita* (-tą̈). [NL., < L. *præcognitus*, pp. of *præcognoscere*, foreknow, foresee: see *precognition.*] Something a knowledge of which precedes or must precede the understanding of something else.

præconize, præcoracoid, etc. See *preconize*, etc.

præcordia, precordia (prē-kôr'di-ą̈), *n.* [= It. *precordio*, < L. *præcordia*, neut. pl., the midriff, the stomach, also the breast or heart, < *præ*, before, + *cor(d-)*, the heart.] Same as *precordial region* (which see, under *precordial*).

præcornu (prē-kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *præcornua* (-nū-ą̈). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *præ*, before, + *cornu* = E. *horn.*] The anterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain; the forward part of the cerebral procœlia.

præcuneal, *a.* See *precuneal.*

præcuneus, precuneus (prē-kū'nē-us), *n.*; pl. *præcunei, precunei* (-ī). [< L. *præ*, before, + *cuneus*, wedge: see *cuneus.*] The quadrate lobule, on the median surface of the cerebral hemisphere, just in front of the cuneus. Its anterior boundary is marked by the upturned end of the callosomarginal sulcus. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus.*

prædelineation, *n.* See *predelineation.*

prædial, *a.* See *predial.*

Prædones (prē-dō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < L. *prædo*, one that makes booty, < *præda*, booty, prey: see *prey*[2].] A subsection of aculeate hymenopterous insects, proposed by Latreille and adopted by Westwood, including the families *Crabronidæ, Larridæ, Bembecidæ, Sphegidæ, Scoliidæ, Mutillidæ, Formicidæ* (in the broad sense), and *Vespidæ.* In Hartig's arrangement, now in vogue, the *Prædones* would correspond to the three series *Heterogyna, Fossores*, and *Diplopterygia.*

præesophageal, *a.* See *prœsophageal.*

præfatio (prē-fā'shi-ō), *n.* [ML., < L. *præfatio*, preface: see *preface.*] In the celebration of high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, a prayer which immediately precedes the Sanctus. On ferial days it is recited; on Sundays and festival days it is sung.

præfect, præfloration, etc. See *prefect*, etc.

prælabrum (prē-lā'brum), *n.*; pl. *prælabra* (-brą̈). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *labrum*, lip.] In *entom.*, the clypeus or epistoma.

prælect, prælection, etc. See *prelect*, etc.

præmaxilla (prē-mak-sil'ą̈), *n.*; pl. *præmaxillæ* (-ē). Same as *premaxillary.*

præmaxillary, *a.* and *n.* See *premaxillary.*

præmetial (prē-mē'shi-al), *a.* [< L. *præmetium*, the offering of the first fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres, < *præ*, before, + *metiri*, measure: see *mete*[1].] Of or pertaining to the first fruits.

If we should not, therefore, freely offer to your Majesty some *præmetial* handfuls of that crop whereof you may challenge the whole harvest, how could we be but shamelessly unthankful? *Bp. Hall*, Ded. to K. James. (*Davies.*)

præmolar, *a.* and *n.* See *premolar.*

præmonisht, *v.* An obsolete form of *premonish.*

Præmonstratensian, *a.* and *n.* See *Premonstratensian.*

Præmunientes (prē-mū-ni-en'tēz), *n.* [< ML. *præmunientes*, pl. of *præmunien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præmunire*, for L. *præmonere*, forewarn, admonish: see *præmunire.*] In *Eng. law*, the summons addressed to the bishops or archbishops admonishing them to cause the ecclesiastics to convene whose attendance was required in Parliament: so called from the characteristic word used in the introduction of the writ.—**Præmunientes writ.** Same as *Præmunientes.*

As the part of the writ described as the *Præmunientes Writ* was not disused, and the Clergy are still summoned to attend Convocation by what may be termed the Parliamentary form, it is contended that Convocation must owe its origin to the time when that form was first adopted.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 140.

præmunire, premunire (prē-mū-nī'rē), *n.* [So called from the first word of the writ, which began "*Præmuniri facias* . . . ," etc., 'cause A. B. to be forewarned that he appear before us,' etc.; *præmuniri* being pass. of ML. *præmunire*, a corruption (by confusion with L. *præmunire*, fortify, protect: see *premunition*) of L. *præmonere*, forewarn, admonish: see *premonish.*] **1.** In *Eng. law*, a species of writ, or the offense

for which it is granted, or the penalty incurred. Originally the offense contemplated was the introduction of a foreign power into the kingdom. Whenever it is said that a person by any act incurs a *præmunire*, it is meant to express that he thereby incurs the penalty of being out of the crown's protection, of having his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, forfeited to the crown, and his body remain in prison during the sovereign's pleasure. This penalty attached in former times to the offenses of asserting the jurisdiction of the Pope, especially by impleading other subjects in foreign ecclesiastical courts, and denying the sovereign's supremacy. By later statutes, acts of a very miscellaneous nature have been rendered liable to the penalties of præmunire, as refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

He [Henry VIII.] saw that the *Præmunire* made him absolutely master of the clergy, and, as absolute master, the primary owner of all Church property.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 254.

2†. A serious or awkward position; a predicament.

If the law finds you with two wives at once,
There 's a shrewd *premunire*.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, v.

Præmunire case, or the case of præmunire, the name by which reference is frequently made to the conviction and attainder of Robert Lalor, priest, indicted in 1606 (Sir John Davis, Ireland, Rep., 83 b: 2 How. St. Tr., 534) for having exercised the office of vicar-general of Dublin, etc., by appointment of the Pope, in violation of the Statute of Præmunire (16 Rich. II., c. 5).—**Statute of Præmunire.** (*a*) An English statute or ordinance of 1353, imposing outlawry, forfeiture, and imprisonment on those who should sue in foreign courts for matters cognizable in England, and thereafter not appear, when summoned, to answer for their contempt. (*b*) Another English statute, of 1392, designed to check the power of the Pope in England, by punishing those who procured from the papal authority any process against the king, or his crown or realm.

præmunire, premunire (prē-mū-nī′rē), *v. t.* [< *præmunire*, *n.*] To bring within the penalties of a præmunire.

For you must know that Horn desir'd
To have good Bonner *præmunired*.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 166.

præmunitory, *a.* See *premunitory*.

prænarial (prē-nā′ri-al), *a.* [< *prænaris* + *-al*.] ★Pertaining to the prænares.

prænaris (prē-nā′ris), *n.*; pl. *prænares* (-rēz). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *præ*, before, + *naris*, a nostril: see *naris*.] The anterior nostril; the anterior opening of the nasal chamber; the nostril of ordinary language: distinguished from *postnaris*.

prænomen, prenomen (prē-nō′men), *n.*; pl. *prænomina*, *prenomina* (prē-nom′i-nä). [< L. *prænomen*, a first or personal name, < *præ*, before, + *nomen*, name: see *nomen*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to the modern Christian or personal name, as *Gaius*, *Lucius*, *Marcus*, etc.

The Roman child received its *prænomen* with a lustration at about the same age [one week].
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 397.

2. In *zoöl.*, the generic name, or name of the genus to which a species belongs, which invariably precedes the specific or trivial name in the binomial system of nomenclature. Thus, *Felis* is the prænomen in the term *Felis leo*, which is the technical name of the lion.

prænominal, *a.* See *prenominal*.

præsesophageal, præopercular, etc. See *presesophageal*, etc.

præoperculum, preoperculum (prē-ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *præopercula*, *preopercula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *operculum*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, the fore lid or operculum in mosses.—2. In *ichth.*, one of the four principal opercular bones. See *operculum* (*b*) (5), and cut under *teleost*.

præpelvisternum, prepelvisternum (prē-pel-vi-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *præpelvisterna*, *prepelvisterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *pelvisternum*.] An anterior pelvisternum.

præperforatus (prē-pėr-fō-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *præperforati* (-tī). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate*, *a.*] The anterior perforated space at the base of the brain; the precribrum.

præscutellum (prē-skū-tel′um), *n.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a rarely differentiated sclerite between the mesoscutum and the mesoscutellum.

præscutum (prē-skū′tum), *n.*; pl. *præscuta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] The first or anterior one of the four sclerites or pieces of hard integument into which the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum of insects are severally divisible; the foremost piece of the tergum of each one of the three thoracic segments, situated in advance of the piece called the *scutum*.

præseminal, *a.* See *preseminal*.

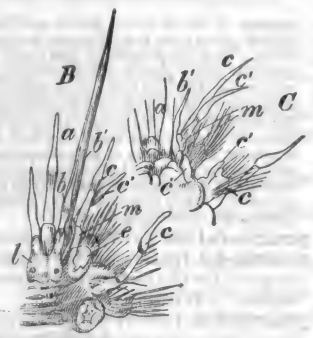
Præsepe (prē-sē′pē), *n.* [L., also *præsepes*, *præsepis*, *præsepium*, an inclosure, fold, pen, stall, manger, crib, < *præsepire*, fence in front, < *præ*, before, + *sepire*, fence: see *septum*.] A loose cluster of stars, appearing as a nebula to the naked eye, in the breast of the Crab; ε Cancri.

præsepium (prē-sē′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *præsepia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *præsepium*, *præsæpium*, manger, crib: see *Præsepe*.] A representation of the nativity of Christ when treated decoratively, as in woodcarving or the like. It commonly contains at least two separate views or subjects—the babe lying in the manger and adored by the mother, and the adoration by the shepherds.

præsternum, presternum (prē-stėr′num), *n.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] 1. The fore part of the sternum; the part of any sternum which corresponds to the manubrium of the human breast-bone; the part immediately preceding the mesosternum or gladiolus. See cut under *mesosternum*.—2. In *entom.*, same as *prosternum*.

præstomial, *a.* See *prestomial*.

præstomium (prē-stō′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *præstomia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] In *Annelida*, a distinct cephalic segment of the higher polychætous worms, bearing the eyes and tentacles. Also *prestomium*. See also cut under *Polynoë*.



Anterior Extremity of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid (*B*, from above; *C*, from below): *a*, præstomial tentacle; *b*, *b′*, superior and inferior præstomial cirri; *c*, *c′*, notopodial and neuropodial cirri; *e*, peduncle of first elytron; *l*, præstomium; *m*, parapodium of peristomium.

prætert†, *a.* and *n.* See *preter*.

præter-. See *preter-*.

præterhuman, *a.* See *preterhuman*.

præterit†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *preterit*.

præterition, *n.* See *preterition*.

prætexta (prē-teks′tä), *n.*; pl. *prætextæ* (-tē). [L., fem. of *prætextus*, pp. of *prætexere*, weave in front, edge, border: see *pretex*, *pretext*.] In ancient Rome: (*a*) A white toga or wrap with a broad purple border, worn by children of both sexes. It was laid aside by young men upon becoming entitled to assume the toga virilis, not before completion of their fourteenth year. Girls wore it till their marriage. (*b*) A white toga with a broad border of purple, worn as their official dress by higher magistrates and priests, and upon certain ceremonial occasions, as the discharge of vows or the celebration of religious rites, by those citizens who were chiefly concerned. Compare *clavus*.

The *prætexta*, on the other hand, with its purple border, could only be worn along with a white tunic under it with a purple stripe (clavus). *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 456.

prætor, prætympanic, etc. See *pretor*, etc.

pragmatic (prag-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *pragmatique* = Sp. *pragmático* = Pg. *pragmatico* = It. *prammatico*, *pragmatico* (cf. D. G. *pragmatisch* = Sw. Dan. *pragmatisk*), adj., pragmatic (as a noun, masc., in def. 1; fem. F. *pragmatique* = Sp. *pragmática*, n., = Pg. *pragmatica*, n., = It. *prammatica*, *pragmatica*, in def. 3); < LL. *pragmaticus*, relating to civil affairs (*pragmatica sanctio* or *jussio* or *annotatio* or *constitutio*, a pragmatic sanction, i. e. an imperial decree relating to the affairs of a community, ML. simply *pragmatica*, a decree); in L., as a noun, a person versed in the law who furnished arguments and points to advocates and orators, a kind of attorney; < Gr. *πραγματικός*, active, versed in affairs, etc., < *πρᾶγμα* (> LL. *pragma*), a thing done, a fact, pl. *πράγματα*, affairs, state affairs, public business, etc., < *πράσσειν* (√ *πραγ*), do: see *practic*, *practice*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to civil affairs; relating or pertaining to the affairs of a community. See *pragmatic sanction*, below.—2. Same as *pragmatical*, in any sense.

Nor can your Palace be a dwelling-place
For Safety, whilst *pragmatic* Logos or
Sly Charis revel in your princely Grace.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 153.

I love to hit
These *pragmatic* young men at their own weapons.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

3. In the *Kantian philos.*, practical in a particular way—namely, having reference to happiness.—**Pragmatic method, pragmatic treatment,** the treatment of historical phenomena with special reference to their causes, antecedent conditions, and results. Also *pragmatism*.—**Pragmatic sanction,** a term first applied to certain decrees of the Byzantine emperors, regulating the interests of their subject provinces and towns; then to a system of limitations set to the spiritual power of the Pope in European countries: as, for instance, the French *pragmatic sanction* of 1268, and that of 1438. Lastly, it became the name for an arrangement or family compact, made by different potentates, regarding succession to sovereignty—the most noted being the instrument by which the emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavored to secure the succession to his female descendants, settling his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa.

II. *n.* 1†. A man of business; one who is versed or active in affairs.

He 's my attorney and solicitor too; a fine *pragmatic*.
B. Jonson.

2†. A busybody; a meddlesome person.

Such *pragmaticks* . . . labour impertinently.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 502. (*Davies*.)

Keep to your problems of ten groats; these matters are not for *pragmaticks* and folkmooters to babble in.
Milton, Prose Works, I. 336.

3. A decree or ordinance issued by the head of a state.

A *pragmatic* was issued, September 18th, 1495, prescribing the weapons and the seasons for a regular training of the militia. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26, note.

pragmatica (prag-mat′i-kä), *n.* [ML.: see *pragmatic*.] Same as *pragmatic*, *n.*, 3.

Royal *pragmaticas* began to take the place of constitutional laws. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 811.

pragmatical (prag-mat′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *pragmatic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Versed in affairs; skilled in business; engaged in business pursuits.

Pragmatical men may not go away with an opinion that learning is like a lark, that can mount, and sing, and please herself, and nothing else.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 323.

2. Active; diligent; busy.

I received instructions how to behave in town, with directions to masters and books to take in search of the antiquities, churches, collections, etc. Accordingly, the next day, Nov. 6th, I began to be very *pragmatical*.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

3. Pertaining to business or to material interests; hence, material; commonplace.

Low *pragmatical* earthly views of the gospel. *Hare*.

"In One Town," though a little *pragmatical* and matter of fact, is not uninteresting. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 203.

4†. Practical; authoritative.

Can a man thus imployd find himselfe discontented or dishonour'd for want of admittance to have a *pragmaticall* voyce at Sessions and Jayle deliveries?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. Unduly busy over the affairs of others; meddlesome; interfering; officious.

The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took on him the management of my whole family. *Arbuthnot*.

6. Characterized by officiousness; performed or delivered by an officious person; intrusive.

It is like you to give a *pragmatical* opinion without being acquainted with any of the circumstances of the case.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor.

Suddenly an unknown individual, in plain clothes and with a *pragmatical* demeanor, interrupted the discourse by giving a flat contradiction to some of the doctrines advanced. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 544.

7. Busy over trifles; self-important; busy.

You cannot imagine what airs all the little *pragmatical* fellows about us have given themselves since the reading of those papers. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

II.† *n.* A professional opinion or decision.

The eloquent persuasions and *pragmaticals* of Mr. Secretary Windwood.
Bacon, To the King, 1617, July 25, Works, XIII. 232.

pragmatically (prag-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pragmatic manner.

Over busy, or *pragmatically* curious.
Barrow, Sermons, I. 597.

pragmaticalness (prag-mat′i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being pragmatical, in any sense; especially, meddlesomeness; officiousness; excessive zeal.

pragmatism (prag′ma-tizm), *n.* [< *pragmat(ic)* + *-ism*.] 1. Pragmatical character or conduct; officiousness; busy impertinence.

Mrs. Dollop, the spirited landlady of the Tankard in Slaughter Lane, . . . had often to resist the shallow *pragmatism* of customers disposed to think that their reports from the outer world were of equal force with what had "come up" in her mind. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

2. In *hist.*, same as *pragmatic method*. See ★*pragmatic*, *a.*

pragmatist (prag′ma-tist), *n.* [< *pragmat(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who is impertinently busy or meddling.

We may say of *pragmatists* that their eyes look all ways but inward. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xvi.

pragmatize (prag′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pragmatized*, ppr. *pragmatizing*. [< *pragmat(ic)*

+ *-ize.*] To make real or material; attribute a practical objective existence to (some product of imagination or fancy).

The merest shadowy fancy or broken-down metaphor, when once it gains a sense of reality, may begin to be spoken of as an actual event. . . . One of the miraculous passages in the life of Mohammed himself is traced plausibly by Sprenger to such a *pragmatized* metaphor.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 407.

pragmatizer (prag′ma-tī-zėr), *n.* [< *pragmatize* + *-er*[1].] One who pragmatizes, or attributes objective existence to what is subjective, imaginary, or fanciful.

The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature; nothing is too beautiful or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 368.

prahme, *n.* See *pram*[1].

prahu (prä′hö), *n.* Same as *proa*.

We . . . decided to alter our course for Malacca, where we arrived at half-past nine; the Doctor at once went on shore in a native *prahu*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

praier†, *n.* An early modern English spelling of *prayer*[1].

Prairial (prā′ri-al), *n.* [F., < *prairie*, a meadow: see *prairie*.] The ninth month in the French revolutionary calendar. In the year 1794 it began May 20th and ended June 18th.

★**prairie** (prā′ri), *n.* [< F. *prairie* = Pr. *pradaria* = Sp. *pradera*, *praderia* = Pg. *praderia* = It. *prateria*, a meadow, < ML. *prataria*, meadowland, prop. fem. of *pratarius*, adj., < L. *pratum*, a meadow. Cf. *prayere*, *prayell*.] A meadow; level grassy land: a word frequently used by Hennepin and other French writers in describing the country adjacent to the Mississippi river, and now in common use, designating the level or slightly undulating treeless areas which cover a large part of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and other States further south. The prairies are never by the inhabitants of the prairie regions called *plains*, as are the treeless regions further west. They are characterized by a highly fertile soil, often of great thickness, and they often occur where the rainfall is even considerably larger than on parts of the adjacent forest-covered regions. The cause of the absence of trees upon them cannot, therefore, be deficiency of moisture; in all probability it is the physical character of the soil, and especially its extreme fineness, which renders it more suitable for the growth of the grasses than for that of arboreal vegetation. Fires, either intentionally set by the Indians or due to natural causes, are believed to have aided in keeping down the tree-growth where it might have otherwise extended. In the extreme northwestern region of the United States, especially in Montana, certain level treeless areas surrounded by the mountains are now by some called *prairies*: some of these had been previously denominated *holes*. Farther south in the Rocky Mountains they are known as *parks*, or sometimes as *basins*. See *hole*[1], 6, and *plain*[1].

The *prairie* alluded to was one of those small natural meadows, or pastures, that are to be found in Michigan, and may have contained four or five thousand acres of open land.
Cooper, Oak Openings, i.

In general, however, the term *prairie* is used to designate tracts of land nearly or quite destitute of forests, or over which the trees are, as a general rule, limited to the "bluffs"—the more or less precipitous slopes which separate the upland, or prairie proper, from the river bottom.
J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 811.

Prairie State, the State of Illinois.—**Trembling or shaking prairie.** See under *tremble*.

prairie-alligator (prā′ri-al″i-gā-tọr), *n.* An insect of the family *Phasmidæ*; one of the walking-sticks, usually the thick-thighed walking-stick, *Diapheromera femorata*. [Local, U. S.]

prairie-apple (prā′ri-ap″l), *n.* Same as *prairie-turnip*.

prairie-bean (prā′ri-bēn), *n.* See *bean*[1], 2.

prairie-bird (prā′ri-bėrd), *n.* Same as *prairie-hen*.

prairie-bitters (prā′ri-bit″ėrz), *n. pl.* See *bitters*.

prairie-brant (prā′ri-brant), *n.* Same as *harlequin brant* (which see, under *harlequin*).

prairie-burdock (prā′ri-bėr″dok), *n.* See *burdock*.

prairie-chicken (prā′ri-chik″en), *n.* Same as *prairie-hen*.—**Prairie-chicken of the Northwest**, the sharp-tailed grouse, pintail, or sprigtail, *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus*. See cut under *Pediœcetes*.

prairie-clover (prā′ri-klō″vėr), *n.* See *Petalostemum*.

prairie-cocktail (prā′ri-kok″tāl), *n.* A raw egg, peppered and salted, and drunk in vinegar or spirits. Also called *prairie-oyster*. [Western U. S.]

prairied (prā′rid), *a.* [< *prairie* + *-ed*[2].] Abounding in prairies; skirted by prairies.

And he whose grave is holy by our calm
And *prairied* Sangamon,
From his gaunt hand shall drop the martyr's palm,
To greet thee with "Well done!"
Whittier, Freedom in Brazil.

★**prairie-dock** (prā′ri-dok), *n.* Same as *prairie burdock* (which see, under *burdock*).

prairie-dog (prā′ri-dog), *n.* A sciuromorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ*, subfamily *Seiurinæ*, and genus *Cynomys*, of which the most common species are *C. ludovicianus* and *C. columbianus*, the former living east and the latter west of the Rocky Mountains: so called from their habitat and from their cry, which is like the barking of a dog. These animals are generally but irregularly distributed in the prairie



Prairie-dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*).

regions of the Western States and Territories, from the British nearly to the Mexican boundary of the United States; they are gregarious, and many thousands together populate some places called *prairie-dog towns* or *villages*, where they dig deep burrows, the entrance of each of which is surmounted by a mound of earth thrown up in making the excavation. (See second cut under *owl*.) Some of the larger towns include many hundred acres. Prairie-dogs are about a foot long, of very stout, squat, paunchy form, with low ears, a very short tail, and long strong fore claws; they are of a uniform reddish-gray or fawn color, paler underneath. They subsist entirely on vegetable food. Five species are now recognized.

prairie-falcon (prā′ri-fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

prairie-fly (prā′ri-flī), *n.* One of various species of flies of the family *Tabanidæ* which attack cattle. [Western U. S.]

prairie-fox (prā′ri-foks), *n.* The kit, or swift fox, *Vulpes velox*, inhabiting the prairies of North America. See cut under *kit*.

prairie-goose (prā′ri-gös), *n.* Same as *Hutchins's goose* (which see, under *goose*). [Texas.]

prairie-grass (prā′ri-gràs), *n.* 1. Any grass growing on prairies.—2. Specifically, in Australia, the grass *Bromus unioloides*, once called there *Californian prairie-grass*, though not found in California. See *rescue-grass*.

prairie-hawk (prā′ri-hâk), *n.* The American sparrow-hawk, *Falco sparverius*, which abounds on the prairies as elsewhere in North America, and has the habit of hovering on wing like the European kestrel or windhover.

The *prairie-hawk* that, poised on high,
Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not.
Bryant, The Prairies.

prairie-hen (prā′ri-hen), *n.* (*a*) The pinnated grouse, *Tympanuchus americanus*, a gallinaceous bird of North America belonging to the family *Tetraonidæ*; or (*b*) the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus*. See cuts under *Cupidonia* and *Pediœcetes*. The range of these two different birds, though somewhat overlapping, especially of late years, is complementary. The true prairie-hen or pinnated grouse belongs properly to the fertile prairies of the United States, especially Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, the eastern half of Minnesota, South Dakota (especially eastward), middle and eastern Kansas and Nebraska, Arkansas, and eastern Texas—a variety (*pallidicincta*) occurring in western Texas. The name *Tympanuchus*, or *Cupidonia*, *cupido* was originally applied to eastern birds, now regarded as a distinct species, and exterminated except possibly on Martha's Vineyard. The sharp-tailed grouse, the prairie-hen or -chicken of the Northwest, locally called *whitebelly*, is a bird of more arid regions, resembling the sage-grouse in this respect, and its eastward range has contracted with the extension of the pinnated grouse westward. It is found in suitable country of the central plateau to the Sierra Nevadas of California and the Cascade ranges of Oregon and Washington, and northward in much of British America, where it occurs in its typical form, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, as distinguished from the United States variety called *columbianus*.

prairie-marmot (prā′ri-mär″mọt), *n.* The prairie-dog.

prairie-mole (prā′ri-mōl), *n.* The silvery shrew-mole, *Scalops aquaticus argentatus*, a variety of the common mole of the United States occurring on the prairies.

prairie-oyster (prā′ri-ois″tėr), *n.* Same as *prairie-cocktail*.

prairie-pigeon (prā′ri-pij″ọn), *n.* 1. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. Also called *prairie-plover* and *prairie-snipe*.—2. Bartram's sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*. This bird abounds on the fertile alluvial prairies from Indiana and Illinois to the Dakotas, but not on the arid plains further west.

prairie-plover (prā′ri-pluv″ėr), *n.* Same as *prairie-pigeon*, 1.

prairie-plow (prā′ri-plou), *n.* A large plow with wheels in front, a broad sharp share, and a long mold-board, used for paring the sod and for turning a broad, shallow furrow.

prairie-rattler (prā′ri-rat″lėr), *n.* A prairie-rattlesnake.

prairie-rattlesnake (prā′ri-rat″l-snāk), *n.* One of several different rattlesnakes inhabiting the prairies, as the massasauga, *Sistrurus catenatus*, and especially *Crotalus confluentus*, the most common and widely distributed rattler in the West.

prairie-rose (prā′ri-rōz), *n.* A wild rose, *Rosa setigera*, of the United States, the only American climbing rose. The flowers are large, in flat corymbs, and of a deep rose-color when first expanded. This is the original of the queen-of-the-prairie, Baltimore-belle, and other double roses. Also called *Michigan rose*. See cut under *rose*.

prairie-schooner (prā′ri-skö″nėr), *n.* The white-tilted wagon used by emigrants in freighting on the prairies and great plains before the construction of transcontinental railroads. [Slang, U. S.]

prairie-snipe (prā′ri-snīp), *n.* Same as *prairie-pigeon*, 1.

prairie-squirrel (prā′ri-skwur″el), *n.* A spermophile or ground-squirrel of North America; a sciuromorphic rodent quadruped of the subfamily *Sciurinæ* and genus *Spermophilus*, numerous species of which inhabit the prairies of western North America. These animals are commonly known as *gophers*, from their burrowing in the ground, but they have little resemblance to the myomorphic rodents of the family *Geomyidæ* to which the name *gopher* properly applies. They vary much in size, color, and general appearance, some having the stout form, short tail, and low ears of the prairie-dog, as *S. richardsoni*; others have longer tail and ears, a slenderer form, and are very prettily spotted or striped, or both, as *S. tridecemlineatus*; in some the tail is so long and bushy that they resemble true arboreal squirrels, as *S. franklini*. Some are numerous enough in cultivated regions to threaten agriculture seriously. They form a characteristic feature of the mammalian fauna in the whole prairie region. See cut under *Spermophilus*.

prairie-turnip (prā′ri-tėr″nip), *n.* The tuber-bearing plant *Psoralea esculenta*.

prairie-warbler (prā′ri-wâr″blėr), *n.* A small insectivorous migratory bird of the eastern parts of the United States, *Dendrœca discolor*,



Prairie-warbler (*Dendrœca discolor*).

belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. It is 4½ inches long, olive-yellow above and bright-yellow below varied with black spots, with a patch of brick-red spots on the middle of the back and white blotches on the lateral tail-feathers. It does not occur in the prairie regions proper of the West.

prairie-wolf (prā′ri-wůlf), *n.* A small wolf, *Canis latrans*, characteristic of the prairie regions of western North America. See cut under *coyote*.

praisable† (prā′za-bl), *a.* [< ME. *praysable*, *preisable*; < *praise* + *-able*.] Praiseworthy.

Which bene so chiualrous in your doing,
And which for to do is *preisable* thyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1911.

praisably† (prā′za-bli), *adv.* In a praisable manner; praiseworthily; admirably.

Then doth our tung naturallie and *praisablie* vtter her meaning, when she bouroweth no conterfeitness of other tunges. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 5.

praise (prāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *praised*, ppr. *praising*. [< ME. *praisen*, *praysen*, *preisen*, *preysen*, < OF. *praisier*, *proisier*, *prisier*, F. *priser* = Pg. *prezar* = It. *pregiare*, *prezzare*, value, prize, < LL. *pretiare*, value, prize: see *prize*[2], of which *praise* is a doublet.] 1. To express approbation or admiration of; laud; applaud; eulogize; commend.

Whan the Citezins herde Gawein thus speke, thei hym comended and *preysed* moche, and seide he myght not faile to be a worthy man; and thei hym loved hertely a-bove alle thynge, and *preised* the grete gentilenesse that thei hym founden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

Fondly we think we honour merit then
When we but *praise* ourselves in other men.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 455.

2. To extol in gratitude and devotion for blessings received; especially, to offer grateful homage to; worship; glorify.

And to worschipe and *preyse* suche an holy Lond, that broughte forthe suche Fruyt, thorghe the whiche every Man is saved, but it be his owne defaute.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Oh that men would *praise* the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!
Ps. cvii. 8.

Praise God for the merry year.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 19.

3†. To appraise; set a price upon; value.

Many folk worschipen tho Bestes, whan thei meeten hem first at Morwe, for here gret vertue and for the gode smelle that thei han; and tho Skynnes thei *preysen* more than thoughe thei were Plate of fyn Gold.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 217.

That no seriaunt take . . . for ther fees, when the goodes be *preised*, but iiij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 391.

And let them that shall *praise* the moveable goods to be delivered unto the creditor take good heed that they do set a reasonable price upon them.
Statute of Merchants, 11 Edw. I., st. I. (1283), tr. in [Statutes of the Realm, I. 53 (1810).

=Syn. **1** and **2**. *Praise*, *Applaud*, *Extol*, laud, eulogize, celebrate, exalt, bless. *Praise* is the general word; it is positive, but of varying degrees of strength. We *praise*, *applaud*, and *extol* by words written or spoken; we may *applaud* also by clapping the hands or by other physical demonstrations of approbation. To *extol* is to praise very highly, generally at some length. See *eulogy*.

He *praised* her taste, and she commended his understanding: an age could not have made them better acquainted. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

Rome approves my act;
Applauds the blow which costs me life, but keeps
My honour spotless. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 287.

The young minister had in private *extolled* Hastings as a great, a wonderful man, who had the highest claims on the government. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

praise (prāz), *n.* [< ME. *prayse*, *preis*, *preys*, praise; from the verb.] **1.** The expression of approbation or esteem because of some virtue, meritorious performance, or pleasing quality; bestowal of commendation or admiration for something excellent or beautiful; laudation; applause.

O, flatter me; for love delights in *praises*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 148.

Their *praise*
Was to the poet money, wine, and bays.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, Prol.

If their words have any meaning at all, by *praise* they must mean the exercise or testimony of some sorts of esteem, respect, and honourable regard.
Edwards, On the Will, iii. 1.

Compliment is a name for the more familiar forms of *praise*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 109.

2†. The expression of any opinion, whether in commendation or otherwise; hence, fame; reputation.

Laus, Anglice, good *preys;* vel vituperum, Anglice, bad *preys*. *MS. Bib. Reg.* (*Halliwell.*)

Your *praise* is come too swiftly home before you.
Know you not, master, to some kind of men
Their graces serve them but as enemies?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 9.

3. The expression of love and gratitude for benefits received; devotion with thanksgiving; especially, a tribute of grateful homage to God.

My lips shall utter *praise*, when thou hast taught me thy statutes. Ps. cxix. 171.

In devotion spend my latter days,
To sin's rebuke and my Creator's *praise*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 44.

Prayer causeth the first Shower of Rain, but *Praise* brings down the second. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 67.

4. A ground or reason for praise.

You have the honey still, but these the gall;
So to be valiant is no *praise* at all.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 145.

A restless crowd, . . .
Whose highest *praise* is that they live in vain.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 23.

5. A subject for praise; a person or thing worthy to be praised.

He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. Deut. x. 21.

Praise at parting, praise in departing, proverbial phrases current among the old writers to express good wishes at parting.

Now *praise at* thy *parting*.
Tom Tyler, etc. (1598). (*Nares.*)

Pros. [Aside.] *Praise in departing.*
Fran. They vanish'd strangely.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 39.

Prick and praise†. See *prick*. =Syn. **1**. Encomium, honor, panegyric, plaudit, acclaim. See *praise*, *v.*, and *eulogy*.

praiseful (prāz'fụl), *a.* [< *praise* + *-ful*.] Abounding in praise; worthy of praise; laudable.

Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven paper is:
The ink immortal fame doth lend.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

praiseless (prāz'les), *a.* [< *praise* + *-less*.] Without praise; undeserving of praise; without merit.

If . . . speech, next to reason, bee the greatest gyft bestowed vpon mortalitie, that cannot bee *praiselesse* which dooth most pollish that blessing of speech.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (Arber rep., II. 50).

praise-meeting (prāz'mē″ting), *n.* In the United States, a religious service of congregational worship in which singing is a conspicuous feature.

praisement† (prāz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *prayesment;* < *praise* + *-ment*. Cf. *appraisement*.] Appraisement; valuation.

Also I will that my chalice, wt my ij. crewetts and pax of siluer, before the *prayesement* or division made of my foresaid moveables, . . . remayn styll to her.
Fabyan, Chron., I., Pref., vii.

praiser (prā'zėr), *n.* [< ME. *preiser;* < *praise* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who praises, commends, or extols; a eulogist.

Thou shalt rather drede and flee fro the swete wordes of flateringe *preiseres* than fro the egre wordes of thy freend that seith thee sothes. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

We men and *praisers* of men should remember that, if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures of whom we are. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. An appraiser.

He . . . talked himself with the *praisers*, and made them set high prises upon every thing that was to be sold.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 649. (*Davies.*)

praiseworth†, *a.* Praiseworthy.

Whose *praise-worth* vertures, if in verse I now should take in hand
For to comprize. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 290. (*Davies.*)

praiseworthily (prāz'wėr″ᴛʜi-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving of praise.

Her name was Envie, knowen well thereby,
Whose nature is to grieve and grudge at all
That ever she sees doen *prays-worthily*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 31.

praiseworthiness (prāz'wėr″ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* The character of being praiseworthy.

praiseworthy (prāz'wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* [< *praise* + *worthy*.] Deserving of praise; laudable; commendable.

Thou hast taught us to admire onely that which is good, and to count that onely *praiseworthy* which is grounded upon thy divine Precepts.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

In surrendering her western territory, North Carolina showed *praiseworthy* generosity.
J. Fiske, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., v.

praithee†. An obsolete variant of *prithee*.

Prakrit (prä'krit), *n.* [Skt. *prākrita*, that which is natural, not accomplished, vulgar, < *prakriti*, nature.] The collective name of those dialects which succeed the Sanskrit in the historical development of the language of India. They assumed a literary position first in the Sanskrit dramas, where female characters and the lower male characters are introduced as speaking Prakrit instead of the Sanskrit used by kings, noblemen, and priests.

The inscriptions of Asoka are written in three local Pali or *Prakrit* dialects, evidently derived by long continued detrition from the Sanskrit of the Vedas.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 296.

Prakritic (prä-krit'ik), *a.* [< *Prakrit* + *-ic*.] Belonging or pertaining to Prakrit, or to one of the dialects constituting Prakrit.

The next stage of Indian language, to which the inscriptions just referred to belong, is called the *Prakritic*.
W. D. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 187.

★**praline** (prä'lēn), *n.* [F.] A confection made by stirring almonds (or other kernels of nuts) in boiling sugar and water till they are brown and will crackle between the teeth; also, in Louisiana, a flat cake made by stirring the kernels of nuts (generally pecan-nuts) in sugar. Also, corruptly, *prawling*.

pram[1] (präm), *n.* [Also *praam*, *prame*, *prahme;* < F. *prame* = MD. *prame*, D. *praam* = MLG. *prām*, LG. *praam* = G. *prahm*, *prahme* = Icel. *prāmr* = Sw. *prâm* = Dan. *pram;* of Slavic origin: OBulg. *pramŭ*.] **1.** A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in the Netherlands and the Baltic ports for loading and unloading merchant vessels.

Around us lay the foreign steamers, mostly English, each with its crowd of boats and *prams*. These *prams* are huge barges roofed over, and resemble for all the world gamepies or old-fashioned monitors.
Rae, Land of the North Wind (1875), p. 158. (*Davies.*)

He steers the leading *prame* into the bay.
R. D. Blackmore, Springhaven, xxxviii.

2. *Milit.*, a similar barge or lighter mounted with guns, and used as a floating battery.

One of the *praams* mounted ten guns and the other eight. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, III. xvi.

★**pram**[2] (pram), *n.* [Contr. of **peram*, abbr. of *perambulator*.] A perambulator. [Vulgar.]

I am told that it is now common amongst the lower classes to call perambulators *p'rams*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 426.

prance (prâns), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pranced*, ppr. *prancing*. [< ME. *prancen*, *prauncen*, prance, lit. show off; an assibilated form of *prank*. Cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *prangezen*, *prangsen*, assume airs, Swiss *spranzen*, strut.] **1.** To make a show in walking; move proudly, lifting the feet with a rearing or capering motion: used of horses in high mettle.

Upon the first setting out, my Steed falls a *prancing;* you would have said he was a Horse of Mettle; he was plump, and in good Case.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 413.

As the proud horse, with costly trappings gay,
Exulting *prances* to the bloody fray.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

2. To ride with a rearing or capering motion; ride gaily, proudly, or insolently.

I see
The insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

Anon to meet us lightly *pranced*
Three captains out. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3. To walk, strut, or caper in an elated, proud, or conceited manner.

Trimm'd like a younker *prancing* to his love.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 24.

'Tis so, those two that there deride him,
And with such graces *prance* beside him
In pomp, infallibly declare
Themselves the sheriffs; he the Mayor.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, ii.

Rawdon . . . *pranced* off to engage the lodgings with all the impetuosity of love. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xvi.

prancer (prân'sėr), *n.* [< *prance* + *-er*[1].] A prancing horse.

Then came the captaine or governor of the castle of St. Angelo upon a brave *prancer*.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

And fleeter now she skimm'd the plains
Than she whose elfin *prancer* springs
By night to eery warblings.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

prancing (prân'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prance*, *v.*] The rearing or capering action of a horse.

Thrace feels thro' all her realms their furious course,
Shook by the *prancings* of the thund'ring horse.
Pitt, Æneid, xii.

prancing (prân'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *prance*, *v.*] Rearing; bounding; capering; riding with gallant show.

Now rule thy *prancing* steeds, lac'd charioteer.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 528.

prancingly (prân'sing-li), *adv.* In a prancing manner.

prancome†, *n.* [For **prankum* (cf. *prinkum-prankum*), a Latinized form of *prank*.] Something odd or strange.

Gog's hart, I durst have laid my cap to a crown,
Ch' would learn of some *prancome* as soon as ich cham to town. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

prandial (pran'di-al), *a.* [< L. *prandium*, a breakfast or an early dinner or luncheon, usually taken at noon.] Relating or pertaining to a dinner or other meal: as, *prandial* preparations.

pranet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prawn*. *Palsgrave.*

Prangos (prang'gos), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1825), from an E. Ind. name.] **1.** A genus of umbelliferous plants belonging to the tribe *Smyrnieæ*. It is characterized by a very broadly excavated seed, the primary ridges of the fruit some or all of them expanded into wings, and a tall smooth stem, sometimes woolly at the base. There are about 36 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and of Asia. They are perennial herbs, with pinnate or pinnately decompound leaves, compound many-rayed umbels of yellow flowers, numerous bracts and bractlets, and smooth oblong fruit containing many oil-tubes. *P. pabularia*, the prangos of Cashmere, is called *hay-plant*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Praniza (prā-nī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Leach), irreg. < Gr. *πρηνίζειν*, throw headlong, < *πρανής*, Dor. for *πρηνής*, with the face downward.] A supposed genus of isopods, founded on the female form of the genus *Anceus*, the male form of *Gnathia*.

prank (prangk), *v.* [< ME. *pranken*, prank, arrange one's dress, = MD. *proncken*, *pronken*, D. *pronken*, make a show, arrange one's dress (*pronckeprinken*, glitter in a fine dress); in relation with *prink*, and with MLG. *prunken* = MHG. *brunken*, G. *prunken* = Sw. *prunka* = Dan. *prunke*, make a show, prank, and with MLG. *prangen* = MHG. *prangen*, *brangen*, G. *prangen* = Icel. *pranga* = Sw. *pränga*, *pranga* = Dan.

prange, make a show, G. dial. *prangezen*, *prangssen*, assume airs, and further connected with *brank*, etc., and W. *prangio*, prank, and with D. and MLG. *pracht*, OHG. MHG. *praht*, *braht*, G. *pracht*, Icel. *prakt*, Sw. *prakt*, Dan. *pragt*, pomp, splendor. Cf. *prance*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To decorate; adorn; deck; especially, to deck out in a showy manner.

To *prancke* your selues in a lookinge Glasse.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 433.

Circled with children, *pranking* up a girl,
And putting jewels in her little ears.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

False rules *prank'd* in reason's garb.
Milton, Comus, l. 759.

Some *prank* up their bodies, and have their minds full of execrable vices. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 35.

When violets *pranked* the turf with blue.
Holmes, Poems, Old-Year Song.

2†. To adjust; set in order.

Some frounce their curled heare in courtly guise;
Some *prancke* their ruffes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 14.

II. *intrans.* 1. To present a showy or gaudy appearance; make a brilliant show.

It was on a Wednesday that the *pranking* army of high-mettled warriors issued forth from the ancient gates of Antiquera. *Irving*, Granada, p. 87.

White houses *prank* where once were huts.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

2†. To be crafty or subtle. *Palsgrave.*

prank (prangk), *n.* and *a.* [< *prank*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* A playful or mischievous act; a trick played sometimes in malice, but more commonly in sport; an escapade; a gambol.

His *pranks* have been too broad to bear with.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 2.

Both old and young commended the maid
That such a witty *prank* had play'd.
Friar in the Well (Child's Ballads, VIII. 125).

His dog, . . . with many a frisk
Wide-scamp'ring, snatches up the drifted snow. . . :
Heedless of all his *pranks*, the sturdy churl
Moves right toward the mark. *Cowper*, Task, v. 52.

=Syn. *Whim*, etc. (see *freak*[2]), antic, vagary.

II.† *a.* Frolicsome; mischievous.

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hang'd. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iv. 7.

pranker (prang'kėr), *n.* [< *prank* + *-er*[1].] One who pranks, or dresses ostentatiously; a person fond of show or ostentation.

If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker* or dancer, then take heed of her.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 539.

prankingly (prang'king-li), *adv.* In a pranking manner; showily; ostentatiously.

prankish (prang'kish), *a.* [< *prank* + *-ish*[1].] Mischievous; frolicsome; full of pranks.

prankle[1] (prang'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prankled*, ppr. *prankling*. [Freq. of *prank*, *v.*] To prance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prankle[2] (prang'kl), *n.* [Prob. a reduction of *periwinkle*[2], accom. to *prawn* (formerly *prane*).] A prawn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pranksome (prangk'sum), *a.* [< *prank* + *-some*.] Prankish; mischievous; frolicsome.

Ah, but he drove a *pranksome* quill!
With quips he wove a spell.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 972.

prase (prāz), *n.* [< F. *prase*, leek-green, < Gr. *πράσον*, a leek: see *prason*.] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, of a leek-green color. See *quartz*.

prasine (pras'in), *a.* [< OF. *prasin*, fem. *prasine*, < L. *prasinus*, < Gr. *πράσινος*, leek-green, < *πράσον*, leek: see *prason*.] 1. Of a light-green color, inclining to yellow.—2. In *her.*, same as *vert*. Also *prasin*.

prasinous (pras'i-nus), *a.* [< *prasine* + *-ous*.] Same as *prasine*.

prasoid (prā'soid), *a.* [< Gr. *πρασοειδής*, like a leek, < *πράσον*, leek, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling prase.

prason† (prā'son), *n.* [< Gr. *πράσον*, leek, = L. *porrum*, leek: see *porret*.] A leek; also, a seaweed of leek-green color.

prat[1]† (prat), *n.* [< ME. *prat*, < AS. *prætt*, *prætt*, a trick, craft: see *pretty*.] A trick.

prat[2] (prat), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The buttock. [Slang.]

Fiddle, Patrico, and let me sing.
First set me down here on both my *prats*.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

pratal (prā'tal), *a.* [< L. *pratum*, a meadow.] In *bot.*, growing in meadows. Compare *pascual*.

prate (prāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prated*, ppr. *prating*. [< ME. *praten*, < MD. D. *praten* = MLG. LG. *praten* = Icel. Sw. *prata* = Dan. *prate*, talk, prate. Hence freq. *prattle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To talk idly or boastfully; be loquacious; chatter; babble.

To speake or *prate*, or vse much talke, ingenders many lyes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Quoth bold Robin Hood, "Thou dost *prate* like an ass."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 218).

Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones *prate* of my whereabouts.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 58.

II. *trans.* To utter foolishly; chatter.

He that *prates* his secrets,
His heart stands a' th' side.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 5.

He *prates* Latin
An it were a parrot, or a play-boy.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

prate (prāt), *n.* [= D. *praat* = Sw. Dan. *prat*, talk; from the verb.] Idle or childish talk; prattle; unmeaning loquacity; twaddle.

If I talk to him, with his innocent *prate*
He will awake my mercy which lies dead.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 25.

Will the child kill me with her foolish *prate*?
Tennyson, Guinevere.

=Syn. See *prattle*.

prate-apace† (prāt'a-pās″), *n.* A prater; a talkative person; a chatterbox. [Rare.]

Prince of passions, *prate-apaces*, and pickl'd lovers.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, ii. 1.

prateful† (prāt'fûl), *a.* Inclined to prate; loquacious; idly talkative.

The French character seems to me much altered; . . . the people are more circumspect, less *prateful*.
Taylor of Norwich, 1802 (Memoir, I. 208). (*Davies.*)

prater (prā'tėr), *n.* [< *prate* + *-er*[1].] One who prates; an idle talker; a loquacious person; one who speaks much to little purpose; a babbler.

What! a speaker is but a *prater*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 166.

A Yorkshire girl herself, she hated to hear Yorkshire abused by such a pitiful *prater*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

pratic†, *n.* See *pratique*.

praticien (F. pron. pra-tē-si-aṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *practician*.] In *French law*, a person appointed by the court to examine into a question of account and to report; an expert referee.

Praticola (prā-tik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pratum*, a meadow, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Pratincola*. *Kaup*, 1819.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of land-snails or *Helicidæ*. *Strebel*, 1879.

pratily†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *prettily*.

Pratincola (prā-ting'kō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *pratincole*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of chats or saxicoline birds; the whinchats, such as *P. rubicola* and *P. rubetra* of Europe. Also called *Praticola*, *Fruticicola*, and *Rubetra*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *pratincole*.

pratincole (prat'ing-kōl), *n.* [< NL. *pratincola*, < L. *pratum*, a meadow, + *incola*, an inhabitant: see *incolant*.] A glareole, as *Glareola pratincola*; any bird of the family *Glareolidæ*. See cut under *Glareola*.

prating (prā'ting), *p. a.* Chattering; talking idly; loquacious.

prating (prā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prate*, *v.*] Idle or boastful talk. =Syn. *Chatter*, etc. See *prattle*.

pratingly (prā'ting-li), *adv.* In a prating manner; with much idle talk; with loquacity.

pratique, pratic (prat'ēk, -ik), *n.* [Formerly also *prattic*, *prattick*, etc.; in later use conformed to the F., *pratique*, *prattique*, < F. *pratique*, practice: see *practic*.] 1. In *com.*, intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives; hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, especially after quarantine, or certificate of non-infectiveness.

We remain yet aboard, and must be content to be so, to make up the month before we have *pratic*—that is, before any be permitted to go ashore and negotiate, in regard we touched at some infected Places.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 26.

At first, indeed, *Prattick* was allow'd, though only to two or three of our Seamen out of every Ship, who had the Favour to go ashoar. *Milton*, Letters of State, May, 1658.

Almost as soon as we had anchored, the quarantine officer came on board and gave us *pratique*.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 93.

2†. Experience; practice.

One (either of Venice or Padoa) hath written unto a certain Florentine, of great *prattick* with strangers, to enquire after me amongst the Dutch nation.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 663.

How could any one of English education and *prattique* swallow such a low rabble suggestion? Much more monstrous is it to imagine readers so imposable upon to credit it upon any one's bare relation.
Roger North, Examen, p. 306. (*Davies.*)

prattic†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pratique*.

prattle (prat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prattled*, ppr. *prattling*. [Freq. and dim. of *prate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To talk artlessly and childishly; talk freely and idly, like a child; chatter; be loquacious; prate.

The office of the woman is to spin and *prattle*, and the office of the man is to holde his peace and fight.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 161.

Now we *prattle*
Of handsome gentlemen, in my opinion
Malfato is a very pretty fellow.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To force or effect by talking; bring or lead by prattling.

Tongue, I must put you into a butter-woman's mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mule, if you *prattle* me into these perils. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 46.

2. To utter in a babbling or childish manner.

Frequent in park with lady at his side,
Ambling and *prattling* scandal as he goes.
Cowper, Task, ii. 382.

prattle (prat'l), *n.* [< *prattle*, *v.*] Artless or childish talk; hence, puerile loquacity; twaddle.

Mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 26.

=Syn. *Prattle*, *Prating*, *Chat*, *Chatter*, *Babble*, *Tattle*, *Gossip*, *Gabble*, *Palaver*, *Twaddle*, *Gibberish*, *Jargon*, *Balderdash*, *Rigmarole*. *Prattle* is generally harmless, if not pleasant, as the *prattle* of a child, or of a simple-minded person; *prating* now generally suggests the idea of boasting or talking above one's knowledge; *chat* is easy conversation upon light and agreeable subjects, as social *chat* beside an open fire; *chatter* is incessant or abundant talk seeming rather foolish and sounding pretty much alike; *babble* or *babbling* is talk that is foolish to inaneness, as that of the drunkard (Prov. xxiii. 29); *tattle* is talk upon subjects that are petty, and especially such as breed scandal; *gossip* is the small talk of the neighborhood, especially upon personal matters, perhaps dealing with scandal; *gabble* is a contemptuous word, putting the talk upon the level of the sounds made by geese; *palaver* implies that the talk is either longer than is necessary, or wordy, or meant to deceive by flattery and plausibility; *twaddle* is mere silliness in talk; *gibberish* is mere sounds strung together without sense; *jargon* is talk that is unintelligible by the mingling of sounds or by the lack of meaning; *balderdash* is noisy nonsense; *rigmarole* is talk that has the form of sense, but is really incoherent, confused, or nonsensical.

prattle-basket† (prat'l-bas″ket), *n.* A prattlebox.

But if she be ilfauor'd, blind and old,
A *prattle-basket*, or an idle slut.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 74. (*Davies.*)

prattlebox (prat'l-boks), *n.* A chatterbox; a prattler.

The old *prattlebox* . . . made a short pause to recover breath. *Peter Wilkins*, I. ii.

prattlement (prat'l-ment), *n.* [< *prattle* + *-ment*.] Prattle.

The childish *prattlement* of pastoral composition.
Cowper, Letter to Unwin, Oct. 31, 1779.

prattler (prat'lėr), *n.* [< *prattle* + *-er*[1].] One who prattles; a puerile or trifling talker.

Poor *prattler*, how thou talk'st!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 64.

praty[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *pretty*.

praty[2] (prā'ti), *n.* A dialectal (Irish) corruption of *potato*.

prau, *n.* Same as *proa*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 126.

praunce†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *prance*.

pravilege†, *n.* [< L. *pravus*, bad, + *lex* (*leg-*), law; formed in contrast with *privilege*.] A bad law. [Rare.]

And whatsoeuer colour of right, in Exemptions, Customes, Priuiledges, and *prauileges* . . .
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

pravity (prav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *pravities* (-tiz). [= OF. *pravité* = Sp. *pravedad* = Pg. *pravidade* = It. *pravità*, < L. *pravitas*, crookedness, badness, deformity, < *pravus*, crooked, bad. Cf. *deprave*, *depravity*.] Evil or corrupt state; moral perverseness; depravity; wickedness; depraved action.

As these *pravities* have corrupted him [the devil], we must hate him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

Give me leave first to make an inquisition after this antichristian *pravity*. *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

prawling (prâ'ling), *n.* An accommodated form of *praline*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 159.

prawn (prân), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *praun*, *prane*; < ME. *prane*, a prawn; perhaps transposed from an unrecorded OF. **parne*, **perne*, a prawn (?), = Sp. *perna*, a flat shell-fish, = Olt. *perna*, "a nakre or narre-fish" (Florio), cf. dim. *parnocchie*, pl., "shrimps or prawne fishes" (Florio), < L. *perna*, a sea-mussel, so called from its shape, < *perna* (> OF. *perne*), ham.] A long-tailed ten-footed crustacean, *Palæmon serratus*, abundant on the shores of Great Britain, resembling the shrimp, but having a long serrate rostrum; hence, any species of the family *Palæmonidæ*. The common prawn is 3 or 4 inches long, and

is marketed in vast numbers. Among the species known as prawns in the United States, and available for food, are



Prawn (*Palæmon serratus*).

Palæmonetes vulgaris, *Palinurus interruptus* (the Californian sea-crawfish), and the shrimp (*Peneus brasiliensis*) of the southern United States. Æsop's prawn is a member of the genus *Hippolyte*.

Praxean (prak'sē-an), *n.* [< *Praxeas* (see def.) + *-an.*] A follower of Praxeas, a Patripassian leader belonging to the close of the second and the beginning of the third century. See *Monarchian* and *Patripassian*.

Praxeanist (prak'sē-an-ist), *n.* [< *Praxean* + *-ist.*] Same as *Praxean*.

praxinoscope (prak'si-nō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πρᾶξις, a doing, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument allied to the phenakistoscope and zoetrope, and giving like effects. Pictures representing a cycle of positions of a moving object, as a running horse or a dancer, are arranged in due order on the inside surfaces of a polygonal box in the center of which is also placed a polygonal prism having one side facing each picture in the cycle. On each face of the prism is affixed a flat mirror. The box with its contained pictures and mirrors is rotated horizontally. The eye, fixed upon the central arrangement of mirrors, then sees the object apparently performing its natural movements.

praxis (prak'sis), *n.* [< NL. *praxis*, < Gr. πρᾶξις, a doing, action, practice, condition, < πράσσειν, make, do: see *practic.*] 1. Use, practice; especially, practice or discipline for a specific purpose, as the acquisition of a specific art.

An impious treatise of the elements and *praxis* of necromancy. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

There are few sciences more intrinsically valuable than mathematics. . . . They are the noblest *praxis* of logick, or universal reasoning. *J. Harris*, Hermes, Pref.

2. An example or a collection of examples for practice; a representative specimen; a model.

A *praxis* or example of grammatical resolution. *Bp. Lowth*, Introd. to Eng. Gram. (ed. 1763), p. 185.

The pleadings of the Ancients were *praxises* of the art of oratorical persuasion. *Gillies*, tr. of Aristotle, II. 348.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects of the family *Noctuidæ*, erected for two handsome Australian species. *Guenée*, 1852. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Adams*, 1858.

Praxitelean (praks-it-e-lē'an), *a.* [< L. *Praxiteles*, < Gr. Πραξιτέλης, Praxiteles (see def.), + *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to Praxiteles, of the fourth century B. C., one of the greatest of ancient Greek sculptors; executed by or characteristic of Praxiteles or his school. The art of Praxiteles was more luxurious than that of his predecessors; his types were sympathetic, abounding in pathos, and his expression of sentiment and character very subtly rendered. An original work by him has been recovered in the Hermes and infant Dionysus at Olympia (see cut under *Greek*). See also cut under *Aphrodite*.

pray[1] (prā), *v.* [< ME. *prayen, preyen, preien,* < OF. *preier, praier, proier, preer, prier,* F. *prier* = Pr. *preyar, pregar* = It. *pregare,* pray, < L. *precari,* ML. also *precare,* ask, beg, entreat, beseech, pray, supplicate; cf. *prex* (*prec-*), usually in pl. *preces,* a prayer, *procare,* ask, demand, *procus,* a wooer; cf. Skt. √ *prachh,* ask: see *frain*[1], and cf. *postulate*. Hence ult. (from L. *precari*) E. *prayer*[1], *precarious, precative, deprecate, imprecate,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ask earnestly; beg; entreat; supplicate, as for a personal grace or favor.

The guilty rebel for remission *prays*. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 714.

Had you cried, or knelt, or *pray'd* to me,
I should not less have kill'd him. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In religious usage, to make devout petition to God, or (in some forms of religion) to any object of worship, as a saint or an angel; more generally, to enter into spiritual communion with God, usually through the medium of speech. See *prayer*[1].

It was moche more comforte and gladnesse to vs to have suche wether as we hadde longe desyred and *prayde* for. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and, when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. Mat. vi. 6.

We do *pray* for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 200.

Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

I **pray**, usually, by ellipsis, **pray**, a common formula introducing a question, invitation, suggestion, or request. Compare *prithee*.

My father
Is hard at study; *pray* now, rest yourself.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 20.

Pray, leave these frumps, sir, and receive this letter.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To ask earnestly; beg; entreat; supplicate; urge.

Pacience apposed hym fyrste and *preyed* hym he sholde hem telle
To Conscience, what crafte he couthe un to what countree he wolde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 222.

Call to remembrance (I *prai* thee) the vaine youthfull fantasie and ouertimelie death of fathers and thy brethren. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., an. 546.

We *pray* you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

You are passing welcome,
And so I *pray* you all to think yourselves.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 114.

She *pray'd* me not to judge their cause from her
That wrong'd it. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. In religious usage, to address a desire or petition to (specifically to God) devoutly and with reverence.

And I will *pray* the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter. John xiv. 16.

Cham. There is hope
All will be well.
Anne. Now, I *pray* God, amen!
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 56.

She was ever *praying* the sweet heavens
To save her dear lord whole from any wound.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To offer up, as a prayer; utter in devotion.

I haue had no time to *pray* my houres, much lesse to aunswere your leters missiue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 126.

I'll *pray* a thousand prayers for thy death,
No word to save thee. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 146.

4. To make entreaty or petition for; crave; implore: as, the plaintiff *prays* judgment of the court.

I know not how to *pray* your patience.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 280.

He that will have the benefit of this act must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

An address was presented to the king, *praying* that Impey might be summoned home to answer for his misdeeds.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

5. To effect, move, or bring by prayer or entreaty: followed by an adverb or a preposition particularizing the meaning.

I *pray* you *home* to dinner with me.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 292.

Occiduus is a pastor of renown;
When he has *pray'd* and preach'd the Sabbath *down*,
With wire and catgut he concludes the day.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 125.

Praying souls *out* of purgatory, by masses said on their behalf, became an ordinary office.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 2.

To pray in aid, in *law*, to call in, as aid, one who has an interest in the cause (see *aid-prayer*); hence, to become an advocate for.

You shall find
A conqueror that will *pray in aid* for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 27.

Without *praying in aid* of alchymists, there is a manifest image of this in the ordinary course of nature.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 1.** To crave, implore, beseech, petition, importune. See *prayer*[1].

pray[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *prey*[2].

pray[3] (prā), *v. i.* A dialectal form of *pry*.

praya[1] (prī'ä), *n.* [< Pg. *praia*, shore, beach, bank.] In some cities of India, an embanked road; a public walk or drive on a river-bank or water-front; a bund.

A more practical scheme is the proposed building of the whole river front of the city, the reclamation of a considerable amount of frontage, and the construction of a broad *praya* suitable for wheeled conveyances, and lighted by electricity. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 65.

Praya[2] (prā'ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Prayidæ*.

prayant† (prā'ant), *a.* [< OF. *preiant*, ppr. of *preier*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Being in the mood or attitude of prayer.

Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an Eristick. *Prayant* as well as predicant.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 93.

prayell†, *n.* [< OF. *prayel, prael, pratel,* < ML. *pratellum,* < L. *pratulum,* dim. of *pratum,* a meadow. Cf. *prayere, prairie.*] A little meadow. *Halliwell.*

★**prayer**[1] (prār), *n.* [< ME. *prayer, prayere, praer, preyer, preyre, preyere, preiere,* < OF. *preiere, preere, proiere, priere,* F. *prière* = It. *pregaria,* < ML. *precaria,* a supplication, prayer, prop. fem. of L. *precarius,* obtained by entreaty or favor, hence depending on favor, doubtful, transient, < *precari,* entreat, supplicate: see *pray*[1], and cf. *precarious.*] 1. The act of beseeching, entreating, or supplicating; supplication; entreaty; petition; suit.

That ys to seye sothliche ze sholde rather deye
Than eny dedliche synne do for drede other for *preyere*.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 210.

He sought to have that by practice which he could not by *prayer*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Thy threats have no more strength than her weak *prayers*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 250.

2. In religious usage, a devout petition to an object of worship, as God, or a saint or an angel; an orison: confined in Protestant usage to such petitions addressed to God; more generally, any spiritual communion with God, including confession, petition, adoration, praise, and thanksgiving. See *dulia*.

When thou comes to tho chirche dore,
Take the haly water stondand on flore;
Rede or synge or byd *prayeris*
To crist, for alle thy crysten ferys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

What is *prayer* but an ascent of the mind towards God?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xx.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed.
J. Montgomery, Hymn.

Thrice blest whose lives are faithful *prayers*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxii.

3. The practice of praying, or of communing with God.

He is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 156.

It hath been well said of *prayer*, that *prayer* will either make a man leave off sinning, or sin will make him leave off *prayer*. *Paley*, Sermons, i.

So keep I fair thro' faith and *prayer*
A virgin heart in work and will.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

4. The form of words used in praying; a formula of worship: as, the Lord's *Prayer*.

He . . . made those two excellent *prayers*, which were published after his death. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, p. 212.

Not a bell was rung, not a *prayer* was read.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

5. A form of religious service; a religious observance, either public or private, consisting mainly of prayer to God; a liturgy: often in the plural: as, the service of morning *prayer*; family *prayers*.

She went from opera, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and *prayers* three hours a-day.
Pope, To Miss Blount, ii.

Prayers and calling-over seemed twice as short as usual.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

6. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body, or of a bill of complaint in equity, which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant.—**Apostleship of prayer.** See *apostleship*.—**Book of Common Prayer**, the book containing the appointed forms for public worship and for the words and acts used in the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, or a similar book authorized by one of the other branches of the Anglican Church: briefly and popularly known as the *Prayer-book*. After the publication in English of the Litany in 1544, and of the parts of the communion office relating to the communion of the people in 1548, the First Book of Common Prayer was issued in 1549, the second year of Edward VI. Almost the whole book is taken from the medieval liturgical books, especially the missal, portiforium (breviary), and manual according to the Use of Sarum (see *use*), but with omissions, condensations, and the addition of a number of addresses to the people. English was substituted for Latin, all the offices were united in one book, and a uniform use was established for the whole Church of England. Successive revisions were made in 1552, 1559, and 1662. The greatest changes were those introduced in the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI. (1552), especially in the communion office (see *communion*) and at confirmation and burial. This book never came into actual use, but was in the main followed in the revision under Elizabeth in 1559 and in the present English book as issued in 1662, after the restoration of Charles II., but with material modifications, especially in 1662, returning toward the standard of 1549. The Prayer-book authorized in 1637 for use in Scotland, and differing from the English book mainly in the communion office, met with serious opposition at the time, but came into use afterward in the Scotch Episcopal Church. The American Prayer-book, authorized in 1789, differs from the English mainly in the omission of the Athanasian Creed and of the form of private absolution in the visitation of the sick, the restoration of the great oblation and invocation to their primitive places in the prayer of consecration (see *consecration*), and the later addition of the offices of consecration of churches and institution of ministers. In 1880 a new revision was begun, resulting chiefly in a return to the English book in several points: this revision was completed in 1892. The Psalter, Ordinal, and Thirty-nine Articles are always bound with the Book of Common Prayer, and usually considered parts of it,

though technically speaking they are distinct from it. —**Commendatory, common, Lord's, passive,** etc., **prayer.** See the qualifying words.—**Hours of prayer.** Same as *canonical hours* (which see, under *canonical*).—**House of prayer.** See *house of God*, under *house*[1].—**Prayer of humble access.** See *access*.—**The long prayer,** in non-liturgical churches, the chief prayer of the service. It is usually offered just before the sermon, or before the hymn preparatory to the sermon. Also called *pastoral prayer*.—**To lead in prayer.** See *lead*[1]. =**Syn.** *Prayer, Petition, Request, Entreaty, Supplication, Suit, Appeal*, invocation, orison. *Prayer* is always addressed to God, but *a prayer* may be addressed to a sovereign, legislative body, court, or the like, always to a person or body recognized as having authority in some way, and asking for something especially important. A *petition* may be a single point in a *prayer:* thus, the Lord's *Prayer* contains one address, three loyal desires, four *petitions*, and a closing ascription. A *petition* may also be a formal and public *request* or *prayer*, but still generally covering only a single thing desired. *Request* is the most general and least forcible of these words, indicating nothing as to the degree of formality of the act or as to the rank of the persons concerned. An *entreaty* is an urgent, perhaps tender, request, generally from and to a person. A *supplication* is still more urgent, the request being made with passion, and humbly, as to a superior. The word *entreaty* is not often followed by the mention of that which is desired, but may be: as, *entreaty* for aid. A *suit* is a petition or an entreaty prolonged for any reason: hence we speak of a lover's *suit* or a *suit* at law. An *appeal* is an urgent request, of the nature of a call or demand. See *ask*[1].

> Whence can comfort spring,
> When *prayer* is of no avail?
> *Wordsworth*, Force of Prayer.
>
> This one *prayer* yet remains, might I be heard,
> No long *petition*, speedy death,
> The close of all my miseries, and the balm.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 650.
>
> I will marry her, sir, at your *request*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 253.
>
> Yet not with brawling opposition she,
> But manifold *entreaties*, many a tear, . . .
> Besought him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.
>
> I have attempted one by one the lords, . . .
> With *supplication* prone and father's tears,
> To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1459.
>
> They make great *sute* to serue her.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 77.
>
> Meanwhile must be an earnest motion
> Made to the queen, to call back her *appeal*
> She intends unto his holiness.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 234.

prayer[2] (prā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *prayere*, < OF. *preieur*, F. *prieur*, < L. *precator*, one who prays, < *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1], *v.*] One who prays; a suppliant; a petitioner.

prayer-bead (prār'bēd), *n.* A seed of the plant Indian licorice, *Abrus Abrus*.

prayer-book (prār'bůk), *n.* **1.** A book of forms for public or private devotion, consisting chiefly or solely of forms for prayers. See *Book of Common Prayer*, under *prayer*[1].—**2.** *Naut.*, a small stone used in scrubbing the deck and other woodwork of a vessel: so called from its shape and size. Compare *holystone*.

> Smaller hand-stones, which the sailors call *prayer-books*, are used to scrub in among the crevices and narrow places, where the large holystone will not go.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 208.

prayer-carpet (prār'kär#pet), *n.* A prayer-rug.

> The rich use a *prayer-carpet* (called segga'deh) about the size of our hearth-rugs.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 81.

prayer-cure (prār'kūr), *n.* The cure of disease by means of prayer.

prayeret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *praiere, praere, proiere*, a meadow, < ML. *prataria*, a meadow: see *prairie*, and cf. *prayell*.] A meadow.

> A castel the comlockest that euer knyȝt aȝte,
> Pyched on a *prayere*, a park al aboute.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 768.

prayerful (prār'fůl), *a.* [< *prayer*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Praying much; devout.

> They melt, retract, reform, and are watchful and *prayerful* to prevent similar miscarriages in future.
> *Jay*, Sermons, p. 70. (*Latham.*)

2. Devotional; given to prayer; occupied with prayer: as, a *prayerful* spirit.

> He had sunk back in his chair, . . . and was pursuing a sort of *prayerful* meditation.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxviii.

prayerfully (prār'fůl-i), *adv.* In a prayerful manner; with prayer.

prayerfulness (prār'fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being prayerful.

prayerless (prār'les), *a.* [< *prayer*[1] + *-less*.] Without prayer; not having the habit of prayer: as, a *prayerless* family; also, not having the blessing or protection of prayer.

> Let a servant or child go *prayerless* to their work, and few regard it; but they will not go without meat, or drink, . . . es.
> *Baxter*, Self-denial, iv.
>
> Never on *prayerless* bed
> To lay thine unblest head.
> *Margaret Mercer*, Exhortation to Prayer.

prayerlessly (prār'les-li), *adv.* In a prayerless manner; without prayer.

prayerlessness (prār'les-nes), *n.* The state of being prayerless; total or habitual neglect of prayer.

prayer-meeting (prār'mē#ting), *n.* A meeting for prayer; especially, a service devoted to prayer, sacred song, and other religious exercises, in which laymen take part.

> Hence the importance he justly attaches to his accurate family worship, morning and night; to his exact attendance on the Wednesday night *prayer-meeting*, which he prizes as a sort of Sabbath hour in the centre of the week.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 160.

prayer-mill (prār'mil), *n.* Same as *praying-wheel*.

prayer-monger (prār'mung#gėr), *n.* One who offers prayers. [Contemptuous.]

> I have led
> Some camel-kneed *prayer-monger* through the cave.
> *Southey*, Thalaba, v. 34.

prayer-rug (prār'rug), *n.* A rug or small carpet intended to be spread on the floor of a mosque, the roof of a house, or the ground by a Moslem when engaged in his devotions. He stands on it, with his face turned toward Mecca, and prostrates himself, touching the carpet with his forehead from time to time. In many of the prayer-rugs of Persia and Arabia the place to receive the forehead in prostration is indicated in the pattern at one end of the carpet. Compare *doorshek*.

prayer-stick (prār'stik), *n.* A decorated stick used by the Zuñi Indians and other southwestern tribes in their religious ceremonies.

> It was nearly hidden by symbolic slats and *prayer-sticks* most elaborately plumed. *The Century*, XXVI. 29.

prayer-thong (prār'thông), *n.* Same as *phylactery* (*a*). [Rare.]

> Phylactery (φυλακτήριον) is the name given in the New Testament to the . . . (tefillin) or *prayer-thongs* of the Jews. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 1.

prayer-wheel (prār'hwēl), *n.* Same as *praying-wheel*.

Prayidæ (prā'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Praya* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycophora*, typified by the genus *Praya*. It is related to *Diphyidæ*, and often merged in that family.

praying (prā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pray*[1], *v.*] A service of prayer.

> That purgatory, saintes worshippinge, masses, and *prayinges* for the dead, with such like, were mooste deuelyshe inuencions. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

praying-desk (prā'ing-desk), *n.* A piece of furniture affording a desk to support books for prayer and worship and a platform on which to kneel; especially, such an article forming a piece of furniture in a private house, as in a bedroom or an oratory. Also called *prie-dieu*.

> A man and his wife are kneeling at an old-fashioned *praying-desk*, and the woman clasps a little sickly-looking child in her arms, and all three are praying as earnestly as their simple hearts will let them.
> *Thackeray*, Men and Pictures.

praying-insect (prā'ing-in#sekt), *n.* A gressorial and raptorial orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ:* so called from the peculiar attitude and position of the fore legs, which are raised and held as in the act of prayer. See cut under *Mantis*.

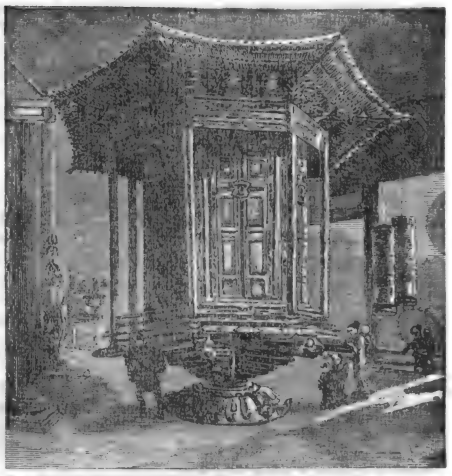
prayingly (prā'ing-li), *adv.* In a praying manner; with devout supplication.

> It is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or doctrinally, and only by changing the mood to speak *prayingly*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

praying-machine (prā'ing-ma-shēn#), *n.* See *praying-wheel*.

praying-mantis (prā'ing-man#tis), *n.* A praying-insect. See cut under *Mantis*.

praying-wheel (prā'ing-hwēl), *n.* A revolving apparatus used for prayer. (*a*) Among the Buddhists of Tibet and other parts of the East, a wheel or cylinder, varying in size, used as a mechanical aid to prayer. One variety contains the Buddhist canon; to another written prayers are attached, and upon being set in motion each revolution of the wheel or cylinder counts as an uttered prayer. Sometimes the wheel is fixed in the bed of a stream, and kept in motion by the current, thus praying night and day for the person who has placed it there. See cut in next column. (*b*) In western Europe, a wheel set with bells and fastened to the ceiling of certain medieval chapels. This contrivance was used as a means of divination, being set in motion during high mass or on feast-days, when its position on coming to rest was supposed to denote a favorable or an unfavorable response to the prayer of the applicant. Also called *wheel of fortune*.



Praying-wheel in the Buddhist Temple at Asakusa, Tokio, Japan.

> The *praying-wheel* exists in old chapels in Brittany as a religious toy, formerly used with rites half magical under the sanction of the local clergy.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 371.

prayset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *praise*.

pre-. [In L. form also *præ-*; = F. *pré-* = Sp. Pg. ⋆It. *pre-*, < L. *præ-* (ML. usually *pre-*), prefix, *præ*, adv., before, in front, prep., before, in front of, in advance of: in comparison, with, on account of, etc.; OL. ⋆*prai*, akin to Skt. *pra-*, before, etc.: see *pro-* and *fore*-[1]. This prefix occurs disguised or absorbed in *preach, premium, prey*[2], *prison, prize*[1], etc., and as *pro-* in *provand, provender, provost*, etc.] A prefix in words of Latin origin, meaning 'before,' in place, time, or rank. By reason of its great frequency in compounds of Latin origin or formation, it has been used and felt as an English formative, whether with words of Latin or Greek origin, as in *preact, prehistoric*, etc., or with other words, as in *pre*raphaelite, *pre*adamite, etc., though rarely with native English verbs, as in *pre-look*. In zoology *pre-* (or *præ-*) is a frequent prefix, used almost at will, indicating precedence, whether in time or place; it is quite synonymous with *ante-*, and to some extent with *pro-* or *proto-*, and is opposed to *post-* or *meta-* in any sense. In recent technical terms it is often in the Latin form *præ-*, such words, whether Latin or English in termination, having *pre-* or *præ-* almost indifferently. Strictly, in all such words having a Latin termination the prefix should be *præ-*; in words fully Englished, the form *pre-* is to be used. It is sometimes interchanged with *pro-*.

preaccusation (prē-ak-ū-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *pre-* + *accusation*.] Previous accusation.

preacet, *n.* An obsolete form of *press*[1].

preacetabular (prē-as-e-tab'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + L. *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone: see *acetabular*.] Situated in front of the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone: as, the *preacetabular* area of the ilium.

preach (prēch), *v.* [< ME. *prechen*, < OF. *precher, prechier, precher, preecher, preescher, preeschier*, F. *prêcher* = Pr. *predicar, prezicar* = Sp. *predicar* = Pg. *pregar* = It. *predicare* = AS. *predician* = OS. *predikōn* = D. *prediken* = MLG. *prediken, predigen* = OHG. *predigōn, bredigōn*, MHG. *bredigen*, G. *predigen* = Icel. *prēdika* = Sw. *predika* = Dan. *prædike, præke*, preach, < L. *prædicare*, declare in public, publish, proclaim, LL. and ML. preach, < *præ*, before, + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, < *dicere*, say, tell: see *diction*, and cf. *predicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a public announcement; especially, to pronounce a public discourse upon a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; deliver a sermon.

> But *precheth* nat, as freres doon in lente,
> To make us for our olde synnes wepe.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 12.
>
> Now, good Conscience, and thou wolt *preche*,
> Goo stele an abite, & bicome a frere.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.
>
> How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a text,
> Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully, *preach'd!*
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 540.

2. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects; also, to give advice obtrusively on religious or moral matters.

> His form and cause conjoin'd, *preaching* to stones,
> Would make them capable. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 126.
>
> Old Father Time deputes me here before ye,
> Not for to *preach*, but tell his simple story.
> *Burns*, Prol. Spoken at the Theatre, Dumfries.
>
> If it had been an unnamed species, surely it ought to have been called Diabolicus, for it is a fit toad to *preach* in the ear of Eve. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 124.

Preaching friars, a name sometimes given to the Dominicans, on account of the stress which they laid upon preaching.

II. *trans.* **1.** To proclaim as a herald; declare; make known; publish.

> The Lord hath anointed me to *preach* good tidings unto the meek. Isa. lxi. 1.
>
> A world that seems
> To toll the death-bell of its own decease,
> And by the voice of all its elements
> To *preach* the gen'ral doom. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 58.

A heated pulpiteer,
Not *preaching* simple Christ to simple men,
Announced the coming doom.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To inculcate (especially religious or moral truth or right conduct) in public or private discourse.

I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation. Ps. xl. 9.

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where manners ne'er were *preach'd!*
Shak., T. N., iv. 1. 53.

Now as for spelling, I have always *preached* the extremest doctrine of liberty of spelling. At the utmost, I have only asked to be allowed to indulge my own fancies and to allow other people to indulge theirs.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 41.

3. To deliver, as a public religious discourse; pronounce, as a sermon.

A lytylle thens, 28 Pas, is a Chapelle, and there in is the Ston on the whiche oure Lord sat whan he *prechede* the 8 Blessynges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

4. To affect by preaching, in a manner indicated by the context: as, to *preach* one into a penitent or a rebellious mood.—**To preach a funeral**, to pronounce a public funeral discourse. [Colloq.]

We are almost at the end of books: these paper-works are now *preaching* their own *funerals*.
Goad, Preface to Dell's Works. (*Davies.*)

To preach down. (*a*) To decry; oppose in public discourse.

Last week came one to the county town,
To *preach* our poor little army *down*,
And play the game of the despot kings.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

(*b*) To silence or suppress by preaching: as, to *preach down* unbelief.—**To preach the cross**, to proclaim the death of Christ as the ground of salvation.—**To preach up**, to discourse in favor of.

Can they *preach up* equality of birth? *Dryden.*

preach (prēch), *n.* [< OF. *preche*, F. *prêche*, a preaching; from the verb.] A sermon; a religious discourse. [Colloq.]

According to this forme of theirs, it must stand for a rule: No sermon, no seruice. Which ouersight occasioned the French spitefully to terme religion in that sort exercised a mere *preach*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 28.

A word of his is as much as a whole *preach* of anybody's else. He says a word now and then, and it hits.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, v.

preacher (prē'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *precher, prechour*, < OF. *precheor, precheur*, F. *prêcheur* = Pr. *predicaire, prezicaire* = Sp. *predicador* = Pg. *pregador* = It. *predicatore* (cf. AS. *predicere*, D. *prediker* = MLG. *prediker, predeger* = OHG. *predigāri, bredigāri*, MHG. *bredigære*, G. *prediger* = Icel. *prēdikari*, with diff. suffix), a preacher, < L. *prædicator*, one who declares in public, a proclaimer, LL. and ML. a preacher, < *prædicare*, declare, preach: see *preach*.] **1.** One who preaches; one who discourses publicly, especially on religious subjects; specifically, a clergyman.

There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village *preacher's* modest mansion rose.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 140.

2. One who inculcates or asseverates anything with earnestness.

They are our outward consciences,
And *preachers* to us all. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 9.

We have him still a perpetual *Preacher* of his own vertues. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

Friars preachers. See *Dominican*.—**Lay preacher**, a layman, or one not ordained to the ministry, who preaches.—**Local preacher.** See *local*.—**The Preacher.** See *Ecclesiastes*.

preacher-in-the-pulpit (prē'chėr-in-thē-půl'-pit), *n.* The showy orchis, *Orchis spectabilis*. [Pennsylvania.]

preachership (prē'chėr-ship), *n.* [< *preacher* + *-ship*.] The office of a preacher.

preachify (prē'chi-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *preachified*, ppr. *preachifying*. [< *preach* + *-i-fy*.] To preach in a tedious or obtrusive way; give prolonged, tiresome moral advice. [Colloq.]

"Shut up your sarmons, Pitt, when Miss Crawley comes down," said his father; "she has written to say that she won't stand the *preachifying*." *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, x.

preaching (prē'ching), *n.* [< ME. *prechynge*; verbal n. of *preach*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of delivering public discourses, particularly upon moral or religious subjects; the art of delivering sermons.

If *preaching* decay, ignorance and brutishness will enter again. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

2. That which is preached; a sermon; doctrine; theory.

His *preaching* was a striking contrast to the elegant Addisonian essays of Parson Lothrop. It was a vehement address to our intelligent and reasoning powers — an address made telling by a back force of burning enthusiasm.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 441.

Missionaries . . . rarely make rapid way unless their *preachings* fall in with the prepossessions of the multitude of shallow thinkers. *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 761.

preaching-cross (prē'ching-krôs), *n.* A cross, sometimes simple, sometimes architecturally elaborate, connected with a small chapel,



Preaching-cross at Inveraray, Argyllshire, Scotland.

erected on a highway or in an open place, to mark a point where monks and others could assemble the people for religious services. See *cross*[1].

preachman† (prēch'man), *n.*; pl. *preachmen* (-men). [< *preach* + *man*.] A preacher. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 33. [Contemptuous.]

preachment (prēch'ment), *n.* [< OF. *prechement, preschement, preechement*, preaching, discourse, < ML. *prædicamentum*, preaching, discourse, declaration, < L. *prædicare*, declare, LL. and ML. preach: see *preach*, and cf. *predicament*.] A sermon; a lecture upon moral or religious subjects; hence, in contempt, any discourse affectedly solemn, or full of obtrusive or tedious advice.

No doubt, such lessons they will teach the rest
As by their *preachments* they will profit much.
Marlowe, Edward II.

Was 't you that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high descent?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 72.

The sum of her iniquities is recounted by Knox in his *preachment* to the citizens of Edinburgh.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 407.

preachy (prē'chi), *a.* [< *preach* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to preach or give long-winded moral advice; of a tedious moralizing tendency. [Colloq.]

She has the art of making her typical good women real and attractive, while she never makes them prudish or *preachy*. *The Academy*, Oct. 19, 1889, p. 260.

preacquaint (prē-a-kwānt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *acquaint*.] To acquaint beforehand; inform previously.

You have been *pre-acquainted* with her birth, education, and qualities. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

I'll *pre-acquaint* her, that she mayn't be frightened.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

preacquaintance (prē-a-kwān'tans), *n.* [< *pre-* + *acquaintance*.] Previous acquaintance or knowledge.

preact (prē-akt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *act*.] To act beforehand; perform previously; rehearse.

Those which, though acted after evening service, must needs be *preacted* by the fancy . . . all the day before.
Fuller. (*Webster.*)

preaction (prē-ak'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *action*.] Previous or antecedent action. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

pread†, *v.* See *prede*.

preadamic (prē-a-dam'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Adamic*.] Existing prior to Adam; preadamite.

preadamite (prē-ad'a-mīt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *prædamita*, < L. *præ*, before, + LL. *Adam*, Adam: see *Adamite*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who lived before Adam; an inhabitant of the earth before the date assigned to Adam.

He is of great antiquity, perhaps before the creation, at least a *prædamite*; for Lucifer was the first of his family.
Butler, Remains (ed. 1759), II. 408.

In the *preadamite* she [Nature] bred valor only, by-and-by she gets on to man, and adds tenderness, and thus raises virtue piecemeal.
Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 406.

The black races, then, are *preadamites*; and there is no objection to allowing all the time requisite for their divergence from some common stock.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 499.

2. One who holds that there were men in existence upon the earth before Adam.

II. *a.* **1.** Existing or being prior to Adam.

Some feign that he is Enoch; others dream
He was *pre-Adamite*, and has survived
Cycles of generation and of ruin. *Shelley*, Hellas.

The Ginn are said to be of *præadamite* origin, an intermediate class of beings between angels and men.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 283.

2. Pertaining to the preadamites; relating to the period of the world's history prior to the time of Adam: as, the *preadamite* theory.

preadamitic (prē-ad-a-mit'ik), *a.* [< *preadamite* + *-ic*.] Same as *preadamite*.

preadamitical (prē-ad-a-mit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *preadamitic*.

Upon what memorials do you ground the story of your *præ-adamitical* transactions?
Gentleman Instructed, p. 414. (*Davies.*)

preadaptation (prē-ad-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *adaptation*.] Previous adaptation; previous adjustment or conformation to some particular end.

The movements ["instinctive" appetites] are only more definite than those simply expressive of pain because of inherited *pre-adaptation*, on which account, of course, they are called "instinctive."
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 73.

preadjustment (prē-a-just'ment), *n.* [< *pre-* + *adjustment*.] Previous adjustment or arrangement. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 90.

preadministration (prē-ad-min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *administration*.] Previous administration. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, x.

preadmission (prē-ad-mish'on), *n.* [< *pre-* + *admission*.] Previous admission.

An effect of lead is to cause *preadmission* — that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke — which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of "cushioning." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 501.

preadmonish (prē-ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *admonish*.] To admonish previously.

These things thus *preadmonished*, let us enquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviour's words.
Milton, Judgement of M. Bucer on Divorce, xxx.

preadmonition (prē-ad-mō-nish'on), *n.* [< *pre-* + *admonition*.] Previous warning or admonition.

The fatal *preadmonition* of oaks bearing strange leaves.
Evelyn.

preadvertise (prē-ad'vėr-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preadvertised*, ppr. *preadvertising*. [< *pre-* + *advertise*.] To advertise or inform beforehand; preacquaint.

Adam, being *pre-advertised* by the vision, was presently able to pronounce, This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, ii.

preæstival, *a.* See *prēëstival*.

pre-albuminuric (prē-al-bū-mi-nū'rik), *a.* Preceding the occurrence of albuminuria: as, the *prealbuminuric* stage of Bright's disease.

preallably†, *adv.* [Tr. OF. *prealablement*, previously; < **preallable* (< OF. *prealable*, former, forerunning, first, < *pre-*, before, + *aller*, go) + *-ly*[2].] Previously. [Rare.]

No swan dieth until *preallably* he have sung.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 21. (*Davies.*)

preamble (prē'am-bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preambled*, ppr. *preambling*. [= Pg. *preambular* = It. *preambolare*, < LL. *præambulare*, walk before, < L. *præ*, before, + *ambulare*, walk, proceed: see *pre-* and *amble*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go before; precede; serve as a preamble.

Ere a foot furder we must bee content to heare a *preambling* boast of your valour.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To make a preamble; preface one's remarks or actions; prelude.

So we seemed to take leave one of another; my Lord of me, desiring me that I would write to him, . . . which, put together with what he *preambled* with yesterday, makes me think that my Lord do truly esteem me still.
Pepys, Diary, II. 148.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To walk over previously; tread beforehand.

Fifthly [I will] take a through view of those who have *preambled* this by path. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 17.

2. To preface; introduce with preliminary remarks.

Some will *preamble* a tale impertinently.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 93.

preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* [< ME. *preamble*, < OF. **preamble, preambule*, F. *préambule* = Sp. *preámbulo* = Pg. *preambulo* = It. *preambulo, preambolo*, < ML. *præambula, præambulum*, a preamble, preface, fem. or neut. of LL. *præambulus*, walking before, going before, < *præambulare*, walk before: see *preamble*, *v.*] **1.** A

preliminary statement; an introductory paragraph or division of a discourse or writing; a preface; prologue; prelude.

This is a long *preamble* of a tale.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 831.

After this fabulous *preamble*, they proceeded to handle the matter of fact with logical precision.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 223.

Specifically—**2.** The introductory part of a statute or resolution, which states or indicates the reasons and intent of what follows. = **Syn.** *Preface*, *Prologue*, etc. See *introduction*.

preambular (prē-am′bū-lär), *a.* [< L. *præambulus*, going before, + *-ar*[2].] Same as *preambulary*.

preambulary (prē-am′bū-lā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *præambulus*, walking before (see *preamble*), + *-ary*.] Having the character of a preamble; serving as a prelude; introductory.

I must begin with the fulfilling of your Desire in a *preambulary* Way, for the Subject admits it.
Howell, Letters, ii. 8.

These three evangelical resuscitations are so many *preambulary* proofs of the last and general resurrection.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xi.

This famous revenue stands, at this hour, on all the debate, as a description of revenue not as yet known in all the comprehensive (but too comprehensive!) vocabulary of finance—a *preambulary* tax.
Burke, American Taxation.

preambulate† (prē-am′bū-lāt), *v. i.* [< LL. *præambulatus*, pp. of *præambulare*, walk or go before: see *preamble*, *v.*] To walk or go before.

Mistress, will it please you to *preambulate*?
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

When fierce destruction follows to hell gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preambulate*.
Jordan, Poems, §§ 3 b. (*Latham.*)

preambulation† (prē-am-bū-lā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *preambulacioun*, < LL. **præambulatio(n-)*, < *præambulare*, walk before: see *preamble*, *preambulate*.] **1.** The act of walking or going before.—**2.** A preamble: a sense given to the word in the following quotation in consequence of the previous use of *preamble*.

What spekestow of *preambulacioun*?
What? amble, or trotte, or pees, or go sit doun!
Thou lettest our disport in this manere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 837.

preambulatory† (prē-am′bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *preambulate* + *-ory*. Cf. *ambulatory*.] Going before; preceding; previous.

Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impieties; he was covetous and ambitious long before he offered to buy the Holy Ghost.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 855.

preambulous† (prē-am′bū-lus), *a.* [< LL. *præambulus*, going before: see *preamble*.] Preambulary; introductory.

He . . . undermineth the base of religion, and destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

preambulum (prē-am′bū-lum), *n.* In *music*, same as *prelude*, 2.

preanal, præanal (prē-ā′nal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Placed in front of the anus: as, the *preanal* pores of a lizard.—**Preanal gastrostege.** See *gastrostege*.—**Preanal segment**, the antepenultimate segment of the abdomen, or the section immediately anterior to the anal segment. It is often hidden in the perfect insect, or appears only as a small piece on the end of the dorsal surface, called the *preanal* or *supra-anal plate* or *lamina*.

preantepenultimate (prē-an″tē-pē-nul′ti-māt), *a.* [< *pre-* + *antepenultimate*.] Preceding the antepenultimate; being the fourth from the last: as, a *preantepenultimate* syllable.

pre-aortic (prē-ā-ôr′tik), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *aorta*: see *aortic*.] Situated in front of or before the aorta.

preappoint (prē-a-point′), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *appoint*.] To appoint previously. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 195.

preappointment (prē-a-point′ment), *n.* [< *pre-* + *appointment*.] Previous appointment.

preapprehension (prē-ap-rē-hen′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *apprehension*.] An apprehension or opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary inspection, or any other eyes then such as, regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *pre-apprehensions*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

prearm† (prē-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *arm*[2].] To forearm. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 478.

prearrange (prē-a-rānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prearranged*, ppr. *prearranging*. [< *pre-* + *arrange*.] To arrange previously.

prearrangement (prē-a-rānj′ment), *n.* [< *prearrange* + *-ment*.] Previous arrangement.

preaset, *v.* An obsolete form of *press*[1].

preaspection† (prē-as-pek′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *aspection*.] A seeing beforehand; previous view.

To believe . . . [pygmies] should be in the stature of a foot or span requires the *preaspection* of such a one as Philetas the poet, in Athenæus, who was fain to fasten lead unto his feet, lest the wind should blow him away.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.

preaudience (prē-â′di-ens), *n.* [< ML. *præaudientia*, < L. *præaudire*, hear beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*, *audience*.] Right of previous audience; precedence or rank at the English bar among serjeants and barristers; the right to be heard before another. The preaudience of the English bar is as follows: (1) The queen's attorney-general; (2) the queen's solicitor-general; (3) the queen's advocate-general; (4) the queen's premier serjeant; (5) the queen's ancient serjeant, or the eldest among the queen's serjeants; (6) the queen's serjeants; (7) the queen's counsel; (8) serjeants-at-law; (9) the recorder of London; (10) advocates of the civil law; (11) barristers. *Imp. Dict.*

A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters-patent of precedence to such barristers as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and *preaudience* as are assigned in their respective patents.
Blackstone, Com., III. iii.

preauditory, præauditory (prē-â′di-tō-ri), *a.* [< *pre-* + *auditory*.] In *anat.*, situated in front of the auditory nerve: opposed to *postauditory*.

preaxal (prē-ak′sal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Placed in advance of the axon; prechordal.

preaxial (prē-ak′si-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*. Cf. *axial*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated upon that side of the axis of either fore or hind limb of a vertebrate which is anterior when the limb is extended at a right angle with the long axis of the body: the opposite of *postaxial*.

prebacillary (prē-bas′i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *pre-* + *bacillary*.] Prior to invasion by bacilli: as, a *prebacillary* stage.

prebalancer (prē-bal′an-sėr), *n.* [= F. *prébalancier*; < *pre-* + *balancer*: see *balancer*, 4.] One of the prehalteres of an insect. See *prehalter*.

prebasal (prē-bā′sal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *base*[2]: see *basal*.] Placed in front of a base or basal part: as, the *prebasal* plate of a myriapod.

prebasilar (prē-bas′i-lär), *a.* [< *pre-* + *basilar*.] Placed in front of a basilar part.

prebend (preb′end), *n.* [< ME. *prebende* = F. *prébende* = Pr. *prebenda*, *prevenda* = Sp. Pg. It. *prebenda*, < ML. *præbenda*, f., a portion of food and drink supplied (a pittance), also an ecclesiastical living, a prebend; cf. L. *præbenda*, neut. pl., things to be offered or supplied; fem. sing. or neut. pl. gerundive of L. *præbere*, hold forth, proffer, offer, furnish, grant, contr. of *præhibere*, hold forth, proffer, etc., < *præ*, before, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *provand*, *provend*, *provender*, doublets of *prebend*. From the same L. verb are prob. also ult. *pledge*, *plevin*.] **1.** In *canon law*, a stated income derived from some fixed source; hence, especially, a stipend allotted from the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church for the performance of certain duties by a person hence called a *prebendary*. Originally a prebend was the portion of food, clothing, or money allowed to a monk or cleric, independent of a benefice. When in the eleventh century canons ceased to live in common, each canon received a share of the cathedral revenues, called a *prebend*, and some of their number a prebendal residence. A prebend may be held by a layman.

Many noblemen and gentlemen's sons had *prebends* given them on this pretence, that they intended to fit themselves by study for entering into orders; but they kept them, and never advanced in their studies.
Lords' Journals, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., xxi., note.

To each [canon] was assigned . . . a decent provision, called a *prebend*, for the support of himself and his household.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 83.

2†. A prebendary.

To make Amends for the suppressing of so many Monasteries, the King instituted certain new Bishopricks, . . . and assigned certain Canons and *Prebends* to each of them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 286.

3. A prebendaryship.

Another writes to desire that I would prevail on the Archbishop of Dublin to give him the best *prebend* of St. Patrick's.
Swift, Letter, Sept. 30, 1735.

Deaneries and *prebends* may become void, like a bishopric, by death, by deprivation, or by resignation to either the king or the bishop.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

prebendal (preb′en-dal), *a.* [< OF. *prebendal*, < ML. *præbendalis*, < *præbenda*, a prebend: see *prebend*.] Of or pertaining to a prebend or a prebendary.—**Prebendal stall**, the seat of the prebendary in a church.

prebendary (preb′en-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *prebendaries* (-riz). [< ME. *prebendary* = F. *prébendier* = Pg. *prebendeiro* = It. *prebendario*, < ML. *præbendarius*, a prebendary, < *præbenda*, a prebend: see *prebend*.] **1.** One who holds a prebend. A clerical prebendary is necessarily a canon. At present in the Church of England all resident prebendaries are by law styled *canons*, but the holders of disendowed prebendal stalls are still known as *prebendaries*.

One Dr. Lark, a *Prebendary* of St. Stephen's.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 273.

That ease be mine, which, after all his cares,
The pious, peaceful *prebendary* shares.
Crabbe, Works, II. 21.

2. A prebendaryship.

First, whereas the hope of honour maketh a souldier in England, byshopricks, deanries, *prebendaries*, and other priuate dignities animate our diuines to such excellence.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 26.

prebendaryship (preb′en-dā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *prebendary* + *-ship*.] The office of a prebendary. See *prebend*.

prebendate (preb′en-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prebendated*, ppr. *prebendating*. [< ML. *præbendatus*, pp. of *præbendari*, receive a prebend, < *præbenda*, a prebend: see *prebend*.] To make a prebendary of; raise to the rank of prebendary.

He falleth into commendation of Stephen Langton his cardinall, declaryng howe learned he was in the liberall artes, and in diuinitie, insomuch as he was *prebendated* at Paris.
Grafton, K. John, an. 11.

prebendry†, *n.* [< *prebend* + *-ry*.] A prebend.
Cotgrave.

prebendship (preb′end-ship), *n.* [< *prebend* + *-ship*.] A prebendaryship. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 216, an. 1190.

prebrachial (prē-brā′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *brachium*, upper arm: see *brachial*.] **I.** *a.* In *human anat.*, situated upon the front of the brachium, or upper arm: specifically noting a group of muscles composed of the biceps, coracobrachialis, and anticobrachialis. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

II. *n.* A vein of the wing of some insects, between the cubitus and the postbrachial.

prebranchial, præbranchial (prē-brang′ki-al), *a.* Placed in advance of the gills.

The *prebranchial* zone, which separates the branchial sac behind from the branchial siphon in front.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 611.

prebuccal (prē-buk′al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *bucca*, cheek: see *buccal*.] Placed in front of the mouth or buccal cavity; preoral; prostomial.

precant (prē′kant), *n.* [< L. *precan(t-)s*, ppr. of *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1]. Cf. *prayant*.] One who prays. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

precardiac (prē-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + Gr. *καρδία*, heart: see *cardiac*.] Situated in front of the heart—that is, cephalad of the heart. Compare *precordial*.

precaria, *n.* Plural of *precarium*.

precarious (prē-kā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *précaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *precario*, < L. *precarius*, pertaining to entreaty or petition, obtained by entreaty or by mere favor, depending on favor, < *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1].] **1.** Dependent on the will or pleasure of another; liable to be lost or withdrawn at the will of another; hence, uncertain; insecure.

This little happiness is so very *precarious* that it wholly depends on the will of others.
Addison.

Men of real sense and understanding prefer a prudent mediocrity to a *precarious* popularity.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

To be young is surely the best, if the most *precarious*, gift of life.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 379.

2. Specifically, in *law*, of uncertain tenure; revocable at the will of the owner or creator: as, a *precarious* right or loan.

His holding was, in the language of the Roman lawyers, *precarious*—that is, upon his request to the owner, and with that owner's leave.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 425.

3†. Dependent only upon the will of the owner or originator; hence, arbitrary; unfounded.

That the fabrick of the body is out of the concurse of atomes is a mere *precarious* opinion.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 10.

4. Dependent upon chance; of doubtful issue; uncertain as to result.

Both succeeded in establishing themselves on the throne after the most *precarious* vicissitudes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Hence—**5.** Dangerous; hazardous; exposed to positive peril, risk of misunderstanding, or other hazard. [Recent and objectionable.]

It would be *precarious* to say that every course of thought has an ideally best order.
J. F. Genung, Rhetoric, p. 262.

precariously (prē-kā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a precarious manner; dependently; hence, with risk

of detriment, alteration, failure, total loss, or removal.

precariousness (prē-kā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being precarious; uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events: as, the *precariousness* of life or health.

precarium (prē-kā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *precaria* (-ä). [L., neut. of *precarius*, obtained by entreaty: see *precarious*.] In *Rom.* and *Scots law*, a loan or grant revocable at the discretion of the lender or grantor.

Very early in Roman legal history we come upon tenancy-at-will, under the name of *precarium*, which of itself showed that there must have been large estates capable of subdivision. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 260.

precartilaginous (prē-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [< *pre-* + *cartilage*: see *cartilaginous*.] Prior to the formation of cartilage, as a stage or state of an embryo.

precary† (prek′ạ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *precaria*, also *precarium*, a precary (see def.), fem. (sc. *charta*) or neut. of *precarius*, depending on favor: see *precarious*. Cf. *precarium*.] A charter or grant, also known as *precarious* or *precatorious letters*, by which a person obtained from a church or monastery the use for an annual rent of an estate previously donated by him to the church or monastery. *Hist., Geog.*, etc., *Dict.*, 2d ed., ed. Collier (1701), s. v. *precary*.

precation† (prē-kā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *precacion*, < OF. *precation*, *precacion*, F. *précation* = Pg. *precação* = It. *precazione*, < L. *precatio(n-)*, a praying, a form of prayer, < *precari*, pp. *precatus*, pray: see *pray*[1].] The act of praying; supplication; entreaty; hence, a prayer; an invocation.

Beside our daily praiers and continual *precacions* to God and his saintes for prosperus successe to ensue in your merciall exployte and royall passage.
Hall, Hen. V., *f.* 5. (*Halliwell.*)

precative (prek′ạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *precativus*, prayed for, obtained by entreaty, < *precari*, pp. *precatus*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Suppliant; beseeching; expressing an entreaty or a desire: as, the *precative* mode.

This is not to be called an imperative sentence, . . . but rather, if I may use the word, 'tis a sentence *precative* or optative. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 2.

precatorious†, *a.* [< L. *precatorius*, pertaining to entreaty or petition: see *precatory*.] Same as *precatory*. See *precary*.

precatory (prek′ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *precatorius*, pertaining to entreaty or petition, < *precari*, pp. *precatus*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Relating to prayer; being in the form of a prayer or supplication.

Perfect models of *precatory* eloquence.
Sir J. Hawkins, Johnson, p. 270.

Precatory words, in *law*, expressions in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done. Such words do not raise a trust nor bind the person to whom they are addressed, unless properly capable of an imperative construction, when they are sometimes deemed to establish what is called a *precatory trust*.

precaudal (prē-kâ′dạl), *a.* [< *pre-* + *caudal*.] Situated in advance of the caudal or coccygeal series of vertebræ: as, a *precaudal* vertebra.

precausation (prē-kâ-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *pre-* + *causation*.] Foreordination.

As if God were not able to make a faculty which can determine its own comparative act to this rather than to that, by his sustentation, and universal *precausation* and concourse, without the said predetermining premotion.
Baxter, Life of Faith, ii. 9.

precaution (prē-kâ′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *precaution*, F. *précaution* = Sp. *precaución* = Pg. *precaução* = It. *precauzione*, < LL. *præcautio(n-)*, precaution, < L. *præcavere*, pp. *præcautus*, guard against beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *cavere*, be on one's guard: see *caution*.] **1.** Previous caution; prudent foresight; care previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good results.

She like a new disease, unknown to men,
Creeps, no *precaution* used, among the crowd.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. A measure taken beforehand; an act of foresight, designed to ward off possible evil or to secure good results.

The same notion of predestination makes them [the Turks] use no *precautions* against the plague; but they even go and help to bury the bodies of those that die of it. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 181.

precaution (prē-kâ′shọn), *v. t.* [< *precaution*, *n.*] To caution beforehand; warn.

To *precaution* posterity against the like errours.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

precautional (prē-kâ′shọn-al), *a.* [< *precaution* + *-al*.] Of the nature of precaution; preventive of mischief; precautionary. [Rare.]

Wherefore this first filiall fear is but virtuous and *precautionall*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. vi. 3.

precautionary (prē-kâ′shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *precaution* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Advising precaution; containing or expressing precaution.

Recollecting the *precautionary* letter she had written me on the subject, I felt that I wished Miss Marshall at Jericho. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. iv. (*Latham.*)

2. Taking precautions; characterized by previous caution: as, *precautionary* measures.

II.† *n.* A precaution; a preliminary measure taken for prudential reasons.

Thou seest, Belford, by the above *precautionaries*, that I forget nothing.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 49. (*Davies.*)

precautious (prē-kâ′shus), *a.* [< *precauti(on)* + *-ous*. Cf. *cautious*.] Using precaution; displaying previous care or caution; provident.

It was not the mode of the Court in those days to be very penetrant, *precautious*, or watchful.
Roger North, Examen, p. 93. (*Davies.*)

precautiously (prē-kâ′shus-li), *adv.* With precaution.

precava, *n.* See *præcava*.

precaval, præcaval (prē-kā′vạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ★*præcava* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Anterior or (in man) superior, as a caval vein: distinguished from *postcaval*.

II. *n.* The precaval vein, or præcava.

precet†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *press*[1].

precedaneous† (prē-sē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< *precede* + *-aneous*.] Going before in time; preceding; antecedent; anterior.

Faith is in Holy Scripture represented in nature *precedaneous* to God's benevolence.
Barrow, Sermons, II. iv. (*Latham.*)

precede (prē-sēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preceded*, ppr. *preceding*. [< OF. *preceder*, F. *précéder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *preceder* = It. *precedere*, < L. *præcedere*, go before, precede, surpass, excel, < *præ*, before, + *cedere*, go, move, walk: see *cede*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go before in place; walk in front of; advance before; hence, specifically, to go before in rank or importance; take precedence of.

Such a reason of precedence St. Cyprian giveth in another case, because (saith he) Rome for its magnitude ought to *precede* Carthage. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout *precede* his chair.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 193.

2. To go before in the order of time; occur or take place before; exist before.

Imagination ever *precedeth* voluntary motion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 206.

Both families lived together in all that harmony which generally *precedes* an expected alliance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

3. To put something before; preface; introduce as by a preface or prelude.

It has been usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration communicated to the enemy.
Chancellor Kent, Com. (7th ed.), I. 61.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go before in place; walk in front; specifically, to take precedence; have superior authority; hence, to prevail.

Then heaven and earth renew'd shall be made pure
To sanctity that shall receive no stain:
Till then, the curse pronounced on both *precedes*.
Milton, P. L., x. 640.

2. To come first in the order of time; occur or exist previously.

Of six *preceding* ancestors, that gem,
Conferr'd by testament to the sequent issue,
Hath it been owed and worn.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 196.

An antecedent proposition may be separated from its consequent by other propositions; but a *preceding* proposition is closely followed by another.
Crabb, Eng. Synonymes, p. 85.

precedence (prē-sē′dens), *n.* [< OF. *precedence*, F. *précédence* = Sp. Pg. *precedencia* = It. *precedenza*, < ML. *præcedentia*, precedence, < L. *præceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcedere*, go before: see *precedent*.] **1.** The act of going before; specifically, the right of preceding others in public or private ceremonies; the right to a more honorable place in public processions or assemblies, or in the formalities of social life; social superiority; advantage in rank. In many countries precedence is a matter of strict regulation. See *order of precedence*, below.

For me now,
That hitherto have kept the first, to know
A second place, or yield the least *precedence*
To any other, 's death.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

2. Prior place; superior position; position indicative of superior rank.

Precedence
None sure will claim in hell.
Milton, P. L., ii. 33.

That form, the labour of almighty skill,
Fram'd for the service of a free-born will,
Asserts *precedence*, and bespeaks control.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 9.

3. Previous occurrence, or existence before; priority in time.—**4**†. That which goes before; a preceding act or speech.

Mess. But yet, madam ——
Cleo. I do not like "But yet"; it does allay
The good *precedence*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 51.

Order of precedence, the whole body of rules which fix gradation of rank, especially with regard to the right of certain officials and persons of rank to a prescribed place in any ceremony. In Great Britain precedence is formed by statute, patent, or usage, but the chief regulations regarding the order of precedence were settled by Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. Some of the leading rules are thus summarized from Burke: precedence is conferred by men's rank; men of official rank who have higher personal precedence are placed according to that precedence; peers and peeresses rank in the order of England, Scotland, Great Britain, Ireland, United Kingdom and Ireland, according to the dates of patents; younger sons of persons of higher rank come after eldest sons of persons of next lower rank; daughters of peers, baronets, etc., rank after the wives of their eldest brothers; wives and children of great officers of state have no consequent precedence; a lady having precedence by birth retains her precedence although married to a commoner; baronets rank according to dates of their patents; ambassadors rank after members of royal families, ministers and envoys after dukes.—**Patent of precedence**, a grant from the crown to such barristers as it thinks proper to honor with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and preaudience as are assigned in their respective patents.—**Personal precedence**, precedence in right of birth or family, as distinguished from that which is conferred by official position.—**To take precedence of**, to come before, as superior in rank or importance; have a prior claim to attention or respect.=**Syn. 1.** *Preeminence*, etc. See *priority*.

precedency (prē-sē′den-si), *n.* [As *precedence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *precedence*.

Me thinkes the *Precedencie* which God gave this Iland, to be the first Restorer of buried Truth, should have beene followed with more happy successe, and sooner attain'd Perfection. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

precedent (prē-sē′dent as an adj., pres′ē-dent as a noun), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *precedent*, F. *précédent* = Sp. Pg. It. *precedente*, < L. *præceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcedere*, go before: see *precede*.] **I.** *a.* (prē-sē′dent). Preceding; going before in the order of time; antecedent; anterior; previous; former.

A slave that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 98.

Cordus, a writing fellow, they have got
To gather notes of the *precedent* times,
And make them into Annals.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Precedent condition, or **condition precedent**. See *condition*, 8 (*a*).=**Syn.** See *previous*.

II. *n.* (pres′ē-dent). **1.** A preceding action or circumstance which may serve as a pattern or example in subsequent cases; an antecedent instance which creates a rule for following cases; a model instance.

Set it down to thyself as well to create good *precedents* as to follow them. *Bacon*, Great Place.

The *Precedent* may dangerous prove, and wrack
Thy throne and kingdom, if thy People read
Highest Rebellion's Lesson in their Head.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 157.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases. (*b*) A form of proceeding or of an instrument followed or deemed worthy to be followed as a pattern in similar or analogous cases.

He hath lately found out, among the old Records of the Tower, some *Precedents* for raising a Tax called Ship-Money. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 11.

3. A custom, habit, or rule established; previous example or usage.

The unconquered powers
Of *precedent* and custom interpose
Between a king and virtue.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

Precedent is only another name for embodied experience, and . . . counts for even more in the guidance of communities of men than in that of the individual life.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 164.

4†. A presage; sign; indication.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,
The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 26.

5†. An original, as the original draft of a writing.

My Lord Melun, let this be copied out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance:
Return the *precedent* to these lords again.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pattern*, *Model*, etc. See *example*.

precedented (pres′ē-den-ted), *a.* [< *precedent* + *-ed*[2].] Authorized by precedent; in accordance with precedent or established custom.

He opposed a bill which . . . was right and wise in principle, and was *precedented* in the best times.
Burke, Works, VII. 240.

precedential (pres-ē-den′shal), *a.* [< *precedent* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a precedent; suitable for imitation; followed as a precedent.

I have read that, by act of parliament, it [the church] was settled on the city to maintain and repair, and hope their practice hath proved *precedential* to other places in the same nature.
Fuller, Worthies, Gloucestershire, I. 549.

precedently (prē-sē′dent-li), *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

precel† (prē-sel′), *v.* [< OF. *preceller*, < L. *præcellere*, surpass, excel, < *præ*, before, + *-cellere*, as in *excellere*, surpass: see *excel*.] **I.** *trans.* To excel; surpass.

A princely graffe which as far *precels* her which he hath lighted upon as a damask rose doth the couslip.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 132.

Thou shalt be Janus; hard 'tis to *precel*
Thy father; if thou equal'st him, 'tis well.
Owen's Epigrams. (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* To excel others; display unusual superiority.

For it is conueniente that he whiche *precelleth* in honor should also *precelle* in vertues. *J. Udall*, On Timothy, iii.

precellence† (prē-sel′ens), *n.* [< *precellen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Same as *precellency*.

precellency† (prē-sel′en-si), *n.* [As *precellence* (see *-cy*).] Excellence; superiority.

As you have the *precellency* of the women of the world for beauty and feature, so assume the honour to give, and not take Law from any, in matter of attire.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 29.

Nor thought I it fit to rhetoricate in proposing the great variety of things, and *precellency* of one above another.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, Pref.

precellent† (prē-sel′ent), *a.* [< OF. *precellent* = Sp. *precelente*, < L. *præcellen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *præcellere*, excel: see *precel*.] Excellent; surpassing; conspicuously superior.

Even so the rectitude of reason in the *precellent* knowledge of the truth is one puissance.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 653.

precentor (prē-sen′tor), *n.* [< LL. *præcentor*, a leader in music, < *præcinere*, sing or play before, < *præ*, before, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*.] A leader or director of a church choir or congregation in singing. Specifically, the leader or manager of the choir or musical services in a cathedral, or in a monastic or collegiate church; in the Church of England, an official, often ranking next to the dean, who has charge of the choir, of the musical service, and often of other matters; a musical director. The precentor's place in the choir-stalls is on the left of the altar; hence that side is called *cantoris*, 'the precentor's.'

The Spirit of Christ is the *precentor*, or rector chori, the master of the choir. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 637.

In 1204, when the see of Winchester was vacant, the chapter was divided between the dean of Salisbury and the *precentor* of Lincoln. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 382.

precentorship (prē-sen′tor-ship), *n.* [< *precentor* + *-ship*.] The office or duties of a precentor; the condition of being a precentor.

precentral (prē-sen′tral), *a.* [< NL. *præcentralis*, < L. *præ*, before, + *centrum*, center: see *central*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated in front of the central sulcus or Rolandic fissure of the brain. (*b*) Placed in front of a vertebral centrum.—**Precentral convolution**, the anterior central or ascending frontal convolution.—**Precentral sulcus**, a sulcus of the frontal lobe, parallel with the fissure of Rolando, and limiting the anterior central convolution in front. Also called *vertical sulcus*.

precept (prē′sept), *n.* [< OF. *precept*, *precipt*, F. *précepte* = Sp. *precepto* = Pg. *preceito* = It. *precetto*, < L. *præceptum*, a rule, injunction, doctrine, maxim, precept, neut. of *præceptus*, pp. of *præcipere*, take or seize beforehand, admonish, advise, give rules to, instruct, teach, < *præ*, before, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *precipe*.] **1.** A commandment or direction given as a rule of action; teaching; instruction; especially, an injunction as to moral conduct; a rule of conduct; a maxim.

For *precept* must be upon *precept*, *precept* upon *precept*; line upon line, line upon line, here a little, and there a little. Isa. xxviii. 10.

Thy learned *precepts*
Shall call me back and set my footings straight.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 3.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A command or mandate in writing issued by a court or judge, as for bringing a person, record, or other matter before him, or for the collection of costs, etc., or for summoning jurors, etc. (*b*) In English law, a command or mandate in writing issued pursuant to law by an administrative officer: as, a sheriff's *precept* for a municipal election.

Sord. Who brought this same, sirrah?
Hind. Marry, sir, one of the justice's men; he says 'tis a *precept*, and all their hands be at it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Precept of clare constat, in *Scots law*. See *clare constat*.—**Precept of sasine**, the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. See *sasine*.=**Syn. 1.** *Dogma*, *Tenet*, etc. (see *doctrine*); *Rule*, etc. (see *principle*); *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. (see *aphorism*), instruction, law.

preceptt, *v. t.* [< *precept*, *n.*] **1.** To teach; lead by precept.

I do not find but it may well become a man to *precept* himself into the practice of virtue. *Feltham*, Resolves.

2. To order by rule; ordain.

The two commended rules by him [Aristotle] set down, whereby the axioms of sciences are *precepted* to be made convertible, . . . are the same thing, in speculation and affirmation, which we now observe.
Bacon, Works (ed. Montagu), I. 284.

preceptial† (prē-sep′shal), *a.* [Irreg. < *precept* + *-ial*.] Consisting of precepts; instructive. [Rare.]

Men
Can counsel, and speak comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but, tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 24.

preception† (prē-sep′shon), *n.* [< OF. *preception*, < L. *præceptio*(*n*-), a taking or receiving beforehand, an injunction, < *præcipere*, pp. *præceptus*, take or receive beforehand, admonish, teach: see *precept*.] A precept; an injunction.

Their Leo calls these words [let him be the husband of one wife] a *preception*; I did not.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, § xviii.

preceptive (prē-sep′tiv), *a.* [< OF. *preceptif* = Sp. Pg. *preceptivo* = It. *precettivo*, < L. *præceptivus*, didactic, pertaining to a precept, < *præcipere*, pp. *præceptus*, take or receive beforehand, admonish, teach: see *precept*.] Giving or containing precepts or rules of conduct; instructive; admonitory.

Not expounding, but obeying the *preceptive* words of their Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 116.

For it is the same thing which is denominated the law (of Moses, or of Christ) from the *preceptive* part, and a covenant from the terms, or sanction, especially the promissory part. *Baxter*, Divine Appointment of the Lord's [Day, v., Postscript.

preceptor (prē-sep′tor), *n.* [= F. *précepteur* = Sp. Pg. *preceptor* = It. *precettore*, < L. *præceptor*, an anticipator, a teacher, < *præcipere*, pp. *præceptus*, take or receive beforehand, teach: see *precept*.] **1.** A teacher; an instructor; a tutor.

Folly is soon learn'd;
And under such *preceptors* who can fail!
Cowper, Task, ii. 284.

2. The head of a preceptory of the Knights Templars.

This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows and pastures, which the devotion of the former *preceptor* had bestowed upon their order.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

preceptorial (prē-sep-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *preceptor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining or belonging to a preceptor: as, *preceptorial* functions.

preceptory (prē-sep′tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *præceptorius*, preceptory (fem. *præceptoria*, a preceptory), < L. *præceptor*, a preceptor: see *preceptor*.] **I.**† *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III., Memoir, p. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *preceptories* (-riz). A subordinate religious house where instruction was given. Preceptories were establishments of the Knights Templars, the superiors of which were called preceptors, or knights preceptors. All the preceptories of a province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom held rank above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

The establishments of the order [Templars], which bore the name of *preceptories*, to the number of twenty-three, were at first seized by the King and other lords, but afterwards, by a bull from the Pope and an Act of Parliament, transferred to the rival order of the Hospitallers.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

preceptress (prē-sep′tres), *n.* [< *preceptor* + *-ess*. Cf. OF. *preceptrice*.] A female preceptor or teacher. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 505.

precerebellar (prē-ser-ē-bel′ăr), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *cerebellum*, cerebellum: see *cerebellar*.] Anterior or superior with respect to the cerebellum: noting the superior cerebellar artery.

precerebral (prē-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *cerebrum*, brain: see *cerebral*.] Anterior with respect to the cerebrum: noting the anterior cerebral artery.

preces (prē′sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of L. *prex* (*prec*-), a prayer: see *pray*[1].] The alternate petitions, such as the versicles and suffrages, which pass conjointly between the clergyman and the congregation in liturgical churches; specifically, in the English choral service, those versicles (with the *Gloria Patri*) which immediately precede the Psalms, beginning "O Lord, open thou our lips."

The occasional presence of *preces*, a series of short intercessions resembling the Greek Ektene, or deacon's litany. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 707.

★**precession** (prē-sesh′on), *n.* [< ME. *precession*, < OF. *precession*, F. *précession* = Sp. *precesión* = Pg. *precessão* = It. *precessione*, < ML. *præcessio*(*n*-), a going before, advance, < L. *præcedere*, pp. *præcessus*, go before: see *precede*.] **1.** The act of going before or of moving forward; advance.

iij women I met with *precession*,
I askyd hem whedir that thei were bone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208.

2†. Precedence.

The legates of Pope Leo did take in dudgeon this preferment of Dioscorus, and would not sit down in the synod, because the *precession* was not given to their Holy See.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy, p. 197.

3. In *philol.*, a weakening of a vowel due to a change of accent; a change from a full strong vowel to a thinner one: opposed to *progression*. *March*, Anglo-Saxon Gram., p. 26.—**Lunisolar precession.** See *lunisolar*.—**Precession of the equinoxes**, in *astron.*, a slow retrograde motion of the equinoctial points, viz. from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs. The equinoctial points do not retain the same position in the heavens, but have a slow retrograde motion, at the rate of about 50.″24 in a year, or about a degree in 71.66 years, the equator moving on the ecliptic while the ecliptic retains its position nearly unchanged among the stars. This phenomenon is caused by the combined action of the sun and moon on the mass of matter accumulated about the earth's equator, and is called the precession of the equinoxes because it makes the equinoxes succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do. In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the longitudes of the heavenly bodies are continually increasing, the latitudes remaining unchanged. The right ascensions and declinations are, of course, both changing. The precession of the equinoxes was discovered by Hipparchus more than a century before the Christian era. The equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,800 years.

★**precessional** (prē-sesh′on-al), *a.* [< *precession* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resulting from the precession of the equinoxes: as, *precessional* force.

precessor† (prē-ses′or), *n.* [= It. *precessore*, < L. *præcessor*, a predecessor, a superior, < *præcedere*, pp. *præcessus*, go before: see *precede*.] A predecessor.

Fordham was herein more court-like and civil to this Eudo than Thomas Arundel, his *Precessour*, Bishop of Ely.
Fuller, Hist. Camb., iii. 62. (*Davies.*)

prechet, *v.* A Middle English form of *preach*.

prechordal (prē-kôr′dal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *chorda*, < Gr. *χορδή*, chord: see *chordal*.] **1.** Situated in front of the notochord: applied to those parts of the brain which are anterior to the end of the chorda dorsalis: correlated with *epichordal* and *parachordal*.—**2.** Prior in time to the existence of the *Chordata* or chordate animals; before the evolution of a notochord in animals. [Rare.]

In what we may call *præ-chordal* times.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 187.

prechoroid (prē-kō′roid), *a.* [< *pre-* + *choroid*.] Situated before the choroid.—**Prechoroid artery**, the anterior choroid artery.

prechristian (prē-kris′tian), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Christian*.] Relating to or existent or occurring in times prior to the Christian era: as, the *prechristian* system; *prechristian* speculations. *Princeton Rev.*, July, 1879, pp. 148, 149.

prechristianic (prē-kris-ti-an′ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Christian* + *-ic*.] Same as *prechristian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 89.

precinct (prē′singt), *n.* [= Pg. It. *precinto*, < ML. *præcinctum*, circuit, boundary line, < L. *præcinctus*, a girding, < *præcingere*, pp. *præcinctus*, gird, gird about, < *præ*, before, + *cingere*, surround, gird: see *cincture*.] **1.** The exterior line or boundary encompassing a place; bound; limit; boundary line.

I think never man could boast it without the *precincts* of paradise but he that came to gain us a better Eden then we lost. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

2. An inclosed or bounded space; an inclosure or a space definitely marked off by boundaries; a peribolus.

God made a winde to passe in Commission, and, as a common vmpire, to end their vnnaturall strife, forcing the Waters into their ancient *precincts* aboue and beneath the Firmament. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

She made the House of the Seven Gables like a home to him, and the garden a familiar *precinct*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

I like the silent church, before the service begins, better than any preaching. How far off, how cool, how chaste the persons look, begirt each one with a *precinct* or sanctuary! *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

You retain a single broad image of the vast gray edifice [a cathedral], with its towers, its tone of color, and its still, green *precinct*. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 35.

3. A district within certain boundaries and under certain jurisdiction; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division: as, a police *precinct;* in several of the United States, the principal subdivision of the county, corresponding generally to the township in other States. These subdivisions in Nebraska and Oregon are called *precincts*. In California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, and Nevada they are called *election precincts*. The counties of Texas are each divided into four *commissioners' precincts*, also into from four to eight *justices' precincts*, and into from four to eleven *election precincts*. Some of the counties of Kentucky are divided into *voting precincts*. In colonial Massachusetts a *precinct* was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to some matters of local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court.

As easily may you get the soldan's crown
As any prizes out of my *precinct*.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., i. 2.

I am the king's vicegerent by my place;
His right lieutenant in mine own *precinct*.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, iii. 1.

The extent of the old Hans was from Nerve in Livonia to the Rhine, and contained 62 great mercantile Towns, which were divided into four *Precincts*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

4. A region; a tract. [A loose use.]

The vessel, . . . now slowly pushed by the wind against the turbid current, now warping along the fragrant *precincts* of orange or magnolia groves or fields of sugar-cane . . . *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 13.

precinction (prē-singk′shon), *n.* [< L. *præcinctio(n-)*, < *præcingere*, gird about: see *precinct*.] Same as *præcinctio*.

preciosity (presh-i-os′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *precyosite*, < OF. *preciosite*, F. *préciosité* = Sp. *preciosidad* = Pg. *preciosidade* = It. *preziosità*, < L. *pretiosita(t-)s*, costliness, ML. also a costly thing, < *pretiosus*, valuable, precious: see *precious*.] **1†.** Costliness; value; great worth; preciousness.

Among ye which ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specyally namyd, a relyke accomptyd of great *precyosyte*.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1327.

2†. Anything of great price or value.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *pretiosities*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciosities*.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

3. The quality of being overnice; fastidiousness; excessive refinement. *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

precious (presh′us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pretious;* < ME. *precious, precyous, precius,* < OF. *precios, precieus, precieux*, valuable, costly, precious, beloved, also affected, finical, F. *précieux* = Sp. Pg. *precioso* = It. *prezioso,* < L. *pretiosus*, of great value, costly, dear, precious, < *pretium*, value, price: see *price*.] **1.** Of great price; costly; having a high money-value.

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a *precious* jewel in his head.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 14.

To leave a little snuffe
Is petty treason, and such *pretious* stuffe
Must not be throwne away.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

A gold-adorned pillared temple round,
Whose walls were hung with rich and *precious* things,
Worthy to be the ransom of great kings.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 258.

2. Of great worth; held in high esteem; intrinsically valuable.

But she stode som what bynethe, byfore her dere sone, face to face, at the tyme of his *precyous* dethe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

Health is *precious* because sickness doth breed that pain which disableth action. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

By thy *precious* Death and Burial; . . .
Good Lord, deliver us.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

O, what a *precious* book the one would be
That taught observers what they're not to see!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. Worthless; good-for-nothing. [Ironical.]

Your worship is a *precious* ass! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, I. 1.

Oh, you're a *precious* man! two days in town,
And never see your old friend!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 3.

Sir Oliver S. Well, Sir Peter, I have seen both my nephews in the manner we proposed.
Sir Peter T. A *precious* couple they are!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

4 Considerable; great. [Colloq.]

It's hard enough to see one's way, a *precious* sight harder than I thought last night.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 7.

5. Particular; scrupulous; fastidious; overnice.

In swich estaat as God hath cleped us,
I wol persever, I nam nat *precious*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 148.

Precious blood, the blood shed by Christ on the cross: it gives name to various orders, confraternities, and relics in the Roman Catholic Church, and to the Feast of the Most Precious Blood on the first Sunday in July.—**Precious metals**, gold and silver: so called on account of their value. Platinum is also sometimes included with the precious metals; it fluctuates in value, sometimes surpassing gold. Mercury also has been by some called one of the precious metals. In general, *precious* means valuable enough to be used as a standard of value and abundant enough for coinage. Only gold and silver have these requisites.—**Precious stone**, a stone distinguished for its beauty and rarity, and prized for use in ornamentation, especially in jewelry; a gem; a jewel.

Beauty of color, hardness, and rarity are the essential qualities which entitle a mineral to be called precious. Strictly speaking, the only *precious stones* are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, and emerald, though the term is often extended to the opal, notwithstanding its lack of hardness, and to the pearl, which is not a mineral, but strictly an animal product.
Geo. F. Kunz, Gems and *Precious Stones* of North America, [p. 310.

To be precious of, to prize; value highly. Compare *choice of*, under *choice*, 3. [Local, New Eng.]

We set everything by that little bird, Bartholomew! . . . He understands now that we're *precious of* it.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, The Other Girls, vii.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Costly*, etc. See *valuable*.

precious (presh′us). *adv.* [< *precious, a.*] Very; exceedingly; extremely. [Colloq.]

For I had brought Lizzie something dear, and a *precious* heavy book it was. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

Precious glad he is to be rid of us girls, I know.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 294.

preciously (presh′us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *preciously;* < *precious* + *-ly*2.] **1.** In a costly manner; at a great price or expense.

It nys but wast to burye hem *preciously*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 500.

Some *preciously* by shattered porcelain fall,
And some by aromatic splinters die.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 29.

2. Valuably; in a manner productive of worth; to good purpose.

The time 'twixt six and now
Must by us both be spent most *preciously*.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 241.

3. Very much; exceedingly; extremely. [Colloq.]—**4.** Fastidiously; scrupulously; with extreme care in matters of detail.

If, on the other hand, you fall short of this point [the limit to imitation of details], your art of painting from nature is not yet quite perfectly and *preciously* imitative.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, ii.

preciousness (presh′us-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being precious; valuableness; worth; costliness.—**2.** Anything of great price or value; a valuable article, object, or part of a thing.

The enemies of the Lord shall be as the fat of lambs [marginal note: the *preciousness* of lambs]. Ps. xxxvii. 20.

3. Fastidiousness; excessive refinement; scrupulous attention to detail, particularly in art.

As on the one hand their works have none of the majesty of imagination, so on the other they lack the *preciousness* of genuine imitation.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, ii.

precipe, præcipe (pres′i-pē), *n.* [< ME. *precipe, presipe, presepe, pricipe;* < L. *præcipe*, imperative of *præcipere*, take or seize beforehand, admonish: see *precept*.] **1.** In *law:* (*a*) A writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it.

For a wrytte called *Pricipe*. A wrytte which is called *p'cipe* from hensforth shall not be made to any man of ani freeholde wherthurgh a free man lese his courte.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 219.

(*b*) A note of instructions delivered by a plaintiff or his solicitor to the officer of the court to procure a writ of summons.—**2†.** A precept; an order.

Clense wele our eghne, and standis on bakke,
For here es comene a *presepe*, swykke menne to take.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148. (*Halliwell.*)

precipice (pres′i-pis), *n.* [< OF. *precipice*, F. *précipice* = Sp. Pg. *precipicio* = It. *precipizio*, a precipice, < L. *præcipitium*, a falling down headlong, an abrupt descent, a steep place, < *præceps* (*præcipit-*), head foremost, headlong, < *præ*, before, + *caput*, head: see *capital*1. Cf. *precipitate*.] **1†.** A headlong fall; an abrupt descent.

Stay me in my *precipice* to ruin.
Massinger, The Picture, iv. 4.

His [Job's] fall is with a *precipice*, from a sublime pinnacle of honour to a deep puddle of penury.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 293.

2. A bank or cliff extremely steep, or even perpendicular or overhanging; a headlong declivity.

The sulphurous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery surge, that from the *precipice*
Of heaven received us falling. *Milton*, P. L., i. 173.

3. The brink of a steep declivity; hence, a dangerous place; a critical position; a perilous location.

My fortunes standing in this *precipice*,
'Tis counsel that I want, and honest aids.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

But surely it cannot be safe for any man still to walk upon a *precipice*, to stand upon an indivisible point, and to be always upon the very border of destruction.
South, Sermons, VI. xi.

They are at present in a frenzy, and will not be recovered from it till they shall have leaped the *precipice* they are now so boldly advancing to.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 2.

precipient (prē-sip′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *præcipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcipere*, admonish, instruct: see *precept*.] Commanding; directing.

precipitability (prē-sip″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *precipitable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being precipitable.

precipitable (prē-sip′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *precipit-ate* + *-able*.] Capable of being precipitated or thrown down, as a substance from a solution.

precipitance (prē-sip′i-tans), *n.* [= It. *precipitanza*, < L. *præcipitantia*, a falling headlong, < *præcipitan(t-)s*, falling headlong: see *precipitant*.] The quality of being precipitant; rash haste; headlong hurry.

Thither they
Hasted with glad *precipitance*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 291.

Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment.
Watts, Logic, ii. 4, § 5.

precipitancy (prē-sip′i-tan-si), *n.* [As *precipitance* (see *-cy*).] Precipitance; impatience to reach a conclusion or result; overhaste in inference or action.

When the *precipitancy* of a man's wishes hurries on his ideas ninety times faster than the vehicle he rides in—wo be to truth! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 8.

As a revising tribunal the Upper House has continually counteracted the evils of *precipitancy*, impatience, and ill-digested legislation, to which a numerous assembly, representing or delegated by larger constituent bodies, is necessarily and continually prone.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 255.

=**Syn.** Rashness, temerity, hastiness.

precipitant (prē-sip′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *precipitant*, F. *précipitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *precipitante*, < L. *præcipitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcipitare*, cast down headlong: see *precipitate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Falling headlong; headlong.

From pole to pole
He views in breadth; and, without longer pause,
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 563.

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser, ropy lees.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

2. Rushing hastily onward.

But soon recovering speed he ran, he flew
Precipitant. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

3. Rashly hasty; precipitate; characterized by rapid movement or progress; impatient to reach a conclusion.

There may be some such decays as are *precipitant* as to years.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 73. (*Latham.*)

The stormy bluster of men more audacious and *precipitant* then of solid and deep reach.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

These fits being not so ordinary as our naturall sleep, these dreams the *precipitant* and unskilfull are forward to conceit to be representations extraordinary and supernatural. *Dr. H. More*, Enthusiasm, § 27.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, an agent which, when added to a solution, separates something dissolved or chemically formed and causes it to precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

precipitantly (prē-sip′i-tant-li), *adv.* In a precipitant manner; precipitately; rashly; with ill-advised haste.

Men *precipitantly* quit their new undertakings.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

How much less will he hear when we cry hereafter, who, once deliver'd by him, . . . are returning *precipitantly*, if he withhold us not, back to the captivity from whence he freed us! *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

precipitantness (prē-sip′i-tant-nes), *n.* The quality of being precipitant.

precipitate (prē-sip′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *precipitated*, ppr. *precipitating*. [< L. *præcipitatus*, pp. of *præcipitare* (> It. *precipitare* = Sp. Pg. *precipitar* = F. *précipiter*), cast down head-

long, < *præceps* (*præcipit-*), head foremost, headlong, < *præ*, before, + *caput*, head: see *capital*[1]. Cf. *precipice*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cast down headlong; fling from a precipice or height; hurl downward.

Few men have frowned first upon Fortune, and *precipitated* themselves from the top of her wheel, before they felt at least the declination of it. *Dryden*, Amboyna, Ded.

He trembles to think that a single touch might bury him under a crag *precipitated* from above. *Eustace*, Italy, I. i.

2. To cause to fall as a solid to the bottom of a liquid; reduce from a state of solution to a solid form, by means of a reagent or change of solvent.—3. To drive forcibly; cause to hasten onward.

Hence, then, and evil go with thee along, . . .
Ere . . . some more sudden vengeance, wing'd from God,
Precipitate thee with augmented pain.
Milton, P. L., vi. 280.

4. To hasten; bring hastily to pass; hurry up: as, to *precipitate* a flight.

But they allow him [the Son of God] not the liberty of a fair tryal; they hasten and *precipitate* the sentence, that they might do so the execution.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

Hostilities had been *precipitated* by the impolitic conduct of Navarre. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

5. To hasten intemperately or rashly; hence, to spoil; ruin.

That they like vertuous fathers have regard thereunto, and not to suffer the pope's holiness, if he would thus wilfully, without reason or discretion, to *precipitate* himself and the said see. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii. 22.

We sat whole nights drinking strong liquors without eating a bit; which disposed us to sloth, enflamed our bodies, and *precipitated* or prevented digestion.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

Precipitated calomel, calomel obtained by precipitation from a solution of corrosive sublimate by a stream of sulphurous acid.—**Precipitated carbonate of** calcium **or lime**, a white, minutely crystalline powder prepared by precipitation from a solution of calcium chlorid by sodium carbonate: used in medicine as an astringent and antacid.—**Precipitated carbonate of iron**, a powder prepared by precipitation from an iron sulphate solution by sodium carbonate. Often reddish brown, and then only a hydrated ferric oxid containing a little ferrous carbonate; if so, called *sesquioxid of iron*, *red oxid of iron*, *aperitive saffron of Mars*.—**Precipitated carbonate of zinc**, a white, impalpable, odorless, and tasteless powder obtained from a solution of zinc sulphate by precipitating with sodium carbonate.—**Precipitated extract of bark**. Same as *chinoidine*.—**Precipitated oxid of mercury**, yellow oxid of mercury.—**Precipitated phosphate of calcium** or **lime**, normal calcium orthophosphate, a fine white amorphous powder prepared by precipitation from a hydrochloric acid solution of bone-ash by ammonia. Also called *bone-phosphate*.—**Precipitated sulphate of iron**, a pale bluish-green crystalline powder precipitated by alcohol from an aqueous solution of ferrous sulphate.—**Precipitated sulphid of antimony**, sulphuret of antimony.—**Precipitated sulphur**, a fine yellowish-white odorless amorphous powder prepared by heating a mixture of sublimed sulphur, lime, and water, and treating the resulting solution with hydrochloric acid.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall headlong.

Hadst thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 50.

2. To make haste; hurry; proceed without deliberation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces increase, which might hasten him to *precipitate* and assail them. *Bacon.*

3. In *chem.*, to separate from a solution as a precipitate.

precipitate (prē-sip'i-tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præcipitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hurled headlong; plunging or rushing down, as by a steep descent; headlong.

Precipitate the furious Torrent flows. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Disparting towers,
Tumbling all *precipitate* down dash'd,
Rattling around, loud thundering to the moon.
J. Dyer, Ruins of Rome.

2. Steep; precipitous.

No cliff or rock is so *precipitate*
But down it eyes can lead the blind a way.
Lord Brooke, Tragedy of Alaham. (*Latham.*)

3. Hasty; acting without due deliberation; rash.

Rules to be observed in choosing of a wife, . . . not to be too rash and *precipitate* in his election.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 587.

I fear I have already been too *precipitate*. I tremble for the consequences. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

4. Hastily brought to pass; speedy; hurried; sudden.

His downfall too will not be more *precipitate* than awkward. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 280.

The danger of a *precipitate* abandonment of Virginia continued to be imminent. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 100.

=Syn. 3 and 4. *Precipitous* now always expresses the physical attribute of a headlong steepness; *precipitate* the moral quality of being very hasty or overhasty. Other uses are obsolete or figurative.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, any substance which separates in the solid state when two liquids are mixed, either because such substance is less soluble in the mixed liquids or because a chemical reaction has taken place between the constituents of the liquids. Precipitates may be pulverulent, flocculent, gelatinous, or finely crystalline in character. Solid substances merely in suspension which fall or settle down, as earthy matter in water, are called *sediments*, the operating cause being merely difference of density.—**Flocculent precipitate**. See *flocculent*.—**Precipitate per se**, red precipitate.—**Red precipitate**, red oxid of mercury.—**Sweet precipitate**, mercurous chlorid or calomel.—**White precipitate**, mercurammonium chlorid, NH_2HgCl. Also called *hydrargyrum ammoniatum*, or *ammoniated mercury*.

precipitately (prē-sip'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a precipitate manner; with sudden descent; headlong; hastily; without due deliberation; with a sudden subsiding motion.

Ill-counsell'd force by its own native weight *precipitately* falls. *Francis*, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 4.

Driven to that state of mind in which we are more ready to act *precipitately* than to reason right.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

Not so brave Arnall; with a weight of skull,
Furious he dives, *precipitately* dull.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 316.

precipitateness (prē-sip'i-tāt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being precipitate; precipitation; hastiness.

precipitation (prē-sip-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *precipitation*, F. *précipitation* = Sp. *precipitación* = Pg. *precipitação* = It. *precipitazione*, < L. *præcipitatio(n-)*, a falling headlong, headlong haste, < *præcipitare*, pp. *præcipitatus*, cast down headlong: see *precipitate*.] 1. The act of casting down from a height, or the state of being flung or hurled downward.

We . . . banish him our city,
In peril of *precipitation*
From off the rock Tarpeian, never more
To enter our Rome gates. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 102.

2. Rapid motion; a hurrying or rushing onward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning, at the end of the deluge, towards the sea.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Pacing along Cheapside with my accustomed *precipitation* when I walk westward. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

3. Haste; hurry; unwise or rash rapidity.

Precipitation in our works makes us unlike to God. Heady fool, art thou wiser than thy Maker?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 119.

We were forced to eat with great *precipitation*, having received advice of General Carpenter's march as we were at dinner. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 3.

Precipitation, . . . incited by the pride of intellectual superiority, is very fatal to great designs.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 43.

4. In *chem.*, the process by which any substance is made to separate from another or others in solution, and fall to the bottom.—5. Moisture from the atmosphere deposited on the earth's surface, including dew, mist, rain, frost, snow, sleet, hail, etc.

It [visibility] is no doubt, to some extent, the effect of previous rains, the *precipitation* having washed the atmosphere of its dust.
Rev. W. C. Ley, in Modern Meteorology, p. 128.

Precipitation process, in the smelting of lead. See *process*.=Syn. 1. See list under *precipitancy*. *Precipitancy* is always a quality; *precipitation* is primarily an act, but may be a quality.

precipitative (prē-sip'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *precipitate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to precipitation; tending to precipitate.

The *precipitative* tendencies of tidal action may exceed those resulting from resistances encountered in planetary space. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 491.

precipitator (prē-sip'i-tā-tor), *n.* [= It. *precipitatore*, < L. *præcipitator*, one who overthrows, < *præcipitatus*, pp. of *præcipitare*, cast down headlong: see *precipitate*.] 1. One who precipitates; especially, one who urges on with undue haste; one who rashly brings to pass.

Zelots, . . . as it prov'd, [were] the hast'ners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom.
Hammond, Works, IV. 590.

2. That which brings about the precipitation or downfall of atmospheric moisture.

For the slopes of elevations towards the sea are great *precipitators* of rain. *The American*, XI. 166.

3. That which causes or favors chemical precipitation; an apparatus for inducing precipitation. Specifically, a tank in which carbonates held in solution by free carbonic acid in water are precipitated by caustic lime, which neutralizes the free carbonic acid and permits the carbonates to fall to the bottom. This method of purifying water is used by dyers, and also in fitting hard water for use in steam-boilers.

The mother-liquor is conducted through the pipe for mother-water to the *precipitators*, which are constructed of 2 in. tongued and grooved timber, lined with sheet-lead.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 350.

precipitious† (pres-i-pish'us), *a.* [< L. *precipitium*, a precipice (see *precipice*), + *-ous*. Cf. *precipitous*.] Precipitous.

I perswaded him fairly . . . to keep them from any such *precipitious* and impertinent rupture as might preclude all meditation of accord. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 288.

The descent was *precipitious*: so that, save by ragged steps, and those not a little dangerous, [there] was no riding down. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 152. (*Latham.*)

precipitiously† (pres-i-pish'us-li), *adv.* Precipitously.

Headlong riot *precipiciously* will on, wherever strong desire shall drive, or flattering lust allure.
Decay of Christian Piety, p. 174.

precipitous (prē-sip'i-tus), *a.* [< OF. *precipiteux*, F. *précipiteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *precipitoso*; as L. *præceps* (*-cipit-*), head foremost, headlong (see *precipice*), + *-ous*. Cf. *precipitious*.] 1. Headlong; descending rapidly, or rushing onward.

The sweep
Of some *precipitous* rivulet to the wave.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Steep; like a precipice; consisting of precipices: as, *precipitous* cliffs.

Tangled swamps and deep *precipitous* dells.
Shelley, Alastor.

3†. Hasty; rash; precipitate.

She [Nature] useth to act by due and orderly gradations, and takes no *precipitous* leaps from one extream to another.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiii.

Thus framed for ill, he loosed our triple hold
(Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold).
Dryden, The Medal, l. 65.

4†. Hastily appearing or passing; sudden.

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *precipitate*, *a.*

precipitously (prē-sip'i-tus-li), *adv.* 1. In a precipitous manner; with sudden descent; in violent haste.

Till the victim hear within and yearn to hurry *precipitously*
Like the leaf in a roaring whirlwind, like the smoke in a hurricane whirl'd. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

2†. Hastily; with precipitation; precipitately.

Some . . . *precipitously* conclude they [chameleons] eat not any at all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

precipitousness (prē-sip'i-tus-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being precipitous or steep; steepness.—2. Hastiness; precipitation; rash haste.

As simplicity ordinarily signifies sencelessness, *precipitousness*, as Trismegistus defines it, μανιας εἶδος, a species of madness in one place, and τις μέθη, a kind of drunkenness in another, a wild irrational acting.
Hammond, Works, IV. iii.

précis (prā-sē'), *n.* [F., an abstract, < L. *præcisum*, a piece cut off (ML. also an abstract?), neut. of *præcisus*, cut off: see *precise*.] 1. A concise statement; a summary; an abstract.

Any gentlemen who are willing to co-operate are requested to send in their names, and in return they will be supplied with a *précis* of the case.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 45.

Contrast the newspaper *précis* of some important negotiation and the Blue Book—there is the difference at a glance. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 669.

2. The act or process of drawing up a précis or abstract.

precise (prē-sīs'), *a.* [< ME. **precis* (in adv. **precisly*, *percysly*), < OF. *precis*, m., *precise*, f., F. *précis* = Sp. Pg. It. *preciso*, cut off, definite, precise, strict, < L. *præcisus*, cut short, shortened, brief, pp. of *præcidere*, cut off in front, cut short, abridge, < *præ*, before, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *concise*.] 1. Definite; exact; neither more nor less than; just, with no error.

I know not well what they are: but *precise* villains they are, that I am sure of. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 54.

What special hinderers the Apostle means, we shall have *precise* occasion in some future passages to demonstrate. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 336.

End all dispute, and fix the year *precise*
When British bards begin to immortalise.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 53.

2. Exactly stated, defined, marked off, or measured, etc.; strictly expressed, stated, etc.

John Villani has given us an ample and *precise* account of the state of Florence in the early part of the fourteenth century. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Not a Christian thought exists which must go outside of the English tongue for a clear, *precise*, forcible utterance. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 55.

The distinct is that which is so *precise* and different from all other objects as to comprehend in itself only what is clear. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. iv.

3. Being just what it purports or is alleged to be, and not something else; particular.

Abs. Well, sir, and what did you say?
Fag. O, I lied, sir—I forget the *precise* lie; but you may depend on 't he got no truth from me.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

4. Containing or committing no error: as, a *precise* measurement; measuring or reckoning with extreme exactness, so as to reduce the errors in an unusual degree: as, a *precise* instrument or operator.—**5.** Exact in conduct or requirements; strict; punctilious; express; formal; over-exact or over-scrupulous; prim; precisian; also, conformed to over-scrupulous requirements.

He was ever *precise* in promise-keeping.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 76.

The Venetians are extraordinarily *precise* herein, insomuch that a man cannot be receiued into Venice without a bill of health. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 74.

I think the purest and *precisest* reformers . . . of religion can hardly order this matter better than God hath done. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 361.

They would tell me I was too *precise*, and that I denied myself of things, for their sakes, in which they saw no evil. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.

Grave without dulness, learned without pride;
Exact, yet not *precise*; though meek, keen-ey'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 610.

The extravagance of the Independent preachers in the camp, the *precise* garb, the severe countenance, the petty scruples, the affected accent, . . . which marked the Puritans. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

6†. Specifically, Puritan; puritanical.

A sort of sober, scurvy, *precise* neighbours,
That scarce have smiled twice since the king came in.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

My fine *precise* artisan, that shuns a tavern as the devil doth a cross, is as often drunk as the rankest. His language doth not savour of the pot; he swears not, but "indeed!" But trust him, and he will cozen you to your face.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 445.

7. In *logic*, containing nothing superfluous.

The definition should be *precise:* that is, contain nothing unessential, nothing superfluous.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

= **Syn. 1.** *Accurate, Correct, Exact*, etc. (see *accurate*), distinct, express.—**5.** Stiff, ceremonious.

precise† (prē-sīs′), *adv.* [< *precise, a.*] Precisely; exactly.

Sum follow so *precyse*
A learned man that oftentymes·
They imitate his vyce.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Epistles to Mæcenas.

precisely (prē-sīs′li), *adv.* [< ME. **precisly, percysly;* < *precise* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a precise or exact manner; accurately; definitely; exactly; just.

We declare, that is to weten, that all and euery Alderman of ye forsayd cite euery yere for euermore in ye feste of Saynt Gregory ye Pope, from ye office of aldyrmanry vtterly and *percysly* to cessen and therof holych to be remeuyd. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 37.

Many cases happen, in which a man cannot *precisely* determine where it is that his lawful liberty ends, and where it is that it begins to be extravagant and excessive.
Sharp, Works, I. vii.

It is *precisely* these impulses and emotions which are so hard to control that give dignity and worth to life.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 141.

2. With strict conformity to rule; punctiliously; nicely; with over-scrupulous exactness in ceremony or behavior.

Some craven scruple
Of thinking too *precisely* on the event.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 41.

preciseness (prē-sīs′nes), *n.* The character of being precise; exactness; precision; particularity; punctiliousness; scrupulousness; primness; squeamishness.

But they thinke this *precisenes* in reformation of apparell not to be so materiall, or greatly pertinent.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Is all your strict *preciseness* come to this?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 67.

Among their *preciseness* was a qualm at baptism; the water was to be taken from a basin, and not from a fount.
Disraeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 362, note.

precisian (prē-sizh′an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *précisien;* as *precise* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Precise; punctiliously or ostentatiously observant of rules or doctrines.—**2.** Characteristic of precisians; puritanical.

If a man be a Herod within and a John without, a wicked politician in a ruff of *precisian* set, God can distinguish him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 465.

II. *n.* One who adheres punctiliously to certain rules or observances; especially, one who is precise in matters of religion: often used depreciatingly with reference to the English Puritans of the seventeenth century.

Hypocriticall *precisians*,
By vulgar phrase entitled Puritanes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

These men (for all the world) like our *Precisians* be,
Who for some Cross or Saint they in the window see
Will pluck down all the Church.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 301.

Married he was, and to as bitter a *precisian* as ever eat flesh in Lent. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ii.

He is no *precisian* in attire.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, Epil.

precisianism (prē-sizh′an-izm), *n.* [< *precisian* + *-ism.*] The quality or state of being a precisian; the doctrine or conduct of precisians.

It is *precisianism* to alter that
With austere judgment that is given by nature.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

precisianist (prē-sizh′an-ist), *n.* [< *precisian* + *-ist.*] One who adheres strictly to any doctrine, practice, or rule of conduct; a precisian.

Of course there are yet some *precisianists* that will not have it so; but the school is practically dead and buried.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 362.

precision (prē-sizh′on), *n.* [= F. *précision* = Sp. *precisión* = Pg. *precisão* = It. *precisione,* < L. *præcisio(n-),* a cutting off, a cut, ML. precision, < *præcidere,* pp. *præcisus,* cut off: see *precise.*] **1.** The quality or state of being precise, exact, or definite as to form or meaning; distinctness; accuracy.

What Lord Bacon blames in the schoolmen of his time is this, that they reasoned syllogistically on words which had not been defined with *precision.*
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

We deprive ourselves of that remarkable and almost mysterious *precision* which is given to words when they are habitually used in discussions which are to issue directly in acts. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 345.

2. In *logic:* (*a*) Freedom from inessential elements.

In the extensive quantity of distinctness absence of superfluity is called *precision.* Completeness and precision together constitute adequacy.
Kant, Introd. to Logic (tr. by Abbott), viii.

There is a sin committed against logical purity or *precision* in assuming into the declaration qualities such as do not determinately designate what is defined.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

(*b*) The separation from anything of extrinsic elements. [In this sense, probably introduced into Latin by Scotus, *precision* appears to be the abstract noun corresponding to the verb *prescind,* and is occasionally spelled *prescision.*]—**Arms of precision.** See *arm*[2].—**Instrument of precision,** an instrument suited for measurement of the highest degree of refinement and precision, as a circle for measuring angles to a second of an arc, or a comparator for measuring lengths to a micron.—**Mental precision,** separation in the mind.—**Negative precision,** the representation of one without the representation of the other.—**Positive precision,** the representation of one thing as separated from another thing.—**Real precision,** the separation of one thing from another in fact.=**Syn. 1.** *Propriety*, etc. (see *purity*), nicety, correctness, truth. See *accurate.*

precisionist (prē-sizh′on-ist), *n.* [< *precision* + *-ist.*] Same as *precisianist.*

Were a logical *precisionist* speaking, and speaking calmly and of aforethought, this would be of force.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 162.

precisionize (prē-sizh′on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precisionized,* ppr. *precisionizing.* [< *precision* + *-ize.*] To render precise; give precision to; state with precision or accuracy.

What a pity the same man does not . . . *precisionize* other questions of political morals!
Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters (1847), p. 143. (*Davies.*)

precisive (prē-sī′siv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *precisivo,* < *precise* + *-ive.*] **1.** Cutting off; amputative; eradicative.

At other times our church moderates her censure, . . . using a medicinal censure before a *precisive;* a less to prevent a greater excommunication.
T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 369.

2. Pertaining to or resulting from the mental precision of one object from another.—**Precisive abstraction.** See the quotation, and *abstraction.*

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart which cannot really exist apart, as when we consider mode without considering its substance and subject.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 9.

preclaret, preclairt (prē-klār′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *preclaro,* < L. *præclarus,* very bright or clear, splendid, noble, excellent, < *præ,* before, + *clarus,* shining, brilliant: see *clear.*] Illustrious; renowned.

Consider weill thow bene bot officiar,
And vassal to that King incomparabill,
Preis thow to pleis that puissant prince *preclair.*
Sir D. Lyndsay, Works (1592), p. 194. (*Jamieson.*)

preclassical (prē-klas′i-kal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *classical*[1].] Existing or occurring before classical times; prior to the classical.

He [Thoreau] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the age of concetti while he fancies himself going back to a *preclassical* nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 202.

preclitellian (prē-kli-tel′i-an), *a.* [< L. *præ,* before, + NL. *clitellum,* q. v.] Having the ducts of the testes opening before and not behind or in the clitellum, as certain earthworms. Compare *postclitellian.*

precloacal (prē-klō-ā′kal), *a.* [< L. *præ,* before, + NL. *cloaca:* see *cloaca,* 3.] Of or pertaining to the front of the cloaca; situated in the fore part of the cloaca.—**Precloacal cartilage, precloacal ossicle,** the os cloacæ.

preclude (prē-klöd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precluded,* ppr. *precluding.* [= OF. *preclure* = It. *precludere,* < L. *præcludere,* shut up or off, < *præ,* before, + *cludere,* shut, close: see *close*[1]. Cf. *conclude, exclude, include,* etc.] **1†.** To close; stop up; shut; prevent access to.

Preclude your ears not against humble and honest petitioners.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 187. (*Latham.*)

2. To shut out; hinder by excluding; prevent; impede.

Though the desires of his mind be granted, yet this *precludes* not the access of new desires to his mind.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 143.

To *preclude* the ambassadors of the neutral from egress and ingress into enemy's territory is unfriendly, although the enemy's envoys to the neutral may be seized except on neutral soil or ships.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 164.

3. To prevent by anticipative action; render ineffectual or unsuccessful; hinder the action of.

Shall I *preclude* my future by taking a high seat, and kindly adapting my conversation to the shape of heads?
Emerson, Experience.

Smilie spoke against a system of precipitancy which would *preclude* deliberation on questions of the highest consequence. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 245.

=**Syn.** To prevent, bar, debar, prohibit.

preclusion (prē-klö′zhon), *n.* [< L. *præclusio(n-),* a shutting up, < *præclusus,* pp. of *præcludere,* shut up or off: see *preclude.*] The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded, in any sense of that word.

It is St. Augustine's *preclusion* of all star-predictions out of this place. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 9.

preclusive (prē-klö′siv), *a.* [< L. *præclusus,* pp. of *præcludere,* shut up or off (see *preclude*), + *-ive.*] Tending to preclude; shutting out; preventive: generally followed by *of.*

Every act [of France] bespoke an intention *preclusive of* accommodation.
Burke, Parliamentary Register, xxxiv. 482.

preclusively (prē-klö′siv-li), *adv.* In a preclusive manner; preventively.

precocet (prē-kōs′), *a.* [In lit. sense, ME. *precox,* irreg. < L.; in second sense, < OF. *precoce,* F. *précoce* = Sp. *precoz* = Pg. It. *precoce,* < L. *præcox* (*-coc-*), *præcoquis, præcoquus,* ripe before time, early ripe, premature, < *præcoquere,* ripen beforehand, ripen fully, also boil beforehand, < *præ,* before, + *coquere,* cook, boil: see *cook*[1]. Cf. *apricock, apricot,* from the same ult. source.] **1.** Early ripe. [Rare.]

In places passyng colde it is moost sure
Precox [figs] to plannte, her fruyte thai soone enhance
Er shoures come.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

2. Precocious.

An intellectus universalis, beyond all that we reade of Picus Mirandula, and other *precoce* witts, and yet withall a very humble child. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 6, 1679.

precocenesst (prē-kōs′nes), *n.* [Also *precoseness;* < *precoce* + *-ness.*] Precocity.

As to this extraordinary *precoseness*, the like is reported of a certain walnut-tree, as well as of the famous white-thorn of Glastonbury. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

precocial, præcocial (prē-kō′shial), *a.* [< *Præcoces* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the *Præcoces;* having the characters of the *Præcoces:* opposed to *altricial.*

precocious (prē-kō′shus), *a.* [As *precoce* + *-ious.*] **1.** Ripe before the natural time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts of Europe.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

2. Ripe in understanding at an early period; prematurely developed; forward: as, a *precocious* child; *precocious* faculties.—**3.** Indicative of precocity; characteristic of early maturity; anticipative of greater age; premature.

'Tis superfluous to live unto gray hairs when in a *precocious* temper we anticipate the virtues of them.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

In the Italian States, as in many natural bodies, untimely decrepitude was the penalty of *precocious* maturity. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

4. In *bot.*, appearing before the leaves: said of flowers.

precociously (prē-kō′shus-li), *adv.* In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness or forwardness.

> A man that 's fond *precociously* of stirring
> Must be a spoon.
> *Hood*, Morning Meditations.

precociousness (prē-kō′shus-nes), *n.* Same as *precocity*.

precocity (prē-kos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *précocité* = Sp. *precosidad* = Pg. *precocidade* = It. *precocità*, < L. as if **præcocita(t-)s*, < *præcox*, early ripe: see *precoce*, *precocious*.] The state or character of being precocious; premature growth or development; early ripeness, especially of the mental powers.

> Some . . . imputing the cause of it [his fall] to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 77.

> To the usual *precocity* of the girl, she added that early experience of struggle . . . which is the lot of every imaginative and passionate nature.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 2.

> The term *precocity*, as applied by biologists to individuals, explains a similar phenomenon as applied to societies. Claude Bernard tells us that the force of development is greatest in the inferior animals, and that this *precocity* is an evidence of inferiority, and excludes longevity.
> *Science*, III. 339.

precoëtanean† (prē-kō-ē-tā′nē-an), *n.* [< *pre-* + *coëtanean*.] One contemporary with, yet older than, another. [Rare.]

> Indeed I read of Petrarch (the *pre-coetanean* of our Chaucer) that he was crowned with a laurel in the Capitol by the senate of Rome, an. 1341.
> *Fuller*, General Worthies, ix.

precogitate (prē-koj′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precogitated*, ppr. *precogitating*. [< L. *præcogitatus*, pp. of *præcogitare* (> It. *precogitare*), ponder or consider in advance, < *præ*, before, + *cogitare*, think, consider: see *cogitate*.] To consider or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

precogitation (prē-koj-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= It. *precogitazione*, < LL. *præcogitatio(n-)*, forethought, < L. *præcogitare*, think upon beforehand: see *precogitate*.] Previous thought or consideration.

precognition (prē-kog-nish′on), *n.* [= Sp. *precognición* = It. *precognizione*, < LL. *præcognitio(n-)*, foreknowledge, < L. *præcognoscere*, foreknow: see *precognosce* and *cognition*.] **1.** Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination.

> When it is said our "righteousness must exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees," let us first take notice, by way of *precognition*, that it must at least be so much.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 5.

2. A preliminary examination; specifically, in *Scots law*, a preliminary examination of a witness or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especially, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator-fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

> The ambassador, when he arrived at Sennaar, found it, in the first place, necessary to make a proces verbal, or what we call a *precognition*, in which the names of the authors, and substance of these reports, were mentioned.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 503.

precognosce (prē-kog-nos′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precognosced*, ppr. *precognoscing*. [= Sp. *preconocer* = It. *preconoscere*, < L. *præcognoscere*, foreknow, < *præ*, before, + *cognoscere*, become or be acquainted with, know: see *cognosce*.] In *Scots law*, to take the precognition of: as, to *precognosce* witnesses. See *precognition*.

precollection (prē-ko-lek′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *collection*.] A collection previously made. *Imp. Dict.*

pre-Columbian (prē-kō-lum′bi-an), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Columbian*.] Prior to the time of Christopher Columbus; occurring or existing before the discovery of America by Columbus: as, a *pre-Columbian* discovery of America.

> Drawn wire, the manufacture of which it is not pretended the *pre-Columbian* native knew.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 521.

precompose (prē-kom-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precomposed*, ppr. *precomposing*. [< *pre-* + *compose*.] To compose beforehand.

> In the latter part of his life he did not *pre-compose* his cursory sermons; but, having adjusted the heads, and sketched out some particulars, trusted for success to his extemporary powers.
> *Johnson*, Watts.

preconceit (prē-kon-sēt′), *n.* [< *pre-* + *conceit*.] An opinion formed beforehand; a preconceived notion.

> A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned *preconceit* appeared unto them no less certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures.
> *Hooker*.

preconceited† (prē-kon-sē′ted), *a.* [< *pre-* + *conceited*.] Preconceived.

> Faire blossomes, which of fairer fruites did boast,
> Were blasted in the flowers,
> With eye-exacted showers,
> Whose sweet supposed sowers
> Of *preconceited* pleasures grieu'd me most.
> *Stirling*, Aurora, ix.

preconceive (prē-kon-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preconceived*, ppr. *preconceiving*. [< *pre-* + *conceive*.] To form a conception, notion, or idea of, in advance of actual knowledge.

> In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth.
> *Bacon*.

> We do not form our opinions from it [fiction]; but we try it by our *preconceived* opinions.
> *Macaulay*, History.

preconception (prē-kon-sep′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *conception*.] A conception or opinion formed in advance of experience or actual knowledge; also, the influence of previous belief or states of mind in modifying the conceptions formed under the partial influence of experience.

> Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions* which it hath formed in our minds we shape the discourse of reason itself.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, i. 1, § 6.

preconcert (prē-kon-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *concert*, *v.*] To concert or arrange beforehand; constitute in advance.

> Toro, . . . by a *preconcerted* agreement, was delivered into his hands by the Governor of the City.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

preconcert (prē-kon′sėrt), *n.* [< *pre-* + *concert*, *n.*] Previous arrangement; preconcerted action or agreement.

> Much time may be required before a compact, organized majority can be thus formed; but formed it will be in time, even without *preconcert* or design, by the sure workings of that principle or constitution of our nature in which government itself originates.
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 16.

preconcertedly (prē-kon-sėr′ted-li), *adv.* In a preconcerted manner; by preconcert.

preconcertedness (prē-kon-sėr′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being preconcerted.

preconcertion (prē-kon-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *concertion*.] The act of preconcerting, or concerting beforehand. *Dwight*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

precondemn (prē-kon-dem′), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *condemn*.] To condemn beforehand.

> They will quite reject and *precondemne* them ere they have once examined them.
> *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, Ep. Ded., p. 8.

precondemnation (prē-kon-dem-nā′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *condemnation*.] The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned, beforehand.

precondition (prē-kon-dish′on), *n.* [< *pre-* + *condition*.] An antecedent condition; a condition requisite in advance; a prerequisite.

> Up to 1763 he [Kant] had still maintained that the idea of God is the *precondition* of all thought and being.
> *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 165.

preconform (prē-kon-fôrm′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *pre-* + *conform*.] To conform in anticipation. *De Quincey*.

preconformity (prē-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *pre-* + *conformity*.] Antecedent conformity. *Coleridge*.

preconizate† (prē-kon′i-zāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *præconizatus*, pp. of *præconizare*, proclaim: see *preconize*.] To proclaim; summon by proclamation.

> The queen . . . incontinently departed out of the court; wherefore she was thrice *preconnisate*, and called eft-soons to return and appear.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. No. 28. The King's Letter, [June, 1529.

preconization (prē-kon-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *préconisation* = Sp. *preconización* = Pg. *preconização* = It. *preconizzazione*, < ML. *præconizatio(n-)*, < *præconizare*, pp. *præconizatus*, proclaim: see *preconize*.] **1**†. A public proclamation or summons.

> The time was when the minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience (Additional), iii.

2. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public confirmation by the Pope of the decision of the College of Cardinals to appoint a given ecclesiastic to a specified church dignity. This preconization is an essential part of an appointment to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities, is the first public announcement of it, and is made in the presence of the College of Cardinals. The *bull of preconization* is the official letter of the Pope to an appointee announcing his preconization.

preconize, præconize (prē′kō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preconized*, *præconized*, ppr. *preconizing*, *præconizing*. [= F. *préconiser* = Sp. *preconizar* = Pg. *preconisar* = It. *preconizzare*, < ML. *præconizare*, proclaim, < L. *præco(n-)*, a crier, herald.] **1.** To summon publicly; call upon as by a public crier.

> The clergy are *præconized*, or summoned by name, to appear before the metropolitan or his commissary.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 329.

2. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to confirm publicly or officially, as an ecclesiastical appointment: a prerogative of the Pope. See *preconization*, 2.

preconquer (prē-kong′kėr), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *conquer*.] To conquer beforehand.

> This kingdom . . . they had *preconquered* in their hopes.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 304.

preconscious (prē-kon′shus), *a.* [< *pre-* + *conscious*.] Pertaining to or involving a state anterior to consciousness.

preconsent (prē-kon-sent′), *n.* [< *pre-* + *consent*.] A previous consent. *Southey*.

preconsign (prē-kon-sīn′), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *consign*.] **1**†. To consign beforehand; serve as a consignation or token of.

> Therefore St. Cyril calls baptism . . . "the antitype of the passions of Christ." It does *preconsign* the death of Christ, and does the infancy of the work of grace.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 118.

2. To make over in advance; make a previous consignment of: as, to *preconsign* one's property to another.

preconsolidated (prē-kon-sol′i-dā-ted), *a.* [< *pre-* + *consolidated*.] Consolidated beforehand.

preconstitute (prē-kon′sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preconstituted*, ppr. *preconstituting*. [< *pre-* + *constitute*. Cf. F. *préconstituer*.] To constitute or establish beforehand.

precontemporaneous (prē-kon-tem-pō-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< *pre-* + *contemporaneous*.] Prior to what is contemporaneous; antecedent; previous. [Rare.]

> In discussing the *precontemporaneous* history of the subject, he defined the following epochs.
> *Science*, III. 57.

precontract (prē-kon′trakt, formerly also prē-kon-trakt′), *n.* [< *pre-* + *contract*.] A previous contract or engagement; especially, a previous betrothal or contract of marriage.

> Gentle daughter, fear you not at all.
> He is your husband on a *pre-contract*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 72.

> Peter Gomera, thou hast lost thy wife;
> Death pleads a *precontract*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

precontract (prē-kon-trakt′), *v.* [< *precontract*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To contract beforehand; bind or make over by a previous contract; particularly, to betroth before something else.

> This Lepida had been *pre-contracted* unto Metellus Scipio; but afterwards, the pre-contract being broken, he forsook her.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 639.

II. *intrans.* To form a previous contract; come to a previous arrangement or agreement.

precontrive (prē-kon-trīv′), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *precontrived*, ppr. *precontriving*. [< *pre-* + *contrive*.] To contrive or plan beforehand.

> Thus, for instance, when the mind had the will to raise the arm to the head, the body was so *precontrived* as to raise at that very moment the part required.
> *Warburton*, On Pope's Essay on Man, iii. 295.

precoracoid, præcoracoid (prē-kor′a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *coracoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated in front of the coracoid bone or cartilage; pertaining to the precoracoid. Also *precoracoidal*.

II. *n.* A precoracoidal bone or cartilage of the shoulder-girdle or pectoral arch of the lower vertebrates. See *coracoid*.

> That region of the primitively cartilaginous pectoral arch . . . which lies on the ventral side [of the glenoid cavity] may present not only a coracoid, but a *precoracoid* and an epicoracoid.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

precoracoidal (prē-kor-a-koi′dal), *a.* [< *precoracoid* + *-al*.] Same as *precoracoid*.

precordia, *n.* See *præcordia*.

precordial, præcordial (prē-kôr′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *précordial*, < ML. *præcordialis*, neut. pl. *præcordialia*, præcordia, < L. *præcordia*, præcordia: see *præcordia*.] **I.** *a.* Situated in front of the heart; pertaining to the præcordia.—**Precordial region**, the region of the heart, or the front of the chest over the heart; also, the epigastric region.

> I am come to speak of the *præcordiall region* of the bodie.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 5.

II. *n. pl.* The precordial parts. [Rare.]

Wheras coulde is wantinge, the naturall heate is not dryuen frome the owtewarde partes into the inwarde partes and *precordials*, whereby digestion is much strengthened.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 118).

precorneal, præcorneal (prē-kôr′nē-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *cornea*, cornea.] Situated on the front of the cornea of the eye.

precosenesst, *n.* See *precoceness*.

precourse (prē-kōrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precoursed*, ppr. *precoursing*. [< *pre-* + *course*, *v.* Cf. *precurse*.] To go before as a herald or precursor; herald the approach of; announce; prognosticate. [Rare.]

The sea had strangely flattened; the weighty swells which had *precoursed* the growth of the storm had run away down the eastern waters.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xi.

★**precritical** (prē-krit′i-kal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *critical*.] Previous to the development of Kant's critical philosophy and to the publication of his "Critique of the Pure Reason."

The statement of the question carries one inevitably to the *precritical* philosophies, to Cartesianism.
Mind, XII. 124.

The *precritical* period of Kant's development.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 847.

precular (prek′ū-lär), *n.* [< L. *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1]. Cf. ML. *precula*, chaplet.] A prayerman; a beadsman; one bound to pray periodically for the founder or founders of the religious benefaction which he enjoys.

precuneal, præcuneal (prē-kū′nē-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *cuneus*, wedge: see *cuneus* and *præcuneus*.] Situated in front of the cuneus of the brain: specifically noting the quadrate lobule, or præcuneus.

precuneus, *n.* See *præcuneus*.

precurrent (prē-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *præcurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcurrere*, run before, < *præ*, before, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] Running forward; specifically, in *zoöl.*, extending cephalad; antrorse: the opposite of *recurrent*.

precurrert (prē-kėr′ėr), *n.* [< L. *præcurrere*, run before (see *precurrent*), + E. *-er*[1].] A precursor; a forerunner.

Thou shrieking harbinger,
Foul *precurrer* of the fiend.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 6.

precurset (prē-kėrs′), *n.* [< L. *præcursus*, a coming or going before, < *præcurrere*, run before: see *precurrent*, and cf. *course*[1].] A forerunning; a heralding; prognostication.

Even the like *precurse* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates, . . .
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
Unto our climatures and countrymen.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 121.

precurser, *n.* See *precursor*.

precursive (prē-kėr′siv), *a.* [< *precurse* + *-ive*.] Preceding as a herald; prognosticative; predictive.

But soon a deep *precursive* sound moaned hollow.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

★**precursor** (prē-kėr′sor), *n.* [Also *precurser*; = F. *précurseur* = Sp. Pg. *precursor* = It. *precursore*, < L. *præcursor*, a forerunner, < *præcurrere*, run before: see *precurrent*.] A forerunner; also, that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.

Jove's lightnings, the *precursors*
O' the dreadful thunder-claps.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 201.

=Syn. Predecessor, herald, omen, sign.

precursory (prē-kėr′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præcursorius*, precursory, < *præcursor*, a forerunner: see *precursor*.] **I.** *a.* Preceding as a herald; forerunning; introductory; indicative of something to follow.

We shall perceive more plainly the cosmopolite's fearful judgment if we take a *precursory* view of the parable's former passages. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 123.

Nations in a state of decay lose their idiom, which loss is always *precursory* to that of freedom.
Landor, Demosthenes and Eubulides.

II.† *n.* A precursor; an introduction.

Virtue is the way to truth; purity of affections a necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge.
Hammond, Works, IV. 568.

predable (pred′a-bl), *a.* [< OF. **predable* (taken in active sense), < ML. *prædabilis*, in passive sense, that can be seized as prey, < L. *prædari*, seize as prey: see *prede*, *prey*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, preying or carnivorous; raptorial: said of a bird.

predacean (prē-dā′sē-an), *n.* [< *predace-ous* + *-an*.] A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

predaceous (prē-dā′shius), *a.* [= It. *predace*, < L. as if **prædax*, given to preying, < *præda*, prey: see *prey*[2].] Living by prey; disposed to prey or plunder; predatory.

predalt (prē′dal), *a.* [< L. *præda*, booty, spoil (see *prey*[2]), + *-al*.] Plundering; pillaging; predatory.

So England next the lustful Dane survey'd;
Allur'd, the *predal* raven took his flight,
Her coasts at first attempting to invade,
And violate her sweets with rude delight.
S. Boyse, The Olive, i.

predate (prē-dāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predated*, ppr. *predating*. [< *pre-* + *date*[1].] 1. To antedate; date before the actual time: as, to *predate* a bond.—2. To possess an earlier date than; precede in date.

The Bonnington, or Lawday, oak is not a boundary tree, but it *predates* the times of the Tudors.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 486.

predation (prē-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *prædatio(n-)*, a plundering, < *prædari*, pp. *prædatus*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *v.*] The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery; predatory incursion.

For thei were charged with greate sommes of money to the kyng, and now this sodain visitacion or *predacion* cleane shaued them. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 17.

Predatores (pred-a-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *prædator*, a plunderer, < *prædari*, pp. *prædatus*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *v.*] Swainson's name of a tribe of coleopterous insects, containing such as are predatory or adephagous and prey on other insects, including the families *Cicindelidæ*, *Carabidæ*, *Dytiscidæ*, *Silphidæ*, and *Staphylinidæ*.

predatorily (pred′a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a predatory manner; with pillaging or plundering.

predatoriness (pred′a-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being predatory; inclination to prey or plunder.

predatoriust (pred-a-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *prædatorius*, plundering: see *predatory*.] Predatory.

They become *predatorious* and adulterous, consumptionary and culinary, false and base fires.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 321. (*Davies.*)

predatory (pred′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *predatorio*, < L. *prædatorius*, rapacious, plundering, *prædator*, a plunderer, < *prædari*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *v.*] 1. Plundering; pillaging; living by rapine or preying.

Though the country was infested by *predatory* bands, a Protestant gentleman could scarcely obtain permission to keep a brace of pistols. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The human race, though a gregarious race, has ever been, and still is, a *predatory* race.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 510.

2. Characterized by rapine; spent in plundering; devoted to pillaging.

The position was already a very important one, for—according to the *predatory* system of warfare of the day—it was an excellent starting-point for those marauding expeditions. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 363.

Human beings are cruel to one another in proportion as their habits are *predatory*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 449.

3. In *zoöl.*, habitually preying upon other animals; carnivorous or insectivorous, as a mammal; rapacious or raptorial, as a bird; adephagous, as an insect.—4†. Hungry; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are . . . that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 299.

predet, *n.* [< L. *præda*, booty, plunder: see *prey*[2], *n.*] Spoil; booty; plunder; pillage.

The gentleman, being nettled that his kinsman would seeme to rescue the *prede* of his deadlie foe, brake out in these cholerike words. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

predet, *v. t.* [Also *pread*, *preid*; < L. *prædari*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *v.*] To plunder; pillage; rob.

When the subjects were *preided*, you would be content to winke at their misery, so that your mouth were stopt with briberie. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, vi.

predecayt (prē-dē-kā′), *n.* [< *pre-* + *decay*.] Previous decay.

For (what we must confess unto relations of antiquity) some *pre-decay* [of oracles] is observable from that [passage] of Cicero, urged by Baronius.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 12.

predecease (prē-dē-sēs′), *n.* [= F. *prédécès*; < L. *præ*, before, + *decessus*, departure.] Decease before another.

predecease (prē-dē-sēs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predeceased*, ppr. *predeceasing*. [< *predecease*, *n.*] To die before; precede in dying.

If children *pre-decease* progenitors,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1756.

The first is the only Stuart period on which a faint mark is left by Henry, Prince of Wales, who *predeceased* his father in 1612. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 496.

predecess (prē-dē-ses′), *v. t.* [< *predecessor*, taken as **predecess* + *-or*.] To precede; be the predecessor of. [Rare.]

Lord John Sackville *predecessed* me here.
Walpole, Letters, II. 87.

predecessive (prē-dē-ses′iv), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *decessus*, pp. of *decedere*, depart, withdraw (see *decease*), + *-ive*.] Going before; preceding; previous.

Our noble and wise prince has hit the law
That all our *predecessive* students
Have miss'd, unto their shame.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

predecessor (prē-dē-ses′or), *n.* [< OF. *predecesseur*, F. *prédécesseur* = Sp. *predecesor* = Pg. *predecessor* = It. *predecessore*, < LL. *prædecessor*, one who has gone before, < L. *præ*, before, + *decessor*, a retiring officer, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, go away, depart: see *decease*. Cf. *antecessor* and *successor*.] One who goes before or precedes another. (*a*) One who precedes another in a given state, position, or office; a previous occupant of a position or office.

What know wee further of him [Leontius, Bishop of Magnesia] but that he might be as factious and false a Bishop as Leontius of Antioch, that was a hunderd yeares his *predecessor*? *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

(*b*†) An ancestor; a forefather.

Ross. Where is Duncan's body?
Macd. Carried to Colmekill,
The sacred storehouse of his *predecessors*,
And guardian of their bones.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 34.

predeclare (prē-dē-klār′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predeclared*, ppr. *predeclaring*. [< *pre-* + *declare*.] To declare beforehand; predict; foretell.

Though I write fifty odd, I do not carry
An almanack in my bones to *pre-declare*
What weather we shall have.
Massinger, Guardian, i. 1.

prededication (prē-ded-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *dedication*.] A prior dedication; a dedication made beforehand or previously. *Webster's Dict.*

predefine (prē-dē-fīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predefined*, ppr. *predefining*. [< OF. *predefinir* = Sp. Pg. *predefinir* = It. *predefinire*, < ML. **prædefinire*, predetermine, < L. *præ*, before, + *definire*, define: see *define*.] To define or limit beforehand; set a limit to previously; predetermine.

Daniel understood that the number of years which God had, in his word to Jeremiah the prophet, *predefined* for the continuance of the captivity of the Jews and the desolation of Jerusalem, viz. seventy years, were now near to their expiration. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Daniel, ix. 2.

predefinition (prē-def-i-nish′on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *prediffynycion*; = Sp. *predefinición* = Pg. *predefinição* = It. *predefinizione*, < ML. **prædefinitio(n-)*, < **prædefinire*, predetermine: see *predefine*.] Definition in advance; predetermination.

Vntyl such tyme as the complete nomber of theyr constaunt fellowes and faithful bretherne . . . shoulde be fulfylled and whollye accomplyshed accordynge to the eternal *predyffynycion* of God. *Bp. Bale*, Image, i.

predeliberation (prē-dē-lib-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *deliberation*.] Deliberation beforehand. *Roget.*

predelineation (prē-dē-lin-ē-ā′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *delineation*.] 1. Previous delineation.—2. The theory or doctrine of the animalculists of the last century, who considered the whole body of an individual to be preformed in a spermatozoön, and the figure to be predelineated in the head and other parts of the sperm-cells.

Leeuwenhoek, Hartsoeker, and Spallanzani were the chief defenders of this theory of *predelineation*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 37.

predella (prē-del′ä), *n.* [It. (ML. *prædella*), a stool, footstool, confessional.] Same as *gradino*.

predentary (prē-den′ta-ri), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + LL. *dentarius*, dentary: see *dentary*.] Situated in advance of the dentary element or bone of the lower jaw, as a bone of some reptiles. *Nature*, XL. 325.

★**predentate** (prē-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] In *Cetacea*, having teeth in the fore part of the upper jaw only. *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

predesert (prē-dē-zėrt′), *n.* [< *pre-* + *desert*[2].] Previous merit or desert.

Some good offices we do to friends, others to strangers, but those are the noblest that we do without *predesert*.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Seneca's Morals, ii. (*Davies.*)

predesign (prē-dē-zīn′), *v. t.* [< LL. *prædesignare*, designate before, < L. *præ*, before, + *designare*, designate, design: see *pre-* and *design*,

v.] To design or purpose beforehand; predetermine.

In artificial things we see many motions very orderly performed, and with a manifest tendency to particular and *predesigned* ends. *Boyle*, Free Inquiry.

predesignate (prē-des'ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predesignated*, ppr. *predesignating*. [< LL. *prædesignatus*, pp. of *prædesignare*, designate before: see *predesign*.] To determine upon in advance, as to settle upon the characters for which a collection is to be sampled in advance of the examination of the sample.

predesignate (prē-des'ig-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *prædesignatus*, pp. of *prædesignare*, predesignate: see *predesign*.] In *logic:* (*a*) Having the quantification of the subject distinctly expressed: said of a proposition. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (*b*) Designated in advance. Thus, it is a condition of valid induction that the characters for which a collection is sampled should be designated or determined in advance; and if this is done, these characters are *predesignate*.

predesignation (prē-des-ig-nā'shon), *n.* [< *predesignate* + *-ion*.] In *logic:* (*a*) A sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

He thinks that, in universal negation, the logicians employ the *predesignation* "all."
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. II., Logical (B).

(*b*) The act of predesignating.

Suppose we were to draw our inferences without the *predesignation* of the character [for which the class had been sampled]; then we might in every case find some recondite character in which those instances would all agree. *C. S. Peirce*, Theory of Probable Inference, viii.

predesignatory (prē-des'ig-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *predesignate* + *-ory*.] In *logic*, marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

Here the *predesignatory* words for universally affirmative and universally negative quantity are not the same.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. II., Logical (B).

predestinarian (prē-des-ti-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *predestine* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Believing in the doctrine of predestination.—**2.** Of or pertaining to predestination.

II. *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Why does the *predestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial Archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentic transcript within himself?
Decay of Christian Piety.

predestinarianism (prē-des-ti-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *predestinarian* + *-ism*.] The system or doctrines of the predestinarians.

Predestinarianism was in the first instance little more than a development of the doctrine of exclusive salvation.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 385.

predestinary† (prē-des'ti-nā-ri), *a.* [< *predestine* + *-ary*.] Predestinarian. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

predestinate (prē-des'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predestinated*, ppr. *predestinating*. [< L. *prædestinatus*, pp. of *prædestinare*, determine beforehand: see *predestine*.] To predetermine or foreordain; appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are *predestinated* unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men, thus *predestinated* and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished. *West. Conf. of Faith*, iii. 3, 4.

=**Syn.** *Predestinate, Foreordain, Predestine*, decree, foredoom. *Predestinate* and *foreordain* are exact words, applying only to the acts of God; *predestine* is used somewhat more freely.

predestinate (prē-des'ti-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *predestinat*, < L. *prædestinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Predestinated; foreordained; fated.

Of hevenes kyng thou art *predestinat*
To hele our soules of her seek estat.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 69.

Some gentleman or other shall 'scape a *predestinate* scratched face. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 136.

The great good wizard, well beloved and well *Predestinate* of heaven.
Swinburne, Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

II. *n.* One who is predestinated or foreordained to a particular end.

We are taught to believe . . . that the promises are not the rewards of obedience, but graces pertaining only to a few *predestinates*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 13.

predestination (prē-des-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *prédestination* = Sp. *predestinación* = Pg. *predestinação* = It. *predestinazione*, < LL. *prædestinatio(n-)*, a determining beforehand, < *prædestinare*, determine beforehand: see *predestinate*.] The act of predestinating, or the state of being predestinated; fate; specifically, in *theol.*, the decree or purpose of God, by which he has from eternity immutably determined whatever comes to pass; in a more restricted sense, the decree by which men are destined to everlasting happiness or misery; in the most restricted sense, predestination to eternal life, or election (the correlative doctrine that God has predestined some to everlasting death is termed *reprobation*). See *predestinate, v. t.*

Predestination to Life is the everlasting purpose of God, whereby (before the foundations of the world were laid) he hath constantly decreed by His counsel, secret to us, to deliver from curse and damnation those whom he hath chosen in Christ out of mankind, and to bring them by Christ to everlasting salvation, as vessels made to honour.
Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church, Art. xvii.

As if *predestination* over-ruled
Their will, disposed by absolute decree
Or high foreknowledge. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 114.

Influenced by their belief in *predestination*, the men display, in times of distressing uncertainty, an exemplary patience. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 369.

=**Syn.** Foreordination, predetermination.

predestinative (prē-des'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *predestinativo;* as *predestinate* + *-ive*.] Determining beforehand; foreordaining. *Coleridge.*

predestinator (prē-des'ti-nā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *prédestinateur;* as *predestinate* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who predestinates or foreordains.—**2.** One who believes in predestination; a predestinarian.

Let all *Predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with Eternal Bonds in vain.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Fate.

predestine (prē-des'tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predestined*, ppr. *predestining*. [< F. *prédestiner* = Sp. Pg. *predestinar* = It. *predestinare*, < L. *prædestinare*, determine beforehand, < *præ*, beforehand, + *destinare*, determine: see *destine*.] To decree beforehand; predetermine; foreordain; predestinate.

At length he spoke, and, as the scheme was laid,
Doom'd to the slaughter my *predestin'd* head.
Pitt, Æneid, ii.

=**Syn.** See *predestinate*.

predestiny† (prē-des'ti-ni), *n.* [ME. *predesteyne;* as *pre-* + *destiny*. Cf. *predestine*.] Predestination.

Syn God seth every thynge, out of doutaunce, . . .
As they shul comen by *predesteyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 966.

predeterminable (prē-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< *predetermine* + *-able*.] Capable of being predetermined. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

predeterminate (prē-dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *prædeterminatus*, pp. of *prædeterminare*, determine beforehand: see *predetermine*.] Determined beforehand: as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

We cannot break through the bounds of God's providence and *predeterminate* purpose in the guidance of events.
Bp. Richardson, Obs. on the Old Testament, p. 313.

predetermination (prē-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *prédétermination* = Sp. *predeterminación* = Pg. *predeterminação* = It. *predeterminazione*, < LL. *prædeterminatio(n-)*, < *prædeterminare*, determine beforehand: see *predeterminate*.] **1.** The act of predetermining; preordination; previous determination to a given course or end.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours that it is distinctly the contrary. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

2. The state of being previously determined; a state wherein each act or event is dependent upon antecedent conditions.

Our weary glance, as it strays over the outside of phænomena, meets nothing else than the whirl of impersonal substances, the blind conflict of unconscious forces, the drear necessity of inevitable *predetermination*.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 1.

predetermine (prē-dē-tėr'min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *predetermined*, ppr. *predetermining*. [= F. *prédéterminer* = Sp. Pg. *predeterminar* = It. *predeterminare*, < LL. *prædeterminare*, determine beforehand, < L. *præ*, before, + *determinare*, limit, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To determine beforehand; settle in purpose or counsel.

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them.
Sir M. Hale.

The moment I cast my eyes upon him, I was *predetermined* not to give him a single sous.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 8.

2. To destine by previous decree.

So great was the love of God to mankind, that he prepared joys infinite and never ceasing for man before he had created him; but he did not *predetermine* him to any evil. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, I. ix.

II. *intrans.* To make a determination beforehand.

predeterminism (prē-dē-tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< *predetermine* + *-ism*.] Same as *determinism*. *Worcester.*

predevote (prē-dē-vōt'), *a.* [< *pre-* + *devote*, *a.*] Predestinate; foreordained.

The next Peter Bell was he
Predevote, like you and me,
To good or evil as may come.
Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, Prol.

predevour† (prē-dē-vour'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *devour*.] To consume beforehand; exhaust prematurely. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 572.

predial (prē'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [Also *prædial* (after L.); < OF. *predial*, F. *prédial* = Sp. Pg. *predial* = It. *prediale*, a., < ML. *prædialis*, < L. *prædium*, a farm, an estate, for **præhedium*, < *præhendere*, *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*. Cf. *præda*, booty: see *prey*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of land or farms; real; landed.

By the civil law their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. Attached to farms or land; owing service as tenanting land.

The substitution of foreign-born *predial* slaves and disbanded soldiers, from every part of the ancient known world, for the native and aboriginal inhabitants of the soil [of Italy]. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 37.

3. Consequent upon tenanting farms or land; growing or issuing from farms or land: as, *predial* tithes.

Tithes . . . are defined to be the tenth part of the increase yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands: . . . the first species being usually called *predial*, as of corn, grass, hops, and wood. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

If there are reasons for thinking that some free village societies fell during the process [of feudalization] into the *predial* condition of villenage—whatever that condition may really have implied—a compensating process began at some unknown date, under which the base tenant made a steady approach to the level of the freeholder.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 141.

In France *predial* servitude existed down to the very days of the Revolution. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 954.

The delinquent loseth all his right whatsoever, *prædial*, personal, and of privilege.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 108.

Predial or real services, in the *law of servitudes*, such services as one estate owes unto another estate: as, because I am the owner of such a ground, I have the right of a way through the ground of another person. *Washburn.* —**Predial servitudes**, in *Scots law*, real servitudes affecting heritage.—**Predial tithes**, tithes of the produce of land, as corn, grass, hops, and wood.

II. *n.* A predial laborer or slave; one who owes service as a tenant of land.

These conditions were that the *prædials* should owe three fourths of the profits of their labor to their masters for six years, and the non-prædials for four years.
Emerson, Address, W. I. Emancipation.

prediastolic (prē-dī-a-stol'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *diastolic*.] Just preceding the diastole of the heart.

predicability (pred″i-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *prédicabilité* = Pg. *predicabilidade;* as *predicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being predicable; capacity for being affirmed of or attributed to something.

predicable (pred'i-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prédicable* = Sp. *predicable* = Pg. *predicavel* = It. *predicabile*, that may be affirmed, < ML. *prædicabilis*, predicable (neut. *prædicabile* (Petrus Hispanus), a predicable) (in L. *prædicabilis*, praiseworthy), < L. *prædicare*, declare, proclaim: see *predicate*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being predicated or affirmed; assertable.

Of man, of life, of happiness, certain primordial truths are *predicable* which necessarily underlie all right conduct. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 508.

II. *n.* A logical term considered as capable of being universally predicated of another; usually, one of the five words, or five kinds of predicates, according to the Aristotelian logic, namely genus, species, difference, property, and accident. Thus, Petrus Hispanus says (in Latin, but it is equally true in English): "*Predicable* taken properly is the same as universal, only they differ in this, that *predicable* is defined by 'is said of' while universal is defined by 'is in.' For *predicable* is what is born apt to be said of many, and universal is what is born apt to be in many."

Thei be called *predicables*, because some one thing is spoken of another. And thei are (as a man would saie) markes or notes of woordes that are spoken of many, shewyng how and by what maner the same woordes are attributed to others. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

If any one takes the trouble to enumerate the *Predicables*, which he may easily derive from a good Ontology (e. g., Baumgarten's), and to arrange them in classes under the Categories, . . . he will . . . produce a purely analytic section of Metaphysic, which will not contain a single synthetic proposition.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 309.

Predicables of the pure understanding, in the *Kantian terminology,* pure but derivative concepts of the understanding.

predicament (prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* [< OF. *predicament,* also *prediquement,* F. *prédicament* = Sp. Pg. It. *predicamento,* < LL. *prædicamentum,* that which is predicated, a predicament, category, ML. also a preaching, discourse, < L. *prædicare,* declare, proclaim, predicate: see *predicate.* Cf. *preachment,* from the same ult. source.] 1. That which is predicated; specifically, in the *Aristotelian philos.,* one of the ten categories. See *category,* 1.

A *predicament* is nothing elles in Englishe but a shewyng or rehearsyng what wordes maie be truely ioyned together, or els a settyng foorth of the nature of enery thing, and also shewyng what maie be truely spoken and what not.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

2. A definite class, state, or condition.

Wee should apparauntly perceiue that we, beyng called reasonable creatures, and in that *predicament* compared and ioyned wyth angelles, bee more worthy to be nuncupate and demed persones vnreasonable.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 23.

If you have gained such a Place among the choicest Friends of mine, I hope you will put me somewhere amongst yours, though I but fetch up the Rear, being contented to be the infirma [*sic*] species, the lowest in the *Predicament* of your Friends. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 13.

Thou know'st it must be now thy only bent
To keep in compass of thy *predicament.*
Then quick about thy purposed business come.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 56.

3. A dangerous or trying situation; an unpleasant position.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice.
In which *predicament,* I say, thou stand'st.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 357.

God help good fellows when they cannot help themselves! slender relief in the *predicament* of privations and feigned habits. *G. Harvey,* Four Letters.

=Syn. 3. Position, plight, case.

predicamental (prē-dik-a-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *predicamental,* < ML. *prædicamentalis* (John of Salisbury), < LL. *prædicamentum,* predicament: see *predicament.*] Of or pertaining to predicaments.

Old Cybele, the first in all
This human *predicamental* scale.
J. Hall, Poems (1646), p. 28.

Predicamental quantity, quantity properly so called; quantity in the sense in which it is one of the ten predicaments or categories: opposed to *intensive quantity.*—**Predicamental relates,** things named by relative terms, so that one has to be connoted in order completely to name the other: opposed to *transcendental relates,* which are so by their mode of being.

predicant (pred'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *predicant,* F. *prédicant* = Sp. It. *predicante,* < L. *prædican(t-)s,* ppr. of *prædicare,* declare, proclaim, LL. and ML. also preach: see *predicate.*]

I. *a.* 1. Predicating or affirming.—2. Preaching.

In spite of every opposition from the *predicant* friars and university of Cologne, the barbarous school-books were superseded. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *n.* 1. One who affirms anything.—2. One who preaches; specifically, a preaching friar; a black friar.

In this are not the people partakers neither, but only their *predicants* and their schoolmen.
Hooker, Discourse of Justification, Habak. i. 4.

A Dutch *predicant,* holding precisely the same theological tenets [as a Scotch Presbyterian], will after morning service spend his Sunday afternoon in the Bosch at the Hague, listening to what his Scottish co-religionist would call godless music. *Nineteenth Century,* XXVI. 819.

predicate (pred'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predicated,* ppr. *predicating.* [< L. *prædicatus,* pp. of *prædicare,* declare, publish, proclaim, also praise, extol, LL. and ML. also preach, < *præ,* before, + *dicare,* declare, proclaim, < *dicere,* say, tell: see *diction.* Cf. *preach,* from the same L. verb.] 1. To declare; assert; affirm; specifically, to affirm as an attribute or quality of something; attribute as a property or characteristic.

It is metaphorically *predicated* of God that he is a consuming fire. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 22.

It would have required . . . more elevation of soul than could fairly be *predicated* of any individual for Elizabeth in 1587 to pardon Mary.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 190.

You cannot *predicate* rights where you cannot *predicate* duties. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 75.

2. To assert, as a proposition or argument, upon given grounds or data; found; hence, to base, as an action, upon certain grounds or security: as, to *predicate* a loan. [U. S.]

His moroseness, his party spirit, and his personal vindictiveness are all *predicated* upon the Inferno, and upon a misapprehension or careless reading even of that.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 46.

The property represented by these notes must eventually pay all the loans *predicated* upon it.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 464.

predicate (pred'i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prédicat* = Sp. Pg. *predicado* = It. *predicato* = D. *predikaat* = G. *prädicat, prädikat* = Sw. Dan. *predikat,* < L. *prædicatus,* pp., declared (neut. LL. *prædicatum,* a predicate): see the verb.]

I. *a.* Predicated; belonging to a predicate; constituting a part of what is predicated or asserted of anything; made, through the instrumentality of a verb, to qualify its subject, or sometimes its direct object: thus, in the following sentences the italicized words are predicate: he is an *invalid;* he is *ill;* it made him *ill;* they elected him *captain.*

II. *n.* 1. That which is predicated or said of a subject in a proposition; in *gram.,* the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject; that part of the sentence which is not the subject. See *proposition.*

For *predicates*—qualities—are not mere patterns on the web of a subject; they are the threads of that web.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 25.

2. A class name; a title by which a person or thing may be known, in virtue of belonging to a class.

The noble author, head, I am given to understand, under the *predicate* of Aghrim, of the eldest branch of the once princely house of Imaney.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 64.

Adverbial predicate, a word (adjective) that divides its qualifying force between a verb and its subject, or has the value partly of an adverb and partly of a predicate: as, he stands *firm;* they came *running.*—**First predicate** [*prædicatum primo*], a specific character belonging to the whole species, but not to the genus.—**Objective predicate,** a noun or an adjective made through a verb to qualify the object of the verb: as, she called him *her deliverer;* they found them *sleeping.* Sometimes, less properly, called *factitive object.*—**Quantification of the predicate.** See ★*quantification.*

predication (pred-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *predicacioun,* < OF. *predication,* F. *prédication* = Pr. *predicatio* = Sp. *predicación* = It. *predicazione,* < L. *prædicatio(n-),* a declaration, a proclamation, publication, < *prædicare,* pp. *prædicatus,* proclaim, declare: see *predicate.*] 1†. The act of proclaiming publicly or preaching; hence, a sermon; a religious discourse.

If ye lakke oure *predicacioun,*
Thanne goth the world al to destruccioun.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 401.

The day before were made many *predications* and sermons, and the last was in the church of S. John Baptist.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 78.

In the wonted *predication* of his own vertues, he goes on to tell us that to Conquer he never desir'd, but onely to restore the Laws and Liberties of his people.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix.

2. The act of predicating or affirming one thing of another; formation or expression of judgment; affirmation; assertion.

The most generally received notion of *predication* . . . is that it consists in referring something to a class, i. e. either placing an individual under a class or placing one class under another class. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, I. v.

In the Sophist Plato solved the problem, and gave an explanation of the nature of *predication* which, making allowances for the difference of Greek and English idiom, is substantially the same as that given in Mill's logic.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 290.

Accidental predication, the predication of an accident not contained in the essence.—**Denominative predication,** the relation of the abstract name of a quality to the name of the subject in which it is said to inhere: opposed to *univocal predication,* by which the concrete is predicated instead of the abstract; also, the predication of anything of the nature of an accident of a subject.—**Direct predication.** See *direct.*—**Essential predication,** the predication concerning a subject of anything contained in its essence.—**Formal predication,** a predication by which it is asserted that what is denoted by the subject is denoted by the predicate.—**Indirect predication.** See *direct predication.*—**Material predication,** a predication in which the predicate is said to follow from or be otherwise related to the subject; in other words, a predication in which there is a material copula.—**Predication de omni,** the application of a predicate to the whole breadth of a subject.—**Predication in quid** or **in eo quod quid,** a predication answering a possible question "What is it?"; a predication of a species or genus.—**Predication in eo quod quale or in quale quid,** predication of the specific difference which distinguishes the subject from other things of the same genus.—**Predication in quale,** the predication of an inessential predicate.—**Signate predication,** a predication in which the usual copula is replaced by some phrase referring to the terms and not to the things signified, as when we say Man *is defined as* a rational animal, Man *belongs to the family of* Primates, To die *is a property of* man.—**Univocal predication.** See *denominative predication.*—**Usual predication** [*prædicatio exercita*], a predication in which the copula refers directly to the things or qualities signified by the subject and predicate.

predicative (pred'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *prédicatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *predicativo,* < LL. *prædicativus,* declaring, asserting, < L. *prædicare,* pp. *prædicatus,* declare: see *predicate.*] Predicating; affirming; asserting; expressing affirmation or predication: as, a *predicative* term.—**Predicative proposition,** in *logic,* same as *categorical proposition.* See *categorical,* 2.

predicatively (pred'i-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of a predicate; like a predicate.

predicatory (pred'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *predicatorio,* a pulpit, = It. *predicatorio,* < LL. *prædicatorius,* only in sense of 'praising,' 'laudatory,' < L. *prædicator,* one who declares or proclaims, one who praises, LL. also a preacher, < *prædicare,* pp. *prædicatus,* declare, proclaim: see *predicate.*] 1†. Pertaining to preaching; involving preaching.

Callings must be duly observed, whether in the schools, in a meer grammatical way, or in the church, in a *predicatory.* *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

2. Affirmative; of the nature of a predicate: as, a *predicatory* statement.

predicrotic (prē-dī-krot'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *dicrotic.*] Preceding the dicrotic.—**Predicrotic wave,** the wave next before the dicrotic wave. Sometimes called *first tidal wave.*

predict (prē-dikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *prædictus,* pp. of *prædicere,* say beforehand, premise, foretell, predict (> It. *predire* = Pg. *predizer* = Sp. *predecir* = F. *prédire,* foretell), < *præ,* before, + *dicere,* say, tell: see *diction.*] To foretell; prophesy; declare before the event happens; prognosticate; also, to declare before the fact is known by direct experience.

All things hitherto have happened accordingly to the very time that I *predicted* them.
Dryden, To his Sons, Sept. 3, 1697.

=Syn. *Prophesy, Presage,* etc. (see *foretell*), foreshow, divine.

predict† (prē-dikt'), *n.* [< L. *prædictum,* a prediction, foretelling, neut. of *prædictus,* pp. of *prædicere,* foretell: see *predict, v.*] A prediction.

Nor can I fortune to brief minutes tell,
Pointing to each his thunder, rain, and wind,
Or say with princes if it shall go well,
By oft *predict* that I in heaven find.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

predictable (prē-dik'ta-bl), *a.* [< *predict* + *-able.*] Capable of being predicted or foretold; admitting of prediction, or determination in advance.

At any particular place the direction of the [magnetic] needle is continually changing, these changes being, like the changes in the temperature of the air, in part regular and *predictable,* and partly lawless, so far as we can see.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 154.

★**prediction** (prē-dik'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prediction,* F. *prédiction* = Sp. *predicción* = Pg. *predicção* = It. *predizione,* prediction, < L. *prædictio(n-),* a saying beforehand, premising, also a foretelling, prediction, < *prædicere,* pp. *prædictus,* say before, foretell: see *predict.*] The act of predicting or foretelling; a prophecy; declaration concerning future events.

I am thinking, brother, of a *prediction* I read this other day, what should follow these eclipses.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 152.

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine *prediction;* what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd but through mine own default,
Whom have I to complain of but myself?
Milton, S. A., l. 44.

=Syn. *Prediction, Prophecy, Divination, Prognostication,* augury, vaticination, soothsaying. *Prophecy* is the highest of these words, ordinarily expressing an inspired foretelling of future events, and only figuratively expressing anything else. It is the only one of them that expresses the power as well as the act: as, the gift of *prophecy. Prediction* may or may not be an inspired act; it is most commonly used of the foretelling of events in accordance with knowledge gained through scientific investigations or practical experience, and is thus the most general of these words. *Divination* is the act of an augur or an impostor. *Prognostication* is the interpretation of signs with reference to the future, especially as to the course of disease. See *foretell, prophet, inference.*

predictional (prē-dik'shon-al), *a.* [< *prediction* + *-al.*] Of the nature of prediction; predictive; prophetic; indicative of later events.

The contests betwixt scholars and scholars . . . were observed *predictional,* as if their animosities were the index of the volume of the land. *Fuller,* Worthies, III. 8.

predictive (prē-dik'tiv), *a.* [< L. *prædictivus,* foretelling, < *prædicere,* pp. *prædictus,* foretell: see *predict.*] Prophetic; indicative of something future.

She slowly rose,
With bitter smile *predictive* of my woes.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 34.

The statements of Scripture which relate to judgment and heaven and hell are *predictive,* and therefore have the characteristics of prophetic teaching.
Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 69.

predictively (prē-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of prediction; prophetically.

predictor (prē-dik'tor), *n.* [< ML. *prædictor*, one who foretells, < L. *prædicere*, foretell: see *predict*.] One who predicts or foretells; one who prophesies.

I thank my better stars I am alive to confront this false and audacious *predictor*. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Detected.

predictory (prē-dik'tō-ri), *a.* [< *predict* + *-ory*.] Prophetic; predictive: as, *predictory* information. *J. Hervey*, Meditations, II. 63.

predigastric (prē-dī-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the predigastricus.

II. *n.* The predigastricus.

predigastricus (prē-dī-gas'tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *predigastrici* (-sī). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *digastricus*, q. v.] The anterior belly of the digastricus, regarded as a distinct muscle. *Coues.*

predigest (prē-di-jest'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *digest*.] To digest more or less completely by artificial means before introduction into the body.

predigestion (prē-di-jes'chon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *digestion*.] 1. Premature or overhasty digestion.

Affected dispatch . . . is like that which the physicians call *predigestion*, or hasty digestion, which is sure to fill the body full of crudities. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

2. Previous digestion; artificial digestion, as of food by peptonization; digestion before eating.

predilatator (prē-dil'ā-tā-tor), *n.*; pl. *predilatatores* (prē-dil″ā-tā-tō'rēz). [< *pre-* + *dilatator*.] The anterior dilatator muscle of the nostril. *Coues.*

predilect (prē-di-lekt'), *v. t.* [< ML. *prædilectus*, pp. of *prædiligere*, love before, prefer, < L. *præ*, before, + *diligere*, love: see *dilection*, *diligent*.] To prefer; favor; choose.

Heav'n to its *predilected* children grants
The middle space 'twixt opulence and wants.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

predilection (prē-di-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *prédilection* = Sp. *predilección* = Pg. *predilecção* = It. *predilezione*, < ML. **prædilectio(n-)*, preference, < *prædiligere*, prefer. see *predilect*, *dilection*.] A prepossession of the mind in favor of something; a preference.

For his sake I have a *predilection* for the whole corps of veterans. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 56.

Temple had never sat in the English Parliament, and therefore regarded it with none of the *predilection* which men naturally feel for a body to which they belong. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn.** *Liking*, *Attachment*, etc. (see *love*[1]), partiality, inclination (toward), preference.

prediscover (prē-dis-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *discover*.] To discover beforehand; foresee.

These holy men did prudently *prediscover* that differences in judgements would unavoidably happen in the Church. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 52. (*Davies.*)

prediscovery (prē-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *prediscoveries* (-iz). [< *pre-* + *discovery*.] A prior discovery.

It was a question between us and the court of Spain, touching the *pre-discovery* and consequently the right of dominion over certain islands in the South Seas. *Sir J. Hawkins*, Johnson, p. 464.

predisponency (prē-dis-pō'nen-si), *n.* [< *predisponen(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being predisposed; predisposition. *Imp. Dict.*

predisponent (prē-dis-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *predisponente*; as *pre-* + *disponent*.] **I.** *a.* Predisposing; creating an inclination or disposition toward something.

These graces and favours . . . are given to men irregularly, and without any order of *predisponent* causes. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 142.

II. *n.* That which predisposes; a predisposing cause.

predispose (prē-dis-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *predisposed*, ppr. *predisposing*. [< F. *prédisposer*; as *pre-* + *dispose*. Cf. Sp. *predisponer* = Pg. *predispôr* = It. *pridisporre*, predispose.] **I.** *trans.* To incline beforehand; affect by a previous disposition or inclination; adapt beforehand; render susceptible or liable, either mentally or physically: as, to *predispose* the body to disease; to *predispose* the mind to anger.

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatreds of some persons towards others. *South.*

II. *intrans.* To create a previous disposition or inclination; cause a tendency in a particular direction.

It is . . . quite certain that the use of impure water of any kind *predisposes* to cholera. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 413.

predisposing (prē-dis-pō'zing), *p. a.* [< *predispose* + *-ing*[2].] Inclining or disposing beforehand; making liable or susceptible.

A *predisposing* cause may . . . be defined to be anything whatever which has had such a previous influence upon the body as to have rendered it unusually susceptible to the exciting causes of the particular disease. *Sir T. Watson*, Lects. on Physic, vi.

predisposition (prē-dis-pō-zish'on), *n.* [= F. *prédisposition* = Sp. *predisposición* = Pg. *predisposição* = It. *predisposizione*; as *pre-* + *disposition*. Cf. L. *prædispositus*, prepared beforehand.] 1. The state of being previously disposed in a particular direction; previous tendency or inclination; mental or physical liability or susceptibility, as to a particular mode of thought or action.

The strong *predisposition* of Montaigne was to regard witchcraft as the result of natural causes. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 114.

The Indians showed a far greater natural *predisposition* for disfurnishing the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, a condition of body in which a slight exciting cause may produce disease.

predispositional (prē-dis-pō-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *predisposition* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or characterized by predisposition; belonging to or resulting from previous inclination or tendency.

Multitudes of Christian conversions . . . are only the restored activity and more fully developed results of some *predispositional* state. *H. Bushnell*, Christian Nurture, p. 247.

predominance (prē-dom'i-nans), *n.* [= F. *prédominance* = Sp. Pg. *predominancia*, < ML. **prædominantia*, < *prædominan(t-)s*, predominant: see *predominant*.] 1. The quality of being predominant; prevalence over others; superiority in power, authority, or influence; domination; preponderance.

He who values Liberty confines
His zeal for her *predominance* within
No narrow bounds. *Cowper*, Task, v. 394.

2. In *astrol.*, the superior influence of a planet; ascendancy.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars; as if we were . . . knaves, thieves, and treachers by spherical *predominance*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 134.

You're much inclin'd to melancholy, and that tells me
The sullen Saturn had *predominance*
At your nativity. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Preëminence*, etc. (see *priority*), mastery.

predominancy (prē-dom'i-nan-si), *n.* [As *predominance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *predominance*.

The *predominancy* of custom is everywhere visible. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

predominant (prē-dom'i-nant), *a.* [= F. *prédominant* = Sp. Pg. It. *predominante*, < ML. *prædominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *prædominare*, predominate: see *predominate*.] 1. Predominating; ruling; controlling; exerting power, authority, or influence; superior; ascendant.

His next precept is concerning our civil Liberties, which by his sole voice and *predominant* will must be circumscrib'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Alike in the European island and in the American continent, the English settlers were *predominant* in a world of their own. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 81.

2. In *her.*, occupying the whole field, to the exclusion of all bearings, as any tincture: thus, *or predominant* signifies a shield entirely gold, with no bearings of any description. [Rare.] —**Predominant branch**, a branch containing more than half the knots of a geometrical tree.—**Predominant nerve**, in *bot.*, the principal or main nerve, as in the leaves of mosses.=**Syn. 1.** *Prevailing*, *Ruling*, etc. (see *prevalent*), supreme, overruling, reigning, controlling, dominant, sovereign.

predominantly (prē-dom'i-nant-li), *adv.* In a predominant manner; with superior strength or influence.

predominate (prē-dom'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *predominated*, ppr. *predominating*. [< ML. *prædominatus*, pp. of *prædominare* (> It. *predominare* = Sp. Pg. *predominar* = F. *prédominer*), predominate, < L. *præ*, before, + *dominari*, rule, dominate: see *dominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To have or exert controlling power; surpass in authority or influence; be superior; preponderate.

Master Brook, thou shalt know I will *predominate* over the peasant. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 294.

Men who are called in question for their opinions may be expected to under or over state them at such times, according as caution or temerity may *predominate* in their dispositions. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 47.

=**Syn.** To prevail, preponderate.

II. *trans.* To overrule; master; prevail over.

Allure him, burn him up;
Let your close fire *predominate* his smoke.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 142.

predominate (prē-dom'i-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *prædominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Predominant; ruling.

They furiously rage, are tormented, and torn in pieces by their *predominate* affections. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 555.

predominatingly (prē-dom'i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* Predominantly.

predomination (prē-dom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *predominación* = Pg. *predominação* = It. *predominazione*, < ML. **prædominatio(n-)*, < *prædominare*, predominate: see *predominate*.] The act of predominating; ascendancy; superior power or influence; prevalence.

You would not trust to the *predomination* of right, which, you believe, is in your opinions. *Johnson*, in Boswell (ed. 1791), II. 453.

predominet, *v. i.* [< OF. *predominer*, < ML. *prædominare*, predominate: see *predominate*.] To predominate.

So th' Element in Wine *predomining*,
It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 21.

predone (prē-dun'), *a.* [< *pre-* + *done*.] Overdone; fordone; worn out; exhausted. [Rare.]

I am as one desperate and *predone* with various kinds of work at once. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 99. (*Davies.*)

predoom (prē-dōm'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *doom*[1], *v.*] 1. To doom or pass sentence upon beforehand; condemn beforehand.

Some read the King's face, some the Queen's, and all
Had marvel what the maid might be, but most
Predoom'd her as unworthy. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Shall man, *predoomed*,
Cling to his sinking straw of consciousness?
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 452.

2. To predestinate; foreordain.

The indwelling angel-guide, that oft
. . . shapes out Man's course
To the *predoomed* adventure. *Coleridge*, Destiny of Nations.

predorsal (prē-dôr'sal), *a.* [= F. *prédorsal*; < L. *præ*, before, + *dorsum*, back: see *dorsal*.] Situated in advance of the thoracic or dorsal region of the spine; cervical, as a vertebra.

predourt, *n.* [< OF. *predeur*, vernacularly *preeor*, etc., < L. *prædator*, a plunderer, < *prædari*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *prede*, *v.*, and cf. *preyer*.] A plunderer; a pillager.

The Earle with his band made hot-foot after, and, dogging still the tracke of the *predours*, he came to the place where the dart was hurled. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

predy† (prē'di), *a.* [Also *preedy*, *pready*; origin obscure.] *Naut.*, ready. *E. Phillips.*

pree (prē), *v. t.* [Also *prie*; a reduction of *prieve*.] To prove; test; try; especially, to prove by tasting; taste. [Scotch.]

According to De Quincey, "there was no one who had any talent, real or fancied, for thumping or being thumped, but he had experienced some *preeing* of his merits from Mr. Wilson." *Atlantic Monthly*, LVIII. 458.

To pree one's mouth, to kiss one.

Rab, stowlins, *prie'd her* bonnie *mou'*
Fu' cozie in the neuk for 't,
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

preeft, *n.* An obsolete variant of *proof*.

preëlect (prē-ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *elect*.] To choose or elect beforehand.

God . . . had chosen and *preelected* her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lorde. *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs, p. 733, an. 1509.

preëlection (prē-ē-lek'shon), *n.* [< ML. *præelectio(n-)*, < *præeligere*, *præelegere*, choose before, < L. *præ*, before, + *eligere*, *elegere*, choose: see *elect*.] The act of choosing beforehand; an anticipative choice or election.

We shall satisfie his majesty with a *preelection*, and yours shall have my first nomination. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 355.

To whatsoever degree of sobriety or austerity thy suffering condition did enforce thee, . . . do it now also by a *præ-election*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xi.

preëmbody (prē-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preëmbodied*, ppr. *preëmbodying*. [< *pre-* + *embody*.] To embody previously; give form to beforehand. *T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 157.

preëminence (prē-em'i-nens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *preheminence*; < OF. *preeminence*, F. *prééminence* = Sp. Pg. *preeminencia* = It. *preeminenzia*, *preeminenza*, *preminenza*, < LL. *præeminentia*, < *præeminen(t-)s*, preëminent: see *pre-eminent*.] 1. The state or character of being preëminent; superiority; surpassing eminence; distinction; precedence.

And if your soueraygne call you
With him to dyne or sup,
Gine him *preheminence* to begin,
Of meate and cake of Cup.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Of these pleasures that the body ministereth, they give the *pre-eminence* to health.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Fathers in the ancient world did declare the *pre-eminence* of priority in birth by doubling the worldly portions of their first-born. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

He held it one of the prettiest attitudes of the feminine mind to adore a man's *preeminence* without too precise a knowledge of what it consisted in.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.

2†. A prerogative; a privilege; a right; a power.

They of [the] Church where ye Body shalbe buried must have the *preeminence* to goe nearest the Corse within their juri[s]diction.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 32.

All these *preeminences* no gentleman did inioy, but only such as were Citizens of Rome.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 17.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majesty. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 133.

=Syn. 1. *Precedence*, etc. See *priority*.

preëminency (prē-em'i-nen-si), *n.* [As *preëminence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *preëminence*.

preëminent (prē-em'i-nent), *a.* [< OF. *preeminent*, F. *prééminent* = Sp. Pg. *preeminente* = It. *preminente*, < LL. *præeminen(t-)s*, eminent before others, ppr. of *præeminere*, project forward, surpass, be preëminent, < L. *præ*, before, + *eminere*, project, be eminent: see *eminent*.] **1.** Eminent above others; superior to or surpassing others; distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous, generally for a commendable quality or action.

Tell, if ye saw, how I came thus, how here?
Not of myself; by some great Maker then,
In goodness and in power *pre-eminent*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 279.

2. Superlative; extreme.

He possessed, as we have said, in a *pre-eminent* degree, the power of reasoning in verse. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

preëminently (prē-em'i-nent-li), *adv.* In a preeminent manner; with superiority or distinction above others; to a preëminent degree; especially: as, *preëminently* wise.

preëmploy (prē-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *employ*.] To employ previously or before others.

That false villain
Whom I employ'd was *pre-employ'd* by him.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 49.

preëmpt (prē-empt'), *v.* [< *preëmpt-ion*, *preempt-or*.] **I.** *trans.* To secure, as land, by preemption; establish a claim to; appropriate. [U. S.]

Prospectors from adjoining camps thronged the settlement; the hillside for a mile on either side of Johnson's claim was staked out and *preempted*.
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 39.

II. *intrans.* To take up land by preëmption. [U. S.]

As in our own western States, an unscrupulous "colonist" can often *preëmpt* in several places at the same time. *Science*, VI. 318.

preëmptible (prē-emp'ti-bl), *a.* [< *preëmpt* + *-ible*.] Open to preëmption; capable of being preëmpted.

Pre-emptible land recedes farther into the West.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 54.

★**preëmption** (prē-emp'shon), *n.* [= F. *préemption*, < ML. *præemptio(n-)*, a buying before, < L. *præ*, before, + *emptio(n-)*, a buying: see *emption*.] **1.** The act of purchasing before others; also, the right of purchasing before others, as the right of a settler to a preference in the opportunity to buy land on or near which he has settled, or of an owner of the upland to buy lands under water in front of his shore, and, in England, the privilege once enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household at an appraisal, or in preference to others.

The profitable prerogative of purveyance and *pre-emption* . . . was a right enjoyed by the crown of buying up provisions and other necessaries, by the intervention of the king's purveyors, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation, in preference to all others, and even without consent of the owner. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

The *pre-emption* system was established, though at first the *pre-emption* claimant was stigmatized as a trespasser, and repulsed as a criminal.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 102.

2. Specifically, in *international law*. See the quotation.

The harshness of the doctrine of occasional contraband brought into favor the rule of *preëmption*, which was a sort of compromise between the belligerents (if masters of the sea) and the neutrals. The former claimed that such articles may be confiscated, the latter that they should go free. Now, as the belligerent often wanted these articles, and at least could hurt his enemy by forestalling them, it came nearest to suiting both parties if, when they were intercepted on the ocean, the neutral was compensated by the payment of the market price and of a fair profit. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 182.

Clause of preëmption, in *Scots law*, a clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, stipulating that if the vassal shall be inclined to sell the lands he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed in the clause.—**Preëmption Laws**, United States statutes of 1830, 1832, 1833 (4 Stat. 420, 603, 663), 1838, 1840, and 1841 (5 Stat. 251, 382, 453, consolidated in Rev. Stat. §§ 2257–88), which provided for vesting the title to parts of the public lands—not more than 160 acres to one person—in such settlers as inhabited and improved the same, upon payment of a nominal price.

preëmptive (prē-emp'tiv), *a.* [< *preëmpt* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of preëmption; preëmpting.

preëmptor (prē-emp'tor), *n.* [< LL. *præemptor*, one who buys before others, < L. *præ*, before, + *emptor*, a buyer: see *emption*.] One who preëmpts; especially, one who takes up land with the privilege of preëmption.

preen[1] (prēn), *n.* [Also dial. *prin*; < ME. *pren*, < AS. *preón*, a pin, brooch, clasp, bodkin (also in comp. *edr-preón*, ear-ring, *feax-preón*, hair-pin, *mentel-preón*, cloak-pin), = Icel. *prjónn*, a pin, knitting-needle, = Dan. *preen*, a bodkin, point of a graving-tool, = D. *priem* = MLG. *prēn*, *prēne*, LG. *preem*, a pin, spike, awl, = MHG. *pfrieme*, G. *pfriem*, an awl; cf. ML. dim. *premula*, an awl, appar. from the Teut.; ult. origin unknown.] **1.** A pin. [Scotch.]

I thynk six pattryng is not worth twa *prenis*.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Monarchie.

My memory 's no worth a *preen*.
Burns, To William Simpson, Postscript.

2†. A bodkin; a brooch.

Othre ydeles brogt fro sichem,
Gol *prenes* and ringes with hem,
Diep he is dalf under an ooc.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1872.

3. A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

preen[1] (prēn), *v. t.* [< ME. *prenen*; < *preen*[1], *n.*] To pin; fasten. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Hem lacked a leader the ludes to araie,
Hur Prince in the forme prese was *prened* to the erth.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 420.

preen[2] (prēn), *v. t.* [A variant of *prune*[2], 4.] **1.** To prune or trim, as a tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To trim, dress, or fix with the beak, as a bird its plumage; plume. This habit is characteristic of birds, especially of water-fowl, the feathers being oiled with the unctuous substance of the rump-gland, as well as set in order. See *elæodochon*.

preëngage (prē-en-gāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preëngaged*, ppr. *preëngaging*. [< *pre-* + *engage*.] **1.** To engage by previous promise or agreement.

To Cipseus by his friends his suit he moved, . . .
But he was *pre-engaged* by former ties.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 246.

2. To engage or attach by previous influence; preoccupy; predispose: as, to *preëngage* one's attention.

The Lacedemonians, says Xenophon, . . . during war, put up their petitions very early in the morning, in order to be beforehand with their enemies, and, by being the first solicitors, *pre-engage* the gods in their favour.
Hume, Nat. Hist. of Religion, iv.

preëngagement (prē-en-gāj'ment), *n.* [< *pre-* + *engagement*.] **1.** Prior engagement or agreement; a contract previously made.

Where neither . . . duty nor obedience to a lawful authority, nor the bond of an inviolable *pre-ingagement*, call you to the bar. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, ii. 7.

2. A previous attachment; predisposition.

Had God but left it to mere reason, without this necessary *pre-engagement* of our natures, it would have been a matter of more doubt and difficulty than it is, whether this life should be loved and desired.
Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle*.

preërect (prē-ē-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *erect*.] To erect beforehand; preëstablish. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, i. 91.

preest, *v.* A Middle English form of *press*[1].

preësophageal, præesophageal (prē-ē-sō-faj'-ē-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *œsophagus*, esophagus.] **1.** Situated in front of the gullet. —**2.** Anterior with reference to the circumesophageal nerve-collar of an invertebrate.

Also *preæsophageal*, *præsophageal*.

preëstablish (prē-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *establish*.] To establish beforehand; ordain or settle previously.

They elected him for their King with unanimous consent, and, calling him unto them, showed him the lawes they had *pre-established*.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 77, App.

Preëstablished harmony. See *harmony*.

preëstablishment (prē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* The act of preëstablishing, or the state of being preëstablished; settlement beforehand.

preëstival, preæstival (prē-es'ti-val), *a.* [< *pre-* + *estival*: see *estival*.] Occurring before midsummer: as, the *preëstival* plumage of a bird.

preëternity (prē-ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [< *pre-* + *eternity*.] Infinite previous duration; time without a beginning.

He seemeth, with Ocellus, to maintain the world's *pre-eternity*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 393.

preeve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proof*.

preeve†, *v.* An obsolete form of *prove*.

preëvolutionist (prē-ev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *a.* [< *pre-* + *evolution* + *-ist*.] Existing or occurring before the theory of evolution became current. [Rare.]

Even this code of morals, Hartmann thinks, is a remnant of the false, *pre-evolutionist* individualism.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 170.

preëxamination (prē-eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *examination*.] Previous examination.

One of the inquisitors . . . would by no means proceed any farther without a *pre-examination* of the aforesaid Giovan Battista. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 309.

preëxamine (prē-eg-zam'in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preëxamined*, ppr. *preëxamining*. [< *pre-* + *examine*.] To examine beforehand.

preëxilic (prē-eg-zil'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *exile* + *-ic*.] Existing, done, etc., before the exile: said chiefly of certain Biblical writings supposed to have been written before the Jewish exile (about 586–537 B. C.).

Why must the 1st Book [of the Psalms], containing none but *pre-exilic* songs, date from the period after the exile?
Amer. Jour. Philol., I. 359.

The law in question [of the Nazarite vow] is not *pre-exilic*, and is plainly directed to the regulation of a known usage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 303.

preëxist (prē-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *préexister* = Sp. Pg. *preexistir* = It. *preesistere*; as *pre-* + *exist*.] **1.** To exist before something else; have a prior existence.

Art *preëxists* in Nature, and Nature is reproduced in Art. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 5.

The new motion given to the parts of a moving equilibrium by a disturbing force must . . . be of such kind and amount that it cannot be dissipated before the *pre-existing* motions. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 176.

2. To exist in a previous state.

If thy *pre-existing* soul
Was form'd at first with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll.
Dryden, Ode to Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 29.

preëxistence (prē-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *préexistence* = Sp. Pg. *preexistencia* = It. *preesistenza*; as *pre-existen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** Existence previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. Existence in a previous state; existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed. Belief in it was a doctrine of the Pythagorean school, of Plato, and of other philosophers.

preëxistencist (prē-eg-zis'ten-sist), *n.* [< *pre-existence* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the doctrine of preëxistence. *Chambers's Encyc.* See *preëxistence*, 2.

preëxistency† (prē-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Same as *preëxistence*.

preëxistent (prē-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [= F. *préexistent* = Sp. Pg. *preexistente* = It. *preesistente*; as *pre-* + *existent*.] Existing beforehand; preceding.

What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state?
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 48.

preëxistimation (prē-eg-zis-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *existimation*.] Previous esteem.

Let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy *pre-existimation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

preëxpectation (prē-eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *expectation*.] Previous expectation. *Smart.*

pref. An abbreviation (*a*) of *preface*; (*b*) of *prefix*.

preface (pref'ās), *n.* [< OF. *preface*, F. *préface* = Sp. *prefacio* = Pg. *prefacio* = It. *prefazio*, < ML. **præfatium*, for LL. *præfatum*, what is said beforehand, a preface (cf. Sp. *prefación* = Pg. *prefação* = It. *prefazione*, a preface, < L. *præfatio(n-)*, a saying beforehand, a formula of words, a preface, introduction), < *præfatus*, pp. of *præfari*, say beforehand, premise, < *præ*, before, + *fari*, say, speak: see *fate*.] **1.** A statement or series of statements introducing a discourse, book, or other composition; a series of preliminary remarks, either written or spoken; a prelude. A *preface* is generally shorter than an *introduction*, which contains matter kindred in subject, and additional or leading up to what follows; while a *preface*

is usually confined to particulars relating to the origin, history, scope, or aim of the work to which it is prefixed.

I thoughte it good to speake somewhat hereof, trusting yat the pleasaunt contemplacion of the thing it selfe shal make the length of this *preface* lesse tedious.
R. Eden, First Books on America, Ep. to Reader [(ed. Arber, p. 9).

Tush, my good lord, this superficial tale
Is but a *preface* of her worthy praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 11.

How prologues into *prefaces* decay,
And these to notes are fritter'd quite away.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 277.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *liturgics*, the introductory section of the anaphora; the solemn eucharistic thanksgiving and ascription of glory introducing the canon. The Preface is found of the same type in all liturgies. It begins with the Sursum Corda, generally preceded in early and Oriental forms by the apostolic (2 Cor. xiii. 14) or a similar benediction. After an exhortation to give thanks (Response: "It is meet and right . . ."), the Preface in the narrower sense begins with the affirmation (contestation) "It is very [truly] meet, etc., to give thanks . . ." The reason for thankfulness is given in the central division of the form. This in early and Oriental liturgies is invariable, and still retains much of its original character of an extended ascription of glory to God and rehearsal of his dealings with man from the Creation and Fall onward. In Western liturgies a number of *proper Prefaces* is provided, varying according to the day or season. Probably these were originally sections of the primitive Preface or of the earlier part of the Canon, selected as appropriate to the season or modeled on such sections. The Preface terminates with the Sanctus. Also, in Gallican uses, *contestation*, *illation*, *immolation*.

The *preface* is one of the most ancient, as it is one of the most universal, rites of the Church.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 464.

3. A title; an introductory or explanatory epithet.

I say he is not worthy
The name of man, or any honest *preface*,
That dares report or credit such a slander.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 5.

preface (pref′ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prefaced*, ppr. *prefacing*. [< *preface*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give a preface to; introduce by preliminary written or spoken remarks, or by an action significant of what is to follow.

He call'd his friend, and *prefaced* with a sigh
A lover's message. *Crabbe*, Works, II. 29.

Dinner, and frequently breakfast, is *prefaced* with a smörgås (butter-goose), consisting of anchovies, pickled herrings, cheese, and brandy.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 201.

2. To say as a preface; write or utter in view or explanation of what is to follow.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface* that she is the only child of a decrepit father, whose life is bound up in hers.
Steele, Spectator, No. 449.

3. To front; face; cover. [Rare.]

I love to wear clothes that are flush,
Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

II. *intrans.* To give a preface; speak, write, or do something preliminary to later action.

Our blessed Saviour, having *prefac'd* concerning prudence, adds to the integrity of the precept, and for the conduct of our religion, that we be simple as well as prudent, innocent as well as wary.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. xxiii.

prefacer (pref′ās-ėr), *n.* [< *preface* + *-er*[1].] One who prefaces; the writer of a preface.

The public will scarce be influenced in their judgment by an obscure *prefacer*.
Goldsmith, Pref. to Memoirs of a Protestant.

prefactor (prē-fak′tor), *n.* The first or operative factor in a product of two factors.

prefatorial (pref-ạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *prefatory* + *-al*.] Prefatory; introductory.

Much *prefatorial* matter also may arise, before we begin the discourse. *Gilpin*, Sermons, Pref.

prefatorily (pref′ạ-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of preface.

prefatory (pref′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *præfatus*, pp. of *præfari*, say beforehand, premise (see *preface*), + *-ory*.] Belonging to a preface; serving as or resembling a preface; introductory.

Then, after somewhat more of *prefatory* matter, follow, in quick succession, the poems themselves.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 72.

=**Syn.** Introductory, preliminary, precursory, preparatory. See *introduction*.

prefect (prē′fekt), *n.* [Also *præfect*; = F. *préfet* = Sp. *prefecto* = Pg. *prefecto*, *prefeito* = It. *prefetto*, < L. *præfectus*, an overseer, president, director, chief, prefect, prop. adj., *præfectus*, set over, pp. of *præficere*, set over, place in authority over, < *præ*, before, above, + *facere*, do, make: see *fact*.] **1.** A governor, commander, chief magistrate, or superintendent. Specifically—(*a*) A name common to several officers, military and civil, in ancient Rome, who held particular commands or had charge of certain departments. Thus, the prefect or warden of the city at first exercised within the city the powers of the king or consuls during their absence; after 487 B. C., as a permanent elective magistrate, he was empowered to maintain peace and order in the city. After 246 B. C., when the first *prætor urbanus* was appointed, the importance of the prefect's office vanished; but its judicial functions were much enlarged by Augustus. Under Constantine the prefects were direct representatives of the emperor's person, civil governors of provinces or of chief cities. The title of *prefect* was also given to the commander of the fleet and to the commander of the pretorians, or troops who guarded the emperor's person, as well as to several other chief officials and magistrates. (*b*) The chief administrative official of a department of France; a préfet. The office dates from the year 1800; the prefect is appointed by the head of the state, and is the intermediary between the department and the central government; he is charged with the execution of the laws, with the superintendence of the police and of the administration, with the appointment of many minor officers, etc. He is assisted by the council of prefecture and the general council. (*c*) In China, a name given by foreigners to a chih-fu, or head of a department. See *chih-fu*.

2†. A director.

The psalm, thus composed by David, was committed to the *prefect* of his musick.
Hammond, Works, IV. 69. (*Latham.*)

3†. Tutelary divinity; presiding deity.

Venus . . . is *præfect* of marriage.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry of Cupid.

Prefect of police, in France, the head of the police administration or prefecture of police, exercising especial authority in Paris and the region about Paris.

prefectoral (prē-fek′tō-ral), *a.* [< *prefect* + *-or* + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to a prefect; exercised by a prefect: as, *prefectoral* authority.

A few days since a company made propositions to the *prefectoral* administration with regard to the left bank of the Seine. *Electric Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 35.

It is proposed also to reduce the number of *prefectoral* councils [in France] from eighty-six to twenty-six.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 436.

prefectorial (prē-fek-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *prefect* + *-or* + *-ial*.] Same as *prefectoral*.

prefectship (prē′fekt-ship), *n.* [< *prefect* + *-ship*.] Same as *prefecture*.

prefectural (prē-fek′tū-ral), *a.* [< *prefecture* + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a prefecture. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 722.

prefecturate (prē-fek′tụ̄-rāt), *n.* [Irreg. < *prefecture* + *-ate*[1].] A prefecture. [Rare.]

The rumors that arose as to a *prefecturate* being offered him [Edmond About] proved unfounded.
Men of the Third Republic, p. 282.

prefecture (prē′fek-tụ̄r), *n.* [Also *præfecture*; = F. *préfecture* = Sp. *prefectura* = Pg. *prefeitura* = It. *prefettura*, < L. *præfectura*, the office of a prefect, < *præfectus*, a prefect: see *prefect*.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a prefect, chief magistrate, commander, or viceroy.

The army or its commanders becoming odious to the people, he [Cromwell] had sacrificed them to the hope of popularity, by abolishing the civil *prefectures* of the major-generals. *Hallam*, Hist. Eng., II. 255.

2. The district under the government of a prefect.

The arrangement of *præfectures* and dioceses, the crumbling into little bits of the older provinces, is practically the work of Diocletian. *The Academy*, Jan. 25, 1890, p. 67.

3. The official residence of a prefect.—**4.** A term often used by foreigners in and writers on China as equivalent to *fu*, an administrative division consisting of several districts called *hien* or *chow*. See *fu*.—**Council of prefecture**, a tribunal in each department of France, which is nominated by the executive and assists the prefect in his administration.

prefer (prē-fėr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preferred*, ppr. *preferring*. [< ME. *preferren*, < OF. *preferer*, F. *préférer* = Sp. Pg. *preferir* = It. *preferire*, < L. *præferre*, place or set before, < *præ*, before, + *ferre*, bear, place, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *confer*, *infer*, *refer*, etc.] **1.** To bring or set before; present; proffer; offer.

He spake, and to her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

2. To offer for consideration or decision; set forth; present in a conventional or formal manner, as a suit, prayer, or accusation.

To Mistress Dobson he *preferr'd* his suit;
There proved his service, there addressed his vows.
Crabbe, Works, I. 75.

Accusation was formally *preferred*, and retribution most signal was looked for. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

Each *prefers* his separate claim.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cii.

3†. To bring into notice or favor; recommend.

My father hauing some natural affection to me, when I was but xij yeares olde, did *prefer* me to the seruice of Captaine Jenkenson. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 17.

You are most bound to the king,
Who lets go by no vantages that may
Prefer you to his daughter.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 51.

She is a princess I *prefer* thee to.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

You would not *prefer* her to my acceptance, in the weighty consequence of marriage.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 3.

I *preferred* Mr. Philips (nephew of Milton) to the service of my Lord Chamberlaine. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 18, 1677.

4. To bring forward or advance in dignity or office; raise; exalt.

For to conne it is an excellent thyng,
And cause of many mannys *preferring*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 105.

Whom I would I abased, and *preferred* whom I thought good. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 9.

What, those that were our fellow pages but now, so soon *preferred* to be yeomen of the bottles!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

It is not honesty, learning, worth, wisdom, that *prefers* men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 377.

5. To set before other things in estimation; hold in greater liking or esteem; choose; incline more toward.

The care of the sowle and sowles matters are to be *preferred* before the care of the body.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

He *preferrs* his love of Truth before his love of the People. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

The husband, if he can conveniently so arrange, generally *prefers* that his mother should reside with him and his wife. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 219.

6. Specifically, in *law*, to give a preference to. See *preference*, 2.

There are certain debts in England, Scotland, and the United States which are said to be privileged—that is, such debts as the executor may pay before all others—for example, funeral expenses or servants' wages. In English law the term *preferred* rather than "privileged" is generally applied to such debts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 764.

7†. To outrank; be reckoned preferable to.

I graunte it wel, I have noon envie
Though maydenhede *preferre* bigamye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 96.

Preferred creditor. See *creditor*.—**Preferred stock**, preference shares (which see, under *preference*).=**Syn. 5.** *Elect*, *Select*, etc. See *choose*.

preferability (pref″ėr-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *preferable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or quality of being preferable. *J. S. Mill.*

preferable (pref′ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *préférable* (cf. Sp. *preferible* = Pg. *preferivel* = It. *preferibile*); as *prefer* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Worthy to be preferred; more desirable.

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other person. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 48.

Sound sense, in my opinion, is *preferable* to bodiless, incomprehensible vagaries.
Landor, Chesterfield and Chatham.

2†. Preferring; exhibiting preference; arising from choice.

They will have it that I have a *preferable* regard for Mr. Lovelace. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 171.

II. *n.* Something which is to be preferred; any object or course of action which is more desirable than others.

preferableness (pref′ėr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being preferable.

My purpose is not to measure or weigh the *preferablenesse* of severall vocations.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. 7.

preferably (pref′ėr-ạ-bli), *adv.* In or by preference; by choice of one thing rather than another; in a manner exhibiting preference.

To follow my own welfare *preferably* to those I love is indeed a new thing to me. *Pope*, To Mrs. B.

preference (pref′ėr-ens), *n.* [= F. *préférence* = Sp. Pg. *preferencia* = It. *preferenza*, < ML. *præferentia*, preference, < L. *præferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præferre*, place or set before: see *prefer*.] **1.** The act of preferring or choosing one thing rather than another, or the state of being preferred or chosen; estimation of one thing above another; choice.

Where then the *preference* shall we place,
Or how do justice in this case?
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

Jews had by that time earned the reputation, in Roman literature, of being credulous by *preference* amongst the children of earth. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

That perfect state of mind at which we must aim, and which the Holy Spirit imparts, is a deliberate *preference* of God's service to everything else, a determined resolution to give up all for Him.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 180.

Whatever be the variety in the sources of pleasure, whatever be the moral or conventional estimate of their worthiness, if a given state of consciousness is pleasant we seek to retain it, if painful to be rid of it; we prefer greater pleasure before less, less pain before greater. This is, in fact, the whole meaning of *preference* as a psychological term. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 71.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the payment or right to have payment of one debt or class of debts made by a debtor or out of his estate, in full, before any of the assets are applied to unpreferred

debts: as, the debtor's assignment gave a *preference* to demands for borrowed money; the state has a *preference* for taxes.—**3.** The object of choice; a person, thing, or course of action chosen preferably to others.—**4.** In the game of boston, one of the two suits of the color of the card turned up, just after the first deal. The suit turned up is the *first preference*, and the other of the same color the *second preference*. These suits are more properly called *belle* and *petite;* but they are called *preference* because, of two players making equal offers, that one has the first preference who offers in belle, and that one the second preference who offers in petite.—**Fraudulent preference,** in *bankruptcy*, a transfer of money or other subject of value to a creditor, with the intention, on the part of the debtor, of preventing the operation of the law of bankruptcy in the distribution of his effects for the equal benefit of all his creditors.—**Preference shares** or **preference stock,** in *finance*, shares or stock on which dividends are payable before those on the original shares or common stock. In the United States called *preferred stock.*—**To have the preference,** to be preferred.=**Syn.** *Precedence*, etc. (see *priority*); *Choice*, ★*Election*, etc. (see *option*); selection.

preferential (pref-e-ren'shal), *a.* [< *preference* (ML. *præferentia*) + *-ial.*] Characterized by or having preference; such as to be preferred.

The King was allowed a *preferential* claim on the public revenue, to the amount of £10,000.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 323.

With the revival of Catholic feeling in the seventeenth century, and the continued cultus of the Blessed Virgin in this and the eighteenth, the Easter plays recovered their *preferential* position.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 27.

Retention in prose of words confined to earlier epic poetry . . . must not be tortured into conclusive evidence as to the place of origin of any portion of the Homeric text; it indicates rather the vigorous *preferential* uses of the Hellenic dialects. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 467.

preferentially (pref-e-ren'shal-i), *adv.* By preference; in a manner exhibiting preference or choice; preferably.

The same person . . . will, more likely than not, elect "is in preparation" *preferentially* to "is being prepared."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 351.

preferment (prē-fėr'ment), *n.* [= It. *preferimento;* as *prefer* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of preferring or esteeming more highly, or the state of being preferred; choice; preference; advancement; promotion.

For your *preferment* resorte
To such as may you vauntage.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

To get *preferment* who doth now intend,
He by a golden ladder must ascend.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Nor is your firm resolve unknown to me,
In the *preferment* of the eldest sister.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 94.

Some trim fellows will not stick to maintain a brave paradox: that the opinion and semblance of things neither ever was, nor is now, inferior to the very things themselves, but in *preferment* and reputation many times superior. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

They that enter into the Ministry for *preferment* are like Judas that lookt after the Bag.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 80.

Many Frenchmen, and even Italians, of whom nothing else is known, were enriched with English *preferment*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 129.

2. A superior place or office, especially in the church.

I have a very small fortune, no *preferment*, nor any friends who are likely to give me any.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

He was liable to be suspended from his office, to be ejected from it, to be pronounced incapable of holding any *preferment* in future. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

preferrer (prē-fėr'ėr), *n.* [< *prefer* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who prefers or sets forth an entreaty, a charge, an exhortation, or the like.

This admonition finding small entertainment, the authors or chief *preferrers* thereof being imprisoned, out cometh the second admonition.
Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Proceedings, iii. 2. (*Latham.*)

2†. One who advances or promotes; a furtherer.

Doctor Stephens, secretary, and D. Foxe, almosiner, were the chiefe furtherers, *preferrers*, and defendors on the kings behalfe of the said cause.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1688, an. 1556.

prefident† (pref'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *præfiden(t-)s*, trusting too much, taken in lit. sense 'trusting before' (hence prematurely), < *præ*, before, + *fiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *fidere*, trust: see *faith*. Cf. *confident.*] Trusting too much; overtrustful. *Baxter.* [Rare.]

prefigurate (prē-fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prefigurated*, ppr. *prefigurating*. [< LL. *præfiguratus*, pp. of *præfigurare*, prefigure: see *prefigure.*] To show by antecedent representation; prefigure. [Rare.]

When from thy native soil love had thee driven
(Thy safe return *prefigurating*), a heaven
Of faltering hopes did in my fancy move.
W. Drummond, Death of Sir W. Alexander.

prefiguration (prē-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *præfiguratio(n-)*, a figuring beforehand: see *prefigurate.*] The act of prefiguring, or the state of being prefigured; antecedent representation by similitude.

Most of the famous passages of providence (especially the signal afflictions of eminent persons representing our Saviour) do seem to have been *prefigurations* of or preludes to his passion. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxvii.

prefigurative (prē-fig'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *prefigurate* + *-ive.*] Showing by previous figures, types, or similitude.

All the sacrifices of old instituted by God we may . . . affirm to have been chiefly preparatory unto, and *prefigurative* of, this most true and perfect sacrifice.
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxvii.

prefigure (prē-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prefigured*, ppr. *prefiguring*. [= F. *préfigurer* = Sp. Pg. *prefigurar* = It. *prefigurare*, < LL. *præfigurare*, figure beforehand, < L. *præ*, before, + *figurare*, form, fashion: see *figure*, *v.*] To represent beforehand; show by previous types or figures; foreshow; presage.

By an oblation of the blood of beasts was *prefigured* the blood of that Lamb which should expiate all our sins.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 3.

At her call, a waking dream
Prefigured to his sense the Egyptian Lady.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

prefigurement (prē-fig'ūr-ment), *n.* [= It. *prefiguramento;* as *prefigure* + *-ment.*] The act of prefiguring; antecedent representation; presage; prognostication.

The two young women who constituted at Marmion his whole *prefigurement* of a social circle must, in such a locality as that, be taking a regular holiday.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 91.

prefine[1]† (prē-fīn'), *v. t.* [< OF. *prefinir*, F. *préfinir* = Sp. Pg. *prefinir* = It. *prefinire*, < L. *præfinire*, determine or fix beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *finire*, finish, determine: see *finish*. Cf. *define*, etc.] To limit or define beforehand; assign beforehand as a limit.

He, in his immoderate desires, *prefined* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

prefine[2]† (prē'fīn), *n.* [< *pre-* + *fine*[2].] See *alienation-office*.

prefinite† (pref'i-nit), *a.* [< L. *præfinitus*, pp. of *præfinire*, determine or fix beforehand: see *prefine*[1].] Previously limited or defined; fixed beforehand: used with the force of a participle.

I thinke them no trewe Chrystian men that do not reioyce . . . for the deliuerie of these owre brootherne, . . . accordynge to the time *prefinite* by hym who . . . hath suffered the greate serpente of the sea Leuiathan to haue suche dominion in the Ocean.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 50.

prefinition† (pref-i-nish'on), *n.* [= Sp. *prefinición* = It. *prefinizione*, < LL. *præfinitio(n-)*, a determining or fixing beforehand, < L. *præfinire*, pp. *præfinitus*, determine or fix beforehand: see *prefine*[1].] Prior definition or limitation.

God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold restraint: to wit, a limitation of their powers; a circumscription of their bounds; and a *prefinition* of their periods. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 270.

prefix (prē-fiks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *prefixer*, F. *préfixer* = Sp. *prefijar* = Pg. *prefixar*, < ML. **præfixare*, < L. *præfixus*, pp. of *præfigere* (> It. *prefiggere*, prefix), set up in front, fix on the end of, prefix, < *præ*, before, in front, + *figere*, fix, attach: see *fix.*] **1.** To fix or put before; place in front; put at the beginning.

I do now publish my Essays. . . . I thought it therefore agreeable to my affection and obligation to your Grace to *prefix* your name before them. *Bacon*, Essays, Ded.

2†. To fix beforehand; set or appoint in advance; settle beforehand.

And now he hath to her *prefixt* a day.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 40.

The hour draws on
Prefix'd by Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 83.

Or wert thou of the golden-winged host,
Who, having clad thyself in human weed,
To earth from thy *prefixed* seat didst post?
Milton, Death of a Fair Infant, 1. 59.

Against the *prefixed* time, the women & children, with ye goods, were sent to ye place in a small barke.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 13.

I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* [= F. *préfixe* = Sp. *prefijo* = Pg. *prefixo* = It. *prefisso*, < NL. *præfixum*, a prefix, neut. of L. *præfixus*, pp. of *præfigere*, prefix: see *prefix*, *v.*] **1.** A word or syllable, or a number of syllables, rarely more than two, and usually one (sometimes reduced to a single consonant not forming a syllable), affixed to the beginning of a word, to qualify its meaning or direct its application: opposed to *suffix* or *postfix*, a like addition at the end of a word. A prefix proper is an inseparable element, never used alone, as *pre-* in *prefix*, *con-* in *conjure*, *in-* in *inactive*, *un-* in *unseen*, etc.; but prepositions and primitive adverbs used in composition are usually accounted prefixes, as *fore-* in *foresail*, *down* in *downfall*, *in* in *income*, etc. By a looser use such recurring elements as *equi-*, *multi-*, *iso-*, *mono-*, *poly-*, etc., in compounds of Latin or Greek origin or formation, are called prefixes, though they are properly independent words in the original language. There is no hard and fast line between a prefix and the initial element of a compound.

2. The act of prefixing; prefixion.

The *prefix* of the definite article.
Roby, Latin Grammar, I. xviii.

Prefix language, a language which (like those of South Africa) makes its forms mainly by the use of prefixed rather than of suffixed elements.

prefixal (prē'fik-sal), *a.* [< *prefix* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a prefix; characterized by prefixes.

The *prefixal* languages of Africa.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII. 170.

prefixation (prē-fik-sā'shon), *n.* [< *prefix* + *-ation.*] The use of prefixes; prefixion. [Rare.]

By *prefixation* and suffixation a considerable number of tenses and modes are formed in the verb.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 121.

prefixion (prē-fik'shon), *n.* [< *prefix* + *-ion.*] ★The act of prefixing.

prefixture (prē-fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *prefix* + *-ture*, after *fixture.*] Same as *prefixion*. *J. A. H. Murray*, 8th Ann. Address to Philol. Assoc., p. 41.

prefloration (prē-flō-rā'shon), *n.* [Also *præfloration;* = F. *préfloraison*, < L. *præ*, before, + **floratio(n-)*, < *florare*, blossom, flower, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, a bloom: see *flower.*] In *bot.*, estivation.

prefoliation (prē-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + **foliatio(n-)*, < *foliare*, put forth leaves, < *folium*, leaf: see *foliation.*] In *bot.*, vernation.

prefool† (prē-fōl'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *fool.*] To fool beforehand; anticipate in foolery.

I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has *prefool'd* you. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

preforceps (prē-fôr'seps), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *forceps*, q. v.] Certain anterior fibers of the corpus callosum which curve forward into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, and are likened to a pair of forceps in front of the callosum.

preform (prē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [= F. *préformer* = It. *preformare*, < L. *præformare*, form beforehand, prepare, < *præ*, before, + *formare*, shape, fashion: see *form.*] **1.** To form beforehand; execute or create previously.

Why all these things change from their ordinance
Their natures and *preformed* faculties
To monstrous quality. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 67.

2. In *biol.*, to determine beforehand the shape or form of; furnish the mold or model of (something afterward to take shape): as, bone *preformed* in cartilage; the fetal skeleton *preforms* that of the adult.

preformation (prē-fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *préformation* = It. *preformazione*, < L. **præformatio(n-)*, < *præformare*, form beforehand: see *preform.*] Antecedent formation; shaping in advance.—**Theory of preformation,** a doctrine respecting generation or reproduction, prevalent down to and during the eighteenth century, according to which every individual is fully and completely preformed in the germ, the development of which consists in the growth and unfolding of preëxisting parts—that is to say, the perfect individual has always been there, and simply grows from microscopic to visible proportions, without developing any new parts. See *incasement.*

preformationist (prē-fôr-mā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *preformation* + *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of preformation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 815.

preformative (prē-fôr'mā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præformatus*, pp. of *præformare*, form or mold beforehand (see *preform*), + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Forming beforehand; pursuing a course of preformation; containing the essential germs of later development.

Furthermore, the apostolic Christianity is *preformative*, and contains the living germs of all the following periods, personages, and tendencies.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 21.

II. *n.* In *philol.*, a formative letter or syllable at the beginning of a word; a prefix.

prefract† (prē-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *præfractus*, broken off, abrupt, stern, pp. of *præfringere*, break off before, < *præ*, before, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction.*] Obstinate; inflexible; refractory.

Thou . . . wast so *prefract* and stout in religion.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 474.

Yet still he stands *prefract* and insolent.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

★**prefrontal** (prē-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [Also *præfrontal*; < L. *præ*, before, + *fron(t-)s*, forehead: see *frontal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fore part of the forehead, or to the part of the skull in which is the bone called the *prefrontal*.

II. *n.* A bone of the anterior region of the skull of sundry vertebrates, being a lateral ethmoidal or ante-orbital ossification, most distinct in vertebrates below birds.

prefulgency (prē-ful'jen-si), *n.* [< **prefulgen(t)* (= OF. *prefulgent*, < L. *præfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præfulgere*, shine greatly, < *præ*, before, + *fulgere*, flash, gleam: see *fulgent*) + *-cy*.] Superior brightness or effulgency; surpassing glory. [Rare.]

If . . . by the *prefulgency* of his excellent worth and merit . . . St. Peter had the πρωτεία or first place.
Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

pregage† (prē-gāj'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *gage*[1].] To preëngage; pledge beforehand.

The members of the Councell of Trent, both Bishops and Abbots, were by oath *pregaged* to the Pope to defend and maintain his authority against all the world.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 42.

pregeminal (prē-jem'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *geminus*, twin, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina of the brain.

pregeniculate, prægeniculate (prē-jē-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* Pertaining to the pregeniculum.

pregeniculatum, prægeniculatum (prē-jē-nik-ū-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *pregeniculata, prægeniculata* (-tä). [NL.] Same as *pregeniculum*.

pregeniculum (prē-jē-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pregenicula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *geniculum*, dim. of *genu*, a knee.] The external corpus geniculatum (which see, under *corpus*).

pregenital (prē-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *genitalis*, belonging to generation: see *genital*.] In *entom.*, situated before the external opening of the oviduct, sting, or male intromittent organ.—**Pregenital segment**, the eighth primary abdominal ring, or the one immediately before the genital opening; in the perfect insect it may be partly or entirely hidden under other rings.

preglacial (prē-glā'shial), *a.* [< *pre-* + *glacial*.] In *geol.*, prior to the glacial or boulder-drift period.

preglenoid (prē-glē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *glenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated in advance or in front of the glenoid fossa of either the scapula or the temporal bone: as, a *preglenoid* process.

II. *n.* A preglenoid formation. In some animals, as badgers, both pre- and postglenoid processes of the temporal bone are so highly developed that the lower jaw is locked in its socket, and cannot be disarticulated even in the dry skull.

preglenoidal (prē-glē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *preglenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *preglenoid*.

pregnable (preg'na-bl), *a.* [With unorig. *g* (as also in *impregnable*), < OF. (and F.) *prenable*, that may be taken, < *prendre*, < L. *prendere*, seize, take: see *prender, prehend*.] 1. Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable.

Then ye marshall caused ye towne to be auewed, to see if it were *pregnable* or not.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. 51.

2. Capable of being moved, impressed, or convinced. [Rare.]

pregnance (preg'nans), *n.* [= It. *pregnanza*; as ★*pregnan(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *pregnancy*.

pregnancy (preg'nan-si), *n.* [As *pregnance* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being pregnant; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child; gestation; fetation.—2. Fruitfulness; fertility; fecundity; productiveness.

Famous for the judgment of Paris, and *pregnancy* in fountains, from whence descend four rivers.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 17.

3. Fullness, as of important contents; significance; suggestiveness.

The Diversions of the fallen Angels, with the particular Account of their Place of Habitation, are described with great *pregnancy* of Thought. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 309.

4†. Readiness of wit; shrewdness.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 192.

La-P. Do you think I am a dunce?
Lav. Not a dunce, captain; but you might give me leave to misdoubt that *pregnancy* in a soldier which is proper and hereditary to a courtier.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

He wants but three of fourscore, yet of a wonderful vigour and *pregnancy*. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

5†. A promising youth; a quick-witted person.

This was the fashion in his reign, to select yearly one or moe of the most promising *pregnancies* out of both universities, and to breed them beyond the seas on the king's exhibitions unto them. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 340.

Extra-uterine pregnancy, gestation taking place in the abdomen outside the uterus.—**Fallopian pregnancy**. See *Fallopian*.—**Plea of pregnancy**, in *criminal law*, a plea to take advantage of the rule that, when a pregnant woman is capitally convicted, the execution of her sentence must be delayed until after the birth of the child.
★—**Tubal pregnancy**. Same as *Fallopian pregnancy*.

pregnant (preg'nant), *a.* and *n.* [In def. 8, ME. *preignant*, < OF. *preignant, pregnant*, pregnant, pithy, ready, capable, etc.; F. *prégnant* = It. *pregnante*, pregnant, < L. *prægnan(t-)s*, with child, pregnant, full, in form ppr. of a verb **prægnare*, < *præ*, before, + **gnare*, bear, pp. *gnatus, natus*, born: see *natal*[1]. In some Shaksperian uses *pregnant* has been referred to OF. *prenant*, ppr. of *prendre*, take (cf. *pregnable*, < OF. *prenable*); but all uses seem to be derivable from *pregnant* as above.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being with young; big with child; gravid: as, a *pregnant* woman.

My womb,
Pregnant by thee, and now excessive grown.
Milton, P. L., ii. 779.

Whom the wing'd harpy, swift Podarge, bore,
By zephyr *pregnant* on the breezy shore.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 185.

2. Impregnated; filled; big: generally followed by *with*.

These in their dark nativity the deep
Shall yield us, *pregnant with* infernal flame.
Milton, P. L., vi. 483.

Such the bard's prophetic words,
Pregnant with celestial fire.
Cowper, Boadicea.

Her eyes were *pregnant with* some tale
Of love and fear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 422.

3. Heavily laden; freighted.

The elves present, to quench his thirst,
A pure seed-pearle of infant dew,
Brought and besweetened in a blew
And *pregnant* violet. *Herrick*, Oberon's Feast.

4. Full of meaning; giving food for thought; suggestive; significant; destined to develop important thought.

I fear no such thing of you, I have had such *pregnant* Proofs of your Ingenuity, and noble Inclinations to Virtue and Honour. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 2.

History yet points to the *pregnant* though brief text of Tacitus. *Story*, Discourse, Aug. 31, 1826.

He left home the next morning in that watchful state of mind which turns the most ordinary course of things into *pregnant* coincidences.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

5. Full of promise; of unusual capacity, ability, or wit; shrewd; witty; ingenious; expert.

The nature of our people,
Our city's institutions, and the terms
For common justice, you're as *pregnant* in
As art and practice hath enriched any
That we remember. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 12.

The famous Ptolemy . . . culled out a select number of his *pregnantest* young Nobles . . . to go to Greece, Italy, Carthage, and other Regions . . . to observe the Government. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 72.

I went to Eton. . . . The school-master assur'd me there had not been for 20 yeares a more *pregnant* youth in that place than my grandson. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 28, 1696.

No one can read Goethe's recollections of his boyhood without feeling how, for example, the pageants of the empire which he witnessed at Frankfort helped to call out his *pregnant* sense of organic continuity.
B. Bosanquet, Mind, XIII. 368.

6. Characterized by readiness of wit; keen; apt; clever.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 212.

If thou dost, [learned reader,] thy capacity is more *pregnant* then mine. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 257.

7†. Ready; disposed; prompt; susceptible.

Glou. Now, good sir, what are you?
Edg. A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows; Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows, Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 227.

8†. Convincing; easily seen; clear; evident; probable in the highest degree.

This was hym a *preignant* argument,
That she was forth out of the world agon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1179.

Were 't not that we stand up against them all,
'Twere *pregnant* they should square between themselves.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1. 45.

9. In *logic*, requiring an explanation; exponible.—**Negative pregnant**, in *law*. See *negative*, *n.*—**Pregnant construction**, in *rhet.*, a construction in which more is implied than is said, as in "the beasts *trembled* forth (that is, came forth trembling) from their dens."—**Pregnant negative**, a negative proposition affected by a reduplicative, exceptive, or other expression requiring special treatment in logic: thus, "no man, qua man, ever sleeps" is a pregnant negative.

II. *n.* One who is pregnant, or with child. *Dunglison*.

pregnantly (preg'nant-li), *adv.* In a pregnant manner.

pregnantness (preg'nant-nes), *n.* Same as *pregnancy*. *Bailey*, 1727.

pregravate† (prē'grā-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *prægravatus*, pp. of *prægravare*, oppress with weight, < *præ*, before, + *gravare*, load, burden, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] To weigh heavily upon; bear down; depress.

The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *pregravate* and trouble the soul in all her performances.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, ii. 1.

pregravitate† (prē-grav'i-tāt), *v. i.* [< *pre-* + *gravitate*.] To descend by gravity; sink.

Water does gravitate in water as well as out of it, though indeed it does not *pregravitate*, because it is counterballanced by an equal weight of collateral water, which keeps it from descending. *Boyle*, Free Inquiry, § 6.

pregustation (prē-gus-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *pregustation* = It. *pregustazione*, < L. as if **prægustatio(n-)*, < *prægustare*, pp. *prægustatus*, taste beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste; anticipation.

In the actual exercise of prayer, by which she so often anticipated heaven by *pregustation*.
Dr. Walker, Character of Lady Warwick, p. 117. (*Latham*.)

prehallux (prē-hal'uks), *n.*; pl. *prehalluces* (-ū-sēz). [NL. *præhallux*, < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *hallux*, q. v.] A kind of cartilaginous spur or calcar on the inner side of the foot of some batrachians, next to the hallux, commonly segmented in several pieces. It is inconstant in occurrence, and when present varies much in size, shape, and number of pieces. Its homology is not clear: it has been variously considered as a tarsal element, as a sixth digit, and as a supernumerary element of the foot.

That the *prehallux* takes on certain of the essential relationships of a digit is beyond dispute. That it really represents one is another question.
Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London, 1888, p. 150.

prehalter (prē-hal'tėr), *n.*; pl. *prehalteres* (-ēz). [< L. *præ*, before, + *halter*, q. v.] A small membranous scale behind the base of each wing and before the halter of dipterous insects; a prebalancer. Also called *tegula*.

pre-hemiplegic (prē-hem-i-plej'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *hemiplegia* + *-ic*.] Occurring previous to a hemiplegic attack.—**Pre-hemiplegic chorea**, choreic movements occurring previous to cerebral hemorrhage.

prehend† (prē-hend'), *v. t.* [< L. *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, lay hold of, grasp, seize, take; prob. orig. **prækendere*, < *præ*, before, + *-hendere* (√ *hed*) = Gr. *χανδάνειν* (√ *χαδ*), seize, = E. *get*: see *get*[1]. Hence ult. *apprehend, comprehend, deprehend, reprehend*, etc., *prender, prehensile, prehension*, etc., *prize*[1], *prison*, etc.] To seize; take; apprehend.

They were greatly blamed that *prehended* hym and committed hym.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), Pref., p. xv.

Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year,
Prehended yet?
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

prehensible (prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *préhensible*, < L. *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendere, prendere*, lay hold of, seize: see *prehend*.] Capable of being prehended, seized, or laid hold of.

prehensile (prē-hen'sil), *a.* [= F. *préhensile*, < L. *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendere*, lay hold of, seize: see *prehend*.] Seizing or grasping; taking and holding; adapted for prehension; especially, fitted for grasping or holding by folding, wrapping, or curving around the object prehended: as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey or an opossum. Also *prehensory*. See cut above, and cuts at *Cebinæ, marmose, musk-cavy, opossum*, and *spider-monkey*.



Prehensile-tailed Porcupine (*Chætomys subspinosus*).

In the Hippocampidæ the caudal fin disappears, and the tail becomes a *prehensile* organ, by the aid of which the species lead a sedentary life.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 328.

prehension (prē-hen'shon), *n.* [= F. *préhension*, < L. *prehensio(n-)*, *prensio(n-)*, a seiz-

ing, < *prehendere, prendere*, pp. *prehensus*, lay hold of, take: see *prehend*. Cf. *prison*, a doublet of *prehension*.] **1.** The act of prehending, seizing, or taking hold.

In a creature of low type the touch of food excites *prehension*. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 41.

The trophi serve merely for the *prehension* of prey, and not for mastication. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 40.

2. Apprehension; mental grasp.

In these experiments the span of *prehension* is measured by the number of letters and numerals that can be correctly repeated after twice hearing, the interval between them in the dictation being about one-half a second. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 193.

prehensor (prē-hen'sor), *n.* [= F. *préhenseur*, < NL. **prehensor*, one who seizes, < L. *prehendere, prendere*, pp. *prehensus*, lay hold of, seize, take: see *prehend*.] One who or that which prehends or lays hold of. [Rare.]

What was wanted is — a word that should signify to lay hold of. . . . *Prehensor* . . . does what is wanted, clear of everything that is not wanted. *Bentham*, Equity Dispatch Court Bill, i., § 7, 1, note.

prehensorium (prē-hen-sō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **prehensorius*: see *prehensory*.] In *entom.*, a part or parts adapted for seizing or clasping: specifically applied to the posterior legs when the bases are very distant, the femora converging, and the tibiæ diverging and opposable, so that each leg forms an inward angle, generally armed with spines, as in certain *Arachnida*, etc.

prehensory (prē-hen'sō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **prehensorius*, serving to seize, < L. *prehensor*, one who seizes: see *prehensor*.] Same as *prehensile*.

prehistoric (prē-his-tor'ik), *a.* [= F. *préhistorique*; as *pre-* + *historic*.] Existing in or relating to time antecedent to the beginning of recorded history: as, *prehistoric* races; the *prehistoric* period of a country.

prehistorical (prē-his-tor'i-kal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *historical*.] Same as *prehistoric*.

prehistorics (prē-his-tor'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *prehistoric* (see *-ics*).] The sum of knowledge relating to prehistoric times; knowledge which has been gained or recovered of epochs anterior to recorded history. [Rare.]

Chinese *prehistorics* have not as yet been sufficiently studied to decide which metal was the first to be wrought in that distant realm. *Science*, IV. 21.

prehistory (prē-his'tō-ri), *n.* [< *pre-* + *history*.] History prior to recorded history.

In some districts of America history and *prehistory* lie far apart. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 686.

But the question of the original home of the Aryan nations is hardly the most important one connected with their *pre-history*. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 2.

prehnite (pren'īt), *n.* [Named after von *Prehn*, who discovered the mineral at the Cape of Good Hope in the latter part of the eighteenth century.] A mineral, usually of a pale-green color and vitreous luster, commonly occurring in botryoidal or globular forms with crystalline surface. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, allied to the zeolites, and is found with them in veins and geodes, most frequently in rocks of the basaltic type. Also called *edelite*.

prehuman (prē-hū'man), *a.* [< *pre-* + *human*.] Occurring or existing before the appearance of man upon the earth; pertaining to times antecedent to human existence.

The forms which, on the theory of "development," must have connected the human root-stock with the *pre-human* root. *R. Proctor*, Nature Studies, p. 80.

preieret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prayer*[1].

preif†, *n.* Same as *prief* for *proof*.

Preignac (prā-nyak'), *n.* [< *Preignac*: see def.] A white wine of Bordeaux, unusually free from sweetness, but strong, and keeping for a long time. It is produced in the commune of Preignac, department of Gironde, France.

pre-incarnate (prē-in-kär'nāt), *a.* [< *pre-* + *incarnate*.] Previous to incarnation: said chiefly of Christ as existing before his assumption of human nature.

The *Pre-incarnate* Son was in the Form — the primal, essential Form — of God; the Incarnate Son appeared in the figure — the assumed, incidental figure — of a man. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 304.

preindesignate (prē-in-des'ig-nāt), *a.* [< *pre-* + *in-*[3] priv. + *designate*.] In *logic*, not having the quantity of the subject definitely expressed.

Propositions have either, as propositions, their quantity, determinate or indeterminate, marked out by a verbal sign, or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought: they may be called in the one case (a) Predesignate; in the other (b) *Preindesignate*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, xiii.

preindicate (prē-in'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preindicated*, ppr. *preindicating*. [< *pre-* + *indicate*.] To indicate beforehand; foreshow; prognosticate.

For how many centuries were the laws of electricity *pre-indicated* by the single fact that a piece of amber, when rubbed, would attract light bodies! *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 62.

preinstruct (prē-in-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *instruct*.] To instruct or direct beforehand.

As if Plato had been *preinstructed* by men of the same spirit with the Apostle. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala.

preintimation (prē-in-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *intimation*.] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

preiset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *praise*.

prejacent† (prē-jā'sent), *a.* [< L. *præjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præjacere*, lie before, < *præ*, before, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*.] Constituting a premise, especially of a logical conversion. [So Hamilton, following Scheibler. But Paulus Venetus uses the Latin word in a different sense.]

prejink (prē-jingk'), *a.* [Also *perjink*; appar. a loose variation of *prink*, simulating *pre-* or *per-* + *jink*[1].] Trim; finically dressed out; prinked. [Scotch.]

Mrs. Fenton, seeing the exposure that *prejink* Miss Peggy had made of herself, laughed for some time as if she was by herself. *Galt*, The Provost, p. 203.

prejudge (prē-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prejudged*, ppr. *prejudging*. [< F. *préjuger* = Sp. *prejuzgar* = Pg. *prejudicar* = It. *pregiudicare*, < L. *præjudicare*, judge or decide beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] **1.** To judge beforehand; decide in advance of thorough investigation; condemn unheard or in anticipation.

The expedition of Alexander into Asia . . . at first was *prejudged* as a vast and impossible enterprise. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 54.

And prays you'll not *prejudge* his play for ill
Because you mark it not, and sit not still.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prol.

2†. To anticipate in giving judgment; pass sentence before.

By this time suppose sentence given, Caiaphas *prejudging* all the sanhedrim; for he first declared Jesus to have spoken blasphemy, and the fact to be notorious, and then asked their votes. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 322.

3†. To prejudice; impair; overrule.

The saying of the father may no way *prejudge* the bishops' authority, but it excludes the assistance of laymen from their consistories. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 247.

prejudgment, prejudgement (prē-juj'ment), *n.* [< F. *préjugement*; as *prejudge* + *-ment*.] The act of prejudging; judgment before full knowledge or examination of the case; decision or condemnation in advance.

It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgement*. *Bp. W. Knox*, Two Sermons, p. 39.

I was not inclined to call your words raving. I listen that I may know, without *prejudgment*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xl.

prejudicacy† (prē-jö'di-kā-si), *n.* [< *prejudica(te)* + *-cy*.] Prejudice; prepossession.

But rather receive it from mine own eye, not dazzled with any affection, *prejudicacy*, or mist of education. *Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 8. (*Latham*.)

prejudical (prē-jö'di-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *præjudicare*, judge or decide beforehand (see *prejudicate*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided: as, a *prejudical* inquiry.

prejudicant† (prē-jö'di-kant), *a.* [< L. *præjudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *præjudicare*, judge or decide beforehand: see *prejudicate*.] Prejudging; prejudicative.

If we view him well, and hear him with not too hasty and *prejudicant* ears, we shall find no such terror in him. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

prejudicate (prē-jö'di-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prejudicated*, ppr. *prejudicating*. [< L. *præjudicatus*, pp. of *præjudicare*, judge or decide beforehand: see *prejudge*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To prejudge; judge overhastily; condemn upon insufficient information; misjudge.

To *prejudicate* his determination is but a doubt of goodness in him who is nothing but goodness. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business, and would seem
To have us make denial. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 8.

Sir, you too much *prejudicate* my thoughts;
I must give due respect to men of honour.
Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.

Being ambitious to outdo the Earle of Sandwich, whom he had *prejudicated* as deficient in courage. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 6, 1666.

2†. To prejudice; injure; impair.

Item, no particular person to hinder or *prejudicate* the common stocke of the company, in sale or preferment of his own proper wares. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

II. *intrans.* To form overhasty judgments; pass judgment prematurely; give condemnation in advance of due examination.

I thinke, in a minde not preiudiced with a *preiudicating* humor, hee will be found in excellencie fruitefull. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

prejudicate† (prē-jö'di-kāt), *a.* [= It. *pregiudicato*; < L. *præjudicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Formed before due examination; prematurely conceived or entertained: as, a *prejudicate* opinion.

When I say men of letters, I would be understood to mean them who have contracted too great a familiarity with books, who are too much wedded to the *prejudicate* opinions of the Doctors. *J. Digby*, tr. of De Wicquefort, the Embassador (ed. 1750), [p. 50.

It is the rhetoric of Satan, and may pervert a loose or *prejudicate* belief. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 20.

2. Prejudiced; biased.

Your link'd ears so loud
Sing with *prejudicate* winds, that nought is heard
Of all poor prisoners urge 'gainst your award.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

He that shall discourse Euclid's Elements to a swine . . . will as much prevail upon his assembly as St. Peter and St. Paul could do . . . upon the indisposed Greek, and *prejudicate* Jews. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 760.

prejudicately† (prē-jö'di-kāt-li), *adv.* In a prejudicate manner; with prejudice.

We are not too *prejudicately* to censure what has been produced for the proofs of their antiquity. *Evelyn*, Sylva, p. 504. (*Latham*.)

prejudication (prē-jö-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *præjudicatio(n-)*, prejudice, damage (not found in lit. sense 'a judging beforehand'), < L. *præjudicare*, judge beforehand: see *prejudicate*.] **1.** The act of prejudicating; prejudgment; a hasty or premature judgment.

Prejudications, having the force of a necessity, had blinded generation after generation of students. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2. In *Rom. law*: (*a*) A preceding judgment, sentence, or decision; a precedent. (*b*) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something that belonged to the matter in dispute.

prejudicative (prē-jö'di-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *prejudicate* + *-ive*.] Forming an opinion or judgment without due examination; based on an opinion so formed.

A thing as ill beseeming philosophers as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges. *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, Pref.

prejudice (prej'ö-dis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *prejudize*; < ME. *prejudice, prejudyse*, < OF. *prejudice*, also *prejuise*, a prejudgment, prejudice, F. *préjudice* = Pr. *prejudici* = Pg. *prejuizo* = Sp. *prejuicio, perjuicio* = It. *pregiudizio*, prejudice, < L. *præjudicium*, a preceding judgment, sentence, or decision, a precedent, a judicial examination before trial, damage, harm, prejudice, < *præ*, before, + *judicium*, a judgment, a judicial sentence, < *judex*, a judge: see *judge*. Cf. *prejudge*.] **1.** An opinion or decision formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination; a prejudgment; also, a state of mind which forms or induces prejudgment; bias or leaning, favorable or unfavorable; prepossession: when used absolutely, generally with an unfavorable meaning: as, a man of many *prejudices*; we should clear our minds of *prejudice*.

Nought mote hinder his quicke *prejudize*.
He had a sharpe foresight and working wit
That never idle was, ne once would rest a whit.
Spenser, F. Q., ii. 9. 49.

They who have already formed their judgment may justly stand suspected of *prejudice*. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

There is a *prejudice* in favour of the way of life to which a man has been educated. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

Prejudice is the child of ignorance. *Sumner*, Hon. John Pickering.

2. Injury, as resulting from unfavorable prejudgment; detriment; hurt; damage.

Yis is here entent to make non ordinaunce in *prejudice* ne lettyng of ye comoun lawe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

My vengeance
Aim'd never at thy *prejudice*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

In this cause no man's weakness is any *prejudice*; it has a thousand sons; if one man cannot speak, ten others can. *Emerson*, Address, W. I. Emancipation.

Legitimate prejudice. See *legitimate*. — **Without prejudice**, in *law*, without damage, namely to one's rights;

without detracting from one's rights or previous claims: a phrase used of overtures and communications between the parties to a controversy, importing that, should the negotiation fail, nothing that has passed shall be taken advantage of thereafter. Thus, should the defendant offer, *without prejudice*, to pay half the claim, the plaintiff cannot consider such offer as an admission of his having a right to some payment. =**Syn. 2.** Harm, detriment, disadvantage.

prejudice (prej'ụ-dis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prejudiced*, ppr. *prejudicing*. [< *prejudice, n.*] **1.** To implant a prejudice in the mind of; bias; give an unfair bent to.

Who shall *prejudice* thy all-governing will?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

It is an irreparable injustice we are guilty of towards one another, when we are *prejudiced* by the looks and features of those whom we do not know. *Spectator*, No. 87.

2. To create a prejudice against; injure by prejudice; hurt, impair, or damage in any way.

In those parts wherein I have erred, I am sure I have not *prejudiced* the right by litigious arguments.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 380.

From the beginning of January untill the midst of June, the egs being then most fit for that purpose, neither are they *prejudiced* by thunder. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

The power would be transferred from him that abused it to them that were *prejudiced* and injured by the abuse of it. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

Respect so far the holy laws of this fellowship as not to *prejudice* its perfect flower by your impatience for its opening. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 198.

=**Syn. 1.** To prepossess, warp.

prejudicial (prej-ụ-dish'ạl), *a.* [< ME. *prejudiciall, prijudiciall*, < OF. *prejudicial, prejudiciel*, F. *préjudiciel* = Sp. Pg. *prejudicial* = It. *pregiudiziale*, harmful, < LL. *præjudicialis*, belonging to a previous judgment or examination, < L. *præjudicium*, a previous judgment or examination: see *prejudice*.] **1.** Pertaining to prejudice or prejudgment; prejudiced; biased.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration, to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye.
Holyday.

2. Causing prejudice or injury; hurtful; detrimental; disadvantageous.

Provided alway that all theis articlis ne noone of them be noe wise deregatory, *prijudiciall*, ne contrary vnto the liberties and customys of the said Cite, and the comyn wele of the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

The seate where the Syrens sit and chaunt their *preiudiciall* melodie.
Greene, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xvii.).

Men of this temper are unserviceable and *prejudicial* in life. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

I must . . . continue to think those luxuries *prejudicial* to states by which so many vices are introduced.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.

=**Syn. 2.** Deleterious, damaging.

prejudicial†, *v. t.* [< *prejudicial, a.*] To prejudice; injure; harm.

Take heed; the business,
If you defer, may *prejudicial* you
More than you think for.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

prejudicially (prej-ụ-dish'ạl-i), *adv.* In a prejudicial manner; injuriously; disadvantageously

prejudicialness (prej-ụ-dish'ạl-nes), *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

prejudizet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prejudice*.

preke[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *prick*.

preke[2] (prēk), *n.* A cuttlefish, the squid: same as *calamary*, 1.

preknowledge (prē-nol'ej), *n.* [< *pre-* + *knowledge*.] Prior knowledge; foreknowledge. *Coleridge* (*Imp. Dict.*)

pre-Koranic (prē-kọ-ran'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Koran* + *-ic*.] Prior to the Koran.

An ancient title of the Deity among the *pre-Koranic* Arabs. *Cooper*, Archaic Dict., p. 30.

prelacy (prel'ā-si), *n.*; pl. *prelacies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. *prelacie, prelasie*; < OF. *prelacie*, < ML. *prælatia*, the office or dignity of a prelate, < *prælatus*, a prelate: see *prelate*.] **1.** The dignity or office of a prelate.

Lycomedes after enioyed that *Prelacie*, with foure Schœni of land added thereto. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Yet showed his meek and thoughtful eye
But little pride of *prelacy*. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 11.

2. The system of church government by prelates, as distinguished from one in which all the clergy are on an equality.

Prelacy, . . . the ligament which tieth and connecteth the limbs of this body politic each to other, hath, instead of deserved honour, all extremity of disgrace.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 18.

How many there are who call themselves Protestants who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible!
Swift.

Sneer not at what *prelacy* holds the most pertinaciously of her doctrines.
Landor, William Penn and Lord Peterborough.

3. The order or rank of prelates; the body of prelates taken collectively.

Against the daie assigned, came the said archbishops, bishops, abbats, and other of the *prelasie*, both far and neere throughout all England.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 241, an. 1220.

prelal† (prē'lạl), *a.* [< L. *prelum*, a press, a wine-press, < *premere*, press, bear down upon: see *press*[1].] Pertaining to printing; typographical: as, "*prelal* faults," *Fuller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

prelate (prel'āt), *n.* [< ME. *prelate, prelat*, < OF. *prelat*, F. *prélat* = Sp. Pg. It. *prelato* = D. *prelaat* = MLG. *prelate* = MHG. *prēlāte, prēlāt*, G. *prälat* = Sw. *prelat* = Dan. *prælat*, < ML. *prælatus*, a prelate, prop. adj., 'set over,' < L. *prælatus*, pp. of *præferre*, place or set before or above: see *prefer*.] An ecclesiastic of a higher order, having direct and not delegated authority over other ecclesiastics. Prelates include patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and in the Roman Catholic Church also the heads of religious houses and certain other dignitaries.

A prioure that is a *prelate* of any churche Cathedralle
Above abbot or prioure with-in the diocise sitte he shalle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

A *prelate* is that man, whosoever he be, that hath a flock to be taught of him. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Hear him but reason in divinity, . . .
You would desire the king were made a *prelate*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 40.

prelate†, (prel'āt), *v. i.* [< *prelate, n.*] To act as a prelate; perform the duties of a prelate.

Ye that be prelates, look well to your office; for right *prelating* is busy laboring, and not lording.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

prelateity† (prel-ā-tē'i-ti), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-e-ity*.] Prelacy; the system of ecclesiastical government by prelates. [Nonce-word.]

Whether Prelaty or *Prelateity* in abstract notion be this or that, it suffices me that I find it.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

prelately†, *a.* [< *prelate* + *-ly*[1].] Of a prelate; prelatical.

Their copes, perrours, and chasubles, when they be in their *prelately* pompous sacrifices.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 526. (*Davies.*)

prelateship (prel'āt-ship), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a prelate. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 280, an. 1118.

prelatess (prel'āt-es), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ess*.] **1.** A female prelate.

The adversary . . . raps up without pity the sage and rheumatick old *prelatess* with all her young Corinthian Laity to inquire for such a one.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. The wife of a prelate. [Humorous.]

"I cannot tell you how dreadfully indecent her conduct was." "Was it?" said the delighted countess. "Insufferable," said the *prelatess*.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxvii.

prelatial (prē-lā'shạl), *a.* [< ML. *prælatia*, prelacy (see *prelacy*), + *-al*.] Prelatical; episcopal. [Rare.]

Servants came in bearing a large and magnificent portfolio; it was of morocco and of *prelatial* purple.
Disraeli, Lothair, xviii. (*Davies.*)

prelatic (prē-lat'ik), *a.* [< *prelate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to prelacy or prelates; supporting prelacy.

Many on the *Prelatick* side, like the Church of Sardis, have a name to live, and yet are dead.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

prelatical (prē-lat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *prelatic* + *-al*.] Same as *prelatic*.

We charge the *Prelatical* Clergy with Popery to make them odious. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

We hold it [the Presbyterial government] no more to be the hedge and bulwark of religion than the Popish or *Prelatical* courts, or the Spanish Inquisition.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

The *prelatical* party, which had endeavored again and again to colonize the coast, had tried only to fail.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 267.

prelatically (prē-lat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As a prelate; with reference to prelacy.

prelation† (prē-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *prelacion*, < OF. *prelation, prelacion*, F. *prélation* = Sp. *prelación* = Pg. *prelação* = It. *prelazione*, < LL. *prælatio(n-)*, a preferring, a preference, < L. *prælatus*, pp. of *præferre*, prefer: see *prelate, prefer*.] **1.** The act of preferring or setting one thing above another; exaltation.

A direct preference or *prelation*, a preferring sin before grace. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 657.

2. The state of being preferred or exalted above others; preëminence; preferment.

Let, therefore, our life be moderate, our desires reasonable, our hopes little, our ends none in eminency and *prelation* above others. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

prelatish† (prel'āt-ish), *a.* [< *prelate* + *-ish*[1].] Prelatical.

In any congregation of this island that hath not been altogether famished or wholly perverted with *prelatish* leaven, there will not want divers plain and solid men.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus, § viii.

prelatism (prel'āt-izm), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ism*.] **1.** Prelacy; episcopacy.

What doe wee suffer mis-shaped and enormous *Prelatisme*, as we do, thus to blanch and varnish her deformities with the faire colours, as before of Martyrdome, so now of Episcopacie? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. The belief in and advocacy of episcopacy: usually in an invidious sense.

The Councels themselves were foully corrupted with ungodly *Prelatisme*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

prelatist (prel'āt-ist), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ist*.] An advocate of prelacy, or of the government of the church by bishops; an episcopalian.

Even the Grotian *prelatists* would wipe their mouths and speak me fairer if I could turn to them.
Baxter, Treatise of Self-denial, Pref.

The island now known as East Boston was occupied by Samuel Maverick, . . . himself a *prelatist*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 266.

prelatize (prel'āt-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prelatized*, ppr. *prelatizing*. [< *prelate* + *-ize*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To become prelatical; uphold or encourage prelacy; encourage or be imbued with episcopal doctrines and practices.

But being they are churchmen, we may rather suspect them for some *prelatizing* Spirits, that admire our bishopricks, not episcopacy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

As for Cyprians time, the cause was farre unlike; he indeed succeeded into an Episcopacy that began then to *Prelatize*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. *trans.* To bring under the influence and power of prelacy; influence toward prelacy.

Prelatizing the church of Scotland. *Palfrey.*

prelatry† (prel'āt-ri), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ry*.] Prelacy.

The painted battlements and gaudy rottenness of *prelatry* . . . want but one puff of the king's to blow them down like a pasteboard house built of courtcards.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

prelature (prel'ā-tụr), *n.* [< OF. *prelature*, F. *prélature* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *prelatura* = It. *prelatura* = G. *prälatur* = Sw. *prelatur*, < ML. *prælatura*, the office of a prelate, < *prælatus*, a prelate: see *prelate*.] **1.** The state, dignity, or office of a prelate; also, the period during which the functions of a prelate are exercised.

Lycia . . . is chiefly celebrated for the holy Bishop S. Nicolas, whose praise is in all churches, though the time of his *prelature* is somewhat uncertain.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 40.

2. Prelacy; the order of prelates.

The younger branches of the great princely families . . . by no means disdained the lofty titles, the dignity, the splendid and wealthy palaces of the *Prelature*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 1.

prelaty† (prel'ā-ti), *n.* [< OF. *prelatie, prelacie*, < ML. *prælatia*, prelacy: see *prelacy*.] **1.** Prelacy; episcopacy.

It was not the prevention of schisme, but it was schisme it selfe, and the hatefull thirst of Lording in the Church, that first bestow'd a being upon *Prelaty*.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. A prelatical office. [Rare.]

Laborious teaching is the most honourable *Prelaty* that one Minister can have above another in the Gospell.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

prelect (prē-lekt'), *v.* [Also *prælect*; < L. *prælectus*, pp. of *prælegere*, read (anything) to or before (others), lecture upon, < *præ*, before, + *legere*, read: see *lection, legend*.] **I.** *trans.* To read publicly, as a lecture.

II. *intrans.* To read a lecture or discourse in public; hence, to discourse publicly; lecture.

I should seem not to have taken warning by the contempt which fell on that conceited Greek who had the vanity to *prelect* upon the military art before the conquerors of Asia. *Horsley*, Works, III. xxxix.

Spitting was shown to be a very difficult act, and publicly *prelected* upon about the same time, in the same great capital. *De Quincey*, Conversation.

prelection (prē-lek'shọn), *n.* [Also *prælection*; < L. *prælectio(n-)*, a reading aloud to (others), < *prælegere*, pp *prælectus*, read aloud: see *prelect*.] A lecture; a public discourse; a sermon.

You remember my last *prelection* of the division of the earth into parts real and imaginary?
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

An English ambassador, at the court of Philip II.'s viceroy, could indulge himself in imaginary *prelections* on the Æneid, in the last days of July, of the year of our Lord 1588! *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 403.

The counteraction of these errors by the *prelections* of godly and experienced ministers.
Hist. Anc. Merchants' Lecture.

prelector (prē-lek'tor), *n.* [Also *prælector*; < L. *prælector*, one who reads aloud to others, *prælegere*, read aloud: see *prelect.*] 1. A reader of discourses; a lecturer, particularly in a university.

On the English "Odyssey" a criticism was published by Spence, at that time *Prelector* of Poetry at Oxford.
Johnson, Pope.

2. Same as *father*, 12. *Dickens*, Dict. Oxf. and Camb.

preliation† (prē-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *prœliatio(n-)*, fighting, < L. *prœliari*, join battle, fight, < *prœlium*, *prælium*, battle, fight.] Strife; contention.

We have stirred the humors of the foolish inhabitants of the earth to insurrections, to warr and *prœliation*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 33. (*Davies.*)

prelibation (prē-li-bā'shon), *n.* [= F. *prélibation* = Pg. *prelibação*, < LL. *prælibatio(n-)*, a tasting or taking away beforehand, < L. *prælibatus*, pp. of *prælibare*, taste beforehand, foretaste, < *præ*, before, + *libare*, take a little from, taste: see *libate*, *libation*.] 1. The act of tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste.

In the first chapter of Genesis is also a *prelibation* of those illustrious truths which are more fully and circumstantially delivered in the second and third.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iv., App.

Prelibations, as of some heavenly vintage, were inhaled by the Virgils of the day looking forward in the spirit of prophetic rapture. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

2. A previous libation; an offering made beforehand, as if in libation.

The holy Jesus was circumcised, and shed the first fruits of his blood, offering them to God, like the *prelibation* of a sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 51.

There is Paradise that fears
No forfeiture, and of its fruits he sends
Large *prelibation* oft to saints below.
Cowper, Task, v. 574.

preliminarily (prē-lim'i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In a preliminary manner; as a preliminary; previously.

preliminary (prē-lim'i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *préliminaire* = Sp. Pg. *preliminar* = It. *preliminare*, < ML. **præliminaris* (in adv. *præliminariter*), < L. *præ*, before, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold: see *limit.*] I. *a.* Preceding and leading up to something more important; introductory; preparatory; prefatory.

I shall premise some *preliminary* considerations to prepare the way of holiness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. iii.

Swedish customs already appeared, in a *preliminary* decanter of lemon-colored brandy, a thimbleful of which was taken with a piece of bread and sausage, before the soup appeared. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 14.

Preliminary injunction. See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.—**Preliminary judgment.** See *judgment*.—**Syn.** *Preliminary, Preparatory, Introductory*, proemial. The first three agree in differing from the words compared under *previous*, in that they imply a necessary connection between that which precedes and that which follows, the latter being the essential thing. That which is *preliminary* literally brings one to the threshold of a discourse, contract, or the like; that which is *preparatory* prepares one, as to consider a proposition, subject, etc.; that which is *introductory* brings one inside the matter in question: as, a truce *preliminary* to a treaty; a disposition of troops *preparatory* to an attack; remarks *introductory* to the statement of one's theme.

II. *n.*; pl. *preliminaries* (-riz). Something which introduces or leads up to following matter or events; an introductory or preparatory statement, measure, action, etc.; a preface; a prelude.

A serpent, which, as a *preliminary* to fascination, is said to fill the air with his peculiar odor.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

On entering the abbey, she [Anne Boleyn] was led to the coronation chair, where she sat while the train fell into their places, and the *preliminaries* of the ceremonial were despatched. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 179.

prelingual (prē-ling'gwal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *lingual.*] Preceding the acquisition of the power of speech; antecedent to the development of language.

The first is the *prelingual* state, in which impressions of outward objects exist in the mind as inarticulate, voiceless concepts. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 364.

Theoretical admirers of the *prelingual* period are, possibly, scattered here and there to this day.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 334.

prelithic (prē-lith'ik), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + Gr. λίθος, stone, + *-ic.*] Preceding the use of stone implements; antedating the stone age proper. Compare ★*zoömimetic*.

prelude (prē-lūd' or prel'ūd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preluded*, ppr. *preluding*. [< OF. *preluder*, F. *préluder* = It. *preludere*, prelude (in music) (cf. Sp. Pg. *preludiar*, prelude (in music); from the noun), < L. *præludere*, play beforehand by way of practice or rehearsal, sing beforehand, premise, preface, < *præ*, before, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *elude*, *illude*. The E. verb is in part from the noun: see *prelude*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To preface; prepare the way for; introduce as by a prelude; foreshadow.

The literary change from alliteration to rhyme was mainly coeval with the Reformation; *preluded* by Chaucer a century and a half before.
E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 12.

Here might be urged the necessity for *preluding* the study of moral science by the study of biological science.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 38.

Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath
Preluded those melodious bursts that fill
The spacious times of great Elizabeth
With sounds that echo still. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. Specifically, in *music*, to play a prelude to; introduce by a musical prelude.

And I—my harp would *prelude* woe—
I cannot all command the strings;
The glory of the sum of things
Will flash across the chords and go.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

3. To serve as a prelude to; precede as a musical prelude.

Beneath the sky's triumphal arch
This music sounded like a march,
And with its chorus seemed to be
Preluding some great tragedy.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform a prelude or introduction; give a preface to later action; especially, in *music*, to play a prelude, or introductory passage or movement, before beginning a principal composition.

So Love, *preluding*, plays at first with Hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing Darts.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

She immediately rose and went to the piano—a somewhat worn instrument that seemed to get the better of its infirmities under the firm touch of her small fingers as she *preluded*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

2. To serve as a prelude or introduction; especially, to constitute a musical prelude.

Sabbath of months! henceforth in him be blest,
And *prelude* to the realm's perpetual rest!
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 187.

Preluding light, were strains of music heard.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 33.

prelude (prē'lūd or prel'ūd), *n.* [Formerly also *preludium* (< ML.); < OF. *prelude*, F. *prélude* = Sp. Pg. It. *preludio*, < ML. **præludium*, a playing or performing beforehand, < L. *præludere*, play beforehand by way of practice or trial, premise, preface: see *prelude*, *v.*] 1. An introductory performance; a preliminary to an action, event, or work of broader scope and higher importance; a preface; presage; foreshadowing.

A strange accident befell him, perchance not so worthy of memory for itself as for that it seemeth to have been a kind of *prelude* to his final period.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 228.

Maybe wildest dreams
Are but the needful *preludes* of the truth.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. In *music*, a prefatory or introductory piece, section, or movement, either extended and more or less independent, as in many elaborate fugues, in suites and sonatas, in oratorios and operas, or brief and strictly connected with what is to follow, as in various shorter works and at the opening of church services and before hymns. The organ prelude to a church service is often called a *voluntary*. Compare *intrada*, *introduction*, *overture*, *vorspiel*, etc.

The title of *Prelude* has never been associated with any particular form in music, but is equally applicable to a phrase of a few bars or an extended composition in strict or free style. *Grove's Dict. Music*, III. 28.

=**Syn.** 1. *Preface*, etc. (see *introduction*), preliminary.—2. See *overture*, 4.

preluder (prē'lū-dėr or prel'ū-dėr), *n.* [< *prelude* + *-er*[1].] One who preludes; one who plays a prelude.

Invention, science, and execution Rousseau requires in a good *preluder*. *W. Mason*, Church Musick, p. 60.

preludial (prē-lū'di-al), *a.* [< *prelude* (ML. **præludium*) + *-i-al.*] Pertaining to a prelude; serving to introduce; introductory. *Edinburgh Rev.*

preludious (prē-lū'di-us), *a.* [< *prelude* (ML. **præludium*) + *-ous.*] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory. [Rare.]

The office of Adam was *preludious* to and typical of the office of Christ.
Dr. H. More, Phil. Writings, Gen. Pref., p. xxv.

preludium† (prē-lū'di-um), *n.* [< ML. **præludium*: see *prelude.*] An introduction; prefatory action or state; a prelude; a presage.

This is a short *preludium* to a challenge.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 1.

Scared with some terrible apparition, . . . a presage and *preludium* of hell approaching, they cry out that they are damned. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 59.

prelumbar (prē-lum'bär), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*[1].] In *anat.*, in front of the loins or of the lumbar vertebræ.

prelusion (prē-lū'zhon), *n.* A prelude. [Rare.]

prelusive (prē-lū'siv), *a.* [< L. *prælusus*, pp. of *præludere*, play beforehand (see *prelude*), + *-ive.*] Serving as a prelude; introductory; indicative of the future; premonitory.

This monarchy, before it was to settle in your majesty and your generations, . . . had these *prelusive* changes and varieties. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

Her foot pressed the strand,
With step *prelusive* to a long array
Of woes and degradations.
Wordsworth, Mary Queen of Scots.

prelusively (prē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* Same as *prelusorily*.

prelusorily (prē-lū'sō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of introduction or prelude; prefatorily; previously.

prelusory (prē-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *prælusus*, pp. of *præludere*, play beforehand (see *prelude*), + *-ory.*] Introductory; prelusive.

But the truth is, these are but the προπυγμαί or σκιαμαχίαι, the *prelusory* lighter brandishings of these swords.
Hammond, Works, IV. 470.

premandibular (prē-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *mandibula*, mandible: see *mandibular.*] Situated in advance of the lower jaw, as a bone of some reptiles; predentary.

premaniacal (prē-mā-nī'a-kal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *mania*, madness (see *mania*), + *-ac-al.* Cf. *maniacal.*] Previous to insanity, or to an attack of mania.

The *premaniacal* semblance of mental brilliancy.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 297.

premature (prē-mā-tūr'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *prematuro* (cf. F. *prématuré*, < L. as if **præmaturatus*), < L. *præmaturus*, early ripe, as fruit; hence very early, too early, untimely (said of actions, events, seasons, etc.), in ML. also very ripe in judgment, < *præ*, before, + *maturus*, ripe, mature: see *mature.*] Arriving too early at maturity; mature or ripe before the proper time; hence, coming into existence or occurring too soon; too early; untimely; overhasty.

The report of our misfortunes might be malicious or *premature*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Bashfulness and apathy are a tough husk, in which a delicate organization is protected from *premature* ripening. *Emerson*, Friendship.

Premature labor. See *labor*[1].

prematurely (prē-mā-tūr'li), *adv.* In a premature manner; before the proper time; too early; overhastily.

prematureness (prē-mā-tūr'nes), *n.* Prematurity.

prematurity (prē-mā-tū'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *prématurité* = Pg. *prematuridade*; as *premature* + *-ity.*] The state of being premature, or too early in development.

It was the bewilderment and *prematurity* of the same instinct which restlessly impelled them to materialize the ideas of the Greek philosophers, and to render them practical by superstitious uses. *Coleridge*, The Friend, ii. 10.

premaxilla (prē-mak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *premaxillæ* (-ē). [NL. *præmaxilla*, < L. *præ*, before, + *maxilla*, jaw-bone: see *maxilla.*] The intermaxillary or premaxillary bone. See *intermaxillary*.

premaxillary (prē-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *premaxillaries* (-riz). [Also *præmaxillary*; < L. *præ*, before, + *maxilla*, jaw-bone: see *maxillary.*] I. *a.* Situated in front of or at the fore part of the maxilla; intermaxillary; pertaining to the premaxilla.

II. *n.* The premaxillary bone; the intermaxillary.

premaxillomaxillary (prē-mak-sil-ō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *maxillopremaxillary*. *Huxley.*

premet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *prime.*

premediate (prē-mē'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *premediated*, ppr. *premediating.* [< *pre-* + *mediate.*] To advocate, as a cause. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *premeditated*, ppr. *premeditating.* [< L. *præmeditatus*, pp. of *præmeditari* (> It. *premeditare* = Sp. Pg. *premeditar* = F. *préméditer*), consider or think beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *meditari*, consider, meditate: see *meditate.*] I. *trans.* To meditate beforehand; think about and contrive previously; precogitate.

Here, pale with fear, he doth *premeditate*
The dangers of his loathsome enterprise.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 183.

An express *premeditated* design to take away his life.
Blackstone, Com., IV. iv. 196.

II. *intrans.* To meditate beforehand; deliberate upon future action.

They [the apostles] studied for no tongue, they spake with all; of themselves they were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate;* the Spirit gave them speech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Take no thought beforehand what ye shall speak, neither do ye *premeditate*. Mark xiii. 11.

premeditate† (prē-med'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *præmeditatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Contrived by previous thought; premeditated.

Whatsoever a man shall have occasion to speak of, if he will take the pains, he may have it in effect *premeditate*, and handled "in thesi."
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

2. Using premeditation; disposed to premeditate.

A *premeditate* and resolute mind lightly shaketh off the heaviest crosses of malice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

premeditatedly (prē-med'i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* Premeditately; deliberately.

Least of all could she dare *premeditatedly* a vague future in which the only certain condition was indignity.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

premeditatedness (prē-med'i-tā-ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being premeditated, or planned beforehand.

premeditately (prē-med'i-tāt-li), *adv.* With premeditation; after previous deliberation; intentionally.

He that *premeditately* cozens one does not cozen all, but only because he cannot. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 62.

Accordingly, in all the number of laws passed with regard to the plantations, the words which distinguish revenue laws specifically as such were, I think, *premeditately* avoided. *Burke*, American Taxation.

premeditation (prē-med-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *premeditation*, F. *préméditation* = Sp. *premeditación* = Pg. *premeditação* = It. *premeditazione*, < L. *præmeditatio(n-)*, a considering beforehand, < *præmeditari*, pp. *præmeditatus*, consider beforehand: see *premeditate*.] 1. The act of premeditating; previous deliberation; forethought; precogitation.

Ye haue nowe hard what *premeditations* be expedient before that a man take on him the gouernance of a publyke weale. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 1.

He [Pitt] spoke without *premeditation;* but his speech followed the course of his own thoughts, and not the course of the previous discussion. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. Previous contrivance or design formed: as, the *premeditation* of a crime. In *law*, *premeditation* is by some authorities understood to mean previous deliberation, by others only previous intent, however sudden, and however quickly put into execution.

premeditative (prē-med'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *premeditate* + *-ive*.] Using premeditation; characterized by premeditation; showing thought for the future.

Every first thing accordingly shows some *premeditative* token of every last.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 202.

premenstrual (prē-men'strō-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *menstrua*, menstrua, + *-al*.] Preceding menstruation.

premeridian (prē-mē-rid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *meridies*, midday: see *meridian*.] Immediately before midday; specifically [*cap.*], in *geol.*, according to Professor H. D. Rogers's nomenclature of the Paleozoic rocks, noting that part of the series which lies between the Meridian and the Scalent. It corresponds to part of the Lower Helderberg of the New York Survey.

premerit† (prē-mer'it), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *merit*.] To merit or deserve beforehand.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them. *Eikon Basilike*.

premial (prē'mi-al), *a.* [< LL. *præmialis*, used as a reward, < L. *præmium*, a reward: see *premium*.] Same as *premiant*.

premiant (prē'mi-ant), *a.* [< L. *præmian(t-)s*, ppr. of *præmiari*, stipulate for a reward: see *premiate*.] Serving to reward. *Baxter*. (*Webster*.)

premiate (prē'mi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *premiated*, ppr. *premiating*. [< L. *præmiatus*, pp. of *præmiari*, stipulate for a reward, < *præmium*, a reward: see *premium*.] To reward with a premium: as, a *premiated* essay. [Rare.]

The ten *premiated* designs have been photographed.
Penn. Monthly, Sept., 1878, p. 598.

premices† (prem'i-sez), *n. pl.* [< F. *prémices*, pl., = Sp. *primicia* = Pg. *primicias*, pl., = It. *primizia*, < L. *primitiæ*, *primiciæ*, first-fruits, < *primus*, first: see *prime*.] First-fruits. Also spelled *premice*.

A charger, or large platter, was yearly filled with all sorts of fruits, which were offered to the gods at their festivals as the *premices* or first gatherings.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

★**premier** (prē'mi-ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *premier*, first, chief, as a noun a chief, leader, < L. *primarius*, of the first rank, < *primus*, first: see *primary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. First in importance; chief. [Rare.]

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden*, Remains.

Surely Canterbury, as the metropolitical city, and the seat of the primate of all England, ought to contain the *premier* parish church. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 168.

2. First in time; earliest in appearance or occurrence; specifically, in the English peerage, first in the order of precedence, which is now the order of date of creation.

Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created *premier* Earl of England, and three days after he was made Duke of Warwick, . . . a senseless jumble [*i. e.*, these creations and adjustments of precedence which followed], soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly, the king [Henry VI.] with his own hand creating the young Duke of Warwick King of the Isle of Wight. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

The first opera of which we have any record is a translation of "Arsinoë," an Italian opera written by Stanzani of Bologna, for the theatre of that town, in 1677, and here is the *premier* advertisement of opera in England.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 28.

II. *n.* The first minister of state; the prime or premier minister.

Stand forth and tell yon *Premier* youth [Pitt]
The honest, open, naked truth.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

A shout rose again, . . . a shout
More joyful than the city roar that hails
Premier or king! *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

premier (prē'mi-ėr), *v. i.* [< *premier*, *n.*] To govern as premier; serve as prime minister. [Rare.]

Nae sage North now, nor sager Sackville,
To watch and *premier* o'er the pack vile.
Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

★**première** (prē-miär'), *a.* and *n.* [F., fem. of *premier*, first: see *premier*.] **I.** *a.* First or foremost or chief, as said of women.

Five new *première* dancers, headed by Mlle. Lile from the Berlin Opera House, will arrive in the city the present week. *Music and Drama*, XI. vii. 7.

Première danseuse, the principal or leading female dancer in a ballet.

II. *n.* A woman who has a leading part to perform. Specifically—(*a*) In *theatrical representations*, a leading lady; the principal actress. (*b*) In *dancing*, a première danseuse. (*c*) In *dressmaking*, a forewoman.

★**premiership** (prē'mi-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *premier* + *-ship*.] The state or dignity of being first or foremost; especially, the dignity or office of a prime minister.

On returning to England he [Wellesley] made one last bid for the *premiership*. *The Academy*, No. 900, p. 65.

premillenarian (prē-mil-e-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *millennium*, millennium, + *-arian*. Cf. *millenarian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to premillennialism.—2. Same as *premillennial*.

The rejection of the *pre-millenarian* advent has never been understood as required by our ordination vows.
Princeton Rev., March, 1879, p. 419.

II. *n.* A believer in the doctrine of premillennialism.

premillenarianism (prē-mil-e-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* Same as *premillennialism*. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 201.

premillennial (prē-mi-len'i-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *millennium*, millennium, + *-al*. Cf. *millennial*.] Preceding the millennium; existing or occurring before the millennium.

The dogma of the *Pre-Millennial* Advent of Christ.
Princeton Rev., March, 1879, p. 415.

premillennialism (prē-mi-len'i-al-izm), *n.* [< *premillennial* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the second coming of Christ will precede the millennium. See *millennium, millenarianism*.

premillennialist (prē-mi-len'i-al-ist), *n.* [< *premillennial* + *-ist*.] A premillenarian. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 252.

premiot, *n.* [< Sp. Pg. It. *premio*, premium: see *premium*.] A premium.

It is just as if the ensurers brought in a catalogue of ensured ships lost, taking no notice of ships arrived and *premios*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 490. (*Davies*.)

premisal (prē-mī'zal), *n.* [< *premise* + *-al*.] The act of premising; also, a prefatory statement; a premise. [Rare.]

And here, by way of *premisal*, it must be in a lawful and warrantable way. *Culverwell*, Mount Ebal, 90. (*Latham*.)

premise, premiss (prem'is), *n.* [More prop. *premiss*, but *premise* is the more common spelling; < ME. *premisse* (in pl. *premissis*), < OF. *premisse*, F. *prémisse*, usually in pl. *prémisses*, premises (in logic), = Sp. *premisa* = Pg. *premissa* = It. *premessa*, < ML. *præmissa*, sc. *propositio* or *conditio*, a premise, lit. 'a proposition or condition set forth beforehand,' fem. of L. *præmissus*, pp. of *præmittere*, send before, put or set before or in advance: see *premit*.] 1. A judgment causing another judgment; a proposition belief in which leads to the belief in another proposition called a conclusion; a proposition from which, with or without others, something is inferred or concluded.

Passion violently snatches at the conclusion, but is inconsiderate and incurious concerning the *premises*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

He goes on building many faire and pious conclusions upon false and wicked *premises*, which deceave the common Reader not well discerning the antipathy of such connexions. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2†. A condition set forth; a supposition.

Iff forsoth the said maister, wardons, and theere successours, the *premissis*, as of there parti expressed and declared, hoold and trewly fulfill, . . . then the said writyng obligatorie of xx^li. li. shalbe hadd for nought.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

Here is my hand; the *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 204.

The doctor happ'ly may persuade. Go to;
'Shalt give his worship a new damask suit
Upon the *premisses*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

3. *pl.* In *law*, what has been stated before or above (in a document); the aforesaid. (*a*) That part of the beginning of a deed or conveyance where the names of the parties, their additions, and the consideration and moving cause of the instrument are stated. (*b*) More commonly, that part of a deed or conveyance where the subject-matter of the grant is stated or described in full, afterward referred to collectively as the *premises*. Hence—4. *pl.* The subject of a conveyance; lands and houses or tenements; a house or building and the outhouses and places belonging to it.

During this period the family mansion had been consigned to the charge of a kinsman, who was allowed to make it his home for the time being, in consideration of keeping the *premises* in thorough repair.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

In the premises, in relation to a subject which has been mentioned: as, he had no authority *in the premises*.—**Major premise**. See *major*, 5.—**Minor premise**. See *minor*.

premise (prē-mīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *premised*, ppr. *premising*. [< L. *præmissus*, pp. *præmittere*, send before or forward: see *premit*. For the form, cf. *premise*, *n.*, *demise*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set forth or make known beforehand, as introductory to the main subject; offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows; lay down as an antecedent proposition.

Foure only be of two times, and eight of three times, the rest compounds of the *premised* two sorts.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 92.

I shall *premise* some preliminary considerations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 20.

Let me *premise*, twelve months have flown away,
Swiftly or sadly, since the happy day.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 202.

2†. To send before the time.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premised* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 41.

II. *intrans.* To state premises; preface an argument or other discourse with premises.

I must *premise* with three circumstances. *Swift*.

premiss, *n.* See *premise*.

premit† (prē-mit'), *v. t.* [= OF. *premetre*, *premettre* = It. *premettere*, send forward, < L. *præmittere*, send forward, send in advance, despatch, < *præ*, before, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *demit*, etc. Hence (< L. *præmittere*) ult. E. *premise*, *n.*, *premise*, *v.*, etc.] To premise.

He doth, in this and the next verse, *premit* a general doctrine thereunto.
Hutcheson, On John, p. 299. (*Jamieson*.)

★**premium** (prē'mi-um), *n.* [Early mod. E. *premye* (q. v.), < OF. *premie* = Sp. Pg. It. *premio*, reward, premium; < L. *præmium*, profit derived from booty, booty, game, prey; in general (the usual sense), profit, advantage, and in particular, reward, recompense; contr. of **præimium*, < *præ*, before, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, etc.] 1. A reward; a recompense given for a particular action or line of conduct. Specifically—(*a*) A prize to be won by competition. (*b*) A bonus; an extra sum paid as an incentive; anything given as an inducement. (*c*) A fee paid for the privilege of being taught a trade or profession.

2. That which is given for the loan of money; interest.

Men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 20.

3. In *insurance*, the amount paid or agreed to be paid in one sum or periodically to insurers as the consideration for a contract of insurance. See *insurance*, 2.—**4.** In *banking* and *currency*, the difference by which the value of one metallic currency exceeds that of another of the same denomination, or by which a metallic currency exceeds a paper currency of the same denomination in the same country; agio: the opposite of *discount*, or *disagio*, which is the amount by which the value of one currency has depreciated when compared with another. Thus, during the civil war in the United States, when $125 in paper currency was demanded for $100 in gold, the gold dollar was said to be *at a premium* of 25, as compared with paper, but it might more correctly be said that paper was *at a discount* of 20 per cent. as compared with gold.

5. In *stock-broking*, etc., the percentage of difference by which the market price of shares, stocks, bonds, etc., exceeds their face-value or the sum originally paid for them: thus, when stock originally issued at $100 per share sells at $140 per share, it is said to be *at a premium* of 40 per cent.—**At a premium**, above par; at a higher price than the original cost or normal value; hence, difficult to obtain; rare and valuable.—**Premium note**, a note given in place of payment of the whole or a part of an insurance premium.

Premna (prem'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), so called in allusion to the short stem or low tree-trunk; < Gr. πρέμνον, a stump.] A genus of sympetalous shrubs and trees of the family *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by the four didynamous stamens included within the short, small, and nearly equally four-lobed corolla, and by the single four-celled drupe. There are about 40 species, natives of warm regions of the Old World. They bear opposite entire or toothed leaves and rather loose cymes of white or bluish flowers, in panicles or corymbs, or condensed into an elongated pyramidal inflorescence. *P. Taitensis* of the Fiji Islands, etc., there called *yaro*, affords wood for building, and its bark enters into the drug tonga. See *headache-tree* and *tonga*.

premolar (prē-mō'lär), *a.* and *n.* [Also *præmolar*; < L. *præ*, before, + *molaris*, molar: see *molar*[1].] **I.** *a.* Anterior in position, and prior in time, to a molar, as a tooth; situated in advance of molars; deciduous, as a molar; pertaining in any way to premolars: as, a *premolar* tooth; *premolar* dentition; the *premolar* part of a maxillary bone.

II. *n.* A tooth which in the permanent dentition replaces a milk-molar. Such teeth occur as a rule in mammals which have a diphyodont dentition. All the molars or grinders of the first set are technically milk-molars, those which succeed and replace them in the second set being premolars, whatever their size, form, or number. They are usually smaller than true molars, and also less complicated in structure; but such distinctions do not hold in every case. Premolars are developed in an anterior part of the maxillary bone, and, when they coexist with true molars, are always situated in front of the latter. The first, foremost, or most anterior premolar is much the smallest of the series and usually has but a single root. The typical though not the most frequent number of premolars is four above and below on each side; there are rarely more than three, oftenest two, as in man; sometimes one or none, as in rodents. The two premolars of man are commonly called *bicuspids*. In dental formulæ the symbol of *premolar* is *pm* or *p*. The premolar formula of man is $pm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2}$.

premonarchical (prē-mō-när'ki-kal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *monarchical*.] Prior to monarchy; before adopting the monarchical form of government.

Premonarchical Israel is represented as a hierocracy, and Samuel as its head. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 403.

premonish (prē-mon'ish), *v.* [Formerly also *præmonish*; < L. *præmonitus*, pp. of *præmonere* (> Pg. *premunir*), forward, < *præ*, before, + *monere*, remind, advise, warn: see *monish*. Cf. *præmunire*.] **I.** *trans.* To forewarn; caution beforehand; notify previously.

Man cannot brook poor friends. This inconstant charity is hateful, as our English phrase *premonisheth*: "Love me little, and love me long."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 418.

We enter'd by the drawbridg, which has an invention to let one fall, if not *præmonished*.
Evelyn, Diary, May 2, 1644.

II. *intrans.* To give warning or advice beforehand; forebode.

Your lordship doth very seasonably *premonish*.
Chapman and Shirley, Admiral of France, v.

My love is virtuous; were it otherwise,
I should elect, as you *premonish*, youth
And prodigal blood. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 2.

premonishment (prē-mon'ish-ment), *n.* [< *premonish* + *-ment*.] The act of premonishing; previous warning or admonition; previous information. [Rare.]

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, I. 40.

premonition (prē-mō-nish'on), *n.* [< OF. *premonition, premonicion* = It. *premonizione*, < LL. *præmonitio(n-)*, a forewarning, < L. *præmonere*, forewarn: see *premonish*.] The act of premonishing or forewarning; hence, a previous warning or notification of subsequent events; previous information.

Such as haue not *premonition* hereof, and consideration of the causes alledged, would peraduenture reproue and disgrace euery Romance or short historicall ditty, for that they be not written in long meeters or verses.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

God hath sent all his servants, the prophets, and so done all that is necessary for *premonition*. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

premonitive (prē-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *præmonitus*, pp. of *præmonere*, forewarn (see *premonish*), + *-ive*.] Premonitory. *Imp. Dict.*

premonitor (prē-mon'i-tor), *n.* [< LL. *præmonitor*, a forewarner, < L. *præmonere*, forewarn: see *premonish*.] One who forewarns; a premonitory messenger or token.

Some such like uncouth *premonitors* . . . God sends purposely to awaken our security.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, lxxix.

premonitorily (prē-mon'i-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of premonition.

premonitory (prē-mon'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *prémonitoire*, < LL. *præmonitorius*, that gives previous warning (see *premonitor*), < L. *præmonere*, forewarn: see *premonish*.] Giving premonition; serving to warn or notify beforehand.

In *premonitory* judgements God will take good words and sincere intents; but in peremptory, nothing but reall performances. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 46.

All the signs and silences
Premonitory of earthquake.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 192.

Premonstrant (prē-mon'strant), *n.* [An accom. form (as if < L. *præmonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *præmonstrare*, show beforehand, guide: see *premonstrate*) of F. *Prémontrés*, pl. (cf. Sp. *Premonstratense*, *Premostratense* = Pg. *Premonstratense* = It. *Premostratese* (†), < ML. *Præmonstratensis*, a Premonstrant), < *Prémontré*, near Laon, in France, where the order was founded (see def.). The name *Prémontré* is variously explained as orig. *pré montré*, < L. *pratum monstratum*, a meadow pointed out (sc. to the founder in a dream); or *près montré*, pointed out close at hand (*près*, near, close at hand); or < L. *præmonstratus*, pointed out beforehand: see *premonstrate*.] A member of a Roman Catholic religious order comprising monks and nuns, founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré near Laon, in France, 1119. The order was once very flourishing, but now numbers only a few houses, principally in the Austrian empire. The Premonstrants were also called *Norbertines*, and in England *White Canons* (from their garb). Also *Premonstratensian*.

premonstrate† (prē-mon'strāt), *v. t.* [< L. *præmonstratus*, pp. of *præmonstrare* (> It. *premostrare*), show beforehand, guide: see *Premonstrant*.] To foreshow; represent beforehand.

This [text, Luke xii. 20] is the covetous man's scripture; and both (like an unflattering glass) presents his present condition, what he is, and (like a fatal book) *premonstrates* his future state, what he shall be.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 123.

Premonstratensian (prē-mon-strā-ten'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Præmonstratensian*; < ML. *Premonstratensis*, a Premonstrant: see *Premonstrant*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Premonstrants: as, the *Premonstratensian* order.

The *Præmonstratensian* Priory of Langdon.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

II. *n.* Same as *Premonstrant*.

A procession of monks, Carmelites, Benedictines, *Premonstratencians*. *The American*, VIII. 249.

premonstration† (prē-mon-strā'shon), *n.* [= It. *premostrazione*, < LL. *præmonstratio(n-)*, a showing beforehand: see *premonstrate*.] The act of premonstrating or foreshowing; indication or revelation of future events.

If such demonstration was made for the beginning, then the like *premonstration* is to be looked for in the fulfilling.
Shelford, Learned Discourses, p. 323.

premonstrator (prē-mon'strā-tor), *n.* [< L. *præmonstrator*, one who points out beforehand, a guide: see *premonstrate*.] One who or that which premonstrates, or shows beforehand. *Worcester*. [Rare.]

premorse (prē-môrs'), *a.* [< L. *præmorsus*, pp. of *præmordere*, bite in front or at the end, < *præ*, before, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] **1.** Bitten off.—**2.** In *bot.* and *entom.*, having the apex irregularly truncate, as if bitten or broken: as, a *premorse* leaf or root; *premorse* elytra; etc.

Premosaic (prē-mō-zā'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Mosaic*.] Previous to the time of Moses; relating to times previous to the life and writings of Moses: as, *Premosaic* history.

premotion (prē-mō'shon), *n.* [< F. *prémotion* = Sp. *premoción* = Pg. *premoção*, < ML. **præmotio(n-)*, < L. *præmovere*, pp. *præmotus*, move beforehand: see *premove*.] Previous motion or excitement to action.

It followeth . . . that no words or writings are of certain truth upon any account of God's inspiration or *premotion*, because God not only can, but doth, cause all the untruths that are spoken or written in the world: therefore no faith in God's revelation hath any sure foundation, . . . and so all religion is dashed out at a stroke.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 19.

Many Jesuit writers of note differ from Molina in almost all, save the one essential point of making the human will "a faculty that, even when all conditions of activity are present, is free either to act as it chooses or not to act at all." But this thesis is nothing more than the mere denial of "physical *premotion*." *Mind*, XII. 266.

premove (prē-möv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *premoved*, ppr. *premoving*. [< LL. *præmovere*, move beforehand, stir up, < L. *præ*, before, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To incite or excite; effect by premotion.

It followeth that we have no certainty when God *premoveth* an apostle or prophet to speak true, and when to speak falsely. *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 19.

premultiply (prē-mul'ti-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *premultiplied*, ppr. *premultiplying*. [< *pre-* + *multiply*.] To multiply by an operative factor written before the factor operated on.

premunire, *n.* and *v.* See *præmunire*.

premunite† (prē-mū-nīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *præmunitus*, pp. of *præmunire, præmœnire* (> It. *premunire* = F. *prémunir*), fortify or defend in front, < *præ*, before, + *munire, mœnire*, defend with a wall, fortify: see *munition*.] To fortify beforehand; guard or make secure in advance.

For the better removing of the exception, which might minister any scruple, &c., I thought good to *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this preface.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, Pref. (*Latham.*)

premunition (prē-mū-nish'on), *n.* [= F. *prémunition*, < L. *præmunitio(n-)*, a fortifying or strengthening beforehand, < *præmunire*, pp. *præmunitus*, fortify or defend in front or in advance: see *premunite*.] The act of fortifying or guarding beforehand; a measure taken in advance to secure immunity from peril or objection.

No: let me tell thee, prevision is the best prevention, and premonition the best *premunition*.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 53.

premunitory (prē-mū'ni-tō-ri), *a.* [Also *præmunitory*; < *premunite* + *-ory*.] Belonging or relating to a præmunire.

The clergy were summoned by the *premunitory* clause.
Hody, Hist. of Convocation, p. 402. (*Latham.*)

premye†, *n.* [< L. *præmium*, reward, recompense: see *premium*.] A gift.

The cytie of London through his mere graunt and *premye*
Was first privyleged to have both mayer and shryve,
Where before hys tyme it had but baylyves onlye.
Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 85. (*Halliwell.*)

Prenanthes (prē-nan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1737), so called in allusion to the nodding flower-heads; < Gr. πρηνής, with the face downward, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of composite plants of the family *Cichoriaceæ*. It is characterized by nearly cylindrical or slightly compressed three- to five-angled achenes without beaks or ribs, and loosely panicled, nodding heads of ligulate flowers, with a peculiar cylindrical and slender involucre, having a few short bracts at its base, and mainly composed of from five to fourteen long and equal soft bracts in a single row, unchanged after blossoming. There are about 7 species, natives of the old world. They are smooth and erect herbs, often tall and wand-like, or climbing (in a Himalayan species), with commonly whitish or yellowish flowers and copious pappus. The leaves are alternate, and often of very peculiar shapes—arrow- or halberd-shaped, lyrate, or irregularly lobed, sometimes with great variation on the same plant. About 20 species of cichoriaceous plants belonging to the genus *Nabalus* are referred to *Prenanthes* by some authors. They are natives of North America and Asia. Three closely connected American species, *N. albus*, *N. serpentarius*, and *N. altissimus*, are variously called *white lettuce*, *lion's-foot*, *rattlesnake-root*, and *gall-of-the-earth*—one, *N. serpentarius*, being locally reputed a cure for rattlesnake-bites. See *cancer-weed*, and cut under *rattlesnake-root*.

prenasal (prē-nā'zal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Anterior with reference to the nose, nostrils, or nasal passages: as, the *prenasal* spine of the maxillary bone; a *prenasal* or rostral cartilage.

prenatal (prē-nā'tal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *natal*[1].] Previous to birth; of or pertaining to existence previous to birth.

Plato assumed a *prenatal*, Malebranche a present intuition of the divine Being, as the source of the pure notions and principles of the understanding.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 185.

prenatally (prē-nā′tal-i), *adv.* Before birth.

prender (pren′dėr), *n.* [< OF. *prendre*, a taking (inf. used as noun), prop. take, < L. *prendere, prehendere*, take, seize: see *prehend, v.*] In *law*, the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.

prenet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *preen*[1].

prenomen, *n.* See *prænomen.*

prenominal, prænominal (prē-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< *prænomen* (*-nomin-*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the prænomen; generic, as a name of an animal which precedes its specific name.

They deceived in the name of horse-radish, horse-mint, bull-rush, and many more; conceiving therein some *prenominal* consideration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

prenominate† (prē-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *prænominatus*, pp. of *prænominare*, give a prænomen to, also name in advance, < *præ*, before, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate.*] To name beforehand; foretell.

Think'st thou to catch my life so pleasantly
As to *prenominate* in nice conjecture
Where thou wilt hit me dead?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 250.

prenominate† (prē-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *prænominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Forenamed; foretold; aforesaid.

Having ever seen in the *prenominate* crimes
The youth you breathe of guilty, be assured
He closes with you in this consequence.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 43.

prenomination† (prē-nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **prænominatio(n-)*, < *prænominare*, name in the first place or in advance, etc.: see *prenominate.*] The state or privilege of being named before others.

Moreover, if we concede that the animals of one element might bear the names of those in the other, yet in strict reason the watery productions should have the *prenomination.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

prenominical, prænominical (prē-nō-min′i-kal), *a.* [< *prænomen* (*-nomin-*) + *-ic-al.*] Same as *prenominal.*

prenostic†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prognostic.* *Gower.*

prenote† (prē-nōt′), *v. t.* [< L. *prænotare*, mark or note before or beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *notare*, mark, designate: see *note*[1], *v.*] To note beforehand; designate or mention previously.

And this blind ignorance of that age, thus aboue *prenoted*, was the cause whie these kings builded so manie monasteries vpon zealous superstition.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 120, an. 764.

prenotion (prē-nō′shon), *n.* [= F. *prénotion* = Sp. *prenoción* = Pg. *prenoção* = It. *prenozione*, < L. *prænotio(n-)*, a previous notion, < *prænoscere*, pp. *prænotus*, learn or know beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *noscere*, come to know: see *know*[1].] Preconception; anticipation; a generalization from slight experience.

She had some *prenotion* or anticipation of them.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 314.

prensation† (pren-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *prensatio(n-)*, a soliciting, < *prensatus, prehensatus*, pp. of *prensare, prehensare*, seize, lay hold of, freq. of *prendere, prehendere*, pp. *prensus, prehensus*, grasp, catch, take: see *prehend.*] The act of grasping; seizure.

That commonly by ambitious *prensations*, by simoniacal corruptions, by political bandyings, by popular factions, by all kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the place, doth appear by those many dismal schisms which gave the church many pretended heads, but not one certain one. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

Prensiculantia (pren-sik-ū-lan′shi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **prensiculan(t-)s*, ppr. of an assumed verb **prensiculare*, nibble, dim. or freq., < L. *prendere*, pp. *prensus*, take, seize: see *prender, prize*[1].] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the fourth order, containing the rodents, and corresponding to the *Glires* or *Rodentia* of other authors. It was divided into 8 families, none constituted as in modern systems, the relationships of the rodents having been little understood at that time.

prent (prent), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *print.*

prentice (pren′tis), *n.* [< ME. *prentis*; by aphæresis from *apprentice.*] An apprentice.

Alkynnes crafty men crauen mede for here *prentis*;
Marchauntz and mede mote nede go togideres.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 224.

I was bound *prentice* to a barber once,
But ran away i' the second year.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

To put to prentice, to send to prentice, to apprentice; bind to an apprenticeship.

Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's children; and this very morning he *sent* his coachman's grandson *to prentice.* *Steele*, Spectator, No. 107.

prenticehood (pren′tis-hụd), *n.* [Formerly also *prentisehood*; < ME. *prentishood*; < *prentice* + *-hood.*] Apprenticeship.

This jolly prentys with his maister bood,
Til he were ny out of his *prentishood.*
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 36.

I serv'd no *prentisehood* to any Rod.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 43.

prentice-of-law† (pren′tis-ọv-lâ′), *n.* A barrister. See *apprentice*, 3. *Halliwell.*

prenticeship (pren′tis-ship), *n.* [Formerly also *prentiship*; < *prentice* + *-ship.*] Apprenticeship.

While he [Moses] past his sacred *Prentiship*
(In Wilderness) of th' Hebrews Shepheardship.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

prentist, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prentice.*

prentisage† (pren′ti-sāj), *n.* [< *prentis, prentice*, + *-age.*] Apprenticeage; apprenticeship.

He was a gentleman to whom Amphialus that day had given armour and horse to try his valour, having never before been in any combat worthy remembrance. "Ah," said Phalantus, in a rage, "and must I be the exercise of your *prentisage?*" *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

prenunciation† (prē-nun-si-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *prænuntiatio(n-)*, a prediction, < L. *prænuntiare*, pp. *prænuntiatus*, announce beforehand, foretell, < *præ*, before, + *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuntius*, a bringer of news, a messenger: see *nuncio.*] The act of telling before. *Cockeram.*

prenuncious† (prē-nun′shus), *a.* [< L. *prænuntius, prænuncius*, that foretells or forebodes, < *præ*, before, + *nuntius*, one who brings news, a messenger: see *prenunciation.*] Announcing beforehand; presaging. *Blount.*

prenzie†, *a.* A dubious word in the following passage, probably an original error. Some conjecture it to be an error for *princelie* (*princely*) or for *priestlie* (*priestly*). Others conjecture Scotch *primsie*, prim, demure; but the existence of this word in Shakspere's time is not established, nor is it explained how Shakspere should come to use a colloquial Scotch diminutive term in this one place.

Claud. The *prenzie* Angelo!
Isab. O, 'tis the cunning livery of hell,
The damned'st body to invest and cover
In *prenzie* guards! *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 94.

preoblige (prē-ō-blīj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preobliged*, ppr. *preobliging.* [< *pre-* + *oblige.*] To bind by a previous obligation.

Nor was he *pre-obliged* by any kindness or benefit from us. *Tillotson.* (*Latham.*)

preobtain (prē-ọb-tān′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *pre-* + *obtain.*] To obtain beforehand. *Smart.*

preoccipital (prē-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *occipital.*] Placed in front of or in the anterior portion of the occipital lobe of the brain: as, the *preoccipital* fovea (a slight depression demarcating, in part, the occipital from the temporal lobe).—**Preoccipital fissure or notch,** a notch on the lower external surface of the cerebrum, marking the separation of the occipital and sphenotemporal lobes.

preoccupancy (prē-ok′ū-pan-si), *n.* [< *pre-* + *occupancy.*] 1. The act of taking possession before another; preoccupation: as, the *preoccupancy* of unoccupied land.

The *pre-occupancy* of the soil [prairies] by herbaceous vegetation, preventing or retarding the effective germination of the seeds of trees. *Science*, III. 442.

2. The right of taking possession before others: as, to have the *preoccupancy* of land by right of discovery.

preoccupant (prē-ok′ū-pant), *n.* [< L. *præoccupan(t-)s*, ppr. of *præoccupare*, seize or occupy beforehand: see *preoccupate.*] One who preoccupies; a prior occupant.

preoccupate† (prē-ok′ū-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *præoccupatus*, pp. of *præoccupare*, seize or occupy beforehand: see *preoccupy.*] To take possession of before others; preoccupy; seize in advance.

Many worthy offices and places of high regarde in that vocation [the law] are now *pre-occupated* and usurped by ungentle and base stocke.
Ferne, Blazon of Gentrie (ed. 1586), p. 93.

I have propounded my opinions naked and unarmed, not seeking to *preoccupate* the liberty of men's judgments by confutations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

preoccupation (prē-ok-ū-pā′shon), *n.* [= F. *préoccupation* = Sp. *preocupación* = Pg. *preoccupação* = It. *preoccupazione*, < L. *præoccupatio(n-)*, a seizing beforehand, an anticipation, < *præoccupare*, pp. *præoccupatus*, seize or occupy beforehand: see *preoccupate.*] 1. The act of preoccupying, or seizing beforehand; possession gained in advance.

More than three hundred men made a sudden break for the narrow gateway, struggled, fought, and crowded through it, and then burst into the kameras, in order to secure, by *preoccupation*, places on the sleeping-platforms. *The Century*, XXXVII. 40.

2†. The act of anticipating; anticipation.

To provide so tenderly by *preoccupation* as no spider may suck poison out of a rose.
Proceedings against Garnet. (*Latham.*)

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said: well, here you see your commission, this is your duty. *South.*

3. The state of being preoccupied; prior engrossment or absorption.

Preoccupation of mind is unfavourable to attention.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

preoccupied (prē-ok′ū-pīd), *p. a.* [< *preoccupy.*] 1. Occupied previously; engrossed; hence, lost in thought; meditative; abstracted.

It is the beautiful *preoccupied* type of face which we find in his pictures that our modern Pre-Raphaelites reproduce, with their own modifications.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 277.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, already used as a name for a genus, species, etc., and therefore, by the laws of priority, rejected for any other genus, species, etc., to which it has been applied.—**Syn. 1.** *Inattentive, Abstracted*, etc. See *absent.*

preoccupy (prē-ok′ū-pī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preoccupied*, ppr. *preoccupying.* [= F. *préoccuper* = Sp. *preocupar* = Pg. *preoccupar* = It. *preoccupare*, < L. *præoccupare*, seize or occupy beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *occupare*, seize, take possession of: see *occupy.*] 1. To occupy before others; take possession of or appropriate for use in advance of others.

The tailor's wife . . . was wont to be *preoccupied* in all his customers' best clothes. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

In the same publication the author . . . shows that the prior name, . . . being doubly *preoccupied* in insects, must give way to Acroculia. *Science*, III. 325.

2. To fill beforehand; cause to be occupied previously.

If field with corn ye fail *preoccupy*,
Darnel for wheat and thistle beards for grain . . .
Will grow apace in combination prompt.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 150.

3. To occupy or engage the attention of beforehand; engross in advance of others; prepossess; preëngage.

Your minds,
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you against the grain
To voice him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 240.

★**preocular** (prē-ok′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] I. *a.* Situated before the eye: specifically applied in herpetology to certain plates of the head.—**Preocular antennæ**, antennæ inserted on the genæ, close to the anterior borders of the eyes, as in many *Coleoptera.*

II. *n.* A preocular plate.

preœsophageal, *a.* See *preësophageal.*

preominate† (prē-om′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *ominate.*] To be an omen of; betoken; foreshow; portend.

Because many Ravens were seene when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

preomosternal (prē-ō-mō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *preomosternum* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the preomosternum.

preomosternum (prē-ō-mō-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *preomosterna* (-nă). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *omosternum*, q. v.] An anterior omosternum.

preopercle (prē-ō-pėr′kl), *n.* [< *præoperculum.*] ★The præoperculum.

preopercular, præopercular (prē-ō-pėr′kū-lär), *a.* [< *præopercul(um)* + *-ar*[3].] In *ichth.*, pertaining to or connected with the præoperculum. See *opercular.*

preoperculum, *n.* See *præoperculum.*

preopinion (prē-ō-pin′yon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *opinion.*] Opinion previously formed; prepossession.

The practice of diet doth hold no certain course nor solid rule of selection or confinement; some in an indistinct voracity eating almost any, others out of a timorous *preopinion* refraining very many.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

preoptic (prē-op′tik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *optic.*] Anterior with respect to optic lobes; pregeminal: specifically noting the anterior pair of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of the brain.

preoption (prē-op′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *option.*] The right of first choice.

Agamemnon, as general, had the *preoption* of what part of the booty he pleased.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, I. 723. (*Latham.*)

★**preoral** (prē-ō′ral), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral.*] Situated in front of or before the mouth. Specifically noting—(*a*) One of the visceral arches of the vertebrate embryo, in distinction from the several postoral arches. (*b*) A fringe of cilia in front of the mouth of certain infusorians, as the *Oxytrichidæ.*—**Preoral segments,** in the arthropods or articulated animals, hypothetical primitive rings, supposed to be anterior to those bearing the organs of the

mouth and to be folded back, thus forming the top of the head: opposed to *postoral segments*. From these segments are developed the eyes, ocelli, antennæ, and antennules, which are therefore called *preoral* organs. Opinions differ as to the number of preoral segments; some writers believe that as many as four can be traced in insects, distinguishing them as the *antennary, ophthalmic, second ocellary*, and *first ocellary* segments, the last-named the most anterior, morphologically, of all.

preorally (prē-ô′ral-i), *adv.* In advance of the mouth.

There is reason to believe that these thirteen apparent ganglia really represent twenty pairs of primitive ganglia, one pair for each somite, the three anterior pairs having coalesced *preorally* to form the brain.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 184.

preordain (prē-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* [= F. *préordonner* = Sp. *preordinar* = Pg. *preordenar* = It. *preordinare*, < LL. *præordinare*, order beforehand, < L. *præ*, before, + *ordinare*, order: see *ordain*.] To ordain or decree beforehand; predetermine.

May be this misery
Was *pre-ordainde* for thy felicity.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

If God *preordained* a Saviour for man before he had either made man or man marred himself, . . . then surely he meant that nothing should separate us from his eternal love in that Saviour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 5.

preorder (prē-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *order*.] To order or arrange beforehand; prearrange; foreordain.

The free acts of an indifferent are, morally and rationally, as worthless as the *preordered* passion of a determined will. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

preordinance (prē-ôr′di-nans), *n.* [< *pre-* + *ordinance*. Cf. L. *preordinatio*.] An ordinance or rule previously established.

These couchings and these lowly courtesies
Might fire the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *pre-ordinance* and first decree
Into the law of children. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 88.

preordinate† (prē-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *præordinatus*, pp. of *præordinare*, order beforehand: see *ordinate*.] Foreordained; predetermined: used with the force of a participle.

Am I of that vertue that I may resiste agayne celestiall influence *preordinate* by prouidence diuine?
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

preordination (prē-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *préordination* = Sp. *preordinación* = Pg. *preordenação* = It. *preordinazione*; as *pre-* + *ordination*.] The act of preordaining; predetermination; foreordination.

The world did from everlasting hang in his [God's] foreknowledge and *preordination*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 165.

prep (prep), *n.* [Short for *preparatory*.] A student who is taking a preparatory course of study; especially, one who is preparing for college. [College slang, U. S.]

prep. An abbreviation of *preposition*.

Prepalæozoic, *a.* See *Prepaleozoic*.

prepalatal (prē-pal′ā-tal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *palatum*, palate, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, placed in front of the palate: as, the *prepalatal* aperture.

prepalatine (prē-pal′ā-tin), *a.* Same as *prepalatal*.

Prepaleozoic, Prepalæozoic (prē-pā″lē-ō-zō′-ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Paleozoic*.] Previous to the Paleozoic period.

preparable (prep′a-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *préparable*; as *prepare* + *-able*.] Capable of being prepared.

If there be any such medicine *preparable* by art.
Boyle, Free Inquiry, § 7.

preparance† (prē-pār′ans), *n.* [< *prepare* + *-ance*.] Preparation.

I founde great tumultes among the people, and *preparance* for warres in Scotland.
Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr. (*Latham.*)

preparate†, *a.* [< ME. *preparat*, < L. *præparatus*, pp. of *præparare*, prepare: see *prepare*.] Prepared.

Sal tartre, alkaly, and sal *preparat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 257.

Take that blood . . . and braie it with the .10. part of comen salt *preparate* to medicyns of men.
Book of Quintessence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

preparation (prep-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *preparation*, F. *préparation* = Sp. *preparación* = Pg. *preparação* = It. *preparazione*, < L. *præparatio(n-)*, a making ready, < *præparare*, pp. *præparatus*, make ready beforehand: see *prepare*.] **1.** The act of preparing or making ready; qualification for a particular use, service, or application; adaptation to an end; training; equipment.

Be yare in thy *preparation*, for thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 245.

It is in and by freedom only, that adequate *preparation* for fuller freedom can be made.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 206.

2. Formation; composition; manufacture: as, the *preparation* of gunpowder; the *preparation* of glycerin.—**3.** A measure or means taken beforehand to secure a certain result; a preparatory proceeding or circumstance.

Defences, musters, *preparations*,
Should be maintain'd, assembled, and collected,
As were a war in expectation.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 18.

In the midst of these warlike *preparations*, however, they received the chilling news that the colony of Massachusetts refused to back them in this righteous war.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 304.

And the best *preparation* for a life of hard work, of trial, and difficulty, is to have a happy childhood and youth to look back to. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, Int., p. 21.

4. The state of being prepared or in readiness; preparedness.

Stand therefore, having . . . your feet shod with the *preparation* of the gospel of peace. Eph. vi. 15.

I wonder at the glory of this kingdom,
And the most bounteous *preparation*,
Still as I pass, they court me with.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 4.

5†. That which is equipped or fitted out.

The Turkish *preparation* makes for Rhodes.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 14.

6†. That which results from mental or moral training; qualification; accomplishment.

The *preparations* of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue, is from the Lord. Prov. xvi. 1.

You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, . . . generally allowed for your many war-like, court-like, and learned *preparations*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 237.

7. That which is prepared, manufactured, or compounded: as, a chemical *preparation*; a *preparation* of oil and wax.

I wish the chymists had been more sparing who magnify their *preparations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Free nations, for the sake of doing mischief to others, . . . have consented that a certain *preparation* of grain shall be interdicted in their families.
Landor, Kosciusko and Poniatowski.

8. In *anat.*, an animal body or any part of it prepared for anatomical purposes, or preserved to display parts already dissected. Preparations are roughly divided into *dry* and *wet*. A wet preparation is immersed in a preservative fluid, usually alcohol, often glycerin, sometimes chlorid of zinc. Dry preparations are of more varied character: a skeleton is a familiar example. Microscopic preparations are usually thin slices or sections permanently mounted on slides. All preparations are *specimens*, but a specimen may be a natural object upon which no work has been done, while *preparation* implies some special steps taken for display or preservation, or both. Models in wax and papier-maché are often called *preparations*.

9. In counterpoint and strict musical composition generally: (*a*) that treatment of the voice-parts whereby a dissonance in any chord is introduced as a consonance in the preceding chord, and simply held over into the dissonant chord by its own voice-part, while the others move; (*b*) a consonant tone in any voice-part which is thus about to become a dissonance. In early counterpoint no dissonances were permitted; later, they were admitted as suspensions (see *suspension*)—that is, consonances held over into chords with which they are at first dissonant; next, they were allowed whenever thus prepared or foreshadowed, whether resolved as suspensions or not. In free writing, dissonances are often abruptly introduced without previous sounding. *Preparation* is opposed to *percussion*, which is the actual sounding of the dissonance as such, and to *resolution*, which is the final merging of the dissonance into a consonant chord.

10. The day before the sabbath or any other Jewish feast-day. Also called *day of the preparation* (Mat. xxvii. 62). Compare *parasceve*.

It was the *preparation*, that is, the day before the Sabbath. Mark xv. 42.

And it was the *preparation* of the passover, and about the sixth hour. John xix. 14.

11. *Eccles.*, devotions or prayers used by the celebrant or officiant, assistants, choristers, etc., before the eucharistic or other offices.

preparative (prē-par′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **preparatif, preperatif*, < OF. (and F.) *preparatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *preparativo*; < ML. **præparativus*, serving to prepare, < L. *præparare*, prepare: see *prepare*.] **I.** *a.* Serving or tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

The work of reformation cannot be finished in a day, nor even begun before the *preparative* steps have been taken. *Goldsmith*, National Concord.

Wöhler's synthetical method for *preparative* purposes usually assumes the following form.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 11.

Preparative meeting, in the Society of Friends: (*a*) a business meeting, or meeting for discipline, held before the monthly meeting, to which it is subordinate; (*b*) the organization which holds the meeting. Each monthly meeting has usually two or more preparative meetings connected with it.

II. *n.* That which is preparatory; something that prepares or paves the way; a preparatory measure or act.

Nyghte riotours that wil no waryn spare,
Wythe-outen licens or eny liberte,
Tyl sodyn perel bryng hem yn the snare,
A *preperatif* that they shal neuer the.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, in Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

We . . . yet, after all these spirituall *preparatives* and purgations, have our earthly apprehensions so clamm'd and furr'd with the old levin.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

By all means they [the Jews] were resolv'd to endure a siege, and, as a *preparative* for that, they burnt up almost all the stores of provision which were among them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Their conversation is a kind of *preparative* for sleep.
Steele, Tatler, No. 132.

preparatively (prē-par′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a preparative manner; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician.
Sir M. Hale.

★ **preparator** (prē-par′a-tor), *n.* [= F. *préparateur* = It. *preparatore*, < LL. *præparator*, one who makes ready, < L. *præparare*, pp. *præparatus*, prepare: see *prepare*.] One who prepares or makes ready; a preparer; specifically, one who prepares anatomical subjects or specimens of natural history for study or exhibition; a prosector; a taxidermist.

The progress of the work upon the cast of the fin-back whale has been alluded to in connection with the work of the *preparators*. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 103.

While, however, the use of the photograph for outlines diminishes the labor of the artist about one-half, it increases that of the *preparator*. *Science*, III. 443.

preparatorily (prē-par′a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* Preparatively.

When we get the chromosphere agitated *preparatorily* to one of these tremendous outbursts — one of these metallic prominences, as they are called — the lines which we see are different from those in the table which I have given.
Nature, XXXIII. 540.

preparatory (prē-par′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **præparatorius* (in neut. *præparatorium*, as a noun, apparatus), < L. *præparare*, prepare: see *prepare*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Preparing or serving to prepare the way for something to follow; antecedent; preparative; introductory: as, to adopt *preparatory* measures.

Rains were but *preparatory*; the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.
T. Burnet.

The Old Testament system was *preparatory* and prophetic. *C. Hodge*, On Rom. v. 14.

We were drinking coffee, *preparatory* to our leaving Metrahenny and beginning our voyage in earnest.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 67.

After a *preparatory* hem! . . . the poetess began.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 34.

The work most needed is not as yet pure criticism, but art-teaching as *preparatory* to it.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xi.

2. In course of preparation; receiving preparative instruction or training: as, a *preparatory* student.—**Preparatory Committee,** in the Scottish Parliament, a committee of members which prepared legislation for the full body, or perhaps legislated in its place, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Subsequently called *Lords of the Articles*.—**Preparatory lecture** or **service,** in some churches, a week-day service preparatory to the communion.=**Syn. 1.** *Introductory*, etc. (see *preliminary*), prefatory.

II. *n.*; pl. *preparatories* (-riz). A preparative. [Rare.]

All this amazing majesty and formidable *preparatories* are for the passing of an eternal sentence upon us according to what we have done in the body.
Jer. Taylor, Works, I. iii.

prepare (prē-pār′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prepared*, ppr. *preparing*. [< OF. *preparer*, F. *préparer* = Sp. Pg. *preparar* = It. *preparare*, < L. *præparare*, make ready beforehand, prepare, < *præ*, before, + *parare*, make ready: see *pare*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in order or readiness for a particular end; make ready; provide; adapt by alteration or arrangement.

In fell motion,
With his *prepared* sword, he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 53.

Do you know who dwells above, sir,
And what they have *prepar'd* for men turn'd devils?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 5.

Who would haue desired a better aduantage then such an aduertisement, to haue *prepared* the Fort for such an assault? Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 90.

We ascended this first part of the hills, and stopped at a tent of Arabs, it being very hot weather; here they *prepared* for us eggs, and also sower milk.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 75.

2. To bring into a particular mental state with reference to the future; fit by notification or

instruction for any definite action or direction of thought: as, to *prepare* a person for bad news; to *prepare* a boy for college.

Go you to Juliet ere you go to bed,
Prepare her, wife, against this wedding-day.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 4. 32.

The Baptizing of Children with us does only *prepare* a Child, against he comes to be a man, to understand what Christianity means. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 19.

The servant retired, found a priest, confessed himself, came back, and told his lord that he was now *prepared* to die. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 189.

Still *prepared*,
It seemed, to meet the worst his worn heart feared.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

3. To equip; fit out; provide with necessary means.

Why, then, the champions are *prepared*, and stay
For nothing but his majesty's approach.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 5.

4. To provide or procure for future use; hence, to make; form; compound; manufacture.

When the spirits are low, and nature sunk, the Muse, with sprightly and harmonious notes, gives an unexpected turn with a grain of poetry: which I *prepare* without the use of mercury. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 47.

He *prepared* a circular letter to be sent to the different parts of the country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

Although the Chinese *prepare* their ink from the kernel of some amygdalaceous fruit, yet, by the aid of our present chemical appliances, we are able to produce a composition in no way inferior to the best China ink.
Ure, Dict., IV. 436.

5. In *music:* (*a*) To lead up to by causing a dissonance to appear first as a consonance: as, the discord was carefully *prepared*. See *preparation*, 9. (*b*) To lead into (a tone or embellishment) by an appoggiatura or other prefatory tone or tones.—**Prepared trill**, a trill preceded by a turn or other embellishment.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make everything ready; put things in order beforehand.

Boyet, *prepare;* I will away to-night.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 737.

2. To make one's self ready; equip one's self mentally or materially for future action.

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel. Amos iv. 12.

And now his voice, accordant to the string,
Prepares our monarch's victories to sing.
Goldsmith, Captivity, ii. 69.

prepare (prē-pār′), *n.* [< *prepare*, *v.*] Preparation. [Obsolete or technical.]

Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 131.

As *prepares* for steam-colours, all the antimonial compounds hitherto tried have shown themselves inferior to tin. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 542.

preparedly (prē-pār′ed-li), *adv.* With suitable preparation.

The queen . . . desires instruction,
That she *preparedly* may frame herself
To the way she 's forced to.
Shak., A. and C., v. 1. 55.

preparedness (prē-pār′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being prepared; readiness: as, *preparedness* for action or service.

Besides actually doing a thing, we know what it is to be in an attitude or disposition of *preparedness* to act.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 551.

preparement (prē-pār′ment), *n.* [= Sp. *preparamento*, *preparamiento* = It. *preparamento*, < ML. *præparamentum*, preparation, < L. *præparare*, make ready beforehand: see *prepare*.] Preparation. [Rare.]

The soldier that dares not fight affords the enemy too much advantage for his *preparement*. *Feltham*, Resolves.

preparer (prē-pār′ėr), *n.* [< *prepare* + *-er*[1].] One who prepares.

They [teachers] will be led to require of the *preparers* of school-books a more conscientious performance of their tasks. *E. L. Youmans*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. viii.

preparoccipital (prē-par-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *paroccipital*.] Lying anteriorly in the paroccipital gyre of the brain: applied to a fissure.

prepatellar (prē-pat′e-lär), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *patella*, patella.] Situated in front of or over the patella.—**Prepatellar bursa**, a subcutaneous bursa situated over the patella and upper part of the ligamentum patellæ.

prepay (prē-pā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prepaid*, ppr. *prepaying*. [< *pre-* + *pay*[1].] **1.** To pay beforehand, as for an article before getting possession of it, or for service before it has been rendered: as, to *prepay* a subscription; to *prepay* postage or freight.—**2.** To pay the charge upon in advance: as, to *prepay* a letter or a telegram; to *prepay* an express parcel.

prepayment (prē-pā′ment), *n.* [< *pre-* + *payment*.] The act of paying beforehand; payment in advance, as of postage or rent.

prepeduncle (prē-pē-dung′kl), *n.* [< NL. *præpeduncul*us, < L. *præ*, before, + *pedunculus*, peduncle: see *peduncle*.] The superior peduncle of the cerebellum.

prepeduncular (prē-pē-dung′kū-lär), *a.* [< *prepeduncle* (NL. *præpeduncul*us) + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the prepeduncle.

prepedunculate (prē-pē-dung′kū-lāt), *a.* [< *prepeduncle* (NL. *præpeduncul*us) + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to the prepeduncle.

prepelvisternal (prē-pel-vi-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *præpelvisternum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the præpelvisternum.

prepelvisternum, *n.* See *præpelvisternum*.

prepense† (prē-pens′), *v.* [Formerly also *prepence;* < ME. *prepensen*, < OF. *prepenser* = It. *prepensare*, < ML. **præpensare*, think of beforehand, < L. *præ*, before, + *pensare*, think, consider, deliberate: see *poise*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To consider beforehand; think upon in advance.

All these thinges *prepensed*, . . . gathered together seriously, and . . . iustely pondred.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 25.

And ever in your noble hart *prepense*
That all the sorrow in the world is lesse
Then vertues might and values confidence.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 14.

Certain penalties may and ought to be prescribed to capital crimes, although they may admit variable degrees of guilt: as in case of murder upon *prepensed* malice.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 252.

2. To plan or devise beforehand; contrive previously.

The seid Duke of Suffolk, . . . *prepensing* that your seid grete enemeye and adversarie Charles schuld conquerr and gete be power and myght your seid realme, . . . councelled . . . your heighnesse to enlarge and deliver out of prison the same Duke of Orliaunce. *Paston Letters*, I. 100.

I would not have the king to pardon a voluntary murder, a *prepensed* murder.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

II. *intrans.* To reflect or meditate beforehand.

To thinke, consydre, and *prepence*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 24.

prepense (prē-pens′), *a.* [With loss (in pronunciation) of the orig. accented final vowel (as in *costive* and other instances), < OF. *prepense*, < ML. **præpensatus*, pp. of **præpensare*, think of beforehand: see *prepense*, *v.*] Considered and planned beforehand; premeditated; purposed; intentional: generally in the phrase *malice prepense* (formerly also *prepensed malice*).

From that period whatever resolution they took was deliberate and *prepense*. *Junius*, Letters, xxxix.

The fashion of their eloquence is more deliberate and more *prepense*. *Swinburne*, Study of Shakespeare, p. 69.

Malice prepense. See *malice*.

prepensely (prē-pens′li), *adv.* Premeditately; deliberately; purposely; intentionally.

Shakespeare . . . has set himself as if *prepensely* and on purpose to brutalise the type of Achilles and spiritualise the type of Ulysses.
Swinburne, Study of Shakespeare, p. 201.

prepensive (prē-pen′siv), *a.* [< *prepense* + *-ive*.] Same as *prepense*.

The carrying the penknife drawn into the room with you . . . seems to imply malice *prepensive*, as we call it in the law. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 10.

preperception (prē-pėr-sep′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *perception*.] A previous perception.

Just as perceptions are modified by *pre-perceptions*, and the action of a stimulus is completed by the reaction of the Organism.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. xi. § 28.

prepigmental (prē-pig′men-tal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *pigmental*.] Situated within the pigmented layer of the eye, as in some cuttlefishes.

prepituitary (prē-pit′ū-i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *pre-* + *pituitary*.] Situated in front of the pituitary fossa.

preplacental (prē-plā-sen′tal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *placental*.] Prior to the formation of a placenta; previous to the establishment of placental connection between the fetus and the parent.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 926.

prepollence (prē-pol′ens), *n.* [< *prepollen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Prevalence; predominance; superiority in power or influence. [Rare.]

The *prepollence* of evil in the world. *Warton*.

prepollency (prē-pol′en-si), *n.* [As *prepollence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prepollence*. [Rare.]

Sometimes, in a more refined and highly philosophick sense, Osiris is the whole active force of the universe, considered as having a *prepollency* of good in its effects.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

prepollent (prē-pol′ent), *a.* [< L. *præpollen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *præpollere*, surpass in power, be highly distinguished, < *præ*, before, + *pollere*, be powerful: see *pollent*.] Having superior power or influence; predominant. [Rare.]

If the benefits are *prepollent*, . . . a rational, prudent, and moderate mind should be content to bear the disadvantages. *Bp. Huntingford*, To Lord Somers.

prepollex (prē-pol′eks), *n.*; pl. *prepollices* (-i-sēz). [NL. *præpollex*, < L. *præ*, before, + *pollex*, the thumb: see *pollex*.] A supernumerary bone or cartilage of the fore foot of some animals, corresponding to the prehallux of the hind foot. See *prehallux*.

Prof. Bardeleben has discovered traces of a *prepollex* and a prehallux in certain Reptilia.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 921.

prepondert (prē-pon′dėr), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *preponderar* = It. *preponderare*, < L. *præponderare*, be of greater weight, outweigh, be of more influence, < *præ*, before, beyond, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder*.] To outweigh; preponderate.

Though pillars by channeling be beseemingly ingrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves, and therefore ought perchance in sound reason not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless appearences *preponder* truths. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 27.

preponderance (prē-pon′dėr-ans), *n.* [= F. *prépondérance* = Sp. Pg. *preponderancia* = It. *preponderanza*, < L. *præponderan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *præponderare*, outweigh: see *preponderant*.] **1.** The state or quality of preponderating or outweighing; superiority in weight: as, *preponderance* of metal.—**2.** Superiority in force, influence, quantity, or number; predominance.

He did not find . . . that any other foreign powers than our own allies were likely to obtain a considerable *preponderance* in the scale. *Burke*, Army Estimates.

In his speeches we are struck more by the general mental power they display than by the *preponderance* of any particular faculty. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 185.

There was a *preponderance* of women, as is apt to be the case in such resorts.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 7.

3. In *gun.*, the excess of weight of that part of a gun which is to the rear of the trunnions over that in front of them. It is measured by the force, expressed in pounds, which must be applied under the rear end of the base-ring or neck of the cascabel in order to balance the gun exactly with the axis of the bore horizontal, when supported freely on knife-edges placed under the trunnions.

preponderancy (prē-pon′dėr-an-si), *n.* [As *preponderance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *preponderance*.

A *preponderancy* of those circumstances which have a tendency to move the inclination.
Edwards, On the Will, iii. 7.

preponderant (prē-pon′dėr-ant), *a.* [= F. *prépondérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *preponderante*, < L. *præponderan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *præponderare*, outweigh: see *preponder*, *preponderate*.] Outweighing; preponderating; superior in weight, force, efficiency, or influence; predominant; prevalent.

The *preponderant* scale must determine. *Reid*.

The power of the House of Commons in the state had become so decidedly *preponderant* that no sovereign . . . could have imitated the example of James.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The *preponderant* benefits of law.
Bushnell, Moral Uses of Dark Things, p. 54.

No thoughtful person can have failed to observe, in any throng, the *preponderant* look of unrest and dissatisfaction in the human eye. *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 119.

preponderantly (prē-pon′dėr-ant-li), *adv.* In a preponderant manner or degree; so as to preponderate or outweigh.

preponderate (prē-pon′dėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preponderated*, ppr. *preponderating*. [< L. *præponderatus*, pp. of *præponderare*, outweigh: see *preponder*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To outweigh; surpass in weight, force, efficiency, or influence.

An inconsiderable weight, by vertue of its distance from the centre of the ballance, will *preponderate* much greater magnitudes. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings.
Government of the Tongue.

2†. To cause to lean or incline in a particular direction; dispose; induce to a particular course of action or frame of mind.

The desire to spare Christian blood *preponderates* him for peace. *Fuller*.

3†. To ponder or mentally weigh beforehand.

How many things do they *preponderate?* how many at once comprehend? *Shaftesbury*, Moralists, ii. § 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or droop, as the scale of a balance.

That is no just balance wherein the heaviest side will not *preponderate*. *Bp. Wilkins*.

I will assert nothing but what shall be reasonable, though not demonstrable, and far *preponderating* to whatever shall be alledged to the contrary.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 1.

Royalty, nobility, and state
Are such a dead *preponderating* weight,
That endless bliss (how strange soe'er it seem)
In counterpoise flies up and kicks the beam.
Cowper, Truth, l. 354.

2. To have superior power, influence, force, or efficiency; predominate; prevail.

Down to the very day and hour of the final vote, no one could predict, with any certainty, which side would *preponderate*. *D. Webster*, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

preponderatingly (prē-pon'dėr-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Preponderantly.

The book is *preponderatingly* full of herself.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Ess., 1st ser., p. 178.

preponderation (prē-pon-dę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *præponderatio(n-)*, an outweighing, < *præponderare*, pp. *præponderatus*, outweigh: see *preponder*, *preponderate*.] **1.** The act or state of preponderating or outweighing; preponderance.

It is a *preponderation* of circumstantial arguments that must determine our actions in a thousand occurrences.
Watts, Logic, ii. 5, § 3.

Choice and preference can no more be in a state of indifference than motion can be in a state of rest, or than the *preponderation* of the scale of a balance can be in a state of equilibrium. *Edwards*, On the Will, ii. 7.

2. The adding of weight to one side; greater inclination or bias. *N. E. D.*

preponderous (prē-pon'dėr-us), *a.* [< *preponder* + *-ous*. Cf. *ponderous*.] Preponderant; exceeding in quantity or amount: as, the *preponderous* constituents of a chemical solution.

prepontile (prē-pon'til), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *pon(t-)s*, bridge: see *pontile*.] Situated in front of the pons Varolii: as, the *prepontile* recess: opposed to *postpontile*. See cut under *brain*.

preport† (prē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [Prob. error for *purport*: but cf. L. *præportare*, carry before.] To purport; possibly, presage; forebode.

Pyraustæ gaudes gaudium: your inconstant joy *preports* annoy. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 575. (*Nares.*)

prepose (prē-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preposed*, ppr. *preposing*. [< OF. *preposer*, F. *préposer*, place before; as *pre-* + *pose*[2]. Cf. L. *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set before: see *preposition*.] To place before or in front of something else; prefix.

It is a word often read *preposed* before other words.
Bedwell, Arabic Trudgman (1515), p. 90. (*Latham.*)

I did deem it most convenient to *prepose* mine epistle, only to beseech you to account of the poems as toys.
W. Percy, Sonnets (1594), Pref. (*Latham.*)

preposition (prep-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *preposicion*, < OF. *preposition*, F. *préposition* = Sp. *preposición* = Pg. *preposição* = It. *preposizione*, < L. *præpositio(n-)*, a placing before, in gram. (translating Gr. *πρόθεσις*) a preposition, < *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set before, place first, < *præ*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *position*. Cf. *prepose*.] **1** (prē-pō-zish'ọn). The act of preposing, or placing before or in front of something else. [Rare.]

Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his Essay on the Philosophy of Style, contrasting the English *preposition* with the French postposition of the adjective, prefers the English usage.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 346.

2. In *gram.*, something preposed; a prefixed element; a prefix; one of a body of elements (by origin, words of direction, having an adverbial character) in our family of languages often used as prefixes to verbs and verbal derivatives; especially, an indeclinable part of speech regularly placed before and governing a noun in an oblique case (or a member of the sentence having a substantive value), and showing its relation to a verb, or an adjective, or another noun, as *in*, *of*, *from*, *to*, *by*, etc. Abbreviated *prep.*—**3**†. A proposition; exposition; discourse.

He made a longe *preposicion* and oration concernynge ye allegiance which he exortyd his lordes to owe & bere to hym for ye terme of his lyfe. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cxxxiii.

The said Sir John Bushe, in all his *prepositions* to the king, did not onely attribute to him worldly honours but diuine names. *Grafton*, Rich. II., an. 21.

Prayse made before a great man, or *preposition*, harengue. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

prepositional (prep-ō-zish'ọn-al), *a.* [= F. *prépositionnel*; as *preposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the nature or function of a preposition: as, the *prepositional* use of a word.—**Prepositional phrase**, a phrase consisting of a noun with governing preposition, and having adjectival or adverbial value: as, a house *of wood*; he spoke *with haste*.

prepositionally (prep-ō-zish'ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a prepositional manner: as, "concerning" is a participle used *prepositionally*.

prepositive (prē-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prépositif* = Pg. It. *prepositivo*, < LL. *præpositivus*, that is set before, < L. *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set before, prefer: see *preposition*.] **I.** *a.* Put before; prefixed: as, a *prepositive* particle.

These *prepositive* conjunctions, once separated from the others, soon gave birth to another subdivision.
Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, I. ix.

II. *n.* A word or particle put before another word.

Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of postpositive *prepositives*.
Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, I. ix.

prepositor, præpositor (prē-poz'i-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *præpositor*, < L. *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set or place before: see *preposition*.] A scholar appointed to oversee or superintend other scholars, or hold them in discipline; a monitor. Also *prepostor*, *præpostor*.

While at Winchester, he [Sydney Smith] had been one year *Præpositor* of the College, and another *Præpositor* of the Hall. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, i.

prepositure (prē-poz'i-tụr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *prepositura*, < LL. *præpositura*, the office of an overseer, < L. *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set or place before or over: see *preposition*.] The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

The king gave him the *prepositure* of Wells, with the prebend annexed. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, § 1.

The possessions conveyed are described as messuages and tenements in Carke and Howlker within the *prepositure* and manor of Cartmell.
Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 679.

prepossess (prē-pọ-zes'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *possess*.] **1.** To preoccupy, as ground or land; take previous possession of.

Wisedome, which being given alike to all Ages, cannot be *prepossest* by the Ancients.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Permitting others of a later Extraction to *prepossess* that Place in Your Esteem. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart of; imbue beforehand with some opinion or estimate; bias; prejudice: as, his appearance and manners strongly *prepossessed* them in his favor. *Prepossess* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice*, and the participial adjective *prepossessing* has always a good sense.

Master Montague is preparing to go to Paris as a Messenger of Honour, to *prepossess* the King and Council there with the Truth of Things. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 26.

They were so *prepossest* with this matter, and affected with ye same, as they commited Mr. Alden to prison.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 318.

Let not prejudice *prepossess* you.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 31.

To confess a truth, he has not *prepossessed* me in his favour. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

prepossessing (prē-pọ-zes'ing), *p. a.* Predisposing the mind to favor; making a favorable impression; pleasing; attractive: as, a *prepossessing* address.

A young man of *prepossessing* appearance and gentlemanly deportment. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 190.

=**Syn.** Attractive, taking, winning.

prepossessingly (prē-pọ-zes'ing-li), *adv.* In a prepossessing manner; in such a way as to produce a favorable impression.

prepossession (prē-pọ-zesh'ọn), *n.* [< *pre-* + *possession*.] **1.** The act of taking possession beforehand; preoccupation; prior possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepossession*, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him; and so to engage him in holiness first, and then in bliss.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

2. The state of being prepossessed; predisposition; prejudice, usually of a favorable nature; hence, liking; favorable opinion.

They that were the hearers and spectators of what our Saviour said and did had mighty and inveterate *prepossessions* to struggle with. *Sharp*, Works, I. vi.

Such a hovering faith as this, which refuses to settle upon any determination, is absolutely necessary in a mind that is careful to avoid errors and *prepossessions*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

When you acknowledge her Merit, and own your *Prepossession* for another, at once, you gratify my Fondness, and cure my Jealousy. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

So long has general improvement to contend with the force of habit and the passion of *prepossession*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 148.

=**Syn. 2.** Bias, bent.

prepossessor (prē-pọ-zes'ọr), *n.* [< *pre-* + *possessor*.] One who prepossesses; one who possesses before another.

They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor. *Brady*, Glossary.

preposter (prē-pos'tėr), *n.* Same as *prepostor*. See *prepositor*.

Intrusting more or less of the discipline to an aristocracy of the scholars themselves, whether under the name of prefects, monitors, or *preposters*.
Blackwood's Mag., I. 75.

preposterate† (prē-pos'tę-rāt), *v. t.* [< *preposter-ous* + *-ate*[1].] To invert; pervert; make preposterous.

I never saw thinge done by you which *preposterated* or perverted the good judgment that all the world esteemeth to shine in you. *Palace of Pleasure*, II., S. 7. b. (*Nares.*)

preposterous (prē-pos'tę-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *prepóstero* = Pg. It. *prepostero*, < L. *præposterus*, with the hinder part before, reversed, inverted, perverted, < *præ*, before, + *posterus*, coming after: see *posterity*.] **1**†. Having that last which ought to be first; reversed in order or arrangement; inverted.

Ye haue another manner of disordered speach, when ye misplace your words or clauses and set that before which should be behind, & è conuerso; we call it, in English prouerbe, the cart before the horse; the Greeks call it Histeron proteron; we name it the *Preposterous*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 141.

How backward! How *prepost'rous* is the motion
Of our ungain devotion! *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 13.

Gold and silver are heavy metals, and sink down in the balance; yet, by a *preposterous* inversion, they lift the heart of man upwards. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 52.

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; irrational; glaringly absurd; nonsensical.

"Good Gloucester" and "good devil" were alike,
And both *preposterous*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 5.

Great precisians of mean conditions and very illiterate, most part by a *preposterous* zeal, fasting, meditation, melancholy, are brought into those gross errors and inconveniences. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 627.

If a man cannot see a church, it is *preposterous* to take his opinion about its altar-piece or painted window.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 119.

3. Foolish; ridiculous; stupid; absurd.

Preposterous ass, that never read so far
To know the cause why music was ordain'd!
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 9.

Man is the only *preposterous* creature alive who pursues the shadow of pleasure without temptation.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*), monstrous, crazy, mad, wild, ludicrous. See *foolish*.

preposterously (prē-pos'tę-rus-li), *adv.* **1**†. In an inverted order or position; with the hind part foremost; with the bottom upward.

He gron'd, tumbl'd to the earth, and stay'd
A mightie while *preposterously*. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

2. Irrationally; absurdly; stupidly.

The abbot [was] *preposterously* put to death, with two innocent vertuous monks with him.
Letter from Monks of Glastonbury (Bp. Burnet's Records, [II. ii. 365).

Wonder and doubt come wrongly into play,
Preposterously, at cross purposes.
Browning, An Epistle.

preposterousness (prē-pos'tę-rus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being preposterous; wrong order or method; unreasonableness; absurdity.

Preposterousness she counted it to wear
Her purse upon her back.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii.

prepostor (prē-pos'tọr), *n.* Same as *prepositor*.

The master mounted into the high desk by the door, and one of the *præpostors* of the week stood by him on the steps. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

prepotence (prē-pō'tens), *n.* [< OF. *prepotence*, F. *prépotence* = Sp. Pg. *prepotencia* = It. *prepotenza*, < LL. *præpotentia*, superior power, < L. *præpoten(t-)s*, very powerful: see *prepotent*.] Same as *prepotency*. *Landor*.

prepotency (prē-pō'ten-si), *n.* [As *prepotence* (see *-cy*).] The state or quality of being prepotent; superior power, influence, or efficiency; predominance; prevalence.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, . . . we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by dextrality.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Scarcely any result from my experiments has surprised me so much as this of the *prepotency* of pollen from a distinct individual over each plant's own pollen.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 397.

prepotent (prē-pō'tent), *a.* [< OF. *prepotent* = Sp. Pg. It. *prepotente*, < L. *præpoten(t-)s*, ppr. of *præposse*, be very powerful, < *præ*, before, + *posse*, be powerful: see *potent*.] **1.** Preëminent in power, influence, force, or efficiency; prevailing; predominant.

Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be disobeyed.
Plaifere, Appendix to the Gospel, xiv.

If the influence of heauen be the most *prepotent* cause of this effecte, then it seemeth to me that it shuld woorke immediatly.
R. Eden, tr. of Biringuccio (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 364).

No dragon does there need for thee
With quintessential sting to work alarms,
Prepotent guardian of thy fruitage fine,
Thou vegetable porcupine!
Southey, Gooseberry-pie.

When one parent alone displays some newly-acquired and generally inheritable character, and the offspring do not inherit it, the cause may lie in the other parent having the power of *prepotent* transmission.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiii.

2. Highly endued with potentiality or potential power.

It is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their *prepotent* elements in the immeasurable past.
Tyndall.

prepotential (prē-pō-ten'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *potential*. Cf. *prepotent*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *prepotent*.

What a contrast between those days, when the "discretionary powers of a diplomatist" were duly recognised, and our times of "telegraphic ambassadors" and a *prepotential* "clerkery"! *The Academy*, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 329.

II. *n.* A quantity similar to a potential and only differing therefrom in belonging to a force varying inversely as a power of the distance whose index is not one less than the number of dimensions of the space considered.

prepractise† (prē-prak'tis), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *practise*.] To practise beforehand.

Making it necessary for others what voluntarily they had *prepractised* themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 14.

preprint (prē'print), *n.* [< *pre-* + *print*.] That which is printed in advance; an early issue, as of a paper that is to be published in a journal or as one of a series. [Rare.]

To issue these papers independently in a series of *preprints*. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 385.

preproperation† (prē-prop-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **præproperatio(n-)*, < *præproperare*, hasten greatly, < L. *præproperus*, very hasty: see *preproperous*.] Excessive haste; precipitancy; a rash measure.

I feare the importunity of some impatient, and subtlety of some malevolent mindes, will put both Parliament and Assembly upon some *preproperations*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 41.

preproperous† (prē-prop'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *præproperus*, very hasty, < *præ*, before, + *properus*, quick, speedy, hasty: see *properate*.] Over-hasty; precipitate.

preprovide (prē-prō-vīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preprovided*, ppr. *preproviding*. [< *pre-* + *provide*.] To provide beforehand.

Before livings were actually void, he provisionally *preprovided* incumbents for them.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 25.

prepubic (prē-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *pubis*, pubis.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, situated in front of, or on the fore part of, the pubis; of or pertaining to a prepubis.—**Prepubic angle**, the bend in the urethra of the pendent penis in front of the pubis.—**Prepubic bone**, the preacetabular part of the pubic bone of birds and reptiles. See cut under *pterodactyl*.—**Prepubic process**, in *Aves*, a projection from the inferior edge of the pelvis, usually from the ilium, to which the ambiens is attached; the ilio-pectineal process.

An exaggeration of the *pre-pubic process* of Lacertilia and Chelonia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 231.

prepubis (prē-pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *prepubes* (-bēz). [NL. *præpubis*, < L. *præ*, before, + *pubis*, pubis.] The front section or preacetabular part of the pubic bone, well developed in dinosaurs: applied also to the ilio-pectineal process of the pelvis of birds under the erroneous impression that this corresponded to the prepubis of reptiles.

prepuce (prē'pūs), *n.* [< F. *prépuce* = Sp. Pg. *prepucio* = It. *prepuzio*, < L. *præputium*, the foreskin, < *præ*, before, + **putium*, perhaps connected with Gr. *πόσθιον*, *πόσθη*, penis.] The fold of skin over the glans penis; the foreskin.—**Prepuce of the clitoris**, the folds of the nymphæ encircling the glans of the clitoris.

prepunctual (prē-pungk'tū-al), *a.* [< *pre-* + *punctual*.] **1.** More than punctual; excessively prompt in action or movement.—**2.** Acting or occurring before a specified point of time.

prepunctuality (prē-pungk-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *pre-* + *punctuality*.] Anticipative punctuality, as the habit of keeping an engagement somewhat before the time appointed; excessive punctuality.

In Mr. Arthur Helps' . . . "In Memoriam" in this month's "Macmillan," speaking of Charles Dickens's more than punctuality, he has happily described the quality by so characteristic a term, *prepunctuality*, that the word must henceforth assume a recognized place in our language. *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., VI. 25.

preputial (prē-pū'shal), *a.* [Also *præputial*; = F. *préputial*, < L. *præputium*, the foreskin (see *prepuce*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prepuce: as, *preputial* folds of skin; *preputial* follicles or secretions.

The Musk Deer . . . is small and hornless, and the male has canine teeth in the upper jaw. The musk is contained in a *præputial* bag. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 597.

Preputial crypts, follicles, or **glands**, small lenticular sebaceous glands situated upon the corona glandis and cervix of the penis, secreting the smegma. Also called *glands of Tyson* and *odoriferous glands*. The corresponding structures of some animals are highly developed, and yield commercial products, as musk and castoreum.

preputium, præputium (prē-pū'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *preputia, præputia* (-ä). [L. *præputium*: see *prepuce*.] The prepuce or foreskin.

In most mammals the penis is inclosed in a sheath of integument, the *preputium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 99.

Frenum præputii. See *frenum*.

prepyloric (prē-pī-lor'ik), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *pylorus*: see *pyloric*.] Situated in front of the pylorus.—**Prepyloric ossicle**, in the stomach of the crawfish. See the quotation.

With this [urocardiac] process is articulated, posteriorly, a broad *prepyloric ossicle*, which . . . articulates with the anterior edge of the pyloric ossicle, thus forming a kind of elastic diagonal brace between the urocardiac process and the pyloric ossicle. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 277.

Preraphaelism (prē-raf'ā-el-izm), *n.* [= F. *préraphaélisme*; as *pre-* + *Raphael* + *-ism*.] ★Same as *Preraphaelitism*.

Preraphaelite (prē-raf'ā-el-īt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *préraphaélite*; as *pre-* + *Raphael* (It. *Raffaele*), Raphael (see def. of *Preraphaelitism*), + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Preraphaelitism: as, *Preraphaelite* theories; the *Preraphaelite* school of painting.

Every *Pre-Raphaelite* landscape background is painted to the last touch, in the open air, from the thing itself.
Ruskin, Lects. on Architecture and Painting, iv.

The *Pre-Raphaelite* movement is understood to have combined two very distinct aims: first, the intellectual elevation of art by the choice of noble and original subjects, and, secondly, its technical advancement by a new and minute analysis of nature.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xiii.

II. *n.* One who practises or favors Preraphaelitism in art or poetry.

The principal ground on which the *Pre-Raphaelites* have been attacked is the charge that they wish to bring us back to a time of darkness and ignorance, when the principles of drawing, and of art in general, were comparatively unknown. *Ruskin*, Lects. on Architecture and Painting, iv.

Preraphaelitish (prē-raf'ā-el-ī-tish), *a.* [< *Preraphaelite* + *-ish*[1].] Inclining toward or influenced by Preraphaelitism; modeled upon Preraphaelite principles. *London Art Jour.*, No. ★56, p. 222.

Preraphaelitism (prē-raf'ā-el-ī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *préraphaélitisme*; as *Preraphaelite* + *-ism*.] The style of painting in vogue from the time of Giotto (died 1337) to that of Raphael (a celebrated Italian painter, 1483–1520); specifically, a modern revival of this style. The essential characteristic of the revived style is rigid adherence to natural form and effect, and consequent rejection of all effort to elevate or heighten the effect artificially, by modifications, whether in drawing, arrangement, or coloring, based on conventional rules. The name is also given to the application of similar principles in poetical composition, shown in attention to minute details.

Pre-Raphaelitism has but one principle, that of absolute uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature, and from nature only.
Ruskin, Lects. on Architecture and Painting, iv.

If *Preraphaelitism* is to be judged by its chief exponents, it will be seen to be primarily a protest, and not in itself a fixed creed. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 61.

The father and mother of modern *Pre-Raphaelitism* were modern literary thought and modern scientific investigation of the facts of nature.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xiii.

prerectal (prē-rek'tal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *rectum* + *-al*.] Placed in front of the rectum.

preregnant† (prē-reg'nant), *n.* [< *pre-* + *regnant*.] One who reigns before another; a predecessor in power.

Edward, king Harold's *preregnant*,
Of the same changes foretold.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 22.

preremote (prē-rē-mōt'), *a.* [< *pre-* + *remote*.] More remote in previous time or prior order. *Dr. E. Darwin.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

prerenal (prē-rē'nal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *ren*, kidney: see *renal*.] Situated in advance of the kidney.

prerept†, *v. t.* [< L. *præreptus*, pp. of *præripere*, snatch away before another, seize beforehand, forestall, anticipate, < *præ*, before, + *rapere*, snatch: see *snatch*.] To forestall in seizing.

In vayne wept Esau aftir Jacob had *prerept* him his blyssinge. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel v.

prerequire (prē-rē-kwīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prerequired*, ppr. *prerequiring*. [< *pre-* + *require*.] To require beforehand.

Some things are *pre-required* of us, to make us capable of the comfortable performance of so holy and heavenly a duty. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, iv. § 1.

The primitive church would admit no man to the superior orders of the clergy unless, among other *prerequired* dispositions, they could say all David's psalter by heart.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 115.

prerequisite (prē-rek'wi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *requisite*.] **I.** *a.* Previously required; necessary as a condition of something following.

He only that hath the *prerequisite* qualifications shall have the crown. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, i. 3.

II. *n.* A condition required beforehand; a preliminary necessity.

This is but a *pre-requisite* to the main thing here required, . . . knowledge being but a step to this turret of happiness. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 164.

How much more justly may I challenge that privilege to do it with the same *prerequisites*, from the best and most judicious of Latin writers. *Dryden*, To Sir R. Howard.

We have just found that the *pre-requisite* to individual life is in a double sense the *pre-requisite* to social life.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 102.

preresolve (prē-rē-zolv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preresolved*, ppr. *preresolving*. [< *pre-* + *resolve*.] To resolve beforehand.

I will debarre mine eares, mine eyes from all the rest, because I detest their lewdnesse; no man goes thus *preresolved* to a play. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II. iv. 2.

I am confident you are herein *preresolved* as I wish.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 143. (*Latham.*)

preretina, præretina (prē-ret'i-nä), *n.*; pl. *preretinæ, præretinæ* (-nē). [NL. *præretina*, < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *retina*, retina.] The thin stratum of columnar nucleated cells continued forward from the ora serrata of the retina as far as the tips of the ciliary processes, where it gives place to the uveal pigment. Also called *pars ciliaris retinæ*.

preretinal (prē-ret'i-nal), *a.* [< *preretina* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the preretina.

prerevolutionary (prē-rev-ō-lū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *pre-* + *revolution* + *-ary*. Cf. *revolutionary*.] Prior to a revolution; specifically, prior to the American revolution.

prerima (prē-rī'mä), *n.* [NL. *prærima*, < L. *præ*, before, + *rima*, a cleft, fissure: see *rima*.] An extension of the rima in advance of the porta in some animals, as dipnoans.

The rima (*prerima*) extends cephalad from the porta [in *Ceratodus*]. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 140.

prerimal (prē-rī'mal), *a.* [< *prerima* + *-al*.] ★Of or pertaining to the prerima.

prerogative (prē-rog'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *prærogativus*, that is asked before, < *prærogatus*, pp. of *prærogare*, ask before (another), < *præ*, before, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. II. *n.* = F. *prérogative* = Sp. Pg. It. *prerogativa*, < L. *prærogativa*, f. (ML. also *prærogativum*, neut.), a previous choice or election, a sure sign or token, preference, privilege, prerogative; orig. *centuria prærogativa*, the tribe or century that was asked first for its opinion (according to lot, in the Roman vote by comitia); fem. of *prærogativus*, that is asked before: see above.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Called upon to vote first; having the right to vote first.

This foredome and choise of the *prerogative* centurie all the rest followed after, and by their suffrages confirme.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 601.

2†. Entitled to precedence; superior.

The affirmative hath the *prerogative* illation, and barbara engrosseth the powerful demonstration.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

3. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or held by prerogative or privileged right.

Why should we
Tax the *prerogative* pleasures of our prince,
Whom he shall grace, or where bestow his favours?
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

The abbot of Tavistock . . . was in the fifth year of Henry VIII. made a spiritual lord of parliament by letters patent. This is said to have been a unique exercise of *prerogative* power. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 430.

Prerogative court, in *Eng. law*, an ecclesiastical court established for the trial of all testamentary cases where the deceased possessed at death goods above the value of five pounds in each of two or more dioceses, and consequently where the diocesan courts could not possess jurisdiction. Such a court existed both in the province of Canterbury and in that of Armagh. This jurisdiction was transferred in 1857 to the court of probate.

The *Prerogative Court* and the consistory courts lived on the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 324.

Prerogative writs, in *law*, process for the commencement of certain special or extraordinary proceedings, *viz. procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, certiorari*.

II. *n.* **1**†. The right of voting first; precedence in voting.

It hapned that the centurie of the younger sort was drawn out first by lot, and had the *prerogative*, and by their voices nominated T. Octacilius and M. Æmilius Regillus for consuls. *Holland*, tr. of Livy p. 513.

2. A peculiar privilege; a characteristic right inhering in one's nature; a special property or quality.

Of the bresyle and mirobalane trees, with other innumerable *prerogatiues* and benefites whiche nature hath plentifully giuen to this blessed Iland, we haue spoken suffyciently in owr decades.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 199).

She's free as you or I am, and may have,
By that *prerogative*, a liberal choice
In the bestowing of her love.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

Man, whose *prerogative* it is to be in a great degree a creature of his own making. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Our fair one, in the playful exercise
Of her *prerogative* — the right divine
Of youth and beauty — bade us versify
The legend. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. Specifically, a privilege inherent in one's office or position; an official right; an exclusive or sovereign privilege, in theory subject to no restriction or interference, but practically often limited by other similar rights or prerogatives; more specifically still, the royal prerogative.

As if those gifts had bin only his peculiar and *Prerogative*, intail'd upon him with his fortune to be a King.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

The king hath a *prerogative* to coin money without consent of parliament; but he cannot compel the subject to take that money, except it be sterling gold or silver, because herein he is limited by law.
Swift, To the People of Ireland, iv.

A constitution where the prince is clothed with a *prerogative* that enables him to do all the good he hath a mind to. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

Rutherford says, *prerogative* simply means a power or will which is discretionary and above and uncontrolled by any other will; the term is frequently used to express the uncontrolled will of the sovereign power in the State. It is applied not only to the king but also to the legislative and judicial branches of a government, as, "the royal *prerogatives*," the "*prerogatives* of parliament," the "*prerogatives* of the court," etc.
Halleck, International Law (new ed.), I. 125.

4†. Precedence; superiority in power, rank, or quality.

Then give me leave to have *prerogative*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 6.

Within is a country that may haue the *prerogatiue* over the most pleasant places knowne, for large and pleasant navigable Rivers. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 114.

5. In New Jersey, a court held by the chancellor sitting as ordinary in probate and similar causes.—**Royal prerogative**, that special preëminence which a sovereign has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, by right of regal dignity. In Great Britain the royal prerogative includes the right of sending and receiving ambassadors, of making treaties, and (theoretically) of making war and concluding peace, of summoning Parliament, and of refusing assent to a bill, with many other political, judicial, ecclesiastical, etc., privileges. The royal prerogative is usually exercised by delegation, and only in a few cases (as the conferring of honors) in person. =**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Immunity*, etc. See *privilege*.

prerogative (prē-rog'a-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prerogatived*, ppr. *prerogativing*. [< *prerogative*, *n.*] To endow with a prerogative.

Yet, 'tis the plague of great ones;
Prerogatived are they less than the base.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 274.

prerogatively (prē-rog'a-tiv-li), *adv.* By exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Imp. Dict.*

prest, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *press*[1].

pres. An abbreviation (*a*) of *present;* (*b*) [*cap.*] of *President*.

presa (prā'zä), *n.* [It., a taking: see *prize*[1].] In a musical canon, a mark to indicate the point at which the successive voice-parts are to take up the theme; a lead. It has various shapes, as 𝄋, +, ※ etc.

presacral (prē-sā'kral), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *sacrum:* see *sacral*.] Preceding the sacrum in the spinal column; situated in front of the sacral vertebræ, as a vertebra; lumbar.

The lumbar region contains the *pre-sacral* group of vertebræ, which have only short ribs.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 434.

presage (prē-sāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *presaged*, ppr. *presaging*. [< OF. *presagier* = Sp. Pg. *presagiar* (< ML. *præsagiare*, < L. *præsagium*, a presage) = It. *presagire*, < L. *præsagire*, feel or perceive beforehand, presage, foreshow (also LL. *præsagare*, < L. *præsagus*, foreshowing, presaging), < *præ*, before, + *sagire*, feel: see *sagacious*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To foreshow or foretoken; signify beforehand, as by an omen or prognostic; give warning of.

The o'erflowing Nilus *presageth* famine.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 49.

Hippocrates wisely considered dreams as they *presaged* alterations in the body. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

A sound in air *presag'd* approaching rain,
And beasts to covert scud across the plain.
Parnell, The Hermit.

The sharp heat-lightnings of her face
Presaging ill to him whom Fate
Condemned to share her love or hate.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. To have a presentiment or prophetic impression of; forebode.

My mind *presageth* happy gain and conquest.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 71.

"Dishonour!" then my soul is cleft with fear;
I half *presage* my misery; say on.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

With heavy hearts *presaging* nothing good.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 22.

3. To foretell; predict; calculate beforehand.

I see that come to pass which I *presaged* in the beginning. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Hear
What I *presage* with understanding clear.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides *presage*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 209.

4†. To point out.

Then seek this path that I to thee *presage*,
Which after all to heaven shall thee send.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 61.

=**Syn. 3**. *Predict, Prophesy*, etc. See *foretell*.

II. *intrans.* To have a presentiment of the future; have foreknowledge.

What power of mind,
Foreseeing or *presaging* . . . could have fear'd
How such united force of gods, how such
As stood like these, could ever know repulse?
Milton, P. L., i. 627.

That by certain signs we may *presage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 463.

presage (pres'āj or prē'sāj; formerly also prē-sāj'), *n.* [< OF. *presage*, F. *présage* = Sp. Pg. It. *presagio*, < L. *præsagium*, a presentiment, a prognostic, < *præsagire*, feel or perceive beforehand: see *presage*, *v.*] 1. Something which foreshows, portends, or gives warning of a future event; a prognostic; an omen.

Meteors, prodigies and signs,
Abortives, *presages*, and tongues of heaven,
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 158.

He had before him the sad *presage* of his ill success.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

They [violent storms] give certain *Presages* of their being at hand several hours before they come.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 60.

2. A foreboding; a presentiment; a feeling that something is to happen; a prophetic impression.

The sad augurs mock their own *presage*.
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

She will call
That three-days-long presageful gloom of yours
No *presage*, but the same mistrustful mood
That makes you seem less noble than yourself.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Foreknowledge; prescience.

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind,
This day will be remarkable in my life.
Milton, S. A., l. 1387.

Many a famous man and woman, town
And landskip, have I heard of, after seen
The dwarfs of *presage*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. Prophetic significance or import.

This dreadful Conflict is of dire *Presage*;
Begone, and fly from Jove's impending Rage.
Congreve, Semele, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1**. *Sign, Augury*, etc. See *omen* and *foretell*.

presageful (pres'āj-fůl or prē-sāj'fůl), *a.* [< *presage*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Full of presage; prophetic; ominous.

It comes to us like the first sounding of a *presageful* note of doom, repeated more than once before the final calamity.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 227.

2. Prophetic; foreknowing.

Ev'n such a wave, but not so pleasurable,
Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood,
Had I for three days seen, ready to fall.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Johnson had not that fine sensitiveness to the political atmosphere which made Burke *presageful* of coming tempest. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 353.

presagement (prē-sāj'ment), *n.* [< *presage*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. A foreboding; omen; presage.

I have spent some enquiry whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 234.

2. A foretelling; prediction.

presager (prē-sā'jėr), *n.* [< *presage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who presages or foretells; a prophet.

O, let my books be then the eloquence
And dumb *presagers* of my speaking breast.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiii.

presagiet†, *n.* [< L. *præsagium*, a presage: see *presage*, *n.*] Same as *presage*.

Thinke thou this is a *presagie* of God's fearce wrath to thee, If that thou cleave not to his woord, and eke repentant be.
Stubbes, Two Examples (1581). (*Nares.*)

presagious†, *a.* [< *presage* (L. *præsagium*) + *-ous*.] Ominous; presageful.

Some supernatural cause sent me strange visions, which being confirmed with *presagious* chances, I had gone to Delphos. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

presanctify (prē-sangk'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *presanctified*, ppr. *presanctifying*. [< *pre-* + *sanctify*.] To consecrate beforehand.—**Liturgy or Mass of the Presanctified.** See *liturgy*.

presandet, *n.* A Middle English form of *present*[2].

presartorial (prē-sär-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *sartor*, a tailor: see *sartorial*.] Before the age of tailoring; previous to the use of fashioned garments.

Bran had its prophets, and the *presartorial* simplicity of Adam its martyrs, tailored impromptu from the tar-pot of incensed neighbors, and sent forth to illustrate the "feathered Mercury" as defined by Webster and Worcester.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 193.

presbyope (pres'bi-ōp), *n.* [< NL. *presbyopia*.] One who is affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a presbyte.

presbyopia (pres-bi-ō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρέσβυς*, old, + *ὤψ*, eye.] Diminished power of accommodation for near objects, incident to advancing years, and due to progressive loss of elasticity in the crystalline lens.

presbyopic (pres-bi-op'ik), *a.* [< *presbyopia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to presbyopia; affected with presbyopia; old-sighted.

presbyopy (pres'bi-ō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *presbyopia*.] Same as *presbyopia*.

Presbypithecus (pres″bi-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρέσβυς*, old, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A synonym of *Semnopithecus*. *Trouessart*, 1879.

presbyte (pres'bīt), *n.* [= F. *presbyte* = Sp. *présbita, présbite* = Pg. *presbyta* = It. *presbita, presbite*, < Gr. *πρεσβίτης*, an old man, < *πρέσβυς*, old. Cf. *presbyter*.] A person affected with presbyopia.

presbyter (pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [= F. *presbytère* = Sp. *presbítero* = Pg. *presbytero* = D. *presbyter*, < LL. *presbyter*, an elder, esp. an elder or presbyter in the church, < Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, an elder, prop. adj., older, compar. of *πρέσβυς*, old. Cf. *priest*, derived through AS., and *prester*[1], derived through OF., from the same ult. source.] 1. An elder; a priest; specifically, in hierarchic churches, a minister of the second order, between the bishop and the deacon.

They that speak ingeniously of Bishops and *Presbyters* say that a Bishop is a great *Presbyter*, and, during the time of his being Bishop, above a *Presbyter*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 27.

Episcopacy, as it is taken for an Order in the Church above a *Presbyter*, or, as wee commonly name him, the Minister of a Congregation, is either of Divine constitution or of humane. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

New *Presbyter* is but Old Priest writ large.
Milton, New Forcers of Conscience, l. 20.

2†. [*cap.*] A Presbyterian. [Rare.]

And *presbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *S. Butler*.

3. In *zoöl.*, a monkey of the genus *Presbytes*.

presbyteral (pres-bit'ėr-al), *a.* [= F. *presbytéral* = Sp. *presbiteral* = It. *presbiterale*, pertaining to the priesthood; as *presbyter* + *-al*.] Relating to a presbyter or presbytery; presbyterial.

There is no indication that he [Ignatius] is upholding the episcopal against any other form of Church government, as, for instance, the *presbyteral*.
Bp. Lightfoot, Apostolic Fathers, I. 396.

It is quite probable that the members of the *presbyteral* college distributed the various duties of their office among themselves according to their respective talents, tastes, experience, and convenience.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 61.

presbyterate (pres-bit'ėr-āt), *n.* [= Sp. *presbiterado, presbiterato* = Pg. *presbyterado, presbyterato* = It. *presbiterato*, < LL. *presbyteratus*, the office of a presbyter, < *presbyter*, a presbyter: see *presbyter*.] 1. The office or station of a presbyter.

The *presbyterate*, as a distinct order from the ordinary office of apostleship, is not of Divine institution.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 158.

2. A presbytery.

Meetings of the bishop and the *presbyterate* of every diocese, the oldest and simplest form of ecclesiastical organisation. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

presbyterated (pres-bit'ėr-ā-ted), *a.* [< *presbyterate* + *-ed*[2].] Organized with a government by elders or presbyters.

He asserts that a *presbyterated* society of the faithful hath within itself a compleat power of self-reformation, or, if you will, of self-preservation, and may within itself manage its own choices of officers and censures of delinquents. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., v. 2.

presbyteress (pres'bi-tėr-es), *n.* [< ML. *presbyterissa, presbiterissa*, fem. of L. *presbyter*, presbyter: see *presbyter* and *-ess.*] 1. In the *early church*, one of the elder women in the order of widows, presiding among these, and having authority to teach.—2. In the *early church*, and in the *medieval church*, a priest's wife, especially one living apart from her husband; a priest's widow; later, a priest's concubine.

Marianus sayth she was a *presbyteresse*, or a priestes leman. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

presbyterial (pres-bi-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *presbytery* (ML. *presbyterium*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to presbyters or a presbytery; pertaining to government by presbyteries.

The new fancied sceptre of lay *presbyterial* power. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 1.

About the manner and order of this government, whether it ought to be *Presbyteriall* or Prelaticall, such endlesse question, or rather uproare, is arisen in this land. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

presbyterially (pres-bi-tē'ri-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of a presbytery; according to Presbyterianism.

Presbyterian (pres-bi-tē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *presbytérien* = Sp. It. *presbiteriano* = Pg. *presbyteriano* = G. Dan. *presbyterian-er* = Sw. *presbyterian*, < NL. *presbyterianus*, pertaining to a presbytery or to presbyters, < ML. *presbyterium*, a presbytery, LL. *presbyter*, a presbyter: see *presbytery*, *presbyter*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical government by elders or by presbyteries. The word is specially used to note the various religious bodies which adopt the Presbyterian form of church government (see *Presbyterianism*), and hold a more or less modified form of Calvinism. Among the leading Presbyterian churches are the following: (1) The established Church of Scotland, formed in 1560 under the leadership of Knox; it prepared the First Book of Discipline in 1560, the Second Book of Discipline in 1581, and was formally established by the government in 1592. It was temporarily replaced by episcopacy during the period 1661–89. Later events were secessions leading to the formation of various bodies in the eighteenth century (Secession Church in 1733, Relief Church in 1761) and of the Free Church in 1843. See *Covenanter*, 2. (2) The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Its first presbytery was founded in 1705. After a temporary disruption, the first General Assembly met in 1789. In 1838 the church split on theology and the antislavery question. (See *New School*, *Old School*.) The two wings were reunited in 1870. It numbers about 1,400,000 members. (3) The Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern). This body seceded from the Old School Presbyterian Church in 1861 on the establishment of the Confederacy, and during the period 1861–5 it had the title of General Assembly of the Confederate States of America. It numbers about 300,000 members. Other bodies, besides the Free Church of Scotland (see *free*), and those mentioned below, are the Reformed Presbyterian Churches in the United States, the Welsh Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Churches of England, Canada, Ireland, etc. —**Cumberland Presbyterian Church**, a Presbyterian body which seceded from the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and was developed from the Cumberland presbytery in Kentucky and Tennessee in 1810. It was reunited May 24, 1906.—**New School Presbyterian Church**, that wing of the Presbyterian Church in the United States which in 1838 separated from the other branch. It held pronounced views against slavery, and was regarded as less conservative in theology.—**Old School Presbyterian Church**, that wing of the Presbyterian Church in the United States which held more conservative views regarding slavery and Calvinism. The Southern Presbyterian Church seceded from it in 1861, and the remainder united with the New School Presbyterians in 1870.—**Reformed Presbyterian Church.** See *Cameronian*, *n.*, 1, and *Covenanter*, 2.—**United Presbyterian Church.** (*a*) A Scottish church formed by the union of the United Secession Church and the Relief Church (see above) in 1847. In 1900 it united with the majority of the Free Church of Scotland to form the United Free Church of Scotland. (*b*) A church in the United States formed in 1858 by the coalition of various bodies. It numbers over 136,000 members.

II. *n.* One who holds to the system of Presbyterianism; a member of any of the Presbyterian churches.

Presbyterianism (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *presbytérianisme* = Sp. *presbiterianismo* = Pg. *presbyterianismo*; as *Presbyterian* + *-ism.*] The system of church government by elders or by presbyteries. The essential features of church government in Presbyterianism are—the equality of the clergy, the identification of the apostolic presbyter with the bishop, the division of elders into teaching elders (or ministers) and ruling or lay elders, the government of each local church by its session, composed of pastor and ruling elders, and the subordination of sessions to a presbytery, of presbyteries to a synod, and of synods to a general assembly. In the Dutch Reformed Church, which adopts Presbyterianism, the bodies corresponding to session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly are consistory, classis, synod, and general synod. This system of church government is opposed to episcopacy on one side and to congregationalism and independency on the other. It was developed in the sixteenth century by Calvin and other reformers, and was adopted in Geneva and by the reformers in France, Scotland, etc. It supplanted episcopacy for a short time in England, in the period of the Civil War and Commonwealth. Presbyterianism is the predominating form of church government in Scotland, and prevails extensively in the Netherlands, in the United States, and in Ireland and other parts of the British empire.

Presbyterianize (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Presbyterianized*, ppr. *Presbyterianizing*. [< *Presbyterian* + *-ize.*] To render Presbyterian.

The Massachusetts churches . . . have always resisted the efforts . . . to *presbyterianize* them. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 536.

Presbyterianly (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-li), *adv.* After the manner of Presbyterians.

This person, tho' *presbyterianly* affected, yet he had the king's ear as much as any other person. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II.

Presbyterism† (pres'bi-tėr-izm), *n.* [< *presbyter* + *-ism.*] Same as *Presbyterianism.*

It looks not at all like Popery that *Presbyterism* was disdained by the king; his father had taught him that it was a sect so perfidious that he found more faith among the Highlanders. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 197. (*Davies.*)

presbyterium (pres-bi-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *presbyteria* (-ä). [NL. (ML.), < Gr. πρεσβυτέριον, a council of elders: see *presbytery.*] Same as *presbytery*, 5.

presbytership (pres'bi-tėr-ship), *n.* [< *presbyter* + *-ship.*] The office or rank of a presbyter.

presbytery (pres'bi-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *presbyteries* (-iz). [= F. *presbytère* = Sp. *presbiterio* = Pg. *presbyterio* = It. *presbiterio*, a presbytery, parsonage, < ML. *presbyterium*, a council of elders, part of a church in which the elders sit, the function of a presbyter or priest, etc., < Gr. πρεσβυτέριον, a body of elders, < πρεσβύτερος, πρέσβυς, an elder: see *presbyter.*] 1. A body of presbyters or elders in the Christian church; the body or class of presbyters taken collectively.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*. 1 Tim. iv. 14.

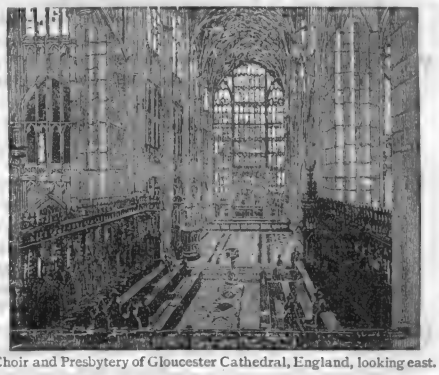
Strictly speaking, any body of elders is a *Presbytery*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 551.

2. In churches holding the Presbyterian form of government, a judicatory which ranks next above the session and below the synod. In the Presbyterian Church of the United States its composition and powers are thus defined in its Form of Government: "A presbytery consists of all ministers, and one ruling elder from each congregation, within a certain district. . . . The Presbytery has power to receive and issue appeals from church-sessions, and references brought before them in an orderly manner; to examine and license candidates for the holy ministry; to ordain, install, remove, and judge ministers; to examine and approve or censure the records of church-sessions; to resolve questions of doctrine or discipline seriously and reasonably proposed; to condemn erroneous opinions which injure the purity or peace of the church; to visit particular churches, for the purpose of inquiring into their state and redressing the evils that may have arisen in them; to unite or divide congregations, at the request of the people, or to form and receive new congregations; and, in general, to order whatever pertains to the spiritual welfare of the churches under their care."

3. The ecclesiastical district or division under the jurisdiction of a presbyter.—4. [*cap.*] The Presbyterian polity.

The question between Episcopacy and *Presbytery*. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 60.

5. In *arch.*, the part of the church appropriated to the clergy; in the *early church*, and in the *Greek Church*, the space between the altar and apse, or the whole sanctuary; afterward, the space near the altar, or the sedilia; in later



Choir and Presbytery of Gloucester Cathedral, England, looking east.

medieval and modern use, the space in a cathedral or large church (often raised) between the choir and the altar; less strictly, the choir or chancel. Also *presbyterium*. See diagram under *cathedral.*

The enclosure of the choir was kept low, so as not to hide the view of the raised *presbytery*, or to prevent the congregation from witnessing the more sacred mysteries of the faith which were there performed by the higher order of clergy. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 407.

6. A clergyman's house; a parsonage. [Roman Catholic use.]

Presbytes (pres-bī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρεσβύτης, an old man: see *presbyte.*] A genus of semnopithecine or sacred monkeys: synonymous with *Semnopithecus.*

prescapula, præscapula (prē-skap'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *prescapulæ, præscapulæ* (-lē). [NL. *præscapula*, < L. *præ*, before, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade: see *scapular.*] That part of the scapula which is anterior to (cephalad of) its spine or median axis: opposed to *postscapula.* In man the prescapula corresponds to the supraspinatus fossa.

prescapular (prē-skap'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *præscapularis*, < *præscapula*: see *prescapula.*] **I.** *a.* Situated in front of the long axis of the shoulder-blade; noting a section of the scapula or shoulder-blade in advance of the spine; supraspinous, with reference to the scapula: the opposite of *postscapular*: as, the *prescapular* fossa. See cut under *omosternum.*

II. *n.* The prescapularis or supraspinatus muscle.

prescapularis (prē-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *prescapulares* (-rēz). [NL. *præscapularis*: see *prescapular.*] The muscle of the prescapular or supraspinous aspect of the scapula; the supraspinatus. *Coues.*

prescene† (prē'sēn), *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *scena*, scene.] A preliminary scene; a prologue; an induction.

Profan'd with mischiefs, the *Pre-Scæne* of Hell
To cursed Creatures that 'gainst Heav'n rebell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

prescience (prē'shiens), *n.* [< ME. *prescience*, < OF. *prescience*, F. *prescience* = Sp. Pg. *presciencia* = It. *prescienza*, < LL. *præscientia*, foreknowledge, < L. *præscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præscire*, know beforehand: see *prescient.*] Foreknowledge; previous knowledge; knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

And certes, if I hadde *prescience*
Your wil to know er ye your lust me tolde,
I wolde it doon withouten necligence.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 603.

By my *prescience*
I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 180.

The most exact calculator has no *prescience* that somewhat incalculable may not balk the very next moment. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 244.

prescient (prē'shient), *a.* [< F. *prescient* = Pg. It. *presciente*, < L. *præscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præscire*, know beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *scire*, know: see *scient.*] Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

Governments rarely comprehend those *prescient* minds which anticipate wants posterity cannot always supply. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 289.

presciential† (prē-shi-en'shal), *a.* [Also *præscientiał*; < LL. *præscientia*, prescience, + *-al.*] Prescient; foreknowing. [Rare.]

Love 's of so quick a sight that he
Aforehand with his object is,
And into dark Futurity
With *præscientiał* rays doth press.
Beaumont, Love's Eye.

prescientific (prē-sī-en-tif'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *scientific.*] Existing before the scientific age; belonging or relating to times prior to the reduction of knowledge in general, or of some special branch of it, to the form of science.

Even the intellects of men of science are haunted by *prescientific* survivals. *Littell's Living Age*, March 1, 1884, p. 523.

In the *prescientific* era of medicine, a brisk traffic took place in these prehistoric bone deposits, as in the analogous case of Egyptian mummies. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 247.

presciently (prē'shient-li), *adv.* In a prescient manner; with prescience.

On this memorable day a philosophical politician might have *presciently* marked the seed-plots of events which not many years afterwards were apparent to all men. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 380.

prescind (prē-sind'), *v.* [= OF. *prescinder* = Sp. Pg. *prescindir* = It. *prescindere*, < L. *præscindere*, cut off in front, < *præ*, before, + *scindere*, slit, cleave: see *scission.*] **I.** *trans.* To separate from other facts or ideas for special consideration; strip of extrinsic adjuncts, especially in conception.

The result of Attention, by concentrating the mind upon certain qualities, is . . . to withdraw or abstract it from all else. In technical language, we are said to *prescind* the phænomena which we exclusively consider. To *pre-*

scind, to attend, and to abstract are merely different but correlative names for the same process; and the first two are nearly convertible. When we are said to *prescind* a quality, we are merely supposed to attend to that quality exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

If force be considered as *prescinded* from gravity and matter, and as existing only in points, or centers, what can this amount to but an abstract spiritual incorporeal force? *Berkeley*, Siris, § 225.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw the attention: usually with *from*.

Those things which Christianity, as it *prescinds from* the interest of the republic, hath introduced. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 210.

In what I am about to write I *prescind* entirely *from* all theological theories and religious symbols. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 72.

prescindent (prē-sin'dent), *a.* [< L. *præscinden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præscindere*, cut off in front: see *prescind*.] Prescinding; abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul can deny. *G. Cheyne*, Philosophical Principles.

presciousᵗ (prē'shi-us), *a.* [< L. *præscius*, foreknowing, < *præscire*, know beforehand: see *prescient*.] Prescient; foreknowing; having foreknowledge.

No *prescious* determination of our states to come. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 11.

Prescious of ills. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

prescission (prē-sish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **præscissio(n-)*, < *præscindere*, cut off: see *prescind*. Cf. *scission*.] The act of prescinding. [Rare.]

prescribe (prē-skrīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prescribed*, ppr. *prescribing*. [= F. *prescrire* = Sp. *prescribir* = Pg. *prescrever* = It. *prescrivere*, < L. *præscribere*, write before, prefix in writing, < *præ*, before, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **I.** *trans.* 1ᵗ. To inscribe beforehand or in front.

Having heard your approbation of these in their presentment, I could not but *prescribe* them with your name. *Chapman*, Byron's Conspiracy and Tragedy, Ded.

2. To lay down beforehand, in writing or otherwise, as a rule of action; ordain; appoint; define authoritatively.

For her no other termes should ever tie
Then what *prescribed* were by lawes of chevalrie. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 28.

Prescribe not us our duties. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 279.

They may call back the sun as soon, stay time,
Prescribe a law to death, as we endure this. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

Philosophers *prescribe* us Rules that they themselves, nor any Flesh and Blood, can observe. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

Mankind in ways *prescribed* are found,
Like flocks that follow on a beaten ground. *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 55.

The necessities which initiate government themselves *prescribe* the actions of government. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 19.

3. Specifically, to advise, appoint, or designate as a remedy for disease.

Wrath-kindled gentlemen, be ruled by me;
Let's purge this choler without letting blood:
This we *prescribe*, though no physician. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 154.

A druggist's assistant who . . . *prescribes* a sharp purgative and kills the patient is found guilty of manslaughter. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 47.

4. In *law*, to render invalid through lapse of time or negative prescription.

"Could you not take up the action again?" said Mr. Mowbray.
"Whew! it's been *prescribed* sax or seeven years syne." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, viii.

=Syn. 2. To order, command, dictate, institute, establish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To set rules; lay down the law; dictate.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgments. *Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

2. To give medical directions; designate the remedies to be used: as, to *prescribe* for a patient in a fever.

I will use the olive with my sword,
Make war breed peace, make peace stint war, make each
Prescribe to other as each other's leech. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 84.

3. In *law*: (*a*) To claim by prescription; claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment: with *for*: as, to *prescribe for* a right of way, of common, or the like. (*b*) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like. See *prescription*, 3.

Under James VI. actions for servants' wages are to *prescribe* [applied to property when lost by the lapse of time] in three years, after which the debt can only be proved by writ or oath of the debtor (1579, c. 21). *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 362.

It [the action of spuilzie] must be brought within three years in order to entitle the pursuer to violent profits, otherwise it *prescribes* in forty years. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 589.

prescriber (prē-skrī'bėr), *n.* [< *prescribe* + *-er*¹.] One who prescribes; one who gives rules or directions, especially in medical treatment.

The phisicians of the bodyes haue practicioners and poticaries that dooe minister theyr arte vnder them; and themselues are the *prescribers* and appoynters what it is that muste bee geuen to the sycke. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

God the *prescriber* of order. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 158.

prescript (prē'skript, formerly also prē-skript'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *prescript*, F. *prescrit* = Sp. Pg. *prescripto* = It. *prescritto*; < L. *præscriptus*, prescribed (neut. *præscriptum*, something prescribed, a copy, a precept, order, rule), pp. of *præscribere*, prescribe: see *prescribe*.] **I.** *a.* Prescribed; set down beforehand as a rule; ordained or appointed beforehand.

To the intent the *prescript* number of the citizens should neither decrease nor above measure increase. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

Baptism is given by the element of water, and that *prescript* form of words which the Church of Christ doth use. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 1.

I must apologize this to the reader, that I do not condemn all *prescript* penalties, although the argument seem to hold forth so much. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 257.

II. *n.* 1. That which is prescribed; a regulation; direction; instruction; rule; law.

They [Utopians] define virtue to be life ordered according to the *prescript* of nature. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Ne staid, till that he came with steep descent
Unto the place where his *prescript* did showe. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1261.

Do not exceed
The *prescript* of this scroll. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 8. 5.

The Jews, by the *prescript* of their law, were to be merciful to all their nation and confederates in religion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 196.

2ᵗ. Specifically, a medical direction; a prescription.

It is not a potion I send, but a *prescript* in paper, which the foolish patient did eat up when he read in it written, Take this. *Rev. T. Adams*, Memoir, p. xlvii. (Works, III.).

prescriptibility (prē-skrip-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *prescriptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being prescriptible. *Story.*

prescriptible (prē-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *prescriptible* = Sp. *prescriptible* = Pg. *prescriptivel* = It. *prescrittibile*; as *prescript* + *-ible*.] Proper to be prescribed; depending on or derived from prescription.

If the matter were *prescriptible*. *Grafton*, Hen. VIII., an. 34.

prescription (prē-skrip'shon), *n.* [< F. *prescription* = Sp. *prescripción* = Pg. *prescripção* = It. *prescrizione*, < L. *præscriptio(n-)*, a writing before or in front, a title, preface, pretext, precept, order, rule, law, exception, demurrer, ML. prescription, a prescriptive right, etc., < *præscribere*, pp. *præscriptus*, prescribe: see *prescribe*.] 1. The act of prescribing or establishing by rules; that which is prescribed; direction; prescript.

I am thankful to you; and I'll go along
By your *prescription*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 151.

Men who could not be brought off from the *prescriptions* of gentilism to the seeming impossibilities of Christianity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 181.

2. In *med.*, a statement, usually written, of the medicines or remedies to be used by a patient, and the manner of using them.

My reason, the physician to my love,
Angry that his *prescriptions* are not kept,
Hath left me. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxlvii.

3. In *law*, a personal use or possession sufficiently long continued to secure to one or more persons a title or right as against others; the effect on rights of persons of the immemorial or long-continued and uninterrupted enjoyment of a thing, as a right of way or of common, by one person or class or succession of persons rather than by another or others: as, to acquire possession of a thing by *prescription*. After uninterrupted enjoyment for thirty, and in many cases for twenty years, a *prima facie* title arises by prescription to the thing enjoyed.

Those honours, and that worship, he has held in the Christian church by a *prescription* of fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen hundred years. *Waterland*, Works, II. 202.

Can any length of acquiescence turn a wrong thing into a right one; any length of *prescription* turn an abuse into a right? *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 22.

We are intolerant of everything that is not simple, unbiassed by *prescription*, liberal as the wind. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 297.

Hence, more specifically—(*a*) The acquisition of a right or title by such enjoyment, called sometimes *positive* or *acquisitive prescription*.

Some gentlemen doe hold that dignitie [nobility] by *prescription*, not hauing other proofe then that they and their ancestors were called Gentlemen time out of minde. *Segar*, Honor, p. 227.

When thou beginnest to sue him, he will plead *prescription*: . . . It is mine, it shall be mine, because it hath been mine. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

The Lucquese plead *prescription* for hunting in one of the Duke's forests that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 493.

The institution called Usucapion or (in modern times) *Prescription*, the acquisition of ownership by continuous possession, lay at the root of the ancient Roman law, whether of persons or of things. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 315.

(*b*) The loss of a right or title by suffering another to enjoy it, or by neglecting to assert it: called sometimes *negative prescription*.

And unless ye get your thumb-nail on them [poachers] in the very nick o' time, ye may dine on a dish of *prescription*, and sup upon an absolvitor. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, viii.

Barons by prescription. See *baron*, 1.—**Prescription Act** (sometimes called *Lord Tenterden's Act*), an English statute (2 and 3 William IV., c. 71) by which uninterrupted enjoyment of an easement for twenty years (forty at the most) under claim of right was made a bar to adverse claims, in lieu of requiring reference to immemorial usage.—**Title by prescription**, a title based solely on a showing that the claimant and those under whom he claims have immemorially been in the habit of enjoying that which he claims.

prescription-glass (prē-skrip'shon-glȧs), *n.* 1. A glass vessel with measures, as of a tablespoonful, teaspoonful, etc., marked on it.—2. A spectacle-glass or lens made according to an oculist's prescription.

The lens-grinding room . . . is devoted almost exclusively to making what are known as *prescription glasses*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 259.

prescriptionist (prē-skrip'shon-ist), *n.* [< *prescription* + *-ist*.] One who makes up or compounds a medical prescription.

The apparent deterioration was due to the dishonesty of the retail druggist or *prescriptionist*. *Sanitarian*, XVIII. 427.

prescriptive (prē-skrip'tiv), *a.* [= F. *prescriptif* = It. *prescrittivo*, < LL. *præscriptivus*, pertaining to a prescript, < L. *præscriptus*, pp. of *præscribere*, prescribe: see *prescribe*.] 1. Arising from established usage or opinion; customary.

Emigrations for conquest, for gold, for very restlessness of spirit—if they grow towards an imperial issue, have all thus a *prescriptive* and recognized ingredient of heroism. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 90.

They were prepared to strip the church of its power, and royalty of its *prescriptive* sanctity. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 383.

2. Specifically, in *law*, pertaining to, resulting from, or based upon prescription.

Yon tall Tower,
Whose cawing occupants with joy proclaim
Prescriptive title to the shattered pile. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 47.

It [the right of self-taxation] was in full exercise from the early years of Edward I., and accordingly was strong enough in *prescriptive* force to resist his attempts to incorporate the clergy as an estate of parliament. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 396.

prescutal (prē-skū'tal), *a.* [< *præscutum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the præscutum.

presetᵗ, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *press*¹.

preseanceᵗ (prē'sē-ans), *n.* [< OF. *preseance*, F. *préséance*, precedence, < ML. *præsidentia*, lit. a sitting before, < L. *præsidere*, sit before: see *presidence*. Cf. *séance*.] Privilege or priority of place in sitting.

The ghests . . . may for their discreete judgement in precedence and *preseance* read a lesson to our ciuillest gentry. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 71.

preseeing. A misreading of *foreseeing*, in Leycester Corr. (Camden). *N. E. D.*

You should have employed some other in the journey, which I had no reason to affect much, *preseeing* well enough how thankless it would be. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, I. 443, note 4.

preselect (prē-sē-lekt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *select*.] To select beforehand.

presemilunar (prē-sem-i-lū'nȧr), *a.* [< *pre-* + *semilunar*.] Anterior to the semilunar lobe of the cerebellum.—**Presemilunar lobe**, the posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.

preseminal (prē-sem'i-nal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *seminal*.] Prior to insemination or fecundation: as, the *preseminal* state of an ovum. Also *præseminal*.

presence (prez'ens), *n.* [< ME. *presence*, < OF. *presence*, F. *présence* = Sp. *presencia* = Pg. *presença* = It. *presenza*, *presenzia*, < L. *præsentia*,

a being before, in view, or at hand, present, < *præsen(t-)s*, being before or at hand: see *present*.] **1.** The state of being present; the state of being in a certain place, and not in some other place; being, continuance, or stay in a certain place: as, the *presence* of a planet in a particular part of its orbit; specifically, the state of being near the speaker or writer or in some place upon which his thought is directed.

The fields appeared covered with people and Baskets, to tempt vs on shore; but nothing was to be had without his *presence*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 218.

Thy absence hath been very long in my conceit, and thy *presence* much desired.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 431.

The rich, . . . intent
On pleasure, haunt the capital, and thus
To all the violence of lawless hands
Resign the scenes their *presence* might protect.
Cowper, Task, iv. 592.

2. Companionship; attendance; company; society.

In all their affliction he was afflicted, and the angel of his *presence* saved them. Isa. lxiii. 9.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll request your *presence*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 15.

If he see you himselfe, his *presence* is the worst visitation; for if he cannot heale your sicknes, he will bee sure to helpe it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Meere Dull Phisitian.

Phœbe's *presence*, and the contiguity of her fresh life to his blighted one, was usually all that he required.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

3. Immediate neighborhood or vicinity; close proximity.

Full many a noble war-song had he sung
E'vn in the *presence* of an enemy's fleet.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. The state of being face to face with a great personage or with a superior.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice . . . that it was sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

They rise to their husbands, and stand while they are in *presence*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 293.

5. An assembly, particularly of persons of rank; a noble company.

Being so old a man, it was likely that he knew most of any man in that *presence* and company.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Here is like to be a good *presence* of Worthies.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 536.

6. Personality; the sum of the qualities of an individual; personage.

Lord of thy *presence* and no land beside.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 137.

Slowly passed that august *Presence*
Down the thronged and shouting street.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

7. Aspect; appearance; demeanor; mien; air.

Affable grace, speeche eloquent, and wise;
Stately *præsence*, suche as becometh one
Whoe seemes to rule realmes by her lookes alone.
Puttenham, Partheniades, viii.

Be, as thy *presence* is, gracious and kind.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

I am the neatliest-made gallant i' the company, and have the best *presence*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Nay, nay, God wot, so thou wert nobly born,
Thou hast a pleasant *presence*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

8. An apparition; a vision; a specter.

A deadly silence step by step increased,
Until it seemed a horrid *presence* there,
And not a man but felt the terror in his hair.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

The only other time he was conscious of a *presence* was, he told me, one day when, coming out of one of the rooms on the upper lobby, he felt as if some person brushed closely by him, but he saw nothing.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 111.

9. A presence-chamber.

Here lies Juliet, and her beauty makes
This vault a feasting *presence* full of light.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 86.

The next chamber within it, which is the *Presence*, is very faire. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 32.

The rest of ye apartments are rarely gilded and carv'd, wth some good modern paintings. In the *presence* hang 3 huge branches of chrystal. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 18, 1649.

Doctrine of the real presence, the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are present in the eucharist. This view is held by the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, and in a modified form by the Anglican Church. The Roman Catholic position is thus defined: "In the august sacrament of the holy Eucharist, after the consecration of the bread and wine, our Lord Jesus Christ, true God and man, is truly, really, and substantially contained under the species of those sensible things." (*Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent*, Session XIII., Chap. I.) The High-church view is thus stated: "That the Body and Blood of Christ exist in those elements is as much the belief of the English Church as of the Latin and Greek Churches." (*Blunt*, Dict. Theol., p. 761.)

A sacramental or a hyperphysical change no English churchman who believes the *Real Presence* as his Church teaches could hesitate to accept. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 83.

Doctrine of the virtual presence, the doctrine that Christ is present in the eucharist in such a manner that communicants receive the virtue or power and benefits of his body and blood, but not his real body and blood themselves.—**Hearing in presence.** See *hearing*.—**In presence of**, in *law*, being bodily so near another, who is conscious of the fact, as to be within the means of observation. If a person is sleeping, an act done in the same place is not considered as done in his presence.—**Presence of mind**, a calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties ready at command, enabling a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment when taken by surprise; quickness in meeting the exigencies of sudden and trying occasions.

The — the — tremor of my passion entirely takes away my *presence of mind*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

As a soldier he [Charles I.] was feeble, dilatory, and miserably wanting, not in personal courage, but in the *presence of mind* which his station required.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

At the twelfth round the latter champion was all abroad, as the saying is, and had lost all *presence of mind* and power of attack or defence. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, v.

To be in presence, to be present.

If thou be fair, ther folk *ben in presence*,
Shew thou thy visage and thyn apparaille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1151.

presence-chamber (prez'ens-chām″bėr), *n.* The room in which a great personage receives his guests, or those entitled to come before him; a hall of state.

The heaven of heavens, the *presence chamber* of God himself, expects the presence of our bodies.
Donne, Sermons, xii.

By the hands of these [silversmiths] . . . he finished his *presence-chamber* in a manner truly admirable.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 633.

presence-room (prez'ens-röm), *n.* Same as *presence-chamber*.

That morning in the *presence room* I stood
With Cyril and with Florian, my two friends.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

presensation (prē-sen-sā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *sensation*.] A sensation anticipatory of a future sensation; a sensation due to imagining an object which is expected to produce a similar sensation through the channels of external sense. [Rare.]

That plenitude of happiness that has been reserved for future times, the presage and *presensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy and triumph to all holy men and prophets. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, ii.

presension (prē-sen'shon), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *presention*; < L. *præsensio(n-)*, a foreboding, < *præsensus*, pp. of *præsentire*, feel or perceive beforehand: see *presentient*.] **1.** A direct perception of the future; a presentiment.

Natural [divination] is, when the mind hath a *presention* by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 203.

The hedgehog, whose *presention* of winds is so exact that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its nest.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

There is, saith Cicero, an ancient opinion . . . that there is among men a certain divination, which the Greeks call prophecy (or inspiration)—that is, a *presension* and knowledge of future things. *Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

2. An anticipation; a presensation.

We shall find ourselves in a heaven upon earth, and each act of virtue will be a *presention* and foretaste of the joys of a celestial life. *Scott*, Christian Life, i. 4.

I have a *prescension* of a grand royal meaning which some day will be revealed to me.
E. H. Sears, Fourth Gospel.

present[1] (prez'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *present*, < OF. *present*, *présent* = Sp. Pg. It. *presente*, < L. *præsen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præesse*, be before, in view, or at hand, be present, < *præ*, before, + *esse*, be: see *essence*, *be*[1], and cf. *absent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being or abiding, as a person, in this or any specified place; being in view or immediately at hand: opposed to *absent*.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet *present* with you. John xiv. 25.

So, either by thy picture or my love,
Thyself away art *present* still with me.
Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.

I will send word withynne a moneth day
Vnto your prince, where euer he be *present*,
All vtterly the fyne of myn entente.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1757.

What could he advantage
Your fortune, were he *present*?
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

The temple of the Greeks was the house of a *present* deity, its cell his chamber, its statue his reality.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 217.

Present in this sense is often used in addressing a letter which is to be delivered to some one either actually present, or near at hand, as in the same neighborhood or town.

2. Now existing; being at this time; not past or future: as, the *present* session of Congress.

We apprehend them by memory, whereas the *present* time and things so swiftly passe away.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 31.

We'll teach thee to forget, with *present* pleasures,
Thy late captivity.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 3.

The description also of Hermon, as a mountain of snow, agrees with its *present* appearance, being always covered with it. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 74.

If we compare the *present* state of France with the state in which she was forty years ago, how vast a change for the better has taken place! *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3. Being now in mind. (*a*) Under consideration.

I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things, though ye know them, and be established in the *present* truth. 2 Pet. i. 12.

The much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the *present* instance. *Law.*

(*b*) Actually in consciousness.

They are never *present* in mind at what passes in discourse. *Swift*, On Conversation.

I call that clear which is *present* and manifest to the mind giving attention to it, just as we are said clearly to see objects when, being *present* to the eye looking on, they stimulate it with sufficient force, and it is disposed to regard them.
Quoted in *Veitch's* Int. to Descartes's Methods, p. lv.

4. Prompt or ready at need.

He oft finds *present* helpe who does his griefe impart.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 46.

Vouchsafe t' afford . . .
Some *present* speed to come and visit me.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1307.

God is our refuge and strength, a very *present* help in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayer.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, i. 59.

Present money. See *money*.—**Present tense**, in *gram.*, the tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time, as Latin *scribo*, English I *write*, or *do write*, or *am writing*. Abbreviated *pres.*

II. *n.* **1.** Present time; time now passing.

And madness, thou hast forged at last
A night-long *Present* of the Past
In which we went thro' summer France.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

2. Present business; an affair in hand.

Shall I be charged no further than this *present*?
Must all determine here? *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 42.

3†. The money or other property a person has on hand.

I'll make division of my *present* with you;
Hold, there 's half my coffer. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 380.

4. *pl.* In *law*, a term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other document, to express the document itself; this present writing: as in the phrase "Know all men by these *presents*" (that is, by this very document, by the words here set down); hence, any writ or writing. [In this sense it is rarely used in the singular.]

Be it open and knowen apertiliche vn-to 3ow, be theis *presentes*, that we fulliche vndirstondend the lettres sent fro 3our Chauncrye vn-to vs.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

King. What *present* hast thou there? . . .
Jaq. I beseech your grace, let this letter be read.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 189.

Romulus, after his death (as they report, or feign), sent a *present* to the Romans, that above all they should intend arms, and then they should prove the greatest empire of the world.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

5. In *gram.*, the present tense.—**At present**, at this time; now.

Which not *at present* having time to do.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 156.

He is *at present* with his regiment.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

These figures are of course between ourselves *at present*.
Forster, Dickens, lx.

Historical present (tense). See *historical*, 4.

On other points Hug disagrees with Hoffmann, especially with the latter's statement that the *historical present* was to the Romans simply a preterit.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 111.

That present, elliptically for *that present time*; the time being; then.

The wounds that this frost gave the commonwealth were for *that present* scarce felt.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 91).

The present, an elliptical expression for *the present time*.

Men that set their hearts only upon *the present*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

This present, elliptically for *this present time*; now.

We know your feare, and are in an agonie at *this present* lest you should lose that superfluity of riches and honour which your party usurp.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

present[1]† (prez'ent), *adv.* [ME., < *present*[1], *a.*] At once; immediately; presently.

Let me dye *present* in this place.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 423.

★**present**[2] (prē-zent′), *v.* [< ME. *presenten*, < OF. *presenter*, F. *présenter* = Sp. *presentar* = Pg. *presentear* = It. *presentare*, < L. *præsentare*, place before, show (lit. make present), exhibit, present, ML. also give, < *præsen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præesse*, be at hand: see *present*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, especially of a superior; recommend for acquaintance; make known: as, to *present* an envoy to the king; with a reflexive pronoun, to come into the presence of any one.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present themselves* before the Lord. Job i. 6.

Let 's *present* him to the duke, like a Roman conqueror. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 2. 3.

Ma'am, I'm an enthusiastic admirer of Darrell. You say he is a connection of yours? *Present* me to him. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it?

2. To show; exhibit; demonstrate; reveal.

She went in perill, of each noyse affeard,
And of each shade that did it selfe *present*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 19.

Justly to your grave ears I'll *present*
How I did thrive in this fair lady's love.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 124.

An exceedingly rich needle worke, interlaced very curiously with abundance of gold and silver, that *presents* a very goodly picture of Moyses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 116.

It is a degree towards the life of angels when we enjoy conversation wherein there is nothing *presented* but in its excellence. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To bring or lay before one for acceptance; offer as a gift, generally with formality; make an offer or expression of; hence, to bestow; give: as, to *present* a ring or a book to a friend; to *present* one's compliments.

Now goo, Sygrem, as fast as ye may spede,
To Auferius to *present* hym this stede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2394.

I pray *present* my most humble Service to my good Lady. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

Eight jousts had been, and still
Had Lancelot won the diamond of the year,
With purpose to *present* them to the Queen
When all were won. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To approach with a gift or offering; give a present to; bestow a gift upon.

The Kyngdom of Cathay marchethe toward the West unto the Kyngdom of Tharse; the whiche was on of the Kinges that cam to *presente* our Lord in Betheleem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 255.

As matching to his youth and vanity,
I did *present* him with the Paris balls.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 131.

The skill is to be generous and seem not to know it of yourself, 'tis done with so much ease; but a liberal blockhead *presents* his mistress as he'd give an alms. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

5. To hand over ceremoniously; give in charge or possession, as for use or service.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 130.

6. *Eccles.*, to offer or recommend to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution. See *presentation*[1], 5.

Any clerk may be *presented* to a parsonage or vicarage: that is, the patron to whom the advowson of the church belongs may offer his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xi.

7. To nominate for support at a public school or other institution.

L's governor (so we called the patron who *presented* us to the foundation) lived in a manner under his paternal roof. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital Five-and-Thirty Years Ago.

8†. To proffer; offer openly.

He . . . *presented* battle to the French navy, which they refused. *Sir J. Hayward.*

9. To lay before a judge, magistrate, or governing body for action or consideration; submit, as a petition, remonstrance, etc., for decision or settlement to the proper authorities.

That one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and *present*
My true account. *Milton*, Sonnets, xiv.

10. To accuse to the authorities; bring a charge against before those having authority to act upon it; lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry; give notice of officially, as for a crime or offense.

You would *present* her at the leet,
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 89.

Romanus keeps his monthly residence
At church, although against his conscience;
He would refraine (because he doth abhor it)
But that he feares to be *presented* for it.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Being *presented* for this, and enjoined to suffer the child to be baptised, he still refusing, and disturbing the church, he was again brought to the court.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 213.

Persons who dredge or fish for oysters, not being free of the fishery, are called cable-hangers [at Rochester], and are *presented* and punished by the court.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

11. To direct; point; level; aim, as a weapon or firearm: as, to *present* a loaded pistol.

According to Virgil, the Roman youth *presented* their lances towards their opponents in a menacing position.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 199.

12†. To represent; personate; act.

You, constable, are to *present* the prince's own person.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3. 79.

By sitting on the stage, you may, with small cost, . . . at any time know what particular part any of the infants *present*. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 141.

To present arms (*milit.*), to bring the piece to a perpendicular position in front of the body, as in saluting a superior officer.=**Syn. 3.** *Bestow*, *Grant*, etc. See *give*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a presentation, particularly to an ecclesiastical office.

If . . . the true patron once waives this privilege of donation, and *presents* to the bishop, and his clerk is admitted and instituted, the advowson is now become forever presentative. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

present[2] (prez′ent), *n.* [< ME. *present*, < OF. *present*, F. *présent* = Sp. Pg. It. *presente*, a gift, present; from the verb.] **1.** A thing presented or given; a gift.

So thanne ben the *presentes* of grettere plesance to him, and more benygnely he wil resceyven hem, than though he were presented with an 100 or 200.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 228.

And for thei were so high astates and men of grete puyssaunce, he made hem riche *presentes*, and yaf hem grete yeftes and riche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

His dog, . . . to-morrow, by his master's command, he must carry for a *present* to his lady.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 80.

He told me I could not go to the pasha without making considerable *presents* of cloth, both to him and his Kiaia. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 127.

I can make no marriage *present:*
Little can I give my wife.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2 (prē-zent′). [An elliptical use of the verb.] *Milit.*, the position from which a rifle or musket is fired.

"Who are you?" said she, with the musket ready for the *present*. *Marryat*, Privateersman, xvii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Present*, *Gift*, *Donation*, *Gratuity*, *Largess*, *Grant*. The difference between *present* and *gift* is felt in the fact that one may be willing to accept as a *present* that which he would not be willing to accept as a *gift:* a *gift* is to help the one receiving it; a *present* does him honor, or expresses friendly feeling toward him. A *present* is therefore ordinarily to an individual; but in law *gift* is used, to the exclusion of *present*, as including all transfers of property without consideration and for the benefit of the donee. A *donation* is of considerable value, and generally made to some public institution: as, a *donation* of books to a public library. *Gratuity* emphasizes the fact that the receiver has no legal claim to the gift; it is a gift to an inferior, as a fee to a servant, and generally a small sum: as, a self-respecting man will not expect a *gratuity* for every little service. *Largess* is an old word, representing a gift from a superior, especially one high in authority, generally shared by a considerable number. A *grant* is rarely the act of a private individual, but rather of a sovereign, legislature, or corporation: as, a *grant* of land to a company.

presentability (prē-zen-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *presentable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or quality of being presentable.

People perversely wore their old boots, which had long passed the season of *presentability*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 447.

presentable (prē-zen′ta-bl), *a.* [< *present*[2] + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being presented; qualified or suitable for presentation. (*a*) Ready or suitable for introduction to others or into society; hence, in proper trim; fit to be seen.

Mrs. Lovell was informed that the baronet had been addressing his son, who was fresh from Paris, and not, in his own modest opinion, *presentable* before a lady.
G. Meredith, Rhoda Fleming, xxxii.

(*b*) Capable of being offered for perception or understanding; capable of being made known: as, an idea *presentable* only in language.

If a key fits a lock, or a glove a hand, the relation of the things to one another is *presentable* to the perceptions.
H. Spencer, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 750.

(*c*) Suitable for being offered as a gift.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Capable of being presented to a church living: as, a *presentable* clerk. (*b*) Capable of receiving the presentation of a clerk: as, "churches *presentable*," *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

By the dissolution of religious houses, all appropriations had been *presentable* like other churches, if the statute of dissolution had not given them to the king.
Spelman, On Tythes, xxix. 2.

presental (prē-zen′tal), *n.* [< *present*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *presentment*. [Rare.]

As illustrations of the author's *presental* of different sides of a subject, we give two extracts.
Chicago Advance, Jan. 14, 1869.

presentaneous† (prez-en-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *præsentaneus*, momentary, that operates quickly, < *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*[1].] Quick; prompt to act or take effect: as, "a *presentaneous* poison," *Harvey*.

presentary†, *a.* [ME., < L. *præsentarius*, that is at hand, ready, < *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*[1].] Present.

This ilke infynyt moveynge of temporel thinges folweth this *presentary* estat of lyf unmoevable.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

presentation[1] (prez-en-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *presentation*, F. *présentation* = Sp. *presentación* = Pg. *presentação* = It. *presentazione*, < LL. *præsentatio(n-)*, a placing before, an exhibition, < L. *præsentare*, pp. *præsentatus*, place before, exhibit: see *present*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act, especially the ceremonious act, of presenting a gift, prize, trophy, donation, or the like: as, the *presentation* of a medal to a fireman; the *presentation* of a stand of colors to a regiment; the *presentation* of an organ to a church.—**2.** The act of presenting or offering as for recognition, acceptance, etc.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

After the *presentation* of his letters of credence, it is then the duty of a minister, if accredited to a sovereign, to ask for *presentation* to the Queen or Empress.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 138.

3. That which is presented; a gift; an offering. [Rare.]

Aloft on the waters, the height or top of an olive tree did shew itself, whereof the dove brought a *presentation* to the good old man.
Time's Storehouse, p. 154. (*Latham.*)

4. A representation; exhibition; appearance; show; semblance.

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen;
The *presentation* of but what I was.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 84.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage are necessary to produce the effects of an heroick play. *Dryden.*

5. (*a*) In *eccles. law*, a patron's act of offering to a bishop, presbytery, or other properly constituted authority a candidate for induction into a benefice. See *patronage*, 3.

It differs from nomination in this, that, while *presentation* signifies offering a clerk to the bishop for institution, nomination signifies offering a clerk to the patron in order that he may be presented. *Hook.*

Hence—(*b*) The nomination by one ecclesiastical authority of a candidate to be appointed by another. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the right of presentation to the bishop is lodged in the vestry or other parish authorities. (*c*) The right of presenting a clergyman.

If the bishop . . . admits the patron's *presentation*, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

6. In *obstet.*, the appearance of a particular part of the fetus at the superior pelvic strait during labor. The most frequent form is *vertex presentation*, or presentation of the upper and back part of the fetal head. For each presentation there are several positions. See *position*, 10.

7. A cognitive modification of consciousness; an idea; a representation. This use of the word has recently been introduced to translate the German *vorstellung*, the term used by Wolff to translate the Latin *repræsentatio*. None of these words has ever been scientifically defined, and they are used, like their synonym *idea*, with vague variations of meaning. Of these, the following appear to be types: (*a*) An idea in general; any mental object subject to attention and association. Kant divides presentations (*vorstellungen*) in this sense into unconscious presentations and perceptions, the latter into sensations and cognitions, the latter again into intuitions and concepts, and the latter into empirical and pure concepts.

All that variety of mental facts which we speak of as sensations, perceptions, images, intuitions, concepts, notions, have two characteristics in common: (1) they admit of being more or less attended to, and (2) can be reproduced and associated together. It is here proposed to use the term *presentation* to connote such a mental fact, and as the best English equivalent for what Locke meant by idea and what Kant and Herbart called a Vorstellung.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 41.

(*b*) A figurate conception; a product of the imagination.

The term *presentation* [German *vorstellung*], which Hegel employs to name these "picture-thoughts" or "figurate conceptions," corresponds to the facts of their nature. A *presentation* is one of two things: either a particular thing taken under general aspects, or a universal narrowed down to a particular thing. Thus, as it has been seen, a general name expresses a universal relation or attribute, but confines it to a particular object or class.
Wallace, Prolegomena to Hegel's Logic, xii.

(*c*) A direct percept; a presentative cognition.

The percept involves the immediate assurance of the presence of the whole object. Hence, psychologists speak of percepts in their totality as *presentations*.
Sully, Psychology, vi.

8. The process of formation of a presentation in sense 7.—**Bond of presentation**, in *Scots law*. See *bond*[1].—**Feast of the Presentation.** (*a*) *Of the Virgin Mary*, a festival in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches

celebrated on November 21st. Also *Isodia*. (*b*) *Of Christ in the Temple*, a festival celebrated on February 2d, in the Greek, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, commonly called the *Feast of the Purification*: same as *Candlemas*.—**Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary**, a Roman Catholic religious order of nuns, founded in Ireland in 1777. Religious instruction to poor girls is a specialty of the order.

presentation[2]†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *præsentire*, perceive beforehand (see *presentient*), + *-ation*. The proper term is *presension*.] A direct perception of something in the future; presension.

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

presentationism (prez-en-tā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *presentation*[1] + *-ism*.] The doctrine that perception is an immediate cognition.

presentationist (prez-en-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *presentation*[1] + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of presentationism.

presentative (prē-zen′ta-tiv), *a.* [< ML. as if **præsentativus*, < L. *præsentatus*, pp. of *præsentare*, place before, exhibit: see *present*[2].] 1. In *eccles. law*: (*a*) Having the right of presentation: as, advowsons are *presentative*, collative, or donative.

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary.
Blackstone, Com., II. iii.

(*b*) Admitting the presentation of a clerk: as, a *presentative* parsonage.—2. In *metaph.*: (*a*) Consisting of or pertaining to immediate, proximate, or intuitive apprehension or cognition: opposed to *representative*.

A thing known in itself is the (sole) *presentative* or intuitive object of knowledge, or the (sole) object of a *presentative* or intuitive knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

(*b*) Cognitive; pertaining to knowledge.

presentee (prē-zen-tē′), *n.* [< *present*[2] + *-ee*[1].] One who is presented to a benefice.

It is often very hard on the bishops to be obliged to institute the *presentees* of such men, . . . but the remedy is in their own hands, and the responsibility of its non-employment lies with themselves.
The Churchman, LIV. 462.

presenter (prē-zen′tėr), *n.* [< *present*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who presents or offers for acceptance; a giver.

Such due fear
As fits *presenters* of great works to Cæsar.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2†. An exhibitor; an actor.

Seat ye;
Are the *presenters* ready?
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

presential (prē-zen′shal), *a.* [< OF. *presencial* = It. *presenziale*, < ML. *præsentialis*, < L. *præsentia*, presence (see *presence*), + *-al*.] Having or implying actual presence; present.

God, who was never visible to mortal eye, was pleased to make himself *presential* by substitution of his name.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 154.

To this grand vision, which the chosen three
Were call'd before they tasted death to see,
Was added proof to the astonish'd ear,
That made *presential* Deity appear.
Byrom, On Dr. Middleton's Exam. of Lord Bp. of London's [Disc.

What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers and the seers not of a *presential* miracle? *Lamb*, Barrenness of the Imaginative Faculty.

presentiality (prē-zen-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *presencialite* = It. *presenzialità*, < ML. *præsentialita(t-)s*, < *præsentialis*, presential: see *presential*.] The state or quality of being presential; presentness; presence.

A good is not barely to be measured by its immediate *presentiality*. *South*, Sermons, VIII. vi.

As if they knew not that terms of priority, and *presentiality*, and posteriority have not that significancy in or about eternity as they have with us.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 5.

presentially (prē-zen′shal-i), *adv.* In a presential manner; by actual presence; in person; with the notion of presence.

It had been revealed to Simeon (whose words these are) that he should see Christ before he died; and actually and really, substantially, essentially, bodily, *presentially*, personally he does see him. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

But he reigns in this place rather *presentially* by his grace; where his sceptre is a sceptre of righteousness, and his throne man's heart. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 72.

presentialness (prē-zen′shal-nes), *n.* The state of being immediately present to consciousness.

If the *presentialness* of the object be necessary to the act of vision, the object perceived cannot possibly be external to us. *A. Collier*, Clavis Universalis, I. i. § 2.

presentiate† (prē-zen′shi-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *præsentia*, presence (see *presence*), + *-ate*[2].] To make present or actual.

The phancy may be so cleer and strong as to *presentiate* upon one theatre all that ever it took notice of in time past. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iii. 4.

presentient (prē-sen′shient), *a.* [< L. *præsentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præsentire*, feel or perceive beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *sentire*, feel: see *sentient*.] Perceiving beforehand; having a prophetic sense or impression.

presentific† (prez-en-tif′ik), *a.* [< L. *præsen(t-)s*, present, + *-ficus*, making (see *-fic*).] Making present.

Adam had a sense of the divine presence; . . . notwithstanding that he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that *presentifick* sense of him.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophic Cabbala, ii.

presentifical† (prez-en-tif′i-kal), *a.* [< *presentific* + *-al*.] Same as *presentific*.

presentificly† (prez-en-tif′ik-li), *adv.* In a presentific manner; in such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages . . . is collectedly and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, as if all things and actions were at this very instant really present and existent before him. *Dr. H. More.*

presentiment (prē-sen′ti-ment), *n.* [< F. *pressentiment* = Sp. *presentimiento* = It. *presentimento*, < L. *præsentire*, feel or perceive beforehand: see *presentient*.] 1. A direct, though vague, perception of a future event, or a feeling which seems to be such a perception.

A *presentiment* of what is to be hereafter.
Butler, Analogy of Religion, i. 6.

Magic, and all that is ascribed to it, is a deep *presentiment* of the powers of science. *Emerson*, History.

Specifically—2. An antecedent feeling or impression that some misfortune or calamity is about to happen; anticipation of impending evil; foreboding.

A vague *presentiment* of impending doom . . .
Haunted him day and night.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

presentimental (prē-sen-ti-men′tal), *a.* [< *presentiment* + *-al*.] Relating to or in the nature of a presentiment: as, a *presentimental* anxiety.

presention† (prē-sen′shọn), *n.* A bad spelling of *presension*.

presentive (prē-zen′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *present*[2] + *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Causing to be presented directly to the mind, as a notion; presentative: contradistinguished from *representative* and *symbolical*.—2. In *gram.*, noting a class of words which present a definite conception of an object to the mind; not symbolic. *J. Earle*, Philology of the Eng. Tongue.

II. *n.* A presentive word.

presentiveness (prē-zen′tiv-nes), *n.* [< *presentive* + *-ness*.] The state or property of being presentive; the capability of a word to present a definite notion or conception of an object to the mind.

The word shall offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism. When it flourished as a presentive word, it signified to owe.
J. Earle, Philology of the Eng. Tongue.

presently (prez′ẹnt-li), *adv.* 1†. In presence; personally; actually.

The glory of his Godhead is to be present and to fill all places at once essentially, *presently*, with his almighty power.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 232.

I have a business
Which much concerns you, *presently* concerns you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

2†. At present; now; at the time spoken of.

A childe will chose a sweeting because it is *presentlie* faire and pleasant. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 36.

The Irishmen and Scots fauoured not the race of the kings that *presentlie* reigned.
Holinshed, K. John, an. 1212.

When God had created man, he was *presently* the owner of him. *Baxter*, Treatise of Self-Denial, i. 1.

3. Immediately; by and by; in a little time; soon.

I will serve process, *presently* and strongly,
Upon your brother, and Octavio,
Jacintha, and the boy.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Him therefore I hope to send *presently*, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. Phil. ii. 23.

Presently after my arrival I was brought with the rest of my company to the Deputy Governor of the towne.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 2.

I'm master of this house, which I'll sell *presently*;
I'll clap up bills this evening.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

presentment (prē-zent′ment), *n.* [< OF. *presentement*, *presentment*, act of presenting, presentment, < *presenter*, present: see *present*[2].] 1. The act of presenting, or the state of being presented; presentation.

To be his book-patron, with the appendant form of a ceremonious *presentment*, wil ever appeare among the judicious to be but an insulse and frigid affectation.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

She was an honored guest at the *presentment* of a burlesque masque. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 116.

2. Anything presented or exhibited; appearance; likeness; representation.

The counterfeit *presentment* of two brothers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 55.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*.
Milton, Comus, l. 156.

Oxford dropped the canon law decree altogether; Cambridge, by adopting a more general form, retained a shadowy *presentment* of the double honour.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

3. In *law*: (*a*) A statement by a grand jury of an offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them: as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like, on which the prosecuting officer must afterward frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. In a more general sense, *presentment* comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments.

As before, so after the Union, tithe-proctors with their remorseless exactions, and grand juries with road-jobbing *presentments*, came to shear the already shorn, and reduce their victims from misery to despair.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 237.

In each of these baronies sessions—called presentment sessions—are held, where all *presentments* are introduced, to be submitted afterwards at the assizes to the grand jury.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 106.

(*b*) The formal information to the lord, by the tenants of a manor, of anything done out of court. (*c*) The presenting of a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance, or of a bill to the acceptor, or of a note to the maker, for payment. —4. *Eccles.*, a formal complaint made by the authorities of a parish to the bishop or archdeacon at his visitation.

The Church-wardens should meet twice a yeere, to haue all the *presentments* made perfect against the Assises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 157.

Presentment of Englishry. See *Englishry*.

presentness (prez′ẹnt-nes), *n.* [< *present*[1] + *-ness*.] Same as *presence*.

Goring had a much better understanding, . . . a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion, viii.

★ **presentoir** (prez-en-twor′), *n.* [< F. *présentoir*, a form of cup, < *présenter*, present: see *present*[2].] 1. A utensil upon which things are



Presentoir of Japanese Lacquer-ware, with Bowl.

laid to be handed to the recipient; a tray or waiter; a salver. The name is also given to a Japanese stand, usually of lacquered wood, upon which a bowl is supported.

2. A cup-holder having three or more branches to support and inclose the cup, and often a ring-handle to carry the whole.

present-perfect (prez′ẹnt-pėr′fekt), *n.* In *gram.*, the perfect tense. *Academy*, Nov. 23, 1887, p. 343. [Rare.]

preservability (prē-zėr-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *preservable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being preservable; capability of being preserved.

Securing safety, palatability, convenience, and *preservability* of drugs that had previously been administered in the form of huge boluses. *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 35 of adv'ts.

preservable (prē-zėr′va-bl), *a.* [< *preserve* + *-able*.] Capable of being preserved.

preservation (prez-ėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *preservation*, F. *préservation* = Sp. *preservación*

= Pg. *preservação* = It. *preservazione*, < ML. **præservatio(n-)*, < *præservare*, pp. *præservatus*, keep, preserve, LL. observe beforehand: see *preserve*.] **1.** The act of preserving, or keeping safe or sound; the act of keeping from injury or decay: as, the *preservation* of life or of property.

We'll yet enlarge that man,
Though Cambridge, Scroop, and Grey, in their dear care
And tender *preservation* of our person,
Would have him punish'd. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 59.

Do not attempt to be more amusing and agreeable than is consistent with the *preservation* of respect.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

2. The state of being preserved from injury or decay; escape from destruction or danger: as, a building in good *preservation*.

Give us particulars of thy *preservation*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 135.

Ev'ry senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

3. A means of security or escape.

It hapned, Master Argent had put his Bandileir of powder in his hat, which next God was all their *preseruations*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 93.

Peace Preservation Acts. See *peace*.

preservative (prē-zėr'va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *preservatif*, F. *préservatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *preservativo*, < ML. **præservativus*, < *præservare*, pp. *præservatus*, preserve: see *preserve*.] **I.** *a.* Preserving; tending to keep safe, sound, or free from decay: as, the *preservative* quality of salt.

As above directed, the *preservative* bath contains about eight grains of nitrate of silver to the ounce.
Lea, Photography, p. 350.

It will be, however, evident that a *preservative* society has a very uphill task. It has to war against the prejudices of the sexton and the immitis sapientia Grimthorpe.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 240.

II. *n.* That which preserves; anything which tends to keep safe and sound, or free from injury, corruption, or decay; a preventive of damage, decomposition, or waste.

Lyke as the phisitions call those diseases most peryllous against whom is founden no *preseruatiue*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 4.

Their [Druids'] druttenfuss, i. e., a pentagonal figure . . . which in Germany they reckon for a *preservative* against hobgoblins.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, ix. 417.

A heart in heaven will be a most excellent *preservative* against temptations. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 3.

This ceremony of the sprinkling of salt is considered a *preservative*, for the child and mother, from the evil eye.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 276.

This facile adaptation was at once the symptom of perfect health and its best *preservative*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

preservatory (prē-zėr'va-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **præservatorius* (cf. *præservator*, a preserver), < *præservare*, pp. *præservatus*, preserve: see *preserve*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to preserve; preservative.

The indeavours must be no other then *preservatory*, however it pleaseth God to order the events.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 3.

II. *n.*; pl. *preservatories* (-riz). **1†.** A preservative.

How many masters have some stately houses had, in the age of a small cottage, that hath, as it were, lived and died with her old master, both dropping down together! Such vain *preservatories* of us are our inheritances, even once removed.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 410. (*Latham.*)

2. An apparatus for preserving substances for food, or a building where the process of preserving food-products is carried on.

By all their hollow sides is made within a very large *preservatory*, cistern, or basin, fit to contain a pretty quantity of water. *Dr. Sloane*, in Ray's Works of Creation, p. 2.

preserve (prē-zėrv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preserved*, ppr. *preserving*. [< OF. *preserver*, F. *préserver* = Sp. Pg. *preservar* = It. *preservare*, keep, < LL. *præservare*, observe beforehand, ML. keep, preserve, < L. *præ*, before, + *servare*, save, preserve, protect. Cf. *conserve*, *reserve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To keep safe or free from harm; defend from injury or destruction; save.

God did send me before you to *preserve* life. Gen. xlv. 5.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil man; *preserve* me from the violent man. Ps. cxl. 1.

To *preserve* my sovereign from his foe,
Say but the word, and I will be his priest.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 271.

And could they have *preserved* the Magazine of Tobacco only, besides other Things in that Town, something might have been had to countervail the Charge of the Voyage.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 4.

Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate,
A duel in the form of a debate.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 83.

2. To maintain; secure permanence to; keep in existence or alive; make lasting: as, to *preserve* one's good looks.

To worship God aright, and know his works
Not hid; nor those things last which might *preserve*
Freedom and peace to men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 579.

The spectacle had allured Reynolds from that easel which has *preserved* to us the thoughtful foreheads of so many writers and statesmen, and the sweet smiles of so many noble matrons. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To such a name
Preserve a broad approach of fame,
And ever-echoing avenues of song.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, v.

3. To keep possession of; retain.

Preserve your worth, and I'll *preserve* my money.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

Only perchance some melancholy Stream
And some indignant Hills old names *preserve*,
When laws, and creeds, and people all are lost!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 12.

He can never *preserve* through a single paragraph either the calmness of a philosopher or the meekness of a Christian. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. To prepare in such a manner as to resist decomposition or fermentation; prevent from spoiling by the use of preservative substances, with or without the agency of heat: as, to *preserve* meats or fruit; to *preserve* an anatomical specimen.

I ha' some quinces brought from our house i' th' country to *preserve*; when shall we have any good sugar come over? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Delectable dishes of *preserved* plums, and peaches, and pears, and quinces. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

5. To maintain and reserve for personal or special use in hunting or fishing. (*a*) To raise, provide for, and protect, as game, for use at certain seasons or by certain persons, as in hunting or fishing: as, to *preserve* quail; to *preserve* salmon. (*b*) To reserve and adapt to the protection and propagation of game designed for special use, as in hunting or fishing: as, *preserved* covers; a *preserved* stream. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Protect*, *Defend*, etc. (see *keep*), secure, shield, conserve, spare.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To prepare decomposable substances, as meats or fruits, for preservation; make preserves.

Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distil? *preserve*?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5. 13.

2. To raise and protect game for special use, as in hunting or fishing.

Squire Thornhill . . . had taken the liberty to ask permission to shoot over Mr. Leslie's land, since Mr. Leslie did not *preserve*. *Bulwer*, My Novel, viii. 5.

preserve (prē-zėrv'), *n.* [< *preserve*, *v.*] **1†.** That which preserves or saves.

Fetch balsamo, the kind *preserve* of life.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Specifically — **2.** *pl.* A kind of spectacles with colored glasses to protect the eyes from too strong light.

Preserves are used to conceal deformities or to protect the eyes in the many conditions where they cannot tolerate bright light. . . . They are made of bluish, "smoked," or almost black coloured glass, and are of very various shapes, according to the amount of obscuration necessary.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 372.

3. That which is preserved, or prepared for keeping; especially, fruit, meats, etc., suitably seasoned and cooked to prevent fermentation or spoiling.

At this Treat I eat of a *Preserve* or Wet Sweetmeat, made of Orange Flowers, incomparable; and the Lady obliged me with the manner of making it.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 199.

A female Dodson, when in "strange houses," always ate dry bread with her tea, and declined any sort of *preserves*, having no confidence in the butter, and thinking that the *preserves* had probably begun to ferment from want of due sugar and boiling.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 6.

4. A place where game is preserved; a place set apart for the protection and propagation of game intended for hunting or fishing. — **5†.** A thing preserved.

Wonderful indeed are the *preserves* of time, which openeth unto us mummies from crypts and pyramids.
Sir T. Browne, Mummies.

preserve-jar (prē-zėrv'jär), *n.* A jar made to contain preserved meats, fruits, etc., so contrived that it may be tightly closed, to exclude the air and prevent evaporation.

preserver (prē-zėr'vėr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that preserves; one who or that which saves or guards from injury, destruction, or waste; a savior; a preservative.

What shall I do unto thee, O thou *preserver* of men?
Job vii. 20.

Camillo,
Preserver of my father, now of me,
The medicine of our house, how shall we do?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 597.

"Tannin," says Poitevin, "is then a sensitizer, and must be considered as such, and not as a *preserver*."
Silver Sunbeam, p. 354.

2. One who makes preserves, as of fruit, etc. — **3.** One who preserves game for sport.

preses (prē'sēz), *n.* [< L. *præses*, one who presides or guards, < *præsidere*, sit before or in front of: see *preside*.] One who presides over the deliberations of an organized society or the like; a president; the chairman of a meeting. [Scotch.]

preshow (prē-shō'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *show*.] To show beforehand; foreshow. *Roget.* [Rare.]

preside (prē-zīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *presided*, ppr. *presiding*. [< OF. *presider*, F. *présider* = Sp. Pg. *presidir* = It. *presedere*, *presiedere*, preside over, govern, < L. *præsidere*, guard, protect, defend, have the care or management of, superintend, direct, also lit. (LL.) sit before or in front of, < *præ*, before, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedentary*, etc., *sit*.] **1.** To be set over others; have the place of authority, as a chairman or director; direct and control, as a chief officer: usually denoting temporary superintendence and direction: as, to *preside* over a society; to *preside* at a public meeting.

It is farther to be noted that, in these solemn assemblies for the churches service, there is no one *presides* among them, after the manner of the assemblies of other people.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

Here comes the neighbouring justice, pleased to guide
His little club, and in the chair *preside*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 175.

Man now *presides*
In power, where once he trembled in his weakness.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 41.

I was glad to see my lord *presiding* at the democratical College. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

2. To exercise superintendence and direction; have a guiding or controlling influence: as, the fates *preside* over man's destiny.

The Holy Ghost, though it *presided* over the minds and pens of the apostles so far as to preserve them from error, yet doth not seem to have dictated to them what they were to say, word by word. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

Who conquer'd nature should *preside* o'er wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 652.

Those medicinal agents which possess the power of directly influencing the nervous mechanisms which *preside* over motion. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 27.

Presiding elder. See *elder*[1], 5 (*c*). — **Presiding judge.** See *judge*.

presidence (prez'i-dens), *n.* [< F. *présidence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *presidencia* = It. *presidenza*, < ML. *præsidentia*, < L. *præsiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præsidere*, preside: see *preside*. Cf. *presecance*.] Same as *presidency*. [Rare.]

The venerable pastor had come down
From his high pulpit, and assumed the seat
Of *presidence*. *J. G. Holland*, Kathrina, ii.

presidency (prez'i-den-si), *n.* [As *presidence* (see *-cy*).] **1.** Superintendence and direction; controlling and directing influence, as of a president.

The primitive church, expressing the calling and offices of a bishop, did it in terms of *presidency* and authority.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 203.

For what account can be given of the determination of the growth and magnitude of plants from mechanical principles, of matter mov'd without the *presidency* and guidance of some superiour agent? *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. The office of president: as, the *presidency* of a college or a railroad corporation; specifically [*cap.*], the office of President of the United States.

He [Grant] came to the *Presidency* a simple soldier, without many political ideas, or anything that could be called a political philosophy. *The Nation*, Sept. 7, 1882, p. 194.

3. The term during which a president holds office: as, the *presidency* of Lincoln, of Thiers, etc. — **4.** In British India, a chief administrative division. In the early history of British India there were three presidencies — Bengal, Bombay, and Madras; the last two are ruled by governors, and hence are sometimes called *governorships;* the former presidency of Bengal is now divided into several administrative territories, including the lieutenant-governorships of Bengal (or Lower Bengal), the Northwestern Provinces, etc. In the seventeenth century the chief of an important factory in India was popularly styled president, and in that sense the word is used in letters patent of the East India Company in 1661. — **First Presidency**, among the Mormons, a board of presiding officers, consisting of the head of the hierarchy with two counselors.

The second great power in the [Mormon] Church, next to the Prophet, is the *First Presidency*. This is composed of the Prophet and his two counsellors. The three together, known as the *First Presidency* or simply the Presidency, etc. *Fifteen Years among the Mormons*, p. 151.

president[1] (prez'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *president* (n.), < OF. *president*, F. *président* = Pr. *president* = Sp. Pg. It. *presidente* (= D. G. Sw. *president* = Dan. *præsident*, n.), < L. *præsiden(t-)s*,

presiding, as a noun a director, ruler, president, ppr. of *præsidere*, direct, preside: see *preside.*] **I.** *a.* Presiding; directing; guiding; occupying the chief place or first rank. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Quid petitur sacris nisi tantum fama poetis, which, although it be oftentimes imprisoned in ladyes cask[et]s, and the *president* booke of such as cannot see without another man's spectacles, yet at length it breakes foorth in spight of his keepers.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxiii.

The prime and *president* zealot of the earth.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 2.

Whence hast thou then thy truth,
But from him, or his angels *president*
In every province? *Milton*, P. R., i. 447.

They [Israel] would be left in the same condition with other Gentile nations, who must therefore be supposed to be under the immediate conduct of *president* angels.
J. Scott, Christian Life, ii. 7.

II. *n.* 1†. One who presides; one who superintends and directs the proceedings of others; a ruler; a ruling spirit.

Commaunde as Romaines, and we shall obei as Hebrues; leue vs a *president* that is mercifull, and all our realme shal be obedient. *Golden Book*, xi.

A charge we bear i' the war,
And, as the *president* of my kingdom, will
Appear there for a man.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 18.

Thou wonder of all princes, *president*, and glory.
Middleton, The Phœnix, i. 1.

Happy is Rome, of all earth's other states,
To have so true and great a *president*
For her inferior spirits to imitate
As Cæsar is. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. An officer elected or appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of others. (*a*) The presiding officer of an assembly: as, the *president* of a convention.

For which delibered was by parlemente,
For Antenor to yelden out Cryseyde,
And it pronounced by the *president*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 213.

Daughter to that good earl, once *President*
Of England's council and her treasury.
Milton, Sonnets, v.

(*b*) The chief officer of a corporation, company, or society: as, the *president* of a railway company, or of a bank.

They elected the *Presidents* (originally called Aldermen, afterwards Masters and Wardens) and other officials.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.

(*c*) The governing officer of a college or university. (*d*) The highest officer of state in a modern republic. The President of the United States is chosen once in four years by presidential electors, who are elected by the people of the several States, the electors in every State being equal in number to the senators and representatives of the State in Congress. The action of the electors is a mere formality, as they always vote for the nominees of the national conventions of their party. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States. He is authorized to grant reprieves and pardons for violation of United States laws (except in cases of impeachment), to make treaties with the concurrence of two thirds of the Senate, to recommend legislation, and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. His powers of appointment to office are partly provided for in the Constitution and partly statutory; his chief appointments (requiring confirmation by the Senate) are — cabinet officers and heads of bureaus or subdivisions, diplomatic and consular agents, federal judges, officers of territories, postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and the principal officers of the army and navy. His salary is $50,000 a year. *President* was the title of the chief executive magistrate in New Hampshire from 1784 to 1792 (*President of Council*, 1776–84), in Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790, in Delaware from 1776 to 1792, and in South Carolina from 1776 to 1778. Subsequently these titles were exchanged for that of *governor*. The President of the French republic is elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. The President of the Swiss Confederation is elected for one year by the Federal Assembly, from among the members of the Federal Council. Abbreviated *Pres.*

3. A title given to the head of the Mormon hierarchy. He acts in conference with two counselors. It is his duty "to preside over the whole Church, and to be a Seer, a Revelator, a Translator, and a Prophet" (*Mormon Catechism*, p. 17).

4. A protector; a tutelary power; a patron. [Rare.]

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller*, At Pens-Hurst.

5. A kind of damask of silk, or silk and wool, used for upholstery. — **Lord President.** See *lord.* — **Lord President of the Council,** a cabinet officer of Great Britain, who must be a member of the House of Lords. He presides over the department of the privy council, and has special supervision of education; he also prepares minutes on matters which do not come to any other department, and has superintendence of the public health, quarantine, etc. — **President's freshman.** See *freshman.* — **Prince President.** See *prince.*

president²†, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *precedent.*

Presently obteyning two such auncient and famous champions, . . . by whose *presidents*, directions, and conductions I was forthwith deliuered of all perplexities.
E. Hellowes, Pref. to tr. of Guevara's Letters (1577), ii.

This *president* will much condemn
Your grace another day.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 366).

presidentess (prez'i-dent-es), *n.* [< *president*[1] + *-ess.*] A female president.

I became by that means the *presidentess* of the dinner and tea-table. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 171.

The day on which I was there [at the Moravian establishment at Ebersdorf] was Sunday, and I . . . was introduced to the well-bred, accomplished *presidentess*, Fräulein Gerstendorf. *Henry Crabb Robinson*, Diary, I. 59.

presidential (prez-i-den'shal), *a.* [= F. *présidentiel*, < ML. **præsidentialis*, pertaining to presidence (*præsidentialis magna curia*, a supreme council), < *præsidentia*, presidence, presidency: see *presidence*. *Presidential* means prop. 'relating to presidence or presidency'; for 'relating to a president,' the prop. form would be **presidental* (= F. *présidental* = Pg. *presidental*).] 1. Pertaining to presidency; having presidency; presiding.

This institution of these *Presidentiall* Courts was, at first, a very profitable ordinance, and much eased the people.
Heylin, Full Relation of Two Journeys, etc. (1656), p. 134.

Spoken [Jer. li. 9], as some of the learned ancients suppose, by the *presidential* angels. *Glanville*, Discourses, iv.

2. Pertaining to a president, or relating to a presidency: as, the *presidential* chair; a *presidential* term.

The *presidential* fever, that typical disease which has proved fatal to the true glory of so many statesmen of the United States, permeated the very marrow of his bones.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 57.

They [the Democrats] will at the same time have before their eyes an unusually good chance of success at the next *Presidential* election. *The Nation*, Nov. 16, 1882, p. 416.

Presidential electors. See *elector.* — **Presidential postmaster,** in the United States, a postmaster appointed by the President. See *postmaster*, 2.

presidentship (prez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [< *president*[1] + *-ship.*] 1. The office and dignity of president; presidency.

I wishe the newe prouision that his Maiestie hath bestowed vppon your honour for the *Presidentship* of this royall audience of Granado may be fortunate.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 101.

In France the re-election of M. Grévy to the *Presidentship* has come and gone.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.

2. The term for which a president holds his office.

presider (prē-zī'dėr), *n.* [< *preside* + *-er*[1].] One who presides.

presidial (prē-sid'i-al), *a.* [< OF. *presidial*, F. *présidial* = Sp. Pg. *presidial*, < ML. **præsidialis*, pertaining to a garrison, < L. *præsidium*, defense, protection, a garrison, guard, post, fortification, < *præsidere*, keep guard: see *preside*. Cf. LL. *præsidalis*, *præsidialis*, belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial, < *præses* (*præsid-*), chief, governor: see *preses.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

There are three *Precidial* Castles in this City.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 39.

2. Pertaining or belonging to a presidio.

A second class of pueblos, called, in the legal phrase of California's later days, "*Presidial* Pueblos," had originated in the settlement of the presidios.
The Century, XXVI. 203.

presidiary (prē-sid'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *presidiario*, a criminal condemned to hard labor or banishment in a garrison; < L. *præsidiarius*, that serves for defense or protection, < *præsidium*, defense, protection, guard: see *preside.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *presidial.*

The *presidiary* souldiers . . . are all Spaniards.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

The Protestants being so numerous, and having near upon fifty *presidiary* walled Towns in their Hands for Caution, they have Power to disturb France when they please.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 25.

II. *n.*; pl. *presidiaries* (-riz). A guard.

Not one of those heavenly *presidiaries* struck a stroke for the prophet. *Bp. Hall*, Cont., xix. 9. (*Davies.*)

presidio (prē-sid'i-ō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *præsidium*, a garrison, guard, post, fort: see *presidial.*] 1. In Spain and parts of America settled by Spaniards, a garrisoned fort; a military post; a fortified settlement.

He referred me to the Mission and *Presidio* of San Ysabel, that had sent out the relief party, for further information.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xi.

2. A place of deportation for (Spanish) criminals.

The bulk of the prison population in Spain is still sent to *presidios*, or convict establishments, where general association both in the prison and at labour is the rule.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 763.

presidy†, *n.* [< It. *presidio*, a fort, < L. *præsidium*, a fort: see *presidial.*] A fortress.

The French king hath ordained that seignour Renzio shall be in a *presidie*, between the army of Naples and the citie of Rome. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 905, an. 1527.

presignification (prē-sig″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *præsignificatio(n-)*, a showing beforehand, < L. *præsignificare*, pp. *præsignificatus*, foreshow: see *presignify.*] The act of signifying or showing beforehand. [Rare.]

There, indeed, having scarce happened any considerable revolution in state or action in war whereof we do not find mentioned in history some *presignification* or prediction. *Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

presignify (prē-sig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *presignified*, ppr. *presignifying.* [< L. *præsignificare*, foreshow, < *præ*, before, + *significare*, signify: see *signify.*] To signify or intimate beforehand. [Rare.]

Origen draws from this a mystical sense, and understands these two combatants to be within us; as if it had *presignified* what Paul affirmeth, Gal. v. 17: The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 21.

presly†, *adv.* See *pressly.*

presphenoid (prē-sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *sphenoid.*] **I.** *a.* Situated in advance of the basisphenoid; forming an anterior median part of a compound sphenoid bone; pertaining to the presphenoid.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a bone of the skull of vertebrates, situated before the basisphenoid, in the mid-line of the base of the skull, commonly blended with the basisphenoid and other sphenoidal elements. According to Owen, it is the centrum of the frontal cranial vertebra or prosencephalic cranial segment. According to others, who disregard the skull as representing vertebræ, it is the centrum or basis of the third from behind or frontal cranial segment, other parts of which are the orbitosphenoids and frontal bones. In man it is represented by the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, bearing the lesser wings of the sphenoid, or processes of Ingrassias. At birth it is already ankylosed with the orbitosphenoids, yet totally distinct from both basi- and alisphenoids. See cuts under *Crotalus*, *Lepidosiren*, *Python*, *sphenoid*, and *Struthionidæ.*

presphenoidal (prē-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *presphenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *presphenoid.*

prespinal (prē-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *spina*, spine.] In *anat.*, situated in front (ventrad) of the spine; prevertebral.

press[1] (pres), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pressed*, sometimes *prest*, ppr. *pressing.* [Early mod. E. also *prease*, *preace*; < ME. *pressen*, *presen*, *precer*, < OF. *presser*, F. *presser* = Sp. *prensar*, *a-prensar* = Pg. *a-pressar* = It. *pressare*, press, = D. *pressen* = OHG. *pressōn*, *bressōn*, MHG. G. *pressen* = Sw. *pressa* = Dan. *presse*, < L. *pressare*, press, freq. of *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press, hold fast, cover, crowd, compress, contract, etc. (in a great variety of uses); no cognate forms found. From L. *premere* are also ult. *appress*, *compress*, *depress*, *express*, *impress*, *oppress*, *repress*, *suppress*, etc., *print*, *imprint*, etc., *imprimatur*, *reprimand*, *sprain*, etc., with numerous derivatives.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To exert weight or force against; bear down upon; act upon with weight or force; weigh heavily upon.

Good measure, *pressed* down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.
Luke vi. 38.

Vile earth, to earth resign; end motion here;
And thou and Romeo *press* one heavy bier.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 60.

The law which condemned a prisoner who refused to plead on a capital charge to be laid naked on his back in a dark room, while weights of stone or iron were placed on his breast till he was slowly *pressed* to death, was enforced in England in 1721 and in 1735, and in Ireland as late as 1740. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To compress; squeeze: as, to *press* fruit for the purpose of extracting the juice.

I took the grapes, and *pressed* them into Pharaoh's cup.
Gen. xl. 11.

Thy monarchs . . . only in distress
Found thee a goodly sponge for Pow'r to *press*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 531.

3. To clasp; hold in an embrace.

She took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast.
Dryden, Iliad, vi. 173.

Partakers of thy sad decline,
Thy hands their little force resign;
Yet, gently *press'd*, *press* gently mine.
Cowper, To Mary.

4. To reduce to a particular shape or form by pressure: as, to *press* cloth with an iron; to *press* a hat. — 5. To drive or thrust by pressure; force in a certain direction: as, to *press* a crowd back.

The yoke of the Established Church was *pressed* down on the people till they would bear it no longer.
Macaulay, Burleigh.

Baby fingers, waxen touches, *press* me from the mother's breast. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6†. To weigh upon; oppress; trouble.

A great and potent nobility . . . putteth life and spirit into the people, but *presseth* their fortune.
Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

I'le somewhat *presse*
Thy irreligious minde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

He turns from us;
Alas, he weeps too! something *presses* him
He would reveal, but dare not.—Sir, be comforted.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

7. To constrain or force to a certain end or result; urge strongly; impel.

Why should he stay, whom love doth *press* to go?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 184.

The two gentlemen who conducted me to the island were *pressed* by their private affairs to return in three days. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

8. To hasten; bring to pass or execute hastily.

The posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment. Esther viii. 14.

You have Excess of Gallantry, Sir Rowland, and *press* Things to a Conclusion with a most prevailing Vehemence. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 12.

Tressilian and his attendants *pressed* their route with all dispatch. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xiii.

9. To urge; beseech; entreat.

You *press* me far, and therefore I will yield.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 425.

God heard their prayers, wherein they earnestly *pressed* him for the honor of his great name.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 35.

And Lancelot ever *prest* upon the maid
That she should ask some goodly gift of him
For her own self or hers.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. To seek earnestly; make request for; solicit.

It hath been earnestly *pressed* to have her go to Virginia for Mr. Maverick and his corn.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 465.

Take heed what you *press*,
For beyond all Redress,
Should I grant what you wish, I shall harm ye.
Congreve, Semele, iii. 4.

11. To thrust upon others; enforce; impose.

Not to tolerate things meerly indifferent to weak consciences argues a conscience too strong; *pressed* uniformity in these causes much disunity.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 5.

Look at the Judge now! He is apparently conscious of having erred, in too energetically *pressing* his deeds of loving-kindness on persons unable to appreciate them.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

He will not *press* the Statutes of Uses and Wills if they will agree that he shall forbid the payment of annates.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 256.

12. To inculcate; impress upon the mind; urge as a doctrine, truth, fact, or rule of conduct.

That which they *pressed* was not notion, but experience; not formality, but godliness.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

[This] question did draw forth my heart to preach and *presse* the promise of pardon to all that were weary and sick of sinne.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 36.

13. To lay stress upon; attach special importance to; emphasize.

If we read but a very little, we naturally want to *press* it all; if we read a great deal, we are willing not to *press* the whole of what we read, and we learn what ought to be *pressed* and what not.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

14. To throng; fill with a crowd or press.

Where now the throng,
That *press'd* the beach, and, hasty to depart,
Look'd to the sea for safety? *Cowper*, Task, ii. 118.

15†. To print.

The discourse upon this conference . . . staid long before it could endure to be *pressed*.
Laud, in Heylin, p. 121. (*Davies.*)

Pressed brick, fuel, glass, loop, oil, etc. See the nouns.—**Pressing to death.** See *peine forte et dure*, under *peine*[2], and quotation from Lecky, under def. 1 above.—**To press sail.** Same as *to crowd sail* (which see, under *crowd*[1]).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exert pressure or weight; specifically, to bear heavily.

Sometimes they swell and move,
Pressing up against the land,
With motions of the outer sea.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

A solid *presses* downwards only, but a fluid *presses* equally in all directions, upwards as well as downwards.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 88.

2. To strain or strive eagerly; advance with eagerness or energetic efforts; hasten.

Thanne thouȝt y to frayne the first of this foure ordirs,
And *presede* to the prechoures to proven here wille.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.

Whan Dorilas and Maglans thus hadde echre other ouerthrowen, bothe partees *pressed* to the rescu.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 244.

The invader *presses* on to the fight.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix., Expl.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil. iii. 14.

How on the faltering footsteps of decay
Youth *presses*. *Bryant*, Forest Hymn.

3. To crowd; throng.

Many mazed considerings did throng
And *press'd* in with this caution.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 186.

They *press* in from all the provinces,
And fill the hive. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

4. To advance with force; encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 242.

5. To approach unseasonably or importunately; obtrude one's self.

Amonge the genteles gode & hende,
Prece thou not vp to hyȝ for no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Pardon me, madam, that so boldly
I *press* into your chamber.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

We need not fear to *press* into the farthest recesses of Christian antiquity, under any notion that we are prying into forbidden secrets. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

6†. To importune.

This your seruant *preaseth* with suche diligence for this letter that I shall be forced to aunswere more at large than I can, and much lesse than I would.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 36.

7. To exert pressure, as by influence or moral force.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither.
Addison.

To press upon, to act urgently or persistently upon; invade; attack at close quarters.

Patroclus *presses upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight discovers it was not the true Achilles.
Pope.

★ **press**[1] (pres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *presse*, *prese*, *prease*, *preace*; < ME. *presse*, *prese*, *pres*, *prees*, a throng, < OF. *presse*, a crowd, throng, etc., F. *presse*, a crowd, throng, urgency, a press (machine), a printing-press, the press (printing), etc., = Pr. Pg. It. *pressa* = Sp. *prensa* = OHG. *pressa*, MHG. G. *presse* = Sw. *präss* = Dan. *presse* (after F.), press, etc.; < ML. *pressa*, pressing (violence), fem. of L. *pressus*, pp. of *premere*, press: see *press*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of urging or pushing forward; a crowding or thronging.

In their throng and *press* to that last hold.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 19.

On that superior height
Who sits is disencumbered from the *press*
Of near obstructions. *Wordsworth.*

2. A crowd; throng; multitude.

With mykull *prese* of pepull of prouynce aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2868.

Greet *prees* at market maketh deere ware.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 522.

Cæs. Who is it in the *press* that calls on me? . . .
Cas. Fellow, come from the throng; look upon Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 15.

When didst thou thrust amid the mingled *preace*,
Content to bide the war aloof in peace?
Dryden, Iliad, i. 338.

That large-moulded man,
His visage all agrin as at a wake,
Made at me thro' the *press*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3†. Abundance; plenty.

Pas to that prouyns, *prese* to the londe,
And make puruiaunce plentie, while *prese* lastis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5183.

4†. Pressure; the exertion of force; compulsion.

Without *press* or compelling any man, beating up his drums, [he] levied so sufficient an army that with it he conquered all Spain.
Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

5. A critical situation; a position of danger or embarrassment; the state of being beset.

In harde *presse* whan I was stedde,
Of my paynes ȝe hadde pitee.
York Plays, p. 508.

6. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs: as, *press* of business.—**7.** An instrument or machine by which anything is subjected to pressure (especially if the pressure is great), as by the use of hand-levers, the screw, hydraulic agency, or steam-power. The object of the press may be to compress something into smaller compass, as a hay-press or cotton-press; to crush something and extract its juices, in which case it is named from the liquid produced, as a cider-press or wine-press; or to take a copy of something, with or without the use of a pigment, as a printing-press, a copying-press, or a seal-press.

Which wine houses doe serve for pressing of their grapes, and the making of their wine, having all things necessary therein for that purpose, as their wine *presses*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 82.

8. In the Jacquard loom, the mechanism which actuates the cylinder or prism and its cards to press back the needles or wires which are not to act, so as to disengage them from the lifting-bar.—**9.** Specifically, a machine for printing; a printing-press; hence, collectively, the agencies employed in producing printed matter. Some writers limit the use of the word *press*, as defining a printing-apparatus, to the hand printing-press, moved by hand-power, and call any form of printing-press moved by steam or otherwise, not by hand-power, a *printing-machine*. See *printing-press*.

He will print them, out of doubt; for he cares not what he puts into the *press*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 80.

Lord Dorset is nobody's favourite but yours and Mr. Prior's, who has lately dedicated his book of poems to him, which is all the *press* has furnished us of any value since you went. *Swift*, Letter to Hunter, Jan. 12, 1708.

10. The art of printing; hence, those who are engaged in printing or publishing.

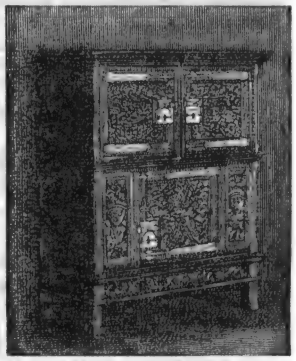
The liberty of the *press* is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xi.

11. That which is printed; the sum total of printed literature: specifically applied to newspapers and other periodical publications.

The *press*, an instrument neglected by the prosecutors, was used by Hastings and his friends with great effect.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The *press* is destined, more than any other agency, to melt and mold the jarring and contending nations of the world into that one great brotherhood.
S. Bowles, in Merriam's Bowles, I. 99.

12. An upright case or cupboard in which clothes, books, china, or other articles are kept; specifically, in libraries, a bookcase, or a set of bookshelves.



Press of Walnut-wood. (German, 17th century.)

His *presse* ycovered with a faldyng reed.
Chaucer, Miller's [Tale, l. 26.

Large oaken *presses* filled with shelves of the same wood surrounded the room. *Scott*, Kenil- [worth, iv.

13. In *photog.*, same as *printing-frame*.—**At press,** during or in the process of printing.

If the names were dropped *at press*, he could restore any speech in Shakespeare to the proper speaker.
R. L. Stevenson, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

Autographic press, a small portable press for printing autographs from a lithographic stone or from an engraved plate.—**Bramah press, Bramah's press,** the hydraulic press, so called from its inventor, Mr. Bramah. See *hydraulic*.—**Cam-press,** a press in which the rotation of a cam communicates action to the punch or shear, as distinct from a *screw-*, *lever-*, or *pendulum-press*.—**Card-press.** (*a*) A small screw-press, used for keeping playing-cards flat when not in use. (*b*) A printing-press used for printing cards.—**Censorship of the press.** See *censorship*.—**Centripetal press.** See *centripetal*.—**Compound press,** a press in which the material is partially compressed by a light rapid movement, and the process completed by a more powerful and slower pressure.—**Correction of the press, corrector of the press.** See *correction*, *corrector*.—**Dry press,** in *printing*, a press for smoothing printed sheets.—**Hat-tip press,** a small hand-press used for printing the labels on the crown or inner lining of hats.—**Hunter's press,** a press worked by Hunter's screw (which see, under *screw*). [Not now in use.]—**Hydraulic** or **hydrostatic press.** See *hydraulic*.—**In press, in the press,** in process of being printed.—**Knee-joint press,** a toggle-press.—**Liberty of the press.** See *liberty*.—**Lithographic press.** See *lithographic*.—**Lying-press,** a small portable press of wood, used by bookbinders, in which pressure is given at the ends of two stout square blocks by two large wood-screws. When a cutting knife is attached, it is called a *binders' plow and press*.—**Minerva Press.** See *Minerva*.—**Napkin press,** a screw-press by means of which napkins are pressed flat after being dampened. Such a press is sometimes combined with a decorative piece of furniture, etc.—**Open-back press,** a press or punching-machine the standards of which are set apart so that the work to be punched can pass freely from front to rear through the opening.—**Pendulum press.** See *pendulum*.—**Platen press.** See *platen*.—**Plow and press,** in *bookbinding*, same as *cutting-press*, 2.—**Press-law,** a law in restraint of the liberty of the press; a law regulating or repressing the right of printing and publishing.—**Press of sail** (*naut.*), as much sail as the state of the wind, etc., will permit.—**Revolving press,** a form of baling-press in which the rotation of the box actuates the followers by means of a screw or screws working in stationary nuts.—**Rolling-cam press,** a press actuated by a roller which revolves

between cam-wheels rising and falling between guides.—**Rolling-pressure press**, a press in which the follower is depressed by the pressure of a roller at the end of a pivoted extension-bar, which is caused by levers to traverse to and fro.—**Sewing-press**, a wooden frame in which books are sewed and prepared for binding. *Workshop Receipts*, Bookbinding, 4th ser.—**Standing-press**, a heavy press firmly attached to floor and ceiling, used by printers and bookbinders: so called to distinguish it from *portable presses*, such as are used by bookbinders.—**Stanhope press**, a form of printing-press invented by the Earl of Stanhope.—**Striking-up press**, a press used, in making cups or pots, to strike up the metal or raise it from the interior.—**To correct the press**, to correct proofs.

Here comes . . . the proof of my East India speech from Hansard; so I must put my letter aside and *correct the press*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. v.

Type-revolving press. See *cylinder-press*.

press[2] (pres), *v.* [A verb due to confusion of *press-* in *press-gang*, *press-money*, erroneously used for **prest-gang*, *prest-money*, etc., with *press*[1], force, etc. So *impress*, and F. *presser*, in like sense.] **I.** *trans.* To force into service, especially into military or naval service; impress.

To the Tower, about shipping of some more *pressed* men.
Pepys, Diary, II. 410.

There are a couple of impudent fellows at an inn in Holborn who have affronted me, and you would oblige me infinitely by *pressing* them into his majesty's service.
Colman, Jealous Wife, iii.

She is rather an arbitrary writer too—for here are a great many poor words *pressed* into the service of this note that would get their habeas corpus from any court in Christendom. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To act as a press-gang; force persons into military or naval service.

The legality of *pressing* is so fully established that it will not now admit of a doubt in any court of justice.
Christian, Note on Blackstone's Com., I. xiii.

press[2] (pres), *n.* [< *press*[2], *v.*] An order or commission to impress men into public service, particularly into the army or navy.

I have misused the king's *press* damnably. I have got, in exchange of a hundred and fifty soldiers, three hundred and odd pounds. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 13.

They shrink like seamen when a *press* comes out.
Dryden, Wild Gallant, Epil. (1667), l. 22.

press-agent (pres'ā″jent), *n.* A man employed to attend to newspaper advertising, and supply editors with news of changes of program, cast, etc. [Theatrical slang.]

press-beam (pres'bēm), *n.* A compression-beam.

★**press-bed** (pres'bed), *n.* A bed inclosed in solid woodwork like a cupboard, or made to fold or turn up so as to be put in a cupboard.

I was to sleep in a little *press-bed* in Dr. Johnson's room.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides, p. 85.

press-blanket (pres'blang″ket), *n.* A flannel, cloth, or felt used on a printing-press to equalize the impression.

press-blocks (pres'bloks), *n. pl.* Clumps of wood used in a standing-press to fill up the space not occupied by paper or books.

press-boards (pres'bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, smooth and neatly jointed boards of wood between which printed sheets are pressed in the standing-press.

press-boy (pres'boi), *n.* Same as *machine-boy*.

press-cake (pres'kāk), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, ★the incorporated powder or mill-cake, pressed ★and ready for granulation.

presser (pres'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pressour*; < OF. *presseur*, < *presser*, **press**: see *press*[1].] **1.** One who or that which presses. Especially—(*a*) One who presses garments for the purpose of renovating them, or who presses cloth after dyeing.

I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*. *Swift*.

(*b*) One who works a press of any kind.

But who in England cares about the singing in these fishing towns—singing which is only wilder and weirder than that of the cotton *pressers* of Louisiana?
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 950.

(*c*) In *ceram.*, the workman who molds the handles, ears, and decorative reliefs to be applied to a pottery vessel before firing.

2. One who inculcates or enforces with argument or importunity.

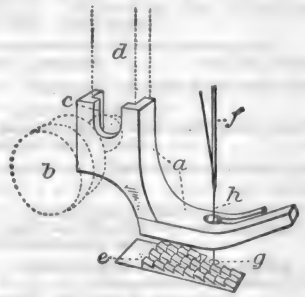
A common practiser and *presser* of the late illegal innovations.
J. White, First Century of Malignant Priests (1623), p. 48. [(*Latham.*)

3. In *mach.*: (*a*) In a knitting-machine, a bar which forces the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank to free the loop of yarn. (*b*) In a sewing-machine, the presser-foot which holds the fabric under the needle. See cut under *presser-foot*. (*c*) A form of ironing-machine. (*d*) In spinning, the pressure-roller of a drawing-frame, or the spring-finger of a bobbin-frame. *E. H. Knight.*

★**presser-bar** (pres'ėr-bär), *n.* Same as *presser*, 3 (*a*).

presser-flyer (pres'ėr-flī″ėr), *n.* In *spinning*: (*a*) In a bobbin-frame, a flyer having a spring-arm or -finger (called *presser*) which presses against the bobbin to regulate the tension in winding on the yarn as it is spun. (*b*) A bobbin-frame on which presser-flyers are used.

presser-foot (pres'ėr-fůt), *n.* In a sewing-machine, a foot-plate by which the fabric is pressed against the face of the feed.



a, Presser-foot, which is attached by thumb-screw *b*, passing through slot *c*, and screwing into bar *d*. This is represented raised to allow the insertion of cloth under the inclined forward part of the foot. The bar and the foot are then lowered, pressing the cloth firmly upon the oscillating feed at *e*; *f* is the needle, which carries thread *h* through slot in foot and perforation *g* in throat-plate.

presser-frame (pres'ėr-frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a frame furnished with presser-flyers. *E. H. Knight.*

press-fat† (pres'fat), *n.* A vat belonging to an olive- or wine-press, used for the collection of the oil or wine.

When one came to the *press-fat* for to draw out fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16.

press-gang (pres'gang), *n.* [< *press*[2], *prest*, + *gang*.] A detachment under the command of an officer empowered to impress men into the public service, especially the naval service.

Last week a Lieutenant came hither with a *Press Gang*, and had so good Success that he soon Glean'd up a considerable number.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 208.

Men were kidnapped, literally disappeared, and nothing was ever heard of them again. The street of a busy town was not safe from such *press-gang* captures.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, i.

press-gang (pres'gang), *v. i.* [< *press-gang*, *n.*] To act as a press-gang. [Rare.]

There'll be no more *press-ganging* here a while.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

press-girthing (pres'gėr″thing), *n.* The belt of leather which moves the bed of a hand-press to and from impression.

★**pressing** (pres'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *press*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who presses; pressure.—**2.** What is expressed or squeezed out; what comes from a substance under pressure, as oil, juice, etc.

pressing (pres'ing), *p. a.* Requiring instant attention or action; urgent.

An annuity for life of four thousand pounds was settled on Hastings; and, in order to enable him to meet *pressing* demands, he was to receive ten years annuity in advance.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

A *pressing* emergency required instant remedy.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 125.

pressing-bag (pres'ing-bag), *n.* A bag of horse-hair to contain flaxseed from which oil is to be expressed, or to hold stearic acid under pressure, and for similar uses.

pressing-board (pres'ing-bōrd), *n.* **1.** One of the glazed millboards used by printers to put between printed sheets as resists to the impression these sheets receive in a standing-press.—**2.** One of the smoothly jointed boards of pine or cherry used in standing-presses.—**3.** An ironing-board.

pressing-iron (pres'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A flat-iron or smoothing-iron.

Your *pressing-iron* will make no perfect courtier.
Go stitch at home, and cozen your poor neighbours.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

pressingly (pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a pressing manner; with force or urgency; closely.

pressingness (pres'ing-nes), *n.* Pressure; urgency.

This consideration alone might apply itself with *pressingness* upon us. *R. Allestree*, Sermons, xviii. (*Latham.*)

pressing-plate (pres'ing-plāt), *n.* In an oil-press, one of the follower-boards which are alternated with bags of the material to be pressed.

pressing-roller (pres'ing-rō″lėr), *n.* In *paper-making*, a roller of iron, or of iron covered with brass, which squeezes out the water from the pulp or the felt. In England called *press-roll*. See *paper-making machine*.

pression (presh'on), *n.* [< F. *pression* = Sp. *presion* = Pg. *pressão* = It. *pressione*, < L. *pressio*(*n*-), a pressing, pressure, < *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] **1.** The act of pressing; pressure.

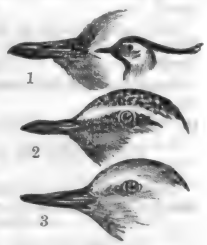
Are not all my hypotheses erroneous in which light is supposed to consist in *pression* or motion propagated through a fluid medium? *Whewell.*

2. In *Cartesian philos.*, an endeavor to move.

pressiroster (pres-i-ros'tėr), *n.* [See *Pressirostres*.] A member of the *Pressirostres*.

pressirostral (pres-i-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *Pressirostres* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the *Pressirostres*.—**2.** Having a compressed bill shaped more or less like that of a plover.

Pressirostres (pres-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pressus*, pp. of *premere*, press, compress, + *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a group of *Grallæ*, including the bustards, plovers, and some others, among them the cariama: so called from the compression or contraction of the bill of some of its members. It corresponds in the main to the *Charadriomorphæ* of later writers, or that large group of wading birds known as the *plover-snipe group*.



Bills of *Pressirostres*.
1. Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*). 2. Golden plover (*Charadrius dominicus*). 3. Turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*).

pressitant† (pres'i-tant), *a.* [< ML. as if **pressitan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of **pressitare*, freq. of L. *pressare*, press down: see *press*[1], *v.*] Exerting pressure; gravitating; heavy.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *pressitant* in their proper place.
Dr. H. More.

pressive† (pres'iv), *a.* [< *press*[1] + *-ive*.] **1.** Pressing; requiring immediate attention and despatch.—**2.** Oppressive.

How did he make silver to be in Jerusalem as stones, if the exactions were so *pressive*?
Bp. Hall, Cont., xviii. 1. (*Latham.*)

press-ketch† (pres'kech), *n.* A ketch or small vessel used for patrolling harbors and for pressing seamen.

Irish Letters of the 26th past say they continue to beat up for Soldiers at Dublin, where abundance list themselves, and that some *Press-Ketches* in that Harbour have pressed 400 Seamen within a few Days, and that a great many are voluntarily come in.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 208.

press-key (pres'kē), *n.* A small turn-screw used by book-sewers to tighten the cords of a sewing-press.

pressly† (pres'li), *adv.* [Appar. < **press*, *a.* (< L. *pressus*, pp., pressed), + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *pressness*.] Closely; compactly; concisely; succinctly.

Though he may pursue his task *pressly* and coherently, yet, because of the small importance of the matter debated of, his discourse must needs be both very tedious and not very profitable.
Parker, Platonicke Philosophie (2d ed., 1667), p. 39.

No man ever spake more neatly, more *pressly*, more weightily. *B. Jonson*, Works (ed. Gifford), p. 749.

pressman[1] (pres'man), *n.*; pl. *pressmen* (-men). [< *press*[1] + *man*.] **1.** One who is engaged in pressing; specifically, one who attends to a wine-press.

One only path to all, by which the *pressemen* came
In time of vintage. *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii.

2. One who operates or has charge of a printing-press; specifically, a printer who does press-work; one who runs a hand-press, or who manages a press or presses run by steam or other power.

Watts, after some weeks, desiring to have me in the composing-room, I left the *pressmen*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 147.

3. In *journalism*, sometimes, a man employed on the press; a writer or reporter for a newspaper.

pressman[2] (pres'man), *n.*; pl. *pressmen* (-men). [< *press*[2] + *man*.] **1.** One of a press-gang who aids in forcing men into military or naval service.—**2.** A man impressed into the public ★service, as the army or navy.

★**press-mark** (pres'märk), *n.* [< *press*[1], *n.*, 12, + *mark*[1].] In libraries, a mark put upon a volume, generally by label or a writing upon a

fly-leaf, indicating its location in the library. Thus, the press-mark "A, 8, 10," means "press A, shelf 8, tenth volume in order on the shelf." There are many systems of press-marking.

press-mark (pres′märk), *v. t.* and *i.* To place a press-mark on; also, to use press-marks.

press-master (pres′más′tėr), *n.* The officer in command of a press-gang.

Are not our sailors paid and encouraged to that degree that there is hardly any need of *press-masters*?
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 123. (*Davies.*)

press-money (pres′mun′i), *n.* Same as *prest-money*.

This kiss shall be as good as *press-money*, to bind me to your service. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 1.

pressness† (pres′nes), *n.* [< **press*, *a.* (see *pressly*), + *-ness*.] The state of being pressed; closeness; compression; condensation of thought or language; terseness.

An excellent critic of our own commends Boileau's closeness, or, as he calls it, *pressness*.
Young, Love of Fame, Pref.

pressour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *presser*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 127.

press-pack (pres′pak), *v. t.* To compress by a hydraulic or other press: as, to *press-pack* bales of soft goods.

press-pile (pres′pīl), *n.* A pile or kench of fish. [Canada.]

The fish are put in a *press-pile*, in which they remain a week or more to sweat. *Perley*.

press-pin (pres′pin), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a bar of iron used as a lever for standing-presses. [Eng.]

press-plate (pres′plāt), *n.* One of a number of thin plates of sheet-iron which are placed between press-boards in a standing-press.

press-printing (pres′prin″ting), *n.* In *ceram.*, a variety of transfer-printing.

There are two distinct methods of printing in use for china and earthenware: one is transferred on the bisque, and is the method by which the ordinary printed ware is produced, and the other is transferred on the glaze. The first is called *press-printing* and the latter bat-printing.
Ure, Dict., III. 620.

press-proof (pres′prōf), *n.* The last proof examined before printed matter goes to press; the press-revise; a careful proof taken on the press, as distinguished from an ordinary rough proof.

press-room (pres′rōm), *n.* 1. An apartment in which presses for any purpose are kept.—2. In *printing*, a room where printing-presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing-room, etc.

press-stone (pres′stōn), *n.* The bed of a printing-press. *E. H. Knight.*

pressurage (presh′ūr-āj), *n.* [< F. *pressurage*; as *pressure* + *-age*.] 1. The juice of the grape extracted by the press. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use. *Imp. Dict.*

pressural (presh′ū-ral), *a.* [< *pressure* + *-al*.] Of the nature of mechanical pressure.

★**pressure** (presh′ūr), *n.* [< OF. *pressure* = Sp. *presura* = It. *pressura*, < L. *pressura*, a pressing, a burden, < *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] 1. The act of pressing; the exertion of force by pressing; the state of being pressed.

In my thoughts with scarce a sigh
I take the *pressure* of thine hand.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxix.

2. In *mech.*: (*a*) An equilibrated force.

Experience . . . showed that the *pressures* of a vault cannot be concentrated upon any single point, but only upon a line which extends over a considerable portion of the pier from the springing point upwards.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 81.

(*b*) A force per unit area exerted over the surface of a body or part of a body, and toward the interior of the body. A force exerted upon a surface is necessarily equilibrated; otherwise, since the surface has no mass, it would produce infinite velocity until equilibrium ensued. A pressure can produce no motion, because it is a state of equilibrium; but a continuous variation of pressure in a given direction will tend to produce motion toward the places of less pressure. Thus, if a cylinder of liquid in a tube is under greater pressure per square inch at one end than at the other, there will be a tendency to motion toward the end where the pressure is less. (*c*) Stress in general, being either thrust, pull, or shearing stress. For *axis of pressure*, *conjugate pressure*, and other phrases where *pressure* means *stress*, see the latter word.

Boyle discovered a law about the dependence of the *pressure* of a gas upon its volume, which showed that if you squeeze a gas into a smaller place it will press so much the more as the space has been diminished.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 180.

Uniform *pressure*, . . . such as the atmospheric, and, in a less degree, that of our bodily parts and of our clothes, produces no distinct consciousness.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 60.

3. The action of moral force; exertion of authority or influence; compulsion; a constraining influence or impulse.

The objections . . . are . . . rather like the intemperate talk of an angry child than *pressures* of reason or probability. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

The convocation, which under the influence of Archbishop Bourchier was more amenable to royal *pressure*, was made to bestow a tenth in the following April.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 359.

The Preacher's contemporary, too, Malachi, felt the *pressure* of the same circumstances, had the same occasions of despondency. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, ii.

4. Weight upon the mind; burdensomeness; oppressiveness; also, burden; oppression.

Companions in grief sometimes diminish
And make the *pressure* easy.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 6.

My own and my people's *pressures* are grievous.
Eikon Basilike.

The rulers augmented at the same time those public burdens the *pressure* of which is generally the immediate cause of revolutions. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

Days of difficulty and *pressure*. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

5. Urgency; demand on one's time or energies; need for prompt or decisive action: as, the *pressure* of business.

Writing hastily and under *pressure*, his language is frequently involved and careless.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xlvi.

6. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

I'll wipe away . . .
All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 100.

Absolute pressure. See *absolute*.—**Absolute steam pressure**, the total pressure computed from the zero of an absolute vacuum: distinguished from *relative pressure*, or from pressure indicated in pounds, kilograms, or other measure of weight above the ordinary atmospheric pressure at the sea-level. Ordinary steam-gages indicate pressure above that of the atmosphere. To the pressure so indicated the pressure of the atmosphere must be added to obtain the absolute steam pressure.—**Atmospheric pressure.** See *atmosphere*, 2.—**Center of pressure.** (*a*) In *physics*, that point of a body at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect it would produce if distributed. (*b*) Specifically, in *hydros.*, that point of a plane, or of the side of a vessel containing a liquid, to which if a force were applied equal to the total pressure and in the opposite direction, it would exactly balance the total pressure.—**High pressure.** (*a*) Formerly, a phrase noting all steam-engines working at pressures materially higher than atmospheric pressure, but now merely a relative term. See *low pressure*. (*b*) Figuratively, a high degree of mental ension.

Miss Squeers . . . was . . . taken with one or two chokes and catchings of breath, indicative of feelings at a *high pressure*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xii.

Intensity of a pressure. See *intensity*.—**Low pressure**, in steam-engines, a phrase noting a motor using steam at a comparatively small pressure. The precise signification of the term is undetermined, but the standard of pressure is steadily rising, so that engines that were formerly considered high-pressure are now looked upon as low-pressure engines. The phrase formerly implied the presence of a condenser and pressure of not more than six pounds above atmospheric pressure, but it now has reference solely to the pressure, and describes that only relatively.—**Pressure myelitis**, myelitis due to compression of the spinal cord, as by a tumor.—**Pressure of atmosphere.** See *atmosphere*, 2.

★**pressure-bar** (presh′ūr-bär), *n.* In a planing-machine, a device for holding down lumber to be planed. *E. H. Knight.*

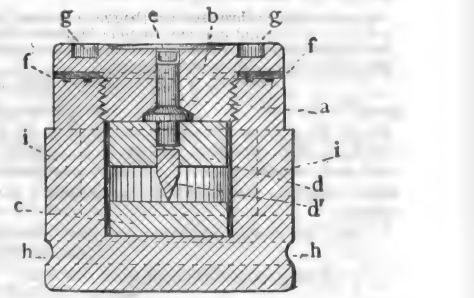
pressure-blower (presh′ūr-blō″ėr), *n.* A blower in which a blast is produced by the direct pressure of pistons upon a definite and confined quantity of air, in contradistinction to the *fan-blower*, which produces a blast by centrifugal action.

pressure-figure (presh′ūr-fig″ūr), *n.* In *mineral.*, a figure produced in a section of some minerals by the pressure of a rather sharp point: thus, upon a sheet of mica the pressure-figure has the form of a six-rayed star, which is diagonal in position to the more easily obtained percussion-figure—that is, its rays are normal to edges of the prism and clinopinacoid.

pressure-filter (presh′ūr-fil″tėr), *n.* A filter in which the liquid to be filtered is forced through filtering material by pressure greater than that of its own weight in the filter. Positive increase of the difference between the pressure on the liquid surface and against the discharge outlet is effected either by forcing air into an inclosed space over the liquid, by increasing the head through use of a standpipe, or by decreasing the atmospheric pressure upon the discharge outlet.

pressure-forging (presh′ūr-fōr″jing), *n.* A method of shaping metal in dies in a forging-press by means of great pressure, usually hydraulic; hydraulic forging.

pressure-gage (presh′ūr-gāj), *n.* 1. An apparatus or attachment for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler.—2. In *gun.*, an instrument used to determine the pressure of powder-gas per square unit of area in the bore or chamber of a gun. The gas acts upon one end of a piston, whose opposite extremity is armed with a pyramidal or circular cutter, as in the Rodman gage; a conical cavity with a continuous spiral thread on its interior surface, as in the Woodbridge pressure-gage; or an anvil-head to compress a copper cylinder, as in the English "crusher" gage. With the two cutter-gages, the lengths of the indentations in the soft copper disks are measured and compared with cuts of the same length made in the testing-machine by the same cutters. From the tests in the machine, a table of lengths of cuts, with the pressures required to produce them, is made up. Hence, measuring the indentation in the disk taken from the pressure-gage, and turning to this table, the pressure exerted by the powder in the bore of the gun will be found opposite the measured length. The disks used in the pressure-gage and in the testing-machine should be taken from the same bar of copper, in order to secure a uniform density. In the "crusher" gage, the diminution in length of the copper cylinder is measured, and the pressure found by the testing-machine to produce an equal reduction in length of a cylinder from the same copper is assumed to be that exerted upon the bore of the gun. Pressure-gages are placed either in a seat in the front of the breech-mechanism or in the base of the cartridge-case or bag.



Pressure-gage.

a, piston; *i*, housing; *b*, screw-plug which closes the housing; *f*, gasket; *g*, recess for engagement of wrench with the plug; *d*, guide for cutting- or indenting-tool *d*″; *c*, register, a disk of copper, the indentation in which after discharge indicates the highest pressure attained in the gun during the combustion of the explosive; *e*, small copper cup or gas-check, which, while it transmits the pressure to the piston, prevents gas from entering the housing; *h*, groove for attaching the cartridge.

pressure-note (presh′ūr-nōt), *n.* In *music*, a note with a short crescendo upon it, as $\overline{\overline{p}}$, indicating a tone which is to be pressed into loudness as soon as sounded.

pressure-register (presh′ūr-rej″is-tėr), *n.* An instrument which indicates and records the fluctuations of pressure of a fluid body, particularly an elastic fluid, as air, steam, or illuminating-gas. See *recording steam-gage*, under *steam-gage*.

pressure-screw (presh′ūr-skrō), *n.* In *ordnance*, a screw used to hold parts in position by pressure. It is the analogue of the set-screw in general mechanism. See *set-screw*.

pressure-spot (presh′ūr-spot), *n.* One of numerous minute spots or areas on the surface of the body, in which it appears from experimentation that the proper sensations of pressure reside, this sensation not being excitable in the intervening spaces.

The finest point, when it touches a *pressure-spot*, produces a sensation of pressure, and not one of being pricked. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 410.

presswork (pres′wėrk), *n.* 1. The working or management of a printing-press; also, any other work of a press-room relating to ink or impression on a press: in opposition to *composition*, or that branch of printing which is confined to preparing types for the press.—2. In *joinery*, cabinet-work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

press-yeast (pres′yēst), *n.* See *yeast*.

prest[1] (prest). An occasional preterit and past participle of *press*[1].

prest[2]† (prest), *v. t.* [< OF. *prester*, F. *prêter*, lend, ascribe, attribute, give rise to, afford, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *prestar* = It. *prestare*, < L. *præstare*, stand before, be surety for, execute, fulfil, discharge, < *præ*, before, + *stare*, stand: see *state*. Cf. *rest*[2].] To furnish; pay out; put out as a loan; lend.

To have *prested* and lent money to Kynge Henry for the arrayenge and settynge forth of a new armye against hym. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

"I myself have *prested*," wrote the Earl to Burghley, "above 3000*l.* among our men here since I came, and yet what need they be in . . . all the world doth see."
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, I. 523.

prest[2] (prest), *n.* [< OF. *prest*, F. *prêt* (= Pr. *prest* = It. *presto*), a loan, < OF. *prester*, lend: see *prest*[2], *v.*] 1†. A loan of money; hence, a loan in general; also, ready money.

The summe of expenses, as well of wages & *prests* as for the expenses of the kings houses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 121.

2. Formerly, a duty in money paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. *Cowell.* —**To give in prest†**, to give as prest-money; hence, to pay, give, or lend (money) in advance.

He sent thyder three somers [baggage-horses] laden wt nobles of Castel and floreyns, to *gyue in prest* to knyghtes and squyers, for he knewe well otherwyse he sholde not haue them come out of theyr houses.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxiv.

prest³† (prest), *a.* [< ME. *prest, prest,* < OF. *prest,* F. *prêt* = Pr. *prest* = Sp. Pg. It. *presto,* ready, < ML. *præstus,* ready, < L. *præsto,* adv., at hand, ready, present, here, < *præ,* before, + *stare,* stand. Cf. *prest²*.] **1.** Ready; prompt; quick.

He is the *prestest* payer that pore men knoweth.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 558.

I am *prest* to fette hym when yow liste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 917.

Cursed Dionyza hath
The pregnant instrument of wrath
Prest for this blow.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 45.

Well, well, I'll meet ye anon, then tell you more, boys; However, stand prepar'd, *prest* for our journey.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

2. At hand; near.

Set me vvhereas the sunne doth parch the greene,
Or vvhere his beames do not dissolue the yce:
In temperate heate vvhere he is felt and seene,
In presence *prest* of people mad or vvise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 186.

Berdys ther sange on bowhes *prest*.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

3. Bold; valiant.

Pausanias a pris King none *prester* ifounde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1218.

4. Alert; active; sprightly.

More people, more handsome and *prest*,
Where find ye? *Tusser.*

prest⁴†, *n.* A Middle English form of *priest*.

prestable (pres'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *prest²* + *-able.*] Payable; capable of being made good. [Scotch.]

prestant (pres'tạnt), *n.* [< L. *præstan(t-)s,* ppr. of *præstare,* stand before: see *prest²*, *v.*] The open diapason of a pipe-organ.

prestation† (pres-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *prestation* = Sp. *prestación* = Pg. *prestação* = It. *prestazione,* < L. *præstatio(n-),* a warranty, a payment of something due, < *præstare,* pp. *præstatus,* be surety for: see *prest²*.] A presting or payment of money: sometimes used for *purveyance*. *Cowell.*

Those grants he clogged with heavy feudal services and payments or *prestations* which no one dared refuse.
Russell, Hist. Modern Europe, I. 290.

prester¹ (pres'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *prester,* < OF. *prestre,* F. *prêtre,* priest: see *priest, presbyter.*] A priest: often used in old writers as the title of a supposed Christian king and priest (*Prester* John) of a medieval kingdom. The belief in the existence of such a ruler in some undetermined part of Asia appeared in the twelfth century. From the fourteenth century the seat of the supposed Prester John was placed in Abyssinia, and this belief was held down to the close of the middle ages.

In the East syde of Afrike, beneth the redde sea, dwelleth the greate and myghtye Emperour and Chrystian kynge *Prester* Iohan, well knowen to the Portugales in theyr vyages to Calicut.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 374).

More than twenty years later, when the first book on Abyssinia was composed — that of Alvarez — the title constantly and as a matter of course designating the king of Abyssinia is "*Prester* John," or simply "the *Preste*."
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 718.

prester²† (pres'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πρηστήρ,* a meteor, a lightning-flash, < *πρήθειν,* blow up, blow up into flame.] A meteor.

presternal (prē-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *præsternum* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the præsternum: as, *presternal* bone; *presternal* region. —**2.** In *entom.*, same as *prosternal*. —**Presternal muscle.** Same as *sternalis*.

presternum, *n.* See *præsternum*.

prestezza (pres-tet'sä), *n.* [It., quickness, < *presto,* quick: see *prest³* and *presto.*] In *music,* quickness of movement or execution; rapidity.

prestidigital (pres-ti-dij'i-tal), *a.* [< *prestidigit(ation)* + *-al* (after *digital*).] Engaged in prestidigitation; suited or qualified for legerdemain. [Rare.]

The first his honest hard-working hand — the second his three-fingered Jack, his *prestidigital* hand.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, vi.

prestidigitation (pres-ti-dij-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *prestidigitation,* an altered form (as if 'dexterous fingering,' < L. *præsto,* at hand, ready, + *digitus,* a finger, + *-ation*) of *prestigiation*: see *prestigiation.*] Legerdemain; sleight of hand; prestigiation; the performance of feats requiring dexterity and skill, particularly of the fingers; hence, juggling in general.

prestidigitator (pres-ti-dij'i-tā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *prestidigitateur;* < *prestidigitat(ion)* + *-or¹*.] One who practises prestidigitation; a prestigiator; a juggler.

prestige (pres-tēzh' or pres'tij), *n.* [< F. *prestige* = Sp. Pg. *prestigio* = It. *prestigio, prestigia,* illusion, fascination, enchantment, prestige, < L. *præstigium,* a delusion, an illusion; cf. *præstigiæ,* deception, jugglers' tricks, < *præstinguere,* obscure, extinguish, < *præ,* before, + *stinguere,* extinguish: see *distinguish,* etc.] **1†.** Illusion; juggling trick; fascination; charm; imposture.

The sophisms of infidelity and the *prestiges* of imposture.
Warburton, Works, IX. v.

2. An illusion as to one's personal merit or importance, particularly a flattering illusion; hence, a reputation for excellence, importance, or authority; weight or influence arising from reputation.

Mr. Quincy had the moral firmness which enabled him to decline a duel without any loss of personal *prestige*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 106.

Unless a man can get the *prestige* and income of a Don, and write donnish books, it 's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

prestigiate (pres-tij'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *præstigiatus,* pp. of *præstigiare,* deceive by juggling tricks, < *præstigiæ,* deceptions, jugglers' feats: see *prestige.*] To deceive as by an illusion or jugglers' trick. [Rare.]

The wisest way, when all is said, is with all humility and feare to take Christ as himselfe hath revealed himselfe in his Gospel, and not as the Devill presents him to *prestigiated* phansies. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 18.

prestigiation (pres-tij-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< F. **prestigiation* (later *prestidigitation*: see *prestidigitation*), < L. *præstigiare,* pp. *præstigiatus,* deceive by juggling tricks: see *prestigiate.*] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a trick of legerdemain; juggling; sleight of hand. [Rare.]

What a multitude of examples are there in good authentic authors of divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *prestigiations!* *Howell*, Letters, iii. 23.

prestigiator (pres-tij'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *prestigiateur* (Cotgrave), < L. *præstigiator,* a juggler, an impostor, < *præstigiare,* deceive by juggling tricks: see *prestigiate.* Cf. *prestidigitator.*] A juggler; a cheat.

This cunning *prestigiator* [the devil] took the advantage of so high a place to set off his representations the more lively. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 105.

prestigiatory† (pres-tij'i-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *prestigiate* + *-ory.*] Juggling; consisting of tricks or impostures.

We have an art call'd *præstigiatory*,
That deals with spirits, and intelligences
Of meaner office and condition.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 7.

prestigious† (pres-tij'us), *a.* [< F. *prestigieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *prestigioso,* < LL. *præstigiosus,* full of deceitful tricks, delusive, < L. *præstigiæ,* jugglers' tricks, illusions: see *prestige.*] **1.** Practising legerdemain; juggling; deluding.

But, of all the preternatural things which befel these people, there were none more unaccountable than those wherein the *prestigious* dæmons would ever now and then cover the most corporeal things in the world with a fascinating mist of invisibility. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

2. Performed by prestidigitation; illusory; deceptive.

Who only sweld thee with vain-glorious pride,
Devising strange *prestigious* tricks beside,
Only to draw me from thee.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 180).

prestimony (pres'ti-mọ-ni), *n.* [= F. *prestimonie* = Sp. Pg. *prestimonio,* < ML. *præstimonium,* an appropriated fund, < L. *præstare,* warrant, discharge: see *prest²*.] In *canon law,* a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the Pope or the ordinary, the patron being the collator. *Imp. Dict.*

prestissimo (pres-tis'i-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto,* q. v.] In *music,* very quickly; in the most rapid tempo.

prestly† (prest'li), *adv.* [< ME. *prestly, prestely, prestliche, pristly;* < *prest³* + *-ly²*.] **1.** Hastily; quickly; promptly; eagerly.

Prestili with al that puple to Palerne thei went.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5309.

Then [he] leues the lede, and of londe paste
To Pelleus *pristly*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1043.

2. Earnestly; firmly.

Madame, mourne ȝe namore; ȝe mow wel seie
That the prince of heuen ȝou hath *prestli* in mynde,
& socor sendeth ȝou sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2925.

Now full *pristly* I pray to my prise goddes
That I may see thee come sounde to this sale enys,
And me comford of thy coursse, kepe I no more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 872.

Therfore *pristly* I yow praye
That ye will of youre talkyng blyn.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

prest-money (prest'mun″i), *n.* Money paid to men when they enlist in the British service: so called because it binds those who receive it to be *prest* or ready at all times appointed. Also *press-money*. *Imp. Dict.*

presto (pres'tō), *adv.* [< It. *presto,* quick, quickly: see *prest³*.] **1.** Quickly; immediately; in haste.

Omi. Well, you'll come?
Jun. *Presto.* *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 1.

2. In *music,* quick; in rapid tempo.

presto (pres'tō), *n.* [< *presto, adv.*] In *music,* a passage in quick tempo.

prestomial (prē-stō'mi-al), *a.* [Also *præstomial;* < *præstomium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the præstomium.

prestomium, *n.* See *præstomium*.

prestriction (prē-strik'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *præstrictio(n-),* a binding fast, < L. *præstringere,* pp. *præstrictus,* bind fast, tie up, also blind, obscure, < *præ,* before, + *stringere,* draw or tie tight: see *stringent.*] Blinding; blindness.

'Tis fear'd you have Balaams disease, a pearle in your eye, Mammons *Præstriction*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

prestudy (prē-stud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prestudied,* ppr. *prestudying.* [< *pre-* + *study.*] To study beforehand.

He . . . never broached what he had new brewed, but preached what he had *pre-studied* some competent time before. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridge, I. 240.

presultor (prē-sul'tọr), *n.* [< LL. *præsultor,* one who dances before others, < L. **præsilire* (a false reading for *prosilire*), leap or dance before, < *præ,* before, + *salire,* leap, bound: see *salient.*] A leader or director of a dance. [Rare.]

The Coryphæus of the world, or the precentor and *præsultor* of it. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 397.

presumable (prē-zū'mạ-bl), *a.* [< *presume* + *-able.*] Capable of being presumed or taken for granted; such as may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

It is now the *presumable* duty, imposed by law upon the Clergy, of themselves to alter their practice.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 90.

presumably (prē-zū'mạ-bli), *adv.* As may be presumed or reasonably supposed; by or according to presumption; by legitimate inference from facts or circumstances.

presume (prē-zūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *presumed,* ppr. *presuming.* [< ME. *presumen,* < OF. *presumer,* F. *présumer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *presumir* = It. *presumere,* < L. *præsumere,* take before or beforehand, take to oneself, anticipate, take for granted, presume, < *præ,* before, + *sumere,* take: see *assume,* and cf. *consume, resume.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take upon one's self; undertake; venture; dare: generally with an infinitive as object.

He or they that *presumen* to doo the contrarie, as often tyme as they be founden in defaute, to paye xx. s.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

Death, I feel, *presumeth*
To change this life of mine into a new.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 312).

Bold deed thou hast *presumed*, adventurous Eve.
Milton, P. L., ix. 921.

As soon as the sermon is finished, nobody *presumes* to stir till Sir Roger is gone out of the church.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

There was a time when I would have chastened your insolence, for *presuming* thus to appear before me.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

2. To believe or accept upon probable evidence; infer as probable; take for granted.

Presume not that I am the thing I was.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 60.

Master Foxe mentioneth, in his Book of Martyrs, that one in the street crying "Fire, fire," the whole assembly in St. Mary's, in Oxford, at one Mallary's recantation, *presumed* it to be in the church.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 50.

Yet, sir, I *presume* you would not wish me to quit the army? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

The business of farming . . . is assessed in respect of a *presumed* profit. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 122.

=Syn. 2. *Surmise, Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*), think, consider.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be venturesome; especially, to venture beyond the limits of ordinary license or propriety; act or speak overboldly.

Neither boldness can make us *presume* as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

I found not what methought I wanted still;
And to the heavenly Vision thus *presumed*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 356.

2. To press forward presumptuously; be led by presumption; make one's way overconfidently into an unwarranted place or position.

Presume thou not to hye, I rid,
Least it turn thee to blame.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

Up-led by thee,
Into the heaven of heavens I have *presumed*,
An earthly guest. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 13.

To presume of†. Same as *to presume upon*.

They [the Waymoores] haue long haire, are without Townes or houses, and care not where they come, *presuming of* their swiftnesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

To presume upon or on, to rely upon as a reason for boldness; hence, to act overboldly or arrogantly on the strength of, or on the supposition of.

Do not *presume* too much *upon* my love.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 63.

She, . . . *presuming on* the hire of her treason, deserted her Husband. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

presumedly (prē-zū′med-li), *adv.* By presumption; as one may suppose; presumably.

The matter was considerably simplified by the fact that these societies, *presumedly* from patriotic motives, send the persons they assist only to the Dominion of Canada. *Lancet*, No. 3412, p. 144.

presumer (prē-zū′mėr), *n.* [< *presume* + *-er*1.] One who presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person.

presuming (prē-zū′ming), *p. a.* Acting presumptuously; hence, overbold; forward; presumptuous.

presumingly (prē-zū′ming-li), *adv.* With presumption; overconfidently; arrogantly.

presumpt† (prē-zumpt′), *v. t.* [< L. *presumptus*, pp. of *presumere*, take beforehand: see *presume*.] To take inconsiderately or rashly.

The vow beynge *presumpted*, dyssembled, and fayned. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 10.

★**presumption** (prē-zump′shon), *n.* [< OF. *presomption*, F. *présomption* = Sp. *presunción* = Pg. *presumpção* = It. *presunzione*, < L. *præsumptio(n-)*, a taking beforehand, an anticipation, < *præsumere*, pp. *præsumptus*, presume: see *presume*.] 1. The act of presuming, or taking upon one's self more than good sense and propriety warrant; excessive boldness or overconfidence in thought or conduct; presumptuousness; assurance; arrogance.

I could say much more of the king's majesty without flattery, did I not fear the imputation of *presumption*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 19.

We cannot tell what is a Judgment of God; 'tis *presumption* to take upon us to know. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 58.

If ye think ye may with a pious *presumption* strive to goe beyond God in mercy, I shall not be one now that would dissuade ye. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

2. The act of presuming or probably inferring; hypothetical or inductive inference.

Most of those that believe a God and a judgment to come, and yet continue in sin, do it upon this *presumption*, that one time or other they shall leave their sins, and change the course of their lives before they go out of this world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. That which is presumed; that which is supposed to be true upon grounds of probability.

When we see any part or organ developed in a remarkable degree or manner in any species, the fair *presumption* is that it is of high importance to that species. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 153.

4. A ground for presuming or believing; evidence or probability, as tending to establish an opinion.

There will always be a strong *presumption* against the sincerity of a conversion by which the convert is directly a gainer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The mere possibility of an event furnishes no *presumption*, not even the slightest, of its realization. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 118.

5. In *law*, an inference as to the existence of one fact from the existence of some other fact, founded upon a previous experience of their connection, or dictated by the policy of the law. Presumptions are generally inferences in accordance with the common experience of mankind and the established principles of logic; but, as they differ in cogency or convincing power, the term is used variously as signifying different degrees of certainty in the inference. (*a*) An inference which a jury, or a judge sitting in the place of a jury, may without error draw from a given state of facts, but is not bound to draw from them: called by way of distinction a *presumption of fact*. (*b*) An inference which, in absence of evidence to the contrary, the law draws, and a jury or judge cannot without error refuse to apply: called by way of distinction a *legal presumption* or a *presumption of law*; more specifically, a *rebuttable legal presumption*. (*c*) An inference which the law, usually for reasons of public policy, draws from a given state of facts, and refuses to allow evidence to countervail the inference: called a *conclusive presumption* or an *irrebuttable presumption*. (See *conclusive*.) Thus an infant under 7 is conclusively presumed incapable of criminal intent, and the law will not allow evidence to be received that he was precociously capable of it. An infant between 7 and 14 (by statute now in N. w York 12) is presumptively incapable of such intent, but this, though a presumption of law which cannot be disregarded in the absence of evidence, may be rebutted by evidence of actual capacity. An infant over that age shown to be untaught and dull of comprehension might be inferred to be without such capacity, but this inference (unless the evidence was clear) would be only a presumption of fact, which the jury alone could draw, and the court could not control.—**Philosophical or logical presumption**. See *philosophical*.—**Syn. 1.** *Pride, Arrogance, Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), assurance, effrontery, forwardness. See *presumptuousness*.—**2.** *Surmise, Conjecture*, etc. See *inference*.—**4.** Likelihood, probability.

presumptive (prē-zump′tiv), *a.* [< F. *présomptif* = Sp. *presuntivo* = Pg. *presumptivo* = It. *presuntivo*, < LL. **præsumptivus* (in adv. *præsumptive*, boldly, presumptuously), < L. *præsumere*, pp. *præsumptus*, presume: see *presume*.] 1. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly.

A strong *presumptive* proof that his interpretation of Scripture is not the true one. *Waterland*, Works, I. 321.

2†. Unreasonably confident; presumptuous; arrogant.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both. *Sir T. Browne.*

Heir presumptive. See *heir*.—**Presumptive evidence.** See *evidence*.—**Syn. 1.** See *presumptuous*.

presumptively (prē-zump′tiv-li), *adv.* In a presumptive manner; by presumption or supposition grounded on probability; by previous supposition; presumably.

presumptuous (prē-zump′tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *presumptuous* (in adv.), < OF. *presumpcieus, presumptieus, presompcieus*, etc., F. *présomptueux* = Sp. *presuntuoso* = Pg. *presumptuoso* = It. *presuntuoso*, < LL. *præsumptiosus, præsumptosus*, full of boldness, < L. *præsumptio(n-)*, boldness, presumption: see *presumption*.] Going beyond the limits of propriety or good sense in thought or conduct; exhibiting or marked by presumption; overbold; presuming; arrogant.

'Tis not thy southern power . . .
Which makes thee thus *presumptuous* and proud.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 157.

Presumptuous man, see to what desperate end
Thy treachery hath brought thee!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

Rash author, 'tis a vain *presumptuous* crime
To undertake the sacred art of rhyme.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 1.

=Syn. Forward, venturesome, foolhardy. *Presumptive* and *presumptuous* have no meanings in common. See *arrogance*.

presumptuously (prē-zump′tū-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *presumptuowsly*; < *presumptuous* + *-ly*2.] In a presumptuous manner; with rash confidence; overboldly; arrogantly.

Thou woldest konne that I can and carpen hit after,
Presumptuowsly, parauenture a-pose so manye,
That hit myȝthe turne me to tene and Theologie bothe.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 8.

But I
God's counsel have not kept, his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 498.

presumptuousness (prē-zump′tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness. =Syn. *Presumptuousness* differs from *presumption* only in being simply a quality, while *presumption* may be either a quality or the conduct exhibiting the quality.

presupposal (prē-su-pō′zal), *n.* [< *pre-* + *supposal*.] Supposal formed beforehand; presupposition.

If our *presupposall* be true, . . . the Poet is of all other the most auncient Orator. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163.

presuppose (prē-su-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *presupposed*, ppr. *presupposing*. [< OF. *presupposer*, F. *présupposer*; as *pre-* + *suppose*. Cf. Sp. *presuponer* = Pg. *presuppôr* = It. *presupporre*.] 1. To suppose beforehand; take for granted in advance of actual knowledge or experience.

Whatsoeuer the Philosopher sayth shoulde be doone, hee giueth a perfect picture of it in some one by whom hee *presupposeth* it was done. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Men of corrupted minds *presuppose* that honesty groweth out of simplicity of manners. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 282.

2. To assume beforehand; require or imply as an antecedent condition; necessitate the prior assumption of.

For a remembrance *presupposeth* the thyng to be absent; and therefore, if this be a remembraunce of hym, then can he not here be present. *Fryth*, Works, p. 121.

Those who attempt to reason us out of our follies begin at the wrong end, since the attempt naturally *presupposes* us capable of reason. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

Nutrition *presupposes* obtainment of food; food cannot be got without powers of prehension, and, usually, of locomotion. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 95.

presupposition (prē-sup-ō-zish′on), *n.* [< F. *présupposition* = Sp. *presuposición* = Pg. *presuposição* = It. *presupposizione*; as *pre-* + *supposition*. Cf. *presuppose*.] 1. Supposition in advance of experience or knowledge; surmise; conjecture.

There were many great conjectures and *presuppositions*, and many long circumstances to bring it to conclusion. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 883.

2. Postulation as of an antecedent condition; hence, that which is postulated as a necessary antecedent condition; a prerequisite.

Satan will be an adversary, man will be proud: a necessity upon *presupposition* of Satan's malice, and man's wickedness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 394.

Self-directing agency is the *presupposition* of ethical science, and separates it by a sharp line from Physics. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 183.

presuppositionless (prē-sup-ō-zish′on-les), *a.* [< *presupposition* + *-less*.] Without or independent of presuppositions.

It has already been seen how the theory of knowledge, when it passed out of Kant's hands, and tried to make itself (*a*) complete and (*b*) *pre-suppositionless*, became for Hegel a logic that was in reality a metaphysic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 795.

presurmise (prē-sėr-mīz′), *n.* [< *pre-* + *surmise*.] A surmise previously formed.

It was your *presurmise*
That, in the dole of blows, your son might drop.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 168.

presylvian (prē-sil′vi-an), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Sylvian*.] Anterior, as a part of the Sylvian fissure: applied to the ascending branch of this fissure. See *postsylvian*.

★**presymphysial** (prē-sim-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *symphysis*, symphysis: see *symphysial*.] Situated in advance of the symphysis menti. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 146.

presystole (prē-sis′tō-lē), *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *systole*, systole.] The interval immediately prior to the systole.

A study of the sphincters of the cardiac and other veins, with remarks on their hermetic occlusion during the *presystole* state. *Nature*, XXX. 460

presystolic (prē-sis-tol′ik), *a.* [< *presystole* + *-ic*.] Preceding the systole.—**Presystolic murmur**, a murmur at the close of diastole, immediately preceding systole.

pret. An abbreviation of *preterit*.

preteach† (prē-tēch′), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *teach*.] To teach in advance. [Rare.]

He takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy which he is *prætaught* to evade, or think null. *Amherst*, Terræ Filius, No. 3.

pretence, *n.* See *pretense*.

pretend (prē-tend′), *v.* [< ME. *pretenden*, < OF. *pretendre*, F. *prétendre* = Sp. Pg. *pretender* = It. *pretendere*, < L. *prætendere*, stretch forth or forward, spread before, hold out, put forward as an excuse, allege, pretend, < *præ*, before, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To hold out before one or in front; stretch forward; hence, to put before one for action, consideration, or acceptance; offer; present.

But Pastorella, wofull wretched Elfe,
Was by the Captaine all this while defended,
Who, minding more her safety than himselfe,
His target alwayes over her *pretended*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 13.

All stood with their *pretended* spears prepar'd,
With broad steel heads the brandish'd weapons glar'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Meleager and Atalanta, l. 104.

I had not thought (courteous reader) to have *pretended* thus conspicuously in thy sight this rude and indigested chaos of conceites, the abortive issue of my vnfertile braine. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

To that wench
I *pretend* honest love, and she deserves it.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 2.

From these Mahometan Sanctuaries, our Guide *pretended* to carry us to a Christian Church, about two furlongs out of Town on the South side.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 15.

2. To put forward as a statement or an assertion; especially, to allege or declare falsely or with intent to deceive.

I examined every thing without any one to accompany me but my own servant, which they *pretended* was very dangerous. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 110.

Then I *pretended* to be a musician; marry, I could not shew mine instrument, and that bred a discord.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

In the vicinity of what was called the Lady Dudley's chamber, the domestics *pretended* to hear groans and screams, and other supernatural noises.
Scott, Kenilworth, xli.

His eulogists, unhappily, could not *pretend* that his morals had escaped untainted from the wide-spread contagion of that age. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. To put forward as a reason or excuse; use as a pretext; allege as a ground or reason; hence, to put forward a false appearance of; simulate; counterfeit; feign.

The queen, sir, very oft importuned me
To temper poisons for her, still *pretending*
The satisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing creatures vile, as cats and dogs.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 250.

Generally to *pretend* Conscience against Law is dangerous. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 39.

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them!
Milton, P. L., x. 872.

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton*, P. L., v. 244.

No knave but boldly will *pretend*
The requisites that form a friend.
Cowper, Friendship, st. 3.

4. To lay claim to; assert as a right or possession; claim.

Why shall we fight, if you *pretend* no title?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 57.

The gentry *pretend* to have their victuals dressed and served up as nicely as if they were in London.
Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 70.

5. To aspire to; attempt; undertake. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And those two brethren Gyauntes did defend
The walles so stoutly with their sturdie mayne,
That never entraunce any durst *pretend*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 15.

I will not *pretend* so much as to mention that chart on which is drawn the appearance of our blessed Lord after his resurrection. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 226.

Dost thou dare *pretend* to punish me
For not descrying sunshine at midnight?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 222.

6†. To intend; design; plan; plot.

Marriage being the most holy conjunction that falls to mankind, . . . she had not only broken it, but broken it with death, and the most *pretended* death that might be.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Reward not hospitality
With such black payment as thou hast *pretended*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 576.

Harm not this young forrester;
Noe ill doth he *pretend*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 337).

Get you and pray the gods
For success and return; omit not any thing
In the *pretended* celebration.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

7†. To presage; portend; forebode.

It plesith hem to dwelle in derk, and in blak, orrible, stynkynge placis, in heuynesse, wreche, and malencoly, and in tho thingis that *pretende* the condicioun of helle.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Doth this churlish superscription
Pretend some alteration in good will?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 54.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stretch or reach forward; aim; aspire: often with *to*.

For *to* what fyn he wolde anon *pretende*,
That knowe I wel, and forthi yet I seye,
So lef this sorwe, or platly he wol dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 922.

I am content to go forward a little more in the madness of missing rather than not *pretend*; and rather wear out than rust. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

2. To lay claim; assert a right of ownership or possession: generally followed by *to*.

A fellow that *pretends* only *to* learning, buys titles, and nothing else of books in him! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

Men of those noble breedings you *pretend to*
Should scorn to lie, or get their food with falsehood.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 1.

The Book which I have to Answer *pretends to* reason, not *to* Autorities and quotations.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

Merit is a claim, and may *pretend* justly *to* favour.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

3. To make pretense; make believe; counterfeit or feign.

pretendant, pretendent (prē-ten'dant, -dent), *n.* [< F. *prétendant* = Sp. *pretendiente* = Pg. It. *pretendente*, < L. *prætenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *prætendere*, pretend: see *pretend*.] A pretender; a claimant.

Neither the Confederation nor the duchies, nor all the *pretendents* to the succession, had acceded to the treaty.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 428.

pretendedly (prē-ten'ded-li), *adv.* By or with pretense; by false representation; ostensibly.

An action . . . that came speciously and *pretendedly* out out of a Church. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 593. (*Latham.*)

He was also raising Forces in London, *pretendedly* to serve the Portugall, but with intent to seise the Tower.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

pretendence† (prē-ten'dens), *n.* [< ML. *prætendentia*, pretense, claim, < L. *prætenden(t-)s*, claiming: see *pretendant*.] Pretension; claim.

Be it enough that God and men do scorn
Their projects, censures, vain *pretendences*.
Daniel, To the King's Majesty.

pretendent, *n.* See *pretendant*.

pretender (prē-ten'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who pretends, or makes a false show, as of learning or of legal right.

The King
Pronounced a dismal sentence, meaning by it
To keep the list low and *pretenders* back.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. One who pretends, or puts forward a claim; a claimant; an aspirant.

You must know I am a *pretender* to the angle, and, doubtless, a Trout affords the most pleasure to the angler of any sort of fish whatever.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

There are no distinguishing qualities among men to which there are not false *pretenders*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

3. Specifically, a claimant to a throne. In British history there have been several pretenders, especially "the Pretender," James Edward Stuart, son of James II., who in 1715 made an unsuccessful attempt to gain the English throne and supplant the reigning Hanoverian dynasty; another unsuccessful attempt was made in his behalf in 1745–6 by his son Charles Edward (often called "the Young Pretender").

God bless the king, I mean the faith's defender;
God bless — no harm in blessing — the *Pretender;*
But who pretender is, or who is king —
God bless us all! — that 's quite another thing.
Byrom, To an Officer in the Army.

pretendership (prē-ten'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *pretender* + *-ship*.] The claim, character, or position of a pretender.

I am at a loss how to dispose of the Dauphine, if he happen to be king of France before the *pretendership* to Britain falls to his share. *Swift*, Public Spirit of the Whigs.

pretendingly (prē-ten'ding-li), *adv.* In a pretending manner; pretentiously.

I have a particular reason for looking a little *pretendingly* at present. *Jeremy Collier*, Pride.

pretense, pretence (prē-tens'), *n.* [< AF. **pretense, pretensse*, pretense, < ML. *prætensa*, fem. of *prætensus*, for L. *prætentus*, pp. of *prætendere*, pretend: see *pretend*.] **1†.** An intention; a design; a purpose.

Put of your clothes in winter by the fire side, and cause your bed to bee heated with a warming panne, vnless your *pretence* bee to harden your members, and to apply your selfe vnto militarie discipline.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 253.

I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as mine own jealous curiosity than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness.
Shak., Lear, I. 4. 75.

To Please, this Time, has been his sole *Pretence*.
Congreve, Way of the World, Prol.

2. The act of pretending, or putting forward something to conceal the true state of affairs, and thus to deceive; hence, the representation of that which does not exist; simulation; feigning; a false or hypocritical show; a sham.

He'll fill this land with arms,
And make *pretence* of wrong that I have done him.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 91.

Open violence
May bee avoided; but false fair-*pretense*
Is hardly 'scaped with much ieopardy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, ii. 32.

All zeal for a reform that gives offence
To peace and charity is mere *pretence*.
Cowper, Charity, l. 534.

3. That under cover of which an actual design or meaning is concealed; a pretext.

Charles the emperor,
Under *pretence* to see the queen his aunt —
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To whisper Wolsey — here makes visitation.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 177.

We told them that we came for a Trade with the Spaniards at Manila, and should be glad if they would carry a Letter to some Merchant there, which they promised to do. But this was only a *pretence* of ours, to get out of them what intelligence we could as to their Shipping, Strength, and the like. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 383.

4. Pretension; aspiration; the putting forth of a claim, particularly to merit, dignity, or personal worth; pretentiousness.

Likewise, if I should disclose my *pretence* in loue, I would eyther make a strange discourse of some intollerable passion, or finde occasion to pleade by the example of some historie. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 32.

It has always been my endeavour to distinguish between realities and appearances, and separate true merit from the *pretence* to it. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

You think him humble — God accounts him proud;
High in demand, though lowly in *pretence*.
Cowper, Truth, l. 93.

Mourn for the man of amplest influence,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime,
Our greatest yet with least *pretence*.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, iv.

5. A claim; a right asserted, with or without foundation.

In the same time king Edward the iij., him selfe quartering the Armes of England and France, did discouer his *pretence* and clayme to the Crowne of Fraunce.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 9.

Heard the complaints of the Jamaica merchants against the Spaniards for hindering them from cutting logwood on the main land, where they have no *pretence*.
Evelyn, Diary, April 19, 1672.

There breathes no being but has some *pretence*
To that fine instinct called poetic sense.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

Escutcheon of pretense. See *escutcheon*. — **False pretense,** a false representation as to a matter of fact, made in order to induce another to part with property, and with intent to cheat: commonly in the plural. — **Shield of pretense,** an inescutcheon borne to assert the owner's pretensions to an estate; an escutcheon of pretense. — **Statute of false pretenses.** See *statute*. = **Syn. 2.** *Pretense, Pretext, Pretension,* mask, color, excuse, simulation, affectation, cant, claptrap, subterfuge, evasion. A *pretense* is the holding forth of that which is false: as, his grief, admiration of a picture, piety, was all a *pretense;* selfish or ulterior purposes may be connected with the matter, but not necessarily so: as, to obtain money under false *pretenses*. A *pretext* has something else in view, and makes it seem right or natural, or hides it out of sight; the man whose friendship is mere *pretense* will trump up some *pretext* to escape from each claim upon him for help. That which is used as a *pretext* may or may not exist. A *pretension* is a claim advanced or asserted, or a holding out of an appearance: as, *pretensions* to wealth, learning, respectability. *Pretensions* generally go beyond fact or right, but not necessarily. *Pretense* and *pretext* of course ordinarily express that which is wrong; they may be lightly used of that which is proper.

Sincerity is impossible, unless it pervade the whole being, and the *pretence* of it saps the very foundation of character. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 399.

France and England, without seeking for any decent *pretext*, declared war against Holland.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Without any considerable *pretensions* to literature in myself, I have aspired to the love of letters.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

pretensed (prē-tenst'), *a.* [< L. *prætensus*, pp. of *prætendere*, pretend (see *pretense*), + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Intended; designed.

They can never be clerely extirpate or digged out of their rotten hartes, but that they wille with hande and fote, toothe and nayle, further if they can their *pretensed* enterprice. *Hall*, Henry VII., f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Whervpon Cesar, forasmuche as he made so great accompt of the Heduans, determyned by some meanes or other to brydle Dumnorix and to fear him from his *pretensed* purpose. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 112.

2. Pretended; feigned.

Protestants have had in England their *pretensed* synods and convocations.
Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith, fol. 140. (*Latham.*)

As for the sequestration of his fruits, he [Gardiner] protested that it was a *pretensed* decree, if indeed it existed.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

Pretensed right, in *law*, the right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

pretensedly† (prē-ten'sed-li), *adv.* Pretendedly; ostensibly.

The Parliament saw year after year their own statute of repeal traversed by these royal or *pretensedly* royal edicts.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

pretenseless (prē-tens'les), *a.* [< *pretense* + *-less*.] Destitute of pretense or pretension.

What Rebellions, and those the basest, and most *pretenselesse*, have they not been chiefe in?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

pretension (prē-ten'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *pretention*; < OF. *pretention*, F. *prétention* = Sp. *pretensión* = Pg. *pretenção* = It. *pretensione*, < ML. *prætentio(n-)*, < L. *prætendere*, pp. *prætentus* or *prætensus*, pretend: see *pretend*.] **1.** The act of putting forth a claim (specifically, a false one), particularly to merit, dignity, or importance; pretentiousness.

Good without noise, without *pretension* great.
Pope, Epitaph on R. Digby.

Legates and delegates with pow'rs from hell,
Though heav'nly in *pretension*, fleec'd thee well.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 515.

Another house
Of less *pretension* did he buy betimes,
The villa, meant for jaunts and jollity.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 57.

2. Hence, a claim; an alleged or assumed right, not necessarily false.

The courtier, the trader, and the scholar should all have an equal *pretension* to the denomination of a gentleman.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

Let us from this moment give up all *pretensions* to gentility. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Mind, I give up all my claim—I make no *pretensions* to anything in the world. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3†. A false representation; a pretext; a sham.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

He so much abhorr'd artifice and cunning that he had prejudice to all concealments and *pretensions*.
Bp. Fell, Hammond, p. 130.

4. An assertion; a proposition.

Miss Bird . . . declares all the viands of Japan to be uneatable—a staggering *pretension*.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

Arms of pretension, in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*c*). = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Pretext*, etc. See *pretense*.

pretentative† (prē-ten'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *prætentatus*, pp. of *prætentare*, try beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *tentare*, try: see *tempt*.] Making previous trial; attempting to try or test beforehand.

This is but an exploratory and *pretentative* purpose between us; about the form whereof, and the matter, we shall consult tomorrow. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 507.

pretention†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pretension*.

pretentious (prē-ten'shus), *a.* [< F. *prétentieux*, < *prétention*, pretension: see *pretension*.] **1.** Pretended; unfounded; false.

On the other hand, Mr. Chappell now says that Mallet, after Thomson's death, "put in a *pretentious* claim [to be the author of "Rule Britannia"], against all evidence."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 132.

2. Full of pretension, or claims to greater excellence or importance than the truth warrants; attempting to pass for more than the actual worth or importance; making an exaggerated outward show.

No *pretentious* work, from so great a pen, has less of the spirit of grace and comeliness.
E. C. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 336.

Most of the contributors to those yearly volumes, which took up such *pretentious* positions on the centre table, have shrunk into entire oblivion.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, p. 7.

Pretentious poverty
At its wits' end to keep appearance up.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 67.

pretentiously (prē-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a pretentious manner.

pretentiousness (prē-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being pretentious; undue assumption of excellence, importance, or dignity.

preter†, præter† (prē'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *preter-*, prefix.] **I.** *a.* Past.

I had a crotchet in my head here to have given the raines to my pen, . . . and commented and paralogized on their condition in the present and in the *preter* tense.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 153).

II. *n.* The past; past time.

To come, when Micah wrote this, and in the future; but come, when St. Matthew cited it, and in the *præter*—"When Jesus was born at Bethlehem." But future and *præter* both are in time, so this His birth in time.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, I. 162. (*Davies.*)

preter-. [Also *præter-*; < L. *præter-*, prefix, *præter*, adv. and prep., past, by, beyond, before, < *præ*, before, + demonstr. suffix *-ter*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'beyond,' 'over,' or 'by' in space or time, 'more than' in quantity or degree.

pretercanine (prē-tėr-ka-nīn'), *a.* [< *preter-* + *canine*.] More than canine. [Rare.]

A great dog . . . passed me, however, quietly enough, not staying to look up, with strange *pretercanine* eyes, in my face, as I half expected it would.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

preterhuman (prē-tėr-hū'man), *a.* [< *preter-* + *human*.] More than human; beyond what is human. Also *præterhuman*.

All are essentially anthropomorphic, and cannot be regarded as supernatural or superhuman beings, but only *præterhuman*. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 55.

preterient (prē-tē'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *præterien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præterire*, go by, go past: see *preterit*.] Going before; preceding; previous.

He told them his soul had passed through several antecedent forms, . . . with the faculty of remembering all the actions of its *præterient* states. *Observer*, No. 9.

preter-imperfect (prē"tėr-im-pėr'fekt), *n.* In *gram.*, a tense expressing time not perfectly past; the past imperfect: generally called simply *imperfect*. [Little used.]

preterist (pret'ę-rist), *n.* and *a.* [< *preter-* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One whose chief interest is in the past; one who has regard principally to the past.—**2.** In *theol.*, one who believes that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have already been nearly or entirely fulfilled.

II. *a.* Relating to the preterists or their views.

preterit, preterite (pret'ę-rit), *a.* and *n.* [Also sometimes *præterite*; < ME. *preterit*, < OF. *preterit*, F. *prétérit* = Pr. *preterit* = Sp. *pretérito* = Pg. It. *preterito*, < L. *præteritus*, gone by, past, past and gone (neut. *præteritum*, sc. *tempus*, in gram. the past or preterit tense), pp. of *præterire*, go by, go past, < *præter*, before, beyond, + *ire*, go.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bygone; past.

Alle the infynyt spaces of tymes *preteritz* and futures.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

The *præterite* and present dignity comprised in being a "widow well left" . . . made a flattering and conciliatory view of the future.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Without leaving your elbow-chair, you shall go back with me thirty years, which will bring you among things and persons as thoroughly *preterite* as Romulus or Numa.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 15.

2. In *gram.*, expressing past time; past: applied especially to the tense which expresses past action or existence simply, without further implication as to continuousness, etc.: as, *wrote* is the *preterit* tense of *write*.

II. *n.* **1†.** Time past; the past.

She wepeth the tyme that she hath wasted,
Compleyning of the *preterit*
And the present that not abit.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5011.

2. In *gram.*, the tense which signifies past time, or which expresses action or being as simply past or finished. Abbreviated *pret.*

preteriteness, *n.* See *preteritness*.

preteritial (pret-ę-rish'al), *a.* [< *preterit* + *-ial*.] In *biol.*, having been active, but no longer being so: as, *preteritial* force—applied in biology to what is termed latent force or equilibrated energy.

preterition (pret-ę-rish'on), *n.* [Also *præterition*; = F. *prétérition* = Pr. Sp. *pretericion* = Pg. *preterição* = It. *preterizione*, < LL. *præteritio(n-)*, a passing over, an omission, < *præterire*, pp. *præteritus*, go by, go past: see *preterit*.] **1.** The act of passing over or by, or the state of being passed over or by.

He [Calvin] only held that God's purpose was indeed to deny grace to some, by way of *preterition*, or rather non-election. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 252.

The Israelites were never to eat the paschal lamb but they were recalled to the memory of that saving *preterition* of the angel. *Bp. Hall.*

Specifically—**2.** In *Calvinistic theol.*, the doctrine that God, having elected to everlasting life such as should be saved, passed over the others.—**3.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker, in pretending to pass over anything, makes a summary mention of it: as, "I will not say he is valiant, he is learned, he is just." Also *pretermission*.—**4.** In *law*, the passing over by a testator of one of his heirs otherwise entitled to a portion.

A reform effected by Justinian by his 115th Novel ought not to pass unnoticed; for it rendered superfluous all the old rules about disherison and *præterition* of a testator's children. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

preteritive (prē-ter'i-tiv), *a.* [< *preterit* + *-ive*.] In *gram.*, expressing past time; also, limited to past tenses.

preteritness (pret'ę-rit-nes), *n.* The state of being past or bygone. Also *preteriteness*.

We cannot conceive a *præteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards in infinitum that never was present, as we can an endless futurity that never will be present.
Bentley, Sermons, vi.

A valley in the moon could scarce have been lonelier, could scarce have suggested more strongly the feeling of *preteriteness* and extinction.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

preteritopresential (prē-ter"i-tō-prē-zen'-shal), *a.* [< NL. *præteritopræsen(t-)s*, preterit-present (< L. *præteritus*, preterit, + *præsen(t-)s*, present), + *-ial*.] Same as *preterit-present*. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 93.

preterit-present (pret'ę-rit-prez'ent), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Combining preterit form with present meaning: said of certain Germanic verbs, as *may*, *can*.

II. *n.* A verb combining preterit form with present meaning.

preterlapsed (prē-tėr-lapst'), *a.* [< L. *præterlapsus*, pp. of *præterlabi*, glide or flow by, < *præter*, by, + *labi*, glide, flow, lapse: see *lapse*.] Preterit; past; bygone. [Rare.]

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

preterlegal (prē-tėr-lē'gal), *a.* [< *preter-* + *legal*.] Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [Rare.]

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed. *Eikon Basilike.*

preterminable†, *a.* [ME. *pretermynable*; apparently taken as equiv. to *interminable*; < L. *præ*, before, + LL. **terminabilis*, terminable: see *terminable*.] Eternal.

Thou quyteȝ vchon as hys desserte,
Thou hyȝe kyng ay *preterminable*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 595.

pretermission (prē-tėr-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *prétermission* = Sp. *pretermisión* = Pg. *pretermissão* = It. *pretermissione*, < L. *prætermissio(n-)*, an omission, a passing over, < *prætermittere*, pp. *prætermissus*, let pass, neglect: see *pretermit*.] **1.** The act of passing by; an omission.

A foul *pretermission* in the Author of this, whether Story or Fable: himself wearie, as seems, of his own tedious Tale. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In *rhet.*, same as *preterition*, 3.

pretermit (prē-tėr-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pretermitted*, ppr. *pretermitting*. [< OF. *pretermetre*, *pretermettre* = Sp. *pretermitir* = Pg. *pretermittir* = It. *pretermettere*, < L. *prætermittere*, pp. *prætermissus*, pass by, let pass, neglect, < *præter*, before, beyond, + *mittere*, send, let go: see *mission*.] **1†.** To let pass; permit to go by unused or not turned to account.

The Mariners, seeing a fit gale of winde for their purpose, wished Capnio to make no delayes, least (if they *pretermitted* this good Weather) they might stay long ere they had such a faire Winde. *Greene*, Pandosto.

Such an one as keeps the watch of his God, and *pretermits* no day without the forementioned duties, shall seldom or never fall into any foul slough.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 29.

2. To omit; leave unnoticed or unmentioned; disregard; overlook.

I *pretermyt* also the ryche apparell of the pryncesse, the straunge fasshion of the Spanyshe nacion, the beautie of the Englishe ladyes. *Hall*, Hen. VII., *f.* 53. (*Halliwell.*)

I haue not thought good to *pretermitte* that which chaunced to Johannes Solysius, who, to searche the South syde of the supposed continent, departed with three shippes from porte Joppa.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 181).

The birth of a New Year is of an interest too wide to be *pretermitted* by king or cobbler. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

3. To leave undone; neglect to do, make, or perform.

We are infinitely averse from it [prayer], . . . weary of its length, glad of an occasion to *pretermit* our offices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 87.

4. To leave off for the time or for a time; to interrupt; erroneously, to leave off, cease. *N. E. D.*

Some customs . . . have been fortunately *pretermitted*.
Stevenson, Edinburgh (1889), p. 36.

pretermitter (prē-tėr-mit'ėr), *n.* One who pretermits.

[The poet] is himselfe partelye contented to be controwled by the stoick Damasip, as a sluggarde, and *pretermiter* of duetifull occasions.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 3, Prol.

preternatural (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* [= OF. *preternaturel* = Sp. Pg. *preternatural* = It. *preternaturale*; as *preter-* + *natural*.] Being beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; extraordinary; being out of the regular or natural course of things: distinguished from *supernatural*, being above nature, and *unnatural*, being contrary to nature.

Any *preternatural* immutations in the elements, any strange concussations of the earth.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, i. § 4.

Mr. Pickering was a widower—a fact which seemed to produce in him a sort of *preternatural* concentration of parental dignity. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 191.

=**Syn.** *Miraculous*, etc. See *supernatural*.

preternaturalism (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *preternatural* + *-ism*.] **1.** The tendency, habit, or system of ascribing preternatural qualities or powers to things which may be only natural; belief in the preternatural.

Camille's head, one of the clearest in France, has got itself . . . saturated through every fibre with *preternaturalism* of suspicion. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 8.

2. Preternatural existence or existences.

Words cannot express the love and sorrow of my old memories, chiefly out of boyhood, as they occasionally rise upon me, and I have now no voice for them at all. One's heart becomes a grim Hades, peopled only with silent *preternaturalism*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 19.

preternaturally (prē-tėr-naṭ'ū-raḷ-i), *adv.* In a preternatural manner; in a manner that is beyond or aside from the common order of nature.

Simple air, being *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break, and blow up that which resisteth it. *Bacon*, Sylva, § 30.

The night was almost *preternaturally* quiet. *W. Collins*, Black Robe, vii.

preternaturalness (prē-tėr-naṭ'ū-raḷ-nes), *n.* The state or character of being preternatural; a state or manner different from the common order of nature.

preternotorious (prē″tėr-nō-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *preter-* + *notorious.*] Very notorious. [Rare.]

This professed cheating rogue was my master, and I confess myself a more *preternotorious* rogue than himself, in so long keeping his villanous counsel. *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

preternuptial (prē-tėr-nup'shaḷ), *a.* [< *preter-* + *nuptial.*] Beyond what is permitted by the nuptial or marriage tie; hence, euphemistically, adulterous.

Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with *preternuptial* persons. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 97. (*Davies.*)

preterperfect (prē-tėr-pėr'fekt), *a.* and *n.* [< *preter-* + *perfect.*] In *gram.*, past-perfect; perfect.

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preter-perfect* tense, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked. *Addison*, Spectator.

preter-pluperfect (prē″tėr-plō̤'pėr-fekt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præter*, beyond, + *plus*, more, + *perfectus*, perfect.] In *gram.*, past-pluperfect; pluperfect.

preterplurality (prē″tėr-plō̤-ral'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *preter-* + *plurality.*] Extraordinary number.

It is not easily credible what may be said of the *preterpluralities* of taylors in London. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 31.

pretervection (prē-tėr-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *prætervectio(n-)*, a riding or passing by, < *prætervehi*, pp. *prætervectus*, be borne past, pass by, < *præter*, beyond, past, + *vehere*, carry, bear, pass, *vehi*, drive, ride: see *vehicle.*] The act of carrying past or beyond.

The *pretervection* of the body to some place. *Potter.*

pretext† (prē-teks'), *v. t.* [< L. *prætexere*, weave in front, fringe, edge, border, place before, allege as an excuse, pretend, < *præ*, before, + *texere*, weave: see *text.*] 1. To weave.—2. To cloak; conceal.

Ambition's pride
(Too oft *pretexed* with our country's good).
T. Edwards, Sonnets, i.

3. To pretend; allege.

Leste their rasshnes (as thei *pretex* it) shuld confirme the enimies of the gospell. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel xii.

pretext (prē'tekst or (formerly only) prē-tekst'), *n.* [< F. *prétexte* = Sp. Pg. *pretexto* = It. *pretesto*, < L. *prætextum*, an ornament, etc., wrought in front, a pretense, neut. of *prætextus*, pp. of *prætexere*, weave before, fringe or border, allege: see *pretex.*] That which is assumed as a cloak or means of concealment; something under cover of which a true purpose is hidden; an ostensible reason, motive, or occasion; a pretense.

I know it;
And my *pretext* to strike at him admits
A good construction. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 20.

It either assumes the *pretext* of some virtue, or openly despises infamy. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

In almost all the little commonwealths of antiquity, liberty was used as a *pretext* for measures directed against everything which makes liberty valuable. *Macaulay*, History.

=Syn. *Pretension*, etc. See *pretense.*

pretext† (prē-tekst'), *v. t.* [< *pretext*, *n.*] To use as a pretext, or cloak or covering; assume as a means of concealment.

Such these are, who, under the abomination of luxury—nicely termed kindness—import the *pretexted* gloss of beauty's name. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

pretexta, *n.* See *prætexta.*

pretexture (prē-teks'tūr), *n.* [< *pretext* + *-ure.*] A means of concealment; cloak; disguise; pretext.

Now we have studied both texture of words and *pretextures* of manners to shroud dishonesty. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 416.

prethoughtful (prē-thât'fûl), *a.* [< *pre-* + *thoughtful.*] Forethoughtful; prudent; considerate.

Prethoughtful of every chance. *Bulwer.*

pretibial (prē-tib'i-aḷ), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *tibia*, tibia: see *tibial.*] Situated upon the front of the lower part of the leg: as, a *pretibial* muscle.

pretiosity†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *preciosity.*

pretious†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *precious.*

pretium affectionis (prē'shi-um a-fek-shi-ō'nis). [L.: *pretium*, price (see *price*); *affectionis*, gen. of *affectio(n-)*, frame of mind, state of feeling, affection: see *affection.*] The value put upon a thing by the fancy of the owner, or by the regard in which he holds it, as distinguished from market or salable value.

pretonic (prē-ton'ik), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + Gr. *τόνος*, accent: see *tonic.*] Preceding the accent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 499.

pretor, prætor (prē'tor), *n.* [= F. *préteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pretor* = It. *pretore*, < L. *prætor*, a leader, chief, head, president, governor, general, commander, pretor; orig. **præitor*, one who goes before, < *præire*, go before, lead the way, < *præ*, before, + *ire*, go.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a title which originally designated the consuls as the leaders of the armies of the state. Later (from about 367 B. C.) one and from about 242 B. C. two pretors were appointed as colleagues to the consuls, and specifically as judicial officers, one of whom (*prætor urbanus*) tried causes between Roman citizens, and the other (*prætor peregrinus*) causes between strangers, or between strangers and citizens. After the discharge of his judicial functions a pretor had often the administration of a province, with the title of propretor, or sometimes proconsul. When the dominions of Rome were extended beyond Italy, the number of pretorships was increased, and finally, under the empire, became eighteen, or even more. The *prætor urbanus* was the first in rank, and was specifically *the Pretor.*

Hence—2. A magistrate; a mayor. *Dryden.*

pretoria, *n.* Plural of *pretorium.*

pretorial, prætorial (prē-tō'ri-aḷ), *a.* [= OF. *pretorial* = Sp. Pg. *pretorial*, < L. *prætorius*, pertaining to a pretor (< *prætor*, a pretor, a leader: see *pretor*), + *-al.*] Same as *pretorian.*—**Pretorial court**†, in the colony of Maryland, a court erected for the trial of capital crimes, and consisting of the ★lord proprietor, or his lieutenant-general, and the council.

pretorian, prætorian (prē-tō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prétorien* = Sp. Pg. It. *pretoriano*, < LL. *prætorianus*, pertaining to a pretor, of pretorial rank, also of or belonging to the pretorium or imperial body-guard, < L. *prætor*, a pretor, *prætorium*, the imperial body-guard: see *pretor, pretorium.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a pretor; exercised by a pretor; judicial: as, *pretorian* authority; also, of or pertaining to a pretorium.—2. Of or belonging to the body-guard of a Roman emperor.—**Pretorian gate**, that one of the four gates in a Roman camp which was nearest the enemy, or directly in front of the general's tent. See plan under *camp*[2] (at reference-letter *o*).—**Pretorian guard**, one of a body of troops originally formed by the emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and maintained by successive Roman emperors down to Constantine: so called as practically continuing the organization and functions of the *prætoria cohors*, or select troops which attended the person of the pretor or the general of the republic. These troops were under a special organization, and had special privileges of rank and pay, raising them above the ordinary soldiery. They soon acquired a dangerous power, and for a considerable time raised and deposed emperors at their pleasure.—**Pretorian pact.** See *pact.*—**Pretorian testament.** See *testament.*

II. *n.* A soldier of the pretorian guard.

pretorianism (prē-tō'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *pretorian* + *-ism.*] Venal military despotism.

Slavery, *pretorianism*, corruption of morals, and aversion to matrimony, decay of civic as also of military virtue. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1878, p. 268.

pretorium (prē-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pretoria* (-ä). [L. *prætorium* (> Gr. *πραιτώριον*), a general's tent, a council of war, the official residence of a governor, a palace, the imperial body-guard, the pretorian guard, < *prætor*, a general, governor, pretor: see *pretor.* Cf. *pretory.*] 1. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood. See plan under *camp*[2].—2. The official residence of a provincial governor among the ancient Romans; a hall of justice; a palace.

The soldiers led him away into the hall, called *Prætorium.* Mark xv. 16.

pretorship (prē'tor-ship), *n.* [< *pretor* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a pretor.

pretorture† (prē-tôr'tūr), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *torture.*] To torture beforehand.

Remarkable was their cruelty in *pretorturing* of many whom afterwards they put to death. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

pretory†, *n.* [ME., also *pretorie*, < OF. *pretorie, pretoire*, F. *prétoire*, pretorian guard, = Sp. Pg. It. *pretorio*, < L. *prætorium*, pretorium: see *pretorium.*] 1. Same as *pretorium*, 2.

Pilate up ros, and forth he ȝede
Out of the *pretory.* *Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

2. The pretorian guard.

I took stryf ageins the provost of the *pretorie* for comune profit. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

prettify (prit'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prettified*, ppr. *prettifying.* [< *pretty* + *-fy.*] To make pretty; embellish; especially, to make pretty in a petty, finical way, as by the excessive or fanciful use of ornament.

Sightly without being *prettified.* *W. M. Rossetti.*

He [Millet] would not stoop to alter facts and "*prettify* types" for all the critics in France. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 431.

prettily (prit'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *pratily, pratylych*; < *pretty* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In a cunning manner; cunningly; cleverly.

A bok hym is browt
Naylyd on a brede of tre,
That men callyt an abece,
Pratylych I-wrout.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 244.

2†. Excellently; well.

The profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a preparative unto sermons; it helpeth *prettily* towards the nourishment of faith which sermons have once engendered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

3. In a pretty or pleasing manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; gracefully.

Still she entreats, and *prettily* entreats,
For to a pretty ear she tunes her tale. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 73.

And here, below it, is the cipher too you spoke of; and 'tis *prettily* contrived. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 288.

prettiness (prit'i-nes), *n.* [Formerly also *pretinesse*; < *pretty* + *-ness.*] 1. Pleasantness; agreeableness.

Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to favour and to *prettiness.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 189.

He was all life, all *prettinesse*, far from morose, sullen, or childish in any thing he said or did. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

2. The state or quality of being pretty, or pleasing to the esthetic sense; especially, the effect of beauty in its slighter, more delicate, and more evanescent forms; the charm of grace, harmony, delicacy, or neatness, as presented to the sight or the hearing; diminutive or dainty beauty: as, the *prettiness* of a picture or a tune; the *prettiness* of a gesture, a dimple, or a lisp.

Majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, the horse, the eagle, and cock; . . . grave awfulness, as in your best bred mastiffs; or elegancy and *prettiness*, as in your lesser dogs and most sorts of birds, all which are several modes of beauty. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 9.

There [the squirrel] whisks his brush,
And perks his ears, and stamps, and cries aloud,
With all the *prettiness* of feigned alarm. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 319.

There is much small art which has beauty, or at least that lower form of it which we call *prettiness;* yet the best art is both true and beautiful. *P. G. Hamerton*, Thoughts about Art, xviii.

3. Neatness and taste bestowed on small objects; hence, often, petty elegance; affected niceness; finicalness; foppishness.

A style . . . without sententious pretension or antithetical *prettiness.* *Jeffrey.*

4. That which is pretty; a pretty thing or person: generally in a depreciative sense, as suggesting pettiness.

A great affecter of wits and such *prettinesses;* and his company is costly to him, for he seldom ha's it but invited. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

Suburban villas, Belgrave terraces, and other such *prettinesses.* *Hawthorne*, Passages from Eng. Note Books, II. 306.

The painter . . . was forced by the fervour of his patrons, and his own desire for money, to perpetuate pious *prettinesses* long after he had ceased to feel them. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 76.

pretty (prit'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *prettie, pretie;* dial. also *pratty;* < ME. *prety, preti, praty, prati*, clever, cunning, pretty, elegant, < AS. *prættig*, also, with loss of *r*, *pætig, petig*, crafty, wily, astute (glossed by L. *callidus, astutus, sagax, gnarus, versipellis*), = Icel. *prettugr*, tricky, deceitful; associated with the noun, ME. *prat*, < AS. *præt, prætt*, craft, art, wile (glossed by L. *astu, ars*), = Icel. *prettr*, a trick (*pretta*, v., trick), = Norw. *pretta*, a trick (*pretta*, v., trick); cf. W. *praith*, an act, deed, Corn. *prat*, an act, deed, cunning trick; prob. < ML. *practicus*, skilled, cunning (glossed by *peritus*), < Gr. *πρακτικός*, skilled, versed in affairs: see *practic.* The noun, AS. *præt*, may be due to the adj., or, like the W. and Corn. words, it may be < ML. *practica*, practice: see *practice.* For the sense of 'cunning,' or 'sharp practice,' cf. *practice* in like association. For the development of *pretty* from 'cunning' or 'skilled' to 'cunning' or 'tricky' and thence to 'neat, fine, small, and beautiful,'

cf. the histories of *cunning*, *fine*, *neat*. There is an unconscious sympathy with neat trickery, or a secret admiration of it, that imparts to words denoting it a quality of commendation: the epithets *cunning*, *shrewd*, *clever*, *sharp*, *smart*, *keen*, *cute*, etc., though they may insinuate dishonesty, are likely to be received with a secret complacency by those to whom they are applied.] 1. Crafty; cunning; clever; shrewd; keen. [Obsolete or archaic.]

It is great pitie that so *prettie* a fellow had not occupied his braynes in studies of more consequence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

Meldritch, intending to make his passage perforce, was advised of a *pretty* stratagem by the English Smith.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

Aboute some 3. or 4. years before this time ther came over one Captaine Wolastone (a man of *pretie* parts).
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

Egad! ma'am, he has a *pretty* wit, and is a *pretty* poet too. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2†. Strong and bold; warlike; accomplished in arms.

Euen before in the frunt of that faire yle
Was a prouynse of prise, & *praty* men in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10815.

Did you ever see a *prettier* man
Than this Trumpeter of Fyvie?
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 192).

There is risen a rumour . . . that we would have broken the prison with such violence as, if master bailiffs had not played the *pretty* men, we should have made a scape.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 83.

He even mentioned the exact number of recruits who had joined Waverley's troop from his uncle's estate, and observed they were *pretty* men — meaning not handsome, but stout warlike fellows. *Scott*, Waverley.

3. Comely; handsome; good-looking; hence, in later use, pleasing to the esthetic sense; attractive through grace, elegance, neatness, harmony of parts, or delicacy of outline or coloring; having delicate beauty; pleasing the eye or ear rather than impressing the mind: as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* cottage; a *pretty* picture. In this use the word implies a certain slightness, limitation, or lack of power, and hence is easily made depreciative in cases where these attributes are out of place.

To curte he came a *pratye* yong seruaunt.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 302.

So doth the earth seeme to dance, in little Hillocks and *pretie* Vallies, diuersifying the soile.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 615.

That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson.*

Beauties in vain their *pretty* eyes may roll;
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.
Pope, R. of the L.

Can any wife be *prettier* than an after dinner fancy, idle and yet vivid, can paint for you?
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, i.

It will be a sufficient word to the wise to say that it is a *pretty* book, and that it ends with a death.
The Academy, No. 891, p. 374.

Hence — 4. Affectedly neat or fastidious about one's personal appearance; finical; foppish.

I don't design you to personate a real Man, you are only to be a *pretty* Gentleman. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The *pretty* gentleman must have his airs.
Steele, Guardian, No. 38.

5. Pleasing in general; pleasing to the mind; interesting; entertaining; gratifying.

Birds . . . that at sun-rising filled the wood with such a variety of notes as made the *prettiest* confusion imaginable. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

'Tis *pretty* to observe how the King Disciplines this great City by small instances of Obedience.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 16.

It was *pretty* to see how easily the membranous cap of the rostellum [in *Epipactis Palustris*] came off.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 97.

6. Excellent; good; fine; nice: said loosely, like *fine* and *nice*, of almost any object or action as a general term of commendation, and also, like *fine* and *nice*, often used ironically, especially in exclamatory sentences.

Some speech may be whan it is spoken very vndecent, and yet the same, hauing afterward somewhat added to it, may become *prety* and decent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 230.

A *pretty* chandelier for a Christian Bishop to be chaining to the roof and lighting up for the glory of heathenism!
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

I had a *pretty* dinner for them: viz., a brace of stewed carps, six roasted chickens, and a jowle of salmon, hot, for the first course. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 267.

The quarrel is a very *pretty* quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

In the convent his news made a *pretty* to do.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 316.

Yes, we have a *pretty* artillery of tools now in our social arrangements: we ride four times as fast as our fathers did; travel, grind, weave, forge, plant, till, and excavate better. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

7. Good or sufficient; moderately large in quantity, number, extent, duration, etc.; considerable.

There were a *pretty* many of us upon the shore of Calais, who were carried thence in a chaloupe to a large ship.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 360.

A *pretty* while these pretty creatures stand,
Like ivory conduits coral cisterns filling.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1233.

It is a *pretty* way distant from the town.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 6.

They . . . call upon me to help them with tooles faster then I can get them, though I have now bought *pretty* store. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 42.

8. A term of endearment, supplying the place of a diminutive.

Piteous plainings of the *pretty* babes.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 73.

This *pretty*, puny, weakly little one.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. 3. *Handsome*, *Fair*, etc. See *beautiful*.

pretty (prit'i), *adv.* [< *pretty*, *a.*, 7.] Moderately; reasonably; tolerably: expressing a degree less than *very*: as, a farm *pretty* well stocked; *pretty* good lodgings; I am *pretty* sure of the fact.

You are *pretty* near the business, for the bottom of all is for want of a change in their mind and will.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 208.

We sat *pretty* late over our punch.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

I think your tricks are *pretty* well known.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

Pretty much, very nearly; in considerable degree.

The gallants of these times *pretty much* resembled the bloods of ours. *Goldsmith*, Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern.

The trade to India . . . carried on *pretty much* in the same manner as it had been before the days of Alexander.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 468.

pretty-grass (prit'i-grâs), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Calochortus*.] A plant of the genus *Calochortus*. These plants are grass-like below, but have large and beautiful flowers. Also called *butterfly-weed*, *mariposa-lily*, and *wild tulip*.

prettyism (prit'i-izm), *n.* [< *pretty* + *-ism*.] Affected prettiness of manner, style, or the like.
Edinburgh Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

prettypretty (prit'i-prit″i), *n.*; pl. *prettyprett-ties* (-iz). [< *pretty* + *pretty*.] A knickknack. [Colloq.]

My mother . . . had contrived to keep a certain number of *prettypretties* which were dear to her heart. They were not much; . . . some china and a little glass, a few books, and a very moderate supply of household silver.
Trollope, Autobiog., p. 21.

pretty-spoken (prit'i-spō″kn), *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.

pretympanic (prē-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *tympanum*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, placed in advance of the tympanum of the ear: as, a *pretympanic* nerve.

A smaller *pretympanic*, which may represent the chorda tympani, and a larger post-tympanic or hyoid nerve.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 29.

2. In *ichth.*, anterior with reference to the tympanic pedicle or suspensorium of the mandible; anterior among a set of bones composing this pedicle: correlated with *epi-*, *meso-*, and *hypotympanic*.

II. *n.* The pretympanic bone or cartilage of the suspensorium of the lower jaw of fishes, now generally called *metapterygoid*, under which name it is shown in the cut under *palatoquadrate*.

pretypify (prē-tip'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pretypified*, ppr. *pretypifying*. [< *pre-* + *typify*.] To typify what is to come after in course of evolution, as an archetype; prefigure, forecast, or foreshadow.

Thus the session of the Messias was *pretypified*.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, vi. (*Latham.*)

Paramœcium and its allies would thus appear to *pretypify* the Turbellarians. *W. S. Kent*, Man. Infus., p. 103.

pretzel (pret'sel), *n.* [< G. *pretzel*, var. of *bretzel*, formerly *brezel*, dial. *brestell*, *bretzen*, *brätzet*, < MHG. *brezel*, *prezel*, *brezile*, < OHG. *brizzilla*, *brezitella*, *prezitella*, also *brezita*, *precita* (MHG. *bræzte*, *breze*), a pretzel; cf. It. *bracciatello*, *bracciello*, a kind of cake or roll; appar. (with some variations of form) < ML. *bracellus*, also *brachiolum*, a kind of cake or roll, lit. 'an armlet' (OF. *bracel*): see *bracelet*.] A small brittle biscuit, usually baked in the form of a knot, and salted on the outside; a cracknel.

The German beer-houses, with their baskets of *pretzel*, are more frequent as we approach the commercial quarters.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 692.

prevail (prē-vāl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *prevayle*, < ME. *prevailen*, < OF. *prevaler*, *prevaloir*, F. *prévaloir* = OSp. *prevaler* = It. *prevalere* (cf. Sp. Pg. *prevalecer*), prevail, < L. *prævalere*, be very able or more able, be superior, prevail, < *præ*, before, + *valere*, be able or powerful: see *valid*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be superior in strength; hence, to have or gain the advantage, as in a contest or matching of strength; be victorious; triumph; have the upper hand: often followed by *over* or *against*.

It came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel *prevailed*; and when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed*. Ex. xvii. 11.

Meldritch, seeing there was no possibiliti long to *preuaile*, ioyned his small troopes in one body.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 28.

The disquiets of my mind *prevailed over* my weariness, and kept me awake. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

2. To have or exert superior influence; have a controlling or overmastering authority; be predominant.

Barbarous climes, where violence *prevails*,
And strength is lord of all. *Cowper*, Task, i. 604.

Will he [man] not see, through all he miscalls accident, that Law *prevails* for ever and ever?
Emerson, Domestic Life.

3. To operate effectually; be effective; succeed, especially in persuading, inducing, or convincing.

If then
My words *preuailde* when they were wickednesse,
How much more now when they are just and good!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 4.

For when a world of men
Could not *prevail* with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 49.

If Arguments *prevaile* not with such a one, force is well us'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

4. To be in force; extend with power or effect; hence, to be prevalent or current.

It is plain from all history that two abominable practices, the one the eating of men, the other of sacrificing them to the devil, *prevailed* all over Africa.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 393.

The Canarese alphabet *prevails* on the plateau of Mysore, in the western districts of the Nizam territory, and to a small extent in the Canara district on the Malabar coast. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 355.

The morning comes; and thickening fogs *prevail*,
Hanging like curtains all the horizon round.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 99.

5†. To be currently received or believed; be established.

The second shock having happened exactly a month after the former, it *prevails* that there will be a third.
Walpole, Letters, II. 201.

6†. To avail; be of value or service.

What he shuld do he told hym euery thing,
That myght only to his wurchippe *prevaile*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1040.

For speech it selfe is artificiall and made by man, and the more pleasing it is the more it *prevaileth* to such purpose as it is intended for.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

II.† *trans.* To avail: used reflexively.

Prevail yourself of what occasion gives.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 461.

prevailing (prē-vā'ling), *p. a.* 1. Predominant; having superior influence or efficiency; controlling; moving.

The nightingale sings with more *prevailing* passion in Greece that we first heard her from the thickets of a Euripidean chorus. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. Prevalent; current; general; common.

Nothing sheds such light on the superstitions of an age as the *prevailing* interpretation and treatment of disease.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 314.

=Syn. 1. *Predominant*, *Ruling*, etc. (see *prevalent*), dominant, preponderating. — 2. Received, established, ordinary, usual.

prevailingly (prē-vā'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With superior power or influence; so as to prevail. — 2. Prevalently; currently; generally; for the most part.

prevailment (prē-vāl'ment), *n.* [< *prevail* + *-ment*.] Prevailing influence; efficacy; ruling power. [Rare.]

Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats, messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 35.

prevalence (prev'a-lens), *n.* [< OF. *prevalence*, F. *prévalence* = It. *prevalenza*, < LL. *prævalentia*, superior force, < L. *prævalen(t-)s*, very strong: see *prevalent*.] The state or quality of being prevalent. (*a*) Superior strength, influence, or efficacy; predominance.

The absolute tyranny of the human will over a noble and powerful beast develops the instinct of personal *prevalence* and dominion. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xi.

Words and sense
Fail through the tune's imperious *prevalence*.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

(*b*) General occurrence, practice, or reception; extensive existence or use: as, the *prevalence* of a custom or of a disease.

prevalency (prev'a-len-si), *n.* [As *prevalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prevalence*.

It is not necessary to the *prevalency* of the prayer that the spirit actually accompany every clause or word.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 231.

prevalent (prev'a-lent), *a.* [= Sp. *prevalente* = Pg. *prevalecente* = It. *prevalente*, < L. *prævalen(t-)s*, very strong, superior in power, prevalent, ppr. of *prævalere*, be very able or more able: see *prevail*.] 1. Of such a character as to prevail; superior in power or might; controlling; ruling.

Brennus told the Roman Embassadors that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

Piety was so *prevalent* an ingredient in her constitution [that] . . . she no sooner became intimately acquainted, but she would endeavour to improve them, by insinuating something of religious. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 10, 1685.

The tribunes and people, having now subdued all competitors, began the last game of a *prevalent* populace.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

The *prevalent* wish to be better constitutes the being better. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

2. Influential; possessed of moral weight or authority.

Thus, my Lord, to perform your Commands, which are very *prevalent* with me, have I couched in this Letter what I could of the Condition of the Jews.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

The King, highly displeas'd, and instigated perhaps by her who was *prevalent* with him, not long after sent Dunstan into Banishment. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

What art so *prevalent*, what proof so strong,
That will convince him his attempt is wrong?
Crabbe, Works, I. 154.

3. Effective; efficacious; productive of results, particularly of results desired.

A kind of Rue is here, . . . not onely a preservative against infection, but . . . *prevalent* against hurtfull spirits. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

4. Wide-spread; current; of wide extent, occurrence, practice, or acceptance: as, a *prevalent* belief; a *prevalent* custom.

His mind had not escaped the *prevalent* error of the primitive church, the belief, namely, that the second coming of Christ would shortly occur. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 20.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Prevalent*, *Prevailing*, *Predominant*, *Ruling*. *Ruling* in this connection refers to moral ascendancy: as, a *ruling* fashion set by a reigning belle. *Prevalent* and *prevailing* are sometimes the same, and in two senses, that of exceeding in strength, as the *prevalent* (or *prevailing*) opinion was against action, and that of existing widely, as scarlet fever is a *prevalent* (or *prevailing*) distemper. The habitual is more likely to be expressed by *prevalent*; the present or actual, sometimes the temporary, by *prevailing*: as, the *prevailing* fashion. The words are weaker and less exact than *ruling*; *predominant* is the strongest of all. *Predominant* implies activity, and actual or figurative effort after leadership on the part of that which is predominated over: as, a *predominant* faction; a *predominant* opinion is one that seems to put down all others.—**4**. *Common*, *Prevalent*, etc. See *common*.

prevalently (prev'a-lent-li), *adv.* 1. Prevailingly; powerfully; with predominance or superiority.—2. Currently; generally.

prevalyt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *privily*.

prevaricate (prē-var'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prevaricated*, ppr. *prevaricating*. [< L. *prævaricatus*, pp. of *prævaricari*, LL. also in active form *prævaricare* (> It. *prevaricare* = Pg. Sp. *prevaricar* = OF. *prevarier*, *prevariquer*, F. *prévariquer*), walk crookedly, collude, prevaricate, as an advocate, LL. also transgress, ML., in general, use deceit or concealment, etc., < L. *præ*, before, + *varicare*, straddle, < *varicus*, with feet spread apart, < *varus*, bent inward, awry: see *varicose*. Cf. *divaricate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To deviate; swerve from the normal or proper course; stray.

When these circumstants shall but live to see
The time that I *prevaricate* from thee.
Herrick, Welcome to Sack.

How widely they differ and *prevaricate* from the wholesome precepts and doctrine delivered from those Holy Oracles. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 305.

2. To swerve from the truth; act or speak evasively; quibble.

I would think better of himself than that he would willfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

Prevaricate as often as you can defend the prevarication, being close pressed; but, my dear Canning, . . . never lie.
Landor, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Canning.

3†. In *law*: (*a*) To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying the object which it is professed to promote. (*b*) To betray the cause of a client, and by collusion assist his opponent.

II.† *trans.* 1. To pervert; cause to deviate from the normal or proper path, application, or meaning.

If we consider only them [schismatics], better had it been for the English nation that it [the Bible] had still remained in the original Greek and Hebrew, or at least in the honest Latin of St. Jerome, than that several texts in it should have been *prevaricated* to the destruction of that government which put it into so ungrateful hands.
Dryden, Religio Laici, Pref.

2. To transgress; violate.

Men dare not *prevaricate* their duty, though they be tempted strongly. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 669.

prevarication (prē-var-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *prévarication* = Sp. *prevaricación* = Pg. *prevaricação* = It. *prevaricazione*, < L. *prævaricatio(n-)*, a stepping out of the line (of duty or propriety), violation of duty, prevarication, < *prævaricari*, pp. *prævaricatus*, walk crookedly, prevaricate: see *prevaricate*.] 1. The act of prevaricating or deviating, especially from truth, honesty, or plain-dealing; evasion of truth or duty; quibbling or shuffling in words or conduct.

Th' august tribunal of the skies,
Where no *prevarication* shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 657.

The *prevarication* and white lies which a mind that keeps itself ambitiously pure is . . . uneasy under . . . are worn as lightly as mere trimmings when once the actions have become a lie. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xiii.

2†. Transgression; violation: as, the *prevarication* of a law.

In our *prevarications*, and easy betrayings, and surrendering of ourselves to the enemy of his [God's] kingdom, Satan, we are his enemies. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

The *prevarications* of the natural law have also their portion of a special punishment, besides the scourge of an unquiet spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 10, Pref.

But on holi-dayes men every where runne to the ale-house, to playes, to enterludes, and dances, to the very derision of God's name, and the *prevarication* of the day.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., vi. 12.

3. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.—4†. In *law*: (*a*) The conduct of an advocate who betrayed the cause of his client, and by collusion assisted his opponent. (*b*) The undertaking of a thing falsely, with intent to defeat the object which it was professed to promote. (*c*) The wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive and equivocating evidence.=**Syn. 1.** *Equivocation*, *Shift*, etc. See *evasion*.

prevaricator (prē-var'i-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *prévaricateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *prevaricador* = It. *prevaricatore*, < L. *prævaricator*, one who violates his duty: see *prevaricate*.] 1. One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

This petty *prevaricator* of America, the zanie of Columbus (for so he must be till his worlds end), having rambl'd over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. One who acts with unfaithfulness and want of probity; one who abuses a trust.

The law which is promulged against *prevaricators*.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 160, App.

The Civilians define a *prevaricator* to be one that betrays his cause to the adversary and turns on the criminal's side, whom he ought to prosecute.
Kennet, Rom. Antiquities, II. iii. 18.

3. Formerly, at the University of Cambridge, England, the opponent of the inceptor at commencement. He delivered a prefatory oration, freely satirizing prominent individuals.

Was spent in hearing several exercises in the scholes, and after dinner ye Proctor opened ye Act at St. Marie's (according to custome), and ye *Prevaricators* their drolery.
Evelyn, Diary, July 8, 1654.

prevayt, *a.* A Middle English form of *privy*.

preve[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *proof*, *prove*.

preve[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *privy*.

prevelachet, *n.* A Middle English form of *privilege*.

preveley†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *privily*.

prevenancy (prev'ē-nan-si), *n.* [< F. *prévenance*, obliging thoughtfulness, < *prévenant*, ppr. of *prévenir*, anticipate, < L. *prævenire*, precede, come beforehand: see *prevene*.] Complaisance; prepossessing disposition or appearance; obliging manner. [Rare.]

La Fleur's *prevenancy* (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Letter, Amiens.

prevene (prē-vēn'), *v.* [= F. *prévenir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *prevenir* = It. *prevenire*, precede, arrive before, < L. *prævenire*, come before, anticipate, prevent, < *præ*, before, + *venire*, come.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To come or go before; precede. [Rare.]

Till our poor race has passed the tortuous years
That lie *prevening* the millennium.
J. G. Holland, Kathrina, ii.

2†. To hinder; prevent.

II.† *intrans.* To hinder; prevent.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wandered. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

prevenience (prē-vē'niens), *n.* [< *prevenien(t)* + *-ce*. Cf. *prevenancy*.] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

prevenient (prē-vē'nient), *a.* [Also *prævenient*; < L. *prævenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prævenire*, come before, anticipate: see *prevene*.] 1. Going before; precedent; anticipative of later events.

The Articles that Hooper used on this occasion resembled so closely in parts the great formulary of the faith with which, as we have seen, Cranmer was engaged, that they may be called a *prevenient* issue of some of the Forty-two Articles of Edward.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

2. Preventive; hindering; restraining.—**Prevenient grace**. See *grace*.

From the mercy-seat above
Prevenient grace descending had removed
The stony from their hearts. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 3.

prevent (prē-vent'), *v.* [< L. *præventus*, pp. of *prævenire*, come before, anticipate, prevent: see *prevene*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go before; be earlier than; anticipate; forestall. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I *prevented* the dawning of the morning, and cried; I hoped in thy word. Ps. cxix. 147.

In this drought . . . the Lord *prevented* our prayers in sending us rain soon after, and before the day of humiliation came. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 264.

Lord, we pray thee that thy grace may always *prevent* and follow us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for 17th [Sunday after Trinity.

Sweet Child, I hop'd to have *prevented* thee
In seeing Rachel thy deceased Mother:
But surely long behind I will not be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 139.

From the towers, *preventing* day,
With Wilfrid took his early way.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 4.

2†. To take previous measures against; hence, to frustrate; disappoint; evade; escape.

I'll teach them to *prevent* wild Alcibiades' wrath.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 206.

Give my love fame faster than Time wastes life;
So thou *prevent'st* his scythe and crooked knife.
Shak., Sonnets, c.

Not too loud; the traitor
May hear, and by escape *prevent* our justice.
Shirley, The Traitor, i. 2.

3. To hinder from action by the opposition of obstacles; impede; restrain; check; preclude: generally followed by *from*.

I do at this hour joy o'er myself,
Prevented from a damned enterprise.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 164.

The natural affections which men have for their children often *prevent* them *from* entering upon any grand, noble, or meritorious enterprize for the public good.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

4. To keep from existing or occurring; render impossible.

Mountains divide me from him! some kind hand
Prevent our fearful meeting!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

The Eternal, to *prevent* such horrid fray,
Hung forth in heaven his golden scales.
Milton, P. L., iv. 996.

As charity covers, so modesty *preventeth*, a multitude of sins. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

=**Syn. 3**. To preclude, bar, debar.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come beforehand; come before others, or before the usual time.

Strawberries watered now and then (as once in three days) with water wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung or pigeon's dung will *prevent* and come early.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 403.

2. To interpose a hindrance, especially an insurmountable obstacle; interpose an effectual check; hinder.

The climber-upward . . .
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend. So Cæsar may.
Then, lest he may, *prevent*. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 28.

preventability (prē-ven-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *preventable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being preventable; the possibility of prevention.

As this conviction [of the communicability of consumption through articles of food or by personal contact] increases, the belief in the *preventability* of the disease will increase. *The Sanitarian*, XIV. 265.

preventable (prē-ven'ta-bl), *a.* [< *prevent* + *-able*.] That can be prevented or hindered; capable of being prevented.

The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable*, considering the helps we have to know it, than of the means.
Bp. Reynolds, Works, p. 771. (*Latham.*)

preventative (prē-ven'ta-tiv), *n.* [Irreg. and improp. < *prevent* + *-ative*. Cf. *preventitive*.] Same as *preventive*.

The powdered root [of deadly nightshade] has been given in doses of ten or more grains every other night, as a *preventative* after the bite of a mad dog.
Pilkington, View of Derbyshire (ed. 1789), I. 356.

★ **preventer** (prē-ven'tėr), *n.* **1†.** One who goes before or takes the lead.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.
Bacon, War with Spain.

2. One who prevents; a hinderer; that which hinders; a preventive. Specifically—**3.** *Naut.*, an additional rope, chain, bolt, or spar employed to support any other when the latter suffers an unusual strain.

prevention (prē-ven'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prevention*, F. *prévention* = Pr. *prevention* = Sp. *prevención* = Pg. *prevenção* = It. *prevenzione*, < LL. *præventio(n-)*, a going before, an anticipating, < L. *prævenire*, pp. *præventus*, come before: see *prevent*.] **1†.** The act of going before; the state of preceding or being earlier; hence, an antecedent period of time.

The greater the distance the greater the *prevention*, as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

2†. The act of anticipating or forestalling; an anticipation; provision made in advance.

All other delights are the pleasures of beasts, or the sports of children; these are the antepasts and *preventions* of the full feasts and overflowings of eternity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

3. Precaution; a precautionary measure; a preventive.

Achievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Excitements to the field, or speech for truce,
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As stuff for these two to make paradoxes.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 181.

Not to procure health, but for safe *prevention*
Against a growing sickness. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

4. The act of hindering or rendering impossible by previous measures; effectual hindrance; restraint, as from an intended action; also, that which prevents; an obstacle; an obstruction or impediment.

Casca, be sudden, for we fear *prevention*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 19.

Others, to make surer *prevention* against their sight of heaven, have rolled the whole earth betwixt that and their eyes. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 386.

Forth stepping opposite, half-way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incensed. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 129

5†. Jurisdiction.

Your sayd Grace, by verteu off your legantine prerogative and *prevention*, conferr to hys chapleyn, Mr. Wilson, the vicarege of Thackstedd.
State Papers, i. 311. (*Halliwell.*)

6†. Prejudice; prepossession.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own.
Dryden. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act. See *corrupt*.

preventional† (prē-ven'shon-al), *a.* [< *prevention* + *-al*.] Tending to prevent; preventive. *Bailey.*

preventitive† (prē-ven'ti-tiv), *n.* Same as *preventive*. *Gregory*, Economy of Nature. (*Latham.*)

preventive (prē-ven'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *préventif* = Sp. Pg. It. *preventivo*, preventive, < L. *prævenire*, pp. *præventus*, come before: see *prevent*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to prevent or hinder; guarding against or warding off something, as disease, injustice, loss, etc.

There be multitude of Examples how *preventive* Wars have been practised from all Times.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Preventive cautions are easier and safer then reprehensive corrosives. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, i. 3.

Preventive service. See *coast-guard*.

II. *n.* **1†.** That which goes before; an anticipation.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a prolepsis, a certain *preventive*, or foreconceived information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 22.

2. That which prevents; that which constitutes an effectual check or insurmountable obstacle.

As every event is naturally allied to its cause, so by parity of reason it is opposed to its *preventive*.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 2. (*Latham.*)

3. Specifically, something taken, used, or done beforehand to ward off disease.

He would persuade me, no doubt, that a squadron of horse on the low grounds is a *preventive* of agues, and a body of archers on the hills a specific for a fever.
Landor, Richard I. and the Abbot of Boxley.

Also *preventative*.

preventively (prē-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* In a preventive manner; by way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

It [the vicinage] is *preventively* the assertor of its own rights, or remedially their avenger.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

preventiveness (prē-ven'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being preventive; capability of preventing or hindering.

prevermis (prē-vėr'mis), *n.*; pl. *prevermes* (-mēz). [NL. *prævermis*, < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *vermis*.] The anterior and prominent part of the vermis of the cerebellum, commonly called *vermis superior:* distinguished from the *postvermis*.

prevertebral (prē-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [Also *prævertebral;* < L. *præ*, before, + *vertebra*, vertebra.] **1.** Situated in front of or before the vertebræ.—**2.** Developing or appearing before the vertebræ.—**Prevertebral fascia**, a layer of fascia derived from the under surface of the cervical fascia, forming a sheath over the prevertebral muscles, and behind the carotid vessels, esophagus, and pharynx.—**Prevertebral muscles**, muscles which lie upon the front of the spinal column of man; especially, a group of such muscles in the neck, consisting of the longus colli, the rectus capitis anticus major and minor, and the three scaleni.—**Prevertebral plexuses.** See *plexus*.

prevesical (prē-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *vesica*, bladder.] Situated in front of or before the bladder.

preview (prē-vū'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *view*. Cf. F. *prévu*, pp. of *prévoir*, < L. *prævidere*, foresee.] To see beforehand. [Rare.]

Preview, but not prevent—
No mortall can—the miseries of life.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

previous (prē'vius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *previo*, < L. *prævius*, going before, < *præ*, before, + *via*, way, road.] Going before in time; being or occurring before something else; earlier; antecedent; prior.

The arrival of these chieftains must have been some years *previous*. *Haigh*, Anglo-Saxon Sagas, p. 81.

Previous question. See *question*.—**Previous to.** (*a*) Being or occurring before; antecedent to, in any sense.

Something there is more needful than expense,
And something *previous* even *to* taste—'tis sense.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 42.

(*b*) Previously to; before (*previous* being used adverbially, and with the preposition *to* equivalent to a simple preposition, *before*). Compare *prior to*, in a like loose use.

Previous to his embarkation Charles addressed a letter to his son. *Prescott*, Philip II., i. 2.

=**Syn.** *Previous*, *Preceding*, *Precedent*, *Anterior*, *Prior*, *Former*, *Foregoing*, *Antecedent*. All these words have lost their original application to space, and now apply only to that which goes before in time, except *anterior*, which may apply also to space, as the *anterior* part of the brain, and *preceding*, which as a participle still primarily applies to space, but as an adjective generally expresses order in time. *Preceding* means immediately before; the others may mean the same. *Precedent* often applies to that which has to go before in order to the existence or validity of that which follows: as, a condition *precedent*. *Prior* often means superior by being earlier: as, a *prior* claim. *Anterior* is opposed to *posterior*, *prior* to *subsequent* or *subordinate*, *former* to *latter*, *foregoing* to *following*, *antecedent* to *subsequent*. See *preliminary*.

previously (prē'vius-li), *adv.* In time preceding; antecedently; beforehand: often followed by *to*.

In April . . . [Thoreau] went to live with Mr. Emerson, but had been on intimate terms with him *previously to* that time. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

=**Syn.** *Formerly*, *Previously*. See *formerly*.

previousness (prē'vius-nes), *n.* Previous occurrence; antecedence; priority in time.

previse (prē-vīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prevised*, ppr. *prevising*. [< L. *prævisus*, pp. of *prævidere* (> It. *previdere* = Pg. Sp. *prever* = Pr. *prevezir* = OF. *preveoir*, F. *prévoir*), foresee, < *præ*, before, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *advise*, *revise*.] **1.** To foresee.—**2.** To cause to foresee; forewarn; advise beforehand.

Mr. Pelham, it will be remembered, has *prevised* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xv., note.

prevision (prē-vizh'on), *n.* [< F. *prévision* = Pr. *previzio*, *prevision* = Sp. *previsión* = Pg. *previsão* = It. *previsione*, < L. *prævidere*, pp. *prævisus*, foresee: see *previse*.] **1.** The act of foreseeing; foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prevision is the best prevention.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 52.

On examination we see that the *prevision* might have been erroneous, and was not knowledge until experiment had verified it.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 186.

2. A specific act of foresight or prescience.

Stella was quite right in her *previsions*. She saw from the very first what was going to happen.
Thackeray, English Humorists, Swift.

=**Syn.** See *inference*.

prevoyant (prē-voi'ant), *a.* [< F. *prévoyant*, ppr. of *prévoir*, foresee, < L. *prævidere*, foresee: see *previse*.] Foreseeing. [Rare.]

But Nature, *prevoyant*, tingled into his heart an inarticulate thrill of prophecy. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

prewt, *n.* Same as *prow*[2].

prewarn (prē-wârn'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *pre-* + *warn*.] To warn beforehand; give previous notice; forewarn.

Comets *prewarn*, whose havoc in vast field
Unearthed skulls proclaim.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

prex (preks), *n.* [A modified abbr. of *president*.] The president of a college. [U. S. college cant.]

prexy (prek'si), *n.* [Dim. of *prex*.] Same as *prex*. [U. S. college cant.]

prey[1]**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *pray*[1].

prey[2] (prā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pray;* < ME. *preye*, *praye*, < OF. *preie*, *praie*, *proie*, F. *proie* = Pr. *preda* = OSp. *preda* = It. *preda*, prey, < L. *præda*, property taken in war, spoil, booty, plunder, also an animal taken in the chase, prey, game; prob. contr. from **præheda*, < **præhendere*, *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize upon, take, < *præ*, before, + **hendere* (√ *hed*) = Gr. *χανδάνειν* (√ *χαδ-*), take, = E. *get:* see *prehend* and *get*[1]. Cf. *prede*, an obs. doublet of *prey*[2], and *predatory*, *depredate*, *prize*[1], etc., from the same ult. source.] **1.** Goods taken by robbery or pillage; spoil; booty; plunder.

So thei entred in to the londe, and toke many *prayes*, and brent townes and vilages, and distroyed all the contrees.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 152.

The rascal people, thirsting after *prey*,
Join with the traitor, and they jointly swear
To spoil the city and your royal court.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 51.

2. That which is seized by any carnivorous animal to be devoured; quarry, as of a raptorial bird.

The Sparhauk and other Foules of Raveyne, whan thei fleen aftre here *praye*, and take it before men of Armes, it is a gode Signe; and zif he fayle of takynge his *praye*, it is an evylle sygne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*. Job iv. 11.

Stag, dog, and all, which from or towards flies,
Is paid with life or *prey*, or doing dies.
Donne, The Calm.

Hence—**3.** That which is given into the power of another or others; a victim.

It may be men have now found out that God hath proposed the Christian clergy as a *prey* for all men freely to seize upon. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, VII. 24.

I banish her my bed and company,
And give her as a *prey* to law and shame.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 198.

The great men, giv'n to gluttony and dissolute life, made a *prey* of the common people. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Both pined amidst their royal state, a *prey* to incurable despondency. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

4. The act of preying or seizing upon anything. (*a*) Plundering; pillage; robbery; depredation.

To forage the countrey adioyning, and to liue vpon the spoyle of them that would not receiue their new doctrine, which they in many troupes, and with many *preyes*, accordingly performed. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 389.

When his Soldiers had gotten great Spoils, and made *Prey* upon the innocent Countrey People, he commanded them to restore it all back again. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

The whole little wood where I sit is a world of plunder and *prey*. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.

(*b*) The act of seizing in order to devour; seizure, as by a carnivorous animal of its victim.

Yet dared not his victor to withstand,
But trembled like a lambe fled from the *pray*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 36.

Methought a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel *prey*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 150.

Animal or beast of prey, a carnivorous, predatory, or rapacious animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.—**Bird of prey.** See *bird*[1] and *Raptores*.

Vulture, kite,
Raven, and gorcrow, all my *birds of prey*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Booty*, etc. (see *pillage*).—**4.** Ravin.

prey[2] (prā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pray*, *preie;* < ME. *preyen*, *prayen*, < OF. *preier*, *preer*, *proier* = It. *predare*, < L. *prædari*, take booty, plunder, pillage, catch or take animals as game or prey, < *præda*, prey: see *prey*[2], *n.* Cf. *prede*, an obs. doublet of *prey*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take booty; commit robbery or pillage; seize spoils: generally with *on* or *upon*.

They pray continually to their saint, the commonwealth—or rather, not pray to her, but *prey on* her.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 90.

A succession of ferocious invaders descended through the western passes, to *prey on* the defenceless wealth of Hindostan. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To seize and devour an animal as prey: generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

Good morrow, masters; put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*; and look, the gentle day . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 25.

'Tis
The royal disposition of that beast [the lioness]
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 118.

3. To exert wasting or destroying power or influence; bring injury, decay, or destruction: generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies.
Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

Some [critics] *on* the leaves of ancient authors *prey*,
Nor time nor moths e'er spoil'd so much as they.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 112.

Keep his mind from *preying on* itself.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

II.† *trans.* To ravage; pillage; make prey of.

Amongst the rest the which they then did *pray*,
They spoyld old Melibee of all he had.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 40.

The said Justice *preied* the countrey Tirconnell.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 156. (*Davies.*)

preyer (prā'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *preier*; < ME. *preiour* (?), < OF. *preeor*, *preiour*, < L. *prædator*, a plunderer, < *prædari*, plunder: see *prey*[2]. Cf. doublet *predour*.] One who or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

For, by hir owne procurement and intisings, she became and would needs be a preie vnto the *preier*.
Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, i.

preyful† (prā'fûl), *a.* [< *prey*[2] + *-ful*.] **1.** Prone to prey; savage.

The *preyful* brood of savage beasts.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymns to Venus, l. 115.

2. Having much prey; killing much game. [Burlesque.]

The *preyful* princess pierced and prick'd a pretty pleasing pricket. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 58.

preynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *preen*[1].

preyset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *praise*.

prezygapophysial (prē-zī/gap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *prezygapophysis* + *-al*.] Articulating anteriorly, as a vertebral process; having the character of or pertaining to a prezygapophysis.

prezygapophysis (prē-zī-ga-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *prezygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL. *præzygapophysis*; < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *zygapophysis*, q. v.] An anterior or superior zygapophysis; in man, a superior oblique or articular process of a vertebra: opposed to *postzygapophysis*. See *zygapophysis*, and cuts under *dorsal*, *lumbar*, *sacrum*, *xenarthral*, *vertebra*, and *hypapophysis*.

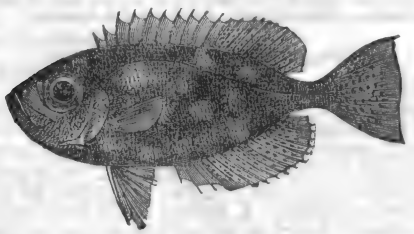
Priacanthidæ (prī-a-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Priacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Priacanthus* alone, with about 20 species of tropical seas, known as *bigeyes*. They are of small size and carnivorous habits. See cut under *Priacanthus*.

Priacanthina (prī/a-kan-thī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Priacanthus* + *-ina*[2].] The *Priacanthidæ* as the fourth group of *Percidæ*. *Günther*.

priacanthine (prī-a-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Priacanthus* + *-ine*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Priacanthina* or *Priacanthidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A priacanthine fish; any member of the *Priacanthidæ*.

Priacanthus (prī-a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), so called from the serrated fin-spines; < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *ἄκανθα*, spine.] In *ichth.*, the representative genus of *Priacanthidæ*. *P.*



Bigeye (*Priacanthus cruentatus*).

cruentatus, the bigeye of the West Indies, occasionally found on the coast of the United States, is a characteristic example.

prial† (prī'al), *n.* A corruption of *pair royal* (which see, under *pair*[1]).

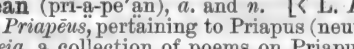
But the annus mirabilis of his [Alexander the Great's] public life, the most effective and productive year throughout his oriental anabasis, was the year 333 before Christ. Here we have another *prial*, a *prial* of threes, for the locus of Alexander. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

prian (prī'an), *n.* Same as *pryan*.

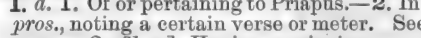
Priapean (prī-a-pē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Priapeius*, *Priapēus*, pertaining to Priapus (neut. pl. *Priapeia*, a collection of poems on Priapus), < Gr. Πριάπειος, < Πρίαπος, Priapus: see *Priapus*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Priapus.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, noting a certain verse or meter. See the noun.—**3.** [*l. c.*] Having a priapism.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a logaœdic meter consisting of a catalectic Glyconic and a Pherecratean. It assumes the following forms:



The name was given by ancient writers to the second and third of these forms, but especially to the second with initial spondee in each colon. This was regarded by many as a variation of a dactylic hexameter with a spondee in the first, fourth, and sixth places, a diæresis being made after the third foot and the preceding syllable lengthened: thus,



See *Satyric*.

Priapic (prī-ap'ik), *a.* [< *Priapus* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to Priapus, or to the cult and myths concerning him; phallic.

The ithyphallic Hermes, represented after the fashion of the *Priapic* figures in paintings on the walls of caves among the Bushmen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 153.

priapism (prī'a-pizm), *n.* [= F. *priapisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *priapismo*, < L. *priapismus*, < Gr. *πριαπισμός*, priapism, lewdness, < *πριαπίζειν*, be lewd, < Πρίαπος, Priapus: see *Priapus*.] Morbidly persistent erection and rigidity of the penis.

Priapus (prī-ā'pus), *n.* [= F. *Priape*, < L. *Priapus*, < Gr. Πρίαπος, Priapus: see def.] **1.** The male generative power or function personified as a deity: originally an epithet or cognomen of Bacchus, then a personification of the phallus.

At Lampsacus, too, on the Hellespont, he [Bacchus] was venerated under a symbolical form adapted to a similar office [that of procreation], though with a title of a different signification, *Priapus*. . . . The Greeks, as usual, changed the personified attribute into a distinct deity called *Priapus*.
R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), pp. 10, 12.

2. [*l. c.*] A symbol or representation of the male generative organ; a phallus.—**3.** [*l. c.*] The male genitals; the virile organ in the state of erection.

pricasour†, *n.* [ME., also *prickasour*; origin obscure. Cf. *prick*, ride.] A hard rider.

A monk ther was, a fair for the maistrie,
An out-rydere, that loved venerye; . . .
Therfore he was a *pricasour* aright;
Greyhoundes he hadde as swifte as fowel in flight.
Of prikyng and of huntyng for the hare
Was al his lust, for no cost wolde he spare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 165–189.

★**price** (prīs), *n.* [< ME. *price*, *pryce*, *pris*, *prys*, price, prize, value, excellence, = D. *prijs* = MHG. *prîs*, G. *preis*, praise, glory, price, reward, etc., < OF. *pris*, *preis*, F. *prix*, price, value, reward, prize, etc., = Pr. *pretz* = Sp. *precio* = Pg. *preço* = It. *prezzo*, price, value, < L. *pretium*, worth, price, money spent, wages, reward; prob. akin to Gr. *περνάναι*, sell; Skt. *pana* for **parna*, wages, price. Hence ult. (< L. *pretium*) E. *praise*, *prize*[2], *precious*, *appraise*, *apprize*[2], *appreciate*, *depreciate*, etc.] **1.** Worth; value; estimation; excellence.

Thei sette no *prys* be no richesse, but only of a precyous Ston that is amonges hem, that is of 60 coloures.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 196.

And how that freris folwed folke that was riche,
And folke that was pore at litel *prys* thei sette.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 8.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her *price* is far above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

I have ever loved the life removed,
And held in idle *price* to haunt assemblies.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 9.

O spare my youth, and for the breath I owe
Large gifts of *price* my father shall bestow.
Pope, Iliad, x. 450.

2. The sum or amount of money, or its equivalent, which a seller asks or obtains for his goods in market; the exchangeable value of a commodity; the equivalent in money for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; hence, figuratively, that which must be given or done in order to obtain a thing.

Come, buy wine and milk, without money and without *price*. Isa. lv. 1.

Poor fellow, never joyed since the *price* of oats rose; it was the death of him. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 14.

What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 151.

The most accurate modern writers . . . have employed *Price* to express the value of a thing in relation to money; the quantity of money for which it will exchange.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

The *price* of a given article [in market] is the approximate mathematical expression of the rates, in terms of money, at which exchanges of the article for money were actually made at or about a given hour on a given day.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 465.

3†. Esteem; high or highest reputation.

Ffor proude men in *price* haue playnly no fryndes,
But euery mon with enuy ertis hom skathe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4840.

The river Ladon . . . of all the rivers of Greece had the *price* for excellent pureness and sweetness.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

4†. Prize; award.

Sche seyde, Y have welle sped
That soche a lorde hath me wedd,
That beryth the *pryce* in prees.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)

A price†, to approval; well.

Iob was a paynym and plesede God *a prys*.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 194, note.

At Easter price†. See *Easter*[1].—**Famine prices.** See *famine*.—**Fiars' prices.** See *fiar*, 2.—**Making a price**, in *stock-broking*, a jobber's quotation of prices to a broker for buying and selling in the same security.—**Market price.** See *market*.—**Natural** or **normal price**, in *polit. econ.*, the price which would prevail in the market if competition operated without friction; the price to which market prices tend to conform. See *value*.—**Price of money**, in *com.*, the price of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.—**Without price**, beyond or above price; priceless.

A robe
Of samite *without price*, that more exprest
Than hid her, clung about her lissom limbs.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=Syn. 2. *Price*, *Charge*, *Cost*, *Expense*, *Worth*, *Value*. For a given article these may all come to the same amount, but they are very likely to differ. The *price* of a shawl may be ten dollars, and that is then the dealer's *charge* for it, but he may finally make his *price* or *charge* nine dollars, and that will be the *cost* of it, or the *expense* of it to the buyer. Its *worth* or *value* may be what it will sell for, or what it ought to sell for, or what one would be willing to pay for it rather than go without it, the last being the highest sense.

price (prīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *priced*, ppr. *pricing*. [In mod. use *price* is directly from the noun; in older use it is a var. of the verb *prize*, < ME. *prisen*, < OF. *priser*, value, esteem, etc.: see *prize*[2] and *praise*.] **1†.** To pay the price of.

The man that made Sansfoy to fall
Shall with his owne blood *price* that he hath spilt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 26.

2. To put a price on; estimate the value of.—**3.** To ask the price of. [Colloq.]

If you *priced* such a one in a drawing-room here,
And was ask'd fifty pounds, you'd not say it was dear.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 261.

price-current (prīs'kur/ent), *n.* [A sort of singular designating the printed paper, from *prices current*, the proper title of such a list itself.] In *com.*, a regularly published list of the prices at which merchandise has been sold for a day or other fixed period. See *price-list*.

priced (prīst), *a.* **1.** Having a (specified) price: used in composition: as, *high-priced*; *low-priced*.—**2.** Marked with the price or prices: as, a *priced* catalogue of machinery.

priceite (prī'sīt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Price*, of San Francisco, Cal.] A hydrous borate of calcium, of a compact chalky appearance, often in rounded nodules, found in Oregon. Pandermite is similar to it, and both minerals are closely related to colemanite.

priceless (prīs'les), *a.* [< *price* + *-less*.] **1.** Too valuable to be priced; beyond price; invaluable.

What *priceless* wealth the heavens had him lent
In the possession of his beauteous mate.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 17.

2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *Bp. Barlow.* (*Imp. Dict.*) =**Syn. 1.** Inestimable.

pricelessness (prīs'les-nes), *n.* The property or characteristic of being above price.

The *pricelessness* of water in a land where no rain falls during six months. *The Century*, XXVI. 804.

price-list (prīs'list), *n.* A list of the prices at which stocks, bonds, and other property and merchandise are offered for sale; a price-current.

pricement† (prīs'ment), *n.* [Var. of *prizement* for *apprizement*.] Valuation; appraisal. [Rare.]

Her yearly revenues did amount to 87*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, according to the *pricement* at the suppression.
Weever. (*Mason's Suppl. to Johnson's Dict.*)

pricer (prī'sėr), *n.* A person whose duty it is to regulate the prices of a market. *Halliwell.*

price-tag (prīs'tag), *n.* A tag or ticket on which the price of an article to which it is attached is marked.

Accordingly they attached "etiquettes," or *price-tags*, to their articles. *Chautauquan*, VIII. 422.

prick (prik), *n.* [< ME. *prik, pryk, prikke, prike, preke*, a point, a sting, < AS. *prica, pricu*, a sharp point, usually a minute mark, point, dot, a very small portion, prick, = MD. *prick*, D. *prik*, a prick, puncture, = MLG. *pricke*, LG. *prik*, a point, prick, spear, prickle, = G. *pricke, prick* = Icel. *prik* = Dan. *prik* = Sw. *prick*, a prick, dot, mark (cf. deriv. (partly dim.) *prickle*); perhaps akin (with loss of orig. initial *s*) to Ir. *sprichar*, a sting, Skt. *prishant*, speckled, also a dot, and so to E. *sprinkle:* see *sprinkle*. The OSp. *priego*, Pg. *prego*, a nail, are from the Teut.] **1.** A slender pointed instrument or other thing capable of puncturing; something sharp-pointed. (*a*) A thorn; spine; prickle.

Kynde of Whales, called Balene, . . . haue rough backes full of sharpe *prickes*.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 22).

Hedgehogs which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount
Their *pricks* at my footfall. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 12.

The odoriferous & fragrant rose . . .
For fence itselfe with *prickes* doth round enclose.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

(*b*) A skewer.

Cornus, . . . the tree of the wood whereof butchers make their *pricks*. *Nomenclator.*

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 16.

I know no use for them so meet
As to be pudding-*pricks*.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

(*c*) A goad. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] (*d*) The penis. [Low.] (*e*) A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The *prick* is constructed of four broad serrated blades or tines spread out like a fan, and the eel becomes wedged between them.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

(*f*) Same as *pricket*, 1.

Paid to Thomas Hope for *Pricks* that the Tappers [tapers] stand on, viiij d. Quoted in *Lee's Glossary.*

2. A point; dot; small mark. Specifically—(*a*†) A mark used in writing or printing, as a vowel-point or a comma.

Almost euery letter with his *pricke* or circumflexe signifieth a whole word. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 394.

Martinius affirmeth That these Masorites inuented the *prickes* wherewith the Hebrew is now read, to supply the lacke of vowels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 179.

(*b*) In *archery*, the point in the center of a target at which aim is taken; the white; also, the target itself, or, in the plural, a pair of targets, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the range.

And therfore every man judged as he thought, and named a sickness that he knew, shothing not nere the *pricke*, nor understanding the nature of the disease.
Hall, Hen. V., f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

A pair of winding *pricks*, . . . things that hinder a man which looketh at his mark to shoot straight.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 161.

Off the marke he welde not fayle,
He cleffed the *preke* on thre.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

Let the mark have a *prick* in 't, to mete at, if it may be.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 134.

(*c*†) A mark on a dial noting the hour; hence, a point of time.

Now Phaëthon hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide *prick*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 34.

(*d*†) A mark denoting degree; pitch; point.

There is no man koude brynge hire to that *prikke*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 931.

Now ginnes that goodly frame of Temperaunce
Fayrely to rise, and her adorned hed
To *pricke* of highest prayse to advaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 1.

(*e*†) A mathematical point.

Arithmetic, geometry, and musicke do proceed
From one, a *pricke*, from divers sounds.
Warner, Albion's England, xiii. (*Nares.*)

(*f*†) In *music*, a note or point: so called from the dot or mark that formed its head.

3. The act or process of puncturing or pricking.

Gentlewomen that live honestly by the *prick* of their needles. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 36.

4. A puncture. (*a*) A minute wound, such as is made by a needle, thorn, or sting.

There were never any asps discovered in the place of her death, . . . only, it was said, two small and almost insensible *pricks* were found upon her arm.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 12.

(*b*) The print of the foot of a hare or deer on the ground. (*c*) *pl.* In *tanning*, an appearance as of minute punctures in hides soaked in water until decomposition begins.

In . . . soaking the hides in clean water, *pricks*, pitted, frieze, and black spots originate.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 238.

5. Figuratively, that which pierces, stings, goads, or incites the mind.

O werst of all wikke,
Of conscience whom no *prikke*
Maie stere, lo what thou hast do!
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

My conscience first received a tenderness,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain speeches utter'd
By the Bishop of Bayonne.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 171.

This life is brief, and troubles die with it;
Where were the *prick* to soar up homeward else?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 176.

6. A small roll: as, a *prick* of spun-yarn; a *prick* of tobacco.—**Prick and praise**†, the praise of excellence or success.

Are you so ignorant in the rules of courtship, to think any one man to bear all the *prick and praise?*
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

To kick against the pricks, to kick against the goads (said of plowing oxen); hence, to make ineffectual resistance to superior force.

It is hard for thee to *kick against the pricks*. Acts ix. 5.

prick (prik), *v.* [< ME. *pricken, prikken, prykien* (pret. *prikkede, pryghte*), < AS. *prician, priccan* = D. *prikken* = MLG. *pricken*, LG. *pricken, prikken, preken* = G. *pricken* = Icel. *prika* = Dan. *prikke* = Sw. *pricka* (cf. D. *prikkelen* = LG. *prickeln, prikkeln, prökeln* = G. *prickeln*), prick; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce with a sharp point; puncture; wound.

With her beek hirselven . . . she *pryghte*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 410.

I would your cambric were sensible as your finger, that you might leave *pricking* it for pity. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 96.

A spear
Prick'd sharply his own cuirass.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To fix or insert by the point: as, to *prick* a knife into a board.—**3.** To transfix or impale.

And the first good stroke John Steward stroke,
Child Maurice head he did cleeve.
And he *pricked* it on his swords poynt,
Went singing there beside.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 317).

4. To fasten by means of a pin or other pointed instrument; stick.

An old hat and 'the humour of forty fancies' *pricked* in 't for a feather. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 70.

5. To pick out with or as with a needle.

A round little worm
Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 66.

6. To spur, as a horse; hence, to stimulate to action; goad; incite; impel.

My duty *pricks* me on to utter that
Which else no worldly good should draw from me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 8.

Even as a Peacock, *prickt* with loues desire
To woo his Mistress, strowting stately by her.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Well, keep all things so in thy mind that they may be as a goad in thy sides, to *prick* thee forward in the way thou must go. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 108.

7. To affect with sharp pain; sting, as with remorse or sorrow.

O thing biseke I yow and warne also,
That ye ne *prikke* with no tormentinge
This tendre mayden, as ye han doon mo.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 983.

When they heard this they were *pricked* in their heart.
Acts ii. 37.

8. To cause to point upward; erect: said chiefly of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of certain animals, as the horse: generally with *up:* hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen with eager attention, or evince eager attention.

Then I beat my tabor,
At which, like unback'd colts, they *prick'd* their ears.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 176.

The volunteers *prick'd up their ears*.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

All ears were *prick'd* at once, all tongues were loosed.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

9†. To stick upon by way of decoration; stick full, as of flowers or feathers; hence, to decorate; adorn; prink.

I *pricke* a cuppe or suche lyke thynge full of floures, je enfleure. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

I would they [women] would (as they have much *pricking*), when they put on their cap, I would they would have this meditation: "I am now putting on my power upon my head." If they had this thought in their minds, they would not make so much *pricking* up of themselves as they do now a days.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker Soc. ed.), I. 253. [(*Davies.*)

She [Nature] *prick'd* thee out for women's pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, xx.

10. To place a point, dot, or similar mark upon; mark. (*a*†) To jot or set down in dots or marks, as music or words. See *counterpoint*[2] (etymology) and *pricksong*.

All that poites haue *pricket* of his prise dedis,
I haue no tome for to telle ne tary no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 306.

A faire rul'd singing booke; the word
Perfect, if it were *prickt*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

He . . . did sing the whole from the words without any musique *prickt*, and played all along upon a harpsicon most admirably, and the composition most excellent.
Pepys, Diary, III. 61.

(*b*) To designate by a mark or dot; hence, to choose or select. Compare *pricking for sheriffs*, under *pricking*.

Oct. Your brother too must die; consent you, Lepidus?
Lep. I do consent.
Oct. *Prick* him down, Antony. . . .
Ant. He shall not live; look, with a spot I damn him.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1. 3.

Your husband, gentlewoman! why, he never was a soldier. Ay, but a lady got him *prickt* for a captain.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

11. To mark or trace by puncturing.

Has she a Bodkin and a Card?
She'll *prick* her Mind.
Prior, An English Padlock.

When, playing with thy vesture's tissu'd flowers, . . .
I *prick'd* them into paper with a pin.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

12. To trace or track by the marks or footsteps, as a hare.

Prick ye the fearful hare through cross-ways, sheep-walks. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 4.

Send forth your woodmen then into the walks,
Or let them *prick* her footing hence.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

13. *Naut.*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of (a sail).—**Pricking-up coat**, in *building*, the first coating of plaster upon lath.

The first or *pricking-up coat* is of coarse stuff put on with a trowel to form a key behind the laths.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

Prick the garter. Same as *fast and loose* (*a*) (which see, under *fast*[1]).—**To prick a cartridge**, to pierce a hole through the cloth of the cartridge-bag containing the charge, in order to provide the priming a clear passage to the powder.—**To prick out**, in *gardening*, to plant out, as seedlings from a greenhouse to an open border.

Shallow . . . wooden boxes . . . are very useful for seed-sowing, for *pricking out* seedlings, or for planting cuttings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 240.

To prick the ship off, to mark the ship's position in latitude and longitude on a chart.—**To prick up**, in *plastering*, to plaster with the first of three coats.

The wall is first *pricked up* with a coat of lime and hair.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To aim, as at a point or mark.

The devil hath *pricked* at this mark, to frustrate the cross of Christ. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Let Christ be your scope and mark to *prick* at; let him be your pattern to work by.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 80.

2. To give a sensation as of being pricked or punctured with a sharp point; also, to have such a sensation.

Have you no convulsions, *pricking* aches, sir?
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

When the blood creeps, and the nerves *prick*
And tingle. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, l.

3. To spur on; ride rapidly; post; speed.

He *prikketh* thurgh a fair forest.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 43.

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

Still at the gallop *prick'd* the knight;
His merry-men follow'd as they might.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 18.

4. To point upward; stand erect.

The spires
Prick'd with incredible pinnacles into heaven.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

5. To dress one's self for show; prink. *Latimer.* —**6.** To germinate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If beer which no longer *pricks* is pumped into another barrel without stirring up the sediment, it will again *prick* in the new barrel, a proof that it ferments more vigorously.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 672.

7. To become acid or sour. Wine is said to be *pricked* when it is very slightly soured, as when the bottles have been kept in too warm a place.

It [salmon] is generally bought for 7*s.* a kit, a little bit *pricked;* but if good, the price is from 12*s.* to 18*s.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 68.

Prick at the loop. Same as *fast and loose* (*a*) (which see, under *fast*[1]).—**To prick up**, to freshen, as the wind.

prickant† (prik'ant), *a.* [< ME. *prickand;* old ppr. of *prick, v.*] Pricking. (*a*) Pointing upward.

Without his door doth hang
A copper basin on a *prickant* spear.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

(*b*) Spurring on; traveling; errant.

What knight is that, squire? ask him if he keep
The passage bound by love of lady fair,
Or else but *prickant*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 5.

prick-eared (prik'ērd), *a.* Having pointed ears. [This epithet was commonly applied by the English Cavaliers to the Puritans, because, their hair being cut close all around, their ears stood out prominently.]

Fish for thee, Iceland dog! thou *prick-ear'd* cur of Iceland!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 44.

pricked (prikt), *p. a.* **1.** In *ceram.*, ornamented with small indentations made by the end of a slender rod, or, for economy of time, with a sort of comb of from three to six teeth. The depressions, arranged in lines, zigzags, etc., and alternating with continuous lines drawn by a point, form often the sole decoration of simple pottery.

★**2.** Same as *piqué*.

pricker (prik'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *priker, preker;* < *prick* + *-er*[1].] **1.** That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; a prickle. Specifically—(*a*) A saddlers' implement, usually a bifurcated tool for marking equidistant holes for stitching. (*b*) A needle used by draftsmen for marking points or measurements on drawing-paper, also for pricking through important points of a drawing, in order to locate such points on an underlaid sheet. (*c*) A slender iron rod, usually provided with a cross-handle at the top, used to sound the depths of bogs, or in searching for timber embedded in soft muck. (*d*) A spur or climbing-iron, either strapped to the boot or to the wrist, or grasped in the hand, for aid in climbing trees, telegraph-poles, flagstaffs, etc.

He had iron *prickers* to the hands and feet to aid in climbing lofty trees. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, II. 20.

(*e*) A small tool, resembling in form and use a fid or marlinespike, with a wooden handle, used by sail-makers. (*f*) A piercing implement used in a machine for manufacturing card-foundations. (*g*) A priming-needle of pointed copper wire, used in blasting. It is inserted in the charge of powder centrally with reference to the drilled hole, and the tamping is packed around it. On its withdrawal a hole is left, into which fine powder is poured, and a fuse is then connected with the top of the hole. (*h*) In *gun.*, a sharp wire introduced through the vent of a cannon to pierce the cartridge-bag, thus opening a communication between the powder in the cartridge and the friction-primer when the gun is fired. (*i*) An implement for extracting primers from spent central-fire cartridges, when the cases are to be reloaded. (*j*) A long iron rod with a sharp point, a kind of pointed crowbar, used in some of the English coal-mines for bringing down the coal from overhead, and for some other purposes.

2. One who pricks. Specifically—(*a*) A light horseman.

Send *prekers* to the price toune, and plaunte there my segge,
Bot if thay profre me the pece be processe of tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

This sort of spur [consisting of only one point, but of an enormous length and thickness] was worn by a body of light horsemen in the reign of Henry VIII., thence called *prickers*. *Archæologia*, VIII. 113.

Northumbrian *prickers*, wild and rude.
Scott, Marmion, v. 17.

(*b*) One who tested whether women were witches by sticking pins into them; a witch-finder. *Imp. Dict.*

3. In *ichth.*, the basking-shark.

pricket (prik'et), *n.* [< ME. *priket, pryket;* < *prick* + *-et.*] **1.** A sharp iron point upon which a candle may be stuck; hence, a candlestick, either separate or one of several connected together. Also *prick*.



Pricket.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Item, ij *prikettys* of silver.
Invent. of Sir John Fastolf's Goods, Paston Letters, I. 470.

Hence—**2.** A wax taper.

To carry to the chaundrie all the remaine of . . . torches, . . . *pricketts*, wholly and intirely.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 108.

iiij. d. for ij. *prykettes* of wax barnyng to the same obett [funeral service]. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

3. A buck in his second year: probably so called from his horns. See *spike*.

I wont to raunge amydde the mazie thickette, . . .
And joyed oft to chace the trembling *Pricket*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

I said the deer was not a haud credo; 'twas a *pricket*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 22.

4. The wall-pepper or biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*. [Eng.]—**Pricket's sister**, the female of the fallow-deer in its second year. *W. W. Greener*, The ★Gun, p. 508.

pricking (prik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prick, v.*] **1.** The act of piercing with a sharp point; a stinging or tingling sensation.

By the *pricking* of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 44.

Specifically, in *farriery:* (*a*) The act of driving a nail into a horse's foot with the result of causing lameness. (*b*) The making of an incision at the root of a horse's tail to cause him to carry it higher. See *nick*[1], *v. t.*

2†. Musical notation.

Even in 1597 that learned theorist and composer, Thomas Morley, speaking of the notation found in ancient written music, said: "That order of *pricking* is gone out of vse now, so that wee vse the blacke voides as they vsed their black fulles, and the blacke fulles as they vsed the redde fulles." *York Playe*, p. 524.

3†. The prick or mark left by the foot of an animal, as a hare or deer; also, the act of tracking an animal by such marks.

Those [hounds] which cannot discerne the footings or *prickings* of the hare, yet will they runne speedily when they see her.
Topsell, Four-footed Beasts (1607), p. 152. (*Halliwell.*)

4. The condition of becoming sour, as wine. *Howell.*—**5.** *pl.* The slips of evergreens with which the churches are decorated from Christmas eve to the eve of Candlemas day. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Pricking for sheriffs**, the ceremony of selecting one of three persons for each county in England and Wales to serve as sheriff for the ensuing year. The ceremony is so called from the circumstance that the appointment is made by marking the name with the prick of a point. See the quotation.

The Lord Lieutenant prepares a list of persons qualified to serve, and returns three names, which are read out in the Court of Queen's Bench upon the morrow of All Souls' Day, when the excuses of such as do not wish to serve are heard, and, if deemed sufficient, the objector is discharged. The list is then sent to the Sovereign, who, without looking at it, strikes a bodkin amongst the names, and he whose name is pierced is elected. This is called *pricking for sheriffs*. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, ix.

Pricking up, in *building*, the first coating of plaster upon the lath.

pricking-note (prik'ing-nōt), *n.* A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board: so called from a practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

pricking-wheel (prik'ing-hwēl), *n.* A tool used by saddlers to travel over the leather and mark the number of stitches to the inch; a stitch-wheel.

prickle (prik'l), *n.* [< ME. *prikel, prikil* (partly with loss of terminal *s*), < AS. *pricele, pricle, pricel*, also *pricels* (= D. *prikkel* = MLG. *prekel*, LG. *prickel, prikkel, prekkel* = G. *prickel*), a sharp point, < *prica, pricu*, a point: see *prick*.] **1.** A little prick; a small sharp point; in *bot.*, a small sharp-pointed conical process growing from the bark only, as in the rose and blackberry, and thus distinguished from the spine or thorn, which is usually a modified branch or leaf growing from the wood of the plant.

The sweetest Rose hath his *prickell*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 33.

The leaf was darkish, and had *prickles* on it.
Milton, Comus, l. 631.

2. A sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine.—**3.** The sensation of being pricked or stung. [Colloq.]

All o' me thet wuzn't sore an' sendin' *prickles* thru me
Was jist the leg I parted with in lickin' Montezumy.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

4. A kind of basket: still used in some trades. See the second quotation.

Well done, my pretty ones, rain roses still,
Until the last be dropt; then hence, and fill
Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

The *prickle* is a brown willow basket in which walnuts are imported into this country from the Continent; they are about thirty inches deep, and in bulk rather larger than a gallon measure.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 27.

5. A sieve of filberts, containing about half of a hundredweight. *Simmonds*.

prickle (prik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prickled*, ppr. *prickling*. [= LG. *prickeln, prikkeln, prokeln* = G. *prickeln*, prick: see *prickle, n.*, *prick*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prick or puncture slightly; pierce with fine sharp points.—**2.** To cause a pricking sensation in: said of the skin.

I . . .
Felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin and catch my breath.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 4.

3. To cover with pricks or points; dot.

Evening shadowed; the violet deepened and *prickled* itself with stars. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753.

II. *intrans.* To be prickly.

The fragrant Eglantine did spred
His *prickling* armes, entrayld with roses red.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 29.

prickleback (prik'l-bak), *n.* The stickleback. Also *prickle-fish* and *pricklyback*.

prickle-cell (prik'l-sel), *n.* One of the rounded or polyhedral cells, marked on their surface with numerous ridges, furrows, or minute spines, which form the stratum spinosum of the epidermis.

prickled (prik'ld), *a.* [< *prickle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with prickles.

The *prickled* perch in every hollow creek
Hard by the bank and sandy shore is fed.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 186).

prickle-fish (prik'l-fish), *n.* Same as *prickleback*.

prickle-layer (prik'l-lā″ėr), *n.* The lowest stratum of the epidermis; the stratum spinosum, next below the stratum granulosum. It is formed of prickle-cells, the lowest layer being prismatic, and resting on the corium.

prickle-yellow (prik'l-yel″ō), *n.* See *prickly yellowwood*, under *yellowwood*.

prickliness (prik'li-nes), *n.* The state of being prickly, or having many prickles.

pricklouse (prik'lous), *n.*; pl. *pricklice* (-līs). [< *prick, v.*, + obj. *louse.*] A tailor: so called in contempt. Also *prick-the-louse*.

A taylour and his wife quarrelling, the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

prick-lugged (prik'lugd), *a.* Having erect ears; prick-eared. *Halliwell.*

prickly (prik'li), *a.* [< *prickle* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles: as, a *prickly* shrub.

The common, over-grown with fern, and rough
With *prickly* gorse. *Cowper*, Task, i. 527.

2. Pricking or stinging; noting the sensation of being pricked or stung.—**Prickly cat†.** See *cat*[1], 8.—**Prickly comfrey.** See *comfrey.*—**Prickly glasswort.** See *glasswort* and *kelpwort.*—**Prickly heat, lettuce, licorice,** etc. See the nouns.

prickly-ash (prik'li-ash'), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Zanthoxylum Americanum*, with ash-like leaves, and branches armed with strong prickles. Its bark is an active stimulant, used in a fluid extract as a diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, and popularly as a masticatory to cure toothache. Hence called *toothache-tree*, as is also the shrub *Fagara Clava-Herculis* (also called *prickly-ash*), which grows farther south.

pricklyback (prik'li-bak), *n.* **1.** Same as *prickleback.*—**2.** The edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the new shell is only partially hardened; a shedder. [Long Island.]

prickly-broom (prik'li-brōm'), *n.* The furze, *Ulex Europæus*.

prickly-cedar (prik'li-sē'dăr), *n.* A juniper of southern Europe, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*.

prickly-grass (prik'li-gras), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Echinochloa*, formerly referred to *Panicum*.

prickly-pear (prik'li-păr'), *n.* **1.** The fruit of cacti of the genus *Opuntia*, a pear-shaped or ovoid berry, in many cases juicy and edible, armed with prickles or nearly smooth.—**2.** Any plant of this genus, primarily *O. Opuntia*, also *O. humifusa*, which is closely related to it. See *Opuntia*. These are native in barren ground in many parts of the United States, the latter extending north to the upper Mississippi valley. With other members of the genus, they bear edible berries or pears. Some species support the cochineal-insect. (See *cochineal.*) Various species are available as uninflammable hedge-plants. *O. Tuna, O. Opuntia, O. Ficus-Indica*, and others are cultivated and more or less naturalized around the Mediterranean, etc., and their fruit is largely gathered for the market. Also called *Indian fig*.

prickly-pole (prik'li-pōl'), *n.* A West Indian palm, *Bactris Plumeriana:* so called from its slender trunks, which are ringed with long black prickles at intervals of half an inch. The stems grow in tufts, and are sometimes 40 feet high. The wood is said to be elastic, and suitable for bows and rammers.

prickly-spined (prik'li-spīnd), *a.* Acanthopterygious, as a fish or its fins.

prickly-withe (prik'li-with'), *n.* A cactaceous plant, *Cereus triangularis*, found in Mexico, Florida, and the West Indies. It has climbing and rooting branches, which are three-cornered and armed with prickles.

prickmadam†, *n.* An old name of three species of stonecrop—*Sedum acre, S. album*, and *S. reflexum*.

prick-me-dainty, prick-ma-dainty (prik'mē-, prik'ma-dān'ti), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by finical language or manners; finical; overprecise. [Scotch.]

"Nane of your deil's play-books for me," said she; "it's an ill warld since sic *prick-my-dainty* doings came in fashion." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xii.

II. *n.* A finical, affected person. [Scotch.]

prick-post (prik'pōst), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *queen-post*.

prick-punch (prik'punch), *n.* Same as *center-punch*.

prick-shaft† (prik'shaft), *n.* An arrow used in shooting at a prick or target.

Who with her hellish courage, stout and hot,
Abides the brunt of many a *prickshaft* shot.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

I am sorry you are so bad an Archer, . . . to shoote at Buts when you shou'd use *prick-shafts;* short shooting will loose ye the game. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, ii. 1.

prickshot (prik'shot), *n.* A bowshot; the space between an archer and the mark. *Davies.*

The tents, as I noted them, were divided into four several orders and rewes [rows] lying east and west, and a *prickshot* asunder. *Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 99).

pricksong† (prik'sông), *n.* [< *prick* + *song.*] 1. Written music as distinguished from that which is extemporaneous.

He fights as you sing *pricksong*, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his minim rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 21.

I can sing *pricksong*, lady, at first sight.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

2. A descant or counterpoint as distinguished from a cantus firmus; contrapuntal music in general.

But yet, as I would have this sort of music decay among scholars, even so do I wish, from the bottom of my heart, that the laudable custom of England to teach children their plain song and *prick-song* were not so decayed throughout all the realm as it is.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 29.

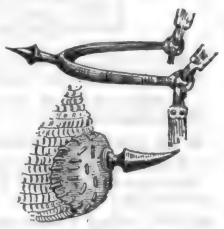
On the early morrow, Dirige, followed by two Masses, . . . the second . . . accompanied by the organ, and chanted in *prick-song*, or, as we would call it, florid music.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 503.

prick-spur (prik'spėr), *n.* A goad-spur.

prick-the-garter (prik'ŦHē-gär'tėr), *n.* Same as *fast and loose* (which see, under *fast*[1]).

prick-the-louse (prik'-ŦHē-lous'), *n.* Same as *prickloure.*

Gae mind your seam, ye *prick-the-louse!*
Burns, To a Tailor.


Prick-spurs of the 13th century.

prick-timber (prik'-tim[ber]bėr), *n.* The spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus;* also, the European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea:* so called because their stems are used to make skewers, goads, etc. Also *prickwood.*

prick-wand† (prik'wond), *n.* A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at. *Percy.* (*Halliwell.*)

prick-wheel (prik'hwēl), *n.* A rolling-stamp with sharp points which prick a row of dots or holes. It is used for marking out patterns, and is therefore also called a *pattern-wheel.*

prickwood (prik'wůd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber.*

pricky† (prik'i), *a.* [< *prick* + *-y*[1].] Prickly.

A *prickie* stalke it hath of the owne; . . . *prickie* moreouer it is like a thorne.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3. (*Davies.*)

★**pride**[1] (prīd), *n.* [ME. *pride, pryde, prude, pruide, pruyde, prute,* < AS. *prȳte* (= Icel. *prȳdhi* = Dan. *pryd*, ornament), pride, < *prūt, prȳt*, proud: see *proud.*] 1. The state or condition of being proud, or a feeling of elation or exultation on account of what one is or has or is connected with, in any sense. (*a*) Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable estimate of one's own superiority, which manifests itself in lofty airs, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall. Prov. xvi. 18.

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With meekness and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and *pride.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 110.

Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity to what we would have others think of us.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, I. v.

(*b*) A becoming and dignified sense of what is due to one's personality, character, or position; firm self-respect.

He left his guests, and to his cottage turned,
And as he entered for a moment yearned
For the lost splendors of the days of old, . . .
And felt how bitter is the sting of *pride,*
By want embittered and intensified.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Student's Tale.

Gray's *pride* was not, as it sometimes is, allied to vanity; it was personal rather than social, if I may attempt a distinction which I feel but can hardly define.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 166.

(*c*) A reasonable feeling of elation or exultation in view of one's doings, achievements, or possessions, or those of a person or persons intimately connected with one.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his *pride,*
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 163.

I felt a *pride*
In gaining riches for my destined bride.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 89.

We all take a *pride* in sharing the epidemic economy of the time. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 1.

Taking *pride* in her,
She look'd so sweet, he kiss'd her tenderly.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Haughty or arrogant bearing or conduct; overbearing treatment of others; insolent exultation; vainglorying.

For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the *pride* of life, is not of the Father. 1 John ii. 16.

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of humankind pass by.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 327.

3. Exuberance of animal spirits; warmth of temperament; mettle.

The colt that 's back'd and burden'd being young
Loseth his *pride* and never waxeth strong.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 420.

His heart was warm, his *pride* was up,
Sweet Willie kentna fear.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

Hence—4. Lust; sexual desire; especially, the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

As salt as wolves in *pride.* *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 404.

5†. Wantonness; extravagance; excess; hence, impertinence; impudence.

He hath it when he cannot use it,
And leaves it to be master'd by his young;
Who in their *pride* do presently abuse it.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 864.

6. That which is or may be a cause of pride; that of which men are proud. (*a*) Any person, body of persons, or object possessed which causes others to delight or glory.

A bold peasantry, their country's *pride,*
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 55.

See yon pale stripling! when a boy,
A mother's *pride*, a father's joy!
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 15.

(*b*) Highest pitch; elevation; loftiness; the best or most admired part of a thing; the height; full force, extent, or quantity.

Now we have seen the *pride* of Nature's work,
We'll take our leave. *Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, v. 3.

A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 12.

Now may it please your hignesse to leaue your discontented passions, and take this mornings *pride* to hunt the Bore. *Chapman*, Blind Begger of Alexandria (Works, [1873), I. 17.

We are puppets, Man in his *pride*, and Beauty fair in her flower. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 5.

A fine roe at this season [December] makes better venison than either red or fallow deer; but when not in the *pride* of their grease their flesh is so much carrion.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 513.

(*c*) Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed; specifically, in *her.*, a term applicable to the peacock, turkey-cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form, and drop their wings: as, a peacock in his *pride.*

Whose loftie trees, yclad with sommers *pride,*
Did spred so broad that heavens light did hide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 7.

The purple *pride*
Which on thy [the violet's] soft cheek for complexion dwells. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcix.

Be his this sword . . .
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride,*
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side.
Pope, Odyssey, viii. 439.

(*d*) Splendid show; ostentation.

The madams too,
Not used to toil, did almost sweat to bear
The *pride* upon them. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 25.

In this array, the war of either side
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride.*
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 102.

7†. A company or group (of lions).

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be a *pride* of lions.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

8. Lameness; impediment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Syn. 1.** *Pride, Egotism, Vanity,* etc. (see *egotism*), self-exaltation, self-sufficiency, vainglory.—**2.** *Pride, Arrogance, Presumption,* etc. (see *arrogance*), lordliness, hauteur.—**6.** Ornament, glory, splendor.

pride[1] (prīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prided,* ppr. *priding.* [= Icel. *prȳdha* = Sw. *pryda* = Dan. *pryde*, adorn, ornament; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To indulge in pride, elation, or self-esteem; value (one's self): used reflexively.

In the production whereof Prometheus had strangely and insufferably *prided himself.*
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Many a man, instead of learning humility in practice, confesses himself a poor sinner, and next *prides himself* upon the confession.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 28.

2. To spread, as a bird its tail-feathers.

Prideth her feathers, superbit pennis.
Hoole, Visible World, p. 26.

II. *intrans.* To be proud; exult; glory: sometimes with indefinite *it.*

Those who *pride* in being scholars. *Swift.*

Neither were the vain glories content to *pride it* upon success. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 203. (*Davies.*)

I regretted he was no more; he would so much have *prided* and rejoiced in showing his place.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 30. (*Davies.*)

★**pride**[2] (prīd), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of lamprey; especially, the mud-lamprey. See *Ammocœtes* and *lamprey.* Also *sand-pride* and *pride of the Isis.* [Local, Eng.]

Lumbrici are littell fyshes taken in small ryvers, whiche are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat yeolowe, and are called in Wilshyre *prides.*
Elyotes Dictionarie (fol., Lond., 1559). (*Halliwell.*)

We call it a lamperon; Plot calls it the *pride of the Isis.*
Hill, Hist. of Animals, p. 295.

Pride-gavel, a tax or tribute paid in certain places for the privilege of fishing for lampreys.

prideful (prīd'fůl-i), *a.* [< *pride*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

Then, thus indignant he accosts the foe
(While high disdain sat *prideful* on his brow).
P. Whitehead, The Gymnasiad, iii.

Then, in wrath,
Depart, he cried, perverse and *prideful* nymph.
W. Richardson.

pridefully (prīd'fůl-i), *adv.* In a prideful manner; scornfully.

pridefulness (prīd'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being prideful; scornfulness; also, vanity.

A white kirtle the wench wears—to hide the dust of the mill, no doubt—and a blue hood, that might weel be spared, for *pridefulness.* *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

prideless (prīd'les), *a.* [< *pride*[1] + *-less.*] Free from pride.

Discreet and *prydeles*, ay honurable.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 874.

pride-of-Barbados (prīd'ǫv-bär-bā'dōz), *n.* A shrub: same as *flower-fence.*

pride-of-China (prīd'ǫv-chī'nȧ), *n.* Same as *pride-of-India.* See *Melia.*

pride-of-Columbia (prīd'ǫv-kǫ-lum'bi-ȧ), *n.* An ornamental plant, *Phlox speciosa*, of western North America.

pride-of-India (prīd'ǫv-in'di-ȧ), *n.* An ornamental tree, *Melia Azedarach.*

pride-of-London (prīd'ǫv-lun'dun), *n.* Same as *London-pride*, 2.

pride-of-Ohio (prīd'ǫv-ǫ-hī'ō), *n.* An elegant plant, the shooting-star, *Dodecatheon Meadia.*

Pride's Purge. See *purge.*

pridian (prid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *pridianus*, < *prius*, before (see *prior*), + *dies*, day: see *dial.*] Pertaining or relating to the previous day; of yesterday.

Thrice a week at least does Gann breakfast in bed—sure sign of *pridian* intoxication.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, ii.

pridingly (prī'ding-li), *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart.

He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

pridy (prī'di), *a.* [< *pride*[1] + *-y*[1].] Proud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prie[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *pry*[1].

prie[2], *v. t.* See *pree.*

prie[3]†, *n.* [Cf. *privet.*] A shrub, the common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.*

prie-dieu (prē-diė'), *n.* [F., < *prier*, pray, + *dieu*, God.] 1. Same as *praying-desk.*

A great bedstead of carved oak, black with age, . . . flanked by a grimy *prie-dieu* and a wardrobe equally venerable. *The Century*, XXXVI. 239.

2. In *entom.*, a praying-mantis.

prieft (prēf), *n.* An obsolete form of *proof.*

prier (prī'ėr), *n.* One who pries; one who inquires narrowly; one who searches or scrutinizes. Also spelled *pryer.*

The moderation of the king . . . set the monks, the constant *pryers* into futurity, upon prophecying that the reign of this prince was to be equal in length to that of his father Yasous the Great.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 577.

priest (prēst), *n.* [< ME. *preest, prest, prust, preost, pruest,* < AS. *prēóst* = OS. *prēstre, priester* = OFries. *prēstere* = D. *priester* = MLG. *prēster* = OHG. *priestar*, MHG. G. *priester* = Icel. *prestr* = Sw. *prest* = Dan. *præst* = OF. *prestre* (> ME. *prester*, q. v.), F. *prêtre* = Sp. *preste* = OPg. *preste* = It. *prete*, a priest, < LL. *presbyter*, a presbyter, elder: see *presbyter.*] 1. One who is duly authorized to be a minister of sacred things; one whose stated duty it is to perform, on behalf of the community, certain public religious acts, particularly religious sacrifices.

And the *priest* shall make an atonement for them, and it shall be forgiven them. Lev. iv. 20.

On a seate of the same Chariot, a little more eleuate, sate Eunomia, the Virgine *Priest* of the Goddesse Honor. *Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Prayers which in this golden censer, mix'd
With incense, I thy *priest* before thee bring.
Milton, P. L., xi. 25.

To what green altar, O mysterious *priest*,
Leadst thou that heifer lowing at the skies?
Keats, Grecian Urn.

2. One who is ordained to the pastoral or sacerdotal office; a presbyter; an elder. In Wyclif the word *priest* is used where in Tyndale and the authorized version the word *elder* is used; for example, "For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest reforme the things that are wanting, and shouldest ordaine *priestes* [presbyters, πρεσβυτέρους; authorized version *elders*] by cities as I also appointed thee" (Titus i. 5).

3. Specifically, in hierarchical churches, the second in rank in the clerical orders, between bishop and deacon. Etymologically, the word *priest* is a derivative or modification of the word *presbyter*. As, however, the office of the presbyterate has been regarded in the Christian church from primitive or early times as a sacerdotal office in so far as it confers power to celebrate the eucharist and to confer absolution, and as no church officer below a presbyter can exercise these functions, and all above a presbyter continue to exercise them in virtue of their ordination as presbyters, the title of *presbyter* and that of *sacerdos* or ἱερεύς (sacrificing priest) soon came to be regarded as synonymous, and either one or the other of these titles to be preferred in popular use in different languages, to the exclusion of its synonym. The title of *priest* (ἱερεύς, *sacerdos*) was in the early church given by preëminence to the bishop (specifically the *high priest*) as ordinary celebrant of the eucharist in cities and the fountain of sacerdotal authority. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that it is the office of a priest "to offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize." These same offices are assigned to priests in the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches and in the Anglican Church. In the church last named the form of ordination gives authority to forgive or retain sins and be a dispenser of the word and sacraments, and only priests (including bishops as in priest's orders) can give benediction, pronounce absolution, and consecrate the eucharist.

And xxvij Day of August, Decessyd Syr Thomas Toppe, a *prest* of the west countre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

It is evident unto all men, diligently reading Holy Scripture and ancient Authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church — Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.
Book of Common Prayer, Preface to the Ordinal.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons, in four different color-varieties, black, blue, red, and yellow. —**5.** A mark composed of two concentric circles, used as a private stamp, a brand for cattle, and the like in England. —**Cardinal priest.** See *cardinal*, *n.*, 1. —**Chantry priest**, a priest employed to say mass in a chantry for the soul of the founder or other person, or for some specified intention. See *chantry*. —**High priest**, a chief priest. Specifically — (*a*) The chief ecclesiastical officer in the ancient Jewish church. He exercised certain judicial and quasi-political functions, as well as functions of a purely sacerdotal character; but his power varied at different periods of Jewish history. He alone entered the Holy of Holies in the temple; he was the arbiter in all religious matters, and to him lay the final appeal in all controversies. In later times he was the head of the Sanhedrim, and next in rank to the sovereign.

The priests went always into the first tabernacle. . . . But into the second went the *high priest* alone once every year. Heb. ix. 7.

(*b*) In the *early Christian church*, a bishop. (*c*) A member of an order in the Mormon Church ranking among the higher orders. See *Mormon*[2]. —**Massing priest**†. See *mass*[1]. —**Parish, penitentiary**, etc., **priest.** See the adjectives. —**Penitential priest.** Same as *penitentiary*, 1 and 2. —**Poor Priests**, an order of itinerant preaching clergy, founded by John Wyclif. They preached in different parts of England, in most places without ecclesiastical authority. They wore blue or russet gowns, went barefoot, and were dependent on the hospitality of their hearers for food and lodging. According to some authorities, laymen also were admitted among these preachers. The order was suppressed in 1381 or 1382, not long after its foundation. It had, however, succeeded in disseminating Wycliffite teachings widely throughout England. Also *Poor Preachers*, *Simple Priests*. —**Priest's bonnet**, in *fort.* See *bonnet à prêtre*, under *bonnet*. —**Seminary priest.** See *seminary*. —**The priest**, the celebrant of the eucharist, especially as distinguished from his assistants (deacon, subdeacon, etc.). = **Syn.** *Clergyman*, etc. See *minister*.

priest (prēst), *v.* [< *priest*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To ordain to the priesthood; make a priest of.

II. *intrans.* To hold the office or exercise the functions of a priest. [Rare.]

Honour God, and the bishop as high-priest, bearing the image of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his *priesting*.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

priest-cap (prēst'kap), *n.* In *fort.*, a kind of redan. See *redan*.

Paine attacked with great vigor at what proved to be the strongest point of the whole work, the *priest-cap* near the Jackson road.
R. B. Irwin, in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, [III. 595.

priestcraft (prēst'kråft), *n.* [< *priest* + *craft*.] Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interest; the arts practised by selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

From *priestcraft* happily set free,
Lo! every finish'd son returns to thee.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 499.

Specimens of the *priestcraft* by which the greater part of Christendom had been fooled.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

priestcrafty (prēst'kråf″ti), *a.* [< *priestcraft* + *-y*[1].] Relating to or characterized by priestcraft. *Worcester*. [Rare.]

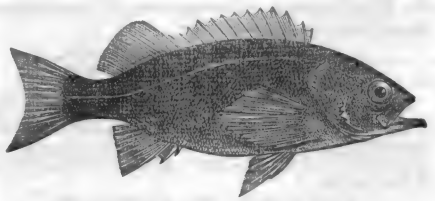
priestery† (prēs'tėr-i), *n.* [< *priest* + *-ery*.] Priests collectively; the priesthood: in contempt. *Milton*.

priestess (prēs'tes), *n.* [< *priest* + *-ess*.] **1.** A woman who officiates in sacred rites.

She, as *priestess*, knows the rites
Wherein the God of earth delights.
Swift, Stella's Birthday, 1722.

2†. The wife of a priest.

priest-fish (prēst'fish), *n.* [Tr. F. *pêche-prêtre*.] The black rockfish of California, *Sebastodes mystinus* or *melanops*. It is of a slaty-black color,



Priest-fish (*Sebastodes mystinus*).

paler below, and attains a length of a foot or more. It is the most abundant scorpænoid fish about San Francisco, and is found from Puget Sound to San Diego.

priesthood (prēst'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *preesthood*, *presthod*, < AS. *preósthād*, < *preóst*, priest, + *hād*, condition: see *priest* and *-hood*.] **1.** The office or character of a priest.

Chaplain, away! thy *priesthood* saves thy life.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 3.

2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; priests collectively.

priest-ill (prēst'il), *n.* The ague. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

priestlike (prēst'līk), *a.* [< *priest* + *like*.] Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests; sacerdotal.

A *priestlike* habit of crimson and purple.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

The moving waters at their *priestlike* task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores.
Keats, Last Sonnet.

priestliness (prēst'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being priestly; the appearance and manner of a priest.

priestly (prēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *prestly* (= D. *priesterlijk* = MLG. *prēsterlik*, *prēstlik* = OHG. *prēstarlīh*, MHG. *priesterlich*, G. *priesterlich* = Icel. *prestligr* = Sw. *presterlig* = Dan. *præstelig*; < *priest* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; sacerdotal: as, the *priestly* office.

The *priestly* brotherhood, devout, sincere.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 438.

With . . . that fine piece of *priestly* needle-work she looked like some pious lay-member of a sisterhood.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 297.

2. Befitting a priest: as, *priestly* sobriety and purity of life.

Hie thee, whiles I say
A *priestly* farewell to her.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 1. 70.

priest-monk (prēst'mungk), *n.* In the early church and in the Greek Church, a monk who is a priest; a hieromonach.

priestrid (prēst'rid), *a.* Same as *priestridden*.

Rome — not the toothless beldame of modern days, but the avenging divinity of *priest-rid* monarchs.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 341.

priestridden (prēst'rid″n), *a.* [< *priest* + *ridden*.] Managed or governed by priests; entirely swayed by priests.

That pusillanimity and manless subjugation which by many in our age scornfully is called *priestriddenness*, as I may so say: their term being *priestridden* when they express a man addicted to the clergy.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 82. (*Latham*.)

priestriddenness (prēst'rid″n-nes), *n.* The state of being priestridden. See the quotation under *priestridden*. [Rare.]

priest's-crown (prēsts'kroun), *n.* The common dandelion: so called from its bald receptacle after the achenia are blown away, with allusion to the priestly tonsure. [Prov. Eng.]

Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, barbedieu.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell*.)

prieve† (prēv), *v.* An obsolete form of *prove*.

prig[1] (prig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prigged*, ppr. *prigging*. [Origin obscure. Cf. OF. *briguer*, steal purses on the highway, also solicit, canvas, intrigue, quarrel: see *brigue*, *brigand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To filch or steal. [Slang.]

Higgen hath *prigg'd* the prancers in his days,
And sold good penny-worths.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 2.

They can't find the ring!
And the Abbot declared that, "when nobody twigg'd it,
Some rascal or other had popp'd in and *prigg'd* it!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 211.

2. To cheapen; haggle about. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To plead hard; haggle. [Scotch.]

Men wha grew wise *priggin'* owre hops an' raisins.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

prig[1] (prig), *n.* [Cf. *prig*[1], *v.*] A thief. [Slang.]

Out upon him! *prig*, for my life, *prig*; he haunts wakes, fairs, and bear-baitings. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 108.

All sorts of villains, knaves, *prigs*, &c., are essential parts of the equipage of life. *De Quincey*.

prig[2] (prig), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps a later application of *prig*[1] in the general sense, among "the profession," of 'a smart fellow.'] **1.** A conceited, narrow-minded, pragmatical person; a dull, precise person.

Though swoln with vanity and pride,
You're but one driv'ler multiplied,
A *prig* — that proves himself by starts
As many dolts as there are arts.
Smart, Fables, i.

One of those conceited *prigs* who value nature only as it feeds and exhibits them. *Emerson*, Clubs.

A *prig* is a fellow who is always making you a present of his opinions. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xi.

2. A coxcomb; a dandy. [Now prov. Eng.]

A cane is part of the dress of a *prig*, and always worn upon a button, for fear he should be thought to have an occasion for it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 77.

prig[3] (prig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prigged*, ppr. *prigging*. [Cf. *prick* in like sense.] To dress up; adorn; prink. Compare *prick*, 9.

He 's no more use than yer *prigged*-up creepers [vines].
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

prig[4]† (prig), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *prigged*, ppr. *prigging*. [Cf. *prick* in like sense.] To ride. *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle-light, sig. C ii. (*Halliwell*.) [Old cant.]

prig[5] (prig), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *pig*[2].] **1.** A small pitcher. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A small brass skillet. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

prigger (prig'ėr), *n.* A thief. [Slang.]

He is commonly a stealer of Horses, which they terme a *Priggar* of Paulfreys. *Fraternity of Vagabonds* 1561).

priggery[1] (prig'ėr-i), *n.* [< *prig*[1] + *-ery*.] Thieving. [Slang.]

He said he was sorry to see any of his gang guilty of a breach of honour; that without honour *priggery* was at an end. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, iii. 6.

priggery[2] (prig'ėr-i), *n.* [< *prig*[2] + *-ery*.] The qualities of a prig; conceit; priggism.

priggish[1] (prig'ish), *a.* [< *prig*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Dishonest; thievish. [Slang.]

Every prig is a slave. His own *priggish* desires . . . betray him to the tyranny of others.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iv. 3.

priggish[2] (prig'ish), *a.* [< *prig*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Conceited; coxcombical; affected.

Trim sounds so very short and *priggish* — that my Name should be a Monosyllable! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

All but the very ignorant or the very *priggish* admit that the folk-lore of the people can teach us several things that are not to be learned in any other manner.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 438.

priggishly (prig'ish-li), *adv.* In a priggish manner; conceitedly; pertly.

priggishness (prig'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being priggish.

There is a deficiency, a littleness, a *priggishness*, a sort of vulgarity, observable about even the highest type of moral goodness attainable without it [a reverential spirit].
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 150.

priggism[1] (prig'izm), *n.* [< *prig*[1] + *-ism*.] The condition, habits, or actions of a prig or thief; roguery. [Slang.]

How unhappy is the state of *priggism!* how impossible for human prudence to foresee and guard against every circumvention! *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, ii. 4.

priggism[2] (prig'izm), *n.* [< *prig*[2] + *-ism*.] The manners of a prig.

Your great Mechanics' Institutes end in intellectual *priggism*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

prighte†. An obsolete preterit of *prick*. *Chaucer*.

prigman†, *n.* [Also *pridgeman*; < *prig*[1] + *man*.] A thief. *Halliwell.*

A *Prygman* goeth with a stycke in hys hand like an idle person. His propertye is to steale cloathes of the hedge, which they call storing of the Rogeman: or else filtch Poultry, carying them to the Alehouse, whych they call the Bowsyng in, & ther syt playing at cardes and dice, tyl that is spent which they haue so fylched.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 593.

A *pridgeman* from him pryuilie his money did purloyne.
Drant, tr. of Horace, To Julius Florus.

priket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prick*.

prilet†, *v.* See *prill*[2].

prill[1]† (pril), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *pirl*, *purl*: see *purl*[1]. The words spelled *prill* are scantly represented in literary use, and are more or less confused with one another.] To flow with a murmuring sound; purl.

An alabaster image of Diana, a woman for the most part naked, and water conveyed from the Thames *prilling* from her naked breast.
Whalley, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

prill[1] (pril), *n.* [< ME. *prille*, a whirligig; cf. *prill*[1], *v.*] 1. A child's whirligig.—2. A small stream of water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Each siluer *prill* gliding on golden sand.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

prill[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *prillen*, *prilen*, pierce; origin obscure.] To pierce.

Afterward they *prile* [var. *prill*] and pointen
The folk right to the bare boon.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1058.

prill[3] (pril), *n.* Same as *brill*.

prill[4] (pril), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A small bit or quantity. [Cornwall, Eng.]—2. In *mining*, the better parts of ore from which inferior pieces have been separated; a nugget of virgin metal.—3. A button or globule of metal obtained by assaying a specimen of ore in the cupel.—**Prill ore**, solid ore; large pieces and grains of solid dressed ore. *R. Hunt.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

prill[5] (pril), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] 1. To turn sour. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To get tipsy. [Prov. Eng.]

prillon, prillion (pril'yon), *n.* [Cf. *prill*[4].] Tin extracted from the slag of a furnace.

prim[1] (prim), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. use; appar. < OF. *prim*, m., *prime*, f., also *prime*, m. and f., first, also thin, slender, small, sharp, prime: see *prime*. The sense seems to have been affected by that of E. *prink*. Cf. *primp*.] I. *a.* Neat; formal; stiffly precise; affectedly nice; demure.

This hates the filthy creature, that the *prim*.
Young, Love of Fame, iii.

You could never laugh at her *prim* little curls, or her pink bows again, if you saw her as I have done.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

The *prim* box path. *Locker*, A Garden Idyll.

II. *n.* A neat, pretty girl. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prim[1] (prim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *primmed*, ppr. *primming*. [< *prim*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To deck with great nicety; form or dispose with affected preciseness; prink; make prim.

When she was *primmed* out, down she came to him.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. Let. 23.

Mark also the Abbé Maury; his broad, bold face, mouth accurately *primmed*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To make one's self prim or precise. [Rare.]

Tell dear Kitty not to *prim* up as if we had never met before. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, ii. 108. (*Davies.*)

prim[2] (prim), *n.* [Perhaps < OF. *prim*, first, also thin, etc.: see *prim*[1].] The fry of the smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

prim[3] (prim), *n.* [Cf. *primprint* and *privet*.] The privet. See *Ligustrum*.

prim. An abbreviation of *primary*.

prima (prē'mä), *a.* [It., fem. of *primo*, first: see *prime*.] First.—**Prima buffa**, the first female singer in a comic opera.—**Prima donna** (first lady), the principal female singer in an opera.—**Prima vista**, in *music*, first sight: as, to play or sing *prima vista* (to play or sing from notes a composition the performer has never before seen or heard).—**Prima volta**, in *music*, first time, denotes that the measure or measures over which it is placed are to be played the first time a section is played, and when it is repeated are to be omitted, and those marked *seconda volta* are to be played instead. The abbreviations I[a] *volta*, II[a] *volta* are often used in modern music as merely I and II, the *volta* being omitted.

primacy (prī'mā-si), *n.* [< OF. *primacie*, *primatie*, also *primace*, F. *primatie* = Sp. *primacía* = Pg. It. *primazia*, < ML. *primatia*, the dignity of a primate, < LL. *primas* (*primat-*), principal, chief, ML. a primate: see *primate*.] 1. The condition of being prime or first in order, power, or importance.

It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a *primacy* of order, such a one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion.
Barrow, Works, VII. 70.

The king in the [early German] monarchic states does little more than represent the unity of race; he has a *primacy* of honour but not of power.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 19.

2. The rank, dignity, or office of an archbishop or other primate.

Let us grant that perpetuity of the *primacy* in the church was established in Peter, I would gladly learn why the seat of the *primacy* should be rather at Rome than elsewhere.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 144.

If any man say that it is not by the institution of our Lord Christ himself that St. Peter has perpetual successors in his *primacy* over the Universal Church, or that the Roman Pontiff is not by Divine right the successor of Peter in that same *primacy*, let him be anathema.
Draft of Dogmatical Decree submitted by Pius IX. to the [*Vatican Council*, July 18, 1870.

Making laws and ordinances
Against the Holy Father's *primacy*,
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

prima facie (prī'mä fā'shi-ē). [L.: *prima*, abl. of *primus*, first; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, form, shape, appearance: see *prime* and *face*[1].] At first view or appearance. See *at prime face*, under *prime*, *a.*—**Prima facie case**, in *law*: (*a*) A case which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting evidence adduced by the other side. (*b*) A case consisting of evidence sufficient to go to the jury: that is to say, one which raises a presumption of fact, and hence will justify a verdict, though it may not require one.—**Prima facie evidence**, in *law*, evidence which establishes a prima facie case. See *evidence*.

★**primage** (prī'māj), *n.* [< F. *primage*; as *prime* + *-age*.] 1. A small sum of money formerly paid over and above the freight to the master of a ship for his care of the goods: now charged with the freight and retained by the ship-owner. Also called *hat-money*.

Primage is a small customary payment to the master for his care and trouble.
Bateman, Commercial Law, § 824.

2. The amount of water carried over in steam from a steam-boiler by foaming, lifting, and atomizing of the water. See *priming*. It is estimated, in relation to the amount of water evaporated or to the time of evaporation, usually as a percentage of the entire weight of water passed through the boiler: as, a *primage* of three per cent.

primal (prī'mal), *a.* [< ML. *primalis*, primary, < L. *primus*, first: see *prime*.] 1. Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original; primitive.

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 37.

Step after step . . .
Have I climb'd back into the *primal* church.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 2.

No great school ever yet existed which had not for *primal* aim the representation of some natural fact as truly as possible. *Ruskin.*

2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, the earliest of H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series of Pennsylvania, equivalent to the Potsdam sandstone of the New York Survey.—3. In *nat. hist.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the kingdom *Primalia*.=Syn. 1. *Prime*, etc. See *primary*.

Primalia (prī-mā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of ML. *primalis*, primal: see *primal*.] A third and the lowest kingdom of organized beings, containing those which are neither true plants nor true animals: contrasted with *Vegetabilia* and *Animalia*. See *Protista*, *Protophyta*, *Protozoa*. The group has been defined and named as in the quotation.

A great group of organized beings of more simple structure than either vegetables or animals, which we regard as eminently and demonstrably a primary division or kingdom, and apply to it the name *Primalia*.
T. B. Wilson and *J. Cassin*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [May, 1863, p. 116.

primality (prī-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *primal* + *-ity*.] The state of being primal. *Baxter.*

primaria[1] (prī-mā'ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *primariæ* (-ē). [NL., fem. sing. of L. *primarius*, primary: see *primary*.] A primary, or primary remex, of a bird's wing: generally in the plural.

Primaria[2] (prī-mā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *primarius*, primary: see *primary*.] A synonym of *Primates*, 2. *E. Blyth.*

primarian (prī-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< *primary* + *-ian*.] A pupil in a primary school.

As important for a *primarian* to develop a keen perception. *Education*, III. 637.

primaried (prī'mā-rid), *a.* [< *primary* + *-ed*.] In *ornith.*, having primaries (of the kind or to the number specified by a qualifying term): as, long-*primaried*; nine-*primaried*.

primarily (prī'mā-ri-li), *adv.* In the first or most important place; originally; in the first intention.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrist.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

primariness (prī'mā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being primary, or first in time, act, or intention.

That which is peculiar must be taken from the *primariness* and secondariness of this perception. *Norris.*

★**primary** (prī'mā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *primaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *primario*, < L. *primarius*, of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, < *primus*, first: see *prime*. Cf. *primer*[1] and *premier*, from the same source.] I. *a.* 1. First or highest in rank, dignity, or importance; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them. *Bentley.*

The care of their children is the *primary* occupation of the ladies of Egypt. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 238.

The *primary* use of knowledge is for such guidance of conduct under all circumstances as shall make living complete. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 358.

The *primary* circuit or coil is the coil of comparatively thick wire which is connected with a battery and circuit-breaker. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 82.

2. First in order of being, of thought, or of time; original; primitive; first.

The Church of Christ in its *primary* institution.
Bp. Pearson.

The three great and *primary* elements of all our knowledge are, firstly, the idea of our own individual existence, or of finite mind in general; secondly, the idea of nature; and, thirdly, the idea of the absolute and eternal, as manifested in the pure conceptions of our impersonal reason.
J. D. Morell, Hist. Mod. Philos. (2d ed.), I. 63.

3. First or lowest in order of growth or development; elementary; preparatory.

Education comprehends not merely the elementary branches of what on the Continent is called *primary* instruction. *Brougham.*

I am conscious is to me the first—the beginning alike of knowledge and being; and I can go no higher in the way of *primary* direct act.
Veitch, Int. to Descartes's Method, p. liii.

Military coöperation is that *primary* kind of coöperation which prepares the way for other kinds.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 451.

The seeing of colors is undoubtedly a far more simple and *primary* act than the seeing of colored objects as situated in relation to each other in objective space.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 463.

4. First in use or intention; radical; original: as, the *primary* sense of a word.—5. In *ornith.*, of the first rank or order among the flight-feathers or remiges of the wing; situated upon the manus or pinion-bone, as a feather: correlated with *secondary* and *tertiary* or *tertial*. See II.—6. In *geol.*, lowest in the sequence of geological formations: said of rocks. It includes rocks previously denominated *primitive*, and, as generally used, the two terms are nearly or quite synonymous. See *primitive* and *Paleozoic*.

The strict propriety of the term primitive, as applied to granite and to the granitiform and associated rocks, thus became questionable, and the term *primary* was very generally substituted, as simply expressing the fact that the crystalline rocks, as a mass, were older than the secondary, or those which are unequivocally of a mechanical origin and contain organic remains.
Sir C. Lyell, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), III. 340.

Primary accent, in *music*, the accent with which a measure begins: its place is indicated in written music by a bar.—**Primary assembly**, in *politics*, an assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present and to speak, as distinguished from *representative parliaments*. *Imp. Dict.*—**Primary axis**, in *bot.*, the main stalk in a cluster of flowers.—**Primary coil**, in *elect.* See *induction*.—**Primary colors**, in *optics*. See *color*.—**Primary conveyances**, in *law*, original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, grants, gifts, leases, exchanges, partitions, etc., as distinguished from *mesne conveyances*.—**Primary coverts**. See *covert*, 6.—**Primary current, deviation, dial**. See the nouns.—**Primary elections**, elections, in primary assemblies of a section of a party, of nominees, delegates, or members of political committees.—**Primary evidence, factor, linkage, motion**. See the nouns.—**Primary meeting**, in *U. S. politics*, same as II., 4.—**Primary nerve** or **nerves**, the one or several principal veins or ribs of a leaf, from which the secondary anastomosing veins proceed. See *nervation*.—**Primary node**, in *bot.*, the first node that is developed in a plant.—**Primary number**, a complex integer congruent to unity to the modulus $2(1+i)$, where $i^2=-1$; or, more generally, one of a class of complex integers such that no one is equal to the product of another by a unit factor, but such that all the other integers of the system can be produced from these by multiplying them by unit factors.—**Primary olfactory pits**, two simple depressions which appear on the lower surface of the wall of the anterior cerebral vesicle before other parts of the face have yet been formed, and which later become the nasal fossæ. Also called *nasal pits*.—**Primary planets**. See *planet*, 1.—**Primary prime**. See *prime*.—**Primary qualities of bodies**. See *quality*.—**Primary quills**, in *ornith.*, the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; primaries.—**Primary root**, in *bot.*, the commonly single root which develops from the embryo itself, and in many plants persists as a tap-root: contrasted with *secondary*

roots, which spring from other and later-developed parts of the plant, commonly nodes of the stem or branches.—**Primary tense, time.** See the nouns.=**Syn.** *Primary, Prime, Primitive, Pristine, Primeval, Primordial, Primal,* leading. All the italicized words go back by derivation to the idea of being or going before. *Primary* and *prime* mean first in time, and now especially first in order of importance: as, a *primary* class, definition, consideration, planet; *prime* mover, importance, idea (see definition of *prime*). *Primitive* means belonging to the beginning or origin, original, hence old-fashioned, having an old-fashioned simplicity: as, a *primitive* word, the *primitive* church, *primitive* purity, manners, unconventionality, dress. *Pristine* is essentially the same as *primitive*, except that it is never uncomplimentary; it is still more closely synonymous with *original*. *Primeval* means of the first or earliest ages, and nothing else. *Primordial* and *primal* are much the least common of these words; *primal* is poetic for *prime* or *primitive; primordial* pertains to that which is the first, but has or has had a history or development: as, *primordial* rocks; "a *primordial* leaf is that which is immediately developed from the cotyledon; in history or physiology we speak of the *primordial* condition of man, and in metaphysics of the 'primordial facts of an intelligent nature' (Sir W. Hamilton)" (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 597). See *original*.

II. *n.*; pl. *primaries* (-riz). **1.** That which stands first or highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary;* that to which something else is subordinate.

The converters were banked on a wooden framework at a distance of some 30 yards from the dynamo, and their *primaries* were permanently secured to the dynamo circuit. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. vi. 9.

2. In *ornith.*, one of the remiges, flight-feathers, or large quills which are situated upon the manus, pinion-bone, or distal segment of the wing. Such feathers are commonly the largest or longest and strongest of the remiges, and some of them almost always enter into the formation of the point of the wing. They are collectively distinguished from the succeeding set, situated upon the forearm or cubit and known as *secondaries*. The primaries are enumerated from without inward, or toward the body, the *first* primary being the outermost remex. In most birds they are 10 in number; in many oscine passerine birds there are only 9; a few birds have 11. See cuts under *bird, covert,* and *emarginate*.

3. In *entom.*, one of the anterior or fore wings: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera*. See cut under *Cirrophanus*.

The *primaries* below are fulvous, with a single wavy brown line. *Saunders.*

4. In *U. S. politics*, a meeting of voters belonging to the same political party in a ward, township, or other election district, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, choosing delegates to a convention, etc. Theoretically every voter belonging to the party in a district has a right to attend the primary and vote, but in cities and large places only registered voters who have answered certain test questions relating to party adherence have that privilege. Compare *caucus*.

If the [election] district is not subdivided, its meeting is called a *Primary*. *Bryce*, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 52.

5. A body in relation to a smaller body or bodies which revolve around it: as a planet in relation to its satellites.—**Direct primary,** a preliminary election in which the voters select nominees for office; in many cases the voters select also the party committees. Ordinarily, no voter can vote for candidates of more than one party, but in some instances provision is made for a non-partizan primary. The earliest State-wide primary law was passed by Wisconsin in 1903. —**Preferential primary,** a primary in which voters indicate their choice for nominees to elective office.—**Presidential primary,** a primary in which the voters indicate their choice for party nominees to the office of President and instruct State delegations to national conventions. ★Such provision obtains in several States.

primate (prī′māt), *n.* [< ME. *primate,* < OF. *primat,* F. *primat* = Pr. *primat* = Sp. Pg. *primado, primaz* = It. *primate,* < LL. *primas* (*primat-*), of the first, chief, excellent, ML. as a noun, a primate, < L. *primus,* first: see *prime*.] **1†.** The first or chief person.

He [Daniel] schal be *prymate* & prynce of pure clergye [learning], . . .
And of my reme the rychest to ryde wyth myseluen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1570.

2. A bishop of a see ranking as first in a province or provinces; a metropolitan as presiding in his province, or one of several metropolitans as presiding over others. The title of *primate* did not come into ordinary use till the ninth century, after which it was given to metropolitans of certain sees as special representatives of the Pope. The term *primate* (*πρωτεύων*) has never been in regular use in the Greek Church. The title of *exarch* comes nearest to it. In the Roman Catholic Church a primate is a bishop or an archbishop to whom is delegated a certain jurisdiction as vicar of the Pope over the bishops of his province, or to whose see such authority has formerly been delegated. In the Church of England the Archbishop of Canterbury has the title *Primate* of all England, while the Archbishop of York is *Primate* of England. In the Church of Ireland the Archbishop of Armagh is *Primate* of all Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin *Primate* of Ireland.

3. In *zoöl.*, a member of the order *Primates;* a primatial or primatic mammal, as man.

Primates (prī-mā′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *primas* (*primat-*), of the first or chief: see *primate*.] **1†.** The first Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the four genera *Homo, Simia, Lemur,* and *Vespertilio*, or man, monkeys, lemurs, and bats.—**2.** Now, the first or highest order of *Mammalia*, including man, monkeys, and lemurs. The brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and of the olfactory lobes, with usually a highly convoluted surface; there is a well-defined calcarine sulcus, and a hippocampus minor in the postcornu; the corpus callosum extends backward to the vertical of the hippocampal sulcus, and develops in front a well-marked recurved rostrum. The periotic and tympanic bones are normally joined to the squamosal. The pelvis and the posterior limbs are well developed, and the legs are exserted almost entirely beyond the common integument of the trunk. The first or inner digit of the foot, the great toe, is enlarged, provided with a nail (not a claw), and usually apposable to the other digits. Clavicles are present and perfect. There are teeth of three kinds, all enameled, and the molars have mostly two or three roots. The placenta is discoid and deciduate. The *Primates* correspond to the *Bimana* and *Quadrumana* together. They are divisible into two suborders, the *Anthropoidea* and *Prosimiæ*, the former represented by the families *Hominidæ, Simiidæ, Cynopithecidæ, Cebidæ,* and *Mididæ*, or man and all kinds of monkeys—the *Prosimiæ*, or lemurs and lemuroid animals, constituting the families *Lemuridæ, Tarsiidæ,* and *Daubentoniidæ*. Also *Primaria*.

primateship (prī′māt-ship), *n.* [< *primate* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of primate.

primatial (prī-mā′shal), *a.* [< *primate* + *-i-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a primate. Also *primatical*.

Henry of Winchester pleaded hard at Rome that the ancient capital should be raised to *primatial* rank.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 212.

2. Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Primates*.

primatic (prī-mat′ik), *a.* [< *primate* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Primates;* primatial: as, *primatic* characters. *Huxley*.

primatical (prī-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *primatic* + *-al.*] Same as *primatial*, 1.

The original and growth of metropolitical, *primatical,* and patriarchal jurisdiction. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

prima-vista (prē′mä-vis′tä), *n.* [It., < *prima,* fem. of *primo,* first, + *vista,* view, sight: see *vista*.] Same as *primero*.

The game at cards called primero or *prima-vista*.
Florio, p. 400. (*Halliwell.*)

★**prime** (prīm), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *prime, prim* = Pr. *prim* = Sp. Pg. It. *primo,* < L. *primus,* first, superl. (cf. *prior,* compar., former, prior), for **proimus,* < *pro,* forth, forward: see *pro-*. Cf. AS. *forma,* first: see *former*[1]. II. *n.* < F. *prime,* < L. *prima,* sc. *hora,* the first hour, fem. of *primus,* first: see above.] **I.** *a.* **1.** First in order of time; primitive; original: as, the *prime* cost.

The most replenished sweet work of nature
That from the *prime* creation e'er she framed.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 19.

Those [words] which are derivative from others, with their *prime,* certaine, and natural signification.
Evelyn, To Sir Peter Wyche.

The mountains gemmed with morning dew,
In the *prime* hour of sweetest scents and airs.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

While the *prime* swallow dips his wing.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. First in rank, degree, or importance; principal; chief: as, *prime* minister.

This invites
The *prime* men of the city to frequent
All places he resorts to.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise,
Though threatening, will in earnest so destroy
Us his *prime* creatures, dignified so high.
Milton, P. L., ix. 940.

Earnestly meting out the Lydian proconsular Asia, to make good the *prime* metropolis of Ephesus.
Milton, Church-Government, i., Pref.

They said all the *prime* People were against a War.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

The *prime* utensil of the African savage is a gourd.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 233.

3. Of the first excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital: as, *prime* wheat; *prime* quality; a *prime* joint of meat.

The last may prove the *prime* part of his life, and those his best days which he lived nearest heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

Your thorough French Courtier, whenever the fit he 's in,
Thinks it 's *prime* fun to astonish a citizen.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, ii. 8.

A flask of cider from his father's vats,
Prime, which I knew. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

4. Relating to the period or the condition of early manhood and vigor; being in the best or most vigorous time of life. See *prime*, *n.*, 3.

His starry helm unbuckled showed him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended.
Milton, P. L., xi. 245.

Since your garden is blasted, your vinedage ended, . . . your *prime* tyme finished, your youth passed, your old age come, it were much more conueniente to take order for amendement of old sinnes.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 237.

5†. Ready; eager; bold.

As *prime* as goats. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 403.

6†. Fierce; strong.

Ther was no man yn hethyn londe
Myght sytte a dynte of hys honde,
The traytour was so *preme*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

7. In *math.*, indivisible without a remainder, except by unity; incapable of being separated into simpler factors. Two integers are said to be *prime together,* or *relatively prime,* when they have no common divisor except 1. (Thus, 1 alone of all numbers is *prime* to itself, and in the theory of numbers it must be so regarded.) One integer is said to be *prime* to a second with respect to a third when it does not contain the second with respect to the third. (See *contain*, 8.) One matrix is said to be *prime* to another when their determinants are relatively prime.—**At prime face†,** at first view; prima facie.

This accident so pitous was to here,
And ek so like a soth *at pryme face*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 919.

Prime and ultimate ratios. See *ratio*.—**Prime circulator, conductor, factor.** See the nouns.—**Prime figure,** in *geom.*, a figure which cannot be separated into any figures more simple than itself, as a triangle or a pyramid.—**Prime matter†.** Same as *first matter* (which see, under *matter*).—**Prime meridian.** See *meridian*, and *longitude*, 2.—**Prime mess,** the second quality of pickled or salt pork, consisting of the hams, shoulders, and sides of the hog.—**Prime minister,** the leading minister of a government; the chief of the cabinet or ministry: commonly used with reference to countries which enjoy a representative government. The prime minister may hold one of various important portfolios, as that of foreign affairs, of war, of the interior, etc.; the British prime minister is usually First Lord of the Treasury. (Also called *premier.*) The office does not exist in the United States, although the Secretary of State is sometimes affectedly styled *premier.*—**Prime mover.** (*a*) The initial force which puts a machine in motion. (*b*) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel or a steam-engine. —**Prime number,** in *arith.*, a number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity: such are 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, etc. See *law of reciprocity of prime numbers,* under *law*[1]. Also called *incomposite number.*—**Prime relation,** a relation not composite.—**Prime vertical,** in *astron.*, a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.—**Prime vertical dial,** a dial projected on the plane of the prime vertical circle, or on one parallel to it; a north-and-south dial.—**Prime vertical transit-instrument,** a transit-instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.=**Syn. 1.** *Pristine,* etc. See *primary*.—**2** and **3.** Chief, principal, best.

II. *n.* **1.** The first period; the earliest stage or beginning; specifically, spring.

Whan comen was the tyme
Of Averil, whan clothed is the mede
With newe greene, of lusty Veer the *prime*.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 157.

And brought him presents, flowers if it were *prime,*
Or mellow fruit if it were harvest time.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 47.

We see how quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out, in the very *prime* of the world.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Awake: the morning shines, and the fresh field
Calls us: we lose the *prime*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 21.

Thee with the welcome Snowdrop I compare;
That child of winter, prompting thoughts that climb
From desolation toward the genial *prime*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 17.

2. The first hour or period of the day. Specifically—(*a*) The first hour; the first twelfth of the time between sunrise and sunset. (*b*) In the early church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and in Anglican religious houses, etc., and in private devotion, one of the seven canonical hours; an office said, or originally intended to be said, at the first hour after sunrise. Prime follows next after matins and lauds. The psalms of the Greek office of prime (*ἡ πρώτη,* sc. *ὥρα*) are those already used in the fifth century (Psalms v., xc., ci.); in the Western Church they are Psalms xxii.–xxvi., liv., cxviii., cxix. 1–32 (with varying distribution according to the day and use). Among the principal features of the office are the hymn *Jam lucis orto sidere* (Now that the daylight fills the sky), the Athanasian Creed, Little Chapter, Lord's Prayer, Creed, Preces, Confession, Absolution, and Collects.

He made him to ben delyvered out of Presoun, and commanded that Psalm to ben seyd every day at *Pryme*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.

Longe erst er *pryme* rong of any belle.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 200.

From *prime* to vespers will I chant thy praise.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*c*) In a more extended sense, from the fact that the lesser canonical hours followed at intervals of three hours, the first quarter of the time between sunrise and sunset, ending half-way between sunrise and midday.

The night has yielded to the morn,
And far the hours of *prime* are worn.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 23.

3. The spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; hence, the highest or most perfect state or most flourishing condition of anything.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That cropp'd the golden *prime* of this sweet prince?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 248.

Ceres in her *prime*,
Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove.
Milton, P. L., ix. 395.

The thyme it is wither'd, and the rue is in *prime*.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 257).

It was in the golden *prime*
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Past my *prime* of life, and out of health.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

4. The best part; that which is best in quality; that which is of prime or high quality or grade, as fish, oysters, etc.; often, in the plural, a prime grade or quality.

Give no more to ev'ry guest
Than he 's able to digest:
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time.
Swift, Verses on a Lady.

5. In *fencing:* (*a*) The first of eight parries or guards against thrusts in sword-play, afterward retained in exercise with the foils; the first guard a swordsman surprised by an attack could make, while drawing his weapon from the scabbard near his left thigh. It was followed by parries in *seconde*, *tierce*, *quarte*, up to *octave*, according as thrusts followed at the openings in the defense made by such guards. In prime guard the point remains low, the hand higher than the eyes, as in drawing the sword, and the knuckles are upward. It is the ordinary position of the German student "on guard," when fencing with the schläger. Hence—(*b*) Sometimes, the first and simplest thrust (and parry) which can be made after two fencers have crossed foils and are "on guard" with the left sides of their foils touching: used thus for the direct thrust. This is by some writers called *modern prime*, while the true prime is called *ancient* or *old prime*. In both *old* and *modern prime* the word *prime* is used to indicate the thrust as well as the parry or guard; but this comes from suppression of "in": thus, prime thrust, for thrust in *prime*. *Prime*, *seconde*, etc., represent numbered sections of an ideal chart covering such parts of a swordsman's trunk as are visible to his opponent, each of which sections is supposed to be guarded by the parry thus numbered. Hence the meaning of a "thrust in prime," etc.

6. In *chem.*, a number employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. Primes duly arranged in a table constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of atomic weights.

7. A prime number; an integer number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity.—**8†.** (*a*) The game of primero.

To check at chesse, to heave at maw, . . . or set their rest at *prime*. *G. Turberville*, On Hawking. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A term used in the playing of this game.—**9.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the same degree of the scale or staff with a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the same degree with it. (*c*) The simultaneous combination of two tones on the same degree. (*d*) In a scale, the first tone; the tonic or key-note. The typical interval of the prime is the unison, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1; such a prime is called *perfect* or *major*. A prime in which one tone is a half-step above the other is called *augmented* or *superfluous*. The perfect prime is the most perfect of all consonances—so perfect, indeed, that in its ideal form it is better described as a unison than as a consonance. In harmony, the parallel motion of two voices in perfect primes is forbidden, except when a strictly melodic effect is desired: such primes are called *consecutive*. Compare *consecutive fifth* and *consecutive octave*, under *consecutive*.

10. One of the fractions into which a unit is immediately divided; a minute. It is generally $\frac{1}{60}$, but sometimes $\frac{1}{10}$. Hence, an accent as the symbol of such a fraction: thus *b′*, in algebra, is read "*b* prime."

11. The footsteps of a deer. *Halliwell.*—**High prime†**, probably the close of prime—that is, 9 A. M. See def. 2 (*c*).

Att *hye pryme* Peers let the plouh stonde,
And ouer-seyh hem hym-self ho so best wrouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 119.

Then to Westmynster gate I presently went,
When the sonn was at *hyghe pryme*.
Lydgate, London Lickpeny (MS. Harl., 367).

Ideal prime, an ideal number that is prime. See *ideal*. —**Primary prime**, a complex prime number of the form $a\,b-1$ such that if of the two coefficients one is odd while the other is even then the number is congruent to unity on the modulus $2(1-i)$ (this definition includes $1-i$ as a primary prime, but some authors consider this as not of the class, because it is not a primary number); more generally, a complex prime number which is at the same time a primary number.—**Prime of the moon**, the new moon when it first appears after the change.

prime (prīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *primed*, ppr. *priming*. [< *prime*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To be as at first; be renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

2. To insert a primer or priming-powder into the vent of a gun before firing.—**3.** In the steam-engine, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder: as, the engine *primes*. See *primage*, 2.

II. *trans.* **1.** To perform the prime or first operation upon or with; prepare. Specifically—(*a*) To put into a condition for being fired; supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge: said of a gun, mine, etc.

We new *primed* all our Guns, and provided ourselves for an Enemy. *Dampier*, Voyages, i. 18.

Now, ere you sleep,
See that your polish'd arms be *prim'd* with care.
Cowper, Task, iv. 567.

(*b*) To cover with a ground or first color or coat in painting or plastering.

One of their faces has not the *priming* colour laid on yet. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

(*c*) To put in a fit state to act or endure; make ready; especially, to instruct or prepare (a person) beforehand in what he is to say or do; "post": as, to *prime* a person with a speech; to *prime* a witness.

Being always *primed* with politesse
For men of their appearance and address.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 387.

2. To trim or prune. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Showers, hails, snows, frosts, and two-edg'd winds that *prime*
The maiden blossoms; I provoke you all,
And dare expose this body to your sharpness.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

He has true fervor and dramatic insight, and all he needs is to *prime* down extravagances and modify excesses in voice and expression. *The American*, VII. 350.

Center-primed cartridge. See *center-fire cartridge*, under *cartridge*.—**To prime a match.** See *match*[2].—**To prime a pump**, to pour water down the tube of a pump, with the view of saturating the sucker, in order to cause it to swell, and thus act effectively in bringing up water.

primed (prīmd), *p. a.* **1.** Intoxicated. [Slang.] —**2.** Spotted from disease. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

primely (prīm'li), *adv.* **1†.** At first; originally; primarily; in the first place, degree, or rank.

The creed hath in it all articles . . . *primely* and universally necessary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 307.

Samson, being chief magistrate of the children of Israel, might destroy the Philistines, who were their enemies; and this was the thing *primely*, nay solely, intended by him, and not the taking away his own life.
South, Sermons, V. viii.

2. In a prime manner or degree; especially; also, excellently: as, venison *primely* cooked.

Though the natural law be always the same, yet some parts of it are *primely* necessary, others by supposition and accident. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 8, Pref.

primeness (prīm'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prime or first; supreme excellence.

primer[1] (as adj., prī'mėr; as n., prim'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *primmer*; < ME. *primer*, *prymer*, n., < OF. *primer*, *primier*, *premier*, F. *premier* = Sp. *primero* = Pg. *primeiro* = It. *primiero*, first (cf. later F. *primaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *primario*, first, elementary), < L. *primarius*, of the first, primary: see *primary*. Cf. *premier*, doublet of *primer*[1].] **I.†** *a.* First; original; primary.

God had not depriv'd that *primer* season
The sacred lamp and light of learned Reason.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call,
Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 337.

He who from lusts vile bondage would be freed,
Its *primer* flames to suffocate must heed.
History of Joseph, 1691. (*Halliwell.*)

Primer fine, in *old Eng. law*, a payment to the crown (usually computed at one tenth of the annual value of the land) exacted from a plaintiff who commenced a suit for the recovery of lands known as a *fine*. See *fine*[1], *n.*, 8.

II. *n.* A first book; a small elementary book of instruction.

This litel child his litel book lerninge,
As he sat in the scole at his *prymer*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 72.

The New England *Primer*, which for a century and a half was in these parts the first book in religion and morals, as well as in learning and in literature.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 64.

The New-England *Primer*, Improved for the more easy attaining the true reading of English.
New England Primer (ed. 1777), Title.

Specifically (*eccles.*), in England, both before and after the Reformation, a book of private devotions, especially one authorized by the church and partially or wholly in the vernacular, containing devotions for the hours, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, certain psalms, instruction as to elements of Christian knowledge, etc. Primers are extant dating from the fourteenth century and earlier. A reformed primer was set forth under Henry VIII. in 1545, and continued in use with alterations till 1575. A new series of primers began in 1553, and unauthorized primers were also often issued. Books of devotion closely resembling the old primers in contents and character are extensively used among Anglicans at the present day.

It was no mere political feeling . . . that retained in the *Primer* down to the Reformation the prayers of the king [Henry VI.] who had perished for the sins of his fathers and of the nation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. § 341.

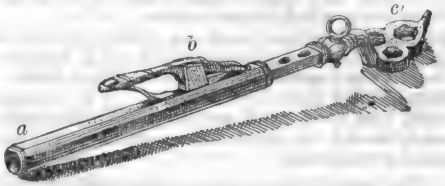
Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

Great primer, a printing-type, 18 points in size (see *point*[1], *n.*, 14).—**Long primer**, a size of printing-type about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines to the inch, intermediate between small pica (larger) and bourgeois (smaller). It is known as 10 point in the new system of sizes.

This is Long Primer type.

Two-line great primer, a size of printing-type about 25 lines to the foot, equal to 36 points in the new system of sizes.

primer[2] (prī'mėr), *n.* [< *prime*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which primes. Specifically—(*a*) A tube, cap, wafer, or other device, containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion, friction, or other means, used for firing a charge of powder. (*b*) A utensil, formerly in use, for containing a small fixed amount of



Primer and Key for Wheel-lock.

a, barrel of primer; *b*, spring stopper; *c*, key fitted to the end of the pivot of the axle of the wheel (see *wheel-lock*). The primer is fitted to the key to increase the leverage of the latter.

powder, and introducing it into the pan of a gun: sometimes combined with the spanner or key of the wheel-lock, as in the illustration.

2†. A small powder-horn containing fine powder used for priming.—**Friction-primer.** Same as *friction-tube*.

primero (pri-mā'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *primera*, fem. of *primero*, first: see *primer*[1].] An old game of cards. It is not known precisely how the game was played. Each player seems to have held four cards; a flush was the best hand, and a *prime*, or one in which all four cards were of different suits, the next best.

I . . . left him at *primero*
With the Duke of Suffolk.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 7.

Primero is reckoned among the most ancient games of cards known to have been played in England.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 438.

primerole†, *n.* [ME., also *primerolle*, *prymerolle*; < OF. *primerole*, primrose, also privet; a quasi-dim. of *primule*, primrose, = Sp. *primula* = G. *primel*, < ML. *primula*, the primrose, also *primula veris* (OF. *primule de ver*, *primevere*, F. *primevère*, It. *fior de primavera*), 'the first little flower of spring'; fem. of L. *primulus*, dim. of *primus*, first: see *prime*. Cf. *primrose*.] A primrose.

The honysoucle, the froisshe *prymerollys*,
Ther levys splaye at Phebus up-rysyng.
Lydgate's Testament.

She was a *primerole*, a piggesnye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 82.

primer-pouch (prī'mėr-pouch), *n.* *Milit.*, a leathern case for carrying primers, which forms a part of an artillery equipment.

primer-seizin (prī'mėr-sē'zin), *n.* Formerly, in English law, the payment due to the crown from a tenant who held in capite, if the heir succeeded by descent when of full age. Such a payment was one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if in reversion. It was abolished by 12 Car. II.

On the transmission of lay property in land, by the operation of the doctrine of wills and uses, the king lost his reliefs and *primer seisins*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 280.

prime-staff (prīm'stȧf), *n.* Same as *clog-almanac*.

By the Norwegians . . . [wooden Almanacks] are called *Primstaves*, . . . the principall . . . thing inscribed on them being the Prime or golden number.
Plot, Staffordsh., p. 419.

primetemps†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *prim temps*, F. *printemps*, spring, < L. *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first, + *tempus*, time.] Spring.

Pryme temps fulle of frostes white,
And May devoid of al delite.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4747.

primetide† (prīm'tīd), *n.* [ME.] **1.** The time of prime.

Horn . . . cam to the kinge
At his uprisinge; . . .
Riȝt at *prime tide*
Hi gunnen ut ride.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 349.

2. Spring.

primetime† (prīm'tīm), *n.* [ME.] Same as *primetide*, 2.

Certainely yf you had been taken as the floure for the herbe, if you had ben cut greene fro the tree, yf you had ben graffed in *primetime*. *Golden Book*, xl.

primeval (prī-mē′val), *a.* [< *primev-ous* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to the first ages; original; primal; primitive.

Remote from the polite, they still retained the *primeval* simplicity of manners. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

From Chaos and *primeval* Darkness came Light. *Keats*, Hyperion. (*Latham.*)

This is the forest *primeval*. *Longfellow*, Evangeline.

=**Syn.** *Primitive*, etc. See *primary*.

primevally (prī-mē′val-i), *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times.

primevous (prī-mē′vus), *a.* [< L. *primævus*, in the first or earliest period of life, < *primus*, first, + *ævum*, time, age: see *prime* and *age*.] Primeval.

primi, *n.* Plural of *primus*.

Primianist (prim′i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Primianus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of the followers of Primianus, who became Donatist bishop of Carthage, A. D. 392. An opposite party among the Donatists were called *Maximianists*.

primigenal (prī-mij′e-nal), *a.* [Also erroneously *primogenial*; < *primigen-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Regnum primigenum*. *Hogg*, 1860.

primigenial (prī-mi-jē′ni-al), *a.* [< L. *primigenius*, first of its kind, primitive (see *primigenious*), + *-al*.] 1. First-born; original; primary. Also *primogenial*.

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

2. Specifically applied to several animals of a primitive or early type after their kind, or to such a primitive type: as, the *primigenial* elephant (*Elephas primigenius*).

The *primigenial* elephant and rhinoceros. *Owen*, Anat., § 360.

primigenious (prī-mi-jē′ni-us), *a.* [< L. *primigenius*, first produced, primitive, < *primus*, first, + *genere*, *gignere*, beget, + *-al*.] First formed or generated; original.

primigenous (prī-mij′e-nus), *a.* Same as *primigenious*.

primigravida (prī-mi-grav′i-dä), *n.*; pl. *primigravidæ* (-dē). [NL., < L. *primus*, first, + *gravidus*, pregnant: see *gravid*.] A woman pregnant for the first time.

primine (prī′min), *n.* [< L. *primus*, first (see *prime*), + *-ine*2.] In *bot.*, the outer integument of an ovule when two are present, contrasted with the inner, or *secundine*. But since the inner coat appears first, this has by some authors been called *primine*, and the outer *secundine*. See *ovule*, 2.

priminery, priminary (prī-min′e-ri, -a-ri), *n.*; pl. *primineries, priminaries* (-riz). A difficulty; predicament. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

★**priming** (prī′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prime*, *v.*] 1. In *gun.* and *blasting*, the act of applying the powder, percussion-cap, or other material used to ignite the charge; hence, the powder or cap itself.—2. Figuratively, anything as small relatively to something else as the gun-priming is relatively to the charge: as, his crop is n't a *priming* to mine. [Western U. S.]—3. In *painting*, the first layer of paint, size, or other material given to any surface as a ground.—4. In steam-engines: (*a*) Hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder. (*b*) The carrying of such water from the boiler into the cylinder.—**Priming of the tide**, the advance in the occurrence of the tide before the time when the lunar tide alone should occur, caused by the deformation of the lunar tide by the solar tide: contrasted with the *lagging* or delay of the tide. The lunar and solar tides are coincident at spring tide (new or full moon). The lunar day is 24h 52m, and the solar day is 24h long; hence the solar tide occurs more and more in advance of the lunar tide through the 14-day interval between spring tides, at the end of which a second coincidence of the two tides is brought about. At the mid-interval (quadrature or neap tides), lunar high tide falls with solar low tide, and no displacement in the time of tide occurs: but in the first half interval (spring to neap tides) the solar tide causes the actual tide to advance upon the lunar tide (priming of the tides), while in the second half interval (neap to spring tides) the solar tide causes the actual tide to follow after the lunar tide (lagging of the tides). The terms *priming* and *lagging* are used in the sense here given by the U. S. Coast Survey. But the same terms denote sometimes the shortening and the lengthening of the interval between successive lunisolar tides: in this meaning, priming occurs through the week whose middle comes at spring tide (new or full moon), while lagging occurs through the week whose middle falls at neap tides (quadratures).

priming-horn (prī′ming-hôrn), *n.* A miner's or quarryman's powder-horn.

priming-iron (prī′ming-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *gun.*, a pointed wire used through the vent of a cannon to prick the cartridge when it is home, to make the communication of the flame from the primer certain. [Eng.] In the United States service called *priming-wire*.

priming-machine (prī′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for putting fulminate into percussion-caps.

priming-powder (prī′ming-pou″dėr), *n.* 1. Detonating powder.—2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

priming-tube (prī′ming-tūb), *n.* In *gun.*, same as *friction-tube*.

priming-wire (prī′ming-wīr), *n.* See *priming-iron*.

priminvariant (prim-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* A fundamental asyzygetic invariant.

primipara (prī-mip′a-rä), *n.*; pl. *primiparæ* (-rē). [L.: see *primiparous*.] A woman who bears a child for the first time: correlated with *nullipara*, *multipara*.

primiparity (prī-mi-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *primipara* + *-ity*.] The state of being a primipara.

primiparous (prī-mip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *primipara*, one that has brought forth for the first time, < *primus*, first, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] Bearing a child for the first time.

primipilar (prī-mi-pī′lär), *a.* [< L. *primipilaris*, pertaining to the first maniple of the triarii, < *primipilus*, the chief centurion of the triarii, < *primus*, first, + *pilus*, the body of the triarii, < *pilum*, a heavy javelin: see *pile*1.] Pertaining to the first maniple of the body of veterans (triarii) which formed a regular part of a Roman legion.

It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 70.

primitiæ (prī-mish′i-ē), *n. pl.* [L. (> F. *prémices*, > E. *premices*), the first things of their kind, first-fruits, < *primus*, first: see *prime*.] 1. The first-fruits of any production of the earth; specifically (*eccles.*), the first-fruits of an ecclesiastical benefice, payable to the Pope, the church, or other ecclesiastical authority: same as *annats*. See *annat*, 1.—2. In *obstet.*, the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus.

primitial (prī-mish′al), *a.* [< *primitiæ* + *-al*.] 1†. Being of the first production; primitive; original.—2. Pertaining to the primitiæ.

★**primitive** (prim′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *primitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *primitivo*, < L. *primitivus*, first or earliest of its kind, < *primus*, first: see *prime*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; especially, having something else of the same kind derived from it, but not itself derived from anything of the same kind; first: as, the *primitive* church; the *primitive* speech.

Sur. Did Adam write, sir, in High Dutch?
Mam. He did;
Which proves it was the *primitive* tongue.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Things translated into another Tongue lose of their *primitive* Vigour and Strength. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

The power of thy grace is not past away with the *primitive* times, as fond and faithlesse men imagine. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The settlers [in America] were driven to cast off many of the improvements or corruptions, as we may choose to call them, which had overshadowed the elder institutions of the mother-country, and largely to fall back on the *primitive* form of those institutions. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

2. Characterized by the simplicity of old times; old-fashioned; plain or rude: as, a *primitive* style of dress.

I should starve at their *primitive* banquet. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. In *gram.*, noting a word as related to another that is derived from it; noting that word from which a derivative is made, whether itself demonstrably derivative or not.—4. In *biol.*: (*a*) rudimentary; inceptive; primordial; beginning to take form or acquire recognizable existence: applicable to any part, organ, or structure in the first or a very early stage of its formation: as, the *primitive* cerebral vesicles (the rudiment of the brain, out of which the whole brain is to be formed). See cut at *protovertebra*. (*b*) Primary or first of its kind; temporary and soon to disappear: opposed to *definitive*: as, the *primitive* aorta.—5. In *bot.*, noting specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization. *Henslow.*—6. In *geol.* of the earliest or supposed earliest formation. in the early history of geology noting the older crystalline rocks of which the age and stratigraphical relations were uncertain, and the fossils (where these had once been present) either entirely obliterated or rendered so indistinct by metamorphism of the strata in which they were embedded that their determination was a matter of doubt. Many of the rocks formerly called *primitive* are now known to be more or less thoroughly metamorphosed Paleozoic strata, and in the progress of geological investigation they have been referred to their place in the series of stratified formations. Other so-called *primitive* rocks belong to the azoic or archæan series (as this latter term was and still is used by Dana)—that is, they unmistakably underlie unconformably the oldest known fossiliferous strata. These azoic rocks are made up in part of eruptive masses, and in part of highly metamorphosed sedimentary deposits which, so far as can be determined from existing evidence, were deposited before the appearance of life on the earth. As there is much primitive rock of which the geological age has not as yet been fixed, it has been found convenient to designate this simply as *crystalline* or *metamorphic*; such rocks are, however, often called *archæan;* but this cannot be properly done until their infra-Silurian position has been established by observation.

These remarkable formations [granite, granitic schist, roofing-slate, etc.] have been called *primitive*, from their having been supposed to constitute the most ancient mineral productions of the globe, and from a notion that they originated before the earth was inhabited by living beings, and while yet the planet was in a nascent state. *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), III. 336.

Primitive aorta. See *aorta*.—**Primitive axes of coordinates**, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set, to which they are afterward referred.—**Primitive carotid artery**, the common carotid artery.—**Primitive cerebral cleft.** See *cleft*1.—**Primitive chord**, in *music*, a chord in its original position—that is, with its root in the lowest voice-part.—**Primitive circle**, in the stereographic projection of the sphere, the circle on the plane of which the projection is made.—**Primitive colors**, in *painting*, red, yellow, and blue: so called because it was erroneously believed that from mixtures of these all other colors could be obtained. In regard to mixtures of pigments, this very rudely approximates to the truth; in regard to true mixtures of colors, it is strikingly false. See *color*.—**Primitive contravariant, dislocation, equation.** See the nouns.—**Primitive curve, surface**, etc., that from which another is derived.—**Primitive fathers.** See *fathers of the church*, under *father*.—**Primitive fibrillæ**, the extremely fine filaments of which the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber is composed. Also called *nerve-fibrils, granular fibrils*.—**Primitive fire.** See *fire*.—**Primitive form**, in the theory of numbers, a form which is not equivalent to another form with smaller coefficients. Thus, the form

$$x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2,$$

by means of the transformation

$$x = \xi - 3\eta$$
$$y = 2\xi - 5\eta$$

(the determinant of which is unity), is shown to be equivalent to

$$\xi^2 - 2\xi\eta - \eta^2,$$

and this latter is evidently primitive.—**Primitive groove**, the first furrow which appears along the midline of the back of a vertebrate embryo, in the site of the future cerebrospinal axis. The primitive groove is regarded as representing the fused lips of a portion of the blastopore (which see), and lies at the posterior end of the embryo, ultimately disappearing without forming any portion of the adult animal. Also called *primitive furrow, streak*, and *trace*.—**Primitive group.** See *group*1.—**Primitive Methodist Connection**, a Wesleyan denomination founded in 1810 by Hugh Bourne. In doctrine it is in substantial accord with other Methodist churches; in polity it is substantially Presbyterian. It is found principally in England, the British colonies, and the United States, and numbers about 200,000 members.—**Primitive Nth root of unity**, an imaginary root of unity which is not a root of unity of a lower order than *N*.—**Primitive plane**, in spherical projection, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally containing some principal circle of the sphere.—**Primitive radii.** Same as *proportional radii* (which see, under *radius*).—**Primitive root of a prime number *p***, a number whose *p*th power diminished by unity is the lowest power of it divisible by *p*.—**Primitive root of the binomial congruence appertaining to the exponent *m***, a number which satisfies the congruence $x^l \pmod p$ and no similar congruence of lower degree.—**Primitive sheath**, the membranous sheath of neurokeratin lying in medullated nerve-fibers outside of the white substance of Schwann. Also called *sheath of Schwann*, and *neurilemma*.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Pristine*, etc. See *primary*.

II. *n.* 1. An original or primary word; a word from which another is derived: opposed to *derivative*.—2†. An early Christian.

The zeal of the present age is stark cold, if compared to the fervours of the apostles and other holy *primitives*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 685.

3. In *math.*, a geometrical or algebraic form from which another is derived, especially an algebraic expression of which another is the derivative; an equation which satisfies a differential equation, or equation of differences, of which it is said to be the primitive (if it has the requisite number of arbitrary constants to form the solution of the differential equation, it is called the *complete primitive:* see *complete*); a curve of which another is the polar or reciprocal, etc.

primitively (prim′i-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. Originally; at first.

Tithers themselves have contributed to their own confutation by confessing that the Church liv'd *primitively* on Alms. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Solemnities and ceremonies *primitively* enjoined were afterwards omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.—3. According to the original rule or oldest practice; in the ancient or antique style.

The best, the purest, and most *primitively* ordered church in the world. *South*, Sermons, VI. 117.

primitiveness (prim'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

primitivity (prim-i-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *primitive* + *-ity*.] The character of being primitive: thus, in mathematics we speak of the *primitivity* of a form.

Oh! I can tell you, the age of George the Second is likely to be celebrated for more *primitivity* than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard. *Walpole*, To Mann, Aug. 8, 1759.

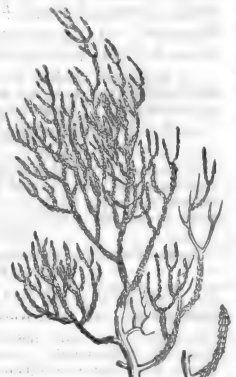
primity† (prim'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *primus*, first, + *-ity*.] The state of being original or first; primitiveness.

This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

primly (prim'li), *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.

primness (prim'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being prim or formal; affected niceness or preciseness.

The stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat. *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1745.



Primnoa reseda.
(One sixteenth natural size.)

Primnoa (prim'nō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] The typical genus of *Primnoidæ*.

primnoid (prim'nō-id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Primnoidæ*.

Primnoidæ (prim-nō'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Primnoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Primnoa*.

primo (prē'mō). [It., < L. *primus*, first: see *prime*.] In *music*, a first or principal part, as in duets or trios.—**Tempo primo**, at the first or original tempo or pace: used after a passage in some other tempo than the first.

primogenial† (prī-mō-jē'ni-al), *a.* An erroneous form of *primigenial*.

The *primogenial* light which at first was diffused over the face of the unfashion'd chaos. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

Noon stands eternal here; here may thy sight
Drink in the rays of *primogenial* light.
Watts, Paradise.

primogenital (prī-mō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-al*. Cf. LL. *primogenitalis*, original.] Primogenitary.

Those garments Rebecca put on Jacob, his sacerdotal vestment; but it was still the *primogenital* right, till a family separated. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 21.

Genesis, as a fundamental factor in evolution, may be more intelligently considered under some of its subordinate phases, as heredity, physiological selection, sexual selection, *primogenital* selection, sexual differentiation, including philoprogeneity, hybridity, etc. *Science*, XII. 124.

primogenitary (prī-mō-jen'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-ary*.] Of or belonging to primogeniture, or the rights of the first-born.

They do not explicitly condemn a limited monarchy, but evidently adopt his scheme of *primogenitary* right, which is perhaps almost incompatible with it. *Hallam.*

primogenitive (prī-mō-jen'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to primogeniture.

II.† *n.* Primogeniture; right of primogeniture.

The *primogenitive* and due of birth. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 106.

primogenitor (prī-mō-jen'i-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *primogenitor* = It. *primogenitore*, primogenitor (cf. ML. *primogenitor*, first-born), < L. *primus*, first, + *genitor*, a parent, a father, < *genere*, *gignere*, beget, bring forth.] A forefather; an ancestor.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied, the general smutch you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

Our *primogenitors* passed their days among trees. *Pennsylvania School Jour.*, XXXII. 382.

primogeniture (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [= F. *primogéniture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *primogenitura*, < ML. *primogenitura*, primogeniture, < L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born, birthright, neut. pl. of *primogenitus*, first-born, < *primo*, first, in the first place (abl. neut. of *primus*, first), + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, bring forth: see *geniture*.] 1. The state of being the first-born among children of the same parents; seniority by birth.

Aristodemus . . . died leaving twin sons, Eurysthenes and Procles; their mother refusing to determine which had the right of *primogeniture*, it was agreed that both should succeed to the crown with equal authority. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 549.

2. Descent to the eldest son; the principle or right by which (under the Norman law introduced into England) the oldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate in preference to, and to the absolute exclusion of, the younger sons and daughters. The ancient customs of gavelkind and borough-English form exceptions to the general rule of law as to primogeniture. (See *gavelkind* and *borough-English*.) In the modified form of the law of primogeniture now existing in England, the law, if left to operate, carries the land of a person dying to male heirs singly, in succession preferring the eldest, but to female heirs equally in common, and carries personalty to wife and children with no preference for the eldest son.

He was the first-born of the Almighty, and so, by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things. *South*, Sermons, IV. x.

The abolition of *primogeniture*, and equal partition of inheritances, removed the feudal and unnatural distinctions which made one member of every family rich and all the rest poor, substituting equal partition, the best of all agrarian laws. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 40.

Primogeniture, as we know it in our law, had rather a political than a civil origin, and comes from the authority of the feudal lord and probably from that of the tribal chief; but here and there on the Continent there are traces of it as a civil institution, and in such cases the succession of the eldest son does not exclude provision for the younger sons by what are called appanages. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 261.

Representative primogeniture, the rule of feudal inheritance by which the issue of a deceased child were regarded as standing in the place of that child, subject to the same preference of males over females among them, and of elder over younger males among them, as obtained among children inheriting directly: so that, if an elder son died leaving sons and daughters, the eldest of the sons would take what his father, if living, would have taken.

primogenitureship (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr-ship), *n.* [< *primogeniture* + *-ship*.] The state or right of a first-born son.

By the aristocratical law of *primogenitureship* in a family of six children, five are exposed. Aristocracy has never but one child. *Burke*, Appeal to the Old Whigs.

primordia, *n.* Plural of *primordium*.

primordial (prī-môr'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *prymordiall* (n.), < OF. (also F.) *primordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *primordial* = It. *primordiale*, < ML. *primordialis*, < LL. *primordialis*, original, that is first of all, < L. *primordium*, pl. *primordia*, origin, beginnings: see *primordium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. First in order; earliest; original; primitive; existing from the beginning.

The *primordial* state of our first parents. *Bp. Bull*, Works, III. 1102. (*Latham.*)

I have sometimes thought that the States in our system may be compared to the *primordial* particles of matter, . . . whose natural condition is to repel each other, or, at least, to exist in their own independent identity. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 401.

I should infer from analogy that probably all the organic beings which have ever lived on this earth have descended from some one *primordial* form, into which life was first breathed. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 420.

2. In *anat.*, primitive; formative; in a rudimentary or embryonic state: opposed to *definitive*, or final, completed, or perfected: as, the *primordial* skull of man is partly membranous, partly cartilaginous.

Three pairs of segmental organs, which have only a temporary existence and have been regarded as *primordial* kidneys, are developed at the posterior end of the body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 192.

3. In *bot.*, first formed: applied to the first true leaves formed by a young plant, also to the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike.—4. In *geol.*, containing the earliest traces of life.

Of all the results of geological and paleontological investigation during the past half-century, there is no one so remarkable as the revelation of the existence of the so-called *primordial* fauna. It is now clearly established that there was a time when life was represented by a few forms, which were essentially the same all over the globe. What has long been known to be true for Europe and America has been recently supplemented, for Asia, by the investigations of Richthofen in China, where the peculiar *primordial* fauna seems to be largely developed, bearing, as Professor Dames remarks, "an astonishing resemblance to that of North America and Scandinavia." *Whitney and Wadsworth*, The Azoic System, p. 546.

Primordial cell, in *bot.*, a cell of the simplest character, one which does not possess a cell-wall.—**Primordial utricle**, in *bot.*, the layer of somewhat denser protoplasm which lines the inner surface of the wall of a vacuolated cell.—**Primordial zone**, the name given by Barrande to certain strata in Bohemia which there contain the lowest fauna, regarded by him as the equivalent of the Taconic fauna of New York, and of the Cambrian of North Wales. In these various regions, as well as in other parts of the globe, as in Canada, China, and the Cordilleras, the fauna of the primordial zone is strikingly similar, consisting largely of trilobites and brachiopods, certain genera of which appear to have had a world-wide distribution. = Syn. 1. *Prime*, etc. See *primary*.

II. *n.* A first principle or element.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

Primordialidæ (prī-môr-di-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *primordialis*, primordial, + *-idæ*.] A family of goniatites, having smooth whorls with simple sutures and very large lateral saddles.

primordialism (prī-môr'di-al-izm), *n.* [< *primordial* + *-ism*.] Continuance or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like.

Yet another indication of *primordialism* may be named. This species of control [ceremonial observance] establishes itself anew with every fresh relation among individuals. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

primordiality (prī-môr-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *primordial* + *-ity*.] The character of being primordial, and therefore not derived from anything else.

primordially (prī-môr'di-al-i), *adv.* Under the first order of things; at the beginning.

primordiate (prī-môr'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *primordius*, original, + *-ate*[1].] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

primordium (prī-môr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *primordia* (-ä). [L., commonly in pl. *primordia*, the beginnings, < *primus*, first, + *ordiri*, begin. Cf. *exordium*.] 1. Beginning; commencement; origin. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Worcester.*)—2. In *bot.*, the ultimate beginning of any structure.

primosity (prim-os'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *prim*[1] + *-osity*, as in *pomposity*, etc.] Primness; prudery. [Rare.]

I should really like to know what excuse Lord A—— could offer for his *primosity* to us, when he was riding with such a Jezebel as Lady ——. *Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope*, xi.

primovant (prī-mō'vant), *n.* In *anc. astron.*, that sphere which was supposed to carry the fixed stars in their daily motions to which all the other orbs were attached. See *primum mobile*.

The motion of the *primovant* (or first equinoctial motion). *Dee*, Mathematicall Præface (1570).

primp (primp), *v.* [A form of *prink*, imitating *prim*.] **I.** *trans.* To dress or deck (one's self) in a formal and affected manner.

II. *intrans.* To be formal or affected. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

primprint† (prim'print), *n.* [Also *primeprint*, *primprivet*; < *prim*, *prime*, + *primet*.] The privet.

That great bushy plant, usually termed privet, or *primprint*. *Topsell*, Historie of Serpents, p. 103. (*Halliwell.*)

primprivet†, *n.* Same as *primprint*. *Minsheu*

★(misprinted *prunprivet*).

primrose (prim'rōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *primerose*, *prymerose*, < OF. *primerose*, primrose (according to Godefroy, same as *passerose*, hollyhock), as if < L. *prima rosa*, 'first rose,' but actually a substitution for OF. *primerole*, a primrose: see *primerole*. Cf. *tuberose*, which also simulates a connection with *rose*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Primula*; especially, the species *Primula acaulis*, in which the flowers appear as if on separate peduncles, the short common stalk being hidden beneath the base of the leaves. Several of the best-known species and varieties, however, have independent names, as *auricula*, *cowslip*, *oxlip*, and *polyanthus*. See cut under *Primula*. See also the phrases below.

Thou seydest a gerd schulde sprynge
Oute of the rote of Ientill Iesse,
And schulde floure with florisschyng,
With *primeroses* greet plent.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

The *primrose* placing first, because that in the spring
It is the first appears, then only flourishing.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 149.

A *primrose* by a river's brim
A yellow *primrose* was to him,
And it was nothing more.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, i.

2. One of a few other plants with some resemblance to the primrose. See the phrases below.—3†. The first or earliest flower; a spring flower.

With painted words tho gan this proude weede [the brier], . . .
Was I not planted of thine owne hand,
To be the *primrose* of all the land;
With flowring blossomes to furnish the prime?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

4†. Figuratively, the first or choicest; the flower.

Two noble *Primeroses* of Nobilitie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

She is the pride and *primrose* of the rest,
Made by the Maker selfe to be admired.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 560.

5. In *her.*, a quatrefoil used as a bearing.—**6.** A pale and somewhat greenish-yellow color.—**7.** A coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the potassium ethyl salt of tetrabrom-fluorescein. It is mostly used in silk-dyeing, producing pinkish-yellow shades.—**Bird's-eye primrose**, *Primula farinosa*, a pretty plant with silvery leaves in small rosettes, the flower-stalks 3 to 12 inches high, bearing compact umbels of lilac-purple yellow-eyed flowers. It is wild northward in both hemispheres.—**Cape primrose**, a plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*.—**Chinese primrose**, a Chinese species, *Primula prænitens*, familiar as a house-plant.—**Evening primrose**. See *Œnothera*.—**Fairy primrose**, *Primula minima*, a species native in the mountains of southern Europe, only an inch or so high, but with flowers nearly an inch broad.—**Himalayan primrose**, *Primula Sikkimensis*, abounding in wet places of the Himalayas at high altitudes, also cultivated. It is the tallest described species, the scape often 2 feet high, the corollas of the numerous sweet-scented flowers funnel-shaped, with the limb concave.—**Japanese primrose**, *Primula Japonica*, one of the handsomest species, the flowers unfolding in successive whorls on the tall scape.—**Mistassinnie primrose**, *Primula Mistassinica*, of northern North America, named from a Canadian lake: the flowers are flesh-colored.—**Night primrose**. Same as *evening primrose* above.—**Peerless primrose**, the primrose-peerless.—**Scotch primrose**, a variety of the bird's-eye primrose, *Primula farinosa Scotica*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a primrose; specifically, resembling a primrose in color; pale-yellow.

He had a buff waistcoat with coral buttons, a light coat, lavender trousers, white jean boots, and *primrose* kid gloves. *G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures. (*Latham.*)

2. Abounding with primroses; flowery; gay.

Himself the *primrose* path of dalliance treads.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 50.

Primrose League. See *league*[1].

primrosed (prim′rōzd), *a.* [< *primrose* + *-ed*[2].] Covered or adorned with primroses.

Not one of your broad, level, dusty, glaring causeways, but a zig-zag, up-and-down *primrosed* by-road.
Savage, Reuben Medlicott, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

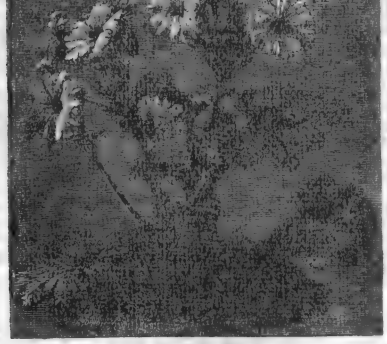
primrose-peerless (prim′rōz-pēr″les), *n.* A plant, *Narcissus biflorus*.

primrose-willow (prim′rōz-wil″ō), *n.* See *Jussiæa*.

primsie (prim′si), *a.* [< *prim* + *-sie*, equiv. to *-y*[1].] Prim; demure; precise. [Scotch.]

★ *Primsie* Mallie. *Burns*, Halloween.

Primula (prim′ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < ML. *primula*, primrose (so called in allusion to its early blooming), fem. of L. *primulus*, first, dim. of *primus*, first: see *prime*. Cf. *primerole*, *primrose*.] **1.** A genus of sympetalous plants, the primroses, type of the family *Primulaceæ* and the tribe *Primuleæ*, characterized by a conspicuous salver-shaped corolla, with five opposite stamens borne on its long tube, and by a roundish five-valved and one-celled capsule, containing many peltate seeds. There are about 150 species, mainly mountain-dwellers of Europe and



Flowering plant of *Primula prænitens*.

Asia, with about 15 in North America, 1 in extreme South America, and 1 in the mountains of Java. They are beautiful low-growing plants, with perennial rootstocks. The leaves are all radical, obovate or roundish, entire or toothed, and form a spreading tuft. The flowers are dimorphous, some having a short style and stamens borne high up on the tube, others opposite in both respects. They are white, pink, purple, or yellow in color, grouped in bracted umbels—in the true primrose, however, appearing as if on separate stalks. The common primrose of Europe and northern Asia, elsewhere in gardens, with yellow or straw-colored flowers in early spring, consists of three species, often regarded as varieties, corresponding to the names *primrose* (*P. acaulis*), *cowslip* or *pagle* (*P. veris*), and *oxlip* (*P. elatior*). It is generally believed that *P. elatior* is a good species, indigenous, though rare, in England, where it is called *Bardfield oxlip;* but, according to Darwin, *P. acaulis* and *P. veris* are distinct, while the common oxlip is a hybrid between them. (See the above common names, and *herb-peter* (*St.-Peter's-wort*), *lady-key*, *petty mullen* (under *mullen*), and *palsywort*.) Numerous other species are beautiful and more or less cultivated. See *auricula*, 1, *baziers*, *bear's-ear*, *dusty-miller*, *French cowslip* (under *cowslip*), *polyanthus*, and *primrose*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Primula*.

Primulaceæ (prim-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Primula* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct family of dicotyledonous sympetalous herbs of the order *Primulales*, characterized by its five stamens opposite to the five lobes of the regular corolla, and the capsular ovary containing two or more ovules, a single style, and an undivided stigma; the primrose family. It includes about 350 species, classed under 5 tribes and 28 genera, natives of temperate regions and mainly alpine, rare in the southern hemisphere. They are herbs, growing usually from a perennial rootstock; the few that occur in the tropics become there annuals, an inversion of the usual effect of the tropics. They bear undivided or rarely lobed leaves, either all radical, or alternate, opposite, or whorled; and commonly racemed, umbeled, or long-stalked flowers. Very many of the most-prized flowers of cultivation belong to this family, as the primrose, cowslip, polyanthus, auricula, cyclamen, and soldanelle. For the best-known genera see *Primula* (the type), *Lysimachia*, *Cyclamen*, *Trientalis*, *Glaux*, *Coris*, *Samolus*, *Soldanella*, *Dodecatheon*, and *Hottonia*.

primulaceous (prim-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Of or resembling the *Primulaceæ*.

Primulales (prim-ū-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Primula*, q. v.] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, characterized by a regular five-lobed corolla, the stamens, when of the same number, opposite the lobes. It contains the families *Primulaceæ*, *Myrsinaceæ*, *Plumbaginaceæ*, and *Theophrastaceæ*. See these terms, also the type genera, *Primula*, *Myrsine*, *Plumbago*, 2, and *Theophrasta*.

Primuleæ (pri-mū′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Primula* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Primulaceæ*, characterized by the regular imbricated corolla-lobes, stamens on the corolla, superior ovary, and half-anatropous ovules. It includes 13 genera, of which *Primula* is the type.

★**primulin** (prim′ū-lin), *n.* [< NL. *Primula* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip.

primum frigidum (prī′mum frij′i-dum). [L.: *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first; *frigidum*, neut. of *frigidus*, cold: see *prime* and *frigid*.] Pure cold: an elementary substance, according to the doctrine of Parmenides.

The first means of producing cold is that which nature presenteth us withal: namely, the expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter, when the sun hath no power to overcome it, the earth being (as hath been noted by some) *primum frigidum*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 69.

The dispute which is the *primum frigidum* is very well known among naturalists; some contending for the earth, others for water, others for the air, and some of the moderns for nitre, but all seeming to agree that there is some body or other that is of its own nature supremely cold, and by participation of which all other bodies obtain that quality. But, for my part, I think that before men had so hotly disputed which is the *primum frigidum* they would have done well to inquire whether there be any such thing or no. *Boyle*, Experimental History of Cold, title xvii.

primum mobile (prī′mum mob′i-lē). [L.: *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first; *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, movable: see *prime* and *mobile*[1].] In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, the tenth or outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, and to carry the others along with it in its motion; hence, any great or first source of motion.

The motions of the greatest persons in a government ought to be as the motions of the planets under *primum mobile*, . . . carried swiftly by the highest motion, and softly in their own motion.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

A star does not move more obediently from east to west than Bacon obeys, and appropriates as his own, the motion of his *primum mobile*, the King.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 249.

primus (prī′mus), *n.*; pl. *primi* (-mī). [L., first: see *prime*.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, presides at all their meetings, and has certain other privileges, but possesses no metropolitan authority.

primus inter pares (prī′mus in′tėr pā′rēz). [L.: *primus*, first; *inter*, among; *pares*, pl. of *par*, equal: see *prime*, *inter*[2], and *pair*[1].] A Latin phrase, meaning 'first among equals.'

primy† (prī′mi), *a.* [< *prime* + *-y*[1].] Early; blooming. [Rare.]

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 7.

prin[1] (prin), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *preen*[1].

Wha will *prin* my sma' middle,
Wi' the short *prin* and the lang?
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 334).

prin[2]† (prin), *a.* [< OF. *prin*, var. of *prim*, thin, slender: see *prim*[1].] Slender; thin.

Hee looks as gaunt and *prin* as he that spent
A tedious twelve years in an eager Lent.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

★**prince** (prins), *n.* [< ME. *prince*, *prynce* = D. *prins* = MLG. *prince*, *prinse* = MHG. *prinze*, G. *prinz* = Sw. Dan. *prins*, < OF. (and F.) *prince* = Pr. *princep*, *prince*, *prinsi* = Sp. Pg. It. *principe*, a prince; < L. *princeps* (*-cip-*), a first or chief person, a chief, superior, leader, ruler, sovereign, prince, prop. adj., first in time or order, < *primus*, prime, first, + *capere*, take, choose: see *capable*.] **1.** A sovereign; a king; by extension, a royal personage of either sex.

As this noble *Prince* is endued with mercie, pacience, and moderation, so is she adourned with singuler beautie and chastitie. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 454.

Such duty as the subject owes the *prince*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 155.

"No one thing," sighed Walsingham, "doth more prognosticate an alteration of this estate than that a *prince* of her Majesty's judgment should neglect . . . the stopping of so dangerous a gap."
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 329.

Some of the Mercian Kings were very powerful *Princes*.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 39.

2. The title of the ruler of a principality: as, the *Prince* of Waldeck; the former *Princes* of Orange. Few such principalities now exist in Europe; they are either small in extent (as Montenegro and Monaco), or in certain relations subordinate in name or reality to a suzerain (as Bulgaria), or to a central government (as Lippe, Waldeck, and the other principalities of the German empire).

3. A title of nobility in certain countries on the continent, superior to *duke:* as, *Prince* Bismarck; *Prince* of Condé. There are, however, many exceptions in the relative standing of particular titles, owing to the fact that many princely designations are little more than courtesy titles, or to the circumstance that some princely titles are historically and intrinsically of comparatively small importance, while some ducal titles, on the contrary, are of the highest, sometimes even of sovereign dignity. *Prince* is the translation of the chief Russian title of nobility (*knyaz*).

4. A courtesy title given to non-regnant members of royal families, and often confined to the younger sons of the sovereign: as, *Prince* Arthur (of Great Britain); *Prince* Henry (of Prussia); the eldest sons are usually called *prince* with a territorial title (as *Prince* of Wales, in Great Britain; *Prince* of Naples, in Italy), *crown prince* (Greece), *prince imperial* (Austria, Germany, etc.), *prince royal* (Denmark, Sweden, etc.), or *duke* with a territorial title (as *Duke* of Sparta, in Greece; *Duke* of Brabant, in Belgium).

The empress and young *princes* of the blood of both sexes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

Until he is created a peer, by the title of duke or other rank in the peerage, a member of the reigning family—even the sovereign's own younger son—though styled *prince* and royal highness, is in law but a commoner.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 229.

5. A courtesy title given in some relations to dukes, marquises, and earls in Great Britain. See the quotation.

He [an earl, also a marquis] bears also the title, upon some occasions, of Most Noble and Puissant *Prince*.
Burke, Peerage, Int., p. lxxi.

6. One who is preëminent in his class or profession: as, a merchant *prince;* a *prince* of good fellows.

Hit semed as he myȝt
Be *prynce* with-outen pere,
In felde ther felle men fyȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 873.

Asclepius amongst the Ægines, Demosthenes amongst the Athenians, Æschines amongst the Rhodians, Cicero amongst the Romanes, were not only skilfull in Orations, but *Princes* of all other Oratours.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 46.

These mentioned by their names were *princes* in their families. 1 Chron. iv. 38.

Brave Troilus! the *prince* of chivalry!
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 249.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. *Peacham*, Poetry.

Christmas prince. See *Christmas.*—**Grand prince, or great prince.** (*a*) A title of various rulers or princes in Russia. See *grand duke* (*b*), under *grand*. (*b*) A title of the emperor of Austria (as Grand Prince of Transylvania). —**Merchant prince.** See *merchant.*—**Prince bishop,** formerly, a ruler who was at once the bishop of a diocese (or other spiritual ruler) and a sovereign prince; especially, such a prince and prelate of the German empire; also, in Montenegro, the chief ruler, or vladika, who was at the same time the head of the national church.

The eldest of these three persons was no other than Massalski, the *Prince-bishop* of Wilna in Lithuania.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 2.

Prince consort. See *consort*[1].—**Prince Elector,** one of the electors of the former German empire.—**Prince imperial,** the eldest son of an emperor.—**Prince of Peace,** the Messiah; Christ.

For unto us a child is born: . . . and his name shall be called . . . The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The *Prince of Peace.* Isa. ix. 6.

Prince of the Captivity, the title assumed by the head of the Mesopotamian community of the Jews subsequent to the destruction of Jerusalem.

Those [Jews] of the East were ruled by the *Prince of the Captivity,* who had his seat at Bagdad, which they called Babylon; and those of the West under the Patriarch of the West, who had his seat at Tiberias. The *Prince of the Captivity* was a secular ruler, and pretended to be a descendant of the royal house of David; the Patriarch of the West was an ecclesiastical ruler, of the sacerdotal tribe of Levi. The first *Prince of the Captivity* that we hear of was Huna, about the year 220. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 176.

Prince of the senate. See *princeps senatus,* under *princeps.*—**Prince of this world,** in *Scrip.*, Satan.

Now shall the *prince of this world* be cast out.
John xii, 31.

Prince of Wales, in England, a title given to the eldest son of the sovereign and heir apparent to the throne. The title is created in every case, and not hereditary. Edward II. was the first to hold it.—**Prince of Wales's feathers.** See *feather.*—**Prince President,** a title given to Prince Louis Napoleon while he was president of the French republic, 1848–52.—**Prince royal,** the eldest son of a king or queen; the heir apparent.—**Prince Rupert's drop.** Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).—**Prince's metal, mixture,** etc. See *metal,* etc.—**The prince of darkness.** See *darkness.*—**Syn. 1-4.** *Prince, King, Sovereign, Monarch, Emperor. Prince* has a narrow and a broad meaning. It may indicate a son of the *sovereign,* or the grade of prescriptive rank next to that of the *sovereign,* or it may be a general word for *king,* etc., as often in Shakspere. A country not large enough to be ruled by a *king* may be ruled by a *prince,* as some of the states of Germany, and Montenegro. *Sovereign* is an impressive but somewhat general term, being applicable to a *king* or an *emperor,* and expressing a high degree of power and dignity. *Monarch* expresses the fact of ruling alone, and therefore is generally, though not necessarily, applied to one ruling autocratically and with splendid state, with similar figurative use. *Emperor* is sometimes affected, as a grander word than *king,* and seems to express more of absolute rule, but there have been kings of all degrees of absolutism and grandeur. Historically, *emperor* is especially associated with military command.

prince (prins), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *princed,* ppr. *princing.* [< *prince, n.*] To play the prince; put on a stately arrogance: with a complementary *it.*

Nature prompts them
In simple and low things to *prince it* much
Beyond the trick of others.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 85.

princeage (prin'sāj), *n.* [< *prince* + *-age.*] The body of princes. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

princedom (prins'dum), *n.* [< *prince* + *-dom.*] 1. The rank, estate, or jurisdiction of a prince.

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne
Deposed was from *princedome* soverayne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 44.

After that God against him war proclaim'd,
And Satan *princedom* of the earth had claim'd.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

2. Same as *principality,* 5.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms,* powers, dominions, I reduce.
Milton, P. L., iii. 320.

princehood (prins'hůd), *n.* [< *prince* + *-hood.*] The quality or rank of a prince.

Promysyng and behightyng by the faith of hys body and worde of his *princehode.* *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 4.

A Prince might feel that he must maintain the principle which underlies his *princehood.*
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Nov. 16, 1886.

Princeite (prin'sīt), *n.* [< *Prince* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Henry James Prince, who founded an association called Agapemone. See *Agapemone.*

princekin (prins'kin), *n.* [< *prince* + *-kin.*] A young or little prince; a petty or inferior prince.

The *princekins* of private life, who are flattered and worshipped. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, liii.

princeless (prins'les), *a.* [< *prince* + *-less.*] Without a prince.

This country is *Princeless*—I mean, affords no Royal natives. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 38.

princelet (prins'let), *n.* [< *prince* + *-let.*] Same as *princekin.*

German *princelets* might sell their country piecemeal to French or Russian. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxii.

princelike (prins'lik), *a.* [< *prince* + *like*[2].] Befitting a prince; like a prince.

I euer set my fotestepps fre,
Princelike, where none had gone.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep., To Mæcenas.

The wrongs he did me
Were nothing *prince-like.*
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 293.

princeliness (prins'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being princely.

princeling (prins'ling), *n.* [< *prince* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *princekin.*

The struggle in his own country has entirely deprived him of revenues as great as any forfeited by their Italian *princelings.* *Disraeli*, Lothair, xlix. (*Davies.*)

princely (prins'li), *a.* [= D. *prinselijk* = G. *prinzlich* = Dan. *prindselig;* as *prince* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or belonging to a prince; having the rank of a prince; regal.

In Tarquin's likeness I did entertain thee. . . .
Thou wrong'st his honour, wound'st his *princely* name.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 599.

Princely dignities,
And powers that erst in heaven sat on thrones.
Milton, P. L., i. 359.

2. Resembling a prince; princelike; having the appearance or manner of one high-born; stately; magnanimous; noble.

He is as full of valour as of kindness;
Princely in both. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 16.

What sovereign was ever more *princely* in pardoning injuries, in conquering enemies, in extending the dominions and the renown of his people?
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

She gazed upon the man
Of *princely* bearing, tho' in bonds.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Befitting a prince; munificent; magnificent; regal: as, a *princely* gift; a *princely* banquet; a *princely* fortune.

There also my Lord did condole the Death of the late Queen, that Duke's Grandmother, and he received very *princely* Entertainment. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 5.

=**Syn. 2.** August, imperial.—**3.** Bounteous.

princely (prins'li), *adv.* [< *princely, a.*] In a princelike manner; royally.

Doth it not show vilely in me to desire small beer? . . .
Belike then my appetite was not *princely* got.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 12.

princeps (prin'seps), *a.* and *n.* [L., first, chief, prince: see *prince.*] **I.** *a.* First; original; hence, specifically, earliest printed; belonging to the first edition.

The *princeps* copy, clad in blue and gold.
J. Ferriar, Bibliomania, l. 6.

II. *n.*; pl. *principes* (prin'si-pēz). 1. One who is first or chief; a chief; specifically, in *early Teut. hist.*, a chief judicial officer or leader in a pagus or other division. Attached to him was a body of attendants called the *comitatus.*

Over each of their local divisions or pagi, at their own pleasure and on a plan which in their eyes was a prudent one, a single *princeps* or chieftain presided.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 22.

2. That which is first, foremost, original, or principal; especially, the first or original edition of a book: short for *princeps edition,* or *editio princeps.*—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1806. —**Princeps cervicis,** a large branch of the occipital artery descending the neck to supply the trapezius, and anastomosing with the superficialis colli, vertebral, and superior intercostal arteries.—**Princeps pollicis,** a branch of the radial, at the beginning of the deep palmar arch, supplying the integument of the palmar surface of the thumb.—**Princeps senatus,** in ancient Rome, the senator first called in the roll of senators. He was usually of consular and censorian dignity.

prince's-feather (prin'sez-feᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* 1. A plant, *Amaranthus hybridus.* It is a showy garden annual from tropical America, sometimes 6 feet tall, bearing thick crowded spikes of small red flowers, the uppermost spike much longer and interrupted. The name sometimes extends to other species of the genus. Also *Prince-of-Wales's-feather.*

2. A taller garden annual, *Polygonum orientale,* in England called *tall persicaria,* bearing slender spikes on curving branches. Also called *ragged-sailor.*

prince's-pine (prin'sez-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

princess (prin'ses), *n.* [< ME. *princesse* = D. ★*prinses* = G. *prinzesse, prinzess* = Sw. *prinsessa* = Dan. *prinsesse,* < OF. (and F.) *princesse* (= Pr. *princessa* = Sp. *princesa* = Pg. *princeza* = It. *principessa*), < ML. **principissa,* princess (found only as an abstract noun, principality, principate), fem. of L. *princeps,* prince: see *prince.*] 1. A female sovereign; a woman of princely rank.

How doth the city sit solitary, . . . she that was great among the nations, and a *princess* among the provinces! Lam. i. 1.

So excellent a *princess* as the present queen. *Swift.*

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family: in this sense a title of courtesy. Compare *prince,* 4.

I'll tell you who they were, this female pair,
Lest they should seem *princesses* in disguise.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 124.

Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the three eldest *princesses* went to the Chapel Royal.
Thackeray, Four Georges, George the Second.

3. The consort of a prince: as, the *Princess* of Wales.

Duke Victor [the hereditary prince] was fifty years of age, and his *princess* . . . was scarce three-and-twenty.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, x.

Such apparel as might well beseem
His [Geraint's] *princess,* or indeed the stately Queen.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. A size of roofing-slate 24 inches long by 14 inches wide. Compare *duchess,* 2.—**Princess royal,** the eldest daughter of a king or queen.

princesse (prin-ses'), *a.* [< F. *princesse,* princess: see *princess.*] In *dressmaking,* noting the form and style of a long gown for women, made in one continuous piece without drapery, and fitting closely.—**Demi-princesse,** a gown of which a part only, as the back, is in one piece from top to bottom.

princessly (prin'ses-li), *a.* [< *princess* + *-ly*[1].] Princess-like; having the air or the pretensions of a princess. *Byron.* [Rare.]

The busy old tarpaulin uncle I make but my ambassador to Queen Annabella Howe, to engage her (for example-sake to her *princessly* daughter) to join in their cause.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 186. (*Davies.*)

princewood (prins'wůd), *n.* A light-veined brown West Indian wood, the product of *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*—the latter also called *Spanish elm.*

principled (prin'si-fīd), *a.* [< *prince* + *-i-fy* + *-ed*[2].] Imitating a prince; ridiculously dignified.

The English girls . . . laughed at the *principified* airs which she gave herself from a very early age.
Thackeray, Virginians, v.

★**principal** (prin'si-pal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *principal, prynsipall,* < OF. (and F.) *principal* = Sp. Pg. *principal* = It. *principale,* < L. *principalis,* first, original, chief, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first, chief: see *prince.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Chief; highest in rank, authority, value, or importance; most considerable; main; first: as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* points in an argument; the *principal* products of a country.

It is to large to vse at masse, but they use it in adhornynge the aulter at *pryncypall* tymes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing; therefore get wisdom.
Prov. iv. 7.

The *principal* men of the army meeting one evening at the tent of Sextus Tarquinius. *Shak.*, Lucrece, Arg.

Character is but one, though a *principal,* source of interest among several that are employed by the drama and the novel. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 298.

2†. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely.

He, . . . by the great goodwill our Prince bears him, may soon obtain the use of his name and credit, which hath a *principal* sway, not only in his own Arcadia, but in all these countries of Peloponnesus.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Center of principal curvature. See *center*[1].—**Principal axis,** in conic sections, the axis which passes through the two foci; in the parabola, the diameter passing through the focus.—**Principal brace.** See *brace*[1].—**Principal cells.** See *cell.*—**Principal challenge.** See *challenge,* 9.—**Principal chord,** a chord to a surface perpendicular to the plane through the middle points of all parallel chords.—**Principal close,** in *music,* same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Principal end.** See *end.*—**Principal Factory Act.** See *Factory Acts,* under *factory.*—**Principal focus.** See *focus,* 1.—**Principal form, function, king-at-arms, part.** See the nouns. —**Principal points.** See *point*[1].—**Principal post,** the corner-post of a timber-framed house.—**Principal proposition,** a self-evident and undemonstrable maxim of proof.—**Principal rafter.** See *rafter.*—**Principal ray,** that ray which passes perpendicularly from the spectator's eye to the perspective plane or picture.—**Principal screw of inertia.** See *inertia.*—**Principal section,** in *optics,* any plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.—**Principal subject or theme,** in *music,* one of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.—**Principal tangent conic.** See *conic.*—**Principal value** of a function, the one real value. Thus, the logarithm of a real quantity is a real quantity plus N times an imaginary quantity, and the value given by putting $N = 0$ is the *principal value.*—**The principal axes of inertia, of stress.** See *axis*[1]. =**Syn. 1.** Leading, great, capital, cardinal, supreme.

II. *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily concerned in an action, and not an auxiliary, accessory, assistant, or agent: as, the *principals* in a duel.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals.* *Bacon*, Faction.

It is devised that the Duke of Gloucester as *Principal,* and other Lords that crossed the King's Courses, should be invited to a Supper in London, and there be murthered.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 142.

We engaged in this war as *principals*, when we ought to have acted only as auxiliaries.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

I thought you might be the young *principal* of a first-rate firm. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxiii.

2. A governor or presiding officer; one who is chief in authority. Specifically, the head of an institution of learning: a title used (*a*) in colleges or universities in Scotland, Canada, and other parts of the British empire; (*b*) in certain colleges (Brasenose, Jesus, etc.) and halls at Oxford; (*c*) in the public and in many private secondary schools in the United States; (*d*) in certain higher institutions of learning in the British empire.

3. In *law:* (*a*) A person who, being sui juris, and competent to do an act on his own account, employs another person to do it; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived. Compare *master*[1], 2.

The agent simply undertakes to execute a commission in the market; in that market he acts as though he were the *principal*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 845.

(*b*) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance. (*c*) In testamentary and administration law, the corpus or capital of the estate, in contradistinction to the income. Thus, under a gift of the income of stock to A for life, and on A's death the stock to B, it is often a contested question whether a stock dividend, as distinguished from a money dividend, is *income* or *principal*. (*d*) In criminal law, the actor in the commission of a crime; a person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or instigates or aids and abets in its commission. A *principal in the first degree* is the absolute perpetrator of the act which constitutes the crime, whether he does it with his own hand or by the hand of an innocent third person, the third person being ignorant of the character of the act perpetrated. A *principal in the second degree* is a person who, without actually participating in the act itself, is present, aiding and encouraging the person who commits the act. See *accessory*.

And before the coroner of Coventre, up on the sygth of the bodyes, ther ben endited, as *prynsipall* for the deth of Richard Stafford, Syr Robert Harcourt and the ij. men that ben dede. *Paston Letters*, I. 74.

By the Common Lawe, the accessoryes cannot be proceeded agaynst till the *principall* receave his tryall.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In *com.*, money bearing interest; a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund: so called in distinction to *interest* or *profits*.

Shall I not have barely my *principal?*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 342.

5. In *organ-building*, a stop of the open diapason group, usually giving tones an octave above the pitch of the digitals used, like the octave. Such a stop is commonly the one in which the temperament is first set in tuning, and from which other stops are tuned. In Germany the open diapason is called the *principal*, and the octave is called the *octave principal*.

6. A musical instrument used in old orchestral music, especially that of Handel—a variety of trumpet, probably having a larger tube than the ordinary tromba.—**7.** In *music:* (*a*) The subject of a fugue: opposed to *answer*. (*b*) A soloist or other leading performer.—**8.** Same as *principal rafter*. See *rafter*.

Our lodgings . . . shook as the earth did quake;
The very *principals* did seem to rend,
And all-to topple. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 16.

Thirty *principals*, made of great masts, being forty feet in length apiece, standing upright.
Stow (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 477).

9. In the *fine arts*, the chief motive in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate; also, an original painting or other work of art.

Another pretty piece of painting I saw, on which there was a great wager laid by young Pinkney and me whether it was a *principal* or a copy. *Pepys*, Diary, May 19, 1660.

10. One of the turrets or pinnacles of wax-work and tapers with which the posts and center of a hearse were formerly crowned. *Oxford Glossary*.

From these uprights [of a hearse of lights], technically called *principals*, as well as from the ribs which spanned the top and kept the whole together, sprouted out hundreds of gilt metal branches for wax tapers.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 496.

11†. An important personal belonging; an heirloom.

And also that my best horse shall be my *principal* [to be led at the funeral], without any armour or man armed, according to the custom of mean people.
Test. Vetust., p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

In the district of Archenfield, near the Welsh border, the house and lands were divided between the sons on their father's death, but certain *principals* passed to the eldest as heirlooms, such as the best table and bed.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 733.

12†. In *ornith.*, one of the primaries.

A bird whose *principals* be scarce grown out.
Spenser, Epist. to Maister Harvey.

principality (prin-si-pal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *principalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *principalite*, < OF. *principalité*, also *principauté*, F. *principauté* = Sp. *principalidad* = Pg. *principalidade* = It. *principalità*, < L. *principalita(t-)s*, the first place, preeminence, < *principalis*, first, chief: see *principal*.] **1†.** The state or condition of being principal or superior; priority or privilege; prerogative; predominance; preëminence.

In hevyn thow hast a *principalite*
Off worship and honowre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 145.

Charge him to go with her thro' all the courts of Greece, and with the challenge now made to give her beauty the *principality* over all other. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Moistenesse in aire houldes *principality*,
And heat is secundarie quality.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be effective of any spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and illustrious *principality* above everything else. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, i. § 3.

2. The authority of a prince; sovereignty; supreme power.

Nothing was given to King Henry . . . but only the bare name of a king; for all other absolute power of *principality* he had in himselfe before derived from many former kings. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The Bishops of Rome and Alexandria, who beyond their Priestly bounds now long agoe had stept into *principality*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

3. The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales; the *principality* of Montenegro.

The *principality* is composed of two countries, Neuchatel and Valengin. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 374.

The isle of Elba is given him [Napoleon] as his *principality*, with an annual revenue of two million francs, chargeable to France.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 410.

The Danubian *Principalities* took their destiny into their own hands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 148.

4. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.

Let her be a *principality*
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 152.

5. *pl.* An order of angels. It was the seventh order in the celestial hierarchy of Dionysius. See *hierarchy*.

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against *principalities*, against powers, . . . against spiritual wickedness in high places. Eph. vi. 12.

In the assembly next upstood
Nisroch, of *principalities* the prime.
Milton, P. L., vi. 447.

Danubian principalities. See *Danubian*.

principally (prin′si-pal-i), *adv.* In the principal or chief place; above all; chiefly: as, he was *principally* concerned about this.

Whereof the Aquæduct made by the Emperour Valentinian, and retaining his name, doth *principally* challeng remembrance. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden*.

principalness (prin′si-pal-nes), *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

principalship (prin′si-pal-ship), *n.* [< *principal* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a principal.

principate (prin′si-pāt), *n.* [= OF. *principe*, *princie*, F. *principat* = Pr. *principat* = Sp. Pg. *principado* = It. *principato*, < L. *principatus*, the first place, preëminence, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first, chief: see *prince*.] **1.** The first or supreme place; primacy.

They proudely denye that the Romane churche obteyneth the *principate* and preeminent autoritie of all other.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 315).

Of these words the sense is plain and obvious, that it be understood that under two metaphors the *principate* of the whole church was promised.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy. (*Latham.*)

2. A principality.

All monarchies and best knowen Common weales or *principates*.
Sir H. Gilbert, Queen Elizabethes Achademy (E. E. T. S.), [extra ser., VIII. i. 3.

The Liukiu [*i. e.*, Loochoo Islands] . . . constituted until lately a separate *principate* or Han.
J. J. Rein, Japan, p. 7.

3†. Same as *principality*, 5.

Which are called of Saint Paule *principates* and powers, lordes of the world. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1609, an. 1555.

principes, *n.* Plural of *princeps*.

principia (prin-sip′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *principium*, a beginning: see *principle*.] First principles; elements. The word is most used as the contracted title of the "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica" of Newton; it is also used in the titles of elementary books, as "Principia Latina," etc.

principial (prin-sip′i-ạl), *a.* [< L. *principialis*, that is from the beginning, < *principium*, a beginning: see *principle*.] Elementary; initial. *Bacon*.

principiant (prin-sip′i-ạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *principian(t-)s*, ppr. of *principiare*, begin to speak, begin, < L. *principium*, beginning: see *principle*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings.

Certain and known idolatry, or any other sort of practical impiety with its *principiant* doctrine, may be punished corporally. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 375.

II. *n.* A beginner; a tyro.

Do you think that I have not wit to distinguish a *principiant* in vice from a graduate?
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

principiate (prin-sip′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *principiated*, ppr. *principiating*. [< LL. *principiatus*, pp. of *principiare*, begin to speak, begin, < *principium*, beginning: see *principle*.] To begin; set in motion; initiate.

It imports the things or effects *principiated* or effected by the intelligent active principle.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

principiate† (prin-sip′i-āt), *a.* [< LL. *principiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Primitive; original.

Our eyes, that see other things, see not themselves; and those *principiate* foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

principiation (prin-sip-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *principiate* + *-ion*.] Analysis; reduction to constituent or elemental parts.

The separating of any metal into his original, or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will; which work we will call *principiation*. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

principium (prin-sip′i-um), *n.*; pl. *principia* (-ạ). [L., beginning: see *principle*.] One of four solemn argumentations formerly held by every sententiary bachelor in theology, one upon each of the four books of Peter Lombard's "Sentences."

principle (prin′si-pl), *n.* [With unorig. *l* (as also in *participle*, *syllable*), < OF. (and F.) *principe* = Sp. Pg. It. *principio*, < L. *principium*, a beginning, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first: see *prince*.]
1†. Beginning; commencement.

He gan to burne in rage, and friese in feare,
Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 2.

2. Cause, in the widest sense; that by which anything is in any way ultimately determined or regulated.

The Stoics could not but think that the fiery *principle* would wear out all the rest, and at last make an end of the world. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

What deep joy fills the mind of the philosopher when, throughout apparently inextricable confusion, he can trace some great *Principle* that governs all events, and that they all show forth. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 109.

Without entering on the various meanings of the term *Principle*, which Aristotle defines, in general, that from whence anything exists, is produced, or is known, it is sufficient to say that it is always used for that on which something else depends; and thus both for an original law and for an original element. In the former case it is a regulative, in the latter a constitutive, *principle*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, Note A, § 5, Supplementary [Dissertations.

It is only by a very careful observation . . . that we are able from the singular and concrete operations to enunciate precisely the general law which is the expression of the regulative *principle*. *McCosh*, Locke's Theory, p. 5.

3. An original faculty or endowment of the mind: as, the *principle* of observation and comparison.

Under this title are comprehended all those active *principles* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or of suffering to any of our fellow-creatures. *D. Stewart*, Moral Powers, I. 3, § 1.

Active impulse comes under the dominion of the *principle* of habit. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 585.

4. A truth which is evident and general; a truth comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded, or from which others are derived: as, the *principles* of morality, of equity, of government, etc. In mathematical physics a *principle* commonly means a very widely useful theorem.

How doth Aristotle define *principles?* In this manner: *principles* be true propositions, having credit of themselves, and need no other proofs.
Blundeville, Logic (1619), vi. 18.

Doctrines . . . laid down for foundations of any science . . . [are] called *principles*.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 1.

When a man attempts to combat the *principle* of utility, it is with reasons drawn, without his being aware of it, from that very *principle* itself.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, i. 13.

Many traces of this ancient theory [regarding the English common law as existing somewhere in the form of a symmetrical body of express rules, adjusted to definite *principles*] remain in the language of our judgments and forensic arguments, and among them we may perhaps

place the singular use of the word *principle* in the sense of a legal proposition elicited from the precedents by comparison and induction.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 335.

5. That which is professed or accepted as a law of action or a rule of conduct; one of the fundamental doctrines or tenets of a system: as, the *principles* of the Stoics or of the Epicureans; hence, a right rule of conduct; in general, equity; uprightness: as, a man of *principle*.

If I had a thousand sons, the first humane *principle* I would teach them should be to forswear thin potations.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 133.

They dissolved themselves and turned Seekers, keeping that one *principle*, That every one should have liberty to worship God according to the light of their own consciences. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 154.

In all governments truly republican, men are nothing —*principle* is everything.

D. Webster, Speech at Salem, Mass., Aug. 7, 1834.

The party whose *principles* afforded him [James II.] no guarantee would be attached to him by interest. The party whose interests he attacked would be restrained from insurrection by *principle*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The man of *principle* — that is, the man who, without any flourish of trumpets, titles of lordship, or train of guards, without any notice of his action abroad, expecting none, takes in solitude the right step uniformly, on his private choice, and disdaining consequences — does not yield, in my imagination, to any man.

Emerson, War.

6. In *chem.*: (*a*) A component part; an element: as, the constituent *principles* of bodies. (*b*) A substance on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. See *proximate principles*, under *proximate*.

Confinement to a single alimentary *principle*, or to any one class of them alone, is sure to be followed by disease.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 429.

7. In *patent law*, a law of nature, or a general property of matter, a rule of abstract science. *George Ticknor Curtis.* A principle is not patentable, although a process for utilizing a principle may be. Compare *process*.

It is very difficult to distinguish it [the specification of the hot-blast furnace for throwing hot air into a furnace instead of coal, thereby increasing the intensity of the heat] from the specification of a patent for a *principle*, and this at first created in the minds of the court much difficulty; but, after full consideration, we think that the plaintiff does not merely claim a *principle*, but a machine embodying a *principle*, and a very valuable one. We think the case must be considered as if, the *principle* being well known, the plaintiff had first invented a mode of applying it by a mechanical apparatus to furnaces, and his invention then consists in this — by interposing a receptacle for heated air between the blowing apparatus and the furnace. *Baron Parke*, 8 Meeson & W., 306.

A principle of human nature, a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species. — **Archimedean principle.** See *Archimedean*. — **Bitter principles, commutative principle, constitutive principles.** See the adjectives. — **Carnot's principle**, a highly important principle of the theory of heat — namely, that the work done by an engine is proportional to the amount of heat used multiplied into the fall of temperature of that heat in the action of the engine. In the mechanical theory of heat, this principle is transformed into the second law of thermodynamics. It was discovered in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796–1832), son of the great war-minister Carnot. — **D'Alembert's principle**, an important principle of mechanics, to the effect that the forces impressed upon a mechanical system may be resolved into forces balancing one another perpendicular to the motions of the particles and of forces whose direct effects would be to make the particles move as they do move. — **Declination of principles.** See *declination*. — **Dirichlet's (or Dirichletian) principle**, a certain important proposition concerning the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

Distributive principle. See *distributive*. — **Doppler's principle**, in *acoustics*, the phenomenon that, when a sound-body is rapidly approaching the ear, the pitch of the sound is raised, because more sound-waves reach the ear per second, and conversely if the sounding body recedes. This principle is also applied in optics, and the rapidity of relative approach or recession of the earth and some of the fixed stars has been deduced from it, by the change in the character of the light (as to wave-length), as shown by the spectroscope. — **Extractive principle.** Same as *extract*, 4. — **First principle**, one of the most general principles, not deducible from others. — **Fruitful principle.** See *fruitful*. — **General principle.** See *general*. — **Helmholtz's principle**, the proposition (enunciated by Helmholtz, a German physicist, born 1821) that if any source of light or of sound situated at any point will by the intervention of any system of reflectors or lenses produce any given intensity of illumination or of sound at any second point, then the same source being placed at the second point would produce the same intensity of radiation at the first point. — **Heterogeneous principle, heteronymous principles, immanent principle.** See the adjectives. — **Huygens's principle**, the proposition (enunciated by Christian Huygens in 1678) that any disturbance due to waves in any part of a medium at any instant is that due to the superposition of all the disturbances reaching it at that instant from the neighboring parts of the medium. — **Hypostatic principle**, a chemical element. — **Material principle.** See *material*. — **Organic principles.** Same as *proximate principles* (which see, under *proximate*). — **Principle of areas**, in *dynam.*, the proposition that, if all the external forces acting upon a moving system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion. — **Principle of causality.** See *law of causation*, under *causation*. — **Principle of certainty, of coincidence.** See *certainty, coincidence*. — **Principle of conservation of number**, in *geom.*, the proposition that, if there is a finite number of figures of a given general description subject to certain conditions, then this number remains, if finite, of the same value, however the general description be specialized. For example, if we wish to know how many lines can cut four given lines, we take four special lines, say two cutting one another and two others cutting one another. Then there are evidently just two lines — namely the one through the two points of intersection and the one common to the planes of the two pairs — which cut all the four lines; and consequently the same will be true in all cases where the number remains finite. — **Principle of contradiction.** See *contradiction*. — **Principle of correspondence**, in *geom.*, the principle that, if the points on a line have an m to n correspondence with one another, there are $m + n$ points which correspond to themselves. There is also an extension to the plane. — **Principle of duality, of homogeneity, of identity.** See *duality*, etc. — **Principle of least action, of least constraint.** See *action, constraint*. — **Principle of similitude**, in *dynam.*, proposition 32 of section 7 of the Second Book of Newton's "Principia," namely that, if two systems are geometrically similar, and have their corresponding masses proportional, and begin to move in the same way, in proportional times, they will continue to move in the same way, provided the forces are proportional to the masses and the linear dimensions, and are inversely as the squares of the times. — **Principle of sufficient reason.** See *reason*. — **Principle of the arithmetical mean**, the proposition that the mean of different results of direct observation of a quantity is the best way of combining them. — **Principle of the composition of rotations.** See *rotation*. — **Principle of the inclined plane**, in *mech.*, same as *principle of the parallelogram of forces* (which see, under *force*[1]). — **Principle of the last multiplier**, a certain principle used in the solution of dynamical equations. — **Principle of the lever**, in *mech.*, same as *Archimedean principle* (*a*) (which see, under *Archimedean*). — **Principle of the parallelogram of forces.** See *force*[1]. — **Principle of translation**, in *math.*, the theorem that all the invariantive properties of a ternary form can be represented by the vanishing of invariants and the identical vanishing of covariants, contravariants, or mixed forms. — **Principle of virtual velocities.** See *velocity*. — **Reductive, regulative**, etc., **principle.** See the adjectives. — **Short-haul principle**, the principle that the charge for carrying freight should not be higher for a shorter than for a longer distance. See *long haul*, under *long*[1]. — **The currency principle.** See *currency*. — **The principle of excluded middle or third.** See *middle*. — **Transcendental principle.** See *transcendental*. = **Syn. 5.** *Principle, Rule, Precept.* "There are no two words in the English language used so confusedly one for the other as the words *rule* and *principle*. . . . You can make a *rule;* you cannot make a *principle;* you can lay down a *rule;* you cannot, properly speaking, lay down a *principle*. It is laid down for you. You can establish a *rule;* you cannot, properly speaking, establish a *principle*. You can only declare it. *Rules* are within your power, *principles* are not. Yet the mass of mankind use the words as if they had exactly similar meanings, and choose one or the other as may best suit the rhythm of the sentence." (*Helps.*) A *principle* lies back of both *rules* and *precepts;* it is a general truth, needing interpretation and application to particular cases. From a *principle* we may deduce *rules* that we lay imperatively upon ourselves or upon others who are under our authority, and *precepts* that we lay upon those who look to us for instruction. It is a *principle* that "the Sabbath was made for man"; details as to the observance of the Sabbath would be not *principles*, but *rules*, maxims, or *precepts*. See *aphorism*.

Christianity is a spirit, not a law; it is a set of *principles*, not a set of *rules*. . . . Christianity consists of *principles*, but the application of those *principles* is left to every man's individual conscience.

F. W. Robertson, Sermons, Marriage and Celibacy.

Nations pay little regard to *rules* and maxims calculated in their very nature to run counter to the necessities of society. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 25.

Teachers best
Of moral prudence, with delight received
In brief sententious *precepts*, while they treat
Of fate, and chance, and change in human life.

Milton, P. R., iv. 264.

principle (prin'si-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *principled*, ppr. *principling*. [< *principle*, *n.*] To establish or fix in certain principles; impress with any tenet or belief, whether good or ill: used chiefly in the past participle.

Well did thir Disciples manifest themselves to bee no better *principl'd* then thir Teachers. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A parliament so *principled* will sink
All antient schools of empire in disgrace.

Young, On Public Affairs.

We replied, we hoped he would distinguish and make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, and between those who were *principled* for fighting and those who were *principled* against it, which we were, and had been always known to be so.

T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 263.

princock† (pring'kok), *n.* [Also *princox*, *primecock*, etc.; < *prim*, *prime*, + *cock*[1].] A coxcomb; a conceited person.

Your proud university *princox* thinkes he is a man of such merit the world cannot sufficiently endow him with preferment. *Returne from Parnassus*, iii. 2.

A caualier of the first feather, a *princockes*, . . . all to be frenchified in his souldiour's sute.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 52.

And thou, yong *Princox*, Puppet as thou art,
Shalt play no longer thy proud Kingling's Part
Vpon so rich a stage.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

princod (prin'kod), *n.* [< *prin*[1] + *cod*[1].] A pincushion; figuratively, a short thick-set woman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

princum† (pring'kum), *n.* [An arbitrary var. of *prink*, simulating a L. form. Cf. *prinkum-prankum*.] A scruple; a nice or affected notion.

My behaviour may not yoke
With the nice *princums* of that folk.

D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

prine (prīn), *n.* [Cf. *prin*[1].] Same as *pick*[1], 5.

pringle† (pring'gl), *n.* A small silver coin, of about the value of a penny, formerly current in Scotland and in the northern parts of England. *Halliwell.*

Pringlea (pring'glē-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1847), named after Sir John *Pringle* (1707–82), a British physician and natural philosopher.] A genus of plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*, tribe *Thelypodieæ*, marked by its fruit, an oblong one-celled silicle, containing very many cordate seeds with their outer coat prolonged into a short beak, and by its growth from a thick rootstock with ample and compactly imbricated leaves. The only species, *P. anticorbutica*, is a cabbage-like plant of Kerguelen Land, valuable as a preventive of scurvy. The thick round rootstock lies on the ground for 3 or 4 feet, and bears a single large ball of leaves which are loose and green outside, and form a dense white mass within. The flower-stalk grows out from below the head of leaves, and reaches 2 or 3 feet in height. An essential oil pervading the plant gives it a taste resembling a combination of mustard and cress.

Prinia (prin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820), < Javanese *prinya*, a native name.] A genus of grass-warblers or *Cisticolæ*, having a graduated tail of only ten rectrices and a long stout bill. The numerous species range through the Ethiopian and Indian regions. *P. familiaris* of Java and Sumatra is the type. Also called *Daseocharis* and *Drymoipus*.

prink[1] (pringk), *v. i.* [< ME. **prinken, preynken*, origin obscure.] To give a wink; wink. [Obs. or dial.]

Thanne Conscience curteisliche a contenaunce he made,
And *preynte* vpon Pacience to preie me to be stille.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 112.

prink[2] (pringk), *v.* [A weaker form of *prank*, to which it is related as *clink* to *clank*, etc.: see *prank*. Cf. *prick*, *v.*, in like sense.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To prank; dress for show; adorn one's self.

Or womans wil (perhappes)
Enflamde hir haughtie harte
To get more grace by crummes of cost,
And *princke* it out hir parte.

Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 98.

They who *prink*, and pamper the Body, and neglect the Soul are like one who, having a Nightingale in his House, is more fond of the Wicker Cage than of the Bird.

Howell, Letters, iv. 21.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Jane Collier.*

2. To strut; put on pompous airs; be pretentious or forward. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To deck; adorn; dress ostentatiously or fantastically.

She *prink'd* herself and prinn'd herself,
By the ae light of the moon.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

To gather kingcups in the yellow mead,
And *prink* their hair with daisies.

Cowper, Task, vi. 303.

Ay, prune thy feathers, and *prink* thyself gay.

Scott, Monastery, xxiv.

It is . . . a most perilous seduction for a popular poet like Burns to *prink* the unadorned simplicity of his ploughman's Muse with the glittering spangles and curious lace-work of a highly polished literary style.

Prof. Blackie, Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands, iii.

prinker (pring'kėr), *n.* One who prinks; one who dresses with much care.

prinkle (pring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prinkled*, ppr. *prinkling*. [Appar. a nasalized form of *prickle*.] To tingle or prickle. [Scotch.]

My blude ran *prinklin'* through my veins, . . .
As I beheld my dear, O.

Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 200. (*Jamieson.*)

prinkle (pring'kl), *n.* The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

prinkum-prankum (pring'kum-prang'kum), *n.* [A redupl. of *prink*[2] or *prank*, simulating a L. form. Cf. *princum*.] A kind of dance.

What dance?
No wanton jig, I hope; no dance is lawful
But *Prinkum-Prankum!*

Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, v. 1. (*Davies.*)

prinpriddle (prin'prid'l), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

print (print), *v.* [< ME. **printen, prenten, preenten*, print (= D. *prenten*, imprint, = MLG. *pren-*

ten, print, write, = Sw. *prenta*, write German letters, = Dan. *prente*, print), by apheresis from *emprinten*, *enprinten*, impress, imprint: see *imprint*, *v.* Cf. late OF. *printer*, press. See *print*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press upon or into (something); impress; imprint.

In that Roche is *prented* the forme of his Body.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth.
Shak., Hen. V., i., Prol., l. 27.

The murdred face lies *printed* in the mud.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

And *print* on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 116.

And hill and wood and field did *print*
The same sweet forms in either mind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

2. To mark by pressing something upon; leave an imprint upon; as, to *print* butter.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 46.

And little footsteps lightly *print* the ground.
Gray, Elegy (omitted stanza).

Where olives overhead
Print the blue sky with twig and leaf.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. To make or form by pressure or impression of any kind; fashion or shape out by stamping, indentation, or delineation in general. [Obsolete or archaic in many applications.]

That god coueiteth nat the coygne that Crist hym-self *prentede*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 80.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, . . . nor *print* any marks upon you. Lev. xix. 28.

Heaven guide thy pen to *print* thy sorrows plain.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 75.

Do not study
To *print* more wounds (for that were tyranny)
Upon a heart that is pierc'd through already.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Specifically — 4. To stamp by direct pressure, as from the face of types, plates, or blocks covered with ink or pigments; impress with transferred characters or delineations by the exertion of force, as with a press or some other mechanical agency: as, to *print* a ream of paper; to *print* calico; to *print* pottery.

"Ye-ye-yes," sobbed the little boy, rubbing his face very hard with the Beggar's Petition in *printed* calico [a figured cotton handkerchief]. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, iv.

But as for the cook, and as for that clever and willing lass, Maggie — well, I've bought each o' them a *printed* cotton gown. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, viii.

5. To copy by pressure; take an impression or impressions from or of: as, to *print* a form of type; to *print* an engraved plate or block; to *print* a pattern on paper, or on calico or some other fabric. — 6. To make a copy or copies of by impression; produce by or issue from the press; put into print, as for publication: as, to *print* a book or a newspaper, an essay or a sermon; to *print* a picture.

In books, not authors, curious is my Lord; . . .
These Aldus *printed*, those Du Sueil has bound.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 136.

I . . . sought a Poet, roosted near the skies, . . .
Said nothing like his works was ever *printed*.
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle on her Benefit Night.

7. To cause to be printed; obtain the printing or publication of; publish.

Some said, "John, *print* it," others said, "Not so."
Some said, "It might do good," others said, "No."
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Apology.

A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An', faith, he'll *prent* it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

8†. To form letters; write.

The hizest lessoun that man may lere . . .
Is playnli *printed* in Poulis booke.
Hymns to Virgin (1430) (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

Loo! sir, this is a periurye
To *prente* vndir penne. *York Plays*, p. 222.

9. To form by imitation of printed characters; write in the style of print: as, the child has learned to *print* the letters of the alphabet. — 10. To record, describe, or characterize in print as.

My safest way were to *print* myself a coward, with a discovery how I came by my credit, and clap it upon every post. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

Men . . .
Must now be named and *printed* Heretics.
Milton, Forcers of Conscience.

11. In *photog.*: (*a*) To make a positive picture from (a negative) by contact. (*b*) To produce, as a positive from a negative, by transmitted light, as by the agency of a lens in an enlarging-camera. — **Printed carpet.** See *carpet*. — **Printed china, printed crockery**, porcelain or glazed pottery decorated with transfer-printing. — **Printed goods**, calicoes figured by printing from blocks or rollers. — **Printed ware**, a term applied to porcelain, queen's-ware, etc., decorated with printed designs.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise the art of taking impressions in a press. — 2. To produce books or any form of printed work by means of a press; specifically, to publish books or writings.

Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and *print*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 100.

3. To form imitations of printed characters; write in the style of print: as, the child can ★*print*, but has not learned to write yet.

print (print), *n.* [< ME. **print*, *prynt*, *printe*, *prente*, *preente*, *preynte* (= MD. *print*, D. *prent*, *print* = MLG. *prente* = Dan. *prent*), < OF. *preinte*, *prainte*, impression, print, by apheresis from *empreinte*, impression, print: see *imprint*, *n.* Cf. *print*, *v.*] 1. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; hence, figuratively, a mark, vestige, or impression of any kind; a stamp.

Your yeen hathe sette the *prynt* which that I feele
Withynne myne herte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 69.

Except I shall . . . put my finger into the *print* of the nails, . . . I will not believe. John xx. 25.

As when a seal in wax impression makes,
The *print* therein, but not itself, it leaves.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xiii.

Sooner or later I too may passively take the *print*
Of the golden age. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

2. Printed matter for reading; the state of being printed; character or style of printing, or size of the printed letters: as, to put a work into *print*; clear or blurred *print*.

Item, a Boke in *preente* off the Pleye off the [Chess].
Paston Letters, III. 300.

The small Geneva *print* referred to, we apprehend, was the type used in the common copies of the Geneva translation of the Bible. *Craik.*

A literary man — with a wooden leg — and all *print* is open to him. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, I. v.

There has been established such an intimate association between truth and *print* upon paper that much of the reverence given to the one gathers round the other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 389.

3†. An imprint; an edition.

When these two *pryntes* (there were of them bothe aboute v. thousand bokis printed) were al soulde more then a twelue moneth agoo [*i. e.*, before February, 1534] Tind[ale] was pricked forthe to take the testament in hande to print it and correcke it.
George Joy, Apology to Tyndale (1535). (*Arber.*)

4. A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical.

What I have known
Shall be as public as a *print*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

5. A printed picture or design; an impression from engraved wood or metal taken in ink or other colored medium upon paper or any other suitable material.

That Bible, bought by sixpence weekly saved,
Has choicest *prints* by famous hands engraved.
Crabbe, Works, I. 38.

Conrad ab Uffenbach, a learned German, recreated his mind, after severe studies, with a collection of *prints* of eminent persons, methodically arranged.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 91.

6. Printed calico; a piece or length of cotton cloth stamped with designs: as, striped, black, colored, or figured *prints*. — 7. (*a*) An impression of something having comparatively slight relief, such as to reproduce in reverse all the parts of the original. Hence, by extension — (*b*) A cast or impression from such a first impression, which reproduces exactly the original. — 8. A pattern or device produced by stamping, as upon the surface of a piece of plate; hence, apparently by extension, the boss at the bottom of mazers and other vessels of the middle ages or later times, upon which are engraved or otherwise represented the arms of the owner or donor, or some other device. — 9. Something bearing a figure or design to be impressed by stamping; a figured stamp: as, a butter-*print*. Specifically — (*a*) A mold for coin. *Halliwell.* (*b*) In *ironworking*, a swage; a mold sunk in metal from which an impression is taken.

10. In *photog.*, a positive picture made from a negative. — **Cotton prints.** See *cotton*[1]. — **In print.** (*a*) In a printed form; issued from the press; published; also, in a printed and published work.

I love a ballad *in print* o' life, for then we are sure they are true. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 264.

Margaret Fuller, less attractive *in print* than in conversation, did her part as a contributor as well as editor.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

(*b*) In stock: said of a book of which copies can be had of the publisher. Compare *out of print*. (*c*) In a formal method; with exactness; in a precise and perfect manner; to perfection.

P. jun. Fits my ruff well?
Lin. In print.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

He must speak *in print*, walk *in print*, eat and drink *in print*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 539. (*Latham.*)

Jeypore print, a square of cotton cloth printed with an elaborate design in colors from small separate blocks. These squares are used as hangings and also for garments; they are of different sizes, sometimes as much as 8 or 9 feet square. — **Mezzotint print**, in *photog.* See *mezzotint*. — **Out of print**, no longer in stock: said of a book of which copies can no longer be supplied by its publisher. — **Solar print.** See *solar*.

print (print), *a.* [< *print*, *n.*] Clear and bright. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

print-broker (print′brō′kėr), *n.* A broker in printed goods or figured calico. [Local, Eng.]

These are the *print-brokers*, who sell "gown-pieces" to the hawkers or street-traders.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 414.

print-cloth (print′klôth), *n.* Cotton cloth woven and finished suitably for printing.

Cloth of the kind called *print-cloth*, . . . which when printed becomes calico. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 480.

print-cutter (print′kut′ėr), *n.* A plain or a mechanical knife, such as a small knife-edged wheel mounted in a handle, for cutting photographic prints to shape and size. The prints are usually cut on a piece of glass, by means of a rule or a caliber of glass of the required size.

printer (prin′tėr), *n.* 1. One who prints, impresses, or stamps by impression; a person whose business it is to produce copies or superficial transfers of anything by pressure, as in a press or the like, or by the agency of light on a sensitized surface, as in photography: usually distinguished, when not specific (def. 2), by an adjunct: as, a lithographic *printer*; a plate-*printer*; a calico-*printer*. — 2. A person who practises or carries on the business of typographical printing; one who understands the mechanical process of producing printed matter for reading; specifically, as used of workmen, a compositor, or one who manipulates the types. — 3. One who sells what he prints or procures the printing of; hence, a publisher of books or of a periodical. The early printers were generally also publishers, producing works on their own account; and the word *printer* long retained this extended meaning. Thus, most of the letters of Junius were addressed "To the *Printer* of the Public Advertiser" — the printer, Woodfall, being its proprietor, editor, and publisher. [Now nearly obsolete.]

Learning hath gained most by those books by which the *printers* have lost. *Fuller*, Books.

4. A telegraphic instrument which makes records in printed characters; a telegraphic printing instrument.

Edison's various devices in his old stock *printer* have formed the basis of all later variations on that sort of instrument. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 432.

Mechanical printer, a type-writer. — **Motor printer.** See *motor*. — **Printers' Bible** a Bible printed prior to 1702, mentioned by Cotton Mather as containing the word *printers* in place of *princes* in Ps. cxix. 161: "*Printers* have persecuted me without a cause." — **Printer's devil.** See *devil*. — **Printer's flower**, an ornamental design at the end of a printed book; a tail-piece. — **Printer's imprint.** See *imprint*, 2. — **Printers' ink.** See *printing-ink*. — **Printer's mark**, an engraved device, sometimes a monogram or a rebus, used by printers as a trade-mark. — **Printers' ream**, or **printing ream**, the ordinary ream of 480 sheets, to which 1½ quires are added as an allowance for waste in printing, making 516 sheets: sometimes, but improperly, called a *perfect ream*. [Eng.] — **Printers' roller.** See *inking-roller*. — **Printers' varnish**, a varnish made of nut- or linseed-oil, black resin, and dry brown soap. — **Public printer**, an official of the United States government who has charge of the government printing-office at Washington. = **Syn.** *Compositor*, *Printer*. Before the introduction of power-presses both pressmen and compositors were called *printers*; but these classes are now nearly always distinct, and the term *printer* more especially, but less appropriately, designates the latter.

printery (prin′tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *printeries* (-iz). [< *print* + *-ery*.] 1. An establishment for the printing of calico or the like. — 2. A printing-office. [Rare.]

print-field (print′fēld), *n.* A print-works; an establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.

print-holder (print′hōl′dėr), *n.* 1. A small frame, standing like an easel by means of a support at the back, used to hold a photograph or an engraving. — 2. In *photog.*, any device for holding a print flat, or in a desired position.

★**printing** (prin′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *print*, *v.*] 1. In general, the art or process of making copies or superficial transfers by impression; the reproduction of designs, characters, etc., on an impressible surface by means of an ink or a pig-

ment (generally oily) applied to the solid surface on which they are engraved or otherwise formed. This sense is used specifically in typography of the actual taking of impressions by the operation of a press; in other uses, it is generally accompanied by some descriptive term; and in typography itself different methods are discriminated, as type, letterpress, or stereotype printing, color-printing, etc. Type or stereotype printing is done from a surface in high relief; lithographic printing, from the surface of a flat stone; copperplate printing, from inked lines engraved below the surface of a flat plate of copper or steel. The art of printing with ink from blocks of wood was practised in China at an early undetermined date. Silk and linen fabrics were printed from engraved hand-stamps in Europe in the twelfth century; playing-cards and prints of images were impressed on paper in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Calico-printing, oilcloth-printing, and carpet-printing are also distinct arts, each requiring specially made inks and machinery. Printing for the blind, in letters embossed in relief, is the only form of printing done without ink.

2. The art or process of producing printed matter for reading (including illustrations, etc.) by composition and imposition of types, and their subjection when inked to pressure upon paper in a printing-press; the typographic art; typography in the fullest sense. Although documents of a much earlier date exist, which show strong evidence of having been printed in some manner analogous to the modern practice, the history of printing properly begins with the first use of movable molded types, and is accredited to Gutenberg, with the aid of Schoeffer and Fust, of Mainz in Germany, in which city appeared the first book with an authenticated (written) date, 1456. Gutenberg's invention, however, is disputed in favor of his contemporary Coster, of Haarlem in Holland, from whom the former is said to have derived the process. Improvements have since been made in the speed of type-making and in the methods of type-setting, but there has been no radical change in their theory or process. The simple screw hand-press first used for printing from types received no considerable improvement before 1800. Since that date many inventions have been made in printing-machinery, and the collateral arts of stereotyping and electrotyping have been developed. Machines that print from 5,000 to 50,000 copies an hour are to be found in many large cities. The earliest Italian copperplate-print is by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence (1452). Lithography was invented by Aloys Senefelder, of Munich, about 1796; he made prints in 1798, and received a patent in 1800. Typography, also known as letterpress printing, obtains its greatest advantage from the mobility of its types of metal, which can be repeatedly used in endless combinations. Type-printing machinery permits the use, along with types, of engravings on wood, or of stereotype or electrotype plates. In all other kinds of printing, the use of an engraved design in a new combination is not practicable; it can be used only in its first state. Printing comprises two distinct trades — composition, or the art of arranging types, and presswork, or the art of getting impressions from composed types. See *compositor*, *pressman*[1], and *printer*, 2.

3. In *photog.*, the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative, or a picture in which the lights and shades are true to nature from one in which they are reversed. When based upon the properties of a salt of silver, such printing is called *silver-printing*, and similarly with other salts.—4. In *ceram.*, the art of decorating pottery by means of transfers, either by paper printed with mineral colors or by sheets of gelatin printed in oil. By the first plan, the paper is pressed, printed side down, on the ware to make the transfer, and afterward removed by softening in water. By the other plan, the gelatin film or bat simply transfers the oil to the ware, when it can be removed and used again, the oil-print being then dusted with mineral colors.

5. Advertising-bills, posters, dodgers, window-bills, and the like. [Theat. slang.] — **Anastatic printing.** See *anastatic.* — **Artificial or artistic printing.** See *artificial.* — **Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau.* — **Chromatic printing.** See *chromatic.* — **Lithographic printing.** See *lithography.* — **Logographic printing,** printing with types bearing whole words or syllables. See *logography.* — **Natural printing,** the taking of an impression from an etched plate as it comes from the bath, for the purpose of showing its exact state. See also *nature-printing.* — **Polychrome printing.** See *polychrome.* — **Solar printing,** in *photog.*, the process or operation of printing or enlarging from a negative by the use of the solar camera. See *copying camera*, under *camera*.

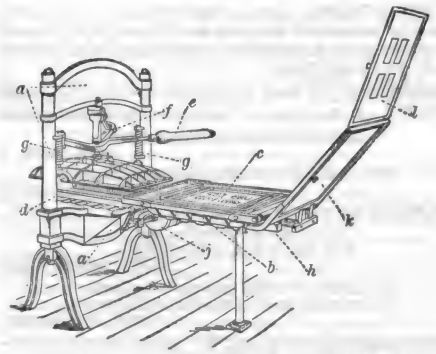
printing-body (prin′ting-bod″i), *n.* A piece of ceramic ware ready for printing.

printing-frame (prin′ting-frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a quadrangular frame in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative held firmly in position and exposed to the direct rays of light. Also called *pressure-frame* and *press*.

printing-house (prin′ting-hous), *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is done.

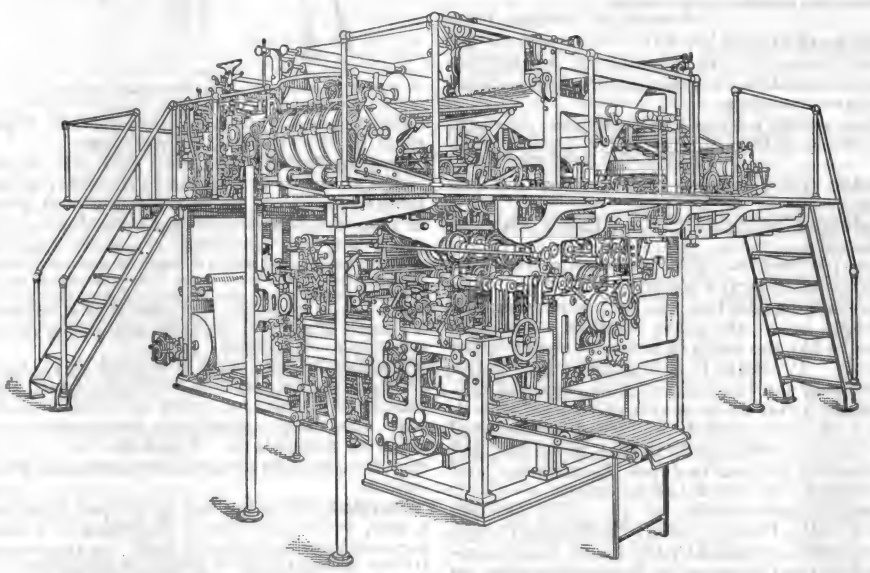
printing-ink (prin′ting-ingk), *n.* Ink used in typographical printing. Its composition, generally speaking, is linseed-oil boiled to a varnish, with coloring matter added to it.

printing-machine (prin′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for printing from types or typographic forms, more rapidly than can be done upon the hand press. Made in many forms to print sheets from 3 by 5 to 44 by 64 inches. See *printing-press*. Platen-machines are provided with flat beds for the types, which are impressed by flat platens. Favorite styles of platen-machines for book-work are the Adams press of America and the Albion press of England; for job-work, the Gordon press of America and the Cropper press of England. Cylinder-machines are provided with flat sliding bed-plates for the type-forms, which at intervals are impressed by a rotating cylinder. (See *cylinder-press.*) Rotary machines are provided with cylinders on the curved surface of which the types or plates are fixed, and which are impressed by another rotating cylinder. Most forms of platen- and cylinder-machines receive, by hand-feeding, cut sheets of paper which are delivered printed usually on one side only, and not folded. Some forms of cylinder-machines are provided with two cylinders for printing a sheet on both sides or in two colors. Web-machines (so called because they use paper in a web-roll, which may be two or more miles long) are provided with cylinders on the curved surface of which the plates are fastened, and which are impressed by other cylinders on both sides. All of these machines are complex and have an apparatus for cutting and folding sheets and pasting in supplementary single or double leaves, and are largely used for printing daily newspapers. Their performance varies, according to the size of the sheet and other conditions, from 5,000 to 70,000 copies an hour. Nicholson of England received a patent for a cylinder printing-machine in 1790, but his invention was never perfected. Koenig and Bauer in 1811 did the first practical work on their machine, which in 1814 was used to print the London "Times." Early forms of cylinder-machines have been largely improved by Napier of London and Hoe of New York. The web-machine was introduced in 1853, and has received many improvements from Applegath of London, Marinoni of Paris, Hoe of New York, and others. — **Cradle printing-machine.** See *cradle*.



Hand-press.

a, frame; *b*, bed, containing a four-page form; *c*; *d*, platen; *e*, bar that moves compound lever; *f*, compound lever; *g*, platen-springs; *h*, one of two ribs on which the bed slides on its way to the platen; *j*, rounce, with handle, attached to girths that pull the bed to and from the platen; *k*, tympan, with its drawer; *l*, frisket.

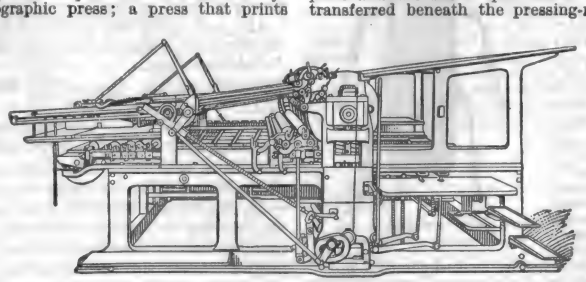


Rotary Electrotype Web-perfecting Press and Folder, with Cover and Insert-feeding and Wire-stapling Devices.

printing-office (prin′ting-of″is), *n.* An office where typographic printing is done.

printing-paper (prin′ting-pā″pėr), *n.* See *paper*.

printing-press (prin′ting-pres), *n.* A machine for taking impressions from an inked surface upon paper. A press that prints from stone is always specified as a lithographic press; a press that prints from etched or engraved copperplates, as a copperplate-press. Presses for typographic printing are broadly divided into three classes — hand-presses, job-presses, and power-presses. Those of the last class are treated under *printing-machine*. The early hand-press was largely of wood. A stone was provided as a bed for the form of types, and iron for minor pieces only. Impression was made by the direct action of a screw on the platen or pressing surface, which covered only one half of the bed-plate of stone. The first adopted improvement was that of Stanhope of England, who in 1798 made a hand-press entirely of iron, with a platen that fully covered the bed-plate. Many improvements have followed. The hand-presses now preferred are those in which impression is given by compound levers, and the descent and return of the platen are controlled by coiled springs instead of the screw. Presses of various forms have been devised for special kinds of printing, as in different colors at the same time. The prevalent style of job-presses, for the printing of cards and small sheets, has the type secured to a bed-plate which stands vertically, and the platen swings to and from it on a rocking shaft, or is brought to it by means of a side-lever. They are often worked by a treadle, and hence are also called *treadle-presses*. Their prototype is the Gordon press, invented by George P. Gordon in 1850. — **Chromatic printing-press.** See *chromatic.* — **Copperplate printing-press,** a roller-press used in printing from plates engraved or etched in sunken lines. The original form, still in use, was invented in 1545. It consists of a bed moving on rollers and supporting the plate which is to be printed from. The requisite pressure is obtained by means of a roller above the bed, having a vertical adjustment by means of screws attached to its journal-boxes. The bed is rolled forward to bring the plate and the sheet upon which the drawing is to be transferred beneath the pressing-roll. The pressure is adjusted by means of the screws, and the roll turned by a lever-arm attached to its axis, causing the plate and its bed to roll forward beneath it, so as to subject the whole surface of the plate and the sheet which covers it to its action. — **Multicolor printing-press,** a chromatic printing-press for printing simultaneously in bands or stripes of different colors: distinguished from a *chromolithographic press*, which prints in overlaid colors by successive operations.



High-speed Two-revolution Cylinder-press.

printing-telegraph (prin′ting-tel″ē-gràf), *n.* Any form of automatic self-recording telegraph, as the "ticker" of a stock-reporting telegraph. See *telegraph*.

printing-type (prin′ting-tīp), *n.* Letterpress-type. See *type*.

printing-wheel (prin'ting-hwēl), *n.* A wheel having letters or figures on its periphery, used in paging- or numbering-machines, or in ticket-printing machines.

printless (print'les), *a.* [< *print* + *-less.*] Without a print. (*a*) Receiving or bearing no print or impression.

> Lighting on the *printless* verdure.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.
>
> Free as air, o'er *printless* sands we march.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

(*b*) Making no print or impression.

> Thus I set my *printless* feet
> O'er the cowslip's velvet head.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 897.
>
> With golden undulations such as greet
> The *printless* summer-sandals of the moon.
> *Lowell*, Bon Voyage!

print-room (print'röm), *n.* An apartment containing a collection of prints or engravings.

print-seller (print'sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.

> Any *printsellers* who have folios of old drawings or facsimiles of them. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, ii.

print-shop (print'shop), *n.* A shop where prints or engravings are sold.

> I picked up in a *print-shop* the other day some superb views of the suburbs of Chowringhee.
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 309.

print-works (print'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An establishment where machine- or block-printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes or paper-hangings.

> There were for many years extensive calico *print-works* at Primrose, but these are now converted into paper-mills.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 21.

Priodon (prī'ǭ-don), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Prionodon.*

Priodontes (prī-ǭ-don'tēz), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Prionodon.*

Prion (prī'on), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800–1), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, < *πρίειν*, saw.] A genus of *Procellariidæ*, having the bill expanded and strongly beset along the cutting edges with lamellæ like the teeth of a saw; the saw-billed petrels. *P. vittata* is a blue-and-white petrel inhabiting southern seas. Also *Pachyptila.*

Prioneæ (prī-ō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prion* + *-eæ.*] A section of *Procellariinæ* established by Coues in 1866, having the bill lamellate, and containing the genera *Prion*, *Pseudoprion*, and *Halobæna;* the saw-billed petrels.

Prionidæ (prī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < NL. *Prion* + *-idæ.*] A family of longicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Prionus*, related to the *Cerambycidæ*, having the sides of the prothorax sharply delineated and often serrate or spinous.

Prionidus (prī-ǭ-nī'dus), *n.* [NL. (Uhler, 1886), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of reduvioid bugs, replacing *Prionotus* of Laporte, 1833, which is preoccupied in ichthyology. It includes many strange tropical and semi-tropical forms, as *P. cristatus*, the wheel-bug, useful in destroying willow-slugs and many other noxious insects.



Orthosoma cylindricum, one of the *Prioninæ*. (Natural size.)

Prioninæ (prī-ō-nī'-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prion* + *-inæ.*] The *Prionidæ* as a subfamily of *Cerambycidæ*, distinguished by the margined prothorax and the connate labrum. The species are of large size and of brown or black color, and some of them are the longest beetles known. They stridulate by rubbing the hind femora against the edge of the elytra. *Prionus imbricornis* is a common North American species. *Orthosoma cylindricum* is also a striking example of this group. It is found in the West Indies and all through North America, feeding in the larva state in de★caying stumps of oak, walnut, pine, and hemlock.

Prionites (prī-ǭ-nī'tēz), *n.* [< NL., < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw: see *Prion.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of motmots: same as *Momotus.* *Illiger*, 1811.

Prionitidæ (prī-ǭ-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionites* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Momotidæ.* *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Prionitinæ (prī″ǭ-ni-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionites* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Momotinæ*, 1. *Cabanis*, 1847.

Prioniturus (prī″ǭ-ni-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < *Prionites* + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, having the central rectrices spatulate, as in the motmots of the genus *Prionites* (or *Momotus*), whence the name; the racket-tailed parrakeets. Several species in-



Racket-tailed Parrakeet (*Prioniturus discurus*).

habit Celebes and the Philippines, as *P. platurus*, *P. discurus*, and *P. spatuliger.*

Prionium (prī-ō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (E. Meyer, 1832), so called in allusion to the sharply saw-toothed leaves; < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Juncaceæ* and tribe *Eujunceæ.* It is distinguished from *Juncus*, the rushes, which it closely resembles in structure, by the three-celled ovary with a few seeds in the lower half of each cell, the large club-shaped embryo, and the three separate styles. The only species, *P. serratum*, is a native of South Africa, known as *palmet* or *palmiet*, and *palmite.* See *palmite.*

Prionodesmacea (prī″ǭ-nō-des-mā'sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίωνια*, saw, + *δεσμός*, band, ligature.] An order or group of bivalve shells with the hinge primitively transversely plicated or prionodont. It includes the *Nuculacea*, *Arcacea*, *Trigoniacea*, *Naiadacea*, and *Monomyaria.*

Prionodon (prī-on'ǭ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) In *mammal.*: (1) The emended form of *Priodon* or *Priodontes*, a genus of giant armadillos of South America, the only species of which is the kabalassou, *P. gigas.* (2) A genus of Malayan viverrine quadrupeds of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ*, containing such as *P. gracilis*, which is white with broad black crossbands; the linsangs. This genus was founded by Horsfield in 1823. See cut under *delundung.* (*b*) In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks or subgenus of *Carcharias* or *Carcharinus.* Same as ★*Prionace.*

prionodont (prī-on'ǭ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having teeth set like a saw; having serrated teeth. Specifically—(*a*) Having very numerous teeth, 20 or 25 above and below on each side, as an armadillo of the genus *Prionodon.* (*b*) Having the tubercular molars reduced to one on each side above and below, as a civet-cat of the genus *Prionodon.* (*c*) In *conch.*, transversely plicated, as the hinge of the *Prionodesmacea.*

II. *n.* 1. An armadillo of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ.*—2. A linsang of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ.*

Prionodontinæ (prī-on″ǭ-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionodon* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ.*] 1. A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, named from the genus *Prionodon* of Horsfield, having the body slender and elongate, and the tubercular molars reduced to one above and below on each side; the linsangs. —2. A South American subfamily of *Dasypodidæ*, having from 20 to 25 teeth above and below on each side, a greater number than in any other land-animal; the kabalassous, grand tatous, or giant armadillos. It is named from the genus *Prionodon* (emended from *Priodon* or *Priodontes* of F. Cuvier).

prionodontine (prī-on-ǭ-don'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *prionodont* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *prionodont.*

Prionurus (prī-ǭ-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of scorpions: same as *Androctonus* of the same author and date.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus ★of acanthuroid fishes.

Prionus (prī'ǭ-nus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of large longicorn beetles, of the broad-bodied series of *Cerambycidæ*, typical of the family *Prionidæ*, having the antennæ imbricated or pectinated in the male. It is wide-spread and has about 30 species, of which 9 inhabit North America, *P. laticollis* and *P. imbricornis* being among the commonest of the latter. The larvæ of both of these feed upon the roots of the grape. *P. coriarius* is European. *P. brevicornis* is destructive to orchard and



Prionus imbricornis, male. (Natural size.)

other trees in North America. *P. cervicornis* is a South American staghorn beetle, whose larvæ are eaten by the natives. See also cut under *Phytophaga.*

prior (prī'ǫr), *a.* [< L. *prior* (neut. *prius*), former, earlier, previous (pl. *priores*, forefathers, ancestors, the ancients), superior, better, used as the comparative of *primus*, first: see *prime*, and cf. *pristine.*] 1. Preceding, as in the order of time, of thought, of origin, of dignity, or of importance; in *law*, senior in point of time: as, a *prior* and a junior incumbrance.

> Sche seyde thou semyste a man of honour,
> And therfore thou schalt be *pryowre.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 110. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> The thought is always *prior* to the fact; all the facts of history preëxist in the mind as laws. *Emerson*, History.

2. Previous: used adverbially, followed by *to*, like *previous.* See *previous*, *a.*

> At the close of the Republican era, and *prior to* the reconstruction of society under the Emperors, skepticism had widely spread.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 133.
>
> What I propose to do is merely to consider a little Burke's life *prior to* his obtaining a seat in Parliament.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 28.

Prior Analytics of Aristotle. See *analytics*, 1.=**Syn.** See *previous.*

prior (prī'ǫr), *n.* [< ME. *priour*, *preyour* = D. *prioor* = MLG. *prior*, *prier* = MHG. *prīor*, G. *prior* = Sw. Dan. *prior*, < OF. *priour*, *prieur*, F. *prieur* = Sp. Pg. *prior* = It. *priore*, < ML. *prior*, a prior, lit. superior, < L. *prior*, former, superior: see *prior*, *a.*] A superior officer; a superior. Specifically—(*a*) *Eccles.*, an official in the monastic orders next in dignity and rank to an abbot. Before the thirteenth century he seems to have been called *provost* (præpositus) or *prelate* (prælatus), and *prior* seems to have meant any superior or senior. If in an abbey, and an assistant of the abbot, he is called a *claustral prior;* if the superior of a priory—that is, of a monastery of lower than abbatial rank—he is called a *conventical* or *conventual prior.* The superiors of the houses of regular canons were always called *priors*, and the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars were called *grand priors.* See *hegumen.*

> The *prior* of Durham, modest as the name might sound, was a greater personage than most abbots.
> *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

(*b*) Formerly, in Italy, a chief magistrate, as in the medieval republic of Florence.

> The *Priors* of the [Florentine] Arts.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 193.
>
> In 1300 we find him [Dante] elected one of the *priors* of the city. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Abbot*, *Prior.* See def. (*a*).

priorate (prī'ǫr-āt), *n.* [= F. *prieuré* = Sp. *priorato* = Pg. *priorado*, *priorato* = It. *priorato* = D. *prioraat* = G. Sw. Dan. *priorat*, < ML. *prioratus*, the office of a prior, < *prior*, a prior: see *prior*, *n.*] 1. The rank, office, or dignity of prior, in any sense of that word.

> Dante entered on his office as one of the priors of the city; and in that *priorate*, he himself declared, all the ills and calamities of his after-years had their occasion and beginning.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 194.

2. The period during which a prior holds office; priorship.

> An eulogy on Walkelin, bishop of Winchester, and a Norman, who built great part of his stately cathedral, as it now stands, and was bishop there during Godfrey's *priorate.* *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Dis., ii.

prioress (prī'ǫr-es), *n.* [< ME. *prioresse* = D. *priores*, < OF. *prioresse* = Pg. *prioreza* = MLG. *priorisse*, *priorsche*, *priersche*, < ML. *priorissa*, a prioress, fem. of *prior*, prior: see *prior*, *n.*] A female prior, having charge of a religious house; a woman who is the coadjutor of and next in rank to an abbess.

Yon shrouded figure, as I guess,
By her proud mien and flowing dress,
Is Tynemouth's haughty *Prioress.*
Scott, Marmion, ii. 19.

prioristic (prī-o-ris'tik), *a.* [< *prior* + *-istic.*] Of or belonging to the Prior Analytics of Aristotle. See *posterioristic.*

priority (prī-or'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *priorité* = Sp. *prioridad* = Pg. *prioridade* = It. *priorità,* < ML. *priorita(t-)s,* < L. *prior,* former: see *prior, a.*] **1.** The state of being prior or antecedent, or of preceding something else: as, *priority* of birth: opposed to *posteriority.*

As there is order and *priority* in matter, so is there in time. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 345.

2. Precedence in place or rank; the having of certain rights before another.

Follow Cominius; we must follow you;
Right worthy you *priority.* *Shak.,* Cor., i. 1. 251.

After his [Austin's] decease there should be equalitie of honour betwixt London and Yorke, without all distinction of *prioritie.* *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 156, an. 1070.

It was our Saviour's will that these, our four fishermen, should have a *priority* of nomination.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 48.

Under these the scholars and pupils had their places or formes, with titles and *priority* according to their proficiency. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

3. In *law,* a precedence or preference, as when one debt is paid in *priority* to others, or when an execution is said to lose its *priority* by the neglect of the party to enforce it.—**4.** Apriority.—**Syn.** *Priority, Antecedence, Precedence, Preëminence, Predominance, Preference, Superiority, Supremacy. Priority* is the state or fact of coming first in order of time; what little use it has beyond this meaning is only a figurative extension. *Antecedence* is strictly *priority,* without any proper figurative use. *Precedence* may mean *priority,* but generally means the right to go or come first, the privilege of going before another: as, the question of *precedence* among sovereigns or ambassadors makes great trouble, because the dignity of the nations represented is supposed to be at stake. *Preëminence* is, figuratively, height by nature above all others, generally in some one respect: as, the *preëminence* of Shakspere as a dramatist. *Predominance* is superior and dominating power or influence: as, the *predominance* of a certain faction; figuratively, the *predominance* of light or shade or a particular color in a certain picture. *Preference* is the putting forward of a person or thing by choice, on the ground of worthiness, or on account of the taste, fancy, or arbitrary will of the one preferring: as, to give the *preference* to Milton over Dante. *Superiority* may refer to nature or to given or achieved position over others; it differs from *supremacy* as the comparative differs from the superlative degree: as, the *superiority* of the appearance of certain troops; the *superiority* of the dairy-products of a certain region; *superiority* to one's circumstances; *supremacy* on the land and *supremacy* on the sea do not always go together. See *previous.*

priorly (prī'or-li), *adv.* [< *prior, a.,* + *-ly*2.] Antecedently.

Whether *priorly* to that æra it had ever been inhabited, or lain till then in its chaotic state, is a question which it would be rash to decide. *Geddes,* tr. of Bible, L., Pref.

priorship (prī'or-ship), *n.* [< *prior, n.,* + *-ship.*] The office of prior; a priorate.

The archbishop, prouoked the more by that, deposed him from the *priorship.* *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 214, an. 1190.

priory (prī'or-i), *n.*; pl. *priories* (-iz). [< ME. *priorie,* < OF. *priorie, prioree, prieuree* (= It. *prioria*), f., a priory (cf. ML. *prioria,* the office of a prior, a priory), a later form for OF. *priore, prieure,* < ML. *prioratus,* the office of a prior, < *prior,* a prior: see *prior, n.,* and cf. *priorate.*] A religious house next in dignity below an abbey, and often, but not necessarily, dependent upon an abbey. Its superior is called a *prior* or *prioress.*

Our abbeys and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 48.

Alien priory, a cell or small religious house dependent upon a large monastery in another country.

And [the parliament] showed no reluctance to confiscate the property of the *alien priories* which Henry had restored in the previous year. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist. of Eng., § 306.

pripri (prē'prē), *n.* [S. Amer.] In French Guiana, a marshy belt occurring immediately behind the mangrove or submerged belt of the coast. It can easily be drained and made into good meadow-land.

prist†, *n.* A Middle English form of *price. Chaucer.*

prisage (prī'zāj), *n.* [< OF. *prisage,* prizing, rating, valuing, < *priser,* estimate; in def. 2, rather < OF. *prise,* a taking: see *prize*1.] **1**†. A prizing; rating; valuing. *Cotgrave.*—**2.** In *early Eng. and French law,* a seizure or asserted right of seizure by way of exaction or requisition for the use of the crown. More specifically—(*a*) A right which once belonged to the English crown, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more. This by charter of Edward I. was commuted into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage,* because paid to the king's butler. (*b*) The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the crown—usually one tenth.

prisal†, (prī'zal), *n.* [Also *prizall;* by abbr. from *reprisal.*] A taking; a capture.

They complain of two ships taken on the coast of Portugal. . . . They of Zeland did send unto Holl[d] to let them know of these *prisals.*
Sir P. Sidney, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, [III. 174, note.

priscan (pris'kan), *a.* [< L. *priscus,* primitive, + *-an.*] Primitive. [Rare.]

We seem to hear in the songs and dances of the savage Indians the echoes of our own *priscan* history.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 506.

★ **Priscian** (prish'ian), *n.* [So called from *Priscian* (LL. *Priscianus*), a Latin grammarian (about A. D. 500).] A grammarian. Compare the phrase *to break Priscian's head,* under *break.*

But thus it is when petty *Priscians*
Will needs step up to be censorians.
Marston, Satires, iv. 104.

Priscillianism (pri-sil'yan-izm), *n.* [< *Priscillian-ist* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Priscillianists.

Priscillianist (pri-sil'yan-ist), *n.* [< *Priscillian* or *Priscilla* (see defs.) + *-ist.*] **1.** One of a sect, followers of Priscillian, a Spanish heretic of the fourth century. The sect, which originated in Spain, held various Gnostic and Manichean doctrines. The Priscillianists considered it allowable to conceal their tenets by dissimulation; they were accused of gross immorality, and were severely persecuted by the emperor Maximus.

2. A name given to the Montanists (see *Montanist*), from their alleged prophetess Priscilla.

prise1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *prize*1.

prise1†, *a.* [ME., also *pryse, pris,* < OF. *pris,* taken, received, accepted, etc. (used in various adj. senses), pp. of *prendre,* take, receive, accept: see *prise*1, *prize*1, *n.* and *v.*] Choice; excellent; noble.

I bid that ye buske, and no bode make;
Pas into Payone there *prise* knightes dwellis,
Doughty of dede, derfe men in Armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2568.

So dide wele thoo *prise* knyghtes in her companye, and also the knyghtes of the rounde table, that ne ought not to be for-yeten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

I haue a *pris* presant, to plese with thi hert.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 411.

prise2†, *v.* and *n.* A variant of *prize*2.

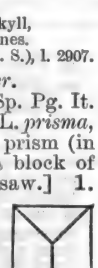
prise3, *n.* and *v.* See *prize*3.

prisehead†, *n.* [ME. *prishede;* < *prise*1, *a.,* + *-head.*] Excellence; worthiness.

The *prishede* of Parys was praisit so mekyll,
With ferly of his fairnes, & his fre buernes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2907.

priser†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prizer.*

prism (prizm), *n.* [= F. *prisme* = Sp. Pg. It. ★*prisma* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *prisma,* < LL. *prisma,* a prism (in geom.), < Gr. *πρίσμα,* a prism (in geom.), lit. something sawed (as a block of wood), also sawdust, < *πρίειν, πρίζειν,* saw.] **1.** In *geom.,* a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equivalent, and parallel plane polygons, and whose sides are parallelograms. Prisms are triangular, square, pentagonal, etc., according as the figures of their ends are triangles, squares, pentagons, etc.


Triangular Prism.

When the mirror is entirely inlaid with large pieces of Marble, some of which are found to rise above the others, or to be detached from them, they are forced down again with a quadrangular wooden *prism.*
Marble-Worker, § 152.

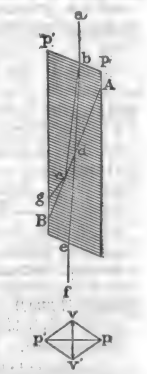
Specifically—**2.** An optical instrument consisting of a transparent medium so arranged that the surfaces which receive and transmit light form an angle with each other: usually of a triangular form with well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, and made of glass, rock-salt, or quartz, or a liquid, as carbon disulphid, contained in a prismatic receptacle formed of plates of glass. A ray of light falling upon one of the sides of a prism is refracted (see *refraction*) or bent from its original direction at an angle depending upon its own wave-length, the angle of incidence, the angle of the prism, and the material of which the prism is made. This angle of deviation, as it is called, has a definite minimum (minimum deviation) value when the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of emergence. The angle of deviation increases as the wave-length of the light-ray diminishes; consequently, if a pencil of white light falls upon the prism, the different rays are separated or dispersed, and a spectrum is the result. (See *spectrum.*) Prisms are hence used in spectrum analysis to decompose light, so that the rays of which it is made up may be examined.


Glass Prism upon Adjustable Stand.

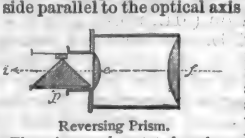
The beams that thro' the Oriel shine
Make *prisms* in every carven glass.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

3. In *crystal.,* a form consisting of planes, usually four, six, eight, or twelve, which are parallel to the vertical axis. If the planes intersect the lateral axes at the assumed unit distances for the given species, it is called a *unit prism;* otherwise it may be described, according to the position of the planes, as a *macroprism, brachyprism, orthoprism,* or *clinoprism.* In the triclinic system the form includes two planes only, and it is hence called a *hemiprism.* In the tetragonal system the unit prism is sometimes called a *protoprism,* or prism of the first order, and the diametral prism, whose planes are parallel to a lateral axis, a *deuteroprism,* or prism of the second order; these names are also used in an analogous manner in the hexagonal system.

4. In canals, a part of the water-space in a straight section of a canal, considered as a parallelepiped.—**5.** In *weaving,* same as *pattern-box* (*b*).—**Achromatic prism,** a prism through which an incident beam of light is refracted into a new direction without color. It consists of a combination of two prisms, made of two different transparent substances of unequal dispersive powers, as flint-glass and crown-glass.—**Amici's prism,** in *microscopy,* a form of illuminator consisting of a prism having one plane and two lenticular surfaces, so that it serves at once to concentrate the rays and to reflect them obliquely upon the object. It is supported upon an adjustable stand.—**Bisulphid prism.** See *bisulphid.*—**Diametral prism.** See *diametral planes,* under *diametral.*—**Diatom prism,** a prism used as an attachment to a microscope to give the oblique illumination favorable for observing very fine lines or markings, as those on the shells of diatoms.—**Double-image prism,** in *optics,* a prism of Iceland spar which yields two images of like intensity, but polarized in planes at right angles to each other.—**Equilateral prism,** a prism having equal sides, used as an attachment to a microscope to illuminate the object. It acts on the principle of total reflection.—**Erecting prism,** a prism placed between the two lenses of the eyepiece, and serving to erect the inverted image of a compound microscope.—**Natchet's prism.** (*a*) In *microscopy,* an erecting prism. (*b*) A form of illuminator consisting of a prism with two convex surfaces, by which the light is brought to a focus upon the object.—**Nicol prism,** or *nicol,* a prism of Iceland spar (calcite), used when polarized light is required: named from its inventor, William Nicol, of Edinburgh, who first described it in 1828. The common form is constructed from an oblong cleavage piece, first by grinding two new faces at the ends (as *pp'*) inclined about 68° to the vertical edges, and then cementing the halves together by Canada balsam in the line *AB.* The ordinary ray now suffers total reflection at *c,* and is absorbed by the blackened sides at *g,* while the extraordinary ray, polarized with vibrations parallel to the shorter diagonal of the cross-section, emerges at *e.* Modified forms of the prism, accomplishing the same end, have been devised in recent years (often called *nicols* also), which are much shorter, and hence have the advantages of giving a larger field in the microscope and less loss of light by absorption, together with an important saving of the material; one of these is the Razumovsky prism.—**Prism battery,** a Leclanché battery in which a pair of compressed prisms, containing all the materials commonly used in the porous cup, is employed in place of the latter.—**Reversing prism,** a small obtuse-angled isosceles prism (*p* in the cut) of flint-glass, placed between the eye-lens of a positive eyepiece *e* and the eye, with its longest side parallel to the optical axis of the eyepiece. It inverts the image viewed through the eyepiece, and when it is made to rotate around the optical axis the image also appears to turn, so that any line in it can be made vertical or horizontal at pleasure. This enables the observer to avoid, or to eliminate, certain errors of measurement which depend upon the apparent position of the object.—**Right-angle prism,** a prism attached to a microscope-stand to throw light upon an object. It is so made that it can rotate on a horizontal or vertical axis, so as to throw light as required.—**Wenham prism,** in a binocular microscope, a quadrilateral prism used to refract part of the light-rays from the object up the second tube to its eyepiece.


Vertical and Transverse Sections of a Nicol Prism.

pp', direction of terminal face of prism; *AB,* direction of surface by which the parts are cemented together; *bcg,* path of ordinary ray; *daef,* path of extraordinary ray; *vv',* direction of vibration plane in shorter diagonal of transverse section (*pp'* being longer diagonal, cf. above).


Reversing Prism.
The prism can be rotated on the optical axis *ef.*

★**prismatic** (priz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *prismatique* = Sp. *prismático* = Pg. It. *prismatico,* < Gr. *πρισματ-(τ-),* a prism: see *prism.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a prism; having the form of a prism.

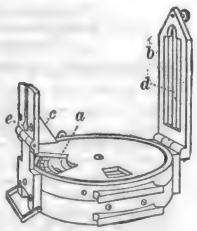
False eloquence, like the *prismatic* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 311.

2. Separated or distributed by, or as if by, a transparent prism; formed by a prism; varied

in color: as, a *prismatic* spectrum; *prismatic* colors.

He talks of light and the *prismatic* hues.
Cowper, Charity, l. 391.

Prismatic cleavage, cleavage parallel to the planes of a prism.—**Prismatic colors**, the colors into which ordinary white light is decomposed by a prism, from the red to the violet. See *color* and *spectrum*.—**Prismatic compass**, a compass held in the hand when used, and so arranged that by means of a prism the graduations can be read off at the same time that the object sighted is seen through the sight-vane. It is used for taking bearings in sketching ground for military purposes, and for filling in the interior details of rough surveys.—**Prismatic crystal**, a crystal having a prismatic form.—**Prismatic planes**, in *crystal.*, planes parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal.—**Prismatic powder**. See *powder*.



Prismatic Compass.

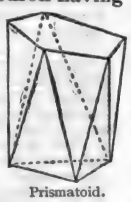
a, floating card beginning at the N. point and numbered entirely around the circle, 360°; *b*, vertical sight-vane with central vertical wire *d*; *c*, prism. On applying the eye at *e*, and causing the wire *d* to bisect any object, the division on the card coinciding with the wire and reflected to the eye will show the angle formed with the meridian by the object sighted.

prismatical (priz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *prismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *prismatic*.

prismatically (priz-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

What addition or decrement . . . befalls the body of the glass by being *prismatically* figured?
Boyle, Works, I. 556.

★**prismatoid** (priz'ma-toid), *n.* [< Gr. πρίσμα(τ-), a prism, + εἶδος, form.] A polyhedron having no summits other than the vertices of two parallel faces. If A and C are the areas of the bases of a prismatoid, and B that of the section halfway between them, then, *h* being the altitude, August's formula for the solid contents is $\frac{1}{6}h(A + 4B + C)$.


Prismatoid.

prismatoidal (priz-ma-toi'dal), *a.* In the form of or connected with a prismatoid.

prismenchyma† (priz-meng'ki-mä), *n.* [< Gr. πρίσμα, a prism, + NL. (*par*)*enchyma*.] In *bot.*, cellular tissue in which the ★cells are of a prismatic form.

prismoid (priz'moid), *n.* [< Gr. πρίσμα, prism, + εἶδος, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

prismoidal (priz-moi'dal), *a.* [< *prismoid* + *-al*.] 1. Having or relating to the form of a prismoid.—2. In *entom.*, noting long bodies when they have more than four faces: as, *prismoidal* joints of the antennæ. *Kirby*.—**Prismoidal formula**, $V = \frac{a}{4}(B + 3S)$, where S is the section ‖ of *a* from B (*Halsted*, 1881).

prism-train (prizm'trān), *n.* A series of prisms used with the spectroscope to give increased dispersion. See *spectroscope*.

Instruments [spectroscopes] in which the *prism-train* is replaced by a diffraction-grating are still more powerful.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 191.

prismy (priz'mi), *a.* [< *prism* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or like a prism; prismatic in color.

The mighty ministers
Unfurled their *prismy* wings.
Shelley, Demon of the World.

The *prismy* hues in thin spray showers.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

prison (priz'n), *n.* [< ME. *prison*, *prisoun*, *prisun*, *pryson*, *prysoun*, *prysun*, *preson*, late AS. *prisun*, < OF. *prison*, *prisoun*, *prisun*, a prison, a prisoner, F. *prison*, a prison, imprisonment, = Pr. *preiso* = Sp. *prisión* = Pg. *prisão* = It. *prigione*, a prison (ML. reflex *prisio(n-)*, captivity, prison), < L. *prensio(n-)*, a taking, seizing, arresting, contr. of *prehensio(n-)* (found only in the sense of a machine for raising or screwing up anything, a jackscrew), < *prehendere*, *prendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, and cf. *prehension* (a doublet of *prison*) and *prize*1, etc.] 1. A place of confinement or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail.

The jailor . . . thrust them into the inner *prison*, and made their feet fast in the stocks. Acts xvi. 24.

Each heart would quit its *prison* in the breast,
And flow in free communion with the rest.
Cowper, Charity, l. 610.

2†. A prisoner.

Mi lord the king was ther cauȝt in kene stoure,
& ȝour sone also, and are *prisons* bothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4215.

"Consummatum est," quod Cryst, and comsed forto swowe
Pitousliche and pale as a *prisoun* that deyeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 59.

Fleet Prison. See *fleet*3.—**Keeper of the Queen's prison**. See *marshal of the King's Bench*, under *marshal*.—**Limits of a prison, prison bounds**, jail liberties (which see, under *jail*).—**Prison-breach** or **-breaking**, in *law*, a breaking and going out of prison by one lawfully confined therein. (*Bishop.*) Breaking into a prison to set a prisoner at large is commonly called *rescue*.—**Prison rustic ashler**. See *ashler*, 3.—**Rules of a prison**. See *rule*.—**State prison**. (*a*) A jail for political offenders only. (*b*) A public prison or penitentiary. [U. S.]—**To break prison**. See *to break jail*, under *break*.—**To go out of prison by baston**. See *baston*, 3.

prison (priz'n), *v. t.* [< ME. *prisonen*; < *prison*, *n.*] To shut up in a prison; restrain from liberty; imprison, literally or figuratively.

Sir William Crispyn with the duke was led,
Togidder *prisoned*. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 101.

Her tears began to turn their tide,
Being *prison'd* in her eye like pearls in glass.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 980.

He groped; I arrested his wandering hand, and *prisoned* it in both mine. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

prison-bars (priz'n-bärz), *n. pl.* 1. The bars or grates of a prison; hence, whatever confines or restrains.

Even through the body's *prison-bars*,
His soul possessed the sun and stars.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

2. Same as *prisoners' base* (which see, under *prisoner*).

prison-base (priz'n-bās), *n.* Same as *prisoners' ★base* (which see, under *prisoner*).

prisoner (priz'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *prisoner*, *prisuner*, *prysoner*, < AF. *prisuner*, OF. *prisonier*, F. *prisonnier* (= Sp. *prisionero* = Pg. *prisioneiro*), a prisoner, < *prison*, prison: see *prison*.] 1†. One who keeps a prison; a jailer.

He bad [Joseph] ben sperd fast dun,
And holden herde in prisun.
An litel stund, quhile he was ther,
So gan him luuen the *prisuner*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2042.

2. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.

She leteth passe *prisoneres* and payeth for hem ofte,
And gyueth the gailers golde.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 136.

The High Priest and the Elders with their eloquent Tertullus were forced to return as they came, and leave St. Paul under the name of a *Prisoner*, but enjoying the conveniencies of liberty. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

3. A person under arrest or in custody of the law, whether in prison or not: as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.

The jury, passing on the *prisoner's* life.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 19.

4. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.

He yielded on my word;
And, as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 4.

5. One who or that which is deprived of liberty or kept in restraint.

Most souls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age,
Dull, sullen *prisoners* in the body's cage.
Pope, To the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

If the person sent to relieve his confederate [in prisoners' base] be touched by an antagonist before he reaches him, he also becomes a *prisoner*, and stands in equal need of deliverance. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 145.

Prisoners' bars. Same as *prisoners' base*.—**Prisoners' base**, a children's game in which one player strives to touch the others as they run from one goal or base to another: when one player is thus touched, he too stands between the bases and tries to touch the rest, and so on till all are caught. There are many other ways of playing the game. Also called *prisoners' bars*, *prison-base*, and *prison-bars*.—**Prisoner's-bolt**, in *her.*, same as *shackle-bolt*.—**State prisoner**, one confined for a political offense.=**Syn.** *Prisoner*, *Captive*. See *captive*.

prison-fever (priz'n-fē″vėr), *n.* Typhus fever (which see, under *fever*1). Also called *jail-fever*.

prison-house (priz'n-hous), *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept; a jail; a place of confinement.

I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my *prison-house*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 14.

That I may fetch thee
From forth this loathsome *prison-house*.
Milton, S. A., l. 922.

prisonment (priz'n-ment), *n.* [< *prison* + *-ment*.] Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.

Item, the *presonment* of John Porter of Blykelyng.
Paston Letters, I. 189.

'Tis *prisonment* enough to be a maid;
But to be mew'd up too, that case is hard.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, ii. 3.

prison-ship (priz'n-ship), *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.

They saw themselves melting away like slaves in a *prison-ship*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

prison-van (priz'n-van), *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

pristav (pris'tav), *n.* [< Russ. *pristavŭ*.] In Russia, an overseer, police official, commissioner, commissary, or inspector.

He was styled the grand *pristaw*, or great commissioner, and was universally known amongst the Tartar tribes by this title. *De Quincey*, Flight of a Tartar Tribe.

I have in my possession the original report of a Russian police *pristav*, written upon a printed form.
George Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 893.

Pristidæ (pris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pristis* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians or plagiostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Pristis*, having the snout enormously prolonged into a flattened beak, armed with a row of saw-like teeth on each side; the saw-fishes. (*a*) In Gray's system the *Pristidæ* included the *Pristiophoridæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Batoidei*, including only the saw-fishes proper. They chiefly inhabit tropical seas. See cuts under *Pristis* and *saw-fish*.

pristinate† (pris'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *pristine* + *-ate*1.] Original; pristine.

But as it [health] hath recovered the *pristinate* strength, which thing only in all the fight it coveted, shall it incontinent be astonished? *Sir T. More*, Utopia (trans.), ii. 7.

I thynke, yea and doubt not, but your line shalbe again restored to the *pristinate* estate and degree.
Hall, Rich. III., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

Beside the only name of Christ, and externall contempt of their *pristinate* idolatrye, he taught them nothing at all.
Holinshed, Chron., I., B. 3, col. 2, b. (*Nares.*)

pristine (pris'tin), *a.* [Formerly *pristin*; < OF. *pristin* = Sp. *pristino* = Pg. It. *pristino*, < L. *pristinus*, early, original, primitive, also just past (of yesterday); akin to *priscus*, former, ancient, antique, and to *prior*, former: see *prior*, *prime*.] Of or belonging to a primitive or early state or period; original; primitive: as, *pristine* innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people.

Find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and *pristine* health.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 52.

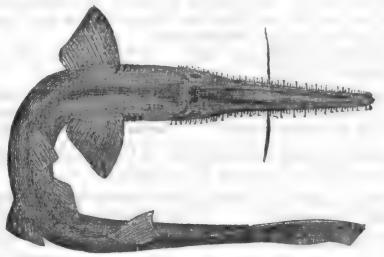
Adam's self, if now he liv'd anew,
Could scant vnwinde the knotty snarled clew
Of double doubts and questions intricate
That Schools dispute about this *pristin* state.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

After all their labour, [they] at last return to their *pristine* ignorance. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxvii.

=**Syn.** *Primitive*, etc. See *primary*.

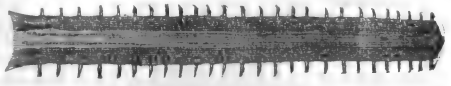
Pristiophoridæ (pris″ti-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pristiophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plagiostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Pristiophorus*. They are anarthrous sharks, having the snout much produced and armed with lateral saw-like teeth. They thus resemble the true saw-fishes, but have lateral branchial apertures like other sharks, and do not attain such size. The species are confined to tropical Pacific waters.

Pristiophorus (pris-ti-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρίστης, a saw, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] The typical


Pristiophorus cirratus.

genus of *Pristiophoridæ*, including such forms as *P. cirratus*. *Müller and Henle*, 1837.

Pristis (pris'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρίστις, a large fish of the whale kind, formerly supposed to be a saw-fish, < πρίειν, saw.] The only genus of *Pristidæ*, having the form elongate, with the


Sword of *Pristis pectinatus*.

snout prolonged into a toothed sword. The European saw-fish is known as *P. pristis*. The common American species is *P. pectinatus*, whose weapon (figured above) is about three feet long. See also cut under *saw-fish*.

pritch (prich), *n.* [An assibilated form of *prick*, *n.*] 1. Any sharp-pointed instrument. *Halliwell.*—2†. Pique; offense taken.

The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or *pritch*, . . . is enough to make suits, and they will be revenged. *D. Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian, p. 270.

pritch (prich), *v. t.* [An assibilated form of *prick*, *v.*] To pierce or make holes in. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Pritchardia (pri-chär'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Seeman and Wendland, 1861), named after W. T. *Pritchard*, British consul in Fiji.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheæ*, remarkable among palms for its persistent corolla-tube, from which the lobes fall away. It is characterized by the valvate

corolla-lobes and three-angled or three-lobed ovary, attenuated into a robust style. There are five species, natives of the Friendly and the Hawaiian Islands. They are moderate-sized or low palms, the trunk clad above with the sheathing bases of the leaves, and ringed below with their annular scars. They bear large terminal rounded or fan-shaped leaves, often whitened below with a mealy dust, cut into shallow and slender two-lobed segments, bearing projecting fibers on their margins. Their flowers are rather large, with a bell-shaped three-toothed calyx, and a tubular corolla bearing three thick, rigid, ovate lobes. The flowers are scattered on the stiff ascending branchlets of a long-stalked spadix, inclosed in a large, thick, and coriaceous spathe, which is tubular below and dusted over with silvery particles. In the Hawaiian Islands the leaves of *P. Gaudichaudii* afford fans and hats, and its fruit-kernels, called *hawane*, are eaten unripe. The leaves of *P. Pacifica* in the Fijis are four feet long by three wide, and make fans and umbrellas, their use being confined to the chiefs. Some authors have proposed to unite with this genus the American palm *Neowashingtonia*.

pritchel (prich'el), *n.* [An assibilated form of *prickle*. Cf. *pritch*.] 1. In *farriery*, a punch employed for making or enlarging the nail-holes in a horseshoe, or for temporary insertion into a nail-hole to form a means of handling the shoe. *E. H. Knight.*—2. An iron share fixed to a thick staff, used for making holes in the ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prithee (priтн'ē). [Formerly also *prythee*, *pree-thee;* a weakened form of (*I*) *pray thee*.] A corruption of *pray thee;* I pray thee.

> My soules deer Soule, take in good part (I *pree-thee*)
> This pretty Present that I gladly giue thee.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.
>
> I *prithee* let me go;
> I shall do best without thee; I am well.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.
>
> *Prithee*, be forgiven, and I *prithee* forgive me too.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.
>
> My Love, my Life, said I, explain
> This Change of Humour; *pry'thee* tell;
> That falling Tear — what does it mean?
> *Prior*, The Garland, st. 6.

prittle† (prit'l), *v. t.* [A weakened form of *prattle*, as in *prittle-prattle*.] To chatter.

> Awé man, you *prittle* and prattle nothing but leasings and untruths.
> *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 9).

prittle-prattle (prit'l-prat'l), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *prattle*.] Empty or idle talk; trifling loquacity. [Colloq.]

> *Cianfrogna* [It.], gibrish, pedlars french, roguish language, fustian toong, *prittle prattle*. *Florio.*
>
> It is plain *prittle-prattle*, and ought to be valued no more than the shadow of an ass.
> *Abp. Bramhall*, Church of Eng. Defended (1659), p. 46. [(*Latham.*)

prius (prī'us), *n.* [< L. *prius*, neut. of *prior*, being before, prior: see *prior*.] That which necessarily goes before; a precondition.

priv. An abbreviation of *privative*.

Priva (prī'vă), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); origin unknown.] A genus of erect herbs of the family *Verbenaceæ*, and tribe *Priveæ*. It is characterized by a fruit of two nutlets, each two-celled and two-seeded, a long spike with small bracts and interrupted at the base, and an enlarged fruiting-calyx tightly including the fruit within its closed apex. The 10 species are natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They bear opposite toothed leaves, slender spikes terminal or long-stalked in the axils, and small and somewhat two-lipped flowers which have five lobes and four short didynamous stamens. *P. echinata* of Brazil, the West Indies, southern Florida, etc., is called *styptic-* or *velvet-bur*, its fruiting-calyx being bristly with small hooked hairs. *P. lævis* of Chili and the Argentine Republic yields small edible tubers.

privacy (prī'vā-si or priv'a-si), *n.*; pl. *privacies* (-siz). [< *priva(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. A state of being private, or in retirement from the company or from the knowledge or observation of others; seclusion.

> In the closet, where *privacy* and silence befriend our inquiries. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.
>
> The housemates sit
> Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
> In a tumultuous *privacy* of storm.
> *Emerson*, The Snow-Storm.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

> Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3†. Joint knowledge; privity. See *privity*.

> You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*.
> *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

4†. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*—5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.

> Of this my *privacy*
> I have strong reasons.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 190.
>
> There was no affectation of *privacy* in what they [Christ and his apostles] said or did; their doctrines were preached, and their miracles wrought, in broad day-light, and in the face of the world! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

6. A private or personal matter, circumstance, or relation.

> What concernes it us to hear a Husband divulge his Household *privacies*, extolling to others the vertues of his Wife? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vii.
>
> In all my Acquaintance and utmost *Privacies* with her.
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

privado† (pri-vā'dō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *private:* see *private*.] A private or intimate friend; a court favorite.

> The modern languages give unto such persons the name of favourites, or *privadoes*. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).
>
> The Duke of Lerma was the greatest *Privado*, the greatest Favourite, that ever was in Spain since Don Alvaro de Luna. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.
>
> *Lat.* May I desire one favour?
> *Y. Book.* What can I deny thee, my *privado?*
> *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.
>
> He beareth a very profligate character . . . and is Mr. Lovelace's more especial *privado*.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa, VII. lxxxiii. 347.
>
> A courtly knight . . . and *privado*, as they say, to the young prince. *Scott*, F. M. of Perth, xii.

privant (prī'vant), *a.* [< L. *privan(t-)s*, ppr. of *privare*, deprive: see *private*.] Noting privative opposites. See *privative*.

privat-docent (prē-vät'dō-tsent'), *n.* [G., < L. *privatus*, private, + *docen(t-)s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *private* and *docent*.] In the universities of Germany and some other countries of Europe, a teacher of the third rank: unlike professors, he has no part in the government of the university, and receives no compensation from the university, but is remunerated by fees.

private (prī'vāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *privé* = Sp. Pg. *privado* = It. *privato* = D. *privaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *privat*, private, < L. *privatus*, apart from what is public, pertaining to an individual, private, pp. of *privare*, separate, deprive, release, < *privus*, single, every, one's own, private, prob. for orig. **praivus*, < *prai*, older form of *præ*, before: see *pre-*. Cf. *privy*. Hence also ult. *deprive*.] I. *a.* 1. Peculiar to, belonging to, or concerning an individual only; respecting particular individuals; personal.

> Why should the *private* pleasure of some one
> Become the public plague of many moe?
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1478.
>
> When was public virtue to be found,
> Where *private* was not? *Cowper*, Task, v. 503.
>
> That he [Buckingham] should think more about those who were bound to him by *private* ties than about the public interest . . . was perfectly natural.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.
>
> This [the peace policy] is not to be carried by public opinion, but by *private* opinion, by *private* conviction, by *private*, dear, and earnest love. *Emerson*, War.
>
> The expression . . . sounded more harshly as pronounced in a public lecture than as read in a *private* letter.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

2. Kept or removed from public view; not known; not open; not accessible to people in general; secret.

> O unfelt sore! crest-wounding, *private* scar!
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 828.
>
> The poor slave that lies *private* has his liberty
> As amply as his master in that tomb.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, ii. 2.
>
> Reason . . . then retires
> Into her *private* cell, when nature rests.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 109.
>
> The Rais gave the captain of the port a *private* hint to take care what they did, for they might lose their lives.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 249.

3. Not holding public office or employment; not having a public or official character: as, a *private* citizen; *private* life; *private* schools.

> "Prayers made for the use of the 'idiotæ' or *private* persons," as the word is, contradistinguished from the rulers of the church. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 282.
>
> Christ and his Apostles, being to civil affairs but *privat* men, contended not with Magistrates.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.
>
> Any *private* person . . . that is present when a felony is committed is bound by the law to arrest the felon.
> *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xxi.

4. Noting a common soldier, or one of the ordinary rank and file.

> I cannot put him to a *private* soldier that is the leader of so many thousands. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 177.

5. Being in privacy; retired from company; secluded.

> Away from light steals home my heavy son,
> And *private* in his chamber pens himself.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 144.
>
> Cæsar is *private* now; you may not enter.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> I came home to be *private* a little, not at all affecting the life and hurry of Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1662.
>
> Sir, we are *private* with our women here.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 5.

6†. Privy; informed of what is not generally known.

> She knew them [her sister's council of state] adverse to her religion . . . and *private* to her troubles and imprisonment. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia.

7. Keeping privacy or confidence; secretive; reticent.

> You know I am *private* as your secret wishes,
> Ready to fling my soul upon your service.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.
>
> Let these persons march here [with] a charge to be *private* and silent in the business till they see it effected.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 470.

8†. Intimate; confidential.

> If Dauid, beeing a king, a Prophet, a Sainct, and with God so *priuate*, understoode not what to present unto God, . . . what shall we doe?
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 2.
>
> What makes the Jew and Lodowick so *private?*
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

9. Particular; individual; special: opposed to *general*.

> No prophecy of the scripture is of any *private* interpretation. 2 Pet. i. 20.
>
> Who cries out on pride,
> That can therein tax any *private* party? . . .
> Who can come in and say that I mean her,
> When such a one as she such is her neighbour?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 71.

Private acts, bills, or statutes, those acts, etc., which concern private interests — that is, the interests of particular persons — as distinguished from measures of public policy in which the community is interested. See *bill*3.—**Private attorney.** See *attorney*1, 2.—**Private bank.** See *bank*2, 4.—**Private baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Private carrier.** See *carrier*1, 2.—**Private chapel**, a chapel attached to a private residence.—**Private corporations**, corporations created for private as distinguished from purely public purposes. Such corporations are not, in contemplation of law, public merely because it may have been supposed by the legislature that their establishment would promote, either directly or consequentially, the public interest. (*Dillon.*) Thus, a railroad company is a *private corporation*, although it takes property for public use. See *corporation*.—**Private detective.** See *detective*.—**Private international law.** See *international*.—**Private judgment**, in *theol.*, the judgment of an individual as to doctrine or interpretation of Scripture, in contradistinction to the judgment of the church.—**Private law**, that branch of the law which deals with the rights and duties of persons considered in their private or individual capacity, as distinguished from the rights and duties which are possessed by and incumbent on persons or bodies of persons considered as filling public positions or offices, or which have relation to the whole political community, or to its magistrates and officers. *Kenelm Edward Digby*, Hist. of Law of Real Prop., p. 255.—**Private legislation**, legislation affecting the interests of particular persons, as distinguished from measures of public policy in which the community is interested.—**Private mass.** See *mass*1.—**Private nuisance.** See *nuisance*, 5.—**Private parts**, the organs of sex.—**Private person**, one not having or not for the time being acting in a public official capacity.—**Private property, private rights**, the property and rights of persons, natural or artificial, in their individual, personal, or private capacity, as distinguished from the rights of the state or public vested in a body politic or a public officer or board as such and for public use. Thus, if a city owns a building which it leases for obtaining a revenue, the property and its rights in respect thereto are deemed the *private property* of the city, as distinguished from parks, etc., and buildings in municipal use.—**Private rights of way**, or **private ways**, rights which belong to a particular individual only, or to a body of individuals exclusively, either for the purpose of passing generally or for the purpose of passing from a particular tenement of which they are possessed. *Goddard.*—**Private trusts**, those trusts in the maintenance of which the public have no interest.

Private Trusts are those wherein the beneficial interest is vested absolutely in one or more individuals, who are, or within a certain time may be, definitely ascertained, and to whom, therefore, collectively, unless under some legal disability, it is competent to control, modify, or determine the trust. *Bispham*, Principles of Equity, § 58.

Private war, a war carried on by individuals, without the authority or sanction of the state of which they are subjects. *Halleck.*—**Private wrong**, a civil injury; an infringement or privation of some civil right which belongs to a person considered in his private capacity.—**Syn. 2.** *Latent, Covert*, etc. (see *secret*), retired, secluded, isolated, sequestered.

II. *n.* 1†. A person not in public life or office.

> And what have kings that *privates* have not too,
> Save ceremony? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 255.

2. A common soldier; one of the rank and file of an army.—3†. A secret message; private intimation.

> *Pem.* Who brought that letter from the cardinal?
> *Sal.* The Count Melun, a noble lord of France;
> Whose *private* with me of the Dauphin's love
> Is much more general than these lines import.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 16.

4†. Personal interest or use; particular business.

> My lords, this strikes at every Roman's *private*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.
>
> Our President . . . ingrossing to his *private* Oatmeale, Sacke, Oyle, Aquavitæ, Beefe, Egges, or what not.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 154.

5†. Privacy; retirement.

> Go off! . . . let me enjoy my *private*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 100.

In our *private* towards God being as holy and devout as if we prayed in public.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

6. *pl.* The private parts of the body.—**7.** In some colleges, a private admonition.—**In private,** privately; in secret; not publicly.

They do desire some speech with you *in private*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

The private, private life of individuals, or what relates to private life: opposed to and suggested by the phrase *the public*. [Rare.]

I long to see you a history painter. You have already done enough for *the private*; do something for the public.
Pope, To Jervas, Nov. 29, 1716.

privatet (prī′vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *privatus*, pp. of *privare*, strip, deprive: see *private*, *a.* Cf. *prive*.] To deprive.

They woulde not onelye lese their worldely substaunce, but also be *prvated* of their lives and worldly felycytie, rather then to suffre Kynge Rycharde, that tyraunt, lenger to rule and reygne over them.
Hall, Rich. III., f. 17. (*Halliwell*.)

privateer (prī-vā-tēr′), *n.* [< *private* + *-eer*.] **1.** An armed vessel owned and officered by private persons, but acting under a commission from the state usually called letters of marque. It answers to a company on land raised and commanded by private persons, but acting under regulations emanating from the supreme authority, rather than to one raised and acting without license, which would resemble a privateer without commission. (*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 121.)

He is at no charge for a fleet farther than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a piratical war at their own expense.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

2. The commander of, or a man serving on board of, a privateer.

Meeting with divers Disappointments, and being out of hopes to obtain a Trade in these Seas, his Men forced him to entertain a Company of *Privateers* which he met with near Nicoya.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 137.

privateer (prī-vā-tēr′), *v. i.* [< *privateer*, *n.*] To cruise in a privateer for the purpose of seizing an enemy's ships or annoying his commerce. Privateering was abolished by the treaty of Paris of 1856, and this article has been assented to by nearly all civilized nations; the most prominent exception is the United States. Both the United States and Spain declared that they would not authorize privateering in the Spanish-American war.

privateering (prī-vā-tēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *privateer*, *v.*] The act or practice of cruising in a privateer for hostile purposes.

Many have felt it to be desirable that *privateering* should be placed under the ban of international law, and the feeling is on the increase, in our age of humanity, that the system ought to come to an end.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 122.

privateerism (prī-vā-tēr′izm), *n.* [< *privateer* + *-ism*.] *Naut.*, disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. Also called *privateer practice*. *Admiral Smyth*. [Rare.]

privateersman (prī-vā-tērz′man), *n.*; pl. *privateersmen* (-men). [< *privateer's*, poss. of *privateer*, + *man*.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

Marquis Santa Cruz, lord high admiral of Spain, . . . looked on, mortified and amazed, but offering no combat, while the Plymouth *privateersman* [Drake] swept the harbour of the great monarch of the world.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 283.

privately (prī′vāt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly.

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives the disciples came unto him *privately*.
Mat. xxiv. 3.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally: as, he is not *privately* benefited.

privateness (prī′vāt-nes), *n.* **1.** Secrecy; privacy.

Knew theye how guiltless and how free I were from prying into *privateness*.
Marston, End of Scourge of Villanie, To him that hath perused me.

2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society.

A man's nature is best perceived in *privateness*, for there is no affectation.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

3. The state of an individual in the rank of a common citizen, or not invested with office.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason, but are impatient of *privateness*, even in age and sickness, which require the shadow.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

privation (prī-vā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *privacion*, < OF. (and F.) *privation* = Sp. *privacion* = Pg. *privação* = It. *privazione*, < L. *privatio(n-)*, a taking away, < *privare*, pp. *privatus*, deprive: see *private*.] **1.** The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; want.

Pains of *privation* are the pains that may result from the thought of not possessing in the time present any of the several kinds of pleasures.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 17.

Maggie's sense of loneliness and utter *privation* of joy had deepened with the brightness of advancing spring.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or any property; deprivation.

Kyng Richard had bene in greate ieopardie either of *priuacion* of his realme, or losse of his life, or both.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

3. In *logic*, a particular kind of negation consisting in the absence from a subject of a habit which ought to be, might be, or generally is in that subject or others like it.

Privation sometimes signifies the absence of the form which may be introduced upon the subject: so the *privation* of the soul may be said to be in the seed, of heat in cold water; sometimes the absence of the form which ought to be in the subject. That is a physical privation, and is numbered among the principles of generation; this is a logical.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 22.

Whether this comparative specifying foundation be a *privation* or a mode is a philosophical controversy.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 10.

4. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation.
Bacon.

5. Technically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the suspension of an ecclesiastic from his office, stipend, ecclesiastical functions, or jurisdiction. —**Logical privation.** See *logical*. —**Syn. 1.** Need, penury, poverty, necessity, distress.

privative (priv′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *privatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *privativo*, < LL. *privativus*, denoting privation, negative, < L. *privare*, pp. *privatus*, deprive: see *private*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing privation or destitution.

We may add that negative or *privative* will, also, whereby he withholdeth his graces from some.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

2. Depending on or consisting in privation in the logical sense.

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty, and integrity, which we all enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

Descartes is driven by the necessary logic of his thought to conceive all limits and differences as purely *privative* —i. e. as mere absence or defect of existence.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 42.

3. In *gram.*: (*a*) Changing the sense of a word from positive to negative: as, a *privative* prefix; *à-* or *áv- privative*. (*b*) Predicating negation: as, a *privative* word.—**Privative connotative term,** an adjective noting some privation, as "blind."—**Privative jurisdiction.** In *Scots law*, a court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes. *Imp. Dict.*—**Privative nothing.** See *nothing*.—**Privative opposites,** a habit and its privation.—**Privative proposition,** a proposition declaring a privation.

II. *n.* **1.** That which depends on, or of which the essence is, the absence of something else, as silence, which exists by the absence of sound.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 873.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) A prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *un-* in *unwise*, *in-* in *inhuman*, *an-* in *anarchy*, *a-* in *achromatic*. (*b*) A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the notion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or some other privative cause.

privatively (priv′a-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a privative manner; in the manner or with the force of a privative.—**2†.** By the absence of something; negatively. [Rare.]

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privatively*.
Hammond.

privativeness (priv′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The condition of being privative. [Rare.]

privet†, *v. t.* [< ME. *priven*, < OF. *priver* = Sp. Pg. *privar* = It. *privare*, < L. *privare*, separate, deprive: see *private*, *v.* Cf. *deprive*.] To deprive.

Temple devout, ther God hath his woninge,
Fro which these misbileved *prived* [var. *deprived*] been.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 146.

For what can be said worse of slepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feele any thing at all?
Barker, Fearful Fancies, P 1 b. (*Nares*.)

priveet, privet, *a.* Middle English forms of *privy*.

privet (priv′et), *n.* [Formerly also *privie*; apparently a corruption of *primet*. Cf. *prie*[3].] **1.** A shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare*, of the northern Old World, planted and somewhat naturalized in North America; the common or garden privet. The name extends also to the other members of the genus.—**2.** In the southern United States, a small oleaceous tree of wet grounds, *Adelia acuminata*.—**Barren privet,** the alaternus, which see.—**California privet,** the Japanese privet, which is sometimes misnamed *Ligustrum Californicum*.—**Egyptian privet.** See *Lawsonia*.—**Japanese privet,** *Ligustrum Japonicum*.—**Mock privet,** the jasmine box. See *Phillyrea*.

priveteet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *privity*.

privet-hawkmoth (priv′et-hâk″môth), *n.* A sphinx, *Sphinx ligustri*, so called from its ovipositing on privet, on which its larva feeds.

privie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *privet*.

The borders round about are set with *privie* sweet.
Breton, Daffodils and Primroses, p. 3. (*Davies*.)

★ **privilege** (priv′i-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *privilledge*; < ME. *privilege*, *prevelache*, < OF. *privilege*, F. *privilége* = Sp. Pg. It. *privilegio*, < L. *privilegium*, an ordinance in favor of an individual, prerogative, < *privus*, one's own, private, peculiar, + *lex*, law: see *private* and *legal*.] **1.** An ordinance in favor of an individual.

Be ye our help and our protecciouu,
Syn for meryt of your virginitee
The *privilege* of his delecciouu
In yow confermed God upon a tree
Hanging.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 122.

Privilege, in Roman jurisprudence, means the exemption of one individual from the operation of a law.
Mackintosh, Study of the Law of Nature, p. 50, note.

2. A right, immunity, benefit, or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals; the enjoyment of some desirable right, or an exemption from some evil or burden; a private or personal favor enjoyed; a peculiar advantage.

As under *privilege* of age to brag
What I have done being young.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 60.

It hath been an accustom'd liberty
To spend this day in mirth, and they will choose
Rather their Soules then *priviledges* loose.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Pastures, wood-lots, mill-sites, with the *privileges*, Rights, and appurtenances which make up
A Yankee Paradise.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an exemption or license granted by the Pope. It differs from a *dispensation* and from a *grace* in that it never refers to a single act, but presupposes and legalizes many acts done in pursuance of it, and confers on its possessor immunity in regard to every act so privileged. (*b*) Special immunity or advantage granted to persons in authority or in office, as the freedom of speech, freedom from arrest, etc., enjoyed by members of Parliament or of Congress. Compare *breach of privilege*, below.

The Parliament-men are as great Princes as any in the World, when whatsoever they please is *Priviledge* of Parliament.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

3†. An advantage yielded; superiority.

Compassion of the king commands me stoop,
Or I would see his heart out, ere the priest
Should ever get that *privilege* of me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 121.

4. In *law*: (*a*) A special and exclusive right conferred by law on particular persons or classes of persons, and ordinarily in derogation of the common right. Such grants were often sought to be justified on grounds of public utility, but were, to a greater or less extent, really intended to benefit the privileged person or persons.

If the printer haue any great dealings with thee, he were best get a *priuiledge* betimes, ad imprimendum solum, forbidding all other to sell waste paper but himselfe.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 46.

Our King, in lieu of Money, among other Acts of Grace, gave them a *Privilege* to pay but 1 per Cent.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

(*b*) The law, rule, or grant conferring such a right. (*c*) In the civil law, a lien or priority of right of payment, such as the artisans' privilege, corresponding to the common-law lien of a bailee or the lien under mechanics' lien-laws, carriers' privilege, inn-keepers' privilege, etc. In this sense the word is more appropriately applicable to a preference secured by law, and not to one granted by special agreement. (*d*) In some of the United States, the right of a licensee in a vocation which is forbidden except to licensees. (*e*) In modern times (since all have become generally equal before the law), one of the more sacred and vital rights common to all citizens: as, the *privilege* of the writ of habeas corpus; the *privileges* of a citizen of the United States.—**5.** A speculative contract covering a "put" or a "call," or both a put and a call (that is, a "straddle"). See *call*[1], *n.*, 15, *put*[1], *n.*, 6, and *straddle*, *n.*—**Breach of privilege,** violation of the

privileges specially possessed by members of legislative bodies. See the quotation.

Breaches of privilege may be summarized as disobedience to any orders or rules of the House, indignities offered to its character or proceedings, assaults, insults, or libels upon members, or interference with officers of the House in discharge of their duty, or tampering with witnesses. *Sir T. Erskine May*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 311.

Conservator of the apostolic privileges. See *conservator*.—**Exclusive privilege.** See *exclusive*.—**Mixed privilege**, a privilege granted to classes of persons.—**Personal privilege**, a privilege primarily and directly granted to some person, regarded as an individual.—**Question of privilege**, in *parliamentary law*, a question arising upon the privileges or rights of an assembly or of a member of an assembly. It takes precedence of all questions except a motion to adjourn.—**Real privilege**, a privilege granted to some thing (building, place, or benefice), although indirectly extended to the persons by whom the thing is owned or enjoyed.—**Writ of privilege**, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.=**Syn. 2.** *Privilege, Prerogative, Exemption, Immunity, Franchise.* *Privilege* is a right to do or a right to be excused or spared from doing or bearing, this right being possessed by one or more, but not by all. *Privilege* is also more loosely used for any special advantage: as, the *privilege* of intimacy with people of noble character. *Prerogative* is a right of precedence, an exclusive privilege, an official right, a right indefeasible on account of one's character or position: as, the Stuart kings were continually asserting the royal *prerogative*, but Parliament resisted any infringement upon its *privileges*. (See definition of *prerogative*.) An *exemption* is an exception or excuse from what would otherwise be required: as, *exemption* from military service, or from submitting to examination; figuratively, *exemption* from care, from disease. *Immunity* is the same as *exemption*, except that *exemption* more often expresses the act of authority, and *immunity* expresses more of the idea of safety: as, *immunity* from harm. A *franchise* is a sort of freedom; the word has very exact senses, covering certain *privileges, exemptions*, or *immunities*.

privilege (priv'i-lej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *privileged*, ppr. *privileging*. [Formerly also *priviledge*; < OF. *privelegir*, F. *privilégier* = Sp. Pg. *privilegiar* = It. *privilegiare*, < ML. *privilegiare*, privilege, approve, < L. *privilegium*, privilege: see *privilege*, *n.*] **1.** To grant some privilege to; bestow some particular right or exemption on; invest with a peculiar right or immunity; exempt from censure or danger: as, to *privilege* diplomatic representatives from arrest; the *privileged* classes.

Your Dignity does not *Priviledge* you to do me an Injury. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 45.

Ther. Peace, fool! I have not done.
Achil. He is a *privileged* man. Proceed, Thersites.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 61.

This freedom from the oppressive superiority of a *privileged* order was peculiar to England. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii. 3.

Gentilhomme in France was the name of a well-defined and *privileged* class. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

2. To exempt in any way; free: with *from*.

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him *from* your hands.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 95.

It was not a Jewish ephod, it is not a Romish cowl, that can *privilege* an evil-doer *from* punishment. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 289.

3. To authorize; license.

Wilt thou be glass wherein it shall discern
Authority for sin, warrant for blame,
To *privilege* dishonour in thy name?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 621.

A poet's or a painter's licence is a poor security to *privilege* debt or defamation. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Privileged altar, communication, debt. See the nouns.—**Privileged deeds**, in *Scots law*, holograph deeds, which are exempted from the statute that requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses.—**Privileged summonses**, in *Scots law*, a class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary inducie are shortened.—**Privileged villeinage.** See *villeinage*.

privily (priv'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *privily, prevely, prevaly*, etc.; < *privy* + *-ly*[2].] In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

Sir, a kynge ought not to go so *prevely*, but to haue his meyne a-boute hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

There shall be false teachers among you, who *privily* shall bring in damnable heresies. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

privity (priv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *privities* (-tiz). [< ME. *privitee, privetee, privete, pryvete*, etc., < OF. *privete*, < ML. **privita(t-)s*, privacy, < L. *privus*, one's own, private: see *private*.] **1†.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

Ther shaltow fynde
A thyng that I have hyd in *privitee*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 443.

I will to you, in *privity*, discover the drift of my purpose. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. Private life; privacy; seclusion.

Then Pirrus with pyne put hym to serche
Of Polexena the pert, in *priuete* holdyn,
That was cause of the cumbranse of his kynd fadur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12078.

For all his dayes he drownes in *privitie*,
Yet has full large to live and spend at libertie.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 3.

3†. Intimate relation; intimacy.

With the praise of armes and chevalrie
The prize of beautie still hath joyned beene;
And that for reasons speciall *privitie*,
For either doth on other much relie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 1.

4†. That which is to be kept privy or private; a secret; a private matter.

Blamed hymself for he
Hadde told to me so greet a *privitee*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 542.

To signify unto your grace, besides our common letters, also with these my private letters the *privities* of my heart and conscience in that matter.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 370.

5. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

I had heard of his intending to steal a marriage without the *privity* of us his intimate friends and acquaintance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 133.

This marriage . . . brought upon Garcilasso, in consequence of his *privity*, the displeasure of the Emperor. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 448.

6†. *pl.* The private parts. *Abp. Abbot.*—**7.** In *law*: (*a*) That relation between different interests of several persons in the same lands which arises under feudal tenures. All the various estates, less than a fee simple absolute, were regarded as so many parts of entire title, and the persons among whom such partial interests were distributed were said to stand in privity or in privity of estate to each other. If the interests belonging to one of such persons devolved either by act of law, as in the case of his death intestate, or by act of the parties, as in the case of a conveyance, upon a third person, that person was thereby brought into privity with him and the others. In the former case he was said to be *privy in law*, in the latter case *privy in deed*, each of these being only species of *privies in estate*. Upon the same principle, whenever several lesser estates were carved out of a larger, as by grant of a qualified interest or life estate leaving a remainder or reversion in the grantor, the parties were termed *privies*. (*b*) More loosely, since the abrogation of tenure, any joint, separate, or successive interest affecting the same realty is deemed to constitute a privity between the parties in interest. Thus, if B inherits land from A, there is privity of estate between them, and if C inherits the same land from B, the privity extends to him, so that B and C may be both bound in respect to the land by whatever bound A. (*c*) In the law of obligations, the mutual relationships between contractor and contractee, and either of them and a third person claiming under the contract, which result from the existence of the contract. Thus, if A gives his note to B, and B separately gives his note to C, there is privity of contract between A and B, and also between B and C, but none between A and C. But if A gives his note to B, and B indorses it over to C, there is privity of contract among all. (*d*) In the law of contracts and torts, the legal relation consequent on joint or common knowledge and concurrence, particularly in respect to a breach of contract, a tort, or a wrong.—**Privity of tenure**, the relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

privy (priv'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *privy, privee, prive, privei, pryve, prevy, preve*, < OF. *prive*, F. *privé* = Sp. Pg. It. *privado*, private, < L. *privatus*, apart from the public, private: see *private, a.*, of which *privy* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public: as, the *privy* purse.

The other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 354.

2. Secret; not seen openly; not made known in public.

A counsail sall I tel to the,
The whilk I will you hald *priué*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

This drudge, or diviner, . . . told me what *privy* marks I had about me. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 146.

The Seas breaking their sandie barres, and breaking vp by secret vnderminings the *priuie* pores and passages in the earth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

Place and occasion are two *privy* thieves.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Private; appropriated to retirement; sequestered; retired.

If your Lordship shall commaund to chastise or to whip any page or seruant, prouide that it be done in a place *priuie* and secrete. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 161.

It is the sword of the great men that are slain, which entereth into their *privy* chambers. Ezek. xxi. 14.

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation with another in knowledge of a secret transaction: generally with *to*.

And couth remeve from the seid French kynge the *prevyest* man of heis Councell yf he wold. *Paston Letters*, I. 104.

His wife also being *privy to* it. Acts v. 2.

Myself am one made *privy to* the plot.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 12.

Our mortal eyes
Pierce not the secrets of your heart; the gods
Are only *privy to* them. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

This sudden change was much observed by some, who were *privy* that Mr. Wilson had professed as much before. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 282.

5†. Intimate; familiar; on confidential terms; well known.

And two knyghtes that ben moste *privy* with hym, that noon ne knoweth so moche of his counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

Gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, four functionaries in the lord chamberlain's department of the royal household in Great Britain, who attend various ceremonies of court.—**Privy chamber**, in Great Britain, a private apartment in a royal residence.—**Privy coat**, a light coat or defense of mail concealed under the ordinary dress.—**Privy council.** See *council*.—**Privy councilor**, a member of the privy council. Abbreviated *P. C.*—**Privy purse, seal**, etc. See the nouns.—**Privy verdict**, a verdict given to the judge out of court.=**Syn. 1.** Individual, special, personal, peculiar, particular.—**4.** Cognizant (of), acquainted (with).

II. *n.*; pl. *privies* (-iz). **1.** In *law*, one standing in a relation of privity to another. See *privity*, **7.** (*a*) A partaker; a person having a joint or common knowledge, right, or responsibility. More specifically—(*b*) One bound by an obligation irrespective of his being a party to it; one bound or entitled in respect to an estate irrespective of his having been a party to the transaction by which it was created. The term *privy* is properly used in distinction from *party*; but *privies to a contract* is used to mean the parties themselves. *Stimson.*

2†. A secret friend.—**3.** A necessary.

privy-fly (priv'i-flī), *n.* A fly of the family *Anthomyiidæ*, *Homalomyia scalaris*, whose larva is usually found in human excrement. It is probably indigenous in Europe, though also found in North America. See cut under *Homalomyia*.

prix (prē), *n.* [F.: see *price*.] A premium; a prize; specifically, the stakes or cup in a French horse-race or other sporting event: used by English writers in such phrases as *grand prix* and *prix de Rome* (in French national competitions in the fine arts).

prizable (prī'za-bl), *a.* [< *prize*[2] + *-able*.] Valuable; worthy of being prized. Also spelled *prizeable*.

The courage of the tongue
Is truly, like the courage of the hand,
Discreetly used, a *prizeable* possession.
Sir H. Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, i. 1.

prizage†, *n.* See *prisage*.

prizall†, *n.* See *prisal*.

prize[1] (prīz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *prise*; ★< ME. *prise*, < OF. *prise*, a taking, capture, a seizure, a thing seized, a prize, booty, also hold, purchase (= It. *presa*), < F. *prise*, < *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, take, capture, < L. *prendere, prehendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*. Cf. *prize*[3], *prison*, etc., *apprise, comprise, enterprise, purprise, reprisal, surprise*, etc. *Prize*[1] and *prize*[2] have been in some senses more or less confused.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A taking or capture, as of the property of an enemy in war.

His leg, through his late luckelesse *prise*,
Was crackt in twaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

2. In *hunting*, the note of the horn blown at the capture or death of the game.

Syr Eglamour hase done to dede
A grete herte, and tane the hede;
The *prysse* he blewe fulle schille.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

Aim'd well, the Chieftain's lance has flown;
Struggling in blood the savage lies;
His roar is sunk in hollow groan—
Sound, merry huntsman! sound the *pryse!*
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

3. That which is taken from an enemy in war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder; that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship with the property taken in it. The law as to prizes is regulated by the general law of nations. Prizes taken in war are condemned (that is, sentence is passed that the thing captured is lawful prize) by the proper judicature in the courts of the captors, called *prize-courts*.

And when the saisnes were thus disconfited and fledde, the kynge Vrien and his peple gedered vp that was lefte therof . . . grete richesse, . . . the richest *prise* that euer was sein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

I have made, mother,
A fortunate voyage, and brought home rich *prize*
In a few hours. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

The distinction between a *prize* and booty consists in this, that the former is taken at sea and the latter on land. *Bouvier.*

4. In *early Eng. law*, a seizure or the asserted right of seizure of money or chattels by way of exaction or requisition for the use of the crown; more specifically, a toll of that nature exacted on merchandise in a commercial town.—**5.** That which is obtained or offered as the re-

ward of exertion or contest: as, a *prize* for Latin verses.

I'll never wrestle for the *prize* more.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 168.

At every shot the *prize* he got,
For he was both sure and dead.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 386).

You love
The metaphysics! read and earn our *prize*,
A golden brooch. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

6. That which is won in a lottery, or in any similar way.

The word lottery . . . may be applied to any process of determining *prizes* by lot. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 11.

7. A possession or acquisition which is prized; any gain or advantage; privilege.

It is war's *prize* to take all vantages.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 59.

The lock, obtain'd with guilt, and kept with pain,
In every place is sought, but sought in vain;
With such a *prize* no mortal must be blest.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 111.

8†. A contest for a reward; a competition.

Like one of two contending in a *prize*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 142.

And now, as it were, a *Prize* began to be played between the two Swords, the Spiritual and the Temporal.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 73.

Maritime prize, a prize taken by capture on the high seas.—**To play prizes†**, to fight publicly for a prize; hence, figuratively, to contend only for show.

He is my brother that *plays* the *prizes*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

By their endless disputes and wranglings about words and terms of art, they [the philosophers] made the people suspect they did but *play prizes* before them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

II. *a.* **1.** Worthy of a prize; that has gained a prize.

A lord of fat *prize* oxen and of sheep.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. Given or awarded as a prize: as, a *prize* cup.

prize[1] (prīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [< *prize*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To seize; take; capture; seize as forfeited; confiscate. *N. E. D.*

All people . . . which speake eny blasphemy agaynst the God of Sydrac, Misac and Abdenago, shal dye, and their houses shalbe *prysed*.
Coverdale, Dan. iii. 29.

2. To make a prize of; seize as a prize of war.

In the British House of Commons it was explained that the David J. Adams was *prized* for concealing her name and her sailing-port. *The American*, XII. 67.

prize[2] (prīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [< ME. *prysen*, < OF (and F.) *priser*, set a price or value on, esteem, value, < *pris*, price, < L. *pretium*, price, value: see *price*. Cf. *praise*, *appraise*, *apprize*[2].] **1.** To set or estimate the value of; rate.

Having so swift and excellent a wit
As she is *prized* to have.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 90.

2. To value highly; regard as of great worth; esteem.

Whoe'er excels in what we *prize*
Appears a hero in our eyes.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa, l. 733.

Gold is called gold, and dross called dross, i' the Book;
Gold you let lie, and dross pick up and *prize!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 254.

3. To favor or ease (an affected limb), as a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1.** To appraise.—**2.** *Value*, *Esteem*, etc. See *appreciate*.

prize[2]**†** (prīz), *n.* [< *prize*[2], *v.* Cf. *price*, *n.*] Estimation; valuation; appraisement.

Cæsar 's no merchant, to make *prize* with you
Of things that merchants sold.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 183.

★**prize**[3] (prīz), *n.* [Also *prise*; < F. *prise*, a hold, grasp, purchase: see *prize*[1].] **1.** The hold of a lever; purchase.—**2.** A lever. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prize[3] (prīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [Also *prise*; < *prize*[3], *n.* Hence, by confusion, *pry*[2].] To force or press, especially force open by means of a lever, as a door, etc.

Taking a marling-spike hitch over a marling-spike, and with the point *prizing* it against the rope until the service is taut. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 48.

When I gently *prised* up the anther-case at its base or on one side, the pollinium was ejected.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 216.

prizeable, *a.* See *prizable*.

prize-bolt (prīz'bōlt), *n.* A projection on a gun-carriage for a handspike to hold by in raising the breech. [Eng.]

prize-court (prīz'kōrt), *n.* A court whose function it is to adjudicate on captures made at sea.

prize-fight (prīz'fīt), *n.* A pugilistic encounter or boxing-match for a prize or wager.

prize-fighter (prīz'fī″tėr), *n.* One who fights another with his fists for a wager or reward; a professional pugilist or boxer.

prize-fighting (prīz'fī″ting), *n.* Fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward or stake. It prevails in Great Britain, the United States, and in the British possessions; in most of its forms and in most localities it is illegal. Prize-fighting is conducted generally under one of two codes of rules—the London prize-ring rules and the Marquis of Queensberry rules. The fighting is either with bare knuckles or with light gloves.

prizeless† (prīz'les), *a.* [< *prize*[2] + *-less*. Cf. *priceless*.] Inestimable; priceless.

Oh, mediocrity,
Thou *prizeless* jewel only mean men have,
But cannot value.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

prize-list (prīz'list), *n.* **1.** A detailed list of the winners in any competition for prizes, as a school examination or a flower-show.—**2.** *Naut.*, a return of all the persons on board entitled to receive prize-money at the time a capture is made.

prizeman (prīz'man), *n.*; pl. *prizemen* (-men). [< *prize*[1] + *man*.] The winner of a prize.

prize-master (prīz'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A person put in command of a ship that has been made a prize.

prize-money (prīz'mun″i), *n.* Money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money divided being realized from the sale of the prize or booty.

prizer (prī'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *priser*; < *prize*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who estimates or determines the value of a thing; an appraiser.

But value dwells not in particular will;
It holds his estimate and dignity
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself
As in the *prizer*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 56.

2. One who competes for a prize, as a prize-fighter, a wrestler, etc.

Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bonny *priser* of the humorous duke?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 8.

Appeareth no man yet to answer the *prizer?*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As if a cloud enveloped him while fought
Under its shade grim *prizers*, thought with thought
At dead-lock. *Browning*, Sordello.

prize-ring (prīz'ring), *n.* A ring or inclosed place for prize-fighting; also, sometimes, the practice itself. The ring has now become an area eight yards square, inclosed by poles and ropes. It probably derived its name from the fact that the combatants originally fought in a ring formed by the onlookers.

It was lately remarked . . . that we take our point of honour from the *prize-ring*; but we do worse—we take our point of honour from beasts.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 188.

p. r. n. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *pro re nata*, as occasion may require.

pro (prō). [L. *pro*, before, in front of, for, etc.: see *pro-*.] A Latin preposition occurring in several phrases used in English.—**Pro and con.**, for Latin (New Latin) *pro et con.*, abbreviation of *pro et contra*, for and against; hence, as a quasi-noun, in plural *pros and cons*, the arguments or reasons for and against a proposition or opinion; and (rarely) as a verb, to weigh or consider impartially.

Grand and famous scholars often
Have argu'd *pro and con*, and left it doubtful.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 3.

A man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pro's and con's*, and weighs all his designs.
Congreve, Double Dealer, Ep. Ded.

My father's resolution of putting me into breeches . . . had . . . been *pro'd and con'd*, and judicially talked over betwixt him and my mother, about a month before.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 16.

They do not decide large questions by casting up two columns of *pros and cons*, and striking a balance.
Nat. Rev.

pro-. [1. F. Sp. Pg. It. *pro-*, < L. *pro-* (*prō-* or *prŏ-*), prefix, *prō*, adv. and prep., before, in front of, in favor of, for the benefit of, in place of, for, in proportion, in conformity with, etc., = Gr. *πρό*, before, for, etc., *προ-* prefix, = Skt. *pra*, before; cf. L. *por-*, *po-*, collateral forms; Gr. *πρός*, before, forth, from, etc. (see *pros-*); akin to E. *for-*[1], *fore-*[1], q. v. 2. F., etc., *pro-*, < L. *pro-*, < Gr. *προ-* prefix, before, etc., like the cognate L. *pro-*: see above.] A prefix of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'before,' 'in front,' 'fore,' 'forth,' 'forward.' In some words, as *proconsul*, *proprætor*, *pronoun*, etc., it is properly the preposition (L. *pro*, for, instead of).

proa (prō'ȧ), *n.* [Also *prau*, *prahu*, and formerly *proe*, *prow*, also *praw* (as Malay); < Malay *prāu*, a proa (a general term for all vessels between a canoe and a square-rigged vessel).] A kind of Malay vessel remarkable for swiftness, formerly much used by pirates in the Eastern Archipelago. Proas are found chiefly within the region of the trade-winds, to which by their construction they are peculiarly adapted; for, being formed with stem and stern equally sharp, they never require to be turned round in order to change their course, but sail equally well in either



Proa, with Outrigger.

direction. The lee side is flat and in a straight line from stem to stern, and acts as a lee-board or center-board; but the weather side is rounded as in other vessels. This shape, with their small breadth, would render them very liable to heel over, were it not for the outrigger, which is used on either side or on both. The proa is fastened together with coir yarns, is extremely light, and carries an enormous triangular sail. Also called *flying proa*.

They [the Dutch] have *Proes* of a particular neatness and curiosity. We call them Half-moon *Proes*, for they turn up so much at each end from the water that they much resemble a Half-moon with the Horns upwards.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 5.

I spied, where she pointed, the reedy booms and buoyant out-riggers of freebooting *proas* lurking in cunning coves.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 29.

proach† (prōch), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *proch*; < OF. *prochier*, come near: see *approach*.] To approach.

Ffriday, the v Day of ffebruarii, *proched* nye the Cyte of Corfew. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

proal (prō'al), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *-al*.] Directed or moved forward, as the lower jaw in the act of chewing: as, the *proal* mode of mastication, in which the food is acted on as the lower jaw pushes forward: opposed to *palinal*. See *propalinal*. *E. D. Cope.*

pro-amnion (prō-am'ni-on), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *amnion*.] The extra-embryonic portion of the blastoderm just in front of or beneath the head of the embryo.

pro-amniotic (prō-am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pro-amnion; characterized by or provided with a pro-amnion.

Long after the true amnion has been quite completed the head gradually emerges from this *pro-amniotic* pit.
Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. iii. 290.

proanaphoral (prō-an-af'ō-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἀναφορά*, anaphora: see *anaphora*, 3.] *Eccles.*, in liturgics, preceding the anaphora (which see): applied to so much of the eucharistic office as precedes the Sursum Corda.

In every Liturgical family there is one Liturgy (or at most two) which supplies the former or *proanaphoral* portion to all the others.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 319.

pro and con. See *pro*.

proangiosperm (prō-an'ji-ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *angiosperm*.] An archaic or ancestral angiosperm; the ancestral form or forms from which the modern angiosperms are supposed to have been developed. They may be known only in the fossil state, or may be manifested by rudiments of once functional organs or parts in living angiosperms.

The ancestral *pro-angiosperms* are supposed to have borne leaves such as are found diminished or marked in so many of their existing descendants.
Nature, XXXIII. 389.

proangiospermic (prō-an″ji-ō-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *proangiosperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a proangiosperm.

Plants in their *pro-angiospermic* stage.
Nature, XXXIII. 389.

Proarthri (prō-är'thrī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] One of four suborders of existing *Squali*, or sharks, represented only by the *Heterodontidæ*, having the palato-quadrate apparatus articulated by an extensive surface with the preorbital region of the skull: correlated with *Opistharthri*, *Anarthri*, and *Rhinæ*. *T. Gill.*

proarthrous (prō-är'thrus), *a.* In *ichth.*, pertaining to the *Proarthri*, or having their characters.

proatlas (prō-at'las), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *atlas:* see *atlas*, 3.] A vestigial vertebra which in some animals precedes the atlas proper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 447.

proaulion (prō-â'li-on), *n.* [< Gr. προαύλιον, a court, a vestibule, < πρό, before, + αὐλή, a court, a hall, a chamber: see *aula*.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the porch of a church. In Greek churches the proaulion is a porch at the west end of a church, open on three sides and of the same width as the narthex, into which it opens.

The *Proaulion*, or porch, is . . . sometimes a lean-to against the west end of the narthex, but oftener it forms with the narthex one lean-to against the west end of the nave. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 215.

probabiliorism (prob-a-bil'i-or-izm), *n.* [< NL. **probabiliorismus*, < L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that it is lawful to act in a certain manner only when there is a more probable opinion in favor of such action than against it, so that when there are two equally probable opinions, one for and the other against liberty of action, it is not lawful to accept the former opinion and follow one's inclinations. See *probabilism*, *probabilist*.

probabiliorist (prob-a-bil'i-or-ist), *n.* [< NL. **probabiliorista*, < L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] One who holds to the doctrine of probabiliorism.

Probabiliorists, who hold that the law is always to be obeyed unless an opinion clearly very probable (probabilior) is opposed to it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 636.

probabilis causa (prō-bab'i-lis kâ'zä). [L.: see *probable* and *cause*.] A probable cause.—**Probabilis causa litigandi**, in *Scots law*, plausible ground of action or defense.

probabilism (prob'a-bil-izm), *n.* [= F. *probabilisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *probabilismo* = G. *probabilismus*, < NL. *probabilismus*, < L. *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that when there are two probable opinions, each resting on apparent reason, one in favor of and the other opposed to one's inclinations, it is lawful to follow the probable opinion which favors one's inclination. See *probabiliorism*, *probabilist*.

The working of the principle known as *Probabilism*. The meaning of this principle . . . is simply this: when a doubt arises as to the binding force of some divine or human precept in any given case, it is permissible to abandon the opinion in favour of obedience to the law—technically known as "safe" (tuta) opinion—for that which favours non-compliance, provided this laxer opinion be "probable." And by "probable" is meant any judgment or opinion based on some reasonable grounds, though with some doubt that the opposite view is perhaps the true one (Gury, Theol. Mor., I. n. 51).
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

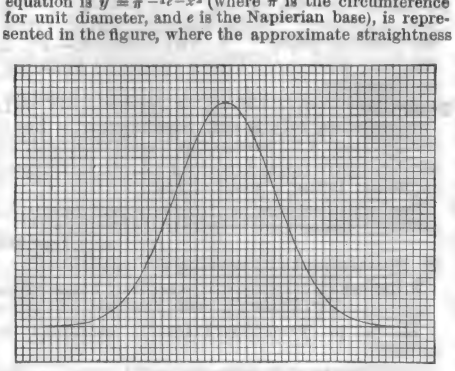
probabilist (prob'a-bil-ist), *n.* [= F. *probabiliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *probabilista* = G. *probabilist*, < NL. *probabilista*, < L. *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] 1. One who holds the doctrine of probabilism.—2. One who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern faith and practice.

probability (prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *probabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *probabilité* = Sp. *probabilidad* = Pg. *probabilidade* = It. *probabilità*, < L. *probabilita(t-)s*, probability, credibility, < *probabilis*, probable, credible: see *probable*.] 1. The state or character of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive that as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt.

Thus, first traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, so known;
But, since some flaws in long descent may be,
They make not truth, but *probability*.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 345.

Probability is nothing but the appearance of such an agreement or disagreement, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, . . . but is or appears for the most part to be so. . . . In which case the foundation of his assent is the *probability* of the thing, the proof being such as for the most part carries truth with it. . . . So that that which causes his assent to this proposition is the wonted veracity of the speaker in other cases.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xv. § 1.

2. Quantitatively, that character of an argument or proposition of doubtful truth which consists in the frequency with which like propositions or arguments are found true in the course of experience. Thus, if a die be thrown, the probability that it will turn up ace is the frequency with which an ace would be turned up in an indefinitely long succession of throws. It is conceivable that there should be no definite probability: thus, the proportion of aces might so fluctuate that their frequency in the long run would be represented by a diverging series. Yet even so, there would be approximate probabilities for short periods of time. All the essential features of probability are exhibited in the case of putting into a bag some black beans and some white ones, then shaking them well, and finally drawing out one or several at random. The beans must first be shaken up, so as to assimilate or generalize the contents of the bag; and a similar result must be attained in any case in which probability is to have any real significance. Next, a sample of the beans must be drawn out at random—that is, so as not to be voluntarily subjected to any general conditions additional to those of the course of experience of which they form a part. Thus, out-of-the-way ones or uppermost ones must not be particularly chosen. This random choice may be effected by machinery, if desired. If, now, a great number of single beans are so taken out and replaced successively, the following phenomenon will be found approximately true, or, if not, a prolongation of the series of drawings will render it so: namely, that if the whole series be separated into parts of two fixed numbers of drawings, say into series of 100 and of 10,000 alternately, then the average proportion of white beans among the sets of 100 will be nearly the same as the average proportion among the sets of 10,000. This is the fundamental proposition of the theory of probabilities—we might say of logic—since the security of all real inference rests upon it. The greater the frequency with which a specific event occurs in the long run, the stronger is the expectation that it will occur in a particular case. Hence, probability has been defined as the degree of belief which ought to be accorded to a problematical judgment; but this *conceptualistic probability*, as it is termed, is strictly not probability, but a sense of probability. Probability may be measured in different ways. The conceptualistic measure is the degree of confidence to which a reason is entitled; it is used in the mental process of balancing reasons pro and con. The conceptualistic measure is the logarithm of another measure called the *odds*—that is, the ratio of the number of favorable to the number of unfavorable cases. But the measure which is most easily guarded against the fallacies which beset the calculation of probabilities is the ratio of the number of favorable cases to the whole number of equally possible cases, or the ratio of the number of occurrences of the event to the total number of occasions in the course of experience. This ratio is called the *probability* or chance of the event. Thus, the probability that a die will turn up ace is $\frac{1}{6}$. Probability *zero* represents impossibility; probability *unity*, certainty. The fundamental rules for the calculation of probabilities are two, as follows: *Rule I.* The probability that one or the other of two mutually exclusive propositions is true is the sum of the probabilities that one and the other are true. Thus, if $\frac{1}{6}$ is the probability that a die will turn up ace, and $\frac{1}{6}$ is the probability that it will turn up an even number, then, since it cannot turn up at once an ace and an even number, the probability that one or other will be turned up is $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$. It follows that if p is the probability that any event will happen, $1 - p$ is the probability that it will not happen. *Rule II.* The probability of an event multiplied by the probability, if that event happens, that another will happen, gives as product the probability that both will happen. Thus, if a die is so thrown that the probability of its not being found is $\frac{1}{2}$, then the probability of its being found ace up is $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$. If the probability that a certain man will reach the age of forty is p, and the probability, when he is forty, that he will then reach sixty is q, then the probability now that he will reach sixty is pq. If two events A and B are such that the probability of A is the same whether B does or does not happen, then, also, the probability of B is the same whether A does or does not happen, and the events are said to be *independent*. The probability of the concurrence of two independent events is the product of their separate probabilities. The probability that a general event, whose probability on each one of n occasions is p, should occur just k times among these n occasions, is equal to the term containing p^k in the development of $(p+q)^n$, where $q = 1 - p$. Thus, suppose the event is the appearance of head when a coin is tossed up, so that $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$, and the coin be tossed up six times. Then the probabilities of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 heads respectively are $\frac{1}{64}$, $\frac{6}{64}$, $\frac{15}{64}$, $\frac{20}{64}$, $\frac{15}{64}$, $\frac{6}{64}$, $\frac{1}{64}$. The most probable value of k is that whole number next less than $(n+1)p$, unless this be itself a whole number, when it is equally probable. When the number of trials is large, the probabilities of the different numbers of occurrences of the given event are proportional to areas included between the so-called probability curve, its asymptote, and ordinates at successive distances equal to $1/\sqrt{2npq}$. This probability curve, whose equation is $y = \pi^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2}$ (where π is the circumference for unit diameter, and e is the Napierian base), is represented in the figure, where the approximate straightness



Probability Curve.

of the slope will be remarked. If it is desired to ascertain the probability of the occurrence from k_1 to k_2 times inclusive in n trials of an event whose probable occurrence at each trial is p, the approximate value is the area included between the probability curve, the asymptote, and the two ordinates, for which

$$x = \frac{k_1 - (n+1)p}{\sqrt{2npq}} \text{ and } x = \frac{k_2 + 1 - (n+1)p}{\sqrt{2npq}}.$$

Twice the quadratures of the areas are given in treatises on probabilities as tables of the theta function of probabilities. A briefer form of the equation is $y = e^{-x^2}$, where the curve's asymptote is the axis of x. The chief practical application of probability is to insurance; and its only significance lies in an assurance as to the average result in the long run.

3. Anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.

Both the rocks and the earth are so splendent to behold that better judgements then ours might haue beene perswaded they contained more then *probabilities*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 115.

4. A statement of what is likely to happen; a forecast: applied in the plural by Cleveland Abbe to his daily weather-predictions in Cincinnati in 1869, and in Washington in 1871; later applied by General Myer to the official weather-predictions of the United States Signal Service. The same term had been similarly used by Leverrier, in Paris, since 1859.

The whole system [of meteorological predictions] is excellently organized and very extensive; the official publications embrace the *probabilities* and the so-called weather-maps. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 546.

Antecedent probability. See *antecedent*.—**Balance of probabilities.** See *balance*.—**Calculus of probability**, a branch of mathematics teaching how to calculate probabilities by general methods.—**Curve of probability.** See above.—**Inverse probability**, the probability of a hypothesis as deduced from the comparison of its consequences with observation. Thus, the following is a familiar problem of inverse probability: Suppose a bag contains a series of tickets numbered consecutively from 1 up. Suppose a ticket is drawn at random, and its number is 13, what is the most probable number of tickets in the bag? The best opinion concerning inverse probability seems to be that it is altogether fallacious, unless the antecedent probability of the hypothesis is known. Some writers hold that the probability of a proposition about which we are completely ignorant is $\frac{1}{2}$; others hold that it is indeterminate.—**Local probability.** See *local*.—**Old Probabilities.** See *old*.

probable (prob'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *probable* = Sp. *probable* = Pg. *provavel* = It. *probabile*, < L. *probabilis*, that may be proved, credible, < *probare*, test, examine: see *probe*, *prove*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Capable of being proved; provable.

It is doubtlessly *probable* that women are nature's pride, virtue's ornaments. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

It ought to be a total fast from all things during the solemnity, unless a *probable* necessity intervene.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 5.

No man . . . is properly a heretic . . . but he who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by scripture.
Milton, Civil Power.

2. Having more evidence for than against, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*, I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *Bp. Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

I made up a story as short and *probable* as I could, but concealed the greatest part.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 11.

Chaucer . . . makes it possible, and even *probable*, that his motley characters should meet on a common footing.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 284.

3. Rendering something likely, or showing it to be likely: as, *probable* evidence; a *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*—4†. Plausible; specious; colorable.

Make this haste as your own good proceeding,
Strengthen'd with what apology you think
May make it *probable* need.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 4. 52.

Probable cause. See *cause*.—**Probable error**, in *astron.* and *physics*. When the value of any quantity or element has been determined by means of a number of independent observations every one liable to a small amount of accidental error, the determination will also be liable to some uncertainty, and the *probable error* is the quantity which is such that there is the same probability of the difference between the determination and the true absolute value of the thing to be determined exceeding or falling short of it. But it is to be remarked that, as so defined, the constant error belonging to all observations of the given series is not included in the probable error.—**Probable evidence**, evidence distinguished from demonstrative evidence in that it admits of degrees, and of all variety of them, from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.—**Probable inference.** See *inference*.—**Probable proposition.** See *proposition*.

=Syn. 2. Presumable, credible, reasonable.

II. *n.* A probable opinion; an opinion resting upon good but not sufficient grounds.

The casuists' doctrine of *probables*, in virtue of which a man may be probabiliter obligatus and probabiliter deobligatus at the same time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 264.

probably (prob'a-bli), *adv.* 1. With probability; in a probable manner; in all likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; likely: as, the story is *probably* true; the account is *probably* correct.

Distinguish betwixt what may possibly and what will *probably* be done. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2†. Plausibly; with verisimilitude.

Those that held religion was the difference of man from beasts have spoken *probably*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

Call this a Mede, and that a Parthian youth;
Talk *probably*; no matter for the truth.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 260.

probal† (prō′bal), *a.* [< LL. *proba*, proof, + *-al*.] Probable.

This advice is free I give, and honest,
Probal to thinking, and indeed the course
To win the Moor again. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 344.

probality† (prō-bal′i-ti), *n.* [Appar. < *probal* + *-ity*; but prob. an error for *probability*.] Probability.

[After describing a far-fetched derivation for the name *Brigantes*.] But if such a conjecture may take place, others might with as great *probality* derive them from the Brigantes of Britaine.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 84. (*Davies*.)

★**probang** (prō′bang), *n.* In *surg.*, a long and slender elastic rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge attached to one end, or other similar instrument, for introduction into the esophagus or larynx, as for the application of remedies or the removal of foreign bodies.

probate (prō′bāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, test, examine, judge of: see *probe*, *prove*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Proved; approved.

The veray true & *probate* assercyons of hystoryal men touchynge and concernynge thantyquytes of thonourable monastery of oure lady in Glastenburye.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. Relating to the proof or establishment of wills and testaments: as, *probate* duties.—**Probate Act**, an English statute, also called the *Court of Probate Act*, 1857 (20 and 21 Vict., c. 77), abolishing the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical and other courts in matters of probate of wills and administration, and vesting it in a new Court of Probate, whose authority was increased by the Confirmation and Probate Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., c. 56), and the Court of Probate Act, 1858 (id., c. 95).—**Probate courts**, the general name given in American law to courts having jurisdiction of probate and administration. Often more specifically called *orphans' courts*, *surrogates' courts*, etc.—**Probate judge**. See *judge*.

II. *n.* 1†. Proof.

Macrobius, that did treate
Of Scipion's dreme what was the treu *probate*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 368.

2. In *law*, official proof of a will. (*a*) The determination of the court before which a will is propounded that the paper is the last will and testament of the deceased, and its admission thereupon to record as such. It determines or implies that the instrument is genuine, and regular in form and execution, and that the testator was competent to make a will, but not usually that the provisions of the will are valid. (*b*) A copy of the will so proved, authenticated by the court, usually under its seal, and with a certificate that it has been proved, etc.—**Probate in common form**, a summary probate granted in some jurisdictions on production of the will with an affidavit, when there is no contest: as distinguished from *probate in solemn form*, or by litigation on issues or opportunity for contest.

probate-duty (prō′bāt-dū″ti), *n.* A tax on property passing by will.

probation (prō-bā′shon), *n.* [< F. *probation* = Pr. *proazo*, *probatio* = Sp. *probación* = Pg. *provação* = It. *probazione*, < L. *probatio(n-)*, a trying, inspection, examination, < *probare*, pp. *probatus*, test, examine: see *probate*, *probe*, *prove*.] 1. The act of proving; proof.

And what he with his oath
And all *probation* will make up full clear.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 157.

He that must eat an hour before his time gives *probation* of his intemperance or his weakness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 35.

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, character, qualifications, or the like; trial; examination.

Let us buy our entrance to this guild [friendship] by a long *probation*. *Emerson*, Friendship.

Life is *probation*, and this earth no goal,
But starting-point of man.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 211.

Specifically—(*a*) *Eccles.*, the trial of a candidate for church membership, holy orders, or other ecclesiastical position and functions, preparatory to his final admission thereto. (*b*) In *theol.*, moral trial; a state of life affording an opportunity to test moral character.

3. Any period of trial. Specifically—(*a*) In religious houses, the period for the trial of a novice before he or she takes the vows of the monastic order.

I, in *probation* of a sisterhood,
Was sent to by my brother.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 72.

She . . . may be a nun without *probation*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 20.

(*b*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a period, usually six months, at the end of which a candidate for admission to the church determines whether he will unite with the church, and the church decides whether he should be admitted to membership.—**The doctrine of future probation**, the doctrine that the gospel will be preached in another life, either (*a*) to all who die unregenerate, or (*b*) to those to whom it was never preached, or who never apprehended it, in this life, particularly to the heathen and to those dying in infancy. In this latter and more common form it is entertained by members of various Protestant denominations. This doctrine is distinguishable from the doctrine of purgatory, or future disciplinary sufferings for the faithful, supposed to be necessary for their purification, and from the various forms of universalism, which holds that in a future probation all men will sooner or later accept the gospel.

probational (prō-bā′shon-al), *a.* [< *probation* + *-al*.] Serving for trial or probation.

Their afflictions are not penal, but medicinal, or *probational*. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on the Old Testament, p. 278.

probationary (prō-bā′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *probation* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to probation; embracing or serving for trial or probation.

Like Eden's dread *probationary* tree,
Knowledge of good and evil is from Thee.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 468.

That the present life is a sufficient period of *probationary* existence to the Righteous will be readily acknowledged by all men. *Timothy Dwight*, Sermons, clxiii.

probationer (prō-bā′shon-èr), *n.* [< *probation* + *-er*1.] One who is on probation or trial; one who is placed so that he may give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state.

Every day gain to their college some new *probationer*.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

While yet a young *probationer*
And candidate for heaven.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) A novice.

A stripling divine or two of those newly-fledged *probationers* that usually come scouting from the university, and lie here no lame legers to pop into the Bethesda of some knight's chaplainship. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Green *probationers* in mischief. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

(*b*) In the Presbyterian churches in Scotland, one who has been licensed to preach, but who has not been ordained or does not hold a pastoral charge.

How do they expect a *probationer* to become a capable teacher if they never give him the chance of a pulpit?
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, viii.

(*c*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a candidate for membership received for a specified period on trial before final admission.

probationership (prō-bā′shon-èr-ship), *n.* [< *probationer* + *-ship*.] The condition or state of being a probationer.

He has afforded us the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*. *Locke*.

probationism (prō-bā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ism*.] Views or beliefs as to human probation in relation to the future state. *Religious Herald*, July 15, 1886.

probationist (prō-bā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ist*.] A probationer.

What portion of the *probationists* uniting with the M. E. church become full members?
The Congregationalist, May 14, 1885.

probationship (prō-bā′shon-ship), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ship*.] A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [Rare.]

Before the end of these ladies' *probationship* and matriculation, his majesty charged the cathedral doctors to dismiss them out of the university.
Translation of Boccalini (1626), p. 202. (*Latham*.)

probative (prō′bā-tiv), *a.* [< *probate* + *-ive*.] 1. Serving to test or prove.

Some are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before lay dormant in the soul.
South, Sermons, IV. ix.

2. Pertaining to proof or demonstration: as, the *probative* force of evidence.

probator (prō-bā′tor), *n.* [< L. *probator*, examiner, approver, < *probare*, test, examine, prove: see *probate*, *prove*.] 1. An examiner.—2†. In *law*, one who turns king's (queen's) evidence; an approver.

probatory (prō′bā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **probatorius*, adj. (neut. *probatorium*, a house for novices), < L. *probare*, pp. *probatus*, test, examine, prove: see *probate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Serving for trial; being a proof or test.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces.
Abp. Bramhall.

2. Pertaining to or serving for proof.

His other heap of arguments are assertory, not *probatory*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 126.

II. *n.*; pl. *probatories* (-riz). A house for novices.

In the same yeere Christian, Bishop of Lismore, . . . and Pope Eugenius, a venerable man, with whom he was in the *Probatorie* at Clarevall, who also ordained him to be the Legate in Ireland, . . . departed to Christ.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 151. (*Davies*.)

probatum est (prō-bā′tum est). [L.: *probatum*, neut. of *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, test, examine; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be.] It has been tried or proved: often appended to recipes or prescriptions.

Take, . . . if your point be rest,
Lettuce and cowslip wine: *Probatum est*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 18.

probe (prōb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *probed*, ppr. *probing*. [< L. *probare*, test, examine, prove, < *probus*, good: see *prove*, an older form from the same L. verb. The verb *probe* is partly from the noun.] 1. To examine with or as with a probe; explore, as a wound or other cavity, especially of the body: often used of searching for some extraneous object in a part or organ by means of an instrument thrust into it.

Yet durst she not too deeply *probe* the wound.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii.

Thither too the woodcock led her brood, to *probe* the mud for worms. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 245.

2. Figuratively, to search to the bottom; scrutinize; examine thoroughly into.

The late discussions in parliament, and the growing disposition to *probe* the legality of all acts of the crown, rendered the merchants more discontented than ever.
Hallam.

Why do I seek to *probe* my fellow's sin?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 170.

3. To prick, as a sealed can, so as to allow the compressed air or gas within to escape.

★**probe** (prōb), *n.* [< LL. *proba*, a proof, < *probare*, test, examine, prove: see *probe*, *v.*, and *proof*, *n.* Cf. Sp. *tienta*, a surgeon's probe, < *tentar*, try, test: see *tempt*.] 1. A proof; a trial; a test.

We who believe life's bases rest
Beyond the *probe* of chemic test. *Lowell*.

2†. Probably an error for *proof*.

The thanksgiving for the queen's majesty's preservation I have inserted into the collect, which was apter place in my opinion than in the psalm; ye shall see in the *probe* of the print, and after judge.
Abp. Grindal, Remains, p. 268. (*Davies*.)

3. In *surg.*, a slender flexible rod of silver or other substance for examining the conditions of a wound or other cavity, or the direction of a sinus.—**Nélaton's probe**, a probe tipped with unglazed porcelain, used in feeling for bullets. The lead, if touched, leaves a mark upon the porcelain.

probe-pointed (prōb′poin″ted), *a.* Having a blunt end, like that of a probe; not sharp-pointed: as, *probe-pointed* scissors; a *probe-pointed* bistoury.

probe-scissors (prōb′siz″orz), *n. pl.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to admit of being thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

probing-awl (prō′bing-âl), *n.* A steel prod or awl, used to pierce the brain in killing fish for the table.

probity (prob′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *probité* = Sp. *probidad* = Pg. *probidade* = It. *probità*, < L. *probita(t-)s*, uprightness, honesty, < *probus*, good, excellent, honest: see *probe*, *prove*.] Tried virtue or integrity; strict honesty; virtue; sincerity; high principle.

So near approach we their celestial kind
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope*.

A minister [Walpole] . . . who had seen so much perfidy and meanness that he had become sceptical as to the existence of *probity*. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

Let the reign of the good Stuyvesant show . . . how frankness, *probity*, and high-souled courage will command respect, and secure honor, even where success is unattainable. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 469.

=Syn. *Integrity*, *Uprightness*, etc. (see *honesty*), worth, trustworthiness, trustiness, incorruptibility.

★**problem** (prob′lem), *n.* [< ME. *probleme*, < OF. *probleme*, F. *problème* = Sp. Pg. It. *problema* = D. *probleem*, *problema* = G. Sw. Dan. *problem*, < L. *problema*, < Gr. *πρόβλημα*, a question proposed for solution, < *προβάλλειν*, throw or lay before, < *πρό*, before, + *βάλλειν*, throw, put: see *ball*2, *ballista*, etc., and cf. *emblem*.] 1. A question proposed for decision or discussion; a matter for examination; any question involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty; also, a question with a discussion of it.

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve why grass is green.
Sir T. Browne.

The Conclusion is the *Problem* (problema), question (quæstio, quæsitio), which was originally asked, stated now as a decision. The *Problem* is usually omitted in the expression of a syllogism, but is one of its essential parts.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xv.

Few researches can be conducted in any one line of inquiry without sooner or later abutting on some metaphysical *problem*, were it only that of Force, Matter, or Cause.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 8.

Specifically—2. In *geom.*, a proposition requiring some operation to be performed or construction to be executed, as to bisect a line, and the like. It differs from a *theorem* in that the latter requires something to be proved, a relation or identity to be shown or established. The Greek word is used in this sense by Pappus, in the third century after Christ.

3†. In English universities, a public disputation. —**Absolute problem.** See *absolute*.—**Alhazen's problem,** the problem from two given points in the plane of a given circle to draw lines intersecting on the circumference and making equal angles with the tangent at the point of intersection.—**Apollonius's problem,** the problem to draw a circle tangent to three given circles in a plane. This celebrated problem was proposed, according to Pappus, by Apollonius in his work on contacts.—**Busschop's problems,** the following problems: (1) to cut a square into eight pieces which will fit together to make two squares, one twice as large as the other; (2) to cut a regular hexagon into five parts which will make a square; (3) to cut a regular pentagon into seven parts which will make a square.—**Characteristic problem.** See *characteristic*.—**Chess problem,** a given position of chess pieces in which it is required that one side mate the other (or sometimes compel the other to give mate) in a stipulated number of moves.—**Comparative problem,** a question in regard to the degree of any quality possessed by any subject.—**Crown, Delian, determinate problem.** See the qualifying words.—**Fermat's problem,** given two media separated by a plane and the velocities of light in them, to find the path of quickest transmission between two given points.—**Florentine, goniometrical, imperial, indeterminate, inverse problem.** See the adjectives.—**Gergonne's problem,** the problem to cut a cube so that the section shall enter at a diagonal of one face and emerge at the nonparallel diagonal of the opposite face, making the surface of section the smallest possible.—**Huygens's problem,** a problem proposed by Christian Huygens in 1669, to this effect: a given number of perfectly elastic spheres lie in one straight line; the masses of the first and last are known; the first strikes the second with a given velocity; what must the masses of the intermediate ones be to make the velocity imparted to the last a maximum? This was solved by Huygens for three bodies, by Lagrange in 1759 for five, and by Picart in 1874 completely.—**Isoperimetrical problem,** a problem relating to a maximum or minimum condition to be fulfilled by the form of a function: so called because the earliest problems of this kind were of isoperimetry in the narrower sense.—**Kepler's problem,** the problem from a given point on the diameter of a semicircle to draw a line dividing the area in a given proportion; to solve the equation $a = x - b \sin x$; to find the position of a planet at a given time from its elements. This problem, of capital importance, was proposed by Kepler in 1609.—**L'Huilier's problems,** the following problems: (1) to cut a given triangular prism so that the plane section shall be equal to a given triangle; (2) on a given triangle as base to erect an oblique prism so that the perpendicular section shall be similar to a given triangle.—**Limited problem,** in *math.*, a problem that has but one solution, or some determinate number of solutions.—**Linear, local, notional problem.** See the adjectives.—**Malfatti's problem,** a problem of elementary geometry, mentioned by Pappus about 300, but first solved by Gianfrancesco Malfatti (1731–1807) in 1788: namely, to inscribe in a given triangle three circles, each touching two sides of the triangle, and all tangent to one another. The best construction was given by Steiner in 1826.—**Mechanical solution of a problem.** See *mechanical*.—**Nonius's problem,** the problem to find the day of shortest twilight for a given latitude.—**Pappus's problem,** in a given circle to inscribe a triangle whose sides produced shall contain three given points. —**Pell's problem,** the problem to solve the equation $x^2 - Ay^2 = \pm B$.—**Petersburg problem,** a celebrated problem in probabilities, to determine how much ought to be paid for the assurance of being paid 2^m, where m is the number of times that a coin will be tossed up without coming up head: so called because mentioned by Daniel Bernoulli in the Memoirs of the St. Petersburg Academy, but already treated by Nicolas Bernoulli the first in 1713. —**Pfaff's problem,** the problem to transform an expression $X_1\,dx_1 + X_2\,dx_2 + \ldots$ into another of similar form with a given number of terms, and to determine the smallest possible number of terms.—**Pothenot's problem,** to find a point from which two given segments are seen under given angles.—**Problem of duration of play,** to find the probability that one player will ruin another within a given number of bets, and the probable number of bets before he is ruined.—**Problem of squaring the circle.** See *squaring*.—**Problem of the couriers.** See *courier*.—**Problem of the duplication.** See *duplication*.—**Problem of the inscription of the heptagon,** the impossible problem to inscribe a regular heptagon in a circle with a ruler and compasses.—**Problem of the school-girls,** the problem to show how fifteen school-girls might walk out in ranks of three every day for a week, without any one walking a second time in the same rank with any other.—**Problem of three bodies,** the problem to determine the motions of three mutually gravitating particles.—**Sursolid problem,** in *math.*, a problem which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.—**Viviani's problem,** to pierce a hemispherical dome with four equal windows so that the rest of the surface shall be quadrable.

problematic (prob-le-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *problématique* = Sp. *problemático* = Pg. It. *problematico*, < L. *problematicus*, < Gr. προβληματικός, pertaining to a problem, < πρόβλημα(τ-), a problem: see *problem*.] 1. Of the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

> The probability of foreign rivalry was not believed in, or was treated as at least distant and *problematic*.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 3.

2. In *logic*, of the nature of a question, possible or doubtful.

> I call a concept *problematic* if it is not self-contradictory, and if, as limiting other concepts, it is connected with other kinds of knowledge, while its objective reality cannot be known in any way. . . . The concept of a noumenon is problematical—that is, the representation of a thing of which we can neither say that it is possible nor that it is impossible, because we have no conception of any kind of intuition but that of our senses, or of any kind of concepts but of our categories, neither of them being applicable to any extrasensuous object.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), iii.

Problematic proposition. See *proposition*.

problematical (prob-le-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *problematic* + *-al*.] Same as *problematic*.

> Wagers are laid in the city about our success, which is yet, as the French call it, *problematical*.
> *Johnson*, to Mrs. Thrale, Nov. 1, 1777.

problematically (prob-le-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *problematical* + *-ly*2.] In a problematic manner; doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

problematist (prob'lem-a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. πρόβλημα(τ-), a problem, + *-ist*.] One who proposes problems. [Rare.]

> This learned *problematist*.
> *Evelyn*, To Dr. Beale, Aug. 27, 1668.

problematize (prob'lem-a-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *problematized*, ppr. *problematizing*. [< Gr. πρόβλημα(τ-), a problem, + *-ize*.] To propose problems.

> *Tip.* Hear him *problematize*.
> *Pru.* Bless us, what's that?
> *Tip.* Or syllogize, elenchize. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

pro bono publico (prō bō'nō pub'li-kō). [L.: *pro*, for; *bono*, abl. of *bonum*, good; *publico*, abl. of *publicus*, public: see *pro*, *bona*, *public*.] For the public good.

Proboscidæ (prō-bos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Proboscididæ*, < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), proboscis, + *-idæ*.] The family of the elephants: now called *Elephantidæ*.

proboscidal (prō-bos'i-dal), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), proboscis, + *-al*.] Same as *proboscidiform*.

> A *proboscidal* prolongation of the oral organs. *Shuckard*.

proboscidate (prō-bos'i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), proboscis, + *-ate*1.] Having a proboscis; proboscidean.—**Proboscidate insect,** an insect having a proboscidate mouth.—**Proboscidate mouth,** in *entom.*, a haustellate mouth; a mouth in which the organs are modified to form a proboscis, as in most flies. See cut under *house-fly*.

proboscide (prō-bos'id), *n.* [< F. *proboscide*, < L. *proboscis*, proboscis: see *proboscis*.] In *her.*, the trunk of an elephant used as a bearing or part of a bearing.

Proboscidea (prō-bo-sid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), proboscis: see *proboscis*.] 1. An order of *Mammalia* having a long flexible proboscis or trunk. It now contains only the elephants and their allies, as the mammoths and mastodons. The legs are mostly exserted beyond the common integument of the trunk, and all their joints are extensible in a right line. The teeth are enameled; the incisors are—in the living elephants two above and none below, in some extinct *Proboscidea* none above and two below, or two above and below, any of which may be developed into long tusks curving out of the mouth. The feet are all five-toed, so far as is known, incased in broad shallow hoofs, one to each digit, and the palmar and plantar surfaces are padded. The carpal bones are broad and short, in two separate, not interlocking, rows; the scaphoid and lunar are separate from each other; the cuneiform is broad, extended inward, and attached to the ulna; the unciform is directly in front of the cuneiform, and the magnum in front of the lunar; in the hind foot the astragalus articulates in front only with the navicular. The placenta is deciduate, zonary. The *Proboscidea* belong to the higher or educabilian series of placental mammals. Their nearest living relatives are the *Hyracoidea*. There are 2 families—*Elephantidæ*, containing the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons, and *Dinotheriidæ*, the dinotheres, the latter all extinct, the former now represented by only 2 living species. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *elephant*, *Elephantinæ*, and *Mastodontinæ*.

2. A class of corticate protozoans, also called *Rhynchoflagellata*, represented by the noctilucans. *E. R. Lankester*.

proboscidean (prō-bo-sid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), proboscis, + *-e-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a proboscis or trunk; proboscidate or proboscidiferous; belonging to the mammalian order *Proboscidea*.—2. Of or pertaining to a proboscis: as, "the *proboscidean* sheath of the Nemertines," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

Also *proboscidial*, *proboscoid*.

Proboscidean flukes, the trematoids of the family *Tetrarhynchidæ*.

II. *n.* A mammal of the order *Proboscidea*; an elephantid or dinotheriid.

Also *proboscidian*.

proboscideous (prō-bo-sid'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), proboscis, + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia*. *Treasury of Botany*.

proboscides, *n.* Latin plural of *proboscis*.

proboscidial (prō-bo-sid'i-al), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), proboscis, + *-ial*.] Same as *proboscidean*.

proboscidian (prō-bo-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), proboscis, + *-ian*.] Same as *proboscidean*.

Proboscidifera (prō-bos-i-dif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *proboscidifer*: see *proboscidiferous*.] A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods with a small head, a proboscis retractile under the base of the tentacles, and variable teeth on a long cartilaginous lingual ribbon. It includes a large number of carnivorous gastropods, among the best-known of which are the *Muricidæ* and the *Buccinidæ*, Contrasted with *Rostrifera*.

proboscidiferous (prō-bos-i-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *proboscidifer*, < L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), proboscis, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Having a proboscis.—2. In *conch.*, pertaining to the *Proboscidifera*.

proboscidiform (prō-bos'i-di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), proboscis, + *forma*, form.] Proboscis-like. Also *proboscidal*, *prosciform*, *proboscidformed*.

probosciform (prō-bos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *forma*, form.] Same as *proboscidiform*. *Encyc. Dict.*

proboscidformed (prō-bos'i-fôrmd), *a.* [< *proboscidform* + *-ed*2.] Same as *proboscidiform*.

> The surface of the *proboscidformed* mouth, facing the first pair of cirri, has a deep central longitudinal fold.
> *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 176.

Probosciger (prō-bos'i-jėr), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1820), < L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of black cockatoos: synonymous with *Microglossa*.

proboscigerous (prō-bo-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *gerere*, carry.] Having a proboscis; proboscidiferous.

proboscis (prō-bos'is), *n.*; pl. *proboscides* (-idēz). [= F. *proboscide* = Sp. *probóscide* = Pg. *proboscis* = It. *proboscide*, proboscis, < L. *proboscis*, < Gr. προβοσκίς (-κιδ-), the trunk or proboscis of an elephant, the proboscis of a fly, an arm of a cuttlefish, < πρό, before, + βόσκειν, feed, graze.] 1. An elephant's trunk; hence, a long flexible snout, as the tapir's, or the nose of the proboscis-monkey. See cut under *Nasalis*.

> The unwieldy elephant,
> To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreathed
> His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 347.

2. Any proboscidiform part or organ; anything that sticks out in front of an animal like an elephant's trunk. See cut under *Cystophorinæ*. (*a*) The human nose, especially when very large. [Humorous.] (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle, or snout-beetle. (2) The long coiled haustellate organ of lepidopterous insects; an antlia. See cut under *haustellum*. (3) The sucking-mouth of a fly, a cylindrical membranous or fleshy organ terminating in a dilated portion which is applied to the substance to be sucked up. (See *promuscis*, and cut under *house-fly*.) (4) The extensible mouth-organs of a bee, consisting of the labium and lingua with their various divisions, and the maxillæ, united at their bases with the labium. (*c*) In *Vermes*, a diversiform buccal, oral, or pharyngeal organ of many worms, as errant annelids, gephyreans, turbellarians, and nemerteans. In the last the proboscis is a tubular invaginated eversible organ opening in the anterior part of the body above the mouth, formed by a differentiation of the integument; it is variable in details of structure: it may be divided, coiled, glandulous, and furnished with stylets, a retractor muscle, etc. (For various proboscides of this kind, see cuts under *Acanthocephala*, *Balanoglossus*, *Cestoides*, *Nereis*, *Proctucha*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rhynchocœla*.) (*d*) In *conch.*, the tongue of certain gastropods, such as shell-snails, when it is so long as to be capable of being protruded for some distance from the mouth, in which case it is used for boring the shells of other testaceans, and for destroying by suction the soft parts of the inhabitant: distinguished from *rostrum*. (*e*) In polyps, the central polypite of a medusan. (*f*) In gregarines, the epimerite.

proboscis-monkey (prō-bos'is-mung"ki), *n.* A semnopithecine ape, *Nasalis larvatus*; a kahau: so called from the elongated and flexible snout, which resembles the human nose in size and shape. See cut under *Nasalis*.

proboscis-rat (prō-bos'is-rat), *n.* Same as *elephant-shrew*.

proboscoid (prō-bos'koid), *a.* [< Gr. προβοσκίς, proboscis, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *proboscidean*.

probouleutic (prō-bō-lū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. προβούλευσις (-λευτ-), previous deliberation (cf. MGr. προβουλευτής, one who deliberates before), < προβουλεύειν, contrive before, < πρό, before, + βουλεύειν, take counsel, deliberate: see *boule*2.] Concerned with the preparation of measures for action: noting specifically the Senate, or Council of Five Hundred, in the ancient Athenian constitution.

> A misapprehension as to the powers of the Roman Senate, which is represented as being a *probouleutic* body, like that of Athens, which prepared business for the Assembly.
> *W. F. Allen*, Penn. Monthly, Feb., 1879, p. 124.

procacious (prō-kā′shus), *a.* [= OF. *procace* = It. *procace*, < L. *procax* (*-ac-*), forward, bold, shameless, impudent, < *procare*, ask, demand, akin to *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Pert; petulant; saucy.

I confess these [personal comeliness and beauty] are commonly but the temptations of women and *procacious* youth. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xliv.

Now abating a *procacious* youth, now heartening a shy homely one. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 297.

procacity (prō-kas′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *procacite* = Sp. *procacidad* = Pg. *procacidade* = It. *procacità*, < L. *procacita(t-)s*, forwardness, impudence, < *procax* (*-ac-*), forward, bold: see *procacious*.] Impudence; petulance.

In vaine are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceipts, *procacities*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 541.

procambial (prō-kam′bi-al), *a.* [< *procambium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the procambium.

A *procambial* bundle being first formed.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 105.

procambium (prō-kam′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *cambium*: see *cambium*[2].] In *bot.*, a long-celled initial strand of a vascular bundle; a similar or homogeneous formative cell of a bundle. Compare *cambium*[2].

This mass [of elongated cells] is termed the *procambium* of the fibro-vascular bundle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 93.

procardium (prō-kär′di-um), *n.*; pl. *procardia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] The pit of the stomach; the scrobiculus cordis.

procarp (prō′kärp), *n.* [< NL. *procarpium*, < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, in certain algæ and fungi, a unicellular or pluricellular female sexual organ, which consists of a filamentous receptive part called the *trichogyne* and a dilated part called the *carpogonium*. The protoplasm is not rounded off to form an oösphere, but is excited by fertilization to a process of growth which results in a sporocarp.

In the Florideæ it is the procarpium (*procarp*), which consists of a single cell or a small cell-group.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 121.

procarpium (prō-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *procarpia* (-ä). [NL.: see *procarp*.] Same as *procarp*.

procatalectic (prō-kat-a-lek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *καταληκτικός*, leaving off: see *catalectic*. Cf. *προκαταλήγειν*, leave off beforehand.] In *anc. pros.*, catalectic at the beginning; wanting the arsis (metrically unaccented part) of the first foot. Thus, the following colon in an iambic period is procatalectic: ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – (for – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –).

procatarctic† (prō-ka-tärk′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προκαταρκτικός*, beginning beforehand, being the immediate cause, < *προκατάρχειν*, begin first, < *πρό*, before, + *κατάρχειν*, begin upon, < *κατά*, upon, + *ἄρχειν*, be first, begin.] Being the immediate cause; in *med.*, noting a cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there exists a predisposition to it. The procatarctic cause is often denominated the exciting cause. See *efficient cause*, under *efficient*.

procatarctical† (prō-ka-tärk′ti-kal), *a.* [< *procatarctic* + *-al*.] Same as *procatarctic*.

The *procatarctical* and proegumenal causes are of great use in physick; for the physicians reduce almost all diseases to three causes: *procatarctical*, proegumenal, and synectical or containing. The *procatarctical* is with them the external and evident cause. . . . For example: The *procatarctical* cause of the fever is either cold or the astringent bathes. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 17.

procatarxis† (prō-ka-tärk′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *προκάταρξις*, a first beginning, < *προκατάρχειν*, begin first: see *procatarctic*.] In *med.*, the kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a predisposition exists; also, the procatarctic cause of a disease.

procathedral (prō-ka-thē′dral), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + ML. *cathedralis*, a cathedral: see *cathedral*.] A church used temporarily as a cathedral.

procede†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *proceed*.

procedendo (prō-sē-den′dō), *n.* [L., abl. sing. gerundive of *procedere*, go forward, proceed: see *proceed*.] In *law*, a writ which formerly issued out of the English Court of Chancery in the exercise of its common-law jurisdiction, when judges of any subordinate court wrongfully delayed the parties, and would not give judgment either on the one side or on the other. It commanded the judges to proceed to give judgment, without specifying any particular judgment to be given. A writ of procedendo also lay where an action had been removed from an inferior to a superior court, and it appeared to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds.

procedure (prō-sē′dūr), *n.* [< OF. *procedure*, F. *procédure* = It. *procedura*, < L. *procedere*, go forward, proceed: see *proceed*.] 1†. The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress.

He overcame the difficulty in defiance of all such pretences as were made even from religion itself to obstruct the better *procedure* of real and material religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. vii.

2. Manner of proceeding or acting; a course or mode of action; conduct.

Those more complex intellectual *procedures* which acute thinkers have ever employed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

He would learn if they
Connive at Pym's *procedure!*
Browning, Strafford.

3. A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding.—4†. That which proceeds from something; product.

No known substance but earth, and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone. *Bacon.*

5. The modes, collectively, of conducting business, especially deliberative business; specifically, in *law*, the modes of conduct of litigation and judicial business, as distinguished from that branch of the law which gives or defines rights. It includes practice, pleading, and evidence.

By itself indeed the lately revealed Irish law would carry us a very little way. Its great peculiarity is the extraordinary prominence it gives to *Procedure*.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 374.

Civil *procedure* . . . is chiefly intended to realize and enforce the legalized interests or "rights" of individuals.
Polit. Sci. Quarterly, II. 123.

Common-law procedure acts. See *common*.—**New or reformed procedure.** See *equity*, 2 (*b*).=**Syn. 2.** *Proceeding*, *Operation*, etc. See *process*.

proceed (prō-sēd′), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *procede*; < ME. *proceden*, < OF. *proceder*, F. *procéder* = Sp. Pg. *proceder* = It. *procedere*, < L. *procedere*, go forth, go forward, advance, come forth, issue, go on, result, proceed, < *pro*, forth, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward or onward; continue or renew motion or progress; advance; go on, literally or figuratively: as, to *proceed* on one's journey; the vessel touched at Queenstown, and then *proceeded* on her voyage.

Come, cite them, Crites, first, and then *proceed*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Hadst thou . . . *proceeded*
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 252.

Proceeding the space of a flight-shoot, they finde another Arch, like vnto the first. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

I shall . . . *proceed* to more complex ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xviii. 2.

Having already mentioned those Speeches which are assigned to the Persons in this Poem, I *proceed* to the Description which the Poet gives us of Raphael.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

2. To issue or come, as from an origin, source, or fountain; go forth: with *from*.

Excuse me that I am so free with you; what I write *proceeds from* the clear Current of a pure Affection.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

From the death of the old the new *proceeds*.
Whittier, The Preacher.

3. To carry on some series of actions; set one's self at work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose; act according to some method.

If you promise vs peace, we will beleeue you; if you *proceed* in revenge we will abandon the Country.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 225.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 69.

He that *proceeds* on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences posts himself in a party. *Locke.*

But how severely with themselves *proceed*
The men who write such verse as we can read!
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 157.

4†. To be transacted or carried on; be done; pass; go on.

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 180.

5. To begin and carry on a legal action; take any step in the course of procedure: as, to *proceed* against an offender.—6. To come into effect or action. [Rare.]

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

7. To take an academic degree: now used only in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. "To *proceed* master" is an abbreviated form of "to *proceed* to the degree of master."

Ignorance in stilts . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.
Cowper, Task, ii. 789.

The oldest [surviving graduate] *proceeded* Bachelor of Arts the very Commencement at which Dr. Stiles was elected to the Presidency.
Woolsey, Discourse, Yale Coll., Aug. 14, 1850, p. 38.
[(*College Words.*)

=**Syn. 2.** To arise, emanate, flow, accrue, result, be derived.

proceed (prō′sēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *procede*; < *proceed*, *v.*] The amount proceeding or accruing from some possession or transaction; especially, the sum derived from the sale of goods: now used only in the plural: as, the consignee was directed to sell the goods forwarded and invest the *proceeds* in coffee.

The only *Procede* (that I may use the mercantile Term) you can expect is Thanks, and this Way shall not be wanting to make you rich Returns. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 29.

Net proceeds. See *net*[2].—**Proceeds of a cargo,** in general, the return or substituted cargo, acquired by sale or exchange of the goods originally shipped. *Dow v. Hope Ins. Co.*, 1 Hall, 166.

proceeder (prō-sē′dėr), *n.* 1. One who proceeds or goes forward; one who makes a progress.

Let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing, and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailing. *Bacon*, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

Specifically—2. One who takes an academic degree.

A little before the Reformation, the greatest part of the *proceeders* in divinity at Oxford were monks and Regular canons.
Tanner, quoted in Forewords to Babees Book, p. xxxvi.

★**proceeding** (prō-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *proceed*, *v.*] 1. A going forward; a procession; the act of one who proceeds; especially, a measure or step taken; a doing; a transaction: as, an illegal *proceeding*; a cautious *proceeding*; a violent *proceeding*. In the plural the term is specifically applied to suits and judicial actions of all kinds involving rights of persons or of property, as well as to the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of actions at law: as, to institute *proceedings* against a person.

The *proceeding* was thus ordered: viz., First the City Marshal, to follow in the rear of His Majesty's Life Guards.
England's Joy (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 29).

The clerk . . . should keep a record of the *proceedings*.
Robert, Rules of Order, § 51.

We have learned some of us to approve, and more perhaps to acquiesce in, *proceedings* which our fathers looked on as in the last degree unrighteous and intolerable.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 3.

2†. Advancement.

My dear dear love
To your *proceeding* bids me tell you this.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 103.

3. *pl.* A record or account of the transactions of a society: as, the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association. The *proceedings* of this and other societies differ from the *transactions*, in that the *proceedings* are the record of all the business done, with mere abstracts of the papers read, while the *transactions* consist of the papers themselves.—**Collateral proceeding.** See *collateral*.—**Dispossess proceedings.** See *dispossess*.—**Proceeding via executiva,** in *civil law*, executory process (which see, under *executory*).—**Special proceeding,** a judicial proceeding other than an action, as a writ of mandamus, a petition to appoint a trustee, etc.—**Stay of proceedings.** See *stay*.—**Summary proceedings,** in *law*, certain legal remedies authorized by statute to be taken without the formal bringing of an action by process and pleading—an affidavit laid before a magistrate under warrant issued thereon being usually substituted; more specifically, such proceedings taken to dispossess a tenant for non-payment of rent, or for holding over, etc.—**Supplementary proceedings,** sometimes called **supplemental proceedings,** proceedings supplementary to judgment and execution for the enforcement thereof, when the execution remains unsatisfied. Courts of equity have given such a remedy by bill compelling examination of a debtor under oath, and by injunction against disposing of his assets; and the codes of procedure have added as an alternative remedy, at the option of the creditor, a supplementary proceeding, either entitled in the original cause or a special proceeding issuing out of it, by which, on affidavit, an order is granted compelling the debtor, or a third person holding his assets or indebted to him, to appear for examination, and forbidding disposal of assets meanwhile; and, if assets are discovered, a receiver can be appointed.=**Syn. 1.** *Procedure*, *Operation*, etc. (see *process*), measure, performance, step.

proceleusmatic (pros′e-lūs-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *proceleusmaticus*, < Gr. *προκελευσματικός* (sc. *πούς*), a foot consisting of four short syllables, lit. 'pertaining to incitement,' < **προκέλευσμα*, < *προκελεύειν*, arouse to action beforehand, incite before, < *πρό*, before, + *κελεύειν*, order, < *κέλλειν*, urge, drive on, incite.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Inciting; animating; encouraging.

The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of Gallies were animated, may be supposed to have been of this kind. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles, p. 140.

2. In *pros.*, consisting, as a metrical foot, of four short syllables; of or pertaining to feet so constituted.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four short times or syllables. The proceleusmatic (⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑) is tetrasemic and isorrhythmic.

Procellaria (pros-e-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *procella*, a storm, a hurricane: see *procellous*.] A Linnean genus of *Procellariidæ*, or petrels, formerly conterminous with the family, later variously restricted, now usually confined to the very small black-and-white species known as *Mother Carey's chickens*, as *P. pelagica*, the stormy petrel: in this restricted sense synonymous with *Thalassidroma* of Vigors. See cut under *petrel*.

procellarian (pros-e-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Procellaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Procellaria*, in any sense; resembling or related to a petrel; belonging to the family *Procellariidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Procellaria* or family *Procellariidæ*; a petrel of any kind.

Procellariidæ (pros″e-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic or pelagic natatorial birds, named from the genus *Procellaria*, belonging to the order *Longipennes* and suborder *Tubinares*, having tubular nostrils, epignathous bill with discontinuous horny covering, and webbed feet with very small, elevated, functionless or rudimentary hallux, if any; the petrels. The *Procellariidæ* are birds of the high seas, of unsurpassed volitorial powers, of all birds the most nearly independent of land. They abound on all seas. There are probably about 90 species, of numerous modern genera, divisible into three subfamilies — *Diomedeinæ*, albatrosses; *Procellariinæ*; and *Halodrominæ*, sea-runners; to which is to be added *Oceanitinæ*, if the so-called *Oceanitidæ* are referred back to this family. Also *Procellariadæ*, *Procellaridæ*.

Procellariinæ (pros-e-lā-ri-i′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procellaria* + *-inæ*.] The largest and leading subfamily of *Procellariidæ*; this family, divested of the albatrosses and sea-runners; the petrels proper. They are characterized by the union of the nostrils in one double-barreled tube lying horizontally on the base of the culmen, and the presence of a hallux, however minute. There are five groups of species — the fulmars; the petrels of the genus *Œstrelata* and its relatives; the stormy petrels; the shearwaters or hagdens; and the sawbilled petrels. The genus *Oceanites* and three others, usually ranged with the stormy petrels, are sometimes detached as type of a family *Oceanitidæ*. Also *Procellarinæ*. See cuts under *Daption*, *fulmar*, *hagden*, *Œstrelata*, *petrel*, and *shearwater*.

procello (prō-sel′ō), *n.* [It.] In *glass-blowing*, a tool for pinching in (or opening) the neck of a bottle or cylinder, as it is revolved on the extremity of the pontil. Also, erroneously, *finishing-tool*.

procellous† (prō-sel′us), *a.* [= OF. *procelleux* = Sp. *proceloso* = Pg. It. *procelloso*, < L. *procellosus*, tempestuous, boisterous, < *procella*, a storm, a hurricane (by which things are prostrated), < *procellere*, throw down, prostrate, < *pro*, forward, + **cellere*, drive, urge: see *excel*, *celerity*.] Stormy. *Bailey*, 1731.

procephalic (prō-se-fal′ik or prō-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Of or pertaining to the fore part of the head. — 2. In *Crustacea*, specifically noting certain lobes or processes which form an anterior part of the wall of the head. See the quotation.

> Two flat calcified plates, which appear to lie in the interior of the head (though they are really situated in its front and upper wall) on each side of the base of the rostrum, and are called the *procephalic* processes.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 160.

3. In *anc. pros.*, same as *macrocephalic*. — **Procephalic lobe**, one of a pair of rounded expansions, developed on the anterior end of the ventral aspect of the embryo of arthropods, which becomes one side and part of the front of the head.

> The neural face of the embryo is fashioned first, and its anterior end terminates in two rounded expansions — the *procephalic lobes*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 219.

proception† (prō-sep′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **proceptio(n-)*, < *pro*, before, + *capere*, pp. *captus* (in comp. *-ceptus*), take: see *capable*. Cf. *conception*, *inception*, *perception*, etc.] The act of taking or seizing something beforehand; preoccupation. [Rare.]

> Having so little power to offend others that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *proception*.
> *Eikon Basilike*.

procere† (prō-sēr′), *a.* [= Sp. *prócer*, *procero* = Pg. It. *procero*, < L. *procerus*, high, tall, long, < *pro*, for, before, + √*cer-* as in *creare*, create: see *create*.] High; tall; lofty. Also *procerous*.

> Such lignous and woody plants as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § iii.

procerebral (prō-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< *procerebr-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fore-brain or procerebrum; prosencephalic.

procerebrum (prō-ser′ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *cerebrum*, the brain.] The fore-brain, comprising the cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, and olfactory lobes; the prosencephalon.

proceres (pros′ē-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *procer*, rarely *procus*, a chief, noble, magnate; cf. *procērus*, high: see *procere*, *a.*] 1. The nobles or magnates of a country.

> In 1323 it was with the counsel and consent of the prelates and *proceres*, earls, barons, and commons, that Edward resigned his claims on Scotland.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 294.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In Sundevall's system, an order of birds: same as the *Proceri* of Illiger.

Proceri (prō-sē′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *procērus*, high: see *procere*.] In *ornith.*, in Illiger's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as *Ratitæ* of Merrem, embracing the struthious birds, or ostriches and their allies: so called from their procere or tall stature.

Proceridæ (prō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named by Laporte in 1834 from the genus *Procerus*, and now merged with the *Carabidæ*.

procerite (pros′ē-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, the long many-jointed filament which terminates the antenna or feeler of many species, as lobsters and crawfish. It constitutes nearly the whole length of the organ in such cases, the several other named joints of the feeler being short and close to the base. It is the last one of a series of joints named *coxocerite*, *basicerite*, *scaphocerite*, *ischiocerite*, *merocerite*, *carpocerite*, and *procerite*, and is an excellent illustration of an organ with so many joints (technically *subjoints*) that they are not taken into separate morphological consideration. See cuts under *antenna*, *Astacus*, *lobster*, and *Palinurus*.

proceritic (pros-ē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *procerite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the procerite of a crustacean.

procerity (prō-ser′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *procerite*, F. *procérité* = Sp. *proceridad* = Pg. *proceridade* = It. *proceritâ*, < L. *proceritas*, height, tallness, < *procērus*, high, tall: see *procere*.] Tallness; loftiness.

> They were giants for their cruelty and covetous oppression, and not in stature or *procerity* of body.
> *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> Experiments in consort touching the *procerity*, and lowness, and artificiall dwarfing of trees.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 532, note.

> His insufferable *procerity* of stature, and uncorresponding dwarfishness of observation.
> *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, xiii.

procerous (prō-sē′rus), *a.* [< L. *procērus*, high, tall: see *procere*.] 1†. Same as *procere*.

> The compasse about the wall of this new mount is five hundreth foot, . . . and the *procerous* stature of it, so embailing and girdling in this mount, twentie foot and sixe inches. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 153).

2. Tall, as a bird; belonging to the *Proceres* or *Proceri*.

Procerus (pros′ē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of beetles, giving name to the family *Proceridæ*, containing a number of east European and west Asiatic species, found on forest-covered mountain-slopes. These beetles resemble *Carabus*, but differ in having the anterior tarsi simple in both sexes. — 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *proceri* (-rī).] A pyramidal muscle on the bridge of the nose, more fully called *procerus nasi* and *pyramidalis nasi*. See *pyramidalis*.

Procervulus (prō-sėr′vū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gaudry, 1878), < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *cervulus*, q. v.] A Miocene genus of *Cervidæ*.

★**process** (pros′es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *proces*, *processe*; < ME. *processe*, *proces*, *proses*, < OF. *proces*, F. *procès* = Sp. *proceso* = Pg. It. *processo*, < L. *processus*, a going forward, progress, an appearance, an attack, a projection, lapse of time, < *procedere*, pp. *processus*, go forward, advance, proceed: see *proceed*.] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive movement; gradual advance; continuous proceeding.

> So multeply ȝe sall
> Ay furth in fayre *processe*.
> *York Plays*, p. 13.

> That there is somewhat higher than either of these two no other proof doth need than the very *process* of man's desire. *Hooker*.

> The whole vast sweep of our surrounding prospect lay answering in a myriad fleeting shades the cloudy *process* of the tremendous sky. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 41.

2. Course; lapse; a passing or elapsing; passage, as of time.

> And therfor we muste abide, and wirke be *processe* of tyme. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

> By *proces*, as ye knowen everichoon,
> Men may so longe graven in a stoon
> Til some figure therinne emprented be.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 101.

> Swich fire by *processe* shal of kynde colden.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 418.

> Three beauteous springs to yellow autumn turn'd
> In *process* of the seasons have I seen.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, civ.

> The thoughts of men are widen'd with the *process* of the suns. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. Manner of proceeding or happening; way in which something goes on; course or order of events.

> Now I pas will to Pirrus by *proses* agayne.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13670.

> Commend me to your honourable wife;
> Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 274.

> Our parts that are the spectators, or should hear a comedy, are to await the *process* and events of things.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

> Saturnian Juno now with double care
> Attends the fatal *process* of the war.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vii.

4. An action, operation, or method of treatment applied to something; a serial experiment; an event which changes with time: as, a chemical *process*; a mental *process*.

> When the result or effect is produced by chemical action, or by the application of some element or power of nature, or of one substance to another, such modes, methods, or operations are called *processes*.
> *Piper v. Brown*, 3 Fish. Pat. Cas., 175.

> Cable-car lines are in *process* of construction.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 184.

5. Series of motions or changes going on, as in growth, decay, etc.: as, the *process* of vegetation; the *process* of decomposition.

> He who knows the properties, the changes, and the *processes* of matter must, of necessity, understand the effects.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

> To him was given
> Full many a glimpse . . . of Nature's *processes*
> Upon the exalted hills.
> *Wordsworth*, On the Side of the Mountain of Black Comb.

6. In *law*: (*a*) The summons, mandate, or command by which a defendant or a thing is brought before the court for litigation: so called as being the primary part of the proceedings, by which the rest is directed. Formerly the superior common-law courts of England, in the case of personal actions, differed greatly in their modes of process; but since the passing of the Process Uniformity Act personal actions in general, except replevin, are begun in the same way in all the English courts — namely, by a writ of summons. In chancery the ordinary process was a writ of subpœna. The mode common in probate and ecclesiastical courts is by a citation or summons. In criminal cases, if the accused is not already in custody, the process is usually a writ or warrant.

> The Abbot of S. Isidor is of my acquaintance and my great friend, . . . and now of late there hath beene *processe* against him to appear in this your audience.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 202.

> I'll get out *process*, and attach 'em all.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

> The next step for carrying on the suit, after suing out the original, is called the *process*; being the means of compelling the defendant to appear in court.
> *Blackstone*, Com., III. xix.

> They [the bishops] regarded the *processes* against heretics as the most distressing part of their office.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

(*b*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. Hence — 7†. A relation; narrative; story; detailed account.

> But hennes forth I wol my *proces* holde
> To speke of aventures and of batailles.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 650.

> To teche chylder curtasy is myne entent,
> And thus forth my *proces* I purpos to be-gynne.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 56.

> In brief, to set the needless *process* by,
> How I persuaded, how I pray'd, and kneel'd,
> How he refell'd me, and how I replied.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 92.

8†. Proclamation.

> When Pelleus his *proses* hade publishit on highe,
> And all soburly said with a sad wille,
> Jason was Joly of his Juste wordes,
> That in presens of the pepull tho profers were made,
> And mony stythe of astate stonding aboute.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 247.

9. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a processus; an outgrowth or outgrowing part; a protuberance; a prominence; a projection: used in the widest sense, specific application being made by some qualifying term: as, coracoid *process*.

> A third comes out with the important discovery of some new *process* in the skeleton of a mole.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

10. In *bot.*, a projection from a surface; specifically, in mosses, one of the principal divisions or segments of the inner peristome. — 11. Same as *photo-process*: commonly used attributively:

as, *process* blocks, *process* cuts, *process* pictures, etc.

The bare floor was clean, and the walls were hung with cheap prints of the kind known as *process* pictures.
The Standard, VII. 12.

Abating process. See *abate*.—**Abuse of process.** See *abuse*.—**Accessory process.** Same as *anapophysis*.—**Acromial** or **acromion process.** See *acromion*.—**Actinic process.** See *actinic*.—**Alar processes,** two small wing-like processes proceeding from the crista galli in front against the frontal bone, and partially including the foramen cæcum.—**Albumin process,** in *photog.* See *albumin*.—**Alinasal, alveolar, angular processes.** See the adjectives.—**Ammonia ore process.** See *ammonia*.—**Anconeus process.** Same as *olecranon*.—**Annular, anteorbital, auditory, autographic process.** See the adjectives.—**Articular process of the lower jaw.** See *articular*.—**Augustin's process,** a method of extracting silver from the ground chloridized ores of that metal, by the use of a solution of common salt. The silver chlorid, formed in the chloridizing roasting, is soluble in the saline solution, a double chlorid of silver and sodium being formed. From this solution the silver is precipitated by means of copper.—**Barff's process,** a method of protecting the surface of iron from rust by forming upon it a thin film of magnetic oxid. It is done by subjecting it at a red heat to the action of superheated steam.—**Basic process.** See *basic*.—**Basilar process.** See *basilar*.—**Basipterygoid processes.** See *basipterygoid*.—**Beer process,** in *photog.* See *beer*[1].—**Bessemer process,** a method, invented by Bessemer, of decarburizing cast-iron. It is of great importance, since by this process steel can now be made much more cheaply than was formerly possible. See *steel*.—**Bethell process,** a process for preserving wood, consisting in its impregnation with tar, oil of tar, and carbolic acid: this mixture is commercially known as *gallatin*, and is obtained by the distillation of coal.—**Bird's-head process,** one of the avicularia of a polyzoan, which are shaped and have a snapping motion like the beak of a bird.—**Bitumen process,** in *photog.* See *bitumen*.—**Boucherie's process,** the injection of a solution of sulphate of copper into the pores of wood.—**Burnettizing process,** the introduction of zinc chlorid into the pores of wood.—**Capitular, carbon, Carinthian process.** See the qualifying words.—**Cazo process** [Sp. *cazo*, a pan], in *metal.*, the treatment of silver ores in the moist way, with the aid of heat, which in the patio process is not used. See *patio process*.—**Chenot process,** a process, invented by the French metallurgist Chenot, for producing cast-steel. Wrought-iron in the form of a metallic sponge is first obtained directly from the ore by cementation with charcoal. This iron is then carburized by being impregnated with some liquid substance rich in carbon, then torrified, and finally melted in crucibles, as in the ordinary method of manufacturing cast-steel.—**Chlorination, chlorin, ciliary, clay, clinoid, cochleariform process.** See the qualifying words.—**Collodion process,** in *photog.* See *collodion*.—**Condyloid process.** Same as *articular process of the lower jaw*.—**Coracoid, coronoid, costal process.** See the adjectives.—**Cordurié's process,** a method of dezincification, by the use of superheated steam, of lead from which the silver has been separated by the Parkes process.—**Creosoting process,** the application of creosote to wood (especially telegraph-poles) for its preservation.—**Direct process.** See *bloomery*.—**Dry process.** (*a*) In *photog.*, the use of dry plates or films; specifically, the use of gelatinobromide emulsions as a sensitive coating for plates or films which are used in a dry state. See *photography*. (*b*) In *fish-culture*, a process of fecundating spawn, invented by V. P. Vrasski. It differs from the *moist process* by requiring two vessels, one for the spawn, which is placed in it without water, and the other for the milt, to which water is added to moisten the eggs. By the dry process, scarcely one per cent. of the eggs escape fecundation, while in the moist method ten or twelve per cent. of the spawn may be lost. (*c*) In *assaying*. See *assaying*.—**Due process of law.** See *due*[1].—**Eckart's process,** a method of preserving meats, game, fish, etc., by means of a solution of 1,240 parts salt, 10 parts saltpeter, and 25 parts salicylic acid in 8,725 parts of clean water, applied under a pressure of 180 to 200 pounds per square inch.—**Ensiform process.** Same as *metasternum*.—**Ethmoidal process,** a small projection on the posterior superior border of the turbinate bone for articulation with the uncinate process of the ethmoid.—**Executory process.** See *executory*.—**Falciform process.** Same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).—**Fallacy of an illicit process.** See *fallacy*.—**Final process,** the writ of execution used to carry the judgment into effect.—**Flocculare process,** the flocculus.—**Foreign Process Acts.** See *foreign*.—**Fox-Talbot process.** Same as *Fox-type*, 1.—**Frontonasal, galvanoplastic, gelatin, geniculate, Ingrassian process.** See the qualifying words.—**Hamular process,** (*a*) Of the lacrymal bone, a hook-like projection at the lower extremity, curving forward in the lacrymal notch of the maxilla. (*b*) Of the sphenoid, the inferior hook-like extremity of the internal pterygoid plate, under which the tendon of the tensor palati plays.—**Heliotype process.** See *heliotypy*.—**Intercoxal, jugal, jugular process.** See the adjectives.—**Iron-reduction process,** a method of smelting lead in which metallic iron is employed as an accessory agent of desulphurization, or else some oxidized compound of iron, which during the process will yield metallic iron. This process has been extensively experimented with at Tarnowitz in Silesia, and in the Harz, and there abandoned. It has also been tried in other localities, and is (or was recently) in use to some extent in Japan. Also called *precipitation process*, a translation of the German name for it (*niederschlagarbeit*).—**Jugular process,** in man, a thickened part of the occipital bone to the back and outer side of the jugular fossa, articulating with the mastoid part of the temporal.—**Kenogenetic process.** See *kenogenetic*.—**Kyanizing process.** See *kyanizing*.—**Lacrymal process,** a small projection on the upper anterior border of the turbinate bone for articulation with the lacrymal bone.—**Le Blanc process.** See *soda*.—**Lenticular process.** See *incus* (*a*).—**Long process of the malleus,** a slender process received in the Glaserian fissure. Also called *processus gracilis, longus, tenuis, foliatus, anterior*, and *tertius*. See cut under *hyoid*.—**Malar process,** a thick triangular projection of the maxilla for articulation with the malar bone.—**Mammillary, mastoid, mesne process.** See the adjectives.—**Martin process.** See *steel*.—**Maxillary process.** (*a*) Of the palatebone, a tongue-shaped projection on the anterior border of the vertical plate, overlapping the orifice of the antrum of Highmore in the articulated skull. (*b*) Of the turbinate bone, a flattened plate descending from the attached margin, forming, when articulated, a part of the inner wall of the antrum below the entrance.—**Monteith's process,** the discharging of color from mordanted cotton cloth by the direct application of chlorin.—**Morphine** or **morphia process.** See *morphine*.—**Nasal process.** (*a*) The slender tapering process on the anterior superior part of the maxilla, articulating with the frontal above. (*b*) Same as *lacrymal process*. (*c*) Same as *nasal spine* (which see, under *nasal*).—**Nutant process.** See *nutant*.—**Oblique processes of the vertebræ.** See *oblique*.—**Obliterate, odontoid, orbital process.** See the adjectives.—**Olivary process.** Same as *olivary eminence* (which see, under *olivary*).—**Orbicular process.** See *incus* (*a*).—**Palatal** or **palatine process,** any marked outgrowth of a palate-bone, especially the flat horizontal plate of that bone which meets its fellow in mid-line, the pair together forming the hinder part of the hard palate or bony roof of the mouth.—**Palingenetic process.** See *palingenetic*.—**Paramastoid process,** in man, an obtuse projection of the under surface of the jugular process, at the insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis muscle, corresponding to a prominent process present in many mammals, especially the ungulates and rodents. Also called *paracondyloid process*.—**Parkes process,** a method of separating silver from lead by fusion with metallic zinc. When a molten mixture of these two metals is allowed to cool, the zinc separates and solidifies first, forming a crust on the other metal. If the lead contains silver, this is concentrated in the solidified crust of zinc, from which it may afterward be separated by distillation.—**Parotic process.** See *parotic*.—**Patera process.** See *Von Patera process*, below.—**Patio process** [Sp. *patio*, an open space], in *metal.*, a method of obtaining the silver from argentiferous ores by amalgamation, extensively practised in Mexico and South America. It is suited for ores in which the silver is present in the form of simple or complex sulphids without a large percentage of blende or galena, or more than three or four per cent. of copper pyrites. In this process the ore, ground by arrastres, is mixed with common salt, roasted copper pyrites (called *magistral*), and quicksilver. The whole mass is thoroughly mixed, usually by being trodden by mules, the result being that the silver becomes amalgamated with the quicksilver, and can then be easily separated. The mixing (as indicated by the name) takes place on large level floors in the open air.—**Pattinson process,** in *metal.*, a method of desilverizing lead, in former use in the treatment of argentiferous lead, and capable of being profitably employed even when the precious metal is present in the lead in so small quantity as two or three ounces to the ton of the baser metal. The process depends on the fact that melted lead containing silver solidifies gradually in cooling, small particles like crystals separating from the liquid mass, which latter is much richer in silver than the other part—the part which solidifies or crystallizes first yielding up a large part of its silver to that part of the lead which remains fluid. By repetitions of the operation, the remaining lead becomes at last so enriched with silver that this metal can be separated. The process, which was of importance in the treatment of argentiferous galena, has now been abandoned for the Parkes process. It was invented by Hugh Lee Pattinson of Alston in Cumberland, and was first applied on a scale of some magnitude in 1833. Before this invention silver had always been separated from lead (these two metals being almost always found associated together in nature) by cupellation, through which process a proportion of silver less than about eight ounces to the ton of lead could not be separated with profit. The process is sometimes called *pattinsonization*.—**Pectineal, phalangeal, photolithographic process.** See the adjectives.—**Photogelatin process,** in *photog.*, any process in which gelatin plays an important part, as in the ordinary gelatinobromide dry plates and films.—**Plaster process.** See *plaster*.—**Plattner's process,** a method of separating gold from pyrites by the employment of chlorin gas, by which the gold is converted into a soluble chlorid, which can then be washed out with water, and precipitated by sulphureted hydrogen in the form of a sulphuret, from which combination the precious metal is easily obtained. See *chlorination*.—**Polychromatic, postauditory, postfrontal, post-tympanic, prepubic process.** See the adjectives.—**Precipitation process.** Same as *iron-reduction process*.—**Process acts,** United States statutes of 1789 and 1792 (1 Stat. 93, 275), the first requiring the writs, executions, and other processes of the United States courts in suits at law to conform to those used in the supreme courts of the several States where such courts were held, except as to their style and teste. The second, in effect, reënacted the first, but allowed the courts or the Supreme Court of the United States by rule to make such alterations or additions as might seem expedient, and regulated the fees of court-officers, etc.—**Process caption.** See *caption*.—**Process of augmentation.** See *augmentation*.—**Process work,** any form of relief-printing plate made by photographic or etching processes, and not by cutting with a graver. See *photo-process*.—**Prosternal, pterygoid,** etc., **process.** See the adjectives.—**Pyramidal process.** Same as *tuberosity of the palate-bone*.—**Russell's process,** a modification of the Von Patera process for the separation of silver from its ores. The peculiarity of the process depends on the fact that a solution of thiosulphate of copper and soda has a powerful decomposing influence on the sulphureted, antimoniureted, and arseniureted combinations of silver. The roasted ore is first lixiviated with sodium thiosulphate to dissolve the silver chlorid, and afterward with copper thiosulphate. This latter solvent is called the "extra solution," and by its use an additional amount of silver is saved, which would otherwise have been lost in the tailings.—**Short process of malleus,** a small conical eminence at the root of the manubrium. Also called *processus brevis, obtusus, externus, cmoideus*, or *secundus*, or *tuberculum mallei*.—**Siemens-Martin process.** See *steel*.—**Siemens process.** See *steel*.—**Solvay process.** See *soda*.—**Sphenoidal process,** the posterior of the two processes surmounting the vertical plate of the palatebone. It curves inward and backward on the under surface of the body of the sphenoid bone.—**Spinous process.** See *spinous*.—**Styloid process.** (*a*) A conical eminence at the upper extremity of the fibula. (*b*) A short, stout, pyramidal process projecting downward from the outer part of the distal extremity of the radius. (*c*) A short cylindrical eminence at the inner and back part of the distal extremity of the ulna. (*d*) A long, slender, tapering process projecting downward and forward from the outer part of the under surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone: it is developed from independent centers of ossification, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal bones.—**Supracondylar process,** a small hook-like process, with its point directed downward, not unfrequently found in front of the internal condylar ridge of the humerus in man. It represents a part of the bone inclosing a foramen in carnivorous animals.—**Thomas-Gilchrist process.** Same as *basic process*.—**To obstruct process.** See *obstruct*.—**Trustee process.** See *garnishment*, 2 (*b*).—**Turbinate process.** (*a*) Superior, a short sharp margin of the ethmoid overhanging the superior meatus. (*b*) Inferior, the folded margin of the sphenoid overhanging the middle meatus. Also called *superior* and *middle spongy bones*.—**Uchatius process,** a method of making steel which has been tried in various places, but is not in general use. It consists in decarburizing pig-iron by fusing it with a material which will give up oxygen, especially iron peroxid or roasted spathic ore.—**Uncinate process.** See *processus uncinatus*, under *processus*.—**Vaginal process.** (*a*) Of the sphenoid, a slightly raised edge at the base of the internal plate of the pterygoid, articulating with the everted margin of the vomer. (*b*) Of the temporal, a flattened plate of bone on the under surface of the petrous portion, immediately back of the glenoid fossa, and partly surrounding the styloid process at its base.—**Vermiform process,** the elevated median portion or lobe between the hemispheres of the cerebellum—that portion on the upper surface being known as the *superior*, that on the under surface the *inferior*.—**Von Patera process,** a method of separating silver from its ores, after a chloridizing roasting, by means of a solution of hypophosphite of soda or lime, which takes up the chlorid of silver, from which solution the metal can be precipitated by an alkaline sulphuret.—**Washoe process,** in *metal.* See *pan*[1], 3.—**Wet process,** in *photog.*, the collodion process.—**Ziervogel's process,** the separation of silver from the sulphate by lixiviation with hot water containing some sulphuric acid. It is used in the treatment of argentiferous copper mattes in which the silver has been transformed into the sulphate by a peculiar kind of roasting. This process is one of very limited application, as great skill is required for the management of the roasting, and but few silver ores can be profitably treated by the method.—**Zygomatic process,** a horizontal bar, directed forward from the squamous part of the temporal bone, and articulating in front with the malar. Also called *zygoma*.—**Syn.** *Process, Proceeding, Procedure, Operation.* In this connection *process* applies to a way of doing something by rule or established method: as, the Bessemer *process*; the *process* of drilling an artesian well; a legal *process*. *Proceeding* expresses a complex action making a whole: as, it was a very strange *proceeding*. Jefferson and Cushing, in their manuals of parliamentary *procedure*, use *proceeding*, perhaps as a participial noun, where *procedure*, being more exact, would be the better word. *Procedure* applies to a way of doing things formally; a legal *proceeding* is a thing done legally; a legal *process* is a legal form gone through for the attainment of a definite purpose; legal *procedure* is the way of doing things in the administration of law, as in the courtroom; a legal *procedure* is a less desirable form of expression for a legal *proceeding*. *Operation* may be used for the way in which a thing works or operates: as, the *operation* of a nail-making machine; it is rarely used thus of personal activity, except in a bad sense: as, the *operations* of a gang of thieves. See *act*, *v. i.*

process (pros'es), *v. t.* [< *process*, *n.*] **1.** To proceed against by legal process; summon in a court of law.

He was at the quarter-sessions, *processing* his brother for tin and tinpence, hay-money.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, viii.

If a man *processes* a neighbour for debt, he is in danger of being paid with a full ounce of lead.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 430.

2. To reproduce, as a drawing, etc., by any mechanical process, especially by a photographic process. See *photo-process*. [Recent.]

Of course all American readers saw at once that every cut in Mr. Pyle's admirable book was *processed*—to use a new verb invented to fit a new thing.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 28, 1884.

Both [books], we should say, are rather well illustrated, Lady J——'s with heliogravure portraits . . . and Capt. B——'s with copies (also *processed* in some way) of drawings.
Athenæum, No. 3251, p. 207.

processal (pros'es-al), *a.* [< *process* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving a process. [Rare.]

All Sorts of Damages, and *processal* Charges, come to above two hunderd and fifty thousand Crowns.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 8.

procession (prō-sesh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *processioun*, *processiun* = D. *processie* = G. Sw. Dan. *procession*, < OF. *procession*, F. *procession* = Sp. *procesión* = Pg. *procissão*, *processão* = It. *processione*, < L. *processio*(*n-*), a marching forward, an advance, LL. a religious procession, < *procedere*, pp. *processus*, move forward, advance, proceed: see *proceed*. Cf. *process*.] **1.** The act of proceeding or issuing forth or from anything.

The Greek churches deny the *procession* of the Holy Ghost from the Son.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

In the *procession* of the soul from within outward, it enlarges its circles ever, like . . . the light proceeding from an orb.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 166.

It is obvious that the Effect is always the *Procession* of its Cause, the dynamical aspect of the statistical conditions. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. 87.

2. A succession of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

Goth with faire *processioun*
To Ierusalem thorwe the toun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

All the priests and friars in my realm
Shall in *procession* sing her endless praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6. 20.

The whole body, clothed in rich vestments, with candles in their hands, went in *procession* three times round the holy sepulchre. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

Let the long, long *procession* go,
And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, iii.

3. An office, form of worship, hymn, litany, etc., said or sung by a number of persons advancing with a measured and uniform movement.—**Procession of the Holy Ghost**, in *theol.*, the emanation or proceeding of the Holy Ghost either from the Father (*single procession*) or from the Father and the Son (*double procession*). See *Filioque*, and *Nicene Creed* (under *Nicene*). —**Procession week.** Same as *Rogation week* (which see, under *rogation*).—**To go processiont**, to take part in a procession of parishioners, led by the parish priest or the patron of the church, making the round of the parish, and invoking blessings on the fruits, with thanksgiving.

Bury me
Under that holy-oke or gospel-tree,
Where, though thou see'st not, thou may'st think upon
Me when thou yeerly *go'st procession*.
Herrick, To Anthea.

procession (prō-sesh′ọn), *v.* [= It. *processionare*, < ML. *processionare*, go in procession; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To go in procession.

There is eating, and drinking, and *processioning*, and masquerading. *Colman*, Man and Wife, i. (*Davies.*)

Two weary hours of *processioning* about the town, and the inevitable collation.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 368.

II. *trans.* **1.** To treat or beset with processions. [Rare.]

When theyr feastfull dayes come, they are . . . with no small solemnitye mattensed, massed, candeled, lyghted, *processioned*, censed, etc. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

2. In some of the American colonies, to go about in order to settle the boundaries of, as land. The term is still used in North Carolina and Tennessee. Compare *to beat the bounds*, under *bound*[1].

Once in every four years [in the Virginia colony] the vestry, by order of the county court, divided the parish into precincts, and appointed two persons in each precinct to *procession* the lands. These surveyors, assisted by the neighbors, examined and renewed, by blazing trees or by other artificial devices, the old landmarks of the fathers, and reported the result to the vestry, who recorded the same in the parish books.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 64.

processional (prō-sesh′ọn-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *processyonal* (n.), < OF. *processional*, F. *processional* = Sp. *procesional* = Pg. *processional* = It. **processionale* (in adv. *processionalmente*), < ML. **processionalis*, in neut. *processionale*, a processional (book), < L. *processio*(*n*-), procession: see *procession*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in, having the movement of, or used in a procession: as, a *processional* hymn.—**Processional cross.** See *cross*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** An office-book containing the offices with their antiphons, hymns, rubrical directions, etc., for use in processional litanies and other religious processions.

The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Grailes, *Processionals*, . . . in Latin or English, written or printed. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

2. A hymn sung during a religious procession, particularly during the entry of the clergy and choir into the church before divine service.

processionalist (prō-sesh′ọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *processional* + *-ist*.] One who walks in a procession; a processionist.

processionally (prō-sesh′ọn-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a procession; in solemn or formal march.

Henry [V.] himself rode between long glittering rows of clergy who had come *processionally* forth to bring him into Rouen by its principal gate.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 305.

processionary (prō-sesh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *processionary*, n.; = F. *processionnaire* = Sp. *procesionario* = Pg. *processionario*, < ML. *processionarius*, pertaining to a procession, < L. *processio*(*n*-), procession: see *procession*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting in formal or solemn procession. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 41.—**2.** In *entom.*, specifically, forming and moving in a procession: said of certain caterpillars.—**Processionary caterpillar**, the larva of the European bombycid moth *Cnethocampa processionea*, which travels up and down the trunks of trees in single, double, or quadruple file. The name is also extended to other larvæ of similar habit. See the quotation.

You will see one caterpillar come out and explore the ground with care; a second immediately follows, a third following the second, and after these come two which touch each other and the one that precedes them; these are followed by three; then comes a row of four, then a row of five, then a row of six, all these following with precision the movements of the leader. From this circumstance is derived their name of *processionary caterpillar*.
S. G. Goodrich, in H. J. Johnson's Nat. Hist.

II. *n.* Same as *processioner*, 2.

processioner (prō-sesh′ọn-èr), *n.* [< ME. *processyonare* (def. 2), < OF. *processionaire*, F. *processionnaire*, < ML. *processionarius*, pertaining to a procession, neut. *processionarium*, a processional (book): see *processionary*.] **1.** One who goes in a procession. [Rare.]

The *processioners*, seeing them running towards them, and with them the troopers of the holy brotherhood with their cross-bows, began to fear some evil accident.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 25. (*Davies.*)

2. A county officer in North Carolina and Tennessee charged with the duty of surveying lands at the request of an occupant claiming to be owner.

procession-flower, *n.* See *milkwort*, 1.

processioning (prō-sesh′ọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *procession*, *v.*] A survey and inspection of boundaries periodically performed in some of the American colonies by the local authorities, for the purpose of ascertaining and perpetuating correct boundaries of the various landowners. It was analogous in part to the perambulations practised in England (see *perambulation*, 4), and was superseded by the introduction of the practice of accurate surveying and of recording. The term is still used of some official surveys in North Carolina and Tennessee.

processionist (prō-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *procession* + *-ist*.] One who takes part in a procession.

A few roughs may have thrown stones; and certainly the *processionists* gave provocation, attacking and wrecking the houses of Protestants, especially at the Broadway.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 289.

processive (prō-ses′iv), *a.* [= F. *processif* = It. *processivo*, < ML. **processivus* (in adv. *processive*), < L. *procedere*, pp. *processus*, go forward: see *proceed*, *process*.] Going forward; advancing. *Coleridge.*

process-server (pros′es-sèr″vèr), *n.* One who processes or summonses; a sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

He hath been . . . a *process-server*, a bailiff.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 102.

processual (prō-ses′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *processus*, process (see *process*), + *-al*.] In *civil law*, relating to legal process or proceedings: as, *processual* agency (the peculiar agency of a cognitor appointed in court by a party to act in his place, or of a procurator appearing instead of an absent party to take his place in the cause).

processum continuando (prō-ses′um kọn-tin-ū-an′dō). [L.: *processum*, accus. sing. of *processus*, process; *continuando*, abl. gerund. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ for the continuance of process after the death of the chief justice or other justices in the commission of oyer and terminer.

processus (prō-ses′us), *n.*; pl. *processus*. [NL., < L. *processus*, a process: see *process*.] In *anat.*, a process; an outgrowth; a part that proceeds to or toward another part.—**Processus a cerebello ad cerebrum**, the anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus a cerebello ad testes**, the anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus ad medullam**, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus ad pontem**, the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus anonymus**, an obtuse tubercular projection on either side of the cerebral surface of the basilar process, in front of the orifice of the precondylar foramen.—**Processus brevis**, the short process of the malleus. Also called *processus conoideus externus*, *obtusus*, and *secundus*. —**Processus caudatus**, the tail of the anthelix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Processus clavatus**, the clava or superior enlargement of the funiculus gracilis.—**Processus cochleariformis**, a thin lamina of bone above the Eustachian canal in the petrous section of the temporal bone, separating that canal from the canal for the tensor tympani muscle.—**Processus costarius**. (*a*) The ventral root of a cervical transverse process. (*b*) A transverse process of a lumbar vertebra.—**Processus cuneatus**, the tuberculum cuneatum, or slight superior enlargement of the funiculus cuneatus.—**Processus e cerebello ad cerebrum**, the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus e cerebello ad medullam oblongatam**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Processus e cerebello ad pontem**, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Processus e cerebello ad testes**, the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. —**Processus falciformis**, the falciform process of the eye of a fish.—**Processus folianus**, **gracilis**, **longus**, **tenuis**, etc. See *long process of the malleus*, under *process*.—**Processus interjugularis**, a process from the occipital bone uniting with the petrous part of the temporal, and dividing the jugular inclosure into two foramina, a large outer, and smaller inner one.—**Processus lenticularis**, the lenticular process.—**Processus muscularis**, the projection at the external angle of the arytenoid cartilage, where the posterior and lateral crico-arytenoid muscles are inserted.—**Processus reticularis**, a reticulated offset of gray matter near the middle of the outer surface of the gray crescents of the spinal cord. See figure under *spinal cord*.—**Processus uncinatus**, the hooked process of a rib, as of a bird, which is articulated with and projects backward from the rib, overlying the next rib or several ribs; an epipleura. See cut under *epipleura*.

The vertebral pieces are distinguished by backwardly direct processes (*processus uncinati*), which are applied to the body of the succeeding rib.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 440.

Processus vaginalis peritonei, a pouch of peritoneum extending into the scrotum during the descent of the testicle. Afterward the upper part becomes obliterated, leaving the lower part as a closed sac, which is known as the *tunica vaginalis*.—**Processus vocalis**, the horizontal projection at the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage, for the insertion of the true vocal cord.

procès verbal (pro-sā′ ver-bal′). [F., a minute, an authenticated statement in writing: *procès*, a process; *verbal*, verbal: see *verbal*.] In *French law*, a detailed authenticated account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts, especially in a criminal charge; also, the minutes drawn up by the secretary or other officer of the proceedings of an assembly.

prochein, *a.* [F. *prochain*, next, neighboring, < L. *proximus*, near: see *proximate*.] Next; nearest: used in the law phrase *prochein amy* (or *ami*), the next friend, a person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his or her rights.—**Prochein avoidance**, in *law*, a power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

prochilous (prō-kī′lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόχειλος*, with prominent lips, < *πρό*, before, forward, + *χείλος*, lip, snout.] Having protuberant or protrusile lips. *Coues.*

prochlorite (prō-klō′rīt), *n.* [< *pro-* + *chlorite*.] In *mineral.*, a kind of chlorite occurring in foliated or granular masses of a green color: it contains less silica and more iron than the allied species clinochlore and ripidolite.

prochoanite (prō-kō′a-nīt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the *Prochoanites*.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the group *Prochoanites*.

Prochoanites (prō-kō-a-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choana*, *choanite*.] A group of holochoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are turned forward: contrasted with *Metachoanites*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 260.

prochondral (prō-kon′dral), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage: see *chondral*.] Prior to the formation of cartilage; about to become cartilage.

prochoös (prō′kō-os), *n.*; pl. *prochoöi* (-oi). [< Gr. *πρόχους*, *πρόχονς* (see def.), < *προχεῖν*, pour forth.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a small vase of elegant form, resembling the oinochoë, but in general more slender, and with a handle rising higher above the rim: used especially to pour water on the hands before meals were served.



Greek Prochoös with black-figured decoration.

The holding the *prochus* up high (*ἀρδην*) is often observed in those who pour out for a libation.
C. O. Müller, Manual [of Archæol. (trans.), [§ 298.

prochorion (prō-kō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *prochoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *chorion*, q. v.] The primitive chorion; the outer envelop of an ovum: in man and some other animals specially known as the *zona pellucida*. It is the yolk-sac or vitelline membrane, not entering into the formative changes which go on within it during the germination and maturation of the ovum, but in the course of development becoming the chorion proper, and forming the outermost of the membranes which envelop the fetus.

prochorionic (prō-kō-ri-on′ik), *a.* [< *prochorion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the prochorion.

prochronism (prō′krọn-izm), *n.* [= Pg. *prochronismo* = Sp. It. *procronismo*; < Gr. *πρόχρονος*, preceding in time, previous (< *πρό*, be-

fore, + χρόνος, time), + *-ism.*] An error in chronology consisting in antedating something; the dating of an event before the time when it happened, or the representing of something as existing before it really did.

The *prochronisms* in these [Towneley] Mysteries are very remarkable. *Archæologia*, XXVII. 252. (*Davies.*)

"Puffed with wonderful skill" he [Lord Macaulay] introduces with the half-apology "to use the modern phrase"; and that though he had put the verb, and without *prochronism*, into the mouth of Osborne, the bookseller knocked down by Dr. Johnson.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 130.

procidence (pros'i-dens), *n.* [= F. *procidence* = Sp. Pg. *procidencia* = It. *procidenza*, < L. *procidentia*, a falling down or forward, < *procidən(t-)s*, ppr. of *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate: see *procident.*] A falling down; in *pathol.*, a prolapsus.

procident (pros'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *procidən(t-)s*, ppr. of *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate, < *pro*, forward, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent.*] Falling or fallen; in *pathol.*, affected by prolapsus.

procidentia (pros-i-den'shi-ä), *n.* [L.: see *procidence.*] In *pathol.*, a falling downward or forward; prolapsus.—**Procidentia iridis**, prolapse of the iris.—**Procidentia recti**, the descent of the upper part of the rectum, in its whole thickness, or all its coats, through the anus.—**Procidentia uteri**, complete prolapsus of the uterus, with inversion of the vagina, and extrusion of the uterus through the vulva.

prociduous (prō-sid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *prociduus*, fallen down, prostrate, < *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate: see *procidence.* Cf. *deciduous.*] Falling from its proper place. *Imp. Dict.*

procinct (prō-singkt'), *n.* [= Sp. It. *procinto*, < L. *procinctus*, preparation or readiness for battle, < *procinctus*, pp. of *procingere*, gird up, prepare, equip, < *pro*, before, + *cingere*, gird, encircle: see *cincture.*] Preparation or readiness, especially for battle.—**In procinct** or **procincts** [L. *in procinctu*], at hand; ready: a Latinism.

He stood *in procincts*, ready with oil in his lamp, watching till his Lord should call.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 141.

War he perceived, war *in procinct*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 19.

proclaim (prō-klām'), *v. t.* [< ME. *proclaymen*, < OF. *proclamer*, F. *proclamer* = Sp. Pg. *proclamar* = It. *proclamare*, < L. *proclamare*, call out, < *pro*, before, + *clamare*, call, cry: see *claim*[1].]

1. To make known by public announcement; promulgate; announce; publish.

The pardon that the legat hadde graunted and *proclaymed* thourgh all cristindom.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 577.

He hath sent me to . . . *proclaim* liberty to the captives. Isa. lxi. 1.

The countenance *proclaims* the heart and inclinations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

The schoolhouse porch, the heavenward pointing spire,
Proclaim, in letters every eye can read,
Knowledge and Faith, the new world's simple creed.
Holmes, A Family Record.

2. To make announcement concerning; publish; advertise, as by herald or crier: said of persons.

I heard myself *proclaim'd*;
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escaped the hunt. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 1.

You should have us'd us nobly,
And, for our doing well, as well *proclaim'd* us,
To the world's eye have shew'd and sainted us.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

3. To apply prohibition to by a proclamation.—**Proclaimed district**, any county or other district in Ireland in which the provisions of the Peace Preservation Acts are for the time being in force by virtue of official proclamation.=**Syn. 1.** *Declare, Publish, Announce, Proclaim*, etc. (see *announce*), blaze abroad, trumpet, blazon.

proclaim (prō-klām'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *proclama*, proclaim; from the verb.] A calling or crying out; proclamation. [Rare.]

Hymns of festival, . . .
Voices of soft *proclaim*, and silver stir
Of strings in hollow shells. *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

proclaimant (prō-klā'mant), *n.* [< *proclaim* + *-ant.*] A proclaimer.

I was spared the pain of being the first *proclaimant* of her flight. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xii.

proclaimer (prō-klā'mėr), *n.* One who proclaims or publishes; one who announces or ★makes publicly known.

proclamation (prok-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [< F. *proclamation* = Sp. *proclamación* = Pg. *proclamação* = It. *proclamazione*, < LL. *proclamatio(n-)*, a calling or crying out, < L. *proclamare*, pp. *proclamatus*, cry out: see *proclaim.*] 1. The act of proclaiming, or making publicly known; publication; official or general notice given to the public.

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah.
1 Ki. xv. 22.

2. That which is put forth by way of public notice; an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

The Prince and his Lordship of Rochester passed many hours of this day composing *Proclamations* and Addresses to the Country, to the Scots, . . . to the People of London and England. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 11.

The deacon began to say to the minister, of a Sunday, "I suppose it 's about time for the Thanksgiving *proclamation*." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 337.

3. Open declaration; manifestation; putting in evidence, whether favorably or unfavorably.

Upon that day that the gentleman doth begin to hourde vp money, from thence forth he putteth his fame [reputation] in *proclamation*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 153.

You love my son; invention is ashamed,
Against the *proclamation* of thy passion,
To say thou dost not. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 180.

4. In *law*: (*a*) A writ once issued to warn a defendant in outlawry, or one failing to appear in chancery. (*b*) In modern public law, usually, if not always, an executive act in writing and duly authenticated, promulgating a command or prohibition which the executive has discretionary power to issue, or a notification of the executive intent in reference to the execution of the laws. In early English history positive laws were to some extent made by proclamation, which were usually allowed the force of statutes. The opinion of some that a proclamation usually ceased to operate on a demise of the crown does not seem to be well founded.—**Case of proclamations**, a noted case in English constitutional history, decided in 1610 (2 How. St. Tr., 723, and 12 Coke, 74), upon questions submitted by the lord chancellor and others, wherein it was held "that the king by his proclamation cannot create any offense which was not an offense before"; "that the king hath no prerogative but that which the law of the land allows him"; and that, "if the offense be not punishable in the star-chamber, the prohibition of it by proclamation cannot make it punishable there."—**Emancipation proclamation.** See *emancipation.*—**Fine with proclamations.** See *fine*[1].—**Proclamation Act**, an English statute of 1539 (31 Hen. VIII., c. 8), enacting that proclamations made by the king and council which did not prejudice estates, offices, liberties, etc., should be obeyed as if made by act of Parliament, and providing for the prosecution and punishment of those who refused to observe such proclamations.—**Proclamation of a fine**, at *common law*, the public notice repeatedly to be given of a fine of lands.—**Proclamation of neutrality.** See *neutrality.*

proclamator (prok'lā-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *proclamateur* = Pg. *proclamador* = It. *proclamatore*, < L. *proclamator*, a crier, < *proclamatus*, pp. of *proclamare*, cry out: see *proclaim.*] In *Eng. law*, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

procline (prō-klīn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *proclined*, ppr. *proclining.* [< L. *proclinare*, lean forward, < *pro*, forward, + *clinare*, lean: see *cline.*] To lean forward.

Inclining dials . . . were further distinguished as . . . *proclining* when leaning forwards. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 155.

proclitic (prō-klit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *proclitique*, < NL. *procliticus*, < Gr. *προκλίνειν*, lean forward, < *πρό*, forward, + *κλίνειν*, lean, bend: see *cline.* Cf. *enclitic.*] **I.** *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, dependent in accent upon the following word: noting certain monosyllabic words so closely attached to the word following as to have no accent.

II. *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a monosyllabic word which leans upon or is so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent accent. The proclitics are certain forms of the article, certain prepositions and conjunctions, and the negative οὐ. Compare *atonic.*

proclive† (prō-klīv'), *a.* [< OF. *proclif*, m., *proclive*, f., = Sp. It. *proclive*, < L. *proclivis*, *proclivus*, sloping downward, < *pro*, forward, + *clivus*, a declivity or slope: see *clivus, clivous.*] Inclined; prone; disposed; proclivous.

A woman is fraile, and *proclive* unto all evils.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

The world knows a foolish fellow somewhat *proclive* and hasty. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

proclive (prō-klīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proclived*, ppr. *procliving.* [< *proclive*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To incline; make prone or disposed.

That guilt *proclives* us to any impiety.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 190.

II. *intrans.* To be prone. *Halliwell.*

proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *proclivité* = Sp. *proclividad* = It. *proclività*, < L. *proclivita(t-)s*, a declivity, a propensity, < *proclivus*, sloping, disposed to: see *proclive.*] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

And still retain'd a natural *proclivity* to ruin.
Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

Mr. Adams' *proclivity* to grumble appears early.
T. Parker, Historic Americans, John Adams, i.

When we pass from vegetal organisms to unconscious animal organisms, we see a like connexion between *proclivity* and advantage. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 32.

2. Readiness; facility of learning.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity* that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Sir H. Wotton.*

"Ventilate" and "*proclivity*," after having been half-forgotten, have come again into brisk circulation; and a comparison of the literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries will show multitudes of words common to the first and last of these periods, but which were little used in the second.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii., note.

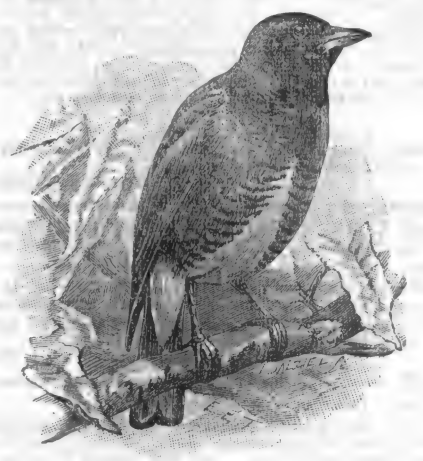
=**Syn. 1.** Bent, bias, predisposition, aptitude, turn (for).

proclivous (prō-klī'vus), *a.* [< L. *proclivis*, *proclivus*, sloping downward: see *proclive.*] Inclined; slanting or inclined forward and upward or downward: as, *proclivous* teeth.

proclivousness (prō-klī'vus-nes), *n.* Inclination downward; propensity. *Bailey*, 1727.

Procne (prok'nē), *n.* Same as *Progne.*

Procnias (prok'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *Procne*, *Progne*, < Gr. Πρόκνη, in myth., daughter of Pandion, transformed into a swallow. Cf. *Progne.*] A notable genus of tanagers,



Procnias tersa.

type of the subfamily *Procniatinæ*. *P. tersa*, the only species, inhabits the Neotropical region. Also called *Tersa* and *Tersina.*

Procniatinæ (prok^{ni}-ni-ạ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (P. L. Sclater), < *Procnias* (*Procniat-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds of the family *Tanagridæ*, representing an aberrant form with a short fissirostral bill, notched upper mandible, long wings, and moderate emarginate tail, typified by the genus *Procnias:* formerly referred to the *Cotingidæ.*

procœlia[1] (prō-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *procœliæ* (-ē). [NL. (Wilder), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κοιλία*, a hollow: see *cœlia.*] A prosencephalic ventricle; either lateral ventricle of the brain.

Procœlia[2] (prō-sē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A suborder of *Crocodilia;* crocodiles with procœlous vertebræ, as distinguished from *Amphicœlia.* All the living crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, and extinct ones down to the Chalk, are *Procœlia.* Also called *Eucrocodilia.*

procœlian (prō-sē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *procœl-ous*, *procœlia*[1], + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hollowed or cupped in front, as the centrum or body of a vertebra: correlated with *amphicœlian, opisthocœlian*, and *heterocœlian.*—**2.** Having procœlian vertebræ, as a crocodile; belonging to the *Procœlia.*—**3.** Hollowed by a ventricle, as the prosencephalon; of or pertaining to the procœliæ of the brain.

II. *n.* A member of the suborder *Procœlia.*

procœlous (prō-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κοῖλος*, hollow (cf. *procœlia*[1]).] Same as *procœlian. Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 224.

pro confesso (prō kon-fes'ō). [L.: *pro*, for, in place of; *confesso*, abl. sing. neut. of *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess.*] In *law*, held as confessed or admitted. For example, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer, the matter contained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*—that is, as though it had been confessed.

proconsul (prō-kon'sul), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *proconsul* = It. *proconsole*, < L. *proconsul*, a proconsul, orig. as two words, *pro consule*, one who acts in place of a consul: *pro*, for, in place of; *consule*, abl. of *consul*, a consul: see *consul.*] In ancient Rome, an officer who discharged the duties and had, outside of Rome itself, most of the authority of a consul, without holding the office of consul. The proconsuls were almost invariably persons who had been consuls, so that the proconsulship was a continuation, in a modified form, of the consulship. They were appointed to conduct a war in or

to administer the affairs of some province. The duration of the office was one year.

Prætors, *proconsuls* to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state.
Milton, P. R., iv. 63.

proconsular (prō-kon'sū-lär), *a.* [= F. *proconsulaire* = Sp. Pg. *proconsular* = It. *proconsolare*, < L. *proconsularis*, pertaining to a proconsul, < *proconsul*, a proconsul: see *proconsul*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul or his position or authority: as, *proconsular* rule.

Beyond the capital the *proconsular* power was vested in him [Augustus] without local limitations.
W. W. Capes, The Early Empire, i.

The *proconsular* status of Achaia under Gallio.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 85.

2. Under the government of a proconsul: as, a *proconsular* province.

proconsulary (prō-kon'sū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *proconsularis*, proconsular: see *proconsular*.] Proconsular.

Proconsularie authority, election to be consull, and other steps to mount to the empire were procured.
Grenewey, tr. Tacitus's Annales, xiii. 5.

proconsulate (prō-kon'sū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *proconsulat* = Sp. Pg. *proconsulado* = It. *proconsulato*, < L. *proconsulatus*, the office of a proconsul, < *proconsul*, a proconsul: see *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

proconsulship (prō-kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *proconsul* + *-ship*.] Same as *proconsulate*.

R. fixes on 158 A. D. as the date of the *proconsulship* of Claudius Maximus.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 106.

procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *procrastinated*, ppr. *procrastinating*. [< L. *procrastinatus*, pp. of *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow, < *pro*, for, + *crastinus*, pertaining to the morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *crastination*, *procrastine*.] I. *trans.* To put off till another day, or from day to day; delay; defer to a future time.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end.
Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 159.

Gonsalvo still *procrastinated* his return on various pretexts.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

=Syn. To postpone, adjourn, defer, retard, protract, prolong.

II. *intrans.* To delay; be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago.
Swift, To Pope.

procrastination (prō-kras-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *procrastination* = Pg. *procrastinação* = It. *procrastinazione*, < L. *procrastinatio(n-)*, a putting off till the morrow, < *procrastinatus*, pp. of *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow: see *procrastinate*.] The act or habit of procrastinating; a putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastination in temporals is always dangerous, but in spirituals it is often damnable.
South, Sermons, XI. x.

Procrastination is the thief of time.
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 393.

procrastinative (prō-kras'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *procrastinate* + *-ive*.] Given to procrastination; dilatory.

I was too *procrastinative* and inert while you were still in my neighborhood.
The Critic, XI. 140.

procrastinator (prō-kras'ti-nā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *procrastinador* = It. *procrastinatore*; as *procrastinate* + *-or*[1].] One who procrastinates, or defers the performance of anything to a future time.

procrastinatory (prō-kras'ti-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *procrastinate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or implying procrastination. *Imp. Dict.*

procrastinet (prō-kras'tin), *v. t.* [< OF. *procrastiner* = Pg. *procrastinar* = It. *procrastinare*, < L. *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow: see *procrastinate*.] To procrastinate.

Thinkyng that if that pardon were any lenger space *procrastened* or prolonged that in the meane ceason, etc.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 1.

procreant (prō'krē-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *procreante*, < L. *procrean(t-)s*, ppr. of *procreare*, bring forth, beget: see *procreate*.] I. *a.* Procreating; producing young; related to or connected with reproduction.

No jutty, frieze,
Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird [the martlet] Hath made his pendent bed and *procreant* cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 6. 8.

But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.

Her *procreant* vigils Nature keeps
Amid the unfathomable deeps.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode.

Procreant cause. See *conservant*.

II. *n.* One who or that which procreates or generates.

Those imperfect and putrid creatures that receive a crawling life from two most unlike *procreants*, the Sun and mudde.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

procreate (prō'krē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *procreated*, ppr. *procreating*. [< L. *procreatus*, pp. of *procreare* (> It. *procreare* = Sp. Pg. *procrear* = F. *procréer*), bring forth, beget, < *pro*, before, + *creare*, produce, create: see *create*.] To beget; generate; engender; produce: as, to *procreate* children.

He was lineally descended, and naturally *procreated*, of the noble stocke and familie of Lancaster.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 9.

Since the earth retains her fruitful power
To *procreate* plants, the forest to restore.
Sir R. Blackmore.

procreation (prō-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *procreation*, F. *procréation* = Sp. *procreación* = Pg. *procreação* = It. *procreazione*, < L. *procreatio(n-)*, generation, < *procreare*, pp. *procreatus*, bring forth, beget: see *procreate*.] The act of procreating or begetting; generation and production of young.

'Tis onlie incident
To man to cause the bodies *procreation*;
The soule 's infusde by heavenly operation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Uncleanness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*.
South.

procreative (prō'krē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *procreate* + *-ive*.] Having the power or function of procreating; reproductive; generative; having the power to beget.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five.
Sir M. Hale.

procreativeness (prō'krē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *procreative* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being procreative; the power of generating.

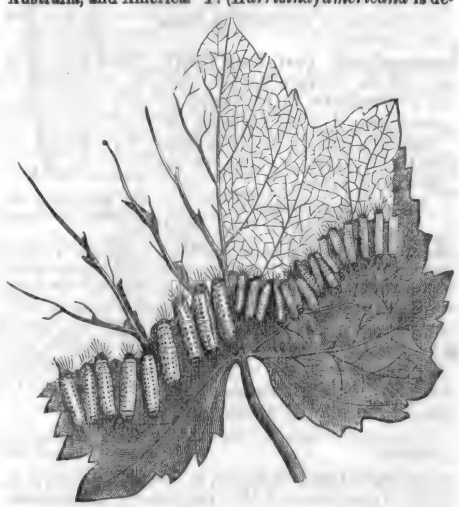
These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal with the duration of incorporeal substances.
Decay of Christian Piety.

procreator (prō'krē-ā-tor), *n.* [< OF. *procreateur*, F. *procréateur* = Sp. Pg. *procreador* = It. *procreatore*, < L. *procreator*, a begetter, a producer, < *procreare*, pp. *procreatus*, bring forth, generate: see *procreate*.] One who begets; a generator; a father or sire.

He is vnkynd and vnnaturall that wil not cherishe hys natural parentes and *procreators*.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 8.

procreatrix (prō'krē-ā-triks), *n.* [= F. *procréatrice*, < L. *procreatrix*, fem. of *procreator*, procreator: see *procreator*.] A mother. *Colgrave*.

Procris (prok'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < L. *Procris*, < Gr. Πρόκρις, a daughter of Erechtheus.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of pyromorphid moths, having the fore wings blue, the hind brown, antennæ sublinear, in the male bipectinate, palpi slender, wings maculate, and larvæ ovate, contracted, delicately pilose. It is widespread, of 20 or 30 species, represented in Europe, Africa, Australia, and America. *P.* (*Harrisina*) *americana* is destructive to the grape in the United States, its larvæ feeding gregariously on the under side of the leaves, and often entirely defoliating the vine. There are two annual generations, and the pupæ hibernate in tough oblong oval cocoons spun in some sheltered spot or crevice. The best remedy is underspraying with Paris green. *P. statice* is known as the *forester-moth*. (*b*) A genus of butterflies. *Herrich-Schäffer*, 1864.



Larvæ of *Procris* (*Harrisina*) *americana* feeding.

Procrustean (prō-krus'tē-an), *a.* [< L. *Procrustes*, < Gr. Προκρούστης, Procrustes (see def.).] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes, a robber of ancient Greece, who, according to the tradition, tortured his victims by placing them on a certain bed, and stretching them or lopping off their legs to adapt the body to its length; resembling this mode of torture. Hence —2. Reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model; producing uniformity by deforming or injurious force or by mutilation.

When a story or argument undergoes contortion or mutilation, it is said to go through a *procrustean* process.
Sir J. Davies.

He stretches his favorite characters on a *Procrustean* bed, while he subordinates his plot and his episodes to conflicting calculations.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 30.

procrusteanize (prō-krus'tē-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *procrusteanized*, ppr. *procrusteanizing*. [< *Procrustean* + *-ize*.] To stretch or contract to a given or required extent or size.

Procrustesian (prō-krus-tē'si-an), *a.* [Irreg. < *Procrustes* (see *Procrustean*) + *-ian*]. Same as *Procrustean*. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Proctacanthus (prok-ta-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἄκανθα, a thorn.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Asilidæ*. They are among those known as *robber-flies* and *hawk-flies*. *P. milberti* is the Missouri bee-killer. See cut under *hawk-fly*.

proctagra (prok-tag'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἀγρα, a taking; cf. *podagra*.] Same as *proctalgia*.

proctalgia (prok-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain of the anus or rectum.

proctatresia (prok-ta-trē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἄτρητος, not perforated: see *atresia*.] The condition of having an imperforate anus.

procter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proctor*.

proctitis (prok-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the rectum or anus.

proctocele (prok'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, inversion and prolapse of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter.

proctocystotomy (prok″tō-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + E. *cystotomy*.] Cystotomy performed through the rectum.

proctodæum (prok-tō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *proctodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ὁδαῖος, by the way, < ὁδός, way.] A posterior section of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole intestine or enteric tube as is formed at the aboral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *stomodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the oral end—both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin. Also *proctodeum*.

The anal opening forms at a late period by a very short ingrowth or *proctodæum*, coinciding with the blind termination of the rectal peduncle.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 662.

proctodeal (prok-tō-dē'al), *a.* [< *proctodæ-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the proctodæum.

The terminal section of the intestine is formed by the *proctodæal* invagination.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 680.

proctodeum, *n.* See *proctodæum*.

proctodynia (prok-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Proctalgia.

Proctonotidæ (prok-tō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proctonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiates, typified by the genus *Proctonotus*. They have a distinct mantle, non-retractile rhinophoria, and dorsal papillæ without cnidophorous pouches around the mantle and passing forward under the head. The jaws are corneous, and the teeth of the radula are multiserial.

Proctonotus (prok-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + νῶτος, back.] A genus of nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Proctonotidæ*. The species occur in the European seas.



Proctonotus mucroniferus. (Line shows natural size.)

proctoparalysis (prok″tō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + παράλυσις, paralysis: see *paralysis*.] Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

proctoptoma (prok-top-tō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + πτῶμα, fall, < πίπτειν, fall.] Prolapse of the rectum.

proctor (prok'tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *procter, proctour;* < ME. *prokture, proketour, proketowre,* abbr. of OF. *procurator,* < L. *procurator,* a manager, agent: see *procurator.* Cf. *proxy,* contr. of *procuracy.*] **1.** One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

Where the sayde mariage was by writinges and instrumentes couenaunted, condiscended, and agreed, and affiances made and taken by *procters* and deputies on bothe parties. *Hall,* Rich. III., an. 3.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation are either atheists or else *proctors* suborned by atheists. *Hooker.*

2. Specifically, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty or a spiritual court. Proctors discharged duties similar to those of solicitors and attorneys in other courts. The term is also used in some American courts for practitioners performing functions in admiralty and in probate corresponding to those of attorneys at law.

"What is a *proctor,* Steerforth?" said I. "Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney," replied Steerforth. "He is to some faded courts held in Doctors' Commons — a lazy old nook near St. Paul's Churchyard — what solicitors are to the courts of law and equity." *Dickens,* David Copperfield, xxiii.

During the whole of Stafford's primacy the pope filled up the secs by provision, the council nominated their candidates; at Rome the *proctors* of the parties contrived a compromise. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 386.

3. One of the representatives of the clergy in the Convocations of the two provinces of Canterbury and York in the Church of England. They are elected by the cathedral chapters and the clergy of a diocese or an archdeaconry.

The clerical *proctors* . . . were originally summoned to complete the representation of the spiritual estate, with an especial view to the taxation of spiritual property; and in that summons they had standing-ground from which they might have secured a permanent position in the legislature. By adhering to their ecclesiastical organisation in the convocations they lost their opportunity, and, almost as soon as it was offered them, forfeited their chance of becoming an active part of parliament. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 432.

4. An official in a university or college whose function it is to see that good order is kept. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge the proctors are two officers chosen from among the masters of arts.

It is the *Proctors'* duty to look after the business of the University, to be assessors of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the causes heard in the University, to count the votes in the Houses of Convocation and Congregation, . . . and to exact fines and other penalties for breaches of University discipline among Undergraduates. *Dickens,* Dict. Oxford, p. 95.

We, unworthier, told
Of college: he had climb'd across the spikes, . . .
And he had breath'd the *Proctor's* dogs.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

5. A keeper of a spital-house; a liar. *Harman,* Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. — **6†.** One who collected alms for lepers or others unable to beg in person. [Cant.]

According to Kennett, beggars of any kind were called *proctors.* The Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, has the following notice:— "*Proctour* is he that wil tary long, and bring a lye, when his maister sendeth him on his errand." *Halliwell.*

Proctors' dogs, proctors' men, proctors' servants. Same as *bulldog,* 3.

proctor (prok'tọr), *v. t.* [< *proctor, n.*] **1.** To manage as an attorney or pleader.

I cannot *proctor* my own cause so well
To make it clear.
Warburton, On Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra. [(*Latham.*)

2†. To hector; swagger; bully. *Forby,* quoted in Halliwell.

proctorage (prok'tọr-āj), *n.* [< *proctor* + *-age.*] Management by a proctor or other agent; hence, management or superintendence in general.

As for the fogging *proctorage* of money, with such an eye as strooke Gehezi with Leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse, so does she [excommunication] looke. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

proctorial (prok-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *proctor* + *-i-al.*] Relating or pertaining to a proctor, especially a university proctor. [Rare.]

proctorical (prok-tor'i-kal), *a.* [< *proctor* + *-ic-al.*] Proctorial.

Every tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have *proctorical* authority over his pupils. *Prideaux,* Life, p. 231.

proctorize (prok'tọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proctorized,* ppr. *proctorizing.* [< *proctor* + *-ize.*] To summon before a proctor, as for reprimand. [Eng. university slang.]

One don't like to go in while there's any chance of a real row, as you call it, and so gets *proctorized* in one's old age for one's patriotism. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xii.

proctorrhagia (prok-tō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-ραγία,* < ῥηγνύναι, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the anus.

proctorrhea, proctorrhœa (prok-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *proctorrhœa,* < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] A morbid discharge from the anus.

proctorship (prok'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *proctor* + *-ship.*] The office of a proctor; management or proctorship; specifically, the position of the proctor of a university.

The *proctorship* for science, justly assumed for matters within his province as a student, is rather hastily extended to matters which he himself declares to be beyond it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 615.

proctotomy (prok-tot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-τομία,* < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.,* a cutting of the rectum, as in the division of a stricture or for the cure of a fistula.

proctotrete (prok'tọ-trēt), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Proctotretus.*

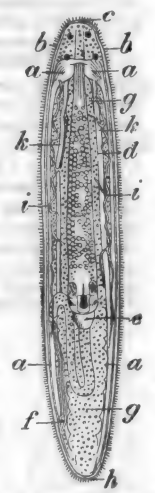
Proctotretus (prok-tọ-trē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + τρητός, perforated.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, as *P. multimaculatus,* of southern South America.

Proctotrupes, etc. See *Prototrypes,* etc.

Proctotrypes (prok-tọ-trī'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796, in the form *Proctotrupes*), < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + τρυπᾶν, bore, pierce through.] The typical genus of *Proctotrypidæ.* They are small black insects, often with reddish abdomen, having edentate mandibles and single-spurred fore tibiæ. About 60 species of this wide-spread genus have been described. They are mainly parasitic upon the larvæ of dipterous insects which infest fungi.

Proctotrypidæ (prok-tọ-trip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829, in the form *Proctotrupidæ*), < *Proctotrypes* + *-idæ.*] A notable family of parasitic entomophagous hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Proctotrypes,* of minute size and usually somber colors, having the hind margin of the prothorax reaching the tegulæ, and the ovipositor issuing from the tip of the abdomen. The group is very large and of universal distribution. Over 800 species of 120 genera are known in Europe alone. The 11 subfamilies are *Dryininæ, Embolieminæ, Bethylinæ, Ceraphroninæ, Proctotrypinæ, Scelioninæ, Platygasterinæ, Mymarinæ, Diapriinæ, Belytinæ,* and *Helorinæ.* See cut under *Platygaster.*

Proctucha (prok-tū'kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *proctuchus:* see *proctuchous.*] One of two divisions of the *Turbellaria* (the other being *Aprocta*), in which there is an anal aperture of the alimentary cavity. They are the rhynchocœlous turbellarians or nemertean worms; some of them differ little from the aproctous rhabdocœlous turbellarians, save in having an anus; but there is generally a frontal proboscis without a buccal proboscis, eyes and ciliated fossæ on the head, and usually separate sexes. See also cuts under *Rhynchocœla* and *Pilidium.*



A Proctuchous Turbellarian (*Tetrastemma*).

a, a, central nervous ganglia; *b, b,* ciliated fossæ; *c,* orifice for protrusion of the frontal proboscis; *d,* anterior part of the proboscis; *e,* posterior muscular part of same, fixed to the parietes at *f*; *g,* intestine; *h,* anus; *i,* water-vessels; *k,* rhythmically contractile vessels.

proctuchous (prok-tū'kus), *a.* [< NL. *proctuchus,* < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἔχειν, have.] Having an anus: said of the *Proctucha,* in distinction from the *Aprocta.*

★**procumbent** (prō-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *procumben(t-)s,* ppr. of *procumbere,* fall forward or prostrate, < *pro,* forward, + **cumbere, cubare,* lie: see *cumbent.*] **1.** Lying down or on the face; prone.

Procumbent each obeyed. *Cowper.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. In *bot.,* trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots: as, a *procumbent* stem.

procurable (prō-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [< *procure* + *-able.*] That may be procured; obtainable: as, an article readily *procurable.*

It [syrup of violets] is a far more common and *procurable* liquor. *Boyle,* Works, I. 744.

procuracy (prok'ū-rā-si), *n.* [< ME. *procuracie,* < OF. **procuracie,* < ML. *procuratia, procuracia,* a caring for, charge: see *procuration.* Cf. *proxy,* contr. of *procuracy.*] **1.** The office or service of a procurator; the management of an affair for another. — **2†.** A proxy or procuration.

The seyd priour hath sent also to yow, and to Mayster William Swan, whiche longe hathe be his procurator, a *procuracie* for my person, and v. marcz of moneye onward. *Paston Letters,* I. 21.

The legat assembled a synod of the clergie at London, vpon the last of Julie, in the which he demanded *procuracies.* *Holinshed,* Hen. III., an. 1239.

procuration (prok-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *procuracioun,* < OF. (and F.) *procuration* = Pr. *procuration* = Sp. *procuración* = Pg. *procuração* = It. *procurazione,* < L. *procuratio(n-)* (ML. also *procuratia*), a caring for, charge, administration, procuration, < *procurare,* pp. *procuratus,* take care of, manage, administer: see *procure.*] **1†.** Care; management.

Eke plauntes have this *procuracioun*
Unto thaire greet multiplicacion;
That first is doone the seede with moold & dounge
In skeppes [baskets] under lande to rere up yonge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

2. The management of another's affairs; the being intrusted with such management.

I take not upon me either their *procuration* or their patronage. *Ep. Hall,* Remains, p. 370. (*Latham.*)

It were well to be wished that persons of eminence would cease to make themselves representatives of the people of England without a letter of attorney, or any other act of *procuration.* *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. A document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. See *mandate,* 4 (*b*). — **4.** *Eccles.:* (*a*) Formerly, provision of the necessary expenses for visitation, due from a church, monastery, or incumbent, etc., to the bishop or archdeacon upon his visitation. (*b*) In modern usage, the sum of money paid to a bishop or archdeacon as a commutation for the above provision. — **Procuration-fee,** or **procuration-money,** a sum of money taken by scriveners on effecting loans of money.

procurator (prok'ū-rā-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *procuratour,* < ME. *procurator, procuratour, prokeratour,* < OF. *procurator,* F. *procurateur* = Sp. Pg. *procurador* = It. *procuratore,* < L. *procurator,* a manager, agent, administrator, deputy, steward, bailiff, < *procurare,* pp. *procuratus,* take care of, manage: see *procure.* Cf. *proctor,* contr. of *procurator.*] **1.** The manager of another's affairs; one who acts for or instead of another, and under his authority; especially, one who undertakes the care of any legal proceedings for another, and stands in his place; a proctor; an agent; in Scotland, one who represents a party in the inferior courts.

May I not axe a libel, sire somonour,
And answere ther by my *procuratour*
To swich thyng as men wole apposen me?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 298.

The speaker of the commons, . . . in addition to the general superintendence of business and his authority as *procurator* and prolocutor of the house, had also to maintain order. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 435.

2. In *Rom. hist.,* a financial agent or manager in an imperial province, corresponding to the questor in a senatorial province; also, an administrator of the imperial fiscus, or treasury, or one of certain other personal agents or representatives of the emperor.

Pilate, . . . the fifth Roman *procurator* . . . of Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 89.

Procurator fiscal, in Scotland, a public prosecutor.

The public prosecutor for counties is the *procurator-fiscal,* who takes the initiative in cases of suspected death. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 535.

procuratorial (prok″ū-rā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *procurator* + *-i-al.*] Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made or done by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

Procuratorial cycle, in English universities, a fixed rotation in which proctors are selected from certain colleges and halls.

In the old *procuratorial cycle,* in the University Statutes, it [Queen's College] is styled "Collegium Reginense." *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., III. 392.

procuratorship (prok'ū-rā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *procurator* + *-ship.*] The office of a procurator.

The office which Pilate bore was the *procuratorship* of Judæa. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, iv.

★**procuratory** (prok'ū-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *procuratorius,* pertaining to a manager or agent, < L. *procurator,* a manager: see *procurator.*]

I. *a.* Pertaining to procuration.

II. *n.* The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints his procurator to represent him in any court or cause.

procure (prọ-kūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *procured,* ppr. *procuring.* [< ME. *procuren,* < OF. *procurer,* F. *procurer* = Sp. Pg. *procurar* = It. *procurare,* < L. *procurare,* take care of, care for, look after, manage, administer, be a procurator, also make expiation, < *pro,* for, before, + *curare,* care for, look after, < *cura,* care: see *cure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To care for; give attention to; look after.

By all means it is to be *procured* . . . that the natural subjects of the crown or state bear a sufficient proportion to the strange subjects.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms.

2. To bring about by care and pains; effect; contrive and effect; induce; cause: as, he *procured* a law to be passed.

The traytor Antenor hade truly no cause
Ffor to *procur* his payne, and his pale harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11614.

By all means possible they *procure* to have gold and silver among them in reproach and infamy.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 1.

No sought relief
By all our studies can *procure* his peace.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

I *procured*
That rumour to be spread.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

Subornation of perjury is the offence of *procuring* another to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury in the principal. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

3. To obtain, as by request, loan, effort, labor, or purchase; get; gain; come into possession of.

Procure vnto your self suche faithfull frendes as will rather staie yow from fallinge.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

You desired me lately to *procure* you Dr. Davies's Welsh Grammar, to add to those many you have.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 26.

Go; for yourself *procure* renown; . . .
An' for your lawful King his crown.
Burns, Highland Laddie.

4†. To prevail with unto some end; lead; bring.

Is it my lady mother? . . .
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 68.

Yonder is a pleasant arbour, *procure* him thither.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

5†. To solicit; urge earnestly.

The famous Briton prince and Faery knight . . .
Of the faire Alma greatly were *procur'd*
To make there lenger sojourne and abode.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

=Syn. 2. To provide, furnish, secure, compass.—**3.** *Obtain*, etc. See *attain*.

II. *intrans.* To pander; pimp.

How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? *Procures* she still, ha? *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 58.

procurement (prō-kūr'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *procurement*, < ML. *procuramentum*, procurement, solicitation, < L. *procurare*, procure: see *procure*.] **1.** The act of bringing about, or causing to be effected.

A second Baiazeth, who in his fathers lif› by *procurement* of the Janissayres, and in the hope of their ayde, purposed to vsurpe the State and Empyre to him selfe.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 333.

They think it done
By her *procurement* to advance her son.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

The king sends for the Count, but finds him dead, probably by the royal *procurement*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 150.

2. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.

Shalt not engage thee on a work so much
Impossible as *procurement* of her love.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

procurer (prō-kūr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.

Be you rather a hearer and bearer away of other men's talk than a beginner or *procurer* of speech.
Sir H. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 42).

If the *procurers* of . . . [a new law] have betrayed a conduct that confesses by-ends and private motives, the disgust to the circumstances disposes us . . . to an irreverence of the law itself. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2†. One who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who does so secretly and corruptly.

You are to inquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the king's courts: and that as well of the actors as of the *procurers* and suborners.
Bacon, Charge at Session of the Verge.

3. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp; a pander.

Strumpets in their youth turn *procurers* in their age.
South, Sermons, II. 183.

procuress (prō-kūr'es), *n.* [< *procure* + *-ess*.] A female pimp; a bawd.

Hold thou the good: define it well:
For fear divine Philosophy
Should push beyond her mark, and be
Procuress to the Lords of Hell.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lliii.

procureur (prō-kü-rėr'), *n.* [F. (> G. *procureur* = Russ. *prokurorŭ*), < L. *procurator*, procurator: see *procurator* and *proctor*.] A procurator; especially, in some countries, an attorney; in *French law*, the public prosecutor (*procureur du roi* or *de la république*), corresponding in a general way to a district or county attorney in the United States.

Chudnofski . . . was put into a strait-jacket in the same bastion in the spring of 1878 for insisting upon his legal right to have pen and paper for the purpose of writing a letter of complaint to the *Procureur*.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 527.

Procureur général, in *French law*, the public prosecutor-in-chief, corresponding in a general way to the attorney-general in American law, but having supervision over the *procureurs du roi* or *de la république*.

procursive (prō-kėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *procursus*, pp. of *procurrere*, run forth (< *pro*, forth, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1]), + *-ive*.] Running forward.—**Procursive epilepsy**, epilepsy in which the fits begin with or consist of a purposeless running forward.

procurvation (prō-kėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *procurvare*, pp. *procurvatus*, bend or curve forward, < *pro*, forward, + *curvare*, bend, curve: see *curve*.] A bending forward.

Procyon (prō'si-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *Procyon*, < Gr. Προκύων, the name of a star, or of a constellation, rising a little before the dog-star, < πρό, before, + κύων, dog: see *hound*.] **1.** (*a*) An ancient constellation: same as *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (*b*) The principal star of the constellation Canis Minor, the eighth brightest in the heavens.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Procyonidæ*, and the only genus of the subfamily *Procyoninæ*, founded by Storr in 1784, containing the racoons. See cut under *racoon*.

Procyonidæ (prō-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procyon* (see *Procyon*, 2) + *-idæ*.] An American family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, including the genera *Procyon* and *Nasua*, and, usually, the genera *Potos* (*Cercoleptes*), *Bassariscus*, and *Bassaricyon*. In Gill's classification the family *Procyonidæ* is restricted to forms having 40 teeth, of which the last upper premolar and first lower molar are tubercular, and the lower jaw moderate or slender, with short symphysis, recurved coronoid process, and mandibular angle near the condyle.

procyoniform (prō-si-on'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Procyon* (see *Procyon*, 2) + L. *forma*, form.] Racoon-like in structure and affinity; belonging to or resembling the *Procyoniformia*.

Procyoniformia (prō-si-on-i-fôr'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *procyoniform*.] A section of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, contrasted with the ursiform and musteliform sections of *Arctoidea*. They have two true lower molars, the last upper molar more or less transverse, the carotid canal not behind the middle of the inner wall of the auditory bulla, and the foramen lacerum posterius antrorse from the postero-internal angle of the tympanic bone. There are 4 families, *Æluridæ* of the Old World, and the American *Cercoleptidæ*, *Procyonidæ*, and *Bassaridiidæ*.

Procyoninæ (prō-si-ọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Procyonidæ*, represented by the genus *Procyon* alone, having the snout short in comparison with *Nasuinæ*, and large mastoid processes and auditory bullæ. See cut under *racoon*.

procyonine (prō'si-ọ-nin), *a.* Racoon-like; of or pertaining to the *Procyonidæ* or *Procyoniformia*: as, the *procyonine* type.

prod (prod), *n.* [Formerly also *prodd*; perhaps a var. of *brod*, *brad*.] **1.** A pointed (often blunt-pointed) weapon or instrument, as a goad or an awl.—**2.** A long wooden pin used to secure thatch upon a roof. See the quotation.

A *prod* [used in thatching amongst North Lancashire people] is a wooden pin pointed fine, and is used for putting straight into the thatch. It may be a foot or fifteen inches long, or even more. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 193.

3†. A crossbow used for throwing balls of metal or stone. Compare *stone-bow*.—**4.** [< *prod*, *v.*] A prick or punch with a pointed or somewhat blunt instrument; a poke.

If a child tittered at going under the confessional tent, its mother gave it a rear *prod* with admonishing hand.
The Century, XXXVII. 265.

prod (prod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prodded*, ppr. *prodding*. [< *prod*, *n.*] To prick or punch with a pointed instrument; goad; poke.

The lady has *prodded* little spirting holes in the damp sand before her with her parasol.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 10.

Hungarian soldiers — who may have soon afterward *prodded* their Danish fellow-beings all the more effectively for that day's training. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

prodatary (prō-dā'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *prodataries* (-riz). [< NL. *prodatarius*, < L. *pro*, for, + ML. *datarius*, a datary: see *datary*[1].] The title borne by the officer who presides over the office of the datary at Rome, when of the rank of a cardinal.

proddt, *n.* An obsolete form of *prod*.

prodder (prod'ėr), *n.* One who prods.

Prodenia (prō-dē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852).] A genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Xylophasinæ*, having the palpi ascending,



Spiderwort Owlet-moth (*Prodenia Eudiopta*).
a, larva; *b*, wings of moth.

the third joint long-conical, and the posterior wings semi-hyaline. It is a wide-spread genus, with some 30 species of Europe, southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, Australia, and both Americas. *P. Eudiopta* is common in the United States; its larva feeds, like a cutworm, on various succulent vegetables. See also cut under *owlet-moth*.

Prodician (prō-dish'iạn), *n.* [< L. *Prodicus*, < Gr. Πρόδικος, Prodicus: see def.] A member of a Gnostic sect founded by Prodicus in the second century.

Prodidomidæ (prod-i-dom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Marx, 1890), < *Prodidomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, closely allied to the *Urocteidæ*, and standing between the superfamilies *Retitelariæ* and *Tubitelariæ*. It contains 3 genera, among them the North American genus *Prodidomus*.

Prodidomus (prō-did'ọ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Hentz, 1849).] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Prodidomidæ*, confined to North America. The type-species was found in an old cellar.

prodigt, *a.* [= F. *prodigue* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigo*, < L. *prodigus*, lavish, wasteful, prodigal, < *prodigere*, consume, squander, drive forth, < *pro(d-)*, before, forward, + *agere*, drive.] Same as *prodigal*. [Rare.]

In a goodly Garden's alleys smooth,
Where *prodig* Nature sets abroad her booth
Of richest beauties.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

prodigal (prod'i-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. (ML.) *prodigalis*, wasteful, < L. *prodigus*, wasteful: see *prodig*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other property without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of persons: as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son.

If I would be *prodigal* of my time and your patience, what might not I say? *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Free livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

Your wild, wicked, witty *prodigal* son is to a spiritual huntsman an attractive mark.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 492.

2. Profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of things: as, a *prodigal* expenditure of money.

Or spendthrift's *prodigal* excess.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful: as, nature is *prodigal* of her gifts.

The chariest maid is *prodigal* enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 36.

Realms of upland, *prodigal* in oil,
And hoary to the wind.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. Proud. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] **=Syn.** *Lavish*, *Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

II. *n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one who is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. With the definite article, *the prodigal*, the term, taken from the ordinary chapter-heading, is used to designate the younger son in Christ's parable, Luke xv. 11–32.

A bankrupt, a *prodigal*, who dare scarce show his head on the Rialto. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 47.

prodigalise, *v.* See *prodigalize*.

prodigality (prod-i-gal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *prodigalité* = Pr. *prodigalitat* = Sp. *prodigalidad* = Pg. *prodigalidade* = It. *prodigalità*, < LL. *prodigalita(t-)s*, wastefulness, < (ML.) *prodigalis*, wasteful, lavish: see *prodigal*.] **1.** The quality of being prodigal; extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; profusion; waste.

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of *prodigality*. *South*.

If a man by notorious *prodigality* was in danger of wasting his estate, he was looked upon as non compos, and committed to the care of curators or tutors by the prætor. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

2. Excessive or profuse liberality.

A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Framed in the *prodigality* of nature.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 244.

=Syn. 1. Wastefulness, lavishness, squandering. See *extravagant*.

prodigalize (prod'i-gal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prodigalized*, ppr. *prodigalizing*. [< OF. *prodigaliser* = Pg. *prodigalizar* = It. *prodigalizzare*; as *prodigal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To spend or give with prodigality or profuseness; lavish; prodigate.

Major MacBlarney *prodigalises* his offers of service in every conceivable department of life.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xvii. 1. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To be extravagant in expenditure: with an indefinite *it*. *Cotgrave.*

Also spelled *prodigalise*.

prodigally (prod'i-gal-i), *adv.* [< *prodigal* + *-ly*[2].] In a prodigal manner. (*a*) With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully: as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

The next in place and punishment are they
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 587.

(*b*) With liberal abundance; profusely.

The fields,
With ripening harvest *prodigally* fair,
In brightest sunshine bask.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 13.

prodigate (prod'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prodigated*, ppr. *prodigating*. [< ML. *prodigatus*, pp. of *prodigare* (> Sp. *prodigar*), consume, squander, freq. of L. *prodigere*, consume, squander: see *prodigal*.] To squander prodigally; lavish.

His gold is *prodigated* in every direction which his foolish menaces fail to frighten. *Thackeray.*

prodigence† (prod'i-jens), *n.* [< L. *prodigentia*, extravagance, profusion, < *prodigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prodigere*, consume, squander: see *prodigal*.] Waste; profusion; prodigality.

There is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bounty, it is *prodigence*. *Bp. Hall*, John Baptist Beheaded.

prodigious (prō-dij'us), *a.* [< F. *prodigieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigioso*, < L. *prodigiosus*, unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvelous, < *prodigium*, an omen, portent, monster: see *prodigy*.] **1**†. Having the character or partaking of the nature of a prodigy; portentous.

Super. The Diuill ouer-take thee!
Amb. O fatall!
Super. O *prodigious* to our blouds!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 6.

I never see him but methinks his face
Is more *prodigious* than a fiery comet.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 3.

Hang all the sky with your *prodigious* signs.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 6.

2. Wonderfully large; very great in size, quantity, or extent; monstrous; immense; huge; enormous.

His head is like a huge spherical chamber, containing a *prodigious* mass of soft brains.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 157.

Instead of the redress of such injuries, they saw a new and *prodigious* tax laid on the realm by the legislature.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. Very great in degree; excessive; extreme.

I had much discourse with my Lord Winchelsea, a *prodigious* talker. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 4, 1669.

For so small a man, his strength was *prodigious*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 77.

They tell me I'm a *prodigious* favourite, and that he talks of leaving me every thing.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

These optical splendours, together with the *prodigious* enthusiasm of the people, composed a picture at once scenical and affecting, theatrical and holy. *De Quincey.*

=**Syn.** Monstrous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, astounding, extraordinary.

prodigiously (prō-dij'us-li), *adv.* In a prodigious manner. (*a*†) In the manner of a prodigy or portent; ominously; portentously.

And Hyæna's and Wolues, *prodigiously* entering their Cities, seemed to howle their Funerall obsequies.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

(*b*) Wonderfully; astonishingly; enormously: as, a number *prodigiously* great. (*c*) Excessively; immensely; extremely. [Colloq.]

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

prodigiousness (prō-dij'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.

prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.*; pl. *prodigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *prodige*; = F. *prodige* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigio*, < L. *prodigium*, a prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prob. for **prodicium*, < *prodicere*, say beforehand, foretell, < *pro*, before, + *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Otherwise < *prod-*, older form of *pro*, before, + **agium*, a saying, as in *adagium*, a saying: see *adage*.] **1.** Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; a portent.

Think the easiest temptations a porpoise before a tempest, smoke before fire, signs and *prodiges* of a fearful conflict to come. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 164.

So many terrours, voices, *prodigies*,
May warn thee, as a sure foregoing sign.
Milton, P. R., iv. 482.

2. A person or thing so extraordinary as to excite great wonder or astonishment.

The Churches are many and very fayre; in one of them lyes interr'd that *prodigy* of learning, the noble and illustrious Joseph Scaliger. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

Ay, but her beauty will affect you—she is, though I say it who am her father, a very *prodigy*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *B. Jonson.*

=**Syn. 1.** Sign, wonder, miracle.—**2.** Marvel.

proditionf (prō-dish'on), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *prodition* = Sp. *prodición* = Pg. *prodição* = It. *prodizione*, < L. *proditio(n-)*, discovery, betrayal, < *prodere*, bring forth, betray, < *pro*, forth, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1]. Cf. *treason*, which contains the same radical element.] Treachery; treason.

Certes, it had bene better for thee not to haue accused the king of this *prodition*. *Grafton*, Hen. II., an. 18.

Prodition is the rankling tooth that follows her [iniquity's] ravishing kisses. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 222.

proditorf (prod'i-tor), *n.* [< OF. *proditeur* = Pg. *proditor* = It. *proditore*, < L. *proditor*, a traitor, < *prodere*, pp. *proditus*, bring forth, betray: see *prodition*. Cf. *traitor*, which contains the same radical element.] A traitor.

Thou most usurping *proditor*,
And not protector, of the king or realm.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 31.

proditoriousf (prod-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< ML. *proditorius*, traitorous: see *proditory*.] **1.** Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous.

Now, *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base assassinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to disclose or make known.

Those more solid and conclusive characters . . . which oftentimes do start out of children when themselves least think of it; for, let me tell you, nature is *proditorious*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 82.

proditoriouslyf (prod-i-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a proditorious or perfidious manner; with treachery.

proditoryf (prod'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *proditoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *proditorio*, < ML. *proditorius*, traitorous, < L. *proditor*, a traitor: see *proditor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

If this were that touch of conscience which he bore with greater regrett, then for any other sin committed in his life, whether it were that *proditory* Aid sent to Rochel and Religion abroad, or that prodigality of shedding blood at home, to a million of his Subjects lives not valu'd in comparison of one Strafford, we may consider yet at last what true sense and feeling could be in that conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

prodromal (prod'rō-mal), *a.* [< *prodrome* + *-al*.] In *pathol.*, preliminary; pertaining to or of the nature of prodromata. Also *prodromous*.

In most insanities a "period of incubation" is observed, generally spoken of as the *prodromal* or initial period.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 103.

prodromata (prō-drom'a-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running before: see *prodromus*.] Minor symptoms preceding the well-marked outbreak of a disease; prodromal symptoms.

The severity of the *prodromata* serves as a guide.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1390.

prodromatic (prod-rō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *prodromata* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to prodromata; prodromal.

prodrome (prō'drōm), *n.* [< Gr. *προδρομή*, a running forward: see *prodromus*.] **1**†. A forerunner.

Sober morality, conscientiously kept to, is like the morning light reflected from the higher clouds, and a certain *prodrome* of the Sun of Righteousness itself.
Dr. H. More, cited in Ward's Life, p. 53. (*Latham.*)

2. Any prodromal symptom.—**3.** A precursory or preliminary treatise; a prodromus (which see).

prodromic (prō-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *προδρομικός*, ready to run forward, < *πρόδρομος*, running forward: see *prodromous*.] Precursory; pertaining to prodromata.

The eruption was fully out. It . . . closely resembled the *prodromic* exanthem of variola.
Medical News, LII. 545.

prodromous (prod'rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running forward, < *προδραμεῖν*, run forward, < *πρό*, forward, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] Same as *prodromal*.

prodromus (prod'rō-mus), *n.*; pl. *prodromi* (-mī). [< L. *prodromus*, < Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running before: see *prodromous*.] Same as *prodrome*; especially, a preliminary treatise upon a subject respecting which a subsequent more elaborate work is intended. This was formerly a very common name of minor treatises composed in Latin, and survives, especially as English *prodrome*, for books of this class. [This word seems to be used by Bacon for 'prophecy, anticipation, to be afterward verified.' See the quotation.]

Bacon arranged his writings for the "Instauratio Magna" into six divisions: . . . 5. The *Prodromi*; or, the Anticipations of the Second Philosophy—provisional anticipations, founded on experience, which the investigator needs as starting-points in his research.
Henry Morley, First Sketch of Eng. Lit., viii. § 22.

prodromy (prod'rō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *προδρομή*, a running forward: see *prodrome*.] A sign of something in the future; a presage.

produce (prō-dūs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *produced*, ppr. *producing*. [= F. *produire* = Pr. *produire* = Sp. *producir* = Pg. *produzir* = It. *producere*, < L. *producere*, lead forth or forward, bring forward, draw or stretch out, extend, prolong, conduct, etc., bring forth, bear, etc., < *pro*, forth, forward, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lead or place forward or in front. [Rare.]

Hed. O, his leg was too much *produced*.
Ana. And his hat was carried scurvily.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. To lengthen out; extend; prolong.

In which great work, perhaps our stay will be
Beyond our will *produced*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 3.

An insect with the extremity of its abdomen *produced* into a sharp point alights on the flower.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 169.

Straight lines exist which have the property that any one of them may be *produced* both ways without limit.
Encyc. Brit., X. 377.

3. To bring forward; bring or offer to view or notice; exhibit.

I . . . am moreover suitor that I may
Produce his body to the market-place.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 228.

He is on fire to succour the oppressed, to *produce* the merit of the one, and confront the impudence of the other.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

Where is no door, I but *produce*
My key to find it of no use.
Lowell, Credidimus Jovem Regnare.

4. To bring forth; generate; bear; furnish; yield.

All things in common nature should *produce*
Without sweat or endeavour.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 159.

Many plants are known which regularly *produce* at the same time differently-constructed flowers.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 182.

The infelicitous wife who had *produced* nothing but daughters. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

The Greeks had the very largest ideas upon the training of man, and *produced* specimens of our kind with gifts that have never been surpassed.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 15.

5. To cause; effect; bring about.

The agitations and struggling motions of matter first *produced* certain imperfect and ill-joined compositions of things. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Competition has *produced* activity where monopoly would have *produced* sluggishness. *Macaulay*, History.

It is not trial by jury that *produces* justice, but it is the sentiment of justice that *produces* trial by jury.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 289.

6. To make; bring into being or form: as, to *produce* wares.

The jongleurs *produced* chansons de geste full of tales of battle and combat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 873.

7. To yield; make accrue: as, money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit. =**Syn. 3.** To show.—**4.** To breed, beget, engender, propagate.—**6.** To afford, impart, give, occasion, furnish, supply.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences: as, this tree *produces* well.—**2.** In *polit. econ.*, to create value; make anything valuable; bring goods, crops, manufactures, etc., into a state in which they will command a price.

Capitalists will not go on permanently *producing* at a loss. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

produce (prod'ūs), *n.* [< *produce*, *v.*] That which is produced; a product, of either natural growth, bodily yield, labor, or capital: as, the *produce* of the soil, of the flock, of the factory, etc.

In an open country too, of which the principal *produce* is corn, a well-inclosed piece of grass will frequently rent higher than any corn-field in its neighbourhood.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 11.

To give the pole the *produce* of the sun,
And knit th' unsocial climates into one.
Cowper, Charity, l. 125.

The value of mining *produce* is determined generally in the same way as that of agricultural *produce*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 51.

Is it not the case that Satan has so composed and dressed out what is the mere natural *produce* of the human heart under certain circumstances as to serve his purposes as the counterfeit of the Truth?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 313.

Specifically—(*a*) The total yield or outcome: as, the *produce* of the county for the past year has been very large.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty bushels. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

(*b*) In *com.*, agricultural products, as grain, lard, hops, etc., and other articles, as petroleum, which are bought and sold with them on the same exchange. (*c*) In *metal.*, the assay percentage of copper ore. [This use of the word is limited to Cornwall, England.]

The assays [of copper] are made by units and eighths per cent., which result of percentage is called the *produce*.
Phillips, Explorers' Companion, p. 395.

=**Syn.** *Product*, etc. See *production*.

produce-broker (prod′ūs-brō′kėr), *n.* A dealer in produce, as grain, groceries, or dyestuffs, usually acting as agent or on commission.

produced (prō-dūst′), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, drawn out; elongated; extended; protrusive or protuberant: as, the *produced* jaws of a garpike.

produce-exchange (prod′ūs-eks-chānj″), *n.* An exchange where produce is bought and sold. See *produce* (*b*).

producement† (prō-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *produce* + *-ment.*] Production.

Which repulse only, given to the Prelats, . . . was the *producement* of . . . glorious effects and consequences in the Church. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

produce-merchant (prod′ūs-mėr″chant), *n.* Same as *produce-broker*.

producent (prō-dū′sent), *n.* [< L. *producen(t-)s*, ppr. of *producere*, bring forth or forward: see *produce.*] One who or that which produces, brings forth, exhibits, or effects.

These species are made a medium between body and spirit, . . . and the supposition infers a creative energie in the object their *producent*, which allows not to creature efficients. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producent*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

producer (prō-dū′sėr), *n.* One who or that which produces or generates: as, an agricultural *producer* (farmer); a gas-*producer* (apparatus); specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who causes any article to have an exchangeable value: the opposite of *consumer*.

The divine will is absolute; it is its own reason; it is both the *producer* and the ground of all its acts.
South, Sermons, VIII. x.

Now wages and profits will be in proportion to the sacrifices undergone wherever, and only as far as, competition prevails among *producers*. *Cairnes*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

The hands are the *producers*, and the aim of the masters was to regard the *producers* as so many machines.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 225.

producibility (prō-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *producible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capability of being produced.

There being nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*.
Barrow, Works, II. xii.

producible (prō-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *produce* + *-ible.*] 1. Capable of being produced or brought into view or notice, or of being exhibited.

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Certain sleeping accommodations *producible* from recesses in the front and back counting-houses.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

2. Capable of being produced or brought into being; able to be generated or made.

Mischief *producible* by the ravages of noxious animals, such as beasts of prey, locusts.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 33, note.

producibleness (prō-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* [< *producible* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being producible.

That alone will suffice to destroy the universality and intireness of their hypothesis, and besides give cause to suspect that by further industry the *producibleness* of other principles also may be discovered.
Boyle, Works, I. 661.

product (prō-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce: see *produce.*]
1†. To bring forward; produce.

Beeing *producted* to his last examination before the said bish. ye xv day of January. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1556.

Great plentie of fine amber, . . . which is *producted* by the working of the sea upon those coasts.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, x.

It seemes not meete, nor wholesome to my place,
To be *producted* (as, if I stay, I shall)
Against the Moore.
Shak., Othello (folio 1623), i. 1. 147.

2. In *entom.*, to draw out; lengthen.—**Producted pronotum**, a pronotum terminated behind in a long process extending over the mesothorax, metathorax, and part of the abdomen, as in certain grasshoppers.

product (prod′ukt), *n.* [= F. *produit* = Sp. Pg. *producto* = It. *prodotto*, *produtto* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *produkt*, product, < L. *productum*, neut. of *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce: see *produce.*] That which is produced; a production. (*a*) A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain-crops; what is yielded by the soil: as, the agricultural *products* of a country.

Fetch uncontrolled each labour of the sun,
And make the *product* of the world our own.
Addison, To the King.

See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings,
And heap'd with *products* of Sabean springs!
Pope, Messiah, l. 94.

(*b*) Offspring. [Rare.]

To whom thus Michael: These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages thou saw'st.
Milton, P. L., xi. 683.

(*c*) That which is formed or produced by labor, usually by physical labor.

The centres of this organization of trade were the cloth-halls, to which the masters brought their *products* to market. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxi.

Most of those books which have obtained great reputation in the world are the *products* of great and wise men.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, i. 2.

Some of the richest land in England lies in the fen country, and that land is as much the *product* of engineering skill and prolonged labour as Portland Harbour or Menai Bridge. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 446.

(*d*) Effect; result; something resulting as a consequence.

He, with all his capacities, and desires, and beliefs, is not an accident, but a *product* of the time.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 517.

[Show me]
What thy life last put heart and soul into;
There shall I taste thy *product*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 178.

(*e*) In *math.*, the result of multiplying one quantity or expression by another. Thus, 72 is the *product* of 8 multiplied by 9; and dy/dx is the *product* of y multiplied by the operator d/dx. The quantities multiplied together are usually termed *factors*. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition*. (*f*) In *chem.*, a compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during chemical change: as, the *products* of destructive distillation: contradistinguished from *educt*.—**Direct, genital, organic,** etc., **products.** See the adjectives.—**Homogeneous product,** a product of abstract numbers or quantities of one kind.—**Product of inertia.** See *inertia.*—**Resolvent product,** the product $f\omega.f\omega^2.f\omega^3.f\omega^4$, where ω is a fifth root of unity and $f\omega = x_1 + \omega x_2 + \omega^2 x_3 + \omega^3 x_4 + \omega^4 x_5$, the x's being roots of a quintic equation.—**Skew product,** the product of the tensors of two vectors into the sine of the angle between them, and the whole multiplied by a unit vector perpendicular to the two vectors and directed in the way in which the revolution from the first factor to the second appears counter-clockwise.

productibility (prō-duk-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *productible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being produced. [Rare.]

No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of *productibility*. *Ruskin*, Unto This Last, p. 53, note.

productible (prō-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce (see *product*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being produced; producible. [Rare.]

productile (prō-duk′til), *a.* [< L. *productilis*, that may be drawn out, < *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, draw out, product: see *produce, product.*] Capable of being extended in length.

production (prō-duk′shon), *n.* [< F. *production* = Sp. *producción* = Pg. *producção* = It. *produzione*, < L. *productio(n-)*, a prolonging, lengthening, < *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, prolong, produce: see *produce, product.*] 1. The act or process of producing. (*a*) The act of bringing forward or adducing.

Public documents in general must be proved either by the *production* of the original or by the official copies.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 742.

(*b*) The act of making or creating.

It can also be shown that the *production* of the two sorts of flowers by the same plant has been effected by finely-graduated steps. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 182.

Certain it is that hate and destruction are just as necessary agents as love and *production* in nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, xi. p. 239.

The component elements of *production* are labour and capital, acting by natural forces upon raw material.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 48.

(*c*) In *polit. econ.*, the creation of values; the producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

Besides the primary and universal requisites of *production*, labour and natural agents, there is another requisite, . . . namely, a stock, previously accumulated, of the products of former labour. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 1.

2. That which is produced or made; a product of physical or mental labor; specifically, a work of literature or art.

The Lion and the Leviathan are two of the noblest *Productions* in this World of living Creatures.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

So one, whose story serves at least to show
Men loved their own *productions* long ago,
Woo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 527.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the act of drawing forth or out; the state of being produced (see *produced, p. a.*); extension; protrusion: as, the *production* of the pike's jaws.—4. *pl.* In *Scots law*, in judicial proceedings, written documents or other things produced in process in support of the action or defense.—**Interdict for production.** See *interdict*, 2.=**Syn. 1.** Work, performance.—**1** and **2.** *Produce, Product, Production.* Of these only *production* may mean the act of producing. As standing for the thing or things produced, *produce* applies now almost exclusively to the raw *products* or yield of land: as, to bring fresh *produce* to market. Where Jonathan Edwards spoke of regarding "all free actions as the *produce* of free choice," we should speak now of regarding them as the *products* of free choice, or, better, as its effects. There is a lingering use of *produce* in such expressions as "the *produce* of a tax," but better now the *product*, or, still better, the proceeds. The word is always collective; we do not speak of *a produce*. *Product* and *production*, on the other hand, are particular. *Product* is the most general of the three words, but expresses the result of some operation, generally, but not necessarily, physical: as, the apple is especially an American *product*; Great Britain exports chiefly manufactured *products*. Thus, the word may apply to almost anything where emphasis is laid upon the fact of its being produced by some cause, especially by some cause that is named; but, apart from this, the word is applied chiefly to things having a material value, covering *produce*, manufactures, etc. *Production* applies now almost exclusively to the visible results of the operation of mind or the handiwork of art, as a book, a poem, an oration, a statue, a painting, a piece of needlework—the act or fact of producing being only subordinate in mind. *Product* is also a technical word of mathematics, but the others are not.

productive (prō-duk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *productif* = Sp. Pg. *productivo* = It. *produttivo*, < L. *productivus*, serving to produce or prolong, < *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, produce: see *produce, product.*] 1. Serving to produce; having the power of producing: as, an age *productive* of great men.

Productive in herb, plant, and nobler birth
Of creatures animate with gradual life.
Milton, P. L., ix. 111.

Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the Sun.
Pope, Choruses to Brutus, ii.

Heav'n would sure grow weary of a world
Productive only of a race like ours.
Cowper, Task, ii. 584.

2. Fertile; producing abundant crops: as, a *productive* soil.

Fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

3. In *polit. econ.*, causing or tending to cause an increase in the quantity or quality of things of value; causing commodities to possess exchangeable value: as, *productive* labor.

The business of transporting merchandise or passengers by land or by sea is as much a *productive* industry as the raising of wheat, the spinning of fibres, or the smelting or forging of iron.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 35.

Productive imagination. See *imagination*, 1.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Prolific*, etc. See *fruitful.*

productively (prō-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* [< *productive* + *-ly*2.] In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

productiveness (prō-duk′tiv-nes), *n.* [< *productive* + *-ness.*] The character of being productive: as, the *productiveness* of land or labor.

productivity (prō-duk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *productive* + *-ity.*] The power of producing; productiveness.

They have reinforced their own *productivity* by the creation of that marvellous machinery which differences this age from any other age. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, x.

Labourers who do not possess the average *productivity* are turned off on the ground that they are unable to do a minimum day's work.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 166.

productress (prō-duk′tres), *n.* [< **productor* (< LL. *productor*, one who leads away, one who produces, < L. *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, produce: see *produce, product*) + *-ess.*] A female who produces.

proegumenal† (prō-ē-gū′me-nal), *a.* [< Gr. προηγούμενος, ppr. of προηγεῖσθαι, go first, lead the way, < πρό, before, + ἡγεῖσθαι, lead: see *hegemony.*] In *med.*, serving to predispose; predisposing; preceding: as, a *proegumenal* cause of disease. See quotation under *procatarctical.*

proem (prō′em), *n.* [Formerly also *proeme*; < ME. *proeme, proeim, proheme*, < OF. *proeme, proesme*, F. *proême* = Sp. Pg. It. *proemio*, < L. *prooemium*, < Gr. προοίμιον, Attic φροίμιον, an

opening, an introduction, < *πρό*, before, + *οἶμος*, a path, road.] A preface; introduction; preamble; preliminary observations prefixed to a book or writing.

In the *proheim* off hys notabile boke.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 30.

So glozed the tempter, and his *proem* tuned.
Milton, P. L., ix. 549.

Thus much may serve by way of *proem;*
Proceed we therefore to our poem.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

The *proeme*, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament.
Blackstone, Com., I., Int., ii.

proem† (prō′em), *v. t.* [< *proem*, *n.*] To preface. [Rare.]

Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant upbraiding reprehension.
South, Sermons, VIII. xiii.

proembryo (prō-em′bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Characeæ*, the product of the development and division of the oösporе, upon which the characeous plant develops as a lateral bud. (*b*) In higher groups, the product of the development and division of the oösporе before the differentiation of the embryo. See *suspensor* (*b*).

proembryonic (prō-em-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *proembryo*(*n-*) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or relating to the proembryo. *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 599. —**Proembryonic branch**, in the *Characeæ*, a propagative body, with the structure of a proembryo, which springs from a node of the stem.

proemial (prō-ē′mi-al), *a.* [< *proem* + *-ial*.] Having the character of a proem; introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or Baptist to repentance.
Hammond, Works, IV. 492.

proemptosis (prō-emp-tō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. as if **προέμπτωσις*, < *προεμπίπτειν*, fall or push in before, < *πρό*, before, + *ἐμπίπτειν*, fall upon (> *ἐμπτωσις*, a falling upon), < *ἐν*, in, upon, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *chron.*, an anticipation, or occurrence of a natural event sooner than the time given by a rule; especially, the falling of the new moon earlier than the nineteen-year period would make it, amounting to one day in 312½ years according to Clavius and the constructors of the Gregorian calendar (really 310 years), in consequence of which a lunar correction is introduced into the tables for calculating Easter; also, the effect of the precession of the equinoxes in making these come before the sun has performed his circuit among the stars. See *metemptosis*.

proëpimeral (prō-ep-i-mē′ral), *a.* [< *proëpimer-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proëpimeron.

proëpimeron (prō-ep-i-mē′ron), *n.*; pl. *proëpimera* (-rä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *epimeron*, q. v.] The epimeron of the prothorax; the epimeral sclerite of the propleuron.

proëpisternal (prō-ep-i-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *proëpisternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proëpisternum.

proëpisternum (prō-ep-i-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *proepisterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] The prothoracic episternum; the episternal sclerite of the propleuron.

proëthnic (prō-eth′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἐθνικός*, ethnic: see *ethnic*.] Prior to division into separate races: said of an original prehistoric stock, for example, Indo-European or Aryan.

proeupolyzoön (prō-ū-pol-i-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *Eupolyzoa*, q. v.] The hypothetical ancestral form of the *Eupolyzoa*. *E. R. Lankester*. [Rare.]

profacet, *interj.* [< OF. *prou face, prou fasse: prou*, profit (see *prow*²); *face, faice, fasse*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *faire*, do: see *fact*.] Much good may it do you! an old exclamation of welcome.

The cardinall came in, booted and spurred, all sodainly amongst them—and bade them *proface*.
Stow, Chron., p. 528.

Sweet sir, sit. . . . *Proface!* What you want in meat we'll have in drink. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 30.

profanate† (prof′a-nāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *profanatus*, pp. of *profanare*, consecrate, desecrate: see *profane*.] To profane.

And there, in a certaine chappell not hallowed, or rather in a prophane cottage, hath in contempt of the keyes presumed of his owne rashnesse to celebrate, nay rather to *prophanate*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 430, an. 1391.

profanation (prof-a-nā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *prophanation*; < OF. *profanation, prophanation*, F. *profanation* = Sp. *profanación* = Pg. *profanação* = It. *profanazione*, < LL. *profanatio*(*n-*), profanation, < L. *profanare*, pp. *profanatus*, desecrate, also consecrate: see *profane*.] **1.** The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; desecration: as, the *profanation* of the Lord's day; the *profanation* of a sanctuary.

Here I observed a great *prophanation* of the Lord's supper. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 3.

I held it no *Profanation* of this Sunday-evening . . . to employ some Hours to meditate on you, and send you this friendly Salute. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

2. The act of treating with too little reserve or delicacy, or of making common.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love.
Donne, Valediction Forbidding Mourning.

Distorted from its [poetry's] use and just design,
To make the pitiful possessor shine, . . .
Is *profanation* of the basest kind.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 758.

=**Syn. 1.** *Profanation, Desecration, Sacrilege*, pollution. The first three words express offenses, amounting almost or quite to outrages, against the religious sentiment, in connection with places, days, etc., taking off their sacred character. They are in the order of strength. *Profanation* is perhaps most distinctly a matter of irreverence. *Sacrilege* seems most directly an invasion of the rights of God.

Great men may jest with saints; 'tis wit in them,
But in the less, foul *profanation*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 128.

O double *sacrilege* on things divine,
To rob the relic, and deface the shrine!
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 160.

profanatory (prō-fan′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *profane* + *-atory*.] Profaning or desecrating; destructive to sacred character or nature; apt to produce irreverence, contempt, or the like.

Every one now had tasted the wassail-cup except Paulina, whose pas de fée ou de fantaisie nobody thought of interrupting to offer so *profanatory* a draught.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

profane (prō-fān′), *a.* [Formerly also *prophane;* < OF. *profane, prophane*, F. *profane* = Sp. Pg. It. *profano* = D. *profaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *profan*, < L. *profanus*, ML. also often *prophanus*, not sacred, unholy, profane; of persons, not initiated (whence, in LL., ignorant, unlearned), also wicked, impious; appar. orig. 'before, or outside of, the temple,' < *pro*, before, + *fanum*, temple: see *fane*².] **1.** Not sacred, or not devoted to sacred purposes; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; secular: as, a *profane* place; *profane* history (that is, history other than Biblical); *profane* authors.

In a certaine chappell not hallowed, or rather in a *prophane* cottage. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 430, an. 1391.

Our holy lives must win a new world's crown,
Which our *profane* hours here have stricken down.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 25.

There is met in your majesty a rare conjunction, as well of divine and sacred literature as of *profane* and human.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 5.

The seven *Profane* Sciences begin at the right hand as you face the fresco, the seven Theological at the left.
The Century, XXXVII. 672.

2. Irreverent toward God or holy things; speaking or spoken, acting or acted, in manifest or implied contempt of sacred things; blasphemous: as, *profane* language; *profane* swearing.

Then was the Sacred Bible sought out of the dusty corners where *prophane* Falsehood and Neglect had throwne it. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

I din'd with ye Treasr, where was ye Earle of Rochester, a very *prophane* wit. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1670.

3. Not initiated into certain religious rites; hence, of less dignity or standing; inferior; common.

Hence, ye *profane*, I hate you all,
Both the great vulgar and the small.
Cowley, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 1.

"Far hence be souls *prophane*,"
The Sibyl cryed, "and from the grove abstain."
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 368.

=**Syn. 1.** Temporal, unhallowed, unholy.—**2.** *Impious, Atheistic*, etc. (see *irreligious*); irreverent, sacrilegious.

profane (prō-fān′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *profaned*, ppr. *profaning*. [Formerly also *prophane;* < F. *profaner* = Sp. Pg. *profanar* = It. *profanare*, < L. *profanare*, ML. also often *prophanare*, desecrate, profane, also consecrate, < *profanus*, profane: see *profane*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat as if not sacred or deserving reverence; violate, as anything sacred; treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; pollute; desecrate.

They *profaned* my holy name. Ezek. xxxvi. 20.

Wonder of nature, let it not *profane* thee
My rude hand touch thy beauty.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, v. 2.

How by her patient Victor Death was slain,
And Earth *prophan'd*, yet bless'd, with Deicide.
Prior, I am that I am, st. 8.

The temple and its holy rites *profaned*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 145.

2. To put to a wrong use; employ basely or unworthily.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 391.

One word is too often *profaned*
For me to *profane* it. *Shelley*, To ——.

3†. To make known; make common: said of something confined to an initiated few. [Rare.]

Wisdom is not *profaned* unto the world, and 'tis the privilege of a few to be virtuous.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To speak or behave blasphemously or profanely.

They grew very troublesome to the better sort of people, and furnished the looser with an occasion to *profane*.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

profanely (prō-fān′li), *adv.* In a profane manner; with irreverence to sacred things or names; impiously; with abuse or contempt for anything venerable: as, to speak *profanely* of God or sacred things.

profaneness (prō-fān′nes), *n.* The state or character of being profane; irreverence toward sacred things; particularly, the use of language which manifests or implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain.

profaner (prō-fā′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who profanes, or who by words or actions treats sacred things with irreverence; a user of profane language.

There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use Scripture to furnish out their jests.
Government of the Tongue.

2. A polluter; a defiler.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 89.

profanism†, *n.* [Also *prophanisme;* < *profane* + *-ism*.] Profaneness; profanity. [Rare.]

Bee it spoken without *prophanisme*.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

profanity (prō-fan′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *profanité, prophanité* = Sp. *profanidad* = Pg. *profanidade* = It. *profanità*, < LL. *profanita*(*t-*)*s*, profaneness, < L. *profanus*, profane: see *profane*.] **1.** Profaneness; the quality of being profane.—**2.** That which is profane; profane language or conduct.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Buckminster*. (*Webster*, 1848.)

=**Syn.** *Blasphemy, Profanity.* See *blasphemy*.

profect†, *n.* [< L. *profectus*, profit: see *profit*.] Profit.

This shall (I truste) be consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, to theire no small *profecte* and your good contentation and pleasure.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

profection† (prō-fek′shon), *n.* [< OF. *profection*, < L. *profectio*(*n-*), a setting forth, departure, < *proficisci*, pp. *profectus*, set forth, proceed, set out, depart, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *facere*, make, do.] A setting forth; departure.

The time of the yeere hasting the *profection* and departure of the Ambassador. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 288.

profectitious (prō-fek-tish′us), *a.* [< LL. *profecticius, profectitius*, that proceeds from some one, < L. *proficisci*, pp. *profectus*, proceed: see *profection*.] Proceeding forth, as from a father; derived from an ancestor or ancestors. [Rare.]

The threefold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, VIII. xliv.

profecye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophecy*.

profer†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *proffer*.

profert (prō′fėrt), *n.* [The first word of the L. phrase *profert in curia*, he produces in court: *profert*, 3d pers. sing. of *proferre*, bring forward, produce: see *proffer*.] In *law*, an exhibition of a record or paper in open court. At common law, a party who alleged a deed was generally obliged to make profert of such deed—that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it was alleged. According to present usage this profert consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being, in fact, retained in his own custody.

profess (prō-fes′), *v.* [< ME. *professen* (first in pp. *professed*, after OF. *profes*, professed), < OF. (and F.) *professer* = Sp. *profesar* = Pg. *professar* = It. *professare*, < ML. *professare*, profess, receive on profession, < L. *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, declare publicly, acknowledge,

profess, confess, < *pro*, forth, + *fateri*, confess. Cf. *confess*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To declare openly; make open declaration of; avow or acknowledge; own freely; affirm.

And then will I *profess* unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity. Mat. vii. 23.

Is it sin
Still to *profess* I love you, still to vow
I shall do ever?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

We *profess*
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 550.

Many things which they did were by the Apostles themselves *profest* to be done only for the present.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Rodolph would not consecrate Thurstane unless he would *profess* Obedience. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

2. To acknowledge or own publicly; also, to lay claim openly to the character of.

I first discover'd
Her bloody purposes, which she made good,
And openly *profess'd* 'em.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

But Purbeck (as *profess'd*, a huntress and a nun)
The wide and wealthy sea, nor all his pow'r respects.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 92.

3. To affirm faith in or allegiance to: as, to *profess* Christianity.

By the saint whom I *profess*, I will plead against it with my life. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 192.

We sometimes find men loud in their admiration of truths which they never *profess*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 159.

4. To make a show of; make protestations of; make a pretense of; pretend.

The wretched man gan then avise too late
That love is not where most it is *profest*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 31.

Wee *professe* to decide our controversies only by the Scriptures. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. To announce publicly one's skill in, as a science or a profession; declare one's self versed in: as, to *profess* surgery.

I thank him that he cuts me from my tale;
For I *profess* not talking. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 92.

The severall Schooles wherein the seven liberall sciences are *professed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 67.

Medicine is a science which hath been, as we have said, more *professed* than laboured.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 193.

6. In the *Rom. Cath.* and *Anglican churches*, to receive into a religious order by profession.

I prey yow wyt al my herte, and as I evere may do yow service, that it lyke to your grace to graunte of your charite, by yowr worthy lettres to the priour of Thetford in Norfolk, of the seyde ordre of Clunye, autorite and power as your ministre and depute to *professe* in dwe forme the seyd monkes of Bromholm unprofessed.
Paston Letters, I. 30.

Neither a slave nor a married person (without the consent of the other spouse) . . . can be validly *professed*.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699.

7. To present the appearance of. [Rare.]

Yet did her face and former parts *professe*
A faire young Mayden, full of comely glee.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 10.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. To declare, allege, aver, avouch.—**4**. To lay claim to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To declare openly; make any declaration or assertion.—2. To enter into the religious state by public declaration or profession.

They [Calamarians] cannot *profess* before they are twenty-five years old; and they may take the vow after that age without probation.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

3†. To declare or pretend friendship.

As he does conceive
He is dishonour'd by a man which ever
Profess'd to him, why, his revenges must
In that be made more bitter.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 456.

professed (prō-fest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *profess*, *v.*] Avowed; declared; pledged by profession; professional: as, a *professed* woman-hater; a *professed* nun; a *professed* cook.

Use well our father;
To your *professed* bosoms I commit him.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 275.

Mr. Simpkinson from Bath was a *professed* antiquary, and one of the first water.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 26.

The *professed* beauties, who are a people almost as insufferable as the *professed* wits. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 33.

Though not *Professed* but Plain, still her [the cook's] wages should be a sufficient object to her.
Dickens, Edwin Drood, xxii.

Monk (or nun) professed, one who by promise freely made and accepted has, after a year of probation, been received in and bound to a religious order.

Thare come the prior of the plas, and *professide monnkes*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4014.

professedly (prō-fes'ed-li), *adv.* [< *professed* + *-ly*².] By profession; avowedly; by open declaration or avowal.

profession (prō-fesh'on), *n.* [< ME. *professioun*, *professiun*, < OF. *profession*, F. *profession* = Sp. *profesión* = Pg. *profissão* = It. *professione*, < L. *professio(n-)*, a public acknowledgment or expression, < *profiteri*, pp. *professus*, declare publicly: see *profess*.] **1.** The act of professing; open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief.

Grant unto all those who are admitted into the fellowship of Christ's Religion that they may avoid those things that are contrary to their *profession*.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Third Sunday after Easter.

I hold it [christening] a good and gracious woorke, for the generall *profession* which they then take upon them of the Cross and faythe of Christ.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretense; specifically, an open and formal avowal of Christian faith and purpose.

It is natural in absence to make *professions* of an inviolable constancy. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 104.

Perhaps, though by *profession* ghostly pure,
He too [the priest] may have his vice.
Cowper, Task, iv. 603.

What would he [Balaam] have given if words and feelings might have passed for deeds! See how religious he was so far as *profession* goes!
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 169.

3. The calling or occupation which one professes to understand and to follow; vocation; specifically, a vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of science or learning is used by its practical application to affairs of others, either in advising, guiding, or teaching them, or in serving their interests or welfare in the practice of an art founded on it. Formerly theology, law, and medicine were specifically known as *the professions*; but, as the applications of science and learning are extended to other departments of affairs, other vocations also receive the name. The word implies professed attainments in special knowledge, as distinguished from mere skill; a practical dealing with affairs, as distinguished from mere study or investigation; and an application of such knowledge to uses for others as a vocation, as distinguished from its pursuit for one's own purposes. In professions strictly so called a preliminary examination as to qualifications is usually demanded by law or usage, and a license or other official authority founded thereon required. In law the significance of the word has been contested under statutes imposing taxes on persons pursuing any "occupation, trade, or profession," and under statutes authorizing arrest in civil actions for misconduct in a "professional employment"; and it has been, in the former use, held clearly to include the vocation of an attorney, and upon the same principle would doubtless include physicians, unless the mention of trade, etc., in the same clause of the statute be ground for interpreting the statute as relating only to business vocations. Professional employment, in statutes allowing arrest, is regarded as not including a private agency like that of a factor or a real-estate broker, which can be taken up and laid down at pleasure.

Being mechanical, you ought not walk
Upon a labouring day without the sign
Of your *profession*. Speak, what trade art thou?
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 5.

I hold every man a debtor to his *profession*.
Bacon, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

New *professions* have come into existence, and the old *professions* are more esteemed. It was formerly a poor and beggarly thing to belong to any other than the three learned *professions*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 262.

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling: as, practices disgraceful to the *profession*; to be at the head of one's *profession*.—**5.** The act by which a novice enters into a religious order and takes its vows. In the Roman Catholic Church he or she must be at least sixteen years of age and must have completed a year of probation.

He . . . yalt [yieldeth himself] into somme covente [convent] . . .
If he there make his mansioun [abiding-place]
For to abide *professioun*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4910.

A religious or regular *profession* is "a promise freely made and lawfully accepted, whereby a person of the full age required, after the completion of a year of probation, binds him- (or her-) self to a particular religious institute approved by the Church." *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

6†. Character; nature.

And shortte to sai—se the *profession*
Of every vyne, and wherin thai myscheve
As counter it by goode discrecion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

=**Syn. 3**. *Vocation*, *Business*, etc. See *occupation*.

professional (prō-fesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *profession* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or appropriate to a profession or calling: as, *professional* studies; *professional* skill.

With his quick *professional* eye, he [an Italian organ-boy] took note of the two faces watching him from the arched window, and, opening his instrument, began to scatter its melodies abroad. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

His brother,
Pale from long pulpit studies, . . . alternating between
A decent and *professional* gravity
And an irreverent mirthfulness.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

2. Engaged in a profession; being such by profession.

Such marks of confidence must be very gratifying to a *professional* man. *Dickens*, Pickwick, lv.

The economic resistance to militant action, . . . leading to . . . fixed money payments in place of personal services, results in the growth of a revenue which serves to pay *professional* soldiers.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 520.

There has been a great upward movement of the *professional* class. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 262.

The modern schoolmaster should change his name, for he has become a kind of standing or *professional* parent.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

3. Undertaken or engaged in for money or as a means of subsistence: opposed to *amateur*: said of sports and amusements: as, a *professional* base-ball match; a *professional* performance of a play.—**Professional education.** See *education*, 1.

II. *n.* **1.** One who regularly pursues any profession or art.—**2.** Specifically, a person who makes his living by an art, game, or sport in which amateurs are accustomed to engage for amusement or recreation. The term thus more specifically designates professional musicians, actors, ball-players, oarsmen, boxers, etc.

"Try . . . cricket, for instance. The players generally beat the gentlemen, don't they?" "Yes; but they are *professionals*." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xii.

professionalism (prō-fesh'on-al-izm), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ism*.] The characteristics, ideas, or methods of professional persons; that which savors of a professional, especially when so marked as to become objectionable or offensive: specifically used of athletic sports, etc., opposed to the methods or work of amateurs.

We need more manhood and less *professionalism*.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 40.

Professionalism in cricket . . . is divested of any obnoxious influences that may surround it in other amusements. *Philadelphia Times*, May 17, 1886.

professionalist (prō-fesh'on-al-ist), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ist*.] One who practises or belongs to some profession; a professional. [Rare.]
Imp. Dict.

professionality (prō-fesh-on-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being professional; adherence to professional standards. [Rare.]

There is one characteristic in which it is well for every country to imitate France: that is, the honesty and *professionality*, if I may invent such a word, of its work.
The Century, XXXI. 399.

professionalize (prō-fesh'on-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *professionalized*, ppr. *professionalizing*. [< *professional* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render professional. [Rare.]

They belittle where they should mature, or else they *professionalize* where they should humanize.
Andover Rev., VII. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become professional; behave or proceed in a professional manner. [Rare.]

professionally (prō-fesh'on-al-i), *adv.* [< *professional* + *-ly*².] In a professional manner; by or in the way of one's profession or calling.

★**professor** (prō-fes'or), *n.* [= F. *professeur* = Sp. *profesor* = Pg. *professor* = It. *professore* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *professor*, < L. *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch his business, a public teacher, < *profiteri*, pp. *professus*, declare publicly: see *profess*.] **1.** One who professes; one who openly declares or makes profession of specific belief or views, of adherence to a certain course of action or way of life, or of knowledge or skill in any particular calling.

Q. Kath. [to Wolsey]. Ye turn me into nothing: woe upon ye
And all such false *professors!*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 115.

Whereas the more constant and devoted kind of *professors* of any science ought to propound to themselves to make some additions to their science, they convert their labours to aspire to certain second prizes.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 58.

2. One who makes open profession of religious faith and conversion, and attaches himself to some religious denomination. This use, probably originating among the English Puritans, is chiefly confined to English and Scottish nonconformists and their descendants.

Then the name of a *professor* was odious.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., House of Mnason.

A mere *professor*, though a decent one, looks on the Bible as a dull book, and peruseth it with such indifference as you would read the title-deeds belonging to another man's estate. *Berridge.*

"As he was a *professor*, he would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath, or kirk-fast, unless it were in a case of absolute necessity, for which he always charged sixpence each shoe." . . . The hearer . . . wondered what college this veterinary professor belonged to — not aware that the word was used to denote any person who pretended to uncommon sanctity of faith and manner.
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

I'm a *professor*, and I ain't ashamed of it, week-days nor Sundays neither. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 197.

3. A public teacher in a university, especially one to whom this title has been formally granted. The title, now the highest that a teacher can receive, appears to have originated in the Italian universities. In Oxford and Cambridge, the professors, and the instruction which they convey by lectures, are only auxiliary instead of principal agents, the routine work of instruction being carried on by the tutors connected with the several colleges. In the universities of Scotland and Germany, on the other hand, the professors are at once the governing body and principal functionaries for the purposes of education. In American universities there is generally a professor at the head of each department of instruction, having often other professors and assistant professors under him. The title is often given, also, to teachers of special branches in secondary schools, and locally to principals of common schools (a use derived from the French).

At the present moment we want a *Professor* of Later Ecclesiastical History, to take up the subject at the point at which the department assigned to the Regius *Professor* comes to an end. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 43.

4. In a loose use, any one who publicly teaches or exercises an art or occupation for pay, as a dancing-master, phrenologist, balloonist, juggler, acrobat, boxer, etc.

There be manie *professors* of the science of defence, and very skilful men in teaching the best and most offensive and defensive use of verie many weapons.
The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 355.

Ordinary professor, in German and some other European universities, an instructor of the highest grade, above an extraordinary professor. — **Professor emeritus.** See *emeritus*. — **Professor extraordinary.** See *extraordinary*, *a.*, 3. — **Regius professor.** See *regius*.

professorate (prō-fes′ọr-āt), *n.* [= D. *professoraat* = G. Sw. Dan. *professorat* = F. *professorat* = Sp. *profesorado* = Pg. *professorado*, < ML. **professoratus*, < L. *professor*, a professor: see *professor*.] **1.** The office or state of a professor or public teacher. — **2.** The period of time during which a professor occupies his office.

The sainted Bishop of Nola, who had been a favorite pupil of the poet during the *professorate* of the latter at Bordeaux. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 157.

3. A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors in a college or a university.

A complex organization for the higher education, with a regular *professorate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 64.

professoress (prō-fes′ọr-es), *n.* [< *professor* + *-ess*.] A woman who is a professor. [Rare.]

If I had children to educate, I would at ten or twelve years of age have a professor, or *professoress*, of whist for them.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Autour de mon Chapeau.

professorial (prō-fe-sō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *professorial* = It. *professoriale*, < L. *professorius*, pertaining to a public teacher, < *professor*, a public teacher: see *professor*.] Of or pertaining to a professor: as, a *professorial* chair.

I . . . will claim it as a *professorial* right to be allowed to utter truisms. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 72.

Professorial socialist, socialism, etc. Same as *socialist, socialism*, etc., *of the chair*. See *socialist, socialism*, etc.

professorialism (prō-fe-sō′ri-al-izm), *n.* [< *professorial* + *-ism*.] The character or prevailing mode of thinking or acting of university or college professors. [Rare.]

professorially (prō-fe-sō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a professor; as befits a professor.

professoriate (prō-fe-sō′ri-āt), *n.* An improper form of *professorate*.

The University [Oxford] will have to supply a large part of the teaching power, now provided by the colleges, in the shape of an increased *professoriate* or sub-*professoriate*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 43.

professorship (prō-fes′ọr-ship), *n.* [< *professor* + *-ship*.] The state or office of a professor or public teacher, as of a college.

professory (prō-fes′ọ-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *professorio*, < L. *professorius*, pertaining to a public teacher, < *professor*, a public teacher: see *professor*.] Of or pertaining to professors; professorial.

This dedicating of foundations and donations to *professory* learning hath . . . had a malign aspect.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 110.

profet[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *profit*.

profet[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophet*.

proffer (prof′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *proferen, profren*, < OF. *proferer*, F. *proférer* = Sp. Pg. *proferir* = It. *profferire, proferire*, bring forward, produce, allege, < L. *proferre*, bring forth, < *pro*, forth, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *prolate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bring or put forward; hold forth.

The paume is the pith of the honde, and *profreth* forth the fyngres
To mynystre and to make. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 116.

2. To hold forth so that a person may take; offer for acceptance: as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship.

Thanne come oon & stood ful stille,
And his seruice *profride* he.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Ye hous of Zachei, in the whiche our Sauyoure *proferde* hymself to be lodged. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

He *proffers* his defence, in tones subdued.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

=**Syn. 2.** To tender, volunteer, propose.

II. *intrans.* To dodge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

proffer (prof′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *profer, profur*; < *proffer*, *v.*] **1.** An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another: as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

And yef the kynges *profer* myght not agre the lady, and also hir frendes, thei hadde saf condite to returne to Tintagel. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

She to Paris made
Proffer of royal power, ample rule.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. In *law*, an offer or endeavor to proceed in an action. — **3**†. An essay; an attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon.*

Y'are but a bad Fencer, for you never make a *proffer* against another mans weaknesse.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

4. A rabbit-burrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The conies in making *profers* and holes to breed in have scraped them out of the ground in verie great abundance.
Holinshed, Descrip. of England, ii. 24.

=**Syn. 1.** Tender, proposal.

profferer (prof′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

Since maids, in modesty, say no to that
Which they would have the *profferer* construe ay.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 56.

proffet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit*.

proficiat† (prō-fish′i-at), *n.* [< OF. *proficiat*, a fee or benevolence (see def.), also congratulation, < ML. *proficium*, for *profectum*, fee, emolument, profit, neut. of *profectus*, profitable, < L. *proficere*, profit: see *profit*.] A fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops, in the manner of a welcome, immediately after their instalment. *Cotgrave.*

[He] would have caused him to be burnt alive, had it not been for Morgante, who for his *proficiat* and other small fees gave him nine tuns of beer.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

proficience (prō-fish′ens), *n.* [= Pg. *proficiencia*; as *proficien*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Same as *proficiency*.

Let me endeavour an endless progress, or *proficience* in both. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 13.

One Peckitt, at York, began the same business, and has made good *proficience*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. i.

proficiency (prō-fish′en-si), *n.* [As *proficience* (see *-cy*).] **1**†. Advancement; progress.

Though the Scriptures are read every day in our churches, . . . yet we make but slow *proficiency* towards a true taste, and a clear discernment, of those high truths which are contained in them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ii.

2. The state of being proficient; the degree of advancement attained in any branch of knowledge; advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement: as, to attain great *proficiency* in Greek or in music.

Persons of riper years who flocked into the church during the three first centuries were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*.
Addison.

All training is founded on the principle that culture must precede *proficiency*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 205.

=**Syn. 2.** *Advance*, etc. (see *progress*), skill.

proficient (prō-fish′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *proficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *proficiente*, < L. *proficien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *proficere*, go forward, advance, make progress, succeed, be profitable or useful, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. Cf. *profit*.] **I.** *a.* Well versed in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; skilled; qualified; competent: as, a *proficient* architect.

Proficient in all craft and stealthiness.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 132.

II. *n.* One who has made considerable advance in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert: as, a *proficient* in a trade or occupation.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour that I can drink with any tinker in his own language.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 19.

We are such considerable *proficients* in politics that we can form rebellions within rebellions.
Walpole, Letters, II. 6.

proficiently (prō-fish′ent-li), *adv.* [< *proficient* + *-ly*[2].] In a proficient manner; with proficiency.

proficuous (prō-fik′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. *proficuo* = Pg. It. *proficuo*, < LL. *proficuus*, advantageous, beneficial, < L. *proficere*, advance, go forward: see *proficient*.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [Rare.]

It is very *proficuous* to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*

proficyt, *v.* A Middle English form of *prophesy*.

profile (prō′fēl or -fīl), *n.* [Formerly also *profil* (= D. *profil, profiel* = G. Sw. Dan. *profil*), < F. *profil*, a profile, < It. *profilo*, a border, later also *profilo*, a side-face, profile, < *pro-*, < L. *pro*, before, + *filo*, a line, stroke, thread, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3]. Cf. *purfle*, from the same L. source.] **1.** An outline or contour; specifically, the largest contour or outline of anything, usually seen in or represented by a vertical longitudinal section or side view. For example, nearly all the fishes, butterflies, etc., figured in this dictionary are drawn in *profile*. Hence — **2.** (*a*) The outline of the human face in a section through the median line; a side view; the side-face or half-face: as, a Greek *profile*.

Till about the end of the third century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

I'll break your faces till you haven't a *profile* between you. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, vi.

(*b*) A representation of the face in side view: as, *profiles* cut in black paper are called silhouettes.

Two *profile* heads in medal of William and Mary.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, V. 171.

(*c*) In *arch.*, the outline or contour of anything, such as a building, a figure, a molding, as shown by a section through it.

It is true that the *Profil* or Draught of Cambalu, which the Portuguese have at Lisbon in the Custom-House, differs from that of Peking, which the Hollanders brought along with them. *Hist., Geog.*, etc., *Dict.*, ed. Collier, 2d [ed. (1701), s. v. Cambalu.

(*d*) In *engin.* and *surv.*, a vertical section through a work or a section of country, to show the elevations and depressions.

An article on the actual status of the Panama Canal, . . . accompanied by a progress *profile*, showing the amount of work done and undone to January 1st of the present year.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 341.

(*e*) In *fort.*, a light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet. (*f*) The outline of a vertical section made through any part of a fortification in a direction perpendicular to its principal bounding lines. *Mahan.* (*g*) In *ceram.*, a thin plate, as of zinc, in which is cut the outline of half of an object. The mass of clay being revolved on the potters' wheel and the profile applied to it, the exterior form is given. =**Syn. 1.** *Contour*, etc. See *outline*.

profile (prō′fēl or -fīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *profiled*, ppr. *profiling*. [< F. *profiler*, draw in outline, < *profil*, an outline: see *profile*, *n.*] **1.** To draw with a side view; outline (any object or objects) so as to show a section as if cut perpendicularly from top to bottom.

Had they [Gothic architects] carefully *profiled* and ornamented the exterior of the stone roofs . . .
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 450.

2. In *mech.*, to impart by means of a tool or tools a definite prescribed form to (pieces of wood or metal) by chiseling, milling, filing, or like operations. — **3.** *Theat.*, to cut (the edge of wings or set pieces) into irregular shapes to represent trees, rocks, etc.

profile-board (prō′fēl-bōrd), *n.* A thin plate or board having its edge so cut as to delineate the outline of an object: used to prove the models of the breech and other exterior parts of a gun.

profile-cutter (prō′fēl-kut′ėr), *n.* In *wood-working*, a knife with an irregular or curved cutting edge corresponding to the shape to be cut; in *metal-working*, a circular milling-cutter.

profile-paper (prō′fēl-pā′pėr), *n.* Paper ruled with horizontal and vertical lines for convenience in drawing profiles of engineering works.

profile-piece (prō′fēl-pēs), *n.* *Theat.*, a strip of scenery that has been profiled.

profiling-machine (prō′fēl-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A form of milling-machine for cutting out small parts of machinery, etc., from a pattern or templet; an edging-machine. The cutter is guided by

the movement of a guide-pin around the edge or profile of the pattern. Such machines are largely used to make the parts of such machinery as has to be turned out in large quantity with interchangeable parts, as locomotives, fire-arms, watches, etc.

profilist (prō'fēl-ist or -fil-ist), *n.* [< *profile* + *-ist.*] One who takes or makes profiles.

profilograph (prō-fil'ō-gráf), *n.* [< E. *profile* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument used for making an automatic record of the profile of the ground over which it moves. It consists of a light four-wheeled vehicle so arranged that as it advances a band of paper is moved mechanically over a table on top of the machine a distance corresponding to the distance traveled according to a prearranged scale of distances. Beneath the machine is suspended a pendulum always hanging vertically, and serving to actuate a pencil the point of which rests on the paper and leaves a trace upon it. Any inequality of the surface causes the machine to incline from the level, and produces a corresponding deviation from a straight line in the mark traced by the pencil. The data obtained from these indications are sufficient for reproduction to scale of the profile traversed.

profit (prof'it), *n.* [< ME. *profit, profet, proffit, proffet, prophete* = D. *profijt* = G. Sw. Dan. *profit,* < OF. *profit,* F. *profit* = It. *profitto,* advantage, profit, < L. *profectus,* advance, progress, growth, increase, profit, < *proficere,* pp. *profectus,* go forward, advance, make progress, be profitable or useful: see *proficient.* Cf. *profect,* directly from the L. The Sp. *provecho* = Pg. *proveito,* profit, is < LL. *provectus,* advancement, < L. *provehere,* pp. *provectus,* carry forward, advance: see *provection.*] **1†.** Advancement; improvement.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his *profit.* *Shak.,* As you Like it, i. 1. 7.

2. Any advantage, accession of good from labor or exertion; the acquisition of anything valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual.

All the grete of the grekes gedrit hym somyn
To a counsell to come for the comyn *proffet.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9320.

Wisdom is good with an inheritance; and by it there is *profit* to them that see the sun. Eccl. vii. 11.

What neither yields us *profit* nor delight
Is like a nurse's lullaby at night.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 241.

3. Specifically, the advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the excess of the selling price over the original cost of anything; acquisition beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; gain; emolument: in commerce commonly used in the plural. In *polit. econ.,* the term *profit* was at first used to designate the net return left in the hands of a producer after deducting wages, rent, the value of materials consumed, and fixed capital destroyed. Modern economists deduct also normal interest on capital, whether borrowed or owned by the producer, and many of them deduct also a sum sufficient to insure against risks and to cover normal wages of management. Any surplus remaining, due to unforeseen price fluctuations, etc., to fruitful inventions, or to exceptionally successful management, is profit. The terms *net profit* and *pure profit* are sometimes used in this sense. When the profit becomes permanent through the existence of monopoly conditions, it is often termed *monopoly profit. Profits* in the law of real property designate rights of taking something off or out of the land, as, for instance, the right of common, as distinguished from *easements,* such as ways and access of air and light, which do not involve this.

Ne alle the *prophete* of the lond that the prince owed [owned] . . .
Myȝte not areche . . . to paie the pore peple.
Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), iv. 10.

The gross *profit* from capital . . . must afford a sufficient equivalent for abstinence, indemnity for risk, and remuneration for the labour and skill required for superintendence. *J. S. Mill,* Pol. Econ., II. xv. § 1.

Action of mesne profits, trespass for mesne profits, the action brought after successful ejectment, or the claim made in an action of ejectment, to compel the disseizor to account for and pay over the mesne profits.—**Mesne profits.** See *mesne.*—**Net profits.** See *net*[2].—**Profit and loss,** the gain or loss arising from the buying or selling of goods, or from other commercial transactions. In bookkeeping gains and losses are spoken of jointly as *profit and loss,* but the former are placed on the creditor and the latter on the debtor side in the accounts. *Profit and loss* is also the name of a rule in arithmetic which teaches how to calculate the gains or losses on mercantile transactions.—**Rate of profit,** the proportion which the amount of profit derived from an undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.=**Syn. 2.** *Benefit, Utility,* etc. (see *advantage*), service, welfare, behalf, behoof, weal, good.—**3.** *Revenue,* etc. (see *income*), return, avails.

profit (prof'it), *v.* [< ME. *profiten, profyten, proffeten, prophiten,* < OF. *profiter,* F. *profiter,* profit; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To benefit; advantage; be of service to; help on; improve; advance.

If any man chyde thee with cause, be thou assured that he doeth *profyte* thee. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make improvement; improve; grow better; make progress, intellectually or morally: as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

My son *profits* nothing in the world at his book.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1. 15.

No man *profits* by a sermon that hears with pain or weariness. *Donne,* Sermons, v.

2. To gain in a material sense; become better off or richer: as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot,* Ancient Coins.

An animal of a predatory kind, which has prey that can be caught and killed without help, *profits* by living alone. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 503.

3. To be of use or advantage; bring good.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. Prov. xi. 4.

What the world teaches *profits* to the world,
What the soul teaches *profits* to the soul.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

profitable (prof'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *profitable, proffitable, prophitable,* < OF. *profitable,* F. *profitable* (= Pr. *profechable, profichable, profeitable* = It. *profittabile, profittabole*), advantageous, < *profit,* advantage: see *profit.*] Useful; advantageous; yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative: as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business.

Yf we take this full tite, and tary no lengur,
Eothe pepull and pilage, and put [them] into ship,
Hit is a *profitable* pray of persons me thinke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3166.

"Bi seint Poul!" quod Pers, "theos beoth *prophitable* wordes!
This is a loueli lesson; vr lord hit the for-ȝelde!"
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 262.

A pound of man's flesh taken from a man
Is not so estimable, *profitable* neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 167.

To tell you my dream . . . was pleasant to me, and *profitable* to you. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 227.

=**Syn.** Remunerative, productive, beneficial.

profitableness (prof'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* [< *profitable* + *-ness.*] The quality of being profitable; gainfulness; usefulness; advantageousness: as, the *profitableness* of trade.

profitably (prof'i-ta-bli), *adv.* [< *profitable* + *-ly*[2].] In a profitable manner; with gain; gainfully; usefully; advantageously.

profitet, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophet.*

profiter (prof'i-tėr), *n.* One who profits.

A wonderful *profiter* by opportunities.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 478.

profitless (prof'it-les), *a.* [< *profit* + *-less.*] Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profitless usurer, why dost thou use
So great a sum of sums, yet canst not live?
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

profitlessly (prof'it-les-li), *adv.* [< *profitless* + *-ly*[2].] In a profitless manner; without profit.

profit-sharing (prof'it-shār'ing), *n.* The fact or principle of the division of realized profits between the capitalist, the employer, and the employee, in addition to regular interest, salary, and wages. *N. P. Gilman,* Profit Sharing, x.

profligacy (prof'li-gā-si), *n.* [< *profliga(te)* + *-cy.*] The character or condition of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; abandoned conduct; shameless dissipation.

Hitherto it has been thought the highest pitch of *profligacy* to own instead of concealing crimes, and to take pride in them instead of being ashamed of them.
Bolingbroke, Idea of a Patriot King.

The fatal consequences which must flow from *profligacy* and licentiousness.
Bp. Barrington, Letter to his Clergy, 1789.

=**Syn.** Shamelessness. See *abandoned.*

profligate† (prof'li-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *profligatus,* pp. of *profligare* (> Sp. Pg. *profligar*), dash to the ground, overthrow, ruin, destroy, < *pro,* forth, forward, + *fligere,* strike, dash: see *blow*[3].] To drive away; disperse; discomfit; overcome.

In the which I doubt not but God will rather aid us, yea, and fight for us, than see us vanquished and *profligated.* *Hall's Union* (1548). (*Halliwell.*)

You have not yet *profligated* the Pope quite, till the second and third . . . Part of your Book of his Supremacy come out. *Milton,* Answer to Salmasius, viii. 194.

profligate (prof'li-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *profligatus,* overthrown, abandoned, wretched, vile, pp. of *profligare,* overthrow, ruin: see *profligate, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Overthrown; conquered; defeated.

We once more, as conquerors,
Have both the field and honour won;
The foe is *profligate,* and run.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 728.

2. Ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shamelessly wicked.

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 58.

No absolutely *profligate* king could have got into the miserable abyss in which we find Henry VIII. struggling during the latter half of his reign.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 290.

=**Syn. 2.** *Profligate, Abandoned, Reprobate,* etc. See *abandoned* and *wicked.*

II. *n.* An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard for good principles, virtue, or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift.*

profligately (prof'li-gāt-li), *adv.* [< *profligate* + *-ly*[2].] In a profligate manner; without principle or shame; in a course of extreme viciousness.

profligateness (prof'li-gāt-nes), *n.* [< *profligate* + *-ness.*] The character of being profligate; profligacy.

He was of opinion that, "if this country could be preserved from utter *profligateness* and ruin, it must be by their [the clergy's] means." *Bp. Porteous,* Abp. Secker.

profligation† (prof-li-gā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *profligatio(n-),* ruin, destruction, < L. *profligare,* overthrow, ruin, destroy: see *profligate, v.*] Defeat; rout.

The braying of Silenus's ass conduced much to the *profligation* of the giants.
Bacon, Wisdom of the Ancients, Pref.

profluence† (prof'lö-ens), *n.* [< L. *profluentia,* a flowing forth, < *profluen(t-)s,* flowing forth: see *profluent.*] The act or quality of being profluent; a forward progress or course.

The *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 164.

profluent† (prof'lö-ent), *a.* [< L. *profluen(t-)s,* ppr. of *profluere,* flow forth or along, < *pro,* forth, + *fluere,* flow: see *fluent.*] Flowing forth or forward.

Baptizing in the *profluent* stream.
Milton, P. L., xii. 442.

pro forma (prō fôr'mä). [L.: *pro,* for; *formā,* abl. of *forma,* form.] As a matter of form.

During his [Foote's] continuance in the Temple he was seen there *pro forma,* . . . eating his way (via commons) to the profession of the law.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 16.

Pro forma invoice, a statement in the form of an invoice which may be presented at the custom-house by an owner or importer who cannot furnish an invoice, and if duly verified is allowed as a substitute.

profound (prō-found'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *profound, profunde,* < OF *profond, profund,* F. *profond* = Sp. Pg. *profundo* = It. *profondo,* < L. *profundus,* deep, vast, < *pro,* forth, forward, + *fundus,* bottom: see *fund*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth.

The diches *profunde.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1180.

All . . . the *profound* seas hide
In unknown fathoms. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 501.

A gulf *profound* as that Serbonian bog.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.,* deep-seated; not superficial: specifically applied to several structures, as arteries and muscles. See *profunda.* (*b*) In *entom.,* strongly impressed; very deep and distinct: as, *profound* punctures, striæ, or indentations. (*c*) Coming from a great depth; deep-fetched.

He raised a sigh so piteous and *profound*
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk,
And end his being. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 1. 94.

(*d*) Bending low; hence, lowly; humble; exhibiting or expressing deep humility: as, a *profound* bow.

2. Intellectually deep; entering deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; penetrating.

A head for thought *profound* and clear unmatch'd.
Burns, On William Smellie.

A sparrow fluttering about the church is an antagonist which the most *profound* theologian in Europe is wholly unable to overcome. *Sydney Smith,* in Lady Holland, iii.

3. Characterized by magnitude or intensity; deep-felt; intense; great.

I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender,
More holy and *profound,* than mine own life.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 113.

They treat themselves with most *profound* respect.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 154.

The members rose and uncovered their heads in *profound* silence, and the King took his seat in the chair.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

With a general sigh
At matrimony the *profound* mistake.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 130.

If God exists, no injustice can be so excessive, no error can be so *profound,* as to fail in offering the deepest adoration and greatest praise our minds can conceive or our actions express. *Mivart,* Nature and Thought, p. 281.

4. Deep-seated; thorough; complete.

Which of your hips has the most *profound* sciatica?
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 59.

5. Deep in skill or contrivance. [Rare.]

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter.
Hos. v. 2.

6. Having hidden qualities; obscure; abstruse.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 24.

II. *n.* **1.** A deep, immeasurable space; an abyss.

Sinking from thought to thought, a vast *profound!*
Pope, Dunciad, i. 118.

From the curved horizon's bound
To the point of heaven's *profound*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

And we shout so adeep down creation's *profound*,
We are deaf to God's voice.
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody on Life's Progress.

2. The deep: the sea; the ocean: with the definite article.

Now I die absent, in *the* vast *profound;*
And me without myself the seas have drowned.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xi. 423.

Between where Samos wide his forests spreads
And rocky Imbrus li.ts its pointed heads,
Down plung d the maid (the parted waves resound);
She plung d, and instant shot *the* dark *profound*.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 106.

profound† (prō-found'), *v.* [< OF. *profonder*, sound the depths of, plunge into, penetrate, < *profond*, deep, profound: see *profound, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to sink deeply: cause to penetrate far down.—**2.** To penetrate.

There is no danger to *profound* these mysteries.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To dive; penetrate.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature.
Glanville.

profoundly (prō-found'li), *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply; with deep penetration; with deep knowledge or insight; thoroughly; extremely: very.

Why sigh you so *profoundly? Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 88.

Domenichino was *profoundly* skilled in all the parts of painting. *Dryden.*

There are other forms of culture besides physical science; and I should be *profoundly* sorry to see the fact forgotten.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 62.

profoundness (prō-found'nes), *n.* Depth; profundity.

Let any gentle apprehension that can distinguish learned pains from unlearned drudgery imagin what pleasure or *profoundnesse* can be in this.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

Perhaps he required to take a deep, deep plunge into the ocean of human life, and to sink down and be covered by its *profoundness*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

profulgent (prō-ful'jent), *a.* [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, shine: see *fulgent.*] Shining forth; effulgent.

Profulgent in preciousnes, O Sinope the quene.
The Nine Ladies Worthy, l. 1.

profund† (prō-fund'), *v. t.* [< L. *profundere*, pour forth, pour out, < *pro*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *profuse.*] To lavish.

For the exchewing of great expences, whiche shuld be *profunded* and consumed in the said interview.
State Papers, i. 251. (*Halliwell.*)

profunda (prō-fun'dä), *n.*; pl. *profundæ* (-dē). [NL. (sc. *arteria*), fem. of L. *profundus*, deep: see *profound.*] A deep-seated or profound artery, as of the arm, neck, or leg: more fully called *arteria profunda.*—**Profunda artery.** (*a*) *Inferior of the arm*, a small branch of the brachial, arising about the middle of the arm, more fully called *profunda brachii inferior.* (*b*) *Superior of the arm*, the largest branch of the brachial, arising near its beginning, and winding round the humerus in the musculospiral groove, more fully called *profunda brachii superior.* (*c*) *Of the clitoris* or *of the penis*, the artery of the corpus cavernosum, a branch of the pudic. (*d*) *Of the thigh*, the principal branch of the femoral, arising below Poupart's ligament, and descending deeply on the adductor magnus. It gives off the circumflex and perforating arteries. Also called *profunda femoris, deep femoral artery.*—**Profunda cervicis**, the deep artery of the neck, a branch of the superior intercostal which anastomoses with the principal branch of the occipital artery.

profundipalmar (prō-fun-di-pal'mär), *a.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palmar.*] Deep or profound, as the palmar flexor tendons; pertaining to the deep-seated flexor tendons of the palm. *Coues.*

profundiplantar (prō-fun-di-plan'tär), *a.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plantar.*] Deep or profound, as the plantar tendons; pertaining to the deep-seated flexor tendons of the planta or sole.

The tendons of *profundiplantar* mya.
Coues, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

profunditude† (prō-fun'di-tūd), *n.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *-itude* as in *altitude*, etc.] Profundity.

The body three dimensions doth include,
And they are these, length, bredth, *profunditude*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

'Tis reported of that *profunditude* in the middle that it is botomelesse. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

profundity (prō-fun'di-ti), *n.* [= OF. *profondité, profundité* = Sp. *profundidad* = Pg. *profundidade* = It. *profondità*, < LL. *profundita(t-)s*, depth, intensity, < L. *profundus*, deep, vast: see *profound.*] **1.** The character or condition of being profound; depth, as of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, etc.

Seek not for *profundity* in shallowness, or fertility in a wilderness. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 11.

She had been trying to fathom the *profundity* and appositeness of this concluding apothegm.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. That which is profound; depth; abyss.

He took the golden compasses, prepared; . . .
One foot he centred, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure.
Milton, P. L., vii. 229.

profuse† (prō-fūz'), *v. t.* [< L. *profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth, pour out: see *profund.*] To pour out; dispense liberally; lavish; squander.

Thy helpe hath beene *profused*
Euer with most grace in consorts of trauailers distresst.
Chapman.

If I had laid out that which I *profused* in luxury and wantonness in acts of generosity or charity.
Steele, Spectator, No. 260.

profuse (prō-fūs'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *profuso*, < L. *profusus*, liberal, lavish, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth: see *profuse, v.*] **1.** Liberal to excess; extravagant; lavish; prodigal: as, *profuse* hospitality; *profuse* expenditure.

Profuse to many unworthy applicants, the ministers were niggardly to him [Temple] alone.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

He indulged in a *profuse* magnificence in his apparel, equipage, and general style of living.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Abundant; exuberant; bountiful; copious: as, *profuse* ornament; *profuse* compliment.

Returning loaden with the shining Stores
Which lie *profuse* on either India's Shores.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 36.

That ye may garnish your *profuse* regales
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.
Cowper, Task, iii. 551.

Flattering superlatives and expressions of devotion are less *profuse* here than abroad.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 398.

=Syn. 1. *Lavish*, etc. See *extravagant.*

profusely (prō-fūs'li), *adv.* In a profuse manner; exuberantly; lavishly; prodigally; with rich abundance.

Then spring the living herbs *profusely* wild.
Thomson, Spring, l. 221.

profuseness (prō-fūs'nes), *n.* [< *profuse* + *-ness.*] The state, quality, or habit of being profuse; profusion; prodigality.

Be the sums never so vast we pay away, their being due, in spight of their being great, makes the disbursement too much an act of justice to be one of *profuseness.*
Boyle, Works, I. 255.

profuser (prō-fū'zėr), *n.* One who pours out or lavishes. [Rare.]

Fortune's a blind *profuser* of her own;
Too much she gives to some, enough to none.
Herrick, Fortune.

profusion (prō-fū'zhọn), *n.* [< F. *profusion* = Sp. *profusion* = Pg. *profusão* = It. *profusione*, < L. *profusio(n-)*, a pouring out, shedding, effusion, prodigality, profusion, < *profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth: see *profuse.*] **1.** Profuse or extravagant expenditure, prodigality; lavishment; waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Upon these *Profusions*, a Consultation is had for new Supplies, and no Way thought so fit as by Parliament.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 81.

Mary Magdalen having been reproved by Judas for spending ointment upon Jesus's feet, it being so unaccustomed and large a *profusion*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 290.

They now found that, in enterprises like theirs, parsimony is the worst *profusion*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Abundance; lavish supply; superfluity.

To have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a *profusion* of pictures, statues, and the like ornaments. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 421.

Curls became her, and she possessed them in picturesque *profusion*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

=Syn. 2. *Abundance, Exuberance*, etc. (see *plenty*), lavishness, superabundance.

profusive† (prō-fū'siv), *a.* [< *profuse* + *-ive.*] Profuse; lavish; prodigal. *Evelyn.*

prog (prog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *progged*, ppr. *progging.* [Formerly also *proag, progue;* a var. of *proke:* see *proke*, and cf. *prowl.*] **1.** *trans.* To poke; prod. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go prowling about, as for pickings or plunder; prowl; filch; forage; especially, to go a-begging.

That man in the gown, in my opinion,
Looks like a *proguing* knave.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

Pandulf, an Italian and pope's legate, a perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

Excommunication serves for nothing with them but to *prog* and pandar for fees, or to display their pride and sharpen their revenge. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

You are the lion; I have been endeavouring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

2. To search carelessly or aimlessly, as for oysters, clams, etc., along the shore in a rambling way. [U. S.]

prog (prog), *n.* [< *prog, v.*] **1.** A pointed instrument for poking or prodding.

The Cooks . . . prick it [mutton] on a *prog* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

2. A poke; a prod. [Scotch.]

But I was not so kittly as she thought, and could thole her *progs* and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 155. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Victuals got by begging; hence, victuals in general; food. [Colloq.]

The Abbot also every Saturday was to visit their beds, to see if they had not . . . purloyned some *progge* for themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. 290. (*Davies.*)

You can junket together at nights upon your own *prog*, when the rest of the house are a-bed.
Swift, Directions to Servants, ii.

Livin' on hard-tack an' salt *prog*.
The Century, XXXV. 621.

4. One who goes from place to place begging for victuals. *Imp. Dict.*

progametange (prō-gam'e-tanj), *n.* [< NL. *progametangium.*] Same as *progametangium.*

progametangium (prō-gam''e-tan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *progametangia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *gametangium.*] In *bot.*, an immature or resting gametangium, as that which occurs in the development of *Protomyces macrosporus.* See *gametangium.*

progenerate† (prō-jen'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *progeneratus*, pp. of *progenerare* (> It. *progenerare*), beget, < *pro*, forth, + *generare*, beget, produce: see *generate.*] To beget; propagate.

They were all *progenerated* colonies from a Scythian or Tartar race. *Archæologia* (1773), II. 250. (*Davies.*)

What then, I pray thee, is there dead? . . . Surely not he who is yet to *progenerate* a more numerous and far better race. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations.

progeneration† (prō-jen-e-rā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *progeneratio(n-)*, a begetting, < L. *progenerare*, pp. *progeneratus*, beget: see *progenerate.*] The act of begetting; propagation.

progenial† (prō-jē'niąl), *a.* [< L. *progenies*, descent, progeny (see *progeny*), + *-al.*] Pertaining to descent or lineage.

Whether [the intellectual Soul is] immediately produced, without any *progenial* traduction or radiation.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 159.

progenitiveness (prō-jen'i-tiv-nes), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *progenies*, progeny, + *-itive* + *-ness.* Cf. *philoprogenitiveness.*] Philoprogenitiveness, in a modified biological sense. [Rare.]

There is another difficulty in the way of accepting metaphysical peculiarity or *progenitiveness* as isolating species. It is marked often strongly in races or varieties which no one pretends to have had distinct origin.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 111.

progenitor (prō-jen'i-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *progenitour*, < OF. *progeniteur* = Sp. Pg. *progenitor* = It. *progenitore*, < L. *progenitor*, the founder of a family, an ancestor, < *progignere*, pp. *progenitus*, beget, bring forth, < *pro*, forth, + *gignere*, beget, produce: see *genitor.*] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather; a parent.

If children pre-decease *progenitors*,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1756.

Ah! whither shall we go?
Down to the grave, down to those happy shades below,
Where all our brave *progenitors* are blest
With endless triumph and eternal rest.
Pomfret, A Prospect of Death.

By the term fresh stock I mean a non-related plant the *progenitors* of which have been raised during some generations in another garden.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 257.

progenitorial (prō-jen-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *progenitor* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to or constituting a progenitor.

Some abnormal growth, like and unlike the species to which the *progenitorial* germ belonged.
The Congregationalist, Oct. 29, 1879.

progenitress (prō-jen'i-tres), *n.* [< *progenitor* + *-ess.*] A female progenitor or parent; an ancestress.

Yet she was a worthy *progenitress* of a long line of most charming women novelists. *The Century*, XXVI. 291.

progenitrix (prō-jen'i-triks), *n.* Same as *progenitress.*

progeniture (prō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< F. *progéniture* = Sp. Pg. *progenitura*, < L. *progenitus*, pp. of *progignere*, beget, bring forth: see *progenitor.*] A begetting or birth. [Rare.]

progenity†, *n.* A humorous blunder for *progeny.* *N. E. D.*

Harrys of the old house of Lancaster; and that *progenity* do I loue. *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, I. 45).

progeny (proj'e-ni), *n.* [< ME. *progenie, progenye*, < OF. *progenie* = Sp. Pg. *progenie* = It. *progenie, progenia*, progeny, < L. *progenies*, descent, lineage, race, offspring, family, < *progignere*, beget, bring forth: see *progenitor.*] **1**†. Descent; lineage; family; ancestry.

All French and France exclaims on thee,
Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 61.

Now show thy *progeny*; if not to stand,
Cast thyself down; safely, if Son of God.
Milton, P. R., iv. 554.

2. Children; offspring, whether of the human kind or of the lower animals; descendants.

Did ever joyful Mother see
So bright, so brave a *Progeny?*
Steele, Tender Husband (song).

What idle *progeny* succeed
To chase the rolling circle's speed,
Or urge the flying ball?
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

Around this fort a *progeny* of little Dutch-built houses, with tiled roofs and weathercocks, soon sprang up, nestling themselves under its walls for protection.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 132.

=**Syn. 2.** *Issue, Posterity*, etc. See *offspring.*

progermination (prō-jėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **progerminatio(n-)*, < L. *progerminare*, shoot forth, germinate, < *pro*, forth, + *germinare*, germinate: see *germinate.*] Origin; birth; issue.

Ignoble births which shame the stem
That gave *progermination* unto them.
Herrick, To Sir John Berkeley.

progger (prog'ėr), *n.* One who progs; a rambling or aimless searcher; specifically, one who progs for clams, oysters, etc., alongshore; a pot-fisherman. [Eastern U. S.]

The class of men who get them [quahaugs] and the soft clams mainly are a miserable set who help the oystermen in winter and "go clamming" in summer. They are locally known as *proggers.* *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 604.

proglottic (prō-glot'ik), *a.* [< *proglott-is* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a proglottis. Also *proglottidean.*

proglottid (prō-glot'id), *n.* [< *proglottis* (*-id-*).] One of the detached sexually mature segments of a tapeworm or tænia; a proglottis.

In this way the Tænia-chain is formed, the last metameres of which (the so-called *proglottids*) break off at a certain stage of development, and form more or less independent individuals.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 129.

proglottidean (prō-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* [< *proglottid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *proglottic.*

proglottis (prō-glot'is), *n.*; pl. *proglottides* (-i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. **προγλωττίς*, *προγλωσσίς*, the point of the tongue, < *πρό*, before, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A detachable sexually mature segment of a cestoid worm; one of the zoöids of the *Scolecida*, propagated by gemmation from a scolex, which in their turn produce ova; a proglottid, or generative joint. The joints of a tapeworm, for example, are proglottides. This is what makes tapeworms such formidable parasites and so difficult to eradicate. For they are continually budded off from the scolex or "head" (really the whole worm), to the number sometimes of hundreds, like successive links of a chain; each such link or "joint" contains all the sexual elements, and is thus capable itself of starting a new series of the parasites in the eggs it produces. See cut under *Cestoidea.*

Each segment [of a tapeworm] is eventually found to contain a set of male and female organs. . . . At the extreme end of the body the segments become detached, and may for some time retain an independent vitality. In this condition each segment is termed a *proglottis*, and its uterus is full of ova. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 184.

prognathic (prog-nath'ik), *a.* [< *prognath-ous* + *-ic.*] Having protrusive jaws; characterized by or exhibiting prognathism. Also *prognathous.*

The relative large size of the jaws and lower parts of the face we see in the negro races, especially, as compared with our own, and to this type we give the name *prognathic.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 432.

prognathism (prog'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *prognath-ous* + *-ism.*] The prognathic state or condition; the quality of being prognathic; the condition of having a small facial or a large craniofacial angle. See *orthognathous.*

This [a large craniofacial angle] is the fundamental condition of *prognathism.* *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 420.

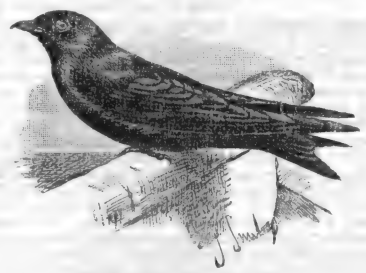
Alveolosubnasal prognathism. See *alveolosubnasal.*

prognathous (prog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, forward, + *γνάθος*, jaw, mouth.] Same as *prognathic:* opposed to *opisthognathous* and *orthognathous.*

The lower race had long snouty noses, *prognathous* mouths, and retreating foreheads.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 299.

prognathy (prog'nā-thi), *n.* Same as *prognathism.*

Progne (prog'nē), *n.* [Also *Procne*; < L. *Progne, Procne*, < Gr. Πρόκνη, in myth. the daughter of Pandion, transformed into a swallow; hence poet., in L., a swallow.] **1.** [*l. c.*] A swallow. *Dryden.*—**2.** An American genus of *Hirundinidæ* or swallows, containing several species of large size, robust form, and dark coloration, some of which are known as *purple martins*, as



Purple Martin (*Progne subis*).

P. subis or *P. purpurea*, the very common and familiar purple martin of the United States. This bird is deep lustrous steel-blue, with black bill and blackish wings, tail, and feet, about 7½ inches long and 15½ in extent of wings. The female is greenish-brown glossed with steel-blue, the under parts whitish shaded with gray. It is a sociable loquacious bird, which breeds naturally in holes of trees, and now, in populous districts, often in boxes provided for its accommodation. The eggs are pure white. It is migratory and insectivorous, like other swallows. There are several other species in the warmer parts of America.

prognosis (prog-nō'sis), *n.* [= F. *prognose* = It. *prognosi*, < L. *prognosis*, < Gr. *πρόγνωσις*, foreknowledge, forecast, < *προγιγνώσκειν*, know beforehand, < *πρό*, before, + *γιγνώσκειν*, know, perceive: see *know*[1], *gnosis.*] **1.** A foreknowing of the course of events; forecast.

An intimate knowledge of the domestic history of nations is therefore absolutely necessary to the *prognosis* of political events. *Macaulay*, History.

2. A forecast of the probable course and termination of a case of disease; also, what is thus forecast.

In a fever, great prostration, high temperature, and rapid pulse . . . must lead to the formation of an unfavourable *prognosis.* *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 392.

prognostic (prog-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < F. *prognostique* = Pg. *pronostico, prognostico*, < NL. **prognosticus*, < Gr. *προγνωστικός*, adj., < *προγιγνώσκειν*, see or know beforehand: see *prognosis.* II. *n.* First in E. as a noun, < ME. *pronostique, prenostik*, < OF. *pronostique, prognostique*, m., F. *prognostic*, usually *pronostic*, m., = Sp. *pronóstico* = Pg. *pronostico, prognostico* = It. *pronostico, prognostico*, < L. *prognosticon, prognosticum*, < Gr. *προγνωστικόν*, a token of the future, a prognostic, neut. of *προγνωστικός*, adj.: see above.] **I.** *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something in the future by signs or symptoms: as, the *prognostic* indications of a disease.

It will become a gentleman to have some knowledge in medicine, especially the diagnostic part, whereby he may take timely notice of a disease, and by that means timely prevent it, as also the *prognostic* part, whereby he may judge of the symptoms either increasing or decreasing in the disease, as also concerning the crisis or indication thereof. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

II. *n.* **1.** That which prognosticates or foretells; a sign by which a future event may be known or foreshown; an omen; a token.

The negardye in kepynge hyr rychesse
Prenostik is thou wolt hir towr asayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 54.

He saith for suche a *prenostike*
Most of an hounde was to him like.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

Therefore [I] believe that those many prodigies and ominous *prognostics* which forerun the ruins of states, princes, and private persons are the charitable premonitions of good angels. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 31.

Careful observers may foretell the hour
(By sure *prognostics*) when to dread a shower.
Swift, Descrip. of a City Shower.

2. A prediction; a foretelling.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verified at last.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

=**Syn.** *Sign, Presage*, etc. See *omen*, and *foretell, v. i.*

prognostic† (prog-nos'tik), *v. t.* [< OF. *prognostiquer* = Sp. *pronosticar* = Pg. *pronosticar, prognosticar* = It. *pronosticar, prognosticare*, < ML. *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate.*] To prognosticate.

When the sun shines waterishly and *prognosticks* rain.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 5.

I never dreamed that ministers should be compelled to impugn ministers; the adversaries have good sport betwixt themselves to *prognostick* the likelyhood.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. iii., No. 8, Parker's Answer.

prognosticable (prog-nos'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [< *prognostic(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being prognosticated, foreknown, or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot indeed be regular, and, therefore, their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

prognosticate (prog-nos'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prognosticated*, ppr. *prognosticating.* [< ML. *prognosticatus*, pp. of *prognosticare*, foretell, prognosticate, < L. *prognosticon*, a prognostic: see *prognostic.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To foretell by means of present signs; predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

Cassandra-like, *prognosticating* woe.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

2. To foreshow or betoken; presage.

The other [top of Vesuvius] towards the South aspireth more high, which when hid in clouds *prognosticates* raine to the Neapolitans. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 203.

The death of a monarch or prince of some corner of the world, *prognosticated* by an eclipse or comet.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 371.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Predict, Presage*, etc. See *foretell.*—**2.** To betoken.

II. *intrans.* To judge or pronounce from presage or foreknowledge.

If any man's father be sick, the son straight goes vnto the sooth-saying or *prognosticating* priest, requesting him to demand of his God whether his father shall recouer of that or no. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 58.

prognostication (prog-nos-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *prenosticacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *pronostication* = Sp. *pronosticación* = Pg. *pronosticação* = It. *pronosticazione*, < ML. *prognosticatio(n-)*, < *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate.*] **1.** The act of prognosticating, foretelling, or foreshowing future events by present signs; a presage; a prediction.

Be the flyenge of Foules, thei wolde telle us the *prenosticaciouns* of thinges that felle aftre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 167.

In this Year, through Books of *Prognostications* foreshewing much Hurt to come by Waters and Floods, many Persons withdrew themselves to high Grounds, for Fear of drowning. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 272.

The doctor's *prognostication* in reference to the weather was speedily verified. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

2. That which foreshows or foretells; a sign.

The whole inhabitants of Italy were wonderfully afraid, and judged that it was some sign and *prognostication* of some wonderfull thing to come.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 114.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 54.

The meteors afford him *prognostications* of the weather.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

=**Syn. 1.** *Prophecy*, etc. See *prediction.*

prognosticative (prog-nos'ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *pronosticatif*, < ML. *prognosticativus*, predictive, < *prognosticare*, predict, prognosticate: see *prognosticate.*] Having the character of a prognostic; predictive.

prognosticator (prog-nos'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *pronosticador* = Pg. *pronosticador, prognosticador* = It. *pronosticatore*, < ML. **prognosticator*, < *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate.*] A foreknower or foreteller of future events by present signs; a soothsayer.

Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly *prognosticators*, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlvii. 13.

Trismegistus, the later Ptolemy, and the everlasting *prognosticator*, old Erra Pater.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

Progonochelys (prog-ō-nok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόγονος*, born before, also a forefather, ancestor, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of fossil turtles from the Triassic of Würtemberg, the oldest known representative of the *Chelonia.*

program, programme (prō'gram), *n.* [Formerly, as LL., *programma*; < F. *programme* =

Sp. *programa* = Pg. It. *programma* = D. *programma* = G. *programm* = Sw. Dan. *program*, < LL. *programma*, a proclamation, edict, < Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, a written public notice, an edict, < *προγράφειν*, write beforehand, < *πρό*, before, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A written or printed list of the pieces or selections which constitute a musical, theatrical, or other performance or entertainment, set down in the order of their performance or exhibition. The titles, authors, and performers of musical pieces are ordinarily given, often with the addition of descriptive or explanatory remarks.

Scraps of regular Memoir, College-Exercises, *Programs*, Professional Testimoniums.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

Hence—2. The collection of such pieces or selections. The several pieces are often called *numbers*.—3. A method of operation or line of procedure prepared or announced beforehand; an outline or abstract of something to be done or carried out: as, the *program* of the new administration; the *program* of a school or university.

Well, here surely is an Evangel of Freedom, and real *Program* of a new Era.
Carlyle, Latter Day Pamphlets, Model Prisons.

A series of impudent shams have been palmed off on the country as a *programme* for general reform.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 745.

The *programme* of the inaugural is already modified.
The Century, XXXV. 720.

4. A preface; prolegomena; a preliminary or introductory statement or announcement.

He [Guilelmus Christ] admires greatly Hermann's *program* on "Interpolations in Homer."
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 504.

Program music. See *music*.

programma (prō-gram′ä), *n.*; pl. *programmata* (-a-tä). [< LL. *programma*, < Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, a public notice: see *program*.] 1. A public notice; an edict.

A *programma* stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers.
Life of A. Wood. (*Latham.*)

2. A preface; prolegomena.

His [Dr. Bathurst's] *programma* on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing.
T. Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 218. (*Latham.*)

The peculiar features of the arrangement of his [Euthalius's] text are prefaces, *programmata*, lists of quotations, with reference to the authors, sacred and profane, from whom they come.
J. Rendel Harris, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 315.

programme, *n.* See *program*.

programmer (prō′gram-ėr), *n.* One who makes up a program: as, the official *programmer* of the Jockey Club.

Progresista (prō-gre-sis′tä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *progressist*.] Same as *Progressist* (*a*).

progress (prog′res), *n.* [< OF. *progres*, *progrez*, F. *progrès* = Sp. *progreso* = Pg. It. *progresso* = G. *progress*, < L. *progressus*, an advance, < *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward, advance, proceed, < *pro*, forth, before, + *gradi*, walk, go. Cf. *congress*, *ingress*, *egress*, *regress*, etc.] 1. A going onward; a moving or proceeding forward; advance: as, to make slow or rapid *progress* on a journey; to hinder one's *progress*.

Thou by thy dial's shady stealth mayst know
Time's thievish *progress* to eternity.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxvii.

Our *progress* was often delay'd
By the nightingale warbling nigh.
Cowper, Catharina.

We trace his *progress* [that of one of Shakspere's characters] from the first dawning of unlawful ambition to the cynical melancholy of his impenitent remorse.
Macaulay, Dryden.

2. A passage from place to place; a journey; wayfaring.

So forth they forth yfere make their *progresse*,
And march not past the mountenaunce of a shott
Till they arriv'd whereas their purpose they did plott.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

It was my fortune, with some others moe,
One summer day a *progresse* for to goe
Into the countrie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Bass. My Penthea, miserable soul,
Was starved to death.
Cal. She 's happy; she hath finish'd
A long and painful *progress*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

In summer they leave them, beginning their *progresse* in Aprill, with their wives, children, and slaves, in their carted houses. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 36.

Specifically—3. A journey or circuit of state: as, a royal *progress*.

It was now the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, when, making a *Progress*, she went to see Cambridge.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

I . . . met the archbishop of Ægina, . . . who was making a *progress* to collect charity for his church.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 160.

The royal *progresses* were diligently carried on, when the king [Cnut], with his following of counsellors and scribes, administered justice and redressed wrong as Eadgar and Ælfred had done before him.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 409.

The king . . . spent the autumn in a royal *progress*, the object of which was to reconcile all parties.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 348.

4. Advancement of any kind; growth; development; improvement: as, the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of a plant; the *progress* of a patient toward recovery; the *progress* of a scholar in his studies; the *progress* of the arts and sciences.

Growth is *progress;* and all *progress* designs and tends to the acquisition of something which the growing person is not yet possessed of. *South*, Sermons, III. vi.

How swift and strange a *progress* the Gospel made at and after its first setting out from Jerusalem!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Physiologically as well as morphologically, development is a *progress* from the general to the special.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 30.

A new stage of intellectual *progress* began with the Augustan age, as it did with our own Elizabethan era.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 380.

Progress of titles, in *Scots law*, such a series of title-deeds as constitute a valid feudal title to heritable property. —**State of progress** [tr. of Gr. *προκοπή*], a state which the Stoical and other philosophies claim to confer of becoming constantly wiser and better, without danger of relapse. =**Syn. 1-4.** *Progress*, *Progression*, *Advance*, *Advancement*, and *Proficiency* agree in expressing the idea of a forward movement, literally or figuratively. *Proficiency* applies only to a person; the rest to a person or thing. *Progress* is a lively word for continued improvement in any respect, or it may mean simply a course, whether good or evil: as, "The Rake's *Progress*" (*Hogarth*). *Progression* is less common and not general; it emphasizes the act of moving. *Progress* and *advance* are high words for the promotion of human knowledge, character, and general welfare. *Advancement* is essentially synonymous with *advance*, but is not so general; the word applies chiefly to things mental: as, "The *Advancement* of Learning" (*Bacon*); but we speak also of the *advancement* of human welfare: here the word suggests the help given by men, viewing it as external, and thus is essentially synonymous with *promotion*. *Advance* and *progress* seem figurative when not physical. *Proficiency* is the state resulting from having made *progress* in acquiring either knowledge or skill: as, *proficiency* in Latin or in music.

Human *progress* is gradual, by slow degrees, evil by degrees yielding to good, the spiritual succeeding the natural by almost imperceptible processes of amelioration.
O. B. Frothingham, George Ripley, p. 188.

This mode of *progression* requires some muscular exertion. *The Century*, XXVI. 925.

It is only by perpetual aspiration after what has been hitherto beyond our reach that *advance* is made.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 506.

Tom had always possessed the honesty and fearless candor that belonged to his idea of a gentleman, and had never thought of questioning his father's *proficiency* in the same virtues. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 187.

progress (prō-gres′, formerly prog′res), *v.* [= Sp. *progresar;* < L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi*, go forward, advance: see *progress*, *n.* The verb is in part from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move forward or onward in space; proceed; pass; go.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 46.

Although the popular blast . . .
Hath rear'd thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl,
We *progress* and we prog from pole to pole.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Thou may'st to Court, and *Progress* to and fro;
Oh, that thy captiv'd Master could do so.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

Like the hare, if the fore-leg is injured, deer cannot *progress*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 810.

2. To continue onward in course; proceed or advance.

After the war had *progressed* for some time.
Marshall, Washington.

As the great ship *progresses* towards completion.
Times (London), April 30, 1857.

3. To move toward something better; advance on the line of development or improvement.

From the lowest to the highest creatures, intelligence *progresses* by acts of discrimination; and it continues so to *progress* among men, from the most ignorant to the most cultured. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 5.

The growth of the concept *progresses* step by step with the extension of the name to new objects.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 346.

4. Specifically, in *music*, of a voice-part, to advance from one tone to another, or, of the harmony in general, from one chord to another. =**Syn. 1-3.** To go or get on, ahead, forward, or along; make haste.—3. To make headway.

II. *trans.* 1†. To pass over or through; make the tour or circuit of.

So, when my soul had *progress'd* ev'ry place
That love and dear affection could contrive,
I threw me on my couch. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

2. To cause to advance or pass; push forward.

The heavier portion [of ore] is *progressed* across the table, and passed into an ore bin. *Ure*, Dict., II. 131.

Urging that the bills . . . be *progressed* as rapidly as possible. *New York Tribune*, March 7, 1887.

★**progression** (prō-gresh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *progression* = Sp. *progresión* = Pg. *progressão* = It. *progressione*, < L. *progressio*(*n*-), a going forward, advancement, < *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward: see *progress*, *n.*] 1. The act or state of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; advance: as, a slow method of *progression*.

The experimental sciences are generally in a state of *progression*. *Macaulay*, History.

Nature's great *progression*, from the formless to the formed—from the inorganic to the organic.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 128.

There is a *progression*—I cannot call it a progress—in his work toward a more and more strictly prosaic level.
R. L. Stevenson, Thoreau, iii.

2. Lapse or process of time; course; passage. *Evelyn.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—3. In *math.*, a series of quantities of which every one intermediate between the first and the last is a mean of some constant kind between those which immediately precede and follow it. Arithmetical, geometrical, harmonic, arithmetico-geometrical, and quadratic progressions are progressions depending on means so named. 4. In *philol.*, the increase or strengthening of a vowel under the accent. [Rare.]—5. In *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of advancing from one tone to another (of a particular voice-part), or from one chord to another (of the harmony in general); motion. *Progression* in either of these senses may be regular or irregular, correct or false. See *motion*, 14. (*b*) Same as *sequence*.

To read chords and *progressions* of chords by means of letters is somewhat fatiguing.
The Academy, Sept. 29, 1888, p. 213.

Arithmetical, conjunct, diatonic, harmonic progression. See the adjectives.—**Geometrical progression**, a series of numbers each derived from the preceding by multiplication by a constant factor, as 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, etc. —**Musical progression.** Same as *harmonic progression*. —**Progression of parts**, in *music*, usually the progression of two or more voice-parts relatively to each other. See *motion*.—**Progression with *n* ratios**, a series of quantities whose ratios (of each to the preceding) pass through a cycle of *n* values, as 2, 1, 3, 1½, 4½, 2¼, 6¾, etc. =**Syn. 1.** *Advancement*, etc. See *progress*, *n.*

progressional (prō-gresh′ọn-al), *a.* [< *progression* + *-al.*] Pertaining to progression, advance, or improvement.

To tell him . . . that there is no further state to come, unto which this seemes *progressional*, and otherwise made in vain. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

The "inventive powers of the human mind"—powers which exemplify and embody the "*progressional* force" of civilization. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 9.

progressionist (prō-gresh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *progression* + *-ist.*] 1. One who believes in or advocates progress in society or politics.

The enforced opening of the country [Korea] . . . had given rise to two new, all-embracing and all-engrossing, antagonistic parties. These two parties were named by the Japanese the *progressionists* and the seclusionists.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 603.

2. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress toward perfection, and that it will ultimately attain it. [Rare.]—3. One who holds that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form.

Were the geological record complete, or did it, as both Uniformitarians and *Progressionists* have habitually assumed, give us traces of the earliest organic forms, the evidence hence derived, for or against, would have had more weight than any other evidence.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 140.

progressist (prog′res-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *progresista* = It. *progressista;* as *progress* + *-ist.*] One who holds to a belief in progress; a progressionist.

The most plausible objection raised against resistance to conventions is grounded on its impolicy, considered even from the *progressist's* point of view.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 98.

Specifically [*cap.*]—(*a*) In *mod. Span. hist.*, a member of a political party holding advanced liberal views. The Progressists and Moderados were the two parties into which the Christinos (adherents of the queen regent Christina) separated about 1835. (*b*) A member of a liberal political party in Germany (Fortschrittspartei), formed in 1861. From it was formed, a few years later, the National Liberal party. The remnant in 1884 united with the Liberal Union to form the German Liberal party (Deutsch-Freisinnige).

The workmen's unions which had grown so rapidly in Germany in the years following 1860, and which had first been patronized by the *Progressist* party.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 214.

★**progressive** (prō-gres'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *progressif* = Sp. *progresivo* = Pg. It. *progressivo*, < L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi*, go forward, advance: see *progress*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Going forward; moving onward; advancing; making progress, in any sense: as, *progressive* motion or course.

Their wandering course, now high, now low, then hid,
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still.
Milton, P. L., viii. 127.

At first *progressive* as a stream, they [the sheep] seek
The middle field; but, scatter'd by degrees,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land.
Cowper, Task, i. 292.

Science in its contemplation of the method of nature is *progressive*, and continually changing its point of view.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 12.

The deification of the Emperors was a suitable climax to the *progressive* degradation of the religion of Rome.
G. P. Fisher, Beginnings of Christianity, p. 125.

2. Favoring progress; using one's influence or directing one's efforts in the line of advancement or improvement: as, to be *progressive* in one's ideas about education; a *progressive* age. —**3.** Indicative of progress.

Ecker, for reasons which are not quite clear, considers that unusual length [of the index-finger] is a *progressive* character.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 71.

Progressive bulbar paralysis. See *paralysis*.—**Progressive euchre, metamorphosis, method.** See the nouns.—**Progressive Friends.** See *friend*.—**Progressive locomotor ataxia.** See *ataxia*.—**Progressive muscular atrophy,** a progressive atrophy of the voluntary muscles. Two entirely distinct forms are recognized —(*a*) a neuropathic form, in which the myo-atrophy is the result of the degeneration of ganglion-cells in the anterior horns of the spinal cord (this form is related to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and to bulbar paralysis); and (*b*) a myopathic form, related to pseudohypertrophic paralysis. —**Progressive muscular sclerosis.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Progressive party,** an independent party which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency at Chicago, Aug. 5–7, 1912, after his failure to secure nomination at the Republican National Convention of June, 1912. Among the leading principles adopted by the party were the initiative, recall, referendum, female suffrage, and extension of government control of interstate business.—**Progressive Orthodoxy,** that body of Christian doctrine which is held by its supporters to preserve the essential features of historic Christian theology, while modified to meet the requirements of modern thought. The name is especially applied to the views of the advanced wing of theologians in the Congregational, Presbyterian, and other American churches.—**Progressive paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Progressive pernicious anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

II. *n.* One who promotes or commends reforms or changes: opposed to *conservative*.

progressively (prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a progressive manner; by gradual or regular steps or advances.

Lost and confus'd, *progressively* they fade,
Not fall precipitate from light to shade.
W. Mason, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, l. 375.

What was the commerce that, *progressively*, laid the foundation of all that immense grandeur of the east?
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 370.

progressiveness (prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being progressive; a condition of advance or improvement: as, the *progressiveness* of science or of taste.

There is nothing in the nature of art to exempt it from that character of *progressiveness* which belongs to science and philosophy, and in general to all spheres of intellectual activity.
J. Caird.

progressor (prō-gres'or), *n.* [< LL. *progressor*, one who advances, < L. *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward, advance: see *progress*.] **1.** One who goes or travels; one who makes a journey or progress.

Being a great *progressor* through all the Roman empire, whenever he [Adrian] found any decays of bridges or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, . . . or the like, he gave substantial order for their repair.
Bacon, Offer of a Digest of Laws.

2. One who makes progress or advances.

proguet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prog*.

progymnasium (prō-jim-nā'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *progymnasia* (-ä). [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γυμνάσιον*, gymnasium. Cf. Gr. *προγυμνασία*, previous exercise.] A kind of classical school in Germany in which the higher classes are wanting; a school preparatory to a gymnasium.

The classical schools proper [in Prussia] consist of Gymnasia and *Progymnasia*, the latter being simply gymnasia wanting the higher classes.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 17.

progymnosperm (prō-jim'nō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *gymnosperm*.] An archaic or ancestral gymnosperm; the ancestral form from which later gymnosperms are supposed to have been developed.

progymnospermic (prō-jim-nō-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *progymnosperm* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to a progymnosperm.

In the remote past, before even the seasons were well defined, the cambium layer may have existed in an irregular or fugitive manner in the pro-angiospermic as it did in the *pro-gymnospermic* stem.
Nature, XXXIII. 389.

prohemet, *n.* An obsolete form of *proem*.

prohibit (prō-hib'it), *v. t.* [< L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibere* (> It. *proibire* = Pg. Sp. *prohibir* = F. *prohiber*), hold back, forbid, < *pro*, before, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *inhibit*, *exhibit*.] **1.** To forbid; interdict by authority: as, to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the doing of a thing.

So of degenerate and revolted spirits, the conversing with them or the employment of them is *prohibited*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

To this day, in France, the exportation of corn is almost always *prohibited*.
Hume, Essays, ii. 5.

South Carolina has *prohibited* the importation of slaves for three years; which is a step towards a perpetual prohibition.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 161.

2. To hinder; debar; prevent; preclude.

And [the Britons], folowyng after wyth al the rest of theyr power, *prohibited* our men to take land.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 99.

Soodenly a tempest of contrary wynde *prohibited* theym to take lande, and droue them backewarde to Cozumella.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 192).

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress.
Milton, P. L., ii. 437.

Prohibited degrees. See *degree*.—**Syn. 1.** *Interdict*, etc. See *forbid*.

prohibiter (prō-hib'i-tėr), *n.* [< *prohibit* + *-er*[1].] One who prohibits or forbids; an interdicter.

Cecilia . . . cast her eyes round in the church, with no other view than that of seeing from what corner the *prohibiter* would start.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 8.

prohibition (prō-hi-bish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *prohybycyon*; < OF. (and F.) *prohibition* = Sp. *prohibicion* = Pg. *prohibição* = It. *proibizione*, < L. *prohibitio*(*n*-), a hindering or forbidding, prohibition, < *prohibere*, pp. *prohibitus*, hold back, forbid: see *prohibit*.] **1.** The act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting; an edict or a decree to forbid or debar.

In Iherico also is yet shewed the place where ye blynde man, notwithstondynge the *prohybycyon* and rebukes of the people, cryed incessauntly.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

God's commandments or *prohibitions* were not the originals of good and evil.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 63.

He said the Prophet never forbade aquavitæ, only the drinking of wine; and the *prohibition* could not be intended for Egypt, for there was no wine in it.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 76.

She made a repelling gesture with her hand, and stood, a perfect picture of *prohibition*, at full length, in the dark frame of the doorway.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

2. In a restricted sense, the interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses.—**Prohibition of light,** in *astrol.*, the supposed effect of two neighboring planets in annihilating the influence of one between them.—**Prohibition party,** in *U. S. politics*, a political party which aims to secure by legislation the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses. Such measures have at times been supported by a considerable section of one or the other of the two great parties, and such legislation has been enacted by certain States, as Maine, Kansas, and Iowa. The Prohibitionists were organized as a distinct national party in 1869, and since 1872 they have nominated candidates for the office of President.—**Training to Arms Prohibition Act,** an English statute of 1819 (60 Geo. III. and 1 Geo. IV., c. 1) prohibiting meetings for the purpose of practising military exercises.—**Writ of prohibition.** (*a*) In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior tribunal to prohibit or prevent an inferior court or a suitor therein, or both, from proceeding in a suit or matter, upon suggestion that such court is proceeding or about to proceed beyond its jurisdiction or in an illegal manner. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, etc.=**Syn. 1.** Interdiction, inhibition, embargo. See *prohibit*.

Prohibitionism (prō-hi-bish'on-izm), *n.* [< *prohibition* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and methods of the Prohibitionists.

In Macmillan's for March Goldwin Smith has a timely paper on "*Prohibitionism* in Canada and the United States."
Literary World, XX. 116.

prohibitionist (prō-hi-bish'on-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *prohibition* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who is in favor of prohibition, especially the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. politics*, a member of the Prohibition party.

II. *a.* Favoring such prohibition.

If the growing *prohibitionist* party should ever get its way in Victoria, the strange spectacle will be presented of one of the chief wine-producing countries being under the control of an electorate which is opposed to the manufacture and sale of wine.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

prohibitive (prō-hib'i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *prohibitif* = Sp. Pg. *prohibitivo* = It. *proibitivo*; as *prohibit* + *-ive*.] Same as *prohibitory*.

The *prohibitiue* Commandement of stealing is of greater force, and more bindeth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 23.

The cab-rates are *prohibitive*—more than half the people who in England would use cabs must in America use the horse-cars.
M. Arnold, Civilization in the U. S., iv.

prohibitively (prō-hib'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In a prohibitive manner; with prohibition; so as to prohibit: as, prices were *prohibitively* high.

I waved my hand *prohibitively*.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, xxviii.

prohibitor (prō-hib'i-tor), *n.* [= OF. *prohibeur* = Pg. *prohibidor* = It. *proibitore*, < LL. *prohibitor*, a withholder, < L. *prohibere*, prohibit: see *prohibit*.] One who prohibits or interdicts.

A sharp and severe *prohibitor*.
Hooker, Works (ed. Appleton, 1877), II. 43.

prohibitory (prō-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *prohibitorio*, < L. *prohibitorius*, restraining, prohibiting, < *prohibere*, pp. *prohibitus*, prohibit: see *prohibit*.] Serving to prohibit, forbid, or interdict; implying prohibition: as, *prohibitory* duties on imports.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed, because it has words *prohibitory* as well as a penalty annexed.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

It is of the nature and essence of law to have penal sanctions. Without them, all laws are vain, especially *prohibitory* laws.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 4.

In 1777, North repealed the customs duties on imported materials for the making of glass, and laid duties professedly *prohibitory* upon the importation of wrought or manufactured glass.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 308.

proin, proiner. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *prune*[2], *pruner*.

pro indiviso (prō in-di-vī'sō). [L.: *pro*, for, in manner of; *indiviso*, abl. sing. neut. of *indivisus*, not divided or cleft, < *in-* priv. + *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, separate, divide: see *divide*.] In *law*, a term applied to rights held by two or more persons undivided, and otherwise termed *indivisible rights*.

★**project** (prō-jekt'), *v.* [< OF. *projecter*, *projeter*, F. *projeter* = Sp. *proyectar* = Pg. *projectar*, project, < LL. *projectare*, thrust forth, L. reproach, accuse, freq. of L. *projicere*, *proicere*, pp. *projectus*, throw before, thrust out, < *pro*, forth, before, + *jacere*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *abject*, *deject*, *eject*, *inject*, *object*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw out or forth; cast or shoot forward.

Before his feet her selfe she did *project*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 45.

The ascending villas on my side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 376.

A ball once *projected* will fly on to all eternity with undiminished velocity, unless something checks.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. To cast forward in the mind; scheme; contrive; devise; plan.

This end I never did *project*,
To hang upon a tree.
Macpherson's Rant (Child's Ballads, VI. 266).

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war?
Milton, P. L., ii. 329.

A world which has Alla for its contriver is much more wisely formed than that which has been *projected* by Mahomet.
Goldsmith, Asem.

3. In *geom.*: (*a*) To throw forward in rays or straight lines, especially from a center; draw such rays through every point of.

To *project* from a fixed point, S (the centre of projection), a figure ABCD . . . *abcd*, . . . composed of points and straight lines, is to construct the straight lines or projecting rays SA, SB, SC, SD, . . . and the projecting planes S*a*, S*b*, S*c*, S*d*. . . . We thus obtain a new figure composed of straight lines and planes which all pass through S.
Cremona, Projective Geometry, § 2.

(*b*) To throw forward (lines) from a center through every point of the figure said to be projected, and then cut these with a surface upon which the figure is said to be projected. (*c*) To delineate according to any system of correspondence between the points of a figure and the points of the surface on which the delineation is made.—**4.** To throw, as it were, from the mind into the objective world; give an objective or real seeming to (something subjective).

Thoughts became things, and ideas were *projected* from her vivid fancy upon the empty air around her.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 58.

5. To set forth; set out. [Rare.]

I cannot *project* mine own cause so well
To make it clear, but do confess I have
Been laden with . . . frailties.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 121.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To shoot forward; extend beyond something else; jut; be prominent: as, a cornice or a promontory *projects*. The rays thrown forward in geometrical projection are said to *project* in this sense.

The craggy Rock *projects* above the sky.
Prior, Solomon, i.

As the boughs all temptingly *project*.
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle.

2†. To form a scheme or project. *Fuller.*—**3†.** In *alchemy*, to make projection—that is, to throw philosopher's stone into a crucible of melted metal, and thus convert the latter into silver, gold, or the philosopher's stone.

My only care is
Where to get stuff enough now to *project* on.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

★=**Syn. 1.** To protrude, bulge (out), stand out.

project (proj'ekt), *n.* [< OF. *project*, *projet*, F. *projet* = Sp. *proyecto* = Pg. *projecto* = It. *progetto*, a project, purpose, < L. *projectum*, a projection, jutty, something thrust out, neut. of *projectus*, pp. of *projicere*, *proicere*, throw forth, thrust out: see *project*, *v.*] That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design: as, *projects* of happiness.

Amo. What say you to a masque?
Hed. Nothing better, if the *project* were new and rare.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Here this mad fickle Crew were upon new *Projects* again.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 507.

I have a *project* of publishing in the spring a pamphlet, which I think of calling "Common-Sense for 1810."
Sydney Smith, To Lord Holland.

=**Syn.** *Scheme*, *Design*, etc. See *plan*.

projectile (prō-jek'til), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *projectile* = Sp. *proyectil* = Pg. *projectil* = It. *projettile*; as *project* + *-ile*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Impelling, throwing, driving, or shooting forward: as, a *projectile* force.

The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz. gravity or attraction, and the *projectile* force.
G. Cheyne, On Regimen, v.

2. Caused by impulse; impelled or driven forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into laudible animal juices. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 35.

3. In *zoöl.*, capable of being thrust forward or protruded, as the jaws of a fish; protrusile.

II. *n.* **1.** A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. Thus, a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, an arrow shot from a bow, and a ball discharged from a cannon are projectiles. The path of a projectile, or its trajectory (neglecting the effect of air-resistance), is a parabola.

The motion of a *projectile*—that is to say, of a body thrown in any direction and falling under the influence of gravity—was investigated by Galileo.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 13.

2. Specifically, a missile intended to be projected from a cannon by the explosive force of gunpowder or some similar agent. Projectiles used in smooth-bore guns are usually spherical, though sometimes oblong, as is the case in the Manby, Parrott, and Lyle life-saving projectiles. Projectiles for rifled guns are oblong, the cylindroconoidal form being generally adopted. It is essential for the range and accuracy of such a projectile that it should pass through the air in the direction of its longer axis, and the only certain method of effecting this is to give it a rapid rotary motion about this axis. To this end the projectile must be so prepared that it will engage and follow grooves in the bore of the gun. This is done in several ways: (*a*) By the *flange system*, in which the projectile is provided with flanges, studs, or buttons made of a soft metal, as copper, zinc, or brass, which fit into the grooves of the bore. (*b*) By the *expansive method*, often called the *American system*, in which the projectile is fitted with an expanding device made of softer material, such as brass, copper, or papier-maché, which is wedged into the grooves by the explosive force of the charge. This system requires more and shallower grooves than the flange system. Both the preceding methods are applicable to muzzle-loaders. (*c*) By the *compressive system*, in which the projectile is surrounded by a soft metal band or jacket, the diameter of which is greater than that of the bore without the grooves, the projectile being forced into and through the rifled part of the bore by the explosive force of the charge. The lands in the bore cut grooves in the encircling bands, which center and give rotation to the projectile. The rifling is polygroove and shallow, sometimes narrowing toward the muzzle. This system is in use in breech-loading guns.—**Armor-piercing projectile**, a projectile adapted, by its material and by special methods of hardening its point, to pierce modern armor-plate. A great advance in power of penetration has been secured by placing upon the point of the shell a soft metal cap which protects it from being broken by the hardened surface of the plate.—**Amplitude of the range of a projectile.**—See *amplitude*.—**Deviation of a projectile.**—See *deviation*.—**Horizontal range of a projectile.** See *horizontal*.—**Subcaliber projectile**, a projectile made of less diameter than that of the bore of the piece from which it is fired, but having a cup or disk large enough to fill the bore, allowing the ordinary windage; or it may have a cup or disk capable of being forced out to fill the bore when the gun is discharged. A high initial velocity is obtainable in subcaliber projectiles, for while their weight and hence inertia are much less than those of the full-sized shot, the area acted upon by the expanding gases is the same.—**Theory of projectiles**, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air, as the motion of a cannon- or rifle-ball, or of a jet of water, etc.

projecting (prō-jek'ting), *p. a.* Inventive; enterprising. [Rare.]

projectingly (prō-jek'ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of something that juts out or projects.

A . . . hat . . . *projectingly* and out of all proportion cocked before. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 381.

★**projection** (prō-jek'shon), *n.* [< F. *projection* = Sp. *proyección* = Pg. *projecção* = It. *projezione*, < L. *projectio(n-)*, a throwing forward, a stretching out, < *projicere*, *proicere*, pp. *projectus*, throw forth: see *project*.] **1.** The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward: as, the *projection* of a shadow upon a bright surface; hence, the act or process of throwing, as it were, something that is subjective into the objective world; the act of giving objective or seeming reality to what is subjective: as, the *projection* of a sensation of color into space as the quality of an object (a colored thing).—**2.** That image or figure which results from the act of projecting an idea or a sensation.

Soon or late to all our dwellings come the spectres of the mind,
Doubts and fears and dread forebodings, in the darkness undefined;
Round us throng the grim *projections* of the heart and of the brain. *Whittier*, Garrison of Cape Ann.

3. That which projects; a part projecting or jutting out, as of a building extending beyond the surface of the wall; a prominence.

The main peculiarity in the outside [of the amphitheater at Pola] is to be found in four tower-like *projections*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 117.

4. The act of projecting, or scheming or planning: as, he undertook the *projection* of a new enterprise.

Which, of a weak and niggardly *projection*,
Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat with scanting
A little cloth. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 46.

5. (*a*) In *geom.*, the act or result of constructing rays or right lines through every point of a figure, according to certain rules. These rays are called *projecting rays*. In *central projection*, often called *projection* simply, the projecting rays all pass through one point called the *center of projection*. In this way a point is projected into a ray, a straight line into a plane. In *axial projection*, a plane, called a *projecting plane*, is passed through every point of the figure, all these planes containing one line called the *axis of projection*. (*b*) The act or result of constructing rays through every point of a figure, all passing through one point, and cutting these rays by a plane or other surface, so as to form a section on that surface which corresponds point for point with the original figure. (*c*) In *chartography*, the act or result of constructing a figure upon a plane or other surface, which corresponds point by point with a sphere, spheroid, or other figure; a map-projection (which see, below).—**6.** The mental operation in consequence of which objects of the imagination or retinal impressions appear to be seen external to us.

What we call the field of view is naught else than the external *projection* into space of retinal states.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 71.

7. In *alchemy*, the act of throwing anything into a crucible or other vessel, especially the throwing of a portion of philosopher's stone upon a metal in fusion with the result of transmuting it; hence, the act or result of transmutation of metals; humorously, the crisis of any process, especially of a culinary process.

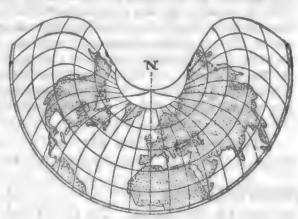
The red ferment
Has done his office; three hours hence prepare you
To see *projection*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

At the same time a ring was shewed to the King, pretended to be a *projection* of mercury.
Evelyn, Diary, June 1, 1667.

It is indeed the great business of her life to watch the skillet on the fire, to see it simmer with the due degree of heat, and to snatch it off at the moment of *projection*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 51.

Had he not had *projection*, think you? Saw you no ingots in the crucibles? *Scott*, Kenilworth, xii.

Center of projection. See def. 5 (*a*).—**Central projection.** See *central* and def. 5 (*a*).—**Cylindrical projection.** See *map-projection*.—**Gauche projection.** See *gauche*.—**Geometric projection**, a parallel perspective projection equally inclined to the three principal axes of the body to be represented, as a machine.—**Homolographic, horizontal, imaginary, isometric, loxodromic projection.** See the adjectives.—**Globular projection.** See *map-projection*.—**Map-projection**, a system of continuous correspondence between the points of a spherical or spheroidal surface and those of a plane, this correspondence determining what points on a map represent given points on the earth, and conversely. Of the systems in use, only a small number are perspective representations (or rather perversions of such representations), so that the word *projection* must here be understood in a peculiar technical sense, not implying any simple geometrical relation between the sphere and the plane. The theory of projections is in itself one of the most scientific branches of applied mathematics; it may, indeed, be said to be simply the theory of functions viewed under the strong perspective of a practical standpoint. But only certain parts of the subject, such as the theory of orthomorphic projections, have as yet taken scientific shape. No satisfactory classification of map-projections is known; but orthomorphic, equivalent, zenithal (including the perspective), meridional, and conical projections are some of the main kinds. The following are the more important: *Airy's map-projection.* See *map-projection by balance of errors.*—*Albers's map-projection*, an equivalent map-projection in which the entire sphere appears as the space bounded by two lines and by two arcs of circles having their center at the intersections of these lines, these two arcs representing the infinitesimal parallels about the poles. The other parallels are concentric arcs having the same boundaries, and the meridians are straight lines radiating from the center. This map-projection was invented by H. C. Albers in 1805, and has been used for the map of Europe by Reichard.—*Apianus's map-projection*, a discontinuous map-projection in which the equator is represented by a limited straight line, and one of the meridians by a circle whose center bisects that line, while its circumference bisects each half formed by the first bisection; then, the semi-meridians toward the center are represented by arcs of circles cutting the equator orthogonally at equidistances, and bisecting the first circle at the points most distant from the equator; but the semi-meridians more distant from the center are represented by semicircles of the same radius as the full circle, and cutting the equator orthogonally at the same distances as the inner meridians; and the parallels are represented by equidistant straight lines parallel to the equator. This map-projection was much used in the sixteenth century, having been introduced by Peter Bennewitz or Apianus in 1524.—*Arago's map-projection*, a map-projection in which one of the meridians is a circle, and the parallels are parallel straight lines dividing the circumference of this circle into equal arcs, while the other meridians are ellipses dividing the parallels into equal parts. This projection was invented by the French astronomer Arago in 1834.—*Arrowsmith's map-projection.* See *globular map-projection* (*b*).—*Babinet's map-projection.* See *homolographic map-projection*.—*Bennewitz's map-projection.* Same as *Apianus's map-projection*.—*Bonne's map-projection*, an equivalent map-projection in which all the parallels are represented by concentric and equidistant arcs of circles, and the central meridian by a straight line, the central parallel being cut orthogonally by all meridians. The entire spheroid appears in a kidney shape. This map-projection was invented by Ptolemy, and described in his geography, although his rules for drawing it did not contemplate a degree of precision which the geographical knowledge of his time would not warrant. It was extensively used during the sixteenth century. It bears the name of the French geodesist Bonne, who improved the theory of it. It has been employed in several of the government maps of European countries. Also called *modified Flamsteed's map-projection*.—*Boole's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection*.—*Broken map-projection.* Same as *discontinuous map-projection*.—*Cassini's map-projection*, an equivalent map-projection, the development of a cylinder tangent to the sphere along a meridian, upon which cylinder the sphere has been orthogonally projected from the axis of the cylinder. This projection was used for Cassini de Thury's great map of France, of which the publication was begun in 1745.—*Central equivalent map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map-projection*. It was proposed by J. H. Lambert.—*Central map-projection.* (*a*) Same as *gnomonic map-projection*. (*b*) Same as *zenithal map-projection*.—*Clarke's map-projection*, a perspective map-projection in which the distance of the eye from the center of the sphere is 1.368 times the radius. This projection was invented by the English geodesist Colonel A. R. Clarke.—*Collignon's map-projection.* (*a*) The quadrilateral map-projection. (*b*) The central equivalent projection.—*Conform map-projection.* Same as *orthomorphic map-projection*.—*Conical map-projection.* (*a*) Properly, a map-projection the development of a tangent or secant cone upon which the sphere is conceived to have been projected by lines of projection perpendicular to its axis. (*b*) Any projection which may naturally be regarded as the development of a projection upon a cone.—*Cylindrical map-projection.* (*a*) A parallelogrammatic or square map-projection. (*b*) A map-projection showing the earth in repeated stripes, as Mercator's. (*c*) A perspective or central projection in which the center is at infinity.—*Delisle's map-projection*, the secant conical projection proposed by Mercator, and applied by J. N. Delisle to the great map of Russia.—*Discontinuous map-projection*, a map-projection which follows one law in one part, and another in another part. Also called *broken map-projection*, *irregular map-projection*.—*English map-projection.* Same as *globular map-projection* (*b*).—*Equidistant map-projection*, a zenithal map-projection in which the radius of each almucantar is equal to its angular distance from the zenith. This map-projection, invented by the French mathematician Postel in the sixteenth century, is frequently employed for star-maps, etc.—*Equivalent map-projection*, a map-projection which represents all equal surfaces on the spheroid by equal areas on the map. Also called *equal-surface map-projection*.—*Equivalent stereographic map-projection*, an equiv-



Bonne's Projection.

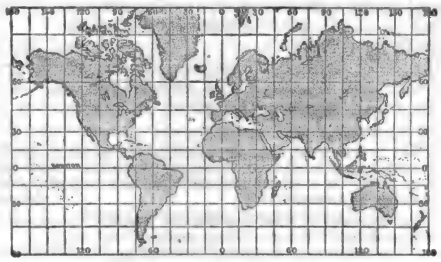
alent map-projection in which the parallels are represented by parallel straight lines at distances from the equator proportional to the tangents of half the latitudes. This projection was proposed in 1862 by M. de Prépetit Foucaut.—*Flamsteed's map-projection.* Same as *sinusoidal map-projection.*—*Foucaut's map-projection,* the equivalent stereographic map-projection.—*Fournier's map-projection.* (*a*) A meridional map-projection in which the meridians are equidistant ellipses, while the parallels are circular arcs equally dividing the central and extreme meridians. (*b*) A map-projection in which the meridians are as in (*a*), but the parallels are straight lines as in the meridional orthogonal projection. These map-projections were proposed in 1646 by the French geographer Fournier.—*Gauss's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Glareanus's map-projection,* a discontinuous map-projection differing from that of Apianus only in setting the parallels at the same distances as in the meridional orthographic map-projection. It was invented by the Swiss mathematician Loriti or Glareanus, and published in 1527.—*Globular map-projection.* (*a*) Any projection of a hemisphere with curvilinear meridians and parallels. (*b*) A meridional hemispherical map-projection in which the equator is a straight line, the semimeridians are circular arcs dividing the equator into equal parts, and the parallels are circular arcs dividing the extreme and central meridians into equal parts. This projection, invented in 1660 by the Italian Nicolosi, has been extensively employed ever since. (*c*) La Hire's map-projection.—*Gnomonic map-projection.* (*a*) A perspective map projection from the center of the sphere. All great circles are represented by straight lines. Hence, by extension—(*b*) Any map-projection representing all great circles by straight lines. Such a projection can contain but one half of the sphere on an infinite plane. This system is probably ancient.—*Harding's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Herschel's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Homalographic* (or *homolographic*) *map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection in which the meridians are ellipses meeting at the poles, and the parallels and equator are parallel straight lines: invented by the German mathematician Mollweide in 1805. It has been considerably used.—*Intermediary map-projection,* a zenithal map-projection in which, *z* being the zenith distance of an almucantar, *r* its radius on the map, and *n* a constant,

$$r = n \tan z/n.$$

This projection was invented by A. Germain.—*Irregular map projection.* Same as *discontinuous map projection.*—*Isocylindric map-projection* an equivalent map-projection the development of a cylinder upon which the sphere has been orthogonally projected. It was invented by the German mathematical philosopher J. H. Lambert.—*Isomeric map-projection,* the zenithal equivalent map-projection, invented by J. H. Lambert, and the best of the equivalent projections.—*Isospherical map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map projection.*—*Jaeger's map-projection,* a discontinuous projection in the shape of an eight-pointed star. It was proposed by Jaeger in 1865, and was modified by Petermann.—*James's map-projection,* a perspective map-projection in which the center of projection is distant from that of the sphere by 1.5 times the radius. It was invented by the English geodesist Sir Henry James.—*Lagrange's map-projection,* an orthomorphic map-projection in which the sphere is shown a finite number of times on a finite number of sheets, but in which all the north poles (or zeniths) coincide, as well as all the south poles (or nadirs). The projection was invented by J. H. Lambert, and has been called by many names. It has been used in a government map of Russia.—*La Hire's map projection,* a perspective projection having the center of projection at a distance from the center of the sphere equal to 1.707 times the radius. This projection, proposed by the French geodesist La Hire in 1701, has been frequently used.—*Littrow's map-projection,* an orthomorphic projection in which the meridians are hyperbolas and the parallels ellipses, all these conics being confocal. This projection has two north and two south poles, all four coincident at infinity, and shows the sphere twice on two sheets, which are merely perversions of each other. It has many remarkable properties. It was invented by the Bohemian astronomer Littrow in 1833.—*Lorgna's map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map-projection.*—*Map-projection by balance of errors,* that zenithal projection which makes the "misrepresentation" a minimum, as determined by least squares. If *r* is the radius of an almucantar on the chart, *z* its zenith distance, and Z that of the limit of the chart, which cannot exceed 126° 24′ 53″, then

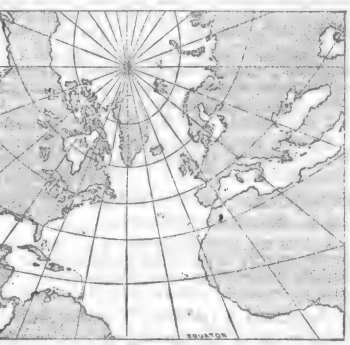
$$r = \cot \tfrac{1}{2}z \log \sec \tfrac{1}{2}z + \tan \tfrac{1}{2}z \cot^2 \tfrac{1}{2}Z \log \sec \tfrac{1}{2}Z.$$

Map-projection by development, a projection upon a developable surface which is then developed into a plane.—*Mercator's map projection,* an orthomorphic map-projection in which the whole sphere is shown in equal repeating stripes. The point at infinity represents the whole sphere, and the zenith and nadir do not elsewhere appear. As ordinarily used, the poles are taken as these points, when the meridians appear as equidistant parallel lines, and the parallels as parallel lines cutting them at distances from the equator proportional to log tan ½ latitude. This has the advantage that the points of the compass preserve the same direc-

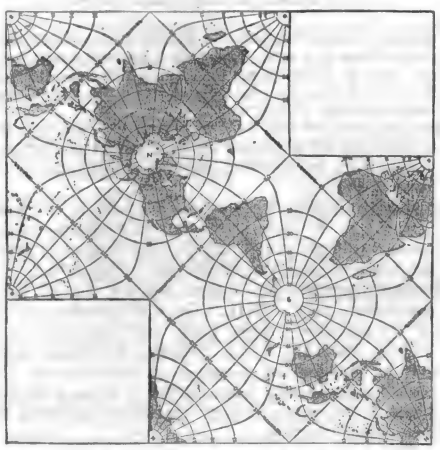


Mercator's Projection.

tions all over the map. This projection, invented by the Flemish cosmographer Mercator in 1550, is the most useful of all.—*Meridional map-projection,* a map-projection which seems to be projected upon the plane of a meridian, showing the poles at the extremities of a central meridian.—*Modified Flamsteed's map-projection.* Same as *Bonne's map-projection.*—*Mollweide's map projection.* Same as *homolographic map-projection.*—*Murdoch's map-projection,* one of three conical map-projections in which the part of the cone of which the map is a reduced development is equal to the spherical zone represented. These were invented by Patrick Murdoch in 1758.—*Orthographic map-projection,* a perspective map-projection from an infinitely distant center.—*Orthomorphic map-projection,* a map-projection which preserves all angles—that is, the shapes of all infinitesimal portions of the sphere. When one such map-projection has been obtained, say the polar stereographic, which is the simplest, all others may be derived from this by a transformation of the plane. Let r and θ be the polar coördinates of any point on the polar stereographic projection, let i denote the imaginary whose square is -1, and let F denote any function having a differential coefficient. If, then, $F(r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta . i)$ be put into the form $x + yi$, x and y will be the rectangular coördinates of the corresponding point on another orthomorphic projection. Also called *conform map-projection.*—*Parallelogrammatic map-projection,* a map projection in which the parallels are represented by equidistant straight lines, and the meridians by equidistant straight lines perpendicular to the parallels. This is an ancient projection. Also called *rectangular map-projection.*—*Parent's map-projection,* one of two perspective map-projections. In Parent's first map-projection the center of projection is distant from the center of the sphere 1.595 times the radius. In his second this distance is 1.732.—*Perspective map-projection,* a true projection of the sphere by straight lines from a center of projection intersecting the plane of the map.—*Petermann's map-projection,* a discontinuous map projection showing the sphere in the form of an eight-pointed star. It is used to decorate the title-page of Stieler's atlas.—*Polar map-projection,* a map-projection showing one of the poles in the center.—*Polyconic map-projection,* a map-projection in which the surface of the earth is cut into an infinite number of zones parallel to the equator; a central meridian is then developed into a straight line, and then each zone is developed separately. This projection, invented by Hassler, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is used in all government maps of the United States.—*Quadrilateral map-projection,* a broken equivalent projection in which one meridian has the form of a square, of which another meridian and the equator are the diagonals. It was invented by Collignon.—*Quincuncial map-projection,* an orthomorphic projection of the earth into repeating squares, invented by C. S. Peirce in 1876.—*Rectangular map-projection.* Same as *parallelogrammatic map-projection.*—*Ruysch's map-projection,* a conical projection in which the cone cuts the equator and has its vertex at one pole, and the sphere is projected upon the cone by lines perpendicular to the axis. It was invented by Ruysch in 1508.—*Sanson's map-projection.* Same as *sinusoidal map-projection.*—*Schmidt's map-projection,* a meridional map-projection in which the meridians are represented by ellipses cut at equal distances by the parallels. It was proposed by the physicist G. G. Schmidt in 1801.—*Sinusoidal map-projection,* an equivalent map projection in which the parallels are equidistant straight lines to which the central meridian is perpendicular. This projection (so called from the form of the meridians) was first used by the French chartographer Sanson in 1650.—*Square map-projection,* the projection of a map which the successive meridians and parallels cut up into squares.—*Stereoscopic projection,* a double perspective projection adapted to be viewed one part by one eye, the other by the other.

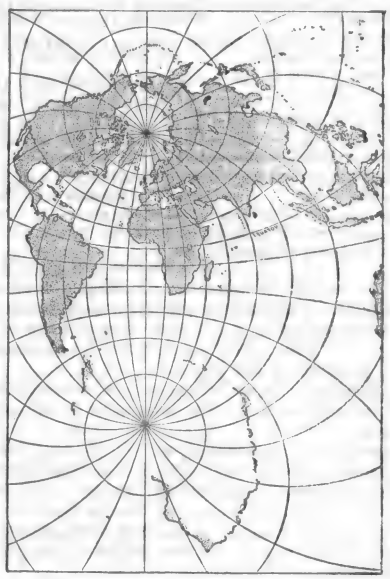


Gnomonic Projection.



The World on a Quincuncial Projection.

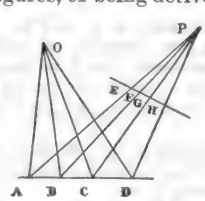
noterous map-projection, an equivalent projection which represents the whole earth on the sector of a circle, the pole being at the center and the parallels concentric circles. It was invented by J. H. Lambert.—*Stereographic map-projection,* the simplest of all projections, representing the whole sphere once on one infinite plane, the parts at infinity being considered as a point. All circles on the sphere



Stereographic Projection of the World.

are represented circles, and the angles are preserved. The stereographic projection of the sphere is a perspective projection, a point on the surface being the center of projection; but the stereographic map-projection of the spheroid is not a perspective projection. The stereographic projection was known to the ancients, and has always been employed for special purposes.—*Textor's map-projection,* a modification of the isocylindrical map, by J. C. von Textor, 1808.—*Transverse map-projection,* a meridional map-projection.—*Trapeziform map-projection,* a map-projection in which the space between two meridians and two parallels is represented by a trapezoid, the sides of which are divided proportionally to determine other straight lines representing meridians and parallels.—*Werner's map-projection,* that equivalent map-projection which has the parallels concentric and equidistant arcs of circles, with the north pole at the center. The whole sphere has a heart shape. This was invented by Johann Werner, 1514.—*Zenithal map-projection,* a map-projection which is symmetrical about a central point, the almucantars being represented by concentric circles.—**Mercator's projection.** See *Mercator's chart* (under *chart*) and *Mercator's map-projection* (above).—**Natural projection,** a perspective delineation of a surface on a given plane. *Stormonth.*—**Oblique projection,** a cylindrical projection upon a plane not at right angles to the sides of the cylinder.—**Orthogonal projection,** a projection by means of rays all perpendicular to the plane of projection.—**Orthographic projection.** See under *map-projection,* above.—**Parallel projection,** a perspective projection in which the center is at infinity.—**Plane of projection.** Same as *perspective plane* (which see, under *perspective*).—**Powder of projection,** in *alchemy,* a powder added to base metals in a molten state, and supposed to have the power of transmuting them into gold or silver.—

★**projective** (prō-jek′tiv), *a.* [< *project* + *-ive.*] 1. Produced by projection.—2. In *geom.,* relating to incidences and coincidences; not metrical: as, a *projective* theorem or property.—3. Capable, as two plane figures, of being derived from one another by a number of projections and sections. Thus, let the plane pencil OABCD be cut by the line AD in the points A, B, C, D, and from the center P let these points be projected into the rays AE, BF, CG, DH, and let these be cut by the line EH in the points E, F, G, H. Then, the range of points EFGH is projective with the plane pencil OABCD.—**Projective geometry.** See *geometry.*



Projective Points.

projectivity (prō-jek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *projective* + *-ity.*] The character of being projective, as two plane figures.

projectment† (prō-jekt′ment), *n.* [< *project* + *-ment.*] Projection; design; contrivance. [Rare.]

> She never doubted but that men that were never so dishonest in their *projectments* of each other's confusion might agree in their allegiance to her.
>
> *Clarendon,* Great Rebellion.

★**projector** (prō-jek′tor), *n.* [< NL. **projector,* < L. *projicere, proicere,* pp. *projectus,* project: see *project.*] 1. One who forms projects; one who forms a scheme or design; a schemer.

Fitz. But what is a *projector?*
I would conceive.
Eng. Why, one, sir, that projects
Ways to enrich men, or to make them great
By suits, by marriages, by undertakings.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

Well, Sir, how fadges the new Design? have you not the Luck of all your Brother *Projectors*, to deceive only yourself at last? *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, who was one of the *projectors* of the Bank of England. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 102.

2. That which projects; specifically, a parabolic mirror, or a lens or combination of lenses, used for projecting a beam of light. The source of light is usually arranged in relation to the projector so that the beam is composed of rays nearly parallel.

The search-light *projector*, which is hung in a cage over the ship's bow. *Engineer*, LXVI. 313.

On May 4th there were placed in position two electric *projectors*, which from the Eiffel Tower will throw their powerful rays of light over Paris.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 540.

3. A camera for throwing an image on a screen by means of electric, magnesium, oxyhydrogen, or other suitable light.—**4.** The square of the area of a plane triangle divided by the continued product of the sides.

projectrix (prō-jek'triks), *n.* A curve derived from another curve by composition of projections.

projecture (prō-jek'tūr), *n.* [< F. *projecture* = Sp. *proyectura* = Pg. *projectura* = It. *projettura*, < L. *projectura*, something jutting out, < *projicere*, *proicere*, pp. *projectus*, thrust forth or forward: see *project*.] A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else; projection.

projet (prō-zhā'), *n.* [F.: see *project*.] Scheme; plan; design; specifically, in *international law*, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

proke (prōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proked*, ppr. *proking*. [< W. *procio*, poke, thrust, stab. Cf. *prog* and *prowl*.] To poke; stir; goad; urge. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The queene ever at his elbowe to pricke and *proke* him forward. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609). (*Nares.*)

prokecye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *proxy*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 414.

prokeimenon (prō-kī'me-non), *n.* [< Gr. *προκείμενον*, neut. ppr. of *πρόκειμαι*, be placed before, < *πρό*, before, + *κείμαι*, lie, be placed.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a short anthem preceding the epistle, consisting of two verses, generally from the psalms. There is also a prokeimenon at Sunday lauds and at vespers.

proker (prō'kėr), *n.* That which prokes or pokes; particularly, a poker. [Prov. Eng.]

Before the antique Hall's turf fire
Was stretch'd the Porter, Con Maguire,
Wh..., at stout Usquebaugh's command,
Snor'd with his *proker* in his hand.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 46. (*Davies.*)

The *prokers* are not half so hot, or so long,
By an inch or two, either in handle or prong.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 227.

prokeratour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *procurator*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 414.

proketowre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *proctor*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 414.

proking-spit† (prō'king-spit), *n.* A sword used for thrusting or poking; a rapier; a weapon. [Humorous.]

Piping hote, puffes toward the pointed plaine
With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 57.

prokket, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME.; cf. Dan. *prakke* = Sw. *pracka*, go a-begging, = G. *prachen*, *prachern*, beg; perhaps < L. *procare*, *procari*, ask. Cf. *proke*, *prog*.] To beg.

Prokkyn or styfly askyn, *procor*, *procito*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 414.

prolabial (prō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [< *prolabium* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the prolabia. *Lancet*, No. 3465, p. 182.

prolabium (prō-lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *prolabia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] One of the oral margins of the lips, forming the red exposed part.

prolapse (prō-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prolapsed*, ppr. *prolapsing*. [< L. *prolapsus*, pp. of *prolabi*, fall or slide forward, < *pro*, before, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] To fall down or out: chiefly a medical term. See *prolapse*, *n.*

prolapse (prō-laps'), *n.* [< L. *prolapsus*, a falling, < *prolabi*, pp. *prolapsus*, fall or slide forward: see *prolapse*, *v.*] In *pathol.*, a falling down of some part of the body, as the uterus or rectum, from the position which it normally occupies.

prolapsion (prō-lap'shon), *n.* [< L. *prolapsio(n-)*, a slipping or falling forward, < *prolabi*, fall forward: see *prolapse*, *v.*] Prolapse. ★[Rare.]

prolapsus (prō-lap'sus), *n.*; pl. *prolapsus*. [LL.: see *prolapse*, *n.*] In *pathol.*, prolapse.

prolate† (prō-lāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *prolatus*, pp. of *proferre*, bring forward, carry out or forth, produce: see *proffer*.] To utter, especially in a drawling manner; lengthen in pronunciation or sound.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howell.*

For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was *prolated* into one uniform mode of intonation.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 261. (*Latham.*)

prolate (prō'lāt), *a.* [< L. *prolatus*, brought forward, pp. of *proferre*, bring forward, produce: see *prolate*, *v.*] Lengthened along one direction. A *prolate spheroid* is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter. See *oblate*.—**Prolate cycloid.** See *cycloid*, 1.

prolateness (prō'lāt-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being prolate.

prolation† (prō-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *prolacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *prolation* = Sp. *prolación* = Pg. *prolação* = It. *prolazione*, < L. *prolatio(n-)*, a bringing forward or putting forth, < *prolatus*, pp. of *proferre*, bring out or forth: see *prolate*.] **1.** Bringing forth; utterance; pronunciation.

S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the *prolation*.
B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, i. 4.

2. Delivery; measure; tune.

With rethorice com forth musice, a damoisel of oure hous, that syngeth now lyghter moedes or *prolaciouns* [var. *probasyons*], now hevyer. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

3. The act of deferring; delay.—**4.** In *mediæval music*, a method of subdividing the semibreve into minims—that is, rhythmical subdivision. Two varieties were recognized—the greater or perfect, which was triple, and the less or imperfect, which was duple.

prolectation†, *n.* [< OF. *prolectation* = Sp. *prolectación* = It. *prolettazione*, < L. as if **prolectatio(n-)*, < *prolectare*, allure, entice, freq. of *prolicere*, allure, entice, < *pro*, forth, + *lacere*, allure: see *allect*.] Enticement; allurement. *Minsheu.*

proleg (prō'leg), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + E. *leg*.] In *entom.*, a false leg; a proped; one of the abdominal limbs or ambulatory processes of the



Larva of Milkweed Butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*).

larvæ of insects, usually fleshy and always distinct from the true thoracic legs. The ten posterior legs of a caterpillar of ordinary form are prolegs. Also called *prop-leg*. See also cut under *Amara*.—**Coronate prolegs.** See *coronate*.

prolegate (prō-leg'āt), *n.* [< L. *prolegatus*, the substitute of a legate or lieutenant-governor, < *pro*, for, + *legatus*, legate: see *legate*.] A deputy legate.

prolegomenary (prō-le-gom'e-nā-ri), *a.* [< *prolegomenon* + *-ary*.] Having the character of prolegomena; preliminary; introductory; containing prefixed explanations. *Imp. Dict.*

prolegomenon (prō-le-gom'e-non), *n.*; pl. *prolegomena* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *προλεγόμενον*, neut. of *προλεγόμενος*, ppr. pass. of *προλέγειν*, say before, foretell, < *πρό*, before, + *λέγειν*, tell, speak: see *legend*, *Logos*.] A preliminary observation: chiefly used in the plural, and applied to an introductory discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.

"'Tis a pithy *prolegomenon*," quoth I—and so read on.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

The mention of the Venetian scholia leads us at once to the Homeric controversy; for the immortal *Prolegomena* of Wolf appeared a few years after Villoison's publication.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 115.

prolegomenous (prō-le-gom'e-nus), *a.* [< *prolegomen-on* + *-ous*.] **1.** Preliminary; introductory; prefatory.

The *prolegomenous* or introductory chapter.
Fielding, Tom Jones, viii. 1.

2. Given to making long exordiums or prefatory remarks.

While the curt, pithy speaker misses the point entirely, a wordy, *prolegomenous* babbler will often add three new offences in the process of excusing one.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

prolepsis (prō-lep'sis), *n.* [< L. *prolepsis*, < Gr. *πρόληψις*, an anticipating, < *προλαμβάνειν*, take beforehand, receive in advance, < *πρό*, before, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take, receive.] Anticipation. (*a*) In the *Stoic philos.*, a common notion, axiom, or instinctive belief which is not irresistible, and which may be in conflict with the truth. (*b*) In the *Epicurean philos.*, a general conception based on sense-experience.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a *prolepsis*, a certain preventive, or foreconceived information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 22.

(*c*) In *rhet.*: (1) A name sometimes applied to the use of an adjective (or a noun) as objective predicate (see *predicate*), as if implying an anticipation of the result of the verb's action. (2) A figure consisting in anticipation of an opponent's objections and arguments in order to preclude his use of them, answer them in advance, or prepare the reader to receive them unfavorably. This figure is most frequently used in the exordium. Also called *procatalepsis*. (*d*) An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time of its occurrence; an anachronism.

Mr. Errington, called Lord Errington in the dispatches, by a *prolepsis* we suppose. *The American*, VI. 87.

proleptic (prō-lep'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προληπτικός*, anticipating, < *πρόληψις*, an anticipation: see *prolepsis*.] **1.** Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; anticipatory; antecedent.

Far different and far nobler was the hard simplicity and noble self-denial of the Baptist. It is by no idle fancy that the mediæval painters represent him as emaciated by a *proleptic* asceticism. *Farrar*, Life of Christ, viii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*: (1) Anticipating the usual time: noting a periodical disease whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every recurrence. (2) Prognostic. (*b*) In *rhet.*, implying prolepsis.

2. Axiomatic; of the nature of prolepsis.

To lead him by induction through a series of propositions depending upon and orderly deduced from your first *proleptick* principles. *Parker*, Platonic Philosophy.

proleptical (prō-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *proleptic* + *-al*.] Same as *proleptic*.

So that our knowledge here is not after singular bodies, or secondarily or derivatively from them; but in order of nature, before them, and *proleptical* to them.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 732.

proleptically (prō-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *proleptical* + *-ly*2.] By prolepsis; in a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

The particle has also the power of indicating *proleptically* in the subordinate clause that the principal one will spring from it. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 46.

proleptics (prō-lep'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *proleptic* (see *-ics*).] The art or science of prognosticating in medicine.

proles (prō'lēz), *n.* [L., offspring, progeny, < *pro*, forth, forward, + √ *al* in *alere*, nourish (see *aliment*), or *olere*, grow (see *adolescent*).] Progeny; offspring.

proletaire (prō-le-tār'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *prolétaire*: see *proletary*.] Same as *proletarian*.

These ancestors of Roman prelates were poor dirty *proletaires*, without distinction, without manners.
E. Renan, Hibbert Lectures, 1880 (tr. by C. Beard), ii.

The plant is the ideal *prolétaire* of the living world, the worker who produces. *Huxley*, An. and Veg. Kingdoms.

proletairism (prō-le-tār'izm), *n.* [< *proletaire* + *-ism*.] Same as *proletarianism*.

proletaneous (prō-le-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *proletaneus*, equiv. to *proletarius*: see *proletary*.] Having a numerous offspring. [Rare.]

proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *proletary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the lower classes; hence, mean; vile; vulgar.

Low *proletarian* tything men.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 720.

II. *n.* A member of the poorest class of a community; one who is without capital or regular employment.

We have considered the forcible creation of a class of outlawed *proletarians*, the bloody discipline that turned them into wage-labourers. *Marx*, Capital (trans.), xxix.

A *proletarian* is a person who is possessed of labour-force, and of nothing else. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 221.

Also *proletaire*.

proletarianism (prō-le-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *proletarian* + *-ism*.] The condition, or the political influence, of the lower classes of the community. Also *proletairism*.

The bourgeoisie had played a most revolutionary part in history. They had overturned feudalism, and now they had created *proletarianism*, which would soon swamp themselves. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 129.

proletarianize (prō-le-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proletarianized*, ppr. *proletarianizing*. [< *proletarian* + *-ize*.] To make proletarian; reduce to a state of proletarianism.

The largesses pauperized and *proletarianized* the populace of the great city. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 293.

proletariat (prō-le-tā'ri-at), *n.* Same as *proletariate*2.

proletariate1 (prō-le-tā'ri-āt), *a.* [< *proletary* + *-ate*1. Cf. *proletariate*2.] Of or pertaining

to the proletariate; relating to the proletarians; proletarian.

The very efforts of philanthropy at the improvement of the *proletariate* classes.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 441.

proletariate[2], **proletariat** (prō-le-tā′ri-āt, -at), *n.* [< F. *prolétariat*, the state or condition of a proletary, < L. *proletarius*, a proletary: see *proletary* and *-ate*.] Proletarians collectively; a body of proletarians; the class of wage-workers dependent for support on daily or casual employment; the lowest and poorest class in the community.

The *proletariat*, as the agitators delighted to call the standing class of operatives: meaning, by this Roman term for the lowest class in that republic, those who had only hands to work with and no laid-up capital.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, iv. § 1.

These [socialistic] doctrines had in the west [of Europe] been bred among the *proletariate*, the large class of society who had no property, no stable source of income, no steady employment, and no sure hope for the morrow.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 268.

proletary (prō′le-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prolétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *proletario*, < L. *proletarius*, according to a division of the state traditionally ascribed to Servius Tullius, a citizen of the lowest class, without property, and regarded as useful to the state only as the parent of children, < *proles*, offspring, progeny: see *proles*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the lowest or poorest class of people; pertaining to those who are dependent on daily or casual employment for support; proletarian.

II. *n.*; pl. *proletaries* (-riz). A common person; one belonging to the lower orders.

Of 15,000 *proletaries* slain in a battel, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 33.

prolicide (prō′li-sīd), *n.* [< L. *proles*, offspring, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring, either before or after birth; feticide or infanticide.

proliferate (prō-lif′e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proliferated*, ppr. *proliferating*. [< L. *proles*, offspring, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reproduce; grow by multiplication of elementary parts.

All the cells of the body possess a latent capacity which enables them, under various stimuli, to *proliferate* and form new tissue. *Electric Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 498.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, to generate or reproduce by the act of proliferation; bear generative persons or zoöids, as distinguished from nutritive persons, as is the usual process in the hydroid polyps.

The annual stock is . . . composed of nutritive and *proliferating* persons, the latter again bearing the buds or generative persons. . . . The *proliferating* persons of a colony present various degrees of degeneration.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 95.

II. *trans.* To bear; form by reproduction.

The mesoblast is completed ventrally by the downgrowth on each side of the mesoblastic plates. These *proliferate* cells at their edge.
A. E. Shipley, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 246.

★**proliferation** (prō-lif-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< *proliferous* + *-ation*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the origination and development of generative zoöids, as in the formation of medusa-buds (planoblasts or hedrioblasts) by a polyp. See *planoblast*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *prolification*.—**Entogastric proliferation.** See *entogastric*.

proliferative (prō-lif′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *proliferate* + *-ive*.] Reproductive; budding or sprouting into new similar forms.

Ulceration may be attended with *proliferative* vegetations which may occlude the air-passages.
Med. News, LIII. 507.

proliferous (prō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *prolifère* = Sp. *prolífero* = Pg. *prolifero*, < L. *proles*, offspring, progeny, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing offspring. (*a*) In *bot.*, subject to or affected by prolification. See *prolification*, 2. Also *prolific*, *proligerous*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, proliferating; bearing generative persons; producing medusa-buds, as a polyp.

The *proliferous* Polyps develop generative buds on their walls. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 237.

Proliferous cyst, in *pathol.*, a cyst producing highly organized and even vascular structures.

proliferously (prō-lif′e-rus-li), *adv.* [< *proliferous* + *-ly*[2].] In a proliferous manner.

Fronds originating *proliferously* from other fronds sometimes, when mature, disconnect themselves from their parents. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 192.

prolific (prō-lif′ik), *a.* [< F. *prolifique* = Sp. *prolífico* = Pg. It. *prolifico*, < ML. **prolificus*, producing offspring, < L. *proles*, offspring, + *facere*, make, produce: see *-fic*. Cf. *prolify*.] 1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; fruitful; fertile; productive in general: as, a *prolific* female; a *prolific* tree; *prolific* seed.

The branches, sturdy to his utmost wish,
Prolific all, and harbingers of more.
Cowper, Task, iii. 531.

That in the capital, and in great manufacturing towns, marriages are less *prolific* than in the open country, we admit, and Mr. Malthus admits.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

2. Serving to give rise or origin; having the quality of generating: as, a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.

With warm
Prolific humour softening all her globe.
Milton, P. L., vii. 280.

The extant remains of the literary work of the period are so great that, if we suppose them to bear the ordinary proportion to the lost works of the same age, they would prove it to be enormously *prolific*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 150.

3. Same as *proliferous* (*a*).=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Productive*, etc. See *fruitful*.

prolificacy (prō-lif′i-kā-si), *n.* [< *prolific* + *-acy*.] Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

With plants like carrots, cabbages, and asparagus, which are not valued for their *prolificacy*, selection can have played only a subordinate part.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xvi. 9.

prolifical† (prō-lif′i-kal), *a.* [< *prolific* + *-al*.] Same as *prolific*.

Every dispute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one question many new ones were started.
Decay of Christian Piety.

prolifically (prō-lif′i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *prolifical* + *-ly*[2].] In a prolific manner; fruitfully; with great increase. *Imp. Dict.*

prolificate (prō-lif′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prolificated*, ppr. *prolificating*. [< ML. *prolificatus*, pp. of *prolificare*, beget: see *prolify*.] ★To impregnate; make prolific. *Sir T. Browne*.

prolification (prō-lif-i-kā′shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *prolification* = Pg. *prolificação*, < ML. *prolificatio*(*n-*), < *prolificare*, produce offspring: see *prolificate*, *prolify*.] 1. The generation of young animals or plants.—2. In *bot.*, the development of an organ or a shoot from an organ which is itself normally ultimate, as a shoot or new flower from the midst of a flower, a frond from a frond, etc. Thus, a rose not unfrequently gives birth to a second from its center, a pear bears a leafy shoot on its summit, and species of *Juncus* and *Scirpus* emit small sprouts from their flower-heads. This is often a case of morphological reversion, the axis whose leaves were altered to make the flower resuming its onward and foliating tendency. Also *proliferation*. Compare *proliferous*.

Abundant nutrition will abbreviate the intervals between the successive *prolifications;* so that eventually, while each frond is yet imperfectly formed, the rudiment of the next will begin to show itself.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 194.

prolificness (prō-lif′ik-nes), *n.* [< *prolific* + *-ness*.] The character or state of being prolific.

If there are classes of creatures that expend very little for self-support in comparison with allied creatures, a relatively extreme *prolificness* may be expected of them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 356.

prolified (prō′li-fīd), *a.* [< *prolify* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, developed proliferously. [Rare.]

This plant [the water-avens] is frequently found in a *prolified* state, that is, with a branch or a second flower in the center of the original one. *Treasury of Bot.*, p. 530.

prolify (prō′li-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prolified*, ppr. *prolifying*. [< OF. **prolifier* = Pg. *prolificar*, < ML. *prolificare*, produce offspring, beget (cf. **prolificus*, producing offspring), < L. *proles*, offspring, + *facere*, make, produce: see *-fy*. Cf. *prolific*.] To bring forth offspring.

There remained in the heart of such some piece of ill-temper unreformed, which in time *prolified*, and sent out great and wasting sins.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, V. 338. (*Davies*.)

proligerous (prō-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *proligerus*, **proliger*, < L. *proles*, offspring, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Producing progeny; bearing offspring; especially, germinating, as an ovum; entering into the formation of an embryo.—2. Specifically, noting the film, pellicle, or membrane of infusions, as the supposed origin or source of the infusorial animalcules which appear in such infusions. See *pseudovary*, 2.—3. In *bot.*, same as *proliferous*.—**Proligerous disk** or **layer** [NL. *discus proligerus*], in *embryol.*, the mass of cells upon the outside of an ovum, derived from the inside of a Graafian follicle, wrongly supposed to be germinative, or to enter into the formation of an embryo. The real germinative area of an ovum is of course within its cell-wall.

prolix (prō′liks or prō-liks′), *a.* [< F. *prolixe* = Sp. *prolijo* = Pg. *prolixo* = It. *prolisso*, < L. *prolixus*, stretched out, extended (as the hair, neck, tail, trees, tunic, etc.), LL. also prolix in speech, comprehension; also favorable, fortunate, courteous, etc.; prob. orig. 'overflowing,' < *pro*, forth, + **lixus*, orig. pp. of *liqui*, flow; cf. *elixus*, thoroughly soaked, boiled; *lix*, lye: see *liquid*. The second element cannot be *laxus*, loose, wide: see *lax*[1].] 1†. Long; extended.

She had also a most *prolix* beard, and moustachios.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 15, 1657.

With wig *prolix*, down flowing to his waist.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 361.

2†. Of long duration.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

3. Long and wordy; extending to a great length; diffuse: as, a *prolix* oration or sermon.

If they [philosophers] had consulted with nature, they had made their doctrines less *prolix* and more profound.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.

He [Bunsen] is about to publish a book about ancient and modern Rome, which, from what I hear, will be too minute and *prolix*. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 9, 1830.

4. Indulging in lengthy discourse; discussing at great length; tedious: as, a *prolix* speaker or writer.

We shall not be more *prolix*, but refer the substantial, perfect, and assured handling hereof to your circumspections, fidelities, and diligences. *Burnet*, Records, I. ii.

=**Syn.** 3. Long, lengthy, wordy, long-winded, spun out, ★prolonged.—4. Tiresome, wearisome.

prolixious† (prō-lik′sius), *a.* [< *prolix* + *-i-ous*.] Dilatory; intended to delay or put off; causing delay; prolix.

Your Lordship commanded me to be large, and I take licence to be *prolixious*, and shalbe peraduenture tedious.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 217.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 162.

prolixity (prō-lik′si-ti), *n.* [< ME. *prolixitee*, < OF. *prolixite*, F. *prolixité* = Pr. *prolixitat* = Sp. *prolijidad* = Pg. *prolixidade* = It. *prolissità*, < LL. *prolixita*(*t-*)*s*, great length or extension, < L. *prolixus*, stretched out: see *prolix*.] The state of being prolix; extension; length. (*a*) Length in a material sense. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . in their shaded walks
And long protracted bow'rs enjoyed at noon
The gloom and coolness of declining day.
Thanks to Benevolus—he spares me yet . . .
The obsolete *prolixity* of shade.
Cowper, Task, i. 265.

The monkey, meanwhile, with a thick tail curling out into preposterous *prolixity* from beneath his tartans, took his station at the Italian's feet.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(*b*) Lengthiness; minute and superfluous detail; tediousness.

I might expatiate in a large description of the several holy places which this Church (as a Cabinet) contains in it. But this would be a superfluous *prolixity*, so many Pilgrims having discharg'd this office with so much exactness already. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

The minuteness of Zurita's investigations has laid him open to the charge of *prolixity*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1, note.

prolixly (prō′liks-li or prō-liks′li), *adv.* [< *prolix* + *-ly*[2].] In a prolix manner; at great length.

That we have in the former chapters hitherto extended our discourse so *prolixly*, none ought to wonder.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 253.

prolixness (prō′liks-nes or prō-liks′nes), *n.* [< *prolix* + *-ness*.] The character of being prolix; prolixity.

The *prolixness*, constraint, and monotony of modern languages.
Adam Smith, On the Formation of Languages. (*Latham*.)

prollt, *v.* An obsolete form of *prowl*.

prollert, *n.* An obsolete form of *prowler*.

prolocutor (prō-lok′ū-tor or prō′lō-kū-tor), *n.* [Formerly *prolocutour*; < OF. *prolocuteur*, < L. *prolocutor*, *proloquutor*, a pleader, an advocate, < *proloqui*, speak out, utter, declare, < *pro*, for, before, + *loqui*, pp. *locutus*, speak: see *locution*.] 1. One who speaks for another or for others. [Rare.]

Olivia undertook to be our *prolocutor*, and delivered the whole in a summary way. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

The silence of records cannot be held to prove that an organised assembly like that of the commons could ever have dispensed with a recognised *prolocutor* or foreman.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 435.

2. The speaker or chairman of the lower house of the Convocation. (See *convocation*, 3.) He is elected by the lower house, subject to the approval of the metropolitan.

As for the convocation, the queen thought fit to prorogue it, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was designed their *prolocutor*.
Swift, Letter, Jan. 12, 1708–9.

prolocutorship (prō-lok′ū-tor-ship or prō′lō-kū-tor-ship), *n.* [< *prolocutor* + *-ship*.] The office or station of a prolocutor.

prolocutrix (prō-lok′ū-triks or prō′lō-kū-triks), *n.* [< L. **prolocutrix*, fem. of *prolocutor*, an advocate: see *prolocutor*.] A woman who speaks for others.

Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their aduocate and *prolocutrix*?
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 141. (*Davies.*)

prologize, *v. i.* See *prologuize*.

prologue, prolog (prō′log), *n.* [< ME. *prologue, prologe*, < OF. *prologue*, F. *prologue* = Pr. *prologue, prologre* = Sp. *prólogo* = Pg. It. *prologo*, < L. *prologus*, < Gr. *πρόλογος*, a preface or introduction, < *πρό*, before, + *λόγος*, a saying or speaking: see *Logos*.] **1.** The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; specifically, a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins; hence, that which precedes or leads up to any act or event.

Jerom in hise twei *prologis* on Matheu seith this.
Wyclif, Prolog (on Matthew).

Think'st thou that mirth and vain delights,
High feed, and shadow-short'ning nights, . . .
Are proper *prologues* to a crown?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 11.

How this vile World is chang'd! In former Days
Prologues were serious Speeches before Plays.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prol.

I'll read you the whole, from beginning to end, with the *prologue* and epilogue, and allow time for the music between the acts. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

2. The speaker of a prologue on the stage.

It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the *prologue*.
Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

The duke is entering; set your faces right,
And bow like country *prologues*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Preface, Preamble*, etc. See *introduction*.

prologue (prō′log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prologued*, ppr. *prologuing*. [< *prologue, n.*] To introduce with a formal prologue or preface; preface.

Thus he his special nothing ever *prologues*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 95.

prologuize, prologize (prō′log-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prologuized, prologized*, ppr. *prologuizing, prologizing*. [< *prologue* + *-ize*.] To deliver a prologue.

There may *prologize* the spirit of Philip, Herod's brother.
Milton, Plan of a Tragedy called Baptistes.

Artemis *Prologuizes*.
Browning, Dramatic Romances and Lyrics (subtitle).

prologuizer (prō′log-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *prologuize* + *-er*[1].] One who makes or delivers a prologue. [Rare.]

Till, decent sables on his back
(Your *prologuisers* all wear black),
The prologue comes; and, if it 's mine,
It 's very good, and very fine.
Lloyd, To George Colman.

prolong (prō-lông′), *v.* [< ME. *prolongen* (also *purlongen*), < OF. (and F.) *prolonger* = Pr. *prolonguar* = Sp. Pg. *prolongar* = It. *prolongare, prolungare*, < LL. *prolongare*, lengthen, extend, < L. *pro*, forth, + *longus*, long: see *long*[1]. Cf. *purloin*, ult. from the same L. verb.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lengthen in time; extend the duration of; lengthen out.

I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 547.

And frequent cups *prolong* the rich repast.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 112.

2. To put off to a future time; postpone.

This wedding-day
Perhaps is but *prolong'd*; have patience and endure.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 256.

3. To extend in space or length: as, to *prolong* a straight line.

On each side, the countless arches *prolong* themselves.
Ruskin.

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** To protract, extend, continue, draw out.

II. *intrans.* To lengthen out; extend. [Rare.]

This page, which from my reveries I feed,
Until it seems *prolonging* without end.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 109.

prolongable (prō-lông′ą-bl), *a.* [< *prolong* + *-able*.] Capable of being prolonged, extended, or lengthened.

Had the rod been really indefinitely *prolongable*.
Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 14.

prolongate† (prō-lông′gāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *prolongatus*, pp. of *prolongare*, lengthen, extend: see *prolong*.] To prolong; lengthen.

His *prolongated* nose
Should guard his grinning mouth from blows.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

prolongation (prō-lông-gā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *prolongation* = Pr. *prolongacio* = Sp. *prolongación* = Pg. *prolongação* = It. *prolongazione, prolungazione*, ML. **prolongatio*(*n-*), < LL. *prolongare*, pp. *prolongatus*, lengthen, extend: see *prolong*.] **1.** The act of prolonging, or lengthening in time or space: as, the *prolongation* of a line.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

If we begin to die when we live, and long life be but a *prolongation* of death, our life is a sad composition.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

2. A part prolonged; an extension: as, the *prolongation* of a mountain-range.

Two remarkable processes or *prolongations* of the bones of the leg. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Sofas resembling a *prolongation* of uneasy chairs.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

3. Extension of time by delay or postponement.

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

prolonge (prō-lonj′), *n.* [< F. *prolonge*, a binding-rope, < *prolonger*, prolong: see *prolong*.] *Milit.*, a hempen rope composed of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other. It is usually about nine yards long. It is used to draw a gun-carriage without the limber in a retreat or advance through a narrow street or defile, or for temporarily attaching the gun to the limber when it is not desired to limber up. It is also employed in getting guns across ditches, for righting overturned gun-carriages, and for any other purpose in which such a rope can be made useful. The prolonge can be shortened by looping it back, and engaging either the terminal hook or toggle in one of the intermediate rings. When not in use, it is wound about and carried on the prolonge-hooks on the trail of the gun. See cut under *gun-carriage*. —**Prolonge-knot** (*naut.*), a useful as well as ornamental knot, sometimes called a *capstan-knot*, formerly known by gunners as a *delay-knot*.


Prolonge- or Capstan-knot.

prolonger (prō-lông′ėr), *n.* One who or that which prolongs, or lengthens in time or space.

O! . . . Temperance! Thou *Prolonger* of Life!
W. Hay, Fugitive Pieces, I. 106.

prolongment (prō-lông′mẹnt), *n.* [< *prolong* + *-ment*.] The act of prolonging, or the state of being prolonged; prolongation.

Tho he himself may have been so weak as earnestly to decline Death, and endeavour the utmost *Prolongment* of his own un-eligible State.
Shaftesbury, Characteristics, II. 141.

prolusion (prō-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= Sp. *prolusión* = It. *prolusione*, < L. *prolusio*(*n-*), a prelude, < *proludere*, pp. *prolusus*, play or practise beforehand, < *pro*, before, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*.] **1.** A prelude to a game, performance, or entertainment; hence, a prelude, introduction, or preliminary in general.

The . . . noble soul must be vigilant, go continually armed, and be ready to encounter every thought and imagination of reluctant sense, and the first *prolusions* of the enemy. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 227.

But why such long *prolusion* and display,
Such turning and adjustment of the harp?
Browning, Transcendentalism.

2. An essay or preparatory exercise in which the writer tries his own strength, or throws out some preliminary remarks on a subject which he intends to treat more profoundly.

Ambition which might have devastated mankind with *Prolusions* on the Pentateuch.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 62.

As literary supports . . . came two remarkable *prolusions* of Visconti before the Paris Academy.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 508.

promachos (prom′ą-kos), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόμαχος*, fighting in front or as a champion; as a noun, a defender, a champion, a defending deity; < *πρό*, before, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] In *Gr. myth.* and *archæol.*, a deity who fights before some person, army, or state, as a protector or guardian: said especially of Athene and Apollo. In art and archæology the type is distinguished by the attitude of combat, often with upraised shield and the spear or other weapon extended threateningly.


Promachos.—Athene the Defender. (Marble from Herculaneum, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

Promachus (prom′ą-kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1848), < Gr. *πρόμαχος*, fighting in front: see *promachos*.] A genus of robber-flies or *Asilidæ*, having the abdomen longer than the wings, the body thinly pilose, and the wings with three submarginal cells. *P. fitchi* is an enemy of the honey-bee in the United States.


Promachus fitchi.

promammal (prō-mam′al), *n.* One of the *Promammalia*.

Promammalia (prō-ma-mā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *Mammalia*, q. v.] The unknown hypothetical ancestors of mammals; a supposed primitive type of *Mammalia*, of which the existing monotremes are the nearest relatives or descendants. Compare *Prototheria*.

The unknown extinct Primary Mammals, or *Promammalia*, . . . probably possessed a very highly developed jaw. *Haeckel*, Hist. Creat. (trans.), II. 285.

promammalian (prō-ma-mā′liąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Promammalia*.

II. *n.* A promammal.

promanation (prom-ą-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *manatio*(*n-*), a flowing, < *manare*, pp. *manatus*, flow, drip.] The act of flowing forth; emanation.

Promanation . . . of the rays of light.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophical Cabbala, viii., App.

promenade (prom-e-nād′), *n.* [< F. *promenade*, a walking, walk, airing, drive, a public walk, < *promener*, take out (animals), conduct, take (one) out for a walk, ride, or drive, < LL. *prominare*, drive forward, < *pro*, forward, + *minare*, drive (animals): see *mine*[2], *mien*.] **1.** A walk for pleasure or display, or for exercise.—**2.** A place for walking.

No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. 6.

Moored opposite Whitehall was a very large barge with a saloon, and *promenade* on the top, called the Folly.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 149.

Promenade concert, a musical entertainment in which the audience promenades or dances during the music, instead of remaining seated.

promenade (prom-e-nād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *promenaded*, ppr. *promenading*. [< *promenade, n.*] To walk about or up and down for amusement, display, or exercise; also, recently, to take exercise in carriage, saddle, or boat.

The poplars, in long order due,
With cypress *promenaded*.
Tennyson, Amphion.

The grandes dames, in their splendid toilets, *promenaded* in their gilded phaetons on the magnificent Avenue of the Champs Elysées.
E. B. Washburne, Recollections of a Minister, I. 3.

promenader (prom-e-nā′dėr), *n.* [< *promenade* + *-er*[1].] One who promenades.

The Riva degli Schiavoni catches the warm afternoon sun in its whole extent, and is then thronged with *promenaders* of every class, condition, age, and sex.
Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

Promephitis (prō-mē-fī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Gaudry, 1861), < L. *pro*, before, + *Mephitis*, q. v.] A genus of musteline carnivorous quadrupeds from the Pliocene.

promerit† (prō-mer′it), *v. t.* [< L. *promeritus*, pp. of *promerere*, be deserving of, < *pro*, for, + *merere*, deserve, be worthy of: see *merit*.] **1.** To deserve; procure by merit.

From him [Christ] then, and from him alone, must we expect Salvation, acknowledging and confessing freely there is nothing in ourselves which can effect or deserve it from us, nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. To befriend; confer a favor on.

He loves not God: no, not whiles He *promerits* him with His favours. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Jas. iv. 8.

promeritor† (prō-mer′i-tọr), *n.* [< *promerit* + *-or*[1].] One who deserves or merits, whether good or evil.

Whatsoever mischiefs befall them or their posterity, though many ages after the decease of the *promeritors*, were inflicted upon them in revenge.
Christian Religion's Appeal. (*Latham.*)

promerope (prom′ẹ-rōp), *n.* A bird of the genus *Promerops*, in any sense.

Promeropidæ (prom-ẹ-rop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Promerops* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral insessorial birds, named by Vigors in 1825 from the genus *Promerops:* synonymous with *Nectariniidæ*, and still sometimes used in that sense, as by G. R. Gray, 1869.

Promeropinæ (prom″e-rō-pī′nē), *n. pl* [NL., ⟨ *Promerops* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, named from the genus *Promerops* by G. R. Gray in 1847. It has included heterogeneous elements, and is little used. In 1869 Gray made it the second subfamily of *Nectariniidæ*, containing *Promerops*, *Æthopyga*, etc., thus embracing birds now referred to two different families, *Meliphagidæ* and *Nectariniidæ*. It was called *Ptiloturinæ* by Cabanis, 1850.

Promerops (prom′e-rops), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), ⟨ Gr. πρό, before, + μέροψ, a bird, the bee-eater: see *Merops*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) Applied to many different tenuirostral or slender-billed birds of the passerine families *Paradiseidæ*, *Meliphagidæ*, and *Nectariniidæ*, and of the picarian family *Upupidæ*, as of the genera *Epimachus*, *Cinnyris*, *Irrisor*, and others not specially related. (*b*) Properly restricted to an African genus of oscine passerine birds of the family *Meliphagidæ* and subfamily *Meliphaginæ*, having a slender curved bill about twice as long as the head and not bristled, unfeathered operculated nostrils, scutellate tarsi, and extremely long tail. The type is the Cape promerops, *P. cafer*, of South Africa; there is a second species, *P. gurneyi*. Also called *Falcinellus*, and *Ptiloturus* or *Ptilurus*.



Cape Promerops (*Promerops cafer*).

2. [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Promerops*, in any sense; a promerope.

promessed†, *v.* A Middle English form of *promise*.

promethea (prō-mē′thē-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *Prometheus*.] In *entom.*, same as *prometheus*.

Promethean (prō-mē′thē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *Prometheus*, of or pertaining to Prometheus, ⟨ *Prometheus*, ⟨ Gr. Προμηθεύς, Prometheus, lit., according to the usual explanation, 'Forethinker' (brother to Ἐπιμηθεύς, Epimetheus, 'Afterthinker'), cf. προμηθής, forethinking, provident, ⟨ πρό, before, + *μαθεῖν*, pres. *μανθάνειν*, learn, find out (or, as commonly supposed, *μῆδος*, counsel, providence, *μήδεσθαι*, intend, devise, *μῆτις*, counsel, all ult. ⟨ √ *μα*, think). In another view this is merely popular etymology, the name being compared with Skt. *pramantha*, a stick which by friction produces fire.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Prometheus in Greek mythology, who showed men various arts, including the use of fire, and by the will of Zeus was chained to a rock and tortured by a vulture.

These vultures in my breast
Gripe my *Promethean* heart both night and day.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 14.

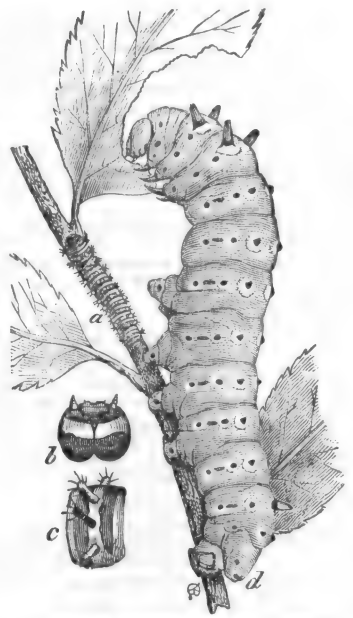
I know not where is that *Promethean* heat
That can thy light relume. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 12.

Promethean fire
Is quite extinct in them; yea, vse of sence
Hath within them noe place of residence.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the prometheus; being or known as the prometheus: as, a *promethean* silkworm.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A small glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture which it ignited on being pressed: formerly used for affording a ready light.

prometheus (prō-mē′thūs), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Prometheus*, ⟨ Gr. Προμηθεύς, Prometheus: see *Promethean*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) The popular name and also the technical specific name of a large silk-spinning moth, *Attacus prometheus*, or *Telea* or *Callosamia promethea*. The male moth is of a dark rich smoky or amber brown, the female of a lighter rusty or reddish brown. In both sexes the wings are crossed by a wavy whitish line near the middle, and have a wide clay-colored border. Near the tips of the fore wings there is an eye-like spot within a bluish-white crescent, and in the female there is an angular reddish-white spot, edged with black, near the middle of each wing. The eggs are laid in little clusters of five or six upon twigs in the spring. The larva or worm is delicate bluish-white with a faint pruinescence, with four black tubercles on the thorax. It feeds on ash, sassafras, wild cherry, lilac, maple, plum, poplar, birch, and other trees. The cocoon is oblong, dense, gray, and remarkable for the long tough band of silk which suspends it and which is securely wrapped around the supporting twig. Also *promethea*, *promethia*.



Promethean Silkworm (*Callosamia promethia*).
a, larva of third stage, natural size; *b*, head of larva of fourth stage, enlarged; *c*, side view of segment of larva of fourth stage, enlarged; *d*, full-grown larva, natural size.

(*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of moths. *Hübner*, 1826.—2. In *ornith.*, the Blackburnian warbler, *Dendræca blackburniæ*: so named by Coues from the flame color of the breast.

★**prominence** (prom′i-nens), *n.* [⟨ OF. *prominence* = Sp. Pg. *prominencia* = It. *prominenza*, ⟨ L. *prominentia*, a projection, ⟨ *prominen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prominere*, jut out: see *prominent*.] 1. The property of being prominent; a standing or jutting out from the surface of something; also, that which juts out; protuberance: as, the *prominence* of a joint; the *prominence* of a rock or cliff; the *prominences* of the face.

It shows the nose and eye-brows, with the several *prominences* and fallings in of the features.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. The state of being conspicuous; conspicuousness; distinction; notoriety.—**Canine, mental**, etc., **prominence**. See the adjectives.—**Prominence of Doyère**. Same as *eminence of Doyère* (which see, under *eminence*).—**Solar prominence**, one of the great clouds of incandescent hydrogen, helium, and calcium vapor, seen during a total eclipse on the edge of the sun's disk, and at other times observable with the spectroscope. = **Syn. 1.** Projection, bulge, process, eminence.

prominency (prom′i-nen-si), *n.* [As *prominence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prominence*.

★**prominent** (prom′i-nent), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ OF. *prominent* = Sp. Pg. It. *prominente*, ⟨ L. *prominen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prominere*, project, jut out, ⟨ *pro*, forth, + **minere*, project, jut. Cf. *eminent*, *imminent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief: as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.

It compresses hard
The *prominent* and most unsightly bones,
And binds the shoulders flat.
Cowper, Task, ii. 588.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Raised above the general surface: as, *prominent* eyes. (*b*) Projecting horizontally: as, *prominent* angles of the prothorax. The head of an insect is said to be *prominent* when its upper surface is horizontal and continuous with that of the thorax.

3. Standing out so as to be easily seen; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous: as, the figure of a man is *prominent* in the picture.

The side of things which is most *prominent* when they are looked at from European soil may not always be the most *prominent* when they are looked at from American soil. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 8.

4. Standing out from among the multitude; distinguished above others: as, a *prominent* citizen. = **Syn. 1.** Projecting, bulging.—**4.** Eminent, leading.

II. *n.* 1†. A promontory.

(The winds asleepe) he freely poures, till highest *Prominents*,
Hill tops, low meddowes, and the fields, that crowne with most contents
The toiles of men, sea-ports, and shores, are hid.
Chapman, Iliad, xii.

2. One of certain bombycid moths; a toothback or pebble. The American red-humped prominent is *Schizura concinna*; the European coxcomb prominent is *S. camelina*. See cut under *Notodonta*.

prominently (prom′i-nent-li), *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

promiscuity (prō-mis-kū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *promiscuité* = Pg. *promiscuidade* = It. *promiscuità*, ⟨ L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separated: see *promiscuous*.] 1. Promiscuousness; confusion; indiscriminate mixture.

The God-abstractions of the modern polytheism are nearly in as sad a state of perplexity and *promiscuity* as were the more substantial deities of the Greeks.
Poe, Marginalia, lxxv. (*Davies*.)

Lady Charlotte . . . was fond of flooding the domestic hearth with all the people possessed of any sort of a name. . . . Mr. Wynnstay loathed such *promiscuity*.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xvii.

2. Promiscuous sexual union, as among some races of people.

Promiscuity may be called indefinite polyandry joined with indefinite polygyny; and one mode of advance is by a diminution of the indefiniteness.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 297.

promiscuous (prō-mis′kū-us), *a.* [= OF. *promiscue* = Sp. Pg. It. *promiscuo*, ⟨ L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separated, ⟨ *pro*, forth, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*[1].] 1. Consisting of parts or individuals grouped together without order; mingled indiscriminately; confused.

Distinction in *promiscuous* Noise is drown'd.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

In rushed at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 551.

He went on contentedly enough, picking up a *promiscuous* education chiefly from things that were not intended for education at all. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 4.

2. Forming part of a mingled or confused crowd or mass.

This, like the public inn, provides a treat
Where each *promiscuous* guest sits down to eat.
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

3. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common; indiscriminate; not restricted to one individual: as, *promiscuous* sexual intercourse.

Heaps on heaps expire;
Nations with nations mixed confusedly die,
And lost in one *promiscuous* carnage lie.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. Casual; accidental. [Prov. Eng.]

I walked in, gentlemen, just to say good mornin', and went, in a *permiscuous* manner, up stairs, and into the back room. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xxxiv.

=**Syn. 1.** *Promiscuous*, *Miscellaneous*. *Promiscuous* emphasizes the complete lack of arrangement; *miscellaneous* the throwing together of different kinds. Hence we speak of *promiscuous*, but not of *miscellaneous*, confusion; of *miscellaneous*, not *promiscuous*, articles in a magazine. A work-bag contains a *miscellaneous* collection of things, which should never be allowed to become *promiscuous*.

It is an argument of a loose and ungoverned mind to be affected with the *promiscuous* approbation of the generality of mankind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

What the people but a herd confused,
A *miscellaneous* rabble? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 50.

promiscuously (prō-mis′kū-us-li), *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; in a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds or individuals.

Like beasts and birds *promiscuously* they join. *Pope*.

promiscuousness (prō-mis′kū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being promiscuous, or of being mixed without selection, order, or distinction.

promise (prom′is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *promys*, *promes*; ⟨ ME. *promys*, *promesse*, ⟨ OF. *promesse*, F. *promesse* = Sp. *promesa* = Pg. It. *promessa*, ⟨ ML. *promissa*, f., ⟨ L. *promissum*, neut., a promise, fem. and neut. of L. *promissus*, pp. of *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, say beforehand, promise: see *promit*.] 1. A declaration in reference to the future, whether written or verbal, made by one person to another, purporting to assure the latter that the former will do or forbear from a specified act, or cause it to be done or refrained from; a declaration intended to give to the person to whom it is made assurance of his right to expect from the promisor the thing promised; especially, a declaration that something shall be done or given for the benefit of the promisee or another. In law, a promise is not binding in such sense as to be directly enforceable through the courts, unless made upon a consideration good or valuable; in which case the promise and the consideration together form a contract or agreement (if under seal, termed a *covenant*) which binds the promisor, and it may be his legal representatives, and gives the promisee, and in some cases a third person for whose benefit the promise was made, the right to enforce it by suit, or to recover damages for its breach.

Also, no Straungere comethe before him but that he makethe him sum *Promys* and Graunt, of that the Straungere askethe resonabely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 40.

O Rome, I make thee *promise;*
If the redress will follow, thou receivest
Thy full petition at the hand of Brutus!
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 56.

Statesman, yet friend to Truth! of soul sincere, . . .
Who broke no *promise*, served no private end.
Pope, To Addison, l. 69.

2. Ground or basis of expectation; earnest; pledge.

There buds the *promise* of celestial worth!
Young, The Last Day, iii.

Thy [Friendship's] blossoms deck our unsuspecting years;
The *promise* of delicious fruit appears.
Cowper, Valediction.

3. That which affords a ground or basis for hope or for expectation of future excellence or distinction: as, a youth of great *promise*.

You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince Mamillius; it is a gentleman of the greatest *promise* that ever came into my note. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 39.

O, I see the crescent *promise* of my spirit hath not set.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. That which is promised; fulfilment or grant of what is promised.

And . . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father.
Act i. 4.

Glou. Look, when I am king, claim thou of me
The earldom of Hereford. . . .
Buck. I'll claim that *promise* at your grace's hands.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 197.

Absolute promise, a promise which pledges fulfilment at all events; a promise unqualified by a condition.—**Breach of promise.** See *breach.*—**Conditional promise**, a promise the obligation to fulfil which depends on the performance of a condition, or on a contingent or yet unknown event.—**Express promise**, a promise expressed orally or in writing.—**Implied promise**, a promise which the law implies from conduct, as when one employs a man to perform a day's labor, without any express promise to pay him. The law then presumes a promise on the employer's part to give the man a reasonable reward, and it will enforce such implied promise.—**Land of Promise**, Canaan: so called because promised by God to Abraham in Haran; figuratively, heaven. Also called *The Promised Land.*

By faith he [Abraham] sojourned in the *land of promise*, . . . dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob.
Heb. xi. 9.

Mesmeric promise, mutual promises, new promise. See the adjectives.—**Parole promise.** (*a*) A promise made orally. (*b*) A promise made without seal, either orally or in writing, as distinguished from one made under seal, which is technically called a *covenant.*—**Promise and offer.** In *Scots law*, an *offer* is a proposal made to give or to do something, either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration; a *promise* is an offer of such a nature that the promisor takes the other party's assent for granted. An *offer* is not binding till it is accepted; a *promise* is binding as soon as it is known by the party it is made to.—**Special promise**, an actual promise as distinguished from an implied promise.—**The Promise**, according to the account given in the Bible, the assurance given by God to Abraham that his descendants should become the chosen people, and that in him all the families of the earth should be blessed.

"So help me *the promise*, fair sirs," said Isaac, . . . "as no such sounds ever crossed my lips!"
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

To give a lick and a promise of better. See *lick.*

=Syn. 1. *Assurance, Promise, Engagement, Pledge, Covenant.* These words are arranged in the order of strength; it would be dishonorable to fail to keep what even the weakest of them expresses. The formality and solemnity of each are proportioned to its strength. A *covenant* is a mutual obligation; the others are not. Each of them may be either spoken or written, but the written is generally more formal, and may have greater legal obligation.

promise (prom'is), *v.*; pret. and pp. *promised*, ppr. *promising*. [< ME. *promysen, promyssen;* < *promise, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a promise of; engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one; especially, to engage that some benefit shall be conferred.

Thei hym *promyseden* that thei sholde kepe well the Citee while there life myght endure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 295.

I was *promised* them [ribbons] against the feast.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 237.

You said that your Sponsors did *promise* for you that you should keep God's commandments.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

2. To afford reason to expect: as, the year *promises* a good harvest; the clouds *promise* rain.

Surely this seemeth a plott of great reason and small difficultye, which *promiseth* hope of a shorte end.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Seeing the old castle of the state,
That *promis'd* once more firmness, so assail'd.
Cowper, Task, v. 526.

3. To assure. [Colloq.]

And what that euer be withynne this place,
That wolle for the entrete in eny wise,
He shall not spede, I yow *promysse.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1603.

I do not like thy look, I *promise* thee.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 47.

I *promise* you I don't think near so ill of you as I did.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

4. To make as promisor; be the promisor in. [Rare trade use.]

These notes were *promised* by S. and S.
Boston Traveller, Jan. 24, 1880.

The Promised Land. Same as *Land of Promise* (which see, under *promise, n.*).—**To be promised**†, to have an engagement.

Cassius. Will you sup with me to-night, Casca?
Casca. No, *I am promised* forth. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 293.

=Syn. 1. To assure, engage, covenant. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To assure one by a promise or binding declaration.

Tho' fickle fortune has deceiv'd me,
She *promis'd* fair, and perform'd but ill.
Burns, I Dream'd I Lay.

2. To afford hopes or expectations; give ground for expecting satisfactory or agreeable results.

A . . . son of the last Archbishop, who *promises* very greatly. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 99.

The day was named, the weather *promised* well.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

3. To stand sponsor. [Rare.]

There were those who knew him near the king
And *promised* for him; and Arthur made him knight.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

promise-breach (prom'is-brēch), *n.* Failure to perform what is promised. [Rare.]

Since miserie hath daunted all my mirth,
And I am quite vndone through *promise-breach.*
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 6.

In double violation
Of sacred chastity and of *promise-breach*
Thereon dependent. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 410.

promise-breaker (prom'is-brā″kėr), *n.* One who breaks or fails to make good his promises.

He's a most notable coward, an infinite and endless liar, an hourly *promise-breaker*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6. 12.

promise-crammed (prom'is-kramd), *a.* Crammed or stuffed with promises. [Rare.]

I eat the air, *promise-crammed*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 99.

promisee (prom-i-sē′), *n.* [< *promise* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a promise is made.

Where things promised in a treaty are incompatible, the *promisee* may choose which he will demand the performance of. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 109.

promiseful (prom'is-fûl), *a.* [< *promise* + *-ful.*] Full of promise; promising.

So som he wins with *promise-full* intreats,
With presents som, and som with rougher threats.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

promiser (prom'i-sėr), *n.* [< *promise* + *-er*[1].] One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants: in legal use *promisor.*

He was a subtyle deceiuer, a fayer false *promiser.*
Joye, Expos. of Daniel xi.

Though the expectation which is raised by impertinent *promisers* is thus barren, their confidence, even after failures, is so great that they subsist by still promising on.
Steele, Spectator, No. 448.

promising (prom'i-sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *promise, v.*] Giving promise; affording just expectations of good; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future; looking as if likely to turn out well: as, a *promising* youth; a *promising* prospect.

A course more *promising*
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, undream'd shores.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 576.

promisingly (prom'i-sing-li), *adv.* [< *promising* + *-ly*[2].] In a promising manner.

promisor (prom'i-sor), *n.* [< *promise* + *-or*[1]. Cf. L. *promissor*, a promiser.] In *law*, one who promises.

promisst†, *a.* [< L. *promissus*, hanging down, long, pp. of *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, let hang down, etc., see *promise, promit.*] Hanging down; long.

I know him by his *promisse* beard,
And beetle browes.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

promission† (prō-mish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *promissioun*, < L. *promissio(n-)*, promise, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise.*] Promise.

The Holy Land, that Men callen the Lond of *Promyssioun*, or of Beheste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 1.

Isaac, that was the child of *Promission*, although God kept his life that was vnlooked for.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 37.

promissive (prō-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *promissivus*, promising, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise.*] Making or implying a promise. [Rare.]

promissorily (prom'i-sọ-ri-li), *adv.* By way of promise. *Sir T. Browne.*

promissory (prom'i-sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *promissor*, a promiser, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise.*] Containing a promise, or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory.*
Decay of Christian Piety.

Promissory note, in *law*, an absolute promise in writing, signed but not sealed, to pay a specified sum at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight, to a person therein named or designated, or to his order, or to the bearer. *Byles.* See *negotiable.*—**Promissory oath.** See *oath.*

promit†, *v. t.* [ME. *promytten* = OF. *promettre, prometre*, F. *promettre* = Sp. *prometer* = It. *promettere*, promise, < L. *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, say beforehand, promise, < *pro*, forth, + *mittere*, send: see *mission.* Cf. *admit, commit, permit*, etc.] **1.** To send forth; let go.

Commaunded hym he sholde *promytte* and suffre the seruauntes of almyghty god to passe out of pryson and to be at lyberte. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

2. To disclose; make known.

Promising . . . frank and free pardon of all offences and crimes *promitted.*
Hall, Chron. Hen. VII., fol. 33. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To promise.

It like, therfore, to my Lord of Gloucestre, and to alle the Lordes of the Kinges Counsail, to *promitte* to the said Erle and assure him that thei shul fermely and trewely assisten him in the excercise of the charge and occupacion that he hathe aboute the Kinges persone.
Paston Letters, I. 33.

promont†, *n.* [< *promont-ory*, as if directly < L. *pro*, forth, + *mon(t-)s*, hill: see *mount*[1].] A promontory. [Rare.]

A *promont* jutting out into the dropping South.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 151.

promontorious (prom-ọn-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< *promontor-y* + *-ous.*] Resembling a promontory; high; projecting; conspicuous.

The ambitious man's mountain is his honour: and who dares find fault with so *promontorious* a celsitude?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 497.

promontorium (prom-ọn-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *promontoria* (-ä). [< L. *promonturium*, a mountain-ridge, a headland: see *promontory.*] In *anat.*, a promontory.

promontory (prom′ọn-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *promontoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *promontorio*, < ML. *promontorium*, L. *promonturium, promunturium*, a mountain-ridge, a headland, appar. < *pro*, forth, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain (see *mount*[1]), but prob. < *prominere* (pp. as if **prominitus*, **promintus*, **promuntus*), project, jut out, < *pro*, forth, + **minere*, project, jut, akin to *mon(t-)s*, mountain: see *prominent.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *promontories* (-riz). **1.** A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
And spies a far-off shore where he would tread.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 135.

The city Ragusa occupied a peninsula, sheltered on the one hand by the mainland, on the other by another *promontory* forming the outer horn of a small bay.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 235.

2. In *anat.*, a prominent or protuberant part; a prominence, eminence, or protuberance. (*a*) Of the sacrum, the bold salient angle between the first sacral and last lumbar vertebra, bounding the brim of the true pelvis posteriorly, and especially pronounced in man. (*b*) Of the tympanum, a rounded hollow protuberance of the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, expressing the projection of the first whorl of the cochlea. It is situated between the fenestræ, and its surface is furrowed by branches of the tympanic plexus of nerves.

II.† *a.* Resembling a promontory; high; projecting.

He found his flockes grazing vpon the *Promontorie* Mountaines. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

Who sees not that the clambering goats get upon rocks and *promontory* places, whiles the humble sheep feed in the bottoms and dejected valleys?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 428.

promorph (prō′môrf), *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + μορφή, form.] In *biol.*, a fundamental type of form; a form promorphologically considered as to its fundamental character, without regard to its actual modifications: as, a vertebrate, a mollusean, or an articulate *promorph. Nature*, XXXIX. 409.

promorphological (prō-môr-fō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *promorphology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to promorphology; mathematically or stereometrically morphological.

The idea of the antimere is omitted, as being essentially a *promorphological* conception.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 843.

promorphologically (prō-môr-fō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* Upon considerations of or according to promorphology.

promorphologist (prō-môr-fol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *promorphology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or understands promorphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

promorphology (prō-môr-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [As *promorph* + *-ology* (cf. *morphology*).] In *biol.*, stereometric morphology; the morphology of organic forms considered with reference to mathematical figures or to a few fundamental types of structure; the mathematical conception or geometrical treatment of organic form.

Promorphology develops the crystallography of organic form. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843, note.

★**promote** (prō-mōt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *promoted*, ppr. *promoting*. [< OF. *promoter*, < L. *promotus*, pp. of *promovere*, move forward, push onward, advance, bring to pass, reveal: see *promove*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To contribute to the establishment, growth, enlargement, or improvement of, as of anything valuable, or to the development, increase, or influence of, as of anything evil; forward; advance.

Mr. John Jenny . . . was always a leading man in *promoting* the general interest of the colony.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 102.

Those friendships which once *promoted* literary fame seem now to be discontinued. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

2. To exalt, or raise to a higher post or position; prefer in rank or honor: as, to *promote* a captain to a majority.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour.
Num. xxii. 17.

Did I solicit thee
From darkness to *promote* me, or here place
In this delicious garden? *Milton*, P. L., x. 745.

3†. To inform against.

There lack men to *promote* the king's officers when they do amiss, and to *promote* all offenders.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

=**Syn. 1.** To further, help, encourage, assist.

II.† *intrans.* To give information; be an informer.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch;
Closely betrays him that he gives to each.
Drayton, The Owl.

promote†, *pp.* [ME., < L. *promotus*, pp.: see *promote*, *v.*] Promoted.

For where a lover thinketh him *promote*,
Envy will grucche, repining at his wele.
Court of Love, l. 1261.

promotement† (prō-mōt'ment), *n.* [< *promote* + *-ment*.] Promotion. *Evelyn.*

promoter (prō-mō'tėr), *n.* [< F. *promoteur* = Sp. Pg. *promotor* = It. *promotore*, < ML. *promotor*, a promoter, < L. *promovere*, promote: see *promove*, *promote*.] 1. One who or that which promotes, forwards, or advances; an encourager: as, a *promoter* of charity.

We are no more justified in treating what we take to be untrue theories of morals as positive *promoters* of vice than in treating what we deem truer theories as positive *promoters* of virtue.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 336.

2. One who aids in promoting some financial undertaking; one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company; one who makes it his business to assist in the organization and capitalizing of corporations.

It is notorious that some of the [rail]roads have been robbed to the extent of thirty, forty, and even more per cent. by *promoters* and syndicates, who have placed in their own pockets such large proportions of the sums subscribed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 858.

3†. An informer; specifically, a person who prosecuted offenders as an informer in his own name and the king's, receiving in reward part of the fines or penalties.

These be accusers, *promoters*, and slanderers.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

Came sneaking to my house like a *promoter* to spye flesh in the Lent. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, iv.

★**promotion** (prō-mō'shon), *n.* [< ME. *promocyon*, < OF. (and F.) *promotion* = Pr. *promotio* = Sp. *promoción* = Pg. *promoção* = It. *promozione*, < LL. *promotio*(*n-*), advancement, < L. *promovere*, pp. *promotus*, move forward, promote: see *promove*, *promote*.] 1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement: as, the *promotion* of virtue or morals; the *promotion* of peace or of discord.—2. Advancement in rank or honor; preferment.

The highest *promotion* that God can bring his unto in this life is to suffer for his truth.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 80.

3†. The act of informing; the laying of an information against any one.

Covetousness and *promotion* and such like.
Tyndale, Expos. of Matthew vi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To be on one's promotion. (*a*) To be in the line of promotion; have the prospect or right of promotion in case of vacancy. (*b*) To be on good behavior or diligent in duty with a view to recommending one's self for promotion.

"You want to smoke those filthy cigars," replied Mrs. Rawdon. "I remember when you liked 'em, though," answered the husband. . . . "That was when I was *on my promotion*, Goosey," she said.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

=**Syn.** See *progress*.

promotive (prō-mō'tiv), *a.* [< *promote* + *-ive*.] Tending to promote, advance, or encourage.

In the government of Ireland, his [Strafford's] administration had been equally *promotive* of his master's interest and that of the subjects committed to his care.
Hume, Hist. Eng., liv.

promoval† (prō-mō'val), *n.* [< *promove* + *-al*.] Advancement; promotion.

Tell me if my recommendation can in anything be steadable for the *promoval* of the good of that youth.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 29. (*Davies.*)

promove† (prō-mōv'), *v. t.* [< F. *promouvoir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *promover* = It. *promuovere*, < L. *promovere*, move forward, push onward, advance, bring to pass, enlarge, increase, extend, reveal, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *movere*, move: see *move*. Cf. *promote*.] 1. To promote; forward; advance.

Th' increase
Of trades and tillage, under laws and peace,
Begun by him, but settled and *promoved*
By the third hero of his name.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Without Christ we can do just nothing but lie becalmed and unable to move or *promove*.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 171.

2. To incite; encourage.

Those works of ours are greatest in the sight of God that . . . conduce most to the *promoving* of others to glorify God. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

promovent† (prō-mō'vent), *n.* [< L. *promoven*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *promovere*, move forward: see *promove*.] The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

promover† (prō-mō'vėr), *n.* [< *promove* + *-er*1.] A promoter.

For bokis & heresies, as they call goddis worde, be prohibited, pressed downe, & burned with all the *promouers* thereof. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel vii.

prompt (prompt), *a.* [< ME. **prompt*, < OF. (and F.) *prompt* = Sp. *pronto* = Pg. *prompto* = It. *pronto*, < L. *promptus*, *promtus*, visible, apparent, evident, at hand, prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined, disposed, pp. of *promere*, take or bring out or forth, produce, bring to light, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *emere*, take, acquire, buy: see *emption*.] 1. Ready; quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; ready and willing: as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Good temper; spirits *prompt* to undertake,
And not soon spent, though in an arduous task.
Cowper, Task, i. 400.

Hundreds *prompt* for blows and blood.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

2. Given or performed without delay; quick; ready; not delayed.

I do agnize
A natural and *prompt* alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 233.

But chief myself I will enjoin,
Awake at duty's call,
To show a love as *prompt* as thine.
Cowper, Dog and Water-lily.

3. Hasty; forward; abrupt.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies.
Dryden.

4†. Inclined or disposed.

Fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most *prompt* and pregnant.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 90.

=**Syn.** Early, timely, punctual.

prompt (prompt), *v. t.* [< ME. *prompten*; < *prompt*, *a.*] 1. To move or excite to action; incite; instigate.

Murderer, do the worst
Thy base unnoble thoughts dare *prompt* thee to!
I am above thee, slave!
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

His wish and mine both *prompt* me to retire.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 390.

2. To assist (a learner or speaker) by suggesting something forgotten or imperfectly learned or known, or by pronouncing the words next in order: as, to *prompt* a pupil; to *prompt* an actor.

Let him translate it into Latin againe, abiding in soch place where no other scholer may *prompe* him.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 89.

They whisper: — sever them quickly, I say, officers! why do you let them *prompt* one another?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

If she shou'd flag in her part, I will not fail to *prompt* her. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

3. To dictate; suggest to the mind; inspire.

And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 216.

By these Steps I strive to climb up to Heaven, and my Soul *prompts* me I shall go thither.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

4†. To remind; put (one) in mind.

Soft and delicate desires,
All *prompting* me how fair young Hero is,
Saying I liked her ere I went to wars.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 306.

=**Syn. 1.** *Actuate*, *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*), incline, dispose, suggest to. See list under *impel*.

prompt (prompt), *n.* [< *prompt*, *v.*] 1. In *com.*, a limit of time given for payment for merchandise purchased, the limit being stated on a note of reminder called a *prompt-note*.

He does pay in money — that is, he gives his acceptance at two or three months or whatever *prompt* is customary in the trade, and when the bill falls due he pays it.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 392.

2. Information suggested or prompted.

Few [children in schools] will not give, and not many will not take *prompts*, or peep in their books.
G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Psychol., III. 63.

prompt-book (prompt'bůk), *n.* A copy of a play prepared for the prompter's use, and containing the text as cut and altered for representation, with all the stage business and other directions required for performance.

prompt-center (prompt'sen'tėr), *n.* See *stage*.

prompter (promp'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *promptere*, *promptare*, *promptowre*; < *prompt* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which prompts, or admonishes or incites to action.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

We find in ourselves some *prompter* called a desire; and, the more essential the action, the more powerful is the impulse to its performance.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 30.

Specifically — 2. A person stationed behind the scenes or in a covered box at the front of the stage in a theater, for the purpose of assisting the actors when they are at a loss by repeating to them the first words of a sentence; also, any person who aids a public speaker, etc., by suggesting words he may be at a loss for.

No without-book prologue, faintly spoke
After the *prompter*, for our entrance.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 8.

The play is done; the curtain drops,
Slow falling to the *prompter's* bell.
Thackeray, The End of the Play.

prompting (promp'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prompt*, *v.*] 1. The act of inciting, instigating, suggesting, or reminding.—2. An incitement or impulse, especially from inner desires or motives: as, the *promptings* of affection.

Many sane persons have experienced horrid *promptings* when standing looking over a precipice.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 83.

The later the date the more likely that he [the architect] built his arcade according to the *promptings* of his own genius. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 254.

promptitude (promp'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *promptitude* = Sp. *prontitud* = It. *prontitudine*, < LL. *promptitudo*, promptitude, < L. *promptus*, ready, prompt: see *prompt*.] 1. Promptness; readiness; quickness of decision or action when occasion demands; cheerful alacrity.

Much will depend on the *promptitude* with which these means can be brought into activity.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 69.

2. Prompting.

Those who were contented to live without reproach, and had no *promptitude* in their minds towards glory.
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

promptly (prompt'li), *adv.* [< *prompt* + *-ly*2.] In a prompt manner; readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully.

promptness (prompt'nes), *n.* [< *prompt* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being prompt; readiness; quickness of decision or action; especially, quickness of action in executing a decision; cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Cassius alone, of all the conspirators, acted with *promptness* and energy in providing for the war which he foresaw the death of Cæsar would kindle.
Ames, Works, II. 271.

A good judgment combines *promptness* with deliberateness. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 409.

They seemed desirous to prove their title to them by their thorough discipline and by their *promptness* to execute the most dangerous and difficult services. *Prescott.*

prompt-note (prompt'nōt), *n.* In *com.*, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of merchandise. See *prompt, n.*

prompt-side (prompt'sīd), *n.* See *stage.*

promptuary (promp'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *promptuaries* (-riz). [= F. *promptuaire* = Sp. *prontuario* = Pg. *promptuario*, < LL. *promptuarium*, *promtuarium*, a repository, storehouse, store-room, hence in ML. used (like E. *magazine*) for a repository of information, handbook (in this sense also irreg. *promptorium*, *promptorius*), as in *Promptuarium Parvulorum Clericorum* or *Promptorium Parvulorum*, 'the little scholars' handbook,' or *Promptorius Puerorum*, 'the boys' handbook,' the name of an English-Latin dictionary of the 15th century; < L. *promptus*, *promtus*, pp. of *promere*, produce, bring out: see *prompt.*] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.

History, that great treasury of time and *promptuary* of heroique actions. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 22.

Bid Naddo think, at Mantua, he had but
To look into his *promptuary*, put
Finger on a set thought in a set speech.
Browning, Sordello.

prompture (promp'tūr), *n.* [< *prompt* + *-ure.*] Suggestion; incitement; instigation.

I'll to my brother;
Though he hath fall'n by *prompture* of the blood.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 178.

promulgate (prō-mul'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *promulgated*, ppr. *promulgating.* [< L. *promulgatus*, pp. of *promulgare*, make known, publish, < *pro*, forth, + *-mulgare*, of uncertain origin. Cf. *promulge.*] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; publish; announce; proclaim.

'Tis yet to know—
Which, when I know that boasting is an honour,
I shall *promulgate*—I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 21.

The Statute of Uses was delayed until 1536, and the Statute of Wills until 1540, but both statutes were *promulgated* in 1532. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 255.

=Syn. *Declare, Announce, Proclaim*, etc. See *announce.*

promulgation (prō-mul-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *promulgation* = Sp. *promulgación* = Pg. *promulgação* = It. *promulgazione*, < L. *promulgatio(n-)*, a proclamation, a publication, < *promulgare*, pp. *promulgatus*, publish, make known: see *promulgate.*] 1. The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long, as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity. (*Latham.*)

The doctrine of evolution at the present time rests upon exactly as secure a foundation as the Copernican theory of the motions of the heavenly bodies did at the time of its *promulgation.* *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 90.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The first official publication of a law which has been passed, or of an ordinance or a proclamation. (*b*) More strictly, the final order of the sovereign power which puts an enacted law into execution. *Clark.*

promulgator (prō'mul-gā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *promulgateur* = Sp. Pg. *promulgador* = It. *promulgatore*, < L. *promulgator*, one who publishes or proclaims, < *promulgare*, pp. *promulgatus*, publish, make known: see *promulgate.*] One who promulgates or publishes; one who makes known or teaches publicly.

An old legacy to the *promulgators* of the law of liberty. *Warburton*, Sermons, xi. (*Latham.*)

promulge (prō-mulj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *promulged*, ppr. *promulging.* [= F. *promulguer* = Sp. Pg. *promulgar* = It. *promulgare*, < L. *promulgare*, publish, make known: see *promulgate.*] To promulgate; publish; teach publicly.

Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged.* *Prescott.* (*Webster.*)

Considering his Highness's wisdom, . . . they would henceforth make, *promulge*, or execute no such constitutions without his consent.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

promulger (prō-mul'jėr), *n.* Same as *promulgator.*

Its [the gospel's] *promulgers* delivered it not out by parcels, as is the way of cunning and designing men, but offered the whole of it to be altogether examined and compared. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

promuscidate (prō-mus'i-dāt), *a.* [< *promuscis* (*-muscid-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having the form of a promuscis: as, a *promuscidate* mouth. (*b*) Furnished with a promuscis: as, a *promuscidate* insect.

promuscis (prō-mus'is), *n.*; pl. *promuscides* (*-i-dēz*). [NL., < L. *promuscis*, a corrupt form for *proboscis*, proboscis: see *proboscis.*] In *entom.*, a proboscis; a beak or rostrum of various insects: originally applied by Illiger (1806) to the mouth-parts of bees; applied by Kirby and Spence (1818) and subsequent authors to the oral instrument of hemipterous insects, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by a sheath containing four hair-like lancets or scalpella.

Punctures the cuticle with a proboscis (a very short three-jointed *promuscis*) springing as it were from the breast, but capable of being greatly porrected.
E. P. Wright, Anim. Life, p. 472.

promycele (prō-mī-sēl'), *n.* [< NL. *promycelium.*] In *bot.*, same as *promycelium.*

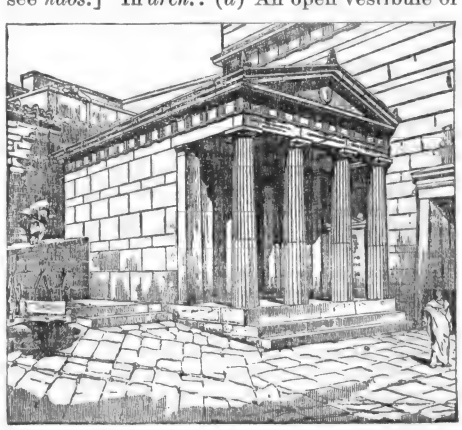
promycelial (prō-mī-sē'li-ạl), *a.* [< *promycelium* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the promycelium.

The *promycelial* tube is divided by transverse walls into a series of two or more short cells.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 177.

promycelium (prō-mī-sē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *mycelium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a short and short-lived filamentous product of the germination of a spore, which bears sporidia and then dies. Also *promycele.*

pron. An abbreviation of (*a*) *pronoun;* (*b*) *pronounced;* (*c*) *pronunciation.*

pronaos (prō-nā'os), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόναος*, also neut. *πρόναον*, a porch before a temple, prop. adj., *πρόναος*, *πρόναιος*, Attic *πρόνεως*, before a temple, < *πρό*, before, + *ναός*, a temple, a cella: see *naos.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) An open vestibule or



Pronaos.—Heroum adjoining the baths at Assos in the Troad, as discovered and restored by the Archæological Institute of America, 1881–2.

portico in front of the naos or cella of a temple. See *naos*, 2.

The temple . . . consists of a *pronaos* or vestibulum . . . and of the naos proper. *Schliemann*, Troja, p. 79.

(*b*) Same as *narthex*, 1. [This use is not to be recommended.]

pronate (prō'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pronated*, ppr. *pronating.* [< LL. *pronatus*, pp. of *pronare*, bend forward, bow, < L. *pronus*, bent: see *prone.*] To render prone; specifically, to rotate (the hand) so that its palmar surface faces in the same direction as the posterior surface of the ulna.

pronation (prō-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *pronation* = Sp. *pronación* = Pg. *pronação* = It. *pronazione*, < LL. *pronare*, pp. *pronatus*, bend forward, bow: see *pronate.*] The act or result of pronating; the prone position of the fore limb, in which the bones of the forearm are more or less crossed, and the palm of the hand is turned downward: the opposite of *supination.* Pronation and its reverse movement, supination, are free and perfect in man and in some other mammals which use their fore paws as hands. In pronation the bones of the forearm are crossed; in supination they lie parallel to each other. The fore limbs of most quadrupeds are permanently fixed in the state of pronation, with the palmar surface or sole of the fore foot downward or backward, and the knuckles or convexities of the joints of the digits upward or forward; supination is absent, and the ulna is often reduced to a mere appendage of the radius, ankylosed at the upper end of the latter.

pronator (prō-nā'tọr), *n.*; pl. *pronatores*, *pronators* (prō-nạ-tō'rēz, prō-nā'tọrz). [= F. *pronateur* = Sp. Pg. *pronador* = It. *pronatore*, < LL. *pronare*, pp. *pronatus*, bend forward, bow: see *pronation.*] A muscle of the forearm whose action pronates the hand or assists in pronation: opposed to *supinator.*—**Pronator quadratus**, a flat muscle on the lower part of the forearm in front, passing from the ulna to the radius. Also called *cubitoradialis*, *quadrate pronator*, and more fully *pronator radii quadratus.*—**Pronator radii teres**, a pronator and flexor of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the inner condyle of the humerus, and passes across obliquely in front, to be inserted in the outer side of the radius near its middle. Also called *pronator teres*, and *round* or *terete pronator.* See cut under *muscle.*

prone (prōn), *a.* [< F. *prone* = Sp. Pg. It. *prono*, < L. *pronus*, bent, leaning forward, < *pro*, forward: see *pro-.*] 1. Bending forward with the face downward; inclined; lying flat; not erect.

A creature who, not *prone*
And brute as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 506.

Ancient tow'rs,
And roofs embattled high, . . .
Fall *prone.* *Cowper*, Task, ii. 125.

2. Lying with the face or front downward.

The lamb *prone*,
The serpent towering and triumphant.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 56.

Specifically, in *anat.*: (*a*) Lying face downward; stretched at full length on the belly. (*b*) Lying with the palm downward; pronated, as the hand. In both senses, the opposite of *supine.*

3. Moving or sloping downward; descending; inclined.

The sun,
Declined, was hasting now with *prone* career
To the ocean isles. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 353.

Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends.
Burns, Written by the Fall of Fyers.

Since the floods demand
For their descent a *prone* and sinking land,
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Just where the *prone* edge of the wood began
To feather toward the hollow.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed: usually in an ill sense.

He is . . . as *prone* to mischief
As able to perform't. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 160.

Anna's mighty Mind,
To Mercy and soft Pity *prone.*
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Prone mouth, a mouth which lies entirely on the lower surface of the head, owing to the fact that the head itself forms a right angle with the thorax, as in the grasshoppers.—**Prone surface**, the lower surface.=Syn. 1 and 2. See *prostrate.*

pronely (prōn'li), *adv.* In a prone manner or position; so as to bend downward.

proneness (prōn'nes), *n.* The state of being prone. (*a*) The state of bending downward: as, the *proneness* of beasts that look downward: opposed to the *erectness* of man. (*b*) The state of lying with the face or front downward: contrary to *supineness.* (*c*) Descent; declivity: as, the *proneness* of a hill. (*d*) Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propensity; disposition: as, *proneness* to self-gratification or to self-justification.=Syn. (*d*) *Tendency, Disposition*, etc. See *bent*[1].

pronephron, *n.* Same as *pronephros.*

pronephros (prō-nef'ros), *n.*; pl. *pronephroi* (-roi). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney.] A part of the primitive kidney of the lower vertebrates, which appears at the most anterior end of the archinephric duct before the rest of the kidney and at some distance from it. It consists of a number of coiled tubuli, beginning with ciliated infundibula or nephrostomata: its duct is the Müllerian duct. See *mesonephros.*

prong[1]† (prông), *n.* [ME., also *pronge*, *prange*, a pang: see *pang*[1], which is an altered form of the same word.] A pang. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 415, 493.

prong[2] (prông), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *prongue;* cf. *prog*, thrust, *proke*, thrust.] 1. A sharp point or a pointed instrument; especially, one of several points which together make up a larger object: as, the *prong* of a fork; the *prong* of a deer's antler.

I dine with forks that have but two *prongs.*
Swift, to Gay, March 19, 1729.

The *prongs* of rock rose spectral on every side.
N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 28, 1878.

2. A hay-fork. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Would not sell me,
But, being his domesticke friend, expell me
With forks and *prongs*, as one insenc'd with ire.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 164).

3. A fork or branch of a stream or inlet. [Southern U. S.]—4. A prawn (?).

They speed their way through the liquid waste;
Some are rapidly borne along
On the mailed shrimp or the prickly *prong.*
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 29.

prong[2] (prông), *v. t.* [< *prong*[2], *n.*] To stab with or as with a fork. [Humorous.]

Dear brethren, let us tremble before those august portals. I fancy them guarded by grooms of the chamber with flaming silver forks with which they *prong* all those who have not the right of the entrée.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, li.

prongbuck (prông'buk), *n.* The American antelope or pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*.

prong-chuck (prông'chuk), *n.* A burnishing-chuck with a steel prong. *E. H. Knight.*

prongdoe (prông'dō), *n.* The female of the prongbuck.

prong-hoe (prông'hō), *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

pronghorn (prông'hôrn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having horns with a prong or snag, as the prongbuck: as, the *pronghorn* antelope.

II. *n.* The prongbuck or cabrit. This remarkable animal is an isolated American type, like the saiga of the Old World; it has no near relatives living, and is supposed to be in the line of descent from some stock more or less like the fossil *Sivatherium* of India. It is not an antelope in any proper sense, though universally so called in the regions it inhabits — the first literary use of the name dating about 1812. The pronghorn was first scientifically described from material furnished by Lewis and Clarke to George Ord, who called it *Antilope americana* in 1815, but very soon instituted the genus *Antilocapra* (which see, and *Antilocapridæ*, for technical characters). The male stands about 3 feet high at the croup and withers; the limbs are very slender; the general form is that of a deer, but rather stouter (contrary to a general impression); the eyes are extremely large and full, and placed directly under the base of the horns; these in the male are from 6 or 8 inches to a foot in length, curved variously, but always with the characteristic prong or snag — in the female mere hairy cones tipped with a horny thimble an inch long. The horns are shed annually, late in the fall or early in winter. The pelage is close, without any flowing tufts, but coarse and brittle, and nearly worthless; the hide makes a valuable buckskin when dressed. The venison is excellent, resembling mutton rather than deer-meat. There is an extensive set of cutaneous sebaceous glands, eleven in number, which during the rut exhale a strong hircine odor. The prongdoe regularly drops twins, usually late in spring or early in summer, and the kids are not spotted (as the young of *Cervidæ* usually are), but resemble their parents. The bucks and does are alike of a tawny or yellowish-brown color, with a large white disk on the buttocks, a white crescent and triangle on the fore part of the neck, and the under parts and inner sides of the limbs white; the forehead, muzzle, a spot on the neck over the gland, and the horns and hoofs are mostly black or blackish. During most of the year the animals go in bands, sometimes numbering thousands, but oftener of much less extent. They range over all the region of the great plains, from British America far into Mexico, excepting where they have of late years been driven off by the settlement of the country. Unlike the bison, the pronghorn did not in recent time range east of the Mississippi. It is noted for its fleetness, and for a singular mixture of timidity and curiosity, which renders it susceptible of being "flagged," or decoyed within rifle-range by the exhibition of any unusual object, as a handkerchief tied to a pole. The gait is buoyant and easy, and when bounding at full speed the animal is probably the fleetest of any American game. But it lacks bottom, and its astonishing bursts of speed cannot be long sustained. Almost any pack of hounds can overtake it, if the game has not too much advantage at the start. The pronghorn is subject to an epidemic disease of unknown character, which in some years has destroyed many thousands. This fact, together with the incessant persecution it suffers, has very appreciably diminished its numbers as well as contracted its range of late years, though it appears to be still very far from the point of extermination.

pronity† (prō'ni-ti), *n.* [= It. *pronità* (cf. Sp. *proneidad* = Pg. *proneidade*), < L. *pronita(t-)s*, inclination, < *pronus*, bent, inclined: see *prone*.] Same as *proneness*.

Saint Paule in hys Pistle to ye Rom. speketh of the *pronity* and mocions in the fleshe remaining as the reliques of original sinne. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 550.

pronominal (prō-nom'i-nal), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *pronominal* = It. *pronominale*, < L. *pronominalis*, pertaining to a pronoun, < *pronomen*, a pronoun: see *pronoun*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun: as, a *pronominal* root.

In Siam, when asking the king's commands, the *pronominal* form is, as much as possible, evaded. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 397.

pronominally (prō-nom'i-nal-i), *adv.* With the effect or force of a pronoun; by means of a pronoun.

"What was that notion of his" — they usually spoke of the minister *pronominally*. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

pronotal (prō-nō'tal), *a.* [< *pronotum* + *-al*.] Situated on the pronotum; of or pertaining to the pronotum.

pronotary, *n.* Same as *prothonotary*.

And I knew you a *Pronotaries* boy,
That wrote Indentures at the toune house doore.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, iii. 1.

pronotum (prō-nō'tum), *n.*; pl. *pronota* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + νῶτος, back: see *notum*.] The anterior one of the three divisions of the notum of an insect, preceding the mesonotum; the dorsal or tergal section of the prothorax; the upper part of the first thoracic segment or prothoracic tergum. It is typically divided into four sclerites (the præscutum, scutum, scutellum, and postscutellum), which sclerites are, however, usually more or less consolidated and therefore indistinguishable. See cut under *Insecta*. — **Cruciate, emarginate, obvolvent, pulvinate**, etc., **pronotum**. See the adjectives. — **Producted pronotum**. See *producted*.

pronoun (prō'noun), *n.* [Not found in ME.; appar. altered (to suit the earlier *noun*) < F. *pronom* = Sp. *pronombre* = Pg. *pronome* = It. *pronome*, < L. *pronomen*, a word standing in place of a noun, < *pro*, for, + *nomen*, a noun: see *noun*.] In *gram.*, a word used instead of a noun to avoid the repetition of it; a demonstrative word, pointing to a person or thing, but not describing it otherwise than by designating position, direction, relation to the speaker, or the like; one of a small body of words, in Indo-European and other families of language, coming from a few roots, different from those from which come in general verbs and nouns, and having the office of designating rather than describing: they are believed to have borne an important part in the development of inflective structure in language. They are divided into various classes: *personal* (doubtless originally demonstrative), as *I, thou, he*, etc.; *possessive*, which are the adjective forms of the personal, as *my, thy, his*, etc.; *demonstrative*, as *this, that*, etc.; *interrogative*, as *who, what*, etc.; *relative* (which are always either demonstratives or interrogatives with changed office, implying an antecedent to which they refer or relate), as *that, which, who*, etc.; and *indefinite*, which are of various meaning, and shade off into ordinary nouns, as *each, either, some, any, such*, etc. Abbreviated *pr., pron.*

pronounce (prō-nouns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pronounced*, ppr. *pronouncing*. [< ME. *pronouncen*, < OF. *prononcer*, F. *prononcer* = Sp. Pg. *pronunciar* = It. *pronunciare, pronunziare*, < L. *pronuntiare*, proclaim, publish, < *pro*, forth, + *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuntius*, that makes known: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce, denounce, enounce, renounce*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To declare; make known; announce; proclaim.

I will *pronounce* this bloudie deede,
And blotte thine honor so.
Gascoigne, Philomene, p. 100. (*Arber.*)

2. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; utter articulately; speak; utter; specifically, to give a word its due recognized sound in uttering it.

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to *pronounce* it right. Judges xii. 6.

Yet sometime "Tarquin" was *pronounced* plain,
But through his teeth, as if the name he tore.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1786.

3. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly.

I do beseech your lordship, for the wrongs
This man hath done me, let me *pronounce* his punishment!
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

An Idol in the form of a Dog or Wolf, which was worshipped, and is said to have *pronounc'd* Oracles at this place. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 36.

4. To speak or utter rhetorically; deliver: as, to *pronounce* an oration.

The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
And then skip down again; *pronounce* a text . . .
Cowper, Task, ii. 410.

5. To declare or affirm.

O gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love, *pronounce* it faithfully.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 94.

I dare not *pronounce* you will be a just monarch.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 3.

An author who laughs at the public which *pronounces* him a dunce. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=**Syn.** *Enunciate, Deliver*, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak with confidence or authority; make declaration; utter an opinion; declare one's self.

Nor can [I] *pronounce* upon it
. . . whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and gipsy bonnet,
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

Asked what she most desired, she *pronounced* for a special providence of tea and sugar.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 22.

Among the Irish peerage there are more than a dozen who have either *pronounced* for the principle of Home Rule or are not hostile to it if a fair scheme be devised.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 314.

2. To utter words; specifically, to articulate words correctly.

pronounce† (prō-nouns'), *n.* Pronunciation; declaration.

That all controversie may end in the finall *pronounce* or canon of one Arch-primat.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

pronounceable (prō-noun'sa-bl), *a.* [< *pronounce* + *-able*. Cf. *pronunciable*.] Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Its first syllable, "Pen,"
Is *pronounceable;* then
Come two LLs and two HHs, two FFs and an N.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 65.

pronounced (prō-nounst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *pronounce, v.*] Strongly marked or defined; decided.

Our friend's views became every day more *pronounced*.
Thackeray.

The outline of the tower is not unlike that of the Parasurameswara temple, . . . but the central belt is more *pronounced*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 438.

Wolsey was too great a man, and More too good a man, to be tools of Henry, especially after the inclination towards tyrannic caprice became more *pronounced*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 248.

pronouncedly (prō-noun'sed-li), *adv.* In a pronounced manner; markedly.

"Fatal Water," the most *pronouncedly* pathetic of the tales. *The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 93.

pronouncement (prō-nouns'ment), *n.* [< F. *prononcement* = Pr. *prononciamen* = Sp. *pronunciamiento* = It. *pronunziamento;* < ML. *pronunciamentum*, < L. *pronuntiare*, pronounce: see *pronounce*.] The act of pronouncing; a proclamation; a formal announcement.

The law is apprehended by ocular inspection, audible *pronouncement*, and other like natural ways of cognition.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 114.

pronouncer (prō-noun'sėr), *n.* One who pronounces, or utters or declares.

pronouncing (prō-noun'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pronounce, v.*] Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation: as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

pronubial (prō-nū'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *pronubus*, pertaining to marriage, < *pro*, for, + *nubere*, marry, wed: see *nubile*.] Presiding over marriage. *Congreve.* [Rare.]

pronuclear (prō-nū'klē-ėr), *a.* [< *pronucle-us* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a pronucleus, or having its character.

pronucleate (prō-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< *pronucle-us* + *-ate*[1].] Having a pronucleus or pronuclei.

pronucleus (prō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *pronuclei* (-ī). [< L. *pro*, before, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] **1.** A primitive nucleus; the nucleus of an ovum or of a spermatozoön before these have united to form the definitive nucleus of an impregnated ovum. That of the ovum is the *female*, that of the spermatozoön the *male* pronucleus. The formation of the female pronucleus commonly occurs in a ripe ovum after the extrusion of the diminutive cells known as the *polar globules of Robin*, and it is that part of the original germinal vesicle which remains behind after such extrusion, receding from the surface of the ovum and assuming a spherical form. The male pronucleus is simply the head of a spermatozoön buried in the yolk, and about to blend its substance with that of the female pronucleus. See *feminonucleus, masculonucleus*.

2. In *bot.*, the nucleus of a conjugating gamete, which on coalescing with another pronucleus forms the germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

pronunciable† (prō-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [= It. *pronunziabile*, < L. *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, pronounce (see *pronounce*), + *-able*.] Pronounceable.

Vowels *pronunciable* by the intertexture of a consonant.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 54.

pronuncial (prō-nun'si-al), *a.* [< L. *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, pronounce (see *pronounce*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

pronunciamento (prō-nun"si-a-men'tō), *n.* Same as *pronunciamiento*.

pronunciamiento (Sp. pron. prō-nön-thē-ä-mien'tō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *pronouncement*.] A manifesto or proclamation; a formal announcement or declaration: often applied to the declarations of insurrectionists. Also *pronunciamento*.

They [the people of Suez] are, according to all accounts, a turbulent and somewhat fanatic set, fond of quarrels, and slightly addicted to *pronunciamentos*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 118.

pronunciation (prō-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *pronunciation* = Sp. *pronunciación* = Pg. *pronunciação* = It. *pronunciazione*, < L. *pronuntiatio(n-), pronunciatio(n-)*, a proclamation, a publication, < *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, proclaim, announce: see *pronounce*.] **1.** The act of pronouncing, or uttering with articulation; the manner of uttering words or letters; specifically, the manner of uttering words which is held to be correct, as based on the practice of the best speakers: as, the *pronunciation* of a name; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation*. Abbreviated *pron.*

The standard of *pronunciation* is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoepist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.
Nuttall, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 174.

2. The art or manner of uttering a discourse with euphony and grace: now called *delivery*.

Well-placing of words for the sweetness of *pronunciation* was not known till Mr. Waller introduced it.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to second part of Conq. of Granada, ii.

Pronunciation of Greek and Latin. (*a*) *Continental pronunciation* or *system of pronunciation*, a system of pronunciation of Latin or Greek conforming or approximating to that in use on the continent of Europe, especially in the vowel-sounds. As each of the principal nations in western Europe pronounces Latin, and the most of them Greek also, in the main after the analogy of its own language, it is only in their chief points of agreement that a usage which can justify this epithet *continental* exists. The system of pronunciation known as *continental* retains, for the most part, the English sounds of the consonants, and pronounces the vowels as in German or Italian. There is a stricter form of continental pronunciation of Latin, approaching the Roman, and a modified form, approaching the English. The continental system of pronouncing Greek is often called *Erasmian*, as closely resembling the modified or modern Erasmian pronunciation used in Germany. (*b*) *Eclectic pronunciation* (*of Greek*), a system of pronunciation of ancient Greek which seeks to approximate to the actual ancient pronunciation. It agrees on the whole with the stricter continental system, and pronounces the diphthongs so that each element can be heard separately. (*c*) *English pronunciation* (*of Greek*), a system of pronouncing Greek with the English sounds of the corresponding Latin letters. This system is now little used in the United States. (*d*) *English pronunciation* (*of Latin*), a system of pronouncing Latin which follows, with some exceptions, the general analogy of the modern pronunciation of English. The Latin rule of accentuation determines the place of the accent; but the vowels are given their long or short English sounds without regard to their Latin quantity. The English long sounds are used at the end of a word (but final *a* is usually obscure, as in *coma*), before another vowel, and at the end of an accented penult or of any unaccented syllable (except penultimate *i*). The English short sounds are used in a syllable ending with a consonant (except final *es*, *os*), before two consonants (not a mute and liquid) and *x* (= *cs*), and (excepting *u*) in an accented antepenult before a single consonant, if not followed by two vowels the former of which is *e*, *i*, or *y*. *C*, *s*, and *t*, succeeding the accent, are equivalent to sh, and *x* is sounded like ksh, before two vowels the former of which is an unaccented *i* or *y*, unless *s*, *t*, or *x* precedes. Initial *x* is pronounced z. If the second of two initial consonants is not *h*, *l*, or *r*, the first (if not *s*) is silent. Initial *chth* and *phth* are pronounced th. There are no silent vowels. Different authorities vary these rules somewhat, or acknowledge various exceptions to them. The English system of pronunciation of Latin regulates the pronunciation in English of all proper names which have not altered their Latin spelling, and of all Latin words and phrases which have become Anglicized. (*e*) *Erasmian pronunciation* (*of Greek*), a system the earliest champion of which was Erasmus in his treatise "De Recta Latini Græcique Sermonis Pronunciatione" (Basel, 1528). The pronunciation universally in use at that time was the modern Greek as used in the middle ages and supported by Byzantine scholars at the time of the revival of letters. Investigation led to a general conviction among scholars in the west of Europe that the Erasmian theory of the ancient pronunciation was correct; and by the end of the sixteenth century — after considerable controversy, embittered by the fact that the traditional or modern pronunciation was favored by supporters of the papacy, and the Erasmian system by the Reformers — the Erasmian system had come into general use, and the Byzantine method of pronouncing Greek as a living language — also called the *Reuchlinian*, from Johann Reuchlin, the first great representative of Greek scholarship in Germany — became obsolete in the western schools. In its original form the Erasmian pronunciation was distinguished from the Reuchlinian by giving most of the vowels the sounds which they have in Latin as pronounced by most of the western nations, the Italians, Germans, etc., and by pronouncing the diphthongs so that each vowel in them should preserve its own sound. As, however, this pronunciation closely approached that of the modern western languages in the sixteenth century, it became practically the usage that every nation should pronounce Greek after the analogy of its own language, and, as this has gradually changed in each country, the pronunciation of Greek has varied with it. In England, in the time of Henry VIII., the pronunciation of vowels was nearly the same as in continental languages. This is evident from the fact that the relation of the Greek vowels, as pronounced by the Erasmian system, to those in the Latin alphabet, as used in the vernacular, is treated by writers of that time as identical in England and on the continent. In England, accordingly, the Erasmian system of pronunciation was insensibly transformed into what is now called the *English pronunciation* of Greek. The system known as the *continental* is a partial revision of the Erasmian; that designated as the *eclectic* restores the Erasmian with some alterations. (*f*) *Modern Greek pronunciation*, the pronunciation of Greek, ancient and modern, actually in use in Greece at the present day. The change from the ancient to the present pronunciation was very gradual. The first signs of its prevalence are found in the Bœotian dialect and among Hellenists. Confusion of ει with ι became general about 200–100 B. C., but good speakers still made some difference between these sounds till after 200 A. D. The vowel η began to be frequently confounded with ι about 250–150 B. C., but persons of culture retained the sound of a Latin ē (English ā) for it till 500 A. D. or later. The diphthong αι became identical in sound with ε about 150–200 A. D., and somewhat later οι was pronounced like *v* (ü). The vowel *v* was distinguished from ι till late Byzantine times. After about 150–200 A. D. αv, εv came to be sounded as av, ev, and later as af, ef before surds. During the Roman imperial period distinctions of quantity fell more and more into disuse, and merely accentual poetry began as early as the fourth century. In Egypt and other countries outside of Greece these changes of pronunciation began very early, and even the older manuscripts are accordingly full of their effects (*iotacisms*). This system of pronunciation prevailed throughout the middle ages not only in the East, but in the West till the time of the Reformation. Also called *iotacism*, *itacism*, *Reuchlinian pronunciation*. (*g*) *Reuchlinian pronunciation* (*of Greek*). Same as (*f*). See (*e*). (*h*) *Roman pronunciation* (*of Latin*), a system of pronunciation of Latin which seeks to approximate to the actual ancient pronunciation. It differs from the stricter continental system chiefly in the sounds given to *æ*, *œ*, *c*, and *v*, and in having only one sound for each vowel. In the ancient pronunciation *e* and *o* varied in sound, and there are indications that the short vowels in general differed somewhat in quality from the long vowels. The following tables exhibit the leading systems described above.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK.

	Continental.	English.	Modern Greek.
ă	ä	a	ä
ā	ä	ā	ä
αι	ī (*or* äē)	ī	ä *or* e
ᾳ	ä	ā	ä
αυ	ou (*or* äü)	au	äv *or* äf
β	b	b	v
γ[1]	g	g	gh *or* y
γ[2]	ng	ng	ng
δ	d	d	dh = ꝥ
ε	e	e	e *or* ä
ει	ī (*or* ĕē, ā)	ī	ē
ευ	ū (*or* ĕö)	ū	ev *or* ef
ζ	dz *or* z	z	z
η	ā (*or* ā)	ē	ē
ῃ	ā	ē	ē
ηυ	ū (*or* āö, äü)	ū	ēv *or* ēf
θ	th	th	th
ι	ī	ī	ē
ῑ	ē	ī	ē
ξ	ks	ks	ks
ο	o (ŏ)	o	ŏ
οι	oi	oi	ē
ου	ö	ou	ö
ῡ	ū (ŭ)	ū	ē
ῡ	ū (ū)	ū	ē
υι, ῠι	wē, whē (üē, hüē)	wī, whī	ē
χ	k (ċh)	k	ċh
ω	ō	ō	ŏ
ῳ	ō	ō	ŏ
ωυ	ö (öö)	ou	ŏv *or* ŏf
Rough breathing (῾)	h	h	Silent.

In all these systems κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, and ψ respectively have the same sounds as *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *f*, and *ps*. The sounds given in parentheses represent the stricter continental pronunciation. γ[2] is γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ (γ[1] being γ elsewhere); gh represents the corresponding sonant to ċh (nearly as German *g* in *Wagen* as pronounced by most Germans). In the Modern Greek system χ is ch as in German *ich*, and γ is y before ā and ē sounds (ε, ι, etc.); γκ is ngg, μπ is mb, and ντ is nd. The strict continental system and the Modern Greek pronounce by the written accent, while the English and the modified continental accent Greek by the rule for accent in Latin. The two last-named systems generally make α and ι long in open syllables and short in closed syllables (the English pronunciation treating them as *a* and *i* in Latin), but *v* is always long.

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

	Roman.	Continental. Strict.	Continental. Modified.	English.
a	ä	ä	ä, a	ā, a
æ	ī (äē)	ā	ā	ē, e
au	ou (äŏ)	ou	au	au
c[1]	k	k	k	k
c[2]	k	s	s (sh)	s (sh)
ch	k	ċh	k	k
e	ā	ā	ā, e	ē, e
eu	eŏ	eŏ	ū	ū
g[1]	g	g	g	g
g[2]	g	g	j	j
i	ē	ē	ē	ī, i
j	y	y	j	j
o	ō	ŏ, ô	ō, o	ō, o
œ	oi	ā	ā	ē, e
s	s	s (z)	s (z)	s (z, sh, zh)
t	t	t	t (s)	t (sh)
u	ö	ŭ	ū, u	ū, u
v	w	v	v	v
x	ks	ks	ks	ks (ksh, z)
y	ü	ü	ē, i	ī, i
z	dz (z)	dz	z	z

In all these systems *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *ph* (= *f*), *q* (*qu* = *kw*), *r*, *t*, *th* (in *thin*), have their ordinary English sounds. *C*[2] and *g*[2] represent *c* and *g* before *e*, *æ*, *œ*, *i*, and *y*; *c*[1] and *g*[1] represent *c* and *g* before other letters than these. The short vowel-sounds are used in the English and in the modified continental system in closed syllables, and the long vowel-sounds in open syllables, regardless of the ancient quantity. The Roman system gives the same quality of sound to a short vowel as to a long, but makes it more rapid in pronunciation. In continental pronunciation *s* is by some pronounced z between two vowels, and in the modified system final *s* is pronounced āz, and final ŏs ōs. For the pronunciation of *c*, *s*, and *t* as sh, and of *x* as ksh or z, see (*d*). Pronounce *ü* as in German, or as French *u*.

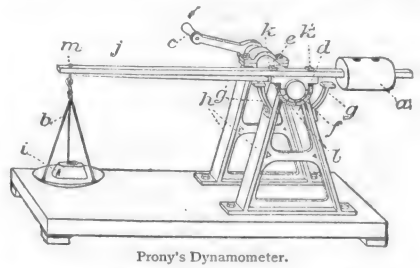
pronunciative (prō-nun′si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *pronunziativo*, < L. *pronuntiativus*, *pronunciativus*, declarative, enunciative, < *pronuntiare*, *pronunciare*, proclaim, enounce: see *pronounce*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciatory. — 2†. Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle.
Bacon, Prometheus.

pronunciator (prō-nun′si-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *pronunciador* = It. *pronunziatore*, < L. *pronuntiator*, *pronunciator*, a reciter, a relater, < *pronuntiare*, *pronunciare*, publish, proclaim: see *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.

pronunciatory (prō-nun′si-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *pronunciator* + *-y*[1].] Relating to pronunciation.

Prony's dynamometer. A dynamometer, named after its inventor, much used for obtaining data for computing the power delivered by turbines and other water-wheels, or from the fly-wheel of an engine, or transmitted by shafting. The principle of this apparatus is the same in all of its forms. In the accompanying illustration, which represents a form of the apparatus used in laboratories, *e* is a shaft provided with a winch *c*, and supported in bearings *d* in a frame *h*; *j* is a lever having a scale-pan suspended from the point *m* near the extremity of the longer arm as shown at *b*, on which, when in use, a weight or weights *i* are placed; *a* is a counterpoise; *f* is a chain connected at its ends to tightening-bolts *k*, *k′*; *l* indicates wooden brake-shoes, which, by tightening the chain *f*, can be made to press strongly against the projecting end of the shaft *e*; *g*, *g′* are stop-rests, which limit the motion of the lever, used only for convenience in applying the brake, and not essential to its action. In the determination of the power transmitted through the shaft *e*, moving in the direction shown by the arrow, the counterpoise is first adjusted to counterbalance the long arm of the lever and the empty scale-pan. The chain *f* is then tightened and the scale-pan loaded, so that at a given velocity the lever is by the friction of the brake held away from the rest *g′*, but not in contact with *g*. Under conditions so established, if L = the perpendicular distance in feet of the point *l* from the axis of *e*, S = the weight in pounds placed in the pan, *r* = the radius in feet or fractions of a foot of the shaft *e*, and M = the moment of torsion in pounds, then will LS/*r* = M, and 2π*r*M = the power transmitted in foot-pounds during each turn of the winch. Also called *Prony's brake*.



Prony's Dynamometer.

procemiac (prō-ē′mi-ak), *a.* [< *procemium* + *-ac*.] Relating to or constituting a procemium or preface.

The 104th [Psalm] is the *Procemiac*, because it commences Vespers. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 856.

procemium, procemion (prō-ē′mi-um, -on), *n.* [L. *procemium*, < Gr. προοίμιον, an opening: see *proem*.] 1. Same as *proem*.

Forgetful how my rich *procemion* makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian field,
In lays that will outlast thy Deity.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

In his *procemium* he plainly intimates that he is putting forth a kind of commonplace book of historical anecdotes.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 41.

★2. In *rhet.*, the exordium.

proof (prŏf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *proofe*, *profe*, < ME. *proof*, *prouff*, *profe*, also (whence early mod. E. *prief*, *preef*) *preef*, *preeve*, *preve*, *preove*, < OF. *prove*, *proeve*, *preuve*, F. *preuve* = Pr. *prova*, *proa*, a proof, < LL. *proba*, a proof, < L. *probare*, prove: see *prove*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Any effort, act, or operation made for the purpose of ascertaining any truth or fact; a test; a trial: as, to make *proof* of a person's trustworthiness or courage.

The verray *preeve* sheweth it indede.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 163.

Here and se, and sey thou nought,
Than schall thou not to *profe* be brought.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Madam, you may make *Proof* of him, and if your Ladyship find him too saucy or wasteful, you may return him whence you had him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 36.

Let there be
Once every year a joust for one of these;
For so by nine years' *proof* we needs must learn
Which is our mightiest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Evidence and argumentation putting the conclusion beyond reasonable doubt; demonstration, perfect or imperfect.

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As *proofs* of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 324.

They [miracles] are not private, but public *proofs*; not things to be done in a corner, for the sake of single persons, but before multitudes, and in the face of the sun.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xii.

Credulous enough
To swallow much upon much weaker *proof*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 722.

3†. A thing proved or tried; truth or knowledge gathered by experience; experience.

Out of your *proof* you speak; we, poor unfledged,
Have never wing'd from view o' the nest, nor know not
What air 's from home. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 27.

4. The state of having been tested and approved; firmness, hardness, or impenetrability: specifically applied to arms or armor of defense, to note that they have been duly tested and are impenetrable.

There died of his hand Sarpedon, Plistonax, Strophilus, and Hippolytus, men of great *proof* in wars.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

She hath Dian's wit;
And, in strong *proof* of chastity well arm'd,
From love's weak childish bow she lives unharm'd.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 216.

They harnessed him from head to foot with what was of *proof*, lest perhaps he should meet with assaults in the way. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The convincing effect of evidence; the manifestation of the truth of a proposition by presenting the reasons for assenting to it; such an array of evidence as should determine the judgment of the tribunal in regard to a matter of fact. In criminal cases, to be effectual as proof, the evidence must satisfy beyond a reasonable doubt. In civil cases it is enough that the evidence preponderates.

Evidence is the medium of *proof*; *proof* is the effect of evidence. *Judge Danforth*, 108 N. Y., 73.

(*b*) *pl.* In equity practice, the instruments of evidence in their documentary form, as depositions, deeds, etc., received in a cause. (*c*) The presentation of sufficient evidence: as, the burden of *proof* lies with the plaintiff. *Proof* is either written or parole. The former consists of records, deeds, or other writings; the latter of the testimony of witnesses personally appearing in court or before a proper officer, and, as a rule, sworn to the truth of what they depose. In this sense the word is used to designate either the task of going forward with the giving of evidence at the trial or the task of satisfying the minds of the jury. Owing to the different functions of the judge and the jury, the distinction is of great practical importance, because when the plaintiff has given evidence which would entitle him if unanswered to go to the jury, it is proper for him to tell counsel that the burden of proof is on defendant, meaning that if the defendant adduces no evidence the plaintiff will be entitled to have the case submitted to the jury; but it is error for him thereupon, whether defendant offers evidence or not, to tell the jury that the burden of proof is on defendant to contradict plaintiff's case, for, considered as a task of satisfying the jury, the burden of proof remains upon the plaintiff throughout. The burden of proof is never on the defendant in this sense, except in respect to an affirmative defense in avoidance as distinguished from a denial. (*d*) In Scots law, the taking of evidence by a judge upon an issue framed in pleading. Sometimes disputed facts may be sent to a jury, but, except in actions of damages, a proof is almost invariably the course adopted. . . . The evidence as the proof is taken down in shorthand, and counsel are heard at the close. *Henry Goudy.*

6. A test applied to manufactured articles or to natural substances prepared for use; hence, the state of that which has undergone this test, or is capable of undergoing it satisfactorily. Compare *armor of proof.*—**7.** In alcoholic liquors, the degree of strength which gives a specific gravity of 0.920. See II., 2. Liquors lighter than this are said to be *above proof*, and heavier liquors are *below proof*. See *overproof* and *underproof*.

The expressions "20 per cent over proof," "20 per cent under proof," mean that the liquor contains 20 volumes of water for every 100 volumes over or under this fixed quantity, and that, in order to reduce the spirit to *proof*, 20 per cent of water by volume must be subtracted or added as the case may be. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 215.

8. In *printing*, a trial impression from composed type, taken for correction. Generally a number of successive proofs are read before the matter is ready for the press, corrections being made first in the printing-office until what is technically called a *clean proof* can be submitted to the author. The final proof is called a *press proof* or a *foundry-proof*, the first being used of letterpress work, and the latter of plate-work.

Lap. What says my printer now?
Gal. Here 's your last *proof*, sir. [Giving proof-sheet.] You shall have perfect books now in a twinkling.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iv. 1 (circa 1625).

9. In *engraving* and *etching*, an impression taken from an engraved plate to show its state during the progress of executing it; also, an early and superior impression, or one of a limited number, taken before the title or inscription is engraved on the plate, and known as *proof before letter*. There may be first, second, and third proofs, marking successive states of the work. See also *artist's proof*, *India proof*, *proof with open letters*, and *proof with remarque*, below.

10. In *numis.*, any early impression struck at the mint from a coin-die used for producing the current coins of the realm. Proofs are often distinguished from the coins struck off for actual currency by having their edges left plain instead of being milled or inscribed. They are also often struck in a metal of greater or less value than that which is proper to the current coin: thus, there are gold, silver, and bronze *proofs* of the English copper farthing issued by George III. in 1799. Compare *pattern*, 8.

11. In *bookbinding*, the rough uncut edges of the shorter leaves of a trimmed book, which prove that the book has not been cut down too much.—**12.** In *arith.*, an operation serving to check the accuracy of the calculation.—**Acroamatic proof.** See *acroamatic.*—**A priori proof.** (*a*) Proof deduced from principles. (*b*) Proof independent of experience.—**Armor of proof,** armor which has been proved trustworthy, or which is known to be trustworthy, as against ordinary weapons.—**Artist's proof,** in *engraving*, a first impression taken from an engraved plate or block after its completion.—**Burden of proof.** See *burden*[1] and def. 5 (*c*).—**Composite proof, direct proof.** See the adjectives.—**Dogmatic or discursive proof.** Same as *acroamatic proof.*—**Empirical proof,** proof from actual experience.—**Foul proof, imperfect proof.** See the adjectives.—**India proof.** See *India.*—**Indirect proof,** in *logic*, same as *apagoge*, 1 (*b*).—**Irregular proof,** a proof the external form of which is different from the standard form of logic.—**Making proof,** under United States land laws, furnishing to the proper officer the requisite affidavits of actual residence, etc., to entitle a settler to a patent for his land.—**Marked proof.** See *marked.*—**Mathematical proof,** proof from construction of concepts, from a diagram or its equivalent.—**Mixed proof,** a proof partly analytic and partly synthetic.—**Monosyllogistic proof,** a proof consisting of a single syllogism.—**Ontological, ostensive, positive proof.** See the adjectives.—**Proof before letter,** an early proof of a plate taken before the title or explanatory lettering has been engraved.—**Proof by notoriety.** Same as *judicial notice* (which see, under *notice*).—**Proof of gunpowder,** a determination of the muzzle-velocity which is imparted to the projectile and the corresponding maximum pressure.—**Proof of ordnance and small-arms,** tests by means of hydraulic pressure and the firing of heavy charges.—**Proof with open letters, or open-letter proof,** an early proof of an engraving, on which the title is engraved in letters that are merely outlined.—**Proof with remark, or remark proof,** a proof of an engraving or etching in which the early state is denoted by one or more croquis or fanciful marks traced on the margin, or by the absence of certain lines in different parts of the plate. These remarks are sometimes used to denote the different states of the plate up to the point of completion.—**Pure proof.** See *pure*[1].—**To the proof†, to the quick;** so as to touch a vital part.

But now I'll speak, and *to the proof*, I hope.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 1.

We must be patient: I am vex'd *to the proof* too.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

=Syn. 1. Experiment, essay, ordeal.—2. *Testimony*, etc. (see *evidence* and *inference*), demonstration, certification.

II. *a.* [Elliptical for *of proof:* see *proof*, *n.*, 4.] **1.** Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally: as, water-*proof*, fire-*proof*, shot-*proof*, bribe-*proof:* often followed by *to* or *against* before the thing resisted.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight,
With hearts more *proof* than shields.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 25.

Now am I high *proof*
For any action; now could I fight bravely,
And charge into a wildfire.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

I . . . have found thee
Proof against all temptation.
Milton, P. R., iv. 533.

I do not know . . . a task so difficult in human life as to be *proof against* the importunities of a woman a man loves. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510.

If James had not been *proof to* all warnings, these events would have sufficed to warn him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Noting alcoholic liquors which have the specific gravity 0.91984, usually considered as 0.920, which is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Such spirits contain 0.4924 of their weight, or 0.5707 of their volume, of absolute alcohol. The strength is usually determined by a hydrometer. See *alcoholometry*, *overproof*, and *underproof*.

3. Of excellent quality: said of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Proof strength.** See the quotation.

The *proof strength* is the load required to produce the greatest strain of a specific kind consistent with safety.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 58.

proof-arm†, *v. t.* [< *proof* + *arm*[2].] To arm as with proof; make secure.

Men. She is a handsome wench.
Leu. A delicate, and knows it;
And out of that *proof-arms* herself.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 3.

proof-armor (pröf'är″mor), *n.* Same as *armor of proof* (which see, under *proof*).

proofed (pröft), *a.* [< *proof* + *-ed*[2].] Made proof; specifically, made water-proof: as, *proofed* silk. [Trade term.]

proof-full† (pröf'fůl), *a.* [< *proof* + *-ful.*] Conveying proof; bearing testimony.

Had you been so blest
To give such honour to your captains' counsels
As their alacrities did long to merit
With *proofull* action. *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey.

proof-galley (pröf'gal″i), *n.* In *printing*, a brass galley flanged at one end and on both sides. The type to be proved is held in position by a sidestick secured by quoins. See *galley*, 5.

proof-glass (pröf'glȧs), *n.* A cylindrical glass vessel very deep in proportion to its diameter, and having a foot and a lip for pouring out liquids; a hydrometer-glass. It is principally used for holding liquids while testing their densities or specific gravities by the use of a hydrometer. See cut under *hydrometer*.

proof-house (pröf'hous), *n.* In *gun-manuf.*, a building in which gun-barrels are proved or tested for flaws or defects by firing them with critical test-charges of a definite weight of a standard powder, and also by hydraulic pressure. See *proof*, *n.*, 6. In London a proof-house is established by law, to which gun-barrels of different makers can be sent for proof. Gun-barrels which meet the test are then stamped with authorized proof-marks.

proof-leaf (pröf'lēf), *n.* A proof; a proof-sheet.

They appear printed in a few *proof-leaves* of it in my possession. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 204.

proofless (pröf'les), *a.* [< *proof* + *-less.*] Lacking sufficient evidence to constitute proof; not proved.

Such questionable, not to say altogether *proof-less* conceits. *Boyle*, Works, II. 290.

prooflessly (pröf'les-li), *adv.* Without proof.

The maxim . . . Locus conservat locatum . . . has been *proof-lessly* asserted. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 390.

proof-mark (pröf'märk), *n.* In *gun-making*, a mark stamped in the metal of a gun-barrel to show that it has been tested and found good.

proof-plane (pröf'plān), *n.* In *elect.*, a small thin metallic disk, insulated on a non-conducting handle, by which electricity may be carried from one place to another. It is used in experiments on the distribution of electricity on conductors. When it is laid against the surface whose electric density it is intended to measure, it forms, as it were, a part of the surface, and takes the charge due to the area which it covers, which charge may be carried to an electrometer and measured.

proof-press (pröf'pres), *n.* A printing-press used exclusively for taking proofs.

proof-print (pröf'print), *n.* An early impression of an engraving, taken with greater care than an ordinary print; a proof.

proof-printer (pröf'prin″tėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a skilled workman whose especial province is the printing of proofs from engraved or etched plates.

proof-reader (pröf'rē″dėr), *n.* A person who reads printers' proofs for correction; one whose occupation is to discover errors in proofs and note on them the necessary changes. A *critical* or *editorial proof-reader* is one who not only corrects the compositors' errors, but notes or points out the lapses of the original text, or makes or indicates changes for its improvement. Proof-readers were originally called *correctors of the press*, and that phrase still remains in literary or formal use, especially for those who read proofs for criticism as well as for correction.

proof-reading (pröf'rē″ding), *n.* The correction of errors in printers' proofs. See *proof-reader*. In marking a proof, the places in the text where changes are to be made are indicated in the following modes. A caret (∧) is inserted in the bottom of a line at a point where something is to be put in or a new paragraph is to be made; a line is drawn through anything to be taken out or changed for something else, and under anything to be changed to different type; the mark ⌐ is made to the left of a word to be shifted in that direction, and ⌋ to the right; and letters or parts of a word improperly separated are connected by a curve or curves (⌣ or ⊃). In the last two cases the same marking is repeated in the margin. The other indicative marks or signs made in the margin (besides a few strictly technical ones, which admit of much variation) are the following: ⸗ or ⸘ (*dele-mark*), representing *d* (δ) for *dele*, take out; ⅋ (*turn-mark*), for turning an inverted letter; # (*space-mark*), for inserting a space, or more space; ⏝, for putting down space; □, for inserting an em-quadrat, or increasing the space to that amount; ¶ (*paragraph-mark*), for making a new paragraph; ×, for a broken or imperfect letter; *stet* (let it stand), for something that is to remain after being crossed out, a row of dots being made under the erasure; *tr.* for *transpose*; *w. f.* for *wrong font* (meaning a letter or letters of different size or face from the others); *ital.* for *italic*, and *rom.* for *roman*; *cap.* or *caps.* for *capital* or *capitals*; *s. c.* for *small capitals*; *l. c.* for *lower-case*. In the last five cases, where only a single letter is involved, proof-readers usually write the letter itself in the margin, in the form desired, or with the proper underscoring. In underscoring, italics are indicated by a single line, small capitals by two lines, and capitals by three lines. A single letter written as a capital does not usually need to be underscored. Where two paragraphs in the text are to be joined or "run in," a line curving at the ends is drawn between them, and "No ¶" written in the margin. A marginal correction should always be written as nearly as possible opposite the place affected in the text; and where the connection cannot thus be made clear, a line should be drawn between the place and the correction.

proof-sheet (pröf'shēt), *n.* A printers' proof.

Mr. Arthur Pendennis having written his article, . . . reviewed it approvingly as it lay before him in its wet *proof-sheet* at the office of the paper.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xlvi.

She recognized the name as that of a distinguished publisher, and the packet as a roll of *proof-sheets*.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 106.

proof-spirit (pröf'spir″it), *n.* In *com.*, an alcoholic liquor which has a specific gravity of 0.91984, and contains 0.4924 of its weight, or 0.5707 of its volume, of absolute alcohol.

proof-staff (pröf′stȧf), *n.* A metallic straight-edge used as a standard to correct a wooden staff made for ordinary service.

proof-stick (pröf′stik), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a rod of wood for dipping in boiling syrup to test its condition by the rapidity and character of the crystallization. *E. H. Knight.*

proof-text (pröf′tekst), *n.* A passage of Scripture brought forward to prove a special doctrine.

It is not a legitimate use of the Old Testament to seek in it *proof-texts* for all the doctrines that are found in the New Testament. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 563.

proof-valiant† (pröf′val″yant), *a.* Of tried courage.

Believe me, captain, such distemper'd spirits,
Once out of motion, though they be *proof-valiant*,
If they appear thus violent and fiery,
Breed but their own disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

proöstracal (prō-os′tra-kal), *a.* [< *proöstracum* + *-al.*] Forming or formed by the proöstracum; of or pertaining to a proöstracum.

proöstracum (prō-os′tra-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + ὄστρακον, shell: see *Ostracea.*] The broad and projecting lamella of the thick covering of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, extending beyond the base of the phragmacone, and being a continuation of the wall of the most anterior chamber of the shell; the foremost part of the guard or rostrum of a fossil cephalopod of the belemnite group. It is variously shaped, usually lamellate, and with the rostrum represents the pen of the squids. See cuts under *belemnite, Belemnitidæ*, and *calamary.*

The genus Acanthoteuthis, . . . in which the guard is almost rudimentary, while the *pro-ostracum* is large and penlike. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 465.

★**proötic** (prō-ō′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Anterior with reference to the otic capsule or among otic bones; of or pertaining to the proötic: correlated with *opisthotic*, etc. See II., and *otic.*

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone of the ear, an anterior ossification of the periotic capsule, forming with the epiotic and opisthotic the petrosal or petromastoid bone, developed in especial relation with the anterior vertical semicircular canal of the bony labyrinth of the ear. It frequently remains distinct from the other otic bones; in man it assists the opisthotic in the formation of the mastoid as well as the petrous part of the temporal bone. See cuts under *Crocodilia, Gallinæ*, and *periotic.*

The *pro-otic* is, in fact, one of the most constant bones of the skull in the lower Vertebrata, though it is commonly mistaken on the one hand for the alisphenoid, and on the other for the entire petro-mastoid.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 26.

★**prop**[1] (prop), *n.* [Early mod. E. *proppe*, < ME. *proppe*, a prop; = MD. *proppe*, a prop, support; cf. MD. *proppe, prop*, a stopple, D. *prop*, a stopple, cork, plug, wad, pellet, = MLG. *prop, proppe*, LG. *propp* = G. *propf, propfen*, a stopple, cork (not found before the 19th century), = Sw. *propp* = Dan. *prop*, a cork, stopple, plug. The origin of these words is uncertain; some compare G. *pfropf, propfen*, a graft, MHG. *pfropfen*, OHG. **pfropfo, pfroffo*, a set, slip, < L. *propago*, a set, slip, layer of a plant: see *propago, propagate*, etc. The Gael. *prop*, Ir. *propa*, a prop, support, are prob. borrowed from E.] **1.** A stick, staff, pole, rod, beam, or other rigid thing used to sustain an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a support; a stay; a fulcrum: usually applied to something not forming a part of the object supported: as, a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old wall.

Proppe, longe (staffe), contus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 415.

You take my house when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 375.

Justice and religion are the two chief *props* and supporters of a well-governed commonwealth.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

But wit 's like a luxuriant vine,
Unless to virtue's *prop* it join,
Firm and erect towards heaven bound.
Cowley, Death of Mrs. C. Philips.

They are the *props* of national wealth and prosperity, not the foundations of them.
D. Webster, Speech, House of Representatives, Jan. 2, 1815.

2. In *bot.*, same as *fulcrum*, 3.—**3.** *pl.* Legs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn. 1.** See *staff.*

prop[1] (prop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *propped*, ppr. *propping.* [Early mod. E. *proppe*; = MD. D. *proppen*, prop, stay, or bear up (cf. MLG. *proppen* = G. *propfen* = Sw. *proppa* = Dan. *proppe*, stop up, cork); appar. from the noun, but the verb may possibly be older: see *prop, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against: as, to *prop* a roof or wall.

Here wee saw certain great Serraglios, exceeding high, and *propt* up by buttresses. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 106.

What shalt thou expect,
To be depender on a thing that leans,
Who cannot be new built, nor has no friends,
So much as but to *prop* him?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5. 60.

He was *propped* up on a bed-rest, and always had his gold-headed stick lying by him.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

2. To support by standing under or against: as, a pillar *props* a roof; beams *prop* a wall.

He whose Arms alone sustain'd the Toil,
And *propp'd* the nodding Frame of Britain's Isle.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 58.

But build a castle on his head,
His skull will *prop* it under.
Burns, Epigram on a Coxcomb.

3. To support or sustain in a general sense: as, to *prop* a failing cause.

Wise men must be had to *prop* the republic.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, i. 3.

It behoved our Merchants to get an Interest here to *prop* up their declining Trade. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 182.

To *prop* fair Liberty's declining Cause,
And fix the jarring World with equal Laws.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

4. To help; assist. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To stop or pull up suddenly; balk: said of a horse or other beast. *Douglas Sladen.* [Australia.]

prop[2] (prop), *n.* A shell used in the game of props. See *props*[1].

prop. An abbreviation of (*a*) *proposition;* (*b*) *properly.*

propædeutic (prō-pē-dū′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. προπαιδεύειν, teach beforehand, < πρό, before, + παιδεύειν, teach, bring up or rear: see *pædeutics.*]

I. *a.* Pertaining to propædeutics, or the introduction to any art or science; relating to preliminary instruction; instructing beforehand.

The conceptual suppositions, which are taken for assured premises and are in truth erroneous, and at best *propædeutic*, but are dragged unnoticed into the conclusion.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 475.

II. *n.* A branch of knowledge introductory to a particular art or science; a subject to be mastered as a preliminary to some other subject.

It [logic] is a *propædeutic* to all other sciences.
Atwater, Logic, p. 37.

That study [physical geography] which Kant justly termed the "*propædeutic* of natural knowledge."
Huxley, Physiography, Pref., p. vi.

propædeutical (prō-pē-dū′ti-kal), *a.* [< *propædeutic* + *-al.*] Same as *propædeutic.*

propædeutics (prō-pē-dū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *propædeutic* (see *-ics*).] The preliminary body of knowledge and of rules necessary for the study of some particular art, science, etc.; the introduction to an art or a science.

It [our secular life] is not a mere instrumentality for the purpose of silencing the beast of the body, but rather is it the *propædeutics* of human combination and communication, wherein spiritual life becomes a reality.
A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 114.

propagable (prop′a-ga-bl), *a.* [= It. *propagabile*, < L. as if **propagabilis*, < *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate.*] **1.** Capable of being propagated, or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle.*

2. Capable of being spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

propagand (prop′a-gand), *n.* [< F. *propagande:* see *propaganda.*] Same as *propaganda.*

A grand scheme for the union of Protestant Christendom, and his [Hartlib's] *propagand* of Comenius's school-reform. *Mark Pattison*, Life of Milton, p. 33.

★**propaganda** (prop-a-gan′dä), *n.* [= F. *propagande* = Sp. Pg. It. *propaganda;* short for L. (ML.) *congregatio de propaganda fide*, association for propagating the faith (see def.): *propaganda*, abl. fem. gerundive of *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate.*] **1.** A committee of cardinals (Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, 'for propagating the faith') which has the supervision of foreign missions in the Roman Catholic Church. It was founded by Pope Gregory XV. in 1622. One of its chief instrumentalities is the Propaganda College in Rome. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*), 10. Hence—**2.** Any kind of institution or organization for propagating a new doctrine or system of doctrines, or for proselyting.

The first attempts at a *propaganda* of liberty, and the first attempts at a *propaganda* of nationality, were marked by great excesses and great mistakes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237

The rules of the association [the National Secular Society] inform us that it is the duty of an "active member" to promote the circulation of secular literature, and generally to aid the Free-thought *propaganda* of his neighbourhood. *Saturday Rev.*

propagandic (prop-a-gan′dik), *a.* [< *propaganda* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a propaganda or to propagandism.

propagandism (prop-a-gan′dizm), *n.* [= F. *propagandisme* = Pg. *propagandismo;* as *propaganda* + *-ism.*] The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles; zealous dissemination of doctrines; proselytism.

We have attempted no *propagandism*, and acknowledged no revolution. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 309.

What were the causes which made his [Mohammed's] disciples the leaders of a successful armed *propagandism?*
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 102.

propagandist (prop-a-gan′dist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *propagandiste* = Pg. *propagandista;* as *propaganda* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who devotes himself to the propagation or spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his Sanhedrim of political *propagandists.* *R. Walsh.*

The eager *propagandists* who prowl about for souls.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xx.

II. *a.* Pledged to or employed in such propagation; given to proselyting.

On the second day after Kullmann's murderous attempt, the authorities had been ordered to deal with the Catholic Press, and with *propagandist* societies under the influence of the Jesuits, according to the utmost rigour of the law. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 321.

propagate (prop′a-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propagated*, ppr. *propagating.* [< L. *propagatus*, pp. of *propagare* (> It. *propagare* = Pg. Sp. *propagar* = F. *propager*), peg down (a layer), set (slips or cuttings), propagate, extend, continue (cf. *propago*, a layer of a plant, a set, slip, shoot, hence offspring, progeny), < *pro*, forth, + *pangere* (√ *pag*), fasten, set: see *pact.* Hence ult. *proin, prune*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To multiply or continue by natural generation or reproduction; cause to reproduce itself: applied to plants and animals: as, to *propagate* fruit-trees; to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep.

I sought the purchase of a glorious beauty,
From whence an issue I might *propagate.*
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 73.

The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around, . . .
The *propagated* myriads spread.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 484.

But cockle, spurge, according to their law,
Might *propagate* their kind with none to awe.
Browning, Childe Roland.

2. To transmit or spread from person to person or from place to place; carry forward or onward; diffuse; extend: as, to *propagate* a report; to *propagate* the Christian religion.

I first upon the mountains high built altars to thy name,
And grav'd it on the rocks thereby to *propagate* thy fame.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

By newspaper reports, any great effect in one assize town, or electoral town, has been *propagated* to the rest of the empire. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The idle writers of the day continued to *propagate* dulness through a series of heavy tomes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

Throw a stone into the stream, and the circles that *propagate* themselves are the beautiful type of all influence.
Emerson, Nature.

3†. To promote; augment; increase.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have it prest
With more of thine. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 193.

While tender airs and lovely dames inspire
Soft melting thoughts, and *propagate* desire.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

4†. To produce; originate; invent.

Thence to visit honest and learned Mr. Hartlib, a public spirited and ingenious person, who had *propagated* many usefull things and arts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 27, 1655.

For the greatest part of the Island of Sumatra *propagates* this Plant [pepper], and the Natives would readily comply with any who would come to Trade with them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 116.

5. To scatter; disperse. [Rare.]

This short harangue *propagated* the Juncto, and put an end to their resolves; however, they took care of their fee, but then left all concern for the lady behind them.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 544. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 1.** To increase, spread, disseminate.

II. *intrans.* To be multiplied or reproduced by generation, or by new shoots or plants; bear young.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw nutrition, *propagate*, and rot.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 64.

Every thread of silk in the rich vestments seems only a provision from the worms that spin, for the behoof of worms that *propagate* in sepulchres.
Dickens, Pictures from Italy, ix.

propagating-bench (prop′ą-gā-ting-bench), *n.* In *hort.*, a stationary shallow box, usually filled with fine sand, but sometimes with earth, which is kept moist, and into which cuttings or slips are inserted until they have taken root. The propagating-bench is usually so placed that heat can be applied beneath it.

propagating-box (prop′ą-gā-ting-boks), *n.* In *hort.*, a shallow wooden box or pan, properly movable (compare *propagating-bench*), for holding slips and cuttings in sand. It is usually placed over the hot flues or water-pipes in a shady part of a plant-house, or on the sand-bed in a propagating-house. Sometimes the cuttings in the box are covered with a propagating-glass.

propagating-glass (prop′ą-gā-ting-glȧs), *n.* In *hort.*, a bell-glass used to cover cuttings or seedlings in a hotbed, nursery, or garden.

propagating-house (prop′ą-gā-ting-hous), *n.* In *hort.*, etc., any greenhouse especially adapted or used for the propagation or increase of plants from cuttings, or for growing them from the seeds.

propagation (prop-ą-gā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *propagacion*, < OF. *propagation*, *propagacion*, F. *propagation* = Sp. *propagación* = Pg. *propagação* = It. *propagazione*, < L. *propagatio(n-)*, a propagating, an extension, < *propagare*, pp. *propagatus*, propagate: see *propagate*.] 1. The act of propagating; the multiplication or continuance of the kind or species by natural generation or reproduction: as, the *propagation* of plants or animals. In the greater number of flowering plants propagation is effected naturally by means of seeds: but many plants are also propagated by the production of runners or lateral shoots, which spread along the surface of the soil, and root at the joints, from which they send up new stems. Plants are also propagated by suckers rising from rootstocks, and by various other natural means. Propagation may be effected artificially by cuttings, grafting, budding, inarching, etc.

In September the *propagacion*,
In landes suche as tolde is of before,
Is best to sette in occupacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

How is it that in the *propagation* of the race such a marvel is repeated as that . . . every germ of a bodily organism receives the quickening breath of its spirit?
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 370.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. The spreading or extension of anything; diffusion: as, the *propagation* of Christianity; the *propagation* of socialistic ideas.

The Apostle [Paul] did act like a prudent Governour, and in such a manner as he thought did most tend to the *propagation* of the Gospel. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

It [speech] may be used for the *propagation* of slander. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 166.

3†. Increase; augmentation; enlargement; aggrandizement.

For *propagation* of a dower
Remaining in the coffer of her friends.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 154.

The spoil and waste they [the Jews] had made upon all nations round about them for the *propagation* of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires.
South, Sermons, XI. ii.

4. Transmission from one point to another, as of sound by waves of condensation and rarefaction in the air, and of radiant heat and light by undulations in the ether. See *sound*[5], *heat*, *light*[1], and *radiant energy* (under *energy*).

To account for the enormous velocity of *propagation* of light, the substance which transmits it is assumed to be both of extreme elasticity and of extreme tenuity.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 60.

=Syn. 1. Increase, generation, procreation, breeding.—2. Dissemination.

propagative (prop′ą-gā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *propagativo*; as *propagate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of propagation; propagating.

Every man owes more of his being to Almighty God than to his natural parents, whose very *propagative* faculty was at first given to the human nature by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the divine commission and institution. *Sir M. Hale*, Origin of Mankind, p. 354. (*Latham.*)

A church without *propagative* power in the world cannot be other than a calamity to all within its borders.
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, [p. 356.

propagator (prop′ą-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *propagateur* = Sp. Pg. *propagador* = It. *propagatore*, < L. *propagator*, a propagator, enlarger, extender, < *propagare*, pp. *propagatus*, generate, increase: see *propagate*.] One who propagates; one who continues by generation or successive production; one who causes something to extend or spread; a promoter; a diffuser: as, a *propagator* of heresies. The name is given to one whose business is the propagation of plants in nurseries, etc., by budding, grafting, etc.

The Author then of Originall Sinne is the *propagator* of our Nature. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 29.

Socrates, . . . the greatest *propagator* of morality.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 45.

Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian, who was a chief *propagator* of the Eutychian doctrines.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 312.

propagatorium (prop″ą-gā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *propagatoria* (-ȧ). [NL., neut. of *propagatorius*, propagatory: see *propagator*.] In *biol.*, the reproductive apparatus; the entire physical mechanism of reproduction; the organs of generation of either sex, consisting essentially of a sexual gland producing ova or spermatozoa, passages for the conveyance of the product, or for detaining it until mature in the body, and, usually, organs of sexual congress. Compare *nutritorium*, *locomotorium*, *sensorium*.

propagatory (prop′ą-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *propagatorius*, < L. *propagator*, propagator: see *propagator*.] Serving to accomplish propagation, as the organs of generation; reproductive, as a system of physical organs.

propago (prō-pā′gō), *n.*; pl. *propagines* (prō-paj′i-nēz). [L., < *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate*.] 1. In *hort.*, a branch laid down in the process of layering.—2. In *bot.*, same as *bulblet*.

propagule (prō-pag′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *propagulum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *propagulum*.

propagulum (prō-pag′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *propagula* (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of *propago*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A shoot, such as a runner or sucker, which may serve for propagation. (*b*) In algæ, a modified branch by which non-sexual reproduction is effected. (*c*†) One of the minute gemmæ or soredia of lichens.

Propalæotherium (prō-pā″lē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast: see *Palæotherium*.] A genus of fossil tapiroid mammals from the Eocene of Europe.

propale (prō-pāl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propaled*, ppr. *propaling*. [= Sp. Pg. *propalar* = It. *propalare*, < LL. *propalare*, make public, divulge, < L. *propalam*, openly, publicly, < *pro*, forth, + *palam*, openly.] To publish; disclose. *Scott.*

propalinal (prō-pal′i-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πάλιν*, back, backward, + *-al*.] Moving forward and backward; relating to forward and backward movement; protracted and retracted, as the lower jaw when it moves forth and back in the act of chewing: as, the *propalinal* movement in mastication.

The *propalinal* mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, . . . and the palinal, from before backwards. *Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 7.

proparapteral (prō-pa-rap′te-ral), *a.* [< *proparapteron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proparapteron.

proparapteron (prō-pa-rap′te-ron), *n.*; pl. *proparaptera* (-rȧ). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *parapteron*.] In *entom.*, the parapteron of the prothoracic segment; the third sclerite of the propleuron.

proparent (prō-pār′ent), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + *paren(t-)s*, parent.] One who stands in the place of a parent. *Imp. Dict.*

proparoxytone (prō-par-ok′si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *προπαροξύτονος* (see def.), < *πρό*, before, + *παροξύτονος*, paroxytone: see *paroxytone*.] I. *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the acute accent on the antepenultimate: sometimes applied to words in English and other languages to signify that they have the tonic accent on the antepenultimate.

II. In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the acute accent on the antepenultimate.

proparoxytone (prō-par-ok′si-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proparoxytoned*, ppr. *proparoxytoning*. [< Gr. *προπαροξυτονεῖν*, < *προπαροξύτονος*, proparoxytone: see *proparoxytone*, *a.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to write or pronounce (a word) with the acute accent on the antepenultimate.

proparoxytonic (prō-par-ok-si-ton′ik), *a.* [< *proparoxytone* + *-ic*.] Accented on the antepenult; proparoxytone.

propassion (prō-pash′on), *n.* [< ML. *propassio(n-)*, < L. *pro*, before, + *passio(n-)*, passion: see *passion*.] A feeling antecedent to passion; an inchoate passion; the first stir of passion.

The philosopher calls it [anger] the whetstone to fortitude, a spur intended to set forward virtue. This is simply rather a *propassion* than a passion.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 476.

Not the first motions [of anger] are forbidden: the twinklings of the eye, as the philosophers call them, the *propassions* and sudden and irresistible alterations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

propatagial (prō-pat-ā-jī′al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *propatagialis*, < *propatagium*, q. v.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the propatagium; as, a *propatagial* fold of integument; a *propatagial* muscle.

II. *n.* A propatagialis.

propatagialis (prō-pat″ā-ji-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *propatagiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *propatagial*.] A tensor muscle of the propatagium, of which there are two, long and short.—**Propatagialis brevis**, the short propatagial muscle, also called *tensor propatagii brevis*.—**Propatagialis longus**, the long propatagial muscle, also called *tensor propatagii longus*.

propatagian (prō-pat-ā-jī′an), *a.* [< *propatagium* + *-an*.] Same as *propatagial*.

The *propatagian* muscles of the swallows.
Science, X. 71.

★ **propatagium** (prō-pat-ā-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *propatagia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *patagium*, q. v.] The so-called patagium of a bird's wing: the more precise name of the fold of skin in front of the upper arm and of the forearm which fills up the reëntrance between these parts, and so forms the smooth fore-border of the wing from the shoulder to the carpal angle.

pro patria (prō pā′tri-ȧ). [L.: *pro*, for; *patriā*, abl. of *patria*, one's native land: see *patria*.] For one's native land.

proped (prō′ped), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *entom.*, a proleg. *Kirby*. See cut under *proleg*.

propedal (prō′ped-al), *a.* [< *proped* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a proped: as, a *propedal* process.

propel (prō-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propelled*, ppr. *propelling*. [< ME. *propellen*, < L. *propellere*, drive or push forward, < *pro*, forward, + *pellere*, drive, push: see *pulse*[1]. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *repel*, etc.] To drive forward; move or cause to move on; urge or press onward by force.

Ferre awaie *propelle*
Horrend odoure of kychen, bath, gutters.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley*.

The rate of succession may be retarded by insisting upon one object, and *propelled* by dismissing another before its time. *Kames*, Elem. of Criticism, ix.

propellant (prō-pel′ant), *n.* [Erroneous form of *propellent*.] That which propels or drives forward; a propelling agent.

Though not as a military *propellant*, it [guncotton] has been used with great success in sporting cartridges.
The Engineer, LXIX. 117.

In all saloon rifles and pistols the *propellant* is fulminating powder contained in a small copper case.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 368.

propellent (prō-pel′ent), *a.* [< L. *propellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *propellere*, drive or push forward: see *propel*.] Driving forward; propelling.

propeller (prō-pel′ėr), *n.* [< *propel* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which propels; in *marine engin.*, broadly, any contrivance or appliance, as a sail, paddle, oar, paddle-wheel, screw, etc., used for moving vessels floating upon the surface of water, or under the surface; in a more restricted and more generally accepted sense, any instrument or appliance, and especially a screw, used for marine propulsion and actuated by machinery (usually a steam-engine called a *marine engine*) carried by the vessel so propelled. A principle common to all this class of propellers is that a vessel is moved forward by the reaction on the propeller of the water thrown rearward, the propelling machinery being at some part or parts rigidly attached to the ship. The net propelling power is therefore determined by the mass of water thrown rearward multiplied into the square of the velocity with which it is thrown, allowance being made for prejudicial resistances.

2. A boat or vessel driven by a propeller.—3. In *fishing*, a kind of trolling-hook with artificial bait, fitted with wings or flanges to make it spin in the water; a spinning-bait.—**Archimedean**, **fish-tail**, **screw**, etc., **propeller**. See the qualifying words.

propeller-engine (prō-pel′ėr-en″jin), *n.* A marine engine for driving a screw propeller.

propeller-mower (prō-pel′ėr-mō″ėr), *n.* Same as *front-cut mower* (which see, under *mower*[1]).

propeller-pump (prō-pel′ėr-pump), *n.* A form of pump in which a vertical or inclined tube has helical blades on a shaft through the axis of the tube.

propeller-shaft (prō-pel′ėr-shȧft), *n.* The shaft of the propeller of a marine engine.

propeller-well (prō-pel'ėr-wel), *n.* A vertical aperture over the screw in the stern of a ship which has a hoisting propeller. When it is desired to proceed under sail, the screw, a two-bladed one, is hoisted off the end of the shaft into the propeller-well, so that it may not retard the ship by dragging in the water.

propeller-wheel (prō-pel'ėr-hwēl), *n.* A marine propeller or screw; a screw propeller.

propelment (prō-pel'ment), *n.* [< *propel* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of propelling.—2. In clock-work, electrical recording-instruments, calculating-machines, etc., the propelling mechanism; more particularly, an escapement mechanism in which the primary propulsive power is applied to the escapement, and the pallets of the escapement drive the scape-wheel, instead of the latter operating the escapement, as in ordinary clocks.

propend† (prō-pend'), *v. i.* [= OF. *porpendre, pourpendre,* < L. *propendere,* hang forward or down, be inclined or disposed, < *pro,* forward, + *pendere,* hang: see *pendent.*] To lean forward; incline; be propense or disposed in favor of anything.

Ne'ertheless,
My spritely brethren, I *propend* to you
In resolution to keep Helen still.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 190.

His eyes are like a balance, apt to *propend* each way.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 454.

propendency† (prō-pen'den-si), *n.* [< *propen-den(t)* + *-cy.*] 1. A leaning toward anything; inclination; tendency of desire to anything.—2. Attentive deliberation. [Rare.]

An act above the animal actings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention and *propendency* of actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

propendent (prō-pen'dent), *a.* [< L. *propen-den(t-)s,* ppr. of *propendere,* hang forward or down: see *propend.*] 1†. Inclining forward or toward anything. *South.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—2. In *bot.*, hanging forward and downward. *Paxton.*

propense (prō-pens'), *a.* [< L. *propensus,* pp. of *propendere,* hang forward or down, be inclined: see *propend.*] Leaning toward anything, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, whether to good or evil; prone.

God is more *propense* to rewards than to punishments.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 40.

Our agents shall discern the mind of the parliament towards us, which if it be *propense* and favorable, there may be a fit season to procure . . . countenance of our proceedings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 345.

propensely (prō-pens'li), *adv.* In a propense manner; with natural tendency.

Others . . . looked upon it, on the contrary, as a real and substantial oath *propensely* formed against Yorick.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

propenseness (prō-pens'nes), *n.* The state of being propense; natural tendency.

A *propenseness* to diseases in the body.
Donne, Devotions, p. 573.

propension (prō-pen'shon), *n.* [< F. *propension* = Sp. *propension* = Pg. *propensão* = It. *propensione,* < L. *propensio(n-),* inclination, propensity, < *propendere,* pp. *propensus,* hang forward or down: see *propend.*] 1. The state of being propense; propensity.

I ever had a greater zeal to sadness,
A natural *propension.*
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iv. 2.

Such by-words as reaction and progress are but the political slang which each side uses to express their aversions and their *propensions.*
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2. The state or condition of tending to move in a certain direction.

In natural motions this impetuosity continually increases, by the continued action of the cause—namely, the *propension* of going to the place assigned it by nature.
Whewell.

propensitude† (prō-pen'si-tūd), *n.* [< *propense* + *-itude,* as in *attitude,* etc.] Propensity. [Rare.]

T' abandon naturall *propensitudes.*
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

propensity (prō-pen'si-ti), *n.* [= It. *propensità;* as *propense* + *-ity.*] A bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency; disposition to anything good or evil, particularly to evil: as, a *propensity* to gamble.

He that learns it [angling] must not onely bring an enquiring, searching, and discerning wit, but he must bring also that patience you talk of, and a love and *propensity* to the art itself.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (rep. of 1653), p. 11.

Let there be but *propensity* and bent of will to religion.
South.

=Syn. *Bias, Inclination,* etc. See *bent*1.

propensive† (prō-pen'siv), *a.* [< *propense* + *-ive.*] Inclined; disposed; favorable.

This Edward the Thirde, of his *propensive* minde towardes them, united to Yarmouth Kirtleyroad, from it seaven mile vacant.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 152). (*Davies.*)

propenyl (prop'e-nil), *n.* [< *prop(ionic)* + *-en-* + *-yl.*] The radical $CH_3\dot{C}H\dot{C}H$ or $\dot{C}H_2\dot{C}H\dot{C}H_2$.

propeptone (prō-pep'tōn), *n.* [< *pro-* + *peptone.*] One of the first products of peptic and tryptic digestion: same as *hemialbumose.*

propeptonuria (prō-pep-tō-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *propeptone* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] The presence of propeptone in the urine.

proper (prop'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *propre,* < OF. *propre,* F. *propre* = Sp. Pg. It. *proprio,* < L. *proprius,* special, proper, one's own, personal, also lasting: no certain connections. From L. *proprius* are also ult. *propriety, property, propriate, appropriate, expropriate,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Special; peculiar; belonging to a species or individual and to nothing else; springing from the peculiar nature of a given species or individual; particularly suited to or befitting one's nature; natural; original.

Vexed I am
Of late with passions of some difference,
Conceptions only *proper* to myself,
Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviours.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 41.

They have a *proper* saint almost for every peculiar infirmity. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 274.

But first he casts to change his *proper* shape,
Which else might work him danger or delay.
Milton, P. L., iii. 634.

He knew how to adapt every plant to its *proper* soil.
Addison, Hilpah and Shalum.

A neatness that seemed less the result of care and plan than a something as *proper* to the man as whiteness to the lily. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

2. Belonging to one; one's own.

For if they sholde abyde longe with vs they shuld vndo vs all and ete vs lyke as they do their owne *propre* folke.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii.).

Here at my house and at my *proper* cost.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 327.

The waiter's hands that reach
To each his perfect pint of stout,
His *proper* chop to each.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. Fit; suitable; appropriate.

'Tis *proper* I obey him, but not now.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 196.

A middle estate is most *proper* to the office of teaching.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

To sit with her in sight was happiness, and the *proper* happiness for early morning—serene, incomplete, but progressive. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxvi.

Unhappily, you are in a situation in which it is *proper* for you to do what it would be improper in me to endure.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 185.

The *proper* function of authority is to enlarge, not to contract, our horizon. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 196.

4. According to recognized usage; correct; just: as, a *proper* word; a *proper* expression.

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided they signified by dark names which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

No dawn—no dusk—no *proper* time of day!
Hood, November.

5. Rightly so called, named, or described; taken in a strict sense: in this sense usually following the noun: as, the apes *proper* belong to the Old World; no shell-fish are fishes *proper.*

This elevation descended . . . into what might be called the garden *proper.* *Scott*, Waverley, ix.

It is safe to assert that no Government *proper* ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 114.

6. Decent; correct in behavior; respectable; such as should be: as, *proper* conduct.

That is an advertisement to a *proper* maid in Florence, one Diana. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 240.

Under the most exciting circumstances, Titia was such an exceedingly *proper* child.
Mrs. D. M. Craik, Christian's Mistake, ii.

7. Well-formed; good-looking; personable; handsome; also, physically strong or active. [Now only prov. Eng.]

There is not among us al one
That dare medle with that potter, man for man.
I felt his handes not long agone, . . .
He is as *propre* a man as ever you medle withal.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

I am a *proper* fellow of my hands.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 72.

A comely, *proper* woman, though not handsome.
Pepys, Diary, I. 98.

And still my delight is in *proper* young men.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

8. In *her.*, having its natural color or colors: said of any object used as a bearing: thus, a coil of rope *proper* is represented brown, and the spiral lines of the cordage are indicated.—9. In *liturgics,* used only on a particular day or festival, or during a particular octave or season: as, the *proper* introit; a *proper* preface; *proper* psalms.—10. Fine; pretty: said ironically of what is absurd or objectionable.

Talk with a man out at a window! a *proper* saying.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 312.

Expect. They two help him to a wife.
Mirth. Ay, she is a *proper* piece that such creatures can broke for. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

11. Becoming; deserved. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Definition proper,** a definition by means of the genus and specific difference.—**Proper adjunct,** an adjunct which belongs to the whole of a species, and always, and to nothing else.—**Proper chant,** an old name for the key of C major. *Stainer and Barrett.*—**Proper cognition**†. See *cognition.*—**Proper conversion,** in *logic.* See *conversion,* 2.—**Proper difference,** an inseparable accident distinguishing two things.—**Proper exciple.** See *exciple.*—**Proper feud,** in *law,* an original and genuine feud held by pure military service.—**Proper fraction.** See *fraction,* 4.—**Proper jurisdiction.** See *jurisdiction.*—**Proper motion,** in *astron.* See *motion.*—**Proper noun** or **name,** a name given to an individual member of a class, for distinction from other members of the same class, as *Shakspere, Cæsar, London, April, Tuesday, Tray, Eclipse,* etc.: opposed to *common* or *appellative noun.*—**Proper object,** an object that is object to but one subject.—**Proper preface.** See *preface.*—**Proper quantity.** Same as *extensive quantity* (which see, under *extensive*).—**Proper syllogism,** the Ramist name for a syllogism having an individual middle: as, Hobbes was a genius; Hobbes showed no early bent in the direction in which he afterward distinguished himself; hence, it is possible for a man of genius to show no early bent in the direction in which he will afterward distinguish himself.=Syn. 1. Particular, individual, specific.—3 and 4. Fitting, befitting, meet, seemly, becoming, legitimate.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is set apart to special or individual use. [Rare.] Specifically, in *liturgics,* a special office or special parts of an office appointed for a particular day or time: as, the *proper* of the day; the *proper* of Whitsunday.

2†. A property in the logical sense.

Propers either flow immediately from the essence of the subject . . . or by the mediation of some other property.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

In proper†, individually; privately.

The princes found they could not have that *in proper* which God made to be common.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 3.

Proper of saints, the variable parts of an office appointed for use on the festival of an individual saint. Compare *Common of the saints,* under *common.*—**Proper of the mass,** the proper of the season for the mass.—**Proper of the season,** in *liturgics,* the variable parts of an office appointed for use on a Sunday or other day (not celebrated as a saint's day), at a certain festival, etc., or during a certain octave or season.

proper (prop'ėr), *adv.* [< *proper, a.*] Properly; very; exceedingly. [Vulgar.]

"Isn't it lovely, Mrs. Flint?" "*Proper* pretty," replied Celyndy. *Jane G. Austen*, The Desmond Hundred, vi.

properi† (prop'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *proprier,* < L. *propriare,* take as one's own, appropriate, < *proprius,* one's own: see *proper, a.*] 1. To appropriate. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)—2. To make proper; adorn. *Halliwell.*

properate† (prop'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *properatus,* pp. of *properare,* hasten, quicken, < *properus,* quick, speedy, < *pro,* forward, forth, + √ *par-,* make.] To hasten.

And, as last helps, hurle them down on their pates,
Awhile to keep off death, which *properates.*
Vicars, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares.*)

properation† (prop-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *properatio(n-),* quickness, a hastening, < *properare,* pp. *properatus,* hasten: see *properate.*] The act of properating or hastening; haste; speed.

There is great preparation of this banquet, *properation* to it, participation of it; all is carried with joy and jouisance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 216.

properispome (prō-per'i-spōm), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *properispomenon,* q. v.] **I.** *n.* In *Gr. gram.,* a word which has the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

II. *a.* In *Gr. gram.,* having or characterized by the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

properispome (prō-per'i-spōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *properispomed,* ppr. *properispoming.* [< *properispome, n.*] In *Gr. gram.,* to write or pronounce with the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

properispomenon (prō-per-i-spom'e-non), *n.* [NL., < Gr. προπεριισπώμενον, a word with the circumflex accent on the penult, neut. of προπεριισπώμενος, ppr. of προπεριισπᾶν, draw around before, < πρό, before, + περιισπᾶν, draw around, strip off: see *perispomenon.*] Same as *properispome.*

properistoma (prō-pe-ris'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *properistomata* (prō-per-i-stō'ma-tą). [NL., < L. *pro,* before, + NL. *peristoma:* see *peristome.*]

The lip of the primitive mouth of a gastrula. Also *properistome*.

At the thickened edges of the gastrula, the primitive . . . *properistoma*, the endoderm and the exoderm pass into each other. *Haeckel*, Evol. Anim. (trans.), I. 220.

properistomal (prō-per′i-stō-mal), *a.* [< *properistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a properistoma.

properistome (prō-per′i-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *properistoma*, q. v.] Same as *properistoma*.

properly (prop′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *properly, proprely, propreliche;* < *proper* + *-ly*2.] 1†. In one's own manner, speech, action, etc.

Ne though I speke here wordes *properly*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 729.

2. In a proper manner; with propriety; fitly; suitably; correctly: as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.

"Parfay," quath Pacience, "*propreliche* to telle
In English, hit is ful harde."
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 119.

Ignorance of forms cannot *properly* be styled ill manners.
Swift, Good Manners.

3. To a high degree; quite; entirely; exceedingly; extremely. [Colloq.]

All which I did assure my lord was most *properly* false, and nothing like it true. *Pepys*, Diary, July 14, 1664.

Father . . . gave me a wipe . . . on the side of my face that knocked me over and hurt me *properly*.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, xxvi. (*Bartlett.*)

Abbreviated *prop*.

Properly speaking. (*a*) In the correct or strict sense. (*b*) Speaking without qualification.

properness (prop′ėr-nes), *n.* [< *proper* + *-ness*.] The character of being proper, in any sense of that word.

'Slight, sir! yonder is a lady veil'd,
For *properness* beyond comparison,
And, sure, her face is like the rest; we'll see 't.
Fletcher (and another) Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 1.

propertied (prop′ėr-tid), *a.* [< *property* + *-ed*2.] Possessed of property.

An institution devoted . . . to the *propertied* and satisfied classes generally.
M. Arnold, Last Essays, Church of England.

The loyal and *propertied* part of the community.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 458.

★**property** (prop′ėr-ti), *n.*; pl. *properties* (-tiz). [< ME. *propertee, properte, proprete, propirte, propurte*, < OF. *properte*, propriety, fitness, property, < L. *proprieta(t-)s*, a peculiarity, peculiar nature or quality, right or fact of possession, property, < *proprius*, special, particular, one's own: see *proper*. Cf. *propriety*, a doublet of *property*.] 1. Any character always present in an individual or a class; an essential attribute; a peculiar quality; loosely, any quality or characteristic.

It is the *propertie* of a wyse buylder to vse such tooles as the woorke requireth.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 57).

Delectable and pleasant conversation, whose *property* is to move a kindly delight. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

But Thou art the same Lord. Whose *property* is always to have mercy.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office, Prayer of [Humble Access.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality; but it is frequently used as co-extensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Strictly speaking, we ought to confine the term *property* to Bodies, not to Matter; for an abstraction can have no *properties;* and it is the bodies which severally manifest the qualities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 42.

Soft iron loses almost all magnetic *properties* at a red heat. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 384.

2. In *logic*, a character which belongs to the whole of a species, and to nothing else, but not to the essence or definition.

Propretie is a naturall promenesse and maner of dooyng whiche agreeth to one kinde and to the same onely and that evermore. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

What is *propertie?* It is a natural inclination or *property*, incident to one special kind; which is to be understood foure manner of waies. First, it is called proprium, which is proper to one onely kind, as to be a poet or musician is proper to man, but not to every man: secondly, it is called proper that belongeth to all the kind, but not to that kind alone: thirdly, it is said to be proper when it belongeth to one onely kind and to all that kind, but yet not alwayes, as to be bare-headed or bald is proper to man in old age, but yet not alwaies: fourthly, it is said to be proper, or rather most proper, which is incident to one kind alone, to all that kind, and alwaies, as to have a natural aptnesse to laugh or to speake is proper to man onely, to every man, and alwaies, and therefore this kind of *property* is said to be convertible with the kind whereunto it belongeth, as whatsoever hath naturally power to speake or laugh the same is man, and whatsoever is man the same hath power to speake or laugh. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke, i. 4.

3. The right to the use or enjoyment or the beneficial right of disposal of anything that can be the subject of ownership; ownership; estate; especially, ownership of tangible things. In the broader sense, a right of action is *property;* so is a mere right to use or possess, if it be a right as against the general owner, but is usually termed *special property*, to distinguish it from the right of the general owner, which is termed the *general property*. The *entire property* is the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing. See *bailment*, and *lien*2, 1.

Ne truste no wight to finden in Fortune
Ay *properte;* hir giftes ben comune.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 392.

Jack has an unresisting good nature, which makes him incapable of having a *property* in any thing.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

The idea of *property* being a right to any thing.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 18.

Property . . . denotes in every state of society the largest powers of exclusive use or exclusive control over things (and sometimes, unfortunately, over persons) which the law accords, or which custom, in that state of society, recognizes. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism, p. 129.

4. A thing or things subject to ownership; anything that may be exclusively possessed and enjoyed; chattels and land; possessions.

The King has also appropriated the Queen's jewels to himself, and conceives that they are his undoubted private *property*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

It was the misfortune of my friend . . . to have embarked his *property* in large speculations.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 36.

English political economy and English popular notions are very deeply and extensively pervaded by the assumption that all *property* has been acquired through an original transaction of purchase, and that, whatever be the disadvantages of the form it takes, they were allowed for in the consideration for the original sale.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 325.

5. A thing required for some peculiar or specific use, as a tool; an accessory; specifically, in theaters, a stage requisite, as any article of costume or furniture, or other appointment, necessary to be produced in a scene (in this specific sense used also attributively).

This devil Photinus
Employs me as a *property*, and, grown useless,
Will shake me off again.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 3.

To hire some of our *properties:* as a sceptre and crown for Jove; and a caduceus for Mercury.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

Not to be of any Use or Consequence in the World as to your self, but merely as a *Property* to others.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

I had seen many rehearsals, and sometimes got a peep at the play, having been taken on "in arms" as a *property* child in groups of happy peasantry.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., i.

6†. Propriety.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

7. Individuality; that which constitutes an individual. [Rare.]

Property was thus appalled
That the self was not the same.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 37.

8. A cloak or disguise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Hadst thou so cheap opinion of my birth,
My breeding, or my fortunes, that none else
Could serve for *property* of your lust but I?
Shirley, Wedding, i. 3.

Anharmonic, community, corporeal, descriptive property. See the qualifying words.—**Cotes's properties of the circle.** See *circle*.—**De Moivre's property of the circle.** See *circle*.—**Discussion of property.** See *discussion*.—**Focal, individual,** etc., **property.** See the adjectives.—**Mixed subjects of property.** See *mixed*1.—**Movable property.** Same as *personal property*.—**Perishable, personal, private property.** See the adjectives.—**Property in action,** ownership without possession, but with the present right of possession enforceable by action. In the broadest sense the term may include any right of action for money or other property. Compare *chose in action*, under *chose*2.—**Property qualification.** See *qualification*.—**Qualified property,** a limited right of ownership. (*a*) Such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed. Also called *special property*. (*b*) Such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.—**Real property.** See *real*.—**Special property.** Same as *qualified property* (*a*).=**Syn. 1.** *Attribute, Characteristic,* etc. See *quality*.—**4.** *Property, Effects, Chattels, Goods, Wares, Commodities, Merchandise,* possessions, wealth. *Property* is the general word for those material things which are one's own, whether for sale or not. *Effects* applies to personal property, viewed as including the things even of least value. *Chattels* comprises every kind of property except freehold. (See the definitions of the classes *real* and *personal*, under *chattel*.) *Goods* includes a merchant's stock-in-trade, or one's movable property of any sort. *Wares* are manufactured articles, especially of the heavier sort, as earthen*ware*, wooden*ware*. *Commodities* are such movable articles as are necessities of life, and have a money value. *Merchandise* is the general word for articles of trade.

property† (prop′ėr-ti), *v. t.* [< *property, n.*] 1. To invest with (certain) properties or qualities.

His voice was *propertied*
As all the tuned spheres. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 83.

2. To make a property or tool of; appropriate.

I am too high-born to be *propertied*,
To be a secondary at control,
Or useful serving-man and instrument.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 79.

property-man (prop′ėr-ti-man), *n.* A person employed in a theater and having the charge of stage properties.

At the death of Peer, the *property man* at this theatre, the Guardian extracted much fun from a catalogue of articles under his care.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 16.

property-master (prop′ėr-ti-mȧs″tėr), *n.* In a theater, a person who superintends the making, storage, and use of stage properties; a head property-man.

While the *property-master* and his men were fashioning the god Talepulka, the scenic artist had sketched and modelled the scenery of the opera.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 440.

property-plot (prop′ėr-ti-plot), *n.* In a theater, a list of the accessories required in the production of a play.

property-room (prop′ėr-ti-röm), *n.* The room in a theater in which the stage properties are kept.

property-tax (prop′ėr-ti-taks), *n.* A direct tax imposed on the property of individuals, amounting to a certain percentage on the estimated value of their property.

prophanet, prophanelyt, etc. Obsolete spellings of *profane*, etc.

★**prophasis** (prof′ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόφασις*, that which appears, a motive, a pretext, < *προφαίνειν*, show forth, manifest, < *πρό*, forth, + *φαίνειν*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear: see *phase*.] In *med.*, prognosis; foreknowledge of the course of a disease.

prophecy (prof′e-si), *n.*; pl. *prophecies* (-siz). [< ME. *prophecy, prophecie, profecye,* < OF. *prophecie, prophetie*, F. *prophétie* = Sp. *profecía* = Pg. *prophecia* = It. *profezia*, < LL. *prophetia* (ML. also *prophecia*), < Gr. *προφητεία*, the gift of interpreting the will of the gods, in N. T. inspired discourse, prediction (see def. 2), < *προφητεύειν*, prophesy, predict, < *προφήτης*, a prophet: see *prophet*.] 1. Inspired discourse; specifically, in *Christian theol.*, discourse flowing from the revelation and impulse of the Holy Spirit.

Sone a Iew stode vp in hy,
And thus he said thurgh *prophecy*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

The rest of the acts of Solomon, . . . are they not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the *prophecy* of Ahijah? 2 Chron. ix. 29.

For the *prophecy* came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. 2 Pet. i. 21.

2. A prediction; declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling under divine inspiration.

In them is fulfilled the *prophecy* of Esaias. Mat. xiii. 14.

A *prophecy*, which says that G
Of Edward's heirs the murderer shall be.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 39.

3†. Interpretation of Scripture; religious exhortation or instruction.

The words of king Lemuel, the *prophecy* that his mother taught him. Prov. xxxi. 1.

Mr. Wilson, praying and exhorting the congregation to love, &c., commended to them the exercise of *prophecy* in his absence. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 60.

4. In *liturgics:* (*a*) A lection from the Old Testament, especially a eucharistic or missal lection; also, a lection in the Mozarabic daily office, and in the Greek Church at sabbath vespers on certain festivals. (*b*) The canticle Benedictus (Luke i. 68–79) as sung in the Gallican liturgy, afterward displaced by the Gloria in Excelsis.=**Syn. 1.** *Divination,* etc. See *prediction*.

prophecy-monger (prof′e-si-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in prophecies: so called in contempt.

The English [are] observed by forrainers to be the greatest *prophecy-mongers*, and, whilst the Devil knows their diet, they shall never want a dish to please the palate.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 46. (*Davies.*)

prophesier (prof′e-sī-ėr), *n.* [< *prophesy* + *-er*1.] One who prophesies or predicts.

Saynt Dauyd of Wales, the great archebishop of Meneuia, had many *prophesiers* and manye angels sent afore to geue warning of his comming . . . yeares ere he was borne.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i.

The counterfeit module has deceived me, like a double-meaning *prophesier*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 115.

prophesy (prof′e-sī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prophesied*, ppr. *prophesying*. [Formerly also *prophecy*, < late ME. *prophecie, proficy;* < *prophecy, n.* The orig. long final syllable, having retained its accent, though now secondary, has undergone the usual change of long accented ME. *i*, as in

pacify, multiply, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To predict; foretell; foreshow. See *prophet.*

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness. *Shak.* Lear, v 3. 176.

Amongst many other dignities which this letter hath by being received and seen by you, it is not the least that it was *prophesied* of before it was born. *Donne,* Letters, xxv.

One of his [Clive's] masters . . . was sagacious enough to *prophesy* that the idle lad would make a great figure in the world. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

For by the warning of the Holy Ghost
I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To speak by divine inspiration; utter or tell as prophet.

Again he said unto me, *Prophesy* upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord. Ezek. xxxvii. 4.

The prophets . . . *prophesied* of the grace that should come unto you. 1 Pet. i. 10.

2. To utter predictions; foretell future events.

Prophesy not in the name of the Lord, that thou die not by our hand. Jer. xi. 21.

3†. To interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; preach; exhort.

In the afternoon, Mr. Roger Williams (according to their custom) propounded a question, to which the pastor, Mr. Smith, spake briefly; then Mr. Williams *prophesied.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 100.

They also allowed greater liberty to *prophesy* than those before them; for they admitted any member to speak and pray as well as their pastor.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

prophesying (prof'e-sī-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prophesy, v.*] **1†.** Preaching; religious exhortation; the act of speaking on religious subjects.

The Liberty of *Prophesying.* [Title.] *Jer. Taylor.*

The Puritans maintained frequent religious exercises, in which texts of Scripture were interpreted or discussed, one speaking to the subject after another, in an orderly method. This was called *prophesying,* in reference to 1 Corin. xiv. 31: Ye may all prophesy, that all may learn, and all may be comforted.
Neal, in New England's Memorial, p. 171, note.

2. The act of foretelling.

★**prophet** (prof'et), *n.* [< ME. *prophete, profett, profite,* < OF. *prophete, profete,* F. *prophète* = Pr. Pg. *propheta* = Sp. It. *profeta* = OFries. *propheta* = D. *profeet* = MLG. *prophēte* = MHG. *prophēte,* G. *prophet* = Sw. Dan. *profet,* < LL. *propheta, prophetes* = Goth. *praufētēs, praufētus,* < Gr. προφήτης, Doric προφάτης, one who speaks for a god, an interpreter (as Tiresias was of Zeus, Orpheus of Bacchus, Apollo of Zeus, the Pythia of Apollo), expounder (as those who interpreted the words of the inspired seers), proclaimer, harbinger (as the bowl is of mirth, or the cicada of summer), in the Septuagint an interpreter, spokesman, usually an inspired prophet, also a revealer of the future, in N. T. and eccl. an interpreter of Scripture, a preacher, < προφάναι, say before or beforehand, < πρό, before, in public, + φάναι, speak, say: see *fable, fame*[1], *fate.*] **1.** One who speaks by a divine inspiration as the interpreter through whom a divinity declares himself. In the times of the Old Testament there was an order of prophets, for the duties of whose office men were trained in colleges called *schools of the prophets.* The members of these schools acted as public religious teachers, and the prophets in the stricter sense (inspired teachers) generally belonged to this order. In the New Testament, Christian prophets were recognized in the church as possessing a charism distinct from that of mere teachers, and as uttering special revelations and predictions. They are often mentioned with apostles, and next after them in order.

Ihesus that sprong of iesse roote,
As us hath prechid thi *prophete.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

The word *prophet* (προφήτης) was derived in the first instance from the interpreters of the will of the gods (see Pindar, N., i. 91); later and especially it was applied to those who expounded the unintelligible oracles of the Pythoness of Delphi, or the rustling of the leaves of Dodona. In a metaphorical sense it was used of poets, as of interpreters of the gods or Muses. It was then adopted by the Septuagint as the best equivalent of the *nabi* or *prophet* of the Old Testament. . . . In all these cases (Acts ii. 17, 18; xiii. 1; xv. 32; Rev. i. 3; xi. 3, 6, 10, 18; xvi. 6; xviii. 20, 24; xix. 10; xxii. 6, 7, 9, 10, 18), in the New Testament as in the Old, and it may be added in the Koran, the prominent idea is not that of prediction, but of delivering inspired messages of warning, exhortation, and instruction; building up, exhorting, and comforting: convincing, judging, and making manifest the secrets of the heart (1 Cor. xiv. 3, 24, 25). The ancient classical and Hebrew sense prevails everywhere. Epimenides and Mahomet on the one hand, Elijah and Paul on the other, are called *prophets,* not because they foretold the future, but because they enlightened the present.
A. P. Stanley, Com. on Corinthians, p. 243.

2. One who foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller; especially, a person inspired to announce future events.

As he spake by the mouth of his holy *prophets,* which have been since the world began: That we should be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us. Luke i. 70.

Polybius was of the best sort of *prophets,* who predict from natural causes those events which must naturally proceed from them. *Dryden,* Character of Polybius.

I do rest
A *prophet* certain of my prophecy,
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

3. An orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ.* [Local, U. S.]—**French prophets,** a name sometimes given in England to the Camisards.—**Major prophets,** Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; also, the books of their prophecies in the Old Testament.—**Minor prophets,** the writers of the Old Testament from Hosea to Malachi inclusive; also, their books. The distinction between *major* and *minor* relates to the size of the books.—**School of the prophets,** among the ancient Jews, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified to be public teachers. One elderly or leading prophet presided over them, called their *father* or *master;* hence the students were called *sons of the prophets.* Their chief subject of study was the law and its interpretation, but music and sacred poetry were subsidiary branches of instruction.—**The Prophets,** those books of the Old Testament which are largely composed of prophecies, or which were written or compiled by members of the order of prophets. The ancient Jews sometimes divided the Old Testament into the Law (Pentateuch) and the Prophets, and sometimes (as still in Hebrew Bibles) into Law, Prophets, and Hagiographa. In Hebrew Bibles the *Former Prophets* are Joshua, Judges, I. and II. Samuel, and I. and II. Kings; the *Latter Prophets* are the books from Isaiah to Malachi inclusive, with the exception of Lamentations and Daniel, which are placed in the Hagiographa.

On these two commandments hang all the law and *the prophets.* Mat. xxii. 40.

=**Syn. 1.** *Prophet, Seer, Soothsayer.* A *prophet* is properly one who discloses or speaks forth to others the will of God; a *seer* is one who has himself learned God's will by a vision. Both titles were applied in the Old Testament to the same class of men, but at different times. The extra-Biblical uses of the words correspond to the Biblical. The word *prophet* is sometimes used in the Bible of a candidate for the prophetic office, or of an inspired preacher or interpreter. *Soothsayer,* as used in the Bible, implies imposture, and in other literature its standing is little better.

Beforetime, in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake, Come, and let us go to the *seer:* for he that is now called a *Prophet* was beforetime called a *Seer.* 1 Sam. ix. 9.

They had with them inspired men, *Prophets,* and it were not sober to say they did ought of moment without divine intimation. *Milton,* Church-Government, i. 2.

The secret which the king hath demanded cannot . . . the *soothsayers* shew unto the king. Dan. ii. 27.

prophet† (prof'et), *v. i.* [< *prophet, n.*] To prophesy. [Rare.]

Nor *propheting* Helenus, when he foretold dangerous hard haps,
Forspake this burial mourning.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 727. (*Davies.*)

prophete†, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit.*

prophetess (prof'et-es), *n.* [< F. *prophétesse* = Pg. *prophetiza* = Sp. *profetisa* = It. *profetessa,* < LL. *prophetissa,* a prophetess, < *propheta,* a prophet: see *prophet.*] A female prophet; a woman who speaks with inspiration or foretells future events.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the *prophetess.*
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

prophet-flower (prof'et-flou″ėr), *n.* A boraginaceous herb, *Arnebia Griffithii,* found in northwest India, etc., and somewhat cultivated for its interesting flowers. The corolla is funnel-shaped, of a bright primrose-yellow, the limb at opening marked with five dark spots which fade away as the day advances. The flowers are racemed, the plant hairy. The name is of Mussulman origin, probably suggested by the somewhat crescent-shaped spots.

prophethood (prof'et-hůd), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-hood.*] The quality or condition, or the position or office, of a prophet.

His environment and rural *prophethood* has hurt him [Wordsworth] much. *Carlyle,* in Froude, I. 27.

prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *a.* [< F. *prophétique* = Pg. *prophetico* = Sp. *profético* = It. *profetico* (cf. D. *profetisch* = G. *prophetisch* = Sw. Dan. *profetisk*), < LL. *propheticus,* < Gr. προφητικός, pertaining to a prophet or to prophecy, < προφήτης, a prophet: see *prophet.*] **1.** Pertaining or relating to a prophet or to prophecy; having the character of prophecy; containing prophecy: as, *prophetic* writings.

Till old experience do attain
To something like *prophetick* strain.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 174.

It was with something of quite true *prophetic* fervour that each of these [Byron and Shelley] . . . denounced the hypocrisies which they believed they saw around them.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 119.

2. Presageful; predictive: with *of* before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic of* the event.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 46.

3. Anticipative; having or tending to a presentiment or an intuitive discernment of the future.

O my *prophetic* soul! my uncle!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 40.

prophetical (prō-fet'i-kal), *a.* [< *prophetic* + *-al.*] Same as *prophetic.*

God hath endued us . . . with the heavenly support of *prophetical* revelation, which doth open those hidden mysteries that reason could never have been able to find out. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

propheticality (prō-fet-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *prophetical* + *-i-ty.*] Propheticalness. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

prophetically (prō-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *prophetical* + *-ly*[2].] In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

They *prophetically* did fore-signify all such sects to be avoided. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 883.

propheticalness (prō-fet'i-kal-nes), *n.* [< *prophetical* + *-ness.*] The character of being prophetical. [Rare.]

prophetism (prof'et-izm), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-ism.*] The system, practice, or doctrine of inspired teaching. *The American,* XIII. 59.

prophetize† (prof'et-īz), *v. i.* [< F. *prophétiser* = Sp. *profetizar* = Pg. *prophetizar* = It. *profetizzare,* < LL. *prophetizare,* < Gr. προφητίζειν, be a prophet, prophesy, < προφήτης, a prophet: see *prophet.*] To utter predictions; prophesy.

Nor, thrild with bodkins, raues in frantik-wise,
And in a furie seems to *prophetize.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Nature . . . so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel,* Civil Wars, iii.

prophetship (prof'et-ship), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-ship.*] Same as *prophethood.*

To deny Mahomet's *prophetship* would excite a violent antagonism. *B. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 24.

prophite†, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit.*

prophloëm (prō-flō'em), *n.* [< *pro-* + *phloëm.*] A tissue in the sporophore of mosses, resembling the phloëm of ordinary stems in microscopic structure, and corresponding to it in position.

prophoric† (prō-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. προφορικός, pertaining to utterance, < προφορά, a bringing forward, utterance, < προφέρειν, bring forward, < πρό, forward, + φέρειν, bring, bear, = E. *bear*[1].] Enunciative. *Wright.*

prophragma (prō-frag'mä), *n.*; pl. *prophragmata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. πρό, before, + φράγμα, fence, partition: see *phragma.*] In *entom.,* a transverse internal plate which descends from the anterior margin of the mesonotum, between the mesonotum and the pronotum, serving for the attachment of internal organs. In certain *Coleoptera* it has been thought to correspond to the mesopræscutum.

★**prophylactic** (prof-i-lak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prophylactique* = Sp. *profiláctico* = Pg. *prophylactico,* < Gr. προφυλακτικός, pertaining to guarding, precautionary, < προφυλάσσειν, keep guard before, < πρό, before, + φυλάσσειν, Attic φυλάττειν, watch, guard: see *phylactery.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.,* preventive; defending from disease: as, *prophylactic* doses of quinine.

His ears had needed no *prophylactic* wax to pass the Sirens' isle. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 77.

Notwithstanding the directions issued for *prophylactic* treatment, and the system of domiciliary visits, the cholera carried off a greater number than before.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 425.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything, as a medicine, which defends against disease; a preventive of disease.

Inventive persons have from time to time thought that they had secured a sure cure, if not an unfailing *prophylactic* [for consumption]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 669.

2. Same as *prophylaxis.*

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick,* or the art of preserving health, and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts,* Logic, I. vi. § 10.

prophylactical (prof-i-lak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *prophylactic* + *-al.*] Same as *prophylactic.*

Dieteticall and *prophylacticall* receipts of wholesome caution. *Bp. Hall,* Sermon preached to the Lords.

prophylaxis (prof-i-lak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *προφύλαξις, < προφυλάσσειν, keep guard before: see *prophylactic.*] In *med.,* the guarding against the attack of some disease. Also *prophylactic, prophylaxy.*

The germs do not appear to be very tenacious of life, so that an efficient *prophylaxis* can be readily exercised.
Science, III. 557.

prophylaxy (prof'i-lak-si), *n.* [< NL. *prophylaxis,* q. v.] Same as *prophylaxis.*

The discussion on the *prophylaxy* of tuberculosis was then resumed. *Lancet,* No. 3465, p. 218.

prophyllum (prō-fil′um), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A primary leaf; one of the first leaves of a branch or axis.

propicet, *a.* [Also *propise*; < OF. *propice*, < L. *propitius*, propitious: see *propitious*.] Propitious.

Of that mater . . . I wyll traicte more amply in a place more *propise* for that purpose.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 7.

[The wind] veered to the South and South South West, so apt and *propice* for our journey.
Exped. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 115).

This place [where the Cherubim were in the Tabernacle] was called the Propitiatory, because in that place the Lord God did manifest him selfe more *propise* and neere.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 352.

propination (prop-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *propination*, absorption, = Pg. *propinação*, < L. *propinatio(n-)*, a drinking to one's health, < *propinare*, pp. *propinatus*, drink to one's health: see *propine*.] The act of drinking with another, or together, in fellowship; the act of drinking a pledge or a health.

This *propination* was carried about towards the right-hand, where the superiour quality of some of the guests did not oblige them to alter that method.
Abp. Potter, Antiq. of Greece, iv. 20.

propine (prō-pīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propined*, ppr. *propining*. [< OF. *propiner* = Sp. Pg. *propinar* = It. *propinare*, < L. *propinare*, drink to one's health, give one to drink, give to eat, give, present, offer, furnish, < Gr. *προπίνειν*, drink before another or to his health, < *πρό*, before, + *πίνειν*, drink: see *potation*.] 1. To pledge in drinking; drink to; wish for in behalf of some one while drinking to him.

The lovely sorceress mixed, and to the prince
Health, joy, and peace *propined*.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden.

2†. To present; offer; guarantee.

It [the doctrine of Jesus Christ] *propines* to us the noblest, the highest, and the bravest pleasures of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Moral Demonstration of the Christian Religion (1660).

The priests of a neighbouring convent, in expectation of the ample donation, or soul-scat, which Cedric had *propined*, attended upon the [funeral] car.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

Unless we would *propine* both ourselves and our cause unto open and just derision.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

propinet (prō-pīn′), *n.* [< OF. *propine*, drink-money, present; from the verb: see *propine*, *v.*] 1. Money given as drink-money, or any gift, favor, or loving pledge.

For no rewarde, gyft, nor *propyne*,
Thole none of thir twois causis tyne.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 499.

And a' that he gied me to my *propine*
Was a pair of green gloves and a gay gold ring.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 160).

There was never sic a braw *propine* as this sent to a yerl.
Scott, Abbot, xxvii.

2. The power of giving.

And if I were thine, and in thy *propine*,
O what wad ye do to me?
Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 264).

propinquate (prō-ping′kwāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *propinquated*, ppr. *propinquating*. [< L. *propinquatus*, pp. of *propinquare*, bring near, hasten, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquity*. Cf. *appropinque*.] To approach; be near. *Cockeram.*

propinque (prō-pingk′), *a.* [= Sp. *propincuo* = Pg. It. *propinquo*, < L. *propinquus*, near, < *prope*, near.] Near; contiguous. *Swan*, Speculum Mundi, p. 81. (*Latham.*)

propinquity (prō-ping′kwi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *propinquitee*, < OF. *propinquite* = Sp. *propincuidad* = Pg. *propinquidade* = It. *propinquità*, < L. *propinquita(t-)s*, vicinity, nearness, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquate*.] 1. Nearness in place; neighborhood.

It was delightful to see . . . his pure joy in her *propinquity*; he asked nothing, sought nothing, save to be near the beloved object.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.

2. Nearness in time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those soon decaying fruits of summer.
Sir T. Browne.

3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 116.

They may love other individuals far better than their relatives, . . . but yet, in view of death, the strong prejudice of *propinquity* revives, and impels the testator to send down his estate in the line marked out by custom so immemorial that it looks like nature.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

propiolic (prō-pi-ol′ik), *a.* [< *propi(onic)* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid derived from a univalent radical C_3H_3.—**Propiolic acid**, the abbreviated commercial name for ortho-nitrophenyl-propiolic acid, one of the coal-tar derivatives, which, although colorless in itself, may be converted in calico-printing into indigo blue on the fiber. In its application borax is used as a solvent, xanthate of soda as a reducing agent, and starch as a thickening. The true propiolic acid is an unstable compound having the formula, $CH:C.CO_2H$.

propionate (prō′pi-ō-nāt), *n.* [< *propionic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of propionic acid and a base. See *propionic*.

propionic (prō-pi-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρῶ(τος)*, first, + *πίων*, fat, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid ($C_3H_6O_2$), the third substance in the monobasic fatty series.—**Propionic acid**, a colorless liquid, with a pungent odor like that of acetic acid, found in perspiration, the juices of the stomach, the blossoms of milfoil, etc. It is monobasic, forming salts called *propionates*, as *sodium propionate*, $NaC_3H_5O_2$.

propiset, *a.* See *propice*.

Propithecus (prō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Bennett, 1832), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πίθηκος*, an ape: see *Pithecus*.] A genus of lemuroid animals of Madagascar, of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Indrisinæ*, established upon the *Propithecus diadema*, the diadem-lemur.

propitiable (prō-pish′i-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *propitiable*, *propiciable*, < L. *propitiabilis*, easy to be appeased, < *propitiare*, appease: see *propitiate*.] Capable of being propitiated; that may be made propitious.

It could never enter into my mind that he [God] was either irritable or *propitiable* by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant services.
Dr. H. More, Gen. Pref. to Philos. Writings, p. x.

propitiate (prō-pish′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *propitiated*, ppr. *propitiating*. [< L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitiare* (> It. *propiziare* = Pg. Sp. *propiciar* = F. *propitier*), appease, < *propitius*, favorable, well-disposed: see *propitious*.] **I.** *trans.* To appease and render favorable; make propitious; conciliate.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate* and the pest asswage.
Pope, Iliad, i. 192.

He [Frederic William] could always be *propitiated* by a present of a grenadier of six feet four or six feet five.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

II. *intrans.* To make propitiation or atonement.

propitiation (prō-pish-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *propitiation* = Sp. *propiciación* = Pg. *propiciação* = It. *propiziazione*, < LL. *propitiatio(n-)*, an appeasing, an atonement, < L. *propitiare*, pp. *propitiatus*, appease: see *propitiate*.] 1. The act of propitiating; the act of making propitious. —2. That which propitiates or appeases; that which furnishes a reason for not executing a punishment justly due for wrong-doing; specifically, in the New Testament, Christ himself, because his life and death furnish a ground for the forgiveness of sins.

And he is the *propitiation* for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.
1 John ii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Atonement, Reconciliation, Propitiation, Expiation, Satisfaction.* By derivation and by Biblical usage *atonement* and *reconciliation* are essentially the same: two that were alienated are made at one, or put back into friendship. *Atonement*, however, is not now applied to the relation of man to man, except in its extra-Biblical extension, by which it means also the making of full and satisfactory amends (*satisfaction*) or the enduring of proper penalties (*expiation*) for a great wrong. as, there could be no *atonement* for such an outrage. As applied to the relations of God and man, *atonement* has been lifted into much greater dignity than any other word in the list; it is now the august, chosen, and only endeared word for the effect of the life and especially of the death of Christ in establishing right relations between God and man; *reconcile* and *reconciliation* are the principal words for this in the New Testament, *atonement* being used only once, and *atone* not at all. *Propitiation* is the only one of these words having exclusive reference to the feelings or purposes of the person or being offended; it is a severe word, implying slowness to relent, and is, in regard to the attitude of God toward man, chiefly a theological term. *Expiation* regards the guilt of the offense; it is the suffering of the penalty proper for an act (as, to make *expiation* for one's crime upon the scaffold), or of an adequate substituted pain. The word is general, and only barely Biblical (Num. xxxv. 33, margin, and revised version), although the fact is by the mass of Christians believed to lie in some form in the sufferings of Christ. *Satisfaction* in this connection means adequate amends: as, *satisfaction* for an insult or for damage; the word has been taken by a school in theology to express the sufficiency of the sufferings of Christ to meet the demands of the retributive justice of God.

The *atonement* has for its object to restore that relation of man to God which sin had disturbed, and to reconcile the sinner to God.
Ullmann, Sinlessness of Jesus (trans.), IV. ii. § 2.

The doctrine of *Reconciliation* has not escaped the fate of other Christian truths; it has done and is doing its work in converting the world, and consoling many a crushed heart; but at the same time the terms in which it should be set forth have been disputed, and sometimes the doctrine itself denied.
W. Thomson, in Aids to Faith, Essay viii., Int.

We may have it as our privilege, I think, when our mind recoils from the tremendous difficulty of *propitiation* itself, to carry the whole matter up above the ranges of time, and look on him who stands there "in the midst of the throne, as it had been a Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."
H. Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, i. 4.

In the great tragic poet Æschylus is a striking instance of *λύτρον* in the sense of an *expiation* or *atonement* for murder. The chorus of mourning women, bewailing the untimely end of Agamemnon, exclaim, "What *atonement* is there for blood that has fallen on the ground? . . . All the rivers moving in one channel would flow in vain to purify murder." *J. P. Thompson*, Theology of Christ, v.

Satisfaction expresses the relation which the work of Christ sustains to the demands of God's law and justice.
A. A. Hodge, Outlines of Theology, xxii. 2.

propitiator (prō-pish′i-ā-tor), *n.* [< F. *propitiateur* = Sp. Pg. *propiciador* = It. *propiziatore*, < LL. *propitiator*, a peacemaker, < L. *propitiare*, pp. *propitiatus*, appease: see *propitiate*.] One who propitiates. *Johnson.*

propitiatorily (prō-pish′i-ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* [< *propitiatory* + *-ly*[2].] By way of propitiation.

propitiatory (prō-pish′i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *propitiatoire* = Sp. Pg. *propiciatorio* = It. *propiziatorio*, < LL. *propitiatorius*, atoning, reconciling, < L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitiare*, appease: see *propitiate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to make propitious; effecting or intended to effect propitiation: as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

Christ's sacrifice on the cross was the only perfect and all-sufficient *propitiatory* sacrifice "for the sins of the world." *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 285.

When the predominance of the chief has become so decided that he is feared, he begins to receive *propitiatory* presents. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 542.

II.† *n.* 1. In *Jewish antiq.*, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold.

But nowe hath God declared Christe to be unto all people the very *propitiatory*, mercie table, and sacrifice.
J. Udall, On Rom. iii.

They [Joseph and Mary], like the two cherubims about the *propitiatory*, took the Child between them.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. A propitiation.

God hath set forth Christ to be the *propitiatory* in his blood. *Locke*, On Rom. iii. 25.

propitious (prō-pish′us), *a.* [= OF. *propice* (> obs. E. *propice*) = Sp. Pg. *propicio* = It. *propizio*, < L. *propitius*, favorable, well-disposed, kind (usually said of deities); origin unknown. Some conjecture it to have been orig. a term in augury with ref. to the flying of birds, < L. *pro*, forward, + *petere*, seek, orig. fly (see *petition*); according to another view, < L. *prope*, near.] 1. Favorably disposed; ready to grant a favor or indulgence; kind; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive and bestow favors.

My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak!
Milton, P. L., viii. 380.

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.

As *propitious* Heav'n might send
What once I valu'd and could boast, a friend.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 377.

2. Affording favorable conditions or circumstances; favorable: as, a *propitious* season.

That diet which is most *propitious* to one is often pernicious to another. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 284.

No time could be more *propitious* than the present.
D. Webster, Speech, June 17, 1825.

=**Syn.** 1. Gracious, benign.—2. *Auspicious, Propitious*, promising. *Auspicious* cannot be safely used in any meaning beyond that of giving omen or indication of success; an *auspicious* event is one that seems an omen of prosperity for that which follows. *Auspicious* could be applied to a person only by a highly figurative use of the word. The earlier tendency to use the word outside of the limits here indicated is not now sanctioned by good usage. *Propitious* applies primarily to persons, but may be freely extended by figure to things. *Propitious* goes beyond *auspicious* in representing a benign disposition and manner, leading one to expect a kind reception and help.

Auspicious omens from the past and present cheer us for the future. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 109.

And now t' asswage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I meane to sing the praises of thy name.
Spenser, Hymne in Honour of Love, l. 9.

Sure some *propitious* planet then did smile,
When first you were conducted to this isle.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 133.

propitiously (prō-pish′us-li), *adv.* In a propitious manner; favorably; kindly.

propitiousness (prō-pish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being propitious, in any sense of that word.

The *propitiousness* of climate to that sort of tree.
Sir W. Temple, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

prop-joint (prop′joint), *n.* In *carriage-making*, a jointed bar which spreads and supports the bows of a calash-top. Compare *rule-joint*.

proplasm (prō′plazm), *n.* [< Gr. προπλασμα, a model, < πρό, for, before, + πλάσσειν, form, mold, shape: see *plasm*.] A mold; a matrix.

Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter which so filled them.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

We gather that the mysterious Spirit is merely the noumenon or *proplasm* of physical and psychical phenomena. Now it is surely far simpler and better to speak of this *proplasm* as Matter, and thus avoid the very equivocal term Spirit. *Lond. Jour. of Sci.*, No. cxxiv. 242.

proplastic (prō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. πρό, for, before, + πλαστικός, pertaining to molding or modeling: see *plastic*.] Forming a mold or cast.

proplastics (prō-plas′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *proplastic* (see *-ics*).] The art of making molds for castings, etc.

prop-leg (prop′leg), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *proleg*.

propleural (prō-plö′ral), *a.* [< *propleuron* + *-al*.] Anterior and lateral or pleural, as a part of the prothorax; of or pertaining to the propleura.

propleuron (prō-plö′ron), *n.*; pl. *propleura* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + πλευρά, side: see *pleuron*.] The lateral part of the prothorax; a prothoracic pleuron. There are two propleura, right and left; and each propleuron is typically divided into three sclerites—an episternum, an epimeron, and a parapteron.

proplex (prō′pleks), *n.* [< NL. *proplexus*, q. v.] Same as *proplexus*.

proplexus (prō-plek′sus), *n.*; pl. *proplexus* or *proplexuses*. [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *plexus*, a braiding: see *plexus*.] The plexus of the procœlia; the choroid plexus of either lateral ventricle of the brain. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 485.

propodeum (prō-pō′dē-um), *n.*; pl. *propodea* (-ä). [NL., irreg. < L. *pro*, before, + *pod(ex)*, fundament.] In *entom.*, a part of the thorax immediately over and partly surrounding the insertion of the abdomen, seen principally in the *Hymenoptera*. It is originally the first abdominal segment, which, during the development of the larva and pupa, becomes transferred to the thorax, and so intimately joined with it that it appears to be a part of the last thoracic ring.

propodia, *n.* Plural of *propodium*.

propodial (prō-pō′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *propodium* + *-al*.] ★ **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the propodium of a mollusk.—2. Of or pertaining to the propodialia.

II. *n.* Same as *propodium*.

Limbs consisting of one basal element, two *propodials*, and metapodials and digits. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 852.

propodialia (prō-pō-di-ā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. προπόδιος, before the feet: see *propodium*.] The bones of the proximal segment of both fore and hind limbs (that is, the humerus and femur) taken together or considered as corresponding to each other. See *epipodialia*.

propodite (prop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + ποδς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[1].] In *Crustacea*, the sixth (penultimate) joint of a developed endopodite, between the carpopodite and the dactylopodite. In a lobster, for example, it is the joint which with the movable dactylopodite makes the nipper or chelate claw. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* Also *propodos*. See cut under *endopodite*.

propoditic (prop-ō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *propodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the propodite of the limb of a crustacean.

propodium (prō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *propodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. προπόδιος, before the feet, < πρό, for, before, + ποδς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The anterior one of the three median parts into which the foot of some mollusks may be divided: correlated with *mesopodium* and *metapodium*. Also *propodial*. Compare *epipodium*.

propodos (prop′ō-dos), *n.* Same as *propodite*.

propolis (prop′ō-lis), *n.* [< L. *propolis*, < Gr. πρόπολις, the substance with which bees line and fence their hives, the suburb or outer part of a city, < πρό, for, before, + πόλις, city.] A red, resinous, odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax. It is collected by bees from the viscid buds of various trees, and used to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, to strengthen the cells, etc. Also called *bee-glue*.

Speaking of the honey-bee reminds me that the subtle and sleight-of-hand manner in which it fills its baskets with pollen and *propolis* is characteristic of much of nature's doings. *The Century*, XXV. 678.

propolize (prop′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propolized*, ppr. *propolizing*. [< *propol-is* + *-ize*.] To cover with propolis. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 55.

propone (prō-pōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proponed*, ppr. *proponing*. [= Sp. *proponer* = Pg. *propôr* = It. *proporre*, *proponere*, < L. *proponere*, set forth, place before, < *pro*, forth, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *propound*, a doublet of *propone*.] 1. To put forward; propose; propound.

He [Aristotle] . . . neuer *propones* any allegation, or makes any surmise, but he yeelds a reason or cause to fortifie and proue it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

He *proponed* vnto me sundry questions, both touching religion, and also the state of our countreys.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

2. In *Scots law*, to bring forward; state.

Deniyng fiersly al the other new invencions alleged and *proponed* to his charge.
Hall's Union (1548). (*Halliwell.*)

Pleas proponed and repelled, in *Scots law*, pleas stated in court, and overruled before decree.

proponent (prō-pō′nent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *proponente*, < L. *proponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propone*.] **I.** *a.* Making proposals; proposing.

For mysterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent* Heaven's authority.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 121.

II. *n.* 1. One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.—2. In *law*, one who propounds a will for probate.

propons (prō′ponz), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *pons*, bridge: see *pons*.] In *anat.*, a small bundle of transverse fibers just below the pons, crossing the proximal end of the pyramid. Also called *ponticulus*.

proport†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *purport*.

proportion (prō-pōr′shon), *n.* [< ME. *proporcion*, *proporcioun*, < OF. *proportion*, *proporcion*, F. *proportion* = Sp. *proporción* = Pg. *proporção* = It. *proporzione*, < L. *proportio(n-)*, comparative relation, proportion, symmetry, analogy, < *pro*, for, before, + *portio(n-)*, share, part: see *portion*.] 1. The relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, magnitude of corresponding parts, capacity, or degree.

He must be little skilled in the world who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Every thing must bear a *proportion* with the outward value that is set upon it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 171.

In *proportion* as men know more and think more, they look less at individuals and more at classes.
Macaulay, Milton.

Justice can be well administered only in *proportion* as men become just. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 289.

2. Specifically, the relation of one part to another or to the whole with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts: as, the *proportion* of the parts of an edifice, or of the human body. Commonly in the plural.

The system of definite *proportion* which the Greeks employed in the design of their temples was another cause of the effect they produce even on uneducated minds.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 251.

The three vast recesses [of the façade of Peterborough Cathedral: see cut under *portal*] have not, as they have at Lincoln, any correspondence with the *proportions* of the nave and aisles which they terminate. Being of equal height, and the narrow one being in front of the wide central aisle while the wide ones fall in front of the narrow side aisles, they wholly contradict these *proportions*.
Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 165.

3. Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry or harmony.

Hee commeth to you with words sent in delightfull *proportion*, either accompanied with or prepared for the well inchaunting skill of Musicke.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 40.

Statues which are placed on high are made greater than the life, that they may descend to the sight in their just *proportion*. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

[We,] your guilty Subjects, . . . have held pace and *proportion* with you in our evill wayes.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 63.

4. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just or proper share; in general, portion; lot.

Wee were all constrained to liue onely on that Smith had onely for his owne Companie, for the rest had consumed their *porportions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 1.

I have received my *proportion*, like the prodigious son.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 3. 3.

5†. Form; shape; figure.

I thought King Henry had resembled thee
In courage, courtship, and *proportion*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 57.

Look; here 's a face now of another making,
Another mould; here 's a divine *proportion*.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iii. 3.

The people . . . [are] generally tall and straight, of a comely *proportion*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 129.

6. In *math.*, the equality of ratios or relations; analogy. Complicated and difficult definitions of this word were given by Euclid and the old mathematicians, because they were unwilling to regard a ratio as a quantity capable of equality; but it is now recognized that such generalizations are at once the most profound and the most intelligible way throughout mathematics.

When he hadde founde his firste mansioun [in astrology], He knew the remenaunt by *proporcioun*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 558.

7. In *music:* (*a*) The ratio between the vibration-numbers of two tones. (*b*) Same as *rhythm* or *meter*.—8. In *arith.*, the rule of three; that rule which, according to the theory of proportion, enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers—that is, a number to which the third bears the same ratio as the first does to the second.—**Academic proportions.** See *figure of academic proportions*, under *academic*.—**Alternate proportion.** See *alternate*.—**Combining proportions.** Same as *definite proportions*.—**Composition of proportion.** See *composition*.—**Compound proportion**, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.—**Continued proportion**, a succession of several equal ratios the consequent of each of which is identical with the antecedent of that which follows, as 8 : 12 = 12 : 18 = 18 : 27, etc.—**Contra-arithmetical proportion, contraharmonical mean and proportion, definite proportions.** See the adjectives.—**Conversion of proportions.** See *conversion*.—**Direct proportion.** See *direct ratio*, under *ratio*.—**Discrete proportion.** See *discrete*, 2.—**Duplicate, geometrical, harmonic, inordinate proportion.** See the adjectives.—**Gunter's proportion.** Same as *Gunter's line* (*a*) (which see, under *line*[2]).—**Inverse proportion.** See *reciprocal proportion*.—**Law of multiple proportion.** See *multiple*.—**Mixed ratio or proportion.** See *mixed*[1].—**Musical proportion.** Same as *harmonic proportion*.—**Reciprocal or inverse proportion**, an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio, or a proportion in which two of the quantities are taken inversely: thus, the ratio of 4 to 2 is that of 3 to 6 taken inversely, or 4 : 2 = ⅓ : ¼.—**Simple proportion**, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities.—**Syn. 3.** See *symmetry*.

proportion (prō-pōr′shon), *v. t.* [< ME. *proporcionen*, *porporciounen*, < OF. *proportionner*, *proporcionner*, F. *proportionner* = Sp. Pg. *proporcionar* = It. *proporzionare;* from the noun.] 1. To adjust in suitable relations; adapt harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent: as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* expenditure to income.

He . . . [advises] men to live within Bounds, and to *proportion* their Inclinations to the Extent of their Fortune. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

Fortunately, the Sphinx proposes her conundrums to us one at a time, and at intervals *proportioned* to our wits.
Lowell, Address at Harvard Anniversary.

2. To form with symmetry; give a symmetrical form to.

Sir, geff thow wilt wrappe thy soueraynes bred stately,
Thow must square & *porporcioun* thy bred clene and evenly. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault quickly to be discovered by the senses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; correspond to.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransom, which must *proportion* the losses we have borne.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 134.

4†. To divide into portions; allot; apportion.

Next, for your monthly pains, to shew my thanks,
I do *proportion* out some twenty ducats.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

Here are my commodities, whereof take your choice, the rest I will *proportion* fit bargains for your people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 214.

5. To compare; estimate the relative proportions of.

Now, Penshurst, they that will *proportion* thee
With other edifices, when they see
Those proud ambitious heaps, and nothing else,
May say their lords have built, but thy lord dwells.
B. Jonson, The Forest.

Fond earth! *proportion* not my seeming love
To my long stay. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 2.

6. In *type-manuf.*, to adjust (a font of type) so that it shall contain the proper number of each letter, point, etc.

proportionable (prō-pōr′shon-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *proportionable*, *proportionnable* = Sp. *proporcionable* = Pg. *proporcionavel* = It. *proporzionabile*, < LL. **proportionabilis* (in adv. *proportionabiliter*), < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion: see *proportion*.] Capable of being proportioned or made proportional; also, being in due propor-

tion; having a due comparative relation; proportional; corresponding.

For us to levy power
Proportionable to the enemy
Is all unpossible. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 125.

My encouragement in the Navy alone being in no wise *proportionable* to my pains or deserts.
Pepys, Diary, II. 317.

Such eloquence may exist without a *proportionable* degree of wisdom. *Burke.*

proportionableness (prō-pōr'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being proportionable.

Because there will be a *proportionableness* of the parts of our perfection; and therefore, as our love to God and his works will be there perfected, so will be our knowledge. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

proportionably (prō-pōr'shon-a-bli), *adv.* [< *proportionable* + *-ly*[2].] Proportionally.

As he approached nearer home, his good humour *proportionably* seemed to increase.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lii.

★**proportional** (prō-pōr'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *proporcionel*, n., < OF. *proportionel*, F. *proportionnel* = Sp. Pg. *proporcional* = It. *proporzionale*, < LL. *proportionalis*, pertaining to proportion, < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion: see *proportion*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Based upon proportion; pertaining to or having proportion.

Relations depending on the equality and excess of the same simple idea in several subjects may be called . . . *proportional*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 1.

2. According to or having a due proportion; being in suitable proportion or degree.

The conquerors were contented to share the conquered country, usually according to a strictly defined *proportional* division, with its previous occupants.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 62.

They see a great amount of wealth in the country, and they think that their share is not *proportional* to their deserts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 52.

3. In *math.*, having the same or a constant ratio: as, *proportional* quantities.—**Directly proportional**, in *math.*, noting proportional quantities when the proportion is according to the order of the terms (that is, one thing is greater in the same ratio that another is greater): in contradistinction to *inversely* or *reciprocally proportional*, when the proportion is contrary to the order of the terms (that is, one thing is less in the same ratio that another is greater, and vice versa).

We may assume that the elastic force of the luminiferous medium called into play by a displacement is *directly proportional* to the displacement. *Tait*, Light, § 281.

Proportional compasses, compasses with a pair of legs at each end, turning on a common pivot. The pivot is secured in a slide which is adjustable in the slots of the legs so as to vary in any required proportion the relative distances of the points at the respective ends. The legs are provided with marks by which the ratio of proportion of the respective ends may be arranged or determined. The instrument is used in reducing or enlarging drawings, etc. —**Proportional parts**, parts of magnitudes such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional—that is, the first part of the first is to the first part of the second as the second part of the first is to the second part of the second, and so on.—**Proportional radii**. See *radius*.—**Proportional representation**. See *representation*.—**Proportional scale**. (*a*) A scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. (*b*) A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

II. *n.* **1.** A quantity in proportion. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, in the theory of definite proportions, the weight of a combining unit. See *prime*, *n.*, 6. (*b*) In *math.*, one of the terms of a proportion: of these the first and last are called the *extremes*, and the intermediate the *means*, or, when the proportion consists of only three terms, the *mean*. See *mean*[3].

2†. A table of proportional parts.

Hise *proporcioneles* convenientz
For hise equacions in every thyng.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 550.

Continued proportionals. See *continued*.

proportionality (prō-pōr-shō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *proportionnalité* = Sp. *proporcionalidad* = Pg. *proporcionalidade* = It. *proporzionalità*, < LL. *proportionalita(t-)s*, proportion, < *proportionalis*, proportional: see *proportional*.] The character or state of being in proportion.

The principle of *proportionality* of cause and effect is suspended, the smallest causes producing, if need be, the largest effects. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 178.

proportionally (prō-pōr'shon-al-i), *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another . . . would be *proportionally* diminished. *Newton.*

proportionary†, *n.* [ME. *proporcynary*, < ML. *proportionarius*, proportional, < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion: see *proportion*.] Proportion.

And so to werke it, after his *proporcynary*,
That it may appere to all that shall it se
A thyng ryght parfyte and wel in eche degre.
Fabyan, Chron., I., Prol., p. 3.

proportionate (prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* [= F. *proportionné* = Sp. Pg. *proporcionado* = It. *proporzionato*, < LL. *proportionatus*, proportioned, < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion, symmetry, analogy: see *proportion*.] Having proportion, or due proportion; adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will, but only to retribute to him . . . what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

Is such effect *proportionate* to cause?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 214.

If the demand for increase of power in some particular faculty is great and unceasing, development will go on with *proportionate* speed.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 452.

proportionate (prō-pōr'shon-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proportionated*, ppr. *proportionating*. [< *proportionate*, *a.*] To make proportional; adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation or proportion: as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

Every single particle hath an innate gravitation towards all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance.
Bentley, Sermons.

proportionately (prō-pōr'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

proportionateness (prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being proportionate.

proportioning (prō-pōr'shon-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *proportion*, *v.*] Relation of size, height, etc.; adjustment of proportions.

The vertical *proportioning* [of the interior of Durham Cathedral] is quite unlike what we have seen in the eastern districts; the main arcade is much higher, and the triforium arcade relatively lower. *The Century*, XXXV. 228.

proportionment (prō-pōr'shon-ment), *n.* [< OF. *proportionnement*, < *proportionner*, proportion: see *proportion*.] The act of proportioning, or the state of being proportioned.

A regard to the *proportionment* of the projective motion to the vis centripeta. *Molyneux*, To Locke, July 26, 1697.

propos (prō-pō'), *n.* [F.: see *purpose*.] A proposition; statement.

John the Saint,
Who maketh oft *Propos* full queint.
Prior, Earl Robert's Mice.

★**proposal** (prō-pō'zal), *n.* [< *propose* + *-al*.] **1.** A proposition, plan, or scheme offered for acceptance; a scheme or design; in the plural, terms or conditions proposed: as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to make a *proposal* of marriage.

When we . . . propounded terms
Of composition, straight they changed their minds. . . .
If our *proposals* once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, P. L., vi. 618.

2. Offer or presentation to the mind; statement.

The *proposal* of an agreeable object. *South.*

The truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal*. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. In *law*, a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of a master in Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application ex parte, or a decretal order of the court. *Wharton.*—**Sealed proposals**, competitive offers to furnish supplies or perform work, made as bids for a contract to be awarded therefor, each offer being inclosed in a sealed envelop when presented, and all to be opened simultaneously, so as to prevent later bidders from learning the terms offered by earlier bidders in time to underbid.—**Syn. 1.** *Proposal*, *Proposition*, *Overture*. A *proposal* is something proposed to be done, which the person addressed may accept or reject: as, a *proposal* of marriage. A *proposition* may be something proposed for discussion, with a view to ascertaining the truth or the wisdom of it: as, a *proposition* in Euclid; few now refuse assent to the *proposition* that the earth is round. *Proposition* is likely to be applied to a *proposal* which is deliberated upon, discussion and deliberation being associated with the word *proposition*, and action with the word *proposal*: as, a *proposition* to build a new dam, if it will not cost too much; a *proposal* to build it for $10,000. Both these words imply some exactness, completeness, or formality, whereas an *overture* may be of a tentative sort. By derivation, an *overture* opens negotiation or business: as, an *overture* from an inferior to a superior ecclesiastical body; an *overture* of peace from one of two estranged friends or neighbors. An *overture*, if not rejected, may be followed by a definite ★*proposal*.

propose (prō-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proposed*, ppr. *proposing*. [< ME. *proposen*, < OF. *proposer*, F. *proposer*, propose, purpose, taking the place of L. *proponere*, pp. *propositus*, set forth, place before (< *pro*, forth, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *propone*), as with similar words: see *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put forward or offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, admission, or adoption: as, to *propose* a bill or resolution to a legislative body; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* one as a member of a club.

Sphinx is said to *propose* various difficult questions and riddles to men. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

It is hard to find a whole age to imitate, or what century to *propose* for example. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 1.

2. To place before as something to be done, attained, or striven after; form or declare as an intention or design.

What to ourselves in passion we *propose*,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 204.

But ere we could arrive the point *proposed*,
Cæsar cried, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 110.

And then come to town till I begin my journey to Ireland, which I *propose* the middle of August.
Swift, Letter, July 8, 1726.

3†. To set or place forth; place out; state.

Milton has *proposed* the Subject of his Poem in the following Verses. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

4†. To place one's self before; face; confront.

Aaron, a thousand deaths
Would I *propose* to achieve her whom I love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 80.

5†. To speak; utter; discourse.

Of hyr lenger wold I haue spoke sure,
Iff more of wryting therof founde myght be; . . .
And sin more ther-of I can noght *propose*,
Offors moste I here take rest and repose.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6404.

Euery one gaue his consent with Surius, yeelding the choyce of that nights pastime to the discretion of the Ladie Flauia, who thus *proposed* her mind.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (ed. Arber), p. 40.

Where I stand kneel thou,
Whilst I *propose* the selfsame words to thee
Which, traitor, thou would have me answer to.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 20.

=**Syn. 1.** To propound, present, suggest, recommend, move, enounce.—**2.** To intend, mean, design.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form or declare an intention or design.

Man *proposes*, but God disposes.
Chron. of Battle Abbey (Lower's trans.), p. 27.

2. To offer; specifically, to make an offer of marriage.

Why don't the men *propose*, mamma?
T. Haynes Bayly, Why Don't the Men *Propose?*

3†. To converse; discourse.

Run thee into the parlour;
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the Prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 3.

propose† (prō-pōz'), *n.* [< *propose*, *v.*; cf. *purpose*, *n.*] Talk; discourse.

There will she hide her,
To listen our *propose*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 12.

proposedly† (prō-pō'zed-li), *adv.* Designedly; purposely.

They had been *proposedly* planned and pointed against him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 117.

proposer (prō-pō'zėr), *n.* [< *propose* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

He [Nicholas Briot] was the inventor, or at least one of the first *proposers*, of coining money by a press, instead of the former manner of hammering.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. i.

The candidates should be nominated by means of a paper containing the names of a *proposer* and seconder and eight assentors. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, lix.

2†. A speaker; an orator.

Let me conjure you, . . . by what more dear a better *proposer* could charge you withal, be even and direct with me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 297.

proposita, *n.* Plural of *propositum*.

proposition (prop-ō-zish'on), *n.* [< ME. *propo-*★*sicioun*, < OF. *proposition*, F. *proposition* = Sp. *proposición* = Pg. *proposição* = It. *proposizione*, < L. *propositio(n-)*, a setting forth, a representation, < *proponere*, pp. *propositus*, propose: see *propone*, *propose*.] **1.** The act of placing or setting forth; the act of offering.

The ample *proposition* that hope makes
In all designs begun on earth below
Fails in the promised largeness.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 3.

Gums fit for incense, and oblations for the altar of *proposition*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

2. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms: commonly in the plural: as, *propositions* of peace.

The Governour and council of Plimouth returned answerable courteous acceptance of their loving *propositions*
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 133.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. A representation in thought or language of an act of the mind in thinking a quality or general sign, termed a *predicate*, to be applicable to something indicated, and termed a *subject*. This connecting of predicate and subject may range from a mental necessity to a mere impulse to look at a certain possibility. These differences are called differences in the *mode*, or *modality*, of the proposition, according to which, as ordinarily stated, propositions are either *de inesse* (that is, the mode is not considered) or *modal*, and in this case *problematical*, *contingent*, or *apodictic*. The modality may properly be said to affect the copula, or form of junction of the predicate and subject. The predicate, logically speaking, embraces the whole representation of the quality of the fact. Thus, in the proposition "Elijah was caught up to heaven," the grammatical predicate is "was caught up to heaven"; but the logical predicate includes the whole picture which the sentence conveys — that of a man caught up to heaven. The predicate, however, is not a mere picture; it views the fact represented analytically, and distinguishes certain objects as identical with the subjects. There may be only one subject, or, if the predicate expresses a relation, there may be several. These subjects cannot be sufficiently indicated by any general description, but only by a real junction with experience, as by a finger-pointing. In ordinary language they are for the most part but imperfectly expressed. In whatever way they are represented, they can commonly (in the last analysis always) be set forth in classes only; from such a class the subject meant is to be taken in one or other of three ways: first, by a suitable selection, so as to render the proposition true; secondly, by taking any one, no matter which; thirdly, by taking no matter what one among a selected proportion of those which present themselves in experience. The first mode of selection gives a particular proposition, as "An object can be selected which is a man caught up to heaven"; the second mode gives a universal proposition, as "Take any object you please in this world, and it is not a man caught up to heaven"; the third mode gives a statistical proposition, as "Half the human beings in the world are women." If there are several subjects, the order of their selection is often important. Thus, it is one thing to say that having taken any man you please a woman can be found who was his mother, and quite another to say that a woman can be found such that, whatever man you select, that woman was that man's mother. Several of the distinctions between propositions found in the old treatises are based on distinctions between the different categories (or, in modern logical language, *universes*) from which the subjects are understood to be drawn. Such is the distinction between a *categorical proposition*, whose subject is denoted by a noun, and a *hypothetical proposition*, whose subject is a hypothetical state of things denoted by a sentence. Such is also the distinction between a *synthetical proposition*, whose subject is drawn from the world of real experience, and may suitably be denoted by a concrete noun, and an *analytic proposition*, whose subject is drawn from a world of ideas, and may suitably be denoted by an abstract noun. Propositions are further distinguished according to the forms of their predicates; but these distinctions, unlike those already noticed, merely concern the form under which the proposition happens to be thought or expressed, and do not concern its substance. The predicates of propositions are either simple, negative, or compound; and in the latter case they may conveniently be considered (by a slight fiction) as either disjunctive or conjunctive.

A *proposicion* is a perfeicte sentence spoken by the indicative mode, signifiyng either a true thing or a false without al ambiguite or doubtfulnesse.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Verbal *propositions*, which are words, the signs of our ideas, put together or separated in affirmative or negative sentences. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. v. 5.

All that is necessary to constitute a *proposition* is that it should imply inclusion or exclusion, attribution or non-attribution. *Veitch*, Int. to Descartes's Method, p. xxxv.

4. In *math.*, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated or an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is an operation to be done. Abbreviated *prop.*

Ros. What said he? How looked he? Wherein went he? . . .
Cel. It is as easy to count atomies as to resolve the *propositions* of a lover. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 246.

5. In *rhet.*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration; the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it: as, Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

It is very disproportionable for a man to persecute another certainly for a *proposition* that, if he were wise, he would know is not certain.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 376.

Though that *proposition* had many degrees of truth in the beginning of the law, yet the case is now altered: God hath established its contradictory.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 806.

6. In *music:* (*a*) The act or process of enunciating or giving out a theme or subject. Specifically — (*b*) The subject of a fugue, as distinguished from the *answer*. — **Absolute, adversative, affirmative, ampliative, analytical, apodictic, assertory, binary, categorical, causal, cognate proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Composite proposition,** a proposition consisting of several propositions all asserted at once. — **Compound proposition,** a proposition consisting of two or more propositions, associated copulatively, disjunctively, conditionally, or otherwise. — **Comprehensive proposition,** a proposition in which the subject is regarded as a whole of logical comprehension including the predicate as a part. — **Conditional, conflictive, contradictory, contrary proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Contrariety of propositions.** See *contrariety*. — **Converted proposition, converting proposition.** See *convert*. — **Copulative proposition,** a proposition consisting of parts united by a copulative conjunction; a composite proposition. — **Correlative proposition.** See *correlative*. — **Cumulative proposition,** a proposition regarded as a compound of singular propositions, united conjunctively or disjunctively. Thus, "every man is mortal" is cumulative, as implying the first, the second, the third, etc., man to be, each of them, mortal. — **Descriptive proposition.** See *descriptive*. — **Dialectic proposition.** (*a*) A probable interrogation; a problem suitable for discussion. (*b*) An assumption of what appears likely. — **Dilemmatic, discretive, disjunct, disjunctive, divided proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Dual proposition.** Same as *binary proposition*. See *binary enunciation*, under *binary*. — **Elementary, equal, exceptive, exclusive, exemplar, explicative, explicatory, explicit, exponent, exponible, extensive, false proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Finite proposition,** a proposition whose predicate is not an infinitated term. — **Form of a proposition.** See *form*. — **Fundamental, hypothetical, hypothetico-disjunctive, identical, incident proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Impossible proposition,** a proposition which cannot be true. — **Indefinite proposition.** See *indefinite*. — **Infinite proposition,** a proposition whose predicate, affirmed of its subject, has the form of a negative: as, Every devil is non-human. — **Intensive proposition.** See *intensive*. — **Inventive proposition,** a proposition de inesse. — **Loaves of proposition**†, in *Jewish antiq.*, the showbread.

Under this fair heauen . . . there was the holy table, vppon whiche was set the holy bread, called the *loaves of proposition*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 351.

Local proposition. See *local*. — **Major proposition,** a major premise. — **Minor proposition,** a minor premise. — **Modal, necessary, negative proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Numerically definite proposition,** a proposition which states how many objects, at least, there are of a given description. — **Obligistic proposition,** a proposition which has to be admitted in disputation owing to institution, petition, position, deposition, dubitation, or truth. — **Opposite propositions,** propositions having the same terms but not identical: as, Some woman is mother of some man; Some woman is mother of each man; Some woman is mother of every man; Every woman is mother of some man; All women are mothers of one man; Every woman is mother of every man. — **Particular, perfect, practical, principal, privative proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Possible proposition.** Same as *problematic proposition*. — **Predicative proposition.** Same as *categorical proposition*. — **Probable proposition,** a proposition stating with more or less determinacy how often within a certain genus of events a certain specific event would be found to occur, in a given range of experience. — **Problematic proposition,** a proposition asserting something to be possible in some sense. — **Proposition de inesse.** See def. 3. — **Proposition de necessario,** a proposition thought to be necessary. Such propositions were divided by the old logicians into (*a*) propositions *de necessario conditionali*, which stated something to be necessarily true, provided a certain condition held; (*b*) propositions *de necessario quando*, which stated something to be necessarily true at specified times; and (*c*) propositions *de necessario simpliciter*, or categorical apodictic propositions. The latter were further divided into propositions *de necessario simpliciter pro nunc*, or propositions stating something to be necessarily true now, and propositions *de necessario simpliciter pro semper*, stating something to be always necessarily true. — **Proposition de omni,** a universal proposition. — **Proposition in sensu composito,** a proposition in which the expression of the mode is attached to the subject or predicate. Such a proposition, as remarked by Scotus, is not, properly speaking, a modal but an ordinary proposition concerning possibility. — **Proposition in sensu diviso,** a proposition in which the expression of the mode is attached to the copula. — **Proposition per se,** a proposition which asserts something to be essentially true — that is, the universe is a universe of essences, not of existences. Four modes of such propositions are recognized by Aristotle: first, where the predicate is involved in the idea of the subject; second, where the subject is involved in the idea of the predicate; while the third and fourth modes are respectively modes of existing and of causing. — **Propositions of second adjacent, of third adjacent.** See *adjacent*. — **Pure proposition,** a proposition not modal. — **Pythagorean proposition.** See *Pythagorean*. — **Quantified proposition,** a proposition in which the manner of selecting the subject is fully expressed. — **Rational proposition,** a hypothetical proposition in which several categoricals are united by a causal conjunction. — **Reciprocating proposition,** one which asserts two terms to be coextensive: as, "Man" is identical with "rational animal." — **Relative proposition,** a proposition whose predicate is a relative term. — **Remotive proposition.** See *remotive*. — **Restrictive proposition,** a proposition with a restrictive clause: as, Christ, in his divine nature, is omnipresent. — **Simple proposition.** (*a*) Properly, a proposition whose predicate is simple: as, There is a man. (*b*) Usually, a categorical proposition, or one expressed by means of a noun and a verb, as contradistinguished from a *conditional proposition*. — **Singular proposition,** a proposition whose subjects are single individuals: as, Cain killed Abel. — **Spurious proposition,** a proposition one of the subjects of which is a character designated as one of those which belong to a given group. Thus, from the premises, Every European wants some character of Americans, and Every nobleman possesses some character other than those that are common to Americans, we can infer, first, that every European wants some character different from some character common to noblemen, and that every nobleman possesses a character different from some character wanting to every European. These are spurious propositions. — **Statistical proposition,** a proposition which states how many objects of one kind there are in connection with each one of another kind, in the average of a certain line of experience. — **Subaltern proposition,** a proposition asserting a part, and only a part, of what is asserted in another proposition. — **Subcontrary propositions,** propositions which have the same terms and may be true together but cannot be false together. — **Syllogistic proposition,** a proposition forming part of a syllogism. — **Synthetic proposition.** See *synthetic judgment*, under *synthetic*. — **Temporal proposition,** a proposition consisting of two categoricals united by a temporal adverb. — **Ternal** or **trinary proposition,** a proposition of third adjacent. — **Theoretical proposition,** a proposition concerning the fact, not concerning what ought to be done. — **True proposition.** See *true*. — **Universal proposition,** a proposition whose subject is any object whatever in the universe of discourse: as, Take any object you please, you will find it not a griffin. Every such proposition states the non-existence of something. If, in addition, it asserts the existence of something, it should be regarded as a composite proposition, partly universal and partly particular. But many logicians divide universal propositions into different species according as they do or do not assert the existence of their subjects. The result of this mode of treating the subject is a highly complicated doctrine. — **Unquantified proposition,** an indefinite proposition. = **Syn. 2.** *Overture*, etc. See *proposal*. — 3 and 5. Position, thesis, statement, declaration, dictum, doctrine. *Proposition* differs from the words compared under *subject*, in that it is the technical word in rhetoric for the indication of the theme of a discourse.

The *proposition* is that part of a discourse by which its subject is defined. It includes, therefore, but is not restricted to, that which is termed *proposition* in the nomenclature of logic. It embraces all varieties of rhetorical form by which a *subject* is indicated to the audience. An interrogative may be in rhetorical dialect the *proposition*.
A. Phelps, Theory of Preaching, xx. § 1.

propositional (prop-ō-zish'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *proposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a proposition; considered as a proposition.

If a proposition ascribing the nature of things has an indefinite subject, it is generally to be esteemed universal, in its *propositional* sense. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. § 1.

In theology truth is *propositional* — tied up in neat parcels, systematized, and arranged in logical order.
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 362.

Propositional quantity. See *quantity*.

propositionally (prop-ō-zish'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a proposition.

If he only uttered them [propositions] at random, or if they were only signs of emotion, they would not serve *propositionally*. *Lancet*, No. 3476, p. 787.

propositionize (prop-ō-zish'ọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *propositionized*; ppr. *propositionizing*. [< *proposition* + *-ize*.] To make a proposition.

To speak is not merely to utter words, but to *propositionize*. *Lancet*, No. 3476, p. 787.

propositum (prō-poz'i-tum), *n.* [ML., < L. *propositum*, the first premise of a syllogism, an argument, neut. of *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, set forth: see *propose*, *v.*, and *purpose*, *n.*] In medieval universities, a disputation concerning the canon law, which had to be performed by every bachelor in law.

propostscutellar (prō-pōst-skū'te-lär), *a.* [< *propostscutell-um* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the propostscutellum.

propostscutellum (prō-pōst-skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *propostscutella* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *postscutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the postscutellum of the pronotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the prothorax.

propound (prō-pound'), *v. t.* [With unorig. *-d*, for earlier *propoune*, var. of *propone*, < L. *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propone*. Cf. *compound*, *expound*.] **1.** To put forward; offer for consideration; offer; put or set, as a question; propose.

If then he [the offender] appear not, they banish him, and *propound* a reward according to the greatness of the offence. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 6.

Give me leave to *propound* to you a second question.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

2. Among Congregationalists, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to membership in a church.

He was . . . (with his wife) *propounded* to be admitted a member. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 131.

propounder (prō-poun'dėr), *n.* [< *propound* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who propounds; one who proposes or offers for consideration.

The point of the sword thrust from him both the propositions and the *propounders*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 11.

Some deny the infallibility of the present church, and only make the tradition of all ages the infallible *propounder*. *Chillingworth*, Works, I. 119.

2. In *rhetoric*, prolepsis.

proppage (prop'ạj), *n.* [< *prop* + *-age*.] That which props or supports; materials for propping. [Rare.]

Hat and stick were his *proppage* and balance-wheel.
Carlyle, Germ. Rom. III. 138.

propræscutal, *a.* See *proprescutal.*

propræscutum (prō-prē-skū′tum), *n.*; pl. *propræscuta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *præscutum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the præscutum of the pronotum; the prescutal sclerite of the prothorax.

proprætor, proprætorial. See *propretor, propretorial.*

propret, propretet. Middle English forms of *proper, property.*

proprescutal, propræscutal (prō-prē-skū′tal), *a.* [< *propræscut-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the propræscutum.

propretor, proprætor (prō-prē′tor), *n.* [< L. *proprætor*, < *pro*, for, + *prætor*, pretor.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a magistrate filling the office and exercising the authority of a pretor, but not holding the titular rank; one who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there with pretorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to conduct the government with the authority of a pretor.

propretorial, proprætorial (prō-prē-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *propretor, proprætor,* + *-ial.*] Of or relating to a propretor or the office of propretor.

Thus the distinction between consular (or proconsular) and prætorial (or *proprætorial*) provinces varied from year to year with the military exigencies of different parts of the empire. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 885.

propriate (prō′pri-āt), *a.* [Appar. by aphæresis for *appropriate* (?); otherwise < L. *propriatus*, pp. of *propriare*, appropriate: see *proper, v.*] Peculiar; specific. [Rare.]

> But any simple Tom will tell ye,
> The source of life is in the belly,
> From whence are sent out those supplies
> Without whose *propriate* sympathies
> We should be neither strong nor wise.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

propriation (prō-pri-ā′shon), *n.* [L. **propriation-em.*] The act of appropriating; appropriation.

proprietarian (prō-prī-e-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *propriet-y* + *-arian.*] A stickler for the proprieties; a formal and precise person. [Rare.]

The conversazioni of the rigid *proprietarians*, where people sit down to a kind of hopeless whist, at a soldo the point, and say nothing. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

proprietary (prō-prī′e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *propriétaire* = Sp. *propietario* = Pg. It. *proprietario*, < LL. *proprietarius*, pertaining to a property-holder; as a noun, an owner; < L. *proprieta(t-)s*, property: see *propriety, property.*]

I. *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner; of or pertaining to property or ownership: as, *proprietary* rights.

Though sheep which are *proprietary* are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

The recognition by kings that, if they do not recognise the *proprietary* rights of the weaker, then the stronger will not consider theirs.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 214.

Proprietary colony. See II., 1.—**Proprietary medicine,** a medicine the manufacture or sale of which is restricted through patent of the drug or combination of drugs, of the label, or of the name, or otherwise, or a medicine concerning which the person making it claims a private formula.—**Proprietary right,** the right of a proprietor; specifically, in the theatrical profession, the common-law right of the author of a drama to control exclusively its production or representation so long as the drama remains unpublished: also applied to the right when protected by copyright after publication.

II. *n.*; pl. *proprietaries* (-riz). 1. One who has exclusive title; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right; an owner; a proprietor; specifically, in *Amer. colonial hist.*, the grantee or owner, or one of the owners, of one of those colonies called *proprietary colonies* (in distinction from charter colonies and royal colonies or provinces). See *colony*, 1.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts and *proprietaries* in others.
Government of the Tongue.

To the *proprietaries* of Carolina the respect of the revolution [of 1688] for vested rights secured their possessions.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S. (12th ed.), III. 13.

2. A body of proprietors collectively: as, the *proprietary* of a county.

The influence of a monopolist middleman—such as the corporate *proprietary* of a railway virtually constitute—is placed in a new light. *The Academy*, July 27, 1889, p. 53.

3. The right of proprietor; ownership.

Peasant *proprietary* or occupying ownership, which are the names European economists give to that system of ownership which we have regarded as typically American, may exist for a long while among a population whose natural increase is restrained, where emigration is not thought of. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 395.

4. In monasteries, a monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of his profession.

proprietor (prō-prī′e-tor), *n.* [An accom. form, with substituted suffix *-or*, for **proprieter*, < OF. *proprietaire*, an owner: see *proprietary, n.*] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to something; an owner: as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill.

French . . . was at any rate the only language spoken for some ages after the Conquest by our kings, and not only by nearly all the nobility, but by a large proportion even of the inferior landed *proprietors*.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 98. (*Latham.*)

Lord proprietor, in *Amer. colonial hist.*, same as *proprietary*, 1.

Charleston became the principal town; and to it the whole political power of the colony [South Carolina] was exclusively confined during the government of the *Lords Proprietors*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 401.

Peasant proprietor. See *peasant.*

proprietorial (prō-prī-e-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *proprietor* + *-ial.*] Proprietary.

Proprietorial rights. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 56.

proprietorship (prō-prī′e-tor-ship), *n.* [< *proprietor* + *-ship.*] The state or right of a proprietor; the condition of being a proprietor.

If you think she has anything to do with the *proprietorship* of this place, you had better abandon that idea.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

proprietress (prō-prī′e-tres), *n.* [< *proprietor* + *-ess.*] A female proprietor.

> Are castles shadows? Three of them? Is she
> The sweet *proprietress* a shadow?
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

proprietrix (prō-prī′e-triks), *n.* [Fem. of *proprietor.*] A proprietress.

propriety (prō-prī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *proprieties* (-tiz). [< OF. *propriete*, later form of the vernacular *proprete* (> E. *property*), F. *propriété* = Pr. Sp. *propiedad* = Pg. *propriedade* = It. *proprietà*, < L. *proprieta(t-)s*, peculiarity, property: see *property.*] 1†. Peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership; possession; property.

Why hath not a man as true *propriety* in his estate as in his life? *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

So are the *proprieties* of a wife to be disposed of by her lord; and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to refresh and supply hers.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 710.

The reasons annexed to the second commandment are God's sovereignty over us, his *propriety* in us, and the zeal he hath to his own worship.
Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 52.

Pensylvania. . . . The *Propriety* and Goverment of this Country was given by King Charles II. to William Penn, Esq. *Hist., Geog.*, etc., *Dict.*, ed. Collier, 2d ed. (1701).

2†. That which is proper or peculiar; property; peculiarity.

Man did give names unto other creatures in Paradise, as they were brought before him, according unto their *proprieties*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

A court which, if you will give me leave to use a term of logick, is only an adjunct, not a *propriety* of happiness.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, Ded.

3†. An estate; a holding.

The splitting the colony into *proprieties*, contrary to the original charters. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 92.

4. Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; justness; correctness.

> *Propriety's* cold, cautious rules
> Warm Fervour may o'erlook.
> *Burns*, Apologetic, to Mrs. Lawrie.

Miss Temple had always something of serenity in her air, of state in her mien, of refined *propriety* in her language. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, viii.

After all his [Daniel Webster's] talents have been described, there remains that perfect *propriety* which animated all the details of the action or speech with the character of the whole, so that his beauties of detail are endless.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

5†. Individuality; particular or proper state.

> Alas! it is the baseness of thy fear
> That makes thee strangle thy *propriety* [*i. e.*, makes thee disavow thyself]. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 150.
>
> Silence that dreadful bell: it frights the isle
> From her *propriety* [*i. e.*, out of herself].
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 176.

The proprieties, the standards of conduct and behavior adopted and approved by society; conventional customs. =Syn. 4. *Precision*, etc. (see *purity*); appropriateness, seemliness.

proprium (prō′pri-um), *n.* [L., neut. of *proprius*, special, peculiar, own: see *proper.*] That which is one's own; selfhood.

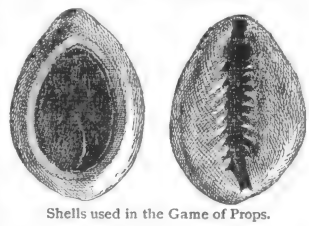
You will find that the will of man is his *proprium*, and that this from nativity is evil, and that thence is the false in the understanding.
Swedenborg, True Christian Religion (trans.), iv.

Their character is the majestic *proprium* of their personality. *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., ii.

Religion has had but one legitimate spiritual aim, namely, the softening of the selfhood or *proprium* which man derives from nature.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 256.

proproctor (prō-prok′tor), *n.* [< *pro-* + *proctor.*] In English universities, an assistant proctor.

props[1] (props), *n. pl.* 1. A gambling game in vogue about 1850–60, especially in Boston. It was, in effect, a crude sort of dice-throwing. Small shells were partially ground down and their hollows filled with sealing-wax. Four of these shells were shaken in the hand and thrown on a table, the stake being won or lost according to the number of red or white sides coming up.


Shells used in the Game of Props.

2. The shells used in this game.

props[2] (props), *n.* [Short for *properties(-man).*] The property-man of a theater. [Theatrical slang.]

The property-man, or, as he is always called, *props* for short. *New York Tribune*, July 14, 1889.

prop-stay (prop′stā), *n.* In *steam* and *pneumatic engin.*, a stay used to strengthen tubes, water-spaces in steam-boilers, or large tubes and annular spaces in air-tanks, and resist pressure tending to collapse or rupture after the manner of a strut, instead of acting by tensile strength after the manner of a tie-rod. Where such stays pass through flues of steam-boilers, they are usually made tubular, thus permitting water to flow through them as a protection from overheating, while at the same time their exteriors become more or less effective heating-surfaces. The so-called Galloway boiler is a good example of the use of tubular prop-stays.

propterygial (prō-tē-rij′i-al), *a.* [< *propterygium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the propterygium: as, the *propterygial* basale.

propterygium (prō-tē-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *propterygia* (-ä). [NL. (Gegenbaur), < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *pterygium*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, the foremost one of three basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present. See *pterygium.*

The peculiar form of the [pectoral] fin in the Ray is due to the great development of the *propterygium*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 478.

proptosed (prop′tōst), *a.* [< **proptose*, *v.* (< *proptosis*), + *-ed*[2].] Prolapsed. [Rare.]

A small portion of the bladder wall was *proptosed* through the deficient neck. *Lancet*, No. 3466, p. 246.

proptosis (prop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόπτωσις, a fall forward, < προπίπτειν, fall forward, < πρό, before, + πίπτειν, fall.] Prolapse or protrusion, as of the eyeball.

propugn† (prō-pūn′), *v. t.* [< OF. **propugner* = Pg. *propugnar* = It. *propugnare*, < L. *propugnare*, go forth to fight, fight for, defend, < *pro*, forth, before, + *pugnare*, fight: see *pugnacious.* Cf. *expugn, impugn, oppugn.*] To fight for; defend; vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

propugnacle† (prō′pug-nā-kl), *n.* [< OF. *propugnacle*, also *propugnacule* = Sp. *propugnáculo* = Pg. *propugnaculo* = It. *propugnacolo, propugnaculo*, < L. *propugnaculum*, a bulwark, rampart, defense, < *propugnare*, fight or contend for: see *propugn.*] Same as *propugnaculum.*

Rochel [La Rochelle] was the chiefest *Propugnacle* of the Protestants there. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 8.

propugnaculum (prō-pug-nak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *propugnacula* (-lä). [L.: see *propugnacle.*] A bulwark; a defense.

The Roman colonies were thus not merely valuable as *propugnacula* of the state. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 158.

propugnation† (prō-pug-nā′shon), *n.* [= It. *propugnazione*, < L. *propugnatiō(n-)*, a defense, vindication, < *propugnare*, pp. *propugnatus*, fight or contend for: see *propugn.*] Defense.

> What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
> To stand the push and enmity of those
> This quarrel would excite?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 136.

propugner† (prō-pū′nėr), *n.* [Also *propugnor*; < OF. **propugneor*, also *propugnateur*, < L. *propugnator*, a defender, < *propugnare*, defend: see *propugn.*] A defender; a vindicator.

Zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed.
Government of the Tongue.

He [Plutarch] was an earnest *propugnor* of another third principle. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 216.

propulsation† (prō-pul-sā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *propulsatio(n-)*, a driving forth, a repulse, < *propulsare*, pp. *propulsatus*, drive forth, ward off: see *propulse*.] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of public injuries. *Ep. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 8.

propulse† (prō-puls′), *v. t.* [= Pg. *propulsar* = It. *propulsare*, < L. *propulsare*, drive forth, ward off, freq. of *propellere*, pp. *propulsus*, drive forth, push before, < *pro*, forward, before, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*[1].] To repel; drive off; keep away.

Perceavyng that all succours were clerely estopped and *propulsed* from them, and so brought into utter despaire of aide or comfort. *Hall*, Hen. VII., f. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

propulsion (prō-pul′shọn), *n.* [< F. *propulsion* = Sp. *propulsión* = Pg. *propulsão*, < ML. **propulsio(n-)*, < L. *propellere*, pp. *propulsus*, drive forth: see *propulse*, *propel*.] **1.** The act of propelling or driving forward; impulse given.

The reasonable soul and all its faculties are in children, will and understanding, passions, and powers of attraction and *propulsion*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 131.

God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion*. *Whittier.*

2. In *pathol.*, same as *paralysis festinans*.—**Modulus of propulsion.** See *modulus*.

propulsity (prō-pul′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *propulsus*, pp. of *propellere*, propel (see *propulse*), + *-ity*.] Propulsion, motive power.

It euer was; that was ere Time had roome
To stirre itselfe by Heau'n's *propulsity*.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

propulsive (prō-pul′siv), *a.* [< *propulse* + *-ive*.] Tending or having power to propel; driving or urging on.

The *propulsive* movement of the verse. *Coleridge.*

Two *propulsive* forces, which appear to have overcome the body's inertia, and to have imparted to it a rapid motion. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 24.

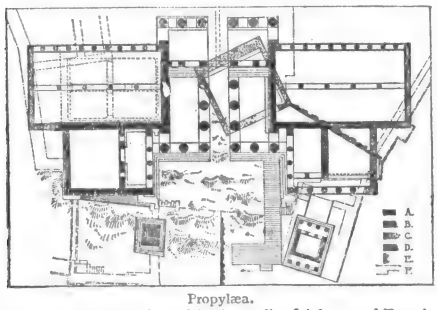
propulsory (prō-pul′sō-ri), *a.* [< *propulse* + *-ory*.] Same as *propulsive*.

propupa (prō-pū′pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *pupa*.] A stage of development of certain insects, intermediate between the larva and the pupa. Also called *semipupa*.

prop-wood (prop′wụd), *n.* **1.** Saplings and copse-wood suitable for cutting into props.—**2.** Short stout lengths of fir and other wood used for propping up the roofs of collieries.

propygidium (prō-pi-jid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *propygidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πυγή*, rump, + dim. *-ίδιον*. Cf. *pygidium*.] In *entom.*, the penultimate or subterminal dorsal segment of the abdomen: especially used in describing those beetles whose elytra do not reach to the end of the abdomen.

propylæum (prop-i-lē′um), *n.*; pl. *propylæa* (-ä). [L., also *propylæon*, < Gr. *προπύλαιον*, usually in pl. *προπύλαια*, a gateway, an entrance, neut. of *προπύλαιος*, before a gate, < *πρό*, before, + *πύλη*, a gate.] An important architectural vestibule or entrance to a sacred inclosure or other precinct, as that of the Acropolis of Athens, or that of the sanctuary of Eleusis: usually in the plural. In its origin it was a strongly fortified gateway, but it became developed into an ornamental structure, often elaborate and magnificent, with which were combined gates of more or less defensive strength.



Propylæa.

A, plan of the propylæa of the Acropolis of Athens and Temple of Nike Apteros, as they stood in Pericles's time; B, wings, never completed, which formed part of the original project of Mnesicles; C, the earlier propylæa of Cimon, removed by Pericles; D, Roman pedestal of Agrippa; E, ancient Pelasgic wall of the primitive fortification of the Acropolis; F, ramparts of the Periclean citadel.

propylene (prop′i-lēn), *n.* [< *prop(ionic)* + *-yl* + *-ene*.] A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_6), belonging to the series of olefines. It is one of the products of the destructive distillation of organic matters, and is produced artificially by the action of phosphorus iodide on glycerin, and in other ways.

propylite (prop′i-līt), *n.* [So called because supposed to have opened a new era in volcanic geology, or to have opened the Tertiary volcanic epoch; < Gr. *πρόπυλον*, a gateway (see *propylon*), + *-ite*[2].] In *lithol.*, the name given by Richthofen to a volcanic rock occurring in and considered by him as characteristic of various important silver-mining regions, especially those of Washoe (in Nevada) and Hungary. It is a considerably altered form of andesite, or of some igneous rock more or less nearly related to it. The metamorphism which was displayed in the formation of the metalliferous deposits of these regions was also attended by great changes in the inclosing and associated rocks. Also called *greenstone trachyte*.

I hope shortly to be able to describe some of the chief types of these rocks, . . . their altered forms (the *propylites*), and their Plutonic representatives (diorites and quartz-diorites). *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 201.

propylitic (prop-i-lit′ik), *a.* [< *propylite* + *-ic*.] Related to or characteristic of propylite.

These rocks . . . may be traced undergoing certain changes due to both deep-seated and surface action, and also exhibiting interesting examples of the so-called *propylitic* modification. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 179.

propylon (prop′i-lon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *πρόπυλον*, a gateway, a vestibule, < *πρό*, before, + *πύλη*, gate. Cf. *propylæum*.] In *anc. Egypt. arch.*, a monumental gateway, usually between two towers in outline like truncated pyramids, of which one or a series stood before the actual entrance or pylon of most temples or other important buildings.



Propylon at Karnak, Egypt.

At Essabua, Girsheh, and Dandour, the cells of the temple have been excavated from the rock, but their courts and *propylons* are structural buildings added in front.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 126.

prora (prō′rä), *n.*; pl. *proræ* (-rē). [NL., < L. *prora*, the fore part of a ship: see *prore*.] The prow or point of a cymba, or C-shaped spongespicule. When lobed or alate, the proræ are called *pteres*. See *ptere*. *Sollas.*

proral (prō′ral), *a.* [< *prora* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proræ of a cymba: as, *proral* pteres. *Sollas.*

pro rata (prō rā′tä). [ML.: L. *pro*, for, in accordance with; ML. *ratā*, abl. sing. of *rata*, rate: see *rate*[2].] In proportion.

pro-ratable (prō-rā′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *pro-rate* + *-able*.] Capable of being pro-rated. [U. S.]

pro-rate (prō-rāt′), *v.* [< *pro rata*.] **I.** *trans.* To assess pro rata; distribute proportionally. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To make arrangement or agreement on a basis of proportional distribution.

A general circular was issued from the Santa Fe headquarters yesterday giving notice to all lines doing business between the Missouri River and St. Louis that it will hereafter refuse to *prorate* with them on shipments of grain and live stock. *New York Tribune*, June 6, 1890.

prore (prōr), *n.* [< L. *prora*, < Gr. *πρῷρα*, the prow of a ship, < *πρό*, before, in front. Cf. *prow*[2], a doublet of *prore*.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Poetical and rare.]

There no vessel with vermilion *prore*,
Or bark of traffic, glides from shore to shore.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 145.

The tall ship, whose lofty *prore*
Shall never stem the billows more.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 13.

prorector (prō-rek′tọr), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, instead of, + *rector*, a governor, a ruler: see *rector*.] An officer in a German university who represents the rector, or who is next in authority to the directing officer.

prorectorate (prō-rek′tọr-āt), *n.* [< *prorector* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a prorector.

prorenal (prō-rē′nal), *a.* [< L. *pro*, for, before, + *renes*, the kidneys: see *renal*.] Existing or acting instead of or prior to the definite formation of a kidney; of or pertaining to the segmental organ, or primitive kidney.

The *pro-renal* (segmental) duct; a conspicuous thick-walled tube seen, on either side, lying within the somatic mesoblast.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 169.

pro re nata (prō rē nā′tä). [L.: *pro*, for, according to; *re*, abl. sing. of *res*, thing, affair, circumstance; *natā*, abl. sing. fem. of *natus*, pp. of *nasci*, be born, arise, originate: see *natal*[1].] For some contingency that arises unexpectedly or out of due course. A pro re nata meeting, for instance, is one called not at the stated time of meeting, but on account of the emergence of some occurrence or circumstance requiring it.

proreption† (prō-rep′shọn), *n.* [< L. *proreptus*, pp. of *prorepere*, creep forth, come out, < *pro*, forward, before, + *repere*, creep, crawl: see *repent*[2], *reptile*.] A creeping on.

prorex (prō′reks), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, instead of, + *rex*, king: see *rex*.] A viceroy. [Rare.]

Create him *Pro-rex* of all Africa.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 1.

proritation†, *n.* [< L. as if **proritatio(n-)*, < *proritare*, provoke, < *pro*, forth, + **ritare*, as in *irritare*, excite, provoke, irritate: see *irritate*[1].] Provocation; challenging.

Your Maimonides, after all your *proritation*, holds no other than fair terms with our Samaritan Chronicle.
Ep. Hall, Works, X. 399. (*Davies.*)

Prorodon (prō′rō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *πρώρα*, prow (see *prore*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Prorodontidæ*, with terminal mouth, armed pharynx, and rapid movement. There are many species, all of which are confined to fresh water.

Prorodontidæ (prō-rō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prorodon* (*-dont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, named from the genus *Prorodon*, of symmetrical oval or cylindric figure, with lateral or terminal mouth and a distinct pharynx, usually plicate or armed with rod-like teeth. It corresponds to Perty's *Decteria*, but is more restricted. *W. S. Kent.*

prorogate (prō′rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prorogated*, ppr. *prorogating*. [< L. *prorogatus*, pp. of *prorogare*, prolong, extend, defer: see *prorogue*.] To prorogue; put off. *Brougham.*

★**prorogation** (prō-rō-gā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *prorogation* = Sp. *prorogación* = Pg. *prorogação* = It. *prorogazione*, < L. *prorogatio(n-)*, an extension, a putting off, < *prorogare*, pp. *prorogatus*, prolong, extend: see *prorogue*.] **1.** The act of continuing, prolonging, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation; the delaying of action upon anything.

When they preferred another law for the *prorogation* of the provinces and armies which Cæsar demanded, Cato would speak no more to the people to hinder it.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 651.

Patriarchal *prorogations* of existence.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 253.

2. The act of proroguing; more specifically, the right which belongs to the British crown, exercised by its ministers, of terminating a session of Parliament; also, the exercise of that right.

But it now seems to be allowed that a *prorogation* must be expressly made in order to determine the session.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

The power of *prorogation* either before or after the day of meeting rested with the king.
Stubbs, Hist. Eng., § 296.

Prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction, a judge's adjudication by consent of parties on matters properly outside his jurisdiction.—**Prorogation of a lease**, the extension of a lease.—**Syn. 2.** *Recess*, *Dissolution*, etc. See *adjournment*.

prorogue (prō-rōg′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prorogued*, ppr. *proroguing*. [Early mod. E. *proroge*; < OF. *proroguer*, F. *proroger* = Sp. Pg. *prorogar* = It. *prorogare*, < L. *prorogare*, prolong, protract, extend, continue, defer, < *pro*, forth, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] **1**†. To prolong; protract.

We'll *prorogue* his expectation, then, a little.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Mirth *prorogues* life. *Burton.*

2†. To defer; put off; delay.

To promise better at the next we bring
Prorogues disgrace, commends not anything.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

The king's journey into Scotland must be *prorogued* until another year, notwithstanding the gestes thereof be already set down. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 207.

3. To discontinue meetings of for a time, usually for a period of time not expressly stated: used specifically of the British Parliament. Parliament is prorogued from session to session by the sovereign's authority, either by the lord chancellor in the royal presence, or by commission, or by proclamation. See *parliament* and *adjournment*.

The Parliament is *prorogued* till Michaelmas Term.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

prorsad (prôr'sad), *adv.* [< L. *prorsum*, forward, + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, forward; so as to be to or toward the front; antrorsely; cephalad: opposed to *retrad*.

prorsal (prôr'sal), *a.* [< L. *prorsum*, forward, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, forward; anterior: the opposite of *retral*.

prorumpt† (prō-rump'), *v. i.* [= OF. *prorompre*, *prorumpre* = Sp. *prorumpir* = Pg. *prorromper* = It. *prorompere*, < L. *prorumpere*, pp. *proruptus*, break forth, burst out, < *pro*, forth, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*.] To break forth; burst out. [Rare.]

What a noise it made! as if his spirit would have *prorumpt* with it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

proruption (prō-rup'shon), *n.* [< LL. *proruptio(n-)*, a breaking or bursting forth, < L. *prorumpere*, pp. *proruptus*, break or rush forth: see *prorump*.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. [Rare.]

Excluding but one day, the latter brood, impatient, by a forcible *proruption* anticipate their period of exclusion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

pros. An abbreviation of *prosody*.

pros-. [L., etc., *pros-*, < Gr. προς-, prefix, πρός, prep., from forth, from (one point) toward (another), toward, before, in presence of, hard by, near, etc.; earlier προτί, ποτί, = Skt. *prati*, toward, against, = OBulg. *proti* (cf. with ποτί the Zend *paiti*); with a formative *-ti*, from the base of πρό, forth, before: see *pro-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'to,' 'toward,' 'before,' etc.

prosaic (prō-zā'ik), *a.* [= F. *prosaïque* = Sp. *prosaico* = Pg. It. *prosaico* (cf. D. *prozaïsch* = G. *prosaisch* = Sw. Dan. *prosaisk*), < LL. *prosaicus*, pertaining to prose, in prose, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] **1†.** Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose.

In modern rhythm, . . . be it *prosaic* or poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by accent. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries, ii. 3.

2. Ordinary or commonplace in style or expression; uninteresting; dull; of persons, commonplace in thought; lacking imagination; literal.

These *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope. (*Latham.*)

The danger of the *prosaic* type of mind lies in the stolid sense of superiority which blinds it to everything ideal. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 250.

=Syn. 2. Vapid, flat, bald, tame, humdrum, stupid.

prosaical (prō-zā'i-kal), *a.* [< *prosaic* + *-al*.] Same as *prosaic*.

The first *prosaical* work with which Rastell's ponderous folio opens is called "The Life of John Picus."
Int. to *Sir T. More's* Utopia, p. lxxiii.

All manner of Greek writers, both metrical and *prosaical*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 261.

prosaically (prō-zā'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

prosaicism (prō-zā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *prosaic* + *-ism*.] A prosaic style or quality.

Through this species of *prosaicism*, Cowper, with scarcely any of the higher poetical elements, came very near making his age fancy him the equal of Pope.
Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

prosaicness (prō-zā'ik-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being prosaic.

The vulgarity and *prosaicness* of these people.
Athenæum, No. 3254, p. 303.

prosaism (prō'za-izm), *n.* [= F. *prosaïsme*; as L. *prosa*, prose, + *-ism*.] A prose idiom; a prosaic phrase. *Coleridge*.

prosaist (prō'za-ist), *n.* [< L. *prosa*, prose, + *-ist*.] **1.** A writer of prose.

There is no other *prosaist* who possesses anything like Milton's command over the resources of language.
Mark Pattison, Milton, I. 46.

2. A prosaic or commonplace person; one destitute of poetic thought or feeling.

Thou thyself, O cultivated reader, who too probably art no Psalmist, but a *Prosaist*, knowing God only by tradition. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 11.

prosal† (prō'zal), *a.* [< OF. *prosal*, < ML. as if **prosalis*, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] In the form of prose.

The priest not always composed his *prosal* raptures into verse. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 177.

prosapie†, *n.* [< OF. *prosapie* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosapia*, < L. *prosapia*, also *prosapies*, a stock, race, family.] A stock; race. [Rare.]

My harte abhorreth that I should so
In a woman's kirtle my self disguise,
Beyng a manne, and begotten to
Of a mannes *prosapie*, in manly wise.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 69. (*Davies.*)

prosar (prō'zär), *n.* [< ML. *prosarium*, a book containing the proses, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] A service-book containing the proses. See *prose*, 3.

proscapula (prō-skap'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *proscapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] In *ichth.*, the principal and outer element of the scapular arch, generally carried forward and downward to articulate with its fellow of the opposite side, and supporting on its inner surface the cartilage or the bones which in turn bear the pectoral fin. It was called by Cuvier *humeral*, by Owen *coracoid*, and by later writers *clavicle*.

proscapular (prō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< *proscapula* + *-ar*[3].] In *ichth.*, relating to the proscapula, or having its character.

proscenium (prō-sē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *proscenia* (-ä). [< L. *proscænium*, *proscenium*, < Gr. προσκήνιον, the place in front of the scene or scenery, the stage, also the fore part or entrance of a tent, < πρό, before, in front of, + σκηνή, a tent, scene: see *scene*.] **1.** In the ancient theater, the stage before the scene or back wall.

During his time, from the *Proscenium* ta'en,
Thalia and Melpomene both vanish'd.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 16. (*Davies.*)

In Asia Minor some of the theatres have their *proscenia* adorned with niches and columns, and friezes of great richness. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 271.

2. In the modern theater, that part of the house which lies between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra: often used also to mean the curtain and the arch or framework which holds it.

proscenium-arch (prō-sē'ni-um-ärch), *n.* An arch or archway or any equivalent opening in the wall, which, except for this opening, is usually built solid as a precaution in case of fire between the stage and the auditorium of a modern theater.

proscenium-box (prō-sē'ni-um-boks), *n.* A stage-box; a box in the proscenium-arch.

proscenium-grooves (prō-sē'ni-um-grövz), *n. pl.* The scenery-grooves nearest the proscenium.

proscind† (prō-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *proscindere*, tear open in front, rend, < *pro*, before, + *scindere*, cut, tear: see *scission*. Cf. *exscind*, *prescind*.] To rend in front.

They did too much *proscind* and prostitute (as it were) the Imperial purple.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 573. (*Davies.*)

proscolecine (prō-skol'e-sin), *a.* [< *proscolex* (*-ec-*) + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to a proscolex, or having its character.

proscolex (prō-skō'leks), *n.*; pl. *proscolices* (-li-sēz). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + σκώληξ, a worm: see *scolex*.] The first embryonic stage of a cestoid, as a tapeworm, when it has been liberated from the egg and is a minute vesicular body provided with hooks or horny processes for adhering to and working its way into the tissues of the host. Compare *deutoscolex* and *proglottis*. See cut under *Tænia*.

The *proscolex*, or six-hooked embryo, which gives rise to the bladder-worm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 52.

proscolla (pros-kol'ä), *n.*; pl. *proscollæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. πρός, before, + κόλλα, glue.] In *bot.*, a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached. *Treas. of Bot.*

proscribe (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proscribed*, ppr. *proscribing*. [= F. *proscrire* = Sp. *proscribir* = Pg. *proscrever* = It. *proscrivere*, < L. *proscribere*, write before, publish, advertise, publish as having forfeited one's property, confiscate the property of, outlaw, proscribe, < *pro*, before, + *scribere*, write.] **1.** To publish the name of, as condemned to death and liable to confiscation of property.

Sylla and the triumvirs never *proscribed* so many men to die as they do by their ignorant edicts.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196.

2. To put out of the protection of the law; banish; outlaw; exile.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was . . . banished the realm and *proscribed*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous; reject utterly; interdict; prohibit.

In the year 325 . . . the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous council of Nice.
Waterland.

That he who dares, when she [Fashion] forbids, be grave,
Shall stand *proscrib'd* a madman or a knave.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 476.

The king told Rochester to choose any ministers of the Established Church, with two exceptions. The *proscribed* persons were Tillotson and Stillingfleet.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 1. To doom.—3. To forbid.

proscriber (prō-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who denounces; one who dooms to destruction.

The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form than they now appear, if the Emperour had not taken care to make friends of him and Horace.
Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

proscript (prō'skript), *n.* [< OF. *proscript*, F. *proscrit* = Sp. Pg. *proscripto* = It. *proscritto*, < L. *proscriptus*, pp. of *proscribere*, write before, etc.: see *proscribe*.] **1.** A proscribed person. —**2.** A prohibition; an interdict.

For whatsoeuer he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excommunicat, and so continued a yeeres space, then he should be within the danger of this *proscript*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 271, an. 1250.

[Rare in both uses.]

proscription (prō-skrip'shon), *n.* [< F. *proscription* = Sp. *proscripción* = Pg. *proscripção* = It. *proscrizione*, < L. *proscriptio(n-)*, public notice, advertisement, proscription, < *proscribere*, pp. *proscriptus*, publish, proscribe: see *proscribe*.] The act of proscribing; outlawry; denunciation; prohibition; exclusion; specifically, the dooming of citizens to death as public enemies, and the confiscation of their goods. The two great proscriptions in Roman history were that by Sulla about 82 B. C., and that by the second triumvirate 43 B. C.

By *proscription* and bills of outlawry,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus
Have put to death an hundred senators.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 173.

proscriptive (prō-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *proscriptus*, pp. of *proscribere*, publish, proscribe: see *proscribe*.] Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing; disposed to proscribe.

The Imperial ministers pursued with *proscriptive* laws and ineffectual arms the rebels whom they had made.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxxv.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigoted, and *proscriptive* spirit.
Burke, Present Discontents.

proscriptively (prō-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* In a proscriptive manner.

proscutal (prō-skū'tal), *a.* [< *proscut-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proscutum.

proscutellar (prō-skū'te-lär), *a.* [< *proscutellum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the proscutellum.

proscutellum (prō-skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *proscutella* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the pronotum; the scutellar sclerite of the prothorax.

proscutum (prō-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *proscuta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *scutum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutum of the pronotum; the scutal sclerite of the prothorax.

prose (prōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *prose*, < OF. *prose*, F. *prose* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosa* = D. *proza* = OHG. *prōsa*, MHG. *prōse*, G. *prosa* = Icel. *prōsa* = Sw. Dan. *prosa*, < L. *prosa*, prose, short for *prosa oratio*, straightforward or direct speech (i. e. without transpositions or ornamental variations as in verse): *prosa*, fem. of *prosus*, contr. of *prorsus*, straightforward, direct, contr. of **proversus*, < *pro*, forth, + *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn (> *versus* (*versu-*), a turning, a line, verse): see *verse*. The element *vers-* is thus contained, though in different applications, in both *verse* and *prose*. Cf. Gr. πεζὸς λόγος or πεζὴ λέξις, L. *pedestris oratio*, prose, lit. 'speech afoot' (not 'mounted' or elevated).] **I.** *n.* **1.** The ordinary written or spoken language of man; language not conformed to poetical measure, as opposed to verse or metrical composition. See *poetry*.

"Sire, at o word, thou shalt no lenger ryme." . . .
"I wol yow telle a litel thyng in *prose*
That oghte liken yow, as I suppose."
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 19.

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in *prose* or numerous verse.
Milton, P. L., v. 149.

Well, on the whole, plain *prose* must be my fate: . . .
I'll e'en leave verses to the boys at school.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 198.

Prose, however fervid and emotional it may become, must always be directed, or seem to be directed, by the reins of logic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 261.

Hence—2. Commonplace ideas or discourse. *Goodrich.*—3. In *liturgics*, a hymn sung after the gradual, originating from a practice of setting words to the jubilatio of the alleluia. Such hymns were originally either in the vernacular or in rimed Latin, with rhythms depending, as in modern verse, upon the accent: hence they were called *prosæ*, proses, in distinction from *versus*, verses, this latter term being applied only to poetry written in meters depending on quantity as in the ancient classic poets. See *sequence*.

Hymns or *proses* full of idolatry.
Harmar, tr. of Beza (1567), p. 267.

On all higher festivals, besides this sequence, the rhythm called the *prose*, which generally consisted of between twenty and thirty verses, was likewise chanted.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 21.

4†. An oration; a story.

Whethur long, othir littull, list me not tell,
Ffor no mynd is there made in our mene bokes,
Ne noght put in our *proses* by poiettes of old.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9075.

II. *a.* Relating to or consisting of prose; prosaic; not poetic; hence, plain; commonplace. *Thackeray.*

There you have the poetic reverie, . . . and the dull *prose* commentary. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 7.

prose (prōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prosed*, ppr. *prosing*. [< ME. *prosen*; < *prose*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To write or compose in prose: as, a fable *prosed* or versified.

But alle shul passe that men *prose* or ryme;
Take every man hys turn as for his tyme.
Chaucer, Scogan, l. 41.

And if ye winna mak' it clink,
By Jove I'll *prose* it!
Burns, Second Epistle to Lapraik.

II. *intrans.* 1. To write or compose in prose.

It was found . . . that whether ought was impos'd me by them that had the overlooking, or betak'n to of mine own choise in English or other tongue, *prosing* or versing, but chiefly this latter, the stile by certain vital signes it had was likely to live.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

"To prose" is now to talk or to write heavily, tediously, without spirit and without animation: but "to *prose*" was once the antithesis of to versify, and "proser" of a writer in metre. *Trench*, Select Glossary.

2. To write or speak in a dull or tedious manner.

When much he speaks, he finds that ears are closed,
And certain signs inform him when he's *prosed*.
Crabbe, Works, II. 158.

"My very good sir," said the little quarto, yawning most drearily in my face, "excuse my interrupting you, but I perceive you are rather given to *prose*."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 168.

The wither'd Misses! how they *prose*
O'er books of travell'd seamen.
Tennyson, Amphion.

prosect (prō-sekt'), *v.* [< L. *prosectus*, pp. of *prosecare*, cut off from before (taken in sense of 'dissect beforehand'), < *pro*, before, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] **I.** *trans.* To dissect (a subject) beforehand; prepare (a cadaver) for anatomical demonstration by a professor.

II. *intrans.* To fill the office or perform the duties of a prosector: as, to *prosect* for anatomical lectures.

prosection (prō-sek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *prosectio(n-)*, a cutting off, < L. *prosecare*, pp. *prosectus*, cut off from before: see *prosect*.] The act or process of prosecting; dissection practised by a prosector.

prosector (prō-sek'tor), *n.* [< LL. *prosector*, one who cuts in pieces, < L. *prosecare*, pp. *prosectus*, cut off from before: see *prosect*.] One who prosects; one who dissects the parts of a cadaver for the illustration of anatomical lectures; a dissector who assists a lecturer by preparing the anatomical parts to be described by the latter. The office of prosector in a medical college ranks nearly with that of demonstrator.

A competent *prosector* attached to our zoölogical garden —one who combined the qualities of an artist, an author, and a general anatomist — would soon demonstrate the high importance of his work, and contribute the most efficient aid to animal taxonomy. *Science*, VII. 505.

prosectorial (prō-sek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *prosector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a prosector or prosection; fitted for prosecting: as, *prosectorial* duties; a *prosectorial* office.

Often small species can be at once consigned to alcohol, for the future use of the *prosectorial* department.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 790.

prosectorship (prō-sek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *prosector* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a prosector.

During his tenure of this *Prosectorship* he [Henle] published three anatomical monographs on previously undescribed species of animals.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. No. 239, p. iv.

prosecutable (pros'ē-kū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *prosecute* + *-able*.] Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution. *Quarterly Rev.*

prosecute (pros'ē-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prosecuted*, ppr. *prosecuting*. [Formerly also *prosequute*; < OF. *prosecuter*, < L. *prosecutus*, *prosequutus*, pp. of *prosequi* (> It. *proseguire* = Pg. Sp. *proseguir* = OF. *prosequer*, vernacularly *porsuir*, *poursuivre*, > E. *pursue*), follow after or up, pursue, < *pro*, for, forth, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *execute*, *persecute*, etc., and see *pursue*, from the same L. verb.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To follow up; pursue with a view to attain or obtain; continue endeavors to accomplish or complete; pursue with continued purpose; carry on; follow up: as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking.

So forth she rose, and through the purest sky
To Joves high Palace straight cast to ascend,
To *prosecute* her plot. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 23.

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia;
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right?
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 105.

In the yeare 1596, there were sent other two shippes, to *prosequute* this Discouerie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

This intelligence put a stop to my travels, which I had *prosecuted* with much satisfaction.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

The very inhabitants discourage each other from *prosecuting* their own internal advantages.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxiii.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To seek to obtain by legal process: as, to *prosecute* a claim in a court of law. (*b*) To arraign before a court of justice for some crime or wrong; pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal: as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for fraud. A person instituting civil proceedings is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; a person instituting criminal proceedings, or civil proceedings for damages for a wrong, is said to *prosecute* the party charged. (*c*†) To proceed against or pursue by law: said of crimes.

What they will inform,
Merely in hate, 'gainst any of us all,
That will the king severely *prosecute*
'Gainst us, our lives, our children, and our heirs.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 244.

=**Syn.** 1. To follow out, persevere in.—2 (*b*). To arraign.

II. *intrans.* To carry on a legal prosecution; act as a prosecutor before a legal tribunal.

Faith, in such case, if you should *prosecute*,
I think Sir Godfrey should decide the suit.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 23.

He [the king] is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace, being the person injured in the eye of the law.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

prosecution (pros-ē-kū'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prosecution*, *prosecucion* = Sp. *prosecución* = Pg. *prosecução* = It. *prosecuzione*, < LL. *prosecutio(n-)*, a following or accompanying, < L. *prosequi*, pp. *prosecutus*, follow after, pursue: see *prosecute*.] 1†. A following after; a pursuing; pursuit.

When I should see behind me
The inevitable *prosecution* of
Disgrace and horror. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 65.

Let us therefore press after Jesus, as Elisha did after his master, with an inseparable *prosecution*, even whithersoever he goes. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

2. The act or process of prosecuting, or pursuing with the object of obtaining or accomplishing something; pursuit by endeavor of body or mind; the carrying on or following up of any matter in hand: as, the *prosecution* of a scheme or undertaking; the *prosecution* of war or of commerce; the *prosecution* of a work, argument, or inquiry.

It is a pursuit in the power of every man, and is only a regular *prosecution* of what he himself approves.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

3. (*a*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong: as, the *prosecution* of a claim in chancery. (*b*) The institution and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges or accusations before a legal tribunal and the pressing of them: as, *prosecutions* by the crown or by the state.—4. The party by whom proceedings are instituted: as, such a course was adopted by the *prosecution*.—**Criminal, malicious,** etc., **prosecution.** See the adjectives.—**Prosecution of Offenses Act,** an English statute of 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 22) which established the office of director of public prosecutions for the purpose of instituting and carrying on criminal proceedings under the superintendence of the attorney-general, giving advice to police authorities, ★etc.

prosecutor (pros'ē-kū-tor), *n.* [< LL. *prosecutor*, *prosequutor*, prosecutor, < L. *prosequi*, pp. *prosecutus*, *prosequutus*, follow after, pursue: see *prosecute*.] 1. One who prosecutes; one who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, enterprise, or undertaking.

The lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal mover and *prosecutor* thereof.
Spelman, Hist. Sacrilege. (*Latham.*)

2. In *law*, the person who institutes and carries on any proceedings in a court of justice, whether civil or criminal: generally applied to a complainant who institutes criminal proceedings.

In criminal proceedings, or prosecutions for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity if the king personally sat in judgment; because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of *prosecutor*.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

Public prosecutor, an officer charged with the conduct of criminal prosecutions in the interests of the public, as a district attorney and in Scotland a procurator fiscal.

prosecutrix (pros'ē-kū-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *prosecutor*, prosecutor: see *prosecutor*.] A female prosecutor.

proselachian (prō-se-lā'ki-an), *n.* [< NL. *Proselachius* + *-an*.] A hypothetical primitive selachian of the imaginary genus *Proselachius*.

Proselachius (prō-se-lā'ki-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *selachius*, q. v.] A hypothetical genus of primitive selachians, "closely related to the existing sharks, and hypothetical ancestors of man" (*Haeckel*).

proselyte (pros'ē-līt), *n.* [Formerly also *proselite*; < ME. *proselite*, < OF. *proselite*, F. *prosélyte* = Sp. *prosélito* = Pg. *proselyto* = It. *proselito*, < LL. *proselytus*, < Gr. προσήλυτος, a convert, proselyte, lit. one who has come over to a party, < προσέρχεσθαι (2d aor. προσῆλθον), come to, < πρός, to, toward, + ἔρχεσθαι (2d aor. ἐλθεῖν), come.] 1. One who changes from one opinion, creed, sect, or party to another, with or without a real change in purpose and principle: chiefly used in a religious sense. Often accompanied with an adjective indicating the religion to which the change is made: as, a Jewish *proselyte* (that is, a proselyte to Judaism). See *convert*.

Ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*.
Mat. xxiii. 15.

False teachers commonly make use of base, and low, and temporal considerations, of little tricks and devices, to make disciples and gain *proselytes*. *Tillotson.*

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes
From ev'ry hair-brain'd *proselyte* he makes.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 491.

It is not to make *proselytes* to one system of politics or another that the work of education is to be directed.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 19.

2. Specifically, in *Jewish hist.*, one who became detached from the heathen and joined a Jewish community.

Many of the Jews and religious *proselytes* followed Paul.
Acts xiii. 43.

Proselytes of righteousness, in *rabbinical lit.*, those proselytes who were circumcised and adopted into the body of the Israelites.— **Proselytes of the gate,** in *rabbinical lit.*, those proselytes who were not compelled to submit to the regulations of the Mosaic law.

At the last Passover, we read in John's Gospel, certain Greeks — who were not Jews, but heathen, probably *proselytes of the gate* — who had come up to the festival to worship, came to Philip, one of the twelve, and expressed their wish to see Jesus (John xii. 20).
The Century, XXXIX. 538.

=**Syn.** 1. *Neophyte*, *Convert*, *Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), catechumen.

proselyte (pros'ē-līt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proselyted*, ppr. *proselyting*. [< *proselyte*, *n.*] To induce to become the adherent of some given doctrine, creed, sect, or party; proselytize: as, "a *proselyted* Jew," *South*, Sermons, XI. 108.

There dwells a noble pathos in the skies,
Which warms our passions, *proselytes* our hearts.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

I have no wish to *proselyte* any reluctant mind.
Emerson, Free Religious Associations.

proselytise, proselytiser. See *proselytize*, *proselytizer*.

proselytism (pros'ē-li-tizm), *n.* [= F. *prosélytisme* = Pg. *proselytismo*; as *proselyte* + *-ism*.] 1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to a religion or to any doctrine, creed, system, sect, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

Spiritual *proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be wash'd, as the Christian is baptized.
Hammond, Works, IV. 500.

proselytist (pros′ē-li-tist), *n.* [< *proselyte* + *-ist.*] A proselytizer.

The Mormon *proselytists* report unusual success in their missionary work. *New York Evangelist*, June 22, 1876.

proselytize (pros′ē-li-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proselytized*, ppr. *proselytizing*. [< *proselyte* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a proselyte of; induce to become the adherent of some religion, doctrine, sect, or party; convert.

If his grace be one of these whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect whose doctrines he is invited to embrace.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

II. *intrans.* To make proselytes or converts.

As he was zealously *proselytizing* at Medina, news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria.
L. Addison, Mahomet (1679), p. 71.

Man is emphatically a *proselytising* creature.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

The egoism of the Englishman is self-contained. He does not seek to *proselytise*.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

Also spelled *proselytise*.

proselytizer (pros′ē-li-tī-zėr), *n.* One who makes or endeavors to make proselytes. Also spelled *proselytiser*.

There is no help for it; the faithful *proselytizer*, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiii.

prose-man (prōz′man), *n.* A writer of prose; a proser.

All broken poets, all *prose-men* that are fallen from small sense to mere letters. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

Verse-man or *prose-man*, term me which you will.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 64.

Let them rally their heroes, send forth all their powers,
Their verse-men and *prose-men*, then match them with ours. *Garrick*, quoted in Boswell's Johnson, II. 53.

proseminary (prō-sem′i-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *proseminaries* (-riz). [< *pro-*, before, + *seminary.*] A preparatory seminary; a school which prepares students to enter a higher school or seminary.

Merchant Taylors' School in London was then just founded as a *proseminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford, in a house called the Manour of the Rose.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

proseminate (prō-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proseminated*, ppr. *proseminating*. [< L. *proseminatus*, pp. of *proseminare*, sow, scatter about, < *pro*, forward, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate.*] To sow; scatter abroad, as seed.

Not only to oppose, but corrupt the heavenly doctrine, and to *proseminate* his curious cockles, dissensions, and factions. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 222.

prosemination (prō-sem-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *proseminate* + *-ion.*] Propagation by seed.

We are not, therefore, presently to conclude every vegetable sponte natum, because we see not its *prosemination*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 208.

prosencephalic (pros″en-sē-fal′ik or pros-en-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *prosencephalon* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to the prosencephalon or fore-brain.—**2.** Pertaining to the forehead or fore part of the head; frontal: applied to the next to the first one of four cranial vertebræ or segments of the skull. *Owen.*

prosencephalon (pros-en-sef′a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρός*, before, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] **1.** (*a*) The fore-brain; the cerebral hemispheres, together with the callosum, striate bodies, and fornix. It may also include the rhinencephalon. (*b*) All of the parts developed from the anterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles, including, in addition to those of (*a*), the thalamencephalon. Also called *procerebrum*.—**2.** The second cranial segment, counting from before backward, of the four of which the head has been theoretically assumed to be composed. See cuts under *encephalon* and *Petromyzontidæ*.

prosenchyma (pros-eng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρός*, to, toward, + *ἔγχυμα*(*τ*-), that which is poured in, an infusion: see *enchymatous* and *parenchyma.*] In *bot.*, tissue which is composed of elongated, usually thickened cells.

In its various modifications prosenchyma forms the vascular and skeletal parts of plants, as distinguished from *parenchyma*, or the cells which constitute the soft tissues of plants. See *parenchyma*. In most of the lower plants it is barely if at all developed, but in the higher plants it exists as a skeleton which brings all the parts into closer relation. The solid wood of trunks and the veins of leaves are familiar examples. As in parenchyma, the cells composing this tissue are very various in form, size, etc., and have been minutely classified, yet they may be reduced to a few comparatively simple types. These cells, which are normally of considerable length in proportion to the transverse diameter, are generally more or less sharply pointed, and are divided into typical wood-cells and woody fibers (including libriform cells and secondary wood-cells) and vasiform wood-cells or tracheïds. The most important modification is that in which cells belonging to this system unite to form long rows in which the terminal partitions are nearly or quite obliterated, throwing the cavities into one, forming a duct. These ducts or vessels may be pitted, spirally marked, annular, reticulated, or trabecular. A modification in a different direction produces bast-cells, bast-fibers, or liber-fibers. See also *wood-cell*, *libriform cells* (under *libriform*), *duct*, 2 (*b*), *bast*[1], 2, *liber*[1], 1.

prosenchymatous (pros-eng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< *prosenchyma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, like or belonging to prosenchyma.

According to the amount of surface-growth and thickening of the cell-wall, various forms of parenchymatous and *prosenchymatous* tissue result. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 85.

proser (prō′zėr), *n.* [< *prose* + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A writer of prose.

And surely Nashe, though he a *proser* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear.
Drayton, Poets and Poesy.

[See also second quotation under *prose*, *v. i.*, 1.]

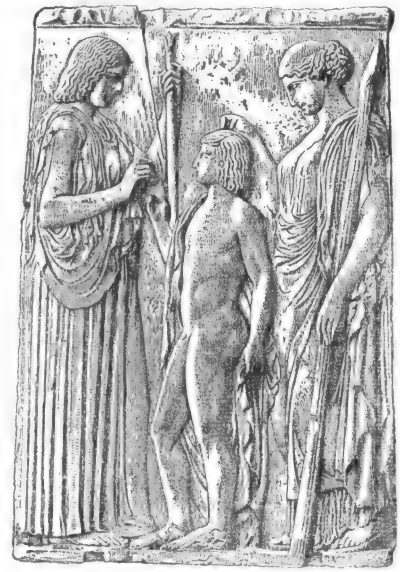
2. One who proses or makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

But Saddletree, like other *prosers*, was blessed with a happy obtuseness of perception concerning the unfavourable impression which he sometimes made on his auditors.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvii.

Proserpina (pros-ėr-pī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Proserpina*: see *Proserpine.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Proserpinidæ*.

Proserpinaca (pros″ėr-pi-nā′kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called because of its partly prostrate habit; < L. *proserpinaca*, a plant, *Polygonum aviculare*, < *proserpere*, creep forward, creep along, < *pro*, forward, + *serpere*, creep: see *serpent.*] A genus of dicotyledonous water-plants of the family *Haloragidaceæ*. It is characterized by the absence of petals and numerical symmetry in threes, having usually a three-sided calyx-tube, three calyx-lobes, three stamens, three stigmas, and for fruit a three-angled three-seeded nutlet. There are but 2 species, natives of North America, including the West Indies. They are smooth and low-growing aquatics, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves, pectinately toothed or cut, and minute sessile axillary flowers. They are named *mermaid-weed*, doubtless from their comb-like leaves and growth in water.

Proserpine (prō′sėr-pin), *n.* [= F. *Proserpine*, < L. *Proserpina*, OL. *Prosepna*, corrupted from Gr. Περσεφόνη, also Περσεφόνεια, Proserpine (see def.), traditionally explained as 'bringer of death,' < *φέρειν*, bring (see *bear*[1]), + *φόνος*, death (see *bane*[1]); but this explanation, untenable in itself, fails to apply to the equiv. Περσέφασσα, Περσέφαττα; these forms, if not adaptations of some antecedent name, are appar. < *περσε-*, a form in comp. of *πέρθειν*, destroy; the second element *-φονη* may be connected with *φόνος*, death, *-φασσα* with √ *φα*, shine.] In *Rom. myth.*, one of the greater goddesses, the Greek Persephone or



Proserpine.
Relief of Ceres (Demeter), Iacchus or Triptolemus, and Proserpine (Persephone or Kora), found at Eleusis, Attica.

Kora, daughter of Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of the infernal regions. She passed six months of the year in Olympus with her mother, during which time she was considered as an amiable and propitious divinity; but during the six months passed in Hades she was stern and terrible. She was essentially a personification of the changes in the seasons, in spring and summer bringing fresh vegetation and fruits to man, and in winter harsh and causing suffering. She was intimately connected with such mysteries as those of Eleusis. The Roman goddess was practically identical with the Greek. Compare cuts under *Pluto* and *modius*.

Proserpinidæ (pros-ėr-pin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proserpina* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Proserpina*. The animal has a foot truncated in front and acute behind, without appendages, and a pulmonary pouch. The shell is heliciform, with a semilunar aperture, the columella plicated or truncated at the base, and the interior is absorbed with advancing age. The operculum is wanting. The species are inhabitants of middle America and the West Indies.

prosest†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) spelling of *process*.

prosethmoid (pros-eth′moid), *n.* [< Gr. *πρός*, toward, + E. *ethmoid.*] In *ichth.*, the foremost upper bone of the cranium of typical fishes, generally regarded as homologous with the ethmoid of the higher vertebrates.

proseuche, proseucha (pros-ū′kē, -kä), *n.*; pl. *proseuchæ* (-kē). [< LGr. *προσευχή*, prayer, place of prayer, < *προσεύχεσθαι*, pray, offer up vows, < *πρός*, toward, + *εὔχεσθαι*, pray.] A place of prayer; specifically, among the Jews, one that was not a synagogue, in distinction from the temple. These proseuchæ were usually outside the town, near some river or the sea, and built in the form of a theater, unroofed.

A *Proseucha* among the Hebrew people was simply an oratory or place of retirement and devotion.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, [p. 271, note.

prose-writer (prōz′rī″tėr), *n.* A writer of prose; a prosaist.

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose-writer*. *Addison.*

prosiliency (prō-sil′i-en-si), *n.* [< L. *prosilien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *prosilire*, leap forth, spring up, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *salire*, ppr. *salien*(*t-*)*s*, leap, bound: see *salient.*] The act of leaping forward; hence, a standing out. [Rare.]

Such *prosiliency* of relief. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

prosily (prō′zi-li), *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously; tiresomely.

prosimetrical (prō-zi-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *prosa*, prose, + *metrum*, meter, + *-ic-al* (cf. *metrical*[2]).] Consisting of both prose and verse.

Prosimia (prō-sim′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *simia*, an ape.] A genus of lemurs: same as *Lemur*. *Brisson*, 1764.

Prosimiæ (prō-sim′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Prosimia.*] A group of primatial quadrumanous mammals, founded by Storr in 1780 on the genus *Prosimia* of Brisson, later called *Strepsirrhini* and *Lemuroidea;* the lemurs. It is now regarded as one of two suborders of the order *Primates*, including all the lemurine or lemuroid quadrupeds. The cerebrum leaves much of the cerebellum uncovered. The lacrymal foramen is extra-orbital, and the orbits are open behind. The ears are more or less lengthened and pointed, without a lobule. The uterus is two-horned, the clitoris is perforated by the urethra, and the mammæ are variable. There are three families, *Lemuridæ*, *Tarsiidæ*, and *Daubentoniidæ*. See cut under *Lemur*.

prosimian (prō-sim′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Prosimia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Lemurine or lemuroid; strepsirrhine, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Prosimiæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prosimiæ;* a lemuroid, lemurine, or lemur.

prosiness (prō′zi-nes), *n.* [< *prosy* + *-ness.*] The character or quality of being prosy.

His garrulity is true to nature, yielding unconsciously to the *prosiness* of dotage. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

prosing (prō′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prose*, *v.*] Dullness or tediousness in speech or writing.

He . . . employed himself rather in the task of anticipating the nature of the reception he was about to meet with . . . from two beautiful young women, than with the *prosing* of an old one, however wisely she might prove that small-beer was more wholesome than strong ale.
Scott, Pirate, xii.

prosingly (prō′zing-li), *adv.* In a prosing manner; prosily.

prosiphon (prō-sī′fon), *n.* [< *pro-* + *siphon.*] The predecessor of the protosiphon in the *Ammonites*, consisting of a kind of ligament uniting the siphonal cæcum to the wall of the initial chamber, or protoconch.

prosiphonal (prō-sī′fon-al), *a.* [< *prosiphon* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the prosiphon.

Prosiphonata (prō-sī-fo-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosiphonate.*] In Hyatt's earlier classification, a primary group of camerate cephalopods, having the siphonal funnel directed forward, or in the direction of growth. (*a*) In the *Nautiloidea* the group is represented only by the extinct *Nothoceratidæ*. (*b*) In the *Ammonitoidea* the corresponding group includes all except the family *Goniatitidæ*.

prosiphonate (prō-sī′fon-āt), *a.* [< L. *pro*, before, + NL. *siphon:* see *siphon*, 2.] Having the siphonal sheaths on the septa extended forward, or in the direction of growth: applied to various cephalopodous shells so distinguished.

prosit (prō′sit). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *prodesse* (ind. pres. 1st pers. *prosum*, 3d pers. *prodest*), be of use or advantage, do good, < *pro*, for, + *esse*, be.] Good luck to you: a salutation used in drinking healths and otherwise among Germans and Scandinavians, especially among university students.

There were students from different Universities. . . . There was jesting, singing, . . . some questioning, some answering, . . . *prosit!* luck be with you! Adieu!
C. G. Leland, tr. of Heine's Pictures of Travel, The Hartz [Journey.

proslambanomenos (pros-lam-ba-nom′e-nos), *n.* [< Gr. προσλαμβανόμενος (sc. τόνος), < προσλαμβάνειν, take or receive besides, add, < πρός, before, + λαμβάνειν, take.] In *Byzantine music*, the lowest tone of the recognized system of tones: so called because it was added below the lowest tetrachord. Its pitch is supposed to have corresponded to that of the second A below middle C.

pro-slavery (prō-slā′vėr-i), *a.* [< L. *pro*, for, + E. *slavery*.] In *U. S. hist.*, favoring the principles and continuance of the institution of slavery, or opposed to national interference therewith: as, a *pro-slavery* Whig; *pro-slavery* resolutions.

The majority in the Senate was not merely Democratic, of the Lecompton or extreme *pro-Slavery* caste; it was especially hostile to Senator Douglas.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 306.

proslepsis (pros-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσληψις, an assumption, < προσλαμβάνειν, take besides, assume besides, < πρός, before, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take, assume (> λῆψις, an assumption).] In *Stoic philos.*, a premise, the minor premise of a modus ponens or tollens.

prosnet†, *n.* [< OF. *prosne, prone*, "the publication made or notice given by a priest unto his parishioners (when service is almost ended) of the holy days and fasting days of the week following, of goods lost or strayed," etc. (Cotgrave).] A homily.

I will conclude this point with a saying, not out of Calvin or Beza, who may be thought partial, but out of a *prosne* or homily made . . . two hundred years ago.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 56. (*Davies.*)

prosneusis (pros-nū′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσνευσις, a tendency, direction of a falling body, < προσνεύειν, incline toward, nod to, < πρός, before, + νεύειν (= L. *nuere*), nod, incline (> νεῦσις, inclination).] The position-angle of the part of the moon first eclipsed.

prosobranch (pros′ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* Same as *prosobranchiate*.

Prosobranchiata (pros-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosobranchiate*.] An order or subclass of gastropods, having the gills anterior to the heart, generally breathing water, more or less completely inclosed in a univalve shell, and sexually distinct: opposed to *Opisthobranchiata*.

prosobranchiate (pros-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *prosobranchiatus*, < Gr. πρόσω, later Attic also πόρρω (= L. *porro*), forward, further, further on, in advance, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the gills in front of the heart, as a gastropod; of or pertaining to the *Prosobranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prosobranchiata*.

prosobranchism (pros′ō-brang-kizm), *n.* [< *prosobranch* + *-ism*.] Disposition of the gills of a gastropod before the heart; the character of a prosobranchiate.

prosodal (pros′ō-dal), *a.* [< *prosodus* + *-al*.] Incurrent or adital, as an opening in a sponge; of the nature of or pertaining to a prosodus.

prosodiac[1] (prō-sō′di-ak), *a.* [< LL. *prosodiacus*, < Gr. προσῳδιακός, pertaining to accentuation, < προσῳδία, accentuation: see *prosody*.] Same as *prosodic*.

prosodiac[2] (prō-sō′di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *prosodion* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Used in prosodia (see *prosodion*); hence, constituting or pertaining to a variety of anapestic verse, named from its use in prosodia. See II.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripody with admission of an (anapestic) spondee or an iambus in the first place.—**Hyporchematic prosodiac.** See *hyporchematic*.

prosodial[1] (prō-sō′di-al), *a.* [< L. *prosodia*, accentuation (see *prosody*), + *-al*.] Same as *prosodic*.

Chapleted youths singing the praise of Pallas in *prosodial* hymns. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 215.

prosodial[2] (prō-sō′di-al), *a.* Same as *prosodiac*[2].

prosodian (prō-sō′di-an), *n.* [< L. *prosodia*, accentuation (see *prosody*), + *-an*.] One who is skilled in prosody, or in the rules of metrical composition.

Some have been so bad *prosodians* as from thence to derive the Latine word malum, because that fruit [apple] was the first occasion of evil.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Each writer still claiming in more or less indirect methods to be the first *prosodian* among us.
S. Lanier, Science of English Verse, p. viii.

prosodic (prō-sod′ik), *a.* [= F. *prosodique* = Sp. *prosódico* = Pg. *prosodico*, < Gr. προσῳδικός, pertaining to accentuation, < προσῳδία, accentuation: see *prosody*.] Pertaining to prosody, or to quantity and versification.

The normal instrumental ending ȧ, preserved for *prosodic* reasons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 270.

prosodical (prō-sod′i-kal), *a.* [< *prosodic* + *-al*.] Same as *prosodic*.

prosodically (prō-sod′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards prosody.

prosodiencephal (pros-ō-dī-en-sef′al), *n.* [< Gr. πρόσω, forward, + NL. *diencephalon*, q. v.] The prosencephalon and the diencephalon taken together.

prosodiencephalic (pros-ō-dī″en-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *prosodiencephal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the prosodiencephal.

prosodion (prō-sō′di-on), *n.*; pl. *prosodia* (-ä). [< Gr. προσόδιον, neut. of προσόδιος, belonging to processions, processional, < πρόσοδος, a procession, < πρός, from, + ὁδός, way, expedition.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, a song or hymn sung by a procession approaching a temple or altar before a sacrifice.

prosodist (pros′ō-dist), *n.* [< *prosod-y* + *-ist*.] One who understands prosody; a prosodian.

The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness. *Johnson*, Pope.

prosodus (pros′ō-dus), *n.*; pl. *prosodi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. πρός, to, + ὁδός, a way, road.] An incurrent opening or passageway in a sponge; an aditus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

prosody (pros′ō-di), *n.* [= F. *prosodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosodia*, < L. *prosodia*, < Gr. προσῳδία, a song with accompaniment, modulation of voice, especially tone or accentuation, mark of pronunciation, < πρός, to, + ᾠδή, a song: see *ode*.] The science of the quantity of syllables and of pronunciation as affecting versification; in a wider sense, metrics, or the elements of metrics, considered as a part of grammar (see *metrics*[2], 2). [The modern sense of *prosody* (*prosodia*) seems to have originated from the fact that the marks of quantity were among the ten signs called προσῳδίαι.]

Prosody and orthography are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole.
B. Jonson, English Grammar, i.

prosogaster (pros-ō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσω, forward, + γαστήρ, stomach.] An anterior section of the peptogaster, extending from the pharynx to the pylorus, and including the esophagus or gullet, with the stomach in all its subdivisions, from the cardiac to the pyloric orifice—the fore-gut of some writers.

prosognathous (prō-sog′nā-thus), *a.* Same as *prognathic*.

prosoma (prō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + σῶμα, body.] 1. The anterior or cephalic section of the body of a cephalopod, bearing the rays or arms; the head or anterior part of any mollusk, in advance of the mesosoma.—2. In dimyarian lamellibranchs, a region of the body in which is the anterior adductor muscle, and which is situated in front of the mouth: it is succeeded by the mesosoma.—3. In *Cirripedia*, the wide part of the body, preceding the thoracic segments: in the barnacle, for example, that part which is situated immediately behind the point of attachment of the body to the shell on the rostral side. *Darwin*. See cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepadidæ*.

prosomal (prō-sō′mal), *a.* [< *prosoma* + *-al*.] Same as *prosomatic*.

prosomatic (prō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *prosoma* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*.] Anterior, as a part of the body; pertaining to the prosoma.

prosome (prō′sōm), *n.* [< NL. *prosoma*.] Same as *prosoma*.

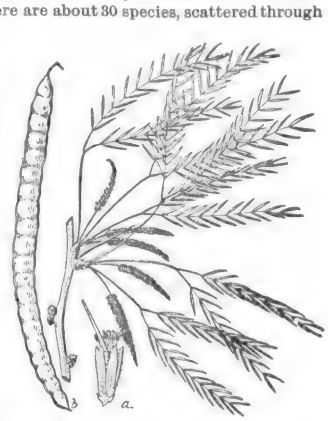
prosonomasia (pros-on-ō-mā′si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. προσονομασία, a naming, < προσονομάζειν, call by a name, < πρός, to, + ὀνομάζειν, name, < ὄνομα, name.] In *rhet.*, a figure wherein allusion is made to the likeness of a sound in two or more names or words; a kind of pun.

A iesting frier that wrate against Erasmus called him, by resemblance to his own name, Errans mus, and [is] . . . mainteined by this figure *Prosonomasia*, or the Nicknamer.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 169.

prosopalgia (pros-ō-pal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + ἄλγος, pain.] Facial neuralgia.

prosopalgic (pros-ō-pal′jik), *a.* [< *prosopalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with facial neuralgia, or tic-douloureux.

Prosopis (prō-sō′pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. προσωπίς, an unidentified plant, < πρόσωπον, face.] **1.** A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the family *Mimosaceæ* and tribe *Adenantherеæ*, characterized by the cylindrical spikes, and by the pod, which is nearly cylindrical, straight or curved or twisted, coriaceous or hard and spongy, indehiscent, and commonly filled with a pulpy or fleshy substance between the seeds. There are about 30 species, scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, often prickly, thorny, or both, bearing broad and short twice-pinnate leaves, and small green or yellow flowers in axillary spikes, rarely shortened into globose heads. Each flower has a bell-shaped calyx, five petals often united below, and ten separate stamens, their anthers crowned with glands. *P. glandulosa* is the mesquite of the southwestern United States, where it is also called *honey-pod* and *honey-locust*. *P. juliflora* is also called *mesquite*, and in Jamaica *cashaw* and *July-flower*, and in Peru *pacay*: see *mesquite, algarroba*, 2, *algarrobilla, honey-mesquite*, and *mesquite-gum* (under *gum*[2]). See *screw-pod mesquite* and *screw-bean*.



Branch of Mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), with Flowers and Leaves. *a*, a flower; *b*, a pod.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of obtusilingual solitary bees of the family *Andrenidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1804. (*b*) A section or subgenus of *Trochatella*, a genus of *Helicinidæ*.

prosopite (pros′ō-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. προσωπ(εῖον), a mask (< πρόσωπον, face), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium occurring in colorless monoclinic crystals in the tin-mines of Bohemia, and also found in Colorado.

Prosopocephala (prō-sō-pō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + κεφαλή, head.] The tooth-shells, or *Dentaliidæ*, as an order of gastropods: synonymous with *Cirribranchiata, Scaphopoda*, and *Solenoconchæ*. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

prosopography (pros-ō-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] In *rhet.*, the description of any one's personal appearance.

First touching the *prosopographie* or description of his person. *Holinshed*, Stephan, an. 1154.

The reader that is inquisitive after the *prosopography* of this great man [Mr. Cotton] may be informed that he was a clear, fair, sanguine complexion, and, like David, of a "ruddy countenance." *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

prosopolepsy† (prō-sō′pō-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. προσωπολῃψία, respect of persons, < πρόσωπον, face, countenance, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take.] Respect of persons; especially, an opinion or a prejudice formed merely from a person's appearance. [Rare.]

There can be no reason given why there might not be as well other ranks and orders of souls superior to those of men, without the injustice of *prosopolepsie*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 567.

prosopology (pros-ō-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Physiognomy.

Prosoponiscus (prō-sō-pō-nis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1857), < Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + ὀνίσκος, a wood-louse, dim. of ὄνος, ass: see *Oniscus*.] A genus of supposed amphipod crustaceans, a species of which, *P. problematicus*, occurs in the Permian of England.

prosopopeia, prosopopœia (prō-sō-pō-pē′yä), *n.* [= F. *prosopopée* = Sp. *prosopopeya* = Pg. *prosopopea, prosopopeia* = It. *prosopopea, prosopopeja*, < L. *prosopopœia*, < Gr. προσωποποιία, personification, a dramatizing, < προσωποποιεῖν, personify, dramatize, < πρόσωπον, face, person, a dramatic character, + ποιεῖν, make, form, do.] Literally, making (that is, inventing or imagining) a person; in *rhet.*, originally, introduction, in a discourse or composition, of a pretended speaker, whether a person absent or deceased, or an abstraction or inanimate object: in modern usage generally limited to the latter sense, and accordingly equivalent to *personification*.

The first species [of representative figures] is *prosopopœia*, in which the speaker personates another; as where Milo is introduced by Cicero as speaking through his lips. . . . Sometimes this figure takes the form of a colloquy or a dialogue. This was the ancient sermocinatio.
H. N. Day, Art of Discourse, § 344.

prosopopeyt, *n.* [< F. *prosopopée*, < L. *prosopopœia*: see *prosopopeia*.] Same as *prosopopeia*.

The witlessly malicious *prosopopey*, wherein my Refuter brings in the Reverend and Peerless Bishop of London pleading for his wife to the Metropolitan, becomes well the mouth of a scurril Mass-priest.
Bp. Hall, Honor of Married Clergy, ii. § 7.

prosopopœia, *n.* See *prosopopeia*.

prosoposternodymia (prō-sō-pō-stėr-nō-dim'-i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *στέρνον*, breast, + *δίδυμος*, double: see *didymous*.] In *teratol.*, a double monstrosity, with union of faces from forehead to sternum.

prosopotocia (prō-sō-pō-tō'şią), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *τόκος*, parturition.] Parturition with face-presentation.

Prosopulmonata (pros-ō-pul-mō-nā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosopulmonate*.] Those air-breathing gastropods whose pulmonary sac occupies an anterior position.

prosopulmonate (pros-ō-pul'mō-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + L. *pulmo*, lung: see *pulmonate*.] Having anterior pulmonary organs: applied to those pulmonates or pulmoniferous gastropods in which the pallial region is large, and gives to a visceral sac, with the concomitant forward position of the pulmonary chamber, an inclination of the auricle of the heart forward and to the right, and of the ventricle backward and to the left.

prosopylar (pros'ō-pī-lăr), *a.* [< *prosopyle* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to a prosopyle; provided with a prosopyle; incurrent, as an orifice of an endodermal chamber of a sponge.

prosopyle (pros'ō-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In sponges, the incurrent aperture by which an endodermal chamber communicates with the exterior.

Returning to the ancestral form of sponge, Olynthus, let us conceive the endoderm growing out into a number of approximately spherical chambers, each of which communicates with the exterior by a *prosopyle* and with the paragastric cavity by a comparatively large aperture, which we may term for distinction an apopyle.
W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

prosothoracopagus (pros-ō-thō-ra-kop'ą-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *θώραξ* (*-ακ-*), thorax, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, stick, fix in.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with the thoraces fused together in front.

prospect (prō-spekt'), *v.* [< L. *prospectare*, look forward, look out, look toward, foresee, freq. of *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward or into the distance, look out, foresee, < *pro*, forth, + *specere*, look; in signification I., 2, from the n.]
I. *intrans.* 1†. To look forward; have a view or outlook; face.

This poynte . . . *prospectethe* towarde that parte of Aphrike whiche the portugales caule Caput Bonæ Sperantiæ. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 129).

Like Carpenters, within a Wood they choose
Sixteen fair Trees that never leaues do loose,
Whose equall front in quadran form *prospected*,
As if of purpose Nature them erected.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2 (pros'pekt). In *mining*, to make a search; explore: as, to *prospect* for a place which may be profitably worked for precious metal.

II. *trans.* 1. To look forward toward; have a view of.

He tooke the capitaine by the hand and brought him with certeine of his familiars to the highest towre of his palaice, from whense they myght *prospecte* the mayne sea. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 179).

2 (pros'pekt). In *mining:* (*a*) To explore for unworked deposits of ore, as a mining region. (*b*) To do experimental work upon, as a new mining claim, for the purpose of ascertaining its probable value: as, he is *prospecting* a claim. [Pacific States.]

prospect (pros'pekt), *n.* [< F. *prospect* = Sp. Pg. *prospecto* = It. *prospetto*, < L. *prospectus*, a lookout, a distant view, < *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward or into the distance: see *prospect*, *v.*] 1. The view of things within the reach of the eye; sight; survey.

Who was the lord of house or land, that stood
Within the *prospect* of your covetous eye?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

The streets are strait, yeelding *prospect* from one gate to another. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

Eden, and all the coast, in *prospect* lay.
Milton, P. L., x. 89.

2. That which is presented to the eye; scene; view.

There is a most pleasant *prospect* from that walke ouer the railes into the Tuillerie garden.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35, sig. D.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the *prospect* round.
Milton, P. R., ii. 286.

What a goodly *prospect* spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires!
Thomson, Summer.

There was nothing in particular in the *prospect* to charm; it was an average French view.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 95.

3†. A view or representation in perspective; a perspective; a landscape.

I went to Putney and other places on ye Thames to take *prospects* in crayon to carry into France, where I thought to have them engrav'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 20, 1649.

The Domes or Cupolas have a marvellous effect in *prospect*, though they are not many.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

The last Scene does present Noah and his Family coming out of the Ark, with all the Beasts, two by two, and all the Fowls of the Air seen in a *Prospect* sitting upon the Trees. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 257.

4. An object of observation or contemplation.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

The Survey of the whole Creation, and of every thing that is transacted in it, is a *Prospect* worthy of Omniscience. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

5†. A place which affords an extensive view.

People may from that place as from a most delectable *prospect* contemplate and view the parts of the City round about them. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205.

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high.
Milton, P. L., iii. 77.

6. A wide, long, straight street or avenue: as, the Ascension *Prospect* in St. Petersburg. [A Russian use.]—7. Direction of the front of a building, window, or other object, especially in relation to the points of the compass; aspect; outlook; exposure: as, a *prospect* toward the south or north.

Without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers; . . . and their *prospect* was toward the south; one at the side of the east gate having the *prospect* toward the north. Ezek. xl. 44.

8. A looking forward; anticipation; foresight.

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to or provision for the remaining part of life? *Tillotson.*

9. Expectation, or ground of expectation, especially expectation of advantage (often so used in the plural): as, a *prospect* of a good harvest; a *prospect* of preferment; his *prospects* are good.

I had here also a *prospect* of advancing a profitable Trade for Ambergrease with these People, and of gaining a considerable Fortune to my self.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 481.

For present joys are more to flesh and blood
Than a dull *prospect* of a distant good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 365.

Without any reasonable hope or *prospect* of enjoying them. *Bp. Atterbury*, On Mat. xxvii. 25.

I came down as soon as I thought there was a *prospect* of breakfast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Over and over again did he [Cellini] ruin excellent *prospects* by some piece of madcap folly.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 75.

10. In *mining*, any appearance, especially a surface appearance, which seems to indicate a chance for successful mining. Sometimes used as a synonym of *color* in panning out auriferous sand, or more often for the entire amount of metal obtained in panning or vanning.

11. In *her.*, a view of any sort used as a bearing: as, the *prospect* of a ruined temple.= **Syn. 1-3.** *Scene*, *Landscape*, etc. See *view*, *n.*—**9.** Promise, presumption, hope.

prospecter, *n.* See *prospector*.

prospection (prō-spek'shon), *n.* [< *prospect* + *-ion*.] The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants; providence.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator? *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

prospective (prō-spek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *prospectyve*, n., < OF. *prospectif*, a. (as a noun, *prospective*, f.), = It. *prospettivo*, < LL. *prospectivus*, pertaining to a prospect or to looking forward, < L. *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward, look into the distance: see *prospect*.]
I. *a.* 1†. Suitable for viewing at a distance; perspective.

In time's long and dark *prospective* glass
Foresaw what future days should bring to pass.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 71.

This is the *prospective* glass of the Christian, by which he can see from earth to heaven.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 8.

2. Looking forward in time; characterized by foresight; of things, having reference to the future.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too in this affair. *Sir J. Child.*

A large, liberal, and *prospective* view of the interests of states. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Nothing could have been more proper than to pass a *prospective* statute tying up in strict entail the little which still remained of the Crown property.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; expected: as, *prospective* advantages; a *prospective* appointment.

II. *n.* 1. Outlook; prospect; view.

A quarter past eleven, and ne er a nymph in *prospective*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Men, standing according to the *prospective* of their own humour, seem to see the self same things to appear otherwise to them than either they do to other, or are indeed in themselves. *Daniel*, Defence of Rhyme.

The reports of millions in ore, and millions in *prospective*. *Boston Traveller*, Jan. 24, 1880.

2†. The future scene of action.

Howsoever, the whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France; there now lay the *prospective*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 219.

3†. A perspective glass; a telescope.

They speken of Alocen and Vitulon,
And Aristotle, that writen in her lyves
Of queynte mirours and of *prospectyves*.
Chaucer Squire's Tale, l. 226.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satire to persons of judgment, to see what shifts these formalists have, and what *prospectives* to make superficies to seem body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon*, Seeming Wise (ed. 1887).

What doth that glass present before thine eye? . . .
And is this all? doth thy *prospective* please
Th' abused fancy with no shapes but these?
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

4†. A lookout; a watch.

Be ther placed
A *prospective* vpon the top o' th mast, . . .
And straight give notice when he doth descrie
The force and comming of the enemie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

5. In *her.*, perspective: as, a pavement paly barry in *prospective*.

prospectively (prō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* [< *prospective* + *-ly*2.] In a prospective manner; with reference to the future.

prospectiveness (prō-spek'tiv-nes), *n.* [< *prospective* + *-ness*.] The state of being prospective; the act or habit of regarding the future; foresight.

If we did not already possess the idea of design, we could not recognize contrivance and *prospectiveness* in such instances as we have referred to. *Whewell.*

prospectivewise (prō-spek'tiv-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in prospective. See *prospective*, 5.

prospector, prospecter (pros'pek-tor, -tėr), *n.* [< *prospect* + *-or*1, *-er*1.] In *mining*, one who explores or searches for valuable minerals or ores of any kind as preliminary to regular or continuous operations. Compare *fossicker*.

A large number of *prospectors* have crossed over the divide to the British head waters of the Yukon, in search of the rich diggings found by a lucky few last year.
Science, VIII. 179.

On all diggings there is a class of men, impatient of steady constant labour, who devote themselves to the exploring of hitherto unworked and untrodden ground: these men are distinguished by the name of *prospectors*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 253.

prospectus (prō-spek'tus), *n.* [< L. *prospectus*, a lookout, prospect: see *prospect*.] A printed sketch or plan issued for the purpose of making known the chief features of some proposed enterprise. A prospectus may announce the subject and plan of a literary work, and the manner and terms of publication, etc., or the proposals of a new company, joint-stock association, or other undertaking.

prosper (pros'pėr), *v.* [< F. *prospérer* = Sp. Pg. *prosperar* = It. *prosperare*, < L. *prosperare*, cause to succeed, render happy, < *prosper*, *prosperus*, favorable, fortunate: see *prosperous*.]
I. *intrans.* 1. To be prosperous or successful; succeed; thrive; advance or improve in any good thing: said of persons.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and *prosper*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 316.

Enoch . . . so *prosper'd* that at last
A luckier or a bolder fisherman,
A carefuller in peril, did not breathe.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To be in a successful state; turn out fortunately or happily: said of affairs, business, and the like.

The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand.
Gen. xxxix. 3.

All things do *prosper* best when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

I never heard of any thing that *prospered* which, being once designed for the Honour of God, was alienated from that Use. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 8.

Well did all things *prosper* in his hand,
Nor was there such another in the land
For strength or goodliness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 112.

3†. To increase in size; grow.

Black cherry-trees *prosper* ever to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

II. *trans.* To make prosperous; favor; promote the success of.

Let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath *prospered* him. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

We have so bright and benign a star as your majesty to conduct and *prosper* us.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 106.

All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

prosperation (pros-pe-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *prosperation*, < LL. *prosperatio(n-)*, prosperity, < L. *prosperare*, prosper: see *prosper*.] Prosperity. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

I bethink me of much ill-luck turned to *prosperation*.
Amelia E. Barr, Friend Olivia, vi.

prosperity (pros-per′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *prosperitie*, < OF. *prosperite*, *prosprete*, F. *prospérité* = Sp. *prosperidad* = Pg. *prosperidade* = It. *prosperità*, < L. *prosperita(t-)s*, good fortune, < *prosper*, favorable, fortunate: see *prosperous*.] The state of being prosperous; good fortune in any business or enterprise; success in respect of anything good or desirable: as, agricultural or commercial *prosperity*; national *prosperity*.

Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue. *Bacon*, Adversity.

Prosperity hath the true Nature of an Opiate, for it stupefies and pleases at the same time.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. xiii.

He . . . would . . . return
In such a sunlight of *prosperity*
He should not be rejected.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn.** Good fortune, weal, welfare, well-being. See *prosperous*.

prosperous (pros′pėr-us), *a.* [< ME. **prosperous*, < AF. *prosperous*, *prospereus*, prosperous, an extended form of OF. *prospere*, F. *prospère* = Sp. Pg. It. *prospero*, < L. *prosperus*, *prosper*, favorable, fortunate, lit. 'according to one's hope,' < *pro*, for, according to, + *spes*, hope (> *sperare*, hope). Cf. *despair*, *desperate*.] **1.** Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; having continued good fortune; successful; thriving: as, a *prosperous* trade; a *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* citizen.

The seed shall be *prosperous*; the vine shall give her fruit. Zech. viii. 12.

Count all the advantage *prosperous* vice attains;
'Tis but what virtue flies from and disdains.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 89.

There the vain youth who made the world his prize,
That *prosperous* robber, Alexander, lies.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

2. Favorable; benignant; propitious: as, a *prosperous* wind.

A calmer voyage now
Will waft me; and the way, found *prosperous* once,
Induces best to hope of like success.
Milton, P. R., i. 104.

A favourable speed
Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' *prosperous* floods his holy urn.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

=**Syn. 1.** *Successful*, etc. (see *fortunate*), flourishing, well-off, well-to-do.—**2.** Propitious, auspicious.

prosperously (pros′pėr-us-li), *adv.* In a prosperous manner; with success or good fortune.

Consider that he liue at his hartes ease *prosperously* in this worlde to his liues end.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, To the Reader.

prosperousness (pros′pėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being prosperous; prosperity.

prosphysis (pros′fi-sis), *n.*; pl. *prosphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *πρόσφυσις*, a growing to something, a joining, < *προσφύειν*, make to grow to, fasten, pass. *προσφύεσθαι*, grow to or upon, < *πρός*, to, + *φύειν*, cause to grow, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, adhesion; a growing together.

prospicience (prō-spish′ens), *n.* [< L. *prospicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prospicere*, look forward, look out: see *prospect*.] The act of looking forward.

prosporangium (prō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *prosporangia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] A vesicular cell in the *Chytridieæ*, the protoplasm of which passes into an outgrowth of itself, the sporangium, and becomes divided into swarm-spores. *De Bary.*

pross[1] (pros), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *prose* in like sense.] Talk; conversation. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pross[2]† (pros), *n.* [In pl. *prosses*, as if pl. of *pross*, but appar. orig. sing., same as *process*: see *process*.] A process or projection, as of or on a horn. [Rare.]

They have onely three speers or *prosses*, and the two lower turne awry, but the uppermost groweth upright to heaven. *Topsell's* Four-Footed Beasts, p. 327. (*Halliwell.*)

Prostanthera (pros-tan-thē′rä), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1806), so called in allusion to the spurred anthers; irreg. < Gr. *προστιθέναι*, add (< *πρός*, to, besides, + *τιθέναι*, put), + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of shrubs of the family *Menthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Prostantherеæ*. It is characterized by a two-lipped calyx with the lips entire or one minutely notched, and by completely two-celled anthers, usually with the back of the connective spurred, but the base not prolonged. The 40 species are all Australian. They are resinous, glandular, and powerfully odorous shrubs or undershrubs, with usually small leaves, and with white or red flowers solitary in the axils, sometimes forming a terminal raceme. They are known as *mint-tree*, *mint-bush*, or *Australian lilac*; and *P. lasianthos*, the largest species, sometimes reaching 30 feet, is also called the *Victorian dogwood*.

Prostantherеæ (pros-tan-thē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1834), < *Prostanthera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of Australian shrubs of the family *Menthaceæ*. It is characterized by a ten- to thirteen-nerved equal or two-lipped calyx, four stamens with two-celled or one-celled anthers, a two-lipped corolla with broad throat and broad flattish upper lip, an ovary but slightly four-lobed, and obovoid reticulated nutlets, fixed by a broad lateral scar. It includes about 93 species in 6 genera, of which *Prostanthera* is the type.

prostata (pros′tā-tä), *n.*; pl. *prostatæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *προστάτης*, one who stands before: see *prostate*.] The prostatic gland, or prostate: chiefly in the phrase *levator prostatæ*, a part of the levator ani muscle in special relation with the prostate. Also *prostatica*.

prostatalgia (pros-tā-tal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, most properly neuralgia, in the prostate gland.

prostate (pros′tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *προστάτης*, one who stands before, < *προιστάναι*, stand before, < *πρό*, before, + *ἱστάναι*, stand.] **I.** *a.* Standing before or in front of something; prostatic: specifically noting the gland known as the *prostate*.—**Prostate body or gland.** Same as **II.**—**Prostate concretions**, calculi of the prostate gland.

II. *n.* The prostate gland; a large glandular body which embraces the urethra immediately in front of the mouth of the bladder, whence the name. In man the prostate is of the size and shape of a horse-chestnut, surrounding the first section of the course of the urethra. It is a pale firm body, placed in the pelvis behind and below the symphysis of the pubis, posterior to the deep perineal fascia, and resting upon the rectum, through the walls of which it may easily be felt, especially when enlarged. It is held in place by the pubo-prostatic ligaments, by the posterior layer of deep perineal fascia, and by a part of the levator ani muscle called on this account *levator prostatæ*. It measures about 1½ inches in greatest width, 1½ inches in length, and 1 inch in depth, and weighs about 6 drams. It is partially divided into a median and two lateral lobes. The prostate is inclosed in a firm fibrous capsule, and consists of both muscular and glandular tissue. The latter is composed of numerous racemose follicles whose ducts unite to form from 12 to 20 large excretory ducts, which pour their secretion into the prostatic part of the urethra.

prostatectomy (pros-tā-tek′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of more or less of the prostate gland.

prostatic (pros-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *προστατικός*, pertaining to one who stands before, < *προστάτης*, one who stands before: see *prostate*.] Of or pertaining to the prostate gland: as, the *prostatic* fluid, the secretion of this gland; *prostatic* urethra, the part of the urethra embraced by the prostate; *prostatic* concretions, calculi of the prostate.—**Prostatic ducts**, twelve to twenty short ducts which open upon the floor of the urethra, chiefly in the prostatic sinuses.—**Prostatic plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Prostatic sinus**, a longitudinal groove in the floor of the urethra, on either side of the crest, into which the prostatic ducts open.—**Prostatic vesicle**, a small cul-de-sac, from a quarter to a half of an inch in its greatest diameter, situated at the middle of the highest part of the crest of the urethra. It corresponds with the uterus of the female. Also called *sinus pocularis*, *utricle*, and *uterus masculinus*.

prostatica (pros-tat′i-kä), *n.*; pl. *prostaticæ* (-sē). [NL.: see *prostatic*.] The prostate gland: more fully called *glandula prostatica*.

prostatitic (pros-tā-tit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *prostatitis* + *-ic*.] Affected with prostatitis.

prostatitis (pros-tā-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the prostate.

prostatocystitis (pros″tā-tō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cystitis*.] Inflammation of the prostate and the bladder.

prostatolithus (pros-tā-tol′i-thus), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A calculus of the prostate gland.

prostatorrhœa, prostatorrhea (pros″tā-tō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Excessive or morbid discharge from the prostate gland.

prostatotomy (pros-tā-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the prostate.

prosternal (prō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *prosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prosternum; prothoracic and sternal or ventral, as a sclerite of an insect's thorax.—**Prosternal epimera and episterna**, the pleura or side pieces of the prothorax, adjoining the prosternum.—**Prosternal groove or canal**, a hollow extending between the front coxæ: it is found in many *Rhynchophora*, serving for the reception of the rostrum in repose.—**Prosternal lobe**, a central prolongation of the front of the prosternum, more or less completely concealing the mouth when the head is in repose, as in the *Elateridæ* and *Histeridæ*.—**Prosternal process**, a posterior process of the prosternum, between the anterior coxæ.—**Prosternal sutures**, the impressed lines separating the side-pieces from the prosternum.

prosternation† (pros-tėr-nā′shon), *n.* [< F. *prosternation* = Sp. *prosternación* = Pg. *prosternação* = It. *prosternazione*, < L. *prosternere*, throw to the ground, overthrow: see *prostrate*. Cf. *consternation*.] The state of being cast down; prostration; depression.

While we think we are borne aloft, and apprehend no hazzard, the failing floor sinks under us, and with it we descend to ruine. There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlookt for. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 60.

Fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits.
Wiseman, Surgery.

prosternum (prō-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *prosterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] **1.** In *entom.*, the ventral or sternal sclerite of the prothorax; the under side of the prothoracic somite; the middle piece of the antepectus. Also *præsternum*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. Also *Prosternon*.—**Lobed prosternum.** See *lobed*.

prosthaphæresis† (pros-tha-fer′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *προσθαφαίρεσις*, previous subtraction, < *πρόσθεν*, before, + *ἀφαίρεσις*, a taking away: see *apheresis*.] **1.** The reduction to bring the apparent place of a planet or moving point to the mean place.—**2.** A method of computing by means of a table of natural trigonometrical functions, without multiplying. It was invented by a pupil of Tycho Brahe, named Wittig, but was entirely superseded by logarithms.

prostheca (pros-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *prosthecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *προσθήκη*, an addition, appendage, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prosthesis*.] A somewhat gristly or subcartilaginous process of the inner side, near the base, of the mandibles of some coleopterous insects, as the rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*.

prosthecal (pros-thē′kal), *a.* [< *prostheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prostheca.

prosthema (pros-thē′mä), *n.*; pl. *prosthemata* (pros-them′a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πρόσθεμα*, an addition, appendage, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prostheca*.] A nose-leaf; the leafy appendage of the snout of a bat. See cut under *Phyllorhina*.

prosthencephalon (pros-then-sef′a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσθεν*, before, in front, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] A segment of the brain consisting essentially of the cerebellum and medulla oblongata. *Spitzka.*

prosthenic (pros-then′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *σθένος*, strength.] Strong in the fore parts; having the fore parts preponderating in strength.

prosthesis (pros′the-sis), *n.* [< LL. *prosthesis*, < Gr. *πρόσθεσις*, a putting to, an addition, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add, < *πρός*, to, + *τιθέναι*, put, place: see *thesis*.] Addition; affixion; appendage. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, the addition of one or more sounds or letters to a word; especially, such addition at the beginning. (*b*) In *anc. pros.*, a disemic pause. (*c*) In *surg.*, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, etc.; also, a flesh-growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also *prothesis*.

prosthetic (pros-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόσθετος*, added or fitted to, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prosthesis*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to prosthesis; added; especially, prefixed.

The *prosthetic* initial sound for words beginning with vowels is now (the infant learning to articulate is twenty months old) zh, or an aspirated y. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 593.

Prosthobranchia (pros-thō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσθεν*, before, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Prosobranchiata*.

prostibulous† (pros-tib′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *prostibulum*, *prostibula*, *prostibilis*, a prostitute, < *prostare*, stand forth, stand in a public place, < *pro*, forth, before, + *stare*, stand: see *stable*.] Pertaining to prostitutes; hence, meretricious.

Prostibulouse prelates and priestes. *Bp. Bale*, Image, iii.

prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prostituted*, ppr. *prostituting*. [< L. *prostitutus*, pp. of *prostituere* (> It. *prostituire* = Sp. Pg. *prostituir* = F. *prostituer*), place before or in front, expose publicly, < *pro*, forth, before, + *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statue*, *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*, etc.] **1.** To offer to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness, for hire.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. Lev. xix. 29.

For many went to Corinth, in respect of the multitude of Harlots *prostituted* or consecrated to Venus.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

2. To surrender to any vile or infamous purpose; devote to anything base; sell or hire to the service of wickedness.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, . . . and add a greater sin,
By *prostituting* holy things to idols?
Milton, S. A., l. 1358.

I pity from my soul unhappy men
Compell'd by want to *prostitute* their pen.
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

The title [of esquire] has, however, become so basely *prostituted* as to be worthless. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 478.

prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *prostitutus*, exposed publicly, prostituted, pp. of *prostituere*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*, *v.* II. *n.* = Sp. Pg. It. *prostituta*, < L. *prostituta*, a prostitute, fem. of *prostitutus*, exposed publicly: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Openly devoted to lewdness for gain.

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Sold for base or infamous purposes; infamous; mercenary; base.

I found how the world had been misled by *prostitute* writers to ascribe the greatest exploits in war to cowards.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

So shameless and so *prostitute* an attempt to impose on the citizens of America.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lxv.

II. *n.* **1.** A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness for gain; a strumpet; a harlot. In criminal law it has been held that the element of gain is not essential or may be presumed.

Dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome. *Dryden.*

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who engages in infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise.
Pope, Ep. to Harley, l. 36.

prostitution (pros-ti-tū'shon), *n.* [< F. *prostitution* = Sp. *prostitución* = Pg. *prostituição* = It. *prostituzione*, < L. *prostitutio*(*n*-), prostitution, < *prostituere*, pp. *prostitutus*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*.] **1.** The act or practice of prostituting, or offering the body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse for hire.

Till *prostitution* elbows us aside
In all our crowded streets.
Cowper, Task, iii. 60.

2. The act of offering or devoting to a base or infamous use: as, the *prostitution* of talents or abilities.

When a country (one that I could name)
In *prostitution* sinks the sense of shame,
When infamous Venality, grown bold,
Writes on his bosom "to be let or sold."
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 415.

I hate the *prostitution* of the name of friendship to signify modish and worldly alliances. *Emerson*, Friendship.

prostitutor (pros'ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *prostituteur* = Pg. *prostituidor*, < L. *prostitutor*, a prostitutor, pander, violator, < *prostituere*, pp. *prostitutus*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*, *v.*] One who prostitutes; one who submits one's self or offers another to vile purposes; one who degrades anything to a base purpose.

This sermon would be as seasonable a reproof of the Methodists as the other was of the *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper. *Bp. Hurd*, To Warburton, Let. cl.

prostomial (prō-stō'mi-al), *a.* [< *prostomi-um* + *-al*.] Preoral; situated in advance of the mouth; pertaining to the prostomium.

The Mollusca are sharply divided into two great lines of descent or branches, according as the *prostomial* region is atrophied on the one hand or largely developed on the other. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 639.

prostomiate (prō-stō'mi-āt), *a.* [< *prostomium* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a prostomium.

prostomium (prō-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *prostomia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The region in front of the mouth in the embryos of the *Cœlomata*; the preoral part of the head: said chiefly of invertebrates, as mollusks and worms. This is the essential part of the head, and is connected with the faculty of forward locomotion in a definite direction and the steady carriage of the body, as opposed to rotation of the body on its long axis. As a result the *Cœlomata* present, in the first instance, the general condition of the body known as bilateral symmetry.

Prostomum (pros'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of aproctous rhabdocœlous *Turbellaria*, having a second or frontal in addition to the usual buccal proboscis. Also *Prostoma*.

prostrate (pros'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prostrated*, ppr. *prostrating*. [< L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosternere* (> It. *prosternere*, *prosternare* = Sp. Pg. *prosternar* = F. *prosterner*), strew in front of, throw down, overthrow, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *sternere*, spread out, extend, strew: see *stratus*, *strew*.] **1.** To lay flat; throw down: as, to *prostrate* the body.—**2.** To throw down; overthrow; demolish; ruin: as, to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* the honor of a nation.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To throw (one's self) down, in humility or adoration; bow with the face to the ground: used reflexively.

All the spectators *prostrated themselves* most humbly upon their knees. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 39, sig. D.

I *prostrate myself* in the humblest and decentest way of genuflection I can imagine. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

4. To present submissively; submit in reverence.

We cannot be
Ambitious of a lady, in your own
Dominion, to whom we shall more willingly
Prostrate our duties.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 1.

5. In *med.*, to make to sink totally; reduce extremely; cause to succumb: as, to *prostrate* a person's strength.

prostrate (pros'trāt), *a.* [< ME. *prostrat* = OF. *prostré*, < L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosternere*, strew in front of: see *prostrate*, *v.*] **1.** Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface.

Well ny so half hour she lay, this swet wight,
Prostrat to the erth.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3569.

Mother Jourdain, be you *prostrate*, and grovel on the earth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4. 13.

Havoc and devastation in the van,
It [Etna's eruption] marches o'er the *prostrate* work of man. *Cowper*, Heroism, l. 22.

2. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant or one who is overcome in fight: as, a *prostrate* foe.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 117.

3. Lying or bowed low in the posture of humility or adoration.

O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
Of thrones and mighty seraphim *prostrate*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 841.

See thy bright altars throng'd with *prostrate* kings.
Pope, Messiah, l. 93.

4. In *bot.*, lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root; procumbent.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, *prostrate* hairs.—**Syn. 1.** *Prostrate*, *Supine*, *Prone*. He who lies *prostrate* may be either *supine* (that is, with his face up) or *prone* (that is, with his face down).

prostration (pros-trā'shon), *n.* [< F. *prostration* = Sp. *postración* = Pg. *prostração* = It. *prostrazione*, < LL. *prostratio*(*n*-), an overthrowing, a subverting, < L. *prosternere*, pp. *prostratus*, overthrow, prostrate: see *prostrate*.] **1.** The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

Though the loss of power to resist which *prostration* on the face implies does not reach the utter defencelessness implied by *prostration* on the back, yet it is great enough to make it a sign of profound homage.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 384.

2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing, in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but the word is now used also for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.

The comely *Prostrations* of the Body, with Genuflection, and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are very Exemplary. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

How they can change their noble Words and Actions, heretofore so becoming the majesty of a free People, into the base necessity of Court-flatteries and *Prostrations*, is not only strange and admirable, but lamentable to think on. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Lying at the feet of their blessed Lord, with the humblest attention of scholars, and the lowest *prostration* of subjects. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

3. Great depression; dejection: as, a *prostration* of spirits.—**4.** In *med.*, a great loss of strength, which may involve both voluntary and involuntary functions.

A sudden *prostration* of strength, or weakness, attends this collick. *Arbuthnot.*

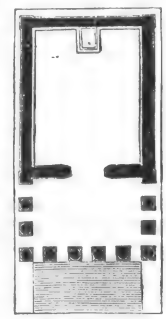
A condition of *prostration*, whose quickly consummated debility puzzled all who witnessed it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

Nervous prostration. See *nervous*.

prostrator (pros'trā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *prostrator*, prostrator, < L. *prosternere*, pp. *prostratus*, overthrow: see *prostrate*.] One who prostrates, overturns, or lays low.

Common people . . . are the great and infallible *prostrators* of all religion, vertue, honour, order, peace, civility, and humanity, if left to themselves.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 189. (*Davies.*)

prostyle (prō'stīl), *a.* [< L. *prostylos*, < Gr. *πρόστυλος*, having columns in front, < *πρό*, in front, + *στῦλος*, column.] In *arch.*, noting a portico in which the columns stand out entirely in front of the walls of the building to which it is attached; also, noting a temple or other structure having columns in front only, but across the whole front, as distinguished from a portico *in antis*, or a structure characterized by such a portico. See *amphiprostyle*, *anta*[1], and *portico*.



Plan of Prostyle Temple.

The next step [in the development of a temple plan] was the removal of these side walls [antæ], . . . columns taking their place in the corners, . . . and the *prostyle* temple was thus obtained. *Reber*, Ancient Art (tr. by Clarke), p. 200.

prosy (prō'zi), *a.* [< *prose* + *-y*[1].] Like prose; prosaic; hence, dull; tedious; tiresome.

Poets are *prosy* in their common talk,
As the fast trotters, for the most part, walk.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

They tell us we have fallen on *prosy* days.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

prosyllogism (prō-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *prosyllogismo* = Pg. *prosillogismo*, < Gr. *προσυλλογισμός*, a syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major premise of another, < *πρό*, before, in front of, + *συλλογισμός*, a conclusion, a consequence: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism of which the conclusion is a premise of another.

A *prosyllogism* is then when two syllogisms are so contained in five propositions as that the conclusion of the first becomes the major or minor of the following.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, ii. 13.

Epicheirema denotes a syllogism which has a *prosyllogism* to establish each of its premises.
Atwater, Logic, p. 157.

Prot. An abbreviation of *Protestant*.

protactic (prō-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προτακτικός*, placing before, < *προτάσσειν*, place before, < *πρό*, before, in front, + *τάσσειν*, place, arrange: see *tactic*.] Being placed at the beginning; previous.

protagon (prō'ta-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀγων*, ppr. of *ἀγειν*, lead, act: see *agent*.] A phosphureted, fatty, crystalline substance, which forms a chief constituent of nervous tissue. Its composition has been represented by the formula $C_{118}H_{241}N_4PO_2$.

Now it has recently been discovered that white or fibrous nerve-tissue is chemically distinguished from gray or vesicular nerve-tissue by the presence in large quantity of a substance called *protagon*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 34, note.

protagonist (prō-tag'ō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*, a chief actor, < *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀγωνιστής*, a combatant, pleader, actor: see *agonist*.] In the *Gr. drama*, the leading character or actor in a play; hence, in general, any leading character.

Tis charged upon me that I make debauched persons (such as they say my Astrologer and Gamester are) my *protagonists*, or the chief persons of the drama.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

It is impossible to read the books of the older prophets, and especially of their *protagonist* Amos, without seeing that the new thing which they are compelled to speak is not Jehovah's grace, but His inexorable and righteous wrath. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 818.

Protalcyonaria (prō-tal″si-ō-nā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Alcyonaria*, q. v.] In some systems, an order of alcyonarian polyps.

protamnion (prō-tam'ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀμνίον*, amnion: see *amnion*.] A hypothetical primitive amniotic animal, the supposed ancestor or common parent-form of the *Amnionata*, or those vertebrates which are provided with an amnion.

In external appearance the *protamnion* was probably an intermediate form between the salamanders and the lizards. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 134.

Protamœba (prō-ta-mē′bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Amœba*.] A genus of *Monera*, or myxopodous *Protozoa*, with lobate, not filamentous, pseudopods. See *Protogenes*.

It is open to doubt, however, whether either *Protamœba*, Protogenes, or Myxodictyum is anything but one stage of a cycle of forms which are more completely, though perhaps not yet wholly, represented by some other very interesting Monera. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 75.

protamœban (prō-ta-mē′ban), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of *Protamœba*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Protamœba*.

protamphirhine (prō-tam′fi-rin), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *amphirhinus*: see *amphirhine*.] The hypothetical primitive ancestral form of vertebrates having paired nostrils. See *amphirhine*, *monorhine*.

From this *Protamphirhine* were developed, in divergent lines, the true Sharks, Rays, and Chimæræ; the Ganoids, and the Dipneusta. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 284.

★**protandric** (prō-tan′drik), *a.* [As *protandr-y* + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, same as *protandrous*.

protandrous (prō-tan′drus), *a.* [As *protandr-y* + *-ous*.] In *biol.*, same as *proterandrous*.

★**protandry** (prō-tan′dri), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot., stamen).] In *biol.*, same as *proterandry*.

The terms *protandry* and protogyny used by Hildebrand to express, in the one case the development of the stamens before the pistils, in the other case the development of the pistils before the stamens, are so convenient and expressive that they have been adopted in this paper. *Nature*.

pro tanto (prō tan′tō). [L.: *pro*, for, so far as; *tanto*, abl. sing. neut. of *tantus*, so much.] For so much; to that extent.

protarch (prō′tärk), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A chief ruler.

In the age of the Apostles and the age next succeeding, the highest order in the church under the Apostles were national *protarchs* or patriarchs. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 149. (*Davies*.)

★**protarsus** (prō-tär′sus), *n.*; pl. *protarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ταρσός*, > NL. *tarsus*.] In *entom.*, the whole tarsus of the first or fore leg of a six-footed insect, in front of the mesotarsus, which in turn is succeeded by the metatarsus.

protasis (prot′ā-sis), *n.* [< L. *protasis*, < Gr. *πρότασις*, a stretching forward, a proposition, < *προτείνειν*, stretch forward, < *πρό*, forward, + *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *tend*.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson*. [Rare.]—**2.** In *gram.* and *rhet.*, the first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place: as, if we run (*protasis*), we shall be in time (*apodosis*); although he was incompetent (*protasis*), he was elected (*apodosis*). See *apodosis*.—**3.** In the ancient drama, the first part of a play, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on: opposed to *epitasis*.

I will . . . returne to thee, gentle reader, because thou shalt be both the *protasis* and catastrophe of my epistle. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Now, gentlemen, what censure you of our *protasis*, or first act? *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. In *anc. pros.*, the first colon of a dicolic verse or period.

protastacine (prō-tas′ta-sin), *a.* [< *Protastacus* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of *Protastacus*; primitive or ancestral as regards crawfishes.

The common *protastacine* form is to be sought in the Trias. *Huxley*, Crayfish, vi.

Protastacus (prō-tas′ta-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀστακός*, a lobster.] A hypothetical ancestral marine form from which the existing fluviatile *Potamobiidæ* and *Parastacidæ* may have been developed. *Huxley*, 1878.

protatic (prō-tat′ik), *a.* [< L. *protaticus*, < Gr. *προτατικός*, pertaining to a protasis, < *πρότασις*, a protasis: see *protasis*.] Of or pertaining to a protasis; introductory.

There are indeed some *protatick* persons in the ancients whom they make use of in their plays either to hear or give the relation. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Protaxonia (prō-tak-sō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἄξων*, axis.] In *morphology*, axonial organic forms all of whose parts are arranged round a main axis: correlated with *Homaxonia*. The *Protaxonia* are divided into *Monaxonia* and *Stauraxonia*.

protaxonial (prō-tak-sō′ni-al), *a.* [< *Protaxonia* + *-al*.] Having all parts arranged round a main axis; of or pertaining to *Protaxonia*.

Protea (prō′tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the numerous forms naturally taken by these shrubs, and especially the many new forms and the loss of satiny surfaces when first cultivated; < Gr. Πρωτεύς, Proteus, a sea-god fabled to change himself into any shape he wished: see *Proteus*.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, the type of the family *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Proteeæ*. It is characterized by a slender two-lipped and prolonged calyx, with the narrow upper segment separate to the base at flowering, and the three others forming an entire or toothed broader lower lip, by the four sessile anthers borne on the calyx and tipped with a prolonged connective, and by the fruit, a hairy nut tipped with the smooth persistent style. There are about 60 species, natives of South Africa, one or two extending north into Abyssinia. They bear alternate or scattered rigid entire leaves, of many shapes in the different species, and flowers in large dense round or cone-like heads, with numerous overlapping scales between, which are sometimes conspicuous and colored, especially red or purple. *P. cynaroides* is known



Branch of *Protea mellifera*, with inflorescence.
a, a flower; *b*, the hairy nut with the persistent style.

as the *Cape artichoke-flower*, and *P. mellifera* as the *Cape honeysuckle*, *honey-flower*, or *sugar-bush*. The latter contains in its flower-cup an abundant sweet watery liquor, valued as a remedy for coughs.

Proteaceæ (prō-tē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1805), < *Protea* + *-aceæ*.] A large and very distinct family of apetalous plants of the order *Proteales*, characterized by the four valvate calyx-lobes, four opposite stamens, one-celled ovary and one or two ovules, and further distinguished from the nearly related laurel family by its anthers opening, not by a valve, but by a longitudinal line. It includes about 1000 species and 54 genera, mainly South African or Australian shrubs or trees, with some in South America, Asia, and the South Pacific. They are classed in two subfamilies, the one with four tribes, bearing a nut or drupe, and the other with three, bearing a follicle or capsule. Nearly all bear alternate or scattered coriaceous leaves, often polymorphous and entire, toothed, or dissected on the same plant. The flowers are usually in a head, spike, or raceme, set with numerous bracts, which often harden into an imbricated cone in fruit. For important genera, see *Protea* (the type), *Petrophila*[1], *Persoonia*, *Banksia*, *Grevillia*, and *Hakea*.

proteaceous (prō-tē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Protea* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*.

Protean (prō′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Proteus* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Proteus, a sea-god of classical mythology, who could change his shape at will; hence, readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable.

Your *Protean* turnings cannot change my purpose. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

All the *Protean* transformations of nature, which happen continually. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 32.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, changeable in form; executing movements involving shifting of shape, as an animalcule; amœbiform or amœboid; amœban; of or pertaining to a proteus-animalcule. Also *proteiform*.—**Protean animalcules**, *Amœbæ*.—**Protean stone**, a kind of semi-translucent artificial stone prepared from gypsum.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] **1.** An actor who plays a number of parts in one piece. [Theatrical slang.]—**2.** A salamander of the family *Proteidæ*; a proteid.

Proteana (prō-tē-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Protean*.] Same as *Proteomyxa*. *E. R. Lankester*.

Proteanly (prō′tē-an-li), *adv.* In a Protean manner; with assumption of different shapes.

Which matter of the universe is alwaies substantially the same, and neither more nor less, but only *Proteanly* transformed into different shapes. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 36.

protect (prō-tekt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *protecter*, < L. *protectus*, pp. of *protegere* (> It. *proteggere* = Sp. Pg. *proteger* = F. *protéger*), protect, defend, cover before or over, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *tegere*, cover, roof: see *tegument*.] **1.** To cover or shield from danger, harm, damage, trespass, exposure, insult, temptation, or the like; defend; guard; preserve in safety: applied with a wide range, both literally and figuratively, actively and passively.

The gods of Greece *protect* you! *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 97.

Captain, or Colonel, or Knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize, . . .
Guard them, and him within *protect* from harms.
Milton, Sonnets, iii.

As the good shepherd tends his fleecy care, . . .
By day o'ersees them, and by night *protects*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 52.

It is plain, as a matter of fact, that the great mass of men are *protected* from gross sin by the forms of society. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 131.

Six fresh plants were *protected* [from insects] by separate nets in the year 1870. Two of these proved almost completely self-sterile. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 338.

2. To act as protector or regent for. Compare *protector*, 2 (*a*).

Car. He will be found a dangerous protector.
Buck. Why should he, then, *protect* our sovereign,
He being of age to govern of himself?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 165.

3. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, to guard or strengthen against foreign competition by means of a protective duty.

Whatever increased profits our manufacturers of *protected* articles get, or whatever increased wages they pay their workmen, must come from other classes—the consumers of their products. *The Nation*, XLVII. 454.

=**Syn. 1.** *Defend*, *Shelter*, etc. (see *keep*), screen, secure.

protectee (prō-tek-tē′), *n.* [< *protect* + *-ee*[1].] A person protected; a protégé. [Rare.]

Your *protectee*, White, was clerk to my cousin. *W. Taylor*, of Norwich, 1807 (Memoirs, II. 198). (*Davies*.)

protecter, *n.* See *protector*.

protectingly (prō-tek′ting-li), *adv.* [< *protecting*, ppr. of *protect*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a protecting manner; by way of protection; so as to protect.

The straw-roofed Cottages, . . . all hidden and *protectingly* folded up in the valley-folds. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

protection (prō-tek′shon), *n.* [< F. *protection* = Sp. *protección* = Pg. *protecção* = It. *protezione*, < L. *protectio(n-)*, a covering over, < *protegere*, pp. *protectus*, cover over or in front: see *protect*.] **1.** The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; defense; shelter or preservation from loss, injury, or any form of harm or evil: as, the *protection* of good laws; divine *protection*.

To your *protection* I commend me, gods!
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 8.

O happy islands, if you know your bliss!
Strong by the sea's *protection*, safe by his.
Roscommon, A Prologue.

Beauty of that tender and beseeching kind which looks for fondness and *protection*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 327.

2. That which protects or shields from harm; something that preserves from injury: as, camphor serves as a *protection* against moths.

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*. Deut. xxxii. 38.

3. A writing that guarantees protection; a passport, safe-conduct, or other writing which secures the bearer from molestation; especially, a certificate of nationality issued by the customs authorities of the United States to seamen who are American citizens.

The party who procured the commission, one George Cleves, brought also a *protection* under the privy signet for searching out the great lake of Iracoyce. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 276.

They [boats] generally belong to Greek masters, who have a *protection* from the convent for twelve mariners, and cannot be taken by the Maltese within eighty leagues of the Holy Land. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 51.

He had a *protection* during the rebellion. *Johnson*.

4. In *polit. econ.*, the theory, doctrine, or system of fostering or developing the industries of a country by means of imposts on products of the industries imported into that country; the discouragement of foreign competition with the industries of a country by imposing import duties, granting monopolies of commerce, etc. The system of protection was little known in antiquity, but prevailed extensively in the middle

ages, and has flourished widely since. A strong influence in favor of free trade was exerted in the eighteenth century by the physiocrats and by the writings of Adam Smith. Great Britain adopted a system of practical free trade by the abolition of the corn-laws in 1846 and later years, followed by the removal of duties on nearly all imported articles. On the continent of Europe the general tendency in recent years has been in the direction of increased protection. In the United States the policy of protection has, especially in later history, formed one of the leading national questions. See *tariff* and *revenue*.—**Animals' Protection Acts.** See *animal*.—**Flag of protection.** See *flag*[2].—**Game protection.** See *game*[1].—**Writ of protection.** (*a*) A writ, very rarely granted, whereby the sovereign's protection is guaranteed. (*b*) A writ issued to a person required to attend court as witness, juror, etc., to secure him from arrest for a certain time.=**Syn. 2.** Guard, refuge, security.

protectional (prō-tek'shon-al), *a.* [< *protection* + *-al*.] Pertaining to protection.

protectionism (prō-tek'shon-izm), *n.* [= F. *protectionnisme* = Sp. *proteccionismo;* as *protection* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the protectionists; the system of protection. See *protection*, 4.

I do not speak . . . of the friendly controversy . . . between the leanings of America to *protectionism* and the more daring reliance of the old country upon free and unrestricted intercourse with all the world.
Gladstone, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 179.

protectionist (prō-tek'shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *protectionniste* = Sp. *proteccionista;* as *protection* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry, or of native industries generally, from foreign competition, by imposing duties on imports and by other means.

Polk was accused of having gone over, bag and baggage, to the camp of the *protectionists*.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 217.

II. *a.* Favoring or supporting the economic doctrine of protection.

Pennsylvania has always been a *Protectionist* State.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 832.

★**protective** (prō-tek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *protectivo;* < *protect* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

The favou.. of a *protective* Providence.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 58.

There is not a single white land-bird or quadruped in Europe, except the few arctic or Alpine species, to which white is a *protective* colour.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 65.

Law is the necessary check upon crime, and gives to the standard of public morality a *protective* sanction which it sorely needs. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 37.

2. Adapted or intended to afford protection: as, a *protective* measure; affording protection to commodities of home production: as, a *protective* tariff; *protective* taxes.—**Protective mimicry.** See *mimicry*, 3.—**Protective paper,** paper so made that anything printed or written upon it cannot be tampered with without leaving traces. Water-marks, the incorporation of a special fiber, and a peculiar texture produced in the manufacture are devices employed for this purpose, as well as the printing of the surface with fine lines, and various chemical treatment of the paper.—**Protective person,** in *zoöl.*, that part of a compound organism which specially functions as a protection to other parts or persons of a cormus, as the hydrophyllium of a hydroid polyp.—**Protective sheath,** in *bot.* See *sheath*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which protects; something adapted to afford protection.

Fur coats are the grand *protective* on the journey.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 60.

2. In *surg.*, carbolized oiled silk applied over wounds for the exclusion of pathogenic bacteria.

protectively (prō-tek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner adapted to give protection; so as to protect: as, insects *protectively* colored.

The markings . . . about the muzzle, ears, and throat of antelope, deer, hares, and other mammals, whether *protectively* colored or not. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 203.

protectiveness (prō-tek'tiv-nes), *n.* A disposition to protect or guard; the quality of being protective.

Shelley's affection for his young wife had strengthened with his growing sense of *protectiveness* towards her.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 196.

protector (prō-tek'tor), *n.* [Also *protecter;* = F. *protecteur* = Sp. Pg. *protector* = It. *protettore,* < LL. *protector*, a protector, < L. *protegere*, pp. *protectus*, cover before or over: see *protect*.] **1.** One who or that which protects, defends, or shields from injury or any evil; a defender; a guardian; a patron: as, a child's natural *protectors*.

As for me, tell them I will henceforth be their God, *protector*, and patron, and they shall call me Quirinus.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 29.

I hither fled,
Under the covering of a careful night,
Who seem'd my good *protector*.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 82.

What farther relates to Charles I. as *protector* of the arts will be found in the subsequent pages, under the articles of the different professors whom he countenanced.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

But Vivien . . . clung to him and hugg'd him close;
And call'd him dear *protector* in her fright.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) One who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority or incapacity; a regent: as, the Duke of Somerset was *protector* in the reign of Edward VI.

Go in peace, Humphrey, no less beloved
Than when thou wert *protector* to thy king.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 27.

The council . . . would have preferred to adopt the system which had been adopted in the early days of Henry VI., and to have governed the kingdom in the King's name, with Gloucester as president or *protector*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 360.

(*b*) [*cap.*] The title (in full *Lord Protector*) of the head of the executive during part of the period of the Commonwealth: it was held by Oliver Cromwell 1653–8, and by Richard Cromwell 1658–9.—**3.** In *weaving*, a stop-motion attached to a power-loom, which immediately stops the loom when the shuttle fails to enter the box.—**Cardinal protector,** a cardinal who represents at Rome the interests of a nation or of several nations; also, a cardinal who represents the interests of a religious order, etc.—**Lord Protector.** Same as *protector*, 2 (*b*).—**Protector of the settlement,** in *law*, the person whose consent is necessary under a settlement to enable the tenant in tail to cut off the entail. He is usually the tenant for life in possession, but the settler of the lands may appoint in his place any number of persons, not exceeding three, to be together protector during the continuance of the estate preceding the estate tail. *Digby*.

protectoral (prō-tek'tor-al), *a.* [< *protector* + *-al*.] Relating to a protector; protectorial.

The contention of the representative system and the *protectoral* power. *Godwin*, Mandeville, I. 225. (*Davies.*)

protectorate (prō-tek'tor-āt), *n.* [= F. *protectorat* = Sp. Pg. *protectorado* = It. *protettorato,* < NL. **protectoratus*, the office of a protector, < LL. *protector*, protector: see *protector*.] **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or position of a protector, or the period of his rule: specifically [*cap.*] used with reference to the period in English history during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector.

Richard Cromwell . . . being designed to be his Father's Successor in the *Protectorate*, was, about the time that this honour was done to him, sworn a Privy Counsellor.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. 119.

His well-known loyalty [was] evinced by secret services to the Royal cause during the *Protectorate*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 208.

The arrival of a governor of course put an end to the *protectorate* of Olofie the Dreamer.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

2. A relation assumed by a strong nation toward a weak one, whereby the former protects the latter from hostile invasion or dictation, and interferes more or less in its domestic concerns.

The seven Ionian islands—their consent being given through their parliament, and Great Britain's abandonment of her *protectorate* having been accepted—are to form a part of the Greek monarchy.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 422.

In summing up what we have discovered with regard to our new *protectorates* and our recent annexations, we have then to note that until about 1884 we had for some time almost consistently refused offers of territory which had been pressed upon us.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, v. 1.

protectorial (prō-tek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector (see *protectory*), + *-al*.] Relating to a protector; protectoral.

protectorian (prō-tek-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector, + *-an*.] Same as *protectorial;* specifically [*cap.*], relating to the Protectorate in English history.

This Lord . . . during the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times kept his secret Loyalty to his Sovereign.
Fuller, Worthies, Herefordshire, II. 95.

protectorless (prō-tek'tor-les), *a.* [< *protector* + *-less*.] Having no protector.

protectorship (prō-tek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *protector* + *-ship*.] The office of a protector or regent; a protectorate; the period during which a protector governs.

And did he not, in his *protectorship*,
Levy great sums of money through the realm?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 60.

The duke of York, when he accepted the *protectorship* in 1455, insisted on the payment of the council.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

protectory (prō-tek'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *protectories* (-riz). [= Sp. *protectorio*, a., < LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector (ML. *protectorium*, n., a safe-conduct), < *protector*, protector: see *protector*.] An institution for the protection and training of destitute, vagrant, truant, or vicious children: the specific name of a Roman Catholic institution in New York city.

protectress (prō-tek'tres), *n.* [< F. *protectrice* = Sp. *protectriz* = It. *protettrice*, < LL. *protectrix*, fem. of *protector*, a protector: see *protector*.] A woman who protects.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the enterprize.
Bacon.

protectrix (prō-tek'triks), *n.* [< LL. *protectrix*, fem. of *protector*, protector: see *protectress*.] Same as *protectress*.

Proteeæ (prō-tē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Protea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Proteaceæ* and order *Proteales*. It is characterized by its dry nut, single ovule, and anthers seated on the base of the calyx-lobes at the summit of the tube, and usually all perfect. It includes 14 genera, of which *Protea* is the type.

protégé (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *protéger*, protect, < L. *protegere*, protect: see *protect*.] One who is under the care and protection of another.

★**protégée** (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* [F., fem. of *protégé*, q. v.] A girl or woman who is under the care and protection of another person.

proteid[1] (prō'tē-id), *n.* [< *prote(in)* + *-id*[1].] A substance formerly supposed to contain protein as an essential ingredient. The term is now applied to a considerable number of nitrogenous bodies which make up the substance of the soft tissues of the body and of the blood, and are also widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom. They are subdivided into native albumins, nucleo-albumins, nucleoproteids, albuminoids, etc. They are mostly amorphous and have certain general features in common, but differ widely in their solubility. Their decomposition products are for the most part qualitatively alike, but vary quantitatively with the different members of the group. See *albumin*.

Food-stuffs have been divided into heat-producers and tissue-formers—the amyloids and fats constituting the former division, the *proteids* the latter. But this is a very misleading classification, inasmuch as it implies on the one hand that the oxidation of the *proteids* does not develop heat, and on the other that the amyloids and fats, as they oxidize, subserve only the production of heat. *Proteids* are tissue-formers, inasmuch as no tissue can be produced without them; but they are also heat-producers, not only directly, but because, as we have seen, . . . they are competent to give rise to amyloids by chemical metamorphosis within the body.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol. (1875), § 176.

proteid[2] (prō'tē-id), *n.* [< *Proteid-æ*.] In *zoöl.*, an amphibian of the family *Proteidæ*.

Proteida (prō-tē'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteus* + *-ida*.] In *zoöl.*, an order or suborder of tailed amphibians, conterminous with the family *Proteidæ*.

Proteidæ (prō-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Proteus*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothed, palatine and pterygoid bones developed, and orbitosphenoid elongate and not entering into the palate. An American representative of this family is the menobranch. See cut under *Menobranchus*. *Menobranchidæ* is a synonym.

Proteidea (prō-tē-id'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Proteidæ*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having the external branchiæ or gill-clefts persistent, or disappearing only in old age, no eyelids, amphicœlous vertebræ, and cartilaginous carpus and tarsus: synonymous with *Proteida*, and contrasted with the *Salamandridea*.

proteidean (prō-tē-id'ē-an), *a.* [< *Proteidæ* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteidea*.

proteiform (prō'tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Proteus* (see *Proteus*, 2) + L. *forma*, form.] Same as ★*protean*, 2. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 376.

★**protein** (prō'tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + *-e-in*[2].] **1.** A hypothetical substance formerly believed to be the essential nitrogenous constituent of food, and to exist in animal and vegetable albumin, fibrin, casein, and other bodies. This view has been abandoned, and at present the word is chiefly used synonymously with *proteid* and *albumin*.

2. The nitrogenous material in an animal or vegetable substance. See supplement.—**Protein-bodies.** Same as *proteids*. See *proteid*.—**Protein-granules.** Same as *aleurone*.

Proteina (prō-tē-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich), < *Proteus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of protean or amœbiform rhizopods, having a nucleus and contractile vacuole: divided into *Actinophryna* and *Amœbina*, respectively characterized by their monomorphous and polymorphous pseudopods. Sun-animalcules and ordinary proteus-animal-

cules illustrate the two divisions. See cut under *amœba*.

proteinaceous (prō″tē-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< *protein* + *-aceous*.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of protein. Also *proteinous*.

Digestion — that is, solution of the *proteinaceous* and other nutritive matters contained in food.
Huxley and Martin, Elem. Biology, xi.

Proteininæ (prō″tē-i-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Staphylinidæ* or rove-beetles, typified by the genus *Proteinus*. Also *Proteinina*, *Proteinini*.

proteinous (prō′tē-i-nus), *a.* [< *protein* + *-ous*.] Same as *proteinaceous*.

Proteinus (prō-tē-ī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796).] The typical genus of the subfamily *Proteininæ*, having the elytra mostly covering the abdomen, and somewhat perfoliate antennæ inserted before the eyes.

Proteles (prot′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy,), irreg. so called as having five toes on the fore feet, lit. 'complete in front,' < Gr. *πρό*, before, in front, + *τέλος*, end. Cf. *Ateles*, *Brachyteles*, words of like formation.] The only genus of the family *Protelidæ*, containing one species, the aardwolf or earthwolf of South Africa, *P. lalandi*. See cut under *aardwolf*.

Protelidæ (prō-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteles* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyeniform æluroid carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, typified by the genus *Proteles*, having 32 teeth, very small and distant molars, no functionalized sectorial molars, the feet digitigrade, and the fore feet five-toed.

pro tem. An abbreviation of *pro tempore*.

protembryo (prō-tem′bri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ★*πρῶτος*, first, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] A stage of the ova of metazoic animals which is parallel with the adult colonies of certain protozoans: the *monoplast* of Lankester, or *amphimorula* of Haeckel, including the *monoplacula* and *diploplacula* of Hyatt. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Nov. 16, 1887.

protembryonic (prō-tem-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *protembryo(n-)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a protembryo.

Protemnodon (prō-tem′nō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1874), < Gr. *προτέμνειν*, cut short, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil diprotodont marsupials from the late Tertiary of Australia.

pro tempore (prō tem′pō-rē). [L.: *pro*, for; *tempore*, abl. sing. of *tempus*, time: see *temporal*[1].] For the time being; temporary: as, a secretary *pro tempore*. Abbreviated *pro tem*.

protencephalon (prō-ten-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *protencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] The fore-brain: divided into *protencephalon primarium*, the fore-brain proper, or prosencephalon, and *protencephalon secundarium*, the thalamencephalon or diencephalon. *Rabl-Ruckard*, 1884. See cuts under *encephalon* and *Petromyzontidæ*.

protenchyma (prō-teng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion (see *parenchyma*).] In *bot.*, a term used by Nägeli for all tissues except the fibrovascular (epenchyma) — including, therefore, the primary meristem, epidermal tissue, and fundamental tissue of Sachs. See *fundamental cells*, under *fundamental*.

The *protenchyma* of Nägeli therefore splits up, according to me, into three kinds of equal value with his epenchyma.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 103.

protend (prō-tend′), *v. t.* [= It. *protendere*, < L. *protendere*, stretch forth or out, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*. Cf. *portend*.] To hold out; stretch forth; extend forward: used especially of a spear.

He spoke no more, but hasten'd, void of fear,
And threaten'd with his long *protended* spear.
Dryden, Æneid, x.

Thy fate was next, O Phaestus! doom'd to feel
The great Idomeneus' *protended* steel.
Pope, Iliad, v. 58.

From hill to hill he hies,
His staff *protending* like a hunter's spear,
Or by its aid leaping from crag to crag.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

protense† (prō-tens′), *n.* [Irreg. for *protension*, q. v.] Extension; drawing out. [Rare.]

Begin, O Clio! and recount from hence
My glorious Soveraines goodly ancestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her Excellence.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 4.

protension (prō-ten′shon), *n.* [< L. *protensio(n-)*, a stretching out, < *protendere*, pp. *protensus*, stretch forth or out: see *protend*.] Temporal extension; duration.

Time, *protension*, or protensive quantity, called likewise duration, is a necessary condition of thought.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, Appendix I. (A).

protensity (prō-ten′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *protensus*, pp. of *protendere*, stretch forth or out (see *protend*), + *-ity*.] The character of being protensive or of taking up time.

protensive (prō-ten′siv), *a.* [< L. *protensus*, pp. of *protendere*, stretch forth or out (see *protend*), + *-ive*.] Drawn out in one dimension; extended; stretching forward.

Examples of this sudden effort, and of this instantaneous desisting from the attempt, are manifested in the extensive sublime of space, and in the *protensive* sublime of time.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlvi.

Protensive quantity. See *quantity*.

Proteolepadidæ (prō″tē-ō-le-pad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteolepas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal cirripeds, represented by the genus *Proteolepas*.

Proteolepas (prō-tē-ol′e-pas), *n.* [NL., < *Proteus* (see *Proteus*, 3) + Gr. *λεπάς*, a limpet: see *Lepas*.] The single known genus of the cirriped group *Apoda*. *P. bivincta* is about one fifth of an inch long, and resembles the larva of an insect. It is a parasite of another cirriped, *Alepas cornuta*.



Proteolepas bivincta.
m, mouth; *g*, *h*, pedunclе and antenna; *i*, *k*, vesicula seminalis and penis.

proteolysis (prō″tē-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < *prote(id)* + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolving.] The change effected in proteids during their digestion.

proteolytic (prō″tē-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *proteolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to proteolysis, or the digestion of proteids.

Proteomyxa (prō″tē-ō-mik′-sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. Πρωτεύς, Proteus, + *μύξα*, slime, mucus: see *mucus*.] Lankester's name of a so-called class of gymnomyxine *Protozoa*, containing a great many of the lowest protozoans, of negative characters, insufficiently known, or not satisfactorily referred to any definable group. The name is a formal expression of ignorance upon the subject. Many of the so-called *Proteomyxa* are usually referred to other and more definite groups, especially the *Mycetozoa*. The *Monera* of Haeckel, in so far as they are proper persons at all, come under this head. The group is also called *Proteana*.

proterandrous (prot-e-ran′drus), *a.* [< *proterandr-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, exhibiting or characterized by proterandry. Also *protandrous*.

Certain individuals mature their pollen before the female flowers on the same plant are ready for fertilization, and are called *proterandrous*; whilst conversely other individuals, called proterogynous, have their stigmas mature before their pollen is ready.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 10.

In some plants the stamens are perfected before the pistil; they are called *proterandrous*, as in Ranunculus repens, Silene maritima, Zea Mays.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 135.

proterandry (prot-e-ran′dri), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, being before, fore, former, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] **1.** In *bot.*, the maturation of the anthers and the discharge of the pollen in a hermaphrodite flower before the stigmas of that flower are receptive of pollen: an adaptation for cross-fertilization. Compare *proterogyny*, and see *dichogamy* and *heteracmy*. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, development of male parts or maturation of male products in hermaphrodite animals before the development or maturation of those of the opposite sex.

If the polypides are unisexual, then the *proterandry* refers only to the colony as a whole.
W. A. Herdman, Nature, XXXVII. 213.

Also *protandry*.

proteranthous (prot-e-ran′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, noting a plant whose flowers appear before the leaves. *Asa Gray*.

proterobase (prot′e-rō-bās), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *βάσις*, base.] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Gümbel (1868) for early Silurian diabases containing compact brown or green hornblende as a characteristic constituent and well represented in the Fichtelgebirge of Bavaria. The term has been applied by petrographers to many hornblende-bearing diabases in which the hornblende has been derived from augite by paramorphism.

Proteroglossa (prot″e-rō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] In Günther's classification, one of three prime divisions of salient batrachians, having the tongue free in front, represented by the family *Rhinophrynidæ*: correlated with *Aglossa* and *Opisthoglossa*.

proteroglossate (prot″e-rō-glos′āt), *a.* [< *Proteroglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Having the tongue free in front, as a batrachian; pertaining to the *Proteroglossa*, or having their characters.

proteroglyph (prot′e-rō-glif), *n.* A venomous serpent of the group *Proteroglypha*.

Proteroglypha (prot-e-rog′li-fä), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Protéroglyphes*, Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γλίφειν*, carve.] A suborder or other division of *Ophidia*, containing venomous cobriform serpents whose anterior maxillary teeth are grooved or perforate and succeeded by smooth solid teeth, and whose maxillary bones are horizontal and do not reach the premaxillaries: thus contrasted with the crotaliform venomous snakes, or *Solenoglypha*. Though the general aspect of these snakes is colubrine, or like that of harmless serpents, they are all poisonous, and some of them are among the most deadly of all thanatophidians. The families *Elapidæ*, *Najidæ*, *Dendraspididæ*, and *Hydrophidæ* compose the *Proteroglypha*. Also *Proteroglyphia*.

proteroglyphic (prot″e-rō-glif′ik), *a.* [< *Proteroglypha* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteroglypha*.

proterogynous (prot-e-roj′i-nus), *a.* [< *proterogyn-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by proterogyny. See extract under *proterandrous*.

proterogyny (prot-e-roj′i-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, the maturation of the stigmas in a hermaphrodite flower before the anthers in that flower have matured their pollen. It is an adaptation for cross-fertilization. Compare *proterandry*, and see *dichogamy*.

proterosaur (prot′e-rō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the family *Proterosauridæ*.

Proterosauria (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., see *Proterosaurus*.] One of the major divisions of the *Lacertilia*, a fossil group consisting of some of the oldest known reptiles, whose remains occur in rocks of the Permian formation in Thuringia and in those of corresponding age in England: no later representatives of the group are known. It is typified by the genus *Proterosaurus*, based upon the Thuringian lizard, which attained a length of 6 or 7 feet.

proterosaurian (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Proterosauria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Proterosauria*; a proterosaur.

Proterosauridæ (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proterosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil saurians, based on the genus *Proterosaurus*.

Proterosaurus (prot″e-rō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The genus represented by the fossil monitor of Thuringia, which also occurs in the Durham Permian rocks. It was long the earliest known fossil reptile.

Proterospongia (prot″e-rō-spon′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A genus of choanoflagellate animalcules, founded by Saville Kent on the form *Protospongia*, placed by him in a family *Phalansteriidæ*, and regarded as furnishing a stock-form from which, by the process of evolution, all sponges might have been derived. A species is named *P. haeckeli*.

protervity (prō-tėr′vi-ti), *n.*; pl. *protervities* (-tiz). [< OF. *protervite* = Sp. *protervidad* = It. *protervità*, < L. *protervita(t-)s*, boldness, impudence, < *proterrus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *protervo* = OF. *proterve*), violent, wanton, prob. < *proterere*, trample down, overthrow, < *pro*, forth, + *terere*, rub, bruise: see *trite*.] Peevishness; petulance; wantonness.

Companion to T. Becket in his exile, but no partner in his *protervity* against his Prince.
Fuller, Worthies, Wilts, II. 442. (*Davies*.)

In his [Victor Hugo's] poems and plays there are the same unaccountable *protervities* that have already astonished us in the romances.
R. L. Stevenson, Victor Hugo's Romances.

protest (prō-test′), *v.* [< F. *protester* = Sp. Pg. *protestar* = It. *protestare*, < L. *protestari*, *protestare*, declare in public, bear witness, < *pro*, before, forth, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness, one who attests: see *test*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; bear witness or testimony to; assert; asseverate; declare: as, to *protest* one's innocence.

Verily he [D. Barnes] *protested* openly at St. Mary's spital, the Tuesday in Easter week, that he was never of that mind.
Coverdale, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 341.

To think upon her woes I do *protest*
That I have wept a hundred several times.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 149.

Their own guilty carriage *protests* they doe feare.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

"I *protest*, Charles," cried my wife, "this is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits."
Goldsmith, Vicar, v.

2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; appeal to. [Rare.]

Fiercely opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton*, P. L., x. 480.

3†. To declare publicly; publish; make known.

I will make it good how you dare, with what you dare, and when you dare.—Do me right, or I will *protest* your cowardice. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 149.

Thou wouldst not willingly
Live a *protested* coward, or be call'd one?
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 1.

4†. To promise solemnly; vow.

On Diana's altar to *protest*
For aye austerity and single life.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 89.

5. To declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment: said of a note or bill of exchange, and also, figuratively, of personal credit, statements, etc. See *protest*, *n.*, 3.

Turn country bankrupt
In mine own town, upon the market day,
And be *protested* for my butter and eggs,
To the last bodge of oats and bottle of hay.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

The bill lies for payment at Dollar's and Co., in Birchin-lane, and if not taken up this afternoon will be *protested*.
Colman, The Spleen, i. (*Davies.*)

"I said—I did nothing," cried Lady Cecilia. . . . An appealing look to Helen was, however, *protested*. "To the best of my recollection at least," Lady Cecilia immediately added. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, vi. (*Davies.*)

The moral market had the usual chills
Of Virtue suffering from *protested* bills.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

=Syn. 1. *Protest* differs from the words compared under *assert* (*aver*, *asseverate*, etc.) in being more solemn and earnest, and in implying more of previous contradiction or expectation of contradiction (see the quotations above); like them, it is used to make the statement seem certainly true.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear testimony; affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration of a fact or an opinion; asseverate.

The man did solemnly *protest* unto us, saying, Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you.
Gen. xliii. 3.

The lady doth *protest* too much, methinks.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 240.

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) in condemnation of an act or measure proposed or accomplished: often with *against*.

Now therefore hearken unto their voice: howbeit yet *protest* solemnly unto them, and shew them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. 1 Sam. viii. 9.

When they say the Bishops did antiently *protest*, it was only dissenting, and that in the case of the Pope.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 68.

Warham, as an old lawyer, *protested* in a formal document *against* all legislation which might be enacted against ecclesiastical or papal power.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 279.

★**protest** (prō'test, formerly also prō-test'), *n.* [< ME. *protest* (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *protest*), < OF. *protest* (F. *protêt*), m., *proteste*, f., = Sp. *protesto*, m., *protesta*, f., = Pg. It. *protesto*, m. (ML. *protestum*, neut.), a protest (mostly in the commercial sense); from the verb.] **1.** The act of protesting, or that which is protested; an affirmation; asseveration; protestation: now restricted for the most part to a solemn or formal declaration against some act or course of action, by which a person declares (and sometimes has his declaration recorded) that he refuses, or only conditionally yields, his consent to some act to which he might otherwise be assumed to have yielded an unconditional assent: as, to submit under *protest;* a *protest* against the action of a committee.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling oath, and leave "in sooth,"
And such *protest* of pepper-gingerbread,
To velvet-guards. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 260.

He [Spenser] is a standing *protest* against the tyranny of Commonplace. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 199.

He took away the reproach of silent consent that would otherwise have lain against the indignant minority, by uttering, in the hour and place wherein these outrages were done, the stern *protest*. *Emerson*, Theodore Parker.

Two *protests* of peers against the proceedings of the ministers were expunged from the records of the House of Lords. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. In *law:* (*a*) In a popular sense, all the steps taken to fix the liability of a drawer or indorser of commercial paper when the paper is dishonored. (*b*) Technically, the solemn declaration on the part of the holder of a bill or note against any loss to be sustained by him by reason of the non-acceptance or non-payment, as the case may be, of the bill or note in question, and the calling of a notary to witness that due steps have been taken to prevent such loss. (*c*) The document authenticating this act. (*d*) A written declaration, usually by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which any injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or other circumstances calculated to affect the liability of the owners, officers, crew, etc.—**Acceptance supra protest.** See *acceptance*, 1.—**Acceptor supra protest.** See *acceptor*.—**Protest of Spires (Speyer)**, a protest of Lutherans against the decision of the Diet of Spires in 1529, which had denounced the Reformation. The essential principles involved in the protest against this decree were—(*a*) that the Roman Catholic Church could not judge the Reformed churches, because they were no longer in communion with her; (*b*) that the authority of the Bible is supreme, and above that of councils and bishops; and (*c*) that the Bible is not to be interpreted according to tradition, but is to be interpreted by means of itself.

Protestancy (prot'es-tan-si), *n.* [< *Protestan(t)* + *-cy.*] Protestantism.

Protestancy is called to the bar, and though not sentenced by you to death without mercy, yet arraigned of so much natural malignity (if not corrected by ignorance or contrition) as to be in itself destructive of salvation.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, i. 1.

protestando (prō-tes-tan'dō), *n.* [L., abl. sing. gerund. of *protestari*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest.*] In *law*, a protestation. See *protestation*, 3.

★**protestant** (prot'es-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *protestant* = Sp. Pg. It. *protestante* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *protestant* = Russ. *protestantŭ*, < L. *protestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *protestari*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Protesting; making a protest. [In this use also pronounced distinctively prō-tes'tant.]

A private *protestant* tribunal [conscience], where personal moral convictions preside, and which alone enables men to adapt themselves to new ethical situations or environments. *G. S. Hall*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., III. 61.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their doctrines or forms of religion.

All sound *Protestant* writers. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Protestant Friends. Same as *Free Congregations* (which see, under *congregation*).

II. *n.* **1.** One who protests; one who makes protestation. [In this use also pronounced distinctively prō-tes'tant.]

Bid me to live, and I will live
Thy *protestant* to be;
Or bid me love, and I will give
A loving heart to thee.
Herrick, To Anthea.

If consistency were a matter of great concern to partizans, it might also be pertinent to suggest that no great moral value can be attached to a protest against evil-doing at which the *protestant* has connived.
The Century, XXX. 328.

2. [*cap.*] A member or an adherent of one of those Christian bodies which are descended from the Reformation of the sixteenth century: in general language, opposed to *Roman Catholic* and *Greek*. The name, first applied to the Lutherans who protested at the Diet of Spires in 1529, came to be applied to Lutherans generally, and afterward was extended to Calvinists and other opponents of the papacy in countries where the papacy had formerly been in power. (See *protest of Spires*, under *protest*.) The Protestants gained a strong foothold in some countries, as France, in which they are now numerically weak. They are in the majority in Great Britain and many of its possessions, in Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and the United States.

What Gerson and Panormitanus write, which were ancient fathers, and not new *Protestants*.
Bp. Pilkington, Works (ed. Parker Soc., 1562), p. 532.

One of these tracts [printed about 1570] has the following title: Ane prettie Mirrour, or Conference betuix the Faithfull *Protestant* and the Dissemblit false Hypocreit.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. ix.

Queen Elizabeth, finding how fickle the French *Protestants* had carried themselves towards her, intended to make a Peace. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 333.

Papist or *Protestant*, or both between,
Like good Erasmus, in an honest mean.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 65.

Protestantical† (prot-es-tan'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Protestant* + *-ic-al.*] Protestant. [Rare.]

The *protestantical* Church of England.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

Protestantism (prot'es-tan-tizm), *n.* [= F. *protestantisme* = Sp. Pg. *protestantismo;* as *Protestant* + *-ism.*] The state of being a Protestant; the religious principles of Protestants; the religious and other tendencies fostered by the Protestant movement. See *protest of Spires*, under *protest*.

The liberal genius of *Protestantism* had perfected its work. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 461. (*Latham.*)

The *Protestantism* of a great number of the Anglican clergy is supposed to be but languid.
M. Arnold, A Persian Passion Play.

Protestantize (prot'es-tan-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Protestantized*, ppr. *Protestantizing*. [< *Protestant* + *-ize.*] To render Protestant; convert to Protestantism.

To *Protestantize* Ireland. *Disraeli.*

Protestantly† (prot'es-tant-li), *adv.* [< *Protestant* + *-ly*[2].] In conformity to Protestantism or the Protestants.

To protestants . . . nothing can with more conscience, more equitie, nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted then a free and lawful debate at all times . . . of what opinion soever, disputable by scripture.
Milton, Civil Power.

protestation (prot-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *protestacioun*, < OF. *protestation*, F. *protestation* = Sp. *protestación* = Pg. *protestação* = It. *protestazione*, *protestagione*, < LL. *protestatio(n-)*, a declaration, < L. *protestari*, pp. *protestatus*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest.*] **1.** A solemn or formal declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; an asseveration: as, *protestations* of friendship or of amendment.

But first I make a *protestacioun*
That I am dronke, I knowe it by my soun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 29.

Whereas ye write the day and year of D. Barnes' death, it increaseth your own confusion, and shall be a clear testimony against yourself for resisting those good words of his *protestation*, if ye forsake not your heresy in time.
Coverdale, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 328.

You are welcome too, sir;
'Tis spoken from the heart, and therefore needs not
Much *protestation*.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 5.

Hear but some vows I make to you;
Hear but the *protestations* of a true love.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 3.

2. A solemn or formal declaration of dissent; a protest.

Which *protestation*, made by the first public reformers of our religion against the imperial edicts of Charles the fifth imposing church-traditions without Scripture, gave first beginning to the name of Protestant.
Milton, Civil Power.

I hear at once
Hubbub of *protestation!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 215.

3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did or did not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial, the object being to admit it for the purpose of the present action only, and reserve the right to deny it in a future action—"an exclusion of a conclusion." *Coke.* In *Scots law*, a proceeding taken by a defender, where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall.
=Syn. 1. Affirmation, averment. See *protest, v. t.*

protestator (prot'es-tā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *protestador* = It. *protestatore*, < NL. *protestator*, < L. *protestari*, pp. *protestatus*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest.*] One who protests; a protestor.

protested (prō-tes'ted), *p. a.* Having made a protest. [Rare.]

In this age, Britons, God hath reformed his church after many hundred years of popish corruption; . . . in this age he hath renewed our protestation against all those yet remaining dregs of superstition. Let us all go, every true *protested* Briton, throughout the three kingdoms, and render thanks to God. *Milton*, Animadversions.

protester (prō-tes'tėr), *n.* [< *protest* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who protests; one who utters a solemn or formal declaration.

Were I a common laugher, or did use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protester*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 74.

A Protestant, a *protester*, belonging nearly always to an extreme minority, is inevitably disliked—sometimes feared, but always disliked. *Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, ii.

2. One who protests a bill of exchange, etc.—**3.** [*cap.*] Specifically, in *Scottish hist.*, a member of a party which protested against the union of the Royalists with the Presbyterians in 1650. Also spelled *Protestor*.

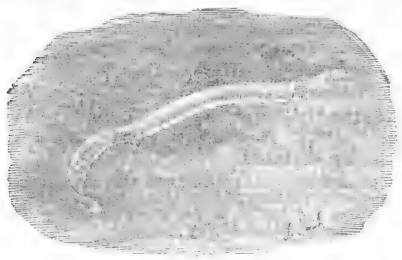
After having been long comrades, they had parted in some unkindness, at the time when the Kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and *Protesters:* the former of whom adhered to Charles II. after his father's death upon the scaffold, while the *Protesters* inclined rather to a union with the triumphant republicans.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

protestingly (prō-tes'ting-li), *adv.* [< *protesting*, ppr. of *protest*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a protesting manner; by way of protesting.

Protestor (prō-tes'tor), *n.* Same as *Protester*, 3.

★**Proteus** (prō'tūs or -tē-us), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πρωτεύς, the name of a sea-god: see def.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, a sea-god, the son of Oceanus

and Tethys, who had the power of assuming different shapes.—**2.** [NL.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Proteidæ*,



Proteus anguinus.

established by Laurenti in 1768.—**3†.** [NL.] In *Protozoa*, a genus of animalcules, based as such by O. F. Müller in 1786 upon the proteus or protean animalcule of earlier writers, as Rösel, 1755. The genus is the same as *Amœba*, a common species of which is named *Amœba proteus*. This generic name is untenable, because antedated in the binomial system by the amphibian genus *Proteus* of Laurenti, for, although the name *proteus* was first applied to these animalcules, it was given at a time when genera, in the modern sense of the term, had not been established in zoölogy. See cut under *Amœba*.

4†. [*l. c.*] An animalcule of the genus *Proteus* (or *Amœba*); an amœba.

proteus-animalcule† (prō′tūs-an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* Same as *proteus*, 4.

protevangelium (prō-tē-van-jel′i-um), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + εὐαγγέλιον, gospel: see *evangel.*] The earliest announcement of the gospel: referring to Gen. iii. 15. Also called *protogospel.*

The Messianic promises and hopes which run like a golden thread from the *protevangelium* in paradise lost to the voice of John the Baptist.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

protext (prō′tekst), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *textus*, text. Cf. *context.*] That part of a discourse or writing which precedes some other part referred to or quoted.

See Baring-Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," p. 600 (ed. London, 1881), and the *protext.*

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 279.

prothalamium, prothalamion (prō-tha-lā′mi-um, -on), *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + θάλαμος, a bride-chamber: see *thalamus.* Cf. *epithalamium.*] A piece written to celebrate a marriage; an epithalamium.

Prothalamion, or a Spousall Verse, made by Edmund Spenser. *Spenser*, Prothalamion (Title).

When *prothalamions* prais'd that happy day
Wherein great Dudley match'd with noble Gray.

Drayton, Lady Jane Gray to Lord Dudley.

prothalli, *n.* Plural of *prothallus.*

prothallia, *n.* Plural of *prothallium.*

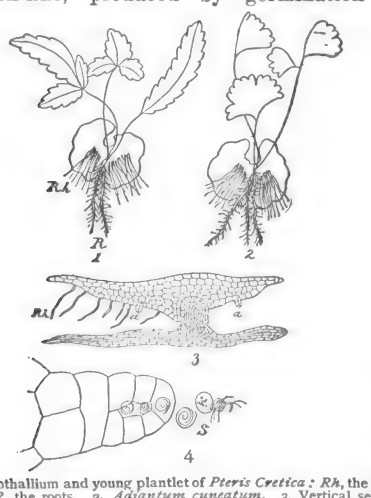
prothallic (prō-thal′ik), *a.* [< *prothalli-um* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, of or relating to the prothallium.

prothalline (prō-thal′in), *a.* [< *prothall-ium* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, similar to, characteristic of, or belonging to a prothallium.

Their [spermatia's] fecundating influence is . . . exercised on the *prothalline* elements of the growing thallus.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 555.

prothallium (prō-thal′i-um), *n.*; pl. *prothallia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *thallus.*] In *bot.*, a thalloid oöphyte or its homologue; a thalloid structure usually heart-shaped, rarely ribbon-like, produced by germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, and which bears the sexual organs (antheridia and archegonia). It is rarely more than a quarter of an inch in length, is composed of cellular tissue, and bears the antheridia and archegonia on its under surface. After fertilization the oösphere remains for a time within the archegonium, and proceeds to grow by the ordinary processes of cell-multiplication, until finally it breaks through the walls of the archegonium differentiated into its first root and leaf. The young plant continues to draw its nourishment for a time from the prothallium, but it soon develops roots which extend into the soil and render it independent of the prothallium, which, having accomplished its purpose, withers away. See *fern*[1], *Musci*, *Ophioglossaceæ*. Also *prothallus, protothallus.*



1. Prothallium and young plantlet of *Pteris Cretica*: *Rh*, the rhizoids; *R*, the roots. 2. *Adiantum cuneatum.* 3. Vertical section of the same, but the plantlet very young (magnified): *Rh*, the rhizoids; *a*, archegonia. 4. The antheridium of the same: *S*, the escaping antherozoids (highly magnified).

prothalloid (prō-thal′oid), *a.* [< *prothall-ium* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling a prothallium.—**Prothalloid branch.** Same as *proembryonic branch* (which see, under *proembryonic*).

prothallus (prō-thal′us), *n.*; pl. *prothalli* (-ī). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *thallus.*] Same as *prothallium.*

prothelminth (prō-thel′minth), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm: see *helminth.*] A ciliate or flagellate protozoan; any member of the *Prothelmintha*, regarded as representing an ancestral type of worms.

Prothelmintha (prō-thel-min′thä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prothelminth.*] An order of protozoan animalcules named by K. M. Diesing (1865) as foreshadowing or pretypifying the lowest worms of the metazoic series, as the turbellarians. The term regarded more especially the holotrichous ciliate infusorians, but included all the ciliate and flagellate forms, excepting *Vorticellidæ* and *Stentoridæ*, and is thus nearly synonymous with *Infusoria.* See cut under *Paramecium.*

prothelminthic (prō-thel-min′thik), *a.* [< *prothelminth* + *-ic.*] Having the character of an archetypal worm; of or pertaining to the *Prothelmintha.*

prothelmis (prō-thel′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἕλμις, a worm.] A hypothetical primitive worm, the entire body of which is supposed to have permanently consisted of four layers corresponding to those of the four-layered germ of most animals. *Haeckel.*

prothesis (proth′e-sis), *n.* [< LL. *prothesis*, < Gr. πρόθεσις, a putting before, proposition, purpose, preposition, < προτιθέναι, put before, < πρό, before, + τιθέναι, put, place: see *thesis.* Cf. *prosthesis.*] **1.** In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic elements before the liturgy: more fully called the *office of prothesis.* This office is said responsively by priest and deacon. The priest signs an oblate with the holy lance, thrusts the lance into the right, left, upper, and lower sides of the holy lamb, lifts this off, cuts it crosswise, and stabs it. He then blesses the chalice which the deacon has prepared (mixed). Appropriate prayers and verses of Scripture accompany these rites. He then takes from the remainder of this and other oblates pyramidal pieces called *portions* of the Virgin Mary, apostles, martyrs, etc., the living and the dead, commemorating these classes, and arranging the portions in a prescribed manner on the disk (paten). Incense is then offered, the asterisk and veils placed over the elements, and the prayer of prothesis said. The elements are left in the chapel of prothesis till taken to the altar at the Great Entrance. (*b*) The table on which this preparation is made (the table or altar of prothesis). It answers to the Western credence-table. (*c*) The apartment or the part of the bema or sanctuary in which this table is situated and the office used (the chapel of prothesis). See *bema* and the cut there given.—**2.** In *gram.*, addition of one or more sounds or letters at the beginning of a word. Some Latin writers use this form for the Greek πρόσθεσις (see *prosthesis*) apparently through misapprehension, and some modern writers prefer it as more specific.

3. In *surg.*, prosthesis. [Erroneous.]

prothetic (prō-thet′ik), *a.* [< *prothesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting prothesis.

prothetically (prō-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* By prothesis.

Letters added *prothetically.*

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. App. p. xxxiii.

prothonotarial (prō-thon-ō-tā′ri-al), *a.* [< *prothonotary* + *-al.*] Pertaining or belonging to a prothonotary.

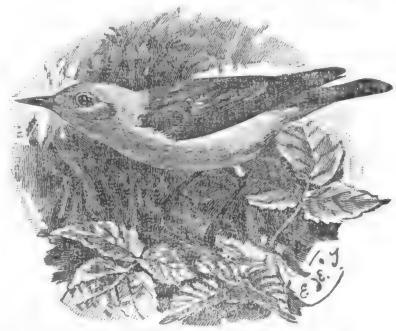
prothonotariat (prō-thon-ō-tā′ri-at), *n.* [Also prop. *protonotariat*, < OF.[1] **prothonotariat*, < ML. *protonotarius*, prothonotary: see *prothonotary.*] The college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome.

prothonotary, protonotary (prō-thon′ō-tā-ri, prō-ton′ō-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *prothonotaries, protonotaries* (-riz). [Prop. *protonotary*, formerly *protonotarie*; < OF. *prothonotaire*, F. *protonotaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *protonotario*, < ML. *protonotarius*, a chief notary or scribe, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *notarius*, notary: see *notary.*] A chief notary or clerk.

Can I not sin but thou wilt be
My private *protonotarie?*

Herrick, To his Conscience.

Specifically—(*a*) Originally, the chief of the notaries; now, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of a college of twelve (formerly seven) ecclesiastics charged with the registry of acts, proceedings relating to canonization, etc. (*b*) In the *Gr. Ch.*, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintends the secular work of the provinces. (*c*) In *law*, a chief clerk of court; formerly, a chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench.—**Prothonotary warbler,** *Protonotaria citrea*, a small migratory insectivorous bird of North America belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ.* It is a beautiful warbler, of a rich yellow color, passing by degrees through olivaceous to bluish tints on the rump, wings, and tail,



Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*).

the last blotched with white; the bill is comparatively large, half an inch long, and black; the length is 5½ inches, the extent 9½. It inhabits swamps, thickets, and tangle, nests on or near the ground in holes or other sheltered cavities in trees, stumps, or logs, and lays four or five creamy-white profusely speckled eggs.

prothonotaryship (prō-thon′ō-tā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *prothonotary* + *-ship.*] The office of a prothonotary.

prothoracic (prō-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< *prothorax* (*-thorac-*) + *-ic.*] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the prothorax.—**Prothoracic case,** that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the prothorax.—**Prothoracic epipleura.** See *epipleura*, 3.—**Prothoracic legs,** the first or anterior pair of legs, sometimes aborted, as in certain butterflies.—**Prothoracic shoulder-lobes,** lobes of the prothorax which cover the anterior corners of the mesothorax, as in certain *Diptera:* when they show no apparent separation from the mesothorax they are called *shoulder-callosities.*

prothoracotheca (prō-thō″ra-kō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *prothoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + θώραξ (θωρακ-), breast, + θήκη, a case, box.] In *entom.*, the prothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the prothorax.

prothorax (prō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + θώραξ, breast: see *thorax.*] In *Insecta*, the first one of the three thoracic somites, which succeeds the head, is succeeded by the mesothorax, and bears the first pair of legs. In descriptions of *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the term is often restricted to the broad shield, or pronotum, forming the part of the thorax seen from above. In the *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Lepidoptera* the prothorax is generally so small as to be hardly distinguishable. See cuts under *Coleoptera*, *Insecta*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax.*—**Cruciate, emarginate, lobed,** etc., **prothorax.** See the adjectives.

prothyalosoma (prō-thī″a-lō-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *prothyalosomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ὑαλος, glass, + σῶμα, body.] Van Beneden's name (1883) of an investing portion or spherical envelop of the nucleolus of the nucleus of an ovum.

prothyalosomal (prō-thī″a-lō-sō′mal), *a.* [< *prothyalosoma* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the prothyalosoma.

prothysteron (prō-this′te-ron), *n.* [< Gr. πρωθύστερον, < πρῶτος, first, + ὕστερος, last. Cf. *hysteron-proteron.*] In *rhet.*, same as *hysteron-proteron*, 1.

protichnite (prō-tik′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἴχνος, a track, trace, footstep, + *-ite*[2].] A name which is given to fossil tracks or traces occurring in the Potsdam sandstone, supposed to have been made by trilobites or mollusks.

protist (prō′tist), *a.* and *n.* [< *Protista.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Protista*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Protista.*

Protista (prō-tis′tä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. πρώτιστα, neut. pl. of πρώτιστος, the very first, superl. of πρῶτος, first, < πρό, before, first. Cf. *former*[1] and *first*[1].] One of the kingdoms of animated nature, which Haeckel proposed (1868) to include the *Protozoa* and the *Protophyta*, or the lowest animals and plants as collectively distinguished from other organisms. The proposition to recognize this alleged "third kingdom" had been several times made before, and the unicellular plants and

animals had been grouped together under various names, as *Protoctista* of Hogg (1830), and *Primalia* of Wilson and Cassin (1863).

protistan (prō-tis'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Protista* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protista.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Protista;* any unicellular organism not definitely regarded as a plant or an animal.

protistic (prō-tis'tik), *a.* [< *Protista* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Protista.*

Protium (prō'shi-um), *n.* [NL. (Nikolaus Burman, 1768); perhaps from a native name in Java.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the family *Balsameaceæ.* It is characterized by a free cup-shaped four- to six-cleft calyx, a cup-like disk bearing the four to six long narrow petals, and the eight to twelve unequal erect stamens on its margin, and a globose drupe, the fleshy outside splitting into four valves and the stone consisting of from one to four bony one-seeded nutlets, at first united together but finally free. There are about 47 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They are small trees, exuding a balsamic resin, and bearing pinnate leaves toward the end of the branchlets, composed of three or more large stalked leaflets. The small slender-pedicelled flowers form branching panicles borne on long stalks. *P. Guianense* is the hyawa or incense-tree of British Guiana, and *P. altissimum* is there known as white cedar. Some of the species have formerly been referred to the proposed genus *Icica* (*Aublet*, 1775). They produce many valuable gum-resins, for which see *elemi, acouchi-resin, carauna, conima,* and *hyawa gum* (under *gum*[2]).

proto-. [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, superl., < πρό, before, first, in advance of.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'first,' and denoting precedence in time, rank, or degree. Besides its frequent use in scientific names, it is common in compounds having a historical reference, as *proto-Arabic, proto-Medic,* etc. Compare *proto-compound.*

proto-abbaty† (prō-tō-ab'a-ti), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ML. *abbatia,* abbacy: see *abbacy.*] A first or principal abbacy.

Dunstan . . . was the first abbot of England, not in time, but in honour, Glastonbury being the *proto-abbaty* then and many years after.
Fuller, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 92.

proto-apostate (prō″tō-a-pos'tāt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἀποστάτης, apostate: see *apostate.*] A first or original apostate.

Sir James Montgomery, the false and fickle *proto-apostate* of whiggism. *Hallam,* Const. Hist., III. 127, note.

protoblastic (prō-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + βλαστός, germ.] Same as *holoblastic.*

The eggs of mammals are, as embryologists would say, regularly *protoblastic.* *Amer. Nat.,* XVIII. 1276.

protocanonical (prō″tō-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* [< ML. *protocanonicus,* < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + κανονικός, canonical: see *canonic.*] Of the first or original canon. See *deuterocanonical.*

From the perpetual and universal tradition and practice of the whole church from the apostles' time to ours, we may have a human persuasion, and that certain and infallible, of the divine and canonical authority of those books which were still undoubted, or which some call the *protocanonical.* *Baxter,* Saints' Rest, ii., Pref.

Protocaulidæ (prō-tō-kâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protocaulon* + *-idæ.*] A family of spicateous pennatuloid polyps, typified by the genus *Protocaulon.* They are of small size, without cells or rachial pinnules, and with sessile polypites on both sides of the rachis in a single series or in indistinct rows.

Protocaulon (prō-tō-kâ'lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + καυλός, the stalk of a plant.] The typical genus of *Protocaulidæ.*

protocercal (prō-tō-sėr'kal), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + κέρκος, tail: see *cercal.*] Having a primitive tail-fin: noting the embryonic stage of the vertical fins and tail of a fish, when these consist of a continuous skinfold along both upper and under sides of the body and around its tail-end. *Jeffries Wyman.*

protocere (prō'tō-sēr), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + κέρας, horn.] The rudiment of the antler of a deer, or that process of the antler which is best developed in the second year.

protocerebral (prō-tō-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [< *protocerebrum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the protocerebrum.

protocerebrum (prō-tō-ser'ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *cerebrum,* the brain: see *cerebrum.*] The primitive anterior cerebral vesicle or rudiment of the cerebrum proper. *N. Y. Med. Jour.,* March 28, 1885, p. 354.

protochlorid, protochloride (prō-tō-klō'rid), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *chlorid, chloride.*] A chlorid whose molecule contains a single chlorin atom, or one in which the ratio of chlorin atoms to basic atoms is the smallest. —**Protochlorid of mercury.** Same as *calomel.*

Protococcaceæ (prō″tō-ko-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protococcus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of unicellular algæ of the class *Chlorophyceæ.* It includes a number of organisms of very simple structure, some of which occur within the stem or leaf of higher plants. Some authors divide the family into two, namely, *Chlorococcaceæ* and *Endosphæraceæ.*

protococcoid (prō-tō-kok'oid), *a.* [< *Protococcus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.,* resembling *Protococcus.*

Protococcoideæ (prō″tō-ko-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protococcus* + *-oideæ.*] A former group of minute plants belonging to the grass-green algæ or *Chlorophyceæ.* It included those simplest forms of vegetable life in which the endochrome consists of pure chlorophyl of its natural green color, sometimes replaced, to a greater or less extent, by a red pigment, but never possessing in the cell-sap a soluble blue coloring matter. They were of microscopic size, and occurred in both the resting and the motile condition. They multiplied very rapidly by bipartition and also by means of swarm-spores. The group was a purely provisional one, and included many forms that were nothing more than stages in the development of algæ of greater complexity and belonging to widely separated families. The *Protococcoideæ* are now scattered through a large number of genera of the *Chlorophyceæ.*

Protococcus (prō-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + κόκκος, a berry: see *coccus.*] A former genus of algæ no longer recognized by most systematic botanists. It contained a number of different forms of grass-green, unicellular plants, some of which changed to red and gave rise to the so-called "red snow" (*Sphærella nivalis*) which sometimes covers large tracts of snow in arctic or alpine regions. The unicellular, non-motile alga (*Pleurococcus viridis*) which is so abundant on trunks of trees, walls, timbers of shaded buildings, old fences, etc., has frequently been miscalled *Protococcus;* the distinction between the two being that *Pleurococcus* never at any time in its life-history has a motile stage, multiplication being always by fission, while the forms which were at one time properly classed under *Protococcus* (*Sphærella,* etc.) are always actively motile in their vegetative condition.

Protocœlomata (prō″tō-sē-lō'ma-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + κοίλωμα(τ-), a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma.*] Animals which have a primitive archenteron with simple cœlomic sacs or branching diverticula, as most sponges: more fully called *Metazoa protocœlomata. A. Hyatt,* Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 113.

protocœlomate (prō″tō-sē-lō'māt), *n.* One of the *Protocœlomata.*

protocœlomatic (prō-tō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *Protocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Protocœlomata.*

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *n.* [< OF. *protocole, prothocole, protecole,* F. *protocole* = Pr. *prothcolle* = Sp. *protocolo* = Pg. It. *protocollo* = D. *protokol* = G. *protocoll, protokoll* = Sw. *protokoll* = Dan. *protokol,* < ML. *protocollum,* corruptly *prothocollum,* a draft of a document, a minute, a public register, a paper confirmed by a seal, < MGr. πρωτόκολλον, a protocol, orig. a leaf or sheet glued in front of a manuscript, on which to enter particulars as to the administration under which the manuscript was written, the writer's name, etc., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + κολλᾶν, glue, < κόλλα, glue: see *collodion,* etc.] **1**†. The original of any writing.

An original is styled the *protocol,* or scriptural matrix; and if the *protocol,* which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Aylife,* Parergon.

2. In *diplomacy,* the minutes or rough draft of an instrument or a transaction; hence, the original copy of any despatch, treaty, or other document; a document serving as a preliminary to or opening of any diplomatic transaction; also, a diplomatic document or minute of proceedings signed by friendly powers in order to secure certain diplomatic ends by peaceful means.

The next day the Doctor [Dale], by agreement, brought a most able *protocol* of demands in the name of all the commissioners of her Majesty [Elizabeth].
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 406.

3. A record or registry; in *law,* a notary's record of copies of his acts.

The *protocol* here is admirable, taken on the spot by Mr. B—— and printed in full, and Mr. G—— is very positive in stating that there were a large number of complete successes [in experiments]. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* I. 136.

4. In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the original record of the transfer of land. Under Spanish laws the parties to a deed, or other instrument affecting land, appeared before a *regidor,* a sort of notary or alderman, accompanied by their neighbors as "instrumental witnesses," and stated the terms of their agreement. That officer made a minute of the terms and entered the formal agreement in a book. This entry was called the *protocol* or *matrix,* and remained with the officer, the parties receiving from him a similar document called a *testimonio.*

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *v.;* pret. and pp. *protocolled,* ppr. *protocolling.* [< *protocol, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form protocols or first drafts; issue protocols.

Serene Highnesses who sit there *protocolling,* and manifestoing, and consoling mankind.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 3. (*Davies.*)

Nevertheless, both in Holland and England, there had been other work than *protocolling.*
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 445.

II. *trans.* To make a protocol of.

protocol-book (prō'tō-kol-bůk), *n.* A book for the purpose of entering records; a register.

A second person sitting at the other side of the table reads off and records in the *protocol-book* the distance of each excursion. *Mind,* IX. 103.

protocolist (prō'tō-kol-ist), *n.* [= G. *protocollist* = Sw. Dan. *protokollist* = Russ. *protokolistŭ;* as *protocol* + *-ist.*] A register or clerk.

The *protocolists,* or secretaries.
Harper's Monthly, LXIV. 275.

protocolize (prō'tō-kol-īz), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *protocolized,* ppr. *protocolizing.* [< *protocol* + *-ize.*] To write or draw up protocols.

Kept *protocolizing* with soft promises and delusive delays. *Mahony,* Father Prout, p. 35, note. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

proto-compound (prō'tō-kom″pound), *n.* In *chem.,* originally, the first of a series of binary compounds arranged according to the number of atoms of the electronegative element. At present the term is most commonly used, in contradistinction to *per-compounds,* to designate those compounds of an element which contain relatively less of the electronegative radical. Thus, two chlorids of iron are known, $FeCl_2$ and Fe_2Cl_6; the former is called *protochlorid,* the latter *perchlorid.* [The name is less usual now than it was some years ago.]

protoconch (prō'tō-kongk), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + κόγχη, a mussel, shell: see *conch.*] The embryonal or primitive shell of an ammonoid cephalopod. *Owen.* Also called *embryo-sac, ovicell,* and *ovisac.*

The position was taken that the scar of the Nautiloides showed that a *protoconch* had existed in the embryo of Nautilus, but had disappeared during the growth of the shell, the scar being uncovered by its removal.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 325.

protoconchal (prō'tō-kong-kal), *a.* [< *protoconch* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the protoconch.

Protodermiaceæ (prō-tō-dėr-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski), < *Protodermium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of *Myxomycetes* of the order *Protodermieæ,* containing the monotypic genus *Protodermium.* The spores are violet and the capillitium is wanting.

Protodermieæ (prō″tō-dėr-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protodermium* + *-eæ.*] An order of *Myxomycetes,* embracing the single family *Protodermiaceæ.* The peridium is simple, of regular shape, and destitute of capitulum; the spores are violet.

Protodermium (prō-tō-dėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + δέρμα, skin.] A monotypic genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Protodermiaceæ* and order *Protodermieæ. P. pusillum,* the only species, is found on decaying wood.

protodipnoan (prō-tō-dip'nō-an), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *dipnoan.*] A primitive dipnoan; a supposititious representative of the stock from which the dipnoans sprang.

Protodonata (prō-tō-dō-nā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *Odonata,* q. v.] A group of fossil pseudoneuropterous insects of the coal period, containing forms resembling the *Odonata* or dragon-flies of the present day.

Proto-Doric (prō-tō-dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + Δωρικός, Doric.] **I.** *a.* In *arch.,* primitively Doric; noting any style, member, etc., as a column or capital, which exhibits the rudiments of the later-developed Grecian Doric, or is considered as having contributed to the evolution of the Grecian Doric.

II. *n.* In *arch.,* primitive or rudimentary Doric. See cut under *hypogeum.*

protogaster (prō-tō-gas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γαστήρ, stomach.] In *embryol.,* the central cavity of a gastrula; the primitive intestinal cavity of a two-layered germ; the hollow of the archenteron of a germ-cup, inclosed by the hypoblastic blastodermic membrane or endoderm, and communicating with the exterior by the protostoma or archæostoma, which is the orifice of invagination of the antecedent blastula.

protogastric (prō-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *protogaster* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the protogaster.—2. In brachyurous *Crustacea*, noting an anterolateral subdivision of the gastric lobe of the carapace. See cut under *Brachyura*.

protogenal (prō-toj'e-nal), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + *-γενής*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-al.*] Firstborn; primitive or original, as organized matter.

Sarcode or the *protogenal* jelly-speck.
Owen, Comp. Anat. (1868), III. 817.

Protogenes (prō-toj'e-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-gen.*] A genus of amœbiform myxopodous protozoans, referred by Haeckel to the *Lobosa*, by Lankester to the *Proteomyxa*, having filamentous, ramified, and anastomosing pseudopodia.

In the *Protogenes* of Professor Haeckel, there has been reached a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely-granular character.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 55.

protogenesis (prō-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γένεσις, generation.] The origination of living from not-living matter; abiogenesis. It is a logical inference that protogenesis has occurred at some time, but we have no knowledge of the fact.

protogenetic (prō″tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [As *protogenic*, with term. as in *genetic.*] Same as *protogenic.*

protogenic (prō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + *-γενής*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] 1. In *geol.*, noting crystalline or fire-formed rocks, in contradistinction to *deuterogenic*, which notes those formed from them by secondary action. —2. In *bot.*, noting those intercellular spaces of plants which are formed when the tissues begin to differentiate. Compare *hysterogenic, lysigenous, schizogenic.*

protogine (prō'tō-jēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + *γίνεσθαι, γίγνεσθαι*, become, be.] A variety of granite occurring in the Alps. This was formerly considered a peculiar rock, the light-colored mica which it contains having been mistaken for talc. Some varieties of the Alpine granite do contain talc or chlorite, but these minerals do not appear to be essential to its constitution. Formerly written sometimes by French geologists *protogyne.* Also called *Alpine granite* and *protogine granite.*

protogospel (prō-tō-gos'pel), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *gospel.*] Same as *protevangelium.* ★*Schaff.*

protograph (prō'tō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γραφειν, write.] A preliminary draft or proposed statement.

protogynous (prō-toj'i-nus), *a.* [< *protogyn-y* + *-ous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to protogyny; characterized or affected by protogyny.—2. In *bot.*, same as *proterogynous.*

In *protogynous* flowers the stigma is receptive before the anthers in the same flower are mature.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 813.

protogyny (prō-toj'i-ni), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, same as *proterogyny.* See the quotation under *protandry.*

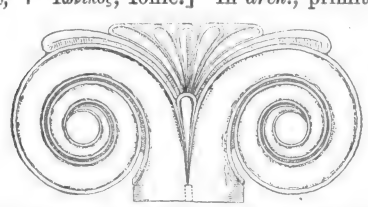
Protohippus (prō-tō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἵππος, horse.] A genus of fossil horses of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Leidy in 1858 upon remains from the early Pliocene of North America.

proto-historic (prō″tō-his-tor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἱστορικός, historic.] Belonging or relating to the dawn or very beginnings of recorded history.

The discourse of Signor Vilanova is on pre-historic or *proto-historic* Spain. *The Academy*, No. 897, p. 28.

Protohydra (prō-tō-hī'drä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *Hydra:* see *Hydra*, 4.] A genus of eleutheroblastic hydroids resembling *Hydra*, but of still simpler form, as they lack tentacles.

Proto-Ionic (prō″tō-ī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + Ἰωνικός, Ionic.] In *arch.*, primitively



Proto-Ionic Capital, discovered in the Troad by the Archæological Institute of America.

Ionic; exhibiting or containing the germs of Ionic.

protomala (prō-tō-mā'lä), *n.*; pl. *protomalæ* (-lē). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *mala*, mandible.] The mandible of a myriapod, the morphological equivalent of that of a hexapodous insect, but not structurally homologous therewith, rather resembling the lacinia of the maxilla of the hexapods. See the quotation, and cut under *epilabrum.*

The *protomala* consists of two portions, the cardo and stipes, while the hexapodous mandible is invariably composed of but one piece, to which the muscles are directly attached, and which corresponds to the stipes of the myriapodous *protomala.*
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 198.

protomalal (prō-tō-mā'lal), *a.* [< *protomala* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the protomala of a myriapod. *Packard.*

protomalar (prō-tō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *protomala* + *-ar*[3].] In *Myriapoda*, same as *protomalal.*

protomartyr (prō-tō-mär'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *prothomartyr*; = F. *protomartyr* = Sp. *protomártir* = Pg. *protomartyr* = It. *protomartire*, < ML. *protomartyr*, < MGr. πρωτόμαρτυρ, first martyr, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μάρτυρ, martyr: see *martyr.*] The first martyr; the first of any series of martyrs; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause; specifically, Stephen, the earliest Christian martyr.

In the honoure of that holy *prothomartyr*, seynt Albon.
Fabyan, Chron., I. cxviii.

That *Proto-Martyr*, the yong faithfull Steven,
Whom th' hatefull Iews with hellish rage did stone.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 28.

Myself were like enough, O girls,
To unfurl the maiden banner of our rights,
And clad in iron burst the ranks of war,
Or, falling, *protomartyr* of our cause,
Die. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

protomeristem (prō-tō-mer'is-tem), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *meristem.*] In *bot.*, primary meristem—that is, young and imperfectly developed meristem which forms the first foundation or beginning of an organ or a tissue. See *meristem.*

protomerite (prō-tom'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μέρος, a part, + *-ite*[2].] The smaller anterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine. It may bear the epimerite, or proboscis serving for the attachment of the parasite to its host, in which case the gregarine is called a *cephalont.* The protomerite is distinguished from the larger posterior *deutomerite.*

protomeritic (prō″tō-me-rit'ik), *a.* [< *protomerite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the protomerite of a gregarine.

Protomeryx (prō-tō-mē'riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μήρυξ, a ruminating mammal.] A genus of fossil camels of the family *Camelidæ*, named by Leidy in 1856 from remains of Miocene age of North America.

protomesal (prō-tō-mes'al), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μέσος, middle: see *mesal.*] In *entom.*, noting a series of wing-cells or areolets in hymenopterous insects, between the pterostigma or the costal cells and the apical margin. *Kirby.* There may be as many as three of these cells, distinguished as upper, middle, and lower. They correspond to the second, third, and fourth submarginal or cubital cells of modern entomologists.

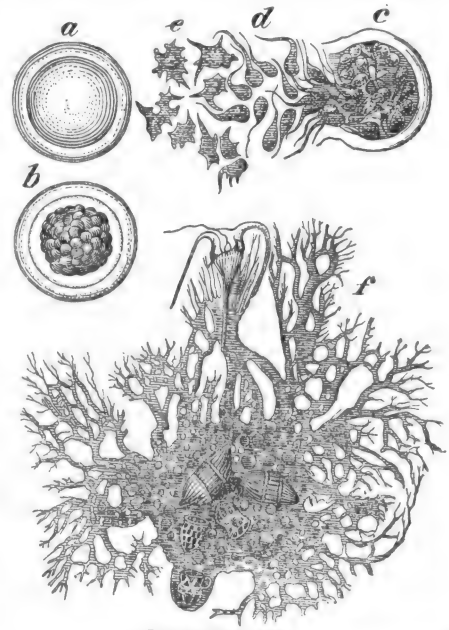
Protomonas (prō-tom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μόνος, single: see *monad.*] A genus of *Monera*, or myxopodous *Protozoa*, characterized by the production, after becoming encysted and rupturing, of free mastigopodous germs, which swim by means of a long vibratile flagellum, like flagellate protozoans. In this free state the germs are mastigopods, but they afterward withdraw their filamentous pseudopodia, and become myxopods, which creep about by means of lobate pseudopodia. See cut under *Protomyxa.*

protomorphic (prō-tō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μορφή, form.] Being in the first, most primitive, or simplest form or shape; having a primitive character or structure; not metamorphic: as, "a *protomorphic* layer" [of tissue], *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 290.

Protomyces (prō-tom'i-sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μύκης, a mushroom.] A small genus of fungi, type of the family *Protomycetaceæ.* They have a branching septate mycelium, upon which are formed at irregular intervals large oval resting progametangia. When the mycelium dies they persist and hibernate, and are liberated when the tissues of the host decay. *P. macrosporus* is parasitic upon the *Apiaceæ*, inhabiting the intercellular spaces of the leaf-stem, petiole, flower-stalk, and pericarp.

Protomycetaceæ (prō-tō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Protomyces* (*-et-*) + *-aceæ.*] A small family of parasitic fungi, typified by the genus *Protomyces.*

Protomyxa (prō-tō-mik'sä), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1868), < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μύξα, mucus.] A genus of *Mycetozoa*, represented by an organism which consists of a number of myxopods run together into an active plasmodium, which, becoming quiescent and encysted, undergoes fis-



Protomyxa aurantiaca.
a, quiescent, encysted; *b*, dividing in the cyst; *c*, cyst burst, giving exit to mastigopods resembling monads or flagellate infusorians (*d*), which after a while become amœbiform myxopods (*e*), a number of which then unite into a single active plasmodium (*f*), which grows and feeds, as upon the infusorians and the diatoms figured in its substance (these are a peridinium above, next two isthmiæ, below three dictyocystæ).

sive multiplication within the cyst, and gives rise to a number of germs which alternate between the myxopod and the mastigopod state.

There is no means of knowing whether the cycle of forms represented by Protomonas and *Protomyxa* is complete, or whether some term of the series is still wanting.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 77.

protomyxoid (prō-tō-mik'soid), *a.* [< *Protomyxa* + *-oid.*] Resembling, relating to, or belonging to the genus *Protomyxa.*

The writer has attempted to explain the forms of free and united cells as specializations of a (*protomyxoid*) cycle in which variations of functional activity are accompanied by the assumption of corresponding forms, the whole series of changes depending upon the properties of protoplasm under the variations in the supply of energy from the environment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 846.

protonema (prō-tō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + νῆμα, a thread.] In mosses, a pluricellular, confervoid or filamentous, usually chlorophyllose structure upon which the leafy plant which bears the sexual organs arises as a lateral or terminal shoot. Also *protoneme.*

protonemal (prō-tō-nē'mal), *a.* [< *protonema* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, belonging to a protonema.

protonematoid (prō-tō-nem'a-toid), *a.* [< *protonema*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling or having the character of a protonema.

protoneme (prō'tō-nēm), *n.* [< NL. *protonema*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *protonema.*

protonephric (prō-tō-nef'rik), *a.* [< *protonephr-os* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the protonephros, or having its character.

protonephros (prō-tō-nef'ros), *n.*; pl. *protonephroi* (-roi). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + νεφρός, a kidney.] A primitive kidney or segmental organ; the original renal organ of an embryo; later absorbed or modified into some other part of the urogenital system, and thus giving place to the permanent functional kidney. A protonephros is divisible into three recognizable structures, called *pronephros, mesonephros,* and *metanephros.* See these words.

protonic (prō-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + τόνος, accent: see *tonic.*] Preceding the tone or accent.

Protonopsidæ (prō-tō-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protonopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Protonopsis*, without eyelids, with teeth on the anterior margin of the palatine bones, no dentigerous plates on the parasphenoid, vertebræ amphicœlian, no anterior axial cranial bone, the parietals and prefrontals prolonged, meeting and embracing the frontals, the wall of the vestibule membranous internally, premaxillaries separated, the occipital condyles sessile,

and well-developed limbs. Also called *Menopomidæ*.

Protonopsis (prō-tō-nop'sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. Πρώτευς (see *Proteus*) + ὄψις, view.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Protonopsidæ*: synonymous with *Menopoma*. See cut under *hellbender*.

protonotariat, protonotary (prō-ton-ō-tā'ri-at, prō-ton'ō-tā-ri), *n.* See *prothonotariat, prothonotary*.

Protonucleata (prō-tō-nū-klē-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protonucleate*.] A hypothetical ancestral stock of protonucleate protozoans, derived from homogeneous protoplasm, and giving rise to all other animals.

protonucleate (prō-tō-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *nucleatus*, having a kernel: see *nucleate*.] Exhibiting the first signs of nucleation; having a primitive or primordial nucleus; of or pertaining to the *Protonucleata*.

proto-organism (prō-tō-ôr'gan-izm), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *organism*.] A micro-organism, whether animal or vegetal; a protozoan or protophyte; a protist.

protopapas (prō-tō-pap'as), *n.* [= ML. *protopapa, prothopapus*, < MGr. πρωτοπαπᾶς, a chief priest, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + LGr. παπᾶς, a bishop, priest: see *papa*[2].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding nearly to a dean or an archdeacon.

protoparent (prō-tō-pār'ent), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *paren(t-)s*, parent.] A first parent. *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 23.

protopathia (prō-tō-path'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πάθος, disease.] Primary disease.

protopathic (prō-tō-path'ik), *a.* [< *protopathia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the original lesion of a disease; primary.

protopepsia (prō-tō-pep'siä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πέψις, digestion: see *pepsin*.] Primary digestion; digestion proper as it occurs in the cavity of the alimentary tract, and as distinguished from any further elaboration of the products effected in the walls of the intestine, the liver, or elsewhere.

protophloëm (prō-tō-flō'em), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *phloëm*.] In *bot.*, the first formed elements of phloëm in a vascular bundle.

Protophyta (prō-tof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *protophytum*: see *protophyte*.] One of the primary groups or divisions of the vegetable kingdom, containing the lowest and simplest plants, and corresponding to the *Protozoa* of the animal kingdom. They are usually exceedingly minute plants, requiring the highest powers of the microscope for their study. The cells are in general poorly developed; the nucleus is wanting in many cases, and frequently there is either no cell-wall or an imperfectly developed one. They multiply most commonly by fission, the sexual organs being unknown or only very slightly differentiated. According to the classification of Bennett and Murray, the *Protophyta* embrace two groups — the chlorophyllous group, or *Schizophyceæ*, and the non-chlorophyllous group, or *Schizomycetes*. The first group includes the classes *Protococcoideæ, Diatomaceæ*, and *Cyanophyceæ*; the second is synonymous with *Bacteria*. See *Schizophyceæ* and *Schizomycetes*.

protophyte (prō'tō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *protophytum*, < Gr. πρωτόφυτος, first-produced, < πρῶτος, first, + φυτόν, a plant.] A plant of the group *Protophyta*.

protophytic (prō-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *Protophyta* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Protophyta*, or having their characters.

protoplasm (prō'tō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *protoplasma*, protoplasm, < ML. *protoplasma*, the first creation, the first creature or thing made (*protoplasmus*, the first man made), < MGr. πρωτόπλασμα, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] An albuminoid substance, ordinarily resembling the white of an egg, consisting of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen in extremely complex and unstable molecular combination, and capable, under proper conditions, of manifesting certain vital phenomena, as spontaneous motion, sensation, assimilation, and reproduction, thus constituting the physical basis of life of all plants and animals; sarcode. It is essential to the nature of protoplasm that this substance consist chemically of the four elements named (with or without a trace of some other elements); but the molecule is so highly compounded that these elements may be present in somewhat different proportions in different cases, so that the chemical formula is not always the same. The name has also been somewhat loosely applied to albuminous substances widely different in some physical properties, as density or fluidity. Thus the hard material of so-called vegetable ivory and the soft body of an amœba are both protoplasmic. The physiological activities of protoplasm are manifested in its irritability, or ready response to external stimuli, as well as its inherent capacity of spontaneous movement and other indications of life; so that the least particle of this substance may be observed to go through the whole cycle of vital functions. Protoplasm builds up every vegetable and animal fabric. It is ordinarily colorless and transparent, or nearly so, and of glairy or viscid semifluid consistency, as is well seen in the bodies of foraminifers, amœbæ, and other of the lowest forms of animal life. Such protoplasm (originally named *sarcode*), when not confined by an investing membrane, has the power of extension in any direction in the form of temporary processes (see *pseudopodium*) capable of being withdrawn again; and it has also the characteristic property of streaming in minute masses through closed membranes without the loss of the identity of such masses. An individuated mass of protoplasm, generally of microscopic size, with a nucleus and a wall, constitutes a *cell*, which may be the whole body of an organism, or the structural unit of aggregation of a multicellular animal or plant. The ovum of any creature consists of protoplasm, and all the tissues of the most complex living organisms result from the multiplication, differentiation, and specialization of such protoplasmic cell-units. The life of the organism as a whole consists in the continuous waste and repair of the protoplasmic material of its cells. No animal, however, can elaborate protoplasm directly from the chemical elements of that substance. The manufacture of protoplasm is a function of the vegetable kingdom. Plants make it directly from mineral compounds and from the atmosphere under the influence of the sun's light and heat, thus becoming the storehouse of food-stuff for the animal kingdom. Protoplasm appears to have been first recognizably described by Rösel, in or about 1755, in his account of the proteus-animalcule. It was observed, not named, seventeen years later by Corti, in the cells of *Chara*. Like motions of protoplasm were noticed by Meyen in 1827 in *Vallisneria*, and by R. Brown in 1831 in his discovery of the cyclosis in the filaments of *Tradescantia*. In 1835 Dujardin called attention to a "primary animal substance" in the cells of foraminifers, described as "a sort of slime" endowed with the property of spontaneous motion and contractility, and called it *sarcode*. The word *protoplasm* was first used (in the form *protoplasma*) by Hugo von Mohl, in 1846, with reference to the slimy granular semi-fluid contents of vegetable cells. The identity of this vegetable "protoplasm" with animal "sarcode," suggested in 1850 by Cohn, who regarded this common substance as "the prime seat of almost all vital activity," was confirmed by Schultze in 1861; Virchow had in 1858 abandoned the idea that a cell-wall is necessary to the integrity of a cell, holding that a nucleus surrounded by a molecular blastema (that is, protoplasm) constitutes a cell, and Schultze defined the cell as protoplasm surrounding a nucleus, which since that time the term has come into universal use. Also called *bioplasm, cytoplasm* or *cytioplasm*, and *plasmogen*. See these words, and cuts under *amœba* and *cell*, 5.

Hence this substance, known in Vegetable Physiology as *protoplasm*, but often referred to by zoölogists as sarcode, has been appropriately designated by Prof. Huxley "the Physical Basis of Life." *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 219.

For the whole living world, then, it results that the morphological unit — the primary and fundamental form of life — is merely an individual mass of *protoplasm*, in which no further structure is discernible.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 18.

protoplasma (prō-tō-plas'mä), *n.* [NL.: see *protoplasm*.] Protoplasm. *Hugo von Mohl*, 1846.

protoplasmal (prō-tō-plaz'mal), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-al*.] Protoplasmic.

protoplasmatic (prō-tō-plaz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-atic*[2].] Same as *protoplasmic*.

Part of its *protoplasmatic* matter has undergone resorption and served nutritory purposes.
Quart. Jour. of Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 345.

protoplasmic (prō-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-ic*.] **1.** First-formed, as a constituent of organized beings; primitive or primordial, as a cause or result of organization; of or pertaining in any way to protoplasm: as, a *protoplasmic* substance; a *protoplasmic* process; a *protoplasmic* theory.

In the young state of the cell, the whole cavity is occupied by the *protoplasmic* substance.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 224.

2. Consisting of, formed or derived from, or containing protoplasm; bioplasmic; sarcodous. —**3.** Resembling protoplasm in chemical composition or in vital activities; protoplastic; plastic; germinative or formative. — **Protoplasmic processes of Deiters**, the thickly branched processes of the large central ganglion-cells: distinguished from the *axis-cylinder process of Deiters*.

protoplast (prō'tō-plast), *n.* [< ML. *protoplastus*, the first man made, the first creation, < Gr. πρωτόπλαστος, formed or created first, < πρῶτος, first, + πλαστός, formed, molded: see *plastic*. Cf. *protoplasm*.] **1.** That which or one who is first formed; the original, type, or model of some organic being; especially, the hypothetical first individual or one of the supposed first pair of the human race; a protoparent.

The consumption was the primitive disease which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey*.

Adam was set up as our great *protoplast* and representative. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, Pref.

Fresh from the *Protoplast*,
Furnished for ages to come, when a kindlier wind should blow,
Lured now to begin and live. *Browning*, Abt Vogler, st. 5.

2. A protozoan; a simple unicellular organism; specifically, a member of the *Protoplasta*.

Protoplasta (prō-tō-plas'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protoplast*.] An order of rhizopods; unicellular organisms in general; those *Protozoa, Protista*, or *Plastidizoa* the organization of which has the morphological valence of a simple cell.

protoplastic (prō-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *protoplast* + *-ic*.] **1.** Protoplasmic; pertaining to or having the character of a protoplast.

Our *protoplastick* sire
Lost paradise.
Howell, Lexicon Tetraglotton (1660).

A return to the condition of Lord Monboddo's *protoplastic* baboon even the Carlylists . . . might find it irksome to realize with equanimity. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 30.

2. Specifically, belonging to the *Protoplasta*.

Protopoda (prō-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A group of tænioglossate gastropods, with the foot rudimentary, including the *Vermetidæ*.

protopodia, *n.* Plural of *protopodium*.

protopodial (prō-tō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *protopodi-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the protopodium, or having its character.

protopodite (prō-top'ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ποῦς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea*, the first or basal division of an appendage of a segment, by which such appendage articulates with its somite; the root or first joint of a limb, which may bear an endopodite or an exopodite, or both of these. See *endopodite*, and cut under *chela*[1].

Each appendage consists of three divisions . . . supported on a *protopodite*, or basal division.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 244.

Probably the coxo- and basipodite [of the ambulatory leg of a crawfish] together answer to the *protopodite* of the abdominal appendages, the remaining joints representing the endopodite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 269, note.

protopoditic (prō″tō-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *protopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a protopodite.

protopodium (prō-tō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *protopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *podium*, q. v.] In *Mollusca*, the primitive or typical podium; the foot proper, irrespective of its various modifications.

The valve of the siphon [in cephalopods] is a true foot, or *protopodium*, and the two lateral folds are pteropodia.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 361.

protopope (prō'tō-pōp), *n.* [< Russ. *protopopŭ*, < MGr. πρωτοπαπᾶς, a chief priest: see *protopapas*, and cf. *pope*[1].] Same as *protopapas*.

protopresbyter (prō-tō-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πρεσβύτερος, presbyter: see *presbyter*.] Same as *protopope*.

protoprism (prō'tō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πρίσμα, prism: see *prism*.] See *prism*, 3.

protopsyche (prō-tō-sī'kē), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ψυχή, soul: see *Psyche*.] See *psyche*, 4 (*c*). *Haeckel*.

protopteran (prō-top'tė-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *protopterous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Protopteri*.

protoptere (prō-top'tēr), *n.* A fish of the order *Protopteri*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Protopteri (prō-top'tė-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Protopterus*.] In Owen's classification, an order of cold-blooded vertebrates transitional between the fishes and the amphibians: same as *Sirenoidei* and *Dipnoi*.

Protopteridæ (prō-top-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipnoans, typified by the genus *Protopterus*: same as *Lepidosirenidæ*.

protopterous (prō-top'tė-rus), *a.* [< NL. *protopterus*, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] Having a simple or primitive type of limb, as a protopterus; of or pertaining to the *Protopteri*.

Protopterus (prō-top'tė-rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1837): see *protopterous*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Protopteridæ*, containing the African mudfish, *P. annectens*. In this dipnoöus fish the pectorals and ventrals are reduced to long filaments with fringes containing rudimentary rays. See *Lepidosiren*, and cut under *mudfish*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

protopyramid (prō-tō-pir'a-mid), *n.* In *crystal*. See *pyramid*, 3.

Protornis (prō-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of birds, founded by Von Meyer upon remains from the Lower Eocene of Glarus. *P. glariensis* is regarded as the oldest known passerine bird.

protosalt (prō'tō-sâlt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *salt*[1].] In *chem.*, that one of two or more compounds of the same metal with the same acid which contains relatively the greatest quantity of metal.

protosiphon (prō-tō-sī'fon), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *siphon*.] The representative or origin of the siphuncle in the protoconch of ammonitoid cephalopods.

protosomite (prō-tō-sō'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *somite*.] One of the primitive or rudimentary somites or segments of an embryonic worm or arthropod.

Generally, the development of the *protosomites*, as these segments might be called, does not occur [in annelids] until some time after the embryo has been hatched.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 243.

protosomitic (prō-tō-sō-mit'ik), *a.* [< *protosomite* + *-ic*.] Primitively segmented; of or pertaining to a protosomite.

protospasm (prō'tō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπασμός*, spasm: see *spasm*.] See *Jacksonian epilepsy*, under *Jacksonian*.

protospermatoblast (prō-tō-spėr'ma-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *spermatoblast*.] A cellular blastema in which spermatozoa originate. See *spermatoblast*.

The spermatozoa of the decapods studied by him [Sabatier] arise in large cells, the *protospermatoblasts*, and are homologous with the epithelial cells of the Graafian follicle. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., No. cxix., XXX. iii. 251.

Protospongia (prō-tō-spon'ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (Salter), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A genus of lyssacine hexactinellid sponges, including the oldest known forms of this type, from the Cambrian and Lower Silurian formations.

protospongian (prō-tō-spon'ji-an), *a.* Primitive, as a stage in the evolution of sponges or ★ in the development of a sponge. *Haeckel*.

We have not been able to separate the *Protospongian* stage of Haeckel from the ascula, and think it should be merged in the latter.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 86.

protospore (prō'tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*: **1.** A spore producing a promycelium. — **2.** One of the uninucleate bodies in *Pilobolus* and some other genera, the ultimate product of cleavage (Harper).

Protostapedifera (prō-tō-stap-e-dif'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Stapedifera*, q. v.] A hypothetical form from which the *Stapedifera* are supposed to have originated. See *Stapedifera*. *Thacher*, 1877.

Protostigma (prō-tō-stig'mą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lesquereux, 1877), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *στίγμα*, a spot, mark.] A name provisionally given to certain doubtful plant remains, consisting of fragments of stems found in rocks of the Hudson River (Cincinnati) group, near Cincinnati, and considered by the author of the name to be related to *Sigillaria* and other types of vegetation of the Devonian and Carboniferous. The specimens found are very obscure, and are referred by some paleobotanists to the algæ or other low forms of marine life.

protostoma (prō-tos'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *protostomata* (prō-tos-tō'ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The archæostoma or primitive mouth-opening of a gastrula, by which the protogaster or cavity of the archenteron communicates with the exterior. It is the original orifice of that invagination whereby a blastula is converted into a gastrula, and is mouth and anus in one. In some kinds of gastrulæ the protostoma is also called *anus of Rusconi*; in others, a *blastulapore*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 194.

Protosymphyla (prō-tō-sim-fī'lą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Symphyla*, q. v.] A term applied by Erich Haase to a hypothetical group, from which he supposed the orders *Symphyla*, *Thysanura*, and *Chilopoda* to have been derived by evolution: its existence in nature is disputed or denied.

protosymphylar (prō-tō-sim-fī'lär), *a.* [< *Protosymphyla* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the *Protosymphyla*.

Protosyngnatha (prō-tō-sing'nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σύν*, along with, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of fossil myriapods of Carboniferous age, represented by the genus *Palæocampa*, resembling the extant chilopods in having but one pair of legs to each segment of the body. Also called *Protosygnatha*.

protosyngnathous (prō-tō-sing'nā-thus), *a.* [< *Protosyngnatha* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Protosyngnatha*, or having their characters.

prototergite (prō-tō-tėr'jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *tergum*, back.] In *entom.*, the first dorsal segment of the abdomen.

protothallus (prō-tō-thal'us), *n.*; pl. *protothalli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θαλλός*, a young shoot.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *prothallium*. (*b*) Same as *hypothallus*.

protothere (prō'tō-thēr), *n.* A mammal of the group *Prototheria*; any prototherian.

Prototheria (prō-tō-thē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θήρ*, a wild beast.] **1.** A name proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Monotremata* alone, as distinguished from the *Eutheria*: coextensive with *Ornithodelphia*. — **2.** Those unknown primitive mammals which are the hypothetical ancestors of the monotremes: synonymous with *Promammalia*.

It will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes the at present hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of mammalian type of which the existing monotremes are the only known representatives. *Huxley*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1880, p. 653.

prototherian (prō-tō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Prototheria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Primitively mammalian; primeval or ancestral, as a mammal; of or pertaining to the *Prototheria* in either sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prototheria*, hypothetical or actual.

prototherax (prō-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] Same as *prothorax*.

Prototracheata (prō-tō-trā-kē-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea, + *-ata*².] Same as *Protracheata*.

prototypal (prō'tō-tī-pal), *a.* [< *prototyp-e* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a prototype; forming or constituting a prototype or primitive form; archetypical. Also *prototypical*.

Survivors of that *prototypal* flora to which I have already referred. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 24.

prototype (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [< F. *prototype* = Sp. It. *prototipo* = Pg. *prototypo*, a prototype; LL. *prototypus*, original, primitive; < Gr. *πρωτότυπος*, in the first form, original, neut. *πρωτότυπον*, a first or primitive form, < *πρῶτος*, first, + *τύπος*, impression, model, type: see *type*.] A primitive form; an original or model after which anything is formed; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, etc.; an exemplar; an archetype; especially, in *metrology*, an original standard, to which others must conform, and which, though it may be imitated from something else, is not required to conform to anything else, but itself serves as the ultimate definition of a unit. Thus, the *mètre des archives* is a prototype, and so is the new international meter at Breteuil, although the latter is imitated from the former. But the *mètre du conservatoire* and the meters distributed by the International Bureau are not prototypes, since they have no authority except from the evidence that they conform to other measures.

In many respects [he] deserves to be enniched, as a *prototype* for all writers, of voluminous works at least.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

The square or circular altar, or place of worship, may easily be considered as the *prototype* of the Sikra surrounded by cells of the Jains.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 208.

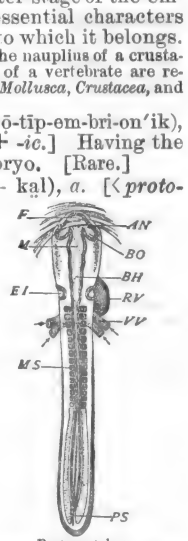
prototypembryo (prō″tō-tīp-em'bri-ō), *n.* [< *prototype* + *embryo*.] A later stage of the embryo, which exhibits the essential characters of the division of animals to which it belongs. Thus, the veliger of a mollusk, the nauplius of a crustacean, and the notochordal stage of a vertebrate are respectively *prototypembryos* of the *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and *Vertebrata*. *Hyatt*. [Rare.]

prototypembryonic (prō″tō-tīp-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *prototypembryo*(*n*-) + *-ic*.] Having the character of a prototypembryo. [Rare.]

prototypical (prō-tō-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *prototype* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *prototypal*.

protova, *n.* Plural of *protovum*.

protovertebra (prō-tō-vėr'tē-brą), *n.*; pl. *protovertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] **1†.** In Carus's nomenclature (1828), a rib regarded as a vertebral element developed to contain and protect the viscera, or organs of vegetative life: correlated with *deutovertebra* and *tritovertebra*. — **2.** A segmented portion of the dorsal mesoderm of the vertebrate embryo. So named because formerly supposed to give rise to the definitive backbone or vertebral column, together with other structures of the same kind; but now known to enter very largely into the formation of the segmented musculature (myotomes, myocommata) of the trunk, and hence more properly termed a *mesoblastic somite*.



Protovertebra.
A chick embryo at the thirty-sixth hour of incubation; seen from the dorsal surface. Highly magnified.
AN, head-fold of the amnion; *BF*, fore-brain; *BH*, hind-brain; *M*, mid-brain; *BO*, optic vesicle; *EI*, auditory pit; *MS*, mesoblastic somite or protovertebra; *PS*, primitive streak; *RV*, ventricular portion of the heart; *VV*, vitelline veins. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

protovertebral (prō-tō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *protovertebra* + *-al*.] Having the character of a protovertebra; pertaining to protovertebræ: as, a *protovertebral* segment; a *protovertebral* portion of the notochord.

Protovertebrata (prō-tō-vėr-tē-brā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protovertebrate*.] A hypothetical group of animals, assumed to have been the ancestral forms of the *Vertebrata*.

protovertebrate (prō-tō-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* [< NL. **protovertebratus*, < *protovertebra*, q. v.] **1.** Provided with or characterized by the presence of protovertebræ: as, the *protovertebrate* stage of a vertebrate embryo. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Protovertebrata*.

protovestiary† (prō-tō-ves'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *protovestiarius*, < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + ML. *vestiarius*, the keeper of a wardrobe: see *vestiary*.] The head keeper of a wardrobe.

Protovestiary, or wardrobe keeper of the palace of Antiochus at Constantinople.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 132.

protovum (prō-tō'vum), *n.*; pl. *protova* (-vą). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] An original or primitive egg; an ovum or ovule in its first state, as when still in its Graafian follicle, or, in general, before its impregnation, when it becomes a cytula or parent-cell by fecundation with sperm; or, in the case of meroblastic eggs, an undifferentiated female egg-cell before it acquires the mass of nonformative food-yolk which converts it into a metovum.

protoxid, protoxide (prō-tok'sid), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *oxid*.] That member of a series of oxids which contains a single oxygen atom combined with a single bivalent atom or with two univalent atoms; the first of a series of oxids.

protoxylem (prō-tō-zī'lem), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *xylem*.] In *bot.*, the first-formed elements of the xylem of a vascular bundle.

Protozoa (prō-tō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Protozoön*.] Primordial or first-formed animals, or cell-animals; protozoans: a subkingdom of *Animalia* or prime division of animals, contrasted with *Metazoa*, or all other animals collectively. The *Protozoa* are animal organisms consisting of a single cell, or of several cells not differentiated into tissues. This is the essential distinction between protozoan and metazoan animals, though no hard and fast line can be drawn around *Protozoa* to distinguish them on the one hand from *Protophyta*, and on the other from *Metazoa*. The name *Protozoa* was first used by Goldfuss (1809) to include microscopic animals and also the polyps and medusæ. Siebold and Stannius first used it in its modern signification as comprising and limited to the infusorians and rhizopods. Owen (1859) used the term *Protozoa* for a kingdom including diatoms, etc., and therefore synonymous with *Protista*. The sponges, in the view (as held by W. Saville Kent, for example) that they consist essentially of an aggregate of choanoflagellate infusorians, are often brought under *Protozoa*, though they have not only an ectoderm and an endoderm, but also a mesoderm, and are therefore tissue-animals as distinguished from cell-animals. Excluding sponges, *Protozoa* may be characterized as animals composed of a simple nearly structureless jelly-like substance (*protoplasm*, formerly known as *sarcode*), devoid of permanent distinction or separation of parts resulting from tissue-formation or histogenesis (though they may have very evident organs as parts of a single cell), without a permanent definitive body-cavity or any trace of a nervous system, no permanent differentiated alimentary system except in a most rudimentary state, and no multicellular membranes or tissues. Nevertheless, there is really a wide range of variation or gradation of structure in these seemingly structureless animalcules. Some of the lowest forms are mere microscopic specks of homogeneous sarcode, of any or no definite shape. Such are moners, or representatives of a division *Monera* or *Proteomyxa*; but it is not certain that all such objects are either individuals or species in a usual sense of these words. Among the lowest protozoans of which species and genera can be definitely predicated are the amœbiform organisms, which have a nucleus, and locomotory organs in the form of pseudopods, temporarily protruded from any part of the body, and which ingest and egest foreign substance from any part of the body. Vast numbers of protozoans are of this grade of complexity, and with the simpler forms constitute a class, *Rhizopoda*, including the normal amœboids and the foraminifers and radiolarians. For, though both these latter may have very complicated shells, tests, or skeletons, their sarcodous substance remains of a low and simple type. It is an advance in organization when a protozoan becomes *corticate* — that is, assumes a form in which an outer harder ectoplasm and an inner softer endoplasm are distinguishable — since this confines the sarcodous mass and gives it definite shape or form. This advance in organization is often marked by the appearance of a nucleolus or endoplastule, besides the nucleus or endoplast which most protozoans possess, by the presence of definite and permanent locomotory organs in the form of cilia or flagella, and finally by the fixation of a specialized oral or ingestive area or mouth, in place of the one or several temporary vacuoles which serve as stomachs in lower forms. Protozoans of this higher grade occur

under various forms. The class *Sporozoa* contains intra- and extra-cellular parasitic forms. The class *Infusoria*, or *Ciliata*, comprehends an enormous number of minute, nearly always microscopic, animalcules, found in infusions, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, sometimes parasitic, but mostly leading an independent fixed or free life. There are many groups of these, as the ciliate and suctorial infusorians, among them the most complex organisms which are commonly included under *Protozoa*. With or without some of the lowest disputed forms, and with or without the sponges, *Protozoa* have been very variously subdivided, almost every author having his own arrangement. A so-called moner, an amœba, a foraminifer, a radiolarian, a gregarine, and an infusorian respectively exemplify as many leading types of *Protozoa*. One division is into *Astoma* and *Stomatoda*, according to the absence or presence of a mouth. Another is into *Monera* and *Endoplastica*, according to the absence or presence of a nucleus, the latter being again distinguished as *Myxopoda* and *Mastigopoda*, according to whether the locomotory organs are temporary pseudopods or permanent cilia or flagella. A third is into *Gymnomyxa* and *Corticata*, according to the absence or presence of a distinguishable ectoplasm. (1) The *Gymnomyxa* are separated into 7 classes: *Proteomyxa* (indefinable), *Mycetozoa* (often regarded as plants), *Lobosa* (ordinary amœbiforms), *Labyrinthulidea*, *Heliozoa* (sun-animalcules), *Reticularia* (the foraminifers), and *Radiolaria*. (2) The *Corticata* are divided into 6 classes: *Sporozoa* (gregarines and many others), *Flagellata*, *Dinoflagellata*, *Rhynchoflagellata*, *Ciliata*, and *Acinetaria*, the last five being as many classes of infusorians. Later classifications divide *Protozoa* into *Rhizopoda*, *Mycetozoa*, *Mastigophora*, *Sporozoa*, and *Infusoria*. By Saville Kent the *Protozoa* (including sponges) are divided into 4 prime "evolutionary series," not exactly coincident, however, with any recognized zoölogical groups, called *Pantostomata*, *Discostomata*, *Eustomata*, and *Polystomata*. (See these words.) Also called *Hypozoa*, *Oözoa*, *Plastidozoa*. Compare *Primalia*, *Protista*, *Protophyta*. See cuts under *Actinosphærium*, *amœba*, *Euglena*, *Foraminifera*, *Globigerinidæ*, *Gregarinidæ*, *Infusoria*, *Noctiluca*, *Paramecium*, *radiolarian*, and *sun-animalcule*.

protozoal (prō-tō-zō′al), *a.* [< *protozoön* + *-al*.] Same as *protozoan*.

Bütschli's classification of these *protozoal* forms. *Lancet*, No. 3467, p. 308.

protozoan (prō-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *protozoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* First, lowest, simplest, or most primitive, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Protozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Protozoa;* a protozoön.

protozoanal (prō-tō-zō′an-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *protozoan* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a protozoan. [An improper form.]

The individualized *protozoanal* stage has become confined to the earliest periods of existence. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 60.

protozoary (prō-tō-zō′ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *protozoaries* (-riz). [< F. *protozoaire*, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ζῴαριον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.] A protozoan.

protozoic (prō-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *protozoön* + *-ic*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, same as *protozoan*.

They exhibit the rhythmically contracting vacuoles which are specially characteristic of *protozoic* organisms. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 225.

2. In *geol.*, containing the earliest traces of life. —**Protozoic schists**, the name given by Barrande to the lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks of Bohemia. See *primordial*.

protozoön, protozoum (prō-tō-zō′on, -um), *n.*; pl. *protozoa* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ζῷον, animal.] An individual or a species of *Protozoa;* a protozoan.

protozoönal (prō-tō-zō′ǫn-al), *a.* [< *protozoön* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a protozoön: as, *protozoönal* collars and flagella. *Hyatt*.

protozoum, *n.* See *protozoön*.

Protracheata (prō-trā-kē-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *Tracheata*, q. v.] In Gegenbaur's system, one of three prime series into which all arthropods are divided (the others being *Branchiata*, or *Crustacea* in a wide sense, and *Tracheata*, or insects in the widest sense), established for the reception of the single genus *Peripatus:* thus conterminous with *Malacopoda*, *Onychophora*, and *Peripatidea*.

More exact investigations into the organization of Peripatus show that this animal, which as yet has been generally placed with the Vermes, is the representative of a special class of Arthropoda which must be placed before the Tracheata [that is, *Protracheata*]. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 230.

protracheate (prō-trā′kē-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protracheata;* malacopodous; onychophorous; peripatidean.

protract (prō-trakt′), *v. t.* [< L. *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere* (> It. *protraere*, *protrarre* = OF. *pourtraire*), draw forth, lengthen out, < *pro*, forth, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *portray*, *portrait*, from the same source.] **1.** To draw out or lengthen in time; prolong: now chiefly in the past participle.

The Galles were now weary with long *protracting* of the war. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 32.

Doubtless he shrives this woman to her smock,
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 120.

You shall *protract* no time, only I give you a bowl of rich wine to the health of your general.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1.

Her spirit seemed hastening to live within a very brief span as much as many live during a *protracted* existence.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, viii.

2. To lengthen out in space; extend in general. [Rare.]

Their shaded walks
And long *protracted* bowers.
Cowper, Task, i. 257.

Many a ramble, far
And wide *protracted*, through the tamer ground
Of these our unimaginative days. *Wordsworth*.

3. To delay; defer; put off to a distant time.

Let us bury him,
And not *protract* with admiration what
Is now due debt. To the grave!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 232.

4. In *surv.*, to draw to a scale; lay down, by means of a scale and protractor, the lines and angles of, as a piece of land; plot.—**5.** In *anat.*, to draw forward (a part or an organ); extend (a part) anteriorly; have the action or effect of a protractor upon.—**Protracted meeting**, a revival meeting continued or protracted; a series of meetings of unusual importance, often lasting for several days and attended by large numbers: chiefly used by Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists. [New Eng.]

protract† (prō-trakt′), *n.* [< LL. *protractus*, a prolonging, < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, prolong: see *protract*.] A lengthening out; delay; putting off.

And wisdome willed me without *protract*,
In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, iv. 2.

Many long weary dayes I have outworne;
And many nights, that slowly seemd to move
Theyr sad *protract* from evening untill morne.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

protractedly (prō-trak′ted-li), *adv.* [< *protracted*, pp. of *protract*, *v.*, + *-ly*2.] In a protracted or prolonged manner; tediously.

protracter (prō-trak′tėr), *n.* [< *protract* + *-er*1.] One who protracts, or lengthens in time. Also *protractor*.

protractile (prō-trak′til), *a.* [< *protract* + *-ile*.] Susceptible of being drawn forward or thrust out, as the tongue of a woodpecker; protrusile: correlated with *retractile*, that which is one being also the other.

protracting-bevel (prō-trak′ting-bev″el), *n.* A combined sector, rule, straight-edge, and bevel used in plotting plans and other drawings.

protraction (prō-trak′shon), *n.* [< F. *protraction* = It. *protrazione*, < LL. *protractio(n-)*, a drawing out or lengthening, < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, draw forth, drag out: see *protract*.] **1.** The act of drawing out or prolonging; the act of delaying: as, the *protraction* of a debate.

If this grand Business of State, the Match, suffer such *Protractions* and Puttings off, you need not wonder that private Negotiations, as mine is, should be subject to the same Inconveniencies. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 24.

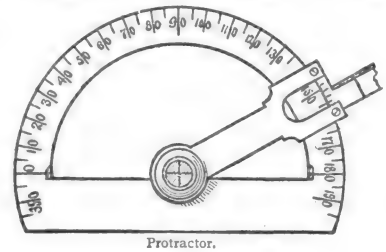
2. In *surv.*: (*a*) The act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, etc. (*b*) That which is protracted or plotted on paper.—**3.** The action of a protractor in sense (*b*).—**4.** In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically long of a syllable usually measured as a short: opposed to *correption*.

protractive (prō-trak′tiv), *a.* [< *protract* + *-ive*.] Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

The *protractive* trials of great Jove
To find persistive constancy in men.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 20.

He saw, but suffered their *protractive* arts.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1103.

★ **protractor** (prō-trak′tọr), *n.* [< NL. *protractor* (cf. ML. *protractor*, one who calls or drags another into court), < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, draw or drag forth: see *protract*.] One who or that which protracts. As applied to persons, also *protracter*. Specifically—(*a*) In *surv.*, an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. It is of various forms—semicircular, rectangular, or circular. See also cut under *bevel-protractor*.



Protractor.

This parallelogram is not, as Mr. Sheres would the other day have persuaded me, the same as a *protractor*, which do so much the more make me value it, but of itself it is a most useful instrument. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1668.

(*b*) In *anat.*, a muscle which protracts, or extends or draws a part forward: the opposite of *retractor*. See diagram under *Echinoidea*.

The psoas minor . . . is a *protractor* of the pelvis. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 47.

(*c*) An adjustable pattern, agreeing in proportion with particular measurements, used by tailors in cutting out garments.

protreptical (prō-trep′ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. προτρεπτικός, fitted for urging on, exhorting, < προτρέπειν, turn toward, < πρό, forth, forward, + τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] Intended or adapted to persuade; persuasive; hortatory.

The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*. *Bp. Ward*, Infidelity.

protriæne (prō-trī′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + τρίαινα, a trident: see *triæne*.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a triæne with porrect cladi. It is a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, bearing at one end a cladome of three cladi or rays which project forward. *Sollas*.

protrite† (prō′trīt), *a.* [< L. *protritus*, pp. of *proterere*, drive forth, wear away, < *pro*, forth, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite*.] Common; trite.

They are but old and rotten errors, *protrite* and putid opinions of the ancient Gnosticks. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 195. (*Davies*.)

Whereuppon grew that *protrite* distinction of a triple appetite, naturall, sensitive, and reasonable. *T. Wright*, Passions of the Minde (1601), i. 7.

protrudable (prō-trö′da-bl), *a.* [< *protrude* + *-able*.] Protrusible or protrusile; protractile.

The *protrudable* trunk or proboscis of other annelids. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, i.

protrude (prō-tröd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *protruded*, ppr. *protruding*. [< L. *protrudere*, thrust forth, protrude, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *trudere*, thrust, push: see *threat*. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To thrust forward or onward; drive or force along.

The sea's being *protruded* forwards . . . by the mud or earth discharged into it by rivers. *Woodward*.

2. To shoot or thrust forth; project; cause to project; thrust out as from confinement; cause to come forth: as, a snail *protrudes* its horns.

Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems. *Thomson*, Autumn.

II. *intrans.* To shoot forward; be thrust forward; project beyond something.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon*.

With that lean head-stalk, that *protruding* chin,
Wear standing collars, were they made of tin!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

=**Syn.** To project, jut (out), bulge (out).

protrusible (prō-trö′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

In many the oral aperture is surrounded by a flexible muscular lip, which sometimes takes on the form of a *protrusible* proboscis. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 157.

protrusile (prō-trö′sil), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ile*.] Capable of being protruded; protrudable; protrusible; protractile.

protrusion (prō-trö′zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **protrusio(n-)*, < L. *protrudere*, pp. *protrusus*, thrust forth: see *protrude*.] **1.** The act of protruding or thrusting forth, or the state of being protruded.

Some sudden *protrusion* to good; . . . a mere actual, momentary, transient conduction. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Rom. viii. 14.

Without either resistance or *protrusion*. *Locke*.

We see adaptation to the wind in the incoherence of the pollen, . . . in the *protrusion* of the stigmas at the period of fertilisation. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 94.

2. That which stands out beyond something adjacent; that which protrudes or projects.

The only features of the enormous structure are the blank, sombre stretches and *protrusions* of wall, the effect of which, on so large a scale, is strange and striking. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 98.

protrusive (prō-trö′siv), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ive*.] Thrusting or impelling forward; obtrusive; protruding: as, *protrusive* motion.

The chin *protrusive*, and the cervical vertebræ a trifle more curved. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

protrusively (prō-trö′siv-li), *adv.* [< *protrusive* + *-ly*2.] In a protrusive manner; obtrusively.

protrusiveness (prō-trö′siv-nes), *n.* Tending to protrude or to be protrusive; obtrusiveness.

prott-goose (prot'gös), *n.* [< *prott* (said to be imitative) + *goose.*] The brent- or brant-goose, ★*Bernicla brenta.*

protuberance (prō-tū'be-rans), *n.* [< F. *protubérance* = Sp. Pg. *protuberancia* = It. *protuberanza,* < NL. **protuberantia,* < LL. *protuberan(t-)s,* protuberant: see *protuberant.*] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll, or other elevation; specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a protuberant part; a projection or prominence; a tuberosity: as, a bony *protuberance.* See cut under *conjugation.*

Mountains, that seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. ii. 3.

He had a little round abdominal *protuberance,* which an inch and a half added to the heels of his boots hardly enabled him to carry off as well as he could have wished.
Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xii.

Annular protuberance of the brain. See *annular.*—**Occipital, parietal,** etc., **protuberance.** See the adjectives.

protuberancy (prō-tū'be-ran-si), *n.* [As *protuberance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *protuberance.*

protuberant (prō-tū'be-rant), *a.* [< F. *protubérant,* < LL. *protuberan(t-)s,* ppr. of *protuberare,* swell, grow forth: see *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white. *Ray.*

These large brown *protuberant* eyes in Silas Marner's pale face. *George Eliot,* Silas Marner, i.

protuberantly (prō-tū'be-rant-li), *adv.* [< *protuberant* + *-ly*2.] In a protuberant manner; in the way of protuberance.

protuberate (prō-tū'be-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *protuberated,* ppr. *protuberating.* [< LL. *protuberatus,* pp. of *protuberare,* swell out, grow forth, < L. *pro,* forth, forward, + **tuberare,* swell, < *tuber,* a bump, swelling, tumor: see *tuber.*] To swell beyond the adjacent surface; be prominent; bulge out.

If the navel *protuberates,* make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin. *Sharpe,* Surgery.

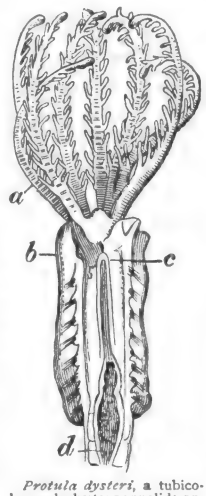
protuberation (prō-tū-be-rā'shon), *n.* [< *protuberate* + *-ion.*] The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

protuberous† (prō-tū'be-rus), *a.* [< LL. *protuberare,* swell out, grow forth (see *protuberate*), + *-ous.* Cf. *tuberous.*] Protuberant. [Rare.]

The one being *protuberous,* rough, crusty, and hard; the other round, smooth, spongy, and soft. *J. Smith,* Portrait of Old Age, p. 183.

Protula (prō-tū'lä), *n.* [NL. (Risso), prob. < Gr. *πρό,* before, + *τύλος,* a knot or knob.] A genus of cephalobranchiate tubicolous worms of the family *Serpulidæ.* *P. dysteri* is an example. Also called *Apomatus.*

Protungulata (prō-tung-gū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος,* first, + NL. *Ungulata,* q. v.] A group of Cretaceous hoofed mammals regarded as the probable ancestral stock of all subsequent ungulates.



Protula dysteri, a tubicolous polychætous annelid; anterior part of the body, cut off at *d*, the stomach, and seen in longitudinal section; *c*, mouth; *b*, hood-like expansion; *a*, branchial plumes or branchiæ.

protureter (prō-tū-rē'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος,* first, + NL. *ureter.*] A primitive ureter, or excretory duct of a protonephron.

protutor (prō-tū'tor), *n.* [= F. *protuteur* = Sp. *protutor,* < ML. *protutor,* < L. *pro,* for, + *tutor,* guardian: see *tutor.*] In *Scots law,* one who acts as tutor to a minor without having a regular title to the office.

protyle (prō'tīl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος,* first, + *ὕλη,* matter: see *Hyla.*] An imagined supersensible, imponderable, indifferent, or primal substance, from which all forms of living matter are supposed to be derived by modification, differentiation, or specialization. *W. Crookes.* Also called variously *biod, biogen, bioplasm, zoëther,* etc.

proud (proud), *a.* [< ME. *proud, prowd, prud,* earlier *prout, prut,* < AS. *prūt,* proud (very rare); cf. deriv. *prūtung* (verbal n.), pride, *prȳte,* pride (> E. *pride*1); root unknown. The Icel. *prūdhr,* proud, Dan. *prud,* stately, magnificent, are appar. from the AS.] **1.** Having or cherishing a high opinion of one's own merits; showing great or lofty self-esteem; expecting great deference or consideration; haughty; full of pride. Specifically—(*a*) Having undue or inordinate pride; arrogant; haughty; supercilious; presumptuous.

Better is it to beate a *prowde* man
Then for to rebuke him;
For he thinkes in his own conceyte
He is wyse and very trim.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

We have heard of the pride of Moab; he is very *proud:* even of his haughtiness, and his pride, and wrath.
Isa. xvi. 6.

Norfolk rides foremostly, his crest well known,
Proud as if all our heads were now his own.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

And was so *proud* that, should he meet
The twelve apostles in the street,
He'd turn his nose up at them all,
And shove his Saviour from the wall. *Churchill.*

Knowledge is *proud* that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Cowper, Task, vi. 96.

(*b*) Having a worthy and becoming sense of what is due to one's self; self-respecting: as, too *proud* to beg.

F. You're strangely *proud.*
P. So *proud.* I am no slave.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 205.

Too poor for a bribe, and too *proud* to importune,
He had not the method of making a fortune.
Gray, On Himself.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
I know you proud to bear your name.
Your pride is yet no mate for mine,
Too *proud* to care from whence I came.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(*c*) Priding one's self; having high satisfaction; elated: as, *proud* to serve a cause.

What satisfaction can their deaths bring to you,
That are prepar'd and *proud* to die, and willingly?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 3.

A divine ambition and a zeal
The boldest patriot might be *proud* to feel.
Cowper, Charity, l. 308.

He'll be a credit till us a'—
We'll a' be *proud* o' Robin.
Burns, There was a Lad was born in Kyle.

2. Proceeding from pride; daring; dignified.

As choice a copy of Verses as any we have heard since we met together; and that is a *proud* word, for we have heard very good ones. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 188.

But higher far my *proud* pretensions rise.
Cowper, On the Receipt of his Mother's Picture.

3. Of fearless or untamable spirit; full of vigor or mettle.

I have dogs, my lord,
Will rouse the *proudest* panther in the chase.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 2. 21.

The fiend replied not, overcome with rage;
But, like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughty on.
Milton, P. L., iv. 858.

Like a *proud* swan, conqu'ring the stream by force.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 523.

4. Giving reason or occasion for pride, congratulation, or boasting; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; gorgeous; magnificent.

One is higher in authority, better clad or fed, hath a *prouder* coat or a softer bed.
Bp. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc., 1842), p. 124.

I better brook the loss of brittle life
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 79.

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 553.

The *proudest* memory in the later history of the island is the defeat of the Turks in 1716.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 359.

5. Full; high; swelled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The wind was loud, the stream was *proud,*
And wi' the stream gaed Willie.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 183).

Proud flesh. See *flesh.*—**Proud stomach.** See *stomach.*—**To do one proud.** See *do*1. = Syn. 1. Lofty, lordly.—**4.** Stately, noble. See references under *pride.*

proud† (proud), *v.* [< ME. *prouden, pruden, prouten,* < AS. **prūtian* (in verbal n. *prūtung*), *prȳtian,* be proud, < *prūt,* proud: see *proud, a.* Cf. *pride*1, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be proud or haughty.

There *proudeth* Power, Heer Prowess brighter shines.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, l. 117.

2. To be full of spirit or animation; be gay.

Yong man wereth jolif,
And than *proudeth* man and wiif.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To be excited by sexual desire.

II. *trans.* To make or render proud.

Sister *proudes* Sister, Brother hardens Brother,
And one Companion doth corrupt another.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

proudfall†, *n.* [ME., < *proud* + *fall;* a dubious formation.] The front hair which falls or is folded over the forehead; forelock.

Streght as a strike, straght thurgh the myddes [of her hair]
Depertid the *proudfall* pertly in two,
Atiret in tressis trusset full faire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3025.

proud-hearted (proud'här"ted), *a.* Arrogant; haughty; proud.

And so, *proud-hearted* Warwick, I defy thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 98.

proudling† (proud'ling), *n.* [< *proud* + *-ling*1.] One who is proud: used in rebuke or contempt.

Milde to the Meek, to *Proudlings* sterne and strict.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, l. 152.

proudly (proud'li), *adv.* [< ME. *prudly, proudliche, prudliche,* < AS. *prūtlice,* < *prūt,* proud: see *proud.*] In a proud manner; with inordinate self-esteem; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty mien or airs; with vigor or mettle.

And past furth *prudly* his pray for to wyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 855.

Question her *proudly,* let thy looks be stern.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 62.

proudness (proud'nes), *n.* [< *proud* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being proud; pride.

Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness.*
Latimer, Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, ii.

proud-pied (proud'pīd), *a.* Gorgeously variegated. [Rare.]

Proud-pied April dress'd in all his trim.
Shak., Sonnets, xcviii.

proud-stomached (proud'stum"akt), *a.* Of a haughty spirit; self-asserting; arrogant; high-tempered.

If you get a parcel of *proud-stomached* teachers that set the young dogs a rebelling, what else can you look for?
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xiii.

proustite (prös'tīt), *n.* [Named after J. L. *Proust,* a French chemist.] A native sulphid of arsenic and silver, occurring in rhombohedral and scalenohedral crystals and also massive. It has a beautiful cochineal-red color, and is hence called *ruby silver,* or *light-red silver ore;* the latter name is given to distinguish it from the other form of ruby silver, pyrargyrite, which is dark-red or nearly black, and is called *dark-red silver ore.* Magnificent specimens of proustite ★are obtained from the mines of Chañarcillo in Chili.

prov. An abbreviation of (*a*) *proverb;* (*b*) *proverbially;* (*c*) *provincial;* (*d*) *provost;* (*e*) [*cap.*] *Provençal.*

provable (prö'va-bl), *a.* [< ME. *provable,* < OF. *provable, prouvable,* provable, certain, < L. *probabilis,* that may be proved, probable: see *probable.* In mod. use as if directly < *prove* + *-able.*] Capable of being proved or demonstrated.

And if thee thynke it is doutable,
It is thurgh argument *provable.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5414.

The crime was a suspicion, *provable* only by actions capable of divers constructions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 316.

Proof supposes something *provable,* which must be a Proposition or Assertion. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, I. iii. § 1.

Provable debt, a debt of such a class that it may be proved against the estate of a bankrupt.

provableness (prö'va-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being provable; capability of being proved.

provably (prö'va-bli), *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

If thou knowe any man of that maners and upright lyuinge that no faulte can *prouably* be layed to him.
J. Udall, On Tit. i.

provand†, **provend**† (prov'and, -end), *n.* and *a.* [Also *provant, provent;* < ME. *provande, provende, promande,* < OF. *provende, prouvende* (also with unorig. *r, provendre,* > ME. *provendre,* E. *provender*), an allowance of food, also a prebend, < LL. *præbenda,* a payment, ML. also an allowance of food and drink, pittance, also a prebend: see *prebend.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A regular allowance of food; provender; especially, the food or forage supplied to an army or to its horses and beasts of burden.

The Aueyner schalle ordeyn *prouande* good won
For tho lordys horsis euerychon.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

These sea-sick soldiers rang hills, woods, and vallies,
Seeking *provant* to fill their empty bellies.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

Camels in the war, who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens. *Shak.,* Cor., ii. 1. 267.

I say unto thee, one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day at the destruction of Jerusalem.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

2. A prebend. [In this sense only *provend.*]

Cathedral chirches that han *prouendis* approprid to hem. *Wyclif,* Tracts (ed. Matthew), p. 419.

II. *a.* Belonging to a regular allowance; such as was provided for the common soldiers; hence, of common or inferior quality.

In the yeare 1543 the weather was so cold that the *provant* wine ordained for the army, being frozen, was divided with hatchets, and by the souldiers carried away in baskets. *Hakewill*, Apology, II. vii. § 1.

The good wheaten loaves of the Flemings were better than the *provant* rye-bread of the Swede.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.

provand†, **provend**† (prov'and, -end), *v. t.* [Also *provant*, *provent* (?); < OF. *provender*, supply with provisions, < *provende*, provision, provender: see *provand*, *provend*, *n.*] To supply with provender, provisions, or forage.

Do throughly *provend* well your horse, for they must bide the brunt. *Hall*, Homer (1581), p. 30. (*Nares.*)

Should . . . *provant* and victuall moreover this monstrous army of strangers.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

provant-master†, *n.* An officer who served out provisions, etc., to soldiers. *Barnaby Rich*, Fruites of Long Experience (1604), p. 19. ★(*Halliwell.*)

prove (pröv), *v.*; pret. *proved*, pp. *proved* (sometimes incorrectly *proven*), ppr. *proving*. [< ME. *proven* (partly < AS. *prōfian*), also *preven* (> early mod. E. *prieve*, *preeve*), < OF. *prover*, *prouver*, *pruver*, *prewer*, F. *prouver* = Pr. *provar* = Sp. *probar* = Pg. *provar* = It. *probare* = AS. *prōfian*, test, try, prove, = LG. *proven*, *pröven* = MHG. *pruoven*, *prüeven*, G. *prüfen* (also *proben* and *probieren*) = Icel. *prōfa*, *pröva* = Sw. *pröfva* (also *probera*) = Dan. *pröve* (also *probere*), < L. *probare*, test, try, examine, approve, show to be good or fit, prove, < *probus*, good, excellent. Cf. *probe*, *probity*, *proof*, etc., and cf. *approve*, *disprove*, *improve*, *reprove*, etc., *approbate*, *reprobate*, etc., *approbation*, *probation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To try by experiment, or by a test or standard; test; make trial of; put to the test: as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

I bad Thought tho be mene bitwene,
And put forth somme purpos to *prouen* his wittes.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 120.

Ne would I it have ween'd, had I not late it *prieved*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 33.

Ye'll say that I've ridden but into the wood,
To *priève* gin my horse and hounds are good.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 300).

And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to *prove* them. Luke xiv. 19.

I have *proved* thee, thou art never destitute of that which is convenient. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 302.

He felt happy, and yet feared to *prove*
His new-born bliss, lest it should fade from him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 342.

2. To render certain; put out of doubt (as a proposition) by adducing evidence and argumentation; show; demonstrate.

That pitee renneth sone in gentil herte . . .
Is *preved* al day, as men may it see,
As wel by werk as by auctoritee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 473.

Give me the ocular proof; . . .
Make me to see 't; or, at the least, so *prove* it
That the probation bear no hinge nor loop
To hang a doubt on. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 360.

The wise man . . . hath condescended to *prove* as well as assert it, and to back the severe rule he hath laid down with very convincing reasons.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule
Would only *prove* him a consummate fool.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 140.

3. To establish the authenticity or validity of; obtain probate of: as, to *prove* a will. See *probate*.

The holy crosse was *provyd* by resyng of a Dede man whanne they wer in Dowte whiche it was of the thre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

4. To have personal experience of; experience; enjoy or suffer.

But I did enter, and enjoy
What happy lovers *prove*.
Carew, Deposition from Love. (*Nares.*)

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 610.

Such feebleness of limbs thou *prov'st*
That now at every step thou mov'st
Upheld by two. *Cowper*, To Mary (1793).

5. In *arith.*, to ascertain or demonstrate the correctness of (an operation or result) by a calculation in the nature of a check: as, to *prove* a sum. Thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers added to the lesser number makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.

6. In *printing*, to take a proof of.—**To prove masteries**†, to make trial of skill; contend for the mastery.

He would often run, leape, or *prove masteries* with his chiefe courtiers. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, 516, I. (*Nares.*)

=**Syn. 2.** To verify, justify, confirm, substantiate, make good, manifest.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make trial; essay.

It is a pur pardoners craft; *proue* and assaye!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 247.

2. To be found or ascertained to be by experience or trial; be ascertained or shown by the event or something subsequent; turn out to be: as, the report *proves* to be true; to *prove* useful or wholesome; to *prove* faithful or treacherous.

That *proved* [var. *preved*] wel, for overal ther he cam,
At wrastlynge he wolde have alwey the ram.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 547.

If springing things be any jot diminish'd,
They wither in their prime, *prove* nothing worth.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 418.

If his children *prove* vicious or degenerous, . . . we account the man miserable.
Jer. Taylor (ed. 1835), Works, I. 717.

He knows
His end with mine involved; and knows that I
Should *prove* a bitter morsel, and his bane,
Whenever that shall be. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 808.

When the two processes of deduction *prove* to be identical, we have no choice but to abide by the result, and to assume that the one inference is equally authoritative with the other. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 191.

Hence—3. To become; be.

Tell him, in hope he'll *prove* a widower shortly;
I'll wear the willow garland for his sake.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 227.

4†. To succeed; turn out well.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

5. To thrive; be with young: generally said of cattle. *Halliwell.*—**To fend and prove**†. See *fend*[1].—**To prove up**, to show that the requirements of the law for taking up government land have been fulfilled, so that a patent for the same may be issued. [U. S.]

Under these laws the settler is obliged to pay the government two hundred dollars for his claim, whether he *proves up* after a six months' residence, or waits the full limit of his time for making proof—thirty-three months.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 238.

prove†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proof*.

provect† (prō-vekt'), *a.* [= OF. *provect*, a man advanced in years; < L. *provectus*, advanced (of time), pp. of *provehere*, carry forward, advance, < *pro*, forth, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] Advanced.

We haue in daily experience that little infantes assayeth to folowe . . . the wordes . . . of them that be *prouecte* in yeres. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 4.

provectant (prō-vek'tant), *n.* [< L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance (see *provect*), + *-ant*.] A covariant considered as produced by the operation of a provector on a contravariant.

provection (prō-vek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *provectio(n-)*, a carrying forward, an advancement, promotion, < L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance: see *provect*.] In *philol.*, the carrying of a terminal letter from a word to the next succeeding one, when it begins with a vowel, as *the tone* for *that one*, *the tother* for *that other*. [Rare.]

provector (prō-vek'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance: see *provect*.] The contravariant operator $(a, b, \ldots \chi' \partial_\xi, \partial_\eta, \ldots)^m$, where ∂_ξ, ∂_η, etc., replace x, y, etc., in the quantic $(a, b, \ldots \chi x, y, \ldots)^m$, or any contravariant operator resulting from a similar substitution in any covariant of the original quantic.

proveditor† (prō-ved'i-tor), *n.* [Also *proveditore*, *providitore*; < It. *proveditore* (= Sp. *proveedor* = Pg. *provedor*), a provider, purveyor, < *provedere*, provide, purvey: see *provide*. Cf. *provedor* and *purveyor*.] 1. A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies; a provider.

Thrice was he made,
In dangerous armes, Venice *providetore*.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

The entertainment that St. John's *proveditóre*, the angel, gave him was such as the wilderness did afford.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 82.

Ready money in open market . . . being found upon experience to be the best *proveditor* of any.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

2. An overseer; a governor.

When they have any great Expedition to make, they have always a Stranger for their General, but he is supervis'd by two *Proveditors*, without whom he cannot attempt any thing. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

provedor, provedore (prov'e-dôr, -dōr), *n.* [Also *providore*; < Sp. *proveedor* = Pg. *provedor*, provider, purveyor: see *proveditor* and *purveyor*.] A purveyor; one who provides necessaries and supplies; a proveditor.

When the famous Beefsteak Club was first instituted, he [Richard Estcourt] had the office of *providore* assigned him. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, note on l. 519 (Chalmers's [English Poets).

I was much amused in watching our *provedor*, as he went about collecting things by ones and twos, until he had piled a little cart quite full.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

proven (prö'vn), *pp.* [An improper form of *proved*, with *-en*[1], suffix of strong participles, for orig. *-ed*[2].] Proved: an improper form, lately growing in frequency, by imitation of the Scotch use in "not proven."

The evidence is voluminous and conclusive, and by common consent a verdict of *proven* is returned.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 422.

Not proven, in *Scots law*, a verdict rendered by a jury in a criminal case when the evidence is insufficient to justify conviction, yet strong enough to warrant grave suspicion of guilt.

provenance (prov'e-nans), *n.* [< F. *provenance*, origin, production: see *provenience*.] Origin; source or quarter from which anything comes; provenience: especially in the sense of 'place of manufacture, production, or discovery.' [A French term, better in the English form *provenience*.]

[Well-tombs] in which we have the use of metallic chisels clearly and indisputably indicated, and the presence of bronze work of Oriental *provenance*.
The Nation, XLVIII. 303.

Style of art, historical probability, and the *provenance* of the coins themselves, all seem to indicate a Spanish origin. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 4.

Provençal (F. pron. prō-von-sal'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Provençal* (< L. *Provincialis*), < *Provincia* (> F. *Provence*), a former province of southeastern France, < L. *provincia*, a province, a Roman government outside of Italy: see *province*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Provence in France, or to its old language.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Provence.—2. The Romance tongue of Provence. It is the *langue d'oc*, and was the dialect used by the Troubadours. See *langue d'oc*.

Abbreviated *Pr.* or *Prov.*

Provence oil. See *oil*.

Provence rose. [A misnomer for *Provins rose*.] Same as *cabbage-rose*.

Provencial (prō-ven'shal), *a.* [= F. *Provençal*; < *Provence* + *-ial*.] Same as *Provençal*.

provend†, **provende**†, *n.* and *a.* See *provand*.

provendt†, *v. t.* See *provand*.

provender (prov'en-dèr), *n.* [< ME. *provendre*, < OF. *provendre*, var. of *provende*, allowance, provision: see *provand*.] 1. Food; provisions; especially, dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, or corn; fodder.

I fynde payne for the pope and *prouendre* for his palfrey.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 243.

Shall we go send them dinners and fresh suits,
And give their fasting horses *provender*,
And after fight with them? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 58.

In the connivance of his [the prodigal's] security, harlots and sycophants rifle his estate, and then send him to rob the hogs of their *provender*, Jove's nuts, acorns.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 497.

2†. A prebend.

And porchace 3ow *prouendres* while 3oure pans lasteth,
And bigge 3ow benefices pluralite to haue.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 32.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fodder*, etc. See *feed*, *n.*

provender (prov'en-dèr), *v. t.* [< *provender*, *n.* Cf. *provand*, *v.*] To feed; fodder, as a horse.

His horses (quatenus horses) are *provendered* as epicurely.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179). (*Davies.*)

provendre[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *provender*.

provendre[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *provendier*, < ML. *præbendarius*, a prebendary: see *prebendary*.] A prebendary.

provenience (prō-vē'niens), *n.* [= F. *provenance* (> E. *provenance*) = It. *provenienza*, < NL. **provenientia*, origin, < L. *provenire*, come forth, appear, originate, < *pro*, forth, + *venire*, come.] Origin; the place from which something comes or is derived; the place of production or derivation of an object, especially in the fine arts and in archæology. Compare *provenance*.

Wherever the place in which an object was found, or—to use a convenient word already borrowed by German archæologists from the Italians and French—its *provenience*, is stated. *A. D. Savage*, The Century, XXIV. 632.

The surface of the marble [of a statue found at Sicyon]—the *provenience* of which I am unable to state—is somewhat corroded. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, V. (1889) 298.

provent†, *n.* Same as *provand*.

proventricular (prō-ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [< ★*ventriculus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the proventriculus: as, *proventricular* glands; *proventricular* digestion.

proventriculus (prō-ven-trik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *proventriculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, stomach: see *ventricle*.]

1. In *ornith.*, the glandular stomach; a second dilatation of the esophagus, succeeding the crop or craw, and succeeded by the gizzard, gigerium, or muscular stomach. It is the true stomach of a bird, or place where digestion is chiefly carried on, and corresponds to the cardiac end or division of the stomach of a mammal. It is situated at the lower end of the gullet, next to the gizzard, and is always recognized by the gastric follicles which form a zone or belt of variously disposed patches upon its mucous surface. Also called *ventriculus glandulosus.*

2. In insects, the first stomach, the ingluvies or crop, being merely an expansion of the esophagus. It generally has thick muscular walls, and is often armed interiorly with horny plates or teeth of various forms. The proventriculus lies wholly or partly in the abdomen, and is generally absent in haustellate insects. See cut under *Blattidæ.*

3. In worms, a muscular crop.

provenue† (prov'e-nū), *n.* [< OF. *provenu, prouvenu,* produce, revenue, < *provenu,* pp. of *provenir,* < L. *provenire,* come forth, appear: see *provenience.* Cf. *revenue.*] Produce.

Our liberal Creator hath thought good to furnish our tables with . . . the rich and dainty *provenues* of our gardens and orchards.
Bp. Hall, Christian Moderation, i. 1, § 2.

★ **prover** (prō'vėr), *n.* [< *prove* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which proves or tries.

Patr. Why am I a fool?
Ther. Make that demand of the *prover.*
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 72.

2. A skilled workman employed to strike off proofs from engraved plates.

From two to six men, . . . whose duty it is to print proof impressions only; they are called *provers.*
Ure, Dict., II. 289.

proverb (prov'ėrb), *n.* [< ME. *proverbe,* < OF. (and F.) *proverbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *proverbio,* < L. *proverbium,* a common saying, saw, adage, a proverb, later also byword, < *pro,* before, forth, + *verbum,* a word: see *verb.*] **1.** A short pithy sentence, often repeated colloquially, expressing a well-known truth or a common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a popular saying which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical precept; an adage; a wise saw: often set forth in the guise of metaphor and in the form of rime, and sometimes alliterative.

And trewe is the *proverbe* that the wise man seith, that "who is fer from his iye is soone foryeten."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 693.

They said they were an-hungry; sigh'd forth *proverbs,*
That hunger broke stone walls, that dogs must eat,
That meat was made for mouths. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 1. 209.

What is a *proverb* but the experience and observation of several ages gathered and summed up into one expression? *South,* Sermons (ed. 1823), I. 437.

The pithy quaintness of old Howell has admirably described the ingredients of an exquisite *proverb* to be sense, shortness, and salt. *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., III. 359.

2. A byword; a reproach; an object of scorn or derision.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a *proverb,* a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.
Jer. xxiv. 9.

Salisbury was foolish to a *proverb.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. In *Scrip.*, an enigmatical utterance; a mysterious or oracular saying that requires interpretation.

To understand a *proverb,* and the interpretation; the words of the wise, and their dark sayings. Prov. i. 6.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] One of the books of the Old Testament, following the Book of Psalms. The full title is Proverbs of Solomon (i. 1). It is a collection of the sayings of the sages of Israel, taking its full title from the chief among them, though it is by no means certain that he is the author of a majority of them. The original meaning of *mashal,* the Hebrew word translated 'proverb,' seems to be 'a comparison.' The term is sometimes translated 'parable' in our English Bible; but, as such comparisons were commonly made in the East by short and pithy sayings, the word came to be applied to these chiefly, though not exclusively. They formed one of the most characteristic features of Eastern literature.

5. A dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot. Good examples are—"A Door must be either Open or Shut," *Alfred de Musset;* "Still Water Runs Deep," *Dion Boucicault.* When such dramas are extemporized, as in private theatricals, the proverb employed is often withheld, to be guessed by the audience after the representation.—**To cap proverbs.** See *cap*[1].
=**Syn. 1.** *Axiom, Maxim,* etc. See *aphorism.*

proverb (prov'ėrb), *v.* [< ME. *proverben;* < *proverb, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To utter in the form of a proverb; speak of proverbially; make a byword of.

For which this wise clerkes that ben dede
Han evere this *proverbed* to us yonge:
That firste vertu is to kepe tonge.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 293.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In every street? *Milton,* S. A., l. 203.

2. To provide with a proverb.

I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 37.

II. *intrans.* To utter proverbs.

All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverbing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves; and the edge of their own proverb falls reverse upon themselves.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

proverbial (prō-vėr'bi-al), *a.* [< F. *proverbial* = Sp. Pg. *proverbial* = It. *proverbiale,* < LL. *proverbialis,* < L. *proverbium,* proverb: see *proverb.*] **1.** Pertaining to proverbs; resembling or characteristic of a proverb: as, to express one's self with *proverbial* brevity.

This river whose head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion thereof became without bounds. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

2. Mentioned in a proverb; used or current as a proverb: as, a *proverbial* saying; hence, commonly spoken of; well-known; notorious.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world.
Sir W. Temple.

That *proverbial* feather which has the credit or discredit of breaking the camel's back.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 2.

Equally *proverbial* was the hospitality of the Virginians.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 177.

proverbialism (prō-vėr'bi-al-izm), *n.* [< *proverbial* + *-ism.*] A proverbial phrase or saying.

proverbialist (prō-vėr'bi-al-ist), *n.* [< *proverbial* + *-ist.*] A composer, collector, or user of proverbs.

proverbialize (prō-vėr'bi-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proverbialized,* ppr. *proverbializing.* [< *proverbial* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make into a proverb; turn into a proverb, or use proverbially; speak of in a proverb. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To use proverbs. *Davies.*

But I forbear from any further *proverbializing,* lest I should be thought to have rifled my Erasmus's adages.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 135.

proverbially (prō-vėr'bi-al-i), *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb; as a proverb.

So are slow-worms accounted blind, and the like we affirm *proverbially* of the beetle, although their eyes be evident, and they will fye against lights, like many other insects. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 18.

proverbize (prov'ėrb-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *proverbized,* ppr. *proverbizing.* [< *proverb* + *-ize.*] Same as *proverbialize.* [Rare.]

For House-hold Rules, read not the learned Writs
Of the Stagirian (glory of good wits);
Nor his whom, for his hony-steeped stile,
They *Proverbiz'd* the Attick Muse yer-while.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

proviant†, *n.* and *a.* [A corrupt form of *provand, provant,* appar. simulating *proviaunce.*] Same as *provand.*

providable (prō-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *provide* + *-able.*] That may be provided; capable of being provided.

I have no deeper wish than that bread for me were *providable* elsewhere. *Carlyle.*

★ **provide** (prō-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *provided,* ppr. *providing.* [= F. *pourvoir,* OF. *pourvoir, pourveir* (> E. *purvey*) = Pr. *provezir* = Sp. *proveer* = Pg. *prover,* < It. *provedere, provvedere,* < L. *providere,* see forward, act with foresight, take care, provide, < *pro,* forward, + *videre,* see: see *vision.* Cf. *purvey,* from the same source, through OF.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To foresee; look forward to.

Severe and wise patriots, . . . *providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do in a state.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

2. To procure beforehand; get, collect, or make ready for future use; prepare.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering.
Gen. xxii. 8.

A small spare mast,
Such as seafaring men *provide* for storms.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 81.

There are very good Laws *provided* against Scandal and Calumny. *Steele,* Tender Husband, v. 1.

3. To furnish; supply: now often followed by *with,* but formerly also by *of.*

And I know you well *provided of* Christian, and learned, and brave defences against all human accidents.
Donne, Letters, cxxiii.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot,* Ancient Coins.

4. To make ready; prepare.

I shall expect thee next summer (if the Lord please), and by that time I hope to be *provided* for thy comfortable entertainment. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 447.

They . . . told vs, We were welcome if wee came to fight, for they were *prouided* for vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 15.

5. To make or lay down as a previous arrangement, guaranty, or provision; make a previous condition, supposition, or understanding: as, the agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.

We also *provided* to send one hundred and sixty [men] more . . . to prosecute the war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 265.

The Constitution *provides,* and all the States have accepted the provision, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government." *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 150.

6. *Eccles.*, to grant the right to be in future presented to a benefice which is not vacant at the time of the grant. See *provision,* 8.

Robert Waucop, "the blind Scot," who had just been *provided* by the Pope to the vacancy of Armagh.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To procure or furnish supplies, means of defense, or the like: as, to *provide* liberally for the table.

They say Nature brings forth none but she *provides* for them; I'll try her liberality.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

O Thou who kindly dost *provide*
For every creature's want! *Burns,* A Grace.

The cross housekeeper was gone; . . . her successor, who had been matron at the Lowton Dispensary, unused to the ways of her new abode, *provided* with comparative liberality. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, ix.

2. To take measures for counteracting or escaping something: often followed by *against* or *for.*

This gaue vs cause to *prouide for* the worst.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 190.

Providing against the inclemency of the weather.
Sir M. Hale.

3†. To make ready; prepare.

A hunting he *provides* to go;
Straight they were ready all.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 371).

When they sawe their desire and hope of the arriuall of the rest of the shippes to be euery day more and more frustrated, they *prouided* to sea againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 246.

provided (prō-vī'ded), *pp.* and *quasi-conj.* [Tr. of L. *proviso* in similar use, 'it being provided' (that . . .); prop. pp. absolute. See *proviso.*] This (or it) being understood, conceded, or established; on (this) condition; on these terms: in this sense always introducing a clause of condition or exception, and followed by *that* (expressed or understood).

I take your offer, and will live with you,
Provided that you do no outrages
On silly women or poor passengers.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 71.

This man loves to eat good meat—always *provided* he do not pay for it himself.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *providence,* < OF. *providence,* F. *providence* = Pr. *providentia* = Sp. Pg. *providencia* = It. *providenza,* < L. *providentia,* < *providen(t-)s,* ppr. of *providere,* foresee, provide: see *provident.* Cf. *prudence* and *purveyance.*] **1.** Foresight; timely care or preparation.

These Zemes, they beleue to . . . haue the cure and *prouidence* of the sea, wooddes, and sprynges and fountaynes, assigninge to euery thynge theyr peculier goddes.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 101).

Alas, how shall this bloody deed be answer'd?
It will be laid to us, whose *providence*
Should have . . . restrain'd . . .
This mad young man. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iv. 1. 17.

2. Frugality; prudence in the management of one's concerns; economy.

My heart shall be my own; my vast expense
Reduced to bounds by timely *providence.*
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 242.

3. The care and guardianship of God over his creatures; divine supervision. The doctrine of divine providence is the doctrine that God both possesses and exercises absolute power over all the works of his hands; it thus differs from the doctrine of omnipotence, which only attributes to him the power, but does not necessarily imply that he uses it; and it is opposed to the doctrine of naturalism, or that nature is governed wholly by natural laws with which God never interferes.

It is a part of the Divine *Providence* of the World that the Strong shall influence the Weak.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 3.

God, in his ordinary *providence,* maketh use of means, yet is free to work without, above, and against them, at his pleasure. *Westminster Confession of Faith,* v.

That to the highth of this great argument
I may assert eternal *Providence,*
And justify the ways of God to men.
Milton, P. L., i. 25.

Hence—**4.** [*cap.*] God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine power and direction.

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide.
Milton, P. L., xii. 647.

Who finds not *Providence* all good and wise,
Alike in what it gives, and what denies?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 87.

5. Something due to an act of providential intervention; an act or event in which the care of God is directly exhibited.

A remarkable *providence* appeared in a case which was tried at the last court of assistants.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 330.

Special providence, the special intervention in or administration of the laws of nature and life by God, for special ends; specifically, a particular act of divine interposition in favor of one or more individuals.

There 's a *special providence* in the fall of a sparrow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 231.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Prudence, Discretion*, etc. See *wisdom*.

provident (prov'i-dent), *a.* [< F. *provident* = Sp. Pg. *providente*, < L. *providen(t-)s*, ppr. of *providere*, foresee, provide: see *provide*. Cf. *prudent*, of same ult. formation.] **1.** Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; having an anticipatory perception of something: sometimes followed by *of*.

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

A Parent who, whilst *provident of* his whole family, watches over every particular child.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 83.

The little Maid again, *provident of* her domestic destiny, takes with preference to Dolls. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

Suppose your savings had to be made, not, as now, out of surplus income, but out of wages already insufficient for necessaries; and then consider whether to be *provident* would be as easy as you at present find it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 252.

2. Frugal; economical.—**Provident societies.** Same as *friendly societies*.

While the Briton does not make as a rule those sacrifices for the benefit of all those about him which are made by the poorly-paid Hindoo, who, in a country of low wages in which a poor law is unknown, invariably provides for his old people and keeps them in greater comfort than he keeps himself, Englishmen and colonists alike are remarkable for the extent to which they have carried the system of *provident societies*.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 2.

providential (prov-i-den'shal), *a.* [< F. *providentiel* = Sp. Pg. *providencial*, < L. *providentia*, foresight: see *providence*.] Effected by the providence of God; proceeding from divine direction; referable to divine providence.

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care.
Sir R. Blackmore.

I claim for ancient Greece a marked, appropriated, distinctive place in the *providential* order of the world.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 107.

providentially (prov-i-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a providential manner; by means of God's providence.

providently (prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, *providently* caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 44.

providentness (prov'i-dent-nes), *n.* The quality of being provident; foresight; carefulness; prudence; providence.

Companions of shootinge be *providentness*, good heede geving, true meetinge, honest comparison, which thinges agree with vertue verye well. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

provider (prō-vī'dėr), *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies.

Here 's money for my meat;
I would have left it on the board so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted
With prayers for the *provider*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 53.

A good provider, one who is liberal in supplying provisions, etc., for his family. [Colloq.]—**Lion's provider**. See *lion*.

providetoret, *n.* Same as *proveditor*.

providore (prov'i-dōr), *n.* Same as *provedor*.

province (prov'ins), *n.* [< ME. *provynce*, < OF. ★*province*, F. *province* = Pr. *proensa*, *prohensa* = Sp. Pg. *provincia* = It. *provincia* = D. MLG. *provincie* = G. *provintzie*, *provintz*, now *provinz* = Sw. Dan. *provins*, a province, < L. *provincia*, a territory outside of Italy brought (chiefly by conquest) under Roman dominion, also official duty, office, charge, province, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *vincere*, conquer.] **1.** Originally, a country of considerable extent which, being reduced under Roman dominion, was remodeled, subjected to the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and charged with such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose. The earliest Roman province was Sicily.

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,
Reduced a *province* under Roman yoke,
Obeys Tiberius. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 158.

A *province*, in the Roman system, was a subject land, a land beyond the bounds of Italy, a land of which the Roman People was the corporate sovereign.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 320.

2. (*a*) An administrative division of a country: as, the *provinces* of Spain; the former *provinces* of France; more loosely, any important administrative unit, as one of the governments of Russia or of the crownlands of Austria.

Galilee is one of the *Provynces* of the Holy Lond; and in that *Provynce* is the Cytee of Naym and Capharnaum and Chorosaym and Bethsayde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 110.

Over each *province* is placed a Governor, who is assisted in his duties by a Vice-Governor and a small council.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 199.

(*b*) A part of a country or state as distinguished from the capital or the larger cities; the country: usually in the plural: as, an actor who is starring in the *provinces*. (*c*) *Eccles.*, the territory within which an archbishop or a metropolitan exercises jurisdiction: as, the *province* of Canterbury; the *province* of Illinois. (*d*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical order, as of the Franciscans, or of the Propaganda. (*e*) A region of country; a tract; a large extent.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province* wide.
Milton, P. L., vi. 77.

3. The proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; function.

I have taken all knowledge to be my *province*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. iv.

The family is the proper *province* for private women to shine in. *Addison*, Party Patches.

The most difficult *province* in friendship is the letting a man see his faults and errors. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 385.

Within the region of religious activity itself there are *provinces* which demand varying degrees of distinctness in definition and graduation of discipline.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 293.

4. A division in any department of knowledge or activity; a department.

Their understandings are . . . cooped up in narrow bounds, so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. xiv. § 10.

5. In *zoöl.*, a prime division of animals; a phylum; a subkingdom; a branch; a type: as, in Owen's classification, the four *provinces*—*Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, *Mollusca*, and *Radiata*. The prime divisions of a province are called *subprovinces*.—**6.** In *zoögeog.*, a subregion; a faunal area less extensive than a region. Thus, the Nearctic or North American region is zoölogically divided into the eastern, middle, and western *provinces*.—**Boreal province, Illyrian provinces, Peruvian province.** See the adjectives.—**Province of distribution.** See *distribution*.

province-rose (prov'ins-rōz), *n.* An erroneous form of *Provins rose*, the cabbage-rose.

provincial[1] (prō-vin'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *provinciall* (n.); < OF. *provincial*, F. *provincial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *provincial* = It. *provinciale*, < L. *provincialis*, pertaining to a province, < *provincia*, a province: see *province*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a province; existing in a province; characteristic of a province: as, a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.

A nobleman of Picardy, . . . a man of considerable *provincial* distinction, sought and obtained a commission as lord of the unknown Norimbega.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 16.

Already he [the king] had assembled *provincial* councils formed of representatives from cities, boroughs, and market-towns, that he might ask them for votes of money.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 501.

2. Forming a province or territory appendant to a principal kingdom or state: as, *provincial* territory.—**3.** Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical: as, a *provincial* council.

Since the Conquest most of the archbishops had held *provincial* synods and issued *provincial* canons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

4. Exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province, or of the country as distinguished from the metropolis or larger cities; countrified; rustic; hence, not polished; narrow; unenlightened.

Fond of exhibiting *provincial* airs and graces. *Macaulay*.

A society perfectly *provincial*, with no thought, with no hope, beyond its narrow horizon.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, i.

5. Restricted to a province; local.

His [Shakespeare's] patriotism was too national to be *provincial*.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 113.

Provincial congresses. See *congress*.—**Provincial Letters**, the name by which a celebrated collection of letters written in French by Blaise Pascal in 1656–7, in condemnation of the Jesuits, is ordinarily known. The phrase, which appears as the title of English translations of the letters, representing the popular French *Provinciales*, is a misnomer—the actual title being *Letters to a Provincial*.

II. *n.* **1.** A person belonging to a province; one from any part of the country except the metropolis or one of the larger cities. The name *Provincials* was often applied to the inhabitants of the American colonies before the revolution, especially to their contingents engaged in military service.

The land law of the Gracchi was well intended, but it bore hard on many of the leading *provincials*, who had seen their estates parcelled out. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 58.

Vulgarized by the constant influx of non-Italian *provincials* into Rome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 333.

2. In some religious orders, a monastic superior who has the general superintendence of his fraternity in a given district called a province.

Oure *prouinciall* hath power to assoilen
Alle sustren & bretheren that beth of our order.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 328.

Two years after this event, he was elected *provincial* of his order in Castile, which placed him at the head of its numerous religious establishments.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

Provincial[2] (prō-vin'shal), *a.* [< ML. *Provincialis*, Provençal: see *Provençal*.] Pertaining to Provence; Provençal.

Provyncial of is dyvers kynde of vynys.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Provincial rose. (*a*) The cabbage-rose. (*b*) A rosette of ribbons formerly worn on a shoe; a shoe-rose.

With two *Provincial roses* on my razed shoes.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 288.

provincialism (prō-vin'shal-izm), *n.* [< F. *provincialisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *provincialismo*; as *provincial*[1] + *-ism*.] **1.** That which characterizes a province or a provincial person; a certain narrowness or localism of thought or interest, or rudeness of manners, characteristic of the inhabitants of a province as distinguished from the metropolis, or of the smaller cities and towns as distinguished from the larger; lack of polish or enlightenment.

But *provincialism* is relative, and where it has a flavor of its own, as in Scotland, it is often agreeable in proportion to its very intensity. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 94.

2. Specifically, a word or manner of speaking peculiar to a province; a local or dialectal term or expression.

The inestimable treasure which lies hidden in the ancient inscriptions might be of singular service, particularly in explaining the *provincialisms*.
H. Marsh, tr. of Michaelis (1793).

provincialist (prō-vin'shal-ist), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-ist*.] A native or inhabitant of a province or of 'the provinces' as distinct from the metropolis or capital; a provincial.

provinciality (prō-vin-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-i-ty*.] The character of being provincial.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality* and . . . the unintelligibility of the poem.
T. Warton, Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems [attributed to Thomas Rowley, p. 46.

provincialize (prō-vin'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *provincialized*, ppr. *provincializing*. [< *provincial*[1] + *-ize*.] To render provincial.

provincially (prō-vin'shal-i), *adv.* In a provincial manner.

provincialship (prō-vin'shal-ship), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-ship*.] The post or dignity of a provincial. See *provincial*[1], *n.*, 2.

In the said generalship or *provincialship* he [Rich. Bryncklay] succeeded Dr. Henry Standish.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., I. 38.

provinciatet (prō-vin'shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *province* (L. *provincia*) + *-ate*[2].] To convert into a province.

There was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

provine (prō-vīn'), *v. i.* [< F. *provigner*, lay a stock or branch of a vine, < *provin*, < L. *propago* (*-gin-*), the layer of a vine: see *prune*[2]. The F. form *provigner* simulates *vigne*, a vine.] To bury a stock or branch of a vine in the ground and bring up the end at a distance from the root, to form a bearing plant for the next season. This system is extensively practised in ★the viticulture of several regions of France.

proving (prō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prove*, *v.*] **1.** Testing or trying in any way.—**2** In *law*, probation; leading of proof.—**Action of proving the tenor**, in *Scots law*, an action, peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

proving-ground (prō′ving-ground), *n.* A ground or place used for firing proof charges in cannon, for testing powder, and for making ballistic experiments.

proving-hut (prō′ving-hut), *n.* Same as *proof-house*. *E. H. Knight.*

proving-press (prō′ving-pres), *n.* A press for testing the strength of iron girders, etc.

proving-pump (prō′ving-pump), *n.* A special form of force-pump combined with a pressure-gage for testing the strength of boilers, tubes, etc., by means of water-pressure.

Provins rose. The cabbage-rose. Also *Provincial rose*. See *provincial*[2].

provision (prō-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< F. *provision* = Pr. *provisio* = Sp. *provisión* = Pg. *provisão* = It. *provisione*, < L. *provisio*(*n*-), a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, < *providere*, pp. *provisus*, foresee, provide: see *provide*.] **1**†. Foreseeing; foresight.

> The direful spectacle of the wreck . . .
> I have with such *provision* in mine art
> So safely ordered. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 28.

2. The act of providing, or making previous preparation.

> Five days we do allot thee, for *provision*
> To shield thee from diseases of the world.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 176.

3. A measure taken beforehand; something arranged or prepared in advance; a preparation; provident care.

> For great and horrible punishments be appointed for thieves, whereas, much rather, *provision* should have been made that there were some means whereby they might get their living. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.
>
> To be ignorant of evils to come, and forgetful of evils past, is a merciful *provision* in nature.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.
>
> Marriage had always been her object; it was the only honourable *provision* for well-educated young women of small fortune. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xxii.

4. Accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock provided.

> There is a store house in the Citadell, wherein is kept *provision* of corne, oyle, and other things.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

5. Specifically, a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food; provender: usually in the plural.

> *Provisions* laid in large
> For man and beast. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 732.
>
> This first day I had not taken care to have any *provisions* brought, and desiring the man that was sent with me to bring me some bread, he went and brought me of such fare as they have, and I dined in the temple.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 90.
>
> I had furnished the stranger Turks with water and *provision* at my own expence, when crossing the desert.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 191.

6. In *law*, a stipulation; a rule provided; a distinct clause in an instrument or statute; a rule or principle to be referred to for guidance: as, the *provisions* of law; the *provisions* of the constitution. It is sometimes used of unwritten as well as of written laws and constitutions.

> Such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special *provision* for pardon and amnesty contained in this act. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.
>
> All the three [archdeacons] had, by the *provisions* of the cathedral statutes, dispensation from residence whilst they were away at the schools.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 140.

7. *pl.* Certain early or medieval English statutes. See phrases below.—**8.** In *eccles. law*, promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; especially, appointment by the Pope to a see or benefice in advance of the next vacancy, setting aside the regular patron's right of nomination. Canonical provision consists of designation, collation or institution, and installation. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Pope made frequent provisions to bishoprics and livings in England, but these acts were strenuously resisted. See *Statute of Provisors*, under *provisor*.

> The weakness of Edward II. and the exigencies of the papacy emboldened Clement V. and his successors to apply to the episcopal sees the system of *provision* and reservation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

Provisions made in the Exchequer. See *Statute of Rutland*, under *statute*.—**Provisions of Merton**, an English statute of 1235–6 (20 Hen. III.), so called because made at Merton, relating to bastardy, dower, common of pasture, appearance by attorney in local courts, etc. Also called *statute of Merton*.—**Provisions of Oxford**, in *Eng. hist.*, certain articles enacted by the Parliament at Oxford in 1258. See *Mad Parliament*, under *mad*[1].—**Provisions of the Barons**, or **Provisions of Westminster**, in *Eng. hist.*, certain ordinances issued by the barons in 1259, which provided for the reform of various abuses. =**Syn. 2.** *Providence, Prudence.* See *wisdom*.

provision (prō-vizh′ọn), *v. t.* [< *provision*, *n.*] To provide with things necessary; especially, to supply with a store of food.

> It was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to *provision* the fort. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 140.

provisional (prō-vizh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [= F. *provisionnel* = Sp. Pg. *provisional* = It. *provisionale*; as *provision* + *-al*.] Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary: as, a *provisional* regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

> It was . . . agreed to name a *provisional* council, or regency, who should carry on the government, and provide for the tranquillity of the kingdom.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Provisional concession, in the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the first act of Mexican authorities in granting land. It was subject to further action, notably the definite location of the property, which was generally accomplished by the "extension of title" or "delivery of juridical possession."—**Provisional injunction.** Same as *ad interim injunction* (which see, under *injunction*).—**Provisional judgment,** a conclusion admitted for the time being, though affected with doubt which it is expected may be cleared up.—**Provisional remedy,** in *law*, a remedy, as arrest, attachment, temporary injunction, and receiver, intended to restrain the person of the debtor or property in question until judgment.

provisionally (prō-vizh′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a provisional manner; by way of provision; temporarily; for a present exigency.

> The abbot of St. Martin . . . was born, . . . was baptised, and declared a man *provisionally* [till time should show what he would prove].
> *Menage*, quoted in Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. [§ 26.

provisionary (prō-vizh′ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *provisionarius*, n., < L. *provisio*(*n*-), provision: see *provision*.] **1.** Provident; making provision for the occasion. *Shaftesbury.*

> Public forms of prayer, . . . whose design is of universal extent, and *provisionary* for all public, probable, feared, or foreseen events. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 274.

2. Containing a provision; giving details of provisions.

> The preamble of this law, standing as it now stands, has the lie direct given to it by the *provisionary* part of the act. *Burke*, American Taxation.

3. Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent.

provision-car (prō-vizh′ọn-kär), *n.* A railroad-car provided with refrigerating apparatus for the preservation of perishable products during transportation. Cold air caused to circulate over ice and over the articles to be kept cool is usually the means employed for cooling the substances. The interiors of the cars are kept tightly closed, and are protected from external heat by non-conducting materials.

provision-dealer (prō-vizh′ọn-dē′lėr), *n.* Same as *provision-merchant*.

provisioner (prō-vizh′ọn-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes provisions or supplies.

> Among other *provisioners* who come to your house in Venice are those ancient peasant-women who bring fresh milk in bottles. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

provision-merchant (prō-vizh′ọn-mėr″chant), *n.* A general dealer in articles of food, as hams, butter, cheese, and eggs.

proviso (prō-vī′zō), *n.* [So called from its being usually introduced in the original Latin wording by the word *proviso*, 'it being provided'; L., abl. sing. neut. of *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, provide: see *provide*. Cf. *provided*.] **1.** A clause making what precedes conditional on what follows; a provision or article in a statute, contract, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, grant, etc.

> He doth deny his prisoners,
> But with *proviso* and exception,
> That we at our own charge shall ransom straight
> His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 78.
>
> I was to be the young gentleman's governor, but with a *proviso* that he should always be permitted to govern himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

2. *Naut.*, a stern-fast or hawser carried to the shore, to steady a ship.—**Trial by proviso,** in *law*, a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, does not proceed to trial, when by the practice of the court he ought to have done so. *Imp. Dict.*—**Wilmot proviso,** in *U. S. hist.*, an amendment to a bill which appropriated money for the purchase of territory from Mexico during the course of the Mexican war. This amendment was introduced in the House of Representatives in 1846 by Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania, and provided that slavery should never exist in any part of such territory. It played a prominent part in subsequent discussions.

provisor (prō-vī′zọr), *n.* [< ME. *provisour*, < OF. *provisour*, *proviseur*, F. *proviseur* = Sp. Pg. *provisor* = It. *provvisore*, < L. *provisor*, a foreseer, a provider, < *providere*, pp. *provisus*, provide: see *provide*.] **1**†. One who provides; a purveyor; a provider.

> The chief *provisor* of our horse. *Ford.*

2. A person who has the right, gained by mandate of the Pope, to be in future presented to a benefice which is not vacant at the time of the grant. See *provide*, 6. In England, the appointment of provisors was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

> Symonye and Cyuyle seiden and sworen
> That prestes and *prouisours* sholde prelates seruen,
> *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 182.
>
> *Provisor* . . . here has the usual sense in which it is employed in our statutes, viz. one that sued to the Court of Rome for a provision. A provision meant the providing of a bishop or any other person with an ecclesiastical living by the pope before the death of the actual incumbent.
> *Piers Plowman* (ed. Skeat), II. 38, notes.
>
> Whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision.
> *Blackstone*, Com., IV. viii.

Statute of Provisors, an English statute of 1351, designed to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision in England. Subsequent statutes of 1390 and other years, in furtherance of the same design, are known by the same name.

provisorily (prō-vī′zọr-i-li), *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

> This doctrine . . . can only, therefore, be admitted *provisorily*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

provisorship† (prō-vī′zọr-ship), *n.* [< *provisor* + *-ship*.] The office of provisor.

> A worthy fellow h' is; pray let me entreat for
> The *provisorship* of your horse.
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, i. 2.

provisory (prō-vī′zọr-i), *a.* [= F. *provisoire* = Sp. Pg. *provisorio* = It. *provvisorio*, < L. as if **provisorius*, < *providere*, provide (> *provisor*, a provider): see *provide*, *provisor*.] **1.** Serving to provide for the time; temporary; provisional.

> A new omnipotent unknown of democracy was coming into being, in presence of which no Versailles Government either could or should, except in a *provisory* character, continue extant. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 1.

2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.—**Provisory hoop.** See *hoop*[1].

provocable (prō-vō′ka-bl), *a.* [< LL. *provocabilis*, excitable, < L. *provocare*, call forth, excite: see *provoke*.] Same as *provokable*.

provocation (prov-ō-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *provocacion*, < OF. *provocation*, *provocacion*, F. *provocation* = Sp. *provocación* = Pg. *provocação* = It. *provocazione*, < L. *provocatio*(*n*-), a calling forth, a challenge, summoning, citation, < *provocatus*, pp. of *provocare*, call forth, call out: see *provoke*.] **1.** The act of provoking or exciting anger or vexation.

> The unjust *provocation* by a wife of her husband, in consequence of which she suffers from his ill-usage, will not entitle her to a divorce on the ground of cruelty.
> *Bouvier.*

2. Anything that excites anger; a cause of anger or resentment.

> By meanes of *prouocacion* on eyther party vsed, the Romaynes issued oute of the cytie and gaue batayl to the Brytons. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. lxiv.
>
> For when I had brought them into the land, . . . there they presented the *provocation* of their offering [*i. e.*, to false gods]. Ezek. xx. 28.
>
> O the enormous crime
> Caused by no *provocation* in the world!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 199.

3†. An appeal to a court or judge.

> Nought with stondyng that I herde nevere of this matier no maner lykly ne credible evidence unto that I sey your lettre and the instrument, yet I made an appell and a procuracie, and also a *provocacion*, at London, longe biforn Cristemasse. *Paston Letters*, I. 25.
>
> A *provocation* is every act whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked: a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

4. Incitement; stimulus.

> I thought it but my duty to add some further spur of *provocation* to them that run well already.
> *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 25.
>
> It is worth the expense of youthful days and costly hours if you learn only some words of an ancient language, which are raised out of the trivialness of the street to be perpetual suggestions and *provocations*.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

The provocation, the time of the Jews' wanderings in the wilderness, when they roused the anger of God by their sins.

> Harden not your hearts, as in *the provocation*, and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness, when your fathers tempted me. Ps. xcv. 8, 9.

provocative (prō-vok′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *provocatif* = Pr. *provocatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *provocativo*, < LL. *provocativus*, called forth, elicited, < L. *provocare*, pp. *provocatus*, call forth, call out: see *provoke*.] **I.** *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting; apt to incense or enrage: as, *provocative* threats.

> Not to be hasty, rash, *provocative*, or upbraiding in our language. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.
>
> In the humorous line I am thought to have a very pretty way with me; and as for pathos, I am as *provocative* of tears as an onion. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

II. *n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provocatives to stir vp appetite
To brutish lust & sensuall delight
Must not be wanting.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

On a superficial view it might be supposed that so eager-seeming a personality was unsuited to the publican's business; but in fact it was a great *provocative* to drinking.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

provocativeness (prō-vok′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating. *Bailey*, 1727.

provocatory† (prō-vok′a-tō-ri), *n.* [< L. *provocatorius*, pertaining to a challenge or challenger, < *provocator*, a challenger, an exciter, < *provocatus*, pp. of *provocare*, call forth or out: see *provoke*.] A challenge.

provokable (prō-vō′ka-bl), *a.* [< *provoke* + *-able*. Cf. *provocable*.] Capable of being provoked.

Irascible, and therefore *provokable*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 188.

provoke (prō-vōk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *provoked*, ppr. *provoking*. [< ME. *provoken*, < OF. (and F.) *provoquer* = Sp. Pg. *provocar* = It. *provocare*, < L. *provocare*, call forth, call out, challenge, summon, appeal, incite, excite, provoke, < *pro*, forth, + *vocare*, call, summon, convoke: see *vocation*. Cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *revoke*.]
I. *trans.* 1†. To call forth or out; challenge; summon.

This lenity, this long-forbearing and holding of his hand, *provoketh* us to repent and amend.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant fit.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 69.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

2. To stimulate to action; move; excite; arouse.

Let us consider one another to *provoke* unto love and to good works. Heb. x. 24.

Beauty *provoketh* thieves sooner than gold.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 112.

Be ever near his watches, cheer his labours,
And, where his hope stands fair, *provoke* his valour.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Mine [shadow], spindling into longitude immense, . . .
Provokes me to a smile. *Cowper*, Task, v. 14.

In solid and molten bodies a certain amplitude cannot be surpassed without the introduction of periods of vibration which *provoke* the sense of vision.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 10.

3. To call forth; cause; occasion; instigate.

Let my presumption not *provoke* thy wrath.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 70.

Cant is good to *provoke* common sense.
Emerson, Fortunes of the Republic.

4. To excite to anger or passion; exasperate; irritate; enrage.

Charity . . . is not easily *provoked*. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

Take heed you laugh not at me;
Provoke me not; take heed.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

I am a little *provok'd* at you. I have something to be angry with you for.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 117.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. To stir up, rouse, awake, induce, incite, impel, kindle.—**4**. *Irritate*, *Incense*, etc. (see *exasperate*), offend, anger, chafe, nettle, gall.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To appeal.

Even Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 346.

2. To produce anger or irritation. Compare *provoking*.

provokement† (prō-vōk′ment), *n.* [< *provoke* + *-ment*.] Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore
That both were bent t' avenge his usage base.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 4.

provoker (prō-vō′kėr), *n.* One who or that which provokes, excites, promotes, or stirs up; one who stirs up anger or other passion.

In the mene whyle mine enemies still encrease;
And my *prouokers* hereby doo augmente,
That without cause to hurt me do not cease.
Wyatt, Ps. xxxviii.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things, . . . nose-painting, sleep, and urine. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 27.

As common perturbers of the quyet people, and capytaines and *prouokers* of trayterous rufflings.
Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 17.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

provoking (prō-vō′king), *p. a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to stir up passion; irritating; vexatious: as, *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.

One, his equal in athletic frame,
Or, more *provoking* still, of nobler name.
Cowper, Hope, l. 192.

provokingly (prō-vō′king-li), *adv.* In a provoking manner; so as to excite anger or annoyance.

This erudite but *provokingly* fragmentary edition of a true poet.
A. B. Grosart, Biog. Sketch of Bp. John King, in King on Jonah, p. 5.

provost (prov′ost), *n.* [< ME. *provost*, *provest*, partly < AS. *prāfost*, *prāfest*, *praūost*, *profost* (= OFries. *progost*, *provest* = MD. *proost*, D. *prost* = MLG. *provest*, *prōst* = OHG. *probast*, *probist*, *provost*, *probasto*, *prubesto*, MHG. *probest*, *provist*, *probst*, *brobest*, *brobst*, G. *probst* = Icel. *prōfastr* = Sw. *prost* = Dan. *provst*, provost, dean), and partly < OF. *provost*, *prevost*, F. *prévôt* = Pr. *prebost* = Sp. Pg. *preboste* = It. *prevosto*, *preposto*, < L. *præpositus*, a principal, president, chief, provost, pp. of *præponere*, put or set before, set over as chief, < *præ*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, *posit*. Cf. *prepositor*, *prepostor*.] 1. One who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief or head of certain bodies. (*a*) The head of one of certain colleges (as of Oriel, Queen's, etc., in the university of Oxford, of King's College, Cambridge, Eton College, etc.): equivalent to *principal* in other colleges. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church; in monastic orders, a second in authority under an abbot or the head of a subordinate house. (*c*) In the Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the English mayor. The chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee are styled *lord provost*. The title *provost* was formerly given to the heads of corporations in England.

My trusty *provost*, tried and tight,
Stand forward for the Good Town's right.
Scott, Carle, Now the King's Come.

(*d*) The keeper of a prison; a chief jailer.

The kyng commaunded hym and sayd: *Prouost*, get you men togyther well horsed, and pursewe that traytour syr Peter of Craon. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxv.

The *provost* hath
A warrant for his execution.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 73.

(*e*†) Formerly, one holding a position in the English schools of fence higher than that of scholar and lower than that of master.

2. A military prison in the British service for confinement for terms not over six weeks. —**Provost marshal.** (*a*) In the army, an officer who acts as the head of police of any district, town, or camp, for the preservation of order, and to bring to punishment all offenders against military discipline. He is responsible for all prisoners confined on charges of a general nature under the articles of war, and in the field his power is summary. (*b*) In the navy, an officer who is charged with the safe-keeping of a prisoner, pending his trial by a court martial, and who is responsible for his production before the court whenever his presence is required. [Also pronounced prō′vō mär′shal, in partial imitation of the modern F. *prévôt*.]—**Provost sergeant**, a sergeant who has charge of the military police, and also, in the British service, of the custody of prisoners in the cells.

provostal†, *a.* [< OF. *prevostal*, F. *prévôtal*, < *prevost*, provost: see *provost*.] Pertaining to a provost. *Cotgrave*.

provoster†, *n.* [< *provost* + *-er*1; ult. a var. of *prepostor*.] Same as *provost*, 1 (*e*).

For of fence, almost in everye towne, there is not only maisters to teach it, with his *provosters*, ushers, scholars . . . *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

provostry (prov′ost-ri), *n.* [< ME. *provostrye*, < OF. *prevosterie*, the office of a provost, < *prevost*, provost: see *provost*.] 1†. Provostship; the office of provost or chief magistrate.

Certes the dignite of the *provostrye* of Rome was whylom a gret power. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 4.

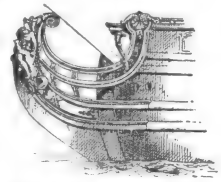
2. A district or town under the jurisdiction of a provost, or an ecclesiastical or monastic foundation of which a provost is the head. [Scotch.]

The *Provostry* of Abernethie.
Spottiswoode, Hist. Scotland.

We likewise make, constitute and ordain, and perpetually establish the *Provostry* of the said Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity near Edinburgh, upon the following Fruits and Appointments, as hereafter limited and modified. *Charter of Trin. Coll. Church*, 1574 (Maitland, Hist. Edinburgh, p. 207).

provostship (prov′ost-ship), *n.* [< *provost* + *-ship*.] The office of a provost.

What an enormity is this in a Christian realm, to serve in a civility, having the profit of a *provostship*, and a deanery, and a parsonage!
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.



Prow of French Ship of War of about 1680.

prow1 (prou), *n.* [< OF. *proue*, F. *proue* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *proa* = It. *prua*, < L. *prora*, < Gr. πρῷρα, the bow of a ship, < πρό, before. Cf. *prore*.] 1. The fore part of a ship; the bow; the beak.

With that they bid vs amaine English dogs, and came vpon our quarter starboard; and, giuing vs flue cast pieces out of her *prowe*, they sought to lay vs aboord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 566.

Turn thy curved *prow* ashore,
And in our green isle rest forevermore.
Lowell, The Sirens.

2. In *zoöl.*, a prora.

prow2† (prou), *n.* [< ME. *prow*, < OF. *prou*, *prod*, profit, advantage: origin uncertain. Cf. *prowess*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

All thynges is mayd, man, for thy *prowe*,
All creatours shall to the bowe
That here is mayd erthly. *York Plays*, p. 20.

So ye lyve al in lest,
Ye lovers, for the konnyngest of yow,
That serveth most ententifliche and best,
Hym tyt als often harme there of as *prowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 333.

prow2 (prou), *a.* [ME. **prow* (not found), < OF. *prou*, *prod*, *prude*, *pros*, *proz*, fem. *prode*, *prude*, good, excellent, brave, F. *preux* = Pr. *proz* = It. *prode*, brave, valiant, doughty. Cf. *prow*2, *n.*, and *prude*.] Valiant. [Now rare and archaic.]

They be two the *prowest* knights on grownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 15.

From prime to vespers will I chant thy praise
As *prowest* knight and truest lover.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

prow3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proa*.

prowess (prou′es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *prowes*, *proues*, *prowse*; < ME. *prowess*, *prowesse*, < OF. *prouesse*, goodness, excellence, bravery, F. *prouesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *proeza* = It. *prodezza*), bravery, < *prou*, good, excellent, brave: see *prow*2.] 1†. Excellence; virtue; goodness; integrity.

Ful selde up riseth by his branches smale
Prowesse of man, for God of his goodnesse
Wol that of hym we clayme oure gentillesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 278.

2. Bravery; valor; particularly, military bravery combined with skill; gallantry; daring.

And thei were noble knyghtes and hardy, and full of high *prowess*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 117.

Your self his *prowesse* prov'd, and found him fiers and bold.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 13.

Proofs of *prowess* are above all things treasured by the savage. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 286.

3†. A feat or deed of valor; a valiant act.

Kynge Codogan . . . remembrede alle the *prowesses* that he hadde sein hym do, and so sadly he sat in that thought that alle thei were troubled, and lefte theire mete.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

prowessful† (prou′es-fûl), *a.* [< *prowess* + *-ful*.] Bold; fearless; daring. [Rare.]

Nimrod usurps: his *prowes-full* Policy
To gain himself the Goal of Souerainty.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon (Arg.).

prowl (proul), *v.* [Formerly also *proul*, var. of earlier *proll*, *prole*, < ME. *prollen*, *prolen*, search about; perhaps a contr. freq. form, < *proke*, in like sense: see *proke*, and cf. *prog*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To rove or wander over in a stealthy manner: as, to *prowl* the woods or the streets.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deck'd.
Sir P. Sidney.

2†. To collect by plunder.

By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom? *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder; search carefully, and in a quiet or secretive manner.

Though ye *prolle* ay, ye shul it never fynde.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 401.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we *proul*,
We progress, and we prog from pole to pole.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Wild and savage insurrection quitted the woods, and *prowled* about our streets in the name of reform.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

He walked to the railway station and *prowled* all about, with a forlorn sort of hope that she might have missed her train. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

2†. To plunder; prey; foray.

prowl (proul), *n.* [< *prowl*, *v.*] The act of prowling; a roving as for prey: as, to be on the *prowl*. [Colloq.]

The bar-girl that waits, the bailiff on the *prowl*.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 216.

prowler (prou′lėr), *n.* One who prowls or roves, as for prey.

Such run-about *prowlers*, by night and by day,
See punished justly, for prowling away.
Tusser, Husbandry, September.

Suttle *Prowlers*, Pastors in Name, but indeed Wolves.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

On church-yards drear (inhuman to relate!)
The disappointed *prowlers* fail, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave.
Thomson, Winter.

prowlery† (prou'lėr-i), *n.* [< *prowl* + *-ery.*] Prowling; pillage.

Thirty-seven monopolies, with other sharking *prowleries*, were decry'd in one proclamation.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 51. (*Davies.*)

prowlingly (prou'ling-li), *adv.* In a prowling manner.

prowor†, *n.* A Middle English form of *purveyor.*

My *prowor* and my plowman Piers shal ben on erthe,
And for to tulye treuthe a teme shal he haue.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 255.

prox (proks), *n.* [Abbr. of *proxy.*] In Rhode Island, a list of candidates for election; a ticket or ballot containing such a list.

Such of the colony as could not attend the General Assembly had the right to send their votes for these officers by some other persons; hence the origin of the terms *prox*, and proxy votes, as applied to the present mode of voting for state officers in Rhode Island.
Staples, Annals of Providence, Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc., V. 64.

prox. An abbreviation of *proximo.*

proxenet (prok'se-net), *n.* [< Gr. *προξενητής*, an agent or broker, < *προξενεῖν*, be a protector, patron, or agent, < *πρόξενος*, a protector, patron, public friend: see *proxenus.*] A negotiator; a go-between. [Rare.]

The common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 13.

proxenus (prok'se-nus), *n.*; pl. *proxeni* (-nī). [< Gr. *πρόξενος*, a public guest or friend, a patron, protector, < *πρό*, before, + *ξένος*, guest, friend.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a citizen who was appointed by a foreign state to represent its interests and to protect its travelers in his native country. The office corresponded closely to that of a modern consul.

The good understanding between Greek States must have been promoted by this habit of appealing to arbitration, and also by the institution of *proxeni*, whose office was in many respects analogous to that of a modern consul. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 121.

proximad (prok'si-mad), *adv.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest (see *proxime*), + *-ad*[3].] Toward the proximal part, or point of attachment or insertion.

For example, the shoulder is *proximad* of the elbow, but the elbow is *proximad* of the wrist.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 536.

proximal (prok'si-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *proximal*; < L. *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime.*] **I.** *a.* Proximate; nearest; next. In anatomy, zoölogy, and botany, noting that end of a bone, limb, or organ which is nearest the point of attachment or insertion: opposed to *distal* and *extremital.* Thus, of the two rows of carpal or tarsal bones, the one next to the arm or leg is *proximal*, and the other is *distal*; of the humerus or femur the head of the bone is *proximal*, and its condyles are *distal.* See cuts under *Artiodactyla* and *carpus.*

In the province of Ise one often sees a brace or bracket made out of an unhewed piece of timber, generally the *proximal* portion of some big branch.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 650.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, the comparatively fixed or basal extremity of a limb or of an organism.

proximally (prok'si-mal-i), *adv.* In *zoöl.*, toward the proximal end of a part or organ; proximad.

The quadrate bone loosely articulated with adjacent elements, and only *proximally.* *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 863.

proximate (prok'si-māt), *a.* [< LL. *proximatus*, pp. of *proximare*, draw near, approach, < L. *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime.* Cf. *approximate.*] Next; immediate; without the intervention of a third.

The general truth that pursuit of *proximate* satisfactions is, under one aspect, inferior to pursuit of ultimate satisfactions has led to the belief that *proximate* satisfactions must not be valued. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 43.

The enormous consumption of petroleum and natural gas frequently raises the question as to the probability of the *proximate* exhaustion of the supply.
Science, XIV. 228.

Internal proximate cause. See *internal.*—**Proximate analysis**, in *chem.*, the separation of a complex mixture into its constituent compounds.—**Proximate cause**, that cause which immediately precedes and directly produces an effect, as distinguished from a *remote*, *mediate*, or *predisposing cause.*—**Proximate matter**, the matter of anything in the last degree of elaboration before that thing was formed.—**Proximate object**, immediate object; that object without the existence of which it would be logically impossible for the cognition to exist.—**Proximate principles**, organic compounds which are the constituents of more complex organizations, and exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatin, and fat in the former, and sugar, gum, starch, and resins in the latter. Also called *organic principles.*

proximately (prok'si-māt-li), *adv.* In a proximate position, time, or relation; immediately; directly; by direct relation.

They know it immediately or *proximately* from their proper guides or other instructors, who in the last resort learn it from the ancients. *Waterland*, Works, V. 287.

Proximately, the source of the Thames and other rivers is to be found in springs; but ultimately it must be traced to rain. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 38.

proximet (prok'sim), *a.* [= Sp. *próximo* = Pg. *proximo* = It. *prossimo*, < L. *proximus*, nearest, superl. of *prope*, near.] Nearest; immediate; proximate.

The three terms [of the propositions] are called the remote matter of a syllogism; and the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts*, Logic, iii. 1.

proximiousness (prok-sim'i-us), *a.* An erroneous form of *proximous.* [Rare.]

This righteousness is the *proximious* cause operating to Salvation. *Dean Tucker.* (*Worcester.*)

proximity (prok-sim'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *proximite*, F. *proximité* = Sp. *proximidad* = Pg. *proximidade* = It. *prossimità*, < L. *proximita(t-)s*, nearness, vicinity, < *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime.*] The state of being proximate; nearness in place, time, or relation.

We would muche rather haue remitted these iniuries in respect of *proximitie* of bloud to our nephieu, than we did heretofore y^e^ inuasion of his father.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 34.

For the *proximity* of blood, he is the more stirred to have special eye and regard to our surety and good education in this our said minority. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. i. 6.

Always after a time came the hour . . . when he could endure *proximity* without oneness no longer, and would suddenly announce his departure.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, vii.

= **Syn.** *Vicinity*, etc. (see *neighborhood*), adjacency.

proximo (prok'si-mō), *adv.* [L., abl. sing. (sc. *mense*, month) of *proximus*, nearest, next: see *proxime.*] In or of the next or coming month; noting a day of the coming month: as, the 1st *proximo.* Often abbreviated to *prox.*

proximocephalic (prok″si-mō-se-fal'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] Nearest the head.

In numbering the individual elements [of the carpus] the first is the most *proximocephalic*, that is the scaphoid.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 536.

proximoust† (prok'si-mus), *a.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest, next: see *proxime.*] Nearest.

proxy (prok'si), *n.*; pl. *proxies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. *prockesy*, < ME. *prokecye* (as if **procacy*), contr. of *procuracy*: see *procuracy.* Cf. *proctor*, similarly contracted from *procurator.*] **1.** The agency of a substitute; the office or authority of one who is deputed to act for another.

In the upper house they giue their assent and dissent each man seuerally and by himselfe, first for himselfe, and then for so many as he hath *proxie.*
Sir T. Smith, Commonwealth of Eng., ii. 3.

We cannot be punished unto amendment by *proxy.*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

Upon my conscience, a pretty way this of working at second-hand! I wish myself could do a little by *proxy.*
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

The twelve archons met in a general assembly, sometimes in person, and sometimes by *proxy.*
J. Adams, Works, IV. 500.

One of the reasons of non-attendance of the members of the House of Lords in former times was their special privilege of voting by *proxy*, which has now, however, fallen into disuse. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 259.

2. One who is deputed to represent or act for another; a deputy.

The King replied That, since his Highness was resolved upon so sudden a Departure, he would please to leave a *Proxy* behind to finish the Marriage, and he would take it for a Favour if he would depute Him to personate him.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 23.

I am oblig'd to you, that you would make me your *Proxy* in this Affair. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 2.

Another privilege is that every peer, by license obtained from the king, may make another lord of parliament his *proxy*, to vote for him in his absence. A privilege which a member of the other house can by no means have, as he is himself but a *proxy* for a multitude of other people.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

Will not one
Of thine harmonious sisters keep in tune
Thy spheres, and as thy silver *proxy* shine?
Keats, Lamia, i. 267.

3. A document authorizing one person to act as substitute or deputy for another; a written authorization to exercise the powers and prerogatives of others.

A copy of the *proxy* sent to the Duke of Chevreuse to marry the queen in the name of our king, and another, of my lord duke's commission to bring her majesty into England, I shall have time enough to send you the next week.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 27.

Under no circumstances should a *proxy* be executed in favor of an officer or director of a company that will enable him to vote upon it in approval of his own acts, or to perpetuate his own power. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 538.

4. That which takes the place of something else; a substitute.

Talents are admirable when not made to stand *proxy* for virtues. *Mrs. H. More.*

In the Picture Gallery are quantities of portraits; but in general they are not only not so much as copies, but *proxies*—so totally unlike they are to the persons they pretend to represent. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 356.

5. *Eccles.*, same as *procuration*, 4.

The other fifty must go in a curate and visitation charges and poxes—*proxies*, I mean. *Swift*, Letter, June 28, 1725.

6. An election, or a day of election. [Connecticut.]

proxy (prok'si), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *proxied*, ppr. *proxying.* [< *proxy*, *n.*] To vote or act by proxy, or by the agency of another.

Proxys (prok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1837).] A genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Pentatomidæ.* The species are few in number, and are confined to tropical and subtropical America. *P. punctulatus* is common in the southern United States, and is said to be both carnivorous and phytophagous.



Proxys punctulatus.

proxyship (prok'si-ship), *n.* [< *proxy* + *-ship.*] The office or agency of a proxy.

The two cases are so like: . . . the same correspondency and *proxiship* between these spirits and their images.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 394.

proxy-wedded (prok'si-wed″ed), *a.* Wedded by proxy.

She to me
Was *proxy-wedded* with a bootless calf
At eight years old. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

proÿmnion (prō-im'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *proÿmnia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *προύμνιον*, < *πρό*, before, + *ὕμνος*, hymn: see *hymn.*] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon preceding a system, strophe, or antistrophe, especially in a hymn. See *ephymnium*, *mesymnion*, *methymnion.*

proynt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *prune*[2].

prozoösporange (prō-zō-ō-spō'ranj), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a stage in the reproduction of certain fungi which is to develop zoöspores. From the prozoösporange there grows out a thick, cylindrical, thin-walled process, into which all the protoplasm passes and within which it breaks up into zoöspores.

prozygapophysis (prō-zī-ga-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *prozygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ἀπόφυσις*, process.] Same as *prezygapophysis.* [Rare.]

A prominence is developed from each *prozygapophysis.*
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 46.

Prozymite (proz'i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *προζυμίτης*, one who uses leavened bread, < *προζύμη*, leavened bread, < *πρό*, for, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] One who uses leavened bread in the eucharist: applied, especially in the eleventh century, by Latin controversialists to members of the Greek Church. See *Azymite.*

Prucet (prös), *n.* [< OF. *Pruce*, < ML. *Prussia*, Prussia: see *Prussian.* Cf. *spruce.*] An obsolete form of *Prussia*: erroneously defined as "Prussian leather" by Johnson and Ash.

Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygonne [sat at the head of the table]
Aboven alle naciouns in *Pruce.*
Chaucer (ed. Morris), Prol. to C. T., l. 53.

Some for defence would leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and others shields of *Pruce.*
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 31.

prud†, *a.* A Middle English form of *proud.*

prude (prōd), *n.* [< F. *prude*, OF. *prude*, *prode*, fem. of *prou*, *prod*, *prud*, good, excellent, brave: see *prow*[2].] A woman who affects rigid correctness in conduct and thought; one who exhibits extreme propriety or coyness in behavior: occasionally applied also to a man.

Another customer happened to be a famous *prude*; her elbows were rivetted to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her. *Tatler*, No. 5.

Let the *prude* at the name or sight of man
Pretend to rail severely.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

With *prudes* for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

prudence (prō'dens), *n.* [< ME. *prudence*, *prudens*, < OF. (and F.) *prudence* = Pr. *prudenza* = Sp. Pg. *prudencia* = It. *prudenzia*, *prudenza*, < L. *prudentia*, a foreseeing, sagacity, prudence, < *pruden(t-)s*, foreseeing, prudent: see *prudent.* Cf. *providence* and *purveyance*, ult. doublets of *prudence.*] **1.** The quality of being prudent. (*a*) Practical wisdom; discretion; good judgment; sagacity.

Prudens, allas! oon of thyn eyen thre
Me lakked alwey, er that I com here:
On tyme ypassed wel remembred me,
And present tyme ek koude I wel ysee;
But future tyme, er I was in the snare,
Koude I not sen; that causeth now my care.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 744.

He [Hesiod] was wonderfully grave, discreet, and frugal; he lived altogether in the country, and was probably for his great *prudence* the oracle of the whole neighbourhood. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

Lafayette, who commanded the American forces in the province, appears to have shown skill and *prudence* in baffling the attempts of Cornwallis to bring on a general action. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

(*b*) Regard for self-interest; worldly wisdom; policy.

Is it your *prudence* to be inraged with your best friends, for adventuring their lives to rescue you from your worst enemies? *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 58.

All the virtues range themselves on the side of *prudence*, or the art of securing a present well-being. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

There is then a Duty of seeking one's own happiness, commonly known as the Duty of *Prudence*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

2. Knowledge; science. Compare *jurisprudence*.

In his [Mr. Webster's] profession of politics, nothing, I think, worthy of attention had escaped him; nothing of the ancient or modern *prudence*. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 235.

=**Syn. 1.** *Discretion, Providence*, etc. (see *wisdom*), judiciousness, care, considerateness, caution, circumspection, judgment, wariness.

prudency† (prö'dẹn-si), *n.* [As *prudence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prudence*.

O marueilous politicall, & princely *prudencie*, in time of peace to foresee and preuent . . . all possible malice! *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 7.

prudent (prö'dẹnt), *a.* [< ME. *prudent*, < OF. *prudent*, F. *prudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *prudente*, < L. *pruden(t-)s*, foreseeing, prudent, contr. from *providen(t-)s*, foreseeing, provident: see *provident*.] 1. Thoughtful; judicious; sagacious; sensible.

A Polititian very *prudent*, and much inured with the priuat and publique affaires. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 2.

But that he hath the gift of a coward to allay the gust he hath in quarrelling, 'tis thought among the *prudent* he would quickly have the gift of a grave. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 34.

The age in which we live claims, and in some respects deserves, the praise of being active, *prudent*, and practical. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 297.

2. Careful of self-interest; provident; politic; worldly-wise.

The *prudent* man looketh well to his going. Prov. xiv. 15.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage, borne on winds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 430.

3. Discreet; circumspect; decorous.

Friend Pope! be *prudent*, let your Muse take breath,
And never gallop Pegasus to death. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 13.

To wish thee fairer is no need,
More *prudent*, or more sprightly. *Cowper*, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

The *prudent* partner of his blood
Lean'd on him, faithful, gentle, good,
Wearing the rose of womanhood. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

4. Judicious; wise; prudential.

A Life which, if not fenc'd by *prudent* Fears
And Jealousies, its own self overthrows. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 6.

According as his conduct tended to self-conservation or the reverse it might be termed *prudent* or imprudent, but a wicked or righteous act would be impossible. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 7.

=**Syn.** Careful, circumspect, etc. See *cautious*.

prudential (prö-den'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *prudencial* = It. *prudenziale*, < L. *prudentia*, prudence: see *prudence*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Involving prudence; characterized or prescribed by prudence: as, *prudential* motives; *prudential* considerations.

My resentment . . . was by this time pretty much cooled, and restrained by *prudential* reasons so effectually that I never so much as thought of obtaining satisfaction for the injuries he had done me. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, vii.

Considering things in a *prudential* light, perhaps I was mistaken. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

His great excellence was his sound understanding and solid judgment in *prudential* matters, both in private and public affairs. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 15.

There may be . . . a *prudential* genius, as well as a mathematical or a musical genius; the fact of intense persistence in idea of the characteristic impressions of the department being common to all. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 477.

2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory; discretionary: as, a *prudential* committee (a committee having discretionary charge of various affairs of a society).—3. Instructed; scientific.

Such in kind . . . is the additional power you give to labor by improving the intellectual and *prudential* character which informs and guides it. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 121.

II. *n.* That which demands the exercise of prudence; a matter for prudence.

Many stanzas in poetic measures contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts*.

prudentialist (prö-den'shal-ist), *n.* [< *prudential* + *-ist*.] One who acts from or is governed by prudential motives. *Coleridge*.

prudentiality (prö-den-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *prudential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being prudential, or characterized by prudence.

Being uncapable . . . rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they onely gaze upon the visible success. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

prudentially (prö-den'shal-i), *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

I know not how any honest man can charge his conscience in *prudentially* conniving at such falsities. *Dr. H. More*, Enthusiasm, ii. 47.

prudently (prö'dẹnt-li), *adv.* In a prudent manner; with prudence or discretion; judiciously.

Accordingly Virgil has *prudently* joined these two together, accounting him happy who knows the causes of things, and has conquered all his fears. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

prudery (prö'dẹ-ri), *n.* [< F. *pruderie*, prudery, < *prude*, a prude: see *prude*.] The quality or character of being prudish; extreme propriety in behavior; affected coyness or modesty; primness.

Mrs. Lov. The world begins to see your *prudery*.
Mrs. Prim. Prudery! What! do they invent new words as well as new fashions? Ah! poor fantastick age, I pity thee. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke for a Wife, ii.

What is *prudery*? 'Tis a beldam
Seen with wit and beauty seldom. *Pope*.

I would send to my friend Clara, but that I doubt her *prudery* would condemn me. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

A Frenchman, whatever be his talents, has no sort of *prudery* in showing them. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 45.

They thanked God in their hearts that they had a country to sell; they were determined to sell it at the highest figure; but reserve was decent and profitable, and *prudery* haggled for its price. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 812.

prud'homme (prü-dom'), *n.* [F., < OF. *preudhom, prodhom, prodhoem, prodom, proddom, preudon, preudomme, preudome, prodomme*, etc., pl. *preudomes, preudeshomes, proudes homes*, etc., a good or discreet man, a skilful or expert man, < *preu, prud, prod*, etc., good, excellent (see *prow*[2]), + *home, homme*, man, < L. *homo*, man: see *Homo*. Cf. OF. *preudefemme*, a good or discreet woman.] A discreet man; specifically, in France, a member of a tribunal composed of masters and workmen, especially charged with the arbitration of trade disputes. Such tribunals existed from the time of the later middle ages, and have been reorganized in the present century. Such a council was constituted at Lyons in 1806, and several others have been created since.

The *prudhommes* were arrayed at every election, at every hustings, against the lesser folk. *W. J. Loftie*, Hist. London, v.

prudish (prö'dish), *a.* [< *prude* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Having the character or manner of a prude; affecting extreme propriety of behavior; also, characteristic of a prude; prim.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick*, Prologue.

The moon, whether *prudish* or complaisant,
Has fled to her bower. *Keats*, Song.

2. Excessively formal or precise; rigid; stiff; severe.

There was a parlor in the house, a room
To make you shudder with its *prudish* gloom. *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

A verse not fettered in its movements, or *prudish* in its expressions, but Protean in the forms it can assume, passing naturally from grave to gay. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 133.

prudishly (prö'dish-li), *adv.* In a prudish manner.

prudishness (prö'dish-nes), *n.* Same as *prudery*.

pruinate (prö'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pruina*, hoar-frost, rime, also snow, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *pruinose*.

pruinescence (prö-i-nes'ens), *n.* [< L. *pruina*, hoar-frost, + *-escence*.] In *zoöl.*, hoariness; the quality or condition of being pruinose.

pruinose (prö'i-nōs), *a.* [= It. *pruinoso*, < L. *pruinosus*, frosty, rimy, < *pruina*, hoar-frost.] Covered with a bloom or powder so as to appear as if frosted: said of some plant-surfaces dusted with a fine granular secretion.

pruinous (prö'i-nus), *a.* Same as *pruinose*.

prune[1] (prön), *n.* [< F. *prune* = Sp. Pg. *pruno* = It. *pruno*, < L. *prunum*, a plum, *prunus*, plum-tree, < Gr. προύνον, a plum, προύνος, plum-tree, earlier προύμνον, plum, προύμνη, plum-tree: see *plum*[1].] 1. A plum; in recent usage (especially in the western United States), a plum suitable to be dried as a prune.

The damask *prune* rather bindeth than lowseth, and is more commodious vnto the stomake. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 27. (*Richardson.*)

2. The dried fruit of one of several varieties of the common plum-tree. The most highly reputed prunes are produced in the valley of the Loire, from the St. Julien and other varieties of plum, the very finest being known as *French plums*. There is a large and increasing production of prunes in California, the variety of plum chiefly grown for that purpose being identical or nearly so with that employed in France, while the myrobalan variety is the accepted grafting stock. Prunes are produced also in Spain and Portugal. German prunes are largely produced, though of second quality. Bosnia and Servia export large quantities. Prunes are stewed as a sauce, or otherwise prepared, and are valued for their nutritious, demulcent, and laxative properties.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . . . four pound of *prunes*, and as many of raisins o' the sun. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 51.

Wild prune. See *Pappea*.

prune[2] (prön), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pruned*, ppr. *pruning*. [Early mod. E. also *proin, proyn;* also *preen* (prob. due in part to confusion with *preen*[1]); < ME. *prunen, proinen, proynen*, trim or adorn oneself, prob. also in the sense of 'trim trees,' 'take a cutting from a vine,' < OF. *proignier, proognier, prougner, progner, preugner, prooingnier*, contr. of *provigner*, F. *provigner* (> E. *provine*), lay (a slip or cutting of a vine), layer, propagate, multiply, < *provin, provain*, F. *provin* = It. *propaggine*, a slip or cutting of a vine, a layer, sucker, < L. *propago* (*propagin-*), a layer, sucker: see *propago, propagate*. Cf. *provine*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lop superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush, or tree); trim with a knife.

What Vine, if it be not *proyned*, bringeth foorth Grapes? *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

But, poor old man, thou *prunest* a rotten tree,
That cannot so much as a blossom yield
In lieu of all thy pains and husbandry. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 63.

2. To lop off as superfluous or injurious; remove by cutting.

Do men *proine*
The straight young boughs that blush with thousand blossoms,
Because they may be rotten? *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

3. To clear from anything superfluous; remove what is superfluous or objectionable from.

Laws . . . are to be *pruned* and reformed from time to time. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

4. To dress or trim, as birds their feathers; preen: also used figuratively.

Ne dare she *proin* hir plumes again,
But feares a second flight. *Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 98.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 118.

Where I sit and *proyne* my wings
After flight. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, v.

Neither doe I know anything wherein a man may more improue the reuenues of his learning, or make greater show with a little, decking and *pruning* himselfe with borrowed feathers, than in this matter of the Creation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lop off superfluous twigs or branches, as from a vine, bush, or tree.

A good husbandman is ever *proyning* and stirring in his vineyard; he ever findeth somewhat to do. *Bacon*.

With plenty where they waste, some others touch'd with want;
Here set, and there they sow; here *proin*, and there they plant. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 358.

2. To arrange or dress the feathers with the bill: said of birds, and also used figuratively.

And, efter this, the birdis everichone
Take up ane other sang full loud and clere;
We *proyne* and play without dout and dangere,
All clothit in a soyte full fresch and newe. *King's Quair*, ii. 45. (*Jamieson.*)

A hawk *proines* when she fetches oil with her beak over her tail. *Markham.* (*Halliwell.*)

Every scribbling man
. . . grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden*, All for Love, Epil., l. 13.

Pruneæ (prö'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Prunus* + *-cæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants, characterized by the drupaceous fruit, numerous stamens in a complete ring, and a single pistil with one subterminal style and two pendulous ovules. It includes 6 genera, of which *Prunus* is the type. (See also *Nuttallia*.) They are trees and shrubs, natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, including most of the drupes among the edible fruits, and sometimes known as the plum family, sometimes as the almond family. It is now regarded by American botanists as a family, the *Amygdalaceæ*. See cuts under *almond-tree, Prunus, apricot*, and *corymb*.

prunel† (prö-nel'), *n.* Same as *prunella*[2].

prunelet (prön'let), *n.* [< *prune*[1] + dim. *-let.*] A liquor made from sloes or wild plums. *Simmonds.*

prunell (prö-nel'), *n.* [< F. *prunelle*, prunella: see *prunella*[4].] A milled cashmere. Compare *prunella*[4].

prunella[1]† (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [< ML. *prunella* (Kilian), a disorder of the throat, < MHG. *briune*, G. *bräune*, sore throat, quinsy, lit. brownness, < *brun* (> ML. *brunus*), brown: see *brown.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Sore throat. (*b*) Thrush. (*c*) Angina pectoris.

prunella[2] (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [Also *prunello*, formerly *prunel*, *prunello* (= G. *prunelle*, formerly *braunelle* = Dan. *prunel*); < F. *prunelle*, *brunelle* = Sp. *brunela*, self-heal, = It. *prunella*, wallwort, < ML. *prunella*, the plant self-heal, said to have been named from the disease prunella, which it was reputed to cure: see *prunella*[1].] 1†. A plant of the genus *Prunella*. Also *brunel.* —2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; earlier *Brunella*, Tournefort, 1700).] A genus of plants, sometimes improperly known as *Brunella*, belonging to the family *Menthaceæ* and tribe *Stachydeæ*, characterized by a two-lipped calyx with 3 lobes in the upper and 2 in the lower lip, anthers with 2 divaricate cells, and both style and filaments two-toothed at the apex. There are about 5 species, widely dispersed throughout temperate regions and on mountains in the tropics. They are perennial herbs, partially erect from a decumbent base, with opposite and entire toothed or pinnatifid leaves, a flattened and truncate ten-nerved calyx, and purplish, blue, red, or white flowers, six in a verticillaster, and crowded in a dense terminal spike with broad rounded bracts between. *P. grandiflora* and other species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. *P. vulgaris*, the self-heal, widely distributed over the world (except Africa) and remarkable for the intense violet of its flower-buds, has also the old or provincial names *allheal, brunel, carpenter-grass, herb-carpenter, heart-of-the-earth, hookheal, hookweed, sickleheal,* and *sicklewort.* (See *heal-all* and *carpenter's-herb,* and cut under *self-heal.*) The decoction of its leaves and stem is still in domestic use for healing wounds, for which it was once in the highest esteem.

prunella[3] (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. *prunella*, < F. *prunelle*, the ball of the eye, lit. a plum, < ML. *prunellum*, a plum (*prunellus*, plum-tree), dim. of L. *prunum*, a plum: see *prune*[1].] A preparation of purified niter or potassium nitrate molded into cakes or balls. Also called *prunella salt* and *sal prunella.*

prunella[4] (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [Also *prunello*; = G. *prunell* = Dan. *prunel*, < F. *prunelle*, a stuff so called, supposed to be so named from its color, < *prunelle*, plum: see *prunella*[3].] A kind of lasting of which clergymen's gowns were once made, now rarely used except for the uppers of women's shoes. Also called *everlasting.*

> Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
> The rest is all but leather or *prunella.*
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 204.

> The finest lawn makes common cause with any linen bands — the silken apron shrinks not from poor *prunella.*
> *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, John Applejohn, viii.

> You know the sort of man — a linen duster for a coat, *prunella* shoes, always smiling and hopeful — a great deal about "Brethren." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 845.

Prunella[5] (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of birds: same as *Accentor.* *Vieillot*, 1816.

prunello[1] (prö-nel'ō), *n.* Same as *prunella*[1].

prunello[2] (prö-nel'ō), *n.* Same as *prunella*[2].

prunello[3] (prö-nel'ō), *n.* [< F. *prunelle*, a plum, = It. *prunello*, blackthorn: see *prunella*[3].] A prune of the finest grade, prepared from the green gage and the St. Catherine varieties of plum. The skin and stone are removed.

prune-purple (prön'pėr″pl), *n.* A maroon or dark and rather reddish purple color, like the stain of prunes. A color-disk mixture of artificial ultramarine 7 parts, intense red 8 parts, and black 85 ★parts gives a prune-purple.

pruner (prö'nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *proiner*; < *prune*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.

> His father was
> An honest *proiner* of our country vines.
> *Machin*, Dumb Knight, iii.

prune-tree (prön'trē), *n.* 1. A plum-tree. Specifically — 2. *Prunus occidentalis*, an excellent timber-tree of the West Indies. See *Prunus.*

pruniferous (prö-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *prunum*, a plum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing plums. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

pruniform (prö'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *prunum*, a plum, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance ★of a plum; plum-shaped. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

pruning (prö'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prune*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of trimming or lopping off what is superfluous; specifically, the act of cutting off branches or parts of trees and shrubs with a view to the strengthening of those that remain, or to the bringing of the tree or plant into a desired shape. Root-pruning is also practised with a spade or otherwise in order to control size, promote fruitfulness, or secure a growth of fibrous roots near the stem prior to transplanting. Compare *lopping*, 1, and *pollard*, 1.

2†. In *falconry*, what is cast off by a bird when it prunes itself; hence, refuse. *Beau. and Fl.*

pruning-chisel (prö'ning-chiz″el), *n.* A chisel used for pruning trees. It is often made with a concave cutting edge, as a safeguard against slipping.

pruning-hook (prö'ning-hůk), *n.* A knife with a hooked blade, used for pruning trees, vines, etc.

> They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into *pruninghooks.* Isa. ii. 4.

pruning-knife (prö'ning-nīf), *n.* A knife used for pruning; a cutting-tool with a curved blade for pruning; a pruning-hook.

pruning-saw (prö'ning-sâ), *n.* A saw similar to a table- or compass-saw, but with larger, thicker, and keener teeth. Some pruning-saws are made with double teeth and the back and cutting edge of the blade nearly parallel, but with the back only half as thick as the tooth-edge.

pruning-shears (prö'ning-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears for pruning shrubs. One form has one of the blades moving on a pivot, which works in an oblong opening instead of a circular one, by which means a draw-cut is produced similar to that of a knife, instead of the crushing cut produced by common shears.

Prunus (prö'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *prunus*, plum-tree: see *prune*[1].] A genus of trees and shrubs of the family *Amygdalaceæ.* It is characterized by a five-lobed calyx, five petals, commonly broad, large, and showy, numerous stamens, and a single ovary, becoming in fruit a fleshy drupe with a hard, smooth, or roughened bony stone, containing a single pendulous seed with two thick seed-leaves. There are about 90 species, mainly natives of north temperate regions, also numerous in tropical America, rare in tropical Asia, and elsewhere entirely lacking. They are usually



Wild Yellow or Red Plum (*Prunus Americana*).
1. Branch with flowers. 2. Branch with leaves and fruit.

small trees, sometimes shrubs, bearing alternate undivided leaves, usually finely toothed and folded lengthwise by the midrib (conduplicate) in the bud. The white, pink, or rose-colored flowers are in umbel-like clusters or racemes, or sometimes solitary. Many of the most valuable fruit-trees belong to this genus, including the peach, apricot, cherry, and plum. Many are used as febrifuges or for other medicinal properties. A gum exudes from their bark, especially in the cherry. Nearly all parts contain the elements of prussic acid, rendering the kernels and bark of some species poisonous if eaten freely, particularly the wilted leaves and young branches of some cherries. More than one third of the known species occur in America, of which 20 are found in the northeastern, and about 12 others in the southern and western States. Mexico is the home of a remarkable group of a few species, extending to Utah and California, with velvety fruit, smooth stone, and solitary or twin flowers appearing with the leaves, somewhat akin to the almond. The genus *Amygdalus*, the species of which are referred to *Prunus* by some authors, has a downy fruit, rough and wrinkled stone, conduplicate vernation, and flowers preceding the leaves, and includes about 5 species, natives of Asia, of which the type is *Amygdalus communis*, the almond. (See *almond, almond-tree, Amygdalus,* and *amygdalin.*) Its variety *amara*, the bitter almond, is the source of a well-known essence. *Amygdalus Persica* is the peach. (See *peach*[1], *nectarine, clingstone,* and *Persica.*) The apricot section of the genus *Prunus, Armeniaca* (Tournefort, 1700), is similar in its downy drupe and flowers preceding the leaves, but differs in its smooth stone and convolute vernation. It includes *P. Armeniaca*, the apricot; *P. Sibirica*, the Siberian apricot, valued for its ornamental flowers; *P. dasycarpa*, the black apricot; and *P. Brigantiaca* from Briançon in France, known as the *marmottes-oil tree,* from the oil expressed from its kernels and used like olive-oil. The section *Prunus* proper, including the plums of the Old World, has a short calyx, smooth fruit, usually with a bloom, a flattened stone, and solitary or twin flowers preceding or accompanying the leaves, which are convolute in the bud, as in *P. domestica*, the cultivated plum, and its probable original, *P. spinosa*, the sloe or blackthorn. (See *sloe.*) The related *P. cocomilia* of Calabria is valued in Italy as a remedy for fever. The plums of the New World differ in their conduplicate vernation, fruit with little or no bloom, and in some species very turgid stones, approaching those of the cherry, as in *P. Americana*, the red or yellow plum of the Atlantic States (also called *Canada plum* and *horse-plum*); *P. maritima*, the beach-plum; *P. subcordata*, the wild plum of California; and *P. angustifolia*, the Chickasaw plum, or hog-plum. The cherry section, *Cerasus*, known by its smooth fruit without a bloom, conduplicate vernation, and solitary clustered or umbeled flowers preceding or accompanying the leaves, includes about 20 species, of which *P. Cerasus* is the parent of the red and many other garden cherries. (See *cherry*[1], *Cerasus, bigaroon,* and *morello.* For *P. avium*, also called *mazard* and *merry*, see *gean* and *hedgeberry*; also *kirsch-wasser, marasca, maraschino,* and *ratafia.* For *P. Mahaleb*, see *mahaleb*, and cut under *corymb.* For *P. Chamæcerasus*, see *ground-cherry*, 1.) Two related species belong to the United States, the dwarf *P. pumila*, or sand-cherry, and *P. Pennsylvanica*, the wild red cherry, pin-cherry, or pigeon-cherry. (See *pin-cherry.*) The section *Padus* contains cherries with racemed flowers following the leaves, and smaller, less edible fruit, as *P. Padus* of Europe and northern Asia, known as *bird-cherry*, and 4 American species, *P. salicifolia* and *P. demissa*, the wild cherries, respectively, of Texas and the Rocky Mountains; *P. serotina*, the black cherry, rum-cherry, or cabinet-cherry (see *rum-cherry*); and *P. Virginiana*, the choke-cherry. Another section, *Lauro-Cerasus*, suggests the true laurel in its evergreen leaves, and has racemed flowers with a short obconical calyx, a conduplicate vernation, and a small, smooth, inedible berry-like fruit. It includes about 30 species, both temperate and tropical, mainly American, as *P. occidentalis*, the wild cherries, respectively, of Texas and the Rocky Mountains; the Californian *P. ilicifolia*, the islay, also called *holly-laurel*; and *P. Caroliniana*, the Carolina cherry-laurel, also known as *wild orange* and *wild peach.* (See *orange*[1] and *peach-brake.*) For the long-cultivated *P. Lauro-Cerasus*, type of this section, also known as *cherry-bay, laurel-cherry,* and *date of Trebizond*, see *cherry-laurel*, also *laurel-water.* The Versailles laurel of gardens is a variety of this. *P. Lusitanica* is the Portugal laurel. A species valued for the beauty of both its leaves and flowers is *P. paniculata*, the sakura of Japan, also called *Chinese cherry*, used in Japanese wood-engraving.

prurience (prö'ri-ens), *n.* [< *prurien(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *pruriency.*

> There is a *prurience* in the speech of some,
> Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 31.

pruriency (prö'ri-en-si), *n.* [As *prurience* (see *-cy*).] The character or state of being prurient. (*a*) An itching or longing after something; an eager desire or appetite.

> This selfsame vile *pruriency* for fresh adventure in all things has got . . . strongly into our habits and humours.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 20.

> The bustling insignificance of Maximilian, cursed with an impotent *pruriency* for renown. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

(*b*) A tendency toward, or a habit of, lascivious thought; sensuality.

> Between prudery and *pruriency* in such matters there is a wide debatable ground, and it is not always easy to draw the line which separates what is permissible from what is not. *The American*, XVII. 110.

prurient (prö'ri-ent), *a.* [= Pg. *pruriente*, < L. *prurien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prurire*, itch.] 1. Itching; having an eager desire or longing for something.

> There was always in the generality of mankind a *prurient* desire and hankering after the knowledge of future events. *Culverwell*, Light of Nature. (Ord MS.)

> Love
> Should have some rest and pleasure in himself,
> Not ever be too curious for a boon,
> Too *prurient* for a proof against the grain
> Of him ye say ye love. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Inclined to lascivious thought; of an unclean habit of mind; sensual.

> The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. *Isaac Taylor.*

pruriently (prö'ri-ent-li), *adv.* In a prurient manner; with a longing or lascivious desire.

pruriginous (prö-rij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *prurigineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *pruriginoso*, < L. *pruriginosus*, having the itch, scabby, < *prurigo* (*-gin-*), an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] Affected by prurigo; caused by or of the nature of prurigo.

> Their blood becoming *pruriginous*, and exalted by the salt and corrupt diet, as it often does, produces mange, scabs, and leprosies.
> *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming (1705), p. 164.

prurigo (prö-rī'gō), *n.* [L., an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] An itching; specifically, a papular eruption of the skin in which the papules vary in size from a millet-seed to a small pea, are discrete, often in great numbers and close set, irregular in distribution, nearly of the color of the cuticle, and usually intolerably itchy.

pruritus (prö-rī'tus), *n.* [L., an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] An itching; more specifically, a functional affection of the skin

characterized by simple itching without structural change.

If there be a *pruritus*, or itch of talking, let it be in matters of religion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 740.

Pruritus hiemalis, a form of pruritus in which the skin is dry and harsh, with smarting and burning sensations. It occurs chiefly in winter, and affects especially the inner sides of the thighs, the popliteal spaces, and the calves.

prusiano (prö-si-ä′nō), *n.* [Sp.: see *Prussian.*] The western nonpareil, *Passerina versicolor*, a beautiful finch of southwestern parts of the United States and Mexico, related to the nonpareil, lazuli-finch, and indigo-bird, of a Prussian-blue color varied with purplish tints.

Prussian (prush′an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Prussien* = Sp. *Prusiano* = Pg. It. *Prussiano*, < ML. **Prussianus*, < ML. *Prussia*, *Prusia*, *Prucia*, *Prutia*, *Borussia*, *Brussia*, etc., G. *Preussen*, etc., Prussia. Cf. *pruce*, *spruce*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia—(*a*) a former duchy near the southeastern angle of the Baltic, which, after its union with the Mark of Brandenburg, formed the nucleus of the Prussian monarchy; or, (*b*) a kingdom of northern Germany, now the chief state in the reconstituted German empire.—**Native Prussian blue.** Same as *blue ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Prussian asparagus.** See *asparagus*.—**Prussian binding**, a kind of twilled binding having a silk face and a cotton back.—**Prussian blue, brown, carp, green**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Prussia. —**2.** A language belonging to the Lettish division of the Slavo-Lettic branch of the Aryan family, and usually called *Old Prussian*. It was spoken in the region between the lower Vistula and the Niemen; it became extinct in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, being replaced largely by German.

Prussianize (prush′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Prussianized*, ppr. *Prussianizing*. [< *Prussian* + *-ize*.] To render Prussian in character, institutions, laws, etc.

The first step taken by the Emperor Paul after his accession to the throne was to march his little *Prussianized* army from Gatchina to St. Petersburg.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 580.

prussiate (prus′i-āt), *n.* [< *pruss(ic)* + *-i-ate*.] A common name for the ferrocyanides and ferricyanides: thus, potassium ferrocyanide is commonly called yellow prussiate of potash, potassium ferricyanide red prussiate of potash, etc. —**Prussiate cake**, in the manufacture of Prussian blue, the solid cake produced by calcining potassium carbonate, iron-borings, -filings, or -clippings, and animal matter, such as dried blood, horn, leather-clippings, etc. This cake, when broken up, is leached, and the liquor concentrated to crystallization. The crystals are purified by re-crystallization.

prussic (prus′ik), *a.* [< *Pruss-ian* (with ref. to *Prussian blue*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, related to Prussian blue, which was the first cyanogen compound isolated.—**Prussic acid**, the common name of *hydrocyanic acid*. See *hydrocyanic*.

prussine (prus′in), *n.* [< *pruss-ic* + *-ine*[2].] Cyanogen.

prut[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *proud*.

prut[2] (prut), *interj.* [ME. *prut*, *ptrot*, *ptrupt*, also *trut*, < OF. *trut*, an exclamation of contempt or indignation. Cf. *trut*, *tut*.] An exclamation of contempt or indignation.

And setteth hym ryȝt at the lefte,
And seyth *prut* for thy cursyng prest.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

Prutenic (prö-ten′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Prutenus*, *Prutinus*, *Pruxenus*, etc., a Prussian: see *Prussian*.] Prussian: noting certain planetary tables by Erasmus Reinhold in 1551, and so called by the author in allusion to the liberality of his patron, Albert, Duke of Prussia. They were the first application of the Copernican system.

I trust anon, by the help of an infallible guide, to perfect such *Prutenic* tables as shall mend the astronomy of our wide expositors. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

pruttent†, *v. i.* [< *prut*[1], obs. form of *proud*.] To be proud; hold up the head in pride or disdain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pry[1] (prī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pried*, ppr. *prying*. [< ME. *pryen*, *prien*, peep, peer; supposed to be a transposed form of *piren*, peer: see *peer*[1]. Transposition of this kind (of *r* in second syllable before a vowel to the first syllable before the first vowel) is peculiar; transposition as in *brid* to *bird* is in the other direction.] **I.** *intrans.* To look closely or with scrutinizing curiosity; hence, to search curiously or impertinently into any matter; peer; peep.

So ferde another clerk with astromye;
He walked in the feeldes, for to *prye*
Upon the sterres, what ther sholde bifalle,
Til he was in a marle put yfalle;
He saugh nat that. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 272.

O eye of eyes,
Why *pry'st* thou through my window? leave thy peeping.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1089.

Woe to the vassal who durst *pry*
Into Lord Marmion's privacy!
Scott, Marmion, iii. 15.

II. *trans.* To observe; note.

Pandarus, that gan ful faste *prye*
That al was wel. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1710.

pry[1] (prī), *n.*; pl. *pries* (prīz). [< *pry*[1], *v.*] **1.** A peeping glance; peering; curious or narrow inspection. [Rare.]

From the sun and from the show'r
Haste we to yon boxen bow'r,
Secluded from the teasing *pry*
Of Argus' curiosity. *C. Smart*, A Noon-piece.

They seldom meet the eye
Of the little loves that fly
Round about with eager *pry*.
Keats, To ———.

2. One who pries; a prier; an inquisitive, intrusive person (with allusion to Paul *Pry*, a fictitious name which, in its turn, was evidently suggested by this sense of the word).

We in our silence could hear and smile at the busy cackle of the "*Prys*" outside the door.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 82.

pry[2] (prī), *n.*; pl. *pries* (prīz). [Appar. for *prize*[3], taken erroneously as a plural: see *prize*[3].] A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances; a prize.

A dozen strong wooden poles served us as *pries* over many a lake and river bar of sand, gravel, and mud.
Science, III. 226.

pry[2] (prī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pried*, ppr. *prying*. [< *pry*[2], *n.*] To raise or move by means of a pry; prize; bring into a desired position or condition by means of a pry: as, to *pry* a box open.

pryan (prī′an), *n.* [Corn. *pryan*, *prian*, clayey ground.] Clay. [Cornwall, Eng.]

pryany (prī′an-i), *a.* [< *pryan* + *-y*[1].] Containing pryan, or mixed with pryan.—**Pryany lode**, a lode in which the masses, bunches, or stones of ore occur mixed with more or less flucan and gossan. [Cornwall, Eng.]

prydet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pride*[1].

pryer, *n.* See *prier*.

pryghte†. An obsolete preterit of *prick*. *Chaucer*.

prying (prī′ing), *p. a.* Peeping; peering; looking closely into anything; hence, inquisitive; curious.

Many have been *prying* and inquisitive into this matter, hoping to know something more particularly of it.
Waterland, Works, I. 227.

Prying eyes the fire-blast seldom lack.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 13.

=**Syn.** *Inquisitive*, etc. See *curious*.

pryingly (prī′ing-li), *adv.* In a prying manner; with close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

To those who peer *pryingly* into all corners the little inn of the place will suggest some memories of a very modern history. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 236.

pryk†, **pryke**†, *v.* Middle English spellings of *prick*.

prymet, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *prime*.

prymer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *primer*[1].

pryse†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *price*.

pryse†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *prize*[2].

prytaneum (prit-a-nē′um), *n.*; pl. *prytanea* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *πρυτανεῖον*, the meeting-place or official house of the prytanes, < *πρύτανις*, a presiding magistrate: see *prytanis*.] A public hall in ancient Greek states and cities, housing and typifying the common ritual or official hearth of the community. That of Athens is especially famous. In it the city extended hospitality both to her honored citizens and to strangers. The prytanes, or presidents of the senate, were entertained in it at the public charge, together with those who, on account of personal or ancestral services, were entitled to this honor.

prytanis (prit′a-nis), *n.*; pl. *prytanes* (-nēz). [L., < Gr. *πρύτανις*, dial. *πρότανις*, a chief lord, prince, ruler, a presiding magistrate, president (see def.); prob. < *πρό*, before.] In ancient Greece: (*a*) A chief magistrate or priest in several states, as Rhodes, Lycia, and Miletus. (*b*) A member, during the term of presidency of his section, of one of the ten sections of fifty each into which the Senate of Five Hundred was divided at Athens. These sections constituted standing committees, every one of which, in rotation, represented the full senate in minor matters, and had charge of routine business. See the quotations.

The *prytanes* were by turns presidents, had the custody of the seal, and the keys of the treasury and citadel, for one day. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 480.

The principal functions of the state itself grew out of the care which was bestowed on the tribal fire. The men who attended it in Hellas were called the *Prytanes*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 229.

prytanize (prit′a-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prytanized*, ppr. *prytanizing*. [< *prytan-y* + *-ize*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, to exercise the prytany: said of a state or tribe, or of an individual legislator.

The order of the ten tribes in line of battle, beginning from the right wing, was conformable to their order in *prytanizing*, as drawn by lot for the year.
Grote, Hist. Greece, IV. 360.

prytany (prit′a-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πρυτανεία*, a presidency, the term of office or authority of a prytanis, < *πρύτανις*, a presiding magistrate: see *prytanis*.] In ancient Greece, a presidency or direction; the office or dignity of a prytanis; especially, in ancient Athens, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

If Schömann's older view is correct, the presiding officer in the Senate and the Assembly must always belong to the tribe which holds the *prytany* at the time.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 169.

prythee†. An obsolete spelling of *prithee*.

P. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *postscript*; (*b*) ★(*theat.*) of *prompt-side*.

psallenda (sa-len′dä), *n.*; pl. *psallendæ* (-dē). [L., fem. sing. gerund. of *psallere*, play on a stringed instrument, LL. sing the Psalms: see *psalm*.] In the Ambrosian office, one of two proper antiphons sung at lauds and vespers on Sundays and certain saints' days.

psalloid (sal′oid), *a.* [< NL. *psalloides*, irreg. < Gr. *ψάλλειν*, play on a stringed instrument, + *εἶδος*, form.] Lyriform; like the lyra, or corpus psalloides, of the brain.

psalm (säm), *n.* [< ME. *psalme*, *psaume*, *salm*; partly (*a*) < AS. *sealm* = D. *psalm* = MLG. *salme* = OHG. *psalmo*, *salmo*, *salm*, MHG. *psalme*, *psalm*, *salme*, *salm*, G. *psalm* = Sw. *psalm* = Dan. *psalme*; partly (*b*) < OF. *psaume*, F. *psaume* = Pr. *psalm*, *psalme*, *salme* = Sp. It. *salmo* = Pg. *salmo*, *psalmo*; < LL. *psalmus* = Goth. *psalma*, *psalmō*, < Gr. *ψαλμός*, a song sung to the harp, a song, psalm, the sound of the cithara or harp, a pulling or twitching with the fingers (cf. *ψάλμα*, a tune played on a cithara or harp, > LL. *psalma*, a psalm), < *ψάλλειν*, touch, twitch, play on a stringed instrument (> L. *psallere*, play on a stringed instrument, LL. sing the Psalms). Cf. *psalter*, *psaltery*.] **1.** A sacred poem or song, especially one in which expressions of praise and thanksgiving are prominent: usually restricted either to those contained in the Book of Psalms, or to the versifications of these composed for the use of churches, as the *Psalms* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, etc.

"This Dragon of Dissait, that thou derfly hath fourmet:"
So sethe in the sauter the *Salme* to the end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4436.

Euen the name *Psalmes* will speake for mee, which, being interpreted, is nothing but songes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

They do no more adhere and keep place together than the Hundredth *Psalm* to the tune of "Green Sleeves."
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 63.

The great organ . . . rolling thro' the court
A long melodious thunder to the sound
Of solemn *psalms*, and silver litanies.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A book of the Old Testament which follows Job and precedes Proverbs, and contains 150 psalms and hymns; more fully, the Book of Psalms. The authorship of a large number of the psalms is ascribed traditionally to David. Many of them, however, are supposed to date from the time of the exile or later.

3. *pl.* Among the ancient Jews, the Hagiographa: so called because the Psalms constitute the first book in it. Luke xxiv. 44.—**Abecedarian, gradual, penitential**, etc., **psalms**. See the adjectives.—**Psalms of commendation**. See *commendation*, 5.—**Psalms of degrees**. Same as *gradual psalms* (see *gradual*).

psalm (säm), *v.* [ME. **psalmen*, *salmen*; < *psalm*, *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To sing psalms.

II. *trans.* To celebrate in psalms; hymn.

That we her Subjects, whom He blesseth by her,
Psalming His praise, may sound the same the higher.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

psalm-book (säm′bůk), *n.* [< ME. **salmbok*, *salmboc*, < AS. *sealmbōc* (= D. *psalmboek* = MLG. *salmbōk* = G. *psalmbuch* = Sw. *psalmbok* = Dan. *psalmebog*), < *sealm*, psalm, + *bōc*, book: see *psalm* and *book*.] **1.** A collection of metrical translations of the Psalms prepared for liturgical use; a Psalter.—**2.** Any collection of sacred poems or songs for liturgical use, with or without music.

psalmist (sä′mist or sal′mist), *n.* [= F. *psalmiste* = Pr. *psalmista*, *salmista* = Sp. It. *salmista*, < LL. *psalmista*, < LGr. **ψαλμιστής*, a composer or singer of psalms, < Gr. *ψαλμός*, a psalm: see *psalm*.] **1.** A writer or composer of psalms; especially, one of the authors of the psalms in the Bible; specifically, David.

David, . . . the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet *psalmist* of Israel. 2 Sam. xxiii. 1.

She tun'd to pious notes the *psalmist's* lyre.
J. Hughes, Divine Poetry.

2. In *early Christian music*, a cantor or other official of the minor clergy charged with the singing of church music.

psalmister (sä'mis-tėr or sal'mis-tėr), *n.* [< *psalmist* + *-er*[1].] Same as *psalmist*, 2.

psalmistry (sä'mis-tri or sal'mis-tri), *n.* [< *psalmist* + *-ry*.] The art, act, or practice of singing psalms; psalmody.

He who, from such a kind of *psalmistry*, or any other verbal devotion, . . . can be persuaded of a zeal and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn.
Milton, Works, I. 408. (*Jodrell.*)

psalm-melodicon (säm'me-lod″i-kon), *n.* A musical instrument of the wood wind group, having several finger-holes and keys and a compass of four octaves, and so constructed that from four to six tones could be produced at once. It was invented by S. Weinrich in 1828, and improved by L. Schmidt in 1832. Also called *apollolyra*.

psalmodic (sal-mod'ik), *a.* [< *psalmod-y* + *-ic*.] Belonging or relating to psalmody.

That glorious body of *psalmodic* literature or hymnology which constitutes the Book of Psalms.
J. A. Alexander, On the Psalms, II. 294.

psalmodical (sal-mod'i-kal), *a.* [< *psalmodic* + *-al*.] Same as *psalmodic*.

If Queen Elizabeth patronized cathedral musick exclusively, she did not interdict *psalmodical*.
W. Mason, Church Music, p. 170.

psalmodist (sal'mō-dist or sä'mō-dist), *n.* [< *psalmod-y* + *-ist*.] One who composes or sings psalms or sacred songs.

It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears to turn *psalmodists*.
Hammond, On the Psalms, Pref. (*Latham.*)

Prophet in some parts of the Scripture seems to imply little more than a mere poet, or *psalmodist*, who sung extempore verses to the sound of an instrument.
Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, I. 230.

psalmodize (sal'mō-dīz or sä'mō-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *psalmodized*, ppr. *psalmodizing*. [< *psalmod-y* + *-ize*.] To practise psalmody.

In short, the bird perform'd his part
In all the *psalmodising* art.
J. G. Cooper, Ver-Vert, ii.

psalmody (sal'mō-di or sä'mō-di), *n.* [< ME. *psalmody*, < OF. (and F.) *psalmodie* = Pr. *psalmodia* = Sp. *salmodia* = It. *salmodia* = Pg. *psalmodia*, < ML. *psalmodia*, < Gr. *ψαλμῳδία*, a singing to the harp, < (MGr.) *ψαλμῳδεῖν*, sing to the harp, < *ψαλμός*, a song (see *psalm*), + *ἀείδειν*, *ᾄδειν*, sing: see *ode*[1].] 1. The art, act, or practice of singing psalms or hymns as a part of worship.

As touching that is laide to our charge in *psalmodies* and songs, wherewith our slaunderers do fray the simple, I haue thus to say. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1921, an. 1588.

Calvin, who had certainly less music in his soul than the other [Luther], rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unisonous *psalmody*.
W. Mason, Church Music, iii.

He was also an expert in *psalmody*, having in his youth been the pride of the village singing-school.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 34.

2. Psalms collectively, especially in the form of metrical versions prepared for liturgical use.

psalmody (sal'mō-di or sä'mō-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *psalmodied*, ppr. *psalmodying*. [< *psalmody*, *n.*] To hymn; celebrate in psalms.

It is an event which can be looked on; which may still be execrated, still be celebrated and *psalmodied;* but which it were better now to begin understanding.
Carlyle, Misc., iv. 119. (*Davies.*)

psalmograph† (sal'mō-gräf), *n.* [< LL. *psalmographus*, < Gr. *ψαλμογράφος*, a psalm-writer, < *ψαλμός*, a psalm, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *psalmographer*.

That great King-Prophet, Poet, Conqueror,
Sweet *Psalmograph*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 10.

This, the most sweet and sacred *psalmograph*.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

psalmographer (sal-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *psalmograph* + *-er*[1].] A writer of psalms or sacred songs.

Therefore our *Psalmographer*, ver. 15 [Ps. cxviii.], having shewed that "the voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous," he adds, "The right hand of the Lord hath done valiantly."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 119.

psalmographist (sal-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *psalmograph* + *-ist*.] Same as *psalmographer*.

psalmography (sal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψαλμός*, song, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *psalmograph*.] The art or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs.

psalm-singer (säm'sing″ėr), *n.* One who sings psalms; especially, one who holds that the congregational singing of psalms is a necessary part of all church worship.

psalm-singing (säm'sing″ing), *n.* The act or practice of singing psalms or similar sacred poems as a part of church worship.

psalm-tone (säm'tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, a melody or tone to which a portion of the Psalter was habitually sung.

psaloid (sā'loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ψαλίς*, an arch, vault, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an arch. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

psalter (sâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *psauter*, *psautere*, *sauter*, *sautre*, < OF. *psaultier*, *sautier*, F. *psautier* = Pr. *psalteri*, *salteri*, *sauteri* = Sp. *salterio* = Pg. *psalterio* = It. *saltero*, *salterio*, < L. *psalterium*, a song sung to the psaltery, LL. the psalms of David, < Gr. *ψαλτήριον*, a psaltery, LGr. the Psalter, Book of Psalms: see *psaltery*.] 1. [*cap.*] The Book of Psalms, considered as a separate book of the Old Testament: usually restricted to those versions of or compends from it which are arranged especially for the services of the church, such as the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer. The translation of the Psalter in the Book of Common Prayer is not that of the authorized version, but that of the earlier version of Cranmer's Bible.

The prophete his payn eet in penaunce and wepyng; As the *psauter* vs seith, so dude moni othere.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 107.

As David seythe in the *Psautere*, Quoniam persequebatur unus mille, & duo fugarent decem milia.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 261.

2. In *liturgics*, that portion of the Psalms appointed for a given day or service.

And [let] each brother of common condition [sing] two *psalters* of psalms, one for the living and one for the dead.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xviii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A series of devout utterances or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ.

Euery brother and sister shal payen, of ye commoun catel, a peny to a *sauter* for ye dedes soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

(*b*) A large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads, corresponding to the number of the Psalms.

psalterial (sal-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *psalterium* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the psalterium: as, the *psalterial* aperture of the reticulum; the *psalterial* laminæ.

psalterian (sal-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *psaltery* + *-an*.] Pertaining to a psaltery; resembling the music of a psaltery; musical.

Then once again the charmed God began
An oath, and through the serpent's ears it ran
Warm, tremulous, devout, *psalterian*.
Keats, Lamia, i.

psalterion (sal-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *psalteria* (-ä). [< Gr. *ψαλτήριον*: see *psalterium*.] Same as *psaltery*, 1.

He was driven, for revenge and his own defence, to answer with great and stout words, saying that indeed he had no skill to tune a harp, nor a viol, nor to play on a *psalterion*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 96.

psalterium (sal-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *psalteria* (-ä). [L.: see *psalter*, *psaltery*.] 1. Same as *psalter*.—2. Same as *psaltery*, 1.

The *psalterium* was a kind of lyre of an oblong square shape; . . . it was played with a rather large plectrum.
South Kensington Art Handbook, No. v., p. 35.

3. In *zoöl.*, the third division of the stomach of a typical ruminant, between the reticulum or honeycomb and the abomasum; the omasum: also called *manyplies*, from the numerous folds of mucous membrane which nearly fill the interior. It is reduced to a mere tube, without folds, in the less typical ruminants, as the *Tragulidæ*. See cut under *ruminant*.

When this portion of the stomach is slit open longitudinally, the lamellæ fall apart like the leaves of a book, whence it has received the fanciful name of the *Psalterium* from anatomists, while butchers give it that of Manyplies.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 323.

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The lyra of the fornix. (*b*) ★ The pectunculus.

psaltery (sâl'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *psalteries* (-iz). [< ME. *psalterie*, *sautrie*, < OF. *psalterie*, < L. *psalterium*, psaltery, also a psalter, < Gr. *ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument, a psaltery, also the Psalms of David, the Psalter, < *ψάλλειν*, touch, twitch, play on a stringed instrument: see *psalm*.] 1. A musical instrument of the zither group, having several or many strings variously tuned, which are sounded by the finger with or without the aid of a plectrum. Its use has been extensive, beginning in Biblical times, and continuing to the seventeenth century. It is similar to the dulcimer, except that its tone is produced by twitching or picking instead of by striking. It differs from the harp proper in having a sound-board behind and parallel with the strings. In some cases two or three strings tuned in unison were provided for a single tone.


Psaltery of the 12th century.

And al above ther lay a gay *sautrie*,
On which he made a nyghtes melodie,
So swetely that al the chambre rong.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 27.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psaltery*, and an instrument of ten strings. Ps. xxxiii. 2.

Deep rob'd in white, he made the Levites stand
With cymbals, harps, and *psalteries* in their hand.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

2. Same as *psalter*.

She knew all the *Psaltery* by heart, ay, and a great part of the Testament besides.
Lamb, Dream-Children. (*Davies.*)

psaltress (sâl'tres), *n.* [< Gr. **ψαλτής*, equiv. to *ψάλτης*, a harper (< *ψάλλειν*, play on a stringed instrument), + *-ess*.] A woman who plays upon the psaltery.

Earth is a wintry clod;
But spring-wind, like a dancing *psaltress*, passes
Over its breast to waken it. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

Psaltria (sal'tri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1832), < L. *psaltria*, < Gr. *ψάλτρια*, fem. of *ψαλτής*, a harper: see *psaltress*, *Psaltriparus*.] A genus of *Paridæ*, the type of which is *P. exilis*, a very small Javan titmouse: extended to various American species. See *Psaltriparus*.

Psaltriparus (sal-trip'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1851), < Gr. *ψάλτρια*, fem. of **ψαλτήρ*, a harper, + L. *parus*, a titmouse.] An American genus of *Paridæ*, containing several species of diminutive tits, with long tails, building very large pensile nests and laying pure-white eggs; the bush-tits. *P. melanotis*, *P. minimus*, and *P. plumbeus* are three species found in western parts of the United States, respectively known as the *black-eared*, *least*, and *plumbeous bush-tit*. See cut under *bush-tit*.

Psamma (sam'ä), *n.* [NL. (P. de Beauvois, 1812), < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand.] An untenable name for the grass genus *Ammophila*.

Psamm· inæ (sa-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocoratina*, without flesh-spicules, the skeleton consisting of foreign bodies cemented by indistinct spongin.

psammismus (sa-mis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand. Cf. Gr. *ψαμμισμός*, a burying in the sand.] In *pathol.*, the passage of gravel in the ★ urine.

psammite (sam'īt), *n.* [< F. *psammite*, < Gr. *ψαμμίτης*, of sand, sandy, < *ψάμμος*, sand.] A fine-grained sandstone. [Little used by American geologists.]

psammitic (sa-mit'ik), *a.* [< *psammite* + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, having a structure like that of sandstone made up of rounded grains of sand. If the grains are sharp, the structure is called *gritty*, and the rock a *grit* or *gritstone*.

psammocarcinoma (sam-ō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + NL. *carcinoma*.] A carcinoma with a calcareous deposit.

psammoma (sa-mō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-oma*.] A tumor containing abundant calcareous deposit, usually growing from the membranes of the brain, and most frequently a myxoma or fibroma.

Psammonemata (sam-ō-nē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread.] A group of horny or fibrous sponges, having sand or other foreign substance in the axis of the spongin. The common bath-sponge is an example.

Psammophidæ (sa-mof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psammophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of harmless colubrine *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Psammophis*, now reduced to a subfamily of *Colubridæ;* the sand-snakes. In Günther's classification it contained four genera, represented chiefly by African and Indian species. Also *Psammophididæ*.

Psammophinæ (sam-ō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psammophis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, represented by three genera, *Psammophis*, *Psammodynastes*, and *Mimophis;* the sand-snakes or desert-snakes. They have the head distinct, the body moderately slender, not compressed, the middle teeth elongated, and the posterior ones grooved. The species are all tropical. Also *Psammophidinæ*. *E. D. Cope.*

Psammophis (sam'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typi-

cal genus of *Psammophidæ*, having a loral plate and divided anal gastrostege. There are numerous African and Asiatic species, as *P. condanarus*, frequenting sandy places.

Psaris (sā'ris), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *ψάρ*, a starling.] A genus of tityrine birds, now called *Tityra*.

Psarocolius (sar-ō-kō'li-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψαρός*, speckled, + *κολιός*, a woodpecker.] A very extensive genus of *Icteridæ*, under which Wagler in 1829 included a number of dissimilar generic types: inexactly synonymous with *Cacicus* and *Icterus* in a broad sense.

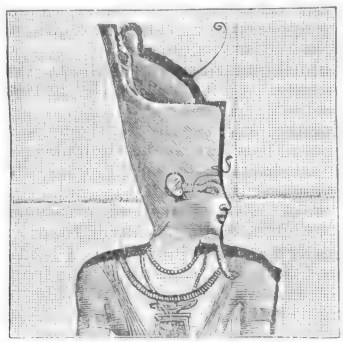
Psaronius (sā-rō'ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *psaronius*, < Gr. **ψαρώνιος*, an unidentified precious stone, < *ψαρός*, speckled, < *ψάρ*, a starling.] A genus founded by Cotta (1832) to include certain petrified trunks of tree-ferns found in the Permian and higher coal-measures. Portions of these petrified trunks have been cut and polished for ornamental purposes. See *Ptychopteris*.

psautert, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

psautriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery*.

pschem, *n.* Same as *pshem*.

pschent (psċhent), *n.* [Egypt.] In *archæol.*, the sovereign crown of all Egypt, composed of the tall pointed miter, or white crown, of southern



Pschent.—From reliefs of the temple-court of Edfou, Egypt.

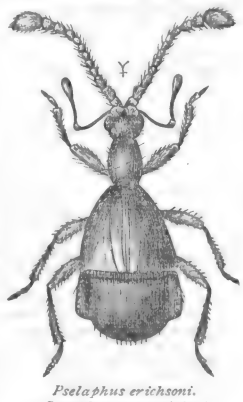
Egypt, combined with the red crown, square in front and rising to a point behind, of northern Egypt. The two kingdoms were united by Menes, who founded the greatness of the Egyptian monarchy and restrained the power of the priests, at the dawn of recorded history.

Pselaphi (sel'a-fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pselaphus*, q. v.] In Latreille's classification, the third family of trimerous *Coleoptera*, containing *Pselaphus* and *Claviger* as leading genera. It corresponds to the modern family *Pselaphidæ*, but was differently located in the system.

pselaphid (sel'a-fid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pselaphidæ*.

II. *n.* Any beetle of this family.

Pselaphidæ (sē-laf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pselaphus* + *-idæ*.] An anomalous family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Pselaphus*. They have been variously located in the *Palpicornia* or *Clavicornia*, and are now classed with the latter suborder. The tarsi are trimerous, the dorsal abdominal segments are entirely corneous, and the abdomen is fixed, unappendaged, and of five or six segments. They are very small brownish beetles, more or less pubescent, found in most countries in moss and ants' nests and under stones. The family is rich in genera and species; of the former, 29 are represented in the United States.



Pselaphus erichsoni. (Cross shows natural size.)

pselaphotheca (sel″a-fō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *pselaphothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel about, + *θήκη*, a box, chest.] In *entom.*, one of the two conical processes on the anterior extremity of many butterfly pupæ, in which the palpi are developed.

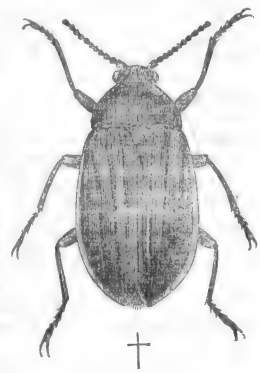
Pselaphus (sel'a-fus), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1792), < Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel or grope about.] The typical genus of *Pselaphidæ*, having the tarsi single-clawed, and the maxillary palpi extremely long, the last joint club-shaped. It is wide-spread, but the species are not numerous, less than 30 being described. Only two, *P. erichsoni* and *P. longicavus*, are found in North America north of Mexico.

psellism (sel'izm), *n.* [< NL. *psellismus*, < Gr. *ψελλισυός*, a stammering, < *ψελλίειν*, stammer, pronounce indistinctly, < *ψελλός*, faltering in speech, stammering.] A defect in enunciation; misenunciation. Psellism may consist in lisping, stammering, burring, hesitation, etc. It also designates defective enunciation due to a hare-lip or defect of lip.

psellismus (se-lis'mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *psellism*.

Psephenidæ (sē-fen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psephenus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named by Le Conte in 1861 from the genus *Psephenus:* now merged in *Parnidæ*.

Psephenus (sē-fē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Haldeman, 1853), < Gr. *ψεφηνός*, dark, obscure.] The typical genus of *Psephenidæ*. Two species only are known, both of the United States.



Psephenus lecontei. (Cross shows natural size.)

psephism (sē'fizm), *n.* [< L. *psephisma*, < Gr. *ψήφισμα*, an ordinance of a deliberative assembly, < *ψηφίζειν*, count, reckon with pebbles or counters, < *ψῆφος*, also *ψηφίς*, a pebble, a smooth stone, < *ψάειν*, rub.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a public vote of an assembly, specifically of an assembly of the Athenian people; a decree or statute enacted by such a vote.

psephomancy (sē'fō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ψῆφος*, a pebble, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles drawn from a heap. *Roget*.

Psephurus (sē-fū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1873), < Gr. *ψῆφος*, pebble, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of polyodont fishes, having six upper



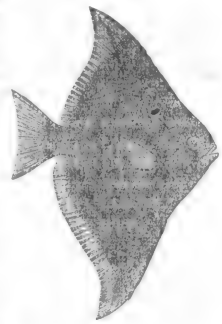
Psephurus gladius.

caudal fulcra enormously developed. *P. gladius* is a Chinese fresh-water species, with a long snout extending far beyond the mouth. It attains a length of 18 feet.

Psetta (set'ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < L. *psetta*, < Gr. *ψῆττα*, a flatfish.] A genus of *Pleuronectidæ*, characterized by the broad and nearly scaleless tuberculated body, whose colored side is brown with dark blotches. *P. maxima* is the famous turbot, next in size to the halibut among the flatfishes.

Psettidæ (set'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psettus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Psettus* (or *Monodactylus*). The body is much compressed and elevated, the vertical fins are covered with scales, the dorsal has seven or eight spines and the anal three, and the ventrals are rudimentary. The few species are inhabitants of the Pacific and African coasts. See cut under *Psettus*.

Psettinæ (se-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psetta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Pleuronectidæ*, typified by the genus *Psetta*. They have a nearly symmetrical and generally large mouth, and the ventral fins unsymmetrical, that of the eyed side having an extended base on the ridge of the abdomen, while the other is narrower and lateral. The eyes are on the left side. It includes the turbot, brill, whiff, topknot, scaldfish, and many other flatfishes.



Monodactylus (Psettus) sebæ.

psettine (set'in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Psettinæ*.

II. *n.* Any member of the group *Psettinæ*.

Psettus (set'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. *ψῆττα*, a flatfish, a plaice, sole, or turbot.] A genus of carangoid fishes, typical of the family *Psettidæ*. Preferably *Monodactylus*. *M. argenteus* is an Indo-Pacific species, about 10 inches long.

pseud-. See *pseudo-*.

pseudaconitine (sū-da-kon'i-tin), *n.* Same as *pseudo-aconitine*.

pseudacusis (sū-da-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀκουσις*, a hearing.] False hearing.

pseudæsthesia (sū-des-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *αἰσθησις*, feeling: see *æsthesia*.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been removed, as when pain is felt as if in the fingers or toes of an amputated limb. Also spelled *pseudesthesia*.

Pseudalopex (sū-da-lō'peks), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1856), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀλώπηξ*, a fox.] A genus or subgenus of South American *Canidæ*, related to *Lycalopex*, but further resembling foxes in having the pupil of the eye elliptical when contracted, as in *P. azaræ*, *P. magellanicus*, etc.

pseudambulacral (sū-dam-bū-lā'kral), *a.* Simulating ambulacra or ambulacral areas, as certain spaces observed in blastoid echinoderms.

pseudaphia (sū-dā'fi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἁφή*, a touch: see *paraphia*.] Paraphia.

pseudapostle (sūd-a-pos'l), *n.* [< LL. *pseudapostolus*, < LGr. *ψευδαπόστολος*, a false apostle, < *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀπόστολος*, apostle: see *apostle*.] A false or pretended apostle. Also *pseudo-apostle*.

For these Philippian *pseudapostles*, two ways were they enemies to the crosse of Christ: in their doctrines, in their practice. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Phil. iii. 18, 19.

Pseudarachnæ (sū″da-rak'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀράχνη*, a spider: see *Arachnida*.] A group of arthropod animals composed by Haeckel to contain the sea-spiders, or *Pycnogonida*, and the water-bears, or *Arctisca*. In Gegenbaur's system the *Pseudarachnæ* are one of two prime divisions of *Arachnida*, the other being *Autarachnæ*. Also called *Pseudarachna*. See cuts under *Arctisca* and *Pycnogonida*.

pseudarthrosis (sū-där-thrō'sis), *n.* A condition in which, after fracture, there is failure of bony union, and there remains an actual joint or a fibrous union with slight movement.

Pseudastacus (sū-das'ta-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀστακός*, a lobster, crawfish: see *Astacus*.] A genus of fossil decapod crustaceans, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, containing such species as *P. pustulosus*. Also *Pseudo-astacus*.

Pseudecheneis (sū-dek-e-nē'is), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1860), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Echeneis*.] A genus of Asiatic catfishes of the family *Siluridæ:* so called from the adhesive apparatus or sucking-disk formed by plaits of skin between the pectorals, enabling the fish to cling to stones in the mountain streams which it inhabits.

pseudelephant (sū-del'ē-fant), *n.* A mastodon. *Coues*.

pseudelminth (sū-del'minth), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm: see *helminth*.] A supposed entoparasitic worm which proves to be something else. Also *pseudhelminth*.

Sometimes the *pseudelminths* are really so worm-like that a mere naked-eye examination is insufficient to determine their nature.

T. S. Cobbold, Tapeworms (1866), p. 9.

pseudelytrum, pseudelytron (sū-del'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *pseudelytra* (-trä). A false elytrum; a spurious or degenerate wing-cover or fore wing, as the small twisted process of a stylops. See *Strepsiptera* and *Stylopidæ*.

pseudembryo (sū-dem'bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] A false embryo: applied to various larval forms after the egg stage. (*a*) The echinopædium of a sea-urchin. *Wyville Thomson.* (*b*) The bipinnaria or brachiolaria of a starfish. (*c*) The swarm-gemmule of a sponge, or so-called sponge-embryo. *W. S. Kent.*

pseudembryonic (sū-dem-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *pseudembryo(n-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a pseudembryo, or having its character; echinopædic.

Pseudemydæ (sū-dem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudemys* (*-emyd-*) + *-æ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, named from the genus *Pseudemys*, now merged in the family *Clemmyidæ* or *Testudinidæ*. *J. E. Gray*.

Pseudemys (sū'de-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1856), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Emys*.] A genus of tortoises of the family *Emydidæ*, sometimes giving name to the *Pseudemydæ*. It contains chiefly North American turtles, among them *P. rugosa* or *rubriventris* (the potter, slider, or red-bellied terrapin), *P. concinna*, *P. mobiliensis*, etc.

pseudencephalus (sūd-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain is replaced by a vascular tumor derived from the pia mater.

pseudepigrapha (sū-de-pig'ra-fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδεπίγραφα*, neut. pl. of *ψευδεπίγραφος*, falsely inscribed or ascribed: see *pseudepigraphous*.]

Spurious writings; specifically, those writings which profess to be Biblical in character and inspired in authorship, but are not adjudged genuine by the general consent of scholars; those professedly Biblical books which are regarded as neither canonical nor inspired, and from their character are not worthy of use in religious worship. Biblical literature is divided into three classes: (*a*) The canonical and inspired; (*b*) the non-canonical and uninspired, but on account of their character worthy of use in the services of the church; (*c*) those which, though Biblical in form, so vary from the Biblical writings in spirit that they are not deemed worthy of any place in religious use. The second constitute the apocrypha, the third the pseudepigrapha. Thus, what is sometimes known as the New Testament Apocrypha, being not considered worthy of regard by any branch of the Christian church, properly consists of pseudepigrapha.

pseudepigraphic (sū-dep-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pseudepigraph-ous* + *-ic.*] Inscribed with a false name: specifically, pertaining to the Jewish pseudepigrapha.

Of these *pseudepigraphic* Hermetic writings some have come down to us in the original Greek.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 751.

pseudepigraphical (sū-dep-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pseudepigraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *pseudepigraphic.*

Pseudepigraphical writings, which ought not only to be rejected but condemned. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 12.

pseudepigraphous (sū-de-pig'ra-fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδεπίγραφος*, falsely inscribed or ascribed, not genuine, < *ψευδής*, false, + *ἐπιγράφειν*, inscribe: see *epigraph.*] Same as *pseudepigraphic.*

Herodotus . . . seemed . . . to conclude the Orphick poems to have been *pseudepigraphous.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 296.

pseudepigraphy (sū-de-pig'ra-fi), *n.* [< *pseudepigraph-ous* + *-y.* Cf. *epigraphy.*] The false ascription of a particular authorship to works.

pseudepiploic (sū″dep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< *pseudepiploön* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the pseudepiploön.

pseudepiploön (sū-de-pip'lō-on), *n.* A kind of omentum found in birds.

The *pseudepiploon* [of the flamingo] was also shown to differ from that of Lamellirostres, and to agree with that of storks, in extending back to the cloaca.
Athenæum, No. 2931, p. 870.

pseudepiscopacy (sū-dē-pis'kō-pā-si), *n.* False or pretended episcopacy. Also *pseudepiscopy, pseudo-episcopacy.* [Rare.]

A long usurpation and convicted *pseudepiscopy* of prelates. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

pseudesthesia, *n.* See *pseudæsthesia.*

pseudhæmal (sūd-hē'mal), *a.* Same as *pseudohemal.*

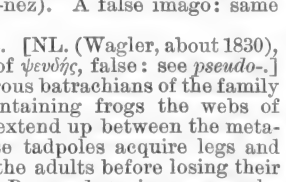
pseudhelminth, *n.* Same as *pseudelminth.*

pseudimaginal (sū-di-maj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a pseudimago; subimaginal.

pseudimago (sū-di-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *pseudimagines* (sū-di-maj'i-nēz). A false imago: same as *subimago.*

Pseudis (sū'dis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, about 1830), < Gr. *ψεῦδις*, var. of *ψευδής*, false: see *pseudo-.*] A genus of arciferous batrachians of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing frogs the webs of whose hind toes extend up between the metatarsals, and whose tadpoles acquire legs and reach the size of the adults before losing their tails. The jakie, *P. paradoxa*, is an example, inhabiting South America.

pseudisodomon (sū-dī-sod'ō-mon), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδισόδομος*, built of stones of unequal size, < *ψευδής*, false, + *ἰσόδομος*, built alike, i. e. in equal courses: see *isodomon.*] In *arch.*, a type of masonry in which the courses differ as to the height, length, or thickness of their stones, the stones of any one course, however, being alike: opposed to *isodomon.* In the form characteristic of Greek masonry, in which, however, the pseudisodomon is usually earlier or (especially) later than the best time, the courses are alternately thick and thin, all the thick courses being of the same thickness, and so with all the thin courses. Masonry of this kind is frequent in Roman work.


Pseudisodomon.

pseudo-. [Before a vowel sometimes *pseud-*; < Gr. *ψευδο-*, *ψευδ-*, combining form of *ψευδής*, false, sham, deceitful, *ψεῦδος*, a falsehood — or rather of the orig. verb, *ψεύδειν*, lie, cheat, deceive.] An element, a quasi-prefix, in compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'false,' 'counterfeit,' 'spurious,' 'sham.' It is freely used as an English prefix, with words of any origin, and by no means all the compounds made with it are given below. In scientific compounds it implies something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation. Thus, in crystallography, it is used in such compounds as *pseudo*-isometric, *pseudo*-tetragonal, etc., to describe crystals which appear to belong to the isometric, tetragonal, etc., systems, but in fact belong to a system of lower grade of symmetry. (See *pseudosymmetry.*) In biology it is much used (like *quasi-*) to indicate deceptive likeness of things really quite unlike; but it frequently implies a real resemblance so close as to obscure or hide actual difference.

pseudo-aconitine (sū″dō-a-kon'i-tin), *n.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$) derived from *Aconitum ferox.* Also *pseudaconitine.*

pseudo-angle (sū-dō-ang'gl), *n.* An angle made by geodesics on a pseudosphere.

pseudo-annulus (sū-dō-an'ū-lus), *n.* In *Musci*, an apparent annulus or ring of specialized cells exterior to the peristome.

pseudo-apostle (sū″dō-a-pos'l), *n.* Same as *pseudapostle.*

pseudo-aquatic (sū″dō-a-kwat'ik), *a.* Growing in very moist places, yet not strictly aquatic.

pseudo-archaic (sū″dō-är-kā'ik), *a.* Same as *archaistic:* used especially in the fine arts.

It is possibly a *pseudo-archaic* work of the fifteenth century. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 344, note.

pseudo-articulation (sū″dō-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* In *entom.*: (*a*) A deep impressed line or constriction surrounding a part, and resembling a true joint. (*b*) A pseudo-joint, or part resembling a true joint, but not really jointed.

pseudo-ascetic (sū″dō-a-set'ik), *n.* A pretended ascetic.

These may be termed a set of *pseudo-asceticks*, who can have no real converse either with themselves or with heaven. *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, i. § 1.

pseudo-axis (sū-dō-ak'sis), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sympodium.*

pseudobacterium (sū″dō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudobacteria* (-ä). A corpuscle resembling or mistaken for a bacterium.

It was simply *pseudo-bacteria*, or broken blood corpuscles. *Science*, III. 739.

pseudobasidia (sū″dō-bā-sid'i-ä), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, false basidia: bodies with the form and appearance of basidia and produced with them. See *basidium.*

pseudo-Bible (sū-dō-bī'bl), *n.* A false or pretended Bible.

The work which the reader has now the privilege of perusing is as justly entitled to the name of the Koran as the so-called *pseudo-bible* itself, because the word signifies "that which ought to be read."
Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter ix. (*Davies.*)

pseudoblepsia (sū-dō-blep'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *pseudoblepsis.*] Same as *pseudoblepsis.*

pseudoblepsis (sū-dō-blep'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *βλέψις*, vision, < *βλέπειν*, look, see.] Parablepsia; visual illusion or hallucination.

Pseudobombus (sū-dō-bom'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Bombus:* see *Bombus*, 2.] In *entom.*: (*a*) An alternative generic name of bees of the genus *Apathus*, which closely resemble the species of *Bombus* proper and live parasitically in their nests. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A bee of this genus.

Pseudobombyces (sū″dō-bom-bī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *βόμβυξ*, a silkworm: see *Bombyx.*] In Latreille's classification, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, approximately corresponding to the modern families *Arctiidæ, Lithosiidæ*, and *Psychidæ.* Also *Pseudobombycini.*

pseudobombycine (sū-dō-bom'bi-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pseudobombyces.*

Pseudobombycini (sū-dō-bom-bi-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Pseudobombyces* + *-ini.*] Same as *Pseudobombyces. Boisduval.*

pseudobrachial (sū-dō-brā'ki-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pseudobrachium.

pseudobrachium (sū-dō-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudobrachia* (-ä). A kind of false arm formed by the actinosts of the pectoral fin of pediculate fishes. *Gill.*

pseudobranch (sū'dō-brangk), *n.* A false or spiracular gill. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

pseudobranchia[1] (sū-dō-brang'ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudobranchiæ* (-ē). [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A false gill. See the quotation.

The anterior branchial vein [in fishes] gives off the hyoidean artery, which ascends along the hyoidean arch, and very generally terminates by one branch in the cephalic circle, and by another enters a rete mirabile which lies in the inner side of the hyomandibular bone, and sometimes has the form of a gill. This is the *pseudobranchia.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Pseudobranchia[2] (sū-dō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pseudobranchia*[1].] A suborder of scutibranchiate gastropods, with the gills developed as a branching vessel on the inner surface of the mantle, the body and shell spiral, the lateral central teeth of the odontophore large and irregular, and no operculum. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for terrestrial forms belonging to the family *Proserpinidæ.*

pseudobranchial (sū-dō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< *pseudobranchia*[1] + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pseudobranch or to pseudobranchiæ.

pseudobranchiate (sū-dō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *pseudobranchia*[1] + *-ate*[1].] Provided with pseudobranchiæ.

pseudobrookite (sū-dō-brůk'īt), *n.* A mineral occurring in minute rectangular tables in cavities in some volcanic rocks, as andesite. It resembles brookite, and is related to it in composition, consisting of the oxids of titanium and iron.

pseudobulb (sū'dō-bulb), *n.* A fleshy enlargement of the base of the stem in many epiphytic orchids, having the appearance of a bulb, but solid in structure: nearly allied to the corm, but not subterranean.

pseudobulbar (sū-dō-bul'bär), *a.* Noting a kind of paralysis. See *pseudobulbar paralysis*, under *paralysis.*

pseudobulbil (sū-dō-bul'bil), *n.* In *bot.*, an oöphytic outgrowth sometimes replacing ordinary sporangia in ferns, and producing antheridia and archegonia.

pseudobulbous (sū-dō-bul'bus), *a.* Having the character of, or marked by the presence of, a pseudobulb.

pseudocarcinoid (sū-dō-kär'si-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being macrurous and simulating a brachyurous crustacean; looking like a crab without being one.

II. *n.* A pseudocarcinoid crustacean, as a member of the genus *Thenus* or *Ibacus. Huxley.*

pseudocarp (sū'dō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *pseudocarpus*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *καρπός*, fruit.] That part of an anthocarpous fruit which does not belong to the pericarp. Also called *anthocarp* or *anthocarpium.* See *anthocarpous.*

pseudocarpous (sū-dō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *pseudocarpus:* see *pseudocarp.*] In *bot.*, same as *anthocarpous.*

pseudo-Christ (sū'dō-krīst), *n.* [< LL. *pseudochristus*, < Gr. *ψευδόχριστος*, a false Christ, < *ψευδής*, false, + Χριστός, Christ.] One who falsely claims to be the Christ.

Be on your guard against the seductions of the *pseudo-Christs.* *Lange*, Com. on Mark xiii. 5–13 (trans.).

pseudo-Christianity (sū-dō-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* The religion or doctrines of a false or pretended Christ; counterfeit Christianity.

Pseudo-Christs, *pseudo-Christianities*, false prophets. *Lange*, Com. on Mark xiii. 5–13 (trans.).

pseudo-Christology (sū″dō-kris-tol'ō-ji), *n.* An erroneous doctrine or system of doctrines regarding the nature of Christ.

The latter [modern evangelical theology] has to vindicate . . . the true divinity and historicity of Christ against the mythical, legendary, and humanitarian *pseudo-Christologies* of the nineteenth century.
P. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 172.

pseudochromia (sū-dō-krō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *χρῶμα*, color.] False perception of color.

Pseudochromidæ (sū-dō-krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pseudochromididæ. J. Richardson*, 1856.

Pseudochromides (sū-dō-krom'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pseudochromis*, q. v.] A group of acanthopterygian trachinoid fishes, having the dorsal fin continuous and the lateral line interrupted, typified by the genus *Pseudochromis*, and corresponding to the family *Pseudochromididæ.* In Günther's classification it was the fourth group of *Trachinidæ. Müller and Troschel*, 1849.

Pseudochromididæ (sū″dō-krō-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudochromis* (*-mid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pseudochromis.* The body is oblong, the lateral line interrupted, the head convex forward, and the pharyngeal lines distinct. The species are mostly inhabitants of the Indo-Pacific ocean. They have a superficial resemblance to pomacentrids, but the distinct lower pharyngeals distinguish them. Also *Pseudochromidæ, Pseudochromides*, and *Pseudochromidoidei.* See *Plesiopidæ*, and cut under *Plesiops.*

pseudochromidoid (sū-dō-krom'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pseudochromididæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pseudochromididæ.*

Pseudochromidoidei (sū-dō-krom-i-doi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pseudochromididæ*. *Bleeker*, 1859.

Pseudochromis (sū-dok′rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Rüppell, 1837), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *χρόμις*, a kind of sea-fish.] The typical genus of the family *Pseudochromididæ*.

pseudochrysalis (sū-dọ-kris′a-lis), *n.* Same as *pseudopupa*.

pseudo-citizen (sū-dō-sit′i-zn), *n.* One who falsely lays claim to the right of citizenship.

Some indeed hold that he who is unjustly a citizen is a *pseudocitizen*, a mere counterfeit.
Gillies, tr. of Aristotle, II. 195. (*Jodrell.*)

pseudo-classicism (sū-dō-klas′i-sizm), *n.* A false or affected classicism.

An increasing number of persons were perverse enough to feel [a difficulty in reading] . . . the productions of a *pseudo-classicism*, the classicism of red heels and periwigs.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 391.

★**pseudocœle** (sū′dọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, a certain cavity of some invertebrates: better called *pseudocœlom*.

The adult body cavity comes entirely from *pseudocœle*.
Adam Sedgwick, Micros. Science, XXVII. 491.

pseudocœlic (sū-dọ-sē′lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pseudocœle.

This statement applies also to the heart and pericardium. These are both *pseudocœlic*.
Adam Sedgwick, Micros. Science, XXVII. 491.

pseudocœlom (sū-dọ-sē′lom), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] Same as *pseudocœle*.

pseudocolumella (sū-dọ-kol-ū-mel′ạ), *n.*; pl. *pseudocolumellæ* (-ē). In corals, a kind of false columella formed by the twisting together of the inner ends of septa; a parietal or septal columella.

The more prominent septa extend to the centre of the corallite, and then either unite evenly by their free inner margins or curve round each other to a slight extent, thus forming a structure to which the name of *pseudocolumella* has been given.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 210.

pseudocolumellar (sū″dọ-kol-ū-mel′ạr), *a.* Pertaining to a pseudocolumella.

pseudocommissura (sū-dọ-kom-i-sụ̄′rạ), *n.*; pl. *pseudocommissuræ* (-rē). Same as *pseudocommissure*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 420.

pseudocommissural (sū-dọ-kọ-mis′ū-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pseudocommissure: as, *pseudocommissural* fibers.

pseudocommissure (sū-dọ-kom′i-sụ̄r), *n.* A sort of commissure, formed of connective tissue, between the olfactory lobes of some batrachians, as the frog. Also *pseudocommissura*.

pseudoconcha (sū-dọ-kong′kạ), *n.*; pl. *pseudoconchæ* (-kē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *concha*, < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] An alinasal turbinated structure in the nose of birds, in front of and below the turbinal proper, connected with the internasal septum, and separating the vestibule of the nose from the internal nasal cavity. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

pseudocorneous (sū-dọ-kôr′nē-us), *a.* Partly or somewhat horny, as the mass of agglutinated hairs of the deciduous horns of the American antelope, which form the base of the horn-sheath and gradually change into true horn toward the tip of those organs.

pseudocortex (sū-dọ-kôr′teks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *cortex*, bark.] An agglomeration of secondary branches in the red seaweeds, originating at the nodes, and closely adpressed to the main or axial branch of a frond, forming a false cortex.

pseudocosta (sū-dọ-kos′tạ), *n.*; pl. *pseudocostæ* (-tē). [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *costa*, rib.] One of the flattened or rounded interspaces which stand out in slight relief between the septa of some corals. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 213.

pseudocostate (sū-dọ-kos′tāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *costate*.] 1. In *bot.*, false-ribbed: said of leaves in which the true veins are confluent into a marginal or intramarginal rib or vein, as in many *Myrtaceæ*. —2. In *zoöl.*, having pseudocostæ, as a coral.

pseudocotyledon† (sū-dọ-kot-i-lē′dọn), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the germinating threads of the spores of cryptogams. The name was formerly so employed on the supposition that these threads were in a measure analogous to the cotyledons of phanerogams, but is not now in use.

pseudocrisis (sū-dọ-krī′sis), *n.*; pl. *pseudocrises* (-sēz). In *pathol.*, a sudden remission of temperature, resembling a crisis, but followed immediately by a return to the previous fever, as may occur in croupous pneumonia.

pseudo-critic (sū-dō-krit′ik), *n.* A pretended or would-be critic.

The greatest hurt those poetasters and *pseudo-criticks* did him was pretending to fix things on him of which he was not author. *Ayre*, Pope (ed. 1754), I. 247. (*Jodrell.*)

pseudo-croup (sū′dō-krōp), *n.* False croup; laryngismus stridulus.

pseudocyclosis (sū″dọ-sī-klō′sis), *n.* The apparent circulation of food in an amœba, superficially resembling cyclosis. *Wallich*.

pseudocyesis (sū″dọ-sī-ē′sis), *n.* Spurious pregnancy.

★**pseudocyst** (sū′dọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, one of many spherical more or less imperfect cells produced by the breaking up of the protoplasm of the filaments in certain of the *Protophyta*.

pseudodeltidium (sū″dọ-del-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudodeltidia* (-ạ). In *Brachiopoda*, united deltidial plates, such as occur in a spirifer.

pseudodipteral (sū-dọ-dip′tẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *pseudodipteros*, < Gr. *ψευδοδίπτερος*, < *ψευδής*, false, + *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipteral*.] In *classical arch.*, noting a disposition in the plan of a columnar structure resembling that of a dipteral building in the wide space left between the peristyle and the cella, but with the inner row of columns omitted, or, a disposition of plan like that of the Parthenon, in which there is an inner portico of six columns within the peristyle before both pronaos and opisthodomos, but no such secondary range on the flanks.

pseudodipterally (sū-dọ-dip′tẹ-ral-i), *adv.* In a pseudodipteral manner or style. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 471.

pseudodistance (sū-dọ-dis′tans), *n.* The distance in non-Euclidean geometry.

pseudodont (sū′dọ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having false teeth, as a monotreme.

pseudodox (sū′dọ-doks), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδόδοξος*, holding a false opinion, < *ψευδής*, false, + *δόξα*, a notion, an opinion, < *δοκεῖν*, think. Cf. *orthodox*.] **I.** *a.* False; not true in opinion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A false but common opinion.

Mad. He 's a rare fellow, without question! but
He holds some paradoxes.
Alm. Ay, and *pseudodoxes*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

The Romists stick not, as once the Valentinian heretics veritatis ignorantiam cognitionem vocare, by a paradox, *pseudodox*, to call the ignorance of the truth the true knowledge thereof. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 412.

The counterpart of false and absurd paradox is what is called the vulgar error, the *pseudodox*.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 23.

pseudodoxal (sū′dọ-dok-sal), *a.* [< *pseudodox* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a pseudodox or false opinion; falsely believed; untrue or mistaken in opinion. [Rare.]

Orosia is much degenerated from what she was by the Gherionian sectaries, who have infected the inhabitants with so many *pseudodoxall* and gingling opinions.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 122. (*Davies.*)

pseudo-episcopacy (sū″dọ-ẹ-pis′kọ-pạ-si), *n.* Same as *pseudepiscopacy*.

pseudofilaria (sū″dọ-fi-lā′ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *pseudofilariæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *filum*, thread: see *filar*.] A stage in the development of a gregarina, supervening upon the finishing of the early embryonic condition of a pseudonavicella, and passing into the condition of the adult. See *pseudonavicella*. *E. Van Beneden*.

pseudofilarian (sū″dọ-fi-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *pseudofilaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a pseudofilaria, or having its character.

II. *n.* A pseudofilaria.

pseudofoliaceous (sū-dọ-fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *foliaceus*, leafy: see *foliaceous*.] In *bot.*, provided with lobes or expansions resembling leaves: said of a thallus or stem.

Pseudo-foliaceous forms, in which the thallus is lobed, the lobes assuming leaf-like forms.
Underwood, Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 6.

pseudogalena (sū″dọ-gạ-lē′nạ), *n.* False galena. See *black-jack*, 3, and *blende*.

pseudogastrula (sū-dọ-gas′trọ-lạ), *n.* A false gastrula; that embryonic stage or state in which an organism resembles a gastrula without having undergone a proper gastrulation. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 348.

pseudogeneral (sū-dọ-jen′ẹ-ral), *a.* Noting a kind of paralysis. See *pseudogeneral paralysis*, under *paralysis*. The *pseudo-* here really qualifies not *general*, but *general paralysis*.

pseudogeneric (sū″dọ-jẹ-ner′ik), *a.* Spurious or merely nominal as a genus; of the character of a pseudogenus: as, a *pseudogeneric* form; *pseudogeneric* names.

pseudogenus (sū-dọ-jē′nus), *n.*; pl. *pseudogenera* (-jen′ẹ-rạ). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *genus*, birth: see *genus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a form-genus; a genus based upon apparent species which are really only stages in the life-cycle of species of other genera. Many of the so-called genera of fungi, bacteria, etc., are *pseudo-* or *form-genera*. See *form-genus*, and compare *form-species*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a spurious genus. Pseudogenera, or pseudogeneric names, may be due to (*a*) the imagination, as when hypothetical or supposititious ancestral forms, of which nothing is actually known, are named as genera (see several cases among words beginning in *Pro-*, *Proto-*); (*b*) defect or error of observation, particularly of microscopic objects liable to look different when differently manipulated; (*c*) defective or mutilated specimens accurately described but mistaken for normal examples of their kind; (*d*) natural monstrosities not recognized as such; (*e*) normal stages of growth or development of any organism mistaken for a different organism. Many pseudogenera of class (*e*) have been named among animals which undergo marked or peculiar transformations from the embryo to the adult, not understood by the observer at the time, as many cœlenterates, echinoderms, crustaceans, etc., and even some vertebrates, as fishes and batrachians. Pseudogenera in the above senses are all foreign to the question of what degree of difference shall be accounted generic, and also of any question of priority or other nomenclatural rule. Those of class (*a*) have such standing as one may choose to allow them. Those of class (*b*) can have no standing. In classes (*c*) and (*d*) pseudogeneric names may hold if they can be identified and properly recharacterized (and are not obnoxious to any rule of nomenclature). The large class (*e*) of cases based upon literally "larval" or masked forms of organisms whose adults are already named generically has no claim to recognition among New Latin genera properly so called. But many such pseudogeneric words are conveniently retained in a modified sense as English names of the objects which they designate. See, for examples, *Bipinnaria*, *Brachiolaria*, *Cysticercus*, *Leptocephalus*, *Megalopa*, *Nauplius*, *Phyllosoma*, *Zœa*.

pseudogeusia (sū-dọ-gū′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *γεῦσις*, sense of taste, < *γεύεσθαι*, taste: see *gust*[2].] False taste-perception.

pseudogeustia (sū-dọ-gūs′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *γευστός*, verbal adj. of *γεύεσθαι*, taste.] Same as *pseudogeusia*.

pseudograph (sū′dọ-gráf), *n.* A false writing. See *pseudography*.

pseudographeme (sū-dog′ra-fēm), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδογράφημα*, that which is untruly drawn, < *ψευδής*, false, + *γράφειν*, write.] A fallacy imitating an apodictic syllogism.

pseudographize (sū-dog′ra-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pseudographized*, ppr. *pseudographizing*. [< *pseudograph-y* + *-ize*.] To write wrongly; present a word, etc., in an incorrect form by writing, printing, or any other method of graphic representation. [Rare.]

If we account this error typographical, there must have been a widespread conspiracy among old printers to *pseudographize*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 159.

pseudography (sū-dog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδογραφία*, a false drawing of a line, < *ψευδογραφεῖν*, draw falsely, < *ψευδής*, false, + *γραφεῖν*, write.] An incorrect system or method of graphic representation; bad spelling.

"Gh" is only a piece of ill writing with us, . . . for the g sounds just nothing in "trough," "cough," "might," "night," &c. Only the writer was at leisure to add a superfluous Letter, as there are too many in our *pseudography*. *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, i. 4.

I do not intend to pursue the many *pseudographys* in use, . . . but to shew of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 104.

Pseudogryphus (sū-dog′ri-fus), *n.* [NL. (Ridgway, 1874), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + LL. *gryphus*, a griffin: see *Gryphæa*.] A genus of *Cathartidæ*, or American vultures, of which the California condor, *P. californianus*, is the only species, having no caruncles on the head, and the plumage of the under parts of peculiar texture. See cut under *condor*.

★**pseudogyne** (sū′dọ-jīn), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *γυνή*, female.] One of the agamic or asexual females of plant-lice and some other insects which reproduce without union with the male. With the *Aphididæ*, coition of males and true females results in the winter egg, from which hatches a pseudogyne, which gives birth to a number of generations of pseudogynes. Lichtenstein and others use the term especially for a member of the first-winged or migrant generation of plant-lice, as distinguished from one of the pupiferous or return migrant generation.

A gall-making aphis, the foundress *pseudogyne*.
Nature, XXX. 69.

pseudogynous (sū-doj′i-nus), *a.* [< *pseudogyne* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a pseudogyne, or having its character.

pseudogyrate (sū-dọ-jī′rāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *gyratus*, pp., turned round: see *gy-*

rate.] In *bot.*, falsely ringed, as when an elastic ring is confined to the vertex of the sporecases of ferns. *Treasury of Botany.*

pseudo-heart (sū-dō-härt'), *n.* In brachiopods, one of several tubular infundibuliform organs by which the perivisceral cavity communicates with the pallial chamber, and which were described by Owen as hearts. See cut under *Waldheimia.*

It is probable that these *pseudo-hearts* subserve the function both of renal organs and of genital ducts; and that they are the homologues of the organs of Bojanus of other mollusks, and of the segmental organs of worms. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 400.

pseudohemal (sū-dō-hē'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *αἷμα*, blood: see *hemal.*] Like or analogous to blood without being blood: noting various fluids which circulate in the bodies of some invertebrates, especially annelids, and the structures which provide for the circulation of such fluids; water-vascular; chylaqueous; aquiferous. Also *pseudhæmal.*

In the Arthropoda no segmental organs or *pseud-hæmal* vessels are known. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 57.

pseudohermaphrodite (sū″dō-hėr-maf'rō-dīt), *a.* Apparently hermaphrodite, though sexed; affected by pseudohermaphroditism.

pseudohermaphroditism (sū″dō-hėr-maf'rō-dī-tizm), *n.* False hermaphroditism; an appearance of hermaphroditism resulting from a monstrous conformation of the external genitals in sexed individuals. The usual conditions are extensive hypospadia of the male organs, or hypertrophy of the clitoris of the female.

pseudohexagonal (sū″dō-hek-sag'ō-nal), *a.* In *crystal.*, falsely hexagonal; appearing to be hexagonal, though not really so. Twins of orthorhombic aragonite resembling hexagonal crystals are said to be *pseudohexagonal*; some of the micas are *pseudohexagonal*, because they approximate to the hexagonal system closely in angle.

pseudohypertrophic (sū-dō-hī-pėr-trof'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pseudohypertrophy.—**Pseudohypertrophic paralysis.** See *paralysis.*

pseudohypertrophy (sū″dō-hī-pėr'trō-fi), *n.* The enlargement of an organ without increase of its proper tissue, as when in muscular pseudohypertrophy there is increase of fat and connective tissue while the muscle-fibers are atrophied.—**Muscular pseudohypertrophy.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis.*

pseudo-Isidorian Decretals. See *False Decretals*, under *decretal.*

pseudolabial (sū-dō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [< *pseudolabi-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pseudolabium of a myriapod.

pseudolabium (sū-dō-lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudolabia* (-ä). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *labium*, lip.] In chilopodous *Myriapoda*, the sternite of the subbasilar plate, being the part called *labium* by Newport: usually a large plate, with a median indentation in front and teeth on each side.

It may for convenience in descriptive zoölogy be termed the *pseudolabium*. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 201.

Pseudolarix (sū-dol'a-riks), *n.* [NL. (Gordon, 1858), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *λάριξ*, larch: see *Larix.*] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Abieteæ.* By some it is included in the genus *Larix*, the larch, from which it differs in its cones, their pointed scales falling away with the seeds, and in its leaves, which resemble those of *Cedrus*, the cedar, but are deciduous like those of the larch. The only species, *P. Kæmpferi*, is a native of China, and is known as *golden larch*, from the color to which the light-green leaves turn in autumn. It bears pendulous cones about 3 inches long, broad and conical, falling asunder when ripe, except as long woody threads, passing out of the base of the scales, bind them in masses. See *larch.*

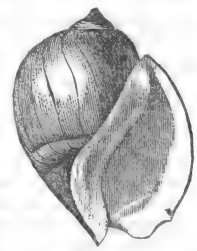
pseudolateral (sū-dō-lat'e-ral), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tendency to become lateral when it is normally terminal, as the fruit of certain *Hepaticæ.*

pseudoleucemia (sū″dō-lū-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pseudoleucæmia*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *λευκός*, white, + *αἷμα*, blood. Cf. *leucemia.*] A disease characterized by progressive hyperplasia of the lymph-glands, sometimes of the spleen, with anemia and the development of secondary lymphatic growth in various parts of the body, but without leucocytosis. Also called *Hodgkin's disease, lymphadenoma, malignant lymphoma, lymphosarcoma, anemia lymphatica*, etc.

pseudoleucocythemia (sū-dō-lū'kō-sī-thē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pseudoleucocythæmia*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *λευκός*, white, + *κύτος*, cell, + *αἷμα*, blood. Cf. *leucemia.*] Same as *pseudoleucemia.*

pseudolichen (sū-dō-lī'ken), *n.* A so-called lichen which does not possess the layer-differentiations and fructification of a true lichen. It consists in most cases of algal cells intermingled with hyphal threads, as in *Lepra viridis.* Also sometimes applied to ascomycetes parasitic on the lichen thallus.

Pseudoliva (sū-dol'i-vä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Oliva*, q. v.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pseudolivinæ.* *Swainson.* Also *Gastridium.*



Pseudoliva plumbea.

Pseudolivinæ (sū-dol-i-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudoliva* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Buccinidæ*, typified by the genus *Pseudoliva.* The shell is buccciniform, and the operculum has a lateral nucleus. The typical species is the existing *Pseudoliva plumbea* of the Atlantic coast of Africa, but most of the species are extinct.

Pseudolmedia (sū-dol-mē'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Trécul, 1847), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Olmedia*, a related genus of plants.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs of the family *Moraceæ*, tribe *Artocarpeæ*, and subtribe *Olmedieæ*, characterized by receptacles containing numerous staminate flowers mixed with scales and without distinct perianths, and by pistillate flowers solitary in their receptacles. There are five species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They bear shining entire alternate short-stalked leaves, which are feather-veined and thin but coriaceous. The ovoid fruit is inclosed in a persistent and enlarged fleshy perianth, and the whole forms in *P. spuria* of Jamaica an edible red drupe-like fruit. See *bread-nut* and *milkwood (a).*

pseudologist† (sū-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδολογιστής*, one who speaks falsely, a liar, < *ψευδολόγος*, speaking falsely: see *pseudology.*] A retailer of falsehoods; a liar.

pseudology† (sū-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδολογία*, falsehood, < *ψευδολόγος*, speaking falsely, < *ψευδής*, false, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of lying; falsehood of speech; mendacity; lying.

Not according to the sound rules of *pseudology.* *Arbuthnot.*

pseudomalachite (sū-dō-mal'a-kīt), *n.* A hydrous phosphate of copper occurring ordinarily in massive forms of a bright-green color, much resembling malachite. It is closely related to dihydrite and ehlite.

Pseudomelania (sū-dō-mē-lā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Melania*, q. v.] An extinct genus of shells superficially resembling a melanian, typical of the family *Pseudomelaniidæ.*

Pseudomelaniidæ (sū-dō-mel-a-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudomelania* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pseudomelania.* They had elongated turreted shells with the aperture oval and the columella simple or plicated forward. The species inhabited the seas of the Paleozoic to the Tertiary epochs, and are entirely extinct.

pseudomembrane (sū-dō-mem'brān), *n.* A false membrane. See *membrane.*

pseudomembranous (sū-dō-mem'brā-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pseudomembrane.—**Pseudomembranous bronchitis**, bronchitis with the formation of a false membrane lining the bronchial tubes. It may be due to diphtheria, to the inhalation of hot steam, or to other causes.—**Pseudomembranous enteritis**, a non-febrile affection of the intestinal mucous membrane, characterized by the periodical formation of viscous, shreddy, or tubular exudates composed mainly of mucin.—**Pseudomembranous laryngitis**, a laryngitis characterized by the formation on and in the mucous membrane of a croupous pseudomembrane; true croup.—**Pseudomembranous tracheitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea accompanied by the formation of a pseudomembrane.

pseudometallic (sū″dō-me-tal'ik), *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic: specifically applied to a kind of luster closely resembling that of metals.

pseudomonocotyledonous (sū-dō-mon-ō-kot-i-lē'dō-nus), *a.* In *bot.*, having two or more cotyledons consolidated into a single mass, as in the horse-chestnut.

pseudomorph (sū'dō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *μορφή*, form.] A deceptive, irregular, or false form; specifically, in *mineral.*, a mineral having a definite form belonging, not to the substance of which it consists, but to some other substance which has wholly or partially disappeared. Sometimes quartz is found in the form of fluor-spar crystals, the fluor-spar having been changed by a process of substitution into quartz. Such crystals are pseudomorphs by substitution; another illustration is that of tinstone, cassiterite, after orthoclase feldspar. A more common and important class of pseudomorphs includes those formed by the chemical alteration of the original mineral: these are illustrated by pseudomorphs of native copper after the oxid cuprite, where there has been a simple loss of one ingredient, in this case oxygen; also, of gypsum after anhydrite, where the anhydrous calcium sulphate has been changed by assumption of water to the hydrous sulphate; or, still more important, where there has been a more or less complete exchange of constituents, as of the lead carbonate cerusite after the lead sulphid galena, or of serpentine after chrysolite, or of kaolin after feldspar, etc. Pseudomorphs are also formed by molecular change without change of chemical substance, as of calcite after aragonite, or rutile after brookite; these last are also called *paramorphs.* (See *paramorphism.*) Pseudomorphs very commonly have a noncrystalline waxy structure, but this is not necessarily the case.

pseudomorphia (sū-dō-môr'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *morphia.*] One of the alkaloids of opium, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$. Also called *dehydromorphine, oxymorphia.*

pseudomorphic (sū-dō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ic.*] Same as *pseudomorphous.*

pseudomorphine (sū-dō-môr'fin), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *morphina*, morphine.] Same as *pseudomorphia.*

pseudomorphism (sū-dō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ism.*] The state of having a form, usually crystalline, different from that proper to the mineral; the process by which this state is brought about. See *pseudomorph.*

pseudomorphosis (sū″dō-môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *μόρφωσις*, a shaping, < *μορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *μορφή*, form.] Same as *pseudomorphism.*

pseudomorphous (sū-dō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ous.*] Not having the true form; characterized by or exhibiting pseudomorphism; in *mineral.*, noting substances having an external form, usually crystalline, which does not properly belong to themselves. See *pseudomorph.*

pseudomorula (sū-dō-mor'ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *pseudomorulæ* (-lē). A false morula: applied by W. S. Kent to a collection or aggregate of cells or spores of distinctly unicellular animals, resembling a morula, but of a different morphological character. See *morula.*

pseudomorular (sū-dō-mor'ö-lär), *a.* [< *pseudomorula* + *-ar*³.] Having the character of a pseudomorula.

pseudonavicella (sū-dō-nav-i-sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudonavicellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + LL. *navicella*, a small boat, dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*².] The embryonic form of a gregarine; one of a number of minute bodies into which the substance of an adult encysted gregarine breaks up in reproduction. Pseudonavicellæ are so called from their resemblance to diatoms of the genus *Navicella.* On the rupture of the cyst of the adult gregarine these bodies escape; and on rupture of the pseudonavicellæ themselves the embryo proper is similarly set free. See *pseudofilaria*, and cut under *Gregarinidæ.* Also *pseudonavicula.*

pseudonavicellar (sū-dō-nav-i-sel'är), *a.* [< *pseudonavicella* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to a pseudonavicella, or having its character, as the spores of *Sporozoa.* Also *pseudonavicular.*

pseudonavicula (sū″dō-nā-vik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pseudonaviculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *navicula*, a small boat, dim. of *navis*, a ship.] Same as *pseudonavicella.*

pseudonavicular (sū″dō-nā-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *pseudonavicula* + *-ar*³.] Same as *pseudonavicellar.*

pseudoneuropter (sū″dō-nū-rop'tėr), *n.* [< *Pseudoneuroptera.*] A pseudoneuropterous insect.

Pseudoneuroptera (sū″dō-nū-rop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Neuroptera*, q. v.] An order of *Insecta*, proposed by Erichson in 1840 to contain those neuropterous insects which have the metamorphosis incomplete, four membranous wings usually manyveined, and mandibulate mouth-parts (except in one family, *Ephemeridæ*). The order thus defined was divided into three suborders: (1) *Platyptera*, including the *Perlidæ*, *Psocidæ*, *Embiidæ*, and *Termitidæ*; (2) *Odonata* or dragon-flies; and (3) *Ephemerina* or May-flies. Brauer, however, dismembers the *Pseudoneuroptera*, and distributes its components in his second, third, fourth, and sixth orders, *Ephemerida, Odonata, Plecoptera*, and *Corrodentia*, the order *Isoptera* being subsequently founded to include the *Termitidæ.*

pseudoneuropterous (sū″dō-nū-rop'te-rus), *a.* [< *Pseudoneuropter-a* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Pseudoneuroptera*, or having their characters.

pseudo-nipple (sū'dō-nip″l), *n.* A false nipple of the mammary gland, produced by the elevation of the non-glandular part around a depression at the bottom of which the ducts open.

Pseudoniscidæ (sū-dō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudoniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of synxiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans of Silurian age, typified by the genus *Pseudoniscus.* They had an oval body, large head, no compound eyes, and abdomen with nine segments besides the telson.

Pseudoniscus (sū-dō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pseudoniscidæ*.

pseudonomania (sū″don-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ψεύδειν* (ppr. *ψεύδων*), belie, mid. *ψεύδεσθαι*, lie (see *pseudo-*), + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid propensity to lie.

pseudonucleolus (sū″dō-nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudonucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut: see *nucleolus*.] An accessory or supplementary nucleus of some ova.

pseudonychium (sū-dō-nik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudonychia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *onychium*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the onychium or spurious claw between the true tarsal claws. See *empodium* and *onychium*, and compare *paronychium*.

pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* [Also *pseudonyme*; < F. *pseudonyme*, < Gr. *ψευδώνυμος*, having a false name, < *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] 1. A false name; especially, a fictitious name assumed by an author in order to conceal or veil his identity.

> The [Brontë] sisters adopted the *pseudonyms* Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, corresponding to their initials.
> *L. Stephen*, Dict. National Biog., VI. 410.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the vernacular name of a species or other group of animals or plants, as distinguished from its tenable technical name: thus, *robin* is the *pseudonym* of *Turdus migratorius*. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321 (1884).

pseudonymal (sū-don'i-mal), *a.* [< *pseudonym* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, vernacular; not technical nor tenable, as the name of an animal; not having the character of an onym. *Coues.*

pseudonymity (sū-dō-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< *pseudonym* + *-ity*.] The state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name. *Contemporary Rev.*

pseudonymous (sū-don'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδώνυμος*, having a false name: see *pseudonym*.] Bearing a pseudonym, or false name: applied to an author who publishes a work under a false or feigned name, or to a work thus published.

> In the primitive age of publication, before there existed "a reading public," literary productions were often anonymous; or . . . they wore the mask of a fictitious name, and were *pseudonymous*.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 346.

pseudonymously (sū-don'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a pseudonymous manner; under a pseudonym, or fictitious or false name.

> That vile concoction of camomile which you so *pseudonymously* dignify with the title of "Bitter Ale."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II., Pref.

pseudoparalysis (sū″dō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* An affection resembling paralysis, but regarded as distinct from ordinary forms.—**Spastic pseudoparalysis.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudoparaplegia (sū-dō-par-a-plē'ji-ä), *n.* An affection like paraplegia, but regarded as essentially distinct.—**Tetanoid pseudoparaplegia.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudo-parasite (sū-dō-par'a-sīt), *n.* An apparent parasite; a commensal or inquiline; also, a plant which attacks vegetable tissues, but only when they are dead.

pseudoparasitic (sū-dō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* Parasitic apparently but not really; commensal; inquiline.

pseudoparenchyma (sū″dō-pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* In *mycol.*, a tissue resembling parenchyma, but of far different origin, being produced from united and transformed hyphæ.

pseudoparenchymatous (sū-dō-par-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling pseudoparenchyma.

pseudoparenchyme (sū″dō-pa-reng'kim), *n.* Same as *pseudoparenchyma*.

pseudoparesis (sū-dō-par'e-sis), *n.* An affection resembling paresis, but regarded as distinct from ordinary forms.—**Spastic pseudoparesis.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudoparthenogenesis (sū-dō-pär″the-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* That mode of reproduction which is supposed to be intermediate between metagenesis and parthenogenesis proper. *Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., I. 214.

pseudo-patron (sū-dō-pā'tron), *n.* A pretended or would-be patron. [Rare.]

> Disturbers of a right of advowson may therefore be these three persons—the *pseudo-patron*, his clerk, and the ordinary.
> *Blackstone*, Com., III. xvi.

pseudopediform (sū-dō-ped'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a pseudopod; pseudopodial.

> Body ciliated, . . . without *pseudopediform* prolongations.
> *Arthur Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 370.

pseudopercular (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lär), *a.* [< *pseudopercul-um* + *-ar*³.] False or secondary, as an operculum; pertaining to a pseudoperculum.

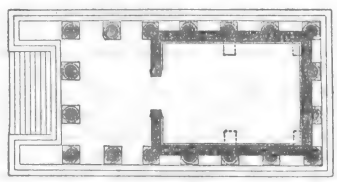
pseudoperculate (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< *pseudopercul-um* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with a pseudoperculum; having the aperture closed by a pseudoperculum.

pseudoperculum (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pseudopercula* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *operculum*, a lid, cover: see *opercle*.] A false opercle; a kind of secondary lid closing the aperture of the shell of some pulmonate gastropods. See *clausilium*. Also called *hibernaculum*.

pseudoperidium (sū″dō-pe-rid'i-um), *n.* In *mycol.*, a false peridium: a name given to the membranous cup inclosing the spores in *Æcidium*. See *peridium* and *Æcidium*.

pseudoperiodic (sū-dō-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* Quasi-periodic.

pseudoperipteral (sū″dō-pe-rip'te-ral), *a.* In *arch.*, falsely peripteral: noting a temple with a portico in front, or porticos in front and rear,



Plan of Pseudoperipteral Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome.

but with the columns on its flanks engaged in the walls, instead of standing free. Compare plan under *opisthodomos*.

> There are but two known examples of Greek antiquity of a *pseudo-peripteral* structure—the gigantic fane of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, and the nine-columned edifice at Pæstum.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 410.

pseudoperipteros (sū″dō-pe-rip'te-ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ψευδοπερίπτερος*, with a false peristyle, < *ψευδής*, false, + *περίπτερος*, with a single row of columns all around: see *peripteros*.] A pseudoperipteral structure.

> It would be difficult to decide whether this peculiar *pseudo-peripteros* [temple of Zeus at Agrigentum] owed its conformation to the building-stone at disposal, . . . or whether other considerations led to this abnormal negation of the fundamental principles of columnar architecture.
> *Reber*, Ancient Art (tr. by Clarke), p. 219.

Pseudophallia (sū-dō-fal'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] In Mörch's system, a class of gastropods characterized by the supposed absence of an intromittent male organ, comprising the orders *Rhipidoglossa* and *Docoglossa*. Also called *Exocephala*.

Pseudophidia (sū-dō-fid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ὀφίδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *Ophidia*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of *Amphibia*, characterized by the limbless serpentiform body (whence the name); the cæcilians, or *Ophiomorpha*. See *Cæciliidæ*.

pseudophidian (su-dō-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pseudophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the appearance of an ophidian, as an amphibian; belonging to the *Pseudophidia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pseudophidia*.

pseudophone (sū'dō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φωνή*, voice.] An instrument for the study of the perception of direction of sounds by the human ear. By it sound may be made to appear as coming from any direction other than the true one. Earpieces fastened to the head by straps, and carrying adjustable tin-plate mirrors—the latter producing the effects—constitute the instrument.

Pseudophyllidea (sū″dō-fi-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-idea*.] An order of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms whose scolices have a dorsal and a ventral bothrium and are usually unarmed with hooklets. The group includes tapes found in various fishes, amphibians, and waterbirds, as well as *Bothriocephalus latus*, the broad tapeworm, occasionally infesting the human body.

Pseudopneumona (sū-dop-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πνεύμων*, lung.] A group of rostriferous gastropods, with the gills in very numerous cross-rows on the inner surface of the mantle, eyes in front of the bases of the tentacles, and operculum spiral. It included the families *Littorinidæ*, *Lacunidæ*, and *Truncatellidæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

pseudopod (sū'dō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. A member of the *Pseudopoda*, as an amœba; any protozoan which is provided with pseudopodia, or has the power of protruding diversiform parts of its protoplasm in the form of pseudopodia, serving as temporary organs of locomotion; a rhizopod; a myxopod.—2. A pseudopodium.

Pseudopoda† (sū-dop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pseudopod*.] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anenterous infusorians, containing those called *root-footed*, or the *Amœbæa*, *Arcellina*, and *Bacillaria*. The term is disused, but is the origin of the very common words *pseudopod* and *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodal (sū-dop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *pseudopod* + *-al*.] 1. Provided with pseudopods; furnished with false feet; of or pertaining to the *Pseudopoda*; rhizopod; myxopod.—2. Pertaining to pseudopodia; pseudopodial.

pseudopode (sū'dō-pōd), *n.* [< *pseudopodium*.] Same as *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodia, *n.* Plural of *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodial (sū-dō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *pseudopodium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to pseudopodia; forming or formed by pseudopodia: as, a *pseudopodial* process; *pseudopodial* movement; the *pseudopodial* aperture for the protrusion of pseudopodia in the test of a foraminifer.

pseudopodian (sū-dō-pō'di-an), *a.* [< *pseudopodium* + *-an*.] Same as *pseudopodial*.

pseudopodic (sū-dō-pod'ik), *a.* [< *pseudopod* + *-ic*.] Same as *pseudopodal*. *W. S. Kent.*

pseudopodium (sū-dō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *Protozoa*, as pseudopods, rhizopods, or myxopods, a temporary diversiform prolongation or protrusion of the protoplasmor body-substance of the animalcule, to any extent or in any shape, capable of being withdrawn or reabsorbed into the general mass of the body, and serving as an organ of locomotion, prehension, or ingestion; a pseudopod, or false foot: generally in the plural. The term is very comprehensive in its application to foot-like, finger-like, or ray-like processes of the body of protozoans; but it is the essential character of a pseudopodium to be soft, diversiform, or variable in shape, and temporary, or subject to reabsorption—in which respects the organ differs from the fixed or constant processes of many protozoans, as cilia or flagella. Pseudopodia are highly characteristic of the lower or non-corticate protozoans, the myxopods or rhizopods proper, as all the amœbiforms, the heliozoans, the foraminifers, etc. They may be broad and lobate processes of protoplasm, or slender filamentous rays. When lobate the pseudopodia remain distinct from one another, their margins are clear and transparent, and the granules which they may contain plainly flow into their interior from the more fluid central part of the body; or the whole body of the animalcule may flow into such a pseudopod, thus effecting a peculiar kind of locomotion. But when they are filiform they are very apt to run into one another, and give rise to networks, the constituent filaments of which, however, readily separate and regain their previous form; and, whether they do this or not, the surfaces of these pseudopodia are beset by minute granules, which are in incessant motion. See cuts under *Actinosphærium*, *Amœba*, and *Rotalia*.

2. In *Rotifera*, the aboral region, caudal extremity, or tail-end of a wheel-animalcule. It varies much in size, form, and function, and may be absent. When best developed, it is a considerable muscular organ, serving as a sucker-like means of attachment or as a fin-like organ for swimming. It is sometimes a pair of tails, like styles or flaps.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Musci*, a false pedicel, or elongation of the extremity of a branch of the oöphyte, in the form of a stalk, supporting a sporogonium or bearing gemmæ.

> In Sphagnum, the sporogonium is fully developed within the epigonal leaves, and when complete the axis beneath it elongates, forming the *pseudopodium*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 161.

(*b*) In *Mycetozoa*, a protrusion of the protoplasm of an amœboid body, which may be drawn in, or into which the whole body may move.

pseudoproct (sū'dō-prokt), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] 1. The anus or anal opening of the pseudembryo or echinopædium of an echinoderm.—2. The false oscule, or pseudostome, of a sponge. *W. J. Sollas.*

> The faulty use of the term oscule for what is neither functionally nor morphologically a mouth is here obvious, for in one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome; it would be better if the term *pseudoproct* could be substituted.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

pseudoproctous (sū-dō-prok'tus), *a.* [< *pseudoproct* + *-ous*.] Provided with a pseudoproct.

pseudoprostyle (sū-dō-prō'stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πρόστυλος*, prostyle.] Noting a portico the projection of which from the wall is less

than the width of its intercolumniation. *Hosking.*

pseudopsia (sū-dop′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄψις*, sight.] False sight-perception.

pseudopupa (sū-dō-pū′pạ), *n.*; pl. *pseudopupæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *pupa*, q. v.] A false pupa: applied to the fifth stage, or coarctate pupa, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis. Also called *semipupa*. See *coarctate*, and cut under *Sitaris*.

pseudopupal (sū-dō-pū′pạl), *a.* [< *pseudopupa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a pseudopupa, or having its characters.

Pseudopus (sū′dō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of lizards of the family *Zonuridæ*, having rudimentary hind limbs and traces of shoulder-girdles. *P. pallasi* is an example.

pseudoramose (sū-dō-rā′mōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus, ramose*.] In *bot.*, forming false branches. See *pseudoramulus*.

pseudoramulus (sū-dō-ram′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudoramuli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus*, a branch.] In *bot.*, a false branch: applied to the filaments of certain of the blue-green algæ or *Schizophyceæ*. The false branch is formed by a part of the filament pushing out through the gelatinous sheath and continuing to grow, giving the appearance of a true branch.

pseudo-ray (sū′dō-rā), *n.* A ray of a geodesic on a pseudosphere.

Pseudorca (sū-dôr′kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *orca*, a kind of whale: see *Orca*[1].] A genus of cetaceans, established for the reception of the *Phocæna crassidens* of Owen, discovered subfossil in England, and afterward found living, related to *Orca*, but having only about 40 teeth and 50 vertebræ, the cervicals mostly ankylosed, the lumbars half as long again as they are broad. The animal is black, and attains a length of 14 feet.

Pseudoscines (sū-dos′i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *oscen* (*oscin-*), a singing bird: see *Oscines*.] In *ornith.*, in Sclater's arrangement of 1880, a suborder of *Passeres*, including the *Acromyodi abnormales* of Garrod and Forbes, or the genera *Menura* and *Atrichia* of Australia, as together distinguished from *Oscines*, or normal acromyodian *Passeres*.

pseudoscinine (sū-dos′i-nin), *a.* Anomalously oscinine, as the lyre-birds and scrub-birds of Australia; belonging to the *Pseudoscines*.

pseudosclerosis (sū″dō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* A case resembling clinically multiple sclerosis, but not presenting the characteristic lesions post mortem.

pseudoscope (sū′dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of stereoscope that makes concave parts appear convex, and convex parts concave. Wheatstone's pseudoscope produces these effects by the use of two flint-glass rectangular prisms, which reflect the light coming from the object viewed from their inner surfaces, the latter being, with reference to the eye of the observer, at the angle of total reflection.

Hence, too, the obstinacy with which human faces and forms, and other extremely familiar convex objects, refuse to appear hollow when viewed through Wheatstone's *pseudoscope*. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 528.

pseudoscopic (sū-dō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *pseudoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the pseudoscope, or to the class of optical phenomena which it presents, in which false impressions of visual objects are conveyed to the mind.

By *pseudoscopic* vision we mean that "conversion of relief" which is produced by the combination of two reversed perspective projections.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 31.

The second [group of illusions] relates to the instability of our judgments of relative distance and size by the eye, and includes especially what are known as *pseudoscopic* illusions. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 524.

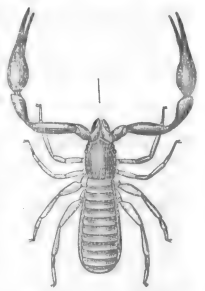
pseudoscopically (sū-dō-skop′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pseudoscopic manner; as in a pseudoscope.

When mounted *pseudoscopically*, at first it [a photograph] is very unsatisfactory. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIII. 428.

pseudoscopy (sū′dō-skō-pi), *n.* [< *pseudoscope* + *-y*[3].] The use of the pseudoscope, or the production of effects similar to those exhibited by it.

pseudoscorpion (sū-dō-skôr′pi-ọn), *n.* [< NL. *pseudoscorpio(n-)*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σκορπίος*, L. *scorpio(n-)*, a scorpion.] A false scorpion; a member of the *Pseudoscorpiones* or *Cheliferidæ*. See cut in next column.

Pseudoscorpiones (sū″dō-skôr-pī′ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pseudoscorpio(n-)*: see *pseudoscorpion*.] An order of tracheate arachnidans, with segmented abdomen not distinctly separated from the cephalothorax, didactyl or chelate maxillary palps, two or four eyes, and no postabdomen nor poison-glands; the false scorpions, of the families *Cheliferidæ* and *Obisiidæ*. Also called *Cheliferidea*. Also *Pseudoscorpionina*, and as a family *Pseudoscorpionidæ*.



Pseudoscorpion (*Chelifer obisium*). (Hair-line shows natural size.)

pseudoseptate (sū-dō-sep′tāt), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having the appearance of being septate, as many spores.—2. In *zoöl.*, having pseudosepta, as corals.

pseudoseptum (sū-dō-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *pseudosepta* (-tạ). In corals, a false septum; a septum not homologous with the regular septa of corals—that is, not identified as a calcified mesentery. Thus, in *Heliopora*, with eight mesenteries only, there are usually fifteen pseudosepta.

pseudosiphon (sū-dō-sī′fọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σίφων*, siphon: see *siphon*.] A false siphon; the vertical trace in the external solid plug of the truncated shell of certain cephalopods, as orthoceratites, continuous with the true siphon. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 258.

pseudosiphonal (sū-dō-sī′fō-nạl), *a.* [< *pseudosiphon* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the pseudosiphon of cephalopods.

pseudosiphuncle (sū-dō-sī′fung-kl), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *siphuncle*.] A pseudosiphon. *A. Hyatt.*

pseudosmia (sū-dos′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ὀσμή*, odor.] False smell-perception.

Pseudosolaneæ (sū″dō-sō-lā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Solaneæ*.] A subfamily of sympetalous plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, having some relationship with the family *Solanaceæ*, and characterized by alternate leaves, uniformly centripetal inflorescence, a five-lobed corolla with the two upper lobes exterior, and four, sometimes five, perfect stamens. It includes 9 genera and 2 tribes, of which the *Verbasceæ*, or the mullen tribe, is the chief. They are herbs or shrubs, the flowers with a broad corolla-tube bearing rather flat and spreading lobes.

pseudospermic (sū-dō-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *pseudosperm-ium* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, forming or pertaining to a pseudospermium.

pseudospermium (sū-dō-spėr′mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, any one-seeded indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp so closely invests the seed that the whole appears as merely a seed—for example, an achenium.

pseudospermous (sū-dō-spėr′mus), *a.* [As *pseudosperm-ic* + *-ous*.] Same as *pseudospermic*.

pseudosphere (sū′dō-sfēr), *n.* A surface of constant negative curvature.

pseudospherical (sū-dō-sfer′i-kạl), *a.* Having a constant negative curvature.

If there were such a difference it would probably be inextricably mixed up with the annual parallax itself. Were space really *pseudospherical*, then stars would exhibit a real parallax even if they were infinitely distant.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 664.

Pseudospherical surface, a surface like that generated by the rotation on its axis of the curve

$$x + \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} = r \log \frac{r - \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}}{y}.$$

Pseudospora (sū-dos′pō-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of myxomycete-like fungi, typical of the group *Pseudosporeæ*, with plasmodium wanting, or at least unknown.

pseudospore (sū′dō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *mycol.*, same as *teleutospore*.

Pseudosporeæ (sū-dō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zopf), < *Pseudospora* + *-eæ*.] A group of myxomycete-like fungi of the class *Monadineæ*, typified by the genus *Pseudospora*.

pseudostella (sū-dō-stel′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *stella*, star.] A meteor or phenomenon of any kind resembling a star in the heavens.

pseudostigma (sū-dō-stig′mạ), *n.*; pl. *pseudostigmata* (-ma-tạ). A kind of false stigma with which some tracheate acarines, as the *Oribatidæ* or beetle-mites, are provided. In these mites the pseudostigmata are conspicuous, dorsal, tubular, and each has a filament projecting from the interior of the tube.

pseudostoma (sū-dos′tō-mạ), *n.*; pl. *pseudostomata* (sū-dō-stō′ma-tạ). [NL.: see *pseudostome*.] 1. In *anat.*, a supposed opening on the surface of a serous membrane, regarded as the mouth of one of the absorbents or lymphatic vessels which begin in such membranes.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *pseudostome*, 2. (*b*†) [*cap.*] The name-giving genus of *Pseudostomidæ*: synonymous with *Geomys*. *Thomas Say*, 1823. Also called *Diplostoma, Saccophorus*, and *Ascomys*.

pseudostomatous (sū-dō-stom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *pseudostoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Provided with pseudostomata, as a serous surface; of or pertaining to a pseudostoma.

pseudostome (sū′dō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *pseudostoma* (cf. Gr. *ψευδόστομα*, the false or blind mouth of a river), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. The mouth or oral orifice of the pseudembryo or echinopædium of an echinoderm; a pseudostoma: correlated with *pseudoproct*.—2. The false osculum or secondary opening replacing an original oscule of a sponge. Also called *pseudoproct*.

Secondary canals or cavities, which may be incurrent (vestibular) or excurrent (cloacal), the opening of the latter to the exterior being termed a false oscule or *pseudostome*. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

3. A pouched rat, or pocket-gopher, of North America, as *Geomys bursarius*. See *Pseudostoma*, 2 (*b*).

Pseudostomidæ (sū-dō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gervais, 1848), < *Pseudostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of American rodents, with external cheek-pouches, named from the genus *Pseudostoma;* the pocket-rats and pocket-mice, now dissociated in the two families *Geomyidæ* and *Heteromyidæ;* the pseudostomes.

pseudostomine (sū-dō-stō′min), *a.* [< *pseudostome* + *-ine*[1].] Having external cheek-pouches, as a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse; saccomyine.

pseudostomosis (sū″dō-stō-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *pseudostome* + *-osis*.] The formation or existence of a pseudostome, or false oscule, as that of a sponge. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

pseudostomotic (sū″dō-stō-mot′ik), *a.* [< *pseudostomosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting pseudostomosis; provided with pseudostomes or false oscules, as a sponge.

pseudostomous (sū-dos′tō-mus), *a.* [< *pseudostome* + *-ous*.] Having pseudostomes, as a sponge; of or pertaining to pseudostomes.

pseudostroma (sū-dō-strō′mạ), *n.* In *mycol.*, a false stroma; a cellular body resembling a stroma; the perithecium of certain fungi. (*Lindley.*) See *stroma*.

pseudosymmetry (sū-dō-sim′e-tri), *n.* In *crystal.*, false symmetry; the appearance of having a higher degree of symmetry than is actually the case, usually produced through twinning. See *twin*.

Pseudotetramera (sū″dō-te-tram′ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839): see *pseudotetramerous*.] In Westwood's system of classification, one of the four prime divisions of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles in which the tarsi are five-jointed, but the fourth joint is minute and concealed between the lobes of the preceding. It is equivalent to the *Cryptopentamera* of Burmeister and the *Subpentamera* of Latreille. It includes the large and important groups *Rhynchophora, Longicornia*, and *Phytophaga*.

pseudotetramerous (sū″dō-te-tram′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *τέτταρες* (*τετρα-*), four, + *μέρος*, part.] Having apparently four-jointed but actually five-jointed tarsi, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pseudotetramera*.

pseudotinea (sū-dō-tin′ē-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *tinea*, a worm.] The larva of certain pyralid moths, as the bee-moth, *Galeria cereana*, which feeds on wax, and is a terrible enemy to bees. They sometimes infold the cells in their webs to such an extent as to destroy the community. See *Galeria*, and cut under *bee-moth*.

Pseudotrimera (sū-dō-trim′ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839): see *pseudotrimerous*.] In Westwood's system of classification, one of the four prime divisions of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles in which the tarsi are four-jointed, the third joint being very diminutive and concealed between the lobes of the preceding. It is equivalent to the *Cryptotetramera* of Burmeister and to the *Subtetramera* and *Trimera* of Latreille. It includes the three families *Erotylidæ, Endomychidæ*, and *Coccinellidæ*.

pseudotrimerous (sū-dō-trim'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *μέρος*, part.] Having apparently only three, but actually four tarsal joints, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pseudotrimera*.

Pseudotsuga (sū-dot-sū'gạ), *n.* [NL. (Carrière, 1867), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Tsuga*, q. v.] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Abieteæ*. By Eichler, Engler, and others it is united with the related genus *Tsuga*, the hemlock-spruce, from which it has been distinguished by the absence of resin-vesicles in the seeds, by the smooth branchlets, and by cones fringed with conspicuous sharply two-lobed bracts much longer than the scales, with their midribs prolonged into a spine or bristle. One of the two species, *P. mucronata*, discovered by the Scotch botanist David Douglas, in Oregon, in 1825, is the most widely distributed timber-tree of the Pacific States, and is known as *red* or *yellow fir*, *Oregon pine*, *Douglas fir*, *Douglas spruce*, and *Douglas pine*. (See *Oregon pine*, under *pine*[1].) The wood is unlike that of any related conifer in its abundance of spirally marked wood-cells. The trees are at first pyramidal and spruce-like, afterward more spreading, with very thick and rough brown bark. They bear flat and very narrow linear leaves, spirally inserted, but spreading somewhat in two ranks by a twist at the base, and handsome pendulous cones, which are nearly cylindrical, 2 or 3 inches long, and are matured the first year. In the other species, *P. macrocarpa*, the hemlock of the San Bernardino Mountains, a smaller tree, about 50 feet in height, the cones reach 7 inches long, and the larger seeds contain as many as from nine to twelve seed-leaves.

Pseudoturbinolidæ (sū-dō-tėr-bi-nol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Turbinolidæ*.] A family of extinct aporose sclerodermatous corals, resembling *Turbinolidæ*, but with septa each composed of three laminæ free internally, externally united by a single costa. The genus *Dasmia* is an example. Also called *Dasmiidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

pseudova, *n.* Plural of *pseudovum*.

pseudoval (sū-dō'vạl), *a.* [< *pseudovum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pseudovum or metovum. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

pseudovarian (sū-dō-vā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *pseudovar-y* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a pseudovary: as, a *pseudovarian* tubule; a *pseudovarian* ovum.

The terminal or anterior chamber of each *pseudovarian* tube is lined by an epithelium, which incloses a number of nucleated cells. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 385.

pseudovarium (sū-dō-vā'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *pseudovary*.] Same as *pseudovary*.

A portion of the cells . . . becomes converted into a *pseudovarium*, and the development of new pseudova commences before the young leaves the body of its parent. It is obvious that this operation is comparable to a kind of budding. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 447.

pseudovary (sū-dō'vā-ri), *n.*; pl. *pseudovaries* (-riz). [< NL. *pseudovarium*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*[1].] **1.** The ovary of a viviparous insect, as an aphis, in which are developed the kind of ova called pseudova.

The young are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females in their disposition, and may be termed *pseudovaries*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 385.

2. The filmy pellicle or so-called proligerous membrane of infusions of hay, etc., out of which infusorial animalcules were supposed to be produced by the heterogenists, or believers in spontaneous generation.

pseudovelar (sū-dō-vē'lär), *a.* [< *pseudovelum* + *-ar*[3].] Vascular, as the velum of a scyphomedusan; having the character or quality of a pseudovelum.

pseudovelum (sū-dō-vē'lum), *n.*; pl. *pseudovela* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *velum*.] The vascular velum of some hydrozoans, as the *Scyphomedusæ*, containing enteric vessels, and regarded as morphologically distinct from the true velum of the *Hydromedusæ*. See *velum*.

Pseudoviperæ† (sū-dō-vī'pẹ-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *vipera*, viper.] The wart-snakes (genera *Acrochordus* and *Erpeton*).

pseudoviperine (sū-dō-vī'pẹ-rin), *a.* [As *Pseudoviper-æ* + *-ine*[1].] Having the appearance of a viper or other venomous serpent, but harmless, as a wart-snake; pertaining to the *Pseudoviperæ*.

pseudo-volcanic (sū″dō-vol-kan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.

pseudo-volcano (sū″dō-vol-kā'nō), *n.* A volcano that, when in a state of activity, emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

Pseudovomer (sū-dō-vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *vomer*, plowshare: see *vomer*.] A genus of fossil carangoid fishes of Miocene age.

pseudovum (sū-dō'vum), *n.*; pl. *pseudova* (-vạ). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *ovum*, egg.] A pseudovarian ovum; the egg produced in a pseudovary; a false egg, or the germ of an individual, as an aphid, produced agamogenetically and parthenogenetically. The unimpregnated eggs laid by a virgin aphis are pseudova. The delicate investing membrane or cell-wall is ruptured immediately by the active embryos.

One of the hindermost of these cells enlarges and becomes detached from the rest as a *pseudovum*. It then divides and gives rise to a cellular mass, distinguishable into a peripheral layer of clear cells and a central more granular substance, which becomes surrounded by a structureless cuticula. It is this cellular mass which gradually becomes fashioned into the body of a larval aphis.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 385.

The ova which originate in it [pseudovary] and are incapable of fertilization [it will be convenient to call] the *pseudova*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 544.

★ **pseudoxanthin** (sū-dō-zan'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A leucomaine, $C_4H_5N_5O$, found in muscular tissue.

psha, pshah (shä or pshä), *interj.* See *pshaw*.

pshaw (shâ or pshâ), *interj.* [Also *psha*, *pshah*; a mere exclamation, of no definite formation, but suggesting *pish* and *sho*, accom. to *ah*, *aw*.] An exclamation implying contempt, disdain, impatience, or a sense of absurdity.

Pshaw, Pshaw! you fib, you Baggage, you do understand. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

Pshaw! Sure I must know better than you whether he 's come or not. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

You will say that the story is not probable. *Psha!* Is n't it written in a book? *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

pshaw (shâ or pshâ), *v. i.* [< *pshaw*, *interj.*] To utter the interjection *pshaw;* evince contempt or impatience by such interjections as *pshaw*.

My father travelled homewards . . . in none of the best of moods, *pshaw-ing* and pish-ing all the way down. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. xvii.



Pshem.

pshem (pshem), *n.* A head-dress for women, derived from the East, probably the Levant, and adopted in Spain in the thirteenth century. It was practically an upright and nearly cylindrical hat.

psi (psē or sī), *n.* A Greek letter, Ψ, *ψ*. It belongs to the Ionic alphabet, and stands for *ps* or *phs*. The character may be a modification of Φ, *φ*.

Psidium (sid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), said to have been so called in allusion to the succulent fruit; irreg. < Gr. *ψίζειν*, *ψίειν*, feed on pap, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees and shrubs of the family *Myrtaceæ* and tribe *Myrteæ*. It is characterized by a broad calyx-tube bearing four or five lobes which are closed in the bud and become separated on flowering, four or five spreading petals, an ovary commonly with four or five cells, and numerous many-ranked ovules containing a curved and ring-like embryo. There are about 100 species, all American, and all tropical or subtropical. They are commonly hairy or woolly, and bear opposite feather-veined leaves, rather large cymose flowers, and roundish or pear-shaped berries, sometimes crowned with the calyx-lobes, often edible, and known as *guava*. See *guava* (with cut).

Psila (sī'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, naked, smooth, blank, mere.] A notable genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Psilidæ*, containing shining-black or rust-colored flies, the larvæ of which feed on the roots of plants. *P. rosæ* of Europe is a pest of the carrot and cabbage. See cut under *Psilidæ*.

psilanthropic (sī-lan-throp'ik), *a.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying psilanthropism. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

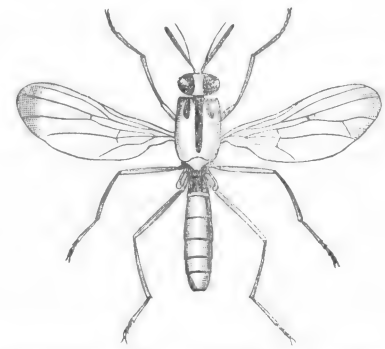
psilanthropism (sī-lan'thrō-pizm), *n.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ. [Rare.]

psilanthropist (sī-lan'thrō-pist), *n.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

The schoolmen would perhaps have called you Unicists: but your proper name is *Psilanthropists*— believers in the mere human nature of Christ. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, April 4, 1832.

psilanthropy (sī-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [< LGr. *ψιλάνθρωπος*, merely human, < *ψιλός*, bare, mere, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Same as *psilanthropism*.

Psilidæ (sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew), < *Psila* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate *Muscidæ*,

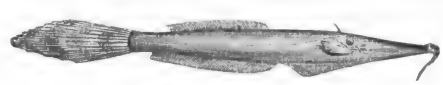


Loxocera cylindrica (much enlarged), one of the *Psilidæ*.

comprising a few small forms distributed in a half-dozen genera, of which *Psila* and *Loxocera* are the most notable.

Psilocephalinæ (sī-lō-sef-ạ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psilocephalus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification, a subfamily of *Balistidæ*, with the vertebræ increased to 29 or 30, the anterior dorsal represented by a weak spine over the frontal region, and the branchial apertures in advance of the eyes. The only species is from East Indian seas.

Psilocephalus (sī-lō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** The typical genus of *Psilocephalinæ*, contain-



Psilocephalus barbatus.

ing the fish otherwise known as *Anacanthus barbatus*.— **2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Zetterstedt*, 1842. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Pselaphidæ*. *Raffray*, 1877.

Psiloceras (sī-los'ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL. (Hyatt, 1868), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Jurassic ammonites of the family *Arietidæ*, to which, according to Hyatt, all the forms of the *Pachycampyli* may be traced. *P. planorbis* is an example.

psiloceratite (sī-lō-ser'ạ-tīt), *n.* [< *Psiloceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*[1].] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Psiloceras*.

Psilodermata (sī-lō-dėr'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Amphibia*, 2 (*c*).

psilodermatous (sī-lō-dėr'mạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Having the skin naked (that is, not scaly), as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Psilodermata*.

psilology (sī-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, mere, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Love of idle talk. *Coleridge*. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

psilomelan (sī-lom'e-lan), *n.* Same as *psilomelane*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 479.

psilomelane (sī-lom'e-lān), *n.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, smooth, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A hydrous oxid of manganese occurring in smooth botryoidal and stalactitic forms and massive, and having a color iron-black to steel-gray.

psilomelanic (sī″lō-me-lan'ik), *a.* [< *psilomelane* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of psilomelane.

The writer found in one of these [manganese nodules] . . . a total of 21.04 per cent. of the *psilomelanic* part. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 479.

Psilonotidæ (sī-lō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psilonotus* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, represented by the genus *Psilonotus*. They are among the smallest plectognaths, and inhabit tropical seas. The frontals are separated from the supraoccipital by the intervention of the postfrontals, which are connected together and laterally expanded but short; the ethmoid is prominent above, enlarged and narrow forward; the vertebræ are few, about 8 + 9; the head is compressed, with a projecting attenuate snout, and the dorsal and anal fins are short and pauciradiate.

Psilonotus (sī-lō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *νῶτος*, back.] The typical genus of *Psilonotidæ*.

Psilopædes (sī-lō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), pl. *παῖδες*, child.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system (1872), a primary group of birds, embracing those which are hatched naked and require to be fed in the nest by the parent. The term is nearly conterminous

with *Altrices*, but of more exact signification. The antithesis is *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes*. Also called *Gymnopædes*.

psilopædic (sī-lō-pē′dik), *a.* [< *Psilopæd-es* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Psilopædes:* opposed to *ptilopædic* and *hesthogenous*. Also *gymnopædic*.

Psilophyton (sī-lof′i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψιλός, bare, smooth, + φυτόν, a plant: see *phyton*.] A genus of fossil plants considered by Dawson as being a connecting-link between the rhizocarps and lycopods, and so named by him in consequence of its partial resemblance to certain parasitic lycopods placed in the modern genus *Psilotum*. It is perhaps the oldest of the genera of vascular land plants, though its systematic position is still undetermined. Since its description (1859) it has been found in abundance at various points in the Devonian of Europe and eastern America. It is also reported from the Upper Silurian of Canada; but it is in general characteristic of the Devonian epoch.

Psiloptera (sī-lop′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Solier, 1833), < Gr. ψιλός, bare, naked, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] An important genus of buprestid beetles, comprising more than a hundred species, extremely variable in form, and found mainly in Africa and South America.

Psilorhinus (sī-lō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Rüppell, 1831), < Gr. ψιλός, bare, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] An American genus of *Corvidæ*, containing large magpie-like jays, of dark coloration, with very long graduated tail, crestless head, a stout bill, and naked nostrils; the smoky pies. There are several species, as the brown jay, *P. morio*. This bird inhabits Texas and Mexico, is smoky-brown, paler below, with bluish gloss on the wings and tail, the bill black or yellow, the length 16 inches, of which the tail is about one half.

Psilosomata (sī-lō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ψιλός, bare, + σῶμα, body: see *Psila*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), a family of his *Aporobranchiata*, consisting of the genus *Phyllirhoë* alone. It was one of three families of pteropods, contrasting with *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. It is now generally called *Phyllirhoidæ* and referred to the nudibranchiates. See cut under *Phyllirhoë*.

psilosopher (sī-los′ō-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. ψιλός, bare, mere, + σοφός, wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; an incompetent or mean pretender to philosophy. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Psittaci (sit′a-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Psittacus*.] An order of birds, having the bill hooked and cered, and the feet yoke-toed; the parrots, or the parrot tribe. This is one of the most natural and well-marked groups in ornithology, formerly referred to an "order" *Scansores*. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, and covered with rugose or granular scales or plates. The wings have ten primaries, and the tail has twelve rectrices. The bill is strongly epignathous, and furnished with a naked or feathered cere. The tongue is thick and fleshy, sometimes peculiarly brushy, and may be used as an organ of taction or prehension; the upper mandible is peculiarly movable, and the beak is habitually employed in progression. The symphysis of the lower jaw is short and obtuse. The bony orbits of the eyes are often completed by union of the lacrymal with the postorbital process. The sternum is entire or simply fenestrated behind, and the clavicles are weak, sometimes defective or wanting. The lower larynx or syrinx is peculiarly constructed, with three pairs of intrinsic muscles. The plumage is aftershafted; the oil-gland is absent, or present and tufted; there are no cæca and no gall-bladder; the carotid arteries are variable; the ambiens muscle is present, variable, or absent; the femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and its accessory are present; the accessory femorocaudal is absent. The *Psittaci* are considered to represent only one family, *Psittacidæ;* or two families, *Stringopidæ* and *Psittacidæ* (Sclater); or two families, *Palæornithidæ* and *Psittacidæ* (Garrod, Coues); or three families, *Psittacidæ, Cacatuidæ*, and *Strigopidæ* (Gray); or nine families, *Stringopidæ, Plissolophidæ, Platycercidæ, Micropsittacidæ, Trichoglossidæ, Palæornithidæ, Psittacidæ, Conuridæ*, and *Pionidæ*. There are upward of 400 species, inhabiting all tropical regions, but poorly represented in the temperate zones. They are chiefly frugivorous, and are sometimes called *frugivorous Raptores*. See the family names, and *cockatoo, lory, lorikeet, love-bird, macaw, owl-parrot, parrakeet*, and *parrot*. Also called *Psittacinæ, Psittacini*, and *Psittacomorphæ*.

psittacid (sit′a-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A parrot, as a member of the *Psittacidæ* in any sense.

II. *a.* Same as *psittacine*.

Psittacidæ (si-tas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Psittaci;* the parrots. (*a*) The only family, conterminous with the order. In this sense the *Psittacidæ* are divided by Finsch into 5 subfamilies: *Stringopinæ*, owl-parrots; *Plictolophinæ*, cockatoos; *Sittacinæ*, with numerous genera, both American and Old World; *Psittacinæ;* and *Trichoglossinæ*, the lories. See cuts under *owl-parrot, parrot, parrakeet, Prioniturus*. (*b*†) Restricted by exclusion of the owl-parrots and cockatoos, and divided into *Pezoporinæ, Arinæ, Lorinæ, Trichoglossinæ, Nestorinæ*, and *Psittacinæ*. *G. R. Gray*. (*c*) Restricted by exclusion of the *Palæornithinæ* to *Psittaci* with two carotids, of which the left is normal, and divided into *Arinæ, Pyrrhurinæ, Platycercinæ*, and *Chrysotinæ*. *Garrod; Coues*. (*d*) Restricted to the gray African parrots of the genera *Psittacus* and *Coracopsis*. *Reichenow*.

psittacine (sit′a-sin), *a.* [< LL. *psittacinus*, of or pertaining to a parrot, < *psittacus*, a parrot: see *Psittacus*.] Parrot-like; resembling or related to parrots; of or pertaining to the *Psittaci* or *Psittacidæ* in any sense; psittacomorphic. Also *psittacean, psittaceous, psittacid*.

Psittacini (sit-a-sī′ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacus* + *-ini.*] Same as *Psittaci*.

psittacinite (sit′a-si-nīt), *n.* [< *psittacine* + *-ite*2.] A vanadate of lead and copper from Montana, occurring in thin crusts of a siskin or parrot-green color.

Psittacirostra (sit″a-si-ros′trä), *n.* [NL., < L. *psittacus* (< Gr. ψιττακός), a parrot, + *rostrum*, beak.] A remarkable genus of Hawaiian birds of the family *Dicæidæ*, having a stout festooned bill. The only species is the parrot-billed grosbeak, *P. psittacea*. Originally *Psittirostra. Temminck*, 1820. Also called *Psittacopis, Psittacina*.

Psittacomorphæ (sit″a-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. ψιττακός, a parrot, + μορφή, form.] A superfamily of desmognathous carinate birds, established by Huxley in 1867, corresponding to the order *Psittaci*. The technical characters used in defining the group are the arched and hooked rostrum, regularly articulated with the skull; no basipterygoid processes; movable, vertically elongated palatines; spongy maxillopalatines; lacrymal and postorbital processes approximated or united; quadrate bone with a small orbital and single mandibular facet; mandibular rami deep, with rounded truncate symphysis; sternum unnotched or single fenestrate; clavicles weak and separate, or wanting; tarsometatarsus short, broad, with two articular facets on its outer distal end, for jointing with the reversed fourth digit; syringeal muscles three pairs; contour-feathers aftershafted, and oil-gland with a circlet of feathers when present.

psittacomorphic (sit″a-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Psittacomorph-æ* + *-ic.*] Having the structure of a parrot; belonging to the *Psittacomorphæ;* psittacine.

Psittacula (si-tak′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), dim. of *Psittacus*, q. v.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Psittaculinæ*, containing the pygmy parrots of various countries, some of which are commonly known as *love-birds*, and including in its different applications a large number of small species with short tail and mostly green coloration. (*a*) American parrots, such as *P. passerina* and sundry other small species. *Illiger*, 1811. (*b*) African species of small size, as *P. pullaria* or *P. roseicollis*, now placed in *Agapornis*. These are the love-birds proper. (*c*) Various small Indian, Philippine, Papuan, and Australian parrots, among them species of *Loriculus* and *Nasiterna*.

Psittaculinæ (si-tak-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacula* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, named from the genus *Psittacula*.

Psittaculus (si-tak′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Psittacus*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *Psittacula* (*a*). *Spix*, 1824.—**2.** Same as *Psittacula* (*c*), or *Loriculus*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Psittacus (sit′a-kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *psittacus*, < Gr. ψιττακός, also ψιττάκη (also βίττακος, σιττάκη), a parrot; prob. of foreign origin.] A Linnean genus of *Psittaci*, formerly conterminous with the order, subsequently variously restricted, now usually confined to the gray African parrots, or jackos (as *P. erithacus*, in which the plumage is grayish, with a short square red tail), which are among the commonest cage-birds. See cut under *parrot*.

psittakeť, *n.* [ME. *psitake;* < L. *psittacus*, < Gr. ψιττακός, a parrot: see *Psittacus*.] A parrot.

> And there ben manye Popegayes, that thei clepen *Psitakes* in hire Langage. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 274.

Psittirostra (sit-i-ros′trä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Psittacirostra*.

psoadic (sō-ad′ik), *a.* [< *psoas* (assumed stem *psoad-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscles; psoatic: as, the *psoadic* plexus. *Owen*.

psoas (sō′as), *n.* [NL., prop. *psoa* (the form *psoas* being perhaps due to a genitive *psoas*), < Gr. ψόα, also ψύα, usually in pl. ψόαι, ψύαι, a muscle of the loins.] A muscle of the loins and pelvis; the tenderloin.—**Psoas abscess**, a burrowing abscess formed by caries of the spine, and confined by the sheath of the psoas magnus muscle.—**Psoas magnus**, a large fusiform muscle situated within the abdomen at the side of the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ, from which it takes its origin, and inserted with the iliacus into the trochanter minor of the femur. It helps to form the iliopsoas. Also called *psoas major lumbaris*, and *magnipsoas*. See cut 3, *c*, under *muscle*, and *tenderloin*.—**Psoas major**. Same as *psoas magnus*.—**Psoas parvus**, a small muscle, frequently absent in man, lying on the front and inner side of the psoas magnus, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis by a long tendon. Also called *parvipsoas*.

psoatic (sō-at′ik), *a.* [< *psoas* (assumed stem *psoat-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscles; psoadic.

Psocidæ (sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Psocus* + *-idæ.*] An important family of corrodentian insects, typified by the genus *Psocus*, having an oval body, a free head, and a small prothorax. The wings when present are of unequal size, the hind pair being smaller. The tarsi are two- or three-jointed. It comprises two subfamilies, the *Atropinæ* and *Psocinæ*. The former contains wingless species, such as *Atropos divinatoria*, the common book-louse, and *Clothilla pulsatoria* (formerly *Atropos pulsatorius*), the death-watch, while the latter contains a host of small winged forms which feed upon lichens, fungi, and decaying vegetation. Also *Psocina*. See cut under *death-watch*.

psocine (sō′sin), *a.* [< *Psocus* + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the *Psocidæ* or *Psocina*, especially to the subfamily *Psocinæ*.

Psocus (sō′kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1797), appar. for **Psochus*, < Gr. ψώχειν, rub in pieces (cf. deriv. ψῶχος, dust, sand); cf. *ψώειν, collat. form of ψᾶν, rub away, grind.] A large and wide-spread genus of corrodentian insects, typical of the family *Psocidæ*. The species have ocelli, and the wings are well developed. *P. venosus* is often found in decaying cotton-bolls in the southern United States.

psoitis (sō-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *psoas* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the psoas muscle.

Psolidæ (sol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Forbes, 1841), < *Psolus* + *-idæ.*] A family of dendrochirotous dipneumonous holothurians, typified by the genus *Psolus*, having branching tentacles, a pair of water-lungs, polar mouth and anus, uniserial pedicels, separate sexes, and Cuvierian organs.

Psolus (sō′lus), *n.* [NL. (Oken), < Gr. ψωλός, circumcised.] The typical genus of *Psolidæ*, having the dorsal ambulacra atrophied.

Psophia (sō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψόφος, any inarticulate noise.] The only genus of *Psophiidæ*, containing several species, the best-known of which is *P. crepitans*, the trumpeter, agami, or yakamik. See cut under *agami*.

Psophiidæ (sō-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psophia* + *-idæ.*] A family of gruiform or geranomorphic grallatorial birds, represented by the genus *Psophia;* the trumpeters or agamis. They are confined to South America. The family is isolated, to some extent combining the characters of cranes and rails, and having some relationship with the seriema and kagu. The *Psophiidæ* share with tinamous the remarkable character of a chain of supraorbital bones. The sternum is entire; the pterylosis crane-like; the legs are long, and the bill is stout, shaped somewhat as in gallinaceous birds; the plumage of the head and neck is short and velvety, that of the rump long and flowing. Also *Psophidæ*.

psora (sō′rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *psora*, < Gr. ψώρα, the itch, mange, < *ψώειν, ψᾶν, rub.] Same as *scabies*.

Psoralea (sō-rā′lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called in allusion to the glands or dots sprinkled over their surface; < Gr. ψωραλέος, scurfy, scabby, mangy, < ψώρα, the itch, mange: see *psora*.] A genus of leguminous herbs and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, the type of the subtribe *Psoralieæ*, characterized by an ovary with one ovule, an indehiscent pod with its seed adherent, and entire calyx-lobes which are unchanged in fruit. There are about 110 species—over 40 in South Africa, 35 in North America, and others in both tropical and temperate regions. They are peculiar in their glandular-dotted herbage, and bear compound leaves usually of three leaflets, and purple, blue, red, or white flowers, in heads or spikes, or variously clustered. Many species have been cultivated on account of their flowers, both for the lawn and for the greenhouse. *P. esculenta*, of the plains from the Saskatchewan to Texas, yields an edible tuberous root, known as *pomme-de-prairie, pomme-blanche, prairie-turnip, prairie-apple, Cree potato*, or *Missouri breadroot*. Its introduction into Europe as an esculent was unsuccessfully attempted at the time of the potato-rot. It is a rough-hairy plant with palmate leaves and dense oblong spikes of purplish flowers, and once yielded a great part of the food of the Indians. *P. Lupinellus* is the small lupine of southern pine-barrens, a slender plant with violet flowers. *P. bituminosa* is the bitumen-trefoil, an evergreen shrub of the south of Europe. *P. glandulosa* is the Jesuit's tea or Mexican tea, known in Chili as *culen*, and there used to form a medicinal drink, also as a purgative and for poultices. For *P. corylifolia*, see *bawchan-seed*.

psoriasis (sō-rī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψωρίασις, the itch, < ψωριᾶν, have the itch, < ψώρα, the itch, mange: see *psora*.] A chronic non-contagious skin-disease, characterized by reddish, slightly elevated, dry patches of varying size, shape, and number, covered with whitish or grayish imbricated scales. The upper stratum and papillæ of the corium become infiltrated with leucocytes, the lower part of the epidermis becomes overgrown, cornification of the surface is interfered with, and the cells become loosened. Psoriasis is found chiefly on extensor surfaces—elbows, knees, back, and scalp—not on mucous surfaces.—**Psoriasis annularis** or **circinata**, patches of psoriasis which have healed in the center, but are progressing at the edges.—**Psoriasis diffusa**, patches of psoriasis of very irregular shapes.—**Psoriasis guttata**, psoriasis with drop-like nodules, of the size of peas.—**Psoriasis gyrata**, patches similar to psoriasis circinata, except that the edges take on a wavy, festooned, or figured shape.—**Psoriasis linguæ**. Same as *leucoplacia*.—**Psoriasis nummularis**, patches of psoriasis of the size and shape of small coins.—**Psoriasis palmaris**, psoriasis affecting the palms of the hands.—**Psoriasis punctata**, an early stage of psoriasis, with a small pinhead eruption.

psoric (sō′rik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ψωρικός*, itchy, mangy, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange: see *psora*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to psora or scabies.

If the *Psoric* theory has led to no proper schism, the reason is to be found in the fact that it is almost without any influence in practice.
Quoted in *O. W. Holmes's* Med. Essays, p. 83.

II. *n.* A remedy for the itch.

psoroid (sō′roid), *a.* [< Gr. *ψωροειδής*, *ψωρώδης*, like the itch, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange, + *εἶδος*, form: see *psora*.] Similar to, or relating to, psora or scabies.

psorophthalmia (sō-rof-thal′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψώρα*, the itch, mange, + *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes: see *ophthalmia*.] Inflammation of the eyelids, especially along the margins.

psorophthalmic (sō-rof-thal′mik), *a.* [< *psorophthalmi-a* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with psorophthalmia.

psorosperm (sō′rọ-spėrm), *n.* One of the psorospermiæ.

The *psorosperms* of J. Müller are the spores of Myxosporidia. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 855.

psorospermiæ (sō-rọ-spėr′mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρός*, itchy, mangy (< *ψώρα*, the itch, mange), + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Certain vesicular, usually caudate, bodies that occur as parasites in the bodies of various animals, especially fishes: parasitic protozoa belonging to the subclass *Myxosporidia*, of the class *Sporozoa*.

psorospermial (sō-rọ-spėr′mi-ạl), *a.* [< *psorospermiæ* + *-al*.] Same as *psorospermic*.

psorospermic (sō-rō-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *psorospermiæ* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of psorospermiæ; composed of psorospermiæ.

psorous (sō′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψορός*, itchy, mangy: see *psora*.] Affected by psora or the itch.

psychal (sī′kạl), *a.* [< *psyche*, 2, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the soul; spiritual; psychic. [Rare.]

All excitements are, through a *psychal* necessity, transient. *Poe*, The Poetic Principle.

psychalgia (sī-kal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] The painful feeling attending mental action observed in melancholia.

Psyche (sī′kē), *n.* [< L. *Psyche* (in myth.), < Gr. *ψυχή*, breath, spirit, life, the spirit, soul, mind, etc., a departed spirit, ghost, etc., also a butterfly or moth as the symbol of the soul, < *ψύχειν*, breathe, blow.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the personified and deified soul or spirit, the beloved of Eros, by whom she was alternately caressed and tormented. She was considered as a fair young girl, often with the wings of a butterfly, and the butterfly was her symbol.



Cupid (Eros) and Psyche.—Capitoline Museum, Rome.

2. [*l. c.*] The human soul or spirit or mind.

Psychology is the science of the *psyche* or soul.
New Princeton Rev., V. 272.

3. The 16th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples in 1852.—**4.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*, a genus of bombycid moths, erected by Schrank in 1801 (after Linnæus, 1735), and typical of the family *Psychidæ*. They have wingless females, and males with wings which scarcely reach beyond the tip of the abdomen. About 70 species are known, nearly all of which are European, one belonging to Australia and one to Ceylon. (*b*) In *conch.*, a genus of gymnosomatous pteropods of the family *Eurybiidæ*. Also called *Halopsyche*.—**5.** [*l. c.*] In *anat.*, the cerebrospinal nervous system: in Haeckel's vocabulary applied to the brain and spinal cord as the physiological center of the nervous system, in the activities of which he supposed the soul or spirit to subsist. In this use of the term, the psyche is divided into *protopsyche* (forebrain), *deutopsyche* ('tween-brain), *mesopsyche* (midbrain), *metapsyche* (hindbrain), *epipsyche* (afterbrain, or medulla oblongata), and *notopsyche* (the spinal cord).

6. [*l. c.*] A large mirror, in which the whole person can be seen, usually hung on pivots at the sides, the whole being supported in a movable frame.

psyche-glass (sī′kē-glàs), *n.* Same as *psyche*, 6.

psycheometry (sī-kē-om′e-tri), *n.* [< NL. *psycheometria* (Wolf), irreg. < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *psychometry*.] The mathematical theory of mental phenomena.

psychiater (sī-kī′ạ-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ἰατρός*, a physician, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure, heal: see *iatric*.] One who treats diseases of the mind; an alienist.

psychiatria (sī-ki-ā′tri-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *psychiatry*.] Same as *psychiatry*.

psychiatric (sī-ki-at′rik), *a.* [< *psychiatr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or connected with psychiatry.

psychiatrical (sī-ki-at′ri-kạl), *a.* [< *psychiatric* + *-al*.] Same as *psychiatric*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 449.

psychiatrist (sī-kī′ạ-trist), *n.* [< *psychiatr-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises psychiatry; a psychiater.

psychiatry (sī-kī′ạ-tri), *n.* [< NL. *psychiatria*, < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *ἰατρεία*, a healing, < *ἰατρεύειν*, heal, < *ἰατρός*, a healer, physician.] The treatment of mental diseases.

psychic (sī′kik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *psychique*, < Gr. *ψυχικός*, pertaining to the soul or to life, also (> LL. *psychicus*), pertaining to mere animal life, carnal, < *ψυχή*, soul, life, mind: see *Psyche*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the human soul or mind; mental; spiritual; psychological.

A good third of our *psychic* life consists in these rapid premonitory perspective views of schemes of thought not yet articulate. *W. James*, Mind, ix. 15.

2. Pertaining to the science of mind: opposed to *physical*: as, *psychic* force.—**3.** Pertaining to the class of extraordinary and obscure phenomena, such as thought-reading, which are not ordinarily treated by psychologists: as, *psychic* research.—**4.** Pertaining to the lower soul, or animal principle, and not to the spirit, or higher soul.

The *psychic*, or animal, man is the natural man of this present age. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 399.

Psychic force, a supposed power or influence, not physical or mechanical, exhibiting intelligence or volition, and capable of causing certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena: so named by William Crookes in 1871.

II. *n.* A person specially susceptible of psychic impressions, or subject to psychic force; ★a medium; a sensitive. [Recent.]

psychical (sī′ki-kạl), *a.* [< *psychic* + *-al*.] Same as *psychic*.

Hence the right discussion of the nature of price is a very high metaphysical and *psychical* problem. *Ruskin.*

Psychical excitation, an idea considered as the cause of another idea by virtue of its reproductive tendency: so called to express the hypothesis that there is an analogy between this phenomenon and the excitation of a peripheral nerve by a physical stimulus.—**Psychical research**, experimental and observational research into alleged phenomena apparently implying a connection with another world, or human faculties unknown to psychologists.

psychically (sī′ki-kạl-i), *adv.* In a psychical manner; with reference to the mind; in connection with or by effect upon the mind: opposed to *physically*.

psychics (sī′kiks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychic* (see *-ics*).] The investigation of the human mind and of its faculties; especially, the doctrine of those who reject the methods of scientific psychology and favor those of the advocates of psychical research.—**Mathematical psychics**, the application of mathematics to the moral sciences.

Psychidæ (sī′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1829), < *Psyche*, 4 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, including forms which have case-bearing larvæ and wingless females. It is not a well-defined group, and its genera may be divided among several other families. As at present accepted, the family is of wide distribution, and comprises about 20 genera. The common bag-worm of the United States, *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*, is a representative form. See cut ★under *bag-worm*.

psychism (sī′kizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that there is a fluid diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization. *Fleming.*—**2.** The character of being psychic or mental.

There can be no question that the world-object furnishes overwhelming proof of *psychism*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 54.

psychist (sī′kist), *n.* [< *Psyche* (see *psyche*, 2) + *-ist*.] One who engages in psychical research; especially, one who holds the doctrines of psychics or of psychic force, as distinct from those of scientific psychology.

psychoblast (sī′kọ-blàst), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The germ from which a soul is developed.

Instead of the association of mental atoms, we are coming to the idea of segmentation of a *psychoblast*, if we may invent such a term. *Athenæum*, No. 3193, p. 12.

Psychoda (sī-kō′dä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *ψυχή*, a butterfly (see *Psyche*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Psychodidæ*, comprising small light-colored flies which live as larvæ in dung and decaying vegetation, as *P. phalænoides*. Only a few species are known, two of which inhabit North America.

psychodectic (sī-kọ-dek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχοδαίκτης*, destroying the soul, < *ψυχή*, soul, + *δαίκτης*, < *δαΐζειν*, cleave, slay.] Soul-destroying.

Psychodidæ (sī-kod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), < *Psychoda* + *-idæ*.] A small family of nemocerous dipterous insects, allied to the *Tipulidæ*, represented in Europe by ten small genera, and in North America by less than twenty species.

psychodometer (sī-kọ-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ὁδός*, way, process, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the duration of mental processes.

psychodynamic (sī″kọ-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to psychodynamics.

psychodynamics (sī″kọ-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The science of the laws of mental action.

psycho-ethical (sī-kō-eth′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ἠθικός*, ethical: see *ethic, ethical*.] Of or pertaining to inborn moral notions.

psychogenesis (sī-kọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *γένεσις*, origin.] **1.** The origination and development of the soul, or psychic organism.

Psychogenesis . . . teaches that instinct is organized experience, i. e. undiscursive intelligence.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 21.

It interests the psychologist as an important chapter in the study of mind, its *psychogenesis*. *Science*, VI. 435.

2. Generation or reproduction by means of or due to the activity of the inmost life or vitality of an organism; biogenesis referred to the operation of higher than vital forces.—**3.** In *psychopathol.*, mental derivation; psychical origination and development.

psychogenetical (sī″kọ-jẹ-net′i-kạl), *a.* [< *psychogenesis*, after *genetical*.] Pertaining to the formation of the mind by development.

psychogenetically (sī″kọ-jẹ-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** In reference to the theory of the origin of the mind.—**2.** In *psychopathol.*, in a psychogenic manner; by psychogenic means.

psychogenic (sī-kọ-jen′ik), *a.* In *psychopathol.*, mentally derived; psychically originated and developed.

psychogeny (sī-koj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] **1.** The development of mind.—**2.** The theory of the development of mind.

psychogonic (sī-kọ-gon′ik), *a.* [< *psychogon-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *psychogenetical*.

psychogonical (sī-kọ-gon′i-kạl), *a.* [< *psychogony* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *psychogenetical*.

The controversy between the *psychogonical* and introspective methods of studying mind.
H. Sidgwick, Mind, XI. 211.

psychogony (sī-kog′ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχογονία*, the generation of the soul, < *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γονία*, < *-γονος*, generation: see *-gony*.] The doctrine of the development of mind.

Psychogony . . . endeavors to interpret the genesis of intellectual faculties and emotional feelings in the race, and their slow modifications throughout countless generations. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 221.

It deals rather with *psychogony*, or how mind came to be what it is, than with psychology, or the description of mind as it is. *Athenæum*, No. 3069, p. 235.

psychograph (sī′kọ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument or machine used in psychography. Several kinds are in use. A common one consists of a light, freely movable bar or pointer pivoted on a board upon which the letters of the alphabet are printed in a circle, the movement of the pointer spelling out words. The planchette is a kind of psychograph.

psychographic (sī-kọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *psychograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to psychography.

psychography (sī-kog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The natural history of mind; the description of the phenomena of mind: a branch of psychology.—**2.** Supposed "spirit-writing" by the hand of a medium; the supposed transmission of a spirit's thought in writing by the hand of a medium, either directly or by means of an instrument.

psychol. An abbreviation of *psychology*.

psychologic (sī-kō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *psychologique* = Sp. *psicológico;* as *psycholog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *psychological*.

psychological (sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *psychologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychology; of the nature of psychology; of or pertaining to mind as the subject-matter of psychology.

Shakspeare was pursuing two Methods at once; and, besides the *Psychological* Method, he had also to attend to the Poetical. . . . We beg pardon for the use of this insolens verbum; but it is one of which our Language stands in great need. We have no single term to express the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and, what is worse, the Principles of that Philosophy are commonly called Metaphysical, a word of very different meaning.
Coleridge, Method, § 2.

Doubt of it [personal identity] in a sane person is a *psychological* impossibility.
H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 171.

Psychological materialism, the doctrine that mental process is an attribute, mode, or effect of material process.

psychologically (sī-kō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *psychological* + *-ly*[2].] In a psychological manner; from a psychological point of view; by psychological methods.

psychologics (sī-kō-loj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychologic* (see *-ics*).] Psychology; metaphysics.

Five thousand crammed octavo pages
Of German *psychologics*.
Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, vi. 14.

psychologist (sī-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *psychologiste;* as *psycholog-y* + *-ist.*] One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

psychologize (sī-kol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *psychologized*, ppr. *psychologizing*. [< *psychology* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make psychological speculations; investigate or reason psychologically.

Why, since the feeling has no proper subjective name of its own, should we hesitate to *psychologize* about it as "the feeling of that relation"? *W. James*, Mind, ix. 5.

II. *trans.* To subject to psychological influences; hypnotize. [Recent.]

Is the non-concurrence of the obstinate juryman in a righteous verdict owing to an honest conviction, or has he been unconsciously *psychologized* by the lawyer who has the biggest fee in his pocket?
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 592.

psychologue (sī'kō-log), *n.* [< F. *psychologue* = Sp. *psicólogo*, < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-λογος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A psychologist.

★**psychology** (sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *psychologie*, It. *psicologia* = G. *psychologie*, < NL. *psychologia* (Melanchthon), < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of mind or of mental states and processes; mental science; the science which treats of the analysis, laws of connection, and conditions of mental phenomena. Psychology is said to have originated with Pythagoras. Aristotle worked out a fairly complete system and stated an important psychological principle, that of the association of ideas. During the modern philosophical period, psychology remained a branch of philosophy and has only very recently acquired the position of a universally acknowledged science. The dividing line may be drawn at Herbart. The founders of scientific psychology are Lotze, Fechner, and Wundt. The specific method of psychology is introspection. This method was, however, so greatly abused and so unfruitfully employed throughout the philosophical period, that many psychologists have an instinctive distrust of it; so that, although a psychological experiment cannot be anything else than an introspective observation made under strict conditions, the advent of the experimental method was widely welcomed as offering a substitute for introspection, and even to-day many experimentalists seek to objectify their work and to make physical measurements the basis of psychological induction. This reaction seems now to have reached its limit, and introspective confirmation is demanded of the results of laboratory investigation. Psychology, being as wide as mind, has many subdivisions. The mind which is best known is that of the normal human adult, but extensive observations have been made upon persons in abnormal mental states; upon persons having some mental peculiarity; upon the minds of animals; upon the development of the mind in children; upon the languages, institutions, mythology, and arts of different races; and upon individual differences as brought out by experiment or revealed in biography. The norm for all these inquiries is, as has been indicated, the constitution of the normal human mind as shown by introspection under experimental control. A distinction is currently made between structural and functional psychology, the former being a sort of mental anatomy, analyzing mental processes and formations with the view of discovering their elements and laws of connection, without regard to the use or purpose of mind, the latter, a dynamic psychology or mental physiology, looking upon mind always as having extramental or transsubjective reference, and seeking to estimate the part it plays in the general economy of the organism. The structural psychologists usually adopt the hypothesis of psychophysical parallelism, that is, of the simple concomitance of the bodily and mental processes; the functional psychologists incline to a theory of the interaction or reciprocal influence of mind and body.

Psychology, or the Philosophy of the Human Mind, strictly so denominated, is the science conversant about the phænomena, or modifications, or states of the Mind, or Conscious-Subject, or Soul, or Spirit, or Self, or Ego.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, viii.

Abstract psychology, the account of the general phenomena of the human mind, their classification, and laws. —**Comparative psychology**, the comparative study of the mental processes of different animals, including man. —**Criminal psychology**, the study of psychology in relation to crime.—**Empirical psychology**, psychology studied by means of observation.—**Evolutional psychology**, the account of the development of mind.—**Experimental psychology.** See the supplement.—**Infant-psychology**, the study of mental development in young children.—**Introspective psychology**, psychology derived from the results of self-observation, with or without experimental control.—**Mathematical, nomological psychology.** See the adjectives.—**Objective psychology**, psychology derived from observation of the expressions of mental processes in others.—**Physiological psychology**, psychology based on physiology.—**Rational psychology**, the deduction of certain characters of the mind from certain others assumed as axiomatic.—**Scientific psychology**, psychology considered as an independent science, and based on introspection under experimental control.

psychomachy (sī-kom'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχομαχία*, desperate fighting, < *ψυχομαχεῖν*, fight to the death, < *ψυχή*, soul, life, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

psychomancy (sī'kō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *ψυχομαντεῖον*, a place where the souls of the dead were conjured up.] **1.** Divination by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy.—**2.** A mysterious influence of one soul upon another.

psychomantic (sī-kō-man'tik), *a.* [< *psychomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to psychomancy.

psychometric (sī-kō-met'rik), *a.* [< *psychometr-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to psychometry.

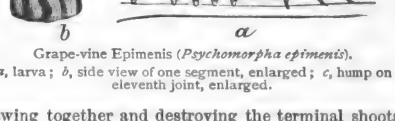
psychometrical (sī-kō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *psychometric*.

psychometrize (sī-kom'e-trīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *psychometrized*, ppr. *psychometrizing*. [< *psychometr-y* + *-ize.*] To practise psychometry on, as a letter or photograph.

psychometry (sī-kom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** The power, fancied to be possessed by some sensitive persons, of catching impressions from contact which enable them to describe the properties of medicines, the vital forces of any part of the human constitution, the character, physiological condition, etc., of persons whose autographs or photographs are touched, and the scenes associated with any substance investigated. *J. R. Buchanan*, 1842.—**2.** The measurement of the duration of psychic processes.

Psychomorpha (sī-kō-môr'fä), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1839), < Gr. *ψυχή*, butterfly (see *Psyche*), + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of bombycid moths of the family *Noctuidæ*, having the body slender, and pilose at the apex, palpi porrect, antennæ simple in the female, shortly pectinate in the male. The sole species is *P. epimenis*, of North America, commonly called the *grape-vine epimenis*, of considerable economic importance from the damage its larva does in drawing together and destroying the terminal shoots of the vine in early summer. The moth is velvety-black, with a white patch on the front wings, and an orange or brick-red blotch on the hind wings.


Grape-vine Epimenis (*Psychomorpha epimenis*), natural size.


Grape-vine Epimenis (*Psychomorpha epimenis*).
a, larva; *b*, side view of one segment, enlarged; *c*, hump on eleventh joint, enlarged.

psychomotor (sī'kō-mō-tor), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + L. *motor*, mover.] Pertaining to such mental action as induces muscular contraction.—**Psychomotor centers**, the areas of the cortex about the central fissure immediately related to muscular action.—**Psychomotor nerve-fibers**, the fibers passing downward from the psychomotor centers to the points of origin of the motor nerves.

psychoneurology (sī″kō-nū-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of neurology which deals with mental action.

psychoneurosis (sī″kō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + NL. *neurosis*, q. v.] Mental disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, and without evidence and history of preceding chronic mental degeneration. Under this head come melancholia, mania, primary acute dementia, and mania hallucinatoria. These cases issue in recovery, or in secondary dementia or imbecility of various grades.

psychonomy (sī-kon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ὀνομα*, name.] The science of the laws of mental action: one of the branches of psychology in many of the older systems.

psychonosology (sī″kō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *νόσος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental disease.

psychopannychism (sī-kō-pan'i-kizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *παννύχιος*, all night long (< *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all, + *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night), + *-ism.*] The theological doctrine that at death the soul falls asleep, and does not awake till the resurrection of the body.

psychopannychist (sī-kō-pan'i-kist), *n.* [< *psychopannych-ism* + *-ist.*] One who holds to the doctrine of psychopannychism.

The Saducees might deny and overthrow the resurrection against Christ, or the *Psychopannuchists* the soul's immortality.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 283. (*Davies.*)

psychoparesis (sī-kō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *πάρεσις*, paralysis: see *paresis*.] Mental weakness.

psychopath (sī'kō-path), *n.* [< *psychopath-ic.*] A morally irresponsible person.

psychopathic (sī-kō-path'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *psychopath-y* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of psychopathy.—**2.** Pertaining to the cure of the sick by psychic means.

II. *n.* An insane or nearly insane patient.

psychopathist (sī-kop'a-thist), *n.* [< *psychopath-y* + *-ist.*] A physician for psychopathy; an alienist.

psychopathy (sī-kop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *πάθος*, disease.] **1.** Derangement of the mental functions. This is a slightly more extensive word than *insanity*, as the latter is not usually applied to idiocy, and is often reserved for disorder of a certain considerable grade of intensity.
2. The cure of the sick by psychical influence.

psychophysic (sī-kō-fiz'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *φυσικός*, physical: see *physic.*] Same as *psychophysical*.

psychophysical (sī-kō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *psychophysic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychophysics.—**Fechner's psychophysical law.** See *law*[1].—**Psychophysical time**, that part of the reaction-time which is occupied by brain-action. See *reaction-time*.

psychophysicist (sī-kō-fiz'i-sist), *n.* and *a.* [< *psychophysic* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* A student of psychophysics, that is, of the relations of mind and body; one who writes on, or is versed in, psychophysics.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or composed of psychophysicists.

★**psychophysics** (sī-kō-fiz'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychophysic* (see *-ics*).] The science of the relations between mental processes and the bodily changes which condition them. See the supplement.

psychophysiological (sī-kō-fiz″i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *psychophysiolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychophysiology.

psychophysiology (sī-kō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *φυσιολογία*, physiology.] The physiology of mental functions.

psychoplasm (sī'kō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm.*] The ultimate physical basis or vehicle of consciousness: same as *protyle*.

The vital organism is evolved from the bioplasm, and we can now see how the psychical organism is evolved from what may be analogically called the *psychoplasm*. . . . We may represent the molecular movements of the bioplasm by the neural tremors of the *psychoplasm;* these tremors are what *I* call neural units—the raw material of Consciousness. The movements of the bioplasm constitute vitality; the movements of the *psychoplasm* constitute sensibility. We may say that the sentient material out of which all the forms of consciousness are evolved is the *psychoplasm*, incessantly fluctuating, incessantly renewed.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 100.

psychoplasmic (sī-kō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *psychoplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to psychoplasm; composed of or subsisting in psychoplasm.

psychopomp (sī'kō-pomp), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχοπομπός*, conductor of souls, < *ψυχή*, soul, + *πομπός*, conductor, < *πέμπειν*, send, conduct: see *pomp.*] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls to the other world: a special title of Hermes.

A kind of *psychopomp* or leader of departed souls.
J. Fiske, Myths and Mythmakers, p. 102.

psychoscope (sī'kō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A means of observing the mind.

Somnambulism, double-consciousness, epilepsy, insanity itself, are all of them natural *psychoscopes*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 61.

psychosensorial (sī′kō-sen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *psychosensor-y* + *-al*.] Of the nature of percepts, but not aroused by actual stimulation of the senses at the time. Thus, a person who sees an object which is not really present, and does not merely have an ordinary imagination of it, though he may be able to distinguish it from perception, has a *psychosensorial* hallucination.

psychosensory (sī-kō-sen′sō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *sensory*.] Same as *psychosensorial*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, 1887.

psychosis (sī-kō′sis), *n.*; pl. *psychoses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *ψύχωσις*, a giving of life or soul, animating, < *ψυχοῦν*, give life or soul to, animate, < *ψυχή*, soul, life, mind: see *Psyche*.] 1. Mental constitution or condition.

It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make brute *psychosis* a part of our own consciousness, but we are also debarred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow-men — namely, rational speech. *Mivart.*

2. Any state or process of consciousness.

This conception of the relation of states of consciousness with molecular changes in the brain — of *psychoses* with neuroses — does not prevent us from ascribing freewill to brutes. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

3. In *pathol.*, any mental disorder; any form of insanity.

psychosomatic (sī″kō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *σῶμα*, body: see *somatic*.] Relating to both soul and body.

psychosophy (sī-kos′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *σοφία*, skill, knowledge.] The metaphysics of mind: one of the branches of psychology in the older systems.

psychostasia (sī-kō-stā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχοστασία*, weighing of souls, < *ψυχή*, soul, + *στάσις*, weighing.] The weighing of souls: an ancient belief that during a combat the souls of the combatants were weighed against one another, and that he whose soul was overbalanced was slain.

psychostasy (sī′kō-stā-si), *n.* [< NL. *psychostasia*, q. v.] Same as *psychostasia*.

psychostatic (sī-kō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] Pertaining to psychostatics.

psychostatical (sī-kō-stat′i-kal), *a.* [< *psychostatic* + *-al*.] Same as *psychostatic*.

But the feelings registered are *psychostatical* elements.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 195.

psychostatically (sī-kō-stat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a psychostatic manner.

psychostatics (sī-kō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychostatic* (see *-ics*).] The theory of the conditions of the phenomena of mind.

To those who . . . have adopted the view that mind is only one of the forms of life, and that life is not an entity but an abstraction expressing the generalities of organic phenomena, it is obvious that psychology must endeavour to ascertain the conditions of these phenomena, both general and special. These may be classed (by a serviceable extension of the term statics) under the heads of biostatics and *psychostatics*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 3.

★**psychotheism** (sī′kō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, spirit, + *θεός*, god: see *theism*.] That stage of mythology in which the gods preside over the passions of the mind or the occupations of men. *Powell*, 1881.

psychotherapeutic (sī-kō-ther-a-pū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *θεραπευτικός*, pertaining to medical treatment: see *therapeutic*.] Pertaining to psychotherapeutics.

★**psychotherapeutics** (sī-kō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychotherapeutic* (see *-ics*).] The art of curing mental disease.

★**psychotherapy** (sī-kō-ther′a-pi), *n.* Same as *psychotherapeutics*.

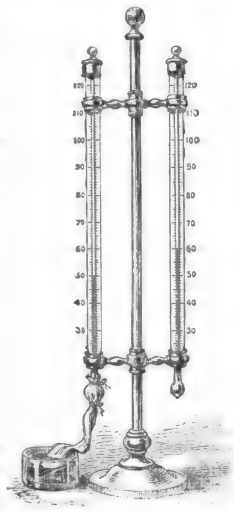
Psychotria (sī-kot′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759), said to refer to the medicinal qualities of some of the species; < Gr. *ψυχώτρια*, vivifying, animating, < *ψυχοῦν*, give life to, animate: see *psychosis*.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Psychotrieæ*. It is characterized by corymbose or panicled flowers with a five-lobed valvate corolla, a short calyx-tube having a small five-toothed border, linear or oblong-obtuse anthers fixed by their back near the base, entire and membranaceous stipules, and a drupaceous fruit with two plano-convex nutlets. It is a vast and polymorphous genus, containing about 350 species, more than 200 being found in America, and all tropical or subtropical. They are shrubs or small trees, rarely perennial herbs, either erect, climbing, or twining. They bear opposite entire and sometimes whorled leaves, and stipules within the petioles, often twin and united into a sheath. The small flowers are white, green, red, or yellow. Most of the species have handsome leaves, but are inconspicuous in flower. *Mapouria parasitica*, referred to this genus by some authors, is a red-berried, fleshy-leafed species of the West Indies, and is there known as *climbing-vine*. *P. daphnoides* of Cunningham is the *brushland sage-tree* of Australia. *Evea Ipecacuanha*, also formerly referred to *Psychotria* by some authors, yields the drug striated ipecacuanha (see *ipecacuanha*).

Psychotrieæ (sī-kō-trī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Psychotria* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family. It is characterized by an ovary with two or many cells, each with a single basilar erect anatropous ovule and inferior radicle; a valvate corolla bearing the stamens on its throat; a stigma entire or nearly so; and an indehiscent fruit, commonly with two nutlets, corneous albumen, and curved embryo. It includes about 1,084 species of 32 genera, mostly tropical trees or shrubs. *Psychotria*, with 350 species, is the type.

psychovital (sī-kō-vī′tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + L. *vita*, life, + *-al*: see *vital*.] Psychical and vital; pertaining at once to mind and to life.

★**psychozoic** (sī-kō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ζωή*, life, + *-ic*.] Same as *psychovital*.

psychrometer (sī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, chill (< *ψύχειν*, blow, make cool or cold), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the tension of the aqueous vapor in the air or the relative humidity. It consists of two thermometers, commonly called the *dry-bulb* and the *wet-bulb*. The dry-bulb thermometer gives the temperature of the air. The wet-bulb thermometer, whose bulb is covered with muslin wetted at the time of observation, cools below the air-temperature, and indicates what is known as the temperature of evaporation. From the combined readings of the two thermometers, along with that of the barometer at the time, the pressure of the vapor in the air is obtained by means of an empirical formula, or more conveniently from specially constructed tables.



Psychrometer.

psychrometric (sī-krō-met′rik), *a.* [< *psychrometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a psychrometer; hygrometrical.

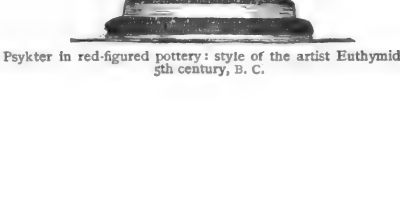
psychrometrical (sī-krō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *psychrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *psychrometric*.

psychrometry (sī-krom′et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The theory and art of determining by means of a psychrometer the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

psychrophobia (sī-krō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχροφόβος*, dreading cold or cold water, < *ψυχρός*, cold, + *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear, < *φόβος*, fear.] A dread of anything cold, especially cold water; impressibility to cold. *Dunglison*.

psychrophore (sī′krō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχροφόρος*, carrying cold water, < *ψυχρός*, cold, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *surg.*, a sound with double bore through which cold water is made to flow for applying cold to the urethra or rectum.

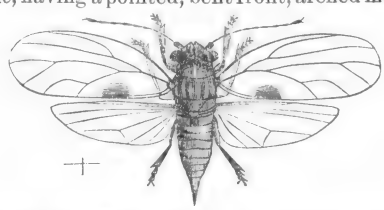
psydracium (sī-drā′si-um), *n.*; pl. *psydracia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ψυδράκιον*, dim. of *ψύδραξ* (*ψυδρακ-*), a white blister on the tip of the tongue, feigned to be caused by one's telling a lie, < *ψυδρός*, lying, < *ψεύδειν*, lie: see *pseudo-*.] A small pustule without inflammatory base.



Psykter in red-figured pottery: style of the artist Euthymides, 5th century, B. C.

psykter (sik′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυκτήρ*, a vase for cooling wine (see def.), < *ψύχειν*, blow, make cool.] In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a type of vase used for cooling wine. The body is of conoid form, with short cylindrical neck and a somewhat tall cylindrical foot, adapted in form for insertion in the crater, and for standing on the table. It was sometimes supported on a tripod. See cut in preceding column.

Psylla (sil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *ψύλλα*, a flea; cf. L. *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of homopterous insects, typical of the family *Psyllidæ*, having a pointed, bent front, arched mesoscutum, and well developed mesoscutellum, the body smooth, naked, or finely pilose, and the extreme tip of the wing falling between the radius and the fourth vein. It is a large group, represented in all parts of the world. *P. pyri* is a common pest of the pear in Europe and North America, producing two or more summer generations of naked young. From the damage it does to young blossoms in the spring, it is sometimes called the *bud-blight insect*, though more commonly known as the *flea-louse of the pear*.



Pear-tree Flea-louse (*Psylla pyri*). (Cross shows natural size.)

Psyllidæ (sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < *Psylla* + *-idæ*.] A notable family of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Psylla*, comprising the flea-lice or jumping plant-lice. They are small insects, resembling plant-lice, having stout legs, the hinder pair fitted for jumping, antennæ nine- or ten-jointed and armed at the tip with one or two bristles. They live on the juices of plants, and many of them form galls. The principal subfamilies are *Liviinæ*, *Aphalarinæ*, *Psyllinæ*, and *Triozinæ*. See cuts under *flea-louse* and *Psylla*.

psylly† (sil′i), *n.* [< Gr. *ψύλλα*, a flea: see *Psylla*.] The fleawort, *Plantago Psyllium*. See quotation under *fleawort*.

pt. An abbreviation (*a*) of *part*; (*b*) of *pint*.

Pt. The chemical symbol of *platinum*.

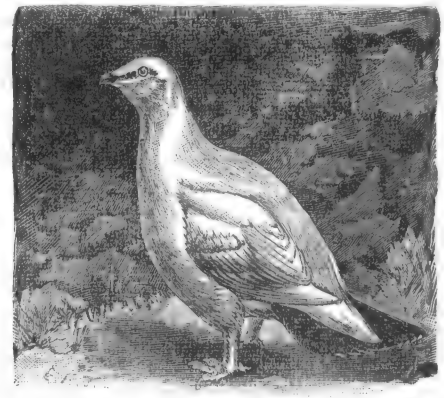
Ptæroxylon (tē-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Ecklon and Zeyher, 1835), so called in allusion to the effect on those working with its wood; < Gr. *πταίρειν*, sneeze, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the family *Meliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ptæroxyleæ*, characterized by four small erect and finally recurved petals, and by the four-parted coriaceous two-celled capsule, and winged seeds. The only species, *P. obliquum*, the sneezewood of South Africa, is a tree with bitter bark, opposite pinnate leaves, and flowers in small panicles shorter than the leaves. See *sneezewood*.

Ptah (ptä), *n.* [Egyptian.] An Egyptian divinity of high rank, worshiped especially at Memphis, and reverenced as the creative force.

★**ptarmic** (tär′mik), *n.* [< Gr. *πταρμικός*, causing to sneeze, < *πταρμός*, a sneezing, < *πταίρειν*, Attic *πτάρνυσθαι* (√ *πταρ*), sneeze, akin to L. *sternuere*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] A medicine which excites sneezing; a sternutatory.

Ptarmica (tär′mi-kä), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1791), < Gr. *πταρμική*, a plant, yarrow or milfoil; prop. fem. of *πταρμικός*, causing to sneeze: see *ptarmic*.] A proposed genus of plants, the species of which belong to *Achillea*.

ptarmigan (tär′mi-gan), *n.* [With unorig. initial *p* (appar. first in F. *ptarmigan*, so spelled



Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*), in winter plumage.

prob. because assumed to be of Gr. origin), for **tarmigan*, formerly *termigant, termagant*, < Gael. *tarmachan* = Ir. *tarmochan*, also *tarmonach*, the ptarmigan.] A bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and genus *Lagopus*, having feathered feet. The name was originally applied, in Scotland, to *L. mutus* or *alpinus*, a bird which formerly inhabited England and Wales as well as Scotland, and is also found in Russia, Scandinavia, the Alps, Pyrenees, etc., and is represented in Iceland, Greenland, Siberia, and North America by a closely allied species, *L. rupestris*. This bird turns white in winter, like all of the genus *Lagopus*, excepting *L. scoticus*, the red grouse, moor-fowl, or moor-game of Great Britain. The willow-grouse, *L. albus* or *saliceti*, of subarctic distribution in Europe, Asia, and America, *L. hemileucurus* of Spitzbergen, and *L. leucurus* of alpine regions in western North America are other ptarmigans. See *Lagopus*, and cut under *grouse*.

Ptelea (tē′lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), so called from the similarity of the fruit to that of the elm; < Gr. πτελέα, the elm.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs and trees of the family *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Toddalieæ*. It is characterized by having four or five imbricated petals, as many stamens, and for fruit a broadly winged orbicular samara. The 6 species are all natives of North America. They are shrubs or small trees, with bitter bark, bearing alternate compound leaves of two or rarely five leaflets, which are broad and punctate with pellucid dots. The yellowish-green flowers are followed by rather large clusters of dry and flat disk-like fruit, with veiny wings. *P. trifoliata* is the hop-tree, known also as *wing-seed* (from the fruit), *wafer-ash*, and *shrubby trefoil*. See *hop-tree*.

Ptenoglossa (tē-nō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] A division or suborder of pectinibranchiate gastropods, whose odontophore has numerous similar acuminate admedian teeth in each transverse row. It comprises the families *Ianthinidæ* and *Scalariidæ*.

ptenoglossate (tē-nō-glos′āt), *a.* [< Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + γλῶσσα, tongue: see *glossate*.] In *Mollusca*, having on the radula or lingual ribbon, in any one cross-row, no median tooth, but an indefinitely large number of lateral teeth. The term is correlated with *rachiglossate, rhipidoglossate*, etc.

Ptenopleura† (tē-nō-plö′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + πλευρά, the side.] One of the divisions of the *Prosimiæ* or lemurine animals, represented by the so-called flying-lemurs: now classed with the *Insectivora*. See *Galeopithecus*.

ptenopleural (tē-nō-plö′ral), *a.* [< Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + πλευρά, the side, + *-al*.] Having the sides of the body winged or alate; having a parachute or flying-membrane; belonging to the *Ptenopleura*.

Pteranodon (te-ran′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Pter(odactylus)* + Gr. ἀνόδους (ἀνοδοντ-), toothless: see *Anodon*.] The typical genus of *Pteranodontidæ*.

pteranodont (te-ran′ō-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pteranodontidæ*.

Pteranodontia (te-ran-ō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pter(odactylus)* + Gr. ἀνόδους (ἀνοδοντ-), toothless: see *Anodon*.] The toothless pterodactyls, a division of *Pterosauria*, represented by the family *Pteranodontidæ*, by some ranked as a peculiar order.

Pteranodontidæ (te-ran-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteranodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of pterodactyls of the order *Pterosauria*, or giving name to the *Pteranodontia*, having toothless jaws and the coracoid bone solidly united with the scapula. Their remains occur in the Cretaceous. Some species have a spread of wing of 20 feet.

Pteraspis (te-ras′pis), *n.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + ἀσπίς, shield.] A fossil genus of fishes, the remains of which are found in the Old Red Sandstone and the Upper Silurian.

ptere (tēr), *n.* [< Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing, usually in pl., feathers, wings, plumes, plumage, foliage, also a fan, oar, side-row of columns, side-wall, etc., = E. *feather:* see *feather*.] In *zoöl.*, an alate or wing-like part or organ; specifically, one of the lobes of the prora of a cymba. A ptere resulting from the broadening or lobation of the prora itself is known as a *proral ptere;* a lateral lobe, between the prora and the tropis, is called a *pleural ptere;* additional pteres, resulting from lateral outgrowths of the tropis or keel, are *tropidial pteres*.

pteria, *n.* Plural of *pterion*.

Pterichthyidæ (ter-ik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes of uncertain relations, typified by the genus *Pterichthys*. It had a cephalic shield with dorsal eyes separated by a movable plate, a dorsal buckler and a flattish abdominal one, long pectoral appendages of two pieces, incased in armor, a caudal portion with small dorsal fin and covered with polygonal scales, and the jaws small and armed with confluent denticles. The organization of the species indicates that they could not have progressed by swimming, and that they probably crawled by the use of the finless pectoral members. They inhabited the Devonian seas. Their pertinence to the class of fishes has been disputed, and the order to which they belong, the *Antiarchia*, has even been referred to the tunicates.

Pterichthys (te-rik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pterichthyidæ*.

Pterideæ (te-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Pteris*. The sori are marginal or intramarginal, provided with an indusium formed of the reflexed margin of the froud, and opening inward.

pteridium (te-rid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A key-fruit or samara. Also *pterodium*.

pteridologist (ter-i-dol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *pteridolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of ferns.

pteridology (ter-i-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), fern (see *Pteris*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

pteridomania (ter″i-dō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), fern, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania or excessive enthusiasm in regard to ferns. [Rare.]

> Your daughters, perhaps, have the prevailing *pteridomania*, and are collecting and buying ferns. *Kingsley.*

Pteridophyta (ter-i-dof′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pteridophytum:* see *pteridophyte*.] A division of the vegetable kingdom including the ferns and their allies; the vascular cryptogams. See *Cryptogamia*, and compare *Bryophyta*.

pteridophyte (ter′i-dō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *pteridophytum*, < Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), fern, + φυτόν, plant.] One of the *Pteridophyta*.

pterigraphy (te-rig′ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. for **pteridography*, < Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), fern, + γράφειν, write.] In *bot.*, a description of ferns.

Pteriidæ (te-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Pteria;* the wing-shells. Now called *Aviculidæ*. Also *Margaritidæ, Malleidæ*.

pterion (tē′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing: see *ptere*.] In *craniom.*, the region where the frontal, squamosal, parietal, and sphenoid bones meet or approach one another. The squamosal is usually cut off from the frontal by a short line of sphenoparietal articulation, where the lower anterior corner of the parietal joins the tip of the alisphenoid; but in some cases this line is reduced to nothing, and then the frontal and squamosal come into contact. See cut under *craniometry*.

> In the region of the *pterion* in the male, the squamosal articulates with the frontal on the right side for a space of 4 mm. *Anthropological Jour.*, XVIII. 7.

pteriplegistic (ter-i-plē-jis′tik), *a.* Same as *pteroplegistic*. *Webster.*

Pteris (tē′ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), also πτέρις (πτερε-), a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves, < πτερόν, a feather: see *ptere*.] A cosmopolitan genus of ferns, typical of the tribe *Pterideæ;* the brakes. The sporangia are in a continuous slender line occupying the entire margins of the fertile frond, and covered by its narrow reflexed edge, which forms a continuous membranaceous indusium. As now limited the genus contains over 60 species, of which 3 are confined to North America. The genus *Pteridium*, which is now separated from *Pteris*, includes the most important species, *Pteridium aquilinum* (*Pteris aquilina* of Linnæus), the common brake, very abundant in rocky thickets, etc.



Pteridium aquilinum.
a, a pinnule on larger scale, showing the revolute margin.

pterna (tėr′nä), *n.*; pl. *pternæ* (-nē). [< Gr. πτέρνα, the heel.] In *ornith.*, the heel-pad; the sole of the foot, at the place where the toes dispart.

Pterobranchia (ter-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + βράγχια, gills.] 1. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders of pteropods (the other being *Dactyliobranchia*): same as *Gymnosomata*.—2. In Lankester's classification of molluscoids, the second section of the third class of a phylum *Podaxonia*, composed of two genera, *Rhabdopleura* and *Cephalodiscus:* called by others *Podostomata* and *Aspidophora*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 430.

pterobranchiate (ter-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *Pterobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Pterobranchia*.

pterocardiac (ter-ō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + E. *cardiac*.] Alate, or wing-like, and cardiac: used specifically by Huxley to note an ossicle in the stomach of the crawfish, which articulates with the cardiac ossicle. See cut under *Astacidæ*.

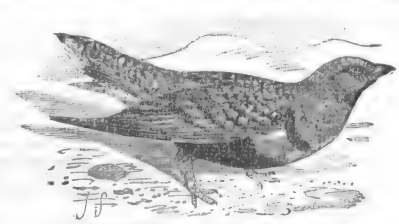
pterocarpous (ter-ō-kar′pus), *a.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having winged fruit.

Pterocarpus (ter-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, type of the subtribe *Pterocarpeæ*. It is characterized by a broad or nearly orbicular and oblique pod, which is tipped by a later style, is flattened around the edges into a thin coriaceous or membranous wing, and contains in its hard thickened center one, two, or three seeds separated by woody partitions. The 30 species are all tropical, and natives of Asia, Africa, and America. They are large thornless trees, bearing alternate pinnate leaves, and yellow papilionaceous flowers, often showy and sometimes variegated with white or violet, forming racemes or loose panicles. In general they produce hard and valuable timber, and also gum-resins, some very important. For *P. Marsupium*, the bija or bastard teak or Amboyna kino-tree, see *kino*[1] (*a*) and under *teak*. For *P. Indicus*, the padouk, lingo-tree, Burmese rosewood, or Andaman redwood, see *kiabooca-wood* and *redwood*, 2. *P. erinaceus* is the molompi, Gambia kino-tree, cornwood, or African rosewood. For *P. officinalis*, see *dragon's-blood*. *P. santalinus* is the red sandalwood, red sanders-wood, ruby-wood, or East Indian redwood, affording an important dye-stuff.

Pterocaulon (ter-ō-kâ′lon), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καυλός, stem.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuleæ* and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is characterized by its small flower-heads massed in dense clusters which are spiked or scattered, and by the slender capillary pappus, and stem winged by the decurrent leaves. The 14 species are nearly equally divided between America and the old world, and are principally natives of warm climates. They are herbs, or sometimes shrubby at the base, commonly whitened with a dense wool, and bearing alternate leaves and numerous small white or yellow flowers. Two species are found in the southern United States, *P. undulatum* (see *black-root*, 2), and *P. virgatum*, a plant of Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, known in Jamaica as *golden-locks* and *golden-tuft*. See *golden cudweed*, under *cudweed*.

Pterocephala (ter-ō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + κεφαλή, head.] Thecosomatous pteropods: a synonym of *Thecosomata*. *Wagner*, 1885.

Pterocles (ter′ō-klēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1809), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, feather, + κλείς, key, bolt, tongue of a buckle.] The typical genus of *Pteroclidæ*. There are 12 or 14 species, mostly Afri-



Sand-grouse (*Pterocles arenaria*).

can. Three are Asiatic—*P. arenaria*, the common sand-grouse (see *sand-grouse*), *P. fasciata*, and *P. alchata;* the first and last of these also occur in Europe, and the last is sometimes placed in a different genus, *Pteroclurus*. See also cut under *ganga*.

Pteroclidæ (te-rok′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterocles* + *-idæ*.] A family of sand-grouse, alone representing the *Pteroclomorphæ*, and composed of the subfamilies *Pteroclinæ* and *Syrrhaptinæ*. They are essentially terrestrial columbine birds, modified for a grouse-like life; the digestive system resembles that of gallinaceous birds, but the pterylosis and many osteological characters are like those of pigeons.

Pteroclomorphæ (ter″ō-klō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterocles* + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group consisting of the sand-grouse, considered to be intermediate between the *Columbæ* and the *Gallinæ*.

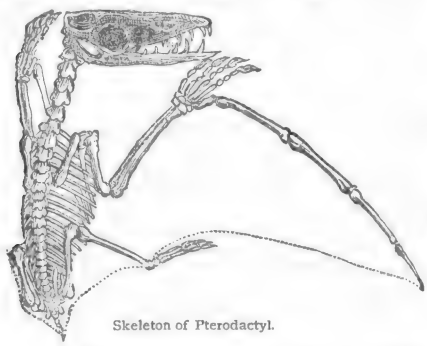
pteroclomorphic (ter″ō-klō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Pteroclomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Having the structure and affinities of the *Pteroclidæ;* belonging to the *Pteroclomorphæ*.

pterocymba (ter-ō-sim′bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + NL. *cymba*, q. v.] A cymba, or cymbate flesh-spicule of a sponge, whose proræ are alate, or widened into proral and pleural pteres, whence a figure resembling an anchor results. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 418.

pterocymbate (ter-ō-sim′bāt), *a.* [< *pterocymba* + *-ate*[1].] Alate, as a cymba; having the form or character of a pterocymba.

Pterocynes (te-ros'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *κίων* (*κυν-*), dog.] In some systems, a division of the mammalian order *Chiroptera*, including the frugivorous bats, or flying-foxes, as distinguished from all the rest of the order, then collectively called *Nycterides*. The two divisions correspond respectively to the terms *Frugivora* and *Animalivora*, which are more frequently used.

pterodactyl, pterodactyle (ter-ō-dak'til), *n.* [< NL. *Pterodactylus*.] An extinct reptile of



Skeleton of Pterodactyl.

the genus *Pterodactylus* or order *Pterosauria*; a pterosaurian; an ornithosaurian; a flying-dragon. Also *pterodactylian*.

Pterodactyli (ter-ō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pterodactylus*.] The pterodactyls as a group of extinct flying-dragons, typified by the genus *Pterodactylus*: same as *Pterosauria*.

pterodactylian (ter″ō-dak-til'i-an), *n.* [< *pterodactyl* + *-ian*.] Same as *pterodactyl*.

Pterodactylidæ (ter″ō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterodactylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Pterodactylus*. See *Pterosauridæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1841.

pterodactylous (ter-ō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *pterodactylus*, < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, digit.] Adapted for flight by having one digit of the fore limb much enlarged and webbed, as a pterodactyl; specifically, pertaining to pterodactyls, or having their characters; pterosaurian; ornithosaurian.

Pterodactylus (ter-ō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, digit.] The leading genus of the order *Pterosauria*. It was formerly conterminous with the group *Pterodactyli*, but now gives name to the family *Pterodactylidæ*, and is restricted to species having the usual four joints in the ulnar digit, a very short flexible tail, the metacarpus usually more than half as long as the forearm, and the strong pointed jaws furnished with teeth to their tips. (Compare *Rhamphorhynchus*.) There are several species, extending from the Jura to the Chalk. See cut under *pterodactyl*.

Pterodicera (ter-ō-dis'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *δίκερος*, a double horn: see *dicerous*.] In Latreille's classification, one of the two main divisions of the class *Insecta*, including all the winged orders. The other division is *Aptera*.

Pterodina (ter-ō-dī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *δῖνος*, wheel, ring.] A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Pterodinidæ*.

Pterodinidæ (ter-ō-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterodina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers, typified by the genus *Pterodina*. They have a trochal disk of two transverse circular lobes, the wreath on each being double; the trophi are malleoramate; and the foot is transversely wrinkled, wholly retractile, and ends in a ciliate cup.

pterodium (te-rō'di-um), *n.* Same as *pteridium*.

Pterodon (ter'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1841), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, closely related to *Hyænodon*, based upon remains of Eocene age found in France.

pteroglossine (ter-ō-glos'in), *a.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue (see *Pteroglossus*), + *-ine*[1].] Having a feathery or brushy tongue: specifically applied to the aracaris.

Pteroglossus (ter-ō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, including those toucans known as *aracaris*. *Illiger*, 1811. See cut under *aracari*. — 2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidæ*. *Chaudoir*, 1843. Also called *Oödius*.

pterographer (te-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *pterography* + *-er*[1].] A writer of pterography; the author of a pterographic treatise.

pterographic (ter-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pterography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pterography.

pterographical (ter-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterographic* + *-al*.] Same as *pterographic*.

pterography (te-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γράφειν*, write.] The description of feathers; a treatise on plumage: a term of wider sense than *pterylography*, which it includes.

pteroid[1] (tē'roid), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing (see *ptere*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A slender bone of some pterodactyls extending from the carpal region in the direction of the humerus. Some consider it as an ossification of a tendon corresponding with one which is found in a similar position in birds, while others regard it as a rudimentary first digit, modified to support the edge of the patagium.

pteroid[2] (tē'roid), *a.* [< Gr. *πτερίς*, fern (see *Pteris*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, fern-like; resembling a fern; filicoid.

pterological (ter-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pterology; founded on pterology: as, *pterological* characters; the *pterological* description of an insect.

pterology (te-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *entom.*, the science of insects' wings; the description of the neuration or venation and other characteristics of the wing-structure.

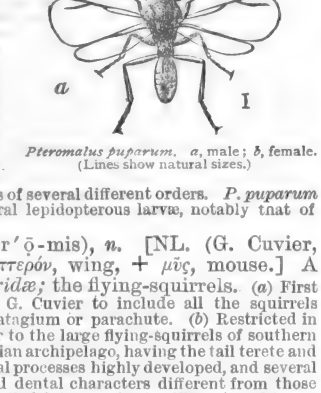
pteroma (te-rō'mä), *n.*; pl. *pteromata* (-ma-tä). [L., < Gr. *πτέρωμα*, a 'wing' of a temple (see def.), also a feathered arrow, < *πτεροῦν*, furnish with feathers or wings, < *πτερόν*, feather, wing: see *ptere*.] In *arch.*, the space between the wall of the cella of a classical temple or any similar columnar structure and the pteron, or the columns of the peristyle.

Pteromalidæ (ter-ō-mal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker, 1831), < *Pteromalus* + *-idæ*.] 1. The *Pteromalinæ* considered as a separate family. — 2. A family of parasitic *Hymenoptera*: used by Dalman as the equivalent of and superseding the family *Chalcididæ*.

Pteromalinæ (ter″ō-ma-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker), < *Pteromalus* + *-inæ*.] One of the largest subfamilies of *Chalcididæ*, named from the genus *Pteromalus*, comprising about 1,000 species of several tribes and many genera, having thirteen-jointed antennæ with a three-jointed club and two ring-joints. They are small, usually metallic insects, parasitic generally upon lepidopterous, dipterous, or coleopterous larvæ. The group has 8 tribes, and nearly 100 genera besides *Pteromalus*.

pteromaline (te-rom'a-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pteromalidæ* or *Pteromalinæ*.

Pteromalus (te-rom'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swederus, 1795), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *ὁμαλός*, even.] A genus of chalcidid hymenopterous insects, giving name to the subfamily *Pteromalinæ*. It is characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiæ; antennal club not clavate; head with the vertex sometimes medially acute; eyes occasionally hairy; mandibles four-dentate; ring-joints of antennæ plain; metathorax carinate; and abdomen never produced at the apex. It is a large unwieldy genus, universally distributed, parasitic upon insects of several different orders. *P. puparum* lives upon several lepidopterous larvæ, notably that of *Pontia rapæ*.



Pteromalus puparum. *a*, male; *b*, female. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Pteromys (ter'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (G. Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of *Sciuridæ*; the flying-squirrels. (*a*) First used in 1800 by G. Cuvier to include all the squirrels which have a patagium or parachute. (*b*) Restricted in 1825 by F. Cuvier to the large flying-squirrels of southern Asia and the Indian archipelago, having the tail terete and bushy, postorbital processes highly developed, and several other cranial and dental characters different from those of the small flat-tailed flying-squirrels of Europe and America called *Sciuropterus*.

pteron (tē'ron), *n.*; pl. *ptera* (-rä). [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, side-row of columns: see *ptere*.] In *Gr. arch.* and *archæol.*, a range of columns; a portico.

Pteronura (te-rō-nū'rä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), prop. *Pteura*, < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A South American genus of otters of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Lutrinæ*, having the tail alate, or margined with a flange-like fold or ridge on each side. The type is *P. sandbachi*, known as the *margin-tailed otter*. Also *Pterura*.

Pteropædes (ter-ō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child.] Those birds which are fledged and able to fly when hatched, as the mound-birds. Compare *Ptilopædes*.

pteropædic (ter-ō-pē'dik), *a.* [< *Pteropæd-es* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of the *Pteropædes*.

Pteropappi (ter-ō-pap'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *πάππος*, grandfather, ancestor.] A rare synonym of *Odontotormæ*.

pterope (ter'ōp), *n.* [< NL. *Pteropus*, q. v.] A fruit-bat or flying-fox; a member of the genus *Pteropus* in a broad sense.

pteropegal (ter-ō-pē'gal), *a.* [< *pteropeg-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pteropegum, or having its character.

pteropegum (ter-ō-pē'gum), *n.*; pl. *pteropega* (-gä). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *πηγός*, lit. fastened, < *πηγνύναι*, fasten: see *pact*.] In *entom.*, the socket on the side of the thorax in which a wing is articulated.

Pterophora (te-rof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798), < Gr. *πτεροφόρος*, having wings: see *Pterophorus*.] In Clairville's system, one of the prime divisions of *Insecta*, including all hexapodous insects except *Aptera*: same as *Ptilota*, *Pterodicera*, and *Pterygota*.

Pterophoridæ (ter-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zeller, 1841), < *Pterophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pterophorus*, including the plume-moths. They have long slim bodies and legs, and most of them are remarkable for having their wings divided into lobes or feathers. The larvæ are fusiform, sixteen-legged, and furnished with irregular protuberances and tubular hairs, and some of them resemble small bundles of dried leaves. The species are not numerous, although the family is of wide distribution. Also called *Alucitidæ*. See *Fissipennæ*, and cut under *plume-moth*.

Pterophorina (te-rof-ō-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterophorus* + *-ina*.] A division of moths, represented by the family *Pterophoridæ*.

Pterophorus (te-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *πτεροφόρος*, bearing feathers, feathered, winged, < *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of lepidopterous insects, type of the *Pterophoridæ*. *P. monodactylus* occurs in Europe, western Asia, and all parts of North America. Its larva feeds on *Convolvulus* and *Chenopodium*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

Pterophyllum (ter-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] 1. A genus of cycadaceous fossil plants, with linear leaves attached to the rachis by the full width of their bases, and at right angles to it; the nervation is simple and parallel to the length of the leaf. This genus is first seen in the upper part of the coal-measures, attains its greatest development in the Trias, and finally disappears at the close of the Jurassic.

2. A genus of fishes of the family *Cichlidæ*.

Pteropidæ, etc. See *Pteropodidæ*, etc.

Pteroplatea (ter-ō-plā-tē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing (fin), + *πλατύς* (fem. *πλατεῖα*), broad.] A genus of sting-rays, typical of the subfamily *Pteroplateinæ*. *P. maclura* is an eastern and *P. marmorata* a western American species.

Pteroplateinæ (ter-ō-plā-tē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteroplatea* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of trygonoid sting-rays, typified by the genus *Pteroplatea*. They have a very broad disk, the pectoral fins extending far sideways, and the tail short.

pteropod (ter'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pteropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *πτερόπους* (*-ποδ-*), wing-footed (as Hermes), < *πτερόν*, wing, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having an alate podium, or wing-like expansions of the foot, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pteropoda*. Also *pteropodous*.

II. *n.* A mollusk of the class *Pteropoda*. The shell-bearing pteropods are the *Thecosomata*; the naked pteropods are the *Gymnosomata*; spiny pteropods belong to the family *Cavoliniidæ*, and spiral pteropods to the *Limacinidæ*; slipper-pteropods are *Cymbuliidæ*. Also *pteropode*.

Pteropoda (te-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pteropus* (*-pod-*), wing-footed: see *pteropod*.] 1. A division of *Mollusca*, in which the lateral portions of the podium or foot are expanded into a pair of large alate lobes like wings or flippers, and used as such to swim with; the pteropods. The ctenidia are abortive, the nephridium is single, and the general configuration is more or less unsymmetrical, somewhat as in gastropods. The propodium may be produced into tentaculiform organs. There are otidia or otocysts, and one osphradium. The pteropods are hermaphroditic or monœcious; there are organs of

copulation and a single genital pore. According to the presence or absence of a mantle-skirt and shell, the *Pteropoda* are *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. All are oceanic. They originally formed the second class of Cuvier's branch *Mollusca*, under the French name *Pteropodes*. By most conchologists this view has been accepted, but others have united the pteropods with the cephalopods, and still others with the gastropods. By several anatomists they have been approximated to the tectibranchiates, and even supposed to be derived from different stocks of that order—the thecosomes from the *Bulloidea*, and the gymnosomes from the *Aplysioidea*. Also called *Coponautæ*. See cuts under *Cavoliniidæ* and *Pneumodermon*.

2. In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families of his fifth order, *Nucleobranchiata* (the other being *Nectopoda*), composed of the genera *Atlanta*, *Spiratella*, and *Argonauta*. It is thus a highly artificial group, comprising a part of the heteropods together with some cephalopods, etc.

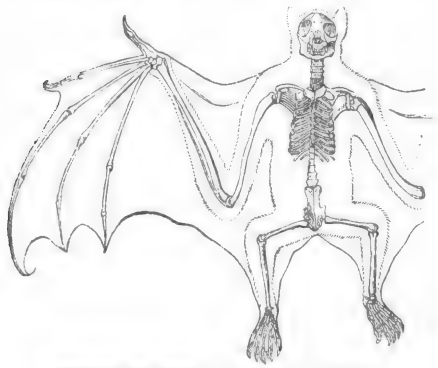
pteropodan (te-rop′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *pteropod* + *-an*.] Same as *pteropod*.

pteropode (ter′ō-pōd), *n.* [< NL. *Pteropus* (*-pod-*).] 1. An animal of the genus *Pteropus;* a fruit-bat or flying-fox; a pterope.—2. Same as *pteropod*.

pteropodia, *n.* Plural of *pteropodium*.

pteropodial (ter-ō-pō′di-al), *a.* [< *pteropodi-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pteropodium: as, the *pteropodial* fins or wings of a pteropod.

Pteropodidæ (ter-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Megachiroptera*, *Frugivora*, or fruit-eating bats, of the tropical and subtropical parts of the Old World. They are generally of large size, with the tail excluded from the interfemoral membrane when present, little or no spigelian lobe of the liver but a large caudate lobe, the cardiac end of the stomach generally elongated, the index-finger with three phalanges and usually a claw, and the molar crowns smooth. The family contains about 8 genera, of which the best-known are *Pteropus*, *Epomophorus*, and *Harpyia*. It is sometimes divided into *Pteropi* and *Macroglossi*. Also called *Pteropidæ*. See also cut under *Pteropus*.



Skeleton and Outline of a Flying-fox (*Pteropus*).

pteropodium (ter-ō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *pteropodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *πόδιον*, dim. of *ποῦς* = E. *foot:* see *podium*.] The peculiar podium or foot of a pteropod.

pteropodous (te-rop′ō-dus), *a.* [< *pteropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *pteropod*.

Pteroptochidæ (ter-op-tok′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteroptochus* + *-idæ*.] A South American family of formicarioid passerine birds, typified by the genus *Pteroptochus*, with tracheophonous mesomyodian syrinx, taxaspidean tarsi, operculate nostrils, and ten primaries; the rock-wrens. They are small wren-like birds of skulking habits, especially characteristic of Chili and Patagonia. There are about 24 species, leading genera of which, besides the type genus, are *Hylactes*, *Scytalopus*, and *Rhinocrypta*. Some of them are known as *barking-birds*.

Pteroptochus (ter-op-tō′kus), *n.* [NL. (Kittlitz, 1830, in the form *Pteroptochos*), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *πτωχός*, one who crouches or cringes.] The typical genus of *Pteroptochidæ*. *P. rubecula* and *P. albicollis* inhabit Chili.



Fruit-bat (*Pteropus edulis*).

Pteropus (ter′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1756), < Gr. *πτερόπους*, wing-footed: see *pteropod*.] The typical genus of the flying-foxes, or large fruit-bats of the family *Pteropodidæ*. It includes some 40 species, or more than half the family, chiefly of the Malay archipelago and Australia, having no tail, a pointed muzzle like a fox's, woolly fur on the neck, and the dental formula 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars in each upper and lower half-jaw, and 2 molars above and 3 below on each side. *P. edulis* of Java, one of the best-known species, is the largest, measuring five feet in extent of wings. See also cuts under *Pteropodidæ* and *flying-fox*.

Pterorhina (ter-ō-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Pterorrhina*, neut. pl. of **pterorrhinus:* see *pterorhine*.] A division of *Alcidæ*, including those whose nostrils are feathered, as typical auks, murres, and guillemots.

pterorhine (ter′ō-rin), *a.* [Prop. **pterorrhine*, < NL. **pterorrhinus*, < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having feathered nostrils, as an auk; belonging to the *Pterorhina*.

pterosaur (ter′ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Pterosaur-ia*.] A member of the *Pterosauria;* a pterodactyl.

Pterosauria (ter-ō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] 1. An order of extinct Mesozoic *Reptilia* adapted for flight; the pterosaurians, pterodactyls, ornithosaurians, or flying-dragons. The whole fore limb is modified to support a flying-membrane somewhat like that of bats, and the rest of the skeleton is conformable with this modification. The vertebræ are comparatively few, mostly procœlous, those of the neck very large, and from three to six of the pelvic ones are united to form a sacrum. The anterior ribs have bifurcated heads. The skull is of great size, with long heavy jaws and large eye-sockets including a circlet of sclerotic ossifications. The sternum is broad and carinate, the scapula and coracoid are slender, and clavicles are wanting. The phalanges of the ulnar digit are extremely long and strong, and support the parachute. The hind limbs are smaller than the fore limbs, and comparatively weak. The order contains the families *Pterodactylidæ*, *Rhamphorhynchidæ*, and *Pteranodontidæ*. They lived from the Lias to the Chalk. See *pterodactyl*. Also called *Ornithosauria*, *Pterodactyli*.

2. Same as *Pterosauridæ*.

pterosaurian (ter-ō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pterosauria;* ornithosaurian.

II. *n.* A pterosaur, pterodactyl, or ornithosaur.

Pterosauridæ (ter-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterosauria* + *-idæ*.] A family of pterodactyls, of the order *Pterosauria*, with teeth and separate scapula and coracoid bones. It is now divided into the families *Pterodactylidæ* and *Rhamphorhynchidæ*, both from the Jurassic formation. Also *Pterosauria*.

Pterospermum (ter-ō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Schreber's name (1789) for *Pentapetes*, a genus of trees and shrubs of the family *Sterculiaceæ*. It is characterized by stalked anthers, with parallel linear cells, woody round or five-angled five-valved capsules, and winged seeds. The 18 species are all natives of tropical Asia. They are commonly clothed with stellate hairs, and bear oblique coriaceous leaves, and elongated flowers, which are axillary and nearly or quite solitary, and consist of a tubular five-cleft calyx with five obovate petals and a prominent column of united stamens. The flowers are usually white, fragrant, and several inches in length. *Pentapetes acerifolia* and *P. suberifolia* are trees of the East Indies, sometimes cultivated under the name of *wingseed*.

Pterospora (te-ros′pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of root-parasitic plants belonging to the family *Monotropaceæ*. It is characterized by a sympetalous urn-shaped corolla with five short recurving lobes, five persistent sepals, ten stamens with pendulous anthers facing inward and two-spurred on the back, and a five-lobed and five-celled capsule filled with minute seeds which terminate in a large and broad hyaline reticulated wing. The only species, *P. andromedea*, known as *pine-drops*, is a slender, purplish-brown, clammy-hairy, and scaly herb, growing 1 or 2 feet high, leafless like most parasites, and with roots consisting of a mass of coral-like thickened fibers. The white nodding flowers are borne in a long raceme. It is a rare plant, found on hard clay soil under pines from Vermont and Pennsylvania northward and westward across the continent. From its early discovery near Albany, and its resemblance to beech-drops, it is also known as *Albany beech-drops*.

pterostigma (ter-ō-stig′mä), *n.*; pl. *pterostigmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *στίγμα*, a spot, mark: see *stigma*.] The carpus or stigma, a peculiar mark or spot on the wings of some insects. It is a dark-colored triangular or quadrate space on the anterior border of the fore wings of hymenopters, and on both fore and hind wings of dragon-flies. It corresponds to that one of the costal cells which is thickened to strengthen the costal border.—**Fenestrate pterostigma.** See *fenestrate*.

pterostigmal (ter-ō-stig′mal), *a.* [< *pterostigma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a pterostigma or having its character; pterostigmatic: as, a *pterostigmal* cell or spot.

pterostigmatic (ter″ō-stig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *pterostigma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Having a pterostigma, as an insect's wing; provided with pterostigmata, as an insect; pterostigmal.

pterostigmatical (ter″ō-stig-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *pterostigmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *pterostigmatic*. *Hagen*.

pterotheca (ter-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *pterothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, a wing-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa on which is outlined the undeveloped wing beneath it.

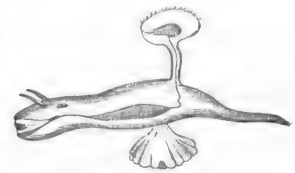
★**pterotic** (te-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), = E. *ear*, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, noting an ossification of the periotic capsule or petrosal bone, distinct from the proötic, epiotic, and opisthotic, which occurs in some vertebrates between the proötic and the epiotic.

II. *n.* A pterotic ossification. See first cut under *teleost* and cut under *Esox*.

Pterotrachea (ter″ō-trā-kē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *τραχύς*, fem. *τραχεῖα*, rough: see *trachea*.] The typical genus of *Pterotracheidæ*. Also called *Firola*.

Pterotracheacea (ter-ō-trā-kē-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterotrachea* + *-acea*.] The *Pterotracheidæ* considered as a suborder of heteropods.

Pterotracheidæ (ter″ō-trā-kē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Pterotrachea* + *-idæ*.] A family of shell-less heteropods, typified by the genus *Pterotrachea*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By some it is extended to all the heteropods with the branchiæ carried in a dorsal peduncle and protected by a small or no shell, and the mesopodium lamelliform.



Pterotrachea pedunculata.

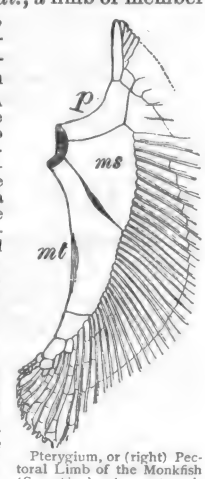
By others it is limited to *Pterotrachea* and *Firoloides*, having the visceral hump, reduced to a mere oval sac, embedded in the posterior region of the body, no shell, and a cylindrical slug-like form. Also called *Firolidæ* and, as a suborder, *Pterotracheacea*.

Pterozamites (ter-ō-zam′i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fr. Braun, 1843), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + NL. *Zamites*, q. v.] A genus of fossil cycadaceous plants, differing from other genera chiefly in having only the stronger veins fork at base. It embraces about 5 or 6 species, found in the Rhetic, Lias, and Oölite of Europe.

Pterura (te-rö′rä), *n.* Same as *Pteronura*.

pterygial (te-rij′i-al), *a.* [< *pterygium* + *-al*.] ★Of or pertaining to a pterygium.

pterygium (te-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pterygia* (-ä). ★[NL., also *pterygion;* cf. L. *pterygium*, < Gr. *πτερύγιον*, a little wing, a fin, projection, film over the eye, growth of flesh over the nails, dim. of *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, < *πτερόν*, wing, feather: see *ptere*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a limb or member of one of the vertebrates, as a fish, in the most general sense, without reference to its specialization in any given instance. A hypothetical pterygium, whence other pterygia are supposed to have been evolved, is an *archipterygium;* the ichthyic modification is an *ichthyopterygium;* the air-breathers' modification is a *chiropterygium*. Parts of the pterygium of an elasmobranchiate fish have been called *mesopterygium*, *metapterygium*, *propterygium*, bearing basalia and radialia, as in the accompanying figure.



Pterygium, or (right) Pectoral Limb of the Monkfish (*Squatina*). *p*, propterygium; *ms*, mesopterygium; *mt*, metapterygium—bearing respectively the propterygial, mesopterygial, and metapterygial basalia and radialia.

2. In *pathol.*, a more or less triangular patch of hypertrophied conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue with its apex at the edge of the cornea or upon the cornea.—3. In *entom.*, one of the two lateral expansions at the end of the rostrum of certain weevils. They lie above and partly conceal the scrobes or grooves in which the antennæ are concealed.

pterygoblast (ter′i-gō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A germinal fin-ray; the histological element from which the embryonic fin-rays of fishes are developed. *J. A. Ryder*.

pterygobranchiate (ter″i-gō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), feather, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having feathery gills: noting a section of isopods, in distinction from *phytobranchiate*.

pterygoda (ter-i-gō′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερυγώδης*, wing-like; see *pterygoid*.] In *entom.*,

the tegulæ, a pair of small movable scales or epaulets attached to the mesothorax of *Lepidoptera*, near the insertion of the first legs.

In front of the fore wings . . . are a pair of *pterygoda*, a kind of epaulettes, which extend backwards.
Latreille, in Cuvier's Règne Animal (trans.), ed. 1849, [p. 476.

pterygode (ter'i-gōd), *n.* One of the pterygoda. Also *pterygoid*. *J. O. Westwood.*

pterygofaceting (ter″i-gō-fas'et-ing), *n.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *facet*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The formation of an articulate facet for the pterygoid bone on the rostrum of a bird's skull. *Coues.*

pterygoid (ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πτερυγοειδής* (contr. *πτερυγώδης*), wing-like, feathery, < *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a wing, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Wing-like or wing-shaped; aliform or alate: specifically applied in anatomy to certain bones or bony processes and associate parts. —**Pterygoid artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary, from the second or pterygoid section of that vessel, supplying the pterygoid muscles.—**Pterygoid bones**, the pterygoids.—**Pterygoid canal**. Same as *Vidian canal* (which see, under *canal*).—**Pterygoid fossa**. See *fossa*[1].—**Pterygoid muscles**, the pterygoidei, or muscles which arise from the pterygoid bones or pterygoid processes of the sphenoid. In man the *external* pterygoid muscle arises from the external pterygoid process of the sphenoid and the part of the alisphenoid below the pterygoid ridge, and extends nearly horizontally outward to be inserted into the condyloid section of the lower jaw-bone: it is also called *ectopterygoid*. The *internal* pterygoid muscle arises from the pterygoid fossa and palate-bone, and passes downward and outward to be inserted into the inner surface of the ascending ramus and angle of the lower jaw-bone: it is also called *entopterygoid* and *internal masseter*. The pterygoid muscles effect the lateral and forward and backward movements of the jaw, and the internal maxillary raises it.—**Pterygoid nerves**, two branches of the inferior maxillary to the internal and external pterygoid muscles.—**Pterygoid notch**. See *notch*.—**Pterygoid plate**, a pterygoid process.—**Pterygoid plexus**. See *plexus*.—**Pterygoid process**. (*a*) Either one of two parts of the compound sphenoid bone of mammals. (1) The *external* pterygoid process is a process or extension of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid bone, having no independent center of ossification, and never being a distinct part. (2) The *internal* pterygoid process, on the other hand, is a distinct bone, the pterygoid proper, having its own center of ossification, and representing the freely articulated pterygoid bone of lower vertebrates. These processes are also distinguished as *ectopterygoid* and *entopterygoid*. (*b*) The combined internal and external pterygoid processes, the two parts being distinguished as the *internal* and *external pterygoid plates*. (*c*) The pyramidal process, or tuberosity of the palate.—**Pterygoid ridge**, a ridge traversing the outer surface of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid bone, delimiting the respective attachments of the temporal and external pterygoid muscles, and also serving to distinguish the temporal from the zygomatic fossa.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A bone of the facial part of the skull, forming a part of the hard palate, or pterygopalatal bar, commonly a horizontal rod-like bone, one of a pair on each side of the median line intervening between the palatal and the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the mandible, and movably articulated with both, frequently also articulating with the basisphenoidal rostrum of the skull: in any mammal, detached from its posterior connection with the suspensorium, and commonly immovably sutured with the palatal and ankylosed with the sphenoid, when it forms the part known in human anatomy as the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid. In fishes there are several different pterygoid bones, entering into the formation of the pterygopalatal bar or palatoquadrate arch, and distinguished as *entopterygoid*, *ectopterygoid*, and *metapterygoid*: see these words, and cut under *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *periotic*, *Petromyzon*, *Physeter*, *poison-fang*, *Python*, and *temporomastoid*. (*b*) A pterygoid muscle.—**2.** *pl.* In *entom.*, same as *pterygoda*.

pterygoideus (ter-i-goi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *pterygoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *pterygoid*.] A pterygoid muscle.—**Pterygoideus externus** or **minor** and **pterygoideus internus** or **major**, two stout muscles of mastication; the pterygoid muscles (which see, under *pterygoid*).—**Pterygoideus proprius**, a small occasional muscle of man, passing from the alisphenoid to the outer plate or tuberosity of the palate.

pterygomaxillary (ter″i-gō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Pertaining to a pterygoid process or the pterygoid bone and to either the superior or inferior maxillary bone: specifically applied in anatomy to several parts. —**Pterygomaxillary fissure**. See *fissure*.—**Pterygomaxillary fold**, the fold formed by the pterygomaxillary ligament in the mouth, back of the last molar tooth. —**Pterygomaxillary ligament**, a tendinous band passing from the apex of the internal pterygoid plate to the posterior extremity of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw.

pterygopalatal (ter″i-gō-pal'ā-tal), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *palatal*.] Same as *pterygopalatine*.—**Pterygopalatal bar**, the movable series of bones which connect the upper jaw of vertebrates below mammals with the suspensorium of the lower jaw. No such bar occurs in mammals, in which the lower jaw has no suspensorium, and the pterygoids are entirely cut off from connections behind. In birds the bar is always a single and simple pterygoid bone, movably articulated behind with a quadrate and in front with a palate-bone. The case becomes complicated in lower vertebrates by the presence of more than one pterygoid, and in fishes with several pterygoids, variously disposed, the arrangement is more commonly called the *palatoquadrate arch*. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

pterygopalatine (ter″i-gō-pal'ā-tin), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *palatine*[2].] Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid, or to the pterygoid bone, and to the palate or palate-bone: as, the *pterygopalatine* branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Pterygopalatine artery**, a small branch of the internal maxillary, which passes through the pterygopalatine canal to the pharynx, nasal fossa, and sphenoidal sinus. Also called *pharyngeal artery*.—**Pterygopalatine canal**. (*a*) The canaliculus pharyngeus. (*b*) The posterior palatine canal.—**Pterygopalatine foramen**. See *foramen*.—**Pterygopalatine nerve**, a small branch of Meckel's ganglion that passes through the canal of the same name to the pharynx.

pterygo-pharyngeus (ter″i-gō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [NL., < *pterygo(id)* + *pharyngeus*.] That part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the internal pterygoid process.—**Pterygo-pharyngeus externus**, a small supernumerary muscle arising from the hamular process and inserted into the wall of the pharynx.

pterygoquadrate (ter″i-gō-kwod'rāt), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *quadrate*.] **1.** Pertaining to the pterygoid bone proper and to the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the lower jaw, as in a vertebrate below mammals: as, the *pterygoquadrate* articulation.—**2.** Combining elements of the pterygoid and quadrate bones: as, the *pterygoquadrate* cartilage of a shark.

pterygosphenoid (ter″i-gō-sfē'noid), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *sphenoid*.] Same as *sphenopterygoid*.

pterygospinosus (ter″i-gō-spī-nō'sus), *n.*; pl. *pterygospinosi* (-sī). [NL.: see *pterygospinous*.] A muscular slip, occasionally seen in man, arising from the sphenoidal spine and inserted into the external pterygoid plate.

pterygospinous (ter″i-gō-spī'nus), *a.* [< NL. *pterygospinosus*, < E. *pterygo(id)* + L. *spinosus*, spinous.] Pertaining to a pterygoid process and to the spine of the sphenoid.—**Pterygospinous ligament**, a fibrous band running from the spine of the sphenoid to the posterior margin of the outer pterygoid plate.

pterygostaphylinus (ter″i-gō-staf-i-lī'nus), *n.*; pl. *pterygostaphylini* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + *σταφυλή*, uvula.] Same as *tensor palati*.

pterygostium (ter-i-gos'ti-um), *n.*; pl. *pterygostia* (-ä). [Also *pterygosteum*; NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. *πτερύξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + L. *ostium*, mouth.] One of the nervures or veins of an insect's wing. They are thickenings of the two surfaces of the upper and lower wing-membranes exactly opposed to each other, the inner surfaces being grooved so as to allow the circulation of fluids and the entrance of tracheæ.

pterygostomial (ter″i-gō-stō'mi-al), *a.* [< Gr. *πτερύξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *-ial*.] In *zoöl.*, noting the flaring anterior edges of the carapace of crustaceans, when these turn forward in front of the bases of the limbs, parallel with each other and with the axis of the body. *Milne-Edwards.*—**Pterygostomial plates**, those parts of the carapace of the brachyurous crustaceans which run forward parallel with the axis of the body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 295.

pterygostomian (ter″i-gō-stō'mi-an), *a.* [< *pterygostomi-al* + *-an*.] Same as *pterygostomial*. [Rare.]

Epistome longer than wide, and the *pterygostomian* regions rudimentary. *Eng. Cyc.*, Nat. Hist., III. 575.

Pterygota (ter-i-gō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Pterygotus*: see *pterygote*.] One of the prime divisions of *Insecta*, containing all hexapodous insects except *Aptera*. *Gegenbaur.* They are normally winged (wingless only as an adaptive specialized modification), and metabolous—that is, they undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis. Also called *Pterodicera*, *Pterophora*, and *Ptilota*.

pterygote (ter'i-gōt), *a.* [< NL. *Pterygotus*, < Gr. *πτερυγωτός*, winged, < *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing: see *pterygium*.] Winged; alate; having wings or wing-like parts; specifically, belonging to the *Pterygota*.

pterygotrabecular (ter″i-gō-trā-bek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *trabecular*.] Pertaining to the pterygoid bone and the trabecular region of the skull.

A well developed *pterygo-trabecular* process—homologous . . . with the pedicle of the tadpole's suspensorium. *A. S. Woodward*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 221.

Pterygotus (ter-i-gō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερυγωτός*, winged: see *pterygote*.] A genus of extinct crustaceans of the Silurian and Devonian periods, belonging to the group *Eurypterida*, occurring chiefly in the uppermost Silurian. It has a long lobster-like form, composed in the main of a cephalothorax, an abdominal division of thirteen segments, and a somewhat oval telson or tail-plate. The organs of locomotion and prehension, six pairs in number, are all attached to the under side of the carapace, as in the king-crab. *P. anglicus* is a species called *seraphim* by the Scotch quarrymen.

Pterygura (ter-i-gū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερύξ* (*πτερυγ-*), feather, wing, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A division of anomurous decapod crustaceans.

pterygurous (ter-i-gū'rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pterygura*.

pteryla (ter'i-lä), *n.*; pl. *pterylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *ὕλη*, wood.] A feather-tract; one of the sets or clumps of feathers which are inserted in definite tracts or areas in the skin of a bird, separated by apteria, or places where no feathers grow. The fact that birds' feathers are seldom implanted uniformly over the whole skin, but usually grow in definite patches, had been known long before the publication of Nitzsch's "System of Pterylography" in 1840; but it remained for this author to define the principal pterylæ and point out the taxonomic significance of pterylosis. The most constant pterylæ are eight: (1) *Pteryla spinalis*, the spinal or dorsal tract, from the nape of the neck to the tail, subject to much modification. (2) *Pteryla humeralis*, the humeral tract, on each wing, running from the shoulder obliquely backward, parallel with the scapula. (3) *Pteryla femoralis*, the femoral tract, a similar oblique strip on each thigh. (4) *Pteryla ventralis*, the ventral tract, forming most of the plumage of the under parts, and presenting numerous modifications. (5) *Pteryla capitalis*, the head-tract. (6) *Pteryla alaris*, the wing-tract. (7) *Pteryla caudalis*, the tail-tract. (8) *Pteryla cruralis*, the lower leg-tract.

pterylographic (ter″i-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pterylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pterylography; descriptive of pterylæ or pterylosis.

pterylographical (ter″i-lō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *pterylographic*.

pterylographically (ter″i-lō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to pterylography; upon pterylographical principles.

pterylography (ter-i-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *pteryla* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of pterylæ, or a treatise on pterylosis: a science which had its origin in the "System der Pterylographie" of Nitzsch, 1833–40.

pterylosis (ter-i-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *pteryla* + *-osis*.] The arrangement or disposition of ptilosis; the plumage of a bird, considered with reference to the manner in which the feathers are implanted in the skin in definite pterylæ; the mode of feathering; the distribution of the feathers in tracts. It differs from *ptilosis* in that the latter relates to the character of the plumage itself, not to its disposition upon the body.

Ptilichthyidæ (til-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ptilichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ptilichthys*. The body is very elongated and anguilliform, the head small, the mouth oblique with the lower jaw projecting, branchial apertures restricted, dorsal very long and with about 90 spines and 145 rays, anal long, and ventrals absent. Only one species is known.

Ptilichthys (tī-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτίλον*, feather, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ptilichthyidæ*. The only known species is *P. goodei* of Bering Sea.



Spiny-back Eel (*Ptilichthys goodei*).

Ptilocercus (til-ō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1848), < Gr. *πτίλον*, feather, + *κέρκος*, tail.] A



Pentail (*Ptilocercus lowei*).

genus of *Tupaiidæ* or elephant-shrews, containing a single species, *P. lowei*, of Borneo, having a long tail furnished with distichous hairs toward the end, like a pen or feather, whence the name; the pentails.

Ptilogonatinæ (til-ō-gon-a-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ptilogonys* (*-gonat-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Ptilogonys*, referred to the conventional family *Ampelidæ*. The bill is slenderer than in *Ampelis*, with naked nasal scale and slightly bristled rictus; the tarsus is scutellate anteriorly and sometimes also on the sides; the wings are rounded, with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; the tail is variable, and the head crested. The few species are confined to western North America, Mexico, and Central America. Also *Ptilogonydinæ*.

Ptilogonys (tī-log′ō-nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824), also in the forms *Ptiligonys*, *Ptiliogonys*, and *Ptiliogonatus*; ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, wing, + γόνυ (γονατ-), knee, joint. Cf. *gonys*.] 1. The typical genus of *Ptilogonatinæ* or *Ptilogonydinæ*. The type is *P. cinereus* of Mexico.—2†. Extended to birds of the genus *Myiadestes* and others.—3. [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Ptilogonys* in any sense. Townsend's ptilogonys is *Myiadestes townsendi*. The black ptilogonys is *Phaïnopepla nitens*. See cut under *fly-snapper*.

ptilolite (til′ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτίλον, down, + λίθος, stone.] A zeolitic mineral, occurring in white tufts or spongy masses of minute acicular crystals, found in cavities in augite-andesite in Jefferson county, Colorado. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, and is remarkable for its high percentage of silica.

Ptilonopinæ (til″ō-nō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ptilonopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, named from the genus *Ptilonopus*. *P. J. Selby*, 1835. See *Treroninæ*.

Ptilonopus (tī-lon′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Ptilopus*, ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, feather, + πούς = E. *foot*.] An extensive genus of pigeons of the family *Columbidæ*, giving name to the *Ptilonopinæ*. Also *Ptilinopus* (*Swainson*, 1825) and *Ptilopus* (*Strickland*, 1841).

Ptilopædes (til-ō-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [⟨ Gr. πτίλον, down, + παῖς (παιδ-), child.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's classification, a primary group of birds, embracing such as are clothed at birth with down (which sprouts not only from pterylæ, but also from parts of the skin which form apteria when the true plumage is acquired), and are generally able to run about and feed themselves when hatched: opposed to *Psilopædes*: nearly equivalent to *Præcoces*, but of more exact signification. Also called *Dasypædes*, *Autophagi*.

ptilopædic (til-ō-pē′dik), *a.* [⟨ *Ptilopæd-es* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ptilopædes*; præcocial: opposed to *psilopædic*.

Ptilophyton (tī-lof′i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Dawson, 1878), ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, feather, + φυτόν, a plant.] A genus of fossils of very uncertain affinities, regarded by most paleontologists as rhizocarps or algæ, by others as sertularians. They are beautiful feathery fronds, consisting of pitted stipes, each bearing two rows of close, elongated deciduous sacs, described as pinnules. It is found in the Devonian of New York, and in the Lower Carboniferous of Ohio, Nova Scotia, and Scotland. Properly *Plumalina* (Hall, 1858).

Ptilopteri (tī-lop′tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, feather, + πτερόν, wing.] The penguins as an order of birds: conterminous with *Impennes*, *Squamipennes*, *Sphenisci*, and *Spheniscomorphæ*.

Ptilorhis (til′ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1825), erroneously *Ptilornis* and *Ptiloris*, prop. **Ptilorrhis*, ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, soft feather, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, belonging to the subfamily *Epimachinæ*, or slender-billed birds of paradise, having the tail not longer than the body, and a jugular shield of metallic plumes. The nostrils are feathered, whence the name. Four species of these beautiful birds inhabit Australia and New Guinea—*P. paradisea*, the rifle-bird, *P. victoriæ*, *P. alberti*, and *P. (Craspedophora) magnifica*. See cut under *rifle-bird*.

ptilosis (tī-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πτίλωσις, plumage, also a disease of the eyelids resulting in loss of the eyelashes, ⟨ πτιλοῦσθαι, be winged (or feathered), ⟨ πτίλον, feather, wing.] 1. In *ornith.*, plumage; the feathering of a bird, considered with reference to the texture or other character of the feathers themselves. Compare *pterylosis*.—2. In *med.*, loss of the eyelashes.

Ptilota (tī-lō′tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macleay, 1821), ⟨ Gr. πτιλωτός, winged, verbal adj. of πτιλοῦσθαι, be winged: see *ptilosis*.] In Macleay's classification, one of the prime divisions of the class *Insecta*, distinguished from *Aptera*, corresponding to Latreille's *Pterodicera*, and divided primarily into *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*. See *Pterygota*.

Ptilotis (tī-lō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, feather, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear*.] A very extensive genus of meliphagine birds. It includes nearly 40 species, ranging through the Austromalayan, Australian, and Polynesian regions, mostly of plain dull olivaceous and yellowish colors, with the skin of the sides of the head often bare and wattled, or the parotic feathers (ear-coverts) stiffened and usually white or yellow, forming a conspicuous mark, whence the name. *P. chrysotis* and *P. carunculata* are examples.

Ptinidæ (tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), ⟨ *Ptinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of serricorn coleopterous insects, containing beetles of small size, having the antennæ with from nine to eleven joints, the head retractile, and the elytra entire. Both larvæ and beetles feed mostly on dead animal and vegetable matter. The larvæ of some eat drugs, even pepper and tobacco; 44 genera and 150 species are recognized in the United States. *Lasioderma serricorne* is known in the United States as the *cigarette-beetle*, on account of the damage it does to cigarettes. *Sitodrepa panicea* is a wide-spread museum-pest, and is found in many drugs. Members of the genus *Anobium* are known as *death-watches*. Many of the species are cosmopolitan. See cut under *book-worm*.

Ptinus (tī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), irreg. ⟨ Gr. φθίνειν, φθίειν, decay, waste, destroy: see *phthisis*.] A large and wide-spread genus of beetles, typical of the family *Ptinidæ*, of which about 80 species are known, 6 inhabiting the United States. A number of them occur both in Europe and in North America. *P. fur* is cosmopolitan and a well-known museum-pest. See cut under *book-worm*.

ptisan (tiz′an), *n.* [Also *ptisane*, formerly *ptysane*, *tisan*; = F. *tisane* = Pr. *tizana*, *tipsana* = Sp. Pg. It. *tisana*, ⟨ L. *ptisana*, ⟨ Gr. πτισάνη, peeled barley, also a drink made from it, ⟨ πτίσσειν, peel, husk.] 1. A mild harmless drink, or one having a slight medicinal quality, as barley-water or herb-tea.

> For what auncient phisition is there that in his workes commendeth not *ptysane*, whiche is none other than pure barley braied in a morter and sodden in water?
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 21.

2. Grape-juice allowed to drain on the slab, without pressure. *R. F. Burton*, Arabian Nights, V. 158, note.

P. T. O. An abbreviation of *Please turn over:* a direction, usually at the foot of a page, to call attention to matter on the other side of the leaf.

ptochocracy (tō-kok′rą-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτωχός, a beggar (⟨ πτώσσειν, crouch or cower from fear), + *-κρατία*, ⟨ κρατεῖν, rule.] Government by beggars; the rule of paupers: the opposite of *plutocracy*. [Rare.]

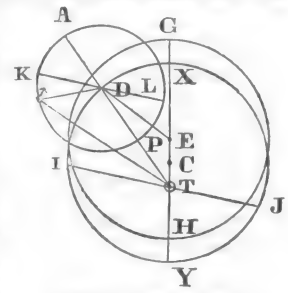
> It [the opposition to the extension of the county franchise] alleges the risks we run from the old and the rich, the danger of a gerontocracy and a ploutocracy; whereas, to make its argument good, it should have shown the imminence of a *ptochocracy*.
> *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 182.

ptochogony (tō-kog′ō-ni), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτωχός, a beggar, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] The production of beggars; pauperization. [Rare.]

> The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptochogony*—a generation of beggars.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

Ptolemæan (tol-e-mē′an), *a.* [⟨ L. *Ptolemæus*, *Ptolemæius*, of Ptolemy, ⟨ *Ptolemæus*, ⟨ Gr. Πτολεμαῖος, Ptolemy.] Same as *Ptolemaic*. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 27.

Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. Πτολεμαϊκός, pertaining to Ptolemy, ⟨ Πτολεμαῖος, Ptolemy: see def.] Of or pertaining to Ptolemy; (*a*) relating to one or all of the line of Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt from the end of the fourth to the first century B. C.; (*b*) relating to the Alexandrian geographer and astronomer Ptolemy (see below).—**Ptolemaic chart.** See *Bonne's map-projection*, under *projection*.—**Ptolemaic system**, the structure of the heavens according to Ptolemy, an Egyptian-Greek astronomer, whose recorded observations extend from 127 to 151 A. D. His "Treatise of Mathematics" (Μαθηματικὴ σύνταξις), commonly called the "Almagest," is mainly devoted to an investigation of the movements of the heavenly bodies. Ptolemy holds that the earth is stationary, because there is no appearance of variation in the perspective of the fixed stars. He admits it would simplify astronomy to suppose it rotated daily on its axis, but thinks that refuted by physical considerations, while, regarding the stars as devoid of weight, he sees no objection to supposing them to move with immense velocity. But these two errors of denying the motion of the earth both in translation and in rotation were not incompatible with a correct representation of the motions of the planets relatively to the earth. The figure shows his theory of Mars, which was exactly like that of Jupiter and Saturn. He supposed that about a circular deferent, which was really nearly similar and similarly placed to the true orbit of the planet about the sun, moved an epicycle, which was really of nearly the same proportionate size as the earth's true orbit and parallel to it—this epicycle carrying the planet on its circumference. In the figure, T is the earth; XDIYJ, the orbit, deferent, or eccentric of Mars; C, the center of the orbit; GH, the equant; E, its center; AKPL, the epicycle; D, its center; ♂, Mars; IJ, the line of nodes of the orbit; KL, the line of nodes of the epicycle (which is parallel to the ecliptic) upon the plane of the orbit. Mars revolves upon the epicycle so as to move uniformly relatively to P, the perigee of the epicycle, which it reaches so as to be then in opposition to the mean sun. The center D of the epicycle moves about the orbit so as to describe in equal times equal angles about E, the center of the equant. C, the center of the orbit, bisects the eccentricity ET. The essential errors in his representation were as follows. (1) He represented the deferent by the circle, thus giving it a breadth too great. This circle remained in an eccentric position, whence it was called the *eccentric*, as well as the *deferent* and the *orbit*. (2) Instead of supposing the moving radius, TD, to describe equal areas in equal times, he drew a line to D, the attachment of the epicycle with the deferent from E, really corresponding to the empty focus of the ellipse, but called by him the *center of the equant*, and he supposed this line ED to turn with an equable motion so as to describe equal angles in equal times. This made an observable error only in the case of Mars. It made a tolerable approximation to the elliptic motion, which excited the admiration of Kepler, and it shows that Ptolemy aimed at something much better than a mere harmonic analysis of the motions of the planets. (3) He not only made the epicycle circular, but he placed its center upon the deferent, thus virtually neglecting the eccentricity as well as the ellipticity of the earth's orbit in its effects on the apparent places of the exterior planets. (4) He made the planet revolve in its epicycle so as to describe in equal times equal arcs measured from the perigee of the epicycle, as if the earth's motion were affected by the eccentricity of the orbit of the other planet. And (5) he made the planet come to the perigee of its epicycle when it was just opposite the mean place of the sun, instead of the true place. Other still more serious falsities affected his theories of the inferior planets and of the moon. Yet, notwithstanding all these errors, Ptolemy's theory satisfied pretty closely, in the cases of all the planets except Mercury and the moon, such observations as could be made in his time. In his phrase, it "saved appearances." The Ptolemaic theory continued in vogue until Copernicus (in 1543) explained the relations between the motions of the planets and that of the sun, and thus supplied a method for determining the relative magnitudes of the different planetary orbits. But the system of Copernicus did not in itself represent the phenomena any better than that of Ptolemy; and it was not until the great work of Kepler on the motions of Mars, published in 1609, that the real truth was known. The Almagest remains, however, a model of scientific investigation, most admirable for the genius with which it manages not only the astronomical problems attacked, but also those of pure mathematics.



Ptolemaic Theory of Mars.

Ptolemaist (tol-e-mā′ist), *n.* [⟨ *Ptolema-ic* + *-ist*.] A believer in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

ptomaïne, ptomaïn (tō′ma-in), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. πτῶμα, a corpse, + *-ine*2.] A basic organic substance formed from albuminous material by bacteria. While this definition holds in a general way, there is some evidence to show that ptomaïnes may also be formed in the absence of micro-organisms, possibly by certain intracellular ferments of the body tissues. Some members of the group are poisonous, others are innocuous.

ptosis (tō′sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτῶσις, a fall, a falling, ⟨ πίπτειν (perf. πέπτωκα, verbal adj. πτωτός), fall, = L. *petere*, fall upon, attack, seek, etc.: see *petition*.] A falling of the upper eyelid, or inability to raise it, due to paralysis of the levator palpebræ. Slight ptosis may be due to paralysis of Müller's muscle innervated through the cervical sympathetic. Also called *blepharoptosis*, *blepharoplegia*.

ptotic (tō′tik), *a.* [⟨ *ptosis* (*ptot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ptosis.

ptyalin, ptyaline (tī′a-lin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτύαλον, spittle, ⟨ πτύειν, spit: see *spew*.] The peculiar principle of saliva, believed to be a proteid body, which acts as a ferment on starch, rapidly converting it into dextrose.

ptyalism (tī′a-lizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτυαλισμός, a spitting, ⟨ πτυαλίζειν, spit much: see *ptyalize*.] In *med.*, salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

ptyalize (tī′a-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ptyalized*, ppr. *ptyalizing*. [⟨ Gr. πτυαλίζειν, spit much, ⟨ πτύαλον, spittle, ⟨ πτύειν, spit: see *ptyalin*.] To salivate.

ptyalogogic (tī″a-lō-goj′ik), *a.* [⟨ *ptyalogogue* + *-ic*.] Promoting a flow of saliva.

ptyalogogue (tī-al′ō-gog), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτύαλον, spittle, + ἀγωγός, leading, ⟨ ἄγειν, do, bring.] A medicine which causes salivation, or a flow of saliva.

Ptyas (tī'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτυάς, a kind of serpent, lit. 'spitter,' < πτύειν, spit.] A genus of *Colubrinæ* or snakes. They have the posterior maxillary teeth not abruptly longer than the preceding ones, rostral plate narrow and free laterally, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals separate from nasals, several lorals, and two or more preoculars. *P. mucosus* is known as the *rat-snake*.

ptychodont (tī'kō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontol.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth folded.

Ptychodus (tī'kō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil selachians, of the Cretaceous age: so called from the transverse or radiating plications on the large square teeth. It was formerly supposed to be related to the cestraciont sharks, but is now referred to or near the family *Myliobatidæ*.

Ptychopleura (tī-kō-plö'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + πλεύρα, the side.] A group of lizards: same as *Cyclosaura*. Also *Ptychopleuri*.

ptychopleural (tī-kō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *Ptychopleura* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ptychopleura*.

Ptychopteris (tī-kop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + πτερίς, fern.] A genus founded by Corda (1845) on certain fossil decorticated stems of tree-ferns of the type known, from its internal structure, as *Psaronius* and from its external character as *Caulopteris*. The foliar scars differ from the *Caulopteris* scars by their eccentricity, the vascular scar being in the upper part of the outer scar which, in *Ptycopteris*, represents the sclerenchymatous sheath and is often prolonged downward without closing below. The fronds are known as *Pecopteris*.

Ptychosperma (tī-kō-spėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1808), < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceæ*, type of the subtribe *Ptychospermeæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, both sexes within the same spadix, the staminate flowers having orbicular concave broadly imbricated and heeled sepals, acute petals as many as the sepals, and from twenty to thirty stamens—the pistillate flowers being smaller, nearly globose, and having a single ovary which becomes a one-celled fruit whose thick fibrous pericarp contains a single erect seed with ruminate albumen and a smooth or deeply five-grooved surface. The 11 species are natives of the Malay archipelago, Papua, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. They are thornless palms, with a tall trunk marked by annular scars, and terminal pinnately divided leaves with the segments commonly dilated to the broad apex and there erose, or appearing as if eaten off. The flowers are small, and are borne in clusters on the slender spreading branches of a spadix inclosed by two spathes. The species are of little known industrial use, but rank among the most elegant of decorative palms. Those in greenhouse cultivation are sometimes called in general *feather-palms*, and very often *Seaforthia* (R. Brown, 1810), from Lord Seaforth, a patron of botany. *P. Seemani*, a beautiful dwarf species, produces a stem only about one inch in diameter and very strong and straight. Most of the species reach a commanding height among them *P. Alexandræ*, the Alexandra palm, is remarkable as the tallest palm of Australia, exceeding 100 feet in height; *P. Cunninghamii*, the Illawarra palm, as found further south than almost any other palm; and *P.* (*Seaforthia*) *elegans*, the bangalow palm, as the most common in cultivation, and one of the most beautiful of all palms. The trunk of the last-named species is a smooth cylindrical shaft, swollen at the base and crowned by drooping feather-like leaves of a bright and intense green. Each leaf-stalk is dilated at the base into a smooth bright-green sheath completely inclosing the upper part of the trunk for 5 feet or more, below which the trunk is variegated by the broad deep-brown ring-like scars left by the preceding similar sheaths. This palm occurs in the coast forests of tropical Australia and to 35° south. See *palm*[2], and under it *Alexandra palm*, *bangalow palm*, and *feather-palm*.

Ptychozoön (tī-kō-zō'on), *n.* [< Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + ζῷον, an animal.] A genus of



Flying-gecko (*Ptychozoön homalocephalum*).

gecko lizards, containing the flying-gecko of India and the East Indian archipelago, *P. homalocephalum*, about 7 inches long, having alate folds of the integument, whence the name.

ptygodere (tī'gō-dēr), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Ptygoderus*.

Ptygoderus (tī-god'e-rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + δέρος, skin, hide.] A genus of iguanoid lizards, having a crest of keeled scales on each side, as *P. pectinatus*.

Ptynx (tingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτύγξ, the eagle-owl.] **1†.** An old generic name of the darters: same as *Plotus*. *Moehring*, 1752.—**2.** A genus of smooth-headed owls, so named by Blyth in 1840. The type is *Ptynx uralensis*, commonly called *Syrnium uralense*.

Ptyobranchina (tī″ō-brang-kī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ptyobranchus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, a group of *Murænidæ platyschistæ*, with the tail much shorter than the trunk, and the heart situated at a great distance behind the gills: same as the family *Moringuidæ*.

ptysmagogue (tis'ma-gog), *n.* [< Gr. πτύσμα, saliva (< πτύειν, spit), + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἄγειν, lead, bring.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva; a sialogogue.

ptyxis (tik'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτύξις, a folding, < πτύσσειν, fold.] In *bot.*, the folding or configuration of a single part in a leaf- or flower-bud, *vernation* and *estivation* being applied to the disposition of the parts conjointly.

pu' (pů), *v.* A Scotch form of *pull*.

Why *pu'* ye the rose, Janet?
What gars ye break the tree?
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 116).

pua (pö'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian musical instrument, made of a gourd or a joint of bamboo. It has three holes, two of which are finger-holes. It is blown by putting the third hole to the player's nose. When made of gourd, it resembles the ocarina; and when of bamboo, it is a variety of nose-flute.

puant†, *a.* [< OF. *puant*, < L. *putent(t-)s*, ppr. of *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] Stinking. *Skelton.* (*Halliwell.*)

pub (pub), *n.* [Abbr. of *public*, *n.*, 2.] A public house; a tavern. *Athenæum*, No. 3198, p. 177. ★[Slang, Eng.]

pub. An abbreviation of *public*, *publish*, or *publisher*.

pubblet (pub'l), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Fat; plump. [Prov. Eng.]

Thou shalt Me fynde fat and well fed,
As *pubble* as may be.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep. to Tibullus.

pub. doc. An abbreviation of *public document*.

puberal (pū'be-ral), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, *puber*, adult (see *puberty*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to puberty. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

puberty (pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< OF. *puberte*, F. *puberté* = Pr. *pubertat* = Sp. *pubertad* = Pg. *puberdade* = It. *pubertà*, < L. *puberta(t-)s*, the age of maturity, manhood, < *pubes*, *puber*, grown up, of mature age, adult; of plants, downy, pubescent; < √ *pu*, beget.] **1.** The condition of being able to reproduce; sexual maturity in the human race. In males this is usually developed between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females somewhat earlier; and it appears that in very warm climates puberty is reached somewhat sooner than elsewhere. At common law the age of puberty is conclusively presumed to be fourteen in the male and twelve in the female.

2. In *bot.*, the period when a plant begins to bear flowers.

puberulent (pū-ber'ū-lent), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, *puber*, downy, pubescent, + *-ulent*.] **1.** Finely and softly pubescent; downy.—**2.** In *bot.*, covered with fine, short down; minutely pubescent.

pubes (pū'bēz), *n.* [< L. *pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty, the genitals, < *pubes*, *puber*, grown up, of mature age; of plants, downy, pubescent: see *puberty*.] **1†.** The pubescence or hairiness of the genitals, which appears at puberty. Hence—**2.** (*a*) The place where hair grows at puberty; the suprapubic or hypogastric region, at the middle of the lowest part of the abdomen: in women known as the *mons*, or *mons Veneris*. (*b*) The pubic bones, or bony framework of the pubes; the underlying skeleton of the pubic region, more fully called *os pubis*. There being a pair of pubic bones, right and left, each is now called *os pubis*, plural *ossa pubis*, or, more frequently, *pubis*, in the plural *pubes*. See *pubis*.

3. In *bot.*, same as *pubescence*, 3.—**4.** Plural of *pubis*.

pubescence (pū-bes'ens), *n.* [< *pubescen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The coming of puberty, or attaining to puberty; the state of being pubescent; puberty.

In the first [septenary] is dedentition or falling of teeth; in the second *pubescence*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. Hairiness; especially, the fine soft hairs of various insects, etc.; lanugo. —**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The condition or character of being pubescent. (*b*) The down or hair which grows on many plant-surfaces. See *pubescent*.

pubescency (pū-bes'en-si), *n.* [As *pubescence* (see *-cy*).] Pubescence.

From crude *pubescency* unto perfection.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

pubescent (pū-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *pubescen(t-)s*, reach the age of puberty, become downy, < *pubes*, *puber*, of mature age, downy: see *pubes*.] **1.** Arriving at puberty.—**2.** Covered with pubescence, or fine short hair; downy.—**3.** In *bot.*, covered or sprinkled with down or hairs: a general term, including *villous*, *hirsute*, *strigose*, *lanate*, etc., but when used alone in specific description denoting a soft or downy and ★short pubescence.

pubic (pū'bik), *a.* [< *pub-is* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pubes or pubis: as, the *pubic* bones; the *pubic* symphysis, ramus, spine, ligament, artery, etc.—**Pubic angle**, the angle formed by the pubic crest and the inner border of the pubis.—**Pubic arch**, the arch formed by the inferior ramus of each pubis converging to the pubic symphysis. In the male it is narrower and more acute-angled than in the female, being in the former case like a letter V inverted. It represents a great part of the inferior outlet of the pelvis. Also called *arch of the pubis*, sometimes *subpubic arch*.—**Pubic crest**, the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Pubic ligaments**, certain ligaments uniting the two pubic bones: an anterior, a superior, an inferior, and a posterior are distinguished, respectively specifically called *prepubic*, *suprapubic*, *infrapubic*, and *postpubic*.—**Pubic ramus**, one of the two branches of which each pubis chiefly consists in man and some other animals. In man the two rami are (*a*) the superior or horizontal, forming much of the true brim of the pelvis, and ankylosed with the ilium, and (*b*) the inferior, oblique, or descending ramus, forming each half of the pubic arch, partly circumscribing the obturator foramen, and ankylosed with the ischium.—**Pubic spine**, a prominent tubercle on the upper border of the horizontal ramus of the pubis of man, about an inch from the symphysis. Poupart's ligament is inserted into it. Also called *tuberculum pubis* or *tuberculum pubicum*.—**Pubic symphysis**, or **symphysis pubis**, the coming or growing together of the right and left pubic bones at the median line of the pubes. It may be a simple apposition or articulation of the bones, or complete ankylosis. In man the bones are commonly articulated but not ankylosed, forming in any case an immovable joint.—**Pubic vein**, a tributary to the external iliac vein from the obturator vein.

pubigerous (pū-bij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty (see *pubes*), + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing down or downy hairs; pubescent.

pubiotomy (pū-bi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *pubis* (see *pubis*) + Gr. τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, a section of the pubic symphysis.

pubis (pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *pubes* (-bēz). [NL., for *os pubis*: *os*, bone; *pubis*, gen. of *pubes*, pubes: see *pubes*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pubic bone, or bone of the pubes (os pubis); a distal inferior and anterior division of the pelvic arch, forming a part of the os innominatum or haunch-bone by ankylosis at the acetabulum with the ilium and ischium, and often, as in man and most mammals, united also with the ischium to circumscribe the obturator foramen, and, with its fellow of the opposite side, forming the pubic symphysis. In man each pubis is united to its fellow in the median line at the pubic symphysis, and the two circumscribe the brim of the pelvis in front by their bodies and horizontal rami, their descending rami becoming ankylosed with the ischium to circumscribe the obturator foramen, furnishing bony support to the genitals, and forming part of the inferior strait or outlet of the pelvis. In a few mammals, and in all birds excepting the ostrich, there is no pubic symphysis. See *epipubis*, *prepubis*, and cuts under *Dromæus*, *epipleura*, *ligament*, *Ornithoscelida*, *pelvis*, *sacrarium*, and *marsupial*. —**Angle, arch,** etc., **of the pubis.** See *pubic*.

public (pub'lik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *publick*, earlier *publique*, *publike*, *publyke*; < OF. (and F.) *public*, m., F. *publique*, m. and f., = Sp. *público* = Pg. *publico* = It. *pubblico*, *publico*, < L. *publicus*, in inscriptions also *poblicus*, *poplicus*, pertaining to the people, contr. from **populicus*, < *populus*, people: see *people*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the people at large; relating to or affecting the whole people of a state, nation, or community: opposed to *private*: as, the *public* good; *public* affairs; the *public* service; a *public* calamity; *public* opinion.

Publike toke his begynnyng of people, whiche in latin is Populus, in whiche worde is conteyned all the inhabitantes of a realme or citie, of what astate or condition so euer they be. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

That here was an Vniuersitie, the Students whereof were maintained at *publique* charge, of which number himselfe was one. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Many springs are gathered together . . . into an ample cistern, . . . and . . . from thence by conduits conducted unto their *publique* uses. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

To the *publick* good
Private respects must yield. *Milton*, S. A., l. 867.

2. Open to all the people; shared in or to be shared or participated in or enjoyed by people at large; not limited or restricted to any particular class of the community: as, a *public* meeting; *public* worship; a *public* subscription; a *public* road; a *public* house; *public* baths.

The church, by her *publick* reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is fidelity. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

I saw her once
Hop forty paces through the *public* street.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 234.

And this was obserued both for their *publique* and priuate prayers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 119.

There are also divers Convents, which have spacious and well kept Gardens, which are always open and *publick* to People of any Note. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 185.

We leave the narrow lanes behind, and dare
Th' unequal combat in the *public* square.
Dryden, Æneid, ii.

3. Open to the view or knowledge of all; notorious: as, a *public* exposure; *public* scandal.

Of this ordynaunce and bondes there were made instrumentes *publikes* and letters patentes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxxiii.

Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

4. Regarding or directed to the interests of the community at large, and not limited or confined to private, personal, or selfish matters or interests: as, *public* spirit; a *public* benefaction.

Every true member of the church hath a *public* spirit, preferring the church's interest to his own, and suffering with fellow-members in their suffering, and having a care of one another, 1 Cor. xii. 25, 26. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, ii.

In the public line, engaged in keeping a public house or tavern. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

Mysell being *in the public line*,
I look for howfs I kenn'd lang syne,
Whar gentles used to drink gude wine.
Scott, Epil. (spoken by Meg Dods) to Drama founded on [St. Ronan's Well.

Notary public. See *notary*[1].—**Public acts, bills, laws, legislation, statutes,** such acts, bills, etc., as concern the community at large, or the state or its municipalities, as distinguished from *private acts*, etc. (see *private*), one important result of the distinction being in the rule that the courts take judicial notice of public acts, but a private act must be alleged and proved by him who relies upon it.—**Public administrator, corporation, credit, document, domain, enemy,** etc. See the nouns.—**Public funds.** See *fund*[1].—**Public holiday.** Same as *legal holiday* (which see, under *holiday*).—**Public house.** (*a*) An inn or tavern; in England, especially, one which rarely accommodates lodgers, and which has for its chief business the selling of beer and other liquors. [In the United States rare and used in a general sense.] (*b*) *Public house* and *public place* are used in numerous statutes against immoral practices, gaming, prostitution, etc., with varying limitations of meaning, but generally implying a place to which any one may have access without trespassing.—**Public indecency.** See *indecency*.—**Public institution,** an establishment of an educational, charitable, reformatory, or sanitary character, maintained and conducted for the use and benefit of the public, and usually at the public expense.

Education, shorter hours of labour, sanitary homes, and *public institutions* to take the place of the public house.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 741.

Public lands, lands belonging to government, especially such as are open to sale, grant, or other method of disposal to whosoever will comply with the conditions prescribed by law.—**Public law,** international law. See *international, a.*—**Public loan.** See *loan*[1].—**Public nuisance.** See *nuisance*, 5.—**Public office.** See *office*, 4.—**Public opinion.** See *opinion*.—**Public orator.** See *orator*, 6.—**Public policy,** the policy, or general purpose and spirit, of the law: thus, contracts calculated to defeat justice or to hinder wholesome competition in trade are held void, as against *public policy*, or against the policy of the law, even when there is no positive statutory prohibition. See *policy of the law*, under *law*[1].—**Public prosecutor, records,** etc. See the nouns.—**Public right,** in *Scots feudal law*, the technical name given to a heritable right granted by a vassal to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.—**Public school.** See *school*.—**Public spirit.** See *spirit*.—**Public stores.** (*a*) Naval and military stores, equipment, etc. (*b*) Warehouses to which dutiable goods are sent for appraisement; bonded warehouses, or stores in which goods are held under bond for duty until sold or exported. [U. S.]—**Public trust,** a trust constituted for the benefit either of the public at large or of some considerable part of it answering to a particular description. See *private*.—**Public use.** (*a*) In the constitutional provisions authorizing the taking by the state or nation of private property for the use of the people at large on making compensation, a use directly subservient to public necessity or convenience, as for a park, a highway, a railroad, etc., as distinguished from uses for private interest, though incidentally beneficial to the public, as for a mill or factory: thus, the supplying of water to a town is a *public use* for which it may constitutionally be authorized to condemn the rights of private owners in watercourses. (*b*) A use so intimately allied to or affecting the public welfare or convenience that the state may regulate it as to the management or charges: thus, the great grain-elevators of modern commerce, standing between the wharves of lake or ocean navigation and the termini of trunk lines of railway, have been held to be so affected with a *public use* that the state may regulate by law the rates of charges. (*c*) In *patent law*, use without restriction by one or more members of the community, as distinguished from use by the inventor: thus, an inventor of a secret spring who should allow its use by others without patenting it might be deemed to allow its *public use*, although, from its peculiarities of structure and relation, its use could not be seen by the public.—**Public war.** See *war*.—**Public waters,** waters which are deemed navigable at common law. See *navigable*.—**Public works,** all fixed works constructed for public use, as railways, docks, canals, water-works, roads, etc.; more strictly, military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost.

II. *n.* **1.** The general body of people constituting a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely: with *the*.

God made man in his own image; but *the public* is made by newspapers, members of parliament, excise officers, poor-law guardians. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 1.

That . . . the nobler, and what are vulgarly called the higher classes of society, are insufficient in their number, their power, and co-operation of sentiment to support any particular theatre, or piece, independent of *the public*; and that it is only the great mass of the people that can finally establish the fate of any theatrical representation.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 64.

2. A public house. [Colloq., Eng.]

It 's so far from the world, as a man may say; not a decent *public* within a mile and a half, where one can hear a bit of news of an evening.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

In every little comfortable *public* within a circle of thirty miles' diameter, the home-brewed quivers in the glasses on the open tables. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 458.

In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secretly.

In private grieve; but, with a careless scorn,
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn.
Granville.

publican (pub'li-kan), *n.* [< ME. *publican*, < OF. *publicain, publican, puplicain, popelican*, etc., F. *publicain* = Sp. Pg. It. *publicano*, a publican, < L. *publicanus*, pertaining to the public revenues, or to their farming out or collection; as a noun, a farmer-general of the public revenue, a tax-gatherer; < *publicus*, public: see *public*.] **1.** In ancient Rome, one who farmed the public revenues; a tax-gatherer. On account of their oppressive exactions, especially in the conquered provinces, the publicans were commonly regarded with detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. Mat. ix. 10.

How like a fawning *publican* he looks!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 42.

Hence—**2.** Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like.

The custom-house of certain *publicans* that have the tonnaging and poundaging of all spoken truth.
Milton, Areopagitica.

3. The keeper of a public house or other such place of entertainment. In law, under the term *publicans* are included innkeepers, hotel-keepers, keepers of ale-houses, wine-vaults, etc. *Wharton*. [Great Britain.]

The *publican* can . . . profitably combine the business of a bookmaker with the equally profitable business of selling intoxicant fluids. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 849.

publicate† (pub'li-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *publicatus*, pp. of *publicare*, publish: see *publish*.] To publish. [Rare.]

Little sins in them [the clergy], if *publicated*, grow great by their scandall and contagion.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 115. (*Davies.*)

★**publication** (pub-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *publication* = Sp. *publicación* = Pg. *publicação* = It. *pubblicazione*, < L. *publicatio*(*n*-), a making public, an adjudging to the public treasury, < *publicare*, pp. *publicatus*, make public: see *publicate, publish*.] **1.** The act of publishing, or bringing to public notice; notification to people at large, by speech, writing, or printing; proclamation; promulgation; announcement: as, the *publication* of statutes; *publication* of banns. In law, the publication of defamation consists in communicating it to any third person; the publication of a will is that act of a testator in which he declares to the subscribing witnesses that the instrument he asks them to attest is his will; in chancery proceedings, opening to the inspection of the parties depositions that have been taken and returned under seal to the court or clerk is *publication*.

The communication of a libel to any one person is a *publication* in the eye of the law. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

On the third *publication* they [betrothed persons] are said to be asked out. *Dickens*, David Copperfield.

2. The act of offering a book, map, print, piece of music, or the like, to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the *publication* of one more correct.
Pope.

3. A work printed and published; any book, pamphlet, or periodical offered for sale to the public: as, a monthly *publication*; an illustrated *publication*.—**4**†. Appearance in public; public appearance. [Rare.]

His jealousy . . . attends the business, the recreations the *publications*, and retirements of every man.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

Obscene publication. See *obscene*.—**To pass publication,** to reach the stage of a cause in chancery when the time for examining witnesses has expired, and the depositions kept secret may be disclosed on the application of either party.

public-hearted (pub'lik-här"ted), *a.* Having the interests of the people at heart; public-spirited.

They were *public-hearted* men; as they paid all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

publicist (pub'li-sist), *n.* [= F. *publiciste* = Sp. Pg. *publicista* = It. *pubblicista*; as *public* + *-ist*.] **1.** A writer on the law of nature or the laws of nations; one who is versed in public or international law; one who treats of the rights and mutual obligations of nations.

The methodized reasonings of the great *publicists* and jurists form the digest and jurisprudence of the Christian world. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

The mixed systems of jurisprudence and morals constructed by the *publicists* of the Low Countries appear to have been much studied by English lawyers.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 45.

Many *publicists* still view the allowance of transit [to belligerents] as reconcilable with the notion of neutrality, and a number of treaties have expressly granted it to certain states. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 160.

2. One who is versed in or who writes upon the current political topics of the time.

This eminent *publicist*, . . . Mr. Arthur Pendennis.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxvi.

"Slow and sure" is not the motto of either reader or writer in these days. Public and *publicist* are acceptable to each other in proportion as they are ready to conform to the electric influences of the times.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 515.

publicity (pub-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *publicité* = Sp. *publicidad* = Pg. *publicidade* = It. *pubblicità*; as *public* + *-ity*.] The state of being public, or open to the observation or inquiry of a community; notoriety: as, to give *publicity* to a private communication.

publicly (pub'lik-li), *adv.* In a public manner. (*a*) Openly; without reserve or privacy.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be *publicly* delivered.
Bacon.

When Socrates reproved Plato at a feast, Plato told him "it had been better he had told him his fault in private, for to speak it *publicly* is indecency."
Jer. Taylor, Works, V. 378.

But he so much scorned their charitie, and *publikely* defied the vttermost of their crueltie, he wisely prevented their policies. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 152.

(*b*) In the name of the community; with general consent.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations that great rewards are *publicly* offered for its supply. *Addison*.

public-minded (pub'lik-mīn"ded), *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest; public-spirited.

public-mindedness (pub'lik-mīn"ded-nes), *n.* A disposition to promote the public interest; public spirit.

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing did so merely by the *public-mindedness* of particular persons.
South.

publicness (pub'lik-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of common possession or interest; joint holding: as, the *publicness* of property.

The vast multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle*, Works, I.

2. Openness or exposure to the notice or knowledge of the community or of people at large; notoriety: as, the *publicness* of a resort; the *publicness* of a scandal.

The *publickness* of a sin is an aggravation of it; makes it more scandalous, and so more criminous also.
Hammond, Works, I. 218. (*Latham.*)

public-spirited (pub"lik-spir'i-ted), *a.* **1.** Having or exercising a disposition to promote the interest or advantage of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good: as, a *public-spirited* citizen.

At Geyra I went to the house of the aga, a venerable old man, who was one of those *public-spirited* Turks that entertains all strangers.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

It was generous and *public-spirited* in you to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute. *Swift*.

2. Dictated by or based on regard for the public good: as, a *public-spirited* measure.

Another *public-spirited* project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set King Charles on the throne. *Addison*.

public-spiritedly (pub"lik-spir'i-ted-li), *adv.* With public spirit.

public-spiritedness (pub"lik-spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being public-spir-

ited; a disposition to act with energy for the public interest or advantage; a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest for the public good.

The spirit of charity, the old word for *public-spiritedness*.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 382.

★**publish** (pub'lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *publischen, puplischen, pupplischen;* with term. *-ish*[2], after the analogy of words like *abolish, polish*, etc.; < OF. *publier*, F. *publier* = Pr. *publicar, publiar* = Sp. Pg. *publicar* = It. *publicare, pubblicare*, < L. *publicare*, make public, show or tell to the people, make known, declare, also (and earlier) confiscate for public use, < *publicus*, pertaining to the people, public: see *public*.] **1.** To make public; make known to people in general; promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict.

For he that wil *pupplische* ony thing to make it openly knowen, he wil make it to ben cryed and pronounced in the myddel place of a Town. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 2.

Publish it that she is dead indeed;
Maintain a mourning ostentation.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 206.

Mahomet hauing with Word and Sword *published* his Alcoran (as you haue heard), his followers after his death, succeeding in his place, exceeded him in tyrannie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

Nay, the Royal Society have found and *published* lately that there be thirty-and-three kinds of spiders; and yet all, for aught I know, go under that one general name of spider. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 76.

2. To exhibit, display, disclose, or reveal.

Fut. Stand by, then, without noise, a while, brave Don,
And let her only view your parts; they'll take her.
Guz. I'll *publish* them in silence.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.
Addison, Paraphrase of Psalm xix.

3. To utter, or put in circulation, as counterfeit paper; communicate to another person, as a libel or slander.—**4.** To cause to be printed and offered for sale; issue from the press; put in circulation: as, to *publish* a book, map, print, periodical, piece of music, or the like.

Books were not *published* then so soon as they were written, but lay most commonly dormient many years.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 142.

5. To introduce to public notice; offer or advertise to the public. [Obsolete or rare.]

The gentleman that gave fifty pounds for the box set with diamonds may show it until Sunday night, provided he goes to church; but not after that time, there being one to be *published* on Monday which will cost fourscore guineas. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

I have a small bust of the Duke of York. It is of silver gilt, measuring with the pedestal about three inches in height. On the back are engraved the words "*Published* by T. Hamlet, Aug. 16, 1824." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 207.

=Syn. 1. *Declare, Proclaim*, etc. (see *announce*), disclose, divulge, reveal, spread abroad. See list under *proclaim*.

publishable (pub'lish-a-bl), *a.* [< *publish* + *-able*.] Capable of being published; fit for publication.

publisher (pub'lish-ėr), *n.* One who publishes. (*a*) One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, declares, proclaims, or promulgates.

Use all the best means and ways ye can, in the diligent examining and searching out, from man to man, the authors and *publishers* of these vain prophesies and untrue bruits. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. 14.

The many *publishers*, . . . in a short time, the Lord had raised to declare his salvation to the people.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The mob uniformly cheers the *publisher*, and not the inventor. *Emerson*, Success.

(*b*) One who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, musical compositions, or the like for sale; one who prints and offers a book, pamphlet, engraving, etc., for sale to dealers or to the public.

Most of the *publishers* had absolutely refused to look at his manuscripts; one or two had good-naturedly glanced over and returned them at once.
Bulwer, My Novel, vi. 14.

(*c*) One who utters or passes counterfeit paper, or puts it in circulation.—**Publisher's imprint.** See *imprint*, 2.

publishment (pub'lish-ment), *n.* [< *publish* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of publishing or proclaiming; public exposure.

Ye cardinall . . . rebuked them by open *publysshement* and otherwyse. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccix.

2. An official notice made by a town clerk or other civil or clerical official of an intended marriage; a publishing of the banns of marriage. [U. S.]

pubococcygeal (pū″bō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *pubococcygeus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pubis and the coccyx: as, the *pubococcygeal* muscle.

pubococcygeus (pū″bō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *pubococcygei* (-ī). [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *coccyx* (*coccyg-*), coccyx.] That part of the levator ani which arises from the pubis.

pubofemoral (pū-bō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *femur* (*femor-*), thigh-bone, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the thigh-bone: as, the *pubofemoral* fascia or ligament.—**Pubofemoral ligament**, an accessory bundle of fibers entering into the formation of the capsule of the hip-joint.

pubo-iliac (pū-bō-il'i-ak), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *ilium*, ilium, + *-ac*.] Common to the pubis and the ilium: as, the *pubo-iliac* suture.

pubo-ischiac (pū-bō-is'ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *ischium*, ischium, + *-ac*.] Common to the pubis and the ischium; pertaining to the pubo-ischium; ischiopubic.

pubo-ischium (pū-bō-is'ki-um), *n.* [NL., < *pubis*, pubis, + *ischium*, ischium.] The ischiopubic bone. See *ischiopubic*, 2.

pubo-peritonealis (pū-bō-per-i-tō-nē-ā'lis), *n.* Same as *pubo-transversalis*.

puboprostatic (pū″bō-pros-tat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *prostata*, prostate gland, + *-ic*.] Common to the pubis and the prostate gland: as, the *puboprostatic* ligament.—**Puboprostatic ligament**, one of the two anterior ligaments of the bladder, running from the back of the pubis over the upper surface of the prostate gland to the front of the neck of the bladder.

pubotibial (pū-bō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the tibia: as, a *pubotibial* muscle.

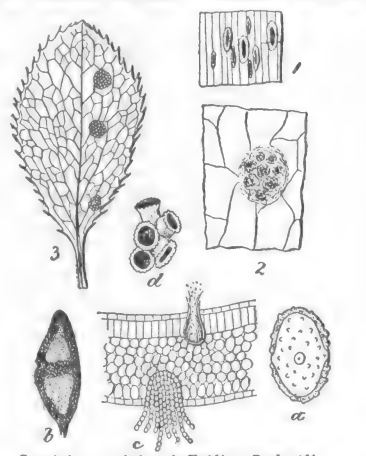
pubo-transversalis (pū-bō-trans-vėr-sā'lis), *n.* A thin muscular slip arising from the upper margin of the superior pubic ramus and inserted into the transversalis fascia.

pubo-urethral (pū″bō-ū-rē'thral), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *urethra*, urethra, + *-al*.] Passing from the pubis to the urethra: noting an occasional muscle of man.—**Pubo-urethral muscle**, fibers passing from the back part of the pubis to the prostate gland, or to the base of the bladder in the female.

pubovesical (pū-bō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + L. *vesica*, bladder, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the bladder, as a muscle or ligament.—**Pubovesical ligament.** Same as *puboprostatic ligament* (which see, under *puboprostatic*).—**Pubovesical muscles**, the fibers of the external longitudinal muscular layer of the bladder which arise from the posterior surface of the body of the pubis.

Puccianite (pö'chi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Pucci* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ite*[2].] One of a body of Universalists, followers of Francesco Pucci, an Italian theologian of the sixteenth century.

Puccinia (puk-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1797), named after T. *Puccini*, an Italian anatomist.] **1.** A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Uredinales;* the rusts. Many exhibit the phenomenon of heteræcism—*i. e.*, they pass through different stages of their life-history upon different host-plants. *P. graminis*, one of the commonest and most destructive species, may be taken as a type. It appears in the spring on the leaves of *Berberis vulgaris*, constituting what is known as *barberry-rust* or *barberry cluster-cups*. This is the æcidial stage, and received the name of *Æcidium Berberidis* before the heteræcism was suspected. Later in the season the uredo stage makes its appearance on the leaves and stems of the cultivated oats, wheat, etc., appearing as pale-yellowish or whitish spots on the leaves. Soon the tissues are ruptured, and the long lines of orange-red uredospores are exposed, now constituting the red rust of oats, etc. By the rapid germination of the uredo-spores the disease is quickly spread, and may involve the entire plant. In the fall, just before cold weather, the black teleutospores are produced. This is known as the **black rust**, and is designed to carry the fungus over the winter, when it again begins its life-cycle on the barberry. About 700 species of *Puccinia* have been described, not a few of which are serious pests to the agriculturist or horticulturist. See *heteræcism, barberry-fungus, rust*[1], 3.



Puccinia graminis and *Æcidium Berberidis*.

1, puccinia on the leaf of a grass; *a*, one of the uredo-spores; *b*, one of the teleutospores; 2, part of the superior face of the leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the spermogonia; 3, leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, inferior face, showing the æcidia; *c*, transverse section of the leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the spermogonia on the superior and the æcidia on the inferior face; *d*, the cupules, forming the groups of æcidia.

★**2.** A plant of this genus.

puccoon (pu-kön'), *n.* [Also *poccoon;* Algonkian.] **1.** The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis:* called *red puccoon*. See *bloodroot*, 2. —**2.** One of three or four American species of *Lithospermum*, with bright golden-yellow nearly salver-shaped flowers, and hairy surfaces. *L. canescens*, the hoary puccoon, is the puccoon of the Indians. *L. Gmelini*, a rougher plant, is the hairy puccoon.—**Yellow puccoon.** See *Hydrastis*, and *Indian paint* (under *paint*).

★**puce** (pūs), *a.* [< F. *puce*, puce, flea-colored, < OF. *pulce*, a flea, < L. *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea: see *Pulex*.] Purple-brown; reddish-brown; of a flea-color.

pucelt, *n.* Same as *pucelle*.

pucelage (pū'se-lāj), *n.* [< F. *pucelage*, virginity, < *pucelle*, a virgin: see *pucelle*.] A state of virginity. [Rare.]

The examen of *pucelage*, the waters of jealousy, &c., were very strict; and, to the same end, municipal.
R. Robinson, Eudoxa (1658), p. 37. (*Latham.*)

pucellas (pū-sel'as), *n.* In *glass-blowing*, an erroneous form of *procellas*.

pucellet (pū-sel'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pucel, pucell;* < ME. *pucelle*, < OF. *pucelle, pulcelle*, F. *pucelle* = Pr. *piucela, pieucela* = OSp. *puncella* = It. *pulcella, pulzella*, a virgin, maid, girl, < ML. as if **pullicella*, dim. fem. of L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chick: see *pullet*.] **1.** A maid; a virgin: specifically applied in history to Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.—**2.** A wanton girl; a harlot.

Does the Court *Pucelle* then so censure me,
And thinks I dare her not? . . .
For bawd'ry, 'tis her language, and not mine.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxvii.

Pucherania (pū-ke-rā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*, same as *Pachycephala*[1], 1.

pucherite (pö'chėr-īt), *n.* [< *Pucher* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A vanadate of bismuth, occurring in reddish-brown orthorhombic crystals in the Pucher mine in Schneeberg, Saxony.

puchero (pö-chā'rō), *n.* [Sp., olla.] A fleshy plant, *Talinum reflexum*, of tropical American shores. It is used as a vegetable.

puck (puk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pouk, pouke;* < ME. *pouke, puke*, a fairy, elf, sprite, devil (cf. AS. *pucel*, a demon: see *puckle*), < Ir. *puca*, an elf, sprite, = W. *pwca, pwci*, a goblin, fiend; cf. Icel. *pūki*, a devil, imp. The G. *spuk* (> E. *spook*), a hobgoblin, is prob. a diff. word. Cf. *pug*[1], a var. of *puck*. Cf. also *puckle, puckrel*, also *pixy* and *poker*[2], and *bug*[1], *bog*[2], *bogy, bogle*.] **1.** A fairy; elf; sprite.

Ne let the *Pouke*, nor other evill sprights, . . .
Fray us with things that be not.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 341.

And so likewise those . . . which (saith Lavater) draw men out of the way, and lead them all night a by-way, or quite barre them of their way: these have severall names in severall places; we commonly call them *Pucks*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 30.

Ne let hobgoblin ne the *ponk* [read *pouk*] profane
With shadowy glare the light, and mad the bursting brain. *W. Thompson*, Hymn to May, st. 33.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] A fairy of high repute, who was also known by the names of *Robin Goodfellow* and *Friar Rush*. His character and attributes are depicted in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." He was the chief of the domestic tribe of fairies, or brownies as they are called in Scotland.

3†. The devil; Satan.

Fro the *poukes* poundfalde no maynprise may ous fecche,
Till he come that ich carpe of, Crist is hus name.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 282.

4. The disk of rubber used in place of a ball in hockey.

★**pucka** (puk'ä), *a.* [Hind. *pakkā*, ripe, cooked, strong, firm, adept, etc.] Solid; substantial; real; permanent; lasting: as, a *pucka* wall; a *pucka* road: opposed to *cutcha*. [Anglo-Ind.]

My Parsee neighbor, the amiable Gheber, . . . in the *pucka* house that adjoined my own in Cossitollah.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 271.

pucker (puk'ėr), *v.* [A freq. form, < *poke*[2], a bag or pocket. Cf. *purse, v.*, wrinkle, < *purse, n.*; It. *saccolare*, pucker, < *sacco*, a bag, sack.] **I.** *trans.* To draw up or contract into irregular folds or wrinkles; draw (the lips, etc.) into ridges and furrows; specifically, in *sewing*, to gather, either intentionally or as a fault: often followed by *up*: as, to *pucker* cloth in sewing.

I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered up* in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

It is forgotten now; and the first mention of it *puckers* thy sweet countenance into a sneer. *Carlyle.*

The flowers on the potato plants, saucer-shaped by day, are now perchance nodding with their open rim *puckered* in gathers around the central stamens — a common caprice of these flowers, but dependent upon some whim which I have not yet solved. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 143.

II. *intrans.* To become irregularly ridged or wrinkled: as, his face *puckered* up into a smile; the mouth *puckers* on eating choke-cherries.

pucker (puk'ėr), *n.* [< *pucker*, *v.*] 1. A drawing or gathering into folds or wrinkles; an irregular folding or wrinkling; a collection of irregularly converging ridges or wrinkles.

Ruff, Anything collected into *puckers* or corrugations. *Johnson.*

Held from rolling off the seat only by the steady hold of her mother in the *puckers* of her dress during the rest. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 22.

The cloth to be stitched, being placed close up to the cog-wheels on the opposite side of where the needle point rests, is dragged in *puckers* into the latter, by turning the winch handle. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 471.

2. A state of flutter, agitation, or confusion. [Colloq.]

Well to be sure, the whole parish was in a *pucker:* some thought the French had landed. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle (2d ed.), ii.

I told William when we first missed her this mornin', and he was in such a *pucker* about her, I bet anything he was a mind to that the child had gone back to Miss Kilburn's. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxix.

puckerer (puk'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which puckers.

puckeridge (puk'ėr-ij), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. *Montagu.* — 2. A fatal distemper of cattle. *Gilbert White.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

puckery (puk'ėr-i), *a.* [< *pucker* + *-y*[1].] 1. Producing or tending to produce puckers: as, a *puckery* taste (that is, a bitter or astringent taste such as may cause the mouth to pucker).

Some of these wildings [apples] are acrid and *puckery*, genuine verjuice. *Thoreau*, Excursions, p. 291.

There are plenty [of American proverbs] that have a more native and *puckery* flavor, seedlings from the old stock often, and yet new varieties. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of puckers or wrinkles: said especially of a textile fabric.

pucket (puk'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A nest of caterpillars. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

puckfist† (puk'fist), *n.* [Also *puckfoist;* cf. LG. *pukfust*, a fist doubled up, < *pukken*, strike, poke, + *fust*, fist.] 1. A niggardly or close-fisted person.

O, they are pinching *puckfists!* *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a jig-maker,
Sanazzar a goose, and Ariosto a *puck-fist* to me!
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

For those are pinching *puckfoists*, and suspicious. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

2. In *bot.*, a puffball.

puckfoist† (puk'foist), *n.* Same as *puckfist*.

puckish (puk'ish), *a.* [< *puck* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling the fairy Puck; like what Puck might do; merry. *J. R. Green.*

puckle (puk'l), *n.* [Prob. < ME. **poukel*, **pukel* (not found), < AS. *pūcel*, a demon (found once, in acc. pl. *pucelas*, glossed by *púapos*): see *puck*.] Same as *puck*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The spoorne, the mare, the man in the oke, the hell waine, the fierdrake, the *puckle*, Tom thombe, hobgoblin, etc. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft (ed. 1584), vii. 153.

The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bulbeggars, witches, . . . [and] the *puckle*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

puckrel†, *n.* Same as *puckle*. *Halliwell.*

pucras (pū'kras), *n.* [Native name.] A pheasant of the genus *Pucrasia*. *P. L. Sclater.*

Pucrasia (pū-krā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *pucras*, a native name.] A beautiful genus of pheasants of the family *Phasianidæ* and subfamily *Lophophorinæ*, having the head crested, the nostrils feathered, the tail long and cuneate, the wings short and rounded, inhabiting Asia in the Himalayan region, China, and parts of India. The common pucras is *P. macrolopha;* the buff-spotted is *P. xanthospila;* *P. duvauceli* is a third species.

pud[1] (pud), *n.* [Perhaps orig. a slang form of D. *poot*, paw: see *paw*[1].] A paw; fist; hand. [Colloq.]

The kangaroos — your Aborigines — do they keep their primitive simplicity un-Europe-tainted, with those little short fore *puds*, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket? *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

pud[2] (pöd), *n.* Same as *pood*.

puddening (pùd'ning), *n.* [So called as making as it were a pudding, i. e. a thick soft mass around the rope; < *pudden*, a dial. form of *pudding* (see *pudding*, 3, in same sense), + *-ing*[1].] A thick pad of rope-yarns, oakum, etc., covered with a mat or canvas, and tapering from the middle toward the ends, used as a fender on the bow of a boat. When rope cables were used, the covering of soft rope and canvas on the ring of an anchor was so called. Also called *pudding*.

pudder (pud'ėr), *v.* [Also *putter;* dial. form of *potter*[2] or *pother*.] **I.** *intrans.* To go poking or pottering about; potter.

Such as are least able are most busie to *pudder* in the rubbish, and to raise dust. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

Some [fishes] almost alwayes *pudder* in the mud
Of sleepy Pools.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

II. *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; confuse; bother.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him if he compares them. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 13.

[Obsolete or dialectal in both uses.]

pudder (pud'ėr), *n.* [< *pudder*, *v.*] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle; pother.

Some fellows would have cried now, and have curs'd thee,
And faln out with their meat, and kept a *pudder;*
But all this helps not. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

What a *pudder* and racket . . . in the schools of the learned about power and about spirit! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 2.

Parkin's Pints has been makin' a great *pudder* over to England. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

★**pudding** (pùd'ing), *n.* [Also dial. *puddin, pudden;* early mod. E. also *poding;* < ME. *puddyng, poding*, appar., with accom. suffix, < Ir. *putog* = Gael. *putag*, a pudding; cf. (with diff. term.) W. *poten*, a paunch, pudding; cf. also W. *pwtyn*, a short round body, Corn. *pot*, a bag, pudding, Gael. *put*, an inflated skin, a large buoy. The E. word may have been in part confused with F. *boudin*, black-pudding, blood-pudding, roller-pudding (naut.), etc., ult. < L. *botulus*, sausage. The F. *pouding* = D. *pudding, podding* = LG. *pudding, pudden, budden* = G. Sw. *pudding* = Dan. *budding*, pudding, are all < E.] 1. Minced meat, or blood, properly seasoned, stuffed into an intestine, and cooked by boiling.

As sure as his guts are made of *puddings.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 32.

And first they ate the white *puddings,*
And syne they ate the black.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

They make better *puddings* of their horses then of their hogs, which they eate being new made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

2. A dish consisting of flour or other farinaceous substance with suet, or milk, eggs, etc., sometimes enriched with fruit, as raisins, etc., originally boiled in a bag to a moderately hard consistence, but now made in many other ways.

ge han harmed vs two in that ge eten the *puddyng,*
Mortrewes, and other mete, and we no morsel hade!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 106.

Then to their supper were they set orderlye,
With hot bag-*puddings*, and good apple-pyes.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

When I was a young man, we used to keep strictly to my father's rule, "... o broth, no ball; no ball, no beef"; and always began dinner with broth. Then we had suet-*puddings*, boiled in the broth with the beef; and then the meat itself. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, iv.

3. *Naut.*, same as *puddening.* — **Dundee pudding**, a sailors' dish, commonly called *dandyfunk.* — **Indian pudding.** See *Indian.* — **Pudding pipe-tree.** See *pipe-tree.* (See also *black pudding* (also called *blood-pudding*), *cap-pudding, hasty-pudding, hog's-pudding, white-pudding.*)

pudding-bag (pùd'ing-bag), *n.* 1. A bag in which a pudding is boiled: usually not sewed in any way, but a cloth gathered around the uncooked pudding and tied with a string.

About half a yard long, of the breadth of a *pudding-bag.* *Letter dated* 1626. (*Nares.*)

2. The long-tailed titmouse: same as *feather-poke*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

pudding-cloth (pùd'ing-klôth), *n.* The cloth in which a pudding is boiled.

pudding-faced (pùd'ing-fāst), *a.* Having a fat, round, smooth face; having a face suggestive of a pudding.

Stupid, *pudding faced* as he looks and is, there is still a vulpine astucity in him. *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

pudding-fish (pùd'ing-fish), *n.* A labroid fish of West Indian waters, *Halichœres radiatus*, the bluefish or doncella.

pudding-grass (pùd'ing-gràs), *n.* The pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium:* so called from its use in seasoning puddings. Also *pudding-herb.* [Old and provincial.]

pudding-head (pùd'ing-hed), *n.* A dull, stupid person.

pudding-headed (pùd'ing-hed″ed), *a.* Dull; stupid. [Colloq.]

A purse-proud, *pudding-headed*, fat-gutted, lean-brained Southron. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi.

pudding-heart† (pùd'ing-härt), *n.* A coward. [Rare.]

Go, *pudding-heart!*
Take thy huge offal and white liver hence.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

pudding-house† (pùd'ing-hous), *n.* The paunch; belly. [Slang.]

He . . . thrust him downe his *pudding-house* at a gobbe. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166). (*Davies.*)

pudding-pie (pùd'ing-pī), *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

Three well larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Some cried the Covenant, instead
Of *pudding-pies* and gingerbread.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 546.

pudding-prick†, *n.* A skewer used to fasten a pudding-bag.

His mighty arguments prove not the value of a *poding-prick.* *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 141.

pudding-sleeve (pùd'ing-slēv), *n.* A large, loose sleeve; especially, in England, a sleeve of the black gown of a clergyman.

He sees, yet hardly can believe,
About each arm a *pudding-sleeve;*
His waistcoat to a cassock grew.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

pudding-stone (pùd'ing-stōn), *n.* A rock made up of rounded and water-worn debris of other rocks, a considerable proportion of the pieces being large enough to be called pebbles or cobbles. Detrital rocks made up of finer materials are called sandstones, shales, or mudstones. *Pudding-stone* is a synonym of *conglomerate.* See cut under *conglomerate.*

pudding-time (pùd'ing-tīm), *n.* 1. The time for pudding — that is, dinner-time. — 2†. The nick of time; critical time.

I came in season — as they say, in *pudding time*, tempore veni. *Withals' Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 3. (*Nares.*)

But Mars, that still protects the stout,
In *pudding-time* came to his aid.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 865.

When George in *pudding-time* came o'er,
And moderate men looked big, sir,
My principles I changed once more,
And so became a Whig, sir. *Vicar of Bray.*

pudding-tobacco† (pùd'ing-tō-bak″ō), *n.* Tobacco made up in rolls like puddings.

Never kneels but to pledge healths, nor prays but for a pipe of *pudding-tobacco.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

pudding-wife (pùd'ing-wīf), *n.* A labroid fish, *Halichœres radiatus*, with a long body, large scales, and the color bluish or bronze, with wavy sky-blue spots, a stripe from snout to nape, and blue stripes in the fins. It occurs from the Florida Keys to Brazil.

puddingy (pùd'ing-i), *a.* [< *pudding* + *-y*[1].] Resembling or suggestive of a pudding. [Colloq.]

A limpness and roundness of limb which give the form a *puddingy* appearance. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 65.

★**puddle**[1] (pud'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *puddel;* < ME. *podel*, a pool; origin obscure. Cf. AS. *pudd* (rare), a ditch or furrow (glossed by L. *sulcus*); E. dial. *pudge*, a ditch. The W. *pwdel*, a puddle, is prob. < E.] 1. A small pool of water, especially of dirty rain-water; a muddy plash.

Ther's not a *Puddle* (though it strangely stink)
But dry they draw't, Sea-Water's dainty Drink.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

The Lucrine lake is but a *puddle* in comparison of what it once was, its springs having been sunk in an earthquake. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 432.

2. Clay to which a little water has been added and which has then been tempered, so as to make it homogeneous and increase its plasticity. It is used in a great variety of ways when a watertight stopping is required. It is also called *puddling.*

★**puddle**[1] (pud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puddled*, ppr. *puddling.* [Early mod. E. also *poodle;* appar. from the noun, but prob. in part a var. of *paddle*[1] and *pudder* in similar senses. In the technical sense, def. 3, the verb has been adopted into other tongues (F. *puddler*, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make foul or muddy; stir up the mud or sediment in; hence, to befoul in a figurative sense.

Something . . . hath *puddled* his clear spirit. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 143.

But such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So *puddled* as it is with favouritism."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. To work puddle into; render water-tight by means of puddle. See *puddle*[1], *n.*, 2.—3. To convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron by stirring while subjected to intense heat, in order to expel the carbon and impurities.

II. *intrans.* To make a stir, as in a pool.

Indeed I were very simple, if with Crabronius I should *poodle* in a wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it!
Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), Pref. (*Latham.*)

puddle[2] (pud'l), *n.* [Cf. LG. **puddel, purrel*, something short and thick (*puddel-rund, purrel-rund*, short, thick, and round), *puddig*, thick, *puddeln, pudeln*, waddle, *pudel*, a thick-haired dog (see *poodle*).] A pudgy, ill-shaped, awkward, or bungling person.

I remember when I was quite a boy hearing her called a limping old *puddle*.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, vii. 5. (*Davies.*)

A foot which a *puddle* of a maid scalded three weeks ago. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, I. 16.

puddle-ball (pud'l-bâl), *n.* In *iron-manuf.*, a lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling-furnace in a pasty state to be hammered or rolled.

puddle-bar (pud'l-bär), *n.* Bar-iron as it comes from the puddle-rolls (see that word).—**Puddle-bar train.** See *muck-rolls.*

puddle-duck (pud'l-duk), *n.* The common domestic duck: so called from its characteristic habit of puddling water.

puddle-poet (pud'l-pō″et), *n.* A low, mean poet. [Rare.]

The *puddle-poet* did hope that the jingling of his rhyme would drown the sound of his false quantity.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., I. iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

★**puddler** (pud'lėr), *n.* One who or that which puddles; specifically, one who is employed in the process of converting cast-iron into wrought-iron.—**Rotary puddler,** in *metal-working*, a mechanical puddler in which the treatment of the molten metal is effected by the rotation of the furnace. See *Danks rotary furnace*, under *furnace.*

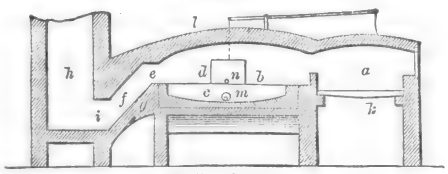
puddle-rolls (pud'l-rōlz), *n. pl.* In *iron-manuf.*, a pair of heavy iron rollers with grooved surfaces, between which the lumps of iron taken from the puddling-furnace, after being subjected to a preliminary squeezing, are passed so as to be converted into rough bars.

puddling (pud'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *puddle*[1], *v.*] 1. In *hydraul. engin.*, the operation of working plastic clay behind piling in a cofferdam, the lining of a canal, or in other situation, to prevent the penetration of water; also, the clay or other material used in this operation.—2. The operation of transforming pig-iron into wrought-iron in a reverberatory furnace. The object of puddling is to remove the carbon in the pig-iron; and this is effected partly by the direct action of the oxygen of the air at the high temperature employed, and partly by the action of the cinder formed, or the oxidized compounds of iron added during the process. After the iron "comes to nature" in the furnace, it is made up into balls for convenient handling; these are "shingled" by hammering or squeezing, and passed between rolls, by which the metal is made to assume any desired form. There are two methods of puddling: the process as originally performed is called *dry puddling;* that which is now most generally followed is known as *wet puddling*, but is oftener called *pig-boiling.* In the older process only white or refined iron could be used; in the newer unrefined iron is employed, and this melts more perfectly and boils up more freely than is the case when refined iron is used, which remains in a more or less pasty condition during the process; hence the name *pig-boiling.* The puddling process was invented in England by Henry Cort, about 1784, and he was also the inventor of the method of finishing iron by passing it through grooved rolls—processes of immense importance as determining the long-maintained supremacy of England in the iron-manufacturing business. The invention of what is known as "Bessemer steel" has considerably diminished, and is likely still further to diminish, the relative importance of the puddling process.—**Mechanical puddling,** the substitution for hand-labor of some one of the various mechanical contrivances which have been invented to make the operation of puddling less fatiguing for the workmen. Various methods of mechanical puddling have within the past few years come more or less extensively into use: one is to arrange the tools so as to imitate manual rabbling (see *rabble*[3]) as nearly as possible; in the other method some form of rotating or oscillating hearth is employed, the motion of which replaces the operation of rabbling. See *Danks rotary furnace*, under *furnace;* also (under the same heading) *Pernot furnace*, a form which has been employed for puddling iron as well as for making steel.

puddling-furnace (pud'ling-fėr″nās), *n.* A kind of reverberatory furnace in which iron is puddled. See *puddling*, 2 (*a*), and cut in next column.

puddling-machine (pud'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* See *puddling*, 2 (*a*).

puddling-rolls (pud'ling-rōlz), *n. pl.* Same as *forge-train.*



Puddling-furnace.

a, Fire-chamber; *b*, iron-chamber; *c*, hearth; *d*, stock-hole; *e*, throat; *f*, neck; *g*, bridge; *h*, stack; *i*, velvet-tree; *k*, grate; *l*, roof; *m*, tap-hole; *n*, stopper-hole.

puddly (pud'li), *a.* [< *puddle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like the water of a puddle; muddy; foul; dirty.

For He (I hope) who, no less good then wise,
First stirr'd vs vp to this great Enterprise, . . .
Will change the Pebbles of our *puddly* thought
To Orient Pearls, most bright and bravely wrought.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Limy or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

puddock[1] (pud'ok), *n.* A variant of *paddock*[1]. [Scotch.]

puddock[2] (pud'ok), *n.* [Var. of *paddock*[2]. Cf. equiv. *purrock*, var. of *parrock.*] A small inclosure; a paddock. [Prov. Eng.]

puddock[3] (pud'ok), *n.* A variant of *puttock.* [Prov. Eng.]

puddy (pud'i), *a.* Same as *pudgy.*

Their little *puddy* fingers. *Albert Smith.*

pudency† (pū'den-si), *n.* [< L. *puden(t-)s*, bashful, modest, ppr. of *pudere*, be ashamed, feel shame.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

Women have their bashfulness and *pudency* given them for a guard of their weakness and frailties.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, i.

I observe that tender readers have a great *pudency* in showing their books to a stranger. *Emerson*, Books.

pudenda, *n.* Plural of *pudendum.*

pudendal (pū-den'dal), *a.* [< *pudendum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pudendum; connected with or relating to the pudenda; pudic: as, the *pudendal* vessels, nerves, etc.—**Common pudendal nerve.** Same as *pudic nerve* (which see, under *pudic*).—**Inferior pudendal nerve,** a branch of the small sciatic distributed to the skin of the upper and back part of the thigh and of the outer surface of the scrotum or of the labium.—**Pudendal hematocele,** a collection of blood in the labium.—**Pudendal hernia,** a hernia into the lower part of the labium, by the side of the vagina. Also called *labial hernia.*—**Pudendal plexus.** See *plexus.*

pudendohemorrhoidal (pū-den″dō-hem-ō-roi'dal), *a.* [< L. *pudendum*, pudendum, + E. *hemorrhoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the pudendum and the lower part of the rectum where hemorrhoids occur.—**Pudendohemorrhoidal nerve.** Same as *pudic nerve* (which see, under *pudic*).

pudendous (pū-den'dus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pudendo*, < L. *pudendus*, participial adj. of *pudere*, feel shame.] Shameful; disgraceful. [Rare.]

A feeling laughable in a priestess, *pudendous* in a priest.
Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, ii. (*Latham.*)

pudendum (pū-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *pudenda* (-dä). [L., gerund. of *pudere*, feel shame: see *pudency.*] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The region of the private parts; the pubes and perineum, together or indiscriminately. (*b*) Specifically, the vulva.—2. *pl.* The private parts; the genitals.

pudge (puj), *n.* [Cf. *puddle*[1].] A ditch or gap. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pudgy (puj'i), *a.* [Also *podgy, pudsy, pudsey, puddy;* origin obscure.] Fat and short; thick; fleshy. [Colloq.]

The vestry-clerk, as every body knows, is a short, *pudgy* little man. *Dickens*, Sketches, i.

A blond and disorderly mass of tow-like hair, a *podgy* and sanguine countenance.
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, v.

She was caught now under the mistletoe . . . by little fellows with *pudgy* arms, who covered her all over with kisses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 156.

pudic (pū'dik), *a.* [= F. *pudique* = Sp. *púdico* = Pg. It. *pudico*, < L. *pudicus*, shamefaced, bashful, modest, < *pudere*, feel shame.] In *anat.*, pudendal.—**Pudic artery.** (*a*) *External*, one of two (a deep and a superficial) branches of the femoral artery, supplying parts of the pudenda. (*b*) *Internal*, a large and surgically very important branch of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery, the principal source of the blood-supply of the external genitals. It leaves the pelvis by the greater sciatic foramen, winds around the ischiac spine, reënters the pelvis by the lesser sciatic foramen, courses along the inner side of the rami of the ischium and pubis, gives off inferior hemorrhoidal and superficial and transverse perineal branches, and divides into three penial arteries—of the bulb and cavernous body and dorsum of the penis.—**Pudic nerve,** the smaller terminal division of the sacral plexus. It issues from the pelvis through the greater and reënters through the lesser sciatic foramen, and afterward divides into the perineal and dorsalis penis. It also gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal. Also called *common pudendal, pudendohemorrhoidal nerve.*—**Pudic vein.** (*a*) *External*, a tributary of the external saphenous, collecting blood from the genitals and inner part of the thigh. (*b*) *Internal*, a vein corresponding to the internal pudic artery, except that it does not receive the blood from the dorsal vein of the penis.

pudical (pū'di-kal), *a.* [< *pudic* + *-al.*] Same as *pudic.*

pudicity (pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pudicité*, < L. *pudicitia*, modesty, chastity, < *pudicus*, bashful, modest: see *pudic.*] Modesty; chastity.

It sheweth much grauitie & also *pudicitie*, hiding euery member of the body which had not bin pleasant to behold.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 237.

pudsy (pud'zi), *a.* Same as *pudgy.*

pudu (pö'dö), *n.* [Araucanian.] The venada, *Cervus pudu* or *Pudua humilis*, a Chilean deer.

pudworm (pud'wėrm), *n.* The piddock, *Pholas dactylus.* [Local, Eng.]

pue[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pew*[1].

pue[2]† (pū), *v. i.* [Also *pew;* an imitative word; cf. *pule.*] To chirp or cry like a bird; make a sound like this word.

The birds likewise with chirps and *puing.*
Sir P. Sidney. (*Richardson.*)

pueblo (pöeb'lō), *n.* [Sp., a town, village, people, < L. *populus*, people: see *people.*] 1. In Spanish America, a municipality; a town or village; any inhabited place. In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico it is used in the sense of the English word *town.* It has the indefiniteness of that term, and, like it, it sometimes applies to a mere collection of individuals residing at a particular place, a settlement or village, as well as to a regularly organized municipality.

In its special significance, a *pueblo* means a corporate town, with certain rights of jurisdiction and administration. In Spain the term lugar was usually applied to towns of this nature, but the Spanish Americans have preferred and persistently used the term *pueblo.*
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 48.

2. [*cap.*] A Pueblo Indian.—**Pueblo Indians,** the Indian tribes of New Mexico and Arizona, who dwell in communal villages (pueblos). They are partly civilized and self-governing. Among the best-known of them are the Zuñis.

puer (pū'ėr), *n.* and *v.* See *puer*, noun and verb, in the supplement.

puerile (pū'e-ril), *a.* [= F. *puéril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pueril* = It. *puerile*, < L. *puerilis*, pertaining to a boy or child, boyish, childish, < *puer*, boy, child, < √*pu-*, beget, whence also *pupus*, a boy, *pupa*, a girl, etc.: see *pupa, pupil*[1], etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to a boy or child; boyish; childish; juvenile.

Franciscus Junius . . . was born at Heidelberg, a famous city and university in Germany, an. 1589, educated in *puerile* Learning at Leyden in Holland.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 602.

Hence—2. Merely childish; lacking intellectual force; trivial: as, a *puerile* criticism.

It was therefore useless, almost *puerile*, to deny facts which were quite as much within the knowledge of the Netherlanders as of himself.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 288.

Puerile respiration, the respiratory murmur as heard in (healthy) children, louder and less vesicular than in healthy adults.

Puerile respiration in the lung of an adult is generally a sign of disease. *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, xlvii.

=Syn. 1. *Juvenile, Boyish*, etc. (see *youthful*).—2. Weak, foolish, silly.

puerilely (pū'e-ril-li), *adv.* In a puerile manner; boyishly; triflingly.

puerileness (pū'e-ril-nes), *n.* The state or character of being puerile; puerility.

puerility (pū-e-ril'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *puerilities* (-tiz). [= F. *puérilité* = Sp. *puerilidad* = Pg. *puerilidade* = It. *puerilità*, < L. *puerilita(t-)s*, boyhood, childhood, < *puerilis*, pertaining to a boy or child: see *puerile.*] 1. A puerile character or condition; boyishness; childishness.

A reserve of *puerility* . . . not shaken off from school.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

2. The time of childhood; specifically, in *civil law*, the period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.—3. That which is puerile; what is characteristic of or done in boyhood; hence, a childish or silly act, thought, or expression.

Of the learned *puerilities* of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was not only written, but printed, in his thirteenth year. *Johnson*, Cowley.

One God would not suffice
For senile *puerility;* thou framedst
A tale to suit thy dotage.
Shelley, Queen Mab, vi.

Even amid the affectation and love of anagrams and *puerilities* which sullied her later years, Elizabeth remained a lover of letters and of all that was greatest and purest in letters. *J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, vi. 2.

puerperal (pū-ėr'pe-ral), *a.* [= F. *puerpéral* = Pg. *puerperal* = It. *puerperale*, < NL. *puerperalis*, < L. *puerpera*, f., bringing forth, a parturient woman, < *puer*, a child, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.—**Puerperal convulsions,** epileptiform attacks occurring im-

mediately before or after childbirth.—**Puerperal eclampsia**, puerperal convulsions.—**Puerperal fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Puerperal insanity**, insanity occurring during and caused by the puerperal state or during lactation.—**Puerperal septicemia**, septicemia following childbirth; puerperal fever.—**Puerperal state**, the state of a woman in and immediately following childbirth.

puerperally (pū-ėr′pe-ral-i), *adv.* From puerperal fever or disorders connected with childbirth.

puerperium (pū-ėr-pē′ri-um), *n.* [L., childbirth: see *puerpery.*] The puerperal state.

puerperous (pū-ėr′pe-rus), *a.* [< L. *puerpera*, bringing forth, a parturient woman: see *puerperal.*] Puerperal; lying-in.

puerpery (pū-ėr′pe-ri), *n.* [< L. *puerperium*, childbirth, < *puerpera*, bringing forth, a parturient woman: see *puerperal.*] The puerperal state. *Lancet*, No. 3475, p. 750.

puet (pū′et), *n.* A variant of *pewit* (*a*).

> The poor fish have enemies enough, . . . as otters, . . . the cormorant, . . . the *puet*, . . . and the crabber.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 2.

★**puff** (puf), *v.* [< ME. *puffen*, blow, = D. *puffen*, puff, blow up, boast, = MLG. *puffen* = G. *puffen*, *büffen*, puff, pop, = Dan. *puffe*, pop, = Sw. *puffa*, crack, push; cf. F. *pouffer*, burst out laughing, *bouffer*, intr. swell, swell out, puff, puff up, rise (as bread), stuff, gorge, tr. blow up, *bouffir*, intr., swell, be puffed up, OF. *buffier*, puff, = It. *buffare*, puff; W. *pwffio*, come in puffs; connected with the noun and interj. *puff*, ult. imitative of a quick explosive sound. Cf. *buff*[2].]

I. *intrans.* **1.** To blow with quick, intermittent blasts; emit a whiff, as of wind, air, or smoke.

> Like foggy south *puffing* with wind and rain.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 50.

> A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre till the detonation be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the *puffing* matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle*, Physico-Chymical Essay, § 8.

> Our postilions were sitting silently upon the bench, and we followed their example, lit our pipes, and *puffed* away.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 86.

> Where boys and girls pursued their sports,
> A locomotive *puffs* and snorts,
> And gets my malediction.
> *F. Locker*, Bramble-Rise.

2. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; snort; sneer.

> As for all his enemies, he *puffeth* at them. Ps. x. 5.

> It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and to bid Omnipotence do its worst. *South.*

3. To breathe with agitation, as after violent exertion.

> You are a fellow dares not fight,
> But spit and *puff* and make a noise, whilst
> Your trembling hand draws out your sword.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

> Sir Timothy, who makes love to my friend's eldest daughter, came in amongst us *puffing* and blowing, as if he had been very much out of breath.
> *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

4†. To act or move with flurry and a swelling, bustling appearance; assume importance.

> Then came brave Glory *puffing* by
> In silks that whistled, who but he!
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple.

II. *trans.* **1.** To blow; send forth in quick short blasts or whiffs; drive with a blast.

> Piries and plomtrees were *puffed* to the erthe,
> In ensample, ȝe segges, ȝe shulden do the bettere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 16.

> Not three centuries have elapsed since knightly Raleigh *puffed* its [tobacco's] fumes into the astonished eyes of Spenser and Shakespeare.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 179.

> A radical in thought, he *puffed* away
> With shrewd contempt the dust of usage gray.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To draw smoke through, or send out smoke from.

> Here the old burgher would sit in perfect silence, *puffing* his pipe, looking in the fire with half-shut eyes, and thinking of nothing for hours together.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

3. To fill, inflate, or expand with breath or air, and figuratively with pride, vanity, conceit, etc.; swell: frequently with *up:* as, *puffed up* with success; *puffed* with ambition.

> But generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfait, and *puffed vp*, as it were a windball carrying more countenance then matter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

> Have I not heard the sea, *puff'd up* with winds,
> Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 202.

> Windy praise
> And *puffing* hopes of her aspiring sons.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

> Yet did this Royalty not *puff* his heart
> Too high to his grand Sovereign's Will to bow.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 63.

> There lies the port: the vessel *puffs* her sail:
> There gloom the dark broad seas. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

4. To praise with exaggeration; give undue or servile praise to.

> This starving public then—through the medium of posters, newspaper advertisements, men in cardboard extinguishers, and other modes of legitimate *puffing*—had been informed that its cravings were at last to be satisfied, in a grand, new, original melodrama called Pope Clement, or the Cardinal's Collapse.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

> A man may be *puffed* and belauded, envied, ridiculed, counted upon as a tool, and fallen in love with, or at least selected as a future husband, and yet remain virtually unknown. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

> Steele *puffed* him [Estcourt] in the Spectator, and wept over his decease in the same periodical.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 19.

★**puff** (puf), *n.* [< ME. *puf* = D. *pof*, *bof* = MLG. *puf* = G. *puff* = Sw. Dan. *puf*, a puff; OF. *pouf*, F. *pouf*, a kind of head-dress, a low seat or ottoman, a puff (advertisement); W. *pwff*, a puff; ult. imitative: see *puff*, *v.*] **1.** A sharp, forcible blast; a whiff; a sudden emission, as of air from the mouth, or smoke from the stack of an engine; also, as much as is suddenly so emitted at one time.

> For not one *puffe* of winde there did appeare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

> The young Cardinal of Guise died, being struck down by the *Puff* of a Cannon-bullet, which put him in a burning Fever. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 5.

> At length a *puff* of northern wind
> Did blow him to the land.
> *Young Bearwell* (Child's Ballads, IV. 303).

2. A puffball.—**3.** An inflated, swollen, light, fluffy, or porous thing or part. (*a*) In *dressmaking*, a strip of some fabric gathered and sewed down on both edges, but left full in the middle.

> Long *Puffes* of Yellow and Blewe Sarcenet rising vp betwixt the Panes, besides Codpieces of the like colours.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 41, sig. E.

> The duchess wears a fine gauze dress, trimmed with *puffs* and rosettes of satin. *The Century*, XXXIX. 265.

(*b*) A light, porous, spongy, or friable cake, generally filled with preserve or the like: as, cream-*puffs*; jam-*puffs*.

> "Tom," said Maggie, as they sat on the boughs of the elder-tree, eating their jam-*puffs*, "shall you run away tomorrow?" *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 6.

4. An implement consisting of swan's down or a wad of flossy or loose texture, used for applying powder to the hair or skin. See *powder-puff.*—**5.** Exaggerated or undue praise uttered or written from an interested point of view; especially, a written commendation of a book, an actor's or a singer's performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like.

> My American *puffs* I would willingly burn all
> (They're all from one source, monthly, weekly, diurnal)
> To get but a kick from a transmarine journal!
> *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

6. One who is puffed up; an inflated, conceited person.

> The other, a strange arrogating *puff*,
> Both impudent and ignorant enough.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> A very *puff*, a weak animal. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 2.

7. One who writes puffs.—**8.** A small vessel with minute openings for scattering liquid perfumes. *Rev. George Ormsby*, Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXII. 404.

puff (puf), *interj.* [See *puff*, *v.*] An exclamation of contempt or impatience.

> *Puff!* did not I take him nobly?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

puff-adder (puf′ad″ėr), *n.* The largest and most venomous African serpent of the family *Viperidæ*, *Clotho arietans*. It lies with its body partly immersed in the sand, its head only being exposed, so that pedestrians are liable to tread on it. It is sluggish in its nature, and the Bushman will fearlessly put his foot on its neck, and then cut off its head for the sake of its venom, with which he poisons his arrows. It is, when full-grown, from 4 to 5 feet long, and as thick as a man's arm. It is named from its habit of puffing up the upper part of its body when irritated. See cut under *Viperidæ*. Compare *puffing-adder*.

puffball (puf′bâl), *n.* Any one of various gasteromycetous fungi, especially of the genus *Lycoperdon:* so called from their habit of puffing or suddenly discharging a cloud of spores when they are shaken or squeezed after the chamber in which the spores develop breaks open. See *Fungi*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Lycoperdon;* see also *fist-ball*[2], *foist*[1], *fuzzball*, *earthpuff*, *Bovista* (with cut), *blind-Harry*, *blindman's-buff*, *deil's snuff-box* (under *deil*), *devil's snuff-box* (under *devil*), and cut under *basidium.*—**Giant puffball**, a fungus, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, which often grows to a large size, having been known to attain a diameter of 5 feet. It is edible when young, and the mature dry spores may be used to stanch slight wounds.



Puff-bird (*Malacoptila fusca*).

puff-bird (puf′bėrd), *n.* Any fissirostral barbet of the American family *Bucconidæ:* so called from its habit of puffing up the plumage. See cut in preceding column, also *barbet*[2], *Bucco*, and cut under *nun-bird*.

puff-box (puf′boks), *n.* A box designed to contain toilet-powder and a puff. It is often made an ornamental article for the toilet-table.

puffed (puft), *a.* [< *puff* + *-ed*[2].] In *costume*, gathered up into rounded ridges, as a sleeve, or one leg of a pair of hose.—**Puffed and slashed armor**, armor of the middle of the sixteenth century, in which the peculiar stuffed forms of the puffed and slashed dresses of the time are imitated.



Puffed and Slashed Costume.

★**puffer** (puf′ėr), *n.* [< *puff* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who puffs; one who praises with exaggerated and interested commendation.—**2.** One who attends a sale by auction for the purpose of raising the price and exciting the eagerness of bidders to the advantage of the seller. Also called *bonnet* and *whitebonnet*.

> Upon the suspicion that the plaintiff was a *puffer*, the question was put whether any *puffers* were present.
> *Lord Chan. Eldon* (1806), Mason v. Armitage, 13 Ves. [25, 37.

> Puffing, it has been said, is illegal, even if there be only one *puffer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 69.

3. A fish that swells or puffs up; specifically, any member of either of the plectognath families *Tetrodontidæ* and *Diodontidæ*, all of whose species, some eighty in number, have the habit of inflating themselves with air which they swallow; a swell-fish or globe-fish; a blower. The common puffer or swell-fish, *Sphæroides maculatus* or *Tetrodon turgidus*, is a good example. The tambor or smooth puffer is *Lagocephalus lævigatus*. The rough puffer is *Chilomycterus schœpfi*. See cuts under *Diodon*, *swell-fish*, and *Tetrodontidæ*.

4. A porpoise or puffing-pig.—**5.** In *bleaching*, a vat in which linen and cotton cloth is cleansed by boiling; a bucking-keir.

puffer-pipe (puf′ėr-pīp), *n.* In *bleaching*, the central pipe of a bucking-keir, from the top of which water is discharged over the cloth.

puffery (puf′ėr-i), *n.* [< *puff* + *-ery.*] Systematic puffing; extravagant praise.

> I have reviewed myself incessantly,
> Nay, made a contract with a kindred spirit
> For mutual interchange of *puffery*.
> Gods! how we blew each other!
> *W. E. Aytoun*, Firmilian.

puff-fish (puf′fish), *n.* A puffer or swell-fish.

puffily (puf′i-li), *adv.* In a puffy manner.

puffin (puf′in), *n.* [Said to be so called from its ★puffed-out beak; < *puff* + *-in*, appar. a dim. termination. The NL. *Puffinus*, also *Puphinus*, is from E.] **1.** A sea-parrot, colter-neb, or bottle-nosed auk; a bird of the family *Alcidæ* and genus *Fratercula* or *Lunda*. See these words. There are several species. The common puffin is *F. arc-*



Common Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

tica, which abounds on both coasts of the North Atlantic, nesting in holes in the ground. It is about 12 inches long, of a blackish color above, white below, with a black collar and gray face; the bill is very curious—bright-red, blue, and yellow, extremely high, narrow, and furrowed; the feet are small, placed far back, red; the eyelids are caruncuate; the wings and tail are short. The bird flies swiftly and dives well. The whole horny covering of the beak and the caruncles of the eyelids are regularly molted. *F. glacialis* and *F. corniculata* are closely related; the latter has the fleshy process of the eyelid elongated into a



Head of Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrata*).

horn. *Lunda cirrata* is the tufted puffin, quite different, inhabiting the North Pacific, with a long tuft of yellow plumes on each side of the head, the coloration mostly blackish, with white face, and the beak peculiar in shape.

What shall we do with this same *puffin* here,
Now he's on the spit? *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. A kind of fungus; a fuzzball; a puffball. —**Crested puffin**, the tufted puffin.—**Manx puffin**†, or **puffin of the Isle of Man**†, the manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. *Willughby*.

puffin-apple†, *n.* A variety of apple. *B. Jonson*.

Puffineæ (pu-fin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Puffinus* + *-eæ*.] A division of *Procellariinæ*, represented by the genus *Puffinus* in a broad sense; the shearwaters.

puffiness (puf′i-nes), *n.* A puffy or turgid character or state.

Some of Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous *puffiness* that I was forced into abatements of the disposition I once felt to look upon him as a generous thinker. *A. Hill.*

puffing (puf′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *puff*, *v.*] 1. The practice of writing or publishing puffs, or uncritical or venal praises of another person's productions or wares.

Puffing is of various sorts: the principal are the puff direct, the puff preliminary, the puff collateral, the puff collusive, and the puff oblique, or puff by implication. These all assume, as circumstances require, the various forms of letter to the editor, occasional anecdote, impartial critique, observation from correspondent, or advertisement from the party. *Sheridan*, Critic, i. 2.

2. In *costume*, one or more ridges or ribs intended for ornament; ornamentation by means of such ridges. See *puffed*.—3. In gasteromycetous fungi, the sudden discharging of a cloud of spores. See *puffball*.

puffing-adder (puf′ing-ad″ėr), *n.* A hog-nosed snake or blowing viper; any one of several species of the genus *Heterodon* (which see). They are ugly snakes of threatening aspect, but quite harmless. [Local, U. S.]

puffingly (puf′ing-li), *adv.* In a puffing manner.

puffing-pig (puf′ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise: so called from its blowing or puffing as it comes to the surface of the water.

Puffinuria (puf-i-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < *Puffinus* + *Uria*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Pelecanoides*.

Puffinus (puf′i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760, after Gesner, etc.), < E. *puffin*: see *puffin*.] A genus of *Procellariidæ*, characterized by the short low nasal tubes obliquely truncate at the end, and with a thick septum, a long, comparatively slender, and much-hooked beak, thin pointed wings, very short tail, and large feet; the shearwaters. There are numerous species, found on all seas, some of them known as *hags* or *hagdens*. The greater shearwater is *P. major*, widely distributed over the Atlantic; the cinereous shearwater is *P. kuhli* of the Mediterranean. The Manx shearwater is *P. anglorum*; the dusky, *P. obscurus*; the sooty, *P. fuliginosus*. See cut under *hagden*.

puffkin† (puf′kin), *n.* [< *puff* + *-kin*.] A fungous excrescence; a worthless dustball; hence, a light, worthless person.

And now and then too, when the fit 's come on 'em,
Will prove themselves but flirts and tirliry-*puffkins*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

puffleg (puf′leg), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eriocnemis*: so called from the white fleecy tufts or puffs about the legs. See cut under *Eriocnemis*.

puff-netting (puf′net″ing), *n.* Same as *leaf-netting*.

puff-paste (puf′pāst), *n.* In *cookery*, a rich dough for making the light friable covers of tarts, etc.

puffroar†, *n.* A noisy blast. [Rare.]

East, weast, and South-wynd with *pufroare* mightelye ramping. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

puff-wig† (puf′wig), *n.* A fluffy kind of wig.

Here, sirrah, here 's ten guineas for thee; get thyself a drugget suit and a *puff-wig*, and so I dub thee gentleman-usher. *Farquhar*, The Inconstant, i. 1.

puff-wing† (puf′wing), *n.* A puffed-up part of a dress, rising from the shoulders, and resembling a wing.

You shall see them flock about you with their *puff-wings*, and ask you where you bought your lawn.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

puffy (puf′i), *a.* [< *puff* + *-y*1.] 1. Swollen, as with air or some soft substance; puffed up; tumid; soft: as, a *puffy* tumor.

A very stout *puffy* man in buckskins and Hessian boots.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iii.

2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic: as, a *puffy* style.

He lives at a high sail, that the *puffy* praises of his neighbours may blow him into the enchanted island, vainglory. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 486.

Nor [could] the tickling sense of applause and vainglory [make me stoop so low as] to affect the *puffy* name and title of an Orator.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Ep. Ded.

There is a man, . . .
Better than you, or all your *puffy* race,
That better would become the great battalion.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, ii. 2.

3. Coming in puffs; characterized by puffs; gusty.

We were running wing and wing before a very fresh and *puffy* wind. *The Century*, XXVIII. 106.

pug1 (pug), *n.* [A var. of *puck*. Cf. *bug*1. As applied to a monkey, fox, or little dog, it means 'a little imp': so called in allusion to its pert, ugly face.] 1†. An elf; fairy; goblin; sprite: same as *puck*, 1.

In John Milesius any man may reade
Of Divels in Sarmatia honored
Call'd Kottri or Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and hobgoblins call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood; and these convented
Make fearfull noise in buttries and in dairies.
Robin good-fellows some, some call them fairies.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, ix. 574. (*Nares*.)

2. A monkey.

Poor *pug* was caught; to town convey'd;
There sold. How envy'd was his doom,
Made captive in a lady's room! *Gay*, Fables, i. 14.

3. A fox.

Some well-known haunts of *pug*. *Kingsley*, Yeast, i.

4. A dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.

All at once a score of *pugs*
And poodles yell'd within.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

5. A term of familiarity or endearment, like *duck*, etc.

Good *pugge*, give me some capon.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

The first I called sweet duck; the second, deare heart; the third, prettie *pugge*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 4.

6. A three-year-old salmon. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. One of certain small geometrid moths: an English collectors' name. The netted pug is *Eupithecia venosata*; the foxglove-pug is *E. pulchellata*.—8†. A short cloak worn by ladies about the middle of the eighteenth century.

pug2 (pug), *n.* [Abbr. of *pug-nose*.] A pug-nose; the form or turn of a pug-nose: as, a decided *pug*. [Colloq.]

pug3 (pug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pugged*, ppr. *pugging*. [A var. of *poke*.] 1. To thrust; strike. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *building*: (*a*) To tamp with clay, or stop with puddle; clay. (*b*) To line (spaces between floor-joists) or cover (partition-walls) with coarse mortar, felt, sawdust, or any other material to impede the passage of sound; deaden; deafen.—3. In *pottery* and *brick-manuf.*, to grind, as clay, with water in order to render it plastic.

The mixing and *pugging* apparatus is 23.6 inches in diameter at the feed end, and diminishes to 20.7 inches at the delivery end. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 531.

pug3 (pug), *n.* [See *pug*3, *v.*] 1. Clay ground and worked or kneaded with water, and sometimes with other substances, into consistency for molding, as into bricks, etc.—2. A pug-mill.

pug4† (pug), *n.* [ME. *pugge*; origin obscure.] Chaff; refuse of grain.

Mast, chastene, yeve hem *pugges* of thi corne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

It can not abide rank mucke, but contenteth itselfe with rotten chaffe or *pugs*, and such like plain mullock.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 5. (*Davies*.)

pug5 (pug), *n.* [Hind. *pag*, foot.] The print of a foot; a footmark. See *puggi*.

pugaree (pug′a-rē), *n.* See *pugree*.

pug-dog (pug′dog), *n.* A small dog which bears a resemblance in miniature to the bulldog. It is characterized by timidity and gentleness, is often very affectionate and good-natured, and is kept only as a pet or curiosity. It is very liable to disease, from being pampered and from lack of exercise and proper food. There are different varieties of pug-dogs, some characterized by an extreme peculiarity of the jaws and teeth. Commonly called *pug*. See *Dysodus*.

pug-faced (pug′fāst), *a.* [< *pug*1 + *face* + *-ed*2.] Having a monkey-like face.

puggard†, *n.* [Perhaps an orig. misprint for **priggard*, < *prig*1 + *-ard*. Cf. *pugging*2.] A thief.

Cheators, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,
With all the devil's black-guard.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

puggered†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *puckered*, past participle of *pucker*.

Nor are we to cavil at the red *pugger'd* attire of the turkey. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, II. xi. 1.

puggery (pug′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *puggeries* (-iz). Same as *pugree*.

puggi (pug′i), *n.* [Hind. *pagī*, < *pag*, foot: see *pug*5.] In India, a tracker; one whose occupation is to trace thieves, etc., by their footprints.

pugging1 (pug′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pug*3, *v.* In def. 1 perhaps an altered form (by some confusion) of *puddling*.] 1. The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, etc.—2. In *arch.*, any composition laid under the boards of a floor, or on partition-walls, to prevent the transmission of sound. Also called *deadening* or *deafening*.

pugging2†, *a.* [Perhaps an orig. misprint for *prigging*, < *prig*1, *v.*] Thieving.

The white sheete bleaching on the hedge,
With hey the sweet birds, O how they sing;
Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 7 (1623).

puggle (pug′l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *pug*3, *v.*] To stir (the fire). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

puggree, puggry, *n.* Same as *pugree*.

pugh (pö or půh), *interj.* [Also *puh*; a mere exclamation; cf. *phew*, *pooh*, etc.] An exclamation of contempt, disdain, or disgust.

pugil1 (pū′jil), *n.* [= Sp. *púgil* = Pg. *pugil* = It. *pugile*, a boxer, < L. *pugil*, a boxer, one who fights with the fists, < *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist. Cf. *pugil*2, *pugnacious*, etc.] A boxer; a pugilist.

He was no little one, but saginati corporis bellua, as Curtius says of Dioxippus the *pugil*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 37. (*Davies*.)

pugil2 (pū′jil), *n.* [= It. *pugillo*, a pinch, < L. *pugillus*, *pugillum*, a handful, dim., < *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist: see *pugil*1.] As much as can be taken up between the thumb and the first two fingers; a pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take violets, and infuse a good *pugill* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 17.

The old gentleman . . . at last extracted an ample round snuff-box. I looked as he opened it and felt for the wonted *pugil*. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

pugilism (pū′ji-lizm), *n.* [< *pugil*1 + *-ism*.] The art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists.

The writing is a kind of *pugilism*—the strokes being made straight out from the shoulder.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

pugilist (pū′ji-list), *n.* [= F. *pugiliste* = Pg. *pugilista*; as *pugil*1 + *-ist*.] A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

pugilistic (pū-ji-lis′tik), *a.* [< *pugilist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pugilists or pugilism; relating to boxing or fighting with the fists.

Gentlemen of the *pugilistic* profession are exceedingly apt to keep their vital fire burning with the blower up.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

pugilistically (pū-ji-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pugilistic manner; with reference to pugilism.

The record of these gentlemen, like my own, proves that we are, *pugilistically* speaking, men of peace.
The Century, XXXIX. 655.

pugillares (pū-ji-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *pugillares* (sc. *libelli*), or *pugillaria*, neut. pl., tablets; also *ceræ pugillares*, waxen tablets; pl. of *pugillaris*, that can be held in the hand: see *pugillaris*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, writing-tablets. See *triptych*.

pugillaria, *n. pl.* See *pugillares*.

pugillaris (pū-ji-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *pugillares* (-rēz). [ML., < L. *pugillaris*, that can be held in the hand, < *pugillus*, a handful: see *pugil*2.] The eucharistic calamus or fistula. See *calamus*, 4.

pugioniform (pū-ji-on′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pugio*(*n*-), a dagger (< *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist: see *poniard*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the shape of a dagger.

pug-mill (pug′mil), *n.* A machine for mixing and tempering clay. A common form consists of a

hollow iron cylinder, generally set upright, with a revolving shaft in the line of its axis, carrying several knives arranged in a spiral manner round the shaft, with their edges somewhat depressed. The clay is thrown in at the top of the cylinder, cut and kneaded by the knives in its downward progress, and finally forced out through a hole in the bottom of the cylinder.

Pugnaces (pug-nā′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative: see *pugnacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those notable for their fighting qualities, as mastiffs and bulldogs: distinguished from *Celeres* and *Sagaces*.

pugnacious (pug-nā′shus), *a.* [< L. *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative, < *pugnare*, fight, < *pugnus*, fist. Cf. *pugil*[1], *pugil*[2].] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome; given to fighting: as, a *pugnacious* fellow; a *pugnacious* disposition.

A furious, *pugnacious* pope, as Julius II.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

The mistress of the *pugnacious* quadruped entered to the rescue. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 33.

=Syn. Contentious.

pugnaciously (pug-nā′shus-li), *adv.* [< *pugnacious* + *-ly*[2].] In a pugnacious manner.

pugnaciousness (pug-nā′shus-nes), *n.* [< *pugnacious* + *-ness*.] Pugnacity. [Rare.]

pugnacity (pug-nas′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pugnacité* = Sp. *pugnacidad* = Pg. *pugnacidade*, < L. *pugnacita(t-)s*, combativeness, quarrelsomeness, < *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative: see *pugnacious*.] The quality of being pugnacious; disposition to fight; quarrelsomeness.

I like better that entry of truth which cometh peaceably . . . than that which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 177.

Keeping alive a natural *pugnacity* of character. *Motley*.

pug-nose (pug′nōz′), *n.* [< *pug*[1], *pug*[2], + *nose*.] 1. A nose turned upward at the tip like that of the pug-dog; a snub-nose.

Then half arose,
From beside his toes,
His little pug-dog with his little *pug-nose*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

2. The pug-nosed eel. See *eel* and *Simenchelys*.

pug-nosed (pug′nōzd), *a.* [< *pug*[1] + *nose* + *-ed*[2].] Having a pug-nose.—**Pug-nosed eel.** See *eel*.

pug-piles (pug′pīlz), *n. pl.* Piles mortised into one another by a dovetail-joint. Also called *dovetailed piles*.

pug-piling (pug′pī″ling), *n.* Dovetailed piling.

pugree (pug′rē), *n.* [Also *puggree*, *puggery*, *pugaree*, etc.; < Hind. *pagri*, a turban.] A scarf of cotton or silk wound round the hat or helmet like a turban to protect the head from the sun. [Anglo-Indian.]

With a little pulling and wrenching, and the help of my long, tough turban-cloth, a real native *pugree*, we set and bound the arm as best we could.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, x.

puh†, *interj.* Same as *pooh*. *Shak.*, Hamlet (folio 1623), i. 3.

I am careless what the fusty world speaks of me. *Puh!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

puisne (pū′ne), *a.* and *n.* [An archaic form of *puny*, retained in legal use: see *puny*[1].] I. *a.* 1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank.

An old gentleman . . . declaiming against the times, and treating them and their *puisny* advocate with more contempt than either one or the other seemed to deserve.
Observer, No. 82.

2†. Later.

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a *puisne* date to eternity. *Sir M. Hale*.

3†. Same as *puny*[1], 2.—**Mulier puisne.** See *mulier*[2].—**Puisne judge.** See *judge*. [Eng.]

II. *n.* A junior; an inferior; specifically, in *law*, a judge of inferior rank.

Each odd *puisne* of the lawyer's inn,
Each barmy-froth, that last day did begin
To read his little, or his ne'er a whit.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, To the Reader.

This 'tis for a *puisne*
In policy's Protean school to try conclusions
With one that hath commenced, and gone out doctor.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iv. 1.

If still this privilege were ordinarily left in the Church, it were not a work for *puisnes* and novices, but for the greatest masters, and most learned and eminently holy doctors, which the times can possibly yield.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, iii. § 9.

Lord Chief Justice Coke did not pass sentence on Mrs. Turner; that grim office was performed by his *puisne*, Croke, J. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 263.

puisny†, *a.* Same as *puisne*, *puny*[1]. [Rare.]

puissance (pū′i-sans). *n.* [< ME. *puyssance*, *puysaunce*, < OF. *puissance*, *poissance*, F. *puissance*, power, < *puissant*, powerful: see *puissant*.] 1. Power; strength; force; vigor.

Thei were moche peple and riche lordes of grete *puysance*, and ther-to were thei well horsed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 232.

With what help and aid the virtues resist and overcome the *puissance* of the vices.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Commonly ciuil and popular warres decay in *puisance*, preuaile sildome, and may not indure.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 248.

His hart did earne
To prove his *puissance* in battell brave.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 3.

Leave your England, as dead midnight still,
Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
Either past or not arrived to pith and *puissance*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 21.

Still from time to time
Came murmurs of her beauty from the South,
And of her brethren, youths of *puissance*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2†. Jurisdiction; power; control.

The educacion of childeren should not altogeather be vnder the *puissaunce* of their fathers, but vnder the publique power and aucthority, becawse the publique haue therein more Intereste then their parentes.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

3†. Armed force.

Than, with the firste *puyssaunce* that we may make, lete vs distroye the vitaile fro them thourgh the contreye, and lete vs sette in eche garnyson as moche peple as we may.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

All the *puyssance* that was sent by Kyng Philyppe . . . they were all discomfytted and slayne.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 731.

Cousin, go draw our *puissance* together.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 339.

puissant (pū′i-sant), *a.* [< ME. *puyssant*, *puysaunt*, *pusant*, < OF. *puissant*, *poissant*, F. *puissant* = It. *possente*, powerful, < ML. as if **possen(t-)s*, for L. *poten(t-)s*, ppr. of *posse*, be able: see *potent*.] Powerful; mighty; strong; vigorous; forcible: as, a *puissant* prince or empire.

Which fele letters brought with breffes many
Of Anthony hys part, a *pusant* man tho.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2683.

The flemynges were beyond the ryuer *puyssaunt* ynough . . . to kepe the passage.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 721.

I will be *puissant*,
And mighty in my talk to her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

Puissant is the Danish king, and strong
In all the sinews of approved force.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarchs' Meeting.

Lofn is as *puissant* a divinity in the Norse Edda as Camadeva in the red vault of India, Eros in the Greek, or Cupid in the Latin heaven. *Emerson*, Success.

puissantly (pū′i-sant-li), *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully; potently.

Mahomet, a man subtile in witte, of valiant hearte, and fortunate in exployt of war, as he manifested most *puisantly* by obteyning more honour than any other in the campe. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 326.

puissantness (pū′i-sant-nes), *n.* Puissance; power; strength.

The emperour . . . hath bene driuen to extreme shiftes, and that by the pollicie of mean men who were thought to be hys frendes, and not by the *puisantnes* of others who were knowne to be his open enemys.
Ascham, Affairs of Germany, p. 3.

puist, puistie (pūst, pūs′ti), *a.* [< *poust*, *n.*] In easy circumstances; well-to-do: said of persons of the lower classes who have made money. [Scotch.]

puit[1] (pū′it), *n.* Same as *pewit* (*b*). [Eng.]

puit[2]† (pūt), *n.* [< F. *puits* = Pr. *potz*, *poutz* = Sp. *pozo* = Pg. *poço* = It. *pozzo*, < L. *puteus*, a well: see *pit*[1].] A spring; a fountain; a well; a rill.

The *puits* flowing from the fountains of life.
Jer. Taylor.

puka-puka (pö′kä-pö″kä), *n.* [Maori.] A small branching composite tree, *Brachyglottis repanda*, of New Zealand. Its leaves are very large, sometimes a foot long, and used by the natives as paper, whence *puka-puka* has become the native word for common paper.

puke[1] (pūk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puked*, ppr. *puking*. [Origin obscure; perhaps for **spuke* or **speuk*, extended form of *spew*. Cf. G. *spucken*, spit.] I. *intrans.* 1. To vomit; eject the contents of the stomach.

The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 144.

2. To sicken; be overcome with loathing.

As one of Woodward's patients, sick and sore,
I *puke*, I nauseate—yet he thrusts in more.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 153.

II. *trans.* 1. To vomit; throw up; eject from the stomach: generally with *up*.—2. To cause to puke or vomit.

puke[1] (pūk), *n.* [< *puke*[1], *v.*] 1. Vomit; a vomiting; that which is vomited.—2. An emetic.—3. A disgusting person. [Low.]—4. [*cap.*] An inhabitant of the State of Missouri. [Vulgar, U. S.]

puke[2]† (pūk), *a.* and *n.* [Late ME. *puke*, *pewke*, < MD. *puuc*, *puyck*, the best woolen cloth; D. *puik* = LG. *pük*, best.] I. *a.* Of a dark color, said to be reddish brown.

The coulour of this camell is for the most part browne, or *puke*. *Topsell*, Four-footed Beasts. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* A dark color between russet and black; puce.

I wolde in alle hast possible have that same gowne of *puke* ffurryd with whyght lambe. *Paston Letters*, III. 153.

You shall doe well to send flue or sixe broad clothes, some blackes, *pukes*, or other sad colours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 357.

puker (pū′kėr), *n.* 1. One who pukes or vomits.—2†. A medicine which causes vomiting; an emetic.

The griper senna, and the *puker* rue,
The sweetener sassafras, are added too.
Garth, Dispensary, iii.

puke-stocking† (pūk′stok″ing), *a.* Wearing puke-colored stockings. [Rare.]

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, not-pated, agate-ring, *puke-stocking*, caddis-garter?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 78.

puke-weed (pūk′wēd), *n.* The officinal lobelia, *Rapuntium inflatum*, once much employed as an emetic.

puking-fever (pū′king-fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *milk-sickness*.

pukish† (pū′kish), *a.* [< *puke*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Of the color called puke.

I saw my selfe old Canadie,
About twelve of the clocke,
Bare foote, hyr lockes about her heade,
Ytuckde in *pukishe* pocke.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, viii.

pulas (pu-las′), *n.* [Hind. *palāsh*, *palās*.] An East Indian tree, *Butea monosperma*; also, *B. superba*, which differs chiefly in its climbing habit. Also *palas*, and *pulas-tree*. See *Butea* and *kino*[1].

pulas-oil (pu-las′oil), *n.* Same as *moodooga-oil*.

pulas-tree (pu-las′trē), *n.* Same as *pulas*.

pulchrious†, *a.* [ME. *pulcrious*, < L. *pulcher*, *pulcer*, beautiful, + *-ious*.] Beauteous; beautiful; fair.

The seffe child Ffromont that time callyd was,
Of stature of persone hie, gret, and long,
Inly wel formed, *pulcrious* of face,
Sage, subtile, wel taught, myghty and stronge.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1263.

pulchritude (pul′kri-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *pulcritude*, < OF. **pulcritude* = Sp. *pulcritud* = Pg. *pulchritude*, < L. *pulchritudo*, *pulcritudo*, beauty, < *pulcher*, *pulcer*, OL. *polcer*, beautiful.] Beauty; comeliness; handsomeness.

Persing our hartes with thi *pulcritude*.
Court of Love, l. 613.

Themistius . . . maintain'd an Opinion that . . . the *Pulchritude* and Preservation of the World consisted in Varieties and Dissimilitudes. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 26.

The queen, when she had view'd
The strange eye-dazzling admirable sight,
Fain would have prais'd the state and *pulchritude*.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

What more than heavenly *pulchritude* is this?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

puldron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pauldron*.

pule (pūl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puled*, ppr. *puling*. [Formerly also *pewl*, *peule*; < OF. *piuler*, *pioler*, *piauler*, < F. *piauler*, chirp, pule; cf. It. *pigolare*, chirp, moan; imitative words; cf. *pipe*[1], *peep*[1], etc., *pue*[2], etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To peep or pipe plaintively, as a chick.—2. To cry as a complaining child; whine; whimper.

The poore silly Soules *pewling* out of Purgatory.
Sir T. More, Tracts (Utopia, Int., p. xcvii.).

A wretched *puling* fool. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 185.

Thou 'rt such a *puling* thing! wipe your eyes and rise; go your ways. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

Wherefore should I *pule*, and, like a girl,
Put finger in the eye? *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

All the wisdom of the ages will avail it nothing if it *pule* in discontent and fret in nervous sickness.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 145.

II.† *trans.* To utter in a whining or querulous manner: with *out*.

I say "You love"; you *peule* me out a No.
Drayton, Idea, v.

puler (pū′lėr), *n.* One who pules or whines; a sickly, complaining person.

If she be pale of complexion, she will prove but a *puler;* is she high coloured, an ill cognizance.
The Man in the Moone (1609), sig. G. (*Halliwell.*)

Pulex (pū′leks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *pulex*, a flea.] 1. A notable genus of insects, typical of the *Pulicidæ*, or flea family. They lead a semi-parasitic life upon man and other animals. The larvæ feed on refuse, and are slender and whitish. Many species are known. *P. irritans* is the common flea which

infests man. *P. serraticeps* is found upon the cat and the dog. See cut under *flea*[1].

2. [*l. c.*] A flea, or some similar creature.—**Pulex arborescens**†, arborescent flea, an old name of any water-flea with branched horns—that is, of any cladocerous crustacean.

puliall†, *n.* See *puliol.*

puliall-mountain†, *n.* Same as *pella-mountain.* ★

pulic (pū'lik), *n.* [Shortened from NL. *Pulicaria.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the genus *Pulicaria;* fleabane.

Pulicaria (pū-li-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), < LL. *pulicaria*, a plant, also called *psyllion* (from the supposed power of the smoke of *P. dysenterica* to drive away fleas), < L. *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Inuleæ* and subtribe *Inulinæ*. It is characterized by a long inner pappus of one row of bristles, a very short outer pappus more or less united into a crown or a fringed cup, a broad involucre of narrow bracts in but few rows, yellow ray-flowers in one or two rows, and either smooth or ribbed achenes. Some species have the appearance of *Inula*, the elecampane, which is distinguished by its nearly uniform pappus. There are about 30 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially in the Mediterranean region. They are hairy annuals or perennials, with alternate sessile leaves, and flower-heads solitary at the summits of the branches. *P.* (*Inula*) *dysenterica*, the fleabane, was once supposed to destroy fleas, and has sometimes been used to cure dysentery. Old names of the plant are *fleabane-mullet* and *herb-christopher.*

pulicat, *n.* See *pullicat.*

pulicene (pū'li-sēn), *a.* [Irreg. for **pulicine*, < L. *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea, + *-ine*[1].] Relating to fleas; pulicous.

Pulicidæ (pū-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Pulex* (*Pulic-*) + *-idæ.*] The flea family, considered as either a family of *Diptera*, or the sole family of an order called *Aphaniptera* or *Siphonaptera*. Several genera are known, the principal ones being *Pulex* and *Sarcopsylla*. Insects of this family are minute, wingless, with the antennæ from three- to fourteen-jointed, mandibles long and serrate, body ovate and much compressed, two simple eyes, no compound eyes, and edges of the head and prothorax usually armed with spines directed backward. See cuts under *flea*[1] and *chigo.*

pulicose† (pū'li-kōs), *a.* [< L. *pulicosus*, full of fleas, < *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

pulicous† (pū'li-kus), *a.* Same as *pulicose.*

puling (pū'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pule*, *v.*] A plaintive piping, as of a chicken; a whining complaint.

> Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings.* *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).
>
> What 's the news from London, sirrah? My young mistress keeps such a *puling* for a lover.
> *Yorkshire Tragedy*, i. 1.

puling (pū'ling), *p. a.* Complaining; whining; crying; childish; weak.

> Come, look up bravely; put this *puling* passion
> Out of your mind.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 3.
>
> Where be those *puling* fears of death, just now expressed or affected? *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

pulingly (pū'ling-li), *adv.* In a puling manner; with whining or complaint.

> I do not long to have
> My sleep ta'en from me, and go *pulingly,*
> Like a poor wench had lost her market-money.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 1.

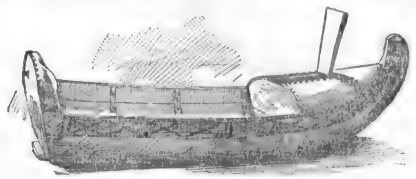
puliol†, *n.* [Also *pulioll, pulial, puliall*, ult. < L. *puleium, pulegium*, fleabane, pennyroyal, < *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea: see *Pulex.*] Same as *pennyroyal*, 1.

puliol-royal†, *n.* [Also *puliall royal;* < ME. *puliall real*, < ML. *puleium regale*, equiv. to L. *puleium regium*, royal fleabane: see *puliol* and *royal.* Hence, by corruption, *pennyroyal.*] Same as *pennyroyal*, 1.

pulish (pū'lish), *n.* [Native name (?).] The Angola ant-thrush, *Pitta angolensis.*

pulk[1] (pulk), *n.* [Appar. a contracted dim. of *pool*[1].] A pool; a pond. [Prov. Eng.]

pulk[2], **pulkha** (pulk, pul'kä), *n.* [Finn. *pulkha*, Lapp. *pulkhe.*] A Laplanders' traveling-sledge. It is built in the form of a boat, of light materials, covered with reindeer-skin. It is drawn by a single reindeer, and is used in journeying over the snow in winter.



Lapland Pulk. (From an original in the possession of the American Geographical Society.)

These *pulks* are shaped very much like a canoe; they are about five feet long, one foot deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a sharp bow and a square stern. You sit upright against the stern-board, with your legs stretched out in the bottom. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 103.

pulk-hole (pulk'hōl), *n.* Same as *pulk*[1].

> This underwood, with the turf in the *pulk hole* or bog lands, . . . constituted absolutely the only fuel at the beginning of the century. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

pull (půl), *v.* [< ME. *pullen*, < AS. *pullian*, pull (also in comp. *āpullian*, pull), = LG. *pulen*, pick, pluck, pull, tear; cf. MD. *pullen*, drink; root unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or try to draw forcibly or with effort; drag; haul; tug: opposed to *push:* generally with an adverb of direction, as *up, down, on, off, out, back*, etc.: as, to *pull* a chair *back;* to *pull down* a flag; to *pull* a bucket *out* of a well; to *pull off* one's coat.

> This Arcite, with ful despitous herte
> Whan he him knew, and hadde his tale herd,
> As fiers as leoun *pulleđe out* a sword.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 740.
>
> So hangs, and lolls, and weeps upon me; so hales, and *pulls* me. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 144.
>
> O Night, thou *pullest* the proud Mask *away*
> Where-with vaine Actors, in this Worlds great Play,
> By Day disguise them.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i.
>
> *Pull off, pull off* the broach of gold,
> And fling the diamond necklace by.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clare.

2. To pluck; gather by hand: as, to *pull* flax; to *pull* flowers.

> He joys to *pull* the ripened pear.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

3. To draw in such a way as to rend or tear; draw apart; rip; rend: followed by some qualifying word or phrase, such as *asunder, in pieces, apart:* also used figuratively.

> Fearing lest Paul should have been *pulled in pieces.*
> Acts xxiii. 10.
>
> It is hardly possible to come into company where you do not find them *pulling* one another *to pieces.*
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

4. To extract; draw, as a tooth or a cork.—5. To agitate, move, or propel by tugging, rowing, etc.: as, to *pull* a bell; to *pull* a boat.

> I have *pulled* a whale boat in the Pacific, and paddled a canoe on Lake Huron. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.
>
> May bend the bow or *pull* the oar.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

6. To transport by rowing: as, to *pull* a passenger across the bay.

> To *pull* Lady Cramly and her daughter down the river.
> *T. Hook*, Fathers and Sons, xvii.

7. In *printing*, to produce on a printing-press worked by hand; hence, to take or obtain by impression in any way: as, to *pull* a proof.

> The "copy" was quickly put in type, a proof was *pulled*, and at 10h. 50m. it was placed in my hands, exactly an hour after the observations had been made at a station nearly 3000 miles away. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 605.

8†. To bring down; reduce; abate.

> His rank flesh shall be *pull'd* with daily fasting.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

9†. To pluck; fleece; cheat.

> What plover 's that
> They have brought to *pull?*
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

10. In *tanning*, to remove the wool from (sheepskins), or the hair from (hides). A pulling-knife, made of steel with a rather blunt edge, is used, acting much on the principle of a scraper. It engages the hair without cutting it off, and pulls it out. The skin is spread, with the hair or wool side uppermost, on an inclined support during the process.

11. To steal; filch. [Thieves' slang.]

> We lived by thieving, and I do still—by *pulling* flesh (stealing meat).
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 460.

12. To make a descent upon for the purpose of breaking up; raid; seize: as, to *pull* a gambling-house: said of police. [Slang.]—13. In *horse-racing*, to check or hold back (a horse) in order to keep it from winning: as, the jockey was suspected of *pulling* the horse. [Slang.]—**To pull a face**, to draw the countenance into a particular expression; grimace: as, to *pull a* long *face* (that is, to look very serious).

> The Prior and the learned *pulled a face.*
> *Browning*, Fra Lippo Lippi.

To pull a finch†. See *finch*[1].—**To pull down.** (*a*) To take down or apart; demolish by separating and removing the parts: as, to *pull down* a house.

> *Pull* not *down* my palace towers, that are
> So lightly, beautifully built.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

(*b*) To subvert; overthrow; demolish.

> In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is farre easier to *pull down* then build up.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 104.
>
> The world is full of institutions which, though they never ought to have been set up, yet, having been set up, ought not to be rudely *pulled down.*
> *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*c*) To abase; humble; degrade.

> Nothing *pulleth downe* a mans heart so much as aduersitie and lacke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.
>
> He *pulleth downe*, he setteth up on hy;
> He gives to this, from that he takes away.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 41.
>
> To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud.
> *Roscommon*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.
>
> The feind no sooner Jesus there did read,
> But Guilt *pull'd down* his eyes, and fear his head.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 122.

To pull down the side†, to cause the defeat of the party or side on which a person plays.

> If I hold your cards I shall *pull down the side;*
> I am not good at the game.
> *Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

To pull in one's horns. See *horn.*—**To pull one through,** to extricate one from a difficulty.

> I am very hopeful of your regiment arriving in time to *pull us through.*
> *Phantom Piquet*, Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888.

To pull the dead horse. See *horse*[1].—**To pull the long-bow.** See *longbow.*—**To pull up.** (*a*) To pluck up; tear up, as by the roots; hence, to extirpate; eradicate; destroy.

> They shall no more be *pulled up* out of their land which I have given them. Amos ix. 15.
>
> I observed that they reap their corn in these parts, whereas about Damascus they *pull* it *up* by the roots.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 142.

(*b*) To take to task; administer reproof or admonition to; put a check upon. [Colloq.] (*c*) To arrest and take before a court of justice. [Colloq.] (*d*) To bring to a stop by means of the reins: as, to *pull up* a horse when driving or riding. Hence—(*e*) To stop or arrest in any course of conduct, especially in a bad course.=**Syn. 1.** To drag.—2. To gather.

II. *intrans.* To give a pull; tug; draw with strength and force: as, to *pull* at a rope.

> I haf ȝerned & ȝat ȝokkez of oxen,
> & for my hyȝez hem boȝt, to bowe haue I mester,
> To see hem *pulle* in the plow aproche me byhouez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 68.

To pull apart, to separate or break by pulling: as, a rope will *pull apart.*—**To pull for,** to row toward: as, they *pulled for* the ship or the shore.—**To pull through,** to get through any undertaking with difficulty. [Colloq.]

> I shall be all right! I shall *pull through,* my dear!
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxvii.

To pull up, to stop in riding or driving by drawing the reins; halt; stop.

> The Slogger *pulls up* at last for a moment, fairly blown.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.
>
> Mr. Kearney *pulled up* at the outskirts of the town in front of a small general store.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 602.

★**pull** (půl), *n.* [< ME. *pul;* < *pull, v.*] 1. The exercise of drawing power; effort exerted in hauling; a tug; drawing power or action; force expended in drawing.

> The husbandman, whose costs and pain,
> Whose hopes and helps lie buried in his grain,
> Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full
> His long'd-for harvest to the reapers' *pull.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One, Epil.
>
> Particles . . . arranging themselves under the influence of the *pull* or gravity of the earth.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 46.
>
> An iron bar, . . . one inch square, cooled through 80° Fahr., contracts with a *pull* of fifty tons.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 46.

2. Exercise in rowing; an excursion in a rowboat: as, to have a *pull* after dinner. [Colloq.]—3†. A contest; a struggle.

> This wrastling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 2.

4. That which is pulled. Specifically—(*a*) The lever of a counter-pump or beer-pull. (*b*) The knob and stem of a door-bell; a bell-pull.

5. Influence; advantageous hold or claim on some one who has influence: as, to have a *pull* with the police; he has a *pull* on the governor. [Slang.]

> A good feature of the ordinance is the power given to the city engineer, . . . who is too often handicapped by politicians and contractors who have a *pull* on the City Fathers. *The Engineer*, LXV. 392.

6. A favorable chance; an advantage: as, to have the *pull* over one. [Slang.]

> Do you know, it 's a great *pull* not having married young.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxiv.
>
> The great *pull* that men have over us [women] is that they are supposed to do only one thing at a time.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 782.

7. A drink; a swig: as, to have a *pull* at the brandy-bottle. [Colloq.]

> The other hiccoughed, and sucked in a long *pull* of his hot coffee. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. ii.
>
> "Bre'r Torm," he said, after a long *pull* at the pitcher of persimmon beer. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 88.

8. In *printing*, a single impression made by one pull of the bar of a hand-press.—**Candy-pull.** See *candy*[1].—**Dead pull,** in *mech.*, total pressure; impressed force, without shocks, jerks, or surging.

pullaile†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *poulaille*, F. *poulaille*, poultry, < *poule*, hen, < L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken: see *pullet.*] Poultry.

With caleweis or with *pullayle*,
With conynges or with fyne vitaille.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7043.

Pullastræ (pu-las'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *pullastra*, a young hen, a pullet, dim. of *pullus*, a young fowl: see *pullet*.] An artificial assemblage of birds, in which those gallinaceous birds which are peristeropod or pigeon-toed, as the *Cracidæ* and *Megapodidæ*, are grouped with the true pigeons, or *Columbæ*, including the dodos.

pullastriform (pu-las'tri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pullastra*, a young hen, a pullet, + *forma*, form.] Same as *pullastrine*.

Pullastriform and Struthious Birds.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 122.

pullastrine (pu-las'trin), *a.* [< *Pullastræ* + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to the *Pullastræ*, or having their characters.

The *Pullastrine* birds are a generalized group.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 114.

pull-back (půl'bak), *n.* [< *pull* + *back*[1], *adv.*] **1.** That which keeps one back or restrains; a drawback.

I appeal to the mind of every particular person that hears me whether he has not often found a struggle within himself, and a kind of *pullback* from the sin that he has been about to engage in. *South*, Sermons, VII. xi.

2. In modern costume for women, a contrivance by which the folds of the skirt behind were held together closely, so that the skirt in front was drawn tightly and hung straight down. It was in fashion about 1885.

pull-cock (půl'kok), *n.* A faucet of which the lever is vertical when the outlet is closed, and is pulled forward 90° in a vertical plane to open the passage fully.

pull-devil (půl'dev″l), *n.* A device for catching fish, made of several hooks fastened back to back, to be dragged or jerked through the water.

pulldoo (půl'dö), *n.* [< F. *poule d'eau*, 'water-hen': *poule*, hen (see *pullet*); *de*, of (see *de*[2]); *eau*, water (see *ewe*[2]).] The American coot, *Fulica americana*. [Local, U. S.]

pull-down (půl'doun), *n.* In *organ-building*, the wire whereby a pallet or valve is opened when its digital is depressed; a pallet-wire.

pullen† (půl'en), *n.* [Also *pullein*, *pullain*, *pullin*; < OF. *poulain*, *puleyn*, *polan*, F. *poulain* (cf. Pr. *pollin*, *polli* = Sp. *pollino* = It. *pollino*), the young of any animal, esp. a foal, colt, < ML. *pullanus*, also, after Rom., *pullenus*, *polinus*, m., **pullana*, *pulina*, f., a foal, colt, filly, < L. *pullus*, a young animal: see *pullet*.] Poultry.

They bring up a great multitude of *pullein*, and that by a marvellous policy; for the hens do not sit upon the eggs; but by keeping them in a certain equal heat they bring life into them, and hatch them.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

A false theefe
That came like a false foxe my *pullain* to kil and mischeefe. *Ep. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, v. 2.

To see how pitifully the *pullen* will look, it makes me after relent, and turn my anger into a quick fire to roast 'em. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

Luss. What, three and twenty years in law?
Vind. I haue knowne those that haue beene fiue and fifty, and all about *Pullin* and Pigges.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

★**puller** (půl'ėr), *n.* [< *pull* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which pulls.

Peace, impudent and shameless Warwick, peace,
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 157.

Puller off, in a press or punching-machine, a forked piece which is so adjusted as to be almost in contact with the work to be stamped or punched, which it prevents from rising when the die or punch is drawn back.

pullet (půl'et), *n.* [ME. *pulette*, *polete*, < OF. *polete*, *poulette*, F. *poulette*, a chick, young hen, dim. of *poule*, a hen, < ML. *pulla* (> OF. and F. *poule*), a young hen, fem. of L. *pullus*, a young animal, young, esp. of domestic fowls, a young fowl, a chicken, a young sprout, = E. *foal*, q. v. Cf. *poult*.] **1.** A young hen.

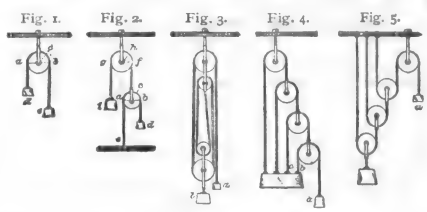
And in this maner, ye that be auncient teachynge vs, and wee obedient, as old fathers and young *pullettes*, beeyng in the nest of the Senate. *Golden Book*, viii.

2. A bivalve, *Tapes pullastra*, of the family *Veneridæ*, abundant in European seas, chiefly in muddy sand or sandy bottoms near tide-mark. It also occupies deserted holes, and is then apt to show distortion of the shell, which in growing adapts itself to its surroundings. When not malformed, the shell is oblong, and the valves are covered with concentric striæ becoming coarser and more wavy toward the ends, and crossed by diverging striæ.

pullet-sperm† (půl'et-spėrm), *n.* The treadle or chalaza of an egg: so called because formerly supposed to be the sperm of the egg.

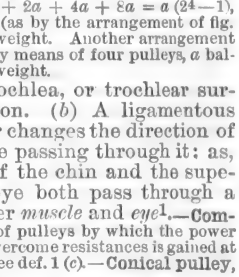
I'll no *pullet-sperm* in my brewage.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 82.

★**pulley** (půl'i), *n.* [Formerly also *pully*, *pullie*; < (*a*) late ME. *polley* (= MD. *poleye* = Sp. *polea* = Pg. *polé* = It. *puleggia*, formerly also *puleggio*) (ML. *polea*, *polegia*, *polegium*), < OF. *poulie*, a pulley (Cotgrave), F. *poulie*, a pulley, block, sheave; cf. OF. *poulie*, *poullie*, a place to hang out clothes; origin uncertain; by some connected with AS. *pullian*, E. *pull*. (*b*) Cf. ME. *polive*, appar., with accom. term. *-ive*, of like origin with the above. (*c*) ME. *poleyne*, a pulley, < OF. *poulain* (ML. *polanus*), a pulley-rope, a particular use of *poulain*, a colt: see *pullen*. The transfer of sense from 'colt' to 'a support' is paralleled in the use of *horse* and *easel* (lit. 'ass'), and of F. *poutre*, 'filly,' also 'beam,' *chèvre*, 'goat,' also 'crane,' and of E. *crane* itself; also by Gr. ὄνος, ass, crane, pulley.] **1.** (*a*) Properly, a simple machine consisting of a wheel having a grooved rim for carrying a rope or other line, and turning in a frame, which, when movable, is termed a *pulley-block*. (*b*) A block containing several grooved wheels. (*c*) A tackle or apparatus consisting of one or more pulley-blocks with a rope or ropes reeved through them for use in hoisting. The pulley serves to balance a great force against a small one; its sole use is to produce equilibrium; it does not save work, unless indirectly in some unmechanical way. The pulley is a lever with equal arms; but when it turns, the attachments of the forces are moved. Fig. 1 shows a fixed pulley. The equal weights *d* and *e* are in equilibrium, because they hang from the equal arms of the lever *ab*, having its fulcrum at *c*. Fig. 2 illustrates the principle of the movable pulley. The equal-armed lever, with fulcrum at *c*, has on one arm the weight *d* and on the other the force of the stretched string *be*. If there is equilibrium, this force must be equal to the weight of *d*. Thus, the total downward pull on *f*, one arm of the equal-armed lever *fg*, with fulcrum at *h*, is twice the weight of *d*, which must, therefore, be the weight of *i* to keep it in balance. We may also use the axiom that when a cord is free to move along its length it must be under equal stress in all its parts. Consequently, when a movable block is supported by a number of parallel parts of the same cord,

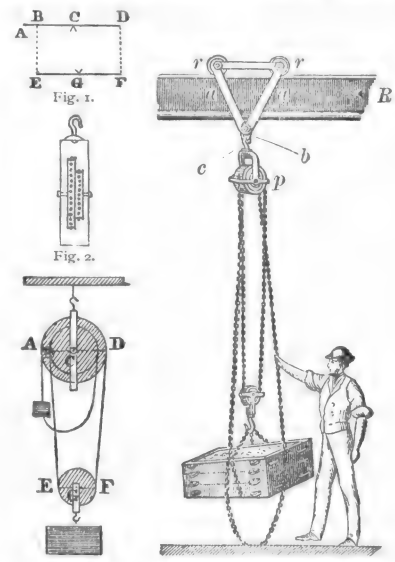

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.
Pulleys.

these must bear equal shares of the load. Thus, in fig. 3, the lower block with the weight *b* brings equal strains upon four stretches of the cord, one of which is balanced by *a*. Consequently, the weight of *b* is four times that of *a*. But the effects of friction and of the stiffness of the cord are of great importance in the calculation of the advantages of pulleys. There is a great mechanical advantage in having separate blocks for all the movable pulleys, as in figs. 4 and 5. Thus, in fig. 4, the weight *a* is balanced over the lowest pulley by the pull on *b*, and the sum of these forces drawing down the lowest pulley is balanced over the second pulley by the pull on *c*, which is therefore double the weight at *b*. Thus, by means of four pulleys *a* balances $a + 2a + 4a + 8a = a(2^4 - 1)$, or fifteen times instead of (as by the arrangement of fig. 3) only four times its own weight. Another arrangement is shown in fig. 5. Here, by means of four pulleys, *a* balances eight times its own weight.

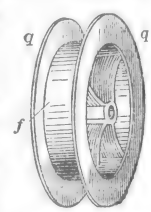
2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A trochlea, or trochlear surface of an articulation. (*b*) A ligamentous loop which confines or changes the direction of the tendon of a muscle passing through it: as, the digastric muscle of the chin and the superior oblique of the eye both pass through a *pulley*. See cuts under *muscle* and *eye*[1].—**Compound pulley**, a system of pulleys by which the power to raise heavy weights or overcome resistances is gained at the expense of velocity. See def. 1 (*c*).—**Conical pulley**, a cone-pulley.—**Crowning pulley**, a pulley with a convex rim, much used where from various causes belts are in danger of slipping off, the convexity tending to retain the belt on the rim.—**Dead pulley**. Same as *loose pulley*. [Local, Eng.]—**Differential pulley**, a peculiar machine operating upon the principle of the lever. Let AD (fig. 1) be a lever, having its fulcrum at C, half-way between A and D. From D and B (a point on AC) cords are attached to the equal arms of the lever EF, with fulcrum at G. Then, if weights are placed on A and G so as to balance one another, G is practically supported at the point half-way between B and D. The ratio of the weight at G to that at A is therefore 2 AC ÷ (CD — BC). The differential pulley has above one solid wheel with two grooved rims, the lower one being furnished with spikes to enter the links of a chain and prevent it from running over the wheel (see fig. 2). An endless chain is reeved upon this and upon a pulley below,


Crowning Pulley.

as shown in fig. 3. The lettering corresponds to that in fig. 1, and serves to show the principle. Fig. 4 shows the machine in action. Here *a a* is the triangular frame of the


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.
Differential Pulley.

traveler, *b* a link with which the hook *c* of the differential pulley *p* engages, and *r*, *r* rollers which support the frame on the rail R.—**Double-speed pulley**, a combination of two loose pulleys (see *loose pulley*) and toothed gearing with one fast-driven pulley, whereby two different speeds of rotation may be obtained with pulleys of the same diameter by shifting the band from the fast pulley to one of the loose pulleys. Also called *two-speed pulley*.—**Driven pulley**, in *mech.*, a pulley which receives its motion through a belt or band from another pulley called the *driving pulley*.—**Driving pulley**, a pulley which, by means of a belt or band, transmits its motion to another pulley. A wide-faced pulley is often both a driven and a driving pulley.—**Fast-and-loose pulleys**. See *fast*[1].—**Fast pulley**, a pulley firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.—**Flat-rope pulley**, a pulley with a sheave having in its perimeter a rectangular or nearly rectangular groove, instead of the usual semicircular score.—**Frame pulley**, a pulley which has, instead of a block, a sort of frame of iron in which the sheave or sheaves are pivoted.—**Loose pulley**, a pulley fitted loosely on a shaft and placed near a fast pulley to receive and support the belt when it is thrown off in order to disconnect the shaft. It is practically an idle-wheel.—**Parting pulley**, a pulley or belt-wheel that can be separated into two parts so that a shaft need not be dismounted in order to receive it.—**Scored pulley**, a pulley having a semicircular groove about its perimeter to receive a band of circular section, or a rope. *E. H. Knight.*—**Side pulley**, a pulley the block of which has laterally or vertically extending lugs, with holes therein, by which it may be bolted to a wall or post.—**Sliding pulley**, a pulley with a clutch mechanism placed so as to slide backward and forward on a shaft: used for coupling and disengaging machinery, and also as a pulley.—**Tug pulley**, in a well-boring rig, the pulley which, by means of the bull-rope acting as a crossed band, imparts motion to the bull-wheel of an oil-derrick. See *oil-derrick*.


Flat-rope Pulley for transmitting power by means of a band or rope. *f*, face of pulley; *q*, flanges.

pulley (půl'i), *v. t.* [< *pulley*, *n.* Cf. F. *poulier*, raise with a pulley, < *poulie*, a pulley.] To raise or hoist with a pulley. [Rare.]

A Mine of white Stone was discovered hard by, which runs in a continued Vein of Earth, and is digged out with Ease, being soft, and is between a white Clay and Chalk at first; but being *pulleyed* up with [into ?] the open Air, it receives a crusty kind of Hardness, and so becomes perfect Freestone. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 16.

pulley-block (půl'i-blok), *n.* A shell containing one or more sheaves, the whole forming a pulley.

pulley-box (půl'i-boks), *n.* In a draw-loom, a frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords. *E. H. Knight.*

pulley-check (půl'i-chek), *n.* An automatic clutch or locking device designed to prevent a rope from running backward through a pulley-block.

pulley-clutch (půl'i-kluch), *n.* An automatic device, in the form of a grappling-tongs, for fastening a hoisting-pulley to a beam or rafter.

pulley-drum (půl'i-drum), *n.* A pulley-shell or pulley-block.

pulley-frame (půl'i-frām), *n.* In *mining*, same as *head-frame*, *poppet-head*, etc.

pulley-mortise (půl'i-môr″tis), *n.* Same as *chase-mortise*.

pulley-sheave (půl'i-shēv), *n.* The grooved roller over which a rope runs in a pulley-block.

pulley-shell (půl'i-shel), *n.* The outer part or casing of a pulley-block.

pulley-stand (půl'i-stand), *n.* A hanger on which pulleys can be adjusted as to height and angle of axis, so as to make them suit the belting, which may reach them at angles varying with the stem of the hanger. *E. H. Knight.*

pulley-stone (půl'i-stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a name familiarly given to the silicious pulley-like casts or molds of the joints and stems of encrinites.

pulley-wheel (půl'i-hwēl), *n.* A pulley-sheave.

pullicat, pulicat (pul'i-kat), *n.* [< *Pulicat*, a town on the Madras coast.] A cotton check handkerchief of real or imitation Indian make.

pullin†, *n.* See *pullen*.

pulling-jack (půl'ing-jak), *n.* A hydraulic jack which has a pulling instead of a pushing action.

pulling-out (půl'ing-out'), *n.*; pl. *pullings-out* (-ingz-out'). The lining worn with a slashed garment and drawn partly through the slash, so as to project loosely.

pull-iron (půl'ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. In a railroad-car, an eye-bolt or lug to which a chain may be attached when the car is to be moved by horses. —2. A hook or ring at the back end of the tongue of a horse-car, for attaching it to the car.

pullish†, *v.* An obsolete form of *polish*[1].

pullock (půl'ọk), *n.* A putlog. *E. H. Knight.*

pull-off (půl'ôf), *n.* In *gun-making*, the power required to be applied to the trigger to discharge a gun.

pull-over (půl'ō″vėr), *n.* In *hat-manuf.*, a cap of silk or felted fur drawn over a hat-body to form the napping; also, a hat so made.

pull-piece (půl'pēs), *n.* In a clock, a wire or string which, when pulled, causes the clock to strike: used, if necessary, to bring the striking-mechanism into accord with the hands.

pull-pipes (půl'pīps), *n.* [A corruption of *pool-pipes.*] Various species of *Equisetum:* so called because the joints of their hollow stems are easily pulled apart. [North. Eng.]

pull-to (půl'tö), *n.* In *weaving*, same as *lay-cap.*

pullulate (pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pullulated*, ppr. *pullulating*. [< L. *pullulatus*, pp. of *pullulare* (> It. *pullulare, pullolare* = Sp. *pulular* = Pg. *pullular* = F. *pulluler*), put forth, sprout forth, < *pullulus*, a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*, a young animal, a chick: see *pullet.*] To germinate; bud.

> Money is but as drugs and lenitive ointments, to mitigate the swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulateth* again, after the same or some other manner.
>
> *Grainger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 175.

> Instead of repairing the mistake, and restoring religious liberty, which would have stifled this *pullulating* evil in the seed by affording it no further nourishment, they took the other course. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 6.

> Ovisacs or bulbules naked, bud-like, *pullulating* from the bases of the tentacula. *Johnston*, British Zoöphytes.

pullulation (pul-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *pullulation* = Pg. *pullulação* = It. *pullulazione*, < L. as if **pullulatio*(*n*-), < *pullulare*, pp. *pullulatus*, pullulate: see *pullulate.*] 1. The act of germinating or budding.

> These were the Generations or *Pullulations* of the Heavenly and Earthly Nature. *Dr. H. More*, Moral Cabbala, ii.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, a mode of cell-multiplication in which a cell forms a slight protuberance on one side, which afterward increases to the size of the parent-cell, and is cut off from it by the formation of a dividing wall at the narrow point of junction: same as *sprouting.* This mode of multiplication is especially characteristic of the yeast-plant and its allies.

pullus (pul'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *pullus*, a young animal.] 1. In *ornith.*, a chick; a very young bird; a nestling: applied to any bird in the down, or before it has acquired its first full feathering. Hence—2. In *zoöl.*, the young (embryonic or larval) condition of any animal.

> Craven has . . . subsequently acknowledged that his Sinusigera perversa (from the Indian Ocean) is only a *pullus* of Triforis.
>
> *P. Pelseneer*, Challenger Reports, XXIII., Zoöl., part lxv., [Report on Thecosomata, p. 40.

pulment†, *n.* Same as *polment.*

Pulmobranchia (pul-mọ-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *branchiæ*, gills. In this and following compounds, *pulmo-* is short for *pulmono-*, prop. *pulmoni-.*] Same as *Pulmobranchiata.*

pulmobranchiæ (pul-mọ-brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Gills or branchiæ modified into organs of aërial respiration; the respiratory apparatus peculiar to certain animals. (*a*) The lung-sacs of air-breathing mollusks, as snails. See cut under *Pulmonata.* (*b*) The lung-sacs of certain arachnidans, as spiders; the pulmotracheæ. See cuts under *pulmonary* and *Scorpionidæ.*

pulmobranchial (pul-mọ-brang'ki-ąl), *a.* [< *Pulmobranchia* + *-al.*] 1. In *conch.*, breathing by means of pulmobranchiæ or lung-sacs; pertaining to pulmobranchiæ; pulmonate, pulmoniferous, or pulmonary, as a snail.—2. In *entom.*, breathing by means of pulmotracheæ; pertaining to pulmotracheæ; pulmonary, as a spider. = **Syn.** *Pulmobranchial*, etc. In application to those arachnidans which have lung-sacs by which they breathe, as well as by tracheæ, the terms *pulmonary, pulmonate, pulmobranchial, pulmobranchiate, pulmotracheal, pulmotracheate*, and *pulmotracheary* mean the same, the first two terms being the least specific, since they are applied to other animals, the two middle terms being less specific, as shared by certain mollusks, the last three being specific and precise, since they apply only to these arachnidans. In application to mollusks, *pulmonary, pulmonate, pulmoniferous, pulmobranchial, pulmobranchiate*, and *pulmogasteropod* are a parallel series of words, the first three shared by any other animals which have lungs, the fourth and fifth by arachnidans, the sixth being specific and precise.

Pulmobranchiata (pul-mọ-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmobranchiatus:* see *pulmobranchiate.*] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first one of three orders of his *Paracephalophora monoica asymmetrica*, containing the three families *Limnacea, Auriculacea*, and *Limacinea*, or the pulmonary gastropods, as snails, slugs, etc., both aquatic and terrestrial. Also *Pulmobranchia.* Now commonly called *Pulmonata* or *Pulmonifera.*

pulmobranchiate (pul-mọ-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *pulmobranchiatus*, < *pulmobranchiæ*, q. v.] Provided with pulmobranchiæ. (*a*) Breathing by lung-sacs or pulmobranchiæ, as mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Pulmobranchiata.* (*b*) Breathing by lung-sacs or pulmotracheæ, as spiders; pulmotracheate. = **Syn.** See *pulmobranchial.*

pulmocutaneous (pul″mō-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *cutis*, skin: see *cutaneous.*] Of or pertaining to the lungs and skin: said of the hindmost one of three passages into which each of the two aortic trunks of the adult frog is divided, which ends in pulmonary and cutaneous arteries.

pulmogasteropod, pulmogastropod (pul-mọ-gas-tėr'ọ-pod, -gas'trọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Pulmonate or pulmoniferous, as a gastropod; of or pertaining to the *Pulmogasteropoda.*

II. *n.* A pulmonate gastropod; any member of the *Pulmogasteropoda.*

Also *pulmonogasteropod.*

Pulmogasteropoda (pul-mọ-gas-tę-rop'ọ-dą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*).

Pulmograda (pul-mog'rą-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmogradus:* see *pulmograde.*] De Blainville's name of a group of acalephs, approximately the same as *Discophora.*

pulmograde (pul'mọ-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmogradus*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), a lung, + *gradi*, walk.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Pulmograda;* swimming by means of alternate contraction and expansion of the body, as if by a kind of respiration, as a jellyfish.

II. *n.* An acaleph of the group *Pulmograda;* a discophorous hydrozoan.

pulmometer (pul-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs; a spirometer.

pulmometry (pul-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the capacity of the lungs; spirometry.

Pulmonacea (pul-mọ-nā'shią), *n. pl.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *-acea.*] In *conch.*, same as *Pulmonata*, 1.

pulmonar (pul'mọ-när), *a.* [= F. *pulmonaire:* see *pulmonary.*] Having lungs or lung-like organs; pulmonate or pulmonary; specifically, belonging to the arachnidan order *Pulmonaria.*

Pulmonaria[1] (pul-mọ-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from its reputation and former use; fem. of *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs, as a pulmonary remedy: see *pulmonary.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants belonging to the family *Boraginaceæ* and tribe *Anchuseæ.* It is characterized by a five-lobed funnel-shaped corolla without scales in the throat, a five-cleft calyx enlarged in fruit, and four broad erect nutlets with an elevated and slightly concave basilar scar which is without a surrounding ring. There are ten species, natives of Europe, especially of the central part. They are erect perennial hairy herbs, bearing large petioled radical leaves and a few small alternate stem-leaves, and terminal two-parted cymes of blue or purplish flowers. They are generally known as *lungwort* (which see), especially *P. officinalis*, which is the common English species, having also the old or local names of *spotted comfrey, bugloss cowslip, Jerusalem cowslip, beggar's-basket*, etc. See also *Joseph-and-Mary.*

Pulmonaria[2] (pul-mọ-nā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] 1. In *conch.*, same as *Pulmonata*, 1.—2. In *entom.*, the pulmonary arachnidans, as spiders and scorpions. In Latreille's system of classification they were one of two orders of *Arachnida*, the other being *Trachearia.* Also called *Pulmonariæ* and *Pulmonata.*

pulmonaria[3], *n.* Plural of *pulmonarium.*

Pulmonariæ (pul-mọ-nā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Pulmonaria*[2], 2.

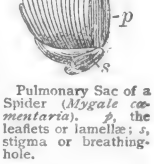
pulmonarious (pul-mọ-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *pulmonarius*, diseased in the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] Diseased in the lungs; affected with pulmonary disease.

pulmonarium (pul-mọ-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pulmonaria* (-ą). [NL., neut. of L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] In *entom.*, the lateral membrane often separating the dorsal and ventral abdominal segments, and containing stigmata or breathing-holes. ★*Kirby.*

pulmonary (pul'mọ-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulmonaire* = Sp. Pg. *pulmonar* = It. *pulmonare, pulmonario*, < L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs, < *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, = Gr. *πλεύμων*, usually *πνεύμων*, lung: see *pneumonia.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lungs, in the widest sense; respiratory: as, *pulmonary* organs.

> The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but small in respect to that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Affecting the lungs: as, *pulmonary* disease. —3. Remedial of affections of the lungs; pulmonic: as, *pulmonary* medicine.—4. Done by means of lungs; aërial, as a mode of breathing: opposed to *branchial* or *tracheal:* as, *pulmonary* respiration.—5. Having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-like organs; able to breathe air; pulmobranchiate, pulmonate, or pulmoniferous: distinguished from *branchiate:* as, a *pulmonary* mollusk.—6. Of or having the characteristics of the *Pulmonaria:* distinguished from *tracheary:* as, a *pulmonary* arachnidan.—**Pulmonary alveoli**, air-cells. See *alveolus*(*b*).—**Pulmonary artery**, any artery conveying blood directly from the heart to the lungs; in man, a large vessel, about two inches in length, conveying venous blood from the right cardiac ventricle. It divides into two branches, called the right and the left pulmonary artery, for the respective lungs. See cuts under *lung* and *thorax.*—**Pulmonary branchiæ**, of spiders and other arachnidans, peculiar breathing-organs or gills, situated in the abdomen and consisting of many membranous folds, appearing like the leaves of a book or porte-monnaie. The air enters these folds from the exterior orifice, and passes through the membrane to the blood which circulates between them. See cut below.—**Pulmonary calculus.** See *calculus*, 2.—**Pulmonary cartilage**, the second costal cartilage of the left side.—**Pulmonary circulation**, the lesser circulation of the blood, from the right cardiac ventricle through the pulmonary artery, pulmonary capillaries, and pulmonary veins, back to the left auricle. See cut under *circulation.*—**Pulmonary consumption**, phthisis.—**Pulmonary lobules**, small sections of lung-tissue, each receiving a bronchiole, and separated from one another by connective-tissue septa in which vessels ramify.—**Pulmonary nerves**, a variable number of branches of the pneumogastric, distributed to the root of the lungs.—**Pulmonary pleura**, the pleura pulmonalis. —**Pulmonary plexuses.** See *plexus.*—**Pulmonary sac**, in *entom.*, a special form of respiratory organ found only in some arachnidans (spiders), being an involution of the integument, the walls of which are so folded as to expose a large surface to the air, which is alternately inspired and expired, the blood being brought to the sacs by venous channels.—**Pulmonary sinuses**, the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.—**Pulmonary valves**, the semilunar valves of the right cardiac ventricle.—**Pulmonary veins**, any veins which bring blood direct from the lungs to the heart; in man, four veins, two from each lung, which convey arterial blood to the left auricle of the heart. See cuts under *lung* and *thorax.*—**Pulmonary vesicles**, air-cells. = **Syn.** See *pulmobranchial.*



Pulmonary Sac of a Spider (*Mygale cæmentaria*). *p*, the leaflets or lamellæ; *s*, stigma or breathing-hole.

II. *n.*; pl. *pulmonaries* (-riz). 1. A pulmonary arachnidan, as a spider or scorpion; a member of the *Pulmonaria.*—2. Lungwort.

Pulmonata (pul-mọ-nā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonatus*, having lungs: see *pulmonate.*] 1. In *conch.*: (*a*) An order or subclass of *Gasteropoda*, air-breathing and adapted to a terrestrial life; the true pulmonate or pulmoniferous gastropods, as snails and slugs, having the pallial cavity or mantle-chamber converted into a lung-sac, no ctenidia or true gills, and generally no true operculum to the shell. Some other gastropods are pulmonate in the sense that they

breathe air, but are otherwise structurally related to the pectinibranchiate or to the rhipidoglossate gastropods. The *Pulmonata* are hermaphrodite, with highly developed copulatory and other sexual organs in every individual, and well-formed odontophore. A shell is usually present, sometimes small or wanting; its aperture is closed in some cases by a pseudopeculum. They are divided into *Basommatophora* and *Stylommatophora*. There are more than

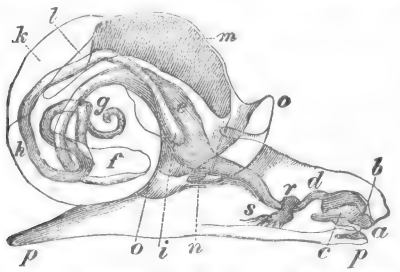


Diagram of the Anatomy of the Snail (*Helix*), illustrating structure of *Pulmonata*.

a, mouth; *b*, tooth; *c*, odontophore; *d*, gullet; *e*, crop; *f*, stomach; *g*, coiled end of the visceral mass; *h*, rectum; *i*, anus; *k*, renal sac; *l*, heart; *m*, lung-sac, or modified pallial chamber; *n*, its external opening; *o*, thick edge of mantle; *p*, *p*, extent of the foot; *r*, *s*, nervous ganglia round the esophagus.

6,000 species. By Férussac and many later conchologists the order was extended to include the operculate tænioglossate and rhipidoglossate terrestrial gastropods, the true *Pulmonata* being then called *P. inoperculata*, and the others *P. operculata*. This use of the word was long prevalent, but is now obsolete. Also called *Pulmonea*, *Pulmonifera*, *Pulmonogasteropoda*, and *Pulmogasteropoda*. (*b*) A section of rhipidoglossate gastropods, characterized by adaptation for aërial respiration, and including the families *Helicinidæ*, *Hydrocenidæ*, and *Proserpinidæ*. *Fischer.*—2. In *entom.*, the pulmonary arachnidans: same as *Pulmonaria*[2], 2.

pulmonate (pul'mō-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmonatus*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonary*.] **I.** *a.* Having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-like organs; pulmonary or pulmoniferous, as a mollusk or an arachnidan; pulmonated, as a vertebrate: distinguished from *branchiate* and *tracheate*.=Syn. See *pulmobranchial*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pulmonata* in either sense, as a snail or a spider.

pulmonated (pul'mō-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pulmonate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pulmonate*.

In the lower *pulmonated* Vertebrata, the sacculation is more marked near the entrance of the bronchus.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 92.

Pulmonea (pul-mō'nē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonate*.] In Latreille's classification, an order of *Gasteropoda:* now called *Pulmonata* or *Pulmonifera*.

pulmonian (pul-mō'ni-ạn), *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *-ian*.] A pulmonate gastropod, as a snail.

Pulmonibranchiata (pul″mō-ni-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The more correct form of *Pulmobranchiata*.

pulmonibranchiate (pul″mō-ni-brang'ki-āt), *a.* The more correct form of *pulmobranchiate*.

pulmonic (pul-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulmonique* = Pg. *pulmonico* (cf. Sp. *pulmoniaco*), < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonary*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of *pulmonick* consumption, or consumption of the lungs.
Harvey, Consumptions.

Pulmonic circulation. Same as *pulmonary circulation* (which see, under *pulmonary*).

II. *n.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. *Dunglison.*—2. One who is affected with a disease of the lungs.

Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. *Arbuthnot.*

pulmonifer (pul-mon'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *Pulmonifera*.] A pulmonate gastropod, as a snail; any member of the *Pulmonifera*.

Pulmonifera (pul-mō-nif'ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonifer*, having lungs: see *pulmoniferous*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*). (*b*) The *Pulmonata* considered as a subclass of gastropods, *Pulmonata* then being reserved as the ordinal name. (*c*) A section of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, characterized by a modification of the respiratory apparatus as a lung for aërial respiration. It includes the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Pomatiidæ*, *Cyclophoridæ*, and *Aciculidæ*. *Fischer.* *Adelopneumona* is a synonym.

pulmoniferous (pul-mō-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pulmonifer*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Provided with lungs, as an animal; pulmonary or pulmonate, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pulmonifera*.—2. Containing the lungs, as a part of the body: as, the *pulmoniferous* somites of an arachnidan.

Pulmonigrada (pul-mō-nig'rā-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonigradus:* see *pulmonigrade*.] Same as *Pulmograda*.

pulmonigrade (pul-mon'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmonigradus*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *gradi*, walk.] Same as *pulmograde*.

pulmonobranchous (pul″mō-nō-brang'kus), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + Gr. βράγχια, gills.] Pulmonate, as a gastropod; pulmonibranchiate. [Rare.]

Affording a good character for dividing the land *pulmonobranchous* Mollusca into two families.
Eng. Cyc., Nat. Hist., III. 65.

pulmonogasteropod (pul″mō-nō-gas'tėr-ọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pulmogasteropod*.

Pulmonogasteropoda (pul″mō-nō-gas-tẹ-rop'ọ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *Gasteropoda*.] Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*).

pulmotracheal (pul-mō-trā'kẹ-ạl), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *trachea*, windpipe, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, pulmobranchial; pertaining to or done by means of pulmotracheæ: as, *pulmotracheal* respiration.

Pulmotrachearia (pul-mō-trā-kẹ-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *trachea*, windpipe.] A group of pulmobranchiate or pulmotracheate arachnidans; an order of *Arachnida*, containing those arachnidans which have pulmonary sacs as well as tracheæ, as spiders and scorpions. See cut under *Scorpionidæ*.

pulmotracheary (pul-mō-trā'kẹ-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pulmotrachearia*.

II. *n.*; pl. *pulmotrachearies* (-riz). A pulmotracheate arachnidan.

pulmotracheate (pul-mō-trā'kẹ-āt), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *trachea*, windpipe, + *-ate*[1].] Pulmobranchiate, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Pulmotrachearia*.

★**pulp** (pulp), *n.* [= F. *pulpe* = Sp. *pulpa* = Pg. It. *polpa*, < L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part of an animal body, etc., solid flesh, the pulp of fruit, etc.] A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter. Specifically—(*a*) The soft, succulent part of fruit: as, the *pulp* of an orange, or of a grape. In the American grape of the *Vitis Labrusca* varieties (as Concord, etc.) the pulp is a distinct portion of the berry inclosing the seeds, and is characteristically tough and sour. It is inclosed in a sweet and well-flavored layer formed beneath the skin.

The savoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.
Milton, P. L., iv. 335.

(*b*) The material from which paper is manufactured after it is reduced to a soft uniform mass. (*c*) Chyme; the pulpified mass of food after chymification and before chylification. (*d*) The soft pulpy core of a tooth, consisting chiefly of the nerve accompanied by its vessels and connective tissue; a tooth-pulp. (*e*) The soft elastic fibrocartilage forming much of the substance of the intervertebral disks. It chiefly occupies the interior of these disks, whose periphery is more fibrous and tougher. To the compressibility and elasticity of this pulp is mainly due the action of the disks in serving as buffers to diminish concussion of the spine. The pulp is compressible enough to account also for the fact that a man may be appreciably taller in the morning after lying all night than in the evening after a day spent on the feet. (*f*) In *mining*, slimes; ore pulverized and mixed with water.

In the case of silver the ore is frequently pulverized by stamps, and the resulting *pulp* amalgamated in pans or barrels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 465.

Blue, dental, etc., **pulp.** See the adjectives.—**Persistent pulps.** See *dental pulp* (*b*).—**Pulp-colors.** See *color*.

pulp (pulp), *v.* [< *pulp*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make into pulp, in any sense; reduce to pulp: as, to *pulp* wood-fiber for paper; to *pulp* old papers.—2. To deprive of the surrounding pulp or pulpy substance: as, to *pulp* coffee-beans.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Bryan Edwards.*

II. *intrans.* To be or to become ripe and juicy like the pulp of fruit.

A kiss should bud upon the tree of love,
And *pulp* and ripen richer every hour. *Keats.*

The buried seed begins to *pulp* and swell
In Earth's warm bosom. *R. H. Stoddard*, Ode.

pulpamenta† (pul-pạ-men'tạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *pulpamentum*, meat, pulp, < *pulpa*, meat, pulp: see *pulp*.] Delicacies; tidbits.

What, Friday night, and in affliction, too, and yet your *pulpamenta*, your delicate morsels!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 7.

pulpatoon†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of confection or cake, supposed to be made of the pulp of fruits.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent. *Nabbes*, Microcosmus, iii.

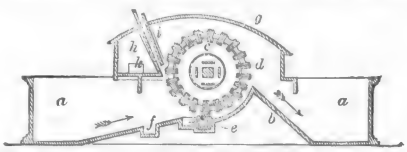
pulp-boiler (pulp'boi″lėr), *n.* Same as *pulp-digester*.

pulp-cavity (pulp'kav″i-ti), *n.* The hollow interior of a tooth which contains the pulp. Also called *nerve-canal*. See cut under *tooth*.

pulp-digester (pulp'di-jes″tėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for digesting straw, wood, bamboo, and other materials, to free the fibrous matter from gluten, gum, starch, and other extraneous matters. Such machines are essentially boilers, in which the paper-stock is cooked with various chemicals under more or less steam-pressure. In some digesters the boilers are stationary and are provided with a stirring-mechanism; in others the boilers are made to rotate. Also called *pulp-boiler*.

pulp-dresser (pulp'dres″ėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, an apparatus for clearing paper-pulp from impurities, and freeing it from lumps and knots.

pulp-engine (pulp'en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for converting paper-rags, esparto,



Pulp-engine, consisting of an oblong iron vat *a*, rounded at the ends and divided by a partition *b*, over which is journaled a cylinder *c*, having grooves into which chisel-edged blades *d* are inserted in sets of three, generally to the number of sixty; beneath these, and set at an angle therewith, other blades *e* are fixed in the bottom of the vat; the distance between the two may be adjusted by raising or lowering the cylinder *c*. The part *e* of the bottom is sloping, and has a recess *f* for the reception of grit. A hood *g* prevents the pulp from being thrown out of the machine, and one side of this is a sieve *h*, with a removable cover *i*, through which the foul water expelled from the pulp passes and is discharged through the opening *k*.

and other materials into a pulp with water. Also called *pulper*, *pulp-machine*, *pulping engine*, and *pulp-mill*.

pulper (pul'pėr), *n.* 1. A machine for reducing roots, as turnips, mangel-wurzel, etc., to a pulp; a root-pulper.—2. A machine for removing the fleshy pulp of coffee-berries.—3. A pulp-digester, pulp-grinder, or pulp-engine.

pulpett, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulpit*.

pulp-grinder (pulp'grīn″dėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a form of grinding-mill for crushing, disintegrating, and grinding partially made paper-pulp, or for grinding wood to form paper-stock.

pulpifier (pul'pi-fī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for grinding up fresh meat, and converting it into an almost jelly-like pulp as an aid to digestion for dyspeptics. Also called *meat-pulpifier* and *meat-pulverizer*.

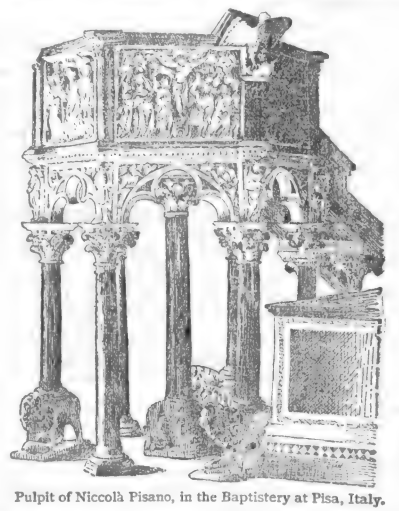
pulpify (pul'pi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pulpified*, ppr. *pulpifying*. [< *pulp* + *-ify*.] To render pulpy; make into pulp.

These actions [of rumination] are repeated until the greater portion of the grass which has been cropped is *pulpified*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 324.

pulpiness (pul'pi-nes), *n.* A pulpy character or consistency.

pulping-machine (pul'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *agri.*, a pulper or root-pulper.

★**pulpit** (půl'pit), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *pulpit*, *pulpet*, < OF. *pulpite*, F. *pupitre*, dial. *pulpite* = Sp. *púlpito* = Pg. It. *pulpito*, < L. *pulpitum*, a staging, stage, platform, scaffold.] **I.** *n.* 1. A rostrum or elevated platform from which a



Pulpit of Niccolà Pisano, in the Baptistery at Pisa, Italy.

speaker addresses an audience or delivers an oration; specifically, in the Christian church, an elevated and more or less inclosed platform from which the preacher delivers his sermon

and, in churches of many denominations, conducts the service.

And Ezra the scribe stood upon a *pulpit* of wood, which they had made for the purpose. Neh. viii. 4.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 229.

And the reader droned from the *pulpit*,
Like the murmur of many bees.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

2. A bow of iron lashed to the end of the bowsprit of a whaling-vessel, and forming a support for the waist of the harpooner, to insure his safety.—**The pulpit**, preachers collectively, or what they preach.

By *the pulpit* are adumbrated the writings of our modern saints in Great Britain. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit or preachers and their teaching: as, *pulpit* eloquence; *pulpit* utterances.

pulpit (půl'pit), *v. t.* [< *pulpit*, *n.*] To place in or supply with a pulpit. [Rare.]

Certainly it is not necessary to the attainment of Christian knowledge that men should sit all their life long at the feet of a *pulpited* divine. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

pulpitarian† (půl-pi-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-arian*.] A preacher. [Rare.]

The Scottish brethren were acquainted by common intercourse with these directions that had netled the aggrieved *pulpitarians*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 90. (*Davies.*)

pulpiteer (půl-pi-tēr'), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-eer*.] A preacher: a contemptuous term.

Then it was under the name of puritans and round-heads, and now it is openly as ministers, under the name of priests, and blackcoats, and presbyters, and *pulpiteers* [that many servants of the Lord are reviled].
Baxter, Self-Denial, Epistle Monitory.

To chapel; where a heated *pulpiteer*,
Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
Announced the coming doom, and fulminated
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

pulpiter† (půl'pi-tėr), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-er*[1].] One who preaches from a pulpit; a preacher.

O most gentle *pulpiter!* what tedious homily of love have you wearied your parishioners withal!
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 163.

pulpitical (půl-pit'i-kal), *a.* [< *pulpit* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pulpit; suited to the pulpit. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

pulpitically (půl-pit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner suited to the pulpit. [Rare.]

To proceed then regularly and *pulpitically*.
Lord Chesterfield, Letters. (*Latham.*)

pulpitish (půl'pi-tish), *a.* [< *pulpit* + *-ish*[1].] Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

pulpitman† (půl'pit-man), *n.* A preacher.

Grew a fine *pulpitman*, and was beneficed.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Dr. Hooper preached. . . . This is one of the first rank of *pulpit men* in the nation. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1681.

pulpitry (půl'pit-ri), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-ry*.] Teaching such as that given from the pulpit; preaching.

They teach not that to govern well is to train up a nation in true wisdom and virtue, . . . and that this is the true flourishing of a land, other things follow as the shadow does the substance; to teach thus were mere *pulpitry* to them. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii. (*Davies.*)

pulpless (pulp'les), *a.* [< *pulp* + *-less*.] Lacking or deficient in pulp; free from pulp.

There is a greater interest manifested by the masses of the dental profession in the retention of *pulpless* teeth.
Science, XI. 216.

pulp-machine (pulp'ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *pulp-engine*.

pulp-meter (pulp'mē''tėr), *n.* A device for regulating the quantity of pulp supplied to a paper-machine, that the quantity may be adjusted to the required width and weight of the sheet.

pulp-mill (pulp'mil), *n.* A pulp-grinder, pulping-machine, or pulper.

pulpous (pul'pus), *a.* [= F. *pulpeux* = Sp. Pg. *pulposo* = It. *polposo*, pulpy, < L. *pulposus*, fleshy, < *pulpa*, the fleshy portion of a body, solid flesh: see *pulp*.] Consisting of or resembling pulp; pulpy.

The redstreak, . . . whose *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate and vermilion, shines
Tempting. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

pulpousness (pul'pus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pulpous; softness and moistness. *Imp. Dict.*

pulp-strainer (pulp'strā''nėr), *n.* A sieve for straining pulp; specifically, a sieve for this purpose used in paper-making.

pulp-washer (pulp'wosh''ėr), *n.* A machine for cleansing paper-pulp from dirt and foreign matter; a pulp-dresser. It has a screen to retain grain, stones, etc., and devices for carrying off dirty water and admitting a fresh supply.

pulpy (pul'pi), *a.* [< *pulp* + *-y*[1].] Like pulp; soft; fleshy; pultaceous; succulent: as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry.

Long'st thou for Butter? bite the *poulpy* part,
And neuer better came to any Mart.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

In lupins these *pulpy* sides [of the bean] do sometimes arise with the stalk in a resemblance of two fat leaves.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

Pulpy disease of the synovial membrane, Brodie's disease. See *disease*.

pulque (půl'kā), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *pulque*: of uncertain origin. Prob. from a Carib source (Cuban or Haytian). Also conjectured (Webster's Dict., 1910) to be ult. a corruption of Sp. *pulpo*, flesh, pulp.] A fermented drink made from the juice of the agave or maguey, *Agave Americana*. The sap, which abounds in sugar and mucilage when the plant is about to flower, is at that time drawn into a cavity formed by cutting out the bud and upper leaves. The juice is fermented in reservoirs of rawhide, and early in the process is pleasant, resembling spruce-beer, but at the end acquires the putrid odor of the animal matter contained in the hides. It is a favorite beverage with the Mexicans.

pulque-brandy (půl'kā-bran''di), *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from pulque.

pulsate (pul'sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pulsated*, ppr. *pulsating*. [< L. *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulsare*, beat, strike, push, drive: see *pulse*[1].] To beat or throb, as the heart or a blood-vessel; contract and dilate in alternation or rhythmically, as the heart in systole and diastole, the disk of a jellyfish in swimming, the vacuoles in some protozoans, etc.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin.*

pulsatile (pul'sa-til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulsatile* = Sp. *pulsátil* = Pg. *pulsatil* = It. *pulsatile*, < ML. *pulsatilis*, beating, striking, throbbing (neut. *pulsatile*, a sieve), < L. *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*, *pulse*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of pulsating; pulsating or pulsatory; throbbing; beating.—**2.** Requiring to be struck in order to produce sound; in *music*, noting an instrument the tone of which is produced by blows, as of a hammer, as a drum, tambourine, cymbals, or a bell. The epithet is not commonly used with reference to stringed instruments, like the dulcimer or the pianoforte, though it properly belongs to them. Compare *percussive*.

II. *n.* A musical instrument which is sounded by means of blows.

pulsatilla (pul-sa-til'ä), *n.* [ML. *pulsatilla*, pulsatilla, dim., < L. *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*, *pulsatile*.] The pasqueflower, *Pulsatilla Pulsatilla*; also, in *pharmacography*, *P. pratensis* and *P. hirsutissima*. These plants have medicinal properties. Also *pulsatill*. See *pasque-flower*.

pulsation (pul-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pulsation* = Pr. *pulsacio* = Sp. *pulsación* = Pg. *pulsação* = It. *pulsazione*, < L. *pulsatio(n-)*, a beating, a striking, < *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, strike, beat: see *pulsate*, *pulse*[1].] **1.** The act or process of pulsating, or beating or throbbing: as, the *pulsation* of the heart, of an artery, of a tumor.—**2.** A single beat of the heart or a blood-vessel.—**3.** A beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound. See *beat*[1], *n.*, 2.—**4.** In *law*, a beating without pain.

The Cornelian law "de injuriis" prohibited *pulsation* as well as verberation, distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation*, which was attended with none. *Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

pulsative (pul'sa-tiv), *a.* [= F. *pulsatif* = Sp. Pg. *pulsativo*; as *pulsate* + *-ive*.] Same as *pulsatile*.

pulsator (pul-sā'tor), *n.* [< L. *pulsator*, one who beats or strikes, < *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*.] **1.** A beater; a striker.—**2.** The pulsometer pump.—**3.** A small gravitating machine or shaker, used in diamond-mining in South Africa and elsewhere. It works on the same principle as the jigger.

Pulsatoria (pul-sa-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pulsator*.] A group of parasitic *Infusoria*, called a subclass, framed for the reception of *Pulsatella convolutæ*, a rhythmically pulsatile organism without cilia and with a differentiated contractile vesicle, found in the mesoderm of a planarian worm, *Convoluta schulzei*.

pulsatory (pul'sa-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pulsatorio*, < L. *pulsare*, beat, strike: see *pulse*[1].] Same as *pulsatile*.

An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 418.

Pulsatory current, in *elect.*, a current rapidly and regularly intermitted.

The *pulsatory* current is one which results from sudden or instantaneous changes in the intensity of a continuous current. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 34.

pulse[1] (puls), *n.* [Now accom. to L. spelling; in ME. *poulce*, *pouse*, *pous*, < OF. *pouls*, *pous*, *poux*, a beat, stroke, pulse, F. *pouls*, pulse, = Pr. *pols* = Sp. Pg. *pulso* = It. *polso* = D. *pols* = MLG. *puls* = G. Sw. Dan. *puls*, pulse, < L. *pulsus*, a beating, striking, pushing (*pulsus venarum*, 'the beating of the veins,' the pulse), < *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, strike, drive, push. Cf. *pulse*[1], *v.*] **1.** A beat; a stroke; especially, a measured, regular, or rhythmical beat; a short, quick motion regularly repeated, as in a medium of the transmission of light, sound, etc.; a pulsation; a vibration.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above 700,000 times swifter than sounds. *Newton.*

I . . . caught once more the distant shout,
The measured *pulse* of racing oars
Among the willows.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the series of rhythmically recurring maxima of fluid tension in any blood-vessel, consequent on the contractions of the heart. These may be perceived by palpation, and recorded by the sphygmograph, and often produce a visible effect in dilating the vessel, or causing a lateral movement of it. The pulse is for the most part confined to the arteries, but a venous pulse occurs (see below). There is one arterial pulse for each ventricular systole; but in disease a ventricular systole may be too feeble to produce a sensible pulsation in a distant artery, as at the wrist, or again each pulsation may be double. (See *dicrotic pulse*.) The features of the pulse are the times between successive pulsations, the maxima and minima of pressure, and the way in which the tension changes from maximum to minimum and to maximum again, represented in the form of the sphygmographic tracing. The normal pulse exhibits approximately equal and equidistant maxima, the rate being in adults between 70 and 80 (see *pulse-rate*); the rise of pressure is sharp, the fall slow with only a slight dicrotic wave; the extent of change (amplitude) is not excessive; and the tension of the blood in the vessel is neither too high nor too low. As taken with Basch's sphygmomanometer, the radial (maximum) tension in health usually lies between 135 and 165 millimeters mercury.

He perceyuede by his *pous* he was in peril to deye,
And bote he hadde recouer the rather that rise sholde he neuere. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 66.

His *pous* [var. *pows*, *poulce*] and pawmes of his hondes.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1120.

Yet she 's warm, her *pulses* beat,
'Tis a sign of life and heat.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Stir not a *Pulse*; and let my Blood,
That turbulent, unruly Flood,
Be softly staid.
Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. In *music*, same as *beat* or *accent*.—**4.** Figuratively, feeling; sentiment; general opinion, drift, tendency, or movement, private or public: as, the *pulse* of an occasion; the *pulse* of the community.—**Anacrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the first wave is not the highest, so that the ascending limb of the pulse-curve is notched.—**Bounding pulse**, a large, more or less frequent pulse.—**Corrigan's pulse**, the typical pulse of aortic regurgitation: a large, quick, suddenly collapsing pulse.—**Dicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the dicrotic wave is excessive; a double pulse.—**Entoptic pulse**, pulsation of the retinal arteries, as revealed by the ophthalmoscope or by Purkinje's method.—**Filiform pulse**, a thready pulse; the pulse when the artery is contracted and the pulsations are feeble.—**Frequent pulse**, a pulse in which the number of beats per minute is excessive. Also called *rapid* and sometimes *quick pulse*.—**Full pulse**, a large pulse, the artery not being contracted.—**Hard pulse**, a pulse where the artery is not easily compressed, the blood-tension being high; pulsus durus.—**Hyperdicrotic pulse**, a very marked dicrotic pulse.—**Infrequent pulse**, a pulse in which the number of pulsations per minute is abnormally low; pulsus rarus. Sometimes called *slow pulse*.—**Irregular pulse**, a pulse in which the pulsations are of unequal strength or recur at unequal intervals, or which is abnormal in both these respects.—**Large pulse**, a pulse in which the amplitude or difference between the maximum and minimum of tension is great; pulsus magnus.—**Monocrotic pulse**, a pulse with only one distinguishable wave.—**Polycrotic pulse**, a pulse where there are several secondary waves.—**Postdicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the postdicrotic wave is well marked.—**Predicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which there is a large predicrotic wave.—**Quick pulse**. (*a*) A pulse in which the rise of tension is very rapid, or in which the time occupied by the rise and the greater part of the fall is very short; pulsus celer. (*b*) A frequent pulse.—**Recurrent pulse**, the reappearance of a pulse in an artery beyond the point where it is compressed, due to distal anastomosis.—**Slow pulse**. (*a*) A pulse in which the rise of tension is very slow, or in which the time occupied by the rise and the greater part of the fall is unusually long; pulsus tardus. (*b*) An infrequent pulse.—**Small pulse**, a pulse

in which the amplitude or difference between maximum and minimum of tension is small; pulsus parvus.—**Soft pulse**, a pulse where the artery is easily compressed; pulsus mollis. The individual pulsations may be well marked.—**Thready pulse**, a very small, frequent pulse in a contracted artery.—**To feel one's pulse**, figuratively, to sound one's opinion; try or know one's mind.—**Wiry pulse**, a small, frequent pulse in a contracted artery.

pulse[1] (puls), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pulsed*, ppr. *pulsing*. [< L. *pulsare*, beat, strike, push, drive, freq. of *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, beat, strike, push, drive. Cf. *push*[1], ult. < L. *pulsare*, and see *compel, expel, impel, propel, repel, appulse, compulse, expulse, impulse*, etc.: see also *pulsate*, and *pulse*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To drive.

And I [my sunne] thy noble name with foule reproch have stain'd,
Pulst forth through spyte from princely throne, and place where father rain'd. *Phaer*, Æneid.

2. To drive by a pulsation of the heart. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To beat, as the arteries or heart.

Faint panting *puls* his ioynts, and tier'd with pains his entrails beat. *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body, in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray.*

pulse[2] (puls), *n.* [< ME. *puls*, also *pouse*, < OF. *pouls, pols, pous*, < L. *puls* (*pulti-*) = Gr. *πόλτος*, pottage of beans, peas, etc., porridge. Cf. *poultice*.] 1. The esculent seeds of leguminous plants cultivated as field or garden crops, as peas, beans, lentils, etc.

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a guest with Daniel, at his *pulse*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 278.

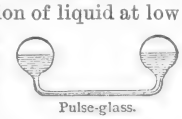
2. One of the plants producing pulse.

Every *puls*,
There lande is colde, is hervest nowe to huls.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

High climb his *pulse* in many an even row,
Deep strike the ponderous roots in soil below.
Crabbe, Works, I. 41.

pulse-curve (puls'kėrv), *n.* The sphygmographic tracing of a pulse-wave.

pulse-glass (puls'glȧs), *n.* An instrument intended to exhibit the ebullition of liquid at low temperatures, constructed like a cryophorus. The bulbs are connected by a slender stem, and partially charged with water, ether, or alcohol, the supernatant air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blowpipe. If one of the bulbs is grasped, the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapor and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter. *E. H. Knight.*


Pulse-glass.

pulseless (puls'les), *a.* [< *pulse* + *-less*.] Having no pulse or pulsation.

He lay a full half-hour on the sofa, death-cold, and almost *pulseless*. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

pulselessness (puls'les-nes), *n.* Failure or cessation of the pulse.

pulsellum (pul-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *pulsella* (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *pulsus*, a beating: see *pulse*[1].] A propulsive filament or flagelliform appendage, as the tail of a spermatozoan, which by its lashing motions propels the body to which it is attached. It is a modified form of flagellum chiefly characteristic of spermatozoa, but possessed by some few flagellate infusorians, whose action serves to drive the animalcule backward through the water. *E. R. Lankester; W. S. Kent.* Compare *flagellum, gubernaculum, tractellum.*

The flagellum of the Flagellata is totally distinct from the *pulsellum* of the Bacteria. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 859.

pulse-rate (puls'rāt), *n.* The number of pulsations of an artery in a minute. The normal pulse-rate of man in adult life, reclining, and undisturbed by exertion, averages, for the time between breakfast and retiring at night, about 72. There is a large diurnal variation, the rate falling to 60 or below during the night, and rising to 75 or more at noon or some other time during the day. The rate is from 140 to 120 or less during the first year of life, falls in the next year to 100, and reaches the adult rate shortly after puberty; after 60 years of age there is a slight increase. The pulse-rate of woman is 3 to 5 beats higher than that of man. Height of stature diminishes pulse-rate. The rate during health varies greatly, from unknown causes, in different persons—some rates being 40 or less, and others 100 or more, without inconvenience or other derangement of health. The pulse-rate is higher in a standing than in a sitting, or, still more, in a recumbent posture. It is raised by excitement, by exertion, by pyrexia, by various drugs and diseases.

pulse-warmer (puls'wâr″mėr), *n.* A wristlet. ★[Colloq.]

pulse-wave (puls'wāv), *n.* The wave of raised tension and arterial expansion which starts from the aorta with each ventricular systole, and travels to the capillaries. Its velocity varies greatly, but in most cases lies between 4 and 12 meters per second.—**Fundamental** or **primary pulse-wave**, the wave resulting from the primary or ventricular impulse; the wave indicated by the initial upward stroke of the pulse-curve.—**Secondary pulse-wave**, a wave following the primary wave, and due to the elastic nature of the arterial walls; a wave indicated by an elevation following the initial upward stroke of the pulse-curve. See *pulse*[1], 2.

pulsific (pul-sif'ik), *a.* [< *pulse* + *-i-fic*.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. [Rare.]

To make [the muscular constriction of the heart] nothing but a *pulsifick* corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself is very unphilosophical and absurd.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 161.

pulsimeter (pul-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *pulsometer*; < L. *pulsus*, pulse, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse.

pulsion (pul'shon), *n.* [< LL. *pulsio(n-)*, a beating, a striking, < L. *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, beat, strike, drive: see *pulse*[1].] The act of driving forward: opposed to *suction* or *traction*.

How general and ancient soever the common opinion may be that attraction is a kind of motion quite differing from *pulsion*, if not also opposite to it, yet I confess I concur in opinion . . . with some modern naturalists that think attraction a species of *pulsion*.
Boyle, Cause of Attraction by Suction, i.

The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by trusion or *pulsion*, by knockings or thrustings, as if it were without that which it wrought upon. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 156.

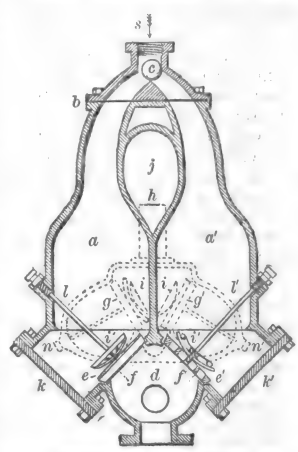
pulsive (pul'siv), *a.* [< L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, beat, strike, drive (see *pulse*[1]), + *-ive*.] 1. Constraining; impelling. [Rare.]

The *pulsive* strain of conscience. *Marston.*

2. Throbbing; aching.

In end my *pulsive* braine no art affoords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

pulsometer (pul-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pulsus*, a beating, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Same as *pulsimeter*.—2. In *mech.*, a kind of steam-condensing pump acting on the principle of a vacuum-pump. By interposing a stratum of air between the steam and the water it forms a far more economical machine than the old style of vacuum-pump. In the illustration *a* and *a′* are bottle-shaped chambers; *b* is the bonnet with steam-passages; *c* is a spherical valve which excludes the steam from one chamber while permitting it to flow into the other. Steam enters at *s*; *d* is an induction-passage for water; *e* and *e′* are vulcanized rubber valves; *f* and *f′*, valve-seats; *h*, the delivery-passage, shown (with other parts) in dotted outline; *g* and *g′*, eduction-valves for water; *i* and *i′*, valve-guards; *j*, an air-chamber; *k* and *k′*, bonnets covering openings whereby the valves may be reached for adjustment or repair; *l* and *l′*, rods which hold the induction-valves and their attachments in place; *n* and *n′*, brass socket-headed bolts which secure the valves *g* and *g′* and their attachments in their places. Into the neck of each of the chambers *a* and *a′* is screwed a small inlet air-valve (not shown). A similar valve is fitted to the chamber *j*. Steam entering chamber *a* expels its contents, and then, condensing, forms a partial vacuum. The valve then closes the opening into that chamber, and admits steam into the other. Water then rises to fill the vacuous chamber; also a little air enters through the minute air-valve in the neck. By this time the contents of the other chamber are expelled, the steam condenses therein, and other events follow as described for the first chamber. The small quantity of air admitted, being heavier than steam, forms a film over the upper surface of the water, and, being a non-conductor of heat, prevents wasteful condensation of steam, which would otherwise arise from the direct contact of the steam with the water. The machine derives its name from the pulsatory action of the steam ejected, and the analogy of its form, with its interior valves, to the construction of the heart. Also called *aqua-meter*.


Pulsometer, shown in section.

pulsus (pul'sus), *n.* [L.: see *pulse*[1].] The pulse.—**Pulsus alternans**, a pulse in which alternate beats are strong and weak.—**Pulsus bigeminus**, a pulse made up of cycles consisting of two beats followed by a pause.—**Pulsus celer**, a quick pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus dicrotus**, a dicrotic pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus differens**, a pulse unequal in strength, or dissimilar in form in the two radials.—**Pulsus durus**, a hard pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus filiformis**, a filiform pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus hyperdicrotus**, a hyperdicrotic pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus intercurrens**, a pulse in which there is an extra beat intercalated in a normal series.—**Pulsus intermittens**, an intermittent pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus magnus**, a large pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus mollis**, a soft pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus monocrotus**, a monocrotic pulse.—**Pulsus myurus**, a pulse which becomes feebler and then stronger in alternate series.—**Pulsus paradoxus**, a pulse which for the most part or entirely disappears during inspiration, returning with expiration. It occurs in some cases when the aorta is compressed during inspiration by cicatricial bands produced by pericarditis or mediastinitis, in some cases of adherent pericardium, and in some of stenosis of the trachea or larynx.—**Pulsus parvus**, a small pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus quadrigeminus**, a pulse in which there is a longer pause after every four beats.—**Pulsus tardus**, a slow pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus tremulus**, a very feeble pulse just perceptible at the wrist as a faint fluttering sensation.—**Pulsus trigeminus**, a pulse with a longer pause after every three beats.—**Pulsus venosus**, the alternating expansion and contraction of a vein or veins, either due to the contractions of the heart acting backward through the large veins, or constituting a direct centripetal pulse due to arterial relaxation.

pult†, *v.* A Middle English form of *pelt*[1].

pultaceous (pul-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *puls* (*pult-*), pottage, porridge (see *pulse*[2]), + *-aceous*.] 1. Soft or semi-fluid, as the substance of a poultice; pulpy.—2. Macerated; pulpified; partly digested: as, a *pultaceous* mass of food in the stomach.

Pultenæa (pul-te-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1793), named after Richard *Pulteney* (1730–1801), an English botanist.] A genus of leguminous shrubs of the tribe *Podalyrieæ*. It is characterized by united keel-petals, a large banner-petal, two ovules, an ovate two-valved pod, persistent bractlets closely investing the calyx, and dry or thread-like stipules. The 80 species are all Australian. They bear undivided and alternate or rarely whorled flat or concave leaves, and brownish stipules often enlarged to form an involucre under the yellow or orange flowers, which are solitary in the axils or crowded in terminal heads. They are dwarf and ornamental evergreens, usually from 1 to 3 feet high, cultivated chiefly under the name *Pultenæa*; one, *P. daphnoides*, which reaches 8 feet, is known in Victoria as *wall-flower*.

pulter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poulterer*.

pultesse†, **pultise**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *poultice*.

pultrie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poultry*.

pulture, *n.* See *puture*.

pulu (pö'lö), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A fine silky yellowish fiber obtained in the Hawaiian Islands from tree-ferns of the genus *Cibotium*, the bases of whose leafstalks it densely covers. It is exported in considerable quantity, chiefly to San Francisco, for use in stuffing mattresses, etc. A species of the genus, *C. Barometz*, of tropical Asia and the Malayan islands, yields (as do also species of *Dicksonia*) a like product, used for the same purpose, and also employed in surgery as a mechanical styptic.

pulv. An abbreviation of Latin *pulvis*, powder: used in medical prescriptions.

pulverable (pul've-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *pulverare*, cover with dust, reduce to powder (< *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder), + *-able*.] Capable of being pulverized, or reduced to fine powder. [Rare.]

In . . . the Indies he furnished himself with some liquid substances afforded by wounded plants, that as soon as he came near Europe, and not before, turned into consistent and *pulverable* bodies. *Boyle*, Works, I. 636.

pulveraceous (pul-ve-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a dusty or powdery surface; pulverulent.

pulverain† (pul've-rān), *n.* [= F. *pulvérin*, < It. *polverino*, < *polvere*, powder: see *powder*.] A powder-horn, especially one for fine priming-powder.

pulverate (pul've-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pulverated*, ppr. *pulverating*. [< L. *pulveratus*, pp. of *pulverare* (> It. *polverare*), cover with dust, reduce to powder, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder*.] To beat or reduce to powder or dust; pulverize. [Rare.]

They litter them [their horses] in their own dung, first dryed in the Sun and *pulverated*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

Pulveratores (pul″ve-rā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pulverator*, < L. *pulverare*, pp. *pulveratus*, reduce to powder: see *pulverate*.] Birds which habitually roll themselves in the dust, as the *Rasores*.

pulver-day† (pul'vėr-dā), *n.* Same as *Pulver-Wednesday*.

pulver-dish† (pul'vėr-dish), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes, + E. *dish*.] A vessel in which were placed the ashes which were to be sprinkled upon the faithful on Ash Wednesday.

pulvereous (pul-vē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *pulvereus*, containing dust, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes: see *powder*.] Powdery or dusty; pulverulent. ★

pulverin, pulverine (pul've-rin), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Ashes of barilla.

pulverizable (pul've-rī-za-bl), *a.* [= F. *pulvérisable* = Sp. *pulverizable* = It. *polverizzabile*; as *pulverize* + *-able*.] Capable of being pulverized. Also spelled *pulverisable*. ★

pulverization (pul″ve-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pulvérisation* = Sp. *pulverización* = Pg. *pulve-*

rização = It. *polverizzazione;* as *pulverize* + *-ation.*] The act of pulverizing, or reducing to dust or powder. Also spelled *pulverisation.*

pulverize (pul'vẹ-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pulverized*, ppr. *pulverizing.* [= F. *pulvériser* = Pr. *polverizar* = Sp. Pg. *pulverizar* = It. *polverizzare, polverezzare,* < LL. *pulverizare,* reduce to dust, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] **I.** *trans.* To reduce to fine powder, as by pounding, grinding, etc.

> The zealous Prophet, with lust fury moov'd,
> 'Fore all the Hoast, his Brother sharp reproov'd,
> And *pulveriz'd* their Idol.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become reduced to fine powder; fall to dust.—**2.** In *ornith.*, to roll or wallow in the dust; take a sand- or dust-bath, as a hen or partridge.

Also spelled *pulverise.*

pulverizer (pul'vẹ-rī-zẹr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which pulverizes; especially, a machine for breaking the soil, crushing stone, grinding grain, etc.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a bird that habitually rolls or wallows in the dust or takes sand-baths; one of the *Pulveratores.*

> The singularity of manners . . . peculiar to a few species, by some called *pulverizers.*
> *J. Rennie*, in Montagu's Ornith. Dict.

★ Also spelled *pulveriser.*

pulverizing-mill (pul'vẹ-rī-zing-mil), *n.* An apparatus for reducing the ingredients of gunpowder separately to an impalpable powder before they are mixed and incorporated in the wheel- or cylinder-mill.

pulverous (pul'vẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] Consisting of dust or powder; like powder. *Smart.*

pulverulence (pul-ver'ụ-lens), *n.* [< *pulverulen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Dustiness; powder; the state of being dusted over, powdery, or pulverulent.

pulverulent (pul-ver'ụ-lent), *a.* [= F. *pulvérulent* = Sp. Pg. *pulverulento,* < L. *pulverulentus,* full of dust, covered with dust, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] **1.** Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery: as, calcareous stone is sometimes found in the *pulverulent* form.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, finely powdery or dusty, as a surface; especially, covered as if powdered with very minute scales, as an insect.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Covered as if with powder or dust; pulveraceous: said of surfaces. (*b*) Of very slight cohesion: said of tissues.

> The "thallus," which increases in thickness by the formation of new layers upon its free surface, has no very defined limit, and, in consequence of the slight adhesion of its components, is said to be "*pulverulent.*"
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 325.

4. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.

Pulver-Wednesday† (pul'vẹr-wenz″dā), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes (see *powder*), + *Wednesday.*] Same as *Ash Wednesday.*

pulvil† (pul'vil), *n.* [Also *pulville* and *pulvillo, pulvillio, pulvilio;* < It. *polviglio,* < L. *pulvillus,* a little cushion, contr. from *pulvinulus,* < *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation.] A little bag of perfumed powder; a sachet.

> There stands the Toilette, Nursery of Charms,
> Completely furnish'd with bright Beauty's Arms;
> The Patch, the Powder Box, *Pulville*, Perfumes,
> Pins, Paint, a flattering Glass, and Black lead Combs.
> *Gay*, The Fan, i. 129.

pulvil† (pul'vil), *v. t.* [< *pulvil, n.*] To sprinkle with pulvil or a perfumed powder.

> Have you *pulvill'd* the Coachman and Postilion, that they may not stink of the Stable?
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

pulvil-case† (pul'vil-kās), *n.* A receptacle for perfumed powder and other articles of the toilet, as combs, etc.

pulvilio†, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

> It was easy for the porter in Farquhar to pass for Beau Clincher, by borrowing his lace and his *pulvilio.*
> *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

pulvillar (pul'vi-lär), *a.* [< L. *pulvillus* + *-ar*[2].] Cushion-like or pad-like, as a process on an insect's tarsus between the claws; of or pertaining to a pulvillus.

pulvillet†, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

pulvilli, *n.* Plural of *pulvillus.*

pulvilliform (pul-vil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pulvillus,* a little cushion, + *forma,* form.] In *entom.*, resembling a pulvillus; cushion-like: as, a *pulvilliform* empodium.

pulvillio†, **pulvillo**†, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

> The flowers perfumed the air with smells of incense, ambergris, and *pulvillios*, and were so interwoven with one another that they grew up in pieces of embroidery.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 63.

pulvillus (pul-vil'us), *n.*; pl. *pulvilli* (-ī). [L., a little cushion: see *pulvil.*] In *entom.*, a little process, like a cushion, pad, or sucker, between the clavi or claws of the apical or terminal tarsal joint of an insect's leg; a foot-pad. A pulvillus is a modified plantula, onychium, or empodium, forming a pad often furnished with tubular hairs which secrete an adhesive substance, enabling the insect to walk on smooth surfaces. The cushion of a fly's foot is an example. Also *pulvinulus.*

pulvinar (pul-vī'när), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pulvinaris,* of or belonging to a cushion or pillow; *pulvinarium,* usually *pulvinar,* a couch made of cushions; < *pulvinus,* a cushion, bolster, pillow, elevation: see *pillow.*] **I.** *a.* Padded or pad-like; cushiony; pillowy: as, the *pulvinar* prominence of the brain.

II. *n.* **1.** A pillow or cushion; a medicated cushion.—**2.** The posterior inner part of the optic thalamus, forming a prominence on its upper surface. Also called *posterior tubercle.*—**3.** The cushion of fat filling up the non-articular part of the acetabulum.

Pulvinaria (pul-vi-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868), < L. *pulvinus,* a cushion: see *pulvinus.*] A notable genus of bark-lice or scale-insects of the homopterous family *Coccidæ.* The females are large, circular, and flat, with a dense white, cushion-shaped, and waxy egg-mass. They are very injurious to trees and plants. *P. vitis* damages grape-vines in Europe, and *P. innumerabilis* is a great pest to maple shade-trees in the United States, where it is known as the *cottony maple-scale.*

pulvinate (pul'vi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pulvinatus,* cushion-shaped, having a swelling or elevation, < *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation: see *pillow.*] **1.** Pulvinar; cushiony; pillowy; pad-like.—**2.** In *bot.*, cushion-shaped.

Also *pulviniform.*

Pulvinate prothorax or **pronotum,** in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum which is depressed in one place and appears to be puffed out in others, giving a fanciful resemblance to a cushion or pillow that has been pressed down in any part. *Kirby.*

pulvinated (pul'vi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pulvinate* + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, noting a swelling or bulging out in any part of an order, or any member so characterized, as some friezes. Also called *pillowed.*

pulvinately (pul'vi-nāt-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a pulvinate manner.

pulvini, *n.* Plural of *pulvinus.*

pulviniform (pul-vin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation, + *forma,* form.] Same as *pulvinate.*

pulvinulus (pul-vin'ụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *pulvinuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pulvinulus,* a little cushion, a little bank of earth, dim. of *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation.] In *entom.*, same as *pulvillus.*

pulvinus (pul-vī'nus), *n.*; pl. *pulvini* (-nī). [NL., < L. *pulvinus,* a cushion, bolster, pillow, elevation: see *pillow.*] In *bot.*, same as *cushion,* 2 (*j*).

pulviplume (pul'vi-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *pulvipluma,* < L. *pulvis,* dust, powder, + *pluma,* a feather.] Same as *powder-down.*

pulwar (pul'wär), *n.* [Hindi *palwār.*] A light, keeliess, neatly built boat used on the Ganges.

pulza-oil (pul'zä-oil), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fixed oil yielded by the seeds of the physic-nut, *Jatropha Curcas,* used medicinally and for general purposes. The seed is produced largely in the Cape Verd Islands, and exported to Lisbon, where chiefly the oil is expressed. Also called *jatropha-oil* (see *Jatropha*), *seed-oil,* and *purgueira-oil.*

★**puma** (pū'mä), *n.* [Sp. *puma,* < nat. Peruv. *puma.*] **1.** The cougar.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Felidæ,* such as the cougar. *Sir W. Jardine.*

pumelo, *n.* See *pomelo.*

pumey†, *n.* Same as *pumice.*

> Thetis in her bower
> Of *pumey* and tralucent pebble-stones
> Receives the weary bridegroom of the sea.
> *Peele*, England's Holidays.

pumicate (pū'mi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pumicated,* ppr. *pumicating.* [< L. *pumicatus,* pp. of *pumicare,* rub smooth with pumice, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), a pumice-stone: see *pumice.*] To make smooth with pumice. [Rare.]

★**pumice** (pum'is or pū'mis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pumish,* also *pumey, pumie*(*-stone*); < ME. *pomyce, pomys, pomeys, pomayse, pomege,* < OF. **pomice* (?), vernacularly *ponce* (> E. *pounce*[2]) = Sp. *pómez* = Pg. *pomes* = It. *pomice* = AS. *pumic*(*stān*) = D. *puim*(*steen*) = OHG. *bumez,* MHG. *bumez, bimz,* G. *bims, bims*(*stein*) = Sw. *pim*(*sten*) = Dan. *pimp*(*sten*), pumice, < L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice-stone, any light porous stone; perhaps orig. **spumex,* < *spuma,* foam: see *spume.* Cf. doublet *pounce*[2].] Lava having a loose, spongy or cellular structure; lava from which gas or steam has escaped in large quantities while it was becoming consolidated. Pumice is usually a form of obsidian, and contains from 60 to 75 per cent. of silica. It is often so porous as to float on water for a considerable time after being ejected from a volcano. After its pores become filled with water it sinks to the bottom, its specific gravity being nearly two and a half times that of water.

> Planted in rude and uncultivated places, amongst rocks and dry *pumices.*
> *Evelyn*, Silva.
>
> Like as a swarm of bees that in an hollow *pumice* pend.
> *Phaer*, Æneid, xii.

pumice (pum'is or pū'mis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pumiced,* ppr. *pumicing.* [< *pumice, n.*] To polish, rub, or otherwise treat with pumice-stone; especially, in *silver-plating,* to clean with pumice and water, as the surface of an article to be plated.

> We who have ragged beards are cruel by prescription and acclamation; while they who have *pumiced* faces and perfumed hair are called cruel only in the moments of tenderness, and in the pauses of irritation.
> *Landor*, Diogenes and Plato.
>
> The box being finished, the outside is *pumiced* and polished, and any applications of gilding can be made.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 389.

pumiceous (pū-mish'ius), *a.* [< L. *pumiceus,* of or pertaining to pumice, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice: see *pumice.*] Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice, or resembling pumice: as, *pumiceous* structure.

> Minute angular fragments of *pumiceous* glass, such as is thrown high in the air during violent eruptions.
> *Science*, VII. 373.

pumice-stone (pum'is-stōn), *n.* [Formerly also *pumie-stone, pumy-stone;* < *pumice* + *stone.* Cf. AS. *pumic-stān.*] Same as *pumice.*

> Fire, fall'n from Heav'n, or else by Art incited, . . .
> Or from som Mountains burning bowels throw'n,
> Repleat with Sulphur, Pitch, and *Pumy stone,*
> With sparkling fury spreads.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.
>
> This mountain, and indeed the whole island, is evidently of volcanic origin, and formed of lava, tufo, and *pumice stone.*
> *Eustace*, Italy, III. i.
>
> *Pumie stones* I hastly hent
> And threwe.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

pumiciform (pum'i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice, + *forma,* form.] Resembling pumice: specifically applied in geology to certain light spongy rocks having the texture of pumice.

pumicose (pum'i-kōs), *a.* [= It. *pumicoso, pomicoso,* < L. *pumicosus,* like pumice, porous, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice: see *pumice.*] Consisting of or resembling pumice.

> The cavity of the sinus was almost entirely occupied by a *pumicose* deposit.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

pumie-stone†, *n.* Same as *pumice-stone.*

pummace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pomace.*

pummel, *n.* and *v.* See *pommel.*

pummelo, *n.* See *pomelo.*

pump[1] (pump), *n.* [< ME. *pumpe,* < OF. *pompe,* ★F. *pompe* (> Russ. *pompa*) = Cat. Sp. Pg. *bomba,* pump; cf. D. *pomp* = MLG. LG. *pumpe* = G. *pumpe* = Sw. *pump* = Dan. *pumpe,* a pump; also in another form, G. *plumpe,* a pump; cf. G. *plumpen* = E. dial. *plump, v.*, pump, forms simulating *plump*[2], or more prob. original, and connected with *plump*[2], and thus ult., like *plunge,* < L. *plumbum,* lead: see *plump*[2]. The relations of the forms are difficult to determine, owing in part to the imitative intent appar. present in them.] **1.** One of several kinds of hydraulic and pneumatic machines. (*a*) A hydraulic machine for raising liquids from a lower to a higher level through a pipe or passage by means of one or more pistons or plungers (with or without valves), or analogues of these devices, working in, or in correlation with, one or more pump-barrels, pump-stocks, chambers, or confined spaces. Of this class the common single-acting house-pump, the details of which are shown in the cut, is a familiar example. (*b*) A hydraulic machine for forcing liquids under pressure through one or more pipes or passages, in any direction, by means of one or more pistons or plungers, or analogues of these devices, working in one or more cylinders, trunks, pump-barrels, pump-stocks, chambers, or confined spaces. See *force-pump.* (*c*) A pneumatic machine for forcing aëriform fluids or vapors in any direction through a pipe or passage by means of one or more pistons, or their analogues or equivalents, working in one or more chambers, cylinders, pump-barrels, or pump-stocks. See *air-pump* and *mercury air-pump.* [In the *diaphragm-pump,* a reciprocating diaphragm performs the function of a



Single-acting Cast-iron House-pump.

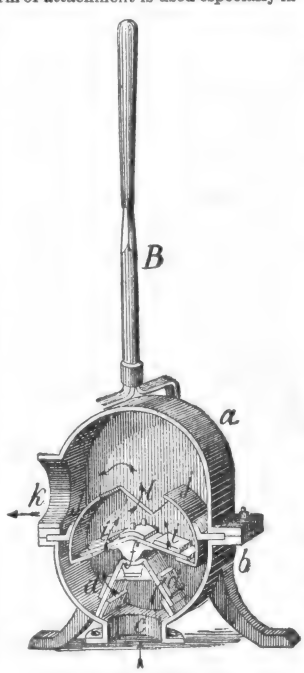
a, lever; *b*, plunger or piston; *c*, fulcrum; *d*, cylinder or barrel; *e*, lower valve, or foot-valve; *f*, base, supporting all other parts.

piston. In the *chain-pump*, the "buttons" on the chain are substantially pistons of a lifting-pump. In the *spiral-pump*, which forces water through a spiral passage, as the Archimedean screw, the portions of the walls of the passage lying behind the liquid are the analogues of pistons. In *rotary pumps*, acting by direct pressure or by centrifugal force, or having a turbinate form, the analogues of pistons are the rotating vanes, buckets, etc. In *propeller-pumps*, the blades of the propeller-wheel represent the pistons. In pumps of the *monte-jus* variety, including steam vacuum-pumps, the pulsometer, etc., the representation of the piston is a volume of steam which first presses upon the liquid, and is then condensed and replaced by an equal volume of liquid, which in its turn is displaced by another volume of steam. In *jet-pumps*, the analogue of the piston is either a liquid column moving at high velocity to force other portions of liquid or vapor forward, or a column of air, gas, or vapor, which, in the steam injector and ejector, is steam that is condensed to a liquid during its movement without much reduction in its velocity.]

2. [< *pump*[1], *v.*] An artful effort to extract or elicit information, as by indirect question or remark. [Colloq.]

I was the easier indeed because, for all her *pumps*, she gave no hints of the key and the door, &c., which, had he communicated to her, she would not have forborne giving me a touch of. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 171.

Atmospheric, centrifugal, centripetal pump. See the adjectives.—**Circulating pump**, the pump employed to move a current of cold water through a surface-condenser. In a marine engine the water is taken from the sea, made to circulate through the condenser, and then thrown overboard.—**Dental pump**, a device for freeing the mouth from saliva during dental operations. Also called *saliva-pump*.—**Differential pump.** See *differential*.—**Double-acting pump**, a pump which, instead of discharging and inducting liquid in its outward stroke only, both inducts and discharges at each stroke. An inlet- and an outlet-valve is arranged at each end of the pump; the piston is solid and valveless; an induction branch-pipe or passage leads to each inlet-valve; and a discharge branch-pipe or passage leads from each outlet-valve.—**Eccentric pump**, a cylinder in which revolve a hub and axis arranged eccentrically. The water enters by one opening and escapes by another, expelled by flaps upon the hub, which serve as pistons in the space between the hub and case.—**Jack-head pump**, a pump having its delivery-pipe attached to the pump-barrel or -cylinder by a gooseneck connection. This form of attachment is used especially in lifting-pumps for raising water from deep shafts or borings.—**Mercurial pump.** See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.—**Oscillating pump**, a form of pump in which a vessel incloses two valved sectors or vibrating chambers that oscillate upon a pivot under the control of a handle or lever. It operates by the oscillation of the sector-shaped pistons, which alternately suck water into and discharge it from the inclosing vessel.—**Pendulum pump.** See *pendulum*.—**Pump-joint machine**, a machine for fitting together the joints of pump-stocks, by boring out and turning down the joining ends to form a socket-joint.—**Rotary pump**, any pump that acts by the rotary motion of the part or parts that force the liquid forward. See cut under *centrifugal*.—**Saliva-pump.** Same as *dental pump*.—**Single-acting pump**, in contradistinction to *double-acting pump*, a pump that inducts and discharges during one stroke only—the outward stroke. Compare *stroke*.—**Spiral-pump.** Same as *Archimedean screw* (which see, under *Archimedean*).—**Steam jet-pump**, a jet-pump in which water is driven by steam. In the case of the injector this form of pump is used to feed water to the boiler. See *injector* and *ejector*, which are special names for steam jet-pumps.—**Steam vacuum-pump.** See *vacuum-pump*.—**Submerged pump**, a pump the barrel and valves of which are submerged, while its pump-rod and discharge-pipe extend above the surface of the water in which the pump-barrel is placed. The principal advantage pertaining to submerged pumps is that their working parts are not liable to be obstructed by the formation of ice (called *freezing up*), as is the case with pumps exposed to effects of very cold air.—**To fetch a pump.** See *fetch*[1].—**To prime a pump.** See *prime*. (See also *air-pump*, *chain-pump*, *filter-pump*, *force-pump*, *jet-pump*.)



Oscillating Pump.

The body of the pump is made in two sections, *a* and *b*, flanged and bolted together. The induction-chamber *c* has upwardly opening valves *d*, *d*, through which water is drawn by oscillating the handle *B*, causing corresponding oscillation of the piston *f f*, which turns upon *f* as a center, and is provided with valves *i*, *i*, opening upwardly into the chamber *l*, into which the water is forced at each successive oscillation, and discharged therefrom through the eduction-opening *k*.

★**pump**[1] (pump), *v.* [= D. *pompen* = G. *pumpen* = Sw. *pumpa* = Dan. *pumpe;* from the noun. Cf. E. dial. *plump* = G. *plumpen*, pump.] **I.** *intrans.* To work a pump; raise water or other liquid with a pump.

Not so, oh Charon, wanting to defray,
Thou hast my paines, I *pumpt* part of the way,
Then tug'd at th' oare, being that only soule
Who in thy barge did neither mourne nor houle.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 233).

Mariners, . . . while they pour out their vows to their saviour gods, at the same time fall lustily to their tackle, and *pump* without intermission.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 6.

Pumping of the barometer, the oscillation of the mercury in the tube of a barometer, resulting from sudden movements of the instrument, or sometimes from the mechanical influence of blasts of air in compressing or rarefying the air when the barometer is placed near an obstruction. At sea, where the barometer is subject to the pitching and rolling of the vessel, pumping is especially troublesome, and, in order to diminish it, marine barometers are constructed with the tube contracted for a considerable part of its length.

II. *trans.* **1.** To raise with a pump: as, to *pump* water.—**2.** To free from water or other fluid by means of a pump or pumps: as, to *pump* a ship.—**3.** To elicit or draw out by or as by artful interrogation: as, to *pump* out secrets.

I'll stand aside whilst thou *pump'st* out of him
His business. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

4. To subject to a pumping process for the purpose of extracting, procuring, or obtaining something, such as money, information, or secrets.

Here—'tis too little, but 'tis all my store;
I'll in to *pump* my dad, and fetch thee more.
Randolph, Muses Looking Glass, ii. 4.

Not to rove, and *pump* one's Fancy
For Popish Similes beyond Sea.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

I am going to *pump* Mr. Bentley for designs.
Walpole, Letters, II. 264.

He . . . finally made a motion with his arm as if he were working an imaginary pump-handle, thereby intimating that he (Mr. Trotter) considered himself as undergoing the process of being *pumped* by Mr. Samuel Weller.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

To pump ship, to urinate. [Low.]

pump[2] (pump), *n.* [Prob. < F. *pompe*, pomp, ornament, show (> LG. *pump*, pomp, show); cf. G. *pumphosen*, wide pantaloons, < (LG.) *pump*, pomp, show, + *hosen*, hose; *pumpstiefel*, a large, clumsy boot, < (LG.) *pump*, pomp, show, + *stiefel*, boot: see *pomp*. For the form, cf. *pumpet* for *pompet*.] A low shoe or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel, or with a very low heel, worn chiefly for dancing.

Thy *pumps*, as white as was the milk,
And yet thou wouldst not love me.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

Thou shalt not need to travel with thy *pumps* full of gravel any more, after a blind jade and a hamper.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The usual attire of a gentleman, viz. *pumps*, a gold waistcoat, a crush hat, a sham frill, and a white choker.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, i.

pumpage (pum′pāj), *n.* [< *pump*[1] + *-age*.] The amount pumped; the quantity or amount raised by pumping.

The *pumpage* for the year averaged 69,658,969 gallons per day. *Sanitarian*, XVII. 119.

pump-barrel (pump′bar″el), *n.* The wooden or metal cylinder or tube which forms the body of a pump, and in which the piston moves.

pump-bit (pump′bit), *n.* Same as *nose-bit*.

pump-bob (pump′bob), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of bell-crank lever serving to convert rotary motion into reciprocating motion, for operating a pump-piston.

pump-bolt (pump′bōlt), *n.* A toggle-pin used on fishing-vessels. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

pump-box (pump′boks), *n.* **1.** The piston of the common pump, having a valve opening upward.—**2.** The casing or cap of a pump.—**Lower pump-box**, the casing of the lower valve of a pump.—**Upper pump-box**, the casing of the upper valve.

pump-brake (pump′brāk), *n.* The arm or handle of a pump, more particularly that form which has a horizontal hand-piece at the end of a lever. See *brake*[3].

pump-cart (pump′kärt), *n.* A vehicle carrying a pump and reservoir, used for watering and irrigating. *E. H. Knight.*

pump-chain (pump′chān), *n.* The chain of a chain-pump. See *chain-pump*.

pump-cistern (pump′sis″tėrn), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a cistern over the head of a chain-pump to receive the water, whence it is conveyed through the ship's side by the pump-dales.—**2.** A contrivance to prevent chips and other matters from getting to and fouling the chain-pumps.

pump-coat (pump′kōt), *n.* *Naut.*, a canvas cover fastened about a pump, and nailed to the partners, to prevent water from running down its sides.

pump-dale (pump′dāl), *n.* The discharge-spout (originally and still commonly a trough) of a pump, which directs the flow; specifically, a long detachable hose or tube used on board ship to conduct water from a pump across the ship and over the side. Pump-dales are also used in tanneries to convey tan-liquor pumped from one vat into another. Also called *dale*.

pumped[1] (pumpt), *p. a.* [< *pump*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Out of breath; panting; breathless: sometimes with *out*. [Colloq. or slang.]

Darkness began to set in, the artillery horses were *pumped out*, and orders were given to retire.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 370.

pumped[2] (pumpt), *a.* [< *pump*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with pumps; wearing pumps or low dress shoes. [Rare.]

All the young gentlemen tightly cravatted, curled, and *pumped*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xiv.

pumper (pum′pėr), *n.* [= G. *pumper;* as *pump*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes from the time the *pumper* began to draw out the air. *Boyle*, Works, I. 26.

2. A mineral-oil well from which the oil must be pumped up, as distinguished from one from which the oil issues in a natural jet.

pumpernickel (pum′pėr-nik″el), *n.* [< G. *pumpernickel*, formerly also *pompernickel*, orig. a heavy, blockish fellow, hence applied to a coarse, heavy bread. Origin unknown; poss. < *pumper*, the noise of a heavy fall (< *pumpen*, fall, plump: see *plump* and *pump*[1]), + *Nickel*, abbr. of the personal name *Nicolaus*, Nicholas.] A kind of coarse bread made from unbolted rye, used especially in Westphalia. It has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste, though not very nourishing. Also called *bombernickel*.

pumpet†, *n.* See *pompet*.

pump-gear (pump′gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, apparatus employed in pumping.

pump-handle (pump′han″dl), *n.* The handle or lever attached to the piston-rod of a pump for moving the piston up and down.

She 's five and forty. She 's red hair. She 's a nose like a *pump-handle*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xl.

pump-head (pump′hed), *n.* The cap or top of a chain-pump, which serves to guide the water into the discharge-spout, and as a cover for the pump and well; a pump-hood.

pump-hood (pump′hůd), *n.* A semicylindrical frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump; a pump-head. It directs the water into the discharge-spout, and prevents the throwing out of part of it by centrifugal force.

pump-house (pump′hous), *n.* Same as *pump-room*.

It is customary to begin the morning [Bath, 1766] by bathing, which continues from six till about nine; the company then repair to the *pump-house*, some to drink the hot waters, but more for pastime, as they are here amused by a band of music, which fills up the intervals of wit and pleasantry. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 50.

pumping-engine (pump′ing-en″jin), *n.* Any form of motor for operating a pump. While pumping-engines of many types are merely large steam-pumps, a distinction appears to obtain between the terms. Pumping-engines are among the largest engines constructed. They are often built as beam-engines, as at the water-works of many American cities, and also as horizontal engines directly connected with horizontal pumps, as in the common steam-pump.

pumping-shaft (pum′ping-shȧft), *n.* See *shaft*.

pumpion (pum′pi̯on), *n.* [Also *pompion*, *pompeon*, *poumpion*, *pompon;* < OF. *pompon*, a melon, a variant (simulating a reduplicated form) of earlier *pepon* (> ME. *pepon*), < L. *pepo(n-)*, < Gr. πέπων, a kind of melon: see *pepo*. Cf. *pippin*[1]. Hence *pumpkin*, q. v.] A pumpkin. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Herbes of the bygger sorte, as gourdes, melones, cucumers, *pompons*, citrons, and suche other, coome to their perfection in the space of thirtie dayes.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 168).

All manner of strange fruits, as pomegranates, oranges, *pompions*. *Stow* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 477).

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watery *pumpion;* we'll teach him to know turtles from jays.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 43.

Indian *pompeons*, the water melon, and the musk-melon. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 26.

Observe a *pompion*-twine afloat;
Pluck me one cup from off the castle-moat!
Along with cup you raise leaf, stalk, and root,
The entire surface of the pool to boot.
Browning, Sordello, ii.

pump-kettle (pump′ket″l), *n.* A convex perforated diaphragm fixed at the bottom of a

pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matters; a strainer. *E. H. Knight.*

pumpkin (pump'kin), *n.* [Formerly also *pumkin* (and in popular use, though spelled *pumpkin*, now generally pronounced pung'kin, as if written *punkin*); an altered form, simulating the term. *-kin*, of *pumpion*.] The fruit of a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo;* also, the plant which produces it. The plant is a coarse decumbent vine, often many feet long; the leaves are heart-shaped and somewhat lobed, nearly a foot across, and rough and almost prickly, as are also their hollow stalks. The gourd-like fruit is nearly globular or somewhat oblong, flattened at the ends, a foot or more in length, and of a deep orange-yellow color when ripe. Inside it is partly filled with a dryish stringy pulp containing the seeds; the esculent part is a fleshy layer an inch or two thick beneath the rind. The pumpkin is of supposed Asiatic origin, and is cultivated in many countries; in England it has been cultivated either as a curiosity or for food since 1570. It is thought to have been known to the American aborigines, and to have been planted by them among their maize. In America it has been largely given as food to cattle, and is also used on the table, especially in pumpkin-pie; but in culinary use it is now largely superseded by the squash, and is less grown for other purposes than formerly. The pumpkin has various subvarieties, and is closely related to the vegetable marrow. (See *marrow*[1].) The name is sometimes wrongly applied to forms of the squash. In England occasionally called *gourd* or *pumpkin-gourd*. See *Cucurbita*.

We had an entertainment of boiled wheat with meat in it, and a dish of the *pumkin* kind, dressed after their way.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 181.

pumpkin-head (pump'kin-hed), *n.* A stupid ★fellow; a dolt. [Colloq., U. S.]

pumpkin-seed (pump'kin-sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of the pumpkin.—2. One of many small centrarchoid fishes of the genus *Lepomis* or *Eupomotis*, especially the common sunfish of the eastern United States, *E. gibbosus:* from the shape. Also *tobacco-box*. See cut under *sunfish*. [U. S.]—3. A type of yacht-built boat, broad and cat- or sloop-rigged. It is a very wet sailer. *Henshall.* [Florida.]—4. A very flat, wide row-boat, of the shape of a pumpkin-seed, used in water that is shallow or encumbered with weeds or grass. [U. S.]

pumpkin-vine (pump'kin-vīn), *n.* The pumpkin-plant.

pump-lug (pump'lug), *n.* A lug cast upon the cross-head of a locomotive, to which the pump-plunger is attached, and which imparts a reciprocating motion to the plunger.

pump-piston (pump'pis″ton), *n.* The plunger, cup, or bucket, reciprocating in a cylinder, by means of which the function of a pump is performed.

pump-plunger (pump′plun″jėr), *n.* 1. The solid dispiacement element of a plunger-pump: used in distinction from those which contain a valve.—2. A pump element of which the part that operates in the pump-barrel also extends out through the stuffing-box, and is either itself the piston-rod or plunger-rod, or is connected with a piston-rod or plun★ger-rod exteriorly to the stuffing-box.

pump-room (pump'röm), *n.* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk.

Her first resolution . . . [was to seek Miss Tilney] in the *Pump Room* at noon. In the *Pump Room* one so newly arrived in Bath must be met with.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

pump-scraper (pump'skrā″pėr), *n.* A circular plate used for cleaning out a pump-barrel.

pump-spear (pump'spēr), *n.* The rod connecting the handle and the valve of a pump.

pump-staff (pump'stâf), *n.* The pump-spear or piston-rod of a pump.

pump-stock (pump'stok), *n.* The body of a pump.

pump-stopper (pump'stop″ėr), *n. Naut.*, a plug.

pump-thunder (pump'thun″dėr), *n.* [So called in allusion to its booming cry; < **pump*, var. of *bump*[1], + *thunder*.] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*. Also called *thunder-pumper*. [Local, U. S.]

pump-well (pump'wel), *n.* 1. A well from which water or other fluid is raised by means of a pump.—2. *Naut.*, a compartment formed by bulkheads round the pumps on shipboard, to keep them clear of obstructions, to protect them from injury, and to afford ready admittance for examining their condition.

pumyt, *n.* [A quasi-sing. form of *pumice*, taken as plural: see *pumice*. Cf. *pumice-stone*.] A pebble; a stone. [Rare.]

And oft the *pumies* latched.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

pun[1] (pun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punned*, ppr. *punning*. [< ME. **punen*, < AS. *punian*, beat, pound: see *pound*[3], the same word in diff. form.] To beat; strike with force; ram; pound, as in a mortar; reduce to powder. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 42.

The roots must be first sliced and dried in the sunne, or by the fire, and then, being *punned* into floure, will make good bread. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 272.

Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body. *Coghan's* Haven of Health, p. 225.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon good sound *punning*. The earth, as it is thrown in, should be thoroughly well *punned* at every stage.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 196.

pun[2] (pun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *punned*, ppr. *punning*. [Usually explained as a particular use of *pun*[1], pound, as if to pound or beat words, as it were into new shapes (cf. *twist*, *wrest*, as used of words; *clench*, *clinch*, a pun); but this explanation requires the verb to have been orig. transitive, 'to pound' (sc. words); evidence of such a use is lacking, and it is not certain that the verb precedes the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To make puns.

Who dealt in doggrel, or who *punned* in prose.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, x. 189.

II. *trans.* To affect by a pun.

The sermons of Bishop Andrews and the tragedies of Shakspeare are full of them [puns]. The sinner was *punned* into repentance by the former, as in the latter nothing is more usual than to see a hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen lines together.
Addison, Spectator, No. 61.

pun[2] (pun), *n.* [See *pun*[2], *v.*] An expression in which the use of a word in two different applications, or the use of two different words pronounced alike or nearly alike, presents an odd or ludicrous idea; a play on words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but differ in meaning; a kind of verbal quibble.

A *pun* can be no more engraven than it can be translated. When the word is construed into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

A better *pun* on this word [gay] was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, V. 92, note.

=**Syn.** *Pun*, *Paronomasia*, *Assonance*. *Pun* and *paronomasia* are often confounded, but are in strictness distinct in form and effect. A *pun* is a play upon two senses of the same word or sound, and its effect is to excite a sense of the ludicrous: as,

They went and *told* the sexton, and
The sexton *toll'd* the bell.
Hood, Sally Brown.

Even when taken into sober discourse, the *pun* has an effect at least of oddity: as,

For *Suffolk's* duke, may he be *suffocate*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 124.

Hence modern taste excludes puns from serious writing and speaking. *Paronomasia* is rather the use of words that are nearly but not quite alike in sound, and it heightens the effect of what is said without suggesting the ludicrous: as, "Per *angusta* ad *augusta*"; "And catch with his *surcease success*," *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 4;

To begirt the almighty throne
Beseeching or *besieging*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 869.

As in these examples, it is most likely to be used where the words thus near in sound are far apart in meaning. It is very common in the original languages of the Bible, especially in the Old Testament, as in Isa. v. 7. An attempt to imitate it may be found in Mat. xxi. 41, revised version. *Assonance* is the bare fact of resemblance of sound, being generally accidental, and in the majority of cases disagreeable to the ear.

★**puna** (pö'nä), *n.* [Quichua.] The alpine desert plateau of the western slopes of the Andes in Peru and Bolivia. It is distinguished from the paramos by its dryness, and is clothed most characteristically with the stiff brush-like tufts of the grass *Stipa Jehu*, or in gravelly places with dwarf shrubs, chiefly composites.

In passing from the paramo, which is moistened by frequent rains and mists, to the dry *puna*, tall plants of this kind [frailejon] completely disappear.
Schimper (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 743.

punatoo (pun-a-tö'), *n.* [Cingalese.] In Ceylon, the preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra-palm. It is the chief food of the poorer classes of the peninsula of Jaffna for several months of the year, and is used in soups, etc.

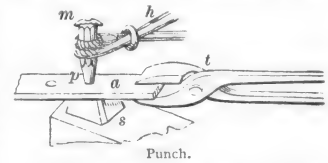
puna-wind (pö'nä-wind), *n.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the table-land called the Puna, in Peru.

punch[1] (punch), *v. t.* [< ME. *punchen* = Sp. *punchar* (< ML. *punctare*), *punzar* = Pg. *punçar* (< ML. **punctiare*, *punctuare*), pierce, prick, punch, sting, < ML. *punctuare*, *punctare*, pierce, prick, punch, < L. *punctum*, *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1], *n.* and *v.* The E. form is in part due to the related noun *puncheon* (see *puncheon*[1]), and has been in part confused with ME. *punchen*, var. of *punischen*, punish (see *punch*[2]), also with ME. *bunchen*, beat, strike (see *bunch*[2]).] 1. To make a hole or holes in with a punch or some similar instrument; pierce; perforate: as, to *punch* a metal plate.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 125.

2. To make with or as with a punch: as, to *punch* a hole in something.—**Punching-and-shearing machine**, a machine having both punches and shearing-plates connected with the same standard or bed, and with the same driving pulley or motor.—**Punching-press**, a ★die-press constructed like an ordinary punching-machine.

punch[1] (punch), *n.* [< *punch*[1], *v.*; in part prob. abbr. of *puncheon*[1], q. v.] 1. A tool the working end of which is pointed, blunt, a continuous edge inclosing an area, or a pattern in relief or intaglio, and which acts either by pressure or percussion (applied in the direction of its longitudinal axis) to perforate or indent a solid material, or to drive out or in objects inserted in previously formed perforations or cavities. The pointed punch may be regarded as a chisel with a very narrow edge, cutting, therefore, in one point only, and forcing adjacent parts of the material asunder by a wedge-like action. The action of a punch with a continuous edge inclosing an area is also analogous to the action of a chisel. The action of a flat-nosed punch, when used with a die to which it is fitted, is that of a shear-blade, the parts of the material operated upon being separated by sliding over each other, instead of being wedged apart, as is the operation of the pointed punch. Hardened and tempered steel is the usual material of which punches are made. Solid punches with engraved faces are used for stamping-dies, as in coining, and with plain flat faces are used in connection with accurately fitted dies for making clean-cut holes in metal plates, and also for punching out blanks for buttons, coins, small gear-wheels, etc. Hollow punches, or punches having continuous edges inclosing an area, are principally used for cutting either very thin, soft sheet-metal, as tin, brass, or copper plates, or other soft flexible substances, as leather, paper, or cloth. The pointed punch is used for marking centers in the operation of turning, or for punching holes in thin materials where clean cutting is of no importance, as in punching holes in sheet-zinc or -tin for the reception of nails in nailing such sheets to wood.



Punch.

a, piece to be punched; *p*, punch; *h*, handle; *s*, support for *a*; *t*, tongs. The punch is operated by striking with a hammer or sledge at *m*. The tongs are usually held in the left hand of the smith, and the handle of the punch in his right hand, his assistant delivering the blows.

2. A tool used to force nail-heads below the surface.—3. A stone-masons' chipping-tool; a puncheon.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument used for extracting the stumps of teeth.—5. In *decorative art*, a tool in the form of a bar, sometimes fitted with a handle and engraved at the end in a cross, concentric ring, or other device. It is used for impressing ornamental patterns upon clay or other plastic materials.—6. The engraved model of a printing-type on the end of a steel rod: so called from its being punched in a copper bar which makes the matrix, or a reversed impression of the model.—7. In *carp.*, studding by which a roof is supported.—8. In *hydraul. engin.*, a short length placed on the top of a pile to permit the monkey of a pile-driver to bear upon it when it has been driven too low to be struck directly; a dolly.—9. In *coal-mining*, same as *pout*[4]. [North. Eng.]—**Centering punch**, a pointed steel punch with parallel sides, sliding freely in the stem of an inverted funnel or centering cone. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 166.—**Coopers' punch**, a punch operated by a lever and making two holes at once. It is used to punch rivet-holes in iron hoops.—**Duplex punch**. (*a*) A punch which has a counter-die on the opposite pan, as in a ticket-punch. (*b*) A punch operated by the rolling action of two levers on one fulcrum, forming a toggle.—**Hollow punch**. See def. 1.

punch[2] (punch), *v. t.* [< ME. *punchen*, a syncopated form of *punischen*, punish (cf. similar syncopated ME. forms of *polish*, *vanish*, and the reverse in ME. *perishen*, var. of *perchen*, *percen*, pierce: see *pierce*). *Punch* in this sense has been confused with *punch*[1], with which it is now practically identified: see *punch*[1], and cf. *bunch*[2].] 1†. Same as *punish*.

Punchyn, or chastysen, punysshen, punio, castigo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 416.

For your errours on erthe . . .
ȝe schulle be *punched*.
Alexander and Dindimus l. 747.

2. To give a blow, dig, or thrust to; beat with blows of the fist: as, to *punch* one on the head, or to *punch* one's head. [Colloq.]

With a goade he *puncht* each furious dame,
And made them every one cast downe their greene and leavie speares. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi.

Smart chap that cabman—handled his fives well; but if I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—. . . *punch* his head—'cod I would. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, ii.

Won't you please *punch* that fire, and give us more blaze? *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 155.

punch[2] (punch), *n.* [< *punch*[2], *v.*] A blow, dig, or thrust, as with the fist, elbow, or knee: as, to give one a *punch* in the ribs or a *punch* on the head. [Colloq.]

punch[3] (punch), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *bunch*[1]; cf. *punchy* with *bunchy*.] **I.** *a.* Short and fat. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* **1.** A short, fat fellow.

I . . . did hear them call their fat child *punch*, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short.

Pepys, Diary, April 30, 1669.

2. A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, of an English draft-breed.

A stout Suffolk *punch*, about thirteen hands and a half in height. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 119.

Punch[4] (punch), *n.* [Abbr. of *Punchinello*, by conformation with *punch*[3].] A short hump-backed hook-nosed puppet, with a squeaking voice, the chief character in a street puppet-show called "Punch and Judy," who strangles his child, beats his wife (Judy) to death, belabors a policeman, and does other tragical and outrageous things in a comical way.

punch[5] (punch), *n.* [Formerly also *pounche*, *punce* (= D. *pons* = G. Sw. Dan. *punsch* = F. *punch*, *ponche* = Sp. Pg. *ponche* = It. *punchio*, *ponchio*, < E.); so called from its five ingredients, < Hind. *panch*, five, < Skt. *pancha*, five, = E. *five:* see *five*. The Hind. *panch* does not seem to occur alone in the sense of 'punch,' but it is much used in composition to denote various mixtures of five things, as *panch-āmrit*, a mixture of milk, curds, sugar, glue, and honey, *panch-bhadra*, a sauce of five ingredients, *panch-pallav*, a medical preparation from the sprouts of five trees, etc., or sets of five things, as *panch-pir*, five saints, *panch-gavya*, the five things yielded by the cow, etc.; also alone for an assembly of five men, or any council (cf. *punchayet*).] A drink commonly made with wine or spirits, and either water or some substitute, as a decoction of tea, and flavored with lemon-juice or lemon-peel and sugar. Punch is usually named from the alcoholic liquor which it contains, as brandy-*punch*, claret-*punch*, rum-*punch*, but sometimes also from other ingredients, as milk-*punch*, tea-*punch*, or from some person or circumstance, as Regent's *punch*, Swedish *punch*, Webster *punch*.

E'en now the godlike Brutus views his score
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door;
Where, tippling *punch*, grave Cato's self you see,
And Amor Patriæ vending smuggled tea.

Crabbe, Works, I. 186.

Punch had begun to make its appearance, but it was a simple liquor to what afterwards became known by that name.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 202.

Cobbler's punch. See *cobbler*[1].—**Roman punch.** See *Roman*.

punchayet (pun-chī'et), *n.* [Hind. *panchāyat*, contr. *panchāt*, a court of arbitration consisting of five or more members, a council; cf. *panch*, a council of five, < *panch*, five: see *punch*[5].] In the village communities of Hindustan, a committee of five men sitting as a jury to try offenses against caste, etc., or as an administrative council or the like.

Bigamy is a Parsee abomination, . . . and the unfortunate Jemshedjee was excommunicated by the honorable *punchayet*. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 274.

punch-bowl (punch'bōl), *n.* [= Sw. *punschbål* = Dan. *punschebolle;* as *punch*[5] + *bowl*[1].] A bowl in which the ingredients of punch are mixed, and from which it is served by means of a ladle. See cut under *monteith*.

They hae gard [caused] fill up ae *punch-bowl*.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 88).

Take, for instance, the *punch-bowl*. . . . It was a thing to be brought forth and filled with a fragrant mixture of rum, brandy, and curaçoa, lemon, hot water, sugar, grated nutmeg, cloves, and cinnamon.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

punch-check (punch'chek), *n.* Same as *bell-punch*.

punch-cutter (punch'kut″ėr), *n.* The engraver on punches of letters for a type-foundry.

puncheon[1] (pun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *punchion*, *punchin;* < ME. *punchon*, *punsoun*, < OF. *poinchon*, *poinson*, F. *poinçon* = Sp. *punzón* = Pg. *punção* = It. *punzone*, a sharp instrument, a bodkin, dagger, < L. *punctio(n-)*, a pricking, puncture, < *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, prick, punch: see *punch*[1] and *point*[1]. Cf. doublet *punction*.] **1.** A perforating- or stamping-tool; a punch. (*a*) An iron instrument with a sharp steel point, used in marble-working: as, a dog's-tooth or gradin *puncheon;* a stone-cutters' *puncheon*. *E. H. Knight*. (*b*) A tool by which a plate-mark is put upon silverware or the like.

That other signet of gold, w^t^ my *puncheon* of ivory and silver, I geue and bequeath unto Robert my secunde sone. *Fabyan*, Chron., I., Pref., p. vii.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) A short upright piece of timber in framing; a dwarf post, stud, or quarter. (*b*) A slab of split timber with the face smoothed with an adz or ax, sometimes used for flooring or bridge-boards in the absence of sawed boards. [U. S.]

The house was constructed of logs, and the floor was of *puncheons*—a term which in Georgia means split logs with their faces a little smoothed with the axe or hatchet. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 12.

He had danced on *puncheon* floors before, but never on one that rattled so loudly. *The Century*, XXXIX. 286.

(*c*) One of the small quarters of a partition above the head of a door. *E. H. Knight*.

puncheon[2] (pun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *punchion;* ME. not found; < OF. *poinson*, *ponçon*, F. *poinçon*, a wine-vessel, = It. *punzone*, a wine-vessel; perhaps so called orig. with ref. to the stamp or print impressed on the cask by a puncheon or stamping-tool, and so a transferred use of *puncheon*[1] (cf. *hogshead*, a cask). The OF. *poçon*, *posson*, a small measure, quarter of a pint, can hardly be related. The G. dial. (Bav.) *punzen*, *ponzen*, a cask, is perhaps of F. origin.] A cask; a liquid measure of from 72 to 120 gallons: as, a *puncheon* of wine. The puncheon of beer in London contained 72 beer-gallons; that of wine, 84 wine-gallons. The latter value was legalized in 1423.

And he 's sew'd up the bloody hide,
A *puncheon* o' wine put in.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 149).

★**puncher** (pun'chėr), *n.* [< *punch*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which punches, perforates, or stamps.

He was a rival of the former, who used puncheons for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. 250.

punch-glass (punch'glȧs), *n.* A small tumbler or ornamental mug with a handle, made of glass and used for punch and similar drinks: usually forming part of a set, as with a tray, or a tray and punch-bowl.

punch-gut†, *a.* Pot-bellied.

O swinish, *punch-gut* God, say they, that smells rank of the sty he was sowed up in.

Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 19. (*Davies.*)

punch-house (punch'hous), *n.* In India, an inn or tavern; specifically, in the Presidency towns, a boarding-house or house of entertainment for seamen.

Sailors, British and American, Malay and Lascar, [belong] to Flag Street, the quarter of *punch-houses*.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 264.

punchin†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *puncheon*[1].

Punchinello (pun-chi-nel'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *Punchanello*, *Punchionello;* = F. *Polichinelle*, < It. *pulcinello*, a clown, buffoon, prop. a puppet, dim. of *pulcino*, formerly also *polcino*, a young chicken, a child; cf. *pulcella*, f., a young girl, maiden, = F. *pucelle* (see *pucelle*); ult. < L. *pullus*, the young of an animal, a chicken: see *pullet*. Cf. *Punch*[4].] **1†.** [*l. c.*] A puppet; specifically, a popular puppet of Italian origin, the prototype of Punch. See *Punch*[4]. [In the first quotation the name is applied to an exhibitor of puppets.]

1666, March 29. Rec. of *Punchinello*, the Itallian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*
Overseer's Books of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, [*London.* (*Nares.*)

'Twas then, when August near was spent,
That Bat, the grilliado'd saint,
Had usher'd in his Smithfield-revels,
Where *punchinellloes*, popes, and devils
Are by authority allow'd,
To please the giddy gaping crowd.
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (*Nares.*)

2. Any grotesque or absurd personage, likened to the familiar character of the popular comedy in Italy.

Being told that Gilbert Cooper called him [Johnson] the Caliban of literature: "Well," said he, "I must dub him the *Punchinello*." *Boswell*, Johnson, ætat. 61.

punching-bag (pun'ching-bag), *n.* A bag, generally large and heavy, suspended from the ceiling, to be punched by an athlete, especially a boxer, for the sake of exercise.

punching-bear (pun'ching-bār), *n.* A punching-machine, operated by hydraulic power or by ordinary lever-power, for punching holes in bars or sheets of metal.—**Close-mouthed punching-bear**, a punching-bear which has a central opening through the body of the machine, into which metal bars are thrust and brought into position for the action of the punch.—**Open-mouthed punching-bear**, a punching-bear which has in its side an opening or slot for the insertion of the margin of a metallic sheet or plate to be punched. See cut under *bear*[2], 9.

punching-machine (pun'ching-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-punch for making rivet-holes in plates, tubes, and other work in wrought-iron. Such machines are operated by means of cams with steam or other power. They are often combined with shearing-machines.

punchion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *puncheon*[1].

punch-jug (punch'jug), *n.* A jug, usually of pottery, formed in a grotesque shape like Punch.

punch-ladle (punch'lā″dl), *n.* A ladle of medium size, the bowl of which has two spouts, one on each side, used for filling glasses from a punch-bowl.

punch-pliers (punch'plī″ėrz), *n. pl.* A tool with two jaws, one bearing a hollow punch, and the other constituting a flat die against which the punch works. Punches of this nature are used by shoemakers, railroad and street-car conductors, etc.

punch-prop (punch'prop), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a short prop of timber used to support the coal in holing or undercutting; a punch. Also called *sprag*.

punchy (pun'chi), *a.* [< *punch*[3] + *-y*[1]; prob. in part a var. of *paunchy*, < *paunch* + *-y*[1].] Paunchy; pot-bellied; short, squat, and fat. [Colloq.]

A fat, little, *punchy* concern of sixteen.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 124.

punct† (pungkt), *n.* [< L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1].] A point.

And neuerthelesse at the same instant and *punct* of time it maketh day and high noone in one place, and nyght and mydnyght on the opposite part.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xliii.).

punct† (pungkt), *v. t.* [< ML. *punctare*, pierce, punch: see *punch*[1], *point*[1].] To pierce; puncture. *Halliwell*.

puncta, *n.* Plural of *punctum*.

Punctaria (pungk-tā'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Greville), so called in allusion to the dots formed by the sporangia and hairs; < L. *punctum*, point, dot: see *point*[1].] A genus of olive-brown seaweeds, with a simple membranaceous frond which is composed of from two to six layers of cuboidal cells. The unilocular sporangia, which are immersed in the frond, are formed from the superficial cells; the plurilocular sporangia also are collected in spots and immersed, except at the apex. There are 5 or 6 widely distributed species.

Punctariaceæ (pungk-tā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Punctaria* + *-aceæ*.] A former family of marine algæ of the class *Phæophyceæ*, at present included in the family *Encœliaceæ*, taking its name from the genus *Punctaria*. The plant is attached by a minute naked disk. The frond is cylindrical or flat, unbranched, and cellular. The fructification consists of sori scattered all over the fronds in minute distinct dots.

punctate (pungk'tāt), *a.* [< ML. *punctatus*, marked with dots (NL. *punctatus*, pointed), pp. of *punctare*, mark with dots, mark, point, < L. *punctum*, point, dot: see *point*[1].] **1.** Having a point or points; pointed.—**2.** In *math.*, having an acnode, or point separate from the rest of the locus spoken of. *Newton*, 1706.—**3.** Having dots scattered over the surface; studded with points, as of color, shape, texture, etc.; dotted; pitted; spotted.

punctated (pungk'tā-ted), *a.* [< *punctate* + *-ed*[2].] Punctate; dotted; finely pitted.

Nearly allied to this is the genus Bacillaria; . . . its valves have a longitudinal *punctated* keel.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 285.

Punctated curve, a curve with an acnode, or separate point.

punctate-striate (pungk'tāt-strī'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having striæ or impressed lines with punctures in them at more or less regular intervals. Also *punctatostriate*.

punctate-sulcate (pungk'tāt-sul'kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, sulcate or grooved, with punctures in the grooves. Also *punctatosulcate*.

punctation (pungk-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *punctatio(n-)*, < *punctare*, mark, dot: see *punctate*.] **1.** The state or condition of being punctate, in any of the senses of that word.

The absence of *punctation* in the test is referred to metamorphism, as in C. Guerangeri all stages were discovered, from impunctate to completely punctate.

Science, III. 325.

2. In *civil law*, a document made between the parties before the contract to which it refers has binding force, generally merely with the object of putting clearly before them the principal points discussed. *Goudsmit.*—**Punctation of Ems,** a document prepared at Bad Ems, Germany, in 1786, by representatives of the Roman Catholic archbishops of Co-

logne, Treves, Mainz, and Salzburg, in which episcopal rights were maintained against the claims of the papal see.

punctator (pungk-tā′tor), *n.* [< ML. *punctator*, one who marks with dots (applied to one who so marked the names of persons absent from service), < *punctare*, mark with dots: see *punctate*.] One who marks with dots: specifically applied to the Masorites, who invented the Hebrew vowel-points. See *masoretic*.

punctatostriate (pungk-tā″tō-strī′āt), *a.* Same as *punctate-striate*.

punctatosulcate (pungk-tā″tō-sul′kāt), *a.* Same as *punctate-sulcate*.

puncticular (pungk-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. **puncticulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1].] Comprised in a point; being a mere point as to size. [Rare.]

> The *puncticular* originals of periwinkles and gnats.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

puncticulate (pungk-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **puncticulatus*, < **puncticulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1].] Minutely punctate; punctulate.

Punctidæ (pungk′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Punctum* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Punctum*, having the shell heliciform, the mantle submedian, the jaw disintegrated into many separate pieces, and the teeth peculiarly modified, represented only by medians and laterals, having the bases of attachment longer than wide, and the free parts narrowed and reflected. It contains a few minute species, such as the *Punctum pygmæum* of Europe and *P. minutissimum* of North America.

punctiform (pungk′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *punctum*, point, + *forma*, form.] Like a point or dot; having the character of a point; located in a point.

> A *punctiform* sensation of cold is experienced.
> *Science*, VII. 459.

punctigerous (pungk-tij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *punctum*, point, + *gerere*, carry.] Having a small simple eye or eye-spot, without a lens: opposed to *lentigerous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 680.

punctilio (pungk-til′iō), *n.* [Formerly also *punctillo*; < Sp. *puntillo* = It. *puntiglio*, a small point, punctilio, < LL. *punctillum*, a small point, a dot, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1]. Cf. *punctato*.] 1†. A small point. *B. Jonson*.

> In that *punctilio* of time wherein the bullets struck him . . . he is in an instant disanimated.
> *The Unhappy Marksman*, 1639 (Harl. Misc., IV. 4). (*Davies*.)

2. A nice point, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; also, particularity or exactness in the observance of forms.

> Where reputation is, almost every thing becometh; but where that is not, it must be supplied by *punctilios* and compliments. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 308.
>
> 'Sdeath! to trifle with me at such a juncture as this—now to stand on *punctilios*—love me! I don't believe she ever did. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 2.
>
> Societies
> Polished in arts, and in *punctilio* versed.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

punctilious (pungk-til′ius), *a.* [< *punctilio* + *-ous*.] Attentive to punctilios; very nice or precise in behavior, ceremony, or intercourse; exact (sometimes, to excess) in the observance of rules or forms prescribed by law or custom.

> Fletcher's whole soul was possessed by a sore, jealous, *punctilious* patriotism. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.
>
> The courtiers, in emulation of their master, made frequent entertainments, at which he [Columbus] was treated with the *punctilious* deference paid to a noble of the highest class. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

=Syn. Particular, precise, scrupulous.

punctiliously (pungk-til′ius-li), *adv.* In a punctilious manner; with exactness or great nicety.

> I have thus *punctiliously* and minutely pursued this disquisition. *Johnson*, False Alarm.

punctiliousness (pungk-til′ius-nes), *n.* The quality of being punctilious; exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attention to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

punction (pungk′shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *punccion*; < OF. *ponction*, F. *ponction* = Pr. *punccio*, *puncio* = Sp. *punción* = Pg. *punção* = It. *punzione*, < L. *punctio(n-)*, a pricking, < *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, pierce, prick: see *point*[1], *punch*[1]. Cf. doublet *puncheon*[1].] A pricking; puncture.

punctist (pungk′tist), *n.* [< L. *punctum*, a point (see *punct*), + *-ist*.] One who holds the vowel-points in the Hebrew Scriptures to be authoritative. *N. E. D.*

puncto (pungk′tō), *n.* [< Sp. and It. *punto*, < L. *punctum*, a point: see *punct*, *point*[1]. Cf. *punctilio*.] 1†. A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio.

> All the particularities and religious *punctoes* and ceremonies. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 105.

2. In *fencing*, the point of the sword or foil; also, a blow with the point. See *point*.

punctual (pungk′tū-al), *a.* [= F. *ponctuel* = Pr. *puntual* = Sp. *puntual* = Pg. *pontual* = It. *puntuale*, < ML. **punctualis* (in adv. *punctualiter*), < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1].] 1. Consisting of a point; being a point.

> To officiate light
> Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot,
> One day and night. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 23.

2. Exact; precise; nice.

> No doubt, many may be well seen in the passages of government and policy which are to seek in little and *punctual* occasions. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 35.
>
> I hope the adversaries of episcopacy, that are so *punctual* to pitch all upon Scripture ground, will be sure to produce clear Scripture. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.
>
> Must he therefore believe himself well because he cannot tell the *punctual* time when he fell sick?
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.
>
> Upon his [St. John's] examination upon oath, he made a clear, full, and *punctual* declaration.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 39.
>
> We should search in vain for its *punctual* equivalent.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 307.

3. Exact or prompt in action or in the observance of time, the keeping of appointments, engagements, etc.

> *Punctual* be thou in Payments.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

4. Prompt; at the exact or stipulated time: as, *punctual* payment.

> She enjoins the *punctual* discharge of all her personal debts within a year. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Punctual coördinate. Same as *point-coördinate*.

punctualist† (pungk′tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *punctual* + *-ist*.] One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

> Bilson hath decipher'd us all the galanteries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Casteel, Naples, or Fountain-Bleau could have don. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

punctuality (pungk-tū-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ponctualité*; as *punctual* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being punctual. (*a*) Scrupulous exactness with regard to matters of fact or detail; exactness; nicety.

> I have in a table
> With curious *punctuality* set down,
> To a hair's breadth, how low a new-stamped courtier
> May vail to a country gentleman.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.
>
> Who teaches you the mimic posture of your body, the *punctuality* of your beard, the formality of your pace?
> *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

(*b*) Adherence to the exact time of meeting one's obligations or performing one's duties; especially, the fact or habit of promptness in attendance or in fulfilling appointments.

> We were not a little displeased to find that, in the first promise of *punctuality* our Rais had made, he had disappointed us by absenting himself from the boat.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 47.

(*c*) The character of being, or existence in, a point.

> A state of rest in our own body or in external things, the perception of any defined and static form whatever, and most of all the very possibility of unspaciality or *punctuality*, must be subsequently inferred as negative instances from indeterminate extension and movement.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 230.

punctually (pungk′tū-al-i), *adv.* [< *punctual* + *-ly*[2].] In a punctual manner. (*a*) With attention or reference to minute points or particulars; nicely; exactly; precisely.

> In imitation of what I have seene my Father do, I began to observe matters more *punctualy*, which I did use to set down in a blanke almanac. *Evelyn*, Diary (1631), p. 9.
>
> What did you with it?—tell me *punctually*;
> I look for a strict accompt.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iv. 5.

> It [the gift of reading] consists, first of all, in a vast intellectual endowment, . . . by which a man rises to understand that he is not *punctually* right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Books which have Influenced me, p. 14.

(*b*) With scrupulous exactness or promptness in regard to the fulfilling of obligations, duties, appointments, etc.: as, to pay debts or rent *punctually*.

punctualness (pungk′tū-al-nes), *n.* [< *punctual* + *-ness*.] Exactness; punctuality; promptness.

> Yet I can obey those wherein I think power is unguided by prudence with no less *punctualness* and fidelity.
> *Boyle*, Works, II. 413.

punctuate (pungk′tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punctuated*, ppr. *punctuating*. [< ML. *punctuare* (> F. *ponctuer*), mark with points, < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1], *n.*, and cf. *point*[1], *v.*, *punch*[1], *v.*, and *punctate*.] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, to mark with points in some significant manner; specifically, to divide into sentences and parts of sentences by the conventional signs called points or marks of punctuation: as, to *punctuate* one's letters carefully. See *punctuation*.—2. Figuratively, to emphasize by some significant or forcible action; enforce the important parts or points of in some special manner: as, to *punctuate* one's remarks by gestures. [Colloq.]

punctuate (pungk′tū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *punctuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, same as *punctured*.

punctuated (pungk′tū-ā-ted), *a.* [< *punctuate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, same as *punctate*.

punctuatim (pungk-tū-ā′tim), *adv.* [NL., formed in imitation of *verbatim* and *literatim*, < L. *punctus*, a point: see *punctuate*.] Point for point; with respect to every point or mark of punctuation: in the phrase *verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point.

punctuation (pungk-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *ponctuation*, < ML. *punctuatio(n-)*, a marking with points, a writing, agreement, < *punctuare*, mark with points, settle: see *punctuate*.] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, a pointing off or separation of one part from another by arbitrary marks; specifically, the division of a composition into sentences and parts of sentences by the use of marks indicating intended differences of effect by differences of form. The points used for punctuation exclusively are the period or full-stop, the colon, the semicolon, and the comma. (See *point*[1], *n.*, 11 (*a*).) The interrogation- and exclamation-points serve also for punctuation in the place of one or another of these, while having a special rhetorical effect of their own; and the dash is also used, either alone or in conjunction with one of the preceding marks, in some cases where the sense or the nature of the pause required can thereby be more clearly indicated. (See *parenthesis*.) The modern system of punctuation was gradually developed after the introduction of printing, primarily through the efforts of Aldus Manutius and his family. In ancient writing the words were at first run together continuously; afterward they were separated by spaces, and sometimes by dots or other marks, which were made to serve some of the purposes of modern punctuation, and were retained in early printing. Long after the use of the present points became established, they were so indiscriminately employed that, if closely followed, they are often a hindrance rather than an aid in reading and understanding the text. There is still much uncertainty and arbitrariness in punctuation, but its chief office is now generally understood to be that of facilitating a clear comprehension of the sense. *Close punctuation*, characterized especially by the use of many commas, was common in English in the eighteenth century, and is the rule in present French usage; but *open punctuation*, characterized by the avoidance of all pointing not clearly required by the construction, now prevails in the best English usage. In some cases, as in certain legal papers, title-pages, etc., punctuation is wholly omitted.

> The principles of *punctuation* are subtle, and an exact logical training is requisite for the just application of them. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xix.

2. In *zoöl.*, the punctures of a punctate surface.

> The very fine and close *punctuation* of the head, etc.
> *Waterhouse*, in Trans. Entom. Soc. of London.

punctuative (pungk′tū-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *punctuate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to punctuation.

punctuator (pungk′tū-ā-tor), *n.* [< *punctuate* + *-or*[1].] One who punctuates.

punctula, *n.* Plural of *punctulum*.

punctulate (pungk′tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *punctulatus*, < L. *punctulum*, a slight prick, a small point (dim. of *punctus*, a pricking, a point), + *-ate*[2].] Minutely punctate; studded with very small pits or dots.

punctulated (pungk′tū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *punctulate*.

> The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser.
> *Woodward*, Fossils.

punctulation (pungk-tū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *punctulate* + *-ion*.] The state of being punctulate; a set of punctules; minute or fine puncturation.

punctule (pungk′tūl), *n.* [< LL. *punctulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1].] In *entom.*, a very small puncture or impressed dot.

punctulum (pungk′tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *punctula* (-lä). [NL.: see *punctule*.] Same as *punctule*.

punctum (pungk′tum), *n.*; pl. *puncta* (-tä). [L., a point, dot: see *point*[1].] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a point; a dot; a pit; a papilla; some little place, as if a mere point, in any way distinguished.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, type of the family *Punctidæ*: so called on account of its minute size. *E. S. Morse*, 1864.—**Puncta vasculosa**, numerous small red spots observed on a section of the



Punctum minutissimum, magnified. (The mark below shows natural size.)

brain, due to the escape of blood from the vessels divided in the operation.—**Punctum cæcum**, the blind spot in the eye; the optic papilla, where the nerve enters the eyeball.—**Punctum lacrymale**, the lacrymal punctum; the minute aperture of the lacrymal canal at the summit of a lacrymal papilla.—**Punctum luteum**, the yellow spot.—**Punctum proximum**, the nearest point which a given eye can bring to focus upon its retina; the near point.—**Punctum remotum**, the furthest point which a given eye can bring to focus upon its retina; the far point.—**Punctum saliens**, a salient point; an initial point of a movement or procedure; hence, a starting-point of anything; specifically, in *embryol.*, the first trace of the embryonic heart, as a pulsating point or vesicle of a primitive blood-vessel.—**Punctum vegetationis**, in *bot.*, the growing-point or vegetating-point of an organ.

puncturation (pungk-tū-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *punctura*, a prick, a puncture, + *-ation.*] 1. In *surg.*, the act of puncturing.—2. In *zoöl.*, the state of being punctured, dotted, or pitted; ★a set of punctures.

puncture (pungk′tūr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *puntura* = Pg. *punctura*, *puntura*, < LL. *punctura*, a pricking, a puncture, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, pierce, prick: see *pungent*, *point*[1].] 1. The act of perforating or pricking, as with a pointed instrument, or a small hole so made; a small wound, as one made by a needle, prickle, or sting: as, the *puncture* of a lancet, nail, or pin.

When prick'd by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is call'd a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded.
Wiseman, Surgery, v. 3.

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. In *zoöl.*, a depressed point or dot, as if punctured; a small depression, as if pricked into a surface; a punctum. See cut under *Coscinoptera*.—**Confluent, dilated, distinct, dorsal, obliterate, ocellate**, etc., **punctures**. See the adjectives.

puncture (pungk′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punctured*, ppr. *puncturing*. [< *puncture*, *n.*] To prick; pierce with a sharp point of any kind: as, to *puncture* the skin.

With that he drew a lancet in his rage
To *puncture* the still supplicating sage.
Garth, Dispensary, vi.

Punctured work, in *masonry*, a kind of rustic stonework in which the face is ornamented with series of holes.

punctureless (pungk′tūr-les), *a.* [< *puncture* + *-less.*] In *entom.*, without punctures; smooth.

punctus (pungk′tus), *n.*; pl. *punctus*. [ML., < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1].] In *medieval musical notation*: (*a*) A note. (*b*) A dot or point, however used.

pund (pund), *n.* A dialectal variant of *pound*[1]. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

pundert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pinder*[1].

pundit (pun′dit), *n.* [Also *pandit* (the Hind. *a* being pronounced like E. *u*); < Hind. *pandit*, *paṇḍat*, a learned man, master, teacher, an honorary title equiv. to *doctor* or *professor*; also a Hindu law-officer, jurist; < Skt. *paṇḍita*, a learned man, scholar, as adj. learned.] A learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India: as, formerly, the *Pundits* of the supreme court; by extension, any learned man.

[An Anglo-Indian child] calls a learned *Pundit* "asal ulu," an egregious owl.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 342.

The young *pandit*, then, is expected to master the system of Hindu Grammar, and to govern his Sanskrit speech and writing by it. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 281.

It behooved the squire himself to . . . see certain learned *pundits* . . . at various dingy dismal chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Temple, and Gray's Inn Lane.
Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xliv.

pundle†, **pundlet** (pun′dl), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *punch*[3] and *bundle.*] A short, fat woman. *Imp. Dict.*

pundonor (pun′do-nôr′), *n.* [Sp., contraction of *punto de honor* = F. *point d'honneur*, point of honor: see *point*[1], *de*[2], *honor.*] Point of honor.

They stood not much upon the *pundonor*, the high punctilio, and rarely drew the stiletto in their disputes.
Irving, Granada, p. 256.

The Spaniard fights, or rather fought, for religion and the *Pundonor*, and the Irishman fights for the fun of fighting. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 325.

pundum (pun′dum), *n.* Same as *piny resin.*

puneset, *n.* See *punice*[2].

pung (pung), *n.* [Said to be for an older *tom pung*, possibly a corruption of *toboggan.*] A rude form of sleigh consisting of a box-like body placed on runners; any low box-sleigh. [New Eng.]

pungar (pung′gär), *n.* A crab. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

pungence (pun′jens), *n.* [< *pungen(t)* + *-ce.*] Pungency.

Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far
Bear the warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar.
Crabbe, Works, II. 6.

pungency (pun′jen-si), *n.* [As *pungence* (see *-cy*).] Pungent character or quality; the power of sharply affecting the taste or smell; keenness; sharpness; tartness; causticity.

The *pungency* of forbidden lust is truly a thorn in the flesh. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 10.

This unsavory rebuke, which probably lost nothing of its *pungency* from the tone in which it was delivered, so incensed the pope that he attempted to seize the paper and tear it in pieces. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

★=**Syn.** Poignancy, acridness, pointedness.

pungent (pun′jent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *pungente*, < L. *pungen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pungere*, pierce, prick, sting, penetrate: see *point*[1]. From L. *pungere* are also E. *punch*[1], *punction*, *puncheon*[1] (and prob. *puncheon*[2]), *point*[1], *punct*, *punctule*, *punctilio*, *punctilious*, etc., *punctual*, *punctuate*, etc., *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, *pounce*[1], *poignant* (doublet of *pungent*), etc.] 1. Piercing; sharp.

A rush which now your heels do lie on here
Was whilome used for a *pungent* spear.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the lobes of the holly-leaf. (*b*) In *entom.*, fitted for piercing or penetrating: as, a *pungent* ovipositor.

2. Sharp and painful; poignant.

We also may make our thorns, which are in themselves *pungent* and dolorous, to be a crown.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 325.

3. Affecting the tongue like small sharp points; stinging; acrid.

Among simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*, there are some which are intrinsically grateful.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, i. 5.

And herbs of potent smell and *pungent* taste
Give a warm relish to the night's repast.
Crabbe, Works, I. 41.

4. Sharply affecting the sense of smell: as, *pungent* snuff.

The *pungent* grains of titillating dust.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 84.

5. Hence, sharply affecting the mind; curt and expressive; caustic; racy; biting.

A sharp and *pungent* manner of speech. *Dryden.*

She could only tell me amusing stories, and reciprocate any racy and *pungent* gossip I chose to indulge in.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, ix.

The attention of the reader is continually provoked by the *pungent* stimulants which are mixed in the composition of almost every sentence.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.

=**Syn.** Sharp, stinging, keen, peppery, acrid, caustic. *Piquant*, *Pungent*, *Poignant.* That which is *piquant* is just tart enough to be agreeable; that which is *pungent* is so tart that, if it were more so, it would be positively disagreeable; that which is *poignant* is likely to prove actually disagreeable to most persons. *Pungent* is manifestly figurative when not applied to the sense of taste, or, less often, of smell; *piquant* is similar, but less forcible; *poignant* is now used chiefly of mental states, etc., as *poignant* grief, or of things affecting the mind, as *poignant* wit.

pungently (pun′jent-li), *adv.* With pungency; sharply.

pungi (pöng′gē), *n.* [Hind. *pūngī.*] A Hindu pipe or nose-flute composed of a gourd or nutshell into which two wooden pipes or reeds are inserted. It emits a droning or humming sound, and is the instrument commonly used by snake-charmers.

pungled (pung′gld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Shriveled; shrunken: applied specifically to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealium*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pungy (pung′i), *n.*; pl. *pungies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] 1. A small boat like a sharpey. [Massachusetts.]—2. A kind of schooner peculiar to the oyster-trade of Chesapeake Bay, sailing fast, and holding from 300 to 600 bushels of oysters. *Broca.*—**Canoe pungy**, a canoe like a pungy, used in oyster-dredging. [Chesapeake Bay.]

Punic (pū′nik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Punicus*, *Pœnicus*, Carthaginian, < *Pœnus*, a Carthaginian, a Phenician, akin to Gr. Φοίνιξ, a Phenician: see *Phenician.*] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Carthaginians, who were characterized by the Romans as being unworthy of trust; hence, faithless; treacherous; deceitful.

Yes, yes; his faith attesting nations own;
'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known!
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, ii.

Punic apple, the pomegranate.

But the territorie of Carthage chalengeth to itselfe the *punicke apple*; some call it the pomegranat [granatum], and they have made severall kindes thereof.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 19.

Punic faith. See *faith.*—**Punic wars**, in *Rom. hist.*, the three wars waged by Rome against Carthage, 264–241, 218–201, and 149–146 B. C. They resulted in the overthrow of Carthage and its annexation to Rome.

II. *n.* The language of the Carthaginians, which belongs to the Canaanitish branch of the Semitic tongues, and is an offshoot of Phenician, and allied to Hebrew.

Punica (pū′ni-kạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *punicum*, sc. *malum*, the pomegranate, lit. 'Carthaginian apple,' < L. *punicus*, Carthaginian: see *Punic.*] A genus of plants constituting the family *Punicaceæ*, formerly classed in the *Myrtaceæ*, or myrtle family. The 2 species are native from southern Europe to the Himalayas and on the island of Sokotra. It is anomalous in its ovary, which is inferior and consists of two circles of cells, a lower set of three or four and an upper circle of from five to ten, each with many ovules crowded in numerous rows on enlarged fleshy placentas, which become united to the membranous partitions and walls. It is also characterized by very numerous stamens in many rows, ovate versatile anthers on slender incurved filaments, leaf-like, spirally rolled seed-leaves with two auricles at their bases, and a persistent flexuous style with swollen base and capitate stigma. One of the species, *P. Granatum*, the pomegranate, is a native of western Asia to northwestern India, growing in the Himalayas to the altitude of 6,000 feet, long naturalized throughout the Mediterranean countries, and now widely cultivated in subtropical regions, including, in the United States, chiefly Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. (See *pomegranate*, *balausta*, and *balaustine.*) Of ornamental varieties may be mentioned especially the variety *nana*, the dwarf pomegranate, a favorite double-flowered lawn and greenhouse plant, native of the East Indies, and now naturalized in places in the southern United States and West Indies.

punice[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *punish.*

punice[2]†, **puneset**, *n.* [Also *puny* (see *puny*[2]); < F. *punaise*, a bedbug, fem. of *punais*, stinking, ult. < L. *putere*, stink.] A bedbug.

His flea, his morpion, and *punese*,
He 'ad gotten for his proper ease.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 433.

puniceous (pū-nish′ius), *a.* [< L. *puniceus*, reddish, purple, < *Punicus*, Carthaginian, Phenician. Cf. Gr. *φοινιξ*, red, purple: see *Phenician.*] In *entom.*, purplish-red or crimson; having the color of a pomegranate.

puniesht, *n.* See *punyship.*

puniness (pū′ni-nes), *n.* [< *puny*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being puny; littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

punish (pun′ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *punischen*, *punisshen*, *punicen*, *punchen*, < OF. *puniss-*, stem of certain parts of *punir*, F. *punir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *punir* = It. *punire*, < L. *punire*, *pœnire*, inflict punishment upon, < *pœna*, punishment, penalty: see *pain*[1]. Cf. *pain*[1], *pine*[2], from the same ult. source, and *punch*[2], a contracted form of *punish.*] 1. To inflict a penalty on; visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, death, or other penalty; castigate; chastise.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,
To tempt or *punish* mortals.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1032.

2. To reward or visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender: applied to the crime or offense: as, to *punish* murder or theft.

By an Act of Parliament, or rather by a Synod of Bishops holden at London, he [Henry I.] was authorized to *punish* Marriage and Incontinency of Priests.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 40.

Our Supreme Foe in time may much remit
His anger; and perhaps thus far removed
Not mind us not offending; satisfied
With what is *punish'd*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 213.

3. To handle severely: as, to *punish* an opponent in a boxing-match or a pitcher in a base-ball game; to *punish* (that is, to stimulate by whip or spur) a horse in running a race. [Colloq.]—4. To make a considerable inroad on; make away with a good quantity of. [Colloq.]

He *punished* my champagne.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Chasten*, etc. (see *chastise*), scourge, whip, lash, correct, discipline.

punishability (pun″ish-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *punissabilité.*] The quality of being punishable; liability to punishment.

The vexed question of *punishability* is raised by certain forms of insanity. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 522.

punishable (pun′ish-ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *punissable*, F. *punissable*; as *punish* + *-able.*] Deserving punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by right or law: applied to persons or conduct.

That time was when to be a Protestant, to be a Christian, was by Law as *punishable* as to be a traitor.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Dangerous tumults and seditions were *punishable* by death. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 97

punishableness (pun′ish-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being punishable.

punisher (pun′ish-ėr), *n.* One who punishes; one who inflicts pain, loss, or other evil for a crime or offense.

For he [the Sultan] is of no bloody disposition, . . . yet he is an unrelenting *punisher* of offences, even in his own houshold. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

So should I purchase dear
Short intermission bought with double smart.
This knows my *Punisher*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 103.

punishment (pun'ish-ment), *n.* [< *punish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of punishing; the infliction of pain or chastisement.

How many sorts of fears possess a sinner's mind? fears of disappointments, fears of discovery, and fears of *punishment*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

We now come to speak of *punishment:* which, in the sense in which it is here considered, is an artificial consequence, annexed by political authority to an offensive act in one instance; in the view of putting a stop to the production of events similar to the obnoxious part of its natural consequences in other instances.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xii. 36.

Crime and *punishment* grow out of one stem. *Punishment* is a fruit that unsuspected ripens within the flower of the pleasure which concealed it.
Emerson, Compensation.

It is impossible to separate that moral indignation which expresses itself in *punishment* from the spirit of self-redress for wrongs. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 20 a.

2. Pain, suffering, loss, confinement, or other penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject; a penalty imposed in the enforcement or application of law.

Whatsoever hath been said or written on the other side, all the late statutes, which inflict capital *punishment* upon extollers of the Pope's supremacy, . . . have for their principal scope, not the punishment of the error of conscience, but the repressing of the peril of the state.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

So this Prophet [Amos] tells us that the true account of all Gods *punishments* is to be fetched from the sins of the people. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

I proceed, in the next place, to consider the general nature of *punishments*, which are evils or inconveniences consequent upon crimes and misdemeanours; being devised, denounced, and inflicted, by human laws, in consequence of disobedience or misbehaviour in those to regulate whose conduct such laws were respectively made.
Blackstone, Com., IV. i.

3. Pain or injury inflicted, in a general sense; especially, in colloquial use, the pain inflicted by one pugilist on another in a prize-fight.

Tom Sayers could not take *punishment* more gaily.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

Canonical punishments. See *canonical.* =**Syn.** 2. Chastisement, correction, discipline. See *chastise.*

punition† (pū-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *punicion, punyssyon* = F. *punition* = Pr. *punicio* = Sp. *punición* = Pg. *punição* = It. *punizione*, < LL. *punitio(n-)*, a punishment, < L. *punire*, pp. *punitus*, punish: see *punish.*] Punishment.

The dole that thou haste for Gaffray thy sone,
That the monkes brende so disordinaitly,
Knowith thys, that it was for *punicion*
Taken vppon tho of religion hy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3671.

The translation of kingdoms and governments by such wonderful methods and means, for the *punition* of tyrants and the vices of men, of which history abounds with examples [is the decree of a most admirable disposer].
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 85.

punitive (pū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *punitif* = Pg. It. *punitivo*, < L. *punire*, pp. *punitus*, punish: see *punish.*] Pertaining to or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment: as, *punitive* law or justice.

The *punitive* part of repentance is resolved on, and begun, and put forward into good degrees of progress.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

The penal code then would consist principally of *punitive* laws, involving the imperative matter of the whole number of civil laws: along with which would probably also be found various masses of expository matter, appertaining, not to the civil, but to the punitory laws.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 29, note.

Punitive damages. Same as *exemplary damages* (which see, under *damage*).

punitory (pū'ni-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **punitorius*, < *punitor*, a punisher, < L. *punire*, pp. *punitus*, punish: see *punish.*] Punishing, or tending to punishment; punitive.

"Let no man steal," and "Let the judge cause whoever is convicted of stealing to be hanged." . . . The former might be styled a simple imperative law; the other a *punitory;* but the *punitory*, if it commands the punishment to be inflicted, and does not merely permit it, is as truly imperative as the other; only it is *punitory* besides, which the other is not.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xix. 2, note.

Punjabee, Punjabi (pun-jä'bē), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *Panjābī*, < Pers. *panj*, five, + *āb*, water, river.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of the Punjab (or Panjab), literally the country of the five rivers, in extreme northwestern British India.

He was clad in the white dress of a *Punjabee*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research (London), IX. 368.

2. The dialect of the Punjab, a variety of Hindi.

punjum (pun'jum), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *panjam.*

punk (pungk), *n.* [Appar. reduced from *spunk.* Cf. *funk*[1], rotten wood.] 1. Wood decayed through the influence of a fungus or otherwise, and used like tinder; touchwood.—2. Tinder made from certain fungi. See *amadou* and *fungus-tinder.*—3. A prostitute; a courtezan.

This *punk* is one of Cupid's carriers.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 141.

punka (pung'kä), *n.* [Also *punkah;* < Hind. *pankhā*, a fan (cf. Pers. *pankan*, a fan), akin to *pankha*, a wing, feather, and to *paksha* (< Skt. *paksha*), a wing.] In the East Indies, a fan of any kind; specifically, a swinging screen consisting of cloth stretched on a rectangular frame, hung from the ceiling and kept in motion by a servant, or in some cases by machinery, by means of which the air of an apartment is agitated.

The cool season was just closing. *Punka* fans were coming into play again.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 401.

The day following I was engaged to pull a *punkah* in the house of an English lawyer.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, i.

punk-fist (pungk'fist), *n.* Same as *puckfist.*

punkin (pung'kin), *n.* A dialectal or colloquial form of *pumpkin.*

punkish† (pung'kish), *a.* [< *punk* + *-ish*[1].] Meretricious.

The credit of a good house is made not to consist in inward hospitality, but in outward walls. These *punkish* outsiders beguile the needy traveller; he thinks there cannot be so many rooms in a house and never a one to harbour a poor stranger. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 28.

punkling† (pungk'ling), *n.* [< *punk* + *-ling*[1].] A little or young punk. See *punk*, 3.

And then earn'd your royal a day by squiring punks and *punklings* up and down the city?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

punk-oak (pungk'ōk), *n.* The water-oak, *Quercus nigra.*

punky (pung'ki), *n.*; pl. *punkies* (-kiz). [Origin obscure.] A minute dipterous insect common in the Adirondack region of New York and in the Maine woods, which bites severely and is a great nuisance to travelers and sportsmen. The name is applied to several species of the genus *Ceratopogon* and particularly to *C. nocivum.*

Sandy beaches or gravelly points are liable to swarm with midges or *punkies*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 642.

punnage (pun'āj), *n.* [< *punn*[2] + *-age.*] Punning. [Rare.]

The man who maintains that he derives gratification from any such chapters of *punnage* as Hood was in the daily practice of committing to paper should not be credited upon oath. *Poe*, Marginalia, clxxvii. (*Davies.*)

punner[1] (pun'ėr), *n.* [< *pun*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which puns or rams earth into a hole; specifically, a tool for ramming earth. [Eng.]

The hole should not be hastily filled up, but ample time be given to the *punners* to do their share of the work.
Preece and *Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 196.

punner[2] (pun'ėr), *n.* [< *punn*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who makes puns; a punster. *Swift.*

punnet (pun'et), *n.* A small but broad shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

punning (pun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *punn*[2], *v.*] The practice of making puns.

Several worthy gentlemen and critics have applied to me to give my censure of an enormity which has been reviv'd after being long suppressed, and is call'd *punning*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 32.

punning (pun'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *punn*[2], *v.*] Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play on words: as, a *punning* reply.—**Punning arms,** in *her.*, same as *allusive arms* (which see, under *arm*[2]).

punnology (pu-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *punn*[2] + *-ology.*] The art of punning. [Rare.]

He might have been better instructed in the Greek *punnology*. *Pope.* (*Jodrell.*)

punquetto†, *n.* [< *punk* + It. dim. *-etto.*] Same as *punk*, 3. [Slang.]

Marry, to his cockatrice, or *punquetto*, half a dozen taffata gowns or satin kirtles in a pair or two of months—why, they are nothing. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

punster (pun'stėr), *n.* [< *punn*[2] + *-ster.*] One who puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler on words.

Whatever were the bons mots of Cicero, of which few have come down to us, it is certain that Cicero was an inveterate *punster;* and he seems to have been more ready with them than with repartees.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 126.

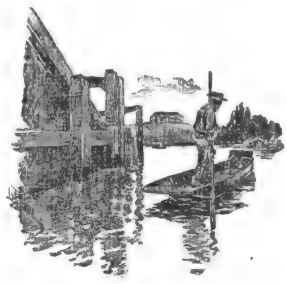
★**punt**[1] (punt), *n.* [< ME. **punt*, < AS. *punt* = D. *ponte*, *pont* = MLG. *punte*, a punt, ferry-boat, pontoon, < L. *ponto(n-)*, a punt, a pontoon: see *pontoon.*] 1. A flat-bottomed, square-ended, mastless boat of varying size and use. The smaller punts are used in fishing, and by sportsmen in shooting wild fowl; larger ones are often used as ferry-boats across shallow streams, and still larger ones are used as lighters and scows.

As for Pamphilus, . . . of his making is the picture of Vlysses in a *punt* or small bottom.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 10.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in close time out of a *punt*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

2. [< *punt*[1], *v.*, 3.] In *foot-ball*, a kick of the ball as it is dropped from the hands and before it strikes the ground.

★**punt**[1] (punt), *v.* [< *punt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To convey in a punt: as, he was *punted* across the river. Hence—2. To propel as a punt is usually propelled, by pushing with a pole against the bed of the water; force along by pushing: as, to *punt* a boat.—3. In *foot-ball*, to kick, as the ball, when it is dropped from the hands, and before it touches the ground; give a punt to.—4. In general, to knock; hit.


Punting.

To see a stout Flamand of fifty or thereabouts solemnly *punting*, by the aid of a small tambourine, a minute india-rubber ball to another burgher of similar aspect, which is the favourite way in which all ages and sexes take exercise on the digue, is enough to restore one's faith in human nature. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 52.

II. *intrans.* To hunt for aquatic game in a punt and with a punt-gun (which see).

punt[2] (punt), *n.* [= F. *ponte*, a punt, < Sp. *punto*, a point, a pip at cards, < L. *punctum*, a point: see *point.*] A point in the game of basset.

punt[2] (punt), *v. i.* [< F. *ponter*, punt (at cards), < *ponte*, punt: see *punt*[2], *n.*] To play at basset or ombre.

Another is for setting up an assembly for basset, where none shall be admitted to *punt* that have not taken the oaths. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 8.

Wretch that I was! how often have I swore,
When Winnall tally'd, I would *punt* no more!
Pope, The Basset Table.

He was tired of hawking, and fishing, and hunting,
Of billiards, short-whist, chicken-hazard, and *punting*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 252.

★**punt**[3] (punt), *n.* Same as *punty, pontil.*

puntee (pun'tē), *n.* Same as *punty, pontil.*

punter[1] (pun'tėr), *n.* [< *punt*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who fishes or hunts in a punt.

He . . . caught more fish in an hour than all the rest of the *punters* did in three. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, iii.

2. One who punts a boat.

Wherever you go, you see the long, straight boat with its passengers luxuriously outstretched on the cushions in the stern, the *punter* walking from the bow and pushing on his long pole. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 488.

punter[2] (pun'tėr), *n.* [< *punt*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who marks the points in the game of basset; a marker.

There used to be grown men in London who loved . . . to accompany lads to the gaming-table, and perhaps have an understanding with the *punters*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxx. (*Davies.*)

Some of the *punters* are professional gamblers, others are mere general swindlers.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 324.

punt-fishing (punt'fish″ing), *n.* Fishing from a punt or boat on a pond, river, or lake.

punt-gun (punt'gun), *n.* A heavy gun of large caliber (usually 1½ inches) and long range, used with large shot for killing water-fowl from a punt (which see).

puntil (pun'til), *n.* Same as *pontil.*

puntilla (pön-tēl'yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *punto*, point: see *point*[1].] Lacework; hence, in *decorative art*, decoration in color or relief in slender lines or points resembling lace: applied especially to such work of Spanish origin.

punto (pun'tō), *n.* [< Sp. It. *punto*, < L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1]. Cf. *puncto*.] **1.** A point; specifically, in *music*, a dot or point.

This cannot be any way offensive to your own, and is expected to the utmost *punto* by that other nation.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 150. (*Davies.*)

2†. One of the old forms given to the beard.

I have yet
No ague, I can look upon your buff,
And *punto* beard, yet call for no strong-water.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon, i. 2.

3. A thrust or pass in fencing; a point.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverso, your stoccata, your imbroccato, your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

4. A stitch or method of work with the needle or the loom: same as *point*[1], 18.—**5.** Same as *pontil*.

A solid iron rod tipped with melted glass, called a *punto*.
Ure, Dict., II. 657.

Punto dritto, a direct point or hit.

Your dagger commanding his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or riversa.
Saviolo, On the Duello, K2. (*Nares.*)

Punto riverso, a back-handed stroke.

Ah, the immortal passado! the *punto reverso!*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 27.

puntsman (punts'man), *n.*; pl. *puntsmen* (-men). [< *punt's*, poss. of *punt*[1], + *man*.] A sportsman who uses a punt.

It being the desire of *puntsmen* to pot as many birds as possible by one shot. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 531.

punty (pun'ti), *n.*; pl. *punties* (-tiz). [Also *puntee*, *ponty*, etc.: see *pontil*.] **1.** Same as *pontil*.

Now the glass globe is fastened to two bars, the *punty* and the blow-pipe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 254.

2. An oval or circular dot or depression: a kind of ornamentation employed in glass-cutting.

punty-rod (pun'ti-rod), *n.* Same as *pontil*.

puny[1] (pū'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *puney*, *punie*, *punay*, also *puisne*, *puisny*, the form *puisne* being still retained archaically in legal use; < OF. *puisne*, F. *puîné*, < ML. *postnatus*, later-born, younger, < L. *post*, after, + *natus*, born: see *postnate*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Later-born; younger; junior. See *puisne*, 1.—**2.** Small and weak; inferior or imperfectly developed in size or strength; feeble; petty; insignificant.

How the young whelp of Talbot's, raging-wood,
Did flesh his *puny* sword in Frenchmen's blood!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 36.

I do but ask my month,
Which every petty, *puisne* devil has.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

He is a *puny* soul who, feeling pain,
Finds ease because another feels it too.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iii.

=**Syn. 2.** Little, diminutive, stunted, starveling.

II.† *n.*; pl. *punies* (-niz). A young, inexperienced person; a junior; a novice.

Nay, then, I see thou 'rt but a *puny* in the subtill Mistery of a woman.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 3.

There is only in the amity of women an estate for will, and every *puny* knows that is no certain inheritance.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 2.

He . . . must appear in Print like a *punie* with his guardian and his censors hand on the back of his title to be his bayl and surety that he is no idiot or seducer.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 31.

Others to make sporte withall; of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *punies* of the first yeare.
Christmas Prince at St. John's Coll., p. 1. (*Nares.*)

puny[2]†, *n.* [Adapted as a sing. from the supposed plural *punice*, *punese*, < F. *punaise*, a bedbug: see *punice*[2].] A bedbug: same as *punice*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

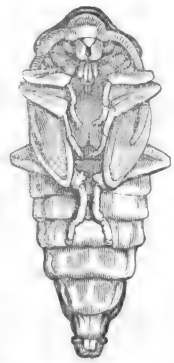
punyship† (pū'ni-ship), *n.* [< *puny* + *-ship*.] The state of a puny, junior, or novice; nonage. [Rare.]

In the *punieship* or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes . . . the best houses and walles there were of mudde.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171). (*Davies.*)

★**pup** (pup), *n.* [Abbr. from *puppy*, erroneously regarded as a dim. of *pup*.] Same as *puppy*, 2.—**To be in pup**, to be pregnant, or heavy with young: said of dogs. [Colloq.]

pup (pup), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupped*, ppr. *pupping*. [< *pup*, *n.*] To bring forth pups, as a bitch; whelp, as a carnivorous quadruped.

pupa (pū'pä), *n.*; pl. *pupæ* (-pē). [< NL. *pupa*, a pupa, chrysalis, < L. *pupa*, *puppa*, a girl, a doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus*, a boy, child; cf. *puer*, a boy, child, *pusus*, a boy, < √ *pu*, beget. From L. *pupus*, *pupa*, are also ult. *pupe*, *pupil*[1], *pupil*[2], etc., *puppet*, *puppy*, *pup*, etc.] **1.** The third and usually quiescent stage of those insects which undergo complete metamorphosis, intervening between the larval and the imaginal stage. It is usually called the second stage, the egg not being counted. Some pupæ, as those of mosquitoes, are active. The pupa of some insects is called a *puparium*, and of others a *nymph* or *chrysalis*. See these words. See also cuts under *beetle*, *Carpocapsa*, *chinch-bug*, *Erotylus*, and *house-fly*.



Pupa of *Prionus laticollis*.

2. A stage in the development of some other arthropods, as cirripeds. See *locomotive pupa*, below.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pupidæ*; the chrysalis - shells.—**Coarctate pupa, conical pupæ, exarate pupæ, inert pupa.** See the adjectives.—**Incased pupa.** See *incase*.—**Locomotive pupa**, in *Cirripedia*, the third stage of the larva, the first being a nauplius, the second resembling *Daphnia* or *Cypris*. In this stage little is visible externally but the carapace, the limbs being hidden. There are, however, large lateral eyes and six pairs of legs, and the gut-formed glands are well developed. After swimming awhile the pupa becomes attached to some object, at first only by its suctorial disks, soon, however, becoming permanently fixed to the spot by the secretion of a cement. See cut under *Cirripedia*.

This *locomotive pupa* . . . is unable to feed; . . . other important alterations take place during the passage of the *locomotive pupa* into the fixed young Cirripede.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 259.

Mature, naked, obtected, etc., **pupa.** See the adjectives.—**Pupa coarctata**, a coarctate pupa.

The pupa, in the majority of Diptera, is merely the larva with a hard case (*pupæ coarctatæ*).
Pascoe, Class. Anim., p. 122.

Pupa obtecta, an obtected pupa.

Pupacea (pū-pā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pupidæ*.

pupal (pū'pal), *a.* [< *pupa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pupa; nymphal; chrysalid; pupiform.

puparial (pū-pā'ri-al), *a.* [< *puparium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a puparium, or dipterous pupa.

puparium (pū-pā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *puparia* (-ä). [NL., < *pupa*, a pupa: see *pupa*.] A pupa included within the last larval skin; a coarctate pupa; a larva pupigera, as in all dipterous insects of the division *Cyclorhapha* and in many of the *Orthorhapha*. See cut under *Pipiza*.

pupate (pū'pāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupated*, ppr. *pupating*. [< *pupa* + *-ate*[2].] To become a pupa; enter upon the pupal state; undergo transformation from the state of the grub or larva to that of the perfect insect or imago: as, to *pupate* under ground; to *pupate* in winter.

pupation (pū-pā'shon), *n.* [< *pupate* + *-ion*.] The act of pupating, or the state of being a pupa; the pupal condition; the time during which an insect is a pupa.

pupe (pūp), *n.* [< F. *pupe*, < NL. *pupa*, a pupa: see *pupa*.] Same as *pupa*. *Wright.*

pupelo (pū'pe-lō), *n.* [Perhaps a corrupted form, ult. < F. *pomme*, apple. Cf. *pomperkin*.] Cider-brandy. [New Eng.]

In Livingston there were five distilleries for the manufacture of cider-brandy, or what was familiarly known as *pupelo*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 7.

Pupidæ (pū'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pupa*. The animal has a nearly smooth jaw and teeth like those of *Helicidæ*; the shell is generally pupiform, but sometimes conic or cylindric, and has usually a contracted aperture and teeth or lamellæ on the lips. The species are mostly of small size. By many they are united with the *Helicidæ*. Also called *Pupacea*.

pupifera (pū-pif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lichtenstein), < *pupa*, a pupa, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The return migrant generation of plant-lice, or the last winged generation, which gives birth agamically to the true sexual generation. See *pseudogyne*.

pupiform (pū'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** In *entom.*, having the form or character of a pupa; pupal; puparial: as, a *pupiform* larva.—**2.** In *conch.*, shaped like a shell of the genus *Pupa*; resembling one of the *Pupidæ* in the form of the shell.

pupigenous (pū-pij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *pupiparous*.

pupigerous (pū-pij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Having the pupa contained within the last larval skin; forming a puparium, as most dipterous insects; coarctate, as a pupa. See *larva pupigera*, under *larva*.

In the other group [of dipterous insects], which are always *pupigerous*, the perfect insect escapes from the larval skin through a more or less circular opening.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 406.

pupil[1] (pū'pil), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *pupill*; < OF. *pupile*, *pupille*, F. *pupille*, m. and f., = Pr. *pupilli* = Sp. *pupilo*, m., *pupila*, f., = Pg. It. *pupillo*, m., *pupilla*, f., a ward, < L. *pupillus*, m., *pupilla*, f., an orphan child, a ward or minor, dim. of *pupus*, a boy, *pupa*, a girl: see *pupa*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A youth or any person of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor; in general, a scholar; a disciple.

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2†. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.

What, shall King Henry be a *pupil* still
Under the surly Gloucester's governance?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 49.

3. In *civil law*, a person under puberty (fourteen for males, twelve for females), over whom a guardian has been appointed.

II. *a.* Under age; in a state of pupilage or nonage; minor.

The custody of his *pupil* children.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 703.

★**pupil**[2] (pū'pil), *n.* [Formerly also *pupill*; < F. *pupille*, f., = Pr. *pupilla* = Sp. *pupila* = Pg. It. *pupilla* = D. *pupil* = G. *pupille* = Sw. *pupill* = Dan. *pupil*, < L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye, a particular use (as a 'baby' in the eye: see *baby*) of *pupilla*, an orphan girl, a ward or minor, dim. fem. of *pupa*, a girl: see *pupil*[1].] **1.** The orifice of the iris; the hole or opening in the iris through which light passes. The pupil appears usually as a black spot in the middle of the colored part of the eye, this appearance being due to the darkness of the back of the eye. The pupil contracts when the retina is stimulated, as by light, on accommodation for near distances and on convergence of the visual axes; pain may cause a dilatation. The size of the pupil is determined by the circular and radiating muscular fibers of the iris. It may also be influenced by drugs; thus, opium contracts and belladonna dilates the pupil. The same consequences may result from disease or injury. The shape of the pupil in most animals is circular, as the expression of the uniform action of the contractile fibers of the iris; but in many animals it is oval, elliptical, or slit-like. Thus, the pupil of the cat contracts to a mere chink in the sunlight, and dilates to a circle in the dark. The pupil of the horse is a broad, nearly parallel-sided fissure obtusely rounded at each end. The variability of the pupil in size is not less remarkable in owls than in cats, but in these birds it keeps its circular figure, changing in size from a mere point to a disk which leaves the iris a mere rim. The pupil sometimes gives zoölogical characters, as in distinguishing foxes from wolves or dogs. See *iris*, 6, and cuts under *eye*[1].

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The central dark part of an ocellated spot. See *ocellus*, 4. (*b*) A dark, apparently interior, spot seen in the compound eyes of certain insects, and changing in position as it is viewed from different sides.—**Argyll-Robertson pupil**, a pupil which does not contract from light, but does with accommodation for short distances. It is a frequent symptom in locomotor ataxia.—**Exclusion of the pupil.** See *exclusion*.—**Occlusion of the pupil**, the filling up of the pupil with inflammatory material.—**Pinhole pupil**, the pupil when so contracted, as it sometimes is, as to resemble a pinhole.

pupilability† (pū"pi-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *pupil*[1] + *-able* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Pupilary nature; confidential character. [Rare.]

What can he mean by the lambent *pupilability* of slow, low, dry chat, five notes below the natural tone?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

pupilage, pupillage (pū'pi-läj), *n.* [= Sp. *pupilaje* = Pg. *pupillagem*; as *pupil*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The state of being a pupil or scholar, or the period during which one is a pupil.

Most Noble Lord, the pillor of my life
And Patrone of my Muses *pupillage*.
Spenser, To Lord Grey of Wilton.

The severity of the father's brow, . . . whilst they [the children] are under the discipline and government of *pupilage*, I think . . . should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour could allow it.
Locke, Education, § 95.

2. The state or period of being a ward or minor.

Three sones he dying left, all under age,
By meanes whereof their uncle Vortigere
Usurpt the crowne during their *pupillage*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 64.

There, there, drop my wardship,
My *pupillage* and vassalage together.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

That they themselves might confine the Monarch to a kind of *Pupillage* under their Hierarchy.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

pupilar, pupillar (pū'pi-lär), *a.* Same as *pupilary*[1].

pupilarity, pupillarity (pū-pi-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pupillarité* = Pr. *pupillaretat*, < ML. **pupillarita(t-)s*, *pupillarieta(t-)s*, < L. *pupillaris*,

pupilary: see *pupilary*[1].] In *Scots law*, the interval from birth to the age of fourteen in males and twelve in females; pupilage.

It's a fatherless bairn, . . . and a motherless; . . . we are in loco parentis to him during his years of *pupillarity*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

pupilary[1], **pupillary**[1] (pū′pi-lā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pupillaire* = Pr. *pupilari* = Sp. *pupilar* = Pg. *pupillar* = It. *pupillare*, < L. *pupillaris*, pertaining to an orphan or ward, < *pupillus*, an orphan, a ward: see *pupil*[1].] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

pupilary[2], **pupillary**[2] (pū′pi-lā-ri), *a.* [< *pupil*[2] + *-ary*. Cf. *pupilary*[1].] Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Now it becomes an interesting question, When the axial and focal adjustments are thus dissociated, with which one does the *pupillary* contraction ally itself? I answer, it allies itself with the focal adjustment.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 118.

Pupilary membrane. See *membrane*.

pupilate, pupillate (pū′pi-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *pupillatus*, < L. *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupil*[2].] In *zoöl.*, having a central spot of another and generally darker color; noting marks so characterized.

pupiled, pupilled (pū′pild), *a.* [< *pupil*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, furnished with a central dark spot; pupilate: as, a white spot *pupiled* with blue: used especially of ocellated spots.

pupilize, pupillize (pū′pi-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupilized*, *pupillized*, ppr. *pupilizing*, *pupillizing*. [< *pupil*[1] + *-ize*.] To take pupils; teach; tutor.

When the student takes his degree, he obtains by *pupilizing* enough to render further assistance unnecessary.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 111.

pupilla (pū-pil′ạ), *n.*; pl. *pupillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *pupil*[2].] In *anat.*, the pupil of the eye.

pupillage, pupillar, etc. See *pupilage*, etc.

pupillometer (pū-pi-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pupilla*, pupil, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye.

pupil-monger† (pū′pil-mung″gėr), *n.* One who takes or teaches pupils; a tutor or schoolmaster. [Rare.]

John Preston . . . was the greatest *pupil-monger* in England in man's memory, having sixteen fellow commoners . . . admitted in one year in Queen's College, and provided convenient accommodations for them.
Fuller, Worthies, Northampton, II. 517.

pupil-teacher (pū′pil-tē″chėr), *n.* A pupil who is also a teacher. In Great Britain, a boy or girl preparing to be a teacher, who spends part of the period of preliminary education as a teacher in an elementary school under the supervision of the head teacher, and concurrently receives general education either from him or in some place of higher education. *N. E. D.*

The large towns, which are the almost only nurseries of *pupil-teachers*, are mostly working on the centre-system, which makes the *pupil-teacher* merely a kind of inferior assistant, not a pupil at all, to the teacher under whom he is apprenticed. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 370.

Pupina (pū-pī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1831), < *Pupa*, the shell so called, + *-ina*.] The typical genus of *Pupinidæ*. The species are of a lustrous brown or mahogany color, and inhabit India, China, Australia, and islands of the Pacific ocean. *P. bicaniculata* is an example.

Pupinacea (pū-pi-nā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pupinidæ*.

Pupinæ (pū-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-inæ*.] The *Pupidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Helicidæ*.

Pupinidæ (pū-pin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pupina*. They are closely related to the *Cyclophoridæ*, and are by many referred to that family, but are distinguished by a pupiform shell. The species are confined to tropical countries. *Pupina* and *Megalomastoma* are the principal genera.

Pupininæ (pū-pi-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclophoridæ*, typified by the genus *Pupina*. same as *Pupinidæ*.

Pupipara (pū-pip′ạ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nitzsch, 1818), < *pupa*, pupa, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] A division of dipterous insects in which the eggs are hatched and the larval state is passed within the body of the parent, the young being born ready to become pupæ. The head is closely connected with the body, and the proboscis is strong and adapted for piercing. Certain genera are wingless. The pupiparous *Diptera* are of the three families *Hippoboscidæ*, *Nycteribiidæ*, and *Braulidæ*. The first family includes the well-known horse-tick, sheep-tick, and bird-ticks, the second the bat-ticks, and the third the bee-lice. Sometimes called *Nymphipara*.

Pupiparia (pū-pi-pā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pupipara*.

pupiparous (pū-pip′ạ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] Bringing forth pupæ; giving birth to larvæ which are already advanced to the pupal state; of or pertaining to the *Pupipara*. Also *pupigenous*.

Pupivora (pū-piv′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *vorare*, devour.] A division of *Hymenoptera* characterized by the petiolate or stalked abdomen, the female armed with an extensile ovipositor, the larvæ footless, and having the habit of ovipositing in the larvæ or pupæ of other insects (often however in plants, as in the gall-insects), upon which the young feed when they hatch, whence the name; the pupivorous, entomophagous, or spiculiferous hymenopterous insects. In Latreille's system of classification the *Pupivora* formed the second family of *Hymenoptera*, divided into six tribes, *Evaniades*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Gallicolæ*, *Chalcidiæ*, *Oxyuri*, and *Chrysides*, respectively corresponding to the modern families *Evaniidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ* (with *Braconidæ*), *Cynipidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, *Proctotrypidæ*, and *Chrysididæ*. The *Pupivora*, slightly modified, are also called *Entomophaga*, and by Westwood *Spiculifera*.

pupivore (pū′pi-vōr), *n.* A pupivorous insect; a member of the *Pupivora*.

pupivorous (pū-piv′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring the pupæ of other insects, as an insect; parasitic on pupæ; belonging to the *Pupivora*. See cut under *Pimpla*.

puple†, *n.* A Middle English form of *people*.

pupoid (pū′poid), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *conch.*, pupiform; resembling or related to the *Pupidæ*.

puppet (pup′et), *n.* [Also *poppet;* early mod. E. *popet*, < ME. *popet*, < OF. *poupette*, a doll, puppet, dim. of **poupe*, < L. *pupa*, a doll, puppet, a girl: see *pupa*. Cf. *puppy*.] **1**†. A doll.

This were a *popet* in an arm tenbrace
For any woman, smal and fair of face.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 11.

2. A little figure of a person, moved by the fingers, or by cords or wires, in a mock drama; a marionette.

Neither can any man marvel at the play of *puppets* that goeth behind the curtain, and adviseth well of the motion. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 94.

Hence—**3.** One who is actuated by the will of another; a tool: used in contempt.

Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a shrewish tongue. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4†. *pl.* Toys; trinkets.

A maid makes conscience
Of half-a-crown a-week for pins and *puppets*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

5. The head-stock or the tail-stock of a lathe. See *lathe*.

puppet† (pup′et), *v. t.* [< *puppet*, *n.*] To dress as a doll; bedeck with finery.

Behold thy darling, whom thy soul affects
So dearly; whom thy fond indulgence decks
And *puppets* up in soft, in silken weeds.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

puppet-head (pup′et-hed), *n.* A sliding piece on the upper part of the lathe-bed of a lathe or boring-machine, to hold and adjust the back-center.

puppetish (pup′et-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *popetish;* < *puppet* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling puppets or puppetry.

Ne lesse also doth he that setteth menne to open penaunce at Paules Crosse, for holye water makyng, for procession and sensinge, wyth other *popetishe* gaudes, constrayninge them to promise the aduaunncement of the old faith of holy church by such fantasticall fopperyes.
Bp. Bale, Image, ii.

puppetly† (pup′et-li), *a.* [< *puppet* + *-ly*[1].] Like a puppet. [Rare.]

Puppetly idols, lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 448.

puppetman (pup′et-man), *n.*; pl. *puppetmen* (-men). Same as *puppet-player*.

From yonder *puppet-man* enquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift*.

puppet-master (pup′et-mȧs″tėr), *n.* The master or manager of a puppet-show.

Host. Of whom the tale went to turn *puppet-master*.
Lov. And travel with young Goose, the motion-man.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

puppet-play (pup′et-plā), *n.* **1.** A dramatic performance with puppets, with or without a dialogue spoken by concealed persons.—**2.** That kind of performance which is carried on by means of puppets; entertainment by means of marionettes.

puppet-player (pup′et-plā″ėr), *n.* One who manages the motions of puppets.

puppetry (pup′et-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *puppetry*, *popetry;* < *puppet* + *-ry*.] **1.** Finery, as that of a doll or puppet; outward show; affectation.

Rave, talk idly, as 'twere some deity,
Adoring female painted *puppetry*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie (ed. 1599), viii. 204.

Your dainty ten-times-drest buff, with this language,
Bold man of arms, shall win upon her, doubt not,
Beyond all silken *puppetry*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

The theatre seems to me almost as bad as the church; it is all *puppetry* alike. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

2. The exhibition of puppets or puppet-shows; a puppet-show.

How outragiously are their preistes and chirches orned and gorgiously garnisshed in their *popetry*, passe tymes, and apes playe. *Joye*, Expos. of Dan. vii.

Thou profane professor of *puppetry*, little better than poetry. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

A grave proficient in amusive feats
Of *puppetry*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

puppet-show (pup′et-shō), *n.* Same as *puppet-play*, 1.

A man who seldom rides needs only to get into a coach and traverse his own town, to turn the street into a *puppet-show*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 47.

puppet-valve (pup′et-valv), *n.* A valve which, in opening, is lifted bodily from its seat by its spindle instead of being hinged at one side.

puppify (pup′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *puppified*, ppr. *puppifying*. [< *puppy* + *-fy*.] To make a puppy of; assimilate to a puppy or puppies. [Rare.]

Concerning the peeple, I verily believe ther were never any so far degenerated since the Devill had to do with mankind, never any who did fool and *puppifie* themselfs into such a perfect slavery and confusion.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 29. (*Davies.*)

puppily (pup′i-li), *a.* [< *puppy* + *-ly*[1].] Puppy-like. [Rare.]

This impertinent heart is more troublesome to me than my conscience, I think. I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character, to keep up with its *puppily* dancings.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 79. (*Davies.*)

puppingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pippin*[2]. *Minsheu.*

Puppis (pup′is), *n.* [NL., < L. *puppis*, a ship, the stern of a ship: see *poop*[1].] A subdivision of the constellation Argo, introduced by Baily in the British Association Catalogue.

puppy (pup′i), *n.*; pl. *puppies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *puppie;* < OF. *poupee*, F. *poupée*, a doll, puppet, < ML. as if **pupata*, < L. *pupa*, a doll, puppet: see *pupa*, *puppet*. A little dog appears to have been called *puppy* because petted as a doll or puppet. Hence, by abbr., *pup.*] **1**†. A doll; a puppet. *Halliwell.*—**2.** A young dog; a whelp; also, by extension, a young seal or other young carnivore.

A bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen i' the litter.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 11.

3. A conceited, frivolous, and impertinent man; a silly young fop or coxcomb: used in contempt.

Go, bid your lady seek some fool to fawn on her,
Some unexperienc'd *puppy* to make sport with;
I have been her mirth too long.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

You busy *Puppy*, what have you to do with our Laws?
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, Pref., p. 15.

I am by no means such a *puppy* as to tell you I am upon sure ground; however, perseverance.
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxvi.

4. A white bowl or buoy used in the herring-fisheries to mark the position of the net nearest the fishing-boat.

puppy (pup′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *puppied*, ppr. *puppying*. [< *puppy*, *n.*] To bring forth puppies; whelp. Also *pup*.

puppy-dog (pup′i-dog), *n.* A pup or puppy. [Colloq.]

Talks as familiarly of roaring lions
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy-dogs!*
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 460.

puppy-fish (pup′i-fish), *n.* A selachian, the angel-fish, *Squatina squatina*. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *Squatina*.

puppy-headed (pup′i-hed″ed), *a.* Stupid.

I shall laugh myself to death at this *puppy-headed* monster. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 159.

puppyhood (pup′i-hụd), *n.* [< *puppy* + *-hood*.] The condition of being a puppy, or the period during which this condition lasts.

Large dogs "are still in their *puppyhood* at this time [one year old]." *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

puppyism (pup′i-izm), *n.* [< *puppy* + *-ism*.] Conduct becoming a puppy; silly, conceited foppishness; empty-headed affectation.

It is surely more tolerable than precocious *puppyism* in the Quadrant, whiskered dandyism in Regent-street and Pall-mall, or gallantry in its dotage anywhere.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, i.

puppy-snatch†, *n.* Apparently, a snare. *Davies.*

It seem'd indifferent to him
Whether he did or sink or swim;
So he by either means might catch
Us Trojans in a *Puppy-snatch.*
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 10.

pur[1], *v.* and *n.* See *purr*[1].

pur[2]†, **purr**[2]†, *n.* A term of unknown meaning used in the game of post and pair.

Some, having lost their double Pare and Post,
Make their advantage on the *Purrs* they haue;
Whereby the Winners winnings all are lost,
Although, at best, the other's but a knaue.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, quoted in Masque of [Christmas, by B. Jonson.

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garment all done over with pairs and *purs.*
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

pur[3]†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *pure.*

Purana (pö-rä′nä), *n.* [Skt. *purāna*, things of the past, tale of old times, prop. adj., past, former, ancient, < *purā*, formerly, before; akin to E. *fore:* see *fore*[1].] One of a class of sacred poetical writings in the Sanskrit tongue, which treat chiefly of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods, heroes, and princes, the reigns of the Manus, etc.

The *Puranas*, though comparatively modern, make up a body of doctrine mixed with mythology and tradition such as few nations can boast of.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 7.

Puranic (pö-ran′ik), *a.* [< *Purana* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Puranas.

Purbeck beds. In *geol.* See *bed*[1].

Purbeck marble. A gray marble obtained from the upper Purbeck strata. See *Purbeck beds*, under *bed*[1]. It is made up chiefly of specimens of *Paludina.* This marble has been worked for more than 700 years, and used especially for slender shafts in medieval architecture, "but the introduction of foreign marbles has decreased the demand for it" (*Woodward*).

purblind (pėr′blind), *a.* [Formerly also *perblind* (simulating L. *per*, through, as if 'thoroughly blind'), *poreblind*, *poareblind* (simulating *pore*[1], as if 'so nearly blind that one must pore or read close'), *poorblind* (simulating *poor*, as if 'having poor sight—almost blind'); < ME. *purblynde*, *pur blind*, quite blind, later merely dim-sighted (tr. by L. *luscus*); orig. two words: *pur*, *pure*, adv., quite; *blind*, blind. The use of the adv. *pure* becoming obs. or dial., the meaning of *pur-* became obscure; hence the variations noted.] 1†. Quite blind; entirely blind.

Me ssolde pulte oute bothe hys eye, and make hym *purblynd.*
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 376.

A gouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or *purblind* Argus, all eyes and no sight. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 31.

2. Nearly blind; dim-sighted; seeing dimly or obscurely.

Thy dignitie or auctoritie, wherein thou only differeth from other, is (as it were) but a weyghty or heuy cloke, freshely glitteryng in the eyen of them that be *poreblind.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 3.

Pore-blind men see best in the dimmer lights, and likewise have their sight stronger near hand than those that are not *pore-blind.* *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1826), IV. 470.

O *purblind* race of miserable men!
Tennyson, Geraint.

purblindly (pėr′blīnd-li), *adv.* In a purblind manner.

purblindness (pėr′blīnd-nes), *n.* The state of being purblind; shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

The Professor's keen philosophic perspicacity is somewhat marred by a certain mixture of almost owlish *purblindness.* *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

purcatoryet, *n.* A Middle English form of *purgatory.*

purchasable (pėr′chā-sa-bl), *a.* [Also *purchaseable;* < *purchase* + *-able.*] Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaseable* by it. *Locke*, Lowering of Interest.

purchase (pėr′chās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purchased*, ppr. *purchasing.* [< ME. *purchasen*, *purchacen*, *purchesen*, *porchacyen*, < OF. *porchacier*, *purchasier*, *porchacer*, *porchaser*, *purcacer*, etc., F. *pourchasser* (= Pr. *percassar* = It. *procacciare*), seek out, acquire, get, < *pur-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + *chacier*, *chaser*, *chasser*, pursue: see *chase*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gain, obtain, or acquire; secure, procure, or obtain in any way other than by inheritance or by payment of money or its equivalent; especially, to secure or obtain by effort, labor, risk, sacrifice, etc.: as, to *purchase* peace by concessions; to *purchase* favor with flattery.

The Monstre answerde him, and seyde he was a dedly Creature, suche as God hadde formed, and duelled in tho Desertes, in *purchasynge* his Sustynance.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

So it Renyth in my Rememberaunce
That dayly, nyghtly, tyde, tyme, and owre,
Hit is my will to *purches* youre fauoure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

By reproving faults they *purchased* unto themselves with the multitude a name to be virtuous.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iii.

Lest it make you choleric and *purchase* me another dry basting. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 63.

I think I must be enforced to *purchase* me another page.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Would that my life could *purchase* thine!
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 1.

2. To secure, procure, or obtain by expenditure of money or its equivalent; buy: as, to *purchase* provisions, lands, or houses.

The field which Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth.
Gen. xxv. 10.

'Twill *purchase* the whole bench of aldermanity.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

The Pasha grants a licence to one person, generally a Jew, to buy all the senna, who is obliged to take all that is brought to Cairo, and no one else can *purchase* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 122.

3†. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 198.

4. [< *purchase*, *n.*, 10.] To apply a purchase to; raise or move by mechanical power: as, to *purchase* an anchor.—5†. To steal. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To put forth efforts to obtain anything; strive.

Duke John of Brabant *purchased* greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage.
Berners.

2†. To bring something about; manage.

On that other side this Claudas hath so *purchased* that he hath be at Rome, and he and the kynge of Gaule haue take theire londes to the Emperoure be soche covenaunt that the Emperour Iulius shall sende hym socour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 303.

3†. To acquire wealth.

Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits
But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iv. 1.

4. *Naut.*, to draw in the cable: as, the capstan ★*purchases* apace.

purchase (pėr′chās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *purchas;* < ME. *purchase*, *purchas*, *porchas*, < OF. *porchas*, purchase; from the verb.] 1. Acquisition; the obtaining or procuring of something by effort, labor, sacrifice, work, conquest, art, etc., or by the payment of money or its equivalent; procurement; acquirement.

And sent yow here a stede of his *purchase;*
Of kyng Ruben he wanne hym for certayn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2812.

Say I should marry her, she'll get more money
Than all my usury, put my knavery to it:
She appears the most infallible way of *purchase.*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

For on his backe a heavy load he bare,
Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

I glory
More in the cunning *purchase* of my wealth
Than in the glad possession.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. That which is acquired or obtained otherwise than by inheritance; gain; acquisitions; winnings; specifically, that which is obtained by the payment of money or its equivalent.

& he gan of her *porchas* largeliche hom hede.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 34.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow, . . .
Made prize and *purchase* of his lustful eye.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 187.

Our lives are almost expired before we become estated in our *purchases.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 861.

3†. Prey; booty; plunder; hence, ill-gotten gain or wealth.

That has fray'd many a tall thief from a rich *purchase!*
Middleton (and others), Widow, iii. 1.

Rod. Who are out now?
Fourth Out. Good fellows, sir, that, if there be any *purchase* stirring,
Will strike it dead. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Do you two pack up all the goods and *purchase*
That we can carry in the two trunks.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

Tailors in France they grow to great
Abominable *purchase*, and become great officers.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

4†. Means of acquisition or gain; occupation.

Thou hast no land;
Stealing's thy only *purchase.*
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The act of obtaining or acquiring an estate in lands, etc., in any manner other than by inheritance or escheat. (*b*) The acquisition of property by contract. (*c*) The acquisition of property by contract for a valuable consideration. (*d*) The suing out and obtaining of a writ.—6. Value; advantage; worth: as, to buy an estate at twenty years' *purchase* (that is, at a price equal to twenty times its annual value, or the total return from it for twenty years).

A monarch might receive from her, not give,
Though she were his crown's *purchase.*
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

Some fall in love with . . . popular fame and applause, supposing they are things of great *purchase;* when in many cases they are but matters of envy, peril, and impediment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 344.

One report affirmed that Moore dared not come to Yorkshire; he knew that his life was not worth an hour's *purchase* if he did. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxx.

7†. Attempt; endeavor.

I'll sit down by thee,
And, when thou wak'st, either get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life i' the *purchase.* *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 3.

8†. Course; way; departure.

For whan she died that was my maistresse,
Alle my weelfare made than the same *purchas.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 54.

9. The acquisition of position, promotion, etc., by the payment of money. See *purchase system*, below.

He abolished *purchase* in the army.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 590.

10. Firm or advantageous hold by which power may be exerted; specifically, any mechanical power, force, or contrivance which may be advantageously used in moving, raising, or removing heavy bodies; in nautical use, a tackle of any kind for multiplying power.

The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight acting at the end of a long lever (consequently with a great *purchase*), and in a direction nearly perpendicular to the joints of the supporting neck. *Paley*, Nat. Theol.

A politician, to do great things, looks for a power, what our workmen call a *purchase;* and if he finds that power in politicks as in mechanicks, he cannot be at a loss to apply it. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its *purchase* crumbled, and it now turned and turned with nothing to bite. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 23.

11. A knob or raised thumb-piece, allowing the hand which holds the handle to throw back the hinged cover of a tankard, beer-mug, or similar vessel.—**Bell purchase** (*naut.*), a kind of burton, consisting of four single blocks and a fall, frequently used for topsail-halyards of small vessels in the United States: so called from the name of the inventor.—**Gadsden purchase**, a territory purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1853 for $10,000,000, and included in the southern part of New Mexico and Arizona: so called from James Gadsden, United States minister to Mexico, who negotiated the treaty.—**Griolet purchase**, an arrangement of blocks and falls for mounting and dismounting heavy guns on the deck of a man-of-war.—**Gun-tackle purchase.** See *gun-tackle*, 2.—**Louisiana purchase**, the territory which the United States in 1803, under Jefferson's administration, acquired by purchase from France, then under the government of Bonaparte as first consul. The price was $15,000,000. The purchase consisted of New Orleans and a vast tract extending westward from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America. The United States claimed West Florida and the extreme northwest, including Idaho, Oregon, and Washington as parts of the purchase; but it appears that they were wrong in so doing. Texas, which was part of the purchase, was ceded to Spain in 1819 by the treaty by which Florida was acquired. In 1845 it again became a part of the United States.—**Peak-purchase.** See *peak*[1].—**Purchase of Land Act.** See *land*[1].—**Purchase system**, the system under which commissions in the British army were formerly purchased. By this system nearly all the first appointments and a large proportion of the subsequent promotions of officers were effected. The regulation prices of commissions varied from £450 for an ensigncy to £7,250 for a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Life Guards, the highest commission purchasable. The system was abolished in 1871.—**Rolling purchase**†. Same as *cranequin*, 1.—**To raise a purchase.** See *raise*[1].

purchaseable, *a.* See *purchasable.*

purchase-block (pėr′chās-blok), *n.* *Naut.* See *block*[1].

purchase-fall (pėr′chās-fâl), *n.* The rope rove through a purchase-block.

purchase-money (pėr′chās-mun″i), *n.* The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought.

Whether ten thousand pounds, well laid out, might not build a decent college, fit to contain two hundred persons; and whether the *purchase-money* of the chambers would not go a good way towards defraying the expense?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 189.

purchaser (pėr′chā-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *purchasour*, < OF. *porchaceor*, *pourchasseur*, one who ac-

quires or purchases, < *porchacier, pourchaser,* etc., acquire, purchase: see *purchase.*] **1†.** An acquirer; a money-maker.

So gret a *purchasour* was nowher noon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 318.

2. One who obtains or acquires the property of anything by purchase; a buyer. Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) One who acquires property by the payment of a consideration.

What supports and employs productive labour is the capital expended in setting it to work, and not the demand of *purchasers* for the produce of the labour when completed. *J. S. Mill.*

(*b*) One who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed of gift, or in any manner other than by inheritance or escheat. Thus, a devisee or a donee in a deed of gift is technically a purchaser.—**Bona-fide purchaser.** See *bona fide.*—**First purchaser,** in the *law of inheritance,* the one who first among the family acquired the estate, whether by gift, buying, or bequest, to which others have succeeded; the earliest person in a line of descent.

purchase-shears (pėr'chās-shērz), *n. pl.* A very powerful form of shears, the cutters of which are rectangular steel bars inserted in grooves, so that they can be readily removed for sharpening or renewal. They have usually at the back of the blade a strong spring or backstay to hold the two edges in contact, and a stop to regulate the size of the pieces to be sheared off.

purcy†, *a.* A Middle English form of *pursy.*

purcyvaunte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pursuivant.*

purdah (pėr'dä), *n.* [Also *pardah;* < Hind. *pardah,* a curtain, screen, privacy, Pers. *parda,* a curtain.] In India, a curtain. (*a*) A curtain serving as a screen in an audience-hall or room of state.

The guns are kept loaded inside the *purdah* at the hall-door. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, II. 103.

(*b*) A curtain screening women of superior rank from the sight of men and from contact with strangers.

The doctor is permitted to approach the *purdah,* and put the hand through a small aperture . . . in order to feel the patient's pulse.
Williamson, East India Vade Mecum, I. 130.
[(*Yule and Burnell.*)

Hence—(*c*) The kind of seclusion in which such women live, constituting a mark of rank. (*d*) The material of which the curtain is made; especially, a fine kind of matting, or a cotton cloth woven in white and blue stripes.

purdahed (pėr'dädd), *a.* [< *purdah* + *-ed*[2].] Screened by a purdah or curtain: said of a Moslem woman of rank.

The hour is passed in lively dialogues with the several *purdahed* dames.
Mrs. Meer Ali, Observations on Mussalmans of India.

★**pure** (pūr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *pure, pur,* < OF. (and F.) *pur,* m., *pure,* f., = Sp. Pg. It. *puro,* < L. *purus,* clean, free from dirt or filth, hence free from extraneous matter, plain, unadorned, unwrought, unoccupied, also free from fault or taint, as speech or morals, in law free from conditions, unconditional; akin to *putus,* clear (see *pute*), and to Skt. √ *pu,* purify. From L. *purus* are also ult. *purity, puritan, purify, depure, depurate,* etc., *purge, purgation,* etc., *expurgate, spurge,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from extraneous matter; separate from matter of another kind; free from mixture; unmixed; clear; especially, free from matter that impairs or pollutes: said of physical substances.

Lastly I saw an Arke of *purest* golde
Upon a brazen pillour standing hie.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, **l. 659.**

In *pure* white robes,
Like very sanctity, she did approach
My cabin. *Shak.,* W. T., **iii. 3. 22.**

2. Bare; mere; sheer; absolute; very: as, it was done out of *pure* spite; a *pure* villain.

And cum wightly therwith the weghes hom selfe,
To a place that was playne on the *pure* ground.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4794.

For the meschief and the meschaunce amonges men of Sodome
Wex therw plente of payn and of *pure* sleuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), **xiv. 76.**

The *pure* wyse of hire mevynge
Shewede wel that men myghte in hire gesse
Honor, estate, and womanly noblesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 285.

Alas, sir, we did it for *pure* need.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., **ii. 1.** 157.

And half his blood burst forth, and down he sank
For the *pure* pain, and wholly swoon'd away.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3†. Sole; only.

More feruent in faith thi falle I dessyre,
Ffor Patroclus, my *pure* felow, thou put vnto dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7934.

4†. Whole; thorough; complete.

Ac hor nother, as me may ise, in *pur* righte nas.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 174.

And Paris, that is prinsipall of our *pure* hate,
Iff hit happe vs to hent, hongit shalbe
As a felon falsest foundyn with thefte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. **3634.**

5†. Fine; nice.

Venus the worthy, that wemen ay plesyn;
And Palades, with *pure* wit that passes all other;
And Jono, a iustis of ioyes in erthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2384.

Nay, I confess I was quiet enough, till my Husband told me what *pure* Lives the London Ladies live abroad, with their Dancing, Meetings, and Junquetings.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

You are a *pure* Fellow for a Father. This is always your Tricks, to make a great Fool of one before Company.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

6. Figuratively, free from mixture with things of another kind; homogeneous.

Howsoeuer, in the time of Elisa or Dido, the Phœnicean or Punike, which she carried into Africa, was *pure* Hebrew, as was also their letters. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 47.

Although very much more modern in date, and consequently less *pure* in style, the ruins at Pollonarua are scarcely less interesting than those of the northern capital to which it succeeded.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 199.

7. Free from mixture with that which contaminates, stains, defiles, or blemishes. (*a*) Free from moral defilement or guilt; innocent; guileless; spotless; chaste: applied to persons.

Unto the *pure* all things are *pure.* Tit. i. 15.

I have been made to believe a man of honour a villain, and the best and *purest* of creatures a false profligate.
Scott, Kenilworth, **xxxix.**

Who would against thine own eye-witness fain
Have all men true and leal, all women *pure.*
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*b*) Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted.

All of them were *pure,* and killed the passover.
Ezra vi. 20.

(*c*) Free from that which vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; unadulterated; genuine; stainless; sincere: said of thoughts, actions, motives, etc.

Pure religion, and undefiled. Jas. i. 27.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and *pure.*
Milton, P. L., iv. 293.

A friendship as warm and as *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records. *Macaulay.*

8. In *music:* (*a*) Of intervals, intonation, and harmony, mathematically correct or perfect: opposed to *tempered.* (*b*) Of tones, without discordant quality. (*c*) Of style of composition or of a particular work, correct; regular; finished. —**9.** In *metaph.,* of the nature of form; unmateriate; in the Kantian terminology, not depending on experience; non-sensuous.—**Predicables of the pure understanding.** See *predicable.* —**Pure act, algebra, apperception, being.** See the nouns.—**Pure beauty,** a judgment of taste unmixed with other emotions. *Kant.*—**Pure body,** the first and simplest form united to the first and simplest matter.—**Pure categorical, cognition, color.** See the nouns.—**Pure concept of the understanding,** a concept which expresses universally and adequately the formal objective condition of experience. *Kant.*—**Pure conversion,** in *logic,* simple conversion. See *conversion,* 2.—**Pure culture, enunciation, equation, forest.** See the nouns.—**Pure ethics,** the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will.—**Pure harmony.** See *harmony,* 2 (*d*).—**Pure hyperbola** a hyperbola without cusp, node, or acnode.—**Pure intellect.** See *intellect,* 1.—**Pure interval** or **intonation,** in *music,* an interval or intonation mathematically correct; opposed to *tempered interval* or *intonation.* —**Pure intuition,** the pure form of sensibility, not derived from experience, and virtually preceding all actual intuition; pure space and time.—**Pure knowledge** (NL. *cognitio pura*), knowledge unmixed with any sensuous element; with the Cartesians and Leibnitzians, that knowledge in which there is no mixture of sensible images, it being purely intellectual. Using the term *intellect* less precisely than the Aristotelians, the Cartesians found it necessary to employ, in ordinary, for the sake of discrimination, the expression *pure intellect* (L. *intellectus purus*) in contrast to *sense* and *imagination.* This phrase was, however, borrowed from the schools, who again borrowed it, through the medium of St. Augustine, from the Platonists. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Reid, note A, § 5, Supplementary Dissertations.—**Pure logic.** (*a*) See *logic.* (*b*) Logic based solely on a priori principles; a canon of the understanding and of the reason in reference to the formal element. *Kant.*—**Pure mathematics.** See *mathematics.* —**Pure natural science,** the science of the a priori laws of nature, such as "substance is permanent," and "every event is completely determined by causes." *Kant.*—**Pure obligation,** in *Scots law.* See *obligation.*—**Pure power.** See *power*[1].—**Pure proof,** an a priori proof, drawing nothing from experience.—**Pure proposition**[†], a non-modal proposition in which the predicate is applied to the subject without qualification.—**Pure reason.** See *reason*[1]. —**Pure representation,** a representation which contains no matter of experience. *Kant.*—**Pure scarlet.** See *scarlet.*—**Pure syllogism,** in the *scholastic logic,* a non-modal syllogism composed of pure propositions; in the *Kantian logic,* one which involves no immediate inference; direct syllogism.—**Pure synthesis,** one whose manifold is given a priori. *Kant.*—**Pure truth,** absolutely a priori truth.—**Pure villeinage.** See *villeinage.*—**The pure ego.** See *ego.*—**Syn. 7.** Uncorrupted, incorrupt, unsullied, untainted, untarnished, unstained, clean, fair, unspotted, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, guiltless, holy.

II. *n.* **1.** Purity. [Rare.]

Here are snakes within the grass;
And you methinks, O Vivien, save ye fear
The monkish manhood, and the mask of *pure*
Worn by this court, can stir them till they sting.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In *tanning,* a bate of dung, used for counteracting the action of the lime on the skins in the process of unhairing. Correctly *puer.*

There are about 30 tanyards, large and small, in Bermondsey, and these all have their regular *Pure* collectors from whom they obtain the article.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 158.

pure (pūr), *adv.* [< ME. *pure, pur,* < OF. *pur* (in the phrase *a pur,* purely, absolutely), = Pr. *pur,* quite, = It. *puro, pur,* however, nevertheless, though, < L. *purus,* purely, plainly, simply, unconditionally, absolutely, < *purus,* pure, simple, unconditional: see *pure, a.* This adverb exists unrecognized in *purblind.*] Quite; very; absolutely; perfectly. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Natheless there is gode Londe in sum place; but it is *pure* litille, as men seyn. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 130.

Godes pyne and hus passion is *pure* selde in my thouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), **viii. 20.**

His countess, a bouncing kind of lady-mayoress, looks *pure* awkward amongst so much good company.
Walpole, Letters, **II. 297.**

pure (pūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pured,* ppr. *puring.* [< ME. *puren,* < OF. *purer,* < LL. *purare,* make pure, purify (by religious rites), < L. *purus,* pure: see *pure, a.*] **1.** To purify; cleanse; refine.

Allas! that I bihighte
Of *pured* gold a thousand pound of wighte
Unto this philosophre.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 832.

If we had their peace and good will
To myne and fine, and metal for to *pure,*
In wilde Irish might we finde the cure.
Hakluyt's Voyages, **I. 199.**

If you be unclean, mistress, you may *pure* yourself.
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 3.

Specifically—**2.** In *tanning,* to cleanse with a bate of dung. Correctly *puer.*

They [calf-skins] are then unhaired and fleshed in the usual manner, *pured* with a bate of dog's dung.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 366.

★**purée** (pü-rā'), *n.* [F., a thick soup or porridge prepared from vegetables: see *porrey.*] A kind of broth or soup consisting of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled to a pulp, and passed through a sieve. The ordinary pea-soup is a familiar example.

purely (pūr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *purely, pureliche, purli;* < *pure* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Without admixture or blemish; in such a way or to such a degree as to be free from anything that is heterogeneous or tends to impair.—**2.** Entirely; wholly; completely; thoroughly; absolutely; quite: as, the whole thing was *purely* accidental.

Neuer-more for no man mowe be deliuered,
Ne pult out [of] prison but *purli* thourh 3our help.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4219.

And I will turn my hand upon thee, and *purely* purge away thy dross, and take away all thy tin. Isa. i. 25.

With these powers were combined others of a *purely* judicial character. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

3. Very; wonderfully; remarkably: as, *purely* well. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Purely jealous I would have her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, **ii. 1.**

He is *purely* happy, because he knowes no euill, nor hath made meanes by sinne to bee acquainted with misery. *Bp. Earle,* Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

4. Innocently; without guilt or sin; chastely.

purely (pūr'li), *a.* [An elliptical use of *purely, adv.*] Very or wonderfully well; having good health. [Prov. Eng.]

So, Mr. Reynolds, if the ladies' prayers are of any avail, you ought to be *purely.*
Miss Edgeworth, Absentee, xvi. (*Davies.*)

"Lawk a'massey, Mr. Benjamin," cries a stout motherly woman in a red cloak, as they enter the field, "be that you? Well I never! you do look *purely.*"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

pureness (pūr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity. (*a*) An unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter: as, the *pureness* of water or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of air. (*b*) Freedom from improper words, phrases, or modes of speech: as, *pureness* of style. (*c*) Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt; moral cleanness; innocence.

He was all *pureness,* and his outward part
But represents the picture of his heart.
Cowley, Death of John Littleton.

purfle†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *purfle.*

purfle (pėr'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purfled,* ppr. *purfling.* [Early mod. E. also *purfile, pourfill;* < ME. *purfilen, purfylen,* < OF. *pourfiler, porfiler,* F. *pourfiler,* also *parfiler* = It. *profilare,* embroider, border, < L. *pro,* before, + *filum,* thread: see *pro-* and *file*[3], and cf. *profile,* from the same ult. source. Hence, by contr., *purl*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ornament or decorate with a wrought or flowered border; border. Specifically—(*a*) To embroider on the edge or margin.

Hue was *purfild* with peloure non purere in erthe,
And coroned with a corone the kynge hath no betere.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 10.

A goodly lady clad in scarlot red,
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 13.

After they have wash'd the Body . . . they put it on a Flannel Shirt, which has commonly a Sleeve *purfled* about the Wrists.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 54.

The unburnt end o' the very candle, Sirs,
Purfled with paint so prettily round and round,
He carried in such state last Peter's day.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 211.

And on his brows a *purfled* purple hood.
Swinburne, St. Dorothy.

(*b*) To edge with fur. (*c*) To line with fur: as, a mantling *purfled* and bordered vair. (*d*) In *her.*, to decorate with gold mountings, such as the studs or bosses in armor, as in the phrase "a leg in armor proper, *purfled* or." (*e*) In *arch.*, to decorate richly, as with sculpture.

To this chest [shrine] the goldsmith, whose work it always was, gave an architectural form: it had its flying buttresses, its windows filled in with tracery, its pinnacles ribbed with crockets as light and thin and crispy as leaves upon a bough, and its tall crest *purfled* with knobs of sparkling jewels to run along the ridge of its steeply-pitched roof. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 390.

(*f*) In *viol-making*, to decorate (the edges of the body of an instrument) with a wavy inlay of valuable wood.

2. To mark or draw in profile.

She [the daughter of Dibutades] used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shadow of her lover's face by candle light, and to *pourfill* the same afterward deeper, that so shee might enjoy his visage yet in his absence.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 12.

II. *intrans.* To hem a border.

purfle (pėr'fl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *purfyll, purful* (also *purflew*); < ME. *purfyle, purfoyl, porfil, porfyl;* from the verb.] A decorated or wrought border; a border of embroidered work.

Of precios perle in *porfyl* pyȝte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 216.

He preiȝede Pernel hire *porfil* to leue,
And kepen hit in hire cofre for catel at neode.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 26.

Many a riche stone
Was set on the *purfles*, out of doute,
Of colers, sleves and traines round aboute.
Flower and Leaf, l. 146.

Specifically, in *her.*, a border of one of the furs: not common, for a border *purfle* ermine means no more than a border ermine. An attempt has been made to discriminate the number of rows of the bells of the fur by the terms *purfled, counter-purfled,* and *vair,* for one, two, and three rows. It is not usual.

purflew†, *n.* Same as *purfle.*

purfling (pėr'fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *purfle, v.*] An ornamental border, generally composed of ebony and maple or sycamore, inlaid in the edges of violins and similar instruments.

purfly (pėr'fli), *a.* [< *purfle* + *-y*1.] Wrinkled; seamed: as, a large, *purfly,* flabby man. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

purgament† (pėr'ga-ment), *n.* [= It. *purgamento*, < L. *purgamentum*, what is swept or washed off, offscourings, < *purgare*, cleanse: see *purge.*] 1. A cathartic; a purge.—2. That which is excreted from anything; excretion.

The humours . . . are commonly passed over in anatomies as *purgaments.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 195.

purgation (pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *purgacion*, < OF. *purgation*, F. *purgation* = Pr. Sp. *purgacion* = Pg. *purgação* = It. *purgazione*, < L. *purgatio(n-)*, a cleansing, < *purgare*, pp. *purgatus*, cleanse: see *purge.*] 1. The act of purging; clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying away impurities or whatever is extraneous or superfluous; purification; specifically, evacuation of the intestines by purgatives.

Or that haue studied Phisicke so longe that he or they can giue his Masters purse a *Purgacion*, or his Chist, shoppe, and Countinghouse a strong vomit.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 241.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

We do not suppose the separation . . . finished before the *purgation* of the air began.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. The act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt; specifically, in *old law*, the clearing of one's self from a crime of which one has been publicly suspected and accused. It was either *canonical* (that is, prescribed by the canon law, the form whereof used in the spiritual court was that the person suspected took his oath that he was clear of the facts objected against him, and brought his honest neighbors with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly) or *vulgar* (that is, by fire or water ordeal, or by combat). See *ordeal.*

She was always an honest, civil woman; her neighbours would have gone on her *purgation* a great way.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The inquisitors had a discretion to allow the accused to make the canonical *purgation* by oath instead of undergoing corporal torture, but the rule which allows this to be done at the same time discountenances it as fallacious.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 463.

purgative (pėr'ga-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *purgatif* = Pr. *purgatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *purgativo*, < LL. *purgativus*, cleansing, cathartic, < L. *purgare*, pp. *purgatus*, cleanse: see *purge.*] I. *a.* 1. Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

Purging medicines . . . have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 20.

They had not yet analysed these *purgative* waters, and consequently "Epsom salts" were unknown, so that people, did they wish for them, must either go to Epsom or buy the water in London.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 113.

2. Having the property, as judicial torture in some cases, of invalidating the evidence against an accused person, when he, under torture, satisfactorily answered the questions of the judges.

II. *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines, producing more or less abundant and watery stools.—**Cholagogue purgative,** a purgative which increases the flow of bile into the intestine.—**Drastic purgative,** a violent purgative.—**Hydragogue purgative,** a purgative causing profuse watery stools.—**Laxative purgative,** a gentle purgative.

purgatively (pėr'ga-tiv-li), *adv.* In a purgative manner; cleansingly; cathartically.

purgatorial (pėr-ga-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *purgatory* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to purgatory; expiatory.

The sculptured dead on each side seem to freeze,
Emprison'd in black, *purgatorial* rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, ii.

The idea of *purgatorial* suffering, which hardly seems to have entered the minds of the lower races, expands in immense vigour in the great Aryan religions of Asia.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 88.

purgatorian (pėr-ga-tō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *purgatory* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Same as *purgatorial.*

The delusions of purgatory, with all the apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts.
J. Mede, Apostacy of Latter Times (1641), p. 45.

II. *n.* A believer in purgatory.

Boswell. We see in Scripture that Dives still retained an anxious concern about his brethren.
Johnson. Why, sir, we must either suppose that passage to be metaphorical, or hold, with many divines and all *Purgatorians,* that departed souls do not all at once arrive at the utmost perfection of which they are capable.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, iii. 193. (*Davies.*)

purgatorious (pėr-ga-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *purgatorius*, cleansing: see *purgatory.*] Having the nature of or connected with purgatory.

Purgatorious and superstitious uses.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

purgatory (pėr'ga-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *purgatorye, purcatorye, purcatorie*, n., = F. *purgatoire* = Pr. *purgatori, porguatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *purgatorio*, < LL. *purgatorius*, cleansing, purgative (ML. *purgatorium*, neut., a place of purgation, purgatory, also a wash-house, laundry), < L. *purgare*, pp. *purgatus*, cleanse: see *purge.*] I. *a.* Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative, who may be as good a canvasser as he was a bad governor. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *n.*; pl. *purgatories* (-riz). 1. In the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which the souls of those dying penitent are purified from venial sins, or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner. It is not considered as a place of probation; for the ultimate salvation of those in purgatory is assured, and the impenitent are not received into purgatory. The souls in purgatory are supposed, however, to receive relief through the prayers of the faithful and through the sacrifice of the mass. The common belief in the Latin Church is that the purgatorial suffering is by fire; the Greek Church, however, does not determine its nature.

A robbere had remission rathere thanne thei alle,
Withoute penaunce of *purcatorie* to haue paradis for euere.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 278.

How many men have been miserably afflicted by this fiction of *purgatory!* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

2. Any place or state of temporary suffering or oblivion.

Any subject that was not to their palat they either condemn'd in a prohibition, or had it straight into the new *Purgatory* of an Index. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 10.

3. A gorge or cleft between perpendicular or steeply inclined walls of rock. [New Eng.] It is nearly the same as *flume* (used as a topographical word), except that localities called *flumes* in New England always have a stream of water running through them, which the *purgatories* have not.

The best-known localities bearing the name of *purgatories* are those at Sutton and Great Barrington, Mass., and there is one on the sea-shore at Newport, R. I.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 160.

Purgatory hammer†, one of the ancient and prehistoric perforated axes found in Scotland. This implement was so named as being supposed to have been buried with its owner in order that he might have the wherewithal "to thunder at the gates of Purgatory till the heavenly janitor appeared" (*Wilson*, Prehist. Ann. of Scotland, I. 191).

As we find the little flint arrow-head associated with Scottish folk-lore as the Elfin's bolt, so the stone hammer of the same period was adapted to the creed of the middle ages. The name by which it was popularly known in Scotland almost till the close of last century was that of the *Purgatory Hammer.*
Wilson, Arch. and Prehist. Ann. of Scotland, p. 135.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, a cavern in an island in Lough Derg, county Donegal, Ireland, to which pilgrimages are made, where Christ is said to have appeared to St. Patrick and showed him a deep pit, telling him that whoever remained in it a day and a night should be purified from his sins and behold both the torments of the damned and the joys of the blessed. A person of the name of Owen is said to have done this in the above cavern, formerly also called *Owen's cave.*

He satte all heavie and glommyng, as if he had come lately from Troponius' cave, or *Saint Patrick's purgatory.*
Erasmus, Praise of Folie, sig. A. (*Nares.*)

★ **purge** (pėrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purged*, ppr. *purging.* [Early mod. E. also *pourge*; < ME. *purgen*, < OF. (and F.) *purger* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *purgar* = It. *purgare*, < L. *purgare*, make pure, cleanse, < *purus*, clean, pure, + *agere*, make, do.] I. *trans.* 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous; cleanse; clean, or clean out.

Nowe *purge* upp broke and diche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

The people doe eftsoones adde their owne industry to clense and *purge* them [the streets].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 213.

Nor have we yet quite *purg'd* the Christian Land;
Still Idols here, like Calves at Bethel, stand.
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Thy chill persistent rain has *purged* our streets
Of gossipry. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 177.

2. To remove by some cleansing or purifying process or operation; clear or wash away: often followed by *away* and *off.*

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. Ps. lxxix. 9.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night,
And for the day confined to fast in fires,
Till the foul crimes done in my days of nature
Are burnt and *purged away.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 13.

The ethereal mould,
Incapable of stain, would soon expel
Her mischief, and *purge off* the baser fire,
Victorious. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 141.

National corruptions were to be *purged* by national calamities. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

3. To clear from moral defilement or guilt: in this and next sense often followed by *of* or *from.*

My heart is *purged from* grudging hate.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 9.

4. To clear from accusation of a crime, as by ordeal, or from charge of contempt, as by oath showing that there was no wrong intent; free from taint or suspicion of crime.

He [Richard III.] sent to the Queen, being still in Sanctuary, divers Messengers, who should first excuse and *purge* him *of* all Things formerly attempted and done against her.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 231.

As usual, the first charge gave rise to a large number of informations. Thomas Mowbray, the earl-marshal, was unable to deny that he had some inkling of the plot, and archbishop Arundel had to *purge* himself *from* a like suspicion. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 312.

5. To clarify; defecate, as liquors.—6. To operate on by or as by means of a cathartic.

He *purged* him with salt water. *Arbuthnot.*

7†. To void.

The satirical rogue says . . . that old men have grey beards, that their faces are wrinkled, their eyes *purging* thick amber and plum-tree gum. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 200.

8†. To trim.

Care the ground well, dresse the vines, *purge* the trees, and alway haue memorie of the Goddesse Ceres.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 73.

Every branch that beareth fruit, he *purgeth* [in the revised version *cleanseth*] it, that it may bring forth more fruit. John xv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become pure by clarification.—2. To take a purge; produce evacuations from the intestines by means of a cathartic.

I'll *purge*, and leave sack, and live cleanly, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 168.

3. To be cleansed or purified by the escape of certain gases, as a lake or river. See *purging*, 2.

★ **purge** (pėrj), *n.* [< *purge, v.*] 1. The act of purging; purgation.

The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdoms of Northumberland. *Fuller.*

2. Anything that purges; specifically, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. —**Pride's Purge,** in *Eng. hist.*, a forcible reduction, December 6th, 1648, of the membership of the Long Parliament, effected by troops under the command of Colonel Pride, who excluded all persons suspected of Royalist or Presbyterian sympathies. The diminished Parliament was known as the *Rump*, and consisted of about 60 to 80 members.

purge-cock (pėrj'kok), *n.* A purging-cock.

When it becomes necessary to empty the receiver, use is made of a *purge-cock*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8897.

purger (pėr'jėr), *n.* [< *purge* + *-er*1.] 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses.

We shall be call'd *purgers*, and not murderers. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 180.

Faith is a great *purger* and purifier of the soul. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 22.

2. A cathartic.

It is of good use in physic if you can retain the purging vertue and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 20.

purgery (pėr'jėr-i), *n.*; pl. *purgeries* (-iz). [= F. *purgerie;* as *purge* + *-ery*.] The part of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogsheads or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice. *E. H. Knight.*

purging (pėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *purge*, *v.*] 1. Any purifying process.—2. A diarrhea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

purging-agaric (pėr'jing-ag'a-rik), *n.* The white or "female" agaric, *Polyporus Laricis*, a fungus growing upon the larch of the old world. It is more or less employed in Europe as a cathartic. See *Polyporus*.

purging-cassia (pėr'jing-kash'iạ), *n.* The plant *Cassia fistula*, or its fruit. See *Cassia*.

purging-cock (pėr'jing-kok), *n.* The mud-cock or discharge-valve of a steam-boiler. Called in the United States the *blow-off valve*.

purging-flax (pėr'jing-flaks), *n.* An Old World plant, *Linum catharticum*, a decoction of which is used as a cathartic and diuretic.

purging-nut (pėr'jing-nut), *n.* See *Jatropha*.

purification (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *purification* = Sp. *purificación* = Pg. *purificação* = It. *purificazione*, < L. *purificatio*(*n-*), a purifying, < *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] 1. The act of purifying; the act of freeing from impurities, or from whatever is heterogeneous or foreign: as, the *purification* of liquors or of metals.—2. The act or process of cleansing ceremonially; a ritual observance by which the person or thing subjected to it is cleansed from a ceremonial uncleanness, as a symbol of a spiritual cleansing. Ceremonial purification by washing or by other means was common to the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and other peoples, and is still practised by the Mohammedans, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and orthodox Jews, as well as by Hindus and other Orientals. In the Jewish ceremonial law the use of water was essential to purification, and it was often accompanied by sacrifices. The purifications of the Mosaic law fall under several heads, among which are those for defilement arising from secretions, those for leprosy, those for pollution from corpses, and those for defilement from eating the flesh of certain animals, etc.

3. A cleansing of the soul from guilt; the extinguishment of evil desire as something which does not belong to the children of God.

Water is the symbol of *purification* of the soul from sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, i. § 3.

4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the pouring of wine into the chalice to rinse it after communion, the wine being then drunk by the priest.—**Purification of St. Mary the Virgin,** a feast observed in the Roman Catholic and some other liturgical churches on February 2d, in commemoration of the purification of the Virgin Mary, according to the Jewish ceremonial, forty days after the birth of Christ. Also called *Candlemas*, *Hypapante*, *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*, and *Purification of Our Lady*.

Tewysday, the ij Day of Februarii, that was the *Purificacon of our lady*, the wynde made well for us. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

purification-flower (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā'shọn-flou*r*'ėr), *n.* The European snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*, which blossoms at about the time of the feast of the Purification, when maidens in white formerly walked in procession. Compare *fair-maids-of-February*.

purificative (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *purificatif* = Pr. *purificatiu* = It. *purificativo*, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, purify, make clean: see *purify*.] Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. *Johnson.*

purificator (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [Also *purificatory;* < ML. *purificatorium*, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a cloth or napkin used to wipe the chalice before the mixture (krasis) and oblation, and the celebrant's fingers and mouth and the holy vessels after the ablutions. Before celebration and until the offertory, and after celebration, it covers the chalice, and the paten rests on it covered by the pall and veil. Also called *mundatory*.

purificatory (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *purificatoire* = Sp. Pg. *purificatorio* = It. *purificatojo*, n., < LL. *purificatorius*, cleansing, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] I. *a.* Purificative. *Johnson.*

★ II. *n.* Same as *purificator*.

purifier (pū'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner; specifically, a purificator.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. Mal. iii. 3.

2. In *milling*, an apparatus for separating branscales and flour from grits or middlings.—**Dry-lime purifier, wet-lime purifier.** See *gas-purifier*.

puriform (pū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pus* (*pur-*), pus, + *forma*, form.] Pus-like; resembling pus.

purify (pū'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purified*, ppr. *purifying*. [< ME. *puryfyen*, < OF. *purifier*, F. *purifier* = Sp. Pg. *purificar* = It. *purificare*, < L. *purificare*, make clean or pure, < *purus*, clean, pure, + *facere*, make.] I. *trans.* 1. To make pure or clear; free from contamination or extraneous admixture: as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air. —2. To make ceremonially clean; cleanse or free from whatever pollutes or renders ceremonially unclean and unfit for sacred service.

Whosoever hath killed any person, and whosoever hath touched any slain, *purify* both yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day. Num. xxxi. 19.

3. To free from guilt, or the defilement of sin; free from whatever is sinful, vile, or base.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Tit. ii. 14.

Thy soul from all guilt will we *purify*,
And sure no heavy curse shall lie on thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 93.

4. To elevate and free from barbarisms or inelegances: as, to *purify* a language.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become pure or clear.

We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors wholly finished before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the same time. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Purim (pū'rim), *n.* [Heb.] An annual festival observed by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (about the first week in March). It is preceded by the Fast of Esther on the 13th. These three days commemorate the deliverance of the Jews by Esther from the massacre planned by Haman, as related in the book of Esther.

Wherefore they called these days *Purim* after the name of Pur. Esther ix. 26.

puriri (pö'rē-rē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree, *Vitex littoralis*, 50 or 60 feet high, with robust spreading branches. It yields a very hard, heavy, and durable timber, of a brown color, in short lengths, often curved, suitable for ships' frames and many other purposes.

purism (pūr'izm), *n.* [= F. *purisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *purismo;* as *pure* + *-ism*.] The exclusion of admixture of any kind; the affectation of rigid purity, as in language, style, etc.; specifically, excessive nicety as to the choice of words.

The English language, however, it may be observed, had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 419.

Orthographic *purism* is of all kinds of *purism* the lowest and the cheapest, as is verbal criticism of all kinds of criticism, and word-faith of all kinds of orthodoxy. *Whitney*, Linguistic Studies, 2d ser., p. 192.

purist (pūr'ist), *n.* [= F. *puriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *purista;* as *pure* + *-ist*.] 1. One who aims scrupulously at purity, particularly in the choice of language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

He [Fox] was so nervously apprehensive of sliding into some colloquial incorrectness . . . that he ran into the opposite error, and purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any *purist*. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *M. Stuart.* [Rare.]

puristic (pū-ris'tik), *a.* [< *purist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to purism; characteristic of a purist. *Maurice.*

puristical (pū-ris'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *puristic* + *-al*.] Same as *puristic*.

puritan (pū'ri-tạn), *n.* and *a.* [Irreg. < L. *purita*(*t-*)*s*, purity, + *-an*. The F. *Puritain* and Sp. Pg. It. *Puritano* are from E. The noun precedes the adj. in use.] I. *n.* 1. One who is very strict and serious in his religious life, or who pretends to great purity of life: first used about 1564, and applied to certain Anabaptists: frequently a term of contempt.

About that tyme were many congregations of the Anabaptysts in London, who cawlyd themselves *Puritans* or Unspotted Lambs of the Lord. *Stow*, Memoranda (Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles, [Camden Soc., p. 143).

She would make a *puritan* of the devil, if he should cheapen a kiss of her. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 9.

2. [*cap.*] One of a class of Protestants which arose in England in the sixteenth century. The Puritans maintained a strict Calvinism in doctrine, and demanded, in opposition to those who desired a reform of the church service, the substitution of one from which should be banished all resemblance whatever to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church. Large numbers of them were found both in and out of the Church of England, and various repressive measures were directed against them by the sovereigns and by the prelates Parker, Whitgift, Bancroft, Laud, and others. In the reign of Charles I. the Puritans developed into a political party and gradually gained the ascendancy, but lost it on Cromwell's death, and after the Restoration ceased to be prominent in history. During their early struggles many of them emigrated to New England, especially to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. One band of Puritans who separated entirely from the Church were called *Separatists* or *Brownists*, and from them came the founders of the Plymouth Colony, often called *Pilgrim Fathers* or *Pilgrims*.

Now as solemn as a traveller, and as grave as a *Puritan's* ruff. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., Ind.

From that time followed nothing but Imprisonments, troubles, disgraces on all those that found fault with the Decrees of the Convocation, and strait were they branded with the Name of *Puritans*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

The extreme *Puritan* was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and above all by his peculiar dialect. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** *Puritan*, *Pilgrim*. Careful distinction should be made between the *Pilgrims* or *Pilgrim* Fathers, who settled at Plymouth in 1620, and the *Puritans*, who in 1628–30 founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay at Salem and Boston.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Puritans.

Hee 's gone; I'll after him
And know his trespasse, seeme to beare a part
In all his ills, but with a *Puritane* heart.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 2.

Mr. Pyncheon's long residence abroad, and intercourse with men of wit and fashion — courtiers, worldlings, and free-thinkers — had done much toward obliterating the grim *Puritan* superstitions which no man of New England birth, at that early period, could entirely escape. *Hawthorne*, House of Seven Gables, xiii.

Gathering still, as he went, the May-flowers blooming around him; . . .
"*Puritan* flowers," he said, "and the type of *Puritan* maidens,
Modest and simple and sweet, the very type of Priscilla!"
Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

=**Syn.** *Puritan*, *Puritanic*. *Puritanic* (or *puritanical*) is now generally used in a depreciative sense; *Puritan* in a commendatory or a neutral sense.

puritanic (pū-ri-tan'ik), *a.* [< *puritan* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice. Hence—2. Very scrupulous in religious matters; exact; rigid: often used in contempt or reproach.

Too dark a stole
Was o'er religion's decent features drawn
By *puritanic* zeal. *W. Mason*, English Garden, iv.

=**Syn.** See *Puritan*, *a.*

puritanical (pū-ri-tan'i-kạl), *a.* [< *puritanic* + *-al*.] Same as *puritanic*.

Wearing feathers in thy hair, whose length before the vigorous edge of any *puritanical* pair of scissors should shorten the breadth of a finger, let the three housewifely spinsters of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

Puritanical and superstitious principles. *I. Walton.*

It is quite certain that Bunyan was, at eighteen, what, in any but the most austerely *puritanical* circles, would have been considered as a young man of singular gravity and innocence. *Macaulay*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 526.

puritanically (pū-ri-tan'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a puritanical manner; with the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

puritanism (pū'ri-tạn-izm), *n.* [= F. *puritanisme* = Sp. Pg. *puritanismo;* as *puritan* + *-ism*.] 1. Strictness of religious life; puritanic strictness in religious matters.—2. The principles and practices of the Puritans.

How resplendent and superb was the poetry that lay at the heart of *Puritanism* was seen by the sightless eyes of John Milton, whose great epic is indeed the epic of *Puritanism*. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 266.

puritanize (pū'ri-tạn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *puritanized*, ppr. *puritanizing*. [< *puritan* + *-ize*.] To conform to the opinions of Puritans; affect or teach puritanism.

★ **purity** (pū'ri-ti), *n.* [< ME. *purete*, < OF. *purete*, F. *pureté* = Sp. *puridad* = Pg. *puridade* = It. *purità*, < LL. *purita*(*t-*)*s*, cleanness, pureness, < L. *purus*, clean, pure: see *pure*.] The condition or quality of being pure. (*a*) Freedom from

foreign admixture of heterogeneous matter: as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; the *purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals.

The *pureté* of the quinte essencie schal be sublymed aboue, and the grosté schal abide bynethe in the botme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

The slight touch of Renaissance in some of the capitals of the palace in no sort takes away from the general *purity* of the style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 257.

(*b*) Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt: as, the *purity* of a garment. (*c*) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence: as, *purity* of heart or life.

If we describe *purity* by reference to contrasts, then it is a character opposite to all sin.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 264.

(*d*) Freedom from lust, or moral contamination by illicit sexual connection; chastity.

So bold is Lust that she
Dares hope to find a Blot in *Purity*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 207.

(*e*) Freedom from sinister or improper views; sincerity: as, *purity* of motives or designs.

Princes have vouchsafed grace to trifles offered from a *purity* of devotion. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, Ded.

(*f*) Freedom from foreign idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases: as, *purity* of style or language.

After Cæsar and Cicero's Time, the Latin Tongue continued in Rome and Italy in her *Purity* 400 Years together.
Howell, Letters, ii. 58.

=Syn. (*c*) and (*d*) Immaculateness, guilelessness, honesty, integrity, virtue, modesty. (*f*) *Purity*, *Propriety*, *Precision*. As a quality of style, "*Purity* . . . relates to three things, viz. the form of words [etymology], the construction of words in continuous discourse [syntax], and the meaning of words and phrases [lexicography]." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 9.) "*Propriety* . . . relates to the signification of language as fixed by usage." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 79.) "The offences against the usage of the English language are . . . *improprieties*, words or phrases used in a sense not English." (*A. S. Hill*, Rhet., p. 19.) "An author's diction is pure when he uses such words only as belong to the idiom of the language, in opposition to words that are foreign, obsolete, newly coined, or without proper authority. . . . A violation of *purity* is called a barbarism. . . . But another question arises. . . . Is the word used correctly in the sentence in which it occurs? . . . A writer who fails in this respect offends against *propriety*." (*J. S. Hart*, Comp. and Rhet., pp. 68, 74.) "*Precision* includes all that is essential to the expression of no more, no less, and no other than the meaning which the writer purposes to express." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 6.)

Parsons may be ranked among the earliest writers of our vernacular diction in its *purity* and pristine vigor, without ornament or polish. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 85.

In our own tongue we may err egregiously against *propriety*, and consequently against *purity*, though all the words we employ be English, and though they be construed in the English idiom. The reason is evident: they may be misapplied; they may be employed as signs of things to which use hath not affixed them. This fault may be committed either in single words or in phrases.
G. Campbell, Philosophy of Rhetoric, II. iii. § 3.

Our verse . . . had become lax and trivial, and we needed to be recalled to *precision* and moral vigor.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 131.

Purkinjean (pėr-kin'jē-an), *a.* [< *Purkinje* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to or named after the Bohemian physiologist Purkinje (1787–1869): as, the *Purkinjean* vesicle, discovered by him in 1825. See *germinal vesicle*, under *germinal*.

Purkinje's cells. See *cells of Purkinje*, under *cell*.

Purkinje's fibers. Large beaded and reticulated fibers found in the subendocardial tissue of some animals, and occasionally in man.

Purkinje's figures. See *figure*.

Purkinje's vesicle. See *germinal vesicle*, under *germinal*.

purl[1] (pėrl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < Sw. *porla*, purl, bubble, as a stream; cf. D. *borrelen*, bubble; a freq. form from the imitative base seen in *pirr* and *purr*[1]. It is partly confused with *pirl*, *prill*[1], whirl.] To flow with a rippling or murmuring sound, as a shallow stream over or among stones or other obstructions; ripple along in eddying and bubbling swirls.

From dry Rocks abundant Rivers *purl'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

The brooks run *purling* down with silver waves.
Parnell, Health.

Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills,
Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 297.

See from the weedy earth a rivulet break,
And *purl* along the untrodden wilderness.
Bryant, The Path.

purl[1] (pėrl), *n.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < *purl*[1], *v.*] 1. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream of water running over small stones: as, the *purl* of a brook.—2†. A murmuring brook or rippling stream of water.

A broket or *pirle* of water.
Leland's Itinerary (1769), iii. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

purl[2] (pėrl), *v.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < ME. *pyrlen*, whirl, throw; cf. *purl*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To curl or swirl; move in rippling or eddying swirls.

From his lips did fly
Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1407.

A *purling* wind that flies
Off from the shore each morning, driving up
The billows far to sea.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

2. To upset; overturn; capsize. [Slang.] See the quotation under II., 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To whirl about; cause to rotate: as, the wind *purls* a snow-drift.—2. To upset; overturn; also, specifically, as a hunting term, to unseat or unhorse. [Slang.]

They commonly paddle in companies of three; so then, whenever one is *purled* the other two come on each side of him, each takes a hand and with amazing skill and delicacy they reseat him in his cocked hat, which never sinks, only *purls*.
C. Reade, Never too Late, xxxviii. (*Davies.*)

3. To wind, as thread, upon a reel or spindle.

I *pyrle* wyre of golde or syluer, I wynde it vpon a whele as sylke women do. *Palsgrave.* (*Jamieson.*)

purl[2] (pėrl), *n.* [< *purl*[2], *v.* Cf. *purl*[1], *n.*] 1. A circle or curl made by the motion of water; a ripple; an eddy.

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curles.
Drayton, Mortimeriados, l. 1596. (*Richardson.*)

So have I seen the little *purls* of a spring sweat through the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stubborn pavement. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 849.

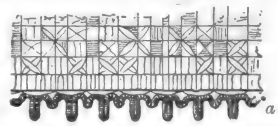
purl[3] (pėrl), *v. t.* [Contr. of *purfle.*] 1. To ornament with a decorative border of any sort; decorate with fringe or embroidery; purfle.

For all the copes and vestementes wer but of one pece, so wouen for the purpose, cloth of tissue and poudered with redde roses *purled* with fine gold.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

2. To invert, as a stitch in knitting; turn over and knit the other way; seam.

purl[3] (pėrl), *n.* [Contr. of *purfle.*] 1. A border of embroidery or perhaps of lace, or gold lace or galloon. Throughout the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries the term is in use, and evidently with different significations, but always as an ornamental adjunct, an edging or the like to a garment. Also *pearl*.


Embroidered Border. *a*, the purl.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl.
Sir P. Sidney.

How many puffs and *purls* lay in a miserable case for want of stiffening [starch]!
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

My lord, one of the *purls* of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

2. A spiral of gold or silver wire, used in lacework.—3. An inversion of the stitches in knitting, which gives to parts of the work an appearance different from the general surface, such as the ribbed appearance of those parts where great elasticity is required.—4. A plait or fold, as in an article of dress.—5. In *lace-making*, a kind of lace in common use in the sixteenth century, and often of great value. The term is used in the general sense as indicating the fabric spoken of, and also as denoting a certain quantity of it: as, so many shillings the *purl*.

purl[4] (pėrl), *n.* [Appar. another spelling of *pearl*, so called with ref. to the bubbles on the surface, < *pearl*, *v.*] A drink, of which beer is the principal ingredient, defined about 1815 as hot beer mixed with gin: same as *dog's-nose;* in later times, a stimulating mixture of beer, gin, sugar, and ginger. It was, before coffee and tea were used, commonly made to be drunk in the morning, and hence the liquor is called *early purl*.

Early in the morning I set my books . . . in order. Thence, forth to Mr. Harper's to drink a draft of *purle*.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 19, 1660.

My lord duke would have a double mug of *purl*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

Mr. Swiveller . . . had by this time taken quite as much to drink as promised to be good for his constitution (*purl* being a rather strong and heady compound).
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, lviii.

Again, there was *purl—early purl*. Once there was a club in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden which existed for the purpose of arising betimes and drinking *purl* before breakfast. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

purl[5]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *prowl*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 417.

purl[6] (pėrl), *n.* [Imitative, like *purr*[3], etc.] The common tern, or sea-swallow. [Norfolk, Eng.]

purley†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*.

purl-goods (pėrl'gu̇dz), *n. pl.* English machine-made lace.

The *Purl-goods* . . . in imitation of the hand-made laces of France. *Artisan's Report*, p. 150.

purl-house (pėrl'hous), *n.* A place where purl is sold and drunk.

There were lower depths yet: there were the *purl houses*, where "Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their Plucks."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 234.

purlicue (pėr'li-kū), *v. t.* Same as *parlecue*.

purliet, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*.

purlieu (pėr'lū), *n.* [Formerly also *purlue*, *purluy;* an altered form, simulating F. *lieu*, a place (see *lieu*), of *purlie*, *purly*, *purley*, prop. land which, having been part of a royal forest, has been severed from it by perambulation or survey, < OF. *pourallee*, *puralee*, a going through or about, perambulation, < *pour-*, *pur-* (< L. *pro-*), used for *per-*, *par-* (< L. *per*), through, + *alee*, a going: see *alley*[1].] 1†. Land added to a royal forest by unlawful encroachment, but afterward disafforested, and restored to the former owners, its bounds and extent being settled by perambulation.

With all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purley;* this is something,
With mine own game reserved.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-glass, iv. 3.

As a *purly* hunter, I have hitherto beaten about the circuit of the forest of this microcosm.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 227.

Th' infernal Nimrod's halloo?
The lawless *purlieus?* and the game they follow? . . .
These *purlieu* men are devils; and the hounds . . .
Temptations. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 9.

Land which had . . . been once forest land and was afterwards disafforested was known as *purlieu*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

2. *pl.* The borders or environs of any place; the outskirts; outlying places: as, the *purlieus* of Paris.

Pray you, if you know,
Where in the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheep-cote fenced about with olive trees?
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 77.

A party next of glittering dames,
From round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early. *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Fresh from brawling courts
And dusty *purlieus* of the law.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

Purlieu men, in *old forest law*, men who had ground within the border of a forest, and were licensed to hunt within their own purlieus. *Manwood*, Forest Laws, xx. § 8.

purlin, purline (pėr'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber laid horizontally upon the principal rafters of a roof to support the common rafters on which the covering is laid. Also called *side timber* or *side waver*. See cut under *roof*.

purlin-post (pėr'lin-pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the struts by which a purlin is supported to prevent it from sagging.

purlman (pėrl'man), *n.*; pl. *purlmen* (-men). A seller of the liquor called purl.

There is yet another class of itinerant dealers, . . . the river beer-sellers, or *purlmen* as they are more commonly called. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 107.

purloin (pėr-loin'), *v.* [< ME. *purloynen*, *perloynen*, *purlongen*, < OF. *purloignier*, *porloignier*, prolong, retard, delay, < LL. *prolongare*, prolong: see *prolong*. Cf. *eloin*, *eloign*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To put off; prolong; delay. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 394, 417.—2†. To set back or aside; put away; remove.

Who that youre perceptis pertely *perloyned*,
With drede in to dede schall ye dryffe hym.
York Plays, p. 271.

3. To remove, carry off, or take for one's self; hence, to take by theft; filch; steal.

Vast Quantities of Stores did he
Embezzle and *purloin*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 25.

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

If rigid honesty permit
That I for once *purloin* the wit
Of him, who, were we all to steal,
Is much too rich the theft to feel.
Churchill, Ghost, iv.

Perverts the Prophets and *purloins* the Psalms.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

A certain document of the last importance has been *purloined* from the royal apartments.
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 264.

II. *intrans.* To practise theft.

Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity. Tit. ii. 10.

purloiner (pėr-loi'nėr), *n.* One who purloins; a thief.

The only reason why these *purloiners* of the public cause such a clutter to be made about their reputations.
Swift, Examiner, No. 28.

purlong†, *v.* A Middle English form of *purloin*.

purly†, *n* An obsolete form of *purlieu*, 1.

purpart† (pėr′pärt), *n.* Same as *purparty*.

purparty† (pėr′pär-ti), *n.*; pl. *purparties* (-tiz). [Also *pourparty;* < ME. *purpartie*, < AF. *purpartie*, OF. *porpartie* (cf. ML. *propars, perpars*), share of an estate, < *por, pur* (< L. *pro*), for, + *partie*, part: see *party*[1].] In *law*, an allotment; the share or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition.

> Through which the grounde by *purparties*
> Departed is in thre parties,
> That is Asie, Affrike, Europe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

purpeys†, *n.* A Middle English form of *porpoise*.

purple (pėr′pl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *purpul*, earlier *purpre, pourpre*, also *purpur, purpure, purpour* (cf. AS. *purpure*, a purple garment, *purpuren*, purple), < OF. *porpre, pourpre, pouple, pople*, AF. also *purpille*, F. *pourpre* = Pr. *porpra, polpra* = Sp. *púrpura* = Pg. *purpura* = It. *porpora* = D. *purper* = MLG. *purper, purpur* = OHG. *purpura*, MHG. *purper*, G. *purpur* = Icel. *purpuri* = Sw. Dan. *purpur* = Goth. *paurpaura, paurpura*, purple, < L. *purpura*, the purple-fish, purple dye, < Gr. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish; cf. *πορφύρεος* (later also poet. *πόρφυρος*), purple, orig. applied to the surging sea, dark, prob. redupl. of *φύρειν*, mix up, mingle, confound, = L. *furere*, rage: see *fury*. Cf. *porphyry*, from the same Gr. source.]

I. *n.* **1.** A color formed by the mixture of blue and red, including the violet of the spectrum above wave-length 0.417 micron, which is nearly a violet-blue, and extending to but not including crimson. The following color-disk formulæ will serve to identify several purples. The red used is the most intense procurable, so that mixed with 7 per cent. of blue it gives a good carmine.

	Red.	Blue.	Black.	White.
Auricula purple	17	28	55	0
Dahlia purple	14	7	79	0
Heliotrope purple	25	25	25	25
Indian purple	29	31	40	0
Magenta	67	33	0	0
Mauve	37	50	0	13
Plum purple	5	25	70	0
Pomegranate purple	50	10	40	0
Royal purple	55	12	33	0
Solferino	83	17	0	0
Wine purple	50	17	33	0

Of the various colors called *purple* at any time, the Tyrian dye (which was properly a crimson) was anciently the most celebrated. This color was produced from an animal juice found in a shell-fish called *murex* or *conchylium* by the ancients. See *Purpura*, 2.

> Musidorus . . . had upon him a long cloak . . . made of purple satin; not that *purple* which we now have and is but a counterfeit of the Getulian *purple*, which yet was far the meaner in price and estimation, but of the right Tyrian *purple*, which was nearest to a colour betwixt our murrey [a dark-reddish brown] and scarlet.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

> Great part of the colouring yet remains upon the stones: red, in all its shades, especially that dark dusky colour called Tyrian *purple*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

Purple is very seldom used in English heraldry. It is nonsense, however, to say it is improper to use it, as it is quite good heraldry.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96, note 1.

2. A cloth robe, dress, or mantle of this hue, formerly the distinguishing dress of emperors, kings, or princes: as, to wear the *purple*.

> "Hi ham clotheth," he zayth, "mid *pourpre* and mid usyre robes." *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 229.

> The 3 thousand is clothed in Clothes of Silk, of *Purpre*, or of Ynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

> How uneasy must the leather and frieze sit upon the shoulder that used to shine with the *purple* and the ermin! *South*, Sermons, III. viii.

> This spectacle of the discrowned queen with her *purple* in the dust, and her sceptre fallen from her hand, was one that nearly broke his heart to see. *Cornhill Mag.*

Hence—**3.** Imperial or regal power; the office or dignity of an emperor or king.

> And hurld him from the Scepter to the Spade;
> Turn'd him out of his *purple*, here to sweat
> And hardly earne his meat before he eat.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 161).

> That which raised him [Vespasian] to the *purple*, that which suggested him to men's minds, was his military eminence. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

4. A cardinalate: so called in allusion to the red or scarlet hat and robes worn officially by cardinals.

> The cardinal . . . is old and infirm, and could never be induced to resign his *purple*.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 500.

> Cardinal de Tencin . . . had been recommended to the *purple* by the Chevalier de St. George.
> *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., ii. 8.

5†. A gastropod yielding a purple fluid for dyeing, as a murex. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.—**6.** A shell of the genus *Purpura*.—**7.** A purple fluid secreted by certain shell-fish, more fully called *purple of Mollusca*.—**8.** *pl.* See *purples*.—**Alizarin purple,** a shade of purple or lilac obtained by treating fabrics with alizarin and sulphate of iron.—**Aniline purple.** Same as *mauve*.—**Ethyl purple,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hexa-ethyl-pararosaniline producing the bluest shade of violet.—**Field's purple.** Same as *madder purple*.—**French purple,** a color obtained from archil, *Roccella tinctoria*, and used for dyeing purples and mauves on silk and wool.—**Indian purple,** an artists' pigment prepared by precipitating cochineal-extract with copper sulphate. It is a deep-toned purple which is apt to blacken on exposure to light, and is now little used.—**London purple,** a residue from the manufacture of aniline dyes, which consists of calcium arsenite with some coloring matter. It is largely used as an insecticide.

> The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety that Mr. Leggett claims he can make half a pound of *London purple* cover an acre. *Science*, XIII. 394.

Madder purple, a very deep rich lake, of great body and intensity, prepared from madder. The color, though not brilliant, is transparent and durable. Also called *purple rubiate* and *Field's purple*.—**Mineral purple.** Same as *Mars violet* (which see, under *violet*). Also called *purple ocher*.—**Orchil purple,** a dye-color obtained from several varieties of seaweed. It is very beautiful, but not durable, and is little used since the introduction of tar-colors.—**Perkins's purple.** Same as *mauve*.—**Purple of Amorgos,** a celebrated dye obtained from the Grecian island Amorgos, believed to have been a kind of orchil.—**Purple of Cassius** [named from the Danish physician Andreas *Cassius*, died 1673], a compound oxid precipitated when solutions of the chlorids of gold and tin are mixed. It is a rich and powerful color, not bright but very durable, and varies in hue from deep crimson to a murrey or dark purple. Used mostly in miniature-painting.—**Purple of Mollusca,** a viscid liquor secreted by certain gastropods of the families *Muricidæ* and *Purpuridæ*, as *Purpura lapillus*, which dyes wool, etc., of a purple color.—**Regina purple,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hydrochlorid of diphenyl rosaniline, producing a dull violet shade.—**Tyrian purple.** See def. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Of a hue or color composed of red and blue blended.

> Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
> With *purple* grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 170.

> A *purple* lion was borne by the De Lacy family, Earls of Lincoln, and is (accordingly) the arms of Lincoln's Inn.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96, note 1.

> Here comes a middle-aged gentleman who looks almost like a coachman in his coat with many capes and his *purple* cheeks. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

2. Imperial; regal; of the conventional color of imperial robes.—**Purple avens.** See *avens*.—**Purple azalea** or **honeysuckle.** Same as *pinkster-flower*.—**Purple beech,** a variety of the European beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, with deep reddish-brown or purplish leaves; copper beech.—**Purple birch.** See *birch*, 1.—**Purple brown.** See *brown*.—**Purple bullfinch.** Same as *purple finch*.—**Purple clover,** the red or meadow clover, *Trifolium pratense*.—**Purple cone-flower.** See *cone-flower*.—**Purple copper.** Same as *bornite*.—**Purple crow, emperor, fever, finch, fringe-tree.** See the nouns.—**Purple gland,** the purpuriparous adrectal gland of some gastropods.—**Purple grackle.** See *grackle*, 2.—**Purple haw.** Same as *bluewood*.—**Purple heron,** a European heron, *Ardea purpurea*, resembling the common heron, but darker in coloration, and in some places purplish.—**Purple jacobæa, lake, laver.** See the nouns.—**Purple lily.** (*a*) Same as *martagon*. (*b*) See *Patersonia*.—**Purple loosestrife, madder, maroon, medic,** etc. See the nouns.—**Purple martin,** a large blue-black swallow of the United States, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea*, without a trace of purple: the name originated in a wrongly colored figure given by Catesby. See cut under *Progne*.—**Purple melic-grass, purple moor-grass.** See *Molinia*.—**Purple ocher.** Same as *Mars violet* (which see, under *violet*).—**Purple ragwort.** See *ragwort*.—**Purple rubiate.** Same as *madder purple*. See I.

purple (pėr′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purpled*, ppr. *purpling*. [< *purple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To tinge or stain with purple; impart a purplish hue to.

> Like a jolly troop of huntsmen come
> Our lusty English, all with *purpled* hands,
> Dyed in the dying slaughter of their foes.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 322.

> Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
> And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 187.

II. *intrans.* To become purple; assume a purplish hue.

> From the *purpling* east departs
> The star that led the dawn.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode Composed on May Morning.

> Rapidly the glow crimsoned—shadows *purpled;* and night spread swiftly from the east—black-violet and full of stars. *L. Hearn*, Youma, xii.

purple-egg (pėr′pl-eg), *n.* A common sea-urchin, *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis:* so called from the shape and tint of the test.

purple-fish (pėr′pl-fish), *n.* A shell-fish of the genus *Purpura* or some allied genus.

purple-grass† (pėr′pl-gràs), *n.* A cultivated variety of the common red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, with dark-brown or purplish foliage. Also *purplewort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

purple-heart (pėr′pl-härt), *n.* The heart-wood, a variety of *Copaiva Martii*, and also of *C. bracteata* of Guiana, or the trees themselves. Also called *purple-wood*.

purplelip (pėr′pl-lip), *n.* A West Indian climbing orchid, *Vanilla claviculata*.

purple-marbled (pėr′pl-mär″bled), *n.* A British moth, *Micra ostrina*.

purples (pėr′plz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *purpyls;* pl. of *purple*.] **1.** In *med.*, petechiæ, or spots of livid red on the body, such as appear in certain diseases; purpura.

> All the myracles to shewe it were to longe;
> There is many mo full great that I do not reherse,
> As pestylence, *purpyls*, and agonys strong.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

> There is a fresh Report blown over that Luines is lately dead in the Army of the Plague, some say of the *Purples*, the next Cousin-german to it. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 5.

2. A disease of wheat caused by a nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ*, *Tylenchus scandens* or *T. tritici*. Also called *ear-cockle*. *Curtis*, Farm Insects, p. 297.—**3.** An early purple-flowered orchid, *Orchis mascula*, common in Europe and part of Asia.

> With fantastic garlands did she come
> Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,
> That liberal shepherds give a grosser name.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 170.

purple-wood (pėr′pl-wůd), *n.* Same as *purple-heart*.

purplewort (pėr′pl-wėrt), *n.* Same as *purple-grass*.

purple-wreath (pėr′pl-rēth), *n.* See *Petrea*.

purpoint† (pėr′point), *n.* See *pourpoint*.

purport (pėr′pōrt or pėr-pōrt′), *v. t.* [< ME. **purporten, proporten*, OF. *pourporter, purporter, porporter, proporter*, intend, < *pour-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + *porter*, bear, carry: see *port*[3], and cf. *import*.] To convey to the mind as the meaning or thing intended; imply; mean, or seem to mean: as, the document *purported* to be official.

> Sable, goulis, asur, vert: perpure
> The[r]-with wnproper, as *proportis* the text.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96.

> In this Treatie there was an expresse article against the reception of the rebels of either prince by other; *purporting* that, if any such rebell should bee required by the prince whose rebell hee was of the prince confederate, that forthwith the prince confederate should by proclamation command him to auoid the countrie.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 162.

> I do not believe there ever was put upon record more depravation of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which *purport* to give the picture of English fashionable life.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

> Christianity *purports* to be not a system of moral teaching only, but, in vital union therewith, a system of revealed facts concerning the nature of God, and his dispensations towards mankind. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 77.

purport (pėr′pōrt, formerly also pėr-pōrt′), *n.* [< OF. *pourport, purport, porport*, intent, purport, < *pourporter, purporter*, intend: see *purport, v.*] **1.** Meaning; tenor; import; nature: as, the *purport* of a letter.

> Thus there he stood, whylest high over his head
> There written was the *purport* of his sin,
> In cyphers strange, that few could rightly read.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 26.

> With a look so piteous in *purport*
> As if he had been loosed out of hell
> To speak of horrors. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 82.

> Mr. Pyncheon heard a half-uttered exclamation from his daughter, . . . very faint and low; so indistinct that there seemed but half a will to shape out the words, and too undefined a *purport* to be intelligible.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2†. Pretext; disguise; covering.

> For shee her sexe under that strange *purport*
> Did use to hide. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 52.

=**Syn. 1.** Gist, drift, sense, signification.

purportless (pėr′pōrt-les), *a.* [< *purport* + *-less*.] Without purport, meaning, or design. *Southey*.

purpost, *n.* A Middle English form of *purpose*.

purpose (pėr′pos), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purposed*, ppr. *purposing*. [< ME. *purposen*, < OF. *purposer*, var. of *proposer*, propose: see *propose*, of which *purpose* is a doublet. The verb should prop. be accented on the last syllable (as in *propose, compose*, etc.), but it has conformed to the noun, which is wholly from the L. (see *purpose, n.*), whereas the verb (OF. *purposer*) is partly of different origin (see *pose*[2]).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To propose; intend; design; mean: generally with an infinitive.

> And alle the disciplis *purposiden* after that ech hadde for to sende in to mynysterie to britheren that dwelliden in Iudee. *Wyclif*, Acts xi. 29.

> I have possess'd your grace of what I *purpose*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 35.

> He sav'd my life, though he *purpos'd to* destroy me.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

The ship a naked helpless hull is left;
Forc'd round and round, she quits her *purpos'd* way,
And bounds uncertain o'er the swelling sea.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ix.

2. To resolve; determine, or determine on.

Because you look not to hear of your well-doing of man, I am *purposed* to pass it over with silence.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 52.

Reg. For his particular, I'll receive him gladly,
But not one follower.
Gon. So am I *purposed*.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 296.

=Syn. 1. To mean, meditate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have intention or design; intend; mean.

Upon my soul,
You may believe him; nor did he e'er *purpose*
To me but nobly.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

2†. To discourse.

Although it serve you to *purpose* with the ignorant and vulgar sort, who measure by tale and not by weight.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

She in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 16.

★**purpose** (pėr'pos), *n.* [< ME. *purpose, porpose, purpos, porpos*; < OF. *pourpos, purpose, porpos*, a var. of *propos, propost*, F. *propos*, a purpose, aim, end, < L. *propositum*, a thing proposed or intended, neut. of *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propose, propound*. Cf. *purpose, v.*] 1. A thing proposed or intended; an object to be kept in view or subserved in any operation or course of action; end proposed; aim.

True it is, that the kingdom of God must be the first thing in our *purposes* and desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

I wondred to what *purpose* they built Castles so near.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 93.

When they had environed and beset the fields in this manner, they thought their *purpose* sure.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 218.

Those great number of Oriental Books he had most from his Nephew, whom he sent abroad for that *purpose*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

This man . . . had made a vow that, every Lent, he would spend the whole forty days in some part of the Abyssinian kingdom; and to this *purpose* he had raised, at his own expence, a small body of veteran troops, whom he inspired with the same spirit and resolution.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 115.

Nothing can make ritual safe except the strict observance of its *purpose*, namely that it shall supply wings to the human soul in its callow efforts at upward flight.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 222.

2†. Proposition; proposal; point to be considered or acted upon.

As I bad Thought tho be mene bitwene,
And put forth somme *purpos* to prouen his wittes.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 120.

And therefore have we
Our written *purposes* before us sent;
Which, if thou hast consider'd, let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 4.

Hence—3. Intended or desired effect; practical advantage or result; use; subject or matter in hand; question at issue: as, to speak to the *purpose*.

He was wont to speak plain and to the *purpose*, like an honest man and a soldier. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 20.

He would answer me quite from the *purpose*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

It is to small *purpose* to have an erected face towards heaven, and a perpetual grovelling spirit upon earth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 351.

The speech he made was so little to the *purpose* that I shall not trouble my readers with an account of it.
Addison, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

4. Intention; design; resolve; resolution; determination.

Full long agoo I was in this *purpose*,
Butt thenne I myght not telle yow what I ment.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 484.

I schall do my part as feythfully as I can to lett Wyndhamys *porpose* tyl ye come home. *Paston Letters*, I. 259.

Infirm of *purpose!*
Give me the daggers. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 52.

At this Time Intelligence was given to the Lords that Richard, King of the Romans, had a *Purpose* to come into England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

The *purpose* firm is equal to the deed:
Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. l. 90.

A certain hot fellness of *purpose*, which annihilated everything but itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

5. Import; meaning; purport; intent.

The intent and *purpose* of the law
Hath full relation to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 247.

With words to this *purpose*, he [Ambrose] put back the Emperor as inferior to himself.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

6†. Discourse; conversation.

For she in pleasaunt *purpose* did abound,
And greatly joyed merry tales to faine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

7†. Instance; example.

'Tis common for double dealers to be taken in their own snares, as, for the *purpose*, in the matter of power.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

8†. *pl.* A sort of conversational game. Compare *cross-purpose*, 2.

Oft *purposes*, oft riddles he devysd,
And thousands like which flowed in his braine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 8.

For sport's sake let 's have some Riddles or *Purposes* ho!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

9†. A dance resembling a cotillion, a characteristic feature of which was the introduction of confidential or coquettish conversation.

The *Purpose* was so called because the figure exacted that at stated intervals the couples should dance together through the doorway into an adjoining room, and, having made the circuit of that apartment, should return, unbosomed of any secrets they might have had to interchange, to the rest of the laughing company. It was a figure obviously adopted for the triumph of coquetry and the discomfiture of mankind.
Whyte Melville, Queen's Maries, xvi.

Of purpose, on purpose, purposely; intentionally; with design: as, to do a thing *on purpose*; the door was left open *of purpose*.

Wherefore we must thinke he did it *of purpose*, by the odde sillable to giue greater grace to his meeter.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

Nature herself seemed to have studied *of purpose* how to make herself there admired. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 39.

Her father, a hale and hearty man, died, *on purpose*, I believe, for the pleasure of plaguing me with the care of his daughter. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

To all intents and purposes. See *intent*.—**To be in purpose**†, to be resolved; intend.

I *am in purpos* to passe perilous wayes,
To kaire with my kene mene, to conquere gone landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 641.

purposedly† (pėr'pos-li), *adv.* [< *purposed*, pp. of *purpose, v.*, + *-ly*2. Cf. *purposely*.] Intentionally; designedly; purposely. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 615.

purposeful (pėr'pos-fûl), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-ful*.] 1. Characterized by purpose or definite aim; having an object in view; full of purpose or meaning; of serious import or significance: opposed to *aimless*.

The group of mother and child on page 89 is sincere, *purposeful*, downright drawing.
The Nation, Dec. 16, 1869, p. 539.

The funeral offerings of food, clothing, weapons, &c., to the dead are absolutely intelligible and *purposeful* among savage races, who believe that the souls of the departed are ethereal beings, capable of consuming food.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., II. 122.

Hence—2. Intended; made or introduced on purpose.

The angles [were] all measured, and the *purposeful* variation of width in the border therefore admits of no dispute.
Ruskin.

purposefully (pėr'pos-fûl-i), *adv.* With full purpose or design; of set purpose.

You may indeed perhaps think . . . that it is much more pardonable to slay needlessly than *purposefully*.
Ruskin.

purposefulness (pėr'pos-fûl-nes), *n.* Purposeful character or quality; adaptation to a purpose: as, the *purposefulness* of an architectural design.

The *purposefulness* of the process of evolution.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 769.

purposeless (pėr'pos-les), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-less*.] Lacking purpose or use; without practical advantage; aimless; useless.

purposelessly (pėr'pos-les-li), *adv.* In a purposeless manner; aimlessly; without apparent object.

purposelessness (pėr'pos-les-nes), *n.* 1. Lack of definite or practical purpose or aim.—2. The state or quality of being purposeless, and therefore without design or final cause. See *dysteleology*.

purpose-like (pėr'pos-līk), *a.* 1. Having a definite purpose or object to be subserved: as, a *purpose-like* person or action.—2. Having the appearance of being fit for a purpose.

Cuddie soon returned, assuring the stranger . . . that the gudewife should make a bed up for him at the house, mair *purpose-like* and comfortable than the like o' them could gie him. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxviii.

purposely (pėr'pos-li), *adv.* [A reduction of *purposedly*; as if *purpose* + *-ly*2.] Intentionally; designedly; on purpose.

purposer (pėr'pos-ėr), *n.* [< *purpose* + *-er*1.] 1. One who purposes, resolves, or determines on any particular course of action; one who forms a resolution.—2. One who proposes or sets forth anything.

purposive (pėr'pos-iv), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-ive*.] 1. Having an aim or purpose; having an end in view; purposeful. [Rare.]

We want a word to express the adaptation of means to an end, whether involving consciousness or not; the word purpose will do very well, and the adjective *purposive* has already been used in this sense.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 168.

To ascertain the origin and progress of *purposive* action it seems, then, that we must look to the effects of pain rather than to those of pleasure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 73.

2. Accomplishing some end; functional; useful in animal or vegetable economy: applied in biology to parts and organs which are not rudimentary or vestigial, and may therefore be regarded as teleological.

purposiveness (pėr'pos-iv-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being purposive, or designed for an end. [Rare.]

Its movements, instead of being wholly at random, show more and more signs of *purposiveness*. *Contemporary Rev.*

purpoynt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pourpoint*.

purpre†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *purple*. *Chaucer*.

purpresture (pėr-pres'tūr), *n.* [Also *pourpresture*; < OF. *porpresture, pourpresture, purpresture* (ML. *purprestura, porprestura, proprestura*), an encroachment, purpresture, a fee paid by villeins for the privilege of inclosing land; a variant of *pourpresure, porpresure, pourprisure*, an inclosure, space occupied, < *pourprise, porprise, purprise, pourprinse*, an inclosure: see *purprise*.] In *law*, a nuisance consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to another person or to the public, as the shutting up or obstruction of a highway or of navigable waters. Encroachments other than against the public are no longer termed *purprestures*.

The offence of *purprestures* . . . was an encroachment on the forest rights, by building a house within the forest, and it made no difference whether the land belonged to the builder or not. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

purprise (pėr-prīz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pourprise*; < ME. *purprise*, < OF. *pourprise, porprise, purprise*, an inclosure, < *pourpris, porpris, purpris*, pp. of *pourprendre, porprendre, purprendre*, seize upon, occupy, encroach upon, invest, surround, inclose, < *pour-, por-, pur-*, < L. *pro*, before, + *prendere*, take: see *prehend* and *prize*1, *surprise*, etc. Cf. *purprestures*.] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.

And eke amydde this *purprise*
Was maad a tour of gret maistrise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4171.

The place of justice is a hallowed place; and therefore not only the bench, but the footpace and precincts and *purprise* thereof ought to be preserved without scandal and corruption. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

purpul†, *a.* A Middle English form of *purple*.

purpura (pėr'pū-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *purpura*, < ★Gr. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish, a purple dye or color: see *purple*.] 1. In *med.*, an eruption of small purple spots and patches, caused by extravasation of blood in the skin; the purples.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Purpuridæ*. The animal has a purpurigenous gland, and secretes a purplish fluid which has given name to the genus. The shell is generally oblong-ovate, its surface usually being rather rough with spines or tubercles. The species are numerous, and are divided in various subgenera, considered by some as genera. *P. lapillus* is an abundant northern species, common to both shores of the Atlantic. See also cut under *operculum*.—**Malignant purpura**, cerebrospinal fever.—**Purpura hemorrhagica**, purpura attended with hemorrhage into and from mucous membranes, and often into serous membranes and cavities. Pyrexia may be present or absent. Also called *morbus maculosus Werlhofii*.—**Purpura nautica**, scurvy.—**Purpura nervosa**, purpura with rheumatoid pains, with colic and vomiting, sometimes hemorrhage from the bowels, and frequently cutaneous edema. It occurs mostly in children. The specific name refers to a supposed dependence on the sympathetic nervous system.—**Purpura papulosa**, purpura in which the ecchymoses are interspersed with livid papules. Also called *lichen lividus*.—**Purpura rheumatica**, a disease characterized by a purpuric eruption, often with some fever, nausea, colicky pains, diarrhea, or constipation, and with rheumatoid pains and often swelling and redness in certain joints.—**Purpura simplex**, a disease characterized by a purpuric eruption, with slight general symptoms such as languor and loss of appetite. The spots come out in successive crops, each lasting a week or ten days; there may be a number of such recurrent eruptions.—**Purpura**


Purpura lapillus.

symptomatica, a purpuric eruption occurring as a symptom of some distinct disease, as smallpox, cholera, measles, or scarlet fever.—**Purpura urticans,** a variety of purpura simplex in which the eruption is raised into wheals, which may or may not be accompanied by itching.

Purpuracea (pėr-pū-rā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-acea.*] Same as *Purpuridæ. Menke,* 1828.

purpuracean (pėr-pū-rā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *purpuraceous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Purpuracea.*

purpuraceous (pėr-pū-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *purpura,* purple, + *-aceous.*] Of a purple color; of or pertaining to the *Purpuracea;* purpurate.

purpurate[1] (pėr′pū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *purpuratus,* purpled, clad in purple, pp. of *purpurare,* make purple, < *purpura,* purple: see *purple.*] Of a purple color.

purpurate[1] (pėr′pū-rāt), *n.* [< *purpur(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of purpuric acid.

purpurate[2] (pėr′pū-rāt), *a.* [< *purpura* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to purpura; purpuric.

purpure (pėr′pūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *purpure, purpur, purpour,* < OF. *purpure,* vernacularly *purpre,* purple: see *purple.*] Purple: represented in heraldry by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief. [Obsolete except in heraldic use.]

> The whit cote that hade sem none,
> And the *purpure* that layd both upon one,
> They be my sokur and my helping,
> That my bodi hath usud soft clozing.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

> The ground that erst was yellow, greene, and blew
> Is overcled with blood in *purpure* hew.
> *Hudson,* tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

purpureal (pėr-pū′rē-al), *a.* [< L. *purpureus* (< Gr. *πορφύρεος*), purple-colored, < *purpura,* purple: see *purple.*] Purple.

> More pellucid streams,
> An ampler ether, a diviner air,
> And fields invested with *purpureal* gleams.
> *Wordsworth,* Laodamia.

purpurescent (pėr-pū-res′ent), *a.* [< L. *purpura,* purple, + *-escent.*] In *zoöl.,* purplish; tinged with purple.

purpuresse†, *n.* [ME., < *purpure* + *-ess.*] A woman who sells purple. *Wyclif.*

purpuric[1] (pėr-pū′rik), *a.* [< L. *purpura,* purple, + *-ic.*] Having a purple color; also, producing a purple color; specifically, in *chem.,* noting an acid, $C_8H_5N_5O_6$, which is not known in the free state. The acid ammonium salt (murexide) is found when a mixture of alloxan and alloxantin is treated with ammonia.

purpuric[2] (pėr-pū′rik), *a.* [< *purpura* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to purpura.—**Malignant purpuric fever.** See *fever*[1].

Purpuridæ (pėr-pū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Purpura:* same as the subfamily *Purpurinæ.*

Purpurifera (pėr-pū-rif′ė-rą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *purpuriferous.*] In Lamarck's system, a family of trachelipodous gastropods containing species producing a purple fluid, and others supposed to resemble them. It included the *Purpurinæ* (but not the *Muricinæ*) and various incongruous genera referred by modern authors to different families and even suborders.

purpuriferous (pėr-pū-rif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *purpura,* purple, + *ferre,* bear.] Purpuriparous; belonging to the *Purpurifera.*

purpuriform (pėr′pū-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Purpura,* q. v., + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling a shell of the genus *Purpura;* related or belonging to the *Purpuridæ.* Also *purpuroid.*

purpurigenous (pėr-pū-rij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *purpura,* purple, + *gignere, genere,* bear: see *-genous.*] Producing purple.—**Purpurigenous gland,** a gland, especially developed in the gastropods of the family *Muricidæ,* secreting a liquid of a purplish color.

purpurin, purpurine (pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [< L. *purpura,* purple, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$, used in dyeing, extracted from madder and prepared artificially by the oxidation of artificial alizarin. Its application in dyeing is similar to that of alizarin. In commerce it is known as *alizarin, yellow shade* (of red), the true alizarin giving blue shades of red.

Purpurinæ (pėr-pū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Muricidæ,* characterized by having an operculum with a lateral nucleus. It includes the genera *Purpura, Acanthina, Pentadactylus, Concholepas,* and others.

purpuriparous (pėr-pū-rip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *purpura,* purple, + *parere,* bring forth, bear.] Producing or secreting a purple substance: as, the *purpuriparous* glands of the sea-hare.

purpuroid (pėr′pū-roid), *a.* [< L. *purpura,* purple, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] Same as *purpuriform.*

purr[1], **pur**[1] (pėr), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *pirr, purl*[1], and *puss.*] **I.** *intrans.* To utter a low murmuring sound expressive of satisfaction or pleasure, as a cat. The sound is made by throwing the vocal cords into vibration measured and regulated by the respiration; and this vibration is strong enough to make the whole larynx tremble, so that it may be felt or seen from the outside. Purring is highly characteristic of the cat tribe, though probably not confined to it.

> I know somebody to whose knee that black cat loves to climb; against whose shoulder and cheek it likes to *purr.*
> *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xii.

> Sitting drowsy in the fire-light, winked and *purred* the mottled cat. *Whittier,* Mary Garvin.

Purring thrill, a thrill or fremitus, or sense of fine vibration, perceptible to the hand, as sometimes over an aneurism, or over the heart in some cases of valvular lesion. It resembles the sensation which the back of a purring cat yields to the hand. Also called *purring tremor, purring fremitus,* and, in French, *fremissement cataire.*

II. *trans.* To express or signify by purring.

> Her ears of jet and emerald eyes
> She saw, and *purr'd* applause.
> *Gray,* Death of a Favourite Cat.

[Figuratively of persons in both uses.]

purr[1], **pur**[1] (pėr), *n.* [< *purr*[1], *v.*] The sound made by a cat in purring.

> [She] thrills the hand that smooths her glossy fur
> With the light tremor of her grateful *purr.*
> *O. W. Holmes,* Terpsichore.

purr[2]†, *n.* See *pur*[2].

purr[3], **purre**[1] (pėr), *n.* [Also *pirr;* perhaps ult. < AS. *pur,* occurring in two glosses, as a synonym of *rāradumbla,* a bittern (glossed by L. *onocrotalus,* a pelican), or of *hæferblǣte,* appar. a snipe (E. dial. *hammerbleat*).] A sandpiper, *Tringa alpina,* commonly called *dunlin.*

purr[4] (pėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve of the family *Veneridæ, Tapes decussata.* It inhabits chiefly the European coasts on sandy or gravelly bottoms between tide-marks. It burrows in the ground, and is usually indicated by two little holes about an inch apart, made by the siphons. The purrs are held in some esteem for food, being considered better than cockles. Also called *butter-fish.*

purre[1], *n.* See *purr*[3].

purre[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *perry*[1].

purree, purrhee (pur′ē), *n.* A yellow coloring matter. See *euxanthin.* Also called *Indian yellow.*

purreic (pu-rē′ik), *a.* [< *purree* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from purree.—**Purreic acid.** Same as *euxanthic acid* (which see, under *euxanthic*).

purrel†, *n.* [Perhaps a form of *purl*[3] for *purfle,* border.] A list ordained to be at the end of kersies to prevent deceit in diminishing their length. *Halliwell.*

purre-maw (pėr′mâ), *n.* The roseate tern. [Prov. Eng.]

purrock (pur′ok), *n.* [A var. of *parrock,* as equiv. *puddock*[2] of *paddock*[2].] ★Same as *paddock*[2].



Belt-purse or Sporran, 17th century.

purse (pėrs), *n.* [< ME. *purse, purs, pors,* AS. *purs* (also *burse*), = OF. *borse, bourse,* F. *bourse* = It. *borsa,* < ML. *bursa, byrsa,* < Gr. *βύρσα,* a hide or skin. Cf. *burse, bourse.*] **1.** A bag or pouch; specifically, a small bag or case in which money is contained or carried.

> Her girdle was greene, and at that hung a large leather *purse.* *Greene* (?), Vision.

> A pouch with many parts and *purses* thin,
> To carry all your tools and trinkets in.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 154).

> Out has he ta'en a *purse* o' gowd,
> Was a' fou to the string.
> *Brown Adam* (Child's Ballads, IV. 62).

2. Figuratively, money; means; resources.

> Had men beene as forward to aduenture their *purses,* and performe the conditions they promised mee, as to crop the fruits of my labours, thousands ere this had beene bettered by these designes. *Capt. John Smith,* Works, II. 241.

> But here attir'd beyond our *purse* we go,
> For useless ornament and flaunting show.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 296.

> He needs his *purse,* and knows how to make use on it.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> You never refused your *purse* and credit to the service and support of learned or ingenious men.
> *Swift,* Improving English Tongue.

3. A treasury; finances: as, to exhaust a nation's *purse,* or the public *purse. Shak.,* T. of A., i. 2. 200.—**4.** A purseful of money; a sum of money offered as a prize or collected as a present: as, to win the *purse* in a horse-race; to make up a *purse* as a present.—**5.** A specific sum of money. In Turkey large accounts are often set down in purses of 500 Medjidie piasters, equivalent to 4 pounds 10 shillings of English money, or about $22.

> The Greeks have three churches, and their bishop resides here, who has an income of about four *purses* a year.
> *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

> A Turkish merchant residing in Cairo died leaving property to the amount of six thousand *purses.*
> *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 136.

6. In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* some kind of a pouch, bursa, marsupium, or ovicapsule.—**A light purse,** or **an empty purse,** poverty, or want of resources.—**A long purse,** or **a heavy purse,** wealth; riches.—**Cold purse.** See *cold.*—**Halfpenny-purse,** a small purse worn at the side: the name probably implies its use for the smallest coins, as, perhaps, the silver halfpence of the middle ages down to the seventeenth century.—**Maundy purse.** See *maundy.*—**Mermaid's purse.** See *mermaid's-purse.*—**Privy purse.** (*a*) An allowance for the private expenses of the British sovereign, forming part of the civil list. (*b*) An officer of the British royal household charged with the payment of the sovereign's private expenses. His official title is *keeper of the privy purse.*—**Purse of state,** in *her.,* a bag or pouch resembling an aumônière, bearing the arms of the sovereign or state on the side, and having cords formed into an elaborate knot or plaiting.—**Sword and purse,** the military power and wealth of a nation.

purse (pėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pursed,* ppr. *pursing.* [< ME. *pursen, porsen;* < *purse, n.* For the sense 'wrinkle,' 'pucker' (like the mouth of a purse drawn together with a gathering-string), cf. *pucker,* as related to *poke*[2], a bag, sack, pocket.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in a purse.

> ȝeue poure peuple the pans; ther-of *purse* thow none,
> Ac ȝeue hem forth to poure folke that for my loue hit asketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 164.

> I will go and *purse* the ducats. *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3. 175.

> The benefits you have done me are not lost,
> Nor cast away; they are *purs'd* here in my heart.
> *Massinger and Field,* Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

2. To contract into folds or wrinkles; knit; pucker: frequently with *up.*

> Thou criedst "Indeed!"
> And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together.
> *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3. 113.

> Was this a story to *purse up* people's hearts and pennies against giving an alms to the blind?
> *Lamb,* Decay of Beggars.

> O moralist, frown not so dark,
> *Purse* not thy lip severe.
> *Harper's Mag.,* LXXIX. 972.

II.† *intrans.* To take purses; rob.

> I'll *purse;* if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling alleys.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Scornful Lady, i. 1.

purse-bearer (pėrs′bâr″ėr), *n.* One who carries or guards the purse of another.

> I'll be your *purse-bearer,* and leave you
> For an hour. *Shak.,* T. N., iii. 3. 47.

purse-bearing (pėrs′bâr″ing), *a.* Pouched or marsupiate: an epithet formerly used to note the marsupials, as *purse-bearing* animals, translating Scaliger's phrase *Animalia crumentata.*

purse-boat (pėrs′bōt), *n.* A boat 28 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, from which the seine is worked in the menhaden-fishery. The captain of a gang has charge of this boat.

purse-clasp (pėrs′klàsp), *n.* A metal frame of a large medieval purse or aumônière, often very elaborate and richly decorated, and an object of curiosity when the bag of the purse has perished. Sometimes a pistol is concealed in the frame, and would be discharged by an unskilful attempt to open it. Also *purse-snap.*

purse-crab (pėrs′krab), *n.* A short-tailed ten-footed crustacean of the genus *Birgus,* as *B. latro,* the cocoanut-crab, found in Mauritius and the more eastern islands of the Indian Ocean, and one of the largest crustaceans. It resides on land, often burrowing under the roots of trees, lines its hole with the fibers of the cocoanut-husk, and lives on the nuts, which it procures by climbing the trees, breaking the shells with great ingenuity.

purse-crew (pėrs′krō), *n.* The crew or gang of a purse-net; a purse-gang.

purse-cutter (pėrs′kut″ėr), *n.* A thief who steals purses; a cutpurse.

> It is a gentle admonition, you must know, sir, both to the *purse-cutter* and the purse-bearer.
> *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

purse-davit (pėrs′dav″it), *n.* A short, strong davit attached to the gunwale and a thwart of a boat, supporting the pursing-blocks of a purse-seine.

purseful[1] (pėrs′fůl), *a.* [< *purse* + *-ful,* 1.] Rich.

> Dr. Percy's next difficulty was how to supply the *purseful* and purse-proud citizen with motive and occupation.
> *Miss Edgeworth,* Patronage, xix. (*Davies.*)

purseful[2] (pėrs′fůl), *n.* [< *purse* + *-ful,* 2.] As much as a purse will hold. *Dryden.*

purse-gang (pėrs′gang), *n.* A purse-crew.

purse-gill (pėrs′gil), *n.* A marsipobranchiate fish; one of the *Marsipobranchii.*

purse-gilled (pėrs′gild), *a.* Marsipobranchiate.

purse-leech (pėrs′lēch), *n.* One who grasps at money; a grasping person. [Rare.]

> Whilst the king and his faithfuls retained their places of dominion, we enjoyed such golden days of peace and plenty

as we must never see again, so long as you harpyes, you sucking *purse-leeches*, and your implements be our masters.
British Belman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 625.) (*Davies.*)

purse-line (pėrs′līn), *n.* The line by means of which a purse-seine is pursed.

purse-milking† (pėrs′mil″king), *a.* Making frequent or heavy demands upon one's purse; extortionate; expensive. [Rare.]

Purse-milking nation.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 49. (*Davies.*)

purse-mouth (pėrs′mouth), *n.* A prim or pursed-up mouth. [Rare.]

Maud with her sweet *purse-mouth* when my father dangled the grapes. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 18.

purse-net (pėrs′net), *n.* A net the mouth of which may be drawn close with cords, or closed quickly in any way. See cut under *purse-seine*.

We shopkeepers, when all 's done, are sure to have 'em in our *pursenets* at length.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iv. 2.

Conies are taken by *pursenets* in their burrows.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

pursenet-fish (pėrs′net-fish), *n.* Same as *basket-fish*. *John Winthrop.*

purse-pinched (pėrs′pincht), *a.* Impecunious; poor.

Ladies and Lords, *purse-pinchèd* and soule-pain'd.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

purse-pride (pėrs′prīd), *n.* Pride of wealth; insolence proceeding from consciousness of the possession of wealth.

Even *purse-pride* is quarrellous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles.
Bp. Hall, Supernumeraries, § 4.

purse-proud (pėrs′proud), *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

This person was . . . a noisy, *purseproud*, illiterate demagogue, whose Cockney English and scraps of mispronounced Latin were the jest of the newspapers, Alderman Beckford. *Macaulay*, Earl of Chatham.

★**purser** (pėr′sėr), *n.* [< *purse* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bursar*.] **1.** An official charged with the keeping of accounts and the disbursing of money; specifically, an officer who keeps the accounts of a ship, and has charge of the provisions, pay, etc.: now called in the navy *paymaster*.

And this order to be seene and kept euery voyage orderly, by the *pursers* of the companie's owne ship, in any wise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 273.

2. In *mining*, the paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book. [Cornwall, Eng.]

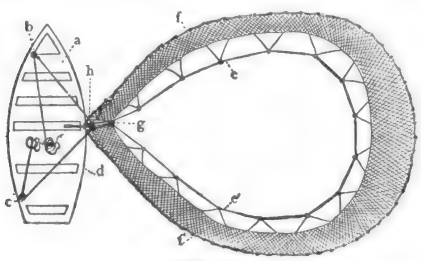
purse-ring (pėrs′ring), *n.* A metal ring attached to the bridle-rope on the foot of a purse-seine, for the pursing-line to run through.

purse-rope (pėrs′rōp), *n.* Same as *purse-line*.

pursership (pėr′sėr-ship), *n.* [< *purser* + *-ship*.] The office of purser.

purses (pėr′sez), *n. pl.* A seaweed, *Alaria esculenta*. [Prov. Eng.]

purse-seine (pėrs′sān), *n.* A seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag.



Purse-seine.

a, boat; *b* and *c*, blocks; *d*, gunwale of boat; *e*, purse-line or bridle; *f*, *f′*, corks or floats; *g*, sheave; *h*, pursing-blocks attached to purse-davit. See cut under *pursing-block*.

Mackerel purse-seines range from 120 to 220 fathoms long by 20 to 30 fathoms deep, having 750 to 1,000 meshes of depth. The average mesh is 2⅛ inches. The pursing weight varies from 150 to 200 pounds. The seines are made of fine Sea Island cotton twine.

The *purse-seine* first came into general use in 1850.
Nature, XLI. 180.

purse-seiner (pėrs′sā″nėr), *n.* A vessel employed in the menhaden or the mackerel purse-seine fishery.

purse-silk (pėrs′silk), *n.* A stout silk thread used for knitting purses, and also for embroidery with the needle. Also *purse-twist*.

purse-snap (pėrs′snap), *n.* Same as *purse-clasp*.

purse-spider (pėrs′spī″dėr), *n.* A spider, *Atypus niger*, which spins a close web of varying shape and size against the bark of trees at the surface of the ground. [Southern U. S.]

purse-strings (pėrs′stringz), *n. pl.* The strings by means of which a purse is fastened or unfastened.

The merchants, frightened by Drake's successes, and appalled by the ruin all around them, drew their *purse-strings* inexorably. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 18.

purset† (pėr′set), *n.* [< *purse* + *-et*.] A purse or bag. [Rare.]

The blood of the frog and the bone in his back
I have been getting; and made of his skin
A *purset* to keep Sir Cranion in.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

purse-taking (pėrs′tā″king), *n.* The act of stealing a purse; robbing.

I see a good amendment of life in thee; from praying to *purse-taking*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 115.

purse-twist (pėrs′twist), *n.* Same as *purse-silk*.

pursevant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pursuivant*.

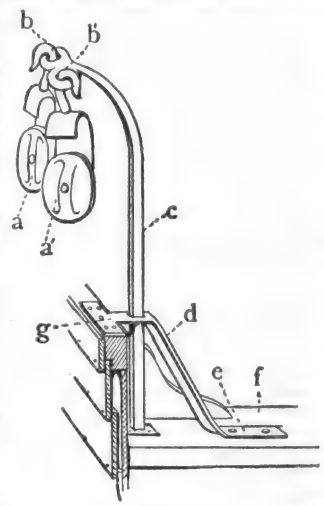
purse-weight (pėrs′wāt), *n.* The weight or sinker of a purse-seine concerned in drawing the net. In a menhaden-seine it weighs about 35 pounds; in a mackerel-seine, 200 pounds or more.

pursey†, *a.* See *pursy*[2].

pursif†, *a.* An obsolete form of *pursy*. *Levins.*

pursiness (pėr′si-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursiveness*, *pursifness*; < ME *pursynes*, **pursifnes*; < *pursif*, pursy: see *pursy*[1] and *-ness*.] The state of being pursy; the state of being short-winded; shortness of breath.

pursing-block (pėr′sing-blok), *n.* A block used in hauling in the pursing-line or bridle of a purse-seine. Two of these are attached to the purse-davit by hooks, as shown in the cut.



Pursing-block.

a, *a′*, pursing-blocks; *b*, *b′*, hooks which engage eyes in the upper extremity of the purse-davit *c*; *g*, gunwale; *d*, brace fastened to gunwale and also bolted at *e* to the thwart *f*.

pursing-gear (pėr′sing-gēr), *n.* The gear by which a seine is pursed.

pursive† (pėr′siv), *a.* An obsolete form of *pursy*. *Holland.*

pursiveness† (pėr′siv-nes), *n.* An obsolete form of *pursiness*.

★*Bailey*, 1727.

purslane (pėrs′lān), *n.* [Also *purslain*; early mod. E. *pourslane*, *purseline*; < ME. *purslane*, < OF. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine* = It. *porcellana*, purslane, with accom. term., < ML. **porcilana*; cf. OHG. *purzella*, MHG. *purzel*, G. *burzel*, < L. *porcilaca*, var. of *portulaca*, purslane, portulaca: see *Portulaca*.] A herbaceous plant, *Portulaca oleracea*, widely distributed through warm and temperate climates. It is a prostrate annual of a reddish-green aspect, with fleshy stems and leaves, and small yellow flowers. Purslane is used, now less than formerly, in salads, as a pot-herb, in pickles, and for garnishing, and is cultivated in Europe in several varieties for these purposes. In America it is regarded chiefly as a weed, and is rather troublesome in gardens, from its abundance and persistent vitality. In the United States vulgarly *pussly* (or *pusley*) or *pussly-weed*.

Pourslane dothe mitigate the great heat in al the inward partes of the bodye, semblably of the head and eyes.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 15.

Black purslane, a kind of spurge, *Euphorbia nutans*, a common weed of the United States, somewhat resembling purslane in habit, but not fleshy.—**Milk-purslane**, the spotted spurge, *Euphorbia maculata*, a prostrate weed having a milky juice.—**Mud-purslane**, a waterwort, *Elatine Americana*.—**Sea-purslane**. (*a*) In Great Britain, *Atriplex portulacoides*, the purslane orach, a low straggling sea-shore shrub. (*b*) In America, *Sesuvium Portulacastrum*, of the warmer Atlantic shores and the saline or alkaline valleys of the southwestern United States, a prostrate fleshy plant, forming mats sometimes 6 feet broad; also, *S. maritimum*, sometimes erect, reaching north to Long Island.—**Water-purslane**. (*a*) *Peplis Portula*. (*b*) *Isnardia palustris*. (*c*) An American aquatic or sometimes terrestrial herb, *Didiplis diandra*, of the *Lythraceæ*, with opposite linear leaves and very small greenish flowers.—**Wild purslane**, a European species, *Euphorbia Peplis*, with prostrate leafless flowering branches which fork repeatedly, forming mats.

purslane-tree (pėrs′lān-trē), *n.* The African shrub *Portulacaria Afra*.

purslane-worm (pėrs′lān-wėrm), *n.* The larva of an agaristid moth, *Copidryas gloveri*, which feeds in enormous numbers on the wild purslane. [Western U. S.]

pursuable (pėr-sū′a-bl), *a.* [< *pursue* + *-able*.] Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted.

pursual (pėr-sū′al), *n.* [< *pursue* + *-al*.] The act of pursuing; pursuit: as, "quick *pursual*," *Southey*. [Rare.]

pursuance (pėr-sū′ans), *n.* [< *pursuan*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The act of following or pursuing; pursuit; prosecution: as, the *pursuance* of some design; in *pursuance* of orders.

He being in *pursuance* of the imperial army, the next morning, in a sudden fog that fell, the cavalry on both sides being engaged, he was killed in the midst of the troops. *Howell*, Letters, i. 6. (*Latham.*)

Whether he [Samson] acted in *pursuance* of a Command from Heaven, or was prompted by his own Valour only, or whatsoever inducement he had, he did not put to death one, but many that tyrannized over his Country.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iv. 104.

George was to depart for town the next day, to secure his commission, in *pursuance* of his generous patron's directions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

=**Syn.** See *pursuit*.

pursuant (pėr-sū′ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **pursuant*, *persewend*, < OF. *pursuiant*, *poursuiant*, ppr. of *pursuir*, pursue: see *pursue*. Cf. *pursuivant*.] **I.** *a.* Done in consequence of or in the prosecution of something.

You may perceive that which I now desire to be *persuant* thereupon.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. ix.

II.† *n.* A pursuivant.

Ye poore people were so vexed with apparators, & *pursuants*, & ye comissarie courts, as truly their affliction was not smale. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 8.

pursuant (pėr-sū′ant), *adv.* [< *pursuant*, *a.*] According; agreeably: with *to*.—**Pursuant to**, following; according to; in accordance with: as, *pursuant to* orders, passage was denied.

Mr. President: I rise, Sir, *pursuant to* notice, to ask leave to bring in a bill.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

pursuantly (pėr-sū′ant-li), *adv.* [< *pursuant* + *-ly*[2].] Pursuant; agreeably; conformably.

pursue (pėr-sū′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pursued*, ppr. *pursuing*. [Early mod. E. also *pursew*, *persue*, *persew*, < ME. *pursuen*, *pursuwen*, *porsuen*, *porsewen*, < OF. *pursuer*, *poursuier*, *poursuiver*, *porsuiver*, also *porsuir*, *porsuivir*, *poursuir*, *poursuivir*, also *poursuivre*, *poursevre*, *porsevre*, F. *poursuivre* = Sp. Pg. *proseguir* = It. *proseguire*, < L. *prosequi*, follow forth, follow after, pursue, prosecute, < *pro*, forth, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *prosecute*, from the same L. verb; and cf. *sue*, *ensue*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To follow; proceed along; follow in action.

There are those who *pursue* their own way out of a sourness and spirit of contradiction. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

Wilfrid a safer path *pursued*. *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 16.

It will not be necessary to *pursue* his course further than to notice a single occurrence of most extraordinary nature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 8.

2. To follow with the view of overtaking; follow with haste; chase; hunt: as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* a fleeing enemy.

And Pouerte *pursuwede* me and putte me to be lowe,
And flittynge fond ich the frere that me confessede.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 15.

Then they fled
Into this abbey, whither we *pursued* them.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 155.

Each creature returned to its own nature, and *pursued* and preyed upon its fellow. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii.

They fled
This way and that, *pursued* by nought but dread.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 322.

3. To seek; seek to obtain: as, to *pursue* a remedy at law; to *pursue* pleasure.

Quod the child, "y come poore the world withinne
To *pursue* a wondirful eritage."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Too hard a Censure they *pursue*
Who charge on all the Failings of a few.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

They who most passionately *pursue* pleasure seldomest arrive at it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

4. To follow close upon; attend; be present with; accompany.

Fortune *pursue* thee! *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 12. 25.

Both here and hence *pursue* me lasting strife,
If, once a widow, ever I be wife!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 232.

5†. To follow vindictively or with enmity; persecute; treat with hostility; seek to injure.

For a cursed Emperour of Persie, that highte Saures, *pursuede* alle Cristene men, to destroye hem, and to compelle hem to make Sacrifise to his Ydoles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

I will to death *pursue* him with revenge.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Will you the knights
Shall to the edge of all extremity
Pursue each other?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 69.

6. To follow as a principle of action, profession, trade, or occupation; prosecute; practise systematically; carry on.

Men must *pursue* things which are just in present, and leave the future to the divine Providence.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 284.

The . . . measures which are now *pursued* tend to strengthen and aggrandize . . . absolute monarchy.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, ii.

Both Foote and Fielding *pursued* the law until the law pursued them. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

The principle of asceticism never was, nor ever can be, consistently *pursued* by any living creature.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 10.

7. To follow up; continue; proceed with.

Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,
Our bending author hath *pursued* the story.
Shak., Hen. V., Epil.

Be slow to stir inquiries which you do not mean particularly to *pursue* to their proper end.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 245.

8†. To endeavor; try.

Men fyndeth that Makamede was a man ycrystned,
And a cardinal of court a gret clerk with-alle,
And *porsuede* to haue be pope, pryns of holychurche;
And for ne was lyke a Lussheborgh ich leyue oure lord hym lette. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 167.

=Syn. 2. To track, hound.—**3.** To strive for.—**6.** To conduct, keep up, persist in.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To give chase; charge.

Therfore, wende well Gaheries he hadde be slayn; and, therfore, he *pursude* vpon hym with swerde drawen, as fiercely as a wilde boor. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

2†. To seek; endeavor; try.

The dede of Andromaca duli thai told,
And how Elynus egerly ertid the lordis
To *pursu* for the pes to the pure Grekis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12050.

Quod enuie, "thi foote thou holde,
And *pursue* for to passe the beest."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

3. To go on; continue; proceed.

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider, etc. *Boyle.*

4. To sue; act as prosecutor; take legal steps as plaintiff or prosecutor.

And, ofyr yat, yei shul *pursu* for her Catelle in qwat cowrte yat hem liste. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

pursuet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *persue*; < *pursue, v.*] Pursuit.

By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd,
Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 28.

pursuement† (pėr-sū'mėnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursument*; < *pursue* + *-ment.*] Pursuit.

The Spachies are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mase, lance, harquebush, and cymiter; whereof they haue the seuerall vses, agreeing with their fights, their flights, or *pursuments*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 48. (*Davies.*)

pursuer (pėr-sū'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pursuwer*; < *pursue* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who pursues or follows; one who chases; one who follows in haste with a view to overtake.—**2†.** One who follows vindictively or with enmity; a persecutor.

I first was a blasphemer and *pursuwer*.
Wyclif, 1 Tim. i. 13. (*Trench.*)

If God leave them in this hardness of heart, they may prove as desperate opposites and *pursuers* of all grace, of Christ and Christians, as the most horrible open swine, as we see in Saul and Julian.
D. Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 106. (*Trench.*)

3. In *Scots law*, the plaintiff; the party who institutes and insists in an ordinary action.

pursuit (pėr-sūt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pursute*; < ME. *pursute*, < OF. *porsuit, poursuit*, m., *poursieute, poursiute, poursuite*, F. *poursuite*, a following, chase, < *porsuir*, etc., *poursuivre*, pursue: see *pursue*.] **1.** The act of pursuing, or of following briskly for the purpose of overtaking; a following hastily, either for sport or in hostility; the chase, or a chasing: as, the *pursuit* of game, or of an enemy.

In his earnestness to expedite the *pursuit*, Uncas had left himself nearly alone.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

The *pursuit* was kept up for some three miles beyond the point where the picket guard had been captured.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. The act of following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; the endeavor to attain to or gain: as, the *pursuit* of happiness.

It ys lyke that grete labour and speciall *pursute* shall be made to the Lord Scalys that he wolle meynteyn the said Tuddenham and Heydon in all he can or may, and thus I have herd sey. *Paston Letters*, I. 172.

Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,
Nor faint in the *pursuit*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 142.

A man in *pursuit* of greatness feels no little wants.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. The object of one's endeavors or continued exertions or application; that which one systematically engages in or follows as a recreation, occupation, profession, or trade, or with some similar end in view; course of occupation or employment: as, literary *pursuits*; mercantile *pursuits*.

He lived where gallantry was the capital *pursuit*.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash, Pref.

I judge of the value of human *pursuits* by their bearing upon human interests. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 142.

4. A following up or out; a carrying out; prosecution: as, the *pursuit* of a design.

Æneas and that noble reste of Troye,
In martial moodes Lucane did singe the chaunce,
End, and *pursute* of that lamented warre.
Puttenham, Partheniades, ii.

5†. Persecution.

And thei pursueth the pouere & passeth [go beyond] *pursutes*, . . .
First to brenne [burn] the bodye in a bale of fijr,
And sythen the sely soule slen [slay] & senden hyre to helle! *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 664.

Curve of pursuit. See *curve*.—**Fresh pursuit**, in *law*. See *fresh*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Pursuit, Pursuance.* *Pursuit* is free in either physical or moral uses: as, the *pursuit* of a tiger, a profession, an ambition. *Pursuance* is not now used except in the moral sense, and then generally in the sense of following out: as, *pursuance* of his original intention; in *pursuance* of a peculiar theory. We speak of the *pursuit* of pleasure.

Say, in *pursuit* of profit or delight,
Who risk the most—that take wrong means, or right?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 85.

George was to depart for town the next day, to secure his commission, in *pursuance* of his generous patron's directions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

3. *Calling, Employment*, etc. See *occupation*.

pursuivant (pėr'swi-vant), *n.* [Formerly also *poursuivant, pursevant*; < ME. *pursivaunt, purcyvaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *poursuivant*, a follower, prop. ppr. of *poursuivre*, pursue: see *pursue*. Cf. *pursuant*.] **1.** A follower, attendant, or messenger; especially, one who attended the king in his wars.

In respecte of the office of Harold, *Pursuivant*, Messenger, or Interpreter, they [the Readers] always beare with patience . . . all actions, both of woord and deede, appertening vnto his office.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), To the Reader.

How oft do they with golden pineons cleave
The flitting skyes, like flying *Pursuivant*,
Against fowle feendes to ayd us militant!
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 2.

Swift insects shine, thy hovering *pursuivants*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 33.

2. A state messenger; an officer who executes warrants.

That great man [Dr. Goodwin] lay wind-bound in hourly suspicions that the *pursevants* would stop his voyage, and seize his person, before the wind would favour his getting away for Holland. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 5.

One *pursuivant* who attempted to execute a warrant there was murdered. *Macaulay.*

3. One of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four pursuivants belonging to the English College of Arms, named *Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis*, and *Rouge Dragon*. In the court of the Lyon King-of-Arms in Scotland there are three pursuivants, *Unicorn, Carrick, Bute*. In the court of the Ulster King-of-Arms in Ireland there are four pursuivants, *Athlone* and *St. Patrick* Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

The *pursevants* came next, in number more;
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 250.

pursuivant† (pėr'swi-vant), *v. t.* [< *pursuivant, n.*] To pursue; follow after; chase. [Rare.]

Their navy was *pursuivanted*. *Fuller.*

pursument†, *n.* See *pursuement*.

pursy (pėr'si), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursie, pursive, pursif, purcif, purseyf*; mod. dial. *pussy*; < ME. *pursy, purcy*, earlier *purcyf*, < OF. *pourcif*, var. of *poulsif, poussif*, F. *poussif*, short-winded, < OF. *poulser, pousser*, F. *pousser*, beat, pant, gasp, also push, < L. *pulsare*, beat, push: see *push, pulse*[1].] **I.** *a.* Short-winded; asthmatic; now, usually, fat and short-winded.

As in hem that haue the pirre and styffles and ben *purseyf* and thikke brethid.
Trevisa, tr. Barthol. de Proprietatibus Rerum, iii. 15 (Cath. [Ang., p. 294).

When I grew somewhat *pursy*, I grew then
In men's opinions too and confidences.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

I had a start out, and by chance set upon a fat steward, thinking his purse had been as *pursy* as his body.
Middleton (?), The Puritan, i. 4.

Slothful and *pursy*, insolent and mean,
Were every bishop, prebendary, dean.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 12.

A short *pursy* man, stooping and laboring at a bass-viol, so as to show nothing but the top of a round bald head.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 264.

II.† *n.* See the quotation.

Pursy is a desease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blow shorte, and appereth at his nosethrilles, and commeth of colde, and may be well mended.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (Cath. Ang., p. 294).

purtenance (pėr'te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *purtenance, purtenaunce, portenaunce, portinaunce*; by apheresis from *appurtenance*.] Appurtenance; pertinents; belongings; the inwards or intestines of an animal: especially applied to the pluck, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

With al the *portinaunce* of purgatorye and the payne of helle. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 108.

Kydde roste with ye heed & the *portenaunce* on lambe & pygges fete, with vinegre & percely theron.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 275.

Roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof. Ex. xii. 9.

How she can dress and dish up—lordly dish
Fit for a duke, lamb's head and *purtenance*—
With her proud hands.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 204.

purtray†, purtrey†, *v.* Middle English forms of *portray*.

purulence (pū'rų-lens), *n.* [= F. *purulence* = Sp. Pg. *purulencia* = It. *purulenza*, < LL. *purulentia*, an accumulation of pus, < L. *purulentus*, full of pus, festering: see *purulent*.] The state of being purulent; the generation of pus or matter; pus, or its presence; suppuration.

purulency (pū'rų-len-si), *n.* [As *purulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *purulence*.

purulent (pū'rų-lent), *a.* [= F. *purulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *purulento*, < L. *purulentus*, full of pus, festering, < *pus* (*pur-*), pus: see *pus*.] Consisting of pus or matter; full of, resembling, or of the nature of pus; suppurating.—**Purulent pleurisy**, empyema.

purulently (pū'rų-lent-li), *adv.* [< *purulent* + *-ly*[2].] In a purulent manner; as pus.

puruloid (pū'rų-loid), *a.* [< *puru*(*lent*) + *-oid*.] Resembling pus.

purvey (pėr-vā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pourvey*; < ME. *purveyen, purvayen, purveien, porveyen*, < OF. *porveier, purveier, porveer, porveoir, porvoir, pourvoir*, F. *pourvoir* = Sp. *proveer* = Pg. *prover* = It. *provedere*, < L. *providere*, provide: see *provide*, of which *purvey* is a doublet.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To foresee.

What myght I wene, and I hadde swich a thoght,
But that God *purveieth* thynge that is to come.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1066.

2. To provide; supply; furnish; especially (in modern use), to provide or supply provisions or other necessaries for (a number of persons).

The thinges thet byeth to comene he deth *poruay* and ordayny. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 152.

He chees hym for to wende
And come agayn right at the yeres ende
With swich answere as God wolde hym *purveye*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 61.

Whenne yee answere or speke, yee shulle be *purveyde*
What yee shalle say. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

And the seid grevaunces shewed also here amongs the Kyng and the Lordz, it ys verrayly to thynk that they shall be *purveyed* of a remedie. *Paston Letters*, I. 173.

Get thy wounds healed, *purvey* thee a better horse, and it may be I will hold it worth my while to scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravade. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xliv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To provide; make provision; purchase or supply provisions, especially for a number.

And as for the remenant of the assizes, he shall *purvey* to be ther by water. *Paston Letters*, I. 50.

And therfore the Patron of the Galye and euery man *purueyed* to be redy as defensyble as myght be.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

The meane time that the repaires and trauerses were made with all diligence, Sir Gabriel Martiningo neuer ceased going to euery place to *puruey* for all things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 86.

2. To pander: with *to*.

Their turpitude *purveys to* their malice. *Burke.*

purveyance (pėr-vā'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *purveyaunce, pourveyance*; < ME. *purveyance, purveiance, purveiaunce, porveance, perveaunce, purvyans*, < OF. *porveiance, porveance, pourveiance, purveiaunce*, etc., foresight, provision, < L. *providentia*, foresight: see *providence*, of which *purveyance* is a doublet, as *purvey* is of *provide*.] **1†.** Foresight; providence.

Eterne God, that thurgh thy *purveiaunce*
Ledest the world by certein governaunce,
In ydel, as men seyn, ye no thyng make.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 137.

Who wol do *perveaunce* in worldes longe
The palmes forto sette he must have mynde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

2. The act of purveying, providing, furnishing, or procuring; supply; specifically, the procuring of provisions or victuals for a number of persons.

> The *purueaunce* therof lith you vppon,
> Auaunce you now, for hys loue in trinite,
> So that thys contre well purueyed be.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2376.

The Commons have their Commodities daily taken from them for the *Purveyance* of the King's Houshold, for which they are not paid. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 190.

3. That which is purveyed or prepared, as provision, supplies, etc.

> Philip for that may mad *purueiance* redy,
> With folk of gode aray to Douer com in hy.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 307.

Therfore alle the *purveyance* that he hadde ordeyned to make the Temple with, he toke it Salomon his Sone; and he made it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.

> Of vitaille and of other *purveiaunce*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 176.
>
> And ofter to his Pallace he them bringes, . . .
> Whence, mounting up, they fynd *purveyaunce* meet
> Of all that royall Princes court became.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 13.

4†. Preparation.

Folks ben ryt3 sore afred that they wel don moche harm this somer, but if ther be made ryt3 grett *purvyans* a3ens hem. *Paston Letters*, I. 116.

5. In *law*, the royal prerogative or right of preemption, by which the king was privileged to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an appraised value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages and the enforcement of personal labor, etc., for the use of the sovereign — a right abolished by the statute 12 Charles II., c. 24.

The treasurer, . . . by the exercise of the right of *purveyance*, . . . drew down popular hatred on the cause which was reduced to such expedients.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

★**purveyor** (pėr-vā′or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pourveyor;* < ME. *purveour*, < OF. *porveor, porveour, purveour, pourveur*, F. *pourvoyeur* (= Sp. *proveedor* = Pg. *provedor* = It. *provveditore*), a provider, purveyor, < *porveir*, etc., purvey: see *purvey*. Cf. *proveditor, provedor*.] **1.** One who purveys or provides; specifically, one who purveys victuals, or whose business it is to make provision for the table; one who supplies eatables for a number of persons; a caterer.

Our *purveyors* are herein said to have their provision from the popish shambles. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

> I love the sea; she is my fellow-creature,
> My careful *purveyor;* she provides me store.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 6.

2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household.

The statute of Edward III. was ordered to be enforced on the royal *purveyors*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 340.

3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer or procuress; a pimp; a bawd.

This stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies. *Addison*.

purview (pėr′vū), *n.* [< OF. *pourvieu*, purview, < *pourveu*, F. *pourvu*, provided, pp. of *pourvoir*, provide, purvey: see *purvey*.] **1.** A condition, provision, or disposition; in *law*, that part of a statute which begins with the words "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble, and hence the whole body of provisions. — **2.** Field, scope, sphere, or limits of anything, as of a law, authority, etc.: as, the *purview* of science; facts that come under the *purview* of consciousness.

If any fair or market have been kept in any church-yard, these are profanations within the *purview* of several statutes; and those you are to present.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

The phenomena he describes fortunately fall within the *purview* of the association over whose deliberations you preside. *Science*, VII. 166.

All nations of all past ages have confessedly founded their states upon their religions. This is true of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, of China, Japan, and all else within the *purview* of history.
A. A. Hodge, in New Princeton Rev., III. 37.

It is only by becoming familiar with forms so utterly dissimilar from those we have hitherto been conversant with, that we perceive how narrow is the *purview* that is content with one form or one passing fashion.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

pus (pus), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *pus*, < L. *pus* (*pur-*) = Gr. πύον = Skt. *pūya*, matter, pus, < √ *pu* (Skt. √ *puy*) in L. *putere*, stink. From L. *pus* are also ult. *purulent, suppurate*, etc.; and from the same root are *puant, putid, putrid*, etc.] An inflammatory exudation composed of modified white blood-cells (pus-corpuscles), with more or less of the debris and of the proliferating cells of the solid tissues of the part, and a liquid plasma. The formation of pus is called *suppuration*. A collection of pus within the solid tissues is called an *abscess*. A suppurating open sore is an *ulcer*. —**Ichorous pus.** Same as *ichor*. —**Laudable pus,** thick, creamy pus such as may be formed in the progressing repair of wounds. —**Pus-cells** or **-corpuscles,** the leucocytes of pus. —**Pus-disease,** pyemia. —**Sanious pus,** a somewhat thin, often ill-smelling, greenish or reddish pus, as discharged from an ill-conditioned ulcer.

pusant†, pusanet†, *n.* Same as *pisan*[2].

Puseyism (pū′zi-izm), *n.* [< *Pusey* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles and teachings characteristic of a High-church party in the Church of England, originating in Oxford University in the early part of the nineteenth century: so called from one of the leaders in this so-called Oxford movement, Dr. E. B. Pusey, professor of Hebrew in the university. See *Tractarianism, ritualism*.

Ecclesiastical sentiment, which, in a morbidly exaggerated condition, forms one of the principal elements of *Puseyism*. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii., note.

Puseyistic (pū-zi-is′tik), *a.* [< *Puseyist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Puseyism or Tractarianism.

Puseyistical (pū-zi-is′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Puseyistic* + *-al*.] Same as *Puseyistic*.

Puseyite (pū′zi-īt), *n.* [< *Pusey* (see *Puseyism*) + *-ite*[2].] An adherent of the Oxford movement as advocated by Pusey (see *Puseyism*); hence, a ritualist.

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce ecclesiasticism, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print as well as archaic ornaments.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

When I go into a house where there is a pretty engraving of surpliced choristers, with an inscription in red letters underneath — probably a scrap of Latin — I know that the master of the house, or its mistress, is a *Puseyite*.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, ix.

★**push**[1] (půsh), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *posse;* < ME. *pussen, possen*, < OF. *pousser, poulser*, F. *pousser* = Pr. *pulsar* = Sp. Pg. *pulsar* = It. *pulsare*, < L. *pulsare*, strike, beat, drive, push, freq. of *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, strike, drive, push: see *pulse*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with a thrusting motion; thrust, as with a sword; thrust or gore, as with the horns.

If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned. Ex. xxi. 32.

2. To thrust forcibly against for the purpose of moving or impelling in a direction other than that from which the pressure is applied; exert a thrusting, driving, or impelling pressure upon; drive or impel by pressure; shove: opposed to *draw:* as, to *push* a hand-cart; to *push* a thing up, down, away, etc.

> The see by nyghte as any torche brende
> For wode, and *posseth* hym now up now doun.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2420.
>
> *Push* him out of doors. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 1. 15.
>
> Waters forcing way
> Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 197.

They walked out, or drove out, or were *pushed* about in bath-chairs. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvi.

3. To impel in general; drive; urge.

We are solicited so powerfully by evil objects without, and *pushed* on so violently by evil inclinations within, that it is impossible but that both these should now and then prevail. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. To press or urge; advance or extend by persistent or diligent effort or exertion: as, to *push* on a work.

He had a true British determination to *push* his way in the world. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

I had intended to *push* my excursion further, but, not being quite well, I was compelled to return.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 171.

To say at the end of the second year of the war the line dividing the contestants at the East was *pushed* north of Maryland . . . would have been discouraging indeed.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 406.

5. To prosecute or carry on with energy or enterprise; use every means to extend and advance: as, to *push* one's business; to *push* the sale of a commodity.

We may *push* the commerce, but the *pushing* must be done in South America, not in Washington.
The Century, XL. 318.

6. To press hard.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift*.

= Syn. 1. To hustle, jostle, elbow, crowd, force. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To thrust, as with the horns or with a sword; hence, to make an attack.

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him. Dan. xi. 40.

> None shall dare
> With shortened sword to stab in closer war, . . .
> Nor *push* with biting point.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 511.

2. To exercise or put forth a thrusting or impelling pressure; use steady force in moving something in a direction the opposite of that implied in the word *draw:* as, to *push* with all one's might. — **3.** To advance or proceed with persistence or unflagging effort; force one's way; press eagerly or persistently; hasten; usually with *on, forward*, etc.: as, to *push on* at a rapid pace.

> The se bigan to *posse*
> Riȝt in to Westernesse.
> Hi strike seil and maste
> And ankere gunne caste.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1011.

Deserted, surrounded, outnumbered, and with everything at stake, he [Clive] did not even deign to stand on the defensive, but *pushed* boldly *forward* to the attack.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

4. To sit abaft an oar and propel a boat with forward strokes: as, to *push* down a stream.

★**push**[1] (půsh), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *poushe;* < *push*[1], *v.* In sense 6 the word is appar. the same (an 'eruption'); it cannot be, as some suggest, connected with *pustule*, or with F. *poche*, a pocket.] **1.** A thrust; the exercise of a driving or impelling thrust; the application of pressure intended to overturn or set in motion in the direction in which the force or pressure is applied; a shove. as, to give a thing or a person a *push*.

> Yet so great was the puissance of his *push*
> That from his sadle quite he did him beare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 35.

Notwithstanding, with an incredible courage they advanced to the *push* of the Pike with the defendants.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 19.

> I'm pleased with my own work; Jove was not more
> With infant nature, when his spacious hand
> Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
> To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
> Along the vast abyss. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

2. An assault or attack; a forcible onset; a vigorous effort; a stroke; a blow.

Through the prowesse of our owne souldiours practysed in former conflicts, they were not able to abyde one *pushe* of us, but by and by tourned their backs.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 78.

Here might you see the strong walls shaking and falling with the *pushes* of the yron ramme.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 156.

Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. An emergency; a trial; an extremity.

> This honest chambermaid,
> That help'd all at a *push*.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 4.

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. Persevering energy; enterprise. [Colloq.]

Bysshe Shelley was a gentleman of the old school, with a dash of New World cleverness, *push*, and mammon-worship. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 2.

Where every one recognizes that it is either money or *push* which secured the place that should have been awarded to merit. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 156.

5. A button, pin, or similar contrivance to be pushed in conveying pressure: as, the electric bell-*push*.

The spring *push*, which was secured higher up on the door, was too much of a toy affair, and could be tampered with by patients so inclined. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 313.

6. A pustule; a pimple. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

Some tyme blacke *poushes* or boyles, with inflammation and moch peyne. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iii. 7.

It was a proverb amongst the Grecians, that "He that was praised to his hurt should have a *push* rise upon his nose." *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

Push of an arch. Same as *thrust of an arch* (which see, under *thrust*).

push[2]† (půsh), *interj.* Same as *pish*.

> *Push!* I take 't unkindly, i' faith.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

push-a-pike† (půsh′a-pīk), *n.* An old game.

> Since only those at kick and cuff
> Are beat that cry they have enough;
> But when at *push a pike* we play
> With beauty, who shall win the day?
> *Hudibras Redivivus* (1707). (*Nares*.)

push-button (půsh′but″n), *n.* See *button*, 4 (*c*).

push-car (půsh′kär), *n.* **1.** A light four-wheeled platform-car used on railways by track-repairers in moving tools and materials. — **2.** A car used at a ferry-slip to connect an engine with a train on a ferry-boat. [U. S.]

★**pusher** (půsh′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which pushes; one who drives forward. — **2.** In *mech.*, a stem or rod, usually with a button on the outer end, by which, from the outside of an inclosed space, some movement or result is accomplished within the space by pressing upon the button or outer extremity of the rod to push it toward

the interior: as, the *pusher* of an electric signal or a system of electric bells, whereby an electric circuit is completed or broken.—3. One of the levers of a type-setting machine, which, when touched on the keyboard, dislodges and pushes out a type.

push-hoe (půsh′hō), *n.* See *hoe*[1].

push-hole (půsh′hōl), *n.* In *glass-making*, a hole in a flattening furnace for annealing and flattening plate-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

pushing (půsh′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *push*[1], *v.*] Pressing forward in business; putting one's self forward; self-assertive.

An intriguing, *pushing* Irishman named White.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

pushing-jack (půsh′ing-jak), *n.* An implement for moving a large and heavy object, such as a railroad-car, for a short distance. In one form it is a toggle-bar, one end of which is put against a tie, and the other against the car, which is moved by the action of the lever.

pushingly (půsh′ing-li), *adv.* In a pushing, vigorous, energetic manner.

pushm, *n.* [Pers. Hind. *pashm*, wool, fur, hair, down.] Same as *pashm*.

pushmina (push-mē′nä), *n.* [Pers. Hind. *pashmīna*, woolen cloth.] Woolen cloth: used attributively: as, a *pushmina* shawl. The word is applied to true Cashmere shawls of fine quality, as distinguished from imitations or inferior manufactures. Also *pashmina*.

push-pick (půsh′pik), *n.* A tool with a short handle and a heart-shaped blade, used in military mining for loosening the earth behind the cases of galleries preparatory to inserting new cases. See cut under *pick*[1].

push-pin (půsh′pin), *n.* [< *push*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pin*[1].] A children's play in which pins are pushed alternately. Also *put-pin*.

Lol. Once more and you shall go play, Tony.
Ant. Ay, play at *push-pin*, cousin.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

Push-pin is a very silly sport, being nothing more than simply pushing one pin across another.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 506.

pushti (push′ti), *n.* [Pers. *pushtī*, a support (for the back), cf. *pushta*, a bundle, load, hillock, < *pusht*, the back.] A square of material, often embroidered silk, used in Persia and the East to cover the wall where a sofa touches it, so that a person seated leans against it.

Pushtu, Pushtoo (push′tō), *n.* [Also *Pushto*, *Pashto*; Afghan.] The language of the Afghans: it belongs to the Iranian group of the Indo-European languages.

pusil† (pū′sil), *a.* [= It. *pusillo*, < L. *pusillus*, very little, petty, insignificant, dim. of *pusus*, a boy, a little boy; cf. *pupus*, a boy, *puer*, boy, child: see *pupil*[1].] Very little. *Bacon.*

pusillanimity (pū″si-la-nim′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pusillanimité* = Pr. *pusillanimitat* = Sp. *pusilanimidad* = Pg. *pusillanimidade* = It. *pusillanimità*, < LL. *pusillanimita(t-)s*, faint-heartedness, < *pusillanimis*, faint-hearted, timid: see *pusillanimous*.] The state or condition of being pusillanimous; lack of that spirit which constitutes courage or fortitude; cowardliness; timidity.

The liver white and pale, which is the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 114.

There may be a *pusillanimity* even towards God; a man may over-clog his own conscience, and belie himself in his confessions, out of a distempered jealousy.
Donne, Sermons, xi.

=**Syn.** Poltroonery. See *coward*, *n.*

pusillanimous (pū-si-lan′i-mus), *a.* [= F. *pusillanime* = Sp. *pusilánime* = Pg. *pusillanime* = It. *pusillanime*, *pusillanimo*, < LL. *pusillanimis*, faint-hearted, timid, < L. *pusillus*, very little, + *animus*, mind, heart: see *pusil* and *animus*.] 1. Lacking strength and firmness of mind; wanting in courage and fortitude; being of weak courage; faint-hearted; mean-spirited; cowardly.

The dangers which he avoided with a caution almost *pusillanimous* never confused his perceptions.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Pow'r usurp'd
Is weakness when oppos'd; conscious of wrong,
'Tis *pusillanimous* and prone to flight.
Cowper, Task, v. 373.

He was a man of incurably commonplace intellect, and of no character but a hollow, blustery, *pusillanimous*, and unsound one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, iii. 5.

2. Proceeding from lack of courage; indicating timidity.

An argument fit for great and mighty princes, . . . that, neither, by over-measuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises; nor, on the other side, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

He is slow and full of Wariness, and not without a Mixture of Fear: I do not mean a *pusillanimous*, but politic Fear. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 10.

=**Syn.** 1. *Poltroon*, *Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.—1 and 2. Weak, feeble, timorous, spiritless, effeminate, dastardly.

pusillanimously (pū-si-lan′i-mus-li), *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner; mean-spiritedly; with want of courage.

The rebels, *pusillanimously* opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze awhile. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 86.

pusillanimousness (pū-si-lan′i-mus-nes), *n.* Pusillanimous character; pusillanimity.

pusio, *n.*; pl. *pusiones*. Same as *pisan*[2].

pusley (pus′li), *n.* See *purslane*.

pusont, *n.* and *v.* A late Middle English form of *poison*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 295.

puss (půs), *n.* [= D. *poes* = LG. *pus*, *bus* (in comp. *puskatte*) = Dan. *pus* = Sw. dial. *pus* = Norw. *puse*, a cat, = Ir. *pus*, a cat, = Gael. *puis*, Ir. dim. *puisīn*, a kitten; similar forms are found in some remote tongues, and the word is supposed to have been orig. imitative, perhaps of the noise made by the cat when "spitting." Cf. Hind. *fish*, *fish*, popularly *phis*, *phis*, 'puss! puss!' used in calling a cat.] 1. A cat; a pussy or pussy-cat.

Thus Dorset, purring like a thoughtful cat,
Married, but wiser *puss* ne'er thought of that.
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, l. 179.

2. A hare or rabbit.

Thou shalt not give *Puss* a hint to steal away—we must catch her in her form. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxix.

3. A puss-moth.—4. A pet name for a child or young woman.

Gone! what a pox had I just run her down, and is the little *puss* stole away at last? *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii. 3.

The little *puss* seems already to have airs enough to make a husband as miserable as it's a law of nature for a quiet man to be when he marries a beauty.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, ix.

Puss-in-the-corner, a children's game. "A certain number of boys or girls stand singly at different distances; suppose we say for instance one at each of the four corners of a room, a fifth is then placed in the middle; the business of those who occupy the corners is to keep changing their positions in a regular succession, and of the outplayer to gain one of the corners vacated by the change before the successor can reach it; if done, he retains it, and the loser takes his place in the middle." (*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 488.)

puss-clover (půs′klō″vėr), *n.* The rabbit's-foot or stone-clover, *Trifolium arvense*: so named from its silky heads.

pussel (pus′el), *n.* The large scallop, *Pecten magellanicus*. [Local, Labrador.]

puss-gentleman (půs′jen″tl-man), *n.* An effeminate dandy. [Rare.]

A fine *puss-gentleman* that's all perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 284.

pussly (pus′li), *n.* A corruption of *purslane*. Also written *pusley*. [U. S.]

When asked to select the most offensive among the worst weeds, the task becomes an exceedingly difficult one. Among the annuals, especially in gardens, the purslane or *pusley* perhaps takes the lead.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 778.

puss-moth (půs′môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Cerura*. *C.* (or *Dicranura*) *vinula* is a handsome large-bodied bombycid moth of Europe, of a whitish color with black spots. The larva, which feeds on poplars and willows, is blackish when young, pale-green when full-grown, and provided with two long anal projections; it ejects an acrid fluid when irritated. See cut under *Cerura*.

pusstail (půs′tāl), *n.* A common grass of the genus *Chætochloa*: so called on account of the bristly cylindrical spikes. More often called *foxtail*.

pussy[1] (půs′i), *n.*; pl. *pussies* (-iz). [< *puss* + dim. *-y*.] A diminutive of *puss*.

pussy[2] (pus′i), *a.* [< *pus*[1] + *-y*[1].] Filled with pus.

The most *pussy* gland ruptured during extrication.
Med. News, LIII. 695.

pussy[3] (pus′i), *a.* A dialectal form of *pursy*.

pussy-cat (půs′i-kat), *n.* [= LG. *pusekatte*; < *pussy*[1] + *cat*[1].] 1. A puss or cat.—2. The silky catkin of various willows, in England chiefly of *Salix Caprea*, the common sallow. Also applied to the catkins of *Populus alba*.

pussy-willow (půs′i-wil″ō), *n.* A common American willow, *Salix discolor*, producing in earliest spring catkins that are very silky when young. It is a shrub or small tree with glaucous leaves, growing in moist ground. The name is also applied to other willows whose young catkins are silvery. Sometimes called *glaucous willow*, and *swamp-willow*.

In his dreams he hunts for *pussy-willows*, as he did when a boy. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 924.

pustular (pus′tū-lăr), *a.* [< *pustule* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of the nature of a pustule; proceeding from pustules, or characterized by their presence: as, a *pustular* disease.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having low elevations like blisters. Also *pustulate*, *pustulose*.

pustulate (pus′tū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pustulated*, ppr. *pustulating*. [< L. *pustulatus*, pp. of *pustulare*, blister, < *pustula*, a blister, pimple: see *pustule*.] To form pustules.

The blanes [of Job] *pustulated* to afflict his body.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, I. 364.

pustulate (pus′tū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *pustulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pustular*, 2.—2. In *entom.*, covered with small spots, or with slight rounded elevations less distinct and regular than those of a granulated surface.

pustulation (pus-tū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *pustulatio(n-)*, a breaking out into pustules, < L. *pustulare*, pp. *pustulatus*, blister: see *pustulate*.] The formation or breaking out of pustules.

pustulatous (pus′tū-lā-tus), *a.* [< *pustulate* + *-ous*.] Pustulate.—**Pustulatous moss,** a commercial name of certain lichens of the genera *Lecanora* and *Parmelia*, used in the preparation of archil. *Lindsay*, British Lichens.

pustule (pus′tūl), *n.* [= F. *pustule* = Sp. *pústula* = Pg. *pustula* = It. *pustula*, *pustola*, < L. *pustula*, a blister, pimple, pustule; cf. *pusula*, a bubble, blister, pimple; perhaps akin to Gr. *φυσαλίς*, *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder: see *physalis*.] 1. In *med.*, a small inflammatory tumor containing pus; a small pimple containing pus.—2. In *bot.*, a slight elevation like a pimple or little blister.—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A small rounded elevation of surface, like a blister; a papule or pimple. (*b*) A spot of color larger than a dot, and suggestive of a blister.—**Malignant pustule,** a pustule forming the initial lesion of anthrax. See *malignant anthrax*, under *anthrax*.—**Pustules of the sea,** a sailors' name of sessile barnacles or acorn-shells. Also called *sea-thorns*.

pustuliform (pus′tū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pustula*, a blister, pustule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of a pustule.

pustulocrustaceous (pus″tū-lō-krus-tā′shius), *a.* [< L. *pustula*, a blister, pustule, + *crusta*, crust: see *crustaceous*.] Pertaining to pustules which, discharging, form more or less extensive crusts; having or characterized by such pustules.

pustulose (pus′tū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *pustulosus*: see *pustulous*.] In *bot.*, same as *pustular*, 2.

pustulous (pus′tū-lus), *a.* [= F. *pustuleux* = Pr. *pustulos* = Pg. *pustuloso*, < L. *pustulosus*, full of pustules, < *pustula*, a blister, pustule: see *pustule*.] Full of or covered with pustules; resembling a pustule or pustules; pustular.

put[1] (půt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *put*, ppr. *putting*. [Formerly also *putt* (dial. *pit*); < ME. *putten*, *puten*, a secondary form or variant of *poten*, < AS. *potian*, push, thrust; cf. Dan. *putte* (< E.?), put; prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *pwtio* = Corn. *poot* = Gael. *put*, push, thrust. Cf. *pote*.] I. *trans.* 1. To push; thrust: literally or figuratively.

Ther as the mene peple were fledde in to caves for socour, thei *putt* in fier, and brent hem ther-ynne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

Seem you but sorry for what you haue done,
And straight shele *put* the finger in the eye,
With comfort now, since it cannot be helpt.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 5).

2. To cast; throw; particularly, to throw with an upward and forward motion of the arm: as, to *put* the stone; to *put* the shot. Compare *putt*. [In this sense pronounced put in Scotland.]

In the square are wooden benches for looking on at the tossing of the caber, *putting* the stone, and other Highland games. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

The sports will include a 100-yard dash, running broad jump, 220-yard hurdle (low), *putting* sixteen-pound shot, running high jump, and a one-mile run.
New York Tribune, May 11, 1890.

3. To drive; impel; force, either literally or figuratively; hence, to oblige; constrain; compel.

Abone alle other was Sir Gawein comended, ffor thourgh his prowesse thei were *putte* bakke and chaced to the town. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Rashly I thought her false, and *put* her from me.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

Shee *put* him soone after to his choyce, whether he would enioy what he had seene, and the Kingdome for dowrie, without other ioynture then Candaules bloud, or would there himselfe be slaine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

He espied two ships more riding by them, *put* in by the storm. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 5.

That trick
Was well *put* home.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

They all agreed to censure him, and *put* him from that employment. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 375.

I shall be *put* unwillingly to molest the publick view with the vindication of a private name.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation.

Sume *putten* Wax in Oyle of the Wode of the fruyt of Bawme, and seyn that it is Bawme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

Caduce if that the fruyte be, cleef the roote,
And *putte* in hit a stoone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he *put* the man whom he had formed.
Gen. ii. 8.

You *put* sharp weapons in a madman's hands.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 347.

The aquavitæ was *put* aboard by my brother Peter's order, without my appointment.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 467.

I went to the Sheik's house, and carried the letter I had from the Sheik of Furshout. When he knew who it was from, he kiss'd the letter and *put* it to his forehead, which is a mark of great respect.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

But sit beside my bed, mother, and *put* your hand in mine.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

5. To set in some particular way or course; instigate; urge; incite; entice.

If your Majesty be not Popish, as you professe, and I am very willing to beleeve, why doe you *put* the Parliament to resume the Sacrament of the Altar?
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

It might have *put* him upon some dangerous design of surprising our ships.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 135.

6. To cause, or cause to be; bring or place in some specified state or condition: as, to *put* one in mind; to *put* to shame; to *put* to death; to *put* one out of pain; to *put* in motion; to *put* in order; to *put* to inconvenience.

It is playnly your purpos to *put* you to dethe,
With suche fyndes to fight till ye fay worthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 597.

Put me in a surety with thee. Job xvii. 3.

But as we were allowed of God to be *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak. 1 Thes. ii. 4.

This question ask'd
Puts me in doubt. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 888.

This last Storm *put* our Men quite out of heart.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 439.

Recently, he had been a public lecturer on Mesmerism, for which science (as he assured Phœbe, and, indeed, satisfactorily proved by *putting* Chanticleer, who happened to be scratching near by, to sleep) he had very remarkable endowments. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

"Yes, sir," murmured Polly, *put* to blush by the apparition. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 929.

7. To assign; set, as to a task or the doing of something: as, to *put* men to work.

And for my curtesie I was *put* to the Soudenys house & was made vssher of halle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

The women, as the weaker sort, be *put* to the easier crafts: as to work wool and flax.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

It was not till the yeare 1628 that I was *put* to learne my Latine rudiments, and to write of one Citolin, a Frenchman, in Lewes. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 8.

8. To set or propose for consideration, deliberation, judgment, reply, acceptance, or rejection; propound; propose; offer; state as a hypothesis or proposition: as, to *put* a case (see phrases below); to *put* a question; to *put* it to one to say.

I *put* it to the common sense of all of you . . . whether any great body of the conquered people could have lived on in their former dwelling-places through such a conquest as this. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 131.

The questions which the Indians *put* betray their reason and their ignorance.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

9. To state; express; phrase.

Stupidly *put!* Inane is the response.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 69.

A thought 's his who kindles new youth in it,
Or so *puts* it as makes it more true.
Lowell, Franciscus de Verulamio.

The old Hydrous appears as a Greek colony, placed, as one of the old geographers happily *puts* it, on the mouth either of the Hadriatic or of the Ionian sea.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 313.

10. To render; do; turn; translate.

I have *put* this Boke out of Latyn into Frensche, and translated it azen out of Frensche into Englyssche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 5.

So did euery scholer & secular clerke or versifier, when he wrote any short poeme or matter of good lesson, *put* it in ryme. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 10.

11†. To posit; affirm.

The true faith *putteth* the resurrection, which we be warned to look for every hour. The heathen philosophers, denying that, did *put* that the souls did ever live.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 180.

12. To apply; use.

And the comoun Peple, that wolde *putte* here Bodyes and here Catelle for to conquere oure Heritage, thei may not don it withouten the Lordes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

The Mayor, &c. [of Bristol], approve the ordinances [of fullers], and *put* thereto the Common Seal of the City, in September, 1406. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 286.

The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

In truth it is rare for me to *put* pen to paper for private correspondence, so much is my time and attention engrossed by public business.
George Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington, quoted [in N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 482.

13†. To lay down; give up; surrender.

No man hath more loue than this, that a man *putte* his lyf for hise frendis. *Wyclif*, John xv. 13.

Put it in assay†. See *assay*.—**Put the case,** elliptically **put case,** suppose the case to be; suppose.

But *put the case*, in travel I may meet
Some gorgeous structure, a brave frontispiece,
Shall I stay captive in the outer court?
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

Put case our author should, once more,
Swear that his play were good.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

Put the case, I was a gentleman (which, thank God, no one can say of me); well—my honour makes me quarrel with another gentleman of my acquaintance.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

To be put to it, to be hard pressed or tried; be driven to extremities; be embarrassed; be hampered.

Others of them were worse *put to it*, wher they were faine to eate doggs, toads, and dead men, and so dyed almost all. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

The pathway was here also exceeding narrow, and therefore good Christian *was* the more *put to it;* for when he sought in the dark to shun the ditch on the one hand, he was ready to tip over into the mire on the other.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 132.

To be put to one's trumps, to be driven to one's resources or endeavor.—**To put a bone in any one's hood†.** See *bone*[1].—**To put about.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to reverse the course of. (*b*) To put to inconvenience, trouble, annoyance, bewilderment, or embarrassment: as, he was much *put about* by that occurrence.

"Nay," pleaded Jeremiah. "Thee art sorry for what thee said; thee were sore *put about*, or thee wouldn't have said it." *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxvi.

(*c*) To publish; declare; circulate. [Colloq.]

Put it *about* in the right quarter that you'll buy queer bills by the lump. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, a nail in one's coffin, an ape in one's hood†. See *egg*[1], *coffin*, *ape*.—**To put an end to.** See *end*.—**To put a stop to.** See *stop*.—**To put away.** (*a*†) To drive away; remove; expel.

This oyle, that is to seie quinta essencia of gold, hath the mooste swetnes and vertu to a-swage and *putte awei* the ache of woundis.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Henry the Fifth *put away* the Friars, Aliens, and seiz'd to himself 100,000*l.* a year. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 18.

(*b*) To renounce; discard.

Put away the gods which your fathers served.
Josh. xxiv. 14.

(*c*) To divorce.

Is it lawful for a man to *put away* his wife? . . . Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcement, and to *put* her *away*. Mark x. 2, 4.

(*d*†) To dispose of.

He took two skins and a half, . . . which he carried to Mr. Cutting's ship, and *put* it *away* there for twenty-four shillings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 426.

By reason some Hollanders, and others, had bin there lately before him, who carried away with them all the Tobacco, he was forced to *put away* all his commodities upon trust till the next crop.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 271.

To put back. (*a*) To hinder; delay. (*b*) To restore to the original place. (*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock, to an earlier time. (*d*) To refuse; say nay to.

Coming from thee, I could not *put* him *back*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 843.

To put by. (*a*) To turn away; divert.

Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*b*) To set or thrust aside.

Just God, *put by* th' unnatural blow.
Cowley, Davideis, iii.

The chancellor, sedate and vain,
In courteous words return'd reply,
But dallied with his golden chain,
And, smiling, *put* the question *by*.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

(*c*) To place in safe keeping; save or store up: as, "to *put by* something for a rainy day."—**To put down.** (*a*) To repress; crush; suppress.

The great feast at Whitehall was on Tuesday, where is unspeakable bravery; but the Duke of Chevreuse *put down* ours. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 37.

Sir Peter is such an enemy to scandal, I believe he would have it *put down* by parliament.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, fl. 2.

(*b*) To degrade; deprive of authority, power, or place. (*c*) To defeat; put to rout; overcome; excel.

The Spaniards, notwithstanding they are the Masters of the Staple of Jewels, stood astonished at the Beauty of these, and confessed themselves to be *put down*.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 1.

(*d*†) To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Bacon.*

Here is no trading, carriers from most places *put downe;* nor no receiving of any money, though long due.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 345.

(*e*) To confute; silence.

Mark now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 281.

As I live, madam, you *put* them all *down*
With your mere strength of judgment.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

(*f*) To write, as in a subscription-list or in a program: as, to *put* one's name *down* for a handsome sum; to *put* one *down* for a toast or a speech. (*g*) To give up; do without. [Eng.]

He had set himself not only to *put down* his carriage, but . . . to order the whole establishment on the sparest footing possible. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

To put forth. (*a*) To stretch out; reach.

He *put forth* his hand, and took her. Gen. viii. 9.

(*b*) To shoot out; send forth or out, as a sprout.

A standard of a damask rose with the root on was set . . . upright in an earthen pan full of fair water without any mixture: . . . within the space of ten days the standard did *put forth* a fair green leaf.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 407.

(*c*) To exert; bring into action.

Virgil *putteth* himself *forth* to attribute to Augustus Cæsar the best of human honours.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy strength.
Jer. Taylor.

(*d*) To propose; offer.

Samson said unto them, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. Judges xiv. 12.

At their request he *put forth* him selfe to make a triall . . . of his skill. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 211.

(*e*) To issue; publish.

I am not yet fully determined with myself whether I will *put forth* my book or no.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 11.

The proposed Congress, commonly called the "Stamp-Act Congress," . . . also *put forth* a declaration of colonial rights, acknowledging allegiance to the crown, and claiming "all the inherent rights and privileges of natural-born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain."
A. Johnston, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 738.

To put forth one's hand against. See *hand*.—**To put heads together.** See *to lay heads together*, under *lay*[1].—**To put in.** (*a*) To hand in; present.

He is to *put in* his answer the 13th of January.
Walpole, Letters, II. 69.

(*b*) To introduce among others; interpose.

Give me leave to *put in* a word, to tell you that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth.
Jeremy Collier.

(*c*) To insert: as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a scion. (*d*) To appoint to an office.

The archbishop is *put in* by the patriarch of Constantinople, and the metropolitan makes the bishops, who *put in* the parish priests.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 267.

To put in an appearance, to put in or **into commission, to put in mind, to put in pledge, to put in practice.** See the nouns.—**To put in the pin.** See *pin*[1].

He had two or three times resolved to better himself and to *put in the pin*, meaning he had made a vow to refrain from drinking.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 345.

To put off. (*a*) To push off from land; push out into the water.

Two of them going out of the boat, he caused the boatsmen to *put off* the boat.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 376.

(*b*) To palm off; pass fraudulently; foist.

The Natives are for *putting off* bad Money, if possibly they can. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 131.

It is the hardest case in the world that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as "additional fears of a popish successor." *Swift*, Public Spirit of the Whigs.

(*c*†) To dispose of, as by barter or sale; sell.

In ye midds of these distractions, they of Leyden, who had *put of* their estats, and laid out their moneys, were brought into a greate streight.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 45.

These ships, by reason of their short passage, had store of provisions left, which they *put off* at easy rates, viz. biscuit at 20*s.* the hundred; beef at £6 the hogshead, etc.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 159.

(*d*) To take off or lay aside; doff.

None of us *put off* our clothes. Neh. iv. 23.

Hell about me,
Behind me, and before me; yet I dare not,
Still fearing worse, *put off* my wretched being.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Could hee *put off* his body with his little Coate, he had got eternitie without a burthen, and exchang'd but one Heauen for another.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

(*e*) To dismiss; discard.

The kyng to the komyns carpit agayne;
To *put of* that purpos he paynet hym sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11416.

The clothiers all . . . *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 32.

I do not send you George, because they are speaking of *putting off* servants. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 471.

(*f*) To defer; postpone; delay: as, to *put off* something to a more convenient season; to *put off* one's departure for a week.

The promised collection was long *put off* under various pretexts. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*g*) To defeat or baffle, as by delay, artifice, plausible excuse, etc.

Do men in good earnest think that God will be *put off* so? or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scoff? *South.*

When I ask, I am not to be *put off*, Madam. No, no, I take my friend by the button.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

Hastings, who wanted money and not excuses, was not to be *put off* by the ordinary artifices of Eastern negotiation. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To put on or **upon.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] (1) To clothe, cover, or invest the person, or some part of it, with; assume as a covering, or as something to be worn: as, to *put on* one's clothes; to *put on* a new pair of gloves.

He 's *pitten on* his cork-heel'd shoon,
And fast awa rade he.
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 213).

Fresh was Phœbe, moreover, and airy and sweet in her apparel; as if nothing that she wore . . . had ever been *put on* before; or, if worn, were all the fresher for it, and with a fragrance as if they had lain among the rosebuds.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

Hence—(2) To assume; assume the garb or appearance of; show externally; exhibit: as, to *put on* a solemn countenance, or a show of interest; to *put on* airs.

We made love, and contemn'd love; now seem'd holy,
With such a reverent *put on* reservation
Which could not miss, according to your principles.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Putting off the Courtier, he now *puts on* the Philosopher.
Milton, Likonoklastes, vi.

Mal. Now all in tears, now smiling, sad at parting.
Guise. Dissembled, for she told me this before;
'Twas all *put on* that I might hear and rave.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

(3) To turn or let on; turn or bring into action: as, to *put on* more steam. (4) To forward; promote.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

(5) To instigate; incite.

You protect this course, and *put* it *on*
By your allowance. *Shak.*, Lear, **i. 4.** 227.

These two, as the king conceived, *put* him *on* to that foul practise and illusion of Sathans.
Apothegms of King James (1669). (*Nares.*)

(6) To deceive; impose upon; cheat; trick: as, I will not be *put upon.*

The stork found he was *put upon*, but set a good face, however, upon his entertainment. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To impose upon; inflict upon.

That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear.
2 Ki. xviii. 14.

Sir, I must have you know
That you are and shall be at our pleasure, what
Fashion we will *put upon* you.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

(2) To lay on; impute to: as, to *put* the blame *on* somebody else.

I'll try you for his Murder, which I find you'd *put on* me, thou hellish Engine! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

(3) To impel to; instigate to; incite to.

Ambition often *puts* men *upon* doing the meanest offices.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

But pray, Mr. Puff, what first *put* you *on* exercising your talents in this way? *Sheridan*, The Critic, **i.** 2.

(4) To ascribe to.

Thus the priests of elder time have *put upon* them many incredible conceits. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

In faith, in faith,
You do not fair to *put* these things *upon* me,
Which can in no sort be.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

(5) To foist upon; palm off on.

My Lady Townshend has picked up a little stable-boy in the Tower, which the warders have *put upon* her for a natural son of Lord Kilmarnock's.
Walpole, Letters, II. 81.

(6) In *law*, to rest on; rest one's case in; submit to: as, the defendant *puts* himself *upon* the country (that is, he pleads not guilty, and will go to trial).—**To put one in a hole, to put one on** or **to his mettle, to put one's back up.** See the nouns.—**To put one's best foot forward, to put one's foot in it, to put one's foot into.** See *foot.*—**To put one's hand to.** See *hand.*—**To put one's hand to the plow.** See *plow.*—**To put one's head into the lion's mouth, one's nose out of joint, one's nose to the grindstone, one's oar in.** See *lion, joint, grindstone, oar.*—**To put one to the door.** See *door.*—**To put on trial.** See *trial.*—**To put out.** (*a*) To thrust out. (1) To destroy, so as to blind: said of the eyes.

But now with a most inhumane cruelty they who have *put out* the peoples eyes reproach them of their blindnesse. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(2) To extend; reach out; protrude.

It came to pass, when she travailed, that the one *put out* his hand. Gen. xxxviii. 28.

(*b*) To extinguish.

Is the light of thy Vnderstanding now cleane *put out?*
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

(*c*) To shoot forth, as a bud or sprout: as, to *put out* leaves.
(*d*) To exert; use.

Let us all set ourselves in good earnest to resist all manner of temptations: let us *put out* all the strength which we naturally have to this purpose, and beg of God supernaturally to supply us with what we have not.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

(*e*) To expel; eject; drive out; dismiss: as, to *put out* an intruder; to be *put out* of office.

The same Day that he [Adam] was putt in Paradys, the same Day he was *put outt.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 67.

Whanne nature hath sett in you plente
Of alle goodnesse, by vertu and bi grace,
He neuere assembled hem, as semeth me,
To *put* pyte *owte* of his dwellyng place.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

They should *put out* four of the magistrates from that power and trust which the freeman had committed to them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 205.

(*f*) To publish; make public; issue: as, to *put out* a pamphlet.

I was surprized at the Impudence of a Booth, which *put out* the Pictures of some Indian Beasts with hard Names; and of four that were Painted I found but two.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 177.

They were *putting out* very curious stamps of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty.
Addison, Works (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

Every case in which copies of the original letters can be compared with the revised editions *put out* by the writers.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

(*g*) To confuse; disconcert.

My Aunt is here, and she will *put* me *out:* you know I cannot dance before her.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

Something has gone wrong, Miss Fanny, I'm afraid. You seem *put out*, and it 's very becoming, I give you my honour. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. viii.

(*h*) To offend.

You're a good old brick to be serious, and not *put out* with me. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 7.

(*i*) To lay out. (1) To expend; spend: as, to *put out* money. (2) To invest; place at interest.

He called his money in,
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former shelf:
He *put* it *out* again.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

(*j*) To dislocate: as, to *put out* one's ankle.—**To put out of sight.** See *sight.*—**To put over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To refer; send.

For the certain knowledge of that truth
I *put* you *o'er* to heaven and to my mother.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 62.

(2) To defer; postpone: as, the court *put over* the cause to the next term. (3†) To transfer; make over; assign.

If he intends to come hither, it were good he sold his land, and paid his sister her £100, which he promised when I *put over* his land to him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, **I.** 458.

(4) To knock over; kill. [Australia.]

"I wouldn't lose that pistol for five pounds," he said, "No—nor more. I should never have one like it again. I've *put over* a parrot at twenty yards with it."
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, **p. 412.**

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To place in authority over. (2) To transport across; ferry or carry across.

Cattle . . . which came late, and could not be *put over* the river, lived very well all the winter without any hay.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 219.

To put the ax in the helve, the boot on the wrong leg, the cart before the horse. See *ax*[1], *boot*[2], *cart.*—**To put the case.** See *case*[1], and *put the case*, above.—**To put the change on** or **upon**†. See *change.*—**To put the fool on** or **upon**†. See *fool*[1].—**To put the hand to** (or **unto**). (*a*) To take hold of; begin; undertake.

Ye shall rejoice in all that ye *put your hand unto.*
Deut. xii. 7.

(*b*) To take or seize, as in theft; steal.

If the thief be not found, then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have *put his hand unto* his neighbour's goods. Ex. xxii. 8.

To put the helm down. See *helm*[1].—**To put the last** or **finishing hand to.** See *hand.*—**To put this and that together,** to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; think of two related facts and form an opinion thereon; infer from given premises.

Putting this and that together—combining under the head "this" present appearances, . . . and ranging under the head "that" the visit to his sister—the watchman reported to Miss Peecher his strong suspicions.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 11.

To put through, to carry or conduct to a successful termination: as, the measure was *put through* without hesitation.

That was the way he *put* her *through*—
"There!" said the Deacon, "naow she'll dew!"
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

To put to (or **unto**). (*a*) [*To*, adv.] (1) To add; unite.

I muste a-bide al manere aventure,
For I may not *put too*, nor take away.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

(2) To put forth; apply; use.

If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then must he *put to* more strength. Eccl. x. 10.

Who shall *put-to* his power
To draw those virtues out of a flood of humours
Where they are drown'd, and make 'em shine again?
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iv. 2.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To add to; unite with.

Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be *put to* it, nor any thing taken from it. Eccl. iii. 14.

(2) To drive; force; impel: as, to be *put to* one's **shift.** (3) To send, bring, or consign to.

Such as were taken on either side were *put to* the sword or *to* the halter. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely.
S. Butler, Hudibras, **III. i. 1148.**

(4) To expose to; refer to.

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it *to* a battle at sea. *Bacon.*

When our universal state
Was *put to* hazard.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

(5) To limit or confine to.

If there be twenty ways to some poor village,
'Tis strange that virtue should be *put to* one.
Middleton, Game at Chess, **ii. 1.**

To put to a stand, to death, to earth, to prentice. See the nouns.—**To put together,** to unite; place in juxtaposition or combination.—**To put to rights.** See *right.*—**To put to the blush, to (the) foil**†**, to the horn, to the rack, to trial,** etc. See the nouns.—**To put two and two together.** Same as *to put this and that together.*—**To put up.** (*a*†) To bear or suffer without protest or resentment; pass unnoticed or unavenged; overlook: now, *to put up with.*

Take my armour off quickly, 'twill make him swoon, I fear; he is not fit to look on 't that will *put up* a blow.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, **v. 1.**

Every body tells me I am the properest gentleman in the town, and I *put* it *up;* for the truth is, I dare not give any one the lie. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, **ii. 1.**

(*b*†) To send forth or shoot up, as plants.

Hartshorn . . . mixed with dung and watered *putteth up* mushrooms. *Bacon.*

(*c*) To offer.

I cannot see how he will escape that heathenish Battologie of multiplying words which Christ himselfe, that has the *putting up* of our Praiers, told us would not be acceptable in heaven. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The itinerant bookseller evades, or endeavours to evade, the payment of an auctioneer's licence, by *putting-up* his books at a high price, and himself decreasing the terms.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, **I. 323.**

(*d*) To start from a cover: as, to *put up* a hare.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase. *Addison*, Spectator.

I started off on a walk through the country—a short one—incited thereto by the possibility of *putting up* a deer, or slaying a jackal. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, **I. 160.**

(*e*) To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent. *Spelman.*

(*f*) To pack; store up, as for preservation: as, to *put up* beef or pork in casks.

Not any of them would eate a bit with him, but *put vp* all the remainder in Baskets.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, **I. 161.**

(*g*) To put into its ordinary place when not in use, as a sword in its scabbard, or a purse in the pocket.

Faith, we may *put up* our pipes, and be gone.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 96.

Put thy sword *up*, traitor. *Shak.*, Tempest, **i. 2. 469.**

She *put up* her spectacles, shut the Bible, and pushed her chair back from the table.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, **xxiv.**

(*h*) To accommodate with lodging: as, I can *put* you *up* for a night.

I'se warrant ye'll be weel *put up;* for they never turn awa' naebody frae the door. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, **i.**

(*i*) To post as a candidate; nominate for election.

Soon after this debate Pitt's name was *put up* by Fox at Brookes's. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

To put upon. See *to put on.*—**To put up to,** to give information respecting; make acquainted with; explain; teach: as, he *put* me *up to* a thing or two; we were *put up to* the trick or dodge. [Slang.]=**Syn.** *Put, Set, Lay, Place. Put* is a very indefinite word, with a wide range of idiomatic uses. *Set* has also a wide range; it suggests fixedness, especially of something upright: as, to *set* a vase or lamp on the table, or a chair by the table. *Lay* suggests a horizontal position: as, to *lay* one's self down; to *lay* a knife or book on the table. *Place* suggests definiteness of location: as, to *place* one's finger on the spot.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go or move; especially, to go quickly; hasten.

In fibrous [roots] . . . the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 6, **vi.**

Stay in your place, know your own strength, and *put* not Beyond the sphere of your activity.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, **i. 1.**

2. To direct one's course; turn.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land.
Dryden, Æneid, **vi. 554.**

3†. To make an effort; try; endeavor.

If it be possible
That an arch-villain may ever be recover'd,
This penitent rascal will *put* hard.
Fletcher (and another), False One, **iv. 3.**

4†. To put the case; suppose.

Lat us now *putte* that ye han leve.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

To put about, to go about; turn back; change or reverse one's course.—**To put at,** to throw with an upward and forward motion of the arm.

O it fell anes upon a time
They *putted at* the stane;
And seven foot ayond them a'
Brown Robin's gar'd it gang.
Rose the Red and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 176).

To put away for (*naut.*), to start to go to: as, to *put away for* home after a cruise.—**To put fair**, to bid fair.

And he had *put fair* for it, had not death prevented him, by which his life and projects were cut off together.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 130. (*Davies.*)

To put for, to start for; especially, to get in resolute motion toward with decided purpose and vigorous action: as, to *put for* home; to *put for* the shore.—**To put forth.** (*a*) To shoot; bud: germinate.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Then the flowers *put forth* and spring, and then the Sunne shall scatter the mists.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

(*b*) To set out; depart.

Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10. 7.

To put forward†, to hasten on.

I am willing *to put forward* as fast as my beast will give me leave, though I fear nothing in your company.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

To put in. (*a*) *Naut.*, to enter a port or harbor; especially, to deviate from the regular course to seek shelter from storms, or to refit, procure provisions, etc.: as, the ship *put in* to Charleston.

We sailed for Mytilene, but *put in* the first evening at Cardamilla in Scio, where I pitched my tent, and lay all night, and the next evening arrived at the port of Mytilene.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 14.

(*b*) To call at and enter a place, as a house of refreshment.

We took horse, and got early to Baldwick, where there was a fair, and we *put in*, and eat a mouthfull of porke, which they made us pay 14*d.* for, which vexed me much.
Pepys, Diary, I. 220.

(*c*) To dash into covert for safety, as a bird when hard pressed by a hawk. (*d*) To interpose.

He has . . . kicked me three or four times about the tiring-house . . . for but offering to *put in* with my experience. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

And although astrology may here *put in*, and plead the secrett influence of this star [the dog-star] . . .
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

To put in for, to put in a claim for; make application for; seek to obtain.

Jacob had suffered patiently the direction of those that governed him, so long as the excuse of his minority was a good one. But, being now arrived at the age of 17, he began to *put in* by degrees *for* his share in the direction of affairs. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 241.

Many most unfit persons are now *putting in for* that place. *Abp. Ussher*, Letters, cxvi.

To put off, to leave land; sail off.

Let me cut the cable,
And, when we are *put off*, fall to their throats.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 78.

To put on, to move or hasten on.

So *put on*, my brave boy, and make the best of thy way to Boulogne. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 6.

We *put on* pretty fast; the janizary, and guide to whom the horses belonged, frequently looking back in the utmost consternation, lest they should send after us, and injure us some way or other.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 65.

To put out. (*a*) *Naut.*, to start; sail. (*b*) To leave suddenly; be off; get out. (*c*) In tanning morocco leather, to remove small fragments of flesh still adhering to the flesh-side of the tanned skins, and at the same time to stretch and smooth the skins. Formerly done almost exclusively by hand-labor, this operation is now largely performed by putting-out machines.—**To put over.** (*a*) To sail over or across. (*b*) To remove her meat from the gorge into the stomach: said of a hawk.—**To put up.** (*a*) To take lodgings; lodge. (*b*) To offer one's self as a candidate.

The beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*c*) To sheath the sword; cease from further contest.

Troth, I'll *put up* at all adventures, master:
It comes off very fair yet.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.

(*d*) To pay down or stake money. [Slang, U. S.]—**To put up to**, to advance to; approach. [Rare.]

With this he *put up to* my lord;
The courtiers kept their distance due. *Swift.*

To put up with, to bear without resentment or repining; tolerate: as, to *put up with* many annoyances; to *put up with* injury; to *put up with* bad fare.

It would no more repay us for all the insolence that we have *put up with* than does the infliction of a forty-shilling fine on the cabman recompense the gentleman whom he has blackguarded for an hour in a crowded thoroughfare. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XCVI. 198.

put[1] (půt), *n.* [Formerly also *putt;* < ME. *put*, < *put*[1], *v.*] **1.** A thrust; a push.

The dear creature, I doubted not, wanted to instruct me how to answer the captain's home *put*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 316. (*Davies.*)

2. A cast or throw; specifically, a throw made by an upward and forward motion of the arm, as in putting the stone. [Pronounced in Scotland put.]

The *put* of the stoon thou maist not reche,
To litil myȝte is in thi sleue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

3†. An attempt; particularly, an attempt to avoid something, as when a bird or beast of chase, hard pressed, seeks safety under cover.

The stag's was a forced *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A game at cards, played generally by two people, but sometimes by three, and often four. The whole pack is used in playing, but only three cards are dealt out at a time. Whoever gains at least two tricks out of the three counts five points, which make game.

There are some playing at back-gammon, some at trick-track, some at picket, some at cribidge, and, perhaps, at a by-table in a corner, four or five harmless fellows at *put* and all-foures. *Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum* (1699), [p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

He had heard an old tailor say that in his youth, fifty years ago, *put* was a common public-house game.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 267.

5. A contract by which the party signing or making the same agrees, in consideration usually of a certain sum of money, that he will accept and pay for specified securities or commodities which the party named therein, or the bearer of the contract, at or within a time named, shall, at the option of the latter, offer to sell the former at a specified price. It is used chiefly in the stock-market, for speculative purposes, and if the intent of the parties is to settle the difference of price in money, it is illegal.

Gran. And all this out of Change-Alley?
Wit. Every Shilling, Sir; all out of Stocks,
Putts, Bulls, Rams, Bears, and Bubbles.
Cibber, Refusal, i.

A *put* is an option to deliver, or not deliver, at a future day. *Bisbee and Simonds*, Law Prod. Ex., p. 50.

put[2] (put), *n.* [Also *putt;* perhaps < W. *pwt*, any short thing; cf. *pwtan*, *pwtog*, a squat woman.] A rustic; a clown; a silly fellow; a simpleton; an oddity. [Eng.]

As he gave the good-night to two or three young fellows a little before our landing, one of them, instead of returning the civility, asked us what queer old *put* we had in the boat. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

What Letacre said to you upon that occasion you ought to have borne with more decency . . . than to have called him country *put*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

put[3]† (put), *n.* [< OF. *pute, puite* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *puta* = It. *putta*), a prostitute, fem. of *put, puit, pout, pot* (= Sp. Pg. *puto* = It. *putto*), foul, bad, wicked.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

put[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pit*[1].

putage (pū'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *putage* (ML. *putagium*), fornication, prostitution, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] In *law*, prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

If any heir female under guardianship were guilty of *putage*, she forfeited her part to her coheirs.
Jacob, Law Dict.

putaile†, *n.* A variant form of *pitaile*.

putamen (pū-tā'men), *n.*; pl. *putamina* (pū-tam'i-nạ̄). [< L. *putamen*, a trimming or clipping, waste, husk, < *putare*, cleanse, trim, prune: see *putation.*] **1.** In *bot.*, the endocarp of a fruit when hard and stony; the shell of a nut, or the stone of a stone-fruit or drupe; also, one of the pyrenæ or apparent seeds of some drupes. See *drupe* and *endocarp*, and cut under *drupe*. —**2.** In *ornith.*, the soft shell of an egg; a last layer of tough tenacious albumen deposited upon the soft white of the egg, forming a membrane in and upon which the hard shell is deposited.—**3.** In *anat.*, the outer zone of gray matter of the lenticular part of the corpus striatum of the brain. The claustrum separates the putamen from the cortex of the brain.

putaminous (pū-tam'i-nus), *a.* [< *putamen* (*-min-*) + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the putamen: as, a *putaminous* envelop or membrane.

putanism (pū'tạ̄-nizm), *n.* [< F. *putanisme* (= Sp. *putanismo, putaísmo* = It. *puttanismo*), prostitution, < *putain* (= It. *puttana*), a prostitute, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] Customary lewdness or prostitution in a female. *Bailey.*

putation (pū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *putacion*, < OF. *putation*, < L. *putatio(n-)*, a pruning, lopping, also (LL.) a reckoning, computing, considering, < *putare*, pp. *putatus*, cleanse, trim, prune, fig. adjust, settle (*rationem* or *rationes*) accounts; hence reckon, count, compute, value, estimate, esteem, consider, think, suppose, believe; < *putus*, clean, clear: see *pute.*] **1.** A lopping or pruning, as of trees; pruning.

Eke thai be apte unto *putacion*
Of bowes drie or foule elacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. The act of considering, deeming, or supposing; supposition; estimation.

If we were not the actors and sufferers, it is not possible that we should be made the natural subjects of the accidents of another's body, by any *putation*, estimation, or misjudging whatsoever. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

putative (pū'tạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< F. *putatif* = Sp. Pg. *putativo*, < LL. *putativus*, supposed, < L. *putare*, pp. *putatus*, think, suppose: see *putation.*] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed: as, the *putative* father of a child.

Thus things indifferent, being esteem'd useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a *putative* and usurp'd authority.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, II. i. § 3.

Her *putative* parents had impressed,
On their departure, their enjoinment.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 175.

Putative marriage, in *canon law*, a marriage contracted in violation of an impediment, but in good faith on the part of at least one party.

put-by† (půt'bī), *n.* An excuse for setting aside or ignoring. See quotation under *put-off*.

put-case† (půt'kās), *n.* [< *put*[1], *v.*, + obj. *case*[1], *n.*] A propounder of hypotheses, or hypothetical cases.

He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a *put-case*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 20. (*Davies.*)

putchuk, putchock (pu-chuk', pu-chok'), *n.* [Hind. *pachak.*] The costus-root.—**Green or native green putchuk**, the Chinese *Aristolochia recurvilabra:* so called from some resemblance of its rootstock to the putchuk imported from India. It is used as a remedy for burns and indigestion, and, like many other species of *Aristolochia*, is regarded as an antidote to snake-poison. Physicians, however, now credit these plants with the virtues of diaphoretics, stimulant tonics, and emmenagogues only. The drug is obtained chiefly from cultivation, and is at Ningpo a large article of commerce.

pute† (pūt), *a.* [< L. *putus*, cleansed, clean, clear, pure, unmixed (usually joined with *purus*, pure: *purus putus*, or *purus ac putus*), orig. pp., < √ *pu*, in *purus*, pure, clean: see *pure.* From this adj. are also ult. E. *putamen, putation, putative, compute, count*[1], *account, dispute, repute*, etc.] Clear; pure; mere.

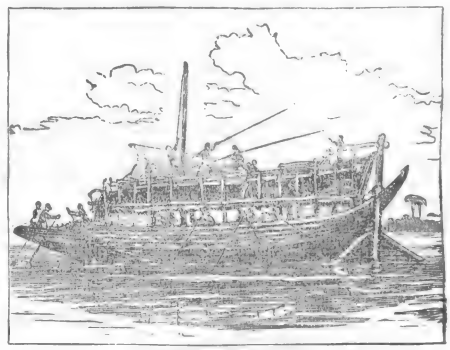
Arminius . . . acknowledges faith to be the pure *pute* gift of God. *Bp. Hall*, Via Media (trans.), v. (*Davies.*)

Generally pure *pute* Italians, preferred in England, transmitted the gain they got . . . into their own country. *Fuller*, Worthies, York, III. 464. (*Davies.*)

That cause . . . was pure and *pute* factions.
Roger North, Examen, p. 527. (*Davies.*)

puteal (pū'tē-ạl), *n.* [L., a stone curb surrounding the mouth of a well, < *puteus*, a well: see *pit*[1].] An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons from falling into it; a well-curb. Sculptured examples of both antiquity and the middle ages occur, among which are works of art of high excellence. See cut under *pozzo*.

puteli (půt'e-li), *n.* [Hind. *paṭelā.*] A flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting the products of India down the Ganges. It is from 40 to



Puteli of the Ganges.

65 feet long, lightly made, and capable of conveying a heavy cargo. The puteli is surmounted by a large flat-topped shed, nearly as long as the boat, and carries a single large square sail.

puteriet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *puterie* (= Sp. *puteria;* ML. reflex *puteria*), prostitution, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] Prostitution. *Chaucer.*

putid† (pū'tid), *a.* [< L. *putidus*, stinking, fetid, < *putere*, stink, be rotten, < √ *pu*, = Skt. √ *pūy*, stink. Cf. *putrid.*] **1.** Stinking; rotten.

This Mother of divinest Love, as pure
As is that other *putid!*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 220.

2. Mean; low; worthless; foul; dirty; disgusting.

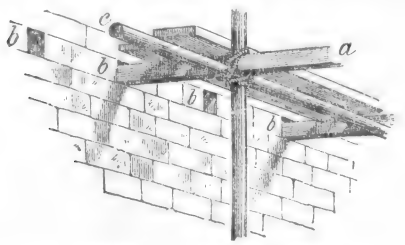
Putid fables and ridiculous fictions.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 126.

putidity† (pū-tid'i-ti), *n.* [< *putid* + *-ity.*] The quality of being putid; foulness; vileness; meanness.

putidness† (pū'tid-nes), *n.* [< *putid* + *-ness.*] The quality of being putid; rottenness; putidity.

High-tasted sawces made with garlick or onions, purposely applied to tainted meats, to make their *putidness* less perceptible.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 199. (*Davies.*)

putlog (půt'log), *n.* [< *put*[1] (?) + *log*[1].] In *carp.*, one of a number of short pieces of timber used in building to carry the floor of a scaffold. They are placed at right angles to the wall, one end resting on the ledgers of the scaffold, and the other in holes left in the wall, called *putlog-holes*.



a, putlog; *b*, *b*, putlog-holes; *c*, ledger.

putlog-hole (půt'log-hōl), *n.* One of a series of small holes left in a wall, to admit the ends of putlogs.

put-off (půt'ôf), *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

There be so many *put-offs*, so many put-byes, so many respects and considerations of worldly wisdom.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

"We want t' man who came here for hiding last night; t' man called John Whitehead." "He came not here last night." "That 's a *put-off*. He came this morning — then." *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, iii.

putois (F. pron. pü-two'), *n.* [F. *putois* (ML. *putacius*), a polecat, its fur, a brush made of its fur, < L. *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] A brush supposed to be made of the hair of the polecat, used by painters of ceramic ware.

putoo (put'ö), *n.* [Cingalese.] A dish made from flour or meal from the germinal shoots of the palmyra-nut, scraped cocoanut, and jackfruit, much esteemed by the Cingalese.

Putorius (pū-tō'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *putor*, a stench, < *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] An extensive genus of *Mustelidæ*, belonging to the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, having 34 teeth, instead of 38 as in *Mustela*, and containing the animals known as *weasels*, *stoats*, *ermines*, *polecats*, *ferrets*, and *minks*. They are related to the martens and sables, but are smaller, with much slenderer body and tail, and very short limbs. They inhabit nearly all countries. They are often destructive to poultry, but are beneficial in destroying rats, mice, and other vermin. Species inhabiting cold countries turn white in winter, the tip of the tail remaining black. Such furnish a highly prized fur, known as *ermine*. The common weasel, *Putorius vulgaris*, is one of the smallest species, 6 or 8 inches long, with a short tail. *P. erminea* is the common stoat or ermine. *P. fœtidus* is the polecat, of which a variety, *P. furo*, commonly an albino with pink eyes, is the domesticated ferret. The spotted polecat is *P. sarmaticus*. (See *sarmatier*.) The black-footed ferret of the western prairies of the United States is *P.* (*Cynomyonax*) *nigripes*. The bridled weasel of South America is *P. frenatus*. A Siberian form, *P. sibiricus*, is the red sable, chorok, or kolinsky (which see). An aquatic species, somewhat otter-like, is *P. lutreola*, the European mink. The American mink is *P. vison*. See cuts under *Cynomyonax*, *ermine*, *ferret*, *mink*, *polecat*, and *weasel*.

putour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] A pimp; a procurer; a keeper of a brothel. *Chaucer*.

put-pin (půt'pin), *n.* [< *put*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pin*[1].] Same as *push-pin*.

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glass
(Which, breath'd but on, his falsed gloss doth pass).
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 205.

Putranjiva (put-ran-jī'vä), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1826), from a native name in India, < Skt. *putra*, son, + *jiva*, living.] A genus of apetalous trees of the family *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllanthæ*. It is characterized by numerous staminate flowers in dense heads at the nodes, each with a slender unequally five-lobed calyx and two or three stamens; pistillate flowers with three short spreading styles expanded into broad fleshy papillose branches; and an ovary of three carpels each with two ovules, becoming in fruit an ovoid drupe with one cell and one seed. The four species are natives of India and Ceylon, and are large timber-trees with close-grained and very hard wood, bearing rigid and entire veiny alternate leaves, and axillary flowers, the staminate numerous and short-stalked and the pistillate one or few and long-stalked. *P. Roxburghii* is known in India as *wild olive*.

putredinous (pū-tred'i-nus), *a.* [< OF. *putredineux* = Pg. It. *putredinoso*, < LL. *putredo* (*-din-*), rottenness, < L. *putrere*, be putrid: see *putrid*.] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer*, Animal Humours.

putrefacient (pū-trē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *putrefaciente*, < L. *putrefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *putrefacere*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *putrefactive*.

Putrefacient action on the blood and tissues after the lapse of some hours. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 363.

II. *n.* An agent or a substance that produces putrefaction.

putrefacted†, **putrefactive**, etc. See *putrefact-*, etc.

putrefaction (pū-trē-fak'shon), *n.* [Also *putrifaction*; < ME. *putrifaccioun*, < OF. *putrefaction*, F. *putréfaction* = Pr. *putrefaccio* = Sp. *putrefaccion* = Pg. *putrefacção* = It. *putrefazione*, < LL. *putrefactio(n-)*, < L. *putrefacere*, pp. *putrefactus*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] **1.** The act or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, attended by the evolution of fetid gases. Putrefaction is at present believed to be a result of the activity of organisms of the simplest form — the *Schizomycetes*. It can therefore take place only when the conditions are favorable for the life and growth of these organisms. A temperature of from 60° to 80° F., a moderate degree of humidity, and limited access of air are the conditions most favorable to putrefaction. Extremes of heat and cold, salt, sugar, vinegar, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, and other antiseptics prevent putrefaction by destroying or rendering inactive the organisms which induce it. The chemical changes in a putrefying body are most complex. From proteid bodies are formed: indol, skatol, various aromatic nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous acids, ptomaïnes, hydrogen sulphid, and many other solid and gaseous products. See *fermentation*, and *germ theory* (under *germ*).

Alle philosophoris seyn that the feuere contynuele is gendrid of *putrifaccioun* of blood and of corrupcioun of humouris. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

All creatures that have breath in their nostrils must suddenly return to *putrefaction*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 31.

Pasteur proved that in the special fermentation which bears the name of *putrefaction* the primum movens of the *putrefaction* resides in microscopic vibrios of absolutely the same order as those which compose the butyric ferment. *Life of Pasteur* (trans.), p. 57.

2. Putrefied matter.

putrefactious†, **putrefactive** (pū-trē-fak'shus), *a.* [< *putrefacti(on)* + *-ous*.] Putrefying; putrid.

Drunkennesse, whose *putrefactious* slime
Darkens the splendour of our common wealth.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

putrefactive (pū-trē-fak'tiv), *a.* [Also *putrifactive*; = F. *putréfactif* = Sp. Pg. *putrefactivo* = It. *putrefattivo*, < L. *putrefactus*, pp. of *putrefacere*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] **1.** Pertaining to putrefaction: as, the *putrefactive* smell or process, or the *putrefactive* fermentation.

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

There were small signs yet of the acetous and *putrefactive* stages which were to follow in the victory and decline of Puritanism. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 154.

2. Causing putrefaction.

The vessels of the living body, whether of man or animals, are sealed up beyond the reach of *putrefactive* germs so long as they are in a sound and healthy state.
S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 77.

putrefactiveness (pū-trē-fak'tiv-nes), *n.* Putrefactive character, quality, or condition. Also *putrifactiveness*.

putrefiable (pū'trē-fī-a-bl), *a.* [Also *putrifiable*; < *putrefy* + *-able*.] Liable to putrefy; subject to or causing putrefaction.

For absorption of *putrefiable* materials Esmarch has used with great satisfaction turf enclosed in gauze bags.
W. T. Belfield, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 60.

putrefier (pū'trē-fī-ėr), *n.* A putrefacient. Also *putrifier*.

An account of a series of experiments upon *putrefiers* and antiseptics. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 196.

putrefy (pū'trē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *putrefied*, ppr. *putrefying*. [Also *putrify*; < ME. *putrefien*, < OF. *putrefier*, F. *putréfier* = Sp. Pg. *putrificar* (< ML. **putreficare*) = It. *putrefare*, < L. *putrefacere*, cause to rot, putrefy, *putrefieri*, rot, putrefy, < *putrere*, be rotten (see *putrid*), + *fieri*, pass. of *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render putrid; cause to decay with an offensive odor; cause to become fetid by rotting. See *putrefaction*. — **2.** To make carious or gangrenous.

A wound was so *putrefied* as to endanger the bone.
Sir W. Temple.

3. To corrupt; make foul or offensive. [Rare.]

They would but stink and *putrefy* the air.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 90.

II. *intrans.* To become putrid; decay with a fetid smell. See *putrefaction*.

Wounds and bruises, and *putrifying* sores. Isa. i. 6.

Whenne they shewe uppe thaire fertilitee,
So turne hem with the plough to *putrifie*;
And after that thi lande shal multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

Many substances in nature which are solid do *putrify* and corrupt into worms.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

=**Syn.** *Decay*, *Corrupt*, etc. See *rot*.

putrescence (pū-tres'ens), *n.* [< F. *putrescence* = It. *putrescenza*; as *putrescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Putrescent character or condition; tendency to putridity or decay; a putrid state.

We must confess in the common *putrescence* it may promote elevation, which the breaking of the bladder of gall, so small a part in man, cannot considerably advantage.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

In attempting to sterilize a putrescible solution by means of cold, it was found that, though in some cases *putrescence* was delayed, in no case were the organisms completely destroyed. *Science*, VI. 393.

putrescent (pū-tres'ent), *a.* [< OF. *putrescent* = It. *putrescente*, < L. *putrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *putrescere*, grow rotten, decay, incept. from *putrere*, be rotten or putrid: see *putrid*.] **1.** Becoming or growing putrid, or fetidly rotten; in course of putrefying; tainted with putrefaction or decay: as, *putrescent* flesh.

Stately, externally powerful, although undermined and *putrescent* at the core, the death-stricken empire still dashed back the assaults of its barbarous enemies.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 18.

If from the hospitals . . .
All the diseases in one moat were gathered,
Such was it here, and such a stench came from it
As from *putrescent* limbs is wont to issue.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxix. 51.

2. Of or pertaining to the process of putrefaction: as, a *putrescent* smell.

putrescible (pū-tres'i-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *putrescible* = It. *putrescibile*, < L. *putrescere*, grow rotten, + *-ible*.] Subject to putrefaction; liable to become putrid. as, *putrescible* substances.

It does not appear to be *putrescible*.
Philosophical Transactions (1798), i. § 2.

Finely divided charcoal is usually stated to have strong antiseptic powers. It certainly has a remarkable action upon *putrescible* substances.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 355.

putrid (pū'trid), *a.* [< F. *putride* = Sp. *pútrido* = Pg. It. *putrido*, < L. *putridus*, rotten, corrupt, < *putrere*, be rotten, *putris*, rotten; cf. *putere*, be rotten, Ir. *putar*, stinking, L. *pus*, matter, etc.: see *putid* and *pus*.] **1.** In a state of decay or putrefaction; exhibiting putrefaction; corrupt; fetid from rottenness; stinking: said of animal and vegetable bodies: as, *putrid* flesh.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows.
Waller, Æneid, iv.

A wide and melancholy waste
Of *putrid* marshes. *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. Indicating a state of putrefaction; proceeding from or pertaining to putrefaction: as, a *putrid* scent. — **Putrid fever.** See *fever*[1]. — **Putrid sore throat**, gangrenous pharyngitis.

putridity (pū-trid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *putridité* = It. *putridità*; as *putrid* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being putrid; corruption; fetid rottenness. — **2.** Putrid matter.

A hundred and thirty corpses of men, nay of women and even children, . . . lie heaped in that glacière; putrid under *putridities*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 3.

putridness (pū'trid-nes), *n.* Putrid character or condition.

putrifacted†, **putrifaction**, etc. See *putrefacted*, etc.

putrification (pū″tri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *putrefy* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] Putrefaction.

Putrification must nedes be in a bodye.
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546).

putrify, *v.* See *putrefy*.

putry[1]† (pū'tri), *a.* [< L. *putris*, *putridus*, rotten: see *putrid*.] Putrid.

Howl not, thou *putry* mould! groan not, ye graves!
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II. (*Richardson.*)

putry[2]†, *n.* Same as *puterie*.

putt[1] (put), *v. i.* [A spelling of *put*[1]; obsolete in the general sense.] In *golf-playing*, to play with a putter; play when the ball lies at a short distance from the hole.

putt[1] (put), *n.* [< *putt*[1], *v.*] In *golf-playing*, a stroke made with a putter, or made in attempting to hole a ball.

putt[2], *n.* See *put*[2].

puttah, *n.* Same as *patah*.

putter[1] (půt'ėr), *n.* [< *put*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who puts or places: as, a *putter* of obstacles in one's way. — **2.** One who puts or hauls coal from the place where it is mined to the point

from which it is raised to the surface; one who transports coal on any underground road. Also called *haulier*, *drawer*, and *trammer*. [Little, if at all, used in the United States.]—**3.** One who puts or throws, especially a stone: as, he is but a poor *putter*. [In this sense pronounced put'ẽr in Scotland.]

> Fame saying that Troy trains vp approvèd sons
> In deeds of arms, braue *putters*-off of shafts,
> For winging lances, masters of their crafts.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xviii. 379.

4 (put'ẽr). In *golf-playing*, a club with a stiff and comparatively short shaft, generally used when the ball is on the putting-green.—**Putter on.** (*a*) One who urges, instigates, or incites; an instigator or inciter.

> They vent reproaches
> Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*
> Of these exactions. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 24.

(*b*) One who puts or places something on something else.—**Putter out,** formerly, one who deposited money on going abroad, on condition of receiving a very much larger sum on his return, the money being forfeited in case of his non-return. This mode of gambling was practised in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. On dangerous expeditions the money received was sometimes as much as five pounds for every pound deposited.

> Or that there were such men
> Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
> Each *putter-out* of five for one will bring us
> Good warrant of. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 48.

putter[2] (put'ẽr), *v. i.* A variant of *potter*[2].

> Lies abed Sunday morning, and gets up late to *putter* with the furnace. *The Century*, XXVI. 635.

putti (pụt'ti), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *putto*, a little child, < L. *putus*, a boy, child: see *pupil*[1].] Representations of Cupid-like nude children common in the art of the fifteenth and following centuries, especially in Italy.

puttier (put'i-ẽr), *n.* [< *putty*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who putties; one who fills up or cements with putty, as a glazier.

> Cracked old houses where the painters and plumbers and *puttyers* are always at work.
> *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii.

putting-green (put'ing-grēn), *n.* In *golf*, all that part of the course within twenty yards of a hole, excepting hazards

> Some of the *putting-greens* [at St. Andrews] are not what they should be, . . . but others, again, are things of beauty. The green of the "hole o' cross" is probably the best in all the world of golf.
> *Golf* (Badminton Library), p. 313.

putting-stone (put'ing-stōn), *n.* In Scotland, a heavy stone to be thrown with the hand, raised and thrust forward from the shoulder: chiefly used in gymnastic exercises or athletic sports.

> She lifted the heavy *putting-stane*,
> And gave a sad "Ohon!"
> *Rose the Red and White Lilly* (Child's Ballads, V. 177).

putto, *n.* See *puttoo*.

puttock (put'ọk), *n.* [< ME. *puttok*, *potok*; origin uncertain.] A kind of hawk. (*a*) The kite or glede, *Milvus regalis*. (*b*) The common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*.

> The Hen which when the *Puttocke* hath caught hir Chekin beginneth to cackle.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 92.

> Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest
> But may imagine how the bird was dead,
> Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 191.

puttoo (put'ö), *n.* [Also *putto*; < Hind. *paṭṭū*.] A fabric made in Cashmere and neighboring countries of the longer and coarser wool of the goat, after the fine and soft undergrowth has been separated from it. See *cashmere shawl*, under *cashmere*. Also called *Cashgar cloth*.

putty (put'i), *n.* [< OF. *potee*, brass, copper, tin, etc., calcined, also a potful, F. *potée*, powdered tin, oxid, putty, also a potful, < *pot*, a pot: see *pot*[1]. Cf. *potin*, *pottain*, *pot-metal*.] **1.** A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime, and linseed-oil, mixed to the consistence of dough. In this state it is used by glaziers for fixing the panes of glass in window-sashes, etc., and also by house-painters to stop up holes and cavities in woodwork before painting. It is often tinted with various pigments to make it agree in color with the surface on which it is used.

2. A powder of oxid of tin, used in polishing glass and steel: sometimes called *jewelers' putty*. —**3.** A very fine cement, used by plasterers and stone-masons, made of lime only. See the quotation.

> Fine stuff [mortar made of fine white lime] very carefully prepared, and so completely macerated as to be held in solution in water, which is allowed to evaporate till it is of sufficient consistence for working, is called *putty*, plasterers' *putty*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

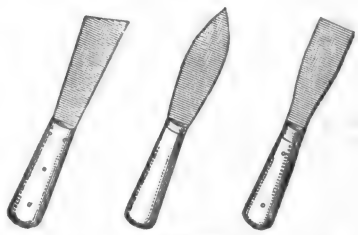
4. A mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.—**5.** A mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making molds in foundries.—**Glycerin putty,** a kind of putty, more properly a cement, made of glycerin and litharge.

putty (put'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *puttied*, ppr. *puttying*. [< *putty*, *n.*] To cement with putty; fill up with putty.

putty-eye (put'i-ī), *n.* A name given by pigeon-fanciers to the eyes of pigeons which have a thick orbit of a fleshy character.

putty-faced (put'i-fāst), *a.* Having a face resembling putty in pastiness or color.

putty-knife (put'i-nīf), *n.* A knife with a blunt,



Putty-knives.

flexible blade, used by glaziers for laying on putty; a stopping-knife.

putty-powder (put'i-pou'dẽr), *n.* An artificially prepared oxid of tin (SnO_2), sometimes mixed with oxid of lead (PbO), used for polishing glass and other substances.

puttyroot (put'i-röt), *n.* An American orchid, *Aplectrum spicatum*, producing every year on a slender rootstock a corm an inch in diameter, filled with an extremely glutinous matter, which has been used as a cement, whence the name.



Puttyroot (*Aplectrum spicatum*).

1, upper part of flowering scape; 2, a leaf from a bulb of the season, showing attachment to bulb of preceding season; 3, fruiting scape.

Each corm persists till there are three or four horizontally connected. The newest sends up, late in summer, a single much-veined and plaited leaf, which lasts through the winter, and in spring a scape a foot or more high, with a loose raceme of brownish flowers. Also called *Adam and Eve*.

putty-work (put'i-wẽrk), *n.* Decoration by means of a composition in which ornaments are modeled while it is soft, and which grows very hard. Coffers, picture-frames, shrines, etc., were elaborately decorated in this material in Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, color being often added to the ornaments in relief.

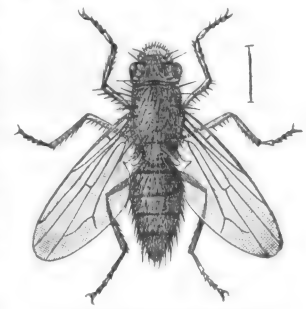
put-up (pụt'up), *a.* Concocted or planned by intimates or insiders, but so as to appear to emanate from or be the work of others; speciously conceived, planned, or carried out: as, a *put-up* job. [Colloq.]

> "Well, master," said Blathers, . . . "this warn't a *put-up* thing." "And what the devil's a *put-up* thing?" demanded the doctor impatiently. "We call it a *put-up* robbery, ladies," said Blathers, turning to them as if he pitied their ignorance, but had a contempt for the doctor's, "when the servants is in it."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

puture, pulture (pū'tụr, pul'tụr), *n.* [< OF. *peuture*, *puture*, *pouture*, *poture*, *pulture*, food, nourishment, < ML. **pultura*, *putura*, food, pottage, < L. *puls* (*pult-*), a thick broth or pottage: see *pulse*[2].] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take food for man, horse, and dog from the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, etc.

> In 6 Henry VIII. (1514) *puture* was paid for the forest which was reclaimed towards the close of that reign.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

puxi (puk'si), *n.* [Mex. Ind.] The larvæ of the various dipterous insects of the genus *Ephydra*, which inhabit the alkali lakes of western North America, and are made into edible cakes: so called by Mexican Indians and Spanish Americans. See *Ephydra*, *ahuatle*, and *koochahbee*.



Puxi Fly (*Ephydra californica*). (Line shows natural size.)

puy[1], *n.* Same as *poy*.

puy[2] (pwē), *n.* [F. *puy*: see *poy*, *pew*[2].] One of the small volcanic cones which are common in Auvergne, central France.

> It is a most striking sight to see the small cones or *Puys* of the later date, of which there are not fewer than 230, still looking as fresh and perfect as though they had been in eruption within the present century.
> *Prestwich*, Geol., I. 363.

Puya[1] (pū'yạ), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), from a native name in Chili.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Bromeliaceæ*, unlike the rest of its tribe *Pitcairnieæ* in its loculicidal, not septicidal, dehiscence, and otherwise characterized by a filiform style, three-valved capsule, and numerous seeds surrounded by a wing. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of Peru and Chile. They bear narrow spiny leaves crowded at the base or apex of the unbranched and sometimes arborescent stem, and a terminal simple or pyramidally compound raceme, with a single showy flower under each bract. Several species are in cultivation under glass, sometimes under the later name *Pourretia*, including white and yellow, and less often blue, pink, and green flowering varieties. See *chagual gum*, under *gum*[2].

puya[2] (pū'yạ), *n.* **1.** See *pooa*.—**2.** A textile fiber yielded by the pooa.

puyssance†, puyssant†. Middle English forms of *puissance*, *puissant*.

puzzel†, *n.* [Appar. < OF. *pucelle*, a girl, maid: see *pucelle*. Some compare It. *puzzolente*, filthy.] A dirty drab.

> Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dogfish.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 107.

> No, nor yet any droyle or *puzzel* in the country but will carry a nosegay in her hand.
> *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses. (*Nares.*)

★**puzzle** (puz'l), *n.* [By apheresis, as if **pozel*, **posal*, from early mod. E. *opposal*, *opposelle*, *apposelle*, < ME. *opposayle*, a question put, < *oppose*n, *apposen*, E. *oppose*, by apheresis *pose*, question: see *oppose* and *pose*[3].] **1.** A difficult question or problem; specifically, a riddle, or a toy or contrivance which is designed to try one's ingenuity.

> Keep it like a *puzzle*, chest in chest,
> With each chest lock'd and padlock'd thirty-fold, . . .
> I yet should strike upon a sudden means
> To dig, pick, open, find, and read the charm.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Embarrassment; perplexity: as, to be in a *puzzle*, or in a state of *puzzle*.

puzzle (puz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puzzled*, ppr. *puzzling*. [< *puzzle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perplex or pose with or as with difficult points, problems, or questions; put to a stand; gravel.

> My Thoughts are now *puzzled* about my Voyage to the Baltic Sea upon the King's Service, otherwise I would have ventured upon an Epithalamium.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 72.

> A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

> You meet him under that name incognito; then, if an accident should happen, both you and she may be safe, and *puzzle* the truth. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

2. To entangle; make intricate.

> The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
> *Puzzled* in mazes and perplex'd with error.
> *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

> They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein . . .
> The threads of politic and shrewd design
> That ran through all his purposes.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 145.

3. To resolve or discover by long cogitation or careful investigation; make out by mental labor; cogitate: with *out*.

> He endeavoured to *puzzle* its principle *out* for himself.
> *Gladstone.*

The bloodhound has a much more delicate nose than any other known breed of hound, and can *puzzle out* a cold scent under the most adverse conditions.
The Century, XXXVIII. 190.

=**Syn. 1.** *Perplex*, etc. (see *embarrass*), pose, nonplus, bewilder, stagger.

II. *intrans.* To be bewildered; be perplexed or posed.

"And now," he cried, "I shall be pleased to get
Beyond the Bible—there I *puzzle* yet." *Crabbe.*

puzzle-cup (puz'l-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup.*

A two-handled *puzzle-cup* painted with flowers.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882, No. 806.

puzzledom (puz'l-dum), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-dom.*] A puzzled or perplexed condition; bewilderment. [Colloq.]

I was resolved to travel with him into the land of *puzzledom.* *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 367. (*Davies.*)

The wonderful interior of the double basilica opens upon us. The first feeling is simply *puzzledom.*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 79.

puzzlehead (puz'l-hed), *n.* One who puzzles over matters that are plain and intelligible; a person of confused notions.

"All this theistic philosophy of yours only means so much grist to their mill in the end." "They don't see it in that light themselves," said Robert, smiling. "No," returned the Squire, "because most men are *puzzleheads.*"
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xli.

puzzle-headed (puz'l-hed″ed), *a.* Given to puzzling over matters that are plain and intelligible; also, characteristic of puzzleheads.

He [Maittaire] seems to have been a *puzzle-headed* man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head, without method, and possessed of little genius. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1780.

puzzle-headedness (puz'l-hed″ed-nes), *n.* The state of being puzzle-headed or a puzzlehead.
The Academy, April 26, 1890, p. 291.

puzzle-jug (puz'l-jug), *n.* A surprise-cup.

puzzle-lock (puz'l-lok), *n.* See *lock*[1].

At one time it used to be supposed that locks which could only be opened by setting a number of rings or disks to a particular combination of letters could not possibly be opened by anybody who was not in possession of the secret; and hence they were also called *puzzle-locks.*
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 746.

puzzlement (puz'l-ment), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-ment.*] The state of being puzzled; bewilderment.

"I have heard of a wedding very often," said Fanny, with a pretty look of *puzzlement* and doubt, "but I don't know exactly what it means."
Bulwer, Night and Morning, v. 6.

A delightful air of *puzzlement* came over her face.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.

puzzle-monkey (puz'l-mung″ki), *n.* [< *puzzle*, *v.*, + obj. *monkey.*] Same as *monkey-puzzle.* See *Araucaria.*

puzzle-peg (puz'l-peg), *n.* A short piece of board fastened under the lower jaw of a dog, and projecting a few inches beyond it, to prevent him from putting his nose close to the ground.

puzzler (puz'lėr), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which puzzles or perplexes.

Hebrew, the general *puzzler* of old heads.
A. Brome, Elegy on his Schoolmaster.

puzzle-ring (puz'l-ring), *n.* A number of small rings intertwined with one another so that they cannot be separated, the puzzle being to bring them together in the form of a single ring or in some other combination, as a sort of knot.

puzzling (puz'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *puzzle*, *v.*] **1.** Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.—**2.** Evidencing bewilderment or perplexity; easily bewildered or perplexed.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

puzzlingly (puz'ling-li), *adv.* In a puzzling manner; perplexingly.

puzzolana, puzzolano (puz-ō-lä'nä, puz-ō-lä'-nō), *n.* Same as *pozzuolana.*

puzzolite (puz'ō-līt), *n.* [< *puzzol(ana)* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *pozzuolana.*

pwys, *n.* [W., a state of rest, weight, a weight.] A Welsh weight of wool, about two pounds.

pxt. A contraction of the Latin *pinxit*, '(He) painted (it).'

pyæmia, pyæmic. See *pyemia, pyemic.*

Pyanepsia (pī-a-nep'si-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Πυανέψια (sc. *ἱερά*), an Athenian festival (see def.), said to be so called from a dish of beans which was then cooked and eaten, < *πύανος*, a bean, + *ἑψειν*, boil.] In ancient Athens, an annual festival of Apollo, celebrated on the 7th of the month Pyanepsion (October–November). It had the character of a harvest-feast.

pyarthrosis (pī-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus (see *pus*), + *ἀρθρωσις*, a jointing: see *arthrosis.*] The presence of pus in a joint.

pyat, *n.* See *piet.*

Pycnanthemum (pik-nan'thē-mum), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the dense inflorescence; < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἄνθεμον*, blossom.] A name given by Michaux in 1803 to *Kœllia*, a genus of plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, tribe *Saturejeæ.* It is characterized by its four nearly equal straight and divergent stamens, a calyx sometimes two-lipped, with five teeth and about thirteen nerves, and a somewhat two-lipped corolla, with five ovate lobes, the flowers in dense verticillasters, involucrate with crowded bracts, and commonly corymbosely paniculed. The 14 species, known as *mountain-mint*, and sometimes as *American basil* (see *basil*[1]), are North American, and all but one are natives of the eastern or southern United States. They are erect and rigid perennial herbs, warmly aromatic and odorous, often hoary with minute down, and with flat-topped inflorescence, frequently conspicuous by reason of large whitened floral leaves. The flowers are whitish or purple and purple-dotted. They are commonly dimorphous in having in different flowers their stamens either exserted or included. The *Kœllia Virginiana* is sometimes known as *Virginian thyme* or *prairie-hyssop.* See cut under *linear.*

Pycnaspideæ (pik-nas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a round shield.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, including a heterogeneous group of chiefly Neotropical birds, such as those of the genera *Rupicola*, *Chasmorhynchus*, *Cephalopterus*, *Tityra*, and *Lipaugus*, to which are added the East Indian genera *Calyptomena*, *Eurylæmus*, and others.

pycnaspidean (pik-nas-pid'ē-an), *a.* [< *Pycnaspideæ* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, studded with many small irregular scales or plates, as a modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus.

pycnaster (pik-nas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*

pycnid, pycnide (pik'nid), *n.* Same as *pycnidium*, 1.

pycnides, *n.* Plural of *pycnis.*

pycnidia, *n.* Plural of *pycnidium.*

pycnidial (pik-nid'i-al), *a.* [< *pycnidi-um* + *-al.*] Relating to a pycnidium, or having its character.

pycnidiophore (pik-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *pycnidium*, q. v., + Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a compound sporophore bearing pycnidia.

pycnidiospore (pik-nid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *pycnidium* + Gr. *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *stylospore.*

pycnidium (pik-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] **1.** In *bot.*, the receptacle in the *Sphærioidaceæ*, resembling a perithecium, in which stylospores or pycnospores are produced: same as *clinosporangium.* See *stylospore.* Also *pycnid, pycnide.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidæ.* Also called *Oochrotus.* *Erichson*, 1846.

pycnis (pik'nis), *n.*; pl. *pycnides* (pik'ni-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, compact.] In *bot.*, the same or nearly the same as *clinosporangium.*

pycnite (pik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, compact, + *-ite*[2].] A compact columnar variety of topaz, from the tin-mines of Saxony and Bohemia.

Pycnocoma (pik-nok'ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1849), < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *κόμη*, hair (alluding to the stamens).] An untenable name for *Wetriaria*, a genus of apetalous shrubs of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ.* It is characterized by numerous stamens which are often flexuous in the bud, small terminal anthers, and a long columnar style. The 8 species are equally divided in nativity between tropical Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They are shrubs, sometimes becoming small trees, bearing large entire leaves crowded at the end of the branches, and monœcious flowers in racemes in the upper axils, remarkable for the large number of the elongated stamens, often over fifty, borne on an elevated receptacle and intermixed with glands. See *bomah-nut.*

pycnoconidium (pik″nō-kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnoconidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + NL. *conidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, a spore or conidium produced in a pycnidium. It represents a stage in the development of ascomycetous fungi. It has been called a *spermatium* in certain lichens, and was thought to be a fertilizing organ, but on being sown on a proper medium it immediately germinated and produced a thallus. Same as *pycnospore.*

pycnodont (pik'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pycnodontidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fossil fish of the family *Pycnodontidæ.*

Pycnodontes (pik-nō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*).] Same as *Pycnodontidæ.*

Pycnodontidæ (pik-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family or suborder of ganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Pycnodus.* The tail is homocercal; the neural arches and ribs are ossified; the roots of the ribs are but little expanded in the older genera, but enlarged in the later ones, so as to simulate vertebræ; the paired fins are not lobate; the teeth on the palate and on the sides of the mandible are obtuse; the intermaxillary teeth are incisiform; and none of the fins are fulcrate. These fishes are characteristic of the Mesozoic and Tertiary; all are extinct.

Pycnodontini (pik″nō-don-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-ini.*] Same as *Pycnodontoidei.*

pycnodontoid (pik-nō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a pycnodont; belonging to the *Pycnodontoidei.*

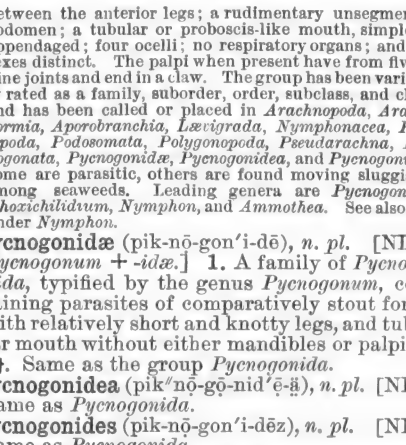
II. *n.* A member of the *Pycnodontoidei.*

Pycnodontoidei (pik″nō-don-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oidei.*] A suborder of ganoid fishes, characterized by a persistent notochord, rhombic scales in pleurolepidal rows, paired fins without axial skeleton, and effulcrate and branchiostegal rays. The principal family is that of the *Pycnodontidæ.*

Pycnodus (pik'nō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of *Pycnodontidæ.*

Pycnogonata (pik-nō-gon'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), knee, joint.] Same as *Pycnogonida.*

Pycnogonida (pik-nō-gon'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnogonum* + *-ida.*] A group of marine arthropod articulate animals, combining some characters of both *Crustacea* and *Arachnida* with others of neither of these classes; the sea-spiders. They have a four-segmented cephalothorax bearing four pairs of many-jointed legs ending in claws, and in the female a pair of additional appendages



Ammothea pycnogonoides, one of the *Pycnogonida*—female. *œ*, esophagus; *b*, stomach, prolonged into the limbs *e* and antennæ *d*; *c*, rectum.

between the anterior legs; a rudimentary unsegmented abdomen; a tubular or proboscis-like mouth, simple or appendaged; four ocelli; no respiratory organs; and the sexes distinct. The palpi when present have from five to nine joints and end in a claw. The group has been variously rated as a family, suborder, order, subclass, and class, and has been called or placed in *Arachnopoda*, *Araneiformia*, *Aporobranchia*, *Lævigrada*, *Nymphonacea*, *Pantopoda*, *Podosomata*, *Polygonopoda*, *Pseudarachna*, *Pycnogonata*, *Pycnogonidæ*, *Pycnogonidea*, and *Pycnogonides.* Some are parasitic, others are found moving sluggishly among seaweeds. Leading genera are *Pycnogonum*, *Phoxichilidium*, *Nymphon*, and *Ammothea.* See also cut under *Nymphon.*

Pycnogonidæ (pik-nō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnogonum* + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of *Pycnogonida*, typified by the genus *Pycnogonum*, containing parasites of comparatively stout form, with relatively short and knotty legs, and tubular mouth without either mandibles or palpi.—**2†.** Same as the group *Pycnogonida.*

Pycnogonidea (pik″nō-gō-nid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pycnogonida.*

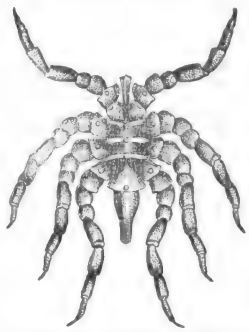
Pycnogonides (pik-nō-gon'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pycnogonida.*

pycnogonidium (pik″nō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + NL. *gonidium.*] In *bot.*, same as *stylospore.*

pycnogonoid (pik-nog'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a sea-spider; of or pertaining to the *Pycnogonida.*

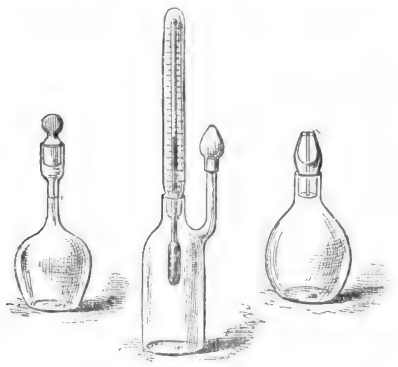
II. *n.* Any member of the *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonum (pik-nog′ō-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *γόνυ*, knee, joint.] The typical genus of *Pycnogonidæ*. *P. littorale* is a parasite of cetaceans, and is half an inch long.



Pycnogonum littorale, 1½ times natural size.

pycnometer (pik-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the relative density or specific gravity of solid bodies; a specific-gravity flask. It consists of a glass flask with a long tubular stopper. The flask, when filled with distilled water, and when the stopper is pressed in till the water overflows through the tubule of the stopper, will at any given temperature hold a specific volume and therefore a specific weight of the liquid. The combined weight of the flask and its stopper, and the weight of water it contains when the stopper is pressed in, having been ascertained, and also the total weight of the flask and its contents after the solid body has been placed in it, the then unfilled space refilled with distilled water, and the stopper again pressed in, the weight of the solid body in air and the weight of the water displaced by it when it is put in the pycnometer can be easily determined. These are the data necessary to compute the relative density or specific gravity of the body—a unit of mass of distilled water at 4° C. divided by its apparent volume at the same temperature being the usual unit of density. This unit is written "1.000" in specific-gravity tables in which the specific gravity of bodies lighter than water is expressed in three places of decimals. See *density*, *densimeter*, *specific gravity* (under *gravity*), *volume*, and *mass*[2].



Pycnometers.

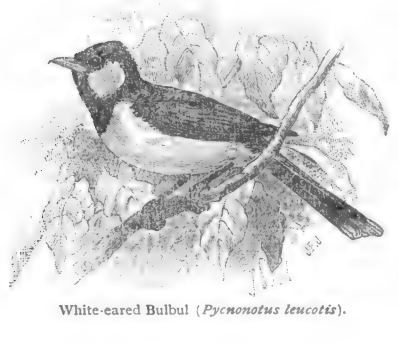
pycnometochia (pik″nō-me-tō′ki-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, close, crowded, + *μετοχή*, a participle.] Use of participles or participial clauses at short intervals; close succession of participles. Compare *oligometochia*.

pycnometochic (pik″nō-me-tō′kik), *a.* [< *pycnometochia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by using or containing participles in close succession.

pycnon (pik′non), *n.* [Also *pyknon*; < Gr. *πυκνόν*, neut. of *πυκνός*, thick, dense, close, compact.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. music*, one of the short intervals in the chromatic or enharmonic scales, usually about equivalent to a quarter-step.—**2.** In *medieval music*, a half-step or semitone.

Pycnonotidæ (pik-nō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnonotus* + *-idæ*.] The bulbuls, rock-thrushes, or *Pycnonotinæ* rated as a family of *Passeres*.

Pycnonotinæ (pik″nō-nō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnonotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turdiform or thrush-like oscine passerine birds, placed in the family *Turdidæ*, or merged in the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*; the bulbuls or rock-thrushes, typified by the genus *Pycnonotus*.



White-eared Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucotis*).

pycnonotine (pik-nō-nō′tin), *a.* Resembling or related to *Pycnonotus*; belonging to the *Pycnonotinæ*.

Pycnonotus (pik-nō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1826), < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *νῶτος*, the back.] An extensive genus of Old World thrush-like passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Pycnonotinæ* or family *Pycnonotidæ*. It contains about fifty kinds of bulbuls, ranging from Persia and Palestine to South Africa. Also spelled *Picnonotus*. See cut in preceding column.

pycnospore (pik′nō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, close, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *stylospore*. *De Bary*.

pycnostyle (pik′nō-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, close, compact, + *στῦλος*, column.] In *classical columnar arch.*, according to the Vitruvian system, noting a conventional intercolumniation, less than that usually employed. It is commonly reckoned at one diameter and a half.

pyet, *n.* See *pie*[1], *pie*[2], etc.

pyebald†, *a.* An obsolete form of *piebald*.

pyedema (pī-ē-dē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus (see *pus*), + *οἴδημα*, a swelling, tumor.] Infiltration with pus.

pyelitic (pī-e-lit′ik), *a.* [< *pyelitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pyelitis; affected with pyelitis.

pyelitis (pī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύελος*, a trough or pan, hence the pelvis, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. Also called *endonephritis*.

pyelocystitis (pī″e-lō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύελος*, pelvis, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the renal pelvis and of the urinary bladder.

pyelonephritic (pī″e-lō-nef-rit′ik), *a.* [< *pyelonephritis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with pyelonephritis.

pyelonephritis (pī″e-lō-nef-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύελος*, pelvis, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the kidney and the renal pelvis.

pyemia, pyæmia (pī-ē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *pyæmia*, < Gr. *πύον*, pus (see *pus*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a febrile disease caused by the absorption of pus, or certain of its constituents, or of its bacteria, with the formation of metastatic abscesses.

pyemic, pyæmic (pī-ē′mik), *a.* [< *pyemia, pyæmia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyemia; of the nature of pyemia; affected with pyemia.

pyengadu (pī-eng′ga-dŏ), *n.* [Burmese *pyengkadŏ*.] An acacia-like tree, *Xylia xylocarpa*, one of the ironwoods, found in India, Burma, etc. It rises 70 or 80 feet without branches, and furnishes a reddish-brown timber in large sizes and of remarkable quality. It is heavier than water, and so hard that the Burmese work it only before seasoning. It resists decay even better than teak, and its heartwood is proof against white ants and teredo. From its power of resisting shocks, it is valued for gun-carriages, but it is also used for numerous other purposes requiring strength, hardness, and durability. Also *pynkado*.

pye-powder†, *n.* An old spelling of *piepowder*.

pyet, *n.* A variant of *piet*.

Pygæra (pī-jē′rą), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *αἴρειν*, raise, lift up.] A genus of lepidopterous insects of the bombycoid family *Notodontidæ*, occurring in Europe and Asia; the buff-tips. *P. bucephala* is an example.

pygal (pī′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the rump or posterior part of an animal.—**Pygal plate** or **shield**, in *herpet.*, one of the posterior median pieces of the carapace of a turtle. See *pygidium*, *uropygium*, and cuts under *carapace* and *Chelonia*.

II. *n.* The posterior median or supracaudal plate of the carapace of a tortoise; a pygal shield.

pygarg (pī′gärg), *n.* [< L. *pygargus*, a kind of antelope, also a kind of eagle, < Gr. *πύγαργος*, a kind of antelope, also the white-tailed eagle, *Falco albicilla*, also a kind of sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus*, lit. 'white-rumped,' < *πυγή*, rump, + *ἀργός*, shining, white.] **1**†. A kind of antelope, perhaps the addax.

> The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild goat, and the *pygarg* [marg. or, bison; Heb. *dishon*], and the wild ox, and the chamois. Deut. xiv. 5.

2. The osprey, sea-eagle, or fish-hawk.

pygargue, *n.* Same as *pygarg*, 2.

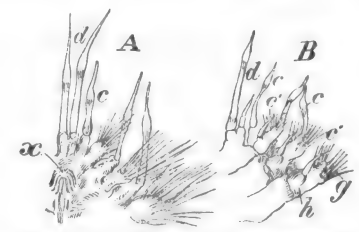
pygargus (pī-gär′gus), *n.*; pl. *pygargi* (-jī). [NL.: see *pygarg*.] **1.** Same as *pygarg*, 2.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of hawks: same as *Circus*. *Koch*, 1816.

pyght†. Same as *pight*, an obsolete past participle of *pitch*[1].

pygidial (pī-jid′i-ąl), *a.* [< *pygidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pygidium; caudal; anal; cercal.

Pygidiidæ (pī-ji-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Pygidium*. They have a naked body, air-bladder confined in a capsule formed by the lateral processes of the anterior vertebræ only, the dorsal generally posterior, and no adipose fin. The species, about 40, are confined to the fresh waters of South America. Also called *Trichomycteridæ*.

pygidium (pī-jid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pygidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] **1.** A posterior part of the body, in any way distinguished; an anal, caudal, or pygal part or organ: said chiefly of insects, crustaceans, and worms. (*a*) In *entom.*, the last dorsabdominal segment, when modified or specialized, as into an ovipositor, sting, anal forceps or cerci, etc. The term is much used in the classification of coleopters, hymenopters, and some of the homopters. In *Coleoptera*, the term generally applies to any part of the dorsabdominal segments which may be visible beyond the ends of the closed elytra. This is usually harder than the part covered by the elytra. When more than one segment is thus exposed, *pygidium* may be restricted to the last one, the next preceding being distinguished as *propygidium*. (*b*) The terminal division of the body of a trilobite. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) The terminal segment of a worm.



Posterior End of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid.
A, from above, *B*, from below, showing pygidium, etc.; *c*, *c′*, notopodial and neuropodial cirri of last true somite of the body; *d*, cirri of pygidium; *g*, setæ; *h*, inferior tubercle; *x*, anus.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of nematognaths, typical of the family *Pygidiidæ*. Later called *Trichomycterus*.—**Divided pygidium.** See *divided*.

pygmean, pigmean (pig-mē′an), *a.* [< L. *pygmæus*, < Gr. *πυγμαῖος*, dwarfish: see *pygmy*, *pigmy*.] Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish.

> Throng numberless, like that *pygmean* race
> Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton*, P. L., i. 780.

pygmy, pigmy (pig′mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pigmie*, *pigmey*, *pigmee*; < ME. *pigmey*, *pygmey*, *pygme* = OF. *pigme*, *pygme*, F. *pygmée* = Sp. *pigmeo* = Pg. *pigmeo*, *pygmeo* = It. *pigmeo* = G. *pygmäe* = Sw. *pygmé* = Dan. *pygmæ* = Russ. *pigmeĭ*, < L. *Pygmæus*, a Pygmy, dwarf, as adj. dwarfish, < Gr. Πυγμαῖος, in pl. Πυγμαῖοι, a Pygmy, a dwarf, adj. dwarfish, lit. long or tall as a *πυγμή*, < *πυγμή*, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, equal to 18 *δάκτυλοι* ('fingers') or about 13½ inches, a particular use of *πυγμή*, a fist, akin to L. *pugnus*, the fist: see *pugil*[1], *pugnacious*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *pygmies* (-miz). **1.** [*cap.*] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, mentioned by various ancient authors. The Pygmies (Pygmæi, with an eponymic ancestor Pygmæus) of Greek fable were represented by Homer as dwelling on the southern shores of Ocean, and as being warred upon by the cranes in their annual migrations. Later writers placed them in India and elsewhere. The African Pygmies described by Herodotus, and hitherto supposed to be equally fabulous, were apparently the same as the remarkable race or races of dwarfs found by recent explorers in various parts of equatorial Africa, especially those discovered by Stanley (1888) in the forests of the upper Congo region.

> Hence—**2.** A little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; also, anything very small of its kind.
>
> In another Yle ther ben litylle folk, as Dwerghes; and thei ben to so meche as the *Pygmeyes*, and thei han no Mouthe, but in stede of hire Mouthe thei han a lytylle round hole. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.
>
> Thy God raigns in his Ark, and I on Earth:
> I Chalenge Him, Him (if he dare come forth),
> Not Thee, base *Pigmee*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.
>
> *Pygmies* are *pygmies* still though perch'd on Alps,
> And pyramids are pyramids in vales.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

3. The chimpanzee: perhaps as the supposed original of the fabled Pygmies.

II. *a.* **1.** Belonging to or resembling a pygmy; pygmean; dwarfish; very small of its kind; little.

> Behold the Child among his new-born blisses,
> A six years' Darling of a *pigmy* size.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode to Immortality.

2. In *zoöl.*, very small of its kind; dwarfish or dwarf: applied to many animals.

pygmy, pigmy (pig'mi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pygmied, pigmied*, ppr. *pygmying, pigmying*. [< *pygmy, n.*] To make like a pygmy; dwarf. [Rare.]

> Stand off, thou poctaster, from thy press,
> Who *pygmiest* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse.
> *Wood*, Fasti Oxon. (1st ed.), II. 799. (*Latham.*)

pygmy-weed (pig'mi-wēd), *n.* A plant, *Tillæa aquatica*, a tufted annual an inch or two high, found on muddy banks from Nova Scotia to Maryland.

Pygobranchia (pī-gō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders (the other being *Polybranchia*) of gymnobranchiate gastropods, having plumose or branching gills surrounding the anus on the middle of the hinder part of the back, and the skin more or less spiculous. It was framed to receive the families *Onchidoridæ, Doridida, Goniodoridæ, Polyceridæ, Triopidæ*, and *Ceratosomidæ*. *Anthobranchia* is a synonym.

Pygobranchiata (pī-gō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pygobranchiatus:* see *pygobranchiate.*] Same as *Pygobranchia.*

pygobranchiate (pī-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *pygobranchiatus*, < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate.*] Having gills around the anus; of or pertaining to the *Pygobranchiata.*

pygodidymus (pī-gō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *pygodidymi* (-mī). [NL.,< Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin.] Same as *dipygus.*

pygopagus (pī-gop'ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *pygopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast, make solid.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the buttocks.

pygoparasiticus (pī-gō-par-ą-sit'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *pygoparasitici* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *παρασιτικός*, parasitic.] In *teratol.*, a pygopagus where one fetus is a parasite.

pygope (pī'gōp), *n.* A lizard of the family *Pygopodidæ;* a pygopod.

Pygopidæ (pī-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pygopodidæ.*

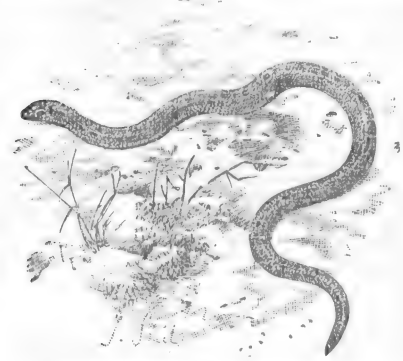
pygopod (pī'gō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *ornith.*, rump-footed, as an auk, loon, or grebe; having the legs inserted far back, appearing close by the rump; of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes.*—**2.** In *herpet.*, of or pertaining to the *Pygopodidæ.*

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a lizard of the family *Pygopodidæ.*

Pygopodes (pī-gop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pygopod.*] An order of swimming and diving birds, the rump-footed birds, having the legs inserted very far back, and buried in the common integument of the body nearly to the heel. Its limits have varied with different writers, but it is now generally considered to include the loons, grebes, and auks, and to exclude the penguins, which, though pygopodous, are otherwise very different in important respects. It then consists of the families *Colymbidæ, Podicipedidæ*, and *Alcidæ*. In consequence of the position of the legs, these birds can hardly walk, and when on land they assume a more or less nearly upright attitude. See cuts under *Alca, grebe*, and *loon.*

Pygopodidæ (pī-gō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygopodes* + *-idæ.*] An Australian family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Pygopus*, alone representing the superfamily *Pygopodoidea*, having the frontal bone excluded from the orbit, the prefrontal and postfrontal bones being extended and contiguous. Also *Pygopidæ.*

Pygopodoidea (pī″gō-pō-doi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygopodes* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Pygopodidæ* alone, having concavo-convex vertebræ, the clavicle not dilated and loop-shaped proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.



Pygopus lepidopodus. *a*, rudiment of hind leg.

pygopodous (pī-gop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *pygopod* + *-ous.*] In *ornith.*, rump-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*, or having the characters of that group of birds: also applied to some birds, as cormorants and penguins, which do not belong to the *Pygopodes.*

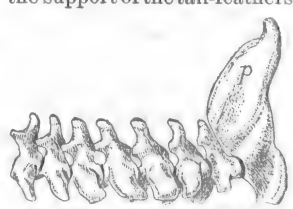
Pygopus (pī'gō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *ποίς* = E. *foot.*] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Pygopodidæ*, having a pair of rudimentary hind limbs. *P. lepidopodus*, the only species, inhabits Australia; it is about 2 feet long. See cut in preceding column.

Pygoscelis (pī-gos'e-lis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *σκέλος*, leg.] A genus of penguins, of which the gentoo or so-called Papuan penguin, *P. papua* or *P. tæniata*, is the type. It is one of those commonly called *johnny* by sailors. See *gentoo*[2].



Gentoo (*Pygoscelis tæniata*).

pygostyle (pī'gō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *στῦλος*, column.] In *ornith.*, the vomer or plowshare bone of a bird's tail, consisting of a number of caudal vertebræ ankylosed together for the support of the tail-feathers, and possessed by nearly all birds. Since the oldest known birds (of Jurassic age) had no pygostyle, but a long tapering tail like a lizard's with a pair of large feathers to each vertebra (see cut under *Archæopteryx*), and since all modern birds have a pygostyle, upon which feathers are bunched in several pairs, it follows that, theoretically, a pygostyle includes or represents as many coalesced caudal vertebræ as there are pairs of feathers in the tail—namely, five or six in most birds, up to twelve or more in some. But this view does not rest upon observation and is not generally believed. The pygostyle is always the last bone of the tail, and always conspicuous in size; in shape it is very variable in different birds.



Pygostyle.—Eight caudal vertebræ of an eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), of which the last, *p*, is the pygostyle. (Two thirds natural size.)

pygostyled (pī'gō-stīld), *a.* [< *pygostyle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a pygostyle; forming or converted into a pygostyle.

> Tail short as to its vertebræ, which are *pygostyled.*
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 238.

pyic (pī'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to pus; purulent.

pyjamas, *n. pl.* Same as *pajamas.*

pykt, pyket, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *pike*[1].

pyked, *a.* A Middle English form of *piked.*

pykeyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *pickax. Prompt. Parv.*

pyknometer, *n.* Same as *pycnometer.*

pyknon, *n.* See *pycnon.*

pyla (pī'lą), *n.*; pl. *pylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, ★a gate.] The orifice by which each paraqueduct or optic ventricle of the brain communicates with the aqueduct of Sylvius.

pylagoras (pī-lag'ō-ras), *n.*; pl. *pylagorai* (-rī). [< Gr. *Πυλαγόρας* (see def.), < *Πύλαι*, the Pass of Thermopylæ (pl. of *πύλη*, gate, pass), + *ἀγείρειν*, collect, gather: see *agora.*] In ancient Greece, an elected delegate or representative of a constituent state in the Amphictyonic Council. The pylagorai were secondary to the delegates entitled *hieromnemones* (see *hieromnemon*), and had their name from the older place of assembly of the Pythian Amphictyony, at Pylai (Thermopylæ).

pylagore (pī'lą-gōr), *n.* [< Gr. *Πυλαγόρας*: see *pylagoras.*] Same as *pylagoras.*

pylangial (pī-lan'ji-al), *a.* [< *pylangi-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the pylangium.

pylangium (pī-lan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *pylangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] The first section of the arterial trunk (truncus arteriosus) of the lower vertebrates. See *truncus.*

pylar (pī'lär), *a.* [< *pyle*[3] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a pyle; specifically, pertaining to the pylæ of the brain.

pylche, *n.* A Middle English form of *pilch*[1].

pyle[1]**,** *n.* A Middle English form of *pile*[1], etc.

pyle[2] (pīl), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *pyle*[1] = *pile*[1].] A single grain of chaff. *Burns*, To the Unco Guid. [Scotch.]

pyle[3] (pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πύλη*, a gate.] A pore or other orifice or opening of small size, as a micropyle. *Coues.*

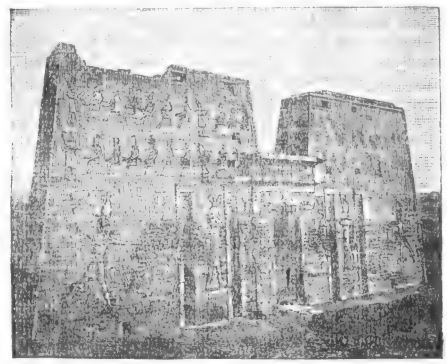
pylemphraxis (pī-lem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *ἔμφραξις*, a stopping: see *emphractic.*] Obstruction of the portal vein.

pylephlebitis (pī-lef-lē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis.* Cf. *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the portal vein and its branches.

pylethrombosis (pī-leth-rom-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + NL. *thrombosis*, q. v.] Thrombosis of the portal vein.

pylgrimt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pilgrim.*

pylon (pī'lon), *n.* [< Gr. *πυλών*, a gateway, < *πύλη*, a gate, a gateway.] In *arch.*, a monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple, or other important building. The pylon was sometimes a single structure, in outline resembling a truncated pyramid, through which the passage for the gate was pierced, but was more typically a combination of two such truncated pyramidal structures, connected by a lower architectural member, in which was the gate proper. They were usually covered with elaborate decoration in sculpture, together with hieroglyphic inscriptions. Often used synonymously with *propylon.* (Compare *propylon.*) Various forms of the pylon are used as hieroglyphic symbols. That shown in the cut stands for *On*, the Greek Heliopolis.



Pylon.—Temple of Edfou, Egypt.



Hieroglyphic Pylon.

pylorectomy (pī-lō-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *pylorus* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of the pylorus, as for cancer.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pylorus* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the pylorus: opposed to *cardiac:* as, *pyloric* valve; *pyloric* orifice; *pyloric* compartment of the stomach. See cuts under *Dibranchiata, ink-bag*, and *intestine.*

In the darter, which has a *pyloric* division or compartment of the gizzard, this is nearly filled with a mass of matted hairs, a peculiar modification of the epithelial lining, serving to guard the *pyloric* orifice.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 213.

Pyloric artery, a branch of the hepatic artery, distributed to the pyloric extremity and lesser curvature of the stomach. The name is sometimes restricted to the small branch given off to the pylorus only.—**Pyloric cæca.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, more or less numerous cæcal diverticula which are generally found about the beginning of the small intestine of fishes. (*b*) In *entom.*, the cæcal diverticula with which the chylific ventricle of an insect may be provided. See cut under *Blattidæ.*—**Pyloric glands.** See *gland.*—**Pyloric orifice.** Same as *pylorus*, 1 (*a*).—**Pyloric ossicle,** a transverse, partly calcified plate situated in the roof of the pyloric part of the stomach of some crustaceans, as crawfish, and connected with the pterocardiac by the zygocardiac ossicle.—**Pyloric plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Pyloric sacs,** in echinoderms, dilatations of the alimentary canal, as of a starfish, on the aboral side of the cardiac sacs, separated by a constriction from the latter, and provided with tubular processes along the aboral aspect of a ray or arm.—**Pyloric tube,** a narrowed or tubular part of the stomach of a fish.—**Pyloric vein,** a small vein accompanying the pyloric artery and emptying into the portal vein.

II. *n. pl.* The pyloric cæca of a fish.

When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their *pylorics* are loaded with fat.

The Field (London), Dec. 26, 1885.

Pylorideat (pī-lō-rid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, also *πυλουρός*, a gate-keeper (see *pylorus*), + *-idea.*] In De Blainville's classification, the ninth family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by gaping shells with deep pallial emargination. It contains a number of genera now dissociated in several different families, especially *Myidæ, Solenidæ, Saxicavidæ*, and *Gastrochænidæ.*

pyloridean (pī-lō-rid′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pyloridea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Gaping, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pyloridea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pyloridea.*

pyloristenosis (pī-lō-ris-te-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *στένωσις*, a narrowing, straitening, < *στενοῦν*, narrow, straiten, *στενός*, narrow, strait.] Morbid contraction of the pylorus.

pylorochesis (pī-lō-rō-kē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *ὄχησις*, a carrying, driving (taken in sense of 'holding'), < *ὀχεῖν*, bear, carry, drive, < *ἔχειν*, hold, have.] Obstruction of the pylorus.

pylorus (pī-lō′rus), *n.*; pl. *pylori* (-rī). [NL., < LL. *pylorus*, < Gr. *πυλωρός*, also *πυλουρός*, a gatekeeper, also the lower orifice of the stomach, < *πύλη*, a gate, a pass, + *ὥρα*, Ionic *ὥρη*, care, heed, or *οὖρος*, a watcher or warder, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] **1.** In the *early church*, a doorkeeper; an ostiary (which see).—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The orifice of communication between the stomach and the intestine, by which the contents of the stomach pass into the intestine. It is usually situated on the right-hand side, opposite the cardiac or esophageal orifice, but may closely approximate or be adjoined to the latter. See cut under *stomach.* (*b*) The fold of mucous membrane, containing muscular fibers, which guards the pyloric orifice, or other contrivance for retarding or opposing the passage of food from the stomach into the intestine. (*c*) The pyloric end or division of the stomach.—**3.** In *Hydrozoa*, a valvular structure which separates the gastric from the somatic cavity in the siphonophorous hydrozoans.—**Antrum pylori.** See *antrum.*—**Sphincter pylori,** a bundle of unstriped muscular fibers encircling the pyloric end of the stomach.

pymma (pim′ä), *n.* Same as *bloodwood*, 4.

pympert, *v. t.* An obsolete variant (or misprint) of *pamper.*

> Good mistress Statham, . . . seeing what case I was in, hath fetched me home to her own house, and doth *pymper* me up with all diligence, for I fear a consumption.
> *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 386. (*Davies.*)

pynaclet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinnacle.*

pynch†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *pinch.*

pynd†, pynder†. Middle English forms of *pind, pinder.*

pynet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *pine*[2].

pynnet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pin*[1].

pyoblennorrhœa (pī-ō-blen-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow. Cf. *blennorrhea.*] Muco-purulent discharge.

pyochezia (pī-ō-kē′zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *χέζειν*, ease oneself.] The condition in which pus is discharged by the intestine.

pyocœlia (pī-ō-sē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *κοιλία*, a cavity: see *cœlia.*] The presence of pus in the abdominal cavity.

pyocolpos (pī-ō-kol′pos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *κόλπος*, womb.] The presence of pus in the vagina.

pyocystis (pī-ō-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cystis.*] An encysted collection of pus.

pyogenesis (pī-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *γένεσις*, origin, source: see *genesis.*] The generation of pus; the theory or process of the formation of pus. Also *pyogenia.*

pyogenetic (pī″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *pyogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Pertaining to pyogenesis; pyogenic.

pyogenia (pī-ō-jē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing.] Same as *pyogenesis.*

pyogenic (pī-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *-γενής*, producing, + *-ic.*] Having relation to the formation of pus; producing or generating pus.—**Pyogenic fever,** pyemia.

pyohemothorax (pī-ō-hē-mō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] The presence of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

pyoid (pī′oid), *a.* [< Gr. *πυοειδής*, like pus, < *πύον*, pus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the nature of or resembling pus; purulent.

pyolymph (pī′ō-limf), *n.* [< Gr. *πύον*, pus, + NL. *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph.*] Lymph somewhat turbid with pus-corpuscles.

pyometra (pī-ō-mē′trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] The presence of pus in the uterus.

pyonephritis (pī″ō-nef-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + NL. *nephritis*, q. v.] Suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

pyonephrosis (pī″ō-nef-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-osis.*] The presence of pus in the kidney and its pelvis.

pyonephrotic (pī″ō-nef-rot′ik), *a.* [< *pyonephrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyonephrosis.

pyoningt, *n.* See *pioning.*

pyonyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *piony, peony.*

pyopericardium (pī-ō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + NL. *pericardium:* see *pericardium.*] The presence of pus in the pericardial sac.

pyoperitonitis (pī-ō-per″i-tō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + NL. *peritonitis*, q. v.] Suppurative peritonitis.

pyophthalmia (pī-of-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes: see *ophthalmia.*] Production of pus in the eye.

pyopneumothorax (pī-ō-nū-mō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *πνεῦμων*, lung, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] Same as *pneumopyothorax.*

pyopoësis (pī″ō-pō-ē′sis), *n.* Same as *pyopoiesis.*

pyopoiesis (pī-ō-poi-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *ποίησις*, production, < *ποιεῖν*, make.] Suppuration; production of pus; pyosis. Also *pyopoësis.*

pyoptysis (pī-op′ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *πτύσις*, a spitting, < *πτύειν*, spit.] Expectoration of pus.

pyorrhea, pyorrhœa (pī-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *pyorrhœa*, < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Purulent discharge.—**Pyorrhœa alveolaris,** an alveolar abscess.

pyosalpingitis (pī-ō-sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *σάλπιγξ* (*σαλπιγγ-*), a tube, + *-itis.*] Purulent inflammation of a Fallopian tube.

pyosalpinx (pī-ō-sal′pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *σάλπιγξ*, a tube.] The presence of pus in a Fallopian tube.

> The difficulty of accurate diagnosis between a *pyosalpinx* and a hydrosalpinx . . . must here be taken into account. *Lancet*, No. 3477, p. 837.

pyosapremia (pī″ō-sap-rē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *σαπρός*, rotten, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The infection of the blood with a purulent exudate, as pus.

pyosepticemia (pī-ō-sep-ti-sē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + NL. *septicæmia*, septicemia.] Combined septicemia and pyemia.

pyosis (pī-ō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πύωσις*, suppuration, < *πυοῦν*, cause to suppurate, < *πύον*, pus: see *pus.*] The progress or formation of pus.

pyot†, *n.* See *piet.*

pyothorax (pī-ō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] The presence of pus in a pleural cavity; empyema.

> He had seen the rapid formation of an abscess follow an exploratory puncture in a case of tuberculous *pyothorax.* *Lancet*, No. 3479, p. 989.

pyracanth (pir′a-kanth), *n.* [< Gr. *πυράκανθα*, a variety of thorn, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἄκανθος*, a prickly tree, a thorn.] A thorn, *Cotoneaster Pyracantha*, found in the south of Europe.

pyracid (pī-ras′id), *n.* Same as *pyro-acid.*

pyral (pī′ral), *a.* [< *pyre* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pyre.

> Whether unto eight or ten bodies of men to adde one of a woman, as being more inflammable, and unctuously constituted for the better *pyrall* combustion, were any rational practise. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

★**pyralid** (pir′a-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a moth of the family *Pyralidæ;* belonging to this family; pyralideous.

II. *n.* A pyralid moth; any member of the *Pyralidæ* or *Pyralidina.*

Also *pyralidine.*

Pyralidæ (pī-ral′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Pyralis* + *-idæ.*] A heterogeneous family of moths, of uncertain limits and characters. They are generally of medium size or small, with slender bodies and long legs, and with both maxillary and labial palpi. The family has in fact for many years been a resting-place for genera which do not find place in the other, better defined, families. Also *Pyralidina*, and preferably *Pyralididæ.* See cut under *bee-moth.*

pyralideous (pir-a-lid′ē-us), *a.* [< *pyralid* + *-eous.*] Pyralid; of or pertaining to the *Pyralidina:* as, "the *pyralideous* group," *Stainton.*

pyralidiform (pir-a-lid′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Pyralis* (*-id-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a pyralid moth; pyralidine or pyralideous; belonging to the *Pyralidiformia.*

Pyralidiformia (pir-a-lid-i-fôr′mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pyralidiform.*] A group of pyralidiform or pyralideous moths. *Schrank*, 1802.

Pyralidina (pir″a-li-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyralis* (*-id-*) + *-ina*[2].] Same as *Pyralidæ.*

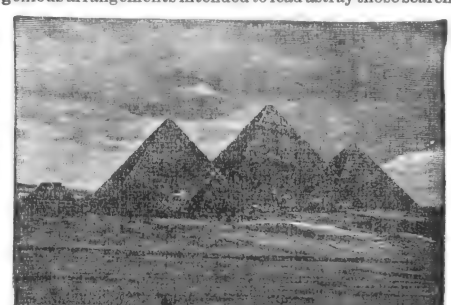
pyralidine (pī-ral′i-din), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pyralid.*

Pyralis (pir′a-lis), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1801), < L. *pyralis*, < Gr. *πυραλίς*, *πυρωλίς*, a winged insect supposed to live on fire, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyre.*] A genus of moths, typical of the family *Pyralidæ*, having a conspicuous proboscis and ascending palpi. About a dozen species are known, mainly European. *P. farinalis* is a cosmopolitan flour-pest.

pyrallolite (pī-ral′ō-līt), *n.* [So called as changing color when heated; < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἄλλος*, other, + *λίθος*, stone.] A white or greenish altered variety of pyroxene.

Pyrameis (pir-a-mē′is), *n.* [NL. (Huebner, 1816).] A large and wide-spread genus of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ.* It occurs in most parts of the world, and is represented in the United States by four species, of which *P. cardui* is a cosmopolitan form and is well known in England as the *painted-lady* (which see, with cut), and in the United States as the thistle-butterfly. Synonymous with *Vanessa*, Fabr.

★**pyramid** (pir′a-mid), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *pyramis*, pl. *pyramides;* = F. *pyramide*, formerly *piramide* = Sp. *pirámide* = Pg. *piramide*, *pyramide* = It. *piramide* = D. *piramiede* = G. *pyramide* = Sw. *pyramid* = Dan. *pyramide*, < L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), < Gr. *πυραμίς* (*-μιδ-*), a pyramid, perhaps < Egypt. *pir-em-us*, the slanting edge of a pyramid. Some have imagined a connection with Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, as if named from the resemblance to a tapering flame.] **1.** A massive structure of polygonal, usually square plan, the sides of which slope, each usually in one plane, to a common apex. Pyramids have been erected in different parts of the world, especially in Egypt, where there are numerous groups in different styles of execution and states of preservation. By far the most interesting of these groups is that of Ghizeh, near Cairo, where there are three pyramids of large size, and several smaller ones. All the Egyptian pyramids were built for tombs, and certainly in most cases, if not in all, for royal personages. They are remarkable not only for the great size of many of them, but for the manner in which they were hermetically sealed, there being no external opening of any kind, nor any indication of the place in which the mummy had been deposited; on the contrary, some of them exhibit very ingenious arrangements intended to lead astray those search-



The Pyramids of Ghizeh, Egypt.

ing for the sepulchral chamber. Everything was planned in their construction to insure permanence, concealment, and security from violation. Of the three great pyramids at Ghizeh, the largest and by far the most important and interesting is the so-called Great Pyramid, in regard to which a very extensive literature exists, and which has frequently been measured and elaborately described. It is the largest work of man's hands in the world, having been originally 481 feet in height, and each of the sides of its very nearly square base measuring on the average nearly 756 feet (9068.8 in., Petrie). It is the only one remaining of the "seven wonders of the world." Its interior structure is more elaborate than that of any of the other pyramids, and some of the features which it displays are peculiar, and remarkable as showing the desire of the builders that at least one geometrical fact of fundamental importance should be incorporated into the structure. Thus the height of the Great Pyramid bears, with remarkable precision, the same relation to the total length of the four sides of its base that the radius of a circle has to its circumference, and other indications of the π ratio exist in its interior. This and other interesting peculiarities of this pyramid have led various persons, some of whom have been eminent in science, to adopt the view that it was a divinely inspired building, and that the so-called "coffer" contained within the principal sepulchral chamber was intended to serve as a standard of weights and measures and a record of various fundamental facts in geophysics, and not for a sarcophagus. Of the manner in which the huge stones of which this pyramid is built were raised to their present position but little is definitely known, but it is inferred that the work was done without the aid of complicated machinery; that they were shaped — to a very considerable extent at least — by the use of saws of bronze, the teeth of which were gems or hard stones, has been clearly shown by the most recent investigations. The date of the Great Pyramid, which is believed to have been built by or for King Shufu (Cheops) of the fourth dynasty, is variously fixed by Egyptologists at from 2450 to 4235 B. C. The latter is the date assigned by Mariette.

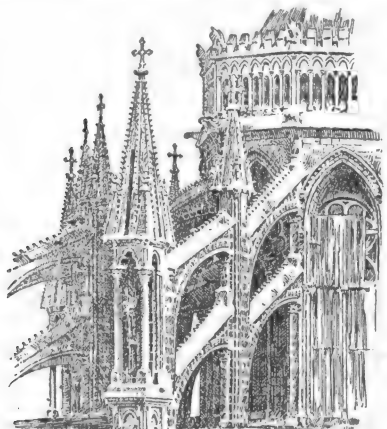
2. In *geom.*, a solid contained by a plane polygon as base and other planes meeting in a point. This point is called the apex of the pyramid; and the planes which meet in the apex are called the

lateral faces, which are all triangles, having for their bases the sides of the base of the pyramid. Any pyramid is in volume one third of a prism that has the same base and altitude. Pyramids are denominated from the figures of their bases, being triangular, square, pentagonal, etc., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, etc.

Knowledges are as *pyramids*, whereof history is the basis. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 165.

3. In *crystal.*, a form, in any system but the isometric, bounded by eight, twelve, sixteen, or twenty-four planes, and consisting of two four-, six-, eight-, or twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base. The name is also extended to embrace any form the planes of which intersect all three of the axes; in the monoclinic system it includes only four, and in the triclinic only two planes, being in each case an open form. If the planes intersect the lateral axes at the assumed unit distances, the pyramid is called a *unit pyramid*; other forms are designated *macropyramids*, *clinopyramids*, etc. (see these terms), according to their position. In the tetragonal system a unit pyramid is also called a *protopyramid*, or pyramid of the first order or series, and a square octahedron formed by pyramidal planes parallel to one of the lateral axes is in distinction called a *deuteropyramid* or *diametral pyramid*, or one of the second order or series. These terms are also used in an analogous manner in the hexagonal system.

4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a pyramidal or conical part, structure, or organ; specifically, a mass of longitudinal fibers on each side of the anterior median fissure of the oblongata. See cut under *Elasmobranchii*.—**5.** The pile of five or six triangular valves covering an opening on the oral surface of the body of a cystidean. The structure is now generally regarded as an anal covering.—**6.** In *medieval arch.*, a pinnacle of quadrangular plan, most commonly



Pyramids.—Apsidal Buttresses of Rheims Cathedral, France.

acutely pyramidal in form; hence, any similar feature. Compare *pyramidion*.

Accordingly at Amiens this weight is set . . . in the form of an upright square mass of masonry crowned by a steep *pyramid*, and the Gothic pinnacle stands forth in essential completeness.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 84.

7. The American columbo, or Indian lettuce, *Frasera Carolinensis*.—**Decussation of the pyramids**, the crossing over of the crossed pyramidal tract of one side to join the direct pyramidal tract of the other, revealed externally by bundles crossing the anterior median fissure of the oblongata a little below the olivary bodies.—**Double pyramid group.** See *group*[1].—**Malpighian pyramids.** See *Malpighian*.—**Posterior pyramid**, a funiculus gracilis. [Rare.]—**Pyramid of the cerebellum**, a lobe of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, behind the uvula. It is connected laterally with the digastric lobes.—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland** an occasional conical third lobe of the thyroid gland.—**Pyramid of the tympanum**, a small conical bony prominence on the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity, behind the fenestra ovalis, containing the stapedius muscle in its interior, and transmitting the tendon of that muscle through a foramen at its apex.—**Pyramid of the vestibule**, a prominence on the inner wall of the vestibular cavity, behind the fovea hemispherica.—**Pyramid of Wistar**, the sphenoturbinal bone.—**Pyramid pool.** See *pool*[2], *n.*, 2 (*a*).—**Pyramids of Ferrein**, a name given to the bundles of straight renal tubules which constitute the medullary rays. These bundles as they approach the cortical margin become smaller and more conical from the diminution of the number of tubules, whence the name.—**Pyramids of the medulla oblongata**, *anterior* and *posterior*. See def. 4, and *posterior pyramid*, above.—**Pyramids of the spine**, a name given to the anteriorly projecting parts of the spinal column. The *upper pyramid* is formed by all the vertebræ from the second cervical to the last lumbar, and this is again subdivided into three lesser pyramids; the *lower pyramid* is composed of the sacrum and coccyx.

pyramidal (pi-ram′i-dal), *a.* [= F. *pyramidal* = Sp. *piramidal* = Pg. *pyramidal* = It. *piramidale* = D. *piramiedaal*, < ML. *pyramidalis*, pertaining to a pyramid, < L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] **1.** Pertaining to a pyramid, or having its form. Also *pyramidical*.

He [Plato] would compound the earth of cubical and fire of *pyramidal* atoms, and the like.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 53.

These meadows are planted with mulberry trees, and adorned by the *pyramidal* tomb of Caius Cestius.
Eustace, Italy, I. xi.

2. In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, shaped more or less like a pyramid; conical; pyriform.—**Pyramidal bell-flower**, an ornamental plant, *Campanula pyramidalis*. Also called *chimney-plant*.—**Pyramidal bone**, the cuneiform bone of the carpus; the pyramidale.—**Pyramidal column.** Same as *fasciculus gracilis*.—**Pyramidal hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism*.—**Pyramidal muscle**, the pyramidalis.—**Pyramidal numbers**, the third order of figurate numbers. See *figurate*.—**Pyramidal plane**, in *crystal.*, one of the faces of a pyramidal crystal. See *pyramid*, 3.—**Pyramidal tract**, a system of nerve-fibers which originate in the cortex, in the region of the central fissure, pass down in the posterior limb of the internal capsule and the central section of the crusta, form the pyramids in the oblongata, and divide into the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts, to terminate in the immediate vicinity of and in close physiological connection with the origins of motor nerves in the anterior columns of the spinal cord. Some few fibers may pass to the lateral pyramidal tract without crossing, and a few may cross and recross in the cord to the original side. (Also called *peduncular tract.*) *The pyramidal tract crossed* is that part of the pyramidal fibers which crosses in the oblongata to pass downward in the posterior part of the lateral column of the opposite side of the cord. *The pyramidal tract direct* is that part of the pyramidal fibers which descends the cord without crossing over to the contralateral side. It lies close to the anterior median fissure, and is sometimes called the *column of Türck*.

pyramidale (pi-ram-i-dā′lē), *n.*; pl. *pyramidalia* (pir″a-mi-dā′li-ă). [NL., neut. of *pyramidalis*, q. v.] The cuneiform bone of the carpus, more fully called *os pyramidale*.

pyramidalis (pi-ram-i-dā′lis), *n.*; pl. *pyramidales* (-lēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *pyramidal*.] One of several different pyramidal or pyriform muscles. (*a*) In *human anat.*: (1) The external rectus muscle of the abdomen, a small triangular muscle, two or three inches long, arising from the os pubis in front of the rectus, and inserted into the linea alba below the navel. More fully called *pyramidalis abdominis*, and also *rectus externus*. It is comparatively small and vestigial, and often absent, in man, representing a large muscle which in some animals reaches from the pubes to the clavicles. (2) A slip from the occipitofrontalis, lying upon the nose, more fully called *pyramidalis nasi*. Also called *dorsalis narium*, *procerus nasi*, and *procerus*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, one of the two muscles of the nictitating membrane, situated upon the back of the eyeball, of a pyramidal or pyriform shape, coöperating with the quadratus in movements of the third eyelid. See third cut under *eye*[1].—**Pyramidalis abdominis.** See def. (*a*) (1).—**Pyramidalis femoris.** Same as *pyriformis*.—**Pyramidalis narium.** Same as *levator labii superioris alæque nasi* (which see, under *levator*). See also *sneering-muscle*, under *muscle*[1].—**Pyramidalis nasi.** See def. (*a*) (2).

pyramidalism (pi-ram′i-dal-izm), *n.* [< *pyramidal* + *-ism*.] The body of facts or beliefs respecting the pyramids of Ghizeh. *C. Piazzi Smyth*.

pyramidalist (pi-ram′i-dal-ist), *n.* [< *pyramidal* + *-ist*.] A pyramidist.

pyramidally (pi-ram′i-dal-i), *adv.* In the form of a pyramid: as, a part *pyramidally* produced; in a loose sense, so as to form a high, angular elevation; hence, extremely.

If, according unto his [Aristotle's] own ethicks, sense is not essential unto felicity, but a man may be happy without the apprehension thereof, surely in that sense he is *pyramidally* happy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

pyramidate (pi-ram′i-dāt), *a.* [< *pyramid* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, pyramidal; jutting out into a prominent angle: as, a *pyramidate* fascia.

Pyramidella (pir″a-mi-del′ă), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1796), dim. of L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] The typical genus of *Pyramidellidæ*.



Pyramidella (*Obeliscus*) *dolabrata*.

Pyramidellacea (pir-a-mid-e-lā′sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyramidella* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pyramidellidæ*.

Pyramidellidæ (pir″a-mi-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyramidella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoglossate holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pyramidella*. The animal has flattened auriform tentacles, eyes sessile on the tentacles behind, a long retractile proboscis, and a mentum below the mouth. The shell is turreted or conic, with the nucleus sinistral and the rest of the shell dextral, aperture entire, and columellar lip plicated or simple. Species are distributed in all temperate and warm seas.

pyramides, *n.* Plural of *pyramis*.

pyramidia, *n.* Plural of *pyramidion*.

pyramidic (pir-a-mid′ik), *a.* [< *pyramid* + *-ic*.] Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

Their gold in *pyramidic* plenty piled.
Shenstone, Elegies, xix.

pyramidical (pir-a-mid′i-kal), *a.* [< *pyramidic* + *-al*.] Same as *pyramidic*.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five inflexures, distinguishable by *pyramidical* figures, and also different colours. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

This bounding line [of a building] from top to bottom may either be inclined inwards, and the mass therefore *pyramidical*; or vertical, and the mass form one grand cliff; or inclined outwards, as in the advancing fronts of old houses. *Ruskin*, Seven Lamps of Architecture, iii. § 6.

pyramidically (pir-a-mid′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pyramidical manner; in the form of a pyramid.

Pelion, being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically*. *Pope*, Odyssey, xi., note.

pyramidicalness (pir-a-mid′i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being pyramidic. *Bailey*, 1727.

pyramidion (pir-a-mid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *pyramidia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *πυραμίδιον, dim. of πυραμίς, a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] In *arch.*, the apex in the shape of a small pyramid which often terminates the top of an obelisk, and was very commonly sheathed with a cap of metal: often applied to any comparatively small structure or member of pyramidal shape.

pyramidist (pir′a-mid-ist), *n.* [< *pyramid* + *-ist*.] One who makes a special study of the pyramids of Egypt, or is versed in their structure and history.

pyramidoid (pi-ram′i-doid), *n.* [< Gr. πυραμίς (*-μιδ-*), pyramid, + εἶδος, form. Cf. *pyramoid*.] A parabolic spindle. Also *pyramoid*. *Bailey*, 1727.

pyramidoidal (pir-a-mi-doid′al), *a.* [< *pyramidoid* + *-al*.] Having the shape of a pyramidoid.

pyramidon (pi-ram′i-don), *n.* [< *pyramid* + *-on*, as in *harmonicon*, *accordion*, etc.] In *organ-building*, a stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, about four times as large at the top as below, and giving very deep tones somewhat like those of a stopped diapason.

pyramid-shell (pir′a-mid-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Pyramidellidæ*.

pyramis (pir′a-mis), *n.*; pl. *pyramides* (pi-ram′i-dēz). [L., a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] A pyramid. Formerly also *piramis*.

Make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains!
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 61.

Place me, some god, upon a *pyramis*
Higher than hills of earth, and lend a voice
Loud as your thunder to me.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 4.

At the end of this Labyrinth there stood a square *Pyramis* of a marvellous breadth and answerable altitude.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 88.

Pyramis vestibuli, the pyramidal eminence of the vestibule.

pyramoid (pir′a-moid), *n.* [< Gr. πυραμοειδής, like a pyramid, < πυραμίς (*-μιδ-*), a pyramid, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *pyramidoid*.

pyramoidal (pir-a-moi′dal), *a.* [< *pyramoid* + *-al*.] Same as *pyramidoidal*.

Pyranga, *n.* See *Piranga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

pyrargyrite (pī-rär′ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ἄργυρος, silver, + *-ite*[2].] An important ore of silver, consisting of the sulphid of silver and antimony. It occurs in crystals belonging to the rhombohedral system, often highly complex, and also in massive forms. When transparent it has a deep ruby-red color by transmitted light, though on the surface it is nearly black with a metallic adamantine luster; the streak has a cochineal-red color. Also called *ruby silver*, or, in distinction from proustite, *dark-red silver ore*. The common Spanish name in Mexico and South America is *rosicler oscuro*, or sometimes *petlanque*. See *proustite*.

pyratet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *pirate*.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [= Sp. *pira* = Pg. *pyra* = It. *pira* (cf. F. *pyrée*), < L. *pyra*, < Gr. πυρά, Ionic πυρή, a hearth, the place of a funeral fire, a funeral pile, a mound raised on the place of a pyre, < πῦρ = E. *fire*: see *fire*.] A pile or heap of wood or other combustible materials for burning a dead body; a funeral pile.

For nine long nights, through all the dusky air,
The *pyres* thick flaming shot a dismal glare.
Pope, Iliad, i. 72. (*Richardson.*)

Apollo's upward fire
Made every eastern cloud a silvery *pyre*
Of brightness. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

pyrena (pī-rē′nă), *n.*; pl. *pyrenæ* (-nē). [NL.: see *pyrene*[1].] Same as *pyrene*[1].

Pyrenæmata (pir-ē-nē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pyrenæmatus:* see *pyrenematous.*] Those animals which are pyrenematous, as a lower series of vertebrates. See *Apyrenæmata.*

pyrenarium (pī-rē-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pyrenaria* (-ä). [NL., < *pyrena*, stone of a fruit, + *-arium.*] A pome; properly, a drupaceous pome—that is, one containing pyrenes, as that of the medlar and of *Cratægus.* [Rare.]

pyrene[1] (pī′rēn), *n.* [< NL. *pyrena*, < Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, as of a date or olive.] A stone or putamen, properly when there are several in a single fruit, as in the huckleberry and other berry-like drupes, and in some pomes with a stony endocarp, as those of the hawthorn and medlar; a nutlet. Also *ossiculus.*

pyrene[2] (pī′rēn), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon ($C_{16}H_{10}$) obtained from coal-tar.—**Pyrene-oil.** See *olive-oil.*

Pyrenean (pir-ē-nē′an), *a.* [= F. *Pyrénéen*, < L. *Pyrenæi*, sc. *montes*, the Pyrenees, < *Pyrene*, < Gr. Πυρήνη, the Pyrenees.] Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

> Till o'er the hills her eagles flew
> Beyond the *Pyrenean* pines.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, vi.

pyreneite (pir-ē-nē′īt), *n.* [< *Pyrenees* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet of a grayish-black color, found in the Pyrenees.

pyrenematous (pir-ē-nem′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrenæmatus*, < Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *αἷμα* (*αἱματ-*), blood.] Having nucleated blood-corpuscles: distinguished from *apyrenematous.* *Gulliver.*

Pyrenestes (pir-ē-nes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), also erron. *Pirenestes;* irreg. < Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat (cf. *Chondestes*).] A leading genus of *Spermestinæ*, including a number of African spermestine birds, as *P. ostrina* (or *sanguinea*) and *P. coccinea.*

pyrenin (pī-rē′nin), *n.* [< *pyrene*[2] + *-in*[2].] In *biol.*, according to F. Schwartz, the chemical substance composing the nucleoli of a cell—the nuclear membrane being accordingly termed *amphipyrenin.*

pyrenium (pī-rē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pyrenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πυρήνιον*, dim. of *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit: see *pyrene*[1].] In *bot.*, the hypothecium of a nucleiform or angiocarpous apothecium. *Encyc. Brit.*

pyrenocarp (pī-rē′nō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any drupaceous fruit. (*b*) In *mycol.*, same as *perithecium.*

pyrenocarpous (pī-rē-nō-kär′pus), *a.* [< *pyrenocarp* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or possessing a pyrenocarp.

pyrenodean (pī-rē-nō′dē-an), *a.* [< *pyrenodeous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, pyrenodeous; specifically, having the character of a pyrenium.

pyrenodeine (pī-rē-nō′dē-in), *a.* [< *pyrenode-ous* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *pyrenoid.*

pyrenodeous (pī-rē-nō′dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-eous.*] In *bot.*, same as *pyrenoid.*

pyrenoid (pī-rē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling in form the stone of a fruit; globular; nucleiform; of excrescent bodies, wart-like.

II. *n.* A small colorless mass of proteid substance of a crystalline form, usually appearing hexagonal in optical section. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 398.

Pyrenolichenes (pī-rē″nō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyreno(mycetes)* + *Lichenes.*] A division of lichens in which the fungus which enters into the composition of the lichen belongs to the *Pyrenomycetes.*

pyrenomycete (pī-rē-nō-mī′sēt), *n.* [< *Pyrenomycetes.*] In *bot.*, a member of the *Pyrenomycetes.*

Pyrenomycetes (pī-rē″nō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, mushroom.] A subclass of ascomycetous fungi of parasitic or saprophytic habit, with the tissues usually hard and somewhat coriaceous. The asci are long or club-shaped, usually containing eight spores, and are produced in deep flask-shaped or spherical cavities or perithecia. This order includes a large number of exceedingly injurious fungi which attack and destroy plants and also insects. The ergot, *Claviceps purpurea*, and the black-knot, *Plowrightia morbosa* of cherry- and plum-trees, are familiar examples. The most destructive diseases of the grape are also due to members of this order, such as the black-rot, *Guignardia Bidwellii*, and the powdery grape-mildew, *Uncinula necator* or *Oïdium Tuckeri.* See *ergot*[1], 2, for cut and description; also *black-knot*, 2, *Sphæria* and *Valsa*, *grape-mildew*, *Phoma*, *Uncinula*, *Oïdium.*

pyrenomycetous (pī-rē″nō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Pyrenomycetes* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to, similar to, or characteristic of the *Pyrenomycetes.*

> Certain *pyrenomycetous* fungi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 559.

pyrenous (pī-rē′nus), *a.* [< *pyrene*[1] + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing pyrenes: used only in composition with a numeral: as, *2-pyrenous*, *5-pyrenous*, etc.

pyrethrum (pir′e-thrum), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), < L. *pyrethrum*, < Gr. *πύρεθρον*, a plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, so called from the hot spicy taste of the root, < *πῦρ*, fire.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Pyrethrum*; feverfew.—**2.** [*cap.*] A proposed genus of composite plants of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, now included as part of the section *Pyrethrum* in the genus *Chrysanthemum*, from which it was distinguished by achenes nearly equally from five- to ten-ribbed and crowned with a pappus, characters now known to vary in the same species. The most common species is *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (for which see *feverfew*, 1, *pellitory*, 2, and *bertram*). A variety of *C. præaltum* is the golden-feather of the gardens, used for edging.

3. A powdered preparation of pyrethrum, used as an insectifuge. Also called *pyrethrum-powder.* See *insect-powder* and *buhach.*—**4.** In *phar.*, the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, or pellitory-of-Spain.

pyretic (pī-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πυρετικός*, feverish, < *πυρέσσειν*, be feverish, < *πυρετός*, burning heat, fever, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *fire.*] **I.** *a.* Characterized by or affected with pyrexia or fever; feverish.

> Antipyrin, however, was continued night and morning in doses of gr. xv. throughout the *pyretic* period.
> *Medical News*, XLIX. 40.

II. *n.* A remedy for fever.

pyretogenesia (pir″e-tō-je-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *pyretogenesis.*] Same as *pyretogenesis.*

pyretogenesis (pir″e-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυρετός*, fever, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] The genesis of pyrexia.

pyretology (pir-e-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρετός*, fever, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

pyrexia (pī-rek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύρεξις*, feverishness, < *πυρέσσειν*, be feverish, < *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic.*] A higher bodily temperature than is normal; fever.

pyrexial (pī-rek′si-al), *a.* [< *pyrexia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to pyrexia.

pyrexic (pī-rek′sik), *a.* [Irreg. < *pyrexy* + *-ic.*] Same as *pyrexial.*

pyrexical (pī-rek′si-kal), *a.* [< *pyrexic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyrexial.*

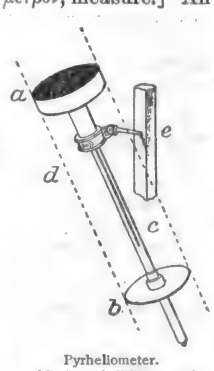
pyrexy (pir′ek-si), *n.* [< NL. *pyrexia*, q. v.] Same as *pyrexia.*

Pyrgita (pėr-jī′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυργίτης*, of a tower (cf. *στρουθὸς πυργίτης*, a house-sparrow), < *πύργος*, a tower.] A genus of fringilline birds, the sparrows, now usually placed in the genus *Passer:* so called because the common house-sparrow often builds its nest in towers.

pyrgoidal (pėr-goi′dal), *a.* [< **pyrgoid* (< Gr. *πυργοειδής*, like a tower, < *πύργος*, a tower, + *εἶδος*, form) + *-al.*] Tower-shaped; of the form of a prism having at one end a pyramid on the same base.—**Pyrgoidal number**, a number of the form

$$\tfrac{2}{3}(m-2)\,r^3 - \tfrac{1}{2}(2m-7)\,r^2 + \tfrac{1}{6}(2m-7)\,r.$$

pyrheliometer (pėr-hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἥλιος*, sun, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument devised by M. Pouillet for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun. It consists of a shallow cylindrical vessel of thin silver or copper, containing water or mercury in which a thermometer is plunged. The upper surface of the vessel is covered with lampblack, so as to make it absorb as much heat as possible, and the vessel is attached to a support in such a way that the upper surface can always be made to receive the rays of the sun perpendicularly. The actual amount of heat absorbed by the instrument is calculated by ordinary calorimetrical means: the area of the exposed blackened surface is known, and the amount of water or mercury which has been raised through a certain number of thermometric degrees is known, and thus the absolute heating effect of the sun, acting upon a given area under the conditions of the experiment, can be readily found. Also *pyroheliometer.*



Pyrheliometer.

a, blackened disk exposed to sun's rays, the direction of which is indicated by dotted lines, as *ab*; *c*, column of delicate thermometer whose bulb is inserted in the box beneath *a*; *e*, place of support.

The intensity of solar radiation is measured by the *pyrheliometer*, which usually consists of a body heated by the sun's rays and a thermometer to measure the rise of temperature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 291.

pyrheliometric (pėr-hē″li-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *pyrheliometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or recorded or indicated by, the pyrheliometer: as, *pyrheliometric* observations.

pyridia, *n.* Plural of *pyridium.*

pyridine (pir′i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless liquid base (C_5H_5N) of pungent odor, found in bone-oil and coal-tar. It is useful in allaying asthmatic paroxysms.

pyridion (pī-rid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *pyridia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pyrum*, prop. *pirum*, a pear, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *bot.*, same as *pome.*

pyriform (pir′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *piriform;* < L. *pyrum*, prop. *pirum*, a pear (see *pear*[1]), + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pear-shaped; having the general shape of a pear; obconic; differing from egg-shaped or oviform in having a slight constriction running around it, or, in section, a reverse or concave curve between the convex curves of the two ends: as, a *pyriform* vase. See cut of egg under *plover.*

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the pyriformis.

pyriformis (pir-i-fôr′mis), *n.*; pl. *pyriformes* (-mēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *pyriform.*] A flat triangular muscle situated partly within and partly without the pelvis. It arises chiefly from the anterior surface of the sacrum, and, after passing through the sacrosciatic foramen, is inserted into the upper fore part of the great trochanter of the femur. It is one of a group of six muscles collectively known as *rotatores femoris.* The character of the muscle varies much in different animals. Also called *pyramidalis femoris* and *iliacus externus.*—**Fascia of the pyriformis.** See *fascia.*

pyritaceous (pir-i-tā′shius), *a.* [< *pyrites* + *-aceous.*] Of or pertaining to pyrites. See *pyritic.*

pyrite (pī′rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *pyrit;* < L. *pyrites*, < Gr. *πυρίτης*, a flint, millstone, pyrite, prop. adj., pertaining to fire (*πυρίτης λίθος*, a mineral which strikes fire), < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyre.* Cf. *pyrites.*] Native iron disulphid (FeS_2), a very common mineral, occurring in isometric crystals, cubes, octahedrons, pyritohedrons, etc., and also, and more often, massive. It has a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, and is very hard. It is used in large quantities in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and of sulphur. It is commonly called *iron pyrites*, which term, however, also includes the related orthorhombic species marcasite, as well as the magnetic pyrites, or pyrrhotine. Compare *marcasite*, 1.

> Like the *pyrit* stone, that is fier without and frost within. *Greene*, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.).
>
> Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
> And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends.
> *Dr. E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden, I. ii. 350.

pyritegium (pir-i-tē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *pyritegia* (-ä). [ML., < Gr. *πῦρ*, = E. *fire*, + L. *tegere*, cover. Cf. equiv. ML. *ignitegium.*] The curfew-bell: so called in medieval Latin. See *curfew.*

pyrites (pi-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *pyrites*, < Gr. *πυρίτης*, a flint, millstone, pyrite.] Either of the common sulphids of iron, pyrite and marcasite, but also the yellow sulphid of copper and iron, chalcopyrite: the former are called distinctively *iron pyrites*, while the latter is known as *copper pyrites.* The name is also extended to other related sulphids and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc.: as, pyrrhotine or *magnetic pyrites*, arsenopyrite or *arsenical pyrites*, linnæite or *cobalt pyrites*, millerite or *capillary pyrites*, etc.—**Cockscomb pyrites, spear pyrites, white iron pyrites.** See *marcasite*, 2.—**Hepatic pyrites.** See *hepatic.*

pyritic (pi-rit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

pyritical (pi-rit′i-kal), *a.* [< *pyritic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyritic.*

pyritiferous (pir-i-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing pyrites.

pyritization (pir″i-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *pyritize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into pyrites.

> Prof. T. Rupert Jones commented on the rarity of fossil Radiolaria. Some few have been found in the Chalk. Their *pyritization* would tend to their ready destruction.
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 124.

pyritize (pir′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pyritized*, ppr. *pyritizing.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ize.*] To convert into pyrites.

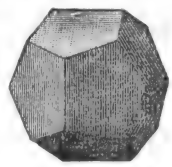
pyritohedral (pi-rī-tō-hē′dral), *a.* [< *pyritohedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the pyritohedron,

or belonging to the class of hemihedral forms of which it is the type.

It is very curious that in the treatment with aqua regia the cube and octahedron faces remain unattacked, while the acids exert a decided action upon the *pyritohedral* (pentagonal dodecahedral) faces, entirely destroying their power of reflecting light. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 162.

Pyritohedral hemihedrism, in *crystal.* See *hemihedrism.*

pyritohedron (pi-rī-tō-hē′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυρίτης*, pyrites, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a pentagonal dodecahedron (see *dodecahedron*); a solid contained by twelve pentagons: a common form with pyrite, whence the name. It is the hemihedral form of the tetrahexahedron.



Pyritohedron.

pyritology (pir-i-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρίτης*, pyrites, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. Facts or information relating to pyrites.—2. A system of or treatise on blowpipe analysis.

pyritous (pir′i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ous.*] Consisting of pyrites.

pyro- (pī′rọ- or pir′ọ-). [L., etc., < Gr. *πυρο-*, combining form of *πῦρ*, fire, = E. *fire:* see *fire.*] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'fire.'

pyro-acetic (pī-rọ-a-set′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *acetic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid when subjected to the action of heat.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone.*

pyro-acid (pī-rọ-as′id), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *acid.*] A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat. Also *pyracid.*

pyroballogy (pī-rọ-bal′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *βάλλειν*, throw, hurl (see *ballista*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of throwing fire; the science of artillery, or a work on artillery. [Rare.]

He was enabled, by the help of some marginal documents, . . . together with Gobesius's military architecture and *pyroballogy*, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 3.

Pyrocephalus (pī-rọ-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1838), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Tyrannidæ;* the vermilion flycatchers, which have in the male sex a full globular



Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubineus*), male.

crest and the whole under parts flaming-red, the back, wings, and tail dusky-brown. *P. rubineus* is about six inches long. A variety of this is found in Mexico and the southwestern parts of the United States. There are several others.

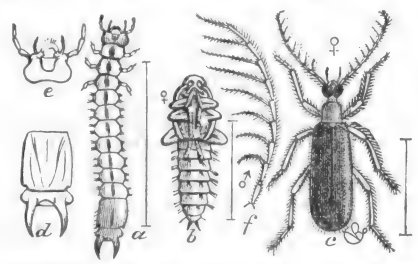
pyrochlore (pī′rọ-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χλωρός*, yellowish-green: see *chlorin.*] A niobotitanate of calcium, cerium, and other bases, occurring in isometric crystals, commonly octahedrons, of a brownish color and resinous luster. It turns yellowish-green under the blowpipe, whence the name.

Pyrochroa (pī-rok′rọ-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χρόα*, color.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Pyrochroidæ*, and comprising about a dozen species, of which 2 are found in North America, and the rest in Europe, Siberia, Japan, and Java. *P. coccinea* and *P. rubens* are known as *cardinal beetles*, from their red color.

pyrochroid (pī-rok′rọ-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyrochroidæ.*

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Pyrochroidæ.*

Pyrochroidæ (pī-rọ-krō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pyrochroa* + *-idæ.*] A small family of heteromerous beetles of moderate size, with broad depressed bodies and elytra



Dendroides canadensis, a member of the family *Pyrochroidæ.*
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle (female); *d*, enlarged anal horns; *e*, enlarged head of larva; *f*, antenna of male beetle, magnified. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *b*, *c*.)

broadening behind, and remarkable for their relative size. They live in all stages under the half-decayed bark of many trees. Five genera and about 20 species are known, represented in Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. *Dendroides canadensis* is a common North American member of this family.

pyrochroite (pī-rok′rọ-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*2.] Manganese hydrate, a mineral occurring in foliated forms with pearly luster, resembling brucite. It is white when fresh, but changes to bronze and black upon exposure.

pyrocitric (pī-rọ-sit′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *citric.*] Obtained by subjecting citric acid to the action of heat.—**Pyrocitric acid.** Same as *itaconic acid* (which see, under *itaconic*).

★**pyroclastic** (pī-rọ-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *κλαστός*, broken: see *clastic.*] Formed by volcanic agencies, or in the process of being erupted: applied to volcanic breccia or to any angular or comminuted material of igneous origin.

It is asserted that there is an absence of masses of *pyroclastic* materials (tuffs and dust) such as we should expect to find around great volcanic centres.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 204.

Pyroderinæ (pī-rod-ẹ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyroderus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily named from the genus *Pyroderus.* See *Gymnoderinæ.*

Pyroderus (pī-rod′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *δέρη*, neck.] A genus of South American fruit-crows belonging to the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, giving name to the *Pyroderinæ*. There are 3 species, *P. scutatus*, *P. orinocensis*, and *P. granadensis*, inhabiting tropical parts of South America.

pyrodin (pī′rọ-din), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρώδης*, like fire (< *πῦρ*, fire, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-in*2.] An antipyretic, acetyl-phenyl hydrazine, $C_6H_5.C_2H_3O.N_2H_2$. Also called *phenacethydrazine.*

pyro-electric (pī″rọ-ẹ-lek′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *electric.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to pyro-electricity; having the property of becoming electropolar when heated, as certain crystals; thermo-electric.

There are certain crystals which, while being heated or cooled, exhibit electrical charges at certain regions or poles. Crystals thus electrified by heating or cooling are said to be *pyro-electric.* *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 64.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes electrified when heated.

pyro-electricity (pī″rọ-ẹ-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *electricity.*] That branch of electricity which considers the production of a state of electrification in certain crystallized bodies by change of temperature alone. Thus, when a prismatic crystal of tourmalin is slightly heated, positive electricity is found to be developed at one extremity (called the *analogous pole*) and negative at the other (the *antilogous pole*). If the crystal is cooled, similar properties are developed, but the poles are reversed. Many other crystals show the same property, especially those whose molecular structure differs at the opposite extremities of the same crystallographic axis (like tourmalin)—that is, which are hemimorphic or hemihedral. The unlike parts of a compound (twin) crystal of quartz become dissimilarly electrified by change of temperature. This can be well shown by shaking over a heated section of such a crystal a mixture of red lead and sulphur; the former collects on the parts which are negatively, the latter on those which are positively electrified. The phenomenon is closely related to the variations in stress which occur in the crystal when its temperature is altered. By some writers *pyro-electricity* is used to include also the phenomena of thermo-electricity, which, however, are totally different in character.

pyrogallate (pī-rọ-gal′āt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *gallate.*] A salt of pyrogallic acid.

pyrogallic (pī-rọ-gal′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *gallic*2.] Obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat: noting an acid, or more properly a phenol ($C_6H_3(OH)_3$), which forms colorless crystalline plates or needles, soluble in water and poisonous. In the presence of alkalis it rapidly absorbs oxygen, and it is used in chemical processes for that purpose. Pyrogallic acid rapidly reduces salts of mercury, silver, and gold, precipitating the metals, and from its property of reducing silver salts is one of the most efficient and most extensively used of photographic developing agents.

★**pyrogen** (pī′rọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen.*] 1. Any substance which, introduced into the blood, causes pyrexia or fever.—2. The electric fluid.

pyrogenesia (pī″rọ-je-nē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pyrogenesis.*

pyrogenesis (pī-rọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis.*] Production of fire or heat.

pyrogenetic (pī″rọ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [< *pyrogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Heat-producing.

The actual rise of temperature that follows upon stripping in a cold atmosphere or upon first entering into a cold bath is not one of the least curious phenomena of the regulative function of the *pyrogenetic* mechanism.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 12.

★**pyrogenic** (pī-rọ-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen, -genous.*] Producing fever.

pyrogenous (pī-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous.*] 1. Producing or concerned in the production of fire or heat: as, *pyrogenous* action in the blood.—2. Produced by fire; igneous.

pyrognomic (pī-rog-nom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γνώμων*, index, mark: see *gnomon.*] Exhibiting an incandescent glow when heated to a certain degree: specifically noting certain minerals.

pyrognostic (pī-rog-nos′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γνωστικός*, knowing: see *gnostic.*] Pertaining to fire or heat: specifically noting those characters of a mineral which are observed by means of the blowpipe.

pyrognostics (pī-rog-nos′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pyrognostic* (see *-ics*).] Those properties of a mineral which it exhibits when heated, alone or with fluxes, in the blowpipe-flame or in the flame of a Bunsen burner, as the fusibility, intumescence, or other phenomena of fusion, flame-coloration, etc.

★**pyrography** (pī-rog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γράφειν*, write.] A method of reproducing a design or an inscription on wood by the application under pressure of heated metallic plates or cylinders, the surfaces or peripheries of which bear dies or matrices in relief.

pyrogravure (pī″rọ-grạ-vūr′), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + F. *gravure*, engraving, < *graver*, grave: see *grave*1.] A method of engraving on wood by the use of a red-hot metallic point; also, a picture produced by this method.

Pyrogravure is a new method of engraving in black, reddish brown, bister, etc., by the use of a red hot metallic point. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 353.

pyroheliometer (pī-rọ-hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pyrheliometer.*

Pyrola (pir′ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the resemblance of the shining leaves to those of the pear-tree; prop. *Pirola;* dim. of L. *pirus*, improp. *pyrus*, a pear-tree: see *Pyrus.*] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Pyrolaceæ* and type of the tribe *Pyroleæ*, characterized by racemed flowers with five converging petals, ten stamens with peculiar four-celled inverted anthers opening by pores, and a capsule opening from the base upward, with cobwebby margins. The 15 species are natives of the northern hemisphere, including 11 in North America. They are smooth perennial herbs, sending out subterranean runners, and bearing radical or alternate long-stalked evergreen leaves, commonly entire and rounded, and an erect scape of bracted nodding flowers, which are white, yellowish, rose-colored, or purple. Several species are known in England and among American writers as *wintergreen* or *false wintergreen.* *P. rotundifolia*, the larger wintergreen, is the most conspicuous species, a plant of both hemispheres, with thickish veiny round leaves, and commonly pure white flowers, the stalk 6 to 12 inches high. It has been called *Indian lettuce* and *canker-lettuce.* *P. elliptica*, a smaller American plant with thin elliptical leaves, is called *shin-leaf*, a name also extended to the genus.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the above genus.—**One-flowered pyrola,** *Moneses uniflora*, a plant once included in the genus *Pyrola.*

Pyrolaceæ (pir-ọ-lā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1825), < *Pyrola* + *-aceæ.*] A small family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants formerly included in the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family, characterized by a loculicidal capsule, five imbricated deciduous petals, and a perennial

creeping rhizome. It includes about 22 species in the three genera *Pyrola*, *Moneses*, and *Chimaphila*, all small, smooth, shining evergreen herbs of northern temperate regions, and well represented in the United States. See the above genera, and compare *Ericaceæ*.

pyrolater (pī-rol′a-tėr), *n.* [< *pyrolatry* (cf. *idolater*).] A fire-worshiper. [Rare.]

> The fires [were rejected] . . . as having too near an analogy to the religion of the *pyrolators*.
> *Southey*, Thalaba, viii., note.

pyrolatry (pī-rol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of fire.

Pyroleæ (pī-rō′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Pyrola* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the same scope as the family *Pyrolaceæ*, which was formerly included in the *Ericaceæ*.

pyroleter (pī-rol′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ὀλετήρ, destroyer, < ὀλλύναι, destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, especially on board ships, by which hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate, partly dissolved and partly suspended in water, are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid there generated is projected on the fire.

> The *pyroleter* is a small double pump worked by hand, which sucks up from tubes on either side muriatic acid and a solution of carbonate of soda. These mingle in a generator forming part of the pump. The carbonic acid gas formed and the solution of salt and acid pass at once down a metal pipe to the hold; along the keelson of the ship runs a perforated wooden box, which admits the dry carbonic acid gas amongst the burning materials.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 712.

pyroligneous (pī-rō-lig′nē-us), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *ligneus*, of wood: see *ligneous*.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood. Also *pyrolignous*.—**Pyroligneous acid**, impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.—**Pyroligneous alcohol**, methylic alcohol.—**Pyroligneous vinegar**, wood-vinegar.

pyrolignic (pī-rō-lig′nik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *lignum*, wood, + *-ic*.] Same as *pyroligneous*.

pyrolignite (pī-rō-lig′nīt), *n.* [< *pyrolign(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyrolignous (pī-rō-lig′nus), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *lignosus*, like wood: see *lignous*.] Same as *pyroligneous*.

pyrolithic (pī-rō-lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + λίθος, stone.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

pyrologist (pī-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *pyrolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the doctrines of heat; an investigator of the laws of heat.

pyrology (pī-rol′ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of heat, latent and sensible.

pyrolusite (pī-rō-lū′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + λοῦσις, a washing (< λούειν, wash), + *-ite*[2].] Native manganese dioxid (MnO_2), a common ore of manganese, occurring crystallized and massive, of a gray color and metallic luster. It parts with a portion of its oxygen at a red heat, and is on this account used to discharge the brown or green tints of glass, whence its name. When crystallized it has often the form of manganite, from which it has been, at least in many cases, derived by alteration. It is very soft, and is readily distinguished by this property from the other form of manganese dioxid, called polianite.

pyromagnetic (pī″rō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *magnetic*.] Relating to magnetism as modified by heat: noting a dynamo and motor of novel construction, devised by Edison, the operation of which depends on the fact that the intensity of magnetization of iron diminishes as the temperature increases.

pyromancy (pī′rō-man-si), *n.* [< ME. **piromancie, perimancie*, < OF. **piromancie, piromance, pyromance*, < ML. *pyromantia, pyromancia*, < Gr. πυρομαντεία, divination by fire, < πῦρ, fire, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by fire, or by the forms appearing in fire.

> Nigromancye and *perimancie* the pouke to rise maketh; gif thou thence Dowel dele with hem neuere.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 158.

> Amphiaraus was the first that had knowledge of *Pyromancie*, and gathered signs by speculations of fire.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

pyromania (pī-rō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + μανία, madness.] A mania for destroying things by fire; a form of insanity marked by a mania for setting things on fire.

pyromaniac (pī-rō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *pyromania* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pyromania.

II. *n.* A person possessed of a mania or irresistible impulse to burn things.

> As *pyromaniacs* rarely incriminate themselves, it becomes the more important to study the many indications by which the diagnosis can be made by indirect examinations.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 191.

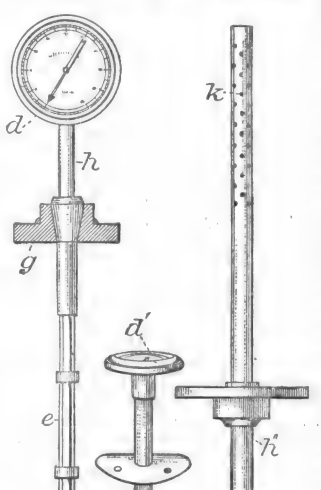
pyromaniacal (pī″rō-mā-nī′a-kal), *a.* [< *pyromaniac* + *-al*.] **1.** Affected with or having a tendency to pyromania: as, *pyromaniacal* persons.—**2.** Caused by pyromaniacs: as, *pyromaniacal* fires.

pyromantic (pī-rō-man′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *pyromancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

II. *n.* One who pretends to divine by means of fire.

pyrometamorphism (pī-rō-met-a-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *metamorphism*.] Metamorphism resulting from the action of heat, as distinguished from hydrometamorphism, that produced by water. See *metamorphism*.

pyrometer (pī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument, in the form of a simple metallic bar, employed by Muschenbroek, about 1730, for measuring the changes produced in the dimensions of solid bodies by the application of heat. The name is now applied, however, to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer. Wedgwood's pyrometer, the first which came into extensive use, was employed by him for testing the heat of his pottery- and porcelain-kilns, and depended on the property of clay to contract on exposure to heat. Many different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: as (*a*) by contraction, as in Wedgwood's; (*b*) by the expansion of bars of different metals; (*c*) by change of pressure in confined gases, as in Lamy's instrument, or by the expansion of gases, as in the air-thermometer; (*d*) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass, as in Siemens's instrument; (*e*) by the fusing-point of solids; (*f*) by conduction and radiation of heat (see *pyroscope*); (*g*) by color, as red and white heat; (*h*) by change in the velocity of sound; (*i*) by the resolution of chemical compounds; (*j*) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; and (*k*) by change in resistance to electricity, as in the instrument invented by Siemens, which may be adapted to measuring either high or low temperatures.



Pyrometers.

A, pyrometer (Gauntlett's) in which the pointer of dial *d* is turned by the unequal expansion of rods *e*, which are made fast at *f*; *e* consists of three brass or copper rods surrounding one of iron which connects with dial through tube *h* supported at *g*. *B*, pyrometer in which the motive power is a coil of wire inside *e′*, the connecting rods passing through tube *h′* to dial at *d′*. *C*, pyrometer with screw-shaped metallic coil within the tube *kh″*, which, when heated, moves the pointer of dial at *e″*.

pyrometric (pī-rō-met′rik), *a.* [As *pyrometer* + *ic*.] Pertaining to the pyrometer, or to its use; ascertained or shown by means of the pyrometer.

pyrometrical (pī-rō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *pyrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *pyrometric*.

pyrometrically (pī-rō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a pyrometric manner; with or by means of the use of the pyrometer.

pyrometry (pī-rom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, a measure.] The science of the measurement of high temperatures; the act or art of measuring temperatures lying above the range of ordinary thermometers.

pyromorphite (pī-rō-môr′fīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the peculiar crystalline form which a fused globule assumes on cooling; < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*[2].] Native phosphate of lead with lead chlorid. It is a mineral of a green, yellow, or brown color, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms, and isomorphous with apatite, mimetite, and vanadinite. It also occurs massive in globular, reniform, fibrous, moss-like, granular, or earthy forms. Often called *green lead ore*.

pyromorphous (pī-rō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + μορφή, form, + *-ous*.] In *mineral.*, having the property of being crystallizable upon fusion.

pyronaphtha (pī-rō-naf′thạ), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + νάφθα, naphtha: see *naphtha*.] An illuminating agent which has been prepared in Russia from the waste products of the distillation of Baku petroleum. It burns with a bright light.

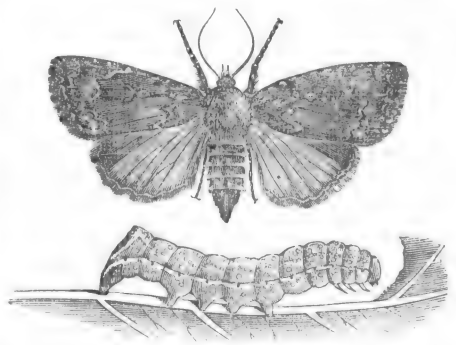
pyronomics (pī-rō-nom′iks), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + νόμος, law.] The science of the properties and action of heat. [Rare.]

pyrope (pī′rōp), *n.* [< Gr. πυρωπός, a kind of red bronze, prop. adj., fire-eyed, fiery, < πῦρ, fire, + ὤψ, eye.] Fire-garnet, or Bohemian garnet, a dark-red variety of garnet, sometimes used as a gem, found embedded in serpentine at Budweis in Bohemia and elsewhere. It belongs to the magnesia-alumina variety of the species, and often contains also some chromium. See *garnet*[1].

pyrophane (pī′rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φαίνειν, show.] A kind of opal (hydrophane) which by the absorption of melted wax is rendered translucent so long as it is hot, but becomes opaque again on cooling.

pyrophanous (pī-rof′a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φαίνειν, show.] Rendered transparent or translucent by heat.

Pyrophila (pī-rof′i-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φιλεῖν, love.] A genus of noctuid moths, containing a number of species which are destructive in their larval states. *P. pyramidoides* is the pyramidal grape-vine worm of the United States, which damages grape-vines, and also raspberry, poplar, and red-bud (*Cercis*).



Pyramidal Grape-vine Moth and Worm (*Pyrophila pyramidoides*).

pyrophobia (pī-rō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-φοβία*, < φόβος, fear.] A morbid dread of fire.

pyrophone (pī′rō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φωνή, sound, tone.] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by means of burning jets of hydrogen inclosed in graduated glass tubes. It was invented about 1875 by Frederic Kastner. Sometimes called *chemical harmonicon*.

pyrophor (pī′rō-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. πυροφόρος, fire-bearing: see *pyrophore*.] A name sometimes given to the stirrup-lantern.

pyrophore (pī′rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. πυροφόρος, fire-bearing, < πῦρ, fire, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** A body which will become ignited if exposed to air or water, such as self-lighting logs intended for use at sea in facilitating the rescue of a person who is overboard.—**2.** A composition or an apparatus for kindling fire.

pyrophoric (pī-rō-for′ik), *a.* [< NL. *pyrophor(us)* + *-ic*.] Same as *pyrophorous*.

pyrophorous (pī-rof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrophor(us)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

pyrophorus (pī-rof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυροφόρος, fire-bearing: see *pyrophore*.] **1.** A substance which takes fire on exposure to air. Many metals (iron, lead, etc.), when exposed to the air in a very finely divided condition, combine so rapidly with oxygen as to cause an evolution of heat and light.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Illiger, 1809).] A notable genus of elaterid beetles, comprising nearly a hundred species, confined to tropical and subtropical America, and containing the most brilliant forms of luminous insects. The light is given out from two oval spots in the pronotum near each basal angle, and from a point beneath, between the thorax and the abdomen. These beetles fly in a nearly direct line, and the light is more intense and sustained than that of the *Lampyridæ*. In many countries of tropical America they are used as toilet ornaments and form an article of trade. *P. noctilucus* is a large West Indian species, often brought alive to the United States. See also cut under *antenna*.



Pyrophorus noctilucus.

3. [*cap.*] A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1837.

pyrophosphate (pī-rō-fos′fāt), *n.* [< *pyrophosph(oric)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of pyrophosphoric acid. See *pyrophosphoric*.

pyrophosphoric (pī″rō-fos-for′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *phosphoric.*] Formed by heating phosphoric acid: noting an acid ($H_4P_2O_7$) produced by exposing concentrated phosphoric acid to a temperature of 415° F. Pyrophosphoric acid is tetrabasic—that is, capable of forming four distinct classes of salts according as one, two, or three atoms or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by a metal. The pyrophosphates, especially that of iron, are used in medicine.

pyrophotography (pī″rō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *photography.*] Certain photographic processes in which heat is used to fix the picture.

pyrophyllite (pī-rō-fil′īt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its exfoliation before the blowpipe; < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated aluminium silicate, occurring in foliated talc-like subtransparent masses having a white, green, or yellow color and pearly luster.

pyrophysalite (pī-rō-fis′a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *physalite.*] See *physalite.*

pyropuncture (pī-rō-pungk′tūr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *puncture.*] Puncturing with hot needles; also, a puncture so made.

pyroracemate (pī-rō-ras′e-māt), *n.* [< *pyroracem(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt formed by the union of pyroracemic acid with a base.

pyroracemic (pī″rō-ra-sem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *racemic.*] Produced by the distillation of tartaric and racemic acids: as, *pyroracemic* acid ($C_3H_4O_3$).

pyroschist (pī′rō-shist), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *schist.*] Schist or shale containing sufficient bituminous matter (hydrocarbons) to burn with a bright flame, or yielding volatile hydrocarbon or inflammable gas when heated.

pyrosclerite (pī-rō-sklē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *-ite*2.] An emerald-green mineral allied to the chlorites, occurring in serpentine in the island of Elba, Italy.

pyroscope (pī′rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat or cold. It resembles a differential thermometer, having one bulb covered with quicksilver-leaf, while the other is bare.

pyrosilver (pī-rō-sil′vėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *silver.*] A trade-name for electroplated wares which, after they are taken from the bath, are subjected to heat. This treatment seems to cause the metal to sink into the pores of the plated base metal and adhere to it much more firmly and durably. The process is technically called *burning-in.*

pyrosis (pī-rō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πίρωσις*, a burning, a kindling, < *πυροῦν*, set on fire, burn, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *fire.*] In *pathol.*, the eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid, attended with more or less burning pain in the epigastrium. It is commonly called *water-brash.*

pyrosmalite (pī-ros′ma-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ὀσμή*, a smell, an object of smell, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a liver-brown color, or pistachio-green, occurring in six-sided prisms, with perfect basal cleavage, found in Sweden. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, containing chlorin, the odor of which it exhales when heated.

Pyrosoma (pī-rō-sō′mą), *n.* [NL. (Péron), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *σῶμα*, body.] The typical genus of *Pyrosomatidæ:* so called from their phosphorescence. They inhabit the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They unite in great numbers, forming a large hollow cylinder, open at one end and closed at the other, swimming in the ocean by the alternate contraction and dilatation of its component individual animals. See cut under *cyathozooid.*

Pyrosomatidæ (pī″rō-sō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrosoma* (*-somat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of compound or aggregate ascidians of the class *Tunicata,* typified by the genus *Pyrosoma,* sometimes representing an order or suborder *Dactyliobranchia;* the firebodies. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, highly luminous, united together in hollow cones several inches long, the axis of each ascidiozooid being perpendicular to that of the colony. Also *Pyrosomidæ, Pyrosomiidæ.*

pyrosome (pī′rō-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *Pyrosoma.*] A member or individual of the genus *Pyrosoma;* a firebody.

Pyrosomidæ (pī-rō-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrosoma* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Pyrosomatidæ.*

Pyrosomiidea (pī-rō-sō-mi-id′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] A false form of *Pyrosomatidæ* or *Pyrosomidæ,* taken as the name of an order of ascidians which that family is supposed to represent. *E. R. Lankester.*

pyrostat (pī′rō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *στατός*, < *ἱστάναι*, set up, stand: see *static.*] An automatic draft-regulator for chimneys, smoke-pipes, and smoke-stacks. See *draft-regulator,* under *regulator.*

pyrostereotype (pī-rō-ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *stereotype.*] A process by which a mold for casting a printing relief-plate is obtained by burning an intaglio to a definite depth in the face of a wood block by means of heated steel dies and a special apparatus. It is used for printing music, etc.

pyrostilpnite (pī-rō-stilp′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *στιλπνός*, glistening, + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, occurring in minute tabular monoclinic crystals. It is a sulphid of arsenic and silver, near proustite in composition. Also called *fireblende.*

pyrosulphuric (pī″rō-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *sulphuric.*] Obtained from sulphate of iron by means of heat.—**Pyrosulphuric acid.** Same as *disulphuric acid* (which see, under *disulphuric*).

pyrotartaric (pī″rō-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *tartaric.*] Obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel: as, *pyrotartaric* acid ($C_5H_8O_4$).

pyrotartrate (pī-rō-tär′trāt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *tartrate.*] A salt of pyrotartaric acid.

pyrotechnian (pī-rō-tek′ni-an), *n.* [< *pyrotechny* + *-an.*] A pyrotechnist.

pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek′nik), *a.* [< *pyrotechn-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.

pyrotechnical (pī-rō-tek′ni-kal), *a.* [< *pyrotechnic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyrotechnic.*—**Pyrotechnical sponge.** Same as *amadou.*

pyrotechnician (pī″rō-tek-nish′an), *n.* [< *pyrotechnic* + *-i-an.*] A pyrotechnist.

pyrotechnics (pī-rō-tek′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *pyrotechnic* (see *-ics*).] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of fireworks. See *firework,* 2.

pyrotechnist (pī-rō-tek′nist), *n.* [< *pyrotechn-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fireworks.

pyrotechny (pī′rō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *τέχνη*, art.] 1. The management and mechanical application of fire.

> Does man go thus far by his skill in *pyrotechny,* and shall not God do more, who is the Cosmotect?
> *Evelyn,* True Religion, I. 199.

2. The fabrication of fireworks for military and ornamental purposes (see *firework,* 2); the composition and scientific use of combustible substances employed as signals, as destructive agents, or for purposes of display.

pyrothonide (pī-roth′ō-nid), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ὀθόνη*, fine linen, + *-ide*1.] A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, formerly used in medicine. *Dunglison.*

pyrotic (pī-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πυρωτικός*, burning, heating, < *πυροῦν*, set on fire, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyrosis.*] **I.** *a.* Caustic.

II. *n.* A caustic medicine.

pyro-uric (pī-rō-ū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric.*

pyroxanthine, pyroxanthin (pī-rok-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ine*2, *-in*2.] A yellow crystalline substance found in crude wood-spirit. Also called *eblanin.*

pyroxene (pī′rok-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ξένος*, a stranger, because thought to be a "stranger" among igneous rocks.] A mineral species, embracing many varieties. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, often short prismatic in habit, and with an angle in front of nearly 90°, so that these crystals resemble square prisms. Granular forms are common, and also massive varieties, the latter being usually coarsely laminated in structure, rarely fibrous or columnar. The color varies from white to gray, green, brown, and black, and the composition from the simple metasilicate of calcium and magnesium to kinds containing, with calcium or magnesium, or both, iron, manganese, and aluminium. The different varieties are usually divided into two groups, the non-aluminous and the aluminous. Of the former the prominent kinds are—diopside or malacolite, which contains only calcium and magnesium, and is white to gray or light-green in color, with the subvarieties called alalite or mussite (the diopside proper, from the Mussa Alp in the Ala valley in Piedmont, occurring in beautiful slender crystals), traversellite, canaanite, and white granular coccolite, and those containing iron, namely the grayish-green to deep-green or black salite, occurring in laminated masses, the crystallized baikalite, the granular green coccolite, and the deep-green diallage, which is characterized by a distinct parting parallel to the orthopinacoid plane and often by a pearly to metalloidal luster on this surface; also the lime-iron variety, hedenbergite, and the manganesian schefferite. The aluminous kinds include fassaite, which is light- to dark-green in color, and the common augite, which is dark-green to black and contains considerable iron. Augite is characteristic of many eruptive rocks, especially those of a basic character, as diabase, basalt, etc. Diallage is an essential constituent of the gabbros, of norite, etc. Besides the above varieties or subspecies belonging to pyroxene proper, the pyroxene group includes the related species enstatite or bronzite and hypersthene, which are orthorhombic in crystallization (hence called *rhombic pyroxenes*); also the monoclinic species wollastonite, ægirite and acmite, spodumene, and the triclinic rhodonite and babingtonite. Jadeite probably also belongs here. All these are characterized by the same prismatic angle of 87°. This group is closely related to the analogous amphibole (or hornblende) group, the species of which are characterized by a prismatic angle of 124½°; and several of the kinds under the two groups correspond exactly in composition—for example, diopside to tremolite, etc. A change of pyroxene to hornblende by a process of paramorphism is often observed, especially in certain igneous rocks. See *uralite* and *uralitization.*

pyroxenic (pī-rok-sen′ik), *a.* [< *pyroxene* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing pyroxene.

pyroxyle (pī-rok′sil), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ξύλον*, wood.] Same as *pyroxylin.*

pyroxylic (pī-rok-sil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ξύλον*, wood (cf. *pyroxyle*), + *-ic.*] Obtained by heating wood.—**Pyroxylic spirit,** methylic alcohol: a product of dry distillation of wood. It constitutes about one tenth of the watery products after separation of the tar, and is obtained from these products by re-distillation. Rectification is partially effected by first heating it with slaked lime, which frees a large quantity of ammonia, next neutralizing the remainder of the ammonia and precipitating the remaining traces of tar by sulphuric acid, then again distilling and passing it several times over quicklime. The product is the crude wood-spirit of commerce, which still contains many impurities; these are removed by chemically combining it with calcium chlorid and heating the compound over a water-bath to 100° C., which drives off volatile impurities. It is then distilled with water, which breaks up the combination and sets free the pyroxylic spirit diluted with water. The latter is then removed to get the desired strength by treatment with quicklime. Also called *wood-spirit* and *wood-alcohol.*

pyroxylin, pyroxyline (pī-rok′si-lin), *n.* [< *pyroxyle* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] Guncotton or a similar substance obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid, and then suffering it to dry. Such substances are true nitrates of cellulose. Also *pyroxyle.*—**Soluble pyroxylin.** Same as *dinitrocellulose.*

pyrrhic1 (pir′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pyrrhicha, pyrrhiche,* < Gr. *πυρρίχη*, a kind of war-dance, said to be named from Pyrrhichus, the inventor, < Πύρριχος, Pyrrhichus.] **I.** *n.* An ancient Grecian warlike dance, in quick and light measure, accompanied by the flute. It consisted chiefly in adroit and nimble steps and motions of the body, intended to represent the attempt to avoid strokes of an enemy in battle and to inflict injury upon him. It was performed under arms, and the movements and practice necessary were looked upon as training for service in the field.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance called a pyrrhic.

> You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet;
> Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
> *Byron,* Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

pyrrhic2 (pir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pyrrhichius,* < Gr. *πυρρίχιος*, of or belonging to the pyrrhic (dance) (*ποὺς πυρρίχιος*, a pyrrhic foot), < *πυρρίχη*, a pyrrhic: see *pyrrhic*1.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two short times or syllables: as, a *pyrrhic* foot; composed of or pertaining to feet so constituted: as, *pyrrhic* verse; *pyrrhic* rhythm.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short times or syllables. A pyrrhic is apparently a disemic isorrhythmic foot (◡ | ◡ or ◡ | ◡). The earlier and better ancient authorities (the rhythmicians), however, did not acknowledge the existence of a disemic foot, and it seems to have been first introduced into metrical analysis by the grammarians and later metricians. An apparent pyrrhic (◡ ◡) can occur—(*a*) at the end of an iambic line (– ◡ for ◡ –); (*b*) as part of proceleusmatics (◡ ◡ ◡ ◡), Ionics (◡ ◡ – – or – – ◡ ◡), or pæons (– ◡ ◡ ◡, ◡ – ◡ ◡, ◡ ◡ – ◡, ◡ ◡ ◡ –), regarded by later writers as compound feet; and (*c*) in the so-called basis or polyschematist foot of a logaœdic series. Wherever it occurs as a separate foot, it is accordingly a representative of a trisemic foot (– ◡ or ◡ –). Pyrrhics in continuous composition would constitute proceleusmatic verse, and, although there is little trace of the actual existence of such a meter, it may have been used in single lines or short systems to accompany or suggest the more rapid movements of the war-dance (*pyrrhic*1) from which it probably takes its name. Also called *dibrach* (Latin *dibrachys* or *bibrevis*), *pariambus,* and (*single* or *disemic*) *proceleusmatic.* The name *ἡγεμών* or *hegemon* (leader), often given to the pyrrhic in ancient writers, was apparently suggested by its being placed first in the accepted list of feet. Also *pyrrhichius.*

> A verse made up of *pyrrhics* in immediate succession.
> *J. Hadley,* Essays, p. 99.

Pyrrhic3 (pir′ik), *a.* [< L. *Pyrrhus,* < Gr. Πύρρος, Pyrrhus (see def.), < *πυρρός*, red-haired, reddish: see *burrel.*] Pertaining to Pyrrhus, especially to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (see phrase below).—**Pyrrhic victory,** a success obtained at too great a cost: in allusion to the reputed exclamation of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, after the battle of Asculum against the Romans (279 B. C.), "Another such victory and we are lost!"

pyrrhicist (pir′i-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρριχιστής*, one who danced the pyrrhic, < *πυρριχίζειν*, dance the pyrrhic, < *πυρρίχη*, the pyrrhic: see *pyrrhic*1.] One who danced in the pyrrhic. *Imp. Dict.*

pyrrhichius (pi-rik′i-us), *n.*; pl. *pyrrhichii* (-ī). [L.: see *pyrrhic*2.] Same as *pyrrhic*2.

This word [rĕnĕt] hauing both sillables sliding and slipper make the foote *Pirrichius*, because if he be truly vttered, he beares in maner no sharper accent vpō the one then the other sillable, but be in effect egall in time and tune, as is also the Spondeus.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102.

pyrrhite (pir′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish (see *burrel*), + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, occurring in minute regular reddish-yellow octahedrons. Its composition is not certainly known, but it is supposed to be related to the niobate pyrochlore.

pyrrhoarsenite (pir-ō-är′se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + E. *arsenite*.] An arseniate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese, in which the arsenic is in part replaced by antimony. It occurs in embedded grains of a deep yellowish-red color in Sweden.

Pyrrhocoracinæ (pir-ō-kor-a-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, named in 1846 by G. R. Gray from the genus *Pyrrhocorax;* the choughs. Also called *Fregilinæ*.

pyrrhocoracine (pir-ō-kor′a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyrrhocoracinæ*.

Pyrrhocorax (pi-rok′ō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *κόραξ*, a raven.] A genus of *Corvidæ*, typical of the *Pyrrhocoracinæ;* the choughs. *P.* or *Fregilus graculus* is the common chough, with red bill and feet (see cut under *chough*). *P. alpinus* is the alpine chough. The genus is sometimes restricted to the latter, and then distinguished from *Fregilus*.

Pyrrhocoridæ (pir-ō-kor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhocoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, consisting of large, stout bugs, usually marked with red and black, and containing many tropical and subtropical species. The cotton-stainer of the West Indies and southern United States, *Dysdercus suturellus*, is an example.

Pyrrhocoris (pi-rok′ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1841), < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*.

Pyrrhonean (pi-rō′nē-an), *a.* [< L. *Pyrrhoneus* (< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho: see *Pyrrhonic*) + *-an*.] Pyrrhonic.

Pyrrhonian (pi-rō′ni-an), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-i-an*.] Same as *Pyrrhonist*.

Pyrrhonic (pi-ron′ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrho (about 360–270 B. C.), a philosopher of Elis, and disciple of Anaxarchus; of or pertaining to Pyrrhonism or skepticism; as, the *Pyrrhonic* form of doubt.

The doctrine of Pyrrho was that there is just as much to be said for as against any opinion whatever; that neither the senses nor the reason are to be trusted in the least; and that when we are once convinced we can know nothing, we cease to care, and in this way alone can attain happiness. It is said that Pyrrho would take no ordinary practical precautions, such as getting out of the way of vehicles.

Pyrrhonism (pir′ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Pyrrho and his followers; absolute skepticism; universal doubt.

And thus, O circular philosopher, . . . you have arrived at a fine *Pyrrhonism*, at an equivalence and indifferency of all actions. *Emerson.*

Pyrrhonist (pir′ō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ist*.] A follower of Pyrrho; an adherent of Pyrrhonism; one who doubts everything.

Pyrrhopappus (pir-ō-pap′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *πάππος*, taken in mod. sense 'pappus': see *pappus*.] A. P. de Candolle's name (1838) for *Sitilias*, a genus of composite plants of the family *Cichoriaceæ*. It is characterized by its smooth habit, and its nearly cylindrical beaked achenes, covered with many rough and muricate ridges and bearing a reddish pappus which is either persistent or in falling carries with it a disk from which it grows. About 6 species are recognized by recent authors, all natives of the United States or Mexico. They are annual or perennial herbs, with radical leaves or with alternate stem-leaves, and both entire and deeply cut on the same stem. The yellow flower-heads terminate long erect stalks, and resemble those of the common dandelion, which, however, are readily distinguished by their white pappus. See *false dandelion*, under *dandelion*.

pyrrhotine (pir′ō-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρότης*, redness, + *-ine*2.] Native iron sulphid, a mineral crystallizing in hexagonal prisms and occurring also massive, of a bronze color and metallic luster. It is generally slightly magnetic, and is hence called *magnetic pyrites*. In composition it conforms to the general formula Fe_nS_{n+1}, but varying from Fe_7S_8 to $Fe_{11}S_{12}$. The mineral troilite, common in nodules in meteoric iron, may be the same mineral, although to this the formula FeS is generally ascribed.

pyrrhotite (pir′ō-tīt), *n.* [As *pyrrhot-ine* + *-ite*2.] Same as *pyrrhotine*.

pyrrhous (pir′us), *a.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, flame-colored, yellowish-red, reddish, red-haired, < *πῦρ*, fire. Cf. *burrel*.] Reddish.

Pyrrhula (pir′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), dim. < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish: see *pyrrhous*.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, giving name to the *Pyrrhulinæ*, characterized by the very short stout turgid bill; the bullfinches. See cut under *bullfinch*1.

Pyrrhulinæ (pir-ō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhula* + *-inæ*.] An undefinable subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named by Swainson in 1837 from the genus *Pyrrhula;* the bullfinches.

pyrrhuline (pir′ō-lin), *a.* [< *Pyrrhula* + *-ine*1.] Resembling a bullfinch, especially in the form of the bill: said of various birds.

Pyrrhuloxia (pir-ō-lok′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Pyrrhula* + *Loxia:* see *Pyrrhula*, and *Loxia*, 2.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, closely related to *Cardinalis*, but having a very short stout turgid bill, like a bullfinch's; the Texas cardinals. The species is *P. sinuata*, having the size and form of the common cardinal, but the plumage gray, beautifully varied with carmine red.

Pyrrhura (pi-rō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1856), < Gr. *πύρρος*, reddish, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of parrots, giving name to the *Pyrrhurinæ*. *P. cruentatus* of South America is an example.

Pyrrhurinæ (pir-ō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, named by Garrod from the genus *Pyrrhura*, resembling *Arinæ*, but having no ambiens.

pyrry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

Pyrula (pir′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *pirum*, improp. *pyrum*, a pear: see *pear*. Cf. *Pyrola*.] A genus of gastropods having a pyriform shell, whence the name; the fig-shells or pear-shells. (See cut under *fig-shell*.) Very different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) Originally it was named in connection with *P. ficus* only. (*b*) Subsequently it was used for many species agreeing with *P. ficus* in general form, but radically differing in other characters, and consequently afterward generically differentiated. (*c*) Later it was restricted to the genus now generally called *Fulgur* and related forms, *P. ficus* then being called *Ficula* or *Sycotypus*. (*d*) By recent authors it is restricted to *P. ficus* and closely related species. Also spelled *Pirula*.

Pyrularia (pir-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called with ref. to the small pear-shaped fruit; < L. *pirum*, improp. *pyrum*, a pear: see *Pyrula*.] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the family *Santalaceæ*, the sandalwood family, and of the tribe *Osyrideæ*. It is characterized by partly dioecious flowers, with parallel anther-cells, and a disk with scale-shaped lobes alternating with the five stamens, the small clusters of staminate flowers racemed toward the ends of the branches, and the pistillate flowers terminal, and few or single. The 3 species are shrubs or small trees, with thin and veiny alternate short-stalked and minutely pellucid-dotted leaves, small greenish flowers with a short columnar style and capitate stigma, and an inferior one-celled ovary, with two or three ovules hanging from the apex of a free central placenta. The rather large obovoid fruit is a fleshy drupe, with a hard thin-shelled spherical stone, containing a globose seed with fleshy and very oily albumen. One of the species is North American, for which see *oil-nut* (*b*); another, *P. edulis*, is found in India, a large tree, yielding an edible fruit.

Pyrulidæ (pī-rō′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrula* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pyrula* (*d*) or *Ficula*. The animal has a narrow long head with subulate tentacles and eyes at their external bases, mantle with large lobes reflected over the shell, and a large foot. The shell is pyriform, thin, and generally sculptured with transverse and longitudinal lines. The species are inhabitants of tropical or warm seas. Also *Pirulidæ*, *Ficulidæ*, and *Sycotypidæ*.

Pyrulinæ (pir-ō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Pyrula* + *-inæ*.] **1.** The *Pyrulidæ* as a subfamily of *Doliidæ*. —**2.** A subfamily restricted to *Pyrula* as represented by species of *Fulgur* and related forms. They are known as *fig-shells* and *pear-shells*.

pyruline (pir′ō-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pyrulinæ*, or having their characters.

pyruric (pī-rō′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *οὖρον*, urine. Cf. *pyro-uric*.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

pyrurgian†, *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, *πυροεργής*, working in fire: cf. *chirurgeon*.] One who treats wounds, etc., with caustic applications. *N. E. D.*

Pyrus (pī′rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), emend. *Pirus*, < L. *pirus*, improp. *pyrus*, a pear-tree: see *pear*1.] A genus of trees and shrubs, including the pear, belonging to the *Malaceæ*, or apple family. It is characterized by an urn-shaped superior calyx, of which the limb is deciduous or persistent, and by an ovary of from two to five mostly two-ovuled cells, which in fruit are two- or one-seeded, separated, cartilaginous-walled, and immediately invested by a fleshy expansion of the disk, the whole being surrounded by the thickened calyx. There are about 12 species, natives of the old world. They bear alternate petioled and usually toothed leaves, deciduous stipules, and numerous cymes of snowy-white or pink flowers, each with five roundish petals and numerous stamens, terminating short spur-like branches. The genus includes the pear and also the wild pear or choke-pear and allied species. (See *pear*1.) The genera *Malus*, *Sorbus*, *Aronia*, and *Cydonia* were formerly referred to this genus by some authors. To the genus *Sorbus*, having only two or three styles and ovate leaves whitened beneath, belongs the beam-tree, with several varieties, including the Swedish beam-tree. *Sorbus* also includes the wild service-tree, *S. torminalis*, with pinnately lobed leaves and somewhat obconical fruit (see *service-tree*). *Sorbus domestica* has compound cymes and pinnate leaves (see *service-tree*). For *Sorbus Americana* and *S. Aucuparia*, see *mountain-ash*. *Aronia*, with berry-like fruit, but undivided leaves and glandular petioles, includes *A. arbutifolia*, for which see *chokeberry*, and cut under *inflorescence*. To the genus *Cydonia* (Tournefort, 1700) belong the quinces. (See *Cydonia* and *quince*1.) The genus *Mespilus* was made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Pyrus*. See *Mespilus* and *medlar*. The spelling *Pirus* is an unwarranted emendation.

pyryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

pysa (pī′sä), *n.* Same as *pice*.

pysane†1, *n.* Same as *pisan*2.

pyt†, **pytte**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *pit*1.

Pythagorean (pi-thag-ō-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Pythagoreus*, < Gr. Πυθαγόρειος, pertaining to Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher (perhaps 532 B. C.), or the school founded at Crotona (modern Cotrone), in Italy.

All testimony concerning this school is of a late date, and the substance of it is rejected by many critics either as improbable, or as probable, and "on that account all the more indemonstrable" (*Zeller*). The stories are, however, very consistent. The higher grade of the school is represented as a strict monastic community, the doctrine being kept secret, and all betrayals terribly punished, for the purpose of maintaining political ascendancy. Pythagoras is said to have traveled to Egypt and Babylon; and many circumstances are accounted for by supposing that he did so. From those countries he might have brought, as it is said he did, a superior knowledge of mathematics. This knowledge, if kept secret, might have supplied revenues to the school, by calculations and surveys made for citizens. It is difficult to doubt that mathematical science was much advanced within the school. All writers upon ancient mathematics attribute to Pythagoras the Pythagorean proposition and a rule for finding Pythagorean triangles. The importance attached to the pentagram in the school shows that the Pythagoreans were acquainted with its geometrical construction, which is very difficult. They knew the regular or cosmical bodies. They were in possession of many propositions in the theory of numbers, including the doctrine of the arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical proportions. It is not impossible that they may have had an abacus, little inferior to the Arabic system of arithmetical notation. It is not known how long the society lasted, perhaps for many centuries; as long as it retained any valuable secret it would continue to exist. The Pythagorean philosophy has never been comprehended. The substances of things were held to be abstract numbers; they were in some sense the elements of the universe. Each number, therefore, had its virtue. One was the number of the origin, of reason. Two was the number of matter, of brute force, of evil. Three was the number of mediation, four of justice, five of reproduction, etc. Ten governed the world. In the Pythagorean oath, Pythagoras is called the revealer of the quaternary number — that is, ten — as if something decimal were what he chiefly taught. Something fundamental was also found in odd and even, in square numbers, and the like. Harmony, or music, consists in number. The soul is the harmony, or number, of the body. The universe has also a soul. The remainder of the prominent Pythagorean teachings with which we are acquainted are apparently religious. Pythagoras taught the transmigration of souls. Spirits, both ghosts and demigods, were an object of Pythagorean belief. The brotherhood celebrated certain mysterious rites connected with a view of life as a process of purification. About the time of Augustus, perhaps earlier, Pythagoreanism became mixed with Platonism.—**Pythagorean bean.** See *bean*1.—**Pythagorean comma.** See *comma*, 5 (*a*).—**Pythagorean dyad.** See *dyad*.—**Pythagorean letter,** the letter Y, so called because its Greek original represented the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad.—**Pythagorean lyre,** a lyre of eight strings, said to have been invented by Pythagoras.—**Pythagorean proposition,** the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's "Elements," that the square on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equivalent to the sum of the squares on the other two sides: said to have been discovered by Pythagoras.—**Pythagorean semitone.** Same as *limma*, 1.—**Pythagorean system,** in *astron.*, the astronomical system of Copernicus, erroneously attributed to the Pythagoreans.—**Pythagorean table,** the multiplication-table. But this appellation is due to a corruption in the text of Boethius. The table originally referred to was an abacus.—**Pythagorean triangle,** a triad of whole numbers proportional to the sides of a right-angled triangle — the square of one being equal to the sum of the squares of the other two: as, 3, 4, 5; 12, 35, 37.—**Pythagorean tuning,** in *music*, a system of tuning in which the tones of the scale are fixed by tuning upward in perfect fifths, and back in octaves. The major third thus obtained was long considered the true one, and its recognition as a consonance correspondingly delayed.

II. *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

Not that I wanted beans to eat, for I am by nature a *Pythagorean*, so far as beans are concerned.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 175.

Pythagoreanism (pi-thag-ō-rē′an-izm), *n.* [< *Pythagorean* + *-ism*.] Same as *Pythagorism*.

Pythagoreanize (pi-thag-ō-rē′an-īz), *v. i.* [< *Pythagorean* + *-ize*.] Same as *Pythagorize*.

Pythagoric (pith-a-gor'ik), *a.* [< L. *Pythagoricus*, < Gr. Πυθαγορικός, pertaining to Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean.*] Pythagorean. *Imp. Dict.*

Pythagorical (pith-a-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< *Pythagoric* + *-al.*] Same as *Pythagoric.*

That *Pythagorical* rascal! in a gentleman's suit to-day, in a knight's to-morrow.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

Breeches *Pythagorical*, by reason of their transmigration into several shapes. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Pythagorism (pi-thag'ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθαγορισμός, adherence to the principles laid down by Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean.*] The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras or of the Pythagoreans. Also *Pythagoreanism.*

Pythagorize (pi-thag'ō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Pythagorized*, ppr. *Pythagorizing.* [< Gr. Πυθαγορίζειν, be a disciple of Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean.*] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras or his followers; tend toward or become imbued with Pythagorism.

Pythia (pith'i-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθία (sc. ἱέρεια, a priestess), the Pythia, priestess of Apollo at Delphi: see *Pythian.*]


The Pythia Seated on the Oracular Tripod. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

1. In *Gr. antiq.*, the priestess who held communion with Apollo and received his oracles in the inner sanctuary of the great temple at Delphi, throughout historic antiquity. See *oracle.*—**2.** [NL.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropods of the family *Auriculidæ*, generally called *Scarabus.* *Bolton*, 1798. (*b*) A genus of bulimiform shells, comprising species of *Achatina*, *Bulimus*, *Glandina*, etc. *Oken*, 1815.

pythiad (pith'i-ad), *n.* [< Gr. πυθιάς (*-αδ*), a period of four years between two consecutive celebrations of the Pythian games, < Πίθια (sc. ἱερά), the Pythian games: see *Pythian.*] The period of four years intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the succeeding.

Pythiambic (pith-i-am'bik), *a.* [As *Pythian* + *iambic.*] In *anc. pros.*, constituting an episynthetic meter consisting of a dactylic hexameter (*Pythian verse*) followed by an iambic colon. The *first Pythiambic system* (*stanza* or *strophe*) subjoins an iambic dimeter and the *second Pythiambic system* (*stanza* or *strophe*) an iambic trimeter to the hexameter.

Pythian (pith'i-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Pythius*, < Gr. Πύθιος, pertaining to Delphi, or to the Delphic Apollo, < Πυθώ, also Πυθών, the older name of Delphi and the surrounding region.] Pertaining to Delphi, or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who there delivered oracles.—**Pythian Apollo.** See *Apollo.*—**Pythian games,** one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated once in four years in honor of Apollo at Delphi.—**Pythian meter, Pythian verse,** the dactylic hexameter: probably so called from its use in the oracles delivered by the Pythia, or, according to ancient writers, from the first song of triumph to Apollo for his victory over the Python, a triple *in* παιαν (– – | – – | – – | – – | – –).

Pythidæ (pith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pytho* + *-idæ.*] A small family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pytho.* They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the antennæ free, the thorax not margined at the sides, and its disk not impressed at the base. Ten genera are known, distributed in Europe and North America, a single species only occurring elsewhere. They are found under bark and stones.

Pytho (pī'thō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796): see *Pythian.*] A genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the family *Pythidæ*, comprising forms with very depressed body, striate elytra, and one-toothed mandibles. A half-dozen species are known, 3 from North America, and the others from Europe. They live under the bark of trees.

★**pythogenesis** (pī-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. πίθειν, rot, become putrid, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis.*] Production by means of filth. See *pythogenic.*

pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πύθειν, rot, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Produced by filth: specifically applied to a class of diseases, as typhoid fever, the occurrence of which was formerly believed to be favored by decomposing matter.

Cause and effect were for the first time connected in the public mind, which was thus enlightened for the first time as to the nature of what we now call *pythogenic* or filth-born maladies. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Pythogenic fever, typhoid fever.

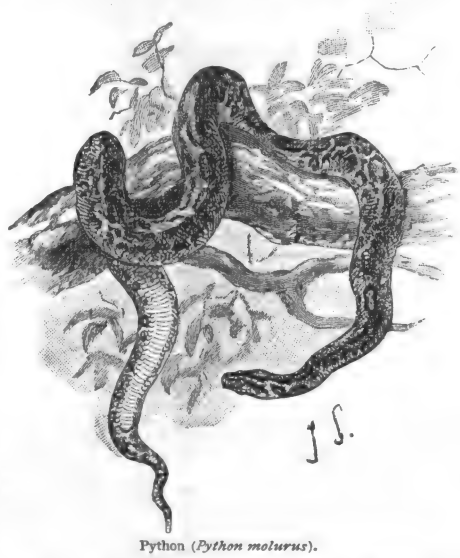
pythometric (pī-thō-met'rik), *a.* [Improp. for **pithometric*, < Gr. πίθος, a wine-jar, + μέτρον, measure: see *metric.*] Pertaining to the gaging of casks.

★**Python** (pī'thon), *n.* [< L. *Python*, < Gr. Πίθων, Python (see def. 1). Cf. Πυθώ, Πυθών, the earlier name of Delphi, and see *Pythian.*] **1.** In classical antiquities and in the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; hence, also, a person possessed by such a spirit; especially, a ventriloquist. Some ancient writers speak of the serpent Python as having delivered oracles at Delphi before the coming of Apollo, and during the Roman imperial period we find the name often given to soothsayers. The spirit was supposed to speak from the belly of the soothsayer, who was accordingly called ἐγγαστρίμυθος, a ventriloquist, a word used in the Septuagint to represent the Hebrew *'ôbh* (see *ob*[1]), often rendered *python* in the Vulgate. In Acts xvi. 16 the usual reading is 'a spirit of Python,' while some manuscripts read 'a spirit, a Python.'

A certain maid having a spirit of divination [margin: Gr. a spirit, a *Python*] met us.
Acts xvi. 16 (revised version).

Like thee [the Sun], the Hero does his Arms employ
The raging *Python* to destroy.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun, st. 3.

2. [*l. c.*] Any very large serpent, as a rock-snake: loosely used, like *boa* and *anaconda*, but properly applicable only to the large Old World non-venomous serpents of the family *Pythonidæ.*—**3.** [NL.] The typical genus of *Pythonidæ:* formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to species having premaxillary


Python (*Python molurus*).

teeth, labial plates of both jaws fossate, and scuta extending to between the orbits. These are the rock-snakes proper, as *P. molurus* and *P. reticulatus.* See cut under *Pythonidæ*, also cuts under *Ophidia*, *zygantrum*, and *zygosphene.*

pythoness (pith'ō-nes), *n.* [Also, as ML., *Pythonissa;* < ME. *Phitonesse*, *Phitonisse*, etc., < OF. *Pythonesse*, etc., < ML. *Pythonissa*, < MGr. πυθώνισσα, fem. of Gr. πίθων, a ventriloquist, also prob. a diviner (cf. πνεῦμα πίθωνος, a spirit of divination), < Πυθώ, Πυθών, the older name of Delphi: see *Pythian.*] The Pythia or especial priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, who was supposed to be inspired to give his oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a witch.

Magiciens and tregetours,
And *phitonisses*, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, sorceresses.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1261.

Saith the *Pythonissa* to Saul, "To-morrow thou and thy sons shall be with me." *Bacon*, Prophecies (ed. 1887).

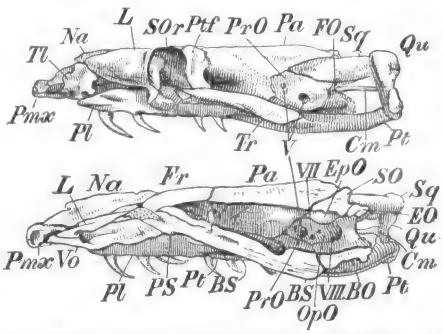
She stood a moment as a *Pythoness*
Stands on her tripod.
Byron, Don Juan, vi. 107.

pythonic[1] (pi-thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πυθωνικός, pertaining to Pytho, < Πυθώ, Πυθών, the older name of Delphi: see *Pythian.*] Oracular; pertaining to the prediction of future events; prophetic.

pythonic[2] (pī-thon'ik), *a.* [< *python* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a python or the pythons; resembling a python.

I got from the cretaceous deposit of my neighborhood enough fossil material to diagnose a new species or reptile, which, although with powerful paddles, was almost *pythonic* in structure. *Science*, VII. 242.

Pythonidæ (pī-thon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python* (see *Python*, 3) + *-idæ.*] An Old World family of peropodous colubriform *Ophidia*, hav-



Skull of a Python, left side and in longitudinal section.

EO, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Cm*, columella of ear, or stapes (not the columella of the skull); *EO*, exoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *L*, lacrymal; *Na*, nasal; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *PrO*, proötic; *PS*, presphenoid; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Ptf*, postfrontal; *Qu*, quadrate; *SO*, supraoccipital: *SOr*, supraorbital; *Sq*, squamosal; *Tl*, turbinal; *Tr*, transverse bone; *V*, *VII*, *VIII*, exits of fifth, seventh, and eighth nerves; *Vo*, vomer. The teeth show the aglyphodont dentition.

ing rudiments of posterior extremities, a coronoid bone, supraorbital and postorbital bones, and premaxillary teeth, with or without maxillary teeth; the rock-snakes. There are several genera, as *Python*, *Morelia*, *Liasis*, *Nardoa*, *Aspidiotes*, *Loxocemus*, *Chondropython*, and *Aspidopython.*

pythoniform (pī'thon-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Python*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a python, boa, or rock-snake; pythonoid; peropodous, as a serpent.

Pythoninæ (pī-thō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of pythonoid serpents, typified by the genus *Python*, having premaxillary teeth. They chiefly inhabit the tropics of Africa and Asia, and some of them are among the largest of snakes.

pythonine (pī'thō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pythoninæ* or *Pythonidæ;* pythoniform.

II. *n.* A python or member of the *Pythonidæ.*

pythonism (pith'ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθώ, Pytho, the older name of Delphi (see *Pythian, Python*), + *-ism.*] The art of foretelling future events after the manner of the Delphic oracle.

pythonist† (pith'ō-nist), *n.* [Also *pithonist;* < Gr. Πυθώ, Πυθών, Pytho, the older name of Delphi (see *Pythian, Python*), + *-ist.* Cf. *pythoness.*] A conjurer.

See the conjuring, proud, remorceless Priest
Rend in full rage (too like a furious fiend)
The pompous vestures of this *Pithonist*,
When Christ doth (vrg'd) aright His cause defend.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

pythonoid (pī'thō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Python*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a python; belonging to the *Pythonoidea;* pythoniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pythonoidea.*

Pythonoidea (pī-thō-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pythonoid.*] A suborder of *Ophidia;* the peropodous ophidians, having no trace of a pelvis, but almost invariably rudiments of hind limbs in the form of anal spurs. They are not poisonous, but are for the most part of great size, and often have great powers of constriction. They are the rock-snakes, pythons, boas, and anacondas, of the families *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, and *Charinidæ.*

pythonomorph (pī'thō-nō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Pythonomorpha.*

Pythonomorpha (pī″thō-nō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python*, q. v., + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Cope's classification (1871), an order of fossil streptostylic reptiles: same as *Mosasauria.*

pythonomorphic (pī″thō-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pythonomorph* + *-ic.*] Same as *pythonomorphous.*

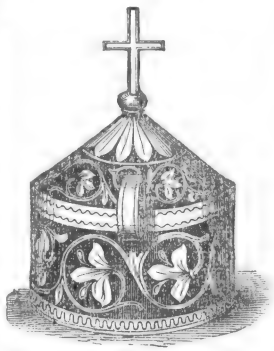
pythonomorphous (pī″thō-nō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Python* + Gr. μορφή, form.] Pertaining to the *Pythonomorpha*, or having their characters; mosasaurian.

The two orders of Ophidians and Lacertilians are nearly allied; the former is probably merely a specialized descendant of the latter or of the *pythonomorphous* reptiles, or perhaps of both. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 189.

pyuria (pī-ū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύον, pus, + οὖρον, urine.] The presence of pus in the urine.

pyx (piks), *n.* [Formerly also *pix;* < L. *pyxis*, *puxis*, < Gr. πυξίς (*-ιδ-*), a box, orig. one of boxwood, < πύξος, the box-tree, boxwood: see

box[1].] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vase or vessel in which the reserved eucharist is kept. The name *pyx* (*pyxis*) for this vessel seems to have come into use in the ninth century. In earlier times the reserved sacrament was kept in an arca, columba, or turris (see *reservation*). In the Greek Church the vessel in which the sacrament is reserved is called the *artophorion*, *pyxion*, or *pyxis*. The pyx has also been used for unconsecrated altar-breads. It has generally been made cylindrical in shape, with a foot like that of a chalice, and has sometimes had a conical cover. In modern usage it is much smaller than formerly, and is often made round and flat like a watch-case, for convenience, especially in carrying the sacrament to the sick. For public exposition of the sacrament a monstrance or ostensory is used instead.



Pyx for holding the Consecrated Host, 12th century.

The King marched towards Calais, so strictly observing his Proclamation against Church-robbing that, when one was complained of for having taken a Silver *Pixe* out of a Church, he not only caused the same to be restored, but the Soldier also to be hanged. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 170.

2. A box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited.—**3.** *Naut.*, the metallic box in which the nautical compass-card is suspended.—**4.** In *anat.*, the acetabulum of the hip-bone; the cotyloid cavity; the pyxis.—**Trial of the pyx**, the final trial by weight and assay of gold and silver coins. At the British mint one coin is deposited in the pyx from every fifteen pounds of gold and one from every sixty pounds of silver coined. The trial is conducted periodically by a jury of goldsmiths under the direction of the queen's remembrancer, and constitutes a public attestation of the standard purity of the coin. In the United States it is conducted annually at Philadelphia. The phrase is also applied to the assaying of gold and silver plate which takes place at assay-offices.

pyx (piks), *v. t.* [< *pyx*, *n.*] To test by weight and assay, as the coins deposited in the pyx at the British mint. See *trial of the pyx*, above.

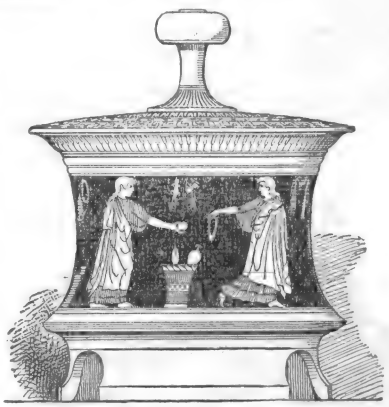
pyx-cloth (piks'klôth), *n.* A cloth of silk or other material in which it was formerly customary to wrap or veil the pyx. Also *Corpus Christi cloth*, *pyx-kerchief*, *pyx-veil*.

Pyxicola (pik-sik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυξίς*, a box (see *pyx*), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of vaginicolous *Vorticellinidæ*, in which the animalcules are attached behind to a lorica which can be closed by a discoidal operculum like the lid of a box, whence the name.

Pyxidanthera (pik″si-dan'thē-rä), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), from the lid-like opening of the anthers; < Gr. *πυξίς*, a box, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Diapensiaceæ*. It is characterized by having a persistent sessile corolla with short bell-shaped tube, five stamens which are fixed in the notches between the lobes, no staminodes, a three-celled ovary with many ovules, and globose anther-cells which are transversely two-valved and awn-pointed at the base. The only species, *P. barbulata*, is a dwarf and trailing shrubby evergreen, found in sands under pines from New Jersey southward to North Carolina; it is eagerly sought as a highly ornamental early spring-flowering plant, being covered with a profusion of small starry blossoms. It is known as the *pine-barren beauty*, and *flowering moss* (which see, under *moss*[1]), and also, locally, by contraction of its generic name, as *pyxie*. It bears crowded awl-shaped dark-green leaves covering the short erect branches, or alternate on the longer creeping ones, and somewhat hairy or bearded near the base, whence the specific name.

pyxidate (pik'si-dāt), *a.* [< *pyxis* (*-id-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having the character of a pyxis.

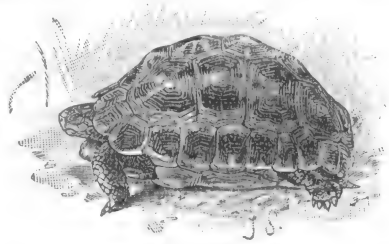
pyxidium (pik-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pyxidia* (-ä). [< Gr. *πυξίδιον*, a writing-tablet, dim. of *πυξίς*, a box: see *pyx*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *pyxis*, 9. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of *Vorticellinidæ*.



Greek Pyxis of red-figured pottery, 4th century B. C.

Pyxinei, Pyxineæ (pik-sin'ē-ī, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < L. *pyxis*, < Gr. *πυξίς*, a box, + *-in-* + *-ei*, *-eæ*.] A group of lichens, comprising those known as *tripe de roche*. The group is characterized by a horizontal foliaceous thallus, mostly fixed by the center, and an orbicular disk, with the exciple distinct from the thallus, and at first closed.

★ **pyxis** (pik'sis), *n.*; pl. *pyxides* (-si-dēz). [L., also *puxis*, < Gr. *πυξίς*, a box: see *pyx*.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a type of cylindrical vase or box with a cover, used especially by women, as for the toilet. See cut in preceding column.—**2.** A box; a jewel-case.—**3.** In *anat.*, the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum of the hip-joint.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of brachiopods. *Chemnitz*, 1784.—**5.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797.—**6.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of land-tortoises of the family *Testudinidæ*, having the anterior part of the plastron so movable that it can be shut like the lid of a pyxis. *T. Bell*, 1827.—**7.** A tortoise of this genus, the only known species, *Pyxis arachnoidea*, of Madagascar and Mauritius. Its shell is yellow, with broad black bands radiating from the center of the dorsal shields.—**8.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.—**9.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A seed-vessel, commonly a capsule, with a circumscissile dehiscence, the top falling away like a lid, as in the common purslane and plantain, and in the fruit known as monkey-pots. See cut under *circumscissile*. (*b*) The theca of mosses. Also *pyxidium*.—**Pyxis Nautica**, a southern constellation introduced by Lacaille, representing a ship's compass or binnacle. It seems no longer to be in use.

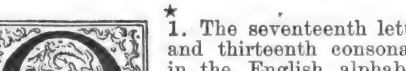


Pyxis arachnoidea.

pyx-kerchief (piks'kėr″chif), *n.* Same as *pyx-cloth*.

pyx-veil (piks'vāl), *n.* Same as *pyx-cloth*.

★ **Q**, **q**. 1. The seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant in the English alphabet. It had a corresponding position in the early Greek and in the Latin alphabet, as also in the Phenician, where it was the nineteenth character. Its value in Phenician was that of a deeper or more guttural *k;* and a like distinction of two *k*'s, less and more guttural (*kaf* and *qof*), is still made in the Semitic languages generally. But in Greek and Latin there was no such distinction to be maintained; hence the sign was abandoned in Greek (being retained only as an episemon, or sign of number, in its old place between *π* and *ρ*, and called *koppa*); while in Latin, on the other hand, it was kept, though without a value different from that of *k*, in the combination *qu*, equivalent to our *kw;* and so we have it also in English as a superfluous letter, simply because it existed in Phenician with a real office. The comparative table of early forms (as given for the other letters: see especially *A*) is as follows:



Q occurs in English, as in Latin, only before a *u* that is followed by another vowel. The combination *qu* is pronounced either as *kw* (for example, *quinquennial*), or, the *u* being silent, as *k* simply (for example, *pique*). The words containing it are nearly all of Latin or French origin; but there are a few common words (as *queen, queer, quench, quick, quoth*) in which *qu* has been substituted for the equivalent Anglo-Saxon *cw* or Teutonic *kw*, and a number of other words (Asiatic, African, American, etc.) in which *qu* represents a like combination. In the transliteration of some Oriental alphabets (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *q* represents the more guttural form of *k*. See *qu*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 500.—**3.** An abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] of *quadrans* (a farthing); (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *query;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *question;* (*d*) of *queen;* (*e*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's logbook, of *squalls;* (*f*) in *Rom. lit.* and *inscriptions*, of *Quintus.*—**4†.** A half-farthing: same as *cue*[2], 2 (*a*).

> Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, iv. 2. (*Nares.*)

To mind one's p's and q's. See *mind*[1].

qabbalah, *n.* See *cabala*.

Q. B. An abbreviation of *Queen's Bench*.

Q. C. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Queen's Counsel* or *Queen's Counsel;* (*b*) of *Queen's College*.

Q. d., or **q. d.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quasi dicat*, as if he should say.

qd. An old contraction for *quod* or *quoth*. *Halliwell.*

Q. e., or **q. e.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod est*, which is.

Q. E. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

Q. E. F. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

Q. E. I. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat inveniendum*, which was to be found out.

Q. M. An abbreviation of *quartermaster*.

Qm., or **qm.** An abbreviation of the Latin word *quomodo*, by what means.

Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *quartermaster-general*.

Qr., or **qr.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quarter* (28 pounds); (*b*) of *quadrans* (farthing); (*c*) of *quire*.

Q. S. An abbreviation of *quarter-sessions*.

q. s., or **q. s.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quartersection;* (*b*) of the Latin phrase *quantum sufficit*.

Qt., or **qt.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quart;* (*b*) of *quantity*.

qu†. *n.* An obsolete spelling of *queue* or *cue*[1].

> In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom tyes, . . . *qu* perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 560.

qu. [(1) < ME. *qu-, qw-,* < OF. *qu-*, F. *qu-* = Sp. *cu-* = Pg. *cu-, qu-* = It. *qu-,* < L. *qu-* = Gr. *κ-* (*κϝ*), sometimes *π* = Skt. *kv-, k-*, etc. (2) < ME. *qu-, qw-, kw-, ku-, cu-, cw-,* < AS. *cw-* = OS. *kw-* = OFries. *kw-* = D. *kw-* = OHG. *kw-, cw-*, MHG. *kw-, qu-*, G. *qu-* = Icel. *kv-* = Sw. *kv-, qu-* = Dan. *kv-* = Goth. *kw-* (by Germans often written *kv-*, also rendered by *q-* or *qu-;* the Goth. character being single, namely, ϙ—the resemblance to the Roman u being accidental). (3) < ME. *qu-, qw-, quw-, quh-, wh-, hw-,* < AS. *hw-* = OS. OFries. *hw-* = D. *w-* = G. *w-* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hv-*, etc.: see *wh-*. (4) Of various origin, ult. due to *c-* or *k-* or *ch-*.] **1.** An initial and medial sequence in words of Latin origin, as in *quarrel*[1], *quarrel*[2], *quadrant, query*, etc.—**2.** An initial sequence in some words of Anglo-Saxon (or other Teutonic) origin, properly written *kw-*, or as originally *cw-*, but altered in the Middle English period to *qu-* in conformity with the spelling of French and Latin words with *qu-* (see 1). It occurs in *quail*[1], *quake, quaim, queen, quell, quick*, etc. It does not occur medially except in composition.—**3.** An initial sequence in some Middle English or modern dialectal (Scotch) variants of words regularly spelled with *wh-*, as in *qual, qwaylle, quhal*, for *whale; quhilk* for *whilk* (which), *quhyp* for *whip*, etc.—**4.** An initial sequence of various origin other than the above, as in *quaint, quassia, quay, quince, quip, quire*[1], *quire*[2], *quiver*[2], *quoin, quoit*, etc. See the etymology of these words.

★ **qu.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *queen, quarterly;* (*b*) of *question*, or *quære*, query.

qua[1]**†**, *pron.* An old Scotch form of *who*.

> *Qua* herd ever a warr auntur,
> That he that noght hadd bot of him
> Agayn him suld becum sua grim?
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* (A), iii. f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

qua[2] (kwā), *adv.* [L. *quā* (often written *quâ*), as far as, so far as, as, at or in which place, in what manner, how, orig. abl. fem. of *qui*, who, which: see *who*.] As being; so far as.

> I know what that man's mind, *quâ* mind, is, well enough. *M. Arnold*, Friendship's Garland, vi.
>
> The first thing to notice about this position is, that the Darwinian, *quâ* Darwinian, has nothing to do with it. *Nature*, XXXVII. 291.

qua[3] (kwä), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *quad*[2], *quod*[2].] A jail; quod. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

quab[1], **quob** (kwob), *v. i.* [Var. of the earlier *quap, quop:* see *quap*[1], *quop*[1], and cf. *quave*.] To shake; tremble; quiver; throb; flutter.

> After whan the storme ys al ago,
> Yet wol the watir *quappe* a day or two.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1767.
>
> But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at praier?
> How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or ayre?
> *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 203. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> O, my eyes grow dim! my heart *quabs*, and my back acheth. *Dryden*, Limberham, iii. 2.

quab[1], **quob**[1] (kwob), *n.* [< *quab*[1], *v.*] **1.** A throb; a palpitation. *E. D. D.*—**2.** An unfirm layer of fat. *E. D. D.*

quab[2], **quob**[2] (kwob), *n.* [= D. *kwabbe*, a quagmire.] A bog or quagmire.

quab[3]**†** (kwob), *n.* [Early mod. E. *quabbe;* < MD. *quabbe, quappe*, D. *kwab, kwabbe*, = OLG. *quappa*, MLG. *quappe*, LG. *quabbe, quappe*, an eel-pout, = G. *quabbe, quappe*, an eel-pout, tadpole, = Sw. *qvabba* = Dan. *kvabbe*, a burbot; so called from its active motions; from the verb represented by *quab*[1], *quap*[1]. Cf. *quap*[2].] **1.** A sea-slug; also an eel-pout or miller's-thumb; a gudgeon. Also *quabling* and *quap*.

> A quabling or little *quabbe*, a fish, . . . gouión. *Minsheu.*

2. Something immature or crude.

> A trifle of mine own brain, . . . a scholar's fancy,
> A *quab*—'tis nothing else—a very *quab*.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

qua-bird (kwä'bėrd), *n.* [< *qua* (imitative, like equiv. *quark, quawk*) + *bird*[1].] The American night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*.

quacha (kwä'khä), *n.* Same as *quagga*. *Imp. Dict.*

quachi, *n.* Same as *coati*.

quachil (kwä-chēl'), *n.* [Native name.] A pocket-gopher, *Geomys hispidus* (*Saccophorus quachil*). It inhabits Central America and some parts of Mexico, and is larger than any of the United States species, being nearly or quite a foot long, with the tail three inches more; the tail and feet are nearly naked; the pelage is harsh and lusterless, of a uniform dull chocolate-brown, merely paler or grayer below; the upper incisors have each one deep furrow lying wholly in the inner half of the tooth. Its nearest relative is the Mexican tucan, *G. mexicanus*.

quack[1] (kwak), *v. i.* [< ME. **quakken* (?), *queken* = MD. *quacken, queken*, croak, quack, cry as a frog, goose, or quail, later *kwakken, kwaaken*, D. *kwaken*, croak, as a frog, = MLG. *quaken* = G. *quacken, quaken*, quack, croak, babble, *quäcken, quäken*, cry, scream, = Icel. *kvaka* = Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *kvakke*, croak, quack; cf. L. *coaxare*, croak, Gr. *κοάξ*, a quacking (see *coaxation*); all imitative words. Hence freq. *quackle*[1], and ult. *quail*[3].] **1.** To utter a harsh, flat, croaking sound or cry, as a goose or duck; croak; now, usually, to cry as a duck.

> He toke a gose fast by the nek,
> And the goose thoo begann to *quek*.
> *Rel. Antiq.*, i. 4. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> There were thirteen ducks, and . . . they all *quacked* very movingly. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

2. To make an outcry: said of persons. [Prov. Eng.]

> He slew the captain where he stood,
> The rest they did *quack* an' roar.
> *Willie Wallace* (Child's Ballads, VI. 235).

★ **quack**[1] (kwak), *n.* [< ME. *quakke, queke* = G. *quack, quak* = Dan. *kvak;* from the verb.] **1.** A harsh, croaking sound.

> He speketh thurgh the nose,
> As he were on the *quakke* or on the pose.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 232.

2. The cry of a duck; a quacking.

> He gave me a look from his one little eye, . . . and then a loud *quack* to second it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

quack[2] (kwak), *v.* [A particular use of *quack*[1], now associated with *quack*[2], *n.*, which is in part an abbr. of *quacksalver*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To talk noisily and ostentatiously; make vain and loud pretensions.

> Seek out for plants with signatures,
> To *quack* of universal cures.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 328.

2. To play the quack; practise arts of quackery, as a pretender to medical skill.

> Hitherto I had only *quack'd* with myself, and the highest I consulted was our apothecary.
> *B. Mandeville*, Hypochondrical Disorders (1730), p. 7. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To treat in the manner of a quack; play the quack with.

> If he [Monro] has any skill in *quacking* madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now in the Pretender's court. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 6.
>
> Quackery, and the love of being *quacked*, are in human nature as weeds are in our fields. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 32.

2. To tamper with dishonestly; use fraudulently.

> *Mallet.* My third Son . . . has an admirable knack at *quacking* Titles. . . . They tell me, when he gets an old good-for-nothing Book, he claps a new Title to it, and sells off the whole Impression in a Week. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, i. 1.

quack[2] (kwak), *n.* and *a.* [Partly < *quack*[2], *v.*, partly an abbr. of *quacksalver*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An impudent and fraudulent pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a knavish practitioner of medicine.

> *Quacks* in their Bills, and Poets in the Titles of their Plays, do not more dissappoint us than Gallants with their Promises. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, iii.
>
> A potent *quack*, long versed in human ills,
> Who first insults the victim whom he kills.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 14.

These, like *quacks* in medicine, excite the malady to profit by the cure, and retard the cure to augment the fees. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 229.

Hence — 2. One who pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind which he does not possess; an ignorant and impudent pretender; a charlatan.

Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausible speech and brushed raiment; hollow within! *quacks* political; *quacks* scientific, academical.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Quack, Empiric, Mountebank, Charlatan.* A *quack* is, by derivation, one who talks much without wisdom, and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence, any ignorant pretender to medical knowledge or skill. *Empiric* is a more elevated term for one who goes by mere experience in the trial of remedies, and is without knowledge of the medical sciences or of the clinical observations and opinions of others; hence, an incompetent, self-confident practitioner. A *mountebank* is generally a *quack*, but may be a pretender in any line. *Charlatan* (literally 'chatterer') is primarily applied, not to a person belonging to any particular profession or occupation, but to a pretentious cheat of any sort.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery of any kind; specifically, falsely pretending to cure disease, or ignorantly or fraudulently set forth as remedies: as, a *quack* doctor; *quack* medicines.

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his *quack* medicine. *Whately.*

The attractive head
Of some *quack*-doctor, famous in his day.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

In the eighteenth century men worshipped the things that seemed; it was a *quack* century.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 111.

They're set to the doing of *quack* work, and paid wages for dishonesty. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 7.

quackened (kwak'nd), *a.* [Var. of *querkened*, accom. to **quack*, *quackle*[2]. See *querken*.] Almost choked. [Prov. Eng.]

quackery (kwak'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *quackeries* (-iz). [< *quack*[2] + *-ery*.] The boastful pretensions or knavish practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; charlatanry; humbug.

Such *quackery* is unworthy any person who pretends to learning. *Porson*, Letters to Travis, p. 41, note.

An epoch when puffery and *quackery* have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

quack-grass (kwak'gràs), *n.* Same as *quick-grass*, *quitch-grass*.

quackhood (kwak'hùd), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-hood*.] Quackery. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iii. 13. [Rare.]

quacking-cheat† (kwak'ing-chēt), *n.* [< *quacking*, ppr. of *quack*[1], *v.*, + *cheat*[3].] A duck. *Dekker* (1616). (*Halliwell.*) [Old slang.]

quackish (kwak'ish), *a.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a quack or charlatan; dealing in quackery; humbugging.

The last *quackish* address of the National Assembly to the people of France.
Burke, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly, note.

quackism (kwak'izm), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ism*.] The practice of quackery. *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

quackle[1] (kwak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of *quack*[1].] To quack; croak. [Prov. Eng.]

Simple ducks in those royal waters *quackle* for crumbs from young royal fingers.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. *i.* 1. (*Davies.*)

quackle[2] (kwak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of **quack*, imitative, like *choke*[1], of the sound of choking. Cf. *quackened*.] To suffocate; strangle; choke. [Prov. Eng.]

As he was drinking, the drink, or something in the cup, *quackled* him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down, but strangled him presently.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 153.

quacksalve† (kwak'säv), *n.* [< **quacksalve* (D. *kwakzalven*), a verb assumed from *quacksalver*.] A quacksalver.

A *quacksalve*,
A fellow that does deal with drugs.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

quacksalver (kwak'sal-vėr), *n.* [< D. *kwakzalver* (= LG. *quaksalver*, > G. *quacksalber* = Sw. *qvacksalvare* = Dan. *kvaksalver*), a quacksalver, < *kwaken*, quack, + *zalver*, salver: see *salver*[1].] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his nostrums; a charlatan; a quack.

And of a Physitian, That he is a *Quack-salver*, which signifieth a Quick Healer, yet for the common acception adjudged actionable. *Jos. Keble* (1685), Reports, I. 62.

They are *quacksalvers*,
Fellows that live by venting oils and drugs.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

These are not physicians indeed, but Italian *quack-salvers*, that, having drunk poison themselves, minister it to the people. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 390.

quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), *a.* [Ppr. of **quacksalve*, v., implied in *quacksalve*, *n.*, and *quacksalver*.] Quackish; humbugging.

Tut, man, any *quacksalving* terms will serve for this purpose. *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 6.

quad[1]†, *a.* and *n.* See *qued*.

quad[2] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrangle*.] **1.** A quadrangle or court, as of a college. [Colloq.]

The *quad*, as it was familiarly called, was a small quadrangle. *Trollope*, Warden, v.

2. The quadrangle of a prison where prisoners take exercise; hence, a prison; a jail. More commonly spelled *quod*. [Slang.]

Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod!* Fiddlededee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it.
Disraeli, Henrietta Temple, vi. 21.

My dear Arminius, . . . do you really mean to maintain that a man can't put old Diggs in *quod* for snaring a hare without all this elaborate apparatus of Roman law?
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vii.

quad[2] (kwod), *v. t.* [< *quad*[2], *n.*] To put in prison.

He was *quodded* for two months.
Hewlett, College Life, xxix. (*Hoppe.*)

quad[3] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrat*.] In *printing*, a quadrat.

quad[3] (kwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadded*, ppr. *quadding*. [< *quad*[3], *n.*] In *printing*, to fill with quadrats: as, to *quad* out a line.

quad[4] (kwod), *n.* An abbreviation of *quadruplex* in telegraphy.

quad[5] (kwod), *n.* A bicycle for four riders. [Colloq.]

quaddy (kwod'i), *a.* [Prob. for **quatty*, < *quat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Short and thick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quadet, *v. t.* [< ME. *quaden*, < *quad*, bad: see *qued*.] To spoil or destroy. *Halliwell.*

Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honoure *quade*.
Halle's Historiall Expostulation (1565). (*Nares.*)

quader[1]† (kwā'dėr), *v. i.* [< OF. *quadrer*, F. *cadrer* = Sp. *cuadrar* = Pg. *quadrar* = It. *quadrare*, < L. *quadrare*, make square or four-cornered: see *quadrate*.] To quadrate; match.

The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), p. 88.

quader[2] (kwā'dėr), *n.* [G., square, < MHG. *quāder*, < L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*), square: see *quadra*[1].] The German name of a division of the Cretaceous: an abbreviation of *quadersandstein*, paving-sandstone. It is divided into Unter-, Mittel-, and Oberquader. The last is the equivalent of the Upper Chalk of England and France, and is familiar as being the rock which, by its peculiar erosion, has given rise to the picturesque scenery of Saxon Switzerland.

quader[3] (kwā'dėr), *n.* [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrate*.] In *anat.*, the quadrate lobule, or præcuneus.

quadnesst, *n.* See *quedness*.

quadra[1] (kwod'rą), *n.*; pl. *quadræ* (-rē). [< L. *quadra*, a square, a plinth, a fillet; fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate* and *square*[1].] In *arch.*, etc.: (*a*) A square frame or border in-



Quadra.—"Annunciation," by Luca della Robbia, in the Borgo San Jacopo, Florence.

closing a bas-relief; also, any frame or border. (*b*) The plinth of a podium. (*c*) Any small molding of plain or square section, as one of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

quadra[2], *n.* See *cuadra*.

quadrable (kwod'rą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **quadrabilis*, < *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*, *v.*] In *geom.*, capable of being squared; having an area exactly equal to that of an assignable square; also, capable of being integrated in finite terms; capable of having its definite integral expressed in exact numerical terms.

quadrad (kwod'rad), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four*, + *-ad*[1].] Same as *tetrad*.

quadragenarious (kwod″rą-jē-nā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *quadragénaire* = Sp. *cuadragenario* = Pg. It. *quadragenario*, < L. *quadragenarius*, pertaining to the number forty, consisting of forty, < *quadrageni*, forty each: see *quadragene*.] Consisting of forty; forty years old. *Imp. Dict.*

quadragene (kwod'rą-jēn), *n.* [< L. *quadrageni*, forty each, distributive of *quadraginta*, forty, = E. *forty*.] A papal indulgence for forty days; a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance. *Imp. Dict.*

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes*, or lents of pardon: that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days! *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, I. ii. § 4.

Quadragesima (kwod-rą-jes'i-mą), *n.* [= F. *quadragésime* = Sp. *cuadragésima* = Pg. It. *quadragesima*, < ML. *quadragesima*, Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, fem. of *quadragesimus*, *quadragensumus*, fortieth, < *quadraginta*, forty, = E. *forty*.] Lent: so called because it continues forty days. See *Lent*[1].—**Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

quadragesimal (kwod-rą-jes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quadragésimal* = Sp. *cuadragesimal* = Pg. *quadragesimal* = It. *quadragesimale*, < ML. *quadragesimalis*, pertaining to Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, Lent: see *Quadragesima*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the forty days of Lent; belonging to Lent; used in Lent; Lenten.

Quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean
As ember weeks. *W. Cartwright*, Ordinary, iii. 5.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh. *South*, Sermons, IX. 134.

II. *n.* An offering formerly made to a mother church by a daughter church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

quadragesmst, *n.* [< L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth: see *Quadragesima*.] A name for a section of the fourth volume of the English Law Reports of the time of Edward III., covering the last twelve years of his reign.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* [< F. *quadrangle* = Sp. *cuadrángulo* = Pg. *quadrangulo* = It. *quadrangolo*, < LL. *quadrangulum*, a four-cornered figure, a quadrangle, neut. of L. *quadrangulus*, *quadriangulus*, four-cornered, < *quattuor* (combining form *quadr-*, *quadri-*, *quadru-*) + *angulus*, an angle.] **1.** A plane figure having four angles; a foursquare figure; a quadrilateral; in *mod. geom.*, a plane figure formed by four points, no three costraight, and the six straight lines they determine. —**2.** A square or oblong court nearly or quite surrounded by buildings: an arrangement common with public buildings, as palaces, city halls, colleges, etc.

My choler being over-blown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 156.

At the Palais Royale Henry IV. built a faire *quadrangle* of stately palaces, arched underneath.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 4, 1644.

Julian hardly stopped to admire the smooth green *quadrangle* and lofty turrets of King Henry's College.
Farrar, Julian Home, v.

3. In *palmistry*, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head.—**Axis of a quadrangle**, one of the three lines passing each through two centers of the quadrangle.—**Center of a quadrangle**, one of the three points in which opposite sides of a quadrangle meet.—**In quadrangle**, in *her.*, arranged, as charges or groups of charges, so that four will occupy the four quarters of the escutcheon, with no lines of division between the quarters: as, or, four lions *in quadrangle* gules.

quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lär), *a.* [= F. *quadrangulaire* = Sp. *cuadrangular* = Pg. *quadrangular* = It. *quadrangolare*, < L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered: see *quadrangle*.] Four-cornered; four-angled; having four angles.

That the college consist of three fair *quadrangular* courts and three large grounds, enclosed with good walls behind them. *Cowley*, The College.

As I returned, I diverted to see one of the Prince's Palaces, . . . a very magnificent cloyster'd and *quadrangular* building. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

Quadrangular lobe, the quadrate lobe of the cerebellum.

quadrangularly (kwod-rang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In the form of a quadrangle.

quadrans (kwod'ranz), *n.*; pl. *quadrantes* (kwod-ran'tēz). [L., a fourth part, a quarter, a coin, weight, and measure so called: see *quadrant*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a copper (or, strictly, bronze) coin, the fourth part of the as. It bore on the obverse the head of Hercules, and on the reverse (like the other coins of the libral series) a prow. It also bore three

pellets, to indicate that it was (nominally) of the weight of three unciæ (ounces).—**Quadrans Muralis**, 'the Mural Quadrant,' an obsolete constellation, introduced by Lalande (1795).

quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *quadrant*, < AF. *quadrant*, a farthing, OF. *quadrant*, a Roman coin (*quadrans*), also *quadran*, *cadran*, a sun-dial, F. *cadran*, a sun-dial, dial, = Sp. *cuadrante* = Pg. It. *quadrante* = D. *kwadrant* = G. *quadrant* = Sw. *quadrant* = Dan. *kvadrant*, a quadrant, < L. *quadran(t-)s*, a fourth part, a quarter, applied to a coin (see *quadrans*), a weight (a fourth of a pound), a measure (a fourth of a foot, of an acre, of a sextarius), < *quattuor* (*quadr-*) = E. *four*: see *four*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** The fourth part: the quarter.

> The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes
> A daye's full *quadrant* from the ensuing yeere,
> Repayes it in foure yeeres, and equall makes
> The number of the dayes within his spheare.
> *Sir J. Beaumont*, End of his Majesty's First Year.

The intercalation of one day every fourth year allowed for this *quadrant*, or six hours supernumerary.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the figure which is included between this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity; one of the four regions into which a plane is divided by a vertical and a horizontal line. **—3.** An astronomical instrument for measuring altitudes, of ancient origin, and consisting of a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius carrying sights, or the quadrant, carrying sights, might turn about a fixed radius. Picard in 1669 substituted a telescope for the sights, and Flamsteed (1689) introduced spider-lines in the focal plane of the object-glass. The quadrant was superseded by the mural circle, and this by the meridian circle.

> Howe it commeth to passe that, at the beginnynge of the euenyng twilight, it [the pole-star] is eleuate in that Region only fyue degrees in the moneth of Iune, and in the morninge twylight to bee eleuate xv. degrees by the same *quaadrante*, I doo not vnderstande.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

> Those curious *Quadrants*, Chimes, and Dials, those kind of Waggons which are used up and down Christendom, were first used by them. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

> The astrolabe and *quadrant* are almost the only astronomical instruments used in Egypt.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 277.

4. An instrument of navigation, for measuring the altitude of the sun, distinctively called the *reflecting quadrant*. It was invented by Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia in 1730, whence called *Godfrey's bow*, and perhaps independently by Hadley, an instrument-maker of London, about the same time. Among Hadley's papers after his death was found a description of a similar instrument by Newton, of earlier date. The quadrant is now nearly superseded by the sextant.
5. An instrument used in giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to the desired range. In the older forms it has a graduated arc, and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of elevation upon the arc. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit-level is substituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Also called *gunners' quadrant* and *gunners' square*.
6. In *elect.*, a name suggested for the practical unit of self-induction. Its value is 10^9 centimeters.—**Adams's quadrant, Coles's quadrant,** varieties of the back-staff, or Davis's quadrant.—**Collins's quadrant,** an instrument for finding the time of day at a fixed latitude, from the date and the altitude or azimuth of the sun, by means of a stereographic projection of a quarter of the celestial zone between the tropics.—**Davis's quadrant,** the back-staff, originally described by John Davis, the discoverer of Davis's Straits, in 1594, and still called by his name, though modified by Hooke, Bouguer, and others. The observer stood with his back to the sun, and, looking through sights, brought the shadow of a pin into coincidence with the horizon.—**Godfrey's quadrant, Hadley's quadrant.** See def. 4.—**Gunter's quadrant,** a quadrant made of wood, brass, or other material—a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.—**Horodictical quadrant,** a sort of movable sun-dial. Upon the plane of the dial are described, first, seven concentric quadrantal arcs marked with the signs of the zodiac, or days of the year, and, secondly, a number of curves the intersections of each of which with the circles are at the same angular distances from one radius that the sun is above the horizon at a given hour of the day in each of the declinations represented by the circles. The radius 90° from that first mentioned carries sights, and from the center hangs a plumb-line whose intersection with the proper circle marks the time of day.—**Mural quadrant.** See *mural*.—**Quadrant electrometer.** See *electrometer*.—**Quadrant electroscope.** See *electroscope*.—**Quadrant of altitude,** an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and can be moved round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes and other great circles.—**Sinical quadrant,** a diagram, with or without a movable arm, for solving plane triangles. An octant is sufficient.—**Spirit-level quadrant,** an instrument for determining altitudes by the use of a spirit-level.—**Sutton's quadrant.** Same as *Collins's quadrant*.

II.† *a.* Four-sided; square. [Rare.]

> The bishop with Gilbert Bourne his chaplaine, Robert Warnington his commissarie, and Robert Johnson his register, were tarying in a *quadrant* void place before the doore of the same chamber.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1206, an. 1550.

Cross nowy quadrant. See *cross*[1].

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *a.* [= Sp. *cuadrantal* = Pg. *quadrantal*, < L. *quadrantalis*, containing the fourth part of, < *quadran(t-)s*, a fourth part, a quarter: see *quadrant*.] **1.** Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of the surface of a circle.

> Problems in Dialling, both Universal and Particular, and performed by the Lines inscribed on the *Quadrantal* Part of the Instrument.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 244.

2. Pertaining to the quadrans; of the value of a quadrans.—**Quadrantal dial.** See *dial*.—**Quadrantal triangle,** in *trigon.*, a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant, or 90°.

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *n.* [< L. *quadrantal*, a liquid measure containing eight congii, also a cube, die, < *quadrantalis*, containing a fourth: see *quadrantal*, *a.*] **1.** A liquid measure used by the Romans, equivalent to the amphora.—**2.** A cube. [Rare.]

quadrant-compass (kwod'rant-kum″pas), *n.* A carpenters' compass with a curved arm or arc, and a binding-screw to hold the limbs in any position.

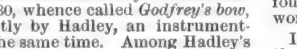
quadrantes, *n.* Plural of *quadrans*.

quadrantid (kwod'ran-tid), *n.* [< NL. *Quadran(t-)s*, sc. *Muralis* (see *quadrans*), + *-id*[2].] One of a shower of shooting-stars appearing January 2d and 3d, and radiating from the old constellation Quadrans Muralis.

quadrat (kwod'rat), *a.* and *n.* [Another form of *quadrate;* as a noun, in def. 1, < F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, a quadrat, lit. a square: see *quadrate*.]

I.† *a.* See *quadrate*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a blank type for the larger blank spaces in or at the end of printed lines, cast lower in height, so that it shall not be inked or impressed: made in four forms for all text type—en, em, two-em, three-em. Usually abbreviated to *quad*.



The *low* quadrat, for letterpress work, is about three fourths of an inch high; the *high* quadrat, for stereotype work, is about ten twelfths of an inch high.

> In the lower case, having fifty-four boxes, are disposed the small letters, together with the points, spaces, *quadrats*, etc. *Ure*, Dict., III. 643.

2. An instrument furnished with sights, a plummet, and an index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect instruments in modern use. Also called *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*.—**3.** A series or set of four.

quadrata, *n.* Plural of *quadratum*.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quadrat;* < OF. *quadrat* (F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, as a noun: see *quadrat*); OF. vernacularly *quarre* (> E. *quarry*[1]), F. *carré* = Sp. *cuadrado* = Pg. *quadrado* = It. *quadrato* = D. *kwadraat* = G. Sw. *quadrat* = Dan. *kvadrat*, a square; < L. *quadratus*, square (neut. *quadratum*, a square, quadrate), pp. of *quadrare*, make four-cornered, square, put in order, intr. be square, < *quadra*, a square, later *quadrus*, square, < *quattuor* = E. *four:* see *four*. Cf. *quarry*[1], a doublet of *quadrate;* cf. also *square*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having four equal and parallel sides; square; arranged in a square; four-sided.

> And they followed in a *quadrat* array to the entent to destroy kyng Henry.
> *Hall's Union* (1548), Hen. IV., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

> And searching his books, [he] found a book of astronomy . . . with figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1558.

2. Square by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

> *Quadrate* and cubical numbers.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

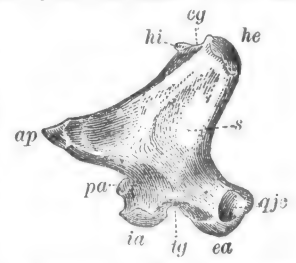
3†. Square, as typifying justice according to the Pythagoreans; well-balanced.

> The Moralist tells us that a *quadrat* solid wise Man should involve and tackle himself within his own Virtue.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

4†. Fitted; suited; applicable.

> The word consumption, being applicable . . . to a true and bastard consumption, requires a generical description *quadrate* to both. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

5. In *her.*, of square form, or having square corners: thus, a cross *quadrate* in the center has four rectangular projections in its reëntrant angles. Also *quarter-angled*.—**Quadrate bone,** in *zoöl.*, the special bone by the intervention of which the lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., articulates with the skull, thus distinguishing them from mammals, in which the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal. See II., 3.—**Quadrate cartilages,** small quadrangular cartilages often found in the nasal alæ.—**Quadrate gyrus** or **lobule.** See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Quadrate line, lobe, pronator,** etc. See the nouns.—**Quadrate muscle,** in *anat.*: (*a*) The quadratus femoris, or square muscle of the femur, of man, one of the six muscles collectively known in human anatomy as the rotatores femoris, arising from the ischium and passing to the intertrochanteric part of the femur, which bone it rotates outward. (*b*) The quadratus lumborum, or square muscle of the loins, lying on each side of the lumbar region, between the lower ribs and the pelvis. (*c*) The square muscle of the chin, which draws down the lower lip: commonly called *depressor labii inferioris*. (*d*) The quadratus nictitantis, one of the two muscles (the other being the pyramidal) on the back of the eyeball of birds, etc., subserving the movements of the nictitating membrane, or third eyelid. See third cut under *eye*[1].



Left Quadrate Bone of an Eagle, outer side, a little enlarged.

s, shaft or body of the bone; *ap*, pterygoid apophysis for muscular attachment; *pa*, articular facet for pterygoid bone; *ia*, *ea*, internal and external condyles for articulation with the lower jaw, separated by *ty*, trochlear groove; *qj*, quadratojugal cup for articulation of quadratojugal bone; *hi*, *he*, internal and external capitulum for articulation with squamosal bone, separated by *cg*, capitular groove.

II. *n.* **1.** A plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles; a square.

> The one imperfect, mortall, fœminine,
> Th' other immortall, perfect, masculine;
> And twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base,
> Proportiond equally by seven and nine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 22.

> The powers militant
> . . . in mighty *quadrate* join'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 62.

2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; quartile. **—3.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The os quadratum, or quadrate bone (see I.); the os pedicellatum, or pedicellate bone; the suspensorium, or suspender bone of the mandible, or that one which is in connection with the lower jaw, in vertebrates below mammals. Also called by Owen and others the *tympanic bone*, and considered to represent that bone of a mammal; by most zoölogists now identified with the malleus or greater part of the malleus of *Mammalia*, formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian cartilage. In birds and reptiles the quadrate is a remarkably distinct bone, generally shaped something like an anvil or a molar tooth, with normally four separate movable articulations—with the squamosal above, the mandible below, the pterygoid internally, and the quadratojugal externally. Such vertebrates are hence called *Quadratifera*. (See cuts under *Gallinæ*, and *quadrate*, *a.*) Below reptiles the quadrate or its equivalent assumes other characters, and its homologies are then disputed; so the bone which has at any rate the same function, that of suspending the lower jaw to the skull, is usually called by another name. See *epitympanic* and *hyomandibular*, and cuts under *hyoid* and *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *Python*, *poison-fang*, *Crotalus*, *Petromyzon*, *teleost*, *palatoquadrate*, and *acrodont*. (*b*) Any quadrate muscle.—**4.** In *musical notation:* (*a*) Same as *natural*, ♮: so called because derived from *B quadratum* (which see, under *B*). (*b*) Same as *breve*, 1.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *v.;* pret. and pp. *quadrated*, ppr. *quadrating*. [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare* (> It. *quadrare* = Pg. *quadrar* = Sp. *cuadrar* = F. *cadrer*, OF. *quadrer*, > E. *quader*[1], q. v.), make four-cornered, square: see *quadrate*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.†** *trans.* **1.** To square; adjust; trim, as a gun on its carriage.—**2.** To divide into four equal parts; quarter. *Moor*, Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 249.

II. *intrans.* To square; fit; suit; agree: followed by *with*.

> One that . . . has a few general rules, which, like mechanical instruments, he applies to the works of every writer, and as they *quadrate with* them pronounces the author perfect or defective. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

> But we should have to make our language over from the beginning, if we would have it *quadrate with* other languages. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 85.

quadrated (kwod'rāt-ed), *p. a.* [< *quadrate*, *v.*] In quadrature.

> What time the moon is *quadrated* in Heaven.
> *Poe*, Al Aaraaf, ii.

quadrati, *n.* Plural of *quadratus*.

quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *quadrate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *alg.*, involving the square and no higher power of the unknown quantity or variable; of the second degree; of two di-

mensions.—2. In *crystal.*, tetragonal or dimetric: applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. See *crystallography.*—**Quadratic equation, group, logarithm, mean, modulus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Quadratic figure,** a figure of two dimensions; a superficial figure. See *cubical.*—**Quadratic reciprocity,** the relation between any two prime numbers expressed by the law of reciprocity (which see, under *law*[1]).—**Quadratic residue,** a number left as remainder after dividing some square number by a given modulus to which the quadratic residue is said to belong. Thus, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9 are quadratic residues of 11, for $1 = 12 - 0.11$, $3 = 52 - 2.11$, $4 = 92 - 7.11$, etc.; but 2, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are quadratic non-residues of 11.

II. *n.* 1. In *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second, the general form being

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0.$$

Such an equation has two solutions, real and different, equal or complex, expressed by the formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

2. *pl.* That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.—**Adfected quadratic,** a quadratic equation having a term containing the unknown to the first degree.—**Simple quadratic.** See *simple.*

quadratically (kwod-rat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* To the second degree.—**To multiply quadratically,** to raise to the second power.

Quadratifera (kwod-rā-tif'e̤-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadratifer:* see *quadratiferous.*] Those vertebrates which have a distinct quadrate bone, as birds and reptiles; a series of *Vertebrata* intermediate between the higher *Malleifera* (mammals) and the lower *Lyrifera* (fishes proper and selachians).

quadratiferous (kwod-rā-tif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *quadratifer,* < L. *quadratus,* the quadrate muscle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a distinct quadrate bone, as an animal or its skull; of or pertaining to the *Quadratifera.*

quadratiformis (kwod-rā-ti-fôr'mis), *n.*; pl. *quadratiformes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *quadratus,* the quadrate muscle, + *forma,* form.] The square muscle of the coxal group; the quadratus femoris. *Coues.*

quadratipronator (kwod-rā″ti-prō-nā'tor), *n.* [< L. *quadratus,* square, + NL. *pronator,* q. v.] A square pronator of the forearm: same as *pronator quadratus.* See *pronator.* *Coues.*

quadratocubic (kwod-rā-tō-kū'bik), *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quadratocubic root,** a fifth root.

quadratojugal (kwod-rā-tō-jō'ga̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Connected with or representing elements of the quadrate and of the jugal or malar bone; common to these two bones: as, the *quadratojugal* arch; the *quadratojugal* articulation.

II. *n.* A bone of the zygomatic arch of birds, etc., interposed between the quadrate bone behind and the jugal or malar bone before: generally a slender rod forming the hinder piece of the zygoma. By some it is identified with the squamosal of mammals—a determination to which few now assent. See cuts under *Gallinæ, girdle-bone, temporomastoid,* and *Trematosaurus.*

quadratomandibular (kwod-rā″tō-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw: as, the *quadratomandibular* articulation. See cut under *Lepidosiren.*

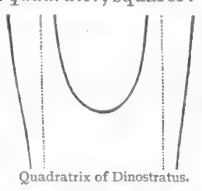
quadratopterygoid (kwod-rā″tō-ter'i-goid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate and pterygoid bones: as, the *quadratopterygoid* articulation.

quadratoquadratic (kwod-rā″tō-kwod-rat'ik), *a.* Of the fourth degree.—**Quadratoquadratic root,** the fourth root.

quadrator (kwod-rā'tor), *n.* [< LL. *quadrator,* a squarer (used only in sense of 'stone-cutter, quarrier': see *quarrier*[1]), < L. *quadrare,* square: see *quadrate.*] A circle-squarer.

quadratosquamosal (kwod-rā″tō-skwā-mō'sa̤l), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the quadrate and the squamosal: as, the *quadratosquamosal* articulation.

quadratrix (kwod-rā'triks), *n.* [NL. (tr. Gr. τετραγωνίζουσα), fem. of LL. *quadrator,* squarer: see *quadrator.*] In *geom.*, a curve by means of which can be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.



Quadratrix of Dinostratus.

Deinostratus, to whom is ascribed the invention of the *quadratrix* for solving the two famous problems—the trisection of the angle and the quadrature of the circle.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 381.

Quadratrix of Dinostratus, a curve probably invented by Hippias of Elis about 430 B. C., and named by Dinostratus a century later. Its equation is $r \sin \theta = a\theta$.—**Quadratrix of Tschirnhausen** [named from its inventor, Count E. W. von *Tschirnhausen,* 1651–1708], a curve of sines, having the distance between two successive intersections with the line of abscissas equal to the greatest difference of the ordinates.

quadratum (kwod-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *quadrata* (-tä). [L., neut. of *quadratus,* square: see *quadrate, a.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, the quadrate bone: more fully called *os quadratum.*—2. In *medieval music,* a breve.

★**quadrature** (kwod'rā-ṭūr), *n.* [= F. *quadrature* = Sp. *cuadratura* = Pg. It. *quadratura,* < LL. *quadratura,* a making square, a squaring, < L. *quadrare,* pp. *quadratus,* square: see *quadrate.*] 1. In *geom.*, the act of squaring an area; the act or process of finding a square equal in area to a given surface.—2. A quadrate; a square space. [Rare.]

> There let him [God] still victor sway, . . .
> And henceforth monarchy with thee divide
> Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,
> His *quadrature,* from thy orbicular world.
> *Milton,* P. L., x. 381.

3. The relative position of two planets, or of a planet and the sun, when the difference of their longitudes is 90°.

> But when armillæ were employed to observe the moon in other situations . . . a second inequality was discovered, which was connected, not with the anomalistical, but with the synodical revolution of the moon, disappearing in conjunctions and oppositions, and coming to its greatest amount in *quadratures.* What was most perplexing about this second inequality was that it did not return in every *quadrature,* but, though in some it amounted to 2° 39′, in other *quadratures* it totally disappeared. *Small,* Account of the Astronomical Discoveries [of Kepler (London, 1804), § 11.
>
> Neptune . . . is in *quadrature* with the sun on the 23d. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVII. 64.

4. A side of a square. [Rare.]

> This citie [Cambalu] is foure square, so that euery *quadrature* or syde of the wall hath in it thre principal portes or gates. *R. Eden,* tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 25).

Indefinite quadrature, a rule for the quadrature of the circle, applicable to any sector of it.—**Mechanical quadrature,** an approximate quadrature of a plane surface, effected by the division of it by parallel lines into parts so small that they may be regarded as rectilinear or other quadrable figures; also, the integration of any expression by an analogous method.—**Method of quadratures,** the approximate integration of an expression between given numerical limits by the summation of parts in each of which the difference between the limits is so small that the integral is practically equal to that of some integrable expression.—**The problem of the quadrature,** or **the quadrature of the circle,** the problem of squaring the circle, of which there are two forms: first, the *arithmetical quadrature,* exactly to express in square measure the area of a circle whose radius is some exact number in long measure; second, the *geometrical quadrature,* to describe or draw with the rule and compasses alone a square equal in area to a given circle. Both problems have been proved to be insoluble.

quadratus (kwod-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *quadrati* (-tī). [NL., sc. *musculus,* the square muscle: see *quadrate.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the musculus quadratus or quadrate muscle of (*a*) the femur; (*b*) the loins; (*c*) the chin; (*d*) the nictitating membrane. See *quadrate muscle,* under *quadrate.*—**Quadratus femoris,** a muscle situated at the back of the hip-joint, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into a line running from the posterior intertrochanteric ridge.—**Quadratus labii inferioris.** Same as *depressor labii inferioris* (which see, under *depressor*).—**Quadratus labii superioris,** the combined levator labii superioris alæque nasi, levator labii superioris proprius, and zygomaticus minor muscles, the three different parts being called *caput angulare, caput infraorbitale,* and *caput zygomaticum* respectively.—**Quadratus lumborum.** See *lumbus.*—**Quadratus menti.** See *mentum.*

quadrauricular (kwod-râ-rik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), four, + *auricula,* auricle: see *auricle.*] Having four auricles, as the heart of a nautilus.

quadrel (kwod'rel), *n.* [< ML. *quadrellus,* dim. of L. *quadrum,* a square: see *quarrel*[2].] 1. In *arch.*, a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its application to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth molded to a square form and slowly and thoroughly dried in the shade.

2. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [Prov. Eng.]

quadrelle (kwod-rel'), *n.* [< OF. *quadrelle,* an arrow, shaft, var. of *quarele,* f., *quarel,* m., an arrow, crossbow-bolt, etc.: see *quarrel*[2].] A square-headed or four-edged missile.

quadrennial (kwod-ren'i-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [For *quadriennial,* q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Comprising four years: as, a *quadrennial* period.—2. Occurring once in four years: as, *quadrennial* elections.

> Both States [Montana and Washington] provide for a *quadrennial* election of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction.
> *The Century,* XXXIX. 506.

II. *n.* A fourth anniversary, or its celebration.

quadrennially (kwod-ren'i-a̤l-i), *adv.* Once in four years.

quadrenniate (kwod-ren'i-āt), *n.* [< *quadrenni-um* + *-ate*[3].] A period of four years; a quadrennium.

quadrennium (kwod-ren'i-um), *n.* [For *quadriennium,* q. v.] A period of four years.

> Burdening girls, after they leave school, with a *quadrennium* of masculine college regimen.
> *E. H. Clarke,* Sex in Education, p. 125.

quadrequivalent (kwod-rē-kwiv'a̤-lent), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four,* + E. *equivalent.*] Same as *quadrivalent.*

quadri-. [L., also *quadru-,* sometimes *quatri-,* combining form of *quattuor,* = E. *four* (the independent adj. *quadrus* or *quadruus,* four-cornered, square, fourfold, < *quattuor,* four, being of later use): see *four.*] An element in many compounds of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'four.' In *quadrangle, quadrangular* (as in Latin), and in *quadrennial, quadrennium,* it is reduced to *quadr-.*

quadriarticulate (kwod″ri-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *articulatus,* pp. of *articulare,* divide into single joints: see *articulate.*] Having four articulations or joints.

quadribasic (kwod-ri-bā'sik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + E. *basic.*] In *chem.*, noting an acid which has four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals.

quadrible† (kwod'ri-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for the later *quadrable,* q. v.] Capable of being squared. [Rare.]

> Sir Isaac Newton had discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688.
> *Derham,* Physico-Theol., v. 1, note *y.*

★**quadric** (kwod'rik), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *quadrus,* square (< L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *n.* In *alg.*, a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables. *Ternary* and *quaternary quadrics,* equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces which have the property of cutting every line in the plane or in space in two points, real or imaginary, and to such surfaces the name *quadric* is also applied.—**Modular method of generation of quadrics.** See *modular.*

II. *a.* In *alg.* and *geom.*, of the second degree; quadratic. Where there is only one variable, the word *quadratic* is usually employed: in plane geometry, *conic;* and in solid geometry and where the number of non-homogeneous variables exceeds two, *quadric.* Thus, we say *quadric* cone, not *quadratic* or *conic* cone.—**Quadric inversion.** See *inversion.*—**Quadric surface,** a surface of the second order.

quadricapsular (kwod-ri-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *capsula,* capsule: see *capsule, capsular.*] In *bot.*, having four capsules.

quadricarinate (kwod-ri-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *carina,* keel: see *carina, carinate.*] In *entom.*, having four carinæ, or longitudinal raised lines: specifically said of the face of an orthopterous insect when the median carina is deeply sulcate, so that it forms two parallel raised lines, which, with the two lateral carinæ, form four raised lines.

quadricellular (kwod-ri-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + NL. *cellula,* cellule: see *cellular.*] Having or consisting of four cells.

quadricentennial (kwod″ri-sen-ten'i-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + ML. *centennis,* a hundred years old: see *centennial.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a period of four hundred years.

II. *n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred four hundred years before: as, the Luther *quadricentennial.*

quadriceps (kwod'ri-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *caput,* head: see *biceps.*] In *anat.*, the quadriceps extensor cruris of the thigh; the great muscle which extends the leg upon the thigh, considered as consisting of the rectus, crureus, and vastus internus and externus. Called *triceps extensor cruris* when the crureus is regarded as a part of the vastus internus, or when the rectus is separately enumerated. This great muscle forms nearly all the flesh upon the front of the thigh. See cuts under *muscle*[1].—**Quadriceps suræ,** the combined gastrocnemius externus and internus, soleus, and plantaris, forming the bulk of the muscle of the calf.

quadriciliate (kwod-ri-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*[1].] Having four cilia, or flagelliform appendages.

> M. Thuret informs us that he has seen the biciliate spores germinate as well as the *quadriciliate.*
> *M. J. Berkeley,* Introd. to Cryptog. Bot., p. 137.

quadricinium (kwod-ri-sin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadricinia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *canere*, sing.] In *music*, a composition for four voices. Also *quatricinium*.

quadricipital (kwod-ri-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< *quadriceps* (*-cipit-*) + *-al*.] Having four heads or origins, as a muscle; of or pertaining to the quadriceps.

quadricone (kwod′ri-kōn), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *conus*, cone: see *cone*.] A quadric cone, or surface generated by the motion of a line through a fixed point, one point of which describes a conic section.

quadricorn (kwod′ri-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *quadricornis*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*,



Quadricorn Sheep (*Ovis aries*, var. *quadricornis*).

+ *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having four horns or horn-like parts, as antennæ; quadricornous.

II. *n.* A quadricorn animal.

quadricornous (kwod-ri-kôr′nus), *a.* [< *quadricorn* + *-ous*.] Having four horns; quadricorn.

quadricostate (kwod-ri-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *costate*.] Having four ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quadricrescentic (kwod″ri-kre-sen′tik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *crescent* + *-ic*.] Having four crescents; quadricrescentoid.

quadricrescentoid (kwod-ri-kres′en-toid), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *crescent* + *-oid*.] In *odontog.*, having four crescentic folds: noting a pattern of selenodont dentition.

★**quadricuspidal** (kwod-ri-kus′pi-dal), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cuspidal*.] A ruled surface of the eighth order.—**Limited quadricuspidal**, a ruled surface of the fourth order, generated by the motion of a straight line cutting two given straight lines and touching a given quadric surface.

quadricuspidate (kwod-ri-kus′pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp*, *cuspidate*.] Having four cusps, as a tooth. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 402.

★**quadricycle** (kwod′ri-sī-kl), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + LL. *cyclus*, cycle: see *cycle*[1].] A four-wheeled vehicle intended to be propelled by the feet of the rider.

A *Quadricycle* for pedal propulsion on railways.
The Engineer, LXV. 109.

quadridentate (kwod-ri-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *quadriden(t-)s*, having four teeth, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having four teeth or tooth-like parts, as serrations.

quadriderivative (kwod″ri-dē-riv′a-tiv), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *derivative*.] A derivative invariant of the second order.

quadridigitate (kwod-ri-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + L. *digitus*, finger or toe: see *digit*, *digitate*.] Having four digits, whether fingers, toes, or other digitate parts; tetradactyl; quadrisulcate, as a hoofed quadruped.

quadriennial† (kwod-ri-en′i-al), *a.* [= F. *quadriennal*, *quatriennal* = Sp. *cuadrienal* = Pg. *quadriennal*, < LL. *quadriennis*, of four years, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *annus*, a year.] Quadrennial.

quadriennially† (kwod-ri-en′i-al-i), *adv.* Quadrennially.

quadriennium (kwod-ri-en′i-um), *n.* [L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years, < LL. *quadriennis*, of four years: see *quadriennial*.] A quadrennium.—**Quadriennium utile**, in *Scots law*, the four years allowed after majority within which may be instituted an action of reduction of any deed done to the prejudice of a minor.

quadrifarious (kwod-ri-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*, etc. (see *bifarious*).] Set, arranged, or disposed in four rows or series: correlated with *unifarious*, *bifarious*, *trifarious*, and *multifarious*.

quadrifariously (kwod-ri-fā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a quadrifarious manner.

quadrifid (kwod′ri-fid), *a.* [< L. *quadrifidus*, split into four parts, four-cleft, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *findere* (√*fid*), cleave, split.] Four-cleft; deeply cut, but not entirely divided, into four parts: correlated with *bifid*, *trifid*, and *multifid*.

The mouth of the animal, situated at one of the poles, leads first to a *quadrifid* cavity.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 530.

Quadrifidæ (kwod-rif′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *quadrifidus*, four-cleft: see *quadrifid*.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths; one of the two prime divisions of noctuid moths in Guenée's classification. It includes all those families in which the median vein of the hind wings has four branches. It contains the largest of the noctuids, and the forms are mainly American and East Indian. The character which gives the name is not a stable one, and the term has nearly fallen into disuse.

quadrifocal (kwod-ri-fō′kal), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *focus*, focus: see *focus*, *focal*.] Having four foci.

quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, four-leaved. (*a*) Having the leaves whorled in fours. (*b*) Same as *quadrifoliolate*: an incorrect use.



Quadrifoliate Stem of *Asclepias quadrifolia*.

quadrifoliolate (kwod-ri-fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *foliolus*, leaflet.] In *bot.*, having four leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

quadriform (kwod′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *quadriformis*, four-formed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *forma*, form.] Having a fourfold aspect, as in shape, arrangement, etc.

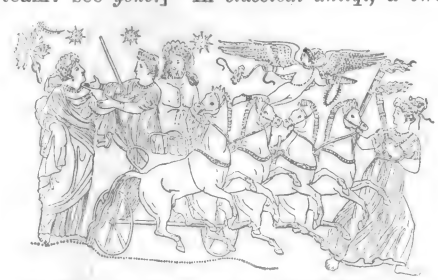
We can also apply the principle of group-flashing as easily to a fourfold light as to a single light. According to the number of tiers employed, the arrangement was to be named Biform, Triform, *Quadriform*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 815.

quadrifrons (kwod′ri-fronz), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] Having four faces. See *bifrons*.

quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-fėr′kāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *furca*, fork: see *furca*, *furcate*.] Having four forks, tines, or branches; twice-forked; doubly dichotomous: correlated with *bifurcate* and *trifurcate*.

quadrifurcated (kwod-ri-fėr′kā-ted), *a.* [< *quadrifurcate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quadrifurcate*.

quadriga (kwod-rī′gạ), *n.*; pl. *quadrigæ* (-jē). [L., usually in pl. *quadrigæ*, contr. from *quadrijugæ*, a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. *ζυγόν*), a yoke, pair, team: see *yoke*.] In *classical antiq.*, a two-



Quadriga.—"The Rape of Proserpine by Pluto," from a Greek red-figured vase.

wheeled chariot drawn by four horses, which were harnessed all abreast. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympian games, and in the circensian games of the Romans. The quadriga is often met with as the reverse type of Greek coins, especially those of Sicily, and is of frequent occurrence in sculpture and vase-painting.

The *quadriga* for which Praxiteles was said to have made the driver. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 182.

quadrigemina (kwod-ri-jem′i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold: see *quadrigeminous*.] The quadrigeminous bodies of the brain, more fully called *corpora quadrigemina*. Below mammals they are represented by the corpora bigemina, or twin bodies. See *corpus*.

quadrigeminal (kwod-ri-jem′i-nal), *a.* [< *quadrigemin-ous* + *-al*.] Fourfold; especially, pertaining to the corpora quadrigemina.

Other fibres, arising in the optic thalamus and *quadrigeminal* body, descend, which preside over the reflex motions. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 594.

quadrigeminate (kwod-ri-jem′i-nāt), *a.* [< *quadrigemin-ous* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, growing in fours, as the cells of certain algæ.—2. In *anat.*, same as *quadrigeminous*.

quadrigeminous (kwod-ri-jem′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *geminus*, twin-born, twin: see *Gemini*, *geminate*.] 1. Consisting of four similar parts; having four parts, as one and the same thing; fourfold; quadrigeminal.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, specifically, pertaining to the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of any mammal, known in human anatomy as the *nates* and *testes*, which appear as two pairs of lobes or tubercles on the morphologically superior surface of the midbrain or mesencephalon, close to the pineal gland, behind the third ventricle, over the aqueduct of Sylvius. See *corpus* and *quadrigemina*.

quadrigenarious (kwod″ri-jē-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quadrigeni*, *quadringeni*, four hundred each, distributive of *quadringenti*, four hundred, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *centum* = E. *hund-red*.] Consisting of four hundred.

quadriglandular (kwod-ri-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *glan(d-)s*, gland: see *gland*.] Having four glands or glandular parts.

quadrijugate (kwod-ri-jö′gāt or -rij′ọ̈-gāt), *a.* [< *quadrijug-ous* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, pinnate with four pairs of leaflets: as, a *quadrijugate* leaf.

quadrijugous (kwod-ri-jö′gus or -rij′ọ̈-gus), *a.* [< L. *quadrijugus*, belonging to a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. *ζυγόν*), a yoke. Cf. *quadriga*.] Same as *quadrijugate*.

quadrilaminar (kwod-ri-lam′i-när), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminar*.] Same as *quadrilaminate*.

quadrilaminate (kwod-ri-lam′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminate*.] Having four laminæ, layers, or plates; four-layered.

Quadrilatera (kwod-ri-lat′ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided: see *quadrilateral*.] In *Crustacea*, a group of crabs having a quadrate or cordate carapace. *Latreille*.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *latus* (*later-*), side, flank: see *lateral*.] **I.** *a.* Having four sides; composed of four lines.—**Quadrilateral map-projection**. See *projection*.



Complete Quadrilateral.

II. *n.* **1.** A figure formed of four straight lines. In the old geometry the lines are supposed to terminate at four intersections; in modern geometry the lines are regarded as infinite, and a plane quadrilateral as having six angles. Such a figure has three *diagonals* or *axes*, being straight lines through opposite vertices, and three *centers*, which are the intersections of the axes.

2. *Milit.*, the space inclosed between, and defended by, four fortresses: as, the Bulgarian *quadrilateral*. The most famous quadrilateral was that in northern Italy, inclosed by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago.

Field Marshal Radetsky . . . had collected under his own command all the Austrian forces scattered over the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and had concentrated them within the well-nigh impregnable stronghold formed in the very heart of these provinces by the fortresses of the *Quadrilateral*. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 85.

Inscriptible quadrilateral. See *inscriptible*.—**Plane quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral lying in a plane.—**Skew quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral that does not lie in a plane.

quadrilateralness (kwod-ri-lat′ẹ-ral-nes), *n.* The property of being quadrilateral.

★**quadriliteral** (kwod-ri-lit′ẹ-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *littera*, *litera*, letter: see *literal*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of four letters, or of only four constant letters or consonants.

II. *n.* A word or a root consisting of four letters or containing four consonants.

Arabick roots are as universally [*i. e.*, almost universally] triliteral. . . . If we suppose ten thousand of them (without reckoning *quadriliterals*) to exist, and each of them to admit only five variations, . . . even then a perfect Arabick dictionary ought to contain fifty thousand words.
Sir W. Jones, Asiatic Dissertations, I. 125.

★**quadrille** (kwod-ril′ or ka-dril′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *quadrille*, m., a game at cards, a square dance, music for such a dance, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, m., a small square (cf. F. *quadrille*, f., a troop of horsemen, < Sp. *cuadrilla*, a troop of horsemen, a meeting of four persons, < It. *quadriglia* = Pg. *quadrilha*, a troop of horsemen), dim. of *cuadro*, m., *cuadra*, f., < L. *quadram*, n., *quadra*, f., a square: see *quadrum*, *quadra*[1]. Cf. *quarrel*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A game played by four persons with forty cards, which are the remainder of the pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

They taught him with address and skill
To shine at ombre and *quadrille*.
Cawthorn, Birth and Education of Genius.

Quadrille, a modern game, bears great analogy to ombre, with the addition of a fourth player, which is certainly a great improvement. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

2. A square dance for four couples, consisting regularly of five parts or movements, each complete in itself — namely, *le pantalon*, *l'été*, *la poule*, *la trénise* (or *la pastourelle*), and *la finale*. These parts are adaptations of popular society dances. They were combined in their present order about 1800, and were soon adopted in France, England, and Germany, giving rise to a quadrille mania similar to the later polka mania.

3. Any single set of dancers or maskers arranged in four sets or groups. [Rare.]

At length the four *quadrilles* of maskers, ranging their torch-bearers behind them, drew up in their several ranks on the two opposite sides of the hall.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

4. Any square dance resembling the quadrille.— **5.** Music for such square dances. For the movements of the quadrille proper the rhythm is either sextuple or duple, and each section is usually 32 measures long. Quadrille music is usually adapted or arranged, not specially written for the purpose.

II. *a.* Same as *quadrillé*.

quadrille (kwod-ril′ or ka-dril′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quadrilled*, ppr. *quadrilling*. [< *quadrille*, *n.*] **1.** To play at quadrille. *Imp. Dict.*— **2.** To dance quadrilles.

While thus, like motes that dance away
Existence in a summer ray,
These gay things, born but to *quadrille*,
The circle of their doom fulfil.
Moore, Summer Fête.

quadrillé (ka-drē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < **quadrille*, a small square, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square: see *quadrille*.] Divided or marked off into squares; having a pattern composed of small squares: said of textile fabrics, writing-papers ruled with lines crossing at right angles, and the like.

★**quadrillion** (kwod-ril′yon), *n.* [< F. *quadrillion*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + F. (*m*)*illion*, > E. *million*[1].] The fourth power of a million according to the system of numeration called English; but the fifth power of a thousand according to the French system, commonly used in the United States.

quadrilobate (kwod-ri-lō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having four lobes or lobules.

quadrilobed (kwod′ri-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quadrilobate*.

quadrilocular (kwod-ri-lok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *loculus*, a cell.] **1.** In *bot.*, having four cells or compartments; four-celled: as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp.— **2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having four cavities or compartments: chiefly an epithet of the heart of mammals and birds.

quadriloculate (kwod-ri-lok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *loculus*, cell: see *loculus*, *loculate*.] Same as *quadrilocular*.

quadriloge (kwod′ri-lōj), *n.* [= OF. *quadrilogue*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. λόγος, a saying, speaking, discourse: see *Logos*.] **1.** A book written in four parts, as "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."— **2.** Any narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.— **3.** Any work compiled from four authors, as the "Life of Thomas a Becket." *Brewer.* [Rare in all senses.]

The very authours of the *quadriloge* itselfe . . . doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 515. (*Halliwell.*)

Quadrimani (kwod-rim′a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *quadrimanus*: see *quadrimanous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles, typified by the genus *Harpalus*, having the four anterior tarsi dilated in the males: distinguished from *Simplicimani* and *Patellimani*. See *Harpalinæ*.

quadrimanous (kwod-rim′a-nus), *a.* [< NL. *quadrimanus*, four-handed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *quadrumanous*.] Same as *quadrumanous*.

At this malicious game they display the whole of their *quadrimanous* activity.
Burke, Rev. in France, Works, III. 199.

quadrimembral (kwod-ri-mem′bral), *a.* [< LL. *quadrimembris*, four-limbed, four-footed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *membrum*, a limb, a member.] Having four members (or parts) as limbs: as, most vertebrates are *quadrimembral*.

quadrint, **quadrinet** (kwod′rin), *n.* [< ML. *quadrinus* (?); cf. L. *quadran(t-)s*, the fourth part of an as: see *quadrans*, *quadrant*.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 722.

quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nō′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nom*(*en*), name (see *nome*[3]), + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *alg.*, consisting of four terms.

II. *n.* In *alg.*, an expression consisting of four terms.

quadrinomical (kwod-ri-nom′i-kal), *a.* [As *quadrinom*(*ial*) + *-ic-al*.] Quadrinomial.

quadrinominal (kwod-ri-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] Having four terms; quadrinomial.

quadrinucleate (kwod-ri-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nucleus*, a nucleus: see *nucleate*.] In *bot.*, having four nuclei, as the spores of some fungi.

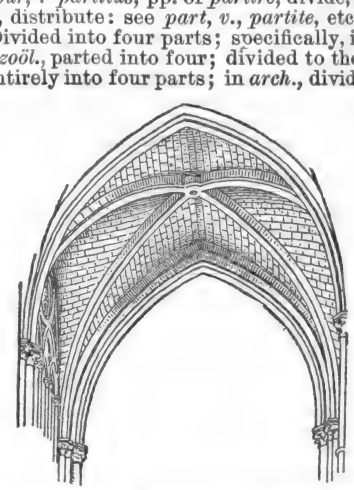
quadrinvariant (kwod-rin-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *invariant*.] An invariant of the second order in the coefficients.

quadripara (kwod-rip′a-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is bearing a child for the fourth time.

Quadriparæ (kwod-rip′a-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *quadriparus*: see *quadriparous*.] A group of birds proposed by E. Newman in 1875, being those which lay four eggs, and only four, and place them with the small ends together in the middle of the nest: it includes snipes, sandpipers, plovers, etc., and is practically equivalent to *Limicolæ*, 1.

quadriparous (kwod-rip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *quadriparus*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] In *ornith.*, laying four eggs, and only four; being of the ★*Quadriparæ*: as, *quadriparous* birds. *Newman*.

quadripartite (kwod-ri-pär′tīt), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *quadripartit*, *quadriparty*, < L. *quadripartitus*, *quadripertitus*, divided into four parts, fourfold (LL. also as a finite verb, *quadripartire*, divide into four), < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, separate, distribute: see *part*, *v.*, *partite*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Divided into four parts; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, parted into four; divided to the base or entirely into four parts; in *arch.*, divided, as



Quadripartite Vault.—Nave of Amiens Cathedral, France.

a vault, by the system of construction employed, into four compartments. Such a vault is the cardinal type of medieval Pointed vaulting.

Squire Headlong . . . was *quadripartite* in his locality: that is to say, he was superintending the operations in four scenes of action — namely, the cellar, the library, the picture-gallery, and the dining-room.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, ii.

II. *n.* A book or treatise divided into four parts or treatises; a tetrabiblion: as, the last two books of Ptolemy's *Quadripartite;* the *quadripartite* (four Gospels) of the New Testament.

quadripartitely (kwod-ri-pär′tīt-li), *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

quadripartition (kwod′ri-pär-tish′on), *n.* [< L. *quadripartitio*(*n-*), a division into four, < *quadripartitus*, divided into four: see *quadripartite*.] A division by four or into four parts.

Nor would it, perhaps, be possible to entirely deny the position of one who should argue that this convenient *quadri-partition* of the month was first in order of time.
Contemporary Rev., L. 528.

quadripennate (kwod-ri-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *penna*, wing: see *penna*, *pennate*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, having four wings — that is, four functional wings, an anterior pair being not converted into elytra or wing-cases.

II. *n.* A four-winged or quadripennate insect.

quadriphyllous (kwod-ri-fil′us), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having four leaves; quadrifoliate.

quadriplanar (kwod-ri-plā′när), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *planum*, a plane: see *plane*[1], *planar*.] Formed by four planes.— **Quadriplanar coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

quadriplicate (kwod-rip′li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadriplicated (kwod-rip′li-kā-ted), *a.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadripulmonary (kwod-ri-pul′mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung: see *pulmonary*.] In *Arachnida*, having two pairs of pulmonary sacs; tetra-★pneumonous: opposed to *bipulmonary*.

quadriquadric (kwod-ri-kwod′rik), *a.* and *n.* [< *quadri*(*c*) + *quadric*.] **I.** *a.* Of the second degree in each of two variables or sets of variables.

II. *n.* A skew quartic curve, the intersection of two quadric surfaces. There are other quartics not of this description.

★**quadriradiate** (kwod-ri-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *radius*, ray (> *radiatus*, radiate): see *radiate*.] Having four rays, as a fish's fin; tetractinal, as a spongespicule; in *bot.*, having four radii or prolongations: as, a *quadriradiate* mass of chlorophyl.

quadrireme (kwod′ri-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quadriremis* (LL. also *quatriremis*), a vessel fitted with four banks of oars, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *remus*, oar: see *oar*[1].] A galley with four banks of oars or rowers, mentioned as in use occasionally among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

quadrisacramentalist (kwod-ri-sak-ra-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-al* + *-ist*.] Same as *quadrisacramentarian*.

quadrisacramentarian (kwod-ri-sak′ra-mentā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-arian*.] One of a small body of German Protestants in the middle of the sixteenth century, who held that the four sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, holy orders, and absolution are requisite for salvation.

quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek′shon), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] A section into four equal parts.

quadriseptate (kwod-ri-sep′tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having four septa or partitions.

★**quadriserial** (kwod-ri-sē′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] Set or arranged in four rows or series; four-rowed; quadrifarious; tetrastichous.

The production of the ambulacral element in some starfishes is much more rapid than general growth, thus producing a crushing together of the plates in the direction of the length, in some cases carried to such an extent that the tube-feet in each furrow become *quadriserial*.
Amer. Nat., Feb., 1890, p. 161.

quadrisetose (kwod-ri-sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sæta*, *seta*, a bristle: see *seta*, *setose*.] In *entom.*, bearing four setæ or bristles.

quadrispiral (kwod-ri-spī′ral), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *spira*, a coil, a spire: see *spire*, *spiral*.] In *bot.*, having four spirals.

Elaters [of *Fimbriaria*] rather short, uni-*quadrispiral*.
Underwood, Hepaticæ of N. A., p. 39.

Quadrisulcata (kwod′ri-sul-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadrisulcatus*: see *quadrisulcate*.]

A group of hoofed quadrupeds having four toes; the quadrisulcate ungulate mammals.

quadrisulcate (kwod-ri-sul′kāt), *a.* [< NL. *quadrisulcatus*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulcate*.] Having four grooves, furrows, or sulci; specifically, in *mammal.*, having a four-parted hoof; four-toed; quadridigitate.

quadrisyllabic (kwod″ri-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< *quadrisyllab(le)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

quadrisyllabical (kwod″ri-si-lab′i-kal), *a.* [< *quadrisyllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *quadrisyllabic*.

quadrisyllable (kwod-ri-sil′a-bl), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

A distinction without a difference could not sustain itself; and both alike disguised their emptiness under this pompous *quadrisyllable*.
De Quincey, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

quadritactic (kwod-ri-tak′tik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. τακτικός, pertaining to arrangement: see *tactic*.] Of the nature of a point on a surface or skew curve where four consecutive points are in one plane.—**Quadritactic point.** See *tritactic point*, under *point*[1].

quadritubercular (kwod″ri-tū-bėr′kū-lăr), *a.* Same as *quadrituberculate*.

By the suppression of one of the primitive cusps we arrive at the *quadritubercular* tooth. *Nature*, XLI. 467.

quadrituberculate (kwod″ri-tū-bėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having four tubercles: as, a *quadrituberculate* molar.

quadrivalent (kwod-riv′a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong.] In *chem.*, noting an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combining power, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetradic; tetratomic.

quadrivalve (kwod′ri-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *valva*, a door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *quadrivalvular*.

II. *n.* One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

quadrivalvular (kwod-ri-val′vū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having four valves or valvular parts.

quadrivia, *n.* Plural of *quadrivium*.

quadrivial (kwod-riv′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadrivius*, having four ways, + *-al*. Cf. *trivial*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having four ways meeting in a point; leading in four directions.

A forum, with *quadrivial* streets.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

2. Belonging to the quadrivium: thus, *quadrivial astrology* is astrology in the sense in which astrology is a branch of the quadrivium —that is, astronomy.

II. *n.* One of the four arts constituting the quadrivium.

The *quadrivials* — I meane arythmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie — & with them all skill in the perspectiues, are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities]. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 3.

quadrivious (kwod-riv′i-us), *a.* [< L. *quadrivius*, of the cross-roads, lit. having four ways, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *via* = E. *way*.] Going in four directions.

When the cheese was so rotten with them [vermin] that only the twigs and string kept it from tumbling to pieces and walking off *quadrivious*, it came to table.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv.

★**quadrivium** (kwod-riv′i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadrivia* (-ă). [< LL. *quadrivium*, *quadruvium*, the four branches of mathematics, a particular use of L. *quadrivium*, a place where four ways meet, neut. of *quadrivius*, having four ways: see *quadrivious*. Cf. *trivium*.] The collective name of the four branches of mathematics according to the Pythagoreans — arithmetic (treating of number in itself), music (treating of applied number), geometry (treating of stationary number), and astronomy (treating of number in motion). This Pythagorean quadrivium, preceded by the trivium of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, made up the seven liberal arts taught in the schools of the Roman empire.

★**quadrivoltine** (kwod-ri-vol′tin), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + It. *volta*, turn, time, + *-ine*[2].] A silkworm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.

★**quadroon** (kwod-rön′), *n.* [An alteration (simulating words in *quadri-*, *quadru-*) of *quarteroon*, < Sp. *cuarterón*, a quadroon, one who is one fourth black; also, a fourth part; < *cuarto*, a fourth: see *quart*[1], *quarter*[1].] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person having one fourth African blood.

quadro-quadro-quartic (kwod″rō-kwod″rō-kwâr′tik), *n.* [< *quadric* + *quadric* + *quartic*.] A non-plane curve formed by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.

quadroxid, quadroxide (kwod-rok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*, *quadr-*), = E. *four*, + *oxid*, *oxide*.] In *chem.*, a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element, or a simple oxid containing four atoms of oxygen.

quadrum (kwod′rum), *n.* [L., square, anything square in form, neut. of (LL.) *quadrus*, four-cornered, square: see *quadra*[1], *quadrate*.] In *music*, same as *natural*, 7.

quadruman, quadrumane (kwod′rō-man, -mān), *n.* [< F. *quadrumane*, < NL. *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanous*.] A four-handed quadruped; an animal capable of using all four feet as hands; specifically, a member of the *Quadrumana*.

Quadrumana (kwod-rō′ma-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanous*.] An order of *Mammalia* named by Blumenbach in 1791, including all kinds of apes, monkeys, and lemurs; the quadrumanous mammals: so called because their hind as well as fore feet can be used as hands. The term is scarcely used now, being superseded by *Primates*; but *Primates* includes both the *Bimana* (man alone) and the *Quadrumana* of the earlier systems. When the name was in vogue the *Quadrumana* were usually divided into *Catarrhini*, Old World apes and monkeys; *Platyrrhini*, New World monkeys; and *Strepsirrhini*, lemurs.

quadrumanous (kwod-rō′ma-nus), *a.* [< NL. *quadrumanus*, four-handed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] Four-handed; having all four feet fitted for use as hands: said of mammals, as opossums, etc.; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Quadrumana*. Also *quadrimanous*.

The strongly convex upper lip frequently seen among the lower classes of the Irish is a modified *quadrumanous* character. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 291.

quadruped (kwod′rō-ped), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quadrupède* = Pr. *quadrupedi* = Sp. *cuadrúpede*, *cuadrúpedo* = Pg. *quadrupede* = It. *quadrupede*, *quadrupedo*, < L. *quadrupes*, *quadripes* (*-ped-*), having four feet, a four-footed creature, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Four-footed; having four limbs fitted for sustaining the body and for progression; habitually going on all fours: opposed to *aliped* and *biped*: correlated with *quadrumanous* and *pedimanous*: chiefly said of mammals, but also of four-footed reptiles, as lizards and tortoises. Compare *quadrumanous*.

II. *n.* A four-footed or quadruped animal: especially, a four-footed mammal, as distinguished from a *biped*, as man or a bird.

quadrupedal (kwod′rō-ped-al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *quadrupedal* = Sp. *cuadrupedal* = Pg. *quadrupedal*; as *quadruped* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Quadruped or four-footed; especially, going on all fours, or adapted or restricted to that mode of progression: as, the *quadrupedal* shape; *quadrupedal* locomotion.

II.† *n.* A quadruped. [Rare.]

The coldest of any *quadrupedal*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 11.

quadrupedated (kwod′rō-pe-dā-ted), *a.* [< *quadruped* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Made or become four-footed or like a beast; turned into a quadruped. [Rare.]

Deformed and luxate with the prosecution of vanities; *quadrupedated* with an earthly, stooping, grovelling covetousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 399.

quadrupedism (kwod′rō-ped-izm), *n.* [< *quadruped* + *-ism*.] The state of being a quadruped; the condition of being four-footed, as a beast. [Rare.]

Among the Mahometans . . . *quadrupedism* is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation.
Southey, The Doctor, cxcix. (*Davies.*)

★**quadruplane** (kwod′rō-plān), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadru-*) = E. *four*, + *planum*, a plane: see *plane*[1].] An apparatus invented and named by Sylvester, consisting of four planes pivoted together so that the pivots are vertices of a contraparallelogram. It is an extension of what Sylvester called the 'plagiograph' or skew pantagraph to Hart's contraparallelogram.

★**quadruple** (kwod′rō-pl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *quadruple* = Sp. *cuádruplo* = Pg. It. *quadruplo*, < L. *quadruplus*, fourfold, *quadruplum*, a fourfold quantity, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *-plus*, -fold: see *-fold*.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold; four times told.

A law that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

A *quadruple* Jacquard, or four separate Jacquards fixed in one frame. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 275.

Quadruple counterpoint, in *music*, counterpoint in which four melodies are so contrived as to be mutually usable above or below one another by transposition. Twenty-four different dispositions of such melodies are possible. Compare *double* and *triple counterpoint* (which see, under *counterpoint*[2], 3).—**Quadruple crown**, a size of printing-paper, 30 × 40 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple demy**, a size of printing-paper, 35 × 45 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple foolscap**, a size of printing-paper, 27 × 34 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple medium**, a size of printing-paper, 28 × 48 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple post**, a size of printing-paper, 32 × 40 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple pot**, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 32 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple quaver**, in *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.—**Quadruple ratio.** See *ratio*.—**Quadruple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by four beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.—**Quadruple royal**, a size of printing-paper, 40 × 50 inches. [Eng.]

II. *n.* A number, sum, etc., four times as great as that taken as the standard: as, to receive the *quadruple* of a given sum.

quadruple (kwod′rō-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrupled*, ppr. *quadrupling*. [< F. *quadrupler*, < LL. *quadruplare*, make fourfold, < L. *quadruplus*, fourfold: see *quadruple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make four times as much or as many; multiply by four; repeat four times; make, do, or cause to happen four times over.

The trade of Scotland has been more than *quadrupled* since the first erection of the two publick banks.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become four times as much or as many; repeat itself four times.

★**quadruplet** (kwod′rō-plet), *n.* [< *quadruple* + *-et*.] **1.** Any combination of four objects or parts grouped, united, or acting together: as, a *quadruplet* of springs, consisting of four elliptic springs coupled together and acting as one spring. Also called *quartet*.—**2.** One of four born at a single birth.—**3.** A bicycle for four riders.

quadruplex (kwod′rō-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadruplex*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold: applied to a system of telegraphy in which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

II. *n.* An instrument by means of which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

Sometimes abbreviated *quad*.

quadruplex (kwod′rō-pleks), *v. t.* [< *quadruplex*, *n.*] To make quadruplex; arrange for fourfold transmission.

If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will *quadruplex* it. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 6.

quadruplicate (kwod-rō′pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadruplicated*, ppr. *quadruplicating*. [< L. *quadruplicatus*, pp. of *quadruplicare* (> OF. *quadruplier*, *quadrupliquer*), make fourfold, < *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] To make fourfold; double twice.

quadruplicate (kwod-rō′pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *quadriplicate*; < L. *quadruplicatus*, make fourfold: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated: as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion. Also *quadriplicated*.

II. *n.* One of four things corresponding in all respects to one another, or to a common original.

quadruplication (kwod-rō-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *quadruplication* = Sp. *cuadruplicacion* = Pg. *quadruplicação* = It. *quadruplicazione*, < LL. *quadruplicatio(n-)*, a making fourfold, < L. *quadruplicare*, make fourfold: see *quadruplicate*.] The act of making fourfold; a taking of four times the simple sum or amount.

quadruplicature (kwod-rō′pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *quadruplicate* + *-ure*.] The act of quadruplicating; also, that which is fourfold — that is, folded twice, so as to make four layers: correlated with *duplicature*: as, the great omentum is a *quadruplicature* of peritoneum.

quadruplicity (kwod-rō-plis′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *quadruplicita(t-)s*, the character of being fourfold, < L. *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] The character of being quadruplex.

This *quadruplicity*, these elements,
From whom each body takes his existence.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 137.

quadruply (kwod'rǫ̈-pli), *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold extent or amount.

If the person accused makes his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to . . . death; and out of his goods or lands the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

quære (kwē'rē), *n.* [L., impv. of *quærere*, seek, seek to learn, question; as a noun, in accom. E. spelling, *query:* see *query*.] Same as *query*.

quæsitum (kwē-sī'tum), *n.*; pl. *quæsita* (-tä). [L., neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*[1].] Something sought or required.

A thesis which an argument supposes to be in question is called *quæsitum;* and opposed to that is a thesis from which the argument proceeds — a thesis necessarily connected with the argument, but not in question: such a thesis is called a datum. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 747.

quæsta (kwes'tä), *n.*; pl. *quæstæ* (-tē). [ML., fem. of L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*[1].] In the middle ages, one of a class of indulgences or remissions of penance which were granted by the Pope to those who contributed certain specified sums of money to the church, after fulfilling the usual conditions.

quæstor, quæstorship, *n.* See *questor, questorship*.

quæstus, *n.* In *law*. See *questus*.

quafer †, *v. i.* To drink greedily, or to dabble. [The origin and sense are uncertain.]

Ducks, geese, and divers others have such long broad bills to *quafer* and hunt in waters and mud.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 11, note.

quaff (kwåf), *v.* [Prob. a reduced form, with change of orig. guttural *gh* to *f* (*ff*) (as in *dwarf, trough*, pron. as if *troff*, etc.), of *quaught*, drink, quaff: see *quaught*. There may have been some confusion with the Sc. *quaigh, quegh, quech*, also *queff*, a cup, < Gael. Ir. *cuach*, a cup, bowl: see *quaigh*.] **I.** *trans.* To drink; swallow in large draughts; drink of copiously or greedily.

He calls for wine, . . . *quaff'd* off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 174.

She who, as they voyaged, *quaff'd*
With Tristram that spiced magic draught.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

II. *intrans.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Eate softly, and drinke manerly,
Take heede you doe not *quaffe*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

They *quaffe* and drinke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

Near him rode Silenus on his ass,
Pelted with flowers as he on did pass,
Tipsily *quaffing*.
Keats, Endymion, iv. (song).

quaff (kwåf), *n.* [< *quaff*, *v.*] The act of quaffing; also, the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a draught.

Now Alvida begins her *quaff*,
And drinks a full carouse unto her king.
Greene and *Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

quaffer (kwåf'ėr), *n.* [< *quaff* + *-er*[1].] One who quaffs or drinks much.

quaffing-pot (kwåf'ing-pot), *n.* A drinking-vessel holding half a gill.

quafftide† (kwåf'tīd), *n.* Drinking-time. [Rare.]

Quaftyde aproacheth,
And showts in nighttyme doo ringe in loftye
Cithæron. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 314. (*Davies.*)

quag (kwag), *n.* [Abbr. of *quagmire.*] A shaking, marshy soil; a quagmire.

On the left hand there was a very dangerous *quag*, into which if even a good man falls, he can find no bottom for his foot to stand on. Into that *Quag* King David once did fall. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

With packhorse constancy we keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through *quags* or thorny dells.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 253.

=**Syn.** See *marsh*.

quagga (kwag'ä), *n.* [Given as Hottentot. Zulu *iqaqa*, "anything striped," is also cited as the source.] **1.** An African solidungulate quadruped of the horse family, *Equus* or *Hippotigris quagga*, related to the ass and zebra, but not fully striped like the latter, not being banded on the hind quarters and legs. The ears are short, the head is comparatively small, the tail is tufted, and the color is a dark brown on the head, neck, and shoulders, the back and hind quarters being of a lighter brown, the croup of a russet-gray, and the under parts of the body white. Recently exterminated.

2. Burchell's zebra, *Equus* or *Hippotigris burchelli*, closely related to the above, but striped throughout like the zebra: more fully called *bonte-quagga*. See cut under *dauw*.

quaggle (kwag'l), *n.* [Dim. of *quake.*] A tremulous motion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quaggy (kwag'i), *a.* [< *quag* + *-y*[1].] Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spongy.

The watery strath or *quaggy* moss.
Collins, Superstitions of the Highlands.

The *quaggy* soil trembles to a sound like thunder of breakers on a coast. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 733.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of the earlier *quakemire:* see *quakemire*.] Soft, wet, boggy land that trembles under the foot; a marsh; a bog; a fen.

Whom the foul fiend hath led through fire and through flame, and through ford and whirlipool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 54.

Faith, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-lantern, and find myself in a *quagmire* at last. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

=**Syn.** *Slough, Bog*, etc. See *marsh*.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quagmired*, ppr. *quagmiring*. [< *quagmire*, *n.*] To entangle or sink in or as in a quagmire. [Rare.]

When a reader has been *quagmired* in a dull heavy book, what a refreshing sight it is to see finis!
Laconics (1701), p. 120. (*Latham.*)

A man is never *quagmired* till he stops; and the rider who looks back has never a firm seat.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Wellington and Sir Robert Inglis, p. 376.

quagmiry (kwag'mīr-i), *a.* [< *quagmire* + *-y*[1].] Like a quagmire; boggy; marshy; fenny; quaggy. [Rare.]

They had twenty wigwams, hard by a most hideous swamp, so thick with bushes and so *quagmiry* as men could hardly crowd into it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 279.

quahog, quahaug (kwą-hog', -hâg'), *n.* [Also *cohog, cohaug, cohauk, quohog, quog*, etc.; < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett) *poquauhock.*] The large edible round clam of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Venus mercenaria*, much used for soups and chowders. See *clam*[3], and cut under *dimyarian*.—**Blood-quahog,** the young or a small specimen of various species of *Arcidæ*, or ark-shells; a bloody clam or hair-clam. [Narragansett Bay.]


Quahog (*Venus mercenaria*).

quaich, *n.* See *quaigh*.

quaid†, *a.* or *pp.* An artificial contracted form of *quailed*, past participle of *quail*[1]. *Spenser.*

quaigh, quaich (kwāch), *n.* [Also *quegh, queigh, quech, quoich, queych, queff;* < Gael. Ir. *cuach*, a cup, bowl. Cf. *quaff.*] A shallow drinking-cup, made of small staves hooped together: it is usually of wood, but sometimes of silver. [Scotch.]

She filled a small wooden *quaigh* from an earthen pitcher.
Scott, Pirate, vi.

Nor lacked they, while they sat at dine,
The music, nor the tale,
Nor goblets of the blood-red wine,
Nor mantling *quaighs* of ale.
Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

The girded *quoich* they brimmed for him.
Prof. Blackie, Lays of Highlands and Islands, p. 171.

quail[1] (kwāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *queal;* < ME. *quelen* (pret. *qual*), < AS. *cwelan* (pret. *cwæl*, pp. *cwolen*), die (also in comp. *ā-cwelan*, die utterly), = OS. *quelan*, die, = MD. *quelen* = MLG. *quelen*, suffer pain, pine, = OHG. *quelan, quelen, chelen*, MHG. *queln*, die, G. *quälen*, suffer pain; cf. AS. *cwalu*, destruction, ME. *quale*, murrain (see *quale*[1]), and AS. *cwellan*, cause to die, kill, quell: see *quell*, which is the causative form of *quail*, and cf. *qualm*, from the same source.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To begin to die; decline; fade; wither.

For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 3.

The *quailing* and withering of all things.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 71.

2. To lose heart or courage; shrink before danger or difficulty; flinch; cower; tremble.

And with sharpe threates her often did assayle;
So thinking for to make her stubborne corage *quayle*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 40.

Plant courage in their *quailing* breasts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 54.

But Pelleas lifted up an eye so fierce
She *quail'd*. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3†. To slacken.

And let not search and inquisition *quail*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 20.

II. *trans.* To quell; subdue; overpower; intimidate; terrify.

Couetousnesse *quayleth* gentlenesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

When somer toke in hand the winter to assail,
With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to *quail*. *Surrey*, Complaint of a Lover.

The sword of the spirit Satham *quailes*,
And to attaine the conquest never failes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

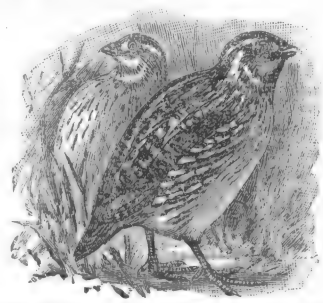
Am not I here to take thy part?
Then what has *quail'd* thy stubborn heart?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 204.

Resist — the thunder *quails* thee! — crouch — rebuff
Shall be thy recompense!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 39.

quail[2]† (kwāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *quaylen, qualen*, < OF. *coailler*, F. *cailler* = Sp. *cuajar* = Pg. *coalhar* = It. *quagliare, cagliare*, < L. *coagulare*, curdle, coagulate: see *coagulate*.] To curdle; coagulate. *Palsgrave.*

The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.
Batchelor, Orthoep. Anal., p. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

★**quail**[3] (kwāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quayle*, Sc. *quailzie;* < ME. *quaille, quayle, qwayle*, < OF. *quaille*, F. *caille* = Pr. *calha* = OSp. *coalla* = It. *quaglia*, < ML. *quaquila*, also *quaquara, quaquadra, quisquila* (also, after OF., etc., *qualia*), < MD. *quakele, quackel*, D. *kwakkel* (MD. also *quartel*, D. *kwartel*) = MLG. *quackele*, LG. *quackel*, a quail; so called in reference to its cry, < MD. *quacken*, D. *kwaken* = MLG. *quaken*, quack: see *quack*[1].] **1.** A small gallinaceous bird of the Old World, related to the partridge, and belonging to the genus *Coturnix*. The common Messina or migratory quail of Europe and Africa is *C. communis* or *C. dactylisonans*, highly esteemed for the table.


Common Migratory or Messina Quail of Europe (*Coturnix communis*).

The bill is much smaller and weaker than in the partridge, and the nasal fossæ are mostly feathered. The wings are pointed by the first, second, and third quills; the first is emarginate on the inner web; the tail is very short, soft, and slight, not half as long as the wing. The feet are small, with the tarsus shorter than the middle toe and claw, and slightly feathered above. The length of the bird is about 7 inches. The plumage is much variegated, the most conspicuous markings being sharp lance-linear stripes, whitish or buff, over most of the upper parts. This quail has several times been imported into the United States, but has failed thus far to become naturalized. There are many other quails of the same genus in various parts of the Old World, but none are indigenous to the New.

2. One of the various small gallinaceous birds more or less closely resembling the quail proper: loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, especially in the United States, to all the species of *Ortyx* or *Colinus, Lophortyx, Oreortyx, Callipepla, Cyrtonyx*, and other genera of American *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*.


Common Quail of America (*Colinus virginianus*).

Among such, the species of bob-white, as *Colinus virginianus*, the common partridge or quail of sportsmen, are the nearest to the Old World species of *Coturnix*. In the United States, wherever the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella*, is called *pheasant*, the bob-white is called *partridge:* where that grouse is called *partridge*, the bob-white is known as *quail*. See also cuts under *Callipepla, Cyrtonyx, Lophortyx*, and *Oreortyx*.

If we must borrow a name from any Old World birds for our species of Ortyx, Lophortyx, Callipepla, etc., the term "*quail*" is rather more appropriate than "partridge."
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 596.

3†. A prostitute. Also called *plover*. [Low.]

Here 's Agamemnon — an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 57.

Painted quail. See *painted*.

quail-call (kwāl'kâl), *n.* A quail-pipe.

quail-dove (kwāl'duv), *n.* An American pigeon ★of the genus *Starnœnas*. *S. cyanocephalus* is the blue-headed quail-dove, found in the West Indies and Florida.

quail-mutton (kwāl'mut/n), *n.* Diseased mutton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quail-pigeon (kwāl'pij/ŏn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Geophaps*.

quail-pipe (kwāl'pīp), *n.* [< ME. *quail-pipe*; < *quail*[3] + *pipe*[1].] A call or pipe for alluring quail into a net.

Highe shoos knopped with dagges,
That frouncen lyke a *quaile-pipe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7259.

Thrush or nightingale, all is one to the fowler; and, Master Varney, you can sound the *quail-pipe* most daintily to wile wantons into his nets. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

Quail-pipe boots†, boots resembling a quail-pipe. *Halliwell.*

A gallant that hides his small-timbered legs with a *quail-pipe boot*. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

quail-snipe (kwāl'snīp), *n.* **1.** A South American bird of the family *Thinocoridæ*: same as *lark-plover*. — **2.** The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

quaily (kwā'li), *n.*; pl. *quailies* (-liz). [Said to be imitative.] The upland plover, or Bartram's sandpiper, *Tringa bartramia* or *Bartramia longicauda*. See cut under *Bartramia*. [Manitoba.]

quaint (kwānt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *queint*; dial. (Sc.) *quent*; < ME. *quaint, quaynt, qwhainte, queint, queynt, quoint, coint, koint*, < OF. *coint, coynt, coinct, coente, cuinte, quoint, queint, quuint, quieynt*, well-known, brave, wise, clever, quaint, = Pr. *conte, cointe* = It. *conto*, known, noted, also pretty, contr. of *cognito*, known, < L. *cognitus*, known. see *cognizance, cognize*, etc. The somewhat remarkable development of senses (which took place in OF.) is partly paralleled by that of *couth*, known, with its negative *uncouth*, and by that of AS. *māre*, known, famous, etc. (see *merc*[4]); but some confusion with L. *comptus* (> It. *conto*), neat, and with *computatus* (> It. *conto*, counted, numbered, etc.) is prob. also involved: see *compt*[2]. Cf. *quaint, v.*, and *acquaint*, etc.] **1†.** Known; familiar.

The hert & the hinde there thanne hem hed sone,
As the werwolf hem wissed that ay was here gye,
Under a *coynte* crag fast bi the quenes chaumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2850.

2†. Artful; clever; cunning; crafty; wily.

Ovid openly in Eydos tellus
How Medea the maiden made hym all new,
By crafte that she kouth of hir *coint* artys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

"Dere brother," quath Peres, "the devell is ful *queynte*
To encombren holy Churche."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 482.

But you, my lord, were glad to be employ'd,
To show how *quaint* an orator you are.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 274.

3†. Artificial; ingenious; elaborate; curious; pretty; elegant; fine.

And of Achilles with his *queynte* spere.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 231.

3it schal thou, erthe, for al thi erthe, make thou it neuere so *queynte* & gay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Our plumes, our spangs, and al our *queint* aray,
Are pricking spurres, prouoking filthy pride.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

For he was clad in strange accoustrements,
Fashion'd with *queint* devises, never seene
In court before. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 673.

For a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, yours [your gown] is worth ten on 't.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 22.

To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets *quaint*. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 47.

4. Fanciful; odd; whimsical: as, a *quaint* phrase; a *quaint* talker.

We semen wonder wyse,
Our termes been so clergial and so *queynte*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

To move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 78.

Some stroke of *quaint* yet simple pleasantry. *Macaulay.*

5. Odd and antique; old-fashioned; curious; odd in any way.

But sodeinly she saugh a sighte *queynte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1475.

A casement high and triple-arched there was,
. . . diamonded with panes of *quaint* device.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

There [in Europe] were to be seen the masterpiece[s] of art, the refinements of highly-cultivated society, the *quaint* peculiarities of ancient and local custom.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 14.

Rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with imagery, wilder and *quainter* than ever filled a Midsummer Night's Dream. *Ruskin.*

As *quaint* a four-in-hand
As you shall see — three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

6†. Affectedly nice; squeamish; prim.

She, nothing *quaint*,
Nor sdeignfull of so homely fashion,
Sith brought she was now to so hard constraint,
Sat downe upon the dusty ground anon.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 10.

=**Syn. 5.** *Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

quaint† (kwānt), *adv.* [ME. *quainte, queynte*, etc.; < *quaint, a.*] Elegantly.

What shulde I speke more *queynte*,
Or peyne me my wordes peynte?
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 245.

quaint† (kwānt), *v. t.* [< ME. *quainten, queinten, queynten, cointen*; by apheresis from *aquainten*, etc.: see *acquaint*.] To acquaint; inform; cause to know.

He *coynted* him queyntli with tho tvo ladies,
That hade that time thi sone to kepe in warde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4644.

There if he travaile and *quainte* him well,
The Treasure of Knowledges is his eche deale.
Recorde, Castle of Knowledge (1556). (*Halliwell.*)

I met a man and bad him stay,
Requeisting him to mak me *quaint*
Of the beginning and the event.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

quaintance†, *n.* [ME. *quaintance, qweyntance, quoyntaunce*; by apheresis from *acquaintance*.] Acquaintance.

He kysses hir comlyly, & knyȝtly he meleȝ;
Thay kallen hym of a *quoyntaunce*, & he hit quyk askeȝ,
To be her seruaunt sothly, if hem-self lyked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 975.

quaintise†, *n.* [< ME. *quaintise, quayntise, qwaintis, qwantis, queyntise*, < OF. *cointise, coyntise, cointice, quointise, cuintize, coentisce, quentis*, etc., cleverness, skilfulness, cunning, artfulness, neatness, < *coint*, known, clever, quaint: see *quaint*.] **1.** Cleverness; artfulness; cunning; craft.

The divill by his dotage dissaueth the chirche,
And put in the prechours y-paynted withouten:
And by his *queyntise* they comen in the curates to helpen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

Into the cuntre of Calaphe cast with a storme,
There the qwene with hir *qwaintis* qwaitid me to cacche:
Held me with hir, & my hede knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13245.

Be waar to whom thou trustis, and spare for no *qweyntise*,
For myche harme hath falle to them that ben not wise.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

2. Elegance; beauty; neatness; trimness; daintiness.

They [wives] sholde setten hire entente to plesen hir housbondes, but nat by hire *queyntise* of array.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

quaintise†, *v. t.* [ME. *queintisen*; < *quaintise, n.*] To make or adorn cunningly.

The new guise of Beme was there;
With sondry thynges well deuised
I see, wherof thei be *queintised*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

quaintly (kwānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *quaintly, queintly, queyntly, cointly, coyntly*; < *quaint* + *-ly*[2].] In a quaint manner. (*a*†) Artfully; cunningly; ingeniously; cleverly.

Bothe that on & that other, myn honoured ladye,
That thus hor knyȝt wyth hor kest han *koyntly* bigyled.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2413.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords,
To cast up, with a pair of anchoring hooks.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 117.

I *queintly* stole a kiss.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 79.

(*b*†) Prettily; nicely; pleasantly; with neatness or trimness.

The lorde loutes therto, & the lady als,
In-to a comly closet *coyntly* ho entre.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 934.

Yes, yes: the lines are very *quaintly* writ.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 128.

When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchased and purl'd?
B. Jonson.

(*c*) Fancifully; oddly; whimsically; curiously; especially, in an odd, old-fashioned way: as, *quaintly* dressed; *quaintly* expressed.

Anon a figure enters, *quaintly* neat,
All pride and business, bustle and conceit.
Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

quaintness (kwānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *quaintnes, qwhayntnes*; < *quaint* + *-ness*.] The quality of being quaint. (*a*†) Artfulness; cunning; wiliness. (*b*†) Elegance; daintiness; niceness; affectation.

The fancy of some odde *quaintnesses* haue put him cleane beside his Nature.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Affected Man.

I . . . have therein more solicitously followed the truth of things (many of which I can also assert on my own knowledge) than I have studied *quaintness* in expressions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity which is far above the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

(*c*) Fancifulness; oddity; whimsicality; queerness; especially, odd, old-fashioned appearance or manner.

The great obstacle to Chapman's translations being read is their unconquerable *quaintness*.
Lamb, Eng. Dramatists, Notes.

Healthy seriousness often best expresses itself in playful *quaintness*. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 184.

That peculiar air of *quaintness* which is shared by all places where narrow streets run up a steep hill.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 93.

quair†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*.

quaisy (kwā'zi), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *queasy*.

quait (kwāt), *n.* A variant of *quoit*. [U. S.]

quake (kwāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quaked*, ppr. *quaking*. [< ME. *quaken, cwaken* (pret. *quakede*, also *quoke, quok, quoc*), < AS. *cwacian* (pret. *cwacode*) (whence causative *cweccan*, cause to shake, wag: see *quitch*[1]); perhaps akin to *quick*.] **I.** *intrans.* To shake; tremble; be agitated by tremors or shocks. Specifically — (*a*) To tremble from cold, weakness, or fear; shiver; shudder.

This Ypermestra caste hire eyen doun,
And *quok* as doth the leefe of aspe grene.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2649.

We were so ferde we can [began] downe falle,
And *qwoke* for drede.
York Plays, p. 416.

And so terrible was the sight that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and *quake*. Heb. xii. 21.

She, . . . while her infant race . . . sit cow'ring o'er the sparks,
Retires, content to *quake*, so they be warm'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 386.

(*b*) To tremble from internal convulsions or shocks.

The erthe *qwoke*, and mounteynes an hight,
Valeis, & stoonys, bursten a-sundir.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burned at his presence. Nah. i. 5.

(*c*) To tremble from want of solidity or firmness: as, *quaking* jelly; a *quaking* bog.

Let custards *quake*, my rage must freely run!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 4.

Next Smedley dived; slow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd, and op'd no more.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 292.

Quaking ash, asp, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** (*a*) *Shudder*, etc. See *shiver*. — (*b*) and (*c*) To vibrate, quiver.

II.† *trans.* To cause to shake or tremble; throw into agitation or trembling; cause to shiver or shudder.

I am not pleas'd at that ill-knotted fire,
That bushing-staring star. Am I not Duke?
It should not *quake* me now; had it appear'd
Before, it I might then haue justly fear'd.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.

Where ladies shall be frighted,
And, gladly *quaked*, hear more. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 6.

quake (kwāk), *n.* [< ME. *quake*; < *quake, v.*] **1.** A shake; a trembling; a tremulous agitation; a shuddering.

Yet as the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a *quake*.
Suckling, Love's World.

2†. Fear; dismay.

Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere,
Til thou turne aȝeyn in *quake*
To that erthe thou were of-take.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

quake-breech† (kwāk'brēch), *n.* A coward. [Rare.]

Excors, a hartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldnes, spirit, wit; a sot. *Withals*, Dict.

quake-grass (kwāk'gras), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*.

quakemire† (kwāk'mīr), *n.* [< *quake* + *mire*. Hence *quagmire*, and by abbr. *quag*. Cf. *quave-mire, quickmire*.] A quagmire. *Stanihurst.*

quaker (kwā'kėr), *n.* [< *quake* + *-er*[1]. Hence (in sense 2) F. *Quacre, Quaker* = Sp. *Cuákero* = Pg. *Quacre* = D. *Kwaker* = G. *Quäker* = Dan. *Kvæker* = Sw. *Quäkare*.] **1.** One who quakes or trembles. — **2.** [*cap.*] One of the religious denomination called the *Society of Friends*. The name, originally given in reproach, has never been adopted by the Society. See *Society of Friends*, under *friend*.

Quakers that, like to lanterns, bear
Their lights within 'em will not swear.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 219.

A certain minister in Bremen, . . . reproached with the name of *Quaker*, because of his singular sharpness against the formal lifeless ministers and Christians in the world.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early *Quakers*. *Lamb*, A Quakers' Meeting.

3. A Quaker gun (which see, under *gun*[1]).

The only other vessel in the port was a Russian government bark, . . . mounting eight guns (four of which we found to be *quakers*).
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 271.

4. In *entom.*, one of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis castanea* is the common quaker, and *Mamestra nana* is the small quaker. Also *quaker-moth*.—**Free Quaker**, a name assumed by those Quakers who were disowned by the Society of Friends, at the time of the Revolutionary War, for actively supporting the cause of the colonists. They organized as a separate body, which ceased to exist after the death of its original members.—**Quaker black-drop.** See *black-drop*.—**Quaker buttons.** See *button*.—**Stewed Quaker**, a posset of molasses or honey, stewed with butter and vinegar, and taken hot as a remedy for colds. [Colloq.]—**The Quaker City**, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania: so called in allusion to its having been founded by Quakers.

quaker-bird (kwā′kėr-bėrd), *n.* The sooty albatross, *Diomedea* or *Phœbetria fuliginosa*: so called from its somber color.

Quaker-color (kwā′kėr-kul″ọr), *n.* The color of the drab or gray fabrics much worn by Quakers.

The upper parts are a uniform, satiny olive gray or *quaker-color*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 474.

Quakerdom (kwā′kėr-dum), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-dom*.] Quakers as a class; the world of Quakers, with their tenets, aims, manners, customs, etc. [Colloq.]

He [Derwent Coleridge] spoke very civilly of modern *Quakerdom*, congratulating them on their preference for the cultivation of the intellect rather than the accomplishments of the person. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 47.

Quakeress (kwā′kėr-es), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-ess*.] A female Quaker.

Every *Quakeress* is a lily. *Lamb*, A Quakers' Meeting.

quaker-grass (kwā′kėr-gras), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

Quakeric (kwā′kėr-ik), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a Quaker; Quakerish. [Rare.]

The *Quakeric* dialect. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, II. 190.

Quakerish (kwā′kėr-ish), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Quakerism; characteristic of or resembling the Quakers; Quaker-like.

Don't address me as if I were a beauty; I am your plain *Quakerish* governess. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Quakerism (kwā′kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-ism*.] The tenets, religious customs, and manners peculiar to the Quakers.—**Wet Quakerism**, the doctrine of those Friends who believe in the propriety and Scriptural sanction of baptism with water: used opprobriously.

Wet Quakerism is largely on the increase, even in the innermost circle. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 3.

Quakerly (kwā′kėr-li), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of or resembling Quakers; Quaker-like.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 1.

quaker-moth (kwā′kėr-môth), *n.* An English collectors' name for certain modest-colored noctuid moths.

quakers (kwā′kėrz), *n.* [Pl. of *quaker*.] The quaking-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

quakery† (kwā′kėr-i), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] Same as *Quakerism*.

quaketail (kwāk′tāl), *n.* The yellow wagtail; any bird of the genus *Budytes*, as *B. flava*. *Macgillivray*; *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

quakiness (kwā′ki-nes), *n.* The state of being quaky or shaking: as, the *quakiness* of a bog.

quaking (kwā′king), *n.* [< ME. *quakynge*, < AS. *cwacung*, verbal n. of *cwacian*, quake: see *quake*.] Trembling; fear; agitation.

Son of man, eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling. Ezek. xii. 18.

quaking-grass (kwā′king-gras), *n.* A grass of the genus *Briza*, especially *B. media*, an Old World plant sparingly introduced into the United States. The spikelets are tremulous on the slender branches of the panicle. Also called *quake-grass*, *quaker-grass*, *dodder-grass*, *cow-quakes*, *dithering grass*, *jockey-grass*, and *maidenhair-grass*.—**Tall quaking-grass**. See *Glyceria*.

quakingly (kwā′king-li), *adv.* In a quaking or trembling manner.

But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

quaky (kwā′ki), *a.* [< *quake* + *-y*[1].] Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky: as, a *quaky* bog.

Poor old Twoshoes is so old and toothless and *quaky* that she can't sing a bit.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Some Carp at Sans Souci.

quale[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cwalu*, slaughter, destruction (= OS. *quala*, *quale* = MD. *quaele*, D. *kwaal*, sickness, disease, = MLG. *quale*, LG. *quaal*, *kwaal* = OHG. *quala*, *chwala*, *chala*, MHG. *quale*, *kale*, G. *qual* = Icel. *kvöl* = Sw. *qual* = Dan. *kval*, pang, agony), < *cwelan*, die: see *quail*[1].] A plague; murrain. *Layamon*.

quale[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quail*[2].

quale[3]†, *n.* A Middle English dialectal form of *whale*[1].

★**quale**[4] (kwā′lē), *n.* [L., neut. of *qualis*, interrog., of what character or quality, of what sort; rel., of such a kind: see *quality*.] The quality of a thing; an object named or considered as having a quality.

Moreover, we can directly observe in our own organic sensations, which seem to come nearest to the whole content of infantile and molluscous experience, an almost entire absence of any assignable *quale*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

qualifiable (kwol′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *qualifiable*; as *qualify* + *-able*.] Capable of being qualified, in any sense. *Barrow*.

qualification (kwol″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *qualification* = Sp. *calificación* = Pg. *qualificação* = It. *qualificazione*, < ML. **qualificatio(n-)*, < *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] 1. The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, by change or modification; specifically, adaptation; fitness.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2. A quality adapting a person or thing to particular circumstances, uses, or ends.

The *qualifications* which conduce most to the fixity of a portion of matter seem to be these.
Boyle, Experimental Notes, i.

Strength, agility, and courage would in such a state be the most valuable *qualifications*.
Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Dialogue vi.

3. That which qualifies a person for or renders him admissible to or acceptable for a place, an office, or an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, etc.; specifically, legal power or ability: as, the *qualifications* of an elector.

The true reason of requiring any *qualification* with regard to property in voters is to exclude such persons as are in so mean a situation that they are esteemed to have no will of their own. *Blackstone*, Com., I. ii.

They say a good Maid Servant ought especially to have three *Qualifications*: to be honest, ugly, and high-spirited.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 304.

Considerable efforts are, however, now being made to have the real gymnasium certificate recognized as a sufficient *qualification* for the study of medicine at least.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 17.

4. In *logic*, the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.—5. A qualifying—that is, partially negativing or extenuating—circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; allowance; abatement: as, to assert something without any *qualification*.

It may be laid down as a general rule, though subject to considerable *qualifications* and exceptions, that history begins in novel and ends in essay. *Macaulay*, History.

But, all *qualifications* being made, it is undeniable that there is a certain specialization of the [nervous] discharge, giving some distinctiveness to the bodily changes by which each feeling is accompanied.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 495.

6†. Appeasement; pacification.

Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose *qualification* shall come into no true taste again but by the displanting of Cassio. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 282.

Property qualification, the holding of a certain amount of property as a condition to the right of suffrage or the exercise of some other public function. This condition in the case of suffrage has been common in ancient and modern times, and still prevails to a considerable extent in Europe. In the United States it has disappeared in the different States—the last one, Rhode Island, having abolished it (with a few exceptions) in 1888. In many States a small property qualification is a condition of service as a juror.

qualificative (kwol′i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *qualificatif* = Pg. *qualificativo*; < NL. *qualificativus*, < ML. *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to qualify or modify, or having the power to do so; qualifying.

II. *n.* That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

qualificator (kwol′i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *qualificateur* = Sp. *calificador* = Pg. *qualificador* = It. *qualificatore*; < ML. *qualificator*, < *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts, an officer whose business it is to examine causes and prepare them for trial.

qualificatory (kwol′i-fi-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< NL. **qualificatorius*, < ML. *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] Of or pertaining to qualification. [Rare.]

Some teachers urge that we should have no examinations at all, . . . others that examinations should be solely *qualificatory*. *The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 233.

★**qualified** (kwol′i-fīd), *p. a.* 1. Having a qualification; fitted by accomplishments or endowments; furnished with legal power or capacity: as, a person *qualified* to hold an appointment; a *qualified* elector.

Well *qualified* and dutiful I know him;
I took him not for beauty.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

He only who is able to stand alone is *qualified* for society.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Affected by some degree of negation, limitation, or modification; modified; limited; restricted: as, a *qualified* statement; *qualified* admiration.

The Quaker's loyalty, said the Earl of Errol at Aberdeen, is a *qualified* loyalty; it smells of rebellion.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 349.

3. *Eccles.*, noting a person enabled to hold two benefices.—**Estate of inheritance qualified.** See *estate*.—**Qualified acceptance.** See *acceptance*, 1 (*c*) (2).—**Qualified fee, indorsement, oath, property.** See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** *Competent, Qualified, Fitted.* To be *competent* is to have the natural abilities or the general training necessary for any given work; to be *qualified* is to have, in addition to competency, a special training, enabling one to begin the work effectively and at once. He who is *competent* may or may not require time to become *qualified*; he who is not *competent* cannot become *qualified*, for it is not in him. *Fitted* is a general word; he who is *fitted* by nature, experience, or general training is *competent*; he who is *fitted* by special preparation is *qualified*.

qualifiedly (kwol′i-fīd-li), *adv.* In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

qualifiedness (kwol′i-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

qualifier (kwol′i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *qualify* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *qualificator*.] One who or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains; specifically, in *gram.*, a word that qualifies another, as an adjective a noun, or an adverb a verb, etc.

Your Epitheton or *qualifier*, whereof we spake before, . . . because he serues also to alter and enforce the sence, we will say somewhat more of him.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

Qualifiers of the Holy Office, a body of monks, in the service of the Inquisition, who examined the evidence in regard to accused persons, and made reports to the tribunals. *Encyc. Brit.*

qualify (kwol′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *qualified*, ppr. *qualifying*. [< OF. *qualifier*, *callifier*, *cualificar*, F. *qualifier* = Sp. *calificar* = Pg. *qualificar* = It. *qualificare*, < ML. *qualificare*, < L. *qualis*, of what kind, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *quality* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To note the quality or kind of; express or mark a quality of.—2. To impart a certain quality or qualification to; fit for any place, office, or occupation; furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose.

I determined to *qualify* myself for engraving on copper.
Hogarth, in Thackeray's Eng. Humourists, Hogarth, [Smollett, and Fielding, note.

Misanthropy is not the temper which *qualifies* a man to act in great affairs, or to judge of them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, to make legally capable; furnish with legal power or capacity: as, to *qualify* a person for exercising the elective franchise.

The first of them, says he, that has a Spaniel by his Side, is a Yeoman of about an hundred Pounds a Year, an honest Man; He is just within the Game Act, and *qualified* to kill an Hare or a Pheasant. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

In 1432 it was ordered that the *qualifying* freehold should be within the county. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. In *logic*, to modify by the negative particle or in some similar way.—5. In *gram.*, to express some quality as belonging to; modify; describe: said of an adjective in relation to a noun, of an adverb in relation to a verb, etc.—6. To limit or modify; restrict; limit by exceptions; come near denying: as, to *qualify* a statement or an expression; to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.

Sometimes wordes suffered to go single do giue greater sence and grace then words *qualified* by attributions do.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

7. To moderate; soothe; abate; soften; diminish; assuage: as, to *qualify* the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 22.

Although the seat of the Town be excessive hot, yet it is happily *qualified* by a North-east gale that bloweth from sea. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 5.

8. To modify the quality or strength of; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to *qualify* liquors.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 41.

A set of feuars and bonnet lairds who . . . contrived to drink twopenny, *qualified* with brandy or whisky.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, i.

9. To temper; regulate; control.

This is the master-piece of a modern politician, how to *qualifie* and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It [the bittern] hath no fit larynx or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

10. In *Scotch law*, to prove; authenticate; confirm.

The other [half of the goods forfeited] to be given to him who delates the recepters and *qualifies* the same.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 273. (*Jamieson.*)

If any individual could *qualify* a wrong, and a damage arising from it.
Thurlow, quoted in Boswell's Johnson (an. 1776).

=**Syn. 2.** To prepare, capacitate. See *qualified*.—**6** and **7.** To reduce.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; establish a claim or right to exercise any function.—**2.** To take the oath of office before entering upon its duties.—**3.** To make oath to any fact: as, I am ready to *qualify* to what I have asserted. [U. S.]

qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *qualitative* = Sp. *cualitativo* = Pg. It. *qualitativo*, < LL. *qualitativus*, < L. *qualita(t-)s*, quality: see *quality*.] Originally, depending upon qualities; now, non-quantitative; relating to the possession of qualities without reference to the quantities involved; stating that some phenomenon occurs, but without measurement. The word occurs, according to Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in Gaule's Πῦς-μαντία (1652).

After this quantitative mental distinction [between men and women], which becomes incidentally *qualitative* by telling most upon the most recent and most complex faculties, there come the *qualitative* mental distinctions consequent on the relations of men and women to their children and to one another.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 374.

Qualitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*.—**Qualitative atrophy**, degeneration of tissue combined with atrophy.—**Qualitative definition**, a definition by means of accidental qualities.

qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a qualitative manner; with reference to quality; in quality.

qualitied (kwol'i-tid), *a.* [< *quality* + *-ed*2.] Disposed as to qualities or faculties; furnished with qualities; endowed.

Besides all this, he was well *qualitied*.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 104.

A dainty hand, and small, to have such power
Of help to dizzy height; and *qualitied*
Divinely. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 184.

★ **quality** (kwol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *qualities* (-tiz). [< OF. *qualite*, F. *qualité* = Sp. *cualidad*, *calidad* = Pg. *qualidade* = It. *qualità*, < L. *qualita(t-)s*, property, nature, state, quality (Cicero, tr. Gr. *ποιότης*), < *qualis*, interrog., of what kind, of what sort; rel., of such a kind, of such sort, such as, as; indef., having some quality or other; < *quis*, fem. abl. *quā*, who, what: see *who*.] **1.** That from which anything can be said to be such or such; a character expressible by an adjective admitting degrees of comparison, but not explicitly relative nor quantitative: thus, blueness, hardness, agility, and mirthfulness are *qualities*. The precise meaning of the word is governed by its prominence in Aristotelian philosophy, which formed part of a liberal education till near the end of the seventeenth century, though the modified doctrine of Ramus was taught at Cambridge. Aristotle makes quality one of his categories, or highest genera, and thereby distinguishes it absolutely from substance, quantity, and relation, as well as from place, time, action, passion, habit, and posture. A quality is further said by Aristotle to be something which has a contrary, which admits of degree, and which is a respect in which things agree and also differ. But no writers, not even Aristotle himself, have strictly observed these distinctions; and Cicero, much followed by the Ramists, uses the word quite loosely. *Quality* has, however, always been opposed to *quantity*; and few writers call the universal attributes of matter or those of mind *qualities*.

There is somewhat contrarie unto *qualitie*, as vertue is contrarie unto vice, wit unto folie, manhode unto cowardise. The thing conteinyng or receivyng any *qualitie* maie be saied to receive either more or less. As one man is thoughte to be wiser then another, not that wisdome it self is either greater or lesse, but that it maie bee in some manne more and in some manne lesse. By *qualitie* things are compted either like or unlike. Those things are like whiche are of like *qualitie* and have proprieties bothe accordingly. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

Our good or evil estate after death dependeth most upon the *quality* of our lives. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

Every sin, the oftener it is committed, the more it acquireth in the *quality* of evil.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 42.

Qualities do as well seem to belong to natural bodies generally considered as place, time, motion, and those other things. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, Pref.

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. 8.

The three *qualities* which are usually said to distinguish atom from atom are shape, order, and position.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 174.

2. One of those characters of a person or thing which make it good or bad; a moral disposition or habit. This use of the word, which comes from Aristotle, was much more common and varied down to the end of the eighteenth century than now. Good characters were called *qualities* more often than bad ones.

All the *qualities* that man
Loves woman for. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 166.

You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair;
Which swims against your stream of *quality*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 34.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1. 54.

You never taught me how to handle cards,
To cheat and cozen men with oaths and lies;
Those are the worldly *qualities* to live.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

You must observe all the rare *qualities*, humours, and compliments of a gentleman.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thou hast that pretty *Quality* of the familiar Fops of the Town, who, in an Eating-House, always keep Company with all People in't but those they came with.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

He is very great, and a very delightful man, and, with a few bad *qualities* added to his character, would have acted a most conspicuous part in life.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

3. A distinguished and characteristic excellence or superiority: as, this wine has *quality*.

We find spontaneity, also, in the rhymes of Allingham, whose "Mary Donnelly" and "The Fairies" have that intuitive grace called *quality* — a grace which no amount of artifice can ever hope to produce.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

In character the setter should display a great amount of *quality*, a term which is difficult of explanation, though fully appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsman.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 102.

4. Degree of excellence or fineness; grade: as, the food was of inferior *quality;* the finest *quality* of cloth.—**5.** A title, or designation of rank, profession, or the like.

When ye will speake giuing euery person or thing besides his proper name a *qualitie* by way of addition, whether it be of good or of bad, it is a figuratiue speach of audible alteration. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147.

6. Rank; profession; occupation; function; character sustained.

A man of such perfection
As we do in our *quality* much want.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 58.

I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, and mean to give all over when I come into England; for it is a very ticklish *quality*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

Kneeling is the sinner's posture; if thou come hither in the *quality* of a sinner, . . . put thyself into the posture of a sinner, kneel. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

The saints would often leave their cells,
And stroll about, but hide their *quality*,
To try good people's hospitality.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

A marriage, at the Halifax parish church, between John Bateman, of Hipperholme, in that parish, and a Margaret Aldersleye (no address or *quality* given).
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 189.

7. Persons of the same calling or fraternity. [Rare.]

To thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his *quality*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 193.

8. Nobility or gentry, either abstractly (as, persons of *quality*) or concretely (as, the *quality*). But the former is obsolescent, the latter obsolete or now vulgar.

Gentlemen of blood and *quality*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 95.

Two or three great silver flagons, made with inscriptions as gifts of the King to such and such persons of *quality* as did stay in town the late great plague, for the keeping things in order in the town. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 120.

A nymph of *quality* admires our knight;
He marries, bows at Court, and grows polite.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 385.

9†. Character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold, these being the elemental qualities from which it was supposed other properties, especially those of drugs and the temperaments, were compounded.

The burning *quality*
Of that fell poison. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 8.

10†. Cause; occasion: an incorrect use.

My brother Troilus lodges there to-night:
Rouse him and give him note of our approach,
With the whole *quality* wherefore.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 44.

11. In *logic:* (*a*) The character of a proposition as affirmative or negative. [This use comes from Appuleius, a Latin writer of the second century.]

How is a simple proposition divided according to *qualitie?* Into an affirmative and negative proposition.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, III. i.

(*b*) The character of apprehension as clear and distinct or obscure and confused. [This use is due to Kant.]

In relation to their subject, that is, to the mind itself, they [concepts] are considered as standing in a higher or a lower degree of consciousness — they are more or less clear, more or less distinct; this . . . is called their *quality*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

Accidental quality, a quality not distinguishing one species from another, but such that its subject might lose it without ceasing to be the same kind of substance.—**Active, alterative, or alterant quality**, a quality by force of which a body acts: thus, heat is an *active quality* of fire.—**Affective quality**. Same as *affection*, 6.—**Categories of quality**. See *category*.—**Contingent quality**, a derivative quality not necessarily involved in any primitive quality.—**Contrariety of quality**. See *contrariety*.—**Corporeal quality**, a natural quality of a kind of substance.—**Cosmical quality**, a quality of a body dependent upon the presence of some unperceived thing, as its color upon the presence of the luminiferous ether.—**Elemental** or **first quality** (tr. Gr. *πρώτη διαφορή*), one of the four qualities, hot and cold, moist and dry, which, according to Aristotle, distinguish the four elements, earth being dry and somewhat cold, water cold and somewhat moist, air moist and somewhat hot, fire hot and somewhat dry. Of these qualities, hot and cold are active, moist and dry passive. The hot segregates different kinds of substance, the cold brings them together; the moist has no definite boundary of its own, but readily receives one; the dry has its own boundary, and does not easily receive another. The effort of the Aristotelians constantly was to account for the properties of compound bodies by these first qualities, and this was especially done by physicians in regard to drugs.—**Essential quality**, a quality the essential difference of some species.—**Imputed quality†**. See *impute*.—**Intentional quality**, a character the predication of which states a fact, but not the true mode of existence of that fact: thus, it is a fact that the celestial bodies are accelerated toward one another; but, if action at a distance be not admitted, attraction is an *intentional quality*.—**Logical quality**. See def. 10, above.—**Manifest, occult, original qualities**. See the adjectives.—**Mechanical quality**, a quality explicable upon the principles of mechanics.—**Patible quality†** (tr. Gr. *ποιότης παθητική*), one that directly affects one of the senses.—**Predicamental quality**, quality in the strict sense, in which it is one of the ten predicaments or categories of Aristotle.—**Primary quality**, one of the mathematical characters of bodies, not strictly a quality, and not the object of any single sense exclusively. Locke enumerates these as solidity, extension, figure, motion or rest, and number.—**Primitive quality**, a quality which cannot be conceived to be a result of other qualities.—**Quality of a sound**. See *timbre*.—**Quality of estate**, in *law*, the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised while the right of enjoyment continues.—**Real quality**. (*a*) A quality really existing in a body, and not intentional. (*b*) A quality really existing in a body, and not imputed.—**Secondary quality**. (*a*) A patible quality. (*b*) A derivative quality.—**Secundo-primary quality**, a character which in being known as it affects us is ipso facto known as it exists, as hardness.—**Sensible** or **sensile quality**. Same as *patible quality*.—**Tactile quality**. (*a*) A quality known by the touch. (*b*) A patible quality.—**The quality**, persons of high rank, collectively. [Now vulgar.]

I shall appear at the next masquerade dressed up in my feathers and plumage like an Indian prince, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 112.

The quality, as the upper classes in rural districts are designated by the lower.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxv.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Quality, Property, Attribute, Accident, Characteristic, Character, Affection, Predicate, Mark, Difference, Diathesis, Determination.* *Quality* is that which makes or helps to make a person or thing such as he or it is. It is not universal, and in one popular sense it implies an excellence or a defect. In popular speech a *quality* is intellectual or moral; in metaphysics it may be also physical. A *property* is that which is viewed as peculiarly one's own, a peculiar quality. An *attribute* is a high and lofty character: the *attributes* of God are natural, as omniscience, omnipotence, etc., and moral, as holiness, justice, mercy, etc. "*Accident* is an abbreviated expression for accidental or contingent quality." (*Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.) *Characteristic* is not a term of logic or philosophy; it stands for a personal, peculiar, or distinguishing quality: as, yellow in skin, horn, milk, etc., is a *characteristic* of Guernsey cattle. *Characteristics* may be mental, moral, or physical. *Character* is the most general of these words; a *character* is anything which is true of a subject. In another sense *character* (as a collective term) is the sum of the characteristics of a person or thing, especially the moral characteristics. The word always views them as making a unit

or whole, and has lower and higher uses. The other words are somewhat technical. *Affection* is used in various senses. *Predicate* and *mark* are very general words in logic. *Difference* is a character distinguishing one class of objects from others. *Diathesis*, the corresponding Greek form, is applied in medicine to peculiarities of constitution. *Determination* is a more recent philosophical term denoting a character in general.

It would be felt as indecorous to speak of the *qualities* of God, and as ridiculous to speak of the *attributes* of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar *quality;* but it is frequently used as co-extensive with *quality* in general. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.

We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body, only of its *accidents*. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 273.

Affability is a general *characteristic* of the Egyptians of all classes. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 261.

To judge human *character*, a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? v. 4.

quality-binding (kwol′i-ti-bīn″ding), *n.* A kind of worsted tape used for binding the borders of carpets and similar work. *Simmonds.*

quallet, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*[1].

qualm (kwäm), *n.* [Also dial. *calm;* < ME. *qualm, quelm*, pestilence, death, < AS. *cwealm*, death, slaughter, murder, destruction, plague, pestilence (= OS. *qualm*, death, destruction, = D. *kwalm*, suffocating vapor, smoke, = OHG. *qualm, chwalm*, MHG. *qualm, twalm*, slaughter, destruction, G. *qualm*, suffocating vapor, vapor, steam, damp, smoke, nausea, = Sw. *qvalm*, suffocating air, sultriness, = Dan. *kvalm*, suffocating air, *kvalme*, nausea), < *cwelan*, die, whence *cwellan*, cause to die, kill: see *quail*[1], and cf. *quale*[1] and *quell*.] **1**†. Illness; disease; pestilence; plague.

A thousand slain, and not of *qualme* ystorve. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1156.

2. A sudden attack of illness; a turn of faintness or suffering; a throe or throb of pain.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me at the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 54.

3. Especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

Falstaff. How now, Mistress Doll!
Hostess. Sick of a *calm*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 40.

For who without a *qualm* hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

4. A scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction; uneasiness.

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its *qualms*,
To lull the painful malady with alms.
Cowper, Charity, l. 447.

5†. The boding cry of a raven.

As ravenes *qualm*, or schrychynge of thise owlis.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 382.

qualm (kwäm), *v. i.* [< *qualm, n.*] **1.** To be sick; suffer from qualms. [Rare.]

Above the rest,
Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my *qualming* breast.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

2. To cause pain or qualms.

Solicitude discomposes the head, jealousy the heart; envy *qualms* on his bowels, prodigality on his purse.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 560. (*Davies.*)

qualmire† (kwal′mīr), *n.* [A var. of *quavemire*, appar. simulating *quail*[1], *qualm*.] Same as *quagmire*.

Whosoeuer seketh it in ani other place, and goeth about to set it out of men's puddels and *qualmires*, and not out of the most pure and cleare fountaine itselfe.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, fol. 9.

qualmish (kwä′mish), *a.* [< *qualm* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 22.

2. Uneasy.

Elizabeth was not desirous of peace. She was *qualmish* at the very suggestion. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, I. 521.

qualmishly (kwä′mish-li), *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

qualmishness (kwä′mish-nes), *n.* The state of being qualmish; nausea.

quamash (kwa-mash′), *n.* Same as *camass*.

quamash-rat (kwa-mash′rat), *n.* Same as *camass-rat*.

quamoclit (kwam′ō-klit), *n.* [< Nahuatl *quamochitl*, < *quauitl*, tree, + *mochitl* (?).] **1.** The cypress-vine, *Quamoclit Quamoclit*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A section of the genus *Ipomœa*, including the cypress-vine.

quam proxime (kwam prok′si-mē). [L.: *quam*, as; *proxime*, most nearly, < *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*.] As near as may be; nearly.

quandang (kwan′dang), *n.* [Australian.] A small Australian tree, *Mida acuminata*, or its fruit. The latter, called *native peach*, is said to be almost the only Australian fruit relished by Europeans. The kernel of the seed (quandang-nut) as well as the pulp is edible. Also *quandong* and *quantong*.

quandary (kwon′da-ri or kwon-dā′ri), *n.*; pl. *quandaries* (-riz). [Also *quandarie;* origin unknown, but perhaps a perverted spelling of **condarye*, short for (the later recorded) *hypochondry*, spelled also *hypochondrie, hypocondarye, hypocondry* (F. *hypocondrie*), equiv. to *hypochondria*[1], a morbid state of mind: see *hypochondria*[1]. This word from its meaning became familiar in literary and colloquial use (cf. *spleen* and *vapors*) and underwent many forms of change: *hypochondria, hypochondry* (*-condrie, -condry, -condarye*, etc.), *hypocon, hypo* (*hyppo, hippo*, etc.), and *hyp* (hip). That the quasi-slang form **condarye* should appear (as *quandary*) on record some years before the full form *hypochondria* and *hypochondry* is not strange. The latter being more formal would be ignored in literature.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty, hesitation, or puzzlement; a pickle; a predicament.

That much I fear forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*
I shall bid all adieu.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

quandary (kwon′da-ri or kwon-dā′ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quandaried*, ppr. *quandarying*. [< *quandary, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into a quandary; bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.

Methinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune, iii.

II. *intrans.* To be in a difficulty or uncertainty; hesitate.

He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 505. (*Davies.*)

quandy (kwan′di), *n.*; pl. *quandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] A duck, the oldwife or southsoutherly, *Harelda glacialis*. See cut under *Harelda*. [Massachusetts.]

quannet (kwan′et), *n.* [An E. spelling of a trade pronunciation of F. *coignet*, a wedge, cone, corner. Another form is *quinet*.] **1.** A kind of file, used especially for scraping zinc plates for the process denominated anastatic printing. *Ure.*—**2.** A flat file set in a frame like a plane, used in the manufacture of combs. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 410.

quanon, *n.* Same as *kanun*.

quant (kwant), *n.* [Also *quont;* < ME. *quante, whante*, a pole, stick, rod; cf. *kent*[1].] **1.** A walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A pushing-pole with a flat board or cap at one end to prevent it from sinking into the mud, used by bargemen; also, a jumping-pole, similarly fitted, used in marshes. The name is also given to the cap. [Prov. Eng.]

quanta, *n.* Plural of *quantum*.

quantative† (kwon′ta-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*.

The notions of quantity, and of the two most simple differences of *quantative* things, rarity and density.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), iv.

quantic (kwon′tik), *n.* [< L. *quantus*, how great, how much (see *quantity*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. Quantics are classified according to their dimensions, as *quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic*, etc., denoting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, etc., degrees. They are further distinguished as *binary, ternary, quaternary*, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, etc., variables. The word was introduced by Cayley in 1854.—**Order of a quantic**, the degree of a quantic.—**The equation of a quantic.** See *equation*.

quantical (kwon′ti-kal), *a.* Relating to quantics.

quantification (kwon″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< NL. as if **quantificatio(n-)*, < **quantificare*, quantify: see *quantify*.] **1.** The act of attaching quantity to anything: as, the *quantification* of the predicate.—**2.** The act of determining the quantity.—**Quantification of the predicate**, the attaching of the signs of logical quantity, *every* and *some*, to the predicates of propositions. The resulting propositional forms, according to Hamilton, the protagonist of the opinion that this should be done in formal logic, are: All A is all B; any A is not any B; all A is some B; any A is not some B; some A is all B; some A is not any B; some A is some B; some A is not some B. But these forms include but one decidedly useful addition to the usual scheme (all A is all B), and are systematic only in appearance, as De Morgan has abundantly shown. The doctrine essentially implies that the copula should be considered as a sign of identity; the usual doctrine makes it a sign of inclusion. According to the most modern school of formal logicians, the question is not of great importance, but should be decided against the quantification of the predicate. Aristotle examined and rejected the quantification of the predicate, on the ground that Every A is every B can be true only if A and B are one individual.

The doctrine of the *quantification of the predicate*, set forth in 1827 by Mr. George Bentham, and again set forth under a numerical form by Professor De Morgan, is a doctrine supplementary to that of Aristotle.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 223.

quantify (kwon′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quantified*, ppr. *quantifying*. [< NL. **quantificare*, < L. *quantus*, how much, how many, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *quantity* and *-fy*.] To determine the quantity of; modify or determine with regard to quantity; mark with the sign of quantity: as, to *quantify* a syllable or a verse: more especially a term in logic.—**Quantified proposition.** See *proposition*.

quantitative (kwon′ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *quantitatif* = Pr. *quantitatiu* = Sp. *cuantitativo* = Pg. It. *quantitativo*, < ML. *quantitativus* (Abelard), < L. *quantita(t-)s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] Relating or having regard to quantity or measurement.

If the thing may be greater or less, . . . then *quantitative* notions enter, and the science must be Mathematical in nature. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., Int., p. 8.

Perhaps the best *quantitative* verses in our language . . . are to be found in Mother Goose, composed by nurses wholly by ear and beating time as they danced the baby on their knee. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 266.

The logic of probability is related to ordinary syllogistic as the *quantitative* to the qualitative branch of the same science. *C. S. Peirce*, Theory of Probable Inference.

Quantitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*.—**Quantitative atrophy.** Same as *simple atrophy*.—**Quantitative feet, meters.** See *accentual feet*, under *accentual*.—**Quantitative geometry.** Same as *metri geometry* (which see, under *geometry*).—**Quantitative logic**, the doctrine of probability.

quantitatively (kwon′ti-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

quantitativeness (kwon′ti-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being quantitative.

In Geology, in Biology, in Psychology, most of the previsions are qualitative only; and where they are quantitative their *quantitativeness*, never quite definite, is mostly very indefinite. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 45.

quantitive† (kwon′ti-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*. [Rare.]

Compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Sir K. Digby*, Man's Soul, iii.

quantitively (kwon′ti-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.

quantity (kwon′ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *quantities* (-tiz). [< ME. *quantitee, quantite*, < OF. *quantite*, F. *quantité* = Sp. *cantidad* = Pg. *quantidade* = It. *quantità*, < L. *quantita(t-)s*, relative greatness or extent (tr. Gr. *ποσότης*), < *quantus*, how much, how many, < *quam*, how, in what manner, < *qui*, who, = E. *who:* see *who, what, how*[1].] **1.** The being so much in measure or extent; technically, the intrinsic mode by virtue of which a thing is more or less than another; a system of relationship by virtue of which one thing is said to be more or less than another; magnitude.

Thy zodiak of thin Astralable is shapen as a compass wich that contienith a large brede, as aftur the *quantite* of thin astralabie. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 21.

Quantity and number differ only in thought (ratione) from that which has quantity and is numbered.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 8.

The science of number is founded on the hypothesis of the distinctness of things; the science of *quantity* is founded on the totally different hypothesis of continuity.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 337.

2. In the concrete, an object regarded as more or less; a quantum; any amount, magnitude, or aggregate, in a concrete sense: as, a *quantity* of water: sometimes erroneously used to denote that which should be enumerated rather than measured: as, a *quantity* of people. Any perfectly regular system of objects whose relations are definable in advance, and capable of construction in the imagination, forms a system of quantity capable of being dealt with by mathematical reasoning. The quantities of the mathematician, being constructed according to a definition laid down in advance, are imaginary, and in that sense abstract; but as being objects of the imagination, and not merely of the discursive reason, they are concrete. Mathematical quantities are either discrete (as whole numbers) or continuous. They may also be multiple, as vectors.

Thei don rightfulle Inggementes in every cause, bothe of riche and pore, smale and grete, aftre the *quantytee* of the trespas that is mys don. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 287.

Forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their *quantity* of love,
Make up my sum. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 293.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] then in ours. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 212.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 19.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 57.

3. A large or considerable amount.

Warm antiscorbutical plants taken in *quantities* will occasion stinking breath. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. 7, § 2.

4†. A piece or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away, thou rag, thou *quantity*, thou remnant.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

5†. Proportion; correspondent degree.

Things base and vile, holding no *quantity*,
Love can transpose to form and dignity.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 232.

6. In *anc. orthoëpy*, *pros.*, and *metrics*, the relative time occupied in uttering a vowel or a syllable; that characteristic of a vowel or a syllable by which it is distinguished as long or short; syllabic measure or time; prosodic length. In ancient Greek and Latin pronunciation a long vowel or syllable occupied nearly, or in deliberate enunciation fully, twice the time of a short vowel or syllable, and the grammarians accordingly assumed the average short vowel or syllable as the prosodic unit (mora), and taught that a long vowel or syllable was equal to two short ones. Some vowels or syllables varied in time between these two limits and were called *common*, admitting of metrical use as either longs or shorts. In certain situations (elision, ecthlipsis) vowels were much shorter in pronunciation than the average short, and, although audible, were disregarded in metrical measurement. A syllable was long either by nature or by position (see *long*[1], *a.*, 5 (*a*)). In the English pronunciation of Latin and Greek, quantity in the proper sense is entirely disregarded, except in so far as the length of the penult affects the accent according to the Latin rule; and English writers use the phrase *false quantity* for a false accentuation. Thus, to pronounce *vec-tī-gal* *vec'ti-gal* is called a "false quantity," but to pronounce the *a* alike in *pāter* and *māter* is not so designated.

All composed in a metre for Catullus,
All in *quantity*, careful of my motion.
Tennyson, Experiments, Hendecasyllabics.

7. In *logic*, that respect in which universal and particular propositions differ. See *proposition*, and *logical quantity*, below.—**8.** In *elect.*, the amount of electricity which passes from any section of a circuit in a unit of time: more exactly termed the *strength of the current*. A battery is arranged for quantity when the positive poles of all the cells are connected and all the negative poles are connected, so that the current is the maximum when the external resistance is small.—**Absolute quantity**, quantity considered as belonging to an object in itself, without reference to any other.—**Auxiliary quantity.** See *auxiliary*.—**Broken quantity**, discrete quantity.—**Categorical quantity†**, that accident which has parts outside of one another; the quantity of which Aristotle treats in his book of the Categories.—**Categories of quantity.** See *category*, 1.—**Commensurable quantities**, quantities having a common measure.—**Complex quantity**, a multiple quantity, or a quantity which requires two or more numbers to state it; especially, a quantity of the form $A + Bi$, where $i^2 = -1$.—**Compound quantity.** See *compound*[1].—**Constant quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity which remains invariably the same while others increase or decrease; a quantity which, though it may be indeterminate, is not studied in reference to its progressive variation.—**Continuous or continued quantity**, a system of concatenated quantity which includes the limit of every convergent series of quantities it contains. See *continuity*, 2.—**Corporeal quantity**, quantity of space or spatial extension, as length, area, volume, etc.—**Definite quantity**, in *logic*, the quantification of a proposition in a more definite way than by the distinction of "some" and "all." There are various systems of definite quantity.—**Dimensive quantity.** Same as *corporeal quantity*.—**Discrete quantity**, quantity proceeding by discrete steps, belonging to a system such that its quantities are susceptible of being connected, one to one, with the whole or a part of the series of whole numbers. The system of ordinal numbers is the most familiar example of discrete quantity; another example is the system of ordinary vulgar fractions.—**Dissimilar quantities**, quantities such that no one is a real multiple of another.—**Dual quantity**, a system of quantity having only two values in any one direction, as in the Boolian algebra.—**Elliptic quantity**, a system of quantity (as the quantity of angles) in which there are no real infinite distances, but in which any quantity on being sufficiently increased returns into itself: so called because the ellipse has no real point at infinity.—**Extensive quantity.** See *extensive*.—**External or extrinsic quantity.** See *external*.—**Flowing quantity.** See *flowing*.—**Heterogeneous quantities.** See *heterogeneous*.—**Hyperbolic quantity**, a system of quantity containing such quantities that there are, in some directions at least, two different absolute limits, generally $+\infty$ and $-\infty$. Thus, if it were the property of a yardstick to shorten on receding from a fixed center, this might happen according to such a law that no finite number of layings down of the yardstick could carry the measurement beyond two limits in every, or in some, directions. Points lying beyond these, if such there were, would be at imaginary distances. Such measurement would make a system of hyperbolic quantity.—**Imaginary quantity.** See *imaginary*.—**Impossible quantity.** Same as *imaginary quantity*.—**Improper quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity*. Reid defines *improper quantity* as that which cannot be measured by its own kind—that is, everything not extension, duration, number, nor proportion.—**Incommensurable quantities.** See *incommensurable*.—**Indeterminate quantity.** See *indeterminate*.—**Inference of transposed quantity.** See *inference*.—**Infinite quantity**, a quantity greater than every measurable quantity of its kind. See *infinite*.—**Infinitesimal quantity**, a quantity infinitely less than every measurable quantity. See *infinitesimal*, *n.*—**Intensive quantity.** See *intensive*.—**Internal quantity.** See *internal*.—**Intrinsic quantity**, the older name of *intensive quantity*.—**Irrational quantity**, a quantity not expressible by any whole number or fraction, but sometimes by means of a square or higher root of a rational quantity; in Euclid, however, by an irrational quantity is meant one incommensurable with the unit of the same kind. In this phrase, *irrational* [tr. Gr. ἄλογος] means 'inexpressible'; it does not mean 'absurd,' though these quantities are called *surds*.—**Like quantities**, quantities one of which multiplied by a scalar quantity gives the other.—**Limited quantity**, a system of quantities all finite, and having an absolute maximum and minimum in every direction.—**Logical quantity**, that character by virtue of which one term contains or is contained by another, and that in three senses: (*a*) *Quantity of extension*, or logical breadth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term is predicable of all the subjects of which another is predicable, and of more besides; or a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess the concept is applicable in all the cases in which another is applicable. (*b*) *Quantity of comprehension* or *intension*, or logical depth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term has all the predicates of another term, and more besides; or a relative character of a proposition such that when it is in excess the proposition is followed by all the consequents of another proposition, and more besides. (*c*) *Quantity of science* (Aquinas) or *of information*, a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess it has all the subjects and predicates of another concept, and more besides, owing to its being in a mind which has more knowledge. *Logical quantity* is to be distinguished from the *quantity of a proposition*.—**Mathematical quantities.** See *mathematical*.—**Measurable quantity**, a system of quantities every one of which can be stated to any desired degree of approximation by the sums of numerical multiples and submultiples of a finite number of units; a system of quantities embracing only finite quantities together with certain isolated infinities.—**Measure of a quantity.** See *measure*.—**Multiple quantity**, a quantity which can be exactly expressed only by means of two or more numbers, as a geographical position.—**Natural quantity**, quantity in a sense more concrete than the mathematical; quantity as joined to sensible matter, as when we speak of two different but equal quantities of water or lead.—**Negative quantity**, a fictitious quantity in mathematics, in most cases inconceivable, but never involving any logical contradiction in itself, supposed to belong to a line of quantity continuing the line of ordinary or positive quantity below zero for an infinite distance. In many cases a negative quantity has an interpretation: thus, the negative of a dollar owned is a dollar owed, the negative of a temperature above zero is the same degree of temperature below zero, etc.—**Numeral quantity**, number.—**Parabolic quantity**, a quantity belonging to such a system of quantity that on increasing through infinity it immediately reappears on the negative side of zero. Such are Cartesian coördinates in ordinary geometry.—**Permanent quantity.** See *permanent*.—**Physical quantity**, any character in nature that may be expressed by a numerical factor and a unit, such as weight, force, etc.—**Positive quantity.** See *positive*.—**Predicamental quantity.** See *predicamental*.—**Proper quantity.** Same as *extensive quantity*.—**Propositional quantity**, the quantity of a proposition in logic. See *logical quantity*, above.—**Protensive quantity**, duration in time.—**Quantity of action**, the line-integral of the momentum.—**Quantity of an eclipse.** See *eclipse*.—**Quantity of curvature**, the reciprocal of the radius of curvature.—**Quantity of electricity**, in *electrostatics*, the amount of electricity upon a charged body. It depends upon the capacity of the body, which, in the case of a sphere, is proportional to the radius (see *capacity*), and upon the potential of the electricity. It is numerically equal to the product of these two factors. In electrodynamics it is measured (in coulombs) by the amount of electricity furnished by a current in one second.—**Quantity of estate**, in *law*, the time during which the right of enjoyment of the property in question is to continue.—**Quantity of heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Quantity of magnetism**, that which measures the strength of a magnetic pole; the force which it exerts upon a unit pole at the unit distance in vacuo.—**Quantity of matter**, the mass as measured by weighing.—**Quesitive quantity**, quantity expressed by an interrogative numeral.—**Radical quantities.** See *radical*.—**Rational quantity**, a quantity expressible by a whole number or fraction multiplied by the unit of the same kind; in Euclid, a commensurable quantity.—**Real quantity**, that kind of quantity which extends from zero to infinity, and from infinity through the whole series of negative values to zero again.—**Reciprocal of a quantity.** See *reciprocal*.—**Reciprocal quantities.** See *reciprocal*.—**Scalar quantity**, the ratio between two quantities of the same kind; a real number. This is the definition of Hamilton, but subsequent writers sometimes include imaginaries among scalars.—**Semi-infinite quantity**, a system of quantity limited at one end and extending to infinity the other way.—**Similar quantities**, quantities of the same kind whose ratios are numbers.—**Sophistic quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Superinfinite quantity**, a system of quantity which extends through infinity into a new region. Hyperbolic quantity is a special kind of superinfinite quantity in which there are only two regions.—**Syncategorematic quantity**, quantity as expressed by a syncategorematic word, or generally by any word not a noun.—**Terminal quantity**, in *logic*, the quantity of a term, as opposed to the quantity of a proposition.—**Transcendental quantity**, intensive quantity as opposed to predicamental quantity: so called because different from the quantity treated by Aristotle under the category of quantity.—**Transposed quantity**, logical quantity transposed from one subject in the premise to another in the conclusion.—**Unidimensional quantity**, a system of quantities all of the same kind, otherwise called *simple quantity*.—**Unlike quantities**, quantities which have not a numerical ratio between them.—**Unlimited quantity**, a system of quantities such that, any two A and B being given, a third C exists such that B lies between A and C; a system of quantity which has no absolute maximum nor minimum.—**Unreal quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Variable quantity**, a quantity whose progressive changes are under consideration.—**Vector quantity**, the quantity which belongs to a right line considered as having direction as well as length, but which is equal for all parallel lines of equal length; any quantity capable of representation by a directed right line, without considering its position in space; a quantity whose square is a negative scalar.—**Virtual quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity*.

quantity-culture (kwon'ti-ti-kul″tūr), *n.* See the quotation.

Quantity-culture . . . means a culture, whether pure or not, where a great quantity or bulk of bacteria are growing. *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 5.

quantity-fuse (kwon'ti-ti-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*[2].

quantivalence (kwon-tiv'a-lens), *n.* [< *quantivalen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *chem.*, the combining power or value of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, which is taken as the unit of measure: same as *valence*. Also called *atomicity*.

quantivalency (kwon-tiv'a-len-si), *n.* [As *quantivalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quantivalence*.

quantivalent (kwon-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quantus*, how much, how many (see *quantity*), + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] Chemically equivalent; having the same saturating or combining power.—**Quantivalent ratio.** Same as *oxygen ratio* (which see, under *ratio*).

quantoid (kwon'toid), *n.* [As *quant(ic)* + *-oid*.] The left-hand side of a linear differential equation whereof the right-hand side is zero.

quantong, *n.* Same as *quandang*.

quantum (kwon'tum), *n.*; pl. *quanta* (-tä). [L., neut. sing. of *quantus*, how much, how many: see *quantity*.] **1.** That which has quantity; a concrete quantity.

The objects of outer sense are all *quanta*, in so far as they occupy space, and so also are the objects of inner sense, in so far as they occupy time.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 411.

2. A prescribed, proper, or sufficient amount.

In judging the *quantum* of the church's portion, the world thinks every thing too much.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

Quantum meruit, as much as one has merited or deserved; the measure of recovery in law for services the price of which was not fixed by contract.—**Quantum sufficit**, as much as is sufficient. Abbreviated *q. s.*, or *quant. suff.*—**Quantum valebat**, as much as it was worth; the measure of recovery in law for goods sold when no price was fixed by the contract.

quantuplicity† (kwon-tū-plis'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (after *duplicity*, *triplicity*, etc.) < **quantuplex*, < L. *quantus*, how much, + *plicare*, fold.] Same as *quotity*. *Wallis*.

quap[1], **quop**[1] (kwop), *v. i.* [< ME. *quappen* = Norw. *kveppa* (pret. *kvapp*, *kvopp*), shake, quake, rock; akin to *quave*, *quaver*. Hence later *quab*, *quob*[1], q. v.] Same as *quab*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

quap[2]†, *n.* Same as *quab*[2], 2.

Gó, goi [It.], a fish called a *quap* [a *quap*-fish, ed. 1611], which is poison to man, and man to him. *Florio*, 1598.

★**quaquaversal** (kwä-kwä-vėr'sal), *a.* [< NL. *quaquaversus*, < L. *quaqua*, wheresoever, abl. fem. sing. of *quisquis*, whoever, whatever (< *quis*, who, + *quis*, who), + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, incline (see *verse*), + *-al*.] Inclined outward in all directions from a central point or area: used chiefly in geology, as in the phrase *quaquaversal dip*, a dipping in all directions from the summit of a dome.

quaquaversally (kwä-kwä-vėr'sal-i), *adv.* In a quaquaversal manner; in all directions from a central point or area.

The outer walls are stony ridges rising from 470 to 610 feet above sea-level, and declining *quaquaversally* to the fertile plateau which, averaging 400 feet high, forms the body of the island. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 695.

quaquaversus (kwä-kwä-vėr'sus), *a.* Same as *quaquaversal*. *Brewster*, Phil. Trans., 1852, p. 472.

quaquiner†, *n.* An error for *quaviver*.

There is a little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish *quaquiner* [tr. L. *aranei piscis*].
N. Bailey, tr. of Erasmus's Colloq., p. 393. (*Davies.*)

quar[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *quar*, *quarre*, etc.: see *quarry*[1].] An obsolete form of *quarry*[2].

When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers.
P. Fletcher, Poems, p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

A chrysolite, a gem, the very agate
Of state and policy, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

The whole citie [Paris], together with the suburbes, is situate upon a *quarre* of free stone.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.

quar[1]†, *v. t.* [< *quar*[1], *n.*] To block up.

But as a miller, having ground his grist,
Lets down the flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithal.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

quar[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarry*[3].

When the Falcon (stooping thunder-like)
With sudden souse her [a duck] to the ground shall strike,
And, with the stroak, make on the sense-less ground
The gut-less *Quar* once, twice, or thrice rebound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

quar[3] (kwär), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To coagulate: said of milk in the female breast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

[Garden mint] is very good to be applied to the breastes that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it slaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from *quarring* and crudding in the brest.
Lyte, Dodoens, p. 246 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 84).

quarantinable (kwor'an-tēn-a-bl), *a.* [< *quarantine* + *-able.*] Admitting of quarantine; amenable to or controlled by quarantine.

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *n.* [Formerly also *quarantain*, *quarantaine*, also *carentane* (Lent); = D. *quarantaine*, *karanteine* = G. *quarantäne* = Sw. *karantän* = Dan. *karantäne* (< F.) = Sp. *cuarentena* = Pg. *quarentena* = Pr. *quarantena*, *carantena*, < OF. *quarantaine*, *quarentaine*, *quarantine*, F. *quarantaine* = Turk. *karantina*, < It. *quarantina*, *quarentina*, *quarantana*, *quarentana*, a number of forty, a period of forty days, esp. such a period of forty days, more or less, for the detention and observation of goods and persons suspected of infection, < ML. *quarantena*, *quarentena* (after Rom.), a period of forty days, Lent, quarantine, also a measure of forty rods (see *quarentene*), < L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = F. *quarante*), forty, = E. *forty:* see *forty.*] **1.** A period of forty days. Specifically—(*a*) The season of Lent. (*b*) In *law*, a period of forty days during which the widow of a man dying seized of land at common law may remain in her husband's chief mansion-house, and during which time her dower is to be assigned. (*c*) See def. 2.

2. A term, originally of forty days, but now of varying length according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and known or suspected to be infected with a malignant contagious disease is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. The United States first adopted a quarantine law in February, 1799. This law required federal officers to assist in executing State or municipal quarantine regulations. On April 29th, 1878, a national quarantine law was enacted, authorizing the establishment in certain contingencies of national quarantines.

To perform their *quarantine* (for thirty days, as Sir Rd. Browne expressed it in the order of the Council, contrary to the import of the word, though in the general acceptation it signifies now the thing, not the time spent in doing it). *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1663.

We came into the port of Argostoli on the twenty-second, and went to the town; I desired to be ashoar as one performing *quarantain.*
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 179.

3. The enforced isolation of individuals and certain objects coming, whether by sea or by land, from a place where dangerous communicable disease is presumably or actually present, with a view to limiting the spread of the malady. *Quain.*—**4.** Hence, by extension: (*a*) The isolation of any person suffering or convalescing from acute contagious disease. [Colloq.] (*b*) The isolation of a dwelling or of a town or district in which a contagious disease exists.

It was . . . a relief when neighbours no longer considered the house in *quarantine* [after typhus].
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.

5. A place or station where quarantine is enforced.

He happened to mention that he had been three years in *Quarantine*, keeping watch over infected travellers.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 26.

6. The restriction within limits awarded to naval cadets as a punishment. [U. S.]—**Quarantine flag**, a yellow flag displayed by a ship, to indicate that she has been placed in quarantine or that there is contagious disease on board.—**Quarantine of observation.** See the quotation.

A *quarantine of observation*, which is usually for six or three days, and is imposed on vessels with clean bills, may be performed at any port. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 154.

Shot-gun quarantine, forcible quarantine not duly authorized by law. [U. S.]

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarantined*, ppr. *quarantining.* [< *quarantine*, *n.*] **1.** To put under quarantine, in any sense of that word.—**2.** Figuratively, to isolate, as by authority.

The business of these [ministers] is with human nature, and from exactly that are they *quarantined* for years.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 13.

quaret, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1].

quare impedit (kwā'rē im'pe-dit). [So called from the L. words *quare impedit*, contained in the writ: L. *quare*, why (orig. two words, *quā rē*, for what cause: *quā*, abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what; *rē*, abl. of *res*, thing, cause); *impedit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *impedire*, hinder, impede: see *impede.*] In *Eng. law*, the writ (requiring defendant to show why he hindered plaintiff) used to try a right of presentation to a benefice.

quarelt, *n.* See *quarrel*[1], *quarrel*[2], *quarrel*[3].

quarelet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrelet.*

quarelle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrel*[1].

quarentene†, *n.* [< ML. *quarentena* (sc. *terræ*), a furlong, an area of forty rods: see *quarantine.*] A square furlong. *Pearson*, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

quarer†, *n.* Same as *quarry*[2].

quarier†, *n.* See *quarrier*[2].

quark (kwärk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quawk.*] Same as *quawk.*

quarl[1] (kwärl), *v.* A dialectal form of *quarrel*[1].

quarl[2] (kwärl), *n.* [Prob. a contr. form of *quarrel*[2] (applied, as *square* is often applied, to an object of different shape).] In *brickmaking*, a piece of fire-clay in the shape of a segment of a circle or similar form: it is used in constructing arches for melting-pots, covers for retorts, and the like.

The erection of nine six-ton pots requires 15,000 common bricks, 10,000 fire-bricks, 160 feet of *quarles*, 80 fire-clay blocks, and 5 tons of fire-clay. *Ure*, Dict., III. 67.

The cover [of a retort] is usually formed of segments of stoneware, or fireclay *quarls*, bound together with iron.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 156.

quarl[3] (kwärl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A medusa or jellyfish.

Some on the stony star-fish ride, . . .
And some on the jellied *quarl*, that flings
At once a thousand streamy stings.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 13.

quar-man†, *n.* A quarryman.

The sturdy *Quar-man* with steel-headed Cones
And massie Sledges slenteth out the stones.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

quaroft, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whereof. Halliwell.*

quar-pit†, *n.* A stone-pit; a quarry. *Whalley.* [West of Eng.]

quarr†, *n.* and *v.* See *quar*[1].

quarre†, *a.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[1].

quarrel[1] (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < ME. *quarel*, *quarell*, *quarelle*, *querel*, *querele*, < OF. *querele*, F. *querelle* = Pr. *querela*, *querella* = Sp. *querella* = Pg. *querela* = It. *querela*, < L. *querela*, a complaining, a complaint, < *queri*, pp. *questus*, complain, lament. Cf. *querent*[1], *querimony*, *querulous*, etc., from the same source.] **1**†. A complaint; a lament; lamentation.

Whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne Complayntes or *quereles* of pletynges? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 3.

Thou lyf, thou luste, thou mannis hele,
Biholde my cause and my *querele!*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

As his frendes wepte for hym lyenge on the byere they sayd with swete and deevoute *querelles*, which suffred her devoute seruant to deye without confession and penaunce.
Golden Legend, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

If I shulde here answere to all these *querels* particularly and as the woorthynesse of the thynge requireth, I myght fynde matter sufficient to make a volume of iuste quantitie, and perhappes be tedious to summe.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 53).

2. An accusation; in *law*, a complaint; an action, real or personal.

The wars were scarce begun but he, in fear
Of *quarrels* 'gainst his life, fled from his country.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

3. Cause, occasion, or motive of complaint, objection, dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance with another.

My *quarell* is growndid vppon right,
Which gevith me corage for to fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3210.

Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the King's company; his cause being just and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 133.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. Mark vi. 19.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.
Holinshed.

Rejoice and be merry in the Lord; be stout in his cause and *quarrel.*
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 249.

What is your *quarrel* to "shallops"?
Gray, Letters, I. 301.

4†. Cause in general; reason; plea; ground.

I undyrstand that Mastre Fytzwater hathe a syster, a mayd, to mary; . . . ye may telle hym, synse he wyll have my servyse, . . . syche a bargayn myght be mad; . . . for then he shold be swer that I shold not be flyttyng, and I had syche a *qwarell* to kepe me at home.
Paston Letters, III. 164.

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses, so as a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

5. Altercation; an altercation; an angry dispute; a wrangle; a brawl.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence
As my young mistress' dog. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 52.

If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

6. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; a feud.

England was, from the force of mere dynastic causes, dragged into the *quarrel.* *Freeman*, Norman Conq., V. 63.

The Persian Ambassador has had a *quarrel* with the court. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

7†. A quarreler. [Rare.]

Though 't [pomp] be temporal,
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 14.

Double quarrel, *eccles.*, a complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

No *double quarrel* shall hereafter be granted out of any of the archbishop's courts at the suit of any minister whosoever, except he shall first take his personal oath that the said eight-and-twenty days at the least are expired, etc. *95th Canon of the Church of England* (1603).

To pick a quarrel. See *pick*[1].—**To take up a quarrel**†, to compose or adjust a quarrel; settle a dispute.

I knew when seven justices could not *take up a quarrel*, but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an If, . . . and they shook hands.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

=**Syn. 5** and **6.** *Quarrel*, *Altercation*, *Affray*, *Fray*, *Mêlée*, *Brawl*, *Broil*, *Scuffle*, *Wrangle*, *Squabble*, *Feud.* A *quarrel* is a matter of ill feeling and hard words in view of supposed wrong: it stops just short of blows; any use beyond this is now figurative. *Altercation* is the spoken part of a quarrel, the parties speaking alternately. An *altercation* is thus a quarrelsome dispute between two persons or two sides. *Affray* and *fray* express a quarrel that has come to blows in a public place: they are often used of the struggles of war, implying personal activity. *Mêlée* emphasizes the confusion in which those engaged in an affray or struggle are mingled. *Brawl* emphasizes the unbecoming character and noisiness of the quarrel; while *broil* adds the idea of entanglement, perhaps with several: two are enough for a *brawl;* at least three are needed for a *broil:* as, a *brawl* with a neighbor; a neighborhood *broil.* A *scuffle* is, in this connection, a confused or undignified struggle, at close quarters, between two, to throw each other down, or a similar struggle of many. A *wrangle* is a severe, unreasoning, and noisy, perhaps confused, altercation. A *squabble* is a petty wrangle, but is even less dignified or irrational. A *feud* is a deeply rooted animosity between two sets of kindred, two parties, or possibly two persons. See *animosity.*

quarrel[1] (kwor'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quarreled* or *quarrelled*, ppr. *quarreling* or *quarrelling.* [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < OF. *quereler*, *quereller*, complain, complain of, accuse, sue, claim, F. *quereller*, quarrel with, scold, refl. have a quarrel, quarrel, = Pr. *querelhar* = Sp. *querellar*, complain, lament, bewail, complain of, = Pg. *querelar*, complain, = It. *querelare*, complain of, accuse, indict, refl. complain, lament, < L. *querelari*, make a complaint, ML. *querelare*, complain, complain of, accuse, < L. *querela*, complaint, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To find cause of complaint; find fault; cavil.

There are many which affirme that they haue sayled rownd abowt Cuba. But whether it bee so or not, or whether, enuyinge the good fortune of this man, they seeke occasions of *querelinge* ageynste hym, I can not iudge.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

I would not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Viator. I hope we have no more of these Alps to pass over.
Piscator. No, no, Sir, only this ascent before you, which you see is not very uneasy, and then you will no more *quarrel* with your way. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 232.

All are prone to *quarrel*
With fate, when worms destroy their gourd,
Or mildew spoils their laurel.
F. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

2. To dispute angrily or violently; contend; squabble.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and *quarrel.* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 222.

And Jealousy, and Fear, and Wrath, and War
Quarrel'd, although in heaven, about their place.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 105.

If we grumbled a little now and then, it was soon over, for we were never fond enough to *quarrel.*
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

3†. To disagree; be incongruous or incompatible; fail to be in accordance, in form or essence.

Some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed,
And put it to the foil. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 45.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind,
The forepart lion, and a snake behind.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

To quarrel with one's bread and butter, to fall out with, or pursue a course prejudicial to, one's own material interests or means of subsistence.=**Syn. 2.** To jangle, bicker, spar.

II. *trans.* **1.** To find fault with; challenge; reprove, as a fault, error, and the like. [Scotch.]

Say on, my bonny boy,
Ye'se nae be *quarrell'd* by me.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

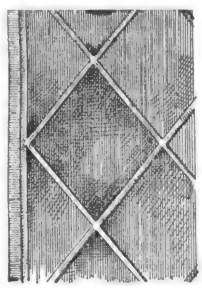
2†. To disagree or contend with.

They [Pharisees] envied the work in the substance, but they *quarrel* the circumstance. *Donne*, Sermons, xviii.

Fitz. You will not slight me, madam?
Wit. Nor you'll not *quarrel* me?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

3. To affect, by quarreling, in a manner indicated by a word or words connected: as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quarrel[2] (kwor'el), *n.* [< ME. *quarel*, < OF. *quarrel*, *quarel*, *carrel*, later *quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *cairel* = Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square, = It. *quadrello*, a square tile, a diamond, a crossbow-bolt, < ML. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a crossbow-bolt, dim. of L. *quadrum*, a square: see *quadrum*.] **1.** A small square, or lozenge, or diamond; a tile or pane of a square or lozenge form. Specifically—(*a*) A small tile or paving-stone of square or lozenge form. (*b*) A small lozenge-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane set diagonally, used in glazing a window, especially in the latticed window-frames formerly used in England and elsewhere.



Quarrels of Window.—The form illustrated is the "short quarrel," the acute angle of the pane measuring 77° 19'.

And let your skynner cut both ye sortes of the skynnes in smale peces triangle wyse, lyke halfe a *quarell* of a glasse wyndowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

We are right Cornish diamonds.
Trim. Yes, we cut
Out *quarrels* and break glasses where we go.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

2. A bolt or arrow having a square or four-edged head, especially a crossbow-bolt of such form.



Quarrel[2], 2.

I sigh [saw] yet arwis reyne,
And grounde *quarels* sharpe of steele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1823.

Schot sore alle y-vere;
Quarels, arwes, they fly smerte;
The fyched Men thruȝ heed & herte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 461.

A seruaunt . . . was found shooting a *quarrell* of a crossebow with a letter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 87.

Here be two arblasts, comrades, with windlaces and *quarrels*—to the barbican with you, and see you drive each bolt through a Saxon brain!
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

3. An instrument with a head shaped like that of the crossbow-bolt. (*a*) A glaziers' diamond. (*b*) A kind of graver. (*c*) A stone-masons' chisel.

quarrel[3]† (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrell*, *quarel*; < ME. *quarelle*, *querelle*, a quarry, a var. of *quarrer*, < OF. *quarrere*, a quarry: see *quarry*[2].] A quarry where stone is cut. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 296.

quarreler, quarreller (kwor'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *querelour*, < OF. *querelour*, *quereleur*, F. *querelleur*, < *quereler*, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1], *v.*] One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

Quenche, fals *querelour*, the quene of heven the will quite!
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

Besides that he's a fool, he's a great *quarreller*.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 31.

quarrelet (kwor'el-et), *n.* [< *quarrel*[2] + *-et.*] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a small lozenge.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow and where?
Then spoke I to my girle
To part her lips, and shew'd them there
The *quarelets* of pearl.
Herrick, The Rock of Rubies and Quarrie of Pearls.

quarreller, *n.* See *quarreler*.

quarrelous†, quarrellous† (kwor'el-us), *a.* [Also *quarellous*; < ME. **querelous*, < OF. *querelos*, *quereleux*, F. *querelleux*, < *querele*, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1].] Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention; of things, causing or proceeding from quarreling.

Neither angry without cause, neither *quarellous* without colour. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

As *quarrelous* as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 162.

And who can tell what huge outrages might amount of such *quarrelous* and tumultuous causes?
G. Harvey, Foure Letters, ii.

quarrel-pane (kwor'el-pān), *n.* Same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*b*).

Roland Græme hath . . . broke a *quarrel-pane* of glass in the turret window. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxiv.

quarrel-picker (kwor'el-pik″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks quarrels; one who is quarrelsome. [Rare.]—**2.** A glazier: with punning allusion to *quarrel*[2], *n.*, 3 (*a*).

quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* [< *quarrel* + *-some.*] Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant; also, proceeding from or characteristic of such a disposition.

He would say I lied: this is called the Countercheck *Quarrelsome*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 85.

quarrelsomely (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nes), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Although a man by his *quarrelsomeness* should for once have been engaged in a bad action . . .
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xii. 33, note.

quarrender (kwor'en-dėr), *n.* A kind of apple. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing his father and mother, getting by honest means the maximum of red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries, and going to sea when he was big enough.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, i.

quarrer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[2].

quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *quarry*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being quarried.

The arable soil, the *quarriable* rock. *Emerson.*

quarried (kwor'id), *a.* [< *quarry*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Paved with quarries. See *quarry*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*).

In those days the *quarried* parlour was innocent of a carpet. *George Eliot*, Essays, p. 148.

quarrier[1] (kwor'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *quaryour*, *querrour*, < OF. *quarrier*, < LL. *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter, < *quadratus*, squared (*saxum quadratum*, a squared stone): see *quarry*[2]. Cf. LL. *quadrator*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'squarer,' < *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrator*, *quadrate.*] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Aboute hym lefte he no masoun
That stoon coude leye, ne *querrour*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4149.

The men of Rome, which were the conquerors of all nations about them, were now of warriors become *quarriers*, hewers of stone and day laborers.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 35. (*Davies.*)

When in wet weather the *quarrier* can sit chipping his stone into portable shape. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 243.

quarrier[2]**†, quarier†,** *n.* [Also *currier* (see *currier*[2]); < OF. **quarier*, ult. < L. *quadratus*, square: see *quarry*[1], *quart*[1], *square.*] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the center. Also called *quarion.*

All the endes of *quarriers* and prickets.
Ord. and Reg., p. 295. (*Halliwell.*)

To light the waxen *quariers*
The auncient nurce is prest.
Romeus and Juliet. (*Nares.*)

quarry[1] (kwor'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrey*, *quary*; < ME. *quarry*, *quarrey*, *quarre*, square, thick, < OF. *quarre*, F. *carré*, square, < L. *quadratus*, squared, square; as a noun, L. *quadratum*, neut., a square, a quadrate, LL. *quadratus*, m., a square: see *quadrate*, of which *quarry*[1] is a doublet.] **I.†** *a.* **1.** Square; quadrate.

Quarré scheld, gode swerd of steil,
And launce stef, biteand wel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

The simplest form of mould is that employed for stamping flat diamond-shaped pieces of glass for *quarry* glazing.
Glass-making, p. 88.

The windows were of small *quarry* panes.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 47.

2. Stout; fat; corpulent.

Thycke man he was yron, bot he nas noȝt wel long;
Quarry he was, and wel ymade vorto be strong.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 412.

A *quarry*, fat man, obesus. *Coles*, Lat. Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). **1.** A square or lozenge. Specifically—(*a*) A small square tile or paving-stone: same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*a*).

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen *quarries*.
George Eliot.

(*b*) A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass: same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*b*).

The Thieves, . . . taking out some *Quaries* of the Glass, put their Hands in and rob the Houses of their Window Curtains.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 74.

Hartley's rolled coloured-plate, and *quarries* stamped by mechanical pressure, are also largely used where translucency is required without transparency.
Glass-making, p. 92.

2†. A bolt or arrow with a square head: same as *quarrel*[2], 2.

quarry[2] (kwor'i), *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). [< ME. *quarrye*, also *quar*, altered, by confusion with *quarry*[1], from earlier *quarrer*, *quarrere*, *quarer*, *quarere*, < OF. *quarriere*, F. *carrière*, < ML. *quadraria*, a quarry, a place where stones are cut or squared (suggested by LL. *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'a squarer': see *quarrier*[1]), < L. *quadratus*, square, pp. of *quadrare*, make square, square: see *quarry*[1], *quadrate.*] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rock. The word *mine* is generally applied to the excavations from which metals, metalliferous ores, and coal are taken; from *quarries* are taken all the various materials used for building, as marble, freestone, slate, lime, cement, rock, etc. A *quarry* is usually open to the day; a *mine* is generally covered, communicating with the surface by one or more shafts. See *mine*[2].

Thei saie, a litel hem bi-side, a semliche *quarrere*,
Vnder an heiȝ hel, al holwe newe diked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2232.

That Stone rough in the *Quarry* grew
Which now a perfect Venus shews to View.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A *quarry* is an open excavation where the works are visible at the surface. *Bainbridge*, On Mines, p. 2.

quarry[2] (kwor'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarried*, ppr. *quarrying.* [< *quarry*[2], *n.*] To dig or take from a quarry: as, to *quarry* marble.

Part of the valley, if not the whole of it, has been formed by *quarrying* away the crags of marble and conglomerate limestone. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

Scarped cliff and *quarried* stone.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

quarry[3] (kwor'i), *n.* [< ME. *querre*, *kyrre*, < OF. *cuiree*, *curee*, F. *curée*, quarry, orig. the refuse parts of an animal slain, given to the hounds in its skin, < *cuir*, skin, hide, < L. *corium*, hide: see *corium.*] **1†.** The refuse parts of an animal slain in the chase, given in the skin to the hounds: as, to make the *quarry* (to open and skin the animal slain, and give the refuse to the hounds).

And after, whenne the hert is splayed and ded, he undoeth hym, and maketh his *kyrre*, and enquyrreth or rewardeth his houndes, and so he hath gret likynge.
MS. Bodl. 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Then fersly thay flokked in folk at the laste,
& quykly of the quelled dere a *querré* thay maked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

2. A beast of the chase when pursued or slain; any creature hunted by men or by beasts or birds of prey, especially after it has been killed.

I watch'd his eye,
And saw how falcon-like it tower'd, and flew
Upon the wealthy *quarry*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 1.

As a falcon from the rocky height,
Her *quarry* seen, impetuous at the sight,
Forth-springing instant, darts herself from high,
Shoots on the wing, and skims along the sky.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 92.

3. Hunted or slaughtered game, or any object of eager pursuit.

And let me use my sword, I'ld make a *quarry*
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 202.

quarry[3]**†** (kwor'i), *v.* [< *quarry*[3], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To prey, as a vulture or harpy.

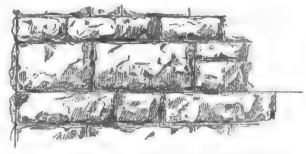
Like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *trans.* To provide with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarried*. *Beau. and Fl.*

A soldier of renown, and the first provost
That ever let our Roman eagles fly
On swarthy Ægypt, *quarried* with her spoils.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

quarry-faced (kwor'i-fāst), *a.* Rough-faced, as taken from the quarry: noting a type of building-stone and masonry built of such stone.



Quarry-faced or Rock-faced Masonry.

quarry-hawk (kwor'i-hâk),

n. An old entered and reclaimed hawk. *Halliwell.*

quarrying-machine (kwor′i-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A combined self-moving steam-motor and channeling-machine used in cutting blocks of stone in a quarry. It consists of an upright boiler of moderate power mounted upon a truck designed to run on rails, a steam-engine for operating through suitable mechanism a channeling-machine, and gearing connected with the axles of the truck for moving or feeding the machine to its work as the channel is cut in the stone.

quarryman (kwor′i-man), *n.*; pl. *quarrymen* (-men). [< *quarry*[2] + *man.*] A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

quarry-slave (kwor′i-slāv), *n.* A slave who works in a quarry. *Bryant,* Thanatopsis.

quarry-water (kwor′i-wâ″tėr), *n.* The water which is mechanically held between the particles of a newly quarried rock, and which gradually disappears by evaporation when this is kept from exposure to the weather. A part of this water only disappears after the rock has been heated to the boiling-point, and this is usually called *hygroscopic moisture.* The quantity of quarry-water held by rocks varies greatly in amount, according to their composition and texture. Some rocks which are so soft that they can be cut with a saw or chisel when freshly quarried become much harder after exposure to the air for a few weeks.

The longer the stone [limestone] has been exposed to the air, the less fuel will be consumed in driving off its inherent moisture, or *quarry-water.*
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 619.

★**quart**[1] (kwârt), *n.* [< ME. *quarte,* < OF. *quarte,* F. *quarte,* f., < L. *quarta* (sc. *pars*), a fourth part; cf. OF. *quart,* F. *quart,* m., = Sp. *cuarto* = Pg. *quarto* = It. *quarto,* fourth, a fourth part, quarter; < L. *quartus,* fourth (= E. *fourth*), appar. for **quaturtus,* with ordinal (superl.) formative *-tus* (E. *-th*), < *quattuor* = E. *four:* see *four,* and compare *quadrate, quarter*[1], etc.] **1†.** A fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possesse the Western *quart.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 14.

2. A unit of measure, the fourth part of a gallon; also, a vessel of that capacity. Every gallon of liquid measure has a quart, and in the United States there is a quart of dry measure, although the use of the gallon of that measure is confined to Great Britain. In England the peck, or fourth part of a bushel, is sometimes called a *quart.*

1 United States liquid quart	= 0.9464 liter.
1 United States dry quart	= 1.1013 liters.
1 imperial quart	= 1.1359 liters.
1 Scotch quart	= 3.398 liters.

Before the adoption of the metric system, there were measures of capacity corresponding to the quart in almost every part of Europe.

Go fetch me a *quart* of sack; put a toast in 't.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 3.

Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess, . . .
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts.*
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 89.

Glass bottles of all qualities I buys at three for a halfpenny, . . . but very seldom indeed 2*d.,* unless it's something very prime and big like the old *quarts.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

3. In *music,* the interval of a fourth: prefixed to the name of an instrument, it denotes one pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than the ordinary instrument.

A succession of parallel *quarts,* quints, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

4. In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, England, three pounds of butter; in the Isle of Man, seven pounds—that is, the fourth part of a quarter.—**5.** A Welsh measure of length or surface; a pole of 3½ to 4½ yards.

quart[2] (kärt), *n.* [< F. *quarte,* a sequence of four cards at piquet, also a position in fencing; particular uses of *quarte,* a fourth: see *quart*[1].] **1.** In *card-playing,* a sequence of four cards. A *quart major* is a sequence of the highest four cards in any suit.

If the elder hand has *quart major* and two other Aces, the odds are only 5 to 4 against his taking in either the Ten to his *quart,* or another Ace.
The American Hoyle, p. 136.

2. One of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing. A thrust in quart is a thrust, with the nails upward, at the upper breast, which is given direct from the ordinary position taken by two fencers when they engage, the left of their foils touching. A parry in quart guards this blow. It is produced by carrying the hand a few inches to the left without lowering hand or point.—**Quart and tierce,** practice between fencers, one thrusting in quart and tierce (see *tierce*) alternately, and the other parrying in the same positions. It is confounded with *tirer au mur* (fencing at the wall), which is simply practice for the legs, hand, and eyes against a stationary mark, usually a plastron hung on the wall.

The assassin stab of time was parried by the *quart and tierce* of art. *Smollett,* tr. of Gil Blas, iv. 7.

How subtle at *tierce and quart* of mind with mind!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, W. G. Ward.

quart[3]†, *a.* [ME. *quart, quert,* < ON. **kvert, kvirt,* neut. of **kverr, kvirr,* mod. *kyrr,* Dan. *qvær,* quiet, still.] Safe; sound; in good health.

quart[3]†, *n.* [ME. *quart, qwart, querte;* < *quart*[3], *a.*] Safety; health.

Againe alle our care hit is our *quert.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

A! worthy lorde, wolde thou take heede,
I am full olde and oute of *qwarte,*
That me liste do no daies dede,
Bot yf gret mystir me garte. *York Plays,* p. 41.

With beaute and with bodyly *quarte*
To serve the I toke noone heede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Loue us helith, & makith in *qwart,*
And liftith us up in-to heuene-riche.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

quartan (kwâr′tan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quartain;* < ME. *quarteyne,* < OF. *quartaine,* F. *quartaine* = Pr. *quartana, cartana* = Sp. *cuartana* = Pg. *quartão* = It. *quartana,* < L. *quartana* (sc. *febris*), quartan fever, fem. of *quartanus,* of or pertaining to the fourth, < *quartus,* fourth: see *quart*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having to do with the fourth; especially, occurring every fourth day: as, a *quartan* ague or fever (one which recurs on the fourth day—that is, after three days).

The *quartan*-fever, shrinking every limb,
Sets me a-capering straight.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

The sins shall return periodically, like the revolutions of a *quartan* ague. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

II. *n.* **1.** An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted, as on Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday, Tuesday, etc.

After you felt your selfe deliuered of your *quartaine.*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 13.

The *quarteyn* is gendrid of myche haboundaunce of malencolye that is corrumpid withinne the body.
Booke of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

quartaner†, *n.* [ME. *quartenare,* < ML. *quartenarius,* < *quartana,* the quartan: see *quartan.*] One who has the quartan.

quartation (kwâr-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *quartus,* fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ation.*] The preparation of an alloy of silver and gold for 'parting' or separation of the two metals, by increasing the quantity of silver until the gold forms but one fourth of the whole. Unless this is done the acid used for parting fails to dissolve all the silver.

In that operation that refiners call *quartation,* which they employ to purify gold, three parts of silver are so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold (whence the operation is denominated) that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities by virtue of the composition. *Boyle,* Works, I. 504.

quart d'écu† (kär dā-kü′). [F.] An old French coin: same as *cardecu.*

Sir, for a *quart-d'écu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *Shak.,* All's Well, iv. 3. 311.

quarte (kärt), *n.* [F., lit. a fourth part: see ★*quart*[1], *quart*[2].] Same as *quart*[2].

quarter[1] (kwâr′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *quarter, quartere,* dial. *wharter,* quarter (= D. *kwartier* = G. *quartier* = Sw. *quarter* = Dan. *kvarteer,* quarter), < OF. *quartier, quarter, cartier,* a fourth part, quarter, as of mutton, etc., = Sp. *cuartel* = Pg. *quartel* = It. *quartiero, quartiere,* quarter, < L. *quartarius,* a fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quarter, quartern, ML. *quartarius,* also neut. *quartarium,* also (after Rom.) *quarterius, quarterium,* a quarter, etc., < L. *quartus,* fourth: see *quart*[1]. Cf. *quarter*[2].] **1.** One of four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; one of four equal or corresponding divisions.

I have a kinsman not past three *quarters* of a mile hence.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 85.

Specifically—(*a*) The fourth part of a yard or of an ell.

The stuarde in honde schalle haue a stafe,
A fyngur gret, two *wharters* long,
To reule the men of court ymong.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

His arrowes were flue *quarters* long, headed with the splinters of a white christall-like stone.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 120.

(*b*) The fourth part of a hundredweight: in Great Britain, 28 pounds; in the United States, 25 pounds. Abbreviated *qr.* (*c*) In England, as a legal measure of capacity, eight bushels. Locally, 16, 12, or 9 bushels, 8 bushels and 3 pecks, or 8 bushels, 2 pecks, and 2½ quarts are variously called a *quarter.*

Holding land on which he could sow three-quarters of an imperial *quarter* of corn and three imperial *quarters* of potatoes. *Quarterly Rev.,* CLXII. 387.

(*d*) The fourth part of an hour.

Sin' your true love was at your yates,
It 's but twa *quarters* past.
The Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

He always is here as the clock 's going five—
Where is he? . . . Ah, it is chiming the *quarter!*
F. Locker, The Old Government Clerk.

(*e*) In *astron.,* the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution: as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. (*f*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points: as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but, more widely, any region or point of the compass: as, from what *quarter* does the wind blow? people thronged in from all *quarters;* hence, indefinitely, any direction or source: as, my information comes from a high *quarter.*

Upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four *quarters* of heaven. Jer. xlix. 36.

I own I was hurt to hear it, as I indeed was to learn, from the same *quarter,* that your guardian, Sir Peter, and Lady Teazle have not agreed lately as well as could be wished. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*g*) In *nav.,* the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass-card to another, being the fourth of 11° 15′—that is, about 2° 49′. Also called *quarter-point.* (*h*) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, generally ten or eleven weeks.

I have served your worship truly, sir, this eight years; and if I cannot once or twice in a *quarter* bear out a knave . . . I have but a very little credit.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 53.

There was a fiction that Mr. Wopsle examined the scholars once a *quarter.* *Dickens,* Great Expectations, vii.

(*i*) A silver coin, equal to one fourth part of a dollar, or twenty-five cents; also, the sum of twenty-five cents. [U. S.] (*j*) One fourth part of the body or carcass of an animal, in the case of butcher's meat including a leg: as, a fore or hind *quarter* of mutton; especially, one of the hind quarters; a haunch: generally in the plural: as, the *quarters* of a horse. See cut under *horse.* (*k*) In *her.:* (1) One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering. The four quarters are numbered as follows: 1, dexter chief; 2, sinister chief; 3, dexter base; 4, sinister base. (2) An ordinary occupying one fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut; also, sometimes, same as *canton*[1], 4.


Quarter.

(*l*) In *shoemaking,* the part of the shoe or boot, on either side, between the back of the heel and a line drawn downward from the ankle-bone or thereabout; hence, that part of the leather which occupies the same place, whether the actual upper-leather of the shoe or a stiff lining. See cut under *boot.*

Lace shoe upper, consisting of vamp, *quarter,* and facing for eyelet holes. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 110.

(*m*) *Naut.:* (1) The part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. (2) The part of a yard between the slings and the yard-arm. (*n*) In *farriery,* the part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin. A *false quarter* is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be *quarter-cast.* (*o*) In *arch.,* a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. (*p*) In a cask, the part of the side between the bulge and the chime. (*q*) In the dress of a millstone, a section of the dress containing one leader and branches. (*r*) In *carp.,* one of the sections of a winding stair. (*s*) In *cork-cutting,* a parallelepiped of cork ready to be rounded into shape. (*t*) In *printing,* any one of the four corners of a cross-barred chase. (*u*) In *music,* same as *quarter-note.*

2. A distinct division of a surface or region; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality: as, the Latin *quarter* of Paris; the Jews' *quarter* in Rome.

Some part of the town was on fire every night; nobody knew for what reason, nor what was the *quarter* that was next to be burnt. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 624.

To the right and left of the great thoroughfares are by-streets and *quarters.* *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 6.

Hence—**3.** A position assigned or allotted; specific place; special location; proper position or station.

The Lord high-Marshall vnto each his *quarter*
Had not assigned.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 714.

More specifically—(*a*) The proper stations of officers and men on a man-of-war in battle, in exercise, or on inspection: in the plural. The exercise of the guns, as in battle, is distinguished as *general quarters.* (*b*) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usually in the plural.

The Duke acquaints his Friends, who hereupon fall every one to his Quarter. The Earl of Warwick fell upon the Lord Clifford's *Quarter,* where the Duke of Somerset hasting to the Rescue was slain. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 193.

I shall have time enough to lodge you in your *quarters,* and afterwards to perform my own journey.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

(*c*) A station or an encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural: as, they went into winter *quarters.* Compare *headquarters.*

Had all your *quarters* been as safely kept
As that whereof I had the government,
We had not been thus shamefully surprised.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 63.

When the service has been read, and the last volley has been fired over the buried soldier, the troops march to *quarters* with a quick step, and to a lively tune.
Thackeray, Philip, xxx.

(*d*) *pl.* The cabins inhabited by the negroes on a plantation, in the period of slavery. [Southern U. S.]

Let us go out to the *quarters*, grandpa; they will be dancing by now. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 253.

4†. [Appar. due to the phrase *to keep quarter* (*b*).] Peace; concord; amity. [Rare.]

Friends all but now, even now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 180.

5†. Friendly intercourse.

If your more serious business do not call you,
Let me hold *quarter* with you; we will talk
An hour out quickly. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

Alternate quarters, in *her.* See *alternate*.—**Close-quarters.** Same as *close-fights*.—**Grand quarter**, in *her.*, one of the four primary divisions in quartering.—**Great Quarter Court.** Same as *Court of Assistants* (which see, under *court*).—**On the quarter** (*naut.*), strictly, 45° abaft the beam: generally used to designate a position between abeam and astern.—**Quarter binding.** See *binding*.—**Quarter gasket.** See *gasket*.—**To beat to quarters.** See *beat*[1].—**To come to close quarters.** See *close*[2].—**To keep quarter†.** (*a*) To keep the proper place or station.

They do best who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it *keep quarter*, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To keep peace. Compare *quarter*[2].

I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place in Queen Elizabeth's time, and yet *kept* good *quarter* between themselves. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

For the Venetians endeavour, as much as in them lies, to *keep* good *quarters* with the Turk.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 6.

(*c*†) To make noise or disturbance: apparently an ironical use.

Sing, hi ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house you shall prate;
For all you *kept* such a *quarter*, you are out of the councell of state. *Wright's Political Ballads*, p. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

This evening come Betty Turner and the two Mercers, and W. Batelier, and they had fiddlers, and danced, and *kept* a *quarter*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 360.

Weather quarter, the quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.—**Winter quarters**, the quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

★**quarter**[1] (kwâr'tėr), *v.* [< *quarter*[1], *n.* In def. II., 5, cf. F. *cartayer*, drive so that one of the two chief ruts shall be between the wheels (thus dividing the road into four sections), < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide into four equal parts.

In his silver shield
He bore a bloodie Crosse that *quartred* all the field.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 18.

A thought which, *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom
And ever three parts coward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 42.

2. To divide; separate into parts; cut to pieces.

If you frown upon this proffer'd peace,
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 11.

Here is a sword baith sharp and broad,
Will *quarter* you in three.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 380).

The lawyer and the blacksmith shall be hang'd,
Quarter'd. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors *quartered* heaven, and found a name
For every fixed and every wandering star.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 208.

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for: as, to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants.

Divers souldiers were *quarter'd* at my house, but I thank God went away the next day towards Flanders.
Evelyn, Diary, May 1, 1657.

They would not adventure to bring them to us, but *quartered* them in another house, though in the same town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 344).

5†. To diet; feed.

Scrimansky was his cousin-german,
With whom he served, and fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 268.

6. To furnish as portion; deal out; allot; share.

But this isle,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He *quarters* to his blue-hair'd deities.
Milton, Comus, l. 29.

When the queen frown'd, or smil'd, he knows . . .
Whose place is *quarter'd* out, three parts in four.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 136.

7. In *her.*, to bear quarterly upon one's escutcheon: thus, a man *quarters* the arms of his father with those of his mother, if she has been an heiress. The verb *to quarter* is used even when more than two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, and when, therefore, more than four compartments appear. See *quartering*, 4.

Slen. They [the Shallow family] may give the dozen white luces in their coat; . . . I may *quarter*, coz.
Shal. You may, by marrying.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 23.

"Look at the banner," said the Abbot; "tell me what are the blazonries." "The arms of Scotland," said Edward; "the lion and its tressure, *quartered* . . . with three cushions." *Scott*, Monastery, xxxvii.

8. In *mach.*, to make wrist-pin holes in, 90° apart: said of locomotive driving-wheels.—**9.** In *sporting*, to range or beat (the ground) for game: with indefinite *it*: said of hunting-dogs.

In order to complete the education of the pointer in ranging or beating his ground, it is not only necessary that he should *quarter* it, as it is called, but that he should do it with every advantage of the wind, and also without losing time by dwelling on a false scent.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 229.

To hang, draw, and quarter. See *hang*.—**To quarter the sea**, to bring the sea first on one quarter and then on the other: frequently done with a small boat running before a heavy sea with plenty of sea-room.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be stationed; remain in quarters; lodge; have a temporary residence.

Some fortunate captains
That *quarter* with him, and are truly valiant,
Have flung the name of Happy Cæsar on him.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

That night they *quartered* in the woods.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

2. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind on the quarter.

We were now assured they were Spaniards; and therefore we put away, *Quartering*, and steering N. W.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 20.

3. To shift; beat about; change position, so as to get advantage of an adversary.

They *quarter* over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

4. In *sporting*, to run back and forth in search of game, as if going about all quarters, as a dog in the field.—**5.** To drive a carriage diagonally from side to side, so as to keep the wheels from entering the ruts.

The postillion . . . was employed, not by fits and starts, but always and eternally, in *quartering*—i. e. in crossing from side to side—according to the casualties of the ground. *De Quincey*, Autob. Sketches, i. 298.

★**quarter**[2] (kwâr'tėr), *n.* [= G. *quartier* = Sw. *quarter* = Dan. *kvarteer*, quarter; < F. *quartier*, "quarter, or fair war, where souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certain rate" (Cotgrave) (= Sp. *cuartel* = Pg. *quartel* = It. *quartiere*, quarter), in the phrases *donner quartier*, or *faire quartier*, give quarter, *demander quartier*, beg quarter, supposed to have referred orig. to the sending of the vanquished to an assigned 'quarter' or place, there to be detained until his liberation, ransom, or slavery should be decided: see *quarter*[1]. The explanation from an alleged "custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period" (Imp. Dict.) presents obvious difficulties.] Indulgence or mercy shown to a vanquished enemy, in sparing his life and accepting his surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; clemency; mercy.

The three that remain'd call'd to Robin for *quarter*.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

Death a more gen'rous Rage does use;
Quarter to all he conquers does refuse.
Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

He magnified his own clemency, now that they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair *quarter* wherever I meet with it. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 83.

quarterage (kwâr'tėr-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarteridge*, *quartridge*; < ME. *quarterage*, < OF. *quarterage*, quarterage, < *quartier*, a quarter: see *quarter*[1].] **1.** A quarterly allowance or payment, as for tuition or rent.

Upon every one of the said quarter days, every one that is a Freeman of the said Company shall pay to the Master for the time being, for his *quarteridge*, one penny.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 289.

[A virtuous writer] might have expended more by the year by the revenue of his verse than any riotous elder brother upon the wealthy *quartridges* of three time three hundred acres. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

In 1711 the *quarterage* [of Cartmel Grammar School] was raised to 1*s.* 6*d.* for Latin and 1*s.* for English, the poor children still to be taught free.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 681.

2. Quarters; lodgment; keeping.

The warre thus being begun and followed, the Scots kept their *quarterrage*. *Holinshed*, Scotland, an. 1557.

Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] intended to claim the free *quarterage* due to their official dignity, while engaged in the examination of the state of the district and the administration of the laws by the king's command. *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. xvi.

For *quarterage* of a soldier, 5*s.* per week.
Connecticut Records, II. 386. (*Bartlett.*)

3. A certain special tax. See the quotation.

They [the Roman Catholics] could not obtain the freedom of any town corporate, and were only suffered to carry on their trades in their native cities on condition of paying special and vexatious impositions known by the name of *quarterage*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

quarter-angled (kwâr'tėr-ang″gld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *quadrate*, 5.

quarter-aspect (kwâr'tėr-as″pekt), *n.* In *astrol.*, the aspect of two planets whose positions are 90° apart on the zodiac.

quarter-back (kwâr'tėr-bak), *n.* A certain player or position in foot-ball. See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

quarter-badge (kwâr'tėr-baj), *n.* *Naut.*, ornamentation on the quarters of a ship.

★**quarter-bend** (kwâr'tėr-bend), *n.* In a pipe, a bend the arc of which subtends an angle of 90°.

quarter-bill (kwâr'tėr-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list of the stations on board a man-of-war for men to take in time of action.

quarter-bitts (kwâr'tėr-bits), *n. pl.* Vertical posts or timbers projecting above the deck on a vessel's quarter, to which hawsers, tow-lines, etc., may be secured.

quarter-blanket (kwâr'tėr-blang″ket), *n.* A horse-blanket intended to cover only the back and a part of the hips. It is usually put on under the harness.

quarter-blocks (kwâr'tėr-bloks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, blocks underneath a yard close in amidships, for the clew-lines and the sheets of the sail set above them to reeve through.

quarter-board (kwâr'tėr-bōrd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks of the after part of a vessel. They are also called *topgallant-bulwarks*.

quarter-boat (kwâr'tėr-bōt), *n.* *Naut.*, any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.—**Larboard quarter-boat.** See *larboard*.

quarter-boot (kwâr'tėr-bōt), *n.* A leather boot to protect the fore feet of horses which overreach with the hind feet.

quarter-bound (kwâr'tėr-bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound with pasteboard covers and leather or cloth on the back only.

quarter-boys (kwâr'tėr-boiz), *n. pl.* Automata which strike the quarter-hours in certain belfries. Compare *jack of the clock*, under *jack*[1].

Their *quarter-boys* and their chimes were designed for this moral purpose as much as the memento which is so commonly seen upon an old clock face, and so seldom upon a new one. *Southey*, Doctor, xxix. (*Davies.*)

quarter-bred (kwâr'tėr-bred), *a.* Having only one fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, etc.

quarter-cask (kwâr'tėr-kâsk), *n.* A small cask holding 28 gallons or thereabouts.

quarter-cast (kwâr'tėr-kâst), *a.* Cut in the quarter of the hoof: said of horses operated upon for some disease of the hoof.

quarter-cleft (kwâr'tėr-kleft), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-cloth (kwâr'tėr-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas formerly extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

quarter-day (kwâr'tėr-dā), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady day (March 25th), Midsummer day (June 24th), Michaelmas day (September 29th), and Christmas day (December 25th). These are the usual landlords' and tenants' terms for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are *Whitsunday* (May 15th) and *Martinmas* (November 11th); the conventional terms *Candlemas* (February 2d) and *Lammas* (August 1st) make up the quarter-days.

★**quarter-deck** (kwâr'tėr-dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the spar-deck of a man-of-war between the poop and the main-mast. It is used as a promenade by the officers only.

The officer was walking the *quarter-deck*, where I had no right to go. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 5.

quarter-decker (kwâr'tėr-dek″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, an officer who is more looked upon as a stickler for small points of etiquette than as a thorough seaman. [Colloq.]

quartered (kwâr'tėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Divided into or grouped in four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts.

Nations besides from all the *quarter'd* winds.
Milton, P. R., iv. 202.

2. Lodged; stationed for lodging; of or pertaining to lodging or quarters.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 18.

3. Having hind quarters (of a specified kind): as, a short-*quartered* horse.—**4.** Sawed into quarters (said of a tree-trunk), and then cut into planks in such a manner as to show the grain of the wood (especially the silver grain of oak) to advantage. This is done in various ways—that most approved being to cut the quarter into two equal parts from the pith to the bark, and then to saw off boards by cuts parallel to the bisecting section.

5. In *her.*, having a square piece cut out of the center: noting a form of cross. The perforation is usually as wide as the band that forms the cross, so that the arms of the cross do not unite in the middle except at their corners.



A Cross Quartered.

6. In *shoemaking*, made with quarters (of a particular kind): as, low-*quartered* shoes.—**Drawn and quartered.** See *drawn*.—**Quartered oak.** See def. 4.—**Quartered partition,** a partition formed with quarters.—**Quarterly quartered.** See *quarterly*.

quarterer (kwâr'tėr-ėr), *n.* A lodger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quarter-evil (kwâr'tėr-ē″vl), *n.* Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quarter-face (kwâr'tėr-fās), *n.* A countenance three parts averted.

> But let this dross carry what price it will
> With noble ignorants, and let them still
> Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*.
> *B. Jonson*, Forest, xii. To Countess of Rutland.

quarter-fast (kwâr'tėr-fȧst), *n.* *Naut.* See *fast*[1], 1.

quarter-fishes (kwâr'tėr-fish″ez), *n. pl.* Stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it.

quarterfoil (kwâr'tėr-foil), *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quarter-franc (kwâr'tėr-frangk), *n.* In *her.*, a quarter used separately as a bearing.

quarter-gallery (kwâr'tėr-gal″ę-ri), *n.* *Naut.*, a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship; also, a small structure on the quarters of a ship, containing the water-closet and bath-tub.

quarter-grain (kwâr'tėr-grān), *n.* The grain of wood shown when a log is quartered. See *quartered*, 4. Compare *felt-grain*.

quarter-guard (kwâr'tėr-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

quarter-gunner (kwâr'tėr-gun″ėr), *n.* In the United States navy, a petty officer whose duty it is, under the direction of the gunner, to care for the guns, gun-gear, small-arms, and ammunition.

quarter-hollow (kwâr'tėr-hol″ō), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *arch.*, etc., a concave molding the arc of which is, or approaches, 90°, or a quadrant: the converse of a *quarter-round*.

II. *a.* Having the form of a quarter-hollow.—**Quarter-hollow tool,** a chisel or gouge used in woodworking to make convex or concave moldings.

quarter-horse (kwâr'tėr-hôrs), *n.* A horse that is good for a dash of a quarter of a mile in a race. [Southern U. S.]

quarter-hung (kwâr'tėr-hung), *a.* Having, as a gun, trunnions with their axis below the line of bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

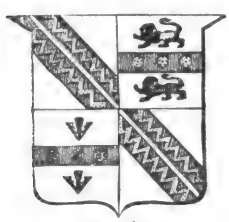
quarteridget, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarterage*.

quarter-ill (kwâr'tėr-il), *n.* Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quartering (kwâr'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quarter*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of dividing into fourths.—**2.** The act of assigning quarters, as for soldiers.—**3.** Quarters; lodging; a station.

> Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.

4. In *her.*, the marshaling or disposal of various escutcheons in one, in order to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than three other escutcheons are quartered with that of the family, the arms are still said to be *quartered*, however many compartments the shield may be divided into. The name is also given to the several different coats marshaled and placed together in one escutcheon. See *quarterly*.



Quartering.

First and fourth quarters are of one ancestor, A; second of another, B; third of another, C.

5. In *carp.*, a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in interiors, but if used for exteriors they are generally boarded. *Gwilt.*

6. In *gun.*, the position or placing of a piece of ordnance when it is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, as that on which the ship's quarter has its bearing.—**7.** In *mech.*, the adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at an angle of 90° with each other; also, the boring of holes for wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other. *E. H. Knight.*

quartering (kwâr'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *quarter*[1], *v.*] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) Sailing large but not before the wind. *Totten.* (*b*) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter: as, a *quartering* wind. *Dana.*—**2.** In *archery*, making an acute angle with the range: said of the wind.

quartering-belt (kwâr'tėr-ing-belt), *n.* Same as *quarter-turn belt* (which see, under *belt*).

quartering-block (kwâr'tėr-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay.*

quartering-hammer (kwâr'tėr-ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A steel hammer used to block out masses of flint for flaking.

quartering-machine (kwâr'tėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for boring the wrist-pin holes of driving-wheels accurately at a distance apart of 90°.

quarter-iron (kwâr'tėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom-iron on the quarter of a lower yard.

quarterland (kwâr'tėr-land), *n.* A small territorial division or estate in the Isle of Man, forming a division of a treen.

quarter-light (kwâr'tėr-līt), *n.* In a carriage, a window in the side of the body, as distinguished from the windows in the doors. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

★**quarter-line** (kwâr'tėr-līn), *n.* **1.** The position of ships of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam. Also called *bow-and-quarter line.*—**2.** An additional line extending to the under side of the bag of a seine. As the bag approaches the shore, this line is from time to time drawn upon to relieve the strain upon the wings.

quarter-look† (kwâr'tėr-lůk), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson.*

quarterly (kwâr'tėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *quarter*[1] + *-ly*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

> The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder*, On Time.

2. Recurring at the end of every quarter of the year: as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination.—**Quarterly conference.** See *conference*, 2 (*c*) (2).

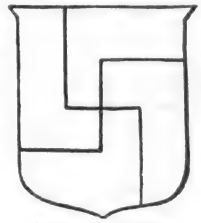
II. *n.*; pl. *quarterlies* (-liz). A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months.

> So much of our reviewing is done in newspapers and critical notes in magazines and *quarterlies* that this sort of criticism nearly engrosses the name.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 54.

quarterly (kwâr'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *quarterly*, *a.*] **1.** In quarters; by quarters.

> They tore in peces *quarterly*
> The corps which they had slaine.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 107).

2. Once in a quarter of a year: as, the returns are made *quarterly.*—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. (*b*) Arranged according to quartering, even when more than four divisions exist: as, he bears *quarterly* of twelve. Compare *quartering*, 4.—**Quarterly in equerre,** in *her.*, divided into four parts by broken lines, producing an effect similar to gironny.—**Quarterly in saltier,** in *her.*, same as *per saltier:* said of the field. See *saltier*.—**Quarterly pierced,** in *her.*, quartered.—**Quarterly quartered,** in *her.*, divided along the lines which separate the field quarterly: said of any bearing in the field.



Quarterly in Equerre.

quarterman (kwâr'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *quartermen* (-men). A subforeman having charge of a force of navy-yard workmen. [U. S.]

quartermaster (kwâr'tėr-mȧs″tėr), *n.* [= D. *kwartiermeester* = G. *quartiermeister* = Sw. *qvartermästare* = Dan. *kvarteermester;* as *quarter*[2] + *master*[1].] **1.** *Milit.*, a regimental staff-officer, or an officer of a battalion, whose duties are to superintend the assignment of quarters and the distribution of clothing, fuel, and other supplies, to have charge of the barracks, tents, etc., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores on the march: he directs the marking out of camp. In the United States army the quartermaster is appointed by the colonel of the regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. In the British service the quartermaster is generally taken from the ranks, and after thirty years' service, including ten as an officer, he may retire with the honorary rank of captain. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

2. *Naut.*, a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship, the signals and soundings, and the running lights, leads, colors, log, compasses, etc., as an assistant to the navigator. Quartermasters keep regular watch during the whole time a ship is in commission, and are selected from the steadiest and most trustworthy seamen. On mail steamers the quartermasters steer and keep the flags and running-lights in order.—**Quartermaster's department,** the staff department of the United States army which provides the quarters and transportation of the army, purchases stores, transports army supplies, and furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses for the artillery and cavalry, straw, fuel, forage, and stationery. It disburses the appropriations for the incidental expenses of the army, such as the pursuit and capture of deserters, the burial of officers and soldiers, the extra-duty pay of soldiers, the purchase of veterinary medicines and stores, the hiring of escorts, couriers, guides, spies, and interpreters; and it has charge of the support and maintenance of the national cemeteries.—**Signal or chief quartermaster,** in the United States navy, a petty officer who has charge of all the apparatus of navigation, as well as the flags, signals, and lights.

quartermaster-general (kwâr'tėr-mȧs″tėr-jen'ę-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, in the British service, a staff-officer whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage; in the United States army, a staff-officer of the rank of brigadier-general, who is at the head of the quartermaster's department.

quartermaster-sergeant (kwâr'tėr-mȧs″tėr-sär'jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

quartern (kwâr'tėrn), *n.* [< ME. *quarteroun*, < OF. *quarteron*, F. *quarteron* = Pr. *cartayron*, *cartairo* = Sp. *cuarterón* = It. *quarterone*, a fourth part, < ML. *quartero(n-)*, a fourth part, < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1], *quarter*[1]. Cf. *quarteroon*, *quadroon*.] **1.** A fourth part; a quarter.

> And there is not the mone seyn in alle the lunacioun, saf only the seconde *quarteroun*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 301. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—**2.** The fourth part of certain British measures. (*a*) In *liquid measure*, the fourth of a pint; an imperial gill.

> The waiter . . . returned with a *quartern* of brandy.
> *Smollett*, Launcelot Greaves, xvii.

(*b*) The fourth of a peck, or of a stone. (*c*) A quarter of a pound.

> Applicants for *quarterns* of sugar.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, iv.

quarter-netting (kwâr'tėr-net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which formerly in action served to arrest bullets from small-arms.

quarternion (kwâr-tėr'ni-ǫn), *n.* An erroneous form of *quaternion*.

quartern-loaf (kwâr'tėrn-lōf), *n.* A loaf weighing, generally, four pounds.

> Who makes the *quartern-loaf* and Luddites rise?
> *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, i.

> In proof of their poverty they [the sweepers] refer you to the workhouse authorities, who allow them certain *quartern-loaves* weekly.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

quarter-noble (kwâr'tėr-nō″bl), *n.* An old English coin, equal in value to the fourth part of a noble. Also *ferling-noble*. See *noble*, 2.

quarter-note (kwâr'tėr-nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a half-note; a crotchet: marked by the sign ♩ or 𝅘𝅥. Also *quarter*.—**Quarter-note rest.** Same as *quarter-rest*.

quarteroon (kwâr-tę-rön'), *n.* [< Sp. *cuarterón:* see *quartern* and *quadroon*.] Same as *quadroon*.

> Your pale-white Creoles have their grievances: and your yellow *Quarteroons?* . . . *Quarteroon* Ogé . . . felt for his share too that insurrection was the most sacred of duties.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 4. (*Davies.*)

quarteroun†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quartern*.

quarter-pace (kwâr'tėr-pās), *n.* The footpace of a staircase when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

quarter-partition (kwâr'tėr-pär-tish″ǫn), *n.* In *carp.*, a partition consisting of quarters. See *quartering*, 5.

quarter-pieces (kwâr'tėr-pē″sez), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation.

quarter-pierced (kwâr'tėr-pērst), *a.* In *her.*, pierced with a square hole not so large as in *quartered* or *quarterly pierced*. See *quartered*, 5. —**Cross quarter-pierced.** See *cross*[1].

quarter-plate (kwâr'tėr-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*: (*a*) A size of plate measuring 3¼ × 4¼ inches. The *half-plate* measures 4¼ × 5½ inches in the United States (4¼ × 6½ in England), and the *whole-plate* 6½ × 8½ inches. (*b*) A plate of this size, or a picture made from such a plate.

quarter-point (kwâr'tėr-point), *n.* *Naut.*, the fourth part of a point, or 2° 48′ 45″.

quarter-pointed (kwâr'tėr-poin″ted), *a.* In *her.*, representing one quarter of the field cut off saltierwise, usually that quarter which is appended to either side of the field.

quarter-rail (kwâr'tėr-rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, that part of the rail which runs above the quarter of the ship; the rail that serves as a guard to the quarter-deck where there are no ports or bulwarks.

quarter-rest (kwâr'tėr-rest), *n.* A rest or sign for silence, equivalent in time-value to a quarter-note; a crotchet-rest: marked 𝄽 or 𝄾. Also called *quarter-note rest*.

quarter-round (kwâr'tėr-round), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a molding whose contour is exactly or approximately a quadrant: same as *ovolo*.

In the *quarter round* of the cornish without there are spouts carved with a lip and flowers that do not project.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 109.

2. Any tool adapted for forming quarter-rounds, as an ovolo-plane.—**Quarter-round tool**, a chisel adapted for cutting concave or convex moldings.

quarter-saver (kwâr'tėr-sā″vėr), *n.* A device attached to a knitting-machine to prevent the work from running off if the yarn breaks or runs out.

quarter-sawed (kwâr'tėr-sâd), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-seal (kwâr'tėr-sēl), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal*. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.*

quarter-section (kwâr'tėr-sek″shon), *n.* In the United States, a square tract of land containing 160 acres, and constituting one fourth of a section: also in Canada.

quarter-sessions (kwâr'tėr-sesh″onz), *n. pl.* 1. A criminal court held quarterly in England by justices of the peace in counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs, and having jurisdiction of minor offenses and administration of highway laws, poor-laws, etc. In several of the United States a somewhat similar court is known by this name.

A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman, . . .
A *quarter-sessions* chairman, abler none.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns, and having power to review sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions. Abbreviated *Q. S.*

quarter-sling (kwâr'tėr-sling), *n.* One of the supports for a yard on either side of its center.

quarter-square (kwâr'tėr-skwār), *n.* The fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quarter-squares are sometimes used to replace logarithms, on account of the property that ¼ (*x* + *y*)² + ¼ (*x* − *y*)² = *xy*.

quarter-staff (kwâr'tėr-stâf), *n.*; pl. *quarter-staves* (-stāvz). An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

A stout frere I met,
And a *quarter-staffe* in his hande.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 420).

Quarter-staff Dr. Johnson explains to be "A staff of defence, so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the end and the middle."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 357.

The two champions, being alike armed with *quarter-staves*, stepped forward. . . . The miller, . . . holding his *quarter-staff* by the middle, and making it flourish round his head, . . . exclaimed boastfully, "Come on, churl, an thou darest!" *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xi.

quarter-stanchion (kwâr'tėr-stan″shon), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one such stanchion forming the extreme boundary of the stern on each side.

quarter-stuff (kwâr'tėr-stuf), *n.* Plank one fourth of an inch in thickness. *E. H. Knight.*

quarter-tackle (kwâr'tėr-tak″l), *n.* A purchase sometimes used on the quarter of a lower yard to hoist boats, etc.

quarter-timber (kwâr'tėr-tim″bėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the framing-timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut under *counter*.—2. In *carp.*, scantling from two to six inches deep. *E. H. Knight.*

quarter-tone (kwâr'tėr-tōn), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, an interval equivalent to one half of a semitone or half-step. The term is loosely applied to a variety of small intervals, especially to enharmonic ones.

quarter-trap (kwâr'tėr-trap), *n.* In theaters, a small trap on each side of the stage, on a line with the first entrance.

quarter-turn (kwâr'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The arc subtending an angle of 90°; a bend or change of direction at right angles.—**Quarter-turn belt, gooseneck**, etc. See *belt*, etc.

quarter-undulation (kwâr″tėr-un-dụ-lā′shon), *n.* In *optics*, a quarter of a wave-length.—**Quarter-undulation plate** or **quarter-wave plate**, a crystalline plate (as of mica) of such thickness as to cause a difference of phase of one fourth of a wave-length between the two rays propagated through it. Such plates are used in the study of elliptical polarization.

quarter-vine (kwâr'tėr-vīn), *n.* An American vine, *Bignonia crucigera*. It is so called because, owing to the projection of medullary tissue in four wing-like layers from the middle to near the surface, a short section of the stem, when gently twisted in the hand, will divide into quarters. See *cross-vine*.

quarter-waiter (kwâr'tėr-wā″tėr), *n.* An officer or gentleman usher of the English court who is one of a number in attendance by turns for a quarter of a year at a time. Also called *quarterly waiter*.

Gentleman Usher. "No, do as I bid thee; I should know something that have beene a *quarter-wayter* [in the queen's service] these fifteen yeares."
Sir J. Davies, Dialogue, Tanner MS. 79.

quarter-watch (kwâr'tėr-woch), *n.* *Naut.*, one half of the watch on deck.

On the whaling ground in the southern fishery, when a ship is hove to in mid-ocean, they stand *quarter-watches*, one-fourth of the working hands, or half of each watch, being on duty, headed by the boat-steerers.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 229.

quarter-wind (kwâr'tėr-wind), *n.* *Naut.*, a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

quarter-yard (kwâr'tėr-yärd), *n.* An old ale-measure. See *ale-yard* and *half-yard*.

★**quartet, quartette** (kwâr-tet′), *n.* [< It. *quartetto*, a quartet, < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A composition or movement for four solo parts, either vocal or instrumental, usually without accompaniment. Specifically, an instrumental work, usually for four stringed instruments, written in sonata form, and planned like a small symphony; a string-quartet. The quartet is the highest variety of chamber-music. It first reached its full development at the end of the eighteenth century. (*b*) A company of four singers or players who perform quartets. A mixed vocal quartet properly consists of a soprano (treble), an alto, a tenor, and a bass. A string-quartet consists of two violins, a viola, and a violoncello. (*c*) In an orchestra the stringed instruments collectively, and in oratorio music the principal vocal soloists, are sometimes loosely called the quartet.—2. A stanza of four lines.—3. Same as *quadruplet*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Double quartet.** (*a*) A composition for eight voices or instruments, especially for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos. *Grove.* (*b*) The performers of such a composition, whether vocal or instrumental.—**Quartet choir**, a church choir consisting only of a mixed quartet, especially when made up of expert singers.

quartetto (kwâr-tet′ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *quartet*.

quartful†, **quartiful**†, *a.* [ME. *quartyfulle, quarful*; < *quart*[3] + *-ful*.] In good health; prosperous. *Cath. Ang.*

★**quartfulness**†, *n.* [ME. *quarfulnesse*; < *quartful* + *-ness*.] Prosperity. *Cath. Ang.*

quartic (kwâr'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* In *math.*, of the fourth degree; especially, of the fourth order.—**Quartic symmetry**, symmetry like that of a regular octagon; in general, symmetry arising from the vanishing of the cubinvariant of a quartic.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fourth degree; a quantic of the fourth degree.—**Bicircular quartic.** See *bicircular*.—**Ex-cubo-quartic**, a non-plane curve formed by the intersection of a quadric and a cubic surface which have, besides, two non-intersecting straight lines in common.

quartiful†, *a.* See *quartful*.

quartile (kwâr'til), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth ★(see *quart*[1]), + *-ile*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90°. See *aspect*, 7.

The heavens threaten us with their comets, stars, planets, with their great conjunctions, eclipses, oppositions, *quartiles*, and such unfriendly aspects.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartil*, move
My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 500.

quartilunar (kwâr-ti-lū′när), *a.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of one fourth of a lunar month. [Rare.]

Such [tidal] waves as these may follow their causes, in periodic times, not diurnally alone, as influenced by sun and moon, but in semilunar or *quartilunar* intervals.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 96.

quartine (kwâr'tin), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, a supposed fourth integument of some ovules, counting from the outermost. It is really only a layer of the secundine or of the nucellus. [Obs.]

quartinvariant (kwâr-tin-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *invariant*.] An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients.

quartisection (kwâr-ti-sek′shon), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *section*.] Separation into four equal parts; quadrisection.

quartisternal (kwâr-ti-stėr′nal), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] In *anat.*, the fourth sterneber, counting from the manubrium backward; that bone of the sternum which is opposite the fourth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quartle (kwâr'tl), *n.* [A var. of *quarter*[1].] Same as *quarter*[1]. *Halliwell.*

quartlet (kwârt'let), *n.* [ME. *quartelette*, < OF. **quartelet*, < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] A tankard or goblet holding a quart.

Item, ij. *quartelettes*, of dyvers sortes, weiyng xlviij. unces. *Paston Letters*, I. 472.

quarto (kwâr'tō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. (NL.) *in quarto*: L. *in*, in; *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] I. *n.* A size of book in which the leaf is one fourth of a described or implied size of paper. The sheet folded twice in cross directions makes the square quarto, or regular quarto; folded twice in the same direction makes the long quarto. A cap quarto is 7 × 8½ inches; demy quarto, 8 × 10½ inches; folio-post quarto, 8½ × 11 inches; medium quarto, 9 × 12 inches; royal quarto, 10 × 13 inches. The leaf of a quarto is understood to have a broad and short shape. Abbreviated 4to.

In my library there is a large copy of the Apocrypha, in what may be called elephant *quarto*, printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, by Thomas Bensley, 1816.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 356.

Broad quarto. See *broad folio*, under *broad*.—**Small quarto**, a square octavo; a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto.

II. *a.* Noting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves: as, a *quarto* volume; being of the size or shape of the leaves of a quarto: as, *quarto* paper; a *quarto* edition.

Quartodeciman (kwâr-tō-des′i-man), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *quartadecimani*, pl., < L. *quarta decima* (sc. *dies lunæ*), the fourteenth (day of the moon), fem. of *quartus decimus*, fourteenth, < *quartus*, fourth, + *decimus*, tenth: see *quart*[1] and *decimal*.] I. *n.* A member of one of those early Christian communities which celebrated the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan (the same day as that on which the Jews celebrated their Passover), without regard to the day of the week. This practice led to great confusion and to a wide-spread controversy (the *Quartodeciman controversy*). In modern times this question has been much misunderstood, from a failure to distinguish the "Pascha" which was the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion from that which was the anniversary of his resurrection. The Quartodeciman usage was finally condemned by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

II. *a.* Relating to the Quartodecimans or to their practice of celebrating the Paschal feast.

As to the origin and precise nature of the *Quartodeciman* observance, there is not yet an entire agreement.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 334.

Quartodecimani (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā′nī), *n. pl.* [See *Quartodeciman*.] The Quartodecimans.

Quartodecimanian (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā′ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Quartodeciman* + *-ian*.] Same as *Quartodeciman*. Also *Quartadecimanian*.

quartole (kwâr'tōl), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] In *music*, a group of four notes to be performed in the time of three or six. Compare *decimole, quintole*, etc.

quartrain† (kwâr'trān), *n.* An improper form of *quatrain*.

quartridge† (kwâr'trij), *n.* An obsolete form of *quarterage*.

★**quartz** (kwârts), *n.* [= F. *quartz* = Sp. *cuarzo* = Pg. It. *quarzo* = D. *kwarts* = Sw. *qvarts* = Dan. *kvarts* = Russ. *kvartsŭ*, < MHG. *quarz* (pl. *querze*), G. *quarz*, rock-crystal, quartz.] The

common form of native silica, or the oxid of silicon (SiO_2). Silica is also found in nature in the minerals opal and tridymite (which see). Quartz occurs crystallized and massive, and in both states is most abundantly diffused, being one of the constituents of granite, gneiss, and many other crystalline rocks, forming quartzite and sandstone, and making up the mass of the sand of the sea-shore. When crystallized it commonly occurs in hexagonal prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids. It belongs, however, to the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, and its forms are sometimes very complex. Optically it is remarkable as exhibiting the phenomenon of circular polarization, the right- and left-handed character of the crystals optically corresponding to the arrangement of the modifying trapezohedral planes present. It scratches glass readily (hardness 7), gives fire with steel, becomes electrified by friction, and also by heating and pressure. It is infusible in the flame of the blowpipe, and insoluble in ordinary reagents except hydrofluoric acid. Its specific gravity is 2.66 when pure, and the luster vitreous or in some cases greasy to dull. The colors are various, as white or milky, gray, reddish, yellowish, or brownish, purple, blue, green. When colorless, or nearly so, and crystallized, it is known as rock-crystal (which see): here belong the "Lake George diamonds," etc. Other distinctly crystalline varieties are the pink, called rose-quartz; the milk-white, milk-quartz; the purple or bluish-violet, amethyst; the smoky-yellow or brown, smoky quartz or Cairngorm stone, called *morion* when black or nearly so; the yellow, false topaz or citrine; the aventurin, spangled with scales of mica or hematite; sagenitic, containing acicular crystals of rutile; the cat's-eye, opalescent through the presence of asbestos fibers. The cryptocrystalline varieties are named according either to color or to structure: here belong chalcedony, agate in many forms, onyx, sardonyx, carnelian, heliotrope, prase, chrysoprase, flint, hornstone, jasper, basanite, agatized wood, etc. (see these words). The transparent varieties of quartz (amethyst, smoky quartz, etc.) are used for cheap jewelry, also when colorless for spectacles (then called *pebble*), and for optical instruments. Quartz prisms are useful in spectrum analysis, since quartz is highly transparent to the ultra-violet rays. (See *spectrum*.) Beautiful spheres of rock-crystal, sometimes several inches in diameter, occur in Japan. The massive colored kinds of quartz are much used as ornamental stones, especially the agates and agatized or fossil wood, onyx, etc. In these cases the colors are often produced or at least heightened by artificial means. Pulverized quartz is employed in making sandpaper; also when pure for glass-making, and in the manufacture of porcelain. Quartz-veins are often found in metamorphic rocks, and frequently contain rich deposits of gold; hence, in California and other gold-mining regions mining in the solid rock is commonly called *quartz-mining*, in contradistinction to *placer* and *hydraulic mining*. See cut under *geode*.—**Babel quartz**, a curious form of quartz crystals found at Beer Alston in Devonshire, England, the under surface of which shows the impression of the crystals of fluor-spar upon which the quartz was deposited. Also called *Babylonian quartz*.—**Capped quartz**, a variety of crystallized quartz occurring in Cornwall, England, embedded in compact quartz. When the matrix is broken the crystals are revealed, and a cast of their pyramidal terminations in intaglio is obtained. Another kind consists of separable layers or caps, due to successive interruptions in the growth of the crystal, with perhaps a deposition of a little clay between the layers.—**Milky quartz**. Same as *milk-quartz*.

quartz-crusher (kwârts'krush″ėr), *n.* A machine for pulverizing quartz.

quartziferous (kwârt-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-i-ferous*.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly ★of quartz; containing quartz.

quartzite (kwârt'sīt), *n.* [< *quartz* + *-ite*2.] A rock composed essentially of the mineral quartz. It is a rock of frequent occurrence, and often forms deposits of great thickness. Quartzite is rarely without a granular structure, either perceptible to the naked eye or visible with the aid of the microscope. Sometimes, however, this structure is with great difficulty perceptible. It is generally held by geologists that quartzite has resulted from the alteration of quartzose sand, pressure and the presence of siliciferous solutions having thoroughly united the grains of which the rock was originally composed. The quartzose material of which many veins are made up (material which must have been deposited from a solution) is not generally designated as quartzite, this sense being reserved for such quartz as is recognized by its stratigraphic position to have been formed from sedimentary material.

quartzitic (kwârt-sit'ik), *a.* [< *quartzite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to quartzite or quartz; consisting of quartzite or quartz.

quartz-liquefier (kwârts'lik″wę-fī-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which comminuted auriferous ★quartz is dissolved to liberate the gold.

quartz-mill (kwârts'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for pulverizing quartz, differing in character from the ordinary mill in which the ore is pulverized by stamping, but intended to serve the same purpose. See *stamp-mill*.—2. An establishment where auriferous quartz is stamped or in some other way reduced to a powder, and the gold separated from it by amalgamation; a stamp-mill.

quartzoid (kwârt'soid), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

quartzose (kwârt'sōs), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-ose*.] Composed of quartz. Quartzose rocks are such as are essentially made up of the mineral quartz. Also *quartzous*.

quartz-porphyry (kwârts'pôr″fi-ri), *n.* See *porphyry*.

quartz-reef (kwârts'rēf), *n.* Same as *quartz-vein*. [Australian.]

quartz-rock (kwârts'rok), *n.* Quartzite.

quartz-sinter (kwârts'sin″tėr), *n.* Silicious sinter.

quartz-trachyte, *n.* See *trachyte*.

quartz-vein (kwârts'vān), *n.* A deposit of quartz in the form of a vein. Most of the gold obtained from mining in the solid rock, and not by washing of detrital material, comes from veins of which the gangue is entirely or chiefly quartz; hence auriferous veins are often called *quartz-veins*, and mining for gold in the rock is called *quartz-mining*.

quartzy (kwârt'si), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-y*1.] Containing or abounding in quartz; pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

The iron ore is still further separated from its granitic or *quartzy* matrix by washing.
Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 4.

quas (kwas), *n.* Same as *kvass*.

quash1 (kwosh), *v.* [< ME. *quashen, quaschen, quassen, quessen*, < OF. *quasser, casser, quassier, quesser, kaisser*, break in pieces, bruise, shatter, maltreat, destroy, F. *casser*, break, shatter, < L. *quassare*, shake or toss violently, shatter, fig. shatter, impair, weaken, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassus*, shake, shatter, break in pieces; whence also ult. E. *concuss, discuss, percuss, rescue*. In the fig. sense this verb (L. *quassare*) merges with F. *casser*, annul: see *quash*2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat down or beat in pieces; crush.

Abowte scho whirles the whele, and whirles me undire,
Tille alle my qwarters that whille whare *qwaste* al to peces!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3390.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, ii.

2. To crush; subdue; put down summarily; quell; extinguish; put an end to.

The word Puritan seemes to be *quasht*, and all that heretofore were counted such are now Brownists.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

The Commotions in Sicily are *quashed*, but those of Naples increase. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

To doubts so put, and so *quashed*, there seemed to be an end for ever. *Lamb*, Witches.

II. *intrans.* To be shaken with a noise; make the noise of water when shaken.

The erthe quook and *quashte* as hit quyke were.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 64.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

quash2 (kwosh), *v. t.* [< ME. **quashen*, < OF. *quasser*, prop. *casser*, annihilate, annul, F. *casser*, annul, < LL. *cassare*, annihilate, destroy, annul, < L. *cassus*, empty, hollow, fig. empty, vain, useless, futile, null: see *cass*1, *cash*1, *cassation*1, *cashier*1, etc.] To make void; annul; in *law*, to annul, abate, overthrow, or set aside for insufficiency or other cause: as, to *quash* an indictment.

Pleas in abatement (when the suit is by original) conclude to the writ or declaration by praying "judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be *quashed*," cassetur, made void, or abated.
Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

quash3 (kwosh), *n.* [Perhaps so called with ref. to its being easily broken; < *quash*1, *v.* *Squash*2 is of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1†. A pompion. *Hallliwell.*—2. Same as *squash*2 (?).

The Indian kale, ochro, *quash*, peppers, ackys, and a variety of pulse being natural to the climate [of Jamaica].
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 74.

quashey (kwosh'i), *n.* [Cf. *quash*3.] A pumpkin.

With regard to these said *quasheys*, . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream.
Southey, Letters (1823), iii. 391. (*Davies.*)

quashy-quasher (kwosh'i-kwosh″ėr), *n.* A small tree, *Thevetia Thevetia*, of the West Indies and tropical America. It has saffron-colored flowers and hard wood, and its seeds yield a fixed oil called *exile-oil*. *Official Guide to Kew Gardens*, No. 3, 1886, p. 37.

quasi (kwā'sī), *conj.* or *adv.* [L., as if, just as, as it were, about, nearly, < *quam*, as, how, + *si*, if.] As if; as it were; in a manner: used in introducing a proposed or possible explanation.

quasi-. [< L. *quasi*, as if, as it were: see *quasi*.] A prefix or apparent adjective or adverb (and hence often written without the hyphen) meaning 'seeming,' 'apparent' (equivalent to 'as it were,' 'in appearance,' in predicate use), expressing some resemblance, but generally implying that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or has not all the features of what it professes to be: as, a *quasi*-argument; a *quasi*-historical account. In construction and partly in sense it is like *pseudo-*.

The popular poets always represent Macon, Apolin, Tervagant, and the rest as *quasi*-deities, unable to resist the superior strength of the Christian God.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 110.

A *quasi* hereditary priesthood is in each.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 7.

Henry . . . allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury to exercise a *quasi*-legatine authority under himself, and with a check in Chancery on his proceedings.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 259.

Quasi contract, a legal relation existing between parties to which the law attaches some of the characteristics of a contractual relation. See *natural obligation*, under *natural*.—**Quasi corporation, délit, entail.** See the nouns.—**Quasi delict** [LL. *quasi delictum*], in *Rom. law*, the contravention of certain police regulations which imposed a penalty upon a person for certain acts committed by any one belonging to his family—for example, throwing of water out of the windows. The distinction between *delicta* and *quasi delicta* has been followed by some authors whose writings are based on the common law; and *quasi delicta* are defined as those acts by which damage is done to the obligee, though without the negligence or intention of the obligor, and for which damage the obligor is bound to make satisfaction. As, however, intention is not necessary to constitute a delict (tort), the distinction seems to be unnecessary in modern systems.

quasi-evolute (kwā'sī-ev″ō-lūt), *n.* In *math.*, the envelop of the quasi-normal of a curve.

quasi-fee (kwā'sī-fē), *n.* In *law*, an estate gained by wrong. *Wharton.*

quasi-geometrical (kwā-sī-jē-ō-met'ri-kąl), *a.* Relating to hyperspace.

quasi-heirloom (kwā'sī-ār″lōm), *n.* See *heirloom*, 1.

Quasimodo (kwas-i-mō'dō). [= F. *quasimodo*; so called because the introit for this day begins with the words "*Quasi modo* geniti infantes," As new-born babes (1 Pet. ii. 2): L. *quasi*, as if; *modo*, just now, lately.] Same as *Low Sunday*. Also called *Quasimodo Sunday* and *Quasimodogeniti Sunday*. See *low*2.

quasi-normal (kwā-sī-nôr'mal), *n.* The harmonic conjugate of the tangent to a curve with respect to the lines joining its point of contact to two fixed points.

quasi-period (kwā-sī-pē'ri-ọd), *n.* That constant which, added to the variable of a quasi-periodic function, multiplies the constant by a fixed function.

quasi-periodic (kwā-sī-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* Noting a function such that, when the variable is increased by a certain fixed amount, it has its value multiplied by a fixed function: thus, l^x is *quasi-periodic*, because $l^{x+1} = l.\ l^x$.

quasi-radiate (kwā-sī-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, slightly radiate: noting the heads of some composites whose ray-florets are small and inconspicuous.

quasi-realty (kwā-sī-rē'al-ti), *n.* In *law*, things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty, but are movable in themselves, as heirlooms, title-deeds, court-rolls, etc. *Wharton.*

quasi-tenant (kwā-sī-ten'ąnt), *n.* In *law*, an undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. *Wharton.*

quasi-trustee (kwā″sī-trus-tē'), *n.* In *law*, a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee. *Wharton.*

quasje, *n.* See *coati*.

quass1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *quash*1.

quass2† (kwas), *n.* Same as *kvass*.

With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer),
As Meade Obarne and Mead Cherunk,
And the base *Quasse* by Pesants drunk.
Pimlyco or Runne Red Cap (1609), quoted in Gifford's Jonson, VII. 241.

quassation (kwa-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *quassatio*(*n*-), a shaking or beating, < *quassare*, shake, shatter: see *quash*1.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

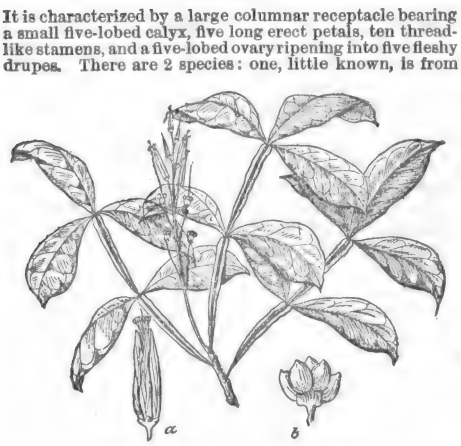
Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations*.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 68.

quassative (kwas'ą-tiv), *a.* [< L. *quassatus*, pp. of *quassare*, shake: see *quash*1.] Tremulous; easily shaken.

A Frenchman's heart is more *quassative* and subject to tremor than an Englishman's.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

Quassia (kwas'ią), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after *Quassi* or *Coissi*, a negro slave in Surinam, who used its bark as a remedy for fever. *Quassi*, *Quassy*, or *Quashy* was a common name of negroes.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Simaroubaceæ* and tribe *Simaroubeæ*.

It is characterized by a large columnar receptacle bearing a small five-lobed calyx, five long erect petals, ten thread-like stamens, and a five-lobed ovary ripening into five fleshy drupes. There are 2 species: one, little known, is from

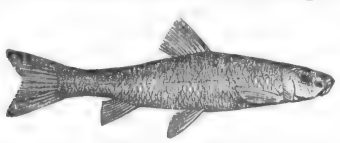


Branch of *Quassia amara*, with inflorescence.
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

tropical Africa; the other, *Q. amara*, is a tall and smooth tree of tropical America, with intensely bitter wood, bearing alternate pinnate leaves with a winged petiole, and having terminal racemes of large scarlet tubular flowers. 2. [*l. c.*] A drug, also called *bitter-wood*, consisting of the wood of *Picrasma excelsa*, and of two or three related trees; also, a medicinal preparation from these woods. The original tree was *Quassia amara*, the Surinam quassia. Its wood is still in use in France and Germany, but is largely superseded by that of the more abundant *Picrasma excelsa*, a tall tree, the bitter-ash of Jamaica and some smaller islands. A substitute for these is *Simarouba amara*, the mountain-damson or bitter damson or stavewood of the West Indies and northern South America. Quassia-wood is imported in billets, and appears in the shops in the form of chips, raspings, etc. As a remedy it possesses in the highest degree the properties of the simple bitters. Its virtues are due to the principle quassin. Cups turned from the wood impart a bitter taste to their contents, and were once popular. A sweetened infusion of quassia is useful to destroy flies. *Picrasma excelsa* has sometimes been substituted for hops in brewing, but this use is considered deleterious. See *bitter ash* (under *ash*[1]), *bitter-wood*, and *mountain-damson*.

quassia-tree (kwash′iạ-trē), *n.* Any of the trees producing the drug quassia; a bitterwood-tree.

Quassilabia (kwas-i-lā′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Brayton, 1878), < L. *quassus*, pp. of *quatere*, shake, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of catostomoid fishes of the United States; the hare-lip suckers.



Logochila (*Quassilabia*) *lacera*.

Q. lacera is the cutlips, or May, splitmouth, or rabbit-mouth sucker, a singular fish of the Ohio valley and southward, of an olivaceous or brownish color above, the sides and belly silvery, the lower fins tinged with orange, and a peculiar formation of the mouth which has suggested the name. Preferably *Logochila*.

quassin (kwas′in), *n.* [< *quassia* + *-in*[2].] The neutral bitter principle of quassia (*Picrasma excelsa*). This substance crystallizes from aqueous solutions in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of odor. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. Also called *quassiin*.

quassite (kwas′īt), *n.* [< *quassia* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *quassin*.

quasum†, *pron.* [ME., < *qua*, dial. form of *who*, + *sum*, mod. E. *some*.] Whoso.

Qua-sum this tale can beter tende,
For Cristis loue he hit amende.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

quat[1] (kwot), *v.* [< OF. *quatir*, *quattir*, *catir*, press down, strike down, plunge, sink, hide, refl. crouch, squat, hide, = It. *quattare*, dial. *cattare*, crouch, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force, < *cogere*, pp. *coactus*, press together, urge: see *cogent*. Cf. *squat*, *v.*, the same as *quat*, with a prefix; and cf. also the related *cache*[1] and *squash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To press down; subdue.

The renowne of her chastitie was such that it almost *quatted* those sparkes that heated him on to such lawlesse affection.
Greene, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxi.).

2†. To oppress; satiate.

Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other daintier fare, his relish had perhaps been something loathsome.
Philotimus, 1583. (*Nares.*)

To the stomack *quatted* with dainties al delicates seeme queasie. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 44.

3. To flatter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To squat.

quat[2]† (kwot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A pustule or pimple.—2. Figuratively, a small, shabby, or insignificant person.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense,
And he grows angry. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 11.

quat[3]† (kwot), *v. t.* [A strong pret. and pp. of *quit*, used also as inf.] To quit.

quat[3] (kwot), *p. a.* [See *quat*[3], *v.*] Quit; free; released. [Scotch.]

quat[4], *pron.* A dialectal form of *what*.

quata (kwä′tạ), *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quatch[1] (kwoch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To tell; be a telltale; peach. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quatch[1] (kwoch), *n.* [< *quatch*[1], *v.*] A word. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Noe; not a *quatch*, sad poets; doubt you
There is not greife enough without you?
Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Death of Queen Anne. (*Davies.*)

quatch[2]† (kwoch), *a.* [Cf. *quat*[1], *squat* (?).] Squat; flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the *quatch*-buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 18.

quater-cousin, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quaterfoil, *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quatern (kwā′tėrn), *a.* [< L. *quaterni*, four each, by fours, distributive, < *quattuor*, four: see *quart*[1]. Cf. *quire*[2].] Consisting of four; ★fourfold; growing by fours: as, *quatern* leaves.

quaternary (kwā-tėr′nạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours: see *quatern*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of four; arranged or grouped in fours.

Reproductive organs . . . solitary or *quaternary* in the same sporangium.
Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 966.

2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, denoting that part of the geological series which is more recent than the Tertiary; Post-tertiary. (See *Tertiary*.) The oldest division of the Quaternary is into *diluvial* and *alluvial*, by which terms are meant respectively coarse detrital material and fine detrital material—the one the result of rapid, the other of slower currents of water. The former presence of ice, both fixed and floating, over a part of the northern hemisphere, and especially in the regions where geology was earliest cultivated, has greatly complicated the question of this division of the Quaternary into subgroups or epochs. Thus *diluvial* has come to be replaced for the most part by *glacial*; and now geologists generally divide the Quaternary into *glacial* and *recent*, using the term *Pleistocene* also as the equivalent of *glacial*. The term *recent* has also as its synonym both *alluvial* and *human*. While the original basis of distinction between Tertiary and Quaternary was the fact that essentially all forms of molluscan life of the latter still survive, though a considerable percentage in the former are extinct, yet the land animals, especially mammals, of the Quaternary, the period at which they attained their culmination, are largely extinct. There is, in some areas, great difficulty in deciding whether certain formations shall be called Tertiary or Quaternary, as, for instance, in the case of the Pampean deposits, which contain great numbers of species of mammals all or nearly all extinct. These are generally considered by geologists as being of Quaternary age. 3. In *old chem.*, noting those compounds which contained four elements, as quinine, urea, etc. —4. In *math.*, containing, as a quantic, or homogeneous integral function, four variables. A surface may be called a *quaternary locus*, because defined by a quaternary equation, or one equating a quaternary quantic to zero.—**Quaternary cubic.** See *cubic*.—**Quaternary number**, ten: so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. Pythagoras, in the oath of the brotherhood, was called the revealer of the quaternary number, on account of some secret of arithmetic, possibly an abacus.—**Quaternary quadrics.** See *quadric*.

II. *n.* A group of four things.

The objections I made against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves.
Boyle, Works, I. 586.

quaternate (kwā-tėr′nāt), *a.* [< NL. *quaternatus*, < L. *quaterni*, four each: see *quatern*.] Consisting of four.—**Quaternate leaf**, a leaf that ★consists of four leaflets.

quaternion (kwā-tėr′ni-ọn), *n.* [Also *quaternion*; < L. *quaternio*(*n-*), the number four, a body or group of four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours: see *quatern*.] 1. A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things.

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. Acts xii. 4.

Myself . . . am called Anteros, or Love's enemy; the more welcome therefore to thy court, and the fitter to conduct this *quaternion*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

When and where this *quaternion* rhyme, as it is used by Berceo, was first introduced, cannot be determined.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 27.

2. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

The triads and *quaternions* with which he loaded his speech. *Scott.*

3. A fourfold quantity capable of being expressed in the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, where x, y, z, w are scalars, or real numbers, while i, j, k are vectors, or quantities whose squares are negative scalars. The calculus of such quantities is termed *quaternions*.

A *Quaternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of Four Geometrical Elements, and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of Quadrinomial Form. The science, or Calculus, of *Quaternions* is a new mathematical method wherein the foregoing conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover many new theorems, and to arrive at the solution of many difficult problems.
Sir W. Rowan Hamilton.

Conjugate of a quaternion. See *conjugate*.—**Conjugate quaternions.** See *conjugate*.—**Quaternion group.** See *group*[1].

quaternion (kwā-tėr′ni-ọn), *v. t.* [< *quaternion*, *n.*] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

The Angels themselves . . . are distinguisht and *quaterniond* into their celestiall Princedomes.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

quaternionist (kwā-tėr′ni-ọn-ist), *n.* [< *quaternion* + *-ist*.] A student of quaternions.

Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arithmetic than the *Quaternionist* does?
J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 91.

★**quaternity** (kwā-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *quaternité*; as *quatern* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being four; the condition of making up the number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. A group of four.

So that their whole scale, of all that is above body, was indeed not a trinity, but a *quarternity*, or four ranks and degrees of beings one below another.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 557.

quateron, *n.* Same as *quadroon*.

quatorzain (ka-tôr′zān), *n.* [Formerly also *quaterzayn*; < OF. *quatorzaine*, *quatorsaine*, the number fourteen, < *quatorze*, fourteen: see *quatorze*.] A stanza or poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

Put out your rush candles, you poets & rimers, and bequeath your crazed *quarterzayns* to the chandlers; for loe I here he commeth that hath broken your legs.
Nashe, quoted in Pierce Penilesse, Int., p. xxiv.

His [Drayton's] next publication is Idea's mirror; Amours in *Quatorzains*, 1594. It contains fifty-one sonnets. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 61.

quatorze (ka-tôrz′), *n.* [< F. *quatorze*, < L. *quattuordecim*, fourteen, < *quattuor*, four, + *decem*, ten: see *fourteen*.] In the game of piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because such a group of four, in the hand that holds the highest, counts fourteen points.

quatrain (kwot′rān), *n.* [Formerly also, improp., *quartrain*; < F. *quatrain*, a stanza of four lines, < *quatre*, four, < L. *quattuor* = E. *four*: see *four*.] A stanza of four lines riming alternately.

I have chosen to write my poem in *quatrains*, or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity both for the sound and number, than any other verse in use amongst us.
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

Who but Landor could have written the faultless and pathetic *quatrain*?—

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 69.

quatrayle†, *n.* [< OF. *quatre-ayle*, etc., < *quatre*, four, + *ayle*, grandfather: see *ayle*.] A male ancestor three generations earlier than one's grandfather.

Thomas Gould, . . . who died in 1520. He was the *quatrayle* of Zaccheus Gould[6], the New England immigrant.
New England Bibliopolist, I. 71.

quatre-cousin†, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quatrefoil (kat′ėr-foil), *n.* [Also *quaterfoil*, *quarterfoil*; < ME. *katrefoil*, < OF. (and F.) *quatrefeuille*, < *quatre*, four (< L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *feuille*, leaf (< L. *folium*, leaf): see *four* and *foil*[1].] 1. A leaf with four leaflets, as sometimes that of clover.

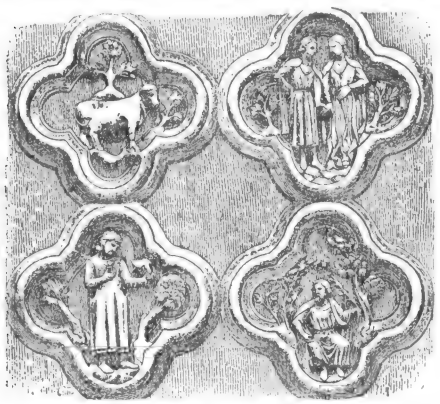
And *katrefoil*, whenne thai beth up yspronge,
Transplaunte hem into lande ydight with dounge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2. In *arch.*, an opening or a panel divided by cusps or foliations into four foils, or, more correctly, the figure formed by the cusps. This



Quatrefoils.

ornament resembles the four petals of a cruciform flower, but is certainly not derived from imitation of such a flower. Bands of small quatrefoils are much used as orna-



Quatrefoils, from west portal of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

ments in the English Perpendicular style, and sometimes in the Decorated. The same name is given also to flowers and leaves of similar form carved in relief as ornaments on moldings, etc. See also cut under *gallery*.

3. In *her.*, a four-leaved grass, or leaf divided into four leaflets, used as a bearing.—**Cross quatrefoil.** See *cross*[1].—**Double quatrefoil.** Same as *eight-foil* or *octofoil*.

quatrible†, **quatreble**†, *n.* [< OF. *quadruble, quadrouble, quadruple*, a piece of music for four voices or four instruments, < *quadruple*, fourfold.] In *med. music*, a note an octave above the mean.

quatrible† (kat'ri-bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quatribled*, ppr. *quatribling*. [< *quatrible*, *n.*] In *med. music*, to sing a quatrible. Compare *quinible*.

quatron†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quatern*. *Halliwell.*

quatto, *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quattrino (kwä-trē'nō), *n.* [It. (ML. *quatrinus*), < *quattro*, four: see *four*.] An Italian coin of about the value of a half a United States cent.

The *quattrino*, a square coin which was struck during his [Loredano's] reign.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 356, note.

quattrocentist (kwät-rō-chen'tist), *n.* [= F. *quattrocentiste*, < It. *quattrocentista*, quattrocentist, < *quattrocento* (see *quattrocento*) + *-ist*.] An Italian of the fifteenth century; specifically, an Italian artist of the style of art called quattrocento.

It was a revelation to me, and I began to trace the purity of work in the *quattrocentists* to this drilling of undeviating manipulation which fresco-painting had furnished to them. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 476.

quattrocento (kwät-rō-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., lit. 400 (< *quattro*, < L. *quattuor*, four, + *cento*, < L. *centum*, hundred), but used as an abbreviation of *mille quattrocento*, 1400, with ref. to the century (1401–1500) in question. Cf. *cinque-cento*.] **I.** *n.* The fifteenth century considered as an epoch of art or literature, and especially in connection with Italy: as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento*. The painters of the early part of the period had not yet attained the power to render their conceptions with entire freedom; but their coloring is very beautiful, and their sentiment in general nobler than that of the artists who followed them.

II. *a.* Belonging to, or living or produced in, the fifteenth century; of the style of the fifteenth century: as, *quattrocento* sculpture.

quatuor (kwat'ū-ôr), *n.* [< L. *quatuor*, prop. *quattuor*, = E. *four*: see *four*.] In *music*, a quartet.

quaught (kwâcht), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *quaght*; Sc. *waught, waucht*; origin uncertain. Cf. *quaff*.] To drink; quaff.

I *quaught*, I drinke all out.
Wyll you *quaght* with me? *Palsgrave.*

quave† (kwāv), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *queave*; < ME. *quaven*, earlier *cwavien*; akin to *quab*[1], *quap*[1]. Hence freq. *quaver*, q. v.] To quiver; shake.

The daye for drede with-drowe, and derke bicam the sonne,
The wal [veil] wagged and clef [was rent], and al the worlde *quaued*.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 61.

While thy mighte
Can keepe my harte *queavinge* or quicke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vi.

quave† (kwāv), *n.* [< ME. *quave*; < *quave*, *v.*] A shaking; trembling. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 419.

quavemire† (kwāv'mīr), *n.* [Also contr. *quamire*; < *quave* + *mire*. Cf. *quagmire, quakemire*.] Same as *quagmire*. *Palsgrave.*

A muddie *quavemire*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 653.

Howbeit, Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and *quavemires*, but sounded the retreat. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

quaver (kwā'vėr), *v.* [< ME. *quaveren*, freq. of *quave*; cf. LG. *quabbeln* = G. *quabbeln, quappeln*, quiver, tremble, freq. of the form represented by E. *quab*[1]. Cf. *quiver*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a tremulous motion; tremble; vibrate.

It semythe that the worlde is alle *qwaveryng*; it will reboyle somwher, so that I deme yonge men shall be cheryshed. *Paston Letters*, III. 174.

At the end of this Hole is a Membrane, . . . stretched like the Head of a Drum, . . . to receive the Impulse of the Sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal Motions. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 263.

If the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they [the colors] appear again. *Newton*, Opticks.

Her hand trembled, her voice *quavered* with that emotion which is not strength. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

2. To sing or sound with the wavy tones of an untrained voice, or with a distinctly tremulous tone; hence, to sing, in general; also, to perform a shake or similar melodic embellishment with the voice or an instrument.

You'd swear that Randal, in his rustic strains,
Again was *quavering* to the country swains.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, ii.

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

II. *trans.* To sing in an artless manner or with tremulous tone.

And for Musick an old hoarse singing man riding ten miles from his Cathedral to *Quaver* out the Glories of our Birth and State. *Shadwell*, The Scowrers.

We will *quaver* out Peccavimus together.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

quaver (kwā'vėr), *n.* [< *quaver*, *v.*] **1.** A quivering; a trembling.

The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a *quaver* of sensibility or a flush of righteous common sense. *R. L. Stevenson*, The English Admirals.

2. A tremulous or quivering sound or tone.

And the choristers' song, that late was so strong,
Grew a *quaver* of consternation.
Southey, Old Woman of Berkeley.

3. A shake or similar embellishment, particularly in vocal music.

I hearde a certaine French man who sung very melodiously with curious *quauers*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

It has at least received great improvements among us, whether we consider the instrument itself, or those several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it. *Addison*, The Cat-Call.

4. An eighth-note (which see).—**Quaver-rest**, in *musical notation*, same as *eighth-rest*.

quaverer (kwā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which quavers; a warbler.

quaveringly (kwā'vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quavering or tremulous manner.

quavery (kwā'vėr-i), *a.* [< *quaver* + *-y*[1].] Shaky; unstable.

A *quauery* or a maris and unstable foundacion must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre.
Horman, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

quaving† (kwā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *quavyng*; verbal n. of *quave*, *v.*] A shaking or trembling, as of the earth. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, i. 2.

quaviver†, *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *viver*.] A fish, the sea-dragon or dragonet; a kind of gurnard. See *gurnard* and *Trigla*.

Tumle, the great sea-dragon, or *quaviver*; also the gurnard, called so at Roan. *Cotgrave.*

Vive, the *quaviver*, or sea-dragon. *Cotgrave.*

Traigne, the sea-dragon, viver, *quaviver*. *Cotgrave.*

quawk (kwâk), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *squawk*.] To croak; caw. [Prov. Eng.]

quawk (kwâk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quawk*, *v.*] The qua-bird or night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*. Also *quark, squawk*. [Local, U. S.]

quay[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whey*.

quay[2] (kē), *n.* [A more recent spelling, after the F. *quay*, now *quai*, of the earlier E. *kay, key* (the mod. pron. kē prop. belongs to *key* only): see *key*[2], *kay*[2].] A landing-place; a place where vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf: usually constructed of stone, but sometimes of wood, iron, etc., along a line of coast or a river-bank or round a harbor or dock.

Make *quays*, build bridges, or repair Whitehall.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 120.

To ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port for the exclusive landing and loading of merchandise. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

quay[2] (kē), *v. t.* [< *quay*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a quay or quays.

★**quayage** (kē'āj), *n.* [Formerly *keyage*; < F. *quayage*, < *quay*, a key, quay: see *quay*[2].] Duty paid for repairing a quay, or for the use of a quay; quay-dues; wharfage.

quay-berth (kē'bėrth), *n.* A berth for a ship next to a quay.

quayed†, *a.* A manufactured form of *quailed*, past participle of *quail*[1]. *Spenser.*

que[1], *n.* Same as *cue*[2].

que[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *cow*[1]. *Halliwell.*

queach[1]† (kwēch), *v. i.* A variant of *quitch*[1].

queach[2] (kwēch), *n.* [Also *quitch*; < ME. *queche*, a thicket.] **1.** A thick bushy plot; a thorny thicket.

Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke *queche* in a depe valey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 540.

2. A plat of ground left unplowed on account of queaches or thickets. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queachy[1] (kwē'chi), *a.* [Also *queechy*; < *queach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as wet or swampy ground.

'Twixt Penwith's furthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 396.

I'n got no daughter o' my own—ne'er had one—an' I warna sorry, for they're poor *queechy* things, gells is.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, x. (*Davies.*)

queachy[2]† (kwē'chi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *quechy*; < *queach*[2] + *-y*[1].] Bushy; thick.

The owle, that hates the day and loues to flee by night,
Hath *queachie* bushes to defende him from Apollo's sight.
Turberville, That All Things Have Release.

Our bloud is changed to Inke, our haires to Quils,
Our eyes halfe buried in our *quechy* plots.
Heywood, Golden Age, v. 1.

queal[1] (kwēl), *v. i.* [An earlier and more original form of *quail*[1].] To faint away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queal[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wheal*.

quean (kwēn), *n.* [(*a*) Also dial. (Sc.) *quine*; early mod. E. *queane, quene*; < ME. *quene, quen, cwene*, < AS. *cwēne, cwȳne* (gen. *cwēnan*), prop. *cwēne*, orig. **cwīne*, a woman (L. *femina, mulier*), wife (L. *uxor*) (cf. **cwēnfugol*, a hen-bird—a doubtful word in Somner), = OS. *quena*, wife, queen (L. *regina*), harlot (L. *meretrix*), = OD. *quene*, wife, MD. *quene*, a vain or worthless woman, a barren woman, also a barren cow, D. *kween*, a barren woman, a barren cow, = MLG. *quene*, an old woman, LG. *quene*, a barren cow, a heifer, = OHG. *quena* (*quēna*), *chwena, chena*, MHG. *chone, kone, kon*, G. (obs.) *kone*, a woman, G. dial. *kan, chan*, a woman, wife, = Icel. *kvenna* = Sw. *qvinna* = Dan. *kvinde*, a woman (cf. contr. Icel. *kona*, woman, = Sw. *kona*, a harlot, = Dan. *kone*, a woman, esp. a married woman, wife), = Goth. *qinō*, a woman, wife (Gr. γυνή); the above forms being distinct from, though partly confused with (*b*) E. *queen* (L. *regina*), < ME. *queen, quen, quene, kuen, cwene, cwen*, < AS. *cwēn*, rarely *cwǣn* (gen. *cwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina, imperatrix, augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quēna, chuuēna* = Icel. *kvān, kvæn*, wife, = Goth. *kwēns*, rarely *kweins*, wife (not recorded in sense of 'queen'); both forms ult. akin to Ir. Gael. *coinne*, a woman; Gr. γυνή, a woman, female (see *gynæceum, gynarchy*, etc., *gynecocracy*, etc.); Skt. *jāni*, a wife, appar. < √ *jan* = Gr. √ γεν = L. √ *gen* = Teut. √ *ken*, bring forth: see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *genus, generate*, etc.] A woman; a female person, considered without regard to qualities or position: hence generally in a slighting use. It may be merely neutral or familiar, like *wench* (as, a sturdy *quean*, a thriving *quean*), or be used in various degrees of depreciation (= *jade, slut, harlot, strumpet*). [Eng. and Scotch.]

Hastow with som *quene* al nyght yswonke?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 18.

At churche in the charnel cheorles aren yuel to knowe,
Other a knyght fro a knaue other a *queyne* fro a queene.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 46.

Flavia, because her meanes are somewhat scant,
Doth sell her body to relieve her want,
Yet scornes to be reputed as a *quean*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

I never was ambitious
Of using congees to my daughter-queen—
A queen! perhaps a *quean!*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I see her yet, the sonsie *quean*
That lighted up my jingle.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

My young master will . . . call you slut and *quean*, if there be but a speck of soot upon his bandbox.
Scott, Abbot, iv.

queasily (kwē'zi-li), *adv.* In a queasy manner; with squeamishness.

queasiness (kwē'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit; disgust.

They did fight with *queasiness*, constrain'd,
As men drink potions. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 196.

Let them live and die in servile condition and thir scrupulous *queasiness*, if no instruction will confirme them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

queasy (kwē′zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *quaisy;* < ME. *quaysy, queysy*, causing a feeling of nausea; prob. < Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch, = Icel. *kveisa*, in comp. *idhrakveisa*, colic, = Sw. dial. *kvesa*, soreness, blister, pimple; perhaps akin to Sw. *qväsa*, bruise, wound, squash, Dan. *kvase*, squash, crush. Cf. AS. *tōcwīsan*, crush: see *squeeze*.] **1.** Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.

The Reverend Doctor Gaster found himself rather *queasy* in the morning, therefore preferred breakfasting in bed.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, vii.

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

And even so in a manner these instruments make a man's wit so soft and smooth, so tender and *quaisy*, that they be less able to brook strong and tough study.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 27.

I am so *queasy*-stomached
I cannot taste such gross meat.
Massinger, Bondman, ii. 2.

Is there cause why these men should overween, and be so *queasie* of the rude multitude, lest their deepe worth should be undervalu'd for want of fit umpires?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Deprecation which is unusual even for the *queasy* modesty of sixteenth-century dedications.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. vi.

3. Apt to cause nausea; occasioning uncomfortable feelings; hence, requiring to be delicately handled; ticklish; nice.

Those times are somewhat *queasy* to be touched.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 19.

I was not my own man again for the rest of the voyage. I had a *queasy* sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 132.

4. Short; brief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queazen† (kwē′zn), *v. t.* [For **queasen*, < *queas(y)* + *-en*[1].] To make queasy; sicken.

The spirable odor and pestilent steame . . . would have *queazened* him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173).

quebas†, *n.* An old game.

Every afternoon at my Lady Briefs and my Lady Meanwell's at ombre and *quebas*.
Etheredge, She Would if she Could, iii. 3.

Quebec group. In *geol.*, a division of the lower Paleozoic established by the Canada Geological Survey, of very uncertain value. It was divided into three parts, the Lévis, Lauzon, and Sillery beds, which were regarded by Logan and Billings as mostly of the age of the Calciferous and Chazy rocks of New York. Recent researches have shown that these rocks include beds from the Cambrian to the top of the Lower Silurian.

Quebec oak. See *oak*.

quebracho (ke-brä′chō), *n.* [Pg., contr. from *quebra-hacho*, < *quebrar*, break, + *hacha, facha*, ax; Sp. *quebracho:* so called in allusion to the hardness of the wood: see *hatchet*.] The name of several hard-wooded South American trees of economic value. The white quebracho (*quebracho blanco*) is *Macaglia Quebracho-blanco*, best known for its medicinal bark. (See *quebracho bark*, under *bark*[2].) The red quebracho (*quebracho colorado*) is *Quebrachia Lorentzii*, of the La Plata region. Its wood and bark form an important tanning-material, very rapid in action, exported to Europe in bulk and in extract. Its timber is extremely hard and strong. Another quebracho is *Iodina rhombifolia* of the *Santalaceæ* (*quebracho flojo*), its wood and bark being mixed with the last.—**Quebracho gum**, the dried juice or watery extract of *Quebrachia Lorentzii*. It is used for the relief of dyspnœa.

quebrada (ke-brä′dä), *n.* [Sp., broken, uneven ground, prop. fem. of *quebrado*, pp. of *quebrar*, break.] A gorge; a ravine; a defile: a word occasionally used by writers in English on Mexican and South American physical geography, and by the Spanish Americans themselves, with about the same meaning as *barranca*.

quecchet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quitch*[1].

quech (kweċh), *n.* Same as *quaigh*. [Scotch.]

queckt, *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *querken*.] A blow (?).

But what and the ladder slyppe, . . .
And yf I fall I catche a *quecke*,
I may fortune to breke my necke, . . .
Nay, nay, not so!
Enterlude of Youth. (*Halliwell.*)

queckshoest, *n.* See *quelquechose*.

quedt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *quede, queed, quead, quad, quaad, queth*, < AS. **cwēd* = OFries. *quad* = MD. *quaed*, D. *kwaad* = MLG. *quat*, LG. *quaad*, bad; otherwise found in the neuter, as a noun, AS. **cwēd, cweád*, filth, dung, = MD. *quaed, quaet, quat, kat* = OHG. *quat*, MHG. *quāt, kāt, quōt, kōt*, G. *kot, koth*, filth, dirt, mud.] **I.** *a.* Bad; evil.

II. *n.* **1.** Evil; harm.

For to deme quike and dede
He scal come to gode and *quede*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. An evil person; especially, the evil one; the devil.

A shrew; an evil person.
Namly an eyre [heir] that ys a *qued*,
That desyreth hys fadrys ded.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

And lete me neuere falle in boondis of the *queed!*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Quedius (kwē′di-us), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832).] A notable genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*, having the prothoracic stigmata each covered by a triangular lamella. About 120 species have been described, the majority from Europe, but many from Asia and America; 18 are found in America north of Mexico. Most of them have the ordinary rove-beetle habits, but *Q. dilatatus* breeds in hornets' nests in Europe, and will also eat honey.

quedshipt, *n.* [ME. *quedschipe, queadschipe;* < *qued* + *-ship*.] Badness; evilness. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 310.

queed[1], *n.* A dialectal variant of *quid*[1]. *Halliwell.*

queed[2]†, *n.* See *qued*.

queen[1] (kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *queen, quen, quene, ★qwhene, whene, kuen, cwene, cwen*, < AS. *cwēn*, rarely *cwēn* (gen. *cwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina, imperatrix, augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quēna, chuuēna*, wife, = Icel. *kvān, kvæn*, wife, = Goth. *kwēns*, rarely *kweins*, wife (not recorded in the sense of 'queen'). See *quean*.] **1.** The consort of a king.

Thursdaye, the laste daye of Apryll, to Lasheles, where lyethe *quene* Elyanour of Englonde, and in an abbey of her awne foundacyon. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 4.

I'll undertake to make thee Henry's *queen*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 117.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a realm; a female sovereign. In countries under monarchical rule females are sometimes excluded from the throne, and seldom if ever succeed in direct lineal descent. In the line of succession to the British throne the eldest son of the sovereign is the heir, to the exclusion of older sisters; but a daughter who has no brothers succeeds, to the exclusion of younger brothers of her father or their male descendants. The exceptionally long reign of Queen Victoria (who succeeded in right of her deceased father, the Duke of Kent, to the exclusion of his younger brothers) has familiarized English-speaking communities of the present day with the form *queen's* instead of *king's* in such phrases as *queen's counsel, the queen's English*, etc.

Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia,
Absolute *queen*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 11.

Now what I am ye know right well — your *Queen*,
To whom . . . ye did promise full
Allegiance and obedience to the death.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, a woman who is chief or preeminent among others; one who presides: as, *queen* of beauty; *queen* of the May (see *May-queen*).

Venus, the *queen* of Love, was but thy figure,
And all her graces prophecies of thine.
Shirley, Traitor, iii. 3.

Isabel, thro' all her placid life,
The *queen* of marriage, a most perfect wife.
Tennyson, Isabel.

4. Hence, anything personified as chief or greatest, when considered as possessing female attributes.

The Cathedrall Church of this Citie [Amiens] is dedicated to our Lady, being the very *Queene* of al the Churches in France. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 15.

Show this *queen* of cities that so fair
May yet be foul. *Cowper*, Task, i. 727.

Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was *queen* of land and sea.
Domett, Christmas Hymn.

5. In *entom.*, a queen bee or queen ant.—**6.** A playing-card on which a queen is depicted.

The knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins (oh shameful chance!) the *Queen* of Hearts.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 88.

7. In *chess*, the piece which is by far the most powerful of all for attack. See *chess*[1]. Abbreviated *Q.*—**8.** A variety of roofing-slate, measuring 3 feet long and 2 feet wide. Compare *duchess*, 2.—**Court of Queen's Bench.** See *Court of King's Bench*, under *court*.—**Dollar queen**, in *apiculture*, an untested queen bee, bred from a purely bred mother that has mated with one of her own race: so called because the standard price was supposed to be one dollar. The price of dollar queens, however, varies from 75 cents to $2. *Phin*, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57.—**Keeper of the Queen's prison.** See *Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench*, under *marshal*.—**Marshal of the queen's household.** See *marshal*.—**Problem of the queens.** See *problem*.—**Queen Anne's bounty.** See *bounty*.—**Queen Anne style**, in *arch.*, the style which obtained in England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and produced many commodious and dignified buildings, particularly in domestic architecture; also, specifically, a nondescript style purporting to follow the above, and reproducing some of the exterior forms and ornaments of the original, much in vogue in the United States, especially for suburban cottages, from about 1880.—**Queen bee.** See *bee*.—**Queen closer.** See *closer*[1] (*b*).—**Queen consort.** See *consort*[1].—**Queen dowager**, the widow of a deceased king.—**Queen mother**, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—**Queen of heaven.** (*a*) A title often given to the goddess Astarte or Ashtoreth.

The women knead their dough to make cakes to the *queen of heaven*, . . . that they may provoke me to anger.
Jer. vii. 18.

With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, *queen of heaven*, with crescent horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

(*b*) Among Roman Catholics, a title given to the Virgin Mary.—**Queen of the May**, a young girl crowned with flowers and enthroned as the central figure of the May-day sports.—**Queen regent, queen regnant**, a queen who holds the crown in her own right, or a queen who reigns as regent.—**Queen's advocate.** Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).—**Queen's color**, in the British army, one of the pair of colors belonging to every regiment. In the line it is a union jack charged with some regimental devices; in the Guards it is a crimson flag, sometimes having the jack in the dexter chief, but always having the royal cipher and regimental devices. See *color*, and *a pair of colors*, under *pair*[1]. *Boutell*, English Heraldry.—**Queen's counsel, enemy, gambit.** See *counsel*, etc.—**Queen's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence*.—**Queen's gap**, a gap in a dam, a style of fishway used in British waters. It has been occasionally used in America for alewives. In low dams it answers well for salmon.—**Queen's herb**†, snuff: so called (in the latter part of the sixteenth century) because Catharine de' Medici acquired a taste for it soon after the introduction of tobacco into France.—**Queen's keys.** See *key*[1].—**Queen's messenger.** See *messenger*.—**The queen's English.** See *English*.—**The queen's peace.** See *peace*.

queen[1] (kwēn), *v.* [< *queen*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the queen; act the part or character of a queen; domineer: with an indefinite *it*.

A three-pence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen it*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 37.

Xerxes went out of his way with his army to do homage to the great plane-tree that *queened it* in the desert alone.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 85.

II. *trans.* **1.** In *chess*, to make a queen of: said of a pawn on its reaching the eighth square.—**2.** In *apiculture*, to supply with a queen; introduce a queen to: said of a colony of bees. *Phin*, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57.

queen[2] (kwēn), *n.* Same as *quin*.

In England one hears such names for scallops as "fan-shells," "frills," or "*queens*" in South Devon, according to Montagu; and on the Dorset coast the fishermen call them "squinns." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 565.

queen-apple (kwēn′ap″l), *n.* A variety of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

queen-cell (kwēn′sel), *n.* The cell of a honeycomb destined for a queen or female larva. It is larger than the other cells, and generally placed on the edge of the comb, and is said to be provisioned with richer food, the so-called royal jelly.

queen-conch (kwēn′kongk), *n.* The giant stromb or conch, *Strombus gigas;* the fountain-shell, used to make conch-coral, porcelain, etc.

queencraft (kwēn′kräft), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen; kingcraft as practised by a female sovereign.

Elizabeth showed much *queencraft* in procuring the votes of the nobility. *Fuller.*

Queen-day (kwēn′dā), *n.* The Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; Lady-day.

queendom (kwēn′dum), *n.* [< *queen*[1] + *-dom*.] **1.** The condition or character of a queen; queenly rule, power, or dignity.

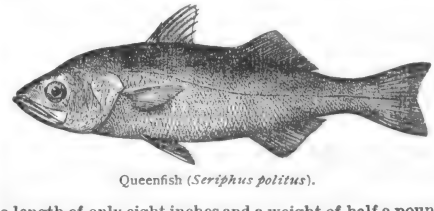
Will thy *queendom* all lie hid
Meekly under either lid?
Mrs. Browning, The Dead Pan.

2. The realm or the subjects of a queen.

The mother sat at the head of the table, and regarded her *queendom* with a smile.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 9.

[Rare in both uses.]

queenfish (kwēn′fish), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Seriphus politus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is a food-fish of good quality, but too small to be of much economic importance, reaching



Queenfish (*Seriphus politus*).

a length of only eight inches and a weight of half a pound. The body is compressed, and covered with rather large deciduous scales. The two dorsal fins are separate; the

color is bluish above, silvery below, yellow on the belly, with yellowish vertical fins, and blackish at the base of the pectorals.

queen-gold (kwēn′gōld), *n.* A royal duty or revenue once enjoyed by every queen of England during her marriage with the king.

queenhood (kwēn′hůd), *n.* [< *queen* + *-hood.*] The state or rank of a queen; the dignity of character becoming a queen.

> With all grace
> Of womanhood and *queenhood.*
> *Tennyson,* Geraint.

queening (kwē′ning), *n.* [Appar. < *queen* + *-ing*[3]; but perhaps connected with *quine, quince.*] A name of several varieties of apple: one is distinguished as the *winter queening.*

> The *winter queening* is good for the table.
> *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

queenite (kwē′nīt), *n.* [< *queen* + *-ite*[2].] A partizan of Queen Caroline in her differences with her husband, George IV.

> He thought small beer at that time of some very great patriots and *Queenites.*
> *Southey,* The Doctor, interchapter xvi. (*Davies.*)

queenlet (kwēn′let), *n.* [< *queen* + *-let.*] A petty or insignificant queen.

> In Prussia there is a Philosophe King, in Russia a Philosophe Empress; the whole North swarms with kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper.
> *Carlyle,* Misc., III. 216. (*Davies.*)

queen-lily (kwēn′lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phædranassa.* *P. chloracra* is a handsome cultivated species from Peru, with flowers 2 inches long, the short tube greenish, the segments of the limb purplish rose-color tipped with green.

queenliness (kwēn′li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity; stateliness.

queenly (kwēn′li), *a.* [< *queen* + *-ly*[1].] Like a queen; befitting a queen; suitable to a queen.

> An anthem for the *queenliest* dead that ever died so young.
> *Pope,* Lenore.

queenly (kwēn′li), *adv.* [< *queenly, a.*] Like a queen; in the manner of a queen.

> *Queenly* responsive when the loyal hand
> Rose from the clay it work'd in as she past.
> *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

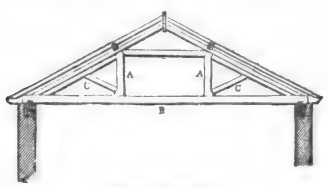
queen-mother (kwēn′muтн″ėr), *n.* See *queen.*—**Queen-mother herb**†, tobacco.

queen-of-the-meadows (kwēn′ov-thē-med′ōz), *n.* The English meadow-sweet, *Ulmaria Ulmaria,* an herb a yard high, with pinnate leaves, and a compound cyme of very numerous small yellowish-white sweet-scented flowers; also, rarely, the American meadow-sweet, *Spiræa salicifolia.*

queen-of-the-prairie (kwēn′ov-thē-prā′ri), *n.* A tall American herb, *Filipendula rubra,* of meadows and prairies in the interior. Its pinnate leaves, which are fragrant when bruised, are chiefly near the ground. It bears an ample panicled compound cyme of handsome crowded peach-pink flowers.

queen-pine†, *n.* The pineapple. Also called *king-pine.*

queen-post (kwēn′pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a



Queen-post Roof.
A A, queen-posts; *B*, tie-beam; *C C*, struts or braces.

roof, or in a trussed partition or other truss, when there are two such posts. When there is only a single post it is called a *king-post* or *crown-post.* Also called *prick-post.*—**Queen-post stay,** in a railroad-car, a rod or bar fastened to a queen-post to secure it against any lateral movement.—**Secondary queen-posts,** a kind of truss-posts set in pairs, each at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of hanging the tie-beam below. Also called *side-posts.*

queen's-arm (kwēnz′ärm), *n.* A musket.

> Agin the chimbley crook-necks hung;
> An' in amongst 'em rusted
> The ole *queen's-arm* thet gran'ther Young
> Fetched back frum Concord busted.
> *Lowell,* The Courtin'.

queen's-delight (kwēnz′dē-līt″), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Stillingia sylvatica,* family *Euphorbiaceæ,* native of the southern United States. It has clustered stems from 1 to 3 feet high, springing from a thick woody root. The latter is an officinal alterative. Also *queen's-root.*

queen's-flower (kwēnz′flou″ėr), *n.* The bloodwood or jarool, *Lagerstrœmia Flos-Reginæ,* a medium-sized tree of the East Indies, etc., in those regions often planted. The panicled flowers are each 2 or 3 inches in diameter, rose-colored in the morning, becoming purple by evening.

queenship (kwēn′ship), *n.* [< *queen* + *-ship.*] The position or dignity of a queen.

> Neither did I at any time so far forget myself in my exaltation or received *queenship* but that I always looked for such an alteration as I now find.
> *Queen Ann Boleyn's last Letter to King Henry* (quoted by [Addison in Spectator, No. 397).

Queensland ebony, see *Maba;* **hemp,** see *Sida;* **laurel,** see *Pittosporum;* **nut, nut-tree,** see *Macadamia;* **olive, poplar,** etc., see *olive,* etc.; **plum,** see *Owenia,* 1.

queen's-lily (kwēnz′lil″i), *n.* **1.** See *Kniphofia.*—2. The Mexican lily. See *lily.*

queen's-metal (kwēnz′met″al), *n.* An alloy of which the chief ingredient is tin, answering the purposes of Britannia metal, and somewhat finer and harder than pewter. The proportions of the ingredients vary.

queen's-pigeon (kwēnz′pij″on), *n.* A large and handsome ground-pigeon, *Goura victoriæ:* so named from the Queen of England. See *Goura.* Also called *Victoria crown-pigeon.*

queen's-root (kwēnz′röt), *n.* Same as *queen's-delight.*

queen-stitch (kwēn′stich), *n.* A simple pattern in embroidery, made by a square of four stitches drawn within another larger one made in the same way. A checker pattern is produced by a series of these.

queen's-ware (kwēnz′wār), *n.* A variety of Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as *cream-colored ware.* See *Wedgwood ware,* under *ware*[2].

queen's-yellow (kwēnz′yel″ō), *n.* The yellow subsulphate of mercury; turpeth-mineral.

queen-truss (kwēn′trus), *n.* A truss framed with queen-posts.

queequehatch, *n.* Same as *quickhatch.*

queer[1] (kwēr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quire;* < LG. *queer, quer,* cross, transverse (> *quere,* obliquity), = MHG. G. *quer,* cross, transverse (> *quere,* obliquity), OHG. MHG. *twer,* cross, transverse (> *twer,* obliquity); a variant, without the final guttural, of OHG. *dwerah, dwerih, dwereh, dwerh, thwerah, thwereh, twerh,* MHG. *dwerch, twerch,* G. *zwerch-* = AS. *thweorh,* cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär* = Dan. *tvær,* cross, obtuse, = Goth. *thwairhs,* angry, = Icel. *thverr,* neut. *thvert,* > ME. *thwert, thwart,* E. *thwart,* transverse, transversely: see *thwart,* which is thus a doublet of *queer.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Appearing, behaving, or feeling otherwise than is usual or normal; odd; singular; droll; whimsical; quaint.

> The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
> The mosque of Mahound, or some *queer* pagod.
> *Pope,* Satires of Donne, iv. 239.
>
> The *queerest* shape that e'er I saw,
> For flent a wame it had ava'.
> *Burns,* Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. Open to suspicion; doubtful in point of honesty. [Colloq.]

> You drive a *queer* bargain with your friends, and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
> *Thackeray.*
>
> "We've seen his name—the old man's—on some very *queer* paper," says B. with a wink to J.
> *Thackeray,* Philip, iv.

3. Counterfeit; worthless. [Slang.]

> Put it about in the right quarter that you'll buy *queer* bills by the lump. *Dickens,* Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

4. Having a sensation of sudden or impending illness; sick or languid. [Colloq.]

> Little of all we value here
> Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
> Without both feeling and looking *queer.*
> *O. W. Holmes,* The Deacon's Masterpiece.

A queer fish. See *fish*[1].—**Queer Street,** an imaginary place, where persons in financial or other difficulties, and flighty, uncertain, and "shady" characters generally, are feigned to live. [Slang.]

> A fair friend of ours has removed to *Queer-street;* . . . you'll soon be an orphan-in-law.
> *Dickens,* Dombey and Son, xl.
>
> I am very high in *Queer Street* just now, ma'am, having paid your bills before I left town.
> *Kingsley,* Two Years Ago, xiv. (*Davies.*)

= **Syn. 1.** *Strange, Odd,* etc. (see *eccentric*), curious, extraordinary, unique, fantastic.

II. *n.* Counterfeit money; "green goods." [Slang.]—**To shove the queer,** to pass counterfeit money. [Slang.]

queer[1] (kwēr), *v. t.* [< *queer*[1], *a.*] **1.** To banter; ridicule; deride. [Slang.]

> Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
> Booze in the ken, or at the spellken hustle?
> Who *queer* a flat? *Byron,* Don Juan, xi. 19.

> A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin,
> *Queering* the threadbare curate, let him in.
> *Colman the Younger.*

2. To puzzle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1]. *Cotgrave.*

queer[3] (kwēr), *n.* [Formerly also *quare;* prob. ult. < L. *quadrus,* square: see *quarry*[1], *square.*] One of the joints or division-planes of queery rock. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queerer (kwēr′ėr), *n.* One who banters or ridicules. [Slang.]

> 'Twould be most tedious to describe
> The common-place of this facetious tribe,
> These wooden wits, these Quizzers, *Queerers,* Smokers,
> These practical nothing-so-easy Jokers.
> *Colman the Younger.*

queerity (kwēr′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *quearity;* < *queer*[1] + *-ity.*] Queerness. [Rare.]

> No Person whatsoever shall be admitted [to the "Ugly Club"] without a visible *Quearity* in his Aspect, or peculiar Cast of Countenance. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 17.

queerly (kwēr′li), *adv.* In a queer, odd, or singular manner.

queerness (kwēr′nes), *n.* The state or character of being queer.

queery (kwēr′i), *a.* [Formerly also *quarey;* < *queer*[3] + *-y*[1].] Breaking up in cuboidal masses, as rocks in various quarries. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queest (kwēst), *n.* [Also *queast, quest, quist,* formerly *quoist,* also corruptly *quease, queeze, quice;* < ME. *quysht,* prob. a contr. form of *cushat.*] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Askes beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge
> Of foule as of the douve, a *quysht* outake [excepted].
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

queet[1] (kwēt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *coot.*] The coot, *Fulica atra.* [Prov. Eng.]

queet[2] (kwēt), *n.* [Also *quit, cuit, cute, coot;* origin obscure.] An ankle. [Scotch.]

> The first an' step that she stepp'd in,
> She stepped to the *queet.*
> *The Drowned Lovers* (Child's Ballads, II. 179).
>
> The second brother he stepped in,
> He stepped to the *quit;*
> Then out he jump'd upo' the bank,
> Says, "This water 's wond'rous deep."
> *Bondsey and Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 379).

queez-madam (kwēz′mad″am), *n.* [F. *cuisse-madame.*] The cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear. [Scotch.]

> He'll glowr at an auld-warld barkit aik-snag as if it were a *queez-maddam* in full bearing. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxi.

queff, quegh, queigh, *n.* Same as *quaigh.*

queint[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint.*

queint[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *quench.* *Chaucer.*

queintise†, *n.* A variant of *quaintise.*

quekeborde†, *n.* [ME., appar. as if **quickboard,* < *quick* + *board.*] An old game, prohibited under Edward IV. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 512.

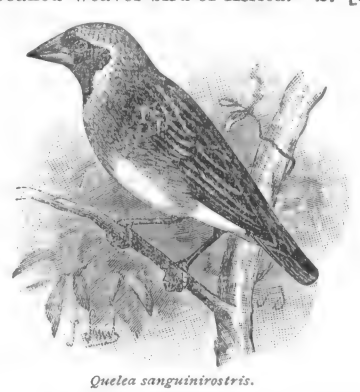
Quekett's indicator. See *indicator,* 1 (*c*).

quelch (kwelch), *n.* [Cf. *squelch.*] A blow; a bang. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quele[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *quail*[1], *queal.*

quele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel.*

quelea (kwē′lē-ą), *n.* [African (?).] **1.** The crimson-beaked weaver-bird of Africa.—**2.** [*cap.*]



Quelea sanguinirostris.

[NL. (Reichenbach, 1850).] A genus of African weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ,* containing such species as the above, *Q. sanguinirostris.*

quell (kwel), *v.* [< ME. *quellen,* < AS. *cwellan* (= OS. *quellian* = OHG. *quellan, cwellan, quellen, chellen, chelen,* MHG. *chwellen, chollen, quellen, queln, koln,* G. *quälen* = Icel. *kvelja* = Sw. *qvälja*), kill, lit. cause to die, causal of *cwelan,* etc., die, E. *queal,* now usually *quail:*

see *quail*[1]. The common identification of *quell* with *kill*[1], of which it is said to be the earlier form, is erroneous.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to die; put to death; kill; slay.

Take heed that thou reveal it ere thou be *quelled* to death. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

The dokes criden as men wolde hem *quelle*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 570.

Hee lete catch the King & kyllen hym soone, And his Princes of price prestlich hee *quelde*. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 925.

Treading one vpon another, they *quelled* to death . . . a multitude of the common souldiours. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

And *quell'd* the Snakes which round his [William's] Cradle ran. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 9.

2. To cause to cease; subdue; crush: as, to *quell* an insurrection.

Appointed . . . to *quell* seditions and tumults. *Atterbury*.

The mutiny was *quelled* with much less difficulty than had been feared. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To reduce to peace or inaction; quiet; allay.

But Consideration is of greater Use, as it suggests Arguments from Reason to *quell* and allay the sudden heat of Passions. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

Me Agamemnon urg'd to deadly hate; 'Tis past — I *quell* it; I resign to fate. *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 144.

Caroline refused tamely to succumb. . . . Bent on victory over a mortal pain, she did her best to *quell* it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

4†. To dash out, destroy.

They fighten, and bryngen hors and man to grounde, And with hire axes oute the braynes *quelle*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 46.

=Syn. 2. To overpower, put down, lay, smother.—3. To calm, compose.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To die; perish.

Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. To abate.

Winter's wrath beginnes to *quell*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

quell (kwel), *n.* [< *quell*, *v.*] **1†.** Murder. [Rare.]

What cannot you and I . . . put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great *quell*? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 72.

2. Power or means of quelling or subduing. [Rare and poetical.]

Awfully he [Love] stands, A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands; No sight can bear the lightning of his bow. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

queller (kwel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *queller*, < AS. *cwellere*, a killer, < *cwellan*, kill: see *quell*.] **1†.** One who quells or kills; a slayer.

And our posterite shalbe reproued as children of homecides, ye of regicides, and prince *quellers*. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Mrs. Quickly. Murder! . . . thou art a honey-seed [homicide], a man-*queller*, and a woman-*queller*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 59.

2. One who subdues or crushes.

Hail, Son of the Most High, heir of both worlds, *Queller* of Satan! *Milton*, P. R., iv. 634.

quelliot, *n.* [< Sp. *cuello*, a ruff.] A kind of ruff.

Our rich mockado doublet, with our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish *quellio* ruffs. *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 4.

quelm, *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whelm*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

quelquechose (kelk'shōz), *n.* [Also *quelkchose* (also *queckshoes*, *keckshose*, *kickshose*, *kickshaws*, etc.: see *kickshaw*), < F. *quelquechose*, something, < *quelque*, some, + *chose*, thing: see *chose*[2]. Cf. *kickshaw*.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

Only let me love none, no, not the sport, From country grass to confitures of court, Or city's *quelque-choses*, let not report My mind transport. *Donne*, Love's Usury.

quemet†, *a.* [ME., also *quem*, *cweme*, earlier *i-queme*, *i-cweme*, < AS. *gecwēme*, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, fit (cf., with diff. prefix, OHG. *biquāmi*, MHG. *bequæme*, G. *bequem*, fit), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *cuman* (pret. **cwam*, *com*), come: see *come*, and cf. *become* and *comely*.] Pleasing; agreeable.

Wherfore I beqwethe me to your *qweme* spouse, To lyue with in lykyng to my lyfes ende. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

quemet†, *v.* [ME. *quemen*, < AS. *cwēman*, also *gecwēman*, please, satisfy, propitiate, < *gecwēme*, pleasing, becoming: see *queme*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To become; suit; fit; satisfy; please.

That [virtue] is approperid into noo degree, But the firste Fadir in magestee, Which may his heires deeme hem that him *queme*, Al were he mytre, corone, or diademe. *Chaucer*, Gentleness, l. 20.

God ȝeue us grace in oure lyuynge To serue oure God, & Marie to *qweeme*. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

Parys full pristly with preciouse araye Worshippit that worthy in wedys full riche, As *qwemet* for a qwene & qwaintly atyret, That Priam hade purueit & to the place sent. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

Such merimake holy Saints doth *queme*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

II. *intrans.* To become; come to be.

To *qweme* qwyt of all other, To skape out of skathe and sklaunder to falle. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1809.

quemful†, *a.* [ME., < *queme* + *-ful*.] Becoming; fit.

Now, sothely, na thyng bot a lathynge of all this werldis blysse, of all fleschely lykynges in thi herte, and a *qwemfull* langynge with a thristy ȝernyng to heuenly joye. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Haile! *quemfull* Queene, quaintly shape! Moste of all Macedoine menskfull Ladie! *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 582.

quemly†, *adv.* [ME., < *queme* + *-ly*[2].] In a pleasing or fitting manner.

The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes Of qwhete, & of qwhite syluer, *qwemly* to-gedur. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11783.

★**quench** (kwench), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quenched*, formerly also *queint*. [< ME. *quenchen* (pret. *quenche*, *queynte*), < AS. *cwencan* (also, in comp., *ā-cwencan*), quench, put out, causal of **cwincan* (pret. **cwanc*), in comp. *ā-cwincan* (= OFries. *kwinka*), go out, be extinguished; cf. **cwīnan* (pret. **cwān*), in comp. *ā-cwīnan*, go out, be extinguished.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To extinguish or put out, as fire.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn To ashes, ere our blood shall *quench* that fire. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 345.

The taper, *quenched* so soon, Had ended merely in a snuff, not stink. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 112.

2. To extinguish or allay; stop; put an end to, as thirst.

The gentle deare returnd the selfe-same way, Thinking to *quench* her thirst at the next brooke. *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxvii.

In lavish streams to *quench* a country's thirst. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 175.

3†. To relieve the thirst of.

A bottle of ale, to *quench* me, rascal. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

4. To suppress; stifle; check; repress; destroy: as, to *quench* a passion or emotion.

The supposition of the lady's death Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 241.

Parthians should, the next year, tame The proud Lucanians, and nigh *quench* their Name. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As I have much *quenched* my senses, and disused my body from pleasure, and so tried how I can endure to be my own grave, so I try now how I can suffer a prison. *Donne*, Letters, xxviii.

5. To lay or place in water, as a heated iron. See *temper*.

In *quenching* a tool of which one portion is thick and another thin, the thickest part should generally be the first to enter the water. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 323.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be extinguished; go out.

Right anon on of the fyres *queynte*, And quykede agayn, and after that anon That other fyr was queynt, and al agon. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1476.

Zif he be chosen to ben Prelate, and is not worthi, is Lampe *quenchethe* anon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

That hand shall burn in never-*quenching* fire. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5. 109.

2. To lose zeal; cool; become cool.

Dost thou think in time She will not *quench*? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5. 47.

★**quench**† (kwench), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

The same *quench* he hath cast Upon my life shall quite put out his fame. *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

quenchable (kwen'cha-bl), *a.* [< *quench* + *-able*.] Capable of being quenched or extinguished.

quench-coal† (kwench'kōl), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*, + obj. *coal*.] Anything which quenches or extinguishes fire: applied figuratively to a cold, heartless professor of religion.

Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much *quench-coal*; is hardly fired, soon cooled. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 71.

You are *quench-coal*; no sparkle of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth. *D. Rogers*.

quencher (kwen'chėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which quenches or extinguishes.

A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 514.

You would-be *quenchers* of the light to be! *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. That which quenches thirst; a draught or drink. [Slang.]

The modest *quencher*, . . . coming close upon the heels of the temperate beverage he had discussed at dinner, awakened a slight degree of fever. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxv.

At the bottom [of the hill], however, there is a pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest *quencher*, for the down air is provocative of thirst. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

quench-fire† (kwench'fīr), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] A machine for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and machines, arithmetical wheeles, *quench-fires*, and new harp. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 10, 1667.

quenching (kwen'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quench*, *v.*] **1.** The act of extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

Some outward cause fate hath perhaps design'd, Which to the soul may utter *quenching* bring. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

2. In *metal.*, a method of producing a hard crust on molten metal for convenience in removing it in small plates or disks, called sometimes *rosettes*, instead of allowing it to solidify in one mass. See *rosette*.—**Quenching-tub**, a vessel of water placed beside a blacksmith's forge for cooling or tempering the irons.

quenchless (kwench'les), *a.* [< *quench* + *-less*.] That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable: as, *quenchless* fire or fury.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland, I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 28.

His hate Is *quenchless* as his wrongs. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, v.

quenchlessly (kwench'les-li), *adv.* In a quenchless manner.

quenchlessness (kwench'les-nes), *n.* The state of being quenchless or unquenchable.

quenchure†, *n.* [ME., also *quenchour*; irreg. < *quench* + *-ure*.] The act of quenching.

Whanne ȝe haue do ȝoure *quenchour*, putte alle the watris togidere. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

quenelle (kę-nel'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a forcemeat ball made of a rich and delicately seasoned paste of chicken, veal, or the like. Quenelles are usually served as entrées.

quenouille-training (kę-nö'lyė-trā'ning), *n.* [F. *quenouille* = It. *connochia*, < ML. *conucula*, *colucula*, a distaff, dim. of L. *colus*, a distaff.] In *hort.*, a mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff in shape.

quenstedtite (kwen'stet-īt), *n.* [Named after F. A. *Quenstedt* (1809–89), a German geologist and mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals of a reddish-violet color: it is found in Chili.

quentise†, *n.* Same as *quaintise*.

quequer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quiver*[2].

quercetic (kwėr-set'ik), *a.* [< *quercet*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Produced from quercetin: as, *quercetic* acid.

quercetine, *n.* Same as *quercitin*.

quercetum (kwėr-sē'tum), *n.* [L., an oak-wood, < *quercus*, an oak: see *Quercus*.] A collection of living oaks, as in a botanical garden. The word is so applied in the Kew Gardens.

quercine (kwėr'sin), *a.* [< LL. *quercinus*, of the oak, of oak-leaves, < L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*.] Of or pertaining to the oak.

Quercineæ (kwėr-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1816), < L. *quercinus*, of the oak, + *-eæ*.] A group of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs sometimes regarded as a family and sometimes as a tribe, typified by the genus *Quercus*, and including the genera *Castanea*, *Castanopsis*, and *Fagus*, and therefore equivalent to the present recognized family *Fagaceæ*. By some authors, however, it has been made to embrace the genera *Corylus*, *Ostrya*, and *Carpinus*, which together constitute the tribe *Coryleæ* of the family *Betulaceæ*. In this expanded form it is no longer recognized as a natural group. See the several genera, *Betulaceæ*, and *Fagaceæ*.

★**quercitannic** (kwėr-si-tan'ik), *a.* [< L. *quercus*, oak, + E. *tannic*.] Denoting a tannin.

The tannin of the quercitron, or *quercitannic* acid.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 101.

quercite (kwėr'sīt), *n.* [< L. *quercus*, an oak, + *-ite*².] A crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, derived from acorns, which resembles the sugars in that it is sweet and optically active, but does not ferment with yeast or reduce metallic salts.

quercitin (kwėr'si-tin), *n.* [Accom. from *quercitron*, as if < L. *quercetum*, an oak-wood (< *quercus*, an oak), + *-in*².] A substance derived from quercitrin by the action of mineral acids.

quercitrin (kwėr'sit-rin), *n.* [< *quercitr(on)* + *-in*².] A glucoside, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$, which forms yellow crystalline needles or tablets. It is the coloring principle of quercitron-bark. Also ★called *quercitrone*.

quercitron (kwėr'sit-ron), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *quercus*, an oak, + *citrus*, a tree of the lemon kind: see *citron*.] **1.** The black or dyers' oak, *Quercus velutina*, a tree from 70 to 100 feet high, common through the eastern half of the United States and in southern Canada. Its wood is of some value, and its bark is of considerable importance. The latter, though outwardly dark, is inwardly yellow, whence the tree is also called *yellow* or *yellow-bark oak*.

2. The bark of this tree. It contains, in the principle quercitrin, a yellow dye, which is now used in the form of a preparation called *flavin*. It is also used for tanning, and occasionally in medicine, but the coloring matter hinders these applications.

quercitron-bark (kwėr'sit-ron-bärk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 2.

quercitron-oak (kwėr'sit-ron-ōk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 1.

quercivorous (kwėr-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *quercus*, an oak, + *vorare*, devour.] In *zoöl.*, feeding on the oak, as an insect.

Quercus (kwėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *quercus*, an oak, = E. *fir*, q. v.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees, the oaks, of the family *Fagaceæ* and tribe *Castaneæ*. It is characterized by usually slender and pendulous or erect staminate catkins, the stamens and calyx-lobes of each flower being six in number, and by the scattered or clustered fertile flowers, composed of an ovary commonly with three cells, six ovules, and a three-lobed stigma, surrounded by an involucre of more or less consolidated scales, which becomes a hardened cupule or cup around the flat or rounded base of the nut or acorn. There are about two hundred species, natives of all north temperate regions, extending through Mexican mountains and the Andes into the United States of Colombia, and in the mountains of Asia to the Moluccas. They are entirely absent in South America beyond the equator, in Australasia and the Pacific islands, and in Africa outside of the Mediterranean region. They are mainly trees of large size, hard and durable wood, and slow growth, sprouting repeatedly from the root; a few only are never more than shrubs. The characteristic oak-leaf is alternate, thin, and veiny, deeply and pinnately lobed, with the lobes either rounded, as in the white oak, or ending in bristle-points, as in the black and red oaks; but the genus includes great diversity of form, ranging to thick and entire evergreen leaves in the live-oak and others. (See cut under *oak*.) The fruit or acorn matures in one year in the white oak, bur-oak, post-oak, live-oak, and the chestnut-oaks; in other Atlantic species, the biennial-fruited oaks, in two. The yellowish catkins precede or accompany the leaves. The numerous American and European species all belong (with the exception of *Q. densiflora*, the peach-oak of California) to the subgenus *Lepidobalanus* (Endlicher, 1847), with slender and loose-flowered proper aments, and broad cupules with imbricated scales. Of these over 50 are found in Mexico and Central America, and about 55 within the United States, 40 of which occur only east of the Rocky Mountains, and about 15 in California. They extend in North America as far north as 45°, in Europe to 56°. The oaks of central and eastern Asia constitute five other sections, mostly with erect staminate spikes, and include about 106 species. See *oak, acorn, black-jack, blue-jack, encino, holm-oak, kermes-oak, live-oak, pin-oak, post-oak, red-oak, roble, scrub-oak, shingle-oak, valonia-oak, wainscot-oak, water-oak, willow-oak*.

quere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*¹, *quire*².

querela† (kwē-rē'lä), *n.* [L., a complaint, lament: see *quarrel*¹.] A complaint to a court. See *audita querela*.—**Duplex querela.** See *double quarrel*, under *quarrel*¹.—**Querela inofficiosi testamenti**, in *civil law*, an action by which an inofficious or undutiful will was attacked.—**Querela nullitatis**, in systems of procedure based on the Roman law, an action to get a judicial decree that an act was void.

querele†, **querelle**†, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *quarrel*¹.

querent¹ (kwē'rent), *n.* [< L. *queren(t-)s*, ppr. of *queri*, complain, lament. Cf. *quarrel*¹, *querela*, ★*querimony*, etc.] A complainant; a plaintiff.

querent² (kwē'rent), *n.* [< L. *quæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *quærere*, ask, inquire: see *quest*¹.] An inquirer. [Rare.]

When a patient or *querent* came to him [Dr. Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 133.

querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< L. as if **querimoniosus*, < *querimonia*, a complaint: see *querimony*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

querimoniously (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* [< *querimonious* + *-ly*².] In a querimonious manner; with complaint; querulously.

To thee, dear Tom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing
That I of late have been compressing.
Sir J. Denham, A Dialogue.

querimoniousness (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* [< *querimonious* + *-ness*.] The character of being querimonious; disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

querimony† (kwer'i-mō-ni), *n.* [< F. *quérimonie* = It. *querimonia*, *querimonio*, < L. *querimonia*, a complaint, < *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] A complaint; a complaining.

Hys brother's dayly *querimonye*.
Hall, Edward IV., an. 17.

Here cometh over many *quirimonies*, and complaints against me, of lording it over my brethern.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 51.

querist (kwē'rist), *n.* [< *quer-y* + *-ist*.] One who inquires or asks questions.

And yet a late hot *Querist* for Tithes, whom ye may know, by his Wits lying ever beside him in the Margin, to be ever beside his Wits in the Text. *Milton*, Considerations.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*.
Spectator.

querister†, *n.* A variant of *quirister*, for *chorister*.

querk¹ (kwėrk), *v.* [< ME. *querken* = OFries. *querka*, *querdza*, North Fries. *querke*, *quirke* = Icel. *kyrkja*, *kvirkja*, throttle, = OSw. *quarka* = Dan. *kværke*, throttle, strangle, suffocate; from the noun, North Fries. *querk* = Icel. *kverk* = Dan. *kværk*, throat. Cf. *querken*.] **I.** *trans.* To throttle; choke; stifle; suffocate.

II. *intrans.* To grunt; moan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

querk² (kwėrk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *quirk*¹.

querken† (kwėr'ken), *v. t.* [Also *quirken*; < ME. *querkenen*; < *querk*¹ + *-en*¹.] Same as *querk*¹.

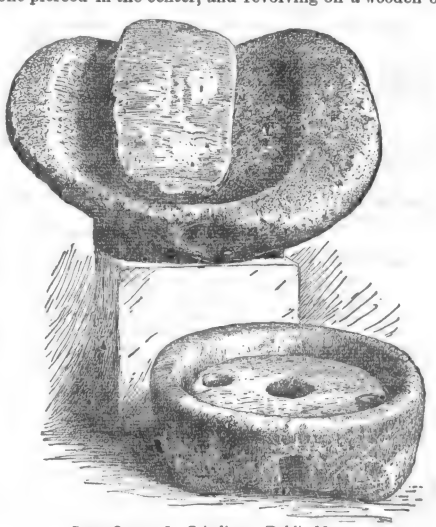
Chekenyd or *qwerkenyd*. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Halliwell.*)

querl (kwėrl), *v. t.* [Also *quirl*; a dial. var. of *twirl*, perhaps due to confusion with *curl*. Cf. G. *querlen*, twirl.] To twirl; turn or wind round; coil: as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [U. S.]

querl (kwėrl), *n.* [< *querl*, *v.*] A twist; a curl. [U. S.]

And the crooks and *querls* of the branches on the floor.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 21.

quern (kwėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *kern*, and formerly *curn*; < ME. *quern*, *cwerne*, < AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn* = OS. *quern*, *querna* = OFries. *quern* = D. *kweern* = MLG. *quern*, *querne* = OHG. *chwirna*, *quirn*, *churn*, MHG. *churne*, *kurn*, *kürne* = Icel. *kvern*, mod. *kvörn* = Sw. *qvarn* = Dan. *kværn* = Goth. *kwairnus*, a millstone, a quern.] **1.** A stone hand-mill for grinding grain. The most usual form consists of two circular flat stones, the upper one pierced in the center, and revolving on a wooden or



Stone Querns for Grinding.—Dublin Museum.

metal pin inserted in the lower. In using the quern the grain is dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone is revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the edge.

Men wende that bele Isaude
Ne coude hem noght of love werne;
And yet she that grynt at a *querne*
Is al to good to ese hir harte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1798.

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in faire *querns*; and some did spindles turn.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii. 139.

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*. *Boswell*, Johnson, IV. x.

The old hand-mill, or *quern*, such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still

"The music for a hungry wame
Is grinding o' the *quernie*."
E. B. Tylor (Academy, Sept. 18, 1880).

2. A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, mustard, and the like. Such querns were used even on the table, and as early as the sixteenth century.

quern (kwėrn), *v. t.* and *i.* [Formerly also *kern*, *curn*; < *quern*, *n.*] To grind.

Fly where men feel
The *curning* [var. *cunning*] axel-tree; and those that suffer
Beneath the chariot of the snowy beare.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v.

quern-stone (kwėrn'stōn), *n.* A millstone.

Theyre corne in *quernstoans* they do grind.
Stanihurst, tr. of Virgil, i. (*Nares.*)

querpo, *n.* See *cuerpo*.

Querquedula (kwėr-kwed'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1824), < L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal; by some doubtfully connected with Gr. κερκοῦρος, < κέρκουρος, a kind of light boat. Hence ult. E. *kestrel*, q. v.] A genus of *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, containing a number of species of all countries, notable for their small size, beauty, and excellence of flesh; the teal. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*; the garganey or summer teal is *Q. circia*; the green-winged teal of North America is *Q. carolinensis*; the blue-winged, *Q. discors*; the cinnamon, *Q. cyanoptera*. See *Nettion*, and cut under *teal*.

querquedule (kwėr'kwē-dūl), *n.* [< *Querquedula*, q. v.] A book-name of ducks of the genus *Querquedula*; a teal.

querre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².

querrour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarrier*¹.

querry†, *n.* See *equery*.

quert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quart*².

Querula (kwer'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A genus of



Piahau (*Querula purpurata*).

fruit-crows, giving name to the subfamily *Querulinæ*; the type is *Q. purpurata*, the piahau. *Vieillot*, 1816.

querulation (kwer-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **querulatio(n-)*, < *querulari*, complain, < L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A complaint; murmuring.

Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations*, stir your hearts, because they are derived from God through us, his organ-pipes, as if they had lost their vigour by the way? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 349.

querulential† (kwer-ō-len'shal), *a.* [< *querul(ous)* + *-ent* + *-ial*.] Having a tendency to querulousness; querulous. [Rare.]

Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential*, for he was a martyr to the gout. *Cumberland*, Memoirs, I. 23.

Querulinæ (kwer-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Querula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Querula*: same as *Gymnoderinæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

querulous (kwer'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *querulus*, full of complaints, complaining, < *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] **1.** Complaining; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur or express dissatisfaction: as, a *querulous* man.

O *querulous* and weak!—whose useless brain
Once thought of nothing, and now thinks in vain;
Whose eye reverted weeps o'er all the past.
Cowper, Hope, l. 29.

2. Expressing complaint; proceeding from a complaining habit: as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Quickened the fire and laid the board,
Mid the crone's angry, *querulous* word
Of surly wonder.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 69.

3†. Quarrelsome.

Warlike, ready to fight, *querulous*, and mischievous. *Holland.*

The cock his crested helmet bent,
And down his *querulous* challenge sent.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *plaintive* and *petulant*.

querulously (kwer'ǫ-lus-li), *adv.* In a querulous or complaining manner.

querulousness (kwer'ǫ-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

query (kwē'ri), *n.*; pl. *queries* (-riz). [Formerly, as L., *quære*, being the L. *quære*, ask, inquire (i. e. 'inquire further into this,' 'look this up'), 2d pers. sing. impv. of *quærere*, seek, search for, ask, inquire: much used as a marginal note or memorandum to indicate a question or doubt, and hence taken as a noun: see *quest*.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; specifically, a doubt or challenge, as of a written or printed statement, represented by the interrogation-point (?), or by an abbreviation, *q.*, *qy.*, or *qu.*, or by both.

This name of Sion, Silon, or Siam may worthily moue a *quære* to Geographers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Answer'd all *queries* touching those at home
With a heaved shoulder and a saucy smile.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. *Inquiry*, *Interrogation*, etc. See *question*.

query (kwē'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *queried*, ppr. *querying*. [< *query*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To put a query; ask a question or questions; express doubt.

Three college sophs, . . .
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 381.

He *queried*, and reasoned thus within himself.
S. Parker, Bibliotheca Biblica, I. 394.

II. *trans.* 1. To mark with a query; express a desire to examine as to the truth of.

This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifies it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to doubt it with a "sed de hoc quære"—*query* this!
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., II. 384.

It [Chelsea College] was afterwards repurchased by that monarch (but *query* if purchase money was ever paid).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 185.

2. To seek by questioning; inquire or ask: as, to *query* the sum or amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

We shall not proceed to *query* what truth there is in palmistry. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

3. To examine by questions; address queries to: as, to *query* a person. *Gayton.*

quesal, *n.* Same as *quetzal*.

queset (kwēz), *v. t.* [< L. *quæsere*, seek, beg, ask, var. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*[1].] To search after; look for. *Milton.* [Rare.]

quesitive (kwes'i-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *quæsitivus*, seeking, desirous, < L. *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, inquire: see *quest*[1]. Cf. *inquisitive*.] Interrogatory.—**Quesitive quantity.** See *quantity*.

quest[1] (kwest), *n.* [< ME. *queste*, < OF. *queste*, F. *quête* = Pr. *questa*, *quista* = It. *chiesta*, < ML. *quæsta*, < L. *quæsita* (sc. *res*), a thing sought, *quæsitum*, a question, fem. or neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, also *quæsere*, OL. *quairere*, seek, search for, seek to get, desire, get, acquire, obtain, seek to learn, ask, inquire, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *querent*[2], *query*, *question*, *acquire*, *conquer*, *exquire*, *inquire*, *perquire*, *require*, *acquest*, *conquest*, *inquest*, *request*, etc., *exquisite*, *perquisite*, *inquisition*, *perquisition*, *requisition*, etc. In def. 6 *quest* is in part an aphetic form of *inquest*.] **1.** The act of seeking; search; pursuit; suit.

The Bassa of Sidon's servants, who were abroad in *quest* of Mules for the service of their Master.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 32.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece; . . .
And many Jasons come in *quest* of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 172.

Greek pirates, roving, like the corsairs of Barbary, in *quest* of men, laid the foundations of Greek commerce.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. An act of searching or seeking, as for a particular object: as, the *quest* of the holy grail.

Thei entred in to many *questes* for to knowe whiche was the beste knyght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 503.

A long and wearisome *quest* of spiritual joys, which, for all he knows, he may never arrive to.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

And those that had gone out upon the *Quest*,
Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them,
And those that had not, stood before the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A body of searchers collectively; a searching party.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 46.

4. Inquiry; examination.

Volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 62.

5. Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrain'd hope or passion.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Content.

6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners; also, an inquest.

By God, my maister lost c. marc by a seute of Margyt Bryg upon a defence of atteynt, because a *quest* passed ayenst hyr of xij. penyworth lond by yeer.
Paston Letters, I. 404.

The judge at the empanelling of the *quest* had his grave looks. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The *quest* of jury-men was call'd.
Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 189.

xii. they must be to make an enquest or, as some call it, a *quest*. An enquest or *quest* is called a lawfull kind of triall by xii. men. *Smith*, Commonwealth, ii. 18. (*Richardson.*)

Crowner's quest. See *crowner*[2].—**Kirby's quest**, an ancient record remaining with the remembrancer of the Exchequer: so called from its being the inquest of John de Kirby, treasurer of King Edward I. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

quest[1] (kwest), *v.* [< ME. *questen*, < OF. *quester*, F. *quêter*, seek, < *queste*, a seeking: see *quest*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go in search; make search or inquiry; pursue.

And that the Prelates have no sure foundation in the Gospell, their own guiltinesse doth manifest; they would not else run *questing* up as high as Adam, to fetch their originall, as tis said one of them lately did in publick.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

How soon they were recognized by grammarians ought to be ascertainable at the expense of a few hours' *questing* in such a library as that of the British Museum.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 326.

2. To go begging.

He [Samuel Johnson] dined on venison and champagne whenever he had been so fortunate as to borrow a guinea. If his *questing* had been unsuccessful, he appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat.
Macaulay, in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 722.

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, *questing* from shop to shop, who always amused me.
Fraser's Mag.

3. To give tongue, as a dog on the scent of game.

To bay or *quest* as a dog. *Florio*, p. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Pup. They are a covey soon scattered, methink; who sprung them, I marle?
Town. Marry, yourself, Puppy, for aught I know; you *quested* last. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

As some are playing young Spaniels, *quest* at every bird that rises; so others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

While Redmond every thicket round
Tracked earnest as a *questing* hound.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 31.

II. *trans.* 1. To search or seek for; inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme.
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

2. To announce by giving tongue, as a dog.

Not only to give notice that the dog is on game, but also the particular kind which he is *questing*.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 111.

quest[2] (kwest), *n.* Same as *queest*.

questant† (kwes'tant), *n.* [< OF. *questant*, F. *quêtant*, ppr. of *quester*, F. *quêter*, seek: see *quest*[1], *v.*] A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

When
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 16.

quest-dove† (kwest'duv), *n.* Same as *queest*.

Panurge halved and fixed upon a great stake the horns of a roe-buck, together with the skin and the right fore-foot thereof, . . . the wings of two bustards, the feet of four *quest-doves*, . . . and a goblet of Beauvois.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

quester (kwes'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *questeur*, F. *quêteur*, < L. *quæsitor*, a seeker, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek: see *quest*[1], *v.* Cf. *questor*.] **1.** A seeker; a searcher.—**2.** A dog employed to find game.

The *quester* only to the wood they loose,
Who silently the tainted track pursues.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

questful (kwest'fûl), *a.* [< *quest*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of quest; searching; investigating.

The summer day he spent in *questful* round.
Lowell, Invita Minerva.

quest-house† (kwest'hous), *n.* The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misdemeanors and annoyances were held. *Halliwell.*

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,
A *quest-house* of complaint.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

questing-stone†, *n.* [Appar. < **questing*, verbal n. of **quest*, rub (< MD. *quisten*, rub, rub away, spend, lavish, D. *kuisten*, spend, lavish), + *stone*.] A stone used for rubbing or polishing (?).

Laden with diuerse goods and marchandises, . . . namely with the hides of oxen and of sheepe, with butter, masts, sparres, boordes, *questing-stones*, and wilde werke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

★**question** (kwes'chon), *n.* [< ME. *question*, *questioun*, < OF. *quession*, F. *question* = Pr. *questio*, *question* = Sp. *cuestión* = Pg. *questão* = It. *questione*, *quistione*, < L. *quæstio*(*n-*), a seeking, investigation, inquiry, question, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, ML. *quæstus*, seek, ask, inquire: see *quest*[1].] **1.** The act of interrogation; the putting of inquiries: as, to examine by *question* and answer.

Ross. What sights, my lord?
Lady M. I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse;
Question enrages him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 118.

Leodogran . . . ask'd,
Fixing full eyes of *question* on her face, . . .
"But thou art closer to this noble prince?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; the expression of a desire to know something indicated more or less definitely. In grammar, questions are classed as (1) *direct* (*independent*): as, John is here? is John here? who is that? (2) *indirect* (*dependent*), taking the form of an object-clause: as, he asks if John is here; he asks who that is; (3) *simple*: as, is that man a soldier? (4) *double* (*alternative*, *compound*, *disjunctive*): as, is that man a soldier or a civilian? (5) *indirect double*: as, he asks whether that man is a soldier or not; (6) *deliberative* or *doubting*: as, shall I do it? shall we remain? (7) *positive*: as, is that right?—with emphasis on the verb this expects the answer "No"; (8) *negative*: as, is not that right?—this expects the answer "Yes."

Answer me
Directly unto this *question* that I ask.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 89.

None but they doubtless who were reputed wise had the *Question* propounded to them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is . . . to be put to *question* . . . whether it be lawful for Christian princes or states to make an invasive war only and simply for the propagation of the faith.
Bacon, An Advt. Touching an Holy War.

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition.

Now in things, although not commanded of God, yet lawful because they are permitted, the *question* is what light shall shew us the conveniency which one hath above another. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

The *question* of his [Cæsar's] death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not extenuated, . . . nor his offences enforced. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 41.

The press and the public at large are generally so occupied with the *questions* of the day that . . . the more general aspects of political *questions* are seldom . . . considered. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 733.

5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. John iii. 25.

To be, or not to be: that is the *question*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 56.

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute: as, the story is true beyond all *question*.

Our own earth would be barren and desolate without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all other planets. *Bentley.*

Had they found a linguist half so good,
I make no *question* but the tower had stood.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 85.

In a work which he was, no *question*, acquainted with, we read . . . *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 178.

7. Judicial trial or inquiry; trial; examination.

He that was in *question* for the robbery.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 68.

Mr. Endecott was also left out, and called into *question* about the defacing the cross in the ensign.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 188.

8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, . . . and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A master, when accused, could offer his slaves for the *question*, or demand for the same purpose the slaves of another; and, if in the latter case they were injured or killed in the process, their owner was indemnified.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 132.

9†. Conversation; speech; talk.

I met the duke yesterday, and had much *question* with him. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 39.

10. In *logic*, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—**11.** In *parliamentary usage:* (*a*) The point under discussion by the house; the measure to be voted on: as, to speak to the *question*. (*b*) The putting of the matter discussed to a vote: as, are you ready for the *question?*—**Comparative, complex, double, Eastern question.** See the adjectives.—**Division of the question.** See *division.*—**Horary question,** in *astrol.*, a question the decision of which depends upon the figure of the heavens at the moment it is propounded.—**Hypothetical question.** See *hypothetical.*—**In question,** under consideration or discussion: indicating something just mentioned or referred to.

He is likewise a rival of mine—that is, of my other self's, for he does not think his friend Captain Absolute ever saw the lady *in question*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Mr. Wall and his ally exert themselves to make up for the painful absence *in question* to their utmost power. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 213.

Leading question, a question so put as to suggest the answer which is desired, and thus to lead to and prepare the way for such an answer. A party is not allowed to put a leading question to his own witness, except in matters purely introductory, and not touching a point in controversy; and except that if his witness is obviously hostile or defective in memory the court may in its discretion allow a leading question. A party may put leading questions in cross-examining his adversary's witness.—**Mixed questions.** See *mixed.*—**Out of question,** doubtless; beyond question.

Out of question, you were born in a merry hour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 346.

Out of the question, not worthy of or requiring consideration; not to be thought of.

It is *out of the question* to ask the Diet for money to clear off the enormous debts; so that it is difficult to guess how the matter will end. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 287.

Previous question, in *parliamentary practice*, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the Speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the vote is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "that the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it. In the House of Representatives of the United States (it is not used in the Senate), and in many State legislatures, the object of moving the previous question is to cut off debate and secure immediately a vote on the question under consideration; here, therefore, the mover and seconder vote in the affirmative.

The great remedy against prolix or obstructive debate is the so-called *previous question*, which is moved in the form "Shall the main question be now put?" and when ordered closes forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question. *J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 130.

Question of fact, question of law. See *fact*, 3.—**Question of order.** See *order.*—**Question of privilege.** See *privilege.*—**Real question.** See *real*1.—**The Questions,** the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. [Scotch.]—**To beg the question.** See *beg*1.—**To call in question.** (*a*) To doubt; challenge.

You *call in question* the continuance of his love. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 6.

(*b*) To subject to judicial interrogation.

Touching the resurrection of the dead I am *called in question* by you this day. Acts xxiv. 21.

The governour wrote to some of the assistants about it, and, upon advice with the ministers, it was agreed to *call* . . . them [the offenders] *in question*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 172.

To pop the question. See *pop*1.—**Syn. 2.** *Question, Query, Inquiry, Interrogation,* and *Interrogatory* agree in expressing a form of words used in calling for information or an answer from another. *Question* is the most general in its meaning, and *inquiry* stands next. *Query* stands for a question asked without force, a point about which one would like to be informed: the word is used with all degrees of weakness down to the mere expression of a doubt: as, I raised a *query* as to the strength of the bridge. A *question* may be put in order to test another's knowledge; the other words express an asking for real information. *Interrogatory* is a strong word, expressing an authoritative or searching question that must be explicitly answered, sometimes in law a written question. *Inquiry* is somewhat milder and less direct than *question*, the order of strength being *query, inquiry, question, interrogation.* There is no perceptible difference between *interrogation* and *interrogatory*, except that the former may express also the act. See *ask*1 and *examination.*—**4** and **5.** Proposition, motion, topic, point.

question (kwes'chon), *v.* [< OF. *questionner*, < ML. *quæstionare*, question, < L. *quæstio(n-)*, question: see *question*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ask a question or questions; inquire or seek to know; examine.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon*, Discourse.

And mute, yet seem'd to *question* with their Eyes. *Congreve*, Iliad.

2. To debate; reason; consider.

Nor dare I *question* with my jealous thought Where you may be. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lvii.

3. To dispute; doubt.—**4†.** To talk; converse.

For, after supper, long he *questioned* With modest Lucrece. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 122.

I haue heard him oft *question* with Captaine Martin and tell him, except he could shew him a more substantiall triall, he was not inamoured with their durty skill. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.

II. *trans.* **1.** To inquire of by asking questions; examine by interrogatories: as, to *question* a witness.

Her father loved me; oft invited me; Still *question'd* me the story of my life. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 129.

They *questioned* him apart, as the custom is, When first the matter made a noise at Rome. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2. To doubt of; be uncertain of; mention or treat as doubtful or not to be trusted.

It is much to be *questioned* whether they could ever spin it [asbestos] to a thread. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

There is no possibility to disprove a matter of fact that was never *questioned* or doubted of before. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 167.

Nor *question* The wisdom that hath made us what we are. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

3. To call in question; challenge; take exception to: as, to *question* an exercise of prerogative.

What uproar 's this? must my name here be *question'd* In tavern-brawls, and by affected ruffians? *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

Power and right To *question* thy bold entrance on this place. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 882.

Whatever may be *questioned*, it is certain that we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Being. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 44.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ask, Inquire of, Interrogate,* etc. (see *ask*1), catechize.—**3.** To controvert, dispute.

questionable (kwes'chon-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *cuestionable* = Pg. *questionavel* = It. *questionabile;* as *question* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being questioned or inquired of; inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation. [Now rare.]

Thou comest in such a *questionable* shape That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 43.

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable: as, the deed is of *questionable* authority; his veracity is *questionable.*

It being *questionable* whether he [Galen] ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker*, Reflections upon Learning, xv.

The facts respecting him [Governor Van Twiller] were so scattered and vague, and divers of them so *questionable* in point of authenticity, that I have had to give up the search. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 151.

questionableness (kwes'chon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

questionably (kwes'chon-a-bli), *adv.* In a ★questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionary (kwes'chon-a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *questionnaire* = Sp. *cuestionario* = Pg. *questionario,* < LL. *quæstionarius*, prop. adj., of or pertaining to question, but used only as a noun, LL. a torturer, executioner, ML. also an examiner, a judge, also a solicitor of alms, a beggar, < L. *quæstio(n-)*, question, inquiry: see *question.*] **I.** *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicisme; for sometimes I return only Yes or No to *questionary* or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope*, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

II. *n.*; pl. *questionaries* (-riz). A pardoner; an itinerant seller of indulgences or relics.

One of the principal personages in the comic part of the drama was . . . a *questionary* or pardoner, one of those itinerants who hawked about from place to place reliques, real or pretended, with which he excited the devotion at once and the charity of the populace, and generally deceived both the one and the other. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvii.

questioner (kwes'chon-er), *n.* [< *question* + *-er*1.] One who asks questions; an inquirer.

He that labours for the sparrow-hawk Has little time for idle *questioners.* *Tennyson*, Geraint.

questioning (kwes'chon-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *question*, *v.*] **1.** The act of interrogating; a query.—**2.** Doubt; suspicion.

Those obstinate *questionings* Of sense and outward things. *Wordsworth*, Ode, Immortality, st. 9.

questioningly (kwes'chon-ing-li), *adv.* Interrogatively; as one who questions. ★

questionist (kwes'chon-ist), *n.* [< *question* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who asks questions; a questioner; an inquirer; an investigator; a doubter.

He was not so much a *questionist*, but wrought upon the other's questions, and, like a counsellor, wished him to discharge his conscience, and to satisfy the world. *Bacon*, Charge against Wentworth, Works, XII. 221.

2. In old universities, the respondent in the determinations; hence still at Cambridge, a student of three years, who is consequently qualified to be a candidate for a degree.

Yea, I know that heades were cast together, and counsell deuised, that Duns, with all the rable of barbarous *questionistes*, should haue dispossessed of their place and rowmes Aristotle, Plato, Tullie, and Demosthenes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster (Arber's reprint, p. 136).

The papers set on the Monday and Tuesday of the week following contain only about one low question a-piece, to amuse the mass of the *Questionists* during the half-hour before the expiration of which they are not allowed to leave the Senate House. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 291.

questionless (kwes'chon-les), *a.* and *adv.* [< *question* + *-less.*] **I.** *a.* Unquestioning.

With the same clear mind and *questionless* faith. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 498.

II. *adv.* Without question; beyond doubt; doubtless; certainly. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is questionless that."]

I have a mind presages me such thrift That I should *questionless* be fortunate! *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 176.

She 's abus'd, *questionless.* *Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, iv. 2.

What it [Episcopacy] was in the Apostles time, that *questionlesse* it must be still. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

questman† (kwest'man), *n.* [< *quest*1 + *man.*] **1.** One having power to make legal inquiry. Specifically, in *old law:* (*a*) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially such as relate to weights and measures. (*b*) A collector of parish rates. (*c*) An assistant to a churchwarden. Also called *sidesman* and *synod-man.* (*d*) A juryman; a person impaneled to try a cause. Also *questryman.*

2. One who laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits; a common informer.

questmonger† (kwest'mung"gėr), *n.* [< *quest*1 + *monger.*] A juryman.

questor, quæstor (kwes'tor), *n.* [= F. *questeur* = Sp. *cuestor* = Pg. *questor* = It. *questore,* < L. *quæstor*, a magistrate having special jurisdiction in financial matters (see def.), < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, procure: see *quest*1.] **1.** In ancient Rome, a member of one of two distinct classes of magistrates: (*a*) One of two public accusers (*quæstores parricidii*) whose duty it was to lay accusations against those guilty of murder or other capital offense, and to see to the execution of the sentence. This magistracy was in existence at the earliest historic time, but became obsolete about 366 B. C., its functions being transferred to other officers. (*b*) One of the officers (*quæstores classici*) having the care and administration of the public funds; a public treasurer. It was their duty to receive, pay out, and record the public finances, including the collection of taxes, tribute, etc. Questors accompanied the provincial governors, proconsuls, or pretors, and received everywhere the public dues and imports, paid the troops, etc. After Julius Cæsar, some of their functions were given to the pretors and some to the ediles. The number of questors was originally two, but was gradually increased to twenty. Under Constantine the *quæstor sacri palatii* was an imperial minister of much power and importance.

2. In the middle ages, one appointed by the Pope or by a Roman Catholic bishop to announce the granting of indulgences, of which the special condition was the giving of alms to the church.—**3.** A treasurer; one charged with the collection and care of dues.

questorship, quæstorship (kwes'tor-ship), *n.* [< *questor* + *-ship.*] The office of a questor, or the term of a questor's office.

He whom an honest *quæstorship* has indear'd to the Sicilians. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

questrist† (kwes'trist), *n.* [Irreg. < *quester* + *-ist.*] A person who goes in quest of another. [Rare.]

Some five or six and thirty of his knights, Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 17.

questryman†, *n.* Same as *questman.*

Then other *questry-men* was call'd; . . . Twelve of them spoke all in a breast, Sir Hugh in the Grime, thou'st now guilty. *Sir Hugh of the Grime* (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

questuary† (kwes'tū-a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *questuaire,* < L. *quæstuarius*, pertaining to gain or money-getting, < *quæstus*, gain, acquisition, < *quærere*, pp. *quæstus*, seek, get, obtain: see *quest*1.] **I.** *a.* Studious of gain; seeking gain; also, producing gain.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals . . . are of another belief, conceiving the stones which bear this name [toad stone] to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Some study *questuary* and gainful arts, and every one would thrive in 's calling. *Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 1.

II. *n.* A pardoner; a questionary. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, i. 3.

questus (kwes'tus), *n.* [< L. *quæstus*, gain, profit, < *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*1.] In *law,*

land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labor and industry. Also *quæstus*.

questword† (kwest'wėrd), *n.* A bequeathment.

The legacies or *questword* of the deceased supplied the rest. *Archæologia* (1792), X. 197. (*Davies.*)

quetch†, *v.* See *quitch*[1].

quethe[1], *v. t.*; pret. *quoth*, ppr. *quething*. [< ME. *quethen* (prot. *quoth, quod, koth, ko*, earlier *quath, queth*), < AS. *cwethan* (pret. *cwæth*, pl. *cwædon*, pp. *ge-cwethen*), speak, say. Cf. *bequeath*.] 1. To say; declare; speak. [Obsolete except in the archaic preterit *quoth*.]

I *quethe* hym quyte, and hym relese
Of Egypt alle the wildirnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6999.

Being alive and seinge I peryshe, i. beinge quycke and *quethyng* I am undone.
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

"Lordynges," *quoth* he, "now herkneth for the beste."
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 788.

"I hold by him."
"And I," *quoth* Everard, "by the wassail-bowl."
Tennyson, The Epic.

2†. To bequeath.

Hous and rente and outher thyng
Mow they *quethe* at here endyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

quethe[2]†, *n.* See *qued*.

quetzal (ket'sal), *n.* [Also *quesal, quijal;* Sp., < Nahuatl *quetzalli*, long green feather.] The paradise-trogon, *Pharomacrus mocinno* (or *Calurus elegans*), the most magnificent of the trogons, of a golden-green and carmine color, with long airy upper tail-coverts projecting like sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. It inhabits Central America. See *trogon*.

queue (kū), *n.* [< F. *queue*, a tail, < L. *cauda*, tail: see *cue*[1].] 1. A tail; in *her.*, the tail of a beast.—2. A tail or pendent braid of hair; a pigtail: originally part of the wig, but afterward, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, when it was in common use, formed of the hair of the head. See *cue*[1], 1.—3. Same as *cue*[1], 2.

Several dozen [men] standing in a *queue* as at the ticket office of a railway station.
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 13.

4. The tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument.—5. In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note.

queue (kū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *queued*, ppr. *queuing*. [< *queue, n.*] To tie, braid, or fasten in a queue or pigtail.

Among his officers was a sturdy veteran named Kelder-meester, who had cherished through a long life a mop of hair . . . *queued* so tightly to his head that his eyes and mouth generally stood ajar, and his eyebrows were drawn up to the top of his forehead.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

queued (kūd), *a.* [< *queue* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *tailed:* used in the phrases *double queued, triple queued*, etc.

quever†, *a.* See *quiver*[1].

quew†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cue*[1], 3 (*a*).

At the third time the great door openeth, for he shut in one before of purpose to open it when his *quew* came.
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 209. (*Davies.*)

quey (kwā), *n.* [Also *quee;* ME. *quye, qwye;* < Icel. *kvīga* = Sw. *qviga* = Dan. *kvie*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]

Nought left me o' four-and-twenty gude ousen and ky,
My weel-ridden gelding, and a white *quey*.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 116).

queych†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quaigh*.

queynt†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quaint*.

quhilk, *pron.* A Scotch form of *which*.

quhilles†, *adv.* An obsolete Scotch form of *whilst*.

quib† (kwib), *n.* [A var. of *quip;* cf. *quibble*.] A sarcasm; a taunt; a gibe; a quip.

After he was gone, Mr. Weston, in lue of thanks to ye Govr and his freinds hear, gave them . . . [a] *quib* (behind their baks) for all their pains.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 151.

quibble (kwib'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quibbled*, ppr. *quibbling*. [Freq. of *quip;* cf. *quib*.] 1. To trifle in argument or discourse; evade the point in question, or the plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; prevaricate.

Quibbling about self-interest and motives, and objects of desire, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is but a poor employment for a grown man.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

2. To pun.

His part has all the wit,
For none speakes, carps, and *quibbles* besides him;
I'd rather see him leap, or laugh, or cry,
Than hear the gravest speech in all the play.
Goffe, Careless Shepherdess, Prel. (*Strutt.*)

quibble (kwib'l), *n.* [< *quibble, v.*] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication.

Quirks and *quibbles* . . . have no place in the search after truth. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, i. 9, § 27.

His still refuted quirks he still repeats;
New rais'd objections with new *quibbles* meets.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 551.

2. A pun; a trivial conceit.

Puns and *quibbles*. *Addison.*

It was very natural, therefore, that the common people, by a *quibble*, which is the same in Flemish as in English, should call the proposed "Moderation" the "Murderation."
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 529.

quibbler (kwib'lėr), *n.* 1. One who quibbles; one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or the like.—2. A punster.

quibblet (kwib'let), *n.* Same as *quibble*, 2. *Nares.*

quibbling (kwib'ling), *n.* A pun; a witticism.

I have made a *quibbling* in praise of her myself.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

quibblingly (kwib'ling-li), *adv.* In a quibbling manner; evasively; punningly.

quice†, *n.* Same as *queest*.

quicht, *v. i.* Same as *quitch*[1].

Quichua (kē-chö'ä), *n.* [Also *Kechua, Quechua*, Sp. *Quechúa*, G. *Kechua* (Tschudi), < *Quechua* (Poruv.), *Kechua*, name of the race.] An aboriginal race predominant in Peru and northern Chile, the most advanced native race of South America; also their language, commonly called Peruvian. See *Cyc. of Names* (Vol. XI).

quick (kwik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *quik, qwik, quyk, quek, cwic, cwuc*, < AS. *cwic, cwyc, cwicu, cucu*, living, alive, = OS. OFries. *quik* = D. *kwik* = LG. *quik* = OHG. *quec, queh, quek, chec*, MHG. *quec* (*queck-*), *kec* (*keck-*), G. *queck* (in *quecksilber* = E. *quicksilver*), living, *keck*, living, lively, quick (> Sw. *käck* = Dan. *kjæk*, lively), = Icel. *kvikr, kykr* = Sw. *qvick* = Dan. *kvik* (all these forms having an unorig. *k* developed before the orig. *w*) = Goth. *kwius* (**kwiwa-*), living, quick, = L. *vivus*, living (cf. *vivere*, live, > *vita*, life), for orig. **gvivus*, = Gr. *βιος*, life (> *βιοῦν*, live, *βιοτος*, life, way of life) (the same relation of E. *c* (*k*), L. *v*, Gr. *β* appearing in E. *come* = L. *venire* = Gr. *βαίνειν*), = OBulg. *zhivŭ* = Bohem. *zhiwy* = Russ. *zhivu* = Lith. *givas*, living; Skt. √ *jīv*, live. To the same root in Teut. belongs Icel. *kveikja, kveykja*, kindle (a fire).] **I.** *a.* 1. Living; alive; live. [Archaic.]

Men may see there the Erthe of the Tombe apertly many tymes steren and meven, as there weren *quykke* thinges undre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

Seven of their Porters were taken, whom Ieremie commanded to be flayed *quicke*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 24.

He shall come to judge the *quick* and the dead.
Apostles' Creed.

Still this great solitude is *quick* with life.
Bryant, The Prairies.

2. Lively; characterized by physical or mental liveliness or sprightliness; prompt; ready; sprightly; nimble; brisk.

The next lesson wolde be some *quicke* and mery dialoges, elect out of Luciane. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 10.

To have an open ear, a *quick* eye, and a nimble hand is necessary for a cutpurse. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 685.

Where is the boy ye brought me?
A pretty lad, and of a *quick* capacity,
And bred up neatly. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Good intellectual powers, when aided by a comparatively small power of prolonged attention, may render their possessor *quick* and intelligent.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 100.

3. Prompt to perceive or to respond to impressions; perceptive in a high degree; sensitive; hence, excitable; restless; passionate.

Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 234.

Quiet to *quick* bosoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bane.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 42.

No more the widow's deafened ear
Grows *quick* that lady's step to hear.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

She was *quick* to discern objects of real utility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

4. Speedy; hasty; swift; rapid; done or occurring in a short time; prompt; immediate: as, a *quick* return of profits.

Give thee *quick* conduct. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 104.

Slow to resolve, but in performance *quick*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 921.

It may calm the apprehension of calamity in the most susceptible heart to see how *quick* a bound nature has set to the utmost infliction of malice.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 239.

So *quick* the run,
We felt the good ship shake and reel.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. Hasty; precipitate; irritable; sharp; unceremonious.

In England, if God's preacher, God's minister, be any thing *quick*, or do speak sharply, then he is a foolish fellow, he is rash, he lacketh discretion.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He had rather haue a virgin that could giue a *quicke* aunswere that might cut him then a milde speache that might claw him. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 280.

6. Pregnant; with child: specifically noting a woman when the motion of the fetus is felt.

Jaquenetta that is *quick* by him.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 687.

His vncles wife surviues, purchance
Left *quick* with child; & then he may goe dance
For a new living. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Puritanism, believing itself *quick* with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

7. Active in operation; piercing; sharp; hence, bracing; fresh.

For the word of God is *quick* and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword. Heb. iv. 12.

The air is *quick* there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 28.

Why stay I after? but I deserve to stay,
To feel the *quick* remembrance of my follies.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Quick anatomy†, vivisection.—**Quick goods**, cattle or domestic animals. *Norris*, Pamphlet (Charleston, 1712).—**Quick-return gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Quick time**. See *quickstep*, 1.—**Quick water**, a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, used in the process of water-gilding. *E. H. Knight.*—**Syn. 2** and **4**. Expeditious, rapid, active, alert, agile, hurrying, hurried, fleet, dexterous, adroit. See *quickness*.—3. Acute, keen.

II. *n.* 1†. A living being. [Rare.]

Tho, peeping close into the thicke,
Might see the moving of some *quicke*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

2. That which is quick, or living and sensitive: with the definite article: as, cut to *the quick*.

This test nippeth, this pincheth, this touches *the quick*.
Latimer.

I know the man,
And know he has been nettled to *the quick* too.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to *the quick* of the difference. *Fuller.*

You fret, and are gall'd at *the quick*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn; quickset.

The workes and especially the countercamp are curiously hedg'd with *quick*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded *quicks*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

4. The quitch-grass. Also *quicks, quitch*. [Prov. Eng.]

quick (kwik), *adv.* [< *quick, a.*] 1. In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily: as, run *quick*.

But *quick* as thought the change is wrought.
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 126).

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay: as, go and return *quick*.

Then rise the tender germs, upstarting *quick*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 521.

quick (kwik), *v.* [< ME. *quikken, quiken, quyken;* < *quick, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make alive; quicken; animate.

"The whiles I *quykke* the corps," quod he, "called am I Anima;
And whan I wilne and wolde Animus ich hatte."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 23.

Thow seyst thy princes han thee yeven myght
Bothe for to sleen and for to *quike* a wyght.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 481.

2†. To revive; kindle; quicken.

Pandarus to *quyke* alwey the fire
Was ever yholde prest and diligent.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 484.

3. In *electroplating*, to prepare for the firmer adhesion of the deposited metal by the use of a solution of nitrate of mercury.

With a brush dipped therein [in a solution of quicksilver and aquafortis] they stroke over the surface of the metal to be gilt, which immediately becomes *quicked*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 308.

II.† *intrans.* To become alive; revive.

Right anon on of the fyres queynte,
And *quykede* agayn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1477.

quick-answered† (kwik'an'sėrd), *a.* [< *quick* + *answer, n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [Rare.]

Ready in gibes, *quick-answer'd*, saucy.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 161.

quick-beam (kwik'bēm), *n.* The Old World mountain-ash or rowan. See *mountain-ash*. ★Also called *quicken* or *quicken-tree*.

quicken[1] (kwik'n), *v.* [< late ME. *quykenen*; < *quick* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become quick or alive; receive life.

Summer flies, . . . that *quicken* even with blowing.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 67.

2. To become quick or lively; become more active or sensitive.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 144.

3. To enter that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; begin to manifest signs of life in the womb: said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus is first felt by the mother usually about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make quick or alive; vivify; revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state.

You hath he *quickened*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

How a sound shall *quicken* content to bliss.
Browning, By the Fireside.

The idea of universal free labor was only a dormant bud, not to be *quickened* for many centuries.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. To revive; cheer; reinvigorate; refresh.

Music and poesy use to *quicken* you.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 36.

Wake! our mirth begins to die;
Quicken it with tunes and wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

3. To make quick or speedy; hasten; accelerate: as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.

Who got his pension rug,
Or *quickened* a reversion by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

And we must *quicken*
Our tardy pace in journeying Heavenward,
As Israel did in journeying Canaan-ward.
Longfellow, New Eng. Tragedies, p. 160.

4. To sharpen; give keener perception to; stimulate; incite: as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires.

To *quicken* minds in the pursuit of honour.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you. *Swift.*

When I speak of civilization, I mean those things that tend to develop the moral forces of Man, and not merely to *quicken* his æsthetic sensibility.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

5. To work with yeast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
=**Syn. 3.** To expedite, hurry, speed.—**4.** To excite, animate.

quicken[2] (kwik'n), *n.* [< *quick* + *-en*, used indefinitely. Cf. *quick-grass* and *quitch*[2].] **1.** The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyron repens*. Also *quickens*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Same as *quick-beam*.

quickener (kwik'nėr), *n.* [< *quicken*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which quickens, revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; something that accelerates motion or increases activity.

Love and enmity, aversation, fear, and the like are notable whetters and *quickners* of the spirit of life.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, II. xii. 12.

★**quickening** (kwik'ning), *n.* [< ME. *quykening*; verbal n. of *quicken*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of reviving or animating. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 99.—**2.** The time of pregnancy when the fetus is first felt to be quick.

quicker (kwik'ėr), *n.* [< *quick* + *-er*[1].] A quick-set hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quick-eyed (kwik'īd), *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

Quick-eyed experience. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

quick-grass (kwik'gràs), *n.* [= Dan. *kvikgræs*; as *quick* + *grass*. Cf. *quicken*[2], *quitch*[2].] Same as *quitch-grass*.

quickhatch (kwik'hach), *n.* [< Cree *kikwakēs*.] The American glutton, carcajou, or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. Also *queequehatch*.

quick-hedge (kwik'hej), *n.* A live fence or hedge; a quick.

quick-in-hand, quick-in-the-hand (kwik'in-hand', kwik'in-thē-hand'), *n.* The yellow balsam or touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*: so called from the sudden bursting of its capsule when handled. [Eng.]

quicklime (kwik'līm), *n.* [< *quick* + *lime*[1].] Calcium oxid, CaO; burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklime is prepared by subjecting chalk, limestone, or other natural calcium carbonate to intense heat, when carbonic acid, water, and any organic matter contained in the carbonate are driven off. It is a white amorphous infusible solid, which readily absorbs carbonic acid and water when exposed to the air. In contact with water, quicklime slakes, each molecule of the oxid combining with a molecule of water and forming calcium hydrate, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slaked lime. It is most largely used in making mortar and cement, but has numberless other uses in the arts.

quickling (kwik'ling), *n.* [< *quick* + *-ling*[1].] ★A young insect. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quickly (kwik'li), *adv.* [< ME. *quykly*, *quicliche*, *cwicliche*; < *quick* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Speedily; with haste or celerity.

Quickly he walked with pale face downward bent.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

2. Soon; without delay.

John Earl of Heynault had *quickly* enough of the King of France, and was soon after reconciled to his Brother King Edward. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 118.

quick-march (kwik'märch), *n.* Same as *quick-step*.

quick-match (kwik'mach), *n.* See *match*[2].

quickmire (kwik'mīr), *n.* [ME. *quick mire*; < *quick* + *mire*[1]. Cf. *quakemire*, *quagmire*.] A quagmire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

That al wagged his fleish,
As a *quick mire*.
Piers Plowman's Creed, l. 449.

quickness (kwik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *quyknesse*, *cwicnesse*; < *quick* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle.

Touch it with thy celestial *quickness*. *Herbert.*

All the energies seen in nature are . . . but manifestations of the essential life or *quickness* of matter.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 168.

2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity: as, the *quickness* of motion.

Hamlet, this deed . . . must send thee hence
With fiery *quickness*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 45.

3. Activity; briskness; promptness; readiness: as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit.

John Hoywood the Epigrammatist, who, for the myrth and *quicknesse* of his conceits more then for any good learning was in him, came to be well benefited by the king. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

With too much *quickness* ever to be taught;
With too much thinking to have common thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 97.

4. Acuteness; keenness; alertness.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still? *Locke.*

In early days the conscience has in most
A *quickness* which in later life is lost.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 110.

5. Sharpness; pungency; keenness.

Then would he wish to see my sword, and feel
The *quickness* of the edge.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

A few drops tinge, and add a pleasant *quickness*.
Mortimer.

=**Syn. 2.** *Quickness*, *Fastness*, *Speed*, *Celerity*, *Swiftness*, *Fleetness*, *Rapidity*, *Velocity*, haste, expedition, despatch, alertness, liveliness. *Quickness* is the generic term. *Quickness*, *fastness*, *speed*, and *rapidity* may have relation to time only, or to space passed through or over; the others apply only to space. "*Swift* to hear," in Jas. i. 19, is a bold figure. *Celerity* is swift voluntary movement; but we do not ordinarily speak of the movements of an animal as having *celerity*. *Fleetness* also is voluntary, and is applied to animals; we may speak by figure of the *fleetness* of a yacht. The word suggests quickness in getting over the ground by the use of the feet: we speak of the *swiftness* or *rapidity* of the swallow's or the pigeon's flight; the *fleetness* of Atalanta, a hound, a deer. *Swiftness* is presumably not too great for carefulness or thoroughness; *rapidity* may be too great for either. *Velocity* is the attribute of matter in motion; the word is especially a technical term for the rate of movement of matter, whether fast or slow. We speak also of the *velocity* of sound or light. *Rapidity* has less suggestion of personality than any of the others, except *velocity*. See *nimble*.—**3.** Dexterity, adroitness, expertness, facility, knack.—**4.** Penetration.

quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* [< ME. *quyksande* (= D. *kwikzand* = G. *quicksand* = Icel. *kviksandr* = Sw. *qvicksand* = Dan. *kviksand*); < *quick* + *sand*.] A movable sand-bank in a sea, lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many seacoasts, at the mouths and in the channels of rivers, etc., sometimes dangerous to vessels, and especially to travelers.

And fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands* [should be cast upon the Syrtis, R. V.], [they] strake sail and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

And what is Edward but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 26.

quicksandy (kwik'san-di), *a.* [< *quicksand* + *-y*.] Containing or abounding in quicksands; consisting of or resembling quicksands.

The rotten, moorish, *quicksandy* grounds.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 358.

Unfortunately for this *quicksandy* world, nobody can be sure of his position, however comfortable.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, April 2, 1867.

quick-scented (kwik'sen″ted), *a.* Having an acute sense of smell; of an acute smell.

I especially commend unto you to be *quick-scented*, easily to trace the footing of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 168. (*Latham.*)

quickset (kwik'set), *a.* and *n.* [< *quick* + *set*[1].] **I.** *a.* Made of quickset.

He immediately concluded that this huge thicket of thorns and brakes was designed as a kind of fence or *quick-set* hedge to the ghosts it enclosed.
Addison, Tale of Marraton.

II. *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.

The hairs of the eye-lids are for a *quickset* and fence about the sight. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 167.

quickset (kwik'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quick-set*, ppr. *quicksetting*. [< *quickset*, *n.*] To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence: as, to *quickset* a ditch.

quick-sighted (kwik'sī″ted), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife, . . .
Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 31.

quick-sightedness (kwik'sī″ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

★**quicksilver** (kwik'sil″vėr), *n.* [< ME. *quyksilver*, < AS. *cwicseolfor* (= D. *kwikzilver* = MLG. *quiksulver* = OHG. *quecsilabar*, *quechsilpar*, MHG. *quecsilber*, G. *quecksilber* = Icel. *kviksilfr*, mod. *kvikasilfr* = Sw. *qvicksilfver* = Norw. *kvik-sylv* = Dan. *kviksölv*, *kvægsolv*), lit. 'living silver,' so called from its mobility, < *cwic*, living, + *seolfor*, silver: see *quick* and *silver*. So in L., *argentum vivum*, 'living silver'; also *argentum liquidum*, 'liquid silver,' Gr. ἄργυρος χυτός, 'fused silver,' ὑδράργυρος, 'water-silver' (see *hydrargyrum*).] The common popular designation of the metal mercury. See *mercury*, 6, and *mercurial*.

The rogue fled from me like *quicksilver*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 248.

Thou hast *quicksilver* in the veins of thee to a certainty.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

Quicksilver plaster†, a mercury soap, prepared from chlorid of mercury and soap. Also called *quicksilver soap*. —**Quicksilver water**, nitrate of mercury.

quicksilver (kwik'sil″vėr), *v. t.* [< *quicksilver*, *n.*] To overlay with quicksilver; treat with quicksilver: chiefly used in the past and present participles.

quicksilvered (kwik'sil″vėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Overlaid with quicksilver, or with an amalgam, as a plate of glass with quicksilver and tin-foil, to make a mirror.—**2**†. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver; showing resemblance to some characteristic of quicksilver.

Those nimble and *quicksilvered* brains.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, H. 2. b. 1605. (*Latham.*)

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the leaden-heel'd Pace of the one, and the *quick-silver'd* Motions of the other. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

quicksilvering (kwik'sil″vėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quicksilver*, *v.*] **1.** The process of coating with quicksilver or with an amalgam.—**2.** A coating with quicksilver or an amalgam, as in a looking-glass.

quickstep (kwik'step), *n.* **1.** *Milit.*, a march in quick time—that is, at the rate of 120 steps per minute.—**2.** Music adapted to such a rapid march, or in a brisk march rhythm.

quick-tempered (kwik'tem″pėrd), *a.* Passionate; irascible.

quick-witted (kwik'wit″ed), *a.* Having ready wit; sharp; ready of perception.

Bap. How likes Gremio these *quick-witted* folks?
Gre. Believe me, sir, they butt together well.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 38.

quick-wittedness (kwik'wit″ed-nes), *n.* The character of being quick-witted; readiness of wit.

quickwood (kwik'wůd), *n.* The hawthorn. Compare *quickset*. [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . in a pond in the said close, adjoining to a *quick-wood* hedge, did drown his wife.
Aubrey, Misc., Apparitions.

quick-work (kwik'wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, short planks between the ports; all that part of a ship's side which lies between the chain-wales and the decks: so called because of its being the work most quickly completed in building the ship.

Quicunque (kwī-kung'kwē), *n.* [So called from the opening words of the Latin version, *Quicunque vult*, whosoever will: L. *quicunque, quicumque*, whoever, whosoever, < *qui*, who, + *-cumque*, a generalizing suffix.] The Athanasian creed. Also called *Symbolum Quicunque* and the *Psalm Quicunque vult*.

Hilary, . . . Vincentius, . . . and Vigilius, . . . to whom severally the authorship of the *Quicunque* has been ascribed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 562.

quid[1] (kwid), *n.* [Also *queed*; var. of *cud*, q. v.] 1. A cud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.

The beggar who chews his *quid* as he sweeps his crossing. *Disraeli.*

quid[1] (kwid), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *quidded*, ppr. *quidding*. [< *quid*[1], *n.*] To drop partly masticated food from the mouth: said of horses.

quid[2] (kwid), *n.* [< L. *quid*, interrog. what, indef. somewhat, something, neut. (= E. *what*) of *quis*, who, = E. *who*: see *who*.] 1. What; nature; substance.

You must know my age
Hath seene the beings and the *quid* of things;
I know the dimensions and the termini
Of all existence. *Marston*, The Fawne, I. 2.

2. Something: used chiefly in the phrase *tertium quid* (see below). See *predication*.—**Tertium quid**, something different from both mind and matter, a representative object in perception, itself immediately known, mediating between the mind and the reality.—**The Quids**, in *U. S. hist.* from 1805 to 1811, a section of the Democratic-Republican party which was attached to extreme State-rights and democratic views, and separated itself from the administration, under the leadership of John Randolph, favoring Monroe as successor to Jefferson: supposed to have been so named as being *tertium quid* to the Federalists and administration Republicans. Also called *Quiddists*.

In his next speech he avowed himself to be no longer a republican; he belonged to the third party, *the* quiddists or *quids*, being that tertium quid, that third something, which had no name, but was really an anti-Madison movement. *H. Adams*, John Randolph, II. 181.

quid[3] (kwid), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sovereign (£1). [Slang, Eng.]

quidam (kwī'dam), *n.* [L., some, a certain, < *qui*, who, + *-dam*, var. *-dem*, an indef. suffix.] Somebody; one unknown. [Rare.]

So many unworthy *Quidams*, which catch at the garlond which to you alone is dewe. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

quiddany (kwid'a-ni), *n.* [< L. *cydonium, cydoneum*, quince-juice, quince-wine, < *cydonia* (*cydonium malum*), a quince: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quince*[2], *quince*[1].] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

quiddative (kwid'a-tiv), *a.* [Contr. of *quidditative*.] Same as *quidditative*.

Quiddist (kwid'ist), *n.* [< *quid*[2] + *-ist*.] See *the Quids*, under *quid*[2].

quiddit (kwid'it), *n.* [A contr. of *quiddity*.] A subtlety; an equivocation; a quibble.

No quirk left, no *quiddit*,
That may defeat him?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 3.

By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
To find him guiltie of the breach of laws.
Drayton, The Owl.

quidditative (kwid'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *quidditatif*, < ML. *quidditativus*, < *quiddita(t-)s*, 'whatness': see *quiddity*.] Constituting the essence of a thing.—**Quidditative being, entity.** See the nouns.—**Quidditative predication**, the predication of the genus or species.

quiddity (kwid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *quiddities* (-tiz). [= F. *quiddité*, < ML. *quiddita(t-)s*, 'whatness,' < L. *quid*, what (= E. *what*): see *quid*[2].] 1. In *scholastic philos.*, that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another; substantial form; nature.

I dare vndertake Orlando Furioso, or honest King Arthur, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the *quiddity* of Ens, and Prima materia, will hardely agree with a Corslet. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Neither shal I stand to trifle with one that will tell me of *quiddities* and formalities. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

The *Quiddity* and Essence of the incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal Conception upon the finite Intellect of the Creature. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

Reason is a common name, and agrees both to the understanding and essence of things as explained in definition. *Quiddity* they commonly call it. The intellect they call reason reasoning, *quiddity* reason reasoned. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, L. xxi. 4.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble.

But she, in quirks and *quiddities* of love,
Sets me to school, she is so overwise.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

Evasion was his armature, *quiddity* his defence. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 80.

quiddle[1] (kwid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [A dim. or freq. form, appar. based on L. *quid*, what, as in *quiddit, quiddity*, etc.: see *quid*[2], *quiddity*.] 1. To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling or superficial manner; be of a trifling, time-wasting character.

You are not sitting as nisi prius lawyers, bound by *quiddling* technicalities. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 181.

2. To criticize. *Davies*.

Set up your buffing base, and we will *quiddell* upon it. *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias. (*Davies.*)

quiddle[1] (kwid'l), *n.* [< *quiddle*[1], *v.*] One who quiddles, or busies himself about trifles. Also *quiddler*.

The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns and on the road, a *quiddle* about his toast and his chop and every species of convenience. *Emerson*, English Traits, vi.

quiddle[2] (kwid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [Origin obscure.] To quiver; shiver; tremble; creep, as live flesh: as, the fish were still *quiddling*. [New Eng.]

quiddler (kwid'lèr), *n.* [< *quiddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *quiddle*[1].

quidificalt, *a.* [< L. *quid*, what, + *-fic* + *-al*. Cf. *quiddity*.] Equivocal; subtle.

Diogenes, mocking soch *quidificall* trifles, that were al in the cherubins, said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee, I see none soche. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 139.

quidlibet, *n.* Same as *quodlibet*.

quidnunc (kwid'nungk), *n.* [< L. *quid nunc*, what now: *quid*, what (see *quid*[2]); *nunc*, now (see *now*).] One who is curious to know everything that passes, and is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" hence, one who knows or pretends to know all that is going on in politics, society, etc.; a newsmonger.

Are not you called a theatrical *quidnunc*, and a mock Mæcenas to second-hand authors? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

What a treasure-trove to these venerable *quidnuncs*, could they have guessed the secret which Hepzibah and Clifford were carrying along with them! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

quid pro quo (kwid prō kwō). [L., something for something: *quid*, interrog. what, indef. something; *pro*, for; *quo*, abl. sing. of *quid*, something.] Something given for something else; a tit for tat; in *law*, an equivalent; a thing given or offered in exchange for or in consideration of another; the mutual consideration and performance of either party as toward the other in a contract.

quien, *n.* [F. *chien*, dial. *quien*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *hound*.] A dog. [Thieves' cant.]

"Curse the *quiens*," said he. And not a word all dinnertime but "Curse the *quiens!*" I said I must know who they were before I would curse them. "*Quiens?* why, that was dogs. And I knew not even that much?" *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

quien sabe (kien sä'be). [Sp.: *quien*, who, < L. *quem*, acc. of *quis*, who; *sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, < L. *sapere*, have taste or sense: see *sapient*.] Who knows? a form of response equivalent to 'how should I know?' or 'I do not know,' occasionally used by Americans on the Pacific coast.

quiert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quire*[1].

quiesce (kwī-es'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiesced*, ppr. *quiescing*. [< L. *quiescere*, rest, keep quiet, < *quies*, rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *n.* Cf. *acquiesce*.] 1. To become quiet or calm; become silent.

The village, after a season of acute conjecture, *quiesced* into that sarcastic sufferance of the anomaly into which it may have been noticed that small communities are apt to subside from such occasions. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

2. In *philol.*, to become silent, as a letter; come to have no sound. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 282.

quiescence (kwī-es'ens), *n.* [< LL. *quiescentia*, rest, quiet, < L. *quiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, repose, keep quiet: see *quiescent*.] 1. The state or quality of being quiescent or inactive; rest; repose; inactivity; the state of a thing without motion or agitation: as, the *quiescence* of a volcano.

'Tis not unlikely that he [Adam] had as clear a perception of the earth's motion as we think we have of its *quiescence*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

It is not enough that we are stimulated to pleasure or to pain, we must lapse into muscular *quiescence* to realize either. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 149.

2. In *philol.*, silence; the condition of not being heard in pronunciation: as, the *quiescence* of a letter.—3. In *biol.*, quietude or inactivity; a state of animal life approaching torpidity, but in which the animal is capable of some motion, and may receive food: it is observed among insects during either hibernation or pupation, and in many other animals both higher and lower in the scale than these.

quiescency (kwī-es'en-si), *n.* [As *quiescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quiescence*.

quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest: see *quiesce*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving: as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.

Aristotle endeavoureth to prove that in all motion there is some point *quiescent*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

Quiescent as he now sat, there was something about his nostril, his mouth, his brow, which, to my perceptions, indicated elements within either restless, or hard, or eager. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

The overpowering heat inclines me to be perfectly *quiescent* in the daytime. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

2. In *philol.*, silent; not sounded; having no sound: as, a *quiescent* letter.—3. In *biol.*, physiologically inactive or motionless; resting, as an insect in the chrysalis state, or an encysted amœba.

II. *n.* In *philol.*, a silent letter.

quiescently (kwī-es'ent-li), *adv.* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

quiet (kwī'et), *a.* [< ME. *quiet, quyet* = OF. *quiet, quiete, quite*, vernacularly *quoi, coi* (> E. *coy*), F. *coi* = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *quieto*, vernacularly *chedo* = It. *quieto*, vernacularly *queto*, < L. *quietus*, pp. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest; cf. *quies* (*quiet-*), quiet, rest: see *quiesce, quiet, n.* Cf. *coy*[1], a doublet of *quiet*, and *quit*[1], *quite*[1], *acquit, requite*, etc.] 1. Being in a state of rest; not being in action or motion; not moving or agitated; still: as, remain *quiet*; the sea was *quiet*.

And they . . . laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were *quiet* all the night, saying, In the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him. Judges xvi. 2.

The holy time is *quiet* as a Nun
Breathless with adoration.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 30.

2. Left at rest; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; tranquil.

In his days the land was *quiet* ten years. 2 Chron. xiv. 1.

A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and *quiet* conscience.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 380.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble.

As long as the Cairiotes are poor and weaken'd by former divisions they are *quiet*, but when they grow rich and great they envy one another, and so fall into divisions. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 169.

Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet;
In short, my deary, kiss me! and be *quiet*.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Summary of Lord Lyttelton's Advice [to a Lady.

4. Undisturbed by emotion; calm; patient; contented.

The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4.

Grant . . . to thy faithful people pardon and peace, that they may be cleansed from all their sins, and serve thee with a *quiet* mind. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for [21st Sunday after Trinity.

Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, a Woman that could never be *quiet* in her Mind as long as King Henry was quiet in his Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 241.

5. Free from noise or sound; silent; still: as, a *quiet* neighborhood.

Much of mirthe watz that he made,
Among her ferez that watz so *quyt!*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1149.

Her days
Henceforth were given to *quiet* tasks of good.
Bryant, Sella.

Till he find
The *quiet* chamber far apart.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Arrival.

All was *quiet*, but for faint sounds made
By the wood creatures wild and unafraid.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

6. Free from fuss or bustle; without stiffness or formality.

A couple of Mrs. Bardell's most particular acquaintance, who had just stepped in to have a *quiet* cup of tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvi.

7. Not glaring or showy; not such as to attract notice; in good taste: as, *quiet* colors; a *quiet* dress.

A large frame, . . . which I afterwards found to contain a rather highly colored seventeenth-century master, was covered with a *quiet* drapery. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 91.

=Syn. 1-5. *Placid, Serene*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), peaceful, unruffled, undisturbed.—4. Meek, mild.

quiet (kwī'et), *n.* [< ME. *quiete, quyete* = Sp. *quiete* = It. *quiete*, < L. *quiēs* (*quiēt-*), rest; cf. *quiet, a.*] **1.** Rest; repose; stillness.

For now the noonday *quiet* holds the hill.
Tennyson, Œnone.

That cloistered *quiet* which characterizes all university towns. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Long be it ere the tide of trade
Shall break with harsh resounding din
The *quiet* of thy banks of shade.
Whittier, Kenoza Lake.

2. An undisturbed condition; tranquillity; peace; repose.

And take hede hou Makamede, thorwe a mylde doue,
He hald al Surrye as hym-self wolde and Sarasyns in *quyete*;
Nouht thorw manslauht and mannes strengthe Makamede hadde the mastrie.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 240.

Enjoys his garden and his book in *quiet*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 199.

And, like an infant troublesome awake,
Is left to sleep for peace and *quiet's* sake.
Cowper, Truth, l. 428.

3. An undisturbed state of mind; peace of soul; patience; calmness.

Thy greatest help is *quiet*, gentle Nell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 67.

A certain *quiet* on his soul did fall,
As though he saw the end and waited it.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

At quiet†, still; peaceful.

And they . . . came unto Laish, unto a people that were *at quiet* and secure. Judges xviii. 27.

Death did the only Cure apply;
She was *at quiet*, so was I.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

In quiet, quietly.

York. I shall not sleep *in quiet* at the Tower.
Glou. Why, what should you fear?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 142.

On the quiet, clandestinely; so as to avoid observation. [Slang.]

I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you *on the quiet*.
Punch, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 4.

Out of quiet†, disturbed; restless.

Since the youth of the count's was to-day with my lady, she is much *out of quiet*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 144.

=Syn. *Repose, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.

quiet (kwī'et), *v.* [< LL. *quietare, quietari*, make quiet, < L. *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.* Cf. *quit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to a state of rest; stop.

Quiet thy cudgel. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 54.

The ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion.
Locke.

2. To make or cause to be quiet; calm; appease; pacify; lull; allay; tranquillize: as, to *quiet* the soul when it is agitated; to *quiet* the clamors of a nation; to *quiet* the disorders of a city.

After that Gallia was thus *quieted*, Cæsar (as he was determined before) went into Italy to hold a parlament.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 175.

Surely I have b..haved and *quieted* myself, as a child that is weaned of his mother. Ps. cxxxi. 2.

The growth of our dissention was either prevented or soon *quieted*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=Syn. 2. To compose, soothe, sober; to still, silence, hush.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet or still; abate: as, the sea *quieted*.

While astonishment
With deep-drawn sighs was *quieting*. *Keats.*

quieten (kwī'et-n), *v.* [< *quiet, a.*, + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become quiet or still.

II. *trans.* To make quiet; calm; pacify.

I will stay, . . . partly to *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xxxiv. (*Davies.*)

quieter (kwī'et-ėr), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which quiets.

quieting-chamber (kwī'et-ing-chām″bėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, an enlargement of the cross-section of the exhaust-pipe, designed to retard the velocity of the escape of a given volume of steam and thereby lessen its noise. Such chambers are often called 'mufflers' and may also be filled with wire coils or small bronze balls or with a number of small branch tubes the sections in the openings of which, taken together, equal that of the main pipe.

quietism (kwī'et-izm), *n.* [= F. *quiétisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietismo* = G. *quietismus*, < NL. *quietismus*; as *quiet* + *-ism.*] **1.** That form of mysticism which consists in the entire abnegation of all active exercise of the will and a purely passive meditation on God and divine things as the highest spiritual exercise and the means of bringing the soul into immediate union with the Godhead. Conspicuous exponents of quietism were Molinos and Mme. Guyon, in the seventeenth century. See *Molinist*[2].

If the temper and constitution were cold and phlegmatic, their religion has sunk into *quietism;* if bilious or sanguine, it has flamed out into all the frenzy of enthusiasm.
Warburton, Alliance, i.

The Monks of the Holy Mountain [Mount Athos], from the eleventh century, appeared to have yielded to a kind of *quietism*, and to have held that he who, in silence and solitude, turned his thoughts with intense introspection on himself, would find his soul enveloped in a mystic and ethereal light, the essence of God, and be filled with pure and perfect happiness.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 870, note.

2. The state or quality of being quiet; quietness. [Rare.]

He . . . feared that the thoughtlessness of my years might sometimes make me overstep the limits of *quietism* which he found necessary.
Godwin, Mandeville, I. 110. (*Davies.*)

quietist (kwī'et-ist), *n.* [= F. *quiétiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietista* = G. *quietist*, < NL. *quietista*; as *quiet* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who believes in or practises quietism: applied especially [*cap.*] to a body of mystics (followers of Molinos, a Spanish priest) in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Somewhat similar views were held by the Euchites, Beghards, Beguines, Hesychasts, Brethren of the Free Spirit, and others of less note.

The best persons have always held it to be the essence of religion that the paramount duty of man upon earth is to amend himself; but all except monkish *quietists* have annexed to this the additional duty of amending the world, and not solely the human part of it, but the material, the order of physical nature. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who seeks or enjoys quietness; one who advocates a policy of quietness or inactivity.

Too apt, perhaps, to stay where I am put. I am a *quietist* by constitution. *The Century*, XXVI. 280.

quietistic (kwī-e-tis'tik), *a.* [< *quietist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to quietists or quietism.

Jeanne Marie . . . Guyon, . . . a leading exponent of the *quietistic* mysticism of the 17th century.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 341.

quietive (kwī'et-iv), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-ive.*] That which has the property of inducing quiet or calm, as a sedative medicine.

Every one knows of a few plants that are good as laxatives, emetics, sudorifics, or *quietives*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 529.

quietize (kwī'et-īz), *v. t.* [< *quiet, a.*, + *-ize.*] To make quiet; calm.

Solitude, and patience, and religion have now *quietized* both father and daughter into tolerable contentment.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 271. (*Davies.*)

quietly (kwī'et-li), *adv.* In a quiet state or manner. Especially—(*a*) Without motion or agitation; in a state of rest.

Lie *quietly*, and hear a little more;
Nay, do not struggle.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 709.

(*b*) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably: as, to live *quietly*.

After all these Outrages, the King proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms and go *quietly* home.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

(*c*) Calmly; tranquilly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently.

Quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

Then came her father, saying in low tones
"Have comfort," whom she greeted *quietly*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*d*) In a manner to attract little or no observation; without noise: as, he *quietly* left the room.

Sometimes . . . [Walpole] found that measures which he had hoped to carry through *quietly* had caused great agitation. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

He shut the gate *quietly*, not to make a noise, but never looked back. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

quietness (kwī'et-nes), *n.* [< ME. *quietness*; < *quiet* + *-ness.*] The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement; tranquillity; stillness; calmness.

It is great *quyetnesse* to haue people of good behaviour in a house. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Peace and *quietness*. *Milton.*

In *quietness* and in confidence shall be your strength.
Isa. xxx. 15.

quietous† (kwī'et-us), *a.* [< *quiet* + *-ous.*] Quiet; peaceable.

Bryngynge men to a *quyetouse* holde and sure step in the Lorde. *Bp. Bale*, Image, i.

quietously† (kwī'et-us-li), *adv.* [< *quietous* + *-ly*[2].] In a quietous manner; quietly. *Bp. Bale.*

quietsome† (kwī'et-sum), *a.* [< *quiet* + *-some.*] Calm; still; undisturbed.

But let the night be calme and *quietsome*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 326.

quietude (kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< F. *quiétude* = Sp. *quietud* = It. *quietudine*, < L. *quietudo*, quietness, rest, calmness, for **quietitudo*, < *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.*] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

A future *quietude* and serenitude in the affections.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

Never was there a more venerable *quietude* than that which slept among their sheltering boughs.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

There broods upon this charming hamlet an old-time *quietude* and privacy. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 42.

quietus (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* [< ML. *quietus*, or *quietus est*, (he is) 'free' or 'quitted,' i. e. he is discharged from the debt: a formula in noting the settlement of accounts: see *quiet, a.*] **1.** A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quittance.

Till I had signed your *quietus*. *Webster.*

I hoped to put her off with half the sum;
That 's truth; some younger brother would have thank'd me,
And given [me] my *quietus*. *Shirley*, The Gamester, v. 1.

Hence—**2.** A finishing or ending in general; stoppage.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 75.

Why, you may think there's no being shot at without a little risk; and if an unlucky bullet should carry a *quietus* with it—I say it will be no time then to be bothering you about family matters. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3. A severe blow; a "settler." *Halliwell.* [Slang.]

quight†, *adv.* An erroneous spelling of *quite*[1].

qui-hi, qui-hye (kwī'hī'), *n.* [Hind. *koī hai*, 'is any one there?'] **1.** In Bengal, the Anglo-Indian call for a servant, one being always in attendance, though not in the room.

The seal motto [of a letter] *qui hi* ("who waits") denoting that the bearer is to bring an answer.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 298.

2. Hence, the popular nickname for an Anglo-Indian in Bengal.

The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old *qui-his* from the club came and paid her their homage.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxii. (*Davies.*)

Quiina (kwi-ī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Quiinaceæ*. It is characterized by ovary-cells with two ovules, the numerous stamens and several styles all filiform, and the fruit a berry with fibrous interior and from one to four woolly seeds, each filled by the two thick and distinct seed-leaves. The sixteen species are natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs or sometimes climbers, bearing opposite or whorled stipulate leaves, elegantly marked with transverse veinlets. The small flowers are arranged in short axillary panicles or terminal racemed clusters. *Q. Jamaicensis* is an entire-leafed species, known in Jamaica as *old-woman's tree*.

Quiinaceæ (kwī-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1888), < *Quiina* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, typified by the genus *Quiina*, the embryo having large cotyledons and minute radicle. It was formerly included as a tribe, the *Quineæ*, in the family *Clusiaceæ*.

quilisma (kwī-lis'mä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *κύλισμα*, a roll, < *κυλίειν*, roll: see *cylinder.*] In *medieval musical notation*, a sign or neume denoting a ★shake or trill.

quill[1] (kwil), *n.* [< ME. **quille, quylle*, a stalk (L. *calamus*); cf. LG. *quiele, kiele* = MHG. *kil*, G. *kiel*, dial. *keil*, a quill; connections uncertain. Cf. OF. *quille*, a peg or pin of wood, a ninepin, < OHG. *kegil*, MHG. G. *kegel*, a ninepin, skittle, cone, bobbin: see *kail*[2]. The Ir. *cuille*, a quill, is appar. < E.] **1.** The stalk of a cane or reed. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A cane or reed pipe, such as those used in Pan's pipes.

For they bene daughters of the hyghest Jove,
And holden scorne of homely shepheards *quill*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

On a country *quill* each plays
Madrigals and pretty lays.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

He touch'd the tender stops of various *quills*,
With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 188.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, etc., used for writing-pens and the like.

Snatch thee a *quill* from the spread eagle's wing.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

And reeds of sundry kinds, . . . more used than *quils* by the people of these countreys.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 110.

4. A quill pen; hence, by extension, any pen, especially considered as the characteristic instrument of a writer.

Thy Pencil triumphs o'er the poet's *Quill*.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Mr. Jones has a *quill* of blue ink behind one ear, a *quill* of red ink behind the other, another of black ink in his mouth. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 151.

5. One of the comparatively large flight-feathers or remiges of any bird, without reference to the use of such feathers for making quill pens; a quill-feather: as, the *quills* and coverts of the wing; sometimes extended to include the similar feathers of the tail.

Who now so long hath praised the chough's white bill
That he hath left her ne'er a flying *quill*.
Marston, Satires, i. 68.

6. The hard, hollow, horny part of the scape of any feather, which does not bear barbs, and by which the feather is inserted in the skin; the calamus, as distinguished from the rachis.

The whole scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, the tube or barrel, or *quill* proper, which is a hard, horny, hollow, and semi-transparent cylinder, containing a little pith in the interior; it bears no webs. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

7. One of the much enlarged and peculiarly modified hairs with which some animals, as porcupines, are provided; a large hollow spine.

Like *quills* upon the fretful porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 20.

Thou 'lt shoote thy *quilles* at mee, when my terrible backe 's turn'd, for all this; wilt not, Porcupine?
Dekker, Humorous Poet, I. 235.

8. A piece of small reed or other light slender tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon, and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale.

Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*.
Spenser.

9. (*a*) A plectrum of quill, as of a goose, for playing on musical instruments of the lute and zither families. (*b*) In the harpsichord, spinet, and virginal, a small piece of quill projecting from the jack of each key (digital), and so set that when the key was depressed the corresponding string was twitched or twanged by it. Various other materials were used instead of quills.—**10.** In *seal-engraving*, the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal-engravers' lathe, in which the cutting-tools are secured to be revolved while the stones are held against them.—**11.** In *mining*, a train for igniting a blast, consisting of a quill filled with slow-burning powder: it is now superseded by the safety-fuse.—**12.** The faucet of a barrel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**13.** In *phar.*, bark in a roll, such as is often formed in drying, as of cinnamon or cinchona.—**Primary, secondary, tertiary quills.** See the adjectives.—**To be under the quill**, to be written about.

The subject which is now *under the quill* is the Bishop of Lincoln.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 28. (*Davies.*)

★**To carry a good quill**, to write well.

quill[1] (kwil), *v.* [< *quill*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To pluck out quills from.

His wings have been *quilled* thrice, and are now up again. *Swift*, To Stella, xvii.

II. *intrans.* To wind thread or yarn on quills for the loom. [New Eng.]

The child Margaret sits in the door of her house on a low stool, with a small wheel, winding spools -- in our vernacular, *quilling* — for her mother.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

quill[2] (kwil), *n.* [Also, as mere F., *quille*; < F. *quille*, a keel: see *keel*[1].] A fold of a plaited or fluted ruff or ruffle.

quill[2] (kwil), *v. t.* [< *quill*[2], *n.*] To flute; form with small rounded ridges. *Addison and Steele*, Tatler, No. 257.

quill[3]† (kwil), *n.* An uncertain word, in the following passage. Possibly intended for *quile* or *quoil*, dial. form of *coil*, a heap: see *coil*[4]. Commentators have explained the word as a use of *quill*[1] [the phrase being interpreted to mean 'penned' (*Steevens*); 'in form and order like a quilled ruff' (*Nares*)] or of *coil*[2], bustle (*Singer*).

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications in the *quill*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 4.

quillai (kē-lī′), *n.* [Also *quillay*, *cullay*; < Araucanian *quillai*, from its soap-like qualities, < *quillean*, wash.] A middle-sized Chilean tree, *Quillaia Saponaria*.—**Quillai-bark**, the bark of the quillai-tree, the inner layers of which abound in saponin, whence it is commonly used in Chile as soap. It has also come into use elsewhere for washing silks, printed goods, etc.; and an oil for promoting the growth of the hair has been extracted from it. Also *quillia-bark*, *quillaja-bark*, and *soap-bark*.

Quillaia (kwi-lā′yä), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), < Chilian *quillai*.] A genus of rosaceous trees, type of the tribe *Quillaieæ*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, five valvate calyx-lobes to which adhere the five dilated and fleshy stamen-bearing lobes of the disk, and five woolly carpels, becoming a stellate crown of five many-seeded follicles. The 3 or 4 species are natives of southern Brazil, Chile, and Peru. They are very smooth evergreen trees, bearing scattered and undivided leaves which are thick, rigid, and veiny. The large and woolly flowers are in small clusters, of which the lateral are staminate and the central are fertile. *Q. Saponaria* is the quillai, cullay, or soap-bark tree of Chile. See *quillai-bark*, under *quillai*. Also spelled *Quillaja*.

Quillaieæ (kwi-lā′yē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1840), < *Quillaia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants somewhat resembling the *Spiræeæ*, differing in the usually broadly winged seeds, and characterized by commonly persistent bractless sepals, five, ten, or many stamens, one or many usually ascending ovules, and fruit of five follicles or a capsule. It includes 8 genera, mainly American, of which *Quillaia* is the type. See *Kageneckia*. Also spelled *Quillajeæ*.

quillback (kwil′bak), *n.* The sailfish, spearfish, or skimback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker. The name is also given to other fishes of that genus, as *C. difformis*. [Local, U. S.]

quill-bit (kwil′bit), *n.* A small shell-bit: same as *gouge-bit*.

quill-coverts (kwil′kuv″ėrts), *n. pl.* Feathers immediately covering the bases of the large feathers of the wings or tail of a bird; wing-coverts or tail-coverts; tectrices. See *covert*, 6.

quill-driver (kwil′drī″vėr), *n.* One who works with a quill or pen; a scrivener; a clerk. [Slang.]

quill-driving (kwil′drī″ving), *n.* The act of working with a pen; writing. [Slang.]

Some sort of slave's *quill-driving*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xii.

quille, *n.* See *quill*[2].

quilled[1] (kwild), *a.* [< *quill*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with quills.

His thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-*quill'd* porpentine.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 363.

2. Formed into a quill: said of bark: as, *quilled* calisaya, contrasted with *flat* calisaya.

In drying it [cinchona-bark] rolls up or becomes *quilled*. *U. S. Dispensatory* (15th ed.), p. 433.

3. In *her.*, having a quill: said of a feather employed as a bearing, and used only when the quill of a feather is of a different tincture from the rest.

quilled[2] (kwild), *a.* [< *quill*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Crimped; fluted.

In the Dahlia the florets are rendered *quilled* [by cultivation], and are made to assume many glowing colours.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 129.

Quilled suture. See *suture*.

quiller (kwil′ėr), *n.* [< *quill*[1] + *-er*[1].] An unfledged bird. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quillet[1] (kwil′et), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *quill*[2].] **1.** A furrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A croft, or small separate piece of ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

All the account to make of every bag of money, and of every *quillet* of land, whose it is. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

In the "Cheshire Sheaf," June, 1880, it was stated that there were close to the border town of Holt a number of *quillets* cultivated by the poorer freemen. These were strips of land marked only by mear or boundary stones at a distance of twenty-nine to thirty-two yards.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 336.

quillet[2]† (kwil′et), *n.* [Contr. from L. *quidlibet*, anything you please: *quid*, anything; *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

O, some authority how to proceed;
Some tricks, some *quillets*, how to cheat the devil.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 288.

He is . . . swallowed in the quicksands of law-*quillets*.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1.

quill-feather (kwil′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* Same as *quill*[1], 5. See *feather*.

quilling (kwil′ing), *n.* [< *quill*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A narrow bordering of net, lace, or ribbon plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

A plain *quilling* in your bonnet — and if ever any body looked like an angel, it 's you in a net *quilling*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx.

quill-nib (kwil′nib), *n.* A quill pen from which the feather and a large part of the tube have been cut away, leaving only enough of the substance to give the point of the pen sufficient consistence. This is done for ease of transportation, and the nib requires a holder like the steel pen.

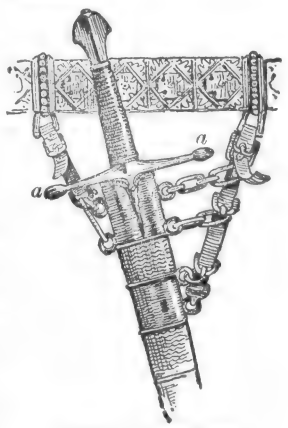
quillon (kē-lyôn′), *n.* One of the arms or branches of the cross-guard of a sword. See *cross-guard*, *cross-hilt*, cut in next column, and cut under *hilt*.

quilltail (kwil′tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. Also called *quilltail coot*. [New Jersey.]

quill-turn (kwil′tėrn), *n.* A machine or instrument in which a weavers' quill is turned. *Halliwell.*

quill-work (kwil′wėrk), *n.* Embroidery with porcupine-quills, such as that made by the North American Indians. See *Canadian embroidery*, under *Canadian*.

quillwort (kwil′wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Isoëtes lacustris*: so called from the quill-like leaves; also, any plant of the genus *Isoëtes*. See *Isoëtes* and *Merlin's-grass*.



Sword-hilt. *a*, *a*, quillons.

quilly (kwil′i), *a.* [< *quill*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in quills; showing the quills, as a bird's plumage when frayed or worn away.

His wings became *quilly* and draggled and frayed.
J. Owen, Wings of Hope.

★**quilt** (kwilt), *n.* [< ME. *quilte*, *quylte*, < OF. *cuilte*, also *cotre*, *coutre*, also *coite*, *coitte*, *coistre*, a tick, mattress, = Sp. Pg. *colcha* = It. *coltre* = W. *cylched*, a quilt, < L. *culcita*, *culcitra*, a cushion, mattress.] **1**†. An article of bed-furniture used like a mattress and consisting of some soft material placed between two pieces of a fabric which were stitched together.

Cause to be made a good thycke *quylte* of cotton, or els of pure flockes or of cleane wolle, and let the couerynge of it be of whyte fustyan, and laye it on the fetherbed that you do lye on. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 245.

After that thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse, for other *quyltes* ne pilowes hadde thei noon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

And you have fastened on a thick *quilt*, or flock-bed, on the outside of the door. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

2. A cover or coverlet made by stitching together two thicknesses of a fabric with some soft substance between them; any thick or warm coverlet: as, a patchwork *quilt*.

In both sorts of tables the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts*. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

There Affectation, with a sickly mien, . . .
On the rich *quilt* sinks with becoming woe.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 35.

3. A quilted petticoat. [Rural.]—**Log-cabin quilt.** See *log*[1].—**Marseilles quilt**, a double cotton-cloth coverlet woven in patterns which are raised in relief in parts, from having a third thickness there interposed.

★**quilt** (kwilt), *v. t.* [< *quilt*, *n.*] **1.** To stuff or interline in the manner of a quilt; supply with stuffing.

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

With these [verminous and polluted rags] deformedly to *quilt* and interlace the intire, the spotlesse, and undecaying robe of Truth. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

To Charing Cross, and there into the great new Ordinary, . . . being led thither by Mr. Beale, . . . and he sat with me while I had two *quilted* pigeons, very handsome and good meat. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 26, 1668.

Dressed
In his steel jack, a swarthy vest,
With iron *quilted* well. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 3.

2. To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, usually with some soft substance between: as, to *quilt* a petticoat; in general, to stitch together: said of anything of which there are at least three layers or thicknesses, the stitching often taking an ornamental character, the lines crossing one another or arranged in curves, volutes, etc.—**3.** To pass through a fabric backward and forward at minute intervals, as a needle and thread in the process of making a quilt.

He . . . stoops down to pick up a pin, which he *quilts* into the flap of his coat-pocket with great assiduity.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

Quilted armor, stuffed and wadded garments of defense held in place and strengthened by quilting.—**Quilted calves**, sham calves for the legs, made of quilted cloth. *Halliwell.*—**Quilted grape-shot.** See *grape-shot*.

quilter (kwil′tėr), *n.* [< *quilt* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who quilts; one who makes quilting.—**2.** An attachment to sewing-machines for executing quilting upon fabrics.

★**quilting** (kwil′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quilt*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of forming a quilt.—**2.** The material used for making quilts; padding or lining.—**3.** Quilted work.

Thick *quiltings* covered with elaborate broidery.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

4. A kind of cloth resembling diaper, having a pattern slightly marked by the direction of the threads or raised in low relief. It is made of cotton and of linen, and is used, like piqué, for waistcoats.—**5.** A quilting-bee. [New Eng.]—**French quilting.** Same as *piqué*, 2 (*a*).

quilting-bee (kwil'ting-bē), *n.* A meeting of women for the purpose of assisting one of their number in quilting a counterpane: usually followed by a supper or other entertainment to which men are invited. [New Eng.]

Now [in the days of Peter Stuyvesant] were instituted *quilting bees*. . . and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

quilting-cotton (kwil'ting-kot″n), *n.* Same as *cotton wadding* (which see, under *cotton*[1]).

quilting-frame (kwil'ting-frām), *n.* A frame with adjustable bars, wires, etc., used for stretching flat a fabric for quilting or for convenience in embroidering upon it.

Quimper pottery. See *pottery*.

quin (kwin), *n.* [Possibly < Ir. *cuine*, *cun*, coin, money; with ref. to the shape.] A kind of scallop or pecten. Also *queen*[2], *squin*. [Local, Eng.]

quina (kē'nä or kwī'nä), *n.* [= F. *quina*, < Sp. Pg. *quina* (NL. *quina*), < S. Amer. (Quich.) *quina*, *kina*, bark.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona:* also applied in Brazil to some other febrifugal barks.

quinamia (kwi-nā'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *quina* + *am(ide)* + *-ia*.] Same as *quinamine*.

quinamicine (kwi-nam'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinamine:* an arbitrary form.] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. Its formula is $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$.

quinamidine (kwi-nam'i-din), *n.* [< *quina* + *amide* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. It is isomeric with quinamicine.

quinamine (kwi-nam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *amine*.] A natural crystalline alkaloid, with the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from various cinchona barks. Also called *quinamia*.

quinancy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quinsy*.

quinancy-wort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quinsy-wort*. *Miller*, English Plant Names.

quinaquina (kē-nạ-kē'nä), *n.* [Also *quinquina* = F. *quinquina* = Sp. *quinaquina*, < Quichua *quinaquina*, the tree which yields the bark called *quina:* see *quina*.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona*. See *kin-kina*.

quinarian (kwī-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *quinary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Quinary, as a system of classification; classified in sets of five. In zoölogy the word notes specifically the circular or so-called natural system of classification, originally propounded by Macleay in 1819, and further elaborated especially by Vigors and Swainson. As subsequently modified and formulated by Swainson in 1835, it rests substantially upon the following five propositions: (1) Every natural series of beings, in its progress from a given point, returns or tends to return to that point, thus forming a circle. (2) The primary circular divisions of every group are actually three, or apparently five. (3) The contents of such a circular group are symbolically or analogically represented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom. (4) These primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy, which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are therefore to be regarded as the primary types of nature. (5) The different ranks or degrees of the circular groups are nine in number, each being involved within the other. None of these propositions being intelligible, the system soon fell into disuse, and is now regarded as entirely groundless and fanciful.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, one who proposed, practised, or taught the quinary system of classification; an adherent of the quinary system.

There were not wanting other men in these islands whose common sense refused to accept the metaphorical doctrine and the mystical jargon of the *Quinarians;* but so strenuously and persistently had the latter asserted their infallibility, and so vigorously had they assailed any who ventured to doubt it, that most peaceable ornithologists found it best to bend to the furious blast, and in some sort to acquiesce at least in the phraseology of the self-styled interpreters of Creative Will.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

quinarius (kwī-nā'ri-us), *n.* [L.: see *quinary*.] An ancient Roman republican and imperial silver coin, in value half the denarius, or about 8 cents United States money. It was originally equivalent to five asses, but after the depreciation of the as, to eight. It was also called *victoriatus*, from the figure of Victory stamped upon it. It appears to have been first coined at Rome 177 B. C., after the victories of Clodius in Istria.

quinary (kwī'nạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *quinario*, < L. *quinarius*, containing five, < *quini*, five each, < *quinque*, five, = E. *five*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Divided in a set of five, as parts or organs of most radiates.

A *quinary* division of segments.
Adams, Manual of Nat. Hist., p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *quinarian*.

Swainson's system of classification was peculiar. He endeavored to establish "circular" or *quinary* analogies throughout the animal kingdom. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 889.

The mischief caused by this theory of a *Quinary* System [in zoölogy] was very great, but was chiefly confined to Britain. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

Quinary system, or quinary classification. See *quinarian*.

II. *n.*; pl. *quinaries* (-riz). A whole composed of five parts or elements.

Quaternaries or compounds formed of four elements, *quinaries*, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the constituent elements increases.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 740.

quinate[1] (kwī'nāt), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having an arrangement of five similar parts together, as five leaflets on a petiole.

quinate[2] (kwī'nāt), *n.* [< *quin(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of quinic acid.

quince[1] (kwins), *n.* [Formerly also *quence;* < ME. *quence*, an extension of *quine*, appar. orig. plural taken as singular: see *quine*[2]. Cf. L. *cydonia*, pl., quince. Less prob. a reduction of OF. *coignasse*, the largest kind of quince; < *coin*, quince: see *quine*[2].] **1.** The fruit of the tree *Cydonia Cydonia* (*Pyrus Cydonia* of Linnæus). It is pear-shaped, or in one variety apple-shaped, large, sometimes weighing a pound, and of a golden-yellow color when ripe. The quince was known



Branch with Fruit of Quince (*Cydonia Cydonia*).

to the ancients, and it has been argued that the golden apples of the Hesperides were quinces. While raw it is hard and austere, but it becomes edible by boiling or baking, and is largely used for jelly, preserves, and marmalade (see etymology of *marmalade*), and for flavoring sauces of other fruits. The seeds of the common quince are used in medicine and the arts, on account of their highly mucilaginous coat. In decoction they afford a demulcent application, and they are sometimes used in eyelotions. Their mucilage is employed in making bandoline and in marbling books. See *bandoline*.

Of ripen'd *Quinces* such the yellow Hue.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. The fruit-tree *Cydonia Cydonia*, sometimes classed as *Pyrus Cydonia*. The quince is a small hardy tree, usually dwarfed, but sometimes reaching 15 or 20 feet in height, having crooked spreading branches which produce the flowers singly at their ends. Besides bearing fruit, the quince often serves as a stock for dwarfing the pear. The local origin of the quince is not clearly known, but it occurs spontaneously from northwestern India westward through the Mediterranean basin. The name *quince* applies also to any of the species of *Cydonia*. See the phrases below.—**Bengal quince,** *Ægle Marmelos* (*Crateva Marmelos* of Linnæus). See *Ægle*.—**Chinese quince,** a species, *Cydonia Sinensis*, resembling the Japanese quince, but less ornamental. Its large green egg-shaped fruit can be used to make jelly.—**Japanese quince,** a garden shrub, *Cydonia Japonica*, a great favorite, on account chiefly of its abundant early large scarlet or crimson flowers, varying to white. It is well suited for ornamental hedges. The fruit, which resembles a small apple, is inedible, but is sometimes used for making jelly. Also called *japonica* and, locally, *burning-bush*. A variety, more lately from Japan, bears abundant smaller orange-scarlet flowers on every twig.—**Portugal quince,** a variety of the common quince, having superior finely colored fruit, but less productive than other sorts.—**Quince-essence.** See *œnanthic ester*, under *œnanthic*.

quince[2]† (kwins), *n.* [ME. *quynce;* appar. an abbr. form of *quinsy, quinancy*.] Scrofula.

For the *quynce*. Take horehownde and columbyne, and sethe it in wyne or ale, and so thereof let hym dryncke fyrste and laste. *MS. Rec. Med.* (*Halliwell*.)

quince[3] (kwins), *n.* Same as *quinze*.

quincentenary (kwin-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *quin(que)*, five, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of five hundred, especially five hundred years.

II. *n.* **1.** That which consists of or comprehends five hundred.—**2.** A five-hundredth anniversary.

It saves us from the reproach of having allowed the *quincentenary* of the Canterbury Pilgrimage to pass by utterly unnoticed. *The Academy*, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 331.

quince-tree (kwins'trē), *n.* The tree that bears the quince, *Cydonia Cydonia*. See *quince*[1].

quince-wine (kwins'wīn), *n.* A drink made of the fermented juice of the quince.

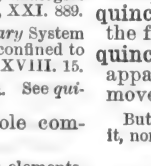
quinch (kwinch), *v. i.* [A var. of *quitch*[1], appar. simulating *winch* for *wince*.] **1**†. To move; stir; wince; flounce.

But Cato did abid it a long time, and never *quinched* for it, nor shewed countenance of fear.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

Noe parte of all that realme shall be able or dare soe much as to *quinche*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To make a noise. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quincuncial (kwin-kun'shạl), *a.* [= F. *quinconcial* = It. *quinconciale*, < L. *quincuncialis*, containing five twelfths, < *quincunx*, five twelfths: see *quincunx*.] Disposed so as to form a quincunx; arranged in a set of five; also, arranged in two sets of oblique rows, at right angles to one another, so that five together form a quincunx; in *bot.*, sometimes noting a pentastichous arrangement of leaves; more often noting an estivation.



Quincuncial arrangement.

Now for the order of setting trees either in groves, hopyards, or vineyards, we ought to follow the usuall manner of chequer row called *quincuntiall*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 11.

Quincuncial estivation, the imbricated arrangement of five petals in a bud, in which the first and second are external, the fourth and fifth internal, and the third has one margin external, overlying the fifth, the other internal, overlapped by the first.—**Quincuncial map-projection.** See *projection*.

quincuncially (kwin-kun'shạl-i), *adv.* In a quincuncial manner or order.

It is no wonder that this quincunciall order was first and still affected as gratefull unto the eye: for all things are seen *quincuncially*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

quincunx (kwin'kungks), *n.* [= F. *quinconce* = Pg. *quincunce*, a quincunx; < L. *quincunx* (*quincunc-*), five twelfths (of anything), < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *uncia*, a twelfth part: see *five* and *ounce*[1].] **1.** An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle (thus, ⁙); especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously. A collection of trees in such squares forms a regular grove or wood, presenting parallel rows or alleys in different directions, according to the spectator's position. See diagram under *quincuncial*.

Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pits dug three foot deep. *Bladen*, tr. of Cæsar's Com., vii. 31.

The single *quincunx* of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

2. In *bot.*, same as *quincuncial estivation* (which see, under *quincuncial*).—**3.** In *astrol.*, the position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

quincunxial (kwin-kungk'shạl), *a.* An erroneous form of *quincuncial*.

In *quincunxial* æstivation . . . two of the five pieces are exterior. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 86.

quindecagon (kwin-dek'ạ-gon), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *decagon*.] In *geom.*, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

quindecemvir (kwin-dē-sem'vėr), *n.* [Altered in the second vowel to suit *decemvir;* < L. *quindecimvir*, < *quindecim*, = E. *fifteen* (see *quindecim*), + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a body of fifteen magistrates who, at the close of the republic, had charge of the Sibylline books. They succeeded the board of the decemvirs (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), who were keepers of the Sibylline books from 367 B. C., and who continued the functions of the duumvirs, or two patricians of high rank who kept the books under the kings. It was the duty of the quindecemvirs to celebrate the festival of Apollo and the secular games, and they were all regarded as priests of Apollo.

quindecemvirate (kwin-dē-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *quindecimviratus*, the dignity of a quindecemvir, < *quindecimviri*, the quindecemvirs: see *quindecemvir*.] The body or office of the quindecemvirs.

quindecim† (kwin'dē-sim), *n.* [< LL. *quindecimus* (L. *quintus decimus*), fifteenth, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] A fifteenth part of anything.

Ouer and beside hath also beene declared what vnreasonable collections of monie from time to time, as *quindecims*, subsidies, tenths, &c. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 298, an. 1257.

quindecima (kwin-des'i-mä), *n.* [ML., fem. of *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*.] **1.** In

music, the interval of a fifteenth, or double octave.—2. An organ-stop two octaves above the foundation-stops.

quindenet, *n.* [ME. *quyndene*, < OF. *quindesme* (?), < ML. *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*. Cf. ML. *quindena*, a period of fifteen days.] The fifteenth day, counting inclusively from a certain date.

And that done, he toke his leue of seynt Denys about ye *quyndene* of Pasche. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1347.

quindisme, *n.* Same as *quindecim*.

In the parliament of 6 R. 2. pars 2 num. 11. the bishop of Norwich offered before the king and lords that, if the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity and clergy . . . *Prynne*, Treachery and Dialoyalty, iv. 7.

quine[1], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *quean*.

quine[2], *n.* [< ME. *quyne, coine, coin*, < OF. *coin*, F. *coing* = Pr. *codoing*, m., = It. *cotogna*, f., a quince, < L. *Cydonium, Cydoneum* (sc. *malum*), < Gr. Κυδώνιον (sc. *μῆλον*), a quince, lit. 'apple of Cydonia,' < Κυδωνία, Κυδωνίς, Cydonia, an ancient Greek city of Crete: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quince*[1], *quiddany*.] A quince.

quine[3], *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whence*.

quinet (kwī'net), *n.* [< OF. *quignet, quoignet, coignet, cuignet*, a little wedge, dim. of *quoin, coin*, a wedge: see *quannet, coin*[1], *coign*.] A wedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quinia (kwin'ī-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *quina*, q. v.] An older name for *quinine*.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), *n.* [ME. *quynible*, ult. < L. *quinque* = E. *five*. Cf. *quatrible*.] In *med. music*, a part which is an octave higher than the treble.

Therto he song som tyme a loud *quynyble*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 146.

To sing a *quinible* means to descant by singing fifths on a plain-song.
Chappell, Popular Music of the Olden Time, p. 34.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), *v. i.* [< *quinible*, *n.*] In *med. music*, to sing the quinible or highest part.

quinic (kwin'ik), *a.* [< *quina* + *-ic*.] Same as *kinic*.

quinicia (kwi-nish'iạ), *n.* [NL., < *quinic*, q. v.] Same as *quinicine*.

quinicine (kwin'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinic* + *-ine*[2].] The isomeric alkaloid into which quinine or quinidine is converted by heat, differing from them in being dextrogyrate and amorphous.

quinidamine (kwin-i-dam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id-* + *amine*.] An alkaloid of cinchona barks, with the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Also called *conchinamine*.

quinidine (kwin'id-in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id-* + *-ine*[2].] A base ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) isomeric with quinine, and occurring associated with it in some cinchona barks. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms, almost insoluble in water, but tolerably soluble in alcohol. It neutralizes acids, and forms salts with them which much resemble the corresponding quinine salts, but crystallize more easily. Their action on the system is similar to that of quinine, but less powerful. Also called ★*conchinine*.

quinine (kwin'ēn or ki-nēn' or kwī'nīn), *n.* [= F. *quinine* = Sp. Pg. *quinina* = It. *chinina, chinino*, < NL. *quinina*, quinine, < *quina*, Peruvian bark: see *quina* and *-ine*[2].] An important vegetable alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$), obtained from the bark of several trees of the genus *Cinchona*. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, extensively used in medicine. It is antiperiodic, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and tonic.

quininism (ki-nēn'izm), *n.* [< *quinine* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quiniretin (kwin-i-ret'in), *n.* [< *quinine;* second element obscure.] The flocculent precipitate deposited in solutions of quinine by the action of sunlight. It has the same chemical composition as quinine, but no alkaloidal properties.

quinisext (kwin'i-sekst), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, five, + *sextus*, sixth.] Bearing some relation to five and six or to the fifth and sixth. —**Quinisext Council.** See *Constantinopolitan Council*, under *Constantinopolitan*.

quinism (kwī'nizm), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quink-goose (kwingk'gös), *n.* [< *quink* (imitative) + *goose*.] The brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. See cut under *brent-goose*.

quinnat (kwin'at), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.; Clatsop *ikwinna*.] The king-salmon, *Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*. Also called *tsavicha* and *chinook*. See *Oncorhynchus* and *salmon*.

quinoa (kē-nō'ạ), *n.* [Sp. *quinua*, < Quichua *kinua*.] An annual herb, *Chenopodium Quinoa*, native to Peru, Chile, etc., and cultivated for its farinaceous seeds. These afford a meal which can be made into cakes, but not into leavened bread. A favorite preparation is a kind of broth or gruel called *carapulque*, prepared from these seeds and seasoned with red pepper, etc. The quinoa is somewhat grown in England, the seed being eaten by fowls, and the leaves used like spinach. The plant resembles some common species of goosefoot or pigweed. A variety having white seeds is the one yielding food; the red seeds of another variety are used in decoction as an application for sores and bruises, and their husk has emetic and antiperiodic properties. Also called *petty-rice*.

They [the Incas of Peru] had also Maiz, *Quinua*, Pulse, Fruit-trees, with Fruit on them all, of Gold and Silver resembling the natural.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 281.

★**quinoline** (kwin'ō-lin), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ol-* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *chinoline*.—**Quinoline blue**, a coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing: it is very fugitive to light.

quinologist (kwi-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *quinolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in quinology.

quinology (kwi-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *quina* + Gr *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak, say.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning quinine and other cinchona alkaloids.

★**quinone** (kwin'ōn), *n.* [< *quina* + *-one*.] 1. The general name applied to all benzene derivatives in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms.—2. Specifically, a compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxid of manganese, or by the oxidation of aniline with chromic acid. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine golden-yellow crystals, slightly soluble in cold water and very volatile, and has a piercing irritating odor in the state of vapor. Also written *kinone*.

quinquagenarian (kwin"kwạ-je-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinquagénaire* = Sp. *quincuagenario* = It. *quinquagenario*, < L. *quinquagenarius*, consisting of fifty, < *quinquageni*, fifty each, < *quinquaginta*, fifty, < *quinque* = E. *five*.] **I.** *a.* Being fifty years of age.

II. *n.* A person aged fifty or between fifty and sixty.

Dancers of fifty are a very different sort of *quinquagenarians* from sitters of fifty. *The New Mirror* (1843), II. 34.

quinquagesima (kwin-kwạ-jes'i-mạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus*, fiftieth, < *quinquaginta*, fifty: see *fifty*.] A period of fifty days.—**Quinquagesima Sunday**, the Sunday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, being the fiftieth day before Easter (both inclusive), and the last Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular (kwin-kwang'gū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *quinquangulus*, five-cornered, < L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*[3].] Having five angles.

quinquarticular (kwin-kwär-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of or relating to five articles.—**Quinquarticular controversy**, the controversy between the Arminians and the Calvinists on the "five points." See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*.

You may perhaps be able to grapple with the difficulties of the *quinquarticular controversy* without discredit to yourselves. *Bp. Horsley*, Charge, Aug., 1806.

quinque-angled (kwin-kwē-ang'gld), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *angled*.] Quinquangular.

quinquecapsular (kwin-kwē-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *capsula*, capsule.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five capsules.

quinquecostate (kwin-kwē-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *costa*, a rib.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having five ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quinquedentate (kwin-kwē-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dentate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five teeth or serrations of any kind.

quinquedentated (kwin-kwē-den'tā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquedentate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquedentate*.

quinquedigitate (kwin-kwē-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having five fingers or toes; pentadactyl.

quinquefarious (kwin-kwē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarious*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, disposed in five ranks.—2. In *zoöl.*, disposed or arranged in five sets, rows, or series; quinqueserial; pentastichous.

quinquefid (kwin'kwē-fid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, split.] In *bot.*, cleft into five segments. See *cleft*[2], 2.

quinquefoliate (kwin-kwē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinquefolius*, five-leaved (< *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *folium* = Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having five leaves, or, more commonly but less properly, five leaflets.

quinquefoliated (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquefoliate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquefoliate*.

quinquefoliolate (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliolate*.] In *bot.*, having five leaflets: said of compound leaves.

quinquegrade (kwin'kwē-grād), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *gradus*, degree: see *grade*[1].] In *music*, consisting of five tones.—**Quinquegrade scale.** Same as *pentatonic scale* (which see, under *scale*).

quinqueliteral (kwin-kwē-lit'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *littera, litera*, letter: see *literal*.] Consisting of five letters.

quinquelobate (kwin-kwē-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five lobes.

quinquelobed (kwin'kwē-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *lobe* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquelobate*.

quinquelocular (kwin-kwē-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having five loculi, cavities, or cells.

quinquenerved (kwin'kwē-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quinquennalia (kwin-kwe-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quinquennalis*, that takes place every fifth year: see *quinquennial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, public games celebrated every fifth year. See *quinquennial*, *n.*, 2.

quinquenniad (kwin-kwen'i-ad), *n.* [< L. *quinquennium*, a period of five years (see *quinquennium*), + *-ad*[1].] A period of five years.

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep
Thro' sunny decads new and strange,
Or gay *quinquenniads*, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

quinquennial (kwin-kwen'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [For **quinquennal*, < L. *quinquennalis*, occurring once in five years, < *quinquennis*, of five years, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *annus*, year.] **I.** *a.* 1. Occurring once in five years.—2. Recurring in the fifth year, reckoning both years of occurrence; occurring every fourth year. See II., 2.

With joyous banquets had he crown'd
The great *quinquennial* festival of Jove.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

3. Lasting five years.

II. *n.* 1. A period of five years; a quinquenniad; hence, something characterized by such a period or interval, as an anniversary, or a college catalogue.—2. A festival or celebration occurring once in four years; an anniversary in the fifth year. In this sense both the first and last years of the cycle of occurrence were reckoned, as was the invariable system in antiquity. Thus, the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games, all celebrated once in four years, were all quinquennials.

quinquennially (kwin-kwen'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in five years; during a period of five years.

quinquennium (kwin-kwen'i-um), *n.* [L., < *quinquennis*, of five years: see *quinquennial*.] A period of five years.

The lapse of a *quinquennium*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 254.

quinquepartite (kwin-kwē-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *quinquepartitus*, divided into five parts, fivefold, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, distribute: see *part*, *v.*] Five-parted; divided into or consisting of five parts.

quinquepetaloid (kwin-kwē-pet'ạ-loid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *petaloid*.] Formed of five petaloid ambulacra: as, the *quinquepetaloid* rosette of a spatangoid sea-urchin.

quinqueradiate (kwin-kwē-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *radius*, ray.] Having five rays; pentactinal, as a fish's fin, a starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

quinquereme (kwin'kwē-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quinqueremis*, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five banks of oars.

The great triremes and *quinqueremes* rushed onward.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii.

quinquesect (kwin'kwē-sekt), *v. t.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] To cut into five equal parts.

quinquesection (kwin-kwē-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Section into five equal parts.

quinqueseptate (kwin-kwē-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum, septate*.] Having five septa or partitions.

quinqueserial (kwin-kwē-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *series*, row, series: see *series, serial*.] Arranged in five series or rows.

quinquesyllabic (kwin"kwē-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllabic*.] Having five syllables, as a word.

quinquesyllable (kwin-kwē-sil′a-bl), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of five syllables.

Anything beyond a *quinquesyllable* is difficult to pronounce. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 516.

quinquetactic (kwin-kwē-tak′tik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + Gr. *τακτικός*, tactic: see *tactic*.] Having five consecutive points in common.—**Quinquetactic point.** See *tritactic point*, under *point*[1].

quinquetubercular (kwin″kwē-tū-bėr′kū-lăr), *a.* Same as *quinquetuberculate*.

The crowns of the lower molars are *quinquetubercular*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 663.

quinquetuberculate (kwin″kwē-tū-bėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having five tubercles: as, a *quinquetuberculate* molar.

quinquevalent (kwin-kwev′a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *valent*.] In *chem.*, capable of being combined with or exchanged for five hydrogen atoms; having an equivalence of five.

quinquevalve (kwin′kwē-valv), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *valva*, door (valve).] In *bot.*, having five valves, as a pericarp.

quinquevalvular (kwin-kwē-val′vū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] Same as *quinquevalve*.

quinquevir (kwin′kwē-vėr), *n.*; pl. *quinqueviri* (kwin-kwev′i-rī). [L., < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of five commissioners who were appointed from time to time under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect, as to provide relief in time of public distress, to direct the establishment of a colony, or to provide for the repair of fortifications.

quinqui-. For words so erroneously spelled, see *quinque-*.

quinquina (kin′ki-nä), *n.* Same as *quinaquina*.

quinquino (kin′ki-nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < Quichua *kinkina*. See *quina*.] A tree, *Toluifera Pereiræ*, the source of the balsam of Peru. It is found on a strip along the coast of San Salvador. It has a height of 50 feet, branching at 8 or 10 feet from the ground; the leaves are pinnate, 6 or 8 inches long, the flowers numerous in erect racemes, the pods 3 or 4 inches long, narrow at the base, broadening and winged above, containing one seed. The balsam is obtained by the natives from the trunk by a process of beating and incision. It was first exported by the way of Peru, whence its name. The fruit also yields to cold pressure a valuable white balsam, and digested in rum furnishes a medicine, balsamito, but neither of these is an article of commerce. See *Myroxylon*, and *balsam of Peru* (under *balsam*).

quinsy (kwin′zi), *n.* [Formerly also *quinsey*, *quinzy*, *quincy* (also *quinancy*), and *squincy*, **squinsy*, *squinzie*, a contracted form of *squinancy*, < OF. *squinancie*, *squinance*, *esquinance*, F. *esquinancie*, = Sp. *esquinancia* = Pg. *esquinencia* = It. *schinanzia*; < ML. *quinancia*, *squinancia*, LL. *cynanche*, < Gr. *κυνάγχη*, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, lit. 'dog-throttling,' < *κίων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ἀγχειν*, choke, throttle. Cf. *cynanche*.] Tonsillitis; specifically, a deep suppurative tonsillitis.

In steps that insolent insulter,
The cruell *Quincy*, leaping like a Vulture
At Adams throat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Why don't you speak out?—not stand croaking like a frog in a *quinsy*! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

quinsy-berry (kwin′zi-ber″i), *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*, of the northern Old World, often planted. Its berries are eaten, and a jelly of them is a long-known popular remedy for quinsy and sore throat.

quinsywort (kwin′zi-wėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *quinancy-wort*, *squinancy-wort*; < *quinsy* + *wort*[1].] A small trailing European herb, *Asperula cynanchica*, of the *Rubiaceæ*, having narrow leaves whorled in fours, and small, clustered, nearly white flowers. It was once reputed efficacious as a gargle in quinsy and sore throat, whence the common and the specific names. Also *quinsy-woodruff*.

quint (kwint), *n.* [< F. *quinte* (= Sp. Pg. It. *quinta*), f., a fifth part, a fifth (in music, etc.), also *quint*, m., a fifth, < *quint* (= Sp. Pg. It. *quinto*), fifth, < L. *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque*, five: see *five*.] 1. A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

For since the State has made a *quint*
Of generals, he's listed in't.
S. Butler, Hudibras (1541), III. ii.

2. In *music*, same as *fifth*, 2.

As the melody proceeded there resulted a succession of parallel quarts, *quints*, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

3. In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones a fifth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—4. The smallest of the three varieties of viola da bracchio. See *viol*.—5. The E string or chanterelle of a violin: probably so called from the highest string of the lute.—6. In *fencing*, the fifth of the eight parries in sword-play. It is taught in the schools, but rarely used in practice.

quint-. [L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] A prefix of the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops, denoting a variety whose pitch is a fifth above or below that of the usual variety.

quinta (kwin′tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *quinta*, a country house.] A country house.

A Pasco del Molino is the best part of the town, where all the rich merchants reside in *quintas* surrounded by pretty gardens. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

quintad (kwin′tad), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth (see *quint*), + *-ad*[1].] Same as *pentad*.

quintadena (kwin-ta-dē′nä), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ad-ena*, an arbitrary termination.] In *organ-building*, a stop having small stopped pipes of metal in the tones of which the second harmonic or twelfth is decidedly prominent.

quintain (kwin′tān), *n.* [Formerly also *quinten*, *quintin*; < ME. *quyntayne*, *qwaintan*, < OF. *quintaine*, *cuintaine*, etc., f., a quintain, F. *quintaine* = Pr. It. *quintana*, < ML. *quintana*, a quintain, also a part of a street where carriages could pass, < L. *quintana*, a street in a camp, between the fifth and sixth maniples, where were the market and forum of the camp, and, it is supposed, the place of martial exercises, etc., whence the ML. use; fem. (sc. *via*) of *quintanus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] 1. A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways. A common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which



Movable Quintain, 14th century.
(From Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.")

was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; to one end of this a sandbag was attached, to the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back.

My better parts
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 263.

The *quintain* in its original state was not confined to the exercise of young warriors on horseback; it was an object of practice for them on foot, in order to acquire strength and skill in assaulting an enemy with their swords, spears, and battle-axes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 183.

2. The game or exercise of tilting at the quintain.

Somur qwenes, and *qwaintans*, & other qwaint gaumes
There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1627.

quintal (kwin′tal), *n.* [Also *kintal*, and formerly *kental*, *kintle*, early mod. E. *kyntayl*; < F. *quintal* = It. *quintale*, < Sp. Pg. *quintal*, < Ar. *qintār*, a weight of one hundred pounds, < L. *centum*, a hundred.] A weight of 100 pounds. The weight varied locally; thus the old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 108 pounds avoirdupois. The *quintal métrique*, or modern quintal, is 100 kilograms, or about 220 pounds avoirdupois. The quintal of Spain, the Argentine Republic, etc., is 101.4 pounds. The Turkish quintal is 125 pounds.

A *quintal* or an hundred-weight of gold.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

quintan (kwin′tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintanus*, pertaining to the fifth, < *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque* = E. *five*: see *five*. Cf. *quintain*.] **I.** *a.* Occurring or recurring every fifth day, both days being counted, as on Sunday and Thursday: as, a *quintan* fever.

II. *n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

quintet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint*.

quintefoil (kwint′foil), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cinquefoil*, as if < OF. *quint*, fifth, + *foil*, leaf.] In *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*.

quintell† (kwin′tel), *n.* An erroneous form of *quintain*.

None crowns the cup
Of wassaile now, or sets the *quintell* up.
Herrick, A Pastorall sung to the King.

quinten†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quinterne†, *n.* [OF. *quinterne*, a corrupt form of *guinterne*, *guiterne*, a gittern, guitar: see *gittern*, *guitar*.] A musical instrument of the lute family, which was one of the early forms of the modern guitar.

quinteron (kwin′tē-ron), *n.* Same as *quintroon*.

quintessence (kwin-tes′ens, formerly kwin′te-sens), *n.* [< ME. *quintessence*, < OF. (and F.) *quintessence* = It. *quintessenza* = ML. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence: L. *quinta*, fem. of *quintus*, fifth; *essentia*, being or essence: see *quint* and *essence*.] 1. The fifth essence, or fifth body, not composed of earth, water, fire, or air; the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to Aristotle, who seems in this matter to follow Pythagorean doctrine. The quintessence was situated above the four terrestrial elements, and was naturally bright and incorruptible, and endowed with a circular motion.

Forsothe philosophoris clepen the purest substaunce of manye corruptible thingis elementid *quinta essencia*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

Paracelsus . . . tells us . . . the lungs consume part of the air, and proscribe the rest. So that . . . it seems we may suppose that there is in the air a little vital *quintessence* (if I may so call it), which serves to the refreshment and restauration of our vital spirits, for which use the grosser and incomparably greater part of the air being unserviceable, it need not seem strange that an animal stands in need of almost incessantly drawing in fresh air.
Boyle, New Experiments touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. xli. 1.

Hence—2. An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; pure and concentrated essence; the best and purest part of a thing; in *old chem.*, an alcoholic tincture or essence often made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat, and always at a gentle heat.

To comforte the herte, putte yn oure *5 essense*, the *5 essence* of gold and of peerl, and he schal be delyuerid therefof [of venom] and be hool.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

More precious I do holde
Maltes pure *quintessence* then king Harries golde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

The *quintessence* of every sprite
Heaven would in little show.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 147.

The large scarlet anemone outshone even the poppy, whose color here is the *quintessence* of flame.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 116.

Pure *quintessences* of precious oils
In hollow'd moons of gems.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

quintessence (kwin-tes′ens, formerly kwin′te-sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessenced*, ppr. *quintessencing*. [< *quintessence*, *n.*] To extract as a quintessence; reduce to a quintessence. [Rare.]

If the whole world were *quintessenced* into one perfume, it could not yield so fragrant a smell.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 434.

It is truth *quintessenced* and raised to the highest power.
Quoted in *Littell's Living Age*, CLXXV. 113.

quintessential (kwin-te-sen′shal), *a.* [< *quintessence* (ML. *quinta essentia*) + *-al*.] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of quintessence.

Here first are born the spirits animal,
Whose matter, almost immaterial,
Resembles heaven's matter *quintessential*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

Our states, I have always contended, our various phases, have to be passed through, and there is no disgrace in it so long as they do not levy toll on the *quintessential*, the spiritual element. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xiv.

quintessentialize (kwin-te-sen′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessentialized*, ppr. *quintessentializing*. [< *quintessential* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a quintessence; exhibit in the highest or quintessential form. [Rare.]

Their [the Jews'] national egotism, *quintessentialized* in the prophets, was especially sympathetic with the personal egotism of Milton.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

★**quintet, quintette** (kwin-tet′), *n.* [= F. *quintette*, < It. *quintetto*, a quintet, < *quinto*, < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] In *music*: (*a*) A movement for five solo parts, either vocal or instrumental. Instrumental quintets are essentially similar to quartets. (*b*) A company of five singers or players who perform quintets.

quintetto (kwin-tet′ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *quintet*.

quintfoil (kwint′foil), *n.* See *quintefoil*.

quintic (kwin′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth (see *quint*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quintic equation.** See *equation*.—**Quintic symmetry**, symmetry arising from the possibility of reducing a quintic to the form $ax^5 + by^5$.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fifth degree.

quintile (kwin'til), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque*, five, + *-ile*.] The aspect of planets when they are distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quintillian (kwin-til'iạn), *n.* [< *Quintilla*, a Roman female name (see def.), fem. of *Quintillus*, dim. of *quintus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] One of a body of Montanists, said to have been so ★called from a prophetess Quintilla.

quintillion (kwin-til'yọn), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + E. (*m*)*illion*.] In the English notation, the fifth power of a million, a unit followed by thirty ciphers; in the French notation, used generally in the United States, the sixth power of one thousand, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

quintin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quintine (kwin'tin), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ine*^{2}.] In *bot.*, an alleged fifth coat of an ovule, counting from the outermost. Compare *quartine*.

quintisternal (kwin-ti-stėr'nal), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + NL. *sternum*, sternum.] In *anat.*, the fifth sterneber, succeeding the quadristernal, and corresponding to the fifth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quintole (kwin'tōl), *n.* [< It. *quinto*, < L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ole*.] **1.** Same as *quintuplet*, 3. Compare *decimole*, *quartole*, etc.—**2.** A five-stringed variety of viol much used in France in the eighteenth century. See *viol*.

quintroon (kwin-trön'), *n.* [Also *quinteron*; < Sp. *quinterón*, a quintroon, < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] The offspring of a white person by one who is one fourth negro; the offspring of a white person and a quadroon; one with one eighth negro blood.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *a.* [= F. *quintuple* = Sp. *quintuplo* = Pg. It. *quintuplo*, < ML. **quintuplus*, fivefold, < L. *quintus*, fifth (< *quinque*, five), + *-plus*, -fold. Cf. L. *quintuplex*, fivefold, < *quintus*, fifth, + *plicare*, fold.] **1.** Fivefold; containing five times the number or amount.

Owing this name not only unto the *quintuple* number of trees, but the figure declaring that number.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. In *bot.*, divided or arranged by a rule of five; fivefold.—**Quintuple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by five beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quintupled*, ppr. *quintupling*. [< *quintuple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make fivefold.

II. *intrans.* To increase fivefold.

The value of land in that district has *quintupled* within the last thirty or forty years.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 226.

quintuple-nerved (kwin'tū-pl-nėrvd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuple-ribbed (kwin'tū-pl-ribd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuplet (kwin'tū-plet), *n.* [< *quintuple* + *-et*.] **1.** A set of five, as of car-springs, etc. —**2.** *pl.* Five children born at a birth.

Five years subsequently she gave birth to *quintuplets*.
Lancet, No. 3417, p. 392.

3. In *music*, a group of five notes to be performed in the time of three, four, or six. Also *quintole*. Compare *nonuplet*, *triplet*, etc.—**4.** A bicycle for five riders.

quintuplicate (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintuplicated*, ppr. *quintuplicating*. [< L. *quintuplicatus*, pp. of *quintuplicare*, < *quintus*, fifth, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] To make fivefold; increase or repeat to the number of five.

quintuplicate (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintuplicatus*, pp. of *quintuplicare*: see *quintuplicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of or relating to a set of five, or to five corresponding parts.

II. *n.* One of five things corresponding in every respect to one another.

A great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates, or even such a *quintuplicate* as that which I adduced.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 181

quintuplication (kwin-tū-pli-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *quintuplicate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of repeating five times, or increasing to the number of five.

The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of *quintuplication*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 119.

quintuplinerved (kwin'tū-pli-nėrvd), *a.* [< ML. **quintuplus*, fivefold, + L. *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.*, having a midrib with two lateral ribs or primary nerves on each side: said of palmately nerved leaves, or those approaching the palmate nervation. See *nervation*. Also *quinquenerved*.

quintus (kwin'tus), *n.* [ML., < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] In *medieval music*, the fifth voice or part. It either corresponded in compass to one of the other four, though independent, or strengthened the ★different parts in turn: hence sometimes called *vagans*.

quinzain, quinzaine (kwin'zān; F. pron. kaⁿzān'), *n.* [< ME. **quinzaine*, *quynsynne*, < OF. (and F.) *quinzaine*, the number of fifteen, a fortnight, < *quinze*, fifteen: see *quinze*.] In *chron.*, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast is included.

And the *quynsynne* after that Merlyn come to courte, and grete was the ioye the kynge made to hym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

quinze (kwinz; F. pron. kaⁿz), *n.* [Also *quince*; < F. *quinze*, fifteen, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen: see *quindecim*.] A game of cards somewhat similar to vingt-un, in which the object is to count fifteen, or as near as possible to that number without exceeding it.

Gambling the whole morning in the Alley, and sitting down at night to *quinze* and hazard at St. James's.
Colman, Man of Business, iv.

quinzy†, *n.* See *quinsy*.

quip (kwip), *n.* [Prob. of university origin, < L. *quippe*, for, since, because, etc.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe retort; a gibe.

Psyi. Why, what 's a *quip*?
Manes. Wee great girders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

If I sent him word again it was not well cut, he would send me word he cut it to please himself. This is called the *Quip* Modest. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 79.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 72.

quip (kwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quipped*, ppr. *quipping*. [< *quip*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use quips or sarcasms; gibe; scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you *quip* with suche briefe girdes?
Greene, Theeves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

Ye malitious haue more minde to *quip* then might to cut. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 206.

II. *trans.* To utter quips or sarcasms on; taunt; treat with a sarcastic retort; sneer at.

The more he laughes, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 44.

quipo, *n.* See *quipu*.

quipper† (kwip'ėr), *n.* One who jests or quips.

And here, peraduenture, some desperate *quipper* will canuaze my proposed comparison.
Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

quippian (kwip'i-an), *n.* [So called because denoted by *Q*.] A curve of the third class, the left-hand member of whose equation is the quintic contravariant of a cubic.

quippish (kwip'ish), *a.* [< *quip* + *-ish*^{1}.] Abounding in quips; epigrammatic. [Rare.]

I prefer Fuller's [version], as more *quippish* and adagy.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 501.

quipu (kē'pö or kwip'ö), *n.* [Also *quippu*, *quipo*, *quippo*; < Quichua *quipu*, a knot.] A mnemonic device of the Peruvian Indians consisting of a cord with knots the number of which corresponds to the number of objects a count of which is to be recorded. Each knot may also serve as a mnemonic device for a cer- ★tain event. Sometimes additional cords with knots are added to the main cord, and the strings are given different colors for the purpose of counting different classes of objects or for distinguishing various events. Similar strings are used by the Pueblo Indians and by the Plains Indians as counts of days, of ceremonies performed, etc.

The mysterious science of the *quipus* . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. *Prescott*, Conquest of Peru, i. 4.

Wampum and *quippus* are mnemonic records of the most elementary kind. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 18.

quiquihatch (kwē'kwē-hach), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The quickhatch or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*.

quirace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuirass*.

For all their bucklers, Morions, and *Quiraces*
Were of no proofe against their peisant maces.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

quirboille†, **quirboilly**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cuir-bouilli*.

quircal (kwėr'kal), *n.* A kind of marmoset. *Sci. Amer.*, LV. 176.

quire^1 (kwīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier*, *queer*; < ME. *queer*, *quere*, *quer*, *queor*, < OF. *cuer*, F. *chœur* = Pr. *cor* = Sp. Pg. It. *coro* = D. *koor* = G. *chor* = Sw. *kör* = Dan. *kor* = AS. *chor* (rare), < L. *chorus*, < Gr. χορός, a dance, chorus: see *chorus*. Cf. *choir*, a mod. spelling simulating, like the mod. F. *chœur*, the L. spelling, but with pron. of *quire*.] **1.** A body of singers; a chorus.

They rise at mid-night to pray vnto their Idols, which they doe in *Quires*, as the Friers doe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Angelick *quires*
Sung heavenly anthems of . . . victory.
Milton, P. R., iv. 593.

When the first low matin-chirp hath grown
Full *quire*. *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

2. The part of a church allotted to the choristers; the choir.

Besyde the *Queer* of the Chirche, at the right syde, as men comen dounward 16 Greces, is the place where oure Lord was born. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 70.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred *quires*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 72.

3†. A company or assembly.

And then the whole *quire* hold their hips and laugh.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 55.

quire^1 (kwīr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To sing in concert or chorus; chant or sing harmoniously.

There 's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

2. To harmonize.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as . . . the virgin voice
That babies lulls asleep! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 113.

quire^2 (kwīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier*, *queer*, *quere*; < ME. *quayer*, *quaier*, *quair*, *quayre*, *quaer*, *cwaer* (= Icel. *kver*, a quire, a book), < OF. *quaier*, *quayer*, *caier*, *cayer*, *coyer*, a quire (also a square lamp), F. *cahier*, a quire (six sheets), a copy-book, writing-book, written lectures, a memorial, = Pr. *cazern* = It. *quaderno*, a quire, a copy-book, writing-book, cash-book, two fours at dice, < ML. *quaternum*, a set of four sheets of parchment or paper, neut. of *quaternus* (> OF. *quaier*, *caier*, etc., = OIt. *quaderno*, four-square), pl. *quaterni*, four at a time: see *quatern*. For OF. *quaer*, *quaier*, < L. *quaternum*, cf. *enfer*, < L. *infernum*.] **1**†. A set of four sheets of parchment or paper folded so as to make eight leaves: the ordinary unit of construction for early manuscripts and books.

The *quires* or gatherings of which the book was formed generally consisted, in the earliest examples, of four sheets folded to make eight leaves.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

2. A set of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order, ready for folding. *E. H. Knight.*—**3**†. A book.

Go, litel *quayre*, go unto my lyves quene.
Lydgate, Black Knight, l. 674.

4. Twenty-four sheets of paper; the twentieth part of a ream.—**In quires**, in sheets, not folded or bound: said of printed books.

The Imprinter to sell this Booke *in Queres* for two shillinges and sixe pence, and not above.
Notice in Edward VI.'s Prayer-Book, 1549.

Inside quires, the eighteen perfect quires of a ream of paper, which were protected by outer quires of imperfect paper, one on each side of the package. This distinction between outside and inside quires is noticeable now only in hand-made papers. Machine-made papers are of uni- ★form quality.

quire^2 (kwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*^{2}, *n.*] To fold in quires, or with marks between quires.

quire^3†, *a.* An obsolete form of *queer*^{1}.

quirewise (kwīr'wīz), *adv.* In *printing*, in single forms on double leaves of paper, so that the leaves can be quired and sewed in sections: in distinction from on single leaves, which have to be side-stitched.

Quirinalia (kwir-i-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quirinalis*, pertaining to Quirinus or Romulus, or to the Quirinal Hill at Rome, < *Quirinus*, a name of Romulus deified: see *Quirinus*.] In ancient Rome, a festival in honor of Quirinus, celebrated on February 17th, on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to heaven.

quirinca-pods (kwi-ring'kạ-podz), *n. pl.* [< S. Amer. *quirinca* + E. *pod*.] The fruit-husks of *Acacia Cavenia*, the espinillo of the Argentine Republic. They contain about 33 per cent. of tannin.

Quirinus (kwi-rī'nus), *n.* [L., < *Cures*, a Sabine town. Cf. *Quirites*.] An Italic warlike divinity, identified with Romulus and assimilated to Mars.

quiristert (kwir'is-tėr), *n.* [Also *quirrister, querister, querester;* < *quire*[1], *n.*, + *-ister.* Cf. *chorister.*] Same as *chorister.*

The clear *quiristers* of the woods, the birds.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

The coy *quiristers* that lodge within
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson,* Spring.

quiritarian (kwir-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< *quiritary* + *-an.*] In *Rom. law,* legal: noting a certain class or form of rights, as distinguished from *bonitarian.* The use is equivalent to that of *legal* in modern law, in contradistinction to *equitable.*

They [the Roman lawyers] could conceive land as held (so to speak) under different legal dispensations, as belonging to one person in *Quiritarian* and to another in Bonitarian ownership, a splitting of ownership which, after feudalism had fallen into decay, revived in our country in the distinction between the legal and the equitable estate.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 343.

quiritary (kwir'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *quiritarius,* < L. *Quirites,* the Roman citizens: see *Quirites.*] Same as *quiritarian. Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 682.

quiritation (kwir-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quiritatio(n-),* a cry, a shriek, < *quiritare,* wail, shriek; commonly explained (first by Varro) as orig. 'call upon the Quirites or Roman citizens for aid,' < *Quirites,* Quirites; prob. freq. of *queri,* complain: see *querent*[1], and cf. *cry,* ult. < *quiritare.*] A crying for help.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and angels with so wofull a *quiritation:* (My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?)?
Bp. Hall, The Crucifixion.

Quirite (kwir'īt), *n.* [< L. *Quiris* (*Quirit-*): see *Quirites.*] One of the Quirites.

Quirites (kwi-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Quiris* (*Quirit-*), orig. an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures, later a Roman citizen (see def.); < *Cures,* a Sabine town.] The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. The name *Quirites* pertained to them in addition to that of *Romani,* the latter designation having application in their political and military capacity.

quirk[1] (kwėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *querk;* perhaps a var. of **quirt* (cf. *jerk*[1], *jert*), < W. *chwired,* craft, quirk (< *chwiori,* turn briskly), = Gael. *cuireid,* a turn, wile, trick (cf. *car,* turn).] **1.** A sharp turn or angle; a sudden twist.

Then have they neyther-stockes to these gay hosen, . . . curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with *quirkes* and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threds.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, p. 31. (*Nares,* under *nether-stocks.*)

Hence—**2.** An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble: as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger.

As one said of a lawyer that, resolving not to be forgotten, he made his will so full of intricate *quirks* that his executors, if for nothing else, yet for very vexation of law, might have cause to remember him.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 76.

3†. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm.

I have felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 51.

4. A smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit or quibble; a quip; a flight of fancy.

I may chance have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.,* Much Ado, ii. 3. 245.

Twisted *quirks* and happy hits,
From misty men of letters;
The tavern-hours of mighty wits.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. Inclination; turn; peculiarity; humor; caprice.

I have heard of some kind of men that put quarrels purposely on others, to taste their valour: belike this is a man of that *quirk.* *Shak.,* T. N., iii. 4. 268.

6. A sudden turn or flourish in a musical air; a fantastic phrase.

Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 143.

The *quirks* of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads. *Lathrop,* Spanish Vistas, p. 126.

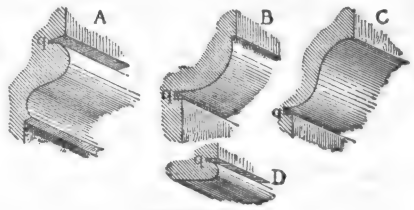
7. In *building,* a piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, etc.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a *quirk.*—**8.** In *arch.,* an acute angle or recess; a deep indentation; the incision under the abacus.—**9.** A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**10.** In a grooving-plane, a projecting fillet on the sole or side, arranged to serve as a fence or gage for depth or distance.—**Bead and quirk, bead and double quirk.** See *bead,* 9.—**Quirk bead,** a molding the round part of which forms more than a semicircle, and which has a sinking on the face termed the *quirk.*—**Quirk molding.** Same as *quirked molding.*

quirk[1] (kwėrk), *v.* [< *quirk*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To turn sharply.

II. *trans.* **1.** To twist or turn; form into quirks.—**2.** To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

In Grecian architecture, ovolos and ogees are usually *quirked* at the top. *Weale.*

Quirked molding, a molding characterized by a sharp



Quirked Moldings.

A, quirked ogee or cyma reversa (arch of Constantine, Rome); *B,* quirked ovolo; *C,* quirked cyma recta; *D,* quirked bead (*B, C, D,* modern colonial American woodwork). *q q q q,* quirks.

and sudden return from its extreme projection to a reëntrant angle. Also called *quirk molding. Gwilt.*

quirk[2] (kwėrk), *v. i.* [Cf. *querk*[1].] **1.** To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To grunt; complain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quirk-float (kwėrk'flōt), *n.* See *float,* 9 (*c*).

quirking-plane (kwėr'king-plān), *n.* A molding-plane for working on convex surfaces. *E. H. Knight.*

quirkish (kwėr'kish), *a.* [< *quirk*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the character of a quirk; consisting of quirks, quibbles, or artful evasions. [Rare.]

Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason.
Barrow, Works, I. xiv.

quirky (kwėr'ki), *a.* [< *quirk*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in quirks or twists; irregular; zigzag; quirkish. [Rare.]

Bordered by *quirky* lines.
Philadelphia Times, June 1, 1885.

2. Full of quirks or subterfuges; shifty; quibbling; characterized by petty tricks: as, a *quirky* attorney; a *quirky* question.—**3.** Merry; sportive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quirl (kwėrl), *v.* and *n.* See *querl.*

quirlewindt, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whirlwind.*

quirpele, *n.* [Tamil.] A name for the mongoos: used in India. *Yule and Burnell.*

quirt (kwėrt), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *cuerda,* a cord, rope: see *cord*[1].] A kind of riding-whip much used in the western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries. It usually consists of a short stout stock, a few inches long, of wood, or of leather braided so tightly as to be rigid, and of a braided leather lash, about two feet long, flexible and very loosely attached to the stock. The quirt thus resembles a bull-whip in miniature. It is sometimes entirely braided of leather, like a small black-snake, but so as then to make a short rigid handle and long flexible lash. The quirt is often ornamented fancifully, and generally hung on the right wrist by a leather loop.

quirt (kwėrt), *v. t.* [< *quirt, n.*] To strike or flog with a quirt. [Western U. S.]

A first-class rider will sit throughout it all without moving from the saddle, *quirting* his horse all the time, though his hat may be jarred off his head and his revolver out of its sheath. *T. Roosevelt,* The Century, XXXV. 854.

Quiscalinæ (kwis-ka-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Quiscalus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Icteridæ,* typified by the genus *Quiscalus,* usually having a lengthened and more or less boat-shaped tail, somewhat crow-like or thrush-like bill, stout feet, and in the male the color entirely iridescent-black; the American grackles or crow-blackbirds. The species are mostly terrestrial and gregarious. See *Quiscalus* and *Scolecophagus.*

Quiscalus (kwis'ka-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); appar. < ML. *quiscula, quisquila, quisquilla,* etc., a quail: see *quail*[3].] The typical genus of *Quiscalinæ,* having the bill elongated and crow-like, the tail long, graduated or rounded, and more or less keeled or boat-shaped. Several species inhabit the United States and warmer parts of America. The common crow-blackbird, or purple grackle, is *Q. quiscula* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed grackle or jackdaw of the Southern States is *Q. major* (see cut under *boat-shaped*); the fan-tailed blackbird is *Q. macrurus,* inhabiting Texas and Mexico.

quisht, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuisse.*

quishint, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion.*

Quisqualis (kwis-kwā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1747), named in allusion to its polymorphous leaves and changing colors of flowers, or from an uncertainty at first as to its classification; < L. *quis,* who, + *qualis,* of what kind.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combreteæ.* It is characterized by a calyx with a small deciduous border and a slender tube below, far prolonged beyond the one-celled ovary; by its five petals and ten straight stamens; and by the large, hard, dry fruit with five wings, containing a single five-furrowed oblong seed. The 4 species are natives of Africa, India, and the Philippine Islands. They are shrubby climbers with slender branchlets, opposite leaves, and handsome spiked or racemed flowers of changeable colors, passing from white or orange to red. Several species are in cultivation under glass, especially the Rangoon creeper, *Q. Indica,* used by the Chinese as a vermifuge.

quist (kwist), *n.* Same as *queest.* [Prov. Eng.]

quistle, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whistle.*

quistront, *n.* [ME. *quystron, questeroun,* < OF. *coistron, coestron, quistron, questron, coisteron,* a scullion; cf. F. *cuistre,* a college servant, a vulgar pedant.] A scullion.

This god of love of his fasoun
Was lyke no knave ne *quystron.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 886.

★**quit**[1] (kwit), *a.* [< ME. *quit, quyt, quite, quyte, cwite* = OFries. *quit* = D. *kwijt* = MLG. *quit,* LG. *quit, quiet* = MHG. *quit, queit,* G. *quitt* = Icel. *kvittr* = Sw. *quitt* = Dan. *kvit,* < OF. *quite, cuite,* F. *quitte* = Pr. *quiti* = Sp. *quito* = Pg. *quite,* discharged, released, freed, < ML. *quietus,* discharged, released, freed, a particular use of L. *quietus,* at rest, quiet: see *quiet, a.,* of which *quit* is a doublet. Cf. *quietus.*] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear.

Yef ye will, leve me, and yef ye ne will, leve me nought; for I ne leve yow nought, and so be we *quyte.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

Tho that ben shryuen & verry contryte,
Of alle here synnes he maketh hem *qwyte.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

I promise you that when I am *quit* of these (public affairs) I will engage in no other.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 317.

Double or quits, in *gambling,* said when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be reduced to nothing, according to the favorable or unfavorable issue of a certain chance.—**To be quit** or **quits** (with one), to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands (with him); be on even terms (with him); hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* 'we are even.' [In these phrases the adjective is used as a quasi-noun in a plural form.]

I hope *to be* shortly *quit* with you for all Courtesies.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 28.

I'll *be quit* with him for discovering me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To get quit of. See *get*[1].

quit[1] (kwit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quit* or *quitted,* ppr. *quitting.* [Early mod. E. also *quite* (a form still used in *requite*), and erroneously *quight;* < ME. *quiten, quyten* (= D. *kwijten* = MLG. *quiten,* LG. *quitten* = MHG. *quīten, quiten, quitten,* G. *quitten* = Icel. *kvitta* = Sw. *quitta* = Dan. *kvitte*), < OF. *quiter, cuiter, quitter,* F. *quitter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *quitar* = It. *quitare, chitare* (ML. reflex *quitare, quittare*), < ML. *quietare,* pay, discharge, quit, leave, abandon, particular uses of L. *quietare,* make quiet: see *quiet, v.,* and cf. *quit*[1], *a.* Cf. *acquit, requite.*] **1.** To satisfy, as a claim or debt; discharge, as an obligation or duty; make payment for or of; pay; repay; requite.

gut more, to make pees and *quyte* menne dettes, . . .
As Crist himself comaundeth to alle Cristene peuple.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 76.

I am endetted so therby,
Of gold that I have borwed trewely,
That whyl I lyve, I shal it *quyte* never.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 183.

I'll *quite* his cost or else myself will die.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

A litle mony from the law will *quite* thee,
Fee but the Sumner, & he shall not cite thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Like doth *quit* like, and measure still for measure.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 416.

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments against us, *quitted.*
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Each looks as if he came to beg,
And not to *quit* a score.
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

2. To set free; release; absolve; acquit: exonerate.

God *quit* you in his mercy! *Shak.,* Hen. V., ii. 2. 166.

Until they that were accused to be the murtherers were *quitted* or condemned. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, v.

I must *quit*
Young Florio; Lorenzo and myself
Are only guilty of the prince's death.
Shirley, Traitor, v. 3.

3. To free, as from something harmful or oppressing; relieve; clear; liberate: with *of.*

If I *quit* you not presently, and for ever, *of* this cumber, you shall have power instantly . . . to revoke your act.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

Their judicious king
Begins at home; *quits* first his royal palace
Of flattering sycophants.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; conduct; acquit: used reflexively.

Be strong, and *quit yourselves* like men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1709.

5†. To complete; spend: said of time.

Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown.
Daniel.

6. To depart from; go away from; leave.

Avaunt! and *quit* my sight! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 93.

She ought to play her part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to *quit* the stage, and make room for others. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

7. To resign; give up; let go.

The other he held in his sight
A drawen dirk to his breast,
And said, "False carl, *quit* thy staff."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

I had never *quitted* the lady's hand all this time.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 23.

8. To forsake; abandon.

Quit thy fear;
All danger is blown over.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

Episcopacy he bids the Queen be confident he will never *quitt*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

9. In *archery*, to discharge; loose; shoot.

Quit or discharge the arrow by allowing the string to pass smoothly over the finger-points without jerking.
Encyc. Brit., II. 377.

10. To extract; get rid of. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**11.** To remove by force. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
Out of the earth. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 10.

12. To cease; stop; give over. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quit! *quit* for shame! this will not move,
This cannot take her.
Suckling (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 24).

Notice to quit, in *law*, notice to a tenant of real property that he must surrender possession. Where notice to quit is required, as in the case of a tenant at will or by sufferance, it should be in writing, and should state accurately the time for leaving, which, however, varies according to the nature of the tenancy and the relation of the parties. —**To quit cost,** to pay expenses; be remunerative.

Who say I care not, those I give for lost;
And to instruct them, 'twill not *quit* the *cost*.
G. Herbert, The Temple, the Church-Porch.

To quit scores, to make even; balance accounts.

Are you sure you do nothing to *quit scores* with them?
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

=**Syn. 6** and **8.** *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. See *forsake*.

quit[2], *n.* Same as *quect*[2].

quit[3] (kwit), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] The popular name of numerous small birds of Jamaica, belonging to different genera and families. Banana-quits are species of *Certhiola*, as *C. flaveola*; grass-quits are various small sparrow-like birds, as *Spermophila olivacea*; the blue quit is a tanager, *Euphonia jamaica*; the orange quit is another tanager, *Tanagrella rufi collis*.

qui tam (kwī tam). [L.: *qui*, who; *tam*, as well, as much as, equally.] In *law*, an action on a penal statute, brought partly at the suit of the people or state and partly at that of an informer: so called from the words of the old common-law writ, "*Qui tam* pro domino rege quam pro se ipso," etc.

quitasol† (kē'ta-sol), *n.* [Sp., < *quitar*, quit, + *sol*, sun. Cf. *parasol*.] A parasol.

Then did he incask his pate in his hat, which was so broad as it might serve him excellently for a *quitasol*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13. (*Richardson*, under [*incask*.)

quitch[1]† (kwich), *v.* [Also *quich*, *queach*, *queatch* (also *quinch*, simulating *winch*), more prop. *quetch*; < ME. *quicchen*, *quycchen*, *quytchen*, *quecchen*, < AS. *cweccan* (pret. *cweahte*, *cwehte*), shake, causative of *cwacian*, shake, quake: see *quake*.]

I. *trans.* To shake; stir; move. *Layamon.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stir; move. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 421; *Palsgrave.*

An huge great Lyon lay, . . . like captived thrall
With a strong yron chaine and coller bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 33.

2. To flinch; shrink.

He laid him down upon the wood-stack, covered his face, nor never stirred hand nor foote nor *quitched* when the fire took him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 587.

quitch[2] (kwich), *n.* [Also *quickens*; an assibilated form of *quick* (= Norw. *kvika*, *kviku*, *kvikve*, *kuku*, quitch-grass), < *quick*, *a.* Cf. *quitch-grass*.] Same as *quitch-grass*.

Full seldom does a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Black quitch, mostly the slender foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*, a weedy grass with dark-purple flowers. Also *black bent*, *black couch-grass*, *black squitch*.

quitch-grass (kwich'gràs), *n.* [Also *couch-grass*, *cooch-grass*; assibilated form of *quick-grass*: see *quick-grass*, *quitch*[3].] A weed-grass somewhat resembling wheat, though smaller, formerly regarded as belonging to the wheat genus, *Triticum*, but now known as *Agropyron repens*. Also *quick-*, *quack-*, *cutch-*, and *couch-grass*. See especially *couch-grass*, 1.

The thoroughfares were overrun with weed
—Docks, *quitchgrass*, loathy mallows no man plants.
Browning, Sordello, iv.



1, Flowering Plant of Quitch-grass (*Agropyron repens*); 2, the spike on a larger scale; *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the flowering glume; *c*, the palet.

quitclaim (kwit'klām), *n.* [< ME. *quiteclayme*, < OF. *quiteclame*, a giving up, abandonment, release, < *quiter*, quit, + *clame*, claim: see *claim*[1].] In *law*: (*a*) A deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right, or title to an estate is relinquished to another. (*b*) A conveyance without any covenant or warranty, expressed or implied.

Sin ye wyll do so,
Of vs shal he haue a *quite-clayme* fully.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1885.

quitclaim (kwit'klām), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *quiteclaim*; < ME. *quitclaymen*, *quiteclaymen*, *quytecleymen*, < OF. *quiteclamer*, *quiteclaimer*, give up, release, < *quiteclame*, a quitclaim: see *quitclaim*, *n.*] **1.** To quit or give up claim to; relinquish; release; acquit, as of an obligation.

The quene *quyte cleymed* the x knyghtes that were prisoners that hir knyghtes hadde her sent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

Fram henne to Ynde that cité
Quiteclaym thai schul go fre.
Gy of Warwike, p. 310. (*Halliwell.*)

Wee haue *quite claimed*, and for vs and our heires released, our welbeloued the Citizens of Colen and their marchandise from the payment of those two shillings which they were wont to pay. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 131.

2. In *law*, to quit or abandon a claim or title to by deed; convey without covenants of warranty against adverse titles or claims: as, to *quitclaim* a certain parcel of ground.

If any freke be so felle to fonde that I telle,
Lepe lyȝtly me to, & lach this weppen,
I *quit clayme* hit for euer, kepe hit as his auen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 293.

quitclaimance (kwit'klā″mans), *n.* [< ME. *quite-clamance*, < OF. *quiteclamance* (ML. *quieta clamantia*), < *quiteclamer*, quitclaim: see *quitclaim*.] Same as *quitclaim*.

Of that Philip, for he suld haf grantise,
Mad Richard a *quite clamance* fro him & alle hise,
& neuer thorgh no distresse suld Clayme ther of no right.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 186.

quite[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *quit*[1].

quite[1] (kwit), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also, erroneously, *quight*; < ME. *quite*, *quyte*, adv., < *quite*[1], *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; fully; perfectly.

Generydes hym sette so vppon the hede
That his helme flew *quyte* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2636.

No gate so strong, no locke so firme and fast,
But with that percing noise flew open *quite*, or brast.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 4.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er-covered *quite* with dead men's rattling bones.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

Something much more to our concern,
And *quite* a scandal not to learn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 146.

Books *quite* worthless are *quite* harmless.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. To a considerable extent or degree; noticeably: as, *quite* warm; *quite* pretty; *quite* clever; *quite* an artist: in this sense now chiefly colloquial and American.

Billings . . . was but three months old, but, as the Americans say, was *quite* a town.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 76.

The lithographer has done his work *quite*, though hardly very, well. *Science*, VII. 403.

Quite a few. See *few*.—**Quite a little,** considerable: as, *quite a little* business; *quite a little* curiosity. [Colloq.]—**Quite so,** a form of assent in conversation.

quite[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *quit*[1].

quite[2]†, *a.* An obsolete dialectal form of *white*.

Ther cam on in a *qwyte* surplisse,
And pryvely toke him be the slefe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

quitely†, *adv.* [ME., also *quitly*; < *quite*[1], *quit*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Completely; entirely; quite.

ȝour ancestres conquered all France *quitely*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 115.

2. Freely; unconditionally.

Ther-fore, ȝif godes wille were i wold haue al the payne,
To mede ȝe were fro this quarrere *quitly* a-schaped.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2341.

Qui tollis (kwī tol'is). [So called from the first words: L. *qui*, who; *tollis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *tollere*, raise, take away.] In the *Rom. Cath.* and *Anglican liturgy*: (*a*) A part of the Gloria in Excelsis. (*b*) A musical setting of the words of the above.

Quito orange. See *orange*[1].

Qui transtulit sustinet (kwī trâns'tū-lit sus'ti-net). [L.: *qui*, who; *transtulit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *transferre*, transfer; *sustinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sustinere*, sustain.] He who transplanted still sustains: the motto of the State of Connecticut.

quit-rent (kwit'rent), *n.* [< ME. *quiterent*; < *quit*[1] + *rent*[2].] Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. Also called *chief-rent*.

Consydre what seruyce longyth ther-to,
And the *quyterent* that there-of owte shalle goo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

There was nothing before him but contests for *quitrents* with settlers resolved on governing themselves.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 355.

quits (kwits). See *quit*, *a.*

quit-shilling† (kwit'shil″ing), *n.* A gratuity given by a prisoner on his acquittal.

Were any one lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a *Quit Shilling* for their delight.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 245.

quittable (kwit'a-bl), *a.* [< *quit*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being quitted or vacated.

quittal† (kwit'al), *n.* [< *quit*[1] + *-al*. Cf. *acquittal*, *requital*.] Requital; return; repayment.

As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 236.

Let him unbind thee that is bound to death,
To make a *quital* for thy discontent.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iii.

quittance (kwit'ans), *n.* [< ME. *quytance*, < F. *quittance* (= Sp. *quitanza* = Pg. *quitança* = It. *quitanza*), a release, receipt, < *quitter*, quit, release: see *quit*[1], *v.*] **1.** Acquittance; discharge from a debt or obligation; a receipt.

Hauing paid the custome, it behoueth to haue a *quittance* or cocket sealed and firmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 272.

Who writes himself "Armigero" in any bill, warrant, *quittance*, or obligation. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 10.

Gurth . . . folded the *quittance*, and put it under his cap. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, x.

2. Recompense; requital; return; repayment.

But these mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rendering faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreathed,
To Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 108.

In *quittance* of your loving, honest counsel
I would not have you build an airy castle.
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 1.

To cry quittance, to get even.

Cry quittance, madam, then, and love not him.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Against whom [certain ladies of the bed-chamber], at their first being appointed, the French shut the doors, . . . whereas now ours have *cried quittance* with them.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 122.

quittance† (kwit'ans), *v. t.* [< *quittance*, *n.*] To repay; make requital or return for.

Hate calls on me to *quittance* all my ills.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

We dread not death to *quittance* injuries.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 5.

★**quitter**[1] (kwit'èr), *n.* [< *quit*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who quits.—**2†.** A deliverer.

quitter[2] (kwit'èr), *n.* [Also *quittor*, and formerly *quitture*; < ME. *quiter*, *quitere*, *quitoure*, *quiture*, *quytur*, *whitour*; cf. LG. *kwater*, *kwader*, rottenness.] **1†.** Matter flowing from a sore or wound.

Qwytur or rotunnes, putredo.
Nominale MS. (*Halliwell.*)

Still drink thou wine, and eat,
Till fair-hair'd Hecamed hath giv'n a little water-heat
To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 7. (*Davies.*)

2. In *farriery*, a fistulous wound upon the quarters or the heel of the coronet, caused by treads,

pricks in shoeing, corns, or other injuries which produce suppuration at the coronet or within the foot.—3†. Scoria of tin.

quitter[2] (kwit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *quiteren, whitouren;* from the noun.] To suppurate.

quittor, *n.* See *quitter*[2].

quitture†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quitter*[2].

quiver[1]† (kwiv'ėr), *a.* [Also dial. *quever;* < ME. **quiver, quever, cwiver,* < AS. **cwifer,* in comp. *cwiferlice,* eagerly; cf. *quiver*[1], *v.*] Nimble; active; spry.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage you his piece thus; and a' would about and about.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 301.

quiver[1] (kwiv'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *kuyveren,* tremble, quiver, freq. form, associated with *kuyven,* tremble, quiver, and with the E. adj. *quiver*[1]: see *quiver*[1], *a.* Cf. *quaver.*] **1.** To quake; tremble; shake tremulously; shudder; shiver.

In glances bright she glittered from the ground,
Holding in hand her targe and *quivering* spere.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

That jewel 's mine that *quivers* in his ear,
Mocking his master's chilness and vain fear.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

Her pale lip *quivered,* and the light
Gleamed in her moistening eyes.
O. W. Holmes, Illustration of a Picture.

2. To flutter or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

Quivering beams, which daz'd the wondering eye,
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

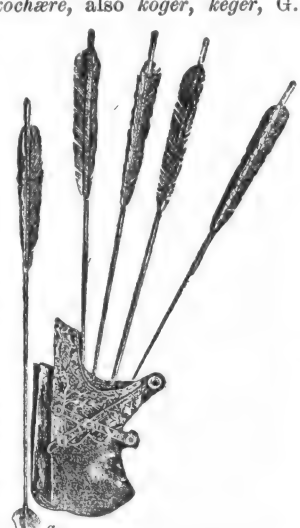
Willows whiten, aspens *quiver.*
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

=Syn. *Quake,* etc. See *shiver*[2].

quiver[1] (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [< *quiver*[1], *v.*] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a tremor; a flutter; a shudder; a shiver.

But Figs, all whose limbs were in a *quiver,* and whose nostrils were breathing rage, put his little bottle-holder aside. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, v.

quiver[2] (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *quiver, quyver, quywere, quequer,* < OF. *quivre, cuivre, quevre, cuevre, coivre, couvre* (ML. *cucurum* = MGr. *κούκουρον*), < OHG. *chohhar, chochar, chohhāri,* MHG. *kocher, kochære,* also *koger, keger,* G. *köcher,* also MHG. *koger, keger* = LG. *koker, kaker* = D. *koker* = OS. *cocar* = OFries. *koker* = AS. *cocur, cocer,* ME. *koker* = Sw. *koger* = Dan. *kogger,* a quiver.] A case for holding arrows or crossbow-bolts. Quivers were formerly nearly as long as the arrows, so that only the feathers projected, these being covered by a piece of leather or cloth when not likely to be required. Medieval archers in war generally used the quiver on the march only, and in battle carried their arrows secured by a strap, usually with the addition of a small socket in which the points only were covered.



Mongol Quiver. *a*, separate arrow.

But Mosco did vs more service then we expected, for, having shot away his *quiver* of Arrowes, he ran to the Boat for more. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

Now in her hand a slender spear she bore,
Now a light *quiver* on her shoulders wore.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

quivered (kwiv'ėrd), *a.* [< *quiver*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with a quiver; wearing a quiver.

The *quiver'd* Arabs' vagrant clan, that waits
Insidious some rich caravan. *J. Philips,* Cerealia.

Him, thus retreating, Artemis upbraids,
The *quiver'd* huntress of the sylvan shades.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 546.

2. Held or covered in or as if in a quiver: said of a feathered arrow, or, as in the quotation, of a quill.

From him whose quills stand *quiver'd* at his ear
To him who notches sticks at Westminster.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 83.

quivering (kwiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quiver*[1], *v.*] The act of trembling, wavering, or vibrating; a tremulous shaking.

The *quivering* of objects seen through air rising over a heated surface is due to irregular refraction, which incessantly shifts the directions of the rays of light.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 43.

quiveringly (kwiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quivering manner; with quivering.

quiverish (kwiv'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *quiver*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tremulous; trembling.

Then furth with a *quiverish* horror.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 30. (*Davies.*)

quiver-tree (kwiv'ėr-trē), *n.* A species of aloe, *Aloë dichotoma.*

qui vive (kē vēv). [F., *qui,* who; *vive,* 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivre,* < L. *vivere,* live: lit. 'live who?' As a challenge by a sentry implying the reply 'vive le roi,' or the like: in use equivalent to the Eng. 'who goes there?'] The challenge of French sentries addressed to those who approach their posts.—**To be on the qui vive,** to be on the alert; be watchful.

Our new King Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much *on the qui-vive.*
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, viii. (*Davies.*)

quixote (kwik'sōt), *v. i.* [< *Quixote* (see def. of *quixotic*) (Sp. *Quixote,* now spelled *Quijote,* pronounced kē-hō'te).] To act like Don Quixote; play the Quixote: with indefinite *it.*

When you have got the devil in your body, and are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall *Quixote it* by yourself for Lopez. *Vanbrugh,* False Friend, v. 1.

quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), *a.* [< *Quixote* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes's celebrated romance of that name; hence, extravagantly or absurdly romantic; striving for an unattainable or impracticable ideal; characterized by futile self-devotion; visionary.

The project seemed rash and *quixotic,* and one that he could not countenance. *Everett,* Orations, I. 464.

This family training, too, combined with their turn for combativeness, makes them eminently *quixotic.* They can't let anything alone which they think going wrong.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

quixotically (kwik-sot'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *quixotic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] After the manner of Don Quixote; in an absurdly romantic manner.

quixotism (kwik'sōt-izm), *n.* [< *Quixote* (see *quixotic*) + *-ism.*] Quixotic extravagance in notions, actions, or undertakings; pursuit of absurdly romantic enterprises; uncalled-for or useless chivalry or magnanimity.

Since his [Cervantes's] time, the purest impulses and the noblest purposes have perhaps been oftener stayed by the devil under the name of *Quixotism* than any other base name or false allegation.
Ruskin, Lectures on Architecture and Painting, ii.

quixotry (kwik'sōt-ri), *n.* [< *Quixote* (see *quixotic*) + *-ry.*] Quixotism; visionary notions or undertakings.

Many persons will . . . consider it as a piece of *Quixotry* in M'Intyre to give you a meeting [in a duel] while your character and circumstances are involved in such obscurity. *Scott,* Antiquary, xx.

quiz[1] (kwiz), *n.*; pl. *quizzes* (kwiz'ez). [Orig. applied to a popular toy affected in fashionable life about 1790; a dial. form of *whiz,* prob. first in the verb. use, used in applications similar to those of *hum* and *buzz* in colloquial slang. As the word was not recognized in its dial. form, it was regarded as a made word, open to any vague use.] **1.** Something designed to puzzle one or make one ridiculous; banter; raillery.—**2.** One who quizzes.—**3.** One who or that which is obnoxious to ridicule or quizzing; a queer or ridiculous person or thing.

Where did you get that *quiz* of a hat? it makes you look like an old witch. *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, p. 33.

'Twas the Queen dressed her; you know what a figure she used to make of herself with her odd manner of dressing herself; but mamma said, "Now really, Princess Royal, this one time is the last, and I cannot suffer you to make such a *quiz* of yourself." . . . The word *quiz,* you may depend, was never the Queen's.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary (1797), VI. 138. (*Davies.*)

4. An oral questioning of a student or class by a teacher, conducted with the object of communicating instruction and preparing for some examination: as, the surgery *quiz;* the practice *quiz.* [Colloq.]—**5.** A collection of notes made by a student from a professor's lectures, especially when printed for the use of other students. [Colloq.]—**6.** A monocular eye-glass, with or without a handle; a quizzing-glass.

quiz[1] (kwiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quizzed,* ppr. *quizzing.* [< *quiz*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To puzzle; banter; make sport of by means of puzzling questions, hints, and the like; chaff.

The zeal for *quizzing* him grew less and less
As he grew richer. *Halleck,* Fanny.

His [Sydney Smith's] constant *quizzing* of the national foibles and peculiarities. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 177.

I hate to be *quizzed,* and I think most people do, particularly those who indulge in the habit of *quizzing* others.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., iii.

2. To look at through or as through a quizzing-glass; peer at; scrutinize suspiciously.

To inquire the name of an individual who was using an eye-glass, in order that he might complain . . . that the person in question was *quizzing* him.
Dickens, Sketches.

3. To examine (a student) orally or informally, as in a quiz- or question-class. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise bantering or chaffing; be addicted to teasing.—**2.** In *med.,* to attend oral or informal examinations, as in a quiz-class. [Colloq.]

quiz[2] (kwiz), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *whiz.*] A toy, formerly popular, consisting of a small cylinder or wheel grooved to receive a string, by which the wheel is made to wind and unwind itself. Also called *bandalore.*

Moore says that his earliest verses were composed on the use of the toy "called in French a bandalore, and in English a *quiz.*" *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., III. 67.

quiz-class (kwiz'klȧs), *n.* In *med.,* a number of medical students enrolled in a class for the purpose of being orally questioned, either by their teacher or by one another. [Colloq.]

quiz-master (kwiz'mȧs'tėr), *n.* The teacher or leader of a quiz-class. Compare *quiz*[1], *n.*, 4.

quizzer (kwiz'ėr), *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of banter or raillery.

quizzery (kwiz'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *quizzeries* (-iz). [< *quiz*[1] + *-ery.*] The act or practice of quizzing; a quizzical observation or comment.

Of Mrs. Carlyle's *quizzeries,* he [Sterling] thinks she puts them forth as such evident fictions that they cannot mislead with reference to the character of others.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 133.

quizzical (kwiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *quiz*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Characteristic of a quiz; bantering; teasing; shy; queer: as, a *quizzical* look or remark.

I believe you have taken such a fancy to the old *quizzical* fellow that you can't live without him.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, ix. (*Davies.*)

quizzicality (kwiz-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *quizzical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being quizzical; a quizzical look or remark.

The poor Duke, . . . with the old *quizzicality* in his little face, declared . . . *Carlyle,* in Froude, II.

quizzically (kwiz'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a quizzical or bantering manner; with playful slyness.

"Look here," said one of them, *quizzically,* "Ogden, have you lived all your life in every house in Crofield and in Mertonville and everywhere?" *St. Nicholas,* XVII. 611.

quizzification (kwiz″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *quizzify* + *-ation.*] A joke; a quiz.

After all, my dear, the whole may be a *quizzification* of Sir Philip's—and yet he gave me such a minute description of her person! *Miss Edgeworth,* Belinda, xi. (*Davies.*)

quizzify (kwiz'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quizzified,* ppr. *quizzifying.* [< *quiz*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To turn into a quiz; make odd or ridiculous.

The caxon *quizzifies* the figure, and thereby mars the effect of what would otherwise have been a pleasing as well as appropriate design.
Southey, The Doctor, cxii. (*Davies.*)

quizziness (kwiz'i-nes), *n.* Oddness; eccentricity.

His singularities and affectation of affectation always struck me; but both these and his spirit of satire are mere *quizziness.* *Mme. D'Arblay,* Diary, VI. 187. (*Davies.*)

quizzing (kwiz'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quiz*[1], *v.*] Banter; raillery; teasing.

quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glȧs), *n.* A single eye-glass, or monocle; especially, one that is held to the eye by the muscles of the face.

quo†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *who.*

quo'. A clipped form of *quoth.*

quoad hoc (kwō'ad hok). [L.: *quoad,* so far as (< *quod,* what, as, + *ad,* to); *hoc,* neut. of *hic,* this: see *he*[1].] To this extent; as far as this.

quoad omnia (kwō'ad om'ni-ȧ). [L.: *quoad,* so far as; *omnia,* neut. pl. of *omnis,* all.] As regards or in respect of all things: as, a *quoad omnia* parish. See *parish.*

quoad sacra (kwō'ad sā'krȧ). [L.: *quoad,* so far as; *sacra,* neut. pl. of *sacer,* sacred, consecrated.] In respect of or as far as concerns sacred matters: as, a *quoad sacra* parish. See *parish.*

quob, *v.* and *n.* See *quab*[1].

quod[1]†. An obsolete form of *quoth.*

quod[2] (kwod), *n.* and *v.* See *quad*[2], 2.

quoddle[1], *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *coddle*[1].

It seemes it is the fashion with you to sugar your papers with Carnation phrases, and spangle your speeches with new *quodled* words. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 89.

quoddle[2] (kwod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quoddled*, ppr. *quoddling*. [Cf. *waddle* (?).] To paddle.

You will presently see the young eagle mounting into the air, the duck *quoddling* in a pool.
Bp. Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 1, § 16.

quoddy (kwod'i), *n.*; pl. *quoddies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *Passamaquoddy*.] A kind of large herring found in Passamaquoddy Bay.

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), *n.* [= F. *quolibet*, a joke, pun; < ML. *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet, < L. *quodlibet* (*quidlibet*), what you please, anything you please, anything at all (neut. of *quilibet*, any one you please, any one at all), < *quod*, what, neut. of *qui*, who, which, + *libet*, impers., it pleases. Cf. *quillet*[2].] **1.** A scholastic argumentation upon a subject chosen at will, but almost always theological. These are generally the most elaborate and subtle of the works of the scholastic doctors. There are about a dozen printed books of quodlibets, all written between 1250 and 1350.

These are your *quodlibets*, but no learning, brother.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

He who, reading on the Heart
(When all his *Quodlibets* of Art
Could not expound its Pulse and Heat),
Swore he had never felt it beat.
Prior, Alma, iii.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A fantasia or potpourri. (*b*) A fanciful or humorous harmonic combination of two or more well-known melodies: sometimes equivalent to a *Dutch concert*.

quodlibetal (kwod'li-bet-al), *a.* [< ML. *quodlibetalis;* as *quodlibet* + *-al*.] Consisting of quodlibets.—**Quodlibetal question.** Same as *quodlibet*.

quodlibetarian (kwod"li-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *quodlibetarius* (< *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*) + *-an*.] One given to quodlibets or argumentative subtleties.

quodlibetic (kwod-li-bet'ik), *a.* [< ML. *quodlibeticus*, < *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*.] **1.** Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; pertaining to quodlibets.

To speak with the schools, it is of *quodlibetic* application, ranging from least to greatest. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Given to niceties and subtle points.

quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'i-kal), *a.* [< *quodlibetic* + *-al*.] Same as *quodlibetal*. *W. Watson*, A Decachordon of Ten *Quodlibetical* Questions.

quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and, like a Delphian blade, will cut on both sides.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. § 3.

quodling†, **quodlin**†, *n.* See *codling*[1], 2.

Dol. A fine young *quodling*.
Face. O,
My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

quod permittat (kwod pėr-mit'at). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *permittat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *permittere*, permit: see *permit*[1].] In *Eng. law*, a writ (requiring defendant to permit plaintiff to, etc.) used to prevent interference with the exercise of a right, such as the enjoyment of common of pasture, or the abatement of a nuisance.

quod vide (kwod vī'dē). [L.: *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *vide*, impv. sing. of *videre*, see.] Which see: common, in the abbreviated form *q. v.*, after a dictionary-word, book-title and page, or the like, to which the reader is thus referred for further information.

quog (kwog), *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quohog, *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quoich, *n.* Same as *quaigh*.

quoif†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coif*.

quoiffuret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coiffure*.

quoilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coil*[1].

quoin (koin), *n.* [< F. *coin*, an angle, a corner, ★a wedge: see *coin*[1].] **1.** An external solid angle; specifically, in *arch.* and *masonry*, the external angle of a building. The word is generally applied to the separate stones or blocks of which the angle is formed; when these project beyond the general surface of the walls, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins* or *bossage*.

2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes. (*a*) In *masonry*, a wedge to support and steady a stone. (*b*) In *printing*, a short blunt wedge used by printers to secure the types in a chase or on a galley. Mechanical quoins are made of iron in many forms, pressure being applied by means of the screw or by combined wedges. Small wedges, called *quoins*, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a shooting-stick, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.

(*c*) In *gem-cutting*, any one of the four facets on the crown of a brilliant; also, any one of the four facets on the pavilion or base. These facets divide each portion of the brilliant into four parts. Also called *lozenge*. See cut under *brilliant*. (*d*) *Naut.*, a wedge placed beneath a cask when stowed on shipboard, to prevent it from rolling. (*e*) In *gun.*, a wooden wedge used to hold a gun at a desired elevation.—**Cantick-quoin.** Same as *canting-coin*.

quoin (koin), *v. t.* [< *quoin*, *n.*] To wedge, steady, or raise with quoins, as a stone in building a wall, the types in a chase, etc.: generally with *up*. See *quoin*, *n.*, 2.

"They [flat stones] are exactly what I want for my wall—just the thing for *quoining up*." What Mr. Grey meant by *quoining up* was filling in the spaces under the large stones when they did not fit exactly to those below them, and thus wedging them up to their proper level.
Jacob Abbott, Wallace, vii.

quoin-post (koin'pōst), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, the heel-post of a lock-gate. *E. H. Knight.*

quoit (kwoit), *v.* [Also *coit;* < ME. *coiten, coyten,* < OF. *coiter, coitier, quoitier, cuiter*, press, push, hasten, incite, prob. < L. *coactare*, force, freq. of *cogere*, compel: see *cogent*. Cf. *quat*[1]; cf. also *quail*[2], ult. < L. *coagulare*.] **I.** *trans.* To throw as a quoit; throw.

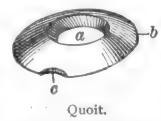
Quoit him down, Bardolph. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Hundreds of tarred and burning hoops were skilfully *quoited* around the necks of the soldiers, who struggled in vain to extricate themselves from these fiery ruffs.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 468.

II. *intrans.* To throw quoits; play at quoits.

For Python slain, he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for mastership should strive,
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 600.

★**quoit** (kwoit), *n.* [Also *coit*, also dial. *quait;* < ME. *coite, coyte;* cf. *quoit, v.*] **1.** A flattish ring of iron, used in playing a kind of game. It is generally from 8¼ to 9½ inches in external diameter, and between 1 and 2 inches in breadth, convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, so that the outer edge curves downward, and is sharp enough to cut into soft ground.



Quoit.
a, central opening; *b*, marginal edge, which, when the quoit is skilfully pitched, cuts into the earth; *c*, thumb-notch, by which the thrower is enabled to give the quoit a spinning motion on an axis at right angles with the marginal edge.

He willed vs also himselfe to sit downe before him the distance of a *quoit's* cast from his tent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 355.

'Tis not thine to hurl the distant dart,
The *quoit* to toss, the pond'rous mace to wield,
Or urge the race, or wrestle on the field.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 713.

Formerly in the country the rustics, not having the round perforated *quoits* to play with, used horse-shoes, and in many places the *quoit* itself, to this day, is called a shoe. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

2. *pl.* The game played with such rings. Two pins, called *hobs*, are driven part of their length into the ground some distance apart; and the players, who are divided into two sides, stand beside one hob, and in regular succession throw their quoits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can. The side which has the quoit nearest the hob counts a point toward game, or, if the quoit is thrown so as to surround the hob, it counts two. The game only slightly resembles the ancient exercise of throwing the discus, which has, however, been often translated by this English word.

A' plays at *quoits* well. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 266.

The game of *quoits*, or coits, . . . is more moderate, because this exercise does not depend so much upon superior strength as upon superior skill.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

3. A quoit-shaped implement used as a weapon of war; a discus. Those used by the Sikhs are of polished steel with sharp edges, and are sometimes richly ornamented with damascening or the like.

quoivest, *n.* Plural of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*.

quo jure (kwō jö'rē). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by what, abl. sing. neut. of *quis*, who, which, what; *jure*, abl. sing. of *jus*, law, right.] In *law*, a writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture time out of mind: it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. *Wharton.*

quokt, **quoket**. Obsolete strong preterits of *quake*.

quoll (kwol), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian marsupial mammal, *Dasyurus macrurus*.

quo minus (kwō mī'nus). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by which, abl. sing. of *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *minus*, less: see *minus*.] An old English writ, used in a suit complaining of a grievance which consisted in diminishing plaintiff's resources, as for instance, waste committed by defendant on land from which plaintiff had a right to take wood or hay. The Court of Exchequer, whose original jurisdiction related to the Treasury, acquired its jurisdiction between private suitors by allowing a plaintiff by the use of this writ to allege that, by reason of the defendant's not paying the debt sued for, the plaintiff was less able (quo minus) to discharge his obligations to the crown.

quondam (kwon'dam), *adv., a.,* and *n.* [L., formerly, < *quom, cum*, when, + *-dam*, a demonstr. particle.] **I.** *adv.* Formerly; at one time. [Rare.]

An Abbott *condam* of Fountens.
Wriothesley, Chron. I. 63. *N. E. D.*

II. *a.* Having been formerly; former: as, one's *quondam* friend; a *quondam* schoolmaster; a *quondam* king.

III. *n.* A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or a position.

Make them *quondams*, out with them, cast them out of their office. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As yet there was never learned man, or any scholar or other, that visited us since we came into Bocardo, which now in Oxford may be called a college of *quondams*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.

quondamshipt (kwon'dam-ship), *n.* [< *quondam* + *-ship*.] The state of being a quondam.

As for my *quondamship*, I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Quoniam (kwō'ni-am), *n.* [So called from the initial word in the L. version: L. *quoniam*, since now, although, < *quom, cum*, when, since, + *jam*, now.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy:* (*a*) A part of the Gloria. (*b*) A musical setting of the words of the above.—**2**†. [*l. c.*] A sort of drinking-cup.

Out of can, *quoniam*, or jourdan.
Healy, Disc. of New World, p. 69. (*Nares.*)

quont, *n.* See *quant*.

quookt, **quooket**. Obsolete preterits and past participles of *quake*.

quorlt, *v.* A Middle English form of *whirl*.

quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* [Formerly also *corum;* < L. *quorum*, 'of whom,' gen. pl. of *qui*, who: see *who*. In commissions, etc., written in Latin, it was common, after mentioning certain persons generally, to specify one or more as always to be included, in such phrases as *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus* (of whom we will that A. B. be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] **1.** In England, those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the justices of the peace it was formerly customary to name some eminent for knowledge and prudence to be of the quorum; but the distinction is now practically obsolete, and all justices are generally "of the quorum."

He that will not cry "amen" to this, let him live sober, seem wise, and die o' the *corum*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 2.

I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the *quorum*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

2. The number of members of any constituted body of persons whose presence at or participation in a meeting is required to render its proceedings valid, or to enable it to transact business legally. If no special rule exists, a majority of the members is a quorum; but in a body of considerable size the quorum may by rule be much less than a majority, or in a smaller one much more. Forty members constitute a quorum or "house" in the British House of Commons.

In such cases, two thirds of the whole number of Senators are necessary to form a *quorum*.
Calhoun, Works, I. 175.

Others [regulations] prescribe rules for the removal of unworthy members, and guard against the usurpation of individuals by fixing a *quorum*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3†. Requisite materials.

Here the Dutchmen found fullers' earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath, if not more, better than all Christendom besides; a great commodity of the *quorum* to the making of good cloath.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 12. (*Davies.*)

Quorum of Twelve, or **Quorum**, a name given collectively to the twelve apostles in the Mormon Church. See *Mormon*[2].

quost†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coast*.

quota (kwō'tä), *n.* [< It. *quota*, a share, < L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fem. of *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, how many, as many as, akin to *qui*.] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; any required or proportionate single contribution to a total sum, number, or quantity.

They never once furnished their *quota* either of ships or men. *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

The power of raising armies, by the most obvious construction of the articles of the confederation, is merely a power of making requisitions upon the states for *quotas* of men. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 22.

quotability (kwō-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *quotable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of or fitness for being quoted; quotable quality.

It is the prosaicism of these two writers [Cowper and Moore] to which is owing their especial *quotability*.
Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

quotable (kwō′ta-bl), *a.* [< *quote* + *-able.*] Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.

Mere vividness of expression, such as makes *quotable* passages, comes of the complete surrender of self to the impression, whether spiritual or sensual, of the moment.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

quotableness (kwō′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Quotability. *Athenæum*, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 693.

quotably (kwō′ta-bli), *adv.* So as to be quoted; in a quotable manner.

All qualities of round coal prices are weak, though not *quotably* lower. *The Engineer*, LXV. 513.

quotation (kwō-tā′shon), *n.* [< *quote* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of quoting or citing.

Classical *quotation* is the parole of literary men all over the world. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

Emerson . . . believed in *quotation*, and borrowed from everybody, . . . not in any stealthy or shame-faced way, but proudly. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xii.

2. That which is quoted; an expression, a statement, or a passage cited or repeated as the utterance of some other speaker or writer; a citation.

When the *quotation* is not only apt, but has in it a term of wit or satire, it is still the better qualified for a medal, as it has a double capacity of pleasing.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

3. In *com.*, the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, etc.

A *quotation* of price such as appears in a daily price list is, if there has been much fluctuation, only a very rough guide to the actual rates of exchange that have been the basis of the successive bargains making up the day's business. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 465.

4. [Abbr. of *quotation-quadrat.*] In *printing*, a large hollow quadrat, usually of the size 3 × 4 picas, made for the larger blanks in printed matter. [U. S.] = **Syn. 2.** Extract. See *quote.*

quotational (kwō-tā′shon-al), *a.* [< *quotation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to quotations; as a quotation.

quotationist (kwō-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *quotation* + *-ist.*] One who makes quotations.

Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places.
Milton, Divorce, To the Parlament.

quotation-mark (kwō-tā′shon-märk), *n.* One of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation. In English, quotation-marks generally consist of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation; but a single comma and a single apostrophe are also used, especially in Great Britain. In the former case the marking of a quotation within a quotation is single; in the latter, properly double. Single quotation-marks are often used, as in this work, to mark a translation. Quotation-marks for printing in French, German, etc., are types specially cut and cast for this use; and in some fonts for printing in English characters have been made for the beginning of quotations corresponding in reverse to the apostrophes at the end.

quote (kwōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quoted*, ppr. *quoting.* [Formerly also *cote;* < OF. *quoter, coter*, F. *coter*, letter, number, quote (in commercial use), < ML. *quotare*, mark off into chapters and verses, give a reference, < L. *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, as many as.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To note down; set down in writing; hence, in general, to note; mark; observe.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted and sign'd to do a deed of shame.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 222.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement
I had not *quoted* him. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 112.

Wherfore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberation, and, being sent to me a second time, it was thus *quoted* in the margent as ye see.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1110, an. 1543.

2. To adduce from some author or speaker; cite, as a passage from some author or a saying of some speaker; name, repeat, or adduce as the utterance of some other person, or by way of authority or illustration; also, to cite the words of: as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* Shakspere or one of his plays; to *quote* chapter and verse.

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

As long as our people *quote* English standards they dwarf their own proportions. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

3. In *writing* or *printing*, to inclose within quotation-marks; distinguish as a quotation or as quoted matter by marking: as, the dialogue in old books is not *quoted.*—**4.** In *com.*, to name, as the price of stocks, produce, etc.; name the current price of.—**Quoted matter,** in *printing*, composed types that are inclosed by quotation-marks: thus, " ".—**Syn. 2.** *Quote, Cite, Adduce, Recite.* When we *quote* or *recite*, we repeat the exact words; when we *cite* or *adduce*, we may only refer to the passage without quoting it, or we may give the substance of the passage. We may *quote* a thing for the pleasure that we take in it or for any other reason: as, to *quote* a saying of Izaak Walton's. We *cite* or *adduce* a thing in proof of some assertion or doctrine: as, to *cite* an authority in court; to *adduce* confirmatory examples. *Adduce*, besides being broader in its use, is stronger than *cite*, as to urge in proof. *Recite*, in this connection, applies to the quoting of a passage of some length: as, to *recite* a law; to *recite* the conversation of Lorenzo and Jessica at Belmont. It generally implies that the passage is given orally from memory, but not necessarily, as a petition *recites*, etc.; the others may be freely used of that which is read aloud or only written.

II. *intrans.* To cite the words of another; make a quotation.

quote (kwōt), *n.* [In def. 1, < OF. *quote;* in other senses < *quote, v.*] **1†.** A note upon an author.

O were thy margents cliffes of itching lust,
Or *quotes* to chalke out men the way to sin,
Then were there hope that multitudes wold thrust
To buy thee. *C. Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorpho[sis, Author to his Booke.

2. A quotation, or the marking of a quotation.

This column of "Local Notes and Queries" . . . has been succeeded by a column entitled "Notes and *Quotes.*"
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 505.

3. A quotation-mark: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]—**4†.** A quotient. [Rare.]

quoteless (kwōt′les), *a.* [< *quote* + *-less.*] Not capable or worthy of being quoted; unquotable. *Wright.*

quoter (kwō′tėr), *n.* One who quotes or cites the words of an author or a speaker.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first *quoter* of it. *Emerson*, Quotation and Originality.

quoteworthy (kwōt′wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Deserving of quotation. [Rare.]

In Horne's "Spirit of the Age" are some *quoteworthy* remarks. *The New Mirror* (N. Y., 1843), III.

quoth (kwōth). Preterit of *quethe.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

"Good morrow, fool," *quoth* I. "No, sir," *quoth* he,
"Call me not fool till heaven hath sent me fortune."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 18.

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore." *Poe*, The Raven.

quotha (kwō′thä), *interj.* [For *quoth a*, and that for *quoth he, a* being a corruption of *he:* see a^6.] Forsooth! indeed! originally a parenthetical phrase used in repeating the words of another with more or less contempt or disdain.

Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle, and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that, *quotha*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

quotidian (kwō-tid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *cotidien*, < OF. *quotidien, cotidien*, F. *quotidien* = Pr. *cotidian, cotedian* = Sp. *cotidiano* = Pg. It. *quotidiano*, < L. *quotidianus, cottidianus*, daily, < *quotidie, cottidie, cotidie*, daily, < *quot*, as many as, + *dies*, day: see *dial.*] **I.** *a.* Daily; occurring or returning daily: as, a *quotidian* fever.

Common and *quotidian* infirmities that so necessarily attend me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Like the human body, with a *quotidian* life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 173.

Double quotidian fever. See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** Something that returns or is expected every day; specifically, in *med.*, a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 383.

A disposition which to his he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 16.

2†. A cleric or church officer who does daily duty.—**3†.** Payment given for such duty.

quotient (kwō′shent), *n.* [= F. *quotient;* with accom. term. *-ent*, < L. *quoties, quotiens*, how often, how many times, < *quot*, how many, as many as.] In *math.*, the result of the process of division; the number of times one quantity or number is contained in another. See *division*, 2.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient* (which see, under *coefficient*).

quotiety (kwō-tī′e-ti), *n.* [< L. *quoties*, how often (see *quotient*) + *-e-ty.*] The proportionate frequency of an event.

quotity (kwot′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *quot*, how many, + *-i-ty.*] **1.** The number of individuals in a collection.—**2.** A collection considered as containing a number of individuals. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 2.

quotqueant†, *n.* A corruption of *cotquean.*

Don *Quot-quean*, Don Spinster! wear a petticoat still, and put on your smock a' Monday.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

quotum (kwō′tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, how many, as many as.] A quota; a share; a proportion. [Rare.]

The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if cross-examined by the comparative philologist.
Max Müller.

quo warranto (kwō wo-ran′tō). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by what (abl. sing. neut. of *quis*, who, which, what); ML. *warranto*, abl. of *warrantum*, warrant: see *warrant.*] In *law*, a writ calling upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercise a public office, privilege, franchise, or liberty. It is the remedy for usurpation of office or of corporate franchises, etc.—**Information or action in the nature of a quo warranto,** a statement of complaint by a public prosecutor or complainant to the court: now used in many jurisdictions in lieu of the ancient writ of *quo warranto.*

Quran, *n.* Same as *Koran.*

quyt, *n.* Same as *quey. Halliwell.*

quyrboillet, quyrboillyt. Obsolete forms of *cuir-bouilli.*

The Gentyles han schorte Speres and large, and fulle trenchant on that o syde: and thei han Plates and Helmes made of *Quyrboylle*, and hire Hors covertoures of the same. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

His jambeux were of *quyrboilly.*
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 164.

quyssewest, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuishes.*

quysshent, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion.*

And doun she sette hire by hym on a stone
Of jasper, on a *quysshen* [var. (16th century) *quishin*] gold ybette. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1229.

q. v. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin phrase *quantum vis*, 'as much as you will'; (*b*) of *quod vide*, 'which see.'

qw. See *qu.*

qwelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel.*

qweseynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion.*

qwethert, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *whether.*

qwh-. See *wh-.*

qwhatt, *pron.* A Middle English dialectal form of *what.*

qwichet, *pron.* An obsolete dialectal form of *which.*

qy. An abbreviation of *query.*

★

R

1. The eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant in the English alphabet, representing a character having a like position and value in the alphabets from which the English is derived—the Latin, Greek, and Phenician. Specimens of its early forms (as in the case of the other letters: see especially *A*) are given below:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The tag below the curve by which the English (and the Latin) R differs from the later Greek form P was added to the latter in order to distinguish it from the *p*-sign after this had assumed its present form; the addition was first made on Greek ground, but was abandoned there when the distinction of the *p*- and *r*-signs had become established in another way. The value of the character has always been essentially the same; it represents a continuous sonant utterance made between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, at a point more or less removed backward from the upper front teeth. The sound is so resonant and continuable as to be nearly akin with the vowels; and it is, in fact, used as a vowel in certain languages, as Sanskrit and some of the Slavic dialects: in normal English pronunciation, however, it never has that value. By its mode of production it is nearly akin with *l*, and *r* and *l* are to a large extent interchangeable with one another in linguistic history. It is often classed as a "liquid," along with *l*, *m*, *n*; less often, but more accurately, as a semivowel, with *l*, *y*, *w*. It also, on no small scale, answers as corresponding sonant (in languages that have no *z*) to *s* as surd, and comes from *s* under sonantizing influences: so in Sanskrit, in Latin (as *ara* from *asa*), and in Germanic (as in our *were*, plural of *was*). In Anglo-Saxon the initial *r* of many words was aspirated (that is, pronounced with an *h* before it), as *hring* (our *ring*); but the aspiration was long ago abandoned, both in pronunciation and in spelling. In Greek initial *r* was always thus aspirated, and the combination was transliterated in Latin by *rh* instead of *hr*: hence the frequency of *rh* in our words of Greek derivation. Moreover, such an *r*, when by inflection or composition made medial, became *rrh*, and double *r* was in general viewed as *rrh*: whence that spelling in many of our words (for example, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *catarrh*, etc.): in recent scientific words and names taken from Greek, the Greek rule and Latin practice as regards the doubling and aspiration of the *r* are often neglected. The mode of production of the *r*-sound itself varies greatly in different languages and dialects. Normally its utterance is combined with a distinct trilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue, in various degrees (the sound is thence often called the "dog's letter," *littera canina*). But in ordinary English pronunciation this vibration is either extremely slight, or, more commonly, altogether wanting; in fact, the tip of the tongue is drawn too far back into the dome of the palate to admit of vibration; the English *r* is a smooth *r*. But further, in many localities, even among the most cultivated speakers, no *r* is ever really pronounced at all unless followed (in the same word, or, if final, in the word following) by a vowel (for example, in *are*, *farther*, pronounced *ah*, *father*); it either simply disappears, or, as after most long vowels, is replaced by a bit of neutral-vowel sound, of *ŭ* or *ĕ*; and after such a long vowel, if it comes to be pronounced by the addition of a vowel, it retains the same neutral-vowel sound as transition-sound (for example, in *faring*, *fearing*, *pouring*, *during*, *firing*, *souring*: the pronunciation is indicated in this work by retaining the *r* in the same syllable with the long vowel: thus, fâr'ing, fēr'ing, etc.). An *r* has a stronger and more frequent influence upon the character of the preceding vowel than any other consonant; hence the reduction to similarity of the vowel-sounds in such words as *pert*, *dirt*, *curt*, *earn*, *myrrh*. If all our *r*'s that are written are pronounced, the sound is more common than any other in English utterance (over seven per cent.); the instances of occurrence before a vowel, and so of universal pronunciation, are only half as frequent. There are localities where the normal vibration of the tip of the tongue is replaced by one of the uvula, making a guttural trill, which is still more entitled to the name of "dog's letter" than is the ordinary *r*: such are considerable parts of France and Germany; the sound appears to occur only sporadically in English pronunciation.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 80, and with a line over it (R̄), 80,000.—3. As an abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Rex* or *Regina*, as in George *R.*, Victoria *R.* (*b*) Of *Royal*, as in *R. N.* for *Royal Navy*, *R. A.* for *Royal Academy* or *Academician*, or for *Royal Arch* (in freemasonry). (*c*) Prefixed to a medical prescription (℞), of *recipe*, take. (*d*) [*l. c.*] *Naut.*: (1) In a ship's log-book, of *rain*. (2) When placed against a man's name in the paymaster's book, of *run away*. (*e*) Of *right* (right-hand), as in *R. A.* for *right ascension*, *R. H. E.* for *right second entrance* (on the stage of a theater). (*f*) In *math.*, *r* is generally a radius vector of coördinates, R the radius of a circle, *ρ* a radius of curvature. (*g*) Of *rupee*.—**The three R's**, reading, writing, and arithmetic: a humorous term. It originated with Sir William Curtis (1752–1829), an eminent but illiterate alderman and lord mayor of London, who, on being asked to give a toast, said, "I will give you the three R's, Riting, Reading, and Rithmetic."

Parochial education in Scotland had never been confined to *the three R's*. *Times* (London).

ra†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roe*[1]. *Chaucer.*

Ra (rä), *n.* [Egypt.] In *Egypt. mythol.*, the sovereign sun-god of the Memphite system, the chief Egyptian personification of the Supreme Being. He was often confounded to some extent with the Theban Amen. In art he was typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing on his head the solar disk ★and the royal uræus.

R. A. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Royal Academy*; (*b*) *Royal Academician*; (*c*) *Royal Arch*; (*d*) *right ascension*.

ra-. [See *re-*.] A prefix in some words of French origin, ultimately from *re-* and *ad-*. See *rabate*, *rabbet*, *rapport*, etc.

raad, *n.* [< Ar. *ra'd*, thunder.] A nematognathous fish, *Torpedo electricus*, inhabiting the Nile; the electric catfish. It reaches a length of 3 to 4 feet, and gives a sharp galvanic shock on being touched.

rab[1] (rab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. *Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

rab[2]† (rab), *n.* [An abbr. of *rabbit*[2].] Same as *rabbit*[2], 1.

rab[3] (rab), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi*.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. See *rabbi*.

rabanna (ra-ban'ä), *n.* [Native name.] Cloth or matting made from the raffia and perhaps other fibers: an article of export from Madagascar to Mauritius. See *raffia*.

rabat (ra-bat'; F. pron. ra-bä'), *n.* [F., < *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff, OF. also a beating down, suppression, < *rabattre*, beat down, bring down: see *rabate*. Cf. *rabato*.] 1. A kind of linen collar worn by some ecclesiastics, falling down upon the chest and leaving the neck exposed.—2. A polishing-material made from unglazed pottery which has failed in baking, used by marble-workers, etc.

rabate (ra-bāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabated*, ppr. *rabating*. [Early mod. E. also *rabbate*; < F. *rabattre*, OF. *rabatre*, beat down, bring down, < *re-*, back, + *abattre*, beat down: see *abate*. Cf. *rebate*.] 1†. To beat down; rebate.

This alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabatting*, of a sillable or letter to or from a worde either in the beginning, middle, or ending.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

2. In *falconry*, to bring down or recover (the hawk) to the fist.

rabate† (ra-bāt'), *n.* [< *rabate*, *v.*] Abatement.

And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 135.

rabatine† (rab'ä-tin), *n.* [< F. **rabatine* (?), dim. of *rabat*, a neck-band: see *rabat*, *rabato*.] Same as *rabato*.

Reform me, Janet, that precise ruff of thine for an open *rabatine* of lace and cut work, that will let men see thou hast a fair neck. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiii.

rabato† (ra-bā'tō), *n.* [Also *rebato*; with altered termination (as if of Sp. or It. origin), < OF. (and F.) *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff: see *rabat*.] 1. A falling band; a collar turned over upon the shoulders, or supported in a horizontal position like a ruff.

Where is your gowne of silke, your periwigs,
Your fine *rebatoes*, and your costly iewels?
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 168).

Your stiffnecked *rabatos*, that have more arches for pride to row under than can stand under five London bridges.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

2. A wire or other stiffener used to hold this band in place.

I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffes, which are borne up with supporters and *rebatoes*, as it were with poste and raile? *Dent'd Pathway*, p. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

rabattement (ra-bat'ment), *n.* [< F. *rabattement*, < *rabattre*, beat down: see *rabate*.] An operation of descriptive geometry consisting in representing a plane as rotated about one of its traces until it is brought into a plane of projection, with a view of performing other operations more easily performed in such a situation, after which the plane is to be rotated back to its proper position.

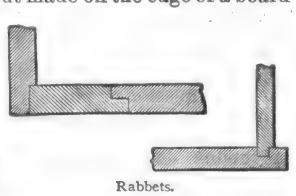
rabban (rab'an), *n.* [Heb. *rabban*, lord; cf. Ar. *rabbani* (> Pers. *rabbani*), belonging to a lord or the Lord, divine; as a noun, a rabbi; *rabbana* (Pers.), O our Lord! etc.: see *rabbi*, and cf. *rabboni*.] A title of honor (of greater dignity than *rabbi*) given by the Jews to the patriarchs or presidents of the Sanhedrim—Gamaliel I., who was patriarch in Palestine about A. D. 30–50, being the first to whom it was applied.

rabbanist (rab'an-ist), *n.* Same as *rabbinist*.

rabbate†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rabate*.

rabbet (rab'et), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbot*, *rabot*; < ME. *rabeten*, rabbet, < OF. (and F.) *raboter*, plane, level, lay even; cf. F. *rabot*, a joiners' plane (also a plasterers' beater, cf. OF. *rabat*, a plasterers' beater: see *rabat*); cf. F. *raboteux*, rugged, knotty, rough; < OF. *rabouter*, thrust back (= Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, push back), < *re-*, again, + *aboter*, *abouter*, thrust against: see *re-* and *abut*. Cf. *rebut*.] To cut the edge of (a board) so that it will overlap that of the next piece, which is similarly cut out, and will form a close joint with this adjoining board; cut or form a rabbet in (a board or piece of timber). See *rabbet*, *n.*—**Rabbeted lock**, a lock of which the face-plate is sunk in a rabbet in the edge of a door. ★*E. H. Knight.*

rabbet (rab'et), *n.* [< ME. *rabet*, < OF. (and F.) *rabot*, a joiners' plane, < *raboter*, plane: see *rabbet*, *v.*] 1. A cut made on the edge of a board so that it may join by lapping with another board similarly cut; also, a rectangular recess, channel, or groove cut along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection cut on the edge of another board, etc., required to fit into it. Rabbets are common in paneling. See also cut under *match-joint*.—2. Same as *rabbet-plane*.

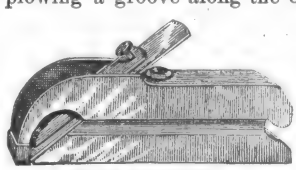


Rabbets.

rabbeting-machine (rab'et-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting rabbets: a form of matching-, molding-, or planing-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

rabbet-joint (rab'et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by rabbeting, as the edges of two boards or pieces of timber.

rabbet-plane (rab'et-plān), *n.* A plane for plowing a groove along the edge of a board. Rabbet-planes are so shaped as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work. In a *square-rabbet plane* the cutting edge is square across the sole; in a *skew-rabbet plane* the bit is set obliquely



Square Rabbet-plane.

across the sole; in a *side-rabbet plane* the cutter is on the side, not on the sole.

rabbet-saw (rab'et-sâ), *n.* A saw used for making rabbets. Such saws commonly have an adjustable fence or gage to insure the proper placing of the groove.

rabbi (rab'i or rab'ī), *n.*; pl. *rabbis* (rab'iz or rab'īz). [Early mod. E. also *rabbie, rabby;* < ME. *rabi, raby* = OF. *rabbi, rabi, raby,* < LL. *rabbi,* < Gr. ῥαββί, < Heb. (Aramaic) *rabbī,* master, lord (much used in the Targums for all degrees of authority, from king and high priest down to chief shepherd), lit. 'my master' or 'my lord' (= Ar. *rabbi,* 'my master' or 'my lord'); with pronominal suffix -*ī,* < *rab,* master, lord (= Ar. *rabb,* master, lord, the Lord, God, cf. *rabba,* mistress), < *rābab,* be great. Cf. *rab*[2], *rabbin, rabban, rabboni.*] Literally, 'my master': a title of respect or of office (of higher dignity than *rab*) given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. The term is strictly applied only to those who are authorized by ordination to decide legal and ritualistic questions, and to perform certain designated functions in the synagogue, etc.; but it is given by courtesy to other distinguished Jewish scholars. In modern Jewish usage, however, the title 'Rabbi,' or 'Reb' (Yiddish), is complimentarily given to every adult orthodox Jew. In Russia, Poland, Palestine, and elsewhere, it has the same value as the English title *Mr.*

> God liketh nat that *Raby* men us calle.
> *Chaucer,* Summoner's Tale, l. 479.

> They said unto him, *Rabbi* (which is to say, being interpreted, Master [*i. e.,* Teacher]). John i. 38.

> And those great *Rabbies* that do grauely sit,
> Revolving volumes of the highest Writ.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

rabbin (rab'in), *n.* [< F. *rabbin,* < LL. *rabbi,* < Gr. ῥαββί, rabbi: see *rabbi.*] Same as *rabbi.*

> It is expressly against the laws of our own government when a minister doth serve as a stipendiary curate, which kind of service nevertheless the greatest *rabbins* of that part do altogether follow. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

> Now he [Salmasius] betakes himself to the fabulous *rabbins* again. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius, iii. 85.

rabbinate (rab'in-āt), *n.* [< *rabbin* + *-ate*[3].] The dignity or office of a rabbi.

> Gradually the Talmud, which had been once the common pabulum of all education, passed out of the knowledge of the laity, and was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the *rabbinate.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIII. 681.

rabbinic (ra-bin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rabbinique;* as *rabbin* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *rabbinical.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The language or dialect of the rabbis; the later Hebrew.

rabbinical (ra-bin'i-kal), *a.* [< *rabbinic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabbinical* has been applied to all the Jewish exegetical writings composed after the Christian era.

> We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes; we have One that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire.
> *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> It is but a legend, I know,
> A fable, a phantom, a show,
> Of the ancient *rabbinical* lore.
> *Longfellow,* Sandalphon.

Rabbinical Hebrew. See *Hebrew.*

rabbinically (ra-bin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rabbinical manner; like a rabbi.

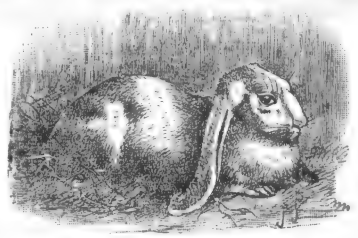
rabbinism (rab'in-izm), *n.* [< F. *rabbinisme* = Sp. *rabinismo;* as *rabbin* + *-ism.*] 1. A rabbinic expression or phrase; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.—2. A system of religious belief which has prevailed among the orthodox Jews from the return from the Jewish captivity, tho distinguishing feature of which is that it declares the oral law to be of equal authority with the written law of God.

rabbinist (rab'in-ist), *n.* [Also *rabbanist;* < F. *rabbiniste* = Sp. *rabinista;* as *rabbin* + *-ist.*] Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions. See *rabbinism.*

> Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists.*
> *Stackhouse,* Hist. Bible, II. vii. 4.

rabbinite (rab'in-īt), *n.* [< *rabbin* + *-ite*[2].] ★Same as *rabbinist.*

rabbit[1] (rab'it), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbate, rabet;* < ME. *rabet,* prop. **robet,* < Walloon *robett* (Remacle), *robète* (Grandgagnage), F. dial. *rabotte,* equiv. to MD. *robbeken,* dim. of *robbe,* D. *rob,* W. Flem. *robbe,* a rabbit, LG. (> G.) *robbe,* a sea-dog, a seal; prob. a familiar use of the dim. of the personal name *Robert:* see *robin,* etc. The native name for the rabbit is *hare* (including hares and rabbits).] 1. A rodent mammal, *Lepus cuniculus,* of the hare family, *Leporidæ;* a kind of hare notable for burrowing in the ground. This animal is indigenous to Europe, but has been naturalized in many other countries, and is the original of all the domestic breeds. It is smaller than the common hare of Europe, *L. timidus* or *variabilis,* with shorter ears



Rabbit (white lop-eared variety).

and limbs. The natural color is brownish, but in domestication black, gray, white, and pied individuals are found. The ears are naturally erect, but in some breeds they fall; such rabbits are called *lopped* or *lop-eared,* and degrees of lopping of the ears are named *half-lops* and *full-lops.* Rabbits breed in their burrows or warrens, and also freely in hutches: they are very prolific, bringing forth several times a year, usually six or eight at a litter, and in some countries where they have been naturalized they multiply so rapidly as to become a pest, as in Australia for example. The fur is used in the manufacture of hats and for other purposes, and the flesh is esteemed for food.

Hence—2. Any hare; a leporid, or any member of the *Leporidæ.* The common gray rabbit or wood-rabbit of the United States is *L. sylvaticus,* also called *cottontail* and *molly cottontail,* a variety of which (or a closely related species) is the sage-rabbit of western North America, *L. artemisia.* The marsh-rabbit is *L. palustris;* the swamp-rabbit of the Southern States is *L. aquaticus.* Various large long-eared and long-limbed hares of western North America are called *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits.* The South American rabbit or hare is the tapeti, *L. brasiliensis.* See cuts under *cottontail, jack-rabbit,* and *hare.*—**Native rabbit,** in Australia, a long-eared kind of bandicoot, *Macrotis lagotis.*—**Snow-shoe rabbit,** that variety of the American varying hare which is found in the Rocky Mountains. It turns white in winter, and at that season the fur of the feet is very heavy. It has been described as a distinct species, *Lepus bairdi,* but is better treated as a local race of *L. americanus.*—**Welsh rabbit.** [A term of jocular origin, formed after the fashion of *Norfolk capon,* a red herring, etc. (see quotation). Owing to an absurd notion that *rabbit* in this phrase is a corruption of *rarebit* (as if 'a rare bit'), the word is often so written.] Cheese melted usually with ale, beer, or cream, and poured over slices of hot toast. Mustard or Worcestershire sauce is occasionally added. The name has been given to cheese toasted but not entirely melted, and laid on toast.

> *Welsh rabbit* is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples: . . . an Essex lion is a calf; a Fieldlane duck is a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magistrates or Norfolk capons are red herrings; Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes; Gravesend sweetmeats are shrimps. *Macmillan's Mag.*

rabbit[1] (rab'it), *v. i.* [< *rabbit*[1], *n.*] To hunt or trap rabbits.

> She liked keeping the score at cricket, and coming to look at them fishing or *rabbiting* in her walks.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii.

> "I suppose," pursued Mr. Morley presently, "that you have been indulging in the Englishman's usual recreation of slaughter." "I've been *rabbiting,* if that's what you mean," answered Sir Christopher shortly.
> *W. E. Norris,* Miss Shafto, xix.

rabbit[2]† (rab'it), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rabot,* a plasterers' beater: see *rabbet.*] 1. A wooden implement used in mixing mortar. *Cotgrave.*—2. A wooden can used as a drinking-vessel.

> Strong beer in *rabits* and cheating penny cans,
> Three pipes for two-pence, and such like trepans.
> *Praise of Yorkshire Ale* (1697), p. 1. [(*Halliwell.*)

rabbit[3] (rab'it), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *rabate* (cf. *rabbet*), used as a vague imprecation.] An interjectional imperative, equivalent to *confound.*

> "*Rabbit* the fellow," cries he; "I thought, by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket."
> *Fielding,* Joseph Andrews. (*Latham.*)

> *Rabbit* me, I am no soldier. *Scott.*

rabbit-berry (rab'it-ber″i), *n.* The buffalo-berry, *Lipargyrea argentea.*

rabbit-brush (rab'it-brush), *n.* A tall shrubby composite plant, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus,* growing abundantly in alkaline soils of western North America, often, like the sage-brush (but at lower elevations), monopolizing the



Flowering Plant of Rabbit-brush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*). *a*, a head; *b*, a flower.

ground over large tracts. It furnishes a safe retreat for the large jack-rabbits of the plains. It is a disagreeably scented plant, with numerous bushy branches which are more or less whitened by a close tomentum, narrow leaves, and yellow flowers. There are 4 or 5 well-marked forms, differing chiefly in the width of the leaves, in the degree of whiteness, and in size.

rabbitear (rab'it-ēr), *n.* A long slender oyster; a razorblade.

rabbit-eared (rab'it-ērd), *a.* Having long or large ears, like those of a rabbit; lagotic: as, the *rabbit-eared* bandicoot or native rabbit of Australia, *Macrotis lagotis.*

rabbiter (rab'i-tėr), *n.* One who hunts or traps rabbits.

> The majority of the men engaged as *rabbiters* [in Australia] were making a very high rate of wages.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVI. 294.

★**rabbit-fish** (rab'it-fish), *n.* 1. A holocephalous fish, *Chimæra monstrosa.* Also called *king of the herrings.* [Local, British.]—2. A plectognathous fish of the family *Tetraodontidæ* and genus *Lagocephalus.* The name refers to the peculiarity of the front teeth, which resemble the incisors of a rabbit. The rabbit-fish of the eastern United States is *L. lævigatus,* also called *smooth puffer* and *tambor.* It is mostly olive-green, but silver-white below, and attains a length of 2 feet or more. The name is also extended to kindred plectognaths.

3. The streaked gurnard, *Trigla lineata.* [Local, Eng.]

rabbit-foot clover. See *clover,* 1, and *hare's-foot,* 1.

rabbit-hutch (rab'it-huch), *n.* A box or cage for the confinement and rearing of tame rabbits.

rabbit-moth (rab'it-môth), *n.* The megalopygid moth *Megalopyge opercularis:* so called from its soft furry appearance and rabbit-like coloration. See cut under *stinging-caterpillar.*

rabbit-mouth (rab'it-mouth), *n.* A mouth like that of a hare; used attributively, having a formation of the jaws which suggests harelip: as, the *rabbit-mouth* sucker, a catostomoid fish, otherwise called *splitmouth, harelip, harelipped sucker, cutlips,* and *Lagochila* or *Quassilabia lacera.* This fish has the form of an ordinary sucker, but the lower lip is split into two separate lobes, and the upper lip is greatly enlarged and not protractile. It is most common in the streams flowing from the Ozark mountains. See cut under *Quassilabia.*

rabbit-rat (rab'it-rat), *n.* An Australian rodent of the genus *Conilurus,* as *C. albipes.*

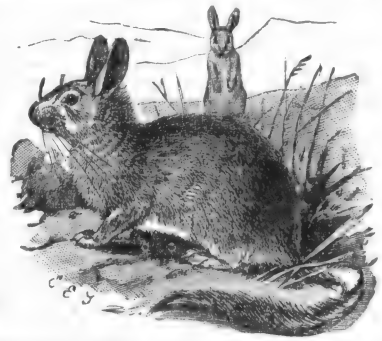
rabbit-root (rab'it-röt), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis.*

rabbitry (rab'it-ri), *n.*; pl. *rabbitries* (-riz). [< *rabbit*[1] + *-ry.*] A collection of rabbits, or the place where they are kept; a rabbit-warren.

rabbit-spout (rab'it-spout), *n.* The burrow of a rabbit. [Prov. Eng.]

> Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a *rabbit-spout* in the gorse.
> *Field* (London), Feb. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rabbit-squirrel (rab'it-skwur″el), *n.* A South



South American Chincha or Rabbit-squirrel (*Lagidium cuvieri*).

American rodent of the family *Chinchillidæ* and genus *Lagidium,* as *L. cuvieri.* *Coues.*

rabbit-sucker† (rab'it-suk″ėr), *n.* 1. A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

> I preferre an olde cony before a *rabbet-sucker,* and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.
> *Lyly,* Endymion, v. 2.

> If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker.* *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 480.

2. A gull; a dupe; a cony. See *cony,* 7.

rabbit-warren (rab'it-wor″en), *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the preservation and breeding of rabbits.

rabble[1] (rab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled,* ppr. *rabbling.* [Also *ravel;* < ME. *rablen,* speak confusedly; cf. OD. *rabbelen,* chatter, trifle, toy, = G. dial. *rabbeln, robbeln,* chatter, prattle; cf. ML. *rabulare,* scold, < L. *rabula,* a brawling advocate, a pettifogger. Cf. Gr. ῥαβδάσσειν, make

a noise, Ir. *rapal*, noise, *rapach*, noisy, Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow. The word may have been in part confused or associated with *ramble;* cf. dial. *rabbling*, winding, rambling.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak confusedly; talk incoherently; utter nonsense.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or incoherently; gabble or chatter out.

Let thy tunge serve thyn hert in skylle,
And *rable* not wordes recheles owt of reson.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

Thus, father Traves, you may see my rashness to *rabble* out the Scriptures without purpose, time [in other editions *rime*], or reason.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 23.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

rabble[2] (rab'l), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rable;* < ME. *rabel;* cf. *rabble*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a confused, disorderly assemblage; a mob.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great *rable* of mean and light persones.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, i.

Then the Nabob Vizier and his *rabble* made their appearance, and hastened to plunder the camp of the valiant enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Specifically, the mass of common people; the ignorant populace; the mob: with the definite article.

The rabble now such freedom did enjoy
As winds at sea that use it to destroy.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 43.

3. Any confused crowd or assemblage; a haphazard conglomeration or aggregate, especially of things trivial or ignoble.

This miscreant [Mahomet] . . . instituted and published a sect, or rather a *rabble*, of abominable preceptes and detestable counselles, thereby to chaunge the vertuous, and therewith to delight the vicious and wicked.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 327.

For the solace they may geue the readers, after such a *rable* of scholastical precepts which be tedious, these reports being of the nature of matters historicall, they are to be embraced. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the *rabbles*
Of other Insects.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

=Syn. 1. *Mob*, etc. See *populace*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a rabble; riotous; tumultuous; disorderly; vulgar; low.

To gratify the barbarous party of my audience, I gave them a short *rabble*-scene, because the mob (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice.
Dryden, Cleomenes, Pref.

How could any one of English education and prattique swallow such a low, *rabble* suggestion?
Roger North, Examen, p. 306. (*Davies.*)

The victory of Beaumont proved to MacMahon that his only resource left was to abandon the attempt to reach Bazaine, and to concentrate his *rabble* army around the frontier fortress of Sedan. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 548.

rabble[2] (rab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble*[2], *n.*] To assault in a violent and disorderly manner; mob. [Scotch.]

Unhappily, throughout a large part of Scotland, the clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, *rabbled*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

The desolation of Ireland, the massacre of Glencoe, the abandonment of the Darien colonists, the *rabbling* of about 300 Episcopal clergymen in Scotland . . .
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

It seems but as yesterday since in the streets of Edinburgh ladies were insulted and *rabbled* on their way to a medical lecture-room.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 19.

★**rabble**[3] (rab'l), *n.* [< OF. *roable*, F. *râble*, an implement for stirring or mixing, a poker, etc., dial. *redable*, < L. *rutabulum*, ML. also *rotabulum*, a poker or shovel.] An iron bar bent at right angles at one end, used in the operation of puddling for stirring the melted iron, so as to allow it to be more fully exposed to the action of the oxygen of the air, the bases of the cinder, and the lining of the furnace.

rabble[3] (rab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble*[3], *n.*] To stir with a rabble or puddling-tool.

rabble-fish (rab'l-fish), *n.* Fish generally rejected for market, as the dogfishes, rays, gurnards, scad, and wrasses. [West of Eng.]

rabblement[1] (rab'l-ment), *n.* [< *rabble*[1] + *-ment.*] Idle, silly talk; babblement. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rabblement[2]† (rab'l-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *rablement;* < *rabble*[2] + *-ment.*] **1.** A tumultuous crowd or assemblage; a disorderly rout; a rabble.

The first troupe was a monstrous *rablement*
Of fowle misshapen wightes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 8.

The *rabblement* hooted, and clapped their chopped hands.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 245.

I saw . . . giants and dwarfs,
Clowns, conjurors, posture-masters, harlequins,
Amid the uproar of the *rabblement*,
Perform their feats. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. Refuse; dregs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rabbler (rab'lėr), *n.* One who works with or uses a rabble, especially in the operation of puddling.

rabbling (rab'ling), *a.* Same as *rambling*. See *ramble*. [Prov. Eng.]

rabboni (ra-bō'ni), *n.* [Aramaic: see *rabbi.*] Literally, 'my master': a title of honor among the Jews; specifically, the highest title given to doctors or expounders of the law. It was publicly given to only seven persons of great eminence, all of the school of Hillel.

She turned herself, and saith unto him, *Rabboni;* which is to say, Master [i. e., Teacher]. John xx. 16.

rabd, rabdoid, etc. See *rhabd*, etc.

rabel, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an), *a.* [< F. *rabelaisien*, < *Rabelais* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to François Rabelais (about 1490–1553), a French priest, author of "Gargantua and Pantagruel"; resembling or suggestive of Rabelais and the characteristics of his thought and style. Compare *Pantagruelism*.

Gleams of the truest poetical sensibility alternate in him [John Skelton] with an almost brutal coarseness. He was truly *Rabelaisian* before Rabelais.
Lowell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 340.

rabet[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbit*[1].

rabet[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbet*.

rabi[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbi*.

rabi[2] (rab'i), *n.* [Also written *rubbee;* < Hind. *rabī*, the spring, the crop then gathered.] The great grain-crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and millet. It is the last of the three crops, being laid down in August and September, partly on land which has lain fallow and partly on land which has been cleared of the bhadoee or earliest crop. It furnishes about five sixteenths of the food-supply in a normal year.

rabiate (rā'bi-āt), *a.* [< ML. *rabiatus*, pp. of *rabiare*, go mad, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, madness: see *rabies*. Cf. *rage, rave*[1].] Rabid; maddened.

Ah! ye Jewes, worse than dogges *rabiate*.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

rabiator (rā'bi-ā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *rabiator*, a furious man, < *rabiare*, rave, go mad: see *rabiate*. The Sc. *rubiature*, a robber, bully, It. *rubatore*, a robber, < ML. **rubator*, does not seem to be connected.] A furious animal or person; a violent, greedy person. [Scotch.]

rabic (rab'ik), *a.* [< *rabi(es)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rabies; affected or caused by rabies.

Of eight unvaccinated dogs, six succumbed to the intravenous inoculation of *rabic* matter.
Tyndall, Int. to Lady C. Hamilton's tr. of Life of Pasteur, [p. 40.

In the interval it [a dog] manifests *rabic* symptoms.
Medical News, XLVIII. 223.

rabid (rab'id), *a.* [= OF. *rabi, rabit* = Sp. *rábido* = Pg. It. *rabido*, < L. *rabidus*, mad, furious, < *rabere*, be mad, rage: see *rabies*, and cf. *rage, n.*] **1.** Furious; raging; mad.

With *rabid* hunger feed upon your kind.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 258.

Like *rabid* snakes that sting some gentle child
Who brings them food. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 7.

Sleep is the sure antidote of insanity, the cure of idiocy, . . . without whose potent anodynes every creature would run *rabid*. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 71.

2. Specifically—(*a*) Affected with rabies or hydrophobia, as a dog, wolf, horse, or man; hydrophobic; mad. (*b*) Pertaining to rabies: as, *rabid* virus.—**3.** Excessively or foolishly intense; rampant: as, a *rabid* Tory; a *rabid* teetotaler.

In the *rabid* desire to say something easily, I scarcely knew what I uttered at all. *Poe*, Tales, I. 289.

rabidity (rā-bid'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *rabidita(t-)s*, rabidness, < L. *rabidus*, rabid: see *rabid.*] The state of being rabid; rabidness; specifically, rabies. [Rare.]

Although the term hydrophobia has been generally applied to this terrible disease, I have preferred that of rabies, or *rabidity*, as being more characteristic of the chief phenomena manifested by it both in man and the lower animals. *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med., Rabies, § 2.

I fear that he [Macaulay] is one of those who, like the individual whom he has most studied, will "give up to party what was meant for mankind." At any rate, he must get rid of his *rabidity*. He writes now on all subjects as if he certainly intended to be a renegade.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 6.

rabidly (rab'id-li), *adv.* [< *rabid* + *-ly*[2].] In a rabid manner; madly; furiously.

rabidness (rab'id-nes), *n.* [< *rabid* + *-ness.*] The state of being rabid; furiousness; madness.

★**rabies** (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* [< L. *rabies*, rage, madness, fury: see *rage, n.*] An extremely fatal infectious disease of man and many other animals, with predominant nervous symptoms.

In man, after a long period of incubation, the disease begins with malaise, anorexia, headache, and slight difficulty in swallowing. After one or two days of these prodromal symptoms the stage of tonic spasms begins, most marked at first in the pharyngeal muscles and in the attempt to swallow, especially liquids, but proceeding to involve the respiratory muscles and others of the trunk and those of the extremities. These convulsions are accompanied by extreme anxiety and oppression, and may be elicited by any stimulus, but especially by attempts to drink or by the sound or sight of liquids. They may last from a few minutes to half an hour. The pulse-rate increases, the temperature is more or less raised, and there may be decided delirium. After from one to three days the period of paralysis succeeds, followed shortly by death. The mortality after the malady is nearly 100 per cent. The disease is communicated to man by inoculation from a rabid animal, usually by a dog-bite. It is most prevalent in the early spring or winter. In dogs the disease occurs under one of two forms, called *furious* or *convulsive* and *dumb* or *paralytic*. In the former the animal is frenzied, snarling and snapping at everything in its way; in the latter it is paralyzed from the first. Of persons bitten by rabid animals only a fraction develop rabies, estimated at from 16 per cent. for light wounds through the clothing up to 80 per cent. for wounds of exposed parts. The records of the Pasteur Institutes show a reduction to less than 1 per cent. when preventive inoculations according to the Pasteur method are made. See *Pasteurism*.

rabietic (rā-bi-et'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *rabies* + *-et* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to rabies; of the nature of or resembling rabies.

To M. Grancher was most justly accorded the very agreeable task of expounding in a few simple and unadorned sentences the results of the anti-*rabietic* treatment of M. Pasteur. *Nature*, XXXIX. 73.

rabific (rā-bif'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Communicating rabies or canine madness; capable of causing hydrophobia.

Rabific virus is obtained from a rabbit which has died after inoculation by trepanning. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 202.

rabigenic (rab-i-jen'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *gignere, genere*, produce, √ **gen*, bear, produce: see *-gen.*] Same as *rabific*.

rabinet† (rab'i-net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weighing about 300 pounds, and carrying a ball about 1½ inches in diameter.

rabious† (rā'bi-us), *a.* [< OF. *rabieux* = Sp. *rabioso* = Pg. *raivoso* = It. *rabbioso*, < L. *rabiosus*, full of rage, raging, < *rabies*, rage, fury: see *rabies* and *rage.*] Wild; raging; fierce.

Ethelred languishing in minde and body, Edmond his sonne, surnamed Ironside (to oppose youth to youth), was imployed against this *rabious* inuador.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 15. (*Davies.*)

rabite†, *n.* [ME., also *rabett, rabyghte*, warhorse, < Icel. *rābītr*, an Arabian steed (cf. Icel. *rābitar*, Arabs), = MHG. *rāvit, ravīt*, a warhorse, < OF. *arabit, arrabi*, an Arabian horse, < *Arabe*, Arab: see *Arab.*] A war-horse.

Syr Gye bestrode a *rabyghte*,
That was moche and lyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121. (*Halliwell.*)

rabonet†, *n.* [= Sp. *rábano* = Pg. *rabano, rabão*, < L. *raphanus*, a radish: see *Raphanus.*] A radish. *Gerarde*, Herball.

rabot (rab'ot), *n.* [< F. *rabot:* see *rabbet.*] A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing. *E. H. Knight.*

raca (rā'kä), *a.* [Formerly also *racha;* LL. *raca*, < Gr. *ῥακά*, < Aram. *rēkā*, < Heb. *rek*, empty; connected by some with Heb. *rakak*, to spit, *rók*, spittle.] Worthless; naught: a transliterated word occurring in Matt. v. 22, common among the Jews in Christ's time as an expression of contempt.

Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council. *Matt.* v. 22.

raccahout (rak'a-hōt), *n.* [< F. *racahout*, a corruption of Ar. *rāqaut, rāqoūt*, or *rāqaout*, a nourishing starch with analeptic properties. But this Ar. word may be the F. *ragoût*, OF. *ragoust*, imported into the East during the Crusades: see *ragout.*] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorns of the belote oak, *Quercus Ballota*, sometimes recommended as a food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. (*Encyc. Dict.*) The so-called *racahout des Arabes*, sold in France, is a mixture made from edible acorns, salep, chocolate, potato-starch, rice-flour, vanilla, and sugar. *Larousse.*

raccoon, *n.* See *racoon*.

raccourcy (ra-kör'si), *a.* [< OF. *raccourci*, pp. of *raccourcir*, shorten, cut off, < *re-*, again, + *ac-*

courcir, shorten, < *a-* + *court*, short: see *curt*.] ★In *her.*, same as *couped*.

race[1] (rās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rase;* < ME. *rase, ras*, commonly *rees, res*, a rush, running, swift course, swift current, a trial of speed, etc., < AS. *rēs*, a rush, swift course, onset (cf. *gār-rēs*, 'spear-rush,' fight with spears), = Icel. *rās*, a race, running, course, channel: see *race*[1], *v.*, and cf. *race*[2]. The AS. form *rēs*, ME. *rees, res*, would produce a mod. E. **reese;* the form in noun and verb, *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates, and perhaps also in part, in the verb, to confusion with *race*[5], *v.*] 1. A rush; running; swift course.

Whenne thei were war of Moises,
Thei fleyȝe away al in a *res*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

That I ful ofte, in suche a *res*,
Am werye of myn owen lyf.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 681.

2. A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through; onward movement or progression; career.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,
Measured this transient world, the *race* of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 554.

Eternity! that boundless *Race*
Which Time himself can never run.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 1.

Succeeding Years their happy *Race* shall run,
And Age unheeded by Delight come on.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

My Arthur, whom I shall not see
Till all my widow'd *race* be run.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

3. A contest of speed; a competitive trial of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, walking, or any mode of progression. The plural, used absolutely, commonly means a series of horse-races run at a set time over a regular course: as, to go to the *races;* the Epsom *races*.

To the bischope in a *ras* he ran.
Old Eng. Metr. Homilies, I. 141.

Part on the plain, or in the air sublime,
Upon the wing or in swift *race* contend,
As at the Olympian games. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 529.

The *races* were then called bell courses, because . . . the prize was a silver bell. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 107.

4†. Course, as of events; progress.

The prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitate patrimony of the first aggressor. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5†. Struggle; conflict; tumult; trouble.

Othes hue him sworen in stude ther he wes,
To buen him hold ant trewe for alles cunnes *res*.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 276).

Hem rued the *res* that thei ne rest had.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 389.

Redeliche in that *res* the recuuerere that me falles,
As whan i haue ani hap to here of that barne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 439.

6†. Course; line of onward movement; way; route.

The souldier victourer is not woonte to spare any that commethe in his *rase*.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 122).

Consolation race. See *consolation.*—**Flat race**, a horse-race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeplechase.—**Obstacle-race.** See *obstacle.*

race[1] (rās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raced*, ppr. *racing*. [< ME. *rasen, resen*, rush, run, hasten, < AS. *rēsan*, rush, move violently, also rush on, attack, rush into; = OD. *rāsen*, rage, = MLG. *rasen*, MHG. G. *rasen*, rage, = Icel. *rāsa* = Sw. *rasa* = Dan. *rase*, race, rush, hurry: see *race*[1], *n.*, 1. The form *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To run swiftly; run in, or as if engaged in, a contest of speed.

Saladin began to *rase* for ire.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3633.

The *racing* place, call'd the Hippodromus, without the gate of Canopus, was probably in the plain towards the canal. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

But I began
To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
And double in and out the boles, and *race*
By all the fountains: fleet I was of foot.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To run with uncontrolled speed; go or revolve wildly or with improper acceleration: said of a steam-engine, a wheel, a ship's screw, or the like, when resistance is diminished without corresponding diminution of power.

No centrifugal governor could have so instantaneously cut off the steam: it would not have acted till the engine began to *race*.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 93.

A big steamer in a heavy seaway often rests upon two waves, one under her bows and the other under her stern, while the 'midship section has practically no support from the water; and, again, her bows will be almost out of water and her screw *racing*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 144.

3. To practise horse-racing as an occupation; be engaged in the business of running horses.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to run or move swiftly; push or drive onward in, or as if in, a trial of speed: as, to *race* a horse; to *race* steamers.—2. To run, or cause horses, etc., to run, in competition with; contend against in a race.

Swore, boxed, fought cocks, and *raced* their neighbor's horses. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 176.

★[Colloquial in both uses.]

race[2] (rās), *n.* [A particular use of *race*[1], as 'a swiftly running stream'; but perhaps in part due to OF. *rase, raise*, a ditch, channel, = Pr. *rasa*, a channel; origin uncertain.] A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful tidal current: as, the *Race* of Alderney, the channel lying between the island of Alderney and Cap de la Hague, France; Portland *Race*.

This evening the Talbot weighed and went back to the Cowes, because her anchor would not hold here, the tide set with so strong a *race*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

Near the sides of channels and near the mouths of bays the changes of the currents are very complex; and near the headlands separating two bays there is usually at certain times a very swift current, termed a *race*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 353.

(*a*) A canal or watercourse from a dam to a water-wheel: specifically called the *head-race*. (*b*) The watercourse which leads away the water after it leaves the wheel: ★specifically called the *tail-race*.

race[3] (rās), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *race* (> G. *rasse, race* = Sw. *ras* = Dan. *race*, breed of horses, etc.), dial. *raice* = Pr. Sp. *raza* = Pg. *raça* = It. *razza*, race, breed, lineage, < OHG. *reiz, reiza*, MHG. *reiz* (G. *riss*), line, scratch, stroke, mark, = Icel. *reitr*, scratch, < *rīta*, scratch, = AS. *writan* = E. *write:* see *write*. No connection with *race*[4], root, < L. *radix*, though *race*[3] may have been influenced by this word in some of its uses: see *race*[4].] **I.** *n.* 1. A genealogical line or stock; a class of persons allied by descent from a common ancestry; lineage; family; kindred: as, the Levites were a *race* of priests; to be of royal or of ignoble *race*.

She is a gentlewoman of very absolute behaviour, and of a good *race*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

He lives to build, not boast, a generous *race;*
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face.
Savage, The Bastard.

2. An ethnical stock; a great division of mankind having in common certain distinguishing physical peculiarities, and thus a comprehensive class appearing to be derived from a distinct primitive source: as, the Caucasian *race;* the Mongolian *race;* the Negro *race*. See *man*, 1.

I cannot with any accuracy speak of the English *race;* that would be claiming for ourselves too great a place among the nations of the earth.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 14.

3. A tribal or national stock; a division or subdivision of one of the great racial stocks of mankind, distinguished by minor peculiarities: as, the Celtic *race;* the Finnic *race* is a branch of the Mongolian; the English, French, and Spaniards are mixed *races*.—4. The human family; human beings as a class; mankind: a shortened form of *human race:* as, the future prospects of the *race;* the elevation of the *race*.

She had no companions of mortal *race*.
Shelley, Sensitive Plant, ii. 4.

5. A breed, stock, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants; an artificially propagated and perpetuated variety. Such races differ from natural species or varieties in their tendency to revert to their original characters, and lose those artificially acquired, when they are left to themselves. Many thousands of races have been produced and named.

There is a *race* of sheep in this country with four horns, two of them turning upwards, and two downwards.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 196.

The truth of the principle of prepotency comes out more clearly when distinct *races* are crossed.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, a geographical variety; a subspecies, characteristic of a given faunal area, intergrading with another form of the same species. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A variety so fixed as to reproduce itself with considerable certainty by seed. Races may be of spontaneous origin or the result of artificial selection. (2) In a broader use, any variety, subspecies, species, or group of very similar species whose characters are continued through successive generations. *Bentham*, Address to Linn. Soc., 1869.

6. Any fixed class of beings more or less broadly differentiated from all others; any general aggregate of mankind or of animals considered as a class apart; a perpetuated or continuing line of like existences: as, the human *race;* the *race* of statesmen; the equine or the feline *race*.

That provident care for the welfare of the offspring which is so strongly evinced by many of the insect *race*.
Say.

7†. A line or series; a course or succession: used of things.

A *race* of wicked acts
Shall flow out of my anger, and o'erspread
The world's wide face. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

8†. A strong peculiarity by which the origin or species of anything may be recognized, as, especially, the flavor of wine.

Order. There came not six days since from Hull a pipe of rich canary. . . .
Greedy. Is it of the right *race?*
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 3.

9†. Intrinsic character; natural quality or disposition; hence, spirit; vigor; pith; raciness.

Now I give my sensual *race* the rein.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 160.

I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more *race*, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any others I have ever seen. *Sir W. Temple*, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

=Syn. *Tribe, Clan*, etc. See *people*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a race. [Rare.]

The pyramids are *race* monuments.
New Princeton Rev., V. 235.

race[4] (rās), *n.* [Formerly also *raze;* < OF. *raïs, raïz* = Sp. *raíz* = Pg. *raiz* = It. *radice*, a root, < L. *radix*, a root: see *radix, radish*.] A root. See *race-ginger*, and *hand*, 13 (*a*).

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes* of ginger, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 27.

By my troth, I spent eleven pence, beside three *races* of ginger.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

race[5]† (rās), *v. t.* [< ME. *racen, rasen*, by apheresis from *aracen*, root up: see *arace*[1], and cf. *rash*[3].] To tear up; snatch away hastily.

After he be-heilde towarde the fler, and saugh the flesshe that the knaue hadde rosted that was tho I-nough, and *raced* it off with his hondes madly, and rente it a-sonder in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

And *raas* it frome his riche mene and ryste it in sondyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

race[6]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rase*[1], *raze*[1].

race[7] (rās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calcareous concretion in brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.]

What were at first supposed to be pebbles in one of the samples from Tantah prove on examination to be calcareous concretions (*race* or kunkur).
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 213.

racé (ra-sā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *indented*.

race-card (rās'kärd), *n.* A printed card containing information about the races to be run at a meeting on a race-course.

I remember it because I went to Epsom races that year to sell *race cards*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 431.

race-cloth (rās'klôth), *n.* A saddle-cloth used in horse-racing, having pockets for the weights that may be prescribed.

race-course (rās'kōrs), *n.* 1. A plot of ground laid out for horse-racing, having a track for the horses, usually elliptical, and accommodations for the participants and spectators.—2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel.

race-cup (rās'kup), *n.* A piece of plate forming a prize at a horse-race. Originally such a piece of plate had the form of a goblet or drinking-cup, whence the name.

race-ginger (rās'jin"jėr), *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

race-ground (rās'ground), *n.* Ground appropriated to races.

race-horse (rās'hôrs), *n.* 1. A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests; a horse that runs in competition. The modern race-horse, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is perhaps the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on common race-tracks. It is generally longer-bodied than the hunter, and the same power of leaping is not required. This animal is of Arabian, Berber, or Turkish extraction, improved and perfected by careful crossing and training. See *racer*, 2.

2. The steamer-duck.—3. A rear-horse; any mantis.

race-knife (rās'nīf), *n.* A tool with a bent-over lip for scribing, marking, numbering, and other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*


Race-knife.

racemation (ras-ē-mā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *racematio(n-)*, the gleaning of grapes, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*.] 1. The gathering or trimming of clusters of grapes. [Rare.]

Having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engrafting, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them.
Bp. Burnet, Bp. Bedell, p. 120. (*Latham.*)

2. A cluster, as of grapes; the state of being racemose, or having clustered follicles, as a gland. [Rare.]

The whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

raceme (ra-sēm′), *n.* [= F. *racème*, a cluster, = Sp. Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo*, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes; allied to Gr. *ῥάξ* (gen. *ῥαγός*), a berry, esp. a grape. Cf. *raisin*[1], from the same source.] A cluster; specifically, in *bot.*, a simple inflorescence of the centripetal or indeterminate type, in which the several or many flowers are borne on somewhat equal axillary pedicels along a relatively lengthened axis or rachis. Examples are furnished by the currant, the lily-of-the-valley, the locust, etc. A raceme becomes compound when the single flowers are replaced by racemes. See *inflorescence*, compare *spike*, and see cuts under *Actæa* and *inflorescence*.

racemed (ra-sēmd′), *a.* [< *raceme* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, disposed in racemes: said of flowers or fruits, or of the branches of a racemosely compound inflorescence.

race-meeting (rās′mē″ting), *n.* A meeting for the purpose of horse-racing.

How many more *race-meetings* are there now than there were in 1850? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 70.

racemic (ra-sem′ik), *a.* [< *raceme* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to grapes in clusters, or to racemes.—**Racemic acid**, $C_4H_6O_6$, an acid isomeric with tartaric acid, found along with the latter in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is a modification of the ordinary tartaric acid, differing from it in its physical but not in its chemical properties. Also called *paratartaric acid*.

racemiferous (ras-ē-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *racemus*, a cluster (see *raceme*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing racemes.

racemiform (ra-sē′mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *racemus*, a cluster, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a raceme.

racemocarbonic (ra-sē″mō-kär-bon′ik), *a.* [< *racemic* + *carbonic.*] Formed from or consisting of racemic and carbonic acids.—**Racemocarbonic acid.** Same as *desoxalic acid* (which see, under *desoxalic*).

racemose (ras′ē-mōs), *a.* [Also *racemous;* = F. *racemeux* = Sp. Pg. *racimoso* = It. *racemoso*, < L. *racemosus*, full of grapes, < *racemus*, bunch of grapes: see *raceme*, *raisin.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the character or appearance of a raceme: said of a flower-cluster. (*b*) Arranged in racemes: said of the flowers.—2. In *anat.*, clustered or aggregate, as a gland; having ducts which divide and subdivide and end in bunches of follicles. It is a common type of glandular structure, well exemplified in the salivary glands and the pancreas. See cut under *parotid*.—**Racemose adenoma**, a tumor originating from glandular tissue, and resembling closely the appearance and structure of a racemose gland: found in the breast and in salivary and sebaceous glands.

racemosely (ras′ē-mōs-li), *adv.* So as to form or resemble a raceme or racemes.

racemous (ras′ē-mus or ra-sē′mus), *a.* Same as *racemose*.

racemule (ras′ē-mūl), *n.* [< NL. **racemulus*, dim. of L. *racemus*, a cluster: see *raceme.*] In *bot.*, a small raceme.

racemulose (ra-sem′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *racemulosus*, full of small racemes, < **racemulus*, a small raceme: see *racemule.*] In *bot.*, resembling a racemule, or arranged in racemules.

race-plate (rās′plāt), *n.* A wrought-iron or steel traversing-platform for heavy guns, upon which the gun is moved in a horizontal arc and moves backward in recoil.

racer (rā′sėr), *n.* [= Icel. *rāsari*, a racer, race-horse; as *race*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who races; a runner or contestant in a race or in races of any kind.

Besmear'd with filth, and blotted o'er with clay,
Obscene to sight, the rueful *racer* lay.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 912.

2. A race-horse.

The *racer* is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head; his fine and finely-set-on neck; his oblique lengthened shoulders; well-bent hinder legs; his ample muscular quarters; his flat legs, rather short from the knee downwards; and his long and elastic pastern.
Quoted in *T. Bell's British Quadrupeds*, p. 382.

3. Hence, anything having great speed.

Coal will be transferred across the Atlantic in cargo boats for the use of the ocean *racers*. *Engineer*, LXVI. 77.

4. In a braiding-machine, a traversing support for tension and spool-holding apparatus.—5. A snake of the genus *Scotophis* (or *Coluber*), *S. obsoletus*, also called *pilot black-snake* or *pilot-snake*. It is black, with a mottled black and yellow belly, and has the median dorsal scales carinated.—6. A snake, *Bascanion constrictor*, the common black-snake of the eastern United States. It is blue or blue-black, with greenish-blue belly, and has smooth scales.—7. A poor, thin, or spent fish; a slink: applied to mackerel, shad, salmon, etc.—8. A sand-crab. See *Ocypoda*.—**Blue racer.** See *blue-racer*.

race-track (rās′trak), *n.* The track or path over which a race is run; a race-course.

raceway (rās′wā), *n.* 1. An artificial passage for water flowing from a fall or dam; a mill-race. Compare *mill-race*. See *race*[2].—2. In *fish-culture*, a fishway.

racht†, *n.* See *ratch*[2].

rachamah, *n.* In *ornith.* See *Neophron*.

rache[1]†, *n.* See *ratch*[1].

rache[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *reach*[1].

rache[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete assibilated form of *rack*[1].

rachial (rā′ki-al), *a.* [< *rachis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a rachis; rachidial. Also *rhachial*.

rachialgia (rā-ki-al′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhachialgia*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the spine, especially neuralgic pain. Also *rhachialgia*.

rachialgic (rā-ki-al′jik), *a.* [< *rachialgia* + *-ic.*] Affected with rachialgia. Also *rhachialgic*.

Rachianectes (rā″ki-ą-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cope), also *Rhachianectes*, < Gr. *ῥαχία*, a rocky shore, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] A genus of whalebone whales of the family *Balænopteridæ* and subfamily *Agaphelinæ*, containing the gray whale of the North Pacific, *R. glaucus*, combining the small head, slender form, and narrow flippers of a finner-whale with the lack of a dorsal fin and absence of folds of skin on the throat of a right whale. This whale attains great size, and its pursuit is an important branch of the fisheries in the waters it is found in, sometimes attended with special dangers. The parasites chiefly affecting *R. glaucus* are a whale-louse, *Cyamus scammoni*, and a barnacle, *Cryptolepas rachianecti*.

Rachicallis (rā-ki-kal′is), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < Gr. *ῥαχία*, a rocky shore, + *κάλλος*, beauty.] A genus of rubiaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rondeletieæ*, differing from *Rondeletia* chiefly in its half-superior septicidal capsule. There is only one species, *R. rupestris*, called *earwort*, growing on the rocky coasts of the West Indies. It is a low shrub bearing narrow decussate leaves with sheathing stipules, and small solitary yellow flowers sessile in the axils.

rachides, *n.* Plural of *rachis*.

rachidial (rā-kid′i-al), *a.* [Also *rhachidial;* < Gr. *ῥάχις* (assumed stem **ῥαχιδ-*), the spine, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a rachis, in any sense; rachial.

rachidian (rā-kid′i-an), *a.* [Also *rhachidian;* < F. *rachidien*, < Gr. *ῥάχις* (assumed stem **ῥαχιδ-*), the spine, + *-ian.*] Same as *rachidial*.

The teeth of the radula are divided by nearly all students of that organ into *rhachidian* or median, lateral, and uncinal. *W. H. Dall*, Science, iv. No. 81, Aug. 22, 1884.

Rachidian bulb. Same as *medulla oblongata*.—**Rachidian canal**, the spinal or neural canal.

Rachiglossa (rā-ki-glos′ą), *n. pl.* [Also *Rhachiglossa;* NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Those mollusks which are rachiglossate; specifically, a division of gastropods so characterized, including the *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Volutidæ*, etc. See cut under *ribbon*.

rachiglossate (rā-ki-glos′āt), *a.* [Also *rhachiglossate;* < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula only a single median tooth, or a median tooth with only an admedian one on each side of it, in any one of the many transverse series or cross-rows of radular teeth. The formula is 0-1-0 or I-I-I, where the 0 is a cipher and I means one.

rachilla (rā-kil′ą), *n.* [Also *rhachilla;* NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + dim. *-illa.*] In *bot.*, a little rachis; a secondary rachis in a compound inflorescence, as of a spikelet in a grass.

Rachiodon (rā-kī′ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *rachiodont.*] The typical genus of *Rachiodontidæ*, having a series of enamel-tipped vertebral processes projecting into the esophagus and serving as teeth: synonymous with *Dasypeltis* (which see). The type is *R. scaber*, of Africa, a snake which lives much on eggs, and has this contrivance for not smashing them till they get down its throat, when the sagacious serpent swallows the contents and spits out the shell. Also *Rhachiodon*.

rachiodont (rā′ki-ō-dont), *a.* [Also *rhachiodont;* < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having processes of the spinal column which function as teeth; belonging to the *Rachiodontidæ*.

Rachiodontidæ (rā″ki-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rachiodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubriform ophidians, named from the genus *Rachiodon:* same as the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*. Also *Rhachiodontidæ*.

Rachiopteris (rā-ki-op′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *πτερίς*, fern: see *Pteris.*] The generic name given by Williamson (1874) to the petrified petioles of various Carboniferous fossil fronds belonging to the *Cycadofilices* and the ferns. *Rachiopteris* is applied by authors to Paleozoic plant-fragments regarded as fern rachises.

rachipagus (rā-kip′ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *rachipagi* (*-jī*). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast.] In *teratol.*, a double monster united at the spine.

rachis (rā′kis), *n.*; pl. *rachides* (-ki-dēz). [Also *rhachis;* NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, a ridge (of a mountain-chain), a rib (of a leaf).] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The axis of an inflorescence when somewhat elongated; the continuation of the peduncle along which the flowers are ranged, as in a spike or a raceme. (*b*) In a pinnately compound leaf or frond, the prolongation of the petiole along which the leaflets or pinnæ are disposed, corresponding to the midrib of a pinnately veined simple leaf. See cut under *compound*.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The vertebral column. (*b*) The stem, shaft, or scape of a feather, as distinguished from the web, vane, or vexillum; especially, that part of the stem which bears the vexillum, as distinguished from the calamus or quill. See *quill*, 4.


Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*). *a*, Rachis.

The differentiation of the feather into *rachis* and vexillum. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 419.

(*c*) The median part of the radula of a mollusk, usually bearing teeth which differ from those on each side of it.—3. The axial skeleton of various polyp-colonies, as of *Gorgonia;* some axial part, or formation like a midrib, as in crinoids.—**Generative rachis**, in crinoids, a cellular rod or cord which lies in the genital canal in connection with the visceral generative tissue, and the enlargements of which in the pinnules form the genital glands.

rachitic (rā-kit′ik), *a.* [Also *rhachitic;* < F. *rachitique;* as *rachitis* + *-ic.*] 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the spinal column; spinal; vertebral. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to or affected with rachitis; rickety.

rachitis (rā-kī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Dr. Glisson, 1650, in his work "De *Rachitide*"), as if lit. 'inflammation of the spine' (prop. *rhachitis*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-itis*), but adopted as a Latinized form for E. *rickets:* see *rickets.*] 1. A disease of very early life, characterized by a perversion of nutrition of the bones, by which uncalcified osteoid tissue is formed in place of bone, and the resorption of bone is quickened. Hence the bones are flexible, and distortions occur, such as crooked legs, heart-shaped pelvis, or curvature of spine. See *rickets*. 2. In *bot.*, a disease producing abortion of the fruit or seed.—**Rachitis fœtalis annularis**, intra-uterine formation of annular thickenings on the diaphyses of the long bones. Also called *rachitis intra-uterina annularis*.—**Rachitis fœtalis micromelica**, intra-uterine stunting of the bones in their longitudinal growth. Also called *rachitis uterina micromelica*.

rachitome (rak′i-tōm), *n.* [Also *rhachitome;* < F. *rachitome*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal, without injuring the medulla.

rachitomous (rā-kit′ō-mus), *a.* [Also *rhachitomous;* < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Segmented, as a vertebra of many of the lower vertebrates which consists of a neural arch resting on a separate piece on each side, the pleurocentrum, which in turn rests on a single median piece below, the intercentrum; having or characterized by such vertebræ, as a fish or batrachian, or the backbone of such animals. See *embolomerous*. *E. D. Cope.*

Both kinds of vertebræ (*rachitomous* and embolomerous) can be found in the same animal. *Science*, VI. 98.

racial (rā′shal), *a.* [< *race*[3] + *-ial.* Cf. *facial.*] Relating or pertaining to race or lineage, or to a race or races of living beings; characteristic of race or of a race.

Man, as he lived on the earth during the time when the most striking *racial* characteristics were being developed. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 445.

racially (rā′shal-i), *adv.* In a racial manner; in relation to or as influenced by race or lineage.

The unification of the *racially* most potent people of whom we have record. *The Academy*, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 66.

Raciborskia (ras-i-bôr′ski-ă), *n.* [NL. (Berlese), < *Raciborski*, a Polish botanist.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Raciborskiaceæ*.

Raciborskiaceæ (ras-i-bôr-ski-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raciborskia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Raciborskia*, and having the peridium naked and distinctly stipitate, and the capillitium violaceous.

racily (rā′si-li), *adv.* [< *racy* + *-ly*2.] In a racy manner; piquantly; spicily.

raciness, *n.* [ME.; < OF. *racine*, *rachine*, F. *racine* = Pr. *racina*, *razina*, root, < ML. as if **radicina*, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*. Cf. *race*4.] A root.

Unlefulle lust, though it be sote,
And of alle yvelle the *racyne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4881.

raciness (rā′si-nes), *n.* [< *racy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being racy; peculiarly characteristic and piquant flavor or style; spiciness; pungency.

racing (rā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *race*1, *v.*] The running of races; the occupation or business of arranging for or carrying on races, especially between horses.

The Queen [Anne] was fond of *racing*, and gave her 100*l.* gold cups to be run for, as now: nay more, she not only kept race horses, but ran them in her own name.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

racing-bell (rā′sing-bel), *n.* A grelot or small bell given as a prize for a horse-race: such a prize was frequent in the sixteenth century. Bells of this form exist of silver, from an inch to two inches and a half in diameter, with inscriptions and dates.

racing-bit (rā′sing-bit), *n.* A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings of which range in size from 3 to 6 inches.

racing-calendar (rā′sing-kal″en-dăr), *n.* A detailed list of races run or to be run.

★**rack**1 (rak), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *wrack* (by confusion with *wrack*1); not found as a verb in ME. or AS., except the secondary forms AS. *reccan*, as below, and ME. *raxen*, < AS. *raxan*, **racsan*, stretch oneself (see *rax*); prob. < MD. *racken*, stretch, reach out, torture, rack, = G. *racken*, stretch, torture; a collateral form of AS. *reccan* (pret. *reahte*), stretch out, also correct, direct, rule, guide, tell, etc. (> ME. *recchen*, stretch, also tell: see *retch*1 and *rack*7, *reckon*), = OS. *rekkian*, stretch, = MD. *recken*, D. *rekken* = MLG. *reken*, stretch, = OHG. *recchan*, MHG. *recken*, stretch, extend, = Icel. *rekja*, stretch, trace (cf. *rekkja*, strain), = Dan. *række* = Sw. *räcka*, reach, hand, stretch, = Goth. **rakjan*, in comp. *uf-rakjan*, stretch out; prob. = L. *regere*, rule, lit. 'stretch out,' 'make straight' (in *por-rigere*, stretch forth, *e-rigere*, straighten out, erect, etc.) (pp. *rectus*, straight, = E. *right*), = Gr. *ὀρέγειν*, stretch, = Lith. *razau*, *razyti*, stretch, = Skt. √ *arj*, stretch. Akin to *rake*2, reach, extend, but prob. not to *rake*1, nor to *reach*1, with which, however, *rack*1 has been partly confused. The verb and esp. the noun *rack* show great confusion and mixture of senses, and complete separation is difficult. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] **1.** To stretch; stretch out; strain by force or violence; extend by stretching or straining.

Which yet they *rack* higher to foure hundred threescore and ten thousand yeares.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 54.

I know your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd* up
To the same pitch. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53. (*Nares.*)

Suits in love should not,
Like suits in law, be *rack'd* from term to term.
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 2.

2. To strain so as to rend; wrench by strain or jar; rend; disintegrate; disjoint: as, a *racking* cough: to *rack* a ship to pieces by slanting shot.

The duke
Dare no more stretch this finger of mine than he
Dare *rack* his own. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 317.

3. To torture by violent stretching; stretch on a frame by means of a windlass; subject to the punishment of the rack. See *rack*1, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

He was *racked* and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either chaunge his opinion or confesse other of his profession. *Foxe*, A Table of French Martyrs, an. 1551.

An answer was returned by Lord Killultagh to the effect that "you ought to *rack* him if you saw cause, and hang him if you found reason." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 466.

Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought,
From *racking*, but, since law thinks otherwise,
I have been put to the rack.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Hence—**4.** To put in torment; affect with great pain or distress; torture in any way; disturb violently.

My soul is *rack'd* till you dissolve my fears.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Lord, how my soul is *rack'd* betwixt the world and thee!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

I will not *rack* myself with the Thought.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Kinraid was *racked* with agony from his dangling broken leg, and his very life seemed leaving him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

5. To strain with anxiety, eagerness, curiosity, or the like; subject to strenuous effort or intense feeling; worry; agitate: as, to *rack* one's invention or memory.

A barbarous phrase has often made me out of love with a good sense; and doubtful writing hath *wracked* me beyond my patience. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

It doth *rack* my brain why they should stay thus.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

6. To stretch or draw out of normal condition or relation; strain beyond measure or propriety; wrest; warp; distort; exaggerate; overstrain: chiefly in figurative uses.

Albeit this is one of the places that hath been *racked*, as I told you of *racking* Scriptures.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

For it so falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth
While we enjoy it, but, being lack'd and lost,
Why, then we *rack* the value.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 222.

Pray, *rack* not honesty. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

Hyperbole is *racked* to find terms of adoring admiration for the queen. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 28.

7. To exact or obtain by rapacity; get or gain in excess or wrongfully. See *rack-rent*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Each place abounding with fowle injuries,
And fild with treasure *rackt* with robberies.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1306.

Why, honest master, here lies all my money,
The money I ha' *rack'd* by usury.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Good for nought but to persuade their lords
To *rack* their rents and give o'er housekeeping.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

8†. To subject to extortion; practise rapacity upon; oppress by exaction.

The commons hast thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 131.

Here are no hard Landlords to *racke* vs with high rents, or extorting fines. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 186.

9. In *mining*, to wash on the rack. See *rack*1, *n.*, 5 (*i*).—**10.** To place on or in a rack or frame made for the purpose, either for storage or for temporary need, as for draining, drying, or the like.—**11.** To form into or as if into a rack or grating; give the appearance of a rack to.—**12.** *Naut.*, to seize together with cross-turns, as two ropes.—**Racking turns**, turns taken alternately over and under ropes, to bind them together.—**To rack a tackle**, to seize two parts of a tackle together with rope-yarn or spun-yarn, so that, if the fall is let go, the strain will not be loosened.

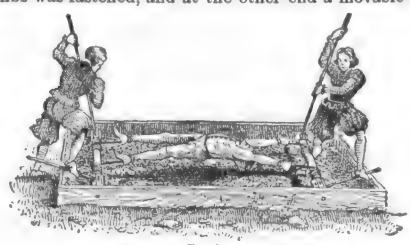
★**rack**1 (rak), *n.* [< ME. *racke*, a rack (for torture), *rakke*, a straight bar, a rack for hay, a framework, *rekke*, a bar, a framework above a manger, a bar, a rack (for torture), later *rak*, rack (as a roost, a frame for dishes, weapons, etc.); < MD. *racke*, D. *rak*, a rack, = LG. *rakk*, a shelf, = G. *rack*, a bar, rail, *recke*, a frame, trestle, rack for supporting things, dial. *reck*, scaffold, wooden horse; the lit. sense being either (*a*) active, 'that which stretches,' as an appliance for bending a bow, a frame for stretching the limbs in torture (*rack* in this sense also involving the sense of 'framework' merely), or (*b*) passive, 'that which is stretched,' hence a straight bar (cf. Icel. *rakkr*, *rakr*, straight, = Sw. *rak*, straight), a frame of bars (such as the grating above a manger), a framework used in torture (involving also the orig. active notion of 'stretching'), a bar with teeth, a thing extorted, etc.; from the verb. Cf. G. *reckbank*, a rack (means of torture), < *recken*, stretch, + *bank*, bench.] **1**†. A bar.

Hevie *rekkes* binde to hire fet.
Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), xv. [192.

2. A frame or apparatus for stretching or straining. Specifically—(*a*) A windlass or winch for bending a bow; the part of the crossbow in which the gaffle moved. *Halliwell.*

These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack*.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) An instrument of torture by means of which the limbs were pulled in different directions, so that the whole body was subjected to a great tension, sufficient sometimes to cause the bones to leave their sockets. The form of application of the torture differed at different times. The rack consisted essentially of a platform on which the body was laid, having at one end a fixed bar to which one pair of limbs was fastened, and at the other end a movable bar



Rack.

to which the other limbs were fastened, and which could be forcibly pulled away from the fixed bar or rolled on its own axis by means of a windlass. See *judicial torture*, under *torture*.

Galows and *racke*.
Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 24.

Take him hence; to the *rack* with him! We'll touse you Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 313.

3. Punishment by the rack, or by some similar means of torture.

You have found a Person who would suffer *Racks* in Honour's Cause. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 13.

Hence—**4.** A state of torture or extreme suffering, physical or mental; great pain; rending anxiety; anguish. See *on the rack*, below.

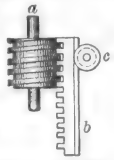
A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.
Sir W. Temple.

5. A grating or open framework of bars, wires, or pegs on or in which articles are arranged or deposited: much used in composition, as in bottle-*rack*, card-*rack*, hat-*rack*, letter-*rack*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A grating on which bacon is laid. (*b*) An open wooden framework placed above a manger or the like, in which fodder for horses or cattle is laid.

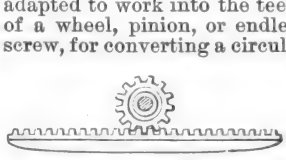
From their full *racks* the generous steeds retire.
Addison.

(*c*) An openwork siding, high and flaring outward, placed on a wagon for the conveyance of hay or straw, grain in the sheaf, or other light and bulky material. (*d*) In *printing*, an upright framework, with side-cleats or other supports, for the storing of cases, of boards or galleys of type, etc.: distinguished as *case-rack*, *galley-rack*, etc. (*e*) *Naut.*, a fair-leader for a running rigging. (*f*) The cob-iron of a grate. *Halliwell.* (*g*) A framework for a table aboard ship to hold dishes, etc., so as to keep them from sliding or falling off: same as *fiddle*, 2. (*h*) A frame for holding round shot in holes; a shot-rack. (*i*) In *metal.*, an inclined wooden table on which fine ore is washed on a small scale. It is one of the various simpler forms of the buddle. (*j*) In *woolen-cloth manuf.*, a frame in a stove or room heated by steam-pipes on which the cloth is stretched tightly after washing with fullers' earth. (*k*) In *organ-building*, one of the thin boards, with perforations, which support the upper part of the feet of the pipes.

6. In *mach.*, a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw, for converting a circular



Rack and Worm.



Rack and Pinion.

into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. If the rack is curved, it is called a *segment-rack*. If the teeth are placed on the rack obliquely and it is used with a worm instead of a wheel, it forms a *rack-and-worm gear*; in the cut, *a* is the worm, *b* the rack, and *c* a friction-wheel on which the back of *b* rolls, and which holds *b* intermeshed with *a*. See also cut under *mutilated*.

7. An anglers' creel or fish-basket.—**8.** A fish-weir.—**9.** A measure of lacework counting 240 meshes perpendicularly.—**10.** Reach: as, to work by *rack* of eye (that is, to be guided by the eye in working).—**11**†. That which is extorted; exaction.

The great rents and *racks* would be insupportable.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

In a high rack, in a high position. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**On the rack**, on the stretch by or as if by means of a rack; hence, in a state of tension or of torturing pain or anxiety.

I wou'd have him ever to continue *upon the Rack* of Fear and Jealousie. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 1.

My Head and Heart are *on the Rack* about my Son.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

Rack and pinion. See def. 6, above.—**Rack-and-pinion jack**, a lifting-jack in which power is applied by means of a rack and pinion.—**Rack-and-pinion press**, a press in which force is transmitted through a pinion to a rack connected with the follower. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rack-cutting machine**, a milling-machine for cutting the teeth of racks.—**To live at rack and manger**, to live sumptuously and recklessly without regard to pecuniary means; live on the best without reck of payment.

But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, *at rack*

and manger, secure and careless of any thing else but of carrying on the great work which he had begun . . .
The Pagan Prince (1690). (*Nares.*)

A blustering, dissipated human figure . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent (its larders namely and cellars) in the most ruinous way, by *living at rack and manger* there. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 1.

To put to the rack, to subject to the torture of the rack; cause to be racked; hence, to torment with or about anything; subject to a state of keen suffering.

rack[2] (rak), *n.* [< ME. **rakke*, < AS. *hreacca*, *hrecca*, *hreca*, the back of the head (L. *occiput;* Sweet, Old Eng. Texts, p. 549).] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton, or the neck of mutton or pork. *Halliwell.*

A *rack* of mutton, sir,
And half a lamb. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

rack[3] (rak), *v. i.* [Altered, to conform to *rack*[3], *n.*, from ME. *reken* (pret. *rac*), drive, move, tend, < Icel. *reka*, drive, drift, toss, = Sw. *vräka* = Dan. *vrage*, reject, drift, = AS. *wrecan*, drive, wreak, E. *wreak:* see *wreak*. Cf. *rack*[3], *n.*] **1.** To drive; move; go forward rapidly; stir.

His spere to his heorte *rac*. *Layamon*, l. 9320.
To her sone sche gan to *reke*. *Octovian*, l. 182.
Ichwule forthur *reke*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1606.

2. To drive, as flying clouds.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the *racking* clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 27.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun. *B. Jonson.*

rack[3] (rak), *n.* [< ME. *rac*, *rak*, *rakke*, < Icel. *rek*, drift, a thing drifted ashore, jetsam; cf. *reki*, drift, jetsam; < *reka*, drive, drift: see *rack*[3], *v.* Cf. *rack*[4] = *wrack*[1], *wreck*.] Thin flying broken clouds; especially, detached fragments of raggy cloud, commonly occurring with rain-clouds.

There a tempest hom toke on the torres hegh:
A *rak* and a royde wynde rose in hor saile.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1984.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 156.

The cloudy *rack* slow journeying in the west.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

As when across the sky the driving *rack* of the rain-cloud
Grows for a moment thin, and betrays the sun by its brightness. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, ix.

rack[4] (rak), *n.* [Another spelling of *wrack:* see *wrack*[1], *n.*, and cf. *rack*[3], from the same ult. source.] Same as *wrack*[1]: now used in the phrases *to go to rack, to go to rack and ruin.*

We fell to talk largely of the want of some persons understanding to look after the business, but all *goes to rack*.
Pepys.

rack[5] (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rake*[2], a path, track: see *rake*[2].] **1.** A rude narrow path, like the track of a small animal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A rut in a road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rack[6] (rak), *v.* A dialectal form of *reck*.

rack[7]† (rak), *v. t.* [A dial. form for what would be reg. **retch*, < ME. *recchen*, *racchen*, *rechen* (pret. *rahte*, *rehte*, *raugte*), rule, < AS. *reccan*, direct, extend, reach forth, explain, say: see *rack*[1], and cf. *retch*[1] and *reckon*.] To relate; tell. *Halliwell.*

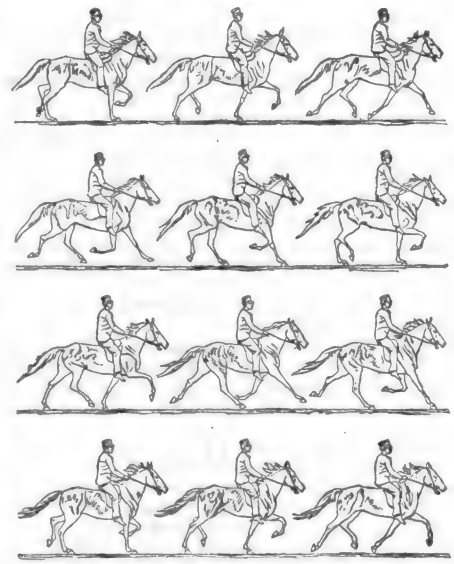
rack[8] (rak), *v. i.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rack*[3], *v.* By some supposed to be a var. of *rock*[2].] To move with the gait called a rack.

His Rain-deer, *racking* with proud and stately pace,
Giveth to his flock a right beautiful grace.
Peele, An Eclogue.

Berratto [It.], a boulting cloth, a sieue; a *racking* of a horse. *Borattare*, to sift or boult meale. Also a *racking* between an amble and a trot. *Florio.*

rack[8] (rak), *n.* [< *rack*[8], *v.*] A gait of the horse between a trot and a pace, in which the feet succeed one another, without pause, at regular half intervals, in the order: near hind, near fore, off hind, off fore. It is usually an artificial gait. There is much confusion of terms in respect to this gait, due to the fact that the gait itself is somewhat varied, according as the racker carries the one or the other fore foot foremost in the motion of the fore feet; that many confound the rack with the pace, the two words often being used as synonymous; and that many have mistaken the use of the words *pace* and *amble*. There is abundant evidence that the American "pace" of to-day is the "amble" of Europeans of the 18th century and earlier. The motion of the hind feet is the same in the trot, the pace, and the rack. In the trot the diagonal hind and fore feet move simultaneously. In the pace or amble the hind and fore feet of the same side move simultaneously. See cut in next column.

rack[9] (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rock*[3], by confusion with *rack*[1]. Cf. *rack*[8], a supposed var. of *rock*[2].] A distaff; a rock.



Successive Positions of a Horse in one Stride of the Rack. (After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 423.

rack[10] (rak), *v. t.* [Appar. first in pp. *racked*, *rackt;* < OF. *raquer*, pp. *raqué*, in *vin raqué*, "small or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture" (Cotgrave); origin uncertain; according to Wedgwood, < Languedoc *araca*, rack, < *raco*, husks or dregs of grapes; according to Skeat, for orig. **rasquer* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *rascar*, scratch; cf. Sp. Pg. *rasgar*, tear apart: see *rash*[5].] To draw off from the lees; draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment: as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor.

Rackt wines—that is, wines cleansed and so purged that it may be and is drawne from the leese. *Minsheu*, 1617.

rack[11] (rak), *n.* [Partly by apheresis from *arrack;* cf. Sp. *raque*, arrack, Turk. *raqi*, a spirituous drink, from the same ult. source: see *arrack*.] **1.** Same as *arrack*.

Their ordinary drink is Tea: but they make themselves merry with hot *Rack*, which sometimes also they mix with their Tea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 53.

2. A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar, lemons (or other fruit), and spices. *Halliwell.* —**Rack punch**, a punch made with arrack.

I don't love *rack punch*. *Swift*, To Stella, xxxv.

If slices of ripe pineapple be put into good arrack, and the spirit kept for a considerable time, it mellows down and acquires a very delicious flavour. This quality is much valued for making *rack-punch*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 220.

rack[12] (rak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young rabbit. See the quotation.

Racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

rackabones (rak'a-bōnz), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *a* (insignificant) + *bones*.] A very lean person or animal. [Colloq., U. S.]

He is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill; otherwise he would let go of the old *rackabones* that hobbles behind [the vehicle].
New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

rackapelt (rak'a-pelt), *n.* [Cf. *rackabones*.] An idle rascal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rackarock (rak'a-rok), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *a*[2] + *rock*[1]. Cf. *rendrock*.] An explosive consisting of about four parts of potassium chlorate to one part of nitrobenzene.

rack-bar (rak'bär), *n.* *Naut.*, a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope called a swifter, in order to bind a raft firmly together.

rack-block (rak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running-ropes to lead through.

rack-calipers (rak'kal″i-pėrz), *n. pl.* Calipers of which the legs are actuated by a rack-and-pinion motion. *E. H. Knight.*

rack-car (rak'kär), *n.* A freight-car roofed over and with sides formed of slats with open spaces between.

rack-compass (rak'kum″pas), *n.* A joiners' compass with a rack adjustment. *E. H. Knight.*

racker[1] (rak'ėr), *n.* [= D. *rakker* = MLG. *racker*, *racher*, LG. *rakker* = G. *racker* = Sw. *rackare* = Dan. *rakker;* as *rack*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who puts to the rack; a torturer or tormentor.—**2.** One who wrests, twists, or distorts.

Such *rackers* of orthography. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 21.

3. One who harasses by exactions: as, a *racker* of tenants. *Swift.*

racker[2] (rak'ėr), *n.* [< *rack*[8] + *-er*[1].] A horse that moves with a racking gait.

racker[3] (rak'ėr), *n.* [< *rack*[10] + *-er*[1].] A device for racking liquor, or drawing it off from the lees; also, a person who racks liquors.

The filling of casks is effected by Smith's *rackers*.
Engineer, LXVI. 151.

★ **racket**[1] (rak'et), *n.* [< Gael. *racaid*, a noise, disturbance, < *rac*, make a noise like geese or ducks; Ir. *racan*, noise, riot. Cf. *rackle*.] **1.** A disorderly, confusing noise, as of commingled play or strife and loud talk; any prolonged clatter; din; clamor; hurly-burly.

Pray, what's all that *racket* over our heads? . . . My brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 6.

2. A disturbance; a row; also, a noisy gathering; a scene of clamorous or eager merriment. [Colloq.]

Chav. Adzflesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy *racket;* by the zide of the wood there is a curious hansom gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig. *Unnatural Mother* (1698). (*Nares.*)

3. A clamorous outburst, as of indignation or other emotion; a noisy manifestation of feeling: as, to make a *racket* about a trifle; to raise a *racket* about one's ears. [Colloq.]—**4.** Something going on, whether noisily and openly or quietly; a special proceeding, scheme, project, or the like: a slang use of very wide application: as, what's the *racket?* (what is going on?); to go on a *racket* (to engage in a lark or go on a spree); to be on to a person's *racket* (to detect his secret aim or purpose); to work the *racket* (to carry on a particular scheme or undertaking, especially one of a "shady" character); to stand the *racket* (to take the consequences, or abide the result).

He is ready as myself to stand the *racket* of subsequent proceedings.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 8, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

He had been off on the *racket*, perhaps for a week at a time.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 16, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

"Lucky I learned that signal *racket*," said Jack, as, still at a furious pace, he made cuts in different directions with his extemporized flag. *The Century*, XXXIX. 527.

To give the name of legislation to the proceedings at Albany over the Fair Bill yesterday would be an abuse of language. The proper name for them was "tumbling to the *racket*." The Assembly passed the bill without debate and almost unanimously, much as they might pass a bill authorizing a man to change his name.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 29, 1890.

5. A smart stroke; a rap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

racket[1] (rak'et), *v.* [< *racket*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a rattling or clattering noise; raise a tumult; move noisily.

The wind blazed and *racketed* through the narrow space between the house and the hill. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

2. To engage or take part in a racket of any kind; frequent noisy or tumultuous scenes; carry on eager or energetic action of some special kind. [Colloq.]

Old Gineral Pierpont, his gret-gret-grandfather, was a gineral in the British army in Inju, an' he *racketed* round 'mong them nabobs out there, an' got no end o' gold an' precious stones. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 571.

3. To be dissipated; indulge to excess in social pleasures. [Colloq.]

I have been *racketing* lately, having dined twice with Rogers and once with Grant.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 302.

II. *trans.* To utter noisily or tumultuously; clamor out. [Rare.]

Then think, then speak, then drink their sound again,
And *racket* round about this body's court
These two sweet words, 'Tis safe.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

racket[2] (rak'et), *n.* [Also *racquet*, *raquet;* < ME. *raket* = D. *raket* = MLG. *ragget* = G. *racket*, *raket*, *rakett* = Dan. Sw. *raket*, < OF. assibilated *rachete*, *rachette*, *rasquete*, *rasquette*, a racket, battledore, also the palm of the hand, F. *raquette*, a racket, battledore, < Sp. *raqueta* = It. *racchetta*, also *lacchetta*, a racket, battledore (cf. ML. *racha*), < Ar. *rāhat*, palm of the hand, pl. *rāh*, the palms; cf. *palm*[1], 7, the game so called, tennis.] **1.** The instrument with which players at tennis and like games strike the ball; a bat consisting usually of a thin strip of wood bent into a somewhat elliptical hoop,



Rackets.
a, *b*, racket and ball used in Italy in the 17th century; *c*, *d*, racket and ball in present use.

across which a network of cord or catgut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

But kanstow pleyen *raket* to and fro?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 460.

Th' Hail, which the Winde full in his face doth yerk,
Smarter than *Racquets* in a Court re-ierk
Balls 'gainst the Walls of the black-boorded house.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

'Tis but a ball bandied to and fro, and every man carries a *racket* about him, to strike it from himself among the rest of the company.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

2. *pl.* A modern variety of the old game of tennis.

He could shoot, play *rackets*, whist, and cricket better than most people, and was a consummate horseman on any animal under any circumstances.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xiii.

Some British officers, playing *rackets*, had struck a ball to where he was sitting. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 801.

3. A kind of net. *Halliwell.*—4. A snow-shoe: an Anglicized form of the French *raquette*. [Rare.]

Their [the Canadian Indians'] Dogges are like Foxes, which spend not, neuer giue ouer, and haue *rackets* tyed vnder their feet, the better to runne on the snow.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 753.

5. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse or other draft-animal, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.—6. A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket; a spatule. The racket may result from a spatulate enlargement of the webs at or near the end of the feather; or from the lack, natural or artificial, of webbing along a part of the feather, beyond which the feather is webbed; or from coiling of the end of the feather. These formations are exhibited in the motmots, in some humming-birds and birds of paradise, and in various others, and are illustrated in the figures under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Cincinnurus*. Some feathers springing from the head acquire a similar shape. See cut under *Parotia*.

7†. A musical instrument of the seventeenth century, consisting of a mouthpiece with a double reed, and a wooden tube repeatedly bent upon itself, and pierced with several finger-holes. Its compass was limited, and the tone weak and difficult to produce. Several varieties or sizes were made, as of the bombard, which it resembled. Early in the eighteenth century it was replaced by the modern bassoon.

8. An organ-stop giving tones similar to those of the above instrument.

racket[2]† (rak'et), *v. t.* [< *racket*[2], *n.*] To strike with or as if with a racket; toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another, till at last he hazard eternal ruin.
Hewyt, Nine Sermons, p. 60.

racket-court (rak'et-kōrt), *n.* A court or area in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

racketer (rak'et-ėr), *n.* [< *racket*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking; one who leads a gay or dissipated life.

At a private concert last night with my cousins and Miss Clements; and again to be at a play this night; I shall be a *racketer*, I doubt.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. letter xvi.

racket-ground (rak'et-ground), *n.* Same as *racket-court*.

The area, it appeared from Mr. Roker's statement, was the *racket-ground*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xli.

rackettail (rak'et-tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Discurus* and related forms, having two feathers of the tail shaped like rackets.

racket-tailed (rak'et-tāld), *a.* Having the tail formed in part like a racket; having a racket on the tail, as the motmots (*Momotidæ*), certain humming-birds (*Discurus*, etc.), or a parrakeet of the genus *Prioniturus*.

rackety (rak'et-i), *a.* [< *racket*[1] + *-y*[1].] Making or characterized by a racket or noise; noisy: as, a *rackety* company or place. [Colloq.]

This strange metamorphosis in the *racketty* little Irishman. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

In the *rackety* bowling-alley.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 193.

rack-fish† (rak'fish), *n.* [Origin unknown; prob. either for **wrackfish* or for *rockfish*, q. v.] A fish, of what kind is not determined. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 5.

rack-hook (rak'hůk), *n.* In a repeating clock, a part of the striking-mechanism which engages the teeth of the rack in succession when the hours are struck; the gathering-piece or ★pallet. *E. H. Knight.*

racking[1] (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rack*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of torturing on the rack.—2. *Naut.*, a piece of small stuff used to rack a tackle.—3. In *metallurgical operations*, same as *ragging*, 2.

racking[2] (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rack*[8], *v.*] In the *manège*, same as *rack*[8].

racking-can (rak'ing-kan), *n.* A vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees, which remain at the bottom.

racking-cock (rak'ing-kok), *n.* A form of faucet used in racking off wine or ale from the cask or from the lees in the fermenting-vat.

racking-crook (rak'ing-krůk), *n.* A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle. See *trammel*. Also called *ratten-crook*.

racking-faucet (rak'ing-fâ″set), *n.* Same as *racking-cock*.

racking-pump (rak'ing-pump), *n.* A pump for the transfer of liquors from vats to casks, etc., when the difference of level is such as to prevent the use of a siphon or faucet.

racking-table (rak'ing-tā″bl), *n.* A wooden table or frame used in Cornwall for washing tin ore, which is distributed over the surface of the table with a solid rake or hard brush, whence the name: sometimes corrupted into *ragging-table*. See *framing-table*.

rackle (rak'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *rackled*, ppr. *rackling*. [Perhaps a var. of *rattle*[1]; but cf. *racket*[1].] To rattle. [Prov. Eng.]

rackle (rak'l), *n.* [Cf. *rackle*, *v.*, *racket*[1].] Noisy talk. [Prov. Eng.]

rackoon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *racoon*.

rack-pin (rak'pin), *n.* A small rack-stick.

rack-rail (rak'rāl), *n.* A rail laid alongside the bearing-rails of a railway, having cogs into which works a cog-wheel on the locomotive: now used only in some forms of inclined-plane railway.

rack-railway (rak'rāl″wā), *n.* A railway operated with the aid of rack-rails.

The first *rack-railway* in France was opened lately at Langres. *Nature*, XXXVII. 328.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *rent*[2], *n.*] A rent raised to the highest possible limit; a rent greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay: used especially of land-rents in Ireland.

Some thousand families are . . . preparing to go from hence and settle themselves in America, . . . the farmers, whose beneficial bargains are now become a *rackrent* too hard to be borne, and those who have any ready money, or can purchase any by the sale of their goods or leases, because they find their fortunes hourly decaying.
Swift, Intelligencer, No. 19.

Rack-rent . . . is the highest annual rent that can be obtained by the competition of those who desire to become tenants. It is not a strictly legal term, though sometimes used in Acts of Parliament; in legal documents it is represented by "the best rent that can be obtained without a fine." *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 152.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *v.* [< *rack-rent*, *n.*] **I.** *trans* To subject to the payment of rack-rent.

The land-lord *rack-renting* and evicting him [the tenant] with the help of the civil and military resources of the law. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 160.

II. *intrans.* To impose rack-rents.

Hence the chief gradually acquired the characteristics of what naturalists have called "synthetic" and "prophetic" types, combining the features of the modern gombeen-man with those of the modern *rack-renting* landlord.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 783.

rack-renter (rak'ren″tėr), *n.* [< *rack-rent* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

The yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or under tenant pays. *Locke.*

2. One who rack-rents his tenants.

The entire Tory and Unionist alliance went on its knees, so to speak, during the Autumn to implore the *rack-renters* to moderation. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 124.

rack-saw (rak'sâ), *n.* A wide-toothed saw.

rack-stick (rak'stik), *n.* A stick suitably prepared for stretching or straining a rope or the like, as in fastening a load on a wagon.—**Rack-stick and lashing**, a piece of two-inch rope, about 6 feet long, fastened to a picket about 15 inches long, having a hole in its head to receive the rope. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

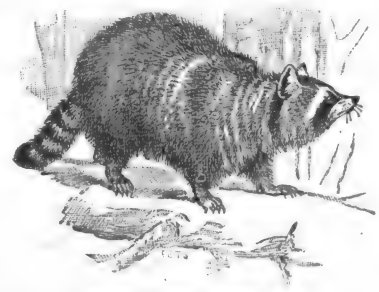
rack-tail (rak'tāl), *n.* In a repeating clock, a bent arm connected with the striking-mechanism, having a pin at its end which drops upon the notched wheel that determines the number of strokes.

rackwork (rak'wėrk), *n.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack and pinion or the like. See cut under *rack*[1].

raconteur (ra-kôn-tėr'), *n.* [F., < *raconter*, relate: see *recount*[1].] A story-teller; a person given to or skilled in relating anecdotes, recounting adventures, or the like.

There never was, in my opinion, a *raconteur*, from Charles Lamb or Theodore Hook down to Gilbert à Beckett or H. J. Byron, . . . who spoke and told anecdotes at a dinner-table, . . . that was not conscious that he was going to be funny.
Lester Wallack, in Scribner's Mag., IV. 721.

★**racoon, raccoon** (ra-kön'), *n.* [Formerly also *rackoon*, *rackcoon*, by apheresis from earlier *arocoun*, *aroughcun*, *aroughcond*, < Virginia Algonkian *arathcone*, *arrathkune*, a racoon. By further apheresis, *coon*. The F. *raton* is an accom. form, simulating F. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A small plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, belonging to the family *Procyonidæ* and genus *Procyon*. The common racoon is *P. lotor*, so called from its habit of dipping its food in water, as if



Common Racoon (*Procyon lotor*).

washing it, before eating. This animal is about 2 feet long, with a stout body, a bushy ringed tail, short limbs, pointed ears, broad face, and very sharp snout, of a general grayish coloration, with light and dark markings on the face. It is common in southerly parts of the United States, and feeds on fruits and other vegetable as well as animal substances. Its flesh is eatable, and the fur, much used for making caps, is called *coonskin*. The racoon is readily tamed, and makes an amusing pet. Other members of the genus are *P. psora* of California with several subspecies and the quite distinct *P. cancrivorus*, the crab-eating racoon, of the warmer parts of America, known as the *agouara*.

A beast they call *Aroughcun*, much like a badger, but vseth to liue on trees as squirrels doe.
Capt. John Smith, Virginia, I. 124.

Quil-darting Porcupines and *Rackcoones* be
Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

racoon-berry (ra-kön'ber″i), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. [U. S.]

racoon-dog (ra-kön'dog), *n.* An Asiatic and Japanese animal of the family *Canidæ*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, a kind of dog having an aspect suggesting a racoon. See cut under *Nyctereutes*.

racoon-oyster (ra-kön'ois″tėr), *n.* An uncultivated oyster growing on muddy banks exposed at low tide. [Southern coast, U. S.]

racoon-perch (ra-kön'pėrch), *n.* The common yellow perch, *Perca flavescens*, of the Great Lake region: so called from bands around the body something like those of a racoon's tail. See cut under *perch*[1].

Racovian (ra-kō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Racow* (in Poland) (NL. *Racovia*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Rakow, a town of Poland, or to the Socinians, who made it their chief seat in the first part of the seventeenth century: as, the *Racovian* Catechism (a popular exposition of Socinianism: see *catechism*, 2).

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Rakow, or an adherent of the Unitarian doctrines formerly taught there; specifically, a Polish Socinian.

racquet, *n.* See *racket*[2].

racy (rā'si), *a.* [< *race*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having an agreeably peculiar flavor, of a kind that may be supposed to be imparted by the soil, as wine; peculiarly palatable.

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 503.

2. Having a strong distinctive and agreeable quality of any kind; spirited; pungent; piquant; spicy: as, a *racy* style; a *racy* anecdote.

Brisk *racy* verses, in which we
The soil from whence they came taste, smell, and see.
Cowley, Ans. to Verses.

His ballads are *raciest* when brimmed with the element that most attracts the author.
E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 282.

Book English has gone round the world, but at home we still preserve the *racy* idioms of our fathers.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. Pertaining to race or kind; racially distinctive or peculiar; of native origin or quality.

Yorkshire has such families here and there, . . . peculiar, *racy*, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

The eyes [of a Gordon setter] must be full of animation, of a rich color, between brown and gold; the neck must be clean and *racy*. *The Century*, XXXI. 118.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Racy, Spicy.* These words agree in expressing a quality that is relished, physically or mentally. Literally, *racy* applies to the peculiar flavor which wines derive from the soil, and *spicy* to the flavor given to food, breezes, etc., by spice. Figuratively, that is *racy* which is agreeably fresh and distinctive in thought and expression; that is *spicy* which is agreeably pungent to the mind, producing a sensation comparable to that which spice produces in taste. Pointedness is essential to *spiciness*, and likely to be found in *raciness*.

rad[1] (rad), *a.* [< ME. *rad*, < Icel. *hræddr* = Sw. *rädd* = Dan. *ræd*, afraid.] Afraid; frightened. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

We were so *rad* euerilkon,
When that he put besyde the stone,
We qwoke for ferd, and durst styr none,
And sore we were abast.
York Plays, p. 416.

She seyd, "Without consent of me,
That an Outlaw suld come befor a King;
I am right *rad* of treasonrie."
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).

rad[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *rath*[1].

rad[3]†. A Middle English preterit of *ride*.

rad[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *read*[1].

rad[5] (rad), *n.* [Abbr. of *radical*.] A radical. [Low.]

He 's got what will buy him bread and cheese when the *Rads* shut up the Church. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxxv.

radde†. An obsolete preterit of *read*[1].

raddle[1] (rad'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *radel, redle;* also (in verb) *ruddle;* perhaps a transposed form of *hurdle;* or formed from *wreathe* or *writhe* (cf. *writhle, v.*) and confused with *hurdle*, or with *riddle*[3] (ME. *redel*, etc.), a curtain.] **1.** A hurdle. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *pl.* Small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. *Kennett.* (*Halliwell.*)

In old time the houses of the Britons were slightlie set vp with a few posts and many *radels*, with stable and all offices under one roofe.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, ii. 12. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

3. A piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A wooden bar with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers in some places to keep the warp of a proper width, and to prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam.—**6.** In *metal-working*, a rabble.

raddle[1] (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [Formerly also *redle, ruddle;* < *raddle*[1], *n.*] **1.** To weave; interweave; wind together; wattle.

Raddling or working it up like basket work.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, xxv.

2†. To "baste"; beat.

Robin Hood drew his sword so good,
The peddler drew his brand,
And he hath *raddled* him, bold Robin Hood,
So that he scarce can stand.
Ballad of Robin Hood.

raddle[2] (rad'l), *n.* [Var. of *reddle, ruddle*[1].] **1.** Same as *reddle*.—**2.** A layer of red pigment.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Medal of George the [Fourth.

raddle[2] (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [< *raddle*[2], *n.*] **1.** To paint with or as if with raddle; color coarsely, as with rouge.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and *raddled* old women who shudder at the slips?
Thackeray, Newcomes, xx.

2. To get over (work) in a careless, slovenly manner. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

raddle-hedge (rad'l-hej), *n.* Same as *raddle*[1], 4.

raddlemant†, *n.* Same as *reddleman*. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 38.

raddock (rad'ok), *n.* A dialectal form of *ruddock*.

raddour†, *n.* See *redour*.

rade[1]† (rād). A dialectal (Old English and Scotch) preterit of *ride*.

rade[2] (rād), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *road*.

radeau (ra-dō'), *n.*; pl. *radeaux* (-dōz'). [< F. *radeau* = Pr. *radelh*, < ML. **ratellus* (also, after OF., *radellus, rasellus*), dim. of L. *ratis*, raft, vessel.] A raft.

Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split Rock, and behind it the *radeau* Thunderer.
Irving. (*Webster.*)

Rademacher's plaster. See *plaster*.

radevore†, *n.* [ME., prob. of OF. origin; perhaps orig. OF. **ras de Vore: ras* (Sp. It. *raso*), a sort of smooth cloth (see *rash*[4]); *de*, of; **Vore*, perhaps the town of *Lavaur* in Languedoc. Cf. F. *ras de Châlons, ras de Gennes*, similar cloth from the places named.] A sort of cloth or textile fabric usually explained as 'tapestry' or 'striped stuff tapestry.'

This woful lady ylerned had in youthe
So that she werken and embrowden kouthe,
And weven in stole the *radevore*,
As hyt of wymmen hath be woved yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

radge† (raj), *n.* Same as *rodge*.

radial (rā'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *radial* = It. ★*radiale*, < NL. *radialis*, < L. *radius*, ray, radius: see *radius, ray*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a ray or a radius (or radii); having the character or appearance of a ray or a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a center; being or moving in the direction of the radius.

At a little distance from the center the wind is probably nearly *radial*. *Science*, III. 94.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, of or pertaining in any way to the radius (see *radius*, 2): as, the *radial* artery, nerve, vein; *radial* articulations or movements; the *radial* side or aspect of the arm, wrist, or hand; the *radial* group of muscles; the *radial* pronator or supinator. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, rayed, radiate, or radiating; of or pertaining to the rays, arms, or radiating processes of an animal; relating to the radially disposed or actinomeric parts of the *Radiata* and similar animals. See cut under *medusiform*. (*c*) In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the radialia. See *radiale* (*c*).

The cartilaginous, or ossified, basal and *radial* supports of the fins. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 38.

(*d*) In *bot.*: (1) Belonging to a ray, as of an umbel or of a flower-head in the *Compositæ*. (2) Developing uniformly on all sides of the axis: opposed to *bifacial* or *dorsiventral*. *Goebel.*—**Radial ambulacral vessels.** See *ambulacral*.—**Radial artery,** the smaller of the branches resulting from the bifurcation of the brachial artery at the elbow, extending in a straight line on the outer side of the front of the forearm to the wrist, where it turns around the radial side of the carpus and descends to the upper part of the first interosseous space, where it penetrates the palm of the hand to help form the deep palmar arch. Just above the wrist it lies subcutaneously on the ulnar side of the tendon of the long supinator, and is here commonly felt in ascertaining the pulse. Its chief branches, besides the muscular and cutaneous ones, are the radial recurrent and the anterior and posterior carpals.—**Radial axle-box.** See *axle-box*.—**Radial bundle,** in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the phloëm and xylem are arranged in alternating radii. Compare *closed, collateral*, and *concentric bundle*, under *bundle*.

The last form is the *radial*, where the *bundles* of phloem and xylem are arranged alternately in the central fibro-vascular axis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 18.

Radial cells, in *entom.*, same as *postcostal cellules* (which see, under *postcostal*).—**Radial curve,** in *geom.*, a curve most conveniently expressed by means of the radius vector as one coördinate: spirals and the quadratrix of Dinostratus are *radial curves*.—**Radial drilling-machine.** See *drilling-machine*.—**Radial fibers of the retina.** See *sustentacular fibers*, under *sustentacular*.—**Radial formula,** the expression of the number of rays in the fins of a fish by the initial letters of the names of the fins and the numbers of their rays: thus, the *radial formula* for the yellow perch is D, XIII. + I. 14; A, II. + 7; P, 15; V, I. 5—where the Roman numerals are the spines and the Arabic the rays of the dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral fins respectively.—**Radial nerve.** See *nerve*.—**Radial-piston water-wheel.** See *water-wheel*.—**Radial plates,** in crinoids, the set or system of plates which includes the joints of the stem, arms and pinnules, the centrodorsal plate, and the radial plate proper: distinguished from *perisomatic plates*.—**Radial recurrent artery,** a branch of the radial artery, given off near its origin, that turns backward to join in the anastomosis about the elbow.—**Radial symmetry.** See *symmetry*.—**Radial vein.** See *marginal vein*, under *marginal*.

II. *n.* A radiating or radial part; a ray. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A radiale. (*b*) In *ichth.*, the radius or hypercoracoid (a bone). (*c*) One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the brachials and the basals; one of the joints of the second order, or of a division of the basals. See cut under *Crinoidea*.

The two *radials* [of a crinoid] on either side of the largest basal . . . are broader than the other two.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 150.

(*d*) The fourth joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider.

radiale (rā-di-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *radialia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *radialis*, radial: see *radial*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The radiocarpal bone; that bone of the wrist which is situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpals, in special relation with the radius. In man this bone is the scaphoid. Compare *ulnare*, and see cuts under *hand* and *carpus*. (*b*) One of the rays of the cup of a crinoid. See *radial, n.* (*c*), and cut under *Crinoidea*. (*c*) A cartilage radiating from the base of the fins of elasmobranchiate fishes. See cut under *pterygium*. (*d*) Same as *radial, n.* (*b*). See *hypercoracoid*.

radialis (rā-di-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *radiales* (-lēz). [NL. *radialis* (sc. *musculus*, etc.), radial: see *radial*.] In *anat.*, a radial muscle, artery, vein, or nerve: chiefly used adjectively as a part of certain Latin phrase-names of muscles: as, flexor carpi *radialis;* extensor carpi *radialis* longior or brevior. See *flexor, extensor*.

radiality (rā-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *radial* + *-ity*.] The character or structure of a radiate organism; formation of rays, or disposition of rayed parts; radial symmetry. Sometimes called *radiateness* and *radiism*.

radialization (rā-di-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *radialize* + *-ation*.] Arrangement in radiating forms; radiation.

Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a silicification (and often of a *radialization* possibly connected with it).
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 267.

radialize (rā'di-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *radialized*, ppr. *radializing*. [< *radial* + *-ize*.] To render radiate; make ray-like.

One fragment exhibits part of a large *radialized* structure within a spherulitic matrix.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 249.

radially (rā'di-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In a radial or radiating manner; in the manner of radii or rays: as, lines diverging *radially*.

As the growth [of the fungus] spreads outward *radially*, the inner hyphæ, having sucked all the organic matter out of the ground, perish.
S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 82.

2. In *entom.*, toward or over the radius (a vein of the wing): as, a color-band *radially* dilated.

radian (rā'di-an), *n.* [< *radius* + *-an*.] The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius. Also called the *unit angle* in circular measure. It is equal to 57° 17′ 44″.80625 nearly.

radiance (rā'di-ans), *n.* [< F. *radiance*, < ML. *radiantia*, radiance, < L. *radian(t-)s*, radiant: see *radiant*.] **1.** Brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness.

The sacred *radiance* of the sun. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 111.

The Son, . . .
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 194.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white *radiance* of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

2. Radiation.

Thus we have . . . (3) Theory of *radiance*.
J. Clerk Maxwell, in Encyc. Brit., XIX. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Radiance, Brilliance, Brilliancy, Effulgence, Refulgence, Splendor, Luster.* These words agree in representing the shooting out of rays or beams in an impressive way. *Radiance* is the most steady; it is generally a light that is agreeable to the eyes; hence the word is often chosen for corresponding figurative expressions: as, the *radiance* of his cheerfulness; the *radiance* of the gospel. *Brilliance* represents a light that is strong, often too strong to be agreeable, and marked by variation or play and penetration: as, the *brilliance* of a diamond or of fireworks. Hence, figuratively, the *brilliancy* of the scene at a wedding; the *radiance* of humor, the *brilliancy* of wit. *Brilliance* is more often literal, *brilliancy* figurative. *Effulgence* is a splendid light, seeming to fill to overflowing every place where it is — a strong, flooding, but not necessarily intense or painful light: as, the *effulgence* of the noonday sun; the *effulgence* of the attributes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure speak of the *effulgence* of Queen Elizabeth's beauty. *Refulgence* is often the same as *effulgence*, but sometimes weaker. *Splendor*, which is more often used figuratively, is, when used literally, about the same as *refulgence*. *Luster* is the only one of these words which does not imply that the object gives forth light; *luster* may be used where the light is either emitted or reflected, but latterly more often reflected: as, the *luster* of silk. *Luster* is generally, like *brilliance*, a varying light, but it may be simply two or three degrees weaker than *splendor*. For comparison with *glisten, glitter*, etc., see *glare, v. i.*

'Twere all one
That I should love a bright particular star
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
In his bright *radiance* and collateral light
Must I be comforted. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 99.

There is an appearance of *brilliancy* in the pleasures of high life which naturally dazzles the young. *Craig.*

Effulgence of my glory, Son beloved.
Milton, P. L., vi. 680.

Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming *splendour* through the sky.
Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake,
Pleased the green *lustre* of the scales survey,
And with their forky tongues shall innocently play.
Pope, Messiah, l. 82.

radiancy (rā′di-an-si), *n.* [As *radiance* (see ★*-cy*).] Same as *radiance*.

radiant (rā′di-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *radiaunt*; < OF. *radiant*, F. *radiant* = Sp. Pg. *radiante* = It. *radiante, raggiante*, < L. *radian(t-)s*, ppr. of *radiare*, radiate, shine: see *radiate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the *radiant* sun; a *radiant* countenance.

Mark, what *radiant* state she spreads.
Milton, Arcades, l. 14.

A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a *radiant* trail of hair.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 128.

His features *radiant* as the soul within.
O. W. Holmes, Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum.

2. Giving out rays; proceeding in the form of rays; resembling rays; radiating; also, radiated; radiate: as, *radiant* heat.

Jonas . . . made him a shadowynge place for his defence ★agaynst the *radyaunt* heet of the sonne in the syde of an hyll. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxxx.

The passage of *radiant* heat, as such, through any medium does not heat it at all.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 45.

When this [radiation of fibers] takes place in an open cavity, producing brush-like forms, they are termed *radiant*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 370.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Edged with rays: said of an ordinary or other bearing such as is usually bounded with straight lines, the rays generally appearing like long indentations. See *ray*[1], 8. (*b*) Giving off rays, which do not form a broken or indented edge to the bearing, but stream from it, its outline being usually perfect and the rays apparently streaming from behind it.—4. In *bot.*, radiating; radiate.—**Radiant energy.** See *energy*.—**Radiant heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Radiant matter,** a phrase used by Crookes to describe a highly rarefied gas, or "ultra-gaseous matter," which is found to produce certain peculiar mechanical and luminous effects when a charge of high-potential electricity is passed through it. For example, in a vacuum-tube exhausted to one millionth of an atmosphere the particles of the gas present are projected from the negative pole in streams (cathode rays), and if they are made to strike against a delicately poised wheel they set it in motion; if on a piece of calcite, they make it phosphorescent, etc.—**Radiant neuration,** in *entom.*, neuration characterized by a number of veins radiating outward from a small roundish areolet or cell in the disk of the wing, as in certain *Diptera*.—**Radiant point,** in *physics*, the point from which rays of light or heat proceed. Also called *radiating point*.—**Radiant veins** or **nervures,** in *entom.*, veins or nervures radiating from a single small wing-cell.=**Syn. 1.** Beaming, resplendent. See *radiance*.



Or, a Chief Radiant, Sable.

II. *n.* 1. In *optics*, a luminous point or object from which light radiates to the eye, or to a mirror or lens; a point considered as the focus of a pencil of rays.—2. In *astron.*, the point in the heavens from which the shooting-stars of a meteoric shower seem to proceed: thus, the *radiant* of the shower of November 13th is near the star ζ Leonis, and these meteors are hence called the *Leonides*. Similarly the meteors of November 27th (which are connected with Biela's comet, and are often called the *Bielides*) have their radiant not far from γ Andromedæ, and are also known as the *Andromedes* or *Andromedids*.

radiantly (rā′di-ant-li), *adv.* 1. With radiant or beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.—2. By radiation; in the manner of rays; radiatingly. [Rare.]

Healthy human actions should spring *radiantly* (like rays) from some single heart motive.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

Radiaria† (rā-di-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *radiarius*, radiate: see *radiary*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), a class of animals, divided into the orders *Mollia*, or acalephs, and *Echinoderma* (the latter including the *Actiniæ*).—2. In Owen's classification (1855), a subprovince of the province *Radiata*, containing the five classes *Echinodermata, Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Acalephæ*, and *Hydrozoa*.—3. In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the first subbranch of *Zoöphytes* (contrasted with *Sarcodaria*), containing the three classes of echinoderms, acalephs, and corals or polyps.

radiary† (rā′di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *radiaire*, < NL. *radiarius*, < L. *radius*, a ray, radius: see *radius*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *radiate*.

Radiata (rā-di-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radiatus*, radiate: see *radiate, a.*] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth grand branch of the animal kingdom, containing "the radiated animals or zoöphytes." It was divided into five classes: (1) *Echinodermata;* (2) *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms; (3) *Acalepha*, or sea-nettles; (4) *Polypi;* (5) *Infusoria:* thus a mere waste-basket for animals not elsewhere located to Cuvier's satisfaction. It was accepted and advocated by L. Agassiz after its restriction to the echinoderms, acalephs, and polyps, in which sense it was very generally adopted for many years. But the group has now been abolished, and its components are widely distributed in other phyla and classes of the animal kingdom, as *Protozoa, Cœlentera, Echinodermata*, and *Vermes*.

The lower groups of which he [Cuvier] knew least, and which he threw into one great heterogeneous assemblage, the *Radiata*, have been altogether remodelled and rearranged. . . . Whatever form the classification of the Animal Kingdom may eventually take, the Cuvierian *Radiata* is, in my judgment, effectually abolished.
Huxley, Classification (1869), p. 86.

2. In later classifications, with various limitations and restrictions of sense 1. (*a*) The old *Radiata* without the *Infusoria*. (*b*) Same as *Echinodermata* proper; *Ambulacraria* (which see) without the genus *Balanoglossus*. *Metschnikoff*. (*c*) In Owen's system (1855), one of four provinces of the animal kingdom, divided into *Radiaria, Entozoa* (cœlelminths and sterelminths), and *Infusoria* (the latter containing *Rotifera* and *Polygastria*).

radiate (rā′di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radiated*, ppr. *radiating*. [< L. *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, furnish with spokes, give out rays, radiate, shine (> It. *radiare, raggiare* = Sp. Pg. *radiar* = F. *radier*, radiate, shine), < *radius*, a spoke, ray: see *radius, ray*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point; spread directly outward from a center or nucleus, as the spokes of a wheel, heat and light, etc.

Light . . . *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

But it [the wood] is traversed by plates of parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the same nature as the pith, which *radiate* from that to the bark.
A. Gray, Structural Botany, p. 74.

When the light diminishes, as in twilight, the circular fibers relax, the previously stretched *radiating* fibers contract by elasticity, and enlarge the pupil.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 39.

2. To emit rays; be radiant: as, a *radiating* body.—3. To spread in all directions from a central source or cause; proceed outward as from a focus to all accessible points.

The moral law lies at the center of nature, and *radiates* to the circumference. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 51.

Enjoyment *radiates*. It is of no use to try and take care of all the world; that is being taken care of when you feel delight in art or in anything else.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit or send out in direct lines, as from a point or focus; hence, to cause to proceed or diverge in all directions, as from a source or cause; communicate by direct emanation: as, the sun *radiates* heat and light.

Donatello . . . seemed to *radiate* jollity out of his whole nimble person. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.

The Wonder . . . looked full enough of life to *radiate* vitality into a statue of ice.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

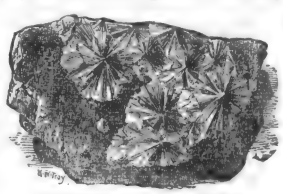
Mountain tops gather clouds around them for the same reason: they cool themselves by *radiating* their heat, through the dry superincumbent air, into space.
R. J. Mann, in Modern Meteorology, p. 23.

2. To furnish with rays; cause to have or to consist of rays; make radial.

Elsewhere, a brilliant *radiated* formation was conspicuous, spreading, at four opposite points, into four vast luminous expansions, compared to feather-glumes, or aigrettes. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 83.

Radiating keyboard or **pedals,** in *organ-building*, a pedal keyboard in which the pedals are placed closer together in front than behind, so as to enable the player to reach them with equal ease.—**Radiating point.** Same as *radiant point* (which see, under *radiant*).—**Radiating power.** Same as *radiative power* (which see, under *radiative*).

radiate (rā′di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *radiatus*, having rays, radiating, pp. of *radiare*, radiate, furnish with spokes: see *radiate, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a ray, rays, or ray-like parts; having lines or projections proceeding from a common center or surface; rayed: as, a *radiate* animal (a member of the *Radiata*); a *radiate* mineral (one with rayed crystals or fibers); a *radiate* flower-head. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Characterized by or exhibiting radial symmetry, or radiation; having the whole structure, or some parts of it, radiating from a common center; radiatory; rayed; actinomeric. (2) Of or pertaining to the Cuvierian *Radiata:* as, "the *radiate* mob," *Huxley*. (*b*) In *bot.*, bearing ray-flowers: said chiefly of a head among the *Compositæ*, in which a disk of tubular florets is encircled by one or more rows of radially spreading ligulate florets, as in the daisy and sunflower; or in which all the florets are ligulate, as in the dandelion and chicory.



Radiate Structure.—Wavellite.

2. Constituting a ray or rays; proceeding or extending outward from a center or focus; radiating: as, the *radiate* fibers of some minerals and plants; the *radiate* petals of a flower or florets of a head.

A school-house plant on every hill,
Stretching in *radiate* nerve-lines thence
The quick wires of intelligence.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

3. In numismatic and similar descriptions, represented with rays proceeding from it, as a head or bust: as, the head of the Emperor Caracalla, *radiate;* the head of Helios (the sun-god), *radiate*.



Radiate Head of Gallienus.—From an aureus in the British Museum. (Four times the size of the original.)



The sun-god Helios rising from the sea, showing radiate head. (Metope from New Ilium in the Troad.)

II. *n.* 1. A ray-like projection; a ray.

The tin salt crystallised out in transparent, shining needles, arranged in clusters of *radiates* about nuclei.
Amer. Chem. Jour., XI. 82.

2. A member of the *Radiata*, in any sense.

radiated (rā′di-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *radiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *radiate*.—**Radiated animals.** See *Radiata*.—**Radiated falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Radiated wing-cells,** in *entom.*, wing-cells formed principally by diverging nervures, as in the earwig.

radiately (rā′di-āt-li), *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation from a common center; radially.—**Radiately veined** or **nerved,** in *bot.*, same as *palmately veined* or *nerved*. See *nervation*.

radiateness (rā′di-āt-nes), *n.* Same as *radiality*.

radiate-veined (rā′di-āt-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, palmately veined. See *nervation*.

radiatiform (rā-di-ā′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *radiatus*, radiate, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of being radiate: said of heads, as in some species of *Centaurea*, having some of the marginal flowers enlarged, but not truly ligulate.

radiatingly (rā′di-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Same as ★*radiately*.

radiation (rā-di-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *radiation* = Sp. *radiación* = Pg. *radiação* = It. *radiazione*, < L. *radiatio(n-)*, shining, radiation, < *radiare*, shine, radiate: see *radiate*.] 1. The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; specifically, emission and diffusion of rays, as of rays of light or heat, or of X-rays. Physically speaking, radiation is the transformation of the molecular energy of a hot body—that is, any body above the absolute zero (−273° C.)—into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether, and the propagation of these ether waves through space. Hence, every body is the source of radiation, but the character of the radiation varies, depending

chiefly upon the temperature of the body; it is called *luminous* or *obscure*, according as it is or is not capable of exciting the sensation of light. Compare *radiant energy*, *heat*, *light*[1], *radiator*. See the supplement.

Radiation is the communication of vibratory motion to the ether, and when a body is said to be chilled by *radiation*, as for example the grass of a meadow on a starlight night, the meaning is that the molecules of the grass have lost a portion of their motion, by imparting it to the medium in which they vibrate. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

Any substance . . . will become heated by *radiation* to the greatest degree when its surface is made rough and completely black, so that it can absorb all the rays falling upon it. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 198.

2. The divergence or shooting forth of rays from a point or focus.—3. In *zoöl.*, the structural character of a radiate; the radiate condition, quality, or type; the radiate arrangement of parts. Also *radiism*.—**Direct radiation** and **indirect radiation**, phrases used in describing the method of heating by steam-radiators, according as the radiator is actually in the room heated or is inclosed in a space beneath, from which the hot air is distributed by tin pipes, as in simple heating by a hot-air furnace. In both cases the heat is communicated by convection, and in the case of indirect radiation not at all by radiation. —**Dynamic radiation**, a phrase introduced by Tyndall to describe the radiation of a gas when the heat is not due to an outside source, but is developed by the molecular motion as the gas passes rapidly into an exhausted vessel.—**Solar radiation**, the radiation of the sun as measured by the heat which the earth receives from it. —**Terrestrial radiation**, the communication of heat by the earth to the surrounding ether, by means of radiation.

radiative (rā′di-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *radiate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation.—**Radiative or radiating power**, the ability of a body to radiate heat—that is, physically, to transform its own heat-energy into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether. It depends, other things being equal, upon the nature of the surface of the body, being a maximum for lampblack and a minimum for polished metallic surfaces: thus, a mass of hot water will cool more rapidly in a vessel with a dull-black surface than in one which is polished and bright, like silver. The radiative and absorbing powers of a substance are identical, and are the opposite of the reflecting power. ★Also called *emissive power*.

radiator (rā′di-ā-tor), *n.* [< *radiate* + *-or*[1].] 1. A source of radiation; a body or substance from which energy is given off by means of ether-waves. The term is usually confined to cases in which the vibrating parts of the radiator are of molecular dimensions and the resulting radiation is of the wave-lengths included in the spectrum (about 0.00001 cm. to 0.05 cm.). Devices for producing electromagnetic waves, such as the Hertz vibrator, and radioactive substances the energy emanating from which is not in the form of waves, are, however, sometimes called 'radiators.' All forms of matter radiate to some extent at all temperatures above the absolute zero, the intensity of radiation increasing rapidly as the temperature rises. The radiating power of a body depends upon its absorbing power, the universal law being that a body emits those wave-lengths which it is capable of absorbing and no others, and that radiation and absorption are always proportional. Reflecting power and transparency, therefore, are incompatible with high radiating power, and the best possible radiator would be a substance reflecting nothing and absorbing all radiation falling upon it. Such a radiator is called *the ideal black body*. While no such substance actually exists, a close approximation to its radiation, both as to character and amount, is afforded by the radiation from a small hole in an otherwise entirely closed, hollow, opaque vessel, and such devices are used as standards of radiation. Radiators coated with platinum-black, lampblack, or iron oxid, approach the ideal black body in radiating power within a few per cent. A black body radiates in proportion to the fourth power of its temperature. It gives a continuous spectrum the maximum intensity of which is of a wave-length which varies with the temperature. At 20° C. the maximum lies between 9 and 10 μ; at the temperature of the acetylene flame (1,900° C.), it lies at 1.05 μ, while in the sun's spectrum the maximum of energy is at 0.5 μ. Wave-lengths within the limits of the visible spectrum attain sufficient intensity to affect the eye—but not to produce the sense of color—at about 400° C. Color sensation begins at about 500° C. The colors of highest luminosity, yellow and green, appear first.

2. A part of a heating apparatus designed to communicate heat to a room, chiefly by convection, but partly, in some cases, by radiation.

radiatory (rā′di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *radiate* + *-ory*.] Radiating; having parts arranged like rays ★around a center or axis; rayed; actinomeric.

radical (rad′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *radical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *radical* = It. *radicale* = D. *radikaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *radikal*, < LL. *radicalis*, of or pertaining to the root, having roots, radical, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots.

The cause of a thynne and watery *radycall* moyster to suche thynges as drawe theyr nuryshement therof. *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 227).

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, belonging to the root: opposed to *cauline*. See *radical leaves* and *radical peduncle*, below. (*b*) In *philol.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a root, or a primary or underived word or main part of a word: as, a *radical* word; a *radical* letter or syllable; *radical* accentuation. (*c*) In *math.*, consisting of or indicating one of the roots of a number: as, a *radical* expression; the *radical* sign. (*d*) In *chem.*, noting any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

2. Making part of the essential nature of the subject or thing concerned; existing inherently; intrinsic; organic: as, *radical* defects of character; a *radical* fault of construction; the *radical* principles of an art or of religion. The Latin word first occurs, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the phrase *humidum radicale*, or radical moisture, that moisture in an animal or a plant which cannot be expelled without killing the organism which was supposed to remain unchanged throughout life, and to be the chief principle of vitality. The word seems to translate the pseudo-Aristotelian ὡς ἄν εἴποι τις ῥίζαι, 'as one may say, roots'—an expression applied to moisture and certain other conditions as being essential to the life of plants.

Radicall moisture, or first or naturall moisture, spred like a dew thorow all the parts of the bodie, wherewith such parts are nourished: which moisture, being once wasted, can neuer be restored. *Minsheu.*

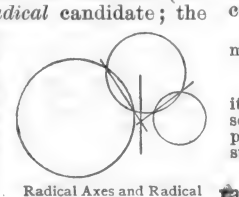
Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soul was feeding
Upon the *radical* humour of her thought.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

This *radical* error . . . has contributed more than any other cause to prevent the formation of popular constitutional governments. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 30.

3. Of or pertaining to the root or foundation of the subject; concerned with or based upon fundamental principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme: as, a *radical* truth; a *radical* difference of opinion; *radical* views or measures; the *Radical* party in British politics.

His works . . . are more *radical* in spirit and tendency than any others, for they strike at all cant whatever, whether it be the cant of monarchy or the cant of democracy. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

4. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to a political party or body of persons known as Radicals (see II., 4, below): as, a *Radical* candidate; the *Radical* program.—**Radical axis of two circles.** See *axis*[1].—**Radical bass**, in *music*, same as *fundamental bass* (which see, under *fundamental*).—**Radical cadence**, in *music*, a cadence consisting of chords in their original position.—**Radical center of three circles in a plane**, the intersection of the three radical axes of the three pairs of the three circles.—**Radical curve.** See *curve*.—**Radical expression**, an expression containing radical signs, especially a quantity expressed as a root of another. Sometimes loosely called a *radical quantity*.—**Radical function.** See *function*.—**Radical leaves**, leaves springing from the root, or, properly, from a part of the stem near to and resembling the root. In many herbs (primrose, dandelion, etc.) all or nearly all the leaves are thus clustered at the base of the stem. See cuts under *Hieracium* and *Ornithogalum*.—**Radical moisture†.** See above, def. 2. —**Radical peduncle**, a peduncle that proceeds from the axil of a radical leaf, as in the primrose and cowslip.—**Radical pitch**, the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.—**Radical plane**, the plane of intersection of two spheres other than the plane at infinity, whether the circle of intersection be real or not.—**Radical sign** the sign $\surd$ (a modified form of the letter *r*, the initial of Latin *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted: thus, $\surd a$ or $\surd a+b$. To distinguish the particular root, a number is written over the sign: thus, $\sqrt[3]{\ }$, $\sqrt[4]{\ }$, $\sqrt[5]{\ }$, etc., denote respectively the square root, cube root, fourth root, etc. In the case of the square root, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign written. The same sign is much used to mark a so-called root or radical element of words.—**Radical stress**, in *elocution*, the force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.



Radical Axes and Radical Center.

= **Syn. 3.** There may be a distinction between a *radical* reform, change, cure, or the like, and one that is *thorough*, *entire*, *complete*, or *thoroughgoing*, *radical* emphasizing only the fact of going to the root, whether there is thoroughness or entireness or not. Yet that which is *radical* is likely to be *thorough*, etc.

II. *n.* 1. In *philol.*: (*a*) A radical word or part of a word; especially, a primitive word or verbal element serving as a root of inflected or derivative words. (*b*) A radical letter; a letter forming an essential part of the primitive form or root of a word. Also *radicle*.—2. In *chem.*, an element or group of combined elements which remains after one or more elements have been removed from a compound. (See the quotation.) The term is chiefly applied to compound radicals, which are assumed to exist in compound bodies and to remain intact in many of the chemical changes which these bodies undergo. Thus the compound radical ethyl, C_2H_5, appears in alcohol ($C_2H_5.OH$), in ether ($(C_2H_5)_2O$), in ethylamine ($C_2H_5.NH_2$), etc., and may be transferred without change, like an element, from one of these compounds to the other. Also *radicle*.

The word *radical* stands for any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. . . . As a general rule the metallic atoms are basic *radicals*, while the non-metallic atoms are acid *radicals*. . . . Among compound *radicals* those consisting of carbon and hydrogen alone are usually basic, and those containing oxygen also are usually acid. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

3. In *music*, same as *root*.—4. A person who holds or acts according to radical principles; one who pursues a theory to its furthest apparent limit; an extremist, especially in politics. In the political sense, in which the word has been most used, a Radical is one who aims at thorough reform in government from a liberal or democratic point of view, or desires the establishment of what he regards as abstract principles of right and justice, by the most direct and uncompromising methods. The political Radicals of a country generally constitute the extreme faction or wing of the more liberal of the two leading parties, or act as a separate party when their numbers are sufficient for the exertion of any considerable influence. The name *Radical* is often applied as one of reproach to the members of a party by their opponents. In the United States it has been so applied at times to Democrats, and to Republicans especially in the South about the period of reconstruction. The French Radicals are often called the *Extreme Left*. The British Radicals form an important section of the Liberal party.

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals*. *Macaulay.*

He [President Johnson] did not receive a single Southern vote, and was detested through every Southern State with a cordiality unknown in the case of any Northern *Radical*. *The Nation*, III. 141.

5. In *alg.*, a quantity expressed as a root of another quantity.—**Negative, organic**, etc., **radical.** See the adjectives.

radicalise, *v.* See *radicalize*.

radicalism (rad′i-kal-izm), *n.* [= F. *radicalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *radicalismo*; as *radical* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being radical; the holding or carrying out of extreme principles on any subject; specifically, extreme political liberalism; the doctrine or principle of uncompromising reform in government; the system or methods advocated by the political Radicals of a country.

Radicalism endeavours to realize a state more in harmony with the character of the ideal man. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 511.

The year 1769 is very memorable in political history, for it witnessed the birth of English *Radicalism*, and the first serious attempts to reform and control Parliament by a pressure from without, making its members habitually subservient to their constituents. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

radicality (rad-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *radical* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being radical, in any sense. [Rare.]—2†. Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles which contain the *radicality* and power of different forms. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

radicalize (rad′i-kal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicalized*, ppr. *radicalizing*. [< *radical* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make radical; cause to conform to radical ideas, or to political radicalism. [Recent.]

It is inferred . . . that Lord Salisbury means to *radicalize* his land programme for England. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 18, 1887.

II. *intrans.* To become radical; adopt or carry out radical principles, or the doctrines of political radicalism. [Recent.]

Indeed, it is hard to say which is the more surprising—the goodwill shown by the Russians, and even by the Russian Government, for a *radicalising* Republic, or the fatuous admiration of certain French Republicans for the most autocratic State in Europe. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 803.

Also spelled *radicalise*.

radically (rad′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By root or origin; primitively; originally; naturally.

Tho' the Word [*bless*] be *radically* derived from the Dutch Word, yet it would bear good Sense, and be very pertinent to this Purpose, if we would fetch it from the French Word "blesser," which is to hurt. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

These great Orbs thus *radically* bright.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; essentially: as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

The window tax, long condemned by universal consent as a *radically* bad tax. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 313.

radicalness (rad′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being radical, in any sense.

radicand (rad-i-kand′), *n.* [< L. *radicandus*, ger. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*.] In *math.*, an expression of which a root is to be extracted.

radicant (rad′i-kant), *a.* [< F. *radicant*, < L. *radican(t-)s*, ppr. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*.] In *bot.*, rooting; specifically, producing roots from some part other than the descending axis, as for the purpose of climbing. Also *radicating*.

radicarian (rad-i-kā′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *-arian.*] Of or relating to roots.

The strength of the *radicarian* theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of language. *Whitney,* Amer. Jour. Philol., Nov., 1880, p. 338.

Radicata (rad-i-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radicatus,* rooted: see *radicate.*] A division of polyzoans: same as *Articulata* (*d*): opposed to *Incrustata.*

radicate (rad′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicated,* ppr. *radicating.* [< L. *radicatus,* pp. of *radicari* (> It. *radicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *radicar*), take or strike root, < *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate.* *Evelyn,* Sylva.

II. *trans.* To cause to take root; root; plant deeply and firmly.

Often remembrance to them [noblemen] of their astate may happen to *radycate* in theyr hartes intollerable pride. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, i. 4.

This medical feature in the Essenes is not only found in the Christians, but is found *radicated* in the very constitution of that body. *De Quincey,* Essenes, iii.

radicate (rad′i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *radicatus,* pp. of *radicari,* take root: see *radicate, v.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rooted; fixed at the bottom as if rooted; growing from a fixed root or root-like part. (*b*) Specifically, in *conch.*: (1) Byssiferous; fixed by a byssus. (2) Adherent by the base to some other body, as a limpet to a rock. (*c*) Rooted and of a plant-like habit, as a polyzoan; not incrusting like a lichen; belonging to the *Radicata.*—2. In *bot.*, rooted.

radicated (rad′i-kā-ted), *p. a.* [< *radicate, v.*, + *-ed*2.] Rooted, or having taken root: same as *radicate:* as, a *radicated* stem.

If, therefore, you would not cheat yourselves, as multitudes in this age have done, about your love to the brethren, try not by the bare act, but by the *radicated,* prevalent degree of your love. *Baxter,* Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

radicating (rad′i-kā-ting), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *radicant.*

radication (rad-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *radication* = Sp. *radicación* = Pg. *radicação* = It. *radicazione,* < ML. *radicatio*(*n-*), < L. *radicari,* pp. *radicatus,* take root: see *radicate.*] 1. The process of taking root, or the state of being rooted.

Pride is a sin of so deep *radication,* and so powerful in the hearts of carnal men, that it will take advantage of any condition. *Baxter,* Life of Faith, iii. 15.

2. In *bot.*, the manner in which roots grow or are arranged.—3. In *zoöl.*, fixation at the base, as if rooted; the state of being radicate or radicated.

radicet, *n.* An obsolete form of *radish.*

radicel (rad′i-sel), *n.* [< F. *radicelle* = It. *radicella,* < NL. **radicella,* little root, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root.] 1. In *bot.*, a minute root; a rootlet. Also *radicle.* *A. Gray.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a rootlet or radicle.

radices, *n.* Plural of *radix.*

radicicolous (rad-i-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *colere,* inhabit.] Living upon or infesting roots: specifically noting the root-form of the phylloxera or vine-pest: contrasted with *gallicolous.* See *Phylloxera,* 2.

radiciflorous (rā-dis-i-flō′rus), *n.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous.*] Flowering (apparently) from the root. *A. Gray.*

radiciform (rā-dis′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. It. *radiciforme,* < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *forma,* form: see *form.*] 1. In *bot.*, of the nature or appearance of a root. *A. Gray.*—2. In *zoöl.*, root-like in aspect or function.

radicle (rad′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *radicule* = Sp. *radícula,* < L. *radicula,* rootlet, small root, also radish, soapwort, dim. of *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix.* Cf. *radicel.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A rootlet: same as *radicel.* (*b*) Specifically, same as *caulicle:* by late writers appropriately restricted to the rudimentary root at the lower extremity of the caulicle.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a little root or root-like part; a radix: as, the *radicles* of a vein (the minute vessels which unite to form a vein); the *radicle* of a nerve.—3. In *philol.*, same as *radical,* 1. [Unusual.]

Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounds—oftenest a consonant sound. *F. A. March,* Anglo-Saxon Grammar (1869), p. 33.

4. In *chem.*, same as *radical,* 2.

A *radicle* may consist of a single elementary atom, and it then forms a simple *radicle;* or it may consist of a group of atoms, in which case it constitutes a compound *radicle.* *W. A. Miller,* Elem. of Chemistry, § 1061.

Adverse, centrifugal, centripetal radicle. See the adjectives.

radicolous (rā-dik′ō-lus), *a.* A contracted form of *radicicolous.*

radicose (rad′i-kōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *radicoso,* < L. *radicosus,* full of roots, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix.*] In *bot.*, having a large root.

radicula (rā-dik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *radiculæ* (-lē). [L.: see *radicle.*] In *entom.*, a radicle.

radicular (rā-dik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *radicule* + *-ar*3.] Characterized by the presence of a radicle or radicles.—**Radicular odontome,** an odontome formed on the neck or root of a tooth.

radicule (rad′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *radicule,* < L. *radicula,* little root: see *radicle.*] In *bot.*, same as *radicle,* 1.

radiculose (rā-dik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **radiculosus,* < L. *radicula,* rootlet: see *radicle.*] In *bot.*, covered with radicles or rootlets.

radii, *n.* Plural of *radius.*

radiism (rā′di-izm), *n.* [< L. *radius,* ray, + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *radiation,* 3. *Forbes,* Brit. Sea Urchins.

radiocarpal (rā″di-ō-kär′pal), *a.* [< L. *radius,* radius, + NL. *carpus,* the wrist: see *carpal.*] 1. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus or wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* articulation; *radiocarpal* ligaments.—2. Situated on the radial side of the wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* bone. See *radiale.*—**Radiocarpal arteries,** the anterior and posterior carpal arteries; small branches given off from the radial at the wrist and passing to the front and back to help form the anterior and posterior carpal arches.—**Radiocarpal articulation,** the wrist-joint proper; the jointing of the manus or third segment of the forelimb of any vertebrate with the second or preceding segment. In animals whose ulna is shorter than the radius this joint is formed wholly by the radius in articulation with some or all of the proximal row of carpal bones, constituting a radiocarpal articulation in literal strictness; but the ulna often enters into this joint without altering its name. In man, whose pronation and supination are perfect, the ulna reaches the wrist, but is cut off from direct articulation with any carpal by a button of cartilage interposed between itself and the cuneiform, and the radius articulates with both the scaphoid and the semilunar, so that the human wrist-joint is properly radiocarpal.—**Radiocarpal ligament,** the external lateral ligament of the radiocarpal articulation. It extends from the summit of the styloid process of the radius to the outer side of the scaphoid.

Radioflagellata (rā″di-ō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *radioflagellate.*] An order of animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the *Radiolaria,* and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages, but having no distinct oral aperture. They are mostly marine. In Kent's system they consist of two families, *Actinomonadidæ* and *Euchitonidæ.*

radioflagellate (rā″di-ō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *radius,* ray, + *flagellum,* a whip: see *flagellate*1.] Having radiating pseudopodia and flagella; of or pertaining to the *Radioflagellata.*

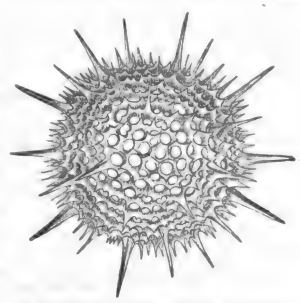
★**radiograph** (rā′di-ō-gràf), *n.* [< L. *radius,* ray, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] 1. An instrument for measuring and recording the relative intensity of radiant heat; an actinograph.—2. An impression produced on a sensitive photographic plate by the Röntgen rays. See the supplement.

radiography (rā-di-og′ra-fi), *n.* The production of images on sensitized plates by means of the X-rays or rays from radioactive substances.

radiohumeral (rā″di-ō-hū′me-ral), *a.* [< L. *radius,* ray, + *humerus,* prop. *umerus,* a shoulder: see *humeral.*] Relating to the radius and the humerus: as, the *radiohumeral* articulation or ligament.

Radiola (rā-dī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to the many branches; < L. *radiolus,* a little ray, also a plant resembling a fern, dim. of radius, a ray: see *radius, ray*1.] A name given by Roth in 1788 to *Millegrana,* a genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the *Linaceæ,* or flax family, distinguished from the nearly related genus *Linum* (flax) by its complete numerical symmetry in fours (instead of fives), having four toothed sepals, four twisted petals, four distinct stamens, a four-celled ovary, four styles, and an eight-celled, eight-seeded capsule. The only species, *Millegrana Radiola,* is a little annual with forking stem, opposite leaves, and minute white corymbose flowers.

Radiolaria (rā″di-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **radiolaris,* < L. *radiolus,* a little ray: see *Radiola.*] A class of filose non-corticate *Protozoa:* a name applied by Haeckel (in 1862) to the protozoans called by Ehrenberg *Polycystina.* The radiolarians are marine gymnomyxine protozoans in which no contractile vacuoles are observed, having an amœbiform body of spherical or conical figure with radiant filose pseudopods, inclosing a similarly shaped perforated test of membranous texture called the central capsule. The intracapsular protoplasm is continuous through the perforations with that which is extracapsular, and has a large specialized nucleus or several such nuclei. There is usually a skeleton of silicious spicules or of the substance called acanthin, and embedded in the protoplasm may be oil-globules, pigment-granules, and crystals. Most radiolarians contain peculiar nucleated yellow corpuscles regarded as symbiotic algals. Reproduction both by fission and by sporulation has been observed. The *Radiolaria* have been divided into the subclasses *Siliceskeleta* and *Acanthometridea,* according to the chemical composition of the skeleton, the former subclass into *Peripylæa, Monopylæa,* and *Tripylæa* (or *Phæodaria*); into *Monocyttaria,* with one central capsule, and *Polycyttaria,* with several such; and in various other ways. The latest monographer arranges them under four subclasses or "legions": (1) *Peripylea* or *Spumellaria,* with 32 families; (2) *Actipylea* or *Acantharia,* with 12 families; (3) *Monopylea* or *Nassellaria,* with 26 families; and (4) *Cannopylea* or *Phæodaria,* with 15 families. The term *Radiolaria* appears to have been first used by Johannes Müller, in 1858, for the organisms known as *Polycystina, Thalassicolla,* and *Acanthometra.* The marine radiolarians all inhabit the superficial stratum of the sea, and fabricate their skeletons of the infinitesimally small proportion of silex which is dissolved in sea-water. When they die these skeletons sink to the bottom, and thus rock masses have been formed, such as those found at Oran in Algeria, and at Bissex Hill in Barbados, which are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved skeletons of *Radiolaria. Radiolaria* are found fossil in all formations from the Cambrian upward, though few are found in the Chalk, their silicious skeletons having probably been dissolved and redeposited as flint. Recent remains of radiolarians enter largely into the composition of the so-called radiolarian ooze.



A Radiolarian (*Heliosphæra pectinata*), 160 times natural size.

radiolarian (rā″di-ō-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Radiolaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Radiolaria;* containing or consisting of radiolarians.—**Radiolarian ooze,** the ooze or sediment at the bottom of the sea, composed in part of the shells of radiolarians. See *globigerina-mud.*

Their siliceous skeletons accumulate in some localities . . . to such an extent as to form a *Radiolarian ooze.* *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 507.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Radiolaria.*

radioli, *n.* Plural of *radiolus.*

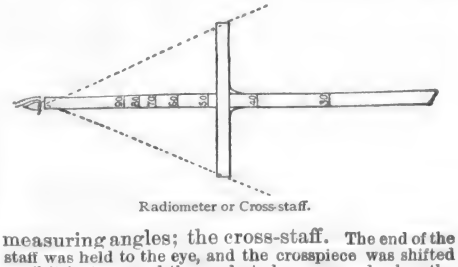
radiolite (rā′di-ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *radiolites,* < *radiolus,* dim. of L. *radius,* ray: see *radius.*] 1. A member of the genus *Radiolites.*—2. A variety of natrolite, occurring in radiated forms in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway.

Radiolites (rā″di-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *radiolite.*] A genus of *Rudistæ,* typical of the family *Radiolitidæ.* The typical species have at maturity valves elevated in a coniform manner in opposite directions, and sculptured with radiating grooves and ridges.

Radiolitidæ (rā″di-ō-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Radiolites* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Rudistæ,* typified by the genus *Radiolites.* The shell is very inequivalve and fixed by one valve; the hinge has one cardinal tooth and two sockets in the fixed valve, and two cardinal teeth in the free; the external layer of the shell is thick and the internal thin; the summit of the free valve is nearly central in the adult, but submarginal in the young. The family is characteristic of the Cretaceous period.

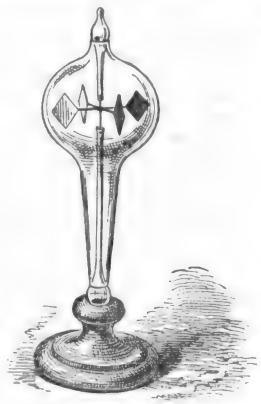
radiolus (rā-dī′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *radioli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *radius,* a ray: see *radius.*] In *ornith.*, one of the barbules, or rays of the second order, of the main shaft of a feather.—**Radioli accessorii,** the barbules of the aftershaft or hypoptilum of a feather.

★**radiometer** (rā-di-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *radiomètre* = Sp. *radiómetro,* < L. *radius,* a ray, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. An old instrument for measuring angles; the cross-staff. The end of the staff was held to the eye, and the crosspiece was shifted until it just covered the angle to be measured, when the latter was read off on the longitudinal staff.



Radiometer or Cross-staff.

2. An instrument which transforms radiant energy into mechanical work. It consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass, supported in the center by a needle-point, and having at the ends thin disks or squares of mica, or aluminium foil, usually blackened on one side. When placed in a glass vessel nearly exhausted of air, and exposed to rays of light or heat, the blackened surfaces absorb the radiant energy and become heated, the molecules of the air remaining in the vessel striking against them gain from them greater velocity, and there results an increased pressure, causing a more or less rapid revolution of the arms. By varying the conditions as to degree of exhaustion, size of bulb, etc., a number of experiments are performed with the radiometer which serve to illustrate the mechanical effects of the rapidly moving molecules of a gas.



Crookes's Radiometer.

radiometric (rā″di-ō-met′rik), *a.* Pertaining to the radiometer, or to the experiments performed by it.

radiomicrometer (rā″di-ō-mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + E. *micrometer*.] An instrument serving as a very delicate means of measuring small amounts of heat. It consists essentially of an antimony-bismuth thermo-electric couple of very small dimensions, with the ends joined by a hoop of copper wire, and suspended by a slender thread of quartz in a powerful magnetic field. It is claimed for it that it can be made more sensitive than the bolometer.

radiomuscular (rā″di-ō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + *musculus*, muscle: see *muscle*[1], *muscular*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the radius and to muscles: specifically noting muscular branches of the radial artery and of the radial nerve. *Coues.*

radiophone (rā′di-ō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] An instrument in which a sound is produced by the successive expansions and contractions of a body under the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat thrown upon and absorbed by it.

★**radiophonic** (rā″di-ō-fon′ik), *a.* [< *radiophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to radiophony, or the production of sound by the action of a beam of light and heat; relating to the radiophone, or produced by it.

radiophonics (rā″di-ō-fon′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *radiophonic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *radiophony*.

radiophony (rā′di-ō-fō-ni), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] The production of sound by the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat; that branch of acoustics which considers sound so produced. For example, if the beam from a lime-light is thrown upon a rotating disk perforated with a series of holes, and, after thus being rendered intermittent, is made to fall upon a confined mass of a liquid or gas capable of absorbing radiant heat, a musical note is obtained from the latter whose pitch depends upon the rapidity of the rotation. Similar results are obtained with a plate of an appropriate solid, as hard rubber. Radiophony also includes the more complex case where an intermittent beam of light, falling upon a substance like selenium (also in a less degree sulphur), serves to vary its electrical resistance, and hence the strength of current passing through it, so as to produce a corresponding sound in a telephone-receiver placed in the circuit. This is illustrated in the photophone.

radio-ulnar (rā″di-ō-ul′när), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + *ulna*, ulna: see *ulna*, *ulnar*.] Of or belonging to the radius and the ulna: as, the *radio-ulnar* articulation.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

radious (rā′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *radious*, *radyous*, *radius*, < OF. **radios*, F. *radieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *radioso*, < L. *radiosus*, radiant, beaming, < *radius*, a ray: see *radius*.] 1†. Consisting of rays, as light. *Berkeley.*—2†. Radiating; radiant.

> His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 35.

3. In *bot.*, same as *radiant*. [Rare.]

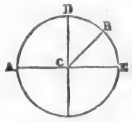
radish (rad′ish), *n.* [Formerly also *raddish* (also dial. *redish*, *reddish*, appar. simulating *reddish*, of a red color); early mod. E. *radice*, *radyce;* < ME. *radish* = D. *radijs* = LG. *radys* = G. *radies* = Dan. *radis* = Sw. *rädisa*, *radis*, *radisa*, < OF. *radis*, F. *radis*, a radish, < Pr. *raditz*, a root, a radish, = OF. *raïs*, *raïz* (also *radice*), a root, = It. *radice*, a root, radish, = AS. *rædic*, *rædic*, erroneously *hrædic*, ME. *radik* = MLG. *redik*, *redek*, *redich* = OHG. *rātih*, *rātich*, MHG. *rætich*, *rätich*, *retich*, G. *rettich*, *rettig* = Dan. *räddike* = Sw. *rättika*, a radish, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root, in particular an edible root, esp. a radish: see *radix*.] **1.** A plant, *Raphanus sativus*, cultivated for its edible root; also other species of the same genus. (See phrases below.) The radish of cultivation is unknown in a wild state, but is thought by many to be derived from the wild radish, *R. Raphanistrum*. It has been highly prized from the days of ancient Egypt for its crisp fleshy root, which is little nutritious, but pleasantly pungent and antiscorbutic, and is mostly eaten raw as a relish or in salads. The radish commonly must be young and fresh, but some varieties are grown for winter use. The root varies greatly in size (but is ordinarily eaten when small), in form (being long and tapering, turnip shaped, olive-shaped, etc.), and also in color (being white, scarlet, pink, reddish-purple, yellowish, or brown). The leaves were formerly boiled and eaten, and the green pods make a pickle somewhat resembling capers.

2. A root of this plant.—**3.** Same as *water-radish*.—**Horse radish.** See *horse-radish*.—**Rat-tail radish,** a species (*Raphanus caudatus*) or perhaps a variety of the common radish, a curiosity from the East Indies, with narrow pods a foot or more long, which are boiled or pickled for the table.—**Sea-radish,** or **seaside radish,** a variety of the wild radish, sometimes regarded as a species (*Raphanus maritimus*) found on European coasts.—**Wild radish,** a noxious field-weed, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, resembling charlock, but having necklace-formed pods, and hence sometimes called *jointed charlock*. It has rough lyrate leaves, and yellowish petals turning whitish or purplish. It is adventive in the eastern United States.

radish-fly (rad′ish-flī), *n.* An American dipterous insect, *Anthomyia raphani*, injurious to the radish.

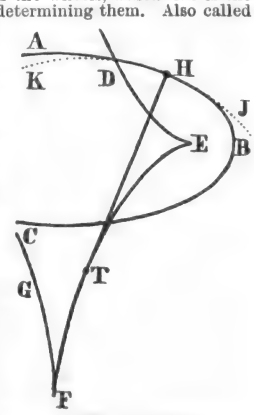
★**radium** (rā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *radius*. See *radius*.] A remarkable radio-active substance discovered in pitch-blende by M. and Mme. Curie in 1898. See the supplement.

★**radius** (rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *radii* (-ī). [< L. *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, a measuring-rod, a semidiameter of a circle (as it were a spoke of the wheel), a shuttle, spur of a bird, sting of a fish, the radius of the arm; by transfer, a beam of light, a ray. Cf. *ray*[1] (a doublet of *radius*) and the derived *radiant*, *radiate*, *irradiate*, etc.] **1.** In *math.*, one of a number of lines proceeding from a center; especially, a line which is drawn from the center to a circle or sphere; also, the measure of the semidiameter.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the outer one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore leg; the bone on the thumb side of the forearm, extending from the humerus to the carpus, and bearing upon its distal end the manus or hand: so called from its revolving, somewhat like a spoke, about the ulna, as in man and other mammals whose fore limb exhibits the motions called *pronation* and *supination*. In most animals, however, the radius is motionless, being fixed in a state of pronation, when it appears as the inner rather than the outer of the two bones, or as by far the larger bone, of the forearm, the ulna being often much reduced. In man the radius is as long as the ulna without the olecranon, and somewhat stouter, especially in its distal parts. It presents a small, circular, cupped and button-like head, for articulation with the capitulum of the humerus and lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, following which is a constriction termed the *neck*, and next to this a tubercle for the insertion of the biceps muscle. The shaft enlarges from above downward, and is of somewhat prismatic form, with the sharpest edge of the prism presenting toward the ulna. The lower end has two large articular facets for articulation with the scaphoid and lunar bones (forming the radiocarpal articulation, or wrist-joint), a lateral facet for the radio-ulnar articulation, and a stout projection called the *styloid process*, for the insertion of the supinator longus muscle. The radius is pronated by the pronator radii teres and pronator quadratus, and supinated by the supinator longus and supinator brevis, assisted by the biceps. Quite a similar form and disposition of the radius characterize various mammals which use their fore paws like hands, as monkeys, mice, squirrels, opossums, etc. The radius of others, as the horse and ox, is more different, and associated with a much reduced and ankylosed ulna. In birds the radius is so peculiarly articulated with the humerus that it slides lengthwise back and forth upon the ulna in the opening and closing of the wing, pronation and supination being absent in this class of animals. See *pronation* and *supination*, and cuts under *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *Equidæ*, *forearm*, *ox*, *pinion*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *solidungulate*.



CA, CD, CB, CB, Radii of Circle.

3. In *ichth.*, a bone of the pectoral arch, wrongly identified by some naturalists with the radius of higher vertebrates. The one so called by Cuvier is the hypercoracoid, and that of Owen is the hypocoracoid.—**4.** In *entom.*, a vein of the wing of some insects, extending from the pterostigma to the tip of the wing.—**5.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of *Ovulidæ*. *R. volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—**6.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, the barbs of the main shaft of a feather; the rays of the first order of the rachis.—**7.** In *arachnology*, one of the radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, which are connected by a single spiral line.—**8.** In echinoderms, one of the five radial pieces of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, being an arched rod-like piece articulated at its base with the inner extremity of each rotula, running more or less nearly parallel with the rotula, and ending in a free bifurcated extremity. Also called the *compass of the lantern of Aristotle* (which see, under *lantern*). See also cut B under *lantern*.—**9.** *pl.* Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the paries, when they overlap: when overlapped by others, they are called *alæ*.—**10.** In *bot.*, a ray, as of a composite flower, etc.—**11.** The movable limb or arm of a sextant; also, a similar feature in any other instrument for measuring angles.—**12.** In *fort.*, a line drawn from the center of the polygon to the end of the outer side.—**Auricular radii.** See *auricular*.—**Geometrical radius** of a cog-wheel, the radius of the pitch-circle of the wheel, in contradistinction to its real radius, which is that of the circle formed by the crests of the teeth.—**Oblique line of the radius.** See *oblique*.—**Pronator radii quadratus.** See *pronator quadratus*, under *pronator*.—**Pronator radii teres.** See *pronator*.—**Proportional radii,** in a system of gears, or in a set of gears of the same pitch, radii proportioned in length to the number of teeth in the respective wheels. The proportional radii of any two geared wheels, when taken together, are equal to the line connecting the centers of the wheels, which line is the basis of computation in determining them. Also called *primitive radii*.—**Radii accessorii,** the barbs of the aftershaft or hyporachis of a feather.—**Radius astronomicus.** Same as *radiometer*, 1.—**Radius of concavity.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of curvature,** the radius of the circle of curvature—that is, of the osculating circle at any point of a curve. In the cut, AHBC is the primitive curve (in this case an ellipse); KHJ, the circle of curvature, osculating the primitive curve at H; T, the center of curvature; TH, the radius of curvature; GFTED, the locus of centers of curvature, or the evolute. The radius of curvature wrapping itself upon the evolute gives the primitive curve.—**Radius of dissipation.** See *dissipation*.—**Radius of explosion.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Radius of gyration,** in *mech.*, the distance from the axis to a point such that, if the whole mass of a body were concentrated into it, the moment of inertia would remain unchanged. If the axis is a principal axis, this radius becomes a *principal radius of gyration*.—**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Radius of the evolute.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of torsion,** the element of the arc of a curve divided by the angle of torsion.—**Radius vector** (pl. *radii vectores*), the length of the line joining a variable point to a fixed origin: in astronomy the origin is taken at the sun or other central body. See *vector*.—**Real radius.** See *geometrical radius*.



Radius of Curvature.

★**radius-bar** (rā′di-us-bär), *n.* In a steam-engine, one of a pair of rods pivoted at one end and connected at the other with some concentrically moving part which it is necessary to keep at a definite distance from the pivot or center. Also called *radius-rod* and *bridle-rod*. See cuts under *grasshopper-beam* and *paddle-wheel*.

radius-saw (rā′di-us-sâ), *n.* A circular saw journaled at the end of a swinging frame or radial shaft, used in cross-cutting timber.

★**radix** (rā′diks), *n.*; pl. *radices* (rā-dī′sēz). [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root, = Gr. *ῥάδιξ*, a branch, rod. Hence ult. E. *race*[4] and *radish* (doublets of *radix*), *radical*, *radicel*, *radicle*, *radicule*, *radicate*, *eradicate*, *aracc*[1], etc.] **1.** The root of a plant: used chiefly with reference to the roots of medicinal plants or preparations from them. Hence—**2.** The primary source or origin; that from which anything springs, or in which it originates. [Rare.]

> Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire, that fire flies from her tongue, able to burne the *radix* of the best invention; in this element she is the abstract and briefe of all the eloquence since the incarnation of Tully.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 54).

> Judaism is the *radix* of Christianity—Christianity the integration of Judaism. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

3. In *etym.*, a primitive word or form from which spring other words; a radical; a root.—**4.** In *math.*, a root. (*a*) Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system of numbers, to be raised to different powers. Thus, 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration. In the common system of logarithms (Briggs's) the radix is also 10; in the Napierian it is 2.7182818284; every other number is considered as some power of the radix, the exponent of which power constitutes the logarithm of that number. (*b*) The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a root; a rooted or root-like part; a radicle: as, the *radix* or root of a tooth; the *radix* of a nerve.—**Radix cerebelli**, the posterior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Radix motoria**, the smaller motor root of the trigeminal nerve.—**Radix sensoria**, the larger sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.

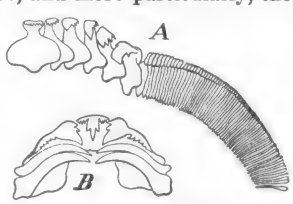
radly†, *adv.* See *rathly*.

radness† (rad′nes), *n.* [ME., < *rad*[1] + *-ness*.] Fear; fright; terror.

The Romaynes for *radnesse* ruschte to the erthe,
Fforde ferdnesse of hys face, as they fey were.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 120.

radoub (ra-döb′), *n.* [F., repairs made on a vessel, < *radouber*, formerly also *redouber*, mend, repair: see *redub*.] In *mercantile law*, the repairing and refitting of a ship for a voyage. *Wharton.*

radula (rad′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *radulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *radula*, a scraper, scraping-iron, < *radere*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] In *conch.*, the tongue or lingual ribbon of a mollusk, specifically called *odontophore*, and more particularly, the rasping surface or set of teeth of the odontophore, which bites like a file. This structure is highly characteristic of the cephalophorous classes, among which it presents great diversity in detail. It bears the numerous small chitinous processes or teeth of these mollusks, which serve to triturate food with a kind of filing or rasping action. According to the disposition of the teeth in any one of the many cross-rows which beset the length of the radula, mollusks are called *rachiglossate*, *tænioglossate*, *rhipidoglossate*, *toxoglossate*, *ptenoglossate*, and *docoglossate*. See these words, and *odontophore*.



A, median tooth and teeth of one row of right half of radula of *Trochus cinerarius*. *B*, one row of radular teeth of *Cypræa europæa*. *A* is rhipidoglossate, and *B* is tænioglossate.

radular (rad′ū-lär), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the radula: as, *radular* teeth.

radulate (rad′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a radula, as a cephalophorous mollusk; raduliferous.

raduliferous (rad-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *radula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a radula; radulate.

raduliform (rad′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *radula*, a scraper, + *forma*, form.] Rasp-like; having the character or appearance of the teeth of a file; cardiform: specifically noting, in ichthyology, the conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set teeth of some fishes, resembling villiform teeth, but larger and stronger.

rae (rā), *n.* A Scotch form of *roe*.

rafe†. A Middle English preterit of *reave*.

raff† (råf), *v. t.* [< OF. *raffer*, *rafer*, catch, snatch, slip away, = It. **raffare*, in comp. *arraffare*, snatch, seize, = MHG. *raffen*, *reffen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, sweep away, carry off suddenly, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, = Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, = Dan. *rappe*, hasten: see *rap*[2], from the Scand. form cognate with the G. Hence ult. *raffle*[1].] To sweep; snatch, draw, or huddle together; take by a promiscuous sweep.

Their causes and effects . . . I thus *raffe* vp together.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 69.

raff (råf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raffe*, *raf*, esp. in the phrase *rif and raf* (now *riffraff*), < OF. *rif et raf*, every bit, in which *raf* is due to the verb *raffer*, snatch: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *riffraff*. Cf. It. *raffola*, a crowd, press.] **I.** *n.* 1. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble; a medley. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow*, Unity of the Church.

2. Trashy material; lumber; rubbish; refuse. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And maken of the rym and *raf*
Suche gylours for pompe and pride.
Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 340. (*Halliwell.*)

Let *raffs* be rife in prose and rhyme,
We lack not rhymes and reasons,
As on this whirligig of Time
We circle with the seasons.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. Abundance; affluence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—4. A worthless or disorderly person; a rowdy; a scapegrace: now applied to students of Oxford by the townspeople. *Halliwell.*

Myself and this great peer
Of these rude *raffs* became the jeer.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, i. 20. (*Davies.*)

One of the *raffs* we shrink from in the street,
Wore an old hat, and went with naked feet.
Leigh Hunt, High and Low. (*Davies.*)

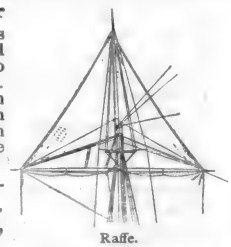
5. Collectively, worthless persons; the scum or sweepings of society; the rabble. Compare *riffraff*.

"People, you see," he said, "won't buy their 'accounts' of *raff*; they won't have them of any but respectable."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 325.

II. *a.* Idle; dissolute. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Raffaelesque, *a.* See *Raphaelesque*.

raffe, raffle (raf, raf′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a three-cornered sail set on schooners when before the wind or nearly so. The head hoists up to the foretopmast-head and the clues haul out to the square-sail yard-arms. It is rarely used except on the Great Lakes of North America. Sometimes it is in two pieces, one for each side of the mast.


Raffe.

raffia, roffia (raf′i-ä, rof′-i-ä), *n.* [Malagasy.] 1. A palm, *Raphia Ruffia*, growing in Madagascar. It bears pinnate leaves 20 or 30 feet long upon a moderate trunk. The cuticle is peeled from both sides of the leaf-stalk, for use as a fiber, being largely made into matting, and also applied by the natives to finer textile purposes. (See *rabanna*.) It is now somewhat largely used for agricultural tie-bands, as is also a similar product of the jupati-palm, *R. tædigera*, included under the same name. Also spelled *raphia*.

2. The fiber of this plant.

raffish (råf′ish), *a.* [< *raff* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or having the character of the raff or rabble; scampish; worthless; rowdy. Compare *raff*, *n.*, 5.

Five or six *raffish*-looking men had surrounded a fair, delicate girl, and were preparing to besiege her in form.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, xxiii.

The *raffish* young gentleman in gloves must measure his scholarship with the plain, clownish laddie from the parish school. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

raffle[1] (raf′l), *n.* [< ME. *rafle*, a game at dice (= Sw. *raffel*, a raffle); < OF. *rafle*, *raffle*, F. *rafle*, a pair royal at dice (*faire rafle*, sweep the stakes), also a grape-stalk, < *rafler*, snatch, seize, carry off, < G. *raffeln*, snatch up, freq. of *raffen*, snatch, snatch away, carry off hastily: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*[2].] 1†. A game with dice.

Now comth hasardrie with hise apurtenaunces, as tables and *rafles*, of which comth deceite, false othes, chidynges, and alle ravynes, blasphemynge and reneyinge of God.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. A method of sale by chance or lottery, in which the price of the thing to be disposed of is divided into equal shares, and the persons taking the shares cast lots for its possession by throwing dice or otherwise.

raffle[1] (raf′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [= Sw. *raffla* = Dan. *rafle*, raffle; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To try the chance of a raffle; engage in a raffle: as, to *raffle* for a watch.

They were *raffling* for his coat.
S. Butler, Satire upon Gaming.

The great Rendezvous is at night, after the Play and Opera are done; and *Raffling* for all Things Vendible is the great Diversion. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 176.

II. *trans.* To dispose of by means of a raffle: often with *off*: as, to *raffle* or *raffle off* a watch.

raffle[2] (raf′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [Perhaps < Icel. *hrafla*, scrape together (a slang term); cf. *hrapa*, hurry, hasten: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or fidget about. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To live in a disorderly way. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To stir (a fire).—2. To brush off (walnuts). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raffle[2] (raf′l), *n.* [< *raffle*[2], *v.* Cf. *raff*, *n.*] *Naut.*, raff; lumber; rubbish.

Her decks were heavily encumbered with what sailors call *raffle*—that is, the muddle of ropes, torn canvas, staves of boats and casks, . . . with which the ocean illustrates her violence. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxx.

raffle[3] (raf′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *raffle-net*.

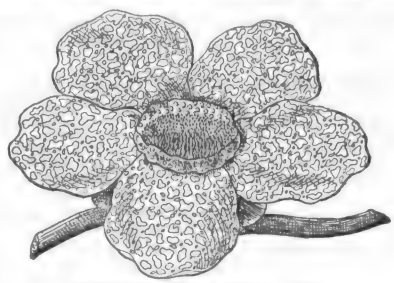
raffled (raf′ld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Having the edge finely divided or serrated.

A peculiar small cut or *raffled* leaf resembling an ivy, or more nearly a vine leaf.
Soulages Catalogue, p. 116, note to No. 365.

raffle-net (raf′l-net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net.

raffler (raf′lėr), *n.* [< *raffle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who raffles.

Rafflesia (raf-lē′zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1821), named after Sir Stamford *Raffles*, British governor in Sumatra, and companion to the botanist Dr. Joseph Arnold, who discovered there the first known species, *R. Arnoldi*, in 1818.] A genus of parasitic plants, type of the family *Rafflesiaceæ* and of the tribe *Rafflesieæ*, characterized by a perianth of five large entire and fleshy imbricated lobes, numerous stigmas, and globose many-chambered anthers, each opening by a single pore, which form a ring at the revolute top of a column rising in the center of the flower. The flowers are dioecious, and the pistillate ones contain an ovary with a labyrinth of small cells and numerous ovules. The 5 or 6 species are natives of hot and damp jungles in the Malay archipelago. The whole plant consists of a single flower, without leaves or proper stem, growing out from the porous root or stem of species of *Cissus*, at a time when the leaves and flowers of the foster-plant have withered. The flower of the parasite protrudes as a knob from the bark at first, and enlarges for some months, resembling before opening a close cabbage, and remaining fully expanded only a few days. It exhales an odor of tainted meat, securing cross-fertilization by aid of the flies thus attracted to it. The flower reaches 3 inches or more in diameter in *R. Rochussenii* (valued by the Javanese for astringent and styptic properties), 6 inches in others, and 2 feet in *R. Patma*. *R. Arnoldi* has long been famed for its size, greatly exceeding the Victoria lily (23 inches), and even exceeding *Aristolochia Goldieana* (a specimen of which at Kew, March, 1890, was 28 inches long and 16 broad). The first flower


Rafflesia Arnoldi, parasitic on a stem.

of *R. Arnoldi* found measured 3 feet across its flat circular top, and weighed about 15 pounds; the roundish calyx-lobes were each a foot long, and in places an inch thick; and the globular central cup was a foot across and held about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chestnut-brown and truncated nut, about 5 inches thick, with irregularly furrowed and broken surface, and containing thousands of hard, curiously appendaged and lacunose seeds. The flower is flesh-colored and mottled pink and yellow within, and with brown or bluish scales beneath. It is called *ambun-ambun* or *wonder-wonder* by the Malays, and *krubut*, a name which they also give to another gigantic plant which grows with it, the ovoid *Candarum Titanum*.

Rafflesiaceæ (raf-lē-zi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Rafflesia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous parasitic plants of which *Rafflesia* is the type. It is characterized by the presence of scattered or imbricated scales in place of leaves, and flowers with from four to ten usually imbricated calyx-lobes, the anthers forming one, two, or three circles about a column in the center of the staminate flower, and the one or many stigmas terminating a similar column in the pistillate flower. It includes about 24 species in 7 genera, scattered through warm climates, and extending into the Mediterranean region, South Africa, and Mexico. All are indwelling parasites, issuing out of the roots or branches of various trees and shrubs. They vary in habit, having in *Hypocistis* a colored fleshy and distinct stem and many-flowered spike, while in the other genera the whole plant consists of a single flower sessile on its embedded rhizome. They range from a minute size in *Apodanthes* and large in other genera to the monster flower of *Rafflesia*, the type. The plants are called *patma-worts* by some botanists.

Rafflesieæ (raf-lē-zī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1842), < *Rafflesia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of parasitic plants of the family *Rafflesiaceæ*, containing besides *Rafflesia* two other genera.

raffling-net (raf′ling-net), *n.* Same as *raffle-net*.

raffman† (råf′man), *n.* [< *raff* + *man*.] A dealer in miscellaneous stuff; a chandler.

Grocers and *raffemen*. *Norwich Records.* (*Nares.*)

raff-merchant (råf′mėr″chant), *n.* A dealer in lumber or old articles. Also *raft-merchant*. [Prov. Eng.]

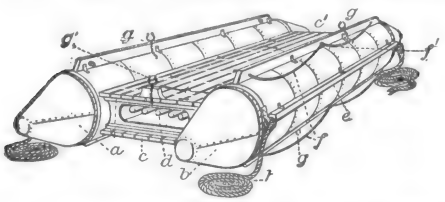
raft[1] (råft), *n.* [< ME. *raft*, *ræft*, *rafte*, a rafter, spar, beam, < Icel. *raptr* (*raftr*), a rafter, beam (*r* final being sign of nom. case); = Sw. Dan. *raft*, rafter; with formative *-t*, perhaps < Icel. *rāf*, *ræfr*, a roof, = OHG. *rāfo*, MHG. *rāvo*, G. dial. *raff*, a spar, rafter; cf. Gr. ὄροφος, a roof, ἐρέφειν, cover. Cf. *rafter*[1].] 1†. A beam; spar; rafter.

Aythir gripus a schafte
Was als rude as a *rafte*.
Avowynge of King Arthur, xxv.

2. A sort of float or framework formed of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened or lashed together side by side, for the convenience of transporting the constituent materials down rivers, across harbors, etc. Rafts of logs

to be floated to a distant point are often very large, strongly constructed, and carry huts for the numerous men required to manage them. Those of the Rhine are sometimes 400 or 500 feet long, with 200 or more hands. A cigar-shaped raft of large logs, 560 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, was lost in December, 1887, under towage by sea from Nova Scotia to New York; but other large rafts have been successfully transported.

3. A structure similarly formed of any materials for the floating or transportation of persons or things. In cases of shipwreck, planks, spars,



Life-raft.

a, *b*, tanks or air-chambers; *c*, *c'*, decks; *e*, fender; *f*, *f'*, life-lines; *g*, rowlocks; *g'*, steering and sculling rowlock; *h*, lashings.

barrels, etc., are often hastily lashed together to form a raft for escape. In passenger-vessels life-rafts frequently form part of the permanent equipment. See *life-raft*.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 348.

4. An accumulation of driftwood from fallen trees in a river, lodged and compacted so as to form a permanent obstruction. Rafts of this kind exist or have existed in the Mississippi and other rivers of the western United States, the largest ever formed being that of the Red River, which during many years completely blocked the channel for 45 miles.

5. A conglomeration of eggs of some animals, as certain insects and mollusks, fastened together and forming a mass; a float. See cut under *Ianthina*.

A great many eggs [of the common cockroach] are laid at one time, the whole number being surrounded by a stiff chitinous coat, forming the so-called *raft*.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 857.

raft[1] (råft), *v. t.* [< *raft*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To transport or float on a raft.

Guns taken out of a ship to lighten her when aground should be hoisted out and *rafted* clear, if there is any danger of bilging on them. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 182, note.

The idea of *rafting* timber by the ocean.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To make a raft of; form into a raft.

As soon as the blubber is taken off, it is *rafted*—tied together with ropes in a sort of raft—and lies in the water until taken on board ship.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

I could see him securing these planks to one another by lashings. By the time he had *rafted* them, nearly an hour had passed since he had left the sandbank.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvi.

II. *intrans.* To manage a raft; work upon a raft or rafts; travel by raft.

They canoed, and *rafted*, and steam-boated, and travelled with packhorses. *Academy*, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 301.

raft[2] (råft), *n.* [A var. of *raff*, appar. by confusion with *raft*[1].] A miscellaneous collection or heap; a promiscuous lot: used slightingly: as, a *raft* of papers; a whole *raft* of things to be attended to. [Colloq., U. S.]

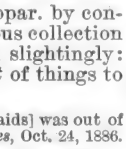
This last spring a *raft* of them [Irish maids] was out of employment. *Philadelphia Times*, Oct. 24, 1886.

raft[3] (råft), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *raff*.] A damp fusty smell. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raft[4]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*.

raft-breasted (råft'bres″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, ratite. *W. K. Parker.*

raft-dog (råft'dog), *n.* An iron bar with ends bent over and pointed, for securing logs together in a raft. The points are driven respectively into adjacent or juxtaposed logs, which are thus bonded to each other.



Raft-dog.

raft-duck (råft'duk), *n.* The scaup or blackhead duck, *Aythya* or *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila*: so called in the United States from its flocking closely on the water, as if forming a raft of ducks. Also called *bluebill*, *shuffler*, and *flocking-fowl*. See cut under *scaup*.—**Red-headed raft-duck.** Same as *redhead*, 2.

rafte†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*. *Chaucer.*

rafter[1] (råf'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *rafter*, *refter*, < AS. *ræfter*, pl. *ræftras*, *reftres* (= MD. *rafter* = MLG. *rafter*, *raffert*), a beam, rafter; with formative *-er*, from **ræft* = Icel. *raptr* (*raftr*) = Sw. Dan. *raft*, a rafter, beam: see *raft*.] **1.** In *building*, one of the beams which give the slope of a roof, and to which is secured the lath or other framework upon which the slate or other outer covering is nailed. The rafters extend from the eaves to the ridge of the roof, abutting at their upper ends on corresponding rafters rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown-plate or ridge-plate as the case may be. For the different kinds of rafters in a structure, see *roof*, and cuts under *curb-roof*, *jack-rafter*, and *pontoon*.

Shepherd, I take thy word,
And trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky *rafters* than in tap'stry halls.
Milton, Comus, l. 324.

2. Same as *carline*[4], 2.—3. In *anat.*, a trabecule or trabeculum: as, the *rafters* of the embryonic skull.—**Binding-rafter.** See *binding*.—**Intermediate rafter**, a rafter placed between the ordinary rafters, or between principal rafters, to strengthen a roof.—**Principal rafter**, a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially, one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and are framed at their lower ends into the tie-beam, and either abut at their upper ends against the king-post or receive the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principal rafters support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters: thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principal rafters.

rafter[1] (råf'tèr), *v. t.* [< *rafter*[1], *n.*] **1.** To form into or like rafters: as, to *rafter* timber. —**2.** To furnish or build with rafters: as, to *rafter* a house.

Buildyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermoste *raftreyng* and reiring of the roofe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 260. (*Davies.*)

3. In *agri.*, to plow, as a piece of land, by turning the grass side of the plowed furrow on a strip of ground left unplowed.

rafter[2] (råf'tèr), *n.* [< *raft*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who is employed in rafting timber, or transporting it in rafts, as from a ship to the shore.

How the 900 casual deal-porters and *rafters* live during . . . six months of the year . . . I cannot conceive.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 293.

rafter-bird (råf'tèr-bèrd), *n.* The beam-bird or wall-bird, *Muscicapa grisola*; the spotted flycatcher: from the site of its nest. [Eng.]

rafting-dog (råf'ting-dog), *n.* Same as *raft-dog*.

raft-like (råft'līk), *a.* Flat-bottomed or keelless, as the breast-bone of a bird; ratite.

raft-merchant (råft'mèr″chant), *n.* Same as *raff-merchant*.

raft-port (råft'pōrt), *n.* In some ships, a large square hole framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breast-hooks of the bow, for loading or unloading timber. See cut under *lumber-port*.

raft-rope (råft'rōp), *n.* A rope about three fathoms long, with an eye-splice, used for stringing seal-blubber to be towed to a whaling-vessel. A raft-rope is also sometimes used by a blubber-logged vessel for rafting or towing whale-blubber.

The horse-pieces [blubber of the sea-elephant] are strung on a *raft-rope* . . . and taken to the edge of the surf.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

raftsman (råfts'man), *n.*; pl. *raftsmen* (-men). [< *raft's*, poss. of *raft*[1], + *man*.] A man employed in the management of a raft.

rafty (råf'ti), *a.* [< *raft*[3] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Musty; stale.—**2.** Damp; muggy.—**3.** High-tempered; violent. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

rag[1] (rag), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ragge*, pl. *ragges*, shred of cloth, rag; cf. AS. **raggig*, in neut. pl. *raggie*, shaggy, bristly, ragged, as applied to the rough coat of a horse (as if from an AS. noun, but prob. from the Scand. adj.); < Icel. *rögg*, shagginess (*raggathr*, shaggy), = Sw. *ragg*, rough hair (Sw. *raggig*, shaggy, Sw. dial. *raggi*, having rough hair, slovenly), = Norw. *ragg*, rough hair (*raggad*, shaggy); root unknown. The orig. sense 'shagginess' or 'roughness' is now more obvious in uses of *ragged*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sharp or jagged fragment rising from a surface or edge: as, a *rag* on a metal plate; hence, a jagged face of rock; a rocky headland; a cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and *ragges* round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. A rock having or weathering with a rough irregular surface. [Eng.]

The material is Kentish *rag*, laid in regular courses, with fine joints. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 466.

We wound
About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names
Of shale and hornblende, *rag* and trap and tuff.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria* (see *hazel-crottles*). (*b*) Another lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis* (stone-rag). (*c*) A catkin of the hazel, or of the willow, *Salix Caprea*. Also *raw*. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A torn, worn, or formless fragment or shred of cloth; a comparatively worthless piece of any textile fabric, either wholly or partly detached from its connection by violence or abrasion: as, his coat was in *rags;* cotton and linen *rags* are used to make paper, and woolen *rags* to make shoddy.

Hir *ragges* thei anone of drawe, . . .
She had bathe, she had reste,
And was arraied to the beste.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

Cowls, hoods, and habits with their wearers toss'd,
And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 491.

5. A worn, torn, or mean garment; in the plural, shabby or worn-out clothes, showing rents and patches.

If you will embrace Christ in his robes, you must not think scorn of him in his *rags*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 111.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with *rags*.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

Trust me, I prize poor virtue with a *rag*
Better than vice with both the Indies.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

The poore inhabitants were dispers'd, . . . some under tents, some under miserable hutts and hovells, many without a *rag* or any necessary utensills.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 5, 1666.

The man forget not, though in *rags* he lies,
And know the mortal through a crown's disguise.
Akenside, Epistle to Curio.

6. Any separate fragment or shred of cloth, or of something like or likened to it: often applied disparagingly or playfully to a handkerchief, a flag or banner, a sail, the curtain of a theater, a newspaper, etc.

It cost three men's lives to get back that four-by-three flag—to tear it from the breast of a dead rebel—for the name of getting their little *rag* back again.
Walt Whitman, The Century, XXXVI. 827.

7. Figuratively, a severed fragment; a remnant; a scrap; a bit.

So he up with his rusty sword,
And chopped the old saddle to *rags*.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 267).

They [fathers] were not hearkened to, when they were heard, but heard perfunctorily, fragmentarily, here and there a *rag*, a piece of a sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Not having otherwise any *rag* of legality to cover the shame of their cruelty. *Fuller.*

8. A base, beggarly person; a ragamuffin; a tatterdemalion. [Colloq.]

Lash hence these overweening *rags* of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 328.

Out of my doore, you Witch, you *Ragge*, you Baggage!
Shak., M. W. of W. (folio 1623), iv. 2. 194.

9. A farthing. *Halliwell.* [Eng. cant.]

Jac. 'Twere good she had a little foolish money To rub the time away with.
Host. Not a *rag*,
Not a denier. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

10†. A herd of colts. *Strutt.* [Prov. Eng.]—**11.** In *type-founding*, the bur or rough edge left on imperfectly finished type.—**Coral rag**, one of the limestones of the Middle Oölite, consisting in part of continuous beds of petrified corals.—**Hag, tag, and rag**†. See *hag*[3].—**Kentish rag.** See *Kentish*.—**Litmus on rags.** See *litmus*.—**Rag, tag, and bobtail**, a rabble; everybody indiscriminately. See *rag-tag*. [Colloq.]—**Rowley rag**, a basaltic rock occurring in the South Staffordshire coal-field, much quarried for road-mending. See *ragstone*.

II. *a.* Made of or with rags; formed from or consisting of refuse pieces or fragments of cloth: as, *rag* pulp for paper-making; a *rag* carpet.—**Rag baby.** (*a*) A doll made entirely of rags or scraps of cloth, usually in a very artless manner. (*b*) In *U. S. political slang*, the paper currency of the government; greenback money: so called with reference to the contention of the Greenback party, before and after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in favor of making such money a full legal tender for the national debt and all other purposes.

Fortunately, the "specie basis" of the national banks is now chiefly paper—the *rag-baby*—three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks! *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 207.

Rag carpet, a cheap kind of carpeting woven with strips or shreds of woolen and other cloth, usually from worn-out garments, for the weft. A better kind is made with strips of list from new cloth, when it is also called *list carpet*.—**Rag money, rag currency**, paper money; circulating notes issued by United States banks or by the government: so called in depreciation or contempt, in allusion to the origin of the material, to the ragged appearance of paper money when much handled, and to its intrinsic worthlessness. [Slang.]

All true Democrats were clamorous for "hard-money" and against *rag-money*. *The Nation*, July 29, 1875, p. 66.

Rag paper. See *paper*.

rag[1] (rag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [< *rag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become ragged; fray: with *out*.

Leather thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the fat will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly fleet and *rag out*.
Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex, II. 312.

2. To dress; deck one's self: in the phrase *to rag out*, to dress in one's best. [Slang, U. S.]

A finely dressed woman *rags out*.
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 506.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make ragged; abrade; give a ragged appearance to, as in the rough-dressing of the face of a grindstone.

In straggling or *ragging* [a grindstone] the stone is kept running as usual. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 422.

2. In *mining*, to separate by ragging or with the aid of the ragging-hammer. See *ragging*, 2.

rag[2] (rag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [Prob. < *rag*[1], *n.*, 5. In another view, < Icel. *rægja*, calumniate, = AS. *wrēgan*, accuse: see *wray*.] To banter; badger; rail at; irritate; torment. Compare *bullyrag*. [Local.]

To *rag* a man is good Lincolnshire for chaff or tease. At school, to get a boy into a rage was called getting his rag out. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 38.

rag[3] (rag), *n.* [< Icel. *hregg*, storm and rain.] A drizzling rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rag[4] (rag), *n.* An abbreviation of *raginee*.

ragabash (rag′a-bash), *n.* [Also *raggabash*, *ragabrash*, Sc. *rag-a-buss*, *ragabush*; appar. a made word, vaguely associated with *rag*[1] or *ragamuffin*.] **1.** A shiftless, disreputable fellow; a ragamuffin. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse. *Discov. of a New World*, p. 81. (*Nares.*)

2. Collectively, idle, worthless people. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ragamuffin (rag′a-muf-in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *raggemuffin*, *ragamofin*, *ragomofin*; erroneously analyzed *rag-a-muffin*, *rag of Muffins*; < ME. *Ragamoffyn*, the name of a demon, prob., like many other names of demons, merely fanciful. The present sense has been partly determined by association with *rag*[1]. For the sense 'demon,' cf. *ragman*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1†.** [*cap.*] The name of a demon.

Ac rys vp, *Ragamoffyn*, and reche me alle the barres
The Belial thy bel-syre beot with thy damme.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 283.

2. An idle, worthless fellow; a vagabond; now, especially, a disreputably ragged or slovenly person: formerly used as a general term of reprehension.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they are peppered.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 36.

Did that same tiranicall-tongu'd *rag-a-muffin*
Horace turne bald-pates out so naked?
Dekker, Humorous Poet.

Once, attended with a crew of *raggamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. *Swift*, Story of an Injured Lady.

3. A titmouse: same as *mufflin*.

II. *a.* Base; beggarly; ragged or disorderly.

Here be the emperor's captains, you *ragamuffin* rascal, and not your comrades. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this *ragamuffin* assembly to the care of his butler.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 23. (*Davies.*)

ragamuffinly (rag′a-muf-in-li), *a.* [< *ragamuffin* + *-ly*[1].] Like a ragamuffin; marked by raggedness or slovenliness. [Rare.]

His attire was . . . shabby, not to say *ragamuffinly* in the extreme, . . . as to inherent disreputableness of appearance. *J. Fothergill*, March in the Ranks, x.

rag-bolt (rag′bōlt), *n.* An iron pin with a barbed shank, chiefly used where a common bolt cannot be clinched. Also called *barb-bolt* and *sprig-bolt*.


Rag-bolts.

rag-bolt (rag′bōlt), *v. t.* To fasten down by rag-bolts. *N. E. D.*

rag-bush (rag′bush), *n.* A bush near a well, on which pieces of cloth are hung to propitiate the spirits supposed to dwell there.

There is usually a *rag-bush* by the well, on which bits of linen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirits of the waters.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 285.

rag-dust (rag′dust), *n.* The refuse of woolen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed in various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock-papers.

rage (rāj), *n.* [< ME. *rage*, < OF. *rage*, *raige*, F. *rage*, F. dial. *raige* = Pr. *rabia*, *ratje* = Sp. *rabia* = Pg. *raiva*, *rabia* = It. *rabbia*, dial. *raggia*, madness, rage, fury, < ML. (and prob. LL.) *rabia*, a later form of L. *rabies*, madness, rage, fury, < *rabere*, be mad, rave, = Skt. √ *rabh*, seize. Cf. *rage*, *v.*, *enrage*, *rave*[1], *rabies*, *rabid*, etc.] **1†.** Madness; insanity; an access of maniacal violence.

Now, out of doubt Antipholus is mad. . . .
The reason that I gather he is mad,
Besides this present instance of his *rage*,
Is a mad tale he told to-day.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 88.

2. Violent anger manifested in language or action; indignation or resentment excited to fury and expressed in furious words and gestures, with agitation.

Words well dispost
Have secrete powre t' appease inflamed *rage*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

So he [Naaman] turned and went away in a *rage*.
2 Ki. v. 12.

Heaven has no *rage* like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

3. Extreme violence of operation or effect; intensity of degree, force, or urgency: used of things or conditions: as, the *rage* of a storm or of the sea; the *rage* of fever or of thirst.

And in wynter, and especially in lente, it ys mervelows flowyng with *rage* of watir that comyth with grett violence thorow the vale of Josophat.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's *rages*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Ere yet from rest or food we seek relief,
Some rites remain, to glut our *rage* of grief.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 14.

4. Vehement emotion; generous ardor or enthusiasm; passionate utterance or eloquence.

Thurgh which her grete sorwe gan aswage;
She may not alwey duren in swich *rage*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 108.

And your true rights be term'd a poet's *rage*,
And stretched metre of an antique song.
Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

The soldiers shout around with generous *rage*,
And in that victory their own presage.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 117.

Chill penury repressed their noble *rage*,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
Gray, Elegy.

5. Vehement desire or pursuit; ardent eagerness, as for the attainment or accomplishment of something; engrossing tendency or propensity: as, the *rage* for speculation, for social distinction, etc.

So o'er this sleeping soul doth Tarquin stay,
His *rage* of lust by gazing qualified.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 424.

What *rage* for fame attends both great and small!
Better be d—d than mentioned not at all.
Wolcot (*P. Pindar*), To the Royal Academicians.

In our day the *rage* for accumulation has apotheosized work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 178.

Croquet, which is now so far lost in the mists of antiquity that men of thirty are too young to remember the *rage* for it, was actually not yet [1837] invented.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

6. An object of general and eager desire or pursuit; fashion; vogue; fad: as, music is now all the *rage*. [Colloq.]—**7†.** A violent wind.

Therout cam a *rage* and such a vese
That it made al the gates for to rese.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1127.

=**Syn. 2.** *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*[1]); frenzy, madness, raving.

rage (rāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raged*, ppr. *raging*. [< ME. *ragen*, < OF. *ragier*, *rager*, be furious, rage, romp, play, F. *rager*, Picard dial. *rabier*, be furious, rage, = Pr. *raviar*, *ratjar* = Sp. *rabiar* = Pg. *raivar* = Olt. *rabbiare*, be furious, < ML. *rabiare*, be furious, rage, < *rabia*, L. *rabies*, madness, fury, rage: see *rage*, *n.* Cf. *enrage*, *rave*[1], *rabiate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be furious with anger; be excited to fury; be violently agitated with passion of any kind.

He inly *raged*, and, as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone.
Milton, P. L., xi. 444.

2. To speak with passionate utterance, or act with furious vehemence; storm; rave.

The fool *rageth*, and is confident. Prov. xiv. 16.

Poets, when they *rage*,
Turn gods to men, and make an hour an age.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

As hee was thus madde and *raging* against the true Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

I expect Mr. Tickler this evening, and he will *rage* if he miss his free-and-easy. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

3. To act violently; move impetuously; be violently driven or agitated; have furious course or effect: said of things: as, a *raging* fever; the storm *rages*; war is *raging*.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. Nahum ii. 4.

Like the hectic in my blood he *rages*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 68.

If the Sickness *rage* in such Extremity at London, the Term will be held at Reading. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 23.

The storm of cheers and counter-cheers *rages* around him [Mr. Gladstone], as it can *rage* nowhere except in the House of Commons. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 24.

4†. To frolic wantonly; play; frisk; romp.

When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,
Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage,
Desyrynge with them to pley and *rage*,
And stelyth fro yow full prevely.
Relig. Antiq., i. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

On a day this hende Nicholas
Fil with this yonge wyf to *rage* and pleye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 87.

She bygan to plaie and *rage*,
As who saith, I am well enough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

5. To be very eager or anxious. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To enrage; chafe; fret.

Deal mildly with his youth;
For young hot colts being *raged* do rage the more.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 70.

ragee, *n.* See *raggee*.

rageful (rāj′fūl), *a.* [< *rage* + *-ful*.] Full of rage; furious.

With *rageful* eyes she bad him defend himself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Nor thou be *rageful*, like a handled bee.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

ragemant†, *n.* See *ragman*[3].

rag-engine (rag′en^{u}jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a tank fitted with rotating cylindrical cutters or other devices for the rapid disintegration of rags to form paper-pulp.

rageous† (rā′jus), *a.* [Also *ragious*; < *rage* + *-ous*, perhaps by association with the unrelated *outrageous*.] Full of rage; furious.

Our Sauyour whiche redeemed vs with so great a price may not thincke that it longeth to hym to se vs peryshe, neyther to suffer the shippe of his churche to bee so shaken with many great and *ragious* flodes.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

rageousness† (rā′jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being rageous; fury. Also *ragiousness*.

What a *ragiousnes* is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches!
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, iii. 7.

ragery† (rā′jėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *ragerie*, < OF. *ragerie*, rage, anger, < *rager*, rage: see *rage*, *v.*] **1.** Rage; an ebullition of fury.

Plucked off . . . in a *ragery*.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, i.

2. Wantonness; frolic.

He was al coltissh, ful of *ragerye*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 603.

rag-fair (rag′fār), *n.* A market for vending old clothes and cast-off garments.

ragg†, *n.* See *rag*[1].

raggabash, *n.* See *ragabash*.

ragged (rag′ed), *a.* [< ME. *ragged*, *raggyd*, shaggy, tattered, torn; < Icel. *raggathr* (= Norw. *raggad*), shaggy, < Icel. *rögg*, shagginess, = Norw. *ragg*, rough, uneven hair: see *rag*[1].] **1.** Having a rough shaggy coat, as a horse or sheep; shaggy.

A *ragged* colt. *King Alisaunder*, l. 684.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 1.

2. Rough, uneven, or rocky, as a sea-bottom. —**3.** Roughly broken, divided, or disordered; having disjointed parts, or a confusedly irregular surface or outline; jagged; craggy; ruggedly uneven or distorted: often used figuratively.

My voice is *ragged*; I know I cannot please you.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5. 15.

I am so bold as to call so piercing and so glorious an Eye as your Grace to view those poore *ragged* lines.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 57.

Then, foraging this Isle, long-promis'd them before,
Amongst the *ragged* cleeves those monstrous Giants sought. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 471.

We went somewhat out of ye way to see the towne of Bourbon l'Archambaut, from whose antient and *ragged* castle is deriv'd the name of the present Royal Family of France. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 24, 1644.

Ragged clouds still streamed the pale sky o'er.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 162.

4. Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; frayed: as, a *ragged* coat; *ragged* sails.

He [the sheik] came out to us in a *ragged* habit of green silk, lined with fur.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 166.

5. Wearing torn or frayed clothes; dressed in rags or tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

He . . . perhaps thinks that after all gipsies do not look so very different from other *ragged* people.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 58.

6. Shabby; ill-furnished.

In a small, low, *ragged* room . . . Margaret saw an old woman with a dish of coals and two tallow candles burning before her on a table. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

7. In *her.*, same as *raguly*, especially of anything which is raguly on both sides. See *ragged staff*, below.—**Ragged staff**, in *her.*, a pale couped at each end and raguly on each side: more commonly represented as an actual knotted stick, or stout staff with short stumps of branches on each side.

The Earl of Warwick's *ragged staff* is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

ragged-lady (rag′ed-lā″di), *n.* A garden flower, *Nigella Damascena.*

raggedly (rag′ed-li), *adv.* In a ragged condition or manner; roughly; brokenly.

Raggedly and meanly apparelled. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 219. (*Latham.*)

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust in moonlight nights, . . . barking *raggedly* and demoniacally like forest dogs. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 293.

raggedness (rag′ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ragged, in any sense.

Poor naked wretches, . . . How shall
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness* defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 31.

ragged-robin (rag′ed-rob″in), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

ragged-sailor (rag′ed-sā′lor), *n.* A plant of the genus *Polygonum:* same as *prince's-feather*, 2.

ragged-school (rag′ed-sköl), *n.* See *school*[1].

ragged-staff (rag′ed-staf), *n.* A kind of polyzoan, *Alcyonidium glutinosum.* Also called *mermaid's-glove.*

raggee (rag′ē), *n.* [Also *raggy, ragee;* < Hind. Canarese *rāgī.*] A grass, *Eleusine coracana*, a prolific grain-plant cultivated in Japan and parts of India.



Ragged-robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*). 1, upper part of stem with inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with rhizome; *a*, a fruit.

raggery (rag′ėr-i), *n.* [< *rag*[1] + *-ery.*] Rags collectively; raggedness. [Rare.]

Grim, portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic *raggery.* *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

★**ragging** (rag′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rag*[1], *v.*] **1.** A method of fishing for the striped-bass, etc., in which a red rag is used as a fly. [U. S.] —**2.** In *mining*, the first and roughest separation of the ore (mixed with more or less vein-stone), by which the entirely worthless portion is selected and rejected. Nearly the same as *spalling;* but sometimes the latter term is used to designate a second and more thorough ragging, while *cobbing* may mean a still more thorough separation; but all are done with the hammer, without special machinery.

ragging-frame (rag′ing-frām), *n.* Same as *racking-table.*

raggle (rag′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raggled*, ppr. *raggling.* [Freq. of *rag*[1].] To notch or groove ★irregularly.

raggle (rag′l), *n.* [< *raggle, v.*] A ragged piece; a torn strip.

Striding swiftly over the heavy snow, he examines each trap in turn, to find perhaps in one a toe, in another a nail, and in a third a splendid ermine torn to *raggles* by "that infernal carcajou." *Cosmopolitan*, Feb., 1888.

raggy† (rag′i), *a.* [< ME. **raggy*, < AS. *raggig* (pl. *raggie*), rough, shaggy, < Sw. *raggig*, shaggy, Sw. dial. *raggi*, rough-haired, slovenly, < *ragg*, rough hair, = Icel. *rögg*, shagginess: see *rag*[1].] Rough; rugged; rocky.

A stony and *raggy* hill. *Holland.*

raght†. Same as *raught*[1] for *reached.*

ragi (rä′gē), *n.* See *raggee.*

raginee (rag′i-nē), *n.* [Hind. *rāginī*, a mode in music (= Skt. *rāginī*, possessing color or passion), cf. *rāg*, a mode in music, < Skt. *rāga*, coloring, color, feeling, passion; < √*raj*, be colored.] One of a class of Hindu melodies founded on fixed scales. Often contracted to *rag.*

ragingly (rā′jing-li), *adv.* In a raging manner; with fury; with violent impetuosity.

ragious†, **ragiousness**†. See *rageous, rageousness.*

rag-knife (rag′nīf), *n.* In a rag-engine, one of the knives in the cylindrical cutter, working against those in the bed or bottom-plate.

raglan (rag′lan), *n.* [So called after Lord *Raglan*, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, having very full sleeves, or a sort of cape covering the arms, worn about 1855 and later.

As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my *raglan*, a water-proof light overcoat, without sleeves. *The Century*, XXXIX. 566.

rag-looper (rag′lö″pėr), *n.* An apparatus for knotting together strips and pieces of fabrics in making a rag carpet.

ragman[1] (rag′man), *n.*; pl. *ragmen* (-men). [< ME. *ragmann;* < *rag*[1] + *man.*] **1**†. A ragged person.

Ragmann, or he that goythe wythe iaggyd [var. *raggyd*] clothys, pannicius vel pannicia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 421.

2. A man who collects or deals in rags.

ragman[2]†, *n.* [ME. **ragman, rageman, raggeman*, prob. < Icel. *ragmenni*, a craven (cf. *regimadhr*, a craven), < *ragr*, craven, cowardly (apparently a transposed form of *argr*, craven, cowardly, = AS. *earg*, cowardly: see *arch*[3]), + *madhr* (**mannr*), man, = E. *man.* Cf. *ragman-roll.*] **1.** A craven. [Not found in this sense, except as in *ragman-roll* and the particular application in definition 2 following.]—**2.** The devil.

Filius by the faders wil flegh with Spiritus Sanctus,
To ransake that *rageman* and reue hym hus apples,
That fyrst man deceyuede thorgh frut and false by-heste.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 122.

ragman[3]† (rag′man), *n.* [ME. *ragman, ragmon, rageman, ragemon, ragment*, a deed sealed, a papal bull, a list, a tedious story, a game so called: an abbr. of *ragman-roll*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.

He blessed hem with his breuet, and blered hure eyen,
And raghte with hus *ragman* rynges and broches.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 72.

Rede on this *ragmon*, and rewle yow theraftur.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

The records in connexion with the financial operations of Richard II. and Richard III. make it clear that a *ragman* or *rageman*—I believe the word is spelled both ways—meant simply a bond or personal obligation. *The Academy*, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 47.

2. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

Mr. Wright . . . has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of *ragman.* *Halliwell.*

ragman-roll† (rag′man-rōl), *n.* [ME. **ragman-rolle, ragmane-roelle;* < *ragman*[2] + *roll, n.* Also *ragman's roll, ragman's rewe* (i. e. *row*). Hence by abbr. *ragman*[3], by corruption *rig-my-roll, rigmarole:* see *rigmarole.*] **1.** A parchment roll with pendent seals, as an official catalogue or register, a deed, or a papal bull; hence, any important document, catalogue, or list. The name was applied specifically, and perhaps originally (in the supposed invidious sense 'the Cravens' Roll'), to the collection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together, and kept in the Tower of London. (*Jamieson.*)

What one man emong many thousandes . . . hath so moche vacaunte tyme, that he maie bee at leasure to tourne ouer and ouer in the bookes of Plato the *ragmannes rolles* . . . whiche Socrates doeth there vse? *Erasmus*, Pref. to Apophthegms, tr. by Udall.

The list of names in Fame's book is called *ragman roll* in Skelton, i. 420. *Halliwell.*

2. A game played with a roll of parchment containing verses descriptive of character, to each of which was attached a string with a pendant. The parchment being rolled up, each player selected one of the projecting strings, and the verse to which it led was taken as his description.

3. A written fabrication; a vague or rambling story; a rigmarole.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye wyll gyve lycenc
To this false knave in this audience
To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.
The Pardoner and the Frere (1533). (*Halliwell.*)

ragman's rewe†. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

These songes or rimes (because their originall beginnyng issued out of Fescenium) wer called in Latine Fescennina Carmina or Fescennini rythmi or versus; whiche I doe here translate (according to our English prouerbe) a *ragman's rewe* or a bible. For so dooe we call a long jeste that railleth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodie's honestee somewhat nere. *Udall's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 274.

ragman's roll† (rag′manz rōl), *n.* See *ragman-roll.*

rag-money (rag′mun″i), *n.* See *rag money*, under *rag*[1].

Ragnarök (rägʹnä-rėkʹ), *n.* [< Icel. *ragna rökr*, 'twilight of the gods' (G. *götterdämmerung*): *ragna*, gen. of *rögn, regin*, neut. pl., the gods (= Goth. *ragin*, counsel, will, determination, > *ragineis*, counselor); *rökr*, twilight, dimness, vapor (see *reek*[1]); but orig. *ragna rök*, the history of the gods and the world, esp. with ref. to the last judgment, doomsday: *rök*, reason, judgment.] In *Scand. myth.*, the general destruction of the gods in a great battle with the evil powers, in which the latter and the earth also perish, followed by regeneration of all things through the power of the supreme God, and the reappearance of those gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature.

ragoa (ra-gō′ä), *n.* Same as *goa*, 1.

ragondin, *n.* The pelt or fur of the La Plata beaver or coypou, *Myopotamus coypus;* nutria.

ragoo†, *n.* An obsolete English spelling of *ragout.*

ragout (ra-gö′), *n.* [Formerly spelled *ragoo* or *ragou*, in imitation of the F. pron., also *ragoust*, < OF. *ragoust*, F. *ragoût*, a stew, a seasoned dish, < *ragouster, ragoûter*, bring back to one's appetite; < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *a-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *gouster*, F. *goûter*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] **1.** A dish of meat (usually mutton or veal) and vegetables cut small, stewed brown, and highly seasoned.

Spongy Morells in strong *Ragousts* are found,
And in the Soupe the slimy Snail is drown'd.
Gay, Trivia.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
And solid meats, and highly-spiced *ragouts*,
To live for forty days on ill-dress'd fishes.
Byron, Beppo, st. 7.

When he found her prefer a plain dish to a *ragout*, had nothing to say to her. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 29.

2. Figuratively, a spicy mixture; any piquant combination of persons or things.

I assure you she has an odd *Ragoût* of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke, ii.

★**rag-picker** (rag′pik″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who goes about to collect rags, bones, and other waste articles of some little value, from streets, ash-pits, dunghills, etc.—**2.** A machine for tearing and pulling to shreds rags, yarns, hosiery, old carpet, and other waste, to reduce them to cotton or wool staple; a shoddy-machine.—**Rag-pickers' disease** malignant anthrax.

ragshag (rag′shag), *n.* [A riming variation of *rag*, as if < *rag*[1] + *shag.*] A very ragged person; especially, one who purposely dresses in grotesque rags for exhibition. [Colloq.]

While the *Ragshags* were marching, . . . [he] caught his foot in his ragged garment and fell. *Conn. Courant*, July 7, 1887.

rag-shop (rag′shop), *n.* A shop in which rags and other refuse collected by rag-pickers are bought, sorted, and prepared for use.

★**rag-sorter** (rag′sôr″tėr), *n.* A person employed in sorting rags for paper-making or other use.

The subjects were grouped as follows: six *ragsorters*, four female cooks, etc. *Medical News*, LIII. 600.

★**ragstone** (rag′stōn), *n.* [< *rag*[1] + *stone.*] **1.** In *Eng. geol.*, a rock forming a part of a series of rough, shelly, sandy limestones, with layers of marl and sandstone, occurring in the Lower or Bath Oölite. The shale series is sometimes called the *Ragstone* or *Ragstone series.*—**2.** In *masonry*, stone quarried in thin blocks or slabs.

rag-tag (rag′tag), *n.* [Also *tag-rag*, short for *tag and rag:* see *rag*[1], *tag, n.*, *tag-rag.*] Ragged people collectively; the scum of the populace; the rabble: sometimes used attributively. [Colloq.]—**Rag-tag and bobtail**, all kinds of shabby or shiftless people; persons of every degree of worthlessness; a disorderly rabble. [Colloq.]

Rag-tag and bobtail, disguised and got up with makeshift arms, hovering in the distance, have before now decided battles. *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 169.

rag-turnsol (rag′tėrn″sol), *n.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of the plant *Chrozophora tinctoria*, used as a test for acids. See *turnsol*, 2.

ragulated (rag′ū-lā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

ragulé (rag-ū-lā′), *a.* Same as *raguly.*

raguled (rag′ūld), *a.* [< *ragul-y* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *raguly.*

raguly (rag′ū-li), *a.* [< Heraldic F. *ragulé;* < E. *rag*[1] + *-ul-* + *-é.*] In *her.*, broken into regular projections and depressions like **battle-**

ments, except that the lines make oblique angles with one another: said of one of the lines in heraldry, which is used to separate the divisions of the field or to form the boundary of any ordinary.



A Cross Raguly.

Ragusan (ra-gö′san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ragusa* (see def.) + *-an*. Cf. *argosy*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, a city belonging to Austria, but for many centuries prior to the time of Napoleon I. an independent republic.

★ **II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ragusa.

ragweed (rag′wēd), *n.* **1.** Any plant of the composite genus *Ambrosia;* especially, the common North American species *A. trifida*, the great ragweed or horse-cane, and *A. artemisiæfolia*, the Roman wormwood or hogweed. Both are sometimes called *bitterweed*. The former is commonly found on river-banks, has three-lobed leaves, and is sometimes 12 feet high. The latter, a much-branching plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with dissected leaves, grows everywhere in waste places, along roads, etc., and is troublesome in fields. Its pollen is regarded as a cause of hay-fever. The plants of this genus are monœcious, the flowers of the two sexes borne in separate heads, the female heads producing a single flower with the ovoid involucre closed over it. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous. See *Ambrosia*, 2. **2.** The ragwort or St.-James-wort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [Prov. Eng.]

rag-wheel (rag′hwēl), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—**2.** A cutlers' polishing-wheel or soft disk made by clamping together a number of disks cut from some fabric.—**Rag-wheel and chain**, a contrivance for use instead of a band or belt when great resistance is to be overcome, consisting of a wheel with pins or cogs on the rim, and a chain in the links of which the pins catch. See cut under *chain-wheel*.

rag-wool (rag′wůl), *n.* Wool from rags; shoddy.

rag-work (rag′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Masonry built with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and having a rough exterior, whence the name.—**2.** A manufacture of carpeting or similar heavy fabric from strips of rag, which are either knitted or woven together. Compare *rag carpet*, under *rag*[1].

ragworm (rag′wėrm), *n.* Same as *mud-worm*.

ragwort (rag′wėrt), *n.* The name of several plants of the genus *Senecio;* primarily, *S. Jacobæa* of Europe and northern Asia. This is an erect herb from 2 to 4 feet high, with bright-yellow radiate heads in a compact terminal corymb; the leaves are irregularly lobed and toothed, whence the name. Also called *benweed, cankerweed, St.-James-wort, kadle-dock, jacobæa*, etc.; in Ireland *fairies'-horse*. Sometimes *ragweed*.—**African ragwort.** See *Othonna*.—**Golden ragwort**, a North American plant, *Senecio aureus*, from 1 to 3 feet high, sometimes lower, bearing corymbs of golden-yellow heads in spring: very common and extremely variable. It is said to have been a favorite vulnerary with the Indians, and is by some regarded as an emmenagogue and diuretic. Also called *squaw-weed* and *liferoot*.—**Purple ragwort**, the purple jacobæa, *Senecio elegans*, a handsome garden species from the Cape of Good Hope: a smooth herb with pinnatifid leaves and corymbed heads, the rays purple, the disk yellow or purple.—**Sea-ragwort.** Same as *dusty-miller*, 2.—**Woolly ragwort**, *Senecio tomentosus* of the southern United States, a plant covered with scarcely deciduous hoary wool.



1, the upper part of the stem with the heads of golden ragwort (*Senecio aureus*); 2, the rhizome with the lower part of the stem and the leaves; *a*, the achene.

rahate†, *v. t.* An erroneous form of *rate*[1].

> He neuer linned *rahatyng* of those persones that offred sacrifice for to haue good health of bodie.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 86. (*Davies.*)

Rahu (rä′hö), *n.* [Skt. *Rāhu;* derivation obscure.] In *Hindu myth.*, the demon that is supposed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon.

Raia (rā′ä), *n.* [NL., also *Raja*, < L. *raia*, a ray: see *ray*[2].] A genus of batoid selachians: used with various limits. (*a*) By the old authors it was extended to all the species of the order or suborder *Raiæ*. (*b*) By modern authors it is restricted to those *Raiidæ* (in the narrowest sense) which have the pectorals separated by the snout, the caudal rudimentary, and the ventrals distinct and notched. It comprises nearly 40 species, generally called *skates* or *rays*. See cuts under *skate* and *ray*[4].

Raiæ (rā′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raia*, a ray: see *Raia*.] An order or suborder of selachians, comprising the rays or skates, and distinguished by the position of the branchial apertures on the lower surface of the body, and the depressed and disk-like trunk in combination with the outspread pectorals. Also called *Batoidei*.

raian (rā′an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Raia*(*a*) + *-an*.] Same as *raioid*.

raible (rā′bl), *v.* A Scotch form of *rabble*[1].

> Wee Miller neist the guard relieves,
> And orthodoxy *raibles*. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

raid (rād), *n.* [Also *rade;* < ME. *rade*, Northern form of *rode*, < AS. *rād*, a riding, = Icel. *reidh*, a riding, a raid: see *road*, of which *raid* is a variant, prob. in part from the cognate Icel. form.] **1.** A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a swooping assault for injury or plunder; a foray.

> Then he a proclamation maid,
> All men to meet at Inverness,
> Throw Murray land to mak a *raid*.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).
>
> So the ruffians growl'd,
> Fearing to lose, and all for a dead man,
> Their chance of booty from the morning's *raid*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Hence—**2.** A sudden onset in general; an irruption for or as if for assault or seizure; a descent made in an unexpected or undesired manner: as, a police *raid* upon a gambling-house. [Chiefly colloq.]

raid (rād), *v.* [< *raid*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go upon a raid; engage in a sudden hostile or disturbing incursion, foray, or descent.

> The Saxons were perpetually *raiding* along the confines of Gaul. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 153.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make a raid or hostile attack upon; encroach upon by foray or incursion. Hence—**2.** To attack in any way; affect injuriously by sudden or covert assault or invasion of any kind: as, to *raid* a gambling-house. [Colloq.]—**To raid the market**, to derange prices or the course of trade, as on the stock-exchange, by exciting distrust or uncertainty with regard to values; disturb or depress prices by creating a temporary panic. [Colloq.]

raider (rā′dėr), *n.* [< *raid* + *-er*[1].] One who makes a raid; one engaged in a hostile or predatory incursion.

raign[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *reynen;* by apheresis for *arraign*[1] (ME. *araynen*, etc.).] To arraign.

> And many other exstorcioners and promoters in dyuers contreys within the reame was broght to London, and put in to prysons, and *reyned* at the Gyld Halle with Empson and Dudley. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xliv.

raign[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*.

Raiidæ (rā′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotreme selachians, or *Raiæ*, typified by the genus *Raia;* the skates and rays proper. The species have a moderately broad rhombic disk, a more or less acute snout, the tail slender but not whip-like, and surmounted by two small dorsals without spines, and no electrical apparatus. The females are oviparous, eggs inclosed in quadrate corneous capsules being cast. In this respect the *Raiidæ* differ from all the other ray-like selachians. The species are quite numerous, and every sea has representatives. Formerly the family was taken in a much more extended sense, embracing all the representatives of the suborder except the saw-fishes. Also *Rajidæ*.

Raiinæ (rā-i′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rays, coextensive with the family *Raiidæ* in its most restricted sense.

raikt, *v. i.* See *rake*[2].

rail[1] (rāl), *n.* [< ME. *rail, raile, rayl, *regel, ★*regol* (in comp. *regolsticke*, a ruler), partly < AS. *regol* (not found in sense of 'bar' or 'rail' except as in *regolsticca* (> ME. *regolsticke*), a ruler, a straight bar, but common in the derived sense 'a rule of action,' = MD. *reghel, rijghel, rijchel, richel*, a bar, rail, bolt, later *richgel*, a bar, shelf, D. *rigchel*, a bar, = MLG. *regel*, LG. *regel*, a rail, cross-bar, = OHG. *rigil*, MHG. *rigel*, G. *riegel*, a bar, bolt, rail, = Sw. *regel* = Dan. *rigel*, a bar, bolt; partly < OF. *reille, raille, roille, roile, reilhe, relle, rele*, a bar, rail, bolt, board, plank, ladder, plow-handle, furrow, row, etc., F. dial. *reille*, ladder, *reille, raille*, plowshare (< LG.); < L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a stick, bar, staff, rod, rule, ruler, hence a rule, pattern, model: see *rule*[1]. *Rail*[1] is thus a doublet of *rule*[1], derived through AS., while *rule*[1] is derived through OF., from the same L. word. Cf. *rail*[2].] **1.** A bar of wood or other material passing from one post or other support to another. Rails, variously secured, as by being mortised to or passing through slots in their supports, etc., are used to form fences and barriers and for many other purposes. In many parts of the United States rail fences are commonly made of rails roughly split from logs and laid zigzag with their ends resting upon one another, every intersection so formed being often supported by a pair of cross-stakes driven into the ground, upon which the top rails rest.

2. A structure consisting of rails and their sustaining posts, balusters, or pillars, and constituting an inclosure or line of division: often used in the plural, and also called a *railing*. The rails of massive stone, elaborately sculptured, which form the ceremonial inclosures of ancient Buddhist topes, temples, sacred trees, etc., in India, are among the most characteristic and important features of Buddhist architecture, and are the most remarkable works of this class known.

> The Grownd within the *Rayles* must bee coveryd with blake Cloth.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.
>
> There lyeth a white marble in form of a graves-stone, environed with a *rale* of brasse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 127.
>
> The Bharhut *rail*, according to the inscription on it, was erected by a Prince Vâdha Pala. . . . The Buddh Gaya *rail* is a rectangle, measuring 131 ft. by 98 ft.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 85.

3. In *joinery*, a horizontal timber in a piece of framing or paneling. Specifically—(*a*) In a door, sash, or any paneled work, one of the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie, the vertical pieces being called *stiles*. See cut under *door*. (*b*) The course of pieces into which the upper ends of the balusters of a stair are mortised. (*c*) In furniture-making and fine joinery, any piece of the construction passing between two posts or other members of the frame: as, the head-*rail* or foot-*rail* in a bedstead. Hence—(*d*) A corresponding member in construction in other materials than wood, as a tie in brass or iron furniture.

4. *Naut.*, one of several bars or timbers in a ship, serving for inclosure or support. The *rail*, specifically so called, is the fence or upper part of the bulwarks, consisting of a course of molded planks or small timbers mortised to the stanchions, or sometimes to the timber-heads. The part passing round the stern is the *taffrail*. The *forecastle-rail, poop-rail*, and *top-rail* are bars extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle-deck, the fore part of the poop, and the after part of each of the tops, respectively. A *pin-rail* is part of a rail with holes in it for belaying-pins; and a *fife-rail* is a rail around the lower part of a mast, above the deck, with similar holes. The *rails of the head* are curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the hull of the head, for its support.

5. One of the iron or (now generally) steel bars or beams used on the permanent way of a railway to support and guide the wheels of cars and motors. The general form now most in use for steam-railways is that known as the *T-rail*. But, though these rails all have a section vaguely resembling the letter T, the proportions of the different parts and the weights of the rails are nearly as various as the railways themselves. In the accompanying diagram is shown a section of a rail weighing 75 pounds per yard in length, the weight of the length of one yard being the common mode of stating the weights of rails. These weights are in modern rails sometimes as great as 100 or more pounds per yard, the more recent tendency having been toward heavier locomotives and heavier rails. The cut shows the comparative dimensions of the various parts. (Compare *fish-joint, fish-plate*, and *fish*[1], *v. t.*, 8.) The curved junctions of the web with the head and the base are called the *fillets*.



Section of Rail.

a, head; *b*, web; *c*, base; the part *d* is at the inner side of the head, and made to correspond with the throat of the car-wheel.

6. The railway or railroad as a means of transport: as, to travel or send goods by *rail*. [Colloq.]

> French and English made rapid way among the dragomanish officials of the *rail*.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 24.
>
> On the question of *rail* charges a good deal might be written. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 319.
>
> The tourists find the steamer waiting for them at the end of the *rail*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 270.

7. In *cotton-spinning*, a bar having an up-and-down motion, by which yarn passing through is guided upon the bar and is distributed upon the bobbins.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails.** See *adhesion*.—**Capped rail.** See *cap*[1].—**Compound rail**, a railway-rail made in two longitudinal counterparts bolted together in such manner that opposite ends of each project beyond the other part to produce a lapping joint when the rails are spiked to the ties or sleepers. Also called *continuous rail*.—**Double-headed rail**, a railway-rail without flanges, with two opposite heads united by a web. It is always used with chairs, and by turning it upside down it can be used after the upper head has become so worn as to be useless.—**False rail**, in *ship-carp.*, a thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail in order to strengthen it.—**Fish-bellied rail**, a cast-iron railway-rail having a convex or downwardly arching under surface to strengthen its middle part, after the manner of some cast-iron beams and girders. It was introduced in 1805.—**Flat rail**, a railway-rail of cast-iron or wrought-iron fastened by spikes to longitudinal sleepers. The cast-iron flat rail was first used in 1776.—**Middle rail**, in *carp.*, that rail of a door which is on a level with the hand, and on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock-rail*. See cut under *door*.—**Pipe rail**, a rail of iron pipe joined by fittings as in pipe-fitting. Such rails, of iron or brass, are now much used in engine-rooms of ships, at the sides of locomotives, on iron bridges, elevated railways, etc.—**Pipe-rail fittings**, the screw-threaded fittings, including couplings, elbows, crosses, tees, flanges, etc., used in putting together pipe-railings, and usually of an ornamental pattern.—**Point-rail**, a pointed rail used in the construction of a railway-switch.—**Rail-drilling machine**, a machine for drilling holes in the web of steel rails for the insertion of fish-plate bolts.—**Rail-**

straightening machine, a portable screw-press for straightening bent or crooked rails or iron bars.—**Rail under** (*naut.*), with the lee rail submerged: as, the vessel sailed *rail under*.—**Rolled rail**, a rail made of wrought-iron or steel by rolling.—**Steel-headed rail**, a railway-rail having a wrought-iron base and web and a steel head. Such rails were too expensive for general use, and have given place to the Bessemer-steel rails. Also called *steel-topped rail*.—**Steel rail**, a rolled-steel railway-rail. The first steel rails were manufactured in England by Mushet in 1857. The development of the use of steel rails, stimulated by the invention of the celebrated Bessemer process for making cheap mild steel from which rails of far greater durability than those of wrought-iron can be manufactured, has been rapid, and has resulted in the substitution of steel rails for wrought-iron rails on nearly all important railways in the world.—**To ride on a rail**. See *ride*.—**Virginia rail fence**. Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

rail[1] (rāl), *v.* [< ME. *railen, raylen* (= OHG. *rigilōn*, MHG. *rigelen*, G. *riegeln*), rail; cf. OF. *reillier, roillier, raillier*, inclose with rails, bar; from the noun. Cf. *rail*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inclose with rails: often with *in* or *off*.

The sayd herse must bee *raylyd* about, and hangyd with blake Cloth.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.

It is a spot *railed in*, and a piece of ground is laid out like a garden bed. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 101.

Mr. Langdon . . . has now reached the *railed* space.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 150.

2. To furnish with rails; lay the rails of, as a railway; construct a railway upon or along, as a street. [Recent.]

Fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this spring, will not be *railed*, because it is not safe for the company to make further investments in that State. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 125.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a hand-line over the rail of a ship or boat. [Colloq.]

In England, the summer fishing for mackerel is carried on by means of hand lines, and small boats may be seen *railing* or "whiffing" amongst the schools of mackerel.
Nature, XLI. 180.

rail[2]† (rāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *railen, raylen*, < AS. as if **regolian* (= D. *regelen* = G. *regeln*), set in order, rule, < *regol* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *regel*, < L. *regula*, a rule: see *rail*[1], and cf. *rule*[1]. Cf. OF. *reillier, roillier*, rail, bar, also stripe, from the noun.] To range in a line; set in order.

Al watz *rayled* on red ryche golde naylez,
That al glytered & glent as glem of the sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 603.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed, some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Audley, Flammock, Joseph,
The ringleaders of this commotion,
Railed in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors,
Wait your determinations.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

rail[3]† (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *rayle*; < ME. *rail, reil, regel*, < AS. *hrægel, hrægl*, a garment, dress, robe, pl. clothes, = OS. *hregil* = OFries. *hreil, reyl, reil* = OHG. *hregil*, clothing, garment, dress; root unknown.] **1.** A garment; dress; robe: now only in the compound *night-rail*.—**2.** A kerchief.

Rayle for a womans neck, crevechief, en quarttre doubles. *Palsgrave.*

And then a good grey frocke,
A kercheffe, and a *raile*.
Friar Bacon's Prophesie (1604). (*Halliwell.*)

rail[3]† (rāl), *v. t.* [ME. *railen*; < *rail*[3], *v.*] To dress; clothe.

Reali *railled* with wel riche clothes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1618.

★**rail**[4] (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < OF. *raale, rasle*, F. *râle* (> G. *ralle*, ML. *rallus*), F. dial. *reille*, a rail; so called from its cry; cf. OF. *rasle*, F. *râle*, a rattling in the throat; < OF. *raller*, F. *râler*, rattle in the throat, < MD. *ratelen*, rattle, make a noise: see *rattle*. Cf. also D. *rallen, rellen*, make a noise, Sw. *ralla*, chatter (*rallfågel*, a rail), Dan. *ralle*, rattle.] A bird of the subfamily *Rallinæ*, and especially of the genus *Rallus*; a water-rail, land-rail, marsh-hen, or crake. Rails are small marsh-loving wading birds, related to coots and gallinules. They abound in the marshes and swamps of most parts of the world, where they thread their way in the mazes of the reeds with great ease and celerity, the body being thin and compressed, and the legs stout and strong with long toes. They nest on the ground, and lay numerous spotted eggs; the young run about as soon as hatched. The common rail of Europe is *Rallus aquaticus*; the clapper-rail or salt-water marsh-hen of the United States is *R. crepitans*; the king-rail or fresh-water marsh-hen is *R. elegans*; the Virginia rail is *R. virginianus*, also called *red rail, little red-breasted rail, lesser clapper-rail, small mud-hen*, etc. Very generally, in the United States, the word *rail* used absolutely means the sora or soree, *Porzana carolina*, more fully called *rail-bird, chicken-billed rail, English rail, Carolina rail, American rail, common rail, sora-rail, ortolan, Carolina crake, crake-gallinule*, etc. See *Crex, Porzana*, and cut under *Rallus*.—**Golden rail**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*; a painted-snipe or rail-snipe.—**Spotted rail**, the spotted crake, *Porzana maruetta*, also called *spotted skitty* and *spotted water-hen*.—**Weka rail**. See *Ocydromus*.

rail[5] (rāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < OF. *railler*, F. *railler*, jest, deride, mock, = Sp. *rallar*, grate, scrape, vex, molest, = Pg. *ralar*, scrape, rub, vex, < L. as if **radulare*, dim. or freq. of *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]. Cf. L. *rallum* (contr. of **radlum*), a scraper, *radula*, a scraping-iron: see *radula*. Hence *rally*[2], *raillery*.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak bitterly, opprobriously, or reproachfully; use acrimonious expressions; scoff; inveigh.

Thou *raylest* on, right withouten reason,
And blamest hem much for small encheason.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Angels . . . bring not *railing* accusation against them.
2 Pet. ii. 11.

A certain Spaniard . . . *railed* . . . extremely at me.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 126.

With God and Fate to *rail* at suffering easily.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=**Syn.** of *rail at*. To upbraid, scold or scold at or scold about, inveigh against, abuse, objurgate. *Railing* and *scolding* are always undignified, if not improper; literally, *abusing* is improper; all three words may by hyperbole be used for talk which is proper.

II.† *trans.* To scoff at; taunt; scold; banter; affect by railing or raillery.

Till thou canst *rail* the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 139.

Such as are capable of goodness are *railed* into vice, that might as easily be admonished into virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

rail[6]† (rāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < ME. *railen, reilen, roilen*, flow, prob. a var. of *roilen*, roll, wander: see *roil*[1].] To run; flow.

Whan the Geaunte felt hym wounded and saugh the blode *raile* down by the lifte iye, he was nygh wode oute of witte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 342.

I saw a spring out of a rocke forth *rayle*,
As clear as Christall gainst the Sunnie beames.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 155.

rail-bender (rāl'ben″dėr), *n.* A screw-press or hydraulic press for straightening rails, or for bending them in the construction of railway-curves and -switches. The rail is supported upon two bearers, between which the pressure is applied. Also called *rail-bending machine*.

rail-bird (rāl'bėrd), *n.* The Carolina rail or sora, *Porzana carolina*. [U. S.]

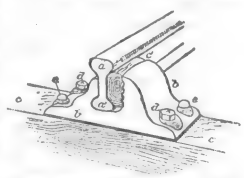
rail-bittern (rāl'bit″ėrn), *n.* One of the small bitterns of the genus *Ardetta*, as *A. neoxena*, which in some respects resemble rails. *Coues.*

rail-board (rāl'bōrd), *n.* A board nailed to the rail of a vessel engaged in fishing for mackerel with hand-lines.

rail-borer (rāl'bōr″ėr), *n.* A hand-drill for making holes in the web of rails for the fish-plate bolts.

rail-brace (rāl'brās), *n.* A brace used to prevent the turning over of rails or the spreading of tracks at curves, switches, etc., on railways.

rail-chair (rāl'chār), *n.* An iron block, used especially in Great Britain, by means of which railway-rails are secured to the sleepers. With the flat-bottomed rail common in the United States, chairs are not required, the rails being attached to the ★sleepers by spikes.



Double-headed Rail and Rail-chair, as used on the London and North-Western Railway, England.

a, upper head of rail; *a′*, lower head of rail; *b*, chair; *c*, sleeper; *c′*, wedge of wood; *d*, wood-screws; *e*, spikes.

rail-clamp (rāl'-klamp), *n.* A wedge or tightening-key for clamping a rail firmly in a rail-chair, so as to prevent lateral play.

rail-coupling (rāl'kup″ling), *n.* A bar or rod connecting the opposite rails of a railway together at critical points, as curves or switches, where a firmer connection than is afforded by the sleepers is needed.

railer[1] (rā'lėr), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who makes or furnishes rails.

railer[2] (rā'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayler*, < F. *railleur*, railer, jester, < *railler*, rail, jest, mock: see *rail*[5].] One who rails, scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

I am so far off from deserving you,
My beauty so unfit for your affection,
That I am grown the scorn of common *railers*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Junius is never more than a *railer*, and very often he is third-rate even as a *railer*. *John Morley*, Burke, p. 47.

rail-guard (rāl'gärd), *n.* **1.** In English locomotives, one of two stout rods, reaching down to about two inches from the track, before a front wheel. In America the cow-catcher or pilot serves the same purpose.—**2.** A guard-rail.

railing (rā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *raylynge*; verbal n. of *rail*[1], *v.*] **1.** Rails collectively; a combination of rails; a construction in which rails form an important part. Hence—**2.** Any openwork construction used as a barrier, parapet, or the like, primarily of wood, but also of iron bars, wire, etc.—**Post and railing**. See *post*[1].

railingly (rā'ling-li), *adv.* In a railing manner; with scoffing or opprobrious language.

railing-post (rā'ling-pōst), *n.* Same as *rail-post*.

railipotent (rā-lip'ō-tent), *a.* [Irreg. < *rail*[1] + *potent*, as in *omnipotent*.] Powerful in railing or vituperation, or as incentive to railing; extremely abusive. [Rare.]

The most preposterous principles have, in requital, shown themselves, as an old author phrases it, valiantly *railipotent*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

rail-key (rāl'kē), *n.* A wedge-piece used to clamp a rail to a chair by driving it in between the rail and the chair. Compare *rail-clamp*.

raillery (rāl'- or ral'ėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *raillerie, ralliery, rallery*; < F. *raillerie*, jesting, mockery, < *railler*, jest: see *rail*[5] and *rally*[2].] **1.** Good-humored pleasantry or ridicule; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

When you have been Abroad, Nephew, you'll understand *Rallery* better. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 16.

That conversation where the spirit of *raillery* is suppressed will ever appear tedious and insipid.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2†. A jest. [Rare.]

They take a pleasing *raillery* for a serious truth.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

railleur (ra-lyėr′), *n.* [F. *railleur*, railer, jester, mocker: see *railer*[2].] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a jester; a banterer; a mocker.

The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony.
Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc.

railly (rā'li), *n.*; pl. *raillies* (-liz). [Dim. of *rail*[3].] Same as *rail*[3]. [Scotch.]

rail-post (rāl'pōst), *n.* In *carp.*: (*a*) A baluster for a stair-rail, hand-rail, or a balustrade. (*b*) A newel. Also called *railing-post*.

rail-punch (rāl'punch), *n.* A machine for punching holes in the webs of rails, and for analogous uses.

railroad (rāl'rōd), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *road*.] A road upon which are laid one or more lines of rails to guide and facilitate the movement of vehicles designed to transport passengers or freight, or both. [In this sense the words *railroad* and *railway* (which are of about equal age) are synonymous; but the former is more commonly (and preferably) used in the United States, the latter now universally in England. In both countries steam-railroads are called *roads*, seldom *ways*. For convenience, the subject of railroads, and the various compound words, are treated in this dictionary under *railway*.]

The London "Courier," in detailing the advantages of *rail-roads* upon the locomotive steam engine principle, contains a remark relative to Mr. Rush, our present minister in London . . . : "Whatever parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement! The American government has possessed itself, through its minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making *rail-roads*, and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country."
Niles's Register, April 2, 1825.

Alas! even the giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester *rail-road* is not so perilous to the nerves as that too frequent exercise in the merry-go-round of the ideal world.
Scott, Count Robert of Paris, Int., p. xi. (Oct. 15, 1831).

On Monday I shall set off for Liverpool by the *railroad*, which will then be opened the whole way.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. 20.

Lady Buchan of Athlone writes thus in 1833: "I have a letter from Sir John, who strongly recommends my going by the *railroad*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 379.

Commissioner of Railroads. See *commissioner*.—**Elevated railroad**. See *railway*.—**Railroad euchre**. See *euchre*.—**Underground railroad**. (*a*) See *underground railway*, under *railway*. (*b*) In the United States before the abolition of slavery, a secret arrangement for enabling slaves to escape into free territory, by passing them along from one point of concealment to another till they reached Canada or some other place of safety.

★**railroad** (rāl'rōd), *v. t.* [< *railroad*, *n.*] To hasten or push forward with railroad speed; expedite rushingly; rush: as, to *railroad* a bill through a legislature. [Slang, U. S.]

A New York daily some time ago reported that a common thief . . . was *railroaded* through court in a few days. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 758.

The Alien act, that was *railroaded* through at the close of the last session. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 37.

railroader (rāl′rō-dėr), *n.* A person engaged in the management or operation of a railroad or railroads; one employed in or about the running of railroad-trains or the general business of a railroad. [U. S.]

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is endeavoring to harmonise the interests of shippers and *railroaders*.
The Engineer, LXVI. 18.

railroading (rāl′rō-ding), *n.* [< *railroad* + *-ing*[1].] The management of or work upon a railroad or railroads; the business of constructing or operating railroads. [U. S.]

Wonders in the science of *railroading* that the tourist will go far to see.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

railroad-worm (rāl′rōd-wėrm), *n.* The apple-maggot (larva of *Trypeta pomonella*): so called because it has spread along the lines of the railroads. [New Eng.]

rail-saw (rāl′sâ), *n.* A portable machine for sawing off railway-rails in track-laying and -repairing. The most approved form clamps to the rail to be sawn, its frame carrying a reciprocating segmental saw working on a rock-shaft, which is operated by laterally extending detachable rock-levers. It has mechanism which moves the saw toward the rail. Another type employs a circular saw operated by a hand-crank and gearing.

rail-snipe (rāl′snīp), *n.* A bird of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), as *R. capensis*, the Cape rail-snipe, also called *painted Cape snipe* and *golden rail*.

rail-splitter (rāl′split″ėr), *n.* One who splits logs into rails for making a rail fence. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States from 1861 to 1865, who in his youth had occasionally split rails, was sometimes popularly called *the rail-splitter*, and clubs of his partizans assumed the name *Rail-splitters*. [U. S.]

Yes: he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen;
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This *rail-splitter* a true-born king of men.
Tom Taylor, Abraham Lincoln.

★**railway** (rāl′wā), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *way*.] 1. In *mech. engin.*, broadly, a way composed of one or more rails, or lines of rails, for the support, and commonly also for the direction of the motion, of a body carried on wheels adapted to roll on the rail or rails, or lines of rails. The wheels of railway-cars are now more usually flanged; but in railways forming parts of machines they are sometimes grooved, or they may run in grooves formed in the rails.

2. A way for the transportation of freight or passengers, or both, in which vehicles with flanged or grooved wheels are drawn or propelled on one or more lines of rails that support the wheels of the vehicles, and guide their course by the lateral pressure of the rails against the wheels; a railroad. (See *railroad*.) The parts of an ordinary passenger- and freight-railway proper are the road-bed, ballast, sleepers, rails, culverts, bridges, tunnels, switches and switch mechanism, collectively called *permanent way*, and the signals; but in common and accepted usage the meaning of the terms *railway* and *railroad* has been extended to include not only the permanent way, but everything necessary to its operation, as the rolling-stock and buildings, including stations, warehouses, round-houses, locomotive-shops, car-shops, and repair-shops, and also all other property of the operating company, as stocks, bonds, and other securities. Railways are divided by their motive power into steam roads and electric roads and are also classified as mineral, coal, or logging roads, passenger and freight roads, through lines, and suburban lines. Extensive lines having many branches under one management are sometimes called systems, as the Pennsylvania system. Electric roads may be sections or branches of steam roads or independent roads with express and local service or urban and suburban passenger service. Some electric roads are combined elevated, subway, and surface roads. Horse railroads have been almost completely superseded by electric roads. Cable-roads are now only used on steep hillsides and on inclined planes in mountain ranges or at pleasure resorts. The term *railway* is also applied to trackways in streets, formed by broad flat rails laid level with the pavement and designed to furnish a smooth track for ordinary trucks and other horse-drawn vehicles. In a broad sense any trackway is a railway, as the tracks of a traveling crane, a traveling ladder, conveyer, hoist, etc. See ★*telpherage*, ★*crane*, ★*hoist*.—**Abandonment of railway.** See *abandonment*.—**Aërial, Archimedean, atmospheric, centripetal, electric railway.** See the adjectives.—**Elevated railway,** or *elevated railroad*, in contradistinction to *surface railway*, an elevated structure, in form analogous to a bridge, used in New York and elsewhere for railway purposes, to avoid obstruction of surface roadways. The elevated structures are usually made of a good quality of steel and iron, and cars are moved on them either by steam-locomotives or by cable-traction, more commonly the former. Electricity has also been applied to the propulsion of cars on elevated railways.—**Inclined railway,** a railway having such a steep grade that special means other than ordinary locomotive driving-wheels are necessary for drawing or propelling cars on it. The use of locomotives with gripping-wheels engaging a rail extending midway between the ordinary rails, or having a pinion engaging the teeth of a rack-rail similarly placed, is a feature of many such railways. Cables operated by a stationary engine are also used.—**Marine railway.** See *marine*.—**Military railway,** a railway equipped for military service. Armored locomotives, and armor-plated cars having port-holes for rifles and some of them carrying swivel-guns, are prominent features of a military railway outfit.—**Pneumatic railway.** (*a*) A railway in which cars are propelled by air-pressure behind them. In one form of pneumatic railway the cars were pushed like pistons through a tunnel by pressure of air on the rear. The system failed of practical success from the difficulties met with in the attempt to carry it out on a large scale. Also called *atmospheric railway* (which see, under *atmospheric*). (*b*) A railway in which cars are drawn by pneumatic locomotives. Scarcely more success has been reached in this method than in that described above.—**Portable railway,** or *portable railroad*, a light railway-track made in detachable sections, or otherwise constructed so that it may be easily taken up, carried about, and transported to a distance, for use in military operations, in constructing roads, in building operations, in making excavations, etc. The rails are frequently of wood, or of wood plated with iron.—**Prismoidal railway,** a railway consisting of a single continuous beam or truss supported on posts or columns. The engine and cars run astride of the beam, the former being provided with grip-wheels to obtain the hold on the track requisite for draft.—**Railway brain,** a term applied to certain cases developed by railway accident, in which a traumatic neurosis is believed to be of cerebral origin.—**Railway Clauses Consolidation Act,** an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 20) consolidating the usual statutory provisions applicable to railway corporations, enabling them to take private property, and giving them special rights or special duties.—**Railway cut-off saw.** See *saw*[1].—**Railway post-office.** See *post-office*.—**Railway scrip.** See *scrip*.—**Railway spine,** an affection of the spine resulting from concussion produced by a railway accident. See under *spine*.

The *railway spine* has taken its place in medical nomenclature. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 22.

Underground railway, a railway running through a continuous tunnel, as under the streets or other parts of a city; a subterranean railway.

railway-car (rāl′wā-kär), *n.* Any vehicle in general (the locomotive or other motor and its tender excepted) that runs on a railway, whether for the transportation of freight or of passengers.

railway-carriage (rāl′wā-kar″āj), *n.* A railway-car for passenger-traffic. [Eng.]

railway-chair (rāl′wā-chār), *n.* Same as *rail-chair*.

railway-company (rāl′wā-kum″pạ-ni), *n.* A stock company, usually organized under a charter granted by special legislative enactment, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway, and invested with certain special powers, as well as subject to special restrictions, by the terms of its charter.

railway-crossing (rāl′wā-krôs″ing), *n.* 1. An intersection of railway-tracks.—2. The intersection of a common roadway or highway with the track of a railway.

railway-frog (rāl′wā-frog), *n.* See *frog*[2], 2.

railway-slide (rāl′wā-slīd), *n.* A turn-table. [Eng.]

railway-stitch (rāl′wā-stich), *n.* 1. In *crochet*, same as *tricot-stitch*.—2. In *embroidery*, a simple stitch usually employed in white embroidery, or with floss or filoselle.—3. In worsted-work or Berlin-wool work, a kind of stitch used on leviathan canvas, large and loose, and covering the surface quickly.

railway-switch (rāl′wā-swich), *n.* See *switch*.

railway-tie (rāl′wā-tī), *n.* See *tie*.

railway-train (rāl′wā-trān), *n.* See *train*.

raim (rām), *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

raiment (rā′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayment*; < ME. *raiment*, *rayment*, short for *arayment*, later *arraiment*, mod. *arrayment*: see *arrayment*. Cf. *ray*, by apheresis for *array*.] That in which one is arrayed or clad; clothing; vesture; formerly sometimes, in the plural, garments. [Now only poetical or archaic.]

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me *raiment*, bed, and food.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 158.

Truth's Angel on horseback, his *raiment* of white silk powdered with stars of gold.
Middleton, Triumphs of Truth.

=**Syn.** Clothes, dress, attire, habiliments, garb, costume, array. These words are all in current use, while *raiment* and *vesture* have a poetic or antique sound.

raimondite (rā′mon-dīt), *n.* [Named after A. *Raimondi*, an Italian scientist who spent many years in exploring Peru.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals of a yellow color.

★**rain**[1] (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayne*, < ME. *rein*, *reyn*, *reyne*, *reane*, *regn*, *rien*, *ren*, *ran*, < AS. *regn* (often contr. *rēn*) = OS. *regan*, *regin* = OFries. *rein* = D. *regen* = MLG. *regen* = OHG. *regan*, MHG. *regen*, G. *regen* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *regn* = Goth. *rign*, rain; cf. L. *rigare*, moisten (see *irrigation*), Gr. βρέχειν, wet (see *embrocation*).] 1. The descent of water in drops through the atmosphere, or the water thus falling. In general, clouds constitute the reservoir from which rain descends, but the fall of rain in very small quantities from a cloudless sky is occasionally observed. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, which condenses into cloud, and falls as rain, is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but chiefly from the vast expanse of the ocean. At a given temperature, only a certain amount of aqueous vapor can be contained in a given volume, and when this amount is present the air or more properly the space or volume is said to be saturated. If the air or more precisely the vapor is then cooled below this temperature, a part of the vapor will be condensed into small drops, which, when suspended in the atmosphere, constitute clouds. By some process, not yet clearly demonstrated, larger drops are formed and fall as rain. Sometimes the rate of condensation is so great that the water appears to fall in sheets rather than in drops, and then the storm is popularly called a *cloud-burst*. It is now generally held that dynamic cooling (that is, the cooling of air by expansion, when raised in altitude, and thereby brought under diminished pressure), if not the sole cause of rain, is the only cause of any importance, and that other causes popularly appealed to—such as the intermingling of warm and cold air, contact with cold mountain-slopes, etc.—are either inoperative or relatively insignificant. The requisite ascent of air may be occasioned either by convection currents, a cyclonic circulation, or the upward deflection of horizontal currents by hills or mountains; and rain may be classified as *convective*, *cyclonic*, or *orographic*, according as the first, second, or third of these methods is brought into operation to produce it. It is also classified as monsoonal, seasonal, and annual, since in some regions it is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, in others it is confined to a part of the year (the rainy season), and in others still it is entirely absent, or too slight for need, according to variation of local atmospheric conditions. As opposed to the views of Espy, Bigelow has maintained that precipitation forms when masses of warm moist air come into direct contact with and cool by the intermixture of large masses of cool air rather than when the cooling is due to radiation or to adiabatic cooling by expansion. See the supplement. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *r*.

A muchel wind alith mid a lutel *rein*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 246.

Also a man that was born in thys yle told vs that they had no *Rayne* by the space of x months; they sow ther whete with owt *Rayne*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) A fall of any substance through the atmosphere in the manner of rain, as of blossoms or of the pyrotechnic stars from rockets and other fireworks. *Blood-rain* is a fall of fragments of red algæ or the like, raised in large quantities by the wind and afterward precipitated. *Sulphur-rain* or *yellow rain* is a similar precipitation of the pollen of fir-trees, etc. (*b*) A shower, downpour, or abundant outpouring of anything.

Whilst Wealth it self doth roll
In to her bosom in a golden *Rain*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 38.

The former and the latter rain, in Palestine, the rains of autumn and of spring; hence, rain in its due season.—**The Rains**†, a tract of the Atlantic ocean formerly so called. See the quotation.

Crossing toward the west, from Africa, it is now known that between about five and fifteen north latitude is a space of ocean, nearly triangular, the other limit being about twenty (long.) and ten (lat.), which used to be called by the earlier navigators *the Rains*, on account of the calms and almost incessant rain always found there.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 115.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rain, Haze, Fog, Mist, Cloud.* A *cloud* resting upon the earth is called *mist* or *fog*. In *mist* the globules are very fine, but are separately distinguishable, and have a visible motion. In *fog* the particles are separately indistinguishable, and there is no perceptible motion. A *dry fog* is composed largely of dust-particles on which the condensed vapor is too slight to occasion any sense of moisture. *Haze* differs from *fog* and *cloud* in the greater microscopic minuteness of its particles. It is visible only as a want of transparency of the atmosphere, and in general exhibits neither form, boundary, nor locus. Thus, among *haze*, *fog*, *mist*, and *rain*, the size of the constituent particles or globules is a discriminating characteristic, though frequently cloud merges into fog or mist, and mist into rain, by insensible gradations.

rain[1] (rān), *v.* [< ME. *raynen*, *reinen*, *reynen*, *regnen*, *rinen*, *rynen* (pret. *rainde*, *reinede*, *rinde*; sometimes strong, *ron*, *roon*), < AS. *rignan*, rarely *regnan*, usually contracted *rīnan*, *rȳnan* (pret. *rīnde*; rarely strong, *rān*), = D. *regenen* = MLG. *regenen* = OHG. *reganōn*, *regonōn*, MHG. *regenen*, G. *regnen* = Icel. *regna*, *rigna* = Sw. *regna* = Dan. *regne* = Goth. *rignjan*, rain; from the noun: see *rain*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall in drops through the air, as water: generally used impersonally.

There *it reyneth* not but litylle in that Contree; and for that Cause they have no Watre, but zif it be of that Flood of that Ryvere. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 45.

Evermore so sternliche *it ron*,
And blew therwith so wonderliche loude,
That wel neighe no man heren other koude.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 677.

And in Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed,
That no reyne ne *rone*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 66.

The rain *it raineth* every day *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 401.

2. To fall or drop like rain: as, tears *rained* from their eyes.

The Spaniards presented a fatal mark to the Moorish missiles, which *rained* on them with pitiless fury.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Down *rained* the blows upon the unyielding oak.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 252.

II. *trans.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; pour or send down abundantly.

Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you.
Ex. xvi. 4.

Does he *rain* gold, and precious promises,
Into thy lap? *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Why, it *rains* princes; though some people are disappointed of the arrival of the Pretender.
Walpole, Letters, II. 24.

To rain cats and dogs. See *cat*[1].

rain[2] (rān), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A ridge. *Halliwell.*—2. A furrow. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

They reaped the corne that grew in the *raine* to serve that turne, as the corne in the ridge was not readie.
Wynne, History of the Gwedir Family, p. 87. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rain[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rein*[1].

rainball (rān'bâl), *n.* One of the festoons of the mammato-cumulus, or pocky cloud: so called because considered to be a sign of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rainband (rān'band), *n.* A dark band in the solar spectrum, situated on the red side of the D line, and caused by the absorption of that part of the spectrum by the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere. The intensity of the rainband varies with the amount of vapor in the air, and is thus of some importance as an indication of rain. Direct-vision spectroscopes of moderate dispersion are best adapted for observing it. Pocket instruments of this kind, designed for the purpose, are called *rainband-spectroscopes.*

At every hour, when there is sufficient light, the intensity of the *rainband* is observed and recorded.
Nature, XXXV. 589.

rain-bird (rān'bȅrd), *n.* [< ME. *reyne-bryde*; < *rain*[1] + *bird*[1].] A bird supposed to foretell rain by its cries or actions, as the rain-crow. Many birds become noisy or uneasy before rain, the popular belief having thus considerable foundation in fact. (*a*) The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Also *rain-fowl*, *rain-pie.* [Eng.] (*b*) The large ground-cuckoo of Jamaica, *Saurothera vetula*; also, a related cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis.*

rainbow (rān'bō), *n.* [< ME. *reinbowe, reinboge, renboge*, < AS. *regn-boga, rēnboga* (= OFries. *reinboga* = D. *regenboog* = MLG. *regenboge, regensboge* (cf. LG. *water-boog*) = OHG. *reganbogo*, MHG. *regenboge*, G. *regenbogen* = Icel. *regnbogi* = Sw. *regnbåge* = Dan. *regnbue*), < *regn*, rain, + *boga*, bow: see *rain*[1] and *bow*[3], *n.*] 1. A bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of the prismatic colors, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. When large and strongly illuminated, the rainbow presents the appearance of two concentric arches, the inner being called the *primary* and the outer the *secondary* rainbow. Each is formed of the colors of the solar spectrum, but the colors are arranged in reversed order, the red forming the exterior ring of the primary bow and the interior of the secondary. The primary bow is formed by rays of the sun that enter the upper part of falling drops of rain, and undergo two refractions and one reflection; the secondary, by rays that enter the under part of rain-drops, and undergo two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colors of the secondary bow are fainter than those of the primary. The rainbow is regarded as a symbol of divine beneficence toward man, from its being made the token of the covenant that the earth should never again be destroyed by a flood (Gen. ix. 13–17). Smaller bows, sometimes circular and very brilliant, are often seen through masses of mist or spray, as from a waterfall or from waves about a ship. (See *fog-bow.*) The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called a *lunar rainbow.*

Thanne ic ofe[r]-téo hefenes mid wlcne. thanne bith atáwed min *rén bóge.* betwuxe than folce [vel wlcne]. thanne beo ic gemenézed mines weddes. that ic nelle henon forth mancyn. mid watere adrenche.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., xxiv. 225. (*Rich.*)

Taunede [showed] him in the wa[l]kene a-buuen
Rein-bowe. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 637.

When in Heav'n I see the *Rain-boaw* bent,
I hold it for a Pledge and Argument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Intersecting *rainbows* are not uncommon. They require, of course, for their production, two sources of parallel rays; and they are seen when, behind the spectator, there is a large sheet of calm water. *Tait*, Light, § 165.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a half-ring divided into seven concentric narrow rings and arched upward, each end resting on a clump of clouds. To avoid the difficulty of finding seven different tinctures, the number of concentric rings is sometimes diminished to three, usually *azure, or,* and *gules*—that is, blue, gold, and red.

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena*, containing two most brilliantly plumaged species, *D. iris* of Bolivia, and *D. hesperus* of Ecuador.—**4.** The rainbow-fish.—**Rainbow style,** a method of calico-printing in which the colors are blended with one another at the edges.—**Spurious** or **supernumerary rainbow,** a bow always seen in connection with a fine rainbow, lying close inside the violet of the primary bow, or outside that of the secondary one. Its colors are fainter and less pure, as they proceed from the principal bow, and finally merge in the diffused white light of the primary bow, and outside the secondary.

rainbow-agate (rān'bō-ag″āt), *n.* An iridescent variety of agate.

rainbow-darter (rān'bō-där″tėr), *n.* The soldier-fish or blue darter, *Etheostoma cæruleum*, of gorgeous and varied colors, about 2½ inches long, found in the waters of the Mississippi basin; as a book-name, any species of this genus.

rainbowed (rān'bōd), *a.* [< *rainbow* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed by or like a rainbow.—2. Encircled with a rainbow or halo. *Davies.*

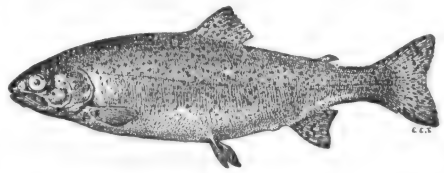
See him stand
Before the altar, like a *rainboved* saint.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, i. 3.

★**rainbow-fish** (rān'bō-fish), *n.* One of several different fishes of bright or varied coloration. (*a*) The blue darter, *Etheostoma cæruleum.* [U. S.] (*b*) A scaroid fish, *Scarus quadrispinosus.* [Bermuda.]

rainbow-hued, rainbow-tinted (rān'bō-hūd, -tin″ted), *a.* Having hues or tints like those of a rainbow.

rainbow-quartz (rān'bō-kwârts), *n.* An iridescent variety of quartz.

★**rainbow-trout** (rān'bō-trout), *n.* The California mountain trout, *Salmo irideus.* It is closely related to the brook-trout of Europe, but not to that of the eastern United States. It has been quite widely distributed by pisciculturists. In the breeding season the side has a red stripe, giving rise to the popular name.



Rainbow-trout (*Salmo irideus*).

rainbow-worm (rān'bō-wȅrm), *n.* A species of tetter, the *herpes iris* of Bateman.

rainbow-wrasse (rān'bō-ras), *n.* A labroid fish, *Julis julis*, the only British species of that genus: so called from its bright and varied colors.

rain-box (rān'boks), *n.* A device in a theater for producing an imitation of the sound of falling rain.

rain-chamber (rān'chām″bėr), *n.* An attachment to a furnace, hearth, or smelting-works in which the fumes of any metal, as lead, are partly or entirely condensed by the aid of water.

rain-chart (rān'chärt), *n.* A chart or map giving information in regard to the fall and distribution of rain in any part or all parts of the world. Also called *rain-map.*

rain-cloud (rān'kloud), *n.* Any cloud from which rain falls: in meteorology called *nimbus.* Two general classes may be distinguished—(*a*) cumulo-nimbus, where rain falls from cumulus clouds, generally in squalls or showers, and (*b*) strato-nimbus, where rain falls from stratus clouds. The name is sometimes especially given, in a more restricted sense, to the ragged, detached masses of cumulus (called by Poey *fracto-cumulus*), or to the low, torn fragments of cloud called *scud*, which are characteristic associates of rain-storms. See cut under *cloud.*

rain-crow (rān'krō), *n.* A tree-cuckoo of the genus *Coccygus*, either *C. americanus* or *C. erythrophthalmus*: so named from its cries, often heard in lowering weather, and supposed to predict rain. [Local, U. S.]

raindeer†, *n.* See *reindeer.*

rain-doctor (rān'dok″tọr), *n.* Same as *rain-maker.*

rain-door (rān'dōr), *n.* In Japanese houses, one of the external sliding doors or panels in a veranda which are closed in stormy weather and at night.

raindrop (rān'drop), *n.* [< ME. *raindrope* (also *reines drope*), < AS. *regndropa* (= D. dim. *regendroppel, regendruppel* = OHG. *regentropho*, MHG. G. *regentropfen* = Sw. *regndroppe* = Dan. *regndraabe*, raindrop), < *regn*, rain, + *dropa*, drop: see *rain*[1] and *drop*, *n.*] A drop of rain.—**Raindrop glaze,** in *ceram.*, a glaze with very slight drop-like bosses, used for porcelain.

raine†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *reign.*

raines[1]†, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *reins.*

raines[2]†, *n.* [Also *raynes, reins*; < *Rennes* (see def.).] A kind of linen or lawn, manufactured at Rennes in France.

She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine *raines.*
Bale, Select Works, p. 542. (*Davies.*)

rainfall (rān'fâl), *n.* 1. A falling of rain; a shower.—2. The precipitation of water from clouds; the water, or the amount of water, coming down as rain. The rainfall is measured by means of the pluviometer or rain-gage. The average rainfall of a district includes the snow, if any, reduced to its equivalent in water.—**Rainfall chart,** an isohyetal chart. See *isohyetal.*

rain-fowl (rān'foul), *n.* [< ME. *reyn fowle*; < *rain*[1] + *fowl*[1].] 1. Same as *rain-bird* (*a*). [Eng.]—2. The Australian *Scythrops novæhollandiæ.*

★**rain-gage** (rān'gāj), *n.* An instrument for collecting and measuring the amount of rainfall at a given place. Many forms have been used; their size has been a few square inches or square feet in area, and their material has been sheet-metal, porcelain, wood, or glass. The form adopted by the United States Signal Service consists of three parts—(*a*) a funnel-shaped receiver, having a turned brass rim 8 inches in diameter; (*b*) a collecting tube, made of seamless brass tubing of 2.53 inches inside diameter, making its area one tenth that of the receiving surface; and (*c*) a galvanized iron overflow-cylinder, which in time of snow is used alone as a snow-gage. A cedar measuring-stick is used to measure the depth of water collected in the gage. By reason of the ratio between the area of the collecting tube and that of the receiving surface, the depth of rain is one tenth that measured on the stick. See cut under *pluviometer.*

rain-goose (rān'gös), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Urinator* or *Colymbus septentrionalis*, supposed to foretell rain by its cry. [Local, British.]

rain-hound† (rān'hound), *n.* A variety of the hound. See the quotation.

Mastiffs are often mentioned in the proceedings at the Forest Courts [in England], in company with other breeds which it is not easy now to identify, such as the *rain-hound*, which keeps watch by itself in rainy weather.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

raininess (rā'ni-nes), *n.* [< *rainy* + *-ness.*] The state of being rainy.

rainless (rān'les), *a.* [< *rain*[1] + *-less.*] Without rain: as, a *rainless* region; a *rainless* zone.

★**rain-maker** (rān'mā″kėr), *n.* 1. A person believed to have the power of producing a fall of rain by incantation or supernatural means.

The African chief, with his *rain-makers* and magicians.
The Century, XL. 303.

2. One who attempts to produce rain by mechanical means.

rain-map (rān'map), *n.* Same as *rain-chart.*

rainment† (rān'mẹnt), *n.* An aphetic form of *arraignment.*

rain-paddock (rān'pad″ọk), *n.* The batrachian *Breviceps gibbosus*, of South Africa, which lives in holes in the ground and comes out in wet weather.

rain-pie (rān'pī), *n.* Same as *rain-bird* (*a*). [Eng.]

rainpour (rān'pōr), *n.* A downpour of rain; a heavy rainfall. [Colloq.]

The red light of flitting lanterns blotched the steady *rainpour.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 572.

rain-print (rān'print), *n.* In *geol.*, the print of raindrops in some aqueous rocks, formed when they were in a soft state, such as may be seen on a muddy or sandy sea-beach after a heavy shower. It is possible for the geologist to tell by inspection of the prints from what direction the wind was blowing at the time of their formation.

rain-proof (rān'prōf), *n.* Proof against rain; not admitting the entrance of rain or penetration by it; rain-tight; water-proof in a shower.

Their old temples, . . . which for long have not been *rain-proof*, crumble down. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 7.

★**rain-quail** (rān'kwāl), *n.* The quail *Coturnix coromandelicus*, of Africa and India, whose migrations are related in some way to rainy seasons.

rain-storm (rān'stôrm), *n.* A storm of rain; a rain.

The fells sweep skyward with a fine breadth, freshened by strong breezes; clouds and sunshine, ragged *rainstorms*, thunder and lightning, chase across them forever.
The Atlantic, LXV. 824.

rain-tight (rān'tīt), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

rain-tree (rān'trē), *n.* The genisaro or guango, *Pithecolobium Saman.* It is said to be so called because occasionally in South America, through the agency of cicadas which suck its juices, it sheds moisture to such an extent as to wet the ground. Another explanation is that its foliage shuts up at night, so that the rain and dew are not retained by it. See *genisaro.*

rain-wash (rān'wosh), *n.* See *wash.*

rain-water (rān'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *reyne water, reinwater*, < AS. **regnwæter, rēnwæter* (= OHG. *reganwazar*), < *regn, rēn*, rain, + *wæter*, water: see *rain*[1] and *water.*] Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain, and has not sunk into the earth.

No one has a right to build his house so as to cause the *rain water* to fall over his neighbour's land, . . . unless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription.
Bouvier, Law Dict., II. 419.

rainy (rā′ni), *a.* [< late ME. *rayne*, < AS. **regnig*, *rēnig*, rainy, < *regn*, *rēn*, rain: see *rain*[1].] Abounding with or giving out rain; dropping with or as if with rain; showery: as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season; a *rainy* sky.

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day.
Prov. xxvii. 15.

Both mine eyes were *rainy* like to his.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 117.

A rainy day, figuratively, a time of greater need or of clouded fortunes; a possible time of want or misfortune in the future: as, to lay by something for *a rainy day*.

The man whose honest industry just gives him a competence exerts himself that he may have something against *a rainy day*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 285.

raioid (rā′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *raia*, ray, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the ray or skate.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Raiidæ* or suborder *Raiæ*.

Raioidea (rā-oi′dē-ȩ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *raioid*.] A superfamily of rays represented by the family *Raiidæ*.

raip (rāp), *n.* A dialectal form of *rope*.

rair (rār), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *roar*.

rais (rā′is), *n.* Same as *reis*[1].

raisable (rā′zą-bl), *a.* [< *rais(e)*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being raised or produced; that may be lifted up. [Rare.]

They take their sip of coffee at our expense, and celebrate us in song; a chorus is *raisable* at the shortest possible notice, and a chorus is not easily cut off in the middle. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, xviii.

★**raise**[1] (rāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raised*, ppr. *raising*. [Early mod. E. also *rayse;* < ME. *raisen*, *raysen*, *reisen*, *reysen*, < Icel. *reisa* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise* = Goth. *raisjan* = AS. *rǣran*, E. *rear*[1]), raise, cause to rise, causal of *rīsa*, rise, = AS. *rīsan*, E. *rise:* see *rise*[1]. Cf. *rear*[1], the native (AS.) form of *raise*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift or bring up bodily in space; move to a higher place; carry or cause to be carried upward or aloft; hoist. as, to *raise* one's hand or head; to *raise* ore from a mine; to *raise* a flag to the masthead.

When the morning sun shall *raise* his car
Above the border of this horizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.

The oxen *raise* the water by a bucket and rope, without a wheel, and so by driving them from the well the bucket is drawn up. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 61.

The high octagon summer house you see yonder is *raised* on the mast of a ship, given me by an East-India captain. *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

2. To make upright or erect; cause to stand by lifting; elevate on a base or support; stand or set up: as, to *raise* a mast or pole; to *raise* the frame of a building; to *raise* a fallen man.

He wept tendirly, and *reised* the kynge be the hande.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 354.

The elders of his house arose and went to him, to *raise* him up from the earth. 2 Sam. xii. 17.

3. To elevate in position or upward reach; increase the height of; build up, fill, or embank; make higher: as, to *raise* a building by adding a garret or loft; to *raise* the bed of a road; the flood *raised* the river above its banks. —**4.** To make higher or more elevated in state, condition, estimation, amount, or degree; cause to rise in grade, rank, or value; heighten, exalt, advance, enhance, increase, or intensify: as, to *raise* a man to higher office; to *raise* one's reputation; to *raise* the temperature; to *raise* prices; to *raise* the tariff.

Merrick said only this: The Earl of Essex *raised* me, and he hath overturned me. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 392.

Those who have carnal Minds may have some *raised* and spiritual Thoughts, but they are too cold and speculative. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. viii.

I was both weary and hungry, and I think my appetite was *raised* by seeing so much food.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 93.

The duty [on salt] was *raised* by North, in the war of American Independence, to 5*s.* the bushel.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 4.

Steam-greens after printing are frequently brightened, or *raised* as it is technically called, by passing through a weak bath of bichrome.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 607.

5. To estimate as of importance; cry up; hence, to applaud; extol.

Like Cato, give his little Senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars every sentence *raise*,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, l. 211.

6. To form as a piled-up mass, or by upward accretion; erect above a base or foundation; build or heap up: as, to *raise* a cathedral, a monument, or a mound; an island in the sea *raised* by volcanic action.

I will *raise* forts against thee. Isa. xxix. 3.

All these great structures were doubtless *raised* under the bishops of Damascus, when Christianity was the established religion here.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

7. To lift off or away; remove by or as if by lifting; take off, as something put on or imposed: as, to *raise* a blockade.

Once already have you prisoned me,
To my great charge, almost my overthrow,
And somewhat *raisde* the debt by that advantage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28).

The Sorbonne *raised* the prohibition it had so long laid upon the works of the Grecian philosopher [Aristotle].
Mind, XII. 257.

8. To cause to rise in sound; lift up the voice in; especially, to utter in high or loud tones.

When I *raised* the psalm, how did my voice quaver for fear! *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

In sounds now lowly, and now strong,
To *raise* the desultory song.
Scott, Marmion, Int., iii.

They both, as with one accord, *raised* a dismal cry.
Dickens, Haunted Man.

9. To cause to rise in air or water; cause to move in an upward direction: as, to *raise* a kite; to *raise* a wreck.

The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 50.

10. To cause to rise from an inert or lifeless condition; specifically, to cause to rise from death or the grave; reanimate: as, to *raise* the dead.

Also in ye myddes of that chapell is a rounde marble stone, where the very hooly crosse was prouyd by *reysinge* of a deed woman, whanne they were in doubte whiche it was of the thre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

We have testified of God that he *raised* up Christ: whom he *raised* not up, if so be that the dead rise not.
1 Cor. xv. 15.

Thou must restore him flesh again and life,
And *raise* his dry bones to revenge this scandal.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

11. To cause to rise above the visible horizon, or to the level of observation; bring into view; sight, as by approach: chiefly a nautical use: as, to *raise* the land by sailing toward it.

When first seeing a whale from the mast-head or other place, it is termed *raising* a whale.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

In October, 1832, the ship Hector of New Bedford *raised* a whale and lowered for it. *The Century*, XL. 562.

12. To cause to rise by expansion or swelling; expand the mass of; puff up; inflate: as, to *raise* bread with yeast.

I learned to make wax work, japan, paint upon glass, to *raise* paste, make sweetmeats, sauces, and everything that was genteel and fashionable.
Quoted in *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 23.

The action of the saltpetre on the hides or skins, it is claimed, is to plump or *raise* them, as it is called.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 240.

13. To cause to rise into being or manifestation; cause to be or to appear; call forth; evoke: as, to *raise* a riot; to *raise* a ghost.

I will *raise* up thy seed after thee, which shall be of thy sons. 1 Chron. xvii. 11.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind.
Ps. cvii. 25.

I'll learn to conjure and *raise* devils.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

Come, come, leave conjuring:
The spirit you would *raise* is here already.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

14. To promote with care the growth and development of; bring up; rear; grow; breed: as, to *raise* a family of children (a colloquial use); to *raise* crops, plants, or cattle.

A bloody tyrant and a homicide;
One *raised* in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 247.

Most can *raise* the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.
Tennyson, The Flower.

"Where is Tina?" . . .
"Asphyxia 's took her to *raise*."
"To what?" said the boy, timidly.
"Why, to fetch her up—teach her to work," said the little old woman. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 112.

15. To cause a rising of, as into movement or activity; incite to agitation or commotion; rouse; stir up: as, the wind *raised* the sea; to *raise* the populace in insurrection; to *raise* a covey of partridges.

We are betray'd. Fly to the town, cry "Treason!"
And *raise* our faithful friends!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Raise up the city; we shall be murder'd all!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

He sow'd a slander in the common ear, . . .
Raised my own town against me in the night.
Tennyson, Geraint.

16. To cause to arise or come forth as a mass or multitude; draw or bring together; gather; collect; muster: as, to *raise* a company or an army; to *raise* an expedition.

The Lord Mayor Walworth had gone into the City, and *raised* a Thousand armed Men. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

He had by his . . . needless *raising* of two Armies, intended for a civil Warr, begger'd both himself and the Public. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Send off to the Baron of Meigallot; he can *raise* threescore horse and better. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiv.

17. To take up by aggregation or collection; procure an amount or a supply of; bring together for use or possession: as, to *raise* funds for an enterprise; to *raise* money on a note; to *raise* revenue.

At lenght they came to *raise* a competente & comfortable living, but with hard and continuall labor.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 17.

He was commissioned to *raise* money for the Hussite crusade. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 334.

These young men find that they have to *raise* money by mortgaging their land, and are often obliged to part with the land because they cannot meet the interest on the mortgages. *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

18. To give rise to, or cause or occasion for; bring into force or operation; originate; start: as, to *raise* a laugh; to *raise* an expectation or a hope; to *raise* an outcry.

The plot I had, to *raise* in him doubts of her,
Thou hast effected.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

This will certainly give me Occasion to *raise* Difficulties.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

There, where she once had dwelt 'mid hate and praise,
No smile, no shudder now her name could *raise*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 161.

19. To hold up to view or observation; bring forward for consideration or discussion; exhibit; set forth: as, to *raise* a question or a point of order.

Moses' third excuse, *raised* out of a natural defect.
Donne, Sermons, v.

They excepted against him for these 2. doctrins *raised* from 2 Sam. xii. 7. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

What a beautiful Description has our Author *raised* upon that Hint in one of the Prophets!
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

20. To rouse; excite; inflame. [Scotch.]

The herds that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *rais'd* as ony deer.
Ross, Helenore, p. 45. (*Jamieson.*)

Nahum was *raised*, and could give no satisfaction in his answers. *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 138. (*Jamieson.*)

He should been tight that daur' to *raise* thee
Ance in a day.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

21. To incite in thought; cause to come or proceed; bring, lead, or drive, as to a conclusion, a point of view, or an extremity.

I cannot but be *raised* to this persuasion, that this third period of time will far surpass that of the Grecian and Roman learning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 358.

22. In the arts, to shape in relief, as metal which is hammered, punched, or spun from a thin plate in raised forms. See *spin*, *repoussé*. —**Raised bands, battery, beach.** See *band*[1], etc.—**Raised canvas-work.** See *canvas-work*, 2.—**Raised couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Raised crewel-work**, ornamental needlework done with crewel-wool in raised loops.—**Raised embroidery.** (*a*) Embroidery in which the pattern is raised in relief from the ground, usually by applying the main parts of the pattern to the ground in locks of cotton or wool or pieces of stuff, and covering these with the embroidery-silk. (*b*) Embroidery by means of which a nap or pile like that of velvet is produced, the pattern being worked in looped stitches and thus raised in relief from the background.—**Raised loop-stitch**, a stitch in crochet-work by which a soft surface of projecting loops of worsted is produced.—**Raised mosaic.** (*a*) Mosaic in which the inlaid figures are left in relief above the background, instead of being polished down to a uniform surface, as in some examples of Florentine mosaic. (*b*) Mosaic of small tesseræ, in which the principal surface is modeled in relief, as in stucco or plaster, the tesseræ being afterward applied to this surface and following its curves: a variety of the art practised under the Roman empire, but not common since.—**Raised panel.** See *panel*.—**Raised patchwork**, patchwork in which some or all of the pieces are stuffed with wadding, so that they present a rounded surface.—**Raised plan** of a house. Same as *elevation*, 6.—**Raised point**, in *lace-making*, a point or stitch by means of which a part of the pattern is raised in relief. Compare *rose-point*, and *Venice point*, under *point*[1].—**Raised roof.** See *roof*.—**Raised stitch**, in worsted-work or Berlin work, a stitch by means of which a surface like velvet is produced, the wool being first raised in loops, which are then cut or shaved and combed until the pile is soft and uniform.—**Raised velvet.** See *velvet*.—**Raised work**, in *lace-making*, work done in the point or stitch used in some kinds of bobbin-lace, by means of which the edge or some other part of the pattern is raised in relief, as in Honiton lace.—**To have one's dander raised.** See *dander*[2].—**To raise a bead**, to cause

a bead or mass of bubbles to rise, as on a glass of liquor, by agitation in pouring or drawing. See *bead*, *n.*, 6.—**To raise a blockade.** See *blockade*.—**To raise a bobbery, Cain, the devil, hell, the mischief, a racket, a row, a rumpus,** etc., to make mischief or trouble; create confusion, disturbance, conflict, or riot. [Slang.]

Sir, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'll make such a Noise in your House I'll *raise the Devil* in it.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v.

The head-editor has been in here *raising the mischief* and tearing his hair.
Mark Twain, Sketches, i. (Mr. Bloke's Item).

I expect Susy's boys 'll be *raising Cain* round the house; they would if it wasn't for me.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 242.

To raise a check or **a note,** to make a check or a note larger by dishonestly altering the amount for which it was drawn.—**To raise a dust.** See *dust*[1].—**To raise a house,** to raise and join together the parts of the frame of a house built of wood. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.]—**To raise a purchase** (*naut.*), to dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.—**To raise a siege,** to relinquish the attempt to capture a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—**To raise bread, cake,** etc., to render bread, etc., light, porous, and spongy by the development of carbonic-acid gas in the substance of the dough, as by the use of yeast or leaven.—**To raise money on** (something), to procure money by pledging or pawning (something).—**To raise one's bristles** or **one's dander,** to excite one to anger or resentment; make one angry. [Vulgar, U. S.]

They began to *raise my dander* by belittling the Yankees.
Haliburton, Sam Slick, The Clockmaker, 1st ser., xxii.

To raise the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To raise the dust.** Same as *to raise the wind* (*b*). [Slang.]—**To raise the land.** See *land*[1].—**To raise the market upon,** to charge more than the current or regular price. [Colloq.]

Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in *raising the market upon* Mr. Mertoun.
Scott, Pirate, ii.

To raise the wind. (*a*) To make a disturbance. [Colloq.] (*b*) To obtain ready money by some shift or other. [Colloq.]—**To raise up**†, to collect.

To *reysen up* a rente
That longeth to my lordes duetee.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 90.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Raise, Lift, Erect, Elevate, Exalt, Heighten, Heave, Hoist.* *Raise* is the most general and the most freely figurative of these words, and in its various uses represents all the rest, and also many others, as shown in the definitions. *Lift* is peculiar in implying the exercise of physical or mechanical force, moving the object generally a comparatively short distance upward, but breaking completely its physical contact with the place where it was. To *lift* a ladder is to take it wholly off the ground, if only an inch; to *raise* a ladder, we may *lift* one end and carry it up till it is supported in some way. To *lift* one's head or arm is a more definite and energetic act than to *raise* it. We *lift* a child over a place; we *raise* one that has fallen. To *erect* is to set up perpendicularly: as, to *erect* a flagstaff. To *elevate* is to raise relatively, generally by an amount not large; the word is often no more than a dignified synonym for *raise*. To *exalt* is to raise to dignity; the word is thus used in a physical sense in Isa. xl. 4, "Every valley shall be *exalted*," and elsewhere in the Bible; but the figurative or moral sense has now become the principal one, so that the other seems antique. To *heighten* is to increase in height, either physically or morally: he whom we esteem already is *heightened* in our esteem by an especially honorable act. To *heave* is to raise slowly and with effort, and sometimes to throw in like fashion. To *hoist* is to raise a thing of some weight with some degree of slowness or effort, generally with mechanical help, to a place: as, to *hoist* a rock, or a flag.—**14.** *Rear, Bring up, Raise.* To *rear* offspring through their tenderer years till they can take care of themselves; to *bring up* a child in the way he should go; to *raise* oats and other products of the soil; to *raise* horses and cattle. Where were you *brought up?* not, where were you *raised?* The use of *raise* in application to persons is a vulgarism. *Rear* applies only to physical care; *bring up* applies more to training or education in mind and manners.

II. *intrans.* To bring up phlegm, bile, or blood from the throat, lungs, or stomach. [Colloq.]

raise[1] (rāz), *n.* [< *raise*[1], *v.*] **1.** Something raised, elevated, or built up; an ascent; a rise; a pile; a cairn. [Prov. Eng.]

There are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of *raises*.
Hutchinson, Hist. Cumberland. (*Halliwell.*)

That exquisite drive through Ambleside, and . . . up Dunmail *Raise* by the little Wythburn church.
Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.

2. A raising or lifting; removal by lifting or taking away, as of obstructions. [Colloq.]

No further difficulty is anticipated in making permanent the *raise* of the freight blockade in this city [St. Louis].
Philadelphia Times, April 6, 1886.

3. A raising or enlarging in amount; an increase or advance: as, a *raise* of wages; a *raise* of the stakes in gaming. [Colloq.]—**4.** An acquisition; a getting or procuring by special effort, as of money or chattels: as, to make a *raise* of a hundred dollars. [Colloq.]

raise[2] (rāz). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *rise*.

raiser (rā′zėr), *n.* [< *raise*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A person who raises or is occupied in raising anything, as buildings, plants, animals, etc.

A *raiser* of huge melons and of pine.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

The head of the Victor Verdier type [of roses] originated with the greatest of all the *raisers*, Lacharme, of Lyons.
The Century, XXVI. 351.

2. That which raises; a device of any kind used for raising, lifting, or elevating anything: as, a water-*raiser*. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, same as *riser*. (*b*) In a vehicle, a support or stay of wood or metal under the front seat, or some material placed under the trimmings to give them greater thickness. (*c*) In *whale-fishing*, a contrivance for raising or buoying up a dead whale.

raisin (rā′zn), *n.* [< ME. *raisin, reisin, reysyn, reysone, reysynge*, a cluster of grapes, also a dried grape, raisin, = D. *razijn, rozijn* = MLG. *rosīn* = MHG. *rasin, rosine*, G. *rosine* = Dan. *rosin* = Sw. *russin* (ML. *rosina*), raisin; < OF. *raisin, reisin*, a cluster of grapes, a grape, a dried grape (*raisins de cabas*, dried grapes, raisins), F. *raisin*, dial. *rasin, roisin, rosin*, grapes (*un grain de raisin*, a grape; *raisins de caisse*, raisins), = Pr. *razim, rozim, razain* = Cat. *rahim* = Sp. *racimo* = Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo* (dim. *racimolo*), a cluster of grapes, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*, a doublet of *raisin*.] **1**†. A cluster of grapes; also, a grape.

Nether in the vyneyerd thou schalt gadere *reysyns* and greynes fallynge doun, but thou schalt leeve to be gaderid of pore men and pilgryms.
Wyclif, Lev. xix. 10. (*Trench.*)

2. A dried grape of the common Old World species, *Vitis vinifera*. Only certain saccharine varieties of the grape, however, thriving in special localities, are available for raisins. A large part of the ordinary large raisins is produced on a narrow tract in Mediterranean Spain. These are sometimes classed as *Malaga raisins*, but this name belongs more properly to the "dessert-raisins" grown about Malaga: they are also called *muscatels* from the variety of grape, *blooms* from retaining a glaucous surface, and, in part at least, *raisins of the sun* or *sun-raisins* because dried on the vine, the leaves being removed, and sometimes the cluster-stem half-severed. When packed between sheets of paper, these are known as *layer raisins*. Raisins suitable for cookery, or "pudding-raisins," sometimes called *lexias*, are produced especially at Valencia. These are cured, after cutting from the vine, in the sun, or in bad weather in heated chambers, the quality in the latter case being inferior. The clusters are often dipped in potash lye to soften the skin, favor drying, and impart a gloss. Excluding the "Corinthian raisin" (see below), the next most important source of raisins is the vicinity of Smyrna, including Chesme, near Chios. Here are produced nearly all the sultanas, small seedless raisins with a golden-yellow delicate skin and sweet aromatic flavor. Raisins are also a product of Persia, of Greece, Italy, and southern France, of the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and California. No variety of native American grape has yet been developed suitable for the preparation of raisins. See *raisin-wine*.

Then Abigail made haste, and took . . . an hundred clusters of *raisins*. 1 Sam. xxv. 18.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . . . four pounds of prunes, and as many of *raisins* o' the sun.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 51.

Black Smyrna raisin, a small black variety of raisin with large seeds.—**Corinthian raisin,** the currant, or Zante currant, the dried fruit of the variety *Corinthiaca* of the grape. The cluster is about three inches long, and the berry is not larger than a pea. It is produced in very large quantities in the Morea and the neighboring islands, and is consumed in baking and cookery.—**Eleme raisin,** a Smyrna raisin of good size and quality, hand-picked from the stem, used chiefly for ships' stores or sent to distant markets.

raising (rā′zing), *n.* [< ME. *reysynge;* verbal n. of *raise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of lifting, elevating, etc. (in any sense of the verb). Specifically—(*a*) An occasion on which the frame of a new building, the pieces of which have been previously prepared, but require many hands to put into place, is raised with the help of neighbors. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.] (*b*) In *metal-work*, the embossing or ornamentation of sheet-metal by hammering, spinning, or stamping. (*c*) A method of treating hides with acids to cause them to swell and to open the pores in order to hasten the process of tanning. (*d*) In *dyeing*, the process or method of intensifying colors.

2. Same as *raising-piece*.

Franke-posts, *raisins*, beames . . . and such principals.
W. Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 12.

3. That with which bread is raised; yeast or yeast-cake; leaven. *Gayton*, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote (cited by Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.). [Old or prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**4.** In *printing*, the overlays in a press for woodcut-printing.

raising-bee (rā′zing-bē), *n.* A gathering of neighbors to help in putting together and raising the framework of a new building. Such gatherings are nearly obsolete. Compare *husking-bee, quilting-bee*. [U. S.]

Raising-bees . . . were frequent, where houses sprung up at the wagging of the fiddle-sticks, as the walls of Thebes sprang up of yore to the sound of the lyre of Amphion. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

raising-board (rā′zing-bōrd), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a corrugated board used to rub the surface of tanned leather to raise the grain; a crippler. *E. H. Knight.*

raising-gig (rā′zing-gig), *n.* In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine for raising a nap on cloth; a gig-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

raising-hammer (rā′zing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a long head and a rounded face, used by silversmiths and coppersmiths to form a sheet of metal into a cup or bowl shape.

raising-knife (rā′zing-nīf), *n.* A coopers' knife used to set up staves in form for a cask.

raising-piece (rā′zing-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams; a templet.

raising-plate (rā′zing-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, a horizontal timber resting on a wall, or upon vertical timbers of a frame, and supporting the heels of rafters or other framework; a wall-plate.

raisin-tree (rā′zn-trē), *n.* The common currant-shrub, *Ribes rubrum*, the fruit of which is often confounded with the Corinthian raisin, or currant. [Prov. Eng.]—**Japanese raisin-tree,** a small rhamnaceous tree, *Hovenia dulcis*. The peduncle of its fruit is edible.

raisin-wine (rā′zn-wīn), *n.* Wine manufactured from dried grapes. Malaga wine is mostly of this kind, and the Tokay of Hungary is made from partly dried fruit. Raisin-wine was known to the ancients.

raison d'être (rā-zôṅ′ dā′tr). [F.: *raison*, reason; *d'* for *de*, of, for; *être*, being, < *être*, be.] Reason or excuse for being; rational cause or ground for existence.

raisonné (rā-zo-nā′), *a.* [< F. *raisonné*, pp. of *raisonner*, reason, prove or support by reasoning, arguments, etc.: see *reason*[1], *v.*] Reasoned out; systematic; logical: occurring in English use chiefly in the phrase *catalogue raisonné* (which see, under *catalogue*).

raivel (rāvl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ravel*[1], 3.

raj (rāj), *n.* [Hind. *rāj*, rule, < Skt. √ *rāj*, rule. Cf. *raja*[2].] Rule; dominion. [India.]

But Delhi had fallen when these gentlemen threw their strength into the tide of revolt, and they were too late for a decisive superiority over the British *rāj*.
Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, xvi.

Raja[1], *n.* Same as *Raia*.

raja[2], **rajah** (rä′jä), *n.* [Hind. *rāja*, < Skt. *rāja*, the form in comp. of *rājan*, a king, as in *mahā-rāja*, great king; akin to L. *rex*, king (see *rex*); < √ *rāj*, rule: see *regent*.] In India, a prince of Hindu race ruling a territory, either independently or as a feudatory; a king; a chief: used also as a title of distinction for Hindus in some cases, without reference to sovereignty, as *nabob* is for Mohammedans. The power of nearly all the rajas is now subordinate to that of British officials resident at their courts. Those who retain some degree of actual sovereignty are commonly distinguished by the title *maharaja* (great raja).

Rajania (rā-jā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an adapted form of *Jan-Raja* (Plumier, 1703), so called after John *Ray* (Latinized *Raius*), 1628–1705, a celebrated English naturalist, founder of a natural system of classification.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Dioscoreaceæ*, the yam family. It is characterized by diœcious bell-shaped or flattened six-lobed flowers, with six stamens and a three-celled ovary, ripening into a flattened broad-winged and one-celled samara. The 6 species are all natives of the West Indies. They are twining vines resembling the yam, and bear alternate leaves, either halberd- or heart-shaped or linear, and small flowers in racemes. Several species are occasionally cultivated under glass. *R. cordata*, common in woods of the larger West Indies, is there called *wild yam* and *waw-waw*.

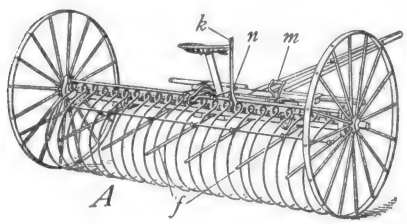
rajaship, rajahship (rä′jā-ship), *n.* [< *raja*[2] + *-ship*.] The dignity or principality of a raja.

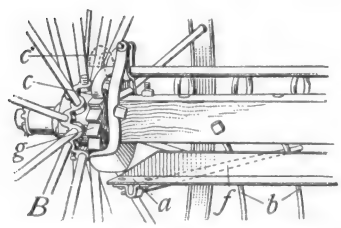
Rajidæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Raiidæ*.

Rajput, Rajpoot (raj′pöt), *n.* [< Hind. *rājpūt*, a prince, son of a raja, < Skt. *rājaputra*, a king's son, a prince, < *rājan*, a king, + *putra*, son.] A member of a Hindu race, divided into numerous clans, who regard themselves as descendants of the ancient Kshatriya or warrior caste. They are the ruling (though not the most numerous) race of the great region named from them Rajputana, consisting of several different states. Their hereditary profession is that of arms, and no race in India has furnished so large a number of princely families. The Rajputs are not strict adherents of Brahmanism.

rake[1] (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake*, < AS. *raca, racu, ræce* = MD. *rake, raecke*, D. *rake*, dim. *rakel* = MLG. *rake*, LG. *rake*, a rake, = Sw. *raka*, an oven-rake, = Dan. *rage*, a poker; in another form, MD. *reke*, D. *reek* = LG. *reek* = OHG. *recho, rehho*, MHG. *reche*, G. *rechen*, a rake, = Icel. *reka*, a shovel; from the verb represented by MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan, rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, = Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up (cf. *rake*[1], *v.*, which depends on the noun).] **1.** An implement of wood or iron, or partly of both, with teeth or tines for drawing

or scraping things together, evening a surface of loose materials, etc. In its simplest form, for use by hand, it consists of a bar in which the teeth are set, and which is fixed firmly at right angles to a handle. Rakes are made in many ways for a great variety of purposes, and the





A, horse-rake. *B*, details of dumping-apparatus.

a, backpiece, holding clearing-sticks; *b*, steel teeth; *c*, pawl, engaged with ratchet; *c'*, pawl, disengaged (dotted lines); *f*, clearing-sticks; *g*, ratchet; *k*, hand-lever for raising teeth from ground; *m*, foot-lever for holding down the teeth; *n*, trip-lever for dumping.

teeth are inserted either perpendicularly or at a greater or less inclination, according to requirement. Their most prominent uses are in agriculture and gardening, for drawing together hay or grain in the field, leveling beds, etc. For farm-work on a large scale horse-rakes of many forms are used; the above figures represent the so-called *sulky-rake*.

2. An instrument of similar form and use with a blade instead of teeth, either entire, as a gamblers' or a maltsters' rake, or notched so as to form teeth, as a furriers' rake. See the quotations.

The *rake* [for malt] . . . is an iron blade, about 30 inches long and perhaps 2 inches broad, fixed at each end by holders to a massive wood head, to which is attached a strong wood shaft, with a cross-head handle.
Ure, Dict., III. 188.

The skin is first carded with a *rake*, which is the blade of an old shear or piece of a scythe with large teeth notched into its edge. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

Clam-rake, an instrument used for collecting the sea-clam, *Mactra solidissima*.—**Under-rake**, a kind of oyster-rake, used mostly through holes in the ice, with handle 15 to 20 feet long, head 1 to 2 feet wide, and iron teeth 6 to 10 inches long. [Rhode Island.]

★**rake**[1] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< ME. *raken*, scrape, < AS. **racian* = MD. *raken* = MLG. *raken* = Icel. Sw. *raka* = Dan. *rage*, rake; from the noun: see *rake*[1], *n.* Cf. MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan*, *rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, G. *rechen*, rake, Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up: see *rake*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gather, clear, smooth, or stir with or as if with a rake; treat with a rake, or something that serves the same purpose: as, to *rake* up hay; to *rake* a bed in a garden; to *rake* the fire with a poker or raker.

They *rake* these coales round in the forme of a cockpit, and in the midst they cast the offenders to broyle to death.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 144.

Rake well the cinders, sweep the floor,
And sift the dust behind the door.
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

2. To collect as if by the use of a rake; gather assiduously or laboriously; draw or scrape together, up, or in.

All was *rak'd* up for me, your thankful brother,
That will dance merrily upon your grave.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Who had hence *raked* some objections against the Christians, for these things which had not authoritie of Scripture. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

Times when chimney-corners had benches in them, where old people sat poking into the ashes of the past, and *raking* out traditions like live coals.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xviii.

3. To make minute search in, as if with a rake; look over or through carefully; ransack: as, to *rake* all history for examples.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot.
Swift, On Dreams.

4. To pass along with or as if with a scraping motion; impinge lightly upon in moving; hence, to pass over swiftly; scour.

Thy thunders roaring *rake* the skies,
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. lxxvii.

Every mast, as it passed,
Seemed to *rake* the passing clouds.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

5. *Milit.*, to fire upon, as a ship, so that the shot will pass lengthwise along the deck; fire in the direction of the length of, as a file of soldiers or a parapet; enfilade.

They made divers shot through her (being but inch board), and so *raked* her fore and aft as they must needs kill or hurt some of the Indians.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 226.

Raking a ship is the act of cannonading a ship on the stern or head, so as that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks; which is one of the most dangerous incidents that can happen in a naval action.
Falconer, Marine Dict. (ed. 1778).

6†. To cover with earth raked together; bury. See *to rake up*, below.

Whanne thi soule is went out, & thi bodi in erthe *rakid*, Than thi bodi that was rank & Vndeuout, Of alle men is bihatid. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

To rake hell, to search, as it were, among the damned, implying that the person or thing referred to in the context is so bad or so extreme that an equal could scarcely be found even in hell.

This man I brought to the general, assuring his excellency that if I had *raked hell* I could not find his match for his skill in mimicking the covenanters.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

To rake up. (*a*) To cover with material raked or scraped together; bury by overlaying with loose matter: as, to *rake up* a fire (to cover it with ashes, as in a fireplace).

Here, in the sands,
Thee [a corpse] I'll *rake up*, the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 231.

The Bellowes whence they blowe the fire
Of raging Lust (before) whose wanton flashes
A tender brest *rak't-vp* in shamefac't ashes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(*b*) To draw from oblivion or obscurity, as something forgotten or abandoned; bring to renewed attention; resuscitate; revive: used in a more or less opprobrious sense: as, to *rake up* a forgotten quarrel.

Nobody thinks any more of the late King than if he had been dead fifty years, unless it be to abuse him and to *rake up* all his vices and misdeeds.
Greville, Memoirs, July 16, 1830.

To *rake up* old claims based on a forgotten state of things, after treaty or long use had buried them, is profligate.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 438.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a rake; work with a rake, especially in drawing together hay or grain.—2. To make search with or as if with a rake; seek diligently for something; pry; peer here and there.

Those who take pleasure to be all thir life time *rakeing* in the Foundations of Old Abbies and Cathedrals.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

But what pleasure is it to *rake* into the sores or to reprove the Vices of a degenerate age?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

rake[2]† (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake* (also *raike*), < AS. *racu*, a path (*eá-racu*, a river-path), from the root of *rack*[1]: see *rack*[5]. Cf. *rake*[2], *v.*] A course, way, road, or path.

Rydes one a rawndoune, and his *rayke* holdes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2986.

Out of the *rake* of riztwysnes renne suld he nevire.
King Alisaunder, p. 115.

rake[2] (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *raik*; < ME. *raken*, < AS. *racian*, run, take a course, = Sw. *raka*, run hastily; mixed with ME. *raiken*, *rayken*, *reyken*, < Icel. *reika*, wander: see *rake*[2], *n.*] 1. To take a course; move; go; proceed. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then Paris aprochyt, the Percians hym with:
Radli on the right syde *rakit* he furth,
And bounet into batell with a brym will.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6904.

Now pass we to the bold beggar
That *raked* o'er the hill.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

2. In *hunting*: (*a*) Of a hawk, to range wildly; fly wide of the game.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.
"She is too noble," he said, "to check at pies,
Nor will she *rake*; there is no baseness in her."
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*b*) Of a dog, to follow a wrong method in hunting. See the quotation.

All young dogs are apt to *rake*: that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 466.

To rake about, to gad or wander about. [Scotch.]

rake[3] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< OSw. *raka*, project, reach (*raka fram*, reach over, project), = Dan. *rage*, project, protrude, jut out; allied to AS. *reccan*, stretch: see *rack*[1], *retch*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To incline from the perpendicular or the horizontal, as the mast, stem, or stern of a ship, the rafters of a roof, the end of a tool, etc. See the noun.

The stern, when viewed in the sheer plan, *rakes* aft, the bounding line being straight, and making an obtuse angle with the line forming the boundary of the buttock.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 107.

II. *trans.* To give a rake to; cause to incline or slope. [Rare.]

Every face in it [the theater] commanding the stage, and the whole so admirably *raked* and turned to that centre that a hand can scarcely move in the great assemblage without the movement being seen from thence.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, Journey iii.

rake[3] (rāk), *n.* [< *rake*[3], *v.*] 1. Inclination or slope away from a perpendicular or a horizontal line. The rake of a ship's mast is its inclination backward, or rarely (in some peculiar rigs) forward; that of its stem or its stern (the fore rake and the rake aft of the ship) is the slope inward from the upper works to the keel; also called *hang*. (See cut under *patamar*.) The rake of a roof is its pitch or slope from the ridge to the eaves. The rake of a saw-tooth is the angle of inclination which a straight line drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth and its point forms with a radius also drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth; of a cutting-tool, the slope backward and downward from the edge on either side or both sides. Rake in a grinding-mill is a sloping or want of balance of the runner, producing undue pressure at one edge.

2. In *coal-mining*, a series of thin layers of ironstone lying so near each other that they can all be worked together. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

rake[4] (rāk), *n.* [Abbr. of *rakehell*, ult. of *rakel*.] An idle, dissolute person; one who goes about in search of vicious pleasure; a libertine; an idle person of fashion.

We have now and then *rakes* in the habit of Roman senators, and grave politicians in the dress of *rakes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

I am in a fair Way to be easy, were it not for a Club of Female *Rakes* who, under pretence of taking their innocent rambles, forsooth, and diverting the Spleen, seldom fail to plague me twice or thrice a day to Cheapen Tea, or buy a Skreen. . . . These *Rakes* are your idle Ladies of Fashion, who, having nothing to do, employ themselves in tumbling over my Ware. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 336.

rake[4] (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< *rake*[4], *n.*] To play the part of a rake; lead a dissolute, debauched life; practise lewdness.

'Tis his own fault, that will *rake* and drink when he is but just crawled out of his grave.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xx.

Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor *rak'd*, nor star'd at public places.
Shenstone, Epil. to Dodsley's Cleone.

rake-dredge (rāk'drej), *n.* A combined rake and dredge used for collecting specimens in natural history. It is a heavy A-shaped iron frame, to the arms of which bars of iron armed with long, thin, sharp teeth, arranged like those of a rake, are bolted back to back. A rectangular frame of round iron, supporting a deep and fine dredge-net, is placed behind the rake, to receive and retain the animals raked from the mud or sand.

rakee, *n.* See *raki*.

rake-head (rāk'hed), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a rake, or, more usually, four or five hooks or curved teeth inserted in a short rod.

rakehell (rāk'hel), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of *rakel*, simulating *rake*[1], *v.*, + obj. *hell*, as if one so bad as to be found only by raking hell, or one so reckless as to rake hell (in double allusion to the "*harrowing* of hell": see *harrow*[2] and *harrow*[1]): see *rakel*, and cf. *to rake hell*, under *rake*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Dissolute; base; profligate.

And farre away, amid their *rakehell* banda,
They spide a Lady left all succourlesse.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 44.

II. *n.* An abandoned fellow; a wicked wretch; especially, a dissolute fellow; a rake.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of *rake-hells*, that under the pretence of great misery, diseases, and other innumerable calamities, which they feign through great hypocrisy, do win and gain great alms in all places where they wily wander, to the utter deluding of the good givers.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. ii.

A sort of lewd *rake-hells*, that care neither for God nor the devil. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with no other accomplishment but excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

rakehellonian† (rāk-he-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *rakehell* + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] A wild, dissolute fellow; a rakehell. [Rare.]

I have been a man of the town, or rather a man of wit, and have been confess'd a beau, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 313. (*Davies.*)

rakehelly (rāk'hel-i), *a.* [< *rakehell* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *rakely*.] Like or characteristic of a rakehell.

I scorne and spue out the *rakehellye* route of our ragged rymers. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

Dissipated, not to say *rakehelly*, countenances. *J. Payn*, Mystery of Mirbridge, p. 32.

rakelt, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rakyl*, Sc. *rackel;* < ME. *rakel, rakle, racle, rakyl, rakil*, hasty, rash, wild, < Icel. *reikull, reikall*, wandering, unsettled (< Icel. *reika*, wander, roam: see *rake*[2]); cf. Sw. dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond, < *rakkla*, wander, rove, freq. of *raka*, run hastily: see *rake*[2]. Cf. Icel. *rækall*, Sw. *räkel*, Dan. *rækel*, a hound, lout, used as a term of abuse.] **I.** *a.* Rash; hasty.

O *rakel* hand, to doon so foule amys. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 174.

II. *n.* A dissolute man. See *rakehell*.

rakelt, *v. i.* [ME. *raklen;* < *rakel, a.*] To act rashly or hastily.

Ne I nyl not *rakle* as for to greven here. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1642.

rakelnesset, *n.* [< ME. *rakelnesse*, haste, rashness; < *rakel* + *-ness*.] Hastiness; rashness.

O every man, be war of *rakelness*,
Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong witnesse. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 179.

rakelyt, *a.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *rakehelly*.] Rakish; rakehelly.

Our *rakely* young Fellows live as much by their Wits as ever. *C. Shadwell*, Humours of the Army (1713).

★**raker** (rā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *rakere, rakyer;* < *rake*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rakes. Specifically—(*a*) A person who uses a rake; formerly, a scavenger or street-cleaner.

Their business was declared to be that they should hire persons called *rakers*, with carts, to clean the streets and carry away the dirt and filth thereof, under a penalty of 40*s*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 232.

(*b*) A machine for raking hay, straw, etc., by horse or other power. (*c*) An instrument for raking out the ashes from a fire or grate; in locomotives, a self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate. (*d*) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

Down! she 's welcome to us:
Every man to his charge! man her i' the bow well,
And place your *rakers* right. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

(*e*) A piece of iron having pointed ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls, in order to replace it with new mortar.

2. A rake-like row of internal branchial arch appendages of some fishes. See *gill-raker*.

rakery (rā'kėr-i), *n.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ery*.] The conduct or practices of a rake; dissoluteness. [Rare.]

He . . . instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 300.

rakeshamet (rāk'shām), *n.* [< *rake*[1], *v.*, + obj. *shame*, *n.*, as if 'one who gathers shame to himself'; formed in moral amendment of *rakehell*.] A vile, dissolute wretch.

Tormentors, rooks, and *rakeshames*, sold to lucre. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

rakestalet (rāk'stāl), *n.* [Also dial. *rakestele;* < *rake*[1] + *stale*[1], *steal*[2].] A rake-handle.

That tale is not worth a *rakestele*. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 93.

rake-vein (rāk'vān), *n.* In *lead-mining*, in England, a vertical or highly inclined fissure-vein, as distinguished from the flat-vein, or flat, and the pipe-vein (a mass of ore filling an irregularly elongated cavern-like opening). [Derbyshire, Eng.]

raki, rakee (rak'ē), *n.* [< Turk. *rāqī*, spirits, brandy. Cf. *arrack, rack*[11].] A colorless aromatic spirituous liquor, prepared from grain-spirit, as in Greece, or from distilled grape-juice, as in the Levant.

The hill-men on such occasions consume a coarse sort of *rakee* made from corn. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 181.

Raw grain spirit, which is used in the country for making *raki*. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 640.

raking[1] (rā'king), *n.* [< ME. *rakynge;* verbal n. of *rake*[1], *v.*] 1. The art of using a rake; a gathering or clearance with or as if with a rake; also, that which is raked or raked up.

But such a *raking* was never seen
As the *raking* o' the Rullien Green.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

2. The act of raking into or exploring something; hence, a rigid scrutiny or examination; a depreciatory overhauling; censorious criticism.

The average common school received a *raking* which would even gratify the sharp-set critical appetite. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 136.

raking[1] (rā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rake*[1], *v.*] Such as to rake: as, a *raking* fire.

raking[2] (rā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rake*[3], *v.*] Inclining; having a rake or inclination.—**Raking bond, molding**, etc. See the nouns.

raking-piece (rā'king-pēs), *n.* 1. In a bridge-centering, a piece laid upon the sill supported by the footing or impost of a pier. Upon the raking-pieces rest the striking-plates, which support the ribs of the centering, and are driven in to allow the centering to drop clear when the arch is completed.

2. In a theater, a low and pointed bit of scenery used to mask an incline.

rakish[1] (rā'kish), *a.* [< *rake*[3] + *-ish*[1].] *Naut.*, having an unusual amount of rake or inclination of the masts, as a vessel. The piratical craft of former times were distinguished for their rakish build.

But when they found, as they soon did, that the beautiful, *rakish*-looking schooner was averse to piracy, and careless of plunder, . . . they declared first neutrality, then adhesion. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

rakish[2] (rā'kish), *a.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Resembling or given to the practices of a rake; given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.

The arduous task of converting a *rakish* lover. *Macaulay*.

2. Jauntỳ.

rakishly (rā'kish-li), *adv.* [< *rakish*[2] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a rakish or dissolute manner.—2. Jauntily.

rakishness[1] (rā'kish-nes), *n.* [< *rakish*[1] + *-ness*.] The aspect of a rakish vessel.

rakishness[2] (rā'kish-nes), *n.* [< *rakish*[2] + *-ness*.] 1. The character of being rakish or dissolute; dissoluteness.

If the lawyer had been presuming on Mrs. Transome's ignorance as a woman, or on the stupid *rakishness* of the original heir, the new heir would prove to him that he had calculated rashly. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ii.

2. Jauntiness.

rakket, *n.* A Middle English form of *rack*[1].

raklet, *v. i.* A variant of *rakel*.

rakshas, rakshasa (rak'shas, rak'sha-sä), *n.* [Skt.] In *Hind. myth.*, one of a class of evil spirits or genii. They are cruel monsters, frequenting cemeteries, devouring human beings, and assuming any shape at pleasure. They are generally hideous, but some, especially the females, allure by their beauty.

Rakusian (ra-kū'si-an), *n.* [Ar.] A member of a Christian sect mentioned by Mohammedan writers as having formerly existed in Arabia. Little is known of it, but its tenets appear to be a further corruption of those of the Mendæans or Sabians. *Blunt*.

★**râle** (räl), *n.* [< F. *râle*, OF. *raale, rasle*, rattling in the throat, < F. *râler*, OF. *raller*, rattle, < LG. *ratelen, rateln*, rattle: see *rattle*. Cf. *rail*[4].] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs, additional to and not merely a modification of the normal respiratory murmur.—**Cavernous râle.** See *cavernous*.—**Crepitant râle**, a very fine crackling râle heard during inspiration in the first stage of pneumonia. Also called *vesicular râle*.—**Dry râle**, a non-bubbling respiratory râle, caused by constriction of a bronchial tube or larger air-passage. The high-pitched whistling dry râle is called a *sibilant râle*, and the low-pitched snoring dry râle is called a *sonorous râle*.—**Moist râles**, bubbling râles, fine or coarse, produced by liquid or semiliquid in the bronchial tubes, bronchi, trachea, or larynx.—**Pleural râle**, an abnormal sound produced within the pleura, as a friction sound, or metallic tinkling, or a succussion sound.—**Subcrepitant râle**, a very fine bronchial bubbling râle.—**Vesicular râle.** Same as *crepitant rale*.

Ralfsia (ralf'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley), named in honor of John *Ralfs*, an English botanist.] A small genus of olive-brown seaweeds of the class *Phæophyceæ*, type of the family *Ralfsiaceæ*. They are rather small homely plants, growing on stones, rocks, or the shells of mollusks and crustaceans. Five species are found on the New England coast.

Ralfsiaceæ (ralf-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ralfsia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of olive-brown seaweeds, typified by the genus *Ralfsia*. The fronds are horizontally expanded, sometimes crustaceous; and fructification is in raised spots, composed of a few club-shaped paraphyses and spheroidal sporangia.

rall. An abbreviation of *rallentando*.

rallentando (räl-len-tän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rallentare* = F. *ralentir*, slacken, relent, abate, retard: see *relent*.] In *music*, becoming slower; with decreasing rapidity. Also *rallentato*. Abbreviated *rall.* Compare *ritardando* and *ritenuto*.

ralliancet (ral'i-ans), *n.* [< *rally*[1] + *-ance*.] The act of rallying. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rallidæ (ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-idæ*.] A family of paludicole grallatorial precocial birds, typified by the genus *Rallus*, and divided into *Rallinæ, Gallinulinæ*, and *Fulicinæ*, or rails, gallinules, and coots, to which some add *Ocydrominæ* and *Himantornithinæ;* the rails and their allies. There are upward of 150 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, in swamps and marshes. See cuts under *coot, gallinule, Porzana*, and *Rallus*.

rallier[1] (ral'i-ėr), *n.* [< *rally*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rallies or reassembles; one who reunites, as disordered or scattered forces.

rallier[2] (ral'i-ėr), *n.* [< *rally*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who rallies or banters. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

ralliform (ral'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *ralliformis*, < *Rallus*, a rail, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the structure of or an affinity with the rails; ralline in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Ralliformes*.

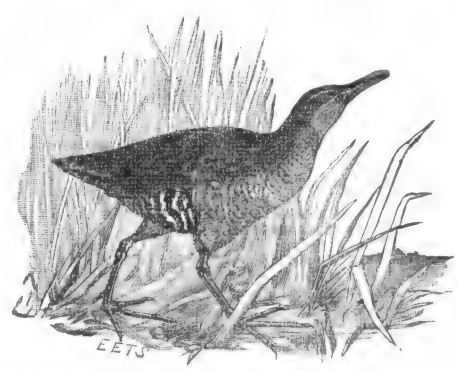
Ralliformes (ral-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ralliformis:* see *ralliform*.] A superfamily of paludicole precocial grallatorial birds, represented by the family *Rallidæ* in a broad sense, containing the rails and their allies, as distinguished from the *Gruiformes*, or related birds of the crane type.

Rallinæ (ra-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Rallidæ*, including the genus *Rallus* and related genera; the rails. The species are strictly paludicole; the body is greatly compressed; the form tapers in front, and is thick-set behind, with a short tipped-up tail; the wings are short and rounded; the tail has twelve feathers; the thighs are very muscular, and the flank-feathers are notably colored; the tibiæ are naked below; the tarsi are scutellate in front; and the toes are long, cleft to the base, and not lobed or obviously margined. Besides *Rallus*, the leading genera are *Porzana* and *Crex*. There are about 60 species, found in most countries.

ralline (ral'in), *a.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining or related to the genus *Rallus* or family *Rallidæ;* resembling a rail; ralliform in a narrow sense.

rallum (ral'um), *n.*; pl. *ralla* (-ä). [L., < *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] An implement used as a scraper by husbandmen among the Romans, consisting of a straight handle and a triangular blade.—**Rallum-shaped**, growing wider toward the end and terminating squarely, as the blade of a stylus.

Rallus (ral'us), *n.* [NL., < F. *râle*, OF. *rasle*, a rail: see *rail*[4].] The leading genus of *Rallinæ*, containing the true rails, water-rails, or marsh-



Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

hens, having the bill longer than the head, slender, compressed, and decurved, with long nasal groove and linear subbasal nostrils, and the coloration plain below, but with conspicuously ★banded flanks. See *rail*[4].

rally[1] (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying*. [Early mod. E. *rallie*, < OF. *rallier, ralier*, F. *rallier*, rally, < *re-*, again, + *alier, allier*, bind, ally: see *ally*[1], and cf. *rely*[1] and *rely*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring together or into order again by urgent effort; urge or bring to reunion for joint action; hence, to draw or call together in general for a common purpose: as, to *rally* a disorganized army; to *rally* voters to the polls.

There 's no help now;
The army 's scatter'd all, through discontent,
Not to be *rallied* up in haste to help this. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 1.

2. To call up or together, unite, draw, gather up, concentrate, etc., energetically.

Prompts them to *rally* all their sophistry. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Grasping his foe in mortal agony, he *rallied* his strength for a final blow. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Philip *rallied* himself, and tried to speak up to the old standard of respectability. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together or into order again with haste or ardor; reunite energetically; hence, to gather or become conjoined for a common end; cohere for aid or support.

And then we *rally'd* on the hills.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 266).

They *rallied* round their flags, and renewed the assault.
The Century, XXIX. 297.

2. To come into renewed energy or action; acquire new or renewed strength or vigor; undergo restoration or recovery, either partial or complete: as, the market *rallied* from its depression; the patient *rallied* about midnight.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together and to form themselves into this new world.
Tillotson.

Catholicism had *rallied*, and had driven back Protestantism even to the German Ocean.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

★**rally**[1] (ral'i), *n.*; pl. *rallies* (-iz). [< *rally*[1], *v.*] **1.** A rapid or ardent reunion for effort of any kind; a renewal of energy in joint action; a quick recovery from disorder or dispersion, as of a body of troops or other persons.—**2.** *Theat.*, specifically, the general scramble or chase of all the players in a pantomime; a mêlée of pantomimists, as at the end of a transformation scene.

The last scene of all, which in modern pantomime follows upon the shadowy chase of the characters called the *rally*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 216.

3. In *lawn-tennis*, the return of the ball over the net from one side to the other for a number of times consecutively.—**4.** A quick recovery from a state of depression or exhaustion; renewal of energy or of vigorous action; return to or toward the prior or normal condition, as in disease, trade, active exertion of any kind, etc.: as, a *rally* in the course of a disease; a *rally* in prices.

The two stand to one another like men; *rally* follows *rally* in quick succession, each fighting as if he thought to finish the whole thing out of hand.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

rally[2] (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying*. [< F. *railler*, rail: see *rail*[5].] **I.** *trans.* To attack with raillery; treat with jocose, satirical, or sarcastic pleasantry; make merry with in regard to something; poke fun at; quiz.

Strephon had long confess'd his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain.
Gay, The Fan, i. 40.

Snake has just been *rallying* me on our mutual attachment. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Banter*, etc. (see *banter*), joke, quiz, tease.

II. *intrans.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Juvenal has railed more wittily than Horace has *rallied*.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

This gentleman *rallies* the best of any man I know; for he forms his ridicule upon a circumstance which you are in your heart not unwilling to grant him: to wit, that you are guilty of an excess in something which is in itself laudable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

rally[2] (ral'i), *n.* [< *rally*[2], *v.*] An exercise of good humor or satirical merriment. [Rare.]

rallyingly (ral'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a rallying, bantering, or quizzical manner. [Rare.]

"What! tired already, Jacob's would-be successor?" asks she *rallyingly*. *R. Broughton*, Doctor Cupid, ix.

rallying-point (ral'i-ing-point), *n.* A place, person, or thing at or about which persons rally, or come together for action.

ralph (ralf), *n.* [Appar. from the personal name *Ralph*.] **1.** An alleged or imagined evil spirit who does mischief in a printing-house. [Printers' slang, Eng.]—**2.** A familiar name of the raven, *Corvus corax*.

ralstonite (rȧl'stŏn-īt), *n.* [After J. Grier *Ralston*, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.] A fluoride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in transparent isometric octahedrons with cryolite in Greenland.

ram[1] (ram), *n.* [< ME. *ram*, *ramme*, *rom*, < AS. *ram*, *ramm*, *rom*; = D. *ram* = MLG. LG. *ram* = OHG. *ram*, *rammo*, MHG. *ram*, G. *ramm*, a ram, male sheep. Hence *ram*[2]. Cf. *ram*[3].] The male of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, and other ovine quadrupeds; a tup. See cuts under *Ovis* and *quadricornous*.—**The Ram**, Aries, one of the signs and ★constellations of the zodiac. See *Aries*.

ram[2] (ram), *n.* [< ME. *ram*, *ramme*, < AS. *ram*, *ramm* = D. *ram*, m., = MHG. G. *ramme*, f., a battering-ram; orig. a particular use of *ram*[1], in allusion to the way a ram uses his head in fighting.] **1.** An instrument for battering, crushing, butting, or driving by impact. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *battering-ram*.

Bring up your *rams*,
And with their armèd heads make the fort totter.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

(*b*) A solid pointed projection or beak jutting from the bow of a war-vessel, used both in ancient and in recent times for crushing in an enemy's vessel by being driven against it. See def. 2, and cut under *embolon*. (*c*) The heavy weight of a pile-driving machine, which falls upon the head of the pile: same as *monkey*, 3. (*d*) The piston in the large cylinder of a hydraulic press. (*e*) A hooped spar used in ship-building for moving timbers by a jolting blow on the end. (*f*) In *metal-working*, a steam-hammer used in forming a bloom.

2. A heavy metallic beak or spur projecting forward under water from the stem of a war-vessel, intended to destroy an enemy's ship by penetrating it in collision; hence, by extension, a steamship of war especially designed to use the ram as its principal offensive weapon and given great manœuvering powers for this purpose. The beak is often so far independent of the vital structure of the ship that, in the event of a serious collision, it may be carried away without essential injury to the ship to which it belongs. See cuts under *beak*.

With the introduction of sail propulsion ramming was nearly given over, but when steam came to the front it reappeared in a form which soon reached its highest development. The *ram*, however, has never accomplished much except under special conditions, and it is now regarded as practically obsolete.
New Inter. Cyclo., XVI. 689.

Hydraulic ram. See *hydraulic*.

ram[2] (ram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rammed*, ppr. *ramming*. [< ME. *rammen*, *ram*, ram; cf. D. *rammen* = MLG. *rammen*, ram, batter, = G. *rammen*, ram, bore or drive in (> Dan. *ramme*, hit, strike, ram, drive); from the noun: see *ram*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with a ram; drive a ram or similar object against; batter: as, the two vessels tried to *ram* each other.—**2.** To force in; drive down or together: as, to *ram* down a cartridge; to *ram* a charge; to *ram* piles into the earth.

Somewhat of trepidation might be observed in his manner as he *rammed* down the balls.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 143.

3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Lady Len. No man shall ever come within my gates.
Men. Fos. Wilt thou *ram* up thy porch-hold?
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

A Ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and *ramm'd* to make the foundation solid.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 76.

4. To stuff as if with a ram; cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! *rammed* me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 90.

They *ramme* in great piles of woode, which they lay very deep. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 206.

Do not bring your Æsop, your politician, unless you can *ram* up his mouth with cloves.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To beat or pound anything, in any of the transitive senses of *ram*.

So was it impossible that the wals of Iericho should fall downe, being neither vndermined nor yet *rammed* at with engines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

Finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

With all the watchfulness and all the skill in the world, it would be futile to attempt to pass through the real ice-pack without a ship built for *ramming*.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

ram[3] (ram), *a.* [< Icel. *ramr*, strong (*ramliga*, strongly), = Sw. *ram*, strong, perfect, mere (*en ram bonde*, 'a perfect boor'), = Dan. *ram*, sharp, acrid, rank, mere (*ram jydsk*, 'pure Jutish').] **1.** Strong; as a prefix, very: used as a prefix in *ramshackle*, *rambustious*, etc.—**2.** Strong-scented; stinking: as, *ram* as a fox. *Latham*.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (ram-ạ-dän'), *n.* [Also *Ramazan*, *Ramadzan*, and *Rhamazan*; = F. *ramazan*, *ramadan* = Sp. *ramadán* = Pg. *ramadan*, *remedão* = Turk. Pers. *ramazān*, < Ar. *ramadān*, the name of the 9th month of the Moslem year, < *ramed* (*ramad*), be heated or hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, and the period of the annual thirty days' fast or Mohammedan Lent, rigidly observed daily from dawn until sunset, when all restrictions are removed. The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings its recurrence about eleven days earlier each year, so that it passes through all the seasons successively in a cycle of about thirty-three years; but it is supposed that when it was named it was regularly one of the hot months, through lunisolar reckoning. The close of the fast is followed by the three days' feast called the *Lesser Bairam*.

ramage[1]† (ram'ăj), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *ramage*, < OF. *ramage*, of or belonging to branches, wild, rude, < LL. **ramaticus*, of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. II. *n.* < OF. *ramage*, branches, branching, song of birds on the branches, etc., < LL. **ramaticum*, neut. of **ramaticus*, of branches: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches: said of birds.

A brancher, a *ramage* hawke. *Cotgrave.*

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and *ramage* hawks.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, v.

Hence—**2.** Wild or savage; untamed.

Longe ye gan after hym abyde,
Cerching, enquering in wodes *ramage*,
A wilde swine chasing at that houred tyde.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 527.

Ellis he is not wise ne sage,
No more than is a gote *ramage*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5384.

Yet if she were so tickle as ye would take no stand, so *ramage* as she would be reclaimed with no leave.
Greene, Gwydonius (1593). (*Halliwell.*)

Also *ramish*, *rammish*.

II. *n.* **1.** The branching of trees or plants; branches collectively.—**2.** The warbling of birds among branches; bird-song.

When immelodious winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds their *ramage* did on thee bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, ii. 10.

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Cotgrave.*—**4.** Courage. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 422.

ramage[2]†, *n.* Same as *rummage*.

ramagious† (ra-mā'jus), *a.* [< ME. *ramagous*, *ramagious*, < *ramage*, wild: see *ramage*[1].] Untamed; wild. *Coles*, 1717.

ramal (rā'mal), *a.* [< NL. **ramalis*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] **1.** In *bot.*, of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameal.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus: as, the *ramal* part of the jaw-bone.

Ramalina (ram-ạ-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1810), < L. *ramale*, twigs, shoots, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A genus of crustaceous lichens of the family *Parmeliaceæ*. The thallus is fruticulose or finally pendulous, mostly compressed or at length subfoliaceous; the apothecia are scutelliform; the spores are ellipsoid or oblong, bilocular, and colorless. *R. scopulorum* furnishes a dye comparable with archil. *R. calicaris* is common on oaks.

ramass† (ra-mas'), *v. t.* [< F. *ramasser*, bring together, gather, < *re-*, again, + *amasser*, heap up: see *amass*.] To bring together; gather up; unite.

And when they have *ramast* many of several kindes and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another.
Comical Hist. of the World in the Moon (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

ramastrum† (ra-mas'trum), *n.*; pl. *ramastra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *ramus*, a branch, + dim. *-aster*.] In *bot.*, one of the secondary petioles, or petiolules, of compound leaves. *Lindley.*

Ramayana (rä-mä'ya-nä), *n.* [Skt. *Rāmāyana*, < *Rama* (see def.) + *ayana*, a going, course, progress, expedition, < *i*, go: see *go*.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Mahabharata. It gives the history of Rama, especially of his expedition through the Deccan to Ceylon, to recover, by the aid of the monkey-god Hanuman, his wife Sita, carried away thither by Ravana.

rambade (ram-bād'), *n.* [< F. *rambade*, "the bend or wale of a gally" (Cotgrave), also *rambate*; cf. Pg. *ar-rombada*, a platform of a galley.] *Naut.*, the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, etc.

rambeh (ram'be), *n.* [Said to be connected with Malay *rambūtan*, < *rambut*, hair: see *rambutan*.] The fruit of a middle-sized tree, *Baccaurea sapida*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in Malacca, Burma, etc. The fruit is globose, half an inch long, yellowish in color, several-celled, with a pleasant subacid pulp.

ramberge† (ram'bėrj), *n.* [Also *remberge*; < OF. *ramberge*; origin obscure.] A long, narrow war-ship, swift and easily managed, formerly used on the Mediterranean.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c., launched from their stations.
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 51. (*Nares.*)

ramble (ram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rambled*, ppr. *rambling*. [An altered form (with dissimilation of *mm* to *mb*) of dial. *rammle*, < ME. **ramelen*, freq. of *ramen*, E. dial. *rame*, roam, ramble: see *roam*.] **1.** To roam or wander about in a leisurely manner; go from point to point carelessly or irregularly; rove: as, to *ramble* about the city or over the country.

Bold Robin Hood he would *ramble* away.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 207).

My first Entrance upon this *Rambling* kind of Life.
Dampier, Voyages, II., Pref.

2. To take a wavering or wandering course; proceed with irregular turns, windings, or transitions; show a lack of definite direction or arrangement: as, a *rambling* path or house;

a *rambling* discourse; the vine *rambles* every way; he *rambled* on in his incoherent speech.

But wisdom does not lie in the *rambling* imaginations of men's minds. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 794.

Our home is a *rambling* old place, on the outskirts of a country town. *The Century*, XL. 278.

3. To reel; stagger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 1. *Ramble, Stroll, Saunter, Rove, Roam, Wander, Range, Stray.* *Ramble*, by derivation, also *stroll* and *saunter*, and *stray* when used in this sense, express a less extended course than the others. To *ramble* or *stroll* is to go about, as fancy leads, for the pleasure of being abroad. To *saunter* is to go along idly, and therefore slowly. One may *saunter* or *stroll*, *stray* or *wander*, along one street as far as it goes. To *ramble*, *rove*, or *roam* is to pursue a course that is not very straight. One may *rove*, *roam*, or *wander* with some briskness or for some object, as in search of a lost child. One may *wander* about or *stray* about because he has lost his way. The wild beast *ranges*, *roves*, or *roams* in search of prey. *Roam* expresses most of definite purpose: as, to *roam* over Europe.

ramble (ram'bl), *n.* [< *ramble*, *v.*] **1.** A roving or wandering movement; a going or turning about irregularly or indefinitely; especially, a leisurely or sauntering walk in varying directions.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

In the middle of a brook, whose silver *ramble*
Down twenty little falls, through reeds and bramble,
Tracing along, it brought me to a cave.
Keats, Endymion, i.

On returning from our *ramble*, we passed the house of the Governor. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 37.

2. A place to ramble in; a mazy walk or tract. **—3.** In *coal-mining*, thin shaly beds of stone, taken down with the coal, above which a good roof may be met with. *Gresley.*

rambler (ram'blėr), *n.* [< *ramble*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

There is a pair of Stocks by every Watch house, to secure night *ramblers* in. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

rambling (ram'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ramble*, *v.*] **1.** The act of wandering about, or from place to place.

Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it by the observations that are made.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

2. A roving excursion or course; an indefinite or whimsical turning back and forth.

Thy money she will waste
In the vain *ramblings* of a vulgar taste.
Crabbe, Works, I. 73.

And oft in *ramblings* on the wold . . .
I saw the village lights below.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

rambooset, rambozet, *n.* A drink made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar, or (in summer) of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water. *Blount.*

ram-bow (ram'bou), *n.* A ship's bow of such construction that it may be efficiently used in ramming.

rambunctious (ram-bungk'shus), *a.* Same as *rambustious*. [Colloq., U. S.]

rambustious (ram-bus'tyus), *a.* [Also *rambunctious*; a slang term of no definite formation, as if < *ram*[3] + *bust*[2] + *-ious*. Cf. E. dial. *rumbustical*, *rumgumptious*, *rumbumptious*, etc., boisterous, slang forms of the same general type.] Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant. [Prov. Eng.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator, . . . let me first get out of those *rambustious* unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 19.

rambutan, rambootan (ram-bö'tan), *n.* [Also *rambostan*; < Malay *rambūtan*, so called in allusion to the villose covering of the fruit, < *rambut*, hair.] The fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, a lofty tree of the Malay archipelago. It is of an oval form, somewhat flattened, 2 inches long, of a reddish color, and covered with soft spines or hairs. The edible part is an aril, and is of a pleasant subacid taste. The tree is related to the lichi and longan, and is cultivated in numerous varieties.

ramby†, *a.* [ME.; cf. *ramp*.] Spirited; prancing; ramping (?).

I salle be at journee with gentille knyghtes,
On a *ramby* stede fulle jolyly graythide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 873.

ram-cat (ram'kat), *n.* A tom-cat.

Egad! old maids will presently be found
Clapping their dead *ram-cats* in holy ground,
And writing verses on each mousing devil.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Peter's Pension.

Ram-cat is older than Peter. Smollett uses the word in his translation of Gil Blas: "They brought me a ragout made of *ram-cat*" (vol. i. ch. vii.).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 351.

ramé (ra-mā'), *a.* [OF. *rame*, branched, < L. **ramatus*, branched, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] In *her.*, same as *attired*.

rameal (rā'mē-al), *a.* [< *rame-ous* + *-al*.] Growing upon or otherwise pertaining to a branch. Also *rameous*.

Ramean (rā'mē-an), *n.* [< *Ramée* or *Ramus* (see *Ramist*) + *-an*.] A Ramist.

ramed (ramd), *a.* [Appar., with E. suffix *-ed*[2], < F. *ramé*, pp. of *ramer*, prop, support (creeping plants), < *rame*, f., OF. *raim*, m., a branch, stake, F. dial. *rain*, *raime* = Pr. *ram*, *ramp* = It. *ramo*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] Noting a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

ramee, *n.* See *ramie*.

ramekin (ram'e-kin), *n.* [Also *rammekin*, *ramequin*; < F. *ramequin*, a sort of pastry made with cheese, < OFlem. *rammeken*, toasted bread.] Toasted cheese and bread, or toast and cheese; Welsh rabbit; also, bread-crumb baked in a pie-pan with a farce of cheese, eggs, and other ingredients. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

ramelt, *n.* See *rammel*.

ramellose (ram'el-ōs), *a.* [< *ramellus* + *-ose*.] In *algology*, bearing or characterized by ramelli. See *ramellus*.

Fasciculi of extreme branches densely *ramellose*.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 207.

ramellus (rā-mel'us), *n.*; pl. *ramelli* (-ī). [NL., dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*, *ramulus*.] In *algology*, a ramulus, or, more specifically, a branch smaller and simpler than a ramulus, occurring at the growing tip.

rament (rā-ment'), *n.* [< L. *ramentum*, usually in pl. *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings, chips, scales, bits, < *radere*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] **1.** A scraping; shaving. **—2.** In *bot.*, same as *ramentum*. [Rare.]

ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shius), *a.* [< *rament* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, covered with ramenta.

ramentum (rā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ramenta* (-tä). [NL.: see *rament*.] **1.** Same as *rament*, 1. **—2.** In *bot.*, a thin, chaffy scale or outgrowth from the epidermis, sometimes appearing in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly well developed on the stalks of many ferns: same as *palea*, 6.

rameous (rā'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *rameus*, of or belonging to boughs or branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. Cf. *ramous*, *ramose*.] Same as *rameal*.

ramequint, *n.* See *ramekin*.

Rameside (ram'e-sid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rameses* + *-ide*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to any of the ancient Egyptian kings named Rameses or Ramses, or to their families or government. The principal kings of the name were Rameses II. of the nineteenth dynasty and Rameses III. of the twentieth.

II. *n.* A member of the line or the family of Rameside kings.

ramfeezle (ram-fē'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ramfeezled*, ppr. *ramfeezling*. [Appar. < *ram*[3] + *feeze*.] To fatigue; exhaust. [Scotch.]

My awkward muse sair pleads and begs
I would na write.
The tapetless *ramfeezl'd* hizzie,
She 's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to John Lapraik.

ram-goat (ram'gōt), *n.* A low, tortuous, leafy shrub, *Fagara spinifex*. The ram-goat is found on arid shores in the West Indies and South America.

ramgunshock (ram-gun'shok), *a.* [Also *ramgunshoch*, *rangunshock*, rugged; origin obscure.] Rough; rugged. [Scotch.]

Our *ramgunshock*, glum gudeman
Is out and owre the water.
Burns, Had I the Wyte.

ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* **1.** An iron lever for raising up great stones. **—2**†. *Naut.*, a halyard-block. **—3**†. A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *John Taylor.*

ram-headed (ram'hed″ed), *a.* Represented with the head of a ram, as a sphinx; furnished with ram's horns, as a sphinx's head; criocephalous (which see).

rami, *n.* Plural of *ramus*.

ramicorn (rā'mi-kôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *ramicornis*, < L. *ramus*, a branch, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *n.* In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible, in any way distinguished from that covering the rest of the bill.

The *ramicorn*, which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad. (1866), p. 276.

II. *a.* In *entom.*, having ramified antennæ, as a hemipterous insect; pertaining to the *Ramicornes*.

ramicorneous (rā-mi-kôr'nē-us), *a.* [< *ramicorn* + *-eous*.] Of or pertaining to the ramicorn.

Ramicornes (rā-mi-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ramicornis*: see *ramicorn*.] In *entom.*, a group of hemipterous insects, having ramified antennæ. See *ramose*.

ramie (ram'ē), *n.* [Malay *rāmī*.] A plant, the so-called China grass, *Bœhmeria nivea*, or its fiber. The plant is a perennial shrub with herbaceous shoots, native in the Malay islands, China, and Japan. It has long been cultivated in parts of the East Indies to supply fiber for fish-nets and cloths, and in China and Japan textiles of great beauty are made from this material. (See *grass-cloth*.) In length, thickness, and woodiness the stems most nearly resemble hemp. The fiber is unsurpassed in strength, is in an exceptional degree unaffected by moisture, in fineness rivals flax, and has a silky luster shared only by jute. The plant can be grown in any moderate climate—in the southern United States and as far north as New Jersey, as demonstrated by experiment. Also called *cambric-grass*, *silk-grass*, and *ramie-hemp*; in India, *rhea*. See cut under *Bœhmeria*.

ramie-fiber (ram'ē-fī″bėr), *n.* See *ramie*.

ramie-plant (ram'ē-plant), *n.* See *ramie*.

ramification (ram″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *ramification* = Sp. *ramificación* = Pg. *ramificação* = It. *ramificazione*, < ML. **ramificatio(n-)*, < *ramificare*, ramify: see *ramify*.] **1.** The act or process of ramifying, or the state of being ramified; a branching out; division into branches, or into divergent lines, courses, or parts, as of trees or plants, blood-vessels, a mountain-chain, a topic or subject, etc. **—2.** The manner or result of ramifying or branching; that which is ramified or divided into branches; a set of branches: as, the *ramification* of a coral; the *ramifications* of an artery or a nerve; the *ramifications* of the capillaries, or of nerves in an insect's wing. See cuts under *Dendrocœla* and *embryo*.

Infinite vascular *ramifications*, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope.
Is. Taylor.

3. In *bot.*, the branching, or the manner of branching, of stems and roots. **—4.** One of the branches or divergent lines or parts into which anything is divided; a division or subdivision springing or derived from a main stem or source: as, the *ramifications* of a conspiracy; to pursue a subject in all its *ramifications*.

When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

5. The production of figures resembling branches. —**Point of ramification**, in the *integral calculus*, a point on the plane of complex quantity where two or more values of the function become equal. Also called *critical point*.

ramified (ram'i-fīd), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, branched; having branches; dividing and redividing: as, *ramified* nervures of the wings. —**Ramified corpuscle**, a lacuna of bone, having long slender processes which ramify and inosculate with those of other lacunæ; an ordinary bone-cell.

ramiflorous (rā-mi-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Flowering on the branches. *Gray.*

ramiform (rā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ramiforme*, < L. *ramus*, a branch, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, resembling a branch.

ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ramified*, ppr. *ramifying*. [< F. *ramifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ramificar* = It. *ramificare*, < ML. **ramificare* (in pp. *ramificatus*), branch, ramify, < L. *ramus*, a branch (see *ramus*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To form branches; shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant, or anything analogous to it; branch out.

When they [asparagus-plants] are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 61.

The "test" has a single round orifice, from which, when the animal is in a state of activity, the sarcodic substance streams forth, speedily giving off *ramifying* extensions.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 397.

2. To diverge in various ways or to different points; stretch out in different lines or courses; radiate.

The establishments of our large carriers *ramify* throughout the whole kingdom. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 441.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches or parts; extend in different lines or directions.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety. *Johnson*, Milton.

It is also infinitely *ramified*, diversified, extending everywhere, and touching everything.
D. Webster, Speech, March 18, 1834.

Ramilie (ram'i-lē), *n.* [< *Ramillies*: see def.] A name given to various articles or modes of dress, in commemoration of Marlborough's victory at Ramillies in Belgium over the French

under Villeroi, in 1706: chiefly used attributively. The Ramilie hat was a form of cocked hat worn in the time of George I. Its peculiarity consisted in the adjustment of the hat-brim—apparently the one in which the three cocks are nearly equal in length and similar in arrangement. The Ramilie wig, worn as late as the time of George III., had a long, gradually diminishing plait, called the Ramilie plait or tail, with a very large bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

A peculiar-shaped hat was known as the "*Ramilie* cock." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 35.

While in this country, the natural hair tied in a pigtail and powdered passed for as good as the *Ramilie* wig and *Ramilie* tail. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 290.

ramiparous (rā-mip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *ramus*, a branch, + *parere*, produce.] Producing branches.

ramish†, *a.* [A corruption of *ramage*[1].] Same as *ramage*[1].

The plaintiff had declared for a *ramish* hawk, which is a hawk living inter ramos (amongst the boughs), and by consequence feræ naturæ. *Nelson*, Laws Conc. Game, p. 151. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Ramism (rā′mizm), *n.* [< *Ramus* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The logical doctrine of Petrus Ramus, or Pierre de la Ramée (born in Picardy, 1515; massacred on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572). The doctrine was that of Aristotle, with the omission of the more difficult and metaphysical parts, and with a few additions drawn from rhetoric and from Platonic sources (such as the doctrine of dichotomy). It was characterized by simplicity and good sense, and was set forth with some literary skill. It attracted considerable attention, owing to the unbounded hostility to Aristotle professed by Ramus, and was taught for many years in the Scottish universities and at Cambridge. John Milton wrote a Ramist logic.

In England, Cambridge alone, always disposed to reject the authority of Aristotle, and generally more open to new ideas than the sister university, was a stronghold of *Ramism*. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 803.

Ramist (rā′mist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *ramiste*, a Ramist, pertaining to Ramus, < *Ramus* (see *Ramism*).] **I.** *n.* A follower of Peter Ramus. See *Ramism*. The main position of Ramus was that "everything that Aristotle taught was false," but there was nothing original in his writings. He introduced into logic the dilemma, which had always been taught as a part of rhetoric, to which he greatly inclined.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Ramus or Ramism; characterized by or characteristic of Ramism.—**Ramist consonants** (French *consonnes ramistes*), the letters *j* and *v*: so called by French writers, because Ramus was the first, in his grammatical writings, to distinguish them as consonants from the vowels *i* and *u*.

ram-line (ram′līn), *n.* [< *ram* (?) (see *rammed*) + *line*[2].] 1. In *ship-building*, a small rope or line sometimes used for setting the beams fair, assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, or for similar purposes.—2. In *spar-making*, a line used to make a straight middle line on a spar.

rammed (ramd), *a.* [Pp. of *ram*[2], *v.*] Excessive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rammekin†, *n.* See *ramekin*.

rammel (ram′el), *n.* [Also *ramell*, *ramel*; < late ME. *ramel*, rubbish, < OF. *ramaille*, *ramille*, usually in pl. *ramailles*, *ramilles*, F. *ramilles*, branches, twigs, < LL. *ramale*, usually in pl. *ramalia*, branches, twigs, sticks, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. Refuse wood, as of twigs or small branches, or decayed woody matter.

Rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones. *Holland.*

2. Rubbish, especially bricklayers' rubbish.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scot., M. b, col. 1, c. (*Nares.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

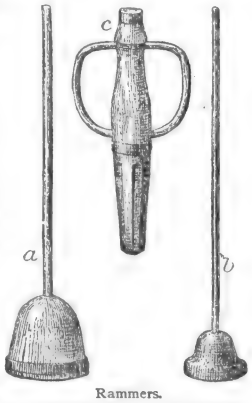
rammel†, (ram′el), *v. i.* [< *rammel*, *n.*] To turn to rubbish; molder.

Franare [It.], . . . to *rammell* or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stone will doe of themselves. *Florio* (1611), p. 195.

rammelsbergite (ram′elz-bėrg-īt), *n.* [After K. F. *Rammelsberg* (born 1813), a German chemist.] An arsenide of nickel, like chloanthite in composition, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

rammel-wood†, (ram′el-wůd), *n.* Natural copsewood.

There growyth many allers and other *ramell-wood*, which servethe muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses. *MS. Cotton. Calig.* B. viii. [(*Halliwell.*)



Rammers.

a, wooden rammer, with iron band or hoop; *b*, *c*, paving-rammers—*b* being used to compact sand, and *c* for cobblestones, etc.

rammer (ram′ėr), *n.* [= G. *rammer*; as *ram*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] An instrument for ramming, or driving by impact. The pavers' rammer, used in settling stones or compacting earth, is a heavy mass of iron-bound wood, of tapering form, with handles at the top and on one or both sides. (See *beetle*[1], 1.) Founders' rammers are made in different ways, for various purposes, as forcing the sand into the pattern, solidifying it in the flask, etc. A gunners' rammer is a staff with a cylindrical head, for driving home the charge in a cannon, usually having for field-artillery a swab (called a *sponge*) at the other end for cleaning out the gun after firing. Ramrods, and some kinds of ram, as that of a ship of war, are also sometimes called *rammers*. See *ram*[2], 2, and *ramrod*; see also cut in preceding column, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

The earth is to bee wel driven and beaten downe close with a *rammer*, that it may be fast about the roots. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 11.

rammish[1] (ram′ish), *a.* [< ME. *rammish*; < *ram*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or characteristic of a ram; rammy; strong-scented; hence, coarse; lewd; lascivious: used like *goatish* in the same sense. Compare *hircine*.

For al the world, they stinken as a goot:
Her savour is so *rammish* and so hoot,
That though a man from hem a myle be,
The savour wol infecte him, trusteth me.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 334.

Whose father being a *rammish* ploughman, himself a perfumed gentleman. *Middleton*, Phœnix, i. 2.

rammish[2]† (ram′ish), *a.* Same as *ramage*[1].

rammishness (ram′ish-nes), *n.* [< *rammish*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being rammish.

rammy (ram′i), *a.* [< *ram*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a ram; rammish.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means that *rammy* mutton which is in Turkie and Asia Minor. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., ii. § 2.

ramollescence (ram-o-les′ens), *n.* [< F. *ramollir*, soften, refl. become soft (< *re-*, again, + *amollir*, soften: see *amollish*), + *-escence*. Cf. L. *remollescere*, become soft again, become soft.] A softening or mollifying; mollification. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

ramollissement (ra-mo-lēs′moṅ), *n.* [< F. *ramollissement*, < *ramollir*, soften, become soft: see *ramollescence*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of some part of the body, as the brain or the liver, in which it becomes softened.

ramoon (ra-mön′), *n.* [< Sp. *ramón*, the top of branches cut as food for sheep in snowy weather (= F. *ramon*, a broom of twigs or branches), < *ramo*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A low tree of the West Indies and Mexico, *Bucephalon racemosum*, belonging to the mulberry tribe, with milky juice and drupe-like fruit. Its leaves and twigs are sometimes fed to cattle.

ramose (rā′mōs), *a.* [< L. *ramosus*, full of branches: see *ramous*.] 1. Same as *ramous*.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Branching; much-branched; ramifying frequently, as corals and other zoöphytes; ramous. (*b*) Resembling a branch or branches; shooting out like a branch: as, the *ramose* spines of some shells.—**Ramose antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are rather long, a few of them emitting from the base or apex—generally on the outer side, rarely on both sides—long cylindrical processes or branches.

ramosely (rā′mōs-li), *adv.* In a ramose or branching manner. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

ramous (rā′mus), *a.* [< F. *rameux* = Pr. *ramos* = Sp. Pg. It. *ramoso*, < L. *ramosus*, full of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] Branched or branchy, or full of branches; having branches, or divisions of the character of branches; ramifying; ramose.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

A *ramous* efflorescence of a fine white spar found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward*, Fossils.

★**ramp** (ramp), *v.* [Also *romp* (now partly differenced in use: see *romp*); < ME. *rampen*, < OF. *ramper*, *raumper*, creep, crawl, also climb, F. *ramper*, creep, crawl, cringe (cf. *rampe*, a flight of stairs (> G. *rampe*), = It. *rampare*, clutch (*rampa*, a claw, a grip, *rampo*, a grappling-iron), a nasalized form of **rappare*, in comp. *ar-rappare*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rapar*, snatch up, carry off, seize upon; of Teut. origin: LG. *rappen*, *rapen*, snatch up hastily; Bavar. dial. *rampfen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, etc.: see *rap*[2], *rape*[2], *raff*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise by climbing or shooting up, as a plant; run or grow up rapidly; spring up in growth.

Some Sorts of Plants . . . are either endued with a Faculty of twining about others that are near, or else furnish'd with Claspers and Tendrils, whereby . . . they catch Hold of them, and so *ramping* upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they mount up to a great Height. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 111.

Trees of every sort
On three sides, slender, spreading, long and short;
Each grew as it contrived, the poplar *ramped*,
The fig-tree reared itself. *Browning*, Sordello.

2. To rise for a leap or in leaping, as a wild beast; rear or spring up; prepare for or make a spring; jump violently. See *rampant*.

Tho, rearing up his former feete on hight,
He *rampt* upon him with his ravenous pawes.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 29.

Surely the Prelates would have Saint Paul's words *rampe* one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Thither I climb'd at dawn
And stood by her garden-gate;
A lion *ramps* at the top,
He is clasp't by a passion-flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 1.

3. To move with violent leaps or starts; jump or dash about; hence, to act passionately or violently; rage; storm; behave with insolence.

Whan she comth hoom, she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, "False coward, wreek thy wyf."
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 16.

The Govr, hearing ye tumulte, sent to quiet it, but he *ramped* more like a furious beast then a man. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 174.

For the East Lynn (which is our river) was *ramping* and roaring frightfully. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

4. To spring about or along gaily; frolic; gambol; flirt; romp. See *romp*.

Good wenches would not so *rampe* abrode ydelly. *Udall*, Roister Doister, ii. 4.

Then the wild boar, being so stout and strong, . . .
Thrashed down the trees as he *ramped* him along.
Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

Peace, you foul *ramping* jade!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

[This verb, although still employed in literature, is not common in colloquial use.]

II. *trans.* 1. To hustle; rob with violence. [Thieves' slang.]—2. To bend upward, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to the woodwork of a gate or the like. *Halliwell.*

Mr. R. Phipps is introducing at Campbell Road, Bow, Messrs. Parkin and Webb's patent *ramped* wheel tire. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 535.

To ramp and reave†, to get (anything) by fair means or foul. *Halliwell.*

★**ramp** (ramp), *n.* [< ME. *rampe*; < *ramp*, *v.* Cf. *romp*, *n.*] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 139.

2. A rising passage or road; specifically (*milit.*), a gradual slope or ascent from the interior level of a fortification to the general level behind the parapet.

The ascent is by easy *ramps*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 400.

We crossed literally a *ramp* of dead bodies loosely covered with earth. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 312.

3. In *masonry* and *carp.*, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half- or quarter-pace.—4. In *arch.*, etc., any slope or inclined plane, particularly an inclined plane affording communication between a higher and a lower level.

In some parts [of the temple at Khorsabad] even the parapet of the *ramp* still remains in situ. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 154.

5†. A coarse, frolicsome woman; a jade; a romp.

Nay, fy on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3.

Although that she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian. *G. Harvey.*

The bouncing *ramp*, that roaring girl my mistress. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

6. The garden rampion, or its root.—7†. A highwayman; a robber. *Halliwell.*—8. In the game of pin-pool, a stroke by which all the pins but the center one are knocked down. A player making a ramp at any stage of the game wins the pool.—**Ramp and twist**, in *carp.*, any line that rises and winds simultaneously.

ramp†, (ramp), *a.* [< *ramp*, *v.*] Ramping; leaping; furiously swift or rushing.

Ride out, ride out, ye *ramp* rider!
Your steed 's baith stout and strang.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 46).

rampacious (ram-pā′shus), *a.* [A var. of *rampageous*, prob. confused with *rapacious*.] Same as *rampageous*. [Colloq.]

A stone statue of some *rampacious* animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxii.

rampadgeon (ram-pā′jon), *n.* [< *rampage-ous* + *-on.*] A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rampage (ram′pāj or ram-pāj′), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-age.*] A leaping or jumping about, as from anger or excitement; violent or furious movement; excited action of any kind: as, to be on the *rampage;* to go on a *rampage.* [Colloq.]

She's been on the *ram-page* this last spell about five minutes. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

A diplomatist like Prince Bismarck, possessed of that faculty of plain speech, and out for the time on the *rampage*, seems to Continental Courts a terror.
Spectator (London), June 28, 1890.

rampage (ram′pāj or ram-pāj′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampaged*, ppr. *rampaging.* [Also (Sc.) *rampauge;* < *rampage, n.*] 1. To act or move in a ramping manner; spring or rush violently; rage or storm about. [Colloq.]

Were I best go to finish the revel at the Griffin? But then Maudie will *rampauge* on my return.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xvi.

Now we will see how these *rampaging* Hurons lived when outlying in ambushments.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

2. To run or prance about; move springily or friskily; romp; riot. [Colloq.]

An' they *rampaged* about [on horseback] wi' their grooms, and was 'untin' arter the men.
Tennyson, Village Wife, vii.

How do you propose to go *rampaging* all over Scotland, and still be at Oban on the fifteenth?
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

rampageous (ram-pā′jus), *a.* [Also *rampagious* (and *rampacious*, q. v.); < *rampage* + *-ous.*] 1. Of a ramping character; behaving rampantly; unruly; raging; boisterous; stormy. [Colloq.]

The farmers and country folk [had] no cause to drive in their herds and flocks as in the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity. *Galt*, Provost, xv. (*Davies.*)

A lion — a mighty, conquering, generous, *rampageous* Leo Belgicus.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Week's Holiday.

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the *rampageousest* Methodis as can be. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, v.

Hence — 2. Glaring or "loud" in style or taste; "stunning." [Colloq.]

There comes along a missionary, . . . with a *rampagious* gingham.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 6, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The ornamentation is for the most part in *rampageous* rocaille style, bright burnished gold on whitewash or white imitation marble. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 200.

rampageousness (ram-pā′jus-nes), *n.* The character of being rampageous. [Colloq.]

One there is, a lover-cousin, who out-Herods every one else in *rampagiousness* and lack of manners.
Athenæum, No. 3249, p. 145.

rampair†, *v. t.* [< F. *remparer*, fortify, inclose with a rampart: see *rampire, rampart.*] To make secure; intrench; shield; cover.

Theyr frame is raysed of excedynge hyghe trees, sette close together and fast *rampaired* in the grounde, so standyng a slope and bending inward that the toppes of the trees ioyne together.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 68).

rampallian†, **rampallion**† (ram-pal′yan, -yon), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-allian, -allion*, a vague termination of contempt, as in *rapscallion, rumgallion.*] Rapscallion; villain; rascal: a vituperative word.

Away, you scullion! you *rampallian*, you fustilarian!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 65.

Out upon them, *rampallions!* I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

I was almost strangled with my own band by twa *rampallians*, wha wanted yestreen . . . to harle me into a change-house. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi.

rampancy (ram′pan-si), *n.* [< *rampan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive activity; exuberance; extravagance.

The pope had over mastered all, the temporall power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spiritual.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

This height and *rampancy* of vice. *South.*

rampant (ram′pant), *a.* [< ME. **rampant*, also *rampand, rampend*, < OF. *rampant*, ppr. of *ramper*, creep, climb: see *ramp.*] 1. Climbing or springing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant: as, *rampant* weeds.

The cactus is here very abundant and *rampant*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 95.

2. Overleaping restraint or usual limits; unbridled; unrestricted.

He is tragicall on the Stage, but *rampant* in the Tyring-house, and sweares oathes there which he neuer con'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

The custom of street-hawking is *rampant* in Spain.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 19.

Happily the love of red rags which is so *rampant* on either side of Parenzo, at Trieste and at Zara, seems not to have spread to Parenzo itself.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 104.

The style of the pulpit in respect of imagery, I conceive, should be grave, severe, intense, not luxuriant, not *rampant.* *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 144.

They were going together to the Doncaster spring meeting, where Bohemianism would be *rampant*.
Miss Braddon, Only a Clod, xxvi.

3. Ramping; rearing.

The tawny lion . . . springs, as broke from bonds,
And *rampant* shakes his brinded mane.
Milton, P. L., vii. 466.

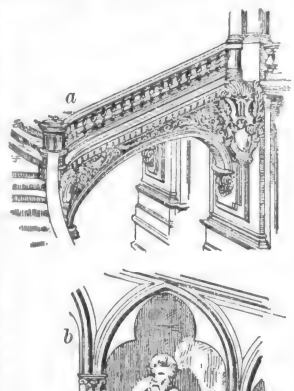
When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or *rampant;* which he neuer useth to doe when he is chased in sight, but is onely passant.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 16.

4. In *her.*, rising with both fore legs elevated, the dexter uppermost, and the head seen sidewise, the dexter hind leg also higher than the sinister, as if the weight of the creature were borne upon the latter: noting a lion or other beast of prey. Also *ramping, effrayé.* See also cut under *affronté.*


Lion Rampant.

Old Nevil's crest,
The *rampant* bear chain'd to the ragged staff.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

Rampant affronté, rampant combatant. See *counter-rampant.*—**Rampant arch,** in *arch.*, an arch whose imposts or abutments are not on the same level.—**Rampant bandage,** a bandage applied in such a manner that the turns of the spiral do not touch each other, but leave uncovered spaces between.—**Rampant displayed,** in *her.*, facing directly out from the shield and seated on the haunches or raised erect on the hind legs, the fore paws extended: noting a lion or other beast of prey.—**Rampant gardant,** in *her.*, having the same attitude as in rampant, but with the head turned so as to look directly out from the shield — that is, affronté. —**Rampant indorsed.** See *counter-rampant.*—**Rampant passant,** said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position. —**Rampant regardant,** in *her.*, rampant, but with the head turned round, so that the creature looks in the direction of its tail.—**Rampant sejant,** in *her.*, seated on the hind quarters, but with the fore paws raised, the dexter above.—**Rampant vault.** See *vault.*


Rampant Arches.
a, grand staircase of the Nouvel Opéra, Paris; *b*, crowning arcade in façade of Sta. Maria del Orto, Venice.

rampantly (ram′pant-li), *adv.* In a rampant manner.

rampart (ram′pärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rampar, ramper, rampare, rampire, rampier;* < OF. *rempart* (with excrescent *t*), *rempar* (F. *rempart*), a rampart of a fort, < *remparer*, defend, fortify, inclose with a rampart (F. *remparer*, refl., fortify oneself), < *re-*, again, + *emparer*, defend, fortify, surround, seize, take possession of (F. *emparer*, seize, take possession of), < *en-* + *parer*, defend: see *pare*[1], *parry.* Cf. It. *riparo* (= Pg. *reparo*), a defense, < *riparare*, defend, = Pg. *reparar*, repair, shelter: see *repair*[1]. Cf. *parapet*, which contains the same ult. verb.] 1. In *fort.*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and having the parapet raised upon it; a protecting enceinte; also, this elevation together with the parapet. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, but the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry. The top of the rampart behind the parapet should have sufficient width for the free passage of troops, guns, etc. See cut under *parapet.*

Thrice . . . did he set up his banner upon the *rampier* of the enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

When bands
Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field,
Or cast a *rampart.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 678.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself.
Brande and Cox, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 205.

Hence — 2. Something that serves as a bulwark or defense; an obstruction against approach or intrusion; a protecting inclosure.

What *rampire* can my human frailty raise
Against the assault of fate?
Fletcher (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

At length they reached an open level, encompassed on all sides by a natural *rampart* of rocks.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Rampart gun. See *gun*[1]. = **Syn.** See *fortification.*

rampart (ram′pärt), *v. t.* [Formerly also *rampire, ramper;* < *rampart, rampire, n.*] To fortify with ramparts; protect by or as if by a rampart; bolster; strengthen.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampired* gates, and they shall ope.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 47.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly *ramparted* with rocks.
Coleridge, Ode to the Departing Year, vii.

'Neath *rampired* Solidor pleasant riding on the Rance!
Browning, Hervé Riel.

rampart-grenade (ram′pärt-grē-nād″), *n.* See *grenade.*

rampart-slope (ram′pärt-slōp), *n.* In *fort.*, the slope which terminates the rampart on the interior, connecting the terre-plein with the parade; the ramp or talus.

rampet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ramp.*

ramper[1] (ram′pėr), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rampart.*—2. A turnpike road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ramper[2] (ram′pėr), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-er*[1].] A ruffian who infests race-courses. [Slang.] *Encyc. Dict.*

ramph-. For words beginning thus, see *rhamph-.*

rampick, rampike (ram′pik, ram′pīk), *n.* [Formerly also *ranpick, ranpike;* appar. < *ran-* (identified by some with *ran-* in *ran-tree, roan-tree,* mountain-ash (cf. *rantle-tree*)) + *pick*[1] or *pike*[1].] A tree having dead boughs standing out of its top; any dead tree: also used attributively (in this use also *rampicked*). [Old and prov. Eng.; U. S. and New Brunswick, in the form *rampike.*]

When their fleeces gin to waxen rough,
He combes and trims them with a *rampicke* bough.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (*Halliwell.*)

The aged *ranpick* trunk where plow-men cast their seed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 205.

The march of the fire was marked next morning by . . . hundreds of blackened trees which would never bud again. The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a common one here; the poles are termed *ram-pikes.*
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iii.

rampicked (ram′pikt), *a.* [< *rampick* + *-ed*[2].] See *rampick.*

According to Wilbraham, a *rampicked* tree is a stag-headed tree, i. e. like an overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top. *Halliwell.*

rampier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rampart.*

rampike, *n.* See *rampick.*

ramping (ram′ping), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *rampant*, 4.

rampion (ram′pi-on), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from It. *ramponzolo, raperonzolo, raperonzo* = Sp. *reponche, ruiponce* = Pg. *raponto, ruiponto* = OF. *raiponce, reponce, raiponse* = LG. *rapunsje* = G. *rapunzel* = Sw. Dan. *rapunzel* (ML. *rapuncium*), a plant, the *Campanula Rapunculus*, also the *Phyteuma spicatum*, < ML. *rapunculus*, dim. of L. *rapa, rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*[3]. For the form, cf. Sp. *rampion*, a species of lobelia.] 1. One of the bellflowers, *Campanula Rapunculus*, a native of central and southern Europe, formerly much cultivated in gardens for its white tuberous roots, which were used as a salad. More fully *garden rampion.*—2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Horned rampion,** a general name of the species of *Phyteuma*, plants related to the bellflowers, and called *horned* because the slender corolla-lobes in some species remain long coherent in a conical beak.—**Large rampion,** said to be a name of the evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis.*

rampire, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic variant of *rampart* (which see).

rampired (ram′pīrd), *a.* [< *rampire* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with ramparts. See quotations under *rampart, v.*

rampish† (ram′pish), *a.* [< *ramp* + *-ish*[1].] Rampant. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

rampler (ramp′lėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ramplor;* appar. equiv. to *ramper*[2], lit. one who ramps, or to *rambler*, one who rambles or roves: see *ramper*[2], *rambler.*] I. *n.* A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]

He's ——, a mischievous clever *ramplor*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 226.

II. *a.* Roving; unsettled. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Rampoor chudder. A soft shawl of fine wool of the kind made at Rampoor in the Northwest Provinces, India. Such shawls are called in England and America simply *chudder*. See *chudder*.

rampostan, *n.* Same as *rambutan*.

ramps[1] (ramps), *n. pl.* Same as *ramsons*. [Prov. Eng.]

ramps[2] (ramps), *n.* Same as *rampion*.

rampse (ramps), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampsed*, ppr. *rampsing*. [Variant of *ramp*.] To climb. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rampsman (ramps′man), *n.*; pl. *rampsmen* (-men). [Appar. < *ramp* + poss. gen. *-s* + *man*. Cf. *cracksman*.] A highway robber who uses violence when necessary. *The Slang Dictionary*, p. 211.

ram-riding (ram′rī″ding), *n.* See the quotation.

One summer evening, when the scandalised townsmen and their wedded wives assembled, and marched down to the cottage with intent to lead the woman in a *Ram-riding*, i. e. in a shameful penitential procession through the streets, the sight of Kit playing in the garden, and his look of innocent delight as he ran in to call his mother out, took the courage out of them.
The Speaker, April 19, 1890, I. 427.

ramrod (ram′rod), *n.* [< *ram*[2] + *rod*.] A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm, especially for small hand-fire-arms. (Compare *rammer*.) Now that most small-arms load at the breech, ramrods are much less used than formerly. The ordinary ramrod for shot-guns, rifles, and the like was an unjointed wooden or iron rod, enlarged at the head or there fitted with a metal cap, and furnished at the other end with a screw or wormer for extracting a charge; when not in use it was carried in thimbles on the under side of the barrel.

ramrod-bayonet (ram′rod-bā″o-net), *n.* A steel rod one end of which is fitted for cleaning the bore of a rifle, while the other is pointed to serve as a bayonet: when intended for use as a weapon, the bayonet end is drawn a certain distance beyond the muzzle, and is held by a catch.

ramroddy (ram′rod-i), *a.* [< *ramrod* + *-y*[1].] Like a ramrod; stiff or unbending as a ramrod; prim; formal; obstinate. [Colloq.]

The inevitable English nice middle-class tourist with his wife, the latter *ramroddy* and uncompromising.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Ramsden's eyepiece. See *eyepiece*.

ramshackle[1] (ram′shak-l), *a.* and *n.* [Also, as adj., *ramshackled*, Sc. *ramshackled;* < Icel. *ramskakkr*, quite wrong, absurd (Cleasby and Vigfusson); otherwise defined as "ramshackle, crazy"; < *ramr*, strong, very, as intensive prefix, very, + *skakkr*, wry, distorted, unequal, > Sc. *shach*, distort: see *shach*. The second element in the E. word is appar. conformed to *shackle;* cf. Icel. *skökull*, Sw. *skakel*, Dan. *skagle*, the pole of a carriage that shakes about: see *shackle*.] **I.** *a.* Loose-jointed; ill-made; out of gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down; unregulated; chaotic.

There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach, and his two, nay three, footmen behind him.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxv.

To get things where you wanted them, until they shook loose again by the *ram-shackle* movements of the machine.
Bramwell, Wool-Carding, p. 135.

In the present complex, artificial, and generally *ramshackle* condition of municipal organization in America.
The American, IX. 229.

II. *n.* A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

Gin yon chield had shaved twa niches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*.
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, I. 199.

ramshackle[2] (ram′shak-l), *v.* A corrupt form of *ransack*, confused with *ramshackle*[1].

ramshackled (ram′shak-ld), *a.* [Sc. *ramshackled*, < *ramshackle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ramshackle*[1].

ramshackly (ram′shak-li), *a.* [< *ramshackle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *ramshackle*[1].

This old lady was immeasurably fond of the old *ramshackly* house she lived in.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 15.

ram's-head (ramz′hed), *n.* 1. A species of lady's-slipper or moccasin-flower, *Cypripedium arietinum*, a rare plant of northern swamps in North America. The solitary flower has the three sepals distinct, is smaller than that of the common lady's-slipper, is colored brownish and reddish, and is drooping and of an odd form suggesting the name.

★2. A seed of the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

ram's-horn (ramz′hôrn), *n.* 1. A semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, sweeping the ditch, and itself commanded by the main work.—2. An ammonite: a general name of fossil cephalopods whose shells are spiral, twisted, or bent.—3. A winding net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ramskin (ram′skin), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *ramekin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Also called *Sefton cake*, as said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, England, the seat of Lord Sefton. *Imp. Dict.*

ramsons (ram′zonz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *ramsens, ramsins*, sometimes corruptly *ramshorns;* irreg., with additional plural suffix *-s*, for **ramson*, **ramsen*, itself a plural in ME., < ME. **ramsen* (< AS. *hramsan*), pl. (for which are found *ramsis, ramzys, ramseys*, with pl. *-s*) of singular **ramse* (> E. dial. **ramse, ramps, ramsh*, also *ramsy, ramsey*), < AS. *hramsa* (pl. *hramsan*), broad-leafed garlic, = Bav. dial. *ramsen, ramsel* = Sw. **rams* (in comp. *rams-lök* (*lök* = E. *leek*), bear-garlic) = Dan. *rams*, also in comp. *rams-lög* (*lög* = E. *leek*), garlic; cf. Lith. *kremusze, kremuszis*, wild garlic, Ir. *creamh*, garlic, Gr. κρόμυον, an onion.] A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

Eate leekes in Lide and *ramsins* in May,
And all the yeare after physicians may play.
Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc., p. 124. (*Halliwell*.)

ram-stag (ram′stag), *n.* A gelded ram. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ram-stam (ram′stam), *a.* and *n.* [A riming compound, < *ram*[3] + *stam*, var. of *stamp*.] **I.** *a.* Forward; thoughtless; headstrong. *Halliwell*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The hairum-scairum, *ram-stam* boys.
Burns, To James Smith.

II. *n.* A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

Watty is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly *ram-stam*, like yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie.
Galt, The Entail, III. 70.

ram-stam (ram′stam), *adv.* [< *ram-stam*, *a.*] Precipitately; headlong. [Scotch.]

The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in on them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

ramstead, ramsted (ram′sted), *n.* Same as *ranstead*.

ramstead-weed (ram′sted-wēd), *n.* Same as *ranstead*.

ramtil (ram′til), *n.* [Bengali *rāmtil*.] A plant, *Guizotia Abyssinica*, with oleiferous seeds.

ramule (ram′ūl), *n.* [< F. *ramule*, < L. *ramulus*, a little branch: see *ramulus*.] In *bot.*, same as *ramulus*.

ramuli, *n.* Plural of *ramulus*.

ramuliferous (ram-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ramulus*, a little branch, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing ramuli or branchlets.

ramulose (ram′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *ramulosus:* see *ramulous*.] Same as *ramulous*.—**Ramulose cell** or **areolet** of the wing, in *entom.*, a cell or areolet emitting a short nervure from the outer or posterior side.

ramulous (ram′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *ramuleux*, < L. *ramulosus*, full of little branches (applied by Pliny to veined leaves), < *ramulus*, a little branch: see *ramulus*.] 1. In *bot.*, having many small branches.—2. In *entom.*, having one or more small branches; ramulose.

ramulus (ram′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *ramuli* (-lī). [L., a little branch, dim. of *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. Cf. *ramule*.] 1. In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, a branchlet or twig; a small ramus or branch, as of an artery.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1861.—**Ramulus carotico-tympanicus**, one of the small branches of the internal carotid artery given off in the carotid canal to the ★mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity.

ramus (rā′mus), *n.*; pl. *rami* (-mī). [= F. *rame*, f., OF. *raim*, m., = Sp. Pg. It. *ramo*, m., < L. *rāmus*, a branch, bough, twig, club, orig. **radmus* = Gr. ῥάδαμος, a young branch; cf. Gr. ῥάδιξ, a branch, = L. *radix*, a root: see *radix*.] In *biol.*, a branch or branching part, as of a plant, vein, artery, or forked bone. The rami of the ischium and pubis are their narrowed projecting parts. In anatomy the term *ramus*, when used without some qualifying phrase, is practically restricted to each half of the mandible, or lower jaw, whether this consists of one piece, as in mammals, or of several, as in other vertebrates. See diagram under *bill*, and cuts under *Felidæ* and *pleurodont*.—**Mandibular, pubic,** etc., **ramus.** See the adjectives.

ramuscule (rā-mus′kūl), *n.* [= F. *ramuscule*, < LL. *ramusculus*, dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. A branchlet; a small spray.—2. In *anat.*, a ramulus, branchlet, or twig, as of the arteries of the pia mater, which penetrate the substance of the brain.

ran[1] (ran). Preterit of *run*.

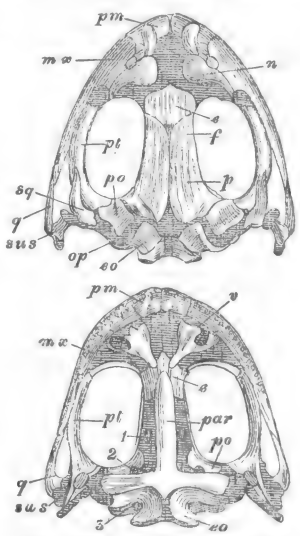
ran[2]† (ran), *n.* [< ME. **ran*, < AS. *rān*, robbery, open rapine, < Icel. *rān* = Dan. *ran*, robbery, depredation.] Open robbery and rapine; force; violence.

ran[3], **rann** (ran), *n.* [< ME. *ran, ron*, < W. *rhan*, a part, division, share, portion, section, = Ir. Gael. *rann*, part, division, verse, poem.] A song.

ran[4] (ran), *n.* [Perhaps a confused form of *rand*[1], strip of leather.] 1. The hank of a string. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *ropemaking*, twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted by a knot as to be easily separated from the others.—3. *Naut.*, yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch. *Encyc. Dict.*

ran[5] (ran), *n.* Same as *runn*.

Rana[1] (rā′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rāna*, frog, prob. orig. **racna*, a croaker; cf. *raccare*, cry as a tiger.] 1. An extensive Linnean genus of aquatic salient anurous batrachians, typical of the family *Ranidæ;* the frogs proper. It was formerly more than conterminous with the present family *Ranidæ*. See *frog*[1], and also cuts under *bullfrog, girdle-bone, Anura*[2], and *temporomastoid*.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797.



Brain of *Rana esculenta*, from above, ×4.

Lol, olfactory lobe, or rhinencephalon, with *I*, olfactory nerves; *Hc*, cerebral hemisphere, or prosencephalon; *Fho*, thalamencephalon; *Pn*, pineal body; *Lop*, optic lobe; *C*, cerebellum; *Srh*, fourth ventricle; *Mo*, medulla oblongata.

Rana.—Skull of the Frog; upper figure from above, lower from below.

e, girdle-bone, or os-en-ceinture; *eo*, ex-occipital; *f*, frontal part of frontoparietal bone; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *op*, epi-thotic; *p*, parietal part of frontoparietal; *par*, parasphenoid; *pm*, premaxilla; *po*, proötic; *pt*, pterygoid; *q*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *sus*, suspensorium of lower jaw; *v*, vomer; 1, optic foramen; 2, foramen ovale; 3, condyloid foramen.

Rana[2] (rä′nä), *n.* [Hind. *rānā*, a prince, < Skt. *rājanya*, princely, royal, < *rājan*, a king, prince: see *raja*[2]. Cf. *rani*.] Prince: the title of some sovereign princes or ruling chiefs in Rajputana and other parts of India.

Rānā Bhim Sink [of Dholpur], the tenth in descent from *Rānā* Singan Deo, seized upon the fortress of Gwalior.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 147.

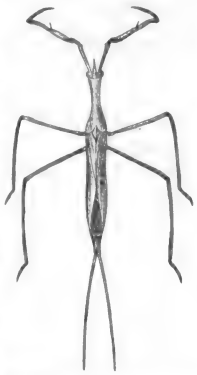
Ranæ (rā′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rana*, frog: see *Rana*[1].] The salient batrachians as an order of reptiles. *Wagler*, 1830.

Ranales (rā-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Ran(unculus)*, the type of the cohort.] A large order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, of which *Ranunculaceæ* is the typical family. As founded by Lindley in his "Nixus Plantarum" (1833) and called a cohort, and maintained as an alliance in his "Vegetable Kingdom," it included only choripetalous families, and in the system of Bentham and Hooker this limitation was adhered to with slight modifications. In Engler's system the choripetalous families with the exception of the *Dilleniaceæ* are retained (*Ranunculaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, Berberidaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Magnoliaceæ, Calycanthaceæ, Anonaceæ*, etc.), and the following apetalous families are added: *Ceratophyllaceæ, Lactoridaceæ, Myristicaceæ, Gomortegaceæ, Monimiaceæ, Lauraceæ, Hernandiaceæ*.

ranarium (rā-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ranaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *rana*, frog (see *Rana*[1]), + *-arium*.] A collection of live frogs; a place where frogs are kept alive, to study their transformations, for vivisection in physiological experiments, etc.

The institute also contains a large room full of rabbits and guinea-pigs, for which a little lawn is provided in summer. It also possesses a *ranarium*, in which are 700 frogs, divided into thirty-one departments, to prevent the spread of the frog disease.
Lancet, No. 3426, p. 862.

Ranatra (ran'ạ-trạ), *n.* [NL.] 1. A Fabrician (1794) genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Nepidæ*. In these curious water-bugs the body is extremely long and cylindric, the short acute rostrum is directed forward, there is a long anal respiratory tube, and the fore legs are raptorial. The species are aquatic and carnivorous. They are found in freshwater ponds, and feed on fish-eggs, fry, and other water-bugs. *R. linearis* of Europe is an example; *R. fusca* is common in North America, where it is called *needle-bug*.



Needle-bug (*Ranatra fusca*), two thirds natural size.

2. [*l. c.*] A bug of this genus; a needle-bug.

rance[1] (rans), *n.* [< OF. *ranche*, a stick, wooden pin, F. *ranche*, a round (of a ladder), rack, prop, or brace; cf. OF. *ranchier*, *rancher*, F. *rancher*, a rack, ladder, a crosspiece of wood placed in front of or behind a cart; < L. *ramex* (*ramic-*), a staff, < *ramus*, a branch, bough, twig, club: see *ramus*.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of something, as of a Congreve rocket.—2. One of the cross-bars between the legs of a chair.

rance[1] (rans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ranced*, ppr. *rancing*. [< OF. *rancer*, prop, < *rance*, a prop: see *rance*[1].] To shore or prop. [Scotch.]

Rance[2]† (rans), *a.* An obsolete form of *Rhenish*.

Ane great peis of *Rance* wyne.
Aberdeen Reg., 16th cent. (*Jamieson.*)

rance[3]†, **raunce**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rance*, *raunce* (?), a kind of fine stone; < F. *rance*, *rance marbre*, defined by Larousse as a white and red-brown marble veined with ashen-white and blue; prob. lit. 'Rhenish' (< *Rance*[2]), belonging to the Rhine, as it were a sort of 'Rhine-stone.'] An unknown hard mineral or fine stone, supposed to be some sort of marble.

What liuing *Rance*, what rapting Ivory,
Swims in these streams?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

She 's empty; hark! she sounds; there 's nothing in 't;
The spark-engendering flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

rancescent (ran-ses'ẹnt), *a.* [< LL. *rancescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rancescere*, inceptive of L. (ML.) *rancere*, stink: see *rancid* and *rancor*.] Becoming rancid or sour. *Imp. Dict.*

ranch[1] (ranch), *v. t.* [Also *raunch*; prob. a var. form of **rench* for *wrench*.] To wrench; tear; wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hasting to *raunch* the arrow out.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds, . . .
And *ranched* his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

ranch[1] (ranch), *n.* [< *ranch*[1], *v.*] A deep scratch or wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Griffade [F.], a *ranche* or clinch with a beast's claw.
Cotgrave.

★**ranch**[2] (ranch), *n.* [Also *ranche*; < Sp. *rancho*: see *rancho*.] 1. In the western part of the United States, especially in the parts formerly Mexican, on the great plains, etc., a herding establishment and estate; a stock-farm; by extension, in the same regions, any farm or farming establishment. The tract of land over which the animals of a ranch or of several ranches roam for pasturage is called a *range*. See *range*, 7 (*a*).

2. In a restricted sense, a company of ranchers or rancheros; the body of persons employed on a ranch.

The Spanish rancho means a mess, and so the American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the *ranch* or the "outfit." *L. Swinburne*, Scribner's Mag., II. 509.

ranch[2] (ranch), *v. i.* [< *ranch*[2], *n.*] To conduct or work upon a ranch; engage in herding. [Western U. S.]

Ranching is an occupation like those of vigorous, primitive pastoral peoples, having little in common with the humdrum, workaday business world of the nineteenth century. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 500.

Patients who have exchanged the invalid's room at home for cattle *ranching* in Colorado.
Lancet, No. 3481, p. 1079.

rancher (rän'chėr), *n.* [< *ranch*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *ranchero*.] A person engaged in ranching; one who carries on or works upon a ranch; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

To misdirect persons was a common enough trick among *ranchers*. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 97.

rancheria (rän-che-rē'ạ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *rancho*, a ranch: see *ranch*[2].] In Mexico, the dwelling-place of a ranchero or of rancheros; a herdsman's hut, or a village of herders; hence, a settlement, more or less permanent, of Indians.

Prior to the occupation of California by the Europeans the Indians dwelt, more or less, in temporary villages, later called *rancherias*, where they had an imperfect government, controlled by chiefs, councils, and priests.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 35.

By evening all the Indians had betaken themselves to their own *rancherias*, and the agency was comparatively deserted for another week. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 398.

ranchero (rän-chā'rō), *n.* [< Mex. Sp. *ranchero*, steward of a rancho or mess, ranchman, herdsman, also owner of a rancho or small farm, < *rancho*, a ranch: see *rancho*.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a person employed on a rancho; specifically, one who has the oversight of a rancho, or the care of providing for its people; by extension, same as *ranchman*.



Ranchero.

A fancy serape hanging on a hook, with a *ranchero's* bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

ranch-house (ränch'hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house on a ranch; the abode of a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

Meanwhile the primitive *ranch-house*, outbuildings, and corrals are built. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

ranching (ran'ching), *n.* [Native name.] A slender dagger used in the Malay Islands.

ranchman (ränch'man), *n.*; pl. *ranchmen* (-men). A man who is employed on a ranch; one of the herdsmen of a ranch; specifically, one who owns or who has the charge or control of a ranch; a rancher.

At the main ranch there will be a cluster of log buildings, including a separate cabin for the foreman or *ranchman*. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

★**rancho** (rän'chō), *n.* [< Sp. *rancho*, a mess, small farm, clan, hamlet, a clear passage, = Pg. *rancho*, mess on a ship, soldiers' quarters; cf. *ranchar*, divide seamen into messes, Sp. *arrancharse*, dwell together; origin doubtful.] In Spanish America, a rude hut or cluster of huts where herdsmen or stockmen live or only lodge; hence, an establishment for breeding cattle and horses; a stock-farm. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See *ranch*[2], *n.*

rancid (ran'sid), *a.* [= OF. *rancide*, F. *ranci*, *rance* (> MD. *ranst*, *ranstigh*, D. *rans*, *ransig* = G. *ranzig*) = Pr. *ranc* = Sp. *rancio* = Pg. It. *rancido*, < L. *rancidus*, stinking, rank, rancid, offensive, < *rancere* (ML.), stink, in L. used only in ppr. *rancen(t-)s*, stinking; cf. *rancor*, from the same verb. The adj. *rank*[1] is not related.] 1. Rankly offensive to the senses; having a tainted smell or taste; fetid or soured from chemical change.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 79.

2. Repulsive to the moral sense; disgusting; loathsome. [Rare.]

One of the most *rancid* and obnoxious pieces that have ever disgraced the stage.
New York Tribune, May 16, 1890.

rancidify (ran-sid'i-fī), *v. i.* and *t.* pret. and pp. *rancidified*, ppr. *rancidifying*. [< *rancid* + *-i-fy*.] To become or make rancid. [Rare.]

The oxidation or *rancidifying* of the cacao butter.
Therapeutic Gazette, XI. 314.

★**rancidity** (ran-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rancidité* (cf. Sp. *rancidez*, It. *rancidezza*), < L. as if **rancidita(t-)s*, < *rancidus*, rancid: see *rancid*.] The quality of being rancid; a rankly sour or tainted smell and taste, as of old oil.

rancidly (ran'sid-li), *adv.* With a rancid odor; mustily.

rancidness (ran'sid-nes), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

rancke†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rank*[1].

rancor, rancour (rang'kọr), *n.* [Formerly also *rankor*; < ME. *rancor*, *rancour*, *rankowre*, < OF. *rancor*, *rancuer*, *rancoeur*, dial. *rancœur*, disgust, rancor, hatred, = Pr. *rancor* = OSp. *rancor*, Sp. *rencor* = Pg. *rancor* = It. *rancore*, < LL. *rancor*, a stinking smell or flavor, rancidness, also bitterness, grudge, < L. (ML.) *rancere*, stink, be rancid: see *rancid*. Cf. the var. form OF. **rancure*, *rancune*, F. *rancune* = OPg. *rancura* = It. *rancura*, < ML. *rancura*, *rancuna*, rancor.] 1†. Sourness; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd;
Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 67.

2. Rankling malice or spitefulness; bitter animosity; in general, a soured or cankered disposition, inciting to vindictive action or speech; a nourished hatred or grudge.

In her corage no *rancour* dooth abide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Some whom emulation did enrage
To spit the venom of their *rancour's* gall.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The *rancor* of an evill tongue.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

=Syn. 2. *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), gall, spleen, spite, spitefulness, rankling, hate, hatred, malevolence, bad blood.

rancorous, rancourous (rang'kọr-us), *a.* [< OF. *rancuros*, *rancorus*, *rancurus* = Sp. *rencoroso*, < ML. *rancorosus*, rancorous, full of hate or spite, < L. *rancor*, rancor: see *rancor*.] Full of rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

Can you in words make show of amity,
And in your shields display such *rancorous* minds?
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

He [Warren Hastings] was beset by *rancorous* and unprincipled enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. See *rancor*.

rancorously, rancourously (rang'kọr-us-li), *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with spiteful malice or vindictiveness.

rand[1] (rand), *n.* [< ME. *rand*, border, margin, edge, strip, slice, < AS. *rand*, *rond*, border, edge, brink, margin, shore, the rim or boss of a shield, a shield, buckler, = D. *rand* = MLG. *rant*, edge, border, etc., = OHG. *rant*, MHG. *rant*, border, rim or boss of a shield, a shield, G. *rand*, border, brim, rim, edge, etc., = Icel. *rönd*, a stripe, a shield, = Sw. Dan. *rand*, a stripe, = Goth. **randa* (prob. found in the derived Sp. *randa*, lace or edging on garments); cf. Lith. *rumbas*, OBulg. *reby*, border, edge, rind, seam; akin to *rim*[1], q. v. Hence ult., through OF., E. *random*.] 1†. A margin, border, or edge, as the bank of a stream.—2†. A strip or slice of flesh cut from the margin of a part or from between two parts.

A great bolle-full of benen were betere in his wombe,
And with the *randes* of bakun his baly for to fillen,
Than pertriches or plouers or pekokes y-rosted.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

Giste de bœuf [F.], a *rand* of beef; a long and fleshie piece cut out from between the flank and buttock. *Cotgrave.*

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

3. A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—4. Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *shoemaking*: (*a*†) The edge of the upper-leather; a seam of a shoe. *Bailey.* (*b*†) A thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (*c*) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel: distinctively called *heel-rand*. See cut under *boot*.

rand[2]† (rand), *v. i.* [A var. of *rant*.] To storm; rant.

He was born to fill thy mouth, . . . he will teach thee to tear and *rand*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

randall-grass (ran'dal-gràs), *n.* The meadow-fescue. See *Festuca*. [Virginia.]

Randallite (ran'dal-īt), *n.* [After Benjamin *Randall* (1749–1808), founder of the body of Freewill Baptists at New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1780.] A Freewill Baptist. [Rare.]

randan (ran′dan), *n.* [Cf. *rand*[2]; perhaps in part due to *random*, random: see *random*. In the 3d and 4th senses uncertain; perhaps with ref. to quick movement; but in def. 3 possibly a corrupt form, connected with *range*, *v.*, 6.] **1.** A noise or uproar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A spree: used only in the phrase *on the randan* (also *on the randy*), on a spree. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A boat impelled by three rowers, the one amidships using a pair of sculls, and the bowman and strokesman one oar each. Also called *randan-gig*. [Eng.]

randan-gig (ran′dan-gig), *n.* Same as *randan*, 4.

A sort of boat, . . . a *randan-gig* built for us by Searle of Putney, where . . . we used to keep her.
Yates, Fifty Years of London Life.

randanite (ran′dan-īt), *n.* [< *Randan*, Puy de Dôme, Auvergne, France, where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] The name given in France to infusorial silica, or kieselguhr, found under the soil in peat-bogs in the department of Puy de Dôme, at Randan and in other localities in the neighborhood of Clermont.

Randia (ran′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. A. Houston, 1737, in Linnæus's "Genera Plantarum"), named after Isaac *Rand*, a London botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Gardenieæ*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite and axillary flowers, united style-branches bearing a club-shaped or fusiform stigma, a two-celled ovary with many ovules, seeds with membranaceous coats, and short intrapetiolar stipules which are almost connate. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical regions, especially in Asia and Africa. They are trees and shrubs, erect or climbing, with or without thorns, and bearing opposite leaves which are obovate or narrower, and either small or large flowers, which are solitary or in clusters, and white or yellow, rarely red. The fruit is a many-seeded, two-celled roundish berry, yielding a blue dye in the West Indian species, as *R. aculeata*, known as *indigo-berry* and *inkberry*. These species also furnish a valuable wood, used for cask-staves, ladders, etc. *R. dumetorum*, a small thorny tree, widely distributed from Africa to Java, is used as a hedge-plant in India, while its fruit, called *emetic nut*, is there a current drug, said also, like *Cocculus Indicus*, to have the property of stupefying fish.

randie, *a.* and *n.* See *randy*.

randing-machine (ran′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for fitting rands to heel-blanks for shoes, after the rands have been formed from rand-strips in a rand-forming machine.

randing-tool (ran′ding-tōl), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a hand-tool for cutting out strips of leather for rands.

randle-balk (ran′dl-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

randle-bar (ran′dl-bär), *n.* The horizontal bar built into the walls of an open chimney, from which to hang hooks for supporting cooking-vessels. See *back-bar*.

randle-tree, *n.* See *rantle-tree*.

random (ran′dum), *n.*[1] [An altered form (assimilated to *whilom*, *seldom*, *ransom*, the latter also with orig. *n*) of the early mod. E. *randon*, < ME. *randon*, *randun*, *randoun*, force, impetuosity, < OF. *randon*, force, impetuosity, impetuous course, as of a torrent (*grands randons de pluie*, great torrents of rain); esp. in the phrases *à randon*, *à grand randon*, with force or fury, very fast, with great force (*courir du grant randon*, run with great fury); cf. It. dim. *randello*, *a randello*, at random; *a randa*, near, with difficulty, exactly; cf. Sp. *de rendón*, *de rondón*, rashly, intrepidly, abruptly (nearly like E. *at random*); perhaps < OHG. MHG. *rant*, G. *rand*, edge, brim, rim, margin: see *rand*[1].] **1**†. A rushing, as of a torrent; an impetuous course; impetuosity; violence; force: especially with *great*, as in the phrase *a great random*, with great speed or force.

And thei rennen to gidre *a gret randoun*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

The two kynges were fierce and hardy, and mette with so *grete raundon* with speres that were grete and shorte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

But of hym thought he to faill in no wise,
With *gret raundon* cam to hym in his gise.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5866.

Coragiously the two kynges newely fought with *great random* and force. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

2†. A rush; spurt; gush.

Whan thei saugh come the dragon that Merlin bar, that caste oute of his throte so grete *raundon* of fiere in to the aire, that was full of duste and powder, so that it semed all reade . . . *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

3†. A continuous flow of words; a harangue.

Randone, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys, haringga, etc. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 423.

4. An indeterminate course or proceeding; hence, lack of direction, rule, or method; haphazard; chance: used only in the phrase *at random*—that is, in a haphazard, aimless, and purely fortuitous manner.

You flee with winges of often change *at random* where you please. *Turberville*, The Lover to a Gentlewoman.

Sith late mischaunce had her compeld to chaunge
The land for sea, *at randon* there to raunge.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 20.

Come not too neere me, I *at random* strike,
For gods and men I now hate both alike.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 178).

Like orient pearls *at random* strung.
Sir W. Jones, Song of Hafiz.

5. The distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one. *Sir K. Digby.*

★**random** (ran′dum), *a.* and *n.*[2] [By ellipsis from *at random*.] **I.** *a.* Proceeding, taken, done, or existing at random; aimless; fortuitous; haphazard; casual.

In common things that round us lie
Some *random* truths he can impart.
Wordsworth, A Poet's Epitaph.

I would shoot, howe'er in vain,
A *random* arrow from the brain.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

You feel that the whole of him [Dryden] was better than any *random* specimen, though of his best, seems to prove.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 8.

Random choice, the selection of objects, subject to the condition that they shall belong to a given class or collection, but not voluntarily subject to any other condition. The assumption is that objects so selected will in the long run occur as objects of the same kind occur in general experience. This assumption is natural, it leads to no difficulty, and no serious doubt has ever been thrown upon it. It is the fundamental postulate of the theory of probability. See *probability*.—**Random courses**, in *masonry* and *paving*, courses of stones in horizontal beds, the stones being of unequal thickness, but exactly fitted together.—**Random line.** (*a*) In local probability, an infinite straight line supposed to be chosen in such a manner that the infinitesimal probability of its cutting any limited straight line is proportional to the length of the latter. (*b*) In United States public land-surveying, a trial line on which temporary mile and half-mile stakes are set, for the purpose of getting the data for rerunning the same line and setting permanent stakes at the corners.—**Random point**, in local probability, a point supposed to be so chosen that the infinitesimal probability of its lying within any closed surface is proportional to the solid contents of that surface.—**Random-range ashler, random-tooled ashler.** See *ashler*, 3.—**Random shot**, a shot not intentionally directed to any point; also, a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.—**Random stonework**, in *masonry*, a construction formed of squared stones varying in thickness and not laid in courses. See cut under *ashler*.—**Random tooling**, the act of bringing the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad-pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *droving* in Scotland.—**Random work**, random stonework.—**Random yarn**, in *dyeing*, yarn dipped into a bath of water with a layer of color at the top, so as to produce a clouded effect; clouded yarn.

On the large scale the *random yarns* are coloured in machines. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 102.

II. *n.* Something done or produced without definite method, or with irregular or haphazard effect. (*a*) In *masonry*, one of a number of dressed stones of irregular or unmatched sizes. See *random stonework*, under I.

50 tons squares, 250 tons dressed *randoms*, and 1000 tons 2 in. ringsmall. *Engineer*, LXVII. 117.

(*b*) In *dyeing*, clouded yarn. See *random yarn*, under I.

randomly (ran′dum-li), *adv.* [< *random* + *-ly*[2].] In a random manner; at random, or without aim, purpose, or guidance.

An infusorium swims *randomly* about.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 4.

randont, *n.* An obsolete form of *random*.

randon† (ran′dọn), *v. i.* [< OF. *randonner*, run swiftly, < *randón*, a swift course: see *random*.] To stray in a wild manner or at random.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, I. 2.

randy (ran′di), *a.* and *n.* [Also *randie*, *ranty*; < *rand*[2], *rant*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *randan*.] **I.** *a.* Disorderly; boisterous; obstreperous; riotous; also, noisily wanton. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

A merry core
O' *randie*, gangrel bodies.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

II. *n.*; pl. *randies* (-diz). **1.** A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language. Also called *randy-beggar*. [Scotch.]—**2.** A romping girl; a noisy hoyden; a scold; a violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman. *Jamieson.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

That scandalous *randy* of a girl.
Carlyle, in Froude (Life in London, xviii.).

3. A spree: as, to be on the *randy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ranedeer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reindeer*.

ranee, *n.* See *rani*.

Ranelagh mob†, **Ranelagh cap**†. A cap worn by women in the eighteenth century, apparently a form of the mob-cap: the name is taken from Ranelagh, a place of fashionable resort near Dublin.

ranforce†, *v. t.* Same as *reinforce*. *Bailey.*

rang[1] (rang). Preterit of *ring*[2].

★**rang**[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old form of *rank*[2].

range (rānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ranged*, ppr. ★*ranging*. [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < ME. *rengen*, < OF. *renger*, F. *ranger* (= Pr. *rengar*), range, rank, order, array, < *rang*, a rank, row: see *rank*[2]. Cf. *arrange*, *derange*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a row or rows of; place in a line or lines; hence, to fix or set in any definite order; dispose with regularity; array; arrange.

Than two of hem *renged* hem, and priked after the messagers as faste as the horse myght hem bere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 127.

They had *raunged* their ships broad in a front ranke.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 957.

For all the Etruscan armies
Were *ranged* beneath his eye.
Macaulay, Horatius.

2. To rank or class; place or reckon as being of or belonging to some class, category, party, etc.; fix the relative place or standing of; classify; collocate.

The late Emperour Augustus all the world *raungeth* in this ranke of men fortunate. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 45.

So they *ranged* all their youth under some family, and set upon such a course, which had good success, for it made all hands very industrious.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 93.

The great majority of the Indians, if they took part in the war, *ranged* themselves on the side of the Crown.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

Among those inhabitants of the Roman dominion who were personally free, there were four classes, *ranged* in an ascending scale—provincials, Italians, Latins, Romans.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 320.

3†. To rank or reckon; consider; count.

The Æthiops were as fair
As other dames; now black with black despair:
And in respect of their complexions changed,
Are eachwhere since for luckless creatures *ranged*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

4†. To engage; occupy.

That, of all other, was the most fatal and dangerous exploit that ever I was *ranged* in.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

5. To pass over or through the line, course, or extent of; go along or about, especially for some definite purpose; rove over or along: as, to *range* the forest for game or for poachers; to *range* a river or the coast in a boat.

I found this credit,
That he did *range* the town to seek me out.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 7.

As they *ranged* the coast at a place they named Whitson Bay, they were kindly vsed by the Natiues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

To *range* the woods, to roam the park.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

6. To sift; pass through a range or bolting-sieve. [Obsolete or local.]

They made a decree, and tooke order that no corne maisters that bought and sold grain should beat this mule away from their *raunging* sives.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 44.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To constitute or be parallel to a line or row; have linear course or direction; be in or form a line: as, a boundary *ranging* east and west; houses *ranging* evenly with the street.

Than thei rode forth and *renged* close that wey where as the childeren foughten full sore, ffor the Saisnes were mo than vij[ml] in a flote. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Direct my course so right as with thy hand to show
Which way thy forests *range*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 14.

The stones are of the same thickness as the walls, and the pilasters have no capitals; there is a cornish below that *ranges* round, which might belong to a basement.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 135.

2. To be on a level; agree in class or position; have equal rank or place; rank correspondingly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 20.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the full-faced presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. To go in a line or course; hence, to rove freely; pass from point to point; make a course or tour; roam; wander.

Let reason *range* beyonde his creede.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

The Gaules from the Albane Glinnes . . . *raunged* all over the champion and the sea coaste, and wasted the countrie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 265.

How wild his [man's] thoughts! how apt to *range!*
How apt to vary! apt to change!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

Watch him, for he *ranges* swift and far.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To move in a definite manner, as for starting game; beat about; of dogs, to run within the proper range.

All shrank — like boys who, unaware,
Ranging the woods to start a hare,
Come to the mouth of the dark lair
Where, growling low, a fierce old bear
Lies amidst bones and blood.
Macaulay, Horatius.

Next comes the teaching to *range*, which is about the most difficult part of breaking.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 226.

Down goes old Sport, *ranging* a bit wildly.
The Field (London), March 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. To have course or direction; extend in movement or location; pass; vary; stretch; spread: as, prices *range* between wide limits; the plant *ranges* from Canada to Mexico.

Man *ranges* over the whole earth, and exists under the most varied conditions.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 226.

In temperate climates, toward the higher latitudes, the quicksilver *ranges*, or rises and falls, nearly three inches.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 13.

The Cyprinoids also afford an instance of an Indian species *ranging* into Africa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 673.

6. In *gun.*, to have range: said of a missile, and denoting length of range and also direction: as, that shot *ranged* too far, or too much to the right: rarely, of the gun itself.—**To range by**, to sail by; pass ahead of, as a vessel.=**Syn. 3.** *Roam*, *Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

★**range** (rānj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < late ME. *range*, *reenge*, order, range, row (cf. OF. *rangie*, F. *rangée*, range, row, etc.); < *range*, *v.* The noun prob. in part involves ME. *reng*, pl. *renges*, *ringes*, rank, series, row: see *rank*[2]. Cf. also (in def. 10) *rung*[2].] **1.** A line or row (usually straight or nearly straight); a linear series; a regular sequence; a rank; a chain: used especially of large objects permanently fixed or lying in direct succession to one another, as mountains, trees, buildings, columns, etc.

Ther be iiij rowes or *Ranges* of pylers thorow the Chirche.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

There is a long row or *range* of buildings.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

Altogether this arcade only makes us wish for more, for a longer *range* from the same hand.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 247.

A row of Corinthian columns, standing on brackets, once supported the archivolts of a *range* of niches.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 367.

Specifically — (*a*) A line or chain of mountains; a cordillera: as, to skirt the *range;* to cross the *ranges.* [In mountainous regions, as parts of Australia and America, this specific use is common.] (*b*) In United States surveys of public land, one of a series of divisions numbered east or west from the prime meridian of the survey, consisting of townships which are numbered north or south in every division from a base-line. See *township.* (*c*) In *geom.*, a series of points lying in one straight line.

2. A rank, class, or order; a series of beings or things belonging to the same grade or having like characteristics. [Rare.]

The next *ranges* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The extent of any aggregate, congeries, or complex, material or immaterial; array of things or sequences of a specific kind; scope; compass: as, the *range* of industries in a country: the whole *range* of events or of history; the *range* of prices or of operations; the *range* of one's thoughts or learning.

The *range* and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts.
Bp. Fell, Hammond, p. 99.

A man has not enough *range* of thought to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest.
Addison.

When I briefly speak of the Greek school of art with reference to questions of delineation, I mean the entire *range* of the schools from Homer's days to our own.
Ruskin, Aratra Pentelici, p. 157.

In the *range* of historical geography, the most curious feature is the way in which certain political names have kept on an abiding life in this region, though with singular changes of meaning. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 4.

4. Extent of operating force or activity; scope or compass of efficient action; space or distance over or through which energy can be exerted; limit of effect or of capability; extent of reach: as, the *range* of a gun or a shot; the *range* of a thermometer or a barometer (the extent of its variation in any period, or of its capacity for marking degrees of change); the *range* of a singer or of a musical instrument. Range in shooting is the horizontal distance to which a projectile is or may be thrown by a gun or other arm under existing conditions: distinguished from *trajectory*, or the curvilinear distance traversed by the projectile when the arm is elevated out of a horizontal line. The effective range depends upon the amount or the absence of elevation and the consequent trajectory. (Compare *point-blank.*) To get the range of a point to be fired at is to ascertain, either by calculation or by experiment, or by both, the degree of elevation for the muzzle of the piece necessary to bring the shot to bear upon it.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The scale of sensual, mental powers ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 207.

Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest *range*,
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From tone to tone. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

No obstacle was encountered until the gunboats and transports were within *range* of the fort.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 439.

The proposal [advocating cremation] was not to be regarded as coming within the *range* of a practical policy.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 2.

5. Unobstructed distance or interval from one point or object to another; length of course for free direct ranging through the air, as of a missile or of sight; a right line of aim or of observation, absolute or relative: as, the *range* is too great for effective firing; the *range* of vision.—**6.** The act of ranging; a wandering or roving; movement from point to point in space.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

7. An area or course of ranging, either in space or in time; an expanse for movement or existence; the region, sphere, or space over which any being or thing ranges or is distributed: as, the *range* of an animal or a plant within geographical limits or during geological time, or of a marine animal in depth; the *range* of Gothic architecture; the *range* of a man's influence.

The free bison's amplitude of *range.*
Whittier, The Panorama.

Specifically — (*a*) A tract or district of land within which domestic animals in large numbers range for subsistence; an extensive grazing-ground: used on the great plains of the United States for a tract commonly of many square miles, occupied by one or by different proprietors, and distinctively called a *cattle-*, *stock-*, or *sheep-range.* The animals on a range are usually left to take care of themselves during the whole year without shelter, excepting when periodically gathered in a "round-up" for counting and selection, and for branding when the herds of several proprietors run together. In severe winters many are lost by such exposure.

Cowboys from neighboring ranches will ride over, looking for lost horses, or seeing if their cattle have strayed off the *range.* *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 500.

(*b*) A course for shooting at marks or targets; a space of ground appropriated or laid out for practice in the use of firearms: distinctively called a *rifle-range* or *shooting-range.*

8. A fire-grate.

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *Sir R. L'Estrange.* (*Latham.*)

9. A cooking-stove built into a fireplace, or sometimes portable but of a similar shape, having a row or rows of openings on the top for carrying on several operations at once. Fixed ranges usually have two ovens, either on each side of the fire-chamber or above it at the back, and in houses supplied with running water a hot-water reservoir or permanent boiler. The origin of the modern cooking-range may be sought in the furnaces of masonry of the ancient Romans, arranged to receive cooking-utensils on the top. Throughout the middle ages only open-chimney fires were used, until in France, in the course of the fourteenth century, built furnaces with openings above for pots began to be added in great kitchens, for convenience in preparing the soups and sauces then in greater favor than before. The range in the modern sense, involving the application of heat conducted by and reflected from iron plates, was first advanced and practically improved by Count Rumford.

It [the kitchen] was a vaut ybuilt for great dispence,
With many *raunges* reard along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long tonnell thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

Every thing whereupon any part of their carcase falleth shall be unclean; whether it be oven, or *ranges* for pots, they shall be broken down. Lev. xi. 35.

And so home, where I found all clean, and the hearth and *range*, as it is now enlarged, both up.
Pepys, Diary, May 25, 1661.

10. A step of a ladder; a round; a rung. [Obsolete or local.]

The first *range* of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

11. *Naut.*: (*a*†) A large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to. (*b*) A certain quantity of cable hauled up on deck from the chain-locker, of a length slightly greater than the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked. —**12.** In *shoemaking*, a strip cut from a butt or side of sole-leather.

The butt is first cut into long strips known as *ranges*, of varying width according to the purposes for which required. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 110.

13. A bolting-sieve for meal. *Cotgrave; Halliwell.* [Old and prov. Eng.]—**Battle-range.** See *battle*[1].—**Broken-range stonework**, range stonework in which thicker or thinner stones are occasionally inserted, thus breaking the uniformity. Compare *random stonework*, under *random.*—**Constituent of a range.** See *constituent.*—**Double-oven range**, a range which has two ovens, one on each side of the fire-pot.—**Point-blank range.** See *point-blank.*—**Random-range ashler.** See *ashler*[3].—**Range curve.** See *curve.*—**Range stonework**, masonry laid in courses. The courses may vary in height, but in each a level joint is preserved.—**Single-oven range**, a range having but one oven, usually at one side of the fire-pot: in contradistinction to *double-oven range.*—**To get the range** of anything, to find by experiment and calculation the exact angle of elevation of the gun, the amount of charge, etc., necessary to throw projectiles so as to strike the object aimed at.=**Syn. 1.** Line, tier, file.—**4.** Sweep, reach.

rangé (roṅ-zhā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *ranger*, range, order: see *range*, *v.*] In *her.*, arranged in order: said of small bearings set in a row fesse-wise, or the like. The epithet is not often needed: thus, "six mullets in bend or bendwise" is sufficient without the use of the expression "*rangé* in bend."

ranged (rānjd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *range*, *v.*] **1.** Set in a row, line, or other definite order.—**A ranged battle**†, a pitched battle. *N. E. D.*

That army of saints, which fought the king's forces on Pentland Hills in *a ranged battel*, 1666.
G. Hickes, Spirit of Popery, p. 11. *N. E. D.*

★**2**†. Sifted; made of sifted flour. *N. E. D.*

range-finder (rānj′fīn″dėr), *n.* An instrument used for determining the distance or range of an object so that guns can be accurately sighted when firing at it. A large number of devices of various types have been invented for this purpose, some of which are of use only on land, while others are principally used at sea. See *position-finder.*

range-heads (rānj′hedz), *n. pl. Naut.*, the windlass-bitts.

range-lights (rānj′līts), *n. pl.* **1.** Two or more lights, generally in lighthouses, so placed that when kept in line a fair course can be made through a channel: where two channels meet, the bringing of two range-lights into line serves to mark the turning-point into the new channel. —**2.** Lights placed aboard ship at a considerable horizontal distance from each other, and in the same vertical plane with the keel. They are used to give a better indication of changes of course to approaching vessels than is afforded by the ordinary side and steaming lights.

rangement† (rānj′mėnt), *n.* [< OF. *rangement*, < *renger*, *ranger*, range: see *range*, *v.*] The act of ranging; arrangement.

Lodgement, *rangement*, and adjustment of our other ideas. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 468.

★**ranger** (rān′jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raunger*; < *range* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *rangeur*, one who arranges.] **1.** One who ranges, or roams, or roves about; especially, one engaged in ranging or going about for some specific purpose, as search or ward.

O where are all my *rangers* bold,
That I pay meat and fee
To search the forest far an' wide?
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

Specifically — **2.** In England, formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business it was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, etc.; now, merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

They [wolves] walke not widely as they were wont,
For feare of *raungers* and the great hunt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

3. One of a body of regular or irregular troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a region, either for its protection or as marauders: as, the Texan *rangers.* Military rangers are generally mounted, but may fight on foot if occasion requires. The name is sometimes used in the plural for a permanent body of troops, as the Connaught *Rangers* in the British army.

"Do you know, friend," said the scout gravely, . . . "that this is a band of *rangers* chosen for the most desperate service?" *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

4. One who roves for plunder; a robber. [Rare.] —**5.** A dog that beats the ground.—**6**†. A sieve. *Holland.*—**7.** A kind of fish. See the quotation.

[At Gibraltar] the Sp. besugo, a kind of seabream, is called in English *ranger.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278.

8. A kind of seal, probably the young bay-seal. [Newfoundland.]—**Partizan ranger.** See *partizan*[1].

rangerine (ran′jėr-in), *a.* Same as *rangiferine.*

Rangifer tarandus (Gray), the name usually given to the Old World species of *rangerine* deer, of which the American woodland and barren ground caribou are believed to be mere varieties. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIV. 265.

rangership (rān'jėr-ship), *n.* [< *ranger* + *-ship*.] The office of ranger or keeper of a forest or park. *Todd.*

range-stove (rānj'stōv), *n.* A cooking-stove made like a range; a portable range.

range-table (rānj'tā″bl), *n.* A table for a particular firearm containing the range and the time of flight for each elevation, charge of powder, and kind of projectile.

Rangia (ran'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Rang*, a French conchologist.] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Rangiidæ*. The *R. cyrenoides* is common in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Also called *Gnathodon*. *Des Moulins*, 1832.

2. In *Actinozoa*, a genus of ctenophorous acalephs, ranking as the type of a family. *Agassiz*, 1860.

Rangifer (ran'ji-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith), perhaps accom. < OF. *rangier*, *ranger*, *rancher*, *ranglier*, a reindeer (appar. < Icel. *hreinn* = OSw. *ren*, reindeer), + L. *fera*, a wild beast.] A genus of *Cervidæ*, containing arctic and subarctic species with large irregularly branching horns in both sexes, the brow-antler of which is highly developed, usually unsymmetrical, and more or less palmate, and very broad spreading hoofs; the reindeer. See cuts under *reindeer* and *caribou*.

rangiferine (ran-jif'ę-rin), *a.* [< *Rangifer* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging or relating to the genus *Rangifer*; resembling a reindeer. Also *rangerine*.

Rangiidæ (ran-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rangia* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Rangia*. The animal has short siphons connected at the base, a large linguiform foot, long palpi, and two pairs of gills, of which the outer is narrow and appendiculate. The shell is equivalve with salient umbones, and the hinge has two cardinal teeth and anterior and posterior lateral teeth in each valve, as well as an internal median fossa and cartilage.

2. A family of eurystomatous ctenophorans, represented by the genus *Rangia*. It was based on an African species, and characterized by the deep indentation between the rows of locomotive flappers and a tentacle projecting from the angle of each indentation.

ranging-rod (rān'jing-rod), *n.* A surveyors' rod or pole.

Rangoon creeper. See *Quisqualis*.

Rangoon tar. See *tar*.

rangy (rān'ji), *a.* [< *range* + *-y*[1].] 1. In *stock-breeding*, adapted for ranging or running about, or indicating such adaptation; quick or easy in movement; of roving character or capability: as, a *rangy* yoke of oxen (that is, good travelers, capable of making good speed, as in plowing); *rangy* steers (that is, steers disposed to wander away to a distance, as on a stock-range). The word is also sometimes applied to a roving person, as a lad who wanders from home, or who has a predilection for a roving life, as that of a sailor. [U. S.]

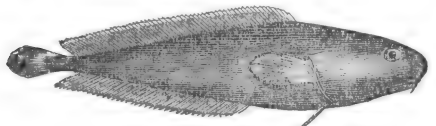
> The ponies . . . used for the circle-riding in the morning have need rather to be strong and *rangey*.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, i.

2. Having or permitting range or scope; roomy; commodious. [U. S.]

> A large *rangy* shed for the horses.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 452.

rani, ranee (rä'nē), *n.* [Also *rany*, *rannee*, *ranny*; < Hindi *rānī*, < Skt. *rājnī*, queen, fem. of *rājan*: see *raja*.] In India, the wife of a raja, or a reigning princess; a queen.

Raniceps (ran'i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *rana*, a frog, + *caput*, head.] 1. In *ichth.*, a Cuvierian



Tadpole-hake (*Raniceps raninus*).

genus of gadoid fishes, typical of the family *Ranicipitidæ*. *R. raninus* is known as the *tadpole-hake*.—2. In *herpet.*, a genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians of the Carboniferous.

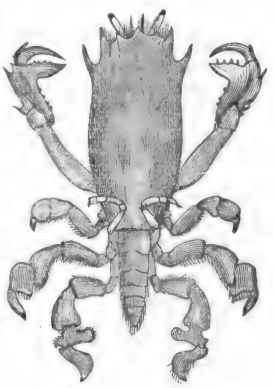
Ranicipitidæ (ran″i-si-pit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raniceps* (*Ranicipit-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Raniceps*. Their characters are mostly shared with the *Gadidæ*, but the suborbital chain is enlarged and continued backward over the operculum, the suspensorium of the lower jaw is very oblique, and the pyloric cæca are rudimentary or reduced to two.

Ranidæ (ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Rana*, with premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses and precoracoids, and with omosternum; the frog family. It is the most extensive family of batrachians, about 250 species, of several genera, being known. See *frog*[1], and cuts under *omosternum* and *Rana*[1].

raniform (ran'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *raniformis*, < L. *rana*, a frog, + *forma*, form.] Frog-like; resembling or related to a frog; belonging to the *Raniformes*; ranine: distinguished from *bufoniform*.

Raniformes (ran-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raniformis*: see *raniform*.] A division of batrachians, including the true frogs: distinguished from *Bufoniformes*.

Ranina[1] (rą-nī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), fem. sing. of *raninus*: see *ranine*.] In *Crustacea*, the typical genus of *Raninidæ*, containing such frog-crabs as *R. dorsipeda*.



Frog-crab (*Ranina dorsipeda*), natural size.

Ranina[2] (rą-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification, a division of oxydactyl opisthoglossate batrachians, containing 6 families of frogs.

Raninæ (rą-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-inæ*.] The true frogs as a subfamily of batrachians, corresponding to the family *Ranidæ*.

ranine (rā'nin), *a.* [< F. *ranin*, < NL. *raninus*, < L. *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] 1. In *herpet.*, pertaining to frogs; related or belonging to the *Ranidæ*; raniform.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the under side of the tip of the tongue, where a tumor called a *ranula* is sometimes formed. The ranine artery is the termination of the lingual artery, running to the tip of the tongue; it is accompanied by the ranine vein.

raninian (rą-nin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *ranine* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the family *Raninidæ*.

Raninidæ (rą-nin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ranina*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of anomurous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ranina*. They have a smooth ovate-oblong carapace, the last pair of legs reduced and subdorsal, and the abdomen short, partially extended, and not folded under the thorax. The species are almost entirely confined to the tropics. See cut under *Ranina*[1].

raninoid (ran'i-noid), *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninoidea*; raninian.

Raninoidea (ran-i-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ranina*[1] + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of anomurous crustaceans, represented by the raninians.

ranite (ran'īt), *n.* [< Icel. *Rān*, a giant goddess, queen of the sea, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from the alteration of elæolite: it occurs in southern Norway, and is essentially the same as hydronephelite.

ranivorous (rą-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *rana*, a frog, + *vorare*, devour.] Frog-eating; subsisting habitually or chiefly upon frogs: as, the marsh-hawk is *ranivorous*.

rank[1] (rangk), *a.* [< ME. *rank*, *ranc*, *ronk*, *raunk*, *renk*, strong, proud, also rancid (influenced by OF. *rance*, *ranci*, rancid: see *rancid*); < AS. *ranc*, proud, forward, arrogant, showy, bold, valiant, = D. MLG. LG. G. *rank*, slender, projecting, lank, = Icel. *rakkr* (for **rankr*), straight, slender, bold, valiant, = Sw. *rank*, long and thin, = Dan. *rank*, straight, erect, slender.] 1†. Strong; powerful; capable of acting or of being used with great effect; energetic; vigorous; headstrong.

> There arof all the rowte with there *Ranke* shippes,
> Cast ancres with cables that kene were of byt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4701.

> Soch a *rancke* and full writer must vse, if he will dowiselie, the exercise of a verie good kinde of Epitome.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 112.

> When folke bene fat, and riches *rancke*,
> It is a signe of helth. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

> Her *rank* teeth the glittering poisons chaw.
> *Middleton*, Entertainment to King James.

2. Strong of its kind or in character; unmitigated; virulent; thorough; utter: as, *rank* poison; *rank* treason; *rank* nonsense.

> The *renke* rebelle has been un-to my rounde table,
> Redy aye with Romaynes!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

> Whose sacred filletes all besprinkled were
> With filth of gory blod, and venim *rank*.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

> Willie mourns o'er her in vain,
> And to his mother he has gane,
> That vile *rank* witch, o' vilest kind!
> *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 163).

> *Rank* corruption, mining all within,
> Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 148.

> Run, run, ye rogues, ye precious rogues, ye *rank* rogues!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

> What are these but *rank* pedants?
> *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

3. Strong in growth; growing with vigor or rapidity; hence, coarse or gross: said of plants.

> Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. Gen. xli. 5.

> *Rank* weeds, that every art and care defy,
> Reign o'er the land, and rob the blighted rye.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 5.

> As o'er the verdant waste I guide my steed,
> Among the high *rank* grass that sweeps his sides.
> *Bryant*, The Prairies.

4. Suffering from overgrowth or hypertrophy; plethoric. [Rare.]

> I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
> Who else must be let blood, who else is *rank*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 152.

5. Causing strong growth; producing luxuriantly; rich and fertile.

> Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

6. Strong to the senses; offensive; noisome; rancid: as, a *rank* taste or odor.

> To thy fair flower add the *rank* smell of weeds.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxix.

> And because they [the Caphrarians] always annoint themselues with grease and fat, they yeeld a *ranke* smell.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 693.

> Whence arise
> But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
> *Rank* at the core, though tempting to the eyes.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 120.

> A number held pipes between their teeth, filling the room with the *rank* smoke of the strongest and blackest tobacco. *C. J. Bellamy*, Breton Mills, ii.

Hence—7. Coarse or gross morally; offensive to the mind; obscene; indecent; foul.

> My wife 's a hobby-horse, deserves a name
> As *rank* as any flax-wench. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 277.

> The London Cuckolds, the most *rank* play that ever succeeded, was then [in the time of King Charles II.] in the highest court favour. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 14.

> The euphemisms suggested by the American Revisers were certainly desirable, instead of the *rank* words which offend American sensibilities.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 557.

8†. Ruttish; in heat.

> The ewes, being *rank*,
> In the end of autumn turned to the rams.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 81.

9. In *law*, excessive; exceeding the actual value: as, a *rank* modus.—10. In *mech.*, cutting strongly or deeply, as the iron of a plane set so as to project more than usual.

> A roughing tool with *rank* feed or a finish tool with fine feed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LI. 32.

11. Eager; anxious; impatient: as, he was *rank* to do it. [Slang, U. S.]—12. Very angry; in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

rank[1]† (rangk), *adv.* [< *rank*[1], *a.*] Rankly; strongly; furiously.

> The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
> And ayme at him, fell flatt to ground for feare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 6.

> He's irrecoverable; mad, *ranke* mad.
> *Marston*, What you Will, i. 1.

rank[1]† (rangk), *v. i.* [ME. **ranken*, *ronken*; < *rank*[1], *a.*] To become rank.

> Er hit *ronke* on rote. *Anglia*, iv. 19.

rank[2] (rangk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ranck*, *ranke*; < ME. *renk*, usually *reng*, pl. *renges*, *ringes*, a row or line of soldiers, class, order, grade, station, < OF. *renc*, *reng*, later *rang*, F. *rang* (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *rang*), F. dial. *ringue*, *raing* = Pr. *renc* = OCat. *renc*, a rank, row, range; < OHG. *hring*, *hrinc*, MHG. *rinc*, G. *ring*, a ring, = E. *ring*: see *ring*[1], *n.* Cf. *harangue*, from the same ult. (OHG.) source. The Bret. *renk* is < F.; Ir. *ranc* < E.] 1. A line, row, or range. [Obsolete or archaic except in specific uses. See *range*, 1.]

> And all the fruitfull spawne of fishes hew
> In endlesse *rancks* along enranged were.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 35.

> If therefore we look upon the *rank* or chain of things voluntarily derived from the positive will of God, we behold the riches of his glory proposed as the end of all.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> The *rank* of osiers by the murmuring stream.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 80.

> Two equall *ranks* of Orient Pearls impale
> The open throat.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

In my juvenile days, and even long since, there was, hereabouts, a hackney-coach *rank* that had endured time out of mind, but was in latter years called a cab-stand.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

Specifically—(*a*) One of the rows of a body of troops, or of any persons similarly ranged in a right-and-left line; a line of soldiers or other persons standing abreast in a formation: distinguished from *file*[3], 5. See *rank and file*, under *file*[3].

And Merlin that rode fro oo *renge* to a-nother ascride hem often "ore auaunt." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588.

Olotocara, which had not learned to keepe his *ranke*, or rather moued with rage, lept on the platforme, and thrust him through the bodie with his pike and slew him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 358.

Meanwhile the Tuscan army,
Right glorious to behold,
Came flashing back the noonday light,
Rank behind *rank*, like surges bright
Of a broad sea of gold. *Macaulay*, Horatius.

Hence—(*b*) *pl.* The lines or divisions of an army or any armed force; organized soldiery; the body or class of common soldiers: as, the *ranks* are full; to rise from the *ranks*; to reduce an officer to the *ranks*.

The Knight of Rokeby led his *ranks*
To aid the valiant northern Earls
Who drew the sword for royal Charles.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 28.

In 1887 the number was fifty-one; and in 1888, up to the 1st September, forty-five commissions were given to men from the *ranks*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 340.

(*c*) In *organ-building*, a row or set of pipes, one for each digital of the keyboard. A mixture-stop is said to be of two, three, four, or five ranks, according to the numbers of pipes sounded at once by a single digital. (*d*) One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running from side to side, in distinction from the files, which run from player to player. (*e*) A row, as of leaves on a stem.

2†. A continuous line or course; a stretch.

Presently after he was baptized, hee went to fast in the desert, xl. dayes & xl. nights on a *rancke*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 360.

3. A class, order, or grade of persons; any aggregate of individuals classed together for some common reason, as social station, occupation, character, or creed: as, the Prohibition *ranks*; the *ranks* of the Anarchists.

Thou wert honest,
Ever among the *rank* of good men counted.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

All *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Then from his Lordship I shall learn
Henceforth to meet with unconcern
One *rank* as weel 's another.
Burns, On Meeting Basil, Lord Daer.

The nearest practical approach to the theological estimate of a sin may be found in the *ranks* of the ascetics.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

4. Grade in a scale of comparison; class or classification; natural or acquired status; relative position; standing.

Not i' the worst *rank* of manhood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 103.

These are all virtues of a meaner *rank*. *Addison.*

Specifically, of persons—(*a*) Titular distinction or dignity; gradation by hereditary, official, or other title: as, civil, judicial, or military *rank*; the *rank* of baron or marquis; the *rank* of general or admiral; the *rank* of ambassador or governor. The relative rank of officers of the United States army and navy is as follows: General ranks with admiral; lieutenant-general with vice-admiral; major-general with rear-admiral; brigadier-general with commodore; colonel with captain; lieutenant-colonel with commander; major with lieutenant-commander; captain with lieutenant (senior grade); first lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign.

The *rank* of an ambassador has nothing to do with the transaction of affairs.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 94.

(*b*) Eminent standing or dignity; especially, aristocratic station or hereditary distinction, as in European monarchies; inherited or conferred social eminence.

Respect for *Rank*, fifty years ago universal and profound, is rapidly decaying. There are still many left who believe in some kind of superiority by Divine Right and the Sovereign's gift of *Rank*, even though that *Rank* be but ten years old, and the grandfather's shop is still remembered.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 118.

5†. A ranging or roving; hence, discursive wandering; divagation; aberration.

Instead of a manly and sober form of devotion, all the extravagant *ranks* and silly freaks of enthusiasm!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

6. In *geom.*, the degree of a locus of lines. (*a*) The number of lines of a singly infinite system which cut any given line in tridimensional space. (*b*) The number of lines of a triply infinite system which lie in one plane and pass through one point in that plane.—**A split in the ranks**, dissension and division in a party, sect, society, or the like. [Colloq.]

They must submit to the humiliation of acknowledging *a split in* their own *ranks*.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 749.

Rank and file. See *file*[3].—**Rank of a complex**, the number of its rays lying in an arbitrary plane and passing through an arbitrary point in that plane.—**Rank of a curve**, the rank of the system of its tangents, or the number of tangents which cut any arbitrarily taken line in space.—**Rank of a surface**, the number of tangent lines to the surface which lie in a given plane and pass through a given point in that plane.—**To break ranks.** See *break*.—**To fill the ranks**, to make up the whole number, or a competent number.—**To keep rank†**, to be in keeping; be consistent.

Some strange effect which will not well *keep ranck*
With the rare temperance which is admired
In his life hitherto.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

To take rank, to have rank or consideration; be classed or esteemed, with reference to position or merit: as, he *takes rank* as a very original poet.—**To take rank of**, to have the right of taking a higher place than; outrank: as, in Great Britain the sovereign's sons *take rank of* all other nobles. Compare *rank*[2], *v. t.*, 3.—**To take rank with**, to have the same or coordinate rank with; be entitled to like official or social consideration: as, a captain in the navy *takes rank with* a colonel in the army.

★ **rank**[2] (rangk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ranck*; < *rank*[2], *n.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arrange in a rank or ranks; place in a rank or line.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Sett by it selfe, and *ranckt* in comely rew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 35.

A many thousand warlike French
That were embattailed and *rank'd* in Kent.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 200.

These as enemies tooke their stands a musket shot one from another; *ranked* themselues 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 135.

Horse and chariots *rank'd* in loose array.
Milton, P. L., ii. 887.

2. To assign to a particular class, order, or division; fix the rank of; class.

Thou bor'st the face once of a noble gentleman,
Rank'd in the first file of the virtuous.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 2.

I will not *rank* myself in the number of the first.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

How shall we *rank* thee upon glory's page?
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage!
Moore, To Thomas Hume.

3. To take rank of or over; outrank: as, in the United States army, an officer commissioned simply as general *ranks* all other generals. [U. S.]—**4.** To dispose in suitable order; arrange; classify.

Antiently the people [of Magnesia] were *ranked* according to their different tribes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 55.

By *ranking* all things under general and special heads, it [Logic] renders the nature or any of the properties, powers, and uses of a thing more easy to be found out when we seek in what rank of beings it lies.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 13.

5†. To fix as to state or estimation; settle; establish.

We cannot *rank* you in a nobler friendship
Than your great service to the state deserves.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

I, that before was *ranked* in such content.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

6†. To range; give the range to, as a gun in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were *rank'd* too high
To touch the pinnace.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell*, under *range*.)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in ranks or rows. [Rare.]

Your cattle, too; Allah made them; serviceable dumb creatures; . . . they come *ranking* home at evening time.
Carlyle.

2. To be ranged or disposed, as in a particular order, class, or division; hold rank or station; occupy a certain position as compared with others: as, to *rank* above, below, or with some other man.

There is reason to believe that he [William of Orange] was by no means equal as a general in the field to some who *ranked* far below him in intellectual powers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Gorizia *ranks* as an ecclesiastical metropolis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

3†. To range; go or move about; hence, to bear one's self; behave.

His men were a' clad in the grene;
The knight was armed capapie,
With a bended bow, on a milk-white steed;
And I wot they *rank'd* right bonnilie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

Harke! they are at hande; *ranke* handsomly.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.

4. In *British law*: (*a*) To have rank or standing as a claim in bankruptcy or probate proceedings.

£19,534 is expected to *rank* against assets estimated at £18,120 15*s.* 2*d.*
Daily Telegraph, April 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(*b*) To put in a claim against the property of a bankrupt person or a deceased debtor: as, he *ranked* upon the estate.

rank-axis (rangk'ak″sis), *n.* A line considered as the envelop of planes.

rank-brained† (rangk'brānd), *a.* Wrong-headed; crack-brained.

rank-curve (rangk'kėrv), *n.* A curve considered as the envelop of its tangents.

ranker (rang'kėr), *n.* [< *rank*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who ranks or arranges; one who disposes in ranks.—**2.** A military officer who has risen or been promoted from the ranks. [Colloq., Eng.]

The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are *rankers*.
St. James's Gazette, June 2, 1886, p. 12. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

ranking (rang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rank*[2], *v.*] The act of one who ranks.—**Ranking and sale**, or **ranking of creditors**, in *Scots law*, the process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold and the price divided among his creditors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically obsolete. It corresponds to the English process of marshaling securities in an action for redemption or foreclosure.

rankle (rang'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rankled*, ppr. *rankling*. [ME. *ranclen*, < OF. *rancler*, *rankler*, *raoncler*, earlier *draoncler* (Picard *drancler*), rankle, suppurate, < *rancle*, *raoncle*, *drancle*, *draoncle*, < ML. *dracunculus*, also *dranculus*, an ulcer, in L. a little serpent, dim. of *draco*, a serpent, dragon: see *dragon*. (Skeat, 1891.)] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cause inflammation or irritation; produce a festering wound. Also figurative.

Look, when he fawns, he bites; and when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 291.

Or jealousy, with *rankling* tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

Say, shall I wound with satire's *rankling* spear
The pure warm hearts that bid me welcome here?
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Resentment long *rankled* in the minds of some whom Endicott had perhaps too passionately punished.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 322.

2. To continue to be painful or irritating; remain in an inflamed or ulcerous condition; fester.

My words might cast rank poison to his pores,
And make his swoln and *rankling* sinews crack.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

A leper shut up in a pesthouse *rankleth* to himself, infects not others. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 19.

A wound i' the flesh, no doubt, wants prompt redress; . . .
But a wound to the soul? That *rankles* worse and worse.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

II. *trans.* **1.** To irritate; inflame; cause to fester.

Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to respire,
And on their Paynim foes avenge their *ranckled* ire.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.

2†. To corrode.

Here, because his mouth waters at the money, his [Judas's] teeth *rankle* the woman's credit, for so I find malignant reprovers styled: corrodunt, non corrigunt; correptores, immo corruptores—they do not mend, but make worse; they bite, they gnaw.
Rev. T. Adams, Works (Sermon on John xii. 6), II. 224.

rankly (rangk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rankly*, *ronkly*; < *rank*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** With great strength or force; fiercely; rampantly.

Herk renk! is this rygt, so *ronkly* to wrath
For any dede that I haf don other demed the 3et?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 431.

2. In an excessive manner or degree; inordinately; intensely; profusely; exuberantly: as, *rankly* poisonous; *rankly* treasonable; weeds that grow *rankly*.—**3.** Offensively; noisomely; fetidly.

The smoking of incense or perfumes, and the like, smells *rankly* enough, in all conscience, of idolatry.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii. (*Latham.*)

4. Grossly; foully.

The whole ear of Denmark
Is by a forged process of my death
Rankly abused. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 38.

rankness (rangk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *ranknesse*; < *rank*[1] + *-ness.*] **1†.** Physical strength; effective force; potency.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

2. Strength of kind, quality, or degree, in a disparaging sense; hence, extravagance; excess; grossness; repulsiveness: as, *rankness* of growth; the *rankness* of a poison, or of one's pride or pretensions.—**3†.** Insolence; presumption.

I will physic your *rankness*, and yet give no thousand crowns neither. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 91.

4. Strength of growth; rapid or excessive increase; exuberance; extravagance; excess, as of plants, or of the wood of trees. Rankness is a condition often incident to fruit-trees in gardens and orchards, in consequence of which great shoots or feeders are given out with little or no bearing wood. Excessive richness of soil and a too copious supply of manure are generally the inducing causes.

I am stifled
With the mere *rankness* of their joy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 59.

5. Excessive fertility; exuberant productiveness, as of soil.

By reason of the *rankenesse* and frutefulnesse of the grounde, kyne, swyne, and horses doo maruelously increase in these regions.
Peter Martyr (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 164).

Bred by the *rankness* of the plenteous land.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

6. Offensive or noisome smell or taste; repulsiveness to the senses.

The native *rankness* or offensiveness which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 46.

rank-plane (rangk′plān), *n.* The plane of a plane pencil.

rank-point (rangk′point), *n.* The focus of a plane pencil.

rank-radiant (rangk′rā″di-ant), *n.* A point considered as the envelop of lines lying in a plane.

rank-riding† (rangk′rī″ding), *a.* Riding furiously; hard-riding.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their Galloways.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

rank-scented (rangk′sen″ted), *a.* Strong-scented; having a coarse or offensive odor.

The mutable, *rank-scented* many. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 66.

rank-surface (rangk′sėr″fās), *n.* A surface considered as the envelop of its tangents.

rann, *n.* See *ran*[3].

rannee, *n.* See *rani.*

rannel† (ran′el), *n.* [< F. *ranelle*, toad, dim. of L. *rana*, frog.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Such a roinish *rannel*, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (1600).

rannel-balk (ran′el-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar.*

rannen†. A Middle English preterit plural of *run. Chaucer.*

ranny† (ran′i), *n.* [Also *ranney;* supposed to be ult. a corruption (through OF.) of L. *araneus*, sc. *mus*, a kind of mouse: see *shrew* and *araneous.*] The shrew or shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus.*

Sammonicus and Nicander do call the mus araneus, the shrew or *ranney*, blind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

ranoid (rā′noid), *a.* [< L. *rana*, a frog, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In *herpet.*, same as *ranine:* distinguished from *bufonoid.*

ranpick†, **ranpike**†, *n.* Same as *rampick.*

ransack (ran′sak), *v.* [Prop. *ransake*, the form *ransack* being due in part to association with *sack*[2], pillage (see def. 2); < ME. *ransaken, ransakyn, raunsaken*, < Icel. *rannsaka* (= Sw. Norw. *ransaka* = Dan. *ransage*), search a house, ransack, < *rann* (for **rasn*), a house, abode (= AS. *ræsn*, a plank, ceiling, = Goth. *razn*, a house), + *saka*, fight, hurt, harm, appar. taken in this compound with the sense of the related *sækja*, seek, = AS. *sēcan*, seek: see *seek* and *sake.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To search thoroughly; seek carefully in all parts of; explore, point by point, for what is desired; overhaul in detail.

In a morwenyng
When Phebus, with his firy torches rede,
Ransaked hath every lover in hys drede.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 28.

All the articlis there in conteynid they shall *ransakyn* besyly, and discussyn soo discretly in here remembraunce that both in will . . . shal not omyttyn for to complishe the seyd articles. *Paston Letters*, I. 458.

In the third Year of his Reign, he *ransacked* all Monasteries, and all the Gold and Silver of either Chalices or Shrines he took to his own use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

Cicero . . . *ransacks* all nature, and pours forth a redundancy of figures even with a lavish hand.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2†. To sack; pillage completely; strip by plundering.

Their vow is made
To *ransack* Troy.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., i., l. 8.

I observed only these two things, a village exceedingly *ransacked* and ruinated by meanes of the civil warres.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 23.

3†. To obtain by ransacking or pillage; seize upon; carry off; ravish.—**4**†. To violate; deflower: as, "*ransackt* chastity," *Spenser.*

II. *intrans.* To make penetrating search or inquisition; pry; rummage. [Obsolete or rare.]

With sacrilegious Tools we rudely rend her,
And *ransack* deeply in her bosom tender.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Such words he gaue, but deepe with dynt the sword enforced furst
Had *ransakt* through his ribs and sweete white brest at once had burst. *Phaer*, Æneid, ix.

ransack (ran′sak), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rannsak, rannsōkn*, a ransacking; from the verb.] **1.** Detailed search or inquisition; careful investigation. [Rare.]

What secret corner, what unwonted way,
Has scap'd the *ransack* of my rambling thought?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

To compile, however, a real account of her [Madame Récamier] would necessitate the *ransack* of all the memoirs, correspondence, and anecdotage concerning French political and literary life for the first half of this century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 309.

2†. A ransacking; search for plunder; pillage; sack.

Your Highness undertook the Protection of the English Vessels putting into the Port of Leghorn for shelter, against the Dutch Men of War threatning 'em with nothing but *Ransack* and Destruction.
Milton, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack*. *J. Webster.*

ransacker† (ran′sak-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *raunsaker;* < *ransack* + *-er*[1].] One who ransacks; a careful searcher; a pillager.

That es to say, *Raunsaker* of the myghte of Godd and of His Maieste with-owttene gret clennes and meknes sall be ouerlayde and oppresside of Hym-selfe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

ransake†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ransack.*

ranshackle† (ran′shak-l), *v. t.* A variant of *ransack*, simulating *ramshackle*[1].

They loosed the kye out, ane and a',
And *ranshackled* the house right wel.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

ransom (ran′sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ransome, raunsom;* < ME. *ransome, raunsom, rawnsome, ranson, ransoun, raunson, raunsun, rawnison* (for the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *random*) = D. *rantsoen* = MLG. LG. *ranzūn, ransūn* = G. *ranzion* = Dan. *ranson* = Sw. *ranson*, < OF. *rançon, rençon, raenson, raenchon*, F. *rançon* = Pr. *reemsos, rezempto*, mod. *rançoun*, < L. *redemptio(n-)*, ransom, redemption: see *redemption*, of which *ransom* is a much shrunken form.] **1.** Redemption for a price; a holding for redemption; also, release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy for a consideration; liberation on payment or satisfaction of the price demanded.

And Galashin seide than sholde he dye with-oute *raunsom*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

You beseche and pray,
Fair sir, saue my life, lete me on-lif go,
Taking this peple to *ranson* also!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4205.

Then he shall give for the *ransom* of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. Ex. xxi. 30.

The Money raised for his *Ransom* was not so properly a Taxation as a Contribution. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

2. The money or price awarded or paid for the redemption of a prisoner, captive, or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment for liberation from restraint, penalty, or punishment.

Vpon a crosse naylyd I was for the,
Soffred deth to pay the *rawnison*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a *ransom* for many. Mark x. 45.

3†. Atonement; expiation.

If hearty sorrow
Be a sufficient *ransom* for offence,
I tender 't here. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 75.

ransom (ran′sum), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *raunsome;* < ME. **raunsonen, raunceounen*, < OF. *rançonner*, ransom; from the noun.] **1.** To redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by paying or giving in return that which is demanded; buy out of servitude; buy off from penalty.

A robbere was *yrauncecouned* rather than thei alle,
With-outen any penaunce of purgatorie, to perpetuel blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 420.

This was hard fortune; but, if alive and taken,
They shall be *ransom'd*, let it be at millions.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole
To poor sick people, richer in His eyes
Who *ransom'd* us, and haler too, than I.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2†. To redeem; rescue; deliver.

I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death. Hos. xiii. 14.

3†. To hold at ransom; demand or accept a ransom for; exact payment on.

And he and hys company . . . dyde great domage to the countre, as well by *raunsomynge* of the townes as by pillage ouer all the countrey.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. (*Richardson.*)

4†. To set free for a price; give up the custody of on receipt of a consideration.

I would . . . *ransom* him to any French courtier for a new-devised courtesy. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 65.

5†. To atone for; expiate.

Those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are rich and *ransom* all ill deeds.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

ransomable (ran′sum-a-bl), *a.* [< *ransom* + *-able.*] Capable of being ransomed or redeemed for a price.

I passed my life in that bath with many other gentlemen and persons of condition, distinguished and accounted as *ransomable*.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 13. (*Davies.*)

ransom-bill (ran′sum-bil), *n.* A war contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea and for its safe-conduct into port.

ransomer (ran′sum-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *raunsomer*, < OF. *rançonneur*, < *rançonner*, ransom: see *ransom, v.*] One who ransoms or redeems.

The onlie sauior, redeemer, and *raunsomer* of them which were lost in Adam our forefather.
Foxe, Martyrs, an. 1555.

ransom-free (ran′sum-frē), *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And *ransom-free* restor'd to his abode.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 147.

ransomless (ran′sum-les), *a.* [< *ransom* + *-less.*] Free from ransom; without the payment of ransom.

Cosroe, Cassana, and the rest, be free,
And *ransomless* return!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

For this brave stranger, so indear'd to thee,
Passe to thy country, *ransomlesse* and free.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 423).

ranstead (ran′sted), *n.* [Also *ransted;* frequently also *ramstead, ramsted;* said to have been introduced at Philadelphia as a garden flower by a Welsh gentleman named *Ranstead.*] The common toad-flax, *Linaria Linaria*, a weed with herbage of rank odor, erect stem, narrow leaves, and a raceme of spurred flowers, colored light-yellow, part of the lower lip bright-orange.

rant (rant), *v. i.* [< OD. *ranten*, also *randen*, dote, be enraged, = LG. *randen*, attack any one, call out to any one, = G. *ranzen*, toss about, make a noise; cf. G. dial. *rant*, noise, uproar; root uncertain.] **1.** To speak or declaim violently and with little sense; rave: used of both the matter and the manner of utterance, or of either alone: as, a *ranting* preacher or actor.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll *rant* as well as thou.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 307.

They say you're angry, and *rant* mightily,
Because I love the same as you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Rich Rival.

Make not your Hecuba with fury rage,
And show a *ranting* grief upon the stage.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iii. 563.

2. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; make noisy mirth. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' quaffing and laughing,
They *ranted* and they sang.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

rant (rant), *n.* [< *rant, v.*] **1.** Boisterous, empty declamation; fierce or high-sounding language without much meaning or dignity of thought; bombast.

This is stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

2. A ranting speech; a bombastic or boisterous utterance.

After all their *rants* about their wise man being happy in the bull of Phalaris, &c., they yet allow'd him to dispatch himself if he saw cause. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

He sometimes, indeed, in his *rants*, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians; but all his sympathies were really with the natives.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. The act of frolicking; a frolic; a boisterous merrymaking, generally accompanied with dancing. [Scotch.]

Thou art the life o' public haunts;
But [without] thee, what were our fairs and *rants?*
Burns, Scotch Drink.

I hae a good conscience, . . . unless it be about a *rant* amang the lasses, or a splore at a fair.
Scott, Black Dwarf, ii.

4. A kind of dance, or the music to which it was danced. =**Syn. 1.** *Fustian, Turgidness*, etc. See *bombast*.

ran-tan (ran'tan), *n.* [Prob. an imitative var. of *randan*.] Same as *randan*.

ranter[1] (ran'tėr), *n.* [< *rant* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher, actor, or the like.—**2.** [*cap.*] A name applied—(*a*) By way of reproach, to the members of an English Antinomian sect of the Commonwealth period, variously associated with the Familists, etc. (*b*) Also, opprobriously, to the Primitive Methodists, who formed themselves into a society in 1810, although the founders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before, the ground of disagreement being that the new body favored street preaching, camp-meetings, etc.—**3.** A merry, roving fellow; a jolly drinker. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho,
Of excessive drinking, as great *ranters* do.
Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

Yours, saint or sinner, Rob the *Ranter*.
Burns, To James Tennant.

ranter[2] (ran'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large beer-jug.

ranter[2] (ran'tėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *ranter*[2], *n.*] To pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel. [Prov. Eng.]

ranter[3] (ran'tėr), *v. t.* Same as *renter*[2].

ranterism (ran'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *ranter*[1] + *-ism*.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; rantism.

rantersh (ran'tėrz), *n. pl.* A woolen stuff made in England in the eighteenth century. *Drapers' Dict.*

rantingly (ran'ting-li), *adv.* In a ranting manner. (*a*) With sounding empty speech; bombastically. (*b*) With boisterous jollity; frolicsomely.

Sae *rantingly*, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntingly gaed he;
He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the gallows-tree.
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

rantipole (ran'ti-pōl), *a.* and *n.* [Appar. < *ranty* + *pole* = *poll*[1], head: see *poll*[1]. Cf. *dodipoll*.] **I.** *a.* Wild; roving; rakish.

Out upon't, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate!
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 10.

This *rantipole* hero had for some time singled out the blooming Katrina for the object of his uncouth gallantries.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl; a wild, reckless fellow.

What strange, awkward *rantipole* was that I saw thee speaking to?
J. Baillie.

I was always considered as a *rantipole*, for whom anything was good enough.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (*Davies.*)

rantipole (ran'ti-pōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rantipoled*, ppr. *rantipoling*. [< *rantipole*, *n.*] To run about wildly.

The elder was a termagant, imperious wench; she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

rantism[1]† (ran'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαντισμός*, a sprinkling, < *ῥαντίζειν*, sprinkle, besprinkle.] A sprinkling; hence, a small number; a handful. [Rare.]

We, but a handful to their heap, a *rantism* to their baptism. *Bp. Andrews.*

rantism[2] (ran'tizm), *n.* [< *rant* + *-ism*.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; ranterism. *Johnson.*

rantle-tree, randle-tree (ran'tl-trē, -dl-trē), *n.* [Also *raunel-tree*. "Apparently of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *randa-tre*." *N. E. D.*] **1.** A tree with two branches, which are cut short and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.—**2.** A beam which runs from back to front of a chimney, and from which the crook is suspended.—**3.** A tall, raw-boned person.

If ever I see that auld *randle-tree* of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

[Scotch in all uses.]

rantock (ran'tok), *n.* The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Orkneys.]

ran-tree (ran'trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *roan-tree*. Also *rantry*.

ranty (ran'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< *rant* + *-y*[1].] Same as *randy*. [Prov. Eng.]

ranula (ran'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *ranulæ* (-lē). [= F. *ranule*, < L. *ranula*, a little frog, also a small swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] A cystic tumor caused by the obstruction of the duct of a small mucous gland on the under surface of the tongue, the so-called Blandin-Nuhn gland. The term has been applied, however, with considerable looseness, to other tumors in or near this place presenting some resemblance to true ranulæ.

ranular (ran'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *ranulaire*; as *ranula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a ranula; of the character of a ranula.

Ranunculaceæ (rā-nung-kū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Ranunculus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of choripetalous plants of the order *Ranales*, characterized by the numerous stamens inserted on the receptacle, five deciduous and commonly colored sepals, not more than one complete circle of petals, and seeds with a minute embryo in fleshy albumen, and without an aril. They have usually many separate pistils which mature into distinct dry fruits, either achenes or follicles, or coalesce into berries. The species, estimated by Engler at 1,200, by Britton at 1,050, are included in 3 tribes and 30 genera. They occur throughout the world, but in the tropics more rarely and chiefly on mountains, elsewhere forming a conspicuous part of the flora of almost every region, especially in Europe, which contains one fifth, and in North America, which has one seventeenth, of all the species. Their wide distribution is aided by the long-continued vitality of the seeds, many of which are also remarkably slow to germinate after planting, those of several species requiring two years. They are annual or perennial herbs—rarely undershrubs, as *Zanthorhiza*. Many have dissected alternate or radical leaves, the petiole with an expanded sheathing base, but without stipules; *Clematis* is exceptional in its opposite leaves and climbing stem. The family is often known as the buttercup or crowfoot family, from the type, and contains an unusually large proportion of other characteristic plants, as the hepatica of America, the Christmas rose of Germany, and the lesser celandine of England. It includes also many of the most beautiful flowers of garden cultivation. Most of the species contain in their colorless juice an acrid and caustic principle, which sometimes becomes a dangerous narcotic poison, is often of great medicinal value (see *hellebore*, *aconite*, *Hydrastis*, *Actæa*, *Cimicifuga*), is usually most concentrated in the roots, but very volatile in the foliage and stems, and is dissipated by drying or in water, but intensified by the action of acids, alcohol, etc. The family was one of the earliest to be defined by botanists with substantially its present limits (as *Multisiliquæ* by Linnæus, 1751), and has long been placed at the head of the polypetalous families of dicotyledons, standing as the first family of plants in the older classifications, from de Candolle in 1819 to Durand in 1888.

ranunculaceous (rā-nung-kū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *ranunculaceus*, < *Ranunculus*, q. v. Cf. *Ranunculaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ranunculaceæ*; resembling the ranunculus.

Ranunculeæ (rā-nung-kū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Necker, 1770), < *Ranunculus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. It was originally used for the family and later made a tribe. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it included only four genera: *Ranunculus* (the type), *Trautvetteria*, *Hamadryas*, and *Oxygraphis*, which, in Engler's classification, would form a sort of subtribe of the tribe *Anemoneæ*.

Ranunculus (rā-nung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kaspard Bauhin, 1623), < L. *ranunculus*, a medicinal plant, also called *batrachion*, perhaps crowfoot (> It. *ranuncolo*, Sp. *ranúnculo*, Pg. *ranunculo*, D. *ranonkel*, G. Dan. Sw. *ranunkel*, crowfoot), dim. of *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] **1.** A large genus of choripetalous plants, type of the family *Ranunculaceæ* and of the tribe *Ranunculeæ*. It is characterized by the perfect flowers with from three to five caducous sepals, three to five or even fifteen conspicuous petals, each marked at the base by a nectar-bearing scale or pit, and by the many achenes in a head or spike, each beaked with a short persistent style. There are about 200 species, scattered throughout the world, abundant in temperate and cold regions, with a few on mountain-tops in the tropics; 15 species are British, and over 80 occur in North America, of which about 30 are found in the Atlantic States. The genus is remarkable for its development northward, extending to the Aleutian Islands and Point Barrow, and even to Fort Conger, 81° 44′ north. Others extend well to the south, as the Fuegian *R. biternatus*. The species have usually a perennial base or rootstock, and bear deeply divided leaves, entire in a few species, and yellow or white terminal flowers, which are generally bright and showy, and have numerous and conspicuous short yellow stamens and a smaller central mass of yellow or greenish pistils. The more common species, with bright-yellow flowers and palmately divided leaves, are known as *buttercup* and *crowfoot*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*, which have also the old local names of *butter-flower*, *butter-daisy*, *blister-plant*, *crow-flower*, and in Scotland *yellow gowan*. (See also *goldcup*, and cut under *ovary*[1].) A number of yellow species are cultivated under the name *garden ranunculus*, as *R. bulbosus*, a favorite source of cut flowers, and especially the Persian *R. Asiaticus*, with three-parted leaves, parent of a hundred varieties, mostly double, and including scarlet and other colors. *R. aconitifolius*, a tall European species with five-parted leaves, is cultivated in white double-flowered varieties under the names *bachelor's-buttons* and *fair-maids-of-France* or *-of-Kent*. The bright-yellow flowers of *R. insignis*, a densely woolly New Zealand species, are nearly 2 inches across. Several white-flowered species are remarkable for their growth in rock-crevices amid perpetual snow, especially *R. glacialis* of the Alps and arctic Europe, and also the yellow-flowered *R. Thora*, the mountain wolf's-bane. A few weedy species have prickly fruit, as *R. arvensis* of Europe and southern Asia (for which see *hungerweed*, *hedgehog*, 3, and *joy*, 4). Many species are so acrid as to raise blisters when freshly gathered, but are sometimes eaten, when dried, by cattle. *R. sceleratus*, said to be the most acrid species, is eaten boiled as a salad in Wallachia, as are also the roots of *R. bulbosus*, the acridity disappearing on boiling. *R. auricomus* (see *goldilocks*, 1) is exceptional in the absence of this acrid principle. Several species, called water-crowfoots, are immersed aquatics with finely dissected foliage, forming deep-green feathery masses which bear white emersed flowers; among them is *R. Lyallii* of New Zealand, one of the most ornamental species, there known as *water-lily*. The yellow water-crowfoot, *R. delphinifolius*, found from Maine to North Carolina and westward to Kansas, has kidney-shaped and cut floating leaves. Several species with long and mainly undivided leaves are known as *spearwort*. See also cut under *achenium*.


Flowering Plant of *Ranunculus bulbosus* (buttercup).

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ranunculi* (-lī).] A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*.

There be foure kindes of *Ranunculus*, or Crowfoote.
Boyle, Useful Exp. Nat. Philos., II. ii. 42.

ranverset, *v. t.* See *renverse*.

Ranvier's nodes. See *nodes of Ranvier*, under *node*.

Ranzania (ran-zā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named (in def. 1 by Nardo, 1840) after C. *Ranzani*, an Italian naturalist.] **1.** In *ichth.*, a genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Molidæ*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

ranz des vaches (roⁿs dā vàsh). [Swiss F. (see def.), explained as lit. (*a*) 'the lowing of the cows': Swiss dial. *ranz*, connected, in this view, with G. *ranzen*, make a noise, drum with the fingers (cf. *ranken*, bray as an ass); *des*, comp. of *de*, of, and *les*, pl. of def. art.; *vaches*, pl. of *vache*, < L. *vacca*, a cow (see *vaccine*); (*b*) in another view, 'the line of cows,' *ranz* being taken as a var. of *rangs*, pl. of *rang*, row, line (because the cows fall into line when they hear the alpenhorn): see *rank*[2].] One of the melodies or signals of the Swiss herdsmen, commonly played on the alpenhorn. It consists of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic tones of the horn, which are singularly effective in the open air and combined with mountain echoes. The melodies vary in the different cantons. They are sometimes sung.

Raoulia (rā-ō'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1846), named after E. *Raoul*, a French naval surgeon, who wrote on New Zealand plants in 1846.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuleæ* and subtribe *Gnaphalinæ*. It is characterized by the solitary, sessile, and terminal heads of many flowers, which are mostly perfect and fertile, the outer circles of pistillate flowers being only one or two, or less than in the related genus *Gnaphalium* (the everlasting), but more than in the other next allied genus, *Helichrysum*. All the flowers bear a bifid style and a pappus which is not plumose. The 16 species are mostly natives of New Zealand, and are small densely tufted plants of rocky mountainous places, resembling mosses, with numerous branches thickly clothed with minute leaves. They bear white starry flower-heads, one at the end of each short twig, closely surrounded with leaves, and in *R. grandiflora* and others ornamented by an involucre with white bracts. *R. eximia* and *R. mammillaris* are known in New Zealand as *sheep-plants*, from their growth in sheep-pastures in large white woolly tufts, readily mistaken for sheep even at a short distance.

rap[1] (rap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [< ME. *rappen*, < Sw. *rappa*, strike, beat, rap; cf. *rap*[1], *n.* Cf. MHG. freq. *raffeln*, G. *rappeln*, intr., rattle. Perhaps connected with *rap*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat upon; strike heavily or smartly; give a quick, sharp blow to, as with the fist, a door-knocker, a stick, or the like; knock upon.

His hote newe chosen love he chaunged into hate,
And sodainly with mighty mace gan *rap* hir on the pate.
Gascoigne, In Praise of Lady Sandes.

With one great Peal they *rap* the Door,
Like Footmen on a Visiting Day.
Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

2. To use in striking; make a blow or blows with. [Rare.]

Dunstan, as he went along through the gathering mist, was always *rapping* his whip somewhere.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, iv.

3. To utter sharply; speak out: usually with *out* (see phrase below).

One *raps* an oath, another deals a curse;
He never better bowl'd; this never worse.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

To rap out. (*a*) To throw out violently or suddenly in speech; utter in a forcible or striking manner: as, to *rap out* an oath or a lie.

He could roundlie *rap out* so manie vgle othes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 57.

The first was a judge, who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 44.

(*b*) To produce or indicate by rapping sounds; impart by a series of significant raps: as, to *rap out* a communication or a signal: used specifically of the supposed transmission of spiritual intelligence in this way through the instrumentality of mediums. =**Syn. 1.** To thump, whack.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To deal a heavy blow or heavy blows; beat.

The elementes gonne to rusche & *rappe*,
And smet downe chirches & templis with crak.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

2†. To fall with a stroke or blow; drop so as to strike.

Now, by this time the tears were *rapping* down
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.
Ross, Helenore, p. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To strike a quick, sharp blow; make a sound by knocking, as on a door: as, to *rap* for admittance.

Villain, I say, knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 12.

Whan she cam to the king's court,
She *rappit* wi' a ring.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 397).

Comes a dun in the morning and *raps* at my door.
Shenstone, Poet and Dun.

4. To take an oath; swear; especially, to swear falsely: compare *to rap out* (*a*), above. [Thieves' cant.]

It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little *rapping* for his friend.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, i. 13. (*Davies.*)

rap[1] (rap), *n.* [< ME. *rap*, *rappe* = Sw. Norw. *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap, smart blow; cf. *rap*[1], *v.*] **1.** A heavy or quick, smart blow; a sharp or resounding knock; concussion from striking.

The right arme with a *rappe* reft fro the shuldurs.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7680.

And therewith (as in great anger) he clapped his fyste on the borde a great *rappe*. *Hall*, Edw. V.

Bolus arriv'd, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double *rap*.
Colman the Younger, Broad Grins, The Newcastle Apothecary.

2. A sound produced by knocking, as at a door, or by any sharp concussion; specifically, in modern spiritualism, a ticking or knocking noise produced by no apparent physical means, and ascribed to the agency of disembodied spirits.

We may first take the *raps* and the "astral bells," which Mr. Sinnett seems to regard as constituting important test phenomena.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 261.

rap[2] (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [< ME. *rappen*, < Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, carry off, = MHG. G. *raffen*, snatch; dial. (LG.) *rappen*, snatch up, take up (> ult. E. *raff*). Cf. *rape*[1] and *rape*[2]. The pp. *rapped*, *rapt*, became confused with *rapt*, < L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, snatch, which is not connected with the Teut. word: see *rapt*[1], *rapt*[2].] **1†.** To snatch or hurry away; seize by violence; carry off; transport; ravish.

Some shall be *rapt* and taken alive, as St. Paul saith.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thiuk ye that . . . they will not pluck from you whatsoever they can *rap* or reave?
Apostolic Benediction of Adrian VI., Nov. 25, 1522 (Foxe's Martyrs, II. 59).

He ever hastens to the end, and so
(As if he knew it) *raps* his hearer to
The middle of his matter.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

But when these people grew niggardly in their offerings, it [the room] was *rapt* from thence.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 522.

2. To transport out of one's self; affect with ecstasy or rapture; carry away; absorb; engross.

What, dear sir,
Thus *raps* you? Are you well?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 51.

I found thee weeping, and . . .
Am *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears.
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Rapt into future times, the bard begun.
Pope, Messiah, l. 7.

To rap and rend (originally *to rape and ren*: see *rape*[2]), to seize and strip; fall on and plunder; snatch by violence.

All they could *rap, and rend*, and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 789.

From foe and from friend
He'd *rap and* he'd *rend*, . . .
That Holy Church might have more to spend.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 206.

rap[3] (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rapped*, ppr. *rapping*. [Also *rape*; prob. due in part to *rap*[1], but in part representing ME. *repen*, < AS. *hrepian*, touch, treat, = OFries. *reppa*, touch, move, = MD. *reppen*, move, = LG. *reppen*, touch, move, > G. *rappen*, scrape, = Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = Sw. *repa*, scratch. Cf. *rape*[6].] To scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rap[4] (rap), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rap*[1]. There is nothing to connect the word with MHG. G. *rappe*, a coin so called: see *rappe*[2].] A counterfeit coin of bad metal which passed current in Ireland for a halfpenny in the reign of George I., before the issue of Wood's halfpence. **Its intrinsic value was half a farthing.** Hence the phrases *not worth a rap, to care not a rap*, implying something of no value.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps*.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, letter i.

They [his pockets] was turned out afore, and the devil a *rap*'s left. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 76.

I don't care a *rap* where I go.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

Rap halfpenny, a rap.

It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then imposed on by a *rap halfpenny*.
Blackwood's Mag., XCVI. 392.

rap[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rope*.

rap[6]†. A Middle English preterit of *reap*. *Wyclif.*

rap[7] (rap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lay or skein of yarn containing 120 yards. *E. H. Knight.*

Rapaces (rā-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rapax*, rapacious: see *rapacious*.] **1.** In *mammal.*, the beasts of prey; carnivorous quadrupeds; the *Carnivora*, now called *Feræ*. Also *Rapacia*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; rapacious birds; the *Accipitres* or *Raptores*.

Rapacia (rā-pā'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *rapax*: see *Rapaces*.] Rapacious mammals; beasts of prey: synonymous with *Rapaces*, 1.

rapacious (rā-pā'shus), *a.* [= F. *rapace* = Pr. *rapatz* = Sp. *rapaz* = It. *rapace*, < L. *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious, < *rapere*, seize: see *rape*[2].] **1.** Of a grasping habit or disposition; given to seizing for plunder or the satisfaction of greed, or obtaining wrongfully or by extortion; predatory; extortionate: as, a *rapacious* usurer; specifically, of animals, subsisting by capture of living prey; raptorial; predaceous: as, *rapacious* birds or fishes.

What trench can intercept, what fort withstand
The brutal soldier's rude *rapacious* hand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vii.

A *rapacious* man he [Warren Hastings] certainly was not. Had he been so, he would infallibly have returned to his country the richest subject in Europe.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Of a grasping nature or character; characterized by rapacity; immoderately exacting; extortionate: as, a *rapacious* disposition; *rapacious* demands.

Well may then thy Lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from Death's *rapacious* claim.
Milton, P. L., xi. 258.

There are two sorts of avarice; the one is but of a bastard kind, and that is the *rapacious* appetite of gain.
Cowley, Avarice.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rapacious, Ravenous, Voracious.* *Rapacious*, literally disposed to seize, may note, as the others do not, a distinctive characteristic of certain classes of animals; the tiger is a *rapacious* animal, but often not *ravenous* or *voracious*. *Ravenous* implies hunger of an extreme sort, shown in eagerness to eat. *Voracious* means that one eats or is disposed to eat a great deal, without reference to the degree of hunger: a glutton is *voracious*. Samuel Johnson tended to be a *voracious* eater, because in his early life he had often gone hungry till he was *ravenous*.

rapaciously (rā-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine; by violent seizure.

rapaciousness (rā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being rapacious; inclination to seize violently or unjustly.

rapacity (rā-pas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapacité* = Pr. *rapacitat* = Sp. *rapacidad* = Pg. *rapacidade* = It. *rapacità*, < L. *rapacita(t-)s*, rapacity, < *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious: see *rapacious*.] The character of being rapacious; the exercise of a rapacious or predaceous disposition; the act or practice of seizing by force, as plunder or prey, or of obtaining by extortion or chicanery, as unjust gains: as, the *rapacity* of pirates, of usurers, or of wild beasts.

Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable *rapacity*.
Bolingbroke, To Pope.

In the East the *rapacity* of monarchs has sometimes gone to the extent of taking from cultivators so much of their produce as to have afterwards to return part for seed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

rapadura (rap-a-dō'rą), *n.* [Also *rappadura*; < Sp. Pg. *rapadura*, shavings or scrapings, < *rapar*, shave, scrape, = F. *râper*, OF. *rasper*, scrape: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] A coarse unclarified sugar, made in Mexico and some parts of South America, and cast in molds.

raparee, *n.* See *rapparee*.

Rapatea (rą-pā'tē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the family *Rapateaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary with three cells and three ovules, six anthers each with a spiral appendage, and numerous flowers in a globose head with an involucre of two long leaf-like bracts dilated at the base, and each flower provided with many closely imbricated obtuse appressed bractlets. There are five or six species, natives of Guiana and northern Brazil. They bear long and narrow radical leaves from a low or robust rootstock, and flowers on a leafless scape, each with three rigid and chaff-like erect sepals, and three broad and spreading petals united below into a hyaline tube.

Rapateaceæ (rą-pā-tē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Rapatea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Xyridales*, typified by the genus *Rapatea*. It is characterized by regular flowers with three greenish sepals and three petals, six stamens with long anthers opening by a pore, a three-celled ovary with few or solitary anatropous ovules, and a lenticular embryo in farinaceous albumen. It includes about 23 species, of 7 genera. They are perennial herbs, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela, except one monotypic genus of western Africa, and are mostly robust marsh-plants, with long radical tapering leaves, sessile or petioled, and flowers on a naked scape, commonly in dense involucrate heads resembling those of the composite plants.

rape[1]† (rāp), *v. i.* [< ME. *rapen*, < Icel. *hrapa*, fall, rush headlong, hurry, hasten, = Norw. *rapa*, slip, fall, = Dan. *rappe*, make haste; cf. MLG. *reppen*, hasten, hurry, G. refl. *rappeln*, hasten, hurry. Cf. *rape*[1], *a.* and *n.*, also *rape*[2], *rap*[2], of which *rape*[1] is in part a doublet.] To make haste; hasten; hurry: often used reflexively.

Pas fro my presens on payne of thi lyffe,
And *rape* of [from] my rewme in a rad haste,
Or thou shall lelly be lost and thou leng oghter.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1898.

"For I may nouȝt lette," quod that leode, and lyarde he bistrydeth,
And *raped hym* to Iherusalem-ward the riȝte waye to ryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 79.

rape[1]† (rāp), *n.* [ME., < *rape*[1], *v.*] Haste; precipitancy; a precipitate course.

Row forthe in a *rape* right to the banke,
Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5633.

So oft a day I mote thy werke renewe,
It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape;
And al is thorgh thy neligence and *rape*.
Chaucer, Scrivener, l. 7.

rape[1]† (rāp), *a.* [< ME. *rape* = D. *rap*, < Sw. Norw. *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk: see *rape*[1], *v.*] Quick; hasty.

Than byspak his brother, that *rape* was of rees.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 101.

rape[1]† (rāp), *adv.* [ME., < *rape*[1], *a.*] Quickly; hastily.

I sey and swere hym ful *rape*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6516.

rape[2] (rāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [< ME. *rapen* (= MD. *rapen*, *raepen*, D. *rapen*, gather, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, seize, = Norw. *rapa*, tear off), a var. of *rappen*, seize: see *rap*[2]. This verb has been partly confused with L. *rapere*, seize, whence ult. E. *rapid*, *rapine*, *rapacious*, *rapt*[2], etc.: see *rap*[2], *rapt*[1], *rapt*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To seize and carry off; snatch up; seize; steal.

Ravenows fiches han sum mesure; whanne thei hungren thei *rayn*; whanne thei ben ful they sparyn.
Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 16. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To commit the crime of rape.

There 's nothing new, Menippus; as before,
They *rape*, extort, forswear.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 349. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To carry off violently; hence, figuratively, to enrapture; ravish.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayton, Eclogues, v.

My son, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong,
And swift to *rape* youth to their precipice.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

2. To commit rape upon; ravish.—**To rape and rent**†, to seize and plunder. Compare *to rap and rend*, under *rap*[2].

For, though ye loke never so brode and stare,
Ye shul nat winne a myte in that chaffare,
But wasten al that ye may *rape and renne*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 411.

rape[2] (rāp), *n.* [< *rape*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether of persons or things; violent seizure and carrying away: as, the *rape* of Proserpine; the *rape* of the Sabine women; Pope's "*Rape* of the Lock."

Death is cruell, suffering none escape;
Olde, young, rich, poore, of all he makes his *rape*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman*, Odyssey.

2. In *law*, the violation or carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Forcibly* is usually understood not necessarily to mean violence, but to include negative consent. Statutes in various jurisdictions modify the definition, some by extending it to include carnal knowledge of a girl under 10 either with or without her consent. Rape is regarded as one of the worst felonies. The penalty for it was formerly death, as it is still in some jurisdictions, but is now generally imprisonment for life or for a long term of years. It is now often called *criminal assault*.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away; a captured person or thing. [Rare.]

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more
Shall they revive, nor Death her *rapes* restore!
Sandys.

Rape of the forest, in *Eng. law*, trespass committed in the forest by violence.

rape[3] (rāp), *n.* [< Icel. *hreppr*, a district, prob. orig. 'share' or 'allotment,' < Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = AS. *hrepian*, *hreppan*, touch: see *rap*[3].] A division of the county of Sussex, in England, intermediate between a hundred and the shire. The county is divided into six rapes.

The *Rape* . . . is . . . a mere geographical expression, the judicial organisation remaining in the hundred.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

rape[4] (rāp), *n.* [< ME. *rape*, also *rave*, < OF. **rape*, also *rabe*, later *rave*, F. dial. *reuve*, *reve*, *rabe*, *rova* = Pr. Sp. *raba*, rape, turnip (cf. Pg. *rabão*, horse-radish), = D. *raap* = OHG. *raba*, MHG. *rabe*, *rape*, *rappe*, rape, turnip, G. *rapps*, rape-seed, = LG. *raap*, rape; akin to OHG. *ruoba*, *ruoppa*, MHG. *ruobe*, *rüebe*, G. *rübe*, rape, turnip, etc., = LG. *rove*, *rowe* = Dan. *roe* = Sw. *rofva*, turnip; cf. OBulg. *riepa* = Serv. *repa* = Bohem. *rzhepa* = Pol. *rzepa* = Russ. *riepa* = Lith. *rope*, *rape* = Albanian *repe*, a turnip, < L. *rapa*, also *rapum*, a turnip, rape, = Gr. *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφυς*, turnip; cf. Gr. *ῥαφανίς*, *ῥαφάνη*, a radish; *ῥάφανος*, a cabbage; root unknown.] 1†. A turnip. *Halliwell.*—2. The colza, coleseed, or rape-seed, a cruciferous plant, *Brassica Napus*. Rape closely resembles the rutabaga in many respects but differs from it in not having a thickened root and in producing much greater leaf-growth. Rape is extensively grown in Europe and in India for its oleaginous seeds, the source of rape-oil. It is also sown for its leaves, which are used as food for sheep, and are produced in gardens for use as a salad. When cut and used as a green forage crop several harvests may be made from the same area in a season without reseeding.

rape[5] (rāp), *n.* [< ME. *rape* = MHG. *rappe*, *rape*, G. *rapp*, a stalk of grapes, < OF. *rape*, F. *râpe* = Pr. *raspa* = It. *raspo*, a stem or stalk of grapes.] 1. The stem or stalk of grapes.

Til grapes to the presse beo set
Ther renneth no red wyn in *rape*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2. *pl.* The stalks and skins of grapes from which the must has been expressed. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Loose or refuse grapes used in wine-making.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray.*

4. A filter used in a vinegar-manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from being charged with rapes. *E. H. Knight.*

rape[6] (rāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [Prob. a var. of *rap*[3], perhaps affected by F. *râper* (= Sp. Pg. *rapar*), rasp: see *rasp*[1].] To scratch; abrade; scarify. [Prov. Eng.]

Interesting reading; wasn't it? I wish they'd *rape* the character of some other innocent—ha!
The Money-makers, p. 78.

rape[7] (rāp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rope*.

rape-butterfly (rāp'but″ėr-flī), *n.* A pierian, *Pontia rapæ*, known in the United States as the *imported cabbage-butterfly*, to distinguish it from several similar native species. See cut under *cabbage-butterfly*, and compare figures under *Pieris*. [Eng.]

rape-cake (rāp'kāk), *n.* A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape (see *rape*[4]) after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding oxen and sheep, but is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes; it is also used in considerable quantity as a rich manure.

rapeful† (rāp'fûl), *a.* [< *rape*[2] + *-ful*.] Given to rape or violence. [Rare.]

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1. (*Nares.*)

rapely† (rāp'li), *adv.* [ME., also *raply*, *rapliche*, etc.; < *rape*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Hastily; hurriedly; quickly; rapidly.

Then seih we a Samaritan cam syttynge on a mule,
Rydynge full *raply* the way that we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 48.

Upsterte the champioun *rapely* anon.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 219.

rape-oil (rāp'oil), *n.* A thick brownish-yellow oil expressed from rape-seed. It was formerly, as in India still, applied chiefly to illumination, but is now largely consumed for lubricating and in india-rubber manufacturing. Also called *cabbage-oil*, *colza-oil*, *rape-seed oil*.

rape-seed (rāp'sēd), *n.* The seed of the rape, or the plant itself; cole-seed.—**Rape-seed oil.** Same as *rape-oil*.

rape-wine (rāp'wīn), *n.* A poor thin wine prepared from the murk or stalks, skins, and other refuse of grapes which have been pressed.

rap-full (rap'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< *rap*[1] + *full*[1].] I. *a.* Full of wind: applied to sails when on a wind every sail stands full without lifting.

II. *n.* A sail full of wind: also called a *smooth full*.

rapfully† (rap'fûl-i), *adv.* With beating or striking; with resounding blows; batteringly. [Rare.]

Then far of vplandish we doe view thee fird Sicil Ætna,
And a seabelch grounting on rough rocks *rapfulye* frapping. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

Raphaelesque (raf″ā-el-esk′), *a.* [Also *Raffaelesque*; < *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*), a chief painter of the Italian Renaissance (see *Raphaelism*), + *-esque*.] Of or resembling the style, color, or art of the great Renaissance painter Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino).

A strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate half-meretricious—a splendour hovering between the *raffaelesque* and the japannish.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 6.

Raphaelism (raf′ā-el-izm), *n.* [< *Raphael* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles of art introduced by Raphael, the famous Italian painter (1483–1520); the style or method of Raphael.

Raphaelite (raf′ā-el-īt), *n.* [< *Raphael* + *-ite*[2]: see *Raphaelism*.] One who adopts the principles or follows the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaclitism (raf′ā-el-ī-tizm), *n.* [< *Raphaelite* + *-ism*.] The principles or methods of the Raphaelites; pursuit of or adherence to the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaneæ (rā-fā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Raphanus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes 9 genera, of which *Raphanus* is the type, all of them plants of the old world, and chiefly Asiatic. In that of Engler and Prantl it is not recognized, and the genera referred to it by other authors are more or less separated, mostly falling into the tribe *Sinapeæ*, but three of them are placed in the tribe *Hesperideæ*.

Raphanus (raf′a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *raphanus*, < Gr. *ῥάφανος*, cabbage, radish, *ῥαφανίς*, radish, akin to *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφυς*, turnip, L. *rapa*, *rapum*, turnip: see *rape*[4].] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the radish, belonging to the tribe *Sinapeæ*. It is characterized by globose seeds, solitary in the single row of cells formed by constrictions of the pods, which are closed by a pithy substance or sometimes remain continuous throughout. The 10 species are natives of Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and are branching annuals or biennials, with fleshy roots, lyrate lower leaves, and elongated bractless racemes of slender-pedicelled white or yellow purplish-veined flowers, followed by erect spreading, thick, and corky or spongy pods. Some species (section *Raphanistrum*) have a short seedless joint below, forming a stalk to the long inflated necklace-like cell which composes the rest of the pod, as *R. Landra*, a yellow-flowered Italian weed, eaten as a salad, and *R. Raphanistrum*, a coarse weed, the wild or field radish. See *radish*.

★**raphe** (rā′fē), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhaphe*; < Gr. *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew: see *rhapsode*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In an anatropous or amphitropous (hemitropous) ovule or seed, the adnate cord which connects the hilum with the chalaza, commonly appearing as a more or less salient ridge, sometimes completely embedded in a fleshy testa of the seed. See cuts under *anatropous* and *hemitropous*. (*b*) A longitudinal line or rib on the valves of many diatoms, connecting the three nodules when present. (See *nodule*.) The usual primary classification of genera depends upon its presence or absence.—2. In *anat.*, a seam-like union of two lateral halves, usually in the mesial plane, and constituting either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge or furrow; specifically, in the brain, the median lamina of decussating fibers which extends in the tegmental region from the oblongata up to the third ventricle.—**Raphe of the corpus callosum**, a longitudinal furrow on the median line of its dorsal surface bounded by the mesial longitudinal striæ.—**Raphe of the medulla oblongata**, the median septum, composed of fibers which run in part dorsoventrally, in part longitudinally, and in part across the septum more or less obliquely, together with nerve-cells.—**Raphe of the palate**, a linear median ridge extending from a small papilla in front, corresponding with the inferior opening of the anterior palatine foramen, back to the uvula.—**Raphe of the penis**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum forward on the under side of the penis.—**Raphe of the perineum**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum backward on the perineum.—**Raphe of the pharynx**, the median seam on the posterior wall of the pharynx.—**Raphe of the scrotum**, a slight median ridge extending forward to the under side of the penis, and backward along the perineum to the margin of the anus.—**Raphe of the tongue**, a slight furrow along the middle of the dorsal surface, terminating posteriorly in the foramen cæcum.

Raphia (rā′fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804), < *raffia*, the native name of the Madagascar species.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Metroxyleæ*, type of the subtribe *Raphieæ* (which is distinguished from the true ratan-palms, *Calameæ*, by a completely three-celled ovary). It is characterized by pinnately divided leaves crowning an erect and robust trunk, and by a fruit which becomes one-celled, is beaked with the three terminal stigmas, and has a thick pericarp tessellated with overlapping scales, spongy within and containing a single oblong furrowed seed with very hard osseous albumen. There are 5 or 6 species, of Africa and Madagascar, with 1 or 2 in America, *R. tædigera*, the jupati-palm, occurring from the mouths of the Amazon to Nicaragua. All inhabit low swampy lands and banks near tide-water. Their trunks are unarmed and of little height, but their leaves are spiny and often over 50 feet in length, the entire tree becoming thus 60 or 70 feet in height to their erect tips. The large pendulous flower-spikes reach 6 feet in length, contain flowers of both sexes, and have their numerous branches set in two opposite rows, their flower-bearing branchlets resembling flattened catkins. In fruit the spike sometimes becomes 15 feet long, and weighs 200 or even 300 pounds, bearing numerous egg-like brown and hard fruits often used as ornaments. *R. Ruffia*, which produces the largest spadices, is known as the *raffia-palm*. (See *raffia*.) *R. vinifera* supplies the toddy of western tropical Africa, and its leafstalks are used in various ways.


Raphia vinifera.

raphides, *n.* Plural of *raphis*.

Raphidia (rā-fid′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, a pin: see *raphis*.] A notable genus of neuropterous insects, typical of the family *Raphidiidæ*, commonly known as *snake-flies*. The prothorax is cylindrical, and the wings are furnished with a pterostigma. The larvæ are not aquatic and are carnivorous; they live under bark. The genus is represented in North America only on the Pacific coast, although common in Europe.

raphidian (rā-fid′i-an), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, of the nature of or containing raphides: as, *raphidian* cells in a plant.—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Raphidia*.

raphidiferous (raf-i-dif′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, pin, + L. *ferre*, bear, carry.] In *bot.*, containing raphides.

Raphidiidæ (raf-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1824), < *Raphidia* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects known as *snake-flies*.

raphigraph (raf′i-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαφίς*, a needle, pin, + *γράφειν*, write.] A machine intended to provide a means of communication with the blind, by the use of characters made by pricking paper with ten needle-pointed pegs,

actuated by a keyboard, and operating in conjunction with mechanism for shifting the paper. The machine has proved practically valueless from its complication and its extreme slowness of operation, resulting from the requisite number of motions.

★**raphis** (rā′fis), *n.*; pl. *raphides* (raf′i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ῥαφίς, ῥαπίς, a needle, pin, < ῥάπτειν, sew, stitch. Cf. *raphe*.] In *bot.*, one of the acicular crystals, composed of oxalate of lime, which occur in bundles in the cells of many plants. The term has less properly been used to include crystals of other forms found in the same situations. Also *rhaphis*.

★**rapid** (rap′id), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* F. *rapide* (OF. vernacularly *rade, ra*) = Sp. *rápido* = Pg. It. *rapido*, swift, < L. *rapidus*, snatching, tearing, usually hasty, swift, lit. 'quick,' < *rapere*, snatch, akin to Gr. ἁρπάζειν, seize (see *harpy*): see *rap*², *rape*². II. *n.* F. *rapide*, a swift current in a stream, pl. *rapides*, rapids; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving or doing swiftly or with celerity; acting or performing with speed; quick in motion or execution: as, a *rapid* horse; a *rapid* worker or speaker.

> Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
> With *rapid* wheels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 532.
>
> Be fix'd, you *rapid* orbs, that bear
> The changing seasons of the year.
> *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum, iv.
>
> Against his Will, you chain your frighted King
> On *rapid* Rhine's divided Bed.
> *Prior*, Imit. of Horace, iii. 2.

2. Swiftly advancing; going on or forward at a fast rate; making quick progress: as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement; a *rapid* conflagration.

> The *rapid* decline which is now wasting my powers.
> *Farrar*, Julian Home, xiv.

3. Marked by swiftness of motion or action; proceeding or performed with velocity; executed speedily.

> My father's eloquence was too *rapid* to stay for any man; — away it went. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.
>
> Thus inconsiderately, but not the less maliciously, Oldmixon filled his *rapid* page.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 416.
>
> It pleased me to watch the curious effect of the *rapid* movement of near objects contrasted with the slow motion of distant ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 20.

4. Gav. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] =**Syn. 1-3.** Fast, fleet, expeditious, hasty, hurried.

II. *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, more or less broken by obstructions, but without actual cataract or cascade: usually in the plural.

> No truer Time himself
> Can prove you, tho' he make you evermore
> Dearer and nearer, as the *rapid* of life
> Shoots to the fall. *Tennyson*, A Dedication.
>
> The *rapids* above are a series of shelves, bristling with jutting rocks and lodged trunks of trees.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 310.

rapidamente (rä-pē-dä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *rapido*, rapid: see *rapid*.] In *music*, rapidly; in a rapid manner.

rapidity (ra-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapidité* (cf. Sp. Pg. *rapidez*) = It. *rapidità*, < L. *rapidita(t-)s*, rapidity, swiftness, < *rapidus*, rapid: see *rapid*.] The state or property of being rapid; celerity of motion or action; quickness of performance or execution; fast rate of progress or advance.

> Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addison.*
>
> The undulations are present beyond the red and violet ends of the spectrum, for we have made them sensible through their actions on other reagents, and have measured their *rapidities*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 208.

=**Syn.** *Speed, Swiftness*, etc. (see *quickness*), haste, expedition, despatch.

rapidly (rap′id-li), *adv.* In a rapid manner; swiftly; quickly; at a fast rate.

rapidness (rap′id-nes), *n.* The condition of being rapid, or of acting or proceeding rapidly; rapidity.

rapido (rä′pi-dō), *adv.* [It.: see *rapid*.] In *music*, with rapidity or agility: commonly applied to a running passage.

rapier (rā′piėr), *n.* [= D. *rapier, rappier* = LG. *rapier* = G. *rappier* = Sw. Dan. *rapier*, < OF. *rapiere, raspiere*, F. *rapière*, F. dial. *raipeire* (ML. *rapperia*), a rapier; prob., as the form *raspiere* and various allusions indicate, of Spanish origin, a name given orig. in contempt, as if 'a poker,' < Sp. *raspadera*, a raker, < *raspar, rapar* = Pg. *rapar* = OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, scrape, scratch, rasp, < OHG. *raspōn*, rasp, etc.: see *rasp*¹.] **1.** A long, narrow, pointed, two-edged sword, used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a guard for the hand, adapted for both cutting and thrusting, but used chiefly for thrusting. Rapier practice was usually with a dagger or hand-buckler held in the left hand to parry the thrust. See cut under *sword*.

> And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
> Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 40.
>
> Who had girt vnto them a *Rapyer* and Dagger, gilt, point pendante. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.
>
> Some . . . will not sticke to call Hercules himselfe a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club and not at the *rapyer* and dagger.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.
>
> The offense . . . caused her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] to . . . place selected grave citizens at every gate to cut the ruffes and break the *rapiers'* points of all passengers that exceeded a yard in length of their *rapiers*.
> *Stowe*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

2. In later English usage, a fencing-sword used only for thrusting.

> By a *rapier* is now always meant a sword for the thrust, in contradistinction to one adapted for cutting.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

rapier-dance† (rā′piėr-dâns), *n.* A dance formerly practised in Yorkshire, England, by men in costume who represented ancient heroes and flourished rapiers, ending with a mock execution of one of their number by uniting their rapiers round his neck. See *sword-dance*. *Halliwell.*

rapier-fish (rā′piėr-fish), *n.* A sword-fish.

rapillo (ra-pil′ō), *n.* [< F. *rapille* (Cotgrave) = It. *rapillo*, dross and ashes from a volcano, a kind of sand used in making mortar.] Pulverized volcanic substances.

rapine (rap′in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rapin;* < OF. *rapine*, F. *rapine* = Pr. *rapina* = Sp. *rapiña* = Pg. It. *rapina*, < L. *rapina*, rapine, plunder, robbery, < *rapere*, seize: see *rapid, rape*². Cf. *ravine*², *raven*², from the same source.] **1.** The violent seizure and carrying off of property; open plunder by armed or superior force, as in war or by invasion or raid.

> They lived therefore mostly by *rapin*, pillaging their Neighbours, who were more addicted to traffick than fighting. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 107.
>
> Plunder and *rapine* completed the devastations which war had begun. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

2†. Violence; force; ravishment.

> Her graceful innocence, her every air
> Of gesture, or least action, overawed
> His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereaved
> His fierceness of the fierce intent it brought.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 461.

=**Syn. 1.** Plunder, spoliation, robbery, depredation. See *pillage*.

rapine† (rap′in), *v. t.* [< F. *rapiner*, rapine, plunder; from the noun. Cf. *raven*², *v.*, from the same source.] To plunder violently or by superior force.

> A Tyrant doth not only *rapine* his Subjects, but spoils and robs Churches. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., v.

raping (rā′ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rape*², *v.*] **1.** In *her.*, devouring or tearing its prey: said of any carnivorous beast used as a bearing. It is necessary to mention the position of the creature, as rampant, etc., and also the nature of the prey.

2. Ravishing.

> Or had the Syrens, on a neighbour shore,
> Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
> Her buried glory. *W. Browne*, Pastorals, i. 5.

rapinous† (rap′i-nus), *a.* [= It. *rapinoso*, < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *rapine*. Cf. *ravenous*, a doublet of *rapinous*.] Committing or characterized by rapine; rapacious.

> All the close shrouds too, for his *rapinous* deedes
> In all the caue, he knew.
> *Chapman*, Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

raplach (rap′laċh), *n.* Same as *raploch*.

raploch, raplock (rap′loċh, -lok), *n.* and *a.* [Also *raplach, raplack;* origin obscure.] **I.** *n.* Coarse woolen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Unkempt; rough; coarse. [Scotch.]

> My Muse, poor hizzie!
> Tho' rough an' *raploch* be her measure,
> She 's seldom lazy.
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to Davie.

raply† (rap′li), *adv.* See *rapely*.

rapp†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rap*².

rappadura, *n.* See *rapadura*.

rapparee, raparee (rap-a-rē′), *n.* [< Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief, = Gael. *repair*, noisy fellow; cf. Ir. *rapal*, noise; *rapach*, noisy: see *rabble*¹.] An armed Irish plunderer; in general, a vagabond.

> The frequent robberies, murders, and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, *rapparees*, and tories, upon their keeping, hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom.
> *Laws of Will. III.* (1695), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Va- [grants and Vagrancy, p. 396.
>
> The Irish formed themselves into many bodies . . . called *rapparees*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.
>
> The confiscations left behind them many "wood kerns," or, as they were afterwards called, *rapparees*, who were active in agrarian outrage, and a vagrant, homeless, half-savage population of beggars.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

rappe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *rap*¹, *rap*², etc.

rappee (ra-pē′), *n.* [= G. *rapee, rappeh* = Dan. *rapee*, < F. *râpé*, a kind of snuff, < *râpé*, pp. of *râper*, rasp, scrape, grate: see *rasp*¹.] A strong kind of snuff, coarser than maccouba, of either a black or a brown color, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco-leaves.

> In early times the duly sauced and fermented leaves were made up into "carottes"— tightly tied up spindle-formed bundles, from the end of which the snuffer, by means of a "snuff rasp," rasped off his own supply, and hence the name "râpé," which we have still as *rappee*, to indicate a particular class of snuff. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 427.

rappel (ra-pel′), *n.* [< F. *rappel*, OF. *rapiel* (ML. *rapellum*), verbal n. of *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, repeal, revoke: see *repeal*.] **1.** The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.— **2.** An ancient musical instrument, still used in Egypt, consisting of a ring to which are attached small bells or metal plates, forming a sort of rattle.

rappen (rap′en), *n.*; pl. *rappen.* [Swiss G. *rappen*, a coin of Basel, of small value, bearing the impress of a raven, < MHG. *rappe*, a coin first struck at Freiburg in Baden, with the head of a bird on it representing the Freiburg coat of arms, < *rappe*, a collateral form of *rabe* = E. *raven:* see *raven*¹.] A Swiss coin and denomination of money. At the present day the rappen is equivalent to a centime: thus, 100 *rappen* (equal to 100 centimes) make 1 franc.



Obverse. Reverse.
Rappen of Billon, 1802; British Museum. (Size of original.)

rapper (rap′ėr), *n.* [< *rap*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who raps or knocks; specifically, a spirit-rapper.— **2.** The knocker of a door. [Rare.]— **3.** In *coal-mining*, a lever with a hammer attached at one end, placed at the mouth of a shaft or incline for giving signals to the banksman, by rapping on an iron plate.— **4.** An extravagant oath or lie; a "whopper." See *to rap out* (*a*), under *rap*¹, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*.
> *Bp. Parker*, Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed, p. 200.

★**rapping** (rap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rap*¹, *v.*] The production of sound by a rap; specifically, the sound of significant raps or knocks supposed to be produced by spirits through the instrumentality of mediums or spirit-rappers; spirit-rapping.

rapping (rap′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *rap*¹, *v.*] Remarkably large; of striking or astonishing size; "whopping." [Prov. Eng.]

Rappist (rap′ist), *n.* [< *Rapp*, name of the founder (see *Harmonist*, 4), + *-ist.*] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

Rappite (rap′īt), *n.* [< *Rapp* (see *Rappist*) + *-ite*².] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

rapport (ra-pōrt′), *v. i.* [< F. *rapporter*, relate, refer: see *report, v.*] To have relation or reference; relate; refer. [Rare.]

> When God hath imprinted an authority upon a person, . . . others are to pay the duty which that impression demands; which duty, because it *rapports* to God, and touches not the man, . . . extinguishes all pretences of opinion and pride. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 142.

★**rapport** (ra-pōr′), *n.* [F. *rapport*, OF. *raport*, account, also resemblance, correspondence, accord, agreement, = Pg. *raporte* = It. *rapporto*, report, relation: see *report, n.*] **1.** Harmonious relation; correspondence; accord or agreement; affinity; analogy: used as a French word, often in the phrase *en rapport*, in or into close relation, accord, or harmony.

> It is obvious enough what *rapport* there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

2. In *French law*, a report on a case, or on a subject submitted; a return.

rapprochement (ra-prōsh′moṅ), *n.* [F., reunion, reconciliation, < *rapprocher*, approach again, <

re-, back, + *approcher*, approach: see *approach*.] A coming or bringing together or into accord; establishment of harmonious relations; reconciliation.

The present *rapprochement* between the Turk and the Muscovite. *The Academy*, Dec. 15, 1888, p. 379.

He [Lewes] here seeks to effect a *rapprochement* between metaphysic and science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 491.

rapscallion (rap-skal′yon), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascally, disorderly, or despicable person; a wretch or vagabond; a rascallion.

Well, *rapscallions!* and what now!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 87.

There isn't any low, friendless *rapscallion* in this town that hasn't got me for his friend.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xi.

rapscallionry (rap-skal′yon-ri), *n.* [< *rapscallion* + *-ry*.] Rascals collectively. [Rare.]

rapt[1] (rapt). A preterit and past participle of *rap*[1].

rapt[2] (rapt), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. spelling of *rapped*, pp. of *rap*[2], confused with L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, seize: see *rap*[2], and cf. *rapt*[3].] Seized with ecstasy; transported; exalted; ecstatic; in a state of rapture.

More dances my *rapt* heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 122.

Looks commercing with the skies,
Thy *rapt* soul sitting in thine eyes.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 40.

Their faces wore a *rapt* expression, as if sweet music were in the air around them.
Hawthorne, Hall of Fantasy.

rapt[3]† (rapt), *v. t.* [< L. *raptare*, seize and carry off, freq. of *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize: see *rapt*[2], and cf. *rap*[2], *rape*[2].] 1. To seize or grasp; seize and carry off; ravish.

The Lybian lion, . . .
Out-rushing from his den, *rapts* all away.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 97.

We are a man distinct . . .
From those whom custom *rapteth* in her press.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To transport as with ecstasy; enrapture.

So those that dwell in me, and live by frugal toil,
When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 411.

★**rapt**[3]† (rapt), *n.* [< F. *rapt*, OF. *rat*, *rap* = Pr. *rap* = Sp. Pg. *rapto* = It. *ratto*, < L. *raptus*, a seizure, plundering, abduction, rape, ML. also forcible violation, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, snatch: see *rapt*[2], *a.*, and cf. *rapture*.] 1. Transporting force or energy; resistless movement.

And therefore in this Encyclopedie and round of knowledge, like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles: that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural proper course in the slow and sober wheel of the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., Pref.

2. An ecstasy; a trance.

Dissimulyng traunces and *raptes*.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

He seemeth to lye as thoughe he were in great payne or in a *rapte*, wonderfully tormentynge hym selfe.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 215).

An extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 174.

Raptatores (rap-tā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raptator*, < L. *raptare*, seize and carry off, waste, ravage, plunder: see *rapt*[2], *rapt*[3].] In *ornith.*, same as *Raptores*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Raptatoria (rap-tā-tō′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see ★*Raptatores*.] In *entom.*, same as *Raptoria*.

raptatorial (rap-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *raptatory* + *-al*.] Same as *raptorial*.

raptatory (rap′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **raptatorius*, < *raptator*, a robber, plunderer: see *Raptatores*.] In *entom.*, formed for seizing prey; raptorial.

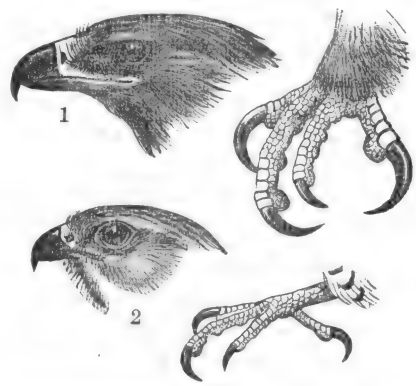
rapter† (rap′tėr), *n.* Same as *raptor*, 1.

raptor (rap′tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *raptor* = It. *rattore*, < L. *raptor*, robber, plunderer, abductor, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, carry off: see *rapt*[2], *rapt*[3].] 1†. A ravisher; a plunderer.

To have her harmless life by the lewd *rapter* spilt.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 149.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of coleopterous insects.

Raptores (rap-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raptor*, robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] An order of *Aves*, the *Accipitres* of Linnæus, the *Raptatores*, *Rapaces*, or *Aëtomorphæ* of some authors; the raptorial or rapacious birds; the birds of prey. They have an epignathous cered beak, and talons generally fitted for grasping live prey. The bill is hooked and often also toothed. The toes are four, three in front and one behind, with large crooked claws; the outer toe is sometimes versatile. The plumage is aftershafted or not; the oil-gland is present and usually tufted. The carotids are two; the syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles. Cæca are present (except in *Cathartidæ*). The maxillopalatines are united to an ossified septum; the angle of the mandible is not recurved. The *Raptores* are found in every part of the world. There are upward of 500 species, mostly belonging to the two families *Falconidæ* and *Strigidæ*. The *Raptores* are divided into 4 suborders or superfamilies: (1) the African *Gypogeranides*; (2) the American *Cathartides*; (3) the cosmopolitan diurnal birds of prey, *Accipitres*; and (4) the cosmopolitan nocturnal birds of prey, the owls, *Striges*.



Raptores.
1, head and foot of golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*); 2, head and foot of gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

Raptoria (rap-tō′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *raptor*, robber: see *Raptores*.] In *entom.*, in Westwood's system (1839), a division of orthopterous insects; the *Mantidæ* (which see). Westwood's *Raptoria* were a part of Latreille's *Cursoria*, the rest of which Westwood called *Ambulatoria* and *Cursoria*. Also *Raptatoria*.

raptorial (rap-tō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *raptori-ous* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Rapacious; predatory; preying upon animals; of or pertaining to the *Raptores* or *Raptoria*.—2. Fitted for seizing and holding; prehensile: as, the *raptorial* beak or claws of birds; the *raptorial* palps of insects.—**Raptorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiæ and tarsi turn back on the femur, often fitting into it like the blade of a pocket-knife into a handle; the tibiæ may also be armed with teeth or spines, thus forming very powerful seizing-organs. This type is found only in the front legs, and it is most fully developed in the *Mantidæ*. See cut under *Mantis*.

II. *n.* A bird of prey; a member of the *Raptores*.

raptorious (rap-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. **raptorius*, < L. *raptor*, a robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] In *entom.*, same as *raptorial*. *Kirby*. [Rare.]

rapture (rap′tūr), *n.* [< *rapt*[1] + *-ure*.] 1†. A violent taking and carrying away; seizure; forcible removal.

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 161.

When St. Paul had his *rapture* into heaven, he saw fine things. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. Violent transporting movement; a rapid carrying or going along; moving energy.

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found;
If steep, with torrent *rapture;* if through plain,
Soft ebbing. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 299.

With the *rapture* of great winds to blow
About earth's shaken coignes.
Lowell, Agassiz, vi. 1.

3. A state of mental transport or exaltation; ecstasy. (*a*) Ecstatic pleasure; rapt delight or enjoyment; extreme joy over or gladness on account of something.

I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flood of *rapture* so divine.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

To exercise a devilish ingenuity in inventions of mutual torture became not only a duty but a *rapture*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 426.

(*b*) Ecstatic elevation of thought or feeling; lofty or soaring enthusiasm; exalted or absorbing earnestness.

This man, beyond a Stoick apathy, sees truth as in a *rapture*, and cleaves to it. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope, Epil. to the Satires, i. 3.

There is a *rapture* on the lonely shore . . .
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

4. A manifestation of mental transport; an ecstatic utterance or action; an expression of exalted or passionate feeling of any kind; a rhapsody.

Her [Cassandra's] brain-sick *raptures*
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engaged
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 122.

Are not groans and tears
Harmonious *raptures* in th' Almighty's ears?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

5†. An ecstasy of passionate excitement; a paroxysm or fit from excessive emotion. [Rare.]

Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.•223.

=**Syn.** 3. Transport, bliss, exaltation.

raptured (rap′tūrd), *a.* [< *rapture* + *-ed*[2].] In a state of rapture; characterized by rapture or ecstasy; enraptured.

Raptur'd I stood, and as this hour amaz'd,
With rev'rence at the lofty wonder gaz'd.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 199.

The latent Damon drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptured* thought
With luxury too-daring. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1333.

That favored strain was Surrey's *raptured* line.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

rapturist (rap′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *rapture* + *-ist*.] One who habitually manifests rapture; an enthusiast. [Rare.]

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of those hives in some ages.
J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), p. 43.

rapturous (rap′tūr-us), *a.* [< *rapture* + *-ous*.] Of the character of rapture; marked by rapture; exciting or manifesting rapture; ecstatically joyous or exalted: as, *rapturous* exultation; a *rapturous* look; a *rapturous* scene.

His welcome, before enthusiastic, was now *rapturous*.
Everett, Orations, I. 480.

rapturously (rap′tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a rapturous manner; with rapture; ecstatically.

raptus melancholicus (rap′tus mel-an-kol′i-kus). [NL.: L. *raptus*, a seizure; *melancholicus*, melancholic: see *rapt*[2], *n.*, and *melancholic*.] A motor crisis or outbreak of uncontrollable violence developed in a melancholic person from the intensity of his mental anguish.

raquet, *n.* See *racket*[2].

raquette (ra-ket′), *n.* [F.] A racket.—**Raquette head-dress**, a kind of head-dress in use toward the close of the sixteenth century, in which the hair is drawn back from the forehead and temples, and raised in a sort of crest; a kind of chignon was arranged at the back of the head and covered by a cap of fine linen, darned net embroidery, or some similar material.

rara (rä′rä), *n.* [S. Amer.; imitative of its cry.] A bird, the South American plant-cutter, *Phytotoma rara*. Also called *rarita*. See cut under *Phytotoma*.

rara avis (rā′rē ā′vis) pl. *raræ aves* (rā′rē ā′vēz). [L., in full *rara avis in terris*, 'a rare bird on earth'—a phrase applied by Horace (Sat. ii. 2, 26) to the peacock: *rara*, fem. of *rarus*, rare, uncommon; *avis*, bird: see *rare*[1] and *Aves*.] A rare bird; hence, a person or an object of a rare kind or character; a prodigy.

rare[1] (rār), *a.* [< ME. *rare* = D. *raar* = MLG. *rār*, LG. *raar* = G. Dan. Sw. *rar*, < OF. *rare*, *rere*, F. *rare*, dial. *raire*, *rale*, *rase* = Sp. Pg. It. *raro*, < L. *rarus*, thin, not dense, thinly scattered, few, rare, uncommon; root unknown.] 1. Thin; porous; not dense; of slight consistence; rarefied; having relatively little matter in a given volume: as, a *rare* substance; the *rare* atmosphere of high mountains.

The fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way.
Milton, P. L., ii. 948.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold. *Newton*, Opticks, II. iii. 8.

2. Thinly scattered; coming or occurring at wide intervals; sparse; dispersed.

Cucumber in this moone is sowen *rare*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green:
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton, P. L., vii. 461.

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Very uncommon or infrequent; seldom occurring or to be found; hardly ever met with.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me
Were man as *rare* as phœnix.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 17.

It is the *rarest* thing that ever I saw in any place, neyther do I thinke that any citie of Christendome hath the like. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 192.

When so many have written too much, we shall the more readily pardon the *rare* man who has written too little or just enough. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 161.

Hence—4. Remarkable from uncommonness; especially, uncommonly good, excellent, valuable, fine, or the like; of an excellence seldom met with.

Good discent, *rare* features, vertuous partes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

I think my love as *rare*
As any she belied with false compare.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They write to me from England of *rare* News in France.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 37.

Ha! ha! ha! yes, yes, I think it a *rare* joke.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

She's a *rare* hand at sausages; there's noane like her in a' the three Ridings. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

= **Syn. 3.** *Rare, Scarce*, infrequent, unusual. *Rare* implies that only few of the kind exist: as, perfect diamonds are *rare*. *Scarce* properly implies a previous or usual condition of greater abundance. *Rare* means that there are much fewer of a kind to be found than may be found where *scarce* would apply.

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world. *Burke.*

Where words are *scarce*, they are seldom spent in vain.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 7.

Then touch'd upon the game, how *scarce* it was
This season. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

4. Singular, extraordinary, incomparable, choice.

rare[2] (rãr), *a.* [A dial. form of *rear*[2], q. v.] Not thoroughly cooked; partly cooked; underdone: applied to meat: as, *rare* beef; a *rare* chop. [In common use in the United States, but now only dialectal in Great Britain.]

New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 98.

Scanty mutton scrags on Fridays, and rather more savoury, but grudging, portions of the same flesh, rotten-roasted or *rare*, on the Tuesdays. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

The word *rare*, applied to meat not cooked enough, did sound really strange to me; but an eminent citizen of yours presently showed me that it had for it the authority of Dryden. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 69.

rare[3] (rãr), *adv.* [Also *rear;* prob. a reduction of *rather* (with sense of the positive *rath*): see *rather*, *rath*[1], *adv.* Cf. *rareripe* for *rathripe*.] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

rare[4] (rãr), *v.* A dialectal form of *rear*[1]. [U. S.]

rare[5]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *roar*.

rarebit (rãr'bit), *n.* [An altered form of *rabbit*[1] in the phrase *Welsh rabbit*, simulating an absurd derivation from *rare*[1] + *bit*, as if 'a rare delicacy.'] See *Welsh rabbit*, under *rabbit*[1].

raree-show (rar'ē-shō), *n.* [A foreign pron. of *rare show* (Johnson): but poss. for **rarity-show* (cf. G. *raritäten-kabinet*, a 'cabinet of curiosities or rarities,' *raritätenkasten*, peep-show, D. *rare-kykkas*, a 'rare show,' show-box).] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.

Thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart as ever child look'd into a *raree-show* box.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 24.

rarefaction (rar-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< F. *raréfaction* = Pr. *rarefaccio* = Sp. *rarefacción* = Pg. *rarefacção* = It. *rarefazione*, < L. as if **rarefactio(n-)*, < *rarefacere*, pp. *rarefactus*, rarefy: see *rarefy*.] The act or process of rarefying or making rare, or of expanding or distending a body or mass of matter, whereby the bulk is increased, or a smaller number of its particles occupy the same space; also, the state or condition so produced: opposed to *condensation*. The term is used chiefly in speaking of gases, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. There was formerly a dispute as to whether rarefaction consisted merely of an increase in the mean distance of the particles (as it is now held to do), or in an enlargement of the particles themselves, or finally in an intrusion of foreign particles. In the strictest sense, the word was understood to signify the second action.

Either we must say . . . that the selfsame body does not only obtain a greater space in *rarefaction*, . . . but adequately and exactly filled it, and so when rarefied acquires larger dimensions without either leaving any vacuities betwixt its component corpuscles or admitting between them any new or extraneous substance whatsoever. Now it is to this last (and, as some call it, rigorous) way of *rarefaction* that our adversary has recourse.
Boyle, Spring of the Air, I. iii.

When the *rarefaction* of a gas is extreme (one-millionth) its matter becomes radiant.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 584.

rarefactive (rar-ē-fak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *raréfactif* = Pr. *rarefactiu* = Sp. Pg. *rarefactivo;* as *rarefact(ion)* + *-ive*.] Causing rarefaction; making rarer or less dense. [Rare.]

The condition of the bone was not a tumour, but a *rarefactive* disease of the whole bone accompanied by new growth. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 684.

rarefiable (rar'ē-fī-ą-bl), *a.* [< *rarefy* + *-able*.] Capable of being rarefied.

rarefy (rar'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarefied*, ppr. *rarefying*. [Also, incorrectly, *rarify;* < F. *raréfier* = Pr. *rarefficar* = Sp. *rarificar* = It. *rarificare*, < ML. as if **rareficare*, < L. *rarefacere* (> Pg. *rarefazer*), make thin or rare, < *rarus*, thin, rare, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; expand or enlarge without adding any new matter; figuratively, to spread or stretch out; distend: opposed to *condense*.

Presently the water, very much *rarified* like a mist, began to rise. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 113.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarify'd* into subtillities. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

A body is commonly said to be *rarefied* or dilated (for I take the word in a larger sense than I know many others do) . . . when it acquires greater dimensions than the same body had before. *Boyle*, Works, I. 144.

Rarefying osteitis, an osteitis in which the Haversian canals become enlarged and the bone rarefied. Also called *osteoporosis*.

II. *intrans.* To become rare; pass into a thinner or less dense condition.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

rarely[1] (rãr'li), *adv.* [< *rare*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Seldom; not often: as, things *rarely* seen.

His friend alwayes shall doe best, and you shall *rarely* heare good of his enemy.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Partiall Man.

The good we never miss we *rarely* prize.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 406.

2. Finely; excellently; remarkably well; with a rare excellence.

I could play Ercles *rarely*, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 31.

Argyll has raised an hunder men,
An hunder harness'd *rarely*.
Bonnie House of Airly (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

You can write *rarely* now, after all your schooling, I should think. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

3. In excellent health: in quasi-adjective use. Compare *purely* in like use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rarely[2] (rãr'li), *adv.* [< *rare*[2], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] So as to be underdone or only partially cooked: said of meats: as, a roast of beef *rarely* cooked.

rareness[1] (rãr'nes), *n.* [< *rare*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] **1.** Thinness; tenuity; rarity: as, the *rareness* of air or vapor.—**2.** The state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

If that the follye of men hadde not sette it [gold] in higher estimation for the *rarenesse* sake.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Rareness and difficulty give estimation
To all things are i' th' world.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, v. 6.

3. Uncommon character or quality; especially, unusual excellence, fineness, or the like. [Rare.]

Roses set in the midst of a pool, being supported by some stay; which is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

His providences toward us are to be admired for the *rareness* and graciousness of them. *Sharp*, Sermons, II. i.

rareness[2] (rãr'nes), *n.* [< *rare*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being rare or underdone in cooking.

rareripe (rãr'rip), *a.* and *n.* [A reduction of *rathripe*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season: as, *rareripe* peaches.

II. *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

rarify (rar'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarified*, ppr. *rarifying*. A common but incorrect spelling of *rarefy*.

rarita (rä-rē'tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *rara*.

rarity (rar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rarities* (-tiz). [= OF. *rarité, rareté* = Pr. *raritat, raretat* = Sp. *raridad* = Pg. *raridade* = It. *rarità* = D. *rariteit* = G. *rarität* = Dan. Sw. *raritet*, < L. *rarita(t-)s*, the state of being thin or not dense, looseness of texture, tenuity, also fewness, rarity, a rare or curious thing, esp. in pl., < *rarus*, thin, rare: see *rare*[1].] **1.** The condition of being rare, or not dense, or of occupying, as a corporeal substance, much space with little matter; thinness; tenuity: opposed to *density:* as, the *rarity* of a gas.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos.
Bentley, Sermons.

A few birds . . . seemed to swim in an atmosphere of more than usual *rarity*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. The state of being uncommon or of infrequent occurrence; uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

3. Something that is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or for its unusual excellence.

Gen. But the rarity of it is—which is indeed almost beyond credit.
Seb. As many vouched *rarities* are.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 60.

How ignorant had we been of the beauty of Florence, of the monuments, urns, and *rarities* that yet remain.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 34.

In climates where wine is a *rarity* intemperance abounds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

ras[1] (ras), *n.* [< Ar. *ras*, head; cf. *rais, reis*, head, chief: see *reis*[2].] **1.** A promontory; cape; peak: a term prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, etc. —**2.** In Abyssinia, the title of the vizir or chief minister, and also of generals and governors. The ras of the empire was for a long period—down to the accession of the usurping King Theodore in 1855—the actual ruler, the nominal Negus being merely a puppet. The ras commonly owed his position to superior military strength as governor of some province.

ras[2] (rä), *n.* [F.: see *rash*[4].] A smooth material of wool, and also of silk: a French term used in English, especially in certain combinations.

rasamala (ras-ą-mä'lä), *n.* [Malay.] A tree of Java and parts of India, *Altingia excelsa*, of the *Hamamelidaceæ*, closely related to the liquidambars. It has a tall straight trunk, ascending 90 or 100 feet before branching.

rasant (rā'zant), *a.* [< F. *rasant*, m., *rasante*, f., ppr. of *raser*, touch, graze, raze: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] In *fort.*, sweeping or grazing. A *rasant fire* is a flanking fire that impinges on or grazes the face which it defends, or a low fire that sweeps along near the ground. A *rasant line* is a direct line of fire of this kind. A *rasant flank* is the flank of a bastion the fire from which passes along the face of an adjoining bastion.

rasberry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *raspberry*.

Rasbora (ras-bō'rą), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton); from a native name.] The typical genus of *Rasborina*, containing numerous small cyprinoids of the Oriental and African waters. The lateral line runs along the lower half of the caudal part.

Rasborina (ras-bō-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rasbora* + *-ina*[2].] A division of *Cyprinidæ*, represented by *Rasbora* and four other genera.

rascabilian† (ras-ka-bil'yan), *n.* [A perverted form of *rascallion*.] A rascal.

Their names are often recorded in a court of correction, where the register of rogues makes no little gaine of *rascabilians*. *Breton*, Strange Newes, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

rascaille†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rascal*.

rascal (rās'kal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rascall;* < ME. *rascall, raskalle, rascaile, rascaile, rascayle, raskaille, rasskayle, rascalie, rascalye,* < OF. (AF.) *rascaille, raskaylle, raskayle*, a rabble, mob, F. *racaille*, "the rascality or base and rascall sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts, of any company" (Cotgrave), lit. 'scrapings,' < OF. **rasquer*, scrape, = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, = OIt. *rascare*, burnish, rub, furbish (see *rash*[5]), < LL. **rasicare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. The commonalty of people; the vulgar herd; the general mass.

So rathely they rusche with roselde speris
That the *raskaille* was rade, and rane to the grefes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2882.

Lo! here the fyn and guerdon for travaille,
Of Jove, Apollo, of Mars and swich *rescaille*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1853.

The church is sometime taken for the common *rascal* of all that believe, whether with the mouth only, and carnally without spirit, neither loving the law in their hearts.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 114.

2. In *hunting*, a refuse or despicable beast or class of beasts; an animal, or animals collectively, unfit to chase or to kill, on account of ignoble quality or lean condition; especially, a lean deer.

I wondir not hyly thouz heed-dere thou ffailid;
ffor litill on zoure lyf the list ffor to rewe
On *rascaile* that rorid with ribbis so lene,
ffor ffaute of her ffode that ffiatereris stelen.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 119.

Other bestys all,
Where so ye theym fynde, *rascall* ye shall them call.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 31.

Horns? Even so. Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 58.

3†. A low or vulgar person; one of the rabble; a boor or churl.

'Tis true, I have been a *rascal*, as you are,
A fellow of no mention, nor no mark,
Just such another piece of dirt, so fashion'd.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 2.

4. A low or mean fellow; a tricky, dishonest person; a rogue; a knave; a scamp: used in

objurgation with much latitude, and often, like *rogue*, with slight meaning. Compare *rascally*.

I have matter in my head . . . against your cony-catching *rascals*, Bardolph, Nym, and Pistol.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 128.

Shall a *rascal*, because he has read books, talk pertly to me? *Cibber.*

There were many men who wore green turbans, he said, that were very great *rascals;* but he was a Saint, which was better than a Sherriffe. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 76.

II. *a.* **1.** Paltry; worthless; unworthy of consideration; in a special use, unfit for the chase, as a lean deer: used of things or animals. [Obsolescent.]

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts!
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 80.

2. Low; mean; base; common; ignoble; vulgar; knavish: used of persons, formerly with reference to class or occupation, but now only with an implication of moral baseness or dishonesty. [Not now common as an adjective.]

Paul, being in prison in Rome, did write divers epistles, in which he expresseth the names of many which were in comparison of Peter but *rascal* personages; but of Peter he speaketh never a word.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 145.

Metaphore . . . as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou *raskall* knaue, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme giuen to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 191.

Clodius shrieked for help. His *rascal* followers rushed in with lighted torches. *Froude*, Cæsar, xv.

rascaldom (rȧs′kal-dum), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-dom.*] **1.** The sphere or domain of rascals; a class or body of rascally persons.

How has this turbulent Alexandrian *rascaldom* been behaving itself in my absence? *Kingsley*, Hypatia, ii.

View of the *rascaldom* of Paris, tragical at this time (for where is now that reiving and stealing, that squeaking and jabbering—of lies?), otherwise unprofitable.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years, II. xvii.).

2. Rascally character or action; the spirit or practice of rascals; rascalism. [Rare.]

The "three R's," if no industrial training has gone along with them, are apt, as Miss Nightingale observes, to produce a fourth R — of *rascaldom*.
Froude, at St. Andrews, March, 1869.

Falstaff . . . is a character of the broadest comedy, . . . enjoying the confusion betwixt reason and the negation of reason—in other words, the rank *rascaldom* he is calling by its name.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, The Comic.

rascaldry† (rȧs′kal-dri), *n.* [For **rascalry*, < *rascal* + *-ry.*] A body or the class of rascals; the common herd; the rabble. [Rare.]

So base a *rascaldry*
As is too farre from thought of chyualry.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

rascalism (rȧs′kal-izm), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ism.*] The spirit or practice of a rascal or of rascals; rascally character or quality.

A tall handsome man with ex-military whiskers, with a look of troubled gaiety and *rascalism*.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xiv. (*Davies.*)

rascality (rȧs-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ity.*] **1.** Low or mean people collectively; rascals in general; rascaldom: now used chiefly in the moral sense. See *rascal*, *a.*, 2.

Your baboons, and your jackanapes, being the scum and *rascality* of all hedge-creepers, they go in jerkins and mandilions. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 69.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way as the *rascality* in theirs. *Glanville.*

A favorite remedy [expulsion] with the Scotch for the purpose of disembarrassing themselves of their superfluous *rascality*.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 129.

2. The character or an action of a rascal; the quality of being a rascal; low or mean trickery; base or dishonest procedure; villainy; fraud.

Why, goodman Hobby-horse, if we out of our gentility offer'd you to begin, must you out of your *rascality* needs take it? *R. Taylor*, Hog hath Lost its Pearl, iii.

This letter (full of *rascallities* against King Ch. II. and his Court). *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 629.

rascal-like (rȧs′kal-līk), *a.* Like a rascal, in any sense; in the quotation, like a lean deer.

If we be English deer, be then in blood;
Not *rascal-like*, to fall down with a pinch.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 49.

rascallion (rȧs-kal′yon), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ion.* A later var. is *rapscallion.*] A low, mean wretch; a rapscallion.

Used him so like a base *rascallion*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 327.

rascally (rȧs′kal-i), *a.* [< *rascal* + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a rascal; base; mean; trickish; scampish: used of persons or things with much latitude, often with slight meaning.

These same abominable, vile, . . . *rascally* verses.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

Well, Mr. Sharper, would you think it? In all this time—as I hope for a Truncheon—this *rascally* Gazette-writer never so much as once mention'd me.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

None of your *rascally* "dips"—but sound,
Round, ten-penny moulds of four to the pound.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 94.

rasclet†, *v. i.* See *raxle.*

rase[1], **raze**[1] (rāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rased*, ppr. *rasing.* [Early mod. E. also *race* (confused with *race*[6]); < ME. *rasen*, *racen* (= D. *rasen* = G. *rasiren* = Sw. *rasera*), < OF. *raser*, F. *raser* = Sp. Pg. *rasar* = It. *rasare*, < ML. *rasare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch, shave, rub, smooth, level, graze, touch, strip; akin to *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). Hence ult. *erase*, *razor*, *razee*, *rascal*, *rash*[5], *abrade*, etc.] **1.** To scrape or glance along the surface of; scratch; graze; shave.

A friendly checke killeth thee, when a rasor cannot *rase* thee. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 381.

Have you been stung by wasps, or angry bees,
Or *rased* with some rude bramble or rough briar?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

His breast 's of such well tempered proofe
It may be *rac'd*, not pearc't, by savage tooth
Of foaming malice.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 2.

Nor miss'd its aim, but where the plumage danc'd
Raz'd the smooth cone, and thence obliquely glanc'd.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 454.

This inside line is *rased* or scratched in.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 39.

2. To obliterate by scraping; erase; cancel; hence, to strike out of existence; annul; destroy: often with *out*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I have a licence and all; it is but *razing out* one name and putting in another.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

I write, indite, I point, I *rase*, I quote,
I interline, I blot, correct, I note.
Drayton, Matilda to K. John.

And in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *rase*
Quite *out* their native language.
Milton, P. L., xii. 53.

He *razeth* all his foes with fire and sword.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 1.

3. To level with the ground or the supporting surface; tear down or demolish; reduce to ruins: in this sense now always spelled *raze.*

Bellona storms,
With all her battering engines bent to *rase*
Some capital city. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 923.

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 378.

Sacrilegious and rebellious hands had *razed* the church, even to the foundation thereof, and laid the honour of the crown low in the dust. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

The strangers . . . who found a fiendish pleasure in *razing* magnificent cities. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

★=Syn. 3. *Raze*, *Demolish.* See *demolish.*

rase[1], **raze**[1] (rāz), *n.* [< *rase*[1], *v.*] A scratch; an abrasion; a slight wound.

They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least *rase* of a needle point. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity. (*Latham.*)

rase[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

rase[3]†, *v. t.* Same as *race*[5].

rased (rāzd), *a.* [< *rase*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

rasée (ra-zā′), *a.* [< F. *rasé*, pp. of *raser*, rase: see *rase*[1].] In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

rasgado (rȧs-gä′dō), *n.* [Sp., a rent, break, laceration, < *rasgar*, rend, break: see *rascal.*] In guitar-playing, an effect produced by sweeping the strings with the thumb; a kind of arpeggio.

rash[1] (rash), *a.* [< ME. *rash*, *rasch*, hasty, headstrong; not found in AS. except in the rare verb *ræscan*, move quickly (of light), quiver, glitter, *ræscettan*, crackle, sparkle (= OHG. *raskezzan*, sparkle); = D. *rasch*, quick, swift, = MLG. *rasch* = OHG. *rasc*, also *rosch*, MHG. *rasch*, also *resch*, *risch*, G. *rasch*, quick, swift, = Dan. Sw. *rask*, brisk, quick, rash, = Icel. *röskr*, strong, vigorous (> *röskir*, quick); with adj. formative *-sk* (*-sh*), from the root of AS. *ræde*, quick (> *rædnes*, quickness), = MD. *rade*, *raede*, D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad-*), quick (see *rath*[1]), and of OFries. *reth*, *rad* = MD. D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat*, G. *rad*, wheel, = Ir. *roth* = L. *rota* = Lith. *ratas*, wheel, = Skt. *ratha*, a wagon, chariot, war-chariot. Cf. *rash*[2].] **1**†. Quick; sudden; hasty.

Ouer meruelous meres so mad arayed,
Of raas [race, way, course] thaz I were *rasch* & ronk,
zet rapely ther-inne I watz restayed.
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i. 1166.

As strong
As aconitum or *rash* gunpowder.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 48.

2. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; headstrong; impetuous; venturesome: as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.

In her faire eyes two living lamps did flame, . . .
That quite bereav'd the *rash* beholders sight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 23.

Be not *rash* with thy mouth. Eccl. v. 2.

For, though I am not splenitive and *rash*,
Yet have I something in me dangerous.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

Her *rash* hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat!
Milton, P. L., ix. 780.

Of the dead what hast thou heard
That maketh thee so *rash* and unafeared?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 240.

3. Marked by or manifesting inconsiderate haste in speech or action; resulting from temerity or recklessness: as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.

Of all my *rash* adventures past
This frantic feat must prove the last!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

The plan is *rash;* the project desperate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 52.

4†. Requiring haste; urgent.

My lord, I scarce have leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 62.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Enterprising*, *Foolhardy*, etc. (see *adventurous*), precipitate, hasty, headlong, inconsiderate, careless, heedless. See list under *reckless.*

rash[1] (rash), *v. t.* [< *rash*[1], *a.* Cf. AS. *ræscan* = G. *raschen* = Sw. *raska*, move quickly, = Dan. *raske*, refl., rise; from the adj.] **1**†. To put together hurriedly; prepare with haste.

In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily *rashed* [var. *raked*] up at that present, in such shortnesse of time. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 645, an. 1439. (*Richardson.*)

2. To publish imprudently; blab. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**3.** To cook too rapidly; burn from haste: as, the beef has been *rashed* in the roasting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rash[2] (rash), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < Sw. Dan. *rask*, quick, = Icel. *röskr*, strong, vigorous; cf. Icel. *röskvask*, refl., ripen (said of persons): see *rash*[1].] **I.** *a.* So ripe or dry as to break or fall readily, as corn from dry straw in handling. [Local, Eng.]

II. *n.* Corn (wheat) in the straw, so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local, Eng.]

rash[3]† (rash), *v. t.* [By apheresis from **arash*, var. of *arace*, < ME. *aracen*, *arasen*, also *arachen*, < AF. *aracer*, OF. *aracier*, *arachier*, mixed with *erachier*, *esrachier*, F. *arracher*, uproot, tear up, eradicate: see *arace*[1] and *eradicate*, and cf. *race*[5]. But the form and sense seem to be due in part to the verb *rash*[1]. Hence perhaps *rasher*[1].] To tear or slash violently; lacerate; rend; hack; hew; slice.

Like two mad mastiffes, each on other flew,
And shields did share, and mailes did *rash*, and helmes did hew. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 17.

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 11. (*Nares.*)

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph, iv. 3. (*Nares.*)

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rashed* his doublet-sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

rash[4] (rash), *n.* [(*a*) = D. LG. *ras* = G. *rasch*, woolen cloth, = Dan. *rask*, serge, = Sw. *rask*, a kind of cloth; prob. < OF. *ras*, a woolen stuff, F. *ras*, short-nap cloth, = Sp. It. *raso*, a smooth cloth material; cf. Sp. dim. *rasilla*, serge; perhaps < L. *rasus*, pp. of *radere*, scrape, rub: see *rase*[1]. (*b*) Cf. It. *rascia*, serge, 'rash,' said by Muratori to be < *Rascia*, a region in Bosnia where this stuff is said to have originated. (*c*) Cf. also *arras*, tapestry, = It. *arazzo* = MHG. *arraz*, *arras* (ML. *arrasium*, *arracium*), also, by apheresis, It. *razzo* = Pg. *raz*, arras, < F. *Arras*, also *Aras*, a town in northern France where arras was first made. Some confusion of these forms seems to have occurred.] A kind of inferior manufacture of silk or of silk and stuff.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashe*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing . . .
Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 21. (*Nares.*)

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tufftaffaty; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Satires, iv. 34.

I see it, mistress; 'tis good stuff indeed;
It is a silk *rash;* I can pattern it.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iv. 3.

★**rash**[5] (rash), *n.* [< OF. *rasche*, also *rasque*, rash, scurf, F. *rache*, an eruption on the head, scurf, = Pr. *rasca*, itch; < Pr. *rascar* = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, etc., < LL. **rasicare*, scratch (cf. L. *rasitare*, shave often), freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1], and cf. *rascal*.] A more or less extensive eruption on the skin.

rash[6] (rash), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*[1].

They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
And theekit it o'er wi' *rashes*.
Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, in Aitken's Scottish Song, p. 20.

rash[7] (rash), *n.* [Imitative.] A crisp rustle; a crackle. [Rare.]

I tell thee Jack, the whisking of a Silk-Gown, and the *rash* of a Tabby-Petticoat, are as comfortable sounds to one of these rich citizens as the chink of their Pieces of Eight. *Dryden*, An Evening's Love, i. 1.

rasher (rash'ėr), *n.* [(*a*) < *rash*[1] + *-er*[1] (cf. "*rasher* on the coals, quasi *rashly* or hastily roasted" — Minsheu) (see *rash*[1], *v.*); or (*b*) < *rash*[3], slice, + *-er*[1]; the suffix *-er* being taken passively in either case.] In *cookery*, a slice of bacon, and formerly of any meat, for frying or broiling.

Carbonata, a carbonada, meat broiled vpon the coles, a *rasher*. *Florio*, 1598.

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 28.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's *rasher*.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, ii. 1.

He had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and broiled *rashers*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, I. 313.

Great *rashers* of broiled ham . . . done to turn, and smoking hot. *Dickens*, Barnaby Rudge, xxi.

rashful† (rash'fûl), *a.* [< *rash*[1] + *-ful*.] Rash; hasty; precipitate. [Rare.]

Then you with hastie doome and *rashfull* sentence straight
Will vaunt that women in that age were all with vertue fraught.
Turbervile, Dispraise of Women that allure and love not.

rashling† (rash'ling), *n.* [< *rash*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A rash person. [Rare.]

What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

rashly (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily; with precipitation; inconsiderately; presumptuously; at a venture.

rashness (rash'nes), *n.* 1. The character of being rash; inconsiderate or presumptuous haste; headstrong precipitation in decision or action; temerity; unwarranted boldness.

Such bold asseverations as in him [the apostle Paul] were admirable should in your mouths but argue *rashness*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

And though he stumbles in a full career,
Yet *rashness* is a better fault than fear.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, Prol., l. 21.

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed.

Why not set forth, if I should do
This *rashness*, that which might ensue
With this old soul in organs new?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rashness, Temerity.* *Rashness* has the vigor of the Anglo-Saxon, *temerity* the selectness and dignity of the Latin. *Temerity* implies personal danger, physical or other: as, the *temerity* of undertaking to contradict Samuel Johnson; *temerity* in going upon thin ice. *Rashness* is broader in this respect. *Rashness* goes by the feelings without the judgment; *temerity* rather disregards the judgment. *Temerity* refers rather to the disposition, *rashness* to the conduct. See *adventurous*.

For *rashness* is not courage. *Rashness* flings itself into danger without consideration or foresight. But courage counts the cost, and does not make any display of itself.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 336.

As the note of warlike preparation reached them [the Moors] in their fastnesses, they felt their *temerity* in thus bringing the whole weight of the Castilian monarchy on their heads. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

rasint, *n.* An obsolete form of *resin*.

rasing (rā'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rase*[1], *v.*] In *ship-building*, the act of marking by the edges of molds any figure upon timber, etc., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.

rasing-iron (rā'zing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A kind of calking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, preparatory to recalking.

rasing-knife (rā'zing-nīf), *n.* A small edged tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, etc.

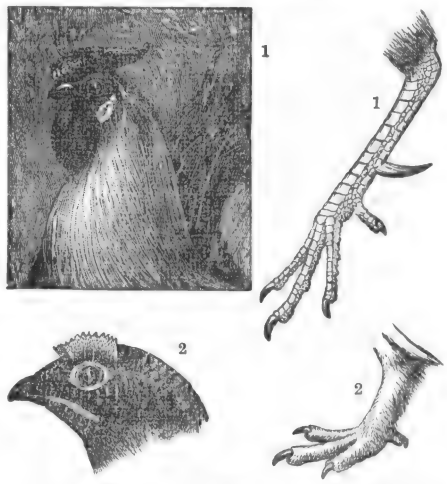
rasion (rā'zhon) *n.* [< L. *rasio(n-)*, a scraping, shaving, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1].] 1†. A scraping or shaving; rasure. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. In *phar.*, the division of substances by the rasp or file. *Dunglison*.

raskail†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rascal*.

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a schismatic; a dissenter. There are many sects of Raskolniks, most of them differing from the Orthodox Church by even greater conservatism in ritual, etc. Some sects retain the office of priest, while others are Presbyterian or Independent in polity; others, again, are of wildly fanatical and antinomian character.

rasoo (ra-sö'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A flying-squirrel of India, a species of *Pteromys*.

Rasores (rā-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rasor*, a scraper (applied to a fiddler), < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1†. In Illiger's system (1811), the rasorial birds, or scratchers, an order of *Aves*, including the gallinaceous and columbaceous birds.—2. The same excluding the pigeons: now usually called *Gallinæ* (which see).



Rasores.
1, 1, head and foot of dunghill-cock; 2, 2, head and foot of moor-fowl (*Lagopus scoticus*).

rasorial (rā-sō'ri-al), *a.* [NL., < *Rasores* + *-ial*.] Given to scratching the ground for food, as poultry; belonging to the *Rasores*, especially in the second sense of that word; gallinaceous.

rasp[1] (rąsp), *v.* [< ME. *raspen*, *rospen*, < OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, scrape, grate, rasp, = Sp. Pg. *raspar* = It. *raspare*, scrape, rasp, < ML. *raspare*, scrape, rake, < OHG. *raspōn*, MHG. *raspen*, scrape together (cf. D. MLG. *raspen* = MHG. freq. *raspelen*, G. *raspeln*, rasp, = Dan. *raspe* = Sw. *raspa*, rasp, in part from the noun); cf. OHG. *hrespan*, MHG. *respen*, rake together, pluck; Icel. *rispa*, scratch (> Sc. *risp*); prob. from the root of OHG. **raffon*, MHG. G. *raffen*, etc., seize: see *rap*[2]. Cf. *rasp*[1], *n.* Hence ult. (prob.) *rapier*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To abrade by rubbing or grating with a coarsely rough instrument; grate, or grate away, with a rasp or something comparable to it.

Al that thise first vii [years of plenty] maken,
Sulen this othere vii [years of famine] *rospen* & raken.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2132.

That fellow . . . who insists that the shoe must fit him because it fitted his father and grandfather, and that, if his foot will not enter, he will pare and *rasp* it.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Solon and Pisistratus.

When the cane [in sugar-making] has been *rasped* to shreds [by a rasper], it is reduced to pulp by disintegrating apparatus. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, II. 1879.

2. Figuratively, to affect or perform harshly, as if by the use of a rasp; grate upon; utter with a rough and jarring effect: as, to *rasp* one's feelings; to *rasp* out a refusal.

Through all the weird September-eves
I heard the harsh, reiterant katydids
Rasp the mysterious silence.
J. G. Holland, Kathrina, i.

Grating songs a listening crowd endures,
Rasped from the throats of bellowing amateurs.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

II. *intrans.* To rub against something gratingly; produce a rasping effect: as, the vessel *rasped* against the quay: literally or figuratively.

Rasped harshly against his dainty nature.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i. 5.

rasp[1] (rąsp), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *rasp* = G. *raspe*, < OF. *raspe*, F. *râpe* (> G. *rappe*) (= It. *raspa*), a rasp, grater, < *rasper*, F. *râper*, grate, rasp, file: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] 1. A coarse form of file, having its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. While the rasp is essentially a file it is customary to distinguish between rasps and files. Files are cut with a chisel, the surface being raised into ridges, while rasps have individual teeth. Rasps are classified according to length, section, and fineness of cut, and are made in many styles, as *horse-*, *cabinet-*, *wood-*, *shoe-rasp*, etc. See *file*.

The horses from the country were a goodly sight to see, with the *rasp* of winter bristles rising through and among the soft summer-coat.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. A machine or large instrument for use in rasping; a rasper.

The juice [of beet-roots] from the *rasp* and the press is brought into a boiler and heated by steam.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 210.

3. The radula or odontophore of a mollusk; the lingual ribbon. See cut under *radula*.—4. A rasping surface. (*a*†) The steel of a tinder-box. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) The rough surface of the tongue of some animals.

He dismounted when he came to the cattle, and walked among them, stroking their soft flanks, and feeling in the palm of his hand the *rasp* of their tongues.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

rasp[2] (rąsp), *n.* [Formerly also *respe*, also *raspis*, *raspise*, *raspice*, *respass* (with occasional pl. *raspises*), appar. orig. pl., prop. *raspes* (the berries), used as sing. (the bush, and later transferred to a single berry ?), prob. < *rasp*[1], *n.*, or abbr. of *raspberry*, < *rasp*[1] + *berry*[1], with ref. to its rough outside; cf. It. *raspo*, a raspberry (Florio): see *rasp*[1].] The fruit of the common (European) raspberry. See *raspberry*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The soyle of this playne bryngeth foorth ferne and bramble bussbes bearynge blacke berries or wylde *raspes*, which two are tokens of coulde regions.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 172).

For kindes of fruites, they haue . . . *rasps*, strawberies, and hurtilberies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 477.

Rosey had done eating up her pine-apple, artlessly confessing . . . that she preferred it to the *rasps* and hinny-blobs in her grandmamma's garden.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiii.

rasp[3] (rąsp), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *räuspern*, hawk or clear the throat; prob. imitative.] To belch; eject wind from the stomach. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Let them bind gold to their aching head, drink Cleopatra's draught (precious stones dissolved), to ease their *rasping* stomach. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

This man of nice education hath a feeble stomacke, and (*rasping* since his last meale) doubts whether he should eat of his laste meale or nothing.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 26.

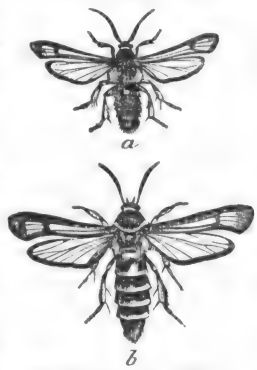
raspatory (ras'pa-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *raspatories* (-riz). [< ML. *raspatorium* (cf. Sp. Pg. *raspador*, a scraper), < *raspare*, rasp, scrape: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] A surgeons' rasp; an instrument for scraping or abrading bones in surgical or anatomical ★operations.

raspberry (rąz'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *raspberries* (-iz). [Formerly also *rasberry* and *raspis-berry*; < *rasp*[1], or *rasp*[2] (see *rasp*[2]), + *berry*[1].] 1. The fruit of several plants of the genus *Rubus*, consisting of many small juicy grains or drupes, which, unlike those of the blackberry, separate from the convex receptacle together when ripe, thus giving the fruit the shape of a thimble. Besides its extensive use as a dessert fruit, the raspberry is used for jellies and jam, and its juice for flavoring, for cooling drinks, and in wines and brandies.

Herewith (at hand) taking her horne of plentie,
Fill'd with the choyse of every orchard's daintie,
As peares, plums, apples, the sweet *raspis-berry*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. The plant that produces this berry. The common garden raspberry, the first of the name, is *Rubus Idæus*, a native of Europe and Asiatic Russia—a shrub with perennial creeping rootstock, nearly erect, prickly, biennial stems, and a red pleasant fruit. It was cultivated by the Romans in the fourth century, and is the source of the best raspberries, affording many varieties, some of them yellow-fruited. The wild red raspberry, *R. strigosus*, of North America, is a very similar plant, but not quite so tall, the leaves being thinner, and the fruit not so firm, large, or well-flavored. It is common northward, especially on newly cleared grounds, and its fruit is much gathered; while under cultivation it has yielded several good varieties. The black raspberry, thimbleberry, or blackcap is the American *R. occidentalis*, a shrub with long recurved biennial stems, rooting at the tips, and a black fruit. It is very productive with little care, and affords good garden varieties.—**Dwarf raspberry**, an unimportant American species, *Rubus Americanus*, with herbaceous trailing or ascending stems, resembling a blackberry.—**Flowering raspberry**, a name of two American species, *Rubus odoratus*, the purple, and *R. parviflorus*, the white flowering raspberry. The former is a rather ornamental shrub of the eastern United States, with ample 3- to 5-lobed leaves, and showy purple or pink flowers blooming all summer, the fruit of little worth. In England it is sometimes called *Virginian raspberry*. *R. parviflorus* is a similar western species with white flowers; also, and better, called *salmon-berry*.—**Himalayan raspberry**, *Rubus rosæfolius*, an East Indian species widely naturalized and cultivated in warm countries, and often grown as a greenhouse shrub, on account of its profusion of white, often double, flowers. The large fruit consists of many minute orange-red grains.—**Raspberry vinegar**, a drink made with sugar, vinegar, and the juice of raspberries.—**Virginian raspberry**. See *flowering raspberry*.

★**raspberry-borer** (rȧz′ber-i-bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of one of the clear-winged sphinxes or hornet-moths, *Bembecia marginata*, common in the United States. It bores the roots of raspberries and blackberries. The larva of a beetle, *Oberea bimaculata*, which also bores into the same plants, is often called by this name.



Raspberry-borer (*Bembecia marginata*).
a, male; *b*, female. (Natural size.)

raspberry-bush (rȧz′ber-i-bu̇sh), *n.* The shrub, bush, or bramble producing any of the kinds of raspberry.

raspberry-jam tree (rȧz′ber-i-jam trē). One of the Australian wattle-trees, *Acacia acuminata*. Its wood is used in cabinet-work, and has the odor of jam made from raspberries.

rasped (rȧspt), *a.* [Pp. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] **1.** Affected as if by rasping; hoarse or raucous, as the voice; raspy; nervous or irritable, as from continued slight provocations.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, said of book-covers which have the sharp angles taken off, but are not beveled.

rasper (rȧs′pėr), *n.* [< *rasp*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which rasps; a cutting scraper. Specifically—(*a*) A coarse file for removing the burnt crust from over-baked bread. (*b*) A rasping-machine; an instrument for rasping sugar-cane, beet-root, or the like to shreds; a large grater.

The typical representative of the internal system of grating is Champonnois' *rasper*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., II. 1838.

2. In *hunting*, a difficult fence. [Colloq.]

Three fourths of our fences . . . average somewhat better than four feet in height, with an occasional *rasper* that will come well up to five. *The Century*, XXXII. 336.

3. A contrivance for taking fish, consisting of several bare hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through the water with a line; a pull-devil. [Canada.]

rasp-house (rȧsp′hous), *n.* A house of correction (in Holland, etc.) in which the prisoners were employed in rasping wood. *N. E. D.*

We went to see the *Rasp-house*, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

raspice†, *n.* Same as *rasp*[2].

rasping (rȧs′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] A particle rasped off from a body or mass of matter. Compare *filing*[1], 2.

The wood itself, either reduced to shavings, *raspings*, or powder. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 337.

rasping (rȧs′ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] **1.** Characterized by grating or scraping: as, a *rasping* sound; hence, irritating; exasperating. —**2.** In *hunting*, said of a fence difficult to take.

You cannot . . . make him keep his seat over a *rasping* fence. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 60.

raspingly (rȧs′ping-li), *adv.* With a harsh, rasping sound or effect; in a coarse, harsh manner; gratingly; irritatingly; exasperatingly.

I told him to stay at home, quite *raspingly*, and he was very ready to admit that I had done him a good turn in doing so. *F. H. Burnett*, Pretty Polly Pemberton, vii.

rasping-machine (rȧs′ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for rasping wood and bark for making dyes, tinctures, etc.; a bark-cutting machine. —**2.** A machine for grating beet-root, for making sugar. *E. H. Knight.*

rasping-mill (rȧs′ping-mil), *n.* A saw-like machine for reducing a substance to shreds or fine particles, as a bark-cutter or a grinding-mill for beet-roots; a rasping-machine; a rasper.

raspis†, *n.* Same as *rasp*[2].

The *raspis* is planted in gardens. *Gerard.*

Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of. It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine. *Langham*, Garden of Health, p. 522.

rasp-palm (rȧsp′pȧm), *n.* A common palm of the Amazon region, *Iriartea exorrhiza*, notable in that its stem is supported by a cone of aërial roots, of sufficient height for a man to pass beneath. These roots are covered with hard tubercles, and are used by the natives as graters, whence the name.

rasp-pod (rȧsp′pod), *n.* An Australian tree, *Flindersia australis:* so named from its woody capsules, covered with tubercles and used as graters.

rasp-punch (rȧsp′punch), *n.* A tool, rather more like a cold-chisel than a punch, used for forming the teeth of rasps by cutting into, and turning upward above the surface, parts of the metal before it has been hardened and tempered.

raspy (rȧs′pi), *a.* [< *rasp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Grating; harsh; rough.

Such a *raspy*, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 197. (*Davies.*)

rasse[1] (ras), *n.* [< Javanese *rase*, smell, taste, < Skt. *rasa*, sap, taste, savor.] A kind of civet-cat; the lesser civet, a viverrine quadruped of the genus *Viverricula*, *V. malaccensis*, widely distributed in China, India, the Malay peninsula, Java, etc. It is about 20 inches long without the tail, and is sometimes called the *Malacca weasel*. Its perfume, called by the natives *dedes*, is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet; it is much valued by the Javanese. For its sake the animal is often kept in captivity. It is savage and irritable, and can inflict a very severe bite.

rasse[2]†, *n.* [ME.] An eminence; a mound; a summit.

On a *rasse* of a rok hit reste at the laste,
On the mounte of Mararach of Armene hilles.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 446.

rastral (ras′tral), *n.* [< *rastrum* + *-al*.] Same as *rastrum*.

rastrite (ras′trīt), *n.* A zoöphyte of the genus *Rastrites;* a graptolite.

Rastrites (ras-trī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *rastrum*, a rake, + *-ites*.] A genus of Silurian graptolites.

rastrum (ras′trum), *n.*; pl. *rastra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *rastrum*, a rake, hoe, mattock, < *radere*, scrape: see *rase*[1].] **1.** A five-pointed pen for ruling staffs for music; a music-pen.—**2.** A herse.

rasure (rā′zu̇r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *razure;* < F. *rasure* = Sp. Pg. It. *rasura*, a shaving, a blotting off, also the priest's tonsure, < L. *rasura*, a shaving, scraping, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1]. Cf. *erasure*.] **1.** The act of scraping or shaving; a rasing or erasing; a scratch. [Rare.]

With the tooth of a small beast like a rat they race some their faces, some their bodies, after diuers formes, as if it were with the scratch of a pin, the print of which *rasure* can neuer be done away againe during life.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 674.

A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 13.

2†. Same as *erasure*.

There were many *razures* in the book of the treasury.
Bp. Burnet.

★**rat**[1] (rat), *n.* [Formerly also *ratt;* < ME. *ratte*, *rotte*, pl. *rattes*, < AS. *ræt* (*rætt-*) = MD. *ratte*, D. *rat* = OLG. *ratta*, MLG. *ratte*, LG. *ratte*, also *rat*, *rot* = OHG. *ratto*, m., *ratta*, f., MHG. *rat*, *rate*, m., *ratte*, *rate*, f., MHG. also *ratz*, *ratze*, G. *ratze*, m., = Icel. *rotta* = Sw. *råtta* = Dan. *rotte*, a rat; cf. F. Pr. *rat* = Sp. Pg. *rato* = It. *ratto* = ML. *ratus*, *rattus;* cf. also Ir. Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*, a rat. The relations of the Teut., Rom., and Celtic groups to one another, and the ult. source of the word, are unknown. Some refer the word to the root seen in L. *radere*, scratch, scrape (see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]), *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). The forms of the word *cat* are equally wide-spread.] **1.** A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus*, as *M. rattus*, the black rat, and *M. decumanus*, the gray, brown, or Norway rat: distinguished from *mouse*. The distinction between *rat* and *mouse*, in the application of the names to animals everywhere parasitic with man, is obvious and familiar. But these are simply larger and smaller species of the same genus, very closely related zoölogically, and in the application of the two names to the many other species of the same genus all distinction between them is lost.

2. Any rodent of the family *Muridæ;* a murine; in the plural, the *Muridæ*. In this sense, *rat* includes *mouse*. American rats or mice, as a particular section of the *Murinæ*, were called *Sigmodontes* by Coues; but this group has not been accepted. Field-rats, water-rats, meadow-mice, or voles are *Muridæ* of the subfamily *Microtinæ*. See cuts under *Arvicola*, *Muridæ*, *muskrat*, *Neotoma*, *Nesokia*, and *Nesomys*.

3. Any rodent of the suborder *Myomorpha*. Different animals of several families, as *Dipodidæ*, *Zapodidæ*, *Saccomyidæ*, *Geomyidæ*, *Spalacidæ*, are often known as *rats* of some kind distinguished by qualifying words or compound names. See cut under *mole-rat*.

4. Some other rodent, or some insectivore, marsupial, or other animal like or likened to a rat. Thus, among hystricomorphic rodents, many species of *Octodontidæ* are called *rats:* as, the *spiny rats* of the subfamily *Echinomyinæ*. Some large aquatic shrews are known as *muskrats*. (See *Myogale*.) Some rat-like marsupials are known as *kangaroo-rats*. (See *bettong*, and cuts under *kangaroo-rat* and *Echimys*.)

5. A person who is considered to act in some respect in a manner characteristic of rats: so called in opprobrium. Specifically—(*a*) A man who deserts a party or an association of any kind for one opposed to it in order to gain some personal advantage or benefit; a self-seeking turncoat; a renegade. [Colloq.]

He [Wentworth] was the first of the *Rats*, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism had been only the coquetry of a political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than to breed, to import defenders from an Opposition than to rear them in a Ministry. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) A workman who accepts lower wages than those current at the time and place or required by an authorized scale, or one who takes a position vacated by a striker, or one who refuses to strike when others do. [Colloq.]

The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The *rats* who refuse suffer accordingly. *The American*, III. 181.

(*c*†) A clergyman: so called in contempt. *Halliwell.*

6. Something suggesting the idea of a rat, as a curving roll of stuffed cloth or of crimped hair-work, with tapering ends, formerly (about 1860–70) and still occasionally used by women to puff out the hair, which was turned over it.

At one time even a small amount of natural hair easily served the purpose of covering the crescent-shaped pillows on which it was put up, the startling names of which were *rats* and mice. *The Century*, XXXVI. 769.

Alexandrian rat, a gray or rufous-backed and white-bellied relative of *Mus rattus*, to which the name *M. alexandrinus* has been applied, owing to its having been first discovered at Alexandria in Egypt, and considered specifically distinct from the black rat.—**Bamboo-rat**, an Indian murine rodent mammal of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. The bay bamboo-rat is *R. badius*. The species are also called *canets*. See cut under *Rhizomys*.—**Bandicoot rat**. (*a*) The Anglo-Indian name of the large murine rodents of India, of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Phlœomyinæ*, and genus *Nesokia*, of which there are several species, all Indian. *N. grifithi* is an example. See cut under *Nesokia*. (*b*) Same as *bandicoot*, 2.—**Black rat**, *Mus rattus*, one of the most anciently known rats, now almost cosmopolitan, and typically of a blackish color, but very variable in this respect. It is rather smaller than the Norway gray rat. In one of its varieties it is known as *roof-rat* (*Mus tectorum*) and *white-bellied rat*. See cut under *Muridæ*.—**Hare-tailed rat**. See *lemming*.—**Maori rat**, the black rat, *Mus rattus*, introduced and naturalized in New Zealand.—**Mountain rat**, the large bushy-tailed wood-rat of the Rocky Mountain region, *Neotoma cinerea;* the pack-rat. [U. S.]—**Norway rat**, the common rat, *Mus decumanus*.—**Pack-rat**, the mountain rat, *Neotoma cinerea:* so called on account of its curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to its hole any object it can move. [Western U. S.]—**Pharaonic rat, Pharaoh's rat**, the ichneumon: a phrase traceable back at least to Belon (about 1555). See *Herpestes*. Also called *Pharaoh's mouse*.—**Pouched rat**. See *pouched*.—**To have a rat in the garret**, to be slightly crack-brained: same as *to have a bee in one's bonnet* (which see, under *bee*).—**To smell a rat**, to be suspicious that all is not right; have an inkling of some mischief, plot, or underhand proceeding.

Quoth Hudibras, "I *smell a rat:*
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate."
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 821.

rat[1] (rat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ratted*, ppr. *ratting*. [< *rat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To catch or kill rats; follow the business of a ratter or rat-catcher. —**2.** To go over from one party or cause to another, especially from a party or cause that is losing or likely to lose, as rats run from a falling house; desert one's party or associates for advantage or gain; become a renegade. [Colloq.]

His ci-devant friends curse the hour that he *ratted*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

I am fully resolved to oppose several of the clauses. But to declare my intention publicly, at a moment when the Government is in danger, would have the appearance of *ratting*. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 275.

3. To work for less than current wages, to refuse to strike with fellow-workmen, or to take the place of one who has struck: often with indefinite *it*. See *rat*[1], *n.*, 5 (*b*). [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To puff out (the hair) by means of a rat. See *rat*[1], *n.*, 6. [Rare.]

Next morning, at breakfast, Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled, *ratted*, and crimped—as gay, as bewitching, and defiant—as ever. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, x.

2. To displace or supplant union workers in: as, to *rat* an office or a shop. [Colloq.]

rat[2]† (rat), *n.* [Usually in pl. *rats*, < ME. *rattes*, rags; either from the verb, ME. *ratten*, tear (see *rat*[2], *v.*), or < Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, = Norw. *rat*, rubbish; cf. Sw. Norw. *rata*, reject, refuse (see *rate*[1]).] A rag; tatter. [Prov. Eng.]

I *rattes* and i clutes. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 227.

rat[2]† (rat), *v. t.* [< ME. *ratten* = MHG. *ratzen*, tear; cf. *rat*[2], *n.*] To tear.

How watȝ thou hardy this hous for thyn vnhap [to] neȝe,
In on so *ratted* & rent at the sydes?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 144.

rat[3] (rat), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *rot;* cf. *drat*[2], in similar use.] A term of objurgation, used in the imperative.

rat[4]†. A Middle English contracted form of *redeth*, the third person singular present indicative of *read*[1]. *Piers Plowman.*

rata (rä′tä), *n.* [Maori *rata.*] A tree of New Zealand, *Metrosideros robusta*, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is used in cabinet-work, and in civil and naval architecture. The name belongs also to *M. florida*, a stout-trunked climber ascending the highest trees; it is also more or less extended by settlers to other species of the genus. Besides in several cases yielding valuable wood, these trees are notable for their profusion of brilliant flowers, which are generally, as in *M. robusta*, scarlet. See *Metrosideros.*

ratability (rā-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *ratable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being ratable. *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 535.

ratable (rā′ta-bl), *a.* [Also *rateable*; < *rate*[2] + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

I collect out of the abbay booke of Burton, that 20 Orœ were *ratable* to two markes of siluer.
Camden, Remains, Money.

2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportional.

In conscience and credit [poets were] bound, next after the diuine praises of the immortall gods, to yeeld a like *ratable* honour to all such amongst men as most resembled the gods by excellencie of function.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 28.

A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased, in equal degree, is clearly the most equitable method.
Blackstone, Com., III. ii.

3. Liable or subjected by law to be rated or assessed for taxation.

ratableness (rā′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Ratability.

ratably (rā′ta-blī), *adv.* According to rating or valuation; at a proportionate rate; proportionally.

I will thus charge them all *ratablye*, according to theyr abilityes, towardes theyr maintenaunce.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and *ratably*.
National Bank Act, U. S. (ed. 1882), p. 14.

★**ratafia** (rat-a-fē′ä), *n.* [Formerly also *ratifia*, *ratifie*, *ratifée*, also *ratafiaz*; = D., etc., *ratafia*, < F. *ratafia*, formerly also *ratafiat* (cf. F. *tafia*, rum, arrack), = Sp. *ratafía* = Pg. *ratafia*, < Malay *araq*, a distilled spirit, arrack (< Ar. *'araq*, juice, distilled spirit: see *arrack*), + *tafia*, *taffia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] 1. A sweet cordial flavored with fruits: sometimes limited to those the flavor of which is obtained from black currants, bitter almonds, or peach- and cherry-kernels.

It would make a Man smile to behold her Figure in a front Box, where her twinkling Eyes, by her Afternoon's Drams of *Ratifee* and cold Tea, sparkle more than her Pendants. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 201.

2. A kind of fancy cake or biscuit.

Give him three *ratafias*, soaked in a dessert-spoonful of cream. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 1.

ratan, rattan[2] (ra-tan′), *n.* [Formerly also *rattoon*, *rotan*, *rotang*, *rottang*; = D. Sw. Dan. *rotting* (NL. *Rotang*), < F. *rotin*, *rotang* = Sp. *rota*, < Malay *rotan*, ratan. The E. accent, on the last syllable, is appar. in imitation of the F.; the Malay word is accented on the first syllable.] 1. A palm of one among numerous species, mostly of the genus *Calamus*, a few of the genus *Rhapis*; a ratan-palm. The species of *Calamus* are prevailingly climbing palms, attaining a length sometimes of 500 feet, with a thickness not exceeding an inch—ascending the tallest trees, falling in festoons, and again ascending. A few species are found in Africa and Australia, but they abound chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainland and islands. The species of *Rhapis* are erect slender canes growing in dense tufts, mainly natives of China and Japan. Ratans of this habit are commercially distinguished from the climbing ones as *ground-ratans.*

2. The stems of the ratan collectively as an economic material. Among its chief commercial sources are *Calamus Rotang*, *C. rudentum*, *C. verus*, *C. erectus*, and *C. Royleanus.* The most valuable ratan is produced in Borneo. On account of its length and light, tough, flexible, and fissile character, ratan is applied to very numerous uses. In native regions the product of *C. rudentum* and other species is split and twisted in vast quantities into all sizes of cordage from cables to fishing-lines. Basket-making is another common use. In some places the stems of climbing ratans are used for the suspension of foot-bridges of great length. In China whole houses are made of ratan, there afforded chiefly by *Rhapis flabelliformis.* Matting made of split ratan is exported thence to all parts of the world. The same fiber serves also to make hats, the bottoms of rice-sieves, thread for sewing palm-leaves, etc. In recent times ratan has become an important article in western commerce. It is now not only used for walking-sticks, but extensively made into chairs and chair-bottoms, bodies for fancy carriages, fine and coarse basket-work, etc. It has almost superseded willow in making the large baskets required in manufacturing and other industries.

3. A switch or stick of ratan, especially a walking-stick.

Mr. Humley did give me a little black *rattoon*, painted and gilt. *Pepys*, Diary, an. 1660.

ratan, rattan[2] (ra-tan′), *v. t.* [< *ratan, rattan*[2], *n.*] 1. To use ratan in making; cover or form with interlaced lengths of ratan.

The second class coach is finished in native ash with Moorish designed ceilings, *rattaned* sofa seats, and closet and toilet rooms. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 3.

2. To use a ratan upon; beat with or as with a ratan-cane. [Colloq.]

ratan-cane (ra-tan′kān), *n.* Same as *ratan*, 3.

ratanhine (rat′an-in), *n.* [< Braz. Pg. *ratanhia* (see *ratany*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{13}NO_3$) occurring in small quantity in the extract of ratany-root.

ratany (rat′a-ni), *n.* [Also *rattany*, *ratanhy*, and *rhatany*; < Sp. *ratania* = F. *ratanhia* = Braz. Pg. *ratanhia*, < Quichua *rataña.*] 1. A procumbent South American shrub, *Krameria triandra*, yielding a medicinal root. Its foliage is silver-gray with silky hairs, and it bears star-like lake-colored flowers singly in the upper axils. See *Krameria* and *ratany-root.*


Ratany (*Krameria triandra*).

2. A medicinal substance procured from this plant: same as *ratany-root.* — **Pará, Brazilian,** or **Ceara ratany,** a substitute for the true ratany, obtained from *Krameria argentea* of northeastern Brazil.

ratany-root (rat′a-ni-röt), *n.* The root-substance of the ratany, used in medicine for its astringent, diuretic, and detergent properties, and in the adulteration of port-wine.

rataplan (rat-a-plon′), *n.* [F.; imitative. Cf. *rattan*[3], *rat-a-tat.*] The sound or music of the military drum; a tattoo or "rub-a-dub."

rat-a-tat (rat′a-tat′), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *rat-tat, rat-tat-too.*] A rattling sound or effect, as from the beating of a drum.

rat-catcher (rat′kach″ėr), *n.* One whose business is the catching of rats; a ratter.

rat-catching (rat′kach″ing), *n.* The catching of rats, now pursued as a business by rat-catchers, and formerly to a large extent in Great Britain, with dogs or ferrets, as a popular amusement.

★**ratch**[1] (rach), *v.* [An assibilated form of *rack*[1], or in part a var. of *retch*[1] or *reach*[1]: see *rack*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stretch or pull asunder.—2. To spot or streak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. *intrans. Naut.*, to make a stretch or varying stretches in sailing; sail by the wind or by tacks; stand off and on.

There was a fleet of smacks *ratching* to the eastward on our port bow. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

ratch[1] (rach), *n.* [An assibilated form of *rack*[1]: see *rack*[1], *n.* In defs. 3 and 4, directly from the verb. Cf. dim. *ratchet.*] 1. In a machine, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, to prevent the machine from being reversed in motion. A circular ratch is a *ratchet-wheel.*—2. In *clockwork*, a sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents and thereby cause the clock to strike.—3. A straight line. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A white mark on the face of a horse. [Eng.]

ratch[2]† (rach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rach*, *rache*; < ME. *racche*, *rache*, < AS. *ræcc*, a dog, = Icel. *rakki*, a dog.] A dog that hunts by scent.

As they ryde talkynge,
A *rach* ther come flyngynge
Overtwert the way.
Thanne seyde old and yonge,
From her first gynnynge,
They ne sawe honde never so gay.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs: the first is called a *rache;* and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks; the female hereof is called in England a brache. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28.

ratch[3] (rach), *v. t.* Same as *rash*[3]. [Scotch.]

ratch[4] (rach), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *ratchel.*] A subsoil of stone and gravel mixed with clay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ratched (racht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ratch*[3], *v.*] Ragged; in a ruinous state. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

ratchel (rach′el), *n.* [Also *ratchell*, *ratchil*; cf. *ratch*[4], *ratcher.* Perhaps < G. *rutschel*, the fragments from two masses of rock sliding one on the other, < *rutschen*, slide, slip.] Fragments of stone; gravelly stone; also, a hard, rocky crust below the soil. *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

ratcher (rach′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *ratch*[4], *ratchel.*] A ★rock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ratchet (rach′et), *n.* [< *ratch*[1] + *-et.*] A detent or pivoted piece designed to fit into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction, but not in the other. A similar device so arranged as to move the wheel is termed a *pallet.* (See *ratchet-wheel*, *click*[1], 3, *pawl*, and *detent.*) Combined with the ratchet-wheel as a means of converting a reciprocating into a rotary motion, the ratchet appears in a number of tools and gives its name to each: as, the *ratchet* bed-key, etc.

ratchet-brace (rach′et-brās), *n.* See *brace*[1].

ratchet-burner (rach′et-bėr″nėr), *n.* A burner for a lamp in which the wick is moved up and down by means of a wheel with notched points.

ratchet-coupling (rach′et-kup″ling), *n.* A device for uncoupling machinery in the event of a sudden stoppage of the motion of a driving-wheel, as by an obstruction. It consists of a ratchet-wheel inserted in a sleeve on the exterior shaft of a driving-wheel. The ratchet is efficient as long as it transmits the initial motion; but if the revolution of the driver is checked, the sleeve slips over the ratchet until the machinery loses its momentum, thus avoiding a shock.

ratchet-drill (rach′et-dril), *n.* A tool for drilling holes by means of a ratchet in a narrow plane where there is no room for the common brace.

ratchet-jack (rach′et-jak), *n.* A screw-jack in which the lever-socket is fitted with a pawl or dog engaging a ratchet-wheel, so that the jack may be operated by oscillation of the lever.

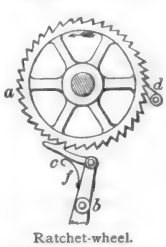
ratchet-lever (rach′et-lev″ėr), *n.* A lever with a collar fitted around a ratchet-wheel which engages a pawl or dog on the lever, used for operating a drill or screw by oscillation of the lever.

ratchet-pedal (rach′et-ped″al), *n.* See *pedal.*

ratchet-post (rach′et-pōst), *n.* *Milit.*, a metallic post fastened to the rear transom of the top-carriage of a heavy gun, to serve as a support or fulcrum for the elevating-bar.

ratchet-punch (rach′et-punch), *n.* A punch worked by a screw which is revolved by means of a ratchet-lever.

ratchet-wheel (rach′et-hwēl), *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth, against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only. For both purposes an arrangement similar to that shown in the cut is employed. *a* is the ratchet-wheel, and *b* the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet or pawl *c*, furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, which, when the lever is moved in one direction, slides over the teeth, but in returning draws the wheel with it. The pawl *c* is forced into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel by the spring *f.* The other ratchet, *d*, which may be used either separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposes its return in the opposite direction. Also called *click-wheel.* See also cut under *pawl.*


Ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-wrench (rach′et-rench), *n.* A ratchet bed-key wrench.

ratchety (rach′e-ti), *a.* [< *ratchet* + *-y*[1].] Like the movement of a ratchet; jerky; clicking.

Raikes . . . poured out a *ratchety* but vehement panegyric. *The Money-Makers*, p. 128.

ratchil, *n.* See *ratchel.*

ratchment (rach′ment), *n.* [< *ratch*[1] + *-ment.*] In *arch.*, a flying-buttress which springs from the principals of a herse and abuts against the central or chief principal. *Oxford Glossary.*

rate[1] (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating.* [< ME. *raten*, chide, scold, in comp., < Sw. *rata*, reject, refuse, slight, find fault with (cf. *ratgods*, refuse goods), = Norw. *rata*, reject, cast aside as rubbish; akin to Norw. *rat*, refuse, rubbish, trash, = Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, skins, stones, etc., of berries; Norw. *rata*, bad, worthless: see *rat*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To chide with vehemence; reprove; scold; censure violently.

He shal be *rated* of his studying.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 277.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 84.

His mother is angry, *rates* him.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

2†. To affect by chiding or reproving; restrain by vehement censure.

No words may *rate*, nor rigour him remove
From greedy hold of that his blouddy feast.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

II. *intrans.* To utter vehement censure or reproof; inveigh scoldingly: with *at*.

Yea, the Moores, meeting with this beast, doe *rate* and braule *at* him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 42.

Such a one
As all day long hath *rated at* her child,
And vext his day.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

★**rate**[2] (rāt), *n.* [< OF. *rate*, price, value, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rata* = G. *rate*, < ML. *rata*, rate, proportion (L. *pro rata parte*, or *pro rata portione*, or simply *pro rata*, according to a certain part or portion (see *pro rata, pro-rate*)); fem. of L. *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reri* (ind. *reor*), think, deem, judge, orig. reckon, calculate. From the same L. verb are ult. derived E. *rate*[3], *ratio, ration, reason, areason, arraign*[1], etc., *ratify*, etc.] **1.** A reckoning by comparative values or relations; proportional estimation according to some standard; relative amount, quantity, range, or degree: as, the *rate* of interest is 6 per cent. (that is, $6 for every $100 for every year); the *rate* per mile of railroad charges, expenses, or speed; a rapid *rate* of growth or of progress.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The *rate* of usance here with us in Venice.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 46.

One of the necessary properties of pure Motion is Velocity. It is not possible to think of Motion without thinking of a corresponding *Rate* of motion.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 52.

As regards travelling, the fastest *rate* along the high roads was ten miles an hour.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 5.

It was no longer practicable to levy the duties on the old plan of one *rate* for unrefined and another *rate* for refined sugars. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 31.

2. Charge or valuation according to a scale or standard; comparative price or amount of demand; a fixed measure of estimation.

A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite *rate*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 218.

I am not . . . content to part with my commodities at a cheaper *rate* than I accustomed; look not for it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

They have no Goods but what are brought from Manilo at an extraordinary dear *rate*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 308.

Servants could be hired of their nominal owners at a barley-corn *rate*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 139.

3. A fixed public tax or imposition assessed on property for some local purpose, usually according to income or value: as, poor-*rates* or church-*rates* in Great Britain.

They paid the Church and Parish *Rate*,
And took, but read not the Receit.
Prior, An Epitaph.

The empowering of certain boards to borrow money repayable from the local *rates*, to employ and pay those out of work. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 9.

A sewers *rate*, however, was known as early as the sixth year of Henry VI. (1427).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 477.

4†. A proportion allotted or permitted; an allotment or provision; a regulated amount or supply.

The one right feeble through the evill *rate*
Of food which in her duresse she had found.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

The people shall go out and gather a certain *rate* every day. Ex. xvi. 4.

5. A relative scale of being, action, or conduct; comparative degree or extent of any mode of existence or procedure; proportion in manner or method: as, an extravagant *rate* of living or of expenditure. See *at any rate, at no rate*, below.

With wyse men there is rest & peace, after a blessed *rate*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

With might and delight they spent all the night,
And liv'd at a plentiful *rate*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before. *Addison*.

Hence — **6†.** Mode or manner of arrangement; order; state.

Thus sate they all around in seemely *rate*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 52.

7†. Degree, rank, or estimation; rating; appraisement: used of persons and their qualities.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

With the common *rate* of men there is nothing commendable but what they themselves may hope to be partakers of. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

8. The order or class of a vessel, formerly regulated in the United States navy by the number of guns carried, but now by the tonnage displacement. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement and over are of the first rate, of 3,000 and above but below 5,000 tons of the second rate, of 1,000 and above but below 3,000 tons of the third rate, of less than 1,000 tons of the fourth rate. In classifying the navies of England, France, and the other principal European powers the term *class* is used instead of *rate*, and relates not so much to the actual weight or power of the ships as to arbitrary divisions of types of vessels, and to their relative importance as battle-ships, cruisers, etc.

9. In the United States navy, the grade or position of any one of the crew: same as *rating*[2], 2. — **10.** In *horology*, the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece. A losing rate is called by astronomers a positive rate, because it entails a positive correction to the difference of readings of the clock-face. — **At any rate**, in any manner, or by any means; in any case; at all events; positively; assuredly: as, I shall stay *at any rate; at any rate* the claim is a valid one.

I have no friend,
Project, design, or country but your favour,
Which I'll preserve *at any rate*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

At no rate†, in no manner; by no means; not at all. [Rare.]

This day *at no rate*
Shalt thou performe thy worke, least thou doe draw
My heavy wrath vpon thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

County rates, landing-rates, police rate, etc. See *county*[1], *landing*, etc. — **Rate of change**, the limit of the ratio of an infinitesimal increment of any function to that of the independent variable. Thus, that of x^2 relatively to x is $2x$. — **Rate of exchange.** Same as *course of exchange* (which see, under *exchange*). — **Rate of profit.** See *profit*. (See also *church-rate, poor-rate*.) = **Syn. 3.** *Assessment, Impost*, etc. See *tax*.

★**rate**[2] (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating*. [< *rate*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reckon by comparative estimation; regard as of such a value, rank, or degree; hold at a certain valuation or estimate; appraise; fix the value or price of.

If thou be'st *rated* by thy estimation.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 26.

The frigid productions of a later age are *rated* at no more than their proper value. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

2. To assess as to payment or contribution; fix the comparative liability of, for taxation or the like; reckon at so much in obligation or capability; set a rate upon.

Tell us (I pray you) how ye would have the sayd landes *rated*, that both a rente may rise thereout unto the Queene, and also the souldiours paye.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Look on my George; I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt, thou shalt be paid.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 30.

Charles S. What do you *rate* him at, Moses?
Moses. Four guineas. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. To fix the relative scale, rank, or position of: as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman. — **4.** To determine the rate of, or rate-error of, as a chronometer or other timepiece. See *rate*[1], *n.*, 10.

Our chronometers, *rated* but two weeks ago at Upernavik. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 68.

Rating-instrument, a rude transit-instrument for determining time accurately to half a second, in order to rate watches.

II. *intrans.* To have value, rank, standing, or estimation: as, the vessel *rates* as a ship of the line.

When he began milling in a small way at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis flour *rated* very low.
The Century, XXXII. 46.

rate[3]**†** (rāt), *n.* [< ML. *rata*, f., a stipulation, contract, *ratum*, neut., a decision, fem. or neut. of L. *ratus*, pp. of *reri*, think, deem, judge: see *rate*[2].] A ratification.

Neuer without the *rates*
Of all powers else. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 508.

rate[3]**†**, *v. t.* [< *rate*[3], *n.* Cf. *ratify*.] To ratify.

To *rate* the truce they swore. *Chapman*.

rateable, *a.* See *ratable*.

rate-book (rāt'bůk), *n.* A book in which a record of rates is kept; a book of valuations.

Horses by papists are not to be ridden;
But sure the Muses' horse was ne'er forbidden;
For in no *rate-book* was it ever found
That Pegasus was valued at five pound.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Prol., l. 43.

rateen, *n.* See *ratteen*.

ratel (rat'el), *n.* [F. *ratel*, < S. Afr. D. *ratel, ratel-muis* (1727.)] A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mellivorinæ*, as *Mellivora capensis* or *M. ratel*, the honey-ratel of the Cape of Good Hope, and *M. indica*, that of India; a honey-badger. See *Mellivora*, and cut in next column.



Ratel (*Mellivora ratel*).

ratepayer (rāt'pā″ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or local tax. [Great Britain.]

In the vestry-meeting the freemen of the township, the *ratepayers*, still assemble for purposes of local interest, not involved in the manorial jurisdiction.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.

They have already in many towns supplied us, at the expense of the *ratepayers*, with hospitals, museums, free libraries, art galleries, baths, and parks.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 17.

ratepaying (rāt'pā″ing), *a.* Paying a local tax; relating to taxation by assessment.

In addition to the . . . eccentricity from an Australian point of view of a *ratepaying* or property basis for the parliamentary franchise, Tasmania has another legislative peculiarity which she copied from Victoria, and shares only with that colony and with New Zealand.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 4.

rater (rā'tėr), *n.* [< *rate*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who rates or sets a value; one who makes an estimate.

rate-tithe (rāt'tīŦʜ), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for less than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them pro rata, according to the custom of the place. *Sir A. Fitzherbert*, Natura Brevium (1534 and later).

rat-fish (rat'fish), *n.* A chimæra, the *Chimæra colliæi*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

rat-goose (rat'gös), *n.* [< *rat-*, said to be imitative, + *goose*. Cf. *clack-goose*, another name of the same bird.] The brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta:* so called from its cry.

rath[1] (råŦʜ), *a.* [Also improp. *rathe;* < ME. *rath, rad, ræd*, quick, early, < AS. *hræth, hreth*, also *hræd* (pl. *hrade*), quick, swift, fleet, sudden, active, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad-*) = OHG. *hrad, hrat, rat*, MHG. *rad, rat* = Icel. *hradhr*, quick, swift, fleet; root uncertain; the forms without the aspirate merge with similar forms mentioned under *rash*[1], q. v. Hence *rath*[1], *adv.*, and *rather*.] **1†.** Quick; swift; speedy. — **2.** Early; coming before others, or before the usual time; youthful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Last of all, vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyngis geue *rathest* actendence.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

The *rather* lambes bene starved with cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Februarie.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 142.

Thy converse drew us with delight,
The men of *rathe* and riper years.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Near; proximate.

rath[1] (råŦʜ), *adv.* [Also *rathe;* < ME. *rathe*, < AS. *hrathe*, quickly, < *hræth*, quick: see *rath*[1], *a.*] **1†.** Quickly; swiftly; speedily.

With hise salte teris gan he bathe
The ruby in his signet, and it sette
Upon the wex deliverliche and *rathe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1088.

Thane this ryche mane *rathe* arayes his byernez,
Rowlede his Romaynez, and realle knyghtez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2022.

2. Early; soon. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dobet is hir damoisele sire Doweles dougter,
To serue this lady lelly bothe late and *rathe*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 13.

What eyleth yow so *rathe* for to ryse?
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 99.

But lesynges with her false flaterye . . .
Accepte ben now *rathest* unto grace.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 427.

Rathe she rose, half-cheated in the thought
She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavaine.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Rath ripe, early ripe. See *rathripe*.

rath[2] (rath), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rathe;* < Ir. *rath*, an earthen fort or fortified dwelling.] A fortified dwelling of an ancient Irish chief. The word occurs as the initial element in many Irish place-names, as *Rathkeale, Rathlin*, etc.

There is a great use amongst the Irish to make great assemblyes togither upon a *rath* or hill, there to parley (they say) about matters of wronge betwene towneship and towneship, or one private person and another.
Spenser, State of Ireland, p. 642.

The *Rath* was a simple circular wall or enclosure of raised earth, enclosing a space of more or less extent, in which stood the residence of the chief and sometimes the dwellings of one or more of the officers or chief men of

the tribe or court. Sometimes also the *Rath* consisted of two or three concentric walls or circumvallations; but it does not appear that the erection so called was ever intended to be surrounded with water.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

rath[3] (rät), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name given to certain rock-cut Buddhist temples in India.

The oldest and most interesting group of monuments at Mahavellipore are the so-called five *raths* or monolithic temples standing on the sea-shore.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 328.

rath[4] (rät), *n.* [Hind. *rath*, a carriage, < Skt. *ratha*, chariot.] A Burmese state carriage.

Every day the State *rath*, or chariot, of the Bhavnagar Dunbar is drawn by two oxen about the Upper Gardens.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, p. 30.

rat-hare (rat'hãr), *n.* Same as *pika*.

rathe, *a.* and *adv.* See *rath*[1].

rathel†, *v. t.* [ME. *rathelen*; origin obscure.] To fix; root.

Gawayn graythely hit bydez & glent with no membre,
Bot stode stylle as the ston, other a stubbe auther,
That *ratheled* is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2292.

rathely†, *adv.* See *rathly*.

rather (raᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *rather, rether*, < AS. *hrathor*, more quickly, sooner, earlier, compar. of *hrathe*, quick, soon, early: see *rath*[1], *adv.* Cf. superl. *rathest* (obs.), < ME. *rathest, ratheste*, soonest, earliest, < AS. *hrathost*: see *rath*[1].] **1**†. More quickly; quicker. See *rath*[1], *adv.*, 1.—**2**†. Earlier; sooner.

Thilke sterres that ben cleped sterres of the north arisen *rather* than the degree of hire longitude, and alle the sterres of the south arisen after the degree of hire longitude. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 21.

And zit schal erthe vn-to erthe *rather* than he wolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

3. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice; in preference, as compared with something else.

Men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

4. In preference; preferably; with better reason; better.

Give us of your oil. . . . Not so; . . . but go ye *rather* to them that sell, and buy for yourselves. Mat. xxv. 9.

Dye *rather*, dye, then ever from her service swerve.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 46.

Had he who drew such gladness ever wept?
Ask *rather* could he else have seen at all,
Or grown in Nature's mysteries an adept?
Lowell, To a Friend.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking; more.

The Doctor by this oversight (or cunningness, *rather*) got a supply of money. *Howell*, Letters, IV. 2.

A certain woman . . . had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse. Mark v. 26.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 96.

Covered with dust and blood and wounds, and haggard with fatigue and horror, they looked like victims *rather* than like warriors. *Irving*, Granada, p. 92.

6. On the contrary; to the contrary of what has been just stated.—**7.** In a greater degree; much; considerably; also, in colloquial use, in some degree; somewhat: qualifying a verb.

He sought her through the world, but sought in vain,
And, no-where finding, *rather* fear'd her slain.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 799.

Wal, of course he made his court to Ruth; and the General, he *rather* backed him up in it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

8. In some degree or measure; somewhat; moderately: usually qualifying an adverb or an adjective: as, she is *rather* pretty. [Chiefly colloq.]

An Indian camp is a *rather* interesting, though very dirty, place to visit. *The Century*, XXXVI. 39.

[In this sense often used ironically, in answering a question, as an emphatic affirmative.

"Do you know the mayor's house?" "*Rather*," replied the boots significantly, as if he had some good reason to remember it. *Dickens*.]

Had rather. See *to have rather*, under *have*.—**Leet rather.** See *leet*[4].—**Rather better than**, somewhat in excess of; rather more than.

Five hundred and fifty musketeers, *rather better than* three to one. *G. P. R. James*, Arrah Neil, p. 60.

Rather . . . than otherwise. See *otherwise*.—**The rather**, by so much the more; especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in happy time;
The rather for I have some sport in hand.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 91.

This I *the rather* write, that we may know there are other Parts of the World than those which to us are known.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

ratherish (raᴛʜ'ėr-ish), *adv.* [< *rather* + *-ish*[1].] Slightly; to a small extent; in some degree. [Colloq.]

Lavalette is *ratherish* against Popish temporality; Gen. Guyon is rather favorable to it.
New York Tribune, April 22, 1862.

Rathke's duct. The Müllerian duct when it is persistent in the male.

Rathke's trabeculæ. See *trabecula*.

rathly†, *adv.* [ME., also *rathely, radly, radliche*, < AS. *hrædlice*, quickly, hastily, speedily, < *hræth*, quick: see *rath*[1].] In a rath manner; quickly; suddenly.

Thomas *rathely* vpe he rase.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

Ryse we now full *radly*, rest here no longer,
And I shall tell you full tyte, and tary no thing.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 772.

rat-hole (rat'hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole gnawed in woodwork, etc., by a rat or rats.—**2.** In *printing*, same as *pigeonhole*, 6.

ratholite (rath'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *pectolite*.

rathripe (rāᴛʜ'rīp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **rathripe*, < AS. *rædripe, hrædripe*, early ripe, < *hræth*, quick, + *ripe*, ripe: see *rath*[1] and *ripe*. Cf. *rareripe*.] **I.** *a.* Early ripe; ripe before the season; rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Such as delight in *rathripe* fruits. *Fuller*.

Rathripe barley, barley derived from a long succession of crops on warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens earlier than common barley under different circumstances.

II. *n.* A rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ratifia†, **ratifie**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *ratafia*.

ratification (rat″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ratificacion*, < OF. *ratification, ratificacion*, F. *ratification* = Pr. *ratiffication* = Sp. *ratificación* = Pg. *ratificação* = It. *ratificazione*, < ML. *ratificatio(n-)*, < *ratificare*, ratify: see *ratify*.] **1.** The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and validity to something done by another; also, the state of being ratified; confirmation: as, the *ratification* of a treaty, or of a contract or promise.

The kyng of England sent Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, master of his horses, and Doctor Sampson, to Bononie, for the *ratificacion* of the league concluded at Cambray.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 21.

It was argued by Monroe, Gerry, Howel, Ellery, and myself that by the modern usage of Europe the *ratification* was considered as the act which gave validity to a treaty, until which it was not obligatory.
Jefferson, Autobiography, p. 46.

2. In *law*, the adoption by a person, as binding upon himself, of an act previously done in his name or on his behalf, or in such relation that he may claim it as done for his benefit, although done under such circumstances as would not bind him except by his subsequent consent, as in the case of an act done by a stranger having at the same time no authority to act as his agent, or by an agent not having adequate authority to do the act. Intention to ratify is not necessary in order to constitute a ratification, for an acceptance of the results of the act may itself be conclusive upon the party. But a knowledge of all the material circumstances is usually necessary in order to make a ratification binding.—**Ratification by a wife**, in *Scots law*, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that a deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.—**Ratification meeting**, in the United States, a political meeting called for the purpose of expressing approval of the nominations made by a political party, and of creating enthusiasm for their support.

ratifier (rat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

Antiquity forgot, custom not known,
The *ratifiers* and props of every word.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 105.

ratify (rat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratified*, ppr. *ratifying*. [< OF. *ratefier*, F. *ratifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ratificar* = It. *ratificare*, < ML. *ratificare*, confirm, ratify, < L. *ratus*, fixed, settled, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *rate*[2] and *-fy*.] **1.** To confirm; establish; settle conclusively or authoritatively; make certain or lasting.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea.
1 Mac. xi. 34.

Covenants will be *ratified* and confirmed, as it were by the Stygian oath. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Shaking hands with emphasis, . . . as if they were *ratifying* some solemn league and covenant.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. To validate by some formal act of approval; accept and sanction, as something done by an agent or a representative; confirm as a valid act or procedure.

This Accord and final Peace signed by both Kings was *ratified* by their two eldest Sons.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

A solemn compact let us *ratify*,
And witness ev'ry power that rules the sky.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The unfortunate king, unable to make even a protest for the rights of his son, was prevailed on to *ratify* the agreement. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 677.

Ratifying convention, a convention held for the purpose of ratifying certain measures, acts, etc.: specifically used in United States politics of the conventions held by the several States of the American Union for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution of 1787.

ratihabition† (rat″i-hā-bish'ọn), *n.* [= Sp. *ratihabición* = Pg. *ratihabição* = It. *ratiabizione*, < LL. *ratihabitio(n-)*, ratification at law, < L. *ratus*, fixed, settled (see *rate*[2]), + *habere*, have: see *habit*.] Approval, as of something done or to be done; precedent or subsequent consent; sanction; confirmation of authority or of action.

ratine (ra-tēn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A woolen fabric, resembling a light-weight chinchilla.—**2.** A loosely woven cotton fabric resembling either uncut cotton velvet or Turkish toweling. Also known as *agaric* (*mushroom*) and *éponge* (*sponge*) *cloth*.

rating[1] (rā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rate*[1], *v.*] A scolding.

rating[2] (rā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rate*[2], *v.*] **1.** A fixing of rates; proportionate distribution as to charge or compensation, determination of relative values or rights.

The loss by any railway company of its whole share of this traffic, in consequence of being crippled in competition by regulations as to *rating*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 78.

The following table of *ratings* and of the number pensioned at each rate shows how the allowance is distributed among invalid survivors. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 636.

2. Classification according to grade or rank; determination of relative standing; hence, rank or grade. The rating of men in the navy signifies the grade in which they are rated or entered in the ship's books. The rating of ships is the division into grades (see *rate*[2], *n.*, 8) by which the complement of officers and certain allowances are determined.

ratio (rā'shiō), *n.* [< L. *ratio*, a reckoning, account, calculation, relation, reference, reason, etc., < *reri*, pp. *ratus*, think, deem, estimate: see *rate*[2], and cf. *ration* and *reason*, from the same L. noun.] **1.** The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantuplicity; the relation between two similar quantities in respect to how many times one makes so many times the other. There is no intelligible difference between a ratio and a quotient of similar quantities; they are simply two modes of expression connected with different associations. But it was contrary to the old usage to speak of a ratio as a quantity—a usage leading to intolerable complications. Thus, instead of saying that the momentum of a moving particle is the product of its mass into its velocity—a mode of expression both convenient and philosophical—the older writers say that the momenta of two particles are in the compound ratio of their masses and velocities. This language, which betrays several errors of logic, is now disused; although some writers still persist in making numbers the only subjects of addition and multiplication. By mathematicians *ratio* is now conceived and spoken of as synonymous with *quotient*.

The numbers which specify a strain are mere *ratios*, and are therefore independent of units.
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 45.

2. Proportion of relations or conditions; coincident agreement or variation; correspondence in rate; equivalence of relative movement or change.

There has been a constant *ratio* kept between the stringency of mercantile restraints and the stringency of other restraints. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 327.

3. Reason; cause: often used as a Latin word in current Latin phrases.

In this consists the *ratio* and essential ground of the gospel doctrine. *Waterland*.

4. In *musical acoustics*, the relation between the vibration-numbers of two tones. It is the physical or mathematical representation of the interval between them.—**5.** In *civil law*, an account; a cause, or the giving of judgment therein.—**Alternate ratio**, the ratio of the first to the third or the second to the fourth term of a proportion.—**Anharmonic ratio.** See *anharmonic*.—**Arithmetical ratio.** See *arithmetical*.—**Change-ratio.** See *change*.—**Composition of ratios**, the uniting of two or more simple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antecedents and the product of the consequents.—**Compound ratio.** See *compound*[1].—**Consequent of a ratio.** See *consequent*.—**Direct ratio.** (*a*) A ratio not inverse. (*b*) Loosely, a direct and simple ratio: as, the weights of bodies are in the *direct ratio* of their masses—that is, the weight of one is to that of another as the mass of the former is to that of the latter. Also *direct proportion*.—**Direction ratio, duple ratio.** See the qualifying words.—**Dissimilar ratios**, unequal quotients.—**Division of a ratio.** See *division*.—**Duplicate ratio**, a ratio of squares. The old writers, instead of saying that the distance passed over by a falling body is proportional to the square of the time, say that the spaces are in the *duplicate ratios* of the times.—**Inverse** or **reciprocal ratio**, in *math.*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—**Irrational ratio**, a ratio which is an incommensurable.—**Mixed ratio.** See *mixed*[1].—**Modular ratio.** See *modular*.—**Multiplicate ratio**, a ratio of powers.—**Oxygen ratio**, in *mineral.*, the ratio between the number of oxygen

atoms belonging to the different groups of acidic or basic compounds in the composition of a mineral. The oxygen ratio of silica, sesquioxid, and protoxid in garnet is 2 : 1 : 1. —**Pedal ratio,** in *anc. pros.*, the proportion of the number of times in the arsis to that in the thesis, or vice versa. The pedal ratio (λόγος ποδικός) is usually either *equal* or *isorrhythmic ratio* (1 : 1), *diplasic* or *double ratio* (1 : 2), or *hemiolic ratio* (2 : 3 = 1 : 1½). Besides these three, the ordinary pedal ratios, two others were anciently recognized—the *triplasic* or *triple ratio* (1 : 3), and the *epitritic ratio* (3 : 4 = 1 : 1⅓). The dochmius, regarded as a single foot, had a pedal ratio different from all these (3 : 5; ⏑ – | ⏑ –). Isorrhythmic, diplasic, hemiolic, triplasic, epitritic, and dochmiac feet are feet having the pedal ratios just named. See *foot*, 11, *irrational*, *rhythm*.—**Prime and ultimate ratios,** phrases first introduced, at least in a system, by Newton, who preferred them to the terms suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method of prime and ultimate ratios is a method of calculation which may be considered as an extension of the ancient method of exhaustions. It may be thus explained: let there be two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio or quotient continually approaches to unity, and at last differs from unity by less than any assignable quantity; the ultimate ratio of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. In general, when different variable quantities respectively and simultaneously approach other quantities, considered as invariable, so that the differences between the variable and the invariable quantities become at the same time less than any assignable quantity, the ultimate ratios of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or limits to which they continually and simultaneously approach. They are called *prime ratios* or *ultimate ratios* according as the ratios of the variables are considered as receding from or approaching to the ratios of the limits. The first section of Newton's "Principia" contains the development of prime and ultimate ratios, with various propositions.—**Progression with *n* ratios.** See *progression*.—**Quadruple ratio,** the ratio of 4 to 1.—**Quadruplicate ratio,** a ratio of fourth powers.—**Quintuple ratio,** the ratio of 5 to 1.—**Ratio cognoscendi** (L.), a reason.—**Ratio decidendi** (L.), in *law*, the ground or reason on which a judicial decision is conceived as proceeding. The effect of such a decision as a precedent or evidence of the law is largely dependent on the ratio decidendi, which is usually indicated in the opinions of the court, but often obscurely or with conflict; hence what was the ratio decidendi is often a question for commentators and text-writers.—**Ratio essendi** (L.), a cause.—**Rational ratio,** a ratio between rational quantities.—**Ratio of equality.** See *equality*.—**Ratio of exchange,** in *polit. econ.*, the proportion in which a given quantity of one commodity may be exchanged for a given quantity of another, especially when the commodities correspond in form and mode of measurement: as, the *ratio of exchange* between gold and silver, or between wheat and barley.

> When I proposed in the first edition of this book to use *Ratio of Exchange* instead of the word value, the expression had been so little if at all employed by English Economists that it amounted to an innovation. . . . Yet *ratio* is unquestionably the correct scientific term, and the only term which is strictly and entirely correct.
>
> *W. S. Jevons.* Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 89.

Ratio of greater (or **lesser**) **inequality,** the ratio of a greater quantity to a lesser one (or of a lesser to a greater).—**Ratio of similitude,** in *geom.*, the ratio between corresponding dimensions of similar figures. See *homothetic*.—**Ratio sufficiens** (L.). Same as *sufficient reason* (which see, under *reason*).—**Reciprocal ratio.** Same as *inverse ratio*.—**Simple ratio.** (*a*) A ratio between first powers. (*b*) A ratio not compound.—**Subduple ratio.** See *duple*.—**Subduplicate ratio,** an inverse ratio of squares (*sub* in all names of ratio indicating the inversion of the ratio): as, the gravity of two equal masses is in the *subduplicate ratio* of their distances from the gravitating center.—**Submultiple ratio,** the ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity and the number or quantity itself: thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is submultiple, 21 being a multiple of 3.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio.** See *extreme*.—**Triple ratio,** the ratio of 3 to 1.

ratiocinant (rash-i-os'i-nant), *a.* [< L. *ratiocinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Reasoning.—**Ratiocinant reason.** See *reason*.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ratiocinated*, ppr. *ratiocinating*. [< L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari* (> It. *raziocinare* = Sp. Pg. *raciocinar* = F. *ratiociner*), reckon, compute, calculate, consider, deliberate, meditate, reason, argue (cf. *ratiocinium*, a reckoning, a computation, > It. *raziocinio* = Sp. Pg. *raciocinio*, reasoning), < *ratio(n-)*, reckoning, reason: see *ratio*, *reason*.] To reason; from two judgments to infer a third. The word usually implies an elaborate deductive operation.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see the verb.] Reasoned about.—**Ratiocinate reason.** See *reason*.

ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *ratiocination* = Pr. *raciocinacio* = Sp. *raciocinación* = Pg. *raciocinação* (cf. It. *raziocinamento*, *raziocinio*, reasoning), < L. *ratiocinatio(n-)*, reasoning, argumentation, a syllogism, < *ratiocinari*, pp. *ratiocinatus*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] 1. The mental process of passing from the cognition of premises to the cognition of the conclusion; reasoning. Most writers make *ratiocination* synonymous with *reasoning*. J. S. Mill and others hold that the word is usually limited to necessary reasoning. The Latin word is especially applied by Cicero to probable reasoning.

> The great instrument that this work [spiritual meditation] is done by is *ratiocination*, reasoning the case with yourselves, discourse of mind, cogitation, or thinking; or, if you will, call it consideration.
>
> *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 8.

> The schoolmen make a third act of the mind, which they call *ratiocination*, and we may stile it the generation of a judgement from others actually in our understanding.
>
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

> *Ratiocination* is the great principle of order in thinking; it reduces a chaos into harmony; it catalogues the accumulations of knowledge; it maps out for us the relations of its separate departments; it puts us in the way to correct its own mistakes.
>
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 273.

2. A mental product and object consisting of premises and a conclusion drawn from them; inference; an argumentation.

> Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah?
>
> *South.*

> *Ratiocination* denotes properly the process, but, improperly, also the product of reasoning.
>
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xv.

=**Syn.** *Reasoning*, etc. See *inference*.

ratiocinative (rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *ratiocinatif*, < L. *ratiocinativus*, of or belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, argumentative, < *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Of the nature of reasoning; pertaining to or connected with the act of reasoning. The word is misused by some modern writers. See *ratiocination*, 2.

> The conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process.
>
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 51.

> The *ratiocinative* meditativeness of his character.
>
> *Coleridge.*

> Again, it not unfrequently happens that, while the keenness of the *ratiocinative* faculty enables a man to see the ultimate result of a complicated problem in a moment, it takes years for him to embrace it as a truth, and to recognize it as an item in the circle of his knowledge.
>
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 159.

ratiocinatory (rash-i-os'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ★*ratiocinate* + *-ory*.] Same as *ratiocinative*. [Rare.]

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *n.* [< F. *ration* = Sp. *ración* = Pg. *ração*, *reção* = It. *razione*, a ration, a rate or allowance, < L. *ratio(n-)*, a calculation, reckoning, hence in ML. a computed share or allowance of food: see *ratio*, *reason* (which are doublets of *ration*), and cf. *rate*[2].] 1. An allowance of means of subsistence for a fixed period of time; specifically, in the army and navy, an allotment or apportionment of provisions for daily consumption to each officer and man, or of forage for each horse. Officers' rations are generally commuted for a money payment at a prescribed rate; and soldiers' and sailors' rations may be partly or wholly commuted under some circumstances.

2. Any stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance or allotment.

> At this rate [two years and a half for three vowels], to master the whole alphabet, consonants and all, would be a task fitter for the centurial adolescence of Methuselah than for our less liberal *ration* of years.
>
> *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *v. t.* [< *ration*, *n.*] 1. To supply with rations; provision.

> It had now become evident that the army could not be *rationed* by a wagon train over the single narrow and almost impassable road between Milliken's Bend and Perkins' plantation. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 471.

2. To divide into rations; distribute or apportion in rations. [Rare.]

> The presence of hunger began; they began to *ration* out the bread. *The Nation*, March 9, 1871, p. 160.

rationability (rash'on-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *racionabilidad* = Pg. *racionabilidade* = It. *razionabilità*, < LL. *rationabilita(t-)s*, < *rationabilis*, reasonable: see *rationable*.] The possession of reason, as the distinctive attribute of man.

> *Rationability*, being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man, because it is a part of his definition, or his essential difference.
>
> *Bramhall*, ii. 24. (*Davies.*)

rationable (rash'on-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rationable* = Sp. *racionable* = Pg. *racionavel* = It. *razionabile*, < LL. *rationabilis*, reasonable, rational, < L. *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *reason*.] Reasonable, as an agent or an act.

> She was, I take it, on this matter not quite *rationable*.
>
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xxvi.

★**rational** (rash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *rationel*, *rational*, F. *rationnel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *racional* = It. *razionale*, < L. *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational, reasonable, < *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*. II. *n.* < OF. *rational*, < ML. *rationale*, a pontifical stole, a pallium, an ornament worn over the chasuble, neut. of L. *rationalis*, rational: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or springing from the reason, in the sense of the highest faculty of cognition.

> He confesses a *rational* sovrantie of soule, and freedom of will in every man. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

> Devout from constitution rather than from *rational* conviction. *Macaulay*, Essays, History, p. 394.

> Contradiction . . . must be absurd when it is regarded as fixed, and *rational* when it is regarded as superable.
>
> *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxxviii.

2. Endowed with reason, in the sense of that faculty which distinguishes man from the brutes: as, man is a *rational* animal.

> It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature.
>
> *Law.*

> Are these men *rational*, or are not the apes of Borneo more wise? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, let. x.

> He [man] is *rational* and moral according to the organic internal conformation of his mind.
>
> *Swedenborg*, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 72.

> There has been an idea of good, suggested by the consciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the *rational* nature common to all men.
>
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 207.

3. Conformable to the precepts of reason, especially of the practical reason; reasonable; wise.

> You are one
> Of the deepest politics I ever met,
> And the most subtly *rational*.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

> He had his Humour as other Men, but certainly he was a solid *rational* Man. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

> His bounties are more *rational* and moderate than before. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*: (*a*) Expressible in finite terms: applied to expressions in which no extraction of a root is left, or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called *surd* or *irrational* quantities. Thus 2, 12½, $\cdot 9$, are rational quantities, and $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$, etc., are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned. (*b*) In Euclid's "Elements" and commentaries, etc., on that work, commensurable with a given line. In senses (*a*) and (*b*) *rational* (Latin *rationalis*) translates Greek ῥητός, expressible. It may be remarked that some inconvenience arises from the fact that words derived from Latin *ratio*, originally signifying an account, are used to translate words connected with Greek λόγος, whose original meaning (a word) is entirely different.

5. In *anc. pros.*, capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit (semeion or mora). A *rational time* (χρόνος ῥητός) is a time divisible by this unit without remainder. Thus, disemic times (times of two semeia) are rational, while irrational times (χρόνοι ἄλογοι) can be expressed only by fractions (as ¾, 1½, 2½, 2⅝) of a semeion.—**Geometrically rational,** algebraic.—**Rational and integral function.** See *function*.—**Rational certainty, cognition, cosmology.** See the nouns.—**Rational class of functions,** a class which is relative to a group of operations produced by combinations of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions.—**Rational composition,** in *logic*: (*a*) The composition of elements which only differ as viewed by the mind, and not as they exist, as the composition of essence and existence, of being and relation, etc. (*b*) The union of several objects so far as they are brought together into or under one concept.—**Rational derivative.** See *derivative*.—**Rational formula.** See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Rational fraction, function.** See the nouns.—**Rational horizon.** (*a*) The astronomical horizon. (*b*) The limits of rational knowledge.—**Rational inference†,** a ratiocinative inference or syllogism.—**Rational instinct,** an innate idea, or natural belief.—**Rational knowledge.** (*a*) Knowledge of an object through its cause or causes.

> The knowledge why or how a thing is is termed the knowledge of the cause; philosophical, scientific, *rational knowledge*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., iii.

(*b*) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from reason, and not from experience.—**Rational mechanics,** the science which establishes and puts into shape the laws of motion.—**Rational number,** a number expressible as an ordinary fraction, in contradistinction to a continued fraction.—**Rational power, proposition, ratio,** etc. See the nouns.—**Rational psychology.** See *psychology*.—**Rational theology,** theology so far as drawn from a priori ideas.—**Rational transformation,** the transformation of a geometrical continuum into another, so as to make a one-to-one correspondence between the points of the two, except for a finite number of exceptional points.=**Syn.** *Rational*, *Reasonable*, sensible, enlightened, discreet, intelligent, sane, sound. The first two words are somewhat different, according as they refer to persons or things. As to persons, *rational* is the more speculative, *reasonable* the more practical term; *rational* means possessing the faculty of reason, while *reasonable* means exercising reason in its broader sense, in opposition to *unreasonable*—that is, guided by prejudice, fancy, etc. In fever the patient may become *irrational* and give *irrational* answers; when he is *rational* he may through weakness and fretfulness make *unreasonable* demands of his physician. As to things, the distinction continues between the narrower and the broader senses: a *rational* proposition is one that might proceed from a *rational* mind; a *reasonable* proposition is one that is marked by common sense and fairness. It is *irrational* to look for a coal-mine in a granite-ledge; it is *unreasonable* to expect good work for poor pay. See *absurd*.

II. *n.* 1. A quiddity; a universal; a nature. Thus, in the first quotation "the world of *rationals*" is the rational world, the system of general or possible entities. The conception is Platonic.

> He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
> The world of *rationals*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv.

This absolute end, prescribed by Reason necessarily and a priori, which is for all rational beings as such, can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of *Rationals*.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 362.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest. The name *rational* for the Jewish high-priest's breastplate (Hebrew *chōshen*, an 'ornament,' according to others a 'pouch' or 'receptacle') comes from the Latin *rationale*, a mistaken translation in the Vulgate of the word λόγιον or λογεῖον in the Septuagint, etc., meaning an 'oracle' or 'oracular instrument,' with allusion to the consultation of the Urim and Thummim. Hence—(*b*) A square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of mass. Also *pectoral* and *rationale* in both senses.

But upon the English chasuble there was to be seen, more or less often, up to the fourteenth century, an appendage, the *rational*, as beautiful as becoming, which is never found adorning the same Anglo-Saxon vesture.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363.

rationale (rash-o-nā′lē), *n.* [L., neut. sing. of *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational: see *rational*.] **1.** The rational basis or motive of something; that which accounts for or explains the existence of something; reason for being.

The *rationale* of your scheme is just:
"Pay toll here, there pursue your pleasure free."
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 292.

Thoroughly to realize the truth that with the mind as with the body the ornamental precedes the useful, it is needful to glance at its *rationale*.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 25.

2. A rational explanation or statement of reasons; an argumentative or theoretical account; a reasoned exposition.

I admire that there is not a *rationale* to regulate such trifling accidents, which consume much time, and is a reproch to the gravity of so greate an assembly of sober men.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 23, 1666.

Since the religion of one seems madness unto another, to afford an account or *rationale* of old rites requires no rigid reader. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Theological dogma is nothing in the world but a *rationale* of the relations in which God places Himself towards us in the very act of revealing Himself.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 345.

3. Same as *rational*, 2.

rationalisation, rationalise, etc. See *rationalization*, etc.

rationalism (rash′ọn-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *rationalisme* = Sp. Pg. *racionalismo* = It. *razionalismo* = G. *rationalismus*; as *rational* + *-ism*.] **1.** In general, adherence to the supremacy of reason in matters of belief or conduct, in contradistinction to the submission of reason to authority; thinking for one's self.

From the infinite variability of opinion our great writers deduced the necessity of toleration in the place of persecution and of *rationalism* in place of obedience to authority. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 4.

2. In *theol.*: (*a*) In general, the subjection of religious doctrine and Scriptural interpretation to the test of human reason or understanding; the rejection of dogmatic authority as against reason or conscience; rational latitude of religious thought or belief.

What seemed most to protect the dogma of the Church from depravation really left it without defence against the scholastic *rationalism*. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 25.

(*b*) More specifically, as used with reference to the modern school or party of rationalists, that system of doctrine which, in its extreme form, denies the existence of any authoritative and supernatural revelation, and maintains that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable religious truth. As a theological system rationalism regards the reason as the sole, final, and adequate arbiter of all religious questions, and is thus opposed to *mysticism*, which maintains the existence in man of a spiritual power transcending observation and the reasoning faculty. As a doctrinal system, it includes the doctrines founded upon rationalistic philosophy as a postulate, and embraces a denial of the authority of the Scripture and the supernatural origin of Christianity, but maintains as at least probable opinions the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, and as indisputable facts the great principles of the moral law. As an interpretation of Scripture, it holds that the Scriptures themselves, rightly interpreted, corroborate rationalism, and thus it eliminates from them all supernatural elements. The term is, however, one of somewhat vague import, and is used with various modified meanings in modern polemical theology.

3. In *metaph.*, the doctrine of a priori cognitions; the doctrine that knowledge is not all produced by the action of outward things upon the senses, but partly arises from the natural adaptation of the mind to think things that are true.

The form of *Rationalism* which is now in the ascendant resembles the theory of natural evolution in this, that as the latter finds the race more real than the individual, and the individual to exist only in the race, so the former looks upon the individual reason as but a finite manifestation of the universal reason.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 18.

rationalist (rash′ọn-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *rationaliste* = Sp. Pg. *racionalista* = It. *razionalista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *rationalist*; as *rational* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who follows reason and not authority in thought or speculation; a believer in the supremacy of reason over prescription or precedent.

There is a new sect sprung up among them, and these are the *rationalists*; and what their reason dictates them in church or state stands for good, until they be convinced with better. *Clarendon*, State Papers, II. xi., Introd.

2. In *theol.*, one who applies rational criticism to the claims of supernatural authority or revelation; specifically, one of a school or party, originating in Germany in the eighteenth century, who maintain as an ultimate conclusion that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable truth, and who accordingly, in interpretation of the Scripture, regards it as only an illustration and affirmation, not as a divine revelation, of truth. See *rationalism*, 2 (*b*).—**3.** A believer in metaphysical rationalism.

rationalistic (rash″ọn-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *rationalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rationalists or rationalism; conformable to or characterized by rationalism: as, *rationalistic* opinions; a *rationalistic* interpretation.

From the publication of the essays of Montaigne we may date the influence of that gifted and ever enlarging *rationalistic* school who gradually effected the destruction of the belief in witchcraft. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 114.

Rationalistic Monarchians. See *Monarchian*.

rationalistical (rash″ọn-a-lis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *rationalistic* + *-al*.] Same as *rationalistic*.

rationalistically (rash″ọn-a-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

★**rationality** (rash-o-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rationalité* = Sp. *racionalidad* = Pg. *racionalidade* = It. *razionalità*, < LL. *rationalita(t-)s*, reasonableness, rationality, < L. *rationalis*, reasonable: see *rational*.] **1.** The rational faculty; the power of reasoning; possession of reason; intelligence.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind. *Dr. H. More.*

Yea, the highest and most improved parts of *rationality* are frequently caught in the entanglements of a tenacious imagination, and submit to its obstinate but delusory dictamens. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

2. The character of being rational; accordance with reason; reasonableness; congruity; fitness.

Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

"It may do good, and it can do no harm," is the plea for many actions which have scarcely more *rationality* than worship of a painted stone.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

3. The exercise, result, or manifestation of reason; rational principle, motive, or causation; basis in reason.

An essay on the "*Rationality* of History," . . . in which history is represented as a "struggle towards rational freedom." *H. Sidgwick*, Mind, XIII. 406.

The solid black vote, cast, we said, without *rationality* at the behest of a few scoundrels. *The Century*, XXX. 676.

rationalization (rash″ọn-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *rationalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of rationalizing; a making rational or intelligible; subjection to rational tests or principles.

Lysons argues very strongly in favour of the famous story of "Whittington and his Cat," and rejects the *rationalization* which explains the legend by supposing Whittington's fortunes to have been made in the voyages of a mediæval cat or merchant-vessel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 556.

2. In *alg.*, the process of clearing an equation from radical signs.

Also spelled *rationalisation*.

rationalize (rash′ọn-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp *rationalized*, ppr. *rationalizing*. [< F. *rationaliser*; as *rational* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make conformable to reason; give rationality to; cause to be or to appear reasonable or intelligible.

Eusebius tells us that religion was divided by the Romans into three parts: the mythology, or legends that had descended from the poets; the interpretations or theories by which the philosophers endeavoured to *rationalise*, filter, or explain away these legends; and the ritual or official religious observances. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 429.

When life has been duly *rationalized* by science, it will be seen that among a man's duties care of the body is imperative. *H. Spencer*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 357.

The faculties of the mind have been *rationalised* into functions of the mind; so many sorts of operations, classified as observation demands.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. 247.

2. To subject to the test of reason; explain or interpret by rational principles; treat in the manner of a rationalist: as, to *rationalize* religion or the Scriptures.—**3.** In *alg.*, to free from radical signs.

II. *intrans.* To think for one's self; employ the reason as a supreme test; argue or speculate upon the basis of rationality or rationalism; act as a rationalist.

If they [certain theologians] *rationalise* as the remarkable school of Cambridge Platonists *rationalised*, it is with a sincere belief that they are only bringing out the full meaning of the doctrine which they expound.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 60.

To *rationalise* meant to apply the canons of our limited enlightenment to the unlimited ranges of actuality.
W. Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, vi.

In order to know, in any wide and large sense, we must *rationalize*.
Henry Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 23.

Also spelled *rationalise*.

rationalizer (rash′ọn-al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who rationalizes, or practises the methods of the rationalists; one who tests doctrines, principles, etc., by the light of abstract reason, or who employs reason alone in interpretation or explanation. Also spelled *rationaliser*.

Like many other *rationalisers*, he [Thomas Burnet] fancied himself to be confirming instead of weakening Scriptural authority. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. ¶ 8.

★**rationally** (rash′ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably: as, to speak *rationally*; to behave *rationally*.

rationalness (rash′ọn-al-nes), *n.* The state of being rational, or consistent with reason.

rationary (rash′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *rationnaire*, one who receives rations, one who receives a salary, < ML. *rationarius*, relating to accounts, an accountant, < L. *ratio(n-)*, a reckoning, an account, ML. allowance: see *ration*.] Of or pertaining to accounts. [Rare.]

ration-money (rā′shọn-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as commutation for rations.

Ratitæ (rā-tī′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Aves*, birds) of *ratitus*: see *ratite*.] One of the prime divisions of birds, including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis; the group of struthious birds, as contrasted with *Carinatæ*, to which all other existing birds belong. The *Ratitæ* are flightless, with more or less rudimentary wings; the sternum is a flattened or concavo-convex buckler-like bone, without a keel, developing from paired lateral centers of ossification. Associated with this condition of the sternum is a special configuration of the scapular arch, the scapula and coracoid meeting at a very obtuse angle, or with nearly coincident axes, and clavicles being absent or defective. The bones of the palate are peculiarly arranged, the pterygoids articulating with the basisphenoid in a manner only paralleled in *Carinatæ* in the tinamous. The Cretaceous genus *Hesperornis* was ratite in sternal characters, but is excluded from *Ratitæ* by the possession of teeth. The families of living *Ratitæ* usually recognized are the *Struthionidæ*, *Rheidæ*, *Casuariidæ*, and *Apterygidæ*; the genera are *Struthio*, *Rhea*, *Casuarius* and *Dromæus*, and *Apteryx*; the species are few. The extinct New Zealand moas (*Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*) and the Madagascar *Æpyornithidæ* are also *Ratitæ*. The name was introduced by B. Merrem in 1813; it passed almost unnoticed for some years, but has lately come into almost universal use.

ratitate (rat′i-tāt), *a.* [< *ratite* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *ratite*. [Rare.]

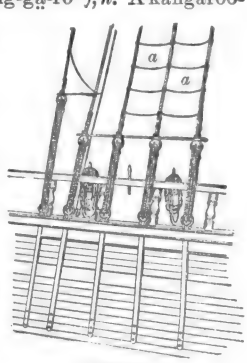
ratite (rā′tīt), *a.* [< NL. *ratitus*, < L. *ratitus*, marked with the figure of a raft, < *ratis*, a raft.] Raft-breasted, as a bird; having a flat breast-bone or sternum with no keel; having no keel, as a breast-bone; ecarinate; of or pertaining to the *Ratitæ*.

ratiuncule (rā-shi-ung′kūl), *n.* [< NL. **ratiuncula*, dim. of L. *ratio(n-)*, a ratio: see *ratio*.] A ratio very near unity.

rati-weights, *n.* Same as *retti-weight*.

rat-kangaroo (rat′kang-gạ-rö″), *n.* A kangaroo-rat; any species of *Hypsiprymnus*. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

ratline, ratlin (rat′-lin), *n.* [Also corruptly *ratling*, *rattling*; formerly also *rare-line*; appar. < *rat*[1] + *line*[2] (corrupted to *rare-line*, as if 'thin line'?); a seamen's jocular name, as if forming ladders for the rats to climb by. Cf. D. *weeflijn*, ratline, lit. 'web-line.'] *Naut.*,



Ratlines (*a*, *a*).

one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally, thus forming the steps of ladders for going aloft.—**Sheer ratline**, every fifth ratline, which is extended to the swifter and after shroud.

ratline-stuff (rat'lin-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, small tarred rope, of from 12 to 24 threads, from which ratlines are made.

ratling (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratmara (rat'ma-rä), *n.* [Native name.] An East Indian lichen, used in dyeing.

rat-mole (rat'mōl), *n.* Same as *mole-rat*.

raton†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

ratoner†, *n.* See *rattener*.

Ratonia (rā-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] A former genus of *Sapindaceæ*, now referred to *Matayba*. See *bastard mahogany*, under *mahogany*.

ratoon (ra-tön'), *n.* [Also *rattoon;* = Sp. *retoño*, a new sprout or shoot (> *retoñar*, sprout anew, put forth shoots again), < Hind. *ratun*, a second crop of sugar-cane from the same roots.] 1. A sprout or shoot springing up from the root of a plant after it has been cropped; especially, a new shoot from the root of a sugar-cane that has been cut down. Compare *plant-cane*.

Plant canes generally take more lime than *ratoons* to cause the juices to granulate.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 344.

Next year [second crop] the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first *ratoons*. . . . The second year it sprouts again, and is called second *ratoons*.
The Century, XXXV. 111.

2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant. *Imp. Dict.*

ratoon (ra-tön'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *retoñar*, sprout or spring up anew; from the noun: see *ratoon*, *n.*] To sprout or send up new shoots from the root after being cropped or cut down: said of the sugar-cane and some other plants.

The cocos, cassavas, and sweet potatoes will *ratoon* in two or three years; the negro yams are a yearly crop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide, p. 317.

On the Upper Coast, above New Orleans, it is customary to let the stubble *ratoon* but once. In Cuba it often *ratoons* six successive years, but the cane becomes constantly more woody and poorer in saccharine matter.
The Century, XXXV. 111.

ratount, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

rat-pit (rat'pit), *n.* An inclosure in which rats are baited or killed. The object is to ascertain how many rats a dog can kill in a given time, or which of two or more dogs can kill them most rapidly.

rat-poison (rat'poi″zn), *n.* 1. Something used to poison rats with, as a preparation of arsenic. —2. A West African shrub, *Dichapetalum toxicarium*, whose seeds are used to destroy rats. The genus belongs to the *Dichapetalaceæ*, a small family allied to the *Polygalaceæ*. In the West Indies *Hamelia patens* is called *rat-poison*.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* [< *rat's*, poss. of *rat*[1], + *bane*[1], as in *henbane*, etc.: see *bane*[1].] 1. Rat-poison. Arsenious acid is often so called.

Wherefore . . . you see by the example of the Romans that playes are *ratsbane* to government of common-weales.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., iv. 1.

We live like vermin here, and eat up your cheese—
Your mouldy cheese that none but rats would bite at;
Therefore 'tis just that *ratsbane* should reward us.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 3.

2. A plant, *Chailletia toxicaria*. See *rat-poison*, 2.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratsbaned*, ppr. *ratsbaning*. [< *ratsbane*, *n.*] To poison with ratsbane.

rat-snake (rat'snāk), *n.* A colubrine serpent of the genus *Ptyas*, *P. mucosus*, a native of India, Ceylon, etc., attaining a length of 7 feet, frequently entering houses. Some similar snakes are also called by the same name.

rat's-tail (rats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *rat-tail*.—2. A slender rib or tongue tapering to a point, used to reinforce or stiffen a bar, plate, or the like, as on the back of a silver spoon.

ratt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rat*[1].

rat-tail (rat'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *farriery:* (*a*) An excrescence on a horse's leg, growing from the pastern to the shank. (*b*) A disease which causes the hair of a horse's tail to fall off; also, a horse's tail thus denuded of hair. Also *rat's-tail*.

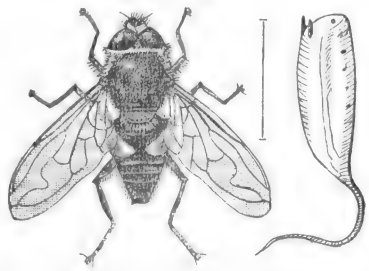
II. *a.* Same as *rat-tailed*.—**Rat-tail file, radish,** etc. See the nouns.—**Rat-tail maggot.** See under *rat-tailed*.

rattail (rat'tāl), *n.* 1. A fish belonging to the genus *Macrurus*, as *M. berglax;* the onion-fish or grenadier. See cut under *Macrurus*.—2. A horse which has a tail bare or nearly bared of hair.—3. One of various plants which have tail-like flower-spikes, as the common plantain and the ribwort plantain, and various grasses, including species of *Manisuris* in the United States and *Ischæmum nervosum* in Australia.

rat-tailed (rat'tāld), *a.* 1. Having a tail like a rat's; having a rat-tail, as a horse.

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a *rat-tailed*, ewe-necked bay.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. Like a rat's tail in shape.—**Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat**, *Hypsiprymnus murinus*, an Australian marsupial.—**Rat-tailed larva** or **maggot**, the larva of certain syrphid flies, ending in a long slender stigmatophorous



Puparium and Fly of a rat-tailed maggot (*Eristalis tenax*). Line shows natural size of fly.

tail of two telescopic joints, forming an organ which enables the larva to breathe from the surface while lying hidden in mud, etc. The larva of *Eristalis tenax* is an example.—**Rat-tailed serpent**, *Bothrops lanceolatus*, a very venomous American pit-viper.—**Rat-tailed shrew.** See *shrew*.

rattan[1], *n.* See *ratten*.

rattan[2], *n.* and *v.* See *ratan*.

rattan[3] (ra-tan'), *n.* [Imitative; cf. F. *rataplan*, imitation of the sound of a drum; cf. also *rat-tat*.] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum; rataplan; rat-a-tat. [Rare.]

They had not proceeded far, when their ears were saluted with the loud *rattan* of a drum. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

rattanas (rat'a-nas), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of coarse sacking made in Madagascar and Mauritius.

rattany, *n.* See *ratany*.

rat-tat (rat-tat'), *n.* Same as *rat-a-tat*.

A breeze always blowing and playing *rat-tat*
With the bow of the ribbon round your hat.
Lowell, Appledore.

rat-tat-too (rat'tat-tö'), *n.* An intensified form of *rat-a-tat*.

The *rat-tat-too* of a drum was heard in the distance.
Philadelphia Times, Oct. 24, 1886.

ratteen (ra-tēn'), *n.* [Also *rateen;* = D. *ratijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *ratin*, < F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth, = Sp. Pg. *ratina* = It. *rattina;* origin uncertain; prob. (like F. *rate*, milt, spleen) so called from its loose cellular texture and likeness to a honeycomb, < LG. *rate*, honeycomb.] A kind of stuff, usually thick and resembling drugget or frieze: it is chiefly employed for linings.

ratten (rat'n), *n.* [Also *rattan, ratton, rattin, rotten, rotton;* < ME. *raton, ratoun, ratone,* < OF. (and F.) *raton*, a rat, = Sp. *ratón*, a mouse, < ML. *rato(n-)*, a rat: see *rat*[1]. Cf. *kitten* as related to *cat*.] A rat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thanne ran ther a route of *ratones*, as it were,
And smale mys with hem mo than a thousand.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 165.

I comawnde alle the *ratons* that are here abowte,
That non dwelle in this place with-inne ne with-owte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

The bald *rattons*
Had eaten his yellow hair.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

"A Yorkshire burr," he affirmed, "was as much better than a Cockney's lisp as a bull's bellow than a *rattan's* squeak." *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, p. 64.

ratten (rat'n), *v. t.* [< *ratten*, *n.* Cf. *rat*[1], *v.*] To play mischievous tricks upon, as an obnoxious person, for the purpose of coercion or intimidation. The members of a trades-union ratten a fellow-workman who refuses to join the union, to obey its behests, or to pay his dues, by secretly removing or breaking his tools or machinery, spoiling his materials, or the like, and ironically ascribing the mischief to rats. The practice was at one time prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

For enforcing payment of entrance-fees, contributions towards paying the fermes (dues), as well as of fines, the Craft-Gilds made use of the very means so much talked of in the case of the Sheffield Trade-Unions, namely *rattening:* that is, they took away the tools of their debtors.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii.

A piece of sulphate of copper put into an indigo-vat throws it out of order, by oxidising the white indigo and sending it—in an insoluble state—to the bottom. This is a method of *rattening* not unknown in dye-works.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 548.

Rattening, as defined by the Report of the Royal Commission, is "the abstraction of the workman's tools, so as to prevent him from earning his livelihood until he has obeyed the arbitrary orders of the union." It is satisfactory to know that this system . . . was chiefly confined to Sheffield and Manchester.
George Howell, Conflicts of Capital and Labor, vii. § 13.

rattener†, **rattoner**†, *n.* [< ME. *ratoner, ratonere*, rat-catcher, < OF. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A ratter or rat-catcher.

A rybidour and a *ratoner*, a rakere and hus knaue.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 371.

ratter[1] (rat'ėr), *n.* [< *rat*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who catches rats; a rat-catcher.—2. An animal which catches rats, as a terrier.

ratter[2] (rat'ėr), *n.* [< *rat*[1], *v.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] One who rats, or becomes a renegade; also, a workman who renders himself obnoxious to a trades-union. See *ratting*, 2. [Colloq.]

The Essay on Faction is no less frank in its recognition of self-interest as a natural and prevailing motive, and almost cynical in its suppression of resentment against *ratters* and traitors. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 84.

rat-terrier (rat'ter″i-ėr), *n.* A small active dog used to kill rats.

rattery (rat'ėr-i), *n.* [< *ratter*[2] + *-y* (see *-ery*).] The qualities or practices of a ratter; apostasy; tergiversation. [Rare.]

Such a spectacle refreshes me in the *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1822. (*Davies.*)

rattinet (rat-i-net'), *n.* [< F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth (see *ratteen*), + dim. *-et*.] A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

ratting (rat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rat*[1], *v.*, 2.] 1. The act of deserting one's principles, and going over to the opposite party.—2. In the trades, the act of working for less than established or demanded prices, or of refusing to strike, or of taking the place of a striker.—3. A low sport consisting in setting a dog upon a number of rats confined in a tub, cage, or pit, to see how many he will kill in a given time.

rattish (rat'ish), *a.* [< *rat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Characteristic of rats; having a rat-like character; like a rat.

rattle[1] (rat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [< ME. *ratelen*, rattle, clatter, etc., < AS. **hrætelan* (cf. *hrætelwyrt*, 'rattlewort') = D. *ratelen*, rattle, = LG. *rateln, räteln* = MHG. *razzeln*, rage, roar, G. *rasseln* (> Dan. *rasle* = Sw. *rasla*), rattle; freq. of a simple verb seen in MHG. *razzen, ratzen*, rattle; perhaps akin to Gr. κραδαίνειν, swing, wave, brandish, shake; perhaps in part imitative (cf. *rat-a-tat, rat-tat*, in imitation of a knock at a door, *rattan*[3], F. *rataplan*, in imitation of a drum, etc.), and in so far comparable with Gr. κρότος, a rattling noise, κροτεῖν, knock, rattle, κρόταλον, a rattle, κροταλίζειν, rattle (see *Crotalus*, rattlesnake). Cf. dial. *rackle*, a var. of *rattle*. Hence ult. *rail*[4], *Rallus, râle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To give out a rapid succession of short, sharp, jarring or clattering sounds; clatter, as by continuous concussions.

The quiver *rattleth* against him. Job xxxix. 23.

To the dread *rattling* thunder
Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 44.

"Farewell!" she said, and vanished from the place;
The sheaf of arrows shook, and *rattled* in the case.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 282.

Swift Astolpho to the *rattling* horn
His lips applies.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xxxiii.

One or two [rattlesnakes] coiled and *rattled* menacingly as I stepped near. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 201.

2. To move or be carried along with a continuous rapid clatter; go or proceed or bear one's self noisily: often used with reference to speed rather than to the accompanying noise.

And off my mourning-robes; grief, to the grave;
For I haue gold, and therefore will be brave;
In silks I'll *rattle* it of every colour.
J. Cook, Green's Tu Quoque.

I'll take a good *rattling* gallop.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 20.

Wagons . . . *rattling* along the hollow roads, and over the distant hills. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

We *rattled* away at a merry pace out of the town.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

3. To speak with noisy and rapid utterance; talk rapidly or in a chattering manner: as, to *rattle* on about trifles.

The *rattling* tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 102.

The girls are handsome, dashing women, without much information, but *rattling* talkers.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 183.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of hard, sharp, or jarring sounds.

Her chain she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes.
Dryden.

Rattle his bones over the stones!
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns!
T. Noel, The Pauper's Drive.

2. To utter in sharp, rapid tones; deliver in a smart, rapid manner: as, to *rattle* off a string of names.

He *rattles* it out against Popery and arbitrary power.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The rolls were *rattled* off; the short, crisp commands went forth. *The Century*, XXXVII. 466.

3. To act upon or affect by rattling sounds; startle or stir up by any noisy means.

Sound but another, and another shall
As loud as thine *rattle* the welkin's ear.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 172.

These places [woodlands] are generally strongholds for foxes, and should be regularly *rattled* throughout the season. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 395.

4. To scold, chide, or rail at noisily; berate clamorously.

If my time were not more precious
Than thus to lose it, I would *rattle* thee,
It may be beat thee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

I to Mrs. Ann, and, Mrs. Jem being gone out of the chamber, she and I had a very high bout. I *rattled* her up, she being in bed; but, she becoming more cool, we parted pretty good friends. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 6, 1660.

5. To shake up, unsettle, or disturb by censure, annoyance, or irritation; bring into an agitated or confused condition. [Colloq. or slang.]

The king hath so *rattled* my lord-keeper that he is now the most pliable man in England.
Cottington, To Strafford (1633), quoted in Hallam's Const. [Hist., II. 89.

Unpleasant stories came into my head, and I remember repeating to myself more than once (candor is better than felicity of phrase), "Be careful, now; don't get *rattled!*"
Atlantic Monthly, LXIV. 110.

rattle[1] (rat'l), *n.* [< ME. *ratele*, a rattle, < AS. **hrætele*, in comp. *hrætelwyrt*, 'rattlewort,' a plant in whose pods the seeds rattle; = MD. *ratele*, D. *ratel* = G. *rassel*, a rattle; from the verb: see *rattle*[1], *v.* Cf. G. *ratsche*, a rattle, clapper; Sw. *rassel*, clank, clash, clatter, etc.]
1. A rapid succession of short, sharp, clattering sounds, as of intermitting collision or concussion.

I'll hold ten Pound my Dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the *Rattle*
Of those confounded Drums.
Prior, English Ballad on tr. of Boileau's Taking of Namur, [st. 10.

I aren't like a bird-clapper, forced to make a *rattle* when the wind blows on me. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, liii.

2. A rattling clamor of words; sharp, rapid talk of any kind; hence, sharp scolding or railing.

This *rattle* in the crystal hall
Would be enough to deaf them all.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 218).

Receiving such a *rattle* for his former contempt by the Bishop of London that he came out blubbering.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 257. (*Davies.*)

I chid the servants and made a *rattle*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, lx.

3. An instrument or toy contrived to make a rattling sound. The watchman's rattle, formerly used for giving an alarm, and the child's toy resembling it, consist of a vibrating tongue slipping over the teeth of a rotating ratchet-wheel, and producing much noise when rapidly twirled by the handle. Other toy rattles for children, and those used by some primitive races for various purposes, commonly consist of a box or casing, or even a hollow gourd or shell, with or without a handle, containing loose pebbles or other hard objects.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh.*

They vse *Rattles* of the shell of a certaine fruite, in which they put Stones or Graines, and call them Maraca, of which they haue some superstitious conceit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a *rattle*, tickled with a straw.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 276.

4. One who talks rapidly and without moderation or consideration; a noisy, impertinent talker; a jabberer.

She had not been brought up to understand the propensities of a *rattle*, nor to know to how many idle assertions and impudent falsehoods the excess of vanity will lead.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

They call me their agreeable *Rattle*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace should have been, whenever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering *rattle*. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

5. The crepitaculum of the true rattlesnake, consisting of a series of horny epidermic cells of an undulated pyramidal shape, articulated one within the other at the extremity of the tail. See *rattlesnake*.—**6.** (*a*) An annual herb, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, of meadows and pastures in Europe and northern Asia. It attaches itself by its fibrous roots to the roots of living grasses, etc., thus doing much damage. Its calyx in fruit is orbicular, inflated but flattened, containing a capsule of similar form with a few large flat, generally winged seeds. This is the common or yellow rattle, also called locally *penny-grass*, *penny-rattle*, *rattlebags*, *rattlebox*, and *rattlepenny*. (*b*) One of the Old World louseworts, *Pedicularis palustris*, the red rattle.—**The rattles.** ★(*a*) Croup. (*b*) The death-rattle.

rattle[2] (rat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [A back formation from *rattling*, a corruption of *ratline* but taken as a verbal noun in *-ing*, whence the assumed verb *rattle*.] *Naut.*, to furnish with ratlines.—**To rattle down**, to seize or fasten ratlines on (the shrouds of a vessel).

rattlebags (rat'l-bagz), *n.* See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*).

rattle-barrel (rat'l-bar″el), *n.* In *founding*, a tumbling-box for castings, used to free them from sand, and sometimes to remove the cores.

rattlebox (rat'l-boks), *n.* **1.** A toy that makes a rattling noise; a rattle.—**2.** (*a*) A plant, the yellow rattle. See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*). (*b*) Any of the North American species of *Crotalaria*; chiefly, *C. sagittalis*, a low herb of sandy soil in the eastern half of the United States. The seeds rattle in the inflated leathery pod. (*c*) The calico-wood, snowdrop-, or silverbell-tree, *Mohrodendron Carolinum*: from its dry fruit, which is bony within and contains a single seed in each of its 1 to 4 cells. See *Halesia* and *calico-wood*.


Plant, with Flowers and Pods, of Rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*).

rattlebrain (rat'l-brān), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-brained (rat'l-brānd), *a.* Giddy; chattering; whimsical; rattle-headed.

rattlebush (rat'l-bůsh), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*, a bushy herb with inflated pods.

rattlecap (rat'l-kap), *n.* A giddy, volatile person; a madcap: generally said of a girl. [Colloq.]

rattled (rat'ld), *a.* **1.** Confused; flurried. [Colloq. or slang.]—**2.** Affected by eating the loco or rattleweed; locoed. [Western U. S.]

rattlehead (rat'l-hed), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-headed (rat'l-hed″ed), *a.* Noisy; giddy; trifling.

rattle-mouse† (rat'l-mous), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse*, *reremouse*.] A bat.

Not vnlike the tale of the *rattle mouse*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 13 [18].

rattlepate (rat'l-pāt), *n.* A noisy, empty fellow; a trifling or impertinent chatterer.

rattle-pated (rat'l-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *rattle-headed*.

rattler (rat'lėr), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rattles, or talks away without reflection or consideration; a giddy, noisy person.—**2.** Anything which causes a person to become rattled, as a smart or stunning blow. [Slang or colloq.]

And once, when he did this in a manner that amounted to personal, I should have given him a *rattler* for himself if Mrs. Boffin had not thrown herself betwixt us.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend.

3. A rattlesnake. [U. S.]

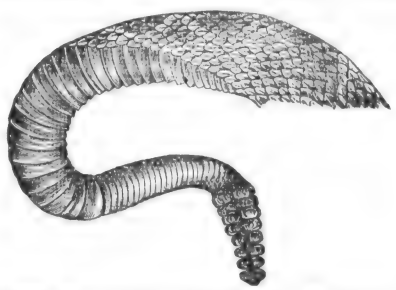
We have had *rattlers* killed every year; copperheads less frequently. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 85.

4. A big or bold lie. [Colloq.]—**5.** Among cutlers, a special form of razor with a very thin blade, the faces of which are ground to an angle of fifteen degrees.—**Diamond rattler**, the diamond rattlesnake.

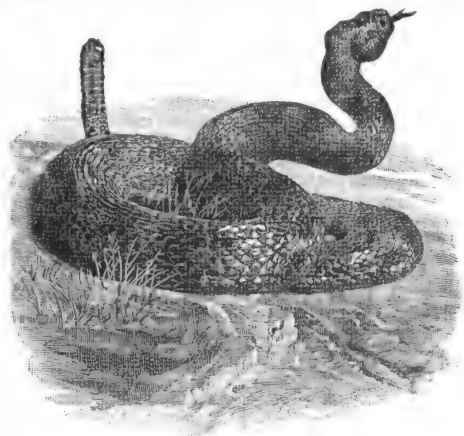
rattleran (rat'l-ran), *n.* The lower half of a fore quarter of beef; a plate-piece. [U. S.]

rattleskull (rat'l-skul), *n.* Same as *rattlepate*.

rattlesnake (rat'l-snāk), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *snake*.] ★A venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, whose tail ends in a rattle or crepitaculum; a crotaliform or solenoglyphic serpent, or pit-viper, of either of the genera *Crotalus* and *Crotalophorus*. These poisonous reptiles are confined to America, where there are many species. Those whose head is covered on top with scales like those of the back belong to the genus *Crotalus*; others, with the top of the head plated, belong to *Crotalophorus*, *Caudisona*, or *Sistrurus*. The former are the larger species; both are equally venomous, in proportion to their size, and both have the pit between the eyes and nose characteristic of all the pit-vipers. (See cut under *pit-viper*.) The rattle is an epidermal or cuticular


Hinder Part of a Rattlesnake, showing the rattle, with seven "rings" and a "button."

structure, representing the extreme of development of the horn or spine in which the tail of many other serpents ends. It consists of several hard horny pieces loosely articulated together, so that when rapidly vibrated they make a peculiar whirring or rattling noise. Rattlesnakes are sluggish and naturally inoffensive reptiles, only seeking to destroy their prey, like other animals. When alarmed or irritated they prepare to defend themselves by coiling in the attitude best adapted for striking with the fangs, at the same time sounding the warning rattle, during which process both the head and the tail are held erect. The


Rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus*) coiled to strike.

snake can strike to a distance of about two thirds of its own length. The mechanism of the jaws is such that, when the mouth is wide open, the fangs are erected in position for piercing; and, when the mouth closes upon the wound the fangs have made in the flesh, a tiny stream of venom is spirted through each fang into the bitten part. (See cuts under *Crotalus* and *poison-fang*.) The poison, which is specially modified saliva, is secreted in a venom-gland near the angle of the jaw, and is conveyed by a venom-duct to the tooth. It is extremely dangerous, readily killing the small animals upon which the snake feeds, and is often fatal to man and other large animals. It has an acid reaction, neutralizable by an alkali, and is harmless when swallowed, if there is no lesion of the mucous membrane, though exceedingly poisonous when introduced into the circulation. The flesh of the rattlesnake is edible, and some animals, as hogs and peccaries, habitually feed upon these snakes. Among the best-known species are the banded and the diamond rattlesnakes, which inhabit eastern as well as other regions of the United States, and sometimes attain a length of 5 or 6 feet; many similarly large ones are found in the west, among them *Crotalus pyrrhus*, of a reddish color. The commonest species of the west is the Missouri rattlesnake, *C. confluentus*, very widely distributed from the British to the Mexican boundary. Among the smaller species are the massasauga, *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*), also known as the *sidewiper*, from its habit of wriggling obliquely. One species, *C. cerastes*, has a small horn over each eye.

rattlesnake-fern (rat'l-snāk-fėrn), *n.* One of the moonworts or grape-ferns, *Botrychium Virginianum*, found through a large part of North America and in the Old World. The sterile segment of the frond is broadly triangular, thin and finely divided, and of ample size or often reduced. The name is apparently from the resemblance of the fruit to the rattles of a rattlesnake.

rattlesnake-grass (rat'l-snāk-gràs), *n.* An American grass, *Panicularia Canadensis*, a handsome stout species with a large panicle of drooping spikelets, which are ovate, and flattish but turgid, like those of *Briza*, the quak-

ing-grass. It is a useful forage-grass in wet places. Sometimes called *tall quaking-grass*.

rattlesnake-herb (rat'l-snāk-ėrb), *n.* The baneberry or cohosh. See *Actæa*.

rattlesnake-master (rat'l-snāk-mās″tėr), *n.* One of several American plants at some time reputed to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. (*a*) The false aloe, *Agave Virginica*, said to be so called in South Carolina. A tincture of this plant is sometimes used for flatulent colic. (*b*) According to Pursh, *Lacinaria scariosa* and *L. squarrosa*, in Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. (*c*) A species of eringo, *Eryngium yuccifolium*, also called, like *Lacinaria*, *button-snake-root*; but the plants are quite unlike. See the generic names.



Rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*). 1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, a flower, with the bract.

rattlesnake-plantain (rat'l-snāk-plan″tān), *n.* Any one of the three American species of *Peramium*. See *Goodyera*.

rattlesnake-root (rat'l-snāk-röt), *n.* A plant, *Nabalus serpentarius*, also *N. albus* and *N. altissimus*, the first at least having some repute in North Carolina, etc., as a remedy for snake-bites. See *Prenanthes* and *cancer-weed*.



Rattlesnake-root (*Nabalus albus*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with root; *a*, a head, after anthesis; *b*, the achenium with the pappus.

rattlesnake-weed (rat'l-snāk-wēd), *n.* A hawkweed, *Hieracium venosum*, of the eastern half of the United States. It has a slender stem a foot or two high, forking above into a loose corymb of a few yellow heads. The leaves, which are marked with purple veins, are situated mostly at the base. These and the root are thought to possess an astringent virtue.

rattletrap (rat'l-trap), *n.* A shaky, rattling object; especially, a rattling, rickety vehicle; in the plural, objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.]

Hang me if I'd ha' been at the trouble of conveying her and her *rattle-traps* last year across the channel.
Mrs. Gore, Castles in the Air, xxxiv.

"He'd destroy himself, and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a *rattletrap* as that." A *rattletrap!* The quintain that she had put up with so much anxious care.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, viii.

rattleweed (rat'l-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*, in numerous species. It includes various loco-weeds, and is presumably extended to *Aragallus* in the Rocky Mountain region.

rattlewing (rat'l-wing), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, or whistlewing, *Clangula glaucion*. Also called *whistler*. [Eng.]

rattlewort (rat'l-wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *hrætelwyrt*, rattlewort, < **hrætele*, a rattle, + *wyrt*, wort: see *rattle*[1], *wort*[1].] A plant of the genus *Crotalaria*. Compare *rattle-box*, 2 (*b*).

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rattle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making a rattle, clatter, or continuous jarring noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the *rattling* of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. Nahum iii. 2.

2. The act of berating or railing at or otherwise assailing or attacking: as, to give one a *rattling*.

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rattle*[1], *v.*] 1. Making or adapted for making a rattle; hence, smart; sharp; lively in action, movement, or manners: as, a *rattling* rider; a *rattling* pace; a *rattling* game; a *rattling* girl.

He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' *rattling* rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly clinkum-clankum things that he ca's verse. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

2. Bewilderingly large or conspicuous: as, *rattling* stakes or bets. [Colloq. or slang.]

rattling[2] (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratton, *n.* See *ratten*.

rattoner†, *n.* See *rattener*.

rattoon[1], *n.* See *ratoon*.

rattoon[2]†, *n.* Same as *ratan*.

rat-trap (rat'trap), *n.* A trap for catching rats; ★also, something resembling or suggesting such a trap.—**Rat-trap pedal.** See *pedal*.

rauchwacke (râk'wak; G. pron. rouch'vä″ke), *n.* [G., < *rauch*, smoke (= E. *reek*), + *wacke*, a sort of stone consisting of quartz, sand, and mica: see *wacke*. Cf. *graywacke*.] Dolomite or dolomitic limestone, containing many small irregular cavities, frequently lined with crystals of brown-spar: a characteristic mode of occurrence of the Zechstein division of the Permian in various parts of Germany.

raucid (râ'sid), *a.* [< L. **raucidus*, LL. dim. *raucidulus*, hoarse, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Same as *raucous*.

Methinks I hear the old boatman [Charon] paddling by the weedy wharf, with *raucid* voice, bawling "sculls."
Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

raucity (râ'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *raucité*, hoarseness, < L. *raucita(t-)s*, hoarseness, also snoring, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Roughness or harshness of utterance; hoarseness.

The purling of a wreathed string, and the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 700.

raucle (râ'kl), *a.* [A var. of *rackel*, *rackle*, rash, fearless, also stout, firm, strong: see *rackle*, *rakel*.] Coarse; harsh; strong; firm; bold. [Scotch.]

Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

raucous (râ'kus), *a.* [= F. *rauque* = Pr. *rauc*, *rauch* = Cat. *ronc* = Sp. *ronco*, *rauco* = Pg. *rouco* = It. *rauco*, < L. *rcucus*, hoarse; cf. Skt. √ *ru*, cry out.] Hoarse; harsh; croaking in sound: as, a *raucous* voice or cry.

raucously (râ'kus-li), *adv.* In a raucous manner; with a croaking sound; hoarsely.

raught[1]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reach*[1].

raught[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reck*.

raun (rân), *n.* A dialectal form of *roe*[2].

raunce†, *n.* See *rance*[3].

raunceount†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ransom*.

raunch (rânch), *v. t.* Same as *ranch*[1].

raunson†, **raunsount**†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *ransom*.

rauracienne (rō-ras-ien′), *n.* In *dyeing*, same as *orseillin*.

Rausan (F. pron. rō-zoṅ′), *n.* [F.: see def.] A wine of Bordeaux, of the commune of Margaux: its best variety is the wine of Château Rausan, often exported under the name of *Rausan-Margaux*.

Rauvolfia (rau-vol'fi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Leonhard *Rauwolf*, a German botanist and traveler of the sixteenth century.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Apocynaceæ*, the dogbane family, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and type of the subtribe *Rauvolfieæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla with included stamens, an annular or cup-shaped disk, and an ovary with two carpels, each with two ovules, in fruit becoming drupaceous and united, often beyond the middle. There are about 45 species, natives of the tropics in America, Asia, and Africa, also in South Africa. They are trees or shrubs, commonly with smooth whorled leaves which are three or four in a circle, and finely and closely feather-veined. The small flowers and fruit are in cymose clusters which become lateral and commonly resemble umbels. Most species are actively poisonous; some, as *R. tetraphylla*, are in repute as cathartics and emetics. Several medicinal species, with remarkably twisted roots and stems, were formerly separated as a genus *Ophioxylon* (Linnæus, 1753), on account of their producing both sterile flowers with two stamens and fertile flowers with five: as *R. serpentina*, the East Indian serpentwood, a climber with handsome leaves, the root of which is used in India and China as a febrifuge. *R. Sandwicensis*, the hao of the Hawaiians, a small milky tree with white scarred branches, is unlike all other species in its leafy sepals.

ravage (rav'ąj), *n.* [< F. *ravage*, ravage, havoc, spoil, < *ravir*, bear away suddenly: see *ravish*.] Desolation or destruction wrought by the violent action of men or beasts, or by physical or moral causes; devastation; havoc; waste; ruin: as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an invading army; the *ravages* of passion or grief.

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison.*

And many another suppliant crying came
With noise of *ravage* wrought by beast and man.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

=**Syn.** Pillage, plunder, spoliation, despoilment. These words all apply not to the treatment of people directly, but to the destruction or appropriation of property.

ravage (rav'ąj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ravaged*, ppr. *ravaging*. [< F. *ravager*, ravage; from the noun.] To desolate violently; lay waste, as by force, storm, etc.; commit havoc on; devastate; pillage; despoil.

Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.
Addison, Cato i. 1.

While oft in whirls the mad tornado flies,
Mingling the *ravaged* landscape with the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 358.

=**Syn.** To plunder, waste. See the noun.

ravager (rav'ąj-ėr), *n.* [< F. *ravageur*, < *ravager*, ravage: see *ravage*.] One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler; one who or that which lays waste.

Ravaton's operation. See *operation*.

rave[1] (rāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raved*, ppr. *raving*. [< ME. *raven*, rave, talk like a madman (cf. MD. freq. *ravelen*, D. *revelen*, dote, etc.), < OF. *raver*, *resver*, rave, dote, speak idly, F. *rêver*, dream (cf. OF. *ravasser*, rave, talk idly, *reve*, madness), = Sp. *rabiar*, rave, = Pg. *raivar*, rage (cf. It. *ar-rabbiare*, rage, go mad), < LL. **rabiare*, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, ML. *rabia*, rage, < L. *rabere*, rave, rage: see *rage*, *n.*, and cf. *rage*, *v.*, practically a doublet of *rave*[1]. Cf. also *reverie*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk like a madman; speak with delirious or passionate extravagance; declaim madly or irrationally; rage in speech.

Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had *raued*, and not wist what he sayde.
Tyndale, Works, p. 25.

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast?
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Three days he lay and *raved*
And cried for death.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 336.

2. To talk about something with exaggerated earnestness, and usually with little judgment or coherence; declaim enthusiastically, immoderately, or ignorantly.

He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical cudgelling that he *raves* in saying nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 249.

Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They *rave*, recite, and madden round the land.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 6.

3. To produce a brawling or turbulent sound; move or act boisterously: used of the action of the elements.

His bowre is in the bottom of the maine,
Under a mightie rocke, gainst which doe *rave*
The roring billowes in their proud disdaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 37.

On one side of the church extends a wide woody dell, along which *raves* a large brook among broken rocks and trunks of fallen trees. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 444.

II. *trans.* To utter in frenzy; say in a wild and excited manner.

Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell
Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 596.

rave[2]† (rāv). An obsolete preterit of *rive*.

rave[3]† (rāv), *v. t.* [< ME. *raven;* a secondary form of *riven*, after the pret. *rave:* see *rive*[1].] To rive.

And he worowede him, and slowhe him; ande thanne he ranne to the false emperes, ande *ravide* hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no mane.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 202. (*Halliwell.*)

rave[4] (rāv), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *reave*.] 1. Same as *reave*, 3.

Thairfoir I hald the subject vaine,
Wold *rave* us of our right.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 220).

2. To tear up; pull or tear the thatch or covering from (a house): same as *reave*, 4. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To rave up,** to pull up; gather together. [Prov. Eng.]

rave[4] (rāv), *n.* [< *rave*[4], *v.*] A tearing; a hole or opening made by tearing out or away: as, a *rave* in an old building. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rave[5] (rāv), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the side pieces of the body of a wagon or other vehicle.

The *rave* bolts [in a bob-sleigh] extend upward from the runners in front and rear of the knees, and the *raves* rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 130.

Floating raves, a light open frame of horizontal bars, attached along the top of the sides of wagons, and sloping upward and outward from them. They are convenient for supporting and securing light bulky loads. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 679.

rave[6]† (rāv), *n.* [ME., < OF. *rave*, < L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*[4].] A turnip.

Rave, as brassik for vyne as ille is fonde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

rave-hook (rāv'hůk), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, a hooked iron tool used when enlarging the butts for receiving a sufficient quantity of oakum; a ripping-iron.

ravel[1] (rav'el or rav'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raveled* or *ravelled*, ppr. *raveling* or *ravelling*. [Formerly also *reavel* and (as a var. of the noun) *revel*; early mod. E. also *rivel*, *ryvell* (< OF. *riuler*, unravel, < LG.); < MD. *ravelen*, entangle (L. *intricare*, Kilian), ravel (Hexam, Sewel) (*uit ravelen*, ravel out, unravel), D. *rafelen*, unravel, unweave, = LG. *reffeln*, *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, unravel, unweave; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with G. *raffeln*, snatch up, rake, *raffel*, a rake, grate for flax, < *raffen*, snatch: see *raff*, *raffle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tangle; entangle; entwine confusedly; involve in a tangled or knotted mass, as thread or hair mingled together loosely.

Sleepe that knits vp the *rauel'd* Sleeue [that is, floss-silk] of Care. *Shak.*, Macbeth (folio 1623), ii. 2. 37.

I've *reavell'd* a' my yellow hair
Coming against the wind.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 12).

Minute glands, which resemble *ravelled* tubes, formed of basement membrane and epithelial scales.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 186.

Hence—**2.** To involve; perplex; confuse.

What glory 's due to him that could divide
Such *ravel'd* int'rests, has the knot untied? *Waller.*

3†. To treat confusedly; jumble; muddle.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. To disentangle; disengage the threads or fibers of (a woven or knitted fabric, a rope, a mass of tangled hair, etc.); draw apart thread by thread; unravel: commonly with *out:* in this sense (the exact contrary of the first sense), originally with *out*, *ravel out* being equivalent to *unravel*.

Must I *ravel out*
My weaved-up folly?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 228.

The fiction pleas'd; their loves I long elude;
The night still *ravell'd* what the day renew'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xix.

A favorite gown had been woven by her maids, of cotton, striped with silk procured by *raveling* the general's discarded stockings. *The Century*, XXXVII. 841.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become entangled or snarled, as the ends of loose and dangling threads, or a mass of loose hair. Hence—**2.** To become involved or confused; fall into perplexity.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should *ravel* and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 52.

Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved.
Milton, S. A., l. 305.

3. To curl up, as a hard-twisted thread. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**4.** To become untwisted or disjoined, as the outer threads of a loosely made fabric or the strands of a rope; become disjoined thread by thread; fray, as a garment at the edges: commonly with *out*.

I *ryvell out*, as sylke doth, je rivle. *Palsgrave.*

Hence—**5.** To suffer gradual disintegration or decay.

Do's my lord *ravell out?* do's he fret?
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

And this vast Work all *ravel out* again
To its first Nothing. *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

6†. To make a minute and careful examination in order to straighten what is confused, unfold what is hidden, or clear up what is obscure; investigate; search; explore.

It can be little pleasure to us to *rave* [*sic* ed. 1660, 1671; *rake*, ed. 1681, 1686: read *ravel*] into the infirmities of God's servants, and bring them upon the stage.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, I. 100.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or entangled matters . . . produced infinite disputes.
Sir W. Temple.

★**ravel**[1] (rav'el or rav'l), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *revel*; < *ravel*[1], *v.*] **1.** A raveled thread; a raveling. [Rare.]

Life goes all to *ravels* and tatters. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. *pl.* The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework. *Halliwell* (spelled *revels*). —**3.** In *weaving*, a serrated instrument for guiding the separate yarns when being distributed and wound upon the yarn-beam of a loom, or for guiding the yarns wound on a balloon; an evener; a separator.

Also, in Scotch spelling, *raivel*.

ravel[2] (rav'el), *v.* Same as *rabble*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

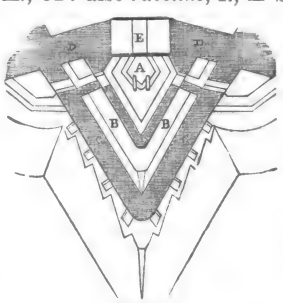
ravel-bread (rav'el-bred), *n.* Same as *raveled bread*. See *raveled*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raveled†, **ravelled**†, *a.* [< OF. *ravalé*, *ravallé*, brought low, abated, lessened in price, pp. of *ravaler*, *ravaller*, *ravailler*, bring down, bring low, abate, diminish, lessen in price, < *re-*, back, + *avaler*, let down, come down: see *avale*.] Lower-priced: distinctively noting wheaten bread made from flour and bran together.

The *raveled* is a kind of cheat bread, but it reteineth more of the grosse and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat. *Harrison*, p. 168. (*Halliwell.*)

They had four different kinds of wheaten bread: the finest called manchet, the second cheat or trencher bread, the third *ravelled*, and the fourth in England called mescelin [see *maslin*[2]], in Scotland mashloch. The *ravelled* was baken up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all. *Arnot*, Hist. of Edin. (*Jamieson.*)

ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *rav'lin*, corruptly *raveling*; < OF. *ravelin*, F. *ravelin*, m., OF. also *raveline*, f., = Sp. *revellín* = Pg. *revelim*, < OIt. *ravellino*, *revellino*, It. *rivellino*, a ravelin; origin unknown; hardly, as supposed, < L. *re-*, back, + *vallum*, a wall, rampart: see *wall*[1]. Cf. F. dial. *ravelin*, dim. of *ravin*, a ravine, hollow: see *ravine*[2].] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle.



Ravelin.

In the figure *BB* is the ravelin, with *A* its redout, and *CC* its ditch. *DD* is the main ditch of the fortress, and *E* the passage giving access from the fortress to the ravelin.

We will erect
Wals and a *raveling* that may safe our fleet and us protect. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

This book will live, it hath a genius; . . .
. . . here needs no words' expence
In bulwarks, *rav'lins*, ramparts for defence.
B. Jonson, On the Poems of Sir John Beaumont.

raveling[1], **ravelling** (rav'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ravel*[1], *v.*] A raveled thread or fiber; a thread drawn out from a woven, knitted, or twisted fabric: as, to use *ravelings* for basting.

raveling[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ravelin*.

raveling-engine (rav'el-ing-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for tearing rags for making into pulp; a rag-engine or tearing-cylinder.

raveled†, **ravelling.** See *raveled*, *raveling*[1].

ravelly (rav'el-i), *a.* [< *ravel*[1] + *-y*[1].] Showing loose or disjoined threads; partly raveled out. [Colloq.]

Dressed in a dark suit of clothes that looked seamed and *ravelly*, as if from rough contact with thorny undergrowth.
The Century, XXXIX. 444.

ravelment (rav'el-ment), *n.* [< *ravel*[1] + *-ment*.] A pulling or drawing apart, as in raveling a fabric; hence, disunion of feeling; disagreement; embroilment.

★**raven**[1] (rā'vn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raven*, *reven*, *revin*; pl. *ravenes*, *refnes*, *remes*; < AS. *hræfn*, *hrefn*, *hræmn*, *hremn* = D. *raven*, *rave*, *raaf* = MLG. *raven*, *rave*, LG. *rave* = OHG. *rabo*, also *hraban*, *raban*, *hram*, *ram*, MHG. *rabe*, also *rappe*, *raben*, *ram*, *ramm* (forms remaining in the proper names *Rapp* and *Wolf-ram*) = Icel. *hrafn* = OSw. *rafn*, *ramn* = Dan. *ravn* (not recorded in Goth.), a raven; perhaps, like the crow and owl, named from its cry, namely from the root seen in L. *crepare*, rattle: see *crepitation*, *discrepant*. The alleged etymological connection with L. *corvus*, Gr. *κόραξ*, raven, L. *cornix*, Gr. *κορώνη*, crow, Pol. *kruk*, a raven, Skt. *kārava*, a raven, is not made out.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A bird of the larger species of the genus *Corvus*, having the feathers of the throat lanceolate and distinct from one another. The plumage is entirely black, with more or less lustrous or metallic sheen; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the wings are pointed, the tail is rounded, and the nostrils are concealed beneath large tufts of antrorse plumules. The voice is raucous. The common raven is *C. corax*, about


Raven (*Corvus corax*).

2 feet long and 50 inches in extent of wings. It inhabits Europe, Asia, and some other regions, and the American birds are considered as forming two subspecies, *Corvus corax principalis*, the northern and eastern form, and *C. c. sinuatus* of the southwest. A distinct species is *C. cryptoleucus* of western North America, with the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck snowy-white. Ravens make very intelligent pets, but are thievish and troublesome. They may be taught to imitate speech to some extent. In the wild state the raven is omnivorous, like the crow; it nests on trees, rocks, and cliffs, preferring the most inaccessible places, and lays four or five greenish eggs heavily speckled with brown and blackish shades. The American raven is now almost unknown in the eastern parts of the United States, but is still abundant in the west. Ravens have from time immemorial been viewed with superstitious dread, being supposed to bring bad luck and forebode death.

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 40.

2. A kind of fish. See *sea-raven* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

II. *a.* Black as a raven; evenly and glossily or lustrously black: as, *raven* locks.

Smoothing the *raven* down
Of darkness till it smiled.
Milton, Comus, l. 251.

raven[2] (rav'n), *n.* [Also *ravine*; early mod. E. also *ravin*; < ME. *ravin*, *ravine*, *ravyne*, *raveyne*, < OF. *ravine*, *raveine*, *rabine*, prey, plunder, rapine, also rapidity, impetuosity, prob. = Pr. *rabina*, < L. *rapina*, plunder, pillage: see *rapine*, a doublet of *raven*[2].] **1.** Plunder; rapine; robbery; rapacity; furious violence. [Archaic.]

And whan thei herde the horne a-noon thei slaked theire reynes and spored theire horse and smote in to the hoste with grete *ravyne*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

Oh gods!
Why do we like to feed the greedy *raven*
Of these blown men? *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 4.

2. Plunder; prey; food obtained with rapacity.

That is to seyn, the foulis of *ravyne*
Were heyest set.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 323.

Egles, Gledes, Ravenes, and othere Foules of *raveyne*, that eten Flesche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 309.

The lion . . . filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin*. Nah. ii. 12.

raven[2] (rav'n), *v.* [Also *ravin*; < OF. *raviner*, seize by force, ravage, < L. **rapinare* (in deriv.), plunder, < *rapina*, plunder, impetuosity: see *raven*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To seize with rapacity, especially food; prey upon; ravage. See *ravined*.—**2.** To subject to rapine or ravage; obtain or take possession of by violence.

Master Carew of Antony, in his Survay of Cornewall, witnesseth that the Sea hath *ravened* from that Shire that whole Country of Lionesse. *Hakewill*, Apology, i. 3, § 2.

Woe to the wolves who seek the flock to *raven* and devour! *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To devour with great eagerness; eat with voracity; swallow greedily.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 133.

They rather may be said to *rauen* then to eate it; and, holding the flesh with their teeth, cut it with rasors of stone. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 773.

II. *intrans.* To prey with rapacity; show rapacity.

Benjamin shall *ravin* as a wolf. Gen. xlix. 27.

Ravenala (rav-e-nā'lą), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from a native name in Madagascar.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family

Musaceæ, the banana family. It is characterized by a loculicidally three-valved and three-celled capsule with numerous seeds in six rows, and by separate long and narrow sepals and petals, three of each, all similar and unappendaged. There are but 2 species, natives one of Madagascar, the other of northern Brazil and Guiana. In both the stem is sometimes short, with the leaves almost all radical, at other times forming a tall woody trunk reaching 30 feet high, ringed by leaf-scars. The handsome oblong and two-ranked leaves resemble those of the banana, and are of immense size, being considered the largest undivided leaves known, with the exception perhaps of the Victoria lily. The long concave leafstalks are divided within into small cubical chambers, about a half-inch square, filled with a clear watery sap which forms a refreshing drink, whence the name *traveler's-tree*, used in botanic gardens for *R. Madagascariensis*. The leaves are also used as a thatch for the native huts. The large flowers form a short many-flowered raceme within the spathe, and are followed by woody capsules and edible seeds with a lacerate and pulpy blue aril which yields an essential oil. See *traveler's-tree*.

raven-cockatoo (rā′vn-kok-ạ-tö″), *n.* A black cockatoo. See *cockatoo*.

ravener† (rav′n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *raviner, ravinere, ravyner, ravinour, ravynour, raveynour,* < OF. *ravineor, ravinour,* < L. *rapinator*, a plunderer, robber, < **rapinare*, plunder, rob: see *raven*^{2}.] 1. One who ravens or plunders; a greedy plunderer, a devourer or pursuer.

We scorne swich *raviners* and honters of touleste thinges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

And then he is such a *ravener* after fruit. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2. A bird of prey. *Holland.*

ravening (rav′n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *raven*^{2}, *v.*] Eagerness for plunder; rapacity.

Your inward part is full of *ravening* [*extortion*, R. V.] and wickedness. Luke xi. 39.

raveningly (rav′n-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravening or ravenous manner; voraciously; greedily.

Liguirire somtymes is auidè and helluosè, that is griedily and *rauenin*g*lye* or gluttonously to devour very much. *Udall*, Flowers, fol. 98.

ravenous (rav′n-us), *a.* [< OF. *ravinos, ravinous, ravineus*, F. *ravineux*, violent, impetuous, = It. *rapinoso*, ravenous, etc., < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *raven*^{2}. Cf. *rapinous*.] 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness: as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture; to be *ravenous* with hunger.

I will give thee unto the *ravenous* birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured. Ezek. xxxix. 4.

I wish some *ravenous* wolf had eaten thee! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 31.

2. Greedily eager for gratification; tending to rapacity or voracity: as, *ravenous* appetite or desire.

Thy desires
Are wolvish, bloody, starved, and *ravenous*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 138.

=**Syn.** *Voracious*, etc. See *rapacious*.

ravenously (rav′n-us-li), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

ravenousness (rav′n-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ravenous; furious avidity; rage for prey.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to them. *Sir M. Hale.*

ravenry (rā′vn-ri), *n.*; pl. *ravenries* (-riz). [< *raven*^{1} + *-ry*.] A place where ravens nest and breed or are kept.

Nothing short of a reward given on the hatching-off of a *ravenry* . . . would insure protection. *Nature*, XXXVII. 602.

Ravensara (rav-en-sā′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Sonnerat, 1782), < Malagasy *ravin-dzara*, said to mean 'good leaf.'] A genus of trees of the family *Lauraceæ* and tribe *Cryptocaryeæ*. It is distinguished by having the parts of the flower in threes, two-celled anthers, an enlarged perianth-tube closed over the ovary in fruit, and a seed with six lobes descending into as many false cells of the pericarp. The 4 species are smooth aromatic trees of Madagascar. *R. aromatica* has a clove-like fragrance throughout, and its fruit, called *clove-nutmeg* or *ravensara-nut*, is used in Madagascar as a spice.

raven's-duck (rā′vnz-duk), *n.* A fine kind of hempen sail-cloth.

ravenstone (rā′vn-stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *rabenstein*, a gallows (also a black stone), < *rabe*, = E. *raven*, + *stein* = E. *stone*: so called as a place where ravens (birds of ill omen) and vultures congregate. Cf. D. *raven-kop*, hangman, lit. 'raven-head': see *raven*^{1} and *stone*^{1}.] A gallows. [Rare.]

To and fro, as the night-winds blow,
The carcass of the assassin swings;
And then alone, on the *raven-stone*,
The raven flaps his dusky wings.
Byron, Manfred (first MS.), iii.

raver (rā′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *ravare;* < *rave*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. F. *rêveur*, dreamer.] One who raves or is furious; a maniac.

As old decrepite persons, yong Infantes, fooles, Madmen, and *Ravers*. *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 94. (*Davies.*)

ravery† (rā′vėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *resverie*, raving, dreaming: see *rave*^{1}, and cf. *reverie*.] The act or practice of raving; extravagance of speech or expression; a raving.

Reject them not as the *raveries* of a child. *Sir J. Sempill*, Sacrilege Sacredly Handled, Int. (*Davies.*)

ravin† (rav′in), *n.* and *v.* See *raven*^{2}.

ravine^1, *n.* Same as *raven*^{2}.

ravine^2 (ra-vēn′), *n.* [< ME. *ravine, rauyne,* < OF. *ravine, rabine*, a raging flood, a torrent, an inundation, a hollow worn by a torrent, a ravine, F. *ravine, ravin*, a ravine; a particular use of *ravine*, violence, impetuosity, plunder, < L. *rapina*, rapine, violence, plunder: see *rapine*, and cf. *raven*^{2}.] 1†. A raging flood.

A *ravine*, or inundation of waters, which overcometh all things that come in its way. *Cotgrave.*

2. A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any deep narrow gorge, as in a mountain; a gully. =**Syn.** 2. *Glen, Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

ravined† (rav′ind), *a.* [Irreg. < *ravin, raven*^{2}, + *-ed*^{2}.] Ravenous.

Witches' mummy, maw and gulf
Of the *ravin'd* salt-sea shark.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 24.

ravine-deer (ra-vēn′dēr), *n.* The goat-antelope of the Deccan, which inhabits rocky places.



Ravine-deer (*Tetraceros quadricornis*).

It has many names, vernacular and technical, as *blacktail, chikara, chousingha, kalsiepie, Antilope chikara* or *quadricornis, Tetraceros quadricornis*, and *Tragops bennetti*.

raving (rā′ving), *n.* [< ME. *ravynge;* verbal n. of *rave*^{1}, *v.*] Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.

They are considered as lunatics, and therefore tolerated in their *ravings*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

raving (rā′ving), *p. a.* 1. Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.—2. Fit to excite admiration or enthusiasm; hence, amazing, intense, superlative, or the like. [Colloq. or slang.]

A letter of *raving* gallantry, which Orlando Furioso himself might have penned, potent with the condensed essence of old romance. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 262.

The veterans liked to recall over the old Madeira the wit and charms of the *raving* beauties who had long gone the way of the famous vintages of the cellar. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 6.

ravingly (rā′ving-li), *adv.* In a raving manner; with furious wildness or frenzy; distractedly.

The swearer is *ravingly* mad; his own lips so pronounce him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 283.

ravisable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ravissable*, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] Ravenous.

And inward we, withouten fable,
Ben gredy wolves *ravisable*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7016.

ravisant†, *a.* [ME., also *ravisaunt;* < OF. *ravisant, ravissant*, ppr. of *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*. Cf. *ravissant*.] Ravishing; ravening; predatory.

The wolf, wilde and *ravisaunt*,
With the schep geode so milde so lomb.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

ravish (rav′ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *ravisshen, ravischen, ravisen, ravichen,* < OF. (and F.) *ravis-*, stem of certain parts of *ravir*, ravish, snatch away hastily, = It. *rapire*, < L. *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rape*^{2} and *rapid*. Cf. *ravage*.] 1. To seize and carry off; transport or take away forcibly; snatch away. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thanne thei seyn that he is *ravisht* in to another world, where he is a grettre Lord than he was here. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 254.

And the gret fray that the [they] mad in the tyme of masse it *ravyched* my witts and mad me ful hevyly dysposyd. *Paston Letters*, II. 81.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken, and accuse thee. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 38.

2. To transport mentally; enrapture; bring into a state of ecstasy, as of delight or fear.

Sore were all their mindes *ravished* wyth feare, that in maner half beside themselves they said . . .
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 173.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. Cant. iv. 9.

The view of this most sweet Paradise [Mantua] . . . did even *ravish* my senses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 145.

My friend was *ravished* with the beauty, innocence, and sweetness that appeared in all their faces.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 47.

3. To deprive by seizure; dispossess violently: with *of*.

They may *ravish* me o' my life,
But they canna banish me fro' Heaven hie.
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 57).

And am I blasted in my bud with treason?
Boldly and basely *of* my fair name *ravish'd*?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

4. To violate the chastity of; commit rape upon; deflower.

Their houses shall be spoiled, and their wives *ravished*. Isa. xiii. 16.

My heroes slain, my bridal bed o'erturn'd,
My daughters *ravish'd*, and my city burn'd,
My bleeding infants dash'd against the floor.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 89.

ravish† (rav′ish), *n.* [< *ravish, v.*] Ravishment; ecstasy; a transport or rapture.

Most of them . . . had builded their comfort of salvation upon unsound grounds, viz. some upon dreams and *ravishes* of spirit by fits; others upon the reformation of their lives. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 219, an. 1636.

ravisher (rav′ish-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ravischour, ravissour,* < OF. *raviseor, raviseur*, F. *ravisseur*, ravisher, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] 1. One who ravishes or takes by violence.

Gods! shall the *ravisher* display your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 103.

2. One who violates the chastity of a woman.

Thou *ravisher*, thou traitor, thou false thief!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 888.

3. One who or that which transports with delight.

ravishing (rav′ish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *ravisshing, ravyschynge;* verbal n. of *ravish, v.*] Ecstatic delight; mental transport. [Rare.]

The *ravishings* that sometimes from aboue do shoot abroad in the inward man. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

ravishing (rav′ish-ing), *p. a.* 1. Snatching; taking by violence; of or pertaining to ravishment.

Tarquin's *ravishing* strides. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 55.

2. Exciting rapture or ecstasy; adapted to enchant; exquisitely lovely; enrapturing.

Those delicious villas of St. Pietro d'Arena, which present another Genoa to you, the *ravishing* retirements of the Genoese nobility. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

He [Emerson] . . . gave us *ravishing* glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

3†. Moving furiously along; hurrying. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 5.

ravishingly (rav′ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravishing manner; so as to delight or enchant.

ravishment (rav′ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *ravissement*, a ravishing, ravishment, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] 1. The act of seizing and carrying off, or the act or state of forcible abduction; violent transport or removal.—2. Mental transport; a carrying or being carried away with delight; ecstasy; rapture.

All things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze.
Milton, P. L., v. 46.

The music and the bloom
And all the mighty *ravishment* of Spring.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 18.

3. Violation of female chastity; rape.

In bloody death and *ravishment* delighting.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 430.

ravissant (rav′i-sant), *a.* [See *ravisant*.] In *her.*, leaping in a position similar to rampant: usually noting the wolf.

ravisse†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ravish*. ★*Chaucer*.

raw^1 (râ), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *raw, rau, ra,* < AS. *hreáw, hrǣw*, raw, uncooked, unprepared, sore, = OS. *hrā* = D. *raauw* = MLG. *rauw, rō*, LG. *rau* = OHG. *rāo, rō, rou* (*raw-*), MHG. *rō* (*raw-*), G. *roh* = Icel. *hrār* = Sw. *rå* = Dan. *raa*, raw, crude; akin to L. *crudus*, raw, *cruentus*, bloody, *cruor*, gore, blood (see *crude*), Gr. κρέας, flesh, Skt. *kravis*, raw meat, *krūra*, cruel, hard, OSlav.

krūvĭ, Lith. *kraújas*, blood.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing in the state of natural growth or formation; unchanged in constitution by subjection to heat or other alterative agency; uncooked, or chemically unaltered: as, *raw* meat, fish, oysters, etc.; most fruits are eaten *raw; raw* medicinal substances; *raw* (that is, unburnt) umber.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 347.

On this brown, greasy napkin . . . lie the *raw* vegetables she is preparing for domestic consumption.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 165.

2. In an unchanged condition as regards some process of fabrication; unwrought or unmanufactured. In this sense *raw* is used either of substances in their primitive state, or of partly or wholly finished products fitted for working into other forms, according to the nature of the case: as, the *raw* materials of a manufacture, *raw* silk or cotton (the prepared fiber); *raw* marble; *raw* clay.

Eight thousand bailes of *raw* silke are yearly made in the Island. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

Like a cautious man of business, he was not going to speak rashly of a *raw* material in which he had had no experience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

It [the German mind] has supplied the *raw* material in almost every branch of science for the defter wits of other nations to work on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.

3. In a rudimental condition; crude in quality or state; primitively or coarsely constituted; unfinished; untempered; coarse; rough; harsh.

Her lips were, like *raw* lether, pale and blew.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

The coast scene of Hoguet . . . copied in water-color, . . . and blind-haltered with a blazing space of *raw*-white all around it. *The Nation*, Feb., 1875, p. 84.

The *raw* vessels fresh from the wheel, which only require a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed, are piled in the highest chamber. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 638.

The glycerine is of a brownish colour and known as *raw*, in which state it is sold for many purposes.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 310.

4. Harshly sharp or chilly, as the weather; bleak, especially from cold moisture; characterized by chilly dampness.

Once, upon a *raw* and gusty day. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 100.

Dreadful to me was the coming home in the *raw* twilight, with nipped fingers and toes.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

A *raw* mist rolled down upon the sea.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 15.

5. Crude or rude from want of experience, skill, or reflection; of immature character or quality; awkward; untrained; unfledged; ill-instructed or ill-considered: said of persons and their actions or ideas.

No newelie practised worshippinges alloweth he for hys, but vtterlye abhorreth them all as thinges *rawe* and unsauerye. *Bp. Bale*, Image, ii.

An opinion hath spread itself very far in the world, as if the way to be ripe in faith were to be *raw* in wit and judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

I have within my mind
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging Jacks,
Which I will practise. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 77.

He had also a few other *raw* Seamen, but such as would have made better Landmen, they having served the King of Siam as Soldiers. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 112.

His [Sherman's] division was at that time wholly *raw*, no part of it ever having been in an engagement.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 338.

6. Looking like raw meat, as from lividness or removal of the skin; deprived or appearing destitute of the natural integument: as, a *raw* sore; a *raw* spot on a horse.

His cheeke-bones *raw*, and eie-pits hollow grew,
And brawney armes had lost their knowen might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 20.

When *raw* flesh appeareth in him [a leper], he shall be unclean. Lev. xiii. 14.

Since yet thy cicatrice looks *raw* and red
After the Danish sword. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 62.

7. Feeling sore, as from abrasion of the skin; harshly painful; galled.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Sec. Gent. Have you no fearful dreams?
Steph. Sometimes, as all have
That go to bed with *raw* and windy stomachs.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

8. In *ceram.*, unbaked—that is, either fresh from the potters' wheel or the mold, or merely dried without the use of artificial heat.—**Raw edge**, that edge of any textile fabric which is not finished with a selvage, nor hemmed or bound or otherwise secured, and which is therefore liable to ravel out.—**Raw hide.** See *hide*[2] and *rawhide*.—**Raw material oil, sienna, silk**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** *Raw, Crude.* These words, the same in ultimate origin and in earlier meaning, have drawn somewhat apart. *Raw* continues to apply to food which is not yet cooked, as *raw* potatoes; but *crude* has lost that meaning. *Raw* is applied to material not yet manufactured, as cotton, silk; *crude* rather to that which is not refined, as petroleum, or matured, as a theory or an idea.

II. *n.* **1.** A raw article, material, or product. Specifically—(*a*) An uncooked oyster, or an oyster of a kind preferred for eating raw: as, a plate of *raws*. [Colloq.] (*b*) Raw sugar. [Colloq. or trade use.]

The stock of *raws* on hand on the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to 1,000,000 kilograms.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 96.

2. A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; hence, soreness or sensitiveness of feeling or temper. [Colloq.]

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is a *raw*. *De Quincey.* (*Webster.*)

It's a tender subject, and every one has a *raw* on it.
Lever, Davenport Dunn.

Here is Baynes, . . . in a dreadfully wicked, murderous, and dissatisfied state of mind. His chafing, bleeding temper is one *raw;* his whole soul one rage and wrath.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

3. In *bot.*, same as *rag*[1], 3 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]—**To touch one on the raw**, to irritate one by alluding to or joking him about any matter in respect to which he is especially sensitive.

raw[2] (râ), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row*[2].

Clavers and his Highlandmen
Came down upo' the *raw*.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 153).

rawbone† (râ′bōn), *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *bone*, *n.*] Same as *raw-boned*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

raw-boned (râ′bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned; gaunt.

Lean *raw-boned* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and audacity?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 35.

rawhead (râ′hed), *n.* **1.** A specter; a nursery bugbear of frightful aspect, usually coupled with *bloody-bones*.

I was told before
My face was bad enough; but now I look
Like *Bloody-Bone* and *Raw-Head*, to fright children.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 4.

The indiscretion of servants, whose usual method is to awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *raw-head* and *bloody-bones*.
Locke, Education, § 138.

2. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rawhide (râ′hīd), *n.* and *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *hide*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The material of untanned skins of cattle, very hard and tough when twisted in strips for ropes or the like, and dried.—**2.** A riding-whip made of twisted rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of rawhide: as, a *rawhide* whip.

rawish (râ′ish), *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat raw; rather raw, in any sense of that word.

The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter.
Marston, Prol. to Antonio's Revenge.

rawly (râ′li), *adv.* **1.** In a raw, crude, unfinished, immature, or untempered manner; crudely; roughly.

Nothing is so prosaic as the *rawly* new.
W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, i.

2†. In an unprepared or unprovided state.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 147.

rawness (râ′nes), *n.* [< ME. *rawenes, rawnesse, rownes;* < *raw*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being raw, in any sense.

Of what Comodity such vse of arte wilbe in our tounge may partely be seene by the scholasticall *rawnesse* of some newly Commen from the vniuersities.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Much if not most of this *rawness* in the use of English must come, not merely from defective training in schools, but from defective training at home.
The Nation, XLVIII. 392.

2†. Unprepared or precipitate manner; want of provision or foresight.

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child, . . .
Without leave-taking? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 26.

rawnsake†, *v. t.* An old form of *ransack*.

raw-port (râ′pōrt), *n.* A port-hole in a small sailing vessel through which in a calm an oar can be worked.

raw-pot (râ′pot), *n.* A young crow. [Local, Irish.]

The crows . . . feeding the young *rawpots* that kicked up such a bobbery in their nests wid hunger.
Mrs. S. C. Hall, Sketches of Irish Char., p. 36.

rax (raks), *v.* [< ME. *raxen, roxen, rasken, rosken*, stretch oneself, < AS. **racsan, raxan*, stretch oneself after sleep; with formative *-s* (as in *cleanse, rinse*, etc.), from the root of *rack*[1], stretch: see *rack*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To stretch, or stretch out; reach out; reach or attain to; extend the hand to; hand: as, *rax* me ower the pitcher. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He raise, and *raxed* him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his marrows.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

When ye gang to see a man that never did ye nae ill *raxing* a halter [that is, hanging].
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

So he *raxes* his hand across t' table, an' mutters summat as he grips mine. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of reaching or stretching; stretch one's self; reach for or try to obtain something. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

raxle†, *v. i.* [ME. *raxlen, roxlen, rasclen*, a var. or freq. of *raxen*, stretch: see *rax*.] To stretch one's self; rouse up from sleep. Compare *rax*.

I *raxled* & fel in gret affray [after a dream].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1173.

Benedicite he by-gan with a bolke and hus brest knokede,
Rascled and remed and routte at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 7.

★ **ray**[1] (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, < OF. *ray, rai, raid*, F. *rais*, a spoke, ray, = Pr. *rai, raig, rait*, spoke, ray, = Sp. *rayo*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, right line, radius, *radio*, radius, = Pg. *raio*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, *radio*, radius, = It. *razzo*, a spoke, ray, beam, *raggio*, a ray, beam, radius, *radio*, ray; also in fem., OF. *raie*, F. *raie*, a line, stroke, = Pr. Sp. *raya*, a line, streak, stroke, limit, boundary (see *ray*[2]); < L. *radius*, a staff, rod, a beam or ray, etc.: see *radius*.] **1.** Light emitted in a given direction from a luminous body; a line of light, or, more generally, of radiant energy; technically, the straight line perpendicular to the wave-front in the propagation of a wave of radiation. For different waves the rays may have different wave-lengths. Thus, in a pencil or beam of light, which is conceived to be made up of an indefinite number of rays, the rays all have the same wave-length if the beam is monochromatic; but if it is of white light, the wave-lengths of the rays vary by insensible degrees from that of red to that of violet light. (See *radiant energy* (under *energy*), *spectrum*.) A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam;* a collection of diverging or converging rays a *pencil*.

Full many a gem of purest *ray* serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

2. A beam of intellectual light.

A *ray* of reason stole
Half through the solid darkness of his soul.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 225.

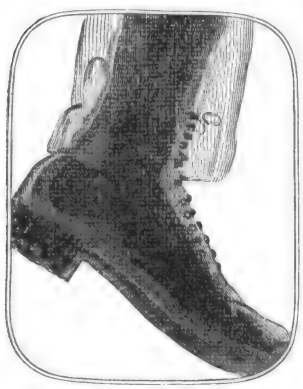
3. A stripe; streak; line.

Wrought with little *raies*, streames, or streaks.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

4. In *geom.*, an unlimited straight line. As it is desirable to give the line different names according as it is conceived (1) as a locus of points, (2) as an intersection of planes, or (3) as an element of a plane, in 1865 the practice was begun of calling the unlimited straight line considered as a locus of points a *ray*. But as it was found that the word did not readily suggest that idea, owing to other associations, the practice was changed, and the line so considered is now called a *range*, while the word *ray* is taken to mean an unlimited straight line as an element of a plane. In older geometrical writings *ray* is synonymous with *radius*, while a line considered as a radial emanation is called a *beam*.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the branches or pedicels in an umbel. (*b*) The marginal part as opposed to the central part or disk in a head, umbel, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference of structure, as in many *Compositæ* and in wild hydrangeas. (*c*) A ray-flower. (*d*) A radius. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.—**6.** One of the ray-like processes or arms of the *Radiata*, as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or organ; an actinomere. See cuts under *Asterias* and *Asteriidæ*.—**7.** One of the hard spinous or soft jointed processes which support and serve to extend the fin of a fish; a part of the skeleton of the fin; specifically, one which is articulated, thus contradistinguished from a hard or inarticulated one called specifically a *spine;* a fin-ray.—**8.** In *entom.*, one of the longitudinal nervures or veins of an insect's wing.—**9.** *pl.* In *her.*: (*a*) Long indentations or dents by which a heraldic line is broken, whether dividing two parts of the escutcheon or bounding any ordinary. Compare *radiant*, 3 (*a*). (*b*) A representation of rays, whether issuing from the sun or from a corner of the escutcheon, a cloud, or an ordinary. They are sometimes straight, sometimes waving, and sometimes alternately straight and waving; it is in the last form that they are usually represented when surrounding the sun.—**Branchial ray, branchiostegal rays.** See the adjectives.—**Calorific rays**, heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.—**Cone of rays.** See *cone*.—**Deviation of a ray of light.** See *deviation*.—**Direct rays.** See *direct illumination*, under *direct*.—**Divergent rays.** See *divergent*.

— **Extraordinary ray.** See *refraction.* — **Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian.* — **Medullary rays.** (*a*) See *medullary.* (*b*) Bundles of straight or collecting tubules of the kidney contained in the cortex; the pyramids of Ferrein. See *tubule.* — **Obscure rays.** See *obscure* and *spectrum.* — **Ordinary ray.** See *refraction.* — **Principal ray.** See *principal.* — **Ritteric rays.** See *Ritteric.* — **Visual rays.** See *visual.* — **Cathode rays,** a form of radiation generated in a vacuum-tube, in connection with the cathode, or negative pole, when an electric discharge is passed through it. — **X-rays,** or **Röntgen rays,** a form of radiation having characteristic and distinctive properties, discovered by Professor Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, of Würzburg (announced by him in December, 1895). He showed that the discharge of a large Ruhmkorff coil through a vacuum-tube produces a form of radiation external to the latter, which has the property of causing various substances to fluoresce; of affecting the ordinary photographic plate like light (though itself invisible); and of penetrating opaque bodies in various degrees, according to their density and relative thickness, platinum, lead, and silver being quite opaque, while aluminium, wood, and paper are quite transparent. He also found that these rays are not refracted by prisms of carbon disulphid, and that uncertain refraction occurs with vulcanized rubber prisms and those made of aluminium; that powdered substances, opaque to white light, are quite as transparent to these rays as solid bodies of equal mass; and that bodies having rough surfaces act like those whose surfaces are polished. These facts forced him to conclude that refraction and regular reflection do not exist, but that such bodies behave to X-rays as muddy media to light. Other conclusions were that these rays pass through all substances at the same speed; that air absorbs a very much smaller part of them than of cathode rays; that they are not deflected by a magnet; that the spot on the wall of the tube which fluoresces most decidedly is to be regarded as the principal point of their radiation; that when the cathode rays are deflected within the tube, the spot is changed, thus producing a new source of radiation; that, therefore, cathode rays and X-rays are not identical; that X-rays are rectilinearly propagated; that no interference phenomena of X-rays were found to exist; that the above facts tend to show that they have properties not hitherto known in connection with ultra-violet, visible, and infra-red light; and that, therefore, they do not consist of transverse vibrations of the ether, but of longitudinal vibrations. The source of X-rays has been shown to be the surface upon which the cathode rays first strike, whether that surface be the wall of the tube or an object placed within the tube; when this object within the tube is the anode itself, the emanations are most powerful. It has also been found that X-rays have the property, in common with ultra-violet light, of dispersing negative charges on insulated surfaces and the power of positively electrifying such surfaces; and that regular reflection, though weak, may be demonstrated by the use of the photographic plate and long exposure. Hertz had previously shown that cathode rays penetrate opaque bodies, and Lenard that such rays may pass through aluminium forming a part of the wall of the tube and affect the photographic plate, but that their absorption is excessive beyond a few millimeters from the aluminium window.



X-ray photograph of a foot in a shoe.

ray[1] (rā), *v.* [< OF. *raier*, F. *rayer*, mark with lines, streak, stripe, mark out, scratch, = Pr. *raiar* = Sp. *rayar*, form lines or strokes, streak, = Pg. *raiar*, radiate, sparkle, = It. *raggiare, razzare*, radiate, also Sp. Pg. *radiar* = It. *radiare*, radiate, sparkle; < L. *radiare*, furnish with spokes or beams, radiate, shine forth, < *radus*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, ray, etc.: see *ray*[1], *n.*, and cf. *radiate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with long lines; form rays of or in.

> Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair,
> *Ray* round with flames her disk of seed.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cl.

2. To shoot forth or emit; cause to shine out.

> Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and *rays*
> Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 401.

3†. To stripe.

> I wil yif him a feder bedde
> *Rayed* with golde.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 252.

II. *intrans.* To shine forth or out as in rays.

> In a molten glory shrined
> That *rays* off into gloom. *Mrs. Browning.*

ray[2] (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, < OF. *raie, raye*, F. *raie* = OCat. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = It. *raja, razza* (cf. ML. *ragadia*), < L. *rāia*, a ray; prob. orig. **ragia*, akin to D. *roch, rog* = LG. *ruche* (> LG. *roche*), a roach, a ray, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe, reohche* (glossed by ML. *fannus*), ME. *rehge, rohge*, a roach: see *roach*[1].] 1. One of the elasmobranchiate fishes constituting the genus *Raia*, recognized by the flattened body, which becomes a broad disk from its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or at the snout, and extend behind the two sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan. — 2. Any member of the order *Hypotremi, Batoidei*, or *Raiæ*, such as the sting-ray, eagle-ray, skate, torpedo, etc. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii, skate, sting-ray*, and *torpedo.* — **Beaked rays,** *Rhinobatidæ.* — **Clear-nosed ray,** *Raia eglanteria.* — **Cow-nosed ray,** *Rhinoptera quadriloba.* Also called *clam-cracker, corn-cracker, whipperee*, etc. — **Fuller** or **fuller's ray,** *Raia fullonica.* — **Horned ray,** a ray or batoid fish of the family *Mobulidæ*: so called from the horn-like projections on the head. See cut under *devil-fish.* — **Painted ray.** See *painted.* — **Sandy ray,** *Raia circularis.* — **Starry ray** or **skate,** *Raia radiata.* — **Stingless rays,** *Anacanthidæ.* — **Torpedo rays,** *Narcobatidæ.* See *torpedo.* (See the generic and family names; also *bishop-ray, butterfly-ray, eagle-ray, sting-ray.*)

ray[3]† (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye, ray*, < OF. *rei, rai, roi*, array: see *array*, of which *ray*[3] is in part an aphetic form.] Array; order; arrangement; rank; dress. *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 237.

ray[3]† (rā), *v. t.* [< ME. *rayen;* < *ray*[3], *n.* Cf. *array, v.*, of which *ray*[3] is in part an aphetic form. In def. 2, the same verb used (as *array* also was used) in an ironical application; hence, in comp., *beray.*] 1. To array. — 2. To beray with dirt or filth; daub; defile.

> Fie on . . . all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *rayed?* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 3.

ray[4]† (rā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rey;* < ME. *raye;* prob. a particular application of *ray*[1], a stripe, line, etc.] A kind of striped cloth.

> Ich drow me among drapers, . . .
> Among the riche *rayes* ich rendered a lesson.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 217.

> Foure yards of broad Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different colour, to make him a Goune, and these were called *Rey* Gounes. *Stow*, Survey of London, p. 652.

ray[5] (rā), *n.* [Cf. MHG. *reige, reie, rei*, G. *reihen, reigen*, a kind of dance.] A kind of dance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ray[6] (rā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A certain disease of sheep, also called *scab, shab*, or *rubbers.*

ray[7]†, *n.* Same as *roy.*

Raya[1], **Rayah** (rä'yä), *n.* [= F. *rayah, raïa*, < Ar. *raiya*, pl *ra'āyā*, people, peasants, subjects, cattle, < *ra'a*, pasture, feed; cf. *rāaya*, flocks, herds. Cf. *ryot*, ult. the same word.] Any subject of the Sultan of Turkey who is not a Mohammedan.

raya[2] (rä'yä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian broad-throat of the family *Eurylæmidæ, Psarisomus dalhousiæ*, inhabiting the Himalayas. The term is also one of the several generic designations which this species has received.

Rayah, *n.* See *Raya*[1].

rayat, rayatwari. See *ryot, ryotwar.*

rayed (rād), *a.* [< ME. *rayed, rayyd, rayid;* < *ray*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having rays or ray-like processes, as a flower-head or an animal; specifically, in *zoöl.*, radiate. — 2. Having rays (of this or that kind): as, a many-*rayed* fin; a soft-*rayed* fish. — 3†. Striped.

> The sheriffs of London should give yearly *rayed* gowns to the recorder, chamberlain, etc.
> *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 367.

Rayed animals. See *Radiata.*

rayer† (rā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rayere*, < *raye*, striped cloth: see *ray*[4].] A seller of ray-cloth. *Piers Plowman.*

rayey (rā'i), *a.* [< *ray*[1] + *-ey* = *-y*[1].] Having or consisting of rays.

> The *rayey* fringe of her faire eyes. *Cotton*, Song.

ray-floret (rā'flō"ret), *n.* A ray-flower: used chiefly of the *Asteraceæ.*

ray-flower (rā'flou"ėr), *n.* One of the flowers which collectively form the ray (see *ray*[1], 5 (*b*)); most often, one from the circle of ligulate flowers surrounding a disk of tubular flowers in the heads of many *Asteraceæ.*

ray-grass (rā'gras), *n.* A good forage-grass, *Lolium perenne.* Also *rye-grass.*

rayket, rayle†. See *rake*[2], *rail.*

rayless (rā'les), *a.* [< *ray*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Without rays or radiance; unillumined; lightless; dark; somber; gloomy. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 19. — 2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having no rays or ray-like parts.

raymet†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *roam.*

Raymond's blue. See *blue.*

Raynaud's disease. See *disease.*

Raynaud's gangrene. Same as *Raynaud's disease.*

rayne[1]†, **rayne**[2]†. See *rain*[1], *reign.*

ray-oil (rā'oil), *n.* Oil prepared from the livers of batoid fishes or rays.

rayon† (rā'on), *n.* [< F. *rayon*, a ray, beam, < *rais*, a ray: see *ray*[1].] A beam or ray. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay (ed. 1591), ii.

rayonnant (rā'o-nant), *a.* [< F. *rayonnant*, ppr. of *rayonner*, radiate, shine, < *rayon*, a ray: see *rayon.*] Radiating; arranged in the direction of rays issuing from a center. Decoration is often said to be *rayonnant* when, as in the case of a round dish or other circular object, the surface is divided into panels growing larger as they approach the circumference, and bounded by the radii and by arcs of larger and smaller circles.

rayonned (rā'ond), *a.* [< *rayon* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rayonnant*

raze[1] (rāz), *v. t.* See *rase*[1].

raze[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *race*[4].

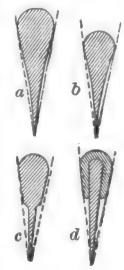
raze[3] (rāz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

razed (rāzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *raze*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *ragged*, 7.

razee (ra-zē'), *n.* [< F. *rasé*, cut down (*vaisseau rasé*, a vessel cut down), pp. of *raser*, shave, rase: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size by reducing the number of decks.

razee (ra-zē'), *v. t.* [< *razee, n.*] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, to lessen or abridge by cutting out parts: as, to *razee* a book or an article.

razor (rā'zor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rasour, raser;* < ME. *rasour, rasoure, rasowre, rasure*, a razor, < OF. (and F.) *rasoir* = Pr. *razor* = OCat. *rasó* = It. *rasoio*, < ML. *rasorium*, a razor (cf. *rasorius*, razor-fish), < L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1. A sharp-edged instrument used for shaving the face or head. The blade is usually made with a thick rounded back, sides hollowed or sloping to a very thin edge, and a tang by which it is pivoted to and swings freely in a two-leafed handle. The tang has a prolongation by the aid of which the razor is firmly grasped and controlled. There are also razors formed on the principle of the carpenters' plane, by the use of which the risk of cutting the skin is avoided. In Eastern countries razors are made with an immovable handle continuous with the blade. Compare *rattler*, 5.



Cross-sections of Razors.

a and *b*, ordinary forms; *c*, section known as "half-rattler"; *d*, backed razor.

2. A tusk: as, the *razors* of a boar. *Johnson.* — **Occam's razor,** the principle that the unnecessary supposition that things of a peculiar kind exist, when the observed facts may be equally well explained on the supposition that no such things exist, is unwarranted (*Entia non sunt multiplicanda præter necessitatem*). So called after William of Occam (died about 1349); but, as a historical fact, Occam does not make much use of this principle, which belongs rather to the contemporary nominalist William Durand de St. Pourçain (died 1332).

razorable† (rā'zor-a-bl), *a.* [< *razor* + *-able.*] Fit to be shaved.

> Till new-born chins
> Be rough and *razorable.*
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 250.

razorback (rā'zor-bak), *n.* 1. A rorqual, finfish, or finner-whale, of the family *Balænopteridæ.* — 2. A hog whose back has somewhat the form of a sharp ridge. This formation, accompanied by long legs, is characteristic of breeds of hogs that have long been allowed to run wild in woods and waste places and feed upon mast, wild fruits, etc. The flesh of such swine, particularly that of the hams, is usually of superior quality for the table.

razor-backed (rā'zor-bakt), *a.* 1. Having a sharp back; hog-backed: as, the *razor-backed* buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus urus*, of the Mississippi valley. — 2. Having a long sharp dorsal fin which cuts the water like a razor, as the rorqual.

razorbill (rā'zor-bil), *n.* 1. The razor-billed auk, or tinker, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, so called from the deep, compressed, and trenchant bill. The bill is feathered for about one half its length, in the rest of its extent being vertically furrowed, and hooked at the



Razorbill (*Alca torda*), in winter plumage.

tip; one of the furrows is white, the bill being otherwise black, like the feet; the mouth is yellow. The plumage is black on the upper parts, the lower parts from the neck in summer, and from the bill in winter, being white; there is a narrow white line from the bill to the eye, and the tips of the secondaries are white. The bird is about 18 inches long, and 27 in extent of wings. It inhabits arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, subsists chiefly on fish, and nests on rocky sea-coasts, laying a single egg about 3 by 2 inches, white or whitish, spotted and blotched with different shades of brown. The flesh is eatable.

2. The skimmer or cutwater, *Rhynchops nigra*. See *skimmer* and *Rhynchops*.

razor-billed (rā′zȯr-bild), *a.* Having a bill likened to a razor in any way: specifically noting certain birds.—**Razor-billed auk.** See *razorbill*, 1.—**Razor-billed curassow**, a bird of the genus *Mitua*, as *M. tuberosa* of Guiana.

razorblade (rā′zȯr-blād), *n.* A long, slim oyster. [Connecticut.]

razor-clam (rā′zȯr-klam), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Solenidæ*, especially of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua;* a razor-fish or razor-shell: so called from its shape. See cut under *Ensis*.

razor-fish (rā′zȯr-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Labridæ*, *Xyrichthys psittacus*, of the West Indies, occasional on the southern coast of the United States.—2. A related fish, *Xyrichthys novacula*, of the Mediterranean.—3. A razor-clam: so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. The common razor-fish of Great Britain is *Ensis siliqua*, also called *spout-fish* and *razor-shell*. *Siliqua patula* is a Californian species, used for food.

razor-grass (rā′zȯr-gràs), *n.* A West Indian nut-rush, *Scleria pterota*, with formidable cutting leaves.

razor-grinder (rā′zȯr-grīn″dėr), *n.* The nightjar: same as *grinder*, 3.

razor-hone (rā′zȯr-hōn), *n.* A fine hone used for sharpening or setting razors. See *hone*[1].

razor-paper (rā′zȯr-pā″pėr), *n.* Smooth unsized paper coated on one side with a composition of powdered crocus and emery, designed as a substitute for a strop.

razor-paste (rā′zȯr-pāst), *n.* A paste of emery-powder or the like, for spreading on the surface of a razor-strop to give it its sharpening property.

razor-shell (rā′zȯr-shel), *n.* The shell of a razor-fish; a bivalve mollusk of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua:* so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. Compare *razor-fish*, 3.

razor-stone (rā′zȯr-stōn), *n.* Same as *novaculite*.

razor-strop (rā′zȯr-strop), *n.* An implement for sharpening razors. See *strop*. Also called *razor-strap*.

razure† (rā′zhūr), *n.* [= F. *rasure*, < L. *rasura*, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] See *rasure*.

razzia (rat′si-ą), *n.* [< F. *razzia* = Pg. *gazia*, *gaziva*, a raid, < Algerian Ar. *ghazia* (Turk. *ghazya*) (pron. nearly *razia* in Algiers, the initial letter *gh* being represented by the F. *r grasséyé*), a military expedition against infidels, a crusade, a military incursion.] Properly, a military raid intended for the subjection or punishment of hostile or rebellious people by the carrying off of cattle, destruction of crops, etc.; by extension, any plundering or destructive incursion in force. Razzias were formerly common in Arabian countries. They were practised by the Turkish authorities in Algeria and other provinces against tribes or districts which refused to pay taxes; and the word was adopted, and the practice continued for a time, by the French in Algeria after its conquest.

> It was probable he should hand the troops over to John Jones for the *razzia* against the Moulvie.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 27.

Rb. The chemical symbol of *rubidium*.

R. C. An abbreviation of *Roman Catholic*.

R. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Dragoons;* (*b*) of *Rural Dean*.

R. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Engineers;* (*b*) of *Royal Exchange*.

re[1] (rā), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the second tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is D—a tone which is therefore sometimes called *re* in France and Italy.

re[2] (rē), *n.* [L., abl. of *res*, thing, case, matter, affair: see *res*[2].] A word used in legal language in the phrase *in re:* as, '*in re* Bardell vs. Pickwick,' in the case of Bardell against Pickwick: often elliptically *re:* as, *re* Bardell vs. Pickwick; *re* Brown.

re-. [ME. *re-* = OF. *re-*, F. *re-*, *ré-* = Sp. Pg. *re-* = It. *re-*, *ri-*, < L. *re-*, before a vowel or *h* generally *red-*, but later also *re-* (the form *red-* also occurring in *red-dere*, render, and, assimilated, in *rel-ligio*, religion, *rel-liquiæ*, relics, *rec-cidere*, fall back, and with a connecting vowel in *redivivus*, living again), an inseparable prefix, back, again, against: see def. The OF. and It. form *re-* often appears as *ra-* by confusion with the true *ra-* (< L. *re-* + *ad-*), and the following consonant is often doubled, as in OF. *reppeller*, < L. *repellere*, repel; It. *rappresentare*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent; etc. Words with the prefix *ra-* in OF. usually appear with *re-* in E., except when the accent has receded, as in *rally*[1].] An inseparable prefix of Latin origin (before a vowel usually in the form *red-*), meaning 'back,' 'again.' It occurs in a great number of verbs and derived adjectives and nouns taken from the Latin, and is also common as an English formative. It denotes (*a*) a turning back ('back'), as in *recede*, *recur*, *remit*, *repel*, etc.; (*b*) opposition ('against'), as in *reluctant*, *repugnant*, etc.; (*c*) restoration to a former state ('back,' 'again,' English *un-*[2]), as in *restitution*, *relegate*, *redintegrate* or *reintegrate*, and with some words of non-Latin origin, as in *recall*, *remind*, *renew*, etc.; (*d*) transition to an opposite state, as in *reprobate*, *retract*, *reveal*, etc.; (*e*) repetition of an action ('again'), as in *revise*, *resume*, etc., becoming in this use an extremely common English formative, applicable to any English verb whatever, whether of Latin origin, as in *react*, *reënter*, *recreate*, *readdress*, *reappear*, *reproduce*, *reunite*, etc., or of Anglo-Saxon or other origin, as in *rebind*, *rebuild*, *redye*, *refill*, *refit*, *reheat*, *relight*, *reline*, *reload*, *reset*, *rewrite*, etc. In many words taken from the Latin, either directly or through the Old French, the force of *re-* (*red-*) has been lost, or is not distinctly felt, in English, as in *receive*, *reception*, *recommend*, *recover*[2], *reduce*, *redeem*, *recuperate*, *recreate*[1], *refer*, *rejoice*, *relate*, *religion*, *remain*, *renown*, *repair*[1], *repair*[2], *report*, *request*, *require*, and other words containing a radical element not used in the particular sense concerned, or not used at all, in English. Some of these words, as *recover*[2], *recreate*[1], are distinguished from English formations with the clear prefix *re-*, again, often written distinctively with a hyphen, as in *re-cover*, *re-create*, etc. In many instances the prefix, by shifting of accent and change of sound, or loss of adjacent elements, loses the character of a prefix, as in *rebel*, *a.*, *relic*, *relict*, *remnant*, *rest*[2], *restive*, etc., and in words from Old French in which the prefix *re-* combines with the prefix *a-* in the form *ra-*, not recognized as an English prefix, as in *rally*[1], *rabate*, etc. In some other words also *re-* is reduced to *r-*, as in *ransom* (doublet of *redemption*), *rampart*, *rencounter*, etc. The prefix *re-* is found in many words formed in Old French from non-Latin elements, as in *regret*, *regard*, *reward*, etc. As an English formative *re-* may be prefixed to a primitive verb, adjective, or noun, or to derivatives, indifferently, and such secondary forms as *reëstablishment*, *reaction*, etc., may be analyzed either as *re-* + *establishment*, *re-* + *action*, etc., or as *reëstablish* + *-ment*, *react* + *-ion*, etc. Prefixed to a word beginning with *e*, *re-* is separated by a hyphen, as *re-establish*, *re-estate*, *re-edify*, etc.; or else the second *e* has a dieresis over it: as, *reëstablish*, *reëmbark*, etc. The hyphen is also sometimes used to bring out emphatically the sense of repetition or iteration: as, *sung* and *re-sung*. The dieresis is not used over other vowels than *e* when *re-* is prefixed: thus, *reinforce*, *reunite*, *reabolish*.

reabsorb (rē-ąb-sôrb′), *v. t.* [= F. *réabsorber;* as *re-* + *absorb*.] To draw or take in anew by absorption, imbibition, or swallowing, as something previously ejected, emitted, or put forth.

> During the embryo stage of the higher vertebrata temporary organs appear, serve their purpose awhile, and are subsequently *reabsorbed*.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

reabsorption (rē-ąb-sôrp′shọn), *n.* [= F. *réabsorption;* as *re-* + *absorption*.] The act of reabsorbing, or the state of being reabsorbed.

reaccommodate† (rē-ą-kom′ọ̄-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *accommodate*.] To readjust; resettle; bring into renewed order.

> King Edward, . . . discovering the Disturbance made by the Change of Place, instantly sends to charge that Part, without giving them Time to *re-accommodate* themselves.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 121.

reaccuse (rē-ą-kūz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *accuse*.] To accuse again or afresh; make a renewed accusation against.

> Her'ford, . . . who *re-accus'd*
> Norfolk for words of treason he had us'd.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 60.

reach[1] (rēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reached* (formerly *raught*), ppr. *reaching*. [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *retch*, and unassibilated *reek;* < ME. *rechen* (pret. *raughte*, *raghte*, *raght*, *rehte*, *reahte*, pp. *raught*, *raugt*), < AS. *rǣcan*, *rǣcean* (pret. *rāhte*), reach, get into one's power, = OFries. *reka*, *retsia*, *resza* = MD. *reijcken*, D. *reiken* = MLG. *reken*, LG. *reiken* = OHG. *reihhen*, *reichen*, MHG. G. *reichen*, reach, extend, stretch out. The word has been more or less associated with the group to which belong *rack*[1], *rake*[1], *rax*, *retch*[1], etc., Goth. *rakjan*, etc., stretch, and L. *reg-ere*, *por-rigere*, Gr. ὀρέγειν, stretch, but an orig. connection is on phonetic grounds improbable.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold or stretch forth; extend outward.

> *Reach* hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.
> John xx. 27.

> He shall flourish,
> And, like a mountain cedar, *reach* his branches
> To all the plains about him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 5. 53.

> To his
> She *reached* her hands, and in one bitter kiss
> Tasted his tears.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 307.

2. To deliver by or as if by the outstretched hand; hand out or over; extend out to.

> First, Christ took the bread in his hands; secondarily, he gave thanks; thirdly, he broke it; fourthly, he *raught* it them, saying, Take it.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 241.

> The prince he *reacht* Robin Hood a blow.
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, v. 415).

> *Reach* a chair;
> So; now, methinks, I feel a little ease.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 3.

> I stand at one end of the room, and *reach* things to her woman.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 137.

3. To make a stretch to; bring into contact by or as if by stretching out the hand; attain to by something held or stretched out: as, to *reach* a book on a shelf; to *reach* an object with a cane.

> He slough man and horse whom that he *raught* with his axe that he heilde with bothe hondes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

> Wilt thou *reach* stars, because they shine on thee?
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 156.

4. To take, seize, or move by stretching out the hand, or by other effort.

> Than Troiell with tene the tourfer beheld, . . .
> *Reiches* his reynis & his roile [rowel] strykes,
> Caires to the kyng with a kant wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10215.

> The damesell hym thanked, and *raught* hym vp be the honde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 697.

> Lest therefore his now bolder hand
> *Reach* also of the tree of life, and eat,
> And live for ever.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 94.

5. To attain to by movement or progress; arrive at, physically or mentally; come or get to: as, to *reach* a port or destination; to *reach* high office or distinction; to *reach* a conclusion by study or by reasoning.

> And through the Tyrrhene Sea, by strength of toiling oars,
> *Raught* Italy at last.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 325.

> He must have *reached* a very advanced age.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

> He [Dante] has shown us the way by which that country far beyond the stars may be *reached*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

6. To extend to in continuity or scope; stretch or be prolonged so as to extend to, literally or figuratively; attain to contact with or action upon; penetrate to.

> There is no mercy in mankind can *reach* me.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

> Thy desire . . . leads to no excess
> That *reaches* blame, but rather merits praise.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 697.

> The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern.
> *South*, Sermons, II. i.

> When he addresses himself to battle against the guardian angels, he stands like Teneriffe or Atlas; his stature *reaches* the sky.
> *Carlyle*.

7. To come or get at; penetrate or obtain access to; extend cognizance, agency, or influence to: as, to *reach* a person through his vanity.

> The fewness and fulness of his [George Fox's] words have often struck even strangers with admiration, as they used to *reach* others with consolation.
> *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

> It is difficult indeed in some places to *reach* the sense of the inspired writers.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

> He [Atterbury] could be *reached* only by a bill of pains and penalties.
> *Macaulay*, Francis Atterbury.

8†. To attain to an understanding of; succeed in comprehending.

> But how her fawning partner fell I *reach* not,
> Unless caught by some springe of his own setting.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, v. 1.

> *Sir P.* I *reach* you not.
> *Lady P.* Right, sir, your policy
> May bear it through thus.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stretch; have extent in course or direction; continue to or toward a term, limit, or conclusion.

> By hym that *rauhte* on rode [the cross].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), v. 179.

> And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven.
> Gen. xxviii. 12.

> Thus far the fable *reaches* of Proteus, and his flock, at liberty and unrestrained.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

They [consequences] *reach* only to those of their posterity who abet their forefathers' crime, and continue in their infidelity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. v.

There are the wide-*reaching* views of fruitful valleys and of empurpled hill-sides.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood, Pliny's Country [Places.

In the distance . . . the mountains *reach* away in faint and fainter shades of purple and brown.
Harper's Weekly, Jan. 19, 1889.

2. To extend in amount or capacity; rise in quantity or number; amount; suffice: with *to* or *unto*.

What may the king's whole battle [army] *reach unto?*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 129.

Every one was to pay his part according to his proportion towards ye purchass, & all other debts, what ye profite of ye trade would not *reach too.*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 215.

A very exceptional grant was made, two fifteenths and tenths first, and then another sum of the same amount, *reaching*, according to Lord Bacon, *to* £120,000.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 360.

3. To make a stretch to or toward something, as with the hand or by exertion; stretch forward or onward; make a straining effort: as, to *reach* out for an apple; to *reach* at or after gain.

Ful semely after hire mete she *raughte.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 136.

He slytte the shelde as fer as that he *raught*, and the kynge Ban sente hym a stroke with Corsheuse, his goode swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 344.

One may *reach* deep enough, and yet
Find little. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4. 15.

Oft the first that (without right or reason)
Attempt Rebellion and do practice Treason,
And so at length are justly tumbled down
Beneath the foot, that *raught* aboue the Crown.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

Why was I not contented? Wherefore *reach*
At things which, but for thee, O Latmian!
Had been my dreary death? *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

4. To attain; arrive; get, as to a point, destination, or aim.

Festus, . . . whose ears were unacquainted with such matter, heard him [the apostle Paul], but could not *reach* unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

The wind being very great at S. W., he could *reach* no farther than Cape Ann harbour that night.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 115.

5†. To turn; start forth.

Up he sterte, and on his weye he *raughte*,
Til she agayn hym by the lappe caughte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 447.

6. *Naut.*, to sail close-hauled.

reach[1] (rēch), *n.* [< *reach*[1], *v.*] **1.** A continuous stretch or course; an uninterrupted line of extension or continuity: as, a *reach* of level ground; an inland *reach* of the sea; a *reach* of a river (a straight course between bends); a *reach* of a canal (the part between locks, having a uniform level).

And, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interposed. *Milton*, P. L., x. 322.

The silver Phea's glittering rills they lost,
And skimm'd along by Elis' sacred coast,
Then cautious through the rocky *reaches* wind,
And, turning sudden, shun the death designed.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

We walk'd
Beside the river's wooded *reach.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

2. Limit or scope of stretch or extension; power of reaching by the outstretched hand or any other agency; the act of or capacity for reaching: as, the *reach* of the arm; to be within one's *reach*, or within the *reach* of the law.

All others have a dependent being, and within the *reach* of destruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

Out of the *reach* of danger, he [Junius] has been bold; out of the *reach* of shame, he has been confident.
Johnson, Thoughts on late Trans. in the Falkland Islands.

Poor the *reach*,
The undisguised extent, of mortal sway!
Wordsworth, Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-Shore.

The study of spectra has opened a new world of research, and added some such *reach* to our physics and chemistry as the telescope brought to vision.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 67.

Most of the villages of Egypt are situated upon eminences of rubbish, which rise a few feet above the *reach* of the inundation. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 24.

3. Effective extent or scope; range of capacity or ability; power of accomplishment; grasp; penetration; comprehension.

Men more audacious and precipitant then of solid and deep *reach.* *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Groves that inspire the Nightingale to trill
And modulate, with subtle *reach* of skill
Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying lay.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 8.

His [Wordsworth's] mind had not that *reach* and elemental movement of Milton's.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

4. A reaching out for something; forecast in aim or purpose; a scheme of effort for some end.

I have brains
That beat above your *reaches.*
Fletcher, Mad Lover, I. 1.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand to cross the design. *Bacon.*

Others
Think heaven a world too high for our low *reaches.*
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

5. The pole connecting the rear axle to the bolster of a wagon or other vehicle; a coupling-pole. See cut under *hound*, 7.—**6.** *Naut.*, the distance sailed between tacks: same as *board*, 13 (*c*).—**7.** An extended point of land; a promontory. [Local, U. S.]—**Head reach**, the distance to windward traversed by a vessel while tacking.

reach[2] (rēch), *v.* A variant of *retch*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

reachable (rē′cha-bl), *a.* [< *reach*[1] + *-able.*] ★Capable of being reached; within reach.

reacher (rē′chėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reaches, or is capable of or serves for reaching.

Hold in your rapier; for, though I have not a long *reacher*, I have a short hitter.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He . . . spoke to Jennings, the *reacher* of the records, that he should let him have any record.
Life of A. Wood, p. 205.

2†. An exaggeration; a "stretcher." [Slang.]

I can hardly believe that *reacher*, which another writeth of him, that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright."
Fuller, Worthies, Monmouthshire, II. 435.

reaching-post (rē′ching-pōst), *n.* In *rope-making*, a post fixed in the ground at the lower end ★of a rope-walk.

reachless (rēch′les), *a.* [< *reach*[1] + *-less.*] Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty.

To raise her silent and inglorious name
Unto a *reachlesse* pitch of praises hight.
Bp. Hall, A Defiance to Envy.

reach-me-down (rēch′mē-doun′), *a.* [< *reach*[1], *v.*, + *me*, indirect object, + *down*[1], *adv.* Cf. *pick-me-up.*] Ready-made. [Colloq., Eng.]

You know in the Palais Royal they hang out the most splendid *reach-me-down* dressing-gowns, waistcoats, and so forth. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

reacquite† (rē-a-kwīt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *acquite.*] To pay back; give a return to or for; requite.

You shall assuredly find the gentleman very honest and thankful, and me ready to *re-acquite* your courtesy and favour to him so shewn, in that I possibly may.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.

react (rē-akt′), *v.* [< *re-* + *act*, *v.* Cf. F. *réagir*, react.] **I.** *trans.* To act or perform anew; re-enact: as, to *react* a play.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exert, as a thing acted upon, an opposite action upon the agent.

If fire doth heate water, the water *reacteth* againe . . . upon the fire and cooleth it.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.

Great minds do indeed *re-act* on the society which has made them what they are; but they only pay with interest what they have received. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Every opinion *reacts* on him who utters it. It is a thread-ball thrown at a mark, but the other end remains in the thrower's bag. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To act, after being acted upon, in a manner directly opposed to the first action, and in increased measure. Thus, when the body has been chilled by a bath, it is said to *react* in becoming warmer than before; and, in like manner, when misfortune stimulates the mind to greater efforts, the mind is said to *react.*
3. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each ★other, as two or more chemical agents.

reaction (rē-ak′shon), *n.* [= F. *réaction* = Sp. *reacción* = Pg. *reacção* = It. *reazione*; as *re-* + *action.*] **1.** Any action in resistance or response to the influence of another action or power; reflexive action or operation; an opposed impulse or impression.

Of *reaction* in locall motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and act in suffering.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.

Sense being nothing else, as some conceit, but motion, or rather *re-action* of a body pressed upon by another body. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul (1662), i. 12.

Attack is the *re-action;* I never think I have hit hard, unless it re-bounds. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1775.

Every trespass produces a *reaction*, partly general and partly special—a *reaction* which is extreme in proportion as the trespass is great. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 484.

2. In *dynamics*, a force called into being along with another force, being equal and opposite to it. All forces exist in pairs; and it is a fundamental law (Newton's third law of motion) in mechanics that "action and reaction are always equal and contrary," or that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and exerted in opposite directions. This law was announced, in the form that the quantity of motion is preserved in all percussion, simultaneously in 1669 by Christian Huygens, John Wallis, and Sir Christopher Wren, but was experimentally proved by Wallis only.
3. Action contrary to a previous influence, generally greater than the first effect; in *politics*, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy, or the contrary.

The violent *reaction* which had laid the Whig party prostrate was followed by a still more violent *reaction* in the opposite direction. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

4. In *chem.*, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.—**Achilles tendon reaction**, the contraction of the calf-muscles evoked by tapping the Achilles tendon.—**Amphigenous, amphoteric,** etc., **reaction.** See the adjectives.—**Color-reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction which causes a characteristic development or change of color: used in testing.—**Diazo-reaction.** Same as *Ehrlich's reaction.*—**Ehrlich's reaction**, a reaction in the urine of typhoid and other patients in which it strikes a deep dark red on being treated with a mixture containing sodium nitrite, sulphanilic acid, and hydrochloric acid, and alkalinized with ammonia. Also called *Ehrlich's test*, and *diazo-reaction.*—**Law of action and reaction.** See *action.*—**Paradoxical reaction.** See *paradoxical.*—**Reaction of degeneration**, a modification of the normal reaction of nerve and muscle to electric stimuli, observable in cases where the lesion lies in the motor nerve or its immediate central or peripheral terminations. The complete form presents (*a*) total loss of irritability of the nerve below the lesion; (*b*) on direct stimulation of the muscle, (1) loss of irritability for very brief currents, such as induction-shocks; (2) retention and even increase of irritability for making and breaking of currents of longer duration (this galvanic irritability also becomes lost in the terminal stages of the severest forms); (3) increase of irritability for making currents at the anode as compared with the cathode, so that the anode closing contraction may exceed the cathode closing contraction; (4) a sluggishness of contraction and relaxation.

reactionary (rē-ak′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réactionnaire;* as *reaction* + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to reaction in general; consisting of or characterized by reflex or reciprocal action; reactive.

The *reactionary* excitement that gave her a proud self-mastery had not subsided.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 10.

Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to political reaction; favoring reaction: as, *reactionary* principles or movements.

The poverty and suffering of millions of the working classes came in aid of the *reactionary* party and the more egotistical line of policy.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 33.

II. *n.*; pl. *reactionaries* (-riz). A promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political action.

The *reactionaries* and conservatives of Sweden—and there are many of them in this old country—are afraid that free Norway will lead Sweden into the path of reforms.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 804.

reactionist (rē-ak′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *reaction* + *-ist.*] A favorer of reaction; an advocate of old methods or principles; a reactionary.

Those who are not afraid of the nickname of *reactionists* will be slow to condemn her [Austria] for the maintenance of a principle on which she has grown into power.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 239.

reaction-period (rē-ak′shọn-pē″ri-ọd), *n.* Same as *reaction-time.*

reaction-time (rē-ak′shọn-tīm), *n.* The time between the application of a stimulus and some motor reaction, as when a finger is lifted in response to a flash of light. The *reduced reaction-time* is the part of this which is consumed by cerebral processes, as distinct from what is consumed in transmission and in the period of muscular and sensory latency.

reaction-wheel (rē-ak′shọn-hwēl), *n.* See *turbine.* ★

reactive (rē-ak′tiv), *a.* [= F. *réactif;* as *react* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or causing reaction; acting reflexively or reciprocally; resulting from reflex action.

Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill
The hollow rock and loud *reactive* hill.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

Knowledge of Sanscrit . . will be kept alive by the *reactive* influence of Germany and England.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 25.

This equilibration between new outer forces and *reactive* inner forces, which is thus directly produced in individuals. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

reactively (rē-ak′tiv-li), *adv.* By reaction.

reactiveness (rē-ak′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being reactive.

reactivity (rē-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *reactive* + *-ity.*] The state of being reactive; the process or course of reaction, as from a diseased condition.

The occurrence of colour, therefore, is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of *reactivity.*
Nature, XXXVII. 503.

read[1] (rēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *read* (red), ppr. *reading.* [Early mod. E. also *reed, reede, rede;* <

ME. *reden*, earlier *ræden, rathen, rothen* (a weak verb, pret. *redde, radde*, pp. *red, rad, i-rad*), < AS. (*a*) *rǣdan* (a weak verb, pret. *rǣdde*, pl. *rǣddon*, pp. *rǣded, rǣdd, geræd*), mixed with (*b*) *rǣdan*, Anglian also *rēdan, rēthan* (a strong redupl. verb, pret. *reórd*, pp. *rǣden;* found only in poet. or Anglian use), counsel, advise, consult, etc., read (a writing, whether aloud or to oneself), = OS. *rādan* (pret. *rēd*, pp. *girādan*), counsel, take counsel upon, provide, = OFries. *rēda* (pret. *rēd*), counsel, = MD. D. *raden*, counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = MLG. *rāten*, LG. *raten*, counsel, advise, = OHG. *rātan*, MHG. *rāten*, G. *raten, rathen* (pret. *riet, rieth*, pp. *geraten, gerathen*), counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = Icel. *rādha* (pret. *rēdh*, pp. *rādhinn*), counsel, advise, etc., = Sw. *råda*, counsel, advise, prevail, *rå*, can, may, = Dan. *raade*, counsel, rule, control, also interpret, = Goth. **rēdan*, in comp. *ga-rēdan* (pret. *ga-rairōth*), provide for; perhaps akin (having then an orig. present formative *-d*) to L. *reri* (pp. *ratus*), think, deem, consider: see *rate*[2], *ratio, reason*. Some compare Skt. √ *rādh*, be successful, Russ. *radŭ*, glad, happy, ready, Lith. *rodas*, willing, etc. Hence *read*[1], *n.*, *riddle*[1], *aread*, etc. The verb *read* in the already obsolete sense 'counsel, advise,' was much affected by Spenser, and in the early modern and ME. spelling *rede* which he used has likewise been much affected by his archaizing imitators; but there is no historical ground for a difference in spelling. The pret. *read* (red) should be written *red*, as it was formerly; it is exactly parallel with *led*, pret. of *lead*[1], and with *let*, pret. of *let*[1] (inf. formerly *lete*, with long vowel).] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To counsel; advise; recommend.

And she thus brenneth bothe in love and drede,
So that she nyste what was best to *rede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 679.

And seththe he *radde* religioun the rule for to holde—
"Leste the kyng and his counseil gor comunes apeire,
And beo stiward in oure stude til ȝe be stouwet betere."
Piers Plowman (A), v. 38.

We may *read* constancy and fortitude
To other souls. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

If there 's a hole in a' your coats,
I *rede* you tent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

My Ladye *reads* you swith return.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 22.

2. To teach; instil, as a lesson.

Are these the arts,
Robin, you *read* your rude ones of the wood,
To countenance your quarrels and mistakings?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

3. To explain the meaning of; explain; interpret; make out; solve: as, to *read* a riddle; to *read* a dream.

Joseph, . . . he that *redde* so
The kynges metynge, Pharao.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 281.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?
Or must we *read* you quite from what you speak?
Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

"I'll *read* your dream, sister," he says,
"I'll *read* it into sorrow."
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

I can *read* my uncle's riddle. *Scott*, Waverley, lxii.

4†. To declare; tell; rehearse.

That hast my name and nation *redd* aright.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 67.

5†. To suppose; guess; imagine; fancy.

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To *read* what manner musicke that mote bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 70. (*Nares.*)

6. To understand by observation or scrutiny; acquire a knowledge of (something not otherwise obvious) by interpreting signs or indications; study out; interpret: as, to *read* the signs of the times; to *read* the sky or a person's countenance.

Who is 't can *read* a woman?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 48.

Let thy ambitious eye
Read noble objects. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

7. To discover by observation or scrutiny; perceive from signs or indications.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 38.

Let vs looke backe to Adam, who in this wicked fruit of his bodie might *reade* continuall lectures of repentance for the sinne of his soule. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

All the gazers on the skies
Read not in fair heaven's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xl.

If once the reality of the phenomena were established, we should all be able to *read* each other's secrets.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 10.

8. (*a*) To observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed, inscribed, or stamped in letters or other significant characters); go over with the eyes (or, in the case of the blind, with the fingers) and take in the meaning of (significant characters forming or representing words or sentences); peruse: as, to *read* a book, newspaper, poem, inscription, or piece of music.

He . . . *radde* it over, and gan the letre fold.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1085.

A man of Ethiopia . . . sitting in his chariot *read* Esaias the prophet. Acts viii. 27, 28.

I heard of a late Secretary of State that could not *read* the next Morning his own Hand-writing.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

In his short life, and without ostentation, he [Shelley] had in truth *read* more Greek than many an aged pedant who, with pompous parade, prides himself upon this study alone. *Hogg*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 73.

(*b*) To note the indication of (a graduated instrument): as, to *read* a thermometer or a circle.—**9.** To utter aloud: said of words or sounds represented by letters or other significant characters.

The king . . . *read* in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant. 2 Ki. xxiii. 2.

In their Synagogues they make one of the best sort to *read* a Chapter of Moses. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

10. To peruse or study (a subject in the books written about it); learn through reading: as, to *read* law or philosophy; to *read* science for a degree; to *read* the news; we *read* that the meek shall inherit the earth.

Chyffe of folis, men yn bokys *redythe*,
Able yn his foly to holde residence,
Ys he that nowther God louethe nor dredethe,
Nor to his chyrche hathe none aduertence.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 79.

At Iherico, as it is *red*, our Lord dyde many grete myracles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

11. To perceive or assume in the reading or study of a book or writing (something not expressed or directly indicated); impute or import by inference: as, to *read* a meaning in a book which the author did not intend; to *read* one's own notions into a book; to *read* something between the lines.

Nascent philosophy and dawning science are *read* into the sacred literature. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, i.

After their usual manner of speculating about primitive practices, men *read* back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

12. To affect by reading so as to bring into a specified condition: as, to *read* a child asleep; to *read* one's self blind.

No, no; give him a Young Clark's Guide. What, we shall have you *read* yourself into a Humour of rambling and fighting, and studying military Discipline, and wearing red Breeches. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

13†. To read about.

Of the fynest stones faire
That men *rede* in the Lapidaire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1352.

To read (one) **a chapter.** See *chapter.*—**To read one's self in,** in the *Church of England*, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent (to the Articles, Prayer-book, and Ordinary) prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice, or on some other Sunday appointed and allowed by the ordinary.

On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to *read himself in* at his new church.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxii.

To read out of, to expel from, or declare no longer to belong to (some organization), by proclamation of any kind: as, to *read* a person *out of* a political party.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To counsel; advise; give advice or warning.

"Syr," he seyd, "now haue I *redd;*
Ete we now, and make vs glad,
And euery man ſle care."
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 22).

A monster vile whom God and man does hate:
Therefore I *read* beware. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 13.

As for this carping girl, Iphigena,
Take her with thee to bear thee company,
And in my land I *rede* be seen no more.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

2†. To speak; discourse; declare; tell.

Sojourned hath this Mars, of which I *rede*,
In chambre amyd the paleys prively.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 78.

3. To peruse something written or printed; acquire information from a record of any kind.

I have *read* of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

To *read* well—that is, to read true books in a true spirit—is a noble exercise. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

4. To utter aloud the words of something written or printed; enunciate the words of a book or writing.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. Neh. viii. 8.

5. In *music:* (*a*) To perform or render music at first sight of the notes: applied to either vocal or instrumental performance: as, he plays well, but *reads* very slowly. (*b*) To perform or render music in a particular way; put a certain expression upon it; interpret it: used of a performer or conductor.—**6.** To give a recital or lecture; rehearse something written or learned: as, to *read* before a public audience.

For, if I take ye in hand, I shall dissect you,
And *read* upon your phlegmatic dull carcases.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

7. To study systematically from books or writings: sometimes with *up*.

The Bachelors, most of them Scholars, *reading* for Fellowships, and nearly all of them private tutors.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 36.

Men should . . . be compelled to *read up* on questions of the time, and give in public a reason for the faith which is in them. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 209.

8. To appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning.—**9.** To have a certain quality or effect in perusal; used absolutely, to be suitable or desirable for perusal.

Then again, his [Sheridan's] works, unlike those of Burke, do not *read*, possess no attractions, are not indispensable to the library. *Jon Bee*, Samuel Foote.

The following passage, however, with some historical basis, *reads* rather curiously. *Mind*, XII. 624.

To read between the lines, to detect a meaning or purpose not specifically expressed in a book or other writing; discover some recondite motive or implication in what is read.—**To read by sound,** in *teleg.*, to make out the words or terms of a message from the sounds made by the instrument in transmitting it.

read[1] (red), *p. a.* [Pp. of *read*[1], *v.*] Having knowledge gained from reading; instructed by reading; in general, versed: now usually with *well:* as, *well read* in the classics.

You are all *read* in mysteries of state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

An Oxford-Man, extremely *read* in Greek,
Who from Euripides makes Phædra speak.
Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.

One cannot be *well read* unless well seasoned in thought and experience. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 134.

read[1] (rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rede;* < ME. *rede*, < AS. *rǣd* = OS. *rād* = OFries. *rēd* = D. *raad* = MLG. *rād*, LG. *rad* = OHG. MHG. *rāt*, G. *rat, rath* = Icel. *rādh* = Sw. *råd* = Dan. *raad*, counsel, advice; from the orig. verb: see *read*[1], *v.* In the sense 'counsel, advice,' the noun is used archaically, in the spelling *rede*, like the verb.] **1†.** Counsel; advice.

But who so wol nat trowen *rede* ne lore,
I kan not sen in hym no remedie,
But lat hym worchen with his fantasie.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 327.

And whan the kynge was come to Cardoel, he sente after the men of hys counseile, and asked what was theire *rede* in this thinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 81.

To whose wise *read* she hearkning sent me streight
Into this land. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 30.

May you better reck the *rede*
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

2†. Interpretation.

I repeated
The *read* thereof for guerdon of my paine,
And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 10.

3†. Speech; tale; narrative.

Why then a final note prolong,
Or lengthen out a closing song,
Unless to bid the gentles speed,
Who long have listened to my *rede?*
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoy.

4†. A saying; a proverb.

This *reede* is ryfe, that oftentime
Great clymbers fall unsoft.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

5. Reading; perusal. [Colloq.]

My first *read* of the newspaper.
Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

I got the other day a hasty *read* of your "Scenes of Clerical Life." *E. Hall*, in Cross's George Eliot, II. ix.

read[2]**†,** *a.* An obsolete form of *red*[1].

read[3] (rēd), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *red*[3].

readability (rē-da-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *readable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Readableness.

readable (rē′da-bl), *a.* [< *read*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being read; legible.—**2.** Of sufficient interest to be read; worth reading; easy or interesting to read: as, a *readable* story.

Nobody except editors and school-teachers and here and there a literary man knows how common is the capacity of rhyming and prattling in *readable* prose.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-Table.

3. Enabling to read; capable of being read by. [Rare.]

Those who have been labouring to introduce into our railway carriages not only a good *readable* light, but a light generally acceptable to everyone.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 601.

readableness (rē′da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being readable.

A book remarkable for its succinctness, its vividness, and its eminent *readableness*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 805.

readably (rē′da-bli), *adv.* In a readable manner; legibly.

readdress (rē-a-dres′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *address*.] To address or direct again.

He . . . *re-addressed* himself to her.
Boyle, Works, VI. 290.

readept† (rē-a-dept′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *adept*.] To regain; recover.

The which Duchie if he might by their meanes *readept* and recover, he would never let passe out of hys memorie so great a benifite. *Hall*, Edward IV., f. 25. (*Halliwell*.)

readeption (rē-a-dep′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *adeption*.] A regaining; recovery of something lost.

In whose begynnyng of *raedepcion* [*rea-*], the erle of Worcester, whiche for his cruelnesse was called the bochier of Engla[n]de, was taken and put in streyght pryson.
Fabyan, Chron., II. 659, an. 1570.

Will any say that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon*.

reader (rē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *reder, redere, redare, redar*, reader, counselor, adviser, < AS. *rēdere, rēdere*, a reader, scholar, church reader (lector), reader of riddles, diviner (= D. *rader*, adviser, = OHG. *rātari, rātiri*, MHG. *rātære*, counselor, adviser, guesser, diviner), < *rēdan*, advise, read: see *read*[1].] **1**†. One who counsels; a counselor; an adviser.

Loke . . . uram [from] kueade [evil] *rederes*, and ne akse no red at foles. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

2. One who interprets; one who acquires knowledge from observation or impression; an interpreter: as, a *reader* of weather-signs or of probabilities. See *mind-reader*.—**3.** One who reads; a person who peruses, studies, or utters aloud that which is written or printed.

And the *reader* droned from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

Readers are multiplying daily; but they want guidance, help, plan. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 499.

Specifically—(*a*) One who reads for examination or criticism; an examiner of that which is offered or proposed for publication: as, an editorial or a publisher's *reader*. (*b*) One who is employed to read for correction for the press; a proof-reader. (*c*) One who recites before an audience anything written: as, an elocutionary *reader*. Particularly—(*d*) One whose office it is to read before an audience; an officer appointed to read for a particular purpose; a lector; a lecturer. (1) In the early church, the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and some other churches, a member of one of the minor clerical orders, appointed to read Scripture lections in the church. The order of reader existed as early as the second century. At an early date it was not unusual to admit young boys, even of five or six, to the office of reader, but by the sixth century the age of eighteen was required by law. In the Roman Catholic Church this order is little more than one of the steps to the priesthood. The reader (lector) ranks above a doorkeeper and below an exorcist, and the form of ordination is the delivery to him of the book from which he is to read. In the Greek Church the reader (anagnost) ranks below a subdeacon, and it is his office, as it was in the early church, to read the Epistle, the deacon reading the Gospel. In the Church of England the order fell into abeyance after the Reformation, but lay readers were frequently licensed, especially in churches or chapels without a clergyman. They could not minister the sacraments and other rites of the church, except the burial of the dead and the churching of women, nor pronounce the absolution and benediction. Of late years, however, bishops have regularly admitted candidates to the office of reader by delivery of a copy of the New Testament. In the American Episcopal Church lay readers conduct services in vacant churches or under a rector by his request with license from the bishop for a definite period (a year or less). They cannot give absolution or benediction, administer sacraments, nor use the occasional offices of the church except those for the burial of the dead and visitation of the sick and prisoners, nor deliver sermons of their own composition. (2) One who reads the law in a Jewish synagogue. (3) In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the English Inns of Court, etc., a lecturer, or, where there are two grades of lecturers, a lecturer of the higher grade, the others being called *sublectors* or *lecturers*.

4. A reading-book for schools; a book containing exercises in reading.—**Gentle reader, lay reader,** etc. See the adjectives.

readership (rē′dėr-ship), *n.* [< *reader* + *-ship*.] The office of reader. See *reader*, 3 (*d*) (3).

Oxford has decided to establish a *Readership* in Geography. *Nature*, XXXV. 475.

readily (red′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *redely, reddely, redili, rediliche*; < *ready* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a ready manner; with facility; quickly; speedily; promptly; easily.

On hir fete wexen saugh I
Partriches winges *redely*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1392.

Mr. Carlyle is for calling down fire from Heaven whenever he cannot *readily* lay his hand on the match-box.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 128.

2. With readiness or alacrity; without delay or objection; willingly.

She answered that she could *readily* obey what her father and mother had done. *Pepys*, Diary, July 17, 1665.

I *readily* grant that one truth cannot contradict another.
Locke.

3†. Just now; at once.

A tydynge for to here . . .
That shal nat now be told for me,
For it no nede is *redely*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2137.

=**Syn.** See *ready*.

readiness (red′i-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *readines, redynes*; < ME. *redinesse, redynesse*; < *ready* + *-ness*.] **1.** The condition of being ready; the state of being adapted or in condition for immediate use or action; present preparedness or fitness; ready availability or qualification.

At the Archynale there be closed within, alwaye in a *redynesse* to set forth whan they woll.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

If it [death] be not now, yet it will come; the *readiness* is all. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 234.

Probed many hearts, beginning with his own,
And now was far in *readiness* for God.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 16.

2. Ready action or movement; instant facility or aptitude; promptness; quickness: as, *readiness* of thought or of speech; *readiness* in offhand drawing.

I thought, by your *readiness* in the office, you had continued in it some time. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 275.

Good abstractive power shows itself in a superior *readiness* to frame any kind of concept.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 385.

3. Ready disposition; present willingness; mental preparedness.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind.
Acts xvii. 11.

Digby made his peace with Cromwell, and professes his *readiness* to spend his blood for him.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 274.

=**Syn. 2.** *Readiness, Facility, Expertness, Knack*, promptitude, aptness, preparation, preparedness, inclination. The first four words agree in meaning that the person can do a thing with ease and quickness. *Readiness* emphasizes promptitude: as, *readiness* in repartee. *Facility* by derivation emphasizes ease, whether partly natural or wholly acquired. (See *ease, n.*) *Expertness* is facility acquired: as, *expertness* with the pen, at figures, in working a sewing-machine; it is primarily physical, and especially manual, but also mental. *Knack* is a familiar word, applying to facility or expertness viewed as a happy and rather surprising possession of skill or faculty.

reading (rē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *redynge, ræding*, reading, < AS. *rēding*, reading, a reading, a passage or lesson, also rule, government; verbal n. of *rēdan*, counsel, rule, read: see *read*[1].] **1.** The act of interpreting; interpretation; exposition, as of a riddle or dream; interpretation of signs, marks, or the like; a rendering or discovery of what is signified by the state or marking of an instrument, by arbitrary signs of any kind, or by the existing condition or action of anything: as, the *readings* of a steam-indicator; a correct *reading* of th sky (as to weather), or of a person's countenance or proceedings.

For instance, if the freezing-point is lowered, we must subtract the amount of fall from each *reading*.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 187.

Take the *readings* of the two pegs [in adjusting a field level], which will give their true difference of level.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8905.

2. The particular interpretation given to a composition of any kind, an event or a series of events, etc.; also, a rendering in speech, act, or performance; delineation; representation.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your *reading* of my weaknesses. By-the-by, that very word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actress's *reading* of a chamber-maid, a dancer's *reading* of a hornpipe, a singer's *reading* of a song, a marine-painter's *reading* of the sea, the kettle-drum's *reading* of an instrumental passage, are phrases ever youthful and delightful.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 10.

For Englishmen in their own tongue to have from such a man [Von Ranke] a *reading* of the most critical period of English history would be a boon of incalculable value.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 58.

His *reading* of Bach's Italian Concerto was a scramble, so far as the first and last movements were concerned.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 456.

3. The act of perusing that which is written or printed; perusal.

You write with ease to show your breeding,
But easy writing 's curst hard *reading*.
Sheridan, Clio's Protest.

4. The utterance or recital of recorded words, either from the record (as a printed page) or from memory; specifically, a public lection or lecture: as, to give *readings* from the poets, or upon law or philosophy. See *read*[1], *v. i.*, **6.**

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law.
Hooker.

The *readings* [in the Inns of Court] were from the very first deemed of vital importance, and were delivered in the halls with much ceremony. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 88.

5. That which is read or to be read; any written or printed medium of thought or intelligence; recorded matter or material.

It is in newspapers that we must look for the main *reading* of this generation. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Remembering his early love of poetry and fiction, she unlocked a bookcase, and took down several books that had been excellent *reading* in their day.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

6. The indication of a graduated instrument: as, the *reading* of a barometer.—**7.** Textual structure or construction; a form, expression, or collocation in a writing, or in a particular copy or impression of it; a version: as, the various *readings* of a passage in Shakspere; the *reading* seems to be corrupt.

When you meet with several *Readings* of the Text, take heed you admit nothing against the Tenets of your Church.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Disjunctor reading. See *disjunctor*.—**Penny reading,** an amateur entertainment consisting of readings, recitations, music, etc., admission to which is only one penny: common in the British Islands, where such entertainments seem to have been introduced about 1860.—**Reading ægrotat.** See *ægrotat*.—**Reading notice.** See *notice*.

reading (rē′ding), *p. a.* Inclined to read; having a taste for reading; of a studious disposition: as, a *reading* community.—**Reading man.** See *man*.

William himself was not a *reading man*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

reading-book (rē′ding-bůk), *n.* [< ME. **reding-bok*, < AS. *rēding-bōc*, reading-book, lectionary, < *rēding*, reading, + *bōc*, book.] **1.** A lectionary.—**2.** A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

reading-boy (rē′ding-boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant: in the United States called *copy-holder*.

reading-desk (rē′ding-desk), *n.* A desk adapted for use in reading; specifically, a high desk for holding a book or manuscript to be read by a person while standing; in a church, same as *lectern*, 1.

He feared he should acquit himself badly in St. Ewold's *reading-desk*. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

reading-glass (rē′ding-glȧs), *n.* A magnifying lens set in a frame with a handle, for use in reading fine print, or for persons with defective vision.

reading-lamp (rē′ding-lamp), *n.* A lamp especially adapted for use in reading; specifically, a form of lamp for use in public reading or speaking, arranged so that its light is concentrated upon the reading-desk.

reading-pew (rē′ding-pū), *n.* In English churches, a pew from which to read part of the service; especially, after the Reformation, an inclosure in the body of a church, with a door, seat, and desk or desks, used instead of the older and later form of reading-desk or stalls.

reading-room (rē′ding-röm), *n.* **1.** An apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort for reading.—**2.** A room or closet set apart for the use of professional proof-readers.

reading-stand (rē′ding-stand), *n.* A stand to support a book. (*a*) Same as *reading-table*. (*b*) Same as *reading-desk*.

reading-table (rē′ding-tā″bl), *n.* A table providing support for a heavy book or books, when in use, and frequently space for other books needed for consultation, and the like. There are many patterns, some having a revolving top.

readjourn (rē-a-jėrn′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< F. *réajourner*, readjourn; as *re-* + *adjourn*. Cf. *rejourn*.] To adjourn again.

Parliament assembling again . . . was then *re-adjourned* by the king's special command till Tuesday next.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 443.

readjournment (rē-a-jėrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *réajournement*, readjournment; as *readjourn* + *-ment*.] A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

readjust (rē-a-just′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *adjust*.] **1.** To settle again; put in order again, as what had been discomposed.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair.
Fielding.

2. To adjust in a new way; make a different adjustment, arrangement, or settlement of.

The problem these gentlemen had to solve was to *re-adjust* the proportion between their wants and their income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

My scheme, your better knowledge broke,
Presently *readjusts* itself, the small
Proportioned largelier, parts and whole named new.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 221.

readjuster (rē-a-jus′tėr), *n.* [< *readjust* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who readjusts, or takes part in a readjustment of something.—2. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a party in Virginia, formed about 1878, under the leadership of General William Mahone, and originally composed principally of Democrats, for the forcible readjustment of the debt on terms dictated by the State without the consent of the bondholders. The exceptional losses of the State in the civil war made the large debt previously contracted very burdensome; and the amount of its liability was in dispute with the State of West Virginia, which had been set off from Virginia without a decision of this question. The Readjusters elected the State government in 1879, and also United States senators for the terms 1881–7 and 1883–9, in opposition to the Conservative Democrats, or Funders; but the party failed to effect a permanent settlement of the debt, and was merged in the Republican party about 1882.

Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudiators, or *Readjusters*, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly.
The Nation, Nov. 13, 1879, p. 317.

readjustment (rē-a-just′ment), *n.* [< *readjust* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted.—2. Specifically, in *U. S. politics*, the political schemes of the Readjusters.

readmission (rē-ad-mish′on), *n.* [< F. *réadmission* = Sp. *readmisión* = Pg. *readmissão*; as *re-* + *admission.*] The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; renewed admission.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

readmit (rē-ad-mit′), *v. t.* [= F. *réadmettre* = Sp. *readmitir* = Pg. *readmittir* = It. *riammettere*, readmit; as *re-* + *admit.*] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *re-admit* the suppliant.
Milton, S. A., l. 1173.

readmittance (rē-ad-mit′ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *admittance.*] Permission to enter again; readmission.

Humbly petitioning a *readmittance* into his college.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 84. (*Latham.*)

readvance (rē-ad-vans′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *advance*, *v.*] To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance*
To former height.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, **xxxv.**, To Sir H. Goodyere.

readvertency (rē-ad-vėr′ten-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *advertency.*] The act of adverting to or reviewing again. [Rare.]

Memory he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *re-advertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9.

ready (red′i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *redy, redi, rædi, rædiȝ, i-redi*, ready, prepared, prompt, near, < AS. *rǣde* (rare and uncertain), usually *geræde*, ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain (suffix *-e* becoming *-i* by confusion with the common adj. suffix ME. *-i, -y*, > E. *-y*[1]); = OFries. *rede, red* = D. *ree* = MLG. *rēde, reide, rēt, reit*, LG. *rede, reed* = OHG. *bi-reiti*, MHG. *bereite, be-reit*, G. *be-reit*, ready, prepared, = Icel. *g-reithr* (**ga-reithr*), ready (whence ult. E. *graith, grade*[2]), = OSw. *reda*, Sw. *be-red* = Dan. *rede, be-redt*, ready; perhaps = Goth. *garaids*, set, appointed; cf. *raidjan*, appoint, *ga-raidjan*, enjoin, command, *ga-raideins*, an ordinance, rule, authority. Otherwise akin to Icel. *reithi*, harness, outfit, gear, implements; or to AS., etc., *rīdan* (pret. *rād*), ride, *rād*, a riding, expedition: see *ride, road, raid.* Hence, in comp., *already*, and ult. *array, curry*[1], *ray*[3], *raiment*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Completely prepared, as for immediate action or use, or for present requirement; suitably equipped, ordered, or arranged; in proper trim or condition.

Comaund, sir kyng, that a clene nauy
Be *redy* to rode on the rugh see,
All well for the werre, with wight men ynogh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2549.

My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are *ready*. Mat. xxii. 4.

Be *ready*, Claudio, for your death to-morrow.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 107.

2†. Dressed.

Up ryseth fresshe Canacee hir-selue, . . .
Noon hyer was he [the sun] whan she *redy* was.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 379.

The French leap over the walls in their shirts. Enter, several ways, . . . Alençon and Reignier, half *ready*, and half unready. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1 (stage direction).

Bid my wife make herself *ready* handsomely,
And put on her best apron.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

3. Suitably disposed in mind; mentally prepared; willing; inclined; not reluctant.

The spirit truly is *ready*, but the flesh is weak.
Mark xiv. 38.

A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not *ready* to endure deserves some respect.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Prepared by what has gone before; brought to a fit state or condition; not unlikely; immediately liable: with an infinitive.

The blessing of him that was *ready* to perish came upon me. Job xxix. 13.

Our king, being *ready* to leap out of himself for joy of his found daughter, . . . cries, "O, thy mother!"
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 54.

The miserable prisoner is *ready* to famish.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 45.

5. Already prepared or provided; available for present use or requirement; immediately at hand or within reach; opportune: as, a *ready* means of escape; a *ready* way.

And the olde knyght seide that he sholde do sette ther a cheyer, that euer more sholde be *redy* for the knyght in to sitte that sholde be so trewe in lovynge whan he were come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

It sometimes cometh to pass that the *readiest* way which a wise man hath to conquer is to fly.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

Nine-score and seventeen pounds; of which he made five marks, *ready* money. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 7.

He pays in *ready* guineas very liberally.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

6. Prompt in action or movement; expert; dexterous; facile.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 161.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a *ready* man, . . . and therefore, if a man . . . confer little, he had need have a present wit. *Bacon*, Studies.

There's a sudden turn now! You have a *ready* wit for intrigue, I find. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

7. Prompt; quick; offhand: as, a *ready* reply or retort; a *ready* admission; a *ready* welcome.

My tongue is the pen of a *ready* writer. Ps. xlv. 1.

Unless he had done this with great dexterity and *ready* address, he would frequently have been involved in imminent danger. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

8†. Present; at hand; here: used in answering a call.

Duke. What, is Antonio here?
Ant. *Ready.* *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 2.

[*Ready* is much used in compounds, with participles and sometimes nouns, or in combinations that are properly compounds: as, *ready*-made; *ready*-cooked, etc.]—**Making ready**, in *printing*, the process of preparation for taking regular impressions from a form on the press. It includes the adjustment of the form on the press, the proper distribution of the pressure on type and cuts by means of underlays and overlays, and the adaptation of ink to paper.—**Ready about.** See *about.*—**Ready money.** See *money.*—**To make ready.** (*a*) To prepare; set in order.

Whiche the fryers kepte and ther thei *made* the *redy* in ornaments and began ther a very solempne procession.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

They sit downe at tables, and then must the Bridegrome make triall of his breast in singing a long prayer: others in the meane time call to *make readie* the hens.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

(*b*†) To dress.

While Master Mathew reads, Bobadill *makes* himself *ready*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Go, and *make* thee *ready* straight
In all thy best attire. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

A man may *make* him *ready* in such clothes
Without a candle.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Ready, Easy;* disposed, apt, expert, handy, skilful, clever, smart; expeditious, unhesitating. So many of the meanings of *ready* convey the idea of a movement of mind, and especially a consent of the will, that there is a tendency to use other words where disposition is not included. Hence it is better to say this may *easily* be seen, than this may *readily* be seen. See quotation from Locke under *readily*. *Easy* of approach; *easy* to be done; *ready* to hear. All the senses of *ready*, active or passive, grow out of that of being prepared.

II. *n.* 1. Ready money; cash: usually with the definite article. [Slang.]

Lord Strutt was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull. (*Latham.*)

2. The condition of being ready. [Colloq.]—3. The position of a soldier's weapon following the command "Make ready!" or "Ready!" [Colloq.]

[The hunter] beats patiently and noiselessly from the leeward . . . with his rifle at the *ready*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 119.

A good ready, a state of being fully ready or prepared; a good condition of readiness. [Colloq.]

ready (red′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *readied*, ppr. *readying.* [< ME. *redien, redyen* (= D. *reeden*, prepare, dress, = MLG. *rēden, reiden* = MHG. *reiten, reiden*; cf. ME. *beredien* = G. *be-reiten* = Sw. *be-reda* = Dan. *be-rede*, prepare, get ready, etc.); < *ready, a.*] 1. To make ready; put into proper condition or order; dispose; arrange; prepare. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thare-fore what-so-euer thou bee that *redies* the for to lufe Gode, . . . haue in mynde besely for to halde the name of Ihesu in thi mynde.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

And, having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

2†. To direct.

For, for the gretnesse of the Erthe and of the See, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde *redye* him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

ready-made (red′i-mād), *a.* 1. Previously made and now ready for use; furnished or obtained in a formed state; specifically, in trade, made ready for chance sale, and not made to order for a particular person: as, *ready-made* clothing; *ready-made* opinions or excuses.

When he hears
The tale of horror, to some *ready-made* face
Of hypocritical assent he turns.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

The provision-man had honestly the effect of having got for the day only into the black coat which he had bought *ready-made* for his first wife's funeral.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxii.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand: as, the *ready-made* department of a tailor's or shoemaker's business. [Trade use.]

ready-man (red′i-man), *n.* One of the men sent aloft in a man-of-war to prepare for evolutions with spars or sails.

ready-pole (red′i-pōl), *n.* A bar fixed across a chimney to support the pot-hook. It is now commonly of iron, but was formerly made of wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ready-reckoner (red′i-rek′nėr), *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upward, as also the interest on any sum of money for any period from a day upward, etc.; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

I could almost think from the preface (but such deductions are very deceptive) that the earliest of the books which are now called *ready reckoners*, meaning those which have totals at given prices ready cast up, was the following: London 1693. Wm. Leyborn. Panarithmologia; being a mirror for merchants, a brieviate for bankers, a treasure for tradesmen, a mate for mechanics, and a sure guide for purchasers, sellers, or mortgagers of land, leases, annuities, rents, pensions, etc., in present possession or reversion, and a constant concomitant fitted for all men's occasions. *De Morgan.*

The Clerk in Eastcheap cannot spend the day in verifying his *Ready-Reckoner;* he must take it as verified, true and indisputable. *Carlyle.*

reaf†, *n.* [Usually in Sc. spelling *reif, rief;* < ME. *ref, ræf, reaf, reve*, < AS. *réaf*, spoil, plunder: see *reave.*] Spoil; plunder; robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie.
Holinshed, Chron. (*Nares.*)

The man that wons yon foreste intill,
He lives by *reif* and felonie!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

reaffirm (rē-a-fėrm′), *v. t.* [= F. *réaffirmer;* as *re-* + *affirm.*] To affirm again.

I close with *re-affirming* the truth that I have aimed to impress. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 25.

reaffirmance (rē-a-fėr′mans), *n.* [< *reaffirm* + *-ance.*] Renewed affirmation; reaffirmation.

A *reaffirmance* after such revocation. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

reaffirmation (rē-af-ėr-mā′shon), *n.* [< *reaffirm* + *-ation.*] Renewed affirmation; a repeated affirmation.

The great movement of thought which characterises the nineteenth century is a movement through negation to *reaffirmation*, through destruction to reconstruction.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 1.

reafforest (rē-a-for′est), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *afforest.*] To convert anew into a forest; renew the forest-growth of; reforest.

The Legislature was obliged to take steps to *reafforest* considerable tracts. *The American*, VII. 229.

reafforestation (rē-a-for-es-tā′shon), *n.* [< *re-afforest* + *-ation.*] A second afforestation; promotion of renewed forest-growth.

Even partial *reafforestation* in Brescia.
The Century, XXXI. 536.

reagency (rē-ā′jen-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *agency.*] Action of or as of a reagent; reflex agency or activity; counter-agency; reaction.

Still, the mind, when acted on, is only excited to self-agency, to manifest what it is in itself, in the way of *re-agency.* *H. B. Smith*, Christian Theology, p. 173.

★**reagent** (rē-ā′jent), *n.* [< *re-* + *agent.* Cf. *re-act.*] 1. One who or that which exerts reflex action or influence; an agency that produces reciprocal effects; a cause or source of counter-results.

These tools have some questionable properties. They are *reagents.* Machinery is aggressive. The weaver becomes a web, the machinist a machine.

Emerson, Works and Days.

2. In *chem.*, a substance used to effect chemical change in another substance for the purpose of identifying its component parts or of ascertaining its percentage composition. Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which indicates iron in solution by a dark-purple precipitate. Barium chlorid is a reagent which separates sulphuric acid from a solution in the insoluble form of barium sulphate which can be weighed, and from the weight of which the actual amount of sulphuric acid can readily be deduced.

3. Anything used for the treatment of a substance under investigation to render its nature or condition more evident. Ordinarily the object is to see what changes are thus produced, but the word is used more loosely, as in *hardening reagents.*—**Nessler's reagent**, a reagent used to detect and determine minute quantities of ammonia, particularly in water. It consists of a strongly alkaline solution of potassio-mercuric iodide. A few drops added to a few fluid ounces of water will cause a slight reddish-yellow tinge if one part of ammonia is present in twenty million parts of water.

reaggravation (rē-ag-ra-vā′shon), *n.* [< *reaggravate* + *-ion.*] In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the excommunication.

reagree (rē-a-grē′), *v.* [< *re-* + *agree.*] **I.** *intrans.* To agree again; become reconciled.

II.† *trans.* To cause to agree again; reconcile.

And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord *reagreed.*
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 111.

reak†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *reek*[1].

reaket, *n.* [Perhaps an erroneous form for *wrack* or *wreck*, or an error for *reate*, q. v.: see *wrack*, *wreck.*] A kind of plant. [The word occurs only in the passage quoted, where it is used as a translation of Latin *ulva*, seaweed.]

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on *reakes* and reedes;
Somtymes frome goodly pleasant vine
A sower tendrell speedes.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

reaks†. See *to play rex*, under *rex.*

reaks-player†, *n.* One who plays reaks (rex). ★*Cotgrave.*

real[1] (rē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *real, reall,* < OF. *real, reel,* F. *réel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *reale,* < ML. *realis*, belonging to the thing itself (in the disputes of the Nominalists and Realists), < L. *res*, a thing; perhaps allied to Skt. √ *rā*, give. Hence *realize, realization, realism, realist, reality*, etc.; also, from L. *res*, E. *rebus, republic, republican*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Actual; genuine; true; authentic; not imaginary, artificial, counterfeit, or factitious: as, *real* lace.

I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 310.

Homer tells us that the blood of the gods is not *real* blood, but only something like it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 275.

The hatred of unreality was uppermost with Carlyle; the love of what is *real* with Emerson.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

It is probable that the American inventor of the first anæsthetic has done more for the *real* happiness of mankind than all the moral philosophers from Socrates to Mill. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 91.

The Teutonic words are all of them *real* words, words which we are always wanting.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

2. Of genuine character; not pretended or pretending; unassumed or unassuming.

Phœbe's presence made a home about her. . . . She was *real!* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Real kings hide away their crowns in their wardrobes, and affect a plain and poor exterior.

Emerson, Works and Days.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, existing in or pertaining to things, and not words or thought merely; being independent of any person's thought about the subject; possessing characters independently of the attribution of them by any individual mind or any number of minds; not resulting from the mind's action: opposed to *imaginary* or *intentional.* *Real* differs from *actual*, inasmuch as what is only in germ or in posse, in so far as it has a power of developing into a definite actuality, is real, and independent of what we may think about it. Real objects are either external to the mind, when they are independent altogether of our thought, or they are internal, when they depend upon thought, but not upon thought about them.

The term *real* (*realis*), though always importing the existent, is used in various significations and oppositions. . . . 1. As denoting existence, in contrast to the nomenclature of existence—the thing as contradistinguished from its name. Thus we have definitions and divisions *real*, and definitions and divisions nominal or verbal. 2. As expressing the existent as opposed to the non-existent—a something in contrast to a nothing. In this sense the diminutions of existence, to which reality in the following significations is counterposed, are all *real.* 3. As denoting material or external, in contrast to mental, spiritual, or internal, existence. This meaning is improper. . . . 4. As synonymous with *actual;* and this (*a*) as opposed to potential, (*b*) as opposed to possible existence. 5. As denoting absolute or irrespective, in opposition to phænomenal or relative, existence; in other words, as denoting things in themselves and out of relation to all else, in contrast to things in relation to, and as known by, intelligences, like men, who know only under the conditions of plurality and difference. In this sense, which is rarely employed and may be neglected, the *real* is only another term for the unconditioned or absolute—τὸ ὄντως ὄν. 6. As indicating existence considered as a subsistence in nature (ens extra animam, ens naturæ), it stands counter to an existence considered as a representation in thought. In this sense, *reale*, in the language of the older philosophy (Scholastic, Cartesian, Gassendian), as applied to *esse* or *ens*, is opposed to *intentionale, notionale, conceptibile, imaginarium, rationis, cognitionis, in anima, in intellectu, prout cognitum, ideale*, etc.; and corresponds with *a parte rei* as opposed to *a parte intellectus*, with *subjectivum* as opposed to *objectivum*, with *proprium, principale*, and *fundamentale* as opposed to *vicarium*, with *materiale* as opposed to *formale*, and with *formale in seipso* and *entitativum* as opposed to *representativum*, etc. Under this head, in the vacillating language of our more recent philosophy, *real* approximates to, but is hardly convertible with, objective, in contrast to subjective in the signification there prevalent. 7. In close connection with the sixth meaning, *real*, in the last place, denotes an identity or difference founded on the conditions of the existence of a thing in itself, in contrast to an identity or difference founded only on the relation or point of view in which the thing may be regarded by the thinking subject. In this sense it is opposed to logical or rational, the terms being here employed in a peculiar meaning. Thus a thing which really (*re*) or in itself is one and indivisible may logically (*ratione*) by the mind be considered as diverse or plural.

Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1, 5, foot-note.

Ideas of substances are *real* when they agree with the existence of things.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 5.

We substitute a *real* for a dramatic person, and judge him accordingly. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

For the first time the ideal social compact was *real.*

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. Sincere; faithful; loyal.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service.

Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson (1643). (*Nares.*)

5†. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon.*

6. In *law*, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See *real estate*, etc., below.—**Chattel real.** See *chattel.*—**Covenant real.** See *covenant.*—**Real abstraction.** See *abstraction.*—**Real action**, in *law.* See *action*, 8.—**Real assets.** See *assets*, 1.—**Real attributive**, an attribute known by ordinary observation, generalization, and abstraction, and signified by a term of first intention: opposed to a *notional attribute*, which is signified by a term of second intention.—**Real burden**, in *Scots law*, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal burden*, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.—**Real character.** See *character.*—**Real component of a force.** See *component.*—**Real composition.** (*a*) The union of objects having existences distinct from one another. (*b*) In *Eng. eccles. law*, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. Also called *composition of tithes.*—**Real concordance.** See *concordance*, 3.—**Real contract.** See *contract.*—**Real convenience**†, the agreement of a thing with itself.—**Real definition**, the definition of a thing—that is to say, of a species—by stating the components of its essence, or its place in natural classification. For the nominalists there could be no real definition, in the proper sense; hence, finding the definitions so called useful, they invented new definitions of the phrase. The real definition, for Leibnitz and Wolf, is the definition from which the possibility of the thing defined follows; for Kant, the definition which sets forth the possibility of the thing from its essential marks; for Mill, the definition of a name with an implied assumption of the existence of the thing.—**Real degradation.** See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Real distinction.** (*a*) A distinction independent of any person's thought. (*b*) A distinction between real objects. The Scotists made subtle and elaborate definitions of this phrase.—**Real diversity, division, ens, essence.** See the nouns.—**Real estate**, in *law:* (*a*) Land, including with it whatever by nature or artificial annexation inheres with it as a part of it or as the means of its enjoyment, as minerals on or in the earth, standing or running water, growing trees, permanent buildings, and fences. In this sense the term refers to those physical objects of ownership which are immovable. (*b*) The ownership of or property in lands, etc.; any legal or equitable interest in lands, etc., except some minor, temporary, or inchoate rights which by the laws of most jurisdictions are deemed to be personal estate. "At common law, any estate in lands, etc., the date of the termination of which is not determined by or ascertainable from or at the date of the act which creates it, is *real estate.*" (*Robinson.*) The line between the two classes of property is differently drawn in detail, according as the object of the law is to define what shall be taxed, or what shall go to the heir in case of intestacy as distinguished from what shall go through the administrator to the next of kin, or what shall come within the rules as to recording titles, or other purposes.—**Real evidence, exchange, focus, fugue.** See the nouns.—**Real horse-power.** Same as *indicated horse-power* (which see, under *horse-power*).—**Real identity**, the non-difference in reality of the extremes of a relation.—**Real immunity** (*eccles.*). See *immunity*, 3.—**Real induction.** See *induction*, 5.—**Real laws**, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without changing the state of the person.—**Real noon.** Same as *apparent noon* (which see, under *apparent*).—**Real partition**, the mental separation of an object into parts which might be physically separated.—**Real poinding, possibility, power, precision, presence, privilege.** See the nouns.—**Real property.** Same as *real estate.*—**Real quality, quantity, relation, representative, restriction, right.** See the nouns.—**Real question**, a question where the attribute in regard to whose presence or absence inquiry is made is a real one.—**Real science or philosophy.** (*a*) A science or philosophy that is caused in the mind by a real thing, as physics, mathematics, metaphysics; a speculative science: opposed to *practical science*, which is caused in the mind by an idea of a thing to be brought about. (*b*) A science which has a determinate reality for its object, and is conversant about existences other than forms of thought: in this sense, mathematics is not a real science.—**Real services.** Same as *predial services* (which see, under *predial*).—**Real things**, in *law*, things substantial and immovable, and the rights and profits annexed to or issuing out of them.—**Real truth**, the agreement of a judgment with its object: opposed to *formal truth*, which consists in the agreement of a reasoning with the principles of logic.—**The real stuff**, the genuine thing; that which is really what is represented or supposed: used especially of liquors. [Colloq.]

In this exhibition there are, of course, a certain number of persons who make believe that they are handing you round tokay—giving you the *real* imperial *stuff*, with the seal of genuine stamped on the cork.

Thackeray, Men and Pictures.

Real warrandice. See *warrandice.*—**Syn. 1 and 2.** *Real, Actual, Positive*, veritable, substantial, essential. *Real* applies to that which certainly exists, as opposed to that which is imaginary or feigned: as, *real* cause for alarm; a *real* occurrence; a *real* person, and not a ghost or a shadow; *real* sorrow. *Actual* applies to that which is brought to be or to pass, as opposed to that which is possible, probable, conceivable, approximate, estimated, or guessed at. *Actual* has a rather new but natural secondary sense of present. *Positive*, from the idea of a thing's being placed, fixed, or established, is opposed to *uncertain* or *doubtful.*

II. *n.* 1. That which is real; a real existence or object; a reality.

While it is true that correlatives imply each other, it is not true that all correlatives imply *Reals.* . . . The only meaning we can attach to Reality is that every *Real* has a corresponding feeling or group of feelings.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 19.

2†. A realist.

Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

The real. (*a*) Reality. (*b*) The real thing; the genuine article. [Colloq.]

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend,—"Just as good as *the real.*"

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

real[1] (rē′al), *adv.* [< *real*[1], *a.*] Really; truly; very; quite. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

real[2]† (rē′al), *a.* [< ME. *real, riall, rial, ryall, ryell, roial*, royal, regal, < AF. *reial, roial*, OF. *real*, F. *réal* (used only in certain antique locutions), = Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *reale, regale*, < L. *regalis*, regal, kingly, royal: see *royal* and *regal*[1], doublets of *real*[2]. Cf. *leal, loyal, legal*, similarly related.] Royal; regal; royally excellent or splendid.

Thus, *real* as a prince is in his halle,
Leve I this chauntecleer in his pasture.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 364.

Sir, I could wish that for the time of your vouchsafed abiding here, and more *real* entertainment, this my house stood on the Muses' hill.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Reall, magnanimous, bountious.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

★**real**[3] (rā-äl′), *n.*; pl. *reales* (rā-ä′les). [Also *rial;* < Sp. *real*, a coin so called, lit. 'royal,' < L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *real*[2], *royal, regal*[1].] A subsidiary silver coin and money of account in Spain and Spanish-American countries. The real of Spain (*real de vellon*) is one quarter of the peseta or franc, and is worth about 5 United States cents. The Mexican real, corresponding to the old Spanish *real de plata*, is one eighth of a dollar (Mexican *peso*), and reckoned at 12½ cents. The latter coin, both Spanish and Mexican, circulated largely in the United States down to about 1850,



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Real of Isabella II.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

being called a Spanish or Mexican shilling in New York, a levy (see *levy*[3], 1) in the South, etc.

real[4] (rē′al), *n.* [Cuban, perhaps < Sp. *real*, royal: see *real*[2], *real*[3]. Cf. OF. *real*, a kind of sturgeon.] The big-eyed herring, or saury, *Elops saurus*. [Cuba.]

reales, *n.* Plural of *real*[3].

realgar (rē-al′gär), *n.* [Also *resalgar*, < ME. *resalgar, rysalgar, rosalgar;* = OF. *realgal, reagal, riagal, realgal, risigal*, F. *réalgar* = Sp. *rejalgar* = Pg. *rosalgar* = It. *risigallo* (ML. *risigallum*), < Ar. *rahj al-ghar*, realgar, lit. 'powder of the mine,' mineral powder (so called because derived orig. from silver-mines): *rahj, rehj*, dust, powder; *al*, the; *ghār* (*gār*), cavern, mine. Cf. Ar. *rahj asfar*, orpiment.] Arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2), a combination of an equal number of sulphur and arsenic atoms; red sulphuret of arsenic, which is found native in transparent crystals, and also massive. Realgar differs from orpiment in that orpiment is composed of two atoms of arsenic and three of sulphur, and has a yellow color. Realgar, also called *red arsenic* or *ruby sulphur*, is prepared artificially for use as a pigment and for making white fire, which is a mixture of 2 parts of ruby sulphur and 10 parts of niter.

realisation, realise. See *realization, realize.*

realism (rē′al-izm), *n.* [= F. *réalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *realismo* = G. *realismus*, < NL. *realismus;* as *real*[1] + *-ism.*] **1.** The doctrine of the realist, in any of the senses of that word. See especially *realist, n.*, 1.

(1) Extreme *realism* taught that universals were substances or things, existing independently of and separately from particulars. This was the essence of Plato's theory of ideas. . . . (2) Moderate *realism* also taught that universals were substances, but only as dependent upon and inseparable from individuals, in which each inhered: that is, each universal inhered in each of the particulars ranged under it. This was the theory of Aristotle, who held that the τόδε τι or individual thing was the first essence, while universals were only second essences, real in a less complete sense than first essences. He thus reversed the Platonic doctrine, which attributed the fullest reality to universals only, and a merely participative reality to individuals. . . . (3) Extreme nominalism taught that universals had no substantive or objective existence at all, but were merely empty names or words. [See *nominalism.*] (4) Moderate nominalism or conceptualism taught that universals have no substantive existence at all, but yet are more than mere names signifying nothing; and that they exist really, though only subjectively, as concepts in the mind, of which names are the vocal symbols. . . . (5) [The medieval schoolmen] Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and others fused all these views into one, and taught that universals exist in a threefold manner: universalia ante rem, as thoughts in the mind of God; universalia in re, as the essence [quiddity] of things, according to Aristotle; and universalia post rem, as concepts in the sense of moderate nominalism. This is to-day the orthodox philosophy of the Catholic Church, as opposed to the prevailingly exclusive conceptualism of the Protestant world. . . . In contrast with all the views above presented, another and sixth view will now be stated. . . . (6) Relationism or scientific *realism* teaches that universals, or genera and species, are, first, objective relations of existence among objectively existing things; secondly, subjective concepts of these relations, determined in the mind by the relations themselves; and thirdly, names representative both of the relations and of the concepts, and applicable alike to both. This is the view logically implied in all scientific classifications of natural objects, regarded as objects of real scientific knowledge.
F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Int.

2. In *literature* and *art*, the representation of what is real in fact; the effort to exhibit the literal reality and unvarnished truth of things; treatment of characters, objects, scenes, events, circumstances, etc., according to actual truth or appearance, or to intrinsic probability, without selection or preference over the ugly of what is beautiful or admirable: opposed to *idealism* and *romanticism*. Compare *naturalism.*

I wish the reader particularly to observe, throughout all these works of Tintoret, the distinction of the imaginative verity from falsehood on the one hand, and from *realism* on the other. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. ii. 3.

A far fuller measure of the ease and grace and life of the *realism* which Giotto had taught.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

By *realism* I mean simply the observation of things as they are, the familiarity with their aspect, physical and intellectual, and the consequent faculty of reproducing them with approximate fidelity.
Contemporary Rev., L. 241.

Exact realism. See *Herbartian.*—**Hypothetic realism.** See *hypothetic.*—**Natural realism,** the doctrine that in sensation (if not also in volition) we have a direct consciousness of a real object other than ourselves, so that we are as sure of the existence of the outer world as we are of our own, or even of the presence of ideas.

In the act of sensible perception, I am conscious of two things;—of myself as the perceiving subject, and of an external reality . . . as the object perceived. . . . I am conscious of knowing each of them, not mediately, in something else, as represented, but immediately in itself, as existing. . . . Each is apprehended equally, and at once, in the same indivisible energy . . .; and . . . each is apprehended out of, and in direct contrast to, the other. . . . The contents of the fact of perception, as given in consciousness, being thus established, what are the consequences to philosophy, according as the truth of its testimony is, or is not, admitted? On the former alternative, the veracity of consciousness, in the fact of perception, being unconditionally acknowledged, we have established at once, without hypothesis or demonstration, the reality of mind and the reality of matter; while no concession is yielded to the sceptic, through which he may subvert philosophy in manifesting its self-contradiction. The one legitimate doctrine, thus possible, may be called *natural realism* or natural dualism. . . . If the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of an external world existing be rejected with the idealist, but with the realist the existence of that world be affirmed, we have a scheme which—as it is by many various hypotheses endeavours on the one hand not to give up the reality of an unknown material universe, and on the other to explain the ideal illusion of its cognition—may be called the doctrine of cosmothetic idealism, hypothetical realism, or hypothetical dualism. This last [system] . . . is the one which . . . has found favour with the immense majority of philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note A, § 1, 10.

realist (rē′al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *réaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *realista* = G. *realist*, < NL. *realista;* as *real*[1] + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have some mode of being in the real things: in this sense distinguished as a *scholastic realist:* opposed to *nominalist.* As soon as intellectual development had reached the point at which men were capable of conceiving of an essence, they naturally found themselves realists. But reflection about words inclined them to be nominalists. Thus, a controversy sprang up between these sects in the eleventh century (first in the Irish monasteries, and then spread through the more civilized countries of northern Europe), and was practically settled in favor of the realists toward the end of the twelfth century. During the fourteenth century a reaction from the subtleties of Scotus produced a revival of nominalistic views, which were brought into a thoroughgoing doctrine by Occam, his followers being distinguished as *terminists* from other schools of nominalists. At the time when scholasticism came to a rather violent end, owing to the revival of learning, the terminists were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were Scotist. The Cartesians did not profess to be realists; and Leibnitz was a decided nominalist; while the whole weight of the English school (Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hartley, Reid, Brown, the Mills, and others) went in the same direction. At the present day philosophy seems to be, and science certainly is, prevailingly realistic. See quotation under *realism*, 1.

2. A philosopher who believes in the real existence of the external world as independent of all thought about it, or, at least, of the thought of any individual or any number of individuals.—**3.** In *literature* and *art*, a believer in or a practiser of realism; one who represents persons or things as he conceives them to be in real life or in nature; an opponent of idealism or romanticism.

How hard and meagre they seem, the professed and finished *realists* of our own day, ungraced by that spiritual candor which makes half the richness of Ghirlandaio!
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

4. One who advocates technical as opposed to classical education; one who upholds the method of the real-schools. [A German use.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to realism; realistic; naturalistic.

realistic (rē-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *realist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the realists in philosophy; characteristic of speculative realism.

The *realistic* tendency—the disposition to mistake words for things—is a vice inherent in all ordinary thinking.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by realism in description or representation; objectively real or literal; lifelike, usually in a bad or depreciatory sense: as, a *realistic* novel or painting; a *realistic* account of a murder.

A bit of *realistic* painting, in the midst of a piece of decorative painting, would offend us, and yet the *realistic* bit would add a certain amount of veracity.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, v.

Realistic they are in the nobler sense: that is, they are true to nature without being slavish copies of nature.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 91.

Realistic dualism. See *dualism.*

realistically (rē-a-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a realistic manner; in a manner that has regard to the actual appearance of objects or circumstances, or the real facts of existence.

reality[1] (rē-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *realities* (-tiz). [= F. *réalité* = Sp. *realidad* = Pg. *realidade* = It. *realità*, < ML. *realita(t-)s*, < *realis*, real: see *real*[1]. Cf. *realty*[1].] **1.** The being real; truth as it is in the thing; objective validity; independence of the attributions of individual thought; positively determinate being.

Hee exhorted him to beleeve the *reality* of the sacrament after the consecration.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1159, an. 1543.

Reality shall rule, and all shall be as they shall be forever. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 24.

For this, in *reality*, is the port of Acre, where ships lie at anchor. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 56.

In the English plays alone is to be found the warmth, the mellowness, and the *reality* of painting.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing can have *reality* for us until it enters within the circle of Feeling, either directly through perception, or indirectly through Intuition. Conception is the symbolical representation of such real presentation.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 11.

2. That which is real or genuine; something that really is or exists, as opposed to what is imagined or pretended; an essential verity or entity, either in fact or in representation.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows.
Milton, P. L., viii. 575.

Only shadows are dispensed below,
And Earth has no *reality* but woe.
Cowper, Hope, l. 68.

They who live only for wealth, and the things of this world, follow shadows, neglecting the great *realities* which are eternal on earth and in heaven.
Sumner, Orations, I. 194.

3. In *law*, same as *realty*[1]. [Now rare.]—**Absolute reality.** See *absolute.*—**Empirical reality,** the reality of an object of actual or conditionate experience.

What we insist on is the *empirical reality* of time, that is, its objective validity, with reference to all objects which can ever come before our senses. What we deny is that time has any claim to absolute reality, so that, without taking into account the form of our sensuous condition, it should by itself be a condition or quality inherent in things; for such qualities as belong to things by themselves can never be given to us through the senses.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

Objective reality, truth; reference to a real object. This is the sense in which this phrase is used by Kant. At an earlier date it would have meant existence in the mind. With later writers it means nearly the same as *absolute reality.*—**Practical reality,** in the *Kantian philos.*, that force in a postulate of the practical reason by which it becomes the source of the possibility of realizing the summum bonum.

I have, indeed, no intuition which should determine its objective theoretic reality of the moral law, but not the less it has a real application, which is exhibited in concreto in intentions or maxims: that is, it has a *practical reality* which can be specified, and this is sufficient to justify it even with a view to noumena.
Kant, Critique of Practical Reason, tr. by T. K. Abbott, [p. 146.

Reality of laws, a legal phrase for all laws concerning property and things.—**Subjective reality,** real existence in the mind.

Time has *subjective reality* with regard to internal experience; that is, I really have the representation of time, and of my determinations in it.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 37.

Theoretical reality, in the *Kantian philos.*, validity as a hypothesis.—**Transcendental reality.** Same as *absolute reality.* = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Verity (see *real*[1]). *Reality* means that a thing certainly is; *truth* applies to the correctness of what is said or believed about the thing, the conformity of such report or belief to reality. The *reality* of a danger; the *actuality* of the arrival of help; the *truth* about the matter.

reality[2]†, *n.* Same as *realty*[2].

Our *reality* to the emperor. *Fuller.*

realizability (rē-a-lī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *realizable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being realized. [Rare.]

realizable (rē′a-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< F. *réalisable;* as *realize* + *-able.*] Capable of being realized.

realization (rē″al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *realisation*, F. *réalisation;* as *realize* + *-ation.*] **1.** A bringing or coming into real existence or manifestation, as of something conceived or imagined: as, the *realization* of a project.

The *realization* of the rights of humanity in the nation is the fulfillment of righteousness.
E. Mulford, The Nation, vi.

The desire is the direction of a self-conscious subject to the *realisation* of an idea.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 151.

2. Perception of the reality or real existence of something; a realizing sense or feeling: as, the *realization* of one's danger.

An intrinsic and awful *realization* of eternal truths.
Islay Burns, Memoir of W. C. Burns, p. 98.

3. The act of realizing upon something; conversion into money or its equivalent; exchange of property for its money value. [Trade use.]—**4.** The act of converting money into land or real estate. *Imp. Dict.*

★ Also spelled *realisation.*

realize (rē′al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *realized*, ppr. *realizing.* [< OF. *realiser*, F. *réaliser* = Sp. Pg. *realizar;* as *real*[1] + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or cause to become real; bring into existence or fact: as, to *realize* a project, or a dream of empire.

His [Clive's] dexterity and resolution *realised*, in the course of a few months, more than all the gorgeous visions which had floated before the imagination of Dupleix.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

All art is the endeavour to *realise* in material forms and colours an idea of beauty latent in the human spirit from the beginning. *Faiths of the World*, p. 5.

Children are, as it were, fresh blocks of marble, in which, if we have any ideal, we have a new chance of *realizing* it after we have failed in ourselves.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

2. To perceive or comprehend the reality of; make real or distinct to one's self; recognize the real nature or the actual existence of: as, to *realize* the horrors of war; to *realize* one's danger or one's deficiencies.

Intrenched within these many walls, the people of this gay capital cannot *realize* war. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xi.

In order to pity suffering we must *realise* it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 138.

He [Samuel Adams] wanted the whole world to *realize* that the rule of a republic is a rule of law and order.
J. Fiske, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., iv.

3. To manifest as real or as a reality; exhibit the actual existence or character of; cause to appear real or distinct.

To put these materials to poetical use is required an imagination capable of painting nature, and *realizing* fiction. *Johnson*, Milton.

The child *realizes* to every man his own earliest remembrance, and so supplies a defect in our education, or enables us to live over the unconscious history with a sympathy so tender as to be almost personal experience.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Correggio appears to have been satisfied with *realising* the tumult of heaven rushing to meet earth, and earth straining upwards to ascend to heaven in violent commotion. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 274.

4. To bring or get into actual possession; make one's own; clear as a profit or gain; obtain a return of: as, to *realize* a fortune from speculation.

Send me an account of the number of crowns you *realize*. *Shelley*, To H. Reveley, Oct. 18, 1819.

Pope was the first Englishman who, by the mere sale of his writings, *realised* a sum which enabled him to live in comfort and in perfect independence.
Macaulay, Montgomery's Poems.

Man begins with nothing *realized* (to use the word), and he has to make capital for himself by the exercise of those faculties which are his natural inheritance.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, ix.

The question of imposing upon what has been termed *realised* income a higher poundage than that for what has been termed precarious income has been frequently raised. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 136.

5. To bring into form for actual or ready use; exchange for cash or ready means: as, to *realize* one's stock or securities. [Trade use.]—**6.** To fetch as a price or return; bring in exchange or as compensation; make a return of: as, how much did the cargo *realize?* his labor *realizes* but little.

A farm he sold *realised* less than was anticipated.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

7. To convert into real estate; make real property of. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To obtain ready money or profits by sale of property.

Also spelled *realise*.

realizedness (rē′al-ī-zed-nes), *n.* The state of being realized. [Rare.]

But taking pleasure to be the feeling of the *realizedness* of the will or self, we should doubt if apart from some present function or activity pleasure could exist.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 119.

realizer (rē′al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who realizes. *Coleridge.*

realizingly (rē′al-ī-zing-li), *adv.* So as to realize. [Rare.]

reallege (rē-a-lej′), *v. t.* [= OF. *realleguer*, F. *réalléguer*; as *re-* + *allege*[1].] To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

realliance (rē-a-lī′ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *alliance.*] A renewed alliance.

reallicht, *adv.* See *really*[2].

really[1] (rē′al-i), *adv.* [< *real*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually; truly.

The bread therefore changeth not to his essence, but is bread *reallie*, and is the bodie of Christ sacramentallie.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 456.

James . . . hoped to obtain a law, nominally for the removal of all religious disabilities, but *really* for the excluding of all Protestants from all offices.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Indeed; to tell the truth; as a fact: often used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration, or interrogatively or exclamatorily to express slight surprise. [Colloq.]

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

Really, no; a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of! *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

=**Syn. 1.** Truly, absolutely, certainly, verily, positively,

really[2]† (rē′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *realyche, realy, rially, realliche*; < *real*[2] + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *royally.*] Royally; in a royal or regal manner; like a king.

It is ful fair to ben yclept madame,
And gon to vigilies al byfore,
And han a mantel *riallyche* ibore.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 378.

really[3] (rē-a-lī′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ally.* Cf. *rally*[1].] To form or arrange again; recompose.

That whil'st the Gods . . .
Were troubled, and amongst themselves at ods,
Before they could new counsels *re-allie*,
To set upon them in that extasie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 23.

realm (relm), *n.* [< ME. *realme, ryalme, roialme, royalme, reaume, reume, rewme, reame, reme, rem*, < OF. *realme, reaume, roialme, royaume*, F. *royaume* = Pr. *realme, reyalme, reialme* = OSp. *reame, realme* = It. *reame*, < ML. as if **regalimen*, a kingdom, < L. *regalis*, of a king: see *real*[2], *royal, regal.*] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a king's dominions; a kingdom.

Pes among the puple he put to the *reaume*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5240.

Sydrak, Misak, and Abdenago: that is to seye, God glorious, and God victorious, and God over alle Thinges and *Remes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

Whoso wol seken actes of sondry *remes*
May rede of dremes many a wonder thing.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 316.

Which Salique land the French unjustly glose
To be the *realm* of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 41.

Thou, great Anna! whom three *realms* obey.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 7.

These are our *realms*, no limit to their sway—
Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey.
Byron, Corsair, i. 1.

2. Figuratively, a jurisdiction or domain in general; a sphere of power, influence, or operation; province; arena.

The Goddess goes exulting from his sight,
And seeks the seas profound, and leaves the *realms* of light.
Dryden, Iliad, i.

3. In *zoögeog.*, a prime division of the earth's surface; a faunal area of the largest extent; a zoölogical region of the first order.—**To abjure the realm.** See *abjure.*

realness (rē′al-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being or appearing real; manifest genuineness; freedom from artifice or any deception.

There is such a *realness* to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression. *Science*, VI. 472.

real-school (rē′al-sköl), *n.* [Tr. G. *realschule*, < *real*, real, practical, = E. *real*[1], + *schule*, school, = E. *school*[1].] One of a class of preparatory scientific or technical schools in Germany, corresponding in grade to the gymnasia or classical schools.

realty[1] (rē′al-ti), *n.* [< OF. **realte* = It. *realtà*, < ML. *realita(t-)s*, reality: see *reality*[1]. Cf. *lealty* and *legality, specialty* and *speciality, personalty* and *personality*, etc.] **1**†. Reality.—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real.* (*b*) Landed property; real estate. See *real*[1] and *personalty.*

realty[2]† (rē′al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *realte, rielte, reaute, roialtee*, < OF. *realte, reaute, royaulte*, F. *royauté*, royalty, = It. *realtà*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, < L. *regalis*, regal: see *regal, real*[2]. Cf. *reality*[2], *royalty.*] **1.** Royalty.

Whi sholdys thou my *realte* oppress?
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 60.

Kings do . . . hazard infinitely
In their free *realties* of rights and honours,
Where they leave much for favourites' powers to order.
Chapman and Shirley, Admiral of France, i.

2. Loyalty; fealty.

O heaven! that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 115.

ream[1] (rēm), *n.* [Also *reem, raim*; < ME. *rem, reme*, < AS. *reám* = D. *room* = MLG. *rōm*, LG. *rom* = MHG. *roum*, G. *raum, rahm* = Icel. *rjómi*, cream; origin unknown.] Cream; also, the cream-like froth on ale or other liquor; froth or foam in general. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Soone aftir ze schal se as it were a liqour of oyle ascende vp fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn or of a *reme*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

Cristened we weore in red *rem*
Whon his bodi bledde on the Beem
Of Cipresse and Olyue.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

ream[1] (rēm), *v. i.* [< *ream*[1], *n.*] **1.** To cream; mantle; foam; froth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' *reaming* swats [ale] that drank divinely.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

A huge pewter measuring pot, . . . which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* . . . with excellent claret.
Scott, Waverley, xi.

2. To appear like foam; be fleecy. [Rare.]

Farewell the flax and *reaming* wooll
With which thy house was plentifull.
Herrick, The Widdowes Teares.

ream[2] (rēm), *v. t.* [Also *reem*, dial. *rim, rime*; < ME. *remen, rimen, rumen*, < AS. *rȳman*, widen, extend, spread, enlarge, etc. (= OS. *rūmian* = OFries. *rēma* = MD. D. *ruimen* = MLG. *rūmen* = OHG. *rūmian, rūman*, MHG. *rūmen*, yield, give way, make room, retire, relax, G. *räumen*, make room, etc., = Icel. *rȳma*, make room, clear, quit, = Sw. *rymma* = Dan. *rømme*, quit), < *rūm*, wide, roomy: see *room*[1].] **1**†. To make wide; widen; extend; extend by stretching; stretch or draw out.

His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise;
His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond assise.
A Herrings Tayle (1598). (*Nares.*)

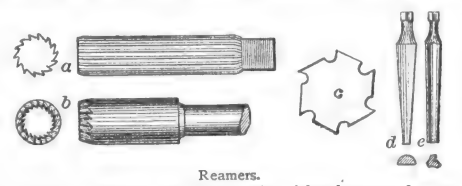
Specifically—**2.** To widen or enlarge by the use of a rotatory cutter: often with *out:* used especially of a hole or an opening in metal, and most commonly in connection with splayed or funnel-shaped holes.—**3.** *Naut.*, to open (seams) for calking.—**4**†. To leave; quit.

Thu makedest me fleme [flee],
And thi lond to *reme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

ream[3] (rēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reme*; < late ME. *reeme* = D. *riem*, < OF. *rayme, raime, rame*, F. *rame* (ML. reflex *rama*) = It. *risma*, formerly also *risima*, < Sp. Pg. *resma* (ML. *risma*) (cf. late MHG. *ris, riz, rist*, G. *ries, riess* = Dan. Sw. *ris*, with loss of final syllable), < Ar. *rizma* (pl. *rizam*), a bundle, esp. of clothes, also of paper. The word was brought into Europe by the Moors, who introduced the manufacture of cotton paper into Spain.] A quantity of paper, consisting, for ordinary writing-paper, of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, or 480 sheets; for some kinds of drawing-paper, of 472 or 500 sheets; for printing-paper, of 21½ quires, or 516 sheets. Writing-paper is usually put up in half- or quarter-ream packages, printing-paper in bundles of two reams.—**A ream of insides**, 480 sheets of perfect paper.—**Perfect ream**, an improper use for *printers' ream.*—**Printers' ream**, or **printing ream.** See *printer.*

reame†, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm.*

reamer (rē′mėr), *n.* [Also *rimer* (= G. *räumer*, a person who or an instrument that makes clean); < *ream*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which reams; specifically, a tool used for reaming out holes. Reamers have a variety of forms, of which triangular, square, or pentagonal shafts or bodies with sharp angles,



Reamers.
a and *b*, machinists' reamers; *c*, section of fluted reamer, for producing salient edges; *d* and *e*, flat-sided reamers, or broaches.

fluted bodies with sharp edges, and bodies formed with intersecting right and left spiral grooves with sharp edges are prominent types. The bodies are of uniform thickness for reaming straight holes, and tapered for reaming tapered holes or for enlarging holes. Compare *ream*[2], *v. t.*, 2.—**Expanding reamer**, a reamer having a device which can be extended after the insertion of the reamer into a hole, so as to make an undercut.

reamer-bit (rē′mėr-bit), *n.* Same as *reaming-bit.*

reaminess (rē′mi-nes), *n.* [< *reamy* + *-ness.*] A creaming or foaming condition; an appearance as of foaming or frothing. [Rare.]

Reaminess, or wavy marks, of uneven thickness in the film . . . are most likely to occur in thick viscous samples of collodion. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 457.

reaming-bit (rē′ming-bit), *n.* A bit used for enlarging or splaying holes in metal.

reaming-iron (rē′ming-ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks so that they may be more readily calked.

ream-kit (rēm′kit), *n.* A cream-pot. *Halliwell.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

reamy (rē′mi), *a.* [< *ream*[1] + *-y*[1].] Creamy; creaming; in a foaming condition; appearing frothy. [Rare.]

rean[1] (rēn), *n.* [< ME. *rene*, a watercourse: see *rine, run*[1].] A watercourse; a gutter; specifically, the furrow between ridges of plowed land to take off the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rean[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *rein*[1].

reanimate (rē-an′i-māt), *v.* [< *re-* + *animate.* Cf. F. *réanimer* = Sp. Pg. *reanimar* = It. *rianimare.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To revive; resuscitate;

restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead: as, to *reanimate* a person apparently drowned.

We are our *re-animated* ancestours, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

We may suppose that the creative power returns and *reanimates* some among the dead.
Isaac Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 66.

2. To revive when dull or languid; invigorate; infuse new life or courage into: as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

Variety *reanimates* the attention, which is apt to languish under a continual sameness.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, viii.

II. *intrans.* To revive; become lively again. [Rare.]

"There spoke Miss Beverley!" cried Delvile, *reanimating* at this little apology. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 5.

reanimation (rē-an-i-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *reanimate* + *-ion.*] The act or operation of reanimating, or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of *reanimation*.
Scott, Anne of Geierstein, xxxvi.

reannex (rē-ạ-neks′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *annex.*] To annex again; annex what has been separated; reunite.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchace and *re-annex* that duchie.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 40.

reannexation (rē-an-ek-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *reannex* + *-ation.*] The act of annexing again.

reanoint (rē-ạ-noint′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *anoint.*] To anoint again or anew.

And Edward, . . .
Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair,
And, *reanointed*, mounts th' imperial chair.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

reanswer (rē-ạn′sẹr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *answer.*] **1.** To answer again; make a renewed reply to.—**2†.** To answer or satisfy as a return; correspond to; equal; balance.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransome; which must proportion the losses we have borne, . . . which in weight to *re-answer*, his pettiness would bow under.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 136.

reap (rēp), *v.* [< ME. *repen*, *reopen*, *ripen* (pret. *rap*, *rep*, pl. *repen*, *ropen*, pp. *repen*, *ropen*, later *reaped*), < AS. *rīpan*, a variable verb, being in part strong (pret. pl. *ripon*), also *gerīpan* (pret. pl. *geripon*), also with short vowel *ripan*, Anglian *riopan*, *rioppan*, *hrioppan*, *hrippan* (pret. **ræp*, pl. *rǣpon*), and in part (and appar. orig.) weak, *rȳpan* (pret. **rȳpte*, not found), reap (cf. *rīp*, *rȳp*, a reaping, harvest): appar. a particular use of *rīpan*, prop. *rȳpan* (pret. pl. *rȳpton*, *rǣpton*), plunder, spoil, = OHG. *roufen*, MHG. *roufen*, *reufen*, *röufen*, G. *raufen*, pluck, pull, etc., = Goth. *raupjan*, pluck. Cf. D. *rapen*, reap, gather.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut with a sickle or other implement or machine; cut down and gather: used specifically of cutting grain: as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9.

That which they *reapt* on the land was put into storehouses built for that purpose.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

And no Man ever *reapt* his Corn,
Or from the Oven drew his Bread,
Ere Hinds and Bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and knead.
Prior, Alma, i.

2. To cut a crop of grain, or something likened to such a crop, from; clear by or as if by reaping.

His chin new *reap'd*
Show'd like a stubble-land at harvest-home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 34.

3. Figuratively, to gather in by effort of any kind; obtain as a return or recompense; garner as the fruit of what has been done by one's self or others.

They have sown the wind, and they shall *reap* the whirlwind. Hos. viii. 7.

Of our labours thou shalt *reap* the gain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 20.

He cannot justly expect to *reape* aught but dishonour and dispraise. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Do thou the deeds I die too young to do,
And *reap* a second glory in thine age!
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act or operation of reaping; cut and gather a harvest.

Yf y *repe*, [I] ouere-reche, other gaf hem red that *repen* To sese to me with here sykel; that ich sew neuere.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 270.

Thou shalt sow, but thou shalt not *reap*. Micah vi. 15.

I would the globe from end to end
Might sow and *reap* in peace.
Tennyson, Epilogue.

2. Figuratively, to gather the fruit of labor or works; receive a return for what has been done.

For wel I wot that ye han herbeforne
Of makynge [poetry] *ropen*, and lad awey the corne.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 74.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

reap† (rēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repe*; < ME. *reepe*, *rep*, *rip*, < AS. *rīp*, *rȳp*, a reaping, a crop, harvest (also in comp., as *rīp-man*, harvester, *rīp-tīma*, harvest), also a sheaf of grain, etc., < *rīpan*, *rȳpan*, reap: see *reap*, *v.*] A sheaf of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

As mych as oone *reepe*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

reaper (rē′pẹr), *n.* [< ME. *repare*, *ripere*, < AS. *rīpere*, a reaper, < *rīpan*, reap: see *reap*, *v.*] **1.** One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his own or others' labor or work.

When brown August o'er the land
Call'd forth the *reapers'* busy band.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 35.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable *reapers* have already put their sickles.
Macaulay.

Only *reapers*, reaping early
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

There is a *reaper* whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.
Longfellow, The Reaper and the Flowers.

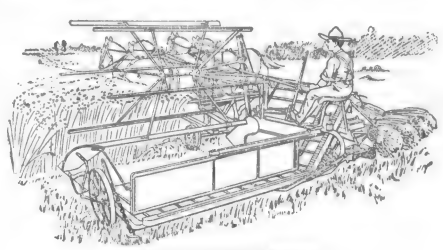
2. A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.—**The reaper**, an ancient sophism, to the following effect: If you are to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly reap. On the other hand, if you are not to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly not. Thus you will either necessarily reap, or necessarily not reap, and the statement that there is a "perhaps" is false.

reap-hook (rēp′hůk), *n.* Same as *reaping-hook*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reaping-hook (rē′ping-hůk), *n.* A curved blade with a short handle for reaping; a sickle; specifically, a sickle without the notched edge which formerly distinguished that implement.

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the *reaping-hook* in cutting down their crops: and "fill their hand" with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves their "bosom."—Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5. *Kitto.*

reaping-machine (rē′ping-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A harvesting-machine for grain-crops; a mechanical reaper drawn over a field of standing grain by horses. The reaping-machine is a modified mowing-machine or mower, both mower and reaper being harvesters; the two machines are identical in their



Reaping-and-binding Machine.

mechanism for cutting down the standing grain, of which mechanism the essential feature is the reciprocating knife moving within the fingers of a finger-bar. The reaper is distinguished from the mower by the addition of a reel for bending the grain down upon the knives, and by a platform, a raking mechanism, a discharging mechanism or dropper (by which the gavels or sheaves are thrown out of the machine), and a binding mechanism; of these devices any or all may be present in one machine. Reaping-machines are often distinguished according to their attachments: thus, a *dropper* is a reaping-machine that automatically throws out the cut grain at intervals; a *self-raker* or a *self-binder*, sometimes called a *harvester and binder*, is one with a raking or a binding attachment. The discharging mechanism or dropper is a device for causing the platform upon which the grain falls when cut to throw off its load. The raking attachment consists of a series of rakes moving over the platform to gather the grain into gavels and sweep it off upon the ground. The binding attachment consists essentially of an endless-belt elevator for lifting the cut grain, and a pair of curved arms for gathering and compressing it into a bundle and holding it while the binding mechanism proper draws wire or twine around it, twists the wire or loops and knots the twine, cuts the bundle from the wire or twine, and discharges the bound sheaf.

reapman† (rēp′mạn), *n.* [< ME. *repman*, < AS. **rīpman* (Anglian *hrīpeman*), a harvestman, < *rīp*, harvest, + *man*, man.] A reaper; a harvestman.

Oon daywerk of a goode *repman* may gete
V strik, a febbler for III may swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

reapparel (rē-ạ-par′el), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *apparel*, *v.* Cf. *reparel.*] To apparel or clothe again or anew.

Then [at the resurrection] we shall all be invested, *reapparelled*, in our own bodies.
Donne, Devotions, Expostulation, xiv.

reapparition (rē-ap-ạ-rish′ọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *apparition.*] A renewed apparition; a coming again; reappearance. [Rare.]

There would be presented the phenomena of colonies, *reapparitions*, and other faunal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remains.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 231.

reappear (rē-ạ-pēr′), *v. i.* [= It. *riapparire*; as *re-* + *appear*. Cf. OF. *rapparoitre*, F. *réapparaître*, reappear.] To appear again or anew; return to sight or apprehension; be seen again, in either the same or a different example.

The law of harmonic sounds *reappears* in the harmonic colors. *Emerson*, Nature, v.

Energy . . . only vanishes to *reappear* under some other form. *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 12.

The river that *reappears* at Ombla is an old friend.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 238.

reappearance (rē-ạ-pēr′ạns), *n.* [< *reappear* + *-ance.*] A new appearance; another coming into view or apprehension: as, the *reappearance* of Encke's comet.

reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *application.*] The act of applying again, or the state of being reapplied.

A readvertency or *reapplication* of mind to ideas that are actually there.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9. (*Latham.*)

reapply (rē-ạ-plī′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *apply.*] To apply again.

reappoint (rē-ạ-point′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *appoint.*] To appoint again.

reappointment (rē-ạ-point′mẹnt), *n.* [< *reappoint* + *-ment.*] A renewed appointment.

reapportion (rē-ạ-pōr′shọn), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *apportion.*] To apportion again; make a new apportionment.

reapportionment (rē-ạ-pōr′shọn-mẹnt), *n.* [< *reapportion* + *-ment.*] A renewed apportionment; a new proportional distribution or arrangement: as (in the United States), the *reapportionment* of members of Congress or of Congressional districts under a new census.

reapproach (rē-ạ-prōch′), *v.* [< *re-* + *approach.*] **I.** *intrans.* To come near again.

II. *trans.* To bring near together again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing and *re-approaching* the edges of the two irises.
Boyle, Works, I. 738.

reap-silver† (rēp′sil″vẹr), *n.* [ME. *repsilver*; < *reap*, *n.*, + *silver.*] Money paid by feudal serfs or tenants to their lord as a commutation for their services in reaping his crops.

rear[1] (rēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*, also dial. *rare*; < ME. *reren*, < AS. *rǣran* (= Icel. *reisa* = Goth. *raisjan*), cause to rise, lift up, establish, rouse, elevate, etc.; causative of *rīsan* (pret. *rās*), rise: see *rise*[1], and cf. *raise*[1], which is from the Icel. form (*reisa*) of the same verb. The change of the orig. medial *s* to *r* occurs also in *were* (pl. of *was*), *ear*[1], *iron*, *lorn*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise, lift, or hoist by or as if by main strength; bring to or place in an elevated position; set or hold up; elevate; bear aloft.

Off with the traitor's head,
And *rear* it in the place your father's stands.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 86.

And higher yet the glorious temple *rear'd*
Her pile. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 546.

2. To form by raising or setting up the parts of; lift up and fix in place the materials of; erect; construct; build.

Seint dauid aboute this holi zerde a strong wal let *rere*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

O'er his Grave a Monument they *rear'd*.
Congreve, Iliad.

3†. To raise from a prostrate state or position; uplift; exalt.

The Ladie, hearing his so courteous speach,
Gan *reare* her eyes as to the chearefull light.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 42.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss; he *rear'd* me.
Milton, P. L., viii. 316.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind.
Prior, Charity.

4†. To lift or carry upward; give an upward bent or turn to.

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round.
Milton, P. R., ii. 285.

5†. To cause to rise into view; approach (an object) so that it appears above the visible horizon. See *raise*[1], 10.

And in .xv. degrees, we dyde *reere* the crossiers; and we myght haue *rered* them sooner if we had loked for theym.
R. Eden, First three Eng. Books on America (ed. Arber), [p. 380.

6†. To carry off, as by conquest; take away by or as if by lifting; wrest. See *raise*[1], 6.

He, in an open Turney lately held,
Fro me the honour of that game did *reare*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 6.

It *rereth* our hearts from vain thoughts.
Barrow. (*Webster*.)

7†. To cause to rise to action; stir up; rouse.

Item, the Kyng cometh to London ward, and, as it is seyd, *rereth* the pepyll as he come. *Paston Letters*, I. 506.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouthed hounds and pointed spear.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epode ii.

They were not in any hope that the citye wold hastelye consent to *rere* war. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 201.

The waves come rolling, and the billowes rore,
For not one puffe of winde there did appeare,
That all the three thereat woxe much afrayd,
Unweeting what such horrour straunge did *reare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

8†. To raise in amount; make a rise in; increase.

He stirs men up to outrageous *rearing* of rents.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

9. To develop or train physically or mentally or both, as young; care for while growing up; foster; nurture; educate: used of human beings, and less frequently of animals and plants. See *raise*[1].

The pokok men may *rere* up esily
Yf bestes wilde or theves hem ne greve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

She [Pharaoh's daughter] takes him vp, and *rears* him royal-like;
And his quick Spirit, train'd in good Arts, is like
A wel breath'd Body, nimble, sound, and strong.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Delightful task! to *rear* the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1150.

10. To mock; gibe. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]
=Syn. 9. *Bring up*, etc. See *raise*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To rise up; assume an elevated posture, as a horse or other animal in standing on its hind legs alone.

Ofte hit [the ark] roled on-rounde, and *rered* on ende.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 423.

Anon he *rears* upright, curvets, and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

2. To rise up before the plow, as a furrow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rearing vein**, in *coal-mining*, a vein that seems to rear like a horse or mule. See *rearer*, 3.

rear[2] (rēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*, also dial. (now in common use in the U. S.) *rare*; < ME. *rere*, < AS. *hrēr*, underdone (said only of eggs): *hrēr henne æg*, 'a rear hen's egg,' *hrērenbrǣden æg*, *hrērebrǣd æg*, 'a rear roasted egg,' *gebrǣddan hrēre ægeran*, 'roasted rear eggs'; appar. not an independent adj., but the stem of a verb, in comp. **hrēr-æg* (= G. *rühr-ei*, a scrambled egg, buttered egg; cf. *eier rühren*, beat eggs), < *hrēran*, move, shake, stir, + *æg*, egg: see *rear*[4].] Underdone; nearly raw; rare: formerly said of eggs, now (in the United States, in the form *rare*) of meats. Compare *rear-boiled*, *rear-roasted*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Rere, or nesche, as eggys. Mollis, sorbilis.
Prompt. Parv., p. 430.

If they [eggs] be *rere*, they do clense the throte and brest.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 13.

Maces and ginger, *rere* egges, and poched eggs not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiall. *Borde*, Breviary of Health.

Can a soft, *rear*, poor poach'd iniquity
So ride upon thy conscience?
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

★ **rear**[3] (rēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*; < ME. *rere*, in comp. *rereward*, rearward and *arere*, arrear (see *arrear*[2], *adv.*), < OF. *rere*, *riere*, back, < L. *retro*, back, backward, < *re*, back, + compar. suffix (in abl.) *-tro*. But in ME. and mod. E. *rear* as a prefix is rather an aphetic form of *arear*, *arrear*: see *arrear*[2], *adv.*]

I. *n.* **1.** The space behind or at the back; a tract or a position lying backward; the background of a situation or a point of view.

Tom Pipes, knowing his distance, with great modesty took his station in the *rear*. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ii.

Crook . . . conducted his command south in two parallel columns until he gained the *rear* of the enemy's works.
P. H. Sheridan, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

2. The back or hinder part; that part of anything which is placed or comes last in order or in position.

His yeomen all, both comly and tall,
Did quickly bring up the *rear*.
Robin Hood and Maid Marion (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Like a gallant horse fall'n in first rank,
Lie there for pavement to the abject *rear*,
O'er-run and trampled on.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 162.

While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the *rear* of darkness thin.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 50.

Were they in the front or in the *rear* of their generation?
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In specific military use, the hindmost body of an army or a fleet; the corps, regiment, squadron, or other division which moves or is placed last in order: opposed to *van*: as, the *rear* was widely separated from the main body.

The Vanguard he commits to his Brother the Count de Alanson, the *Reer* to the Earl of Savoy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 121.

To bring up the rear. See *bring*. [In comp. *rear* is practically a prefix. In older words it is always *rere*; for such words, see entries in *rere-*.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the rear; hindermost; last: as, the *rear* rank.—**Rear front**, the rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.—**Rear supper**†. See *rere-supper*.—**Rear vault**, in *arch.*, a small vault over the space between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

rear[3]† (rēr), *v. t.* [< *rear*[3], *v.*] To send to or place in the rear.

rear[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *reren*, < AS. *hrēran*, move, shake, stir, = OS. *hrōrian*, *hrōrien*, *hruorian*, shake, = OHG. *hruorjan*, *hrōrjan*, *ruoran*, MHG. *rüeren*, G. *rühren*, shake, touch, = Icel. *hræra* = Sw. *röra* = Dan. *røre*, move, stir; perhaps = Goth. **hrōzjan* (not recorded), akin to *hrisjan*, shake. Hence, in comp., *rearmouse*, *reremouse*, and *uproar*. Cf. *rear*[2].] **1.** To move; stir.—**2.** To carve: applied to the carving of geese. *Halliwell*.

Rere that goose. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

rear[5]†, *adv.* Same as *rare*[3].

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*?
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 6.

rear-admiral (rēr'ad″mi-ral), *n.* See *admiral*, 2.

rearage† (rēr'āj), *n.* [ME., by apheresis for *arerage*: see *arrearage*.] Arrearage.

Such dedes I did wryte, gif he his day breke.
I haue mo maneres [manors] thorw *rerages* than thorw miseretur et comodat. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 246.

ffor he wylle gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salle aftyre, . . .
Or the *rereage* be requit of rentez that he claymez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

rear-boiled† (rēr'boild), *a.* [Formerly *rere-boiled*; < *rear*[2] + *boiled*.] Partly boiled.

A *rere-boiled* egg, Een half gaar gekookt ey.
Sewel, Eng.-Dutch Dict.

reard†, *n.* [< ME. *rerd*, *rerid*, *reorde*, *rorde*, *rurd*, < AS. *reord* (for **reard*), voice, speech, language, = OHG. *rarta* = Icel. *röddr* (gen. *raddar*) = Goth. *razda*, a voice, sound.] A voice; sound.

Ecko . . . is the *rearde* thet ine the hege helles [high hills] comth ayen. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

reardorse†, *n.* [< ME. *reredors*: see *reredos*.] **1.** An open fireplace against the rear wall of a room, without a chimney, the smoke rising and escaping through the louver.

In their [the old men's] yoong daies there were not aboue two or three [chimneys], if so manie, in most vplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, manour places of their lords, alwaies excepted, and peraduenture some great personages), but ech one made his fire against a *reredosse* in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12. (*Holinshed*.)

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other artificers using to work in mettal, which have or use any *reardorses*, or any other places dangerous or perillous for fire.
Calthrop's Reports (1670). (*Nares*.)

2. A piece of armor for the back.

Ane hole brest-plate, with a *rere-dors*
Behynde shet, or elles on the syde.
Clariodes, MS. (*Halliwell*.)

rear-eggt, *n.* An underdone egg. See *rear*[2], *a.*

rearer (rēr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who rears or raises; one who brings up.

Pholoë, . . . the *rearer* of the steed.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x.

2. A rearing horse, ass, or mule; an animal that has a habit of rearing.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, a seam of coal having an inclination of more than thirty degrees.

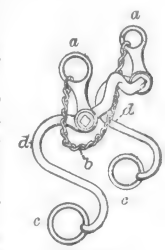
rear-guard (rēr'gärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reregarde*, for **areregarde*, < OF. **ariere-garde*, *arriere-garde*, F. *arrière-garde*, rear-guard; as *rear*[3] + *guard*, *n.* Cf. *rearward*.] Part of an army detached during a march for the protection of the rear, especially in retreating when the attacks of a pursuing enemy are feared.

We can nat se aboute vs, nor haue knoledge of your *reregarde* nor vowarde.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

reargue (rē-är'gū), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *argue*.] To argue over again.

reargument (rē-är'gū-ment), *n.* [< *re-* + *argument*.] A renewed argumentation, as of a case in court; a new arguing or pleading upon the same matter.

★ **rearhorse** (rēr'hôrs), *n.* A gressorial and raptorial orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ*; a praying-mantis, camel-insect, or devil's coach-horse: so called from the way in which it rears upon its hind legs. The common rearhorse of the United States is *Stagmomantis carolina*. See *Empusa*, and cut under *mantis*.


Rearing-bit.

rearing-bit (rēr'ing-bit), *n.* A bit intended to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing. In the accompanying cut, *a*, *a* are rings for cheek-straps, to which also the chain *b* is attached, in use passing under the horse's lower jaw; *c*, *c* are rings for attachment of curb-reins. The side-pieces, *d*, *d* act as levers when the reins are pulled, and force open the horse's jaw, the curved part of the bit pressing forward and downward upon the tongue of the animal, thus causing him pain when he attempts to rear.

rearing-box (rēr'ing-boks), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a fish-breeder.

rearly (rēr'li), *adv.* [< *rear*[5] + *-ly*[2].] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

Jailer's Brother. I'll bring it to-morrow.
Jailer's Daughter. Do, very *rearly*, I must be abroad else, To call the maids.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 1.

rearmost (rēr'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *rear*[3] + *-most*.] Furthest in the rear; last of all.

The rest pursue their course before the wind,
These of the *rear-most* only left behind.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

rearmouse, *n.* See *reremouse*.

rearrange (rē-a-rānj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *arrange*.] To arrange anew; make a different arrangement of.

rearrangement (rē-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [< *rearrange* + *-ment*.] A new or different arrangement.

rear-roasted† (rēr'rōs″ted), *a.* Partly roasted. Compare *rear*[2].

There we complaine of one *reare-roasted* chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.
Sir J. Harington, Epigrams, iv. 6. (*Nares*.)

reart (rērt), *v. t.* [A corruption of *reet*, a dial. var. of *right*, *v.*] To right or mend. *Halliwell*. [Local, Eng.]

rearward[1]† (rēr'wârd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rereward*; < ME. *rerewarde*, short for *arere-warde*, < OF. *arere-warde*, < *arere*, back, + *ward*, *garde*, ward, guard: see *arrear*[2] and *ward*. Cf. doublet *rear-guard*.] **1.** A rear-guard; a body or force guarding the rear.

The standard of the camp of the children of Dan set forward, which was the *rereward* [*rearward*, R. V.] of all the camps. Num. x. 25.

The God of Israel will be your *rereward* [*rearward*, R. V.].
Isa. lii. 12.

Because . . . it was bootlesse for them [the Turks] to assaile the forefront of our battell, . . . they determined to set vpon our *rereward*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

Hence—**2.** Any company or body of persons bringing up the rear; the rear.

He . . . speaks to the tune of a country lady, that comes ever in the *rearward* or train of a fashion.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

rearward[2] (rēr'wärd), *adv.* [< *rear*[3] + *-ward*.] At or to the rear; toward the hinder part; backward from anything.

Rearward extended the curtain of mountains, back to the Wolkenburg. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 1.

rearward[2] (rēr'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *rearward*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Situated at or toward the rear; being or coming last.

II. *n.* Place or position at the rear; the part that comes last; rear; end; conclusion; wind-up.

'A came ever in the *rearward* of the fashion.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 339.

rearwardly (rēr'wärd-li), *adv.* In a rearward direction; toward the rear; rearward. [Objectionable.]

Having a handle . . . extending *rearwardly* beyond the suction tube. *The Engineer*, LXV. 374.

reascend (rē-a-send'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *re-* + *ascend.*] To ascend, mount, or climb again.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to *reascend*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

reascension (rē-a-sen'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *ascension.*] The act of reascending; a remounting.

reascent (rē-a-sent'), *n.* [< *re-* + *ascent.*] A rise of ground following a descent.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the *reascent*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 327.

reason[1] (rē'zn), *n.* [< ME. *reson, resun, resoun, raisoun, reisun,* < OF. *reson, resoun, reison, reasoun, reason, raison, raisoun, raisun,* F. *raison,* F. dial. *roison* = Pr. *razo, raxio* = Cat. *raho* = Sp. *razón* = Pg. *razão* = It. *ragione,* < L. *ratio(n-),* reckoning, list, register, sum, affair, relation, regard, course, method, etc., also the faculty of reckoning, or of mental action, reason, etc., < *reri,* pp. *ratus,* think: see *rate*[2]. *Reason*[1] is a doublet of *ratio* and *ration.*] **1.** An idea acting as a cause to create or confirm a belief, or to induce a voluntary action; a judgment or belief going to determine a given belief or line of conduct. A premise producing a conclusion is said to be the *reason* of that conclusion; a perceived fact or reflection leading to a certain line of conduct is said to be a *reason* for that conduct; a cognition giving rise to an emotion or other state of mind is said to be a *reason* of or for that state of mind.

And be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a *reason* of the hope that is in you.
1 Pet. iii. 15.

Give you a *reason* on compulsion! If *reasons* were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a *reason* upon compulsion. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 264.

2. A fact, known or supposed, from which another fact follows logically, as in consequence of some known law of nature or the general course of things; an explanation.

No sooner sighed but they asked one another the *reason;* no sooner knew the *reason* but they sought the remedy.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 39.

Not even the tenderest heart, and next our own,
Knows half the *reasons* why we smile or sigh.
Keble, Christian Year, 24th Sunday after Trinity.

3. An intellectual faculty, or the generic name for intellectual processes. (*a*) The intellectual processes collectively. (*b*) That kind and degree of intelligence which distinguishes man from the brutes.

And at the end of the days I Nebuchadnezzar lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I blessed the most High. . . . At the same time my *reason* returned unto me. Dan. iv. 36.

O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their *reason*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 110.

For smiles from *reason* flow,
To brute denied. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 239.

(*c*) The logical faculties or processes, including all that is subservient to distinguishing truth and falsehood, except sense, imagination, and memory on the one hand, and the faculty of intuitively perceiving first principles, and other lofty faculties, on the other.

The knowledge which respecteth the Faculties of the Mind of man is of two kinds: the one respecting his Understanding and *Reason,* and the other his Will, Appetite, and Affection; whereof the former produceth Position or Decree, the later Action or Execution. . . . The end of Logic is to teach a form of argument to secure *reason,* and not to entrap it; the end of Morality is to procure the affections to obey *reason,* and not to invade it; the end of Rhetoric is to fill the imagination to second *reason,* and not to oppress it. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

But God left free the will; for what obeys
Reason is free, and *reason* he made right,
But bid her well be ware, and still erect;
Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and misinform the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.
Milton, P. L., ix. 352.

We may in *reason* discover these four degrees: the first and highest is the discovering and finding out of proofs; the second, the regular and methodical disposition of them, and laying them in a clear and fit order, to make their connection and force be plainly and easily perceived; the third is the perceiving of their connection; and the fourth is a making a right conclusion.
Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 17, § 3.

(*d*) The faculty or process of drawing conclusions or inferences, or of reasoning.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *reason* she obtains by this;
But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she understanding is.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, § 25.

The Latins called accounts of money rationes, and accounting ratiocinatio; and that which we in books of accounts call items they call nomina, that is, names; and thence it seems to proceed that they extended the word ratio to the faculty of reckoning in all other things. The Greeks have but one word, λόγος, for both speech and *reason;* not that they thought there was no speech without *reason,* but no reasoning without speech. . . . Out of all which we may define, that is to say determine, what that is which is meant by this word *reason,* when we reckon it amongst the faculties of the mind. For *reason,* in this sense, is nothing but reckoning.
Hobbes, Leviathan, i. 4.

(*e*) The faculty by which we attain the knowledge of first principles; a faculty for apprehending the unconditioned.

Some moral and philosophical truths there are so evident in themselves that it would be easier to imagine half mankind run mad, and joined precisely in the same species of folly, than to admit anything as truth which should be advanced against such natural knowledge, fundamental *reason,* and common sense. *Shaftesbury.*

Reason is the faculty which supplies the principles of knowledge a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

4. Intelligence considered as having universal validity or a catholic character, so that it is not something that belongs to any person, but is something partaken of, a sort of light in which every mind must perceive.—**5.** That which recommends itself to enlightened intelligence; some inward intimation for which great respect is felt and which is supposed to be common to the mass of mankind; reasonable measure; moderation; right; what mature and cool reflection, taking into account the highest considerations, pronounces for, as opposed to the prompting of passion.

You shall find me reasonable; if it be so, I shall do that that is *reason.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 218.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but *reason.* *Sir E. Coke*, Institutes.

To subdue
By force who *reason* for their law refuse,
Right *reason* for their law, and for their King
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns.
Milton, P. L., vi. 41.

Many are of opinion that the most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies.
Addison, Present State of the War.

6. A reasonable thing; a rational thing to do; an idea or a statement conformable to common sense.

And telle he moste his tale as was *resoun,*
By forward and by composicioun,
As ye han herd.
Chaucer, Prol. to Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 847.

It is not *reason* that we should leave the word of God and serve tables. Acts vi. 2.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were *reason.* *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. The exercise of reason; reasoning; right reasoning; argumentation; discussion.

Your *reasons* at dinner have been sharp and sententious.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 2.

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And with obsequious majesty approved
My pleaded *reason.* *Milton*, P. L., viii. 510.

8. The intelligible essence of a thing or species; the quiddity.

That other opinion, that asserts that the abstract and universal rationes, *reasons,* of things, as distinct from phantasms, are nothing else but mere names without any signification, is so ridiculously false that it deserves no confutation at all.
Cudworth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, iv. 1.

9. In *logic,* the premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise.

A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the *Reason* of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal: viz., "since," "because," &c.
Whately, Logic, i. § 2.

By reason†. (*a*) For the reason that; because.

'Tis not unusual in the Assembly to revoke their Votes, *by reason* they make so much hast.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 108.

(*b*) By right or justice; properly; justly.

And, as my body and my beste ouȝte to be my liegis,
So rithffully *be reson* my rede shulde also.
Richard the Redeless, Prol.

By reason of, on account of; for the cause of.

And *by reson of* gentill fader ought come gentill issue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if *by reason of* strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Collier of Plimouth came to Boston, having appointed a meeting here the week before, but *by reason of* foul weather were driven back.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 166.

The Parliament is adjourned to Oxford, *by reason of* the Sickness which increaseth exceedingly.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

I cannot go so fast as I would, *by reason of* this burden that is on my back. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 89.

We elected a president, as many of the ancients did their kings, *by reason of* his height.
Addison, Spectator, No. 108.

Discourse of reason, the operation or faculty of reasoning, or the conscious and voluntary use of beliefs already had to determine others.

O God! a beast, that wants *discourse of reason*
Would have mourn'd longer. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 150.

Discursive reason, reason in the sense 3 (*d*); the dianoetic faculty, or faculty of drawing conclusions and inferences. Compare *intuitive reason,* below.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and *reason* is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive;* discourse
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours,
Differing but in degree, of kind the same.
Milton, P. L., v. 487.

Diversity of reason†. See *diversity.*—**Ens of reason.** See *ens.*—**False reason,** an inconclusive reason.—**Feast of reason.** (*a*) Delightful intellectual discourse.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The *feast of reason* and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

(*b*) [*caps.*] In *French hist.,* an act of worship of human reason, represented by a woman as the goddess of Reason, performed on November 10th, 1793, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, and also in other churches (renamed temples of Reason) in France on that and succeeding days. The worship of Reason was designed to take the place of the suppressed Christian worship; recognition of the Supreme Being was restored through the influence of Robespierre.—**Generative reason.** See *generative.*—**In reason.** (*a*) In the view or estimation of reason; reasonably; justly; properly.

His unjust unkindness, that *in* all *reason* should have quenched her love. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 250.

The Oath which binds him to performance of his ought *in reason* to contain the summ of what his chief trust and Office is. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(*b*) Agreeable to reason; reasonable; just; proper: as, I will do anything *in reason.*—**Intuitive reason,** reason in the sense 3 (*e*); the noetic faculty, or sense of primal truth. See quotation under *discursive reason.*—**Logical reason,** discursive reason.—**Objective reason.** See *objective.*—**Out of reason,** without or beyond reason; devoid of cause or warrant.

If we desyre no redresse of dedis before,
We may boldly vs byld with bostis *out of Reason.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

Practical reason. See *practical.*—**Principle of sufficient reason,** the proposition that nothing happens without a good and sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise. This doctrine denies, first, that anything happens by chance or spontaneity, and, second, that anything happens by irrational and brute force. It is inextricably bound up with the principle of the identity of indiscernibles. It requires that there should be a general reason why the constants of nature should have the precise values they have. It is in conflict with every form of nominalism, teaching that general reasons are not only real, but that they exclusively govern phenomena; and it appears to lead logically to an idealism of a Platonic type. It is not the mere statement that everything has a cause, but that those causes act according to general and rational principles, without any element of blind compulsion. The principle was first enunciated by Leibnitz in 1710, and has met with extraordinary favor, the more so as it has often been misunderstood.—**Pure reason,** reason strictly a priori; reason quite independent of experience. See *pure,* 8.

Reason is *pure* if in reasoning we admit only definitions and propositions known a priori.
Baumeister, Philosophia Definitiva (trans.), 2d ed., 1738, § 823.

Pure reason is that faculty which supplies the principles of knowing anything entirely a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

Ratiocinant reason. (*a*) A reason or cause as it exists in the mind: opposed to *ratiocinate reason.*

I have not asked this question without cause causing, and *reason* truly very *ratiocinant.*
Urquhart, Rabelais, III. vi. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) The human understanding; the discursive reason.—**Ratiocinate reason,** a reason as an element of the quiddity of things, according to the Aristotelian conception: opposed to *ratiocinant reason.*—**Reason of state,** a political motive for a public act which cannot be accounted for publicly; a concealed ground of action by a government or a public officer in some matter concerning the state's welfare or safety, or the maintenance of a policy.—**Relation of reason.** See *relation.*—**Right reason,** reason in sense 5, above.—**Rime nor reason.** See *rime*[1].—**Speculative reason,** reason employed about supersensuous things.—**Subjective reason,** reason which is determined by the subject or agent.—**Sufficient reason.** See *principle of sufficient reason,* above.—**Theoretical reason,** reason as productive of cognition.—**There is no reason but**†, there is no reason why not; it is inevitable; it cannot be helped.

There is no reason but I shall be blind.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 212.

To do one reason†. (*a*) To do what is desired, or what one desires; act so as to give satisfaction.

Lord Titus, by your leave, this maid is mine.
. . . [I am] resolved withal
To do myself this *reason* and this right.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 279.

Strike home, and *do me reason* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

(*b*) See *do*[1].—**To have reason,** to have reason or right on one's side; be in the right. [A Gallicism.]

Mr. Mechlin *has reason.* *Foote*, Commissary, iii. 1.

To hear reason, to yield to reasoning or argument; accept a reason or reasons adduced; act according to advice.

Con. You should *hear reason.*
D. John. . . . What blessing brings it?
Con. If not a present remedy, at least a patient sufferance. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 6.

To stand to reason. See *stand.*—**Syn. 1.** *Inducement,* etc. (see *motive*), account, object, purpose, design.

reason[1] (rē'zn), *v.* [< ME. *resonen,* < OF. *raisoner, raisonner, raisnier,* reason, argue, discourse,

speak, F. *raisonner*, reason, argue, reply, = Pr. *razonar*, *rasonar* = Cat. *rahonar* = Sp. *razonar* = Pg. *razoar* = It. *ragionare*, reason, < ML. *rationare*, reason, argue, discourse, speak, calculate, < L. *ratio*(*n*-), reason, calculation: see *reason*[1], *n.* Cf. *areason*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To exercise the faculty of reason; make rational deductions; think or choose rationally; use intelligent discrimination.

He [the serpent] hath eaten and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and *reasons*, and discerns,
Irrational till then. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 765.

We only *reason* in so far as we note the resemblances among objects and events.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

2. To practise reasoning in regard to something; make deductions from premises; engage in discussion; argue, or hold arguments.

Let us dispute again,
And *reason* of divine Astrology.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 2.

Come now, and let us *reason* together, saith the Lord.
Isa. i. 18.

3†. To hold account; make a reckoning; reckon.

Since the affairs of men rest still incertain,
Let's *reason* with the worst that may befall.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 97.

4. To hold discourse; talk; parley.

They *reasoned* among themselves, saying, This is the heir: come, let us kill him. Luke xx. 14.

But *reason* with the fellow,
Before you punish him. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 51.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reason about; consider or discuss argumentatively; argue; debate.

Why *reason* ye these things in your hearts? Mark ii. 8.

Condescends, even, to *reason* this point. *Brougham.*

2. To give reasons for; support by argument; make a plea for: often with *out:* as, to *reason out* a proposition or a claim.

This boy, that cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship,
Does *reason* our petition with more strength
Than thou hast to deny 't. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 176.

3. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4†. To hold argument with; engage in speech or discussion; talk with; interrogate.

reason[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *raisin*[1]. In the following passage it is apparently applied to some other fruit than the grape.

A medlar and a hartichoke,
A crab and a small *reason*.
Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 219. (*Nares.*)

reasonable (rē′zn-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *resonable*, *resunable*, *resnabyl*, *resnable*, *renable*, *runnable*, < OF. *resonable*, *raisonnable*, *regnable*, *resnable*, *rationable*, F. *raisonnable* = Pr. *razonable* = Cat. *rahonable* = Sp. *razonable* = Pg. *razoavel* = It. *razionabile*, < L. *rationabilis*, reasonable, < *ratio*(*n*-), reason, calculation: see *reason*[1] and *-able*.] **1.** Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational, as opposed to *brute*.

If he have wit enough to keep himself warm, let him bear it for a difference between himself and his horse; for it is all the wealth that he hath left, to be known a *reasonable* creature. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 71.

2. Characterized by the use of reason; amenable to reason or sound sense; not senseless, foolish, or extravagant in thought or action.

Hir maners might no man amend;
Of tong she was trew and *renable*,
And of hir semblant soft and stabile.
Ywaine and Gawaine (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I. 10), l. 208.
[(*Piers Plowman*, Notes, p. 17.)

The adjective *reasonable* . . . denotes a character in which reason (taking it in its largest acceptation) possesses a decided ascendant over the temper and passions; and implies no particular propensity to a display of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a propensity. *D. Stewart*, Human Mind, ii. 10, note.

3. Conformable to or required by reason; due to or resulting from good judgment; rationally sound, sensible, natural, etc.

Ther doth no wyghte nothing so *resonable*
That nys harme in her [jealousy's] ymagynynge.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 35.

I beseech you . . . present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your *reasonable* service. Rom. xii. 1.

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, though a man does not allow it. *Swift.*

The terrors of the child are quite *reasonable*, and add to his loveliness. *Emerson*, Courage.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; moderate; tolerable.

I will marry her upon any *reasonable* demands.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 233.

5. Moderate in amount or price; not high or dear: as, *reasonable* charges or prices; *reasonable* goods.—**6.** In *law*, befitting a person of reason or sound sense; such as a prudent man would exercise or act upon in his own affairs: as, *reasonable* care; *reasonable* diligence; *reasonable* cause.—**7**†. Calculable; computable; hence, detailed; itemized.

And rekene byfore reson a *resonable* acounte,
What one hath, what another hath, and what hy hadde bothe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 35.

8†. Talkative; ready in conversation.

Lo! how goodly spak this knight . .
I . . . gan me aqueynte
With him, and fond him so tretable,
Right wonder skilful and *resonable*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 534.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, such proof as will produce an abiding conviction to a moral certainty, so that a prudent man would feel safe to act upon that conviction in matters of the highest concern to his personal interests.—**Reasonable aid**, a euphemistic expression for *aid*[1], 3, corresponding to the term *benevolence* as used for forced loans or gifts.—**Reasonable alms.** See *alms*.—**Reasonable doubt**, in *law*, doubt for which a pertinent reason can be assigned; that state of a case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction, to a moral certainty, of the truth of the charge. *Shaw, C. J.*—**Reasonable dower.** See *dower*[2], 2.—**Syn.** *Rational, Reasonable.* See *rational*.

reasonable† (rē′zn-a-bl), *adv.* [< *reasonable*, *a.*] Reasonably.

I have a *reasonable* good ear in music. Let's have the tongs and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 31.

The Library of the Sorbonne is a very long and large Gallery, *reasonable* well stored with Books.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 128.

reasonableness (rē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reasonable; conformity to or compliance with the requirements of reason; agreeableness to rational ideas or principles.

The method of inwardness and the secret of self-renouncement, working in and through this element of mildness, produced the total impression of his [Jesus's] "epieikeia," or sweet *reasonableness*.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vii. § 5.

reasonably (rē′zn-a-bli), *adv.* [ME. *resonably*, *renably*; < *reasonable* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason; with good sense or judgment.

And speke as *renably* and faire and wel
As to the Phitonissa did Samuel.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 211.

The abuse of the judicial functions that were properly and *reasonably* assumed by the House was scandalous and notorious. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Within the bounds of reason; with good reason or cause; justly; properly.

Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
May *reasonably* die. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 74.

It might seem that an egg which has succeeded in being fresh has done all that can *reasonably* be expected of it.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 248.

3. To a reasonable extent; in a moderately good degree; fairly; tolerably.

Verely she was heled, and left her styltes thore,
And on her fete wente home *resonably* well.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of encouragement which suffices to keep them at a *reasonably* full exertion of their powers. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

reasoned (rē′znd), *p. a.* Characterized by or based upon reasoning; following a logical or rational method; carefully argued or studied.

reasoner (rē′zn-ėr), *n.* [< *reason*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *raisonneur* = Pr. *razonador* = Sp. *razonador* = Pg. *raciocinador* = It. *ragionatore*, < ML. *rationator*, a reasoner, < *rationare*, reason: see *reason*[1], *v.*] One who reasons or argues, or exercises his reasoning powers; one who considers a subject argumentatively.

They are very bad *reasoners*, and vehemently given to opposition. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

reasonfully† (rē′zn-fûl-i), *adv.* [ME., < *reason*[1] + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] With full reason; most reasonably.

So then *reasonfulli* maye we sey that mercy both right and lawe passeth. *Testament of Love*, iii.

reasoning (rē′zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reason*[1], *v.*] **1.** The use of the faculty of reason; discriminative thought or discussion in regard to a subject; rational consideration.—**2.** A presentation of reasons or arguments; an argumentative statement or expression; a formal discussion.

Hear now my *reasoning*, and hearken. Job xiii. 6.

3†. Discussion; conversation; discourse.

Then there arose a *reasoning* among them, which of them should be greatest. Luke ix. 46.

Chain of reasoning. See *chain*.—**Deductive, diagrammatic, dilemmatic, Fermatian reasoning.** See the adjectives.—**Syn.** *Reasoning, Argumentation.* *Reasoning* is much broader than *argumentation*. The latter is confined to one side of the question, or, in another sense, supposes a proposition, supported by arguments on the affirmative side and attacked by arguments on the negative. *Reasoning* may be upon one side of a proposition, and is then the same as *argumentation;* but it may also be the method by which one reaches a belief, and thus a way of putting together the results of investigation: as, the *reasoning* in Euclid, or in Butler's Analogy; the *reasoning* by which a thief justifies himself in stealing.

A piece of *reasoning* is like a suspended chain, in which link is joined to link by logical dependence.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 158.

A poem does not admit *argumentation*, though it does admit development of thought. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

reasonless (rē′zn-les), *a.* [< *reason*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Lacking the faculty of reason; irrational, as an animal. [Rare.]

The *reasonless* creatures [the two kine] also do the will of their maker.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1836), II. 144.

2. Deficient in reason or judgment; lacking in good sense; unreasoning. [Archaic.]

When any of them [animals] dieth, it is . . . buried in a holy place, the *reasonlesse* men howling and knocking their breasts in the exequies of these vnreasonable beasts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 574.

3. Not marked or justified by reason; senseless; causeless; unwarranted.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 137.

reason-piece (rē′zn-pēs), *n.* [A corruption of *raising-piece*.] In *building*, a timber lying under the ends of beams in the side of a house; a wall-plate.

reassemblage (rē-a-sem′blāj), *n.* [< *re-* + *assemblage*.] A renewed assemblage.

New beings arise from the *re-assemblage* of the scattered parts. *Harris*, Three Treatises, Note 7 on Treatise I.

reassemble (rē-a-sem′bl), *v.* [< *re-* + *assemble*. Cf. F. *rassembler*, reassemble.] **I.** *trans.* To assemble or bring together again; gather anew.

Reassembling our afflicted powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend.
Milton, P. L., i. 186.

II. *intrans.* To assemble or meet together again.

The forces of Surajah Dowlah were dispersed, never to *reassemble*. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

reassert (rē-a-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *assert*.] To assert again; proclaim or manifest anew.

With equal fury, and with equal fame,
Shall great Ulysses *reassert* his claim.
Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 147.

reassertion (rē-a-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *reassert* + *-ion*.] A repeated assertion of the same thing; the act of asserting anew.

reassess (rē-a-ses′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *assess*.] To assess again.

reassessment (rē-a-ses′ment), *n.* [< *reassess* + *-ment*.] A renewed or repeated assessment.

reassign (rē-a-sīn′), *v. t.* [= F. *réassigner;* as *re-* + *assign*.] To assign again; transfer back or to another what has been assigned.

reassignment (rē-a-sīn′ment), *n.* [< *reassign* + *-ment*.] A renewed or repeated assignment.

reassume (rē-a-sūm′), *v. t.* [= Sp. *reasumir* = Pg. *reassumir* = It. *riassumere;* as *re-* + *assume*.] To assume or take again; resume.

And when the sayd v. dayes were expyred, ye kynge *reassumyd* the crowne of Pandulph.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1212.

reassumption (rē-a-sump′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *assumption*.] A resuming; a second assumption.

reassurance (rē-a-shör′ans), *n.* [= F. *réassurance;* as *reassure* + *-ance*.] **1.** Assurance or confirmation repeated.

A *reassurance* of his tributary subjection.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 25.

2. Restoration of courage or confidence; deliverance from apprehension or doubt.

How plainly I perceived hell flash and fade
O' the face of her—the doubt that first paled joy,
Then, final *reassurance*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 49.

3. Same as *reinsurance*.

No *re-assurance* shall be lawful, except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxx.

reassure (rē-a-shör′), *v. t.* [= F. *réassurer* = Pg. *reassegurar* = It. *riassicurare;* as *re-* + *assure*.] **1.** To assure or establish anew; make sure again; confirm.

Let me fore-warn'd each sign, each system learn,
That I my people's danger may discern,
Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to *reassure*.
Churchill, Gotham, iii.

But let me often to these solitudes
Retire, and in thy presence *reassure*
My feeble virtue. *Bryant*, Forest Hymn.

2. To give renewed assurance to; free from doubt or apprehension; restore to confidence.

They rose with fear, and left the unfinished feast,
Till dauntless Pallas *re-assured* the rest.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 146.

3. Same as *reinsure*.

reassurer (rē-a-shŏr′ėr), *n.* One who reassures, or assures or insures anew.

reassuringly (rē-a-shŏr′ing-li), *adv.* In a reassuring manner; so as to reassure.

reast (rēst), *v.* [Also *reest* (and *rease, reeze*, in pp. *reased, reezed*), Sc. *reist* (as *v. t.*); a back-formation from *reasted, reasty*.] **I.** *trans.* To dry (meat) by the heat of the sun or in a chimney; smoke-dry.

Let us cut up bushes and briars, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be *reisted* for bacon.
Scott, Black Dwarf, ix.

They bequeath so great sums for masses, and dirges, and trentals, . . . that their souls may at the last be had to heaven, though first for a while they be *reezed* in purgatory.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 65.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become 'reasty' or rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.

The scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, plumpest, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to *reast* as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt. *Markham*, Countrey Farme (1616), p. 107.

2. To take offense. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reasted (rēs′ted), *p. a.* [Also *reested, reestit, *reased, reezed, rezed, reised*; < ME. *rested*, with *-ed* for equiv. OF. *-é* in *resté*: see *reasty*.] Become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soords shall feaste his family.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii.

What accademick starved satyrist
Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon?
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. (*Nares.*)

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,
That is most fat and greasy,
We have likewise to feed our chaps,
And make them glib and easy.
King Alfred and the Shepherd. (*Nares.*)

reastiness (rēs′ti-nes), *n.* [< *reasty* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being reasty; rancidness. [Prov. Eng.]

reasty[1] (rēs′ti), *a.* [Also *resty* and *rusty*; ME. *resty*, < OF. *resté*, left over, pp. of *rester*, remain.] Same as *reasted*.

Through folly, too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty*.
Tusser, Husbandry, November Abstract.

And than came haltynge Jone,
And broughte a gambone
Of bakon that was *resty*.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 328.

Thy flesh is *restie* or leane, tough & olde,
Or it come to borde unsavery and colde.
Barclay, Cytezen & Uplondyshman (Percy Soc.), p. 39. [(*Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.)

reasty[2] (rēs′ti), *a.* Same as *resty*[1].

reata (rē-ä′tä), *n.* [Also *riata*; < Sp. *reata*, a rope, also a leader mule (= Pg. *reata, ar-riata*, a halter), < Sp. *reatar*, tie one beast to another, retie (= Pg. *reatar, ar-riatar*, bind again), < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, back, + Sp. Pg. Cat. *atar*, bind, < L. *aptare*, fit on, fit together, etc.: see *apt*.] A rope, usually of rawhide, with or without a noose, used in western and Spanish America for catching or picketing animals; a lariat.

Dick jingled his spurs and swung his *riata*. Jovita bounded forward.
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 17.

reate (rēt), *n.* [Also *reit*; prop. *reat* or *reet*; origin obscure. Cf. *reake*.] The water-crowfoot, *Batrachium aquatile*: probably applied also to fresh-water algæ and various floating plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This is the onely fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea, and laieth her egs, or spawneth, in her nest. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 26.

Reits, sea weed, of some called *reits*, of others wrack, and of the Thanet men wore. *Bp. Kennett.*

The soft tree-tent
Guards with its face of *reate* and sedge.
Browning, Sordello.

reattach (rē-a-tach′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *attach*. Cf. F. *rattacher*, attach again.] To attach again, in any sense.

reattachment (rē-a-tach′ment), *n.* [< *reattach* + *-ment*.] A second or repeated attachment.

reattempt (rē-a-tempt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *attempt*.] To attempt again.

His voyage then to be *re-attempted*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 158.

reaumet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *realm*.

Reaumuria (rē-ô-mū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759), named after René A. F. de *Réaumur* (1683–1757), a French naturalist.] **1.** A genus of choripetalous shrubs of the family *Tamaricaceæ* and type of the tribe *Reaumurieæ*. It is characterized by numerous stamens which are free or somewhat united into five clusters, from five to ten bracts close to the calyx, five awl-shaped styles, and densely hairy seeds. There are about 13 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and of central Asia. They are generally very branching and procumbent undershrubs, with small or cylindrical crowded leaves and terminal solitary flowers, which are sometimes showy and red or purple. Several species are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. *R. vermiculata*, a pink-flowered species, is used as an external remedy for the itch.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Reaumurieæ (rē″ô-mū-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1827), < *Reaumuria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Tamaricaceæ*, the tamarisk family, characterized by free petals, long-haired seeds, and solitary axillary or terminal flowers. It includes 2 genera, *Reaumuria*, the type, and *Hololachna*, a monotypic undershrub of the salt marshes of central Asia.

Réaumur's porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

Réaumur's scale. See *thermometer*.

reave (rēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reaved, reft* (formerly also *raft*), ppr. *reaving*. [Early mod. E. also *reve, reeve* (Sc. *reive*, etc.), dial. *rave*; < ME. *reven* (pret. *revede, reved, refde, rafte, refte*, pp. *raft, reft*), < AS. *reáfian*, rob, spoil, plunder, = OS. **rōbhōn* (in comp. *bi-rōbhōn*) = OFries. *rāvia, rāva* = D. *rooven* = MLG. LG. *roven* = OHG. *roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*, rob, deprive, = Icel. *raufa* = Sw. *röfva* = Dan. *röve*, rob, = Goth. **raubōn*, in comp. *bi-raubon*, rob, spoil; a secondary verb associated with the noun, AS. *reáf*, spoil, plunder, esp. clothing or armor taken as spoil, hence clothing in general, = OFries. *rāf* = D. *roof* = MLG. *rôf* = OHG. *roub, roup, raup*, MHG. *roup*, G. *raub* = Icel. *rauf* = Sw. *rof* = Dan. *rov*, spoil, plunder (see *reaf*); from the primitive verb, AS. **reófan*, in comp. *be-reófan, bi-reófan*, deprive, = Icel. *rjúfa* (pp. *rofinn*), break, rip, violate, = L. *rumpere* (√*rup*), break: see *rupture*. Hence, in comp., *bereave*. From the Teut. are It. *ruba*, spoil, etc., *rubare*, spoil, = OF. *rober, robber*, rob, whence E. *rob*, etc.; It. *roba* = OF. (and F.) *robe*, garment, robe, whence E. *robe, rubble, rubbish*: see *robe* and *rob*. From the D. form are E. *rove*[1], *rover*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take away by force or stealth; carry off as booty; take violently; purloin, especially in a foray: with a thing as object. [Now rare.]

Aristotill sais that the bees are feghtande agaynes hym that will drawe thaire hony fra thaym, swa sulde we do agaynes deuells that afforces tham to *reue* fra vs the hony of poure lyfe. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Since he himself is *reft* from her by death.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1174.

A good cow was a good cow, had she been twenty times *reaved*. *G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 303.

2. To take away; remove; abstract; draw off. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hir clothes ther scho *rafe* hir fro,
And to the wodd gane scho go.
Perceval, 2157. (*Halliwell.*)

And ffrom 3oure willfull werkis 3oure will was chaungid,
And *rafte* was 3oure riott and rest, ffor 3oure daiez
Weren wikkid thoru 3oure cursid counceill.
Richard the Redeless, i. 6.

The derke nyght
That *revith* bestis from here besynesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 86.

Sith nothing ever may redeeme nor *reave*
Out of your endlesse debt so sure a gage.
Spenser, F. Q., To Lord Grey of Wilton.

We *reave* thy sword,
And give thee armless to thy enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. To rob; plunder; dispossess; bereave: with a person as object. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And sitthe he is so leel a lorde, ich leyue that he wol nat *Reuen* ous of oure ryght. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 310.

To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 187.

So *reft* of reason Athamas became.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxx. 4.

Then he *reft* us of it
Perforce, and left us neither gold nor field.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

4. To tear up, as the rafters or roof of a house. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Agaynst them Troians down the towres and tops of houses rold,
And rafters vp they *reaue*. *Phaer*, Æneid, ii.

5. To ravel; pull to pieces, as a textile fabric. —**To ramp and reave**†. See *ramp*.

II. *intrans.* To practise plundering or pillaging; carry off stolen property. [Now only Scotch.]

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reve*,
Where we shall bete and bynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

To slink thro' slaps, an' *reive* an' steal
At stacks o' peas, or stocks o' kail.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

reavel†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ravel*[1].

reaver (rē′vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reever* (Sc. *reiver*); < ME. *revere*, < AS. *reáfere* (= OFries. *rāvere, rāver* = D. *roover* = MLG. *rover* = OHG. *roubare*, MHG. *roubære*, G. *räuber* = Icel. *raufari, reyfari* = Sw. *röfvare* = Dan. *röver*), a robber, < *reáfian*, rob, reave: see *reave*. Cf. *rover*, from the D. cognate of *reaver*.] One who reaves or robs; a plundering forager; a robber. [Obsolete or archaic, or Scotch.]

To robbers and to *reueres*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 182.

Those were the days when, if two men or three came riding to a town, all the township fled for them and weened that they were *reavers*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 189.

reavery (rē′vėr-i), *n.* [= D. *rooverij* = MLG. *roverie* = G. *räuberei* = Sw. *röfveri* = Dan. *röveri*; as *reave* + *-ery*.] A carrying off, as of booty; a plundering or pillaging; robbery. [Rare.]

Wallace was ner, quhen he sic *reueré* saw.
Wallace, iv. 40. (*Jamieson.*)

reballing (rē-bâ′ling), *n.* [< *re-* + *ball*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead which is suspended by a string from a pole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rebaptism (rē-bap′tizm), *n.* [< *re-* + *baptism*.] A new or second baptism. It has always been the generally accepted teaching that to perform the ceremony on one known to have been really baptized already is sacrilegious; and what is or may be rebaptism is permissible only because the validity of the previous ceremony has been denied, or because the fact of its administration, or the manner in which it was performed, is disputed or doubtful. *Conditional* or *hypothetical baptism* is administered in the Roman Catholic Church to all candidates coming from Protestant churches, under a form beginning "If thou hast not been baptized," the question of the validity of Protestant baptism being held in abeyance. Such rebaptism is also administered in the Anglican churches in special cases, as where the candidate himself desires it. Baptist churches require rebaptism of all who have not been immersed on profession of faith.

rebaptist (rē-bap′tist), *n.* [< *re-* + *baptist*.] One who baptizes again, or who undergoes baptism a second time; also, a Baptist or Anabaptist.

Some for *rebaptist* him bespatter,
For dipping rider oft in water.
T. Brown, Works, IV. 270. (*Davies.*)

rebaptization (rē-bap-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *rebaptisation*; as *rebaptize* + *-ation*.] The act of rebaptizing; renewed or repeated baptism.

St. Cyprian . . . persisted in his opinion of *rebaptization* until death. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

rebaptize (rē-bap-tīz′), *v. t.* [< OF. *rebaptiser, rebaptizer*, F. *rebaptiser* = Sp. *rebautizar* = Pg. *rebaptizar* = It. *ribattezzare*, < LL. *rebaptizare*, baptize again, < *re-*, again, + *baptizare*, baptize: see *baptize*.] **1.** To baptize again or anew; repeat the baptism of.

Cyprian was no hereticke, though he beleeued *rebaptising* of them which were baptised of hereticks.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1468, an. 1555.

2. To give a new name to, as at a second baptism.

Of any Paganism at that time, or long before, in the Land we read not, or that Pelagianism was *rebaptiz'd*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebaptizer (rē-bap-tī′zėr), *n.* One who rebaptizes, or who believes in rebaptism; also, an Anabaptist.

There were Adamites in former Times and *Rebaptizers*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 29.

rebate[1] (rē-bāt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating*. [< ME. *rebaten*, < OF. *rebatre, rebattre*, beat or drive back again, repel, repulse, F. *rebattre*, beat again, repeat (= It. *ribattere*, beat again, beat down, blunt, reflect, etc.), < *re-*, back, again, + *batre, battre*, beat: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1]. Cf. *rabate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To beat back; drive back by beating; fend or ward off; repulse.

This is the city of great Babylon,
Where proud Darius was *rebated* from.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

This shirt of mail worn near my skin
Rebated their sharp steel.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2†. To beat down; beat to bluntness; make obtuse or dull, literally or figuratively; blunt; bate.

One who . . .
. . . doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 60.

Thou wilt belie opinion, and *rebate*
The ambition of thy gallantry.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

But the broad belt, with plates of silver bound,
The point *rebated*, and repelled the wound.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 304.

3. To set or throw off; allow as a discount or abatement; make a drawback of. See the noun. [Rare or obsolete.]

Yet was I verie ill satisfied, and forced to *rebate* part [of a debt], and to take wares as payment for the rest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 332.

II.† *intrans.* To draw back or away; withdraw; recede.

He began a little to *rebate* from certain points of popery.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1621, an. 1555.

rebate[1] (rē-bāt′), *n.* [< *rebate*[1], *v.* Cf. *rabate, n.*] Diminution; retrenchment; specifically, an allowance by way of discount or drawback; a deduction from a gross amount.—**Rebate and discount,** in *arith.*, a rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

rebate[2] (rē-bāt′), *n.* [An altered form of *rabate:* see *rabate* and *rabbet.*] 1. A longitudinal space or groove cut back or sunk in a piece of joinery, timber, or the like, to receive the edge of some other part.

On the periphery at the socket end [of the brush] a shallow *rebate* is formed, to receive the binding string.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 544.

2. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements. *Elwes.*—3. A piece of wood fastened to a handle, used for beating mortar. *Elwes.*

rebate[2] (rē-bāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating.* [< *rebate*[2], *n.*] To make a rebate or rabbet in, as a piece of joinery or other work; rabbet.

rebated (rē-bā′ted), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, cut short: noting any ordinary, especially a cross, characterized by having one or more of its arms too short to reach the edge of the field.—2. Blunt.

rebatement (rē-bāt′ment), *n.* [< *rebate*[1] + *-ment.*] 1. The act of rebating, or the state of being rebated; a blunting; abatement; drawback. [Rare.]—2. In *her.*: (*a*) A cutting off, or shortening, as of one arm of a cross, or the like. (*b*) Same as *abatement*, in the sense of degradation of or dishonorable addition to a coat-armor.—3. A narrowing.

For without in the wall of the house he made narrowed rests [margin: narrowings, or *rebatements*] round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 Ki. vi. 6.

In the description of the side-chambers of the temple, the *rebatement* signifies the narrowing of the walls which left a ledge for the joists of the upper chambers to rest on. *W. A. Wright*, Bible Word-Book, p. 497.

rebatot, *n.* Same as *rabato.*

rebaud†, **rebawde**†, **rebaudry**†. Obsolete forms of *ribald, ribaldry.*

rebec, rebeck (rē′bek), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *rebeke;* < ME. *rebecke, rebekke, rebeke,* < OF. *rebec, rebeke,* F. *rebec* = Pg. *rabeca* = It. *ribeca, ribecca* (ML. *rebeca, rebecca*); also with diff. terminations, (*b*) F. dial. *rebay* = Pr. *rabey;* (*c*) Sp. *rabel* = Pg. *rabil, arrabil;* (*d*) ME. *rebibe, ribibe, rubibe, ribible,* < OF. *rebebe, rebesbe, reberbe,* It. *ribeba, ribebla,* < Ar. *rabāba* = Hind. *rabāb, rubāb,* Pers. *rabāb, rubāb,* a rebec, a fiddle with one or two strings.] 1. A musical instrument, the earliest known form of the viol class. It had a pear-shaped body, which was solid above, terminating in a slender neck and a carved head, and hollow below, with sound-holes and a sound-post. The number of strings was usually three, but was sometimes only one or two. They were tuned in fifths, and sounded by a bow. The tone was harsh and loud. The rebec is known to have been in use in Europe as early as the eighth century. Its origin is disputed, but is usually attributed to the Moors of Spain. It was the precursor of the true viol in all its forms, and continued in vulgar use long after the latter was artistically established.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound
To many a youth, and many a maid.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 94.

2†. An old woman: so called in contempt. Compare *ribibe*, 2.

"Brother," quod he, "heere woneth an old *rebekke*,
That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hir good."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 275.

Rebeccaism (rē-bek′a-izm), *n.* [< *Rebecca*(*ite*) + *-ism.*] The principles and practices of the Rebeccaites.

Rebeccaite (rē-bek′a-īt), *n.* [< *Rebecca* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a secret anti-turnpike society in Wales, about 1843–4. The grievance of the Rebeccaites was the oppressive number of toll-gates, and they turned out at night in large parties, generally mounted, to destroy them. Their leader, dressed in woman's clothes, received the title of Rebecca from a fanciful application of the Scriptural passage Gen. xxiv. 60; and the parties were called "Rebecca and her daughters."

rebel (reb′el), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rebel, rebele,* < OF. *rebelle, rebele,* F. *rebelle* = Sp. Pg. *rebelde* = It. *ribello,* rebellious, a rebel, < L. *rebellis,* adj., making war again, insurgent, rebellious; as noun, a rebel; < *re-,* again, + *bellum,* war: see *belligerent, duel.* Cf. *rebel, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Resisting authority or law; rebellious.

Qwo-so be *rebele* of his tonge agein the aldirman, or dispise the aldirman in time that he holden here mornspeche, scal paien, to amendement of the gilde, vj. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

His pride
Had cast him out from heaven, with all his host
Of *rebel* angels. *Milton*, P. L., i. 38.

2. Of a rebellious nature or character; characteristic of a rebel. [Rare.]

Thow drowe in skorne Cupide eke to recorde
Of thilke *rebel* worde that thow hast spoken,
For which he wol no lenger be thy lorde.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 23.

II. *n.* 1. A person who makes war upon the government of his country from political motives; one of a body of persons organized for a change of government or of laws by force of arms, or by open defiance.

Know whether I be dextrous to subdue
Thy *rebels*, or be found the worst in heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 742.

For rebellion being an opposition not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government, those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly *rebels.*
Locke, Civil Government, i.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are *rebels* from principle. *Burke.*

Hence—2. One who or that which resists authority or law; one who refuses obedience to a superior, or who revolts against some controlling power or principle.

As reason is a *rebel* unto faith, so passion unto reason.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

She shall die unshrived and unforgiven,
A *rebel* to her father and her God.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Traitor*, etc. See *insurgent, n.*

rebel (rē-bel′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rebelled*, ppr. *rebelling.* [< ME. *rebellen,* < OF. *rebeller, rebeler, reveler,* F. *rebeller* = Sp. *rebelar* = Pg. *rebellar* = It. *ribellare,* < L. *rebellare,* wage war again (said of the conquered), make an insurrection, revolt, rebel, < *re-,* again, + *bellare,* wage war, < *bellum,* war. Cf. *rebel, a.*] To make war against one's government, or against anything deemed oppressive, by arms or other means; revolt by active resistance or repulsion.

In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and *rebelled* against him. 2 Ki. xxiv. 1.

The deep fall
Of those too high aspiring, who *rebell'd*
With Satan. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 899.

Our present life, in so far as it is healthy, *rebels* once for all against its own final and complete destruction.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 231.

rebeldom (reb′el-dum), *n.* [< *rebel* + *-dom.*] 1. A seat of rebellion; a region or sphere of action controlled by rebels. [Rare.]—2. Rebellious conduct. [Rare.]

Never mind his *rebeldom* of the other day; never mind about his being angry that his presents were returned.
Thackeray, Virginians, li.

rebellert (rē-bel′ėr), *n.* [< *rebel, v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who rebels; a rebel.

God . . . shal . . . scourge and plague this nacion, beeing nowe many a long daie a continuall *rebeller* agaynste God. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxi.

rebellion (rē-bel′yon), *n.* [< ME. *rebellion,* < OF. *rebellion,* F. *rébellion* = Sp. *rebelión* = Pg. *rebellião* = It. *ribellione,* < L. *rebellio*(*n-*), a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion, < *rebellis,* making war again: see *rebel, a.*] 1. War waged against a government by some part of its subjects; armed opposition to a government by a party of citizens, for the purpose of changing its composition, constitution, or laws; insurrectionary or revolutionary war.

He told me that *rebellion* had bad luck,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 41.

Then shall you find this name of liberty
(The watch-word of *rebellion* ever us'd . . .)
But new-turn'd servitude.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii. 15.

2. The act of rebelling or taking part in a rebellious movement; open or armed defiance to one's government; the action of a rebel.

Boling. On what condition stands it [my fault], and wherein?
York. Even in condition of the worst degree,
In gross *rebellion*, and detested treason.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 109.

From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and *rebellion*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

Hence—3. Revolt against or defiance of authority in general; resistance to a higher power or to an obligatory mandate; open disobedience or insubordination; determination not to submit.

For he addeth *rebellion* unto his sin; he . . . multiplieth his words against God. Job xxxiv. 37.

Civil rebellion, in *Scots law,* disobedience to letters of horning. See *horning.*—**Commission of rebellion,** in *law.* See *commission*[1].—**Shays's rebellion,** an insurrection in Massachusetts, under the lead of Daniel Shays, directed against the State authorities, which broke out in 1786 and was suppressed in 1787.—**The Great Rebellion,** in *Eng. hist.*, the war waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I. from 1642 till his execution in 1649, and the subsequent maintenance by armed force of a government opposed to the excluded sovereign Charles II. till the Restoration (1660).—**The Rebellion,** in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war of 1861–5. See *civil.*—**Whisky Insurrection** or **Rebellion.** See *insurrection.*=**Syn.** *Sedition,* ★*Revolt,* etc. See *insurrection.*

rebellious (rē-bel′yus), *a.* [< *rebelli*(*on*) + *-ous.*] 1. Acting as a rebel, or having the disposition of one; defying lawful authority; openly disobedient or insubordinate.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 88.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a rebel or rebellion; of rebel character, relation, or use.

These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength,
With which he yoketh your *rebellious* necks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 64.

3. Hard to treat or deal with; resisting effort or operation; refractory: applied to things.—**Rebellious assembly,** in *old Eng. law,* a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do any other unlawful act.=**Syn. 1.** Insubordinate, disobedient. See *insurgent, n.*, and *insurrection.*

rebelliously (rē-bel′yus-li), *adv.* In a rebellious manner; with violent or obstinate disobedience or resistance to lawful authority.

rebelliousness (rē-bel′yus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rebellious.

rebellow (rē-bel′ō), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *bellow.*] To bellow in return; echo back as a bellow; resound loudly.

And all the aire *rebellowed* againe,
So dreadfully his hundred tongues did bray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 41.

rebelly (reb′el-i), *a.* [< *rebel* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to rebellion; rebellious. [Rare.]

It was called "*Rebelly* Belfast" in those days [of 1798, etc.]. *The American*, VIII. 198.

rebibe†, **rebible**†, *n.* Same as *rebec.*

rebind (rē-bīnd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *bind.*] To bind anew; furnish with a new binding, as a book or a garment.

rebirth (rē-bėrth′), *n.* [< *re-* + *birth.*] 1. Renewed birth; a repeated birth into temporal existence, as of a soul, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis; a new entrance into a living form: now oftener called *reincarnation.*

Gautama Buddha's main idea was that liberation from the cycle of *rebirths* (Samsāra) was to be by means of knowledge. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 84.

2. Renewed life or activity; entrance into a new course or phase of existence; reanimation; resuscitation; renascence; regeneration.

This *rebirth* of the spirit of free inquiry.
Guizot, Hist. Civilization (trans.), p. 148.

rebite (rē-bīt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *bite.*] In *engraving,* to deepen or restore worn lines in (an engraved plate) by the action of acid.

rebiting (rē-bī′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rebite, v.*] In *etching,* a repetition of the process of biting, in order to restore or freshen worn lines, or to deepen lines which have been but imperfectly attacked.

reboant (reb′ō-ant), *a.* [< L. *reboan*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *reboare,* bellow back, resound, reëcho, < *re-,* back, + *boare,* bellow: see *boation.*] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. [Rare.]

The echoing dance
Of *reboant* whirlwinds.
Tennyson, Supposed Confessions.

reboation (reb-ō-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *reboatio*(*n-*), *reboacio*(*n-*), < L. *reboare,* resound, bellow back: see *reboant.*] A resounding; the return of a loud sound.

I imagine that I should hear the *reboation* of an universal groan.
Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick (1659), p. 2. (*Latham.*)

reboil (rē-boil′), *v.* [< ME. *reboylen*, < OF. *rebouillir, resbouillir*, F. *rebouillir* = It. *ribollire*, < L. *rebullire*, bubble up, cause to bubble up, < *re-*, again, + *bullire*, bubble, boil: see *boil*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To bubble up; effervesce; ferment.

Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they *reboyle* nor leke not, & wasshe ye pype hedes euery nyght with colde water. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

Some of his companyons therat *reboyleth*, infamynge hym to be a manne without charytie.
Sir T. Elyot, Governour, ii. 7.

2. To boil again.

II. *trans.* To cause to boil again; subject again to boiling.

reboise (rē-boiz′), *v. t.* [< F. *reboiser*, reforest, < *re-*, = E. *re-*, + *bois*, a wood, forest: see *bush*[1].] To reëstablish a growth of wood upon, as a tract of land; reforest; reafforest. [A recent Gallicism.]

reboisement (rē-boiz′ment), *n.* [< F. *reboisement*, < *reboiser*, reforest: see *reboise*.] A replanting of trees on land which has been denuded of a former growth of wood, especially with a view to their effect on climate and moisture; reforestation: used chiefly with reference to French practice. [A recent Gallicism.]

reborn (rē-bôrn′), *a.* [< *re-* + *born*.] Born again or anew; reappearing by or as if by a new birth; endowed with new life. See *rebirth*.

reboso, rebosa, *n.* Same as *rebozo*.

Reboulleau's blue. See *blue*.

rebound (rē-bound′), *v.* [< ME. *rebounden*, < OF. *rebundir, rebondir*, F. *rebondir*, leap back, rebound, < *re-*, back, + *bondir*, leap, bound, *bundir*, resound: see *re-* and *bound*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bound or spring back; fly back from force of impact, as an elastic or free-moving body striking against a solid substance.

As cruel waves full oft be found
Against the rockes to rore and cry,
So doth my hart full oft *rebound*
Agaynst my brest full bitterly.
Surrey, The Lover describes, etc.

Bodies which are either absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another.
Newton, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. To bound or bounce again; repeat a bound or spring; make repeated bounds or springs.

Clamours from Earth to Heav'n, from Heav'n to Earth, *rebound*. *Congreve*, On the Taking of Namure.

Along the court the fiery steeds *rebound*.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 162.

3. To fall back; recoil, as to a starting-point or a former state; return as with a spring.

Make thereof no laugheng, sporte, ne Iape;
For ofte tymes it doith *rebounde*
Vppon hym that list to crie and gape.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

When it does Hardness meet and Pride,
My Love does then *rebound* t' another side.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii.

4†. To send sounds back and forth; reverberate; resound; reëcho.

Every hall where in they stay'd
Wi' their mirth did *reboun'*.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

Where the long roofs *rebounded* to the din
Of spectre chiefs.
T. Warton, On his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1788.

Rebounding lock. See *lock*[1]. =**Syn. 1.** *Rebound, Reverberate, Recoil.* *Rebound* and *reverberate* apply to that which strikes an unyielding object and bounds back or away; *recoil* applies to that which springs back from a position of rest, as a cannon or rifle when discharged, or a man and a rattlesnake when they discover their proximity to each other. *Reverberate*, by onomatopœia, applies chiefly to heavy sounds, but has other special uses (see the word); it has no figurative extension. *Recoil* is most freely used in figure: as, a man's treachery *recoils* upon himself; in sudden fright the blood *recoils* upon the heart.

II.† *trans.* To throw or drive back, as sound; make an echo or reverberation of; repeat as an echo or echoes.

The dogge tyger . . . rored soo terrybly that it grated the bowels of suche as harde hym, and the wooddes and montaynes neare aboute *rebounded* the noyse of the horryble crye.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 144).

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;
Delia each cave and echoing rock *rebounds*.
Pope, Autumn, l. 50.

rebound (rē-bound′), *n.* [< *rebound*, *v.*] The act of flying back on collision with another body; a bounding back or in reverse; resilience; recoil; reëcho; reverberation.

Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the *Rebound*, alluding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that smites
My very heart at root. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 104.

Xenophon. The fall of a king is terrible.
Cyrus. The *rebound* is worse. When your Saturn fell from heaven, did any god or mortal lend a hand to raise him up again?
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Xenophon and Cyrus [the Younger.

Comedy often springs from the deepest melancholy, as if in sudden *rebound*. *G. H. Lewes.*

rebozo (Sp. re-bō′thō; Sp.-Am. -zō), *n.* [Sp., a muffler, short mantle, < *rebozar*, muffle, overlay, < *re-*, back, + *bozo*, a headstall.] A shawl or long scarf worn by Mexican and other Spanish-American women, covering the head and shoulders, and sometimes part of the face, one end being thrown over the left shoulder; a kind of mantilla. Also written *reboso, rebosa*, and *ribosa*.


Rebozo.

The ladies wear no hats, but wind about their heads and shoulders a graceful scarf called the *rebozo*. This is passed across the face, leaving only one eye of the lady exposed.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 292.

rebrace (rē-brās′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *brace*.] To brace up anew; renew the strength or vigor of.

Oh! 'tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.
Gray, Agrippina, i. 1.

rebucous† (rē-bū′kus), *a.* [< *rebuke* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of rebuke; rebuking; reproving. [Rare.]

She gaue vnto hym many *rebucous* wordys.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 557, an. 1399.

rebuff (rē-buf′), *v. t.* [< OF. *rebuffer* (also *rabbuffare*) (= It. *rebuffare, ribuffare*, also *rabbuffare*), check, chide, repulse, < *re-* + *buffer* (= It. *buffare*), puff, blow: see *buff*[2] and *buff*[3].] To repel; make inflexible resistance to; check; put off with an abrupt and unexpected denial.

Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such speeches from any knight should be thus *rebuffed* by a woman.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

=**Syn.** To repel, repulse, throw back. See *refuse*[1].

rebuff (rē-buf′), *n.* [< OF. *rebuffe* = It. *rebuffo, ribuffo;* from the verb.] **1.** A repelling; a repercussion.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 936.

2. An interposed check; a defeat.

These perplexing *rebuffs* gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

The *rebuffs* we received in the progress of that experiment. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. A holding off or in check; repulsion, as of inquiry or solicitation; peremptory denial or refusal.

Who listens once will listen twice;
Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no *rebuff*. *Byron*, Mazeppa, vi.

All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of *rebuff* and coldness.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

rebuild (rē-bild′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuilt*, ppr. *rebuilding*. [< *re-* + *build*.] To build or build up again; build or construct after having been demolished; reconstruct or reconstitute: as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city; to *rebuild* one's credit.

rebuilder (rē-bil′dėr), *n.* One who reconstructs or builds again.

The *rebuilders* of Jerusalem after the captivity.
Bp. Bull, Works, I. 240.

rebukable (rē-bū′ka-bl), *a.* [< *rebuke* + *-able*.] Deserving of rebuke or reprehension.

Rebukeable
And worthy shameful check it were to stand
On more mechanic compliment.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4. 30.

rebuke (rē-būk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuked*, ppr. *rebuking*. [< ME. *rebuken*, < OF. *rebouquer*, later *reboucher*, dull, blunt (a weapon), < *re-*, back, + *bouquer*, F. *boucher*, stop, obstruct, shut up, also hoodwink, < *bouque*, F. *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bouche, bucca*.] **1.** To reprove directly and pointedly; utter sharp disapproval of; reprimand; chide.

In grete anger *rebukyng* hym full soore.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1443.

Thus the duke was at the same time superseded and publicly *rebuked* before all the army.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

2. To treat or affect reprehendingly; check or restrain by reprimand or condemnation.

He stood over her, and *rebuked* the fever; and it left her. Luke iv. 39.

To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf,
And to *rebuke* the usurpation
Of thy unnatural uncle. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care. *Whittier*, My Psalm.

3†. To buffet; beat; bruise.

A head *rebuked* with pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves. *Beau. and Fl.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Reprove, Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*.

rebuke (rē-būk′), *n.* [< *rebuke*, *v.*] **1.** A direct reprimand; reproof for fault or wrong; reprehension; chiding.

And refuse not the sweete *rebuke*
Of him that is your friend.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

But yet my caution was more pertinent
Than the *rebuke* you give it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 68.

2. A manifestation of condemnation; a reprehending judgment or infliction; reprobation in act or effect.

They perish at the *rebuke* of thy countenance.
Ps. lxxx. 16.

And who before the King of kings can boast?
At his *rebuke* behold a thousand flee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

3. A check administered; a counter-blow.

He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel that he laid him at his length.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The gods both happy and forlorn
Have set in one world each to each to be
A vain *rebuke*, a bitter memory.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 109.

4†. Behavior deserving rebuke; rudeness. [Rare.]

She would not in discourteise wise
Scorne the faire offer of good will profest;
For great *rebuke* it is love to despise.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 55.

=**Syn. 1.** *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

rebukeful (rē-būk′fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rebukful;* < *rebuke* + *-ful*.] Of a rebuking character; full of or abounding in rebuke.

Therfore he toke vpon him the *rebukful* miserie of our mortalitee, to make us partakers of his godlye glorie.
J. Udall, On John i.

rebukefully (rē-būk′fûl-i), *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

Unto euery man disclose nat thy harte, leest . . . he . . . reporte *rebukefully* of the.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 28.

When I returned to the hotel that night, Smith stood *rebukefully* . . . before the parlor fire.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 187.

rebuker (rē-bū′kėr), *n.* One who rebukes.

These great *Rebukers* of Nonresidence.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebukingly (rē-bū′king-li), *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

A certain stillness of manner, which, as my friends often *rebukingly* declared, did but ill express the keen ardour of my feelings. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

rebullition† (rē-bu-lish′on), *n.* [< L. *rebullire*, pp. *rebullitus*, bubble up, also cause to bubble up: see *reboil*.] A renewed ebullition, effervescence, or disturbance.

There may be a *rebullition* in that business.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 582.

reburse† (rē-bėrs′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *burse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To pay over again; expend anew.

I am in danger to *reburse* as much
As he was robbed on; ay, and pay his hurts.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

rebus (rē′bus), *n.* [< OF. *rebus*, F. *rebus*, a rebus; derived, according to Ménage, from satirical pieces which the clerics of Picardy composed at the annual carnival, and which, as they referred to current topics, follies, etc., were entitled *de rebus quæ geruntur*, 'of things which are going on'; otherwise explained as words represented 'by things'; < L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res*, a thing, an object: see *real*[1].] **1.** A puzzle or riddle consisting of words or phrases represented by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or phrases or the syllables of which they are composed; an enigmatical representation of words by means of figures or pictures suggestive of them.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing or

succession of bearings which make up the name or a word expressing the profession or office of the bearer. The origin of many bearings in early heraldry is such an allusion; and on the other hand many proper names have been derived from the bearings, these having been granted originally to persons having a name or territorial designation which a descendant, perhaps of a younger branch, abandoned for the allusive surname suggested by the bearing: thus, in the case of the name *Tremain*, and the bearing of three human hands, either the bearing or the name may have originated the other. Also called *allusive arms*.



Rebus of Bishop Oldham ("owldom"), Exeter Cathedral

Excellent have been the conceipt[s] of some citizens, who, wanting armes, have coined themselves certaine devices as neere as may be alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*.

H. Peacham, The Gentleman's Exercise (1634), p. 155. [(*Skeat.*)

(*b*) A motto in which a part of the phrase is expressed by representations of objects instead of by words. In a few rare cases the whole motto is thus given. Such mottos are not commonly borne with the escutcheon and crest, but form rather a device or impresa, as the figure of a sun-dial preceded by the words "we must," meaning "we must die all."

You will have your *rebus* still, mine host.

B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

rebus (rē'bus), *v. t.* [< *rebus*, *n.*] To mark with a rebus; indicate by a rebus. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iv. 34.

rebut (rē-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebutted*, ppr. *rebutting*. [Early mod. E. *rebutte;* < OF. *rebouter*, repulse, drive back, reject, F. *rebouter*, also *rebuter* = Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, repulse, reject; as *re-* + *butt*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To repel by force; rebuff; drive back.

He . . . rusht upon him with outragious pryde;
Who him rencountring fierce, as hauke in flight,
Perforce *rebutted* backe. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 53.

Philosophy lets her light descend and enter wherever there is a passage for it; she takes advantage of the smallest crevice, but the rays are *rebutted* by the smallest obstruction.

Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa).

2. To thrust back or away, as by denial; refuse assent to; repel; reject.

The compliment my friend *rebutted* as best he could, but the proposition he accepted at once.

Poe, Tales, I. 218.

3. To repel by evidence or argument; bring counter-arguments against; refute, or strive to refute: much used in legal procedure.

Some of them he has objected to; others he has not attempted to *rebut;* and of others he has said nothing.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

4†. To withdraw: used reflexively.

Themselves . . .
Doe backe *rebutte*, and ech to other yealdeth land.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 15.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *law*, to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebut*.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may *rebut*.

Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

2. In *curling*, to make a random stroke with great force, in the hope of gaining some advantage in the striking and displacement of the stones about the tee.

rebuttable (rē-but'a-bl), *a.* [< *rebut* + *-able*.] That may be rebutted.

rebuttal (rē-but'al), *n.* [< *rebut* + *-al*.] 1. The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation; contradiction.

There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant *rebuttals* of sensation. *Warren*, Diary of a Physician, xiv.

2. In *law*, that part of a trial in which the plaintiff endeavors to meet the defendant's evidence by counter-evidence.

rebutter[1] (rē-but'ėr), *n.* [< *rebut* + *-er*[1].] One who rebuts or refutes. [Rare.]

rebutter[2] (rē-but'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *rebouter*, inf. used as noun: see *rebut*.] An act of rebutting; specifically, in *law*, an answer, such as a defendant makes to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebutter*.

recadency (rē-kā'den-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *cadency*. Cf. L. *recidere*, fall back: see *recidivous*.] The act of falling back or descending again; relapse. [Rare.]

Defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, Address to the Court.

recalcitrance (rē-kal'si-trans), *n.* [< *recalcitran*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Refusal of submission; obstinate noncompliance or nonconformity; refractoriness.

recalcitrant (rē-kal'si-trant), *a.* [= F. *récalcitrant* = It. *ricalcitrante*, < L. *recalcitran*(*t-*)*s*, < *recalcitrare*, kick back: see *recalcitrate*.] Refusing to submit; exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive or compliant; refractory.

recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recalcitrated*, ppr. *recalcitrating*. [< L. *recalcitratus*, pp. of *recalcitrare* (> OF. *recalcitrer*, F. *récalcitrer* = Sp. Pg. *recalcitrar* = It. *ricalcitrare*), kick back, deny access, < *re-*, back, + *calcitrare*, kick.] **I.** *intrans.* To show repugnance or resistance to something; refuse submission or compliance; be refractory.

Wherefore *recalcitrate* against that will
From which the end can never be cut off?

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, ix. 94.

II. *trans.* To kick against; show repugnance or opposition to. [Rare.]

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *recalcitrate* his tricks. *De Quincey*.

recalcitration (rē-kal-si-trā'shọn), *n.* [< *recalcitrate* + *-ion*.] The act of recalcitrating; opposition; repugnance.

Inwardly chuckling that these symptoms of *recalcitration* had not taken place until the fair malecontent was, as he mentally termed it, under his thumb, Archibald coolly replied, "That the hills were none of his making."

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

recalesce (rē-ka-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recalesced*, ppr. *recalescing*. [< L. *re-*, again, + *calescere*, grow hot, inceptive of *calere*, be hot: see *calid*.] To glow with increased incandescence owing to a sudden liberation of heat.

★**recalescence** (rē-ka-les'ens), *n.* [< *recalesce* + *-ence*.] Renewed calescence; reglow; specifically, in *physics*, a phenomenon exhibited by iron as it cools gradually from a white heat (point of high incandescence): at certain temperatures, as at 1,000°, the cooling seems to be arrested, and the iron glows more brilliantly for a short time. It has also been found that certain other properties of the metal, magnetic and electrical, undergo a sudden change at these points of recalescence.

recall (rē-kâl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *call*[1].] 1. To call back from a distance; summon or cause to return or to be returned; bring back by a call, summons, or demand: as, to *recall* an ambassador or a ship; we cannot *recall* our lost youth.

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 66.

At the expiration of six years he was suddenly *recalled* to his native country by the death of his father.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2. To call back to mind or perception; renew the memory or experience of; bring again, as something formerly experienced.

How soon
Would highth *recall* high thoughts!

Milton, P. L., iv. 95.

I *recall* it, not see it;
Could vision be clearer?

Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To revoke; take back, as something given or parted with; countermand; abrogate; cancel: as, to *recall* a decree or an order; to *recall* an edition of a book.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*.

Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 148.

The doore of grace turnes upon smooth hinges wide opening to send out; but soon shutting to *recall* the precious offers of mercy to a nation.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

The Gods themselves cannot *recall* their gifts.

Tennyson, Tithonus.

=**Syn. 3.** *Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal, Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

recall (rē-kâl'), *n.* [< *recall*, *v.*] 1. A calling back; a summons to return; a demand for reappearance, as of a performer after he has left the stage (usually indicated by long-continued applause): as, the *recall* of an ambassador; the *recall* of an actor.—2. A calling back to mind; the act of summoning up the memory of something; a bringing back from the past.

The *recall*, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas already formed takes place according to fixed laws, and not at random. *Mind*, XII. 161.

3. Revocation; countermand; retraction; abrogation.—4. A musical call played on a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon back soldiers to the ranks or to camp.—5. A signal-flag used to recall a boat to a ship.—6. The right of the voters to remove an official before the expiration of his term. This submission to the test of reelection must take place when a petition to this effect is signed by a certain percentage of voters. The recall is in local use in some communities, and in some instances is State-wide.—**Recall of judicial decisions**, the right of the voters to reverse the decision of a court of law, under certain conditions. This change has been supported especially in some of the Western States, and the discussion of it entered into the political campaign of 1912.

recallable (rē-kâl'a-bl), *a.* [< *recall* + *-able*.] Capable of being recalled, in any sense.

recallment, recalment (rē-kâl'ment), *n.* [< *recall* + *-ment*.] The act of recalling, or the state of being recalled. [Rare.]

I followed after,
And asked, as a grace, what it all meant?
If she wished not the rash deed's *recalment?*

Browning, The Glove.

recant (rē-kant'), *v.* [< OF. *recanter, rechanter*, sing again, = Pr. *rechantar* = Pg. *recantar* = It. *ricantare*, sing again, < L. *recantare*, sing back, reëcho, also sing again, repeat in singing, recant, recall, revoke, charm back or away, < *re-*, back, + *cantare*, sing: see *chant* and *cant*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To sing over again; utter repeatedly in song.

They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to *recant* and resound this name—Thalassius.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 704.

2. To unsay; contradict or withdraw formally (something which one had previously asserted); renounce; disavow; retract: as, to *recant* one's opinion or profession of faith.

Which duke . . . did *recant* his former life.

Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), II. 712, an. 1553.

We haue another manner of speech much like to the repentant, but doth not as the same *recant* or vnsay a word that hath bene said before.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 180.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced here.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 391.

=**Syn. 2.** *Abjure, Forswear*, etc. See *renounce*.

II. *intrans.* To revoke a declaration or proposition; unsay what has been said; renounce or disavow an opinion or a dogma formerly maintained; especially, to announce formally one's abandonment of a religious belief.

And many, for offering to maintain these Ceremonies, were either punish'd or forced to *recant*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 304.

It is against all precedent to burn
One who *recants;* they mean to pardon me.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

recantation (rē-kan-tā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *recantación* = Pg. *recantação* = It. *ricantazione;* < L. as if **recantatio*(*n-*), < *recantare*, recant: see *recant*.] The act of recanting; retraction; especially, solemn renunciation or abjuration of a doctrine or religious system previously maintained, with acknowledgment that it is erroneous.

Your lord and master did well to make his *recantation*.

Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 195.

Cranmer, it is decided by the Council
That you to-day should read your *recantation*
Before the people in St. Mary's Church.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

recanter (rē-kan'tėr), *n.* One who recants.

The public body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 149.

recapacitate (rē-kạ-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *capacitate*.] To qualify again; confer capacity on again. *Bp. Atterbury*, To Bp. Trelawney.

★**recapitulate** (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.* [< LL. *recapitulatus*, pp. of *recapitulare* (> It. *ricapitolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recapitular* = F. *récapituler*), go over the main points of a thing again, < L. *re-*, again, + *capitulum*, a head, main part, chapter (> ML. *capitulare*, capitulate): see *capitulate*.] **I.** *trans.* To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; mention or relate in brief.

When they met, Temple began by *recapitulating* what had passed at their last interview.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn.** *Recapitulate, Repeat, Recite, Rehearse, Reiterate. Recapitulate* is a precise word, applying to the formal or exact naming of points that have been with some exactness named before: as, it is often well, after an extended argument, to *recapitulate* the heads. In this it differs from *repeat, recite, rehearse*, which are freer in their use. To *reiterate* is to say a thing a second time or oftener.

II. *intrans.* To repeat in brief what has already been said.

★**recapitulation** (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *recapitulacion, recapitulation*, F. *récapitulation* = Sp. *recapitulación* = Pg. *recapitulação* = It. *ricapitulazione*, < LL. *recapitulatio*(*n-*) (techni-

cal as trans. of Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*), < L. *recapitulare*, recapitulate: see *recapitulate*.] **1.** The act or process of recapitulating.

D. Fer. Were e'er two friends engag'd in an adventure So intricate as we, and so capricious?
D. Jul. Sure never in this world; methinks it merits A special *recapitulation*. *Digby*, Elvira, iii.

2. In *rhet.*, a summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay. Also *anacephalæosis*, *enumeration*. See *epanodos*.

Such earnest and hastie heaping vp of speaches be made by way of *recapitulation*, which commonly is in the end of euery long tale and Oration, because the speaker seemes to make a collection of all the former materiall points, to binde them as it were in a bundle and lay them forth to enforce the cause. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 198.

★**recapitulative** (rē-ka-pit′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *recapitulate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to recapitulation; resulting from or characterized by recapitulation; giving a summary of the chief parts or points.

It has been shown that these [rudimentary structures] are the last *recapitulative* remnant of an independent series of structures developed outside the spore in the fern. *Nature*, XLI. 316.

recapitulator (rē-ka-pit′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *recapitulate* + *-or*[1].] One who recapitulates.

recapitulatory (rē-ka-pit′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *recapitulate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of or containing recapitulation.

This law is comprehensive and *recapitulatory* (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour, prescribing universal justice toward him. *Barrow*, Expos. of the Decalogue.

recaption (rē-kap′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *caption*.] The act of retaking; reprisal; in *law*, the retaking, without force or violence, of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. Also called *reprisal*.—**Writ of recaption**, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

recaptor (rē-kap′tọr), *n.* [< *re-* + *captor*.] One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

recapture (rē-kap′tūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *capture*, *n.*] **1.** The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.—**2.** That which is recaptured; a prize retaken.

recapture (rē-kap′tūr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *capture*, *v.*] To capture back or again; retake, particularly a prize which had been previously taken.

recarburization (rē-kär″bū-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *recarburize* + *-ation*.] The adding of carbon to take the place of that removed.

recarburize (rē-kär′bū-rīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carburize*.] To restore to (a metal) the carbon previously removed, especially in any metallurgical operation connected with the manufacture of steel.

recarnify (rē-kär′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carnify*.] To convert again into flesh.

Looking upon them [a herd of kine] quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the Flesh which is daily dish'd upon our Tables is but concocted Grass, which is *recarnified* in our Stomachs and transmuted to another Flesh. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 50.

recarriage (rē-kar′āj), *n.* [< *re-* + *carriage*.] A carrying back or again; repeated carriage.

Another thing there is in our markets worthie to be looked vnto, and that is the *recariage* of graine from the same into lofts and sollars.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 18 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

recarry (rē-kar′i), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carry*.] To carry back, as in returning; carry again or in a reversed direction.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, . . . pigeons are then related to carry and *recarry* letters.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 1.

recast (rē-kȧst′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cast*[1].] **1.** To throw again.

In the midst of their running race they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 155.

2. To cast or found again: as, to *recast* cannon.—**3.** To cast or form anew; remodel; remold: as, to *recast* a poem.

Your men of close application, though taking their terms from the common language, find themselves under a necessity of *recasting* them in a mould of their own.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

Not painlessly doth God *recast*
And mould anew the nation.
Whittier, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott."

4†. To cover anew with plaster: said of an old wall or building.—**5.** To compute anew; recalculate: as, to *recast* an account.

recast (rē-kȧst′), *n.* [< *recast*, *v.*] A fresh molding, arrangement, or modification, as of a work of art, a writing, etc.

Popular feeling called for a diaskeué, or thorough *recast*.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

recaulescence (rē-kâ-les′ẹns), *n.* [< *re-* + *caulescen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, the adnation of a petiole to a peduncle or a leafy branch: a term of Schimper's.

recche†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.

reccheles†, *a.* A Middle English form of *reckless*.

recede[1] (rē-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *receded*, ppr. *receding*. [< OF. *receder*, F. *recéder* = It. *recedere*, < L. *recedere*, go back, withdraw, retreat, < *re-*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **1.** To move back; retreat; withdraw; fall away.

The world *receded* from her rising view,
When heaven approach'd as earthly things withdrew.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 186.

2. To withdraw an affirmation, a belief, a demand, or the like; turn back or aside.

It is plain that the more you *recede* from your grounds, the weaker do you conclude.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

3. To have a backward inclination, slope, or tendency: as, a *receding* coast-line; a *receding* chin. =**Syn. 1.** To retire, retrograde, give way. See *retreat*[1].

recede[2] (rē-sēd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cede*.] To cede back; grant or yield to a former possessor: as, to *recede* conquered territory.

recedence (rē-sē′dens), *n.* [< *recede*[1] + *-ence*.] Same as *recession*[1]. [Rare.]

The beaded brown kelp deepens to bronze in . . . the wet, rich, pulpy *recedence* of the ebb.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 94.

receipt (rē-sēt′), *n.* [Formerly also *receit* (the *p* being inserted in imitation of the L. original, and the proper spelling being *receit*, like *conceit*, *deceit*); (*a*) < ME. *receit*, *receyt*, *receite*, receipt, recipe, < AF. *receite*, OF. *recete*, *recepte*, *reçoite*, F. *recette* = Pr. *recepta* = Sp. *receta* = Pg. *receita* = It. *ricetta*, f., receipt, recipe, < ML. *recepta*, f., receipt, recipe, money received, a treasury, a right of pasture, lit. (sc. *res*, a thing) 'a thing received,' fem. of L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive; (*b*) in defs. 5 and 6, also *reset* (see *reset*[1]), < ME. *recet*, *reset*, *resset*, *rescet*, *resate*, < OF. *recet*, *receit*, *recept*, *reset*, *reçoit*, *rechet*, *rechiet*, etc., = Sp. *recepto* = It. *ricetto*, m., a retreat, refuge, abode, asylum (see *recheat*), < L. *receptus*, m., a receiving, place of retreat, refuge, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *reset*[1] and *recheat*, doublets of *receipt*; cf. also *recept*.] **1.** A thing received; that which is received by transfer; the amount or quantity of what is received from other hands: as, the *receipts* of cotton at a port.

Three parts of that *receipt* I had for Calais
Disbursed I duly to his highness' soldiers.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 126.

He wintered for the second time in Dublin; where his own pieces, and Macklin's "Love-a-la-Mode," brought great *receipts* to Crow-Street theatre.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 51.

2. The act or state of receiving by transfer or transmission; a taking of that which is delivered or passed over; a getting or obtaining: as, the *receipt* of money or of a letter; he is in the *receipt* of a good income.

Christ in us is that *receipt* of the same medicine whereby we are every one particularly cured.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

Villain, thou did'st deny the gold's *receipt*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 17.

3. A written acknowledgment of having received something specified, with date, source, signature, and such other particulars as the case requires. A receipt may be for something received as a trust or a purchase, or for money or other valuable thing taken either in part or in full payment of a debt. At common law a mere unsealed receipt, though expressed to be in full for a debt, does not by its own force operate to discharge the debt if the payment in fact be of a part only. A receipt is not deemed a contract within the rule that a written contract cannot be varied by oral evidence.

4. A formula or prescription for the making of something, or the production of some effect; a statement of that which is to be taken or done for some purpose: distinguished from *recipe* by the common restriction of that word to medical or related uses: as, a *receipt* for a pudding; a *receipt* for gaining popularity.

Come, sir, the sight of Golde
Is the most sweet *receit* for melancholy,
And will reuiue your spirits.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 107).

We have the *receipt* of fern-seed, we walk invisible.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 96.

No *Receipt* can Human-kind relieve,
Doom'd to decrepit Age without Reprieve.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

5†. Reception; admittance; a granting of entrance or admission.

He wayted hym aboute, & wylde hit hym thogt,
& sege no syngne of *resette*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

Ther [in heaven] entreȝ non to take *reset*,
That bereȝ any spot.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1066.

Come, cave, become my grave; come, death, and lend *Receipt* to me within thy bosom dark.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

6†. A place for the reception of persons or things; a place where anything is received or taken in; a station or a receptacle for lodgment.

Men han made a litylle *Resceyt*, besyde a Pylere of that Chirche, for to resceyve the Offrynges of Pilgrymes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

Go forth, tary we not behynd,
Vnto som *receit* nye the wodes lynde,
Wher we mow thys tym receyued to be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

He saw Levi . . . sitting at the *receipt* of custom [place of toll, R. V.]. Mark ii. 14.

Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the *receipt* of reason
A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 66.

7†. Power of receiving or taking in; extent of accommodation; fitness for holding or containing.

The foresaid ships were of an huge and incredible capacitie and *receipt*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 593.

In things of great *receipt* with ease we prove
Among a number one is reckon'd none.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Such be the capacity and *receipt* of the mind of man.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Accountable receipt. See *accountable*. =**Syn.** *Recipe*, etc. See *reception*.

receipt (rē-sēt′), *v. t.* [Also in technical legal use *reset* (see *reset*[1]); < ME. *recetten*, *reseten*; from the noun: see *receipt*, *n.*] **1†.** To receive; harbor.

And ȝe hit make, and that me greves,
A den to *reset* inne theves.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

My lorde hym *recetted* in hys castell
For the dewkys dethe oton.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To give a receipt for; acknowledge in writing the payment of: as, to *receipt* a bill (usually by writing upon the bill "Received payment" and the creditor's signature).

receiptable (rē-sē′ta-bl), *a.* [< *receipt* + *-able*.] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

receipt-book (rē-sēt′bůk), *n.* A book containing receipts, in either sense 3 or sense 4.

receiptment (rē-sēt′ment), *n.* [< *receipt* + *-ment*.] In *old Eng. law*, the receiving or harboring of a felon with knowledge on the part of the harborer of the commission of a felony. *Burrill.*

receiptor (rē-sē′tọr), *n.* [< *receipt* + *-or*[1].] One who gives a receipt; specifically, in *law*, a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ and satisfy the judgment, the obligation of the receiptor being to have it forthcoming on demand. *Wharton.*

receit†, *n.* A former spelling of *receipt* (and of the ultimately identical *recheat*).

receivability (rē-sē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *receivable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

receivable (rē-sē′va-bl), *a.* [< F. *recevable* (cf. Pg. *recebivel* = It. *ricevevole*), receivable; as *receive* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being received; fit for reception or acceptance.—**2.** Awaiting receipt of payment; that is to be paid: as, bills *receivable*. See *bill payable*, *bill receivable*, under *bill*[3].

receivableness (rē-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being receivable; capability of being received.

receive (rē-sēv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *received*, ppr. *receiving*. [Early mod. E. also *receeve*, *receave*; < ME. *receiven*, *receyven*, *reseyven*, *resseyven*, *resceyven*, *resayven*, *resaven*, < OF. *recever*, *recevoir*, *reçoivre*, F. *recevoir* = Pr. *recebre* = Sp. *recibir* = Pg. *receber* = It. *ricevere*, receive, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, take back, get back, regain, recover, take to oneself, admit, accept, receive, take in, assume, allow, etc., < *re-*, back, + *capere*, take: see *capacious*. Cf. *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*. Hence ult. (from the L. verb) *receipt*, *receptacle*, *recipe*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take from a source or agency of transmission; get

by transfer: as, to *receive* money or a letter; to *receive* gifts.

They be like Gray Friars, that will not be seen to *receive* bribes themselves, but have others to *receive* for them.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime *receivedst* thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things.
Luke xvi. 25.

2. To take or get from a primary source: as, to *receive* favors or a good education; to *receive* an impression, a wound, or a shock.

Receives not thy nose court-odour from me?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 757.

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

No Norman or Breton ever saw a Mussulman, except to give and *receive* blows on some Syrian field of battle.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

3. To take notice of on coming or appearing; greet the advent of; salute or treat upon approach: as, to *receive* an actor with applause; to *receive* news joyfully.

To Westmynstur the kyng be water did glide,
Worshypfully *resayvid* with procession in frett,
Resayvid with reverence, his dewte not denye.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv. (*Halliwell.*)

My father was *received* with open arms by all his old friends. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vi.

4. To take or consider favorably; admit as credible, worthy, acceptable, etc.; give admission or recognition to: as, to *receive* a person into one's friendship; a *received* authority.

What he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man *receiveth* his testimony. John iii. 32.

He is a Gentleman so *receiv'd*, so courted, and so trusted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

Every person who should now leave *received* opinions . . . might be regarded as a chimerical projector.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

5. To admit for intercourse or entertainment; grant audience or welcome to; give a friendly reception to: as, to *receive* an ambassador or guests.

The quen with hire companie com him a-gens,
& *resseyued* as reali as swiche rinkes ouȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3939.

It was so fre that Men *resceyved* there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places for here evyl Dedis.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. Acts xxviii. 2.

6. To take in or on; give entrance to; hold; contain; have capacity for: as, a box to *receive* contributions.

The brasen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. 1 Ki. viii. 64.

This cave, fashion'd
By provident Nature in this solid rock
To be a den for beasts, alone *receives* me.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

7†. To perceive; comprehend; take into the mind.

To be *received* plain, I'll speak more gross.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 82.

8. In *law:* (*a*) To take by transfer in a criminal manner; accept the custody or possession of from a known thief: as, to *receive* stolen goods.

You must restore all stoln goods you *receiv'd*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

(*b*) To admit as pertinent; take into consideration; permit the reception of: as, the court refused to *receive* the evidence, and ordered it to be stricken out.—**To receive the canvas†.** See *canvas*.—**To receive the coif.** See *coif*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Receive, Take, Accept.* These words are in the order of strength in regard to the willingness with which the thing in question is received, etc., but none of them is warm. One may *receive* a letter, a challenge to a duel, a remittance, detriment, or a wound; the word thus may be wholly neuter. One may *take* cold, but, more often, *take* that which he might refuse, as a present, a bribe, offense, a pinch of snuff, or an orange. One may *accept* one's fate, but even then the word means a mental consent, a movement of mind; more often it means to receive with some willingness, as to *accept* a proposition, an invitation, or an offer. An offer, etc., may be *received* and not *accepted*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be a receiver or recipient; come into custody or possession of something by transfer.

Every one shall *receive* of thy words. Deut. xxxiii. 3.

Freely ye have *received*, freely give. Mat. x. 8.

2. To give, or take part in holding, a reception; greet and entertain visitors, especially at certain fixed times.

As this name was called the person presented advanced, bowed first to the prince and then separately to the two members of the royal family who were *receiving* with him.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 38.

received (rē-sēvd'), *a.* In *entom.*, projecting between other parts.—**Received scutellum**, a scutellum which lies between the bases of the elytra, as in most beetles.

receivedness (rē-sē'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being received; general allowance or belief.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of this opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

receiver (rē-sē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *receever, receaver;* < ME. *resaver, receyvour,* < OF. *recevour, receveur,* F. *receveur,* < *recevoir,* receive: see *receive*.] 1. One who or that which receives, in any general sense; a recipient; a receptacle; a taker or container of anything transmitted: as, a *receiver* of taxes; a *receiver* for odds and ends.

We are *receivers* through grace and mercy, authors through merit and desert we are not, of our own salvation. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

But in this thankless World the Givers
Are envy'd ev'n by the *Receivers*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 11.

This invention covers a combined grass *receiver* and dumper to catch and carry the grass while the lawn mower is being operated. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 364.

2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer; specifically, a person appointed by a court of equity or other judicial tribunal to take, pending litigation, the custody and management or disposal of property in controversy, or to receive the rents and profits of land or the produce of other property.—3. One who, for purposes of profit or concealment, takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, thus making himself a party to the crime.

Were there noe *receavers*, there would be noe theeves.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In *chem.*: (*a*) A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. (*b*) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.—5. The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air: so named because it is the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. See *air-pump*.—6. The receiving magnet of an electric telegraph, the receiving apparatus of a telephone, or the like.—**Exhausted receiver.** See *exhaust*.—**Florentine receiver.** See *Florentine*.—**Knitting-needle receiver**, an apparatus consisting of a magnetizing coil with a knitting-needle in its axis, used by Reis as a telephonic receiver. The action of this receiver depends on Page's discovery that an iron bar gives a sharp click when magnetized; the rapid succession of clicks in the receiver, corresponding to the successive make-and-breaks of the Reis transmitter, reproduces the sound.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-catcher*.—**Receiver and manager.** See *manager*, 4.—**Receiver of the fines**, formerly, in England, an officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.—**Receiver's certificates**, evidences of debt, issued by a receiver of property in litigation, for the discharge of obligations incurred in the management of it, to be redeemed out of its proceeds when finally disposed of or restored to its owners. Such certificates may be authorized by the proper court, and made a lien upon the property, when the expenses connected with it cannot be otherwise met without detriment.—**Receivers of wreck**, officers appointed by the British Board of Trade for the preservation of wreck, etc., for the benefit of the shipping interests. They were formerly called *receivers of droits of admiralty*.

receiver-general (rē-sē'vėr-jen'ė-ral), *n.* In some countries or states, an officer who receives the public revenues in general or in a particular territory: in some of the United States, an additional title of the State treasurer.

receivership (rē-sē'vėr-ship), *n.* [< *receiver* + *-ship*.] The office of a receiver of public money, or of money or other property in litigation; the collection and care of funds awaiting final distribution by legal process.

receiving (rē-sē'ving), *n.* [< ME. *receyving;* verbal n. of *receive, v.*] The act of one who receives, in any sense of that verb.—**Receiving apparatus or instrument**, in *teleg.*, any appliance used at a telegraph-station, by the action of which the signals transmitted from another station are rendered perceptible to any of the senses of the receiving operator.—**Receiving tubes of the kidney**, the straight tubules of the kidney.

receiving-house (rē-sē'ving-hous), *n.* A house where letters or parcels are received for transmission; a place of deposit for things to be forwarded; a depot. [Great Britain.]

receiving-magnet (rē-sē'ving-mag″net), *n.* See *magnet*.

receiving-office (rē-sē'ving-of″is), *n.* In Great Britain, a branch post-office where letters, parcels, etc., may be posted, but from which no delivery is made to persons addressed.

receiving-ship (rē-sē'ving-ship), *n.* A ship stationed permanently in a harbor to receive recruits for the navy until they can be transferred to a cruising ship.

receiving-tomb (rē-sē'ving-töm), *n.* Same as *receiving-vault*.

receiving-vault (rē-sē'ving-vâlt), *n.* A building or other structure in which the bodies of the dead may be placed temporarily when it is impossible or inconvenient to inter them in the usual manner.

recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *recentia,* < L. *recen(t-)s*, new, fresh: see *recent*.] The state or quality of being recent; recentness; newness; lateness; freshness.

So also a scirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed or inveterate one. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 19.

An impression of *recency* is given which some minds are clearly unable to shake off.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 198.

recense (rē-sens'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recensed*, ppr. *recensing*. [< OF. *recenser*, number, count, peruse, muster, review, F. *recenser*, number, take the census of, = Pr. *recensar* = Pg. *recensear*, examine, survey, < L. *recensere*, recount, examine closely, review, muster, revise, etc., < *re-*, again, + *censere*, think, deem, judge: see *census*.] To review; revise. [Rare.]

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate.
Bentley.

recension (rē-sen'shọn), *n.* [< F. *recension*, < L. *recensio(n-)*, an enumeration, reviewing, recension, < *recensere*, review: see *recense*.] 1. Review; examination; enumeration. [Obsolete or rare.]

In this *recension* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood for the whole period that any flower continues, from its first appearing to its final withering.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, January.

2. A critical or methodical revision, as of the text of a book or document; alteration of a text according to some authority, standard, or principle; a reëditing or systematic revisal.

He who . . . spends nine years in the elaboration and *recension* of his book . . . will find that he comes too late.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. A text established by critical or systematic revision; an edited version.

The genuine ballad-book thus published was so successful that in less than ten years three editions or *recensions* of it appeared. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 115.

Using the ancient versions in this way, we can recover a *recension* (or *recensions*) differing more or less widely from that represented by the traditional Hebrew text.
Contemporary Rev., L. 595.

4. A critical examination, as of a book; a review; a critique.

He was . . . bitterly convinced that his old acquaintance Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory *recension* which was kept locked in a small drawer of Mr. Casaubon's desk, and also in a small dark closet of his verbal memory. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxix.

recensionist (rē-sen'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *recension* + *-ist*.] One who reviews or revises, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

recent (rē'sent), *a.* [< OF. *recent*, F. *récent* = Pr. *recent* = Sp. *reciente* = Pg. It. *recente*, < L. *recen(t-)s*, fresh, new; (*a*) in one view, < *re-* + *-cen(t-)s*, supposed to be allied to W. *cynt*, first, earliest, Skt. *kaniyāns*, smaller, *kanistha*, smallest (cf. Russ. *po-chinatĭ*, begin); (*b*) in another view, orig. ppr. from a root **rec* = Zend √ *raç*, come (cf. *recens a victoria*, 'just coming from a victory'; *Rhodo recentes Romam venerunt*, 'they came to Rome just from Rhodes,' etc.: see def. 5).] 1. Of or pertaining to time just before the present; not long past in occurrence or existence; lately happening or being; newly appearing, done, or made: as, *recent* events; *recent* importations; *recent* memories; *recent* news; a *recent* speech.—2. Of modern date, absolutely or relatively; not of primitive or remote origin; belonging to or occurring in times not far removed.—3. Still fresh in quality or existence; not old or degenerate; unchanged by time: said of things liable to rapid change, as newly gathered plants or specimens in natural history.

The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the *recent* plant. *Ure*, Dict., III. 456.

4. In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the epoch regarded as the present from a geological point of view. Strata so called contain few, if any, fossils belonging to extinct species. The alluvial formations in the valleys are generally of recent formation, as well as most of the superficial detrital material. The deposits which belong to the Post-tertiary, or which are more recent than the Tertiary, are with difficulty classified, except for purposes of local geology. In glaciated regions, the traces of the former presence of ice adds variety to the phenomena, and complexity to the classification, of the various forms of detrital material. The existence of very ancient remains and works of man is a further element of interest in the geology of the recent formations.

5. Lately come; not long removed or separated. [Poetical and rare.]

Shall I not think that, with disorder'd charms,
All heav'n beholds me *recent* from thy arms?
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 382.

Amphitryon *recent* from the nether sphere.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, viii.

=Syn. 1. *Late, Fresh*, etc. See *new*.

recently (rē′sent-li), *adv.* At a recent time; newly; lately; freshly; not long since: as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

recentness (rē′sent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being recent; newness; freshness; recency; lateness of origin or occurrence: as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

recept (rē′sept), *n.* [< L. *receptum*, neut. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *receipt*.] That which is received; especially, something taken into the mind from an external source; an idea derived from observation. [Recent.]

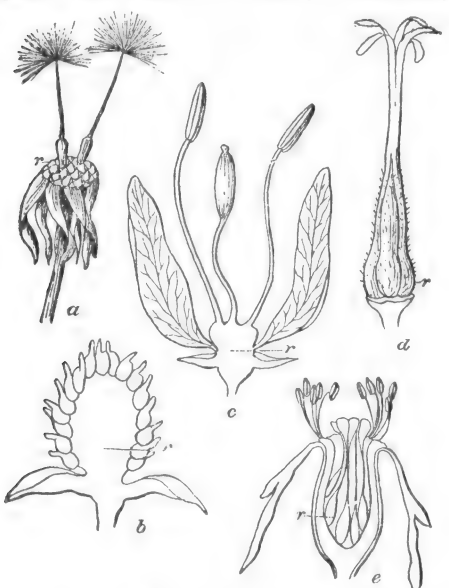
The bridge between *recept* and concept is equally impassable as that between percept and concept.
Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 12.

★ **receptacle** (rē-sep′tā-kl, formerly also res′ep-tā-kl), *n.* [< OF. *receptacle*, F. *réceptacle* = Pr. *receptacle* = Sp. *receptáculo* = Pg. *receptaculo* = It. *ricettacolo*, *recettaculo*, < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle, place to receive or store things in, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive, hold, contain: see *receive*.] **1.** That which receives or holds anything for rest or deposit; a storing-place; a repository; a container; any space, open or closed, that serves for reception and keeping.

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are pack'd.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 39.

Least his neighbor's countrey might be an harborugh or *receptacle* of his foes and aduersaries.
Hall, Edw. III., an. 10.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In a single flower, the more or less enlarged and peculiarly developed apex of the peduncle or pedicel, upon which all the organs of the flower are directly or indirectly



Various Forms of Receptacle (*r*).

a, Dandelion (*Taraxacum Taraxacum*); *b*, *Fragaria elatior* (longitudinal section); *c*, *Cleome serrulata* (longitudinal section); *d*, *Geranium maculatum*; *e*, *Rosa rubiginosa* (long. section).

borne: the Linnæan and usual name: same as the more specific and proper *torus* of De Candolle and the *thalamus* of Tournefort. The receptacle varies in size and texture. In form it may be convex or conical (as most often), elongated, as in *Magnolia*, or concave, as in the rose; it may develop into a *stipe*, *gynobase*, *disk*, *carpophore*, or *hypanthium* (see these words), or it may greatly enlarge in fruit, as in the strawberry. As belonging to a single flower, sometimes termed *proper receptacle*. (*b*) In an inflorescence, the axis or rachis of a head or other short dense cluster; most often, the expanded disk-like summit of the peduncle in *Compositæ* (dandelion, etc.), on which are borne the florets of the head, surrounded by an involucre of bracts; a clinanthium. In contrast with the above, sometimes called *common receptacle*. (*c*) In an ovary, same as *placenta*, 4. (*d*) Among cryptogams — (1) In the vascular class, the placenta. (2) In *Marchantiaceæ*, one of the umbrella-like branches of the thallus, upon which the reproductive organs are borne. (3) In *Fucaceæ*, a part of the thallus in which conceptacles (see *conceptacle*) are congregated. They are either terminal portions of branches or parts sustained above water by air-bladders. (4) In *Fungi*, sometimes same as *stroma*; in *Sphærioideaceæ*, same as *pycnidium*, 1 (also the stalk of a discocarp); in *Phalloideæ*, the inner part of the sporophore, supporting the gleba. (5) In lichens, the cup containing the soredia.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a part or an organ which receives and contains or detains a secretion; a receptaculum: as, the gall-bladder is the *receptacle* of the bile.

receptacula, *n.* Plural of *receptaculum*.

receptaculaceous†, *a.* Same as *receptacular*.

receptacular (rē-sep-tak′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *réceptaculaire*, < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle: see *receptacle*.] **1.** In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a receptacle.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, serving as a receptacle or reservoir; pertaining to a receptaculum.

receptaculite (rē-sep-tak′ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Receptaculites*.] A fossil of the genus *Receptaculites*.

Receptaculites (rē-sep-tak-ū-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Defrance, 1827), < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle (see *receptacle*), + *-ites* (see *-ite*²).] The typical genus of *Receptaculitidæ*.

Receptaculitidæ (rē-sep-tak-ū-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Receptaculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil organisms, typified by the genus *Receptaculites*, the nature of which is debated. They have been referred to the silicious sponges; but the skeleton was originally calcareous, and the silicious examples are the result of replacement. They are of a spherical or pyriform shape, with a central closed cavity and an upper and lower pole, and the wall is composed of pillar-like spicules at right angles to the surface and expanded at their outer ends into rhomboidal summit-plates forming a mosaic-like outer layer. The species lived in the seas of the Silurian and Devonian epochs. Also called *Receptaculidæ*.

receptaculum (rē-sep-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *receptacula* (-lä). [L.: see *receptacle*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a receptacle; a reservoir of fluid; a saccular or vesicular organ to receive and retain a fluid.—**Receptaculum chyli**, a dilatation of the thoracic duct, situated upon the body of the first or second lumbar vertebra, into which the lymphatics of the lower extremities and the lacteals of the intestine discharge. Also called *receptaculum Pecqueti*, *cistern* or *reservoir of Pecquet*, *lacteal sac*.—**Receptaculum ganglii petrosi**, a depression in the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the lodgment of the petrous ganglion.—**Receptaculum Pecqueti.** Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Receptaculum seminis**, in *zoöl.*, a spermatheca in the female; any kind of seminal vesicle which may receive semen from the male and store it up. See cut under *Nematoidea*.

receptary† (res′ep-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *receptaire* = Sp. *recetario* = It. *ricettario*, a book of prescriptions or receipts, < ML. **receptarius*, adj. (as a noun *receptarius*, m., a receiver, collector), < *recepta*, a receipt, prescription: see *receipt*.] **I.** *a.* Commonly received or accepted but not proved; uncertain. [Rare.]

Baptista Porta, in whose works, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptary* and such as will not endure the test. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

II. *n.* **1.** A collection of receipts.

Receptaire [F.], a *receptary*: a note of physical receits.
Cotgrave.

2. A thing commonly received but not proved; an assumption; a postulate. [Rare.]

Nor can they which behold the present state of things, and controversy of points so long received in divinity, condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertinancies of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

receptibility (rē-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *réceptibilité* = Pg. *receptibilidade* = It. *recettibilità*; as *receptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The quality of being receptible; receivableness.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power, and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvi.

2†. Something that may be received or believed in. *Imp. Dict.*

receptible (rē-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *receptible* = Pg. *receptivel* = It. *recettibile*, < LL. *receptibilis*, that may be acquired again, recoverable, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, acquire, recover, receive: see *receive*.] Capable of or suited for being received; receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

reception (rē-sep′shon), *n.* [< ME. *reception* (in astrology), < OF. *reception*, F. *réception* = Pr. *receptio* = Sp. *recepción* = Pg. *recepção* = It. *ricezione*, *recezione*, < L. *receptio*(*n*-), a receiving, reception, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] **1.** The act of receiving by transfer or delivery; a taking into custody or possession of something tendered or presented; an instance of receipt: as, the *reception* of an invitation; a taking into place, position, or association; admission to entrance or insertion; a taking or letting in: as, a groove or socket for the *reception* of a handle; the *reception* of food in the stomach; *reception* of a person into society.—**2.** Admission into the mind; a taking into cognizance or consideration; a granting of credence; acceptance: as, the *reception* of a doctrine.

God never intended to compel, but only to persuade, us into a *reception* of divine truth.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

3. A receiving into audience, intercourse, or entertainment; treatment of a person on approach or presentation; greeting or welcome, as of a visitor: as, a cordial *reception*.—**4.** An occasion of ceremonious or complimentary greeting; an assemblage of persons to be individually received or greeted by an entertainer or by a guest selected for special attention: as, to give weekly *receptions*.

He assembled all his train,
Pretending so commanded, to consult
About the great *reception* of their King,
Thither to come. *Milton*, P. L., v. 769.

5†. A retaking; recapture; recovery.

He was right glad of the French King's *reception* of those Townes from Maximilian. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 44.

6†. Power or capacity of receiving; receptivity; susceptivity.

That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and nature's law,
By which all causes else, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act,
Not to the extent of their own sphere.
Milton, P. L., x. 807.

7. In *astrol.*, the interchange of the dignities of two planets, owing to each being in the other's house or exaltation.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Reception*, *Receipt*, *Recipe*. *Reception* is used of a person or a thing: as, he got a very gracious *reception*; *receipt* of a thing: as, the *reception* or, better, the *receipt* of news or a letter; *recipe*, in medicine or, latterly, in cooking. We say a *receipt* or *recipe* for making a cake, a *receipt* for money paid.

reception-room (rē-sep′shon-röm), *n.* A room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (rē-sep′tiv), *a.* [< OF. *receptif* = Sp. Pg. *receptivo* = It. *ricettivo*, *recettivo* = G. *receptiv*, < NL. **receptivus*, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] Having the quality of or capacity for receiving, admitting, or taking in; able to hold or contain.

The soul being in this sort, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

To acquire knowledge is to receive an object within the sphere of our consciousness. The acquisitive faculty may therefore, also, be called a *receptive* faculty.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.

I am somehow *receptive* of the great soul. . . . More and more the surges of everlasting nature enter into me.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 269.

The outer layer of rods and cones (bacillary) is undoubtedly the true *receptive* layer. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 58.

Receptive power. See *power*¹.—**Receptive spot**, in *bot.*, the hyaline spot in an oösphere at which the male gamete enters. *Goebel*.

receptiveness (rē-sep′tiv-nes), *n.* Power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

Many of her opinions . . . seemed too decided under every alteration to have been arrived at otherwise than by a wifely *receptiveness*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, iii.

receptivity (rē-sep-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réceptivité* = G. *receptivität*, < NL. **receptivita*(*t*-)*s*, < **receptivus*, receptive: see *receptive*.] The state or property of being receptive; ability to receive or take in; specifically, a natural passive power of the mind.

We call sensibility the *receptivity* of the soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in any wise affected. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 51.

Objectivity, with subjectivity, causativity, plasticity, *receptivity*, and several other kindred terms, have come into vogue, during the two last generations, through the influence of German philosophy and æsthetics.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

In our social system, so marked by the dovetailing of classes, the quality of *receptivity* for these influences . . . is raised to its maximum. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 46.

receptory† (rē-sep′tō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *receptorius*, fit for receiving (neut. *receptorium*, a place of shelter), < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] A receptacle. *Holland*.

receptrix (rē-sep′triks), *n.* [< LL. *receptrix*, fem. of *receptor*, a receiver, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] In *physics*, a dynamo-machine used to transform back into mechanical energy the electrical energy pro-

duced by a generatrix; an electric motor. See *generatrix*.

receptual (rē-sep′tū-al), *a.* [< L. *receptus* (*receptu-*), a receiving (see *receipt*, *recept*), + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to that which is received or taken in; consisting or of the character of a recept or recepts. [Recent.]

The difference between a mind capable of however limited a degree of conceptual ideation and one having only *receptual* ideation is usually agreed to be the possession of language by the first, and its absence in the other.
Science, XV. 90.

receptually (rē-sep′tū-al-i), *adv.* In a receptual manner; by receiving or taking in. [Recent.]

There is then the denotative stage, in which the child uses names *receptually* by mere association.
Science, XV. 90.

recercelé (rē-ser-se-lā′), *a.* [OF., also *recercellé*, pp. of *recerceler*, *recerceller*, curl up, curve, also hoop, encircle, < *re-*, back, + *cerceler*, hoop, encircle, < *cercel*, *cerceau*, hoop, ring, < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus*, a ring: see *circus*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Curved at the ends more decidedly than in other forms, such as moline: noting a cross each end of which is divided into two points rolled backward into a spiral. (*b*) Same as *moline*.

recercelled (rē-sėr′seld), *a.* In *her.*, same as ★*recercelé*.

recess (rē-ses′), *n.* [< OF. *reces*, *recez*, a departure, retreat, recess (as of a school), setting (of a star), repose, = Sp. *receso* = Pg. It. *recesso*, recess, retreat, < L. *recessus*, a going back, retreat, departure, also a retired place, corner, retreat, etc., < *recedere*, pp. *recessus*, recede, retreat, etc.: see *recede*[1].] **1.** The act of receding, or going back or away; withdrawal; retirement; recession. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Men . . . have made too untimely a departure and too remote a *recess* from particulars.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 164.

Every day of sin, and every criminal act, is a degree of *recess* from the possibilities of heaven.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

Pliny hath an odd and remarkable passage concerning the death of men and animals upon the *recess* or ebb of the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

The access of frost in the autumn, and its *recess* in the spring, do not seem to depend merely on the degree of cold. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 132.

2†. A state of being withdrawn or retired; seclusion; privacy.

In these are faire parks or gardens call'd villas, being onely places of *recesse* and pleasure, at some distance from the streetes, yet within the walls.
Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1645.

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden*.

3. A time of withdrawal or retirement; an interval of release from occupation; specifically, a period of relief from attendance, as of a school, a jury, a legislative body, or other assembly; a temporary dismissal.

Before the Revolution the sessions of Parliament were short and the *recesses* long. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

It was *recess* as I passed by, and forty or fifty boys were creating such a hubbub in the school-yard.
The Century, XXVIII. 12.

4. A place of retirement or seclusion; a remote or secret spot or situation; a nook; hence, a hidden or abstruse part of anything: as, the *recesses* of a forest; the *recesses* of philosophy.

Departure from this happy place, our sweet
Recess. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 304.

I went to Dorking to see Mr. Charles Howard's amphitheatre, garden, or solitary *recess*, environed by a hill.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 1, 1655.

Every man who pretends to be a scholar or a gentleman should . . . acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, . . . yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. xx. § 10.

The pair
Frequent the still *recesses* of the realm
Of Hela, and hold converse undisturb'd.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5. A receding space or inward indentation or depression in a line of continuity; a niche, alcove, or the like: as, a *recess* in a room for a window or a bed; a *recess* in a wall or the side of a hill. See cut under *ambry*.

A bed which stood in a deep *recess*. *Irving*. (*Webster*.)

Inside the great portal at Koyunjik was a hall, 180 ft. in length by 42 in width, with a *recess* at each end, through which access was obtained to two courtyards, one on the right and one on the left. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 178.

6. A treaty, law, decree, or contract embodying the results of a negotiation; especially, a decree or law promulgated by the Diet of the old German empire, or by that of the Hanseatic League.—**7.** In *bot.*, a sinus of a lobed leaf.—**8.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a receding or hollowed-out part; a depression or sinus; a recessus. —**Contrariety of access and recess.** Same as *contrariety of motion* (which see, under *contrariety*).—**Lateral recess.** See *recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti*, under *recessus*.—**Peritoneal recesses.** Same as *peritoneal fossæ* (which see, under *peritoneal*). = **Syn. 3.** *Prorogation*, *Dissolution*, etc. (see *adjournment*), intermission, respite.—**4.** Retreat, nook, corner.

recess (rē-ses′), *v.* [< *recess*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a recess in; form with a space sunk beyond the general surface: as, to *recess* a wall.

Cutters for boring bars should be, if intended to be of standard size, *recessed* to fit the bar.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 218.

2. To place in a recess; form as a recess; make a recess of or for; hence, to conceal in or as if in a recess.

Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents.
Miss Edgewood, Manœuvring, xiv.

The inscription is engraved on a *recessed* tablet, cut in the wall of the tunnel a few yards from its lower end.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 233.

The head of Zeus on these interesting coins is of the leonine type, with deeply *recessed* eye.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 88.

Recessed arch. See *arch*[1].

II. *intrans.* To take a recess; adjourn or separate for a short time: as, the convention ★*recessed* till the afternoon. [Colloq.]

recession[1] (rē-sesh′on), *n.* [< F. *récession*, going back, withdrawing, < L. *recessio(n-)*, a going back, receding, < *recedere*, recede: see *recede*[1] and *recess*.] **1.** The act of receding or going back; withdrawal; retirement, as from a position reached or from a demand made.

Our wandering thoughts in prayer are but the neglects of meditation, and *recessions* from that duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. The state of being put back; a position relatively withdrawn.

But the error is, of course, more fatal when much of the building is also concealed, as in the well-known case of the *recession* of the dome of St. Peter's. *Ruskin*.

recession[2] (rē-sesh′on), *n.* [< *re-* + *cession*.] A cession or granting back; retrocession: as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

We believe a large sentiment in California would support a bill for the *recession* [of the Yosemite Park] to the United States. *The Century*, XXXIX. 475.

recessional (rē-sesh′on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *recession*[1] + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recession, or a receding movement, as that of the choir or congregation at the close of a service: as, a *recessional* hymn.

II. *n.* A hymn sung while the clergy and choir are leaving a church at the end of a service of public worship.

recessive (rē-ses′iv), *a.* [< *recess* + *-ive*.] Tending to recede; receding; going back: used especially of accent regarded as transferred or moved backward from the end toward the beginning of a word. In Greek grammar the accent is said to be *recessive* when it stands as far back from the end of the word as the laws of Greek accentuation permit — that is, on the antepenult if the ultimate is short, or on the penult if the ultimate is long.

recessively (rē-ses′iv-li), *adv.* In a recessive or retrograde manner; with a backward movement or course.

As she [Greece] passes *recessively* from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 494.

recessus (rē-ses′us), *n.*; pl. *recessus*. [L.: see *recess*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a recess.—**Recessus chiasmatis.** Same as *recessus opticus*.—**Recessus infrapinealis**, a small cleft extending from the third ventricle into the conarium. Also called *ventriculus conarii*.—**Recessus infundibuli**, the funnel-shaped cavity at the bottom of the third ventricle; the cavity of the infundibulum.—**Recessus labyrinthi.** Same as *ductus endolymphaticus* (which see, under *ductus*).—**Recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti**, the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle, containing the lateral choroid plexus.—**Recessus opticus**, a V-shaped recess of the floor of the third ventricle, in front of the infundibulum, bounded anteriorly by the lamina terminalis, posteriorly by the optic chiasm. Also called *recessus chiasmatis*. *Mihalcovics*.—**Recessus præpontilis**, a name given by Wilder in 1881 to the median pit formed by the overhanging of the front border of the pons Varolii.

Rechabite (rek′a-bīt), *n.* [= F. *Réchabite*; < *Rechab*, father of Jonadab, who founded the sect, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A member of a Jewish family and sect descended from Rechab, which, in obedience to the command of Jonadab, refused to drink wine, build or live in houses, sow seed, or plant or own vineyards. Jer. xxxv. 6, 7. Hence—**2.** A total abstainer from strong drink.

A *Rechabite* poor Will must live,
And drink of Adam's Ale.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim.

3. A member of a society composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Rechabitism (rek′a-bī-tizm), *n.* [< *Rechabite* + *-ism*.] **1.** The practice of the ancient Rechabites in respect to abstinence from strong drink.

The praises of *Rechabitism* afford just as good an opportunity for the exhibition of sportive fancy and a lively humor as lyrical panegyrics on the most exquisite vintage of France or the Rhine.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 220.

2. The principles and practice of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

The advantages which *Rechabitism* offered above other friendly societies.
Rechabite Mag., July, 1886, p. 175. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rechant† (rē-chant′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *chant*. Cf. *recant*.] To chant in alternation; sing antiphonally.

Hark, hark the cheerfull and *re-chaunting* cries
Of old and young singing this ioyfull Dittie.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

rechase (rē-chās′), *v. t.* [< ME. *rechasen*, < OF. (and F.) *rechasser*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *chasser*, drive: see *chase*[1].] **1.** To chase or drive back or away, as to a forest or covert; turn back by driving or chasing: as, to *rechase* sheep by driving them from one pasture to another. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Withynne a while the herte y-founde ys,
I-hallowed, and *rechased* faste
Longe time. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 379.

Then these assail; then those *re-chase* again;
Till stay'd with new-made hills of bodies slain.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 47.

2. To call back (hounds) from a wrong scent.

rechase†, *n.* [< *rechase*, *v.*] A call (in hunting).

Seven score raches at his *rechase*.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, l. 772. (*Halliwell*.)

rechate†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *recheat*.

réchauffé (rā-shō-fā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *réchauffer*, dial. *récaufer*, *recofer*, warm up, warm over, < *re-*, again, + *échauffer*, warm, < L. *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction*, and cf. *eschaufe*, *chafe*.] A warmed-up dish; hence, a new concoction of old materials; a literary rehash.

We suffer old plots willingly in novels, and endure without murmur *réchauffés* of the most ancient stock of fiction.
Saturday Rev.

rechet†, *v.* An old spelling of *reach*[1].

recheat† (rē-chēt′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rechate*, *receit*; < OF. *recet*, *receit*, etc., also *rechet*, *rechiet*, a retreat, refuge: see *receipt*.] In *hunting*, a melody which the huntsman winds on the horn to call back the dogs from a wrong course, or to call them off at the close of the hunt; a recall on the horn.

In hunting I had as leeve stand at the *receit* as at the loosing. *Lyly*, Euphues. (*Nares*.)

That I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 242.

recheat† (rē-chēt′), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rechate*; < ME. *rechaten*, < OF. *receter*, *recheter*, *rechaiter*, receive, give refuge, refl. take refuge, retreat, < *recet*, *rechet*, etc., recheat: see *recheat*, *n.*] In *hunting*, to play the recheat; call back the hounds by the tones of the recheat on the horn.

Huntes hyged hem theder, with hornez ful mony
Ay *rechatande* aryȝt til thay the renk seȝen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1911.

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter chears,
Whilst still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-bears.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 127.

recherché (re-shâr-shā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *rechercher*, seek again: see *research*.] Much sought after; hence, out of the common; rare; dainty.

We thought it a more savoury meat than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer.
Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, v.

rechristen (rē-kris′n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *christen*.] To christen or name again; fix a new name upon.

Abbeys which have since been . . . *rechristened* with still homelier names.
Trevelyan, Early Hist. Chas. Jas. Fox, p. 47.

The faculties . . . are in part *rechristened*, and also rearranged. *Nature*, XXXIX. 244.

recidivate† (rē-sid′i-vāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *recidivatus*, pp. of *recidivare* (> F. *récidiver*), fall back, relapse, < L. *recidivus*, falling back, etc. (cf. *recidivatus*, a restoration): see *recidivous*.] To fall back, relapse, or backslide; return to an abandoned course of conduct.

To *recidivate*, and to go against her own act.
Bp. Andrews, Opuscula, Speech, p. 79 (1629). (*Latham*.)

★**recidivation**† (rē-sid-i-vā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *recidivation*, F. *récidivation*, < ML. *recidivatio(n-)*,

falling back, < *recidivare*, fall back: see *recidivate*.] A falling back; relapse; return to an abandoned course; backsliding.

Recidivation is so much more dangerous than our first sickness, as our natural strength is then the more feebled, and unable to endure means of restoring.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 447.

recidivist (rē-sid'i-vist), *n.* [< F. *récidiviste*, < *récidive*, a repetition of a fault or crime, < L. *recidivus*, falling back: see *recidivous*.] In *French law*, a relapsed criminal; one who falls back into the same criminal course for which he has already been condemned.

The French Cabinet offered a pledge that no *recidivists* should be sent to the islands.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 60.

recidivous† (rē-sid'i-vus), *a.* [= OF. *recidif* = It. *recidivo*, < L. *recidivus*, falling back, returning, recurring, < *recidere*, *reccidere*, fall back, < *re-*, back, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Liable to backslide to a former state. *Imp. Dict.*

recipe (res'i-pē), *v. t.* [L., impv. of *recipere*, take: see *receive*.] Take: a Latin imperative used (commonly abbreviated R. or ℞) at the beginning of physicians' prescriptions, as formerly and in part still written in Latin.

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* [= OF. *recipe*, F. *récipé* = Sp. *récipe* = Pg. It. *recipe*, a recipe, < L. *recipe*, take, used as the first word in a prescription, and hence taken as a name for it: see *recipe*, *v.*] **1.** A formula for the compounding of a remedy, with directions for its use, written by a physician; a medical prescription.

He deals all
With spirits, he; he will not hear a word
Of Galen or his tedious *recipes*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. A prescribed formula in general, but especially one having some relation or resemblance to a medical prescription; a receipt.

There was a greatness of mind in Paracelsus, who, having furnished a *recipe* to make a fairy, had the delicacy to refrain from its formation.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 186.

The one grand *recipe* remains for you—the be-all and the end-all of your strange existence upon earth. Move on!
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

=**Syn.** *Receipt*, etc. See *reception*.

recipiangle (rē-sip'i-ang-gl), *n.* [< F. *récipiangle*, irreg. < L. *recipere*, receive, + *angulus*, angle: see *receive*, and *angle*³, *n.*] In *engin.*, an instrument formerly used for measuring angles, especially in fortification. *Buchanan.*

recipience (rē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< *recipien(t)* + *-ce*.] A receiving; the act of or capacity for receiving; receptivity. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

recipiency (rē-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [As *recipience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recipience*.

We struggle—fain to enlarge
Our bounded physical *recipiency*,
Increase our power, supply fresh oil to life.
Browning, Cleon.

recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *récipient*, a receiver, water-clock, = Sp. Pg. It. *recipiente*, receiving, a receiver, < L. *recipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*.] **I.** *a.* Receiving; receptive; acting or serving as a receiver; capable of receiving or taking in.

The step from painting on a ground of stanniferous enamel to a similar surface on a metallic *recipient* body is an easy and obvious one.
Cat. Soulages Coll., p. 99.

Recipient cavity, in *entom.*, a cavity in which an organ or part is received at the will of the insect; specifically, a cavity of the mesosternum which corresponds to a spine of the prosternum, the spine and cavity forming in the *Elateridæ* a springing-organ. See *spring*.

II. *n.* **1.** A receiver or taker; especially, one who receives or accepts something given or communicated; a taker of that which is offered or bestowed: as, *recipients* of charity or of public education; the *recipients* of the eucharist.

Whatever is received is received according to the capacity of the *recipient*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 725.

Something should have been inserted to signify that, when the *recipient* is fitly qualified and duly disposed, there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacrament.
Waterland, Works, V. 423.

The first *recipients* of the Revelation.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine, ii. § 1.

2. That which receives; formerly, the receiver in an apparatus or instrument.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive, and, after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive.
Decay of Christian Piety.

recipiomotor (rē-sip'i-ō-mō″tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *recipere*, receive, + *motor*, mover.] Receiving a motor impulse or stimulus; afferent, as a nerve, in an ordinary sense: correlated with *liberomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor*.

Each afferent nerve is a *recipio-motor* agent.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 18.

★ **reciprocal** (rē-sip'rō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. as if **reciprocalis*, < L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating, reciprocal (> It. Pg. *reciproco* = Sp. *recíproco* = OF. *reciproque*, > obs. E. *reciprock*); perhaps lit. 'moving backward and forward,' < **recus* (< *re-*, back, + adj. formative *-cus*: see *-ic*) + *procus* (< *pro*, forward, + adj. formative *-cus*). Cf. *reciprocous*, *reciprock*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving backward and forward; alternating; reciprocating.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any *reciprocal* or refluous tide out of the Dead Sea.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (*Davies*, under *refluous*.)

Obedient to the moon, he spent his date
In course *reciprocal*, and had his fate
Link'd to the mutual flowing of the seas.
Milton, Second Epitaph on Hobson the Carrier.

2. Mutually exchanged or exchangeable; concerning or given or owed by each (of two or more) with regard to the other or others: as, *reciprocal* aid; *reciprocal* rights, duties, or obligations; *reciprocal* love or admiration.

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 267.

The Liturgy or service . . . consisteth of the *reciprocal* acts between God and man.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 378.

I take your gentle offer, and withal
Yield love again for love *reciprocal*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 2.

The king assured me of a *reciprocal* affection to the king my master, and of my particular welcome to his court.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

The liberty of the enemy's fishermen in war has been protected by many French ordinances, and the English observed a *reciprocal* indulgence.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 170.

There is much the same relation of *reciprocal* dependence between judgment and reasoning as between conception and judgment.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 414.

3. Having an interchangeable character or relation; mutually equivalent or correspondent; concordant; agreeing.

Knowledge and power are *reciprocal*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl., note.

Sometimes a universal affirming may be converted saving the quantity, to wit when consisting of *reciprocal* terms: as, every man is a rational animal, and therefore every rational animal is a man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 32.

He [the king] must guide the vast and complicated machine of government, to the *reciprocal* advantage of all his dominions.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 56.

Thence came her friends of either sex, and all
With whom she lived on terms *reciprocal*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 51.

Reciprocal consecution. See *consecution*.—**Reciprocal cross**, a reciprocal hybrid.

A *reciprocal cross* is a double cross between two species or varieties, one form being used in one case as the father and in the other case as the mother.
W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 126.

Reciprocal determinant, diagrams, equation. See *determinant*, *diagram*, etc.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Reciprocal figures** in *geom.*, two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelograms, prisms, pyramids, etc.) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other.—**Reciprocal functions, hybrids, matrix.** See *function*, etc.—**Reciprocal polars**, two curves such that the polar of any point on either (with respect to a fixed conic) is a tangent of the other.—**Reciprocal pronoun**, a pronoun expressing mutual or reciprocal relation, such as Greek ἀλλήλοιν (of each other, of one another).—**Reciprocal proportion.** See *proportion*.—**Reciprocal quantities**, in *math.*, those quantities which, multiplied together, produce unity.—**Reciprocal ratio.** See *ratio*.—**Reciprocal screws**, a pair of screws so related that a wrench about one produces no twist about the other. Given any five screws, a screw reciprocal to them all can be found.—**Reciprocal terms**, in *logic*, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other.=**Syn.** *Reciprocal*, *Mutual*. There is a theoretical difference between these words, although it often is not important. That is *mutual* which is a common act on the part of both persons at the same time. *Mutual* is not properly applicable to physical acts or material things, as blows or gifts. *Reciprocal* means that one follows another, being caused by it, with emphasis upon that which is viewed as caused: as, *reciprocal* love or hate. See remarks under *mutual* as to the propriety of using *mutual* for *common*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing.

No more
Ye must be made your own *reciprocals*
To your loved city and fair severals
Of wives and houses.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo.

Love is ever rewarded either with the *reciprocal*, or with an inward or secret contempt.
Bacon, Love (ed. 1887).

2. In *math.*, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity of which the quotient is said to be the reciprocal. Thus, the reciprocal of 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$, and conversely the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{4}$ is 4; the reciprocal of 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of $a + x$ is $1/(a+x)$. A fraction made by inverting the terms of another fraction is called the reciprocal of that other fraction: thus, $\frac{3}{5}$ is the reciprocal of $\frac{5}{3}$.—**Polar reciprocals.** Same as *reciprocal polars*. See I.

reciprocality (rē-sip-rō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *reciprocal* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being reciprocal.

An acknowledged *reciprocality* in love sanctifies every little freedom.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. i.

reciprocally (rē-sip'rō-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a reciprocal manner; with reciprocating action or effect; alternatingly; interchangeably; correspondingly.

The Aristotelians . . . believe water and air to be *reciprocally* transmutable.
Boyle, Works, II. 342.

Virtue and sentiment *reciprocally* assist each other.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain,
And these *reciprocally* those again.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 565.

2. In a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely. Thus, in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude—that is, the greater the magnitude the less in the same proportion the density, and the less the magnitude the greater in the same proportion the density. In geometry two magnitudes are said to be reciprocally proportional to two others when one of the first pair is to one of the second as the remaining one of the second is to the remaining one of the first.

reciprocalness (rē-sip'rō-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being reciprocal.

reciprocant (rē-sip'rō-kant), *n.* [< L. *reciproca(t-)s*, ppr. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] **1.** The contravariant expressing the condition of tangency between the primitive quantic and an adjoint linear form.—**2.** A differential invariant; a function of partial differential coefficients of n variables connected by a single relation, this function being such that, if the variables are interchanged in cyclical order, it remains unchanged except for multiplication by some nth root of unity into some power of the same root of the continued product of the first differential coefficients of one of the variables relatively to all the others. For an example, see *Schwartzian*, *n.*—**Absolute reciprocant**, one whose extrinsic factor reduces to unity, so that the interchange of variables produces no change except multiplication by a root of unity.—**Binary reciprocant**, one having two variables.—**Characteristic of a reciprocant**, the root of unity with which it becomes multiplied on interchange of the variables.—**Character of a reciprocant**, its kind with respect to its characteristic.—**Circular reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives the equation of a locus which is its own inverse with respect to every point.—**Degree of a reciprocant**, the number of factors (differential coefficients) in that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term is $(D_x y)^a (D_x^2 y)^b (D_x^3 y)^c$, the degree is $a + b + c$.—**Even reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is 1.—**Extent of a reciprocant**, the weight of the most advanced letter which it contains.—**Homogeneous reciprocant**, a reciprocant all the terms of which are of the same degree in the differential coefficients.—**Homographic binary reciprocant**, one which remains unaltered when x and y are changed respectively into $(Lx + M)/(x + N)$ and $(Py + Q)/(y + R)$, where the capitals are constants.—**Integrable reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives an equation which can be integrated.—**Isobaric reciprocant**, a reciprocant having the sum of the orders of the differential coefficients the same in all the terms.—**Odd reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is not 1.—**Orthogonal reciprocant**, one which remains unchanged by an orthogonal transformation of the variables.—**Type of a reciprocant**, the combination of its character, weight, degree, and extent.—**Weight of a reciprocant**, the sum of the orders, each diminished by two, of the factors (differential coefficients) of the term having the greatest weight. Thus, if that term is $(D_x y)^a (D_x^2 y)^b (D_x^3 y)^c (D_x^4 y)^d$, the weight is $= a + c + 2d$.

reciprocantive (rē-sip'rō-kan-tiv), *a.* [< *reciprocant* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a reciprocant.

★ **reciprocate** (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reciprocated*, ppr. *reciprocating*. [< L. *reciprocatus*, pp. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth, reverse (> It. *reciprocare* = Sp. Pg. *reciprocar* = F. *réciproquer*, reciprocate, interchange), < *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to move back and forth; give an alternating motion to.

The sleeve is *reciprocated* from a rock shaft journaled in the lower aligning ends of the main frame.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 75.

2. To give and return mutually; yield or perform each to each; interchange: as, to *reciprocate* favors.

For 'tis a union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 48.

At night men crowd the close little caffè, where they *reciprocate* smoke, respiration, and animal heat.
Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

3. To give or do in response; yield a return of; requite correspondingly.

It must happen, no doubt, that frank and generous women will excite love they do not *reciprocate*.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 140.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move backward and forward; have an alternating movement; act interchangeably; alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 249.

2. To act in return or response; do something equivalent or accordant: as, I did him many favors, but he did not *reciprocate*. [Colloq.]—**Reciprocating engine**, a form of engine in which the piston and piston-rod move back and forth in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines: in contradistinction to *rotatory engine*. See *rotatory*.—**Reciprocating force.** See *force*[1].—**Reciprocating motion**, in *mach.*, a motion of a part out and back over the same path, first in one direction and then in the other; also the parts which have such back-and-forth motion.—**Reciprocating propeller**, a propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path.—**Reciprocating proposition.** See *proposition*.

reciprocate (rē-sip′rō-kāt), *a.* Reciprocal.

reciprocation (rē-sip-rō-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *réciprocation* = Sp. *reciprocación* = Pg. *reciprocação* = It. *reciprocazione*, < L. *reciprocatio(n-)*, a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, a retrogression, alternation, reflux, ebb, < *reciprocare*, pp. *reciprocatus*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] **1.** A going back and forth; alternation of movement.

When the bent spring is freed, when the raised weight falls, a converse series of motions must be effected, and this . . . would lead to a mere *reciprocation* [of force].
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 24.

2. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning: as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

We do therefore lie, in respect of each other, under a *reciprocation* of benefits.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two propositions each the converse of the other.—**Polar reciprocation**, in *geom.*, the process of forming the polar reciprocal of a figure.

reciprocative (rē-sip′rō-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *reciprocate* + *-ive*.] Of a reciprocating character; giving and taking reciprocally.

Our four-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinsmen with *reciprocative* tendencies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 111.

reciprocatory (rē-sip′rō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *reciprocate* + *-ory*.] Going backward and forward; alternating in direction or in action; reciprocating: opposed to *rotatory*.

Impart a *reciprocatory* motion to the carriage.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 457.

A rotatory movement could be combined with the *reciprocatory* one. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 388.

reciprocity (res-i-pros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *réciprocité* = Sp. *reciprocidad* = Pg. *reciprocidade* = It. *reciprocità*, < ML. **reciprocita(t-)s*, < L. *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] **1.** Reciprocal action or relation; free interchange; mutual responsiveness in act or effect: as, *reciprocity* of benefits or of feeling; *reciprocity* of influence.

By the Convention of 1815 a *reciprocity* of intercourse was established between us and Great Britain.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

2. Equality of commercial privileges between the subjects of different governments in each other's ports, with respect to shipping or merchandise, to the extent established by treaty.

On the Continent, after the fourteenth century, a system of *reciprocity* was frequently established between the several towns, as for instance in 1365 at Tournay.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxix.

The *reciprocity* stipulations in our previous treaties were thought to operate disadvantageously to American navigation in the case of the Hanse towns, especially in regard to tobacco. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 432.

Another illustration may be found in the history of *reciprocity* with Canada.
G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 428.

3. In the *Kantian philos.*, mutual action and reaction in the strict mechanical sense.

Reciprocity, which, as a pure conception, is but the relation of parts or species in a generic whole, becomes . . . invariable coexistence, or coexistence according to a universal rule. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

Glance once again at *reciprocity* and causality. The one is a necessary to and fro; the other only a necessary fro.
J. H. Stirling, Mind, X. 65.

4. In *geom.*, the mutual relationship between points and straight lines in a plane, or points and planes in space, etc.; duality.—**Hermite's law of reciprocity** [named from the French mathematician Charles *Hermite*, born 1822], the proposition that the number of invariants of the *n*th order in the coefficients possessed by a binary quantic of the *p*th degree is equal to the number of invariants of the order *p* in the coefficients possessed by a quantic of the *n*th degree.—**Law of reciprocity of prime numbers.** See *law*[1].—**Plane birational reciprocity**, a one to one correspondence between the elements of a field of points and those of a field of rays.—**Quadratic reciprocity.** See *quadratic*.—**Reciprocity treaty**, a treaty granting equal privileges of commercial intercourse in certain specified particulars to the people of the countries concerned. The reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, existing from 1854 to 1866, provided for freedom of trade in certain commodities, chiefly raw or half-manufactured products, between the latter country and the Canadian provinces. It was abrogated on previous notice given under its terms by the United States. The United States government formed a similar treaty with that of Hawaii in 1876.
=**Syn. 1.** Exchange, interchange, reciprocation.

reciprock†, *a.* [Also *reciproque*; < OF. *reciproque*, F. *réciproque* = Pr. *reciproc* = Sp. *recíproco* = Pg. It. *reciproco*, < L. *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocous* and *reciprocal*.] Reciprocal.

'Twixt whom and them there is this *reciprock* commerce.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

reciprocornous (rē-sip-rō-kôr′nus), *a.* [< L. *reciprocicornis*, having horns curved backward, < *reciprocus*, turning back the same way (see *reciprocal*), + *cornu*, a horn: see *corn*[2] and *horn*.] Having horns turned backward and then forward, as a ram. This form is characteristic of the sheep tribe, though not peculiar to it. See *arietiform*, and cuts under *bighorn*, *argali*, *aoudad*, and *Ovis*.

reciprocous† (rē-sip′rō-kus), *a.* [< L. *reciprocus*, turning back the same way: see *reciprocal*.] Reciprocal.

For the removing of which imparity, the cardinal acquainted Taylor "That he had devised to make the band *reciprocous* and egal."
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., I. i. 5.

reciproquet, *a.* See *reciprock*.

recision (rē-sizh′on), *n.* [< OF. *recision*, F. *récision* = Sp. *recisión* = Pg. *recisão* = It. *recisione*, < L. *recisio(n-)*, a cutting off, retrenchment, diminution, < *recidere*, pp. *recisus*, cut off, < *re-*, back, again, + *cædere*, cut.] **1.** The act of cutting off. *Cotgrave.*—**2.** Specifically, in *surg.*, same as *resection*.

recital (rē-sī′tal), *n.* [< *recite* + *-al*.] **1.** The reciting or repeating of something previously prepared; especially, an elocutionary recitation; the rhetorical delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory: as, the *recital* of a poem; a dramatic *recital*.—**2.** A telling over; a narration; a relation of particulars about anything, either orally or in writing: as, the *recital* of evidence.

Some men . . . give us in *recitals* of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 313.

He poured out a *recital* of the whole misadventure.
Howells, Undiscovered Country, p. 154.

3. That which is recited; a story; a narrative: as, a harrowing *recital*.—**4.** In *law*: (*a*) That part of a deed which rehearses the circumstances inducing or leading to its execution. (*b*) Any incidental statement of fact in a deed or contract: as, a *recital* is evidence of the fact recited, as against the party making it.—**5.** A musical performance or concert, vocal or instrumental, especially one given by a single performer, or a concert consisting of selections from the works of some one composer: as, a Wagner *recital*; a piano *recital*.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), repetition, speech, discourse.

recitation (res-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *recitation*, F. *récitation* = Sp. *recitación* = Pg. *recitação* = It. *recitazione*, < L. *recitatio(n-)*, a reading aloud of judicial decrees or literary works, < *recitare*, pp. *recitatus*, read aloud, recite: see *recite*.] **1.** The act of reciting or repeating what has been committed to memory; the oral delivery of a composition without the text, especially as a public exercise or performance.—**2.** The rehearsal by a pupil or student of a lesson or exercise to a teacher or other person; a meeting of a class for the purpose of being orally examined in a lesson.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *recitative*. (*b*) Same as *reciting-note*.—**Mystic recitation.** See *mystic*.

recitationist (res-i-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *recitation* + *-ist*.] One who practises recitation; a public reciter of his own or others' compositions.

The youth who has heard this last of the *recitationists* deliver one of his poems will recall in future years the fire and spirit of a veteran whose heart was in his work.
Stedman, Poets of America, viii. § 3.

recitation-room (res-i-tā′shon-röm), *n.* A room for college or school recitations.

recitative (res′i-ta-tēv′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *récitatif*, n., < It. *recitativo*, n., a recitative in music; as *recite* + *-ative*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, in the style of a recitative; as if spoken.

II. *n.* In *music*: (*a*) A form or style of song resembling declamation—that is, in which regularity of rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a union of song and speech, with the emphasis sometimes on one element and sometimes on the other, but with a careful avoidance of technical "form" in the musical sense. The division into phrases is properly governed by rhetorical reasons only. The strictly tonal and metrical qualities of a balanced melody are usually but meagerly represented. The sequence of harmonies and of tonalities is often entirely unrestricted. An unaccompanied recitative (*recitativo secco*) has only a few detached instrumental chords, or a *basso continuo*, to suggest or sketch the harmonic basis of the melody. Accompaniments of this sort have been given at different periods to different instruments, such as the harpsichord, the violoncello, or the string orchestra alone. An accompanied recitative (*recitativo stromentato*) has a continuous instrumental background, which occasionally becomes highly descriptive or dramatic, and may be assigned to a full orchestra. This variety of recitative passes over insensibly into the *arioso* and the *aria parlante*. The recitative was invented, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, in the course of an attempt by certain Florentine musicians to recover the dramatic declamation of the ancient Greeks. Its recognition as a legitimate style of composition opened the way for the development of the dramatic forms of the opera and the oratorio, in both of which it has always retained a prominent place. Its value in such extended forms is due to its adaptability to descriptive, explanatory, and epic matter generally, as well as to strictly dramatic utterance of every kind. It has been customary to introduce lyric arias by recitatives; but in the operatic works of the present century the formal distinction between recitative and aria has been more or less abandoned as arbitrary. The *melos* of Wagner is an intermediate form, capable of extension in either direction. Also *recitation*.

What they call *Recitative* in Musick is only a more tuneable Speaking; it is a kind of Prose in Musick.
Congreve, Semele, Arg.

Ballads, in the seventeenth century, had become the delight of the whole Spanish people. . . . The blind beggar gathered alms by chanting them, and the puppet-showman gave them in *recitative* to explain his exhibition.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 77.

(*b*) A section, passage, or movement in the style described above.

recitatively (res′i-ta-tēv′li), *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

recitativo (rā-chē-tä-tē′vō), *n.* [It., a recitative in music: see *recitative*.] Recitative.

She tripp'd and laugh'd, too pretty much to stand; . . .
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 52.

recite (rē-sīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recited*, ppr. *reciting*. [< OF. *reciter*, F. *réciter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recitar* = It. *recitare*, < L. *recitare*, read aloud, recite, repeat from memory, < *re-*, again, + *citare*, cite: see *cite*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To repeat or say over, as something previously prepared or committed to memory; rehearse the words of; deliver orally: as, to *recite* the Litany; to *recite* a poem.

All the parties concerned were then called together; and the fedtah, or prayer of peace, used in long and dangerous journies, was solemnly *recited* and assented to by them all.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 504.

2. In *music*, to deliver in recitative.

The dialogue [in the first operas] was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without Music, but *recited* in simple musical tones. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 18.

3. To relate the facts or particulars of; give an account or statement of; tell: as, to *recite* one's adventures or one's wrongs.

Till that, as comes by course, I doe *recite*
What fortune to the Briton Prince did lite,
Pursuing that proud Knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 17.

Lest the world should task you to *recite*
What merit lived in me. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxii.

"I make," cries Charley, *reciting* the shield, "three merions on a field or, with an earl's coronet."
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxii.

4. To repeat or tell over in writing; set down the words or particulars of; rehearse; cite; quote.

Which booke (de Ratione Studii et de Liberis Educandis) is oft *recited*, and moch praysed, in the fragmentes of Nonius, even for authoritie sake.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, ii.

Lucianus, the merry Greeke, *reciteth* a great number of them [prophecies], deuised by a coosening companion, one Alexander. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 425.

To recite one's beads. See *to bid beads*, under *bead*.
=**Syn. 3.** *Cite*, *Adduce*, etc. (see *quote*); *Rehearse*, *Reiterate*, etc. (see *recapitulate*); enumerate, detail.

II. *intrans.* To make a recitation or rehearsal; rehearse or say over what has been learned: as, to *recite* in public or in a class.

They *recite* without book.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 126.

recite† (rē-sīt′), *n.* [< *recite*, *v.*] Recital.

All former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races.
Sir W. Temple, Health.

reciter (rē-sī'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *reciteur, recitateur*, F. *récitateur* = It. *recitatore*, < L. *recitator*, a reciter, < *recitare*, recite: see *recite*.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator or declaimer, especially of what has been previously written or told.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one *reciter* to another.
Bp. Percy, On Anc. Metrical Romances, § 1. (*Latham.*)

reciting-note (rē-sī'ting-nōt), *n.* In *chanting*, a note or tone on which several or many syllables are recited in monotone. In Gregorian music this tone is regularly the dominant of the mode, but in Anglican chants it may be any tone. Usually every chant contains two, or a double chant four, reciting-notes.

reck (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recked* (formerly *raught*). [Formerly also *reak*, sometimes misspelled *wreak*; < ME. *recken, rekken*, assibilated *recchen*, later forms, with shortened vowel, of *reken*, assibilated *rechen* (pret. *roughte, rouhte, rogte, roghte, rohte*), < AS. *rēcan, rēccan* (pret. *rōhte*), care, reck, = OS. *rōkian* = MLG. *rōken, rūken*, LG. *roken, ruken, rochen* = OHG. *ruohhjan, ruochan, ruochen*, MHG. *ruochen* (also, in comp., OHG. *geruochan*, MHG. *geruochen*, G. *geruhen*) = Icel. *rækja*, reck, regard, etc. (cf. Dan. *rögte*, care, tend, etc.); cf. AS. **rōc* (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh, ruah*, MHG. *ruoch*, care, heed; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀλέγειν* (for **ἀρέγειν*), have care, heed, reck.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take heed; have a care; mind; heed; care: usually in a negative clause, often followed by *of*.

And whether thei had good ansuere or euell, thei *raught* neuer. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Sith that he myghte do her no companye,
He ne *roghte* not a myte for to dye.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 126.

He *recketh* not, be so he wynne,
Of that another man shall lese.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

I *reck* not though I end my life to-day.
Shak., T. and C., v. 6. 26.

Of God, or hell, or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 50.

Light *recking of* his cause, but battling for their own.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 45.

2†. To think.

Forthe ther ys oon, y *reke*,
That can well Frensche speke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* To take heed of; care for; regard; consider; be concerned about. [Obsolete or poetical.]

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, . . . came hither to do this kind office, to my unspeakable grief.
Sir P. Sidney.

An' may you better *reck* the rede
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

It recks (impersonal), it concerns.

Of night, or loneliness, *it recks* me not.
Milton, Comus, l. 404.

reckent†, *v.* An obsolete (the more correct) form of *reckon*.

reckless (rek'les), *a.* [Formerly also assibilated *rechless, retchless*, and misspelled *wreckless, wretchless*; < ME. *rekles, reckeles, rekkeles*, assibilated *recheles, reccheles, rechlesse*, < AS. *rēceleás, rēcceleás*, careless, reckless, thoughtless, heedless, etc., = D. *roekeloos*, reckless, rash, = MLG. *rokelōs, rocelos* = OHG. *ruahchalōs*, MHG. *ruochelos*, G. *ruchlos*, careless, untroubled, wicked, notorious; < **rōc* or **rēce* (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh*, MHG. *ruoch*, care (see *reck, v.*), + *-leás* = E. *-less*.] 1†. Not recking; careless; heedless; inattentive: in a mild sense.

A monk, whan he is *reccheles*,
Is likned to a fissch that is waterles—
This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 179.

First when thu spekist be not *rekles*,
Kepe feete and fingeris and handes still in pese.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

2. Not recking of consequences; desperately heedless, as from folly, passion, or perversity; impetuously or rashly adventurous.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incensed that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 110.

Unhappily, James, instead of becoming a mediator, became the fiercest and most *reckless* of partisans.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn. 2.** *Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*), incautious, unwary, unconcerned, indifferent, thoughtless. See list under *rash*1.

recklessly (rek'les-li), *adv.* [< ME. *reklesly, rekkelesly*, < AS. **rēceleáslīce, rēcceleáslīce*, < *rēceleás*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ly*2.] In a reckless manner; with rash or desperate heedlessness.

recklessness (rek'les-nes), *n.* [Formerly also assibilated *rechlessness, retchlessness*; < ME. *reklesnes, rechelesnesse, recchelesnes*, < AS. *rēceleásnes*, < *rēceleás*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being reckless or heedless; perverse or desperate rashness.

reckling (rek'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ruckling*; prob. < Icel. *reklingr*, an outcast, < *reka*, drive, toss, drift, etc. (= *wreak*), + *-lingr* = E. *-ling*1. Cf. *wretchcock*, the smallest of a brood of fowls.] **I.** *n.* 1. The smallest and weakest one in a litter, as of puppies, kittens, or pigs; the runt. Hence—2. A helpless babe.

There lay the *reckling*, one
But one hour old! What said the happy sire?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *a.* Small; puny; stunted.

A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., v. 3.

reckmaster† (rek'màs″tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *reck*(*on*) + *master*.] A professional computer and accountant. [Rare.]

The common logist, *reckmaster*, or arithmetician.
Dr. John Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

reckon (rek'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. *recken*; < ME. *reckenen, rekenen, reknen*, count, account, reckon, esteem, etc., < AS. **recenian*, found only in the once-occurring comp. *ge-recenian*, explain, = OFries. *rekenia, reknia* = D. *rekenen* = MLG. LG. *rekenen* = OHG. *rehhanon*, MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen* = Icel. *reikna* (for **rekna*?) = Sw. *räkna* = Dan. *regne*, reckon, = Goth. *rahnjan* (for **raknjan*?), reckon; a secondary verb, with formative *-n* (see *-en*1), parallel with another verb (the common one in AS.), AS. *reccan* (pret. *reahte, rehte*), narrate, tell, say, explain, expound, = OS. *rekkian*, narrate, explain, = OHG. *rachjan, recchen*, narrate, explain, reckon; these verbs being derived from a noun, AS. *racu*, f., an account or reckoning, an account or narrative, an exposition, explanation, history, comedy, = OHG. *rahha*, f., a subject, thing, = Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin; prob. akin to Gr. *λόγος*, an account, saying, word, reason, *λέγειν*, say: see *Logos, logic, legend*, etc. The AS. verb *reccan*, narrate, is generally confused with *reccan*, direct, rule, also stretch: see *rack*1, *retch*1. The former spelling *recken* is historically the proper one, the termination *-on*, as with *beckon*, being prop. *-en*: see *-en*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To count, or count up; compute; calculate; tell over by items or one by one: often with *up*.

No man vpon molde schuld now deuise
Men richlier a-raid to *rekene* alle thinges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1934.

I have not art to *reckon* my groans.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 121.

If we *reckon up* only those days which God hath accepted of our lives, a life of good years will hardly be a span long.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To *reckon* right it is required, (1.) That the mind distinguish carefully two ideas which are different one from another only by the addition or subtraction of one unit. (2.) That it retain in memory the names or marks of the several combinations from an unit to that number.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvi. 7.

2. To take into account; include in an account or category; set to one's account; impute; charge or credit.

Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness.
Rom. iv. 9.

Also these Yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght *reckned* in the Climates; for thei ben azenst us that ben in the lowe Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Was any man's lust or intemperance ever *reckoned* among the Titles of his honour? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Among the costs of production have to be *reckoned* taxes, general and local. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 23.

3†. To take account of; inquire into; consider.

Thane salle we *rekkene* fulle rathe whatt ryghte that he claymes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1275.

4. To hold in estimation as; regard; consider as being.

We ought not to *recken* and coumpt the thynge harde
That bryngeth ioye and pleasure afterwarde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

For that they *reckened* this demeanoure attempted, not so specially againste the other Lordes, as agaynste the Kinge hymselfe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 43.

Though it be not expressly spoken against in Scripture, yet I *reckon* it plainly enough implied in the Scripture.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

This is *reckoned* a very polite and fashionable amusement here. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

A friend may well be *reckoned* the masterpiece of nature.
Emerson, Friendship.

=**Syn. 1.** To enumerate, cast, cast up.—**1 and 2.** *Compute, Count*, etc. (see *calculate*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a computation; cast up an account; figure up.

And when he had begune to *recken*, won was browghte vnto hym whiche ought hym ten thousande talenttes.
Tyndale, Mat. xviii. 24.

2. To make an accounting; settle accounts; come to an adjustment or to terms: commonly followed by *with*.

"Parfay," seistow, "som tyme he *rekne* shal, . . .
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede."
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 12.

The lorde of those servauntes cam, and *reckened with* them. *Tyndale*, Mat. xxv. 19.

Know that ye shall to-morrow be placed before God, and *reckoned with* according to your deeds.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 104.

3†. To give an account of one's self; make an explanation.

Pandarus, withouten *rekenynge*,
Out wente anon to Eleyne and Deiphebus.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1640.

4†. To take account of the points or details of a subject; reason; discriminate.

Nothing at all, to *rekin* rycht,
Different, in to Goddis sycht,
Than bene the purest Creature
That euir wes formit of nature.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 63.

5. To base a calculation or expectation; rely; count; depend: with *on* or *upon*.

My Lord Ambassador Aston *reckons upon* you, that you will be one of his Train at his first Audience in Madrid.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 28.

Thus they [men] adore the goodly scheme by which they brought all these things to pass, and *reckon upon* it as sure and infallible for the future.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

In the whole corporation [of Newcastle-on-Tyne], the government could not *reckon on* more than four votes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

6. To hold a supposition or impression; have a notion; think; suppose; guess: as, I *reckon* a storm is coming. [The use of *reckon* in this sense, though regularly developed and found in good literature, like the corresponding sense of the transitive verb (definition 4), has by reason of its frequency in colloquial speech in some parts of the United States, especially in the South (where it occupies a place like that of *guess* in New England), come to be regarded as provincial or vulgar.]

I *reckoned* [*thought*, R. V., margin] till morning that as a lion so will he break all my bones. Isa. xxxviii. 13.

For I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. Rom. viii. 18.

What, you are a courtier, I *reckon*? No wonder you wish the press was demolished. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii.

There is one thing I must needs add, though I *reckon* it will appear to many as a very unreasonable paradox.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

I *reckon* you will be selling out the whole—it's needless making twa bites of a cherry. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, x.

I *reckon* they will always be "the girls" to us, even if they're eighty. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 444.

7. To expect; intend. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Another sweet invention,
The which in brief I *reckon* to name.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

To reckon for, to give an account for; be answerable for.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Bp. Sanderson.*

To reckon without one's host. See *host*2.

reckoner (rek'n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rekenere, reknare* (= D. *rekenaar* = G. *rechner* = Sw. *beräknare* = Dan. *be-regner*); < *reckon* + *-er*1.] 1. One who reckons or computes: as, a rapid *reckoner*.

But retrospects with bad *reckoners* are troublesome things. *Warburton*, On Occasional Reflections.

In Ireland, where the *reckoner* would begin by saying "The two thumbs is one." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 489.

2. Something that assists a person to reckon or cast up accounts, as a book containing a series of tables; a ready-reckoner.

reckoning (rek'n-ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reckning*; < ME. *rekeninge, rekninge, rekning, recning* (= D. *rekening*, a bill, account, reckoning, = MLG. *rekeninge* = OHG. *rechenunga*, MHG. *rechenunge*, G. *rechnung* = Sw. *räkning* = Dan. *regning*, a reckoning, a computation); verbal n. of *reckon, v.*] 1. The act of counting or computing; hence, an account or calculation; an adjustment of accounts.

For it pleaseth a Mayster much to haue a true *reckoning*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I am ill at *reckoning*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 42.

The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often.
South.

2. A bill of charges, especially in a hotel, tavern, inn, or other place of entertainment; an itemized statement of what is due; a score.

Cervicius paies for all, his purse
Defraies all *recknings*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

We were treated in the most friendly manner by these good people, and had no reason to complain of our *reckoning* on leaving. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 360.

He paid the goodwife's *reckoning*
In the coin of song and tale.
Whittier, Cobbler Keezar's Vision.

Till issuing arm'd he found the host, and cried,
"Thy *reckoning*, friend?" *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. An account of time.

Trutfi is truth
To the end of *reckoning*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 46.

4. The estimated time of a cow's calving. [Now only Scotch.]

Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep, the time compute?
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxxix.

5. A summing up in general; a counting of cost or expenditure; a comparison of items or particulars in any matter of accountability.

Let us care
To live so that our *reckonings* may fall even
When we're to make account.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The waste of it [time] will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your darkest *reckonings*. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 21.

6. An accounting for action or conduct; explanation; inquisition; scrutiny.

We two to *rekenynge* must be brougt;
Biwaare! free wille wole make thee woode.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

7. A holding in estimation; assignment of value; appreciation.

You make no further *reckoning* of it [beauty] than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed.
Sir P. Sidney.

8. Standing as to rank, quality, or worthiness; rating; consideration; reputation.

Neither ought they [certain men] to be of such *reckoning* that their opinion or conjecture should cause the laws of the Church of England to give place.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Of honourable *reckoning* are you both.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2. 4.

One M. Harvey, a right honest man, of good *reckoning*; and one that above twenty years since bare the chiefest office in Walden with good credit.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.

9. *Naut.*, the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. See *dead-reckoning*.—**Astronomical reckoning**, a mode of stating dates before Christ, used by some astronomers. The year B.C. 1 is called 0; B.C. 2 is —1, etc.—**Count and reckoning**. See *count*[1].—**The day of reckoning**, the day of judgment; the day when account must be rendered and settlement made.—**To be astern of the reckoning**. See *astern*.—**To run ahead of one's reckoning** (*naut.*), to sail beyond the position erroneously estimated in the dead-reckoning.

reckoning-book (rek'n-ing-bůk), *n.* A book in which money received and expended is set down. *Johnson*.

reckoning-penny (rek'n-ing-pen'i), *n.* [= G. *rechenpfennig*.] A metallic disk or counter, with devices and inscriptions like a coin, formerly used in reckoning or casting up accounts.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *reclame*; < ME. *reclaimen, reclaymen, recleimen, recleymen*, < OF. *reclaimer, recleimer, reclamer*, F. *réclamer*, claim, reclaim, cry out against, exclaim upon, sue, claim, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reclamar* = It. *richiamare*, < L. *reclamare*, cry out against, exclaim against, contradict, call repeatedly, < *re-*, again, + *clamare*, call: see *claim*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To cry out; exclaim against something.

Hereunto Polomar *reclaiming* againe, began to aduance and magnifie the honour and dignitie of generall councels.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 637, an. 1438.

"I do not design it," says Tom, "as a reflection on Virgil; on the contrary, I know that all the manuscripts *reclaim* against such a punctuation." *Addison*, Tom Folio.

2. In *Scots law*, to appeal from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—**3†.** To draw back; give way.

Ne from his currish will a whit *reclaim*.
Spenser. (*Webster*.)

4. To effect reformation.

They, harden'd more by what might most *reclaim*,
Grieving to see his glory, at the sight
Took envy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 791.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To cry out against; contradict; gainsay.

Herod, instead of *reclaiming* what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, ii. 8. (*Trench*.)

2†. To call back; call upon to return; recall; urge backward.

And willed him for to *reclayme* with speed
His scattred people, ere they all were slaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 9.

3. To claim the return or restoration of; demand renewed possession of; attempt to regain: as, to *reclaim* one's rights or property.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *Coxe*.

A truly great historian would *reclaim* those materials which the novelist has appropriated. *Macaulay*, History.

4. To effect the return or restoration of; get back or restore by effort; regain; recover.

So shall the Briton blood their crowne agayn *reclame*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 48.

This arm, that hath *reclaim'd*
To your obedience fifty fortresses.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 5.

5†. In *falconry*, to draw back; recover.

Another day he wol, peraventure,
Reclayme thee and bringe thee to lure.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 72.

To the bewits was added the creance, or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly; and this was called the *reclaiming* of the hawk. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

6†. To bring under restraint or within close limits; check; restrain; hold back.

By this means also the wood is *reclaimed* and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

Or is her tow'ring Flight *reclaim'd*
By Seas from Icarus' Downfall nam'd?
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

It cannot be intended that he should delay his assistance till corruption is *reclaimed*.
Johnson, Debates in Parliament (ed. 1787), II. 375.

7. To draw back from error or wrong-doing; bring to a proper state of mind; reform.

If he be wild,
The *reclaiming* him to good and honest, brother,
Will make much for my honour.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

'Tis the intention of Providence, in its various expressions of goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers*, Sermons.

8. To bring to a subdued or ameliorated state; make amenable to control or use; reduce to obedience, as a wild animal; tame; subdue; also, to fit for cultivation, as wild or marshy land.

Thou [Jason] madest thy *reclaymynge* and thy lures
To ladies of thy staately aparaunce,
And of thy wordes farsed with plesaunce.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1371.

The elephant is never won with anger,
Nor must that man that would *reclaim* a lion
Take him by the teeth. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

Upon his fist he bore, for his delight,
An eagle well *reclaimed*, and lily white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 89.

A pathless wilderness remains
Yet unsubdued by man's *reclaiming* hand.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

9†. To call or cry out again; repeat the utterance of; sound back; reverberate.

Melt to teares, poure out thy plaints, let Eccho *reclame* them. *Greene*, The Mourning Garment.

Reclaimed animals, in *law*, those animals, naturally wild, that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property is acquired in them.=**Syn. 4** and **6**. To recover, regain, restore, amend, correct.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *n.* [< ME. *reclayme, recleyme*, < OF. *reclaim*, F. *réclame* = Sp. Pg. It. *reclamo*, calling back (in falconry); from the verb.] The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed, in any sense; reclamation; recall; restoration; reformation.

Non of hem all that him hide myȝh
But cam with him a *reclayme* ffro costis aboute,
And ffell with her ffetheris fflat vppon the erthe.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 182.

I see you are e'en past hope
Of all *reclaim*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

reclaimable (rē-klā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *reclaim* + *-able*.] Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*: that this was his first fault. *Dr. Cockburn*, Rem. on Burnet, p. 41.

reclaimably (rē-klā'ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

reclaimant† (rē-klā'mant), *n.* [< OF. *reclamant*, F. *réclamant* (= Pg. It. *reclamante*), ppr. of *réclamer*, reclaim: see *reclaim*.] One who reclaims, or opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates.

reclaimer (rē-klā'mėr), *n.* One who reclaims.

reclaiming (rē-klā'ming), *p. a.* [< ME. *recleymynge*; ppr. of *reclaim*, *v.*] **1.** Serving or tending to reclaim; recalling to a regular course of life; reforming.—**2.** In *Scots law*, appealing from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—**Reclaiming days**, in *Scots law*, the days allowed within which to take an appeal.—**Reclaiming note**, in *Scots law*, the petition of appeal in a case of reclaiming.

reclaimless (rē-klām'les), *a.* [< *reclaim* + *-less*.] Incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be reclaimed; not to be reclaimed; irreclaimable. [Rare.]

And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* Rebel.
Lee, Duke of Guise, ii. 1.

★ **reclamation** (rek-lā-mā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *reclamation*, F. *réclamation* = Sp. *reclamación* = Pg. *reclamação* = It. *richiamazione*, a contradiction, gainsaying, < L. *reclamatio*(*n-*), a cry of opposition or disapprobation, < *reclamare*, cry out against: see *reclaim*.] **1.** A reclaiming of something as a possession; a claim or demand for return or restoration; a requirement of compensation for something wrongly taken or withheld; also, a claim to a discovery as having been previously made.

When Denmark delivered up to Great Britain three prizes, carried into a port of Norway by Paul Jones in the revolutionary war, we complained of it, and continued our *reclamations* through more than sixty years.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 448.

2. A calling or bringing back, as from aberration or wrong-doing; restoration; reformation.

Not for a partnership in their vice, but for their *reclamation* from evill.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii. § 6.

3. The act of subduing to fitness for service or use; taming; amelioration: as, the *reclamation* of wild animals or waste land.

A thorough course of *reclamation* was then adopted with this land, which was chiefly bog and cold boulder clay. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 205.

4. A remonstrance; representation made in opposition; a cry of opposition or disapprobation.

I suspect you must allow there is some homely truth at the bottom of what called out my worthy secretary's admonitory *reclamation*. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

reclamation-plow (rek-lā-mā'shọn-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking new land and clearing it of roots and stones. Some forms are drawn by a steam-plow engine, others by oxen or horses.

reclinant (rē-klī'nant), *a.* [< F. *réclinant*, ppr. of *récliner*: see *recline*.] In *her.*, bending or bowed.

reclinate (rek'li-nāt), *a.* [= F. *réclné* = Sp. Pg. *reclinado* = It. *reclinato*, < L. *reclinatus*, pp. of *reclinare*, bend back, recline: see *recline*.] Bending downward. (*a*) In *bot.*, said of stems or branches when erect or ascending at the base, then turning toward the ground; of leaves in the bud in which the blade is bent down upon the petiole or the apex of the blade upon its base; of a cotyledon doubled over in the seed. (*b*) In *entom.*, said of parts, processes, hairs, etc., which curve down toward a surface, as if to rest on it.

reclination (rek-li-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *réclinaison* = Sp. *reclinación* = Pg. *reclinação*, < L. *reclinare*, pp. *reclinatus*, bend back: see *recline* and *reclinate*.] **1.** The act of leaning or reclining; the state of reclining or being reclined.—**2.** In *dialing*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.—**3.** In *surg.*, one of the operations once used for the cure of cataract. It consists in applying a specially constructed needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the lens, and depressing it downward or backward into the vitreous humor.

reclinatory† (rē-klī'nā-tọ-ri), *n.* [ME. *reclinatorye*; < ML. *reclinatorium*, a place for reclining, a pillow, < L. *reclinare*, recline: see *recline*.] Something to recline on; a rest.

Therinne sette his *reclynatorye*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3. (*Halliwell*.)

recline (rē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reclined*, ppr. *reclining*. [< OF. *recliner*, F. *récliner* = Sp. Pg. *reclinar* = It. *reclinare*, lean back, < L. *reclinare*, lean back, recline, < *re-*, back, + **clinare*, lean: see *cline* and *lean*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lean backward or downward upon something; rest in a recumbent posture.—**2.** To bend downward; lean; have a leaning posture. [Rare.]

Eastward, in long perspective glittering, shine
The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake *recline*.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

Reclining dial. See *dial*.=**Syn.** *Recline* is always as strong as *lean*, and generally stronger, indicating a more completely recumbent position, and approaching *lie*.

II. *trans.* To place at rest in a leaning or recumbent posture; lean or settle down upon something: as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or upon one's arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden*.

In a shadowy saloon,
On silken cushions half *reclined*,
I watch thy grace. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

recline (rē-klīn′), *a.* [< L. *reclinis*, *reclinus*, leaning back, bent back, reclining, < *reclinare*, lean back, recline: see *recline*, *v.*] Leaning; being in a reclining posture. [Rare.]

They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

recliner (rē-klī′nėr), *n.* One who or that which reclines; specifically, a reclining dial.

reclining-board (rē-klī′ning-bōrd), *n.* A board to which young persons are sometimes strapped, to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

reclining-chair (rē-klī′ning-chār), *n.* A chair the back of which can be tilted as desired, to allow the occupant to assume a reclining position; an invalid-chair.

reclivate (rek′li-vāt), *a.* [< LL. *reclivis*, leaning backward, < L. *re-*, back, + *clivus*, sloping: see *clivous*.] In *entom.*, forming a double curve; curving outward and then inward: noting margins, parts of jointed organs, and processes.

reclothe (rē-klōᵺ′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *clothe*.] To clothe again.

The varying year with blade and sheaf
Clothes and *reclothes* the happy plains.
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

reclude† (rē-klöd′), *v. t.* [= OF. *reclure*, *reclorre*, F. *reclure* = Pr. *reclaure*, *resclure* = Sp. Pg. *recluir*, shut up, seclude, = It. *richiudere*, unclose, open, < LL. *recludere*, shut up or off, close, < L. *recludere*, unclose, open, also in LL. shut up, < *re-*, back, + *claudere*, shut: see *close*[1], and cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *preclude*, *seclude*, *occlude*.] To open; unclose.

Hem softe enclude,
And towarde nyght hir yates thou *reclude*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

recluse (rē-klös′), *a.* and *n.* [1. < ME. *recluse*, n., < OF. *reclus*, F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse* = Pr. *reclus* = Sp. Pg. *recluso* = It. *richiuso*, < LL. *recusus*, shut up (ML. *reclusus*, m., *reclusa*, f., a recluse), pp. of *recludere*, shut up, L. unclose, open, etc.: see *recludе*. 2. < ME. *recluse*, < OF. *recluse*, a convent, monastery, < LL. *reclusa*, fem. of *reclusus*, shut up: see above.] **I.** *a.* Shut up or apart from the world; retired from public notice; sequestered; solitary; existing or passed in a solitary state: as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

Here, as *recluse* as the Turkish Spy at Paris, I am almost unknown to every body.
Goldsmith, To Rev. Thomas Contarine.

II. *n.* **1.** A person who withdraws from the world to spend his days in seclusion and meditation; specifically, a member of a religious community who is voluntarily immured for life in a single cell. The life of a monastic recluse was a privilege accorded only to those of exceptional virtue, and only by express permission of the abbot, chapter, and bishop. In earlier monasticism, the recluse was immured in a cell, sometimes underground, and usually within the precincts of the monastery. He was to have no other apparel than that which he wore at the time of his incarceration. The doorway to the cell was walled up, and only a sufficient aperture was left for the conveyance of provisions, but so contrived as not to allow the recluse to see or be seen. Later monasticism greatly modified this rigor.

2†. A place of seclusion; a retired or quiet situation; a hermitage, convent, or the like.

It is certain that the church of Christ is the pillar of truth, or sacred *recluse* and peculiar asylum of Religion.
J. Wise, The Churches' Quarrel Espoused.

recluse† (rē-klöz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *reclusen*; < *recluse*, *a.*] To shut up; seclude; withdraw from intercourse.

Religious out-ryders *reclused* in here cloistres.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

I had a shrewd Disease hung lately upon me, proceeding, as the Physicians told me, from this long *reclused* Life.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

reclusely (rē-klös′li), *adv.* In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society; as a recluse. *Lee*, Eccles. Gloss.

recluseness (rē-klös′nes), *n.* The state of being recluse; retirement; seclusion from society.

A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the overlabour'd man. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11. (Resolves, p. 349.)

reclusion (rē-klö′zhọn), *n.* [< F. *reclusion* = Sp. *reclusión* = Pg. *reclusão* = It. *reclusione*, < ML. *reclusio(n-)*, < LL. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, shut up: see *reclude* and *recluse*.] **1.** A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. *Johnson.* —**2.** Specifically, the life or condition of a recluse or immured solitary.

reclusive (rē-klö′siv), *a.* [< *recluse* + *-ive*.] Affording retirement from society; recluse.

And if it sort not well, you may conceal her . . .
In some *reclusive* and religious life.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 244.

reclusory (rē-klö′sọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *reclusories* (-riz). [= Sp. It. *reclusorio*, < ML. *reclusorium*, < LL. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, shut up, close: see *recluse*.] The abode or cell of a recluse.

recoct† (rē-kokt′), *v. t.* [< L. *recoctus*, pp. of *recoquere*, cook again, < *re-*, again, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] To cook over again; hence, to vamp up or renew.

Old women and men, too, . . . seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 71.

recoction (rē-kok′shọn), *n.* [< *recoct* + *-ion*.] A second coction or preparation. *Imp. Dict.*

recognisable, recognise, etc. See *recognizable*, etc.

recognition[1] (rek-ọg-nish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *recognition*, F. *récognition* = It. *ricognizione*, *recognizione*, < L. *recognitio(n-)*, < *recognoscere*, pp. *recognitus*, recognize, know again: see *recognize*[1].] **1.** The act of recognizing; a knowing again; consciousness that a given object is identical with an object previously cognized.

Every species of fancy hath three modes: *recognition* of a thing as present, memory of it as past, and foresight of it as to come. *N. Grew.*

Sense represents phenomena empirically in perception, imagination in association, apperception in the empirical consciousness of the identity of these reproductive representations with the phenomena by which they were given therefore in *recognition*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 115.

A person's *recognition* of a colour is in part an act of inference. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 67.

2. A formal avowal of knowledge and approval or sanction; acknowledgment: as, the *recognition* of one government by another as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God.
Hooker.

This Byzantine synod assumed the rank and powers of the seventh general council; yet even this title was a *recognition* of the six preceding assemblies.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xlix.

On the 4th he was received in procession at Westminster, seized the crown and sceptre of the Confessor, and was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV. . . . From the 4th of March the legal *recognition* of Edward's royal character begins, and the years of his reign date.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 355.

That a man's right to the produce of his brain is equally valid with his right to the produce of his hands is a fact which has yet obtained but a very imperfect *recognition*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 155.

3. Cognizance; notice taken; acceptance.

The interesting fact about Apollonius is the extensive *recognition* which he obtained, and the ease with which his pretensions found acceptance in the existing condition of the popular mind. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 103.

4. In *Scots law*, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal; or, generally, any return of the feu to the superior, by whatever ground of eviction. = **Syn. 1.** See *recognize*[1].

recognition[2] (rē″kog-nish′ọn), *n.* A repeated cognition.

recognitive (rē-kog′ni-tiv), *a.* [< L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize, + *-ive*. Cf. *cognitive*.] Recognizing; recognitory.

recognitor† (rē-kog′ni-tọr), *n.* [< AF. *recognitor*, < ML. *recognitor*, < L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1].] In *law*, one of a jury impaneled on an assize: so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict. The recognitor was a witness rather than a juror in the modern sense.

The inquests by *Recognitors* which we hear of from the time of the Conqueror onwards—the sworn men by whose oaths Domesday was drawn up—come much more nearly [than compurgators] to our notion of Jurors, but still they are not the thing itself.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

recognitory (rē-kog′ni-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize, + *-ory*[1].] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

A pun and its *recognitory* laugh must be co-instantaneous. *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

recognizability (rek-ọg-nī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *recognizable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being recognizable; capacity for being recognized.

recognizable (rek′ọg-nī-za-bl or rē-kog′ni-za-bl), *a.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-able*. Cf. OF. *reconnoissable*, F. *reconnaissable*.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged. Also spelled *recognisable*.

recognizably (rek′ọg-nī-za-bli or rē-kog′ni-za-bli), *adv.* So as to be recognized.

recognizance (rē-kog′ni-zans or rē-kon′i-zans), *n.* [< ME. *recognisance*, *reconyssaunce*, < OF. *recognoissance*, *reconnoisance*, *reconoisance*, *recunuissance*, *reconisance*, etc., F. *reconnaissance* (> E. *reconnaissance*) = Pr. *reconaissensa*, *regonoyssensa* = Pg. *reconhecença* = It. *riconoscenza*, < ML. *recognoscentia*, a recognizing, acknowledgment, an obligation binding one over to do some particular act, < L. *recognoscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1]. Cf. *cognizance*.] **1.** The act of recognizing; acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition.

The great bell that heaves
With solemn sound—and thousand others more,
That distance of *recognizance* bereaves,
Make pleasing music and not wild uproar.
Keats, Sonnet, "How many Bards."

2. Mark or badge of recognition; token.

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love
Which I first gave her [a handkerchief].
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 214.

3. In *law*: (*a*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, conditioned to do some particular act, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt.

He was bounden in a *reconyssaunce*
To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 330.

This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his *recognizances*, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 113.

(*b*†) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.—**To enter into recognizances.** See *enter*[1].

recognizant (rē-kog′ni-zant or rē-kon′i-zant), *a.* [< OF. *recognoissant*, ppr. of *recognoistre*, etc., recognize: see *recognize*[1].] Recognizing; perceiving.

The laird did his best to help him; but he seemed nowise *recognizant*.
George MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xv.

recognization (rē-kog-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-ation*.] The act of recognizing.

recognize[1] (rek′ọg-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recognized*, ppr. *recognizing*. [With accom. term. *-ize* (as if from *recognizance*), after OF. *recognoistre*, F. *reconnaître* (> E. *reconnoiter*) = Pr. *recognoscer*, *reconoscer* = Sp. *reconocer* = Pg. *reconhecer* = It. *riconoscere*, < L. *recognoscere*, know again, recall to mind, recognize, examine, certify, < *re-*, again, + *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*. Cf. *cognize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To know (the object) again; recall or recover the knowledge of; perceive the identity of with something formerly known or in the mind.

Then first he *recognis'd* the æthereal guest;
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 415.

To *recognise* an object is to identify it with some object previously seen. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 226.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of, with approval or sanction; acknowledge or accept formally: as, to *recognize* one as ambassador; to *recognize* a government as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

He brought several of them . . . to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond. (*Latham.*)

Only that State can live in which injury to the least member is *recognized* as damage to the whole.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Holland, immediately after the surrender of Yorktown, had *recognised* the independence of America, which had as yet only been *recognised* by France.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with (a person) by a salute: as, to pass one without *recognizing* him.—**4.** To indicate appreciation of: as, to *recognize* merit.—**5.** To review; reëxamine; take cognizance of anew.

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will *recognize* them at a greater. *South.*

6. To acknowledge; admit or confess as an obligation or duty.

It is more to the purpose to urge that those who have so powerful an engine [as the press] in their hands should *recognize* their responsibility in the use of it.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 87.

= **Syn. 2-4.** *Recognize*, *Acknowledge*. The essential difference between these words lies in the difference between letting in to one's own knowledge (*recognize*) and letting out to other people's knowledge (*acknowledge*). Hence the opposite of *recognize* is *disown* or some kindred word; that of *acknowledge* is *conceal* or *deny*. To *recognize* an obligation and to *acknowledge* an obligation differ precisely in this way. The preacher may be able to make a man *recognize*, even if he cannot make him *acknowledge*, his need of moral improvement. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal: as, A. B. *recognized* in the sum of twenty dollars.

Also spelled *recognise*.

recognize[2] (rē-kog′nīz), *v. t.* To cognize again.

By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by it *re-cognize* known relations under somewhat different attendant circumstances.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 172.

recognizee (rē-kog-ni-zē′ or rē-kon-i-zē′), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person to whom a recognizance is made.

The recognizance is an acknowledgment of a former debt upon record, the form whereof is "that A. B. doth acknowledge to owe to our lord the king, to the plaintiff, to C. D., or the like, the sum of ten pounds" . . . : in which case the king, the plaintiff, C. D., &c., is called the *recognizee*, "is cui cognoscitur"; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, "is qui cognoscit."
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

recognizer (rek′og-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *recognizor*.] One who recognizes.

recognizingly (rek′og-nī-zing li), *adv.* With recognition; consciously; appreciatively.

I know not if among all his "friends" he [John Wilson] has left one who feels more *recognizingly* what he was . . . than I. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, xxii.

recognizor (rē-kog′ni-zor or rē-kon′i-zor), *n.* [< OF. **recognoisseur*, F. *reconnaisseur*; as *recognize*[1] + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who enters into a recognizance.

recognoscet†, *v. t.* [< L. *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1].] Same as *recognize*[1]. *Boyle.*

The Examiner [Boyle] might have remembered . . . who it was that distinguished his style with "ignore" and "*recognosce*," and other words of that sort, which nobody has yet thought fit to follow him in.
Bentley (quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 118).

recoil[1] (rē-koil′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *recoyle*, *recule*; < ME. *recoilen*, *reculen*, < OF. *reculer*, F. *reculer*, draw back, go back, recoil, retire, defer, drive off (= Pr. Sp. *recular* = Pg. *recuar* = It. *reculare*, *rinculare*), < ML. *reculare*, go backward, < L. *re-*, back, + *culus* (> F. *cul*), the hinder parts, posteriors; cf. Ir. Gael. *cūl*, the back, hinder part, = W. *cil*, back, a retreat.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To draw back; go back; retreat; take a sudden backward motion after an advance.

Sodainely he blewe the retraite, and *reculed* almoste a myle backewarde. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 6.

We were with vyolence and rage of the sayde tempest constreyned to *recoyle* and turne backwardes, and to seke some hauyn vpon the coste of Turkey.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

Ye both forwearied be; therefore a whyle
I read you rest, and to your bowres *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 17.

Looking on the lines
Of my boy's face, methoughts I did *recoil*
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreech'd.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 154.

Their manner is, when any will inuade them, to allure and drawe them on by flying and *reculing* (as if they were afraide). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 489.

His men were compelled to *recoil* from the dense array of German pikes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

2. To start or draw back, as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewildered laid,
And back *recoiled*, he knew not why,
E'en at the sound himself had made.
Collins, The Passions.

The heart
Recoils from its own choice.
Cowper, Task, i. 467.

3. To fall, rush, start, bound, or roll back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; return after a certain strain or impetus: literally or figuratively.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, *recoil*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 331.

Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 172.

4†. To fall off; degenerate.

Be revenged;
Or she that bore you was no queen, and you
Recoil from your great stock.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 128.

II.† *trans.* To drive back.

Mariners and merchants with much toyle
Labour'd in vaine to have secur'd their prize, . . .
But neither toyle nor traveill might her backe *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

recoil[1] (rē-koil′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *recule*; < OF. *recul*, recoil, backward movement, retreat, F. *recul*, recoil, rebound, = Pg. *recuo*, a recoil; from the verb.] 1†. A drawing back; retreat.

Where, having knowledge of Omore his *recule*, he pursued him. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland. (*Nares.*)

2. A backward movement; a rebound: literally or figuratively.

On a sudden open fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
The infernal doors. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 880.

The *recoil* from formalism is scepticism.
F. W. Robertson.

Who knows it not — this dead *recoil*
Of weary fibres stretched with toil?
O. W. Holmes, Midsummer.

3. Specifically, the backward movement of a firearm or a piece of ordnance when discharged.

Like an unskilful gunner, he usually misses his aim, and is hurt by the *recoil* of his own piece.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Energy of recoil. See *energy*. — **Recoil-check.** See *check*[1].

recoil[2] (rē-koil′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *coil*[1].] To coil again.

He [the driller] then reverses the motion, uncoils it [the cable], and *recoils* it up the other way.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 116.

recoiler (rē-koi′lėr), *n.* One who recoils or falls back. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

recoil-escapement (rē-koil′es-kāp″ment), *n.* In *horol.*, an escapement in which after each beat the escape-wheel recoils, or moves backward slightly: opposed to a *dead-beat escapement*, in which the escape-wheel rests dead, or without motion in the interval between the beats.

recoilment (rē-koil′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *recuilment*; < OF. (and F.) *reculement*, < *reculer*, recoil: see *recoil*[1].] The act of recoiling.

The sharp pains of the stone were allay'd by that heaviness of sense which the *recuilment* of serous moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the nerves occasion'd. *Hammond*, in Bp. Fell.

recoil-pallet (rē-koil′pal″et), *n.* One of the pallets which form an essential part of the mechanism of a recoil-escapement.

Recoil pallets — and dead ones too — should only just clear the teeth. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 79.

recoil-wave (rē-koil′wāv), *n.* A dicrotic wave.

recoin (rē-koin′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *coin*[1].] To coin again: as, to *recoin* gold or silver. *Locke.*

recoinage (rē-koi′nāj), *n.* [< *recoin* + *-age*.] 1. The act of coining anew. — 2. That which is coined anew.

recoiner (rē-koi′nėr), *n.* One who recoins.

recollect[1] (rē-ko-lekt′), *v.* [< L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere* (> It. *raccogliere*, *raccorre*, *ricogliere*, *ricorre* = Pg. *recolher* = Sp. *recolegir* = F. *recueillir*, also *récolliger*), gather up again, recollect, < *re-*, again, + *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather, collect: see *collect*. Cf. *recollect*[2] and *recueil*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To collect or gather again; collect what has been scattered: often written distinctively *re-collect*: as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

So oft shalt thou eternal favour gain,
Who *recollectedst* Ireland to them twain.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The Lake of Zembre, . . . now dispersed into ample lakes, and againe *recollecting* his extravagant waters.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

He [Gray] asks his friend Stonehewer, in 1760, "Did you never observe (while rocking winds are piping loud) that pause as the gust is *re-collecting* itself?"
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 163.

2†. To summon back, as scattered ideas; reduce to order; gather together.

"Young man" (quoth she), "thy spirites *recollect*;
Be not amazde mine vncouth shape to see."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Recollecting of all our scattered thoughts and exterior extravagances . . . is the best circumstance to dispose us to a heavenly visitation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

3. To recover (one's self); collect (one's self): used reflexively in the past participle.

Thor. You'll be temperate,
And hear me.
Ger. Speak, I am *re-collected*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

Now if Joseph would make one of his long speeches, I might *recollect* myself a little.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

4†. To gather; collect.

These fishers . . . from their watery empire *recollect*
All that may men approve or men detect.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 54.

II. *intrans.* To come together again; reunite.

Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite,
Shall *recollect*, and in one all unite.
Donne, To Lady Bedford.

recollect[2] (rek-o-lekt′), *v. t.* [In form and origin same as *recollect*[1], but in pronunciation and sense depending upon the noun *recollection*.] To recover or recall knowledge of; bring back to the mind or memory; remember.

Conscious of age, she *recollects* her youth.
Cowper, Truth, l. 153.

Perchance
We do but *recollect* the dreams that come
Just ere the waking. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

=**Syn.** To call up, call to mind. See *remember* and *memory*.

Recollect[3] (rek′o-lekt), *n.* Same as *Recollet*.

The *Recollects* were uninfected by Jansenism.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 709.

recollectedness (rek-o-lek′ted-nes), *n.* 1. The result of searching the memory, as putting a person into complete possession of what he remembers.

Recollectedness to every good purpose; unpremeditatedness to every bad purpose.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

2. Self-possession; mastery of what is in one's mind.

I spoke with *recollectedness* and power.
Bp. Wilberforce, Diary, March 3, 1857.

recollection (rek-o-lek′shon), *n.* [< OF. *recollection*, F. *récollection* = Sp. *recolección*, recollection, = Pg. *recoleição*, retirement, < L. *recollectio(n-)*, < *recolligere*, pp. *recollectus*, collect again: see *recollect*[1], *recollect*[2].] 1. The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to the memory or ideas are revived in the mind; the searching of the memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

If it [the idea] be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view, it is *recollection*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance: as, the events mentioned are not within my *recollection*.

When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there;
But alas! *recollection* at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond *recollection* presents them to view!
S. Woodworth, The Bucket.

3. That which is recollected; something recalled to mind.

One of his earliest *recollections*. *Macaulay.*

Thinks I, "Aha!
When I can talk, I'll tell Mamma."
— And that 's my earliest *recollection*.
F. Locker, A Terrible Infant.

4. The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness.

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection* which scarcely suited his time of life. *W. Robertson*, Charles V.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Remembrance*, *Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.

recollective (rek-o-lek′tiv), *a.* [< *recollect*[2] + *-ive*.] Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

Recollet (rek′o-let), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *Recollect*; < OF. *recollet*, F. *récollet* = Sp. Pg. *recoleto* = It. *recolletto*, m. (F. *récollette* = Sp. Pg. *recoleta* = It. *recoletta*, f.), < L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere*, recollect: see *recollect*[1].] A member of a congregation of a monastic order which follows an especially strict rule. The most noted Recollets belong to the Franciscan order, and form a branch of the Observantines. See *Franciscan*.

recolor, recolour (rē-kul′or), *v.* [< *re-* + *color*, *colour*.] **I.** *trans.* To color or dye again.

The monuments which were restored . . . may also in part have been *recoloured*. *Athenæum*, No. 3237, p. 643.

II. *intrans.* To reassume a color; flush again. [Rare.]

The swarthy blush *recolours* in his cheeks.
Byron, Lara, i. 13.

recomand†, *v.* A Middle English form of *recommend*.

recombine (rē-kom-bīn′), *v. t.* [= F. *récombiner* = Sp. *recombinar*; as *re-* + *combine*.] To combine again.

Which when to-day the priest shall *recombine*,
From the mysterious holy touch such charms
Will flow. *Carew*, On the Marriage of P. K. and C. C.

recomfort (rē-kum′fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *recomforten*, *reconforten*, *recounforten*, < OF. *reconforter*, *recunforter*, F. *réconforter* = It. *riconfortare*, strengthen anew; as *re-* + *comfort*.] 1†. To give new strength to.

The kynge Pyngnores com with vij[m] Saisnes, that hem *recounforted* and moche sustened, for thei smyten in among the kynge Ventres meyne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

In strawberries . . . it is usual to help the ground with muck, and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 403.

2. To comfort again; console anew.

And hym with al hire wit to *reconforte*,
As sche best koude, she gan hym to disport.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1672.

Recomfort thyself, wench, in a better choice.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

recomfortless† (rē-kum'fėrt-les), *a.* [< **recomfort*, *n.* (< F. *reconfort*, succor, consolation), + *-less*.] Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, *recomfortlesse*, with heart deepe grieved.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 24.

recomforture† (rē-kum'fėr-tūr), *n.* [< *recomfort* + *-ure*.] Renewal or restoration of comfort.

They shall breed
Selves of themselves, to your *recomforture* [orig. *recomfiture*]. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 425.

recommence (rē-kọ-mens'), *v.* [< F. *recommencer* = Pr. *recomensar* = It. *ricominciare*; as *re-* + *commence*.] **I.** *intrans.* To begin again to be; begin again.

He seemed desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier.
Johnson, Swift.

The transport of reconciliation was soon over; and the old struggle *recommenced*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. *trans.* To cause again to begin to be; begin again.

I could be well content, allow'd the use
Of past experience, . . .
To *recommence* life's trial. *Cowper*, Four Ages.

recommencement (rē-kọ-mens'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommencement* = It. *ricominciamento*; as *recommence* + *-ment*.] A commencement anew.

recommend (rek-ọ-mend'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recommaund*; < ME. *recommenden*, *recomanden*, *recomaunden*, < OF. *recommander*, *recumander*, F. *recommander* = Pr. *recommandar* = Cat. *recomanar* = Sp. *recomendar* = Pg. *recommendar* = It. *raccomandare*, < ML. *recommendare*, recommend, < L. *re-*, again, + *commendare*, commend: see *commend*.] 1. To commend to another's notice; put in a favorable light before another; commend or give favorable representations of; bring under one's notice as likely to be of service.

Custance, your child, hir *recomandeth* ofte
Un-to your grace.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 180.

And we praye the kynge of Fraunce that he wyll vs *recommaunde* to the myghty kyng of Englande.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxvi).

In my most hearty wise I *recommend* me to you.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 297).

He *recommends* a red striped silk to the pale complexion, white to the brown, and dark to the fair.
Addison, Spectator, No. 265.

2. To make acceptable; attract favor to.

Conversing with the meanest of the people, and choosing such for his Apostles, who brought nothing to *recommend* them but innocency and simplicity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

As shades more sweetly *recommend* the light,
So modest plainness sets off sprightly wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 301.

3. To commit or intrust, as in prayer.

Alle the bretherin and sistrin . . . han *recomoundid* in here mynde the stat of holi Chirche, and for pes and vnite in the lond. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Paul chose Silas, and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God. Acts xv. 40.

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, or the like; advise (that something be done).

If there be a particular inn . . . where you are well acquainted, . . . *recommend* your master thither.
Swift, Advice to Servants, To the Groom.

He *recommended* that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 67.

I was . . . strongly *recommended* to sell out by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5†. To give or commit in kindness.

Denied me mine own purse,
Which I had *recommended* to his use
Not half an hour before. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 94.

To recommend itself, to be agreeable; make itself acceptable.

This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimbly and sweetly *recommends itself*
Unto our gentle senses. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 2.

recommendable (rek-ọ-men'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommandable* = Sp. *recomendable* = Pg. *recommendavel*, as *recommend* + *-able*.] Capable of being or suitable to be recommended; worthy or deserving of recommendation or praise. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

recommendableness (rek-ọ-men'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being recommendable. *Dr. H. More*.

recommendably (rek-ọ-men'da-bli), *adv.* In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendation.

recommendation (rek″ọ-men-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recomendacyon*, < OF. (and F.) *recommandation* = Pr. *recomandatio* = Sp. *recomendación* = Pg. *recommendação* = It. *raccommandazione*, < ML. *recommendatio(n-)*, < *recommendare*, recommend: see *recommend*.] 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another.

My wife . . . referred her to all the neighbors for a character; but this our peeress declined as unnecessary, alleging that her cousin Thornhill's *recommendation* would be sufficient. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception; any thing, quality, or attribute, which produces or tends to produce a favorable acceptance, reception, or adoption.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*.
Dryden.

3†. Favor; repute.

Whome I founde a lorde of hyghe *recomendacyon*, noble, lyberall, and curtesse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxvii.

It [the burying of the dead] hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommendation* amongst the ancients.
North, tr. of Plutarch, ii.

4. A letter of recommendation. [Colloq.] — **Letter of recommendation**, a letter given by one person to another, and addressed to a third or "to whom it may concern," in which the bearer is represented as worthy of consideration and confidence.

recommendative† (rek-ọ-men'da-tiv), *n.* [= OF. *recommandatif* = It. *raccomandativo*; as *recommend* + *-ative*.] That which recommends; a recommendation. *Imp. Dict.*

recommendatory (rek-ọ-men'dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *recomendatorio* = It. *raccomandatorio*; < *recommend* + *-at-ory*. Cf. *commendatory*.] Serving to recommend; recommending.

If you . . . send us withal a Copy of your *Recommendatory* Letters, we shall then take care that you may with all speed repair to us upon the Public Faith.
Milton, Letters of State (Works, VIII. 271).

recommender (rek-ọ-men'dėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommandeur* = Pg. *recommendador* = It. *raccomandatore*; from the verb.] One who or that which recommends.

This letter is in your behalf, fair maid;
There 's no denying such a *recommender*.
Digby, Elvira, i. 1.

recommit (rē-kọ-mit'), *v. t.* [= It. *ricommettere*; as *re-* + *commit*. Cf. ML. *recommittere*, commend.] 1. To commit again: as, to *recommit* persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the House of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon*.

2. To refer again as to a committee.

I shall propose to you to suppress the Board of Trade and Plantations, and to *recommit* all its business to the council. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

If a report is *recommitted* before it has been agreed to by the assembly, what has heretofore passed in the committee is of no validity.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 291.

recommitment (rē-kọ-mit'mẹnt), *n.* [< *recommit* + *-ment*.] 1. A second or renewed commitment.—2. A renewed reference to a committee.

recommittal (rē-kọ-mit'al), *n.* [< *recommit* + *-al*.] Same as *recommitment*.

recompact (rē-kọm-pakt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *compact*[1], *v.*] To compact or join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body.
Donne, A Valediction of my Name.

recompence†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *recompense*.

recompensation (rẹ-kom-pen-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recompensacion*, *recompensacioun*, < OF. *recompensation* = Sp. *recompensación* = Pg. *recompensação* = It. *ricompensazione*, < ML. *recompensatio(n-)*, a rewarding, < *recompensare*, reward: see *recompense*.] 1†. A recompense.

They ne owhte nat ryht for the *recompensacyon* for to geten hem bounte and prowesse.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

And that done, he shuld geue vnto the duke, in *recompensacion* of his costys, so many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade viii. charettis.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1391.

2. In *Scots law*, a case in which the plaintiff pursues for a debt, and the defendant pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

recompense (rek'ọm-pens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recompensed*, ppr. *recompensing*. [Formerly also *recompence*; < ME. *recompensen*, < OF. *recompenser*, F. *récompenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recompensar* = It. *ricompensare*, < ML. *recompensare*, reward, remunerate, < L. *re-*, again, + *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a return to; give or render an equivalent to, as for services or loss; compensate: with a person as object.

For they cannot *recompence* the, butt thou shalt be *recompensed* at the resurreccion of the iuste men.
Tyndale, Luke xiv. 14.

Yet fortune cannot *recompense* me better
Than to die well and not my master's debtor.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 75.

2. To return an equivalent for; pay for; reward; requite.

I will *recompense* their iniquity. Jer. xvi. 18.

He means to *recompense* the pains you take
By cutting off your heads. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4. 15.

He shall *recompense* them their wickedness, and destroy them in their own malice.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xciv. 23.

3. To pay or give as an equivalent; pay back.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Rom. xii. 17.

4. To make amends for by some equivalent; make compensation for; pay some forfeit for.

If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto. Num. v. 8.

So shall his father's wrongs be *recompensed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 161.

The sun, whose presence they are long depriued of in the winter (which is *recompensed* in their nightlesse Summer), is worshipped amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

Where thou mightst hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest *recompense*
Dole with delight. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 893.

He is a very licentious translator, and does not *recompense* his neglect of the author by beauties of his own.
Johnson, Stepney.

5. To serve as an equivalent or recompense for.

The tenderness of an uncle *recompensed* the neglect of a father. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Remunerate*, *Reimburse*, etc. (see *indemnify*), repay.

II.† *intrans.* To make amends or return. *Chaucer*.

recompense (rek'ọm-pens), *n.* [Formerly also *recompence*; < OF. *recompense*, F. *récompense* = Sp. Pg. *recompensa* = It. *ricompensa*, f., *ricompenso*, m., < ML. *recompensa*, recompense; from the verb.] An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; requital.

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompence*.
Deut. xxxii. 35.

Is this a child's love? or a *recompense*
Fit for a father's care?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
Heaven did a *recompense* as largely send.
Gray, Elegy.

recompensement† (rek'ọm-pens-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *recompensement* = It. *ricompensamento*; as *recompense* + *-ment*.] Recompense; requital.

Edfryde had great summes of money in *recompencement* of his brother's deth. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cxxxv.

recompenser (rek'ọm-pen-sėr), *n.* [< OF. *recompenseur*, F. *récompenseur* = Pg. *recompensador*, < ML. *recompensator*, < *recompensare*, recompense: see *recompense*.] One who or that which recompenses.

recompensive (rek'ọm-pen-siv), *a.* [< *recompense* + *-ive*.] Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

Reduce those seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and *recompensive* justice in the next. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 47.

recompile (rē-kọm-pīl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *compile*.] To compile anew. *Bacon*.

recompilement (rē-kọm-pīl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *recompile* + *-ment*.] A new compilation or digest.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside.
Bacon, A Compiling an Amendment of the Laws.

recomplete (rē-kọm-plēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *complete*.] To complete anew; make complete again, as after an injury.

The ability of an organism to *recomplete* itself when one of its parts has been cut off is of the same order as the ability of an injured crystal to *recomplete* itself.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 64.

recompletion (rē-kọm-plē'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *completion*.] Completion again, as after an injury which has caused incompleteness.

In this way, by successive destruction and *re-completion*.
J. D. Dana, Text-book of Geology (3d ed.), p. 33.

★**recompose** (rē-kom-pōz'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *recomposer;* as *re-* + *compose*. Cf. Sp. *recomponer* = Pg. *recompôr* = It. *ricomporre*, recompose.] **1.** To quiet anew; compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed: as, to *recompose* the mind.

By music he was *recomposed* and tamed.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 3.

2. To compose anew; form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle*, Works, I. 738.

recomposer (rē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* One who or that which recomposes.

No animal figure can offer to move or wagge amisse but it meets with a proper corrector and *re-composer* of its motions. *Dr. H. More*, Moral Cabbala. i.

★**recomposition** (rē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *recomposition* = Sp. *recomposición* = Pg. *recomposição;* as *re-* + *composition*.] The act of recomposing; composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene. *Lamb*, To Coleridge. (*Latham.*)

recompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *recount*[1].

reconcentrado (re-kon-sen-trä'dō), *n.*; pl. *reconcentrados* (-dōz). [Sp. < *reconcentrar*, concenter.] In the Cuban rebellion of 1895–98, one of the Cubans who were forced by the Spanish military authorities to abandon their homes in the country and concentrate in the towns.

★**reconcilable** (rek'on-sī-la-bl), *a.* [Also *reconcileable;* < *reconcile* + *-able*. Cf. F. *réconciliable* = Sp. *reconciliable* = Pg. *reconciliavel* = It. *riconciliabile*, < L. as if **reconciliabilis*, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Capable of being reconciled. Specifically — (*a*) Capable of being brought again to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendship. (*b*) Capable of being made to agree or be consistent; able to be harmonized or made congruous.

Acts not *reconcileable* to the rules of discretion, decency, and right reason. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

= **Syn.** (*a*) Appeasable, placable. (*b*) Consistent (with).

reconcilableness (rek'on-sī-la-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reconcilable. (*a*) Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (*b*) Consistency; harmony. Also spelled *reconcileableness*.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony, betwixt texts that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

reconcilably (rek'on-sī-la-bli), *adv.* In a reconcilable manner. Also *reconcileably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reconciled*, ppr. *reconciling*. [< ME. *reconcilen*, *reconsylen*, *recounselen*, < OF. *reconcilier*, *reconseiller*, F. *réconcilier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reconciliar* = It. *riconciliare*, < L. *reconciliare*, bring together again, reunite, reconcile, < *re-*, again, + *conciliare*, bring together, conciliate: see *conciliate*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To conciliate anew; restore to union and friendship after estrangement or variance; bring again to friendly or favorable feelings.

First be *reconciled* to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye *reconciled* to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

To be friends for her sake, to be *reconciled*.
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

2. To adjust; pacify; settle: as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.

You never shall, so help you truth and God!
Embrace each other's love in banishment; . . .
Nor never write, regreet, nor *reconcile*
This louring tempest of your home-bred hate.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 186.

3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with *to*.

The treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himself *to* wavering affections. *Clarendon.*

I found his voice distinct till I came near Front street. . . . This *reconciled* me *to* the newspaper accounts of his having preached to twenty-five thousand people in the fields. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 169.

Men *reconcile* themselves very fast *to* a bold and good measure when once it is taken, though they condemned it in advance. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

4. To make consistent or congruous; bring to agreement or suitableness: often followed by *with* or *to*.

Such welcome and unwelcome things at once
'Tis hard to *reconcile*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 139.

If it be possible to *reconcile* contradictions, he will praise him by displeasing him, and serve him by disserving him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

5. To rid of apparent discrepancies; harmonize: as, to *reconcile* the accounts of a fact given by two historians: often with *with* or *to*.

Howeuer, it breeds much difficulty to *reconcile* the ancient Historie of the Babylonian and Assyrian great and long continued Empire *with* the kingdomes and Kings in that Chapter by Moses mentioned.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

6. *Eccles.*, to restore to sacred uses after desecration, or to unity with the church, by a prescribed ceremonial: as, to *reconcile* a church or a cemetery which has been profaned, as by murder; to *reconcile* a penitent (that is, to restore to communion one who has lapsed, as into heresy or schism).

Oure righte Heritage before seyd [Palestine] scholde be *recensyled* and put in the Hondes of the righte Heires of Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

The chirche is entredited til it be *reconciled* by the bysshop. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Innocent III. ordered that the remains of the excommunicated person . . . should . . . be exhumed; if not, that the cemetery should be *reconciled* by the aspersion of holy water solemnly blessed. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 134.

7†. To recover; regain.

Othir kynges of the kith, that comyn fro Troy,
That were put fro there prouyns, Repairet agayne,
Recounseled to there cuntre, comyns & other.
And were welcom, I-wis, to wyuis & all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12931.

8. In *ship-building*, to join (a piece of work) fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves. = **Syn. 1.** *Reconcile*, *Conciliate*, pacify, appease. *Reconcile* may apply to one or both parties to a quarrel; *conciliate* to only one. With either word, if only one side is meant, the person or persons seem to be rather in a position of superiority. — **2.** To compose, heal.

II.† *intrans.* To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it. *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons, p. 104. (*Latham.*)

reconcilement (rek'on-sīl-ment), *n.* [< OF. *reconciliement*, F. *réconciliement* = Pr. *reconciliament* = It. *riconciliamento;* as *reconcile* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of reconciling, in any sense; reconciliation; renewal of interrupted friendship.

Reconcilement is better managed by an amnesty, and passing over that which is past, than by apologies and excusations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 316.

2. Adjustment.

By *reconcilement* exquisite and rare,
The form, port, motions, of this Cottage-girl
Were such as might have quickened and inspired
A Titian's hand. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

reconciler (rek'on-sī-lėr), *n.* One who reconciles; especially, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.

reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reconciliation*, F. *réconciliation* = Pr. *reconciliatio* = Sp. *reconciliación* = Pg. *reconciliação* = It. *riconciliazione*, < L. *reconciliatio*(*n*-), a restoration, renewal, reconciliation, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] **1.** The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

A man that languishes in your displeasure,
. . . your lieutenant, Cassio. Good my lord,
If I have any grace or power to move you,
His present *reconciliation* take.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 47.

I have found out a Pique she has taken at him, and have fram'd a letter that makes her sue for *Reconciliation* first. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 11.

2. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; an agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. *D. Rogers.*

3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Removal of the separation made between God and man by sin; expiation; propitiation; atonement. 2 Chron. xxix. 24. (*b*) Restoration to sacred uses after desecration, or to communion with the church. See *reconcile*, 6.

The local interdict is quite peculiar to the Church of Rome. It is removed by what is termed *reconciliation*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 188.

= **Syn. 1.** *Atonement*, *Expiation*, etc. (see *propitiation*); reconcilement, appeasement, pacification, reunion.

reconciliatory (rek-on-sil'i-a-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *reconciliatoire*, F. *réconciliatoire* = Sp. *reconciliatorio*, < L. *reconciliare*, pp. *reconciliatus*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Able or tending to reconcile.

Those *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts.
Bp. Hall, Specialties of the Life of Bp. Bull.

recondensation (rē-kon-den-sā'shon), *n.* [< *recondense* + *-ation*.] The act of recondensing.

recondense (rē-kon-dens'), *v. t.* [= OF. *recondenser* = It. *ricondensare;* as *re-* + *condense*.] To condense again.

recondite (rē-kon'dit or rek'on-dīt), *a.* [< ME. **recondit*, *recondet*, < OF. *recondit* = Sp. *recóndito* = Pg. It. *recondito*, hidden, secret, etc., < L. *reconditus*, put away, hidden, secret, pp. of *recondere*, put back again, put away, hide, < *re-*, back, + *condere*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*[1].] **1.** Hidden from mental view; secret; abstruse: as, *recondite* causes of things.

When the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv. (*Latham.*)

Occasionally, . . . when a question of theological or political interest touches upon the more *recondite* stores of history, we have an industrious examination of ancient sources. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse.

Men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning.
Felton, On Reading the Classics. (*Latham.*)

It is this mine of *recondite* quotations in their original languages, most accurately translated, which has imparted such an enduring value to this treasure of the ancient theology, philosophy, and literature.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 400.

The most trivial passages he regards as oracles of the highest authority, and of the most *recondite* meaning.
Macaulay, Dryden.

3. In *bot.*, concealed; not easily seen. — **4.** In *entom.*, said of organs which are concealed in repose: opposed to *exserted*. Specifically applied to the aculeus or sting of a hymenopterous insect when it is habitually withdrawn into the body. = **Syn. 1.** Occult, mystical, mysterious, deep.

reconditeness (rē-kon'dit-nes or rek'on-dīt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being recondite; profound or hidden meaning.

reconditory (rē-kon'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reconditories* (-riz). [= Pg. It. *reconditorio*, a hiding-place, < ML. *reconditorium*, a repository for archives, < L. *recondere*, pp. *reconditus*, put or hide away: see *recondite*.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

reconduct (rē-kon-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *reconductus*, pp. of *reconducere*, bring back, hire anew (> It. *ricondurre*, prorogue, continue, = Sp. *reconducir*, renew a lease, = Pg. *reconduzir* = F. *reconduire*, reconduct), < *re-*, back, + *conducere*, lead: see *conduct*.] To conduct back or again.

Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To *reconduct* thy steps?
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

reconduction (rē-kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *réconduction* = Sp. *reconducción*, renewal of a lease, = Pg. *reconducção*, prorogation, continuance, < NL. **reconductio*(*n*-), < L. *reconducere*, pp. *reconductus*, hire anew: see *reconduct*.] In *law*, a renewal of a lease.

reconfirm (rē-kon-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconfirmer*, < ML. *reconfirmare*, confirm anew, < L. *re-*, again, + *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm*.] To confirm anew. *Clarendon*, Life, III. 835.

reconjoin (rē-kon-join'), *v. t.* [= It. *ricongiugnere*, < ML. *reconjungere*, join again, < L. *re-*, again, + *conjungere*, conjoin: see *conjoin*.] ★To conjoin or join anew. *Boyle*, Works, I. 739.

reconnaissance (rē-kon'ā-sans), *n.* [Also *reconnoissance;* < F. *reconnaissance*, formerly *reconnoissance*, recognition, reconnaissance: see *recognizance*.] The act or operation of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically — (*a*) An examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (*b*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (*c*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, or a canal. — **Reconnaissance in force** (*milit.*), a demonstration or attack by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

reconnoissance (rek-o-noi'sins), *n.* Same as *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reconnoitered*, *reconnoitred*, ppr. *reconnoitering*, *reconnoitring*. [< OF. *recognoistre*, *reconoistre*, F. *reconnaître*, recognize, take a precise view of: see *recognize*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To know again; recognize.

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to *reconnoitre* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation. *Walpole*, Historic Doubts, Pref.

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose, however, in his short hair and his present uncouth appearance.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. To examine with the eye; make a preliminary survey of; specifically, to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engineering, or geological purposes. See *reconnaissance*.

These gardens also seem to be those where Titus was in such great danger when he came to *reconnoitre* the city.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 19.

An aged, sour-visaged domestic *reconnoitered* them through a small square hole in the door.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. *intrans.* To make a survey or inspection preliminary to taking some action; examine a position, person, opinion, etc., as a precaution.

He . . . thrust out his head, and, after *reconnoitering* for a couple of minutes, drew it in again.
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 51.

She saw a tardigrade slowly walking round a bladder [of *Utricularia clandestina*], as if *reconnoitring*.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 408.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-ọ-noi'tėr), *n.* [< *reconnoiter, reconnoitre, v.*] A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

Satisfied with his *reconnoitre*, Losely quitted the skeleton pile. *Bulwer*, What Will He Do with It? x. 1.

reconquer (rē-kong'kėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *reconquerir, reconquerre*, F. *reconquérir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *reconquistar* = It. *riconquistare*); as *re-* + *conquer*.] **1.** To conquer again; recover by conquest.

Belisarius has *reconquered* Africa from the Vandals.
Brougham.

2. To recover; regain.

Nor has Protestantism in the course of two hundred years been able to *reconquer* any portion of what she then lost. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

reconquest (rē-kong'kwest), *n.* [< OF. *reconqueste*, F. *reconquête* = Sp. Pg. *reconquista* = It. *riconquista*; as *re-* + *conquest*.] A second or repeated conquest. *Hall*.

reconsecrate (rē-kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

reconsecration (rē-kon-sē-krā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *consecration*.] A renewed consecration.

reconsider (rē-kọn-sid'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *reconsiderer*, F. *reconsidérer* = It. *riconsiderare*; as *re-* + *consider*.] **1.** To consider again; turn over in the mind again; review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield*.

He had set himself . . . to *reconsider* his worn suits of clothes, to leave off meat for breakfast, to do without periodicals. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

2. In *parliamentary language*, to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding or of amending: as, to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote.

It is believed the motion to *reconsider*, as in use in this country [the United States], is of American origin.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 257.

reconsideration (rē-kọn-sid-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *reconsider* + *-ation*.] The act of reconsidering. (*a*) A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

Unless on *reconsideration* it should appear that some of the stronger inductions have been expressed with greater universality than their evidence warrants, the weaker one must give way. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. iv. § 3.

(*b*) A second consideration; specifically, in *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been passed or acted upon previously, as a motion, vote, etc. Usually a motion to reconsider can be made only by a person who voted with the majority.

The inconvenience of this rule [that a decision by vote cannot be again brought into question] . . . has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice of this country [the United States] of the motion for *reconsideration*. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 254.

reconsolate† (rē-kon'sọ-lāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consolate*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconsoler* = It. *riconsolare*.] To console or comfort again.

That only God who can *reconsolate* us both.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 439.

reconsolidate (rē-kọn-sol'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consolidate*. Cf. F. *reconsolider*, reconsolidate.] To consolidate anew.

reconsolidation (rē-kọn-sol-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *reconsolidate* + *-ion*.] The act of reconsolidating, or the state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation.

reconstituent (rē-kọn-stit'ū-ent), *a.* Reconstituting; forming anew; giving a new character or constitution to. *Nature*, XL. 636. [Rare.]

reconstitute (rē-kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *constitute*.] To constitute anew; furnish again with a constitution, whether the original or a different one.

reconstitution (rē-kon-sti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reconstitution*; as *reconstitute* + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming anew, or of bringing together again the parts or constituents of anything that has been broken up or destroyed.

No thorough *reconstitution* of the council was, however, made during the reign. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 367.

reconstruct (rē-kọn-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *construct*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconstruire* = Pg. *reconstruir*, reconstruct.] To construct again; rebuild.

The aim of the hour was to *reconstruct* the South; but first the North had to be *reconstructed*.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Out of an enormous amount of material, Carlyle *reconstructs* for us Frederick William I. of Prussia, a living, moving, tantalising reality.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 92.

reconstruction (rē-kọn-struk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reconstruction* = Sp. *reconstrucción* = Pg. *reconstrucção*; as *reconstruct* + *-ion*.] **1.** The act of constructing again.

Goethe . . . has left an interesting memorial of Euripidean study in his attempted *reconstruction* of the lost Phaethon. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 679.

2. Specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the process by which, after the civil war, the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges inherent in the Union. The period of reconstruction extended from 1865 to about 1870. **—3.** That which is reconstructed. [Rare.]

A fleet of above thirty vessels, all carrying cannon, was in about three months little less than created, though a few of the largest were *reconstructions*, having been first framed and sent over from Great Britain.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, an. 1777.

Reconstruction Acts, two acts of Congress, of which the first, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," was passed over the President's veto on March 2d, 1867; and the second, a supplementary act, was passed later in the same month. These acts embodied the congressional plan of reconstruction, providing that every State should remain under military government until certain acts should be performed. The principal conditions were that each State should hold a convention and frame a constitution; that this constitution must be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress; that the new State legislature must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and that when the requisite number of States had ratified this amendment, any State which had fulfilled all requirements should be readmitted to the Union, and entitled to congressional representation. By 1870 all the seceding States were readmitted, but they were not all represented in Congress until 1871.

reconstructionary (rē-kọn-struk'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *reconstruction* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to reconstruction, especially to reconstruction in the southern United States: as, "*reconstructionary* influence," *Congregationalist*, June 17, 1886. [Rare.]

reconstructionist (rē-kọn-struk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *reconstruction* + *-ist*.] An adherent of reconstruction; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the policy of reconstruction in the South.

The Republican *reconstructionists* . . . barred the way.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

reconstructive (rē-kọn-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *reconstruct* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reconstruct; having the power of reconstructing.

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which is adapted or serviceable for reconstructing.

Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerve *reconstructives*. *Science*, XV. 219.

recontinuance (rē-kọn-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [< *recontinue* + *-ance*.] The state of recontinuing; renewed continuance. [Rare.]

Of which course some have wished a *recontinuance*.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, iv. 177.

recontinue (rē-kọn-tin'ū), *v. t.* and *i.* [< OF. (and F.) *recontinuer*; as *re-* + *continue*.] To continue again or anew. [Rare.]

All at an instant shall together go,
To *recontinue*, not beginning so.
Stirling, Doomesday, The Fourth Hour.

reconvalescence (rē-kon-va-les'ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *convalescence*.] Complete restoration of health.

reconvene (rē-kọn-vēn'), *v.* [< ML. *reconvenire*, make an additional demand in a suit at law, lit. 'come together again,' < L. *re-*, again, + *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] **I.** *intrans.* To come together again.

II. *trans.* To call together again.

reconvent† (rē-kọn-vent'), *v. t.* [< ML. *reconventus*, pp. of *reconvenire*, in lit. sense 'come together again': see *reconvene, convent*.] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

He *reconuenting* armes therefore.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

reconvention (rē-kọn-ven'shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvention* = Sp. *reconvención* = Pg. *reconvenção* = It. *riconvenzione*, < ML. *reconventio(n-)*, a contrary action brought by a defendant, < *reconvenire*: see *reconvene*.] In *law*, an action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a previous or pending action; a cross-bill or counter-claim. Thus, one who could not be made defendant in an original action, by reason of not being subject to the jurisdiction, may in some cases, if he sues as plaintiff, be compelled to respond to a cross-action or counter-claim, by way of *reconvention* in reduction or extinction of his demand.

reconversion (rē-kọn-vėr'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *conversion*.] A second or renewed conversion; also, a conversion back to a previous belief.

reconvert (rē-kọn-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvertir* = It. *riconvertire*; as *re-* + *convert*, *v.*] To convert a second time; also, to convert back to a previously abandoned belief.

About this time the East Saxons, who . . . had expell'd their Bishop Mellitus, and renounc'd the Faith, were by the means of Oswi . . . *reconverted*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

reconvey (rē-kọn-vā'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvier*, also *reconvoyer*, reconvey, reconvoy; as *re-* + *convey*.] **1.** To convey back or to its former place: as, to *reconvey* goods.

As rivers, lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, to *reconvey* an estate.

reconveyance (rē-kọn-vā'ans), *n.* [< *reconvey* + *-ance*.] The act of reconveying; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

record (rē-kôrd'), *v.* [< ME. *recorden*, < OF. *recorder*, repeat, recite, report, F. *recorder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recordar* = It. *ricordare*, < L. *recordari*, LL. also *recordare*, call to mind, remember, recollect, think over, meditate upon, ML. also recite, record, revise, < *re-*, again, + *cor(d-)*, heart, = E. *heart*: see *cordial*. Cf. *accord, concord, discord*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To call to mind; recall; remember; bear in mind.

Preyeth to God, lord of misericorde,
Our olde giltes that he nat *recorde*.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 119.

In solitary silence, far from wight,
He gan *record* the lamentable stowre
In which his wretched love lay day and night.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 19.

2†. To recall (to another's mind); remind.

Ye woote youre forward, and I it you *recorde*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 829.

3†. To bring to mind; suggest.

For every other wey ye kan *recorde*,
Myn herte ywis may therwith noght acorde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1518.

4†. To see or know by personal presence; bear witness to; attest.

For thei that misseden here mete wold make gret noyse, & *record* it redeli in Rome al a-boute.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1828.

And alle ryghtful *recordeden* that Reson treuthe seyde.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 151.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. Deut. xxx. 19.

How proud I am of thee and of thy gifts
Rome shall *record*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 255.

5. To recite; repeat; sing; play.

Lay al this mene while Troylus
Recordynge his lesson in this manere:
"Ma fey!," thoght he, "thus wol I seye and thus."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 51.

And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my distresses and *record* my woes.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 6.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds *record* their lessons.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 1.

6. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; take a note of; register; enroll; chronicle; note; write or inscribe in a book or on parchment, paper, or other material, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of: as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events.

The Levites were *recorded* . . . chief of the fathers.
Neh. xii. 22.

That he do *record* a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo and his daughter.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 388.

And I *recorded* what I heard,
A lesson for mankind.
Cowper, The Doves.

7. To mark distinctly. [Rare.]

So even and morn *recorded* the third day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 338.

8. Figuratively, to imprint deeply on the mind or memory: as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart.—**Recording bell, secretary, telegraph**, etc. See the nouns.—**Recording gage**, a gage provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.—**Syn. 6.** *Record, Register, Chronicle, Enroll, Enlist.* To *record* events, facts, words; to *register* persons, voters, things; to *enroll* volunteers, scholars; to *chronicle*

events; to *enlist* soldiers, marines. To *record* a mortgage or deed; to *register* a marriage.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To reflect; meditate; ponder.

Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read. *Fuller.*

2. To sing or repeat a tune: now only of birds.

She had no sooner ended with the joining her sweet lips together but that he *recorded* to her music like rural poesy; and with the conclusion of his song he embraced her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Sweet robin, linnet, thrush,
Record from every bush.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, *recording*, for ten or eleven months.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 53.

★**record** (rek′ȯrd, formerly also rē-kôrd′), *n.* [< ME. *record, recorde,* < OF. *record, recort,* witness, record, mention, = Pr. *recort* = Cat. *record* = Sp. *recuerdo,* remembrance, = It. *ricordo,* remembrance, warning, instruction, < ML. *recordum,* witness, record, judgment; from the verb: see *record, v.*] **1.** Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness.

Purely hir symple *recorde*
Was founde as trewe as any bonde.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 934.

Though I bear *record* of myself, yet my *record* is true.
John viii. 14.

Heaven be the *record* to my speech!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 30.

The *record* of a nameless woe
In the dim eye's imploring stare.
Whittier, The Human Sacrifice.

2†. Memory; remembrance.

Vio. My father . . . died that day when Viola from her birth
Had number'd thirteen years.
Seb. O, that *record* is lively in my soul!
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 253.

3. That which preserves remembrance or memory; a memorial.

Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living *record* of your memory. *Shak.,* Sonnets, lv.

4. Something set down in writing or delineated for the purpose of preserving memory; specifically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or an account of any facts and proceedings, whether public or private, usually entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such copy or account: as, the *records* of a court of justice; the *records* of a town or parish; the *records* of a family. In law the term is often used, even without qualification, to designate the records of a family, a corporation, a priest or church, etc., but these, except when rendered public by law or legal sanction, are really private records.

He commanded to bring the book of *records* of the chronicles; and they were read before the king. Esther vi. 1.

Burn all the *records* of the realm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 16.

Probably the very earliest *record* which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler, which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, in Auvergne. *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, I. 16.

5. The aggregate of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history: as, a good *record;* a candidate with a *record.*

Because in America party loyalty and party organization have been hitherto so perfect that any one put forward by the party will get the full party vote if his character is good and his *record,* as they call it, unstained.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 76.

6. In *racing, sports,* etc., the best or highest recorded achievement of speed, distance, endurance, or the like: as, to beat the *record* in leaping.—**7†.** Same as *recorder,* 4. [Rare.]

Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, *Records* and such like. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

Assurances or **conveyances by record,** those made or evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of Parliament or royal grant, or a fine and recovery.—**Closing the record,** in *Scots law,* the judicial declaration that the pleadings in a cause are at issue for trial.—**Contract of record.** See *contract.*—**Court of record.** See *court,* 7.—**Debt of record,** a debt which is shown by public record to exist.—**Estoppel by record.** See *estoppel.*—**In record, on record, upon record,** set down; registered; recorded.

Mine were the very cipher of a function,
To fine the faults whose fine stands *in record,*
And let go by the actor. *Shak.,* M. for M., ii. 2. 40.

Convicted fools they are, madmen *upon record.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 75.

Judgment record. See *judgment.*—**Matter of record.** See *matter.*—**Nisi prius record.** See *nisi prius.*—**Public records,** official entries of facts, transactions, or documents, made by public officers pursuant to law, for the purpose of affording public notice or preserving a public memorial or continuing evidence thereof. More specifically—(*a*) In *old Eng. law,* authentic documents in official rolls of parchment, particularly of judicial proceedings, and preserved in a court of record. (*b*) In modern use, the original process and pleadings in an action or suit, with the judgment and such other proceedings as are involved therein and required to be included by the law of the forum, which are filed and registered as containing a permanent memorial of the essential features of the adjudication.—**To beat, break,** or **cut the record,** in contests of speed, skill, endurance, etc., to surpass any recorded exploit in the line in question: as, to *break the record* for the running jump. [Colloq.]—**To discharge of record.** See *discharge.*—**To falsify a record.** See *falsify.*—**Trial by record,** a common-law mode of trial, had when a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. The trial is by inspection of the record itself; no other evidence is admissible.=**Syn. 4.** Note, chronicle, account, minute, memorandum.

recordable (rē-kôr′da-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of recordation or being known as past.—**2.** Worthy of being recorded; deserving of record.

Of very important, very *recordable* events, it was not more productive than such meetings usually are.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxxviii.

recordance† (rē-kôr′dans), *n.* [< OF. *recordance,* remembrance, < *recorder,* remember: see *record.*] Remembrance; recollection. *Howell,* Letters.

recordari facias loquelam (rek-ôr-dā′rī fā′shi-as lō-kwē′lam). [So called from these words in the writ, in the L. (ML.) form, lit. 'cause the complaint to be recorded': L. *recordari,* pass. of *recordare,* usually deponent *recordari,* remember, ML. also recite, record; *facias,* 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (in impv. use) of *facere,* make, cause; *loquelam,* acc. of *loquela,* complaint.] In *law,* an old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

recordation (rek-ȯr-dā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *recordacion;* < OF. *recordation, recordacion,* F. *recordation* = Pr. *recordacio* = Sp. *recordación* = Pg. *recordação* = It. *ricordazione,* < L. *recordatio(n-),* recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, < *recordari,* remember: see *record.*] **1†.** Recollection; remembrance.

For suche as be in sorowe, care, or peynē can not sleape soundely, for the often *recordacion* of theyr euils.
Udall, Flowers, fol. 138.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and sprout as high as heaven,
For *recordation* to my noble husband.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 61.

Sinfull man, whose very heart should bleed
With *recordation* of soe straunge a deed.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. The act of recording; also, a record; a register.

I think that the wittes of many readers haue diuerted from the weyght of great affaires, to the *recordation* of such pleasaunt thynges.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 200).

Ulyss. Why stay we, then?
Tro. To make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 116.

Papers pertaining to the probate and *recordation* of wills. *Code of Virginia,* 1873, clv. § 7.

★**recorder** (rē-kôr′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *recorder,* a pipe, **recordour, recordowre,* a witness, < OF. *recordeor, recordeour, recordeur,* one who records or narrates, a witness, a judge, a minstrel, = Sp. *recordador,* recorder, = It. *ricordatore,* remembrancer, < ML. *recordator,* a recorder, < L. *recordari,* remember: see *record.*] **1†.** One who bears witness; a witness. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 426.—**2.** One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions, as the keeper of the rolls of a city, or the like.

Elihoreph and Ahiah, . . . scribes; Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud, the *recorder.* 1 Ki. iv. 3.

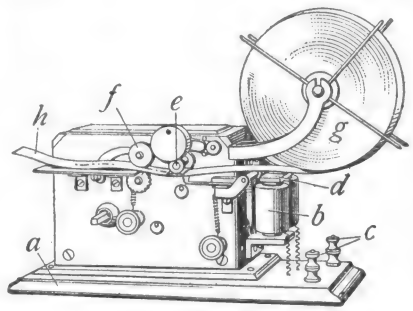
I . . . asked the mayor what meant this wilful silence;
His answer was, the people were not wont
To be spoke to but by the *recorder.*
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 30.

3. A judge having local criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. [The designation is little used in the United States except in the State of New York.]—**4†.** A musical instrument of the flageolet family, having a long tube with seven holes and a mouthpiece. In some cases an eighth hole, covered with gold-beaters' skin, appears near the mouthpiece, apparently to influence the quality of the tone. The compass of the instrument was about two octaves. Also *record.*

O, the *recorders!* let me see one. . . . Will you play upon this pipe? *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2. 360.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft *recorders. Milton,* P. L., i. 551.

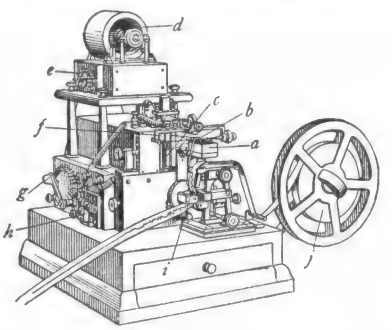
5. A registering apparatus; specifically, in *teleg.,* a receiving instrument in which a permanent record of the signals is made. In the earlier form, as invented by Morse, the record was made by embossing on a ribbon of paper by means of a style fixed to one end of a lever, which carried at the other end the armature of an electromagnet. Several devices for using ink were afterward substituted for the style. In Bain's chemical recorder the dots and dashes were registered by



Telegraph Recorder or Register.

a, base; *b,* electromagnet; *c,* screw-posts for terminals of wires; *d,* armature; *e,* writing-wheel; *f,* mechanism for unwinding paper from reel; *g,* reel of paper ribbon; *h,* paper ribbon.

the chemical decomposition of some substance with which the paper was impregnated, the decomposition being produced on the passage of a current of electricity. In Thomson's siphon recorder, used principally on long cable-lines, a fine glass tube bent into the shape of a siphon is attached to the movable part of the receiving instrument, one arm



Siphon Recorder.

a, ink-well; *b,* siphon; *c,* signal-coil; *d,* motor; *e,* rheostat; *f,* vibrator; *g,* slide-resistance; *h,* interrupter; *i,* paper-roller; *j,* reel of paper.

of which dips into a vessel of ink, and the other moves back and forth at right angles to a strip of paper which is regularly moved by clockwork. The electrification of the ink causes it to be projected from the end of the tube in minute drops, so that the movements of the coil are recorded on the slip of paper in very fine dots very near one another. The principal advantage of this instrument is that only a very feeble current is required to give a permanent record of the signals.

recordership (rē-kôr′dėr-ship), *n.* [< *recorder* + *-ship.*] The office of recorder; also, the period during which a person holds this office.

record-office (rek′ȯrd-of″is), *n.* A place where public records are kept and may be consulted.

recorporification (rē-kôr″pọ̄-ri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *corporification.*] The act of embodying again, or the state of being reëmbodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. *Boyle,* Works, III. 53. [Rare.]

recouch (rē-kouch′), *v. i.* [< OF. (and F.) *recoucher* = It. *ricollocare,* replace; as *re-* + *couch, v.*] To lie down again; retire again to a couch. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 386. [Rare.]

recounselt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *reconcile.*

recount[1] (rē-kount′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recompt;* < ME. *recompten,* < OF. *reconter* (cf. F. *raconter*) = Sp. Pg. *recontar* = It. *ricontare,* < ML. *recomputare,* recall to mind, narrate, count, relate, < L. *re-,* again, + *computare,* count, compute: see *count*[1].] **1.** To relate in detail; recite; tell or narrate the particulars of; rehearse.

The greatest enimyes to discipline, as Plato *recompteth,* are labours and sleepe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 143.

I must
Once in a month *recount* what thou hast been.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 262.

The lawyer . . .
Went angling down the Saco, and, returning,
Recounted his adventures and mishaps.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2†. To account; consider.

Thy wordes as japes ought wel to be *recompted.*
Lydgate, The Bayte.

=**Syn. 1.** To narrate, repeat, detail.

recount[2] (rē-kount′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *count*[1].] To count again.

recount[2] (rē-kount′), *n.* [< *recount*[2], *v.*] A counting anew; a second or repeated count.

recountal (rē-koun′tal), *n.* [< *recount*[1] + *-al.*] The act of recounting; a detailed narration. [Rare.]

A mere *recountal* of facts.
A. V. J. Allen, Jonathan Edwards, p. v.

recountment (rē-kount′ment), *n.* [< *recount*[1] + *-ment.*] Relation in detail; recital. [Rare.]

When from the first to last betwixt us two
Tears our *recountments* had most kindly bathed.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 141.

recoup (rē-köp′), *v. t.* [< OF. *recouper, recoupper, recolper, recoper*, cut again, cut back, cut off, strike, F. *recouper*, cut again, < *re-*, again, + *couper*, cut: see *coupon, coupé.*] 1. In *law*, to keep back as a set-off or discount; diminish by keeping back a part: as, to *recoup* from a servant's wages the damages caused by his negligence; to *recoup* from the price of goods sold a claim for breach of warranty as to quality.—2. To reimburse or indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage: commonly used reflexively.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but, if she was bold, she might *recoup herself* at Philip's cost. *Froude.*

It was necessary for parliament to intervene to compel the landlord to *recoup* the tenant for his outlay on the land. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

3. To return or bring in an amount equal to.

Why should the manager be grudged his ten per cent. . . . when it would be the means of securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would *recoup* their whole capital?
Saturday Rev., Aug. 1, 1868, p. 151. (*Latham.*)

recoup (rē-köp′), *n.* [< OF. *recoupe, recouppe*, something cut off, a shred, < *recouper*, cut off: see *recoup, v.*] In *law*, the keeping back of something which is due; a deduction; recoupment; discount. *Wharton.*

recoupé (rē-kö-pā′), *a.* [< F. *recoupé*, pp. of *recouper*, cut again: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*, cut or divided a second time: especially noting an escutcheon which, being divided per fesse, is divided again barwise, usually in the base.

recouped (rē-köpt′), *a.* [< *recoup* + *-ed*[2], after F. *recoupé:* see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *couped.* (*b*) Same as *recoupé.*

recouper (rē-kö′pėr), *n.* In *law*, one who recoups or keeps back. *Story.*

recoupment (rē-köp′ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recoupement*, < *recouper*, recoup: see *recoup, v.*] In *law*, the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due by reason of a legal or equitable right to abate it because of a cross-claim arising out of the same transaction or relation.

recour†, **recuret**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *recover*[2].

recourse (rē-kōrs′), *n.* [< ME. *recours*, < OF. (and F.) *recours* = Pr. *recors* = Sp. Pg. *recurso* = It. *ricorso*, recourse, retreat, < L. *recursus*, a running back, return, retreat, < *recurrere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, retreat: see *recur.* Cf. *course*[1].] 1. Resort for help or protection, as when in difficulty or perplexity.

As I yow saie, so schall it bee,
Ye nedis non othir *recours* to craue.
York Plays, p. 237.

Hippomenes, therefore, had *recourse* to stratagem.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

Though they [the Italians] might have *recourse* to barbarity as an expedient, they did not require it as a stimulant. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Resort; customary visitation or communication.

Vpon their countrye bordered the Nerutans, of whose nature and condicions Cesar founde thus muche by enquirye, that there was no *recourse* of merchants vnto them.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 53.

3†. Access; admittance.

I'll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give me *recourse* to him, and tell him my name is Brook.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 223.

4†. Return; new attack; recurrence.

Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. Repeated course; frequent flowing.

Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 55.

6. In *Scots law*, the right of an assignee or disponee under the warrandice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice.—**Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement.*

recourse† (rē-kōrs′), *v. i.* [< L. *recursare*, run back, freq. of *recurrere*, run back: see *recur*, and cf. *recourse, v.*] 1. To return; recur.

The flame departing and *recoursing* thrise ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consume him.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 924.

Recoursing to the thinges forepaste, and divining of thinges to come. *Spenser*, F. Q., To the Reader.

2. To have recourse.

The Court *re-courst* to Lakes, to Springs, and Brooks: Brooks, Springs, and Lakes had the like taste and looks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

recourseful† (rē-kōrs′fùl), *a.* [< *recourse* + *-ful.*] Returning; moving alternately.

Thetis' handmaids still in that *recourseful* deep
With those rough Gods of sea continual revels keep.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 279.

recover[1] (rē-kuv′ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *recouvrir*, cover again, cover up, = Pr. *recobrir* = OCat. *ricobrir* = It. *ricoprire*, cover again, < L. *re-*, again, + *cooperire*, cover, hide: see *cover*[1], *v.*] To cover again or anew. Sometimes written distinctively *re-cover.*

When they [old shoes] are in great danger, I *recover* them. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 28. ★

recover[2] (rē-kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *recoveren, recoevren, recoeuren, recouren, recuren, rekeveren, rekeuren*, < OF. *recovrer, recouvrer, recuvrer, recoevrer, recoverer, recouverer*, regain, recover, get, obtain, etc., F. *recouvrer*, recover, = Pr. Sp. *recobrar* = Pg. *recuperar* = It. *recuperare*, < L. *recuperare, reciperare*, get again, regain, recover, revive, restore; in ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover; < *re-* + *-cuperare, -ciperare*, of uncertain origin; perhaps orig. 'make good again,' < Sabine **cuprus, cyprus*, good; or orig. 'desire,' < L. *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid.* Cf. *recuperate*, and *recure*[1], a contracted form, and *cover*[2], a reduced form, of *recover*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To regain; get or obtain again (after it has been lost).

And some to ryde and to *recoeure* that vnrigtfully was wonne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 239.

Than com alle the Bretouns oute of the wode, and haue *recouered* the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

And David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away. 1 Sam. xxx. 18.

I spier'd for my cousin fu' couthy and sweet,
Gin she had *recover'd* her hearin'.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

2. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; cure; heal.

Am I God, . . . that this man doth send unto me to *recover* a man of his leprosy? 2 Ki. v. 7.

He 's most desperate ill, sir;
I do not think these ten months will *recover* him.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

3. To repair the loss or injury of; retrieve; make up for: as, to *recover* lost time.

"For los of catel may *recovered* be,
But los of tyme shendeth us," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 27.

Yet this loss,
Thus far at least *recover'd*, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe unenvied throne.
Milton, P. L., ii. 22.

Diligence . . . gives great advantages to men: it loses no time, it conquers difficulties, *recovers* disappointments, gives dispatch, supplies want of parts.
Penn, Advice to his Children, iii. § 10.

Jamaica society has never *recovered* the mixture of Buccaneer blood.
Dr. Arnold, Life and Correspondence, p. 505.

He had given a shake to her confidence which it never could *recover.* *J. H. Newman*, Loss and Gain, p. 263.

4. To rescue; save from danger.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil. 2 Tim. ii. 26.

If you will not undo what you have done—that is, kill him whom you have *recovered* [saved from drowning]—desire it not. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 1. 39.

He fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and could not be *recovered.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 291.

5†. To reach by some effort; get; gain; find; come to; return to.

With cormerantes make thy nek long,
In pondys depe thy pray to *recouere.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

If she be lost, we shal *recovere* another.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 406.

Sir And. If I cannot *recover* your niece, I am a foul way out. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 200.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we are sure enough.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

Your son-in-law came to me so near the time of his going away as it had been impossible to have *recovered* him with a letter at so far a distance as he was lodged.
Donne, Letters, lix.

6†. To reconcile; reëstablish friendly relations with.

What, man! there are ways to *recover* the general again: you are but now cast in his mood; . . . sue to him again, and he's yours. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 273.

7. In *law*, to obtain by judgment in a court of law or by legal proceedings: as, to *recover* lands in ejectment; to *recover* damages for a wrong, or for a breach of contract. It does not necessarily imply the actual gain of satisfaction or possession, but ordinarily only the obtaining of judgment therefor.

There is no Iuge y-sette of suche trespace
By which of right one may *recouered* be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

8. In *hunting*, to start (a hare) from her cover or form. *Halliwell.*—9†. To fetch; deal.

He [Pounce] . . . smote the kynge vpon the helme, . . . and whan Pounce wolde have *recovered* a-nother stroke, the kynge spored his horse in to the stour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

10†. To restore to a previous state.

To hiden his desire al in mewe
From every wyght yborne, alle outrely,
But he myghte aught *recovered* be therby.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 383.

Recover arms (*milit.*), a word of command, in firing, requiring the piece to be brought back or recovered from the position of aim to that of ready.—**To recover one's self.** (*a*) To regain one's strength, consciousness, composure, or the like.

He fell down for dead; . . .
But Robin he soon *recovered himself*,
And bravely fell to it again.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

(*b*†) To recoup one's self.

I shall pay the Wager in the Place appointed, and try whether I can *recover myself* at Gioco d'amore, which the Italian saith is a Play to cozen the Devil.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 25.

To recover the wind of, to cause (an animal pursued) to run with the wind, that it may not perceive the snare.

Why do you go about to *recover the wind of* me, as if you would drive me into a toil? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 361.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To get back, repair, recruit, recuperate, reëstablish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To regain health after sickness; grow well again: often followed by *of* or *from.*

Go, enquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover of* this disease. 2 Ki. i. 2.

With the help of a surgeon he might yet *recover.*
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 317.

2. To regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind: as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression. In this sense formerly and still sometimes used elliptically without *from.*

Twelue of the men in the flyboat were throwne from the Capstern by the breaking of a barre, and most of them so hurt that some never *recovered* it.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 102.

Two of . . . [the men] fell into the ice, yet *recovered* again. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 302.

As soon as Jones had a little *recovered* his first surprise.
Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 6.

Just as we were *recovering* the effects of breakfast, the sound of firing from Outram's position summoned all idlers to the front. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 284.

3†. To come; arrive; make one's way.

With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch.
Fuller.

4. To obtain a judgment at law; succeed in a lawsuit: as, the plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

recover[2] (rē-kuv′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *recover, recure;* from the verb.] 1†. Recovery.

He was in peril to deye,
And but if he hadde *recourere* the rather that rise shulde he neure. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 67.

I'le witness when I had recovered him,
The prince's head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover.* *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631).

2. In *boating*, the movement of the body by which a rower reaches forward from one stroke in preparation for the next: as, the bow oar is slow in the *recover.*

recoverability (rē-kuv″ėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *recoverable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being recoverable.

recoverable (rē-kuv′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *recouvrable;* as *recover*[2] + *-able.* Cf. *recuperable.*] 1. Capable of being regained or recovered.

You have lost nothing by missing yesterday at the trials, but a little additional contempt for the High Steward; and even that is *recoverable*, as his long paltry speech is to be printed. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 43.

2. Restorable from sickness, faintness, danger, or the like.

It is a long time . . . to spend in [mental] darkness; . . . If I am *recoverable*, why am I thus?
Cowper, To Rev. John Newton, Jan. 13, 1784.

3. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's; but not, like his, *recoverable.*
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 13.

4. Obtainable from a debtor or possessor: as, the debt is *recoverable.*

Being the only case in which damages were *recoverable* in any possessory actions at the common law.
Blackstone, Com., III. x.

5. That may be recovered from. [Rare.]

Whether the sicknesse or disease be curable and *recoverable*, yea, or no? *J. Gaule*, Πυγ-μαντια, an. 1652, p. 240.

recoverableness (rē-kuv'ėr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

recoverance† (rē-kuv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< OF. *recoverance, recovrance, recuvrance, recouvrance*, F. *recouvrant*, pp. of *recouvrer*, recover: see *recover*[2].] Recovery. *York Plays*, p. 223.

recoveree (rē-kuv-ėr-ē'), *n.* [< *recover*[2] + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. See *common*.

recoverer[1] (rē-kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *recoverer*, < OF. *recovreor, recouvreur*, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*[2].] One who recovers; a recoveror.

recoverer[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *recovrier*, aid, help, recovery, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*[2].] Aid; help; recovery.

And by that Castell where-of I speke hadde the saisnes all her *recouerer* and all her socour of the contrey.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 185.

recoveror (rē-kuv'ėr-ọr), *n.* [< OF. *recovreor*, etc.: see *recoverer*[1].] In *law*, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. See *common*.

recovery (rē-kuv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *recoveries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *recovery, recoverie;* < AF. *recovery* (Littleton), OF. *recovree, recuvree, recouvree, recoveree*, recovery, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*[2], *v.* Cf. *recover*[2], *n.*, and *discovery*.] **1.** The act or power of recovering, regaining, retaking, conquering again, or obtaining renewed possession: as, to offer a reward for the *recovery* of stolen goods.

What the devil should move me to undertake the *recovery* of this drum? *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 38.

Mario Sanudo, a Venetian, . . . lived about the 14th Age, a Man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 269.

2. Restoration from a bad to a good condition; especially, restoration from sickness, faintness, or the like; also, restoration from low condition or misfortune.

Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his *recovery*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 41.

This year much of the wheat is destroyed, . . . but the Lord hath sent much rain for the *recovery* of the remainder.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 321.

Pray tell me how you are, and if you are making a good *recovery*. *Sydney Smith*, To Countess Grey.

3†. Attainment; reaching.

To thintent that his adversaryes showld not have ready *recovery* of the shore, and coome a land.
Polydore Vergil, Hist. Eng., xxv. (Camden Soc.), p. 218.

4. In *law*, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict or judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit: as, the *recovery* of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the *recovery* of costs by a defendant; the *recovery* of land in ejectment. Compare *fine*[1], *n.*, **3.—5.** In *fencing*, the return of the fencer to his original position "on guard" after extending himself in the lunge (which see). It is done by raising the left hand sharply, withdrawing the right foot from its place in extension, and flexing the right elbow more or less till the foil or sword is in the proper position to await the opponent's riposte (which see).—**Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act.** See *fine*[1].—**Common or feigned recovery.** See *common*.

recrayed†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *recreü* (= It. *ricreduto*), pp. of *recroire*, be recreant (see *recreant*), + E. *-ed*[2].] Recreant.

Ac reddestow neuere Regum, thow *recrayed* Mede,
Whi the veniaunce fel on Saul and on his children?
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 257.

recreance (rek'rē-ans), *n.* [< ME. *recreance*, < OF. *recreance*, weariness, faintness, faint-heartedness, < *recreant*, weary, faint-hearted, cowardly: see *recreant*.] Recreancy. *Chaucer*.

recreancy (rek'rē-an-si), *n.* [As *recreance* (see *-cy*).] The quality of being recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

Amidst the poignancy of her regrets, her shame for her *recreancy* was sharper still.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxvii.

recreandise†, *n.* [ME. *recreaundise*, < OF. *recreandise, recreantise*, weakness, cowardice, recreancy, < *recreant*, recreant: see *recreant*.] Recreancy; apostasy; desertion of principle.

I seye nought for *recreaundise*,
For I nought doute of youre servise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2107.

recreant (rek'rē-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *recreant, recreaunt, recrayhand*, < OF. *recreant, recreaunt*, giving up the contest, acknowledging defeat, weary; as a noun, one who acknowledges defeat, a craven, recreant; < ML. *recreden(t-)s*, ppr. (cf. equiv. *recreditus*, a recreant, prop. pp.) of *recredere* (> OF. *recroire*), give in, recant; *se recredere*, own oneself beaten in a duel or judicial combat; lit. 'believe again,' < L. *re-*, again, + *credere*, believe: see *credent*. Cf. *miscreant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ready to yield in fight; acknowledging defeat; hence, craven; cowardly. Compare *craven*.

He that despeireth hym is lyke the coward champioun *recreant*, that seith "recreaunt" withoute nede.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those *recreant* limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 128.

2. Unfaithful to duty; betraying trust.

And if I eny man it graunte,
Holdeth me for *recreaunte*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4090.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false.
Milton, P. R., iii. 138.

Then and there I . . . offered up a vow . . . that I would in no manner prove *recreant* to her dear memory, or to the memory of the devout affection with which she had blessed me. *Poe*, Tales, I. 449.

II. *n.* One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly, or unfaithful wretch.

With his craftez ganne he calle,
And callede thame *recrayhandes* alle,
Kynge, knyghtes in-with walle.
Perceval, 610. (*Halliwell.*)

You are all *recreants* and dastards.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 28.

We find St. Paul
No *recreant* to this faith delivered once.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 84.

recreantly (rek'rē-ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *recreantly;* < *recreant* + *-ly*[2].] In a recreant or cowardly manner; basely; falsely.

That he wold be dede ful *recreantly*,
Or discomfite wold this cruell geant.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4436.

recreate[1] (rek'rē-āt), *v.* [< L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare* (> It. *ricreare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recrear* = OF. *recreer*, F. *récréer*), create or make again, revive, refresh, recruit, < *re-*, again, + *creare*, create: see *create*.] **I.** *trans.* To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; amuse; divert; gratify.

Sweete sauers [savors] greatly *recreatynge* and comfortynge nature.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 151).

Go, *recreate* yourselves abroad; go, sport.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 3.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixed with blue and green to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden*.

As every day brought her stimulating emotion, so every night yielded her *recreating* rest.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

=**Syn.** To reanimate, enliven, cheer, entertain.

II. *intrans.* To take recreation.

They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate*. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 121. (*Latham.*)

recreate[2] (rē-krē-āt'), *v. t.* [< L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare*, create again: see *recreate*[1].] To create anew: often written distinctively *re-create*.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *recreate* the army.
Marshall. (*Webster.*)

The mass of men, whose very souls even now
Seem to need *re-creating*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225.

recreation[1] (rek-rē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recreation, recreacyon, recreacioun*, < OF. *recreation*, F. *récréation* = Pr. *recreacio* = Sp. *recreación* = Pg. *recreação* = It. *ricreazione*, recreation, diversion, < L. *recreatio(n-)*, recovery from illness, restoration, < *recreare*, pp. *recreatus*, refresh, revive: see *recreate*[1].] **1.** The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; also, some occupation which serves to recreate or amuse.

Vnkyndely thei kidde them ther kyng for to kenne,
With carefull comforth and colde [poor] *recreacioun*.
York Plays, p. 481.

God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent *recreation* than angling. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

Soft *Recreations* fit the Female-kind;
Nature for Men has rougher Sports design'd.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. A short piece of music introduced among technical exercises for variety and practice in style.—**3**†. Dinner; refreshment; refection.

We will to our *recreation*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 178.

=**Syn. 1.** *Amusement, Entertainment*, etc. (see *pastime*), sport, play.

recreation[2] (rē-krē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *recreatio(n-)*, in lit. sense: see *recreation*[1] and *recreate*[2].] The act of creating or forming anew; a new creation; specifically, in *theol.*, regeneration. Also written *re-creation*.

recreational (rek-rē-ā'shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *recreation*[1] + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or conducing to recreation. *The Century*, XL. 176.

recreation-ground (rek-rē-ā'shọn-ground), *n.* A place set apart for sports and other recreations.

recreative (rek'rē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *recreatif*, F. *récréatif*, diverting, amusing, = Sp. Pg. *recreativo* = It. *ricreativo*, < L. *recreare*, pp. *recreatus*, recreate, revive, restore, etc.: see *recreate*[1].] Tending to recreate; refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Another Vision happned to the same Authoure, as comfortable *recreatyve* as the former was dolorous.
Puttenham, Partheniades.

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but choose such which are healthful, short, transient, *recreative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

In this "Manual of Sins" . . . our *recreative* monk has introduced short tales, some grave and some he deemed facetious, which convey an idea of domestic life and domestic language. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 138.

recreatively (rek'rē-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a recreative manner; with recreation or diversion. *Imp. Dict.*

recreativeness (rek'rē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

recrement (rek'rē-ment), *n.* [< OF. *recrement*, F. *récrément* = Sp. Pg. *recremento*, refuse, < L. *recrementum*, dross, slag, < **recernere*, < *re-*, back, + *cernere*, pp. *cretus*, separate: see *concern, concrete*, and cf. *excrement*[1].] **1.** Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume.

Of all the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light; it discovers all the foulness of the most earthly *recrements*, it mixeth with none of them. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 41.

2. In *med.*, a fluid which, after having been separated from the blood, is returned to it, as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, etc.

recremental (rek-rē-men'tąl), *a.* [< *recrement* + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to recrement; recrementitious. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 254.

recrementitial (rek'rē-men-tish'al), *a.* [< F. *récrémentitiel;* as *recrement* + *-it-ial*.] Same as *recrementitious*.

recrementitious (rek'rē-men-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recrementicio;* as *recrement* + *-it-ious*.] Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 645.

recrew† (rē-krö'), *v. t.* [< **recrew*, < OF. *recreue, recrue*, a supply, spare stores, recruit, F. *recrue*, supply, addition, recruit, levy: see *recruit*.] To recruit.

One intire troop with some other odd troopers, and some stragling foot, that were to *recrew* other companies.
Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters at Post-[comb and Chinner (1643), p. xvi. (*Davies.*)

recriminate (rē-krim'i-nāt), *v.* [< ML. *recriminatus*, pp. of *recriminare* (> It. *recriminare* = Sp. Pg. *recriminar* = OF. *recriminer*, F. *récriminer*), accuse in return, < L. *re-*, back, + *criminari*, accuse: see *criminate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To return one accusation with another; retort a charge; charge an accuser with a like crime.

Such are some of the personalities with which Decker *recriminated*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calamities of Authors, II. 339.

II. *trans.* To accuse in return. [Rare.]

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet.
South.

recrimination (rē-krim-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *recrimination*, F. *récrimination* = Sp. *recriminación* = Pg. *recriminação* = It. *recriminazione*, < ML. *recriminatio(n-)*, < *recriminare*, recriminate: see *recriminate*.] **1.** The act of recriminating; the meeting of an accusation by a counter-accusation: as, to indulge in mutual *recriminations*.

Let us endeavour to remove this objection, not by *recrimination* (which is too easie in such cases), but by living suitably to our holy Religion.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

Short-sighted and injudicious, however, as the conduct of England may be in this system of aspersion, *recrimination* on our part would be equally ill-judged.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 76.

2. In *law*, an accusation, brought by an accused person against the accuser, of being in a similar guilt as charged, or derelict in a corresponding duty; a counter-accusation.

recriminative (rē-krim′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *recriminate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to recrimination; indulging in recrimination; recriminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

recriminator (rē-krim′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [Cf. F. *récriminateur* = Sp. *recriminador*, one who recriminates, recriminating; as *recriminate* + *-or*[1].] One who recriminates; one who accuses the accuser of a like crime.

recriminatory (rē-krim′i-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *récriminatoire* = Pg. *recriminatorio*; as *recriminate* + *-ory*.] Retorting accusation; recriminating.

> They seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding *recriminatory* precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

recrossed (rē-krôst′), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the ends crossed. (*b*) Same as *crossed* when noting a crosslet: thus, a cross crosslet *recrossed* is the same as a cross crosslet crossed.

recrucify (rē-krö′si-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *crucify*.] To crucify again.

> By it [wilful sin] we do, as the Apostle teaches, *recrucify* the Son of God, and again expose Him to open shame. *Barrow*, Works, VI. 79.

recrudency (rē-krö′den-si), *n.* [As *recrud(esce)* + *-ency*.] Same as *recrudescence*.

recrudesce (rē-krọ̈-des′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recrudesced*, ppr. *recrudescing*. [= Pg. *recrudescer*, < L. *recrudescere*, become raw again, < *re-*, back, again, + *crudescere*, grow harsh, < *crudus*, raw: see *crude*.] **1.** To become raw or exacerbated again.—**2.** To revive; become alive again; be renewed.

> Ideas which have made no part of the waking life are apt to *recrudesce* in the sleep-waking state. *Mind*, IX. 118.

★**recrudescence** (rē-krọ̈-des′ens), *n.* [< F. *recrudescence* = Sp. Pg. *recrudescencia*; as *recrudescen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The state of being recrudescent, or becoming raw or exacerbated again. Hence—**2.** A reopening; renewal; a coming into existence anew; a fresh outbreak.

> The king required some regulations should be made for obviating the *recrudescence* of those ignoramus abuses for the future that had been so scandalous before. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 632. (*Davies.*)

> That *recrudescence* of military organization which followed the Conquest. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 525.

3. In *med.*, increased activity of a disease or morbid process after partial recovery.

> A kind of *recrudescence* [of scarlet fever], but without the reappearance of the rash, would seem possible up to the eighth week. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1392.

4. In *bot.*, the production of a fresh shoot from the top of a ripened spike.

recrudescency (rē-krọ̈-des′en-si), *n.* [As *recrudescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recrudescence*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 578.

recrudescent (rē-krọ̈-des′ent), *a.* [= Pg. *recrudescente*, < L. *recrudescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *recrudescere*, break out afresh, become raw again, < *re-*, again, + *crudescere*, become raw.] **1.** Growing raw, sore, or painful again.—**2.** Coming into existence or renewed vigor again.

recruit (rē-krōt′), *v.* [Formerly also *recrute*; = D. *recruteren* = G. *recrutieren* = Dan. *rekrutere* = Sw. *rekrytera*, < OF. *recruter*, levy, prop. *recluter*, mend, = Pg. *recrutar*, *reclutar*, levy, = Sp. *reclutar*, complete, supply, also recruit, = It. *reclutare*, complete, levy, < ML. *reclutare* (after Rom.), recruit, orig. mend, patch, < L. *re-* + Teut. (AS.) *clūt* (> OF. *clut*), clout, lit. 'rag,' 'piece': see *clout*[1]. The orig. sense was forgotten, and confusion ensued with OF. *recreue*, *recrue*, a supply, spare stores, etc., *recrue*, a levy of troops, prop. an addition, supply, fem. of *recreu*, F. *recru*, pp. of *recroître*, *recroistre*, grow again, < L. *re-*, again, + *crescere*, grow, increase: see *crease*[2], *increase*, etc. Cf. *accrew*, *recrew*, *crew*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To repair by fresh supplies; supply lack or deficiency in.

> Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour. *Granville*, Phyllis Drinking.

2. To restore the wasted vigor of; renew the health, spirits, or strength of; refresh: as, to *recruit* one's health.

> And so I began the world anew; and, by the blessing of God, was again pretty well *recruited* before I left this town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

> I sat down and talked with the family while our guide *recruited* himself with a large dish of thick sour milk. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 419.

3. To supply with new men; specifically, to supply with new men for any deficiency of troops; make up by enlistment: as, to *recruit* an army.

> His [Amurath's] forces, . . . though daily *recruited* by the new supplies which came to them, yet mouldred away. *North*, tr. of Theuet's Lives.

> The Frank population of Cyprus . . . was either constantly diminishing or *recruited* by arrivals from the West. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 168.

4. To provision; take supplies on board of, as a vessel: as in the phrase *to recruit ship*. = **Syn.** Reinforce, replenish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gain new supplies of anything lost or wasted; gain flesh, health, spirits, etc.

> My master, said I, honest Thomas . . . is come to Bath to *recruit*. Yes, sir, I said to *recruit*—and whether for men, money, or constitution, you know, sir, is nothing to him, nor any one else. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2. To gain new supplies of men for any object; specifically, to raise new soldiers.

> When a student in Holland he there met Carstairs, on a mission into that country to *recruit* for persons qualified to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To enter port for supplies, as a vessel.

recruit (rē-krōt′), *n.* [= D. *recruut* = G. *recrut* = Dan. *rekrut* = Sw. *rekryt*, < OF. *recreute* = Sp. *recluta* = Pg. *recruta* = It. *recluta*, recruit; from the verb, confused in OF. with *recreue*, a supply, *recrue*, a levy of troops.] **1.** A fresh supply of anything wasted or used, as of provisions and supplies on shipboard, etc.

> Carrying also plentiful *recruits* of provisions. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 9.

> A *Recruit* of new People. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

> The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke.*

2. A soldier or sailor newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army or a navy; one who has newly filled a vacancy in any body or class of persons.

> The powers of Troy
> With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain. *Dryden.*

3. A substitute for something wanting. [Rare.]

> Whatever Nature has in worth deny'd,
> She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 206.

Port of recruit (*naut.*), a recruiting-station.

recruital (rē-krō′tal), *n.* [< *recruit* + *-al*.] A renewed supply of anything lost or exhausted, especially of strength or vigor, bodily or mental. [Rare.]

> Shortly after this communion Mr. Chalmers sought relief and *recruital* in an excursion to Fifeshire. *W. Hanna*, Chalmers, II. 65.

recruiter (rē-krō′tėr), *n.* One who recruits.

recruithood (rē-krōt′hụd), *n.* [< *recruit* + *-hood*.] The condition of a recruit; the state or the period of being a recruit. [Rare.]

> Old soldiers who read this will remember their green *recruithood* and smile assent. *The Century*, XXIX. 108.

recruiting-ground (rē-krō′ting-ground), *n.* A place or region where recruits are or may be obtained.

> The murderers of Cæsar had turned the provinces which they governed into one vast *recruiting-ground* for a last decisive struggle. *W. W. Capes*, The Early Empire, Int.

recruiting-party (rē-krō′ting-pär″ti), *n.* A number of soldiers, in charge of an officer or a non-commissioned officer, who are detached from their regiment or post for the purpose of enlisting recruits.

recruiting-sergeant (rē-krō′ting-sär″jent), *n.* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits.

recruitment (rē-krōt′ment), *n.* [< F. *recrutement* = Sp. *reclutamiento* = Pg. *recrutamento*, the act of recruiting; as *recruit* + *-ment*.] The act or business of recruiting; the act of raising new supplies of men for an army or a navy.

> The theoretical *recruitment* is partly voluntary and partly by lot for the militia. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 40.

Rec. Sec. An abbreviation of *Recording Secretary*.

rect†, *a.* [ME., < L. *rectus*, straight, direct, right: see *right*.] Direct; immediate.

> Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions, *Rect* and indyrect. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 336.

★**rect.** An abbreviation of (*a*) in pharmacy, (*rectificatus*) *rectified*; (*b*) *rector*.

recta, *n.* Plural of *rectum*.

rectal (rek′tal), *a.* [< *rectum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with the rectum or straight gut: as, *rectal* parts or organs; *rectal* disease, operation, instrument; *rectal* action, evacuation.—**Rectal alimentation**, the administration of enemeta containing food specially prepared for absorption by the mucous membrane of the large intestine.—**Rectal anæsthesia**, the administration of ether or other anesthetics by the rectum.—**Rectal chemise**. See *chemise*.—**Rectal crises**, paroxysms of pain in the rectum, often with tenesmus, and sensations as of a foreign body, met with in cases of locomotor ataxia.—**Rectal diaphragm**, the sheet of muscles closing the rectal outlet of the pelvis, consisting of the sphincter ani externus superficially, and a deeper layer composed of the levator ani and coccygeus.—**Rectal fissure**, a very painful cracklike opening in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum.—**Rectal glands**. See *gland*.

rectalgia (rek-tal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of the rectum: same as *proctalgia*.

★**rectangle** (rek′tang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rectangle* = Sp. *rectángulo* = Pg. *rectangulo* = It. *rettangolo*, rectangular, a rectangle, < LL. *rectiangulum*, having a right angle, < *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, an angle: see *right* and *angle*[3].] **I.**† *a.* Rectangular; right-angled.

> If all Athens should decree that . . . in *rectangle* triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, . . . geometricians . . . would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

II. *n.* **1.** A quadrilateral plane figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides consequently equal. When the adjacent sides are equal, it is a square. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of two adjacent sides; thus, if its sides measure 6 feet and 4 feet, its area is 24 square feet.



Rectangle.

2. The product of two lengths. Thus, especially in old books, "the *rectangle* under two lines" is spoken of, meaning substantially the product of their lengths.

3†. A right angle.

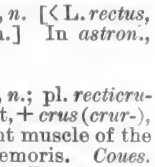
> Th' acute, and the *rect-Angles* too,
> Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

rectangled (rek′tang-gld), *a.* [< *rectangle* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a right angle or right angles; right-angled.—**2.** In *her.*, forming a right angle, or broken twice, forming two right angles: said of a heraldic line and also of a division of the field so bounded by it: as, a chief *rectangled*.—**Fesse rectangled.** See *fesse*.



Argent, a Chief Rectangled gules.

★**rectangular** (rek-tang′gū-lär), *a.* [= F. *rectangulaire* = Sp. Pg. *rectangular*, < L. *rectangulus*, rectangled: see *rectangle*.] Right-angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.—**Rectangular coördinates**, in *analytical geom.* See *coördinate*.—**Rectangular hyperbola**, a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another.—**Rectangular map-projection**. See *projection*.—**Rectangular solid**, in *geom.*, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.



Rectangular Hyperbola.

rectangularity (rek-tang-gū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rectangularité*; as *rectangular* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rectangular or right-angled; rectangularness.

rectangularly (rek-tang′gū-lär-li), *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.—**Rectangularly polarized**, in *optics*, oppositely polarized.

rectangularness (rek-tang′gū-lär-nes), *n.* Rectangularity. *Imp. Dict.*

rectascension (rek-ta-sen′shọn), *n.* [< L. *rectus*, right, + *ascensio(n-)*, ascension.] In *astron.*, right ascension.

recti, *n.* Plural of *rectus*.

recticuræus (rek″ti-krọ̈-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *recticuræi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *rectus*, straight, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg: see *cruræus*.] The straight muscle of the front of the thigh; the rectus femoris. *Coues.*

rectifiable (rek′ti-fī-ą-bl), *a.* [< F. *rectifiable* = Sp. *rectificable* = Pg. *rectificavel*; as *rectify* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right: as, a *rectifiable* mistake.—**2.** In *geom.*, said of a curve admitting the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite part of the curve.

★**rectification** (rek″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rectification* = Pr. *rectificatio* = Sp. *rectificación* = Pg. *rectificação* = It. *rettificazione*, < ML. *rectificatio(n-)*, < *rectificare*, rectify: see *rectify*.] The act or operation of rectifying. (*a*) The act of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous: as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses.

> The proper *rectification* of the expression would be to insert the adverb as. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxii.

(*b*) The process of refining a substance by repeated or fractional distillation: it is in this way freed from other substances which are either more or less volatile than

itself, or from non-volatile matters: as, the *rectification* of spirits. The concentration of sulphuric acid in platinum or glass vessels is sometimes (improperly) called *rectification*.

The process of *rectification* is generally done by redistilling, and filtering through alternate layers of woolen blankets, sand, and granulated bone or maple charcoal.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 80.

(*c*) In *geom.*, the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a given portion of a curve; the finding a formula for the length of the arc of a given curve.—**Rectification of a globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

rectified (rek'ti-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rectify*.] 1. Made right; corrected.

Be just therefore to thyself all the way, pay thyself, and take acquittances of thyself, all the way, which is only done under the seal and in the testimony of a *rectified* conscience. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

2. In *hort.*, developed in a desired direction, as when plain tulips are propagated till they sport into variegated forms.

Some of the progeny "break," that is, produce flowers with the variegation which is so much prized. The flower is then said to be "*rectified*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 259.

rectifier (rek'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *rectify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rectifies. (*a*) One who corrects or amends.

Fast friend he was to reformation, . . .
Next *rectifier* of wry law.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 432.

(*b*) One who refines a substance by repeated distillations or by filtering or any other method; specifically, one who rectifies liquors. (*c*) In the distillation of alcoholic liquors: (1) A vessel or receptacle in which a second distillation is carried on, to condense the liquor and increase its alcoholic strength, or to flavor it by exposing the flavoring substance to the vaporized spirit. (2) A cylindrical vessel continuous with a primary still, in which repeated distillations occur till the alcohol reaches the desired strength. Also called *rectifying column*, and simply *column*. (*d*†) An instrument formerly used for indicating the errors of the compass. *Falconer*.

rectify (rek'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rectified*, ppr. *rectifying*. [Early mod. E. *rectifie, rectyfye;* < OF. (and F.) *rectifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rectificar* = It. *rettificare*, < ML. *rectificare*, make right, rectify, < L. *rectus*, straight (= E. *right*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make right or straight; correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; amend: as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses: sometimes applied to persons.

I meant to *rectify* my conscience.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 203.

I onlie strive
To *rectifie* abuses which deprive
The Gospell of his propagation
And plentifull encrease.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

To *rectifie* a common-wealth with debaushed people is impossible. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 106.

When an authentic watch is shown,
Each man winds up and *rectifies* his own.
Suckling, Aglaura, Epil.

This morning I received from him the following letter, which, after having *rectified* some little orthographical mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public.
Addison, Husbands and Wives.

Specifically—2. In *distilling:* (*a*) To remove impurities from (an alcoholic distillate) and raise to a required proof or strength by repeated distillation. As flavoring materials are often added during rectification in the manufacture of gin, cordials, factitious brandy, etc., the term *rectify* has been extended to the performance of these processes. Hence—(*b*) To bring (a spirit) by repeated distillation to the strength required, and at the same time to impart to it the desired flavor. See *rectifier*. —3. In *chemical manuf.* and in *phar.*: (*a*) To separate impurities from (a crystalline body) by dissolving and recrystallizing it, sometimes repeatedly, and sometimes also with intermediate washing of the crystals. (*b*) To raise (a liquid) to a prescribed strength by extraction of some part of its liquid components. Distillation under ordinary atmospheric pressure or in a vacuum, and absorption of water by substances having strong affinity for water, as caustic lime, calcium chlorid, etc., when such substances do not affect the chemical constitution of the substances under treatment, are common processes employed in rectification. (*c*) To remove impurities from (solutions) by filtering them through substances absorbent of dissolved impurities, but non-absorbent of, and chemically inactive upon, the substance to be purified. Of such materials bone-black is a typical example, especially in sugar-refining. (*d*) To purify by one or more resublimations.—4. In *math.*, to determine the length of (a curve, or a part of a curve) included between two limits.—5. In the use of the globes, to place (a globe) in such a position that the solution of a given problem may be effected with it.—**Rectifying developable**, or **rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve**, a developable surface such that, when it is unrolled into a plane with the curve to which it belongs, the latter is unrolled into a right line: it is perpendicular to the normal and the osculating planes.—**Rectifying edge**, the cuspidal edge of the rectifying developable.—**Rectifying line**, the line common to two consecutive rectifying planes.—**Rectifying plane**, a plane tangent to the rectifying surface.—**To rectify alcoholic liquors.** See def. 2.—**To rectify a sun-dial.** See the quotation.

To rectify the dial (using the old expression, which means to prepare the dial for an observation).
Encyc. Brit., VII. 161.

To rectify the course of a vessel, in *nav.*, to determine its true course from indications of the ship's compass, by correcting the errors of the compass due to magnetic variations and local attractions.—**To rectify the globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on a globe to the metal meridian, and otherwise adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed problem.=**Syn. 1.** *Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), redress, adjust, regulate.

Rectigradæ (rek-tig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rectigrade*.] A group of spiders; the rectigrade spiders. Also *Rectigrada*, *Rectigrades*.

rectigrade (rek'ti-grād), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *gradi*, step: see *grade*[1].] Walking straight forward, as a spider; pertaining to the *Rectigradæ:* correlated with *laterigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.

rectilineal (rek-ti-lin'ē-al), *a.* [Cf. It. *rettilineo* = OF. (and F.) *rectiligne;* < ML. **rectilineus*, having a straight line, < L. *rectus*, straight, right, + *linea*, a line: see *right* and *line*[2], *n.*] Same as *rectilinear*.

rectilineally (rek-ti-lin'ē-al-i), *adv.* Same as *rectilinearly*.

rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [< L. *rectilineus*, rectilineal (see *rectilineal*), + *-ar*[3].] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight: as, a *rectilinear* figure or course. Also *rectilineal*.

Whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return to the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident.
Newton, Opticks.

Rectilinear lens, motion, etc. See the nouns.—**Rectilinear muscle.** See *muscle*[1], 2.

rectilinearity (rek-ti-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *rectilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being rectilinear. *Coleridge*.

rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a right line.

rectilinearness (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being rectilinear. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 230.

rectilineous† (rek-ti-lin'ē-us), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rectiligne* = Sp. *rectilíneo* = Pg. *rectilineo* = It. *rettilineo*, < ML. **rectilineus:* see *rectilineal*.] Rectilinear. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

rectinerved (rek'ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having nerves running straight from their origin to the apex or to the margin: said mostly of parallel-nerved leaves.

rection (rek'shon), *n.* [< L. *rectio(n-)*, a leading, guiding, government, direction, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule, govern: see *regent*.] In *gram.*, the influence or power of a word in consequence of which another word in the sentence must have a certain form, in regard to number, case, person, mode, or the like; government.

rectipetality (rek'ti-pe-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *petere*, seek (see *petition*), + *-al* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the inherent tendency of stems to grow in a right line, as indicated by Voechting's experiments with the clinostat. Even parts grown crooked incline to straighten when freed from deflecting influences. This general tendency is modified, however, by an irregularity called *heterauxesis* (which see).

rectirostral (rek-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectirostre;* < L. *rectus*, straight, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*.] Having a straight bill or beak, as a bird.

rectischiac (rek-tis'ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *rectum* + *ischium* + *-ac*.] Same as *ischiorectal*.

rectiserial (rek-ti-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] 1. Disposed in a right line; rectilinear or straight, as a row or series of parts.—2. In *bot.*, disposed in one or more straight ranks: specifically used by Bravais, in contrast with *curviserial* (which see), to describe those forms of phyllotaxy in which a second leaf soon stands exactly over any given leaf, and thus all fall into right lines.

rectitic (rek-tit'ik), *a.* [< *rectitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with rectitis.

rectitis (rek-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the rectum.

rectitude (rek'ti-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *rectitude, rettitude*, F. *rectitude* = Pr. *rectetut* = Cat. *rectitut* = Sp. *rectitud* = Pg. *rectitude* = It. *rettitudine*, < L. *rectitudo (-in-)*, straightness, uprightness, < *rectus*, straight, = E. *right:* see *right*.] 1. Straightness: as, the *rectitude* of a line. *Johnson*.

Young pines, bent by . . . snowfalls or other accident, in seeking to recover their *rectitude*, describe every graceful form of curve or spiral. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 12.

2. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct by either divine or human laws; integrity; honesty; justice.

Of the *rectitude* and sincerity of their life and doctrine to judge rightly, wee must judge by that which was to be their rule. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

Provided they "keep o' the windy side of the law," the great majority are but little restrained by regard for strict *rectitude*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 465.

3. Correctness; freedom from error, as of conduct.

Perfectly conscious of the *rectitude* of her own appearance, [she] attributed all this mirth to the oddity of mine. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Integrity, Uprightness*, etc. (see *honesty*), principle, equity.

recto (rek'tō), *n.* [1. < L. *recto*, abl. of *rectum*, right: see *right*, *n.* 2. For *recto folio*, 'the right page,' opposed to *verso folio*, 'the opposite page': L. *recto*, abl. of *rectus*, right; *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet: see *folio*.] 1. In *law*, a writ of right, now abolished.—2. In *printing*, the right-hand page of an open book: opposed to the left-hand, *reverso* or *verso*. In books as commonly printed, the odd folios, pages 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., are the rectos; the even folios, pages 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., the reversos.

Junius had seen books of this kind printed by Coster (the beginnings of his labours) on the *rectos* of the leaves only, not on both sides. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 689.

recto-. In composition, rectal; of the rectum.

rectocele (rek'tō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] Prolapse of the rectovaginal wall through the vagina. Compare *proctocele*.

rectogenital (rek-tō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + L. *genitalis*, genital.] Of or pertaining at once to the rectum and to the genitalia: as, the *rectogenital* chamber.

rector (rek'tor), *n.* [= OF. *retteur, recteur*, F. *recteur* = Pr. Sp. *rector* = Pg. *rector, reitor* = It. *rettore*, < L. *rector*, a ruler, director, rector, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule: see *regent*.] 1. A ruler or governor. [Rare.]

The *rector* of the vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

Reason (which in right should be
The special *rector* of all harmony).
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Who shall be the *rectors* of our daily rioting?
Milton, Areopagitica (ed. Hales), p. 24.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman who has the charge of a parish and full possession of all the rights and privileges attached thereto. He differs from the *vicar* in that the latter is entitled only to a certain proportion of the ecclesiastical income specially set apart to the vicarage. The latter, again, differs from the *curate* (in the narrower or popular sense of that word), who is subject to the incumbent, whether rector or vicar, and the amount of whose salary is determined not by the law, but by the patron of the benefice, or by the incumbent employing him. Abbreviated *Rect.*

The bishops that are spoken of in the time of the primitive Church, all such as parsons or *rectors* of parishes are with us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 13.

3. In the United States, a clergyman in charge of a parish in the Protestant Episcopal Church. —4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, a college, or a religious house; specifically, the superior of a Jesuit seminary or college.

His wife . . . fled . . . to Saint Jaques le Grand; . . . her death . . . was faithfully confirmed by the *rector* of the place. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 69.

5. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland *rector* is also the title of the head master of an academy or important public school; in England, of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford. In the United States it is a title assumed by the principals of some private schools: as, the *rectors* of St. John's and St. Paul's. In Germany *rector* is the title of the head of a higher school; the chief officer of a university is styled *rector magnificus* or, when the prince of the country is the titular head, *rector magnificentissimus*.

The *rector* . . . in the first instance was head of the faculty of arts. . . . It was not until the middle of the 14th century that the *rector* became the head of the collective university [of Paris]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

6. The presiding officer or chairman of certain gilds and associations.

Many artists . . . as *rectors* represented the greater and lesser art guilds in the city government [of Siena].
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 51.

Lay rector, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a layman who receives and possesses the rectorial tithes of a benefice. *Lee*, Glossary. —**Missionary rector**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a priest

appointed by the bishop to certain parishes in England, in the United States to the charge of any parish.—**Rector of a Board of Trustees**, the presiding officer.

rectorage (rek'tọr-āj), *n.* [OF. *rectorage*, < *rector* + *-age*.] A rector's benefice. Compare *vicarage*.

Sic pastoris wyll be weill content
To leif vpon the fer les rent,
Nor hes sum Vicare for his waige,
Or Rector for his *Rectoraige*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 326.

rectoral (rek'tọr-al), *a.* [< F. *rectoral* = Sp. *rectoral*, < ML. **rectoralis*, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] Same as *rectorial*. *Blackstone*.

rectorate (rek'tọr-āt), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rectorat* = Sp. *rectorado* = Pg. *reitorado* = It. *rettorato*, < ML. *rectoratus*, the office of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] **I.** *n.* The office or rank of rector; the period of incumbency of a rector.

His two *rectorates* in our city, from 1829 to 1845, saw the beginning of a successful revolt against the leadership of Evangelicals. *The American*, X. 297.

II. *a.* Same as *rectorial*.

His very instructive *rectorate* address on The Backwardness of the Ancients in Natural Science.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 263.

rectoress, rectress (rek'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* [< *rector* + *-ess*.] 1. A female rector or ruler; a governess. [Rare.]

Be thou alone the *rect'ress* of this isle,
With all the titles I can thee enstile.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda, st. 39.

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A rector's wife. [Humorous.]

In this way the worthy *Rectoress* consoled herself.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

Also *rectrix*.

rectorial (rek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *rector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a rector or a rectory.—**Rectorial tithes**, tithes payable to the rector, ordinarily those of corn, hay, and wood. Also *great tithes*.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes *rectorial*, and in some vicarial *tithes*.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

rectorship (rek'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *rector* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or rank of a rector.—2†. Rule; direction; guidance.

Why, had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgement?
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 213.

rectory (rek'tọr-i), *n.*; pl. *rectories* (-iz). [< OF. *rectorie* = Sp. *rectoría* = Pg. *reitoria* = It. *rettoria*, < ML. *rectoria*, the office or rank of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] 1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.—2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

The *Rectory* was on the other side of the river, close to the church, of which it was the fitting companion.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

rectoscope (rek'tō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A speculum used for rectal examination.

rectostenosis (rek″tō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* (see *rectum*) + Gr. *στένωσις*, stricture: see *stenosis*.] Stricture of the rectum.

rectotomy (rek-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation for dividing a rectal stricture.

recto-urethral (rek″tō-ū-rē'thral), *a.* Pertaining to the rectum and to the urethra: as, the *recto-urethral* space (a vertical triangular interval between the membranous urethra above and the rectum below, with the apex at the prostate gland).—**Recto-urethral fistula**, a fistula connecting the rectum and the urethra.

recto-uterine (rek-tō-ū'tẹ-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the uterus.—**Recto-uterine folds or ligaments**, semilunar folds of peritoneum passing one on each side from the rectum to the posterior upper surface of the uterus, forming the lateral walls of the rectovaginal pouch.—**Recto-uterine fossa**, the space between the uterus and the rectum above the borders of the recto-uterine folds.—**Recto-uterine pouch**. See *pouch*.

rectovaginal (rek-tō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal fistula**, a fistulous opening between the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal hernia**. Same as *rectocele*.—**Rectovaginal pouch**. See *pouch*.—**Rectovaginal septum**, the tissues separating the rectum and the vagina.

rectovesical (rek-tō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *rectum* + E. *vesical*.] Of or belonging to the rectum and the bladder.—**Rectovesical fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Rectovesical folds**, the posterior false ligaments of the bladder, lunate folds of peritoneum between the bladder and the rectum in the male. Also called *semilunar folds of Douglass*.—**Rectovesical fossa**, the pouch of peritoneum lying between the bladder and the rectum.—**Rectovesical pouch**. See *pouch*.

rectress, *n.* See *rectoress*.

rectrices, *n.* Plural of *rectrix*.

rectricial (rek-trish'al), *a.* [< NL. *rectrix* (*rectric-*), a tail-feather (see *rectrix*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to rectrices.

rectrix (rek'triks), *n.*; pl. *rectrices* (rek-trī'sēz). [< L. *rectrix*, directress, governess, mistress, fem. of *rector*, ruler, governor: see *rector*.] 1. Same as *rectoress*.

A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa. (*Latham*.)

2. In *ornith.*, a tail-feather; one of the long or large quill-feathers of a bird's tail: so called from its use in directing or steering the course of a bird in flight, like a rudder. The rectrices are comparable to the similar large flight-feathers of the wing, called *remiges*. In the *Saururæ*, or Jurassic birds with long lizard-like bony tail, the rectrices are biserially or distichously arranged in a row on each side of the caudal vertebræ. In all modern birds they are set together in a fan-like manner upon the pygostyle. (See *Eurhipidura*.) In a few birds they are rudimentary, as in grebes. The most frequent number by far is twelve, which prevails (with few anomalous exceptions) throughout the great order *Passeres*, and also in very many other birds of different orders. In many picarian birds the number is ten; in a very few eight. In various waterbirds the rectrices run up to higher numbers, twenty-four being probably the maximum. There is normally always an even number, these feathers being paired. In size, shape, and texture they are endlessly varied, giving rise to all the different shapes a bird's tail presents.

rectum (rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *recta* (-tạ). [= F. *rectum* = Sp. Pg. *recto* = It. *retto*, < NL. *rectum*, abbr. of L. *rectum intestinum*, the straight intestine: *rectum*, neut. of *rectus*, straight: see *right*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a terminal section of the intestine, ending in the anus: so called from its comparatively straight course in man; the lower bowel: more fully called *intestinum rectum*. In man the rectum is the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, beginning about opposite the promontory of the sacrum, a little to the left side, and running through the pelvis to the anus. It is supported by a proper duplication of peritoneum, the mesorectum, and other fasciæ. Its structure includes well-developed longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, the latter being aggregated into a stout internal sphincter muscle near the lower end. In animals whose colon has no special sigmoid flexure there is no distinction of a rectum from the rest of the large intestine; and the term applies only to any given or taken terminal section of the bowel, of whatever character. In mammals above monotremes the rectum is entirely shut off from the urogenital organs, ending in a distinct anus; but in most animals it ends in a cloaca common to the digestive and urogenital systems. The rectum receives the refuse of digestion, and retains the feces until voided. See cuts under *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Appendicularia*, and *Blattidæ*.—**Columns of the rectum**. See *column*.

rectus (rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *recti* (-tī). [NL., abbr. of L. *rectus musculus*, straight muscle: *rectus*, straight: see *right*.] In *anat.*, one of several muscles so called from the straightness of their course, either in their own axis or in the axis of the body or part where they lie.—**Recti capitis**, five pairs of small muscles, the anticus major and minor, posticus major and minor, and the lateralis, all arising from the lower part of the occipital bone and inserted into the transverse processes of the upper cervical vertebræ.—**Rectus abdominis externus**. Same as *pyramidalis(a)*.—**Rectus abdominis internus**, the straight muscle of the abdomen, in the middle line in front, mostly inclosed in an aponeurotic sheath formed by the tendons of other abdominal muscles, usually intersected by several transverse tendons, and extending from the pubis to the sternum, in some animals to the top of the sternum.—**Rectus femoris**, the anterior part of the quadriceps extensor. It is a fusiform, bipennate muscle, arising by two heads from the ilium, and inserted into the base of the patella. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Rectus lateralis**, the lateral straight muscle of the head, arising from the transverse process of the axis, and inserted into the jugular process of the occipital.—**Rectus medialis oculi**. Same as *rectus oculi internus*.—**Rectus oculi externus, inferior, internus, superior**, the external, inferior, internal, superior straight muscle of the eyeball, turning the ball outward, downward, inward, or upward. See cut under *eyeball*.—**Rectus sternalis**, in man, an occasional slip lying lengthwise upon the sternum, representing the prolongation upward of the rectus abdominis externus, as is normal in many animals.—**Rectus thoracis**, in man, an occasional slip, similar to the last, but lying deep-seated, supposed to represent the continuation upward of the rectus abdominis internus.

recubant (rek'ū-bant), *a.* [< L. *recuban(t-)s*, ppr. of *recubare*, lie back: see *recubation*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

recubation (rek-ū-bā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *recubare*, pp. *recubatus*, lie upon the back, lie back, recline: see *recumbent*.] The act of lying down or reclining. [Rare.]

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of session or *recubation*, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

recueil (rē-kėy'), *n.* [F., a collection: see *recule*2.] A collection of writings.

reculet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *recoil*1.

reculement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *recoilment*.

recule1†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *recoil*1.

recule2†, *n.* [ME., also *recuyell*, < OF. *recueil*, F. *recueil*, a collection, < *recueillir*, collect: see *recollect*.] A collection of writings; a book or pamphlet. *Caxton*; *Halliwell*.

recultivate (rē-kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cultivate*. Cf. OF. *recultiver*, recultivate.] To cultivate anew.

recultivation (rē-kul-ti-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *recultivate* + *-ion*.] The act of cultivating anew, or the state of being cultivated anew.

recumb† (rē-kum'), *v. i.* [< L. *recumbere*, lie back, recline: see *recumbent*.] To recline; lean; repose.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will *recumbe*, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son.
Barrow, Works, II. iv.

recumbence (rē-kum'bẹns), *n.* [< *recumben(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *recumbency*.

A *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation. *Lord North*, Light to Paradise, p. 54.

recumbency (rē-kum'bẹn-si), *n.* [As *recumbence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of reclining, leaning, or lying.

But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretched limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days.
Cowper, Task, i. 82.

2. Rest; repose; idleness.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction, . . . it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke*.

3. The act of reposing or resting in confidence.

There are yet others [Christians] who hope to be saved by a bare act of *recumbency* on the merits of Christ.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

recumbent (rē-kum'bẹnt), *a.* [< L. *recumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *recumbere*, lie back, recline, < *re-*, back, + *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] 1. Leaning; reclining.

The Roman *recumbent* . . . posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What smooth emollients in theology
Recumbent virtue's downy doctors preach!
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 644.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, noting a part that leans or reposes upon anything.—**Recumbent hairs**, in *entom.*, hairs that lie partly against the surface, but are not pressed close to it.

recumbently (rē-kum'bẹnt-li), *adv.* In a recumbent manner or posture.

recuperability (rē-kū″pẹ-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *recuperable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Ability to recuperate; power of recuperation. [Rare.]

A state of almost physiological *recuperability*.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 463.

recuperable (rē-kū'pẹ-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *recuperable*, < OF. *recuperable* = Sp. *recuperable* = Pg. *recuperavel*, < ML. **recuperabilis*, < L. *recuperare*, recover, recuperate: see *recuperate*, *recover*2. Cf. *recoverable*.] Recoverable; that may be regained.

And hard it is to ravysshe a treasour
Which of nature is not *recuperable*.
Lydgate, The Tragedies.

Therfore, if thou yet by counsaile arte *recuperable*,
Flee thou from idlenesse and alway be stable.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 13.

recuperate (rē-kū'pẹ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recuperated*, ppr. *recuperating*. [< L. *recuperatus*, pp. of *recuperare*, *reciperare* (> It. *recuperare* = Sp. Pg. *recuperar* = F. *récupérer*), get again, regain, recover, revive, restore, ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover: see *recover*2, the older form in E.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To recover; regain: as, to *recuperate* one's health or spirits.—2. To recoup. [Rare.]

More commonly he [the agent] paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and *recuperated* himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

II. *intrans.* To recover; regain strength or health. [U. S.]

recuperation (rē-kū-pẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *recuperation*, F. *récupération* = Sp. *recuperación* = Pg. *recuperação* = It. *recuperazione*, < L. *recuperatio(n-)*, a getting back, regaining, recovery, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, regain, recover: see *recuperate* and *recover*2.] 1. Recovery, as of something lost.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225.

★2. Specifically, recovery of strength or health.

recuperative (rē-kū'pẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperativo*, < L. *recuperativus*, recoverable, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recover*2 and *recuperate*.] Tending to recovery;

pertaining to recovery, especially of strength or health.

The seasons being in turn *recuperative*, . . . even the frosts of winter impart virtues that pass into summer, preserving the mind's vigor and fertility during the reign of the dog-star. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 68.

recuperator (rē-kū′pe-rā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperador*, < L. *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] 1. One who or that which recuperates or recovers.—2. That part of the Ponsard furnace which answers the same purpose as the regenerator of the Siemens regeneration furnace. See *regenerator*.

recuperatory (rē-kū′pe-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperatorio*, < L. *recuperatorius*, < *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] Same as *recuperative*. *Bailey*.

recur (rē-kėr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recurred*, ppr. *recurring*. [< OF. *recurer*, *recorir*, *recourre*, *recourir*, F. *recourir* = Pr. *recorre* = Cat. *recorrer* = Sp. *recurrir* = Pg. *recorrer* = It. *ricorrere*, < L. *recurrere*, run back, return, recur, < *re-*, back, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. To go or come back; return: literally or figuratively.

When the fear of Popery was over, the Tories *recurred* to their old principles. *Brougham*.

And Fancy came and at her pillow sat, . . .
And chased away the still-*recurring* gnat.
Tennyson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, i.

2. To return in thought or recollection.

He . . . had received a liberal education at a charity school, and was apt to *recur* to the days of his muffin-cap and leathers. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 25.

3. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

Acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and suggesting still.
Tennyson, Will.

4. To resort; have recourse; turn for aid.

For if his grace were minded, or would intend to do a thing inique or unjust, there were no need to *recur* unto the pope's holiness for doing thereof. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., No. 22.

5. To occur again or be repeated at stated intervals, or according to some rule.

Food, sleep, amusement *recur* in uniform succession. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 272.

In volcanic archipelagos . . . the greater eruptions usually *recur* only after long intervals. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 144.

recure[1]† (rē-kūr′), *v.* [< ME. *recuren*, < OF. *recurer*, < L. *recurare*, restore by taking care of, make whole again, cure, also take care of, prepare carefully, < *re-*, again, + *curare*, care, cure: see *cure*, *v.* The verb was partly confused with *recure*[2], ME. *recouren*, a form of *recoveren*, recover: see *recure*[2], *recover*[2].] I. *trans.* To cure again; cure; heal.

Which [ills] to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 130.

Jarumannus, a Faithfull Bishop, who with other his fellow Labourers, by sound Doctrin and gentle dealing, soon *recur'd* them [the East-Saxons] of thir second relaps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

II. *intrans.* To recover; get well.

Rabert Lauerawns is wele amendyd, and I hope xall *recure*. *Paston Letters*, I. 112.

recure[1]† (rē-kūr′), *n.* [< ME. *recure*; < *recure*[2], partly < *recure*[1], *v.*] Recovery.

Recure to fynde of myn adversite.
Lydgate, Complaint of a Lover's Life, l. 681.

Had she been my daughter,
My care could not be greater than it shall be
For her *recure*. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

recure[2]† (rē-kūr′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recoure*; < ME. *recuren*, *recouren*, var. of *recoveren*, recover: see *recover*[2].] To recover; get again.

Fredom of kynde so lost hath he
That never may *recured* be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4920.

But Hector fyrst, of strength most assured,
His stede agayne hath anone *recured*.
Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P, v. (*Halliwell.*)

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe:
Eftsoones the others did the field *recoure*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 25.

recureful† (rē-kūr′fûl), *a.* [< *recure*[1] + *-ful*.] Curative; healing.

Let me forever hide this staine of beauty
With this *recureful* maske.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

recureless† (rē-kūr′les), *a.* [< ME. *rekeurles*; < *recure*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of recovery or remedy; incurable.

Ye are to blame to sette yowre hert so sore,
Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [ys] *rekeurles*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

My *recureless* sore. *G. Ferrars*.

'Tis foolish to bewail *recureless* things.
Greene, James the Fourth, ii.

recurelessly† (rē-kūr′les-li), *adv.* So as not to be cured.

Recurelesly wounded with his own weapons.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxvi.).

recurrence (rē-kur′ens), *n.* [= F. *récurrence*; as *recurren(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of recurring, or the state of being recurrent; return.

Atavism, which is the name given to the *recurrence* of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facts. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 83.

2. Resort; the having recourse.

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations. *Jer. Taylor*.

recurrency (rē-kur′en-si), *n.* [As *recurrence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recurrence*. *Bailey*.

★ **recurrent** (rē-kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *recurrent*, F. *récurrent* = Pg. *recurrente* = It. *ricorrente*, < L. *recurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *recurrere*, run back, return, recur: see *recur*.] I. *a.* 1. Recurring; returning from time to time; reappearing; repeated: as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. *Prof. Blackie*.

The music would swell out again, like chimes borne onward by a *recurrent* breeze.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Nature, with all her changes, is secure in certain noble *recurrent* types. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 150.

2. In *crystal.*, noting a crystal which exhibits an oscillatory combination of two sets of planes. See *oscillatory*.—3. In *anat.*, turned back in its course, and running in a direction the opposite of its former one: specifically noting the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumogastric. See the following phrases.—4. In *entom.*, turning back toward the base: as, a *recurrent* process.—**Posterior interosseous recurrent artery**, a branch of the posterior interosseous artery which gives off branches in the region of the olecranon which anastomose with the superior profunda, posterior ulnar recurrent, and radial recurrent arteries.—**Radial recurrent artery.** See *radial*.—**Recurrent arteries of the deep palmar arch**, branches which pass from the upper side of the palmar arch and anastomose with branches of the anterior carpal arch.—**Recurrent branch of the ophthalmic nerve**, a small branch arising near the Gasserian ganglion, and running backward across the fourth nerve to be distributed in the tentorium.—**Recurrent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Recurrent fibroid tumor.** Same as *small spindle-cell sarcoma*. See *sarcoma*.—**Recurrent laryngeal.** See *laryngeal*.—**Recurrent mania.** Same as *periodical mania*.—**Recurrent nerve.** Same as *meningeal nerve* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Recurrent nerve of the inferior maxillary**, a branch from the inferior maxillary as it passes through the foramen ovale, which passes back into the skull through the foramen spinosum, giving rise to two branches, one going to the great wing of the sphenoid, the other to the mastoid cells.—**Recurrent nerve of the superior maxillary**, a branch given off from the superior maxillary near its origin, which passes to the dura mater and middle meningeal artery.—**Recurrent nervure** of an insect's wing. (*a*) A branch which is more or less turned toward the base of the wing, in a direction contrary to the nervure from which it arises. Many of these recurrent nervures are distinguished. (*b*) A vein of the wing which, after running toward the apex, is bent or curved back toward the base, as in many *Coleoptera*.—**Recurrent pulse.** See *pulse*[1].—**Recurrent radial artery**, an artery which arises from the radial artery near its origin, and anastomoses with the anterior terminal branch of the superior profunda.—**Recurrent sensibility**, the sensibility manifested by the anterior root of a spinal nerve. This is due to fibers derived from the posterior root.—**Recurrent tibial arteries.** (*a*) The *posterior*, arising near the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries. (*b*) The *anterior*, a larger branch, arising just behind the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries.—**Recurrent ulnar arteries.** (*a*) The *anterior*, arising from the upper part of the ulnar, and joining the anastomotic branch of the brachial. (*b*) The *posterior*, arising a little lower than the anterior (though they often have a common origin), and communicating with the inferior profunda, the anastomotic, and posterior interosseous recurrent.

II. *n.* Any recurrent nerve or artery.

recurrently (rē-kur′ent-li), *adv.* In a recurrent manner; with recurrence.

For a long time I had under observation a middle-aged man who, throughout his life, has *recurrently* been tormented by this parasite. *B. W. Richardson*, Preventive Medicine, p. 568.

★ **recurring** (rē-kėr′ing), *p. a.* Returning again.—**Recurring continued fraction.** See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.—**Recurring decimal.** See *decimal*.—**Recurring series**, in *alg.*, a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of x are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients according to some invariable law. Thus, $a + bx + (a + b)x^2 + (a + 2b)x^3 + (2a + 3b)x^4 + (3a + 5b)x^5 + \ldots$ is a recurring series.—**Recurring utterances**, a form of aphasia in which the patient can repeat only the word last uttered when taken ill.

recursant (rē-kėr′sant), *a.* [< L. *recursan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recursare*, run or hasten back, come back, return, recur, freq. of *recurrere*, run back, recur: see *recur*.] In *her.*, turned in a way contrary to the usual position, or with the back displayed instead of the front. Thus, an eagle *recursant* shows the back of the bird with the wings crossed.—**Displayed recursant.** See *displayed*.

recursion (rē-kėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *recursio(n-)*, a running back, return, < *recurrere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, return: see *recur*.] Return. [Rare.]

When the receiver was full of air, the included pendulum continued its *recursions* about fifteen minutes. *Boyle*, Works, I. 61.

recurvant (rē-kėr′vant), *a.* [< L. *recurvan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn back: see *recurve*.] In *her.*, of a serpent, coiled up, with the head projecting from the folds; bowed-embowed.

recurvate (rē-kėr′vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *recurvatus*, pp. of *recurvare*, bend backward, curve back: see *recurve*.] Same as *recurve*. *Imp. Dict.*

recurvate (rē-kėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *recurvatus*, pp.: see *recurvate*, *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, recurved.

recurvation (rē-kėr-vā′shon), *n.* [< *recurvate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of recurving; the state of being curved up or back: opposed to *decurvation*: as, the *recurvation* of a bird's bill. Also *recurvature*, *recurvity*.

By a serpentine and trumpet *recurvation*, it [the windpipe] ascendeth again into the neck. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

recurvature (rē-kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *recurvate* + *-ure*.] Same as *recurvation*.

recurve (rē-kėrv′), *v.* [= OF. *recorber*, *recurber*, *recourber*, F. *recourber* = Pr. Pg. *recurvar*, < L. *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn up or back, < *re-*, back, + *curvare*, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To curve back; turn backward. Also *recurvate*.

II. *intrans.* To be recurved.

recurved (rē-kėrvd′), *p. a.* 1. In *bot.*, curved back or downward: as, a *recurved* leaf, petal, etc.—2. In *zoöl.*, bent upward: the opposite of *decurved*: as, the *recurved* beak of the avoset.

recurviroster (rē-kėr-vi-ros′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *recurvirostrus*, < L. *recurvus*, bent or curved back, crooked (see *recurvous*), + *rostrum*, beak, bill: see *rostrum*.] A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*; an avoset.

Recurvirostra (rē-kėr-vi-ros′trą), *n.* [NL., fem. of *recurvirostrus*: see *recurviroster*.] A genus of precocial limicoline grallatorial birds, type of the family *Recurvirostridæ*, having a long and very slender depressed and recurved bill, extremely long slender legs, and four toes, the three front ones of which are webbed; the avosets. The body is depressed, and the under parts are clothed with thick plumage like a duck's, so that the birds swim with ease by means of their webbed feet. See *avoset*. Also called *Avocetta*.

recurvirostral (rē-kėr-vi-ros′tral), *a.* [As *recurviroster* + *-al*.] Having a recurved bill, as an avoset; belonging to the genus *Recurvirostra*; pertaining to a recurviroster.

Recurvirostridæ (rē-kėr-vi-ros′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-idæ*.] A family of wading birds with long and slender bill and legs, typified by the genus *Recurvirostra*, and divided into the *Recurvirostrinæ* and *Himantopodinæ*; the avosets and stilts.

Recurvirostrinæ (rē-kėr″vi-ros-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Recurvirostridæ*, having the characters of the genus *Recurvirostra*, as distinguished from those of *Himantopus*, and including only the avosets.

recurvity (rē-kėr′vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *recurvus*, bent back (see *recurvous*), + *-ity*.] Same as *recurvation*. *Bailey*.

recurvo-patent (rē-kėr′vō-pat″ent), *a* [< L. *recurvus*, bent back, + *paten(t-)s*, open, spreading: see *patent*[1].] In *bot.*, bent back and spreading.

recurvous (rē-kėr′vus), *a.* [= Pg. *recurvo* = It. *ricurvo*, < L. *recurvus*, bent or curved back, < *re-*, back, + *curvus*, curve: see *curve*.] Bent backward.

recusance (rek′ū-zans), *n.* [< *recusan(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *recusancy*.

The parliament now passed laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shilling, payable each Sunday, for *recusance*. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 54.

recusancy (rek′ū-zan-si), *n.* [As *recusance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Obstinate refusal or opposition.

It is not a *recusancy*, for I would come; but it is an excommunication, I must not.
Donne, Devotions, III., Expostulation.

If any one, or two, or ten, or twenty members of congress should manifest symptoms of *recusancy*, . . . the weird sisters of ambitious hearts shall play before their eyes images of foreign missions, and departments, and benches of justice. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 339.

2. The state of being a recusant.

The papists made no scruple of coming to our churches; *recusancy* was not then so much as a chrisom, not an embryo. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 98.

There is also an inferior species of *recusancy* (refusing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by statute 30 Car. II. st. 2, when tendered by the proper magistrate). *Blackstone*, Com., IV. iv.

We shall see that mere *recusancy* was first made punishable, later on in the reign, by the Second Act for Uniformity of Edward.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

3. The tenets of the recusants, or adherence to those tenets.

The penalties of *recusancy* were particularly hard upon women, who . . . adhered longer to the old religion than the other sex. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vii., note.

recusant (rek′ū-zant or rē-kū′zant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *recusant*, F. *récusant* = Sp. Pg. *recusante* = It. *ricusante*, < L. *recusan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recusare*, reject, object: see *recuse*.] I. *a.* Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, refusing to attend divine service in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown.

No *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act.
Clarendon.

II. *n.* 1. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.

The last rebellious *recusants* among the family of nations. *De Quincey.*

He that would not take the oath should be executed, though unarmed; and the *recusants* were shot on the roads, . . . or as they stood in prayer.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 411.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one who refused to attend divine worship in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown. Heavy penalties were inflicted on such persons, but they pressed far more lightly on the simple recusant or nonconformist than on the Roman Catholic recusant, the chief object being to secure national unity and loyalty to the crown, in opposition to papal excommunications, which declared British subjects absolved from their allegiance (as in 1570), and to plots against the government. The name *recusant*, though legally applied to both Protestants and Roman Catholics, was in general given especially to the latter.

As well those restrained . . . as generally all the papists in this kingdom, not any of them did refuse to come to our church, and yield their formal obedience to the laws established. And thus they all continued, not any one refusing to come to our churches, during the first ten years of her Majesty's [Queen Elizabeth's] government. And in the beginning of the eleventh year of her reign, Cornwallis, Bedingfield, and Silyarde were the first *recusants*, they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of *recusant* was never heard of amongst us.
Sir Edward Coke [in 1607], in Blunt, Annotated Book of [Common Prayer, p. 24.

recusation (rek-ū-zā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *recusation*, F. *récusation* = Pr. *recusation* = Sp. *recusación* = Pg. *recusação* = It. *ricusazione*, < L. *recusatio(n-)*, a declining, refusal, objection, protest, also nausea, rejection, < *recusare*, pp. *recusatus*, object, decline, reject: see *recuse*.] In *law*, the interposition of an objection or challenge for cause to a judge or arbitrator, or to an expert appointed by a court; also, the objection or challenge so presented.

He [Bonner], to deface his Authority (as he thought), did also then exhibit in writing a *Recusation* of the Secretaries Judgment against him.
Foxe, Martyrs, II. 85, an. 1549.

recusative (rē-kū′zā-tiv), *a.* [< *recuse* + *-ative*.] Tending or prone to recuse or refuse; refusing; denying; negative. [Rare.]

The act of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective, or *recusative* and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 1.

recuse (rē-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recused*, ppr. *recusing*. [< OF. *recuser*, F. *récuser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recusar* = It. *ricusare*, < L. *recusare*, object, decline, reject, refuse, protest against, plead in defense, < *re-*, back, + *causa*, a cause: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] To refuse; reject; specifically, in *law*, to reject or challenge (a judge or juror) as disqualified to act.

Yet she [the queen] nevertheless persisting in her former wilfulness and in her Appeal, which also by the said Judges was likewise *recused*, incontinently departed out of the Court. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., No. 28.

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

recussion (rē-kush′on), *n.* [< L. *recutere*, pp. *recussus*, strike back, beat back, etc., < *re-*, back, + *quatere*, strike, shake: see *quash*[1]. Cf. *concussion*, *discussion*, *percussion*.] The act of beating back. *Bailey.*

red[1] (red), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *red*, *reed*, *rede*, earlier *read*, *reod*, < AS. *reád* = OS. *rōd* = OFries. *rād* = D. *rood* = MLG. *rōt*, LG. *rod* = OHG. MHG. *rōt*, G. *rot*, *roth* = Icel. *rauthr* = Sw. Dan. *röd* = Goth. *rauths* (*raud-*), red; cf. AS. *reód* (= Icel. *rjódhr*), red, *rud*, *rudu*, redness (see *rud*); < AS. *reódan*, make red, kill, = Icel. *rjōdha* (pret. *raudh*), redden (see *red*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *ruber* (*rubr-*, for *ruthr-*, = Gr. *ἐρυθρός*), red, *rufus*, red, *rubidus*, dark-red, *rubere*, turn red, blush, *rubicundus*, red, reddish, *russus*, reddish, *rutilus*, reddish, *robigo*, rust, etc.; Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, *ἐρευθος*, redness, *ἐρευθειν*, redden; Ir. Gael. *ruadh* = W. *rhudd*, red; OBulg. *rŭdrŭ*, red, *rŭdieti*, blush, etc., *ruda*, metal, etc., = Bohem. Pol. *ruda*, ore, rust, mildew, etc., = Russ. *ruda*, ore, mineral, a mine, blood, etc.; Lith. *rudas*, *rusvas*, red-brown, *raúdas*, *raudónas*, red, *raudà*, red color; Skt. *rudhira*, red, blood, *rohita* (for **rodhita*), red. From the E. root, besides *redden*, *reddish*, etc., are derived *rud*, *ruddle*, *ruddock*, *ruddy*, *rust*, etc.; from the L. are derived E. *ruby*, *rubescent*, *rubric*, *rubicund*, *rufous*, *russet*, *rutilate*, *rutilant*; from the Gr. are *Erythræa*, *erythric*, etc. *Red*, like *lead*[2] (led), with which it is phonetically parallel, had in ME. a long vowel, which has become shortened. The long vowel remains, however, in the surnames *Read*, *Reade*, *Reed*, *Reid*, which represent old forms of the adj., and the existence of which as surnames explains the almost total absence of the expected surname *Red*, parallel to *Black*, *Brown*, *White*, etc. As a noun, cf. ME. *rede*, redness, = OHG. *rōti*, G. *röthe*, redness, red; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Of a bright, warm color resembling that of blood or of the highest part of the primary rainbow. See II.

Dropes *rede* as ripe cherrees,
That fro his flesshe gan lave.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

The ladye blushed scarlette *redde*,
And fette a gentill sighe.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 181).

Your colour, I warrant you, is as *red* as any rose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 28.

2. Ultra-radical; revolutionary; violent: from the use of a red flag as a revolutionary emblem: as, a *red* republican.

Ev'n tho' thrice again
The *red* fool-fury of the Seine
Should pile her barricades with dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

The Social Democratic Federation has degenerated into a *red* Anarchist organization. *The Nation*, XLVII. 450.

Black-breasted red game. See *game*[1].—**Neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring**, nondescript; lacking distinctive character; neither one thing nor another: same as *neither hay nor grass*.—**Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle*.—**Red adder.** Same as *copperhead*, 1. *Bartlett.*—**Red admiral.** See *admiral*, 5.—**Red algæ**, red or purplish seaweeds forming the class *Rhodophyceæ*. Formerly known as *Rhodosporeæ* and *Rhodospermeæ*. See *Rhodospermeæ* and *Algæ*.—**Red ant**, a small ant of a red color, as Pharaoh's ant and some similar species. See cut under *Monomorium*.—**Red antimony.** Same as *kermesite*.—**Red arsenic.** Same as *realgar*.—**Red ash, band-fish, bark, bay.** See the nouns.—**Red bat**, the common New York bat, *Lasiurus* or *Atalapha noveboracensis*, a small reddish bat of wide distribution in North America, and one of the most abundant in eastern parts of the United States. It is rather larger than the brown bat, *Vespertilio subulatus*, and easily recognized by its coloration and the densely furry interfemoral membrane.—**Red bead-vine.** See *Rhynchosia*.—**Red bear-cat**, the panda or wah. See cut under *panda*.—**Red beds**, a conspicuous formation in the Rocky Mountains; a series of deep-red, sandy, gypsiferous strata lying upon the Carboniferous, and generally considered to be of Triassic age. They are often eroded into fantastic and picturesque forms.—**Red beech, beefwood, birch, bird's-eye.** See the nouns.—**Red body**, in *ichth.*, an aggregation of capillaries forming a gland-like body.

These tufts of radiating capillaries are much localized at various places, as in Esocidæ; or the tufts are so aggregated as to form gland-like *red bodies*, the capillaries reuniting into larger vessels, which again ramify freely round the border of the *red body*.
Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 147.

Red Book. (*a*) A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. (*b*) The Peerage. See *peerage*, 3. [Colloq.]

I hadn't a word to say against a woman who was intimate with every duchess in the *Red Book*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxv.

Red Book of the Exchequer, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all the holders of lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II.—**Red buckeye**, a shrub or low tree, *Æsculus Pavia*, of the southern United States. Its flowers are red, and showy in cultivation.—**Red button.** Same as *red rosette*.—**Red cabbage**, a strongly marked variety of the common cabbage, with purple or reddish-brown heads, used chiefly for pickling.—**Red cedar.** See *cedar*, 2.—**Red cent**, a copper cent. The copper cent is no longer current, but the phrase *red cent* remains in use as a mere emphatic form of *cent*: as, it is not worth a *red cent*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Every thing in New Orleans sells by dimes, bits, and picayunes; and as for copper money, I have not seen the first *red cent*. *B. Taylor*, in N. Y. Tribune. (*Bartlett.*)

Red chalk, chickweed, copper, coral. See the nouns.—**Red cock**, an incendiary fire. [Scottish Gipsies' slang.]

We'll see if the *red cock* craw not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning before day dawning. *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Red crab. See *crab*[1], 1.—**Red Crag**, the local name of a division of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red iron-stained shelly sandstone of inconsiderable thickness, containing a large number of fossils—molluscan, coralline, and mammalian remains—among which last are the elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros, tapir, hog, horse, hyena, and stag.—**Red cross.** See *cross*[1], and *union jack* (under *union*).—**Red crossbill, currant, deal.** See the nouns.—**Red cusk.** See *red-cusk*.—**Red cypress.** See *Taxodium*.—**Red dace.** See *red-dace*.—**Red deer, ear, elder.** See the nouns.—**Red ensign**, in England, the usual British flag—that is, a plain red flag with the canton filled by the union jack. It is used at sea for all British vessels not belonging to the navy, but previous to 1864 was also the special flag of the so-called Red Squadron of the navy.—**Red fever**, dengue.—**Red fir**, a name of the Oregon pine, and of *Abies nobilis* and *A. magnifica* of the western United States: the last two are trees sometimes 200 feet high, but of moderate economic worth.—**Red flag.** See *flag*[2].—**Red flamingo, fog, fox, game, gilthead, goose, grouper.** See the nouns.—**Red grouse.** Same as *red game*.—**Red gum.** See *red-gum*.—**Red gurnard, hand, hat, hawk.** See the nouns.—**Red hay**, mowburnt hay, in distinction from green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and from vinny or moldy hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Red heat, hematite, hepatization, herring, Indian.** See the nouns.—**Red iodide of mercury ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Red iron ore.** See *iron*.—**Red ironwood.** See *Darling plum*, under *plum*[1].—**Red jasmine, land.** See the nouns.—**Red lane**, the throat. See *lane*[1], 3. [Slang.]—**Red lattice**†, lead, **linnet.** See the nouns.—**Red lead ore.** Same as *crocoite*.—**Red liquor, lump-fish, magnetism, mahogany.** See the nouns.—**Red man.** Same as *Red Indian*.—**Red manganese, mangrove, maple, marlin, meat.** See the nouns.—**Red Marl Series.** See *marl*[1].—**Red Men's Act**, an act of West Virginia (L. 1882, c. 135) prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons, and providing for the punishment of unlawful combinations and conspiracies to injure persons and property, designated in the act as "Red Men," "Regulators," "Vigilance Committees," etc.—**Red milk, minnow, mulberry, mullet.** See the nouns.—**Red murrain on.** Same as *plague on*.

A *red murrain* o' thy jade's tricks!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 20.

Red nucleus, ocher, oil, osier. See the nouns.—**Red orpiment.** Same as *realgar*.—**Red owl**, the reddish phase of the common gray screech-owl of the United States, *Scops* (*Megascops*) *asio*, formerly considered a distinct species, now known to be an erythrism.—**Red oxid of manganese.** See *manganese*.—**Red oxid of mercury ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Red pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Red perch.** See *perch*[1].—**Red pestilence.** Same as *red plague*.

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome!
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Red phalarope. See *phalarope*.—**Red pheasant**, a tragopan; a pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*.—**Red phosphorus.** See *phosphorus*, 2.—**Red pimpernel.** See *pimpernel*, 4.—**Red pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Red plague**, a form of the plague characterized, according to the physicians of the middle ages, by a red spot, boil, or bubo. Compare *black death*, under *death*.

You taught me language, and my profit on 't
Is, I know how to curse. The *red plague* rid you!
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 364.

Red pole, poppy, precipitate. See the nouns.—**Red porphyry.** See *pebbleware*.—**Red puccoon.** See *puccoon*, 1.—**Red rail.** Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*[4]).—**Red republican, Ribbon, rosette.** See the nouns.—**Red rock-cod.** See *cod*[2].—**Red roncador.** See *roncador*.—**Red ruffed grouse.** See *ruffed grouse*, under *grouse*.—**Red rust.** See *rust*[1].—**Red sandalwood, red sanderswood.** See the nouns.—**Red sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**Red saunders**, the sliced or rasped heartwood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. It imparts a red color to alcohol, ether, and alkaline solutions. It is used for coloring alcoholic liquors, and in pharmacy for coloring tinctures.—**Red seaweeds.** Same as *red algæ*.—**Red silver.** See *proustite* and *pyrargyrite*.—**Red snapper.** See *snapper*.—**Red snow.** See *Protococcus*.—**Red softening**, a form of acute softening of the cerebral substance characterized by a red punctiform appearance due to the presence of blood. See *softening*.—**Red sword-grass moth**, *Calocampa vetusta*: a British collectors' name.—**Red tape.** See *tape*.—**Red tiger.** Same as *cougar*.—**Red tincture.** Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**Red twin-spot carpet-moth**, a British geometrid moth, *Coremia ferrugata*.—**Red venison.** See *venison*.—**Red viper.** Same as *copperhead*, 1.—**Red vitriol**, sulphate of cobalt.—**Red wind.** See *wind*[2].—**The red chop.** See *the grand chop*, under *chop*[4].—**To fly the red flag.** See *fly*[1].—**To paint the town red.** See *paint*.—**Syn.** Flashing, flaming, fiery, bloody.

II. *n.* 1. A color more or less resembling that of blood or the lower end of the spectrum. *Red* is one of the most general color-names, and embraces colors ranging in hue from rose aniline to scarlet iodide of mercury and red lead. A red yellower than vermilion is called *scarlet*; one much more purple is called *crimson*. A very dark red, if pure or crimson, is called *maroon*; if brownish, *chestnut* or *chocolate*. A pale red—that is, one of low chroma and high luminosity—is called a *pink*, ranging from rose-pink, or pale crimson, to salmon-pink, or pale scarlet.

2. A red pigment. The most useful reds for painting are carmine, obtained from the cochineal-insect; the lakes and madders, of vegetable origin; vermilion, chrome-red, Indian red, and burnt sienna.

3. An object of a red color, as wine, gold, etc.

> Now kepe yow fro the whyte and fro the *rede*,
> And namely fro the whyte wyn of Lepe,
> That is to selle in Fish strete or in Chepe.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 100.

> No pint of white or *red*
> Had ever half the power to turn
> This wheel within my head.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

4. Specifically, a red cent. See under I. [Slang, U. S.]—5. A red republican (which see, under *republican*).—6. *pl.* The catamenial discharges; menses.—**Adrianople red.** Same as *Turkey red.*—**Alizarin red,** in *leather-manuf.*, a pale flesh-color produced by rubbing the cleansed and trodden skins with a solution of alizarin or extract of madder in weak soda-lye, and rinsing in water. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 735.—**Aniline red.** Same as *fuchsin.*—**Anisol red,** a coal-tar color of the oxy-azo group, formerly used in dyeing silk and wool, but not now a commercial product.—**Antimony red,** a sulphid of antimony suggested as a pigment, but not permanent: used for coloring rubber and the heads of friction-matches.—**Aurora red,** a light red, like that of the spinel ruby.—**Barwood red.** See *barwood.*—**Bengal red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It produces brilliant reds similar to those of eosin, but more blue in tone. It is the alkali salt of tetraiododichloro-fluorescein. Also called *rose bengale.*—**Bristol red,** a dye for stuffs, in favor in the sixteenth century.

> Her kyrtel *Brystow red.*
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 70.

Brown red. Same as *red ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Cadmium red,** an artists' pigment composed of the cadmium sulphid. It is more orange in hue than vermilion, but is very brilliant and permanent.—**Chica** or **chico red.** See *chico*, 1.—**Cobalt red,** a phosphate of cobalt sometimes used as an artists' color. It is durable, but poor in hue.—**Congo red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It may be applied to cotton and wool, producing a bright scarlet fast to soap, but not to light or acids. It is a sodium salt of a tetrazo dye from benzidine.—**Corallin red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by treating aurin with ammonia at a high temperature. It is used by calico- and woolen-printers, but is quite fugitive. See *coralline*, 3.—**English red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Fast red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing a garnet-red on woolen. It is of complex composition, and belongs to the azo-group. Also known in commerce as *rocellin, orseillin, rubidin,* and *rauracienne.*—**French red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being a mixture of claret-red and naphthol orange.—**Indian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Originally it was a natural earth rich in oxid of iron, brought from India. It is now prepared artificially by heating iron sulphate in a reverberatory furnace. The sulphuric acid is driven off, and the iron is immediately oxidized to the red oxid. The color varies from a purple to a light-yellowish red, according to the temperature at which the process is conducted. It is a color of much body, and is very permanent. Also called *Indian ocher.*—**Jewelers' red.** See *jeweler.*—**Light red,** a light yellowish-red oxid of iron prepared similarly to Indian red. It is also sometimes made by calcining Oxford ocher. It is used as an artists' pigment.—**Madder-red.** See *madder*[1].—**Magdala red,** a coal-tar color used to produce bright pinks on silk. It is the hydrochlorid of the base rosa-naphthylamine.—**Mars red,** a pigment used by artists. It is somewhat similar in composition and color to Indian red.—**Mock Turkey red.** See *barwood.*—**Naphthalene red.** See *naphthalene.*—**New red.** See *fuchsin.*—**Paris red.** Same as *mauvein.*—**Peony red.** Same as *corallin red.*—**Persian red.** Same as the normal form of *Indian red.*—**Phenetol red.** Same as *coccinin.*—**Piccolpasso red,** a name given to the deep red of the Italian majolica, obtained by the use of silicate of alumina, in which there is much oxid of iron, and applied upon the yellow enamel already fired: so called from *Piccolpasso*, a sixteenth-century writer on Italian potteries.—**Pompadour red.** See *rose pompadour*, under *rose*[2].—**Pompeian red.** See *Pompeian.*—**Prussian red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Saturnine red.** Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*[2]).—**Spanish red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Turkey red,** an intense scarlet red produced on fabrics by dyeing with the color-giving principles of the madder-root. This has been almost entirely superseded by exactly the same color produced on fabrics by means of artificial alizarin. See *alizarin.* Also called *Adrianople red.*—**Turkey-red oil,** an oil with which cloth is treated in dyeing the color called Turkey red. It is prepared by mixing castor-oil with dilute sulphuric acid; the acid is then washed away with a solution of common salt, and the fatty acids saponified with ammonia. The oil consists chiefly of ammonium sulpho-ricinoleate. Compare *Gallipoli oil,* under *oil.*—**Venetian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Formerly it was a natural earth simulating Indian red. It is now made by calcining a mixture of lime and iron sulphate, the resulting product being a mixture of calcium sulphate and oxid of iron in nearly equal proportions. It is somewhat darker than brick-red in color, and is very permanent. (See also *chrome-red, claret-red.*)

red[1] (red), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redded*, ppr. *redding*. [< ME. *reden, readen*, redden, < AS. *reódan*, a strong verb (pret. *reád*, pl. *rudon*), redden, stain with blood, also wound, kill, = Icel. *rjódha* (pret. *raudh, rautt*, pp. *rodhinn*), redden with blood (see *red*[1], *a.*); also (and in other languages only) weak, AS. *reádian*, also *reódian*, = G. *röten, röthen*, become red; from the adj. Cf. *redden.*] To make red; redden.

> For he did *red* and die them with their own blood.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, I. 664.

red[2] (red), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rid*[1].

red[3] (red), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *red*, ppr. *redding*. [Also *redd*, dial. *rid*; < ME. *reden*, put in order; in part same as *reden, redien*, make ready, but prob. from the related Sw. *reda*, prepare, put in order (*reda ut sit hår*, comb out one's hair), = Dan. *rede*, prepare: see *ready, v.* This verb has become confused with *red*[2], var. of *rid*[1]: see *rid*[1].] 1. To put in order; tidy: often with *up*: as, to *red up* a house or one's self.

> When the derke was done, and the day sprange,
> All the renkes to row *redyn* hor shippes,
> Halit out of hauyn to the hegh see,
> There plainly thaire purpos put to an end.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5648.

When you *rid up* the parlour-hearth in a morning, throw the last night's ashes into a sieve.
Swift, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

Jeanie, my woman, gang into the parlour—but stay, that winna be *redd up* yet.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

The fire . . . was *redd up* for the afternoon—covered with a black mass of coal, over which the equally black kettle hung on the crook.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

2. To disentangle; clear; put a stop to, as a quarrel, by interference; adjust.

> Up rose the laird to *red* the cumber.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

He maun take part wi' hand and heart; and weel his part it is, for *redding* his quarrel might have cost you dear.
Scott, Guy Mannering, liii.

3. To separate, as two combatants.—**To red one's feet,** to free one's self from entanglement: used chiefly in reference to moral complications.—**To red the hair,** specifically, to comb the hair.

[Now chiefly colloquial in all uses.]

red[4] (red), *n.* [Perhaps < *red*[3].] In *coal-mining*, rubbish; attle; waste. [Prov. Eng.]

red[5] (red), *n.* [Also *redd*; perhaps < *red*[2], *v.*] The nest of a fish; a trench dug by a fish in which to spawn. [Prov. Eng.]

A trout's *redd* or nest is a mound of gravel which would fill one or even two wheelbarrows.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 105.

red[6], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *read*[1].

red-. A form of *re-* used before vowels.

-red. [< ME. *-rede, -reden, -ræden*, < AS. *-rǣden*, condition, rule, reckoning, estimation, occurring as second part of about 25 compounds, being a form, with suffix *-en*, of *rǣd*, counsel, advice, etc. (= OHG. MHG. *rāt*, advice, counsel, etc., frequent in comp., as *haus-rat*, household things, *hei-rath*, marriage, = AS. *hīw-rǣden*, household, = ME. *hired*): see *read*[1], *n.*] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'condition,' 'state,' occurring in *hatred, kindred* (for **kin-red*), *gossipred*, etc. It is analogous to *-hood*, which has taken its place in a few instances, as in *brotherhood, neighborhood.*

redact (rē-dakt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *redacter* = Sp. *redactar*, redact, edit, < L. *redactus*, pp. of *redigere* (> F. *rédiger* = D. *redigeren* = G. *redigiren* = Sw. *redigera* = Dan. *redigere*), drive, lead, or bring back, call in, collect, raise, receive, reduce to a certain state, < *red-*, back, + *agere*, drive, do: see *act.*] 1†. To bring to a specified form or condition; force or compel to assume a certain form; reduce.

Then was the teste or potsherd [the brasse, golde, and sylver] *redaite* into dust.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel ii.

They were now become miserable, wretched, sinful, *redact* to extreme calamity.
Bacon, Works, p. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them to any form or instruments of work, were yet (till Tubal Cain) to seek.
Bp. Hall, Character of Man.

2. To bring into a presentable literary form; edit.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they *redact* their hasty stenographs.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

redacteur (re-dak-tėr'), *n.* Same as *redactor.*

redaction (rē-dak'shon), *n.* [= D. *redaktie* = G. Sw. Dan. *redaktion* = F. *rédaction*, a compiling, also a working over, editing, the editorial staff, = Sp. *redacción* = Pg. *redacção* = It. *redazione*, < NL. *redactio(n-)*, redaction, < L. *redigere*, pp. *redactus*, lead back, collect, prepare, reduce to a certain state: see *redact.*] 1. The act of reducing to order; the act of preparing for publication: said of literary or historical matter.

To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction.*
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. A work thus prepared; a special form, edition, or version of a work as digested, revised, or rewritten.

In an early *redaction* of the well-known ballad of Lord Ronald . . . the name of the unfortunate victim to "eels boil'd in brue" is Laird Rowland.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 134.

This fresh discovery does not furnish us with the date of the story, but it gives us the date of one of its *redactions*, and shows it must have existed in the middle of the fourteenth century.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 192.

Ionic *redaction* of Cynaithos of Chios about the middle of the sixth century.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 233.

3. The staff of writers on a newspaper or other periodical; an editorial staff or department. *Imp. Dict.*—4†. The act of drawing back; a withdrawal.

It . . . takes away all reluctation and *redaction*, infuseth a pliable willingness; of wolfish and dogged, makes the will lamb-like and dove-like.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 31.

redactor (rē-dak'tor), *n.* [Also, as F., *redacteur*; < F. *rédacteur* = Sp. Pg. *redactor* = It. *redattore*, < NL. *redactor*, an editor, < L. *redigere*, pp. *redactus*, lead back, collect, reduce to a certain state: see *redact.*] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor.

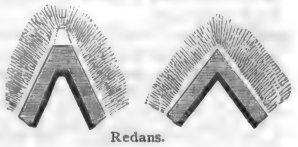
Each successive singer and *redactor* furnishes it [the primeval mythus] with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience.
Carlyle, Nibelungen Lied.

Distrust of Dorothea's competence to arrange what he had prepared was subdued only by distrust of any other *redactor.*
George Eliot, Middlemarch, l.

redactorial (rē-dak-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *redactor* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a redactor or redaction; having the character of a redaction.

Three chief documents, viz. the Yahwistic, the Elohistic, and the Editorial or *Redactorial.*
The Academy, Feb. 11, 1888, p. 92.

★**redan** (rē-dan'), *n.* [More prop. *redent*; < OF. *redan, redent*, F. *redan* = Pg. *redente*, a double notching or jagging, as in a saw, < L. *re-*, back, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth.*] 1. In *field fort.*, the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex toward the enemy and unprotected on the rear.


Redans.

A redan whose salient angle is replaced by a reëntrant angle is called a *queue d'aronde*, a *bonnet à* (or *de*) *prêtre*, —a *swallow-tail* or *priest-cap.*

2. A downward projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level.—**Redan battery, redan line.** See *battery, line*[2].—**Syn. 1.** See *fortification.*

redargue (re-därʹgū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redargued*, ppr. *redarguing.* [< OF. *redarguer*, F. *rédarguer*, blame, reprehend, = Pr. *redarguire* = Sp. Pg. *redarguir* = It. *redarguire*, < L. *redarguere*, disprove, confute, refute, contradict, < *red-*, back, against, + *arguere*, argue: see *argue.*] 1. To put down by argument; disprove; contradict; refute.

> Sir, I'll *redargue* you
> By disputation.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Wherefore, says he, the libel maun be *redargued* by the panel proving her defences.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

Consciousness cannot be explained nor *redargued* from without.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2†. To accuse; blame.

When he had *redargued* himself for his slothfulness, he began to advise how he should eschew all danger.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 19. (*Jamieson.*)

How shall I be able to suffer that God should *redargue* me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness?
Jer. Taylor. (*Allibone.*)

redargution† (red-är-gū'shon), *n.* [ME. *redarguacion*, < OF. *redarguacion, redargation* (prop. *redargucion, redargution*) = Sp. *redargución* = It. *redarguizione*, < L. *redargutio(n-)*, a refutation, < *redarguere*, disprove, refute: see *redargue.*] Refutation; conviction.

> To pursue all tho that do reprobacion
> Agayns our lawes by ony *redarguacion.*
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

The more subtile forms of sophisms and illaqueations with their *redargutions*, which is that which is termed elenches.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

redargutory† (re-därʹgū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *redargut(ion)* + *-ory.*] Tending to redargue or refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculatory, interrogatory, *redargutory* immunity over all the privy lodgings.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum.

redback (redʹbak), *n.* 1. The red-backed sandpiper, or American dunlin. *A. Wilson.* See cut under *dunlin.* [New Jersey.]—2. The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* [Local, U. S.]

red-backed (red′bakt), *a.* Having a red back: as, the *red-backed* sandpiper, *Tringa alpina;* the *red-backed* shrike, *Lanius rufus;* the ★*red-backed* humming-bird, *Selasphorus rufus.*

red-bass (red′bȧs), *n.* The redfish, *Sciænops ocellata.*

red-beaked (red′bēkt), *a.* Same as *red-billed:* as, the *red-beaked* hornbill, *Buceros erythrorhynchus,* of Africa.

redbeard (red′bērd), *n.* The red sponge, *Microciona prolifera,* which commonly grows on oysters, forming a beard on the shell. [Local, U. S.]

red-bellied (red′bel″id), *a.* Having a red belly, or the under parts red: as, the *red-bellied* nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis;* the *red-bellied* snipe, *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus;* the *red-bellied* woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus;* the *red-bellied* monkey of Africa, *Cercopithecus erythrogaster;* the *red-bellied* terrapin, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris.*—**Red-bellied perch.** See *perch*[1].

redbelly (red′bel″i), *n.* **1.** The slider, potter, or red-fender, *Pseudemys rubriventris,* an edible terrapin of the United States. See *red-fender.* —**2.** The torgoch, a Welsh variety of the char, *Salvelinus alpinus.*—**3.** The red-bellied minnow, *Chrosomus erythrogaster.* [Southern U. S.]—**4.** The red-bellied perch or sunfish, a centrarchoid, *Lepomis auritus.* [South Carolina.]—**5.** The red grouper, *Epinephelus morio.* [U. S.]

red-belted (red′bel″ted), *a.* Belted or banded with red: as, the *red-belted* clearwing, a moth, *Trochilium myopæforme.*

redberry (red′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *redberries* (-iz). A plant of the genus *Rhagodia.* [Australia.]

red-billed (red′bild), *a.* Having a red bill or beak, as a bird: as, the *red-billed* curlew, *Ibidorhynchus struthersi,* of Asia; the *red-billed* wood-hoopoe, *Irrisor erythrorhynchus.* See cut under *Irrisor.*

redbird (red′bȅrd), *n.* A name of sundry red or partly red birds. Specifically—(*a*) The common bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* (*b*) The cardinal grosbeak of the United States, *Cardinalis virginianus.* See *cardinal-bird,* and cut under *Cardinalis.* (*c*) The summer tanager, *Piranga æstiva,* or scarlet tanager, *P. rubra,* both of the United States. (*d*) *Pericrocotus speciosus.*

All day the *red-bird* warbles
Upon the mulberry near.
Bryant, Hunter's Serenade.

red-blooded (red′blud″ed), *a.* Having red or reddish blood: specifically noting the higher worms, or annelids, in which, however, the blood is often greenish.

redbreast (red′brest), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *redbreste;* < *red* + *breast.*] **I.** *a.* Red-breasted.

II. *n.* **1.** A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Erithacus rubecula;* the robin, or robin redbreast. See *robin.* [Eng.]

To relish a love-song like a robin-*redbreast.*
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 21.

The *redbreast* warbles still, but is content
With slender notes. *Cowper,* Task, vi. 77.

2. The American robin or migratory thrush, *Merula migratoria* or *Turdus migratorius.* See *robin.* [U. S.]—**3.** The red-breasted sandpiper, or knot, *Tringa canutus.* See *robin-snipe.*—**4.** The red-bellied sunfish, *Lepomis auritus.*

red-breasted (red′bres″ted), *a.* Having a red or reddish breast.—**Little red-breasted rail.** Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*[4]).—**Red-breasted finch**†. See *finch*[1].—**Red-breasted goose,** *Anser ruficollis.*—**Red-breasted merganser,** *Mergus serrator.*—**Red-breasted plover.** Same as *redbreast,* 3.—**Red-breasted sandpiper,** *Tringa canutus.*—**Red-breasted snipe.** (*a*) *Macrorhamphus griseus,* the dowitcher: also called *gray snipe, brown snipe, quail-snipe, German snipe* (compare *dowitcher*), *robin-snipe, grayback, brownback, driver, sea-pigeon,* and *New York godwit.* (*b*) A misnomer of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor.* [Local, U. S.] (*c*) Same as *redbreast,* 3.

redbuck (red′buk), *n.* The roodebok, *Cephalophus natalensis.* See *roodebok.*

redbud (red′bud), *n.* Any tree of the American species of *Cercis;* the Judas-tree. The best-known, common in the interior and southern United States, is *C. Canadensis,* a small tree, the branches clothed in early spring with fascicles of small flowers of nearly peach-blossom color, followed by rather large heart-shaped pointed leaves. In southwestern woods it is very conspicuous when in blossom, and it is often cultivated for ornament. The flowers have an acid taste, and are said to be used, like those of the Old World Judas-tree, in salads, etc. The name is from the color of the flowers, and doubtless from their bud-like aspect even when open. *C. reniformis,* a Texan and Mexican species, is a smaller tree or a shrub often forming dense thickets, and *C. occidentalis* is a Californian shrubby species.

★**red-bug** (red′bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus suturellus,* which damages cotton in the southern United States and in the West Indies. Also called *cotton-stainer.*

redcap (red′kap), *n.* **1.** The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans,* more fully called *King Harry redcap.* [Local, British.]

The *redcap* whistled; and the nightingale
Sang loud. *Tennyson,* Gardener's Daughter.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of English origin. The plumage resembles that of the golden-spangled Hamburg, but is duller; the fowl is larger than the Hamburg; and the flat rose-comb is very large.

3. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland.

red-capped (red′kapt), *a.* Having red on the head: as, the *red-capped* snake, a venomous Australian species, *Brachysoma diadema.*

red-carpet (red′kär″pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Coremia munitata.*

red-cheeked (red′chēkt), *a.* In *ornith.*, having red lores: as, the *red-cheeked* coly, *Colius erythromelas.*

red-chestnut (red′ches″nut), *n.* A British moth, ★*Tæniocampa rubricosa.*

redcoat (red′kōt), *n.* A British soldier. [Colloq.]

King Shames' *red-coats* should be hung up.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).

You know the *redcoats* are abroad; . . . these English must be looked to. *Cooper,* Spy, xii.

red-cockaded (red′ko-kā″ded), *a.* Having a tuft of red feathers on each side of the back of the head: only in the phrase *red-cockaded woodpecker,* a bird of the southern United States, *Picus borealis* or *querulus.*

red-cod (red′kod), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ, Pseudophycis bacchus,* having two dorsal fins and one anal, of a reddish-silvery color. [New Zealand.]

red-corpuscled (red′kôr″pus-ld), *a.* Having red blood-disks.

red-crested (red′kres″ted), *a.* Having a red crest: as, the *red-crested* duck or pochard, *Fuligula rufina.*

red-cross (red′krôs), *a.* Wearing or bearing a red cross, such as the badge of the Order of the Temple, the cross of St. George, or one with a religious, social, or national meaning: as, a *red-cross* knight (which see, below); the *red-cross* banner, the national flag of Great Britain.

And their own sea hath whelm'd yon *red-cross* Powers!
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 2.

Red-cross knight, a knight bearing on his shield or crest a red cross as his principal cognizance, whether as being a Templar or with religious significance, as in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," I. i. 2.

A *red-cross knight* for ever kneel'd
To a lady in his shield.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

Red-Cross Society, a philanthropic society founded to carry out the views of the Geneva Convention of 1864. Its objects are to care for the wounded in war, and secure the neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and to relieve suffering occasioned by pestilence, floods, fire, and other calamities.

red-cusk (red′kusk), *n.* A brotuloid fish, *Brosmophycis marginatus,* of the coast of California, of a pale-reddish color.

redd[1], *v. t.* See *red*[3].

redd[2], *n.* See *red*[5].

red-dace (red′dās), *n.* A common fish of the eastern United States, *Notropis cornutus.* Also called *redfin, rough-head,* and *shiner.*

reddet. A Middle English preterit of *read*[1].

redden (red′n), *v.* [< *red*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. Icel. *rodhna* = Dan. *rödme,* redden.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become red; grow red.

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral *redden,* and the ruby glow.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 394.

Hence—**2.** To blush; become flushed.

Sir Roderick, who to meet them came,
Redden'd at sight of Malcolm Græme.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 27.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make red.

And this was what had *redden'd* her cheek
When I bow'd to her on the moor.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 6.

2. To cure (herrings). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reddendo (re-den′dō), *n.* [So called from the first word of the clause in the Latin form, *reddendo inde annuatim,* etc.: L. *reddendo,* abl. of *reddendum,* neut. gerundive of *reddere,* render, return, give up or back: see *render*[2].] In *Scots law,* a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

reddendum (re-den′dum), *n.* [So called from the first word in the Latin form of the deed or clause (see def.): L. *reddendum,* neut. gerundive of *reddere,* return, render, give up or back: see *render*[2].] In *law,* a reservation in a deed whereby the grantor creates or reserves some new thing to himself, out of what he had granted before. (*Broom and Hadley.*) Thus, the clause in a lease which specifies the rent or other service to be rendered to the lessor is termed the *reddendum,* or *reddendum clause.*

redder (red′ėr), *n.* [< *red*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who settles or puts in order; especially, one who endeavors to settle a quarrel. [Scotch.]

"But, father," said Jenny, "if they come to lounder ilk ither as they did last time, suldna I cry on you?" "At no hand, Jenny; the *redder* gets aye the warst lick in the fray." *Scott,* Old Mortality, iv.

reddidit (red′i-dit). [L. *reddidit,* 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *reddere,* give up, render: see *render*[2].] In *law,* a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

redding[1] (red′ing), *n.* [< ME. *redynge;* verbal n. of *red*[1], *v.*] **1.** Reddle. [Prov. Eng.]

Redynge colowre. Rubiculum, rubiatura.
Prompt. Parv., p. 427.

The traveller with the cart was a reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with *redding* for their sheep. *T. Hardy,* Return of the Native, i. 1.

2. A compound used to redden the jambs and hearth of an open wood-fireplace. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh *redding.*
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

redding[2] (red′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *red*[3], *v.*] The act or process of clearing up or putting in order.

redding-comb (red′ing-kōm), *n.* A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (See *red*[3].) *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XVII. 42.

reddingite (red′ing-īt), *n.* [< *Redding* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese, resembling scorodite in form, found at Branchville, in the town of Redding, Connecticut.

redding-straik (red′ing-strāk), *n.* A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. Compare *red*[3], 2, 3, and *redder.* [Scotch.]

Said I not to ye, Make not, meddle not?—Beware of the *redding straik!* You are come to no house o' fair-strae death. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxvii.

reddish (red′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< *red*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of a color approaching red.

A bright spot, white, and somewhat *reddish.*
Lev. xiii. 19.

Reddish egrets. See *egret.*—**Reddish light-arches,** a British noctuid moth, *Xylophasia sublustris.*

II. *n.* A reddish color.

reddishness (red′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree.

The *reddishness* of copper. *Boyle,* Works, I. 721.

reddition (re-dish′on), *n.* [< F. *reddition* = It. *reddizione,* < L. *redditio*(*n-*), a giving back, returning, rendering, also (in gram.) the apodosis, < *reddere,* pp. *redditus,* give back, return, render: see *render*[2]. Cf. *rendition.*] **1.** A returning of something; restitution; surrender.

She [Ireland] is . . . reduc'd . . . to a perfect obedience, . . . partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 32.

2. Explanation; rendering.

When they used [to carry branches] in procession about their altars, they used to pray "Lord, save us; Lord, prosper us"; which hath occasioned the *reddition* of "Hoschiannah" to be, amongst some, that prayer which they repeated at the carrying of the "Hoschiannah," as if itself did signify "Lord, save us."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

3. In *law,* a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the adversary. [Rare.]

redditive (red′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *redditivus,* of or belonging to the apodosis (in gram.), consequential (cf. *redditio,* the apodosis of a clause), < *reddere,* pp. *redditus,* give back: see *reddition.*] Conveying a reply; answering: as, *redditive* words.

For this sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a *redditive* demonstration of their misery; for after the infection of sin follows that infliction of punishment.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 261.

★**reddle** (red′l), *n.* [Also *raddle;* var. of *ruddle*[1], q. v.] An earthy variety of hematite iron ore. It is fine-grained, and sufficiently compact to be cut into strips, which are used for various purposes, as for marking sheep and drawing on board. This material is found in several localities in England, and much more rarely in the United States, where it is generally called *red chalk.*

Reddle spreads its lively hues over everything it lights on, and stamps unmistakably, as with the mark of Cain, any person who has handled it for half an hour.
T. Hardy, Return of the Native, i. 9.

reddleman (red'l-man), *n.*; pl. *reddlemen* (-men). [< *reddle* + *-man.*] A dealer in reddle or red chalk, usually a sort of peddler. Also *raddleman, ruddleman.*

Raddleman then is a *Reddleman*, a trade (and that a poor one) only in this county [Rutland], whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones, or ochre, which they sell to the neighbouring countries for the marking of sheep. *Fuller*, Worthies, Rutlandshire, III. 38.

Reddlemen of the old school are now but seldom seen. Since the introduction of railways Wessex farmers have managed to do without these somewhat spectral visitants, and the bright pigment so largely used by shepherds in preparing sheep for the fair is obtained by other routes. *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, i. 9.

reddock (red'ok), *n.* Same as *ruddock.* [Prov. ★Eng.]

red-dog (red'dog), *n.* The lowest grade of flour produced in the roller-milling processes. Originally the term was applied to a poor flour made from middlings; now it is applied to the lowest grade produced by the new-process milling.

reddour†, *n.* See *redour.*

red-drum (red'drum), *n.* The southern redfish, or red-bass, *Sciænops ocellata*, an important food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Chesapeake Bay southward. See cut under *redfish.*

rede[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *read*[1].

rede[2]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *red*[1].

rede[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *red*[3].

rede[4]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *ready.*

redecraft (rēd'kraft), *n.* [A pseudo-archaism, purporting to represent a ME. **rede-craft* or AS. **rēd-cræft*, which was not in use.] The art or power of reasoning; logic. *Barnes.*

red-edge (red'ej), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Lucinidæ*, *Codakia tigerina.* [Florida.]

redeem (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *redeme*; < OF. *redimer*, vernacularly *raembre, reembre, raimbre, raiembre*, etc., F. *rédimer* = Sp. *redimir* = Pg. *remir* = It. *redimere*, < L. *redimere*, buy back, redeem, < *red-*, back, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption, exempt*, etc. Hence ult. *redemption, ransom*, etc.] 1. To buy back; recover by purchase; repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. Lev. xxv. 29.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, to recover or disencumber, as mortgaged property, by payment of what is due upon the mortgage. Commonly applied to the property, as in the phrase "to *redeem* from the mortgage"; but sometimes applied, with the same meaning, to the encumbrance: as, "to *redeem* the mortgage." (*b*) In *com.*, to receive back by paying the obligation, as a promissory note, bond, or any other evidence of debt given by a corporation, company, or individual.—3. To ransom, release, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent: as, to *redeem* prisoners, captured goods, or pledges.

Alas, sweet wife, my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can *redeem* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 8.

Prepare to die to-morrow; for the world
Cannot *redeem* ye.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Thrice was I made a slave, and thrice *redeem'd*
At price of all I had. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

One Abraham, found a Delinquent, *redeems* himself for seven hundred Marks. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 82.

If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them if the pledger performs his part by *redeeming* them in due time. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

4. To rescue; deliver; save, in general.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. Ps. xxv. 22.

How if . . .
I wake before the time that Romeo
Come to *redeem* me? *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 32.

That valiant gentleman you *redeem'd* from prison. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3.

Six thousand years of fear have made you that
From which I would *redeem* you. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

5. In *theol.*, to deliver from sin and spiritual death by means of a sacrifice offered for the sinner. See *redemption* (*c*).

I learn to believe in . . . God the Son, who hath *redeemed* me, and all mankind. *Book of Common Prayer*, Catechism.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. Gal. iii. 13.

6. To perform or fulfil, as a promise; make good by performance: as, to *redeem* an obligation.

Had he lived, I doubt not that he would have *redeemed* the rare promise of his earlier years. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 69.

7. To make amends for; atone for; compensate for.

This feather stirs; she lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 266.

You have shewn much worth this day, *redeem'd* much error. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 5.

Passages of considerable beauty, especially in the last two acts, frequently occur; but there is nothing to *redeem* the absurdity of the plot. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxii.

To *redeem* defeat by new thought, by firm action, that is not easy. *Emerson*, Success.

Detect at least
A touch of wolf in what showed whitest sheep,
A cross of sheep *redeeming* the whole wolf.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 27.

8. To improve, or employ to the best advantage.

Redeeming the time, because the days are evil. Eph. v. 16.

He [Voltaire] worked, not by faith, but by sight, in the present moment, but with indefatigable energy, *redeeming* the time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 78.

9†. To restore; revive.

Hee wyll *redeme* our deadly drowping state.
Gascoigne, De Profundis, The Auctor.

redeemability (rē-dē-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *redeemable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Redeemableness. *Imp. Dict.*

redeemable (rē-dē'ma-bl), *a.* [< *redeem* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting of redemption.—2. Capable of being paid off; subject to a right on the part of the debtor to discharge, satisfy, recover, or take back by payment: as, a *redeemable* annuity.

Every note issued is receivable by any bank for debt due, and is *redeemable* by the national government in coin if the local bank should fail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 458.

Redeemable rights, in *law*, those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

redeemableness (rē-dē'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being redeemable. *Johnson.*

redeemer (rē-dē'mėr), *n.* [< *redeem* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who redeems, ransoms, or atones for another. See *redemption.*

And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well mainteind his right.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 20.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.

The precious image of our dear *Redeemer*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 123.

Christian libertie purchas'd with the death of our *Redeemer*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

My *Redeemer* and my Lord,
I beseech thee, I entreat thee,
Guide me in each act and word.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Congregation of the Redeemer, one of several Roman Catholic fraternities, the most famous of which is entitled the *Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer.* See *Redemptorist.*—**Order of the Redeemer**, an order of the kingdom of Greece, founded in 1834.

redeeming (rē-dē'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *redeem.*] Saving; making amends; noting what is good as exceptional to what is generally bad: as, there is not a single *redeeming* feature in the scheme.

redeemless (rē-dēm'les), *a.* [< *redeem* + *-less.*] Incapable of being redeemed; without redemption; irrecoverable; incurable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemelesse* misery.
Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). (*Nares.*)

redel†, **redeles**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *riddle*[1].

redelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *riddle*[2].

redeless†, *a.* [ME. *redeles, redles*, < AS. *rǣdleás* (= OHG. *rātilos*, MHG. G. *ratlos* = Icel. *rāthlauss*), without counsel, unwise, confused, < *rǣd*, counsel (see *read*[1], *n.*), + *-leás*, E. *-less.*] Without counsel or wisdom; wild.

For drede of hire drem [she] deulfulli quaked, . . .
& romed than redli al *redles* to hure chapel,
& godly be-sought God to gode turne hire sweuen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2915.

Now, Richard the *redeles*, reweth [have pity] on 3ou-self,
That lawelesse leddyn 3oure lyf, and 3oure peple bothe.
Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), i. 1.

The opponents of Eadward . . . dreaded that he would "govern by his own unbridled will," that he would be, in a word, what they afterwards called Æthelred—a king *redeless*, or uncounselled. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of England, p. 339.

redeliver (rē-dē-liv'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *redelivrer*; as *re-* + *deliver*[1].] 1. To deliver back; return to the sender; restore.

But at the coming of Cesar, when thinges were altered, the Heduanes had theyr hostages *redelivered*, theyr old alyes and confederaces restored, new brought in by Cesar. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 154.

My lord, I have remembrances of yours
That I have longed long to *redeliver*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 94.

Having assembled their forces, [they] boldly threatned at our Ports to force Smith to *redeliver* seven Salvages, which for their villanies he detained prisoners. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

2. To deliver again; liberate a second time.—3. To report; repeat.

Osr. Shall I *re-deliver* you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 186.

redeliverance (rē-dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *deliverance.*] A second deliverance; redelivery. *Imp. Dict.*

redelivery (rē-dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *re-* + *delivery.*] The act of delivering back; also, a second deliverance or liberation.

They did at last procure a sentence for the *redelivery* of what had been taken from them. *Clarendon*, Life, an. 1665.

redemand (rē-dē-mand'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *redemander* = Pr. *redemandar* = It. *ridomandare*; as *re-* + *demand, v.*] To demand the return of; also, to demand a second time.

They would say, God hath appointed us captains of these our bodily forts, which, without treason to that majesty, were never to be delivered over till they were *redemanded*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Our Long-boats, sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port, and one taken and detain'd: which being *redemanded*, answer was made, That neither the Skiff nor the Seamen should be restor'd. *Milton*, Letters of State, May, 1658.

She sang the Bell Song with brilliant effect, and it was *redemanded*. *New York Tribune*, March 8, 1887.

redemand (rē-dē-mand'), *n.* [< *redemand, v.*] The repetition of a demand; also, a demand for the return of anything.

redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *demise.*] To demise back; convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or for a term of years.

redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *n.* [< *redemise, v.*] Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it: as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.

redemptible (rē-demp'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem* and *-ible.*] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

redemption (rē-demp'shon), *n.* [< ME. *redempcion*, < OF. *redemption, redemptiun*, F. *rédemption* = Pr. *redempcio* = Sp. *redención* = Pg. *redempção* = It. *redenzione*, < L. *redemptio(n-)*, a buying back or off, a releasing, ransoming, redemption, < *redimere*, buy back, redeem: see *redeem.* Cf. *ransom*, a reduced form of the same word.] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; ransom; repurchase; deliverance; release: as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war, of captured goods, etc.

But peaceful measures were also employed to procure the *redemption* of slaves; and money sometimes accomplished what was vainly attempted by the sword. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 232.

Such a sacrifice
Alone the fates can deem a fitting price
For thy *redemption*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, the recovering or disencumbering of property by one who had a right to it subject to the encumbrance or defeasible conveyance, as where a debtor by paying his debt gets back a pledge or a mortgaged estate; also, the right of redeeming and reëntering. (*b*) In *com.*, payment to the holders by the issuer of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt. (*c*) In *theol.*, deliverance from sin and its consequences by the obedience and sacrifice of Christ the Redeemer. The word *redemption* presupposes that man is in a state of bondage to the powers of evil—either spiritual powers external to himself, or evil passions and propensities within himself, or both—and that he can be delivered from them only by the sacrifice and suffering of another. This suffering is regarded as the price or ransom paid to redeem the captive. Thus, redemption is substantially equivalent to salvation, but involves the idea of a new and additional right over man acquired by God; and the doctrine of redemption includes the doctrines of atonement, justification, regeneration, and sanctification.

The Mounte of Caluery, where our Sauyour Criste was crucyfyed and suffred dethe for our *redempcion*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

Plantagenet,
Which held thee dearly as his soul's *redemption*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 102.

By sin man was principally bound to God, as relates to punishment, because he had principally sinned against God; but he was bound to the devil as a tormentor, to whom he was justly delivered by God's permission; but the price of *redemption* ought to be paid to the principal, not to the intervening agent, and therefore Christ exhibited His death as the price of our *redemption* to God the Father for our reconciliation, and not to the devil. *Durandus*, in Owen's Dogmatic Theology, p. 279.

Brethren of the Redemption of Captives. See *brother*. —**Covenant of redemption,** in *New Eng. theol.* See *covenant*.—**Equity of redemption.** See *equity*.

redemptionary (rē-demp′shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *redemptionaries* (-riz). [< *redemption* + *-ary*.] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation; one who is or may be released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

None other then such as haue aduentured in the first voyage, or shall become aduenturers in this supply at any time hereafter, are to be admitted in the seid society, but as *redemptionaries*, which will be very chargeable.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 176.

redemptioner† (rē-demp′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *redemption* + *-er*[1].] One who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

Sometimes they [indented servants] were called *redemptioners*, because, by their agreement with the master of the vessel, they could redeem themselves from his power by paying their passage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 405.

Poor wretch! . . . he had to find out what the life of a *Redemptioner* really was, by bitter experience.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 247.

redemptionist (rē-demp′shon-ist), *n.* [< *redemption* + *-ist*.] See *Trinitarian*.

redemptive (rē-demp′tiv), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem*.] Redeeming; serving to redeem.

The *redemptive* and the completive work of Messiah.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

redemptor†, **redemptour**†, *n.* [< ME. *redemptour*, < OF. *redempteur*, vernacularly *raembeor*, *raiembeur*, F. *rédempteur* = Pr. *redemptor* = Sp. *redentor* = It. *redentore*, < L. *redemptor*, redeemer, < *redimere*, pp. *redemptus*, redeem, etc.: see *redeem*.] A redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be *redemptour*,
And singuler repast of everlastyng lyf.
Candlemas Day, ap. Hawkins, i. 23. (*Nares*.)

redemptoric†, *a.* [< *redemptor* + *-ic*.] Redemptory; redemptive. [Rare.]

Till to her loved sire
The black-ey'd damsell he resign'd; no *redemtoric* hire
Tooke for her freedome; not a gift; but all the ransome quit. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

Redemptorist (rē-demp′tor-ist), *n.* [< F. *rédemptoriste*; as *redemptor* + *-ist*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order founded by Alfonso Maria da Liguori of Naples in 1732. The especial object of the order (which is called the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer) is missionary work among the poor. The Redemptorists exist in the United States, in several European countries, etc. On account of their coöperation with the Jesuits, they have been excluded in some countries, as in Germany at the time of the Kulturkampf. Also *Liguorian*, *Liguorist*.

Redemptoristine (rē-demp-tō-ris′tin), *n.* [< *Redemptorist* + *-ine*[2].] A member of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic order of cloistered and contemplative nuns, founded in connection with the congregation of the Redemptorists.

redemptory (rē-demp′tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem, etc.: see *redeem*.] 1. Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptorie* prise.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiv., Arg.

2. Of or pertaining to redemption.

Clinging to a great, vivifying, *redemptory* idea.
The Century, XXXI. 211.

redemptour†, *n.* See *redemptor*.

redempture† (rē-demp′tūr), *n.* [< L. *redemptura*, an undertaking by contract, a contracting, < *redimere*, contract, hire, redeem: see *redeem*.] Redemption.

Thou moost mylde mother and vyrgyn moost pure,
That barest swete Jhesu, the worldys *redempture*.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1326.

redent†, *n.* Same as *redan*.

redented (rē-den′ted), *a.* [As *redent* + *-ed*[2].] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

redescend (rē-dē-send′), *v. i.* [= F. *redescendre*; as *re-* + *descend*.] To descend again. *Howell*.

redescent (rē-dē-sent′), *n.* [< *re-* + *descent*.] A descending or falling again. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

redescribe (rē-des-krīb′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *describe*.] To describe a second time; describe again: as, *Nasua narica* was *redescribed* by Von Tschudi as *N. leucorhynchus*.

redetermine (rē-dē-tėr′min), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *determine*.] To determine again.

The titanium was then . . . *redetermined* in the solution by the calorimetric method.
Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 38.

redevable†, *a.* [< F. *redevable*, < *redevoir*, remain in one's debt, < *re-*, back, again, + *devoir*, owe, be in debt: see *due*[1], *devoir*.] Beholden; under obligation.

I must acknowledge my self exceedingly *redevable* to Fortunes kindnesse (continued he) for addressing me into the company of a man whose acquaintance I shall be proud to purchase. *Comical History of Francion* (1655). (*Nares*.)

redevelop (rē-dē-vel′up), *v.* [< *re-* + *develop*.] **I.** *intrans.* To develop again.

II. *trans.* To develop again or a second time; specifically, in *photog.*, to intensify by a second developing process.

redevelopment (rē-dē-vel′up-ment), *n.* [< *re-* + *development*.] Specifically, in *photog.*, the act or process of redeveloping: a form of intensification in which the negative is bleached with cupric or mercuric chlorid and then subjected anew to the action of the developer.

★**redeye** (red′ī), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*, having a red iris; the rudd.—2. The blue-spotted sunfish, *Apomotis cyanellus*.—3. The rock-bass, *Ambloplites rupestris*. See cut under *rock-bass*. [Ohio.]—4. The red-eyed vireo or greenlet, *Vireo olivaceus*, having the iris red. See cut under *greenlet*.—5. A strong and fiery whisky: so called from its effect upon the eyes of drinkers. [Low, U. S.]

red-eyed (red′īd), *a.* [= Icel. *raudheygdhr*; as *red* + *eye* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having red eyes, the iris being of that color: as, the *red-eyed* vireo or greenlet or flycatcher, *Vireo olivaceus*. See cut under *greenlet*.—2. Having a bare red space about the eyes, as some birds.—3. Having congested eyelids, as after shedding tears.—**Red-eyed pochard.** See *pochard*.

red-faced (red′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a red face.—2. In *ornith.*, having the front of the head red: as, the *red-faced* or Pallas's cormorant, *Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*.

red-fender (red′fen″dėr), *n.* The red-bellied salt-water terrapin of the United States, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris*, also called *potter*, *redbelly*, and *slider*. It grows much larger than the true diamond-back, often attaining a length of eighteen or twenty inches, but the meat is coarse and fishy. The market value is much less than that of the diamond-back, and this terrapin is much used to adulterate dishes of the latter.

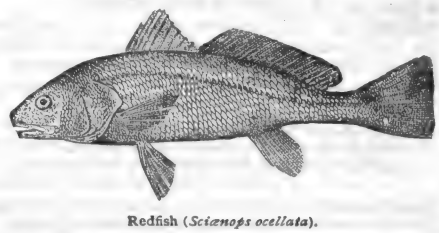
red-fighter (red′fī″tėr), *n.* The common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*.

red-figured (red′fig″ūrd), *a.* Bearing or marked with red figures: specifically noting the class of Greek pottery bearing red figures or ornament on a solid black ground, which succeeded the archaic black-figured pottery about the second quarter of the fifth century B. C., and includes the vases of the highest artistic type. See *vase*, and cuts under *Poseidon*, *psykter*, and *pyxis*.

Chachrylion painted none but *red-figured* vases, but he is one of the earliest masters of the style, and must be placed early in the fifth century.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. cxi.

★**redfin** (red′fin), *n.* 1. The red-dace, *Notropis cornutus*. [U. S.]—2. The common yellow perch of the United States, *Perca flavescens*. Also *yellowfin*. [Southern U. S.]—3. The red cusk, *Brosmophycis marginatus*. [California.]—4. The cyprinoid fish *Notropis ardens*.

redfish (red′fish), *n.* 1. The blue-back salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*. [Alaska.]—2. The red perch or rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*.—3. The labroid fish *Pimelometopon pulcher*; the fathead. See cut under *fathead*. [A name in use on the Pacific coast of the U. S.]—4. The red-drum, *Sciæna ocellata* or *Sciænops ocellata*;



Redfish (*Sciænops ocellata*).

the southern red-horse. [Florida and Gulf Coast.]—5. A preparation of fish, very popular among the Malays. After the heads have been removed, the fish are cleaned, salted in the proportion of one part salt to eight parts of fish, and deposited in flat, glazed earthen vessels, in which they are for three days submitted to the pressure of stones placed on thin boards or dried plantain-leaves. The fish are next freed from salt and saturated with vinegar of cocoa-palm toddy, after which powdered ginger, black pepper, brandy, and powdered red rice are added. The anchovy (*Anchovia* or *Engraulis*) is the most esteemed constituent, but other fishes are used in the same way. The preparation is also called *Malacca fish*. *Cantor*.

red-footed (red′fūt″ed), *a.* Having red feet: as, the *red-footed* douroucouli, *Nyctipithecus rufipes*.—**Red-footed falcon.** See *falcon*.

redgoundt, *n.* [Also *redgown* (and, by further corruption, *red-gum*, q. v.), early mod. E. *reed gounde*; < ME. *redgownd*, *radegounde*, < *rede*, red, + *gownde*, < AS. *gund* (= OHG. *gund*, *gunt*), matter, pus, virus: see *red*[1] and *gound*[1].] A corruption of *red-gum*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

Reed gounde, sickness of chyldren. *Palsgrave*.

red-green (red′grēn), *a.* Of a reddish-green color: as, the *red-green* carpet (a British moth).—**Red-green blindness**, a form of color-blindness in which there is inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum or the complementary color bluish-green—the former appearing blackish-gray and the latter whitish-gray. Also called *anerythroblepsia*, *anerythropsia*.

redgullet (red′gul″et), *n.* Same as *redmouth*.

red-gum[1] (red′gum), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *gum*[2].] 1. A disease of grain: same as *red rust*.—2. The resinous product of several eucalypts; Australian kino.—3. A red-gum tree.—4. See *Liquidambar*, 1.—**Red-gum tree**, one of several species of *Eucalyptus*—*E. resinifera*, *E. calophylla*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. rostrata*, and others: so named from the red gum which they exude. *E. resinifera*, next to the blue-gum, is most frequently planted in Europe for sanitary purposes. *E. rostrata* is exceptionally 200 feet high, and its timber is one of the best of eucalyptus woods, being heavy, hard, and strong, and very durable in all situations. It is employed for railway-ties, piles, many ship-building purposes, etc.

red-gum[2] (red′gum), *n.* [A corruption of *redgound*, q. v.] An unimportant red papular eruption of infants. Also called *gum-rash* and *strophulus*.

Their heads are hid with skalls,
Their Limbs with *Red-gums*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

I found Charlotte quite in a fuss about the child: she was sure it was very ill; it cried and fretted, and was all over pimples. So I looked at it directly, and "Lord! my dear," says I, "it is nothing in the world but the *red-gum*."
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxvii.

red-haired (red′hārd), *a.* [= Icel. *raudhhærdhr*; as *red*[1] + *hair* + *-ed*[2].] Having red or reddish hair.

red-hand (red′hand), *a.* Same as *red-handed*.

red-handed (red′han″ded), *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a person taken in the act of homicide, but extended figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase *to be taken red-handed*.

I was pushed over by Pumblechook, exactly as if I had that moment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I *had been taken red-handed*; for as Pumblechook shoved me before him through the crowd I heard some people say, "What's he done?" and others, "He's a young 'un too."
Dickens, Great Expectations, xiii.

redhead (red′hed), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *head*, *n.*] 1. A person having red hair.—2. A red-headed duck, the pochard, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina*, a common bird of Europe, a variety of which bears the same name in America and is called more fully *red-headed duck*, *red-headed raft-duck*, *red-headed broadbill*, also *grayback*, *Washington canvasback*, and *American pochard*. In the male the head is of a bright chestnut-red with coppery or bronzy reflection. It is a near relative of the canvas-back, for which it is sometimes sold, and is much esteemed for the table. See *pochard*.

3. The red-headed woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—4. A tropical milkweed, *Asclepias Curassavica*, with umbels of bright-red flowers. The root and the expressed juice are emetic, or in smaller doses cathartic. Also called *blood-flower* and *bastard ipecacuanha*. [West Indies.]

red-headed (red′hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having red hair, as a person.—2. Having a red head, as a bird: as, the *red-headed* woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—**Red-headed curre, duck, pochard, poker, raft-duck, or widgeon.** Same as *redhead*, 2.—**Red-headed finch or linnet**, the redpoll.—**Red-headed smew**, the female smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*.—**Red-headed teal.** Same as *greenwing*.

redhibition (red-hi-bish′on), *n.* [= F. *rédhibition* = Sp. *redhibición* = Pg. *redhibição* = It. *redibizione*, < L. *redhibitio*(*n*-), a taking back, the giving or receiving back of a damaged article sold, < *redhibere*, give back, return, < *red-*, back, + *habere*, have: see *habit*.] In *law*, an action by a buyer to annul the sale of a movable and oblige the seller to take it back because of a defect or of some deceit. Also *rehibition*.

redhibitory (red-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *redhibitoire*, F. *rédhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *redhibitorio* = It. *redibitorio*, < LL. *redhibitorius*, < L. *redhibere*, give back, return: see *redhibition*.] In *law*, pertaining to redhibition. Also *rehibitory*.

redhorn (red'hôrn), *n.* An insect of the family *Rhodoceridæ*.

red-horse (red'hôrs), *n.* 1. The common white or lake sucker, a catostomoid fish, *Moxostoma macrolepidotum*, or any other of the same genus; a stone-roller or white mullet. The golden red-horse is *M. aureolum*. The long-tailed red-horse is *M. anisurum*.—2. The red-drum, *Sciænops ocellata*. See cut under *redfish*. [Florida and Gulf States.]

red-hot (red'hot), *a.* 1. Red with heat; heated to redness: as, *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls. Hence—2. Extreme; violent; ardent: as, a *red-hot* political speech. [Slang.]—**Red-hot poker.** Same as *flame-flower*.—**Red-hot shot,** cannon-balls heated to redness and fired at shipping, magazines, wooden buildings, etc., to combine destruction by fire with battering by concussion.

red-humped (red'humpt), *a.* Having a red hump: noting a notodontid moth of the genus *Schizura* (*Notodonta*): as, the *red-humped* prominent, *S. concinna*. See cut under *Notodonta*.

redit, *a.* A Middle English form of *ready*.

redia (rē'di-ä), *n.*; pl. *rediæ* (-ē). [NL., so called after *Redi*, an Italian naturalist.] The second larval stage of some fluke-worms or *Trematoda*, as *Distoma*, intervening between the condition of the ciliated embryo and the more advanced form known as *cercaria*. A redia is a sporocyst, containing the germs of other rediæ, some of which eventually develop into cercariæ. The redia of *Distoma* is also known as *king's yellow worm*. See *cercaria* (with cut) and *Distoma*.

From each ovum [of *Distoma*] issues a ciliated larva, showing the rudiments of . . . a *Redia*. The perfect *Redia* . . . bursts, and these new zoöids [cercariæ] are set free. . . . Several generations of *Rediæ* may intervene between the third and fourth stages; or the mature animal may appear at the close of this stage, having undergone no Cercarian metamorphosis.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 180.

redient (rē'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *redien(t-)s*, ppr. of *redire*, go back, return, < *red-*, back, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] Returning. *E. H. Smith.* [Rare.]

redifferentiate (rē-dif-e-ren'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *differentiate*.] To differentiate a differential or differential coefficient.

redifferentiation (rē-dif-e-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *differentiation*.] The differentiation of a result of differentiation.

redigest (rē-di-jest'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *digest*, *v.*] To digest or reduce to form a second time.

redingkingt, *n.* [ME. *redyngkynge*, poss. erroneously for **redyngynge*, lit. 'riding-man,' < **redyng*, for *ridyng*, *riding*, + *-ynge*, E. *-ing*[3], indicating a dependent. Cf. AS. *rādcniht*, E. as if **roadknight*, one of "certain seruitours who held their lands by seruing their lord on horseback" (Minsheu, under *rodknights*, *radknights*).] One of a class of feudal retainers; a lackey.

Reynald the reue, and *redyngkynges* menye,
Munde the mylnere, and meny mo othere.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 112.

redingote (red'ing-gōt), *n.* [= Sp. *redingote*, < F. *rédingote*, a corruption of E. *riding-coat*.] 1. A double-breasted outside coat with long plain skirts not cut away at the front.—2. A similar garment for women, worn either as a wrap or as part of the house dress, frequently cut away at the front.

The existing *redingote*, which has been fashionable for the last few years, and is highly popular just now, is a garment of silk, plush, or cloth, cut somewhat after the manner of a gentleman's tail-coat, richly trimmed, and adorned with very large buttons.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 287.

redingtonite (red'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [< *Redington* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous chromium sulphate, occurring in fibrous masses having a pale-purple color. It is found at the Redington mine, Knoxville district, California.

red-ink plant. See *Phytolacca*.

redintegrate (re-din'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redintegrated*, ppr. *redintegrating*. [< L. *redintegratus*, pp. of *redintegrare* (> It. *redintegrare* = Pg. *redintegrar*), restore, make whole again, < *red-*, again, + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*. Cf. *reintegrate*.] To bring back to an integral condition; recombine or reconstruct; renew; restore to a perfect state.

Redintegrate the fame first of your house,
Restore your ladyship's quiet.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

Christendom should be no longer rent in pieces, but would be *redintegrated* in a new pentecost.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 304.

Cut off the legs, the tail, the jaws [of the newt], separately or all together, and . . . these parts not only grow again, but the *redintegrated* limb is formed on the same type as those which were lost.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 261.

redintegrate (re-din'tē-grāt), *a.* [< *redintegrate*, *v.*] Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

The ignorances and prevarications and partial abolitions of the natural law might be cured and restored, and by the dispersion of prejudices the state of natural reason be *redintegrate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 11.

redintegration (re-din-tē-grā'shon), *n.* [< F. *rédintégration* = Pg. *redintegração* = It. *redintegrazione*, < L. *redintegratio(n-)*, restoration, renewal, < *redintegrare*, pp. *redintegratus*, restore, renew: see *redintegrate*. Cf. *reintegration*.] 1. The act or process of redintegrating; recombination, restoration, or reconstruction; restoration to a whole or sound state.

Let us all study first the *redintegration* of that body of which Christ Jesus hath declared himself to be the head.
Donne, Sermons, xxii.

This *redintegration*, or renewing of us into the first condition, is . . . called repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

They . . . absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body by mutilating and dividing his mystical.
Decay of Christian Piety.

2. In *chem.*, the restoration of any changed body or matter to its former constitution.—3. In *psychol.*, the law that those elements which have previously been combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another—a term adopted by many psychologists to express phenomena of mental association.

redirect (rē-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *direct*.] To direct again or anew: as, the parcel was sent to Boston and there *redirected* to Cambridge.

redirect (rē-di-rekt'), *a.* [< *re-* + *direct*.] Direct a second time: used only in the legal phrase *redirect examination* (which see, under *examination*, 2).

redisburse (rē-dis-bėrs'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *redisbourse*; < *re-* + *disburse*.] To repay or refund.

But when the floud is spent, then backe againe,
His borrowed waters forst to *redisbourse*,
He sends the sea his owne with double gaine,
And tribute eke withall, as to his Soveraine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 27.

rediscover (rē-dis-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *discover*.] To discover again or afresh.

rediscovery (rē-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *re-* + *discovery*.] A discovering again or afresh: as, the *rediscovery* of Encke's comet.

redispose (rē-dis-pōz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *dispose*.] To dispose or adjust again.

redisposition (rē-dis-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< *redispose* + *-ition*.] The act or process of redisposing; a disposing afresh or anew; a rearrangement.

redisseize (rē-dis-sēz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *disseize*.] In *law*, to disseize anew or a second time.

redisseizin (rē-dis-sē'zin), *n.* [< *re-* + *disseizin*.] In *law*, a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

redisseizor (rē-dis-sē'zor), *n.* [< *re-* + *disseizor*.] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

redissolution (rē-dis-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *dissolution*.] A dissolving again or anew; a second dissolution.

After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its *redissolution* always begins in the lower part.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redissolve (rē-di-zolv'), *v. t.* [= F. *redissoudre*; as *re-* + *dissolve*.] To dissolve again.

The protoplasm last aggregated is first *redissolved*.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redistribute (rē-dis-trib'ūt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *distribute*. Cf. F. *redistribuer*, redistribute.] To distribute again; deal back; apportion afresh.

redistribution (rē-dis-tri-bū'shon), *n.* [= F. *redistribution*; as *re-* + *distribution*.] A dealing back; a second or new distribution.

A state of raised molecular vibration is favourable to those *re-distributions* of matter and motion which constitute Evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 18.

We have said that in our opinion the *redistribution* of seats [see the phrase below] formed an essential part of reform. *Gladstone.*

Redistribution of Seats Act, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 23) making extensive changes in the subdivision of the country into districts entitled to elect members of Parliament, mostly with the object of equalizing them as regards the number of electors.

redistrict (rē-dis'trikt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *district*.] To divide or apportion again, as a State, into districts or other electoral units. [U. S.]

redistricting (rē-dis'trik-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *redistrict*, *v.*] The act or practice of rearranging (a State or other territory) into new electoral districts. [U. S.]

redition (rē-dish'on), *n.* [< L. *reditio(n-)*, a returning, going or coming back, < *redire*, pp. *reditus*, go or come back, return: see *redient*.] The act of going back; return. [Rare.]

Address suite to my mother, that her meane
May make the day of your *redition* seene.
Chapman, Odyssey, vi.

redivide (rē-di-vīd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *divide*.] To divide again.

redivivet (red-i-vīvd'), *a.* [< L. *redivivus*, living again (see *redivivus*), + *-ed*[2].] Made to live again; revived.

New-devised or *redivived* errours of opinion.
Bp. Hall, Revelation Unrevealed, § 11.

redivivus (red-i-vī'vus), *a.* [L., living again, < *red-*(*i-*), again, + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] Alive again; renewed; restored.

The Napoleonic empire *redivivus*.
G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers.

redknees (red'nēz), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. [Prov. Eng.]

red-lac (red'lak), *n.* The Japan wax-tree, *Rhus succedanea*. See *wax-tree*.

red-legged (red'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having red legs or feet, as a bird: specifically noting several birds.—**Red-legged crow.** See *crow*[2].—**Red-legged gull,** the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.]—**Red-legged ham-beetle.** See *ham-beetle*.—**Red-legged kittiwake,** *Rissa brevirostris*, a three-toed gull of the North Pacific, having coral-red legs.—**Red-legged mew.** Same as *redshank*, 3.—**Red-legged partridge,** *Caccabis rufa*.—**Red-legged plover.** See *plover*.

redlegs (red'legz), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red-legged partridge. (*b*) The red-legged plover or turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Massachusetts.] (*c*) The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*. [Caernarthen.] (*d*) The redshank.—2. In *bot.*, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, so named from the redness of its stems. The name is applied also to some other species of *Polygonum*. [Prov. Eng.]

redlest, *a.* See *redeless*.

red-letter (red'let″ėr), *a.* Having red letters; marked by red letters.—**Red-letter day.** (*a*) *Eccles.*, one of the more important church festivals: so called because formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of Common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman Catholic missals and breviaries) by red-letter characters. Only the red-letter days have special services provided for them in the Prayer-book. Opposed to *black-letter day*.

The Calendar was crowded with *Red-Letter Days*, nominally indeed consecrated to Saints; but which, by the encouragement of Idleness and Dissipation of Manners, gave every kind of countenance to Sinners.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. viii.

The *red-letter days* now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter days. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

Hence—(*b*) A fortunate or auspicious day.

It is the old girl's birthday; and that is the greatest holiday and *reddest-letter day* in Mr. Bagnet's calendar.
Dickens, Bleak House, xlix.

redlichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *rathly*.

red-litten (red'lit″n), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *lit*, pp. of *light*[1], **litten*, an extended form with suffix *-en*[1], after the analogy of *hidden*.] Exhibiting a red light or illumination. [Rare.]

And travellers, now, within that valley,
Through the *red-litten* windows see
Vast forms, that move fantastically
To a discordant melody.
Poe, Haunted Palace.

red-looked (red'lůkt), *a.* Having a red look; causing or indicated by a red face. [Rare.]

Let my tongue blister,
And never to my *red-look'd* anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2. 34.

red-louse (red'lous), *n.* See *louse*[1] (*i*).

redly (red'li), *adv.* [< *red*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With redness; with a red color or glow.

red-mad (red'mad), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *mad*[1]. Cf. *redwood*[2].] Quite mad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

redman (red'man), *n.*; pl. *redmen* (-men). A holocentroid fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis*, of a brilliant reddish color. [St. Thomas, W. I.]

red-metal (red'met″al), *n.* A name given to several metallic compounds, mostly alloys of copper, used in modern silverware; also, a Japanese alloy much used in decorative metalwork.

red-morocco (red'mō-rok'ō), *n.* The plant pheasant's-eye, *Adonis annua*: so called from its red petals.

It is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name *Red Morocco*.
Curtis, Flora Londinensis.

redmouth (red′mouth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the genus *Hæmulon* (or *Diabasis*); a grunt. Also called *redgullet*. See *Hæmulon*, and cut under *grunt*.

II. *a.* Having a red mouth or lips; redmouthed: as, the *redmouth* buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*. *D. S. Jordan.*

red-necked (red′nekt), *a.* Having a red neck. —**Red-necked footman**, *Lithosia rubricollis*, a British moth.—**Red-necked grebe**, *Podiceps griseigena* or *P. rubricollis*, one of the largest species of the family.—**Red-necked phalarope**, *Lobipes hyperboreus*, the northern phalarope.

redness (red′nes), *n.* [< ME. *rednesse*, *rednes*, < AS. *reádness*, *reádnyss*, *reádnes*, redness, < *read*, red: see *red*[1].] The quality of being red; a red color.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lip.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 120.

red-nose (red′nōz), *a.* Same as *red-nosed*.

The *red-nose* innkeeper of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 51.

red-nosed (red′nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a red nose, as a toper.—2. Having a red beak: as, the *red-nosed* auklet, *Simorhynchus pygmæus*, also called *whiskered auklet*.

redo (rē-dō′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *do*[1].] To do over again.

Prodigality and luxury are no new crimes, and . . . we doe but *re-doe* old vices. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 204.

red-oak (red′ōk), *n.* 1. An oak-tree, *Quercus rubra*, common in eastern North America, there extending further north than any other species. Its height is from 70 to 90 feet. Its wood is of a light-brown or red color, heavy, hard, strong, and coarse-grained, now much employed for clapboards and cooperage, and to some extent for inside finish. A Texan form is smaller, with the wood much closer-grained. Also *black-oak*.

2. Another American species, *Q. digitata*, the Spanish oak. See *Spanish*.

redolence (red′ō-lens), *n.* [OF. *redolence*, < *redolent*, redolent: see *redolent*.] The state of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance; perfume.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

=**Syn.** See *smell*.

redolency (red′ō-len-si), *n.* [As *redolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redolence*.

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency*.
Mortimer.

redolent (red′ō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *redolent*, < OF. *redolent* = It. *redolente*, < L. *redolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *redolere* (> It. *redolere*, OF. *redoler*), emit odor, be redolent, < *red-*, again, + *olere*, be odorous: see *olid*.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odor; odorous; smelling; fragrant: often with *of*.

In this graue full derke nowe is her bowre,
That by her lyfe was sweete and *redolent*.
Fabyan, Chron., I. ccxxxviii.

Thy love excells the joy of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent!*
Sandys, Paraphrase of Song of Solomon, i.

Gales . . . *redolent* of joy and youth.
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

redolently (red′ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a redolent manner; fragrantly.

redondilla (red-on-dē′lyä), *n.* [< Sp. *redondilla* (= Pg. *redondilha*), a roundel or roundelay, dim. of *redondo*, round, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round*, *roundel*, *roundelay*, *rondeau*.] A form of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rimed with the fourth and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables in general, in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called *redondillas*, whether they made perfect rimes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain.

redorse (rē-dôrs′), *n.* [A reduction of *reredorse*, as if < *re-* + *dorse*[1].] The back or reverse side of a dorsal or dorse. See quotation under *dorse*[1], 2.

redoss (rē-dos′), *n.* Same as *redorse*.

redouble (rē-dub′l), *v.* [< OF. (and F.) *redoubler* ★= Sp. *redoblar* = Pg. *redobrar* = It. *raddoppiare*, < ML. *reduplicare*, redouble, double, < L. *re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double: see *double*, *v.* Cf. *reduplicate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To double again or repeatedly; multiply; repeat often.

So they
Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 38.

Often tymes the omittynge of correction *redoubleth* a trespace. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

Each new loss *redoubles* all the old.
Lowell, Nightwatches.

3†. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her *redoubled* that her undersong. *Spenser.*

Redoubled interval, in *music*, same as *compound interval*. See *interval*, 5.

II. *intrans.* To become twice as much; be repeated; become greatly or repeatedly increased.

Envy ever *redoubleth* from speech and fame.
Bacon, Envy (ed. 1887), p. 92.

Peal upon peal *redoubling* all around.
Cowper, Truth, l. 240.

redoubt[1] (rē-dout′), *v. t.* [< ME. *redouten*, *redowten*, < OF. *redouter*, *redoter*, *reduter*, later *redoubter*, F. *redouter* (= Pr. *redoptar* = It. *ridottare*), fear, < *re-* + *douter*, fear: see *doubt*, *v.*] 1. To fear; dread. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sholde I thanne *redowte* my blame?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

The more superstitious crossed themselves on my approach; . . . it began at length to dawn upon me that if I was thus *redoubted* it was because I had stayed at the residencia. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

2†. To venerate; honor.

Sholde thilke honour maken hym worshipful and *redowted* of straunge folk? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 4.

redoubt[2], *n.* See *redout*[2].

redoubtable (rē-dou′ta-bl), *a.* [Also *redoutable*; < ME. *redoutable*, *redowtable*, < OF. *redoutable*, *redotable*, later *redoubtable*, F. *redoutable* (= Pr. *redoptable*), feared, redoubtable, < *redouter*, *redoubter*, fear: see *redoubt*[1].] 1. That is to be dreaded; formidable; terrible: as, a *redoubtable* hero; hence, valiant: often used in irony or burlesque.

The Queen growing more *redoubtable* and famous by the Overthrow of the Fleet of Eighty eight.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope*, To Earl of Burlington, 1716.

This is a tough point, shrewd, *redoubtable;*
Because we have to supplicate the judge
Shall overlook wrong done the judgment-seat.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

2†. Worthy of reverence.

Redowtable by honour and strong of power.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 5.

redoubted (rē-dou′ted), *p. a.* [ME. *redouted;* < *redoubt*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Dreaded; formidable; honored or respected on account of prowess; valiant; redoubtable.

Lord regent and *redoubted* Burgundy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 8.

redoubting† (rē-dou′ting), *n.* [ME. *redoutyng;* verbal n. of *redoubt*[1], *v.*] Honor; reverence; celebration.

With sotyl pencil depeynted was this storie
In *redoutyng* of Mars and of his glorie.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1192.

redound (rē-dound′), *v. i.* [< OF. *redonder*, *rendonder*, F. *redonder*, *rédonder* = Pr. *redondar* = Sp. Pg. *redundar* = It. *ridondare*, < L. *redundare*, overflow, abound, < *red-*, again, back, + *undare*, surge, flow, abound, < *unda*, a wave: see *red-* and *ound*, and cf. *abound*, *surround*. Cf. *redundant*.] 1†. To overflow; be redundant; be in excess; remain over and above.

For every dram of hony therein found
A pound of gall doth over it *redound*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 1.

The gates wide open stood, . . . and, like a furnace mouth, Cast forth *redounding* smoke and ruddy flame.
Milton, P. L., ii. 889.

2. To be sent, rolled, or driven back; roll or flow back, as a wave; rebound.

Indeed, I never yet took box o' th' ear,
But it *redounded*, I must needs say so.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 57.

3. To conduce; result; turn out; have effect.

I will, my lord; and doubt not so to deal
As all things shall *redound* unto your good.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 47.

Whenever he imagines the smallest advantage will *redound* to one of his foot-boys by any new oppression of me and my whole family and estate, he never disputeth it a moment. *Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

He thinks it will *redound* to his reputation.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

redound (rē-dound′), *n.* [< *redound*, *v.*] 1. The coming back, as of consequence or effect; result; reflection; return.

Not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The first-fruits of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Reverberation; echo. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

redounding† (rē-doun′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *redound*, *v.*] Reverberation; resounding.

Such as were next to the abby herde clerely the *redoundynge* of the Nauevoyse, for, as they went, their harneys clatteredde and made some noyse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxxxv.

redour†, **reddour**†, *n.* [< ME. *redour*, *redur*, also *raddour*, *reddour*, *reddur*, < OF. *rador*, *radour*, *radeur*, violence, rapidity, < *rade*, < L. *rapidus*, rapid (see *rapid*); prob. confused also with *raidour*, *raideur*, *roideur*, stiffness, < L. *rigidus*, stiff, rigid: see *rigid*.] Violence; roughness.

His londes, his legemen, out of lyue broght;
His suster into seruage & to syn put;
And other *redurs* full ryfe in his rewme dyd.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1805.

But trewely no fors of thi *reddour*
To hym that over hymself hath the maystrye.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 14.

redout[1]†, *v.* See *redoubt*[1].

redout[2], **redoubt**[2] (rē-dout′), *n.* [The form *redoubt* is erroneous, due to confusion with *redoubt*[1] and *redoubtable;* prop. *redout* (= D. G. *redoute* = Sw. *redutt* = Dan. *redute*), formerly also *reduit* (and, after L., *reduct*); < OF. *reduit*, m., *reduite*, f., F. *réduit*, also (fem. It.) *redoute* = Sp. *reducto* = Pg. *reducto*, *reduto* = It. *ridotto*, a retreat, refuge, redout, < ML. *reductus* (> E. *reduct*), a retreat, refuge, redout, < L. *reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*.] In *fort.*, a general name for nearly every class of works wholly inclosed and undefended by reëntering or flanking angles. The word is, however, most generally used for a small inclosed work of various form—polygonal, square, triangular, or even circular—serving mainly as a temporary field-work. The name is also given to a central or retired work constructed within another, to serve as a place of retreat for the defenders: in this sense generally *reduit*. Redouts are usually provided with parapet, ditch, scarps, banquette, etc., as in regular fortification. They are especially useful in fortifying the tops of hills, in commanding passes, or in feeling the way through a hostile or wooded country.—**Demilune redout**, a redout placed within the demilune.=**Syn.** See *fortification*.

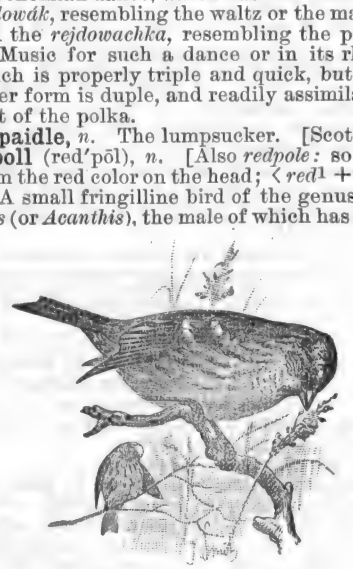
redout[3] (rē-dout′), *a.* [< OF. *reduit*, < L. *reductus*, brought back, pp. of *reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*. Cf. *redout*[2], *n.*] In *her.*, bent in many angles: noting a cross with hooked extremities, in the form of the fylfot or swastika.

redoutable, *a.* See *redoubtable*.

redowa (red′ō-ä), *n.* [< F. *redowa*, < Bohem. *rejdowák*, *rejdowachka*, the dance so called, < *rejdowati*, turn, turn around, bustle about.] 1. A Bohemian dance, which has two forms—the *rejdowák*, resembling the waltz or the mazurka, and the *rejdowachka*, resembling the polka.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly triple and quick, but in another form is duple, and readily assimilated to that of the polka.

red-paidle, *n.* The lumpsucker. [Scotch.]

redpoll (red′pōl), *n.* [Also *redpole:* so called ★from the red color on the head; < *red*[1] + *poll*[1].] 1. A small fringilline bird of the genus *Ægiothus* (or *Acanthis*), the male of which has a crimson poll, a rosy-red breast, and the plumage streaked with flaxen and dusky brown and white. The bill is small, conic-acute, with a nasal ruff; the wings are pointed; the tail is emarginate. Several species inhabit the arctic and north temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. The common redpoll is *Æ. linaria;* the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens;* the American mealy redpoll is *Æ. exilipes*.



Redpoll (*Ægiothus linaria*).

2. The red-polled warbler, or palm-warbler, of North America, *Dendræca palmarum*, having a chestnut-red poll: more fully called *yellow red-poll*. See *palm-warbler*.

red-polled (red′pōld), *a.* Having a red poll, or the top of the head red.

redraft (rē-drȧft′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *draft*.] To draft or draw anew.

redraft (rē-drȧft′), *n.* [< *redraft*, *v.*] 1. A second draft or copy.—2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

redraw (rē-drâ′), *v.* [< *re-* + *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* To draw again; make a second draft or copy of.

II. *intrans.* In *com.*, to draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorser.

redress[1] (rē-dres′), *v.* [< ME. *redressen*, < OF. *redrescer*, *redrecer*, *redrecier*, *redresser*, F. *redresser*, set up again, straighten, < *re-*, again, + *dresser*, direct, dress: see *dress*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To set up or upright; make erect; reërect.

Right as floures, thorgh the cold of nyghte
Yclosed, stoupen on her stalkes lowe,
Redressen hem agein the sonne brighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 969.

2. To set right again; restore; amend; mend.

Redresse me, mooder, and me chastise;
For certeynly my Faderes chastisinge,
That dar I nought abiden in no wise.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 129.

As broken glass no cement can *redress*,
So beauty blemish'd once 's for ever lost.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, l. 178.

In yonder spring of roses intermix'd
With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon.
Milton, P. L., ix. 219.

3. To put right, as a wrong; remedy; repair, relieve against, as an injury: as, to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. See *redress*[1], *n.*, 2.

And *redresse* vs the domage that he don has,
By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

Orisouns or preyers is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that *redresseth* it in God and expresseth it by word outward to remoeven harmes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The state of this unconstant world . . . bringeth forth daily such new evils as must of necessity by new remedies be *redrest*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 2.

Their duty
And ready service shall *redress* their needs,
Not prating what they would be.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

He who best knows how to keep his necessities private is the most likely person to have them *redressed*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

4. To relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; bestow relief upon; compensate; make amends to.

Redres mans sowle from alle mysery,
That he may enter the eternal glorye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

Will Gaul or Muscovite *redress* ye?
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

II.† *intrans.* To rise again; reërect one's self.

Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine
Their peisant weight, *redressing* vp againe.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

redress[1] (rē-dres′), *n.* [< OF. *redresse*, *redresce*, *redrece*, redress; from the verb: see *redress*[1], *v.*] 1†. A setting right again; a putting into proper order; amendment; reformation.

The *redresse* of boistrous & sturdie courages by perswasion. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

The father, with sharpe rebukes sesoned with louing lookes, causeth a *redresse* and amendment in his childe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 150.

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker*.

2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; removal of grievances or oppressive burdens; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification. In its most general sense *redress* includes whatever relief can be afforded against injustice, whether by putting an end to it, by compensation in damages, by punishing the wrong-doer, or otherwise.

Is not the swoord the most violent *redress* that may be used for any evill? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Be factious for *redress* of all these griefs.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 118.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 838.

Think not
But that there is *redress* where there is wrong,
So we are bold enough to seize it.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

Ring in *redress* to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

To every one o' my grievances law gave
Redress. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 237.

=Syn. 2. Relief, amends, compensation.

redress[2] (rē-dres′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *dress*.] To dress again, in any sense: as, to *redress* furniture or leather; to *redress* a wound.

redressal (rē-dres′al), *n.* [< *redress*[1] + *-al*.] The act of redressing. *Imp. Dict.*

redresser (rē-dres′ėr), *n.* One who gives redress.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries.
Shelton, Don Quixote, iv. 25. (*Latham*.)

redressible (rē-dres′i-bl), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-ible*.] Capable of being redressed. *Imp. Dict.*

redressive (rē-dres′iv), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-ive*.] Affording redress; giving relief. [Rare.]

Can I forget the generous band
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Thomson, Winter, l. 360.

redressless (rē-dres′les), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-less*.] Without redress or amendment; without relief.

redressment (rē-dres′ment), *n.* [< OF. *redrecement*, *redressement*, F. *redressement*; as *redress* + *-ment*.] Redress; the act of redressing.

red-ribbon (red′rib″on), *n.* The band-fish.

redrive (rē-drīv′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *drive*.] To drive back; drive again. *Southey*.

red-roan (red′rōn), *a.* See *roan*[1].

red-robin (red′rob″in), *n.* The red-rust, *Puccinia graminis*. [Eng.]

redroot (red′röt), *n.* 1. An American shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, the New Jersey tea. The stems are from 1 to 3 feet high from a dark-red root, the leaves ovate or oblong-ovate, the small white flowers gathered in rather pretty dense clusters at the ends of leafy shoots. The name is more or less extended to other members of the genus.

2. A herbaceous plant, *Gyrotheca tinctoria*, of the *Hæmodoraceæ*, or bloodwort family. It grows in wet sandy places in the eastern United States near the coast. It has a simple stem with sword-shaped leaves mostly from near the base, and woolly flowers, yellow within, crowded in a dense compound cyme. The root is red, and has been used in dyeing. Upon authority adduced by Darwin ("Origin of Species," ch. i.), the root of this plant is fatally poisonous to white pigs which eat it, but not to black; the statement, however, requires confirmation. Also *paintroot*.

3. The alkanet, *Alkanna tinctoria*.—4. One of the pigweeds, *Amarantus retroflexus*. [U. S.]

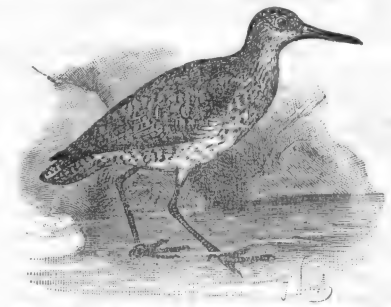
redruthite (red′röth-īt), *n.* [< *Redruth*, in Cornwall, England, + *-ite*[2].] Copper-glance: same as *chalcocite*.

redsear (red′sēr), *v. i.* [< *red* + *sear* (?).] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer: a word used by workmen. Also *redshare*.

red-seed (red′sēd), *n.* Small crustaceans, as ostracodes, copepods, etc., which float on the surface of the sea, and upon which mackerel, menhaden, etc., feed. Some red-seed is said to injure the fish.

red-shafted (red′shȧf″ted), *a.* Having red shafts of the wing- and tail-feathers: specifically applied to *Colaptes mexicanus*, the red-shafted woodpecker or Mexican flicker, related to the common flicker or yellow-shafted woodpecker. It abounds in western North America.

redshank (red′shangk), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *shank*.] 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. [Local, Eng.] —2. A wading bird of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus*, having red shanks. The common redshank is *T. calidris*, about 11 inches long, common in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*, is a related species of similar distribution. Compare *greenshank*, *yellowshank*.



Redshank (*Totanus calidris*).

3. The hooded or black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*: so called from its red legs: more fully called *redshank gull* and *red-legged gull* or *mew*.—4. *pl.* A name given in contempt to Scottish Highlanders, and formerly to native Irish, in allusion to their dress leaving the legs exposed.

Mamertinus . . . dooth note the *Redshanks* and the Irish (which are properlie the Scots) to be the onlie enimies of our nation.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, p. 6 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

And when the *Redshanks* on the borders by
Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood
To beare his charge, from field he made them flie,
Where fishie Moine [in Galway] did blush with crimson blood. *Mir. for Mags.* (England's Eliza, st. 105).

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the *red-shanks* do on heather. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 527.

Though all the Scottish hinds would not bear to be compared with those of the rich counties of South Britain, they would stand very well in competition with the peasants of France, Italy, and Savoy, not to mention the mountaineers of Wales, and the *red-shanks* of Ireland.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, ii. 41. (*Davies*.)

redshanks (red′shangks), *n.* 1. Same as *herb-robert*.—2. See *Polygonum*.

redshare (red′shâr), *v. i.* A variant of *redsear*.

red-short (red′shôrt), *a.* Noting iron or steel when it is of such a character that it is brittle at a red heat.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (*red-short* or hot-short).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

red-shortness (red′shôrt″nes), *n.* In *metal.*, the quality or state of being red-short.

Red-shortness is often the result of the presence of an undue proportion of sulphur in the metal.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 10.

The cold-shortness or *red-shortness* of iron or steel is due principally to an admixture of oxide of iron.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 408.

red-shouldered (red′shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having the "shoulder"—that is, the carpal angle or bend of the wing—red, as a bird. The red-shouldered blackbird is *Agelæus gubernator*, common in western North America, where it replaces to some extent the common red-winged blackbird, from which it differs in having the scarlet patch on the wing not bordered with buff. The red-shouldered buzzard is *Buteo lineatus*, one of the commonest of the large hawks of the United States, having the lesser wing-coverts reddish when adult.—**Red-shouldered falcon**†, the adult red-shouldered buzzard.

red-sided (red′sī″ded), *a.* Having red on the sides: specifically noting the red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus*.

redsides (red′sīdz), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish, *Notropis* or *Lythrurus ardens*, common in the streams of the southern United States. Also called *redfin*.

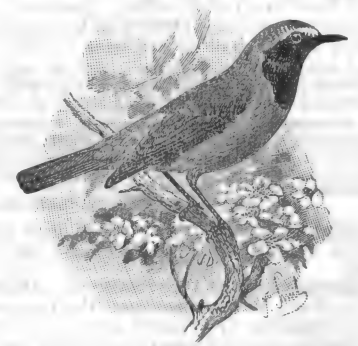
redskin (red′skin), *n.* A Red Indian; a North American Indian.

The Virginia frontiersmen were angry with the Pennsylvania traders for selling rifles and powder to the *redskins*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 819.

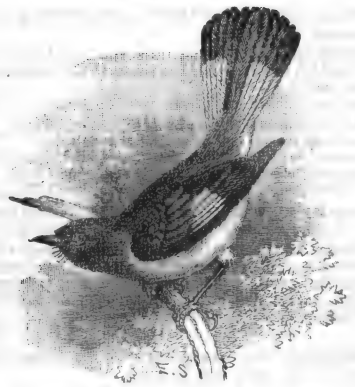
red-spider (red′spī″dėr), *n.* A small red mite or acarine, *Tetranychus telarius*, formerly called *Acarus telarius*, now placed in the family *Tetranychidæ*: found in conservatories.

red-staff (red′stȧf), *n.* A millers' straight-edge, used in dressing millstones. The true edge, reddened by ocher, is gently rubbed on the stone, and the projecting points are thus detected, even when the irregularity of surface is very minute.

redstart (red′stärt), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *start*[2].] One of several entirely different birds which have the tail more or less red. (*a*) A small sylviine bird, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, related to the redbreast and bluethroat. Also *firetail*, *redtail*, etc. A similar species, *R. titys* or *tithys*, is known as the *black redstart*. (*b*) In the United States, a fly-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, of the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. The male is lustrous blue-black, with white belly and vent, the sides of the breast, the lining of the wings, and much of the extent of the wing- and tail-feathers fiery orange or flame-color, the bill and feet black. The female is mostly plain olivaceous, with the parts which are orange in the male clear pale yellow. The length is 5¼ inches, the extent 7¾. This beautiful bird abounds in woodland in eastern North America; it is migratory and insectivorous, has a singular song, builds



European Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicura*).



American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

a neat nest in the fork of a branch, and lays four or five eggs, which are white, speckled with shades of reddish brown.—**Blue-throated redstart.** Same as *bluethroat*.

redstreak (red′strēk), *n.* **1.** A sort of apple, so called from the color of the skin.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples.

Herefordshire *redstreak* made of rotten apples at the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum brew'd at S. Katherines. *Character of a Coffee-house* (1673), p. 3. (*Hallivell.*)

redtail (red′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** Same as *redstart* (*a*).—**2.** The red-tailed buzzard, *Buteo borealis*, one of the commonest and largest hawks of North America, when adult having the upper side of the tail bright chestnut-red. The plumage otherwise is very variable, not only with age, but also according to geographical distribution, there being several varieties or local races in western parts of the continent. It is commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*, and the young, without the red tail, is the *white-breasted hawk*. The male is from 19 to 22 inches long, and 48 inches or more in spread of wing; the female is 21 to 24 inches long, and spreads 56 inches. See cut under *Buteo*.

II. *a.* Having a red tail.

red-tape (red′tāp′), *a.* [< *red tape:* see *tape*.] Pertaining to or characterized by official routine or formality. See *red tape*, under *tape*.

Exposures by the press and criticisms in Parliament leave no one in ignorance of the vices of *red-tape* routine. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 55.

We working men, when we do come out of the furnace, come out not tinsel and papier maché, like those fops of *red-tape* statesmen, but steel and granite. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iv. (*Davies.*)

red-taped (red′tāpt′), *a.* [< *red tape* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *red-tape*. *Nature*, XLII. 106.

red-tapery (red′tā′pe-ri), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ery*.] Same as *red-tapism*.

red-tapism (red′tā′pizm), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ism*.] Strict observance of official formalities; a system of vexatious or tedious official routine.

He at once showed . . . how little he had of the official element which is best described as *red-tapeism*. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 52.

He loudly denounces the Tchinovnik spirit—or, as we should say, *red-tapeism* in all its forms. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 261.

red-tapist (red′tā′pist), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ist*.] **1.** A clerk in a public office. *Quarterly Rev.*—**2.** One who adheres strictly to forms and routine in official or other business.

You seem a smart young fellow, but you must throw over that stiff *red-tapist* of yours, and go with Public Opinion and Myself. *Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 20. (*Davies.*)

In no country is the *red-tapist* so out of place as here. Every calling is filled with bold, keen, subtle-witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually inventing new ways of buying cheaply, underselling, or attracting custom. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 99.

red-thighed (red′thīd), *a.* Having or characterized by red thighs.—**Red-thighed locust.** See *locust*[1].

red-throated (red′thrō″ted), *a.* Having a patch of red on the throat: as, the *red-throated* diver, *Colymbus* or *Urinator septentrionalis*.

red-thrush (red′thrush), *n.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus*.

red-tipped (red′tipt), *a.* Having the wings tipped with red: as, the *red-tipped* clearwing, ★a British moth, *Sesia formicæformis*.

redtop (red′top), *n.* A kind of bent-grass, *Agrostis alba*. The species is common throughout the northern parts of the old world, and is thoroughly naturalized in America. It is marked to the eye by its large light panicle of minute spikelets on delicate branches, which is of a reddish hue. Some forms, called *fiorin*, *white bent*, etc., have a whitish top and a longer ligule. Redtop, at least in the United States, is a highly valued pasture-grass, and is also sown for hay. It forms a fine turf, and is suitable for lawns. Also called *fine bent*, *fine-top-grass*, and *herd's-grass*. [U. S.]—**False redtop,** the fowl meadow-grass, *Poa flava*, which has somewhat the aspect of redtop.—**Northern** or **mountain redtop,** *Agrostis aperifolia*, a species found from Wisconsin to the Pacific, allied to the common redtop, and giving promise of similar service in its own range.—**Tall redtop,** a tall reddish wiry grass, *Tricuspis sesleriöides*, found in the United States.

red-tubs (red′tubz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Local, Eng.]

redub† (rē-dub′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *redoub*; < OF. *redouber*, *redauber* (also *radauber*, *radouber*, F. *radouber*), repair, mend, fit, < *re-*, again, + *douber* (*adouber*), mend, repair, etc.: see *dub*[1].] To repair or make reparation for; make amends for; requite.

Whiche domage . . . neither with treasure ne with powar can be *redoubed*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

I doubte not by Goddes grace so honestly to *redubbe* all thynges that have been amys. *Ellis*, Literary Letters, p. 4.

O Gods, *redubbe* them vengeaunce iust. *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

Whether they [monks] will conform themselves gladly, for the *redubbing* of their former trespasses, to go to other houses of their coat, where they shall be well received. *State Papers*, I. 540, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., vii., note.

redubber† (rē-dub′ėr), *n.* [Also *redubbor;* < OF. **redoubeur*, *radoubeur*, one who mends or repairs a ship, < *redouber*, *radouber*, mend: see *redub*.] One who bought stolen cloth and so altered it in color or fashion that it could not be recognized.

reduce (rē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reduced*, ppr. *reducing*. [< ME. *reducen*, < OF. *reducier*, vernacularly *reduire*, F. *réduire* = Pr. *reduzir*, *reduire* = Cat. *reduir* = Sp. *reducir* = Pg. *reduzir* = It. *ridurre*, < L. *reducere*, lead or bring back, draw back, restore, replace, bring to a certain condition, reduce, < *re-*, back, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *reduct*, *reduit*, *redout*[2].] **1**†. To lead or bring back; restore; resolve to a former state.

Therupon he *reduced* to their memorie the battailes they had fought. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 5. 36.

A good man will go a little out of his road to *reduce* the wandring traveller; but if he will not return, it will be an unreasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandring. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, II. iii. 19.

Mr. Cotton . . . did spend most of his time, both publicly and privately, to discover . . . errors, and to *reduce* such as were gone astray. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 304.

And 'cause I see the truth of his affliction,
Which may be your's, or mine, or any body's,
Whose passions are neglected, I will try
My best skill to *reduce* him.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

It were but right
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust.
Milton, P. L., x. 748.

2. In *surg.*, to restore to its proper place, or so that the parts concerned are brought back to their normal topographical relations: as, to *reduce* a dislocation, fracture, or hernia.—**3.** To bring to any specified state, condition, or form: as, to *reduce* civil affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty or despair; to *reduce* glass to powder; to *reduce* a theory to practice; to *reduce* a Latin phrase to English.

Being inspired with the holy spirite of God, they [the 72 Interpreters chosen by Eleazar out of each tribe] *reduced* out of Hebrue into Greeke all the partes of the olde Testament. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 380.

Doe you then blame and finde faulte with soe good an Acte in that good pope as the *reducing* of such a greate people to Christianitye? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

He had beene a peace-maker to *reduce* such and such, which were at oddes, to amitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a consummate fool.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 139.

Holland was *reduced* to such a condition that peace was her first necessity. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 463.

4. In *metal.* and *chem.*, to bring into the metallic form; separate, as a metal, from the oxygen or other mineralizer with which it may be combined, or change from a higher to a lower degree of oxidation: as, to *reduce* the ores of silver or copper.—**5**†. To atone for; repair; redress.

Till they *reduce* the wrongs done to my father.
Marlowe.

6. To bring down; diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, value, or the like: as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of meat in diet; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit; to *reduce* a figure or design (to make a smaller copy of it without changing the form or proportion).

He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay;
Reduce his wages, or get rid of her,
Tom quits you. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 211.

7. To bring to an inferior condition; weaken; impoverish; lower; degrade; impair in fortune, dignity, or strength: as, the family were in *reduced* circumstances; the patient was much *reduced* by hemorrhage.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on!
Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 286.

The Chamber encroached upon the sovereign, thwarted him, *reduced* him to a cypher, imprisoned him, and slew him. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 93.

I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a *reduced* gentleman, perhaps, for he always came after dusk, or else on bad, dark days. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 331.

8. To subdue, as by force of arms; bring into subjection; render submissive: as, to *reduce* mutineers to submission; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were *reduced* by the Roman arms.

Charles marched northward at the head of a force sufficient, as it seemed, to *reduce* the Covenanters to submission. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Montpensier was now closely besieged, till at length, *reduced* by famine, he was compelled to capitulate. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

The fortresses garrisoned by the French in Spain were *reduced;* but at what a prodigious expenditure of life was this effected! *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 457.

9. To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; bring within certain limits of definition or description.

I think it [analogy between words and reason] very worthy to be *reduced* into a science by itself. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 236.

Zanchius *reduceth* such infidels to four chief sects. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

I shall . . . *reduce* these authors under their respective classes. *Addison*, Of the Christian Religion, § i. 1.

The variations of languages are *reduced* to rules. *Johnson*, Dict.

10. To show (a problem) to be merely a special case of one already solved.—**11.** To change the denomination of (numbers): as, to *reduce* a number of shillings to farthings, or conversely (see *reduction* (*i*)); change the form of (an algebraic expression) to one simpler or more convenient.—**12.** To prove the conclusion of (an indirect syllogism) from its premises by means of direct syllogism and immediate inference alone.—**13.** To adjust (an observed quantity) by subtracting from it effects due to the special time and place of observation, especially, in astronomy, by removing the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, changing a circummeridian to a meridian altitude, and the like.—**14.** In *Scots law*, to set aside by an action at law; rescind or annul by legal means: as, to *reduce* a deed, writing, etc.—**15.** *Milit.*, to take off the establishment and strike off the pay-roll, as a regiment. When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.—**Reduced eye,** an ideal eye in which the two nodal points of the refractive system are considered as united into one, and also the two principal points: this simplifies the mathematical treatment of certain problems.—**Reduced form of a complex,** the form $r(\cos\phi + i\sin\phi)$, first used in 1828 by Cauchy.—**Reduced hub.** See *hub*, 7.—**Reduced inertia of a machine.** See *inertia* and *machine*.—**Reduced iron,** metallic iron in a fine powder, obtained by reducing ferric oxid by hydrogen at a dull-red heat. Also called *powder of iron*, *iron-powder*, *iron by hydrogen*.—**Reduced latitude.** Same as *geocentric latitude* (which see, under *latitude*).—**Reduced reaction-time.** See *reaction-time*.—**Reducing flame,** in blowpipe analysis. See *flame*, 1.—**Reducing square.** See *square*.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*), to bring back a battalion which has been formed in a square to its former position in line or column. *Farrow*.—**To reduce to the ranks** (*milit.*), to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier.=**Syn. 6.** To lessen, decrease, abate, curtail, shorten, abridge, contract, retrench.

reduceable† (rē-dū′sa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *reduisable;* as *reduce* + *-able*. Cf. *reducible*.] Same as *reducible*.

They [young students] should be habituated to consider every excellence as *reduceable* to principles. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, I. viii.

reducement (rē-dūs′ment), *n.* [= Sp. *reducimiento* = It. *riducimento;* as *reduce* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of reducing; a bringing back; restoration.

This once select Nation of God . . . being ever since incapable of any Coalition or *Reducement* into one Body politic. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

By this we shall know whether yours be that ancient Prelaty which you say was first constituted for the *reducement* of quiet and unanimity into the Church.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. Reduction; abatement.

After a little *reducement* of his passion, and that time and further meditation had disposed his senses to their perfect estate.
History of Patient Grisel, p. 40. (*Halliwell.*)

reducent (rē-dū′sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *reducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reducere*: see *reduce*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reduce.

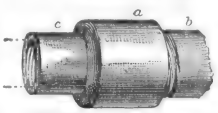
★ **II.** *n.* That which reduces. *Imp. Dict.*

reducer (rē-dū′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reduces, in any sense.

The last substances enumerated are those in general use as *reducers* or developers in photography.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 95.

An accumulator is indeed merely a chemical converter which is unequalled as a pressure-*reducer*.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 583.

2. A joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter. It may be of any form, straight, bent, etc. Also called *reducing-coupling*.



a, reducer, connecting the pipe of larger diameter *b* with the pipe of smaller diameter *c*.

reducibility (rē-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *reducible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Reducibleness; reductibility.

The theorem of the *reducibility* of the general problem of transformation to the rational is, however, stated without proof in this paper.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 70.

It was, however, quite evident, from . . . the history and the complete *reducibility* of the tumour, that it must be a pulmonary hernia.
Lancet, No. 3429, p. 1002.

reducible (rē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< OF. *redusible* = Sp. *reducible* = Pg. *reduzivel* = It. *riducibile*; as *reduce* + *-ible*. Cf. *reduceable*.] Capable of being reduced; convertible.

In the new World they have a World of Drinks; for there is no Root, Flower, Fruit, or Pulse but is *reducible* to a notable Liquor.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

The line of its motion was neither straight nor yet *reducible* to any curve or mixed line that I had met with among mathematicians.
Boyle, Works, III. 683.

I have never been the less satisfied that no cause *reducible* to the known laws of nature occasioned my sufferings.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 198.

Reducible circuit. See *circuit*.—**Reducible hernia**, a hernia whose contents can be returned by pressure or posture.

reducibleness (rē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reducible.

The *reducibleness* of ice back again into water.
Boyle, Works, III. 50.

reducibly (rē-dū′si-bli), *adv.* In a reducible manner.

reducine (rē-dū′sin), *n.* [< *reduce* + *-ine*².] A decomposition product of urochrome.

reducing-coupling (rē-dū′sing-kup″ling), *n.* Same as *reducer*, 2.

reducing-press (rē-dū′sing-pres), *n.* An auxiliary press used in sheet-metal work to complete shapes that have been partially struck up.

reducing-scale (rē-dū′sing-skāl), *n.* A form of scale used by surveyors to reduce chains and links to acres and roods by inspection, and also in mapping and drawing to different scales; a surveying-scale.

reducing-T (rē-dū′sing-tē), *n.* A T-shaped pipe-coupling, having arms different from the stem in diameter of opening. It is used to unite pipes of different sections. Also written *reducing-tee*.

reducing-valve (rē-dū′sing-valv), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a peculiar valve controlled by forces acting in opposite directions. The parts are so arranged that the valve opens to its extreme limit only when the pressure on the delivery side is at a prescribed minimum, closing the part in the valve-seat more or less when this minimum is exceeded. The pressure on the delivery side of the valve is thus kept from varying (except between very narrow limits) from its predetermined pressure, although the pressure on the opposite side may be variable, and always higher than on the delivery side. Such valves are much used for maintaining lower pressures in steam-heating and -drying apparatus than is carried in the boiler. They are also used in automatic air-brakes for railways and in other pneumatic machines, and, in some forms, as gas-regulators for equalizing the pressure of gas delivered to gas-burners, etc. Also called *pressure-reducing valve*.

reduct† (rē-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *reductus*, pp. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] To reduce.

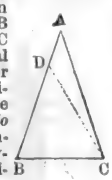
All the kynges host there beying assembled and *reducte* into one companye.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 10.

Pray let me *reduct* some two or three shillings for points and ribands.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5.

reduct (rē-dukt′), *n.* [< ML. *reductus*, a withdrawing-place: see *redout*².] In *building*, a little piece or cut taken out of a part, member, etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other purpose; a quirk. *Gwilt.*

reductibility (rē-duk-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réductibilité*; as *reduct* + *-ibility*.] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. *Imp. Dict.*

reductio ad absurdum (rē-duk′shi-ō ad ab-sėr′-dum). [L.: *reductio*, a leading, reduction; *ad*, to; *absurdum*, neut. of *absurdus*, absurd: see *absurd*.] A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstration. In geometry the reductio ad absurdum consists in drawing a figure whose parts are supposed to have certain relations, and then showing that this leads to a conclusion contrary to a known proposition, whence it follows that the parts of the figure cannot have those relations. Thus, in Euclid's "Elements" the proposition that if a triangle has two angles equal the sides opposite those angles will be equal is proved as follows. In the triangle ABC, let the angles ABC and ACB be equal. Then, suppose AB to be greater than AC. Lay off BD = AC and join DC. Then, comparing the two triangles ACB and DBC, we have in the former the sides AC and BC and their included angle ACB equal in the latter to the sides DB and CB and their included angle DBC. Hence, these two triangles would be equal, or the part would be equal to the whole. This proof is a *reductio ad absurdum*. This kind of reasoning is considered somewhat objectionable as not showing the principle from which the proposition flows; but it is a perfectly conclusive mode of proof, and, in fact, is in all cases readily converted into a direct proof. Thus, in the above example, we have only to compare the triangle ABC with itself, considering it as two triangles according as the angle B is named before C or vice versa. In the triangle ABC the angles B and C with the included side BC are respectively equal in the triangle ACB to the angles C and B with the included side CB; hence the other parts of the triangles are equal, and the side AC opposite the first angle B in the first triangle is equal to the side AB opposite the first angle C in the second triangle.



★**reduction** (rē-duk′shon), *n.* [< OF. *reduction*, F. *réduction* = Pr. *reductio* = Sp. *reducción* = Pg. *reducção* = It. *riduzione*, < L. *reductio(n-)*, a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restoration, < *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*, *reduct*.] The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced. (*a*†) The act of bringing back or restoring.

For *reduction* of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. ii.

(*b*) Conversion into another state or form: as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order. (*c*) Diminution: as, the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt; a *reduction* of 25 per cent. made to wholesale buyers.

Let him therefore first make the proper *reduction* in the account, and then see what it amounts to.
Waterland, Works, VI. 186.

(*d*) Conquest; subjugation: as, the *reduction* of a province under the power of a foreign nation; the *reduction* of a fortress. (*e*) A settlement or parish of South American Indians converted and trained by the Jesuits.

Governing and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and *reductions*, or ministering, at the hourly risk of his life, to his coreligionists in England under Elizabeth and James I., the Jesuit appears alike devoted, indefatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty admiration and respect.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 649.

The Indians [under the Jesuits in Paraguay] were gathered into towns or communal villages called bourgaden or *reductions*, where they were taught the common arts, agriculture, and the practice of rearing cattle.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 32.

(*f*) The bringing of a problem to depend on a problem already solved. (*g*) The transformation of an algebraic expression into another of a simpler kind. (*h*) The lowering of the values of the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or of the antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the same quantity. (*i*) The conversion of a quantity expressed in terms of one denomination so as to express it in terms of another denomination. *Ascending reduction* is conversion to terms of larger units; *descending reduction*, conversion to terms of smaller units. (*j*) The proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism from its premises by means of a direct syllogism and immediate inferences. This is said to be a *reduction* to the mode of direct syllogism employed. (*k*) A direct syllogism proving, by means of conversions and other immediate inferences, that the conclusion of an indirect syllogism follows from its premises. (*l*) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draft, etc., on a smaller scale, preserving the original proportions; also, the result of this process. (*m*) In *surg.*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place. (*n*) Separation of a metal from substances combined with it: used especially with reference to lead, zinc, and copper, and also applied to the treatment of iron ore, as when steel is made from it by a direct process. (*o*) In *astron.*, the correction of observed quantities for instrumental errors, as well as for refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, so as to bring out their actual value. A similar process is commonly applied to observations in other physical sciences. (*p*) In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, etc.—**Apagogical reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction in which the contradictory of the conclusion becomes one of the premises, and the contradictory of one of the premises the conclusion. Apagogical reduction is an application of the *reductio ad absurdum*, and is also called *reductio per impossibile*. Example:

Baroco.	*Reductio per impossibile.*
All M is P.	All M is P.
Some S is not P.	All S is M.
Ergo, Some S is not M.	Ergo, All S is P.

Chasles-Zeuthen reduction, a method of finding how many figures fulfil certain conditions, by the consideration of degenerate figures composed of simpler figures with lower constants. Thus, in this way we readily find that the number of conics touching five given conics in a plane is 3,264.—**Iron-reduction process.** See *process*.—**Long reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction in which the major premise of the original syllogism becomes the minor premise, and vice versa, and in which one of the premises and the conclusion are converted. Example:

Camestres.	*Long Reduction.*
All M is P.	No P is S.
No S is P.	All M is P.
Ergo, No S is M.	Ergo, No M is S

Ostensive reduction, that reduction which has for its premises the original premises or their conversions, and for its conclusion the original conclusion or its converse.—**Reduction** and **reduction-improbation**, in *Scots law*, the designations given to the two varieties of rescissory actions. See *improbation*, 2.—**Reduction reductive**, an action in which a decree of reduction which has been erroneously or improperly obtained is sought to be reduced.—**Reduction to the ecliptic**, the difference between the anomaly of a planet reckoned from its node and the longitude reckoned from the same point.—**Short reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction which differs from the original syllogism only in having one of its premises converted. The following is an example:

Cesare.	*Short Reduction.*
No M is P.	No P is M.
All S is P.	All S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.	Ergo, No S is M.

=**Syn.** (*e*) Lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, abridgment, contraction, retrenchment.

reduction-compasses (rē-duk′shon-kum″pas-ez), *n. pl.* Proportional dividers, or whole-and-half dividers.

reduction-formula (rē-duk′shon-fôr″mū-lä), *n.* In the *integral calculus*, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms.

reduction-works (rē-duk′shon-wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A metallurgical establishment; smelting-works.

reductive (rē-duk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réductif* = Sp. Pg. *reductivo* = It. *riduttivo*, < L. *reductus*, pp. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduct*, *reduce*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property, power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were of a great and perfect grief, and productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and *reductive* of these to act.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

Reduction reductive. See *reduction*.—**Reductive conversion**, in *logic*, a conversion of a proposition in which there is some modification of the subject or predicate: as, no man is a mother, therefore no mother is some man. See *conversion*, 2.—**Reductive principle**, a principle by which an indirect syllogism is reduced to a direct mood. The reductive principles were said to be conversion, transposition, and reductio per impossibile.

II. *n.* That which has the power of reducing.

So that it should seem there needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equability than the wars that have happened in the world.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

reductively (rē-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.

Love, and simplicity, and humility, and usefulness: . . . I think these do *reductively* contain all that is excellent in the whole conjugation of Christian graces.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 44.

reduit†, *n.* See *redout*².

redundance (rē-dun′dans), *n.* [< OF. *redondance*, F. *redondance*, *rédondance* = Sp. Pg. *redundancia* = It. *ridondanza*, < L. *redundantia*, an overflow, superfluity, excess, < *redundan(t-)s*, redundant: see *redundant*.] **1.** The character of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

He is a poor unwieldy wretch that commits faults out of the *redundance* of his good qualities.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

redundancy (rē-dun′dan-si), *n.* [As *redundance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redundance*.

The mere
Redundancy of youth's contentedness.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

=**Syn.** *Verbosity*, *Tautology*, etc. (see *pleonasm*); surplusage.

★**redundant** (rē-dun′dant), *a.* [< OF. *redondant*, F. *redondant*, *rédondant* = Sp. Pg. *redundante* = It. *ridondante*, < L. *redundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *redundare*, overflow, redound: see *redound*.] **1**†. Rolling or flowing back, as a wave or surge.

On his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! his head . . .
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated *redundant*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 503.

2. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iv. 1.

With foliage of such dark *redundant* growth.
Cowper, Task, i. 226.

A farmer's daughter, with *redundant* health.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 216.

3. Using or containing more words or images than are necessary or useful: as, a *redundant* style.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

Redundant chord or **interval**, in *music*, same as *augmented chord* or *interval*—that is, one greater by a half-step than the corresponding major chord or interval. Also *pluperfect*, *extreme*, *superfluous chord* or *interval*. So *redundant fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc.—**Redundant hyperbola**, a curve having three or more asymptotes.—**Redundant number**, a number the sum of whose divisors exceeds the number itself.

redundantly (rē-dun′dant-li), *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

red-underwing (red′un″dėr-wing), *n.* A large British moth, *Catocala nupta*, expanding three inches, having the under wings red bordered with black. See *underwing*.

reduplicate (rē-dū′pli-kāt), *v.* [< ML. (LL. in derived noun) *reduplicatus*, pp. of *reduplicare* (> It. *reduplicare* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicar*), redouble, < L. *re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double, duplicate: see *duplicate*. Cf. *redouble*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To double again; multiply; repeat.

That *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xii.

Then followed that ringing and *reduplicated* laugh of his, so like the joyous bark of a dog when he starts for a ramble with his master.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 514.

2. In *philol.*, to repeat, as a syllable or the initial part of a syllable (usually a root-syllable). See *reduplication*.

II. *intrans.* In *philol.*, to be doubled or repeated; undergo reduplication: as, *reduplicating* verbs.

reduplicate (rē-dū′pli-kāt), *a.* [= F. *réduplqué* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicado* = It. *reduplicato*, < ML. *reduplicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative.

Reduplicate words are formed of repetitions of sound, as in murmur, singsong. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 23.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Valvate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward: said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation. (*b*) Describing an estivation so characterized. Also ★*reduplicative*.

reduplication (rē-dū-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *réduplication* = Sp. *reduplicación* = Pg. *reduplicação* = It. *reduplicazione*, < L. *reduplicatio*(*n*-), < (ML.) *reduplicare*, redouble, reduplicate: see *reduplicate*.] **1.** The act of reduplicating, redoubling, or repeating, or the state of being reduplicated.

Jesus, by *reduplication* of his desire, fortifying it with a command, made it in the Baptist to become a duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 97.

The memory-train is liable to change in two respects, which considerably modify its structure: viz., (1) through the evanescence of some parts, and (2) through the partial recurrence of like impressions, which produces *reduplications* of varying amount and extent in other parts.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

2. In *rhet.*, a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins. **—3.** In *philol.*: (*a*) The repetition of a syllable (usually a root-syllable), or of the initial part, often with more or less modification, and in various processes of word-formation and inflection. In our languages, it is especially the perfect tense that exhibits reduplication: thus, Gothic *haihald*, Latin *cecini*, Greek *πέφευγα*, Sanskrit *babhāra*; but also the present tense: thus, Latin *sisto*, Greek *δίδωμι*, Sanskrit *dadāmi*, etc.; and elsewhere. (*b*) The new syllable formed by reduplication. **—4.** In *logic*, an expression affixed to the subject of a proposition, showing the formal cause of its possession of the predicate: as, "man, as an animal, has a stomach," where the expression "as an animal" is the reduplication. **—5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a folding of a part; a folded part; a fold or duplication, as of a membrane, of the skin, etc. Also *reduplicature*.—**Attic reduplication**, in *Gr. gram.*, reduplication in the perfect of some verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, *ο*, by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the same letters with temporal augment: as *ἀλήλιφα* from *ἀλείφω*, *ἀκήκοα* from *ἀκούω*. A similar reduplication is found in the second aorist (*ἤγαγον* from *ἄγω*) and in the present (*ἀραρίσκω*). This reduplication did not especially characterize the Attic as distinguished from contemporary dialects, but was called *Attic* by late grammarians as opposed to the less classic form used in their own days.

reduplicative (rē-dū′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *réduplicatif* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicativo* = It. *reduplicativo*, < ML. *reduplicativus*, < ML. *reduplicare*, reduplicate: see *reduplicate*.] **1.** Containing or effecting reduplication, in any sense.

Some logicians refer *reduplicative* propositions to this place, as "Men, considered as men, are rational creatures"—that is, because they are men. *Watts*, Logic, ii. 2.

2. In *bot.*, same as *reduplicate*, 2.

reduplicature (rē-dū′pli-kā-ṭūr), *n.* [< *reduplicate* + *-ure*.] Same as *reduplication*, 5. [Rare.]

The body [in *Phyllopoda*] is either cylindrically elongated and clearly segmented, without free *reduplicature* of the skin, e. g. Branchipus, or it may be covered by a broad and flattened shield. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 416.

Reduviidæ (red-ū-vī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Reduvius* + *-idæ*.] An important family of predaceous bugs, named from the genus *Reduvius*. They have the thoracic segments concentrated, the coxæ short, two ocelli, four-jointed antennæ, a three-jointed rostrum, three-jointed tarsi, and long strong legs, of which the anterior are sometimes prehensile. It is a large and wide-spread family, containing a great variety of forms grouped into nine subfamilies and many genera. Throughout their life they are predaceous and feed on other insects. A very few species, like *Conorhinus sanguisugus*, suck the blood of warm-blooded animals. See also cuts under *Conorhinus*, *Harpactor*, *Pirates*, and *Reduvius*.

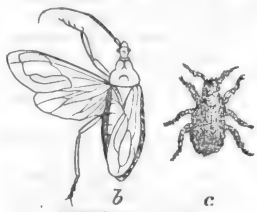


Sinea diadema, one of the *Reduviidæ*. (Line shows natural size.)

reduvioid (rē-dū′vi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Reduvius* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reduviidæ*; resembling a reduviid.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Reduviidæ*.

Reduvius (rē-dū′vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < L. *reduvia*, a hangnail.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the anteocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the *fly-bug*, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.



Reduvius personatus.
b, fly (parts of right side removed); *c*, larva.

redux (rē′duks), *a.* [L., that leads or brings back, also led or brought back, < *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] **1.** Led or brought back, as from a distance, from captivity, etc.: as, "Astræa *Redux*" (the title of a poem by Dryden on the restoration and return of Charles II.).

Lady Laura Standish is the best character in "Phineas Finn" and its sequel "Phineas *Redux*."
Trollope, Autobiog., xvii.

2. In *med.*, noting the return of certain physical signs, after their disappearance in consequence of disease.

redware (red′wâr), *n.* A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*, the common tangle.

red-wat (red′wot′), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *wat*, a Sc. form of *wet*: see *wet*.] Wetted by something red, as blood. [Scotch.]

The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let byganes be byganes. *Blackwood's Mag.*, VII. 384.

★**redwater** (red′wâ″tėr), *n.* A disease of cattle, also called *hemoglobinuria*, or *hemoglobinemia*, because the coloring matter (hemoglobin) of the red blood-corpuscles which have been broken up in the system appears in the urine, and imparts to it a pale-red or a dark-red, port-wine color. The disease prevails in various countries in undrained, unimproved meadows and in woods, whence it is also called *wood-evil*. Redwater is a prominent symptom of Texas cattle-fever, in which it is due to destruction of the red blood-corpuscles, with consequent liberation of the hemoglobin, by the protozoan parasite of this disease. See *Texas fever*. It is rarely observed among sheep and swine.

red-water tree (red′wâ″tėr trē). The sassy-bark tree, *Erythrophleum Guineense*.

redweed (red′wēd), *n.* **1.** The corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, whose red petals have been used as a dye. Also applied locally to various reddish-stemmed plants. [Eng.] **—2.** A species of *Phytolacca*, or pokeweed. [West Indies.]

red-whelk (red′hwelk), *n.* A whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*. See cut under *reversed*. [Local, Eng.]

red-whiskered (red′hwis″kėrd), *a.* Having red whiskers: applied in ornithology to several birds: as, the *red-whiskered* bulbul, *Otocompsa* ★*jocosa* of India.

redwing (red′wing), *n.* **1.** The red-winged thrush of Europe, *Turdus iliacus*. **—2.** The red-winged marsh-blackbird of America, *Agelæus phœniceus*. See *Agelæus* and *blackbird*.

red-winged (red′wingd), *a.* Having red wings, or red on the wings.

red-withe (red′with), *n.* A high-climbing vine of tropical America, *Combretum Jacquini*. ★[West Indies.]

redwood (red′wůd), *n.* **1.** The most valuable of Californian timber-trees, *Sequoia sempervirens*, or its wood. It occupies the Coast ranges, where exposed to ocean fogs, from the northern limit of the State to the southern borders of Monterey county, but is most abundant north of San Francisco. It is the only congener of the famous big or mammoth tree, which it almost rivals in size. It grows commonly from 200 to 300 feet high, with a straight cylindrical trunk, naked to the height of 70 or



Branch with Cones of Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).
a, a cone; *b*, a seed.

100 feet; the diameter is from 8 to 12 feet. The bark is from 6 to 12 inches thick, of a bright cinnamon color; the wood is of a rich brownish red, light, straight-grained, easily worked and taking a fine finish, and very durable in contact with the soil. Its wood is widely used as building-timber on the Pacific coast of the United States; in California it is used almost exclusively for shingles, fence-posts, railway-ties, telegraph-poles, wine-butts, etc.

2. The name is also applied to various other trees. Thus, the East Indian redwoods are *Soymida febrifuga*, also called *East Indian mahogany*; *Pterocarpus santalinus*, the red sandalwood (see *sandalwood*); and *P. Indicus*, the Andaman redwood, or padouk. The last is a lofty tree of India, Burma, the Andaman Islands, etc., with the heart-wood dark-red, close-grained, and moderately hard, used to make furniture, gun-carriages, carts, and for many other purposes. Other trees called *redwood* are *Cornus mas*, of Europe and Asia Minor; *Rhamnus Erythroxylum*, the Siberian buckthorn; *Trochetia Erythroxylon* of the *Sterculiaceæ*, an almost extinct tree of St. Helena; the Jamaican *Hæmocharis Hæmatoxylon*, of the *Theaceæ*; *Colubrina Colubrina*, a rhamnaceous tree of the West Indies and Florida; *Diporidium arboreum*, of the Cape of Good Hope; *Ceanothus spinosus*, a shrub or small tree of southern California; and any tree of the genus *Erythroxylum*. *Redwood* is also a local name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*[1].

red-wood (red′wůd), *a.* [Also *red-wud*; < *red*[1] intensive (cf. *red-mad*, etc.) + *wood*[2], mad: see *wood*[2].] Stark mad. [Scotch.]

An' now she 's like to rin *red-wud*
About her Whisky.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

ree[1] (rē), *v. t.* [Also *rie*; supposed to be a dial. reduction of *riddle*[2].] To riddle; sift; separate or throw off. [Prov. Eng.]

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

ree[2] (rē), *a.* [< ME. **ree*, *reh*, < AS. *hreóh*, *hrióh*, contr. *hreó*, fierce, wild, stormy, troubled, = OS. *hrē*, wild.] **1.** Wild; outrageous; crazy. [Prov. Eng.] **—2.** Half-drunk; tipsy. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[2] (rē), *n.* [Cf. *ree*[2], *a.*] A state of temporary delirium. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[3] (rē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A river; a flood. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[4] (rē), *interj.* A reduction (as an exclamation) of *reet*, dialectal form of *right*: used in driving horses.

reebok (rā′bok), *n.* [< D. *reebok* = E. *roebuck*: see *roebuck*.] A South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*: so called by the Dutch colonists. The horns are smooth, long, straight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hottentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length, 2½ feet high at the shoulder, of a slighter and more graceful form than most other antelopes, and extremely swift. Also *reh-bok* and *rheebok*.

reecht, *n.* [< ME. *reche*, *reech*, an assibilated form of *reek*, smoke: see *reek*[1].] Smoke.

Such a rothun of a *reche* ros.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1009.

reechily†, *adv.* [< *reechy* + *-ly*2.] Smokily; squalidly.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*,
Like bacon hanging on the chimnie roofe.
D. Belchier, See me and See me not, sig. C. 2 b. (*Nares.*)

reëcho (rē-ek'ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. *re-eccho*; < *re-* + *echo*.] **I.** *intrans.* To echo back; sound back or reverberate again.

A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw; . . .
And the high dome *re-echoes* to his nose.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 86.

II. *trans.* To echo back; return; send back; repeat; reverberate again: as, the hills *reëcho* the roar of cannon.

The consecrated roof
Re-echoing pious anthems! *Cowper*, Task, i. 343.

reëcho (rē-ek'ō), *n.* [< *reëcho*, *v.*] The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

The hills and vallies here and there resound
With the *re-echoes* of the deepe-mouth'd hound.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

reechy† (rē'chi), *a.* [An assibilated form of *reeky*.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; squalid; filthy.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 225.

★**reed**1 (rēd), *n.* [< ME. *reed*, *red*, *reod*, irreg. *rehed*, *reheed*, < AS. *hreód* = OD. *ried*, D. *riet* = MLG. *rēt*, LG. *ried*=OHG. *hriot*, *riot*, MHG. *riet*, G. *ried*, *riet*, a reed; root unknown.] 1. Any tall broad-leafed grass growing on the margins of streams or in other wet places; especially, any grass of one of the genera *Trichoon*, *Arundo*, or *Ammophila*. The common reed is *Trichoon Phragmites*, a stately grass from five to twelve feet high, found in nearly all parts of the world. It serves by its creeping rootstocks to fix alluvial banks; its stems form perhaps the most durable thatch, and are otherwise useful; and it is planted for ornament. See the generic names, and phrases below. Compare *reed-grass*.



Common Reed (*Trichoon Phragmites*).
1, flowering plant; 2, the panicle; *a*, a spikelet.

He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the *reed*, and fens. Job xl. 21.

We glided winding under ranks
Of iris, and the golden *reed*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

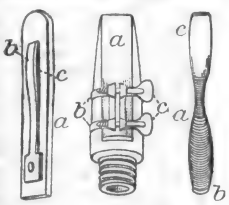
2. Some one of other more or less similar plants. See phrases below.—3. A musical pipe of reed or cane, having a mouthpiece made by slitting the tube near a joint, and usually several finger-holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe; hence, figuratively, pastoral poetry. See cut under *pipe*1.

I'll . . . speak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

Sound of pastoral *reed* with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

Now she tries the *Reed*, anon attempts the Lyre.
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

4. In *music*: (*a*) In musical instruments of the oboe and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of organs, a thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal, so fitted to an opening into a pipe as nearly to close it, and so arranged that, when a current of air is directed through the opening, the reed is drawn into or driven against it so as to close it, but immediately springs back by its own elasticity, only to be pressed forward again by the air, thus producing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic vibrations of the column of air in the pipe. When the reed is of metal, the pitch of the tone depends chiefly on its size; but when of reed or cane, it may be so combined with a tube that the pitch shall depend chiefly on the size of the air-column. A *free reed* is one that vibrates in the opening without touching its edges; a *beating* or *striking reed* is one that extends slightly beyond the opening. In orchestral instruments, the wood wind group includes several reed-instruments, which have either double reeds (two wooden reeds which strike against each other, as in the oboe, the bassoon, the English horn, etc.), or a single reed (a wooden reed striking against an opening in a wooden mouthpiece or beak, as in the clarinet, the basset-horn, etc.). A pipe-organ usually contains one or more sets of reed-pipes, the tongues of which are nearly always striking reeds of brass. (See *reed-pipe*.) A reed-organ is properly a collection of several sets of reeds, the tongues of which are free reeds of brass. (See *reed-organ*.) In the brass wind group of instruments, with but few exceptions, the tone is produced by the player's lips acting as free membranous reeds within the cup of the mouthpiece. The mechanism of the human voice, also, is essentially a reed-instrument, the vocal cords being simply free membranous reeds which may be stretched within the tube of the larynx. The quality of the tone produced by a reed varies indefinitely, according to the material and character of the reed itself, the method in which it is set in vibration, and especially the arrangement of the tube or cavity with which it is connected. The accompanying fig. 1 shows the construction of an organ-reed: *a* is the reed-block, which in use is inserted in its proper slot in the reed-board; *b*, the metal tongue, which is set in sonorous vibration when air is forced through the opening *c*. Fig. 2 shows the mouthpiece of a clarinet, in which *a* is the reed, held to the body of the mouthpiece by the split-bands *b*, which are drawn tight by the screws *c*. Air entering between the reed and the margin of an opening which it covers causes it to produce a musical tone, the pitch of which is varied partly by the position of the mouthpiece in the mouth and partly by the action of the keys. Fig. 3 shows the mouthpiece of an oboe, and similar reeds are used for bassoons and bagpipes. The reed is made of two counterparts of the same shape bound together by the thread *a*. The lower and middle parts of the mouthpiece are circular in cross-section, but the upper part *c*, the reed proper, is flattened. Air forced through this opening causes the reed to emit a harsh tone, which is softened in quality by the tube of the instrument. (*b*) In reed-instruments of the oboe class, and in both pipe- and reed-organs, the entire mechanism immediately surrounding the reed proper, consisting of the tube or box the opening or eschallot of which the reed itself covers or fills, together with any other attachments, like the tuning-wire of reed-pipes. (See *reed-organ* and *reed-pipe*.) In the clarinet the analogous part is called the *beak* or *mouthpiece*. (*c*) Any reed-instrument as a whole, like an oboe or a clarinet: as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. (*d*) In *organ-building*, same as *reed-stop*.—5. A missile weapon; an arrow or a javelin: used poetically.



Reeds.

With cruel Skill the backward *Reed*
He sent, and, as he fled, he slew.
Prior, To a Lady, st. 8.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed
And wing'd with flame,
Like Indian *reeds* blown from his silver tongue.
Tennyson, The Poet.

6. Reeds or straw prepared for thatching; thatch: a general term: as, a bundle of *reed*.—7. A long slender elastic rod of whalebone, ratan, or steel, of which several are inserted in a woman's skirt to expand or stiffen it.—8. In *mining*, any hollow plant-stem which can be filled with powder and put into the cavity left by the withdrawal of the needle, to set off the charge at the bottom. Such devices are nearly or entirely superseded by the safety-fuse. Also called *spire*.—9. An instrument used for pressing down the threads of the woof in tapestry, so as to keep the surface well together.—10. A weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reed, called *dents*, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart.

The *reed* for weaving the same is measured in an equally complex manner, for the unit of length is 37 inches, and according to the number of hundreds of dents or splits it contains, so is the *reed* called. For instance, a "fourteen-hundred *reed*" means that 37 inches of a *reed* of that number, no matter what length, contains 1400 dents, or about 38 per inch. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 329.

11. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weavers' reed. See *slay*2.—12. A Hebrew and Assyrian unit of length, equal to 6 cubits, generally taken as being from 124 to 130 inches.

A measuring *reed* of six cubits long, of a cubit and a handbreadth each. Ezek. xl. 5.

13. Same as *rennet-bag*. *W. B. Carpenter.*—14. In *arch.*, *carp.*, etc., a small convex molding; in the plural, same as *reeding*, 2.

The three pillars [of the temple] which stand together are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cablins of *reeds*, is of one stone, and the upper part of another.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 169.

Canary reed, the reed canary-grass. See *Phalaris*.—**Dutch reeds**, in the *arts*, the stems of several kinds of horsetail or scouring-rush (*Equisetum*) used, on account of their silicious crust, to polish wood and even metals.—**Egyptian reed**, the papyrus.—**Fly-reed**, in *weaving*, a reed of a fly-shuttle loom, provided with springs which limit the force with which the reed strikes the weft-thread to a constant or very nearly a constant quantity, and thus produce a greater uniformity of texture.—**Great reed**, a reed of the genus *Arundo*, especially *Arundo Donax*.—**Harmonic reed**. See *harmonic*.—**Indian reed**, the canna or Indian-shot.—**New Zealand reed**, a fine ornamental grass, *Arundo conspicua*, blooming earlier than pampas-grass.—**Number of the reed, set of the reed,** in *weaving*. See *number*.—**Paper reed**. See *paper-reed*.—**Reed bent**. See *bent*2.—**Reed bent-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, below).—**Reed meadow-grass**. See *meadow-grass*.—**Reed of hemp**. Same as *boon*2.—**Sea-reed**, or **sea-sand reed**, the marram or mat-grass, *Ammophila arenaria*.—**Small reed**, any species of *Calamagrostis* or of *Deyeuxia*, including the useful blue-joint grass.—**Trumpet-reed**, *Trichoon Phragmites*, of tropical America (West Indies).—**Wood-reed, writing-reed,** *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, of the northern parts of the old world.

★**reed**1 (rēd), *v. t.* [< ME. *reeden*; < *reed*1, *n.*] 1. To thatch. Compare *reed*1, *n.*, 6.

Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare of the moss, and go beat in the reed.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. In *carp.*, *arch.*, etc., to fashion into, or decorate with, reeds or reeding.

reed2†, *a.* An obsolete form of *red*1 (still extant in the surname *Reed*).

reed3†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *read*1.

reedbeere†, *n.* [< *reed*1 + *beer* as in *pillow-beer*, etc.] A bed of reeds.

A place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere*.
Nomenclator. (*Nares.*)

reed-bird (rēd'bėrd), *n.* 1. The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called in the late summer and early fall months, when the male has exchanged his black-and-buff dress for a plain yellowish streaked plumage like that of the female, and when it throngs the marshes in great flocks, becomes very fat, and is highly esteemed for the table. The name *reed-bird* obtains chiefly in the Middle States, where the birds haunt the fields of water-oats or wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*); further south, where it similarly throngs the rice-fields, it is called *rice-bird*. It is known as *butter-bird* in the West Indies, and is also called *ortolan*. See *bobolink*, *Dolichonyx*, *ortolan*.

2. A reed-warbler.

reedbuck (rēd'buk), *n.* [Tr. D. *rietbok*.] A name of several kinds of aquatic African antelopes; specifically, *Eleotragus arundinaceus*. Also *rietbok*.

reed-bunting (rēd'bun″ting), *n.* The black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus*. It is a common bird of Europe, frequenting the reeds of marshes and fens, and is about six inches long. Also called *reed-sparrow*.

reeden† (rē'dn), *a.* [< *reed*1 + *-en*2.] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

Through *reeden* pipes convey the golden flood,
T' invite the people [bees] to their wonted food.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 385.

reeder (rē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **redere*, *redare*; < *reed*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who thatches with reeds; a thatcher. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426.—2. A thatched frame covering blocks or tiles of dried china-clay, to protect them from the rain while permitting free ventilation.

A number of thatched gates or *reeders*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 637.

reed-goundt, *n.* See *redgound*.

reed-grass (rēd'gràs), *n.* [= D. *rietgras* = G. ★*riet-* (*ried-*) *gras*; as *reed*1 + *grass*.] 1†. The bur-reed, *Sparganium ramosum*.—2. Any one of the grasses called reeds, and some others, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See phrases.—**Salt reed-grass**, *Spartina polystachya*, a tall stout salt-marsh grass with a dense oblong purplish raceme, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Small reed-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, under *reed*1).—**Wood reed-grass**, either of the two species of *Cinna*, *C. arundinacea* and *C. latifolia*, northern grasses in America, the latter also in Europe. They are graceful sweet-scented woodland grasses, apparently of no great value.

reëdification† (rē-ed″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *reedification*, F. *réédification* = Sp. *reedificación* = Pg. *reedificação* = It. *riedificazione*; as *re-* + *edification*.] The act or operation of rebuilding, or the state of being rebuilt.

The toun was compellid to help to the *Reedification* of it.
Leland, Itinerary (1789), III. 11.

reëdify† (rē-ed'i-fī), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *reædify*; ME. *redifyen*; < OF. *reedifier*, F. *réédifier* = Sp. Pg. *reedificar* = It. *riedificare*, < LL. *reædificare*, build again, rebuild, < L. *re-*, again, + *ædificare*, build: see *edify*.] To rebuild; build again after destruction.

The ruin'd wals he did *reædifye*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 46.

Return'd from Babylon by leave of kings
Their lords, whom God disposed, the house of God
They first *re-edify*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 350.

reediness (rē'di-nes), *n.* The state or property of being reedy, in any sense.

It [the Liszt organ] possesses great freedom from *reediness* in sound. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 402.

The greater number of these tests are to detect *reediness*, lamination, or looseness in the fibrous structure of the iron, these defects occurring more frequently in angle, T, and beam irons than in plates.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 332.

reeding (rē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *redynge;* verbal n. of *reed*[1], *v.*] **1.** Thatching. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Redynge of howses. Arundinacio.

Prompt. Parv., p. 427.

2. In *arch.*, a series of small convex or beaded moldings designed for ornament; also, the convex fluting or cabling characterizing some types of column.

These [external walls of Wuswus at Wurka] were plastered and covered by an elaborate series of *reedings* and square sinkings, forming a beautiful and very appropriate mode of adorning the wall of a building that had no external openings. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

3. The milling on the edge of a coin.—**4.** In *silk-weaving*. See the quotation.

Reeding and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom. These consist in putting each warp-thread through its proper slit in the reed and eyelet in the harness.

Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

reed-instrument (rēd′in″strụ-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed; especially, an orchestral instrument of the oboe or of the clarinet family.

reed-knife (rēd′nīf), *n.* A long knife-shaped implement of metal for reaching and adjusting the tuning-wires of reed-pipes in a pipe-organ. Also called *tuning-knife*.

reedless (rēd′les), *a.* [< *reed*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of reeds.

Youths tombed before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*

reedling (rēd′ling), *n.* [< *reed*[1] + *-ling*[1].] The bearded tit, *Panurus* or *Calamophilus biarmicus*, a common bird of Europe and Asia: so called from frequenting reeds. Also called *reed-pheasant*.

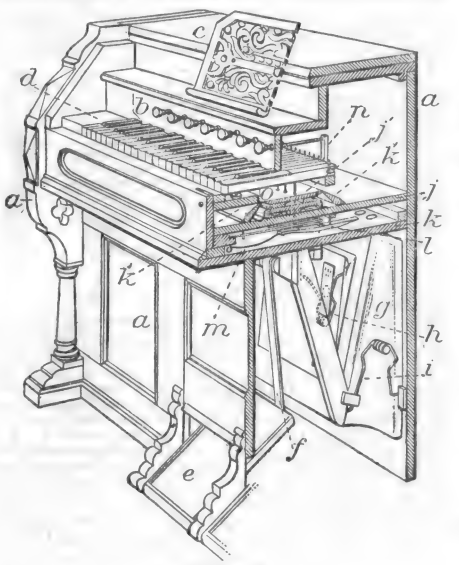
reed-mace (rēd′mās), *n.* The cattail; any plant of the genus *Typha*, chiefly *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, the great and the lesser reed-mace, the two species known in England and North America. *T. latifolia* is the common plant. It is a tall, straight, erect aquatic with long flag-like leaves and long dense spikes of small flowers, brown when mature. The abundant down of the ripened spikes makes a poor material for stuffing pillows, etc.; the leaves were formerly much used by coopers to prevent the joints of casks from leaking, and have been made into mats, chair-bottoms, etc. It is so named either directly from its reed-like character and the resemblance of its head to a mace (club), or (*Prior*, "Popular Names of British Plants") from its being placed in the hands of Christ as a mace or scepter in pictures and in statues. Less properly called *bulrush*. In the United States known almost exclusively as *cattail* or *cattail flag*.

reed-mote (rēd′mōt), *n.* Same as *fescue*, 1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reed-moth (rēd′môth), *n.* A British moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*.

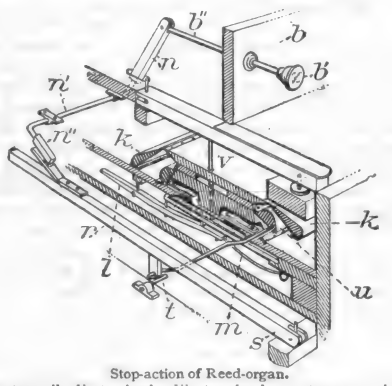
reed-motion (rēd′mō″shọn), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism which, in power-looms, moves the batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft between the threads of the warp. The term has also been inappropriately applied to a "stop-motion" whereby, when the shuttle is trapped in its passage through the warp, the movement of the batten is stopped, to prevent breaking warp-threads by the impact of the reed against the shuttle. See *stop-motion*.

reed-organ (rēd′ôr″gan), *n.* A musical instrument consisting essentially of one or more graduated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streams of air set in motion by a bellows, and controlled from a keyboard like that of the pianoforte. The two principal varieties are the *harmonium*, which is common in Europe, and the so-called *American organ*, the chief essential difference between which is that the former is sounded by a compression-bellows driving the air outward through the reeds, and the latter by a suction-bellows drawing it inward through them. The tone of the harmonium is usually keener and more nasal than that of the American organ. The apparatus for compressing or exhausting the air, and for distributing the current among the various sets of reeds and among the channels belonging to the various digitals of the keyboard, is not essentially different from that of a pipe-organ, though on a much smaller scale. (See *organ*[1].) The bellows, however, is usually operated by means of alternating treadles. The keyboard is exactly similar to that of the pipe-organ or the pianoforte, and has a compass of about four or five octaves. The tone-producing apparatus consists of one or more sets of small brass *vibrators* or *reeds* (see illustration); the pitch of the tone depends on the size of their vibratile tongues, and its quality on their proportions and on the character of the resonating cavities with which they are connected. Each set of vibrators constitutes a *stop*, the use of which is controlled by a stop-knob. The possible variety of qualities is rather limited. The treadles operate feeders, which are connected with a general bellows, so that the current of air may be maintained at a constant tension; but in the harmonium the waste-valve of the bellows may be closed by drawing a stop-knob called the *expression-stop*, so that the force of the tones may be directly varied by the rapidity of the treadling. In the American organ the force of the tones is varied by a lever, operated by the player's knee, which opens or closes a shutter in the box inclosing the vibrators. The harmonium sometimes has a mechanism called the *percussion*, providing a little hammer to strike the tongue of each reed as its digital is depressed, thus setting it into vibration very promptly. A tremulant is often introduced, consisting of a revolving fan, by which the current of air is made to oscillate slightly. More than one manual keyboard and a pedal keyboard, with separate stops for each, as in the pipe-organ, occur in large instruments. Occasionally a set of pipes is also added. Various devices for sustaining tones in the bass after the fingers have left the digitals, or for emphasizing the treble, are sometimes introduced. Pianofortes are made with a harmonium attached (sometimes called an *æolian attachment*). The reed-organ has become one of the commonest of musical instruments. Its popularity rests upon its capacity for concerted music, like the pianoforte and pipe-organ, combined with simplicity, portability, cheapness, and stability of intonation. Artistically regarded, its tone is apt to be either weak and negative or harsh and unsympathetic. A variety of recent invention, the *vocalion*, has a remarkably powerful and mellow tone.



Reed-organ.

a, case; *b*, stop-rail and stops; *c*, music-rack; *d*, keyboard; *e*, one of the pedals or treadles; *f*, one of the pedal- or treadle-straps which operate the bellows *g*; *h*, pedal-spring which lifts the pedal after the latter has been relieved from the pressure of the foot; *i*, bellows-spring which opens the bellows after compression; *j* and *k*, upper and lower boards of wind-chest, inclosing space into which air is delivered from the bellows; *j'*, reed-board, which supports the reeds in slots formed therein (see cut under *reed*[1]); *k'*, *k'*, swells (see cut below); *l*, reed-valve; *m*, valve-spring which closes the valve after the latter is opened by push-pin shown in the cut below. There is one of these valves for each key, admitting wind to one or more reeds of a set or such sets of reeds as are allowed to act by the stops pulled out, and of a particular tone corresponding with the key; *n*, stop-arm; *o*, key-frame.



Stop-action of Reed-organ.

b, stop-rail; *b'*, stop-knob; *b''*, stop-shank; *n*, stop-arm; *n'*, rock-lever, connected at *n''* to the lever *r*, the latter being pivoted to a rail at *s*. A downwardly projecting arm engages the crank of another rock-lever *t*, connecting with and actuating the stop-valve *u*; *k*, *k*, swells; *l*, reed-valve opened by the push-pin *v*, and closed by the spring *m*.

reed-palm (rēd′päm), *n.* A ratan-palm; a palm of the genus *Calamus*.

reed-pheasant (rēd′fez″ant), *n.* The bearded titmouse or reedling, *Panurus biarmicus:* so called in allusion to the long tail. Also called simply *pheasant*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

reed-pipe (rēd′pīp), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or tongue: opposed to *flue-pipe*. Such pipes consist of a *foot* or *mouthpiece* containing the reed, and a tubular *body* furnishing a column of air for sympathetic vibration. The term *reed* is applied to both the vibratile tongue and the mechanism immediately surrounding it. In the latter sense, a reed consists of a metal tube connecting the foot and the body of the pipe; at its lower end is an oblong opening or eschallot, over or in which is fixed the brass tongue or reed proper. The effective length of the tongue is controlled by a movable spring or *tuning-wire*, the head of which projects outside the pipe-foot. The pitch of the tone depends primarily upon the vibrating length of the tongue, but is modified by the length of the air-column in the body of the pipe. A reed-pipe, therefore, is tuned both on the reed and on the top of the pipe. The quality of the tone depends somewhat on the form of the tongue, but chiefly on that of the body as a whole. The force of the tone depends on the pressure of the air-current, on the size of the inlet to the foot, and on the exact adjustment of the tongue to the eschallot. Most reed-pipes have striking reeds, but free reeds are occasionally used. A set of reed-pipes is called a *reed-stop*.

reed-pit (rēd′pit), *n.* [ME. *reede pytte;* < *reed*[1] + *pit*[1].] A fen. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Halliwell.*)

reed-plane (rēd′plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a concave-soled plane used in making reeding.

reed-sparrow (rēd′spar″ō), *n.* Same as *reed-bunting*. [Local, Eng.]

reed-stop (rēd′stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a set or register of reed-pipes the use of which is controlled by a single stop-knob: opposed to *flue-stop*. Each partial organ usually has one or more such stops, though they are less invariable in the pedal organ than in the others. They are generally intended to imitate some orchestral instrument, as the *trumpet* (usually placed in the great organ), the *oboe* (usually in the swell organ), the *clarinet* (usually in the choir organ), the *trombone* (usually in the pedal organ), the *cornopean*, the *clarion*, the *contrafagotto*, etc. They may be of eight-feet, four-feet, or sixteen-feet tone. (See *organ*[1].) Reed-stops are specially valuable because of their powerful, incisive, and individual quality, which is suited both for solo effects and for the enrichment of all kinds of combinations. The most peculiar reed-stop is the *vox humana*. A reed-stop is often called simply a *reed*.

reed-thrush (rēd′thrush), *n.* The greater reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus turdoides*.

Specimens of the . . . *reed-thrush*, to use its oldest English name.

Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 365. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reed-tussock (rēd′tus″ọk), *n.* A British moth, *Orgyia cænosa*. See *tussock*.

reed-wainscot (rēd′wān″skọt), *n.* A British moth, *Nonagria cannæ*.

reed-warbler (rēd′wâr″blėr), *n.* One of a group of Old World sylviine birds, constituting the genus *Acrocephalus*. The species to which the name specially applies is *A. streperus* or *A. arundinaceus*, also called *Calamoherpe* or *Salicaria arundinacea*. Another species, *A. turdoides*, is known as the *greater reed-warbler*, *reed-thrush*, and *reed-wren*.

reed-work (rēd′wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the reed-stops of an organ, or of a partial organ, taken collectively: opposed to *flue-work*.

reed-wren (rēd′ren), *n.* **1.** The greater reed-warbler.—**2.** An American wren of the family *Troglodytidæ* and genus *Thryothorus*, as the great Carolina wren, *T. carolinensis*, or Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki*. There are many species, chiefly of the subtropical parts of America, the two named being the only ones which inhabit much of the United States.

reedy (rē′di), *a.* [< *reed*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *hreódiht*, reedy.] **1.** Abounding with reeds.

Ye heathy wastes, immix'd with *reedy* fens.

Burns, Elegy on Miss Burnet.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed.

With the tip of her *reedy* wand
Making the sign of the cross.

Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl Cuillè, i.

3. Noting a tone like that produced from a reed-instrument. Such tones are usually somewhat nasal, and are often thin and cutting.

The blessed little creature answered me in a voice of such heavenly sweetness, with that *reedy* thrill in it which you have heard in the thrush's even-song, that I hear it at this moment. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

4. Noting a quality of iron in which bars or plates of it have the nature of masses of rods imperfectly welded together.

reef[1] (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff;* < D. *rif* = MLG. *rif*, *ref*, LG. *riff*, *reff* (> G. *riff*), a reef, = Icel. *rif* = Dan. *rev*, a reef, sand-bank; akin to Icel. *rifa*, a fissure, rift, rent, = Sw. *refva*, a strip, cleft, gap; Sw. *refvel*, a sand-bank, = Dan. *revle*, a sand-bank, bar, shoal, a strip of land, a lath; prob. from the verb, Icel. *rīfa*, etc., rive, split: see *rive*[1]. Cf. *rift*[1].] **1.** A low, narrow ridge of rocks, rising ordinarily but a few feet above the water. A reef passes by increase of size into an island. The word is especially used with reference to those low islands which are formed of coralline debris. See *atoll*, and *coral reef*, below.

Atolls have been formed during the sinking of the land by the upward growth of the *reefs* which primarily fringed the shores of ordinary islands.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 165.

The league-long roller thundering on the *reef*.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Any extensive elevation of the bottom of the sea; a shoal; a bank: so called by fishermen.

The *riff*, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east and to the northward about three miles. *Dampier*, Voyages, I., an. 1681, note.

3. In Australia, the same as *lode*, *vein*, or *ledge* of the Cordilleran miner: as, a quartz-*reef* (that is, a quartz-vein).

Many a promising gold field has been ruined by having bad machinery put up on it. *Reefs* that would have paid handsomely with good machinery are abandoned as unpayable, and the field is deserted.
H. Finch-Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 218.

4. A kind of commercial sponge which grows on reefs. [A trade-name.]

British Consul Little of Havana says, according to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," that the classes [of sponges] included are sheep wool, velvet, hard-head, yellow, grass, and glova. Very little *reef*, if any, is found in Cuba. *Science*, XIV. 351.

Coral reef, an accumulation of calcareous material which has been secreted from the water of the tropical ocean, and especially of the Pacific to the south of the equator, by the reef-building corals. Such accumulations, which are often of great dimensions, offer curious peculiarities of form and distribution. They have been classified under the names of *fringing* and *barrier reefs* and *atolls*. *Fringing reefs* border the land; *barrier reefs* extend parallel with but at some distance from the shore; *atolls* are rudely elliptical or irregular in form, and typical atolls inclose a lagoon, which usually communicates with the ocean by one or more passages through the reef. Barrier reefs may be hundreds of miles in length; that off the shore of Australia is 1,250 miles long, and from 10 to 90 broad. Atolls vary from 1 to 50 miles and over in diameter. The principal mass of a coral reef consists essentially of dead coral, together with more or less of the skeletons and shells of other marine organisms; this dead material is mingled with debris resulting from the action of breakers and currents on the coralline formation. The exterior of such a reef, where conditions are favorable to the development of the coral animals, especially on its seaward face, is covered with a layer or mantle of living and growing coral, and the rapidity and vigor of this growth depend on the supply of food brought by the oceanic currents. Where the conditions for this supply have not been favorable, there the reefs are not found; where the conditions have been such as to encourage growth, but have ceased to have this character, there the formation of the reef has slackened or been stopped altogether. Investigations have shown that the reef-building corals cannot flourish where the temperature of the surface-water sinks below 70°; in the typical coral regions the temperature is decidedly higher than that, and its range very small. Neither can the reef-builders work at a considerable depth, or above the level of low tide; their entire vertical range is not more than 15 or 20 fathoms at the utmost. These conditions of coral-reef formation, coupled with the fact that the carbonate of lime in the form in which it has been left by the death of the organisms by which it was secreted is decidedly soluble in sea-water, are sufficient to account for all the peculiarities in the distribution and mode of occurrence of these remarkable structures. It is because the currents sweeping toward the eastern shores of the continents are warm and constant that, while the western sides of Africa and South America exhibit only isolated patches of coral, the eastern borders are abundantly supplied with it. It is not now considered necessary to call in the assistance of a general subsidence of the Pacific Ocean bottom in order to account for the form of the atolls; for it is the opinion of most of the recent investigators that all the characteristic features of the coral formations—whether these occur as fringing or barrier reefs, or as atolls—can be produced in regions of subsidence or of elevation, as well as in those where no change of level is taking place.

reef[2] (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; < ME. *riff*, < MD. *rif* (also *rift*), D. *reef* = LG. *reff*, *riff* (> G. *reef*, *reff*) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* = Dan. *reb*, a reef of a sail; of uncertain origin; perhaps of like origin with *reef*[1]. Hence *reef*[2], *v.*, and *reeve*[3].] *Naut.*, a part of a sail rolled or folded up, in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind. In topsails and courses, and sometimes in topgallantsails, the reef is the part of the sail between the head and the first reef-band, or between any two reef-bands; in fore-and-aft sails reefs are taken on the foot. There are generally three or four reefs in topsails, and one or two in courses.

Calms are our dread; when tempests plough the deep,
We take a *reef*, and to the rocking sleep.
Crabbe, Works, I. 48.

Close reef. See *close*[2].—**French reef**, reefing of sails when they are fitted with rope jackstays instead of points.

reef[2] (rēf), *v.* [< *reef*[2], *n.* Cf. the doublet *reeve*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to take a reef or reefs in; reduce the size of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part and securing it by tying reef-points about it. In square sails the reef-points are tied round the yard as well as the sail; in fore-and-aft sails they may or may not be tied round the boom which extends the foot of the sail. In very large ships, where the yards are so large as to make it inconvenient to tie the reef-points around them, the sails are sometimes reefed to jackstays on the yards.

Up, aloft, lads! Come, *reef* both topsails!
Davenant and Dryden, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To gather up stuff of any kind in a way similar to that described in def. 1. Compare *reefing*.—**Close reefed**, the condition of a sail when all its reefs have been taken in.—**To reef paddles**, in steamships, to disconnect the float-boards from the paddle-arms and bolt them again nearer the center of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.—**To reef the bowsprit**, to rig in the bowsprit. The phrase usually has application to yachts; men-of-war are said to *rig in* their bowsprits.

The bowsprits on cutters can be *reefed* by being drawn closer in and fidded. *Yachtman's Guide.*

II. *intrans.* See the quotation. [Colloq.]

In some subtle way, however, when the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse, as if something of the jockey's spirit were thus conveyed to his mind. If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called *reefing*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 115.

reef[3] (rēf), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *reif*, *rief*; < ME. *ref*, < AS. *hreóf*, scabby, leprous, rough (> *hreófol*, *hreófl*, scabbiness, leprosy, *hreóflig*, leprous, *hreófla*, a leper), = OHG. *riob*, leprous, = Icel. *hrjūfr*, scabby, rough. Cf. Icel. *ryf*, scurf, eruption of the skin; perhaps connected with *rīfa*, break: see *rive*.] **I.** *a.* Scabby; scurvy.

Kings and nations, swith awa!
Reif randies, I disown ye!
Burns, Louis, What Reck I by Thee?

II. *n.* **1.** The itch; also, any eruptive disorder. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Dandruff. [Prov. Eng.]

reef-band (rēf′band), *n.* A strong strip of canvas extending across a sail, in a direction parallel to its head or foot, to strengthen it. The reef-band has eyelet-holes at regular intervals for the reef-points which secure it when reefed.—**Balance reef-band**, a reef-band extending diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail. See *reef*[2], *n.*

reef-builder (rēf′bil″dėr), *n.* Any coral which builds a reef.

reef-building (rēf′bil″ding), *a.* Constructing or building up a coral reef, as a reef-builder.

reef-cringle (rēf′kring″gl), *n.* See *cringle* (*a*).

reef-earing (rēf′ēr″ing), *n.* See *earing*[1].

reefer[1] (rē′fėr), *n.* [< *reef*[1] + *-er*[1].] An oyster that grows on reefs in the wild or untransplanted state; a reef-oyster.

reefer[2] (rē′fėr), *n.* [< *reef*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who reefs: a name familiarly applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. *Admiral Smyth.*

The steerage or gun-room was ever heaven, the scene of happiness unalloyed, the home of darling *reefers* who own the hearts they won long years ago, the abode of briny mirth, of tarry jollity. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 166.

2. A short coat or jacket worn by sailors and fishermen, and copied for general use by the fashions of 1888–90.

reef-goose (rēf′gös), *n.* The common wild goose of North America, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*. [North Carolina.]

reefing (rē′fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reef*[2], *v.*] In *upholstery*, the gathering up of the material of a curtain, valance, or the like, as in short festoons.

reefing-beckets (rē′fing-bek″ets), *n. pl.* Sennet straps fitted with an eye and toggle, used in reefing when sails are fitted with French reefs. The toggle part is generally seized to the iron jackstay on the yard, and the tail of the strap is taken around the rope jackstay on the sail, the eye being then placed over the toggle.

reefing-jacket (rē′fing-jak″et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

reefing-point (rē′fing-point), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-point.

reef-jig, reef-jigger (rēf′jig, -jig″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle sometimes used in reefing to stretch the reef-band taut before knotting the points.

reef-knot (rēf′not), *n.* Same as *square knot* (which see, under *knot*[1]).

reef-line (rēf′līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary means of spilling a sail, arranged so that it can serve when the wind is blowing fresh.

reef-oyster (rēf′ois″tėr), *n.* A reefer. See *reefer*[1] and *oyster*.

reef-pendant (rēf′pen″dant), *n.* *Naut.*, in fore-and-aft sails, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leech down to the boom while reefing; in square sails, a rope fastened to the leech of the sail and rove up through the yard-arm, having a purchase hooked to the upper end, to serve as a reef-tackle.

reef-point (rēf′point), *n.* *Naut.*, a short piece of rope fastened by the middle in each eyelet-hole of a reef-band, to secure the sail in reefing.

reef-squid (rēf′skwid), *n.* A lashing or earing used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England to lash the outer cringle of the sail when reefing.

reef-tackle (rēf′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle fastened to the leeches of a sail below the close-reef band, used to haul the leeches of the sail up to the yard to facilitate reefing.

reek[1] (rēk), *v.* [< ME. *reken*, *reoken*; (*a*) < AS. *reċan* (strong verb, pret. *reác*, pl. *rucon*), smoke, steam, = OFries. *riaka* = D. *rieken*, *ruiken* = MLG. *ruken*, LG. *ruiken*, *rieken* = OHG. *riuhhan*, *riohhan*, MHG. *riechen*, G. *riechen* (pret. *roch*), smell, *rauchen*, smoke, = Icel. *rjūka* (pret. *rauk*, pl. *ruku*) = Sw. *röka*, *ryka* = Dan. *røge*, *ryge* = Goth. **riukan* (not recorded), smoke; (*b*) < AS. *rēcan* (pret. *rēhte*) (= OFries. *rēka* = D. *rooken* = MLG. *rōken* = OHG. *rouhan* = Icel. *reykja*), tr., smoke, steam. Hence *reek*[1], *n.* No connection with Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, sky, dust, pollen, *rajani*, night, √ *ranj*, dye.] **I.** *intrans.* To smoke; steam; exhale.

The encence out of the fyr *reketh* sote [sweet].
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2612.

Frae many a spout came running out
His *reeking*-het red gore.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.
Milton, P. L., viii. 256.

The *reeking* entrails on the fire they threw,
And to the gods the grateful odour flew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 211.

The floor *reeked* with the recent scrubbing, and the goddess did not like the smell of brown soap.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxvi.

II. *trans.* To smoke; expose to smoke.

After the halves [of the moulds] are so coated or *reeked*, they are fitted together.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 423.

reek[1] (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, *rek*, *rike*, *reik* (also assibilated *reche*, > E. *reech*), < AS. *rēc*, smoke, vapor, = OS. *rōk* = OFries. *rēk* = D. *rook* = MLG. *roke*, LG. *rook* = OHG. *rouh*, MHG. *rouch*, G. *rauch*, smoke, vapor, = Icel. *reykr*, smoke, steam (cf. *rökr*, twilight: see *Ragnarök*), = Sw. *rök* = Dan. *røg*, smoke; from the verb. Cf. Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, smoke.] **1.** Smoke; vapor; steam; exhalation; fume. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch.]

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten fens. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 121.

As hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime-kiln.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 86.

The *reek* it rose, and the flame it flew,
And oh the fire augmented high.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 178.

The *reek* o' the cot hung over the plain
Like a little wee cloud in the world its lane.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

2†. Incense.

Reke, that is a gretyngful prayer of men that do penance. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

Kale through the reek. See *kale*.

reek[2]† (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, < AS. *hreác* = Icel. *hraukr*, a heap, rick. Cf. the related *rick* and *ruck*.] A rick; also, a small bundle of hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

reeky (rē′ki), *a.* [Also in Sc. spelling *reekie*, and assibilated *reechy*; < *reek*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Smoky; soiled with smoke.

Now he [the devil] 's taen her hame to his ain *reeky* den.
Burns (1st ed.), There lived a Carle on Kellyburn Braes.

2. Giving out reek or vapor; giving out fumes or odors, especially offensive odors. See *reek*[1].

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, . . .
With *reeky* shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 83.

Seeing the *reeky*
Repast placed before him, scarce able to speak, he
In ecstasy mutter'd, "By Jove, Cocky-leeky!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 310.

reel[1] (rēl), *n.* [< ME. *reel*, *reele*, *rele*, *reyle*, a reel, < AS. *reól*, also *hreól* (glossing ML. *alibrum*), a reel; cf. Icel. *hræll*, *ræll*, a weavers' rod or sley; Gael. *ruidhil*, a reel for winding yarn on. Root unknown. Cf. *reel*[2].] A cylinder or frame turning on an axis, on which thread, yarn, string, rope, etc., are wound. Specifically—(*a*) A roller or bobbin for thread used in sewing; a spool.

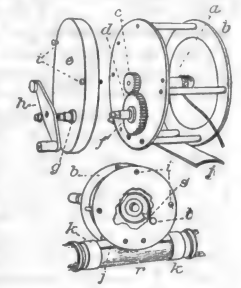
Down went the blue-frilled work-basket, . . . dispersing on the floor *reels*, thimble, muslin-work.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

(*b*) A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.

Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel,
Oh leeze me on my rock an' *reel*.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

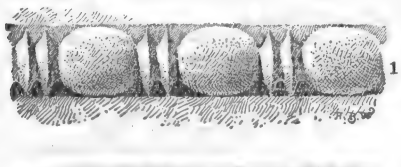
(*c*) In *rope-making*, the frame on which the spun-yarns are wound as each length is twisted, previous to tarring or laying up into strands. (*d*) The revolving frame upon which silk-fiber is wound from the cocoon. (*e*) Anything prepared for winding thread upon, as an open framework

turning on a pivot at each end, upon which thread is wound as it is spun, or when a skein is opened for use. (*f*) In *teleg.*, a barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph. *Encyc. Dict.* (*g*) A winch used by English and Scotch whalemen for regaining the tow-line. It is not employed by Americans. (*h*) *Naut.*, a revolving frame varying in size, used for winding up hawsers, hose, lead-line, log-lines, etc. (*i*) A windlass for hoisting oyster-dredges. (*j*) In *milling*, the drum on which the bolting-cloth is placed. (*k*) In *agri.*, a cylinder formed of light slats and radial arms, used with a reaper to gather the grain into convenient position for the knives to operate on it, and to direct its fall on the platform. (*l*) In *baking*, a cylindrical frame carrying bread-pans suspended from the horizontal arms of the frame. It is used in a form of oven called a *reel oven*. (*m*) A device used in angling, attached to the rod, for winding the line, consisting of a cylinder revolving on an axis moved by a small crank or spring. The salmon-reel is about four inches, and the trout-reel about two inches in diameter; the length is about two inches. In angling the reel plays an important part, its use and action requiring to be in perfect accord or correspondence with the play of the rod and line. To meet these requirements, clicks and multipliers are employed. The click checks the line from running out too freely, and the multiplier gathers in the slack with increased speed. (*n*) A hose-carriage.—**Off the reel**, one after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession: as, to win three games *off the reel*. [Colloq.]—**Reel-and-bead molding**, in *arch.*, etc., a simple molding consisting of elongated or spindle-shaped bodies alternating with beads either spherical or flattened in the direction of the molding.—**Reel of paper**, a continuous roll of paper as made for use on web printing-machines. [Eng.]—**Reel oven.** See *oven*.



Click-reel.

a, spool journaled in sides of the frame or case *b*; *c*, pinion on the axis of the spool; *d*, small gear meshing with *c* (in use these wheels are covered by the cover *e*); *f*, axis of the wheel *d* (this axis is squared on the outer end and fits into the crank-socket *g*, when the cover *e* is attached to the frame by small screws *r*); *h*, crank fitted to crank-socket *g*; *j*, reel-seat; *k*, *k*, reel-bands which fasten the reel-seat to the rod *r*; *s*, click which, when not pressed out of engagement with a small serrated wheel on the end of the spool-shaft opposite the pinion *c*, emits a sound when the line is running out and warns the sportsman that his bait is taken; *t*, click-button, which presses out the click from its engagement with the serrated wheel, as when winding in the line.



Reel-and-bead Molding.

1. Greek (Erechtheum). 2. Renaissance (Venice).

reel[1] (rēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *relen*, *reolen*, *relien*, reel; from the noun: see *reel*[1], *n.* Cf. *reel*[2], *v.*] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle, or a fishing-line.

> To karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche,
> To rubbe and *rely*. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 81.

> I say nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and slender that, were it the fashion to *reel* lips as they do yarn, one might make a skein of them.
> *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iii. 15. (*Davies.*)

> Silk *reeling* is one of the industries.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 47.

To reel in, in *angling*, to recover by winding on the reel (the line that has been paid out).—**To reel off**, to give out or produce with ease and fluency, or in a rapid and continuous manner. [Colloq.]

> Mr. Wark and Mr. Paulhamus [telegraphers], who sent in the order named, *reeled off* exactly the same number of words. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 7.

To reel up, to wind up or take in on a reel (all the line).

reel[2] (rēl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rele*; < ME. *relen*, turn round and round; appar. a particular use of *reel*[1], *v.*, but cf. Icel. *ridhlask*, rock, waver, move to and fro (as ranks in battle), < *ritha*, tremble. Not connected with *roll*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn round and round; whirl.

> Hit [the boat] *reled* on roun[d] vpon the roȝe ythes [rough waves]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 147.

2. To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk.

> To knyȝtez he kest his yȝe,
> & *reled* hym vp & doun.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 229.

> But when they saw the Almayne *rele* and staggar, then they let fall the rayle betwene them.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

> The tinker he laid on so fast,
> That he made Robin *reel*.
> *Robin Hood and the Tinker* (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

> Nathelesse so sore a buff to him it lent
> That made him *reele*, and to his brest his bever bent.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 6.

> Flecked darkness like a drunkard *reels*
> From forth day's path. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 3.

> She [France] staggered and *reeled* under the burden of the war. *Bolingbroke*, State of Europe, viii.

3. To be affected with a whirling or dizzy sensation: as, his brain *reeled*.

> Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons,
> They make your youthful fancies *reel*.
> *Burns*, Oh leave Novels.

> When all my spirit *reels*
> At the shouts, the leagues of lights,
> And the roaring of the wheels.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvi.

=**Syn.** 2. *Reel*, *Stagger*, and *Totter* have in common the idea of an involuntary unsteadiness, a movement toward falling. Only animate beings *reel* or *stagger*; a tower or other erect object may *totter*. *Reel* suggests dizziness or other loss of balance; *stagger* suggests a burden too great to be carried steadily, or a walk such as one would have in carrying such a burden; *totter* suggests weakness: one *reels* upon being struck on the head; a drunken man, a wounded man, *staggers*; the infant and the very aged *totter*.

> Pale he turn'd, and *reel'd*, and would have fall'n,
> But that they stay'd him up. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

> His breast heaved, and he *staggered* in his place,
> And stretched his strong arms forth with a low moan.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 279.

> He [Newcastle] thought it better to construct a weak and rotten government, which *tottered* at the smallest breath, . . . than to pay the necessary price for sound and durable materials. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

II.† *trans.* 1. To turn about; roll about.

> Runischly his rede ygen [eyes] he *reled* aboute.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 304.

2. To roll.

> And Sisyphus an huge round stone did *reele*
> Against an hill. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 35.

3. To reel or stagger through.

> You are too indulgent. Let us grant, it is not
> Amiss to . . . keep the turn of tippling with a slave;
> To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 20.

4. To cause to reel, stagger, totter, or shake.

reel[2] (rēl), *n.* [< *reel*[2], *v.*] A staggering motion, as that of a drunken man; giddiness.

> (The attendant . . . carries off Lepidus [drunk].) . . .
> *Eno.* Drink thou; increase the *reels*.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 100.

> Instinctively she paused before the arched window, and looked out upon the street, in order to seize its permanent objects with her mental grasp, and thus to steady herself from the *reel* and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

reel[3] (rēl), *n.* [Formerly also *reill*; < Gael. *righil*, a reel (dance).] 1. A lively dance, danced by two or three couples, and consisting of various circling or intertwining figures. It is very popular in Scotland. The *strathspey* (which see) is slower, and full of sudden jerks and turns.

> There's threesome *reels*, there's foursome *reels*,
> There's hornpipes and strathspeys, man.
> *Burns*, The Deil cam Fiddlin' thro' the Town.

> Blythe an' merry we's be a', . . .
> And dance, till we be like to fa',
> The *reel* of Tullochgorum.
> *Rev. J. Skinner*, Tullochgorum.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple (or rarely sextuple), and characterized by notes of equal length.

> Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this *reill* or daunce upon a small trump.
> *Newes from Scotland* (1591), sig. B. iii.

Virginia reel, a country-dance supposed to be derived from the English "Sir Roger de Coverley." [U. S.]

reel[3] (rēl), *v. i.* [< *reel*[3], *n.*] To dance the reel; especially, to describe the figure 8 as in a reel.

> The dancers quick and quicker flew;
> They *reel'd*, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

reelable (rē'la-bl), *a.* [< *reel*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being reeled, or wound on a reel.

> At least six species of Bombyx . . . form *reelable* cocoons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 60.

reel-band (rēl'band), *n.* A band of metal used to confine a reel in the reel-bed of a fly-rod.

reel-bed (rēl'bed), *n.* The place on an anglers' rod where the reel is fitted; a reel-seat.

reel-check (rēl'chek), *n.* Any device for checking the run of a fishing-line from the reel.

reel-click (rēl'klik), *n.* An attachment to an anglers' reel, by a light pressure of which the movement of the line is directed. It checks the line from running out too freely. Some clicks graduate the strain upon the line, checking it almost entirely, or permitting it to run without any check at all. The click also indicates to the ear what the fish is doing.

reel-cotton (rēl'kot″n), *n.* Sewing-cotton which is sold on reels instead of being made up into balls, including generally the finer grades. Compare *spool-cotton*.

reëlect (rē-ē-lekt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *elect*. Cf. F. *réélire*, reëlect, = Sp. *reelegir* = Pg. *reeleger* = It. *rieleggere*.] To elect again.

> The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be *re-elected* after a year's interval. *Brougham.*

reëlection (rē-ē-lek′shon), *n.* [= F. *réélection* = Sp. *reelección* = Pg. *reeleição* = It. *rielezione*; as *re-* + *election*.] Election a second time for the same office: as, the *reëlection* of a former representative.

> Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

> Several Presidents have held office for two consecutive terms. . . . Might it not be on the whole a better system to forbid immediate *re-election*, but to allow *re-election* at any later vacancy? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 381.

reeler (rē'lèr), *n.* 1. One who reels, in any sense; specifically, a silk-winder.

> The syndicate were able to advance somewhat the price of cocoons, and to induce the *reelers* to provide themselves liberally for fear of a further rise.
> *U. S. Cons. Report*, No. 73 (1887), p. lxxxiv.

2. The grasshopper-warbler, *Acrocephalus nævius*: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.]

> In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *Reeler*, from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But, this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by the fishermen.
> *Yarrell*, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 385. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reel-holder (rēl'hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A frame or box with pins upon which reels of silk, cotton, etc., for use in sewing can be put, free to revolve, and kept from being scattered. See *spool-holder*. [Eng.]—2. *Naut.*, on a man-of-war, one of the watch on deck who is stationed to hold the reel and haul in the line whenever the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed.

reëligibility (rē-el″i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rééligibilité*; as *reëligible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Eligibility for being reëlected to the same office.

> With a positive duration [of the presidency] of considerable extent I connect the circumstance of *re-eligibility*.
> *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 72.

> There is another strong feature in the new constitution which I as strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual *re-eligibility* of the President.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 291.

reëligible (rē-el'i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *rééligible* = It. *rieleggibile*; as *re-* + *eligible*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

> One of his friends introduced a bill to make the tribunes legally *reëligible*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 29.

reeling (rē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reel*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of winding silk, as from the cocoons.—2. The use of the reel of an anglers' rod. *Forest and Stream.*

reeling-machine (rē'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for winding thread on reels or spools; a spooling-machine or silk-reel. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the yarn from the bobbins of the spinning- or twisting-frames, and winds it into hanks or skeins.

reel-keeper (rēl'kē″pėr), *n.* In *angling*, any device, as a clamping ring, etc., for holding a reel firmly on the butt section of a rod.

reel-line (rēl'līn), *n.* A fishing-line used upon a reel by anglers; that part of the whole line which may be reeled, as distinguished from the casting-line or leader.

reel-oven (rēl'uv″n), *n.* See *oven*.

reel-pot† (rēl'pot), *n.* A drunkard. *Middleton.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reel-rall (rēl'ral), *adv.* [Appar. a repetition of *reel*; cf. *whim-wham*, *rip-rap*, etc.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

> The warld's a' *reel-rall* but wi' me and Kate. There's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen.
> *Donald and Flora*, p. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

reel-seat (rēl'sēt), *n.* 1. The plate, groove, or bed on an anglers' rod which receives the reel.—2. A device used by anglers to fasten the reel to the butt of the rod. It is a simple bed-plate of sheet-brass, or of silver, screwed down upon the butt of the rod, with a pair of clamps into which the plate of the reel slides.

> Adjusting a light . . . reel . . . to the *reel-seat* at the extreme butt of the [fishing-]rod.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

reel-stand (rēl'stand), *n.* A form of reel-holder.

reem[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ream*[1].

reem[2], *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

reem[3] (rēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *remen*, < AS. *hrȳman*, *hrēman*, cry, call out, boast, exult, also murmur, complain, < *hreám*, cry, shout.] To cry or moan. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

reem[4] (rēm), *n.* A dialectal variant of *rime*[2].

reem[5] (rēm), *n.* [< Heb.] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament (Job xxxix. 9, etc.), variously translated 'unicorn,' 'wild ox,' and 'ox-antelope,' now identified as *Bos primigenius*.

Will the tall *reem*, which knows no Lord but me,
Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?
Young, Paraphrase on Job, l. 241.

reëmbark (rē-em-bärk'), *v.* [= F. *rembarquer* = Sp. Pg. *reembarcar*; as *re-* + *embark*.] **I.** *trans.* To embark or put on board again.

On the 22d of August, 1776, the whole army being *re-embarked* was safely landed, under protection of the shipping, on the south-western extremity of Long Island.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, George III.

II. *intrans.* To embark or go on board again.

Having performed this ceremony [the firing of three volleys] upon the island, . . . we *re-embarked* in our boat.
Cook, First Voyage, II. v.

reëmbarkation (rē-em-bär-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *embarkation*.] A putting on board or a going on board again.

Reviews, *re-embarkations*, and councils of war.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., iii. 2. (*Latham.*)

reeming†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *reem*[3], *v.*] Lamenting; groaning.

On this wise, all the weke, woke thai within,
With *Remyng* & rauthe, Renkes to be-hold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8696.

reënact (rē-e-nakt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enact*.] To enact again, as a law.

The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a Law made by Claudius, the Tribune, . . . and *re-enacted* by the Julian Law of Concessions.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

The Southern Confederacy, in its short-lived constitution, *re-enacted* all the essential features of the constitution of the United States.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 397.

reënactment (rē-e-nakt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *reënact* + *-ment*.] The enacting of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Clarke.*

reënforce, reënforcement, etc. See *reinforce*, etc.

reëngender (rē-en-jen'dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *engender*.] To regenerate.

The renovating and *reingendering* spirit of God.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 4.

reënslave (rē-en-slāv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enslave*.] To enslave again; cast again into bondage.

reënslavement (rē-en-slāv'mẹnt), *n.* [< *reënslave* + *-ment*.] The act of reënslaving, or subjecting anew to slavery.

Consenting to their *reënslavement*, we shall pass . . . under the grasp of a military despotism.
The Independent, April 24, 1862.

reënstamp (rē-en-stamp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enstamp*.] To enstamp again. *Bedell.*

reënter (rē-en'tėr), *v.* [< *re-* + *enter*. Cf. F. *rentrer*, reënter, = It. *rientrare*, shrink.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To enter again or anew.

That glory . . . into which He *re-entered* after His passion and ascension. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 66.

2. In *law*, to resume or retake possession of lands previously parted with. See *reëntry*, 2.

As in case of Disseisin, the law hath been, that the disseisor could not *re-enter* without action, unless he had as it were made a present and continual claim.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 128.

II. *trans.* **1.** To enter anew: as, (*a*) to *reënter* a house; (*b*) to *reënter* an item in an account or record.—**2.** In *engraving*, to cut deeper, as lines of an etched plate which the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.

reëntering (rē-en'tėr-ing), *n.* In *hand-block calico-printing*, the secondary and subsequent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pin-points. Also called *grounding-in*. *E. H. Knight.*

reëntering (rē-en'tėr-ing), *p. a.* Entering again or anew.—**Reëntering angle**, an angle pointing inward (see *angle*[3]); specifically, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inward toward the defended place.


Reëntering Angle.

All that can be seen of the fortress from the river, upon which it fronts, is a long, low wall of gray stone broken sharply into salient and *reëntering angles* with a few cannon en barbette. *The Century*, XXXV. 521.

Reëntering polygon. See *polygon*.

reënthrone (rē-en-thrōn'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enthrone*.] To enthrone again; restore to the throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southerne.*

reënthronement (rē-en-thrōn'mẹnt), *n.* [< *reenthrone* + *-ment*.] The act of enthroning again; restoration to the throne.

reënthronize (rē-en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enthronize*.] To reënthrone. [Rare.]

This Mustapha they did *re-inthronize*, and place in the Ottoman Empire. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 22.

reëntrance (rē-en'trạns), *n.* [< *re-* + *entrance*[1].] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *re-entrance* into life. *Hooker.*

It is not reasonable to think but that so many of their orders as were outed from their fat possessions would endeavour a *re-entrance* against those whom they account heretics. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

★**reëntrant** (rē-en'trạnt), *a.* [= F. *rentrant* = Pg. *reintrante* = It. *rientrante*; as *re-* + *entrant*.] Same as *reëntering*.

A *reëntrant* fashion. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXX. 216.

Reëntrant angle. See *angle*[3].—**Reëntrant branch,** in *geom.* See *branch*, 2 (*d*).

reëntry (rē-en'tri), *n.* [< *re-* + *entry*.] **1.** The act of reëntering; a new or fresh entry.

A right of *re-entry* was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time before his successor, the purchaser, had actually been admitted. *Brougham.*

2. In *law*, the resuming or retaking possession of lands previously parted with by the person so doing or his predecessors: as, a landlord's *reëntry* for non-payment of rent.—**Proviso for reëntry,** a clause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent, public dues, or the like, the term shall cease.

reënverse†, *v. t.* [For *renverse*, < OF. *renverser*, reverse: see *renverse*.] To reverse.

Reenversing his name.
Donne, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 274. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reeper (rē'pėr), *n.* A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used in the East as a building-material.

reermouse, *n.* See *reremouse*.

rees[1]†, *n.* See *race*[1].

rees[2] (rēs), *n.* A unit of tale for herrings (= 375).

reescate†, *v. t.* Same as *rescate*.

reesk (rēsk), *n.* [Also *reysk*, *reyss*; < Gael. *riasg*, coarse mountain-grass, a marsh, fen. Cf. *rish*[1], *rush*[1].] **1.** A kind of coarse or rank grass.—**2.** Waste land which yields such grass. [Scotch in both senses.]

reest[1]†, *v.* See *reast*[1].

reest[2] (rēst), *v.* [Also *reist*, a dial. form of *rest*[2]: see *rest*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To stand stubbornly still, as a horse; balk. [Scotch.]

In cart or car thou never *reestit*,
The steyest brae thou wad ha'e fac'd it.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. *trans.* To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. [Scotch.]

reëstablish (rē-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *establish*. Cf. OF. *restablir*, *retablir*, F. *rétablir*, Pr. *restablir*, Sp. *restablecer*, Pg. *restabelecer*, It. *ristabilire*, reëstablish.] To establish anew; set up again: as, to *reëstablish* one's health.

And thus was the precious tree of the crosse *reestablyshid* in his place, and thauncyent myracles renewid.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

The French were *re-established* in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained.
Johnson, State of Affairs in 1756.

reëstablisher (rē-es-tab'lish-ėr), *n.* One who reëstablishes.

Restorers of virtue, and *re-establishers* of a happy world.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

reëstablishment (rē-es-tab'lish-mẹnt), *n.* [< *reëstablish* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *restablissement*, *retablissement*, F. *rétablissement*, Sp. *restablecimiento*, Pg. *restabelecimento*, It. *ristabilimento*.] The act of establishing again, or the state of being reëstablished; restoration.

The Jews . . . made such a powerful effort for their *re-establishment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.
Addison, Of the Christian Religion, viii. 6.

The *re-establishment* of the old system, by which the dean and chapter (jointly) may have the general conduct of the worship of the church, and the care of the fabric.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 183.

reëstate† (rē-es-tāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *estate*.] To reëstablish; reinstate.

Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *re-estate* us in it. *Wallis*, Two Sermons, p. 26.

reested, reestit (rēs'ted, -tit), *p. a.* See *reasted*.

reet[1] (rēt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *root*[1].

The highest tree in Elmond's-wood,
He 's pu'd it by the *reet*.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 180).

reet[2] (rēt), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *right*.

reet[2] (rēt), *v. t.* [A dialectal variant of *right*.] To smooth, or put in order; comb, as the hair. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reetle, *v. t.* [A freq. of *reet*[2].] To put to rights; repair. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reeve[1] (rēv), *n.* [< ME. *reeve*, *reve*, < AS. *gerēfa* (rarely *gereáfa*, with loss of prefix *rēfa*, with syncope in Anglian *grēfa*), a prefect, steward, fiscal officer of a shire or county, reeve, sheriff, judge, count; origin uncertain. The form *gerēfa* suggests a derivation (as orig. an honorary title), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *rōf* (= OS. *rōf*, *ruof*), famous, well-known or valiant, stout, a poetical epithet of unprecise meaning and unknown origin. But *gerēfa* may perhaps stand for orig. **grēfa* (Anglian *grēfa*) = OFries. *grēva* = D. *graaf* = OHG. *grāvo*, MHG. *grāve*, *græve*, G. *graf*, a count, prefect, overseer, etc.: see *graf*, *grave*[5], *greeve*[1].] **1.** A steward; a prefect; a bailiff; a business agent. The word enters into the composition of some titles, as *borough-reeve*, *hog-reeve*, *portreeve*, *sheriff (shire-reeve)*, *town-reeve*, etc., and is itself in use in Canada and in some parts of the United States.

Selde falleth the seruant so deepe in arerages
As doth the *reyue* other the conterroller that rekene mot and a-counte
Of al that thei hauen had of hym that is here maister.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 298.

His lordes scheep, his neet, his dayerie,
His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie,
Was holly in this *reeves* governynge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 599.

In auncient time, almost every manor had his *reve*, whose authoritie was not only to levie the lords rents, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 484. (*Halliwell.*)

A lord "who has so many men that he cannot personally have all in his own keeping" was bound to set over each dependent township a *reeve*, not only to exact his lord's dues, but to enforce his justice within its bounds.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 217.

The council of every village or township [in Canada] consists of one *reeve* and four councillors, and the county council consists of the *reeves* and deputy-*reeves* of the townships and villages within the county.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

2. A foreman in a coal-mine. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Local.]—**Fen reeve,** in some old English municipal corporations, an officer having supervision of the fens or marshes.

The *Fen Reeve* [at Dunwich] superintends the stocking of the marshes, and his emoluments are from 5*l.* to 6*l.* a year.
Municip. Corp. Report (1835), p. 2222.

reeve[2]† (rēv), *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *reave*.

reeve[3] (rēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reeved* or *rove*, ★ppr. *reeving*. [< D. *reven* = Dan. *rebe*, reef or reeve, < *reef*, a reef: see *reef*[2], *n.* Cf. *reef*[2], *v.*, a doublet of *reeve*[3]. The pp. *rove* is irreg., appar. in imitation of *hove*, pret. and pp. of *heave*.] *Naut.*, to pass or run through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, etc., as the end of a rope.

When first leaving port, studding-sail gear is to be *rove*, all the running rigging to be examined, that which is unfit for use to be got down, and new rigging *rove* in its place. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 15.

reeve[4] (rēv), *n.* [Appar. formed by irreg. vowel-change from the original of *ruff*[2]: see *ruff*[2].] A bird, the female of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. See *Pavoncella*, and cut under *ruff*[2].

The *reeves* lay four eggs in a tuft of grass, the first week in May. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), p. 458. (*Jodrell.*)

Reeves's pheasant. See *Phasianus*.

reëxamination (rē-eg-zam-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *reexaminación* = Pg. *reexaminação*; as *re-* + *examination*.] A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in *law*, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.

reëxamine (rē-eg-zam'in), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *reexaminar*; as *re-* + *examine*.] To examine anew; subject to another examination.

Spend the time in *re-examining* more duly your cause.
Hooker.

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *n.* [< *re-* + *exchange*, *n.*] **1.** A renewed exchange.—**2.** In *com.*, the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonored in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. *Wharton.*

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *exchange*, *v.*] To exchange again or anew.

reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *exhibit*.] To exhibit again or anew.

reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *n.* [< *reëxhibit*, *v.*] A second or renewed exhibit.

reëxperience (rē-eks-pē′ri-ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *experience, n.*] A renewed or repeated experience.

reëxperience (rē-eks-pē′ri-ens), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *experience, v.*] To experience again.

reëxport (rē-eks-pōrt′), *v. t.* [= F. *réexporter;* as *re-* + *export.*] To export again; export after having imported.

The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplus of eighty-two thousand hogsheads of tobacco annually *re-exported* from Great Britain, are not all consumed in Great Britain.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxport (rē-eks′pōrt), *n.* [< *reëxport, v.*] 1. A commodity that is reëxported.—2. Reëxportation.

Foreign sugars have not been taken to Hawaii for *re-export* to the Pacific Coast. *The American*, VI. 387.

reëxportation (rē-eks-pōr-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *réexportation;* as *reëxport* + *-ation.*] The act of exporting what has been imported.

In allowing the same drawbacks upon the *re-exportation* of the greater part of European and East India goods to the colonies as upon their *re-exportation* to any independent country, the interest of the mother country was sacrificed to it, even according to the mercantile ideas of that interest. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxtent (rē-eks-tent′), *n.* [< *re-* + *extent.*] In *law*, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, or the like. See *extent*, 3.

reezet†, *v. t.* See *reast*[1].

reezed†, *a.* See *reasted*.

ref. An abbreviation of (*a*) *reformed;* (*b*) *reference.*

refaction† (rē-fak′shon), *n.* [= F. *réfaction* = Sp. *refacción*, < L. as if **refactio(n-)*, for *refectio(n-)*, a restoring (cf. *refactor*, a restorer): see *refection.*] Retribution.

The Soveraigne Minister, who was then employed in Elaiana, was commanded to require *refaction* and satisfaction against the informers or rather inventours and forgers of the aforesaid mis-information.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 113.

refait (F. pron. rē-fā′), *n.* [F., a drawn game, < *refait*, pp. of *refaire*, do again, < *re-*, again, + *faire*, do: see *feat*[1].] A drawn game; specifically, in *rouge-et-noir*, a state of the game in which the cards dealt for the players who bet on the red equal in value those dealt for the players who bet on the black.

refashion (rē-fash′on), *v. t.* [= OF. *refaçoner, refaçonner*, F. *refaçonner*, fashion over, refashion; as *re-* + *fashion, v.*] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time or anew.

refashionment (rē-fash′on-ment), *n.* [< *refashion* + *-ment.*] The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. *L. Hunt.*

refasten (rē-fâs′n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fasten.*] To fasten again.

refect† (rē-fekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh, remake, < *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see *fact.* Cf. *refete, refit.*] To refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue; repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

refect† (rē-fekt′), *p. a.* [ME., < L. *refectus*, refreshed, restored, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh: see *refect, v.*] Recovered; restored; refreshed.

Tak thanne this drawht, and, whan thou art wel refresshed and *refect*, thow shal be moore stydefast to stye [rise] into heyere questiouns.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

refection (rē-fek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *refeccion, refeccyon*, < OF. *refection*, F. *réfection* = Pr. *refectio* = Sp. *refección* = Pg. *refeição, refecção* = It. *refezione*, < L. *refectio(n-)*, a restoring, refreshment, remaking, < *reficere*, pp. *refectus*, restore, remake: see *refect.*] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast: applied especially to meals in religious houses.

And whan we were retourned ayen into ye sayde chapell of oure Lady, after a lytel *refeccyon* with mete and drynke . . . *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night
Demand *refection*, and to rest invite.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 754.

Beside the rent in kind and the feudal services, the chief who had given stock was entitled to come with a company . . . and feast at the Daer-stock tenant's house at particular periods. . . . This "right of *refection*" and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 161.

2. In *civil law* and *old Eng. law*, repair; restoration to good condition.

refectioner (rē-fek′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *refection* + *-er*[2].] One who has charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

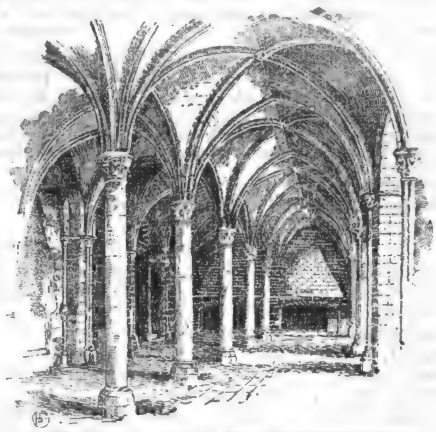
Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchener and *Refectioner*, were just arrived with a sumpter-mule loaded with provisions. *Scott*, Monastery.

refective (rē-fek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *refect* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

II. *n.* That which refreshes.

refectorer (rē-fek′tō-rėr), *n.* [< F. *refectorier* = Sp. *refitolero* = Pg. *refeitoreiro* = It. *refettoriere*, < ML. *refectorarius*, one who has charge of the refectory, < *refectorium*, refectory: see *refectory.*] Same as *refectioner.*

refectory (rē-fek′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *refectories* (-riz). [= OF. *refectoir, refeitoir*, also (with intrusive *r*) *refrectoir, refreitoir, refrictur, refretor*, etc., F. *réfectoire* and *réfectoir* = Pr. *refector, refeitor* = Sp. *refectorio, refitorio* = Pg. *refeitorio* = It. *refettorio*, < ML. *refectorium*, a place of refreshment, < L. *reficere*, pp. *refectus*, refresh, restore, refect: see *refect.*] A room of refreshment;



Refectory of the Monastery of Mont St. Michel, Normandy; 13th century.

an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in a convent, monastery, or seminary where the meals are eaten. Compare *frater.*

Scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or *refectory*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 572.

To whom the monk: . . . "a guest of ours
Told us of this in our *refectory*."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

refel† (rē-fel′), *v. t.* [< OF. *refeller*, < L. *refellere*, show to be false, refute, < *re-*, again, back, + *fallere*, deceive (> *falsus*, false): see *fail*[1].] To refute; disprove; overthrow by arguments; set aside.

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd,
How he *refell'd* me, and how I replied.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 94.

I shall confute, refute, repel, *refel*,
Explode, exterminate, expunge, extinguish
Like a rush-candle this same heresy.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

refeoff (rē-fef′), *v. t.* [< ME. *refeffen;* as *re-* + *feoff.*] To feoff again; reinvest; reëndow.

Kynge Arthur *refeffed* hym a-gein in his londe that he hadde be-fore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

refer (rē-fėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *referred*, ppr. *referring.* [< ME. *referren*, < OF. *referer*, F. *référer* = Pr. *referre* = Sp. *referir* = Pg. *referir-se, referir* = It. *riferire*, < L. *referre*, bear back, relate, refer, < *re-*, back, + *ferre*, bear, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *confer, defer, differ, infer, prefer, transfer*, etc. Cf. *relate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To bear or carry back; bring back.

Alle thinges ben *referred* and browht to nowht.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

He lives in heav'n, among the saints *referred*.
P. Fletcher, Eliza.

Cut from a crab his crooked claws, and hide
The rest in earth, a scorpion thence will glide,
And shoot his sting; his tail, in circles tossed,
Refers the limbs his backward father lost.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To trace back; assign to as origin, source, etc.; impute; assign; attribute.

Wo be to the land, to the realm, whose king is a child: which some interpret and *refer* to childish conditions.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Mahomet *referred* his new laws to the angel Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often *referred* to a part widely different from that in which it really resides. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, decision, and the like: as, to *refer* a matter to a third person; parties to a suit *refer* their cause to arbitration; the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report, or for trial and decision.

Now, touching the situation of measures, there are as manie or more proportions of them which I *referre* to the makers phantasie and choise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

I *refer* it to your own judgment.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. Reflexively, to betake one's self to; appeal.

I do *refer me* to the oracle. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 116.

My father's tongue was loosed of a suddenty, and he said aloud, "I *refer myself* to God's pleasure, and not to yours." *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself.
Bacon.

6. To assign, as to a class, rank, historical position, or the like.

A science of historical palmistry . . . that attempts to *refer*, by distinctions of penmanship, parchment, paper, ink, illumination, and abbreviation, every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writer. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

7. To defer; put off; postpone. [Rare.]

Marry, all but the first [challenge] I put off with engagement; and, by good fortune, the first is no madder of fighting than I; so that that's *referred:* the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off.
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iii. 2.

My account of this voyage must be *referred* to the second part of my travels. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

8. To direct for information; instruct to apply for any purpose.

My wife . . . *referred* her to all the neighbors for a character. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

I would *refer* the reader . . . to the admirable exposition in the August issue of the "Westminster Review."
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 329.

=**Syn.** 2. *Ascribe, Charge*, etc. See *attribute.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have relation; relate.

Breaking of Bread: a Phrase which . . . manifestly *refers* to the Eucharist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

2. To have recourse; apply; appeal: as, to *refer* to an encyclopedia; to *refer* to one's notes.

Of man, what see we but his station here,
From which to reason, or to which *refer?*
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 20.

3. To allude; make allusion.

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I *refer* to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 11.

4. To direct the attention; serve as a mark or sign of reference.

Some suspected passages . . . are degraded to the bottom of the page, with an asterisk *referring* to the places of their insertion. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakspere.

5. To give a reference: as, to *refer* to a former employer for a recommendation.=**Syn. 1.** To belong to, pertain to, concern.—1 and 3. *Allude, Hint*, etc. See *advert.*

referable (ref′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *referable*, < *referer*, refer: see *refer* and *-able.* Cf. *referrible.*] Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; admitting of being considered as belonging or related to.

As for those names of Αφροδίτη, Ζύγια, &c., they are all *referable* to Γάμος, which we have already taken notice of in our defence of the Cabbala.
Dr. H. More, The Cabbala, iv. 4.

Other classes of information there were—partly obtained from books, partly from observation, to some extent *referable* to his two main employments of politics and law. *R. Choate*, Addresses and Orations, p. 304.

France is the second commercial country of the world; and her command of foreign markets seems clearly *referable*, in a great degree, to the real elegance of her productions. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 47.

Isaac Barrow, Sir Thomas Browne, Henry More, Dr. Johnson, and many other writers, down to our own time, have *referrible* [instead of *referable*]. . . . Possibly it was pronunciation, in part, that debarred *preferrible*, and discouraged *referrible*. *F. Hall*, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.

referee (ref-ė-rē′), *n.* [< F. *référé*, pp. of *referer*, refer: see *refer.*] 1. One to whom something is referred; especially, a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; an umpire.

He was the universal *referee;* a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 5.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a person selected by the court or parties under authority of law to try a cause in place of the court, or to exam-

ine and report on a question in aid of the court, or to perform some function involving judicial or quasi-judicial powers.=Syn. *Umpire, Arbitrator*, etc. See *judge*, *n.*

referee (ref-ē-rē′), *v. t.* [< *referee*, *n.*] To preside over as referee or umpire. [Colloq.]

The boys usually asked him to keep the score, or to *referee* the matches they played. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 50.

reference (ref′ėr-ens), *n.* [< F. *référence* = Sp. Pg. *referencia* = It. *riferenza*, < ML. **referentia*, < L. *referen(t-)s*, ppr. of *referre*, refer: see *refer*.] 1. The act of referring. (*a*) The act of assigning: as, the *reference* of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (*b*) The act of having recourse to a work or person for information; consultation: as, a work of *reference*: also used attributively. (*c*) The act of mentioning or speaking of (a person or thing) incidentally.

But distance only cannot change the heart;
And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,
One proof should serve—a *reference* to you.
Cowper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.

(*d*) In *law*: (1) The process of assigning a cause pending in court, or some particular point in a cause, to one or more persons appointed by the court under authority of law to act in place of or in aid of the court. (2) The hearing or proceeding before such person. Abbreviated *ref.*

2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase *in* or *with reference to*.

Ros. But what will you be call'd?
Cel. Something that hath a *reference to* my state;
No longer Celia, but Aliena.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 129.

I have dwelt so long on this subject that I must contract what I have to say *in reference to* my translation.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it *with reference to* the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. That which is or may be referred to. (*a*) A written testimonial to character or ability. Hence—(*b*) One of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, or the like.

4. A direction in a book or writing to refer to some other place or passage: often a mere citation, as of book, chapter, page, or text.—5†. Assignment; apportionment.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due *reference* of place and exhibition [maintenance].
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 238.

6†. An appeal.

Make your full *reference* freely to my lord,
Who is so full of grace that it flows over
On all that need. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 23.

Book or work of reference, a book, such as a dictionary or an encyclopedia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires.—**Reference Bible**, a Bible having references to parallel passages, with or without brief explanations, printed on the margin.—**Reference book**, a book or work of reference.—**Reference library**, a library containing books which can be consulted only on the spot: in contradistinction to a *lending* or *circulating library*.—**Reference-marks**, in *printing*, the characters * † ‡ ‖ § ¶, or figures, or letters, used in a printed page to refer the reader from the text to notes, or vice versa.

referendar (ref″ėr-en-där′), *n.* [G.: see *referendary*.] In Germany, a jurist, or one not yet a full member of a judicial college, whose functions vary in different states. In Prussia, since 1869, two examinations are required in the judicial service; after passing the first the candidate becomes a referendar, and serves generally without pay and without a vote.

referendary (ref-ę-ren′da-ri), *n.* [< OF. *referendaire*, *referendaire*, F. *référendaire* = Sp. Pg. *referendario* = It. *riferendario*, *referendario* = G. *referendar*, < ML. *referendarius*, an officer through whom petitions were presented to and answered by the sovereign, and by whom the sovereign's mandates were communicated to the courts, commissions signed, etc., < L. *referendus*, to be referred to, gerundive of *referre*, refer: see *refer*.] 1. One to whom or to whose decision anything is referred; a referee.—2. An officer acting as the medium of communication with a sovereign.—3. [Tr. Gr. *ῥεφερενδάριος*.] An official who is the medium of communication between the patriarch of Constantinople and the civil authorities. This office has existed since the sixth century.

referendum (ref-ę-ren′dum), *n.* [= G. *referendum*, etc., < NL. *referendum*, neut. of L. *referendus*, gerundive of *referre*, refer: see *referendary*.] 1. A note from a diplomatic agent addressed to his government, asking for instructions on particular matters.—2. A popular vote to decide on a measure passed by the legislative body. The referendum became widely known through its use in Switzerland, both in the national and in the local governments. It has been introduced into various States of the American Union and, in addition to its use for State-wide purposes, has been extensively employed in municipal affairs in the enactment of ordinances and the granting of franchises. The constitution of Oklahoma, adopted in 1907, provides (Sec. 52): "The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety) either by petition signed by five per centum of the legal voters or by the Legislature as other bills are enacted." In Great Britain the referendum exists in the form of a popular vote on a question of local importance (local option).

referential (ref-ę-ren′shal), *a.* [< *reference* (ML. **referentia*) + *-al*.] Relating to or having reference; relating to or containing a reference or references.

Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own *referential* use. *Athenæum*, No. 2944, p. 411.

referentially (ref-ę-ren′shal-i), *adv.* By way of reference.

referment[1]† (rē-fėr′ment), *n.* [= It. *riferimento*; as *refer* + *-ment*.] A reference for decision.

There was a *referment* made from his Majesty to my Lord's Grace of Cant., my Lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford. *Abp. Laud*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1624.

referment[2] (rē-fėr-ment′), *v.* [= Pg. *refermentar*; as *re-* + *ferment*.] I. *intrans.* To ferment again. *Maunder.*

II. *trans.* To cause to ferment again.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi.

referrer (rē-fėr′ėr), *n.* One who refers.

referrible (rē-fėr′i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *referible* = Pg. *referivel*; as *refer* + *-ible*. Cf. *referable*.] Same as *referable*.

Acknowledging . . . the secondary [substance] to be *referrible* also to the primary or centrall substance by way of causall relation. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 4.

I shall only take notice of those effects of lightning which seem *referrible* . . . partly to the distinct shapes and sizes of the corpuscles that compose the destructive matter. *Boyle*, Works, III. 682.

Some of which may be *referrible* to this period.
Hallam.

refete†, *v. t.* [< ME. *refeten*, < OF. *refeter*, *refaiiter*, < *refait*, < L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, refect: see *refect*. Cf. *refit*.] To refect; refresh.

Thay ar happen also that hungeres after ryȝt,
For thay schal frely be *refete* ful of alle gode.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 20.

refigure (rē-fig′ūr), *v. t.* [< ME. *refiguren*; < *re-* + *figure*.] 1. To go over again; figure anew; represent anew.

Refigurynge hire shap, hire wommanhede,
Withinne his herte, and every word or dede
That passed was. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 472.

The child doth not more expresly *refigure* the visage of his Father then that book resembles the stile of the Remonstrant. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

When the fog is vanishing away,
Little by little doth the sight *refigure*
Whate'er the mist that crowds the air conceals.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxi. 35.

Specifically—2. In *astron.*, to correct or restore the figure of a lens or mirror, usually of a telescope.

refill (rē-fil′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *fill*[1].] To fill again.

See! round the verge a vine-branch twines.
See! how the mimic clusters roll,
As ready to *refill* the bowl!
Broome, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, I.

refine (rē-fīn′), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *refinar*; as *re-* + *fine*[2]. Cf. F. *raffiner* (= It. *raffinare*), refine, < *re-* + *affiner*, refine, fine (metal): see *affine*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To bring or reduce to a pure state; free from impurities; free from sediment; defecate; clarify; fine: as, to *refine* liquor, sugar, or petroleum.

Wines on the lees well *refined*. Isa. xxv. 6.

The temper of my love, whose flame I find
Fin'd and *refin'd* too oft, but faintles flashes,
And must within short time fall down in ashes.
Stirling, Aurora, Sonnet xxii.

Now the table was furnished with fat things, and wine that was well *refined*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.

2. In *metal.*, to bring into a condition of purity as complete as the nature of the ore treated will allow. Used chiefly with reference to gold and silver, especially with reference to the separation (parting) of these two metals from each other and from the baser metals with which they are combined in what are known as bullion-bars or bricks of mixed metals, as they come from the mills located at or near the mines. Refining is, in general, the last stage or stages in the metallurgical treatment of an ore. As the term *refining* is commonly used with reference to the manufacture of iron, it means the partial decarburization and purification of pig in the open-hearth furnace, for the purpose of rendering it more suitable for use in the puddling-furnace in which the process of converting it into malleable iron is completed. This method of puddling is called *dry puddling*. The operation of converting pig- into wrought-iron in the open-hearth furnace, when begun and completed without puddling, is generally called *fining*, and in this process charcoal or coke is used. There are many modifications of the fining process, but the principle is the same in all. In puddling, raw coal is used, and the fuel does not come in contact with the metal; in fining, the ore and fuel (either charcoal or coke) are together upon the same hearth. The various fining processes for converting pig- into wrought-iron, with charcoal as fuel, were of great importance before the invention of puddling, by which method much the larger part of the wrought-iron now used in the world is prepared, and this is done, for the most part, without previous partial decarburization of the pig in the refinery, by the process known as *wet puddling*, or *pig-boiling*. See *puddle*[1] and *finery*[2].

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined*. Zech. xiii. 9.

To gild *refined* gold, to paint the lily.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; make elegant; raise or educate, as the taste; give culture to; polish: as, to *refine* the manners, taste, language, style, intellect, or moral feelings.

So it more faire accordingly it [beauty] makes,
And the grosse matter of this earthly myne
Which clotheth it thereafter doth *refyne*.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 47.

Love *refines*
The thoughts, and heart enlarges.
Milton, P. L., viii. 590.

Refined madder. See *madder*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To become pure; be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, *refines*. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer has *refined* on Boccace, and has mended the stories which he has borrowed. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style *refines*!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 421.

A new generation, *refining* upon the lessons given by himself [Shelley] and Keats, has carried the art of rhythm to extreme variety and finish. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 380.

3. To exhibit nicety or subtlety in thought or language, especially excessive nicety.

You speak like good blunt soldiers; and 'tis well enough;
But did you live at court, as I do, gallants,
You would *refine*, and learn an apter language.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on *refining*,
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 35.

refined (rē-fīnd′), *p. a.* Purified; elevated; cultivated; subtle: as, a *refined* taste; a *refined* discrimination; *refined* society.

There be men that be so sharp, and so over-sharpe or *refined*, that it seemeth little unto them to interprete words, but also they holde it for an office to diuine thoughts.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 133.

Modern taste
Is so *refin'd*, and delicate, and chaste.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 511.

refinedly (rē-fī′ned-li), *adv.* With refinement; with nicety or elegance, especially excessive nicety.

Will any dog . . .
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel?
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, l. 135.

Some have *refinedly* expounded that passage in Matt. xii.
Calvin, On Jonah (Calv. Trans. Soc., 1847), p. 20.

refinedness (rē-fī′ned-nes), *n.* The state of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Great semblances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness*. *Barrow*, Works, III. xv.

refinement (rē-fīn′ment), *n.* [= Pg. *refinamento*; as *refine* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *raffinement* = It. *raffinamento*.] 1. The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification: as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.

The soul of man is capable of very high *refinements*, even to a condition purely angelical.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 1.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like; purity of taste, mind, etc.; elegance of manners or language; culture.

I am apt to doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not at least equalled the *refinements* of it.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this *refinement*, as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xiii.

Refinement as opposed to simplicity of taste is not necessarily a mark of a good æsthetic faculty.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.

4. That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of elaboration, polish, or nicety: often used to denote an over-nicety, or

affected subtlety: as, the *refinements* of logic or philosophy; the *refinements* of cunning.

It is the Poet's *Refinement* upon this Thought which I most admire. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

From the small experience I have of courts, I have ever found *refinements* to be the worst sort of all conjectures; . . . of some hundreds of facts, for the real truth of which I can account, I never yet knew any refiner to be once in the right. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

As used in Greece, its [the Doric column's] beauty was very much enhanced by a number of *refinements* whose existence was not suspected till lately, and even now cannot be detected but by the most practised eye. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 249.

5†. Excessive or extravagant compliment; a form of expression intended to impose on the hearer.

I must tell you a great piece of *refinement* of Harley. He charged me to come to him often; I told him I was loth to trouble him in so much business as he had, and desired I might have leave to come at his levee; which he immediately refused, and said that was not a place for friends to come to. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, v.

=**Syn. 3.** *Cultivation*, etc. See *culture*.

refiner (rē-fī′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who refines liquors, sugar, metals, etc.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver. Mal. iii. 3.

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, or in argument, reasoning, philosophy, etc.

Whether (as some phantasticall *refyners* of phylosophy will needes perswade vs) hell is nothing but error, and that none but fooles and idiots and mechanicall men, that haue no learning, shall be damnd. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison.*

4†. One who indulges in excessive compliment; one who is over-civil; a flatterer.

The worst was, our guilded *refiners* with their golden promises made all men their slaues in hope of recompences. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.

For these people have fallen into a needless and endless way of multiplying ceremonies, which have been extremely troublesome to those who practise them, and insupportable to every body else; insomuch that wise men are often more uneasy at the over civility of these *refiners* than they could possibly be in the conversation of peasants or mechanics. *Swift*, Good Manners.

5. An apparatus for refining; specifically, in England, a gas-purifier.

refinery (rē-fī′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *refineries* (-iz). [< *refine* + *-ery*. Cf. F. *raffinerie*, a refinery, < *raffiner*, refine: see *refine*.] A place or establishment where some substance, as petroleum, is refined; specifically, in *metal.*, a place where metals are refined. See *refine* and *finery*[2].

refit (rē-fit′), *v.* [< *re-* + *fit*[1], *v.* Partly due to ME. *refeten*, repair: see *refete*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fit or prepare again; restore after damage or decay; repair: as, to *refit* ships of war.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 777.

We landed, in order to *refit* our vessels and store ourselves with provisions. *Addison*, Frozen Words.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

II. *intrans.* To repair damages, especially damages of ships.

Having received some Damage by a Storm, we . . . put in here to *refit* before we could adventure to go farther. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 418.

At each place [Tampa Bay and Pensacola Bay] we have a railroad terminus, while at the latter harbor are ample means for *refitting*. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*, X. 586.

refit (rē-fit′), *n.* [< *refit*, *v.*] The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship: as, the vessel came in for *refit*.

refitment (rē-fit′ment), *n.* [< *refit* + *-ment*.] The act of refitting.

refl. An abbreviation of *reflexive*.

reflairt, *n.* [< ME.; as *re-* + *flair*.] An odor.

ȝif hit watz semly on to sene,
A fayre *reflayr* ȝet fro hit flot,
Ther wonys that worthyly I wot & wene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 46.

reflairt, *v. i.* [ME. *reflaren*; < *reflair*, *n.*] To arise, as an odor.

Haill! floscampy, and flower vyrgynall,
The odour of thy goodnes *reflars* to vs all.
York Plays, p. 444.

reflame (rē-flām′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *flame*.] To blaze again; burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or this
Will smoulder and *re-flame*, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

reflect (rē-flekt′), *v.* [< OF. *reflecter*, F. *refléter* (= Sp. *reflectar*, *reflejar*), reflect; vernacularly, OF. *reflechir*, bend back, F. *réfléchir*, reflect, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reflectir* = It. *riflettere*, *reflettere*, reflect; < L. *reflectere*, bend backward, < *re-*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flection*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend back; turn back; cast back; throw back again.

Reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 758.

And dazled with this greater light, I would *reflect* mine eyes to that reflexion of this light.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations. *Fuller.*

Do you *reflect* that Guilt upon me?
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 3.

2. Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuade. [Rare.]

Such rites beseem ambassadors, and Nestor urgèd these,
That their most honours might *reflect* enraged Œacides.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 180. (*Davies.*)

3. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws: as, to *reflect* light, heat, or sound; incident and *reflected* rays. See *reflection*, 2.

Then, grim in arms, with hasty vengeance flies,
Arms that *reflect* a radiance through the skies.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 157.

Like a wave of water which is sent up against a seawall, and which *reflects* itself back along the sea.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 40.

4. To give back an image or likeness of; mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God,
As by the sea *reflected* is the sun.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1007.

Heav'n *reflected* in her face. *Cowper*, A Comparison.

The vast bosom of the Hudson was like an unruffled mirror, *reflecting* the golden splendor of the heavens.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 344.

Among the lower forms of life there is but little variation among the units; the one *reflects* the other, and species are founded upon differences that are only determined by using the micrometer.
Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 578.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or turn back; be reflected.

Let thine eyes
Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold
How loathèd black it is.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 5.

Not any thing that shall
Reflect injurious to yourself.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams: as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem.

She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes,
Where, lo, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies;
Two glasses, where herself herself beheld
A thousand times, and now no more *reflect*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1130.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect*.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

Content if hence the unlearn'd their wants may view,
The learn'd *reflect* on what before they knew.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 740.

We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object except in so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

Let boys and girls in our schools be taught to think; let them not be drilled so much in remembering as in *reflecting*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 137.

4. To bring reproach; cast censure or blame: followed by *on* or *upon*.

This kind of language *reflects* with the same ignominy *upon* all the Protestant Reformations that have bin since Luther. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

She could not bear to hear Charles *reflected on*, notwithstanding their difference.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

5†. To shine.

Lord Saturnine; whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome as Titan's rays on earth,
And ripen justice. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 226.

=**Syn. 3.** To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, study.

reflect†, *n.* [< *reflect*, *v.*] A reflection. [Rare.]

Would you in blindnesse live? these raies of myne
Give that *reflect* by which your Beauties shine.
Heywood, Apollo and Daphne (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 289).

reflected (rē-flek′ted), *p. a.* **1.** Cast or thrown back: as, *reflected* light.—**2.** In *anat.*, turned back upon itself. See *reflection*, 10.—**3.** In *entom.*, turned upward or back: as, a *reflected* margin.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *reflexed*, 3.—**Flected and reflected.** See *flected*.—**Reflected light**, in *painting*, the subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to bring out their forms. It is treated as reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, whether seen in the picture or supposed to influence it from without.

reflectent† (rē-flek′tent), *a.* [< L. *reflecten(t-)s*, ppr. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Bending or flying back; reflected.

The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent*.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul. (*Latham.*)

2. Capable of reflecting.

When light passes through such bodies, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistences, where it passes, as serve it for a reflecting body, and yet such a *reflectent* body as hinders not the passage through, but only from being a straight line with the line incident.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, xiii.

reflectible (rē-flek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *reflect* + *-ible*. Cf. *reflexible*.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

★**reflecting** (rē-flek′ting), *p. a.* **1.** Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

A perfectly *reflecting* body is one which cannot absorb any ray. Polished silver suggests such a body.
Tait, Light, § 307.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative; provident: as, a *reflecting* mind.

No *reflecting* man can ever wish to adulterate manly piety (the parent of all that is good in the world) with mummery and parade.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

Reflecting circle, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed on the principle of the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle.—**Reflecting dial.** See *dial*.—**Reflecting galvanometer.** See *Thomson's mirror galvanometer*, under *galvanometer*.—**Reflecting goniometer.** See *goniometer*.—**Reflecting lamp**, a lamp with an upper reflector so arranged as to throw downward those rays of light which tend upward.—**Reflecting level.** (*a*) An instrument for determining a horizontal direction by looking at the reflection of an object at a distance. Thus, in Mariotte's level, the level is determined by bisecting the distance between the direct image of an object and its reflection in a sort of artificial horizon. In Cassini's level, a telescope hangs vertically, carrying before its object-glass a plane mirror inclined 45° to the line of sight. (*b*) An instrument in which a slow-moving bubble is viewed by reflection, so that the image of the middle of it can be seen by the side of the direct image of a distant object. Such are Abney's and Locke's levels, used by topographers. See *Locke level*, under *level*[1].—**Reflecting microscope.** See *microscope*.—**Reflecting power**, the power possessed by any surface of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat. This power is a maximum for the polished metals and a minimum for a surface of lampblack; it is the reciprocal of the absorptive (and radiating) power.—**Reflecting quadrant.** See *quadrant*, 4.—**Reflecting sight**, in firearms, a reflecting surface placed at such an angle as to reflect to the eye light from one direction only. *E. H. Knight.*—**Reflecting telescope.** See *telescope*.

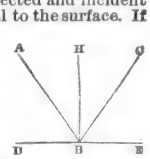
reflectingly (rē-flek′ting-li), *adv.* **1.** With reflection.—**2.** With censure; reproachfully; censoriously. [Rare.]

A great indiscretion in the archbishop of Dublin, who applied a story out of Tacitus very *reflectingly* on Mr. Harley. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xx.

★**reflection, reflexion** (rē-flek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *reflexion*, *reflexioun*, < OF. *reflexion*, F. *réflexion*, *réflection* = Pr. *reflexio* = Sp. *reflexión* = Pg. *reflexão* = It. *riflessione*, < LL. *reflexio(n-)*, a bending or turning back, < L. *reflectere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** A bending back; a turning.

Crooked Erimanthus wyth hys manye turnynges and *reflexions* is consumed by the inhabytours with waterynge their ground. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 232.

2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in *physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. Reflection follows two laws, viz.—(1) the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; and (2) the reflected and incident rays are in the same plane with a normal to the surface. If DE represents the surface of a mirror and CB the incident ray, then HBC is the *angle of incidence*, and HBA, equal to it, is the *angle of reflection*. This applies alike to sound, to radiant energy (heat and light), and also to a perfectly elastic body bounding from a perfectly elastic rigid surface. The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat is called the *plane of reflection*. (See *mirror*, *echo*.) For the total reflection of rays when the critical angle is passed, see *refraction*.



Lights, by clear *reflection* multiplied
From many a mirror. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 268.

Reflection always accompanies refraction; and if one of these disappear, the other will disappear also.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 39.

3. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection*, there.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 137.

Mountain peak and village spire
Retain *reflection* of his fire.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 1.

The mind is like a double mirror, in which *reflexions* of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 185.

4. The act of shining. [Rare.]

As whence the sun 'gins his *reflection*
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 25.

5. The turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; deliberation: as, a man much given to *reflection*.

Education begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and *reflection* must finish him.
Locke. (*Allibone.*)

Where under heav'n is pleasure more pursued,
Or where does cold *reflection* less intrude?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 8.

6. A mental process resulting from attentive or continued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.

A gentleman whose conversation and friendship furnish me still with some of the most agreeable *reflections* that result from my travels.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. xxii.

He made very wise *reflections* and observations upon all I said. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

"I am sorry, but I must do it; I am driven to it; every body has to do it; we must look at things as they are;" these are the *reflections* which lead men into violations of morality. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

7. A kind of self-consciousness resulting from an outward perception, whether directly or indirectly; the exercise of the internal sense; the perception of a modification of consciousness; the faculty of distinguishing between a datum of sense and a product of reason; the consideration of the limitations of knowledge, ignorance, and error, and of other unsatisfactory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and objective aspects of feelings. The Latin word *reflexio* was first used as a term of psychology by Thomas Aquinas, who seems to intend no optical metaphor, but to conceive that consciousness is turned back upon itself by the reaction of the object of outward perception. According to Aquinas, pure thought in itself can know nothing of singulars, or particular things; but in perception there is a peculiar sense of reaction or reciprocation which he calls *reflection*, and this first makes us aware of the existence of actual singulars and also of thought as being an action; and this, according to him, is the first self-consciousness. Scotus accepted reflection, not as affording the first knowledge of singulars, but as a perception of what passes in the mind, and thus the original meaning of the term was modified. Walter Burleigh, who died in 1337, affords an illustration of this when he says that the thing without is apprehended before the passion which is in the soul, because the thing without is apprehended directly, and the passion of the soul only indirectly, by reflection. Ramus, in his dissertation on reflection, defines it as "the successive direction of the attention to several partial perceptions." A still further change of meaning had come about when Goclenius, in 1613, defined reflection as "the inward action of the soul, by which it recognizes both itself and its acts and ideas." The importance of the word in the English school of philosophy (Berkeley, Hume, etc.) may be said to be due entirely to its use by Locke, who explains it as follows:

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this *reflection*, the ideas it affords being such only as the mind gets by reflecting on its own operations within itself. By *reflection*, then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them; by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Reid endeavored to revive the Ramist use of the word, for which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use of the term, returns to something like the Thomist view, for he makes it a mode of consciousness by which we are made aware whether knowledge is sensuous or not. Kant makes use of the term *reflection* to denote a mode of consciousness in which we distinguish between the relations of concepts and the corresponding relations of the objects of the concepts. Thus, two concepts may be different, and yet it may be conceived that their objects are identical; or two concepts may be identical, and yet it may be conceived that their objects (say, two drops of water) are different. Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, in his "Philosophy of Reflection," 1878, uses the term to denote one of three fundamental modes of consciousness, namely that in which the objective and subjective aspects of what is present are discriminated without being separated as person and thing.

The faculty by which I place the comparison of representations in general by the side of the faculty to which they belong, and by which I determine whether they are compared with each other as belonging to the pure understanding or to sensuous intuition, I call transcendental *reflection*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 261.

The particular *reflection* that states of consciousness are things, or that the Subject is its Objects, constitutes . . . the reflective mode of consciousness. . . . Perception . . . is the rudimentary function in *reflection* as well as in primary consciousness; and reflective conception is a derivative from it. *S. Hodgson*, Philosophy of Reflection, i. 2, § 3.

8†. That which corresponds to and reflects something in the mind or in the nature of any one.

As if folkes complexiouns [constitutions, temperaments] Make hem dreme of *reflexiouns*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 22.

9. Reproach cast; censure; criticism.

To suppose any Books of Scripture to be lost which contained any necessary Points of Faith is a great *Reflexion* on Divine Providence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

He bore all their weakness and prejudice, and returned not *reflection* for *reflection*.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

10. In *anat.*: (*a*) Duplication; the folding of a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a bending back or complete deflection. (*b*) That which is reflected; a fold: as, a *reflection* of the peritoneum forming a mesentery.—**11.** In *zoöl.*, a play of color which changes in different lights: as, the *reflections* of the iridescent plumage of a humming-bird. *Coues.*—**Axis of reflection.** See *axis*[1].—**Logical reflection.** See *logical*.—**Point of reflection.** See *point*[1].—**Total reflection.** See *refraction*[1].
=**Syn. 5.** Rumination, cogitation.—**6.** See *remark*[1], *n.*

reflection† (rē-flek'shon), *v. t.* [< *reflection*, *n.*] To reflect. [Rare.]

But, *reflectioning* apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xxi.

reflectionist (rē-flek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *reflection* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Shadworth Hodgson's philosophy of reflection. The doctrine is that a power of perceiving the relations of subjective and objective aspects and elements is the highest mode of consciousness.

★**reflective** (rē-flek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *réflectif*; as *reflect* + *-ive*. Cf. *reflexive*.] **1.** Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride
Viewing her charms impair'd. *Prior.*

A mirror . . . of the dimensions of a muffin, and about as *reflective*. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 62.

2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

Forc'd by *reflective* Reason, I confess
That human Science is uncertain Guess.
Prior, Solomon, i.

His perceptive and *reflective* faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development.
Motley. (*Webster.*)

3. Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.

The Greeks are not *reflective*, but perfect in their senses and in their health, with the finest physical organization in the world. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 23.

Several persons having the true dramatic feeling . . . were overborne by the *reflective*, idyllic fashion which then began to prevail in English verse.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 2.

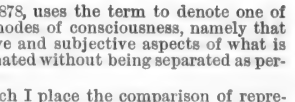
4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections. [Rare.]—**5.** In *gram.*, reflexive.—**Reflective faculties**, in *phren.*, a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of comparison and causality.—**Reflective judgment**, in the *Kantian terminology*, that kind of judgment that mounts from the particular to the general.

reflectively (rē-flek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a reflective manner; by reflection, in any sense of that word.

reflectiveness (rē-flek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflective.

The meditative lyric appeals to a profounder *reflectiveness*, which is feelingly alive to the full pathos of life, and to all the mystery of sorrow.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 118.

reflectoire (ref-lek-twor'), *n.* [< F. *réflectoire*; as *reflect* + *-ory*.] A geometrical surface whose form is that of the appearance of a horizontal plane seen through a layer of water with air above it.—**Reflectoire curve**, a curve which is a central vertical section of the surface called a reflectoire. It is a curve of the fourth order and sixth class, having a tacnode on the surface of the water at infinity, and a double point at the eye.


Reflectoire.

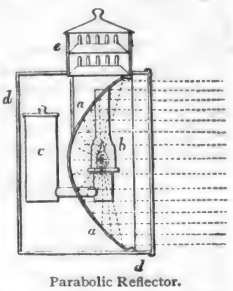
reflector (rē-flek'tor), *n.* [= F. *réflecteur*; as *reflect* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who reflects or considers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle*, On Colours.

2. One who casts reflections; a censurer.

This answerer has been pleased to find fault with about a dozen passages; . . . the *reflector* is entirely mistaken, and forces interpretations which never once entered into the writer's head. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

3. That which reflects. Specifically—(*a*) A polished surface of metal or any other suitable material, used for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear; of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed: they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumination as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to reflect, in parallel lines, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generally employed in lighthouses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp, or dioptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship's lantern fitted with an Argand lamp and parabolic reflector. *a a* is the reflector, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the oil-cistern, *d* the outer frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of combustion. (*b*) A reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case concentrated into the focus of the reflector. See *telescope*, and cut under *catoptric*.


Parabolic Reflector.

Reflectors have been made as large as six feet in aperture, the greatest being that of Lord Rosse.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 68.

Double-cone reflector, a form of ventilating-reflector, connected with a chandelier or a similar device for supplying artificial light: used in the ceiling of a hall or other place of public assembly.—**Parabolic reflector**, a reflector of paraboloidal shape: used either for concentrating rays upon an object at the focus, as in the microscope, or, with a light at the focus, for reflecting the rays in parallel lines to form a beam of light, as in lighthouse and some other lanterns. See def. 3, and cut above.

reflectory (rē-flek'tō-ri), *a.* [< *reflect* + *-ory*.] Capable of being reflected.

reflet (F. pron. rē-flā'), *n.* [F., reflection, < L. *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Brilliancy of surface, as in metallic luster or glaze on pottery, especially when having an iridescent or many-colored flash.

A full crimson tint with a brilliant metallic *reflet* or iridescence. *J. C. Robinson*, S. K. Spec. Ex., p. 421.

2. A piece of pottery having such a glaze, especially a tile: sometimes used attributively.

There is in this place an enormous *reflet* tile. . . . The *reflet* tiles in which a copper tint is prominent.
S. G. W. Benjamin, Persia and the Persians, pp. 285, 287.

Reflet métallique. See *metallic luster*, under *luster*[2], 2.—**Reflet nacré**, a luster having an iridescent appearance like that of mother-of-pearl.

reflex (rē-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** To bend back; turn back.

A dog lay, . . . his head *reflext* upon his tail.
J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 118.

2†. To reflect; cast or throw, as light; let shine.

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 87.

★**reflex** (rē'fleks or rē-fleks'), *a.* [< L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Turned or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflective; reactive.

A *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argument that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent.
Bentley.

2. In *painting*, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.—**3.** In *biol.*, bent back; reflexed.—**Reflex action, motion,** or **movement,** in *physiol.*, those comparatively simple actions of the nervous system in which a stimulus is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve-center, from which again it is reflected along efferent nerves to call into play some muscular, glandular, or other activity. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.

There is another *action*, namely, that of aggregation, which in certain cases may be called *reflex*, and it is the only known instance in the vegetable kingdom.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 242.

Reflex movements have slightly more of the appearance of a purposive character than automatic movements, though this is in many cases very vague and ill-defined.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 594.

Reflex angle. See *angle*[3], 1.—**Reflex epilepsy,** epilepsy dependent on some peripheral irritation, as a nasal polypus.—**Reflex excitation,** muscular movement produced by the irritation of an efferent nerve.—**Reflex neuralgia,** neuralgia dependent on a source of irritation in some more or less distant part.—**Reflex paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Reflex perception.** (*a*) Consciousness of our states of mind; reflection; internal sense; self-consciousness. (*b*) A sensation supposed to be produced by the irritation of an efferent or motor nerve: but the existence of the phenomenon is denied.—**Reflex science,** the science of science; logic.—**Reflex sense,** the power of perceiving relations among objects of imagination. This term, in the form *reflected sense*, was introduced by Shaftesbury, with whom, however, it merely means secondary sensation, or a sensation produced by ideas. Hutcheson modified the meaning and form of the expression.—**Reflex theory,** any one of the theories proposed to account for or explain the phenomena of reflex action in physiology.—**Reflex vision,** vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors.—**Reflex zenith-tube,** an instrument used at Greenwich to observe the transit of γ Draconis in an artificial horizon, that star coming nearly to the zenith at that observatory.

reflex (rē′fleks, formerly also rē-fleks′), *n.* [< F. *réflexe* = Sp. *reflejo* = Pg. *reflexo* = It. *riflesso*, a reflex, reflection, < L. *reflexus*, a bending back, a recess, < *reflectere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back: see *reflect, reflex, v.*] **1.** Reflection; an image produced by reflection.

Yon grey is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 20.

2. A mere copy; an adapted form: as, a Middle Latin *reflex* of an Old French word.—**3.** Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in *painting*, the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.

Yet, since your light hath once enlumind me,
With my *reflex* yours shall encreased be.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvi.

4. Same as *reflex action* (which see, under *reflex, a.*).

These *reflexes* are caused by mechanical irritation of the pleural surface. *Medical News*, LII. 496.

Abdominal reflex. See *abdominal*.—**Cornea-reflex,** winking on irritation of the cornea.—**Cremasteric reflex,** contraction of the cremaster muscle on stimulation of the skin on the inside of the thigh.—**Deep reflexes,** reflexes developed by percussion of tendons or bones, as the knee-jerk.—**Epigastric reflex,** irritation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space on the side of the chest, causing a contraction of the highest fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**Gluteal reflex,** contraction of the gluteal muscles, due to irritation of the skin of the nates. The center is in the spinal cord in the region of the fourth or fifth lumbar nerve.—**Knee-reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Paradoxical pupilary reflex,** the dilatation of the pupil on stimulation of the retina by light. Also called *paradoxical pupilary reaction*.—**Patellar-tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Plantar reflex,** the reflex action producing movements in toes and foot evoked by tickling the sole of the foot. Also called *sole-reflex*.—**Psychogalvanic reflex,** in *exp. psychol.* and *psychopathol.*, a change in the electrical conductivity of the tissues of the living body, registered by a galvanometer (with or without the intervention of a constant electric current) as a reflex response to the incidence upon the organism of sensory or psychical stimuli. Also called *psychophysical galvanic reflex; psychogalvanic reaction; the galvanic phenomenon*.—**Pupilary light-reflex,** the contraction of the pupil when light falls on the retina. The action is bilateral, both pupils contracting though only one retina is stimulated. The paradoxical pupilary reflex or reaction is the dilatation of the pupil when light falls on the retina: it occurs in rare abnormal states.—**Pupilary skin-reflex,** the dilatation of the pupil on more or less intense stimulation of the skin. The motor path is through the cervical sympathetic.—**Reflex-center,** the collection of nerve-cells or nucleus in the brain in which the afferent sensory impulse becomes changed to the efferent motor impulse.—**Scapular reflex,** contraction of the posterior axillary fold, due to irritation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Sole reflex.** Same as *plantar reflex*.—**Spinal reflexes,** such reflex actions as have their centers in the spinal cord.—**Superficial reflexes,** such reflexes as are developed from skin stimulation, as the plantar, cremasteric, abdominal, or other reflexes.—**Tendon-reflex.** Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).

reflexed (rē-flekst′), *a.* [< *reflex, v.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*, bent abruptly backward: said of petals, sepals, leaf-veins, etc.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, bent back or up; reflex.—**3.** In *her.*, curved twice: same as *bowed*, but applied especially to the chain secured to the collar of a beast, which often takes an S-curve. Also *reflected*.—**Reflexed antennæ,** antennæ carried constantly bent back over the head and body.—**Reflexed ovipositor,** an ovipositor which is turned back so as to lie on the upper surface of the abdomen, as in certain *Chalcididæ*.

reflexibility (rē-flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réflexibilité* = Sp. *reflexibilidad* = Pg. *reflexibilidade* = It. *reflessibilità*; as *reflexible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected: as, the *reflexibility* of light-rays.

Reflexibility of Rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same Medium from any other Medium upon whose surface they fall.
Newton, Opticks, I. i. 3.

reflexible (rē-flek′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *réflexible* = Sp. *reflexible* = Pg. *reflexivel* = It. *reflessibile*; as *reflex, v.*, + *-ible* (cf. *flexible*).] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Rays are more or less *reflexible* which are turned back more or less easily. *Newton*, Opticks, I. i. 3.

reflexion, *n.* See *reflection*.

reflexity (rē-flek′si-ti), *n.* [< *reflex, a.*, + *-ity*.] The capacity of being reflected. [Rare.]

reflexive (rē-flek′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *reflexif*, F. *réflexif* = Pr. *reflexiu* = Sp. Pg. *reflexivo* = It. *reflessivo, riflessivo*, < L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, bend backward: see *reflect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* . . . cannot be a divine faith.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, i. § 3.

The *reflexive* power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 413.

2. Capable of reflection; reflective.

In general, brute animals are of such a nature as is devoid of that free and *reflexive* reason which is requisite to acquired art and consultation.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 13.

3†. Casting or containing a reflection or censure.

I would fain know what man almost there is that does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word. *South*, Sermons, X. vi.

Reflexive verb, in *gram.*, a verb of which the action turns back upon the subject or which has for its direct object a pronoun representing its agent or subject: as, I *bethought myself*; the witness *forswore himself*. Pronouns of this class are called *reflexive pronouns*, and in English are generally compounds with *self*; though such examples as he *bethought him* how he should act also occur.

I do *repent me*, as it is an evil,
And take the shame with joy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 35.

II. *n.* A reflexive verb or pronoun.

What I wish to say is, that the *reflexive* which serves to express the passive is a causal *reflexive*.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 209.

reflexively (rē-flek′siv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward: as, to meditate *reflexively* upon one's course.—**2.** In *gram.*, after the manner of a reflexive verb.—**3†.** Reflectingly; slightingly; with censure.

Ay, but he spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady.
South, Sermons, VI. iii.

reflexiveness (rē-flek′siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

reflexly (rē′fleks-li or rē-fleks′li), *adv.* In a reflex manner.

reflexogenic (rē-flek-sō-jen′ik), *a.* [< L. *reflexus*, reflex (see *reflex, a.*), + *-genus*, producing: see *-genic*.] Producing an increased tendency to reflex motions.

reflow† (rē-flō′), *n.* [< *re-* + *float*, after F. *reflot*, reflux, ebb: see *float*.] A flowing back; reflux; ebb.

Of which kind we conceive the main float and *reflow* of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 907.

reflorescence (rē-flō-res′ens), *n.* [< L. *reflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again, < *re-*, again, + *florescere*, begin to bloom: see *flourish*. Cf. *reflourish*.] A blossoming anew; reflowering.

Nor can we, it is apprehended, peruse the account of the flowering rod of Aaron . . . without being led to reflect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priesthood to the person of Christ, by the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse.
Horne, Works, IV. xvi.

reflourish (rē-flur′ish), *v. i.* [< OF. *refleuriss-*, stem of certain parts of *refluriv, refloriv, refleurir*, F. *refleurir* = It. *rifiorire*, < L. **reflorere*, bloom again (cf. Sp. Pg. *reflorecer*, < L. *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again), < *re-*, again, + *florere*, bloom: see *flourish*.] To revive, flourish, or bloom anew.

For Israel to *reflourish*, and take new life by the influxes of the Holy Spirit. *Waterland*, Works, III. 421.

reflow (rē-flō′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *flow, v.*] To flow back; ebb.

When any one blessed spirit rejoices, his joy goes round the whole society; and then all their rejoicings in his joy *reflow* upon and swell and multiply it.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iii. § 3.

reflow (rē-flō′), *n.* [< *reflow, v.*] A reflux; a flowing back; refluence; ebb.

reflower (rē-flou′ėr), *v.* [< *re-* + *flower, v.* Cf. *reflorescence, reflourish*.] **I.** *intrans.* To flower again.

II. *trans.* To cause to flower or bloom again.

Her footing makes the ground all fragrant-fresh;
Her sight *re-flowres* th' Arabian Wildernes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

reflowing (rē-flō′ing), *n.* A flowing back; reflux.

By . . . working upon our spirits they can moderate as they please the violence of our passions, which are nothing but the flowings and *reflowings* of our spirits to and fro from our hearts.
J. Scott, Christian Life, II. vii. § 10.

refluence (ref′lö-ens), *n.* [< *refluen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** A flowing back; reflux; ebb.—**2.** A backward movement.

Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a *refluence* back, and two doubles forward.
Greene, James the Fourth, iv.

refluency (ref′lö-en-si), *n.* [As *refluence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refluence*.

All things sublunary move continually in an interchangeable flowing and *refluencie*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. 2.

refluent (ref′lö-ent), *a.* [= F. *refluant* = Sp. Pg. *refluente* = It. *rifluente*, < L. *refluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *refluere* (> It. *rifluire* = Sp. Pg. *refluir* = F. *refluer*), flow back, < L. *re-*, back, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing or surging back; ebbing: as, the *refluent* tide.

And *refluent* through the pass of fear
The battle's tide was poured.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

And in haste the *refluent* ocean
Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sand-beach
Covered with waifs of the tide.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

refluous† (ref′lö-us), *a.* [= It. *refluo*, < L. *refluus*, flowing back, < *refluere*, flow back: see *refluent*.] Flowing back; refluent; ebbing.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any reciprocall or *refluous* tide out of the Dead Sea. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (*Davies.*)

reflux (rē′fluks), *n.* [< *reflux* = Sp. *reflujo* = F. Pg. *refluxo* = It. *riflusso*, < ML. **refluxus*, a flowing back, ebb, < L. *refluere*, pp. *refluxus*, flow back: see *refluent*.] A flowing back: as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

If man were out of the world, who were then to search out the causes of the flux and *reflux* of the sea, and the hidden virtue of the magnet?
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

There will be disputes among its neighbours, and some of these will prevail at one time and some at another, in the perpetual flux and *reflux* of human affairs.
Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

The old miracle of the Greek proverb, . . . which adopted the *reflux* of rivers towards their fountains as the liveliest type of the impossible. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

reflux-valve (rē′fluks-valv), *n.* An automatic valve designed to prevent reflux; a back-pressure valve. *E. H. Knight*.

refocillate† (rē-fos′i-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *refocillatus*, pp. of *refocillare* (> It. *rifocillare, refocillare* = Sp. *refocilar* = Pg. *refocillar*), warm into life again, revive, revivify, < L. *re-*, again, + *focillare, focillari*, revive by warmth, cherish, < *focus*, a hearth, fireplace: see *focus*.] To warm into life again; revive; refresh; reinvigorate.

The first view thereof did even *refocillate* my spirits.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 110.

refocillation† (rē-fos-i-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *refocilación* = Pg. *refocillação*, < LL. as if **refocillatio(n-)*, < *refocillare*, refocillate: see *refocillate*.] The act of refocillating or imparting new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment; also, that which causes such restoration.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative.
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

refold (rē-fōld′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fold*[1].] To fold again.

refolded (rē-fōl′ded), *a.* In *entom.*, replicate: noting the wings when fluted or folded longitudinally, like a fan, and then turned back on themselves, as in the earwigs.

refoot (rē-fůt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *foot*.] To repair by supplying with a new foot, as a boot or a stocking.

reforest (rē-for'est), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *forest.*] To replant with forest-trees; restore to the condition of forest or woodland; reafforest.

Within the last twenty years, France has *reforested* about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of mountain-lands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 228.

The *reforesting* of the denuded areas in the lower hills. *Nature*, XXXVII. 467.

reforestation (rē-for-es-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *reforest* + *-ation.*] The act or process of reforesting; replanting with forest-trees.

Quite recently districts have been enclosed for *reforestation*, and the eucalyptus and other trees have been planted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 93.

reforge (rē-fôrj'), *v. t.* [= F. *reforger;* as *re-* + *forge.*] To forge or form again; hence, to fabricate or fashion anew; make over.

The kyngdome of God receiueth none but suche as be *reforged* and chaunged according to this paterne. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

reforger (rē-fôr'jėr), *n.* One who reforges; one who makes over.

But Christe, beyng a newe *reforger* of the olde lawe, in stede of burnte offreyng did substitute charitee. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

reform (rē-fôrm'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *refourm;* < ME. *reformen, refourmen* (= D. *reformeren* = G. *reformiren* = Sw. *reformera* = Dan. *reformere*), < OF. *reformer, refurmer, refformer, reffourmer*, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., F. *reformer*, form anew, *réformer*, reform, rectify, correct, reduce, put on half-pay, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reformar* = It. *riformare*, reform, < L. *reformare*, form anew, remodel, remold, transform, metamorphose, change, alter, amend, reform (as manners or discipline), < *re-*, again, + *formare*, form: see *form.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form again or anew; remake; reconstruct; renew. [In this, the original sense, and in the following sense, usually with a full pronunciation of the prefix, and sometimes written distinctively *re-form.*]

Then carppez to syr Gawan the knyȝt in the grene,
"*Refourme* we oure forwardes [covenants], er we fyrre passe."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 377.

And right so in the same forme,
In flesshe and bloud he shall *reforme*,
Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

Beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am contente, and yf ony thynge be amysse yt shall be *refourmed* after your deuyse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxiii.

She saw the bees lying dead in heaps. . . . She could render back no life; she could set not a muscle in motion; she could *re-form* not a filament of a wing.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 5.

Napoleon was humbled; the map of Europe was *reformed* on a plan which showed a respect for territorial rights, and a just recognition both of the earnings of force and of the growth of ideas.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

2. To restore to the natural or regular order or arrangement: as, to *reform* broken or scattered troops.

In accustoming officers to seek all opportunities for *re-forming* dispersed men at the earliest possible moment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 354.

Then came the command to *re-form* the battalion.
The Century, XXXVII. 469.

3. To restore to a former and better state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; change from worse to better; improve by alteration, rearrangement, reconstruction, or abolition of defective parts or imperfect conditions, or by substitution of something better; amend; correct: as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals; to *reform* the corrupt orthography of English or French.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to *reform*
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees
That lie too heavy on the commonwealth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 78.

In the Beginning of his Reign, he refined and *reformed* the Laws of the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

When Men have no mind to be *reformed*, they must have some Terms of Reproach to fasten upon those who go about to do it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

Reforming men's conduct without *reforming* their natures is impossible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

4. To abandon, remove, or abolish for something better. [Rare.]

1 *Play.* I hope we have reformed that [bombastic acting] indifferently with us, sir.
Hamlet. O, *reform* it altogether.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 40.

5†. To mend, in a physical sense; repair.

He gave towardes the *reforming* of that church [St. Helen's] five hundred markes.
Stowe, Survey of London, p. 181.

6. To correct. [Rare.]

The prophet Esay also saith, "Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord, or who is of His council to teach Him?"
Becon, Works, ii. 39. (*Davies.*)

To reform an instrument, in *law*, to adjudge that it be read and taken differently from what it is expressed, as when it was drawn without correctly expressing the intent of the parties. = **Syn. 3.** *Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), repair, reclaim, remodel.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form again; get into order or line again; resume order, as troops or a procession. [In this use treated as in I., 1, above.] —**2.** To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to that which is good; change from worse to better; be amended or redeemed.

Experience shows that the Turk never has *reformed*, and reason, arguing from experience, will tell us that the Turk never can *reform*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 422.

reform (rē-fôrm'), *n.* [= D. *reforme* = G. Sw. Dan. *reform;* < F. *réforme* = Sp. Pg. *reforma* = It. *riforma*, reform; from the verb.] Any proceeding which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order to advantage; amendment of what is defective, vicious, depraved, or corrupt; a change from worse to better; reformation: as, to introduce *reforms* in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of *reform*.

A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced.
Pitt, Speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783.

Great changes and new manners have occur'd,
And blest *reforms*. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 804.

Our fervent wish, and we will add our sanguine hope, is that we may see such a *reform* of the House of Commons as may render its votes the express image of the opinion of the middle orders of Britain.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Revolution means merely transformation, and is accomplished when an entirely new principle is — either with force or without it — put in the place of an existing state of things. *Reform*, on the other hand, is when the principle of the existing state of things is continued, and only developed to more logical or just consequences. The means do not signify. A reform may be carried out by bloodshed, and a revolution in the profoundest tranquillity. *Lassalle*, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 66.

Ballot reform, reform in the manner of voting in popular elections. Since about 1887 several of the United States have passed laws designed to promote secrecy in voting, to discourage corruption at elections, and to provide for an exclusively official ballot; these laws are modeled more or less on the so-called Australian system in elections. — **Civil-service reform,** in *U. S. politics*, reform in the administration of the civil service of the United States; more generally, reform in the administration of the entire public service, federal, State, and local. The main objects of this reform are the abolition of abuses of patronage and the spoils system, discouragement of the interference of office-holders in active politics, abolition of arbitrary appointments to and removals from office, qualification by competitive examination for appointment to all offices of a clerical nature, and promotion for merit. Since the passage of the Civil-service Act in 1871 this reform has been one of the leading questions for public discussion. See *Civil-service Act* (under *civil*) and *spoils system* (under *spoil*). — **Reform Act.** See *Reform Bill.* — **Reform Bill,** specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill for the purpose of enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in representation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle, and often called specifically The Reform Bill, disfranchised many rotten boroughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the holders of county and borough franchise. The effect of the second Reform Bill, passed by the Conservatives in 1867, was in the direction of a more democratic representation, and the same tendency was further shown in the Franchise Bill (see *franchise*) passed by the Liberals in 1884. — **Reform school,** a reformatory. [U. S.] — **Spelling reform.** See *spelling.* — **Tariff reform.** See *tariff.* = **Syn.** *Amendment*, etc. See *reformation.*

reformable (rē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< ME. *reformable*, < OF. *reformable*, F. *réformable* = Sp. *reformable* = Pg. *reformavel* = It. *riformabile*, < ML. **reformabilis*, < L. *reformare*, reform: see *reform, v.*] Capable of being reformed; inclined to reform.

Yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be *reformabyll* and corrigabill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A seruaunt not *reformable*, that
Takes to his charge no heede,
Ofte tymes falleth to pouertye;
In wealth he may not byde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Woman [Eliz. Young], I have sued for thee indeed, and I promise thee, if thou wilt be *reformable*, my Lord will be good unto thee. *Foxe*, Martyrs, III. 769, an. 1558.

reformade† (ref-ọr-mād'), *n.* [Appar. an Anglicization of *reformado.*] A reduced or dismissed officer; a disbanded or non-effective soldier.

They also that rode *Reformades*, and that came down to see the Battle, they shouted . . . and sung. [Marginal note by author, "The *Reformades* joy."]
Bunyan, Holy War, p. 128.

reformado† (ref-ọr-mā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. *reformado* = Pg. *reformado* = It. *riformato* = F. *réformé*, reformed, reduced, < L. *reformatus*, pp. of *reformare*, reform, refashion, amend: see *reform, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A monk who demands or favors the reform of his order.

Amongst others, this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformadoes*. *Weever.* (*Latham.*)

2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay; also, generally, an officer without a command.

He had . . . writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round. . . . Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

II. *a.* **1.** Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation.

Venus, and all her naked Loves,
The *reformado* nymph removes.
Fenton, The Fair Nun.

2. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformado; hence, inferior, degraded.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black-friars are to White,
In rule and order, yet I grant
You are a *reformado* saint.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 116.

reformalize† (rē-fôr'mal-īz), *v. i.* [Irreg. < *reform* + *-al* + *-ize;* or < *re-* + *formalize.*] To make pretension to improvement or to formal correctness.

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees.
Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 25. (*Latham.*)

reformation (ref-ọr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *reformacion, reformation*, F. *réformation* = Pr. *reformacio* = Sp. *reformación* = Pg. *reformação* = It. *riformazione*, < L. *reformatio(n-)*, a reforming, amending, reformation, transformation, < *reformare*, pp. *reformatus*, reform: see *reform, v.*] **1.** The act of forming anew; a second forming in order: as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square. [In this literal sense usually pronounced rē-fôr-mā'shọn, and sometimes written distinctively with a hyphen.]

2. The act of reforming what is defective or evil, or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment, as of life or manners, or of a government.

I would rather thinke (sauing *reformacion* of other better learned) that this Tharsis . . . were rather some other countrey in the south partes of the world then this Tharsis of Cilicia.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 8.

Never was such a sudden scholar made;
Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady currance, scouring faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 33.

God has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the slave trade and the *reformation* of manners.
Wilberforce, Journal, Oct. 28, 1787 (Life, v.).

Specifically, with the definite article — **3.** [*cap.*] The great religious revolution in the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed different aspects and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various reformers of great influence, as Wyclif and Huss, had appeared before the sixteenth century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingli. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by faith, the use and authority of the Scriptures and the right of private judgment in their interpretation, and the abandonment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and various other doctrines and rites regarded by the Reformers as unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading features were the publication at Wittenberg of Luther's ninety-five theses against indulgences in 1517, the excommunication of Luther in 1520, his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521, the spread of the principles in many of the German states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the opposition to them by the emperor, the Diet and Confession of Augsburg in 1530, and the prolonged struggle between the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with comparative religious equality in the Peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin, in France, Hungary, Bohemia, the Scandinavian countries, Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the reign of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal supremacy and the liberation from papal control of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth. In many countries the Reformation occasioned an increased strength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Church sometimes called the *Counter-Reformation*. The term *Reformation* as applied to this movement is not of course accepted by Roman Catholics, who use it only with some word of qualification.

Prophesies and Forewarnings . . . sent before of God, by divers and sundry good men, long before the time of Luther, which foretold and prophesied of this *Reformation* of the Church to come.
Foxe, Martyrs (ed. 1684), II. 43.

Festival of the Reformation, an annual commemoration in Germany, and among Lutherans generally, of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the doors of the Castle church at Wittenberg on October 31st, 1517.—**Reformation of the calendar,** the institution of the Gregorian calendar. See *calendar.*=**Syn. 2.** *Amendment, Reform, Reformation. Amendment* may be of any degree, however small; *reform* applies to something more thorough, and *reformation* to that which is most important, thorough, and lasting of all. Hence, when we speak of temperance *reform,* we dignify it less than when we call it temperance *reformation.* Moral *reform,* religious *reformation;* temporary *amendment* or *reform,* permanent *reformation. Reform* represents the state more often than *reformation.*

reformative (rē-fôr′mā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *reformativo;* as *reform* + *-ative.*] Forming again; having the property of renewing form.

reformatory (rē-fôr′mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réformatoire* = Sp. Pg. *reformatorio;* as *reform* + *-atory.*] **I.** *a.* Having a tendency to reform or renovate; reformative.—**Reformatory school,** a reformatory. See II.

II. *n.*; pl. *reformatories* (-riz). An institution for the reception and reformation of youths who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are, in Great Britain, identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by differences of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state, and receive only such children or youths as are under judicial sentence.

reformed (rē-fôrmd′), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *refourmed;* < *reform* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Corrected; amended; restored to a better or to a good state: as, a *reformed* profligate; *reformed* spelling.

Very noble and *refourmed* knight, by the words of your letter I understood howe quickly ye medicine of my writing came to your heart.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 181.

2†. Deprived of rank or position, or reduced in pay. See *reformado,* 2.—**Captain reformed†.** See *captain.*—**Reformed Bernardines.** See *Feuillant,* 1.—**Reformed Church.** (*a*) A general name for the Protestant bodies on the continent of Europe which trace their origin to the Swiss reformation under Zwingli and Calvin, as distinguished from the Lutheran Church. In France the Reformed were known as Huguenots. In the Netherlands the Arminians afterward separated from the Calvinists (Gomarists). In Germany, after 1817, the greater part of the Reformed and Lutherans combined to form the United Evangelical Church. Specifically—(*b*) In the United States: (1) The Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, growing out of a union among the Dutch churches in America in 1770 and finally perfected in 1812. The territory of the denomination was at first limited to the States of New York and New Jersey and a small part of Pennsylvania, but was gradually extended to the West. The affairs of each congregation are managed by a consistory, consisting of elders and deacons chosen for two years. The elders, with the pastor, receive and dismiss members and exercise discipline; the deacons have charge of the alms. Both together are ex officio trustees of the church, hold its property, and call its minister. Ex-elders and ex-deacons constitute what is called the Great Consistory, which may be summoned to give advice in important matters. The minister and one elder from each congregation in a certain district constitute a classis, which supervises spiritual concerns in that district. Four ministers and four elders from each classis in a larger district make a Particular Synod, with similar powers. Representatives, clerical and lay, from each classis, proportioned in number to the size of the classis, constitute the General Synod, which has supervision of the whole, and is a court of last resort in judicial cases. The church is Calvinistic in its theological belief, and possesses a liturgy the greater part of which is optional except the offices for the sacraments, for ordination, and for church discipline. (2) The Reformed (German) Church in the United States. This church was constituted by colonies from Germany in New York, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. The first synod was organized September 27th, 1747, under the care of the Reformed Classis of Amsterdam. The church holds to the parity of the ministry, maintains a presbyterial form of government, is moderately Calvinistic in its theology, and provides liturgical forms of service, which are, however, chiefly optional. (3) The True Reformed Dutch Church, the result of a secession from the Reformed Dutch Church in America in 1822. (4) The Reformed Episcopal Church, an Episcopal church organized in the United States in 1873, by eight clergymen and twenty laymen previously members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It maintains the episcopacy as a desirable form of church polity, but not as of divine obligation, continues to use the Book of Common Prayer, but in a revised form, and rejects the doctrines of apostolic succession, the priesthood of the clergy, the sacrifice or oblation in the Lord's Supper, the real presence, and baptismal regeneration.—**Reformed officer,** in the British army, one who is continued on full pay or half-pay after his troops are broken up. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc.—**Reformed Presbyterian Church,** a Presbyterian denomination originating in Scotland. See *Cameronian, n.,* 1, and *Covenanter,* 2.—**Reformed procedure.** See *equity,* 2 (*b*).—**The Reformed,** on the continent of Europe, Calvinistic Protestants as distinguished from Lutherans.

reformedly† (rē-fôr′med-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of a reform. [Rare.]

A fierce Reformer once, now ranckl'd with a contrary heat, would send us back, very *reformedly* indeed, to learn Reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical Promoters. *Milton,* Touching Hirelings.

reformer (rē-fôr′mėr), *n.* [< *reform* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who effects a reformation or amendment: as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses; specifically [*cap.*], one of those who instituted or assisted in the religious reformatory movements of the sixteenth century and earlier.

God's passionless *reformers,* influences
That purify and heal and are not seen.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. One who promotes or urges reform: as, a tariff *reformer;* a spelling *reformer.*

They could not call him a revenue *reformer,* and still less could they call him a civil-service *reformer,* for there were few abuses of the civil service of which he had not, during the whole of his life, been an active promoter.
The Nation, XV. 68.

reformist (rē-fôr′mist), *n.* [= F. *réformiste;* as *reform* + *-ist.*] **1†.** [*cap.*] One who is of the reformed religion; a Protestant.

This comely Subordination of Degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous Church, to whom all other *Reformists* gave the upper Hand. *Howell,* Letters, iv. 36.

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform. [Rare.]

Such is the language of reform, and the spirit of a *reformist!* *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Authors, p. 204.

refortify (rē-fôr′ti-fī), *v. t.* [= OF. (and F.) *refortifier* = It. *rifortificare,* < ML. *refortificare,* < L. *re-,* again, + ML. *fortificare,* fortify: see *fortify.*] To fortify anew.

refossion† (rē-fosh′ọn), *n.* [< L. *refossus,* pp. of *refodere,* dig up or out again, < *re-,* again, + *fodere,* dig: see *fossil.*] The act of digging up again.

Hence are . . . *refossion* of graues, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

refound[1] (rē-found′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *refonder,* found or build again, < *re-,* again, + *fonder,* found: see *found*[2].] To found again or anew; establish on a different basis.

George II. *refounded* and reformed the Chair which I have the honour to fill.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

refound[2] (rē-found′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *refondre* = Pr. *refondre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir* = It. *rifondere,* cast over again, recast, < L. *refundere,* pour back or out, < *re-,* back, + *fundere,* pour: see *found*[3].] To found or cast anew.

Perhaps they are all antient bells *refounded.*
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 8.

refounder (rē-foun′dėr), *n.* [< *refound*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who refounds, rebuilds, or reëstablishes.

Charlemagne, . . . the *refounder* of that empire which is the ideal of despotism in the Western world.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 142.

refract (rē-frakt′), *v. t.* [= F. *réfracter,* < L. *refractus,* pp. of *refringere,* break back, break up, break open, hence turn aside, < *re-,* back, + *frangere,* break: see *fraction.* Cf. *refrain*[2].] To bend sharply or abruptly; especially, in *optics,* to bend from the straight path, as a ray of light, on passing obliquely from one medium into another of a different optical density. See *refraction.*

Visual beams *refracted* through another's eye.
Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion.

refractable (rē-frak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *refract* + *-able.*] Capable of being refracted; refrangible, as a ray of light or heat. *Dr. H. More.*

refractary† (rē-frak′ta-ri), *a.* [= OF. *refractaire,* F. *réfractaire* = Sp. Pg. *refractario* = It. *refrattario,* < L. *refractarius,* stubborn, obstinate, refractory, < *refringere,* pp. *refractus,* break in pieces: see *refract* and *-ary*[1]. Cf. *refractory.*] The earlier and more correct form of *refractory.* *Cotgrave.*

refracted (rē-frak′ted), *a.* In *bot.,* abruptly bent backward from the base.

refracting (rē-frak′ting), *p. a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—**Doubly refracting spar,** Iceland spar. See *calcite* and *spar*[2].—**Refracting angle of a prism,** the angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light.—**Refracting dial.** See *dial.*—**Refracting surface,** a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.—**Refracting system,** in lighthouses, same as *dioptric system* (which see, under *dioptric*).—**Refracting telescope.** See *telescope.*

refraction (rē-frak′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *refraction,* F. *réfraction* = Sp. *refracción* = Pg. *refracção* = It. *rifrazione, refrazione,* < ML. *refractio(n-),* lit. a breaking up (in logic tr. Gr. *ἀνάκλασις*), NL. refraction, < L. *refringere,* pp. *refractus,* break up, break open, break to pieces: see *refract.*] **1.** The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted: almost exclusively restricted to physics, and applied to a change of direction of rays, as of light, heat, or sound, which are obliquely incident upon and pass through a surface bounding two media differing in optical density, as air and water, or of rays which traverse a medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere. It is found (1) that, when passing into a denser isotropic medium, the ray is refracted toward the perpendicular to the surface, and bent away from it when passing into one less dense; (2) that the sines or the angles of incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio to each other for any two given media; and (3) that the incident ray and the refracted ray are in the same plane. Thus, if (fig. 1) SP represents a ray incident upon the surface of water at P, it will be bent away from its original direction SPL toward the perpendicular Qq in passing into the denser medium, and make an angle *q*PR, such that the $\frac{\sin SPQ}{\sin RPq}$ is a constant quantity—that is, the perpendicular distance of the point *q* (such that the line from it to P, the point of incidence, is normal to the surface) from the refracted path bears a constant ratio to its distance from the path as it would be without refraction, however the angle of incidence varies; but this constant depends on the nature of the two media. If the first medium is air, this constant ratio is called the *index of refraction* or *refractive index* of the given substance (or *n*). Again, if the ray proceeded from R to P, it would be bent away from the perpendicular in the direction PS. The latter case is peculiar, however, in that for a certain angle of incidence called the critical angle (whose sine = 1/*n*) the angle of refraction of QPS is a right angle and a ray incident at P at any greater angle cannot pass out into the rarer medium at all, but suffers total reflection at P. In fig. 2, AHC is the angle of incidence, and EHK the angle of refraction, CD being the normal to the surface; if, further, the second surface is parallel to the first, the ray emerging into the original medium at E has a direction EF parallel with its first direction, AH. If (fig. 3) the refracting medium has the form of a prism (ABC), the incident ray LF suffers a double change of direction, first (FE) in passing into the prism, and second (EG) in emerging from it; the total angle of deviation IDL varies in value with a change in the direction of LF, but has a definite minimum value when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. If *d* represents the angle of the prism BAC, and *r* the angle of minimum deviation, LDI, then the refractive index *n* of the material of which the prism is made is given by the relation $n = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(d + r)}{\sin \frac{1}{2} d}$. The angle of deviation or refraction also increases as the wave-length of the ray diminishes, and hence a beam of white light in passing through a prism is both refracted and dispersed, thus yielding a spectrum. The phenomena of the refraction of light explain the properties of lenses (see *lens*) and of prisms (see *prism* and *spectrum*). Sound-waves may also be refracted when passing from one medium to another of different density, obeying the same laws as light. *Double refraction* is the separation of a ray of light into two rays, which are unequally refracted upon passing through an anisotropic medium. This property belongs to all transparent crystalline substances except those of the isometric system. A striking example is calcite, hence called *doubly refracting spar.* In uniaxial crystals (those belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems) one of the rays follows the ordinary law of refraction (see law (2), above), and is called the *ordinary ray;* the other, which does not, is called the *extraordinary ray;* both rays are polarized (see *polarization*), the ordinary ray having vibrations perpendicular to and the extraordinary ray vibrations parallel to the vertical axis. If the index of refraction is greater for the ordinary ray than for the extraordinary ray, the crystal is said to be *negative,* and in the opposite case *positive:* otherwise expressed, a crystal is negative or positive according as the crystallographic axis (optical axis) is the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. In the direction of the vertical axis a ray suffers no double refraction, and this direction is called the *optic axis.* In biaxial crystals (those belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems) neither ray follows the ordinary law of refraction, and there are two directions, called *optic axes,* lying in the plane of the axes of greatest and least elasticity, in which a ray suffers no double refraction. There are also three indices of refraction, corresponding to the rays propagated by vibrations parallel to the three axes of elasticity. A biaxial crystal is called *negative* or *positive* according as the acute bisectrix coincides with the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. According to the degree of difference between the two indices of refraction of a uniaxial crystal and between the greatest and least of the three indices of a biaxial crystal, the double refraction is said to be *strong* or *weak;* upon this difference depends the brilliancy of color of thin sections of a crystal as seen in polarized light. Amorphous substances like glass do not show double refraction, except under abnormal conditions, as when subjected to unequal strains, as in glass suddenly cooled. This is also true of crystals belonging to the isometric system, which, however, sometimes show secondary or abnormal double refraction (as garnet), due to internal molecular strain or other cause. For the refraction of the eye, see *eye*[1], and *crystalline humor* (under *crystalline*). Errors of refraction in the eye are tested by trial with lenses, test types, etc., by the ophthalmoscope, or by skiascopy or the shadow-test, and are corrected by appropriate glasses.

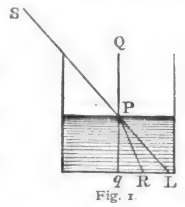


Fig. 1.

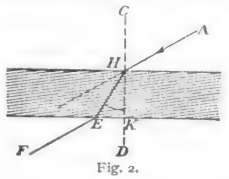


Fig. 2.

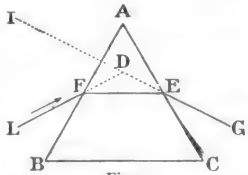


Fig. 3.
Section of a Prism, showing the refraction of a transmitted light-ray along the path LF, FE, EG.

2. In *logic*, the relation of the Theophrastian moods to the direct moods of the first figure.—**Astronomical** or **atmospheric refraction**, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction those bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is on the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is zero.—**Axis of double refraction.** See *optic axis* (*b*), under *optic*.—**Axis of refraction.** See *axis*[1].—**Caustic by refraction.** See *diacaustic*.—**Conical refraction**, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow luminous cone, consisting of two kinds, *external conical refraction* and *internal conical refraction*, the ray in the former case issuing from the refracting crystal as a cone with its vertex at the point of emergence, and in the latter being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.—**Double refraction.** See def. 1.—**Dynamic refraction**, refraction of the eye as increased in accommodation.—**Electrical double refraction**, the double refraction produced in an isotropic dielectric medium, as glass, under the action of an electrical strain.—**Index of refraction.** See *index*, and def. 1.—**Plane of refraction**, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.—**Point of refraction.** See *point*[1].—**Refraction equivalent**, a phrase used by Landolt to express in the case of a liquid the quantity obtained by multiplying the molecular weight of the liquid by the so-called specific refractive energy, as defined by Gladstone and Dale (namely, the refractive index less unity divided by its density referred to water). The refraction equivalent of a compound is said to be equal to the sum of the equivalents of its component parts.—**Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude**, the change in the altitude, declination, etc., of a heavenly body due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.—**Refraction of sound**, the bending of a system of sound-waves from its course whenever it undergoes an unequal acceleration or retardation, necessarily turning toward the side of least velocity and from the side of greatest velocity.—**Static refraction**, refraction of the eye when the accommodation is entirely relaxed.—**Terrestrial refraction**, that refraction which makes terrestrial objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases. The mirage is a phenomenon of ★terrestrial refraction.

refractive (rē-frak′tiv), *a.* [< F. *réfractif* = Pg. *refractivo*; as *refract* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.—**Refractive index.** Same as *index of refraction*. See *index* and *refraction*.—**Refractive power**, in *optics*, the power, as expressed by the index of refraction, which a substance has of bending from its path light which passes obliquely through it.

refractiveness (rē-frak′tiv-nes), *n.* The state ★or quality of being refractive.

refractivity (rē-frak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *refractive* + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

> The *refractivity* of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity.
> *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 400.

★**refractometer** (rē-frak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break up (see *refract*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the refractive indices of different substances. Many forms of this have been devised; and the term is specifically applied to an instrument which employs interference fringes and which allows of the measurement of the difference of path of two interfering rays—the immediate object of observation being the displacement produced by the passage of the ray through a known thickness of the given medium, from which its refractive power can be found. Such refractometers (*interferential refractometers*) may also be employed for other purposes, for example, in certain cases of linear measurement.

refractor (rē-frak′tọr), *n.* [= F. *réfracteur*; as *refract* + *-or*[1].] A refracting telescope. See *telescope*.

refractorily (rē-frak′tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately. *Imp. Dict.*

refractoriness (rē-frak′tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being refractory, in any sense.

refractory (rē-frak′tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Erroneously for the earlier *refractary*, < L. *refractarius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory: see *refractary*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Resisting; unyielding; sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable.

> There is a law in each well-order'd nation
> To curb those raging appetites that are
> Most disobedient and *refractory*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 182.

> Our care and caution should be more carefully employed in mortification of our natures and acquist of such virtues to which we are more *refractory*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

> He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most *refractory* members to the Tower.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment or strains, etc.; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like: said especially of metals and the like that require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer. In metallurgy an ore is said to be *refractory* when it is with difficulty treated by metallurgical processes, or when it is not easily reduced. Stone, brick, etc., are refractory when they resist the action of fire without melting, cracking, or crumbling. Refractory materials are such as can be used for the lining of furnaces and crucibles, and for similar purposes.

3. Not susceptible; not subject; resisting (some influence, as of disease). [Rare.]

> Pasteur claimed to so completely tame the virus that a dog would, in being rendered *refractory* to rabies by hypodermic inoculation or trepanning, show no sign of illness.
> *Science*, III. 744.

Refractory period of a muscle, the time after a first stimulus when the muscle is not irritable by a second stimulus. This has been found for striated frog's muscle, after a maximal first stimulation, to be about $\frac{1}{500}$ second.—**Syn. 1.** *Stubborn*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*), unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, headstrong, mulish.

II. *n.*; pl. *refractories* (-riz). **1†.** One who is obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

> Render not yourself a *refractory* on the sudden.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. Obstinate opposition.

> Glorying in their scandalous *refractories* to public order and constitutions.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 138.

3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to communicate a glaze to other articles. *E. H. Knight.*

refracture (rē-frak′tūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *fracture*. In def. 2 with ref. to *refractory*.] **1.** A breaking again, as of a badly set bone.—**2†.** Refractoriness; antagonism. [Rare.]

> More veniall and excusable may those verball reluctancies, reserves, and *refractures* (rather than anything of open force and hostile rebellions) seem.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 562. (*Davies.*)

refragability (ref″ra-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *refragabilita(t-)s*, < *refragabilis*, refragable: see *refragable*.] The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness. *Bailey.*

refragable (ref′ra-ga-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *refragavel*, < ML. *refragabilis*, resistible, < L. *refragari*, oppose, resist, gainsay, contest: see *refragate*.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. *Bailey.*

refragableness (ref′ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being refragable. [Rare.]

refragate† (ref′ra-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *refragatus*, pp. of *refragari*, oppose, resist, contest, gainsay, < *re-*, back, again, + *fragari*, perhaps < *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fragile*.] To oppose; be opposite in effect; break down under examination, as theories or proofs.

> And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Alban that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and if, upon further inquiry, any were found to *refragate*, they were to be discharg'd by a distinction.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

refrain[1] (rē-frān′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *refrayne*, *refreyne*, < ME. *refreinen*, *refreynen*, *refraynen*, < OF. *refraindre*, *refreindre*, also *refrener*, F. *refréner*, bridle, restrain, repress, = Pr. Sp. *refrenar* = Pg. *refrear* = It. *raffrenare*, < LL. *refrenare*, bridle, hold in with a bit, < L. *re-*, back, + *frenum*, *frænum*, a bit, curb, pl. *frena*, curb and reins, a bridle: see *frenum*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hold back; restrain; curb; keep from action.

> My son, . . . *refrain* thy foot from their path.
> Prov. i. 15.

> In this plight, therefore, he went home, and *refrained* himself as long as he could, that his wife and children should not perceive his distress.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

> The fierceness of them shalt thou *refrain*.
> Ps. lxxvi. 10 (Psalter).

2†. To forbear; abstain from; quit.

> Men may also *refreyne* venial sinne by receyvynge worthily of the precious body of Jhesu Crist.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> At length, when the sun waxed low,
> Then all the whole train the grove did *refrain*,
> And unto their caves they did go.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

> I cannot *refrain* lamenting, however, in the most poignant terms, the fatal policy too prevalent in most of the states.
> *Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

II. *intrans.* To forbear; abstain; keep one's self from action or interference.

> Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde,
> She oft and oft adviz'd him to *refraine*
> From chase of greater beastes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 37.

> *Refrain* from these men, and let them alone.
> Acts v. 38.

> The chat, the nuthatch, and the jay are still;
> The robin too *refrains*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 718.

refrain[2] (rē-frān′), *n.* [< ME. *refraine*, *refreyne*, < OF. (and F.) *refrain*, a refrain (= Pr. *refranh*, *refrim*, a refrain, = Sp. *refrán* = Pg. *refrão*, a proverb, an oft-repeated saying), < *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song, = Pr. *refranher*, *refrenher*, repeat, = It. *refragnere*, refract, reverberate, < L. *refringere*, break back, break off: see *refract*.] **1.** A burden or chorus recurring at regular intervals in the course of a song or ballad, usually at the end of each stanza.

> Everemo "allas?" was his *refreyne*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1571.

> They sang the *refrain*:—
> "The roads should blossom, the roads should bloom,
> So fair a bride shall leave her home!"
> *Longfellow*, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè.

2. The musical phrase or figure to which the burden of a song is set. It has the same relation to the main part of the tune that the burden has to the main text of the song.

3. An after-taste or -odor; that impression which lingers on the sense: as, the *refrain* of a Cologne water, of a perfume, of a wine.

refrainer (rē-frā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *refreinor*; < *refrain*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who refrains.

> So these ii. persons were euer cohibetors and *refreinors* of the kinges wilfull skope and vnbrideled libertie.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 18.

refraining† (rē-frā′ning), *n.* [< ME. *refraining*, the singing of the burden of a song; verbal n. of **refrain*[2], v., < OF. *refrener*, sing a refrain, *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song: see *refrain*[2].] The singing of the burden of a song.

> She . . . couthe make in song sich *refreynynge*,
> It sat [became] hir wonder wel to synge.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 749.

refrainment (rē-frān′ment), *n.* [= F. *refrènement* = Sp. *refrenamiento* = Pg. *refreamento* = It. *raffrenamento*; as *refrain*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

> Forbearance and Indurance . . . we may otherwise call *Refrainment* and Support.
> *Shaftesbury*, Judgment of Hercules, vi. § 4.

refrait†, *n.* [Also *refret*; < ME. *refraite*, *refraide*, *refrayde*, *refret*, < OF. *refrait*, a refrain, < *refraindre*, repeat: see *refrain*[2].] Same as *refrain*[2].

> The *refraite* of his laye salewed the Kynge Arthur and the Quene Gonnore, and alle the other after.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

reframe (rē-frām′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *frame*.] To frame or put together again.

refranation (ref-ra-nā′shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *refrænatio(n-)*, refrenation: see *refrenation*.] In *astrol.*, the failure of a planetary aspect to occur, owing to a retrograde motion of one of the planets.

refrangibility (rē-fran-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réfrangibilité* = Sp. *refrangibilidad* = Pg. *refrangibilidade* = It. *rifrangibilità*; as *refrangible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; the degree in which rays of light, etc., are capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.

refrangible (rē-fran′ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *réfrangible* = Sp. *refrangible* = Pg. *refrangivel* = It. *rifrangibile*, refrangible, < L. *refringere*, refract (see *refract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being refracted in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. The violet rays in the spectrum are ordinarily more refracted than those of greater wave-length, as the red rays.

> Some of them [rays of light] are more *refrangible* than others.
> *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

refrangibleness (rē-fran′ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being refrangible; refrangibility. *Bailey.*

refreeze (rē-frēz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *freeze*.] To freeze a second time.

> Partially *refrozen* under continual agitation.
> *Proc. Physical Soc.*, London, ii. 62. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

refreid†, **refroid†**, *v.* [ME. *refreiden*, *refreyden*, *refroiden*, < OF. *refreider*, *refreidier*, *refroidir*, *reffroidir*, F. *refroidir*, render cold or cool, chill, etc., = Pr. *refreidar*, *refreydir* = Sp. Pg. *resfriar* = It. *raffreddare*, < ML. *refrigidare*, make cold or cool, < L. *re-*, again, + *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*. Cf. *refrigerate*.] **I.** *trans.* To make cool; chill.

> He . . . shal som tyme be moeved in hymself, but if he were al *refreyded* by siknesse, or by malefice of sorcerie, or colde drynkes.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Nevew, be not so roth, *refroide* youre maltalente, ffor wrath hath many a worthi man and wise made to be holde for foles while the rage endureth.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

II. *intrans.* To grow cool.

> God wot, *refreyden* may this hoote fare,
> Er Calkas sende Troylus Cryseyde.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 507.

refrenation† (ref-rē-nā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *refrenation*, F. *refrénation* = Sp. *refrenación*, < L. *refrenatio(n-)*, a bridling, curbing, restraining, < *refrenare*, bridle, curb, check: see *refrain*[1].] The act of restraining. *Cotgrave.*

refresh (rē-fresh′), *v.* [< ME. *refreshen, refreschen, refrisschen*, < OF. *refreschir, refraischir*, also *refreschier, refraissier* (= Sp. Pg. *refrescar* = It. *rinfrescare*, < ML. *refrescare, refriscare*), refresh, cool, < L. *re-*, again, + *friscus, frescus*, new, recent, fresh: see *fresh*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fresh or as if new again; freshen; improve; restore; repair; renovate.

I have desirid hym to move the Counsell for *refreshing* of the toun of Yermowth with stuff of ordnance and gonnes and gonne powdre, and he seid he wolde. *Paston Letters*, I. 427.

Before I entered on my voyage, I took care to *refresh* my memory among the classic authors. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Pref.

I remember, old gentleman, how often you went home in a day to *refresh* your countenance and dress when Teraminta reigned in your heart. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

As in some solitude the summer rill
Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; restore vigor or energy to; give new strength to; reinvigorate; recreate or revive after fatigue, privation, pain, or the like; reanimate.

I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . . for they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. 1 Cor. xvi. 17, 18.

And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope,
To do your grace incessant services.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 37.

There are two causes by the influence of which memory may be *refreshed*, and by that means rendered, at the time of deposition, more vivid than, by reason of the joint influence of the importance of the fact and the ancientness of it, it would otherwise be. One is intermediate statements. . . . Another is fresh incidents. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, i. 10.

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with a view to restore their fresh appearance.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To revive, renew, recruit, recreate, enliven, cheer.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fresh or vigorous again; revive; become reanimated or reinvigorated.

I went to visite Dr. Tenison at Kensington, whither he was retired to *refresh* after he had ben sick of the smallpox. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 7, 1684.

2. To take refreshment, as food or drink. [Colloq.]

Tumblers *refreshing* during the cessation of their performances. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

3. To lay in a fresh stock of provisions. [Colloq.]

We met an American whaler going in to *refresh*.
Simmond's Colonial Mag. (*Imp. Dict.*)

refresh† (rē-fresh′), *n.* [< *refresh*, *v.*] The act of refreshing; refreshment.

Beauty, sweete love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time. *Daniel*, Sonnets, xlvii.

refreshen (rē-fresh′n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *freshen*.] To make fresh again; refresh; renovate. [Rare.]

In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and *refreshen* those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away.
Sir J. Reynolds, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, Note 28.

It had begun to rain, the clouds emptying themselves in bulk . . . to animate and *refreshen* the people.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 13.

refresher (rē-fresh′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates; that which refreshes the memory.

This [swimming] is the purest exercise of health,
The kind *refresher* of the summer heats.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1258.

Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a *refresher*, as lawyers call it—a new and revised brief memorialising my pretensions.
De Quincey, Sketches, I. 72. (*Davies.*)

Miss Peecher [a schoolmistress] went into her little official residence, and took a *refresher* of the principal rivers and mountains of the world.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 1.

2. A fee paid to counsel for continuing attention or readiness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned. [Colloq., Eng.]

Had he gone to the bar, he might have attained to the dignity of the Bench, after feathering his nest comfortably with retainers and *refreshers*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 28.

refreshful (rē-fresh′fûl), *a.* [< *refresh* + *-ful*.] Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread the breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell.
Thomson, Summer, l. 364.

refreshfully (rē-fresh′fûl-i), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

Refreshfully
There came upon my face . . .
Dew-drops. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

refreshing (rē-fresh′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *refresh*, *v.*] Refreshment; that which refreshes; relief after fatigue or suffering.

And late vs rest as for a daye or twayne,
That your pepill may haue *refresshing;*
Thanne we wolle geve them batell new ageyn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2991.

Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 665.

refreshing (rē-fresh′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *refresh*, *v.*] Tending or serving to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating: sometimes used with a humorous or sarcastic implication.

Who [Ceres] with thy saffron wings upon my flowers
Diffusest honey-drops, *refreshing* showers.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 79.

And one good action in the midst of crimes
Is "quite *refreshing*," in the affected phrase
Of these ambrosial Pharisaic times.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 90.

refreshingly (rē-fresh′ing-li), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.

refreshingness (rē-fresh′ing-nes), *n.* The character of being refreshing. *Imp. Dict.*

refreshment (rē-fresh′ment), *n.* [< OF. *refreschement, refraischement*, etc. (also *rafrechissement, rafraischissement, rafraichissement*, F. *rafraîchissement*), refreshment; as *refresh* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, etc.

Although the worship of God is the chief end of the institution [the Sabbath], yet the *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours is indispensably a secondary object.
Bp. Horsley, Works, II. xxiii.

2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

When we need
Refreshment, whether food or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 237.

Having taken a little *refreshment*, we went to the Latin Convent, at which all Frank Pilgrims are wont to be entertained. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life our Christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Bp. Sprat.*

"May I offer you any *refreshment*, Mr. ——? I haven't the advantage of your name." *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xv.

Refreshment Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent; Midlent Sunday. The name of *Refreshment* or *Refection Sunday* (*Dominica Refectionis*) is generally explained as referring to the feeding of the multitude mentioned in the Gospel for the day (John vi. 1–14). Also called *Bragget Sunday, Jerusalem Sunday, Lætare, Mothering Sunday, Rose Sunday, Simnel Sunday.*

refret†, **refrete**†, *n.* See *refrait*.

refrication† (ref-ri-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *refricare*, rub or scratch open again, < *re-*, again, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing up afresh.

In these legal sacrifices there is a continual *refrication* of the memory of those sins every year which we have committed. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Heb. x. 3.

★**refrigerant** (rē-frij′ė-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *refrigerant*, F. *réfrigérant* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerante* = It. *refrigerante, rifrigerante*, < L. *refrigeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *refrigerare*, make cool, grow cool again: see *refrigerate*.] **I.** *a.* Abating heat; cooling.

Unctuous liniments or salves . . . devised as lenitive and *refrigerant*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything which abates the sensation of heat, or cools.—**2.** Figuratively, anything which allays or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion. *Blair.*

★**refrigerate** (rē-frij′ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refrigerated*, ppr. *refrigerating*. [< L. *refrigeratus*, pp. of *refrigerare* (> It. *refrigerare, rifrigerare* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerar* = F. *réfrigérer*), make cool again, < *re-*, again, + *frigerare*, make cool: see *frigerate*.] To cool; make cold; allay the heat of.

The great brizes which the motion of the air in great circles (such as are under the girdle of the world) produceth, which do *refrigerate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 398.

The air is intolerably cold, either continually *refrigerated* with frosts or disturbed with tempests.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 142.

refrigerate† (rē-frij′ė-rāt), *a.* [< ME. *refrigerate*, < L. *refrigeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cooled; made or kept cool; allayed.

Nowe benes, . . .
. . . upplucked soone,
Made clene, and sette up wel *refrigerate*,
From grobbes saue wol kepe up theire estate.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

refrigerating-chamber (rē-frij′ė-rā-ting-chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber in which the air is artificially cooled, used especially for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather.

refrigerating-machine (rē-frij′ė-rā-ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for the production of cold. In such machines mechanical power is used to convert heat into work by operating upon a gas at a temperature (and pressure) somewhat removed from that at which such gas becomes a liquid. They perform the following cycle of operations: first, the gas is compressed into a smaller volume, in which compression its contained heat is increased by the heat-equivalent of the work performed in the compression; secondly, the compressed gas is cooled under constant pressure, and thus brought near to the temperature of the cooling medium (usually water), and the increase of heat due to compression is removed; thirdly, the compressed and cooled gas is permitted to expand, expending a portion of its expansive force in the performance of work. This work having been performed at the expense of the store of heat originally contained in the gas, the latter has now lost the heat-equivalent of the work, and its temperature is greatly lowered. The now cold gas can be used for the refrigeration of any other substance which has a higher temperature by methods described under *ice-machine* and *refrigeration*. In other machines a gas or vapor the ordinary temperature of which is near to that at which it liquefies is compressed and cooled, and subsequently permitted to assume the gaseous form. By the compression the temperature of liquefaction is raised till it becomes the same as or a little higher than that of a conveniently available cooling medium, such as ordinary atmospheric air, or, most commonly, water at ordinary temperature, the application of which to cooling the gas still under constant pressure reduces it to the liquid state, or to a state of intermixed liquid and gas. The subsequent expansion of the liquid into gas is performed at the expense of its inner heat. It therefore suffers a reduction of temperature, to restore which it absorbs its latent heat of vaporization from a surrounding or contiguous substance (usually a saline solution), which, thus made cold, is used for cooling air-spaces, or refrigerators or substances therein contained, or for making ice. Machines of either of the above classes are very commonly called *ice-machines*, and are so styled in the classifications of inventions in both the United States and British patent-offices, whether designed for the manufacture of ice, for merely cooling substances in insulated spaces or refrigerators, or for both these purposes.

refrigeration (rē-frij-ė-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *refrigeration*, F. *réfrigération* = Sp. *refrigeración* = Pg. *refrigeração* = It. *refrigerazione*, < L. *refrigeratio(n-)*, a cooling, coolness, mitigation (of diseases), < *refrigerare*, pp. *refrigeratus*, make cool again: see *refrigerate*.] **1.** The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.

Suche thynges as are fyned by continuall heate, mouynge, and circulation are hyndered by *refrigeration* or coulde.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Gastaldus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 294).

The testimony of geological evidence . . . indicates a general *refrigeration* of climate.
Croll, Climate and Time, p. 530.

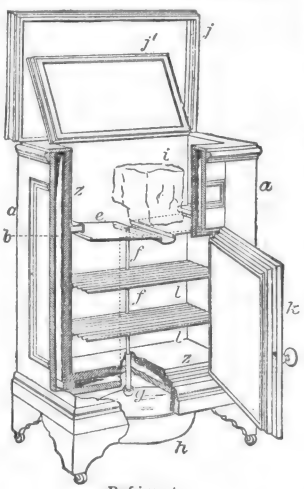
Specifically—**2.** The operation of cooling various substances by artificial processes. This is effected by the use of inclosures in which the articles to be cooled are placed on or in proximity to ice or other refrigerating substances or freezing-mixtures, or in air cooled by a refrigerating-machine or -apparatus; or, as in beer-cooling, by floating metallic pans or vessels containing ice upon the surface of the liquid to be cooled, or by circulating the latter over an extended surface of some good conductor of heat cooled by continuous contact of cold water, cold air, or cold brine with the opposite surface. See *ice-machine* and *refrigerating-machine*.—**Chemical refrigeration**, refrigeration by the use of mixtures of substances which, by their admixture, are mutually liquefied or one or more of which are dissolved in the others, processes in which heat is absorbed so that there is a pronounced lowering of the temperature of the surroundings. Remarkable changes of temperature are thus produced by a variety of refrigerating mixtures or freezing-mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.—**Mechanical refrigeration.** (*a*) In its strictest sense, the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of a volume of gas or vapor which performs work during the act of expansion, as in moving a piston against some resistance, usually that of a pump or compressor for compressing another volume of such gas or vapor. The gas during the expansion, if it expands adiabatically, is reduced in temperature by the conversion of its inner heat into work, the reduction being found in degrees by dividing the work due to the expansion by the product of the specific heat of the gas, the weight of the volume expanded, and the mechanical equivalent of heat. Air mechanically refrigerated is frequently discharged directly into refrigerators or rooms it is desired to cool, but in apparatus for cooling by the use of other gases and vapors a strong solution of some salt which resists freezing at low temperatures—as sodium, calcium, or magnesium chlorid—is used as a medium for extracting heat from the substances and spaces to be cooled, and as a vehicle for conveying the heat so abstracted to the mechanically cooled gas. See *ice-machine*. (*b*) In a broader sense, a process of refrigeration in which the cycle of heat-changes is only partly produced by mechanical action, as in compression ice-machines using anhydrous ammonia, wherein the cooling of the vapor takes place entirely during the formation from the liquid, and is caused by absorption of the latent heat of vaporization from the sensible heat of the substance, the mechanical part of the process being wholly confined to compressing the ammonia-vapor while liquefying it under the action of cold and pressure. Such machines are very effective and quite extensively used.

refrigerative (rē-frij′e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *refrigeratif*, F. *réfrigératif* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerativo* = It. *refrigerativo, rifrigerativo;* as *refrigerate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Cooling; refrigerant: as, a *refrigerative* treatment.

All lectuces are by nature *refrigerative*, and doe coole the bodie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

II. *n.* A medicine that allays the sensation of heat; a refrigerant.

refrigerator (rē-frij′e-rā-tor), *n.* [< *refrigerate* + *-or*[1].] That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; specifically, any vessel, chamber, or apparatus designed to keep its contents at a temperature little if at all above the freezing-point. In a restricted sense, a refrigerator is an inclosed chamber or compartment where meats, fish, fruit, or liquors, etc., are kept cool by the presence of ice or freezing-mixtures, or by the circulation of currents of cold air or liquid supplied by an ice-machine or a refrigerating-machine. Domestic refrigerators are made in a great variety of shapes, and may be either portable or built into the walls of a house. They range from the common ice-box (which in its simplest form is merely a metal-lined wooden box with facilities for drainage, kept partly filled with ice on which fish or meat may be kept) to large and elaborate ice-chests and ice-rooms. Small refrigerators are sometimes called *ice-safes.*—**Anesthetic refrigerator.** See *anesthetic.*



Refrigerator.

a, body of the refrigerator; *b*, paper sheathing; *e*, a shelf for supporting ice *i*; *f*, drip-pipe; *g*, air-trap; *h*, drip-pan; *j*, *j′*, lids covering ice-chamber; *k*, door of compartment containing shelves *l*, of corrugated galvanized iron, on which are supported the articles to be preserved by refrigeration; *x*, zinc lining.

refrigerator-car (rē-frij′e-rā-tor-kär), *n.* A freight-car fitted up for the preservation by means of cold of perishable merchandise. Such cars are supplied with an ice-chamber, and sometimes with a blower, which is driven by a belt from one axle of the car, and causes a constant circulation of air over the ice and through the car. [U. S.]

refrigeratory (rē-frij′e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *refrigeratorio*, < L. *refrigeratorius*, cooling, refrigeratory, < *refrigerare*, pp. *refrigeratus*, cool: see *refrigerate.*] **I.** *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

This grateful acid spirit that first comes over is . . . highly *refrigeratory*, diuretic, sudorific. *Bp. Berkeley*, tr. of Siris, § 120.

II. *n.*; pl. *refrigeratories* (-riz). Anything which refrigerates; a refrigerant; a refrigerator; any vessel, chamber, or pipe in which cooling is effected.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

refrigerium† (ref-ri-jē′ri-um), *n.* [= It. Sp. Pg. *refrigerio*, a cooling, mitigation, consolation, < LL. *refrigerium*, < L. *refrigerare*, make cool: see *refrigerate.*] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*. *South.*

refringe†, *v. t.* [< L. *refringere*, break up, break open, < *re-*, back, + *fringere*, break: see *fraction.* Cf. *refract*, *refrain*[2], and *infringe.*] To infringe upon. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

refringency (rē-frin′jen-si), *n.* [< *refringen(t)* + *-cy.*] The power of a substance to refract a ray; refringent or refractive power.

refringent (rē-frin′jent), *a.* [< F. *réfringent* = Sp. *refringente*, < L. *refringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *refringere*, break up, break off: see *refract.*] Possessing the quality of refractiveness; refractive; refracting: as, a *refringent* prism. [Rare.]

Refraction is the deflection or bending which luminous rays experience in passing obliquely from one medium to another. . . . According as the refracted ray approaches or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less *refringent* or refracting than the first. *Atkinson*, tr. of Ganot's Physics (10th ed.), § 536.

refroide†, *v.* Same as *refreid.*

reft[1] (reft). Preterit and past participle of *reave.*

reft[2]†, **reftе**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rift*[1].

refuge[1] (ref′ūj), *n.* [< ME. *refuge*, < OF. (and ★F.) *refuge* = Pr. *refug*, *refuch* = Sp. Pg. It. *refugio*, < L. *refugium*, a taking refuge, refuge, a place of refuge, < *refugere*, flee back, retreat, < *re-*, back, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.* Cf. *refuit*, *refute*[2].] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

And as thou art a rightful lord and juge,
Ne yeve us neither mercy ne *refuge*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 862.

Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 119.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place where one is out of the way of a threatened danger or evil; specifically, an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; an asylum.

God is our *refuge* and strength, a very present help in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats, and the rocks for the conies. Ps. civ. 18.

Drawn from his *refuge* in some lonely elm,
. . . ventures forth . . .
The squirrel. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 310.

3. An expedient to secure protection, defense, or excuse; a device; a contrivance; a shift; a resource.

Their latest *refuge*
Was to send him. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 11.

O, teach me how to make mine own excuse!
Or at the least this *refuge* let me find;
Though my gross blood be stain'd with this abuse,
Immaculate and spotless is my mind.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1654.

A youth unknown to Phœbus, in despair,
Puts his last *refuge* all in heaven and prayer.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 214.

Patriotism is the last *refuge* of a scoundrel.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1775.

City of Refuge. See *city.*—**Harbor of refuge.** See *harbor*[1].—**House of refuge,** an institution for the shelter of the homeless or destitute.—**School of refuge,** a charity, ragged, or industrial school. Also called *boys* or *girls' house of refuge.*—**Syn. 1.** Safety, security.—**2.** Asylum, retreat, sanctuary, harbor, covert.

refuge[1] (ref′ūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refuged*, ppr. *refuging.* [< OF. *refugier*, F. *réfugier* = Sp. Pg. *refugiar* = It. *refugiare*, take refuge; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To shelter; protect; find refuge or excuse for.

Silly beggars,
Who, sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have and others must sit there.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 26.

Even by those gods who *refuged* her abhorred.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 782.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter. [Rare.]

The Duke de Soubise *refuged* hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there.
Sir J. Finett, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 111.

Upon the crags
Which verge the northern shore, upon the heights
Eastward, how few have *refuged!* *Southey.*

refuge[2] (ref′ūj), *n.* A dialectal form of *refuse*[2]. ★*Halliwell.*

refugee (ref-ū-jē′), *n.* [< F. *réfugié* (= Sp. Pg. *refugiado* = It. *refugiato*), pp. of *réfugier*, take refuge: see *refuge*[1], *v.*] **1.** One who flees to a refuge or shelter or place of safety.

Under whatever name, the city on the rocks, small at first, strengthened by *refugees* from Salona, grew and prospered. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 229.

2. One who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety.

Poor *refugees* at first, they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd they domineer.
Dryden, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, iii.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American Revolution: so called because they placed themselves under the refuge or protection of the British crown: same as *cow-boy*, 3.

refugeeism (ref-ū-jē′izm), *n.* [< *refugee* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a refugee.

A Pole, or Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political *refugeeism*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

refuit†, *n.* [ME., also *refuyt*, *refute*, *refut*, *refutt*, < OF. *refuit*, *refuyt*, *refui*, m., *refuite*, *refute*, F. *refuite*, f., flight, escape, < *refuir*, flee, < L. *refugere*, flee: see *refuge*[1].] Refuge; protection.

Thou art largesse of pleyn felicitee,
Havene of *refute*, of quiete, and of reste.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 14.

How myght ye youre-self guyde that may nought se to bere a baner in bateile of a kynge that ought to be *refute* and counfort to alle the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

refulgence (rē-ful′jens), *n.* [< OF. *refulgence* = Sp. Pg. *refulgencia* = It. *refulgenza*, < L. *refulgentia*, reflected luster, refulgence, < *refulgen(t-)s*, refulgent: see *refulgent.*] The state or character of being refulgent; a flood of light; splendor; brilliancy.

A bar of ore, the heat and *refulgence* of which were almost insupportable to me at ten feet distance.
Wraxall, Tour through Northern Parts of Europe, p. 169.

=**Syn.** *Effulgence*, *Splendor*, etc. (see *radiance*), brightness.

refulgency (rē-ful′jen-si), *n.* [As *refulgence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refulgence.*

refulgent (rē-ful′jent), *a.* [< OF. *refulgent*, F. *réfulgent* = Sp. Pg. *refulgente* = It. *rifulgente*, < L. *refulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *refulgere*, flash back, shine brilliantly, < *re-*, back, + *fulgere*, flash, shine: see *fulgent.*] Emitting or reflecting a bright light; shining; splendid.

If those *refulgent* beams of Heav'n's great light
Gild not the day, what is the day but night?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 12.

Where some *refulgent* sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial ocean isle.
Tennyson, Experiments, Milton.

refulgently (rē-ful′jent-li), *adv.* With refulgence; with great brightness.

refund[1] (rē-fund′), *v. t.* [< OF. *refondre*, remelt, recast, *refondre*, *refonder*, restore, pay back, F. *refondre*, remelt, recast, remodel, reform, = Pr. *refondre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir*, pour out again, = It. *rifondere*, pour out, remelt, recast, < L. *refundere*, pour back, restore, < *re-*, back, + *fundere*, pour: see *refound*[2]. The OF. *refondre*, in the form *refonder*, in the sense 'restore,' seems to be confused with *refonder*, *refunder*, reëstablish, rebuild, restore: see *refound*[1]. In def. 2 the E. verb appar. associated with *fund*[1], *n.* Cf. *refund*[2].] **1**†. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that colour upon the object.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

2. To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; repay; restore.

With this you have repaid me two thousand Pound, and if you did not *refund* thus honestly, I could not have supply'd her. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

3. To resupply with funds; reimburse; indemnify. [Rare.]

The painter has a demand . . . to be fully *refunded*, both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent danger of his life. *Swift*, to Bp. Horte, May 12, 1736.

Refunding Act, a United States statute of July 14th, 1870, providing for the issue of 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. bonds, and for devoting the proceeds to the redemption of outstanding bonds.

refund[1] (rē-fund′), *n.* [< *refund*[1], *v.*] Repayment; return of money. [Colloq.]

Their lots were confiscated; no *refund* was made of the purchase money or compensation allowed for improvements. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 784.

No *refund* of duty shall be allowed after the lapse of fourteen days from the time of entry.
U. S. Cons. Reports (1886), No. 72, p. 532.

refund[2] (rē-fund′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fund*[1].] To fund again or anew, as a public debt.

refunder[1] (rē-fun′dėr), *n.* [< *refund*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who refunds or repays.

refunder[2] (rē-fun′dėr), *n.* [< *refund*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who refunds or favors refunding or funding anew.

refundment (rē-fund′ment), *n.* [< *refund*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of refunding or returning in payment or compensation that which has been borrowed or taken; also, that which is refunded.

Church land, alienated to lay uses, was formerly denounced to have this slippery quality [like thawing snow]. But some portions of it somehow always stuck so fast that the denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy of *refundment* to a late posterity.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, ii.

refurbish (rē-fėr′bish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *furbish.* Cf. OF. *reforbir*, *refourbir*, F. *refourbir* = It. *riforbire*, refurbish.] To furbish anew; polish up.

It requires a better poet to *refurbish* a trite thought than to exhibit an original.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Abbe Delille and Walter Landor.

refurnish (rē-fėr′nish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *furnish.* Cf. OF. *refournir*, F. *refournir* = It. *rifornire*, refurnish.] To furnish or supply anew; refit with furniture.

By his moste excellent witte, he [Henry VII.] . . . reuiued the lawes, . . . *refurnisshed* his dominions, and repayred his manours. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 24.

refusable (rē-fū′za-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *refusable;* as *refuse*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being refused; admitting refusal.

A *refusable* or little thing in one's eye.
Young, Sermons, ii.

refusal (rē-fū′zal), *n.* [< AF. *refusal;* as *refuse*[1] + *-al.*] **1.** The act of refusing; denial

or rejection of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

For upon theyr *refusall* and forsakinge of the gospell, the same was to you by so muche ye rather offered.
J. Udall, On Rom. xi.

I beseech you
That my *refusal* of so great an offer
May make no ill construction.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

2. The choice of refusing or taking; the right of taking in preference to others; option of buying; preëmption.

I mean to be a suitor to your worship
For the small tenement. . . .
Why, if your worship give me but your hand,
That I may have the *refusal*, I have done.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 4.

Neighbour Steel's wife asked to have the *refusal* of it, but I guess I won't sell it. *Haliburton.*

Barnard's Act [passed in 1735], which avoided and prohibited all speculative dealings in the British public funds, "puts" and *refusals*, and even such ordinary transactions as selling stocks which the vendor has not in his possession at the time. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 852.

3. In *hydraul. engin.*, the resistance of a pile at any point to further driving.—**To buy the refusal of.** See *buy*.

★**refuse**[1] (rē-fūz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refused*, ppr. *refusing*. [< ME. *refusen, reffusen*, < OF. *refuser, renfuser, ranfuser*, F. *refuser* = Sp. *rehusar* = Pg. *refusar* = It. *rifusare*, refuse, deny, reject; origin uncertain; perhaps (1) < LL. **refusare*, freq. of L. *refundere*, pp. *refusus*, pour back, give back, restore (see *refund*[1], and cf. *refuse*[2]); or (2) irreg. < L. *refutare*, refuse (see *refute*[1]), perhaps by confusion with *recusare*, refuse (see *recuse*); or (3) < OF. *refus*, refuse, leavings (see *refuse*[2]).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deny, as a request, demand, or invitation; decline to do or grant: as, to *refuse* admittance; she *refused* herself to callers.

Accepteth than of us the trewe entente,
That never yet *refuseden* your heste.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 72.

If you *refuse* your aid
In this so never-needed help, yet do not
Upbraid 's with our distress. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 33.

He then went to the town-hall; on their *refusing* him entrance, he burst open the door with his foot, and seated himself abruptly. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 2.

2. To decline to accept; reject: as, to *refuse* an office; to *refuse* an offer.

And quhome ȝe aucht for to *refuse*
Frome that gret office, chairge, and cure.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 508.

The stone which the builders *refused* is become the head stone of the corner. Ps. cxviii. 22.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, *refuse* you, Constantia Neville, spinster, of no place at all.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

3†. To disown; disavow; forsake. *Nares.* ["God *refuse* me!" was formerly a fashionable imprecation.]

Refuse me nat oute of your Reme[m]braunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

He that yn yowthe no vertue wyll vse,
In Age all honour wyll hym *Refuse*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 68.

Deny thy father, and *refuse* thy name.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 34.

4. *Milit.*, to hold (troops) back, or move (them) back from the regular alinement, when about to engage the enemy in battle. In the oblique order of battle, if either flank attack, the other flank is *refused*.—5. Fail to receive; resist; repel.

The acid, by destroying the alkali on the lithographic chalk, causes the stone to *refuse* the printing ink except where touched by the chalk.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 152.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Decline, Refuse, Reject, Repel*, and *Rebuff* are in the order of strength.

II. *intrans.* To decline to accept or consent; fail to comply.

Our [women's] hearts are form'd, as you yourselves would choose,
Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*.
Garth, Epil. to Addison's Cato.

Free in his will to choose or to *refuse*,
Man may improve the crisis, or abuse.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 25.

refuse[1]† (rē-fūz′), *n.* [< ME. *refuse*, < OF. *refus*, m., *refuse*, f., = It. *refuso*, m., a refusal; from the verb: see *refuse*[1], *v.* Cf. *refuse*[2].] A refusal.

He hathe hurte ful fele that list to make
A yifte lightly, that put is in *refuse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Thy face tempts my soul to leave the heavens for thee,
And thy words of *refuse* do pour even hell on me.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 567).

refuse[2] (ref′ūs), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *refus, refuce*, < OF. *refus, reffus*, repulse, refusal, rejection (*faire refus de . . .*, object to, refuse, *à refus*, so as to cause rejection, *etre de refus*, be refused, *cerf de refus*, a refuse stag, etc.), associated with the verb *refuser*, refuse, and prob. < L. *refusus*, pp. of *refundere*, pour back, give back, restore: see *refuse*[1], *refund*[1]. Some confusion may have existed with OF. *refus*, refugee, *refus, refuit*, refuge: see *refuit, refute*[2].] **I.** *n.* That which is refused or rejected; waste or useless matter; the worst or meanest part; rubbish.

Thou hast made us as *refuse*. Lam. iii. 45.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .
Gleans up the *refuse* of the general spoil.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 70.

Shards and scurf of salt, and scum of dross,
Old plash of rains, and *refuse* patch'd with moss.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, v.

=**Syn.** Dregs, scum, dross, trash, rubbish.

II. *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value: as, the *refuse* parts of stone or timber.

To sen me languyshinge,
That am *refus* of every creature.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 570.

They fought not against them, but with the *refuse* and scattered people of the overthrown army his father had lost before. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 207.

Everything that was vile and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly. 1 Sam. xv. 9.

refuse[3] (rē-fūz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fuse*[1], *v.*] To fuse or melt again.

refuser (rē-fū′zėr), *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

The only *refusers* and condemners of this catholic practice. *Jer. Taylor.*

refusion (rē-fū′zhọn), *n.* [< OF. *refusion*, F. *réfusion* = It. *rifusione*, < L. *refusio(n-)*, an overflowing, < *refundere*, pp. *refusus*, pour back: see *refuse*[1], *refund*.] 1. A renewed or repeated melting or fusion.—2. The act of pouring back; a reflowing.

It hath been objected to me that this doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, in the intermediate space between death and the resolution of the soul into the τὸ ἓν. *Warburton*, Legation, iii., note cc.

refutability (rē-fū-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *refutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being refuted.

refutable (rē-fū′tạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. **refutable* = Sp. *refutable* = Pg. *refutavel;* as *refute*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

He alters the text, and creates a *refutable* doctrine of his own. *Junius*, Letters, liv.

refutably (rē-fū′tạ-bli), *adv.* In a refutable manner; so as to be refuted or disproved.

refutal (rē-fū′tạl), *n.* [< *refute*[1] + *-al*.] Refutation. [Rare.]

A living *refutal* of the lie that a good soldier must needs be depraved. *National Baptist*, XXI. xiii. 1.

refutation (ref-ū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *refutation*, F. *réfutation* = Sp. *refutación* = Pg. *refutação* = It. *rifutazione*, < L. *refutatio(n-)*, a refutation, < *refutare*, pp. *refutatus*, refute: see *refute*[1].] The act of refuting or disproving; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory by argument or countervailing proof; confutation; disproof. *Refutation* is distinguished as direct or ostensive, indirect or apagogical, a priori or a posteriori, according to the kind of reasoning employed.

It was answered by another boke called the *Refutacion* or Ouercommyng of the appollogie of the conuencion of Madrill. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 18.

As for the first interpretation, because it is altogether wasted, it nedeth no *refutation*.
Caluine, Declaration on the Eighty-seventh Psalm.

The error referred to . . . is too obvious to require a particular *refutation*.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., xi.

refutatory (rē-fū′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< F. *réfutatoire* = Sp. Pg. *refutatorio*, < LL. *refutatorius*, of or belonging to refutation, refutatory, < L. *refutare*, pp. *refutatus*, refute: see *refute*[1].] Tending to refute; containing refutation.

refute[1] (rē-fūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refuted*, ppr. *refuting*. [< OF. *refuter*, refute, confute, F. *réfuter* = Sp. Pg. *refutar* = It. *rifutare, refutare*, < L. *refutare*, check, drive back, repress, repel, rebut, etc., < *re-* + **futare* as in *confutare*, confute: see *confute*.] 1. To disprove and overthrow by argument or countervailing proof; prove to be false or erroneous: as, to *refute* a doctrine or an accusation.

And then the Law of Nations gainst her rose,
And reasons brought that no man could *refute*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 44.

Then I began to *refute* that foule error, howbeit my speach did nothing at all preuaile with him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 60.

How wilt thou reason with them, how *refute*
Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes?
Milton, P. R., iv. 233.

And he says much that many may dispute,
And cavil at with ease, but none *refute*.
Cowper, Truth, l. 360.

2. To overcome in argument; prove to be in error: as, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Confute* and *Refute* agree in representing a quick and thorough answer to assertions made by another. *Confute* applies to arguments, *refute* to both arguments and charges.

refute[2]†, *n.* See *refuit*.

refuter (rē-fū′tėr), *n.* One who or that which refutes.

My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 3.

★**reg.** An abbreviation of (*a*) *regent;* (*b*) *register;* (*c*) *registrar;* (*d*) *regular;* (*e*) *regularly*.

regain (rē-gān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *regaignier, regaagner, rewaignier*, F. *regagner* (= Sp. *reganar* = Pg. *reganhar* = It. *riguadagnare*), < *re-*, again, + *gaagnier, gaigner*, gain: see *gain*[1].] 1. To gain anew; recover, as what has escaped or been lost; retrieve.

But by degrees, first this, then that *regain'd*,
The turning tide bears back with flowing chance
Unto the Dauphin all we had attain'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 44.

If our Fathers have lost their Liberty, why may not we labour to *regain* it? *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 40.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love, the sole contentment of my heart.
Milton, P. L., x. 972.

Ah, love! although the morn shall come again,
And on new rose-buds the new sun shall smile,
Can we *regain* what we have lost meanwhile?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 338.

2. To arrive at again; return to; succeed in reaching once more: as, they *regained* the shore in safety.

The leap was quick, return was quick, he has *regain'd* the place. *Leigh Hunt*, The Glove and the Lions.

=**Syn. 1.** To repossess.

regal[1] (rē′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *regal, regall*, < OF. *regal*, regal, royal (as a noun, a royal vestment), in vernacular form *real*, F. *réal* (> E. *real*[2]) and *royal* (> E. *royal*); = Pr. *reial, rial* = Sp. Pg. *real* (> E. *real*[3], a coin) = It. *regale, reale*, < L. *regalis*, royal, kingly, < *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*. Cf. *real*[2], *real*[3], *royal, regale*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal: as, a *regal* title; *regal* authority; *regal* pomp.

Most manifest it is that these [the pyramids], as the rest, were the *regall* sepulchres of the Ægyptians.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 99.

With them [Ithuriel and Zephon] comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded splendour wan. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 869.

Among the gems will be found some portraits of kings in the Macedonian period, which may be best studied in connexion with the *regal* coins of the same period.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 374.

Regal or royal fishes whales and sturgeons: so called from an enactment of Edward II. that when thrown ashore or caught on the British coasts they can be claimed as the property of the sovereign. =**Syn.** *Kingly*, etc. See *royal*.

II.† *n. pl.* Royalty; royal authority.

Now be we duchesses, both I and ye,
And sikered to the *regals* of Athenes.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2128.

regal[2] (rē′gal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regall, regalle*, also *rigole, regole;* < OF. *regale*, F. *régale*, < OIt. *regale*, a regal, It. *regale*, a hand-organ (Sp. *regalia*, an organ-pipe), < *regale*, regal, royal, < L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *regal*[1].] 1. A small portable organ, much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, consisting of one or sometimes two sets of reed-pipes played with keys for the player's right hand, with a small bellows for the left hand. Its compass included only a few tones. In many cases the instrument was made to shut up within covers, like a large book: hence the name *Bible-organ*. If there was but one pipe to each note, the instrument was called a *single regal*, if two pipes to each note, a *double regal*. The invention of the regal is often erroneously ascribed to Roll, an organ-builder of Nuremberg, in 1575; the instrument was common in England in the reign of Henry VIII. It is now obsolete, but the name is still applied in Germany to certain reed-stops


Regal.
(From an old painting.)

of the organ. In England a single instrument was usually called a *pair of regals*.

With dulsemers and the *regalls*,
Sweet sittrons melody.
Leighton, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (*Halliwell.*)

And in *regals* (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe, which containeth water) the sound hath a continuall trembling. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 172.

Representations of *regals* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touches the keys, and the left is employed in blowing a small pair of bellows. *Gentleman's Mag.*, LXXIV. 328.

2. An old instrument of percussion, composed of sonorous slabs or slips of wood. It was a sort of harmonica, and was played by striking the slips of wood with a stick armed with a ball or knob.

regale[1] (rē-gāl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regaled*, ppr. *regaling*. [< OF. *regaler, regaller*, F. *régaler*, entertain, regale (= Sp. *regalar*, entertain, caress, fondle, pet, = Pg. *regalar*, entertain, charm, please, = It. *regalare*, entertain, treat); of doubtful origin: (*a*) in one view orig. 'treat like a king,' 'treat royally,' < *regal*, royal (cf. OF. *regaler, regaller*, take by royal authority) (see *regal*[1]); (*b*) in another view, lit. 'rejoice oneself,' < *re-* + *galer*, rejoice: see *gala*[1]; (*c*) the Sp. is identified by Diez with *regalar*, melt, < L. *regelare*, melt, thaw, warm, lit. 'unfreeze,' < *re-*, back, + *gelare*, freeze: see *congeal*, and cf. *regelation*; (*d*) cf. OF. *regaler, regaller*, divide or share equally, distribute, equalize, < *re-* + *egal*, equal: see *egal, equal.*] **I.** *trans.* To entertain sumptuously or delightfully; feast or divert with that which is highly pleasing; gratify, as the senses: as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

The Portuguese general then invited the monks on board his vessel, where he *regaled* them, and gave to each presents that were most suitable to their austere life.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 144.

Every old burgher had a budget of miraculous stories to tell about the exploits of Hardkoppig Piet, wherewith he *regaled* his children of a long winter night.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 361.

Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported, when dining, to have *regaled* themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 298.

II. *intrans.* To feast; have pleasure or diversion.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling!*
Shenstone, Economy, i. 14.

On twigs of hawthorn he *regal'd*,
On pippins' russet peel.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

The little girl . . . was met by Mrs. Norris, who thus *regaled* in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, ii.

regale[1] (rē-gāl′), *n.* [< F. *régal*, also *régale*, a banquet, amusement, pleasure-party (= Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, a present, gift: see *regalia*[2], *regalio*), < *régaler*, regale, entertain: see *regale*[1], *v.*] A choice repast; a regalement, entertainment, or treat; a carouse.

The damned . . . would take it for a great *regale* to have a dunghill for their bed, instead of the burning coals of that eternal fire. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 386.

Our new acquaintance asked us if ever we had drank egg-flip? To which we answering in the negative, he assured us of a *regale*, and ordered a quart to be prepared.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xiv.

That ye may garnish your profuse *regales*
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.
Cowper, Task, iii. 551.

regale[2] (rē-gā′lē), *n.*; pl. *regalia* (-liä). [= OF. *regale*, F. *régale* = Sp. *regale* = It. *regalia*, a royal privilege, prerogative, < ML. *regale*, royal power or prerogative, *regalia*, pl. (also as fem. sing.), royal powers, royal prerogatives, the ensigns of royalty, etc., neut. of L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *regal*[1].] 1. A privilege, prerogative, or right of property pertaining to the sovereign of a state by virtue of his office. The regalia are usually reckoned to be six—namely, the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods, as estrays, etc.; of assessments; and of minting of money.

The prerogative is sometimes called jura regalia or *regalia*, the *regalia* being either majora, the regal dignity and power, or minora, the revenue of the crown.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 672.

2. In *eccles. hist.*, the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs. In monarchical countries where the papal authority is recognized by the state, the regale is usually defined by a concordat with the papal see; in other monarchical countries it takes the form of the royal supremacy (see *supremacy*). In medieval times especially the regale involved the right of enjoyment of the revenues of vacant bishoprics, and of presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices or positions above the ordinary parochial cures during the vacancy of a see. These rights were exercised by the Norman and Plantagenet kings of England and by the French kings from the eleventh century onward with constantly widening application and increased insistence till the time of Louis XIV. Opposed to *pontificale*. See *investiture*.

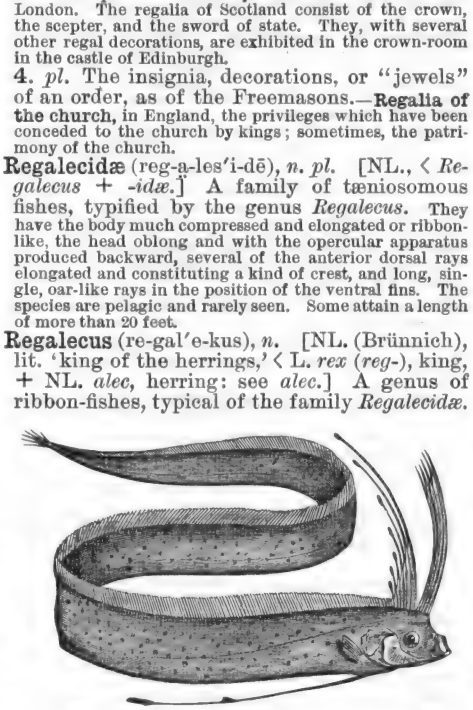
Those privileges and liberties of the Church which were not derogatory to the *regale* and the kingdom.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

3. *pl.* Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, scepter, etc. The regalia of England consist of the crown, the scepter with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, and several other pieces. These are preserved in the jewel-room in the Tower of London. The regalia of Scotland consist of the crown, the scepter, and the sword of state. They, with several other regal decorations, are exhibited in the crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh.

4. *pl.* The insignia, decorations, or "jewels" of an order, as of the Freemasons.—**Regalia of the church**, in England, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimony of the church.

Regalecidæ (reg-a-les′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Regalecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tæniosomous fishes, typified by the genus *Regalecus*. They have the body much compressed and elongated or ribbon-like, the head oblong and with the opercular apparatus produced backward, several of the anterior dorsal rays elongated and constituting a kind of crest, and long, single, oar-like rays in the position of the ventral fins. The species are pelagic and rarely seen. Some attain a length of more than 20 feet.

Regalecus (re-gal′e-kus), *n.* [NL. (Brünnich), lit. 'king of the herrings,' < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + NL. *alec*, herring: see *alec.*] A genus of ribbon-fishes, typical of the family *Regalecidæ*.



King of the Herrings, or Oar-fish (*Regalecus glesne*).

The northern *R. glesne* is popularly known as the *king of the herrings*. Also called *Gymnetrus*.

regalement (rē-gāl′ment), *n.* [= F. *régalement* = Sp. *regalamiento*; as *regale*[1] + *-ment.*] Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The Muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

regaler (rē-gā′lėr), *n.* One who or that which regales. *Imp. Dict.*

regalia[1], *n.* Plural of *regale*[2].

regalia[2]†, *n.* [Confused in E. with *regalia*[1]; < Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, < F. *régale*, a banquet: see *regale*[1].] Same as *regale*[1].

The Town shall have its *regalia;* the Coffee-house gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diversion.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, i. (*Davies.*)

regalia[3] (rē-gā′liạ), *n.* [< Cuban Sp. *regalía*, a fine grade of cigar (*regalía imperial*, imperial regalia, *media regalía*, medium regalia), lit. 'royal privilege': see *regale*[2].] A superior kind of cigar. See the quotation.

The highest class of Cuban-made cigars [are] called "vegueras." . . . Next come the *regalias*, similarly made of the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco; and it is only the lower qualities, "ordinary *regalias*," which are commonly found in commerce, the finer . . . being exceedingly high-priced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 426.

regalian (rē-gā′liạn), *a.* [< F. *régalien*, appertaining to royalty, < *régal*, regal: see *regal*[1], *regale*[2].] Pertaining to a king or suzerain; regal; sovereign; belonging to the regalia.

Chester was first called a county palatine under Henry II., but it previously possessed all *regalian* rights of jurisdiction. *Hallam*, Middle Ages.

He had a right to the *regalian* rights of coining.
Brougham.

regaliot, *n.* Same as *regale*[1].

Do you think . . . that the fatal end of their journey being continually before their eyes would not alter and deprave their palate from tasting these *regalios?*
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xvi. (*Davies.*)

Fools, which each man meets in his dish each day,
Are yet the great *regalios* of a play.
Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-All, Prol., l. 3.

regalism (rē′gạl-izm), *n.* [< *regal*[1] + *-ism.*] The control or interference of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

Nevertheless in them [the Catholic kingdoms of Europe] *regalism*, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very verge of schism, has always prevailed. *Card. Manning.*

regality (rē-gal′i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regalite*, < OF. *regalite* = It. *regalità*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, kingly office or character, royalty, < L. *regalis*, kingly, regal: see *regal*[1]. Cf. *regalty, realty*[2], *royalty*, doublets of *regality.*] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

The nobles and commons were wel pleased that Kyng Richard should frankely and frely of his owne mere mocion resigne his croune and departe from his *regalite*.
Hall, Hen. IV., Int.

Is it possible that one so grave and judicious should . . . be persuaded that ecclesiastical regiment degenerateth into civil *regality*, when one is allowed to do that which hath been at any time the deed of more?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. The lands over which this jurisdiction extended were said to be given *in liberam regalitatem*, and the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.

There be civill Courts also in everie *regalitie*, holden by their Bailiffes, to whom the kings have gratiously granted royalties. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 8. (*Davies.*)

3†. *pl.* Things pertaining to sovereignty; insignia of kingship; regalia.

For what purpose was it ordayned that christen kynges . . . shulde in an open and stately place before all their subiectes receyue their crowne and other *Regalities?*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

Such which God . . . hath reserved as his own appropriate *regalities*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 201.

Burgh of regality. See *burgh*.

regally (rē′gạl-i), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

regalo† (rē-gā′lō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *regalo:* see *regale*[1].] Same as *regale*[1].

I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your Museum, and for the good Company.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 20.

I congratulate you on your *regalo* from the Northumberlands. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 8, 1758.

regals† (rē′gạlz), *n. pl.* Same as *regalia*[1]. See *regale*[2], 3.

regalty† (rē′gạl-ti), *n.* [< ME. *regalty*, < OF. **regalte, regalite*, royalty: see *regality, realty*[2].] Same as *regality*.

For all Thebes with the *regalty*
Put his body in such jeopardy.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii.

This was dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, and entrenched too much upon the *regalty*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

regalyt, *n.* [< ME. *regalie, regalye*, < OF. *regalie*, f., < ML. *regalia*, royalty, royal prerogative, prop. neut. pl. of L. *regalis*, royal: see *regal*[1], *regale*[2].] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; prerogative.

Hit stondeth thus, that youre contraire, crueltee,
Allyed is agenst your *regalye*
Under colour of womanly beaute. *Chaucer*, Pity, l. 65.

To the entente to make John, sone of the same Duke, King of this your seid realme, and to depose you of your heigh *regalie* therof. *Paston Letters*, I. 100.

2. *pl.* Same as *regalia*[1]. See *regale*[2], 3.

The *regalies* of Scotland, that is to meane the crowne, with the septer and cloth of estate.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), II. 140.

regar, *n.* See *regur*.

regard (rē-gärd′), *v.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < OF. *regarder, reguarder, rewarder*, F. *regarder* (= Pr. *regardar, reguardar* = Pg. *regardar* = It. *riguardare*, ML. *regardare*), look at, observe, regard, < *re-* + *garder*, keep, heed, mark: see *guard*. Cf. *reward.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To look upon; observe; notice with some particularity; pay attention to.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him; . . .
Feed, and *regard* him not.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 58.

Him Sir Bedivere
Remorsefully *regarded* thro' his tears.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

The horse sees the spectacle; it is only you who *regard* and admire it. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 295.

2†. To look toward; have an aspect or prospect toward.

Calais is an extraordinary well fortified place, in the old Castle and new Citadell, *reguarding* the Sea.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 11, 1643.

3. To attend to with respect; observe a certain respect toward; respect; reverence; honor; esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day *regardeth* it unto the Lord.
Rom. xiv. 6.

This aspect of mine . . .
The best-*regarded* virgins of our clime
Have loved. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 10.

4. To consider of importance, value, moment, or interest; mind; care for: as, to *regard* the feelings of others; not to *regard* pain.

His bookes of Husbandrie are moch to be *regarded*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Facts from various places and times prove that in militant communities the claims to life, liberty, and property are little *regarded*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 560.

5. To have or to show certain feelings toward; show a certain disposition toward; treat; use.

His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness.
Macaulay.

6. To view; look on; consider: usually followed by *as*.

They are not only *regarded as* authors, but *as* partisans.
Addison.

A face perfectly quiescent we *regard as* signifying absence of feeling. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 497.

I *regard* the judicial faculty, "judgment," . . . *as* that on which historical study produces the most valuable results. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 94.

7. To have relation or respect to; concern: as, this argument does not *regard* the question.

This fable seems to *regard* natural philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

The deed is done,
And what may follow now *regards* not me.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

8†. To show attention to; care for; guard.

But ere we go, *regard* this dying prince,
The valiant Duke of Bedford. Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 86.

As regards, with regard to; as respects; as concerns: as, *as regards* that matter, I am quite of your opinion. =Syn. To remark, heed, estimate, value.

II. *intrans.* To have concern; care.

The Knight nothing *regarded*
To see the Lady scoffed.
Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 229).

regard (rē-gärd'), *n.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < ME. *regard*, < OF. *regard*, *regort*, *reguard*, F. *regard* = Pr. *regart*, *reguart* = OSp. *reguardo* = Pg. *regardo* = It. *riguardo* (ML. *regardum*), regard, respect; from the verb: see *regard*, *v.*] **1.** Look or gaze; aspect.

I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere *regard* of control.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 731.

You are now within *regard* of the presence.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. Attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration.

Beleue me (Lord), a souldiour cannot haue
Too great *regarde* whereon his knife should cut.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Things without all remedy
Should be without *regard*; what 's done is done.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 12.

We have sufficient proof that hero-worship is strongest where there is least *regard* for human freedom.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 461.

3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; esteem; affection; respect; reverence: as, to have a great *regard* for a person.

Will ye do aught for *regard* o' me?
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 111).

To him they had *regard*, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. Acts viii. 11.

I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my *regard*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

4. Repute, good or bad, but especially good; note; account.

Mac Tirrelaghe was a man of meanest *regarde* amongest them. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I am a bard of no *regard*,
Wi' gentle folks and a' that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases *in regard to*, *with regard to*.

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; . . .
And enterprises of great pitch [folios have *pith*] and moment
With this *regard* their currents turn awry.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 87.

To . . . persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue *with regard to* themselves, in justice and goodness *with regard to* their neighbours, and piety toward God.
Watts.

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition; respect.

Love 's not love
When it is mingled with *regards* that stand
Aloof from the entire point. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 242.

I never beheld so delicate a creature [a horse]; . . . in all *reguards* beautifull, and proportioned to admiration.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.

Nature . . . in the first sentiment of kindness anticipates already a benevolence which shall lose all particular *regards* in its general light. *Emerson*, Love.

7†. Prospect; object of sight; view.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and the aerial blue
An indistinct *regard*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 40.

8. In *old English forest law*: (*a*) Official view or inspection. (*b*) The area within the jurisdiction of the regarders.—**9.** *pl.* Respects; good wishes; compliments: as, give my best *regards* to the family. [Colloq.]—**At regard of†**, in comparison with.

Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is,
At regard of the hevenes quantite.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 57.

Court of regard (or **survey**) **of dogs**, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs.—**Field of regard**, a surface conceived as plane or spherical, fixed with regard to the head, in which the fixation-point wanders with the movements of the eyeball. Also called *field of fixation*.—**In regard†**. (*a*) In view (of the fact that): usually with ellipsis of *that* following.

England . . . hath been . . . an overmatch [of France], *in regard* the middle people of England make good soldiers, which the peasants of France do not.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.

I fear it [my last letter] miscarried, *in regard* you make no mention of it in yours. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 15.

(*b*) Comparatively; relatively. Compare *in respect*.

How wonderfully dyd a fewe Romayns, *in regarde*, defend this litel territory.
Sir T. Elyot, Image of Governaunce, fol. 62, b. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In regard of. (*a*) In view of; on account of.

Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker*.

In regard of his hurt, Smith was glad to be so rid of him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.

(*b*) In regard to; in respect to. [Objectionable.]

In regard of its security, it [the chest of drawers] had a great advantage over the bandboxes.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

In this (that) regard, in this (that) respect. [Objectionable.]—**Point of regard.** See *point*[1].—**With regard of†**, with regard to; considering.

How in safety best we may
Compose our present evils, *with regard*
Of what we are, and where. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 281.

=Syn. 2. Notice, observance (of), care, concern.—3. *Estimate*, *Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*, *love*[1].

regardable (rē-gär'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *regardable*; as *regard* + *-able*.] Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice; noticeable.

Herein is not only *regardable* a mere history, but a mystery also. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 1.

regardant (rē-gär'dant), *a.* [Formerly also *reguardant*; < OF. *regardant*, ppr. of *regarder*, look at, regard: see *regard*, *v.*] **1.** Regarding; looking to; looking behind or backward; watching.

You might have known that by my looks and language,
Had you been *regardant* or observant.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

Withlookes *regardiant* [read *reguardant*] did the Thracian gaze. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, ii.

2. In *her.*, looking backward: applied to any animal whose face is turned toward its tail.—**3.** Looking at one another; turned so as to face one another.



Lion Passant Regardant.

Two *regardant* portraits of a lady and gentleman (in a marble relief).
Soulages Catalogue, No. 440.

Passant regardant. See *passant*.—**Rampant regardant.** See *rampant*.—**Regardant reversed**, having the head turned backward and downward: especially said of a serpent bent into a figure of eight, with the head below.—**Villein regardant, regardant villein**, in *feudal law*, a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, charged with the doing of all base services within the same.

regarder (rē-gär'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which regards.

Modern science is of itself . . . a slight *regarder* of time and space. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 35.

2. In *Eng. law*, an officer whose business it was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offenses and defaults.

A Forest . . . hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, *Regarders*, Agisters, &c.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

regardful (rē-gärd'fůl), *a.* [< *regard* + *-ful*.] Having or paying regard. Especially—(*a*) Full of regard or respect; respectful.

To use all things and persons upon whom his name is called, or any ways imprinted, with a *regardful* and separate manner of usage, different from common, and far from contempt and scorn. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

(*b*) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

When with *regardfull* sight
She, looking backe, espies that grisely wight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 22.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. *South*.

=Syn. (*b*) Observant, mindful, watchful, careful.

regardfully (rē-gärd'fůl-i), *adv.* In a regardful manner, in any sense.

regarding (rē-gär'ding), *prep.* [Ppr. of *regard*, *v.*] Respecting; concerning; in reference to: as, to be at a loss *regarding* one's position.

"*Regarding* personalities," he added, "I have not the same clear showing." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

regardless (rē-gärd'les), *a.* [< *regard* + *-less*.] **1.** Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; indifferent; careless.

My eyes
Set here unmov'd, *regardless* of the world,
Though thousand miseries encompass me!
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Blindeth the beauty everywhere revealed,
Treading the May-flowers with *regardless* feet.
Whittier, Among the Hills, Prel.

2. Not regarded; slighted. [Rare.]

Yes, Traitor; Zara, lost, abandon'd Zara,
Is a *regardless* Suppliant, now, to Osmyn.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, ii. 9.

=Syn. 1. Unmindful, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful, unconcerned.

regardlessly (rē-gärd'les-li), *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

regardlessness (rē-gärd'les-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

regard-ring (rē-gärd'ring), *n.* A ring set with stones the initial letters of whose names make up the word *regard*, as ruby, emerald, garnet, ★amethyst, ruby, and diamond.

regather (rē-ga*th*'ėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gather*.] To gather or collect again.

When he had renewed his provisions and *regathered* more force. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 640.

regatta (rē-gat'ä), *n.* [= F. *régate*, < It. *regatta*, *rigatta*, *regata*, a boat-race, yacht-race, a rowing-match, a particular use (orig. Venetian) of OIt. *regatta*, *rigatta*, a strife or contention for the mastery, < OIt. *regattare*, *rigattare*, sell by retail, haggle as a huckster, wrangle, contend, cope or fight for the mastery (cf. Sp. *regatear*, retail provisions, haggle, rival in sailing; *regateo*, a haggling, a regatta), prob. a dial. form of *recatare*, **recattare*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall (cf. Sp. *recatear*, retail; *recatar*, take care, be cautious), < *re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, acquire, purchase (cf. Sp. *catear*, taste, try, view), < L. *captare*, catch, capture, procure: see *catch*[1], and cf. *acate*. Cf. *regrate*[1].] Originally, a gondola-race in Venice; now, any regularly appointed boat-race in which two or more row-boats, yachts, or other boats contend for prizes.

A *regatta* of wherries raced past us.
Hawthorne, Our Old Home.

They penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and *regatta* gayeties. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

regelate (rē'jē-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *regelated*, ppr. *regelating*. [< L. *regelatus*, pp. of *regelare* (> It. *regalare* = Pg. *regelar* = F. *regeler*), air, cool off, < *re-*, back, + *gelare*, congeal: see *geal*[1].] To freeze or become congealed again; specifically, to freeze together.

Everything yields. The very glaciers are viscous, or *regelate* into conformity, and the stiffest patriots palter and compromise. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

regelation (rē-jē-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *regélation*, a freezing over, < LL. *regelatio(n-)*, a thawing, < L. *regelare*, thaw, warm, < *re-*, back, again, also = *un-*, + *gelare*, freeze: see *regelate*.] The phenomenon of congelation and cohesion exemplified by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.

Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr., with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regelation*. *Faraday*. (*Webster*.)

An attempt . . . has been made of late years to reconcile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers. It is founded on the observation, made by Mr. Faraday in 1850, that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed together they freeze together at the place of contact. . . . The word *Regelation* was proposed by Dr. Hooker to express the freezing together of two pieces of thawing ice observed by Faraday; and the memoir in which the term was first used was published by Mr. Huxley and Mr. Tyndall in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 164.

regence† (rē'jens), *n.* [= OF. *regence*, F. *régence* = Sp. Pg. *regencia* = It. *reggenza*, < ML. *regentia*, rule, < L. *regen(t-)s*, ruling: see *regent*.] Government; rule.

Some for the gospel, and massacres
Of spiritual affidavit-makers,
That swore to any human *regence*
Oaths of suprem'cy and allegiance.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 275.

★**regency** (rē′jen-si), *n.*; pl. *regencies* (-siz). [As *regence* (see *-cy*).] 1. Rule; authority; government.

The sceptre of Christ's *regency*. *Hooker.*

2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government. See *regent*, 2.

The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the *regency*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 349.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton*, P. L., v. 748.

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government: as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

By the written law of the land, the sovereign was empowered to nominate a *regency* in case of the minority or incapacity of the heir apparent.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. The existence of a regent's rule; also, the period during which a regent administers the government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand era. . . . The ancient habitués, . . . contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV. in his *regency*—still haunted the spot. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

To the forced and gloomy bigotry which marked the declining years of Louis Quatorze succeeded the terrible reaction of the *regency* and the following reigns.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.

6. The office of a university regent, or master regent.—7. The municipal administration of certain towns in northern Europe.—**Albany regency**, in *U. S. hist.*, a group of politicians who, by the skilful use of patronage, controlled the nominating conventions and other machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York, from about 1820 to about 1850. The most noted members were Wright, Martin Van Buren, Marcy, and Dix.—**Regency Act**, a name given to special statutes regulating regency, as, for instance, an English statute of 1840 (3 and 4 Vict., c. 52), which authorized the Prince Consort to act as regent, in case of the demise of Queen Victoria, during the minority of her successor.—**The Regency**, in *French hist.*, the period of the minority of Louis XV., 1715–23, when Philip of Orleans was regent.

regendert (rē-jen′dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gender*. Cf. *regenerate*.] To gender again; renew.

Furth spirts fyre freshlye *regendred*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 496.

regeneracy (rē-jen′ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *regenera(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being regenerated.

Though Saul were, yet every blasphemous sinner could not expect to be, called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 686.

★**regenerate** (rē-jen′ę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *regeneratus*, pp. of *regenerare* (> It. *regenerare*, *rigenerare* = Sp. Pg. *regenerar* = F. *régénérer*), generate again, < *re-*, again, + *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] 1. To generate or produce anew; reproduce.

In a divided worm, he [Bülow] says, the tail is *regenerated* from cell-layers developed in the same way and exactly equivalent to the three layers of the embryo.
Mind, IX. 417.

2. In *theol.*, to cause to be born again; cause to become a Christian; give by direct divine influence a new spiritual life to. See *regeneration*, 2.

No sooner was a convert initiated . . . but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time.
Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig., ix. 2.

regenerate (rē-jen′ę-rāt), *a.* [= F. *regénéré* = Sp. Pg. *regenerado* = It. *regenerato*, *rigenerato*, < L. *regeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Reproduced; restored; renewed.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 70.

Who brought a race *regenerate* to the field, . . .
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. In *theol.*, begotten or born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Seeing now . . . that this child is *regenerate*, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Public Baptism of [Infants.

regenerateness (rē-jen′ę-rāt-nes), *n.* The state ★of being regenerated. *Bailey.*

regeneration (rē-jen-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *regeneracioun*, < OF. *regeneration*, F. *régénération* = Sp. *regeneración* = Pg. *regeneração* = It. *regenerazione*, *rigenerazione*, < LL. *regeneratio(n-)*, a being born again, regeneration: see *regenerate*.] 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew.—2. In *theol.*: (*a*) A radical change in the spirit of an individual, accomplished by the direct action of the Spirit of God. Evangelical theologians agree that there is a necessity for such a radical spiritual change in man in order to the divine life; but they differ widely in their psychological explanations of the change. They are, however, generally agreed that it consists of or at least necessarily involves a change in the affections and desires of the soul. Regeneration is also understood, as by the Roman Catholic Church, to be the gift of the germ of a spiritual life conferred regularly by God's ordinance in baptism, which is accordingly called the *sacrament of regeneration*, or simply *regeneration*. The word *regeneration* occurs only once in the New Testament in its ordinary theological meaning; but equivalent expressions are found, such as "begotten again," "born again," "born of God," "born of water and of the Spirit."

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

Baptism is . . . a sign of *Regeneration* or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly are grafted into the Church.
Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, xxvii.

(*b*) The renovation of the world to be accomplished at the second coming of the Messiah.

Ye which have followed me, in the *regeneration*, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. Mat. xix. 28.

3. (rē-jen-ę-rā′shọn). In *biol.*, the genesis or origination of new tissue to repair the waste of the body, or to replace worn-out tissue; also, the reproduction of lost or destroyed parts or organs. Regeneration of tissue constantly goes on in all animals in the ordinary repair of waste products of vital action; but the replacing of lost parts, as a limb, is nearly confined to animals below vertebrates, in many of which it is an easy or usual process, and to the very early stages in the development of vertebrates.—**Baptismal** ★**regeneration**. See *baptismal*.

regenerative (rē-jen′ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *regeneratif*, F. *regénératif* = Sp. Pg. *regenerativo*; as *regenerate* + *-ive*.] 1. Producing regeneration; renewing.

She identified him with the struggling *regenerative* process in her which had begun with his action.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxv.

In Mahommedanism there is no *regenerative* power; it is "of the letter, which killeth" — unelastic, sterile, barren. *Faiths of the World*, p. 331.

2. In *metal.*, on the principle of the Siemens regenerator, or so constructed as to utilize that method of economizing fuel, as in the term *regenerative gas-furnace*. See *regenerator*.—**Regenerative burner**. See *burner*.—**Regenerative chamber**, in a furnace, a regenerator.—**Regenerative furnace**. See *furnace*.

regeneratively (rē-jen′ę-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a ★regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

regenerator (rē-jen′ę-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *régénérateur*, n.; as *regenerate* + *-or*[1].] 1. One who regenerates.

He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent at all, in his new birth. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 352.

All these social *regenerators* panted to be free.
The American, XIV. 23.

2. In *metal.*, a chamber filled with a checkerwork of fire-bricks; that part of a regenerative furnace in which the waste heat of the gases escaping from the hearth is, by reversal of the draft at suitable intervals, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. The idea of employing what is now generally called the "regenerative system" of heating was first conceived by Robert Stirling, in 1816, but his arrangement for carrying it out was not a practical one. The present form of the furnace, and in general the successful application of the principle, constituting a highly important improvement in the consumption of fuel, are due to the brothers Siemens. The regenerative system has already been extensively applied in various metallurgical and manufacturing processes, and is likely to receive still further development. According to the Siemens regenerative method, there must be at least one pair of regenerative chambers, in order that the heat may be in process of being stored up in one while being utilized in the other. In the Siemens regenerative reheating- or mill-furnace there are two pairs of chambers, each pair consisting of one larger and one smaller chamber, through one of which the air passes, and through the other the gas on its way to the furnace. The so-called "Ponsard recuperator" is a form of regenerator in which, by an ingenious arrangement of solid and hollow fire-bricks, the current is made continuous in one direction, instead of requiring reversal as in the Siemens regenerative furnace. This form of furnace has been employed for reheating in rolling-mills.

regenerator-furnace (rē-jen′ę-rā-tọr-fėr″nās), *n.* Any form of furnace with which a regenerator is connected.

regeneratory (rē-jen′ę-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *regenerate* + *-ory*.] Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

regenesis (rē-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< *re-* + *genesis*.] The state of being renewed or reproduced.

There tended to be thereafter a continual *regenesis* of dissenting sects. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 368.

regent (rē′jent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *regent*, F. *régent* = Sp. Pg. *regente* = It. *reggente*, ruling, as a noun a regent, vicegerent, < L. *regen(t-)s*, ruling; as a noun, a ruler, governor, prince; ppr. of *regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, correct, lit. 'make straight,' 'stretch,' = Gr. *ὀρέγειν*, stretch, = Skt. √ *raj*, stretch out, = Goth. *uf-rakjan*, stretch out, etc. (see *rack*[1]); cf. Skt. √ *rāj*, direct, rule, *rājan*, king, L. *rex* (*rēg-*), king (see *rex*). The two roots in Skt. may be orig. identical, as they have become in L. From the L. *regere* are also ult. *regimen*, *regiment*, *régime*, *region*, *rector*, *rectum*, *rectangle*, *rectilineal*, etc., *correct*, *direct*, *erect*, etc., *dress*, *address*, *redress*, etc. Related E. words of Teut. origin are *right*, *rack*[1], etc.] I. *a.* 1. Ruling; governing.

To follow nature's too affected fashion,
Or travel in the *regent* walk of passion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

He together calls,
Or several, one by one, the *regent* powers,
Under him *regent*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 697.

Some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince *regent*.—3. Taking part in the government of a university.—**Queen regent**. See *queen*.

II. *n.* 1. A ruler; a governor: in a general sense.

Uriel, . . . *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven.
Milton, P. L., iii. 690.

The moon (sweet *regent* of the sky)
Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall.
Mickle, Cumnor Hall.

2. One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments this office is regarded as belonging to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many modifications.

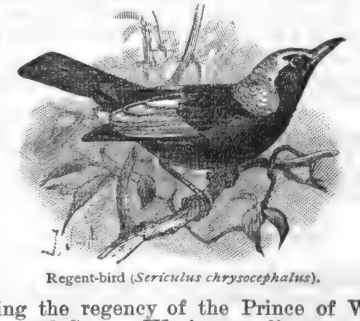
I say, my sovereign, York is meetest man
To be your *regent* in the land of France.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 164.

3. In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident masters of arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. At both universities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, which confers degrees and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the convocation, which is the governing body in the last resort.

Only *regents*—that is, masters actually engaged in teaching—had any right to be present or to vote in congregations [at Bologna]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

4. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York. The university is officially described as consisting "of all incorporated institutions of academic and higher education, with the State Library, State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, or other institutions for higher education in the state as may be admitted by the regents. . . . The regents have power to incorporate, and to alter or repeal the charters of colleges, academies, libraries, museums, or other educational institutions belonging to the University; to distribute to them all funds granted by the state for their use; to inspect their workings and require annual reports under oath of their presiding officers; to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, and confer on successful candidates suitable certificates, diplomas, and degrees, and to confer honorary degrees."—**House of regents**. See *house*[1].—**Necessary regent**, one who is obliged to serve as regent: opposed to a *regent ad placitum*, who has served the necessary term and is at liberty to retire.

regent-bird (rē′jent-bėrd), *n.* An Australian bird of the genus *Sericulus*, *S. chrysocephalus* or *melinus*, the plumage of which is velvety-black and golden-yellow in the male: so called



Regent-bird (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*).

during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., in compliment to him. It is related to the bower-birds, but has been variously classified. See *Sericulus*. Also *regent-oriole*.

regentess (rē′jen-tes), *n.* [< *regent* + *-ess*.] A female regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

regent-oriole (rē′jent-ō″ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *regent-bird*.

regentship (rē′jent-ship), *n.* [< *regent* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a vicegerent, or one who governs for a king; regency.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be denay'd the *regentship*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 107.

regerminate (rē-jėr′mi-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *regerminatus*, pp. of *regerminare*, sprout again, < *re-*, again, + *germinare*, sprout, germinate: see *germinate*.] To germinate again.

regermination (rē-jėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *regerminatio(n-)*, < *regerminare*, pp. *regerminatus*, sprout again: see *regerminate*.] A sprouting or germination anew.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.
Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 125.

regest† (rē-jest′), *v. t.* [< L. *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, throw or cast back, retort, also record, chronicle, < *re-*, back, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*[2].] To throw back; retort.

Who can say, it is other than righteous, that thou shouldest *regest* one day upon us, Depart from me, ye wicked? *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 5.

regest† (rē-jest′), *n.* [< F. (obs.) *regeste*, pl. *regestes* (= Pg. *registo*, *resisto*), a register, < L. *regestum* (pl. *regesta*), neut. of *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regest*, *v.* Cf. *register*[1].] A register.

Old legends and Cathedrall *regests*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

reget (rē-get′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *get*[1].] 1. To get or obtain again.

And then desire in Gascoign to *reget*
The glory lost. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi. 71.

2†. To generate or bear again.

Tovy, although the mother of vs all,
Regetts [read *regests*?] thee in her wombe.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 52. (*Davies.*)

reghte†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *right*.

regiam majestatem (rē′ji-am maj-es-tā′tem). [So called from these words at the beginning of the collection; L.: *regiam*, acc. fem. of *regius*, pertaining to a king, royal (< *rex* (*reg-*), king); *majestatem*, acc. of *majestas*, majesty: see *majesty*.] A collection of early laws, said to have been compiled by the order of David I., king of Scotland. It resembles so closely the *Tractatus de Legibus*, supposed to have been written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II., that no doubt one was copied from the other.

regian† (rē′ji-an), *n.* [< L. *regius*, of a king (see *regious*), + *-an*.] 1. An adherent or upholder of regalism.

This is alleged and urged by our *regians* to prove the king's paramount power in ecclesiasticis.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 38.

2. A royalist.

Arthur Wilson . . . favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of *regians* (it is his own distinctions) if he can possibly avoid it.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 39. (*Davies.*)

regible† (rej′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *reggibile* = Sp. *regible*, < LL. *regibilis*, that may be ruled, governable, tractable, < L. *regere*, rule: see *regent*.] Governable.

regicidal (rej′i-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *regicide*[2] + *-al*.] Consisting in, relating to, or having the nature of regicide; tending to regicide.

regicide[1] (rej′i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *régicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *regicida*, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A king-killer; one who puts a king to death; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a member of the high court of justice constituted by Parliament for the trial of Charles I., by which he was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death in 1649.

The *regicides* who sat on the life of our late King were brought to tryal in the Old Bailey.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1660.

regicide[2] (rej′i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *régicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *regicidio*, the slaying of a king, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a king.

Did Fate, or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *Regicide*?
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 48.

regifugium (rē-ji-fū′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *regifugia* (-ä). [= Pg. *regifugio*, < LL. *regifugium*, 'the king's flight,' < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + *fuga*, flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] An ancient Roman annual festival, held, according to some ancient writers, in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

regild (rē-gild′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gild*[1].] To gild anew.

★**régime** (rā-zhēm′), *n.* [< F. *régime*, < L. *regimen*, direction, government: see *regimen*.] 1. Mode, system, or style of rule or management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.

The industrial *régime* is distinguished from the predatory *régime* in this, that mutual dependence becomes great and direct, while mutual antagonism becomes small and indirect. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 525.

2. In *French law*, specifically, the system of property rights under the marriage relation, fixed upon by the parties by an ante-nuptial contract. The principal systems are *régime de communauté* (see *community property*, under *community*), *régime de separation de biens*, and *régime dotal* (see *dot*[2]).—**Ancient régime** [F. *ancien régime*], a former style or system of government; an ancient social system; specifically, the political and social system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.

regimen (rej′i-men), *n.*; pl. *regimens*, *regimina* (rej′i-menz, rē-jim′i-nä). [= OF. *regime*, F. *régime* = Sp. *régimen* = Pg. *regimen*, *regime* = It. *regimine*, < L. *regimen*, guidance, direction, government, rule, < *regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *régime*.] 1. Orderly government or system; system of order; government; control.

It concerneth the *regimen* and government of every man over himself, and not over others.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

Time . . . restored the giddy revellers to the *regimen* of sober thought. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xvi.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; specifically, in *med.*, the regulation of diet, exercise, etc., with a view to the preservation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules: sometimes used as equivalent to *hygiene*, but most commonly used as a synonym for *diet*[1], 2.

My Father's disorder appeared to be a dropsy, an indisposition the most unsuspected, being a person so exemplaryly temperate, and of admirable *regimen*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 30, 1640.

Yet I have heard you were ill yourself, and kept your bed: . . . this was (I imagine) only by way of *regimen*, and not from necessity. *Gray*, Letters, I. 340.

3. In *zoöl.*, habit or mode of life with regard to eating; choice of food; dietetics: as, an animal or a vegetable *regimen*; carnivorous *regimen*.—4. In *gram.*: (*a*) Government; the control which one word exercises over the form of another in connection with it.

The grammarians posit the absence of *regimen* as one of the differential features of a conjunction.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 84.

★(*b*) The word or words so governed.

regiment (rej′i-ment), *n.* [< ME. *regiment*, *regement*, < OF. *regiment*, *regement*, government, sway, later a regiment of soldiers, = Pr. *regiment* = Sp. *regimiento*, government, a regiment, = Pg. *regimento* = It. *reggimento*, < LL. *regimentum*, rule, government, < L. *regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *regimen*, *régime*.] 1†. Rule; government; authority.

That for hens forth y[t] he be under the *regement* and gouernance of the Mayr and Aldermen of the same cite.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 43.

The first Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous *Regiment* of Women. *Knox*, title of work.

The *regiment* of Debora, who ruled twentie yeares with religion. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 455.

2†. A district ruled; a kingdom.

The triple-parted *regiment*
That froward Saturn gave unto his sons.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

3†. Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her into their former law and *regiment*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3.

4. *Milit.*, a unit consisting of two or more battalions or squadrons commanded by a field officer, usually a colonel. In the United States army the regiment has three battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, or two battalions of field artillery. In Great Britain the normal composition of a regiment of infantry in the regular army is two battalions, but several have a larger establishment. Abbreviated *regt*.

K. John. Up higher to the plain; where we'll set forth
In best appointment all our *regiments*.
Bast. Speed then, to take advantage of the field.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 295.

5. A large array or number.

In my small revolving of Authors, I find as high Virtue in Women as in Men; I could produce here a whole *Regiment* of them, but that a Letter is too narrow a field to muster them in.
Howell, Familiar Letters, ii. 24 (ed. of 1737).

Marching regiment. See *march*[2].—**Royal regiment of artillery.** See *artillery*.

regiment (rej′i-ment), *v. t.* [= Sp. *regimentar*, form into regiments; from the noun.] To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers; hence, to organize; bring under a definite system of command, authority, or interdependence.

If women were to be *regimented*, he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 314. (*Davies.*)

regimental (rej-i-men′tạl), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *regimental*; as *regiment* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment: as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

The band led the column, playing the *regimental* march.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

Regimental adjutant, fund, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n. pl.* (rarely used in the singular). Military clothing: so named from the former practice of discriminating the uniforms of different regiments very decidedly one from another—a fashion nearly abandoned at the present time.

If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a *regimental*. *Colman*, Man of Business, ii. (*Davies.*)

You a soldier!—you're a walking block, fit only to dust the company's *regimentals* on.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

In their ragged *regimentals*
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not.
G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

regimentation (rej″i-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *regiment*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] The act of forming into regiments, or the state of being formed into regiments or classified systems; organization.

The process of militant organization is a process of *regimentation*, which, primarily taking place in the army, secondarily affects the whole community.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 553.

regimina, *n.* Latin plural of *regimen*.

reginal (rē-jim′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *regimen* (*regimin-*), rule, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to regimen: as, strict *reginal* rules.

Regina (rē-jī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < L. *regina*, a queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] In *herpet.*, a genus of watersnakes or aquatic harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. The type is the striped watersnake of the United States, *R. leberis*.

Regina purple. See *purple*.

region (rē′jọn), *n.* [< ME. *region*, *regioun*, < ★OF. *region*, F. *région* = Pr. *regio*, *reio* = Sp. *región* = Pg. *região* = It. *regione*, a region, < L. *regio(n-)*, a direction, line, boundary-line, boundary, territory, quarter, province, region, < *regere*, direct, rule: see *regent*.] 1. Any considerable and connected part of a space or surface; specifically, a tract of land or sea of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; in a broad sense, place without special reference to location or extent: as, the equatorial *regions*; the temperate *regions*; the polar *regions*; the upper *regions* of the atmosphere.

Zit there is, toward the parties meridionales, many Contrees and many *Regyouns*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 262.

The *regions* of Artois,
Wallon, and Picardy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 9.

Gawain the while thro' all the *region* round
Rode with his diamond, wearied of the quest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. An administrative division of a city or territory; specifically, such a division of the city of Rome and of the territory about Rome, of which the number varied at different times; a district, quarter, or ward (modern *rione*). Under Servius Tullius there were four regions in the city and twenty-six in the Roman territory.

The series of Roman Macedonia begins with coins of the *regions* issued by permission of the senate and bearing the name of the Macedonians, from 158 to 146 B. C.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 640.

His [Alberic's] chief attention was given to the militia, which was still arranged in scholæ, and it is highly probable that he was the author of the new divison of the city [Rome] into twelve *regions*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 788.

Rome has seven ecclesiastical *regions*, each with its proper deacons, subdeacons, and acolytes. Each *region* has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical functions, which are celebrated by each in rotation.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 509.

3. Figuratively, the inhabitants of a region or district of country.

All the *regions*
Do smilingly revolt. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 102.

4. In *anat.*, a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated: as, the abdominal *regions*.

Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 147.

The mouth, and the *region* of the mouth, . . . were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.
De Quincey (Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, Wordsworth).

5†. Place; rank; station; dignity.

He is of too high a *region;* he knows too much.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 75.

6†. Specifically, the space from the earth's surface out to the orbit of the moon: properly called the *elemental region.*

The orb below
As hush as death, anon the dreadful thunder
Doth rend the *region.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 509.

I should have fatted all the *region* kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 607.

7. In *zoögeog.*, a large faunal area variously limited by different authors. Especially—(*a*) A realm; one of several primary divisions of the earth's surface, characterized by its fauna: as, the Palearctic or the Nearctic *region.* The term acquired specific application to certain large principal areas from its use in this sense by P. L. Sclater in 1857. Sclater's regions, adopted with little modification by Günther and Wallace, were six in number: the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental or Indian, Australian, Nearctic, and Neotropical. (See these words.) Baird added a seventh, the West Indian, now considered a division of the Neotropical. In 1874 Sclater, following Huxley, recognized as primary divisions (1) *Arctogæa*, comprising the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Indian, and Nearctic regions; (2) *Dendrogæa*, represented by the Neotropical region; (3) *Antarctogæa*, with an Australasian region; and (4) *Ornithogæa*, with a New Zealand region. (*b*) A secondary faunal area, the primary being called a *realm:* as, the Antillean, Central American, and Brazilian *regions* of the American Tropical realm. In this sense it has been used by most American zoölogists. Various other divisions have been proposed, as by A. Murray in 1866, Huxley in 1868, W. T. Blanford in 1869, E. Blyth in 1871, A. Newton in 1875, T. Gill in 1878, and J. A. Allen in 1878. Each of the main divisions, however defined by different naturalists, is subdivided into several subregions or provinces, more or less minutely in different systems. Thus, for example, the Ethiopian region is divided by Newton into the Libyan, Guinean, Caffrarian, Mozambican, and Madagascarian subregions, and the Libyan subregion itself into the Arabian, Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Gambian provinces. The waters of the globe have been either included in the prime divisions based on the land faunas, or segregated in peculiar ones.—**Abdominal regions.** See *abdominal.*—**Agrarian region, anal region.** See the adjectives.—**Axillary region,** a region on the side of the thorax, extending from the axilla to a line drawn from the lower border of the mammary to that of the scapular region.—**Basilar region,** the region of the base of the skull.—**Blue-grass region.** See *grass.*—**Broca's region.** Same as *Broca's convolution.* See *convolution.*—**Ciliary region,** that part of the eyeball just back from the cornea which corresponds to the ciliary muscle and processes.—**Clavicular region,** the region on the front of the chest immediately over the clavicle.—**Clypeal region.** See *clypeal.*—**Cordilleran region.** See *cordillera.*—**Cyclic, dorso-lumbar, epigastric, gluteal, hypogastric region.** See the adjectives.—**Hyomental region,** the space between the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.—**Hypochondriac region.** (*a*) Of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions.* (*b*) Of the thorax, same as *inframammary region.*—**Iliac region.** See *abdominal regions.*—**Indo-Pacific region.** See *Indo-Pacific.*—**Infra-axillary region,** the region on the side of the chest extending from the axillary region to the free border of the ribs. Also called *subaxillary region.*—**Infraclavicular region.** See *infraclavicular.*—**Infrahyoid region,** the space between the hyoid bone and the sternum.—**Inframammary region.** See *inframammary.*—**Infrascapular region,** the region on the back of the thorax on either side of the median line below a horizontal line through the inferior angle of each scapula. Also called *subscapular region.*—**Interscapular region,** the region on the back of the thorax between the shoulder-blades.—**Ischiorectal region,** the space corresponding to the posterior part of the pelvic outlet.—**Lenticulostriate region,** the anterior parts of the lenticular and caudate nuclei and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—**Lenticulothalamic region,** the posterior part of the lenticular nucleus, the optic thalamus, and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—**Lumbar region.** See *lumbar*[1].—**Mammary region,** the region on the front of the chest extending from the upper border of the third to the upper border of the sixth rib.—**Mesogastric region,** the umbilical and right and left lumbar regions taken together.—**Multiply-connected region,** in *math.*, a region such that between any two points of it several paths can be drawn which cannot be changed one into the other by gradual changes or variations without going out of the region in question.—**Parasternal, pelvic, Polynesian, popliteal, precordial,** etc., **region.** See the adjectives.—**Region of calms.** See *calm*[1].—**Sternal region,** *superior* and *inferior.* See *sternal.*—**Subaxillary region.** Same as *infra-axillary region.*—**Subclavicular region.** Same as *infraclavicular region.*—**Submammary region.** Same as *inframammary region.*—**Subscapular region.** Same as *infrascapular region.*—**Suprahyoid region,** the region of the front of the neck above the hyoid bone; the hyomental region.—**Supramammary region.** Same as *infraclavicular region.*—**Suprascapular region,** the region on the back above the spine of the scapula.—**Suprasternal region.** See *suprasternal.* =**Syn. 1.** Quarter, locality, clime, territory.

regional (rē′jon-al), *a.* [< F. *régional* = Sp. Pg. *regional* = It. *regionale*, < LL. *regionalis*, of or belonging to a region or province, < L. *regio*(*n*-), a region, province: see *region.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a particular region or place; sectional; topical; local.

The peculiar seasonal and *regional* distribution of hurricanes. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to division into regions, as in anatomy and zoögeography; topographical.

It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude *regional* anatomy.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 224.

Regional anatomy. Same as *topographical anatomy.* See *anatomy.*

regionally (rē′jon-al-i), *adv.* With reference to a region or particular place; topically; locally; in *zoögeog.*, with reference to faunal regions or areas.

He thought it was the duty of the surgeon to treat it *regionally.* *Medical News*, LII. 273.

The preservation of rock-oils in every formation, of every geological age, all over the world—subject, however, locally or *regionally*, to subsequent change or destruction.
Science, VIII. 233.

regionarius (rē″ji-ō-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *regionarii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *regio*(*n*-), a region: see *region.*] A title given to various Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who are assigned to duty in or jurisdiction over certain regions or districts in the city of Rome.

regionary (rē′jon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *region* + *-ary.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a region or regions.

But to this they attributed their successes, namely, to the tropical and *regionary* deities, and their entertaining so numerous a train of gods and goddesses.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 104.

2. Of or pertaining to a region or administrative district, especially of the city of Rome.—**Regionary deacon.** See *deacon.*

From the time of Honorius II., Rome had twelve *regionary deacons.* *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

regionic (rē-ji-on′ik), *a.* [< *region* + *-ic.*] Same as *regional.* [Rare.]

A *regionic* association.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 758.

regioust (rē′ji-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *regio*, < L. *regius*, kingly, royal, regal, < *rex* (*reg*-), a king: see *rex.*] Pertaining to a king; royal. *J. Harrington.*

register[1] (rej′is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *regester* (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *register*), < OF. *registre*, F. *registre*, a record, register, = Pr. *registre* = Sp. *registro* = Pg. *registro*, *registo*, *resisto* = It. *registro*, a register, record, < ML. *registrum*, also *registra*, *register*, a register, an altered form of *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded, a register, orig. pl., L. *regesta*, things recorded, records, neut. pl. of *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regest*, *n.* and *v.* In the later senses 6–10, from the verb, and in part practically identical, as 'that which registers,' with *register*[2], 'one who registers': see *register*[2].] **1.** An official written account or entry, usually in a book regularly kept, as of acts, proceedings, or names, for preservation or for reference; a record; a list; a roll; also, the book in which such a record is kept: as, a parish *register;* a hotel *register.*

Of soules fynde I nat in this *registre.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1954.

Each time of sorrow is naturally evermore a *register* of all such grievous events as have happened either in or near about the same time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a compilation of the forms of writs in use, both original and judicial, which seems to have grown up gradually in the hands of clerks and of copyists, and therefore to vary much in different copies. *Harvard Law Review*, Oct., 1889.—**3.** In *com.*, a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality. See *registration of British ships*, under *registration.*—**4.** The printed list of signatures at the end of early printed books.—**5.** In *music:* (*a*) The compass or range of a voice or an instrument. (*b*) A particular series of tones, within the compass of a voice or of certain instruments, which is produced in the same way and with the same quality: as, the chest-*register* of the voice, or the chalumeau *register* of the clarinet. The vocal registers are distinguished by quality more than by pitch, since the same tone can often be produced in more than one register. The difference lies in the way in which the larynx is used, but the exact nature of the process is disputed. The so-called *head-register* and *chest-register* include tones that call the cavities of the head and chest respectively into decided sympathetic vibration. The different vocal qualities are also called the *low*, *middle*, and *high registers*, or the *thick*, *middle*, and *thin registers*, depending in the first case upon the pitch of the tones for which they are best suited, and in the second upon the supposed condition of the vocal cords in producing them, or the quality of the tones produced.

It is true that alto boys cannot be made effective when choir-masters prohibit the use of the chest *register.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

6. In *organ-building:* (*a*) Same as *stop* or *stop-knob.* (*b*) A perforated frame or board for holding a set of trackers in place.—**7.** A device for registering automatically the number of revolutions made or the amount of work done by machinery, or for recording the pressure of steam, air, or water, or other data, by means of apparatus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, velocity, etc., it is desired to ascertain.—**8.** A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air, as the draft-regulating plate of a furnace, or the damper-plate of a locomotive engine; a perforated plate with valves governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

Look well to the *register;*
And let your heat still lessen by degrees.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

I should like to know if an artist could ever represent on canvas a happy family gathered round a hole in the floor called a *register.* *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

9. In *printing*, exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books or papers printed on both sides of the leaf. When pages, columns, and lines are truly square, and back one another precisely on the leaf, or when two or more adjacent colors meet without impinging, they are said to be *in register;* otherwise, *out of register.*

10. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—**11.** In *bookbinding*, a ribbon fastened into a bound book to serve as a marker of place for the reader.—**Anemometrographic register.** See *anemometer.*—**Army Register.** See *army-list*, 1.—**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.** See *Lloyd's.*—**Meteorological register.** See *meteorological table* (*a*), under *meteorological.*—**Morse register.** Same as *indicator*, 1 (*b*).—**Out of register.** See def. 9.—**Parish register,** a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a given parish are registered.—**Register counties,** in *Eng. law*, certain counties or parts of counties, including Middlesex except London, the North, East, and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Kingston-upon-Hull, in which peculiar laws for registration of matters affecting land-titles are in force.—**Register ship,** a ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.—**Register thermometer.** See *thermometer.*—**Seamen's register,** a record containing the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship and her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage or employment, the names, ages, etc., of the master and crew, etc. [Eng.]—**Ship's register,** a document showing the ownership of a vessel and giving a general description of her. It is used as a permit issued by the United States government to give protection and identification to an American vessel in a foreign trade, being practically for the vessel what a deed is for a house.—**To make register,** in *printing*, to arrange on the press pages, plates, or woodcuts in colors exactly in their proper positions. =**Syn. 1.** *Catalogue*, etc. (see *list*[5]), chronicle, archives.

register[1] (rej′is-tėr), *v.* [< F. *registrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *registrar* = It. *registrare*, < ML. *registrare*, register; from the noun: see *register*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To enter in a register; indicate by registering; record in any way.

Here are thy virtues shew'd, here *register'd,*
And here shall live forever.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Many just and holy men, whose names
Are *register'd* and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

The gray matter of the nervous system is the part in which sensory impulses are received and *registered.*
Science, V. 258.

2. To mark or indicate on a register or scale.—**3.** In *rope-making*, to twist, as yarns, into a strand.—**Light-registering apparatus.** See *light*[1]. =**Syn. 1.** See *record.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To enter one's name, or cause it to be entered, in a register, as at a hotel, or in the registry of qualified voters.—**2.** In *printing*, etc.: (*a*) To correspond exactly in symmetry, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sides of a leaf, so that line shall fall upon line and column upon column. (*b*) To correspond exactly in position, as in color-printing, so that every different color-impression shall fall exactly in its proper place, forming no double lines, and neither leaving blank spaces nor passing the limits proper to any other color.—**3.** In *organ-playing*, same as *registrate.*

register[2] (rej′is-tėr), *n.* [An altered form, due to confusion with *register*[1], of *registrer*, now usually written *registrar:* see *registrar.*] **1.** One who registers: same as *registrar.*

O comfort-killing Night! . . .
Dim *register* and notary of shame!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 765.

And hauing subscribed their names, certaine *Registers* copie the said Orations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

Specifically—**2.** In *law:* (*a*) An officer of a United States district court, formerly appointed under the United States bankruptcy act, for the purpose of assisting the judge in the performance of his duties under that act, by attending to matters of detail and routine, or purely administrative in their character. *Bump.* (*b*) In some parts of the United States, an officer who

receives and records deeds so as to give public notice thereof.—**Lord register**, or **lord clerk register**, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—**Register in bankruptcy**. Same as *bankruptcy commissioner* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).—**Register of deeds**, in the United States, a public officer who records at length deeds, conveyances, and mortgages of real estate situated within a given district.—**Register of probate** or **of wills**, in some of the United States, a public officer who records all wills admitted to probate.—**Register of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States government, who has charge of the account-books of the United States, registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the treasurer, signs and issues all government securities, and has charge of the registry of vessels.

registerable (rej'is-tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *register*[1] + *-able*.] Admitting of registration, or of being registered or recorded. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 26.

registered (rej'is-tėrd), *p. a.* Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled: as, a *registered* voter (one whose name is duly entered in the official list of persons qualified to vote in an election).—**Registered bond, invention, letter,** etc. See the nouns.—**Registered company**, a company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.

registerer† (rej'is-tėr-ėr), *n.* One who registers; a registrar.

register-grate (rej'is-tėr-grāt), *n.* A grating of parallel bars, fitted with a second grating which can be slid over the first, so as to vary the openings between the bars. Used as a means of controlling the air-admission to fires, and the rate of combustion.

registering (rej'is-tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *register*, *v.*] Same as *registration*.

register-office (rej'is-tėr-of″is), *n.* **1.** An office where a register is kept, or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office.—**2.** An agency for the employment of domestic ★servants. [U. S.]

register-plate (rej'is-tėr-plāt), *n.* In rope-making machines, a concave metallic disk having holes so arranged concentrically as to give the yarns passed through them the proper positions for entering into the general twist.

register-point (rej'is-tėr-point), *n.* The adjustable point or spur attached to a printing-press and used to aid in getting register. See *point*[1], 2 (*c*).

registership (rej'is-tėr-ship), *n.* [< *register*[2] + *-ship*.] The office of a register or registrar.

registrable (rej'is-tra-bl), *a.* [< *register*[1] + *-able*.] Admitting of registration; that may or can be registered. *Lancet*, No. 3474, p. 733.

registrar (rej'is-trär), *n.* [Formerly *registrer*; < ME. *registrere*, < ML. *registrarius*, one who keeps a register or record, a registrar, notary, < *registrum*, a register, record: see *register*[1]. Cf. *registrary* and *register*[2]. Cf. also OF. *registreur*, *registrateur*, < ML. *registrator*, < *registrare*, register.] **1.** One whose business it is to write or keep a register or record; a keeper of records.

I make Pieres the Plowman my procuratour and my reve,
And *regystrere* to receyue. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 254.

The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworne before the *registrar*.
T. Warton, Bathurst, p. 136.

2. An official who acts as secretary to the congregation of a university.—**Registrar's license.** See *license*.

registrar-general (rej'is-trär-jen'ė-ral), *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; specifically, in Great Britain, an officer appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom is intrusted, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrarship (rej'is-trär-ship), *n.* [< *registrar* + *-ship*.] The office of registrar.

registrary (rej'is-trā-ri), *n.*; pl. *registraries* (-riz). [< ML. *registrarius*, one who registers: see *registrar*.] A registrar. The registrar of the University of Cambridge is so called.

Lo, hither commyth a goodly maystres,
Occupacyon, Famys *regestary*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 521.

registrate (rej'is-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *registrated*, ppr. *registrating*. [< ML. *registratus*, pp. of *registrare*, register: see *register*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *trans.* To register; enroll.

Why do ye toil to *registrate* your names
On icy pillars, which soon melt away?
Drummond, Flowers of Sion.

II. *intrans.* In *organ-playing*, to arrange or draw stops for playing; make or set a combination. See *registration*, 3. Also *register*.

registrate†, *a.* Registered; recorded.

Those madrigals we sung amidst our flocks . . .
Are *registrate* by echoes in the rocks.
Drummond, To Sir W. Alexander.

registration (rej-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *registration*, < ML. *registratio(n-)*, a registering, < *registrare*, register: see *registrate* and *register*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of inserting or recording in a register; the act of recording in general: as, the *registration* of deeds; the *registration* of births, deaths, and marriages; the *registration* of voters.

Man's senses were thus indefinitely enlarged as his means of *registration* were perfected.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 48.

2. Specifically, in the *law of conveyancing*, a system for the recording of conveyances, mortgages, and other instruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the information of all concerned. The general policy of registry laws is to make a duly registered instrument notice to all the world, so that no one can claim any advantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unregistered owner or claimant in ignorance of the registered title. Under some systems a specified time is allowed for registering; and in some neglect to register an instrument within the time limited marks it with infirmity. The more generally accepted principle is to give effect to each instrument in the order of its registration, as against all unregistered instruments of which the purchaser, etc., had no actual notice. Another important element in registry laws is a provision that the record or certified copy shall be evidence in all courts equally as the original; but in some systems the non-production of the original must be accounted for before the record can be received in lieu of it.

3. In *organ-playing*, the act, process, art, or result of selecting or combining stops for playing given pieces of music. It includes every effect of light and shade, of quality or power, that is needed for a complete rendering, including the choice of manuals, the drawing and retiring of stops, and the use of all mechanical accessories, like couplers, the swell pedal, etc. In most recent organ-music the registration is somewhat carefully indicated by the composer or editor, but organs are so diverse that every player must interpret such marks for himself. Older music is usually unmarked, and the registration requires special study as well as special talent.—**Decree of registration.** See *decree*.—**Parliamentary Registration Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 18), which requires the registration of voters and defines certain rights of voting. It has been amended by later statutes.—**Registration Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1885 (48 Vict., c. 15), which extends the borough system of registration of voters to county voters. (*b*) One of numerous American statutes in various States, providing for registration, and often requiring it as a condition of the right to vote.—**Registration of births, marriages, and deaths**, the system of collecting vital statistics by requiring attending physicians, etc., in case of births and deaths, and clergymen and magistrates solemnizing marriages, to report at once each case, with appropriate particulars, to the public authorities, for the purpose of preserving permanent and systematic records.—**Registration of British ships**, a duty imposed on ship-owners in order to secure to their vessels the privileges of British ships. Registration is to be made by the principal officer of customs at any port or place in the United Kingdom, and by certain specified officers in the colonies. The registration comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, the particulars of her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registry. The vessel is considered to belong to the port at which she is registered.—**Registration of copyright**, the name given in England to the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securing the copyright: corresponding to *entry of copyright* in the United States.—**Registration of trade-marks**, the system by which one claiming the exclusive right to a trade-mark may register it for the purpose of giving public notice of his claim, and preserving record evidence thereof from the time of entry.—**Registration of voters** or **electors.** (*a*) In the United States, a system for the prevention of frauds in the exercise of the suffrage, by requiring voters to cause their names to be registered in books provided for the purpose in each election district, with appropriate particulars of residence, age, etc., to enable investigation to be made, and the right of the voter to cast the ballot to be challenged, if there be occasion. (*b*) In Great Britain and Ireland, the making up of a list of voters which, after judicial revision, is the accredited record of an elector's title to vote.

registrational (rej-is-trā'shon-al), *a.* [< *registration* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to registration. *Lancet*, No. 3457, p. 1135.

registry (rej'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *registries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *regestery*, *regestary*; < ME. *regestery*, < ML. **regestarium*, < *regestum*, a register: see *register*[1].] **1.** The act of recording or writing in a register, or depositing in the place of public record: as, the *registry* of a deed; the *registry* of a will, etc.—**2.** The place where a register is kept.—**3.** A series of facts recorded; a record.

I have sometimes wondered why a *registry* has not been kept in the colleges of physicians of all such [specific remedies] as have been invented by any professors of every age. *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

Our conceptions are but the *registry* of our experience, and can therefore be altered only by being temporarily annihilated. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 59.

Certificate of registry. See *certificate*, 2.—**District registry**, in *Eng. law*, an office in a provincial town for the transaction or record of steps incidental to litigation by attorneys within the district, in order to avoid the necessity of taking every step in the central offices in London.

regitive† (rej'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *regere*, rule (see *regent*), + *-itive*.] Ruling; governing.

Their *regitive* power over the world.
Gentleman's Calling, vii. § 5. (*Latham.*)

regium donum (rē'ji-um dō'num). [L.: *regium*, neut. of *regius*, royal (see *regious*); *donum*, a gift, grant: see *donate*.] A royal grant; specifically, an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian and other dissenting clergy in Ireland, commuted in 1869 for £791,372.

He had had something to do with both the *regium donum* and the Maynooth grant.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, iii.

regius professor (rē'ji-us prō-fes'or). [L.: *regius*, royal; *professor*, professor.] A royal professor; specifically, one of those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch universities the same name is given to all professors whose professorships have been founded by the crown. Abbreviated *reg. prof.*

regive (rē-giv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *give*.] To give back; restore.

Bid day stand still,
Bid him drive back his car, and reimport
The period past, *regive* the present hour.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 309.

reglet†, *n.* [Also *reigle*; < OF. *regle*, *reigle*, *riegle*, *rigle*, *reule*, *rieule*, F. *règle*, a rule, etc.: see *rule*[1]. Cf. *reglet*, *reglement*. In def. 2, cf. *reglet*, and also *rule*[1] and the doublet *rail*[1], a straight bar, etc.] **1.** A rule; a regulation. *Halliwell.*—**2.** A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; a groove in which something runs: as, the *regle* of a side-post for a flood-gate.

In one of the corners next the sea standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *reigles* in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

regle†, *v. t.* [Also *reigle*; < OF. *regler*, *reigler*, < LL. *regulare*, rule: see *rule*[1], *regulate*.] To rule; govern; regulate.

All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God. *Fuller*, Worthies, Wales, III. 49.

reglement† (reg'l-ment), *n.* [Also *reiglement*; < OF. *reglement*, F. *réglement* = Sp. *reglamento* = Pg. *regulamento* = It. *regolamento*, < ML. *regulamentum*, ruling, regulation, < LL. *regulare*, rule, regulate: see *regle*, *rule*[1].] Regulation.

To speak now of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, how the discommodities of it may be best avoided.
Bacon, Usury.

reglementary (reg-lē-men'tā-ri), *a.* [< OF. *reglementaire*, conformable to rule, < *reglement*, a rule, regulation: see *reglement*.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying regulations; regulative: as, a *reglementary* charter. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

reglet (reg'let), *n.* [Also *riglet*; < OF. *reglet*, F. *réglet* (= Sp. *regleta* = Pg. *regreta*), a reglet, < *regle*, a rule: see *regle*.] **1.** In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, used in composition to make blanks about a page, or between the lines of large types in open display. Reglets are made of the width of ordinary text-types, from pearl to great primer. Broader strips of wood are known as *furniture*.

2. In *arch.*, a narrow flat molding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

reglet-plane (reg'let-plān), *n.* A plane used for making printers' reglets. Reglets are not made in America with planes, but with fine circular saws. [Eng.]

reglow (rē-glō'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *glow*.] Same as *recalesce*.

reglow (rē-glō'), *n.* [< *reglow*, *v.*] Same as *recalescence*.

regma (reg'mą), *n.*; pl. *regmata* (-ma-tą). [< Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, a fracture, breakage, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break: see *break*.] In *bot.*, a capsule with two or more lobes and as many one-seeded, two-valved cells, which separate at maturity, splitting elastically from the persistent axis (carpophore), as in *Euphorbia* and *Geranium*. It is one form of schizocarp.

regmacarp (reg'ma-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, a fracture (see *regma*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, any dry, dehiscent fruit.

regna, *n.* Plural of *regnum*.

regnal (reg'nal), *a.* [< ML. *regnalis*, < L. *regnum*, kingdom, reign: see *reign*.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—**Regnal years**, the

number of years a sovereign has reigned. It has been the practice in various countries to date public documents and other deeds from the year of accession of the sovereign. The practice still prevails in Great Britain in the enumeration of acts of Parliament.

regnancy (reg'nan-si), *n.* [< *regnan(t)* + *-cy.*] The act of reigning; rule; predominance. *Coleridge.*

regnant (reg'nant), *a.* [= F. *régnant* = Sp. *reinante* = Pg. *regnante, reinante* = It. *regnante,* < L. *regnan(t-)s,* ppr. of *regnare,* reign: see *reign.*] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

The church of martyrs, and the church of saints, and doctors, and confessors, now *regnant* in heaven.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 214.

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traitor to the vices *regnant.* *Swift.*

This intense and *regnant* personality of Carlyle.
The Century, XXVI. 532.

Queen regnant. See *queen.*

regnative† (reg'na-tiv), *a.* [< L. *regnatus,* pp. of *regnare,* reign, + *-ive.*] Ruling; governing. [Rare.]

regnet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign.*

regnicide (reg'ni-sīd), *n.* [< L. *regnum,* a kingdom, + *-cida,* < *cædere,* kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. [Rare.]

Regicides are no less than *regnicides,* Lam. iv. 20; for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives, and traitors make the land sick which they live in.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 418.

Regnoli's operation. See *operation.*

regnum (reg'num), *n.*; pl. *regna* (-nä). [ML., a particular use of L. *regnum,* kingly government, royalty: see *reign.*] 1. A badge or mark of royalty or supremacy, generally a crown of some unusual character. The word is especially applied to early forms of the papal tiara, a crown similar to a royal crown with a high conical cap rising from within it.

St. Peter (in the seal of the mayor of Exeter) has a lofty *regnum* on his head.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XVIII. 257.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] One of three main divisions of natural objects (collectively called *Imperium Naturæ*), technically classed as the *Regnum Animale, R. Vegetabile,* and *R. Minerale:* used by the older naturalists before and for some time after Linnæus, and later represented by the familiar English phrases *animal, vegetable,* and *mineral kingdom.* (See *kingdom,* 6.) A fourth, *R. Primigenium,* was formally named by Hogg. See *Primalia, Protista.*

regorge† (rē-gôrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *regorger* = Pr. *regorgar* = It. *ringorgare,* vomit up; as *re-* + *gorge, v.*] 1. To vomit up; eject from the stomach; throw back or out again.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To swallow again or back.

And tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 186.

3. To devour to repletion. [Rare.]

Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine,
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats.
Milton, S. A., l. 1671.

regracest, *n. pl.* [ME., < OF. *regraces,* thanks, < *regracier,* < ML. *regratiare, regratiari,* thank again, thank, < L. *re-,* again, + ML. *gratiare,* thank: see *grace.*] Thanks.

With dew *regraces.*
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

regrade† (rē-grād'), *v. i.* [Altered to suit the orig. *grade,* and *degrade, retrograde,* etc.; < L. *regredi,* go or come back, turn back, retire, retreat, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *grade*1. Cf. *regrede.* Cf. LL. *regradare,* restore to one's rank or to a former condition, also degrade from one's rank.] To retire; go back; retrograde.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards, from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored.
Hales, New Analysis of Chronology, III. 230.

regrant (rē-grant'), *v. t.* [< AF. *regranter, regraunter,* grant again; as *re-* + *grant.*] To grant again.

This their grace is long, containing a commemoration of the benefits vouchsafed their fore-fathers, & a prayer for *regranting* the same. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 200.

regrant (rē-grant'), *n.* [< *regrant, v.*] The act of granting again; a new or fresh grant.

As there had been no forfeiture, no *regrant* was needed.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 9.

regrate[1] (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *regraten,* < OF. *regrater,* sell by retail, regrate, F. *regratter,* haggle, higgle; with intrusive *r* (appar. due to confusion with OF. *regrater,* dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale: see *regrate*[2]) for **regater* = Sp. *regatar,* rival in sailing, prob. formerly sell by retail, haggle (cf. deriv. *regatear,* retail, haggle, wriggle, avoid), = Pg. *regatar,* buy, sell, traffic (cf. deriv. *regatear,* haggle, bargain hard), = OIt. *regattare, rigattare,* sell by retail, haggle, strive for mastery, also **recattare, recatare,* buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall the market (ML. refl. *regatare,* buy back, redeem), < *re-,* again, + *cattare,* get, obtain, acquire, purchase, < L. *captare,* strive to seize, lay hold of, snatch at, chase, etc.: see *chase*[1], *catch*[1], and cf. *acate* and *purchase.* Cf. also *regatta,* from the same source.] To retail; specifically, to buy, as corn or provisions, and sell again in or near the same market or fair—a practice which, from its effect in raising the price, was formerly made a criminal offense, often classed with *engrossing* and *forestalling.*

And that they *regrate* no corne commynge to the market, in peyne of lesynge xx. s. for euery of the seid offences.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 381.

Neither should they likewise buye any corne to sell the same agayne, unless it were to make malte therof; for by such engrossing and *regrating* we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth heere in England to have bene caused.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

regrate[2] (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *regrater,* dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale, lit. 'scrape again,' F. *regratter,* scrape or scratch again, regrate (masonry), < *re-,* again, + *grater,* F. *gratter,* scrape, scratch, grate: see *grate*[1]. The word has hitherto been confused with *regrate*[1]: see *regrate*[1].] 1. In *masonry,* to remove the outer surface of (an old hewn stone), so as to give it a fresh appearance.—2†. To grate or rasp; in a figurative sense, to offend; shock. [Rare.]

The most sordid animal, those that are the least beautified with colours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate* the eye. *Derham,* Physico-Theology, iv. 12.

regrate[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *regret.*

regrater, regrator (rē-grā'tėr, -tor), *n.* [(*a*) E. *regrater,* < ME. *regratere,* < OF. *regratier,* F. *regrattier,* a huckster, = Pr. *regratier* = Sp. *regatero* = Pg. *regateiro* = It. *rigattiere* (ML. *regratarius,* later also *regraterius*), huckster; (*b*) E. *regrator,* < ME. *regratour,* < OF. *regrateor, regratour, regratteur* (= Pg. *regateador;* ML. as if **regratator*), a huckster, regrater, < *regrater,* regrate: see *regrate*[1].] A retailer; a huckster; specifically, one who buys provisions and sells them, especially in the same market or fair.

Ac Mede the mayde the maire hath bisouȝte,
Of alle suche sellers syluer to take,
Or presentz with-oute pens as peces of siluer,
Rinqes or other ricchesse the *regrateres* to maynetene.
Piers Plowman (B), iii, 90.

No *regratour* ne go owt of towne for to engrosy the chaffare, vpon payne for to be fourty-dayes in the kynges prysone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Regrater or *Regrator,* a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail; but it now signifies one that buys and sells again any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair or within five Miles of it. Also one that trims up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckster. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

Regraters of bread corn. *Tatler,* No. 118.

Forestallers and *regrators* haunted the privy councils of the king. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 379.

regratery†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **regraterie* (ML. *regrataria*), < *regrater,* regrate: see *regrate*[1].] The practice of regrating.

For thise aren men on this molde that moste harm worcheth
To the pore peple that parcel-mele buggen [buy at retail]; . . .
Thei rychen thorw *regraterye.* *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 83.

regratiatory† (rē-grā'shi-ā-tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *regratiator,* one who gives thanks, < *regratiari,* give thanks (cf. AF. *regraces,* thanks): see *regraces.* Cf. *ingratiate.*] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

That welnere nothynge there doth remayne
Wherewith to gyue you my *regraciatory.*
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

regrator, *n.* See *regrater.*

regratoriet, *n.* A variant of *regratery.*

regratress† (rē-grā'tres), *n.* [< *regrater* + *-ess.*] A woman who sells at retail; a female huckster.

No baker shall give unto the *regratresses* the six-pence . . . by way of hansel-money.
Riley, tr. of Liber Albus, p. 232, quoted in Piers Plowman [(ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 43.

regrede (rē-grēd'), *v. i.* [< L. *regredi,* go or come back, return, retire, retreat, regrade, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *grade*[1], and cf. *regress, regrade.*] To go back; retrograde, as the apse of a planet's orbit. *Todhunter.* [Rare.]

regrediencet (rē-grē'di-ens), *n.* [< L. *regredien(t-)s,* ppr. of *regredi,* go back: see *regrede.*] A returning; a retrograding; a going back.

No man comes late unto that place from whence
Never man yet had a *regredience.*
Herrick, Never too Late to Dye.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *greet*[1].] 1. To greet again; resalute.

You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life,
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 142.

2. To salute; greet. [Rare.]

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*
The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 67.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *n.* [< *regreet, v.*] A return or exchange of salutation; a greeting.

One that comes before
To signify the approaching of his lord;
From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 89.

Thus low in humblest heart
Regreets unto thy truce do we impart.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.

regress (rē-gres'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *regresar* = Pg. *regressar,* < L. *regressus,* pp. of *regredi,* go back, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *regrede.* Cf. *digress, progress, v.*] 1. To go back; return to a former place or state.

All . . . being forced into fluent consistences, do naturally *regress* into their former solidities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. In *astron.,* to move from east toward west among the stars, so that the right ascension decreases instead of increasing.

regress (rē'gres), *n.* [= OF. *regres, regrez,* F. *regrès* = Sp. *regreso* = Pg. It. *regresso,* < L. *regressus,* a returning, return, < *regredi,* pp. *regressus,* go back: see *regress, v.*] 1. Passage back; return.

The standing is slippery, and the *regress* is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

2. The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

My hand, bully; thou shalt have egress and *regress.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 226.

3. In *Scots law,* reëntry. Under the feudal law, *letters of regress* were granted by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter, at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

4. In *canon law.* See *access,* 7.—5. In *logic,* the passage in thought from effect to cause.—**Demonstrative regress,** demonstrative reasoning from effect to cause.

regression (rē-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *regression,* F. *régression* = Sp. *regresion* = Pg. *regressão* = It. *rigressione,* < L. *regressio(n-),* a going back, return, etc., < *regredi,* pp. *regressus,* go back: see *regress.*] 1. The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

I will leave you whilst I go in and present myself to the honourable count; till my *regression,* so please you, your noble feet may measure this private, pleasant, and most princely walk. *B. Jonson,* Case is Altered, iii. 3.

2. In *astron.,* retrogradation (which see).—3. In *geom.,* contrary flexure; also, the course of a curve at a cusp.—**Edge of regression,** the cuspidal edge of a developable surface. See *cuspidal.*—**Regression of nodes,** a gyratory motion of the orbit of a planet, causing the nodes to move from east to west on the ecliptic.

regressive (rē-gres'iv), *a.* [= F. *régressif;* as *regress* + *-ive.*] Passing back; returning: opposed to *progressive.*—**Regressive assimilation,** assimilation of a sound to one preceding it.—**Regressive method,** the analytic method, which, departing from particulars, ascends to principles. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, xxiv.—**Regressive paralysis.** See *paralysis.*

regressively (rē-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a regressive manner; in a backward way; by return. *De Quincey.*

regressus (rē-gres'us), *n.* [NL.: see *regress.*] In *bot.,* that reversion of organs now known as retrogressive and retrograde metamorphosis. See *metamorphosis.*

regret (rē-gret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regretted,* ppr. *regretting.* [< F. *regretter,* regret, OF. *regretter, regreter, regrater,* desire, wish for, long after, bewail, lament, = Pr. *regretar* (after F.); not found in other Rom. languages, and variously explained: (*a*) Orig. 'bewail,' < OF. *re-* + **grater,* from the OLG. form cognate with AS. *grētan,* ME. *greten,* E. *greet* = Icel. *grāta,* weep, wail, mourn, = Sw. *gråta* = Dan. *græde* = Goth. *grētan,* weep: see *greet*[2]. (*b*) < L. *re-,* taken as privative, + *gratus,* pleasing, as if orig. adj., 'unpleasing,' then a noun, 'displeasure, grief, sorrow': see *grate*[3], *gree*[2], *agree, maugre.* (*c*) < ML. as if **regradus,* a return

(of a disease), as in Walloon *li r'gret d'on mau*, 'the return of a disease,' < *regredi*, go back: see *regrede*, *regress*. (*d*) < L. as if **requiritari*, < *re-* + *quiritare*, bewail: see *cry*. (*e*) < L. *requiritare*, ask after, inquire for, freq. of *requirere*, ask after, require: see *require*. Of these explanations only the first is in any degree plausible.] **1.** To look back at with sorrow; feel grief or sorrowful longing for on looking back.

Sure, if they catch, to spoil the toy at most,
To covet flying, and *regret* when lost.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 234.

Beauty which you shall feel perfectly but once, and *regret* forever. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2. To grieve at; be mentally distressed on account of: as, to *regret* one's rashness; to *regret* a choice made.

Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow
By all mankind *regretted* so.
Cotton, Death of the Earl of Ossory.

Those the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville.*

Poets, of all men, ever least *regret*
Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 176.

Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to *regret* the peace. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=Syn. To rue, lament. See *repentance*.

regret (rē-gret'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *regrate*; < OF. *regret*, desire, will, grief, sorrow, regret, F. *regret*, regret; from the verb (which, however, is later in E.): see *regret*, *v.*] **1.** Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; a painful sense of loss; desire for what is gone; sorrowful longing.

When her eyes she on the Dwarf had set,
And saw the signes that deadly tydinges spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowfull *regret*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 20.

Anguish and *regret*
For loss of life and pleasure overloved.
Milton, P. L., x. 1018.

A pain of privation takes the name of a pain of *regret* in two cases: (1) where it is grounded on the memory of a pleasure which, having been once enjoyed, appears not likely to be enjoyed again; (2) where it is grounded on the idea of a pleasure which was never actually enjoyed, nor perhaps so much as expected, but which might have been enjoyed (it is supposed) had such or such a contingency happened, which, in fact, did not happen.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 20.

2. Pain or distress of mind, as at something done or left undone; the earnest wish that something had not been done or did not exist; bitterness of reflection.

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Many and sharp the num'rous ills
Inwoven with our frame!
More pointed still we make ourselves
Regret, remorse, and shame.
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

3†. Dislike; aversion.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation? *Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. An expression of regret: commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]—**5.** A written communication expressing sorrow for inability to accept an invitation. [Colloq.]=**Syn. 1.** Concern, sorrow, lamentation.—**2.** *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance*.

regretful (rē-gret'fûl), *a.* [< *regret* + *-ful*.] Full of regret; sorrowful.

regretfully (rē-gret'fûl-i), *adv.* With regret.

regrettable (rē-gret'a-bl), *a.* [< *regret* + *-able*.] Admitting of or calling for regret.

Of *regrettable* good English examples can be quoted from 1632 onwards.
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

regrettably (rē-gret'a-bli), *adv.* With regret; regretfully.

My mother and sisters, who have so long been *regrettably* prevented from making your acquaintance.
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 126.

regrowth (rē-grōth'), *n.* [< *re-* + *growth*.] A growing again; a new or second growth. *Darwin.*

regt. An abbreviation of (*a*) *regent*; (*b*) *regiment*.

reguardant†, *a.* See *regardant*.

reguerdon† (rē-gėr'don), *n.* [< ME. *reguerdoun*, < OF. *reguerdon*; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *n.*] A reward; a recompense.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 170.

reguerdon† (rē-gėr'don), *v. t.* [< OF. *reguerdonner*, reward; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *v.*] To reward; recompense.

Yet never have you tasted our reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 23.

reguerdonment (rē-gėr'don-ment), *n.* [< *reguerdon* + *-ment*.] Reward; return; requital.

In generous *reguerdonment* whereof he sacramentally obliged himselfe.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

regula (reg'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *regulæ* (-lē). [< L. *regula*, a rule: see *rule*[1], and cf. *regle*.] **1.** A book of rules or orders governing a religious house; the rule. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*—**2.** In *arch.*, a short band or fillet, bearing guttæ or drops on the lower side, corresponding, below the crowning tænia of the Doric architrave, to the triglyphs of the frieze. See cut under *ditriglyph*.—**Regula cæci**, a rule of arithmetic for solving two linear equations between three unknown quantities in whole numbers.—**Regula falsi**, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.

regulable (reg'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *regula(te)* + *-ble*.] Admitting of regulation; capable of being regulated.

regulæ, *n.* Plural of *regula*.

regular (reg'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *reguler*, < OF. *regulier*, F. *régulier* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular* = It. *regolare*, < L. *regularis*, regular, < *regula*, a rule, < *regere*, rule, govern: see *regula* and *rule*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; normal: as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* plan; *regular* features; a *regular* building.

The English Speech, though it be rich, copious, and significant, and that there be divers Dictionaries of it, yet, under Favour, I cannot call it a *regular* Language.
Howell, Letters, ii. 55.

But soft—by *regular* approach—not yet—
First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 129.

Philip was of the middle height; he had a fair, florid complexion, *regular* features, long flowing locks, and a well-made, symmetrical figure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying: as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in attendance on divine worship; the *regular* return of the seasons.

Not a man
Shall . . . offend the stream
Of *regular* justice in your city's bounds,
But shall be rendered to your public laws.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 61.

True Courage must be a *Regular* thing; it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. v.

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and some learning, of a very *regular* life, and obliging conversation.
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

3. Specifically, in *law*, conformable to law and the rules and practice of the court.—**4.** In *math.*, governed by one law throughout. Thus, a *regular* polygon is one which has all its sides and all its angles equal; a *regular* body is one which has all its faces regular polygons, and all its summits formed by the junction of equal numbers of edges, those of each summit being equally inclined to one line.

5. In *gram.*, adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of *-d* or *-ed* to the infinitive; as nouns forming their plurals with *-s* or *-es*; as the three conjugations of French verbs known as *regular*; and so on.—**6.** Belonging to and subject to the rule of a monastic order; pertaining to a monastic order: as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from *secular* clergy.

As these chanouns *regulers*,
Or white monkes, or these blake.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6694.

7. Specifically, in *bot.*, having the members of each circle of floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) normally alike in form and size: properly restricted to symmetry of form, as distinguished from symmetry of number.—**8.** In *zoöl.*, noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See *Regularia*.—**9.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *strict*: as, *regular* form; a *regular* fugue, etc. (*b*) Same as *similar*: as, *regular* motion.—**10.** *Milit.*, permanent; standing: opposed to *volunteer*: said of an army or of troops.—**11.** In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or originating from the recognized agents or "machinery" of a party: as, a *regular* ticket.—**12.** Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete: as, a *regular* humbug; a *regular* deception; a *regular* brick. [Colloq.]—**Regular abbot, body, canon.** See the nouns.—**Regular benefice**, a benefice which could be conferred only on a regular priest.—**Regular curve.** (*a*) A curve without contrary flexure. (*b*) A curve defined by the same equation or equations throughout.—**Regular decagon, dodecagon, dodecahedron.** See the nouns.—**Regular function**, a function connected with the variable by the same general law for all values of the latter.—**Regular physician**, a practitioner of medicine who has acquired an accepted grade of knowledge of such things as pertain to the art of healing, and who does not announce himself as employing any single and peculiar rule or method of treatment, in contrast with the allopath (if such there be), homeopath, botanic physician, hydropath, electrician, or mind-cure practitioner. But nothing in his character of regular physician prevents his using drugs which may be made to produce in a healthy person effects opposite to or similar to those of the disease in hand, or using drugs of vegetable origin, or water in its various applications, or electricity, or recognizing the tonic effects of faith.—**Regular place**, a place within the precincts of a religious house.—**Regular polygon, polyhedron.** See the nouns.—**Regular proof**, a proof drawn up in strict form, with all the steps accurately stated in their proper order.—**Regular relation.** See *relation*.—**Regular sales**, in *stock-broking* and similar transactions, sales for delivery on the following day.—**Regular syllogism**, a syllogism set forth in the form usual in the books of logic, the major premise first, then the minor premise, and last the conclusion, each proposition being formally stated, with the same expressions used for the terms in the different propositions, and the construction of the proposition being that which logic contemplates.—**The regular system**, in *crystal.*, the isometric system.=**Syn. 1.** *Ordinary*, etc. See *normal*.—**2.** Systematic, uniform, periodic, settled, established, stated.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows.

They declared positively that he [Archbishop Abbot] was not to fall from his Dignity or Function, but should still remain a *Regular*, and in statu quo prius.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 7.

As in early days the *regulars* sustained Becket and the seculars supported Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. A soldier who belongs to a standing army, as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer; a professional soldier.

He was a *regular* in our ranks; in other services only a volunteer. *Sumner*, John Pickering.

3. In *chron.*: (*a*) A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls. (*b*) A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of any month fell, or the age of the moon on the first day of any month.—**College of regulars.** See *college*.—**Congregation of Bishops and Regulars.** See *congregation*, 5 (*a*) (8).

Regularia (reg-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *regularis*, regular: see *regular*.] Regular sea-urchins, with biserial ambulacral plates, centric mouth, and aboral anus interior. Also called *Endocyclica*.

regularise, *v. t.* See *regularize*.

regularity (reg-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *regularite*, *regularete*, F. *régularité* = Sp. *regularidad* = Pg. *regularidade* = It. *regolarità*, < ML. **regularita(t-)s*, < L. *regularis*, regular: see *regular*.] The state or character of being regular, in any sense: as, *regularity* of a plan or of a building; *regularity* of features; the *regularity* of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great *regularity*.

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order.
Bp. Atterbury.

There was no *regularity* in their dancing.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 212.

Regularity and proportion appeal to a primary sensibility of the mind. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 236.

regularization (reg″ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *regularize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of regularizing, or making regular; the state of being made regular. [Rare.]

At present (1885), a scheme combining the two systems of *regularization* and canalization is being carried out, for the purpose of securing everywhere at low water a depth of 5 feet 3 inches. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 528.

An ancient Chinese law, moreover, prescribed the *regularization* of weights and measures at the spring equinox.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 792.

regularize (reg'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.* [< F. *régulariser*; as *regular* + *-ize*.] To make regular.

The labor bestowed in *regularizing* and modulating our language had operated not only to impoverish it, but to check its growth. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 282.

Their [the alkaline metals'] mode of action is greatly *regularised* by being made into amalgam with mercury.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 440.

Also spelled *regularise*.

regularly (reg'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a regular manner, in any sense of the word *regular*.

regularness (reg'ū-lär-nes), *n.* Regularity.

Long crystals . . . that did emulate native crystal as well in the *regularness* of shape as in the transparency of the substance. *Boyle*, Works, III. 530.

regulatable (reg′ū-lā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-able.*] Capable of being regulated. *E. H. Knight.*

regulate (reg′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulating.* [< L. *regulatus*, pp. of *regulare* (> It. *regolare* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular*, *regrar* = F. *régler*), direct, rule, regulate, < *regula*, rule: see *rule*[1]. Cf. *regle*, *rail*[2], *v.*] **1.** To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; direct.

If we think to *regulat* Printing, thereby to rectifie manners, we must *regulat* all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightfull to man. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 23.

When I travel, I always choose to *regulate* my own supper. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

One of the settled conclusions of political economy is that wages and prices cannot be artificially *regulated.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to *regulate* the digestion.

You must learn by trial how much half a turn of the screw accelerates or retards the watch per day, and after that you can *regulate* it to the utmost nicety. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 300.

3. Specifically, in musical instruments with a keyboard, so to adjust the action that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to the touch. =**Syn. 1.** *Rule*, *Manage*, etc. See *govern*.

regulating (reg′ū-lā-ting), *n.* **1.** The act indicated by the verb *regulate.* Specifically—**2.** In *rail.*, the work in the yard of making up trains, storing cars, etc.; drilling or switching.

regulating-screw (reg′ū-lā-ting-skrō), *n.* In *organ-building*, a screw by which the dip of the ★ digitals of the keyboard may be adjusted.

regulation (reg-ū-lā′shon), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *régulation* = Sp. *regulación* = Pg. *regulação* = It. *regolazione*, < ML. **regulatio*(*n-*), < *regulare*, regulate: see *regulate.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order.

No form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without *regulation*, and an implied submission to the regulating agencies. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 39.

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under its control; a governing direction; precept; law: as, police *regulations;* more specifically, a rule prescribed by a municipality, corporation, or society for the conduct of third persons dealing with it, as distinguished from (*a*) *by-law*, a term which is generally used rather with reference to the standing rules governing its own internal organization and the conduct of its officers and members, and (*b*) *ordinance*, which is generally used in the United States for the local legislation of municipalities.—**3.** In musical instruments with a keyboard, the act or process of adjusting the action so that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to every variation of touch.—**Army regulations.** See *army*[2].—**General regulations**, a system of ordinances for the administration of the affairs of the army, and for better prescribing the respective duties and powers of officers and men in the military service, and embracing all forms of a general character. *Ives.* =**Syn. 1.** Disposition, ordering, adjustment.—**2.** *Ordinance*, *Statute*, etc. See *law*[1].

II. *a.* Having a fixed or regulated pattern or style; in accord with a rule or standard. [Colloq.]

The *regulation* mode of cutting the hair. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

My *regulation* saddle-holsters and housings. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxx.

regulation (reg-ū-lā′shon), *v. t.* [< *regulate* + *-ion.*] To bring under regulations; cause to conform to rules. [Rare.]

The Javanese knows no freedom. His whole existence is *regulationed.* Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 604.

regulative (reg′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-ive.*] Regulating; tending to regulate.

Ends and uses are the *regulative* reasons of all existing things. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 12.

It is the aim of the Dialectic to show . . . that there are certain ideas of reason which are *regulative* of all our empirical knowledge, and which also limit it. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 197.

Regulative faculty, Sir W. Hamilton's name for the faculty of principles; the noetic faculty.—**Regulative idea**, a conception resulting from or carrying with it a regulative principle.—**Regulative principle.** (*a*) In *logic*, the leading principle of an argumentation or inference; that general proposition whose truth is required to justify the habit of inference which has given rise in any case to the particular inference of which this proposition is said to be the regulative principle: opposed to *constitutive principle*, or pre-major premise. [This use of the term originated in the fifteenth century.]

Which be the principles irregulatiue? The *Principles regulatiue* of a syllogisme be these two phrases of speech: to be spoken of all, and to be spoken of none. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (ed. 1619), v. 1.

(*b*) Since Kant, a rule showing what we ought to assume, without giving any assurance that the fact to be assumed is true; or a proposition which will lead to the truth if it be true, while if it be false the truth cannot be attained: such, for example, is the rule that we must not despair of answering any question by sufficient investigation. (*c*) A rule of conduct which, if it be pursued, may lead us to our desired end, while, if it be not pursued, that end cannot be attained in any way.—**Regulative use of a conception.** See *constitutive use of a conception*, under *constitutive.*

regulator (reg′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *régulateur* = Sp. Pg. *regulador* = It. *regolatore*, < ML. *regulator*, a regulator, ruler, < *regulare*, regulate: see *regulate.*] **1.** One who or that which regulates. Members of the unauthorized associations which have at various times been formed in parts of the United States for the carrying out of a rough substitute for justice in the case of heinous or notorious crimes have been called *regulators.*

2. A mechanical contrivance intended to produce uniformity of motion, temperature, power, etc. (*a*) In *engin.* and *mach.*: (1) A governor in the sense described and illustrated under *governor*, 6. (2) A governor employed to control the closing of the port-opening for admission of steam to the cylinder of an automatically variable cut-off steam-engine. This is a numerous class of regulators, in which the ball-governor described under *governor*, 6, is used to control the motion of the induction-valve instead of that of the throttle-valve. By leaving the throttle-valve fully open and closing the induction-valve earlier or later in the stroke, the steam arrives in the cylinder nearly at full pressure, and with its full store of available heat for conversion into work by expansion. (3) An arrangement of weights, springs, and an eccentric or eccentrics, carried on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, connected with the stem of the induction-valve by an eccentric-rod, and automatically varying

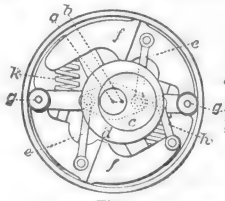
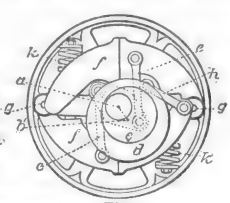


Fig. 1.



Regulator. Fig. 2.

a, fly-wheel shaft; *a*, *b*, and *a*, *b*′, eccentricities in different positions of the eccentrics *c* and *d*. The eccentric *c* turns freely on the shaft *a*, and is actuated by links *e*, that are pivoted to ears formed on the eccentric, and are also pivoted to weights *f*. The weights have the form of curved bars, and are pivoted at one end to spokes of the wheel, as shown at *g*. The eccentric *d* is fitted to and turns freely upon the perimeter of the eccentric *c*. It is also connected by a link *h* to the toe of one of the weights, and is rotated on *c* by the motion of the weight toward or away from the center of the shaft *a*. The eccentric *c* is also rotated on the shaft *a* by the motion of the weights to or from the center of the shaft, but it is turned in a direction opposite to that in which *d* is turned. These two eccentricities, therefore, constitute a compound eccentric, the eccentricity or "throw" of which varies with the position of the weights, while the "lead" remains practically the same. Coiled springs *k* constantly press the weights *f* toward the center, and the action of these springs is more or less overcome by centrifugal force as the shaft *a* rotates with greater or less velocity. The higher the velocity the less will be the throw of the valve and the shorter the cut-off, and vice versa. Fig. 1 shows the weights in their extreme outward position, in which the throw *ab* is the least possible. Fig. 2 shows the extreme inward position of the weights, in which the throw *ab*′ is the greatest possible. The range of variable cut-off is thus carried from simple lead to 0.7 of the stroke, and a very small percentage of change in the velocity is sufficient to change the cut-off from its least to its greatest limit.

the cut-off, maintaining a uniform speed of rotation under conditions of widely varying work. One of the most ingenious and scientific of this class is illustrated in the cut with an accompanying explanation. (4) A throttle-valve. (5) The induction-valve of a steam-engine. (6) The brake-band of a crab or crane which regulates the descent of a body raised by or suspended on a machine. (*b*) In heating apparatus: (1) A register. (2) A thermostat. (3) An automatic draft-damper for the furnace or fire-box of a steam-boiler. Also called *damper-regulator.* (*c*) In *horol.*: (1) A clock of superior order, by comparison with which other time-pieces are regulated. (2) A clock which, being electrically connected with other clocks at a distance, causes them to keep time in unison with it. (3) A device (commonly a screw and small nut) by which the bob of a pendulum is raised or lowered, causing the clock to go faster or slower. (4) The fly of the striking mechanism of a clock. (See *fly*[1], 3 (*a*) (1).) (5) A small lever which shortens or lengthens the hair-spring of a watch, thus causing the watch to go faster or slower according as the regulator is moved toward a part marked *F.* or *S.* (*d*) In the electric light, the contrivance, usually an electromagnet, by which the carbon-points are kept at a constant distance, so that the light is steady (see *electric light*, under *electric*); a contrivance for making the current or the voltage produced by the dynamo-machines of constant strength.—**Many-light regulator**, a regulator for voltaic arc-lights, controlling numerous lights on one circuit.—**Regulator-box.** (*a*) A valve-chest or -box. (*b*) The original valve-motion of Watt's double-action condensing pumping-engine. It was a valve-box having a spindle through one of its sides, on which was a toothed sector working on a central bearing, and meshing with a rack attached to a valve. A tripping-lever attached to the sector and operated by the plug-tree caused the oscillations of the latter to open and close the valve.—**Regulator-cock**, one of the oil-cocks which admit oil to the steam-chest or valve-chest of a locomotive engine.—**Regulator-cover**, the cover or bonnet of a valve-chest or steam-chest of a steam-engine cylinder.—**Regulator-shaft** and **-levers**, in locomotive engines, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator: now collectively called *valve-gear* or *valve-motion.*—**Regulator-valve**, a throttle-valve.

regulatory (reg′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-ory.*] Tending to regulate; regulative. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 476.

regulatress (reg′ū-lā-tres), *n.* [< *regulator* + *-ess.*] A female regulator; a directrix. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 99.

Regulinæ (reg-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Regulus* + *-inæ.*] The kinglets as a subfamily of *Sylviidæ* (or of *Turdidæ*), typified by the genus *Regulus.* They are only 4 or 5 inches long, generally with a conspicuous colored crest. The tarsi are booted, and the first primary is strictly spurious. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the Old World. Sometimes *Regulidæ*, as a separate family.

reguline[1] (reg′ū-lin), *a.* [< F. *régulin*, having the character of regulus, the condition of perfect purity; as *regulus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to a regulus.

The *reguline* condition is that of the greater number of deposits made in electrometallurgy. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 90.

reguline[2] (reg′ū-lin), *a.* In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Regulinæ.*

regulize (reg′ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulized*, ppr. *regulizing.* [< *regulus* + *-ize.*] To reduce to regulus.

regulus (reg′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reguli* (-lī). [< L. *regulus*, a little king, a king's son, a king bee, a small bird so called, LL. a kind of serpent, ML. *regulus*, metallic antimony, later also applied to various alloys and metallic products; dim. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex.*] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name of the goldcrest or crested wren of Europe; a kinglet. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Regulinæ;* the kinglets. The common goldcrest of Europe is *R. cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*); the fire-crested wren of the same country is *R. ignicapillus.* The corresponding species of America is the golden-crowned kinglet, *R. satrapa.* The ruby-crowned kinglet is *R. calendula.* See *kinglet.*

2. In *alchemy* and *early chemistry*, the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of various ores, particularly those of the semimetals (see *metal*); especially, metallic antimony (*regulus antimonii*): but various alloys of antimony, other brittle metals, and even the more perfect metals were also occasionally so called, to indicate that they were in the metallic condition.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Copernicus), tr. Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; *a* Leonis.—**4.** In *geom.*, a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines, where consecutive lines do not intersect.—**Dalmatian regulus.** See *Dalmatian.*

regur, regar (rē′gėr, rē′gär), *n.* [Hind. *rēgar*, prop. *rēgada*, *rēgadi*, black loam (see def.), < *reg*, sand.] The name given in India to a dark-colored, loamy, superficial deposit or soil rich in organic matter, and often of very considerable thickness. It is distinguished by its fineness and the absence of forest vegetation, thus resembling in character the black soil of southern Russia (tschernozem) and of the prairies of the Mississippi valley.

regurgitant (rē-gėr′ji-tant), *a.* [< ML. *regurgitan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate.*] Characterized by or pertaining to regurgitation.

The diseases of the valves and orifices of the heart which produce mechanical disorders of the circulation . . . are of two kinds, obstructive and *regurgitant.* *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 623.

Regurgitant cardiac murmurs. See *murmur.*

regurgitate (rē-gėr′ji-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regurgitated*, ppr. *regurgitating.* [< ML. *regurgitatus*, pp. of *regurgitare* (> It. *regurgitare* = Sp. Pg. *regurgitar* = OF. *regurgiter*, F. *régurgiter*), regurgitate, < LL. *re-*, back, + *gurgitare*, engulf, flood: see *gurgitation.*] **I.** *trans.* To pour or cause to rush or surge back; pour or throw back in great quantity.

For a mammal, having its grinding apparatus in its mouth, to gain by the habit of hurriedly swallowing unmasticated food, it must also have the habit of *regurgitating* the food for subsequent mastication. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 297.

II. *intrans.* To be poured back; surge or rush back.

Many valves, all so situate as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

regurgitation (rē-gėr-ji-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *régurgitation* = Sp. *regurgitación* = Pg. *regurgitação*, < ML. *regurgitatio*(*n-*), < *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate.*] **1.** The act of re-

gurgitating or pouring back.—**2.** The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

In the lowest creatures, the distribution of crude nutriment is by slow gurgitations and *regurgitations*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 417.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) The puking or posseting of infants. (*b*) The rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult. (*c*) Specifically, the reflux through incompetent heart-valves: as, aortic *regurgitation* (reflux through leaking aortic valves).

reh (rā), *n.* [Hind.] A saline efflorescence rising to the surface and covering various extensive tracts of land in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain, rendering the soil worthless for cultivation. It consists chiefly of sodium sulphate mixed with more or less common salt (sodium chlorid) and sodium carbonate. It is known in the Northwest Provinces of India as *reh*, and further west, in the Upper Punjab, as *kalar* or *kullar*.

Those who have travelled through Northern India cannot fail to have noticed whole districts of land as white as if covered with snow, and entirely destitute of vegetation. . . . This desolation is caused by *reh*, which is a white flocculent efflorescence, formed of highly soluble sodium salts, which are found in almost every soil. Where the subsoil water-level is sufficiently near the surface, the strong evaporating force of the sun's heat, aided by capillary attraction, draws to the surface of the ground the water holding these salts in solution, and these compel the water, which passes off in the form of vapour, to leave behind the salts it held as a white efflorescence.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 195.

rehabilitate (rē-hā-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *rehabilitatus*, pp. of *rehabilitare* (> It. *riabilitare* = Sp. Pg. *rehabilitar* = OF. *rehabiliter*, F. *réhabiliter*), restore, < *re-*, again, + *habilitare*, habilitate: see *habilitate*.] **1.** To restore to a former capacity or standing; reinstate; qualify again; restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited: a term drawn from the civil and canon law.

He is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged! *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

Assured
The justice of the court would presently
Confirm her in her rights and exculpate,
Re-integrate, and *rehabilitate*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 327.

2. To reëstablish in the esteem of others or in social position lost by disgrace; restore to public respect: as, there is now a tendency to *rehabilitate* notorious historical personages; Lady Blank was *rehabilitated* by the influence of her family at court.

rehabilitation (rē-hā-bil-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *rehabilitation*, F. *réhabilitation* = Sp. *rehabilitación* = Pg. *rehabilitação* = It. *riabilitazione*, < ML. *rehabilitatio(n-)*, < *rehabilitare*, pp. *rehabilitatus*, rehabilitate: see *rehabilitate*.] The act of rehabilitating, or reinstating in a former rank, standing, or capacity; restoration to former rights; restoration to or reëstablishment in the esteem of others.

This old law-term [rehabilitate] has been gaining ground ever since it was introduced into popular discourse by Burke, to whom it may have been suggested by the French réhabiliter. Equally with its substantive, *rehabilitation*, it enables us to dispense with a tedious circumlocution.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 299, note.

rehait†, **rehete**†, *v. t.* [ME. *rehaiten*, *rehayten*, *reheten*, < OF. *rehaitier*, make joyful, < *re-*, again, + *haitier*, make joyful.] To revive; cheer; encourage; comfort.

Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those lordes,
Rehetede the Romaynes with realle speche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 221.

Hym wol I comforte and *rehete*,
For I hope of his gold to gete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6509.

rehandle (rē-han′dl), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *handle*.] To handle or have to do with again; remodel; revise. *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

rehash (rē-hash′), *v. t.* [< OF. *rehacher*, hack or chop again, < *re-*, again, + *hacher*, chop, hash: see *hash*[1].] To hash anew; work up, as old material, in a new form.

rehash (rē-hash′), *n.* [< *rehash*, *v.*] Something hashed afresh; something concocted from materials formerly used: as, a literary *rehash*. [Colloq.]

I understand that Dr. G——'s speech here, the other evening, was principally a *rehash* of his Yreka effort.
Senator Broderick, Speech in California, Aug., 1859. [(*Bartlett.*)

Your finest method in her hands is only a *rehash* of the old mechanism. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 377.

rehead (rē-hed′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *head*.] To fit or furnish with a head again, as a cask or a nail.

rehear (rē-hēr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hear*.] To hear again; try a second time: as, to *rehear* a cause in a law-court. *Bp. Horne*, Com. on Ps. lxxxii.

rehearing (rē-hēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rehear*, *v.*] A second hearing; reconsideration; especially, in *law*, a second hearing or trial; more specifically, a new trial in chancery, or a second argument of a motion or an appeal.

If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxvii.

rehearsal (rē-hėr′sal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rehersall*; < ME. *rehersaille*, < OF. *rehearsal*, *rehersall*, repeating, < *rehercer*, rehearse: see *rehearse*.] The act of rehearsing. (*a*) Repetition of the words of another.

Twice we appoint that the words which the minister pronounceth the whole congregation shall repeat after him: as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars: as, the *rehearsal* of one's wrongs or adventures.

Be not Autour also of tales newe,
For callyng to *rehersaill*, lest thou it rewe.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

You haue made mine eares glow at the *rehearsall* of your loue. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 75.

(*c*) In *music* and the *drama*: (1) The process of studying by practice or preparatory exercise: as, to put a work in *rehearsal*. (2) A meeting of musical or dramatic performers for practice and study together, preliminary to a public performance.

Here's a marvellous convenient place for our *rehearsal*. This green plot shall be our stage.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 3.

Full rehearsal, a rehearsal in which all the performers take part.—**Public rehearsal**, a rehearsal to which a limited number of persons are admitted by way of compliment or for their criticism, or even as to a regular performance.

rehearse (rē-hėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rehearsed*, ppr. *rehearsing*. [Early mod. E. also *reherse*; < ME. *rehercen*, *rehersen*, *rehearsen*, < AF. *reherser*, *rehercer*, repeat, rehearse, a particular use of OF. *reherser*, harrow over again, < *re-*, again, + *hercer*, harrow, < *herce*, F. *herse*, a harrow: see *hearse*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To repeat, as what has already been said or written; recite; say or deliver again.

Her faire locks up stared stiffe on end,
Hearing him those same bloody lynes *reherse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 31.

We *rehearsed* our rhymes
To their fair auditor.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To mention; narrate; relate; recount; recapitulate; enumerate.

With many moe good deedes, not *rehearsed* heere.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 582.

Of swiche unkynde abhomynacions
Ne I wol noon *reherce*, if that I may.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 89.

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord.
Judges v. 11.

3. To repeat, act, or perform in private for experiment and practice, preparatory to a public performance: as, to *rehearse* a tragedy; to *rehearse* a symphony.

A mere boy, with but little physical or dramatic strength, coming upon the stage to *rehearse* so important a character, must have been rather a shock . . . to the great actor whom he was to support. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 129.

4. To cause to recite or narrate; put through a rehearsal; prompt. [Rare.]

A wood-sawyer, living by the prison wall, is under the control of the Defarges, and has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her [Lucie] . . . making signs and signals to the prisoners.
Dickens, Two Cities, iii. 12.

=**Syn. 2.** To detail, describe. See *recapitulate*.

II. *intrans.* To repeat what has been already said, written, or performed; go through some performance in private, preparatory to public representation.

Meet me in the palace wood; . . . there will we *rehearse*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 105.

rehearser (rē-hėr′sėr), *n.* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates.

Such *rehearsers* [of genealogies] who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

rehearsing (rē-hėr′sing), *n.* [< ME. *rehersyng*, *rehersynge*; verbal n. of *rehearse*, *v.*] Rehearsal; recital; discourse.

Of love, of hate, and other sondry thynges,
Of whiche I may not maken *rehersynges*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 24.

reheat (rē-hēt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *heat*.] To heat again or anew.—**Reheating-furnace.** See *furnace*.

reheater (rē-hē′tėr), *n.* An apparatus for restoring heat to a previously heated body which has entirely or partially cooled during some stage of a manufacture or process. In a diffusion apparatus for extraction of sugar from beet-roots or from sugar-canes, reheaters are arranged in alternation with diffusers, commonly twelve in number, containing the sliced roots. The hot water for diffusion is directed through pipes connecting the diffusers with the reheaters by means of cocks or valves, and is reheated by passing through a reheater after passing through a diffuser. Thus, through the aid of heat and pressure, the water becomes charged with sugar. See *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *diffuse*.

rehed†, *n.* A corrupt Middle English form of *reed*[1].

reheel (rē-hēl′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *heel*[1].] To supply a heel to, especially in knitting, as in mending a stocking.

rehelm (rē-helm′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *helm*[2].] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet.

With the crossynge of their speares the erle was vnhelmed; than he retourned to his men, and incontynent he was *rehelmed*, and toke his speare.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlviii.

rehersaille†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rehearsal*.

reherse†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rehearse*.

rehete†, *v. t.* See *rehait*.

rehibition (rē-hi-bish′ọn), *n.* Same as *redhibition*.

rehibitory (rē-hib′i-tọ-ri), *a.* Same as *redhibitory*.

rehybridize (rē-hī′bri-dīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hybridize*.] To cause to hybridize or interbreed a second time and with a different species.

rehypothecate (rē-hī-poth′ē-kāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hypothecate*.] To hypothecate again, as by lending as security bonds already pledged. See *hypothecate*.

rehypothecation (rē-hī-poth-ē-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *hypothecation*.] The pledging of property of any kind as security for a loan by one with whom it has already been pledged as security for money he has loaned.

rei, *n.* Plural of *reus*.

reichardtite (rī′chär-tīt), *n.* [< E. *Reichardt*, Stassfurt mines, + *-ite*.] A massive variety of epsomite from Stassfurt, Prussia.

Reichertian (rī-chėr′ti-ạn), *a.* [< *Reichert* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the German anatomist K. B. Reichert (1811–83).

Reichsrath (G. pron. rīchs′rät), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire (= AS. *rīce*, kingdom: see *riche*), + *rath*, council, parliament: see *read*[1], *rede*[1].] The chief deliberative body in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is composed of an upper house (*Herrenhaus*) of princes, certain nobles and prelates, and life-members nominated by the emperor, and of a lower house of 516 deputies. Under the electoral law of January 26, 1907, the lower house (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage. All Austrian male citizens over 24 years of age who have resided for at least a year in the place of election are entitled to vote for a deputy. *S. Y. B.*

Reichsstadt (G. pron. rīch′stät), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *stadt*, a town. Cf. *stadtholder*.] In the old Roman-German empire, a city which held immediately of the empire and was represented in the Reichstag.

Reichstag (G. pron. rīchs′täch), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *tag*, parliament: see *day*[1]. Cf. *Landtag*.] The chief deliberative body in certain countries of Europe. For the Reichstag of the old Roman-German empire, see *diet*[2]. In the present empire of Germany, the Reichstag, in combination with the Bundesrath (which see), exercises the legislative power in imperial matters; it is composed of 397 deputies, elected by universal suffrage. In the Transleithan division of Austria-Hungary it is composed of a House of Magnates and a lower House of Representatives. *Reichstag* in all these senses is often rendered in English by *diet* or *parliament*.

reichsthaler (G. pron. rīchs′tä″lėr), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *thaler*, dollar: see *dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

reif†, *n.* See *reef*[3].

reification (rē″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *reify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Materialization; objectivization; externalization; conversion of the abstract into the concrete; the regarding or treating of an idea as a thing, or as if a thing. [Rare.]

reify (rē′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reified*, ppr. *reifying*. [< L. *res*, a thing, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make into a thing; make real or material; consider as a thing.

The earliest objects of thought and the earliest concepts must naturally be those of the things that live and move about us; hence, then—to seek no deeper reason for the present—this natural tendency, which language by providing distinct names powerfully seconds, to *reify* or personify not only things, but every element and relation of things which we can single out, or, in other words, to concrete our abstracts. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

reighte†. A Middle English variant of *raughte* for *reached*.

reigle†, *n.* and *v.* See *regle*.

reiglement†, *n.* See *reglement*.

reign (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raign, raine;* < ME. *regne, rengne,* < OF. *reigne, regne,* F. *règne* = Pr. *regne* = Sp. Pg. *reino* = It. *regno,* < L. *regnum,* kingly government, royalty, dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, a kingdom, realm, estate, possession, < *regere,* rule: see *regent*.] 1. Royal or imperial authority; sovereignty; supreme power; control; sway.

Why, what is pomp, rule, *reign,* but earth and dust?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

That fix'd mind . . .
That with the Mightiest raised me to contend,
And to the fierce contention brought along
Innumerable force of spirits arm'd,
That durst dislike his *reign*. *Milton,* P. L., i. 102.

In Britain's isle, beneath a George's *reign*.
Cowper, Heroism, i. 90.

2. The time during which a monarch occupies the throne: as, an act passed in the present *reign*.

In the fifteenth year of the *reign* of Tiberius Cæsar . . . the word of God came unto John. Luke iii. 1.

3†. The territory over which a sovereign holds sway; empire; kingdom; dominions; realm.

He conquerede al the *regne* of Femenye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.

Then stretch thy sight o'er all her rising *reign,* . . .
Ascend this hill, whose cloudy point commands
Her boundless empire over sea and lands.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 65.

4. Power; influence; sway; dominion.

She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind convert
To meeke obeysance of loves mightie *raine*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 28.

In her the painter had anatomized
Time's ruin, beauty's wreck, and grim care's *reign*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1451.

That characteristic principle of the Constitution, which has been well called "The *Reign* of Law," was established.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 215.

Reign of Terror. See *terror*.

reign (rān), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *raign, raine;* < ME. *reinen, reignen, regnen,* < OF. *regner,* F. *régner* = Pr. *regnar, renhar* = Sp. Pg. *reinar* = It. *regnare,* < L. *regnare,* reign, rule, < *regnum,* authority, rule: see *reign, n.* Cf. *regnant*.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; govern, as a king or emperor; hold the supreme power; rule.

In the Cytee of Tyre *regned* Agenore the Fadre of Dydo.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.

Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent *reigneth*.
Rev. xix. 6.

Better to *reign* in hell than serve in heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 263.

2. To prevail; be in force.

The spavin
Or springhalt *reigned* among 'em.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.

The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains,
While in thy heart eternal winter *reigns*.
Pope, Summer, l. 22.

Fear and trembling *reigned,* for a time, along the frontier. *Irving,* Granada, p. 101.

Silence *reigned* in the streets; from the church no Angelus sounded. *Longfellow,* Evangeline, i. 5.

3. To have dominion or ascendancy; predominate.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Rom. vi. 12.

Our Jovial star *reign'd* at his birth.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 105.

Insatiate Avarice then first began
To *raigne* in the depraved minde of man
After his fall. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Two principles in human nature *reign:*
Self-love to urge, and Reason to restrain.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 53.

reigner (rā'nėr), *n.* [< *reign* + *-er*[1]. Cf. It. *regnatore,* ruler, < L. *regnator,* ruler.] One who reigns; a ruler. [Rare.]

reik†, *n.* A variant of *reek*[1].

reil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rail*[3].

Reil's band. A fibrous or muscular band extending across the right ventricle of the heart, from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum. It is frequent in man, and represents the moderator band found in the heart of some lower animals.

reim (rēm), *n.* Same as *riem*.

reimbark, *v.* See *reëmbark*.

reimbursable (rē-im-bėr'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *remboursable* = Sp. *reembolsable;* as *reimburse* + *-able*.] Capable of being or expected to be reimbursed or repaid.

Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, . . . *reimbursable* within five years.
A. Hamilton, To House of Rep., Dec. 3, 1792.

reimburse (rē-im-bėrs'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *rembourser* = Sp. Pg. *reembolsar* = It. *rimborsare,* reimburse; as *re-* + *imburse*.] 1. To replace in a purse, treasury, or fund, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; pay back; restore; refund: as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.

It was but reasonable that I should strain myself as far as I was able to *reimburse* him some of his charges.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

If any of the Members shall give in a Bill of the Charges of any Experiments which he shall have made, . . . the Money is forthwith *reimbursed* by the King.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 79.

2. To pay back to; repay to; indemnify.

As if one who had been robbed . . . should allege that he had a right to *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met. *Paley,* Moral Philos., iii. 7.

=**Syn. 2.** *Remunerate, Recompense,* etc. See *indemnify*.

reimbursement (rē-im-bėrs'ment), *n.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *remboursement* = It. *rimborsamento;* as *reimburse* + *-ment*.] The act of reimbursing or refunding; repayment.

She helped them powerfully, but she exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her *reimbursement* whenever they should be in a condition to pay.
Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

reimburser (rē-im-bėr'sėr), *n.* One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

reimplace† (rē-im-plās'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. *remplacer,* replace; as *re-* + *emplace*.] To replace.

For this resurrection of the soul, for the *reimplacing* the Divine image, . . . God did a greater work than the creation. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 865.

reimplant (rē-im-plant'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *implant*.] To implant again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings, or cuttings of their own or others' more youthful hair!
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 45.

reimplantation (rē-im-plan-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *reimplant* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reimplanting.

Successful *Reimplantation* of a Trephined Button of Bone. *Medical News,* LII. p. 1. of Adv'ts.

reimport (rē-im-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *réimporter,* reimport; as *re-* + *import*.] 1. To bring back.

Bid him [day] drive back his car, and *reimport*
The period past. *Young,* Night Thoughts, ii. 308.

2. To import again; carry back to the country of exportation.

Goods . . . clandestinely *reimported* into our own [country]. *Adam Smith,* Wealth of Nations, iv. 4.

reimport (rē-im'pōrt), *n.* [< *reimport, v.*] Same as *reimportation*.

The amount available for *reimport* probably has been returned to us. *The American,* VI. 244.

reimportation (rē-im-pōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *réimportation;* as *reimport* + *-ation*.] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

By making their *reimportation* illegal.
The American, VI. 244.

reimpose (rē-im-pōz'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reimposer,* F. *réimposer;* as *re-* + *impose*.] 1. To impose or levy anew: as, to *reimpose* a tax.—2. To tax or charge anew; retax. [Rare.]

The parish is afterwards *reimposed,* to reimburse those five or six. *Adam Smith,* Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

3. To place or lay again: as, to *reimpose* burdens upon the poor.

reimposition (rē-im-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *réimposition;* as *re-* + *imposition*.] 1. The act of reimposing: as, the *reimposition* of a tax.

The attempt of the distinguished leaders of the party opposite to form a government, based as it was at that period on an intention to propose the *reimposition* of a fixed duty on corn, entirely failed. *Gladstone.*

2. A tax levied anew.

Such *reimpositions* are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

reimpress (rē-im-pres'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *impress*.] To impress anew.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be reinvigorated and *reimpressed* by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example. *Johnson,* Milton.

reimpression (rē-im-presh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *réimpression* = Sp. *reimpresión* = Pg. *reimpressão;* as *re-* + *impression*.] 1. A second or repeated impression; that which is reimpressed.

In an Appendix I have entered into particulars as to my *reimpression* of the present poem.
F. Hall, Pref. of Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

2. The reprint or reprinting of a work.

reimprison (rē-im-priz'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *imprison*.] To imprison again.

reimprisonment (rē-im-priz'n-ment), *n.* [< *reimprison* + *-ment*.] The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.

rein[1] (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rain, reigne;* < ME. *reine, reyne, reene,* < OF. *reine, resne, resgne,* F. *rêne* = Pr. *regna* = Sp. *rienda* (transposed for **redina*) = Pg. *redea* = It. *redine,* < LL. **retina,* a rein (cf. L. *retinaculum,* a tether, halter, rein), < L. *retinere,* hold back, restrain: see *retain*.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and guides the animal driven; any thong or cord used for the same purpose. See cut under *harness*.

Ther sholde ye haue sein speres and sheldes flote down the river, and the horse all quyk withoute maister, her *reynes* trailinge with the strem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

How like a jade he stood, tied to the tree,
Servilely master'd with a leathern *rein!*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 392.

She look'd so lovely as she sway'd
The *rein* with dainty finger-tips.
Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

2. A rope of twisted and greased rawhide. *E. H. Knight.*—3. *pl.* The handles of blacksmiths' tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides. *E. H. Knight.*—4. Figuratively, any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint.

Dr. Davenant held the *rains* of the disputation; he kept him within the even boundals of the cause.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 26. (*Davies,* under *boundal*.)

No more *rein* upon thine anger
Than any child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

Overhead rein, a guiding-rein that passes over the head of a horse between the ears, and thus to the bit. It is used with an overcheck bridle. Also called *overcheck rein*. —**To draw rein.** See *draw*.—**To give the rein** or **the reins,** to give license; leave without restraint.

Do not *give* dalliance
Too much *the rein:* the strongest oaths are straw
To the fire i' the blood. *Shak.,* Tempest, iv. 1. 52.

To take the reins, to take the guidance or government.

rein[1] (rān), *v.* [< OF. **reiner, resner,* F. *réner,* bridle a horse, < *rêne,* a rein; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To govern, guide, or restrain by reins or a bridle.

As skilful Riders *rein* with diff'rent force
A new-back'd Courser and a well-train'd Horse.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

She [Queen Elizabeth] was mounted on a milk-white horse, which she *reined* with peculiar grace and dignity.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. To restrain; control.

Being once chafed, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks
What 's in his heart. *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 3. 28.

3. To carry stiffly, as a horse does its head or neck under a bearing-rein.—**To rein in,** to curb; keep under restraint, as by reins.

The cause why the Apostles did thus conform the Christians as much as might be according to the pattern of the Jews was to *rein* them *in* by this mean the more, and to make them cleave the better.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To obey the reins.

He will bear you easily, and *reins* well.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 358.

To rein up, to halt; bring a horse to a stand.

But, when they won a rising hill,
He bade his followers hold them still: . . .
"*Rein up;* our presence would impair
The fame we come too late to share."
Scott, Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

rein[2]†, *n.* An obsolete singular of *reins*.

reina, *n.* See *rena*.

reincarnate (rē-in-kär'nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *incarnate*.] To incarnate anew.

reincarnation (rē-in-kär-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *reincarnate* + *-ion*.] The act or state of being incarnated anew; a repeated incarnation; a new embodiment.

reincense† (rē-in-sens'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *incense*[1].] To incense again; rekindle.

She, whose beams do *re-incense*
This sacred fire. *Daniel,* Civil Wars, viii. 1.

Indeed, Sir James Croft (whom I never touched with the least tittle of detractions) was cunningly incensed and *reincensed* against me. *G. Harvey,* Four Letters, iii.

reincite (rē-in-sīt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *reinciter,* F. *réinciter;* as *re-* + *incite*.] To incite again; reanimate; reëncourage.

To dare the attack, he *reincites* his band,
And makes the last effort.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, xii.

reincrease (rē-in-krēs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *increase*.] To increase again; augment; reinforce.

When they did perceaue
Their wounds recur'd, and forces *reincreast*,
Of that good Hermite both they tooke their leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 15.

reincrudation (rē-in-krö-dā′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + **incrudation* (< *in-*[2] + *crude* + *-ation*), equiv. to *incrudescence*.] Recrudescence. [Rare.]

This writer [Artephius, an adept] proceeds wholly by *reincrudation*, or in the via humida.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

reindeer (rān′dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *raindeer*, *ranedeer*; < ME. *raynedere* (= D. *rendier* = G. *rennthier* = Dan. *rensdyr*), < **rein* (< Icel.) or *ron*, < AS. *hrān*, a reindeer (cf. F. *renne* = Sp. *reno* = Pg. *renna*, *renno* = It. *renna*, a reindeer), < Icel. *hreinn* = Sw. *ren*, a reindeer (cf. Sw. *ren-ko*, a female reindeer (*ko* = E. *cow*[1]), > Lapp and Finn. *raingo*, a reindeer); < Lapp *reino*, pasturage or herding of cattle, a word much associated with the use and care of the reindeer (for which the Lapp word is *patso*), and mistaken by the Scandinavians for the reindeer itself.] 1. A deer of the genus *Rangifer* or *Tarandus*, having horns in both sexes, and inhabiting arctic and cold temperate regions; the *Cervus tarandus*, *Rangifer tarandus*, or *Tarandus rangifer*.



Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

It has branched, recurved, round antlers, the crowns of which are more or less palmated; the antlers of the male are much larger than those of the female, and are remarkable for the size and asymmetry of the brow-antler. The body is of a thick and square form, and the legs are shorter in proportion than those of the red-deer. The size varies much according to climate: about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight and swift of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 200 pounds, besides the sledge to which it is usually attached when used as a beast of draft. Among the Laplanders the reindeer is a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America represent several more or less distinct species, the common eastern species, or woodland caribou, being called *Rangifer caribou*. The American barren-ground reindeer has been described as a different species, *R. grœnlandicus*. See also cut under *caribou*.

2. In *her.*, a stag having two sets of antlers, the one pair bending downward, and the other standing erect.—**Reindeer period**, the time when the reindeer flourished and was prominent in the fauna of any region, as it is now in Lapland: used chiefly with reference to Belgium and France.

M. Dupont recognizes two stages in the Palæolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period*. These names . . . have never met with much acceptance in England, . . . for it is quite certain that the reindeer occupied Belgium and France in the so-called Mammoth period. *J. Geikie*, Prehistoric Europe, p. 101.

Reindeer tribe, a tribe using the reindeer, as do the Laplanders at the present time, and as the dwellers in central Europe have done in prehistoric times: used chiefly with regard to the prehistoric tribes of central France and Belgium.

reindeer-lichen (rān′dēr-lī″ken), *n.* Same as *reindeer-moss*.

reindeer-moss (rān′dēr-môs), *n.* A lichen, *Cladonia rangiferina*, which constitutes almost the sole winter food for the reindeer in high northern latitudes, where it is said to attain sometimes the height of one foot. Its nutritive properties depend chiefly on the gelatinous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pungent and acrid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possessing nutritive and tonic properties, and is sometimes eaten by man during scarcity of food, being powdered and mixed with flour. See *Cladonia* and *lichen*.

reinfect (rē-in-fekt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *reinfecter*; as *re-* + *infect*.] To infect again. *Cotgrave*.

reinfection (rē-in-fek′shon), *n.* [< *reinfect* + *-ion*.] Infection a second time or subsequently.

reinflame (rē-in-flām′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inflame*.] To inflame anew; rekindle; warm again.

To *re-inflame* my Daphnis with desires.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, viii. 92.

reinforce, reënforce (rē-in-fōrs′, rē-en-fōrs′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *renforce*, *ranforce*; accom. < OF. *renforcer*, *renforchier*, F. *renforcer* = It. *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce; as *re-* + *inforce*.] 1. To add new force, strength, or weight to; strengthen: as, to *reinforce* an argument.

A meane to supply her wants, by *renforcing* the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] *reinforces* the sexual instinct, at the risk of disorder, grief, and pain. *Emerson*, Old Age.

Specifically—2. (*a*) *Milit.*, to strengthen with additional military or naval forces, as troops, ships, etc.

But hark! what new alarum is this same?
The French have *reinforced* their scatter'd men;
Then every soldier kill his prisoners.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 36.

(*b*) To strengthen any part of an object by an additional thickness, support, or other means.

Another mode of *reinforcing* the lower pier is that which occurs in the nave of Laon. . . . In this case five detached monolithic shafts are grouped with the great cylinder, four of them being placed so as to support the angles of the abacus, and the fifth containing the central member of the group of vaulting shafts.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 66.

3†. To enforce; compel. [Rare.]

Yet twise they were repulsed backe againe,
And twise *renforst* backe to their ships to fly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 48.

reinforce (rē-in-fōrs′), *n.* [< *reinforce*, *v.*] An additional thickness or support imparted to any part of an object in order to strengthen it. (*a*) A strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover. (*b*) A second outer thickness of cloth, applied to those parts of trousers or breeches which come next the saddle. (*c*) The part of a cannon nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. The *first reinforce* is that which extends from the base-ring of the gun to the seat of the projectile. The *second reinforce* is that which is forward of the first reinforce and connects it with the chase of the gun, and from which the trunnions project laterally.—**Reinforce-band**, in *ordnance*, a flat ring or molding formed at the junction of the first and second reinforces of a gun.—**Reinforce-rings**, flat hoop-like moldings on the reinforces of a cannon, on the end nearest to the breech. ★See *hooping* and *frettage*.

reinforcement, reënforcement (rē-in-fōrs′-, rē-en-fōrs′ment), *n.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *renforcement* = It. *rinforzamento*; as *reinforce*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reinforcing.

The dreadful Sagittary
Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To *reinforcement*, or we perish all.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 16.

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; specifically, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of a military or naval force.

Alone he [Coriolanus] enter'd, . . .
And with a sudden *re-inforcement* struck
Corioli like a planet. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 117.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional *reinforcement*.
Waterland, Works, V. 287.

reinforcer, reënforcer (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr′sėr), *n.* One who reinforces or strengthens.

Writers who are more properly feeders and *re-enforcers* of life itself. *The Century*, XXVII. 929.

reinforcible, reënforcible (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr′si-bl), *a.* [< *reinforce*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable or susceptible of reinforcement; that may be strengthened anew.

Both are *reinforcible* by distant motion and by sensation.
Medical News, LII. 680.

reinform (rē-in-fôrm′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inform*[1].] To inform again.

Redintegrated into humane bodies, and *reinformed* with their primitive souls. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, ii. 7.

reinfund (rē-in-fund′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *infund*.] To flow in again, as a stream. *Swift*, Works (ed. 1768), I. 169. [Rare.]

reinfuse (rē-in-fūz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *infuse*.] To infuse again.

reingratiate (rē-in-grā′shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ingratiate*.] To ingratiate again; recommend again to favor.

Joining now with Canute, as it were to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, whether real or complotted.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

reinhabit (rē-in-hab′it), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inhabit*.] To inhabit again.

Towns and Citties were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruin'd and wast. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

rein-holder (rān′hōl″dėr), *n.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the reins when the driver has alighted. *E. H. Knight*.

rein-hook (rān′hůk), *n.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight*.

reinite (rī′nīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Rein* of Marburg.] A tungstate of iron, occurring in blackish-brown tetragonal crystals. It is found in Japan.

reinless (rān′les), *a.* [< *rein*[1] + *-less*.] Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

A wilfull prince, a *rainelesse* raging horse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 386.

Lyfe corrupt, and *rainlesse* youth.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

reinoculation (rē-in-ok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *inoculation*.] Inoculation a second time or subsequently.

rein-orchis (rān′ôr″kis), *n.* See *orchis*[2].

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *raines*; < ME. *reines*, *reynes*, *reenus*, < OF. *reins*, pl. of *rein*, F. *rein* (cf. Sp. *reñón*, *riñón*) = Pg. *rim* = It. *rene*, < L. *ren*, kidney, pl. *renes*, the kidneys, reins, loins; perhaps akin to Gr. φρήν, the midriff, pl. φρένες, the parts about the heart and liver: see *phren*.] 1. The kidneys or renes.

What man soever . . . is a leper, or hath a running of the *reins*. Lev. xxii. 4 (margin).

Hence—2. The region of the kidneys; the loins, or lower parts of the back on each side.

All living creatures are fattest about the *raines* of the backe. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body; hence, also, the emotions and affections themselves.

I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel: my *reins* also instruct me in the night seasons. Ps. xvi. 7.

Reins of a vault, in *arch.*, the sides or walls that sustain the vault or arch.

reinscribe (rē-in-skrīb′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inscribe*.] In *French law*, to record or register a second time, as a mortgage, required by the law of Louisiana to be periodically reinscribed in order to preserve its priority.

reinsert (rē-in-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *insert*.] To insert a second time.

reinsertion (rē-in-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *reinsert* + *-ion*.] The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted; a second insertion.

rein-slide (rān′slīd), *n.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, holding the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part. *E. H. Knight*.

reinsman (rānz′man), *n.*; pl. *reinsmen* (-men). A person skilled in managing reins or driving. [Recent.]

Stage-drivers, who, proud of their skill as *reinsmen*, . . . look down on and sneer at the plodding teamsters.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 501.

rein-snap (rān′snap), *n.* In a harness, a spring-hook for holding the reins; a harness-snap or snap-hook. *E. H. Knight*.

reinspect (rē-in-spekt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inspect*.] To inspect again.

reinspection (rē-in-spek′shon), *n.* [< *reinspect* + *-ion*.] The act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire (rē-in-spīr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inspire*.] To inspire anew.

While Phœbus hastes, great Hector to prepare . . .
His lab'ring Bosom *re-inspires* with Breath,
And calls his Senses from the Verge of Death.
Pope, Homer's Iliad, xv. 65.

With youthful fancy *re-inspired*.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

reinstall, reinstal (rē-in-stâl′), *v. t.* [= F. *réinstaller*; as *re-* + *install*.] To install again; seat anew.

That which alone can truly *re-install* thee
In David's royal seat. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 372.

reinstalment, reinstallment (rē-in-stâl′ment), *n.* [< *reinstall* + *-ment*; or < *re-* + *instalment*.] The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional instalment.

reinstate (rē-in-stāt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *instate*.] 1. To instate again; place again in possession or in a former state; restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life [and] *reinstated* him in his throne . . .
Government of the Tongue.

Theodore, who reigned but twenty days,
Therein convoked a synod, whose decree
Did *reinstate*, repope the late unpoped.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 171.

2. In *fire insurance*, to replace or repair (property destroyed or damaged).

The condition that it is in the power of the company to *reinstate* property rather than to pay the value of it.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 165.

reinstatement (rē-in-stāt'ment), *n.* [< *reinstate* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of reinstating; restoration to a former position, office, or rank; reëstablishment.

The *re-instatement* and restoration of corruptible things is the noblest work of natural philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

2. In *fire-insurance*, the replacement or repairing of damaged property.

The insured has not the option of requiring *reinstatement*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 165.

reinstation (rē-in-stā'shon), *n.* [< *reinstate* + *-ion.*] The act of reinstating; reinstatement. *Gentleman's Mag.*

reinsurance (rē-in-shör'ans), *n.* [< *reinsure* + *-ance.*] 1. A renewed or second insurance.—2. A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*. Also called *reassurance*.

reinsure (rē-in-shör'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *insure.*] To insure again; insure a second time and take the risks, so as to relieve another or other insurers. Also *reassure*.

reinsurer (rē-in-shör'ėr), *n.* One who reinsures. See *reinsurance*.

reintegrate (rē-in'tę-grāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *reintegratus*, pp. of *reintegrare* (> It. *reintegrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *reintegrar* = F. *réintégrer*, OF. *reintegrer*) for earlier (L.) *redintegrare*, make whole again, restore, renew: see *redintegrate*.] 1†. To make whole again; bring into harmony or concord.

For that heauenly city shall be restored and *reintegrate* with good Christian people.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

Desiring the King nevertheless, as being now freed from her who had been the occasion of all this, to take hold of the present time, and to *reintegrate* himself with the Pope.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 117.

2. To renew with regard to any state or quality; restore; renew the integrity of.

The league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty.
Bacon.

To *reintegrate* the separate jurisdictions into one.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 49.

reintegration (rē-in-tę-grā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *reintegration*, F. *réintégration* = Sp. *reintegración* = Pg. *reintegração* = It. *reintegrazione*, < ML. *reintegratio(n-)*, making whole, restoring, renewing, < *reintegrare*, pp. *reintegratus*, make whole again: see *reintegrate*. Cf. *redintegration*.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or making whole again.

During activity the *reintegration* falls in arrear of the disintegration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

reinter (rē-in-tėr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inter*[1].] To inter again.

They convey the Bones of their dead Friends from all Places to be *re-interred*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

reinterrogate (rē-in-ter'ǫ-gāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *interrogate*; cf. OF. *reinterroger*, F. *réinterroger.*] To interrogate again; question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

reinthrone (rē-in-thrōn'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inthrone.*] Same as *reënthrone*.

A pretence to *reinthrone* the king.
Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I. (*Latham.*)

reinthronize† (rē-in-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inthronize.*] An obsolete form of *reënthronize*.

reintroduce (rē-in-trǫ-dūs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *introduce.*] To introduce again.

reintroduction (rē-in-trō-duk'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *introduction.*] A repeated introduction.

reinundate (rē-in-un'dāt or rē-in'un-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inundate.*] To inundate again.

reinvent (rē-in-vent'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *invent.*] To devise or create anew, independently and without knowledge of a previous invention.

It is immensely more probable that an alphabet of the very peculiar Semitic style should have been borrowed than that it should have been *reinvented* from independent germs. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 311.

reinvest (rē-in-vest'), *v. t.* [< ML. *reinvestire*, invest again; as *re-* + *invest.*] 1. To invest anew, with or as with a garment.

They that thought best amongst them believed that the souls departed should be *reinvested* with other bodies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. To invest anew, as money or other property.

reinvestment (rē-in-vest'ment), *n.* [< *reinvest* + *-ment*; or < *re-* + *investment.*] The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

The question of *re-investment* in securities bearing a higher rate of interest has been discussed at both Oxford and Cambridge. *The Academy*, March 8, 1880, p. 168.

reinvigorate (rē-in-vig'ǫr-āt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *invigorate.*] To revive vigor in; reanimate.

reinvigoration (rē-in-vig-ǫ-rā'shon), *n.* [< *reinvigorate* + *-ion.*] A strengthening anew; reinforcement.

reinvite (rē-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reinviter*, invite again; as *re-* + *invite.*] To invite again.

reinvolve (rē-in-volv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *involve.*] To involve anew.

To *reinvolve* us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness.
Milton, Reformation in Eng.

reird†, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

reis[1] (rās), *n. pl.* [Pg. *reis*, pl. of *real*: see *real*[3].] A Portuguese money of account: 1,000 reis make a milreis, which is of the value of 4*s.* 5*d.* sterling, or about $1.08. Large sums are calculated in contos of reis, or amounts of 1,000,000 reis ($1,080). In Brazil the milreis is reckoned at about 55 cents. Also *rais*.

reis[2], *n.* Same as *ras*[1], 2.

reise†, *v.* An obsolete form of *raise*[1].

reissuable (rē-ish'ö-a-bl), *a.* [< *reissue* + *-able.*] Capable of being reissued: as, *reissuable* bank-notes.

reissue (rē-ish'ö), *v.* [< *re-* + *issue, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To issue or go forth again.

But even then she gain'd
Her bower; whence *reissuing*, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away.
Tennyson, Godiva.

II. *trans.* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time: as, to *reissue* an edict; to *reissue* bank-notes.

reissue (rē-ish'ö), *n.* [< *reissue, v.*] A second or renewed issue: as, the *reissue* of old notes or coinage.

reist[1], *v. t.* See *reast*[1].

reist[2], *v.* A dialectal form of *rest*[2].

reister†, *n.* See *reiter*.

reit† (rēt), *n.* An obsolete form of *reate*.

reiter (rī'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reister*, < OF. *reistre*, "a reister or swartrutter, a German horseman" (Cotgrave), < G. *reiter*, a rider, trooper, cavalryman, = E. *rider*: see *rider*. Cf. *ritter*.] Formerly, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a German cavalry-soldier; in particular, a soldier of those bodies of troops which were known to the nations of western Europe during the religious wars, etc.

Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among *reisters*, and the best *reister* among Doctors.
Sir P. Sidney, To Hubert Languet, Oct., 1577 (Zurich Letters, ii. 293). (*Davies.*)

reiterant (rē-it'ę-rant), *a.* [= OF. *reiterant*, F. *réitérant*, < L. *reiteran(t-)s*, ppr. of *reiterare*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] Reiterating. [Rare.]

In Heaven they said so, and at Eden's gate,
And here, *re-iterant*, in the wilderness.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

reiterate (rē-it'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reiterated*, ppr. *reiterating*. [< L. *reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare* (> It. *reiterare* = Sp. Pg. *reiterar* = F. *réitérer*), repeat again, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *iterare*, say again, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. To repeat again and again; do or say (especially say) repeatedly: as, to *reiterate* an explanation.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 283.

Th' employs of rural life,
Reiterated as the wheel of time
Runs round. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 626.

He *reiterated* his visits to the flagon so often that at length his senses were overpowered.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

Simple assertion, however *reiterated*, can never make proof. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To walk over again; go along repeatedly.

No more shall I *reiterate* thy Strand,
Whereon so many stately Structures stand.
Herrick, Hesperides, Teares to Thamasis.

=Syn. 1. See *recapitulate*.

reiterate (rē-it'ę-rāt), *a.* [= F. *réitéré* = Sp. Pg. *reiterado* = It. *reiterato*, < L. *reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare*, repeat: see the verb.] Reiterated. *Southey.* [Rare.]

reiteratedly (rē-it'ę-rā-ted-li), *adv.* By reiteration; repeatedly. *Burke*, Regicide Peace, iv.

reiteration (rē-it-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *reiteration*, F. *réitération* = Sp. *reiteración* = Pg. *reiteração* = It. *reiterazione*, < L. *reiteratio(n-)*, a repeating, reiteration, < *reiterare*, pp. *reiteratus*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] 1. The act of reiterating; repetition.

The *reiteration* again and again in fixed course in the public service of the words of inspired teachers . . . has in matter of fact been to our people a vast benefit.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 54.

2. In *printing*, printing on the back of a sheet by reversing it, and making a second impression on the same form.

reiterative (rē-it'ę-rā-tiv), *n.* [< *reiterate* + *-ive.*] 1. A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word: as, prittle-prattle is a *reiterative* of prattle.—2. In *gram.*, a word, as a verb, signifying repeated action.

Reithrodon (rī'thrō-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1837), < Gr. *ῥεῖθρον*, a channel, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of South American sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridæ*, having grooved upper incisors. It includes several species of peculiar appearance, named *R. cuniculoides*, *R. typicus*, and *R. chinchilloides*. The name has been erroneously extended to include the small North American mice of the genus *Ochetodon*.

reive, reiver. Scotch spellings of *reave, reaver*.

reject (rē-jekt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rejecter, regeter*, F. *rejeter* = Pr. *regetar* = Sp. *rejitar* = Pg. *regeitar, rejeitar* = It. *rigettare*, reject, < L. *rejectare*, throw away, cast away, vomit, etc., freq. of *reicere, rejicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw back, reject, < *re-*, back, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *adject, conject, deject, eject, inject, project*, etc.] 1†. To throw or cast back.

By forse whereof [the wind] we were put ayen bak and *rejecte* unto the coste of a desert yle.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

2. To throw away, as anything undesirable or useless; cast off; discard: as, to pick out the good and *reject* the bad; to *reject* a lover.

At last, *reiecting* her barbarous condition, [she] was maried to an English Gentleman.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 31.

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends;
Oft she *rejects*, but never once offends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 12.

3. To refuse to receive; decline haughtily or harshly; slight; despise.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also *reject* thee. Hos. iv. 6.

Then woo thyself, be of thyself *rejected*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 159.

Good counsel *rejected* returns to enrich the giver's bosom. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

=Syn. 2. To throw aside, cast off. See *refuse*[1].

rejectable (rē-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rejettable, rejetable*, F. *rejetable*; as *reject* + *-able.*] Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected. Also *rejectible*.

rejectamenta (rē-jek-ta-men'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. **rejectamentum*, < L. *rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*. Cf. *rejectment.*] Things rejected; ejecta; excrement.

Discharge the *rejectamenta* again by the mouth.
Owen, Anat., ix. (*Latham.*)

rejectaneous† (rē-jek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *reiectaneus*, that is to be rejected, rejectable, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, reject: see *reject.*] Not chosen or received; rejected.

Profane, *rejectaneous*, and reprobate people.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

rejected (rē-jek'ted), *p. a.* Thrown back: in *entom.*, noting the scutellum when it is exteriorly visible, but lies between the pronotum and the elytra, instead of between the bases of the latter, as in the coleopterous genus *Passalus*.

rejecter (rē-jek'tėr), *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

rejectible (rē-jek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *reject* + *-ible.*] Same as *rejectable*.

Will you tell me, my dear, what you have thought of Lovelace's best and of his worst?—How far eligible for the first, how far *rejectible* for the last?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 237.

rejection (rē-jek'shon), *n.* [< OF. *rejection*, F. *réjection*, < L. *rejectio(n-)*, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw away: see *reject.*] The act of rejecting, of throwing off or away, or of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant: as, the *rejection* of what is worthless; the *rejection* of a request.

The *rejection* I use of experiments is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it.
Bacon.

rejectitious† (rē-jek-tish'us), *a.* [< *reject* + *-itious.*] Worthy of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection.

Persons spurious and *rejectitious*, whom their families and allies have disowned.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 151. (*Latham.*)

rejective (rē-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *reject* + *-ive.*] Rejecting or tending to reject or cast off. *Imp. Dict.*

rejectment (rē-jekt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *rejectement*, F. *rejettement* = It. *rigettamento*, < ML. **rejectamentum*, what is thrown away, the act

of throwing away, < L. *rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*.] Matter thrown away.

rejector (rē-jek′tọr), *n.* One who rejects.

The *rejectors* of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand.
Warburton, Works, IX. xiii.

rejoice (rē-jois′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rejoiced*, ppr. *rejoicing*. [< ME. *rejoicen, rejoisen, rejoischen*, < OF. *resjois-*, stem of certain parts of *resjoir*, F. *réjouir*, gladden, rejoice: see *rejoy*, and cf. *joice*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make joyful; gladden; animate with lively and pleasurable sensations; exhilarate.

Whoso loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father. Prov. xxix. 3.

I love to *rejoice* their poor hearts at this season [Christmas], and to see the whole village merry in my great hall.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2†. To enjoy; have the fruition of.

To do so that here sone after mi dessece,
Migte *reioische* that reaume as riȝt eir bi kinde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4102.

For lenger that ye keep it thus in veyne,
The lesse ye gette, as of your hertis reste,
And to *reioise* it shal ye neuere atteyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

3†. To feel joy on account of.

Ne'er mother
Rejoiced deliverance more.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 370.

II. *intrans.* To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; be joyful; feel joy; exult: followed by *at* or *in*, formerly by *of*, or by a subordinate clause.

When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice*.
Prov. xxix. 2.

Rejoice, O young man, *in* thy youth. Eccl. xi. 9.

He *rejoiceth* more *of* that sheep, than *of* the ninety and nine which went not astray. Mat. xviii. 13.

To *rejoice in* the boy's correction.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 394.

May they *rejoice*, no wanderer lost,
A family in Heaven!
Burns, Verses Left at a Friend's House.

rejoice† (rē-jois′), *n.* [< *rejoice*, *v.*] The act of rejoicing. [Rare.]

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 6.

rejoicement† (rē-jois′ment), *n.* [< *rejoice* + *-ment*.] Rejoicing.

It is the most decent and comely demeanour of all exultations and *reioycements* of the hart, which is no lesse naturall to man then to be wise or well learned or sober.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

rejoicer (rē-joi′sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who causes to rejoice: as, a *rejoicer* of the comfortless and widow. *Pope.*—**2.** One who rejoices.

rejoicing (rē-joi′sing), *n.* [< ME. *rejoisyng*, etc.; verbal n. of *rejoice*, *v.*] **1.** The feeling and expression of joy and gladness; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. Ps. cxviii. 15.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the King, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* in England were not less enthusiastic or less sincere. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. The experience of joy.

Iff he [a child] be vicius, and no thing will lerne,
. . . no man off hym *reiosynge* will haue.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 57.

But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have *rejoicing* in himself alone, and not in another.
Gal. vi. 4.

3. A subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever: for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. Ps. cxix. 111.

rejoicingly (rē-joi′sing-li), *adv.* With joy or exultation.

She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and
I'll be merry in my revenge.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 150.

rejoie†, *v. t.* Same as *rejoy*.

rejoin (rē-join′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rejoyne;* < OF. *rejoindre*, F. *rejoindre* = It. *rigiugnere*, rejoin, overtake, < L. *re-*, again, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join again; unite after separation.

A short space severs ye,
Compared unto that long eternity
That shall *rejoine* ye.
B. Jonson, Elegy on my Muse.

The Grand Signior . . . conveyeth his galleys . . . down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Suez.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

The letters were written not for publication . . . and to *rejoin* heads, tails, and betweenities which Hayley had severed. *Southey*, Letters, III. 448

2. To join the company of again; bestow one's company on again.

Thoughts which at Hyde-park corner I forgot
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive Grot.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 209.

3. To say in answer to a reply or a second or later remark; reply or answer further: with a clause as object.

It will be replied that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin* that a translator has no such right.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, Pref.

"Are you that Lady Psyche?" I *rejoin'd*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To answer to a reply; in general, to answer.

Your silence argues it, in not *rejoining*
To this or that late libel.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

2. In *law*, to answer the plaintiff's replication.

I *rejoyne*, as men do that answere to the lawe, and make answere to the byll that is put up agaynst them.
Palsgrave.

rejoinder (rē-join′dẽr), *n.* [< F. *rejoindre*, rejoin, inf. used as noun: see *rejoin*. Cf. *attainder*, *remainder*.] **1.** An answer to a reply; in general, an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder*. *Glanville*, To Albius.

Rejoinder to the churl the King disdain'd;
But shook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 231.

2. In *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action at common law, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder*.
=**Syn. 1.** Reply, retort.

rejoinder† (rē-join′dẽr), *v. i.* [< *rejoinder*, *n.*] To make a reply.

When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a "Thou art the man."
Hammond, Works, IV. 604.

rejoindure† (rē-join′dụ̄r), *n.* [< *rejoin* (*rejoinder*) + *-ure*.] A joining again; reunion. [Rare.]

Rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure*, forcibly prevents
Our lock'd embrasures.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 38.

rejoint (rē-joint′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *joint*. Cf. F. *rejointoyer*, rejoint, < *rejoint*, pp. of *rejoindre*, rejoin.] **1.** To reunite the joints of; joint anew.

Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejoynted* and reinspired with life.
Barrow, Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stone in buildings when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

rejolt (rē-jōlt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *jolt*.] To jolt again; shake or shock anew; cause to rebound. *Locke.*

rejolt (rē-jōlt′), *n.* [< *rejolt*, *v.*] A reacting jolt or shock.

These inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind.
South, Sermons, II. v.

rejourn† (rē-jėrn′), *v. t.* [For **readjourn*, < F. *réajourner*, adjourn again; as *re-* + *adjourn*.] **1.** To adjourn to another hearing; defer.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fosset-seller, and then *rejourn* the controversy of threepence to a second day of audience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 79.

Concerning mine own estate, I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejourned* a month or two longer.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 702.

2. To refer; send for information, proof, or the like.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such Atheistical spirits. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 27.

rejournment† (rē-jėrn′ment), *n.* [< *rejourn* + *-ment*.] Adjournment.

So many *rejournments* and delays.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 713.

rejoy† (rē-joi′), *v. t.* [< ME. *rejoyen, rejoien*, < OF. *resjoir*, F. *réjouir*, gladden, rejoice, < *re-*, again, + *esjoir*, F. *éjouir*, joy, rejoice, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*, out) + *joir*, F. *jouir*, joy, rejoice: see *joy*, *v.*, and cf. *enjoy* and *rejoice*.] To rejoice; enjoy.

Ris, lat us speke of lusty lif in Troye,
That we have led, and forth the tyme dryve,
And ek of tyme comynge us *rejoye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 395.

And that I and my assignez may peasseble *rejoie* theym [certain lands]. *Paston Letters*, II. 332.

rejudge (rē-juj′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *rejuger;* as *re-* + *judge*.] To judge again; reëxamine; review; call to a new trial and decision.

'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.
Pope, Epistle to Harley, l. 30.

It appears now too late to *rejudge* the virtues or the vices of those men. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Roman History.

★ **rejuvenate** (rē-jö′ve-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *juvenate*. Cf. OF. *rejovenir, rejovener, rejoennir, rejeunir, renjovenir, rajeunir*, F. *rajeunir* = Pr. *rejovenir* = OSp. *rejuvenir* = It. *ringiovanire, ringiovenire*, rejuvenate.] To restore the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth to; make as if young again; renew; refresh.

Such as used the bath in moderation, refreshed and restored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zest and freshness of *rejuvenated* life.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 7.

No man was so competent as he to *rejuvenate* those dead old skulls and relics, lifting a thousand years from the forgotten past into the middle of the nineteenth century.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 398.

rejuvenation (rē-jö-ve-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *rejuvenate* + *-ion*.] The act of rejuvenating, or the state or process of being rejuvenated; rejuvenescence.

Instances of fecundity at advanced ages are not rare. Contemporaneous writers mention examples of *rejuvenation* which must be regarded as probably legendary.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 99.

rejuvenator (rē-jö′ve-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *rejuvenate* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which rejuvenates.

A great beautifier and *rejuvenator* of the complexion.
Lancet, No. 3433, p. 1193.

rejuvenesce (rē-jö-ve-nes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenesced*, ppr. *rejuvenescing*. [< ML. *rejuvenescere*, grow young again, < L. *re-*, again, + *juvenescere*, grow young: see *rejuvenescent*.] To grow young again; renew one's youthfulness by reacquiring vitality; specifically, in *biol.*, to accomplish rejuvenescence, or repair vitality by conjugation and subsequent fission, as an infusorian.

The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not *rejuvenesce*.
Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 177.

★ **rejuvenescence** (rē-jö-ve-nes′ẹns), *n.* [< *rejuvenescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] **1.** A renewal of the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*.
Chesterfield, Misc. Works, IV. 275. (*Latham.*)

2. In *biol.*, a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character—that is, into a primordial cell which subsequently invests itself with a new cell-wall and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual. It occurs in numerous algæ, as *Œdogonium*, and also in some diatoms.

rejuvenescency (rē-jö-ve-nes′ẹn-si), *n.* [As *rejuvenescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *rejuvenescence*.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency*.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 264.

rejuvenescent (rē-jö-ve-nes′ẹnt), *a.* [< ML. *rejuvenescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *rejuvenescere*, become young again: see *rejuvenesce*. Cf. *juvenescent*.] Becoming or become young again.

Rising
Rejuvenescent, he stood in a glorified body.
Southey.

rejuvenize (rē-jö′ve-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenized*, ppr. *rejuvenizing*. [< *rejuven*(*esce*) + *-ize*.] To render young again; rejuvenate.

reke[1]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *reek*[1].

reke[2]**†**, *n.* A variant of *reek*[2].

reke[3], *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rake*[1].

rekels†, *n.* [ME., also *rekils, rekyls, rekles*, assibilated *rychellys, rechles, recheles*, < AS. *rēcels*, incense, < *rēcan*, smoke, reek: see *reek*[1].] Incense. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 433. (*Stratmann.*)

reken[1]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.

reken[2]**†**, *a.* [ME., < AS. *recen*, ready, prompt, swift.] Ready; prompt; noble; beautiful.

Thou so ryche a *reken* rose.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 905.

The *rekeneste* redy mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4082.

rekindle (rē-kin′dl), *v.* [< *re-* + *kindle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To kindle again; set on fire anew.

On the pillar raised by martyr hands
Burns the *rekindled* beacon of the right.
O. W. Holmes, Commemoration Services, Cambridge, [July 21, 1865.

2. To inflame again; rouse anew.

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 465.

II. *intrans.* To take fire or be animated anew.

Straight her *rekindling* eyes resume their fire.
Thomson, To the Prince of Wales.

reking† (rē-king′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *king*[1].] To make king again; raise to the monarchy anew. [Rare.]

You hassard lesse, *re-kinging* him,
Then I vn-king'd to bee.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 194.

rekke†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.

reknet, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.

reknowledge† (rē-nol'ej), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *knowledge*.] To confess a knowledge of; acknowledge.

But in that you have *reknowledged* Jesus Criste the autor of saluacion. *J. Udall*, On John ii.

Although I goe bescattered and wandering in this Courte, I doe not leaue to *reknowledge* the good.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

relais (re-lā'), *n.* [< F. *relais*, a space left: see *relay*[1].] In *fort.*, a berm, four or five feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down and prevent it from falling into the ditch.

relapsable (rē-lap'sa-bl), *a.* [< *relapse* + *-able*.] Capable of relapsing, or liable to relapse. *Imp. Dict.*

relapse (rē-laps'), *v. i.* [< L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relabi*, slide back, fall back, < *re-*, back, + *labi*, slip, slide, fall: see *lapse*, *v.*] **1.** To slip or slide back; return.

Agreeably to the opinion of Democritus, the world might *relapse* into its old confusion.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

It then remains that Church can only be
The guide which owns unfailing certainty;
Or else you slip your hold and change your side,
Relapsing from a necessary guide.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 486.

2. To fall back; return to a former bad state or practice; backslide: as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance.
Jer. Taylor.

But grant I may *relapse*, for want of grace,
Again to rhyme. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 88.

3. To fall back from recovery or a convalescent state.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed*.
Wiseman.

And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps!
They put on a damp nightcap, and *relapse*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 322.

relapse (rē-laps'), *n.* [< *relapse*, *v.*] **1.** A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former evil state.

Ease would recant
Vows made in pain, as violent and void, . . .
Which would but lead me to a worse *relapse*
And heavier fall. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 100.

2†. One who has refallen into vice or error; specifically, one who returns into error after having recanted it.

As, when a man is falne into the state of an outlaw, the lawe dispenseth with them that kils him, & the prince excludes him from the protection of a subiect, so, when a man is a *relaps* from God and his lawes, God withdrawes his prouidence from watching ouer him, & authorizeth the deuil, as his instrument, to assault him and torment him, so that whatsoeuer he dooth is limitata potestate, as one saith. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 84.

3. In *med.*, the return of a disease or symptom during or directly after convalescence. See *recrudescence*.

Sir, I dare sit no longer in my waistcoat, nor have anything worth the danger of a *relapse* to write.
Donne, Letters, vi.

A true *relapse* [in typhoid] is not merely a recurrence of pyrexia, but a return of all the phenomena of the fever.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1683.

relapser (rē-lap'sėr), *n.* One who relapses, as into vice or error.

Of indignation, lastly, at those speculative *relapsers* that have out of policy or guiltinesse abandoned a knowne and received truth. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

relapsing (rē-lap'sing), *p. a.* Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.—**Relapsing fever.** See *fever*[1].

relata, *n.* Plural of *relatum*.

relate (rē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *related*, ppr. *relating* [< OF. *relater*, F. *relater* = Sp. Pg. *relatar* = It. *relatare*, < ML. *relatare*, refer, report, relate, freq. of *referre*, pp. *relatus*, bring back, refer, relate: see *refer*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bring back; restore.

Mote not mislike you also to abate
Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe
Both light of heven and strength of men *relate*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 51.

2†. To bring into relation; refer.

Who would not have thought this holy religious father worthy to be canonised and *related* into the number of saints. *Becon*, Works, p. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin; connect with; assert a relation with.

There has been anguish enough in the prisons of the Ducal Palace, but we know little of it by name, and cannot confidently *relate* it to any great historic presence.
Howells, Venetian Life, i.

4. To tell; recite; narrate: as, to *relate* the story of Priam.

When you shall these unlucky deeds *relate*,
Speak of me as I am. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 341.

Misses! the tale that I *relate*
This lesson seems to carry.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. To ally by connection or blood.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

To relate one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words. [Rare.]

A man were better *relate himself* to a statue or picture than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother.
Bacon, Friendship.

=**Syn. 4.** To recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe. See *account*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have reference or respect; have regard; stand in some relation; have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

This challenge that the gallant Hector sends . . .
Relates in purpose only to Achilles.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 323.

Pride *relates* more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity to what we would have others think of us.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, v.

It was by considerations *relating* to India that his [Clive's] conduct as a public man in England was regulated. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2†. To make reference; take account.

Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, without *relating* to any imperial account. *Fuller.*

3. To have relation or connection.

There are also in divers rivers, especially that *relate* to, or be near to the sea, as Winchester, or the Thames about Windsor, a little Trout called a Samlet.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 4.

relate (rē-lāt'), *n.* [< ML. *relatum*, a relate, an order, report, neut. of L. *relatus*, pp.: see *relate*, *v.*] Anything considered as being in a relation to another thing; something considered as being the first term of a relation to another thing. Also *relatum*.

If the relation which agrees to heteronyms has a name, one of the two relateds is called the *relate:* to wit, that from which the relation has its name; the other the correlate. *Burgersdicius.*

Heteronymous, predicamental, etc., **relates.** See the adjectives.—**Synonymous relates.** See *heteronymous relates.*—**Transcendental relates.** See *predicamental relates.*

related (rē-lā'ted), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *relate*, *v.*] **I.** *p. a.* **1.** Recited; narrated.—**2.** Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity: as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.

Because ye're surnam'd like his grace;
Perhaps *related* to the race.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

3. Standing in some relation or connection: as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.

No one and no number of a series of *related* events can be the consciousness of the series as *related*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 16.

4. In *music:* (*a*) Of tones, belonging to a melodic or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible of close connection. Thus, the tones of a scale when taken in succession are *melodically related*, and when taken in certain sets are *harmonically related*. See *relation*, 8. (*b*) Of chords and tonalities, same as *relative*.

II.† *n.* Same as *relate*. [Rare.]

Relateds are reciprocated. That is, every *related* is referred to a reciprocal correlate.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 7.

relatedness (rē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity.

We are not strong by our power to penetrate, but by our *relatedness*. The world is enlarged for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have. *Emerson*, Success.

relater (rē-lā'tėr), *n.* [< *relate* + *-er*[1].] One who relates, recites, or narrates; a historian. Also *relator*.

Her husband the *relater* she preferr'd
Before the angel, and of him to ask
Chose rather. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 52.

★ **relation** (rē-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *relation*, *relacion*, < OF. *relation*, F. *relation* = Pr. *relation* = Sp. *relación* = Pg. *relação* = It. *relazione*, < L. *relatio*(*n-*), a carrying back, bringing back, restoring, repaying, a report, proposition, motion, hence a narration, relation, also reference, regard, respect, < *referre*, pp. *relatus*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate*.] **1.** The act of relating or telling; recital; narration.

He schalle telle it anon to his Conseille, or discovere it to sum men that wille make *relacioun* to the Emperour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 235.

I shall never forget a story of our host Zachary, who on the *relation* of our perill told us another of his owne.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1644.

I remember to have heard an old gentleman talk of the civil wars, and in his *relation* give an account of a general officer. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 497.

2. That which is related or told; an account; narrative: formerly applied to historical narrations or geographical descriptions: as, the Jesuit *Relations*.

Sometime the Countrie of Strabo, to whom these our *Relations* are so much indebted.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Oftimes *relations* heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and reliques of somthing true. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

Political and military *relations* are for the greater part accounts of the ambition and violence of mankind.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

3. A character of a plurality of things; a fact concerning two or more things, especially and more properly when it is regarded as a predicate of one of the things connecting it with the others; the condition of being such and such with regard to something else: as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of demand and supply. Thus, suppose a locomotive blows off steam; this fact constitutes a relation between the locomotive and the steam so far as the "blowing" is conceived to be a character of the locomotive, and another relation so far as the "being blown" is conceived as a character of the steam, and both these relations together are embraced in the same relationship, or plural fact. This latter, also often called a *relation*, is by logicians called the *foundation* of the relation. The two or more subjects or things to which the plural fact relates are termed the *relates* or *correlates;* the one which is conceived as subject is specifically termed the *subject* of the relation, or the *relate;* the others the *correlates*. Words naming things in their character as relates are called *relatives*, as father, cousin. A set of relatives referring to the same relationship according as one or another object is taken as the relate are called *correlatives:* such are buyer, seller, commodity, price. The logical nomenclature of relations depends on the consideration of *individual relations*, or relations subsisting between the individuals of a single set of correlates, as opposed to *general relations*, which, really or in conception, subsist between many such sets. Relations are either *dual*—that is, connecting couples of objects, as in the examples above—or *plural*—that is, connecting more than two correlates, as the relation of a buyer to the seller, the thing bought, and the price. Every individual dual relation is either a relation of a thing to itself or a relation of a thing to something else. *Logical relations* are those which are known from logical reflection: opposed to *real relations*, which are known by generalization and abstraction from ordinary observations. The chief logical relations are those of *incompossibility*, *coexistence*, *identity*, and *otherness*. Real dual relations are of five classes: (1) *differences* or *alio-relations*, being relations which nothing can bear to itself, as being greater than; (2) *sibi-relations* or *concurrencies*, being relations which nothing can bear to anything else, as self-consciousness; (3) *agreements*, or relations which everything bears to itself, as similarity; (4) relations which everything bears to everything else, which may be called *distances;* and (5) *variform relations*, which some things only bear to themselves, and which subsist between some pairs of things only. Other divisions of relations are important in logic, as the following. An *iterative* or *repeating relation* is such that a thing may at once be in that relation and its converse to the same or different things, as the relation of father to son, or spouse to spouse: opposed to a *finial* or *non-repeating relation*, as that of husband to wife. An *equiparance* or *convertible relation*, opposed to a *disquiparance* or *inconvertible relation*, is such that, if anything is in that relation to another, the latter is in the same relation to the former, as that of cousins. A relation which cannot subsist between two things reciprocally, as that of greater and less, may be called an *irreciprocable relation*, opposed to a *reciprocable relation*, which admits reciprocation as possible merely. A relation such that if A is so related to B, and B so related to C, then A is so related to C, is called a *transitive*, in opposition to an *intransitive relation*. A relation such that if A is so related to something else, C, there is a third thing, B, which is so related to C, and to which A is so related, is called a *concatenated*, in opposition to an *inconcatenated relation*. A relation subsisting between objects in an endless or self-returning series is called an *inexhaustible*, in opposition to an *exhaustible relation*. If there is a self-returning series, the relation is termed *cyclic*, in opposition to *acyclic*. A transitive relation such that of any two objects of a certain category one has this relation to the other may be called a *linear relation;* and the series of objects so formed may be called the *line* of the relation. According as this is continuous or discontinuous, finite or infinite, and in the latter case discretely or absolutely, these designations may be applied to the relation. According to the *nominalistic* (including the conceptualistic) view, a relation is a mere product of the mind. Adding to this doctrine that of the relativity of knowledge, that we know only relations, Kant reached his conclusion that things in themselves are absolutely incognizable. But most Kantian students come to deny the existence of things in themselves, and so reach an idealistic realism which holds relations to be as real as any facts. The realistic view is expressed in the dictum of Scotus that every relation without which, or a term of which, its foundation cannot be is, in the thing (*realiter*), identical with that foundation—that is, what really is is

a fact relating to two or more things, and that fact viewed as a predicate of one of those things is the relation.

Thus is *relacion* rect, ryht as adiectif and substantif
A-cordeth in alle kyndes with his antecedent.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 363.

The last sort of complex ideas is that we call *relation*, which consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 12.

The only difference between relative names and any others consists in their being given in pairs; and the reason of their being given in pairs is not the existence between two things of a mystical bond called a *relation* and supposed to have a kind of shadowy and abstract reality, but a very simple peculiarity in the concrete fact which the two names are intended to mark.
J. S. Mill, Note to James Mill's Human Mind, xiv. 2.

In natural science, I have understood, there is nothing petty to the mind that has a large vision of *relations*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

Most *relations* are feelings of an entirely different order from the terms they relate. The *relation* of similarity, e. g., may equally obtain between jasmine and tuberose, or between Mr. Browning's verses and Mr. Story's; it is itself neither odorous nor poetical, and those may well be pardoned who have denied to it all sensational content whatever. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 13.

4. Intimate connection between facts; significant bearing of one fact upon another.

For the intent and purpose of the law
Hath full *relation* to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 248.

The word *relation* is commonly used in two senses considerably different from each other. Either for that quality by which two ideas are connected together in the imagination, and the one naturally introduces the other . . . ; or for that particular circumstance in which . . . we may think proper to compare them. . . . In a common way we say that "nothing can be more distant than such or such things from each other, nothing can have less *relation*," as if distance and *relation* were incompatible.
Hume, Human Nature, part i. § 5.

5. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton, P. L., iv. 756.

6. Kindred; connection; a group of persons related by kinship. [Rare.]

He hath need of a great stock of piety who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous *relation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 644.

7. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

Sir, you may spare your application,
I'm no such beast, nor his *relation*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 60.

I am almost the nearest *relation* he has in the world, and am entitled to know all his dearest concerns.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, lvi.

8. In *math.*: (*a*) A ratio; proportion. (*b*) A connection between a number of quantities by which certain systems of values are excluded; especially, such a connection as may be expressed by a plexus of general equations.—**9.** In *music*, that connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each other easy and natural. The relation of tones is perceived by the ear without analysis. Physically it probably depends upon how far the two series of upper partial tones or harmonics coincide. Thus, a given tone is closely related to its perfect fifth, because the 2d, 5th, 8th, 11th, etc., harmonics of the one are respectively identical with the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, etc., of the other; while for converse reasons it is hardly at all related to its minor second. Tones that have but a distant relation to each other, however, are often both closely related to a third tone, and then, particularly if they are associated together in some melodic series, like a scale, may acquire a close relation. Thus, the seventh and eighth tones of a major scale have a close relation which is indirectly harmonic, but apparently due to their habitual melodic proximity. The relation of chords depends primarily on the identity of one or more of their respective tones. Thus, a major triad is closely related to a minor triad on the same root, or to a minor triad on the minor third below itself, because in each case there are two tones in common. Thus, the tonic triad of a key is related to the dominant and subdominant triads through the identity of one of its tones with one of theirs. As with tones, chords having but a distant relation to each other may acquire a relation through their respective close relations to a third chord, especially if habitually brought together in harmonic progressions. Thus, the dominant and subdominant triads of a key have a substantial but indirect relation; and, indeed, a relation is evident between all the triads of a key. The relation of keys (tonalities) depends properly on the number of tones which they have in common; though it is often held that a key is closely connected with every key whose tonic triad is made up of its tones. Thus, a major key is most intimately related to the major keys of its dominant and subdominant and to the minor key of its submediant, because each of them differs from it by but one tone, and also to the minor keys of its mediant and supertonic, because their tonic triads are also composed of its tones. Hence a major key and the minor key of its submediant are called mutually relative (*relative major* and *relative minor*), in distinction from the tonic major and tonic minor, which are more distantly related. When carefully analyzed, the fact of relation is found to be profoundly concerned in the entire structure and development of music. It has caused the establishment of the major diatonic scale as the norm of all modern music. It is the kernel of tonality, of harmonic and melodic progression, of form in general, and of many extended forms in particular.

10. In *law:* (*a*) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have *relation* back to that time: as, where a deed is executed and acted on, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by *relation* back to its date or to its execution, as may be equitable. (*b*) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whose instance an action or special proceeding is brought by the state to determine a question involving both public and private right.—**11.** In *arch.*, the direct dependence upon one another, and upon the whole, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.—**Abelian relation,** a relation expressed by certain identical linear equations given by Abel connecting roots of unity with the roots of the equation which gives the values of the elliptic functions for rational fractions of the periods.—**Accidental relation,** an indirect relation of A to C, constituted by A being in some relation to B, and B being in an independent relation to C. Thus, if a man throws away a date-stone, and that date-stone strikes an invisible genie, the relation of the man to the genie is an accidental one.—**Actual relation.** See *actual*.—**Aggregate relation.** (*a*) A relation resulting from a disjunctive conjunction of several relations, such that, if any of the latter are satisfied, the aggregate relation is satisfied. (*b*) Same as *composite relation* (*a*). [This is the signification attached to the word by Cayley, contrary to the established terminology of logic.]—**Alio relation,** a relation of such a nature that a thing cannot be in that relation to itself: as, being previous to.—**Aptitudinal relation.** See *aptitudinal*.—**Categories of relation.** See *category*, 1.—**Composite relation.** (*a*) A relation consisting in the simultaneous existence of several relations. (*b*) Same as *aggregate relation* (*a*). [This is the signification attached to the phrase by Cayley, in opposition to the usage of logicians.]—**Confidential, cyclical, discriminant relation.** See the adjectives.—**Definite relation,** a relation unlike any relation of the same relate to other correlates. [This is Kempe's nomenclature, but is objectionable. *Peculiar relation* would better express the idea.]—**Distributively satisfied composite relation.** See *distributively*.—**Double relation, dual relation,** relation between a pair of things, or between a relate and a single correlate.—**Dynamic relations.** See *dynamic*.—**Enharmonic relation.** See *enharmonic*.—**Exterior relations.** See *exterior*.—**Extrinsic relation,** a relation which is established between terms already existing.—**False or inharmonic relation,** in *music*. See *false*.—**In relation to,** in the characters that connect the subject with the correlate which is the object of the preposition *to:* as, music *in relation to* poetry (music in those characters that connect it with poetry).—**Intrinsic relation.** See *intrinsic*.—**Involutorial relation.** See *involutorial*.—**Irregular relation,** a relation not regular.—**Jacobian relation,** the relation expressed by equating the Jacobian to zero.—**K-fold relation,** a relation which reduces by *k* the number of independent ways in which a system of quantities may vary.—**Legal relation,** the aggregate of legal rights and duties characterizing one person or thing in respect to another.—**Omal relation,** a relation expressed by a system of linear equations. [With Legendre, *omal* means having the differential coefficient constantly of one sign; but Cayley uses the word as a synonym of *homaloidal* or *linear*.]—**Order of a relation,** in *math.* See *order*, 12.—**Parametric relation,** a relation involving parameters, or variables over and above the coördinates.—**Plural relation,** a relation between a relate and two or more correlates, as when A aims a shot, B, at C.—**Predicamental relation,** a relation which comes under Aristotle's category of relation.—**Prime relation,** a relation not resulting from the conjunction of relations alternatively satisfied.—**Real relation,** a relation the statement of which cannot be separated into two facts, one relating to the relate and the other to the correlate, such as the relation of Cain to Abel as his killer. For the facts that Cain killed somebody and that Abel was killed do not together make up the fact that Cain killed Abel: opposed to *relation of reason*.—**Regular relation,** a relation of definite manifoldness. [So defined by Cayley; but it would have been better to denominate this a *homoplasial relation*, reserving the term *regular relation* for one which follows one law, expressible by general equations, for all values of the coördinates—this meaning according better with that usually given to *regular*.]—**Relation of disquiparance,** a relation which confers unlike names upon relate and correlate.—**Relation of equiparance,** a relation which confers the same relative name upon relate and correlate: thus, the being a cousin of somebody is such a relation, for if A is cousin to B, B is cousin to A.—**Relation of reason,** a relation which depends upon a fact which can be stated as an aggregate of two facts (one concerning the relate, the other concerning the correlate), such that the annihilation of the relate or the correlate would destroy only one of these facts, but leave the other intact: thus, the fact that Franklin and Rumford were both scientific Americans constitutes a relationship between them with two correlative relations; but these are *relations of reason*, because the two facts are that Franklin was a scientific American and that Rumford was a scientific American, the first of which facts would remain true even if Rumford had never existed, and the second even if Franklin had never existed.—**Resultant relation,** a relation between parameters involved in a superdeterminate relation.—**Self-relation.** (*a*) A relation of such a sort that a thing can be in that relation to itself: as, being the killer of; but better (*b*) a relation of such a sort that nothing can be so related to anything else, as the relations of self-consciousness, self-depreciation, self-help, etc.—**Superdeterminate relation,** a relation whose manifoldness is as great as or greater than the number of coördinates.—**Transcendental relation,** a relation which does not come under Aristotle's category of relation, as cause and effect, habit and object.=**Syn. 1.** *Narration, Recital*, etc. See *account*.—**3.** Attitude, connection.—**5** and **7.** *Relation, Relative, Connection.* When applying to family affiliations, *relation* is used of a state or of a person, but in the latter sense *relative* is much better; *relative* is used of a person, but not of a state; *connection* is used with equal propriety of either person or state. *Relation* and *relative* refer to kinship by blood; *connection* is increasingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage.—**6.** Kindred, kin.

relational (rē-lā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *relation* + *-al.*] **1.** Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional:* as, a *relational* part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions are *relational* parts of speech.

relationality (rē-lā-shọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *relational* + *-ity.*] The state or property of having a relational force.

But if the remarks already made on what might be called the *relationality* of terms have any force, it is obvious that mental tension and conscious intensity cannot be equated to each other. *J. Ward*, Mind, XII. 56.

relationism (rē-lā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ism.*] **1.** The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

Relationism teaches . . . that things and relations constitute two great, distinct orders of objective reality, inseparable in existence, yet distinguishable in thought.
F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Introd., ii.

2. The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.

relationist (rē-lā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ist.*] **1†.** A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne.* —**2.** An adherent of the doctrine of relationism.

relationship (rē-lā′shọn-ship), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Faith is the great tie of *relationship* betwixt you [and Christ]. *Chalmers*, On Romans viii. 1 (ed. R. Carter).

Mrs. Mugford's conversation was incessant regarding the Ringwood family and Firmin's *relationship* to that noble house. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

2. In *music*, same as *relation*, 8. Also called *tone-relationship*.

relatival (rel-a-tī′val or rel′a-tiv-al), *a.* [< *relative* + *-al.*] Pertaining to relative words or forms.

Conjunctions, prepositions (personal, relative, and interrogative), *relatival* contractions.
E. A. Abbott, Shakespearian Grammar (cited in The [Nation, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110).

relative (rel′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *relatif*, < OF. (and F.) *relatif* = Pr. *relatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *relativo*, < LL. *relativus*, having reference or relation, < L. *relatus*, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

The devil hath power
To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps . . .
Abuses me to damn me. I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 633.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole.
South.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also, are positive beings: though the parts of which they consist are very often *relative* one to another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. § 6.

Religion, it has been well observed, is something *relative* to us; a system of commands and promises from God towards us. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 317.

3. In *gram.*, referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause that defines or describes or modifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, though by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he *who* runs may read; he lay on the spot *where* he fell. Pronouns and pronominal adverbs are relative, such adverbs having also the value of conjunctions. A relative word used without an antecedent, as implying in itself its antecedent, is often called a *compound relative:* thus, *who* breaks pays; I saw *where* he fell. Relative words are always either demonstratives or interrogatives which have acquired secondarily the relative value and use.

4. Not intelligible except in connection with something else; signifying a relation, without stating what the correlate is: thus, *father, better, west*, etc., are *relative* terms.

Profundity, in its secondary as in its primary sense, is a *relative* term. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. In *music*, having a close melodic or harmonic relation. Thus, *relative chords*, in a narrow sense, the triads of a given key (tonality) having as roots the successive tones of its scale; *relative keys*, keys (tonalities) having several tones in common, thus affording opportunity for easy modulation back and forth, or, more narrowly, keys whose tonic triads are relative chords of each other; *relative major*, *relative minor*, a major key and the minor key of its submediant regarded with respect to each other. Also *related*, *parallel*. See cut under *chord*, 4.—**Relative beauty**, beauty consisting in the adaptation of the object to its end.—**Relative chronology**, in *geol.*, the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute* or *historical* method.—**Relative end, ens, equilibrium.** See the nouns.—**Relative enunciation**, an enunciation whose clauses are connected by a relative: as, "Wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—**Relative gravity.** (*a*) The acceleration of gravity at a station referred to that at another station, and not expressed in terms of space and time. (*b*) Same as *specific gravity* (which see, under *gravity*).—**Relative ground of proof**, a premise which itself requires proof.—**Relative humidity, hypermetropia, locality.** See the nouns.—**Relative motion.** See *motion*.—**Relative opposites**, the two terms of any dual relation.—**Relative place**, the place of one object as defined by the situations of other objects.—**Relative pleasure** or **pain**, a state of feeling which is pleasurable or painful by force of contrast with the state which preceded it.—**Relative pronoun, proposition,** etc. See the nouns.—**Relative syllogism**, a syllogism whose major premise is a relative enunciation: as, Where Christ is, there will also the faithful be; but Christ is in heaven; therefore there also will the faithful be.—**Relative term**, a term which, to become the complete name of any class, requires to be completed by the annexation of another name, generally of another class: such terms are, for example, father of, the qualities of, tangent to, identical with, man that is, etc. Strictly speaking, all adjectives are of this nature.—**Relative time**, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

II. *n.* **1.** Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation.—**2.** A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

> Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by,
> Dissolv'd in tears to see us die.
> *Pomfret*, Prospect of Death.

> There is no greater bugbear than a strong-willed *relative* in the circle of his own connections.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

3. In *gram.*, a relative word; a relative pronoun or adverb. See I., 3.—**4.** In *logic*, a relative term.—**Logic of relatives**, that branch of formal logic which treats of relations, and reasonings concerning them. =**Syn. 2.** *Connection*, etc. See *relation*.

relatively (rel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to:* as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively to* his income.—**Relatively identical**, the same in certain respects.—**Relatively prime.** See *prime*, 7.

relativeness (rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

> Therefore, while for a later period of the dialect-life of Hellas the expression "dialect" is one of peculiar *relativeness*, it is a justifiable term for certain aggregations of morphological and syntactical phenomena in the earlier periods of language, when dialect-relations were more sharply defined. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 444.

★**relativity** (rel-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *relativité*, < NL. **relativita(t-)s*, < LL. *relativus*, relative: see *relative*.] **1.** The character of being relative; relativeness; the being of an object as it is by force of something to which it is relative. Specifically—**2.** Phenomenality; existence as an immediate object of the understanding or of experience; existence only in relation to a thinking mind.—**The doctrine of the relativity of existence**, the doctrine that the real existence of the subject, and also of the object, depends on the real relation between them. —**The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.** The phrase *relativity of knowledge* has received divergent significations. (*a*) The doctrine that it is impossible to have knowledge of anything except by means of its relations to the mind, direct and indirect, cognized as relations. (*b*) The doctrine of phenomenalism, that only appearances can be known, and that the relations of these appearances to external substrata, if such there be, are completely incognizable. This doctrine is sometimes associated with a denial of the possibility of any knowledge of relations as such, or at least of any whose terms are not independently present together in consciousness. It would therefore better be denominated *the doctrine of the impossibility of relativity of cognition.* (*c*) The doctrine that we can only become conscious of objects in their relations to one another. This doctrine is almost universally held by psychologists.

> Relative and correlative are each thought through the other, so that in enouncing *relativity* as a condition of the thinkable—in other words, that thought is only of the relative—this is tantamount to saying that we think one thing only as we think two things mutually and at once; which again is equivalent to the doctrine that the absolute (the non-relative) is for us incogitable, and even inconceivable.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., App. V. (*e*).

> When a philosopher lays great stress upon the *relativity of* our *knowledge*, it is necessary to cross-examine his writings, and compel them to disclose in which of its many degrees of meaning he understands the phrase. . . . To most of those who hold it, the difference between the Ego and the Non-ego is not one of language only, nor a formal distinction between two aspects of the same reality, but denotes two realities, each having a separate existence, and neither dependent on the other. . . . They believe that there is a real universe of "things in themselves," and that whenever there is an impression on our senses, there is a "thing in itself," which is behind the phænomenon, and is the cause of it. But as to what this thing is "in itself," we, having no organs except our senses for communicating with it, can only know what our senses tell us; and as they tell us nothing but the impression which the thing makes upon us, we do not know what it is in itself at all. . . . Of the ultimate realities, as such, we know the existence, and nothing more. . . . It is in this form that *the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge* is held by the greater number of those who profess to hold it, attaching any definite idea to the term.
> *J. S. Mill*, Examination of Hamilton, ii.

relator (rē-lā'tor), *n.* [< F. *relateur* = Sp. Pg. *relator* = It. *relatore*, < L. *relator*, a relater, narrator, < *referre*, pp. *relatus*, relate, etc.: see *relate*.] **1.** Same as *relater*.

> When this place affords anything worth your hearing, I will be your *relator*. *Donne*, Letters, xxxi.

2. In *law*, a person on whose suggestion or complaint an action or special proceeding in the name of the state (his name being usually joined therewith) is brought, to try a question involving both public and private right.

relatrix (rē-lā'triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of *relator*.] In *law*, a female relator or petitioner. *Story*.

relatum (rē-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *relata* (-tä). [ML.: see *relate*, *n.*] Same as *relate*.

> The *Relatum* and its Correlate seem to be simul naturâ.
> *Grote*, Aristotle, I. iii.

relax (rē-laks'), *v.* [< OF. (and F.) *relaxer* = Pr. *relaxar*, *relachar* = Sp. *relajar* = Pg. *relaxar* = It. *rilassare*, *rilasciare*, release, < L. *relaxare*, relax, < *re-*, back, + *laxare*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1]. Doublet of *release*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To slacken; make more lax or less tense or rigid; loosen; make less close or firm: as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

> Nor served it to *relax* their serried files.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 599.

> The self-complacent actor, when he views . . .
> The slope of faces from the floor to th' roof . . .
> *Relax'd* into a universal grin. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 204.

2. To make less severe or rigorous; remit or abate in strictness: as, to *relax* a law or rule.

> The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*

> His principles, though not inflexible, were not more *relaxed* than those of his associates and competitors.
> *Macaulay*, Burleigh and his Times.

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labor: as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.—**4.** To relieve from attention or effort; afford a relaxation to; unbend: as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—**5.** To abate; take away.—**6.** To relieve from constipation; loosen; open: as, medicines *relax* the bowels.—**7.** To set loose or free; give up or over.

> The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm: in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prescott.*

=**Syn. 1.** To loose, unbrace, weaken, enervate, debilitate. —**2.** To mitigate, ease.—**4.** To divert, recreate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become loose, feeble, or languid.

> His knees *relax* with toil. *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 309.

2. To abate in severity; become more mild or less rigorous.

> The bill has ever been petitioned against, and the mutinous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by *relaxing* in the material points. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 147.

> She would not *relax* in her demand.
> *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. To remit in close attention; unbend.

> No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or *relax* therefrom. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 24.

> The mind, *relaxing* into needful sport,
> Should turn to writers of an abler sort.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 715.

relax† (rē-laks'), *n.* [< *relax*, *v.*] Relaxation.

> Labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 58.

relax† (rē-laks'), *a.* [= It. *relasso*, weary, < ML. *relaxus*, relaxed: see *relax*, *v.*] Relaxed; loose.

> The sinews, . . . when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 381.

relaxable (rē-lak'sa-bl), *a.* [< *relax* + *-able*.] Capable of being relaxed or remitted.

> How, saith Ambrose, can any one dare to reckon the Holy Ghost among creatures? or who doth so render himself obnoxious that, if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be *relaxable* to him by some pardon?
> *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

★**relaxant** (rē-lak'sant), *n.* [= F. *relaxant* = Sp. *relajante* = Pg. *relaxante* = It. *rilassante*, < L. *relaxan(t-)s*, ppr. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] A medicine that relaxes or opens. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

relaxate (rē-lak'sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *relaxatus*, pp. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] To relax. [Rare.]

> Man's body being *relaxated* . . . by reason of the heat of . . . Summer.
> *T. Venner*, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 265.

★**relaxation** (rē-lak-sā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *relaxation* = Pr. *relaxatio* = Sp. *relajación* = Pg. *relaxação* = It. *rilassazione*, < L. *relaxatio(n-)*, a relaxing, < *relaxare*, relax, etc.: see *relax*.] **1.** The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed. (*a*) A diminution of tone, tension, or firmness; specifically, in *pathol.*, a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts: as, *relaxation* of the soft palate.

> All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a *relaxation* or emollition. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 730.

> But *relaxation* of the languid frame
> By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs
> Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 81.

(*b*) Remission or abatement of rigor.

> Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.
> *Waterland*, Works, VI. 25.

> The late ill-fortune had dispirited the troops, and caused an indifference about duty, a want of obedience, and a *relaxation* in discipline in the whole army.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 373.

(*c*) Remission of attention or application: as, *relaxation* of efforts.

> A *relaxation* of religion's hold
> Upon the roving and untutor'd heart
> Soon follows. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 569.

> There is no better known fact in the history of the world than that a deadly epidemic brings with it a *relaxation* of moral instincts. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 76.

2. Unbending; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.

> There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business. *Addison*, Freeholder.

> For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,
> To him is *relaxation* and mere play.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 156.

> Hours of careless *relaxation*. *Macaulay.*

> It is better to conceal ignorance, but it is hard to do so in *relaxation* and over wine.
> *Heraclitus* (trans.), Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 668.

Letters of relaxation, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor is relieved from personal diligence, or whereby an outlaw is reponed against sentence of outlawry: now employed only in the latter sense.

relaxative (rē-lak'sa-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *relax* + *-at-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

> And therefore you must use *relaxatives*.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. That which gives relaxation; a relaxation.

> The Moresco festivals seem . . . *relaxatives* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, xvii.

★**relay**[1] (rē-lā'), *n.* [< ME. *relaye*, < OF. *relais*, rest, stop, remission, delay, a relay, F. *relais*, relay, = It. *rilasso*, relay; cf. *rilasso*, *relasso*, same as *rilascio*, a release, etc.; < OF. *relaisser*, release, let go, relinquish, intr. stop, cease, rest, = It. *rilassare*, *relasciare*, relax, release, < L. *relaxare*, loosen, let loose, allow to rest: see *relax* and *release*[1].] **1.** A fresh supply, especially of animals to be substituted for others; specifically, a fresh set of dogs or horses, in hunting, held in readiness to be cast off or to remount the hunters should occasion require, or a relief supply of horses held in readiness for the convenience of travelers.

> Ther overtok I a gret route
> Of huntes and eke of foresteres,
> With many *relayes* and lymeres.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

> *Rob.* What *relays* set you?
> *John.* None at all; we laid not
> In one fresh dog.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

> Through the night goes the diligence, passing *relay* after *relay*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxix.

2. A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.—**3.** Generally, a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time.

> Who call aloud . . .
> For change of follies, and *relays* of joy.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 250.

4. An instrument, consisting principally of an electromagnet with the armature delicately adjusted for a slight motion about an axis, and with contact-points so arranged that the movement of the armature in obedience to the signals transmitted over the line puts a battery, known as the *local battery*, into or out of a short local circuit in which is the recording or receiving apparatus. Also called *relay-magnet*.—**Microphone relay.** See *microphone*.—**Polarized relay,** a relay in which the armature is permanently magnetized. The movements of the armature are accomplished without the use of a retractile spring, and the instrument is thus more sensitive than one of the ordinary form.—**Relay of ground,** ground laid up in fallow. *Richardson.*

relay[2] (rē-lā′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *lay*[1].] To lay again; lay a second time: as, to *relay* a pavement.

relbun (rel′bun), *n.* See *Calceolaria.*

releasable (rē-lē′sa-bl), *a.* [< *release* + *-able*.] Capable of being released.

He [Ethelbald, king of Mercland] discharged all monasteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts, excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *releasable.* *Selden,* Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

release[1] (rē-lēs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *released,* ppr. *releasing.* [< ME. *relesen, relessen, releschen,* < OF. *relaissier, relessier, relesser,* release, let go, relinquish, quit, intr. stop, cease, rest, F. *relaisser* (also OF. *relacher, relascher,* F. *relâcher*), relax, release, = Pr. *relaxar, relachar* = Sp. *relajar* = Pg. *relaxar* = It. *relassare, rilassare, rilasciare,* relax, release, < L. *relaxare,* relax: see *relax,* of which *release* is a doublet. Cf. *relay*[1].] **1.** To let loose; set free from restraint or confinement; liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude.

But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I *release* unto you the King of the Jews? Mark xv. 9.

The Earls Marchar and Syward, with Wolnoth, the Brother of Harold, a little before his Death, he [King William] *released* out of Prison. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 26.

And I arose, and I *released*
The casement, and the light increased.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.

They would be so weary of their liues as either fly all their Countries, or giue all they had to be *released* of such an hourely misery.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 91.

Leisure, silence, and a mind *releas'd*
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increas'd.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 139.

3. To free from obligation or penalty: as, to *release* one from debt, or from a promise or covenant.

About this time William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and High Treasurer of England, finding himself to droop with Age, . . . sent Letters to the Queen, entreating her to *release* him of his publick Charge. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 387.

The people begged to be *released* from a part of their rates. *Emerson,* Hist. Discourse at Concord.

"Good friends," he said, "since both have fled, the ruler and the priest,
Judge ye if from their further work I be not well *released.*" *Whittier,* Cassandra Southwick.

4†. To forgive.—**5.** To quit; let go, as a legal claim; remit; surrender or relinquish: as, to *release* a debt, or to *release* a right to lands or tenements by conveying to another already having some right or estate in possession. Thus, a remainder-man *releases* his right to the tenant in possession; one coparcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* to the mortgager or owner of the equity of redemption.

I *releshe* the my ryght with a rank will,
And graunt the the gouernanse of this grete yle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13626.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be *released* and delivered to the king her father.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 51.

We here *release* unto our faithful people
One entire subsidy, due unto the crown
In our dead brother's days.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 31.

Tithes therfore, though claim'd, and Holy under the Law, yet are now *releas'd* and quitted, both by that command to Peter and by this to all Ministers above cited.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

6†. To relax.

It may not seem hard if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released,* rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof.
Hooker.

7†. To let slip; let go; give up.

Bidding them fight for honour of their love,
And rather die then Ladies cause *release.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

8. To take out of pawn. *Nabbes,* The Bride (4to, 1640), sig. F. iv. (*Halliwell.*)=**Syn. 1.** To loose, deliver.—**1-3.** *Liberate,* etc. See *disengage.*—**3.** To acquit.

release[1] (rē-lēs′), *n.* [< ME. *relees, reles, relece,* < OF. *reles, relez, relais, rellais,* F. *relais* = It. *rilascio,* a release, relay; from the verb: see *release*[1], *v.*, and cf. *relay*[1].] **1.** Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

Confined together,
. . . all prisoners, sir, . . .
They cannot budge till your *release.*
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 11.

Thou . . .
Who boast'st *release* from hell, and leave to come
Into the heaven of heavens. *Milton,* P. R., i. 409.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done!
But still I think it can't be long before I find *release.*
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

When the Sabbath brings its kind *release,*
And care lies slumbering on the lap of Peace.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, tax, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. Esther ii. 18.

Henry III. himself . . . sought in a papal sentence of absolution a *release* from the solemn obligations by which he had bound himself to his people.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

4. In *law,* a surrender of a right; a remission of a claim in such form as to estop the grantor from asserting it again. More specifically—(*a*) An instrument by which a creditor or lienor discharges the debt or lien, or frees a particular person or property therefrom, irrespective of whether payment or satisfaction has actually been made. Hence usually it implies a sealed instrument. See *receipt.* (*b*) An instrument by which a person having or claiming an ulterior estate in land, or a present estate without possession, surrenders his claim to one having an inferior estate, or having an alleged wrongful possession; a quitclaim. See *lease and release,* under *lease*[2].

5. In a steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port at or near the end of the traverse of the piston.—**6.** In *archery,* the act of letting go the bowstring in shooting; the mode of performing this act, which differs among different peoples.—**Out of release**†, without cessation.

Whom erthe and se and heven, *out of relees,*
Ay herien. *Chaucer,* Second Nun's Tale, l. 46.

Release of dower. See *dower*[2].=**Syn. 1-3.** Deliverance, excuse, exemption, exoneration, absolution, clearance. See the verb.

release[2] (rē-lēs′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *lease*[2].] To lease again or anew. *Imp. Dict.*

releasee (rē-lē-sē′), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-ee*[1]. Cf. *lessee, relessee.*] In *law,* a person to whom a release is given; a relessee.

releasement (rē-lēs′ment), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-ment.* Cf. OF. *relaschement,* F. *relâchement* = Pr. *relaxamen* = Sp. *relajamiento* = Pg. *relaxamento* = It. *relassamento,* releasement.] The act of releasing, in any sense; a release.

'Tis I am Hercules, sent to free you all.—
. . . In this club behold
All your *releasements.* *Shirley,* Love Tricks, iii. 5.

The Queen interposeth for the *Releasement* of my Lord of Newport and others, who are Prisoners of War.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 8.

releaser (rē-lē′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who releases.—**2.** In *mech.,* any device in the nature of a tripping mechanism whereby one part is released from engagement with another. [Rare.]

release-spring (rē-lēs′spring), *n.* A spring attached to the end-piece of a truck for the purpose of throwing the brakes out of contact with the wheels. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

releasor (rē-lē′sor), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-or*[1].] In *law,* one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a relessor.

releest†, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

releet (rē-lēt′), *n.* [< *re-* + *leet.*] A crossing of roads. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

relefe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *relief.*

relegate (rel′ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relegated,* ppr. *relegating.* [< L. *relegatus,* pp. of *relegare* (> It. *relegare* = Sp. *relegar* = Pr. *relegar, releguar* = F. *reléguer*), send away, despatch, remove, < *re-,* away, back, + *legare,* send: see *legate.*] **1.** To send away or out of the way; consign, as to some obscure or remote destination; banish; dismiss.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

Relegate to worlds yet distant our repose.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Relegated by their own political sympathies and Whig liberality . . . to the comparative uselessness of literary retirement. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 6.

2. In *Rom. law,* to send into exile; cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period.—**3.** In *law,* to remit or put off to an inferior remedy.

relegation (rel-ē-gā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *relegacion, relegation,* F. *relégation* = Sp. *relegación* = It. *relegazione,* < L. *relegatio(n-),* a sending away, exiling, banishing, < *relegare,* send away: see *relegate.*] The act of relegating; banishment: specifically a term in ancient Roman law, and also in ecclesiastical law, and in that of universities, especially in Germany. See *relegate,* 2.

The exiles are not allowed the liberty of other banished persons, who, within the isle or region of *relegation,* may go or move whither they please.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

Arius behaved himself so seditiously and tumultuarily that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation.*
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded.

relent (rē-lent′), *v.* [< ME. *relenten,* < OF. *ralentir, rallentir,* slacken, relent, F. *ralentir* = Pg. *relentar* (cf. Sp. *relentecer,* soften, relent, < L. *relentescere,* slacken) = It. *rallentare,* < L. *re-,* back, + *lentus,* slow, slack, tenacious, pliant; akin to *lenis,* gentle, and E. *lithe*[1]: see *lenient.*]
I. *intrans.* **1**†. To slacken; stay.

Yet scarcely once to breath would they *relent.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

2†. To soften in substance; lose compactness; become less rigid or hard.

He stired the coles til *relente* gan
The wex agayn the fyr.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

There be some houses wherein sweet-meats will *relent* . . . more than in others. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 809.

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 4.

3†. To deliquesce; dissolve; melt; fade away.

The colours, beynge nat suerly wrought, . . . by moystnesse of wether *relenteth* or fadeth.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in showers.
Pope, Spring, l. 69.

4. To become less severe or intense; relax. [Rare.]

The workmen let glass cool by degrees, and in such *relentings* of fire as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air.
Sir K. Digby, On Bodies.

The slave-trade had never *relented* among the Mahometans. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., I. 129.

5. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; soften in temper; become more mild and tender; give way; yield; comply; feel compassion.

Relent and yield to mercy. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 11.

Stern Proserpine *relented,*
And gave him back the fair.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 85.

No light had we: for that we do repent;
And, learning this, the bridegroom will *relent.*
Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To slacken; remit; stay; abate.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

2. To soften; mollify; dissolve.

In water first this opium *relent,*
Of sape until it have similitude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

All his body shulde be dyssolued and *relented* into salte dropes. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, ii. 12.

relent† (rē-lent′), *n.* [< *relent, v.*] **1.** Remission; stay.

Ne rested till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 24.

2. Relenting.

Fear of death enforceth still
In greater minds submission and *relent.*
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

relenting (rē-len′ting), *p. a.* Inclining to relent or yield; soft; too easily moved; soft-hearted; weakly complaisant.

Relenting fool, and shallow, changing woman!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 431.

relentless (rē-lent′les), *a.* [< *relent* + *-less.*] Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 130.

=**Syn.** *Implacable,* etc. See *inexorable,* and list under *unrelenting.*

relentlessly (rē-lent′les-li), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

relentlessness (rē-lent′les-nes), *n.* The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity. *Imp. Dict.*

relentment (rē-lent′ment), *n.* [= It. *rallentamento;* as *relent* + *-ment.*] The act or state of relenting; compassion. *Imp. Dict.*

reles[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

reles[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *relish.*

relesset, *v.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

relessee (rē-le-sē′), *n.* [Var. of *releasee,* imitating the simple *lessee.*] In *law,* the person to whom a release is executed.

relessor (rē-les′ȯr), *n.* [Var. of *releasor.* Cf. *relessee.*] In *law,* the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the *relessor* and relessee. *Blackstone,* Com., II. xx.

relet (rē-let′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *let*[1], *v.*] To let anew, as a house.

relevance (rel′ē-vans), *n.* [= Pg. *relevancia;* as *relevan(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *relevancy.*

relevancy (rel′ē-van-si), *n.* [As *relevance* (see *-cy*).] 1†. The state of affording relief or aid.—2. The state or character of being relevant or pertinent; pertinence; applicableness; definite or obvious relation; recognizable connection.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little *relevancy* bore.
Poe, The Raven.

3. In *Scots law,* fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The *relevancy* of the libel, in Scots law, is the sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked.

The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the *relevancy:* that is, to state on either part the arguments in point of law, and evidence in point of fact, against and in favour of the criminal.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.

relevant (rel′ē-vant), *a.* [< OF. *relevant,* assisting, = Sp. Pg. *relevante,* raising, important, < L. *relevan(t-)s,* ppr. of *relevare,* lift up again, lighten, relieve, hence in Rom. help, assist: see *relieve,* and cf. *levant*[1].] 1. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable: as, the testimony is not *relevant* to the case.

Close and *relevant* arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

2. In *law,* being in subject-matter germane to the controversy; conducive to the proof or disproof of a fact in issue or a pertinent hypothesis. See *irrelevant.*

The word *relevant* means that any two facts to which it is applied are so related to each other that, according to the common course of events, one, either taken by itself or in connection with other facts, proves or renders probable the past, present, or future existence of the other.
Stephen.

3. In *Scots law,* sufficient legally: as, a *relevant* plea.

The Judges . . . recorded their judgment, which bore that the indictment, if proved, was *relevant* to infer the pains of law: and that the defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sister, was a *relevant* defence. *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

relevantly (rel′ē-vant-li), *adv.* In a relevant manner; with relevancy.

relevation†, (rel-ē-vā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *relevación,* < L. *relevatio(n-),* a lightening, relief, < *relevare,* lighten, relieve: see *relevant, relieve.*] A raising or lifting up. *Bailey.*

releve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *relieve.*

reliability (rē-lī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *reliable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

He bestows all the pleasures, and inspires all that ease of mind on those around him or connected with him, which perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute *reliability,* equally in small as in great concerns, cannot but inspire and bestow.
Coleridge, Biog. Lit., iii.

reliable (rē-lī′a-bl), *a.* [< *rely*[1] + *-able.*] That may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; worthy of reliance; to be depended on; trustworthy. [This word, which involves a use of the suffix *-able* superficially different from its more familiar use in *provable,* 'that may be proved,' *eatable,* 'that may be eaten,' etc., has been much objected to by purists on philological grounds. The objection, however, really has no philological justification, being based on an imperfect knowledge of the history and uses of the suffix *-able,* or on a too narrow view of its office. Compare *available, conversable, dispensable, laughable,* and many other examples collected by Fitzedward Hall in his work cited below, and see *-able.* As a matter of usage, however, the word is shunned by many fastidious writers.]

The Emperor of Russia may have announced the restoration of monarchy as exclusively his object. This is not considered as the ultimate object, by this country, but as the best means, and most *reliable* pledge, of a higher object, viz. our own security, and that of Europe.
Coleridge, Essays on His Own Times, p. 296 (on a speech by Mr. Pitt (Nov. 17, 1800), as manipulated by Coleridge): [quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able,* p. 29.

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable,* being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking tories, and very knavish whigs." *Irving.* (*Webster.*)

He [Mr. Grote] seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history.
Gladstone, Oxford Essays (1857), p. 49.

She [the Church] has now a direct command, and a *reliable* influence, over her own institutions, which was wanting in the middle ages.
J. H. Newman, Lectures and Essays on University Subjects (ed. 1859), p. 302.

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill,* Representative Government, xvi.

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most *reliable* source of trinkgelds and other pecuniary advantages.
Leslie Stephen, Playground of Europe (1871), p. 47.

=Syn. Trustworthy, trusty.

reliableness (rē-lī′a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness,* if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way.
J. S. Mill, Logic (ed. 1865), I. 303.

reliably (rē-lī′a-bli), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

reliance (rē-lī′ans), *n.* [< *rely*[1] + *-ance.*] 1. The act of relying, or the state or character of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence: as, we may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; to have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses.

His days and times are past,
And my *reliances* on his fracted dates
Have smit my credit. *Shak.,* T. of A., ii. 1. 22.

Who would lend to a government that prefaced its overtures for borrowing by an act which demonstrated that no *reliance* could be placed on the steadiness of its measures for paying? *A. Hamilton,* The Federalist, No. xxx.

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

reliant (rē-lī′ant), *a.* [< *rely*[2] + *-ant.*] Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-trustful: as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Dinah was too *reliant* on the Divine will to attempt to achieve any end by a deceptive concealment.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, liii.

relic (rel′ik), *n.* [Formerly also *relick, relique;* < ME. *relyke, relike,* chiefly pl., < OF. *reliques,* pl., F. *relique,* pl. *reliques* = Pr. *reliquias* = Sp. Pg. It. *reliquia* = AS. *reliquias,* relics (also in comp. *relic-gong,* a going to visit relics), < L. *reliquiæ,* remains, relics, < *relinquere* (pret. *reliqui,* pp. *relictus*), leave behind: see *relinquish.* Cf. *relict.*] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the consumption, loss, or decay of the rest.

The Mouse and the Catte fell to their victualles, beeing such *reliques* as the olde manne had left.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 234.

They shew monstrous bones, the *Reliques* of the Whale from which Perseus freed Andromeda.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Fair Greece! sad *relic* of departed worth!
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 73.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, as deserted by the soul. [Usually in the plural.]

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* should be hid
Under a star-ypointing pyramid?
Milton, Epitaph on Shakspeare.

3. That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento; a souvenir; a keepsake.

His [Peter Stuyvesant's] silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable *relique.* *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 466.

4. An object held in reverence or affection because connected with some sacred or beloved person deceased; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the *Gr. Ch.,* and some other churches, a saint's body or part of it, or an object supposed to have been connected with the life or body of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint or martyr, and regarded therefore as a personal memorial worthy of religious veneration. Relics are of three classes: (*a*) the entire bodies or parts of the bodies of venerated persons, (*b*) objects used by them or connected with their martyrdom, and (*c*) objects connected with their tombs or sanctified by contact with their bodies. Relics are preserved in churches, convents, etc., to which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The miraculous virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such instances from Scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha (2 Kl. xiii. 21).

The in a Chirche of Seynt Silvester ys many grett *reliquis,* a pece of the vesture of our blyssyd lady.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 4.

What make ye this way? we keep no *relics* here,
Nor holy shrines. *Fletcher,* Pilgrim, i. 2.

Lists of *relics* belonging to certain churches in this country are often to be met with in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357, note.

5†. Something dear or precious.

It is a fulle noble thing
Whanne thyne eyen have metyng
With that *relike* precious,
Wherof they be so desirous.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2907.

6†. A monument.

Shall we go see the *reliques* of this town?
Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 19.

=Syn. 4. *Remains, Relics.* The *remains* of a dead person are his corpse or his literary works; in the latter case they are, for the sake of distinction, generally called *literary remains.* We speak also of the *remains* of a feast, of a city, building, monument, etc. *Relics* always suggests antiquity: as, the *relics* of ancient sovereigns, heroes, and especially saints. The singular of *relics* is used; that of *remains* is not.

relic-knife (rel′ik-nīf), *n.* A knife made so as to contain the relic or supposed relic of a saint, either in a small cavity provided for the purpose in the handle, or by incorporating the relic, if a piece of bone or the like, in the decoration of the handle itself. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.,* X. 89.

relicly† (rel′ik-li), *adv.* [< *relic* + *-ly*[2].] As a relic; with care such as is given to a relic. [Rare.]

As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barrelling the droppings, and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Relicly kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne, Satires, ii.

relic-monger (rel′ik-mung″gėr), *n.* One who traffics in relics; hence, one who has a passion for collecting objects to serve as relics or souvenirs.

The beauty and historic interest of the heads must have tempted the senseless and unscrupulous greed of mere *relic-mongers.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 302.

★**relict** (rel′ikt), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *relict,* m., *relicte,* f., a widow, < L. *relictus,* fem. *relicta,* neut. *relictum,* left behind, pp. of *relinquere,* leave behind: see *relic, relinquish.*] I. *n.* 1†. One who is left or who remains; a survivor.

The eldest daughter, Frances, . . . is the sole *relict* of the family. *B. Jonson,* New Inn, Arg.

2. Specifically, a widower or widow, especially a widow.

He took to Wife the virtuous Lady Emma, the *Relict* of K. Ethelred. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 16.

Though the *relict* of a man or woman hath liberty to contract new relations, yet I do not find they have liberty to cast off the old. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 84.

Who cou'd love such an unhappy *Relict* as I am?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

3†. A thing left behind; a relic.

To breake the eggeshell after the meat is out, wee are taught in our childhood, and practice it all our lives, which neverthelesse is but a superstitious *relict.*
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), v. 21.

II. *a.* Left; remaining; surviving.

His *Relict* Lady . . . lived long in Westminster.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 13. (*Davies.*)

relict†, *v. t.* [< L. *relictus,* pp. of *relinquere,* leave: see *relinquish.*] To leave.

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putrifie
Pampyned [pruned] is to be by every side,
Relicte on hit oonly the croppes hie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

relicted (rē-lik′ted), *a.* [< L. *relictus,* pp. of *relinquere,* relinquish, leave behind (see *relinquish, relict*), + *-ed*[2].] In *law,* left dry, as land by the recession of the sea or other body of water.

reliction (rē-lik′shon), *n.* [< L. *relictio(n-),* a leaving behind, forsaking, < *relinquere,* pp. *relictus,* forsake, abandon: see *relict, relinquish.*] In *law,* the recession of the sea or other body of water from land; also, land thus left uncovered.

★**relief** (rē-lēf′), *n.* [< ME. *releef, relefe, relef,* also *relif, relyf, relyve,* relief, also remnants left over, relics, a basket of fragments, < OF. *relef, relief,* a raising, relieving, a relief, a thing raised, scraps, fragments, also raised or embossed work, relief, F. *relief,* relief, embossed work, = Pr. *releu* = Cat. *relleu* = Sp. *relieve,* a relief, *relievo,* embossed work, *relevo,* relief (milit.), = Pg. *relevo,* embossed work, = It. *rilevo,* remnants, fragments, *rilievo,* embossed work (see *bas-relief, basso-rilievo*); from the verb: see *relieve.*] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any pain, oppression, or

burden, so that some ease is obtained; alleviation; succor; comfort.

Bycause it was a deserte yle, there was no thynge to be founde that myght be to our *relefe*, nother in vytaylles nor otherwyse, whiche discomforted vs right moche.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

Wherever sorrow is, *relief* would be.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 86.

To the catalogue of pleasures may accordingly be added the pleasures of *relief*, or the pleasures which a man experiences when, after he has been enduring a pain of any kind for a certain time, it comes to cease, or to abate.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 16.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, want, or other evil.

What *releefe* I should haue from your Colony I would satisfie and spare them (when I could) the like courtesie.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 80.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, . . .
Oh! give *relief*, and Heaven will bless your store.
T. Moss, Beggar's Petition.

He [James II.] . . . granted to the exiles some *relief* from his privy purse, and, by letters under his great seal, invited his subjects to imitate his liberality.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. In Great Britain, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper: as, to administer outdoor *relief*.—**4.** Release from a post of duty by a substitute or substitutes, who may act either permanently or temporarily; especially, the going off duty of a sentinel or guard whose place is supplied by another soldier.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 8.

5. One who relieves another, as from a post of duty; a soldier who relieves another who is on guard; collectively, a company of soldiers who relieve others who are on guard.

Even in front of the National Palace the sentries on duty march up and down their beats in a slipshod fashion, while the *relief* loll about on the stone benches, smoking cigarettes and otherwise making themselves comfortable.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 820.

6. In *sculp.*, *arch.*, etc., the projection (in *painting*, the apparent projection) of a figure or feature from the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is, in general, of three kinds: high relief (*alto-rilievo*), low relief (*basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-rilievo*). The distinction lies in the degree of projection. *High relief* is that in which



High Relief.—The Rondanini mask of Medusa in the Glyptothek, Munich—illustrating the late beautified type of the Gorgon.

the figures project at least one half of their natural circumference from the background. In *low relief* the figures project but slightly from the ground, in such a manner that no part of them is entirely detached from it, as in medals, the chief effect being produced by the treatment of light and shadow. *Middle* or *half relief* is intermediate between the other two. The varieties of relief are still further distinguished as *stiacciato rilievo*, or very flat relief, the lowest possible relief, of which the projection in parts hardly exceeds the thickness of a sheet of paper; and *cavo-rilievo*, hollow relief, also called *intaglio rilevato*, or cœlanaglyphic sculpture, an Egyptian form of relief obtained by cutting a furrow with sloping sides around a figure previously outlined on a stone surface, leaving the highest parts of the finished work on a level with the original surface-plane. See also cut in next column, and cuts under *orant*, *Proserpine*, *alto-rilievo*, and *bas-relief*.

You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

7. A work of art or decoration in relief of any of the varieties described above.

On each side of the door-place [of several grottos] there are rough unfinished pillars cut in the rock, which support a pediment, and over the door there is a *relief* of a spread eagle. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 135.



Hollow-relief or Cavo-rilievo Sculpture.—Court of Edfu, Egypt; Ptolemaic age, 2d century B. C.

8. In *her.*, the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of the field, represented by shading with a heavier bounding-line on the sinister side and toward the base than on the dexter side and toward the chief. Thus, if an escutcheon is divided into seven vertical stripes, alternately red and white, it would not be blazoned paly of seven gules and argent, as the rule is that paly is always of an even number, but the sinister side of three alternate stripes would be shaded to indicate relief, and the blazoning would be gules, three pallets argent, the assumption being that the pallets are in relief upon the field.

9. In *phys. geog.*, the form of the surface of any part of the earth, considered in the most general way, and with special regard to differences of elevation: most commonly used in the name *relief-map*, by which is meant a geographical or geological map in which the form of the surface is expressed by elevations and depressions of the material used. Unless the scale of such relief-maps is very large, there must be considerable exaggeration, because differences of vertical elevations in nature are small as compared with superficial extent. Relief-maps are occasionally made by preparing a model of the region it is desired to exhibit, and then photographing this model under an oblique illumination. The relief of the surface is also frequently indicated on maps by various colors or by a number of tints of one color. Both hachure and contour-line maps also indicate the relief of the surface, to a greater or less extent, according to their scale and artistic perfection. Thus, the Dufour map of Switzerland, especially when photographed down to a small size, has in a very striking degree the effect of a photograph from an actual model, although in reality a hachure-map.

10. In *fort.*, the perpendicular height of the interior crest of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.—**11.** Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or brought into close relation with or proximity to it; a contrast.

Here also grateful mixture of well-match'd
And sorted hues (each giving each *relief*,
And by contrasted beauty shining more).
Cowper, Task, iii. 634.

Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into *relief* by poor dress.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, i.

12. In *hunting*, a note sounded on the horn on reaching home after the chase.

Now, Sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *releefe* three times. *Return from Parnassus* (1606), ii. 5.

13†. What is picked up; fragments left; broken meat given in alms.

After dener, ther shall come all ffre sowerys, and take the *relef* of the mete and drynke that the fforsayde M. and shopholderis levyth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

14. In *law*, that which a court of justice awards to a suitor as redress for the grievance of which he complains.—**15.** In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant holding by knight's service or other tenure paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, etc., the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed by law. The term is still used in this sense in Scots law, being a sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu. Also called *casualty of relief*.

On taking up the inheritance of lands, a *relief* [was paid to the king]. The *relief* originally consisted of arms, armour and horses, and was arbitrary in amount, but was subsequently "ascertained," that is, rendered certain, by the Conqueror, and fixed at a certain quantity of arms and habiliments of war. After the assize of arms of Henry II., it was commuted for a money payment of 100*s.* for every knight's fee, and as thus fixed continued to be payable ever afterwards. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 25.

Absolute relief, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the bottom of the ditch.—**Alternative relief**, in *law*, different modes of redress asked in the alternative, usually because of uncertainty as to some of the facts, or because of a discretionary power in the court to award either.—**Bond of relief**. See *bond*[1].—**Constructive relief**, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the plane of construction.—**Conversion of relief**. See *conversion*.—**Indoor relief**, accommodation in the poor-house, as distinguished from *outdoor relief*, the assistance given to those paupers who live outside. [Great Britain.]—**Infeftment of relief**. See *infeftment*.—**Outdoor relief**. See *indoor relief*.—**Parochial relief**. See *parochial*.—**Relief Church**, a body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, who separated from the Established Church on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. Thomas Gillespie, its founder, was deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1752, and organized the "Presbytery of Relief" on October 22d, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and United Secession churches amalgamated, forming the United Presbyterian Church.—**Relief law**. See *law*[1].—**Relief processes**, those processes in mechanical or "process" engraving by which are produced plates or blocks with raised lines, capable of being printed from like type, or together with type, in an ordinary press.—**Relief satiné**, or **satiné relief**. Same as *raised satin-stitch* (which see, under *satin-stitch*).—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts**. See *Catholic*.—**Specific relief**, in *law*, action of the court directly on the person or property, as distinguished from that in which an award of damages only is made, to be collected by execution.=**Syn. 1.** Mitigation.—**2.** Help, aid, support.

relief-ful (rē-lēf'fụl), *a.* [< *relief* + *-ful*.] Full of relief; giving relief or ease.

Never was there a more joyous heart, . . . ready to burst its bars for *relief-ful* expression.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lix.

reliefless (rē-lēf'les), *a.* [< *relief* + *-less*.] Destitute of relief, in any sense.

relief-map (rē-lēf'map), *n.* See *relief*, 9.

relief-perspective (rē-lēf'pėr-spek″tiv), *n.* The art of constructing homological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs, theatrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature. Every such representation refers to a fixed center of perspective and to a fixed plane of homology. The latter in a theater setting is the plane in which the actors generally stand; in a bas-relief it is the plane of life-size figures. Every natural plane is represented by a plane cutting it in a line lying in the plane of homology. Every natural point is represented by a point in the same ray from the center of perspective. The plane of homology represents itself, and the center of perspective represents itself. One other point can be taken arbitrarily to represent a given point. There is a vanishing plane, parallel to the plane of homology, which represents the portions of space at an infinite distance.

relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), *n.* **1.** In a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well when the delivery-valve from the pump is shut off at the boiler.—**2.** A safety-valve.—**3.** A valve for automatically admitting air to a cask when the liquid in it is withdrawn.

relief-work (rē-lēf'wėrk), *n.* Work in road-making, the construction of public buildings, or the like, put in hand for the purpose of affording employment to the poor in times of public distress. [Eng.]

Those . . . who believe that any employment given by the guardians on *relief-works* would be wasteful and injurious may find that the entire question is one of administration, and that such work proved a success in Manchester during the cotton famine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 51.

relier (rē-lī'ėr), *n.* [< *rely*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who relies or places confidence.

My friends [are] no *reliers* on my fortunes.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

relievable (rē-lē'va-bl), *a.* [< *relieve* + *-able*.] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.
Sir M. Hale.

relieve (rē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *relieved*, ppr. *relieving*. [Early mod. E. also *releeve*; < ME. *releven*, < OF. *relever*, F. *relever* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *relevar* = It. *rilevare*, lift up, relieve, < L. *relevare*, lift up, raise, make light, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, ease, comfort, < *re-*, again, + *levare*, lift: see *levant*[1], *levity*, etc., and cf. *relief*, *relevant*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lift up; set up a second time; hence, to collect; assemble.

Supposing ever, though we sore smerte,
To be *releved* by him afterward.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 319.

That that deth doun brouhte deth shal *releue*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 145.

2. To remove, wholly or partially, as anything that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, etc.; mitigate; alleviate; lessen.

Misery . . . never *relieved* by any.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 708.

I cannot behold a beggar without *relieving* his necessities with my purse, or his soul with my prayers.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

Accident in some measure *relieved* our embarrassment.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

3. To free, wholly or partly, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, trouble, encumbrance, or anything that is considered to be an evil; give ease, comfort, or consolation to; help; aid; support; succor: as, to *relieve* the poor and needy.

He *relieveth* the fatherless and widow. Ps. cxlvi. 9.

And to remember the lady's love
That last *reliev'd* you out of pine.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

The pain we feel prompts us to *relieve* ourselves in *relieving* those who suffer. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

4. Specifically, to bring efficient help to (a besieged place); raise the siege of.

The King of Scots, with the Duke of Gloucester, about the 8th of July besieged Dreux; which agreed, if it were not *relieved* by the twentieth of that Month, then to surrender it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 176.

5. To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; put another in the place of, or take the place of, in the performance of any duty, the bearing of any burden, or the like: as, to *relieve* a sentinel or guard.

Mar. Farewell, honest soldier.
Who hath *relieved* you?
Fran. Bernardo has my place.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 17.

6. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by indemnification for losses, or the like; right.—7. To give assistance to; support.

Parallels or like relations alternately *relieve* each other, when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together. *Sir T. Browne.*

8. To mitigate; lessen; soften.

Not a lichen *relieves* the scintillating whiteness of those skeleton cliffs. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 197.

9. To give relief or prominence to, literally or figuratively; hence, to give contrast to; heighten the effect or interest of, by contrast or variety.

The poet must take care not to encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes to *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection.
Addison, Essay on Virgil's Georgics.

The vegetation against which the ruined colonnades are *relieved* consists almost wholly of almond and olive trees, . . . both enhancing the warm tints of the stone.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

Relieving arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*[1]).—**Relieving officer,** in England, a salaried official appointed by the board of guardians of a poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish or district. He receives applications for relief, inquires into facts, and ascertains whether the case is or is not within the conditions required by the law. He visits the houses of the applicants in order to pursue his inquiries, and gives immediate relief in urgent cases.—**Relieving tackles.** See *tackle*.—**To relieve nature.** See *nature*.—**To relieve of,** to take from; free from: said of that which is burdensome.

He shook hands with none until he had helped Miss Brown to unfurl her umbrella, [and] had *relieved* her *of* her prayer-book. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford i.

=Syn. 2. *Mitigate, Assuage*, etc. (see *alleviate*); diminish, lighten.

II.† *intrans.* To rise; arise.

As soon as I might I releved up again.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 29.

Thane *relevis* the renkes of the rounde table
Be the riche revare, that rynnys so faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2278.

At eche tyme that he [Frolle] didde *releve*, he [Galashin] smote hym with his swerde to grounde, that his men wende wele that he hadde be deed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

relievement† (rē-lēv′ment), *n.* [= F. *relèvement* = Pr. *relevament* = It. *rilevamento*, < ML. *relevamentum*, relieving, relief, < *relevare*, relieve: see *relieve*.] The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, in any sense; that which mitigates or lightens; relief.

His [Robert's] delay yields the King time to confirm him Friends, under-work his Enemies, and make himself strong with the English, which he did by granting relaxation of tribute, with other *relievements* of their doleances.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 53.

★ **reliever** (rē-lē′vėr), *n* [< *relieve* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which relieves or gives relief.

O welcome, my *reliever;*
Aristius, as thou lov'st me, ransom me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

It acts in three ways . . . (2) as a *reliever* of congestion.
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 3 of Adv'ts.

2. In *gun.*, an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.—3. A garment kept for being lent out. [Slang.]

In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called the *reliever*, and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.
Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (*Davies.*)

relievo, *n.* See *rilievo*.

relight (rē-līt′), *v.* [< *re-* + *light*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To light anew; illuminate again.

His power can heal me and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

2. To rekindle; set on fire again.

II. *intrans.* To burn again; rekindle; take fire again.

The desire . . . *relit* suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xviii.

religieuse (rė-lē-zhi-ėz′), *n.* [< F. *religieuse* (fem. of *religieux*), a religious woman, a nun, = Sp. Pg. It. fem. *religiosa*, < L. *re-(rel-)ligiosa*, fem. of *religiosus*, religious: see *religious*.] A nun.

religieux (rė-lē-zhi-ė′), *n.*; pl. *religieux.* [< F. *religieux*, n. and a., religious, a religious person, esp. a monk: see *religious*.] One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church; a member of a monastic order; a monk.

religion (rē-lij′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *religiun, religioun*, < OF. *religium, religion*, F. *religion* = Pr. *religio, religion* = Sp. *religión* = Pg. *religião* = It. *religione* = D. *religie* = G. Sw. Dan. *religion*, < L. *religio(n-), relligio(n-)*, reverence toward the gods, fear of God, piety, conscientious scrupulousness, religious awe, conscientiousness, exactness; origin uncertain, being disputed by ancient writers themselves: (*a*) according to Cicero, < *relegere*, go through or over again in reading, speech, or thought ("qui omnia quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent diligenter retractarent et tamquam *relegerent* sunt dicti *religiosi* ex *relegendo*, ut *elegantes* ex *eligendo*," etc.—Cicero, Nat. Deor., ii. 28, 72), whence ppr. *religen(t-)s* (rare), revering the gods, pious (cf. the opposite *necligen(t-)s*, negligent); cf. Gr. *ἀλέγειν*, reverence. (*b*) According to Servius, Lactantius, Augustine, and others, and to the common modern view, < *religare*, bind back, bind fast, as if 'obligation' (cf. *obligation*, of same radical origin), < *re-*, back, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. (*c*) < *relegere*, the same verb as in (*a*) above, in the lit. sense 'gather again, collect,' as if orig. 'a collection of religious formulas.' Words of religious use are especially liable to lose their literal meanings, and to take on the aspect of sacred primitives, making it difficult to trace or impossible to prove their orig. meaning or formation.] 1. Recognition of and allegiance in manner of life to a superhuman power or superhuman powers, to whom allegiance and service are regarded as justly due.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of *religion*, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 667.

By *Religion* I understand the belief and worship of Supreme Mind and Will, directing the universe and holding moral relations with human life.
J. Martineau, A Study of Religion, I. 15.

By *Religion* I mean the knowledge of God, of His Will, and of our duties towards Him.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 378.

Religion is the communion between a worshipping subject and a worshipped object—the communion of a man with what he believes to be a god.
Faiths of the World, p. 345.

2. The healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature, as contrasted with that of the mere intellectual and social powers.

For *religion*, pure *religion*, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in righteousness, justice, and well doing. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 392.

Religion is Christianity, which, being too spiritual to be seen by us, doth therefore take an apparent body of good life and works, so salvation requires an honest Christian.
Donne, Letters, xxx.

Religion, if we follow the intention of human thought and human language in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling; the passage from morality to religion is made when to morality is applied emotion. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

3. Any system of faith in and worship of a divine Being or beings: as, the Christian *religion;* the *religion* of the Jews, Greeks, Hindus, or Mohammedans.

The church of Rome, they say, . . . did almost out of all *religions* take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

After the most straitest sect of our *religion* I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

No *religion* binds men to be traitors.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

4†. The rites or services of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies.

What she was pleased to believe apt to minister to her devotions, and the *religions* of her pious and discerning soul. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 756.

The invisible
Glory of him that made them to transform
Oft to the image of a brute adorn'd
With gay *religions* full of pomp and gold.
Milton, P. L., i. 372.

5. The state of life of a professed member of a regular monastic order: as, to enter *religion;* her name in *religion* is Mary Aloysia: now especially in Roman Catholic use.

He [Dobet] is lowe as a lombe, and loueliche of speche, . . .
And is ronne in-to *religion*, and rendreth hus byble,
And precheth to the puple seynt Poules wordes.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 88.

And thus when that thei were counselled,
In black clothes thei them clothe,
The doughter and the lady both,
And yolde hem to *religion*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

He buryed Bedewere
Hys frend and hys Botyler,
And so he dude other Echon
In Abbeys of *Relygyoun*
That were cristien of name.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 488.

6. A conscientious scruple; scrupulosity. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Out of a *religion* to my charge,
And debt professed, I have made a self-decree
Ne'er to express my person.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Its [a jelly's] acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth as for battle, yet, under the circumstances, he makes a *religion* of eating it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 199.

7. Sense of obligation; conscientiousness; sense of duty.

Ros. Keep your promise.
Orl. With no less *religion* than if thou wert indeed my Rosalind. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 201.

Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state. See *establishment*, 6.—**Evidences of revealed religion.** See *evidences of Christianity*, under *Christianity*.—**Experimental religion.** See *experimental*.—**Natural religion,** that knowledge of and reverent feeling toward God, and that knowledge and practice of our duties toward our fellow-men, which is based on and derived from nature, apart from revelation.—**Religion of Humanity.** See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.—**Revealed religion,** that knowledge of God and right feeling toward him, and that recognition and practice of duty toward our fellow-men, which is derived from and based upon positive revelation.—**To experience religion.** See *experience*.—**To get religion.** See *get*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity, Saintliness, Godliness, Holiness, Religiosity.* In the subjective aspect of these words *religion* is the most general, as it may be also the most formal or external; in this sense it is the place of the will and character of God in the heart, so that they are the principal object of regard and the controlling influence. *Devotion* and *piety* have most of fervor. *Devotion* is a religion that consecrates itself, being both a close attention to God with complete inward subjection and an equal attention to the duties of religion. *Piety* is religion under the aspect of filial feeling and conduct, the former being the primary idea. *Sanctity* is generally used objectively; subjectively it is the same as *holiness*. *Saintliness* is more concrete than *sanctity*, more distinctly a quality of a person, likeness to a saint, ripeness for heaven. *Godliness* is higher than *saintliness;* it is likeness to God, or the endeavor to attain such likeness, fixed attention given immediately to God, especially obedience to his will and endeavor to copy his character. *Holiness* is the most absolute of these words; it is moral and religious wholeness, completeness, or something approaching so near to absolute freedom from sin as to make the word appropriate; it includes not only being free from sin, but refusing it and hating it for its own sake. *Religiosity* is not a very common nor a very euphonious word, but seems to meet a felt want by expressing a susceptibility to the sentiments of religion, awe, reverence, admiration for the teachings of religion, etc., without much disposition to obey its commands.

religionary (rē-lij′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *religionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *religionario;* as *religion* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to religion.—2†. Pious.

His [Bishop Saunderson's] *religionary* professions in his last will and testament contain something like prophetical matter. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 638.

II. *n.*; pl. *religionaries* (-riz). Same as *religionist*. [Rare.]

religioner (rē-lij′ọn-ėr), *n.* [< F. *religionnaire* = Sp. *religionario*, a religionist, < NL. **religionarius*, < L. *religio(n-)*, religion: see *religion*.] A religionist. [Rare.]

These new-fashioned *religioners* have fast-days.
Scott, Monastery, xxv.

religionise, *v.* See *religionize*.

religionism (rē-lij′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *religion* + *-ism*.] 1. Outward practice or profession of religion.

This subject of "Political *Religionism*" is indeed as nice as it is curious; politics have been so cunningly worked into the cause of religion that the parties themselves will never be able to separate them.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 138.

2. Affected religious zeal.

religionist (rē-lij'on-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *religionista;* as *religion* + *-ist.*] A religious bigot, partizan, or formalist; a sectarian: sometimes used in other than a condemnatory sense.

From the same source from whence, among the *religionists*, the attachment to the principle of asceticism took its rise, flowed other doctrines and practices, from which misery in abundance was produced in one man by the instrumentality of another: witness the holy wars, and the persecutions for religion.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 8.

There is a verse . . . in the second of the two detached cantos of "Mutability," "Like that ungracious crew which feigns demurest grace," which is supposed to glance at the straiter *religionists*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 167.

religionize (rē-lij'on-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *religionized*, ppr. *religionizing*. [< *religion* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To imbue with religion; make religious. [Recent.]

I have quoted Othello and Mrs. Craven's heroine as types of love when *religionised*.
Mallock is Life Worth Living? p. 122.

II. *intrans.* To make professions of religion; play the religionist. [Recent.]

How much *religionizing* stupidity it requires in one to imagine that God can be propitiated or pleased with them [human inventions].
S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 138.

Also spelled *religionise*.

religionless (rē-lij'on-les), *a.* [< *religion* + *-less.*] Without religion; not professing or believing in religion; irreligious.

Picture to yourself, O fair young reader, a worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, *religionless* old woman, writhing in pain and fear, . . . and ere you be old, learn to love and pray!
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

religiosity (rē-lij-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *religiosite*, < OF. *religiosete, religieusete*, F. *religiosité* = Sp. *religiosidad* = Pg. *religiosidade* = It. *religiosità*, < LL. *religiosita(t-)s*, religiousness, ML. religious or monastic life, < L. *religiosus*, religious: see *religious.*] **1.** Religiousness; the sentiment of religion; specifically, in recent use, an excessive susceptibility to the religious sentiments, especially wonder, awe, and reverence, unaccompanied by any corresponding loyalty to divine law in daily life; religious sentimentality.

One Jewish quality these Arabs manifest, the outcome of many or of all high qualities: what we may call *religiosity*.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

Away . . . from that *religiosity* which is one of the curses of our time, he studied his New Testament, and in this, as in every other matter, made up his mind for himself.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 174.

Is there a more patent and a more stubborn fact in history than that intense and unchangeable Semitic nationality with its equally intense *religiosity?*
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

2. Religious exercise or service. [Rare.]

Soporific sermons . . . closed the domestic *religiosities* of those melancholy days.
Southey, The Doctor, ix.

3†. Members of the religious orders.

Hir [Diana's] law [the law of chastity] is for *religiosite*.
Court of Love, l. 686.

=**Syn. 1.** *Piety, Holiness*, etc. See *religion.*

religioso (re-lē-ji-ō'sō), *adv.* [It.: see *religious.*] In *music*, in a devotional manner; expressing religious sentiment.

religious (rē-lij'us), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *religious, religius*, < OF. *religios, religius, religieus, religieux*, F. *religieux* = Pr. *religios, relegios* = Sp. Pg. It. *religioso*, < L. *religiosus, relligiosus*, religious, < *religio(n-), relligio(n-)*, religion: see *religion.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; godly; devout: as, a *religious* man; *religious* behavior: used in the authorized version of the Bible of outward observance (Jas. i. 26; Acts xiii. 43).

Such a prince,
Not only good and wise, but most *religious*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 116.

That sober race of men whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God.
Milton, P. L., xi. 622.

It [dogma] is discerned, rested in, and appropriated as a reality by the *religious* imagination; it is held as a truth by the theological intellect.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

2. Pertaining or devoted to a monastic life; belonging to a religious order; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, bound by the vows of a monastic order; regular.

Shal I nat love in cas if that me liste?
What, pardieux, I am noght *religiouse?*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 759.

Hie thee to France,
And cloister thee in some *religious* house.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 23.

The fourth, which was a painter called Iohn Story, became *religious* in the College of S. Paul in Goa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 270.

3. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious.

Whom I most hated living, thou hast made me,
With thy *religious* truth and modesty,
Now in his ashes honour: peace be with him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 74.

4. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion: as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects; *religious* books or teachers; *religious* liberty.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim *religious* light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

Fanes which admiring gods with pride survey, . . .
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Some hostile fury, some *religious* rage.
Pope, To Addison, l. 12.

Religious corporation. See *corporation.*—**Religious house**, a monastery or a nunnery.—**Religious liberty.** See *liberty.*—**Religious marks**, in *printing*, signs such as ✠, ℟, ℣, indicating respectively 'sign of the cross,' 'response,' and 'versicle.'—**Religious uses.** See *use.*
=**Syn. 1.** Devotional.—**3.** Scrupulous, exact, strict, rigid. See *religion.*

II. *n.* One who is bound by monastic vows, as a monk, a friar, or a nun.

Ac there shal come a kyng and confesse 3ow *religiouses*,
And bete 3ow, as the bible telleth, for brekynge of 3oure reule.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 317.

It is very lucky for a *religious*, who has so much time on his hands, to be able to amuse himself with works of this nature [inlaying a pulpit].
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 370.

A *religious* in any other order can pass into that of the Carthusians, on account of its great austerity.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699.

religiously (rē-lij'us-li), *adv.* In a religious manner. (*a*) Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration.

For their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 124.

We most *religiously* kiss'd the sacred Rust of this Weapon, out of Love to the Martyr.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 27.

(*b*) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously: as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

The privileges justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are *religiously* to be maintained.
Bacon.

My old-fashioned friend *religiously* adhered to the example of his forefathers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 263.

religiousness (rē-lij'us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being religious, in any sense of that word.
Baxter.

relike†, *n.* A Middle English form of *relic.*

relinquent (rē-ling'kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *relinquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *relinquere*, relinquish: see *relinquish.*] **I.** *a.* Relinquishing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who relinquishes. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

relinquish (rē-ling'kwish), *v. t.* [< OF. *relinquiss-*, stem of certain parts of *relinquir, relenquir*, < L. *relinquere*, pp. *relictus*, leave, < *re-* + *linquere*, leave: see *license*, and cf. *relic, relict*, and *delinquent.*] **1.** To give up the possession or occupancy of; withdraw from; leave; abandon; quit.

To be *relinquished* of the artists, . . . both of Galen and Paracelsus, . . . of all the learned and authentic fellows . . . that gave him out incurable.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 10.

Having formed an attachment to this young lady, . . . I have found that I must *relinquish* all other objects not connected with her.
Monroe, To Jefferson (Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 503).

2. To cease from; give up the pursuit or practice of; desist from: as, to *relinquish* bad habits.

With commandement to *relinquish* (for his owne part) the intended attempt.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 194.

Sir C. Cornwallis, in a Letter to the Lord Cranburne, asserts that England never lost such an Opportunity of winning Honour and Wealth unto it, as by *relinquishing* War against an exhausted Kingdom.
Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng., let. 22.

3. To renounce a claim to; resign: as, to *relinquish* a debt.=**Syn. 1.** *Abandon, Desert*, etc. (see *forsake*), let go, yield, cede, surrender, give up, lay down. See list under *desert.*

relinquisher (rē-ling'kwish-ėr), *n.* One who relinquishes, leaves, or quits; one who renounces or gives up.

relinquishment (rē-ling'kwish-ment), *n.* [< *relinquish* + *-ment.*] The act of relinquishing, leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing of a claim.

This is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 3.

reliqua (rel'i-kwä), *n. pl.* [ML. (OF., etc.), neut. pl. of L. *reliquus, relicuus*, that which is left or remains over (> Pg. *reliquo*, remaining), < *relinquere*, leave behind: see *relic, relinquish.*] In *law*, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account.
Wharton.

reliquaire (rel-i-kwâr'), *n.* [< F. *réliquaire:* see *reliquary*[1].] Same as *reliquary*[1].
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 6.

reliquary[1] (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.*; pl. *reliquaries* (-riz). [< OF. *reliquaire*, F. *réliquaire* = Pr. *reliquiari* = Sp. Pg. *relicario* = It. *reliquiario*, < ML. *reliquiare* or *reliquiarium*, a reliquary, < L. *reliquiæ*, relics: see *relic.*] A repository for relics, often, though not necessarily, small enough to be carried on the person. See *shrine*, and cut under *phylacterium.*

Under these cupolas is ye high altar, on which is a *reliquarie* of severall sorts of jewells.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

Sometimes, too, the hollow of our Saviour's image, wrought in high relief upon the cross, was contrived for a *reliquary*, and filled full of relics.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357.

reliquary[2] (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.*; pl. *reliquaries* (-riz). [< ML. **reliquarius*, < *reliqua*, what is left over: see *reliqua.*] In *law*, one who owes a balance; also, a person who pays only piecemeal.
Wharton.

relique, *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *relic.*

reliquiæ (rē-lik'wi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., leavings, remains, relics, remnants: see *relic.*] **1.** Relics; remains, as those of fossil organisms.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *induviæ.*—**3.** In *archæol.*, artifacts. See *artifact.*

Without the slightest admixture of either British or Saxon *reliquiæ*.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XIII. 291.

reliquian (rē-lik'wi-an), *a.* [< L. *reliquiæ*, relics (see *relic*), + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or being a relic or relics.

A great ship would not hold the *reliquian* pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross.
R. Hill, Pathway to Piety (1629), p. 149. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reliquidate (rē-lik'wi-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *liquidate.*] To liquidate anew; adjust a second time.
Wright.

reliquidation (rē-lik-wi-dā'shon), *n.* [< *reliquidate* + *-ion;* or < *re-* + *liquidation.*] A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.
Clarke.

relish[1] (rel'ish), *v.* [< *relish, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To like the taste or flavor of; partake of with pleasure or gratification.

No marvel if the blind man cannot judge of colours, nor the deaf distinguish sounds, nor the sick *relish* meats.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 364.

2. To be pleased with or gratified by, in general; have a liking for; enjoy; experience or cause to experience pleasure from.

There's not a soldier of us all that, in the thanksgiving before meat, do *relish* the petition well that prays for peace.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 16.

No one will ever *relish* an author thoroughly well who would not have been fit company for that author had they lived at the same time.
Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

His fine taste taught him to *relish* the beauties of Virgil and Cicero.
Hallam, Hist. Lit., I. i. § 92.

Thine eye shall be instructed, and thine heart,
Made pure, shall *relish* with divine delight
'Till then unfelt, what hands divine have wrought.
Cowper, The Task, V. 783.

It is questionable whether any man quite *relishes* being mistaken for any other man.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. ii.

He's no bad fellow, Blougram—he had seen
Something of mine he *relished*.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. To give an agreeable taste to; impart a pleasing flavor to; cause to taste agreeably.

A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 109.

4†. To savor of; have a smack or taste of; have the cast or manner of.

'Tis ordered well, and *relisheth* the soldier.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

Inc. Sir, he's found, he's found.
Phil. Ha! where? but reach that happy note again,
And let it *relish* truth, thou art an angel.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a pleasing taste; in general, to give pleasure.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits.
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 132.

Without which their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill*, On Providence.

He intimated . . . how ill it would *relish*, if they should advance Capt. Underhill, whom we had thrust out for abusing the court. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 333.

2. To have a flavor, literally or figuratively.

Nothing of friend or foe can be unwelcome unto me that savoureth of wit, or *relisheth* of humanity, or tasteth of any good. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

This act of Propertius *relisheth* very strange with me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

★**relish**[1] (rel'ish), *n.* [< ME. *reles, relees, relece,* taste, after-taste, < OF. *reles, relais,* that which is left behind (whence also E. *relay*), < *relaisser, relaissier, relessier,* leave, release, relax: see *release, v.* Hence the verb *relish.*] 1. A sensation of taste; savor; flavor; especially, a pleasing taste; hence, pleasing quality in general.

Veins which, through the tongue and palate spread, Distinguish ev'ry *relish*, sweet and sour.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xvi.

Her hunger gave a *relish* to her meat.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 22.

What Professor Bain describes as sense of *relish*, quite apart from taste proper, and felt perhaps most keenly just as food is leaving or just after it has left the region of the voluntary and entered that of the involuntary muscles of deglutition. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 253.

2. Perception or appreciation of peculiar, especially of pleasing, quality in anything; taste, in general; liking; appetite: generally used with *for* before the thing, sometimes with *of*.

Who the *relish* of these guests will fit
Needs set them but the alms-basket of wit.
B. Jonson, Ode to himself.

They have a *relish for* everything that is news, let the matter of it be what it will. *Addison*, The Newspaper.

This love of praise dwells most in great and heroic spirits; and those who best deserve it have generally the most exquisite *relish of* it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

Boswell had a genuine *relish for* what was superior in any way, from genius to claret.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 351.

3. A peculiar or characteristic, and especially a pleasing, quality in an object; the power of pleasing; hence, delight given by anything.

His fears . . . of the same *relish* as ours are.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 114.

In the time of Youth, when the Vanities and Pleasures and Temptations of the World have the greatest *relish* with us, and when the things of Religion are most apt to be despised. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. xiii.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

4. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture; smack.

Some act
That has no *relish* of salvation in't.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 92.

5. That which is used to impart a flavor; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating, as sauce; also, a small highly seasoned dish to stimulate the appetite, as caviare, olives, etc. See *hors-d'œuvre.*

This is not such a supper as a major of the Royal Americans has a right to expect; but I've known stout detachments of the corps glad to eat their venison raw, and without a *relish* too. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, v.

Happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged with the *relish* of pain and fear.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

"Knowing as you was partial to a little *relish* with your wittles, . . . we took the liberty" [of bringing a present of shrimps]. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, vii.

For our own part, we prefer a full, old-fashioned meal, with its side-dishes of spicy gossip, and its last *relish*, the Stilton of scandal, so it be not too high.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 91.

6. In *harpsichord music*, an embellishment or grace consisting of a repetition of a principal note with a trill and a turn after it: usually *double relish*, but see also *single relish*, under *single.*—**Syn. 2.** Zest, gusto, predilection, partiality.—**4.** Tinge, touch.—**5.** Appetizer.

relish[2] (rel'ish), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *joinery*, to shape (the shoulders of a tenon which bear against a rail). See *relishing-machine.*

relish[2] (rel'ish), *n.* [See *relish*[2], *v.*] In *joinery*, projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise. *E. H. Knight.*

relishable (rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *relish*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being relished; having an agreeable taste.

By leaven soured we made *relishable* bread for the use of man. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 346.

relishing-machine (rel'ish-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *joinery*, a machine for shaping the shoulders of tenons. It combines several circular saws cutting simultaneously in different planes so as to form the piece at one operation.

relisten (rē-lis'n), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *listen.*] To listen again or anew.

The brook . . . seems, as I *re-listen* to it,
Prattling the primrose fancies of the boy.
Tennyson, The Brook.

relive (rē-liv'), *v.* [< *re-* + *live*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To live again; revive.

For I wil *reliue* as I sayd on the third day, &, being *reliued*, will goe before you into Galile.
J. Udall, Paraphrase of Mark xiii.

Will you deliver
How this dead queen *re-lives?*
Shak., Pericles, v. 3. 64.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To recall to life; revive.

Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime,
Shee should not then have bene *relyv'd* againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 35.

By Faith, Saint Paul did Eutichus *re-lyve:*
By Faith, Elias rais'd the Sareptite.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 12.

2. To live again, as one's life.

Rellyanist (rel'i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Relly* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ist.*] A member of a small Universalist body, followers of James Relly (1720–80).

reload (rē-lōd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *load*[1], *v.*] To load again, as a gun, a ship, etc.

relocate (rē-lō'kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *relocare,* let out again, < L. *re-,* again, + *locare,* place, let: see *locate.* In the def. taken in lit. sense, as < *re-* + *locate.*] To locate again.

relocation (rē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *relocation,* < ML. *relocatio(n-)* (?), < LL. *relocare,* let out again: see *relocate.* In def. 1 taken in lit. sense, as < *relocate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of relocating.—2. In *Scots law*, a reletting; renewal of a lease.—**Tacit relocation,** the tacit or implied renewal of a lease: inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

relong† (rē-lông'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. *ralonger,* prolong, lengthen (cf. *reloignement,* delay), < *re-* + *alonger,* lengthen: see *allonge* and *long*[1].] 1. To prolong; extend.

I thynke it were good that the trewce were *relonged.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxii.

2. To postpone.

Then the kyng sent to Parys, commaundynge that the iourney and batayle between the squyer and ye knyght sholde be *relonged* tyl his comynge to Parys.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxi.

relove† (rē-luv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *love*[1].] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

relucent† (rē-lū'sent), *a.* [ME. *relusaunt,* < OF. *reluisant,* F. *reluisant* = Sp. *reluciente* = Pg. *reluzente* = It. *rilucente,* < L. *relucen(t-)s,* ppr. of *relucere,* shine back or out, < *re-,* back, + *lucere,* shine: see *lucent.*] Throwing back light; shining; luminous; glittering; bright; eminent.

I seȝ by-ȝonde that myry mere
A crystal clyffe ful *relusaunt;*
Mony ryal ray con fro hit rere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 159.

That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucent* in despite of jealousies.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 46.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* Stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 162.

reluct (rē-lukt'), *v. i.* [= OF. *relucter, reluicter, relutier,* F. *relutter* = Sp. *reluchar* = Pg. *reluctar* = It. *reluttare,* < L. *reluctare, reluctari,* struggle against, oppose, resist, < *re-,* back, + *luctari,* struggle: see *luctation.*] To strive or struggle against something; make resistance; exhibit reluctance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We with studied mixtures force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human life to eternity, and *reluct* at the inevitable course of destiny. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Such despotic talk had never been heard before in that Directors' Room. They *reluctea* a moment.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

★**reluctance** (rē-luk'tans), *n.* [= Pg. *reluctancia* = It. *reluttanza,* < ML. **reluctantia,* < L. *reluctan(t-)s,* reluctant: see *reluctant.*] The state of being reluctant; aversion; repugnance; unwillingness: often followed by *to,* sometimes by *against.*

That . . . savours only . . .
Reluctance against God and his just yoke.
Milton, P. L., x. 1045.

When he [Æneas] is forced, in his own defence, to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance to* the action.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn *reluctances.* *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 383.

There is in most people a *reluctance* and unwillingness to be forgotten. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

Magnetic reluctance. See *magnetic resistance,* under *resistance.*—**Syn.** *Hatred, Dislike* (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion.*

reluctancy (rē-luk'tan-si), *n.* [As *reluctance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reluctance.*

reluctant (rē-luk'tant), *a.* [= OF. *reluttant* = Sp. *reluchante* = Pg. *reluctante* = It. *riluttante,* < L. *reluctan(t-)s,* ppr. of *reluctare, reluctari,* struggle against: see *reluct.*] 1. Striving against some opposing force; struggling or resisting.

Down he fell,
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
Reluctant, but in vain; a greater Power
Now ruled him. *Milton*, P. L., x. 515.

And bent or broke
The lithe *reluctant* boughs to tear away
Their tawny clusters. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Struggling against some requirement, demand, or duty; unwilling; acting with repugnance; loath: as, he was very *reluctant* to go.

From better habitation spurn'd,
Reluctant dost thou rove?
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

The great body of the people grew every day more *reluctant* to undergo the inconveniences of military service, and better able to pay others for undergoing them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with unwillingness: as, *reluctant* obedience.

My friend . . . at length yielded a *reluctant* consent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 180.

4. Not readily brought to any specified behavior or action.

In Italy, Spain, and those hot countries, or else nature and experience too lies, a temporal man cannot swallow a morsel or bit of spiritual preferment but it is *reluctant* in his stomach, up it comes again.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 228.

The liquorice renders it [ink] easily dissolvable on the rubbing up with water, to which the isinglass alone would be somewhat *reluctant.* *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 337.

—**Syn. 2.** *Averse, Reluctant* (see *averse*), disinclined, opposed, backward, slow.

reluctantly (rē-luk'tant-li), *adv.* In a reluctant manner; with opposition; unwillingly.

reluctate (rē-luk'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reluctated,* ppr. *reluctating.* [< L. *reluctatus,* pp. of *reluctari,* struggle against: see *reluct.*] **I.** *intrans.* To struggle against something; be reluctant. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I have heard it within the past year from one of the Southern Methodist bishops: "You *reluctate* at giving up the good opinion men have of you." He told me that he got it from his old Scotch-Irish professor, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety or more.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

II. *trans.* To struggle against; encounter with reluctance or unwillingness. [Rare.]

The mind that *reluctates* any emotion directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 101.

reluctation† (rē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [< *reluctate* + *-ion.*] Reluctance; repugnance; resistance.

I have done as many villanies as another,
And with as little *reluctation.*
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Relapse and *reluctation* of the breath.
A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

relume (rē-lūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relumed,* ppr. *reluming.* [< OF. *relumer,* < L. *reluminare,* light up again: see *relumine.*] To rekindle; light again.

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral Nature gave before;
Relumed her ancient light, not kindled new.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 287.

relumine (rē-lū'min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relumined,* ppr. *relumining.* [< L. *reluminare,* light up again, < *re-,* again, + *luminare,* light, < *lumen,* a light: see *luminate.* Cf. *relume.*] 1. To light anew; rekindle.

When the light of the Gospel was *relumined* by the Reformation. *Bp. Lowth*, Sermons and Other Remains, p. 168.

2. To illuminate again.

Time's *relumined* river. *Hood.*

rely (rē-lī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *relied,* ppr. *relying.* [Early mod. E. *relye, relie;* < ME. *relyen, relien,* < OF. *relier,* fasten again, attach, bind together, bind up, bandage, tie up, shut up, fix, repair, join, unite, assemble, rally, fig. bind, oblige, F. *relier,* bind, tie up, = Pr. *religuar,*

reliar = Sp. Pg. *religar* = It. *rilegare*, fasten again, bind again, < L. *religare*, bind back, bind fast, fasten, moor (a ship), etc., < *re-*, back, again, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. Cf. *ally*[1] and *rally*[1]. The verb *rely*, in the orig. sense 'fasten, fix, attach,' came to be used with a special reference to attaching one's faith or oneself to a person or thing (cf. 'to *pin* one's faith to a thing,' 'a man to *tie* to,' colloquial phrases containing the same figure); in this use it became, by omission of the object, intransitive, and, losing thus its etymological associations (the other use, 'bring together again, rally,' having also become obsolete), was sometimes regarded, and has been by some etymologists actually explained, as a barbarous compound of *re-* + E. *lie*[1], rest, whence appar. the occasional physical use (def. II., 3). But the pret. would then have been **relay*, pp. **relain*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To fasten; fix, attach.

Therefore [they] must needs *relye* their faithe upon the sillie Ministers faithlesse fidelitie.
H. T., in Anthony Wotton's Answer to a Popish Pamphlet, [etc. (1605), p. 19, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, [p. 159.

Let us now consider whether, by our former description of the first age, it may appeare whereon these great admirers and contemners of antiquitie rest and *rely* themselves. *A World of Wonders* (1607), p. 21, quoted in F. [Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, p. 160.

No faith her husband doth in her *relie*.
Breton (?), Cornucopiæ (1612), p. 96, quoted in F. Hall's [Adjectives in *-able*, p. 160.

2†. To bring together again; assemble again; rally.

Petrius, that was a noble knyght, and bolde and hardy, *relied* his peple a-boute hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

3. To polish. *Coles; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To attach one's faith to a person or thing; fix one's confidence; rest with confidence, as upon the veracity, integrity, or ability of another, or upon the certainty of facts or of evidence; have confidence; trust; depend: used with *on* or *upon*, formerly also with *in* and *to*. Compare *reliable*.

Because thou hast *relied on* the king of Syria, and not *relied on* the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. 2 Chron. xvi. 7.

Bade me *rely on* him as on my father.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 25.

It is a like error to *rely upon* advocates or lawyers, which are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he [Paul] *relies to* this fort [a good conscience].
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 107.

We also reverence the Martyrs, but *relye* only *upon* the Scriptures. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. To assemble again; rally.

Thus *relyed* Lyf for a litel [good] fortune,
And pryked forth with Pryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 147.

Whan these saugh hem comynge thei *relien* and closed hem to-geder, and lete renne at the meyne of Pounce Antonye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

3†. To rest, in a physical sense; recline; lean.

Ah se how His most holy Hand *relies*
Vpon His knees to vnder-prop His charge.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

It [the elephant] sleepeth against a tree, which the Hunters observing doe saw almost asunder; whereon the beast *relying*, by the fall of the tree falls also down itselfe and is able to rise no more.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., iii. 1.

relye[1]**†**, *v.* See *rely*.

relye[2]**†**, *v. t.* [ME. *relyen*, a reduced form of *releven*, E. *relieve*; cf. *reprie*, similarly related to *reprieve*.] To raise; elevate.

To life ayin lykynge that lorde the *relyede*.
Religious Pieces, etc., edited by the Rev. G. H. Perry (1867), [p. 87, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, p. 159.

remain (rē-mān′), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *remayne*; < OF. *remaindre* (ind. pres. impers. *il remaint*, it remains) = Pr. *remandre*, *remainer*, *remaner* = OSp. *remaner* = It. *rimanere* (cf. mod. Pg. Sp. *remanecer*, remain), < L. *remanere*, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *manere*, remain, = Gr. *μένειν*, remain, stay. From the same L. verb (*manere*) are also ult. E. *manse*[1], *mansion*, *manor*, etc., *menage*[1], *menial*, *immanent*, *permanent*, *remanent*, *remnant*.] **1.** To continue in a place; stay; abide; dwell.

He should have *remained* in the city of his refuge.
Num. xxxv. 28.

You dined at home;
Where would you had *remain'd* until this time!
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 69.

And fools, who came to scoff, *remained* to pray.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 180.

2. To continue without change as to some form, state, or quality specified: as, to *remain* active in business; to *remain* a widow.

If she depart, let her *remain* unmarried. 1 Cor. vii. 11.

Great and active minds cannot *remain* at rest.
Macaulay, Dante.

3. To endure; continue; last.

They shall perish; but thou *remainest*; . . . thy years shall not fail. Heb. i. 11, 12.

4. To stay behind after others have gone; be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away or destroyed.

And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, and they that *remain* shall be scattered.
Ezek. xvii. 21.

Hitherto
I have liv'd a servant to ambitious thoughts
And fading glories: what *remains* of life
I dedicate to Virtue.
Fletcher and another (?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all *remains* of thee?
Byron, The Giaour, l. 107.

5. To be left as not included or comprised; be held in reserve; be still to be dealt with: formerly followed in some instances by a dative.

And such end, perdie, does all *hem remayne*
That of such falsers freendship bene fayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Norfolk, for thee *remains* a heavier doom.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 148.

The easier conquest now
Remains thee. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 38.

That a father may have some power over his children is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

Remaining velocity. See *velocity*. =**Syn. 1.** To wait, tarry, rest, sojourn.—**2.** To keep.

remain (rē-mān′), *n.* [< *remain*, *v.*] **1†.** The state of remaining; stay; abode.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which often, since my here-*remain* in England,
I have seen him do. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 148.

2†. That which is left to be done.

I know your master's pleasure and he mine;
All the *remain* is "Welcome!"
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 87.

3. That which is left; remainder; relic: used chiefly in the plural.

Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rock.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 1.

Among the *remains* of old Rome the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Rome.

Their small *remain* of life. *Pope.*

Of labour on the large scale, I think there is no *remain* as respectable as would be a common ditch for the draining of lands: unless indeed it be the Barrows, of which many are to be found all over the country.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156.

Specifically—**4.** *pl.* That which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; a corpse.

Be kind to my *remains*; and oh, defend,
Against your judgment, your departed friend!
Dryden, To Congreve, l. 72.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, . . . had charge of the *remains*, which they watched turn about. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xli.

5. *pl.* The productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead; posthumous works: as, "Coleridge's Literary *Remains*."—**Fossil remains**, fossils. See *fossil*.—**Organic remains.** See *organic*. =**Syn. 3.** Scraps, fragments.—**3-5.** See *relic*.

remainder (rē-mān′dėr), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *remaindre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remain*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.

As much as one sound cudgel of four foot—
You see the poor *remainder*—could distribute,
I made no spare, sir. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 20.

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy?
Dryden, Æneid, v.

2. In *math.*, the quantity which is left after subtraction or after any deduction; also, the part remaining over after division: thus, if 19 be divided by 4, the *remainder* is 3, because 19 is three more than an exact multiple of 4. In the old arithmetics called the *remainer*.—**3.** In *law*, a future estate so created as to take effect in possession and enjoyment after another estate (as a life-interest) is determined; a remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate. (*Kent.*) It is thus distinguished from a *reversion*, which is the estate which by operation of law arises in the grantor or his heirs when a limited estate created without creating also a remainder comes to an end; and distinguished also from an *executory interest*, which may take effect although there be no prior estate upon the termination of which it is to commence in possession. At the time when by the common law no grant could be made but by livery of seizin, a person who wished to give to another a future estate was obliged to create at the same time an intermediate estate commencing immediately, and he could limit this temporary estate by the event which he wished to fix for the commencement of the ultimate estate, which was hence called the *remainder*—that is, what remained after the precedent or particular estate—and was said to be supported by the precedent or particular estate. (See *particular estate* and *executory estate*, both under *estate*.) A remainder is *vested* when the event which will terminate the precedent estate is certain to happen, and the person designated to take in remainder is in existence. The fact that the person may not survive to enjoy the estate, or that others may come into existence who will also answer the designation and therefore be entitled to share it with him, does not prevent the *remainder* from being deemed vested meanwhile.

With Julius Caesar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his testament for heir in *remainder* after his nephew. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

4. In the *publishing trade*, that which remains of an edition the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is sold out at a reduced price.

In 1843 he felt strong enough to start as a publisher in Soho Square, his main dealings before this having been in *remainders*, and his one solitary publication a failure.
Athenæum, No. 3191, p. 850.

Contingent remainder, in *law*, a remainder which is not vested. The epithets *contingent* and *vested* are, however, often loosely used to indicate the distinction between remainders of which the enjoyment is in any way contingent and others.—**Cross remainder**, in *law*, that state of affairs in which each of two grantees or devisees has reciprocally a remainder in the property in which a particular estate is given to the other. Thus, if land be devised, one half to A for life with remainder to B in fee simple, and the other half to B for life with remainder to A in fee simple, these remainders are called *cross remainders*. Cross remainders arise on a grant to two or more as tenants in common, a particular estate being limited to each of the grantees in his share, with remainders to the other or others of them.=**Syn. 1.** *Rest*, *Remainder*, *Remnant*, *Residue*, *Balance*. *Rest* is the most general term; it may represent a large or a small part. *Remainder* and *residue* generally represent a comparatively small part, and *remnant* a part not only very small, but of little or no account. *Rest* may be applied to persons as freely as to things; *remainder* and *residue* only to things; but we may speak of the *remainder* of a party. *Remnant* and *residue* are favorite words in the Bible for *rest* or *remainder*, as in Mat. xxii. 6 and Isa. xxi. 17, but such use of them in application to persons is now antique. *Balance* cannot, literally or by legitimate figure, be used for *rest* or *remainder*: we say the *balance* of the time, week, space, party, money. It is a cant word of trade.

II.† *a.* Remaining; refuse; left.

As dry as the *remainder* biscuit
After a voyage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 39.

remainder-man (rē-mān′dėr-man), *n.* In *law*, one who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

remainer (rē-mā′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who remains.—**2†.** Same as *remainder*, 2.

remake (rē-māk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *make*[1].] To make anew; reconstruct.

My business is not to *remake* myself,
But make the absolute best of what God made.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

Remak's fibers. See *nerve-fiber*.

remanation (rē-mā-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *remanatus*, pp. of *remanare*, flow back, < *re-*, back, + *manare*, flow: see *emanation*.] The act of returning, as to its source; the state of being reabsorbed; reabsorption. [Rare.]

[Buddhism's] pantheistic doctrine of emanation and *remanation*. *Macmillan's Mag.*

remand (rē-mand′), *v. t.* [< late ME. *remanden*, < OF. *remander*, send for again, F. *remander* = Sp. *remandar*, order several times, = It. *rimandare*, < L. *remandare*, send back word, < *re-*, back, + *mandare*, enjoin, send word: see *mandate*.] **1.** To send, call, or order back: as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day. . . . But the remedy is, not to *remand* him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The ethical writer is not likely to *remand* to Psychology proper the analysis of Conscience.
A. Bain, Mind, XIII. 536.

2. In *law*, to send back, as a prisoner, on refusing his application to be discharged, or a cause from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction.

Morgan is sent back into Custody, whither also I am *remanded*. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxx., Contents.

remand (rē-mand′), *n.* [< *remand*, *v.*] The state of being remanded, recommitted, or held over; the act of remanding.

He will probably apply for a series of *remands* from time to time, until the case is more complete.
Dickens, Bleak House, lii.

remandment (rē-mand′ment), *n.* [< *remand* + *-ment*.] The act of remanding.

remanence (rem′a-nens), *n.* [< *remanen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.

Neither St. Augustin nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge.*

2†. That which remains; a residuum.

This salt is a volatile one, and requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom. *Boyle*, Works, III. 81.

remanency† (rem'a-nen-si), *n.* [As *remanence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *remanence*. *Jer. Taylor*, ★Works (ed. 1835), II. 392.

remanent (rem'a-nent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *remanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *remanere*, remain: see *remain*. II. *n.* < ME. *remanent, remanant, remenant, remenaunt, remelant*, also syncopated *remnant, remlant*, < OF. *remenant, remanent* = Sp. *remanente* = It. *rimanente*, a remnant, residue, < L. *remanen(t-)s*, remaining: see I. Cf. *remnant*, a syncopated form of *remanent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Remaining.

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 251.

The residual or *remanent* magnetism of the electro-magnets is neutralised by the use of a second and independent coil wound in the opposite direction to the primary helix. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I., App., p. cxvii.

2. Additional; other: as, the moderator and *remanent* members of a church court. [Scotch.]

II.† *n.* The part remaining; remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

Breke as myche as thou wylle ete,
The *remelant* to pore thou shalle lete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

remanet (rem'a-net), *n.* [< L. *remanere*, remain: see *remain*.] In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one ★which is delayed or deferred.

remanié (rē-man-i-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *remanier*, handle again, change, < *re-* + *manier*, handle: see *manage*.] Derived from an older bed: said of fossils. *Sir C. Lyell.*

remark[1] (rē-märk'), *v.* [< OF. *remarquer, remerquier*, F. *remarquer*, mark, note, heed, < *re-*, again, + *marquer*, mark: see *mark*[1], *v.* Cf. *remark*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To observe; note in the mind; take notice of without audible expression.

Then with another humourous ruth *remark'd*
The lusty mowers laboring dinnerless,
And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe.
Tennyson, Geraint.

He does not look as if he hated them, so far as I have *remarked* his expression.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker or writer; utter or write by way of comment or observation.

The writer well *remarks*, a heart that knows
To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows
. . . is all in all. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 429.

Bastian *remarks* that the Arabic language has the same word for epilepsy and possession by devils.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 122.

3†. To mark; point out; distinguish.

They are moved by shame, and punished by disgrace, and *remarked* by punishments, . . . and separated from sober persons by laws.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

Offic. Hebrews, the prisoner Samson here I seek.
Chor. His manacles *remark* him; there he sits.
Milton, S. A., l. 1309.

II. *intrans.* To make observations; observe.

remark[1] (rē-märk'), *n.* [< OF. *remarque, remerque*, F. *remarque* (= It. *rimarco*, importance), < *remarquer*, remark: see *remark*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice or observation.

The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture, and *remark*, however shrewd.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 205.

2. A notice, note, or comment; an observation: as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the *remarks* of a critic.

Then hire a slave . . . to make *remarks*,
Who rules in Cornwall, or who rules in Berks: . . .
"That makes three members, this can choose a mayor."
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 103.

3. Noticeable appearance; note.

There was a man of special grave *remark*.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 57.

4. In *line-engraving* and *etching*: (*a*) A distinguishing mark or peculiarity of any kind, indicating any particular state of the plate prior to its completion. The remark may be a slight sketch made by the engraver on the margin of his plate, or it may consist merely in the absence of certain detail or features of the finished work. Thus, in a first proof of an etching the absence of retouching with the dry point, or of a final rebiting, constitutes a remark; or in a line-engraving it may consist in the presence or absence of some minor object, or of certain lines representing texture or shading, which in a later state of the plate are removed or added.

The old legend still lingers that the *remarque* began when some unknown etcher tried his point upon the edge of his plate just before taking his first impressions. The belief yet obtains that the *remarque* testifies to the etcher's supreme satisfaction with a supreme effort. But as a matter of fact the *remarque* has become any kind of a fanciful supplementary sketch, not necessarily appropriate, not always done by the etcher, and appearing upon a number of impressions which seem to be limited only at the will of artist or dealer. Sometimes we see 50 *remarque* proofs announced, and again 300.
New York Tribune, Feb. 6, 1887.

(*b*) A print or proof bearing or characterized by a remark; a remarked proof, or remark proof. Also written *remarque*. =Syn. 2. *Remark, Observation, Comment, Commentary, Reflection, Note, Annotation, Gloss.* A *remark* is brief and cursory, suggested by present circumstances and presumably without previous thought. An *observation* is made with some thought and care. A *comment* is a remark or observation bearing closely upon some situation of facts, some previous utterance, or some published work. *Remark* may be substituted by modesty for *observation*. When printed, *remarks, observations*, or *comments* may be called *reflections*: as, Burke's "*Reflections* on the Revolution in France"; when they are systematic in explanation of a work, they may be called a *commentary*: as, Lange's "*Commentary* on Matthew." A *note* is primarily a brief writing to help the memory; then a marginal comment: *notes* is sometimes used modestly for *commentary*: as, Barnes's "*Notes* on the Psalms"; Trench's "*Notes* on the Parables." A marginal comment is more definitely expressed by *annotation*. A *gloss* is a comment made for the purpose of explanation, especially upon a word or passage in a foreign language or a peculiar dialect.

remark[2] (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mark*[1]; cf. F. *remarquer* = Sp. *remarcar*, mark again.] To mark anew or a second time.

remarkable (rē-mär'ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *remarquable* = It. *rimarcabile;* as *remark*[1] + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

This day will be *remarkable* in my life
By some great act. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1388.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most who have the least to say.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of particular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished.

There is nothing left *remarkable*
Beneath the visiting moon.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 67.

I have breakfasted again with Rogers. The party was a *remarkable* one — Lord John Russell, Tom Moore, Tom Campbell, and Luttrell.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 207.

=Syn. Noticeable, notable, rare, strange, wonderful, uncommon, singular, striking.

II.† *n.* Something noticeable, extraordinary, or exceptional; a noteworthy thing or circumstance.

Jerusalem won by the Turk, with wofull *remarkables* thereat. *Fuller*, Holy War, ii. 46 (title). (*Davies.*)

Some few *remarkables* are not only still remembered, but also well attested. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv. 1.

remarkableness (rē-mär'ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

remarkably (rē-mär'ka-bli), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or degree; singularly; surprisingly.

remarked (rē-märkt'), *p. a.* 1. Conspicuous; noted; remarkable.

You speak of two
The most *remark'd* i' the kingdom.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 33.

2. In *plate-engraving* and *etching*, bearing or characterized by a remark. See *remark*[1], *n.*, 4.

remarker (rē-mär'kėr), *n.* One who remarks; one who makes remarks; a critic.

She pretends to be a *remarker*, and looks at every body.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

remarque, *n.* See *remark*[1], 4.

remarriage (rē-mar'āj), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *remarriage;* as *re-* + *marriage*.] Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

With whom [the Jews] polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 18.

remarry (rē-mar'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [< F. *remarier* = Pr. *remaridar;* as *re-* + *marry*[1].] To marry again or a second time.

remasticate (rē-mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *masticate*. Cf. F. *remastiquer*.] To chew again, as the cud; ruminate. *Imp. Dict.*

remastication (rē-mas-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< *remasticate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of remasticating; rumination. *Imp. Dict.*

remberge†, *n.* Same as *ramberge*.

remblai (roṅ-blā'), *n.* [< F. *remblai*, < *remblayer*, OF. *remblayer, rembler*, embank, < *re-* + *emblayer, emblaer*, embarrass, hinder, lit. 'sow with grain': see *emblement*.] 1. In *fort.*, the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the déblai from the ditch.—2. In *engin.*, the mass of earth brought to form an embankment in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

remble (rem'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rembled*, ppr. *rembling*. [Perhaps a var. of *ramble:* see *ramble*.] To move; remove. [Prov. Eng.]

Theer wur a boggle in it [the waste], . . .
But I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, and raäved an' *rembled* 'um oot. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer (Old Style).

Remboth, *n.* See *Remoboth*.

Rembrandtesque (rem-bran-tesk'), *a.* [< *Rembrandt* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Resembling the manner or style of the great Dutch painter and etcher Rembrandt (died 1669); specifically, in *art*, characterized by the studied contrast of high lights and deep shadows, with suitable treatment of chiaroscuro.

Rembrandtish (rem'brant-ish), *a.* [< *Rembrandt* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Rembrandtesque*. *Athenæum*, No. 3201, p. 287.

reme[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ream*[1].

reme[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

remead, *n.* See *remede*.

remean† (rē-mēn'), *v. t.* [ME. *remenen;* < *re-* + *mean*[1].] To give meaning to; interpret. *Wyclif.*

Of love y schalle hem so *remene*
That thou schalt knowe what they mene.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40. (*Halliwell.*)

remeant (rē'mē-ant), *a.* [< L. *remean(t-)s*, ppr. of *remeare*, go or come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go: see *meatus*.] Coming back; returning. [Rare.]

Most exalted Prince,
Whose peerless knighthood, like the *remeant* sun
After too long a night, regilds our clay.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

remede (rē-mēd'), *n.* [Also *remead, remeed*, Sc. *remeid;* < OF. *remede*, F. *remède*, a remedy: see *remedy*.] Remedy; redress; help. [Old Eng. or Scotch.]

But what is thanne a *remede* unto this,
But that we shape us soone for to mete?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1272.

If it is for ony heinous crime,
There 's nae *remeid* for thee.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 276).

The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them of their arms by such an uncouth slight — but no *remead*. *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 230. (*Jamieson.*)

An' strive, wi' al' your wit an' lear,
To get *remead*.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

remediable (rē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *remediable*, F. *remédiable* = Sp. *remediable* = Pg. *remediavel* = It. *rimediabile*, < ML. **remediabilis*, capable of being remedied, < *remediare*, remedy: see *remedy*, *v.*] Capable of being remedied or cured.

Not *remediable* by courts of equity.
Bacon, Advice to the King.

remediableness (rē-mē'di-a-bl-nes), *n.* [< *remediable* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being remediable. *Bailey.*

remediably (rē-mē'di-a-bli), *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition; so as to be susceptible of remedy or cure.

remedial (rē-mē'di-al), *a.* [< L. *remedialis*, healing, remedial, < *remediare, remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil: as, to adopt *remedial* measures.

They shall have redress by audita querela, which is a writ of a most *remedial* nature.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxv.

But who can set limits to the *remedial* force of spirit?
Emerson, Nature, p. 85.

Remedial statutes. See *statute*.

remedially (rē-mē'di-al-i), *adv.* In a remedial manner. *Imp. Dict.*

remediate† (rē-mē'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *remediatus*, pp. of *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Remedial.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 17.

remediless (rem'e-di-les), *a.* [< ME. *remedylesse;* < *remedy* + *-less*.] 1†. Without a remedy; not possessing a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am *remedylesse*,
For me no thyng may comforte nor amend.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate: as, a *remediless* disease.

The other sought to stanch his *remediless* wounds.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

As if some divine commission from heav'n were descended to take into hearing and commiseration the long *remediless* afflictions of this kingdome.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Irreparable, as a loss or damage.

She hath time enough to bewail her own folly and *remediless* infelicity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 139.

This is the affliction of hell, unto whom it affordeth despair and *remediless* calamity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4†. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual; powerless. *Spenser.* =**Syn. 2** and **3.** Irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, hopeless.

remedilessly (rem′ē-di-les-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

He going away *remedilesly* chafing at his rebuke.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

remedilessness (rem′ē-di-les-nes), *n.* The state of being remediless, or of not admitting of a remedy; incurableness.

The *remedilessness* of this disease may be justly questioned. *Boyle*, Works, II. ii. 3.

remedy (rem′ē-di), *n.*; pl. *remedies* (-diz). [< ME. *remedie*, < OF. **remedie, remede*, F. *remède* = Pr. *remedi, remeyi* = Sp. Pg. It. *remedio*, < L. *remedium*, a remedy, cure, < *re-*, again, + *mederi*, heal: see *medicine*. Cf. *remede*.] **1.** That which cures a disease; any medicine or application or process which promotes restoration to health or alleviates the effects of disease: with *for* before the name of a disease.

A cool well by, . . .
Growing a bath and healthful *remedy*
For men diseased. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cliv.

When he [a scorpion] is hurt with one Poison, he seeks his *Remedy* with another.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 165.

Colchicum with alkalis and other *remedies for* gout, such as a course of Friedrichshall or Carlsbad waters, will prove of great service. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 188.

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; reparation.

For in holi writt thou made rede,
"In helle is no *remedie*."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Things without all *remedy*
Should be without regard.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 11.

3. In *law*, the means given for obtaining through a court of justice any right or compensation or redress for a wrong.—**4.** In *coining*, a certain allowance at the mint for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins: same as *allowance*[1], 7.—**5†.** A course of action to bring about a certain result.

Ye! nere it [were it not] that I wiste a *remedye*
To come ageyn, right here I wolde dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1623.

Provisional remedy. See *provisional*.—**The divine remedy.** See *divine*. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Cure, restorative, specific, antidote, corrective.

remedy (rem′ē-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remedied*, ppr. *remedying*. [< late ME. *remedyen*, < OF. *remedier*, F. *remédier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remediar* = It. *rimediare*, < L. *remediare, remediari*, heal, cure, < *remedium*, a remedy: see *remedy*, *n.*] **1.** To cure; heal: as, to *remedy* a disease.—**2.** To repair or remove something evil from; restore to a natural or proper condition.

I desire your majesty to *remedy* the matter.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. To remove or counteract, as something evil; redress.

If you cannot even as you would *remedy* vices which use and custom have confirmed, yet for this cause you must not leave and forsake the common-wealth.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Whoso believes that spiritual destitution is to be *remedied* only by a national church may with some show of reason propose to deal with physical destitution by an analogous instrumentality.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 348.

remeed, remeid, *n.* See *remede*.

remelant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *remanent, remnant*.

remember (rē-mem′bėr), *v.* [< ME. *remembren*, < OF. *remembrer* (refl.), F. *remembrer* = Pr. *remembrar* = OSp. *remembrar* = Pg. *lembrar* = It. *rimembrare* (also in mod. form directly after L., F. *rémemorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rememorar* = It. *rimemorare*), < LL. *rememorari*, ML. also *rememorare*, recall to mind, remember, < L. *re-*, again, + *memorare*, bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering, mindful: see *memorate, memory*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring again to the memory; recall to mind; recollect.

Now calleth us to *remember* our sins past.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 36.

To *remember* is to perceive any thing with memory, or with a consciousness that it was known or perceived before.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iv. 20.

2. To bear or keep in mind; have in memory; be capable of recalling when required; preserve unforgotten: as, to *remember* one's lessons; to *remember* all the circumstances.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 95.

Remembering no more of that other day
Than the hot noon *remembereth* of the night,
Than summer thinketh of the winter white.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 427.

3. To be continually thoughtful of; have present to the attention; attend to; bear in mind: opposed to *forget*.

Remember whom thou hast aboard.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 20.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste.
Milton, P. L., viii. 327.

But still *remember*, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 103.

4†. To mention.

The selfe same sillable to be sometime long and sometime short for the eares better satisfaction, as hath bene before *remembred*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 89.

Now call we our high court of parliament. . . .
Our coronation done, we will accite,
As I before *remember'd*, all our state.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 142.

Pliny, Solinus, Ptolemy, and of late Leo the African, *remember* unto us a river in Æthiopia, famous by the name of Niger. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

5†. To put in mind; remind; reflexively, to remind one's self (to be reminded).

This Eneas is comen to Paradys
Out of the swolowe of helle: and thus in joye
Remembreth him of his estaat in Troye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1105.

I may not ease me hert as in this case,
That doth me harme whanne I *remembre me*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 583.

One only thing, as it comes into my mind, let me *remember* you of.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

I'll not *remember* you of my own lord.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 231.

She then *remembered* to his thought the place
Where he was going. *B. Jonson*, A Panegyre.

Ile tell ye, or at least *remember* ye, for most of ye know it already. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Conc.

6. To keep in mind with gratitude, favor, confidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling or emotion.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx. 8.

If thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of thine handmaid and *remember* me. 1 Sam. i. 11.

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,
And something over to *remember* me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 151.

Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
The power of beauty I *remember* yet.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 2.

7. To take notice of and give money or other present to: said of one who has done some actual or nominal service and expects a fee for it.

[Knocking within.] *Porter.* Anon, anon! I pray you *remember* the porter. [Opens the gate.]
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 28.

Remember your courtesy†, be covered; put on your hat: addressed to one who remained bareheaded after saluting, and intended to remind him that he had already made his salute.

I do beseech thee, *remember thy courtesy;* I beseech thee, apparel thy head. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 103.

Pray you *remember your courts'y*. . . . Nay, pray you be cover'd.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Gifford), i. 1.

To be remembered†, to recall; recollect; have in remembrance. Compare def. 5.

To your extent I canne right wele agree;
Ther is a land I *am remembryd* wele,
Men call it Perse, a plenteuous contre.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 619.

Now by my troth, if I *had been remember'd*,
I could have given my uncle's grace a flout.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 23.

She always wears a muff, if you *be remembered*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

To remember one to or **unto,** to recall one to the remembrance of; commend one to: used in complimentary messages: as, *remember me to* your family.

Remember me
In all humility *unto* his highness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 160.

Remember me to my old Companions. *Remember me to* my Friends. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 27.

=**Syn. 1.** *Remember, Recollect.* *Remember* implies that a thing exists in the memory, not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without effort. *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and present to the mind. *Remembrance* is the store-house, *recollection* the act of culling out this article and that from the repository. He *remembers* everything he hears, and can *recollect* any statement when called on. The words, however, are often confounded, and we say we cannot *remember* a thing when we mean we cannot *recollect* it. See *memory*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To hold something in remembrance; exercise the faculty of memory.

I *remember*
Of such a time; being my sworn servant,
The duke retain'd him his.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 190.

As I *remember*, there were certain low chairs, that looked like ebony, at Esher, and were old and pretty.
Gray, Letters, I. 217.

2†. To return to the memory; come to mind: used impersonally.

But, Lord Crist! whan that it *remembreth* me
Upon my yowthe and on my jolitee,
It tikleth me aboute myn herte roote.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 469.

remediless (rē-mem′bėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *remember* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being remembered.

The earth
And common face of Nature spake to me
Rememberable things. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, i.

rememberably (rē-mem′bėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a rememberable manner; so as to be remembered.

My golden rule is to relate everything as briefly, as perspicuously, and as *rememberably* as possible.
Southey, 1805 (Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, II. 77). (*Davies.*)

rememberer (rē-mem′bėr-ėr), *n.* One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least good office; for his flock, he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils. *Sir H. Wotton.* (*Latham.*)

remembrance (rē-mem′brans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *remembraunce*; < ME. *remembrance, remembraunce*, < OF. *remembrance, remembraunce*, F. *remembrance* = Pr. *remembransa* = Sp. *remembranza* = Pg. *remembrança, lembrança* = It. *rimembranza*, < ML. as if **rememorantia*, < *rememorare*, remember: see *remember*.] **1.** The act of remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind or memory.

All knowledge is but *remembrance*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 2.

Remembrance is but the reviving of some past knowledge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. i. 9.

Remembrance and reflection, how allied;
What thin partitions sense from thought divide!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 225.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; memory; also, the limit of time over which the memory extends.

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 204.

When the word perception is used properly and without any figure, it is never applied to things past. And thus it is distinguished from *remembrance*.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, i. 1.

3. The state of being remembered; the state of being held honorably in memory.

The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance*.
Ps. cxii. 6.

Grace and *remembrance* be to you both.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 76.

Oh! scenes in strong *remembrance* set!
Scenes never, never to return!
Burns, The Lament.

4. That which is remembered; a recollection.

How sharp the point of this *remembrance* is!
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 138.

The sweet *remembrance* of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.
Tate and Brady, Ps. cxii. 6.

5. That which serves to bring to or keep in mind.

I pray, Sir, be my continual *remembrance* to the Throne of grace.
W. Bradford, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, [p. 435.

(*a*) An account preserved; a memorandum or note to preserve or assist the memory; a record; mention.

Auferius, the welebelouyd kyng
That was of Ynd, and ther had his dwellyng
Till he was putte [from] his enheritaunce,
Wherof be fore was made *remembraunce*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2177.

Let the understanding reader take with him three or four short *remembrances*. . . . The memorandums I would commend to him are these.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, Ans. to Fifth Chapter, [§ 29.

(*b*) A monument; a memorial.

And it is of trouthe, as they saye there, and as it is assygned by token of a fayre stone layde for *remembraunce*, yt our blessyd Lady and seynt John Euangelyste stode not aboue vpon the hyghest ꝑte of the Mounte of Caluery at the passyon of our Lord.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

If I neuer deserue anye better *remembraunce*, let mee . . . be epitaphed the Inuentor of the English Hexameter.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

(c) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

I am glad I have found this napkin;
This was her first *remembrance* from the Moor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 291.

I pray you accept
This small *remembrance* of a father's thanks
For so assur'd a benefit.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

6. The state of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

In what place that euer I be in, the moste *remembraunce* that I shall haue shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 49.

We with wises' sorrow think on him,
Together with *remembrance* of ourselves.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 7.

The Puritans, to keep the *remembrance* of their unity one with another, and of their peaceful compact with the Indians, named their forest settlement Concord.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

7†. Admonition; reminder.

I do commit into your hand
The unstained sword that you have used to bear;
With this *remembrance*, that you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 115.

Clerks of the remembrance. See *remembrancer*, 2.—**To make remembrance**†, to bring to remembrance; recount; relate.=**Syn. 1, 2,** and **4.** *Recollection, Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.

remembrancer (rē-mem′bran-sėr), *n.* [< *remembrance* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

Astronomy in all likelihood was knowne to Abraham, to whom the heauenly stars might be *Remembrancers* of that promise, so shall thy seed be. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 65.

Premature consolation is but the *remembrancer* of sorrow. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

All the young fellows crowd up to ask her to dance, and, taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl *remembrancer*, she notes them down.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

2. An officer in the Exchequer of England, employed to record documents, make out processes, etc.; a recorder. These officers were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number — the *king's remembrancer*, the *lord treasurer's remembrancer*, and the *remembrancer of first-fruits*. The *queen's remembrancer's department* now has a place in the central office of the Supreme Court. The name is also given to an officer of certain corporations: as, the *remembrancer* of the city of London.

These rents [ceremonial rents, as a horseshoe, etc.] are now received by the Queen's *Remembrancer* a few days before the beginning of Michaelmas term.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 8.

rememorance†, *n.* [ME. *rememoraunce*, a var., after ML. **rememorantia*, of *remembraunce:* see *remembrance*.] Remembrance.

Nowe menne it call, by all *rememoraunce*,
Constantyne noble, wher to dwell he did enclyne.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

rememorate† (rē-mem′o-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *rememoratus*, pp. of *rememorari*, remember: see *remember*.] To remember; revive in the memory.

We shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we *rememorate* or learne anew.
L. Bryskett, Civil Life (1606), p. 128.

rememoration† (rē-mem-o-rā′shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rememoracioun;* < OF. *rememoration*, F. *remémoration*, < ML. *rememoratio(n-)*, < LL. *rememorari*, remember: see *remember*, *rememorate*.] Remembrance.

The story requires a particular *rememoration*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

rememorative† (rē-mem′o-rā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *remémoratif* = Sp. Pg. *rememorativo;* as *rememorate* + *-ive*.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

For whi, withoute *rememoratiif* signes of a thing, or of thingis, the rememoracioun, or the remembraunce, of thilk thing or thingis muste needis be the febler.
Pecock, quoted in Waterland's Works, X. 254.

remenant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *remnant*.

remene[1]†, *v. t.* See *remean*.

remene[2]†, *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *remener* (= Pr. *ramenar* = It. *rimenare*), < *re-*, again, + *mener*, < ML. *minare*, conduct, lead, bring: see *mien*.] To bring back. *Vernon MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

remercie†, **remercy**† (rē-mėr′si), *v. t.* [< OF. F. *remercier* (= Pr. *remarciar*), thank, < *re-*, again, + *mercier*, thank, < *merci*, thanks: see *mercy*.] To thank.

She him *remercied* as the Patrone of her life.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 16.

remercies†, *n. pl.* [< *remercie, v.*] Thanks.

So mildely did he, beying the conquerour, take the vnthankefulnesse of persones by hym conquered & subdued who did . . . not render thankes ne sale *remercies* for that thei had been let bothe safe and sounde.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, ii. Philippos, § 7.

remercy†, *v. t.* See *remercie*.

remerge (rē-mėrj′), *v. i.* [< L. *remergere*, dip in or immerse again, < *re-*, again, + *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and, fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall
Remerging in the general Soul,
Is faith as vague as all unsweet.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvii.

remeve†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *remove*.

remew†, **remue**†, *v. t.* [ME. *remewen, remuen*, < OF. *remuer*, F. *remuer*, move, stir, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remudar* = It. *rimutare*, change, alter, transform, < ML. *remutare*, change, < L. *re-*, again, + *mutare*, change: see *mew*[3] and *mue*. The sense in ME. and OF. is appar. due in part to confusion with *remove* (ME. *remeven*, etc.).] To remove.

The hors of bras, that may nat be *remewed*,
It stant as it were to the ground yglewed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 173.

Sette eke noon almondes but greet and newe,
And hem is best in Feveryere *remewe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

remex (rē′meks), *n.*; pl. *remiges* (rem′i-jēz). [NL., < L. *remex* (*remig-*), a rower, oarsman, < *remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move.] In *ornith.*, one of the flight-feathers; one of the large stiff quill-feathers of a bird's wing which form most of its spread and correspond to the rectrices or rudder-feathers of the tail. They are distinguished from ordinary contour-feathers by never having aftershafts, and by being almost entirely of pennaceous structure. They are divided into three series, the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertiaries or tertials, according to their seat upon the pinion, the forearm, or the upper arm. See diagram under *bird*[1].

remiform (rem′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *remus*, an oar, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like an oar.

remigable (rem′i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. *remigare*, row (< *remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move), + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed upon; fit to float an oared boat.

Where steril *remigable* marshes now
Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

remiges, *n.* Plural of *remex*.

Remigia (rē-mij′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < L. *remigium*, a rowing: see *remex*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Remigiidæ*, distinguished by the vertical, moderately long palpi with the third joint lanceolate. The genus is wide-spread, and comprises about 20 species, more common in tropical America than elsewhere.

remigial (rē-mij′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *remex* (*remig-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a remex or remiges.

In this the *remigial* streamers do not lose their barbs.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., X. 712.

Remigiidæ (rem-i-jī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Remigia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Remigia*, with stout bodies, and in the male sex with very hairy legs, the hind pair woolly and the tarsi densely tufted. It is a widely distributed family, comprising 7 genera. Usually written *Remigidæ*, and, as a subfamily, *Remiginæ*.

remigrate (rem′i-grāt or rē-mī′grāt), *v. i.* [< L. *remigratus*, pp. of *remigrare*, go back, return, < *re-*, back, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate again; remove to a former place or state; return.

When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath retained or deprived it of the sulphurous parts of the spirit of wine, the rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the liquor, will *remigrate* into phlegm.
Boyle, Works, I. 499.

remigration (rem-i-grā′shon or rē-mī-grā′shon), *n.* [< *remigrate* + *-ion*.] Repeated migration; removal back; a migration to a place formerly occupied.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

Remijia (rē-mij′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1829), named from a surgeon, *Remijo*, who used its bark instead of cinchona.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous shrubs of the family *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*. It is characterized by a woolly and salver-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes and a smooth and enlarged throat, and by a septicidal two-celled and somewhat ovoid capsule, with numerous peltate seeds and subcordate seed-leaves. The 12 or 14 species are all natives of South America. They are shrubs or small and slender trees, with weak and almost unbranched stem, bearing opposite or whorled revolute leaves, sometimes large, thick, and coriaceous, often with very large lanceolate stipules. The flowers are rather small, white or rose-colored, and fragrant, clustered in axillary and prolonged racemes. Several species are still in medicinal use. See *cuprea-bark, cupreine*, and *cinchonamine*.

remind (rē-mīnd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mind*[1]; appar. suggested by *remember*.] To put in mind; bring to the remembrance of; recall or bring to the notice of: as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove
Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and love.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 30.

I have often to go through a distinct process of thought to *remind* myself that I am in New England, and not in Middle England still.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

reminder (rē-mīn′dėr), *n.* [< *remind* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which reminds; anything which serves to awaken remembrance.

remindful (rē-mīnd′fûl), *a.* [< *remind* + *-ful*.] 1. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

The slanting light touched the crests of the clods in a newly ploughed field to her left with a vivid effect, *remindful* of the light-capped wavelets on an eventful bay.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

2. Remembering.

Meanwhile, *remindful* of the convent bars,
Bianca did not watch these signs in vain.
Hood, Bianca's Dream, st. 32.

remingtonite (rem′ing-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. Edward *Remington*, at one time superintendent of the mine where it was found.] A little-known mineral occurring as a thin rose-colored coating in serpentine in Maryland. It is essentially a hydrated carbonate of cobalt.

Remington rifle. See *rifle*[2].

reminiscence (rem-i-nis′ens), *n.* [< OF. *reminiscence*, F. *réminiscence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reminiscencia* = It. *reminiscenza, reminiscenzia*, < LL. *reminiscentiæ*, pl., remembrances, < L. *reminiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recollection; the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding; the recalling of the past to mind.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind. (*Latham.*)

The reproductive faculty is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts — the laws, as they are called, of mental association. If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called suggestion or spontaneous suggestion. Whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of *reminiscence* or recollection. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xx.

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge: as, the *reminiscences* of a quinquagenarian.

I will here mention what is the most important of all my *reminiscences*, viz. that in my childhood my mother was to me everything.
H. C. Robinson, Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence, i.

3. In *music*, a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea, but only in its manner of treatment.=**Syn. 1.** *Recollection, Remembrance*, etc. See *memory*.

reminiscency† (rem-i-nis′en-si), *n.* [As *reminiscence* (see *-cy*).] Reminiscence.

Reminiscency, when she [the soul] searches out something that she has let slip out of her memory.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 5.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *reminiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember, < *re-*, again, + *min-*, base of *me-min-isse*, remember, think over, akin to *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*[1], *mind*[1], etc. *Reminiscent* is not connected with *remember*.] **I.** *a.* Having the faculty of memory; calling to mind; remembering; also, inclined to recall the past; habitually dwelling on the past.

Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

During the earlier stages of human evolution, then, imagination, being almost exclusively *reminiscent*, is almost incapable of evolving new ideas.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.

II. *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.

reminiscential (rem″i-ni-sen′shal), *a.* [< *reminiscent* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation, and new impressions but the colouring of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. i.

At the sound of the name, no *reminiscential* atoms . . . stirred and marshalled themselves in my brain.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 90.

reminiscentially (rem″i-ni-sen′shal-i), *adv.* In a reminiscential manner; by way of calling to mind.

Reminiscere Sunday. [So called because the Sarum introit, taken from Ps. xxv. 6, begins with the word *reminiscere* (L. *reminiscere*, impv. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*).] The second Sunday in Lent. Also *Reminiscere*.

reminiscion†, *n.* [Irreg. < *reminisc*(*ent*) + *-ion*.] Remembrance; reminiscence.

> Stir my thoughts
> With *reminiscion* of the spirit's promise.
> *Chapman*, Bussy D'Ambois, v. i.

reminiscitory (rem-i-nis′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< *reminisc*(*ent*) + *-it-ory*.] Remembering, or having to do with the memory; reminiscential. [Rare.]

> I still bore a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson, which I was fully resolved to wreak.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxiii.

remiped (rem′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *remipes*, oar-footed, < L. *remus*, an oar, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars; oar-footed.

II. *n.* A remiped animal, as a crustacean or an insect.

Remipes (rem′i-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *remiped*.] 1. In *Crustacea*, a genus of crabs of the family *Hippidæ*. *R. testudinarius* is an Australian species.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. (*b*) A genus of hemipterous insects.

remise (rē-mīz′), *n.* [< OF. *remise*, delivery, release, restoration, reference, remitting, etc., F. *remise*, a delivery, release, allowance, delay, livery (*voiture de remise*, a livery-carriage); cf. LL. *remissa*, pardon, remission; < L. *remissa*, fem. of *remissus* (> F. *remis*), pp. of *remittere* (> F. *remettre*), remit, release: see *remit*.] 1. In *law*, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.—2. A livery-carriage: so called (for French *voiture de remise*) as kept in a carriage-house, and distinguished from a fiacre or hackney-coach, which is found on a stand in the public street.

> This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the Fiacres or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 142.

3. In *fencing*, a second thrust which hits the mark after the first thrust has missed, made while the fencer is extended in the lunge. In modern fencing for points the remise is discouraged, being often ignored by judges as a count, because greater elegance and fairness are obtained if the fencer returns to his guard when his first thrust has not reached, and parries the return blow of his opponent.

remise (rē-mīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remised*, ppr. *remising*. [< *remise*, *n.*] 1†. To send back; remit.

> Yet think not that this Too-too-Much *remises*
> Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. To give or grant back; release a claim to; resign or surrender by deed.

> The words generally used therein [that is, in releases] are *remised*, released, and for ever quit-claimed.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

remiss (rē-mis′), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *remis*, F. *remis* = Sp. *remiso* = Pg. *remisso* = It. *rimesso*, < L. *remissus*, slack, remiss, pp. of *remittere*, remit, slacken, etc.: see *remit*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack.

> The prince must think me tardy and *remiss*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 143.

> It often happens that they who are most secure of truth on their side are most apt to be *remiss* and careless, and to comfort themselves with some good old sayings, as God will provide, and Truth will prevail.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

> Bashfulness, melancholy, timorousness, cause many of us to be too backward and *remiss*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; relaxed; languid.

> The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.
> *Woodward*.

=**Syn.** 1. *Neglectful*, etc. (see *negligent*), careless, thoughtless, inattentive, slothful, backward, behindhand.

II.† *n.* An act of negligence.

> Such manner of men as, by negligence of Magistrates and *remisses* of lawes, euery countrie breedeth great store of.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 55.

remissailes†, *n. pl.* [ME. *remyssailes*, < OF. **remissailes* < *remis*, pp. of *remettre*, cast aside: see *remiss*, *remit*.] Leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse.

> Laade not thy trenchour with many *remyssailes*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

remissful (rē-mis′fūl), *a.* [< *remiss* + *-ful*.] Ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious. [Rare.]

> As though the Heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
> Took those best-lov'd from worser days to come.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 11.

remissibility (rē-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *remissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being remitted or abated; the character of being remissible.

> This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 5.

> The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of *remissibility*.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 25.

remissible (rē-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< OF. *remissible*, F. *rémissible* = Sp. *remisible* = Pg. *remissivel* = It. *remissibile*, < LL. *remissibilis*, pardonable, easy, light, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit, pardon: see *remit*, *remiss*.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

> They [papists] allow them [certain sins] to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: *remissible*, of course, or expiable by an easy penitence.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 9.

remissio injuriæ (rē-mis′i-ō in-jö′ri-ē). [L.: *remissio*, remission; *injuriæ*, gen. of *injuria*, injury: see *injury*.] In *Scots law*, in an action of divorce for adultery, a plea implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense; condonation.

remission (rē-mish′on), *n.* [< ME. *remission*, *remissioun*, < OF. *remission*, F. *rémission* = Pr. *remissio* = Sp. *remisión* = Pg. *remissão* = It. *remissione*, *rimissione*, < L. *remissio*(*n-*), a sending back, relaxation, < *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, send back, remit: see *remit*.] The act of remitting. (*a*†) The act of sending back.

> The fate of her [Lot's wife] . . . gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her.
> *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, iii. 1. (*Latham*.)

(*b*) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance.

> The *remission* of a million every year to England.
> *Swift*, To the Abp. of Dublin, Concerning the Weavers.

(*c*) Abatement; a temporary subsidence, as of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

> Remittent [fever] has a morning *remission*; yellow fever has not.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1335.

(*d*) Diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation: as, the *remission* of extreme rigor; the *remission* of close study or of labor.

> As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much *remission* spoyleth the minde.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 112.

> Darkness fell
> Without *remission* of the blast or shower.
> *Wordsworth*.

(*e*) Discharge or relinquishment, as of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up: as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

> Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tenths.
> *Swift*.

(*f*) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime.

> Neuerthelesse, to them that with deuocion beholde it afer is graunted clene *remyssyon*.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 30.

> My penance is to call Lucetta back,
> And ask *remission* for my folly past.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 65.

> All wickedness is weakness; that plea therefore
> With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 835.

Intension and remission of forms†. See *intension*.—**Remission of sins**, in *Scrip.*, deliverance from the guilt and penalty of sin. The same word (ἄφεσις) is in the authorized version translated *remission* (Mat. xxvi. 28, etc.), *forgiveness* (Col. i. 14), and *deliverance* (Luke iv. 18).—**Remission Thursday.** Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).=**Syn.** (*f*) *Absolution*, etc. See *pardon*.

remissive (rē-mis′iv), *a.* [= Sp. *remisivo*, < L. *remissivus*, relaxing, laxative: see *remiss*.] 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement.

> Who bore by turns great Ajax' seven-fold shield;
> Whene'er he breathed *remissive* of his might,
> Tired with the incessant slaughters of the fight.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 887.

2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

> O Lord, of thy abounding love
> To my offence *remissive* be.
> *Wither*, tr. of the Psalms, p. 96. (*Latham*.)

remissly (rē-mis′li), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; languidly; without ardor.

remissness (rē-mis′nes), *n.* The state or character of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; lack of ardor or vigor; lack of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

> The extraordinary *remissenesse* of discipline had (til his coming) much detracted from the reputation of that Colledg.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1637.

=**Syn.** *Oversight*, etc. See *negligence*.

remissory (rē-mis′ō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *remisorio*, < ML. **remissorius*, remissory, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit: see *remiss*, *remit*.] Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; obtaining remission.

> They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

remit (rē-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remitted*, ppr. *remitting*. [Early mod. E. also *remytte*; < ME. *remitten*, < OF. *remettre*, *remetre*, also *remitter*, F. *remettre* = Pr. *remetre* = Sp. *remitir* = Pg. *remittir* = It. *rimettere*, < L. *remittere*, send back, abate, remit (LL. pardon), < *re-*, back, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, *mission*. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, *permit*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To send back.

> And, reverent maister, *remitte* me summe letter by the bringer her of.
> *Paston Letters*, II. 67.

> Whether earth 's an animal, and air
> Imbibes, her lungs with coolness to repair,
> And what she sucks, *remits*, she still requires
> Inlets for air, and outlets for her fires.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.

> I have received that money which was *remitted* here in order to release me from captivity.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxvi.

> He promised to *remit* me what he owed me out of the first money he should receive, but I never heard of him after.
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 58.

3. To restore; replace.

> In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right.
> *Blackstone*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. To transfer. [Rare.]

> He that vsed to teache did not commonlie vse to beate, but *remitted* that ouer to an other mans charge.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

5. In *law*, to transfer (a cause) from one tribunal or judge to another, particularly from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction. See *remit*, *n.*—6. To refer.

> Wheche mater I *remytte* ondly to youre ryght wyse discrecion.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 321.

> In the sixth Year of his Reign, a Controversy arising between the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, they appealed to Rome, and the Pope *remitted* it to the King and Bishops of England.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

> How I have
> Studied your fair opinion, I *remit*
> To time.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

> The arbiter, an officer to whom the prætor is supposed to have *remitted* questions of fact as to a jury.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 312.

7. To give or deliver up; surrender; resign.

> *Prin.* Will you have me, or your pearl again?
> *Biron.* Neither of either; I *remit* both twain.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 459.

> The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*.
> *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, iii. 1.

8. To slacken; relax the tension of; hence, figuratively, to diminish in intensity; make less intense or violent; abate.

> Those other motives which gave the animadversions no leave to *remit* a continuall vehemence throughout the book.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted*.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 222.

> In a short time we *remit* our fervour, and endeavour to find some mitigation of our duty, and some more easy means of obtaining the same end.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 65.

9. To refrain from exacting; give up, in whole or in part: as, to *remit* punishment.

> Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
> *Remit* thy other forfeits.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 526.

> *Remit* awhile the harsh command,
> And hear me, or my heart will break.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 243.

10. To pardon; forgive.

> Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them.
> John xx. 23.

> 'Tis the law
> That, if the party who complains *remit*
> The offender, he is freed: is 't not so, lords?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

> *Remit*
> What 's past, and I will meet your best affection.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 1.

11†. To omit; cease doing. [Rare.]

> I have *remitted* my verses all this while; I think I have forgot them.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** 2. To forward.—9. To release, relinquish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To slacken; become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey. (*Johnson.*)

How often have I blest the coming day,
When toil *remitting* lent its turn to play.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 16.

She [Sorrow] takes, when harsher moods *remit*,
What slender shade of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlviii.

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South.*

3. In *med.*, to abate in violence for a time without intermission: as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—**4.** In *com.*, to transmit money, etc.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *Addison.*

Remitting bilious fever, remitting icteric fever. See *fever*[1].

remit (rē-mit′), *n.* [< *remit*, *v.*] **1.** In *Scots law*, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, for the execution of the purposes of the remit.

2. A formal communication from a body having higher jurisdiction, to one subordinate to it.

remitment (rē-mit′ment), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ment.* Cf. It. *rimettimento.*] The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon.

Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remitments*, even where the utmost penalty exacted were no undoing. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

remittable (rē-mit′a-bl), *a.* [< *remit* + *-able.*] Same as *remissible*. *Cotgrave.*

remittal (rē-mit′al), *n.* [< *remit* + *-al.*] **1.** A remitting; a giving up; surrender.—**2.** The act of sending, as money; remittance.

remittance (rē-mit′ans), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to another place.—**2.** A sum, bills, etc., remitted in payment.

remittancer (rē-mit′an-sėr), *n.* [< *remittance* + *-er*[1].] One who sends a remittance.

Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid. *Cumberland*, Memoirs, II. 170. (*Latham.*)

remittee (rē-mit-ē′), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ee*[1].] A person to whom a remittance is sent.

remittent (rē-mit′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rémittant* = Sp. *remitente* = Pg. *remittente* = It. *rimettente*, < L. *remitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *remittere*, remit, abate: see *remit.*] **I.** *a.* Temporarily abating; having remissions from time to time: noting diseases the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but never entirely disappear as in intermittent diseases.—**Biliary, epidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Remittent bilious fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Yellow remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* Same as *remittent fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).

remitter[1] (rē-mit′ėr), *n.* [< *remit* + *-er*[1].] One who remits. (*a*) One who makes remittance for payment. (*b*) One who pardons.

Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth. *Fulke*, Against Allen, p. 143. (*Latham.*)

remitter[2] (rē-mit′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *remitter*, *remettre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remit*, *v.*] In *law*, the sending or setting back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by operation of law, by virtue of which he enters, the law in such case reinstating him as if possessing under his original title, free of encumbrances suffered by the possessor meanwhile.

In Hillary term I went.
You said, if I returned next 'size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace.
Donne, Satires, ii.

remittitur (rē-mit′i-tėr), *n.* [L., 'it is sent back' or remitted.] In *law*: (*a*) Relinquishment of a part of the damages found by a jury. (*b*) The return of a record from the court of review to the lower court for proceedings as specified, as for execution or a new trial. *Anderson*, Dict. of Law.

remittor (rē-mit′or), *n.* [< *remit* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, same as *remitter*[2].

remnant (rem′nant), *a.* and *n.* [Contr. from *remenant*, *remanent*, < ME. *remenant*, *remenaunt*, < OF. *remenant*, *remenaunt*, remainder: see *remanent.*] **I.**† *a.* Remaining; yet left.

But when he once had entred Paradise,
The *remnant* world he iustly did despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is left or remains; the remainder; the rest.

The *remenant* were anhanged, moore and lesse,
That were consentant of this cursednesse.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 275.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. Neh. i. 3.

Westward the wanton Zephyr wings his flight,
Pleas'd with the *remnants* of departing light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 78.

2. Specifically, that which remains after the last cutting of a web of cloth, bolt of ribbon, or the like.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant!*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

It is a garment made of *remnants*, a life ravelled out into ends, a line discontinued. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

I am old and good for nothing; but, as the store-keepers say of their *remnants* of cloth, I am but a fag end, and you may have me for what you please to give.
The Century, XXXV. 742.

=**Syn.** *Residue*, etc. See *remainder.*

Remoboth, Remboth (rem′ō-both, rem′both), *n.* [Appar. Egypt.] In the *early church*, a class of monks who lived chiefly in cities in companies of two or three, without an abbot, and were accused of leading worldly and disorderly lives. Also called *Sarabaitæ.*

remodel (rē-mod′el), *v. t.* [< F. *remodeler*, remodel; as *re-* + *model*, *v.*] To model, shape, or fashion anew; reconstruct.

remodification (rē-mod′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *remodify* + *-ation*, after *modification.*] The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change. *Imp. Dict.*

remodify (rē-mod′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *modify.*] To modify again; shape anew; reform. *Imp. Dict.*

remold, remould (rē-mōld′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mold*[4].] To mold or shape anew. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

remoleculization (rē-mol-e-kū-li-zā′shon), *n.* A rearrangement among the atoms in the molecules of a body, leading to the formation of new compounds.

The purpose of this [book] . . . is to suggest a theory of the manner in which the germs act in producing disease. It is that, through the power which the bacteria possess in the *remoleculization* of matter, they cause the formation and diffusion through the system of organic alkalies having poisonous qualities comparable with those of strychnine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 134.

remollient (rē-mol′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *remollien(t-)s*, ppr. of *remollire*, make soft again, soften: see *re-* and *mollify.*] Mollifying; softening. [Rare.]

remolten (rē-mōl′tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good, therefore, to try whether glass *remoulten* do leesse any weight. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 799.

remonetization (rē-mon″e-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *rémonétisation*; as *remonetize* + *-ation.*] The act of remonetizing.

remonetize (rē-mon′e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remonetized*, ppr. *remonetizing.* [< F. *rémonétiser*; as *re-* + *monetize.*] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; make again a legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin. Also spelled *remonetise.*

remonstrable† (rē-mon′stra-bl), *a.* [< *remonstra(te)* + *-able.*] Capable of demonstration.

Was it such a sin for Adam to eat a forbidden apple? Yes; the greatness is *remonstrable* in the event.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 356.

remonstrance (rē-mon′strans), *n.* [< OF. *remonstrance*, F. *rémontrance* = It. *rimostranza*, < ML. *remonstrantia*, < *remonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, remonstrate: see *remonstrant.*] **1**†. The act of remonstrating; demonstration; manifestation; show; exhibit; statement; representation.

Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 397.

The committee . . . concluded upon "a new general *remonstrance* to be made of the state of the kingdom."
Clarendon, Civil Wars, I. 157.

'Tis strange,
Having seven years expected, and so much
Remonstrance of her husband's loss at sea,
She should continue thus. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 1.

2. The act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth that, their father having refused to take in the Spectator . . . *Addison.*

The English clergy, . . . when they have discharged the formal and exacted duties of religion, are not very forward, by gratuitous inspection and *remonstrance*, to keep alive and diffuse a due sense of religion in their parishioners. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance.*—**4.** [*cap.*] In *eccles. hist.*, a document consisting of five articles expressing the points of divergence of the Dutch Arminians (Remonstrants) from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland in 1610.—**The Grand Remonstrance**, in *Eng. hist.*, a remonstrance presented to King Charles I., after adoption by the House of Commons, in 1641. It recited the recent abuses in the government, and outlined various reforms.=**Syn. 2.** Protest. See *censure*, *v.*

remonstrant (rē-mon′strant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *remontrant* = It. *rimostrante*, < ML. *remonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, exhibit, remonstrate: see *remonstrate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate.

"There are very valuable books about antiquities, . . . Why should Mr. Casaubon's not be valuable? . . ." said Dorothea, with more *remonstrant* energy.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the Arminian party called Remonstrants.

II. *n.* **1.** One who remonstrates.

The defence of the *remonstrant*, as far as we are informed of it, is that he ought not to be removed because he has violated no law of Massachusetts.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 159.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] One of the Arminians, who formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled the *Remonstrance.*

They have projected to reconcile the papists and the Lutherans and the Calvinists, the *remonstrants* and contra-remonstrants. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 54.

remonstrantly (rē-mon′strant-li), *adv.* In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively; as or by remonstrance.

"Mother," said Deronda, *remonstrantly*, "don't let us think of it in that way."
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, liii.

remonstrate (rē-mon′strāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remonstrated*, ppr. *remonstrating.* [< ML. *remonstratus*, pp. of *remonstrare* (> It. *rimostrare* = F. *remontrer*), exhibit, represent, demonstrate, < L. *re-*, again, + *monstrare*, show, exhibit: see *monstration*, *monster*, *v.*, and cf. *demonstrate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To exhibit; demonstrate; prove.

It [the death of Lady Carbery] was not . . . of so much trouble as two fits of a common ague; so careful was God to *remonstrate* to all that stood in that sad attendance that this soul was dear to him.
Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery.

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; expostulate: as, to *remonstrate* with a person on his conduct; conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

Corporal Trim by being in the service had learned to obey, and not to *remonstrate.*
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.

=**Syn. 2.** *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*), object, protest, reason, complain.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To show by a strong representation of reasons; set forth forcibly; show clearly.

I consider that in two very great instances it was *remonstrated* that Christianity was the greatest prosecution of natural justice and equality in the whole world.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother officer the undesigning and good-natured warmth of his friend.
Hist. Duelling (1770), p. 145.

2. To show or point out again.

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door. *B. Jonson.*

remonstration (rē-mon-strā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *remonstratio(n-)*, < *remonstrare*, exhibit: see *remonstrate.*] The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.

He went many times over the case of his wife, the judgment of the doctor, his own repeated *remonstration.*
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 243.

remonstrative (rē-mon′stra-tiv), *a.* [< *remonstrate* + *-ive.*] Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstratively (rē-mon′stra-tiv-li), *adv.* In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstrator (rē-mon′strā-tor), *n.* [< *remonstrate* + *-or*[1].] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

And orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1660.

remonstratory (rē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *remonstrate* + *-ory*.] Expostulatory; remonstrative. [Rare.]

"Come, come, Sikes," said the Jew, appealing to him in a *remonstratory* tone. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

remontant (rē-mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *remontant*, ppr. of *remonter*, remount: see *remount*.] **I.** *a.* In *hort.*, blooming a second time late in the season: noting a class of roses.

The Baronne Prévost, which is now the oldest type among hybrid *remontant* roses. *The Century*, XXVI. 350.

II. *n.* In *hort.*, a hybrid perpetual rose which blooms twice in a season.

Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping *remontants*.
The Century, XXVI. 350.

remontoir (re-mon-twor'), *n.* [< F. *remontoir*, < *remonter*, wind up: see *remount*.] In *horol.*, a kind of escapement in which a uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance.

remora (rem'ō-rä), *n.* [= F. *rémora*, *rémore* = Sp. *rémora* = Pg. It. *remora*, < L. *remora*, a delay, hindrance, also the fish *echeneis*, the sucking-fish (cf. *remorari*, stay, delay), < *re-*, back, + *mora*, delay, the fish *echeneis* (see *Echeneis*).]

1†. Delay; obstacle; hindrance.

A gentle answer is an excellent *remora* to the progresses of anger, whether in thyself or others.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214.

We had his promise to stay for us, but the *remora's* and disappointments we met with in the Road had put us backward in our Journey.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 46.

2. (*a*) The sucking-fish, *Echeneis remora*, or any fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, having on the top of the head a flattened oval adhesive surface by means of which it can attach itself firmly to various objects, as another fish, a ship's bottom, etc., but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It was formerly believed to have the power of delaying or stopping ships. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Gill, 1862).] A genus of such fishes, based on the species above-named.

All sodainely there clove unto her keele
A little fish, that men call *Remora*,
Which stopt her course.
Spenser, Worlds Vanitie, l. 108.

I am seized on here
By a land *remora*; I cannot stir,
Nor move, but as he pleases.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3. In *med.*, a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.—**4.** In *surg.*, an instrument to retain parts in place: not now in use.—**5.** In *her.*, a serpent: rare, confined to certain modern blazons.

remorate† (rem'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *remoratus*, pp. of *remorari*, stay, linger, delay, hinder, defer, < *re-*, back, + *morari*, delay. Cf. *remora*.] To hinder; delay. *Imp. Dict.*

remorcet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *remorse*.

remord† (rē-môrd'), *v.* [< ME. *remorden*, < OF. *remordre*, F. *remordre* = Pr. *remordre* = Cat. *remordir* = Sp. Pg. *remorder* = It. *rimordere*, < L. *remordere*, vex, disturb, lit. 'bite again,' < *re-*, again, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*. Cf. *remorse*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with remorse; touch with compassion.

Ye shul dullen of the rudenesse
Of us sely Trojans, but if routhe
Remorde yow, or vertu of youre trouthe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1491.

2. To afflict.

God . . . *remordith* som folk by adversite.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. 6.

3. To rebuke.

Noght euere-ilke man that cales the lorde,
Or mercy askes, sal hafe thi blise,
His conscience bot he *remorde*,
And wirke thi wil, & mende his lyfe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.

Rebukynge and *remordyng*,
And nothynge accordynge.
Skelton, Against the Scots.

II. *intrans.* To feel remorse.

His conscience *remording* agayne the destruction of so noble a prince. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 5.

remordency† (rē-môr'den-si), *n.* [< **remorden(t)* (< L. *remorden(t-)s*, ppr. of *remordere*, vex: see *remord*) + *-cy*.] Compunction; remorse.

That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 175.

remoret, *v. t.* [< L. *remorari*, stay, hinder: see *remorate*.] To check; hinder.

No bargains or accounts to make;
Nor Land nor Lease to let or take:
Or if we had, should that *remore* us,
When all the world 's our own before us?
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

remorse (rē-môrs'), *n.* [Formerly also *remorce*; < ME. *remors*, < OF. *remors*, F. *remords* = Pg. *remorso* = It. *rimorso*, < LL. *remorsus*, remorse, < L. *remordere*, pp. *remorsus*, vex: see *remord*.] **1.** Intense and painful regret due to a consciousness of guilt; the pain of a guilty conscience; deep regret with self-condemnation.

The *Remorse* for his [King Richard's] Undutifulness towards his Father was living in him till he died.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 67.

It is natural for a man to feel especial *remorse* at his sins when he first begins to think of religion; he ought to feel bitter sorrow and keen repentance.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 182.

We have her own confession at full length,
Made in the first *remorse*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 104.

2†. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

"Pity," she cries, "some favour, some *remorse!*"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 257.

I am too merciful, I find it, friends,
Of too soft a nature, to be an officer;
I bear too much *remorse*.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Compunction, Regret*, etc. (see *repentance*), self-reproach, self-condemnation, anguish, stings of conscience.

remorsed† (rē-môrst'), *a.* [< *remorse* + *-ed*².] Feeling remorse or compunction.

The *remorsed* sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V. 169.

remorseful (rē-môrs'fûl), *a.* [Formerly also *remorceful*; < *remorse* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.—**2†.** Compassionate; feeling tenderly.

He was none of these *remorseful* men,
Gentle and affable; but fierce at all times, and mad then.
Chapman, Iliad, xx.

3†. Causing compassion; pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellowes most *remorceful* fate.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

=**Syn. 1.** See *repentance*.

remorsefully (rē-môrs'fûl-i), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

remorsefulness (rē-môrs'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

remorseless (rē-môrs'les), *a.* [Formerly also *remorceless*; < *remorse* + *-less*.] Without remorse; unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, *remorseless*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 142.

Atropos for Lucina came,
And with *remorseless* cruelty
Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree.
Milton, Epitaph on M. of Win., l. 29.

=**Syn.** Pitiless, merciless, ruthless, relentless, unrelenting, savage.

remorselessly (rē-môrs'les-li), *adv.* In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

remorselessness (rē-môrs'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

remote (rē-mōt'), *a.* [< ME. *remote*, < OF. *remot*, m., *remote*, f., = Sp. Pg. *remoto* = It. *remoto*, *rimoto*, < L. *remotus*, pp. of *removere*, remove: see *remove*.] **1.** Distant in place; not near; far removed: as, a *remote* country; a *remote* people.

Here oon [tree], there oon to leve a fer *remote*
I holde is goode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheldt, or wandering Po.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 1.

2. Distant or far away, in any sense. (*a*) Distant in time, past or future: as, *remote* antiquity.

It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke*.

The hour conceal'd, and so *remote* the fear,
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 75.

When *remote* futurity is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 492.

Some say that gleams of a *remoter* world
Visit the soul in sleep. *Shelley*, Mont Blanc, iii.

Do we not know that what is *remote* and indefinite affects men far less than what is near and certain?
Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

(*b*) Mediate; by intervention of something else; not proximate.

From the effect to the *remotest* cause. *Granville*.

Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course, . . .
And gains *remote* conclusions at a jump.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 154.

The animal has sympathy, and is moved by sympathetic impulses, but these are never altruistic; the ends are never *remote*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 61.

(*c*) Alien; foreign; not agreeing: as, a proposition *remote* from reason. (*d*) Separated; abstracted.

As nothing ought to be more in our wishes, so nothing seems more *remote* from our hopes, than the Universal Peace of the Christian World.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

These small waves raised by the evening wind are as *remote* from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or *remote* from all bodies, it can in this uniform idea of space nowhere find any bounds.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4.

(*e*) Distant in consanguinity or affinity: as, a *remote* kinsman. (*f*) Slight; inconsiderable; not closely connected; having slight relation: as, a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or color; specifically, in the *law of evidence*, having too slight a bearing upon the question in controversy to afford any ground for inference. (*g*) In *music*, having but slight relation. See *relation*, 8. (*h*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, distant from one another; few or sparse, as spots on a surface, etc.—**Remote cause**, the cause of a cause; a cause which contributes to the production of the effect by the concurrence of another cause of the same kind.—**Remote key.** See *key*¹.—**Remote matter.** (*a*†) In *metaph.*, matter unprepared for the reception of any particular form. (*b*) In *logic:* (1) The terms of a syllogism, as contradistinguished from the propositions, which latter are the immediate matter. (2) Terms of a proposition which are of such a nature that it is impossible that one should be true of the other.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter remote* or unnatural? When the predicat agreeth no manner of way with the subject: as, a man is a horse.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii. 3.

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*¹.—**Remote possibility**, in *law*. See *possibility*, 3.

remoted†, *a.* [< *remote* + *-ed*².] Removed; distant.

I must now go wander like a Caine
In forraigne Countries and *remoted* climes.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

remotely (rē-mōt'li), *adv.* In a remote manner. (*a*) At a distance in space or time; not nearly. (*b*) Not proximately; not directly: as, *remotely* connected. (*c*) Slightly; in a small degree: as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.

remoteness (rē-mōt'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being remote, in any sense.—**2.** In the *law of conveyancing*, a ground of objection to the validity of an estate in real property, attempted to be created, but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law (computed with reference to a life or lives in being), so that, if carried into effect, it would protract the inalienability of land against the policy of the law. See *perpetuity*.

remotion (rē-mō'shon), *n.* [< OF. **remotion* = Sp. *remoción* = Pg. *remoção* = It. *rimozione*, < L. *remotio(n-)*, a removing, removal, < *removere*, pp. *remotus*, remove: see *remove*, *remote*.] **1†.** The act of removing; removal.

This act persuades me
That this *remotion* of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 115.

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [Rare.]

The sort of idealized life—life in a state of *remotion*, unrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity—which the tragedy of Athens demanded for its atmosphere. *De Quincey*, Theory of Greek Tragedy.

remotive† (rē-mō'tiv), *a.* [< *remote* + *-ive*.] Removing, in the sense of declaring impossible.—**Remotive proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which declares a relation to be impossible: thus, to say that a man is blind is only privative, but to say that a statue is incapable of seeing is *remotive*.

remould, *v. t.* See *remold*.

remount (rē-mount'), *v.* [< ME. *remounten*, < OF. (and F.) *remonter*, mount again, reascend, F. *remonter*, mount again, furnish again, wind again, etc., = Sp. Pg. *remontar* = It. *rimontare*, < ML. *remontare*, mount again, < *re-*, again, + *montare*, mount: see *mount*², *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To mount again or anew, in any sense.

So peyned thei that were with kynge Arthur that thei haue hym *remounted* on his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

One man takes to pieces the syringes which have just been used, burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be *remounted*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 853.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To mount again; reascend; specifically, to mount a horse again.

He, backe returning by the Yvorie dore,
Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 44.

Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 600.

2. To go back, as in order of time or of reasoning.

The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to *remount* to first principles, and take nobody's word about them. *Bolingbroke*, Idea of a Patriot King.

remount (rē-mount'), *n.* [< *remount, v.*] The opportunity or means of remounting; specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture; also, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

removability (rē-mö-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *removable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capacity of being removable, as from an office or a station; liability to removal.

removable (rē-mö'va-bl), *a.* [< *remove* + *-able*. Cf. Pg. *removivel* = It. *rimovibile*.] Capable of being removed; admitting of or subject to removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The wharves at the water level are provided with a railroad and with *removable* freight sheds. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 92.

removably (rē-mö'va-bli), *adv.* So as to admit of removal: as, a box fitted *removably*.

removal (rē-mö'val), *n.* [< *remove* + *-al*.] The act of removing, in any sense of that word. =**Syn.** Displacement, dislodgment, transference, withdrawal, dismissal, ejection, elimination, suppression, abatement.

remove (rē-möv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *removed*, ppr. *removing*. [Early mod. E. also *remeve;* < ME. *removen, remeven*, < OF. **remover*, **remouver*, later *removoir, remouvoir* = Sp. Pg. *remover* = It. *rimuovere, remuovere*, < L. *removere*, move back, draw back, set aside, remove, < *re-*, back, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To move from a position occupied; cause to change place; transfer from one point to another; put from its place in any manner.

To trusten som wyght is a preve
Of trouthe, and forthy wolde I fayne *remeve*
Thy wrong conceyte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 691.

Remeve thi rewle up and down til that the stremes of the sonne shyne thorgh bothe holes of thi rewle. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 2.

Whan thei saugh Claudas men assembled thei smote on hem so harde that thei made hem *remeve* place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbour's landmark. Deut. xix. 14.

Moved! in good time; let him that moved you hither
Remove you hence. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 197.

Does he not see that he is only *removing* the difficulty one step farther? *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

2. To displace from an office, post, or situation.

He *removed* the Bishop of Hereford from being Treasurer, and put another in his Place. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.

But does the Court a worthy man *remove*,
That instant, I declare, he has my love. *Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 74.

3. To take or put away in any manner; take away by causing to cease; cause to leave or depart; put an end to; do away with; banish.

Remove sorrow from thy heart. Eccl. xi. 10.

Good God, betimes *remove*
The means that makes us strangers! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 162.

What drop or nostrum can this plague *remove?* *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 29.

If the witch could produce disease by her incantations, there was no difficulty in believing that she could also *remove* it. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 92.

4. To make away with; cut off; take away by death: as, to *remove* a person by poison.

When he's *removed*, your highness
Will take again your queen as yours at first. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 335.

Forgive my grief for one *removed*,
Thy creature, whom I found so fair.
I trust he lives in thee. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Int.

5. In *law*, to transfer from one court to another.

Wee *remove* our cause into our adversaries owne Court. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

=**Syn.** 1. To dislodge, transfer.—2. To dismiss, eject, oust.—3. To abate, suppress.

II. *intrans.* To change place in any manner; move from one place to another; change the place of residence: as, to *remove* from Edinburgh to London.

Merlin seide he neded not nothinge ther-of hym to prayen, and bad make hem redy, "for to-morowe moste we *remove*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane
I cannot taint with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 2.

They [the Carmelite nuns] *remove* shortly from that wherein they now live to that which is now building. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 18.

remove (rē-möv'), *n.* [< *remove, v.*] **1.** The act of removing, or the state of being removed; removal; change of place.

I do not know how he [the King] will possibly avoid . . . the giving way to the *remove* of divers persons, as . . . will be demanded by the parliament. *Lord Northumberland* (1640), quoted in Hallam's Const. Hist., II. 105.

Not to feed your ambition with a dukedom,
By the *remove* of Alexander, but
To serve your country. *Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 1.

Three *removes* is as bad as a fire. *Franklin*, Way to Wealth.

2. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; stage; step; especially, a step in any scale of gradation or descent.

That which we boast of is not anything, or at the most but a *remove* from nothing. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 60.

Our cousins too, even to the fortieth *remove*, all remembered their affinity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

3. In English public schools: (*a*) Promotion from one class or division to another.

Keeping a good enough place to get their regular yearly *remove*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

The desire of getting his *remove* with Julian. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home, iii.

Hence—(*b*) A class or division.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is "placed" by the head master in some class, division, or *remove*. *Westminster Rev.*, N. S., XIX. 496.

4†. A posting-stage; the distance between two resting-places on a road.

Here 's a petition from a Florentine,
Who hath for four or five *removes* come short
To tender it herself. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 131.

5†. The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the *remove*
Bring up your army. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 28.

6†. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another, or for a new one.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

7. A dish removed from table to make room for something else; also, a course.

removed (rē-mövd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *removed;* pp. of *remove, v.*] Remote; separate from others; specifically, noting a grade of distance in relationship and the like: as, "a lie seven times *removed*," *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 71.

Look, with what courteous action
It waves you to a more *removed* ground. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 61.

The nephew is two degrees *removed* from the common ancestor: viz., his own grandfather, the father of Titius. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

removedness (rē-mö'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2. 41.

remover[1] (rē-mö'vėr), *n.* [< *remove* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which removes: as, a *remover* of landmarks.

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the *remover* to remove. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

2†. An agitator.

A hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*. *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

remover[2] (rē-mö'vėr), *n.* [< OF. **remover*, inf. used as a noun: see *remove, v.*] In *law*, the removal of a suit from one court to another. *Bouvier*.

Remphan (rem'fan), *n.* [LL. *Rempham*, Gr. Ῥεμφάν (N. T.), Ῥαιφάν (LXX.).] **1.** A name of a god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.—**2.** [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Waterhouse*, 1836.

rempli (roṅ-plē'), *a.* [< F. *rempli*, pp. of *remplir*, fill up, < *re-* + *emplir*, fill, < L. *implere*, fill up: see *implement*.] In *her.*, having another tincture than its own laid over or covering the greater part: thus, a chief azure *rempli* or has a broad band of gold occupying nearly the whole space of the chief, so that only a blue fimbriation shows around it. Also *cousu*.



Argent, a chief azure rempli or.

remplissage (roṅ-plē-säzh'), *n.* [< F. *remplissage*, < *rempliss-*, stem of certain parts of *remplir*, fill up: see *rempli*.] That which serves only to fill up space; filling; padding: used specifically in literary and musical criticism.

remuable†, *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *remuable*, changeable, < *remuer*, change: see *remew*.] Changeable; fickle; inconstant.

And this may length of yeres nought fordo,
Ne *remuable* fortune deface. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1682.

remue†, *v. t.* See *remew*.

remugient† (rē-mū'ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *remugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *remugire*, bellow again, reëcho, resound, < *re-*, back, + *mugire*, bellow, low: see *mugient*.] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes, and ghastly murmurs from below. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

remunerability (rē-mū"ne-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *remunerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.

If there were no other consideration, but . . . of the liberty and *remunerability* of human actions. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

remunerable (rē-mū'ne-ra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *remunerable;* as *remuner* + *-able*.] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

The righteousnesse of the cause . . . is as necessary to *remunerable* suffering, as fuell to make a fire. *J. Jackson*, True Evang. T., p. 159.

[A neutrality] which how plausible soever to the Commonalty of sure Cards or Self-Interests, is yet scarce sufferable, much less promotable or *remunerable* Alibi. *M. Davies*, Athen. Brit., III. 31.

remunerate (rē-mū'ne-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remunerated*, ppr. *remunerating*. [< L. *remuneratus*, pp. of *remunerari, remunerare*, reward, remunerate, < *re-*, again, + *munerari, munerare*, give: see *munerate*. Cf. *remuner*.] To reward; recompense; requite, in a good sense; pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice.

She no doubt with royal favour will *remunerate*
The least of your deserts. *Webster and Dekker*, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 13.

The better hour is near
That shall *remunerate* thy toils severe. *Cowper*, To Wm. Wilberforce, 1792.

=**Syn.** *Recompense, Compensate*, etc. (see *indemnify*), repay.

remuneration (rē-mū-ne-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *remuneracion, remuneration*, F. *rémunération* = Pr. *remuneration* = Sp. *remuneración* = Pg. *remuneração* = It. *remunerazione*, < L. *remuneratio(n-)*, a repaying, recompense, reward, < *remunerari*, remunerate: see *remunerate*.] **1.** The act of remunerating, or paying for services, loss, or sacrifices.—**2.** What is given to remunerate; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

O, let not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 170.

We have still in vails and Christmas-boxes to servants, &c., the remnants of a system under which fixed *remuneration* was eked out by gratuities. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 375.

=**Syn. 1.** Repayment, indemnification.—**2.** Reward, recompense, compensation, payment. See *indemnify*.

remunerative (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *rémunératif* = Pg. *remunerativo* = It. *rimunerativo;* as *remunerate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return: as, a *remunerative* occupation.—**2.** Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory.

Fit objects for *remunerative* justice to display itself upon. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 690.

=**Syn. 1.** Profitable, paying.

remuneratively (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to remunerate; in a remunerative manner; so as to afford an equivalent for what has been expended.

remunerativeness (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being remunerative.

The question of *remunerativeness* seems to me quite of a secondary character. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. ix. 6.

remuneratory (rē-mū'ne-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rémunératoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *remuneratorio;* as *remunerate* + *-ory*.] Affording recompense; rewarding; requiting.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 145.

remurmur (rē-mėr'mėr), *v.* [< L. *remurmurare*, murmur back, < *re-*, back, + *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To repeat or echo a murmuring or low rumbling sound. [Rare.]

Swans *remurmuring* to the floods,
Or birds of different kinds in hollow woods. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

II. *trans.* To utter back in murmurs; return in murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds. [Rare.]

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope*, Winter, l. 64.

remutation (rē-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *mutation*. Cf. *remue, remew*.] The act or process of changing back; alteration to a previous form or quality. [Rare.]

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxvii.

ren[1]†, *v. i.*; pret. *ran*, *ron*, pp. *ronnen*. A Middle English form of *run*[1].

Pitee *renneth* soone in gentil herte.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 742.

ren[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *rennen*, < Icel. *rœna*, rob, plunder, < *rān*, plunder: see *ran*[2].] To plunder: only in the phrase *to rape and ren* (which see, under *rape*[2]).

ren[3] (ren), *n.*; pl. *renes* (rē′nēz). [NL., < L. *rien* (rare), sing. form of *renes*, pl., the kidneys: see *reins*, *renal*.] The kidney: little used, though the derivatives, as *renal*, *adrenal*, are in constant employ.—**Renes succenturiati**, the adrenals, or suprarenal capsules.—**Renes succenturiati accessorii**, accessory adrenals.—**Ren mobilis**, movable kidney; floating kidney.

rena, reina (rā′nä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *reina*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] A small rockfish of the family *Scorpænidæ*, *Sebastichthys elongatus*. [California.]

renable (ren′a-bl), *a.* [Also *rennible*; < ME. *renable*, also *resnable*, *resonable*: see *reasonable*.] **1**†. A Middle English form of *reasonable*.

Thyse thri thinges byeth nyeduolle to alle the thinges thet in the erthe wexeth. Guod molde, wocnesse norisynde, and *renable* hete. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Talkative; loquacious. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A raton of renon, most *renable* of tonge.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 158.

renably†, *adv.* [ME., < *renable* + *-ly*[2]. See *reasonably*.] Reasonably.

Sometime we . . . speke as *renably* and faire and wel
As to the Phitonesse dide Samuel.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 211.

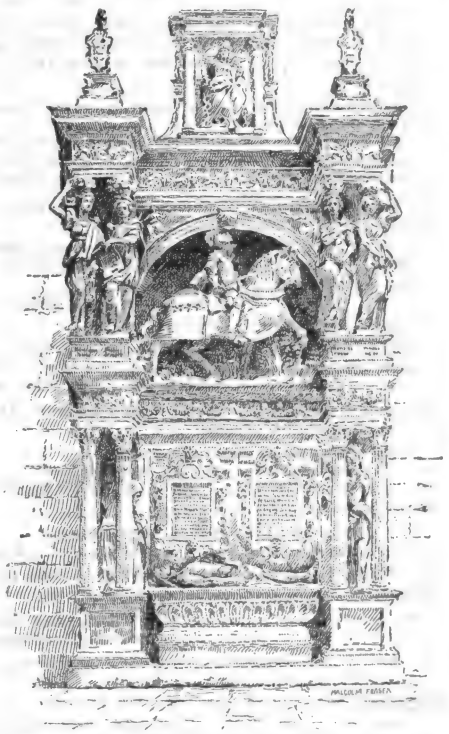
renaissance (rē-nā-soṅs′ or re-nā′sans), *n.* and *a.* [F. *renaissance*, OF. *renaissance*, *renaiscence*, < ML. *renascentia*, new birth: see *renascence*.]

I. *n.* A new birth; hence, the revival of anything which has long been in decay or desuetude. Specifically [*cap.*], the movement of transition in Europe from the medieval to the modern world, and especially the time, spirit, and activity of the revival of classical arts and letters. The earliest traces and most characteristic development of this revival were in Italy, where Petrarch and the early humanists and artists of the fourteenth century may be regarded as its precursors. The movement was greatly stimulated by the influx of Byzantine scholars, who brought the literature of ancient Greece into Italy in the fifteenth century, especially after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. The Italian Renaissance was at its height at the end of the fifteenth and in the early sixteenth century, as seen in the lives and works of such men as Lorenzo dei Medici, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Machiavelli, Politian, Ariosto, Correggio, Titian, and Aldus Manutius. The Renaissance was aided everywhere by the spirit of discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century—the age which saw the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the rounding of Africa. In Germany the Renaissance advanced about the same time with the Reformation (which commenced in 1517). In England the revival of learning was fostered by Erasmus, Colet, Grocyn, More, and their fellows, about 1500, and in France there was a brilliant artistic and literary development under Louis XII. (1498–1515) and Francis I. (1515–47). Also, in English form, *renascence*.

I have ventured to give to the foreign word *Renaissance*—destined to become of more common use amongst us as the movement which it denotes comes, as it will come, increasingly to interest us—an English form [*Renascence*]. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, iv., note.

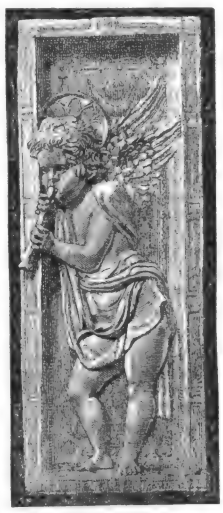
The *Renaissance* and the Reformation mark the return to experience. They showed that the doctrine of reconciliation was at last passing from the abstract to the concrete. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 28.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance; in the style of the Renaissance.—**Renaissance architecture**, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the medieval, and was based upon study and emulation of the outward forms and ornaments of Roman art, though with imperfect understanding of their principles. This style had its origin in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterward spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is an attempted return to the classical forms which had been the forerunners of the Byzantine and the medieval. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died about 1446) was one of the first masters of the style, having prepared himself by earnest study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the works of Bramante (died 1514) are among its finest examples, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancellery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, and the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. One of the greatest achievements of the Renaissance is the dome of St. Peter's, the work of Michelangelo; but this must yield in grandeur of conception to the earlier Florentine dome of Brunelleschi. After Michelangelo the style declined rapidly. Another chief Renaissance school arose in Venice, where in the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries predominance is given to external decoration. From this school sprung Palladio (1518–1580), whose distinctive style of architecture received the name of *Palladian*. Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lombardic and Florentine architects at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during that century, but especially in the first half, under Louis XII. and Francis I. During the seventeenth century the style degenerated in France, as it had in Italy, and gave rise to the inorganic and insipid productions of the so-called *rococo* or Louis XV. style of the first half of the eighteenth century.

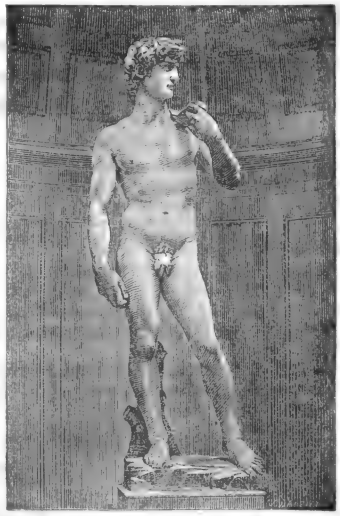


Renaissance Architecture.—French Renaissance tomb of Loys de Brézé (died 1531), Grand Seneschal of Normandy, etc., in the cathedral of Rouen; erected by his wife, Diane de Poitiers, and attributed to Jean Goujon and Jean Cousin.

In England the Renaissance style was introduced later than in France, and it is represented there by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and their contemporaries—St. Paul's, London, being a grand example by Wren. While all Renaissance architecture is far inferior to medieval building of the best time, it represents a distinct advance over the debased and over-elaborated forms of the medieval decadence. For an Italian example, see cut under *Italian*; see also cuts under *loggia* and *Palladian*[2].—**Renaissance braid-work**, a kind of needlework similar in its make to needle-point lace, but of much stouter material, as fine braid.—**Renaissance lace.** Same as *Renaissance braid-work*.—**Renaissance painting**, next to architecture the chief art of the Renaissance, had by far its most important and characteristic development in Italy, where, based upon the art of the Byzantine painters of the middle ages, a number of important art-centers or -schools arose, differing from one another in their ideals and methods, but all distinctively Italian. The central one of these schools was that of Florence, which took the lead under the impulse and example of the great artist Giotto in the early part of the fourteenth century. Among the greatest of those after Giotto, whose genius influenced the development of the art, were Fra Angelico (Fra Giovanni da Fiesole), Masolino, Masaccio, Filippo Lippi, Sandro Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, and Leonardo da Vinci. The chief glory of Renaissance painting is that it advanced that art beyond any point that it had attained before, or has since reached. For other schools of Renaissance painting, see *Bolognese*, *Roman*, *Sienese*, *Umbrian*, *Venetian*; and see *Italian painting*, under *Italian*.—**Renaissance sculpture**, the sculpture of the Renaissance, characterized primarily by seeking its models and inspiration in the works of Roman antiquity, instead of in contemporary life, like medieval sculpture. As an adjunct to architecture, this sculpture reached its highest excellence in Italy and in France. Eminent names are those of Niccolà Pisano, Donatello, Ghiberti, Luca della Robbia, Sansovino, Sangallo, and Michelangelo (1475–1564), one of the half-dozen names that rank as greatest in the world's art-history. See cut of Benvenuto Cellini's "Perseus and Medusa," under *Perseus*, and see, under *quadra*, another example by Luca della Robbia.—**Renaissance style**, properly the style of art and decoration (see *Renaissance architecture*) which prevailed in Italy during the fifteenth century and later, and the styles founded upon these which were in vogue in northern Europe at a date somewhat later—as in France from about 1520 to 1560. By extension the phrase is made to cover all the revived classic styles of the last four centuries, including the above, and to embrace everything which shows a strong classic influence. This use is generally avoided by French writers, who speak of the styles following the religious wars in France as the styles of Henry IV., Louis XIII., etc., excluding these from the Renaissance style proper; but English writers commonly include the whole period from 1400 to the French Revolution or the end of the eighteenth century, and divide it into various epochs or subordinate styles, according to the writer's fancy.



Renaissance Sculpture.—Cherub by Donatello, in the Basilica of San Antonio, Padua.



Renaissance Sculpture.—The "David" of Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence, Italy.

renal (rē′nal), *a.* [< OF. *renal*, F. *rénal* = Sp. Pg. *renal* = It. *renale*, < L. *renalis*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *renes*, kidneys, reins: see *reins*.] Of or pertaining to the kidneys: as, a *renal* artery or vein; *renal* structure or function; *renal* disease.—**Renal alterative.** Same as *diuretic*.—**Renal apoplexy**, a hemorrhage into the kidney-substance. [Obsolescent.]—**Renal artery**, one of the arteries arising from the sides of the aorta about one half-inch below the superior mesenteric artery, the right being a trifle lower than the left. They are directed outward at nearly right angles to the aorta. As they approach the kidney, each artery divides into four or five branches which pass deeply into the substance of the kidney. Small branches are given off to the suprarenal capsule.—**Renal asthma**, paroxysmal dyspnœa occurring in Bright's disease.—**Renal calculus**, a calculus in the kidney or its pelvis.—**Renal canal**, a ureter, especially in a rudimentary state.

The kidneys of the Mammalia vary in several points, and especially as to the characters of the orifice of the ureters, after the differentiation of the rudiment which is known as the *renal canal*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 607.

Renal capsule. Same as *adrenal*.—**Renal cast, colic, ganglion.** See the nouns.—**Renal cyst**, a thin-walled cyst in the substance and on the surface of the kidney, with serous, rarely sanguinolent or gelatinous contents.—**Renal dropsy**, dropsy resulting from disease of the kidney.—**Renal gland.** Same as *adrenal*.—**Renal impression.** See *impression*.—**Renal ischuria**, retention of urine from some kidney trouble.—**Renal nerves**, small nerves, about fifteen in number, arising from the renal plexus and renal splanchnic nerve. They contain fibers from both central and sympathetic nervous systems, and are distributed in the kidney along with the renal artery.—**Renal plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Renal portal system.** See *reniportal*.—**Renal splanchnic nerve**, the smallest splanchnic nerve. See *splanchnic*.—**Renal veins**, short wide vessels which begin at the hilum of the kidney and pass inward to join the vena cava. Also called *emulgent veins*.

renald†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reynard*.

renaldry†, *n.* [< *renald* + *-ry*.] Intrigue; cunning, as of a fox.

First, she used all malitious *renaldrie* to the end I might stay there this night.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (*Nares*.)

rename (rē-nām′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *name*[1].] To give a new name to.

renard, *n.* See *reynard*.

renardine (ren′är-din), *a.* [< *renard* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the legend of "Reynard the Fox."

There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales. *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, 1886, p. 165.

renascence (rē-nas′ens), *n.* [= F. *renaissance* = Pg. *renascença* = It. *rinascenza*, < ML. **renascentia*, new birth, < L. *renascen(t-)s*, new-born: see *renascent*. Cf. *renaissance*.] **1.** The state of being renascent.

Read the Phœnix, and see how the single image of *renascence* is varied. *Coleridge*. (*Webster*.)

2. A new birth; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Renaissance*.

"For the first time," to use the picturesque phrase of M. Taine, "men opened their eyes and saw." The human mind seemed to gather new energies at the sight of the vast field which opened before it. It attacked every prov-

ince of knowledge, and in a few years it transformed all. Experimental science, the science of philology, the science of politics, the critical investigation of religious truth, all took their origin from this *Renascence*—this "New Birth" of the world. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., vi. 4.

renascency (rē-nas'ẹn-si), *n.* [As *renascence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *renascence*.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

Leave the stools as close to the ground as possible, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. 3.

renascent (rē-nas'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *renaissant* = Sp. *renaciente* = Pg. *renascente* = It. *rinascente*, < L. *renascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *renasci*, be born again, grow, rise or spring up again, revive, < *re-* + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; reappearing; rejuvenated.

renascible (rē-nas'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *renasci*, be born again (see *renascent*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. *Imp. Dict.*

renat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*[2].

renate[1]† (rē-nāt'), *a.* [= F. *rené* = It. *rinato*, < L. *renatus*, pp. of *renasci*, be born again: see *renascent*.] Born again; regenerate.

Father, you shall know that I put my portion to use that you have given me to live by;
And, to confirm yourself in me *renate*,
I hope you'll find my wit 's legitimate.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

renate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*[2].

renated† (rē-nā'ted), *a.* [< *renate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *renate*[1].

Suche a pernycious fable and ficcion, being not onely straunge and marveylous, but also prodigious and unnaturall, to feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newely borne agayne. *Hall*, Hen. VII., *f.* 32. (*Halliwell.*)

renay†, *v.* See *reny*.

rench (rench), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *v.* [Also *rencontre*; < OF. (and F.) *rencontrer* (= It. *rincontrare*), encounter, meet, < *re-*, again, + *encontrer*, meet: see *encounter*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To meet unexpectedly; fall in with. [Rare.]—**2**†. To attack hand to hand; encounter.

And him *rencountring* fierce, reskewd the noble pray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the feldes, and none to *rencontre* them.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxviii.

II. *intrans.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; clash; come in collision; fight hand to hand.

rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *n.* [Also *rencontre*, and early mod. E. also *re-encounter*; < OF. (and F.) *rencontre* = It. *rincontro*, a meeting, encounter; from the verb: see *rencounter*, *v.*] 1. An antagonistic or hostile meeting; a sudden coming in contact; collision; combat.

The Vice-Admiral of Portugal . . . was engaged in close Fight with the Vice-Admiral of Holland, and after many tough *Rencounters* they were both blown up, and burnt together. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 40.

The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join.
Granville, Progress of Beauty.

2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

Will reckons every misfortune that he has met with among the women, and every *rencounter* among the men, as parts of his education. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

=**Syn. 2.** *Skirmish*, *Brush*, etc. See *encounter*.

renculus (reng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *renculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *reniculus*, a little kidney, dim. of *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys: see *ren*[3], *reins*.] A lobe of a kidney.

rend[1] (rend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rent* (formerly also *rended*), ppr. *rending*. [< ME. *renden*, *reenden* (pret. *rende*, *rente*, *rent*, pl. *rendden*, pp. *rended*, *irend*, *rent*), < AS. (ONorth.) *rendan* (pret. pl. *rendun*, *rindon*), also *hrendan* (and in comp. *tō-rendan*: see *torend*), cut down, tear down, = OFries. *renda*, *randa*, North Fries. *renne*, tear, break; perhaps akin to *hrindan* (pret. *hrand*), push, thrust, = Icel. *hrinda* (pret. *hratt*), push, kick, throw; Skt. √ *krit*, cut, cut down, Lith. *kirsti*, cut, hew; cf. L. *crēna*, a notch: see *crenate*[1], *cranny*[1]. Cf. *rent*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; tear asunder; split.

He *rent* the sayle with hokes lyke a sithe,
He bringeth the cuppe and biddeth hem be blithe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.

An evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without doubt *rent* in pieces. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

With this, the grave venerable bishop, giving me his benediction, fetcht such a sigh that would have *rended* a rock asunder.
Howell, Twelve Several Treatises, etc., p. 331.

Aloud they beat their Breasts, and tore their Hair,
Rending around with Shrieks the suff'ring Air.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To remove or pluck away with violence; tear away.

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1 Ki. xi. 11.

If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 126.

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans *rend*,
Nor without gages to the needy lend.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

To rap and rend. See *rap*[2]. = **Syn. 1.** *Rip*, *Tear*, *Rend*, *Split*, *Cleave*, *Fracture*, *Chop*. In garments we *rip* along the line at which they were sewed; we *tear* the texture of the cloth; we say, "It is not *torn*; it is only *ripped*." More broadly, *rip*, especially with *up*, stands for a cutting open or apart with a quick, deep stroke: as, to *rip up* a body or a sack of meal. *Rend* implies great force or violence. To *split* is primarily to divide lengthwise or by the grain: as, to *split* wood. *Cleave* may be a more dignified word for *split*, or it may express a cutting apart by a straight, heavy stroke. *Fracture* may represent the next degree beyond cracking, the lightest kind of breaking, leaving the parts in place: as, a *fractured* bone or plate of glass; or it may be a more formal word for *break*. To *chop* is to cut apart with a heavy stroke, which is generally across the grain or natural cleavage, or through the narrow dimension of the material: *chopping* wood is thus distinguished from *splitting* wood.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or to become rent or torn; become disunited; split; part asunder.

The very principals did seem to *rend*,
And all-to topple. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 16.

She from the *rending* earth and bursting skies
Saw gods descend, and fiends infernal rise.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 253.

2. To cause separation, division, or strife.

But ye, keep ye on earth
Your lips from over-speech, . . .
For words divide and *rend*,
But silence is most noble to the end.
Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

rend[2]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *ren*[1].

render[1] (ren'dėr), *n.* [< *rend*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rends or tears by violence.

Our *renders* will need be our reformers and repairers.
Bp. Gauden, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 242. (*Latham.*)

render[2] (ren'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *renderen*, *rendren*, < OF. (and F.) *rendre* = Pr. *rendre*, *reddre*, *redre*, *retre* = Cat. Sp. *rendir* = Pg. *render* = It. *rendere*, < ML. *rendere*, nasalized form of L. *reddere*, restore, give back, < *red-*, back, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1]. Cf. *reddition*, *rendition*, etc., and *surrender*, *rendezvous*. Besides the intrusion of *n* by dissimilation of the orig. *dd*, this word in E. is further irregular in the retention of the inf. termination *-er*. It would be reg. **rend*; cf. *defend*, *offend*, from OF. *defendre*, *offendre*. The form of the verb *render*, however, may be due to conformity with the noun, which is in part the OF. inf. used as a noun (like *remainder*, *trover*, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give or pay back; give in return, or in retribution; return: sometimes with *back*.

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies.
Deut. xxxii. 41.

See that none *render* evil for evil unto any man.
1 Thes. v. 15.

And *render back* their cargo to the main.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pesaro, etc., to Rome.

What shall I *render* to my God
For all his kindness shown?
Watts, What shall I *Render?*

2. To give up; yield; surrender.

Orestes be right shuld *render* his londes,
And be exilede for euermore, as orible of dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13069.

To Cæsar will I *render*
My legions and my horse.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 33.

My sword lost, but not forc'd; for discreetly
I *render'd* it, to save that imputation.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.

3. To give; furnish; present; afford for use or benefit; often, to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty: as, to *render* assistance or service; the court *rendered* judgment.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can *render* a reason. Prov. xxvi. 16.

Cres. In kissing, do you *render* or receive?
Patr. Both take and give. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 36.

You buy much that is not *rendered* in the bill.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

4. To make or cause to be; cause to become; invest with certain qualities: as, to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable.

Oh ye gods,
Render me worthy of this noble wife!
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 303.

What best may ease
The present misery, and *render* hell
More tolerable. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 459.

5. To translate, as from one language into another.

Thus with Mammonaes moneie he hath made hym frendes,
And is ronne in-to Religioun, and hath *rendred* the bible,
And precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 90.

The Hebrew Sheôl, which signifies the abode of departed spirits, and corresponds to the Greek Hades, or the under world, is variously *rendered* in the Authorised Version by "grave," "pit," and "hell."
Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).

6. To interpret, or express for others, the meaning, spirit, and effect of; reproduce; represent: as, to *render* a part in a drama, a piece of music, a scene in painting, etc.

I observe that in our Bible, and other books of lofty moral tone, it seems easy and inevitable to *render* the rhythm and music of the original into phrases of equal melody. *Emerson*, Books.

Under the strange-statued gate,
Where Arthur's wars were *render'd* mystically.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7†. To report; exhibit; describe.

I have heard him speak of that same brother;
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That lives amongst men.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 123.

8. To reduce; try out; clarify by boiling or steaming: said of fats: as, kettle-*rendered* lard.

Tallow is chiefly obtained from the fat of sheep and oxen, the tallow being first *rendered*, as it is technically called—that is, separated from the membranous matter with which it is associated in the form of suet.
Watt, Soap-making, p. 26.

9. In *building*, to plaster directly on the brickwork and without the intervention of laths.—**10.** To pass or pull through a pulley or the like, as a rope.—**Account rendered.** See *account*.—**To render up**, to surrender; yield up.

You have our son; touch not a hair of his head;
Render him *up* unscathed. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** To restore.—**3.** To contribute, supply.—**5** and **6.** *Interpret*, etc. See *translate*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give an account; make explanation or confession.

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 135.

2. To be put or passed through a pulley or the like.

render[2] (ren'dėr), *n.* [< *render*[2], *v.*; in part < OF. *rendre*, used as a noun: see *render*[2], *v.*] 1. A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household (as well as those of inferior lords) were supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the respective demesnes. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

Each person of eighteen years old on a fief paid a certain head-money and certain *renders* in kind to the lord, as a personal payment. *Brougham.*

The rent or *render* was 2*s.* yearly.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 49.

2†. A giving up; surrender.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with seconds, knows no art
But mutual *render*, only me for thee.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

Three Years after this the disinherited Barons held out, till at length Conditions of *Render* are propounded.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 88.

3. An account given; a statement; a confession. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Newness
Of Cloten's death . . . may drive us to a *render*
Where we have lived, and so extort from 's that
Which we have done. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 11.

4. Plaster put directly on a wall.—**Render and set**, in *plastering*, two-coat work applied directly on stone or brick walls.—**Render, float, and set**, three-coat plastering executed directly on stone or brick.—**To lie in render**, in *old Eng. law*, to be subject to an obligation of offering to deliver the thing, as rent, release, heriots, etc., which it was for the obligor to perform: distinguished from *to lie in prender*, which is said of things that might be taken by the lord without any offer by the tenant, such as an escheat.

renderable (ren'dėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *render*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being rendered. *Cotgrave.*

renderer (ren'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *render*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who renders.

The heathen astrologers and *renderers* of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions.
Boyle, Works, VI. 679.

The *renderer's* name shall be distinctly marked on each tierce at the time of packing, with metallic brand, marking-iron, or stencil.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 172.

rendering (ren'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *renderynge*; verbal n. of *render*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of translating; also, a version; translation.

In cases of doubt the alternative *rendering* has been given in the margin. *Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible* (1884).

2. In the *fine arts* and the *drama*, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory *rendering* of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin.*

An adequate *rendering* of his [Liszt's] pieces requires not only great physical power, but a mental energy . . . which few persons possess. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 741.

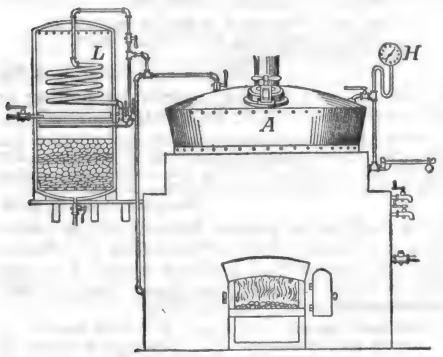
3. In *plastering:* (*a*) The laying on of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (*b*) The coat thus laid on.

The mere . . . *rendering* is the most economical sort of plastering, and does for inferior rooms or cottages. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

4. The process of trying out or clarifying.

rendering-pan (ren'dėr-ing-pan), *n.* Same as *rendering-tank.*

rendering-tank (ren'dėr-ing-tangk), *n.* A tank or boiler, usually steam-jacketed, for rendering lard or oil from fat. It is sometimes provided with mechanical devices for stirring and breaking up the fat



Rendering-tank and Condenser.

A, tank or kettle jacketed over the part exposed to direct action of furnace; *L*, condenser through which gases and vapors are carried and condensed, and subsequently either purified for illumination or utilized as fuel in the furnace; *H*, pressure-gage. For regulating flow and discharging the rendered lard, various cocks are provided. There are also a safety-valve (shown at the right of the figure), and a manhole at the top for charging and cleansing.

while under treatment in the tank by steam- or fire-heat, and a condensing apparatus for cooling and condensing the vapors that arise from the tank, in order that they may be burned and destroyed.

rendezvous (ren'de-vō or ron'dā-vō), *n.*; pl. *rendezvous* (formerly *rendezvouses*). [Formerly also *rendesvous*, *randevous*, *rendevous*, < F. *rendez-vous*, betake or assemble yourselves (at the place appointed), < *rendez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *rendre*, render, betake (see *render*[2]), + *vous*, you, yourself, yourselves, < L. *vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] **1.** A place of meeting; a place at which persons (or things) commonly meet; specifically, a place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

Go, captain. . . . You know the *rendezvous*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 4.

The Greyhound, the Greyhound in Blackfriars, an excellent *rendezvous*. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 3.

The air is so vast and rich a *rendezvous* of innumerable seminal corpuscles. *Boyle*, Hidden Qualities of Air.

To be sure it is extremely pleasant to have one's house made the motley *rendezvous* of all the lackeys of literature—the very high 'change of trading authors and jobbing critics! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travellers. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

2. A meeting; a coming together; an associating. [Rare.]

There Time is every Wednesday, . . . perhaps, in memory of the first occasions of their *Rendezvouses*. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 93.

The general place of *rendezvous* for all the servants, both in winter and summer, is the kitchen. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

3. An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time.—**4†.** A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon.*

5†. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat.

A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 57.

Within a taverne; whilst his coine did last
Ther was his *randevous*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

If I happen, by some Accident, to be disappointed of that Allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Address to you, for I have no other *Rendezvous* to flee unto. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

rendezvous (ren'de-vō or ron'dā-vō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rendezvoused*, ppr. *rendezvousing*. [< *rendezvous*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs of King Charles I.

Our new recruits are *rendezvousing* very generally. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 183.

II. *trans.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly. *J. T. Phillips*, Conferences of the Danish Missionaries [(trans.), 1719, p. 310.

rendezvouser (ren'de-vō-ėr), *n.* One who makes a rendezvous; an associate. [Rare.]

His Lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron Sir Jeofry Palmer that all the old *rendesvousers* with him were so with his lordship. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 291. (*Davies.*)

rendible[1]† (ren'di-bl), *a.* [< *rend*[1] + *-ible;* more prop. *rendable.*] Capable of being rent or torn asunder. *Imp. Dict.*

rendible[2]† (ren'di-bl), *a.* [Prop. **rendable*, < OF. *rendable*, < *rendre*, render: see *render*[2].] **1.** Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.—**2.** Capable of being translated.

Every Language hath certain Idioms, Proverbs, peculiar Expressions of it's own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 21.

★**rendition** (ren-dish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *rendition* = Sp. *rendición* = Pg. (obs.) *rendição* = It. *redditzione*, < L. *redditio(n-)*, a giving back, < *reddere*, ML. *rendere*, give back: see *render*[2]. Cf. *redition.*] **1.** The act of rendering or translating; a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

"Let us therefore lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us:" so we read the words of the apostle; but St. Chrysostom's *rendition* of them is better. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. ii.

2. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

These two lords . . . were carried with him [the king] to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place. *Hutchinson*, Memoirs, II. 133.

3. The act of rendering or reproducing artistically. [An objectionable use.]

He [a painter] is contented to set himself delightful and not insoluble problems of *rendition*, and draws infinite pleasure from their resolution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 554.

rendle-balk (ren'dl-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar.*

rend-rock (rend'rok), *n.* [< *rend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *rock*[1].] Same as *lithofracteur.*

rene[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *reign.*

rene[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *rein*[1].

reneague†, *v.* See *renege. Shak.*

reneg, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *renege.*

renegade (ren'ē-gād), *n.* [Also *renegado;* < Sp. Pg. *renegado*, a renegade: see *renegate.*] **1.** An apostate from a religious faith.

In the most flourishing days of Ottoman power the great mass of the holders of high office were *renegades* or sons of *renegades;* the native Turk lay almost under a ban. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 427.

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts his party and joins another; a deserter.

He [Wentworth] abandoned his associates, and hated them ever after with the deadly hatred of a *renegade*. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

=**Syn. 1.** *Neophyte, Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), backslider, turncoat.—**2.** Traitor, runaway.

renegado (ren-ē-gā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *renegado:* see *renegade.*] Same as *renegade.*

He was a *Renegado*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 186.

You are first (I warrant) some *Renegado* from the Inns of Court and the Law; and thou 'lt come to suffer for 't by the Law—that is, be hang'd. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

renegate (ren'ē-gāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *renegat* (= D. *renegaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *renegat*), < OF. *renegat*, F. *renégat* (OF. vernacularly *renié, renoié*) = Pr. *renegat* = Sp. Pg. *renegado* = It. *rinegato, rinnegato*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion, pp. of *renegare*, deny again, < L. *re-*, again, + *negare*, deny: see *negate* and *renay, reny.* Hence, by corruption, *runagate.*] **I.** *n.* A renegade; an apostate. [Now only prov. Eng.]

How may this wayke womman han this strengthe
Hire to defende agayn this *renegat?*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 835.

II. *a.* Apostate; false; traitorous.

Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderfull workes of God shewed vpon such infidels, blasphemers, . . . and *renegate* Christians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 187.

renegation (ren-ē-gā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **renegatio(n-)*, < *renegare*, pp. *renegatus*, deny: see *renegate.*] Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ. *Milman.*

renege (rē-nēg'), *v.* [Formerly also *reneague, reneg, renig;* = F. *renier* = Pr. *renegar, renejar* = Sp. Pg. *renegar* = It. *rinegare, rinnegare*, deny, renounce: see *reny, renay, renegate.*] **I.**† *trans.* To deny; disown; renounce.

Shall I *renege* I made them then?
Shall I denye my cunning founde?
Mir. for Mags., I. 113.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.
Shak., A. and C., i. 1. 8.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To deny.

Such smiling rogues as these . . .
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 84.

2. In *card-playing*, to play a card that is not of the suit led (as is allowable in some games); also, by extension, to revoke. Also *renig.* [U. S.]

reneger† (rē-nē'gėr), *n.* One who denies; a renegade.

Their forefathers . . . were sometimes esteemed blest Reformers by most of these modern *Renegers*, Separates, and Apostates. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 57. (*Davies.*)

reneie†, *v.* See *reny.*

renerve (rē-nėrv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *nerve*, *v.*] To nerve again; give new vigor to.

The sight *re-nerved* my courser's feet. *Byron*, Mazeppa, xvii.

renes, *n.* Plural of *ren*[3].

renew (rē-nū'), *v.* [< ME. *renewen, renuen;* < *re-* + *new*, *v.* Cf. *renovate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1** To make new again; restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; revive; make fresh or vigorous again; restore to a former state, or to a good state after decay or impairment.

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 Sam. xi. 14.

Thou *renewest* the face of the earth. Ps. civ. 30.

Restore his years, *renew* him, like an eagle. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty morn by morn;
I earth in earth forget these empty courts.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

2. To make again: as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.

They turne afresh, and oft *renew* their former threat. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 45.

And [I have] endeavoured to *renew* a faint image of her several virtues and perfections upon your minds. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To supply, equip, furnish, or fill again.

Loke the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but ofte *renued*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Come, bumpers high, express your joy,
The bowl we maun *renew* it.
Burns, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.

4. To begin again; recommence.

Either *renew* the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's coat.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 27.

Day light returning *renu'd* the conflict. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. To go over again; repeat; iterate.

Then gan he all this storie to *renew*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 64.

The birds their notes *renew*, and bleating herds
Attest their joy. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 494.

The lady *renewed* her excuses. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.—**7.** In *theol.*, to make new spiritually. See *renovation*, 2.

Be *renewed* in the spirit of your mind. Eph. iv. 23.

=**Syn. 1.** To reëstablish, reconstitute, recreate, rebuild.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become new; grow afresh.

Renew I could not, like the moon. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 68.

Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew*. *Dryden.*

2. To begin again; cease to desist.

Renew, renew! The fierce Polydamas
Hath beat down Menon. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 6.

renewability (rē-nū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *renewable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being renewable.

renewable (rē-nū′a-bl), *a.* [< *renew* + *-able.*] Capable of being renewed: as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

renewal (rē-nū′al), *n.* [< *renew* + *-al.*] The act of renewing, or of forming anew.

One of those *renewals* of our constitution.
Bolingbroke, On Parties, xviii.

Such originality as we all share with the morning and the spring-time and other endless *renewals*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

Renewal Sunday, a popular name for the second Sunday after Easter: so called because of the post-communion of the mass, according to the Sarum rite, formerly used on that day.

renewedly (rē-nū′ed-li), *adv.* Again; anew; once more. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

renewedness (rē-nū′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being renewed.

The Apostle here [Gal. vi.] shewethe unprofitableness of all these [ceremonies], and sets up an inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart against them all.
Hammond, Works, IV. 663.

renewer (rē-nū′ėr), *n.* One who renews. See *bounder*, 3.

The restfull place, *renuer* of my smart.
Wyatt, Complaint vpon Loue.

renewing (rē-nū′ing), *n.* [< ME. *renewyng*; verbal n. of *renew*, *v.*] The act or process of making new again, in any sense.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind.
Rom. xii. 2.

renewl†, *v.* Same as *renovel.*

reneye†, *v.* Same as *reny.*

renfierse†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var., but simulating *fierce*, of *renforce*, *reinforce*.] To reinforce.

Whereat *renfierst* with wrath and sharp regret,
He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade
That it empierst the Pagans burganet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

renforce†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reinforce.*

reng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rung*[2].

renge[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rank*[2].

renge[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *range.*

reniant†, *n.* [< OF. *reniant*, ppr. of *renier*, deny: see *reny* and *renegate*.] A renegade. *Testament of Love.*

renicapsular (ren-i-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< *renicapsule* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the suprarenal capsules; adrenal. Also *reniglandular.*

renicapsule (ren-i-kap′sūl), *n.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *capsula*, capsule: see *capsule*.] The adrenal or suprarenal capsule.

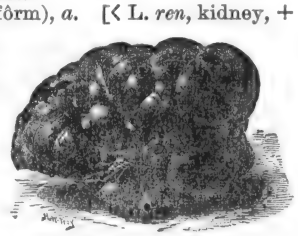
renicardiac (ren-i-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *cardiacus*, cardiac: see *cardiac*.] Pertaining to the renal and cardiac organs of a mollusk; renipericardial: as, the *renicardiac* orifice.

reniculus (rē-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reniculi* (-lī). [LL., dim. of *ren*, kidney: see *ren*[3], *reins*.] In *entom.*, a small reniform or kidney-shaped spot.

renidification (rē-nid″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *renidify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Renewed nidification; the act of nidifying again, or building another nest.

renidify (rē-nid′i-fī), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *nidify*.] To make another nest.

reniform (ren′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of the human kidney; kidney-form; bean-shaped; in *bot.* (when said of flat organs), having the outline of a longitudinal section through a kidney (see cut under *kidney-shaped*). —**Reniform spot**, a large kidney-shaped spot on the wing of a noctuid moth, near the center. It is rarely absent in this family.



Reniform Structure.—Hematite.

renig (rē-nig′), *v. t.* A form of *renege* (II., 2). [U. S.]

reniglandular (ren-i-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *glandula*, glandule, + *-ar*[3].] Same as *renicapsular.*

renipericardial (ren-i-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *pericardium*: see *pericardial*.] Pertaining to the nephridium and the pericardium of a mollusk: as, a *renipericardial* communication. Also, less properly, *renopericardial*. *E. R. Lankester.*

reniportal (ren-i-pōr′tal), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *porta*, gate: see *portal*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, noting the portal venous system of the kidneys, an arrangement by which venous blood circulates in the capillaries of the kidneys before reaching the heart, as it does in those of the liver by means of the hepatic portal system. See *portal vein*, under *portal*[1].

renisexual (ren-i-sek′shū-al), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + LL. *sexualis*, sexual.] Combining the functions of a renal and a sexual organ, as the nephridium of mollusks.

renitence (ren′i-tens or rē-nī′tens), *n.* [< OF. *renitence*, F. *rénitence*, resistance, = Sp. Pg. *renitencia* = It. *renitenza*, < ML. **renitentia*, < L. *reniten(t-)s*, resistant: see *renitent*.] Same as *renitency.*

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature. (*Latham.*)

renitency (ren′i- or rē-nī′ten-si), *n.* [As *renitence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effect of elasticity.—2. Moral resistance; reluctance; disinclination.

Nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs—"of not learning new tricks."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 34.

renitent (ren′i-tent or rē-nī′tent), *a.* [< OF. *renitent*, F. *rénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *renitente*, < L. *reniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *reniti*, strive or struggle against, resist, < *re-*, back, + *niti*, struggle: see *nisus*[1].] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

To me it seems most probable that it is done by an inflation of the muscles, whereby they become both soft and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

2. Persistently opposing.

renk[1]†, *n.* See *rink*[1].

renk[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rank*[2]. *Nominale MS.*

renne†, **renner**†. Middle English forms of *run*[1], *runner.*

rennelesse†, *n.* [ME.: see *rennet*[1].] Same as ★*rennet*[1].

rennet[1] (ren′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *renet*; also dial. *runnet*, < ME. *renet*, var. of **renel*, **rennels*, *rennelesse*, *renels*, *renlys*, *rendlys* (= MD. *rinsel*, *runsel*), rennet, < *rennen*, run: see *run*[1].] 1. The fourth stomach of a calf prepared for curdling milk; the rennet-bag.—2. Anything used to curdle milk.

It is likely enough that Galium, or, as it is popularly called, lady's bedstraw, is still used as *rennet* in some neighbourhoods, its use having formerly been common all over England, especially in Cheshire.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 231.

rennet[1] (ren′et), *v. t.* [< *rennet*[1], *n.*] To mix or treat with rennet.

Come thou not neere those men who are like bread
O're-leven'd, or like cheese o're-*renetted*.
Herrick, To His Booke.

rennet[2] (ren′et), *n.* [Formerly also *renat*, *renate* (simulating *renate*[1], as if in allusion to grafting) (= D. *renet* = G. *renette* = Sw. *renett* = Dan. *reinette*), < F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a pippin, rennet; either (*a*) < OF. *reinette*, *roynette*, a little queen (a name given to meadow-sweet), dim. of *reine*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king (see *rex*); or (*b*) < OF. *rainette*, a little frog (because, it is supposed, the apple was speckled like the skin of a frog), dim. of *raine*, a frog, < L. *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] A kind of apple, said to have been introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. Also called *renneting.*

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *renates*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 264.

There is one sort of Pippin peculiar to this Shire [Lincolnshire], growing at Kirton and thereabouts, and from thence called Kirton-Pippin, which is a most wholesome and delicious Apple, both which being grafted on their own Stock are much bettered, and then called *Renates*.
T. Coxe, Magna Britannia (Lincolnshire), p. 1457 (an. [1720]).

rennet-bag (ren′et-bag), *n.* The abomasum, or fourth stomach of a ruminant. Also called *reed.*

rennet-ferment (ren′et-fėr″ment), *n.* The ferment of the gastric juice which coagulates milk; rennin; chymosin.

renneting (ren′et-ing), *n.* [< *rennet*[2] + *-ing*[2].] Same as *rennet*[2].

rennet-whey (ren′et-hwā), *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

rennet-wine (ren′et-wīn), *n.* A vinous extract of dried rennet.

rennible†, *a.* Same as *renable.*

renning (ren′ing), *n.* [< ME. *rennynge*, a stream (not found in sense 'rennet'), < AS. **rinning*, *rynning* (= D. *renninge*), rennet, lit. 'a running,' verbal n. of *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1], *running*, and cf. *rennet*[1], *runnet*.] 1†. Same as *running.*—2. Rennet. *Baret.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

rennish (ren′ish), *a.* [< ME. *renysche*, fierce; prob. of OF. origin.] Furious; passionate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Than has sire Dary dedeyne and derfely he lokes;
Rysys him up *renysche* and regt in his sete.
King Alexander, p. 100.

rennishly (ren′ish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *renyschly*; < *rennish* + *-ly*[2].] Fiercely; furiously. [Prov. Eng.]

The fyste with the fyngeres that flayed thi hert,
That rasped *renyschly* the wo3e with the ro3 penne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1724.

renome†, **renomed**†. Middle English forms of *renown*, *renowned.*

renomee†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *renommee*, F. *renommée*, renown: see *renown*.] Renown.

For gentilesse nys but *renomee*
Of thyne auncestres for hire heigh bountee,
Which is a strange thyng to thy persone.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 303.

renominate (rē-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *nominate*.] To nominate again or anew.

renomination (rē-nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *renominate* + *-ion*.] The act of nominating again or anew; a repeated nomination.

renont†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *renown.*

renopericardial (ren-ō-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* Same as *renipericardial.* *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 284.

renoum†, **renoumed**†. Obsolete forms of *renown*, *renowned.*

renount†, *n.* An obsolete form of *renown.*

renounce (rē-nouns′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *renounced*, ppr. *renouncing*. [< ME. *renouncen*, *renonsen*, < OF. *renonchier*, *renuncer*, *renoncer*, F. *renoncer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *renunciar* = It. *rinunziare*, *renunziare*, renounce, < L. *renuntiare*, *renunciare*, bring back a report, also disclaim, renounce, < *re-*, back, + *nuntiare*, *nunciare*, bring a message, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce*, *denounce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To declare against; disown; disclaim; abjure; forswear; refuse to own, acknowledge, or practise.

My ryght I *renonse* to that rynk sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13629.

Minister. Dost thou *renounce* the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, . . . and the sinful desires of the flesh . . .?
Answer. I *renounce* them all; and, by God's help, will endeavour not to follow nor be led by them.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

It is impossible to conceive that a whole nation of men should all publicly reject and *renounce* what every one of them, certainly and infallibly, knew to be a law.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 11.

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; forsake.

She that had *renounc'd*
Her sex's honour was *renounc'd* herself
By all that priz'd it. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 76.

The conditions of earthly existence were *renounced*, rather than sanctified, in the religious ideal [of the mediæval church]. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 208.

He only lives with the world's life
Who hath *renounced* his own.
M. Arnold, Stanzas in memory of the Author of Obermann.

3. In *card-playing*, to play (a suit) different from what is led: as, he *renounced* spades. =**Syn.** *Renounce*, *Recant*, *Abjure*, *Forswear*, *Retract*, *Revoke*, *Recall*, abandon, forsake, quit, forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate, decline, cast off, lay down. *Renounce*, to declare strongly, with more or less of formality, that we give up some opinion, profession, or pursuit forever. Thus, a pretender to a throne may *renounce* his claim. *Recant*, to make publicly known that we give up a principle or belief formerly maintained, from conviction of its erroneousness; the word therefore implies the adoption of the opposite belief. *Abjure*, *forswear*, literally to renounce upon oath, and, metaphorically, with protestations and utterly. They do not necessarily imply any change of opinion. *Retract*, to take back what has been once given or made, as a pledge, an accusation. *Revoke*, to take back that which has been pronounced by an act of authority, as a decree, a command, a grant. *Recall*, the most general word for literal or figurative calling back: as, to *recall* an expression. *Forswear* is somewhat out of use. A man may *renounce* his birthright, *forswear* a habit, *recant* his professions, *abjure* his faith, *retract* his assertions, *revoke* his pledges, *recall* his promises.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 143.

2. In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that led; in a restricted sense, to have to play a card of another suit when the player has no card of the suit led. Compare *revoke.*

renounce (rē-nouns′), *n.* [< F. *renonce* = Sp. Pg. *renuncia* = It. *rinunzia*, a renounce; from

the verb: see *renounce, v.*] In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, the playing of a card of a different suit from that led.

renouncement (rē-nouns'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. F. *renoncement* = Pr. *renunciamen* = Sp. *renunciamiento* = It. *rinunziamento;* as *renounce, v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of renouncing, or of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted,
By your *renouncement* an immortal spirit.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 35.

renouncer (rē-noun'sėr), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims.

renovant (ren'ō-vant), *a.* [< OF. *renovant*, < L. *renovan(t-)s*, ppr. of *renovare*, renew, renovate: see *renovate.*] Renovating; renewing. *Cowel.*

renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *renovated*, ppr. *renovating.* [< L. *renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, renew (> It. *rinovare, rinnovare* = Sp. Pg. *renovar*), < *re-*, again, + *novus*, new, = E. *new*: see *new.* Cf. *renew.*] 1. To renew; render as good as new; restore to freshness or to a good condition: as, to *renovate* a building.

Then prince Edward, *renouating* his purpose, tooke shipping againe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 37.

In hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and *renovate* their father's life. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Till food and wine again should *renovate* his powers.
Crabbe, Works, V. 93.

2. To give force or effect to anew; renew in effect.

He *renouateth* by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him.
Latimer, Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

renovater (ren'ō-vā-tėr), *n.* [< *renovate* + *-er*[1].] Same as *renovator.*

renovation (ren-ō-vā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *renovacion*, F. *rénovation* = Pr. *renovacio* = Sp. *renovación* = Pg. *renovação* = It. *rinovazione, rinnovazione*, < L. *renovatio(n-)*, a renewing, renewal, < *renovare*, renew, renovate: see *renovate.*] 1. The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal.

This ambassade was sent . . . for the *renouation* of the old league and amitie. *Grafton*, Hen. VII., an. 19.

Death becomes
His final remedy; and, . . . to second life,
Waked in the *renovation* of the just,
Resigns him up with heaven and earth renew'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 65.

The regular return of genial months,
And *renovation* of a faded world.
Cowper, Task, vi. 124.

Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacey, purchased the property of that theatre [Drury Lane], together with the *renovation* of the patent.
Life of Quin (reprint, 1887), p. 42.

2. In *theol.*, the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit in one who has been regenerated. Renovation differs from regeneration inasmuch as, while regeneration is a single act, and confers a divine life, which can never be wholly lost in this life, or, according to Calvinistic theology, continues forever, renovation is a continuous process or a repetition of acts whereby the divine life is preserved and matured.

renovationist (ren-ō-vā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *renovation* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the improvement of society by the spiritual renovation of the individual, supernaturally wrought through divine influence rather than by the development of human nature through purely natural and human influences.

renovator (ren'ō-vā-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *renovateur*, F. *rénovateur* = Sp. Pg. *renovador* = It. *rinnovatore*, < L. *renovator*, a renewer, < *renovare*, renew: see *renovate.*] One who or that which renovates or renews.

Just as sleep is the *renovator* of corporeal vigor, so, with their [the Epicureans'] permission, I would believe death to be of the mind's.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero).

renovel†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *renovelen, renovellen* (also contr. *renewlen, renulen*, simulating *new*), < OF. *renoveler, renuveler, renouveler, renouveller*, F. *renouveler* = Pr. *renovellar* = It. *rinovellare, rinnovellare*, renew, < L. *re-*, again, + *novellus*, new: see *novel.*] To renew.

Yet sang this foule, I rede yow alle awake, . . .
And ye that han ful chosen, as I devise,
Yet at the leste *renoveleth* your servyse.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 17.

renovelance†, *n.* [ME. *renoveilaunce*, < OF. *renovelaunce*, < *renoveler*, renew: see *renovel.*] A renewal.

Renoveilaunces
Of olde forleten aqueyntaunces.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 693.

renowm†, **renowmed**†. Obsolete forms of *renown, renowned.*

renown (rē-noun'), *v.* [< ME. *renownen, renoumen, renomen* (in pp. *renowned, renomed*), < OF. *renomer, renumer, renommer*, make famous (pp. *renommé*, renowned, famous), F. *renommer*, name over, repeat, rename, = Pr. *renomnar, renompnar, renomenar* = Sp. *renombrar* = It. *rinomare* (> G. *renommiren*, boast), < ML. *renominare*, make famous, < L. *re-*, again, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate.*] **I.** *trans.* To make famous.

Nor yron bands abord
The Pontick sea by their huge Navy cast
My volume shall *renowne*, so long since past.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 48.

The memorials and the things of fame
That do *renown* this city. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 24.

Soft elocution does thy style *renown.*
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To behave or pose as a renowner; swagger; boast: with indefinite *it.* [Slang, imitating German.]

To *renown it* . . . is equivalent to the American phrase "spreads himself."
C. G. Leland, tr. of Heine's Pictures of Travel, The Hartz Journey, note.

A general tumult ensued, and the student with the sword leaped to the floor. . . . He was *renowning it.*
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 4.

renown (rē-noun'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *renowm, renoum;* < ME. *renoun, renowne, renon, renowme*, < OF. *renoun, renun, renon, renom*, F. *renom* = Pr. Cat. *renom* = Sp. *renombre* = Pg. *renome* = It. *rinomo*, fame, renown; from the verb: see *renown, v.*] 1. The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

"O perle," quoth I, "of rych *renoun,*
So watz hit me dere that thou con deme,
In thys veray avysyoun."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1183.

Better it is to haue *Renowme* among the good sorte then to be lorde over the whole world.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.

I loved her old *renown*, her stainless fame—
What better proof than that I loathed her shame?
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2†. Report; rumor; éclat.

And [they] diden so well that the worde and the *renon* com to Agrauain and to Gaheret that the childeren foughten be-nethe fer from hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 285.

Socrates, . . . by the . . . uniuersall *renoume* of all people, was approued to be the wisest man of all Grecia.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

The Rutherfoords, with grit *renown*,
Convoy'd the town of Jedbrugh out.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 132).

3†. A token of fame or reputation; an honor; a dignity.

For I ride on the milk-white steed,
And aye nearest the town;
Because I was a christen'd knight,
They gave me that *renown.*
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

4†. Haughtiness.

Then out spake her father, he spake wi' *renown*,
"Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose aff her gown."
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 169).

=**Syn.** 1. *Fame, Honor*, etc. (see *glory*[1], *n.*), repute, note, distinction, name.

renowned (rē-nound'), *p. a.* [< ME. *renowned, renomed* (Sc. *renownit, renommit*); pp. of *renown, v.*] Having renown; famous; celebrated.

To ben riht cleer and *renomed.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

And made his compere a godsone of hys, that he hadden houe fro the fontstone, and was cleped after the kynge ban Bawdewyn, whiche was after full *renomede.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

They that durst to strike
At so exampless and unblamed a life
As that of the *renowned* Germanicus.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** *Celebrated, Illustrious*, etc. (see *famous*), famed, far-famed.

renownedly (rē-nou'ned-li), *adv.* With, or so as to win, renown; with fame or celebrity. *Imp. Dict.*

renowner (rē-nou'nėr), *n.* 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame.

Through his great *renowner* I have wrought,
And my safe saile to sacred anchor brought.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxiii.

Above them all I preferr'd the two famous *renowners* of Beatrice and Laura, who never write but honour of them to whom they devote their verse.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. [= G. *renommist*, in university slang, a boaster.] A boaster; a bully; a swaggerer.

Von Kleist was a student, and universally acknowledged among his young acquaintance as a devilish handsome fellow, notwithstanding a tremendous scar on his cheek, and a cream-colored mustache as soft as the silk of Indian corn. In short, he was a *renowner*, and a duellist.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 4.

renownful† (rē-noun'fụl), *a.* [< *renown* + *-ful.*] Renowned; illustrious.

Man of large fame, great and abounding glory,
Renounefull Scipio. *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 1.

rense (rens), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse.*

rensselaerite (ren-se-lār'īt), *n.* [After Stephen Van *Rensselaer.*] A variety of massive talc or steatite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent[1] (rent). Preterit and past participle of *rend*[1].

rent[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *rend*[1].

Maligne interpretours whiche fayle not to *rente* and deface the renoume of wryters.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, The Proheme.

Though thou *rentest* thy face with painting [enlargest (margin, Heb. *rendest*) thine eyes with paint, R. V.], in vain shalt thou make thyself fair. Jer. iv. 30.

In an extreame rage, *renting* his clothes and tearing his haire. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 230.

Repentance must begin with a just sorrow, a sorrow of heart, and such a sorrow as *renteth* the heart.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

They assaulted me on all sides, buffeting me and *renting* my Cloaths. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 92.

rent[1] (rent), *n.* [< *rent*[1], *v.*, ult. *rend*[1], *v.*] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing; a tear; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack.

You all do know this mantle. . . .
Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through;
See what a *rent* the envious Casca made.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 179.

2. A schism; a separation: as, a *rent* in the church.

Heer sing I Isaac's civill Brauls and Broils;
Jacobs Revolt; their Cities sack, their Spoils:
Their cursed Wrack, their Godded Calues; the *rent*
Of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Isbeans Regiment.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

We care not to keep truth separated from truth, which is the fiercest *rent* and disunion of all.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 53.

★=**Syn.** Tear, rupture, rift.

rent[2] (rent), *n.* [< ME. *rent, rente* = D. G. Dan. *rente* = Sw. *ränta*, < OF. *rente*, F. *rente*, income, revenue, rent, annuity, pension, funds, = Pr. *renta, renda* = Sp. *renta* = Pg. *renda* = It. *rendita*, income, revenue, rent, < L. *reddita* (sc. *pecunia*), 'money paid,' fem. of *redditus*, pp. of *reddere*, give back, pay, yield: see *render*[2].] 1†. Income; revenue; receipts from any regular source.

Litel was hire catel and hire *rente.*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 7.

She seyde, "O Love, to whom I have and shal
Ben humble suget, trewe in myn entente,
As I best can, to you, Lord, geve Ich al
For everemo myn hertes lust to *rente.*"
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 830.

2. In *law:* (*a*) A compensation or return made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of time, for the possession and use of property of any kind.

Of all the tulkes of Troy, to telle them by name,
Was non so riche of *renttes*, ne of renke godes,
Of castels full close, & mony clene tounes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3945.

Thus the poete preiseth the pocok for hus federes,
And the riche for hus *rentes*, othere rychesse in hus schoppe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 185.

Money, if kept by us, yields no *rent*, and is liable to loss.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 213.

(*b*) Technically, a definite compensation or return reserved by a lease, to be made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of tenure, and payable in money, produce, or other chattels or labor, for the possession and use of land or buildings. Compensation of any other nature is not termed *rent*, because not enforceable in the same manner. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday.

Take (deer Son) to thee
This Farm's demains, . . .
And th' only *Rent* that of it I reserue is
One Trees fair fruit, to shew thy sute and service.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Rent is said to be due at the first moment of the day appointed for payment, and in arrear at the first moment of the day following. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 275.

(*c*) The right to such compensation, particularly in respect of lands. Rents at common law, are of three kinds; *rent-service, rent-charge* or *fee-farm*

rent, and *rent-seck*. *Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge*, or *fee-farm rent*, is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear (in other words, it is a charge on lands, etc., in the form of rent, in favor of one who is not the landlord); *rent-seck* is a like rent, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copyholders of manors, which cannot be varied: also called *quit-rents*. These, when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black rents* or *black mail*.

3. In *polit. econ.*, that part of the produce of the soil which is left after deducting the wages of labor (including often various payment in kind, as food, house-room, etc.), the interest on the necessary capital, and replacement of materials destroyed, as seed and the perishable elements of fertility in the soil; that part of the produce of a given piece of cultivated land which it yields over and above that yielded by the poorest land in cultivation under equal circumstances in respect to transportation, etc. The rent theoretically goes to the owner of the soil, whether cultivator or landlord. Also called *economic rent*. In modern political economy there is a tendency to use the term in a much wider sense, some economists including payments for the use of all concrete goods, the payment being reckoned as a lump sum, and thus in contrast with interest reckoned as a percentage of a capital sum. Other economists are disposed to class as rents all incomes which may be ascribed to differential advantage in production. Thus monopoly profit is sometimes called a rent, as is also the profit secured through superior management; and even the excess of wages of superior over inferior labor has been so classed.

Rent is that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil. It is often, however, confounded with the interest and profit of capital.
Ricardo, Polit. Econ., ii.

The *rent*, therefore, which any land will yield, is the excess of its produce beyond what would be returned to the same capital if employed on the worst land in cultivation.
J. S. Mill, Polit. Econ., II. xvi. § 3.

4. An endowment; revenue.

The kynge hym graunted, and yaf hym *rentes*, and lefte with hym of his auoir grete plente for to make the hospitall, and ther lefte the clerke in this manere, that was after a goode man and holy of lif.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 369.

Alwyn Childe, a Citizen of London, founded the Monastery of S. Saviour's at Bermondsey in Southwark, and gave the Monks there divers *Rents* in London.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 29.

Annual rent. See *annual*.—**Black rent.** (*a*) See *black*. (*b*) See def. 2 (*c*).—**Double rent,** rent payable by a tenant who continues in possession after the time for which he has received notice to quit until the time of his quitting possession.—**Forehand rent.** (*a*) A fine or premium given by the lessee at the time of taking his lease: otherwise called a *fore-gift* or *income*. (*b*) Rent paid in advance.—**Paschal rents.** See *paschal*.—**Peppercorn rents.** See *peppercorn*.—**Rents of assize.** See def. 2 (*c*).—**Tithe Rent-charge Redemption Act,** an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 32), which extends the Commutation of Tithes Act (which see, under *commutation*) to all rents or payments charged on lands, by virtue of any act, in lieu of tithes.

rent[2] (rent), *v.* [< ME. *renten*, < OF. *renter*, give rent or revenue to, = Sp. *rentar*, produce, yield; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To endow; secure an income to.

And sette scoleres to scole or to somme other craftes; Releue religioun [religious orders] and *renten* hem bettere. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 32.

Here is a stately Hospitall built by Cassachi, or Rosa, the Wife of great Soliman, richly *rented*, and nourishing many poore people. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of rent; let on lease.

There is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle.
Swift, To Mr. Alderman Barber, March 30, 1737.

3. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent: as, the tenant *rents* his farm for a year.

Not happier . . .
In forest planted by a father's hand
Than in five acres now of *rented* land.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 186.

Who was dead,
Who married, who was like to be, and how
The races went, and who would *rent* the hall.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4. To hire; obtain the use or benefit of for a consideration, without lease or other formality, but for a more or less extended time: as, to *rent* a row-boat; to *rent* a piano.=**Syn.** 3 and 4. *Lease*, etc. See *hire*[1].

II. *intrans.* To be leased or let for rent: as, an estate *rents* for five thousand dollars a year.

rent[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *rant*.

rent[4]† (rent). A Middle English contracted form of *rendeth*, 3d person singular present indicative of *rend*[1]. *Chaucer*.

rentable (ren'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *rent*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being rented.

rentage† (ren'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *rentage*, rentage, < *renter*, give rent to: see *rent*[2] and *-age*.] Rent.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

rental (ren'tạl), *n.* [< ME. *rental*, < *rent*[2] + *-al*. Cf. OF. *rental*, charged with rent.] 1. A schedule or an account of rents, or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or an estate are set down; a rent-roll.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I am clear it has been a *rental* of back-ganging tenants.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

The nations were admonished to cease their factions; the heads of houses were ordered to surrender all their charters, donations, statutes, bulls, and papistical muniments, and to transmit a complete *rental* and inventory of all their effects to their Chancellor.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church. of Eng., iv.

2. The gross amount of rents drawn from an estate or other property: as, the *rental* of the estate is five thousand a year.—**Minister's rental.** See *minister*.—**Rental right,** a species of lease at low rent, usually for life. The holders of such leases were called *rentallers* or *kindly tenants*.

rentaller (ren'tạl-ėr), *n.* [< *rental* + *-er*[1].] One who holds a rental right. See *rental*.

Many of the more respectable farmers were probably descended of the *rentallers* or kindly tenants described in our law books, who formed in the Middle Ages a very numerous and powerful body. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 194.

rent-arrear (rent'ạ-rēr″), *n.* Unpaid rent.

rent-charge (rent'chärj), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

rent-day (rent'dā), *n.* The day for paying rent.

rente (roṅt), *n.* [< F. *rente:* see *rent*[2].] Annual income; revenue; rent; interest; specifically, in the plural, *rentes* (or *rentes sur l'état*), sums paid annually by a government as interest on public loans; hence, the bonds or stocks on ★which such interest is paid.

renter[1] (ren'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *rentier*, F. *rentier* (= Pr. *rendier* = OCat. *render* = Sp. *rentero* = Pg. *rendeiro*), a tenant, renter, < *rente*, rent: see *rent*[2].] 1. One who leases an estate; more commonly, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or a tenement on rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke*.

2. One who rents or hires anything.

renter[2] (ren'tėr), *v. t.* [Also *ranter;* < F. *rentraire*, sew together, < *re-*, again, + *en-*, in, + *traire*, draw: see *trace*, *tract*, etc.] 1. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design. Hence—2. To finedraw; sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

renterer (ren'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *renter*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who renters, especially in tapestry-work. See *renter*[2], *v. t.*, 1.

renter-warden (ren'tėr-wär″dn), *n.* The warden of a company who receives rents.

rent-free (rent'frē), *adv.* Without payment of rent.

All such inmates which fell to decay, and so to be kept by the parish, they were to be continued in their houses *rent-free*, and to be kept at the only charge of the landlord which admitted them.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 282.

rent-gatherer†, *n.* [ME. *rente-gaderer;* < *rent*[2] + *gatherer*.] A collector of rents. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 430.

rentier (roṅ-tiā′), *n.* [F. *rentier:* see *renter*[1].] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, etc.; a fund-holder.

rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents or income. See *rental*.

Godfrey Bertram . . . succeeded to a long pedigree and a short *rent-roll*, like many lairds of that period.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ii.

rent-seck (rent'sek), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

rent-service (rent'sėr″vis), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

renuent (ren'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *renuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *renuere*, nod back the head, deny by a motion of the head, disapprove (> Pg. *renuir*, refuse; cf. Sp. *renuencia*, reluctance), < *re-*, back, + **nuere* (in comp. *abnuere*, etc.), nod: see *nutation*.] Throwing back the head: specifically applied in anatomy to muscles which have this effect.

renule[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *renovel*.

renule[2] (ren'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **renulus*, dim. of L. *ren*, kidney: see *ren*[3], and cf. *renculus*.] A small kidney; a renal lobe or lobule, several of which may compose a kidney. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 366.

renumber (rē-num'bėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *number*.] To count or number again; affix a new number to, as a house.

renumerate (rē-nū'mẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *renumeratus*, pp. of *renumerare*, count over (> It. *rinumerare*), < *re-*, again, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, and cf. *renumber*.] To count or number again. *Imp. Dict.*

renunciance (rē-nun'siạns), *n.* [< L. *renuntian(t-)s*, ppr. of *renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] Renunciation. [Rare.]

Yet if they two . . . each, in silence, in tragical *renunciance*, did find that the other was all too-lovely?
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 3.

renunciation (rē-nun-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *renunciation*, *renonciation*, F. *renonciation* = Pr. *renunciatio* = Sp. *renunciacion* = Pg. *renunciação* = It. *rinunziazione*, *renunziazione*, < L. *renuntiatio(n-)*, *renunciatio(n-)*, a renouncing, < *renuntiare*, pp. *renuntiatus*, renounce: see *renounce*.] The act of renouncing. (*a*) A disowning or disclaiming; rejection.

He that loves riches can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Jer. Taylor*.

Renunciation remains sorrow, though a sorrow borne willingly. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

(*b*) In *law*, the legal act by which a person abandons a right acquired, but without transferring it to another: applied particularly in reference to an executor or trustee who has been nominated in a will, or other instrument creating a trust, but who, having an option to accept it, declines to do so, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office. In Scots law the term is also used in reference to an heir who is entitled, if he chooses, to succeed to heritable property, but, from the extent of the encumbrances, prefers to refuse it. (*c*) In *liturgics*, that part of the baptismal service in which the candidate, either in person or by his sureties, renounces the world, the flesh, and the devil.—**Renunciation of a lease,** in Scotland, the surrender of a lease.=**Syn.** (*a*) Abandonment, relinquishment, surrender. See *renounce*.

renunciatory (rē-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *renuntiatorius*, < L. *renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] Of or pertaining to renunciation.

renverse† (ren-vėrs′), *v. t.* [Also *ranverse;* < OF. *renverser*, overthrow, overturn, < *re-*, back, + *enverser*, overturn, invert, < *envers*, against, toward, with, < L. *inversus*, turned upside down, inverted: see *inverse*.] 1. To overthrow; overturn; upset; destroy.

God forbid that a Business of so high a Consequence as this . . . should be *ranversed* by Differences 'twixt a few private Subjects, tho' now public Ministers.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 20.

2. To turn upside down; overthrow.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent,
Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 37.

Whiles all my hopes were to the winds disperst,
Erected whiles, and whiles againe *renuerst*.
Stirling, Aurora, st. 77.

renverse (ren-vėrs′), *a.* [< *renverse*, *v.*; cf. F. adv. *à la renverse*, on one's back, upside down.] In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

renversement† (ren-vėrs′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *renversement*, < *renverser*, reverse: see *renverse* and *-ment*.] The act of renversing.

A total *renversement* of the order of nature.
Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra, p. 60.

renvoy† (ren-voi′), *v. t.* [< OF. *renveier*, *renvoyer*, F. *renvoyer* (= It. *rinviare*), send back, < *re-*, back, + *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1].] To send back. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VIII.

renvoy† (ren-voi′), *n.* [< OF. *renvoy*, *renvoi*, F. *renvoi*, a sending back: see *renvoy*, *v.*] The act of sending back or dismissing home.

The *renvoy* of the Ampelonians was ill taken by the royal vine. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest. (*Latham.*)

reny†, *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *renay;* < ME. *renyen*, *reneyen*, *reneien*, *renayen*, < OF. *renier*, *reneier*, *renoier*, F. *renier*, < ML. *renegare*, deny: see *renegate*, and cf. *renege*, a doublet of *reny*. Cf. *deny*, *denay*.] To renounce; abjure; disown; abandon; deny.

That Ydole is the God of false Cristene, that han *reneyed* hire Feythe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 173.

For though that thou *reneyed* hast my lay,
As other wrecches han doon many a day, . . .
If that thou live, thou shalt repenten this.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 336.

renye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *renié*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who has denied his faith, a renegade: see *renegate*.] A renegade.

Raynalde of the rodes, and rebelle to Criste,
Pervertede with Paynyms that Cristene persewes; . . .
The *renye* relys abowte and rusches to the erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2795.

reobtain (rē-ọb-tān′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *obtain*.] To obtain again.

I came to *re-obtaine* my dignitie,
And in the throne to seate my sire againe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 752.

reobtainable (rē-ǫb-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *reobtain* + *-able.*] That may be obtained again.

reoccupy (rē-ok′ū-pī), *v. t.* [< F. *réoccuper;* as *re-* + *occupy.*] To occupy anew.

reometer, *n.* See *rheometer.*

reopen (rē-ō′pn), *v.* [< *re-* + *open, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To open again: as, to *reopen* a theater.

II. *intrans.* To be opened again; open anew: as, the schools *reopen* to-day.

reophore, *n.* See *rheophore.*

reoppose (rē-ǫ-pōz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *oppose.*] To oppose again.

We shall so far encourage contradiction as to promise no disturbance, or *re-oppose* any pen that shall fallaciously or captiously refute us.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. 6.

reordain (rē-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* [= OF. *reordonner,* F. *réordonner* = Sp. *reordenar* = Pg. *reordenar, reordinar* = It. *riordinare,* reordain (cf. ML. *reordinare,* restore to one's former name or place); as *re-* + *ordain.*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective or otherwise invalid.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in King Edward's time.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, ii. 2.

A person, if he has been validly ordained by bishops of the apostolic succession, cannot be *reordained.* . . . It is not a reordination to confer orders upon one not episcopally set apart for the ministry. But it is reordination to do this to one previously so ordained. If it is done at all, it is a mockery, and the parties to it are guilty of a profanity. *Church Cyc.*

reorder (rē-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *order.*] **1.** To order a second time; repeat a command to or for.—**2.** To put in order again; arrange anew.

At that instant appeared, as it were, another Armie comming out of a valley, . . . which gave time to Assan to *reorder* his disordered squadrons.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 13.

reordination (rē-ôr-di-nā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *réordination* = Pg. *reordenação;* as *re-* + *ordination.*] A second or repeated ordination.

reorganization (rē-ôr′gan-i-zā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *réorganisation;* < *reorganize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of organizing anew. Also spelled *reorganisation.*

reorganize (rē-ôr′gan-īz), *v. t.* [= F. *réorganiser;* as *re-* + *organize.*] To organize anew; bring again into an organized state: as, to *reorganize* a society or an army. Also spelled *reorganise.*

re-orient (rē-ō′ri-ent), *a.* [< *re-* + *orient.*] Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring. [Rare.]

The life *re-orient* out of dust.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxvi.

reossify (rē-os′i-fī), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *ossify.*] To ossify again. *Lancet,* No. 3487, p. 1424.

reotrope, *n.* See *rheotrope.*

rep[1] (rep), *n.* [Also *repp, reps;* origin unknown; supposed to be a corruption of *rib.*] A corded fabric the cords of which run across the width of the stuff. Silk rep is used for women's dresses, ecclesiastical vestments, etc., and is narrow; woolen rep is used for upholstery and curtains, and is about a yard and a half wide. It is sometimes figured, but more often dyed in plain colors.

The reception-room of these ladies was respectable in threadbare brussels and green *reps.*
Howells, A Woman's Reason, viii.

Cotton rep. See *cotton*[1].

rep[2] (rep), *n.* An abbreviation of *reputation,* formerly much used (as slang), especially in the asseveration *upon* or *'pon rep.*

In familiar writings and conversations they [some of our words] often lose all but their first syllables, as in mob. *rep.* pos. incog. and the like.
Addison, Spectator, No. 135.

Nev. Madam, have you heard that Lady Queasy was lately at the play-house incog?
Lady Smart. What! Lady Queasy of all women in the world! Do you say it upon *rep?*
Nev. Pozz; I saw her with my own eyes.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

★ **rep.** Same as *repet.*

repace (rē-pās′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pace*[1]. Doublet of *re-pass.*] To pace again; go over again in a contrary direction. *Imp. Dict.*

repacify (rē-pas′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pacify.*] To pacify again.

Which, on th' intelligence was notify'd
Of Richard's death, were wrought to mutiny;
And hardly came to be *repacify'd,*
And kept to hold in their fidelity.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 9.

repack (rē-pak′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pack*[1], *v.*] To pack a second time: as, to *repack* beef or pork. *Imp. Dict.*

repacker (rē-pak′ėr), *n.* One who repacks. *Imp. Dict.*

repair[1] (rē-pār′), *v. t.* [< ME. *reparen, repayren,* < OF. *reparer,* F. *réparer,* repair, mend, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reparar* = It. *riparare,* repair, mend, remedy, shelter, restore, defend, parry, oppose, hinder, < L. *reparare,* get again, recover, regain, retrieve, repair, < *re-,* again, + *parare,* get, prepare: see *pare*[1].] **1.** To restore to a sound, good, or complete state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; restore; renovate.

Thenne themperour dyde doo *repayre* the chirches.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

Seeking that beauteous roof to ruinate
Which to *repair* should be thy chief desire.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

To *repair* his numbers thus impair'd.
Milton, P. L., ix. 144.

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; give indemnity for; make good: as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

I'll *repair* the misery thou dost bear
With something rich about me.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 79.

King Henry, to *repair* the Loss of the Regent, caused a great Ship to be built, such a one as had never been seen in England. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 257.

She [Elizabeth] gained more . . . by the manner in which she *repaired* her errors than she would have gained by never committing errors. *Macaulay,* Burleigh.

3†. To fortify; defend.

Whan the Soudan vnderstode his malice, he caused the Holy Lande to be better *repared* and more suerly kept, for ye more displesur of the Turke. *Arnold's Chron.,* p. 162.

4†. To recover, or get into position for offense again, as a weapon.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire,*
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mortal steel quite through the body strooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 13.

=**Syn. 1.** To mend, refit, retouch, vamp (up), patch, tinker (up).

repair[1] (rē-pār′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repayer;* < ME. *repaire, repeire* = Sp. Pg. *reparo,* repair, recovery, = It. *riparo,* remedy, resource, defense (cf. *rampart*); from the verb.] **1.** Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation.

Even in the instant of *repair* and health,
The fit is strongest. *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 4. 113.

We have suffer'd beyond all *repair* of honour.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

It is not that during the period of activity [of the nerve-centers] waste goes on without *repair,* while during the period of inactivity *repair* goes on without waste; for the two always go on together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

2. Good or sound condition kept up by repairing as required; with a qualifying term, condition as regards repairing: as, a building in good or bad *repair.*

Her sparkling Eyes she still retains,
And Teeth in good *Repair. Congreve,* Doris.

All highways, causeways, and bridges . . . within the bounds of any town shall be kept in *repair* and amended . . . at the proper charge and expense of such town.
R. I. Pub. Stats., ch. 65, § 1.

3†. Reparation for wrong; amends.

In the quier make his *repayer* openly, and crave forgiveness of the other vicars choral and clerks.
Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.,* LIII. 60.

4†. Attire; apparel.

Rial *repeire,* riche roobis, and rent,
What mowe thei helpe me at myn eende?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

repair[2] (rē-pār′), *v. i.* [< ME. *repairen, repeiren, reparen,* < OF. *repairer, repairier, repeirer, reparer, reperer,* return, come back, retire, tr. get back to, regain, lodge in, haunt, frequent; prob. the same, in a restricted use, as Sp. *repatriar* = It. *ripatriare,* return to one's country, < LL. *repatriare,* return to one's country, < L. *re-,* back, + *patria,* native land: see *patria,* and cf. *repatriate.* The It. *repararsi,* frequent, repair to, is a reflexive use of *reparar,* shelter, defend, repair: see *repair*[1].] **1.** To go to a (specified) place; betake one's self; resort: as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety.

"Lete be these wordes," quod sir Ewein, "and take youre horse, and lete vs *repeire* hom to the Court."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

Bid them *repair* to the market-place.
Shak., Cor., v. 6. 3.

2†. To return.

Natheles, I thoughte he was so trewe,
And eek that he *repaire* shulde ageyn
Withinne a litel whyle.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 581.

repair[2] (rē-pār′), *n.* [< ME. *repair, repayre,* < OF. *repaire,* F. *repaire,* haunt, den, lair, = Pr. *repaire* = Sp. Pg. *reparo,* haunt; from the verb: see *repair*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of betaking one's self to a (specified) place; a resorting.

This noble marchaunt heeld a worthy hous,
For which he hadde alday so greet *repair*
For his largesse, and for his wyf was fair,
That wonder is. *Chaucer,* Shipman's Tale, l. 21.

Lastly, the king is sending letters for me
To Athens, for my quick *repair* to court.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

2. A place to which one repairs; haunt; resort.

I will it be cleped the mountain of the catte, ffor the catte hadde ther his *repeire,* and was ther slain.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 669.

Where the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first *repair.*
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 220.

3†. Probably, an invitation or a return.

As in an evening when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repaire.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

repairable (rē-pār′a-bl), *a.* [< *repair*[1] + *-able.* Cf. *reparable.*] Capable of being repaired; reparable.

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a repentable sin or *repairable* malice.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (*Davies.*)

repairer (rē-pār′ėr), *n.* One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Sleep, which the Epicureans and others have represented as the image of death, is, we know, the *repairer* of activity and strength.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero).

repairment (rē-pār′ment), *n.* [< OF. *reparement* = Sp. *reparamiento* = It. *riparamento,* < ML. *reparamentum,* a repairing, restoration, < L. *reparare,* repair, restore: see *repair*[1].] The act of repairing.

repair-shop (rē-pār′shop), *n.* A building devoted to the making of repairs, as in the rolling-stock of a railway.

repand (rē-pand′), *a.* [< L. *repandus,* bent back, turned up, < *re-,* back, + *pandus,* bent, crooked, curved.] In *bot.,* wavy or wavy-margined; tending to be sinuate, but less uneven; undulate: said chiefly of leaves and leaf-margins.



Repand Leaf of *Solanum nigrum.*

repandodentate (rē-pan″dō-den′tāt), *a.* In *bot.,* repand and toothed.

repandous (rē-pan′dus), *a.* [< L. *repandus,* bent back: see *repand.*] Bent upward; convexly crooked.

Though they [pictures] be drawn *repandous,* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

reparability (rep″a-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *reparable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being reparable.

reparable (rep′a-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *reparable,* F. *réparable* = Pr. Sp. *reparable* = Pg. *reparavel* = It. *riparabile,* < L. *reparabilis,* that may be repaired, restored, or regained, < *reparare,* repair, restore, regain: see *repair*[1].] Capable of being repaired; admitting of repair.

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable* and can be made to the wronged person. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, iii. § 4, 9.

=**Syn.** Restorable, retrievable, recoverable.

reparably (rep′a-ra-bli), *adv.* So as to be reparable.

reparailt, *v.* See *reparel.*

reparation (rep-a-rā′shǫn), *n.* [< ME. *reparacioun, reparacyoun,* < OF. *reparacion, reparation,* F. *réparation* = Pr. Sp. *reparacion* = Pg. *reparação* = It. *riparazione,* < LL. *reparatio(n-),* a restoration, < L. *reparare,* restore, repair: see *repair*[1].] **1.** The act of repairing; repair; restoration; upbuilding. [Now rare.]

Whan the Mynystres of that Chirche neden to maken ony *reparacyoun* of the Chirche or of ony of the Ydoles, thei taken Gold and Silver . . . to quyten the Costages.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

No German clock nor mathematical engine whatsoever requires so much *reparation* as a woman's face.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 1.

2. What is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for any injury; amends.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

3†. A renewal of friendship; reconciliation.

Mo dissymulaciouns
And feyned *reparaciouns* . . .
Ymade than greynes be of sondes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 688.

=**Syn. 1.** Restoration.—**2.** Compensation.

reparative (rē-par′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *reparativo*, < ML. **reparativus*, < L. *reparare*, repair: see *repair*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of effecting or tending to effect repair; restoring to a sound or good state; tending to amend defect or make good: as, a *reparative* process.

Reparative inventions by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair defects or deformities.
Jer. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness (?), p. 60. (*Latham.*)

2. Pertaining to reparation or the making of amends.

Between the principle of *Reparative* and that of Retributive Justice there is no danger of confusion or collision, as one is concerned with the injured party, and the other with the wrongdoer.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 256.

II. *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

repare[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *repair*[1].

repare[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *repair*[2].

reparel† (rē-par′el), *v. t.* [< ME. *reparelen*, *reparellen*, *reparailen*, < OF. *repareiller*, *repareillier*, etc., repair, renew, reunite, < *re-*, again, + *apareiller*, prepare, apparel: see *apparel*. The word seems to have been confused with *repair*[1].] To repair.

He salle . . . come and *reparelle* this citee, and bigge it agayne also wele als ever it was.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

reparel† (rē-par′el), *n.* [Also *reparrel*; < *reparel*, *v.*] Apparel.

Mayest thou not know me to be a lord by my *reparrel*?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Let them but lend him a suit of *reparel* and necessaries.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

repart (rē-pärt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *repartir*, divide again, subdivide, reply, answer a thrust, < ML. **repartiri*, divide again, < L. *re-*, again, + *partire*, part, divide, share: see *part*, *v.*, and *party*[1].] To divide; share; distribute.

To giue the whole heart to one [friend] is not much, but howe much lesse when amongst many it is *reparted*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 77.

First, these Judges, in al cities and townes of their jurisdiction, do number the housholds, and do *repart* them in ten and tenne housholds; and upon the tenth house they do hang a table or signe, whereon is writen the names of those ten housholders, &c.
R. Parke, Hist. China, etc. (1588), p. 83. (*F. Hall*, Adjectives in *-able*, p. 205.)

repartee (rep-är-tē′), *n.* [Formerly also *reparty* (the spelling *repartee* being intended at the time (the 17th century) to exhibit the F. sound of the last syllable); < OF. *repartie*, an answering thrust, a reply, fem. of *reparti*, pp. of *repartir*, answer a thrust with a thrust, reply, divide again: see *repart*.] **1.** A ready, pertinent, and witty reply.

They [wicked men] know there is no drolling with so sour a piece as that [conscience] within them is, for that makes the smartest and most cutting *repartees*, which are uneasie to bear, but impossible to answer.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticised, and exchanged *repartees* under the rich peacock-hangings of Mrs. Montague.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Such replies in general or collectively; the kind of wit involved in making sharp and ready retorts.

As for *repartee* in particular, as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of comedy, where it is proper to the characters.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

You may allow him to win of you at Play, for you are sure to be too hard for him at *Repartee*. Since you monopolize the Wit that is between you, the Fortune must be his of Course. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

=**Syn. 1.** *Repartee*, *Retort*. A *repartee* is a witty and good-humored answer to a remark of similar character, and is meant to surpass the latter in wittiness. A *retort* is a keen, prompt answer. A *repartee* may be called a *retort* where the wit is keen. *Retort*, however, is quite as commonly used for a serious turning back of censure, derision, or the like, in a short and sharp expression.

Repartee is the witty *retort* in conversation.
J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 453.

repartee (rep-är-tē′), *v. i.* [< *repartee*, *n.*] To make ready and witty replies.

High Flights she had, and Wit at Will,
And so her Tongue lay seldom still;
For in all Visits who but she
To argue, or to *repartée*? *Prior*, Hans Carvel.

reparter† (rē-pär′tėr), *n.* [< *repart* + *-er*[1].] A distributer.

Of the temporall goods that God giues us, we be not lords but *reparters*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 152.

repartimiento (re-pär-ti-mien′tō), *n.* [< Sp. *repartimiento*, partition, division, distribution: see *repartment*.] **1.** A partition or division; also, an assessment or allotment.

In preparing for the siege of this formidable place, Ferdinand called upon all the cities and towns of Andalusia and Estremadura . . . to furnish, according to their *repartimientos* or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp before Loxa. *Irving*, Granada, p. 64.

2. In Spanish America, the distribution of certain sections of the country, including the native inhabitants (as peons), made by the early conquerors among their comrades and followers.

There was assigned to him [Las Casas] and his friend Renteria a large village in the neighbourhood of Xagua, with a number of Indians attached to it, in what was known as *repartimiento* (allotment). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 320.

repartition (rē-pär-tish′on), *n.* [= F. *répartition* = Sp. *repartición* = Pg. *repartição* = It. *ripartigione*, < ML. **repartitio(n-)*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*, and cf. *partition*.] A repeated or fresh partition; redistribution. *Bailey.*

repartment†, *n.* [< OF. *repartement*, division, F. *répartement*, assessment, = Sp. *repartimiento* = Pg. *repartimento* = It. *ripartimento*, assessment, < ML. **repartimentum*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*.] A division; distribution; classification.

In these *repartments* of Epaminondas it apperteyneth not unto your honour and mee that we come in a good houre, nor that we stande in a good houre; for wee are now come to be of the number that goe in a good houre.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

repass (rē-pȧs′), *v.* [< OF. *repasser*, pass again, F. *repasser*, pass again, iron, set, hone, grind, = Sp. *repasar* = Pg. *repassar* = It. *ripassare*, < ML. *repassare*, pass back, return, < L. *re-*, back, + ML. *passare*, pass, go: see *pass*.] **I.** *intrans.* To pass or go back; move back: used specifically by conjurers or jugglers.

Nothing but hey-pass, *repass!*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

Five girdles bind the skies: the torrid zone
Glows with the passing and *repassing* sun.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 322.

II. *trans.* To pass again, in any sense.

Well have we pass'd and now *repass'd* the seas,
And brought desired help. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 5.

The bill was thoroughly revised, discussed, and *repassed* a little more than one year afterwards.
The Century, XXXVII. 559.

repassage (rē-pas′āj), *n.* [< OF. *repassage*, F. *repassage* (ML. reflex *repassagium*), a returning, ironing, setting, honing, whetting, raking, etc., < *repasser*, return: see *repass*.] **1.** The act of repassing; a passing again; passage back.—**2.** In *gilding*, the process of passing a second coat of deadening glue as a finish over dead or unburnished surfaces. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 24.

repassant (rē-pas′ant), *a.* [< F. *repassant*, ppr. of *repasser*, repass: see *repass*.] In *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

repassion (rē-pash′on), *n.* A counter effect.

This action of God . . . is not a transeant action, to cause a passion in the subject, and a *repassion* in the agent. *Gill*, Trinity, p. 35.

repast (rē-pȧst′), *n.* [< ME. *repast*, < OF. *repast*, *repas*, F. *repas*, a repast, meal (= Sp. *repasto*, increase of food), < ML. *repastus*, a meal, < L. *re-*, again, + *pastus*, food: see *pasture*.] **1.** A meal; the act of taking food.

What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine? *Milton*, To Mr. Lawrence.

And hie him home, at evening's close,
To sweet *repast*, and calm repose.
Gray, Ode, Pleasure arising from Vicissitude, l. 88.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*,
I care not what, so it be wholesome food.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 15.

A buck was then a week's *repast*,
And 'twas their point, I ween, to make it last.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 93.

3†. Refreshment through sleep; repose.

Forthwith he runnes with feigned faithfull hast
Unto his guest, who, after troublous sights
And dreames, gan now to take more sound *repast*;
Whom suddenly he wakes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 4.

repast† (rē-pȧst′), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *repastar*, feed again: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To feed; feast.

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 147.

He then also, as before, left arbitrary the dyeting and *repasting* of our minds. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

II. *intrans.* To take food; feast. *Pope.*

repaster† (rē-pȧs′tėr), *n.* One who takes a repast.

They doe plye theire commons, lyke quick and greedye *repastours*,
Thee stagg vpbreaking they slit to the dulcet or inchepyn.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i.

repastination† (rē-pas-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *repastinatio(n-)*, a digging up again, < *repastinare*, dig up again, < *re-*, again, + *pastinare*, dig: see *pastinate*.] A second or repeated digging up, as of a garden or field.

Chap. vi.—Of composts, and stercoration, *repastination*, dressing and stirring the earth or mould of a garden.
Evelyn, Misc. Writings, p. 730.

repasture† (rē-pȧs′tūr), *n.* [< *repast* + *-ure*.] Food; entertainment.

Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 95.

repatriate (rē-pā′tri-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *repatriatus*, pp. of *repatriare* (> It. *ripatriare* = Sp. Pg. *repatriar* = F. *repatrier*, *rapatrier*), return to one's country again, return home, < L. *re-*, back, + *patria*, native land: see *patria*. Cf. *repair*[2].] To restore to one's own country. *Cotgrave.*

He lived in a certain Villa Garibaldi, which had belonged to an Italian refugee, now long *repatriated*, and which stood at the foot of the nearest mountain.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 578.

repatriation (rē-pā-tri-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *repatriatio(n-)*, < LL. *repatriare*, pp. *repatriatus*, return to one's country: see *repatriate*.] Return or restoration to one's own country.

I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy *Repatriation*.
Sir H. Wotton, To Lord Zouch, Florence, June 13, 1592.

repay (rē-pā′), *v.* [< OF. *repayer* = Sp. Pg. *repagar* = It. *ripagare*, pay back; as *re-* + *pay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay back; refund.

In common worldly things, 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to *repay* a debt.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 92.

He will repay you; money can be *repaid*;
Not kindness such as yours.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To make return, retribution, or requital for, in a good or bad sense: as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

And give God thanks, if forty stripes
Repay thy deadly sin. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

Repaying incredulity with faith.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 159.

3. To make return or repayment to.

When I come again, I will *repay* thee. Luke x. 35.

Now hae ye play'd me this, fause love,
In simmer, mid the flowers?
I sall *repay* ye back again
In winter, 'mid the showers.
The Fause Lover (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

II. *intrans.* To requite either good or evil; make return.

Vengeance is mine; I will *repay*, saith the Lord.
Rom. xii. 19.

'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that *repay*,
But the high faith that failed not by the way.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

repayable (rē-pā′a-bl), *a.* [< *repay* + *-able*.] That may or must be repaid; subject to repayment or refunding: as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

repayment (rē-pā′ment), *n.* [< *repay* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of repaying or paying back.

To run into debt knowingly . . . without hopes or purposes of *repayment*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. § 8.

2. The money or other thing repaid.

What was paid over it was reckoned as a *Repayment* of part of the Principal. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 209.

repet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *reap*.

repeal (rē-pēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *repelen*, < OF. *rapeler*, call back, recall, revoke, repeal, F. *rappeler*, call again, call back, call after, call in, recall, retract, call up, call to order, recover, regain, < *re-*, back, + *apeler*, later *appeler*, call, appeal: see *appeal*.] **1**†. To call back; recall, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

For syn my fader in so heigh a place
As parlement hath hire eschaunge enseled,
He nyl for me his lettre be *repeled*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 560.

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 143.

2†. To give up; dismiss.

Yet may ye weel *repele* this busynesse,
And to reson sumwhat haue attendance.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

Which my liege Lady seeing thought it best
With that his wife in friendly wise to deale, . . .
And all forepast displeasures to *repeale*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

Adam soon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart arose.
Milton, P. L., vii. 59.

3. To revoke; abrogate, as a law or statute: it usually implies a recalling of the act by the power that made or enacted it.

Divers laws had been made, which, upon experience, were *repealed*, as being neither safe nor equal.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 380.

The land, once lean, . . .
Exults to see its thistly curse *repeal'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 768.

A law for paying debts in lands or chattels was *repealed* within eight months of its enactment.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 234.

=**Syn. 3.** *Annul*, *Rescind*, etc. See *abolish*, and list under *abrogate*.

repeal (rē-pēl′), *n.* [Early mod. E. *repel*, *repell*; < OF. *rapel*, F. *rappel*, a recall, appeal, < *rappeler*, call back: see *repeal*, *v.*] **1†.** Recall, as from exile.

Her intercession chafed him so,
When she for thy *repeal* was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 284.

Begge not thy fathers free *repeale* to Court,
And to those offices we have bestow'd.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52).

2. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation: as, the *repeal* of a statute.—**Freedom of repeal†.** See *freedom*.—**Repeal agitation**, in *British hist.*, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Its leader was Daniel O'Connell, and its climax was reached in the monster meetings in its favor in 1843. After the trial of O'Connell in 1844, the agitation subsided. =**Syn. 2.** See *abolish*.

repealability (rē-pē-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *repealable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being repealable.

repealable (rē-pē′la-bl), *a.* [< OF. *rapelable*, F. *rappelable*, repealable; as *repeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being repealed; revocable, especially by the power that enacted.

Even that decision would have been *repealable* by a greater force. *Art of Contentment*. (*Latham*.)

repealableness (rē-pē′la-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *repealability*.

repealer (rē-pē′lėr), *n.* [< *repeal* + *-er*[1].] One who repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, an agitator for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

In old days . . . [Separatists] would have been called *repealers*, and neither expression would to-day be repudiated by the Nationalist party in Ireland
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 580.

repealment (rē-pēl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *repeal* + *-ment*.] **1†.** A calling back; recall, as from banishment.

Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his *repealement*.
Wittes' Commonwealth, p. 220. (*Latham*.)

2. The act of abrogating or revoking; repeal. ★[Rare.]

repeat (rē-pēt′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *repete*; < OF. *repeter*, F. *répéter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repetir* = It. *repetere*, repeat, < L. *repetere*, attack again, seek again, resume, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *petere*, attack, seek: see *petition*. Cf. *appete*, *compete*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do, make, or perform again.

The thought or feeling a thousand times *repeated* becomes his at last who utters it best.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. To say again; iterate.

He that *repeateth* a matter separateth very friends.
Prov. xvii. 9.

No one can *repeat* any thing that Varilas has ever said that deserves repetition; but the man has that innate goodness of temper that he is welcome to every body.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To say over; recite; rehearse.

The third of the five vowels, if you *repeat* them.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 57.

He will think on her he loves,
Fondly he'll *repeat* her name.
Burns, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

4†. To seek again. [Rare.]

And, while through burning labyrinths they retire,
With loathing eyes *repeat* what they would shun.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 257.

5. In *Scots law*, to restore; refund; repay, as money erroneously paid.—**To repeat one's self**, to say or do again what one has said or done before.—**To repeat signals** (*naut.*), to make the same signal which the senior officer has made, or to make a signal again. =**Syn. 3.** To relate. See *recapitulate*.

II. *intrans.* To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time. Specifically—(*a*) To strike the hour again when desired: said of watches that strike the hours, and will strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed. See *repeater*, 2. (*b*) To commit or attempt to commit the fraud of voting more than once for one candidate at one election. [U. S.]—**Repeating action**, in *pianoforte-making*, an action which admits of the repetition of the stroke of a hammer before its digital has been completely released.—**Repeating circle, decimal**. See *circle*, *decimal*.—**Repeating firearm**, a rifle or other firearm fitted with a magazine for cartridges, with an automatic feed to the barrel, or in some other way prepared for the rapid discharge of a number of shots without reloading. [This name was formerly applied to the revolver, but is now rarely so used.]—**Repeating instrument**, a geodetical or other optical instrument upon which the measurement of the angle can be repeated, beginning at the point of the limb where the last measurement ended, so as to eliminate in great measure the errors of graduation.—**Repeating rifle.** See *repeating firearm*, above.—**Repeating ship.** Same as *repeater*, 6 (*a*).

repeat (rē-pēt′), *n.* [< *repeat*, *v.*] **1.** The act of repeating; repetition. [Rare.]

Of all whose speech Achilles first renew'd
The last part thus, . . .
And so of this *repeat* enough.
Chapman, tr. of Iliad, xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated; specifically, in *music*, a passage performed a second time.

They [the Greek poets] called such linking verse Epimone, . . . and we may terme him the Loueburden, following the originall, or, if it please you, the long *repeate*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 188.

3. In *musical notation*, a sign that a passage or movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is usually included within the signs  or  . The sign :S: is often added for greater distinctness. When the passage is not to be repeated entire, the terms *da capo* (*D. C.*) or *dal segno* (*D. S.*) are used, the former meaning 'from the beginning,' and the latter 'from the sign (:S:),' and the end of the repeat is marked by *fine* or by a heavy bar with a hold,  . A passage of only a measure or two which is to be repeated is sometimes marked *bis.*—**Double repeat†**, in *logic*, the middle term.

The *double repeat* (which is a woorde rehearsed in bothe proposicions) must not entre into the conclusion.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

repeatedly (rē-pē′ted-li), *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again ★indefinitely.

repeater (rē-pē′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 121.

2. A watch that, on the compression of a spring, strikes the last hour. Some also indicate the quarters, or even the hours, quarters, and odd minutes.—**3.** In *arith.*, an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *pure repeater*, as .3333, etc.; but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *mixed repeater*, as .08333, etc. It is usual to indicate pure and mixed repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure: thus, the above examples are written .3̇, and .083̇. A repeater is also called a *simple repetend*.

4. One who votes or attempts to vote more than once for one candidate at an election. [U. S.]

When every town and city in the United States is voting on the same day, and "colonists" and *repeaters* are sent at home, and each State is reduced for its voters to its own citizens. *The Nation*, VI. 282.

5. A repeating firearm. (*a*†) A revolver. (*b*) A magazine-gun.

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Also called *repeating ship*. (*b*) A flag which indicates that the first, second, or third flag in a hoist of signals is to be repeated.—**7.** In *teleg.*, an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, etc., the original line current becomes too feeble to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit.—**8.** In *calico-printing*, a figure which is repeated at equal intervals in a pattern.

repeating (rē-pē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *repeat*, *v.*] The fraudulent voting, or attempt to vote, more than once for a single candidate in an election. [U. S.]

Repeating and personation are not rare in dense populations, where the agents and officials do not, and cannot, know the voters' faces.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 109.

repedation† (rep-ē-dā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *repedare*, pp. *repedatus*, step back, < L. *re-*, back, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pedal*, *pedestrian*.] A stepping or going back; return.

To take notice of the directions, stations, and *repedations* of those erratick lights, and from thence most convincingly to inform himself of that pleasant and true paradox of the annual motion of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

repel (rē-pel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *repelled*, ppr. *repelling*. [Formerly also *repell*; < ME. *repellen*, < OF. **repeller* = Sp. *repeler* = Pg. *repellir* = It. *repellere*, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*[1]. Cf. *compel*, *expel*, *impel*, *propel*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive back; force to return; check the advance of; repulse: as, to *repel* an assailant.

Wyth this honde hast thou wryten many lettres by whiche thou *repellyd* moche folke fro doyne sacrefyse to our goddes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

Foul words and frowns must not *repel* a lover.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 573.

The Batavians . . . had enclos'd the Romans unawares behind, but that Agricola, with a strong Body of Horse which he reserv'd for such a purpose, *repell'd* them back as fast. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

But in the past a multitude of aggressions have occurred . . . which needed to be *repelled* by the speediest means. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 111.

2. To encounter in any manner with effectual resistance; resist; oppose; reject: as, to *repel* an encroachment; to *repel* an argument.—**3.** To drive back or away: the opposite of *attract*. See *repulsion*.—**Pleas proponed and repelled.** See *propone*. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Decline*, *Reject*, etc. (see *refuse*[1]), parry, ward off, defeat.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act with force in opposition to force impressed; antagonize.—**2.** In *med.*, to prevent such an afflux of fluids to any particular part as would render it tumid or swollen.

repellence (rē-pel′ens), *n.* [< *repellen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Same as *repellency*.

repellency (rē-pel′en-si), *n.* [As *repellence* (see *-cy*).] The character of being repellent; the property of repelling; repulsion.

repellent (rē-pel′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *repeliente* = Pg. It. *repellente*, < L. *repellen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *repellere*, drive back: see *repel*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the effect of repelling, physically or morally; having power to repel; able or tending to repel; repulsive.

Why should the most *repellent* particles be the most attractive upon contact? *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 237.

Its *repellent* plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder. *Athenæum*, No. 2867, p. 474.

There are some men whom destiny has endowed with the faculty of external neatness, whose clothes are *repellent* of dust and mud. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 47.

2. Specifically, capable of repelling water; water-proof: as, *repellent* cloth or paper.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, an agent which is used to prevent or reduce a swelling. Astringents, ice, cold water, etc., are *repellents*.—**2.** A kind of ★water-proof cloth.

repeller (rē-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which repels.

repellest† (rē-pel′les), *a.* [< *repel* + *-less*.] Invincible; that cannot be repelled. [Rare.]

Two great Armados howrelie plow'd their way,
And by assaulte made knowne *repelles-e* might.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Arber rep.), p. 71.

repent[1] (rē-pent′), *v.* [< ME. *repenten*, < OF. (and F.) *repentir*, refl., = Pr. *repentir*, *repenedere* = Cat. *repenedir* = OSp. *repentir* (cf. mod. Sp. *arrepentir* = Pg. *ar-repender*, refl.) = It. *ripentire*, *ripentere*, repent, < ML. as if **repenitere*, repent (ppr. *repeniten*(*t-*)*s*, repentant), < L. *re-*, again, + *pænitere* (> OF. *pentir*), repent: see *penitent*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something one has done or left undone.

Yef the myght thei wolde *repente* with gode will of the stryfe that thei hadde a-gein Merlin, but to late thei were to repente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

I never did *repent* for doing good,
Nor shall not now. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 10.

Thus Grief still treads upon the Heels of Pleasure;
Marry'd in haste, we may *repent* at Leisure.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 8.

2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; be penitent. See *repentance*.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish.
Luke xiii. 3.

Full seldom does a man *repent*, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To do penance.—**4.** To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with something that is past.

Sir knyght, so fer haste thow gon that late it is to *repente*, for he is longinge to me, and ther-fore I com hym for to chalenge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 328.

Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. Ex. xiii. 17.

5†. To express sorrow for something past.

For dead, I surely doubt, thou maist aread
Henceforth for ever Florimell to bee;
That all the noble knights of Maydenhead,
Which her ador'd, may sore *repent* with mee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 47.

Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon,
. . . poor Enobarbus did
Before thy face *repent!* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 7.

=Syn. 1-4. See *repentance*.

II. *trans.* 1. To remember or regard with contrition, compunction, or self-reproach; feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of: as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbor.

Peraventur thu may *repent* it twyes,
That thu hast askid of this lande trevage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3342.

Confess yourself to heaven;
Repent what 's past; avoid what is to come.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 150.

My loss I mourn, but not *repent* it.
Burns, To Major Logan.

[Formerly often, and sometimes still, used reflexively and impersonally.

It *repenteth me* not of my cost or labor bestowed in the service of this commonwealth.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 476.

This was that which *repented him*, to have giv'n up to just punishment so stout a Champion of his designes.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Thou may'st *repent thee* yet
The giving of this gift.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 47.]

2†. To be sorry for or on account of.

"To that shalt thow come hastely," quod Gawein, "and that me *repenteth* sore, ffor moche wolde I love thy companye yef it the liked." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

repent[1] (rē-pent'), *n.* [< *repent*[1], *v.*] Repentance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Reproch the first, Shame next, *Repent* behinde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 24.

repent[2] (rē'pent), *a.* [< L. *repen(t-)s*, ppr. of *repere* (> It. *repere*), creep; akin to *serpere*, creep, Gr. ἕρπειν, creep: see *reptile* and *serpent*.] 1. In *bot.*, creeping; growing prostrate along the ground, or horizontally beneath the surface, and rooting progressively.—2. In *zoöl.*, creeping, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Repentia*.

repentable (rē-pen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *repent*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being repented of. [Rare.]

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a *repentable* sin or repairable malice.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (*Davies.*)

repentance (rē-pen'tans), *n.* [< ME. *repentance, repentaunce*, < OF. *repentance, repentaunce*, F. *repentance* = Pr. *repentensa* = It. *ripentenza*, < ML. as if **repenitentia*, < *repeniten(t-)s*, repentant: see *repentant*, and cf. *penitence*.] 1. The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or contrition for what one has done or left undone.

For what is true *repentance* but in thought—
Not ev'n in inmost thought to think again
The sins that made the past so pleasant to us?
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. In *theol.*, a change of mental and spiritual habit respecting sin, involving a hatred of and sorrow because of it, and a hearty and genuine abandonment of it in conduct of life.

John did . . . preach the baptism of *repentance* for the remission of sins. Mark i. 4.

As all sins deprive us of the favour of Almighty God, our way of reconciliation with him is the inward secret *repentance* of the heart. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

Try what *repentance* can; what can it not?
Yet what can it when one can not repent?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 65.

=Syn. *Repentance, Penitence, Contrition, Compunction, Regret, Remorse*, may express the sorrowful feeling of the wrong-doer in view of his conduct. *Regret* is quite as often used of wishing that one had not done that which is unwise; as applied to misconduct, it expresses the feeblest degree of sorrow for doing wrong; but it may contain no element of real *repentance*. *Repentance* goes beyond feeling to express distinct purposes of turning from sin to righteousness; the Bible word most often translated *repentance* means a change of mental and spiritual attitude toward sin. Strictly, *repentance* is the beginning of amendment of life; the word does not imply any greater degree of feeling than is necessary to bring about a change, whether the turning be from a particular sin or from an attitude of sin. *Penitence* implies a large measure of feeling, and applies more exclusively than *repentance* to wrong-doing as an offense against God and right. *Contrition*, literally breaking or bruising, is essentially the same as *penitence;* it is a deep, quiet, and continued sorrow, chiefly for specific acts. *Compunction*, literally pricking, is a sharp pang of regret or self-reproach, often momentary and not always resulting in moral benefit. It is more likely than remorse to result in good. *Remorse*, literally gnawing, is naturally sharper mental suffering than *compunction;* the word often suggests a sort of spiritual despair or hopelessness, paralyzing one for efforts to attain repentance.

repentant (rē-pen'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *repentant*, < OF. *repentant*, repentant, penitent, < ML. *repeniten(t-)s*, ppr. of **repenitere*, repent: see *repent*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.

There is no sin so great but God may forgive it, and doth forgive it to the *repentant* heart.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood,
Praying. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 1.

2. Expressing or showing repentance.

After I have solemnly interr'd
At Chertsey monastery this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 216.

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

=Syn. See *repentance*.

II. *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

repentantly (rē-pen'tant-li), *adv.* In a repentant manner; with repentance.

To her I will myself address,
And my rash faults *repentantly* confess.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 4.

repenter (rē-pen'tėr), *n.* One who repents.

Sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 221.

Repentia† (rē-pen'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *repen(t-)s*, creeping: see *repent*[2].] The limbless lacertilians as a division of squamate reptiles. *Merrem.*

repentingly (rē-pen'ting-li), *adv.* With repentance. *Imp. Dict.*

repentless (rē-pent'les), *a.* [< *repent*[1] + *-less*.] Without repentance; unrepenting. *Jodrell.*

repeople (rē-pē'pl), *v. t.* [< OF. *repeupler*, F. *repeupler*, also *repopuler* = Sp. *repoblar* = It. *ripopolare;* as *re-* + *people*.] To people anew; furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage and *repeopling* the island.
Steele, Tatler, No. 195.

repercept (rē-pėr'sept), *n.* [< *re-* + *percept*.] A represented percept. *Mind*, X. 122.

reperception (rē-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *perception*.] The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception.

Keats . . . writes to his publisher, . . . "No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine."
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

repercolation (rē-pėr-kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *percolation*.] Repeated percolation; in *phar.*, the successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.

repercuss (rē-pėr-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *repercussus*, pp. of *repercutere* (> It. *ripercuotere* = Sp. Pg. *repercutir* = Pr. *repercutir* = F. *répercuter*), strike, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate, < *re-*, back, + *percutere*, strike: see *percuss*.] To beat or drive back; send back; reflect.

Air in ovens, though . . . it doth . . . boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 118.

Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small an horizontal distance, to *repercuss* such a light as I could hardly look against. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

★**repercussion** (rē-pėr-kush'on), *n.* [< OF. *repercussion*, F. *répercussion* = Pr. *repercussio* = Sp. *repercusión* = Pg. *repercussão* = It. *ripercussione*, < L. *repercussio(n-)*, a rebounding, reflecting, < *repercutere*, strike back, reflect: see *repercuss*.] 1. The act of driving back; a rebounding or reflection; the throwing back of a moving body by another upon which it impinges; reverberation.

In echoes (whereof some are as loud as the original voice) there is no new elision, but a *repercussion* only.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 124.

The streams . . . appearing, by the *repercussion* of the water in manie places, to be full of great stones in the bottome. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

The peculiar style of this critic [Hazlitt] is at once sparkling and vehement. . . . The volcano of his criticism heaves; the short, irruptive periods clash with quick *repercussion*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 99.

2. In *music:* (*a*) That tone in a Gregorian mode which is most frequently repeated; the dominant. (*b*) The reappearance of the subject and answer of a fugue in regular order after the general development with its episodes. (*c*) Any reiteration or repetition of a tone or chord.

repercussive (rē-pėr-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *repercussif*, F. *répercussif* = Pr. *repercussiu* = Sp. *repercusivo* = Pg. *repercussivo* = It. *ripercussivo;* as *repercuss* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of repercussion; causing repercussion or reflection.

Whose dishevell'd locks,
Like gems against the *repercussive* sun,
Give light and splendour.
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2.

The huge Cyclops did with molding Thunder sweat,
And Massive Bolts on *repercussive* Anvils bear.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

2†. Repellent.

Blood is stanched . . . by astringents and *repercussive* medicines. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 66.

3. Driven back; reverberated.

Echo, fair Echo, speak, . . .
Salute me with thy *repercussive* voice.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* Roar. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1162.

II. *n.* A repellent.

repertoire (rep-ėr-twor'), *n.* [< F. *répertoire:* see *repertory*.] A repertory; specifically, in *music* and the *drama*, the list of works which a performer or company of performers has carefully studied, and is ready to perform.

repertor† (rē-pėr'tor), *n.* [< L. *repertor*, a finder, discoverer, < *reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find out, discover: see *repertory*.] A finder. [Rare.]

Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the *repertor* of mules, the industrious founder or the casual finder of them.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, IV. ii. 32. (*Davies.*)

repertorium (rep-ėr-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *repertoria* (-ä). [LL.] Same as *repertory*.

repertory (rep'ėr-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *repertories* (-riz). [< OF. **repertorie*, later *repertoire*, F. *répertoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *repertorio*, < LL. *repertorium*, an inventory, list, repertory, < L. *reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find, find out, discover, invent, < *re-*, again, + *parire*, usually *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] 1. A place where things are so arranged that they can readily be found when wanted; a book the contents of which are so arranged; hence, an inventory; a list; an index.

Hermippus, who wrote of . . . the poëme of Zoroastes, containing a hundred thousand verses twentie times told, of his making; and made besides a *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poësie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 1.

2. A store or collection; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

His [Homer's] writings became the sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his.
Bolingbroke, Essays, ii., Error and Superstition.

The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *repertory* of one kind of examples. *Burke.*

3. Same as *repertoire*.

A great academic, artistic theatre, . . . rich in its *repertory*, rich in the high quality and the wide array of its servants. *H. James, Jr.*, The Tragic Muse, xxix.

reperusal (rē-pē-rō'zal), *n.* [< *reperuse* + *-al*.] A second or a repeated perusal.

reperuse (rē-pē-röz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *peruse*.] To peruse again. *Bulwer.*

repet. An abbreviation of the Latin word *repetatur* (let it be repeated), used in prescriptions.

repetend (rep'ē-tend), *n.* [< L. *repetendus*, to be repeated, gerundive of *repetere*, repeat: see *repeat*.] 1. In *arith.*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circulate. It is called a *simple repetend* when only one figure recurs, as .3333, etc., and a *compound repetend* when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .029029, etc. It is usual to mark the single figure or the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them: thus, the repetends above mentioned are written .3̇ and .0̤2̤9̤. See *repeater*, 3.

2. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song. [Rare.]

In "The Raven," "Lenore," and elsewhere, he [Poe] employed the *repetend* also, and with still more novel results. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 251.

repetent (rep-ē-tent'), *n.* [G., < L. *repeten(t-)s*, pp. of *repetere*, repeat: see *repeat*.] In Germany, a tutor or private teacher; a repetitor.

He [Bleek] was recalled to Berlin to occupy the position of *Repetent* or tutor in theology. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 824.

repetition (rep-ē-tish'on), *n.* [< OF. *repetition*, F. *répétition* = Pr. *repetitio* = Sp. *repetición* = Pg. *repetição* = It. *ripetizione*, < L. *repetitio(n-)*, a demanding back, reclamation, repetition, < *repetere*, seek again, repeat: see *repeat*.] 1. The act of repeating, in any sense; iteration of the same act, word, sound, or idea.

Ye haue another sort of *repetition* when in one verse or clause of a verse ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus:

It was Maryne, Maryne that wrought mine woe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 167.

All the neighbour caves . . .
Make verbal *repetition* of her moans.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 831.

Every feeling tends to a certain extent to become deeper by *repetition*. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

2. That which is repeated.—3†. Remembrance; recollection.

Call him hither;
We are reconciled, and the first view shall kill
All *repetition:* let him not ask our pardon;
The nature of his great offence is dead,
And deeper than oblivion we do bury
The incensing relics of it.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.—5. Specifically, in *music*, the rapid reiteration or repercussion of a tone or chord, so as to produce a sustained effect, as upon the pianoforte and other stringed instruments.—6. Same as *repeating action* (which see, under *repeat*).—**Repetition of *r***, in *math.*, a partition in which a number occurs *r* times. Thus, 2 + 2 + 2 + 5 is a repetition of 3.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. See *recapitulate* and *pleonasm*.

repetitional (rep-ē-tish'on-al), *a.* [< *repetition* + *-al.*] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

repetitionary (rep-ē-tish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *repetition* + *-ary.*] Same as *repetitional*.

repetitioner† (rep-ē-tish'on-ėr), *n.* [< *repetition* + *-er*[1].] One who repeats; a repeater.

In 1665 he [Sam. Jemmat] was the Repeater or *Repetitioner*, in St. Mary's church, on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. 141.

repetitious (rep-ē-tish'us), *a.* [< *repetiti(on)* + *-ous.*] Containing or employing repetition; especially, characterized by undue or tiresome iteration. [U. S.]

The observation which you have quoted from the Abbé Raynal, which has been written off in a succession not much less *repetitious*, or protracted, than that in which school-boys of former times wrote.
Quoted by Pickering from *Remarks on the Review of Inchiquin's Letters* in the Quarterly Rev., Boston, 1815.

The whole passage, Hamlet, i. 4. 17–38, "This heavy-headed revel, east and west," etc., is diffuse, involved, and *repetitious*. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass.*, 1883, p. xxii.

An irrelevant or *repetitious* speaker.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 515.

repetitiously (rep-ē-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a repetitious manner; with tiresome repetition. [U. S.]

repetitiousness (rep-ē-tish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being repetitious. [U. S.]

repetitive (rē-pet'i-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *repetitivo*, < L. *repetere*, pp. *repetitus*, repeat: see *repeat.*] Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitious.

repetitor (rē-pet'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *répétiteur* = Pr. *repeteire* = Sp. Pg. *repetidor* = It. *ripetitore*, *ripititore*, < L. *repetitor*, one who demands back, a reclaimer, ML. a repeater, < *repetere*, seek again, repeat: see *repeat.*] A private instructor or tutor in a university.

repicque, *n.* and *v.* See *repique*.

repine (rē-pīn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *repined*, ppr. *repining*. [Early mod. E. *repyne*; < *re-* + *pine*[2]; perhaps suggested by OF. *repoindre*, prick again, or by *repent*[1].] 1. To be fretfully discontented; be unhappy and indulge in complaint; murmur: often with *at* or *against*.

Lachesis thereat gan to *repine*,
And sayd: . . .
"Not so; for what the Fates do once decree,
Not all the gods can chaunge, nor Jove himself can free!"
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 51.

This Saluage trash you so scornfully *repine at*, being put in your mouthes, your stomackes can digest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 229.

Our Men, seeing we made such great runs, and the Wind like to continue, *repined* because they were kept at such short allowance. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 281.

Thy rack'd inhabitants *repine*, complain,
Tax'd till the brow of Labour sweats in vain.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 304.

2†. To fail; give way.

Repining courage yields
No foote to foe. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

repine (rē-pīn'), *n.* [< *repine*, *v.*] A repining. [Rare.]

Were never four such lamps together mix'd,
Had not his [eyes] clouded with his brow's *repine*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 490.

And ye, fair heaps, the Muses' sacred shrines
(In spite of time and envious *repines*)
Stand still, and flourish. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 8.

repiner (rē-pī'nėr), *n.* One who repines or murmurs.

Let rash *repiners* stand appalled
Who dare not trust in Thee. *Young.*

Alas for maiden, alas for Judge,
For rich *repiner* and household drudge!
Whittier, Maud Muller.

repining (rē-pī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *repine*, *v.*] Discontent; regret; complaint.

He sat upon the rocks that edged the shore,
And in continued weeping and in sighs
And vain *repinings* wore the hours away.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 79.

repiningly (rē-pī'ning-li), *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

repique (re-pēk'), *n.* [Also *repicque*; < F. *repic*, repique, < *repiquer*, formerly *repicquer*, prick or thrust again, < *re-* + *piquer*, prick, thrust, < *pic*, a point, pike: see *pike*[1].] In *piquet*, the declaration of thirty points or more from combinations of cards in one's hand, before the playing begins and before an opponent has scored at all.

repique (re-pēk'), *v.* [< *repique*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *piquet*, to score a repique.

II. *trans.* To score a repique over.

"Your game has been short," said Harley. "I *repiqued* him," answered the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance. *H. Mackenzie*, Man of Feeling, xxv.

Also *repicque*.

replace (rē-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replaced*, ppr. *replacing*. [< *re-* + *place*; prob. suggested by F. *remplacer* (see *reimplace*).] 1. To put again in the former or the proper place.

The earl . . . was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

The deities of Troy, and his own Penates, are made the companions of his flight; . . . and at last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

A hermit . . . *replac'd* his book
Within its customary nook.
Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

2. To restore (what has been taken away or borrowed); return; make good: as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.—3. To substitute something competent in the place of, as of something which has been displaced or lost or destroyed.—4. To fill or take the place of; supersede; be a substitute for; fulfil the end or office of.

It is a heavy charge against Peter to have suffered that so important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needs be should grow up ill-educated and unfit to *replace* him. *Brougham.*

With Israel, religion *replaced* morality.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, p. 44.

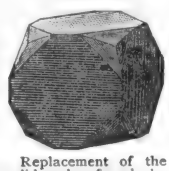
These compounds [organic acids] may be regarded as hydrocarbons in which hydrogen is *replaced* by carboxyl.
Encyc. Brit., V. 553.

The view of life as a thing to be put up with *replacing* that zest for existence which was so intense in early civilisations. *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, iii. 1.

Replaced crystal. See *crystal.*=**Syn. 1.** To reinstate, reëstablish, restore.

replaceable (rē-plā'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being replaced; that may be replaced.

replacement (rē-plās'ment), *n.* [< *replace* + *-ment.* Cf. F. *remplacement*, < *remplacer*, replace.] 1. The act of replacing.

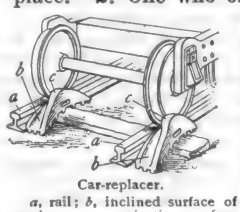


Replacement of the solid angles of a cube by the planes of a trapezohedron.

The organic acids may likewise be regarded as derived from alcohols by the *replacement* of H_2 by O.
Encyc. Brit., V. 553.

2. In *crystal.*, the removal of an edge or angle by one plane or more.

replacer (rē-plā'sėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which replaces, or restores to the former or proper place.—2. One who or that which takes the place of another; a substitute.—**Car-replacer**, a device carried on railroad trains for quickly replacing derailed wheels on the track. They are used in pairs, one for each rail, and consist of a steel casting so shaped that when the locomotive draws the wheels up the inclined plane of the replacer, to a point above the level of the rail, it meets a projecting surface in the replacer which forces the wheel sidewise and over on to the rail.



Car-replacer.
a, rail; *b*, inclined surface of replacer; *c*, projecting surface which forces the wheel on to the rail.

replacing-switch (rē-plā'sing-swich), *n.* A device consisting of a united pair of iron plates hinged to shoes fitting over the rails, used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway rolling-stock. A second pair of plates may be hinged to the first to facilitate the placing of the bridge in position to receive the car-wheels.

replait (rē-plāt'), *v. t.* [Also *repleat*; < *re-* + *plait*, *v.*] To plait or fold again; fold one part of over another again and again.

In his [Raphael's] first works, . . . we behold many small foldings often *repleated*, which look like so many whipcords. *Dryden*, Observations on Dufresnoy's Art [of Painting.

replant (rē-plant'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *replanter* = Sp. Pg. *replantar* = It. *ripiantare*, < ML. *replantare*, plant again, < L. *re-*, again, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*[1].] 1. To plant again.

Small trees upon which figs or other fruit grow, being yet unripe, . . . take . . . up in a warm day, and *replant* them in good ground. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 443.

2. Figuratively, to reinstate.

I will revenge his wrong to Lady Bona,
And *replant* Henry in his former state.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 198.

replant (rē-plant'), *n.* [< *replant*, *v.*] That which is replanted. [Recent.]

No growth has appeared in any of the *replants*.
Medical News, LII. 488.

replantable (rē-plan'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *replantable*; as *replant* + *-able.*] Capable of being planted again. *Cotgrave.*

replantation (rē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *replantation*; as *replant* + *-ation.*] The act of planting again.

Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls (1677), p. 100. (*Latham.*)

replead (rē-plēd'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< OF. **replaider*, *repledoier*, *reploider*, plead again; as *re-* + *plead.*] To plead again.

repleader (rē-plē'dėr), *n.* [< OF. **replaider*, inf. used as a noun: see *replead.*] In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of pleading again: a course allowed for the correction of mispleading.

repleat (rē-plēt'), *v. t.* Same as *replait*.

repledge (rē-plej'), *v. t.* [< OF. *replegier* (ML. *replegiare*), pledge again; as *re-* + *pledge*. Cf. *replevy.*] 1. To pledge again.—2. In *Scots law*, to demand judicially, as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offense had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

repledger (rē-plej'ėr), *n.* One who repledges.

replenish (rē-plen'ish), *v.* [< ME. *replenissen*, < *repleniss-*, stem of certain parts of OF. *replenir*, fill up again, < L. *re-*, again, + ML. **plenire*, < *plenus*, full: see *plenish.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fill again; hence, to fill completely; stock.

Desertes *replenisshed* with wylde beastis and venimous serpentes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and *replenish* the earth.
Gen. i. 28.

Ther was . . . a quantitie of a great sorte of flies, . . . which came out of holes in ye ground, and *replenished* all ye woods, and eate ye green things.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 315.

2†. To finish; complete; consummate; perfect.

We smothered
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she framed.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 18.

II.† *intrans.* To recover former fullness.

It is like . . . that the humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore it were good to purge some day or two after the full; for that then the humours will not *replenish* so soon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 894.

replenisher (rē-plen'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which replenishes; specifically, in *elect.*, a static influence- or induction-machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer.

replenishment (rē-plen'ish-ment), *n.* [< *replenish* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.—2. That which replenishes; a supply. *Cowper.*

★**replete** (rē-plēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *repleat*; < ME. *replete*, *replet*, < OF. (and F.) *replet* = Pr. *replet* = Sp. Pg. It. *repleto*, < L. *repletus*, filled up, pp. of *replere*, fill again, < *re-*, again, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty.* Cf. *complete.*] Filled up; completely filled; full; abounding.

Ware the sonne in his ascencioun
Ne fynde yow not *replet* of humours hote.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 137.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 853.

O, that's a comedy on a very new plan; *replete* with wit and mirth, yet of a most serious moral!
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

replete (rē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repleted*, ppr. *repleting.* [< L. *repletus*, pp. of *replere*, fill up: see *replete*, *a.*] To fill to repletion or satiety; fill full.

Such have their intestines *repleted* with wind and excrements. *Venner*, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 407. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

repleteness (rē-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being replete; fullness; repletion. *Bailey*, 1727.

repletion (rē-plē'shon), *n.* [< ME. *repleciоun*, < OF. *repletion*, *replecion*, F. *réplétion* = Pr. *replecio* = Sp. *repleción* = Pg. *repleção* = It. *re-*

plezione, < L. *repletio(n-)*, a filling up, < *replere*, fill up: see *replete*.] **1.** The state of being replete; fullness; specifically, superabundant fullness; surfeit, especially of food or drink.

Repleccioun ne made hire nevere sik;
Attempre dyete was al hire phisik.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 17.

Drowsiness followed *repletion*, as a matter of course, and they gave us a bed of skins in an inner room.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 118.

2. In *med.*, fullness of blood; plethora.

repletive (rē-plē'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *repletif*; as *replete* + *-ive*.] Causing repletion. *Cotgrave.*

repletively† (rē-plē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a repletive manner; redundantly.

It [*behold*] is like the hand in the margin of a book, pointing to some remarkable thing, and of great succeeding consequence. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen; seldom used *repletively*, but to impart and import some special note.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 110.

repletory (rē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [< *replete* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to repletion; tending to or producing repletion.

A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its "mental dietetic" is tonic, not *repletory*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. iii., C.

repleviable (rē-plev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *replevy* + *-able*.] Same as *replevisable*.

replevin (rē-plev'in), *n.* [< OF. *replevin*, **replevine* (ML. *replevina*), < *replevir*, warrant, pledge: see *replevy*. Cf. *plevin*.] **1.** In *law*, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention, with certain exceptions as to property in custody of the law, taken for a tax, or the like.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—**3**†. Bail.—**Replevin in the cepit**, an action of replevin in which the charge was that the defendant wrongfully took the goods.—**Replevin in the detinet**, an action in which the charge was only that the defendant wrongfully detained the goods. The importance of the distinction between this and replevin in the cepit was that the latter was appropriate in cases where an action of trespass might lie, and did not require any demand before bringing the action.

replevin (rē-plev'in), *v. t.* [< *replevin*, *n.*] To replevy.

Me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 4.

replevisable (rē-plev'i-sa-bl), *a.* [< OF. *replevissable*, < *replevir*, replevy: see *replevish*.] In *law*, capable of being replevied. Also *replevi-able*.

This is a case in which neither bail nor mainprize can be received, the felon who is liable to be committed on heavy grounds of suspicion not being *replevisable* under the statute of the 3d of King Edward. *Scott*, Rob Roy, viii.

replevish (rē-plev'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *repleviss-*, stem of certain parts of *replevir*, replevy: see *replevy*.] In *law*, to bail out; replevy.

replevisor (rē-plev'i-sor), *n.* [NL., < *replevis(h)* + *-or*[1].] A plaintiff in replevin.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replevied*, ppr. *replevying*. [Early mod. E. *replevie*; < ME. **replevien*, < OF. *replevir*, < ML. *replevire*, also *replegiare* (after Rom.), give bail, surety, < *re-* + *plevire*, *plegiare*, warrant, pledge: see *pledge* and *plevin*, and cf. *replevin*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To recover possession of by an action of replevin; sue for and get back, pending the action, by giving security to try the right to the goods in a suit at law. See *replevin*.—**2**†. To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized; bail, as a person.

But yours the waift [waif] by high prerogative.
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to *replevie*, and my son reprive.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

II. *intrans.* To take possession of goods or chattels sued for by an action of replevin.

The cattle-owner . . . might either apply to the King's Chancery for a writ commanding the Sheriff to "make replevin," or he might verbally complain himself to the Sheriff, who would then proceed at once to *replevy*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *n.* [< ME. *replevy*; < *replevy*, *v.* Cf. *replevin*, *n.*] Replevin.

The baly of the hundred told me that Wharles spake to hym, in cas he had be distreyned, that he wold have gete hym a *replevy*; and the baly bad hym kete a *replevy* of his mayster and he wold serve it. *Paston Letters*, I. 194.

★ **replica** (rep'li-kä), *n.* [= F. *réplique*, a copy, a repeat, < It. *replica*, a repetition, reply, < *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *reply*, *v.* Cf. *reply*, *n.*] **1.** A work of art made in exact likeness of another and by the same artist, differing from a copy in that it is held to have the same right as the first made to be considered an original work.—**2.** In *music*, same as *repeat*, 2.

replicant (rep'li-kant), *n.* [= F. *répliquant* = Sp. Pg. It. *replicante*, a replier, < L. *replican(t-)s*, ppr. of *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] One who makes a reply.

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replicated*, ppr. *replicating*. [< L. *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back, reply: see *reply*.] **1.** To fold or bend back: as, a *replicated* leaf. —**2**†. To reply.

They cringing in their neckes, like rats, smothered in the holde, poorely *replicated*, . . . "With hunger, and hope, and thirst, wee content oureselves."
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

3. In *music*, to add one of its replicates to (a given tone).

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *répliqué* = Sp. Pg. *replicado* = It. *replicato*, < L. *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back: see *replicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Folded. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, folded back upon itself, either outward as in vernation, or inward as in estivation. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting wings which have a joint in the costal margin by means of which the outer part folds or rather slides back on the base, as the posterior wings of most beetles. Sometimes there are more than one of such transverse folds, and the wing may be folded like a fan before it is bent, as in the earwigs.

II. *n.* In *music*, a tone one or more octaves distant from a given tone; a repetition at a higher or lower octave.

replicatile (rep'li-kā-til), *a.* [< *replicate* + *-ile*.] In *entom.*, that may be folded back on itself, as the wings of certain insects.

replication (rep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *replication*, *replicacioun*, < OF. **replication* = Sp. *replicación* = Pg. *replicação* = It. *replicazione*, < L. *replicatio(n-)*, a reply, < *replicare*, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] **1.** An answer; a reply.

My will is this, for plat conclusioun,
Withouten eny *repplicacioun*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 988.

Besides, to be demanded of a sponge! what *replication* should be made by the son of a king?
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 2. 13.

2. In *law*, the third step in the pleadings in a common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer.

To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse that y trowe to be sure ynough that there shall no vayllable thyng be seyd to the contrarie of my seyd *replicacion*, and asmoch as he woold sey shall be but falsnesse and lesyngs. *Paston Letters*, I. 260.

3†. Return or repercussion of sound.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds
Made in her concave shores. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 1. 51.

The echoes sighed
In lulling *replication*. *Glover.*

4. In *logic*, the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition.—**5.** Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

The notes on which he appeared to be so assiduously occupied mainly consisted of *replications* of Mr. Grayson's placid physiognomy. *Farrar*, Julian Home, vi.

6. A repeated folding or bending back of a surface.—**7.** In *music*, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave, or a combination of replicates together.

replicative (rep'li-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *replicatif*; < *replicate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of replication; containing replication.

replier (rē-plī'ėr), *n.* [Also *replyer*; < *reply* + *-er*[1].] One who replies or answers; one who makes a reply; specifically, in school disputations, one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

At an act of the Commencement, the answerer gave for his question; That an aristocracy was better than a monarchy. The *replier*, who was a dissolute fellow, did tax him; That, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state. The answerer said; That the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars; who would be much straitened if they should give questions of nothing but such things wherein they are practised.
Bacon, Apophthegms (ed. Spedding, XIII. 349).

replum (rep'lum), *n.* [NL., < L. *replum*, a door-case.] In *bot.*, the frame-like placenta, across which the septum stretches, from which the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit fall away in dehiscence, as in *Brassicaceæ*, certain *Papaveraceæ*, *Mimosa*, etc.: sometimes incorrectly applied to the septum.

replume (rē-plōm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *plume*.] To rearrange; put in proper order again; preen, as a bird its feathers.

The right hand *replumed*
His black locks to their wonted composure.
Browning, Saul, xv.

replunge (rē-plunj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *replongier*, F. *replonger*, plunge again; as *re-* + *plunge*.] To plunge again; immerse anew. *Milton.*

reply (rē-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replied*, ppr. *replying*. [< ME. *replyen*, *replien*, < OF. *replier*, reply, also lit. fold again, turn back, F. *réplier*, fold again, turn, coil, *répliquer*, reply, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *replicar* = It. *replicare*, reply, < L. *replicare*, fold back, turn back, turn over, repeat, LL. (as a law-term) reply, < *re-*, back, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *apply*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To fold back.

Tho ouer nape [table-cloth] schalle dowbulle be layde,
To tho vttur syde the seluage brade;
Tho ouer seluage he schalle *replye*,
As towelle hit were. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

2. To return for an answer.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make answer; answer; respond.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God?
Rom. ix. 20.

Reply not to me with a fool-born jest.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 59.

Full ten years slander'd, did he once *reply*?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 374.

He sang his song, and I *replied* with mine.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To do or give something in return for something else; make return or response; answer by suitable action; meet an attack: as, to *reply* to the enemy's fire.

The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky;
The walls, the woods, and long canals *reply*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 100.

When I addressed her with my customary salutation, she only *replied* by a sharp gesture, and continued her walk. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

3. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

reply (rē-plī'), *n.* [= F. *réplique* = Sp. *réplica* = Pg. *replica*, a reply; from the verb: see *reply*, *v.*] **1.** An answer; a response.

Quherat al laughed, as if I had bene dryven from al *replye*, and I fretted to see a frivolouse jest goe for a solid ansuer. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I pause for a *reply*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 37.

Thus saying rose
The monarch, and prevented all *reply*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 467.

I leave the quibbles by which such persons would try to creep out from under the crushing weight of these conclusions to the unfortunates who suppose that a *reply* is equivalent to an answer.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 81.

2. The act or power of answering, especially with fitness or conclusiveness.

In statement, the late Lord Holland was not successful; his chief excellence lay in *reply*.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

3. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter-attack: as, his *reply* was a blow.—**4.** In *music*, the answer of a fugue.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Rejoinder, retort.

repolish (rē-pol'ish), *v. t.* To polish again.

repone (rē-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reponed*, ppr. *reponing*. [= OF. *repondre*, *reponre*, lay aside, conceal, also reply, = Sp. *reponer* = Pg. *repôr* = It. *riporre*, < L. *reponere*, lay, place, put, or set back, replace, lay aside, lay up, preserve; ML. (as a law-term) reply; < *re-*, back, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *repose*.] **1.** To replace; specifically, in *Scots law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.—**2.** To reply. [Scotch in both uses.]

repopulate (rē-pop'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *populate*. Cf. *repeople*.] To populate or people anew; supply with a new population; repeople.

Temiragio returned to the city, and then beganne for to *repopulate* it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 220.

repopulation (rē-pop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *repopulation* = Sp. *repoblación*; as *re-* + *population*.] The act of repeopling, or the state of being repeopled.

★ **report** (rē-pōrt'), *v.* [< ME. *reporten*, < OF. (and F.) *reporter*, carry back, return, remit, refer, = Pr. Sp. *reportar*, carry back (cf. Pg. *reportar*, respect, honor, regard), = It. *riportare*, < L. *reportare*, carry back, bring back, carry off, get, obtain, bring back (an account), report, ML. also write (an account) for information or record, < *re-*, back, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3]. Cf. *rapport*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear or bring back as an answer; relate, as what has been dis-

covered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensewes,
Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may *report* thrise happy newes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.

Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .
Moves without noise, and, swift as an express,
Reports a message with a pleasing grace.
Cowper, Truth, l. 205.

2. To give an account of; make a statement concerning; say; make known; tell or relate from one to another.

Reporte no slaunder, ne yet shew
The fruites of flattery.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. Neh. vi. 6.

Why does the world *report* that Kate doth limp?
O slanderous world! *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 254.

Came
The lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince
Reported who he was, and on what quest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To give an official or formal account or statement of. as, to *report* a deficit.

A committee of the whole . . . has no authority to punish a breach of order, . . . but can only rise and *report* the matter to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parl. Practice, § 308.

4. To write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative body, a convention, court, etc.; specifically, to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker: as, the debate was fully *reported*.—**5.** To lay a charge against; bring to the cognizance of: as, to *report* one to one's employer.—**6†.** To refer (one's self) for information or credit.

I *report* me unto the consciences of all the land, whether he say truth or otherwise.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

Wherein I *report* me to them that knew Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord keeper of the great Seale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

7†. To return or reverberate, as sound; echo back.

The eare taking pleasure to heare the like tune *reported*, and to feele his returne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163.

If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times *report* you the whole three words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 249.

8†. To describe; represent.

He shall know you better, sir, if I may live to *report* you.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 172.

Bid him
Report the feature of Octavia, her years,
Her inclination, let him not leave out
The colour of her hair. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 112.

To be reported, or (usually) **to be reported of**, to be (well or ill) spoken of; be mentioned.

Timotheus . . . *was* well *reported of*. Acts xvi. 2.

To report one's self. (*a*) To make known one's own whereabouts or movements to any person, or in any designated place or office, so as to be in readiness to perform a duty, service, etc., when called upon. (*b*) To give information about one's self; speak for one's self.

The chimney-piece
Chaste Dian bathing; never saw I figures
So likely to *report themselves*; the cutter
Was as another nature.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 83.

= **Syn. 1.** To announce, communicate.—**2.** To rumor, bruit.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give in a report, or make a formal statement: as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.—**2.** To give an account or description; specifically, to do the work of a reporter. See *reporter* (*b*).

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but coarsely of her.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 60.

For two sessions he [Dickens] *reported* for the "Mirror of Parliament," . . . and in the session of 1835 became reporter for the "Morning Chronicle."
Leslie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XV. 21.

3. Same as *to report one's self* (*a*) (see under I.): as, to *report* at headquarters.

report (rē-pōrt′), *n.* [< ME. *report* = F. *report*, a bringing forward (*rapport*, relation, a statement, report), = It. *riporto*, report; from the verb.] **1.** An account brought back or returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, as the result of investigation, or by a person authorized to examine and bring or send information.

Other service thanne this I myhte comende
To yow to done, but, for the tyme is shorte,
I putte theym nouhte in this lytyl *Reporte*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

This is (quod he) the richt *report*
Of all that I did heir and knaw.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 187).

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours;
And ask them what *report* they bore to heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 377.

Geraint . . . woke . . . and call'd
For Enid, and . . . Yniol made *report*
Of that good mother making Enid gay.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence, rumor; common fame.

It was a true *report* that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. 1 Ki. x. 6.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and *report* speaks goldenly of his profit. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 6.

3. Repute; public character.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. Acts x. 22.

A gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blistered her *report*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 12.

4. An account or statement. (*a*) A statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of justice, the object being to present such parts of the pleadings, evidence, and argument, with the opinion of the court, as shall serve to inform the profession and other courts of the points of law in respect to which the case may be a precedent. The books containing such statements are also called *reports*. (*b*) The official document in which a referee, master in chancery, or auditor embodies his findings or his proceedings for the purpose of presentation to the court, or of filing as a part of its records. (*c*) In *parliamentary law*, an official statement of facts or opinions by a committee, officer, or board to the superior body. (*d*) A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing a statement in detail of the cargo on board, etc. (*e*) An account or statement, more or less full and circumstantial, of the proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative assembly, meeting, court, etc., or of any occurrence of public interest, intended for publication; an epitome or fully written account of a speech.

Stuart occasionally took him [Coleridge] to the reporters' gallery, where his only effort appears to have been a *report* of a remarkable speech delivered by Pitt 17 Feb., 1800. *Leslie Stephen*, Dict. National Biog., XI. 308.

5. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's *report*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 22.

The lashing billows make a loud *report*,
And beat her sides.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 139.

6†. Relation; correspondence; connection; reference.

The kitchen and stables are ill-plac'd, and the corridore worse, having no *report* to the wings they joyne to.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.

Guard report. See *guard*.—**Pinion of report.** See *pinion*[2].—**Practice reports.** See *practice*.—**Sick report.** See *sick*.=**Syn. 1.** Narration, detail, description, recital, narrative, communication.—**2.** Hearsay.—**4.** (*a*), (*b*) *Verdict*, etc. See *decision*.

reportable (rē-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [< *report* + *-able*.] That may be reported; fit to be reported. *Imp. Dict.*

reportage (rē-pōr′tāj), *n.* [< F. *reportage*, reporter, report: see *report*.] Report.

Lord Lytton says some sensible things both about poetry and about Proteus [his friend]; and he will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*, in which he has exhibited the sentiments of an "illustrious poet, X."
The Academy, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 347.

reporter (rē-pōr′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *reportour*, < OF. **reporteor*, *reportour*, one who reports a case, < ML. *reportator*, < *reportare*, report: see *report*.] One who reports or gives an account.

And that he wolde bene oure governour,
And of oure tales juge and *reportour*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 814.

There she appeared indeed; or my *reporter* devised well for her. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 193.

The mind of man, whereto the senses are but *reporters*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

Specifically—(*a*) One who draws up official statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (*b*) A member of the staff of a newspaper whose work is to collect and put in form for submission to the editors local information of all kinds, to give an account of the proceedings at public meetings, entertainments, etc., and, in general, to go upon any mission or quest for news, to interview persons whose names are before the public, and to obtain news for his paper in any other way that may be assigned to him by his chiefs.

Among the *reporters* who sat in the Gallery, it is remarkable that two-thirds did not write short-hand; they made notes, and trusted to their memories; Charles Dickens sat with them in the year 1836.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 210.

(*c*) One who makes or signs a report, as of a committee. *A. J. Ellis.*

reporterism (rē-pōr′tėr-izm), *n.* [< *reporter* + *-ism*.] The practice or business of reporting; work done by a reporter. [Rare.]

Fraser . . . seems more bent on Toryism and Irish *reporterism*, to me infinitely detestable.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

reporterize (rē-pōr′tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reporterized*, ppr. *reporterizing*. [< *reporter* + *-ize*.] To submit to the influence of newspaper reporters; corrupt with the methods of reporters. [Rare and objectionable.]

Our *reporterized* press is often truculently reckless of privacy and decency. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 314.

reporting (rē-pōr′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *report*, *v.*] The act or system of drawing up reports; the practice of making a report; specifically, newspaper reporting (see phrase below): also used attributively: as, the *reporting* style of phonography.

At the Restoration all *reporting* was forbidden, though the votes and proceedings of the House were printed by direction of the Speaker. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

Newspaper reporting, the system by which proceedings and debates of Congress or Parliament or other legislative bodies, and the proceedings of public meetings, the accounts of important or interesting events, etc., are taken down, usually in shorthand, by a body of reporters attached to various newspapers or to general news-agencies, and are afterward prepared for publication.

reportingly (rē-pōr′ting-li), *adv.* By report or common fame. [Rare.]

For others say thou dost deserve, and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 116.

reportorial (rē-pōr-tō′ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *reporter*, taken as **reportor*, + *-ial*, in imitation of words like *editorial*, *professorial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters. [An objectionable word, not in good use.]

The great newspapers of New York have capital, editorial talent, *reportorial* enterprise, and competent business management, and an unequalled field both for the collection of news and the extension of their circulation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.

reportory† (rē-pōr′tō-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *report* + *-ory*.] A report.

In this transcursive *reportory*, without some observant glaunce, I may not dully overpasse the gallant beauty of their haven. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

reposal (rē-pō′zal), *n.* [< *repose* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of reposing or resting.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 70.

2†. That on which one reposes.

The devil's cushion, as Gualter cals it, his pillow and chiefe *reposall*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 85.

reposance† (rē-pō′zans), *n.* [< *repose* + *-ance*.] The act of reposing; reliance. [Rare.]

See what sweet
Reposance heaven can beget.
Bp. Hall, Poems, p. 92.

repose (rē-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reposed*, ppr. *reposing*. [< ME. *reposen*, < OF. *reposer*, *repauser*, repose, rest, stay, F. *reposer* = Pr. *repausar* = Sp. *reposar* = Pg. *repousar* = It. *riposare*, < ML. *repausare*, lay at rest, quiet, also nourish, intr. be at rest, rest, repose, < L. *re-*, again, + *pausare*, pause, rest: see *pose*[2]. Cf. *repone*, *reposit*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lay (a thing) at rest; lay by; lay up; deposit.

Write upon the [almond] cornel . . . outetake,
Or this or that, and faire aboute it close
In cley and swynes dounge and so *repose*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Pebbles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind.
Woodward.

2. To lay at rest; refresh by rest: with reference to a person, and often used reflexively.

Enter in the castle
And there *repose you* for this night.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 161.

I *reposed my selfe* all that night in a certaine Inne in the suburbes of the city. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?
Whose seats the weary traveller *repose?*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 260.

The hardy chief upon the rugged rock, . . .
Fearless of wrong, *repos'd* his wearied strength.
Cowper, Task, i. 15.

3†. To cause to be calm or quiet; tranquilize; compose.

All being settled and *reposed*, the lord archbishop did present his majesty to the lords and commons.
Fuller. (*Webster*.)

4. To lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust.

The king *reposeth* all his confidence in thee.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4. 6.

Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his wife had *reposed* in me in behalfe of his little sonn.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1678.

There are some writers who *repose* undoubting confidence in words. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 60.

The absolute control [of a society] is *reposed* in a committee. *Art Age*, VII. 51.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lie or be at rest; take rest; sleep.

Yet must we credit that his [the Lord's] hand compos'd
All in six Dayes, and that he then *Repos'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust *repose*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 387.

The public mind was then *reposing* from one great effort, and collecting strength for another.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. To rest in confidence; rely: followed by *on* or *upon*.

I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3. 26.

The best of those that then wrote disclaim that any man should *repose on* them, and send all to the Scriptures.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

The soul, *reposing on* assur'd relief,
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief.
Cowper, Truth, l. 55.

=**Syn. 1.** To recline, settle, slumber. See *rest*[1], *v. i.*

repose (rē-pōz′), *n.* [< OF. *repos*, *repaus*, F. *repos*, F. dial. *repous* = Pr. *repaus* = Cat. *repos* = Sp. *reposo* = Pg. *repouso* = It. *riposo*, repose; from the verb.] **1.** The act or state of reposing; inaction; a lying at rest; sleep; rest.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread *repose*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 166.

Absolute *repose* is, indeed, a state utterly unknown upon the earth's surface. *Huxley*, Physiography, xx.

2. Freedom from disturbance of any kind; tranquillity.

The great civil and religious conflict which began at the Reformation seemed to have terminated in universal *repose*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

A goal which, gain'd, may give *repose*.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. Settled composure; natural or habitual dignity and calmness of manner and action.

Her manners had not that *repose*
Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

That *repose* which is the ornament and ripeness of man is not American. That *repose* which indicates a faith in the laws of the universe, a faith that they will fulfil themselves, and are not to be impeded, transgressed, or accelerated. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

4. Cause of rest; that which gives repose; a rest; a pause.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *reposes*, because in reality the sight would be tired if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

5. In a work of art, dependence for effect entirely upon inherent excellence, all meretricious effect of gaudiness of color or exaggeration of attitude being avoided; a general moderation or restraint of color and treatment; an avoidance of obtrusive tints and of violent action.—**Angle of repose.** See *angle*[3].—**Repose of St. Anne**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on July 25th in memory of the death of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary.—**Repose of the Theotocos**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on August 15th in commemoration of the death and assumption of the Virgin Mary. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Quiet*, *Tranquillity*, etc. (see *rest*[1]), quietness.

reposed (rē-pōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *repose*, *v.*] Exhibiting repose; calm; settled.

He was in feeding temperate, in drinking sober, in giuing liberall, in receiuing of consideration, in sleeping short, in his speech *reposed*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 20.

But *reposed* natures may do well in youth, as is seen in Augustus Cæsar . . . and others. *Bacon*, Youth and Age.

reposedly (rē-pō′zed-li), *adv.* In a reposed manner; quietly; composedly; calmly. *Imp. Dict.*

reposedness (rē-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being reposed or at rest.

Of which [wishes] none rises in me that is not bent upon your enjoying of peace and *reposedness* in your fortunes, in your affections, and in your conscience.
Donne, Letters, xlviii.

reposeful (rē-pōz′fụl), *a.* [< *repose* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of repose.—**2.** Affording repose or rest; trustworthy; worthy of reliance.

Though princes may take, above others, some *reposefull* friend, with whom they may participate their neerest passions. *Sir Robert B. Cotton*, A Short View, etc., in J. Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, I. 68. (*F. Hall.*)

I know not where she can picke out a fast friend, or *reposefull* confident of such reciprocable interest.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, 28. (*Latham.*)

reposer (rē-pō′zėr), *n.* One who reposes. *Imp. Dict.*

reposit (rē-poz′it), *v. t.* [Formerly also *repositе*; < L. *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, lay up: see *repone*.] To lay up; lodge, as for safety or preservation.

I caused his body to be coffin'd in lead, and *reposited* on the 30th at 8 o'clock that night in the church at Deptford.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

reposit (rē-poz′it), *n.* [Formerly also *reposite*; < *reposit*, *v.*] That which is laid up; a deposit. *Encyc. Dict.*

reposition (rē-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< ML. *repositio*(*n-*), < L. *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, lay up: see *reposit*.] **1.** The act of repositing, or laying up in safety.

That age which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*. *Bp. Hall*, Censure of Travell, § 6.

2. The act of replacing, or restoring to its normal position; reduction.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

3. In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

repositor (rē-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [< *reposit* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which replaces; specifically, in *surg.*, an instrument for restoring a displaced uterus to its normal position.

repository (rē-poz′i-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. **repositorius*, < *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, lay up: see *reposit*. II. *n.* < OF. **repositorie*, later *repositoire* = Sp. Pg. *repositorio* = It. *ripositorio*, < L. *repositorium*, a repository, neut. of *repositorius*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to reposition; adapted or intended for deposition or storage.

If the bee knoweth when, and whence, and how to gather her honey and wax, and how to form the *repository* combs, and how to lay it up, and all the rest of her marvellous economy. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

II. *n.*; pl. *repositories* (-riz). **1.** A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine.

The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a shop: as, a carriage-*repository*.

She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art *Repository*, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter. *Thackeray.*

repossess (rē-pọ-zes′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *possess.*] To possess again; regain possession of.

The resolution to die had *repossessed* his place in her mind. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

To repossess one's self of, to obtain possession of again.

repossession (rē-pọ-zesh′ọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *possession.*] The act or state of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods may lawfully seek *repossession* by force. *Raleigh.*

reposure (rē-pō′zhụr), *n.* [< *repose* + *-ure.*] Rest; quiet; repose.

In the *reposure* of most soft content. *Marston.*

It was the Franciscans antient Dormitory, as appeareth by the concavities still extant in the walls, places for their severall *reposure*. *Fuller*, Hist. of Camb., viii. 19. (*Davies.*)

repot (rē-pot′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pot*[1], *v.*] To replace in pots; specifically, in *hort.*, to shift (plants in pots) from one pot to another, usually of a larger size, or to remove from the pot and replace more or less of the old earth with fresh earth.

repour (rē-pōr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pour*[1].] To pour again.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night,
Repouring down black darkness from the sky.
Mir. for Mags.

repoussage (rė-pö′sȧzh), *n.* [F., < *repousser*, beat back: see *repoussé*.] **1.** The beating out from behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal surface. See *repoussé*, *n.*—**2.** In *etching*, the hammering out from behind of parts of an etched plate which have been brought by charcoal or scraper below half its thickness, making hollows which would show as spots in printing, in order to bring them up to the required level. A spot to be thus treated is fixed by letting one of the points of a pair of calipers (compasses with curved legs) rest on the place, and marking the corresponding place on the back of the plate with the other point.

repoussé (rė-pö′sā), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *repoussé*, pp. of *repousser*, push back, beat back, repulse: see *repulse*, and cf. *push.*] **I.** *a.* Raised in relief by means of the hammer; beaten up from the under or reverse side.

In this tomb was a magnificent silver-gilt amphora, certainly the finest extant specimen of Greek *repoussé* work in silver. The body of this vase is richly ornamented with birds and floral arabesques.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 381.

II. *n.* Repoussé work; the art of shaping vessels and the like, and of producing ornament on the surface, by hammering thin metal on the reverse side, the artist watching the side destined to be exposed to follow the development of the pattern by the blows of the hammer; also, the articles thus produced. A hammer with an elastic handle screwed to a permanent support, and having many adjustable heads, is used for this work. Repoussé work is often finished by chasing; the chaser, working upon the right side of the metal, presses back or modifies the relief of the metal, which has taken shape from the hammer. For this purpose a bed of some resistant but soft material is provided to support the metal while in the chaser's hands: hollow silver vessels, for instance, are filled with pitch. Compare *chasing*.



Gold Étui, decorated with Repoussé work; time of Louis XV.

repp, *n.* See *rep*[1].

repped (rept), *a.* [< *rep* + *-ed*[2].] Ribbed or corded transversely: as, *repped* silk.

repr. An abbreviation (used in this work) of (*a*) *representing*; (*b*) *representative*.

repreef†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reproof*.

repreeve†, *v.* An obsolete form of *reprove*.

reprefable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable*.

reprefe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *reproof*.

reprehend (rep-rē-hend′), *v. t.* [< ME. *reprehenden* = OF. *reprendre*, F. *reprendre* = Pr. *reprehendre*, *reprendre*, *reprenre*, *repenre* = Cat. *rependrer* = Sp. *reprender* = Pg. *reprehender* = It. *reprendere*, *riprendere*, < L. *reprehendere*, *reprendere*, hold back, check, blame, < *re-*, back, + *prehendere*, hold, seize: see *prehend*.] **1.** To charge with a fault; chide sharply; reprove: formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Thow were ay wont eche lovere *reprehende*
Of thing fro which thow kanst the nat defende.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 510.

Then pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 69.

I bring an angry mind to see your folly,
A sharp one too to *reprehend* you for it.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

2. To take exception to; speak of as a fault; censure.

I have faults myself, and will not *reprehend*
A crime I am not free from.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

Let men *reprehend* them [my labours], so they observe and weigh them.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 359.

3†. To convict of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in composition a kind of poverty.
Bacon. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn. 1.** To blame, rebuke, reprimand, upbraid. See *admonition*.

reprehender (rep-rē-hen′dėr), *n.* One who reprehends; one who blames or reproves.

To the second rancke of *reprehenders*, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italionate coyned verbes all in ize, thus I replie: That no winde that blowes strong but is boystrous; no speech or wordes of any power or force to confute or perswade but must be swelling and boystrous.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxx.

reprehensibility (rep-rē-hen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *reprehensibilidade*, < LL. as if **reprehensibilita*(*t-*)*s*, < *reprehensibilis*, reprehensible: see *reprehensible*.] The character of being reprehensible.

reprehensible (rep-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< OF. *reprehensible*, F. *répréhensible* = Sp. *reprensible*, *reprehensible* = Pg. *reprehensivel* = It. *riprensibile*, < LL. *reprehensibilis*, reprehensible, < L. *reprehendere*, pp. *reprehensus*, reprehend: see *reprehend*.] Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof: applied to persons or things.

In a meane man prodigalitie and pride are faultes more *reprehensible* than in Princes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

This proceeding appears to me wholly illegal, and *reprehensible* in a very high degree.
Webster, Speech in Senate, May 7, 1834.

=**Syn.** Blamable, culpable, reprovable. See *admonition*.

reprehensibleness (rep-rē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

reprehensibly (rep-rē-hen′si-bli), *adv.* With reprehension, or so as to merit it; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

reprehension (rep-rē-hen′shon), *n.* [< ME. *reprehension*, < OF. *reprehension*, F. *répréhension* = Pr. *reprehensio*, *reprencio* = Sp. *reprensión*, *reprehensión* = Pg. *reprehensão* = It. *riprensione*, < L. *reprehensio(n-)*, < *reprehendere*, pp. *reprehensus*, reprehend: see *reprehend*.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.

Let him use his harsh
Unsavoury *reprehensions* upon those
That are his hinds, and not on me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

We have . . . characterised in terms of just *reprehension* that spirit which shows itself in every part of his prolix work. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

=**Syn.** *Monition*, etc. See *admonition*.

reprehensive (rep-rē-hen′siv), *a.* [= It. *riprensivo*; as L. *reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reprehension or reproof.

The said auncient Poets vsed . . . three kinds of poems *reprehensiue*: to wit, the Satyre, the Comedie, & the Tragedie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

The sharpenesse
Of *reprehensive* language.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

reprehensively (rep-rē-hen′siv-li), *adv.* With reprehension; reprovingly.

reprehensory (rep-rē-hen′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ory*.] Containing reproof; reproving.

Of this, however, there is no reason for making any *reprehensory* complaint. *Johnson.*

repremiation†, *n.* [< OF. *repremiation*, rewarding, < L. *re-*, back, + *præmiari*, reward, < *præmium*, reward: see *premium*.] A rewarding. *Cotgrave.*

represent (rep-rē-zent′), *v. t.* [< ME. *representen*, < OF. *representer*, F. *représenter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *representar* = It. *ripresentare*, *rappresentare*, < L. *repræsentare*, bring before one, show, manifest, exhibit, represent, pay in cash, do or perform at once, < *re-*, again, + *præsentare*, present, hold out: see *present*[2].] **1.** To present again; specifically, to bring again before the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reasoning grasps at—infers—*represents* under new circumstances what has already been presented under other circumstances. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 169.

When we perceive an orange by sight we may say that its taste or feel is *represented*, when we perceive it by touch we may in like manner say that its colour is *represented*. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

2. To present in place of something else; exhibit the image or counterpart of; suggest by being like; typify.

This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying, the sanguine colour of the leaves
Did *represent* my master's blushing cheeks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 93.

They have a kind of Cupboard to *represent* the Tabernacle. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 255.

The call of Abraham from a heathen state *represents* the gracious call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world. *W. Gilpin*, Works, II. xvi.

3. To portray by pictorial or plastic art.

My wife desired to be *represented* as Venus, and the painter was requested not to be too frugal of his diamonds. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

The other bas-reliefs in the Raj Rani cave *represent* scenes of hunting, fighting, dancing, drinking, and love-making—anything, in fact, but religion or praying in any shape or form. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 142.

4. To portray, present, or exhibit dramatically. (*a*) To put upon the stage; produce, as a play.

An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papirio Dittatore was *represented* four several times. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

(*b*) To enact; personate; present by mimicry or action.

He so entirely associated himself with the characters he *represented* on the stage that he lost himself in them, or rather they were lost in him. *J. H. Shorthouse*, Countess Eve, i.

5. To state; describe or portray in words; give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; declare; set forth.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

The Jesuits strongly *represented* to the king the danger which he had so narrowly escaped. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; specifically, to speak and act with authority on behalf of; be a substitute for, or a representative of or agent for.

I . . . deliver up my title in the queen
To your most gracious hands, that are the substance
Of that great shadow I did *represent*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 14.

Ye Irish lords, ye knights an' squires,
Wha *represent* our brughs and shires,
An' doucely manage our affairs
In Parliament.
Burns, Author's Cry and Prayer.

7. Specifically, to stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent*, would have done. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

8. To serve as a sign or symbol of; stand for; be understood as: as, mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations; words *represent* ideas or things.

But we must not attribute to them [constitutions] that value which really belongs to what they *represent*. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

He [the farmer] *represents* continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains. *Emerson*, Farming.

Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon *represent* in some respects one and the same person. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. iii.

9. To serve as a type or specimen of; exemplify; furnish a case or instance of: as, a genus *represented* by few species; a species *represented* by many individuals; especially, in *zoögeog.*, to replace; fill the part or place of (another) in any given fauna: as, llamas *represent* camels in the New World; the Old World starlings are *represented* in America by the *Icteridæ*. See *mimotype*.

As we ascend in the geological series, vertebrate life has its commencement, beginning, like the lower forms, in the waters, and *represented* at first only by the fishes. *J. W. Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, Lect. iv., p. 122.

10. To image or picture in the mind; place definitely before the mind.

By a distinct, clear, or well-defined concept is meant one in which the several features or characters forming the concept-elements are distinctly *represented*. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 368.

Among these Fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses *represent*,
She forms imaginations, aery shapes.
Milton, P. L., v. 104.

To *represent* an object is to "envisage" it in time and space, and therefore in conformity with the conditions of time and space. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 437.

=**Syn.** **2.** To show, express.—**3** and **4.** To delineate, depict, draw.

represent† (rep-rē-zent′), *n.* [< *represent*, *v.*] Representation. [Rare.]

Their Churches are many of them well set forth, and painted with the *represents* of Saints. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 64.

representability (rep-rē-zen-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *representable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being representable, or of being susceptible of representation.

representable (rep-rē-zen′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *représentable* = Sp. *representable* = Pg. *representavel* = It. *rappresentabile*; as *represent* + *-able*.] Capable of being represented.

representamen (rep″rē-zen-tā′men), *n.* [< NL. **repræsentamen*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] In *metaph.*, representation; an object serving to represent something to the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

representance† (rep-rē-zen′tans), *n.* [= It. *rappresentanza*; as *representan(t)* + *-ce*.] Representation; likeness.

They affirm foolishly that the images and likenesses they frame of stone or of wood are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living. *Donne*, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 93.

representant (rep-rē-zen′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *représentant*, ppr. of *représenter*, represent, = Sp. Pg. ppr. *representante* = It. *ripresentante*, *rappresentante*, < L. *repræsentan(t-)s*, ppr. of *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] **I.** *a.* Representing; having vicarious power.

II. *n.* A representative.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother. *Wotton.*

★ **representation** (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *representation*, F. *représentation* = Pr. *representacio* = Sp. *representación* = Pg. *representação* = It. *rappresentazione*, < L. *repræsentatio(n-)*, a showing, exhibiting, manifesting, < *repræsentare*, pp. *repræsentatus*, represent: see *represent*.] **1.** The act of presenting again.—**2.** The act of presenting to the mind or the view; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as in imagination, in a picture, or on the stage; portrayal.

The act of *Representation* is merely the energy of the mind in holding up to its own contemplation what it is determined to represent. I distinguish, as essentially different, the *Representation* and the determination to represent. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xxiv.

The author [Thomas Bently] . . . sent this piece ["The Wishes"] first to Garrick, who very properly rejected it as unfit for *representation*. *W. Cooke*, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 63.

3. The image, picture, or scene presented, depicted, or exhibited. (*a*) A picture, statue, or likeness. (*b*) A dramatic performance or exhibition; hence, theatrical action; make-believe.

The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and *representation*. *Godwin*, Fleetwood, vii.

4. A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance; a verbal description or statement: as, to obtain money by false *representations*. Specifically—(*a*) In *insurance* and *law*, a verbal or written statement made on the part of the insured to the insurer, before or at the time of the making of the contract, as to the existence of some fact or state of facts tending to induce the insurer more readily to assume the risk, by diminishing the estimate he would otherwise have formed of it. It differs from a warranty and from a condition expressed in the policy, in being part of the preliminary proceedings which propose the contract, and its falsity does not vitiate the contract unless made with fraudulent intent or perhaps with respect to a material point; while the latter are part of the contract when completed, and non-compliance therewith is an express breach which of itself avoids the contract. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment is brought under review.

5. An expostulatory statement of facts, arguments, or the like; remonstrance.

He threatened "to send his jack-boot to rule the country," when the senate once ventured to make a *representation* against his ruinous policy. *Brougham.*

6. In *psychol.*, a word often employed to translate the German *Vorstellung*, used in that language to translate the English word *idea*. See *idea*, 2 and 3. (*a*) The immediate object of cognition; anything that the mind is conscious of. This is now the commonest meaning of *Vorstellung*, and recent translators have most frequently rendered it by the word *idea*. (*b*) A reproduced perception.

The word *representation* I have restricted to denote, what it only can in propriety express, the immediate object or product of imagination. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, vii.

If all reasoning be the *re-presentation* of what is now absent but formerly was present and can again be made present—in other words, if the test of accurate reasoning is its reduction to fact—then is it evident that Philosophy, dealing with transcendental objects which cannot be present, and employing a method which admits of no verification (or reduction to the test of fact), must be an impossible attempt. *G. H. Lewes.*

It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves *representation* of sensations; that the growth of simple reasoning involves *representation* of perceptions; and that the growth of complex reasoning involves *representation* of the results of simple reasoning. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

Assimilation involves retentiveness and differentiation, as we have seen, and prepares the way for *re-presentation;* but in itself there is no confronting the new with the old, no determination of likeness, and no subsequent classification. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

(*c*) A singular conception; a thought or idea of something as having a definite place in space at a definite epoch in time; the image of an object produced in consciousness. (*d*) A representative cognition; a mediate or vicarious cognition.

A mediate cognition, inasmuch as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious *representation*, may be called a representative cognition. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1.

7. In *law*: (*a*) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as an heir, executor, or administrator. (*b*) More specifically, the coming in of children of a deceased heir apparent, devisee dying before the testator, etc., to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived, not as succeeding as the heirs of the parent, but as together representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor. See *representative*, *n.*, 3. In Scots law the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

8. Share or participation, as in legislation, deliberation, management, etc., by means of regularly chosen or appointed delegates; or, the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and in the making of their own laws, by means of chosen delegates: as, parliamentary *representation*.

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed. *Burke.*

He [Daniel Gookin] was the originator and the prophet of that immortal dogma of our national greatness—no taxation without *representation*.
M. C. Tyler, Amer. Lit., I. 154.

As for the principle of *representation*, that seems to have been an invention of the Teutonic mind; no statesman of antiquity, either in Greece or at Rome, seems to have conceived the idea of a city sending delegates armed with plenary powers to represent its interests in a general legislative assembly. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

In these small [Grecian] commonwealths *representation* is unknown; whatever powers may be entrusted to individual magistrates or to smaller councils, the supreme authority must rest with an assembly in which every qualified citizen gives his vote in his own person.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 246.

9. A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.

The *representations* of the people are most obviously susceptible of improvement. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 284.

Proportional representation, representation, as in a political assembly, according to the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit. This principle is recognized in the United States House of Representatives and in many other bodies, especially those of a popular character.—**Pure representation.** See *pure*.=**Syn. 3.** Show; delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance.

representational (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon-al), *a.* [< *representation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.

We find that in "constructive imagination" a new kind of effort is often requisite in order to dissociate these *representational* complexes as a preliminary to new combinations. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

representationary (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *representation* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative: as, a *representationary* system of government. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

representationism (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *representation* + *-ism*.] The doctrine, held by Descartes and others, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object of consciousness is vicarious, or representative of another and principal object beyond the sphere of consciousness.—**Egoistical representationism.** See *egoistic*.

representationist (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *representation* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of representationism.

The *representationists*, as denying to consciousness the cognisance of aught beyond a merely subjective phænomenon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of an external world, they must be distinguished as cosmothetic idealists. *Hamilton*, Reid's Works, Note C, § 1.

representative (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *représentatif* = Pr. *representatiu* = Sp. Pg. *representativo* = It. *rappresentativo*, < ML. *repræsentativus*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Representing, portraying, or typifying.

Representative [poesy] is as a visible history, and is an image of actions as if they were present, as history is of actions in nature as they are, (that is) past.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Men have a pictorial or *representative* quality, and serve us in the intellect. Behmen and Swedenborg saw that things were *representative*. Men are also *representative*—first, of things, and, secondly, of ideas.
Emerson, Representative Men, p. 14.

2. Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people. *Swift.*

The more multitudinous a *representative* assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 58.

3. Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a *representative* government.

A *representative* government, even when entire, cannot possibly be the seat of sovereignty—the supreme and ultimate power of a State. The very term *representative* implies a superior in the individual or body represented.
Calhoun, Works, I. 190.

He [Cromwell] gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world. He reformed the *representative* system in a manner which has extorted praise even from Lord Clarendon. *Macaulay.*

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) Typical; fully presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoölogy and botany, the *representative* genus of a family.

No one human being can be completely the *representative* man of his race. *Palgrave.* (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Representing in any group the characters of another and different group: chiefly used in the quinarian system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the *representative* theory. (*c*) In zoögeography, replacing; taking the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is *representative* of the camel in America.—**5.** In *psychol.* and *logic*, mediately known; known by means of a representation or object which signifies another object.

The chief merit or excellence of a *representative* image consists in its distinctness or clearness.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 227.

Representative cognitions, or those in which consciousness is occupied with the relations among ideas or represented sensations, as in all acts of recollection.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

Representative being, being as an immediate object of consciousness.—**Representative faculty**, the faculty of representing images which the reproductive faculty has evoked; the imagination.—**Representative function**, a function having the properties of $\phi(a, n)$, stated below, under *representative integral*.—**Representative integral**, an integral of the form

$$\int_A^b f_a \cdot \phi(a, n) \cdot da,$$

where f_a is a function of limited variation between A and another limit, B, exceeding b, while $\phi(a, n)$ is (1) such a function of a and the parameter n that the integral of it between the same limits is less than an assignable finite quantity, whatever value between A and B be given to b, and whatever value be given to n; and (2) is such that when n tends toward infinity, the integral of $\phi(a, n)$ from A to b, where b is greater than A and less than B, tends toward a constant finite value. This is called a *representative integral*, because it is equal to the function fA multiplied by a constant.—**Representative knowledge**, knowledge of a thing by means of a mental image, but not as actually existing.—**Representative primogeniture.** See *primogeniture*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which represents another person or thing; that by which anything is represented or exhibited.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.
Locke.

A statue of Rumour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison*, Freeholder.

This breadth entitles him [Plato] to stand as the *representative* of philosophy.
Emerson, Representative Men, p. 44.

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the British House of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

Then let us drink the Stewartry,
Kerroughtree's laird, and a' that,
Our *representative* to be.
Burns, Election Ballads, i.

The tribunes of Rome, who were the *representatives* of the people, prevailed, it is well known, in almost every contest with the senate for life.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 63.

There are four essentials to the excellence of a representative system:—That the *representatives* . . . shall be *representatives* rather than mere delegates.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, I. 296.

3. In *law*: (*a*) One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may also in some degree be charged with his liabilities. Thus, an heir or devisee, since, to the extent of the property to which he succeeds, he is liable for his ancestor's debts, is a *representative* of the ancestor; but the widow, who takes part of the estate as dower, without liability, is not deemed a *representative* of the deceased; nor is an officer or trustee who succeeds to the rights and powers of the office or trust a *representative* of his predecessor, for, though he comes under liability in respect of the office or trust as his predecessor did, he does not succeed to the liabilities which his predecessor had incurred. The executor or administrator is sometimes spoken of as the *representative* of the decedent, but is usually distinguished by being called the *personal representative*. (*b*) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distributions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for taking. If a gift has vested in interest absolutely in the parent, then, upon the parent's death before it vests in possession, the child will take as successor in interest of the parent, but not as *representative* of the parent in this sense. But if the parent dies before acquiring any interest whatever, as where one of several heirs apparent dies before the ancestor, leaving a child or children, the other heirs take their respective shares as if the one had not died, and the child or children of the deceased take the share their deceased parent would have taken. In this case all who share are *representatives* of the ancestor in sense (*a*), and the child or children are also *representatives* of the deceased heir apparent in sense (*b*). See *representation*, 7.—**House of Representatives**, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people. After March 3, 1913, it will have (with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States, each with one representative) 435 members. In many of the separate States, also, the lower branch of the legislature is called the *House of Representatives*.—**Personal representative.** See *personal*.—**Real representative**, in England, by the Land Transfer Act of 1897, the executor or administrator of an estate. He holds both realty and personalty in trust.

representatively (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a representative manner; as or through a representative: as, "*representatively*, or virtually," *Barrow*, Works, V. 468.

representativeness (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being representative.

representer (rep-rē-zen′tėr), *n.* One who or that which represents. (*a*) One who or that which shows, exhibits, or describes.

Where the real works of nature or veritable acts of story are to be described, . . . art being but the imitator or secondary *representor*, it must not vary from the verity of the example. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

(*b*) A representative; one who acts by deputation. [Rare.]

representment (rep-rē-zent′ment), *n.* [= It. *rappresentamento*; < *represent* + *-ment*.] Representation; renewed presentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Grant that all our praises, hymns, eucharistical remembrances, and *representments* of thy glories may be useful, blessed, and effectual.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 226.

So far approv'd as to have bin trusted with the *representment* and defence of your Actions to all Christendom against an Adversary of no mean repute.
Milton, To the Parliament.

Turning to Alice, the soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of *re-presentment* that I became in doubt which of them stood there before me.
Lamb, Dream Children.

repress (rē-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *repressen* (cf. F. *represser*, press again), < L. *repressus*, pp. of *reprimere*, hold back, check, < *re-*, back, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1].] **1.** To press back or down effectually; crush; quell; put down; subdue; suppress.

All this while King Richard was in Ireland, where he performed Acts, in *repressing* the Rebels there, not unworthy of him. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 150.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to *repress* any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

And sov'reign Law, that state's collected will, . . .
Sits Empress, crowning good, *repressing* ill.
Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imit. of Alcæus.

This attempt at desertion he *repressed* at the hazard of his life. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 102.

2. To check; restrain; keep under due restraint.

Such kings . . .
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold.
Waller, Ruin of the Turkish Empire.

Though secret anger swell'd Minerva's breast,
The prudent goddess yet her wrath *repress*.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 573.

Sophia even *repressed* excellence, from her fears to offend. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To curb, smother, overcome, overpower.—**1** and **2.** *Restrict*, etc. See *restrain*.

repress† (rē-pres′), *n.* [< *repress*, *v.*] The act of subduing.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience than authorized by justice.
Government of the Tongue. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

represser (rē-pres′ėr), *n.* One who represses; one who crushes or subdues. *Imp. Dict.*

repressible (rē-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *repress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being repressed or restrained. *Imp. Dict.*

repressibly (rē-pres′i-bli), *adv.* In a repressible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repressing-machine (rē-pres′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for making pressed bricks, or for giving them a finishing pressing.—**2.** A heavy cotton-press for compressing cotton-bales into as compact form as possible for transportation.

repression (rē-presh′on), *n.* [< ME. *repression*, < OF. *repression*, F. *répression* = Sp. *represión* = Pg. *repressão* = It. *repressione*, *ripressione*, < ML. *repressio(n-)*, < L. *reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress, check: see *repress*.] **1.** The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing: as, the *repression* of tumults.

We see him as he moved, . . .
With what sublime *repression* of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly.
Tennyson, Idylls, Dedication.

The condition of the papacy itself occupied the minds of the bishops too much . . . to allow time for elaborate measures of *repression*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

2. That which represses; check; restraint.—**3**†. Power of repressing.

And som so ful of furie is and despite
That it surmounteth his *repression*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1038.

repressive (rē-pres'iv), *a.* [< F. *répressif* = Pg. *repressivo;* as *repress* + *-ive.*] Having power to repress or crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

Visible disorders are no more than symptoms which no measures, *repressive* or revolutionary, can do more than palliate. *Froude*, Cæsar, vi.

repressively (rē-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In a repressive manner; with repression; so as to repress. *Imp. Dict.*

repressor (rē-pres'ọr), *n.* [< ME. *repressour* = It. *ripressore*, < L. *repressor*, one who restrains or limits, < *reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress: see *repress.*] One who represses or restrains.

reprevable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable.*

reprevet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reproof* and *reprove.*

repriet, repryt†, *v. t.* [A reduced form of *reprieve.*] Same as *reprieve.*

Wherupon they *repryede* me to prison cheynde.
Heywood's Spider and Flie (1556). (*Nares.*)

repriet, repryt, *n.* [A reduced form of *reprieve.* Cf. *reprie, v.*] Same as *reprieve.*

Why, master Vaux, is there no remedy
But instantly they must be led to death?
Can it not be deferrd till afternoon,
Or but two hours, in hope to get *repriе?*
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 135).

reprieft, *n.* Same as *repreve* for *reproof.*

reprieval† (rē-prē'val), *n.* [< *reprieve* + *-al.*] Respite.

The *reprieval* of my life.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), IV. 125.

reprieve (rē-prēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reprieved*, ppr. *reprieving.* [Early mod. E. also *repreeve, reprive;* a particular use of *reprove:* see *reprove*, of which *reprieve* is a doublet.] **1**†. To acquit; set free; release.

It is by name
Proteus, that hath ordayn'd my sonne to die; . . .
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to replevie, and my sonne *reprive.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

He cannot thrive
Unless her prayers . . . *reprieve* him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 4. 28.

2. To grant a respite to; suspend or delay the execution of for a time: as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

His Majesty had been graciously pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order, as it was thought, to give them their lives.
Addison, Conversion of the Foxhunter.

3. To relieve for a time from any danger or suffering; respite; spare; save.

At my Return, if it shall please God to *reprieve* me in these dangerous Times of Contagion, I shall continue my wonted Service to your Lordship.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

Vain, transitory splendours! Could not all
Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall?
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 238.

4. To secure a postponement of (an execution). [Rare.]

I *repriev'd*
Th' intended execution with entreaties
And interruption. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See the noun.

reprieve (rē-prēv'), *n.* [< *reprieve, v.* Cf. *reproof.*] **1.** The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. Sometimes incorrectly used to signify a permanent remission or commutation of a capital sentence. In the United States reprieves may be granted by the President, by the governor of a State, governor and council, etc.; in Great Britain they are granted by the home secretary in the name of the sovereign. See *pardon*, 2.

Duke. How came it that the absent duke had not . . . executed him? . . .
Prov. His friends still wrought *reprieves* for him.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 140.

The morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent . . . to suspend the execution for three days.
Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion (1648), p. 589.

2. Respite in general; interval of ease or relief; delay of something dreaded.

I search'd the shades of sleep, to ease my day
Of griping sorrows with a night's *reprieve.*
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 14.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve,*
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Their theory was despair; the Whig wisdom was only *reprieve*, a waiting to be last devoured.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

=**Syn.** *Reprieve, Respite. Reprieve* is now used chiefly in the sense of the first definition, to name a suspension or postponement of the execution of a sentence of death. *Respite* is a free word, applying to an intermission or postponement of something wearying, burdensome, or troublesome: as, *respite* from work. *Respite* may be for an indefinite or a definite time; a *reprieve* is generally for a time named. A *respite* may be a *reprieve.*

reprimand (rep'ri-mand), *n.* [< OF. *reprimande, reprimende*, F. *réprimande* = Sp. Pg. *reprimenda*, reprehension, reproof, < L. *reprimenda*, sc. *res*, a thing that ought to be repressed, fem. gerundive of *reprimere*, repress: see *repress.*] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her treatment of him. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

=**Syn.** *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition.*

reprimand (rep-ri-mand'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reprimander*, F. *réprimander*, < *reprimande*, reproof: see *reprimand, n.*] To reprove severely; reprehend; chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

The people are feared and flattered. They are not *reprimanded.* *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

=**Syn.** *Rebuke*, etc. See *censure.*

reprimander (rep-ri-man'dėr), *n.* One who reprimands.

Then said the owl unto his *reprimander,*
"Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander."
Quiver, 1867, p. 186. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reprimer (rē-prī'mėr), *n.* [< *re-* + *primer*².] An instrument for setting a cap upon a cartridge-shell. It is one of a set of reloading-tools. *E. H. Knight.*

reprint (rē-print'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *print, v.*] **1.** To print again; print a second or any new impression of.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the "Essay on Criticism."
Pope.

2. To renew the impression of. [Rare.]

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South*, Sermons, I. ii.

reprint (rē-print'), *n.* [< *reprint, v.*] **1.** A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reimpression.—**2.** In *printing*, printed matter taken from some other publication for reproduction.

"How are ye off for copy, Mike?" "Bad," answered the old printer. "I've a little *reprint*, but no original matter at all." *The Century*, XXXVII. 303.

★**reprisal** (rē-prī'zal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reprisall, reprisel;* < OF. *represaille*, F. *représaille* (= Sp. *represalia, represaria* = Pg. *represalia* = It. *ripresaglia;* ML. reflex *reprisaliæ, repræsaliæ*, pl.), a taking, seizing, prize, booty, < *reprise*, a taking, prize: see *reprise, n.*] **1.** In *international law:* (*a*) The recovering by force of what is one's own. (*b*) The seizing of an equivalent, or, negatively, the detaining of that which belongs to an adversary, as a means of obtaining redress of a grievance. (*Woolsey.*) A reprisal is the use of force by one nation against property of another to obtain redress without thereby commencing war; and the uncertainty of the distinction between it and war results from the uncertainty as to what degree of force can be used without practically declaring war or creating a state of war.

All this Year and the Year past sundry quarrels and complaints arose between the English and French, touching *reprisals* of Goods taken from each other by Parties of either Nation. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 389.

Reprisals differ from retorsion in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while retorsion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

2. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.

The military executions on both sides, the massacre of prisoners, the illegal *reprisals* of Warwick and Clarence in 1469 and 1470, were alike unjustifiable.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman being very desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quotations. *Waterland*, Works, III. 70.

He considered himself as robbed and plundered, and took it into his head that he had a right to make *reprisals*, as he could find opportunity.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii.

Who call things wicked that give too much joy,
And nickname the *reprisal* envy makes
Punishment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 249.

4. Same as *recaption.*—**5**†. A prize.

I am on fire
To hear this rich *reprisal* is so nigh,
And yet not ours. Come, let me taste my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.

6. A restitution. [An erroneous use.]

He was able to refund, to make *reprisals*, if they could be fairly demanded. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ix.

Letters of marque and reprisal. See *marque.* =**Syn. 1-3.** *Retribution, Retaliation*, etc. See *revenge.*

repriset, reprize[1]† (rē-prīz'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, take again, retake (cf. Sp. Pg. *represar*, recapture), < L. *reprehendere*, seize again: see *reprehend.*] **1.** To take again; retake.

He now begunne
To challenge her anew, as his own prize,
Whom formerly he had in battell wonne,
And proffer made by force her to *reprize.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 8.

Ye might *reprise* the armes Sarpedon forfeited,
By forfeit of your rights to him. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

2. To recompense; pay.

If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *reprised* with other lands.
Grant, in Lord Clarendon's Life, ii. 252. (*Latham.*)

3. To take; arrest.

He was *repriz'd.*
Howell, Exact Hist. of the late Rev. in Naples, 1664.

★**reprise** (rē-prīz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reprize;* < ME. *reprise*, < OF. *reprise*, a taking back, etc., F. *reprise*, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, return, repetition, revival (= Sp. *represa* = Pg. *represa, repreza* = It. *ripresa*, a retaking), < *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, take; from the verb.] **1**†. A taking by way of retaliation; reprisal.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 862.

2. In *masonry*, the return of a molding in an internal angle.—**3.** In *maritime law*, a ship recaptured from an enemy or a pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of those who have recaptured her.

4. *pl.* In *law*, yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-seck, annuities, and the like. Also written *reprizes.*—**5.** In *music:* (*a*) The act of repeating a passage, or a passage repeated. (*b*) A return to the first theme or subject of a short work or section, after an intermediate or contrasted passage. (*c*) A revival of an obsolete or forgotten work.—**6**†. Blame; reproach. *Halliwell.*

That alle the world ne may suffise
To staunche of pride the *reprise.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, *f.* 60.

repristinate (rē-pris'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pristinate.*] To restore to the pristine or first state or condition. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

repristination (rē-pris-ti-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *repristinate* + *-ion.*] Restoration to the pristine form or state.

The *repristination* of the simple and hallowed names of early Hebrew history.
Smith's Dict. Bible (Amer. ed.), p. 2062.

repriveț, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reprieve* and *reprove.*

reprize[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *reprise.*

reprize[2], *v. t.* [< OF. *repriser*, set a new price on, prize again; as *re-* + *prize*², *v.*] To prize anew. *Imp. Dict.*

reproach (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reprocher, reprochier*, F. *reprocher* = Pr. *repropchar* = Sp. Pg. *reprochar* = It. *rimprocciare* (ML. reflex *reprochare*), reproach, prob. < LL. **repropiare*, bring near to, hence cast in one's teeth, impute, object (cf. *approach*, < OF. *aprocher*, approach, < LL. **appropiare*), < *re-*, again, + **propiare*, < L. *propius*, nearer, compar. of *prope*, near: see *propinquity*, and cf. *approach.*] **1.** To charge with a fault; censure with severity; upbraid: now usually with a personal object.

With a most inhumane cruelty they who have put out the peoples eyes *reproach* them of their blindnesse.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Scenes which, never having known me free,
Would not *reproach* me with the loss I felt.
Cowper, Task, v. 490.

2†. To disgrace.

I thought your marriage fit; else imputation,
For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life,
And choke your good to come.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 426.

=**Syn. 1.** *Reprove, Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*); revile, vilify, accuse.

reproach (rē-prōch'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reproch, reproche;* < OF. *reproche, reproce, reproece*, F. *reproche* = Pr. *repropche* = Sp. Pg. *reproche* = It. *rimproccio*, reproach; from the verb.] **1.** The act of reproaching; a severe expression of censure or blame.

A man's first care should be to avoid the *reproaches* of his own heart. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

In vain Thalestris with *reproach* assails,
For who can move when fair Belinda fails?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 3.

The name of Whig was never used except as a term of *reproach*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. An occasion of blame or censure, shame, infamy, or disgrace; also, the state of being subject to blame or censure; a state of disgrace.

In any writer vntruth and flatterie are counted most great *reproches*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. Joel ii. 17.

I know repentant tears ensue the deed,
Reproach, disdain, and deadly enmity;
Yet strive I to embrace mine infamy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 503.

Many scandalous libells and invectives [were] scatter'd about the streets, to ye *reproch* of government and the fermentation of our since distractions.
Evelyn, Diary, June 10, 1640.

Why did the King dwell on my name to me?
Mine own name shames me, seeming a *reproach*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach*. Neh. ii. 17.

I will deliver them . . . to be a *reproach* and a proverb, a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them. Jer. xxiv. 9.

The Reproaches, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, antiphons sung on Good Friday during the Adoration of the Cross. They follow the special prayers which succeed the Gospel of the Passion, and consist of sentences addressed by Christ to his people, reminding them of the great things he had done for them, in delivering them from Egypt, etc., and their ungrateful return for his goodness, as shown in the details of the passion and crucifixion. They are intermingled with the Trisagion ("Holy God . . .") in Greek and Latin, and succeeded by hymns and the bringing in of the presanctified host in procession, after which the Mass of the Presanctified is celebrated. The Reproaches are sometimes sung in Anglican churches before the Three Hours' Service. Also called *Improperia*.

=Syn. 1. *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. (see *admonition*), blame, reviling, abuse, invective, vilification, upbraiding. —2. Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal, contumely.

reproachable (rē-prō′cha-bl), *a.* [< ME. *reprochable*, < OF. *reprochable*, F. *reprochable;* as *reproach* + *-able*.] **1.** Deserving reproach.

Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance *reproachable*.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 166.

2†. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful; abusive. [Rare.]

Catullus the poet wrote againste him [Julius Cæsar] contumelious or *reproachable* verses.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 170 b. (*Latham.*)

reproachableness (rē-prō′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reproachable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reproachably (rē-prō′cha-bli), *adv.* In a reproachable manner; so as to be reproachable. *Imp. Dict.*

reproacher (rē-prō′chėr), *n.* One who reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

reproachful (rē-prōch′fûl), *a.* [< *reproach* + *-ful*.] **1.** Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding.

Fixed were her eyes upon his, as if she divined his intention,
Fixed with a look so sad, so *reproachful*, imploring, and patient,
That with a sudden revulsion his heart recoiled from its purpose. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, v.

2†. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

Aar. For shame, put up.
Dem. Not I, till I have sheathed
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 55.

The common People cast out *reproachful* Slanders against the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, as the Granter of Licenses for transportation of Corn.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

Bozon Allen, one of the deputies of Hingham, and a delinquent in that common cause, should be publicly convict of divers false and *reproachful* speeches published by him concerning the deputy governour.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 285.

3. Worthy or deserving of, or receiving, reproach; shameful: as, *reproachful* conduct.

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursed death.
Milton, P. L., xii. 406.

=Syn. 1. Rebuking, censuring, upbraiding, censorious, contemptuous, contumelious, abusive.

reproachfully (rē-prōch′fûl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a reproachful manner; with reproach or censure.

Give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully*. 1 Tim. v. 14.

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

William Bussey, Steward to William de Valence, is committed to the Tower of London, and most *reproachfully* used. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

reproachfulness (rē-prōch′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reproachful. *Bailey*, 1727.

reproachless (rē-prōch′les), *a.* [< *reproach* + *-less*.] Without reproach; irreproachable.

reprobate†, *a.* [< ML. *reprobabilis*, < L. *reprobare*, reprove: see *reprove*, *reprobate*. Cf. *reprovable*.] Reprovable.

No thynge ther in was *reprobable*,
But all to gedder true and veritable.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 44. [(*Davies.*)

reprobacy (rep′rō-bā-si), *n.* [< *reproba(te)* + *-cy*.] The state or character of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy. [Rare.]

Greater evils . . . were yet behind, and . . . were as sure as this of overtaking him in his state of *reprobacy*.
Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 2.

"I should be sorry," said he, "that the wretch would die in his present state of *reprobacy*."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 134. (*Davies.*)

reprobance† (rep′rō-bans), *n.* [< L. *reproban(t-)s*, ppr. of *reprobare*, disapprove, reject, condemn: see *reprobate*.] Reprobation.

This sight would make him do a desperate turne,
Yea, curse his better Angell from his side,
And fall to *reprobance*.
Shak., Othello (folio 1623), v. 2, 209.

reprobate (rep′rō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reprobated*, ppr. *reprobating*. [< L. *reprobatus*, pp. of *reprobare*, disapprove, reject, condemn: see *reprove*.] **1.** To disapprove vehemently; contemn strongly; condemn; reject.

And doth he *reprobate*, and will he damn,
The use of his own bounty? *Cowper*, Task, v. 638.

If, for example, a man, through intemperance or extravagance, becomes unable to pay his debts, . . . he is deservedly *reprobated*, and might be justly punished.
J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iv.

Thousands who detested the policy of the New Englanders . . . *reprobated* the Stamp Act and many other parts of English policy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. See *reprobation*, 3.

I believe many are saved who to man seem *reprobated*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

If he doom that people with a frown, . . .
Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,
The *reprobated* race grows judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 459.

To approbate and reprobate, in *Scots law*. See *approbate*. =Syn. 1. To reprehend, censure. See *reprobate, a.*

reprobate (rep′rō-bāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réprouve* = Sp. *reprobado* = Pg. *reprovado* = It. *riprovato, riprobato*, < L. *reprobatus*, pp. of *reprobare*, reprobate, condemn: see *reprobate, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Disallowed; disapproved; rejected; not enduring proof or trial.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Jer. vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; characteristic of a reprobate.

By *reprobate* desire thus madly led.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 300.

So fond are mortal men,
Fallen into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Insensate left, or to sense *reprobate*,
And with blindness internal struck.
Milton, S. A., l. 1685.

3. Expressing disapproval or censure; condemnatory. [Rare.]

I instantly reproached my heart . . . in the bitterest and most *reprobate* of expressions.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

=Syn. 2. *Profligate*, etc. (see *abandoned*), vitiated, corrupt, hardened, wicked, base, vile, cast away, graceless, shameless.

II. *n.* One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person given over to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch.

We think our selves the Elect, and have the Spirit, and the rest a Company of *Reprobates* that belong to the Devil.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 67.

I fear
A hopeless *reprobate*, a hardened sinner,
Must be that Carmelite now passing near.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i. 5.

reprobateness (rep′rō-bāt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being reprobate. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobater (rep′rō-bā-tėr), *n.* One who reprobates.

John, Duke of Argyle, the patriotic *reprobater* of French modes.
M. Noble, Cont. of Granger's Biograph. Hist., III. 490.

reprobation (rep-rō-bā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *reprobation*, F. *réprobation* = Sp. *reprobación* = Pg. *reprovação* = It. *riprovazione, reprobazione*, < LL. (eccl.) *reprobatio(n-)*, rejection, reprobation, < L. *reprobare*, pp. *reprobatus*, reject, reprobate: see *reprobate*.] **1.** The act of reprobating, or of vehemently disapproving or condemning.

The profligate pretenses . . . are mentioned with becoming *reprobation*. *Jeffrey*.

Among other agents whose approbation or *reprobation* are contemplated by the savage as consequences of his conduct, are the spirits of his ancestors.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden*.

He exhibited this institution in the blackest colors of *reprobation*. *Sumner*, Speech, Aug. 27, 1846.

3. In *theol.*, the act of consigning or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; the predestination by the decree and counsel of God of certain individuals or communities to eternal death, as election is the predestination to eternal life.

No sin at all but impenitency can give testimony of final *reprobation*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

What transubstantiation is in the order of reason, the Augustinian doctrine of the damnation of unbaptised infants, and the Calvinistic doctrine of *reprobation*, are in the order of morals. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 98.

4. In *eccles. law*, the propounding of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.—**5.** Disqualification to bear office: a punishment inflicted upon military officers for neglect of duty. *Grose*.

reprobationer (rep-rō-bā′shọn-ėr), *n.* In *theol.*, one who believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model (which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we abound with) either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses. *South*, Sermons, III. xi.

reprobative (rep′rō-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *reprobate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobator (rep′rō-bā-tọr), *n.* [Orig. adj., a form of *reprobatory*.] In *Scots law*, formerly, an action to convict a witness of perjury, or to establish that he was biased.

reprobatory (rep′rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *reprobatorio;* as *reprobate* + *-ory*.] Reprobative. *Imp. Dict.*

reproduce (rē-prọ-dūs′), *v. t.* [= F. *reproduire* = Sp. *reproducir* = Pg. *reproduzir* = It. *riprodurre*, reproduce, < ML. **reproducere*, < L. *re-*, again, + *producere*, produce: see *produce*.] **1.** To bring forward again; produce or exhibit anew.

Topics of which she retained details with the utmost accuracy, and *reproduced* them in an excellent pickle of epigrams. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, vi.

2. To produce or yield again or anew; generate, as offspring; beget; procreate; give rise by an organic process to a new individual of the same species; propagate. See *reproduction*.

If horse-dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth.
Sir T. Browne.

The power of *reproducing* lost parts is greatest where the organization is lowest, and almost disappears where the organization is highest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the seventeenth century Scotland *reproduced* all the characteristics and accustomed itself to the phrases of the Jewish theocracy, and the world saw again a covenanted people. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

3. To make a copy or representation of; portray; represent.

Such a comparison . . . would enable us to *reproduce* the ancient society of our common ancestry in a way that would speedily set at rest some of the most controverted questions of institutional history.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 65.

From the Eternal Being among whose mountains he wandered there came to his heart steadfastness, stillness, a sort of reflected or *reproduced* eternity.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 98.

A number of commendably quaint designs, however, are *reproduced* from the "Voyages Pittoresques."
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 260.

reproducer (rē-prọ-dū′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reproduces.

I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the *re-producer* of this fatal scheme. *Burke*, American Taxation.

Specifically—**2.** The diaphragm used in reproducing speech in the phonograph.

Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a *reproducer*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 108.

reproducible (rē-prọ-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *reproduce* + *-ible*.] Susceptible or capable of reproduction.

reproduction (rē-prọ-duk′shọn), *n.* [= F. *reproduction* = Sp. *reproducción* = Pg. *reproducção* = It. *riproduzione*, < ML. **reproductio(n-)*, < **reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] **1.** The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in

manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

2. The act or process of restoring parts of an organism that have been destroyed or removed.

The question of the *Reproduction* of Lost Parts is interesting from several points of view in biology.
Mind, IX. 415.

Specifically — **3.** The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals. (*a*) The reproduction of plants is effected either vegetatively or by means of spores or of seeds. Vegetative reproduction consists in the individualizing of some part of the parent organism. In low unicellular plants this is simply a process of fission, one cell dividing into two or more, much as in the formation of tissue, save that the new cells become independent. In higher plants this method obtains by the shooting and rooting of some fraction of the organism, as a branch, a joint of a rootstock, in *Begonia* even a part of a leaf; or through specially modified shoots or buds, as the gemmæ of some algæ, mosses, etc., the bulblets of some mosses, ferns, the tiger-lily, etc., the corms, bulbs, and tubers of numerous annual plants. The cells engaged in this mode of reproduction are simply those of the ordinary tissues. Very many, but not all, plants propagate in this manner; but all are capable of reproduction in other methods included under the term *spore-reproduction*, which is reproduction most properly so called. This is accomplished through special reproductive cells, each of which is capable of developing into an individual plant. These are produced either independently, or through the conjunction of two separate cells by which their protoplasm coalesces. These may also in a less perfect sense be called reproductive cells. Reproduction through the union of two cells is sexual; through an independent cell, asexual. Sexual reproduction proceeds either by conjugation (that is, the union of two cells apparently just alike, which may be either common vegetative cells or specialized in form) or by fertilization, in which a smaller but more active sperm-cell or male cell impregnates a larger, less active germ-cell or female cell. In cryptogamous plants both methods are common, and the reproductive cells are termed *spores*, or when of the two sexes *gametes*, the male being distinguished as *antherozoids*, the female as *oöspheres*. In flowering plants spore-reproduction is always sexual, fertilization becoming pollination, the embryo-sac in the ovule affording the female cell and the pollen-grain the male cell. But the union of these cells produces, instead of a detachable spore, an embryo or plantlet, which, often accompanied by a store of nutriment, is inclosed within an integument, the whole forming a seed. The production of seeds instead of spores is the most fundamental distinction of phanerogams. Spore-reproduction is consummated by the germination of the spore or seed, which often takes place after a considerable interval. (*b*) Among the lowest animals, in which no sex is recognizable, reproduction takes place in various ways, which correspond to those above described for the lowest plants. (See *conjugation*, *fission*, *gemmation*, and *sporulation*.) Among sexed animals, reproduction results from the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, with or without sexual copulation, and with many modifications of the details of the process. (See *genesis*, 2, and words there given.) Many animals are hermaphrodite, containing both sexes in one individual, and maturing the opposite sexual elements either simultaneously or successively: such are self-impregnating or reciprocally fecundating, as the case may be. Reproduction may be effected also by a detached part of an individual, constituting a separate person (see *generative person*, under *generative*). Sexual may alternate with asexual reproduction (see *parthenogenesis*); but in the vast majority of animals, invertebrate as well as vertebrate, permanent and perfect distinction of sex exists, in which cases reproduction always and only results from impregnation of the female by the male in a more or less direct or intimate act of copulation, and extends to but one generation of offspring. The organs or system of organs by which this is effected are known as the *reproductive organs* or *system*. *Reproduction* is always exactly synonymous with *generation* (def. 1); less precisely with *procreation* and *propagation* in their biological senses. See *sex*.

4. That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.

The silversmiths . . . sold to the pilgrims *reproductions* in silver of the temple and its sculptures.
The Century, XXXIII. 138.

Butrinto was once a city no less than Corfu; to Virgil's eyes it was the *reproduction* of Troy itself.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

5. In *psychol.*, the act of repeating in consciousness a group of sensations which has already been presented in perception.

All *Reproduction* rests on the impossibility of the resuscitated impression reappearing alone.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 216.

Fear and anger have their rise in the mental *reproduction* of some organic pain.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 477.

All knowledge is *reproduction* of experiences.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. 33.

Asexual reproduction. See *asexual*, and def. 3, above. — **Empirical synthesis of reproduction**, an association by the principle of contiguity, depending on the associated ideas having been presented together or successively. — **Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction**, an association of ideas such that one will suggest the other independent of experience, due to innate laws of the mind, and one of the necessary conditions of knowledge. — **Sexual reproduction.** See def. 3, and *sexual*. — **Synthesis of reproduction**, the name given by Kant to that association of ideas by which one calls up another in the mind.

reproductive (rē-prō-duk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *reproductif* = Pg. *reproductivo*, < ML. **reproductivus*, < **reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce: as, the *reproductive* organs of an animal.

These trees had very great *reproductive* power, since they produced numerous seeds, not singly or a few together, as in modern yews, but in long spikes or catkins bearing many seeds. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

Rembrandt . . . never put his hand to any *reproductive* etching, not even after one of his own paintings.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 331.

Reproductive cells, in *bot.* See *reproduction*, 3 (*a*). — **Reproductive faculty**, in the psychology of Sir William Hamilton, the faculty of association of ideas, by virtue of which one suggests a definite other, but not including the faculty of apprehending an idea a second time. — **Reproductive function of order *n*.** See *function*. — **Reproductive imagination**, the elementary faculty by virtue of which one idea calls up another, of which memory and imagination, as popularly understood, are special developments. See *imagination*, 1.

Philosophers have divided *imagination* into two — what they call the *reproductive* and the productive. By the former they mean imagination considered simply as re-exhibition, representing the objects presented by perception — that is, exhibiting them without addition or retrenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally held when first made known to us through sense. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxiii.

Reproductive organs. (*a*) In *bot.*, the organs appropriated to the production of seeds or spores: in flowering plants, chiefly the stamens and pistils together with the accessory floral envelops; in cryptogams, mainly the antheridia and archegonia. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, those organs or parts of the body, collectively considered, whose function it is to produce and mature ova or spermatozoa or their equivalents, and effect the impregnation of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reproduction; the reproductive or generative system of any animal in either sex; the genitals, in a broad sense. The fundamental reproductive organ of all sexed animals is an indifferent genital gland, differentiated in the male as a testis, in the female as an ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ulterior modifications are almost endless. These organs are sometimes detached from the main body of the individual (see *person*, 8, and *hectocotylus*); they often represent both sexes in one individual; they are usually separated in two individuals of opposite sexes; they sometimes fail of functional activity in certain individuals of one sex (see *neuter*, *worker*). — **Reproductive system**, in *biol.*, the sum of the reproductive or generative organs in plants and animals; the generative system; the sexual system of those plants and animals which have distinction of sex. The term is a very broad one, covering not only all parts immediately concerned in generation, but others indirectly conducing to the same end, as devices for effecting fecundation, for protecting or nourishing the product of conception, for cross-fertilization (as of plants by insects), for attracting opposite sexes (as of animals by odorous secretions), and the like. See *secondary sexual characters*, under *sexual*.

reproductiveness (rē-prō-duk′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reproductive; tendency or ability to reproduce.

reproductivity (rē″prō-duk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *reproductive* + *-ity*.] **1.** Reproductiveness. — **2.** In *math.*, a number, *a*, connected with a function, ψu, such that $\psi(\gamma u) = \gamma^a \psi u$.

reproductory (rē-prō-duk′tō-ri), *a.* [< *reproduct(ive)* + *-ory*.] Same as *reproductive*. *Imp. Dict.*

repromission† (rē-prō-mish′on), *n.* [= F. *repromission* = Sp. *repromisión* = Pg. *repromissão* = It. *repromissione*, *ripromissione*, < L. *repromissio(n-)*, a counter-promise, < *repromittere*, promise in return, engage oneself, < *re-*, back, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] Promise.

And he blesside this Abraham which hadde *repromyssiouns*. *Wyclif*, Heb. vii. 6.

repromulgate (rē-prō-mul′gāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *promulgate*.] To promulgate again; republish. *Imp. Dict.*

repromulgation (rē″prō-mul-gā′shon), *n.* [< *repromulgate* + *-ion*.] A second or repeated promulgation. *Imp. Dict.*

reproof (rē-prōf′), *n.* [< ME. *reprofe*, *reproef*, *reprof*, *reproffe*, *reprove*, *repreve* (whence early mod. E. *repreef*, *reprief*, *repreve*); < *reprove*, *v.*] **1**†. Reproach; blame.

The childe certis is noght myne,
That *reproffe* dose me pyne,
And gars me fle fra hame.
York Plays, p. 104.

The doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from *reproof*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 269.

2. The act of one who reproves; expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

There is an oblique way of *reproof* which takes off from the sharpness of it. *Steele.*

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

3†. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

But men been evere untrewe,
And wommen have *repreve* of yow ay newe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 960.

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper, . . . what wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 213.

=**Syn. 2.** *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition* and *censure*.

reprovable (rē-prö′va-bl), *a.* [Also *reproveable*; < OF. *reprouvable*, F. *réprouvable* = Sp. *reprobable* = Pg. *reprovavel* = It. *reprobabile*, < ML. *reprobabilis*, < L. *reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject: see *reprove*.] Blamable; worthy of reproof.

The superfluitee or disordinat scantinesse of clothynge is *reprevable*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

A *reprovable* badness in himself. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 5. 9.

We will endeavour to amend all things *reproveable*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Epil.

reprovableness (rē-prö′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprovable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reprovably (rē-prö′va-bli), *adv.* In a reprovable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reproval (rē-prö′val), *n.* [< *reprove* + *-al*.] The act of reproving; admonition; reproof. *Imp. Dict.*

reprove (rē-pröv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reproved*, ppr. *reproving*. [< ME. *reproven*, *reprouen*, also *repreuen* (whence early mod. E. *reprieve*, *repreeve*), < OF. *reprover*, *repruever*, *reprouver*, F. *réprouver*, reprove, reject, = Pr. *reproar*, *reprobar* = Sp. *reprobar* = Pg. *reprovar* = It. *reprobare*, *riprovare*, < L. *reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject, < *re-*, again, + *probare*, test, prove: see *prove*. Cf. *reprieve*, a doublet of *reprove*, retained in a differentiated meaning; cf. also *reprobate*, from the same L. source.] **1.** To disapprove; condemn; censure.

The stoon which men bildynge *repreueden*.
Wyclif, Luke xx. 17.

There 's something in me that *reproves* my fault;
But such a headstrong potent fault it is
That it but mocks reproof. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 225.

2. To charge with a fault; chide; reprehend: formerly sometimes with *of*.

And there also he was examyned, *repreved*, and scorned, and crouned eft with a whyte Thorn.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.

Herod the tetrarch, being *reproved* by him . . . for all the evils which Herod had done, . . . shut up John in prison. Luke iii. 19.

There is . . . no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 104.

Our blessed Master *reproved* them *of* ignorance . . . of his Spirit, which had they but known . . . they had not been such abecedarii in the school of mercy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

3†. To convince, as of a fault; convict.

When he is come he will *reprove* [*convict*, R. V.] the world of sin [in respect of sin, R. V.], and of righteousness, and of judgment. John xvi. 8.

God hath never been deficient, but hath to all men that believe him given sufficient to confirm them; to those few that believed not, sufficient to *reprove* them.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 14.

4†. To refute; disprove.

Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

D. Willet *reproueth* Philoes opinion, That the Chalde and Hebrew was all one, because Daniel, an Hebrew, was set to learne the Chalde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, etc. See *censure* and *admonition*.

reprover (rē-prö′vėr), *n.* One who reproves; one who or that which blames.

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *Locke*, Education, § 38.

reproving (rē-prö′ving), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repreving*; < ME. *repreving*; verbal n. of *reprove*, *v.*] Reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many *Reprevinges* and Scornes for us. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 1.

reprovingly (rē-prö′ving-li), *adv.* In a reproving manner; with reproof or censure; so as to censure or reprove.

reprune (rē-prön′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *prune*[2].] **1.** To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs.

Re-prune now abricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, July.

2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers.

In mid-way flight imagination tires;
Yet soon *re-prunes* her wing to soar anew.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

reps (reps), *n.* Same as *rep*[1].

repsilver†, *n.* Same as *reap-silver*.

reptant (rep′tant), *a.* [< L. *reptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl, creep: see *repent*[2], *reptile*.]

LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN POISONOUS REPTILES.

From the standpoint of classification the venomous snakes of the United States fall into several groups. Following is a list to show their arrangement and kind:

Elapine Snakes.

Common Coral-snake,	*Elaps fulvius.*	The Southeast.	Sonoran Coral-snake,	*Elaps euryxanthus.*	The Southwest.

Crotaline Snakes.

1. The Moccasins.

Copperhead Snake,	*Ancistrodon contortrix.*	Eastern U. S.	Water-moccasin,	*Ancistrodon piscivorus.*	The Southeast.

2. Dwarf Rattlesnakes.

Massasauga,	*Sistrurus catenatus.*	Central Region.	Pygmy Rattlesnake,	*Sistrurus miliarius.*	The Southeast.

3. Typical Rattlesnakes.

Timber Rattlesnake,	*Crotalus horridus.*	Eastern U. S.	Diamond-back Rattlesnake,	*Crotalus adamanteus.*	The Southeast.
Prairie "	" *confluentus.*	Prairie Region.	Pacific Rattlesnake,	" *oregonus.*	Pacific Region.
Texas "	" *atrox.*	Texas to California.	White "	" *mitchelli.*	The Southwest.
Tiger "	" *tigris.*	The Southwest.	Black-tailed "	" *molossus.*	" "
Price's "	" *pricei.*	" "	Green "	" *lepidus.*	" "
Horned "	" *cerastes.*	" "			

I. WATER-MOCCASIN, *Ancistrodon piscivorus.*

Inhabits the southeastern portion of the United States, from central North Carolina southward throughout Florida and westward to Texas. It is the terror of the negroes in the rice-fields. Attaining a length of two to four feet, powerful in build, and with a vicious disposition, this is to be rated a highly dangerous reptile. It is semiaquatic, and has a habit of opening the mouth a few seconds before striking, thus displaying the white mouth-parts; hence one of its common names, the "cottonmouth" snake. Its food consists of small mammals, birds, frogs, and fish. The water-moccasin is one of the most abundant of the southern reptiles. Several species of large, innocuous water-snakes look much like it.

II. CORAL-SNAKE, *Elaps fulvius.*

Found in the southeastern portion of the United States. An allied species occurs in the Southwest. A burrowing species and in form much like the harmless serpents. It is related to the cobras of the Old World, and while the fangs are very small the poison is highly virulent. Fatal bites have been recorded. Owing to its secretive disposition, accidents are few. Unless stepped on, these snakes seldom attempt to bite. The food consists of other snakes and lizards.

III. DIAMOND-BACK RATTLESNAKE, *Crotalus adamanteus.*

Largest and deadliest of the North American poisonous serpents. Attains a length of six feet. The habitat embraces the southeastern portion of the United States, from South Carolina throughout Florida and westward to Texas. Lives in the hummock lands. Its markings harmonize with the vegetation, and it is difficult to distinguish. It quickly strikes when disturbed. The bite is usually fatal unless the most skilful treatment is immediately employed. Its food consists of rats, rabbits, and quail.

IV. TIMBER RATTLESNAKE, *Crotalus horridus.*

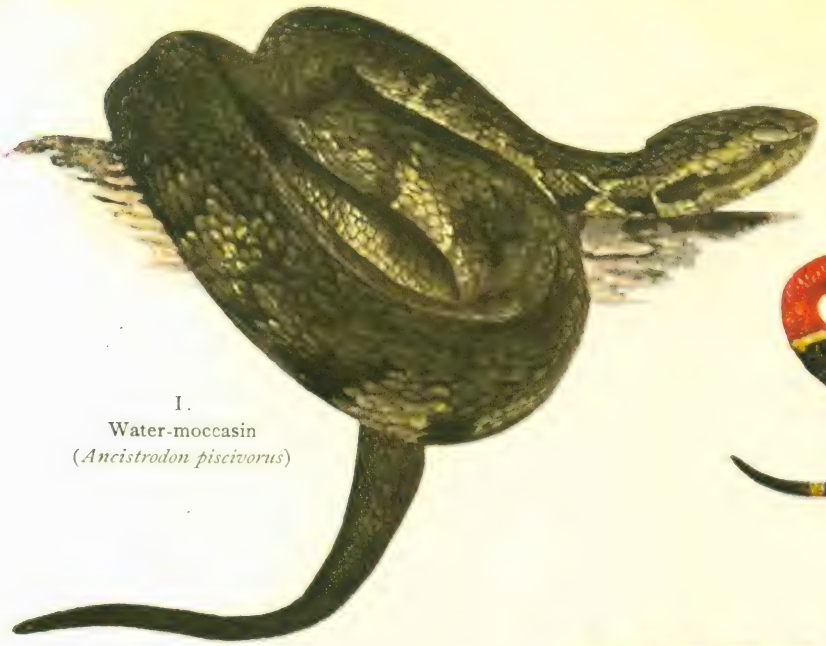
Inhabits the timbered regions of the eastern United States, from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River, ranging from northern New York southward into Florida. Attains a maximum length of five and a half feet. The females are usually yellow, banded with black; the greater number of the males are blackish. This is not so vicious a snake as the big diamond-back rattler, and as it is considerably smaller its bite is not so dangerous. This and the copperhead snake are the only poisonous reptiles inhabiting the Eastern States north of central North Carolina.

V. COPPERHEAD SNAKE, *Ancistrodon contortrix.*

Owing to its pattern of light and dark brown hues, the copperhead is difficult to distinguish if among dead fallen leaves. It is not particularly vicious, and usually seeks to escape when disturbed. It is seldom found far from timbered areas. A large copperhead is three feet long. The bite is not so dangerous as that of a rattlesnake, owing to the reptile's smaller size and its proportionately shorter fangs. These snakes are yet found on the Palisades of the Hudson River. The habitat covers the eastern portion of the United States, from southern Massachusetts to northern Florida and westward to the Mississippi Valley.

VI. GILA MONSTER, *Heloderma suspectum.*

A desert reptile inhabiting southern Arizona and New Mexico. This and an immediately related species of Mexico are the only known poisonous lizards of the New World. The fangs are in the lower jaw, and the venom is secreted in the salivary glands, which present a swollen appearance. While the poison is virulent, the bites of these creatures are seldom fatal to man.



I.
Water-moccasin
(*Ancistrodon piscivorus*)



II.
Coral-snake
(*Elaps fulvius*)



III.
Diamond-back Rattlesnake
(*Crotalus adamanteus*)



IV.
Timber Rattlesnake
(*Crotalus horridus*)



V.
Copperhead Snake
(*Ancistrodon contortrix*)



VI.
Gila Monster
(*Heloderma suspectum*)

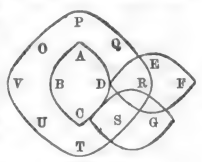
REPRESENTATIVE POISONOUS REPTILES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The poisonous reptiles of North America may be popularly listed as representing five "kinds," thus: the Rattlesnake, Copperhead Snake, Water-moccasin, Coral-snake, and Gila Monster. The three former species belong to the long-fanged viperine serpents. The coral-snake belongs to a group containing the Old World cobras and their allies.

Creeping or crawling; repent; reptatory; reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Reptantia*.

Reptantia† (rep-tan′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *reptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl: see *reptant*.] **1.** In Illiger's classification (1811), the tenth order and also the thirtieth family of mammals, composed of the monotremes together with a certain tortoise (*Pamphractus*).—**2.** In *Mollusca*, those azygobranchiate gastropods which are adapted for creeping or crawling by the formation of the foot as a creeping-disk. All ordinary gastropods are *Reptantia*, the term being used in distinction from *Natantia* (which latter is a name of the *Heteropoda*). The *Reptantia* were divided into *Holochlamyda*, *Pneumonochlamyda*, and *Siphonochlamyda*.

reptation (rep-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *reptation*, < L. *reptatio(n-)*, a creeping, crawling, < *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] **1.** The act of creeping or crawling on the belly, as a reptile does. *Owen.*—**2.** In *math.*, the motion of one plane figure around another, so as constantly to be tangent to the latter while preserving parallelism between different positions of its own lines; especially, such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other. This motion was applied by John Bernoulli in 1705 to the rectification of curves. Let AB be a curve whose length is required; let this be reversed about its normal, giving the curve ABC, and let this be reversed about the line between its extremities, giving the spindle-shaped figure ABCD; let DEFG be a similar and equal figure turned through a right angle—then, if the first has a reptatory motion about the second, its center will describe a four-humped or quadrigibbous figure OPQRSTUV, with humps at P, R, T, V. Let this be placed in contact with a similar and equal figure so that a maximum and minimum diameter shall coincide, and receive a reptatory motion, then its center will describe an octogibbous or eight-humped figure. By a similar process, this will describe a sixteen-humped figure, etc. Each of these figures will have double the periphery of the preceding, and they will rapidly approximate toward circles. Hence, by finding the diameters of each, we approximate to the length of the original curve.



Reptation.

Reptatores (rep-tā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of creeping birds, as creepers and nuthatches. [Not in use.]

reptatorial (rep-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *reptatory* + *-ial*.] In *ornith.*, creeping, as a bird; belonging to the *Reptatores*.

reptatory (rep′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *reptatoire*, < NL. **reptatorius*, < L. *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep: see *reptant*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, creeping or crawling; reptant; reptile; repent.—**2.** Of the nature of reptation in mathematics.

reptile (rep′til or -tīl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *reptile* = Sp. Pg. *reptil* = It. *rettile*, < L. *reptilis*, creeping, crawling; as a noun, LL. *reptile*, neut. (sc. *animal*), a creeping animal, a reptile; < *repere*, pp. *reptus*, creep: see *repent*[2], and cf. *serpent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Creeping or crawling; repent; reptant; reptatory; of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense.—**2.** Groveling; low; mean: as, a *reptile* race.

> Man is a very worm by birth,
> Vile, *reptile*, weak, and vain.
> *Pope*, To Mr. John Moore.

> There is a false, *reptile* prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear. *Burke.* (*Webster.*)

> Dislodge their *reptile* souls
> From the bodies and forms of men. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* **1.** A creeping animal; an animal that goes on its belly, or moves with small, short legs.

> Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have express'd,
> A cherub's face, a *reptile* all the rest.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 331.

> An inadvertent step may crush the snail
> That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
> But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
> Will step aside and let the *reptile* live.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 567.

Specifically —**2.** Applied, about the middle of the eighteenth century, to a group of animals comprising those now known as amphibians and reptiles, including the toads, frogs, salamanders, lizards, snakes, turtles, and related forms.—**3.** By restriction, upon the recognition of the divisions *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, a scaly or pholidote reptile, as distinguished from a naked reptile; any snake, lizard, crocodile, or turtle; a member of the *Reptilia* proper; a saurian.—**4.** A groveling, abject, or mean person: used in contempt.

> It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *reptile* Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. *Warburton*, Works, IX. vii.

Reptilia[1] (rep-til′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*†) In Linnæus's system of classification (1766), the first order of the third class *Amphibia*, including turtles, lizards, and frogs. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*). [Disused.] (*b*) A class of cold-blooded oviparous or ovoviviparous vertebrated animals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes; the reptiles proper. There are two pairs or one pair of limbs, or none. The skull is monocondylian. The mandible articulates with the skull by a free or fixed quadrate bone. The heart has two auricles, generally not two completed ventricles; the ventricle gives rise to two arterial trunks, and the venous and arterial circulation are more or less mixed. Respiration is pulmonary, never branchial. No diaphragm is completed. There is a common cloaca of the digestive and urogenital systems, and usually two penes, sometimes one, seldom none. There are an amnion and an allantois. *Reptilia* thus defined were formerly associated with batrachians in a class *Amphibia*; but they are more nearly related to birds, and when brigaded therewith form their part of a superclass *Sauropsida*. The only living representatives of *Reptilia* are turtles or tortoises, crocodiles or alligators, lizards or saurians, and snakes or serpents, respectively constituting the four orders *Chelonia*, *Crocodilia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*; and one living lizard, known as *Hatteria*, *Sphenodon*, or *Rhynchocephalus*, forming by itself an order *Rhynchocephalia*. In former times there were other orders of strange and huge reptiles, as the *Ichthyopterygia* or *Ichthyosauria*, the ichthyosaurs; *Anomodontia*; *Dinosauria*, by some ranked as a subclass and divided into several orders; *Ornithosauria* or *Pterosauria*, the pterodactyls; and *Plesiosauria* or *Sauropterygia*, the plesiosaurs. See the technical names, and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ornithoscelida*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pleurospondylia*, *pterodactyl*, and *Python*.

reptilia[2], *n.* Latin plural of *reptilium*.

reptilian (rep-til′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense; resembling or like a reptile.

> It is an accepted doctrine that birds are organized on a type closely allied to the *reptilian* type, but superior to it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

> He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all of a generous kind—impetuous, warm-blooded, leonine; never crawling, crafty, *reptilian*. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xii.

Reptilian age, the Mesozoic age, era, or period, during which reptiles attained great development, as in the Triassic, Jurassic, or Cretaceous.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Reptilia*; a reptile.

reptiliferous (rep-ti-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing reptiles; containing the remains of reptiles, as beds of rock. *Nature*, XXXIII. 311.

reptiliform (rep′til-i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, reptile, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a reptile; related to reptiles; belonging to the *Reptilia*; saurian. Also, rarely, *reptiloid*.

reptilious (rep-til′i-us), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + *-i-ous*.] Resembling or like a reptile. [Rare.]

> The advantage taken . . . made her feel abject, *reptilious*; she was lost, carried away on the flood of the cataract. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxi.

reptilium (rep-til′i-um), *n.*; pl. *reptiliums*, *reptilia* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < LL. *reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] A reptile-house, or other place where reptiles are confined and kept alive; a herpetological vivarium.

> A special reptile-house, or *reptilium*, was built in 1882 and 1883 by the Zoölogical Society of London. *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, p. 728.

reptilivorous (rep-ti-liv′ō-rus), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon reptiles, as a bird; saurophagous.

> A broad triangular head and short tail, which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to *reptilivorous* birds and mammals. *A. R. Wallace*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 305.

reptiloid (rep′ti-loid), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Reptiliform. [Rare.]

> The thrushes . . . are farthest removed in structure from the early *reptiloid* forms [of birds]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 75.

Reptonize (rep′ton-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Reptonized*, ppr. *Reptonizing*. [< *Repton* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To lay out, as a garden, after the manner of or according to the rules of Humphry Repton (1752–1818), the author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.

> Jackson assists me in *Reptonizing* the garden. *Southey*, Letters (1807), II. 4. (*Davies.*)

republic (rē-pub′lik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *republick*, *republique* (= D. *republiek* = G. Dan. Sw. *republik*); < OF. *republique*, F. *république* = Sp. *república* = Pg. *republica* = It. *republica*, *repubblica*, < L. *res publica*, prop. two words, but commonly written as one, *respublica* (abl. *re publicā*, *republicā*), the commonwealth, the state, < *res*, a thing, + *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public: see *real*[1] and *public*.] **1**†. The commonwealth; the state.

> That by their deeds will make it known
> Whose dignity they do sustain;
> And life, state, glory, all they gain,
> Count the *republic's*, not their own.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. (cho.).

2. A commonwealth; a government in which the executive power is vested in a person or persons chosen directly or indirectly by the body of citizens entitled to vote. It is distinguished from a monarchy on the one hand, and generally from a pure democracy on the other. In the latter case the mass of citizens meet and choose the executive, as is still the case in certain Swiss cantons. In a republic the executive is usually chosen indirectly, either by an electoral college as in the United States, or by the National Assembly as in France. Republics are oligarchic, as formerly Venice and Genoa, military, as ancient Rome, strongly centralized, as France, federal, as Switzerland, or, like the United States, may combine a strong central government with large individual powers for the several states in their particular affairs. See *democracy*.

> We may define a *republic* to be . . . a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behaviour. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. 39.

> The constitution and the government [of the United States] . . . rest, throughout, on the principle of the concurrent majority; and . . . it is, of course, a *Republic*, a constitutional democracy, in contradistinction to an absolute democracy; and . . . the theory which regards it as a government of the mere numerical majority rests on a gross and groundless misconception. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 185.

Cisalpine, Cispadane, Helvetic Republic. See the adjectives.—**Grand Army of the Republic**, a secret society composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the civil war. Its objects are preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1866; its members are known as "comrades," and its annual meetings are "encampments." Abbreviated *G. A. R.*—**Republic of letters**, the collective body of literary and learned men.

republican (rē-pub′li-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *républicain* = Sp. Pg. *republicano* = It. *repubblicano* (cf. D. *republiekeinsch* = G. *republikanisch* = Dan. Sw. *republikansk*, a.; D. *republiekein* = G. Dan. Sw. *republikaner*, n.), < NL. *republicanus*, < L. *res publica*, republic: see *republic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or pertaining to a republic or commonwealth: as, a *republican* constitution or government.—**2.** Consonant to the principles of a republic: as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.—**3.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to or favoring the Republican party: as, a *Republican* senator. See below.—**4.** In *ornith.*, living in community; nesting or breeding in common: as, the *republican* or sociable grosbeak, *Philetærus socius*; the *republican* swallow, formerly called *Hirundo respublicana*. See cuts under *hive-nest*.—**Liberal-Republican party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which arose in Missouri in 1870–1 through a fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and as a national party nominated Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. It opposed the southern policy of the Republican party, and advocated universal amnesty, civil-service reform, and universal suffrage. Its candidate was indorsed by the Democratic convention, but was defeated, and the party soon disappeared.—**Republican calendar.** See *calendar*.—**Republican era**, the era adopted by the French soon after the proclamation of the republic, and used for a number of years. It was September 22d, 1792, "the first day of the Republic."—**Republican party.** (*a*) Any party which advocates a republic, either existing or desired: as, the *Republican party* of France, composed chiefly of Opportunists, Radicals, and Conservative Republicans; the *Republican party* in Italy in which Mazzini was a leader. (*b*) In *U. S. hist.*: (1) The usual name of the Democratic party (in full *Democratic-Republican* party) during the years following 1792–3: it replaced the name *Anti-Federal*, and was replaced by the name *Democratic*. See *Democratic party*, under *democratic*. (2) A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was composed of Free-soilers, of antislavery Whigs, and of some Democrats (who unitedly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men), and was joined by the Abolitionists, and eventually by many Know-nothings. During the period of the civil war many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. It controlled the executive from 1861 to 1885 and in 1889, 1897, 1901, 1905, and 1909 (Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft), and both houses of Congress from 1861 to 1875, in 1889, and 1895–1911. It favors generally a broad construction of the Constitution, liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government, and a high protective tariff. Among the measures with which it has been identified in whole or in part are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction, and the resumption of specie payments.—**Republican swallow**, the cliff- or eaves-swallow. See def. 4, and cut under *eaves-swallow*.

II. *n.* 1. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a *republican* almost proverbial. *Brougham.*

2. A member of a republican party; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Republican party.—3. In *ornith.*, the republican swallow.—**Black Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, an extreme or radical Republican; one who after the civil war advocated strong measures in dealing with persons in the States lately in rebellion. The term arose before the war; the epithet "black" was used intensively, in offensive allusion to the alleged friendliness of the party toward the negro.—**National Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed during the administration of J. Q. Adams (1825–9) by that wing of the Democratic party which sympathized with him and his measures, as distinguished from the followers of Jackson. The National Republicans in a few years took the name of Whigs. See *Whig.*—**Red republican**, an extreme or radical republican; specifically, in *French hist.*, one of the more violent republicans, especially in the first revolution, at the time of the ascendancy of the Mountain, about 1793, and at the time of the Commune in 1871. In the first period the phrase was derived from the red cap which formed part of the costume of the carmagnole. —**Stalwart Republican.** See *stalwart.*

republicanism (rē-pub′li-kan-izm), *n.* [= F. *républicanisme* = Sp. Pg. *republicanismo* = It. *repubblicanismo* = G. *republikanismus* = Dan. *republikanisme* = Sw. *republikanism;* as *republican* + *-ism.*] 1. A republican form or system of government.—2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles: as, his *republicanism* was of the most advanced type.

Our young people are educated in *republicanism;* an apostacy from that to royalism is unprecedented and impossible. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 448.

3. [*cap.*] The principles or doctrine of the Republican party, specifically of the Republican party in the United States.

republicanize (rē-pub′li-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *republicanized,* ppr. *republicanizing.* [< F. *républicaniser;* as *republican* + *-ize.*] To convert to republican principles; render republican. Also spelled *republicanise.*

Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to *republicanize* our orthography and our syntax. *G. P. Marsh,* Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

republicarian† (rē-pub-li-kā′ri-an), *n.* [< *republic* + *-arian.*] A republican. [Rare.]

There were *Republicarians* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stadtholder. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 15, 1688–9.

republicate† (rē-pub′li-kāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *republicatus,* pp. of *republicare,* publish, lit. republish: see *republish.*] To set forth afresh; rehabilitate.

The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-house set upon it to consider what exploit this lord should commence, to be the darling of the Commons and as it were to *republicate* his lordship, and to be precious to those who had the vogue to be the chief lovers of their country. *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, i. 137. (*Davies.*)

republication (rē-pub-li-kā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **republicatio(n-),* < *republicare,* publish: see *republish.*] 1. The act of republishing; a new publication of something before published; specifically, the reprint in one country of a work published in another: as, the *republication* of a book or pamphlet.

The Gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature. *Warburton,* Divine Legation, ix. 3.

2. In *law,* a second publication of a former will, usually resorted to after canceling or revoking, or upon doubts as to the validity of its execution, or after the termination of a suggested disability, in order to avoid the labor of drawing a new will, or in order that the will may stand if either the original execution or the republication proves to be valid.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. *Blackstone,* Com., II. xxxii.

republish (rē-pub′lish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *publish,* after OF. *republier,* republish, < ML. *republicare,* publish, lit. 'republish,' < L. *re-,* again, + *publicare,* publish: see *publish.*] To publish anew. (*a*) To publish a new edition of, as a book. (*b*) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (*c*) In *law,* to revive, as a will revoked, either by reëxecution or by a codicil. *Blackstone,* Com., II. xxxii.

republisher (rē-pub′lish-ėr), *n.* One who republishes. *Imp. Dict.*

repudiable (rē-pū′di-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *repudiable,* F. *répudiable* = Sp. *repudiable* = Pg. *repudiavel,* < ML. **repudiabilis,* < L. *repudiare,* repudiate: see *repudiate.*] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

The reasons that on each side make them differ are such as make the authority itself the less authentic and more *repudiable.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 339.

repudiate (rē-pū′di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repudiated,* ppr. *repudiating.* [< L. *repudiatus,* pp. of *repudiare,* put away, divorce (one's spouse), in gen. cast off, reject, refuse, repudiate (> It. *ripudiare* = Sp. Pg. *repudiar* = OF. *repudier,* F. *répudier,* repudiate), < L. *repudium,* a putting off or divorce of one's spouse or betrothed, repudiation, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of, < *re-,* away, back, + *pudere,* feel shame: see *pudency.*] 1. To put away; divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. *Bolingbroke,* Exile.

2. To cast away; reject; discard; renounce; disavow.

He [Phalaris] is defended by the like practice of other writers, who, being Dorians born, *repudiated* their vernacular idiom for that of the Athenians. *Bentley,* Works, I. 359.

In *repudiating* metaphysics, M. Comte did not interdict himself from analyzing or criticising any of the abstract conceptions of the mind. *J. S. Mill,* Auguste Comte and Positivism, p. 15.

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as a debt; disclaim.

I petition your honourable House to institute some measures for . . . the repayment of debts incurred and *repudiated* by several of the States. *Sydney Smith,* Petition to Congress.

When Pennsylvania and other States sought to *repudiate* the debt due to England, the witty canon of St. Paul's [Sydney Smith] took the field, and, by a petition and letters on the subject, roused all Europe against the *repudiating* States. *Chambers,* Eng. Lit., art. Sydney Smith.

repudiate† (rē-pū′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *repudiatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Repudiated.

To be debarred of that imperial state
Which to her graces rightly did belong,
Basely rejected, and *repudiate.*
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 30.

repudiation (rē-pū-di-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *repudiation,* F. *répudiation* = Sp. *repudiación,* < L. *repudiatio(n-),* repudiation, < *repudiare,* repudiate: see *repudiate.*] The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated. (*a*) The putting away of a wife, or of a woman betrothed; divorce.

Just causes for *repudiation* by the husband were [under Constantine]—1, adultery; 2, preparing poisons; 3, being a procuress. *Encyc. Brit.,* VII. 300.

(*b*) Rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or an obligation, as of a debt; specifically, refusal by a state or municipality to pay a debt lawfully contracted. Repudiation of a debt implies that the debt is just, and that its payment is denied, not because of sufficient legal defense, but to take advantage of the rule that a sovereign state cannot be sued by individuals.

Other states have been even more unprincipled, and have got rid of their debts at one sweep by the simple method of *repudiation.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 245.

(*c*) *Eccles.*, the refusal to accept a benefice.

repudiationist (rē-pū-di-ā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *repudiation* + *-ist.*] One who advocates repudiation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, etc.

Perhaps not a single citizen of the State [Tennessee] would have consented to be called a *repudiationist.* *The Nation,* XXXVI. 58.

repudiator (rē-pū′di-ā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *repudiator,* a rejecter, contemner, < L. *repudiare,* repudiate: see *repudiate.*] One who repudiates; specifically, one who advocates the repudiation of debts contracted in good faith by a state. See *readjuster,* 2.

The people of the State [Virginia] appear now to be divided into two main parties by the McCulloch Bill, which the *Repudiators* desire repealed, and which is in reality, even as it stands, a compromise between the State and its creditors. *The Nation,* XXIX. 317.

repudiatory (rē-pū′di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *repudiate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of repudiation or repudiators. [Rare.]

They refused to admit . . . a delegate who was of known *repudiatory* principles. *The American,* IV. 67.

repugn (rē-pūn′), *v.* [< ME. *repugnen,* < OF. *repugner,* F. *répugner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repugnar* = It. *repugnare, ripugnare,* < L. *repugnare,* fight against, < *re-,* back, against, + *pugnare,* fight: see *pugnacious.* Cf. *expugn, impugn, propugn.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To oppose; resist; fight against; feel repugnance toward.

Your will oft resisteth and *repugneth* God's will. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 224.

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth
About a certain question in the law.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 94.

2. To affect with repugnance. [Rare.]

Man, highest of the animals—so much so that the base kinship *repugns* him. *Maudsley,* Body and Will, p. 241.

II. *intrans.* To be opposed; be in conflict with anything; conflict.

It semyth, quod I, to *repugnen* and to contraryen gretly that God knowit byforn alle thinges. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, v. prose 3.

Be thou content to know that God's will, his word, and his power be all one, and *repugn* not. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

In many thinges *repugning* quite both to God and mans lawe. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

repugnable† (rē-pū′- or rē-pug′na-bl), *a.* [< *repugn* + *-able.*] Capable of being resisted.

The demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable.* *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 262.

repugnance (rē-pug′nans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repugnaunce;* < OF. *repugnance,* F. *répugnance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repugnancia* = It. *repugnanza,* < L. *repugnantia,* resistance, opposition, contradiction, repugnance, < *repugnan(t-)s,* resisting, repugnant: see *repugnant.*] 1†. Opposition; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense.

As the shotte of great artillerie is driuen furth by violence of fyre, euen so by the commixtion and *repugnaunce* of fyre, coulde, and brymstome, greate stones are here throwne into the ayer. *R. Eden,* tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 300).

2. Mental opposition or antagonism; positive disinclination (to do or suffer something); in a general sense, aversion.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

Chivalrous courage . . . is honorable, because it is in fact the triumph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive *repugnance* to pain. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 350.

We cannot feel moral *repugnance* at an act of meanness or cruelty except when we discern to some extent the character of the action. *J. Sully,* Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

3. Contradictory opposition; in *logic,* disagreement; inconsistency; contradiction; the relation of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false; the relation of two characters such that every individual must possess the one and lack the other.

Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in . . . pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of workes and words. *Prynne,* Soveraigne Power, ii. 40.

I found in those Descriptions and Charts [of the South Sea Coasts of America] a *repugnance* with each other in many particulars, and some things which from my own experience I knew to be erroneous. *Dampier,* Voyages, II., Pref.

Immediate or contradictory opposition is called likewise *repugnance.* *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, xi.

The principle of repugnance. Same as *the principle of contradiction* (which see, under *contradiction*). =**Syn. 2.** *Hatred, Dislike,* etc. (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion.*

repugnancy (rē-pug′nan-si), *n.* [As *repugnance* (see *-cy*).] 1†. Same as *repugnance.*

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, . . .
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy?* *Shak.,* T. of A., iii. 5. 45.

Neuerthelesse without any *repugnancie* at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator, because he can expresse the true and liuely of euery thing is set before him. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

2. In *law,* inconsistency between two clauses or provisions in the same law or document, or in separate laws or documents that must be construed together.—**Formal repugnancy.** See *formal.*

repugnant (rē-pug′nant), *a.* [< OF. *repugnant,* F. *répugnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *repugnante,* < L. *repugnan(t-)s,* ppr. of *repugnare,* oppose: see *repugn.*] 1†. Opposing; resisting; refractory; disposed to oppose or antagonize.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 493.

2. Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; contradictory; at variance; inconsistent.

It seemeth *repugnant* both to him and to me, one body to be in two places at once. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

She conforms to a general fashion only when it happens not to be *repugnant* to private beauty. *Goldsmith,* The Bee, No. 2.

3. In *law,* contrary to or inconsistent with another part of the same document or law, or of another which must be construed with it: generally used of a clause inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument.

If he had broken any wholesome law not *repugnant* to the laws of England, he was ready to submit to censure. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, II. 312.

Sometimes clauses in the same treaty, or treaties between the same parties, are *repugnant.* *Woolsey,* Introd. to Inter. Law, § 109.

4. Causing mental antagonism or aversion; highly distasteful; offensive.

There are certain national dishes that are *repugnant* to every foreign palate. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

To one who is ruled by a predominant sentiment of justice, the thought of profiting in any way, direct or indirect, at the expense of another is *repugnant*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 579.

=Syn. 2. Opposed, irreconcilable.—**4.** Disagreeable. See *antipathy*.

repugnantly (rē-pug'nant-li), *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition; in contradiction.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

repugnantness† (rē-pug'nant-nes), *n.* Repugnance. *Bailey*, 1727.

repugnate† (rē-pug'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *repugnatus*, pp. of *repugnare*, fight against, oppose: see *repugn*.] To oppose; fight against. *Imp. Dict.*

repugnatorial (rē-pug'nā-tō-ri-al), *a.* [< *repugnate* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Repugnant; serving as a means of defense by repelling enemies: specific in the phrase—**Repugnatorial pores**, the openings of the ducts of certain glands which secrete prussic acid in most diplopod myriapods. The secretion poured out when the creature is alarmed has a strong odor, which may be perceived at a distance of several feet. The absence or presence of these pores, and their number or disposition when present, afford zoölogical characters in the classification of the chilognaths.

repugner (rē-pū'nėr), *n.* One who rebels or is opposed.

Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellers against the same. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 264.

repullulate† (rē-pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *repullulatus*, pp. of *repullulare*, sprout forth again (> It. *ripullulare* = Sp. *repulular* = Pg. *repullular* = OF. *repulluler*, F. *répulluler*), < *re-*, again, + *pullulare*, put forth, sprout: see *pullulate*.] To sprout or bud again.

Vanisht man,
Like to a lilly-lost, nere can,
Nere can *repullulate*, or bring
His dayes to see a second spring.
Herrick, His Age.

Though Tares *repullulate*, there is Wheat still left in the Field. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 65.

With what delight have I beheld this tender and innumerable offspring *repullulating* at the feet of an aged tree. *Evelyn*, Silva.

repullulation (rē-pul-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *répullulation*, < L. as if **repullulatio(n-)*, < *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] The act of sprouting or budding again: used in pathology to indicate the return of a morbid growth.

Here I myselfe might likewise die,
And vtterly forgotten lye,
But that eternall poetrie
Repullulation gives me here
Unto the thirtieth thousand yeere,
When all now dead shall reappeare.
Herrick, Poetry Perpetuates the Poet.

repullulescent† (rē-pul-ū-les'ent), *a.* [< LL. *repullulescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *repullulescere*, begin to bud, sprout again, inceptive of L. *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] Sprouting or budding anew; reviving; springing up afresh.

One would have believed this expedient plausible enough, and calculated to obviate the ill use a *repullulescent* faction might make, if the other way was taken. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 190. (*Davies*.)

repulpit (rē-půl'pit), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pulpit*.] To restore to the pulpit; reinvest with authority over a church. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 5. [Rare.]

repulse (rē-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repulsed*, ppr. *repulsing*. [= OF. *repousser*, F. *repousser* = Sp. Pg. *repulsar* = It. *repulsare*, *ripulsare*, drive back, repulse, < ML. *repulsare*, freq. of L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back: see *repel*.] **1.** To beat or drive back; repel: as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

Complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.
Milton, P. L., x. 10.

Near this mouth is a place called Comana, where the Privateers were once *repulsed* without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North Seas they attempted in vain for many years. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 63.

2. To refuse; reject.

She took the fruits of my advice;
And he, *repulsed*—a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 146.

Mr. Thornhill . . . was going to embrace his uncle, which the other *repulsed* with an air of disdain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

repulse (rē-puls'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *repulsa* = It. *repulsa*, *ripulsa*, < L. *repulsa* (sc. *petitio*), a repulse in soliciting for an office, in gen. a refusal, denial, repulse, fem. of *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*, drive back, > *repulsus*, a driving back. The E. noun includes the two L. nouns *repulsa* and *repulsus*, and is also in part directly from the E. verb.] **1.** The act of repelling or driving back.

He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts i' the body. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 166.

2. The condition of being repelled; the state of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force.

What should they do? if on they rush'd, *repulse*
Repeated, and indecent overthrow
Doubled, would render them yet more despised.
Milton, P. L., vi. 600.

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no *repulse*, whatever she doth say.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 100.

I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it [Christ's thorny crown]; but I had the *repulse;* for they told me it was kept under three or four locks. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 41, sig. D.

repulser (rē-pul'sėr), *n.* One who or that which repulses or drives back. *Cotgrave.*

repulsion (rē-pul'shon), *n.* [= OF. *repulsion*, F. *répulsion* = Sp. *repulsión* = Pg. *repulsão* = It. *repulsione*, *ripulsione*, < LL. *repulsio(n-)*, a refutation, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, repulse: see *repulse* and *repel*.] **1.** The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in *physics*, the action which two bodies exert upon each other when they tend to increase their mutual distance: as, the *repulsion* between like magnetic poles or similarly electrified bodies.

Mutual action between distant bodies is called attraction when it tends to bring them nearer, and *repulsion* when it tends to separate them. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. 56.

2. The act of repelling mentally; the act of arousing repellent feeling; also, the feeling thus aroused, or the occasion of it; aversion.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with its attractions only, but must present some of its *repulsions* also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 116.

If Love his moment overstay,
Hatred's swift *repulsions* play.
Emerson, The Visit.

Capillary repulsion. See *capillary*.

repulsive (rē-pul'siv), *a.* [= F. *répulsif* = Sp. Pg. *repulsivo* = It. *repulsivo*, *ripulsivo;* as *repulse* + *-ive*.] **1.** Acting so as to repel or drive away; exercising repulsion; repelling.

Be not discouraged that my daughter here,
Like a well-fortified and lofty tower,
Is so *repulsive* and unapt to yield.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A *Repulsive* force by which they [particles of salt or vitriol floating in water] fly from one another. *Newton*, Optics, iii. query 31.

The foe thrice tugg'd and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 192.

2. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; grossly or coarsely offensive to taste or feeling; causing intense aversion with disgust.

Mary was not so *repulsive* and unsisterly as Elizabeth, nor so inaccessible to all influence of hers. *Jane Austin*, Persuasion, vi.

Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful, and what would have been intellectual luxuries at other times are now absolutely *repulsive*. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

We learn to see with patience the men whom we like best often in the wrong, and the *repulsive* men often in the right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

=Syn. 2. Offensive, disgusting, sickening, revolting, shocking.

repulsively (rē-pul'siv-li), *adv.* In a repulsive manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsiveness (rē-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The character of being repulsive or forbidding. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsory (rē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *repoussoir*, n.; < L. *repulsorius*, driving or forcing back (LL. *repulsorium*, neut., a means of driving back), < *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, repel, repulse: see *repulse*.] **I.** *a.* Repulsive; driving back. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* Something used to drive or thrust out something else, as a punch, etc. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *purchase*.] To purchase back or again; buy back; regain by purchase or expenditure.

Once more we sit in England's royal throne,
Re-purchased with the blood of enemies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 2.

repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), *n.* [< *repurchase*, *v.*] The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

repure† (rē-pūr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pure*.] To purify or refine again.

What will it be,
When that the watery palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice *repured* nectar?
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 23.

repurge (rē-pėrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *repurger*, < L. *repurgare*, cleanse again, < *re-* + *purgare*, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge or cleanse again.

All which haue, either by their priuate readings, or publique workes, *repurged* the errors of Arts, expelde from their puritie. *Nash*, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 11.

Repurge your spirits from euery hatefull sin.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

repurify (rē-pū'ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *purify*.] To purify again.

The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*,
The ever-springing gardens of the blessed.
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.

reputable (rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *repute* + *-able*.] **1.** Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable: as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

Men as shabby have . . . stepped into fine carriages from quarters not a whit more *reputable* than the "Café des Ambassadeurs." *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii.

2. Consistent with good reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

=Syn. Respectable, creditable, honorable.

reputableness (rep'ū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reputable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reputably (rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a reputable manner; without disgrace or discredit: as, to fill an office *reputably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reputation (rep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reputation*, *reputacioun*, < OF. *reputation*, F. *réputation* = Pr. *reputatio* = Sp. *reputación* = Pg. *reputação* = It. *reputazione*, *riputazione*, < L. *reputatio(n-)*, a reckoning, a pondering, estimation, fame, < *reputare*, pp. *reputatus*, reckon, count over, compute: see *repute*.] **1.** Account; estimation; consideration; especially, the estimate attached to a person by the community; character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute, in a good or bad sense. See *character*.

For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun
At no value or *reputacioun*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 164.

Christ Jesus: . . . who . . . made himself of no *reputation*, and took upon him the form of a servant. Phil. ii. 7.

For to be honest is nothing; the *Reputation* of it is all. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The people of this province were in the very worst *reputation* for cruelty, and hatred of the Christian name. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 55.

2. Favorable regard; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem; good name; fame.

Cas. O, I have lost my *reputation!* I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial.
Iago. Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 263.

My Lady loves her, and will come to any Composition to save her *Reputation*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Love of *reputation* is a darling passion in great men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At every word a *reputation* dies.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 16.

Thus *reputation* is a spur to wit,
And some wits flag through fear of losing it.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 520.

Every year he used to visit London, where his *reputation* was so great that, if a day's notice were given, "the meeting-house in Southwark, at which he generally preached, would not hold half the people that attended." *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 55.

=Syn. 2. Esteem, estimation, name, fame, renown, distinction.

reputatively (rep'ū-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* [< **reputative* (< *repute* + *-ative*) + *-ly*2.] By repute. [Rare.]

But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things. *Chapman*, Odyssey, Ep. Ded.

If Christ had suffered in our person *reputatively* in all respects, his sufferings would not have redeemed us. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

repute (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reputed*, ppr. *reputing*. [< OF. *reputer*, F. *réputer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reputar* = It. *riputare*, *reputare*, < L. *reputare*, count over, reckon, calculate, compute, think over, consider, < *re-*, again, + *putare*, think: see *putation*. Cf. *ret*2, from the same L. verb. Cf. also *compute*, *depute*, *impute*.] **1.** To hold in thought; account; hold; reckon; deem.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? Job xviii. 3.

All in England did *repute* him dead.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 54.

Hadst thou rather be a Faulconbridge . . .
Or the *reputed* son of Cœur-de-lion?
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 136.

She was generally *reputed* a witch by the country people. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 22.

Most of the *reputed* saints of Egypt are either lunatics or idiots or impostors.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

2. To estimate; value; regard.

I *repute* them [Surrey and Wyatt] . . . for the two chief lanternes of light to all others that have since employed their pennes vpon English Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

How will the world *repute* me
For undertaking so unstaid a journey?
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 59.

We aim and intend to *repute* and use honours but as instrumental causes of virtuous effects in actions.
Ford, Line of Life.

Reputed owner, in *law*, a person who has to all appearances the title to and possession of property: thus, according to the rule applied in some jurisdictions, if a *reputed owner* becomes bankrupt, all goods in his possession, with the consent of the true owner, may, in general, be claimed for the creditors.

repute (rē-pūt′), *n.* [< *repute*, *v.*] Reputation; character; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion.

All these Cardinals have the *Repute* of Princes, and, besides other Incomes, they have the Annats of Benefices to support their Greatness. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.
Milton, P. L., i. 639.

You have a good *repute* for gentleness
And wisdom. *Shelley*, The Cenci, v. 2.

Habit and repute. See *habit.* =**Syn.** See list under *reputation.*

reputedly (rē-pū′ted-li), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute. *Imp. Dict.*

reputeless (rē-pūt′les), *a.* [< *repute* + *-less.*] Not having good repute; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful.

In *reputeless* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 44.

Requa battery (rē′kwä bat′e-ri). [So called from its inventor, *Requa.*] A kind of machine-gun or mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of breech-loading rifle-barrels arranged in a horizontal plane on a light field-carriage.

requérant (rē-kā-roṅ′), *n.* [F., ppr. of *requérir*, require: see *require.*] In *French law*, an applicant; a petitioner.

requere†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *require.*

request (rē-kwest′), *n.* [< ME. *requeest*, *requeste*, ★< OF. *requeste*, F. *requête* = Pr. Pg. *requesta* = Sp. *requesta*, *recuesta* = It. *richiesta*, a request, < ML. ★*requista*, *requesta*, also neuter *requistum* (after Rom.), a request, < L. *requisita*, sc. *res*, a thing asked for, fem. of *requisitus*, ML. *requistus*, pp. of *requirere*, ask: see *require*, and cf. *requisite* and *quest*[1].] **1.** The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.

I calle thee to me geer and geer,
3it wolt thou not come at my *requeest*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 187.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen. Esther vii. 7.

Put my Lord Bolingbroke in mind
To get my warrant quickly sign'd;
Consider, 'tis my first *request*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 77.

2. That which is asked for or requested.

He gave them their *request;* but sent leanness into their soul. Ps. cvi. 15.

Let the *request* be fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 201.

3†. A question. [Rare.]

My prime *request*,
Which I do last pronounce, is, O you wonder!
If you be maid or no. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 425.

4. The state of being desired, or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for.

Your noble Tullus Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer, Coriolanus, being now in no *request* of his country. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3. 37.

Even Guicciardine's silver history, and Ariosto's golden cantos, grow out of *request*. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Sir W. Temple.*

Court of requests. (*a*) A former English court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the king by supplication. (*b*) An English tribunal of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.—**Letters of requests.** (*a*) In *Eng. eccles. law*, the formal instrument by which an inferior judge remits or waives his natural jurisdiction over a cause, and authorizes it to be instituted in the superior court, which otherwise could only exercise jurisdiction as a court of appeal. This may be done in some instances without any consent from or communication to the defendant. (*b*) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy Seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.—**Return request.** See *return*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Petition*, *Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*[1]), solicitation. See *ask*[1].

request (rē-kwest′), *v. t.* [< OF. *requester*, ask again, request, reclaim, F. *requêter*, search again, = Sp. *requestar*, *recuestar*, request, engage, = Pg. *requestar*, request; from the noun.] **1.** To make a request for; ask; solicit; express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings that he *requested* was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold.
Judges viii. 26.

The drooping crests of fading flow'rs
Request the bounty of a morning rain.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 11.

2. To express a request to; ask.

I *request* you
To give my poor host freedom.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 86.

I pray you, sir, let me *request* you to the Windmill.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.

=**Syn.** *Beg*, *Beseech*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), desire, petition for.

requester (rē-kwes′tėr), *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

A regard for the *requester* would often make one readily yield to a request, without waiting for arguments to reason one into it. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, x.

request-note (rē-kwest′nōt), *n.* In the *inland revenue*, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles. [Eng.]

request-program (rē-kwest′prō″gram), *n.* A concert program made up of numbers the performance of which has been requested by the audience.

requicken (rē-kwik′n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *quicken*[1].] To reanimate; give new life to.

His doubled spirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 121.

Sweet Music *requickneth* the heaviest spirits of dumpish melancholy. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

requiem (rē′kwi-em), *n.* [= F. *requiem*, so called from the first word of the introit of the mass for the dead, "*Requiem æternam dona eis*," etc.—a form which also serves as the gradual, and occurs in other offices of the departed: L. *requiem*, acc. of *requies*, rest, < *re-*, again, + *quies*, quiet, rest. Cf. *dirge*, similarly named from "*Dirige.*"] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the mass for the dead.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a *requiem* and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 260.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead. The usual sections of such a mass are the Requiem, the Kyrie, the Dies iræ (in several sections), the Domine Jesu Christe, the Sanctus, the Benedictus, the Agnus Dei, and the Lux æterna.

3. Hence, in popular usage, a musical service or hymn for the dead. Compare the popular use of *dirge*.

For pity's sake, you that have tears to shed,
Sigh a soft *requiem*, and let fall a bead
For two unfortunate nobles.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.

4†. Rest; quiet; peace.

Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job iii.

=**Syn.** *Dirge*, *Elegy*, etc. See *dirge.*

requiem-mass (rē′kwi-em-mȧs), *n.* Same as *requiem*, 1.

requiescat in pace (rek-wi-es′kat in pā′sē). [L.: *requiescat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *requiescere*, rest (see *requiescence*); *in*, in; *pace*, abl. of *pax*, peace: see *peace.*] May he (or she) rest in peace: a form of prayer for the dead, frequent in sepulchral inscriptions. Often abbreviated *R. I. P.*

requiescence (rek-wi-es′ens), *n.* [< L. *requiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *requiescere*, rest, repose, < *re-* + *quiescere*, rest: see *quiesce*, *quiescence.*] A state of quiescence; rest; repose. [Rare.]

Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris if not into *requiescence*, yet into wholesome astonishment.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 8.

requietory† (rē-kwī′e-tō-ri), *n.* [< L. *requietorium*, a resting-place, sepulcher, < *requiescere*, rest: see *requiescence.*] A sepulcher.

Bodies digged up out of their *requietories*.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 419.

requirable (rē-kwīr′a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *requerable*, < OF. *requerable*, < *requerre*, require: see *require* and *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

The gentleman . . . is a man of fair living, and able to maintain a lady in her two coaches a day; . . . and therefore there is more respect *requirable*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

I deny not but learning to divide the word, elocution to pronounce it, wisdom to discern the truth, boldness to deliver it, be all parts *requirable* in a preacher.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 256.

2†. Desirable; demanded.

Which is thilke yowre dereworthe power that is so cleer and so *requerable?* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

require (rē-kwīr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *required*, ppr. *requiring.* [Early mod. E. also *requyre;* < ME. *requiren*, *requyren*, *requeren*, < OF. *requirer*, *requerir*, *requerre*, F. *requérir* = Pr. *requerer*, *requerir*, *requerre* = Cat. *requirir* = Sp. *requerir* = Pg. *requerer* = It. *richiedere*, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, seek again, look after, seek to know, ask or inquire after, ask for (something needed), need, want, < *re-*, again, + *quærere*, seek: see *querent*[2], *query*, *quest*[1]. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *requisite*, etc., *request.* Cf. *acquire*, *inquire*, etc.] **1**†. To search for; seek.

The thirsty Trav'ler
In vain *requir'd* the Current, then imprison'd
In subterraneous Caverns.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

From the soft Lyre,
Sweet Flute, and ten-string'd Instrument *require*
Sounds of Delight. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. To ask for as a favor; request. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Feire lordynges, me merveileth gretly of that ye haue me *requered*, that ye will not that noon know what ye be, ne what be youre names. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.

He sends an Agent with Letters to the King of Denmark *requiring* aid against the Parlament.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

What favour then, not yet possess'd,
Can I for thee *require?*
Cowper, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

3. To ask or claim, as of right and by authority; demand; insist on having; exact.

The same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I *require* at thine hand. Ezek. iii. 18.

Doubling their speed, they march with fresh delight,
Eager for glory, and *require* the fight.
Addison, The Campaign.

We do not *require* the same self-control in a child as in a man. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 57.

4. To ask or order to do something; call on.

And I pray yow and *requyre*, telle me of that ye knowe my herte desireth so. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

In humblest manner I *require* your highness
That it shall please you to declare.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 144.

Let the two given extreams be 6 and 48, between which it is *required* to find two mean proportionals.
Hawkins, Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick (1685).

Shall burning Ætna, if a sage *requires*,
Forget to thunder, and recall her fires?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 123.

Persons to be presented for degrees (other than honorary) are *required* to wear not only a white necktie but also bands. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

5. To have need or necessity for; render necessary or indispensable; demand; need; want.

But moist bothe erthe and ayer thai [grains] ther *require*, Land argillose or drie hem sleth for yre.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me, for you see
My plight *requires* it. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 118.

Poetry *requires* not an examining but a believing frame of mind. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

=**Syn. 2–4.** *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), enjoin (upon), prescribe, direct, command.

requirement (rē-kwīr′ment), *n.* [= Sp. *requerimiento* = Pg. *requerimento;* as *require* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of requiring, in any sense; demand; requisition.

Now, though our actual moral attainment may always be far below what our conscience requires of us, it does tend to rise in response to a heightened *requirement* of conscience, and will not rise without it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 251.

2. That which requires the doing of something; an authoritative or imperative command; an essential condition; claim.

The *requirement* that a wife shall be taken from a foreign tribe readily becomes confounded with the *requirement* that a wife shall be of foreign blood.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 293.

3. That which is required; something demanded or necessary.

The great want and *requirement* of our age is an earnest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry. *Eclec. Rev.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Requisite*, *Requirement* (see *requisite*), mandate, injunction, charge.

requirer (rē-kwīr′ėr), *n.* One who requires.

It was better for them that they shulde go and requyre batayle of their enemyes, rather than they shulde come on them; for they said they had sene and herde dyuers

ensamples of *requyrers* and nat *requyrers*, and euer of fyue four hath obtayned.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxii.

requiring (rē-kwīr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *require*, *v.*] Demand; requisition; requirement.

If *requiring* fail, he will compel.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 101.

requisite (rek'wi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *requisit*; = Sp. Pg. *requisito* = It. *requisito*, *riquisito*, < L. *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, seek or ask again: see *require*.] **I.** *a.* Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with; indispensable.

It is . . . *requisit* that leasure be taken in pronuntiation, such as may make our wordes plaine & most audible and agreable to the eare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

God . . . sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward oracle
To all truth *requisite* for men to know.
Milton, P. R., i. 464.

To be witnesses of His resurrection it was *requisite* to have known our Lord intimately before His death.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 286.

=Syn. *Essential*, etc. See *necessary*.

II. *n.* That which is necessary; something essential or indispensable.

The knave is handsome, young, and hath all those *requisites* in him that folly and green minds look after.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 251.

=Syn. *Requisite*, *Requirement*. That which is required by the nature of the case, or is only indirectly thought of as required by a person, is called a *requisite*; that which is viewed as required directly by a person or persons is called a *requirement*: thus, a certain study is in the one aspect a *requisite* and in the other a *requirement* for admission to college; we speak of the *requisites* to a great commander or to a successful life; of the *requirements* in a candidate for a clerkship. Hence, generally, a *requisite* is more absolutely necessary or essential than a *requirement*; a *requisite* is more often material than a *requirement*; a *requisite* may be a possession or something that may be viewed as a possession, but a *requirement* is a thing to be done or learned.

requisitely (rek'wi-zit-li), *adv.* So as to be requisite; necessarily. *Boyle.*

requisiteness (rek'wi-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

requisition (rek-wi-zish'on), *n.* [< OF. *requisition*, F. *réquisition* = Pr. *requisicio* = OSp. *requisicion* = Pg. *requisição* = It. *requisizione*, *riquisizione*, < L. *requisitio*(*n*-), a searching, examination, < *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require: see *require* and *requisite*.] **1.** The act of requiring; demand; specifically, the demand made by one state upon another for the giving up of a fugitive from law; also, an authoritative demand or official request for a supply of necessaries, as for a military or naval force; a levying of necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

To administer equality and justice to all, according to the *requisition* of his office. *Ford*, Line of Life.

The hackney-coach stand was again put into *requisition* for a carriage to convey this stout hero to his lodgings and bed. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

The wars of Napoleon were marked by the enormous *requisitions* which were levied upon invaded countries.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 129.

2. In *Scots law*, a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.—**3.** A written call or invitation: as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.—**4.** The state of being required or desired; request; demand.

What we now call the alb . . . was of the sacred garments that one most in *requisition*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 1.

requisition (rek-wi-zish'on), *v. t.* [= F. *réquisitionner*; from the noun.] **1.** To make a requisition or demand upon: as, to *requisition* a community for the support of troops.—**2.** To demand, as for the use of an army or the public service; also, to get on demanding; seize.

Twelve thousand Masons are *requisitioned* from the neighbouring country to raze Toulon from the face of the Earth. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 3.

The night before, the youth of Haltwhistle, who had forcibly *requisitioned* the best horses they could find, started for a secret destination. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 345.

3. To present a requisition or request to: as, to *requisition* a person to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament. [Eng.]

requisitive† (rē-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *requisite* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Expressing or implying demand.

Hence then new modes of speaking: if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative mode; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive*. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 8.

2. Requisite.

Two things are *requisitive* to prevent a man's being deceived. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, ii. 11. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* One who or that which makes or expresses a requisition.

The *requisitive* too appears under two distinct species, either as it is imperative to inferiors, or precative to superiors. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 8.

requisitor (rē-kwiz'i-tor), *n.* [< ML. *requisitor*, a searcher, examiner, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, examine: see *require*.] One who makes requisition; specifically, one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick *requisitors*.
H. M. Williams, Letters on France (ed. 1796), IV. 18.

requisitory (rē-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *requisitorio* (cf. Pg. It. *requisitoria*, n., a warrant requiring obedience), < ML. *requisitorius*, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require: see *requisite*, *require*.] **1.** Sought for; demanded. [Rare.]—**2.** Conveying a requisition or demand.

The Duke addressed a *requisitory* letter to the alcaldes. . . . On the arrival of the requisition there was a serious debate. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 305.

requisitum (rek-wi-sī'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, search for, require: see *requisite*.] That which a problem asks for.

requit†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *requite*.

requit (rē-kwit'), *n.* Same as *requite*.

The star that rules my luckless lot
Has fated me the russet coat,
And damn'd my fortune to the groat;
But, in *requit*,
Has blest me wi' a random shot
O' countra wit.
Burns, To James Smith.

requitable (rē-kwī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *requite* + *-able*.] Capable of being requited. *Imp. Dict.*

requital (rē-kwī'tal), *n.* [< *requite* + *-al*.] The act of requiting, or that which requites; return for any office, good or bad. (*a*) In a good sense, compensation; recompense; reward: as, the *requital* of services.

Such courtesies are real which flow cheerfully
Without an expectation of *requital*.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

(*b*) In a bad sense, retaliation or punishment.

Remember how they mangle our Brittish names abroad; what trespass were it, if wee in *requitall* should as much neglect theirs? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

=Syn. Remuneration, payment, retribution. *Requital* differs from the other nouns indicating reward in expressing most emphatically either a full reward or a sharp retaliation. In the latter sense it comes near *revenge* (which see).

requite (rē-kwīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *requited*, ppr. *requiting*. [Early mod. E. also *requit*, with pret. *requit*; < *re-* + *quite*[1], *v.*, now only *quit*[1], *v.*] To repay (either good or evil). (*a*) In a good sense, to recompense; return an equivalent in good for or to; reward.

They lightly her *requit* (for small delight
They had as then her long to entertaine),
And eft them turned both againe to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 47.

I give thee thanks in part of thy deserts,
And will with deeds *requite* thy gentleness.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 237.

(*b*) In a bad sense, to retaliate; return evil for evil for or to; punish.

But warily he did avoide the blow,
And with his speare *requited* him againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 21.

Pearl felt the sentiment, and *requited* it with the bitterest hatred that can be supposed to rankle in a childish bosom. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, vi.

(*c*) To return. [Rare.]

I spent my time much in the visits of the princes, council of state, and great persons of the French kingdom, who did ever punctually *requite* my visits.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 135.

=Syn. *Remunerate*, *Recompense*, etc. (see *indemnify*), pay, repay, pay off.

requite (rē-kwīt'), *n.* [Also *requit*; < *requite*, *v.*] Requital. [Rare.]

For counsel given unto the king
is this thy just *requite*?
T. Preston, Cambyses.

requiteful† (rē-kwīt'fûl), *a.* [< *requite* + *-ful*.] Ready or disposed to requite.

Yet were you never that *requiteful* mistress
That grac'd me with one favour.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

requiteless† (rē-kwīt'les), *a.* [< *requite* + *-less*.] **1.** Without return or requital.

Why, faith, dear friend, I would not die *requiteless*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

2. Not given in return for something else; free; voluntary.

For this His love *requiteless* doth approue,
He gaue her beeing meerly of free grace,
Before she was, or could His mercie moue.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 68. (*Davies.*)

requitement† (rē-kwīt'ment), *n.* [< *requite* + *-ment*.] Requital.

The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion and frendes, entendyng a *requitement* if it were possible of the same, . . . did gather a houge armye.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 1.

rerage†, *n.* See *rearage*.

rerail (rē-rāl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *rail*[1].] To replace on the rails, as a derailed locomotive. [Recent.]

They [interlocking bolts] are supposed to have prevented the rails being crowded aside, and thus to have made possible the *rerailing* of the engine. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 346.

rere†. An obsolete form of *rear*[1], *rear*[2], *rear*[3].

rere†, *v. t.* See *rear*[4].

re-read (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *read*[1].] To read again or anew.

rere-banquet† (rēr'bang"kwet), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rere-banket*; < *rere*, *rear*[3], + *banquet*.] A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner. Compare *rere-supper*. *Palsgrave.*

He came againe another day in the after noone, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to haue taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 288.

rerebrace (rēr'brās), *n.* [< ME. *rerebrace*, < OF. **rerebras*, *arierebras*, F. *arrièrebras*; as *rere*, *rear*[3], + *brace*[1], *n.*] The armor of the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow-joint, especially when it is of steel or leather worn over the sleeve of the hauberk, or replacing it by inclosing the arm in a complete cylinder. Also *arrière-bras*.



a, rerebrace; *b*, cubitière; *c*, vambrace.

Bristes the *rerebrace* with the bronde ryche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), [l. 2566.

rere-brake (rēr'brāk), *n.* An appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century. It is said to have been the cushion forming a ball, or in some cases a ring, used in justs to break the shock to the knight when forced backward upon the crupper by the lance. Such contrivances are known to have been used at the time mentioned.

reredemain† (rēr'dē-mān), *n.* [ME., < OF. *rere*, back, + *de*, of, + *main*, hand: see *main*[3].] A back-handed stroke.

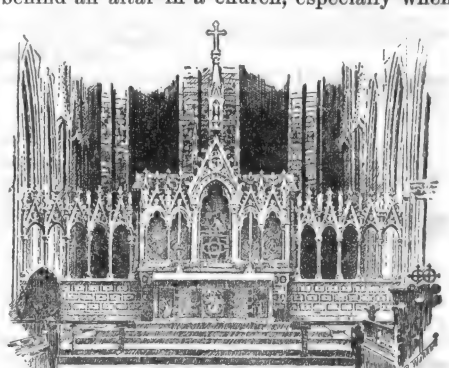
I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them rebounde . . . that the beste stopper that he hath at tenyce shal not well stoppe without a faulte.
Hall, Richard III., f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

reredos (rēr'dos), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reredosse*, also *reredorse*, *reardorse* (see *reardorse*), < ME. **reredos*, *reredoos*, < OF. *reredos*, < *rere*, *riere*, rear (see *rear*[3]), + *dos*, *dors*, F. *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, back: see *dorse*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the back of a fireplace, or of an open fire-hearth, as commonly used in domestic halls of medieval times and the Renaissance; the iron plate often forming the back of a fireplace in which andirons are used.

Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs and poses. Then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did neuer ake.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22.

The *reredos*, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use [in the fifteenth century], but in addition to this large fireplaces were introduced into the walls. *J. H. Parker*, Domestic Arch. in Eng., iii.

2. A screen or a decorated part of the wall behind an altar in a church, especially when


Reredos and Altar of Lichfield Cathedral, England.

the altar does not stand free, but against the wall; an altarpiece. Compare *altarpiece* and *retable*.

It was usually ornamented with panelling, &c., especially behind an altar, and sometimes was enriched with a profusion of niches, buttresses, pinnacles, statues, and other decorations, which were often painted with brilliant colours: *reredoses* of this kind not unfrequently extended across the whole breadth of the church, and were sometimes carried up nearly to the ceiling.
Oxford Glossary.

3. In *medieval armor*, same as *backpiece*.

reree (re-rē′), *n.* [E. Ind.] The narrow-leafed cattail, *Typha angustifolia*, whose leaves are used in northwest India for making mats and for other purposes.

rerefief (rēr′fēf), *n.* [< OF. *rierefief*, *rerefief*, abbr. of *arriere fief*, F. *arrière-fief*, < *arriere*, F. *arrière*, back (see *rear*[3]), + *fief*, fief: see *fief*.] In *Scots law*, a fief held of a superior feudatory; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant.

reremouse, rearmouse (rēr′mous), *n.*; pl. *reremice*, *rearmice* (-mīs). [Also *reermouse*; < ME. *reremous* (pl. *rerermys*), < AS. *hrēremūs*, a bat, < *hrēran*, move, shake, stir (see *rear*[4], *v.*), + *mūs*, mouse: see *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse*, *flindermouse*.] A bat. [Obsolete except in heraldic use.]

[Not] to rewle as *reremys* and rest on the daies,
And spende of the spicerie more than it nedid.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 272.

Some war with *rere-mice* for their leathern wings,
To make my small elves coats.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 4.

re-representative (rē-rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv), *a.* [< *re-* + *representative*.] See the quotation.

Re-representative cognitions; or those in which the occupation of consciousness is not by representations of special relations that have before been presented to consciousness; but those in which such represented special relations are thought of merely as comprehended in a general relation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

rere-supper† (rēr′sup″ėr), *n.* [Also *rearsupper*; dial. *resupper*, as if < *re-* + *supper*; < ME. *rere-souper*, *rere-soper*, *rere-sopere*, < OF. **rere-souper*, < *rere*, *riere*, behind, + *souper*, supper: see *rear*[3] and *supper*.] A late supper, after the ordinary meal so called.

Vse no surfetis neithir day ne nyght,
Neither ony *rere soupers*, which is but excesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

And also she wold haue *rere sopers* whanne her fader and moder was a bedde.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 8.

The *rere-supper*, or banket where men syt downe to drynke and eate agayne after their meate.
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Waltheoff's preparations for a *rere-supper* will be altogether spoiled.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xviii.

rerewardt, *n.* See *rearward*[1].

res (rēz), *n.* [< L. *res*, a thing, property, substance, affair, case; of doubtful origin; perhaps related to Skt. √ *rā*, give, *rāi*, property, wealth. Hence *rebus*, *real*[1], *realism*, etc.; also the first element in *republic*, etc.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action. Used in sundry legal phrases: as, *res gestæ*, things done, material facts; as in the rule that the conversation accompanying an act or forming part of a transaction may usually be given in evidence as part of the *res gestæ*, when the act or transaction has been given in evidence, although such conversation would otherwise be incompetent because hearsay; *res judicata*, a matter already decided.

resail (rē-sāl′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *sail*[1].] To sail back.

Before he anchors in his native port,
From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 931.

resale (rē-sāl′), *n.* [< *re-* + *sale*[1].] A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor; a sale at second hand.

Monopolies, and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great meanes to enrich.
Bacon, Riches.

resalgart, *n.* [< ME. *resalgar*, *rysalgar*, *rosalgar*: see *realgar*.] Same as *realgar*.

Resalgar, and our materes enbibing.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 261.

Our chirurgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicke and *resalgar* to be . . . sharpe, hotte, and burning things.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 429. (*Halliwell.*)

resalute (rē-sa-lūt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *salute*.] 1. To salute or greet anew.

To *resalute* the world with sacred light.
Milton, P. L., xi. 134.

2. To salute in return.

They of the Court made obeisance to him, . . . and he in like order *resaluted* them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 171.

res angusta domi (rēz an-gus′tą dō′mī). [L.: *res*, a thing, circumstance; *angusta*, fem. of *angustus*, narrow; *domi*, locative of *domus*, house: see *res*, *angust*, and *dome*[1].] Straitened or narrow circumstances.

resarcelé (re-sär-se-lā′), *a.* Same as *resarceled*.

resarceled, resarcelled (rē-sär′seld), *a.* In *her.*, separated by the field showing within. See *sarceled*.—**Cross sarceled, resarceled.** See *cross*[1].

resauntt, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

resawing-machine (rē-sâ′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* [< *re* + *sawing*, verbal n. of *saw*[1], *v.*, + *machine*.] Any machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards. *E. H. Knight.*

resayvet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *receive*.

rescaillet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *rascal*.

rescatet, *v. t.* [Also *reescate*, *riscate* (?); < It. *riscattare*, redeem, ransom, rescue, = Sp. *rescatar* = Pg. *resgatar*, ransom (cf. OF. *rachater*, *racheter*, F. *racheter*, ransom, redeem, repurchase), < L. *re-*, back, + *ex*, out, + *captare*, take: see *capacious*.] To ransom.

The great Honour you have acquired by your gallant Comportment in Algier, in *re-escating* so many English Slaves. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

rescatet, *n.* [< It. *riscatto* = Sp. *rescate* = Pg. *resgate*, ransom, rescue; from the verb: see *rescate*, *v.*] Ransom; relief; rescue.

Euery day wee were taken prisoners, by reason of the great dissension in that kingdome; and euery morning at our departure we must pay *rescat* foure or fiue pagies a man. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 222.

reschowet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *rescue*.

rescind (rē-sind′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *rescinder* = Sp. Pg. *rescindir* = It. *rescindere*, cut off, cancel, < L. *rescindere*, cut off, annul, < *re-*, back, + *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut: see *scission*.] 1. To cut off; cut short; remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*, his superfluous cut off. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 168, App.

2. To abrogate; revoke; annul; vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority: as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.

Even in the worst times this power of parliament to repeal and *rescind* charters has not often been exercised.
Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The sentence of exile against Wheelwright was *rescinded*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 349.

3. To avoid (a voidable contract). *Bishop.*—**Syn. 2.** *Repeal*, *Revoke*, etc. (see *abolish*), reverse, take back.

rescindable (rē-sin′da-bl), *a.* [= F. *rescindable*; as *rescind* + *-able*.] Capable of being rescinded. *Imp. Dict.*

rescindment (rē-sind′ment), *n.* [= F. *rescindement*; as *rescind* + *-ment*.] The act of rescinding; rescission. *Imp. Dict.*

rescission (rē-sizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *rescision* (for **rescission*) = Sp. *rescisión* = Pg. *rescisão* = It. *rescissione*, < LL. *rescissio(n-)*, a making void, annulling, rescinding, < L. *rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, cut off: see *rescind*.] 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off.

If any man infer upon the words of the prophets following (which declare this rejection and, to use the words of the text, *rescision* of their estate to have been for their idolatry) that by this reason the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved . . .; in my judgment it followeth not. *Bacon*, Holy War.

2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating: as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment.

No ceremonial and pompous *rescission* of our fathers' crimes can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 778.

He [the daimio of Chōshiū] would communicate with the mikado, and endeavour to obtain the *rescission* of the present orders. *F. O. Adams*, Hist. Japan, I. 445.

3. The avoiding of a voidable contract.

He [the seller] was bound to suffer *rescission* or to give compensation at the option of the buyer if the thing sold had undisclosed faults which hindered the free possession of it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 206.

rescissory (rē-sis′ọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *rescisoire* = Sp. Pg. *rescisorio* = It. *rescissorio*, < LL. *rescissorius*, of or pertaining to rescinding, < L. *rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, rescind: see *rescind*.] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effect of rescinding.

To pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

The general Act *rescissory* of 1661, which swept away the legislative enactments of the Covenanting Parliament.
Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, 1880, [p. 970.

Rescissory actions, in *Scots law*, those actions whereby deeds, etc., are declared void.

rescore (rē-skōr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *score*.] In *music*, to score again; arrange again or differently for voices or instruments.

rescoust, *n.* [< ME. *rescous*, *rescouse*, < OF. *rescous*, *rescos*, also *rescousse*, F. *rescousse*, *recousse* = Pr. *rescossa* = It. *riscossa* (ML. reflex *rescussa*), a rescue, < ML. as if **reexcussa*, fem. pp. of **reexcutere*, rescue: see *rescue*, *v.*] Same as *rescue*.

For none hate he to the Greke hadde,
Ne also for the *rescous* of the town,
Ne made him thus in armes for to madde.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 478.

rescribe (rē-skrīb′), *v. t.* [= OF. *rescrire* = Sp. *rescribir* = Pg. *rescrever* = It. *riscrivere*, < L. *rescribere*, write back or again, < *re-*, again, back, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] 1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back toleramus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To write again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he showed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box.
Howell.

rescribendary (rē-skrib′en-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *rescribendaries* (-riz). [< ML. *rescribendarius*, < L. *rescribendus*, gerundive of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an officer in the court of Rome who guards against abuse of indulgences.

rescript (rē′skript), *n.* [< OF. *rescrit*, *rescript*, F. *rescrit* = Pr. *reschrich* = Cat. *rescrit* = Sp. *rescripto* = Pg. *rescripto*, *rescrito* = It. *rescritto*, < L. *rescriptum*, a rescript, reply, neut. of *rescriptus*, pp. of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] 1. The written answer of an emperor or a pope to questions of jurisprudence officially propounded to him; hence, an edict or decree.

Maximinus gave leave to rebuild [the churches]. . . . Upon which *rescript* (saith the story) the Christians were overjoyed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 156.

The society was established as soon as possible after the receipt of the Papal *rescript*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 74.

2. A counterpart. *Bouvier.*

rescription (rē-skrip′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *rescription*, F. *rescription*, < LL. *rescriptio(n-)*, a rescript, < L. *rescribere*, pp. *rescriptus*, answer in writing: see *rescript* and *rescribe*.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*. *Loveday*, Letters (1662), p. 31. (*Latham.*)

rescriptive (rē-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< *rescript* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a rescript; having the character of a rescript; decisive.

rescriptively (rē-skrip′tiv-li), *adv.* By rescript. *Burke.* [Rare.]

rescuable (res′kū-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *rescouable*, < *rescorre*, *rescourre*, rescue: see *rescue* and *-able*.] Capable of being rescued.

Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 116.

rescue (res′kū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rescued*, ppr. *rescuing*. [Early mod. E. also *reskue*, *reskew*; < ME. *reskewen*, *rescouen*, *rescowen*, < OF. *rescorre*, *rescourre*, *reskeure*, *resquerre* (ML. reflex *rescuere*) = It. *riscuotere* (ML. reflex *rescutere*), rescue, < L. *re-*, again, + *excutere* (pp. *excussus*), shake off, drive away, < *ex-*, off, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*[1]. Cf. *rescous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; liberate from actual restraint; remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil: as, to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

Ercules *rescoved* hire, parde,
And brought hire out of helle agayne to blys.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 515.

That was cleped the rescouse, for that Vortiger was *rescowed* whan Aungis the saisne was slain and chaced oute of the place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 238.

2. In *law*, to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody: as, to *rescue* a prisoner from a constable.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** To retake, recapture.

II.† *intrans.* To go to the rescue.

For when a chaumbere afire is or an halle,
Wel more nede is it sodenly *rescowe*
Than to dispute, and axe amonges alle,
How is this candele in the strow yfalle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 857.

rescue (res′kū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reskue*, *reskew*; from the verb. The earlier noun was *rescous*, q. v.] 1. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, danger, or any evil.

Spur to the *rescue* of the noble Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 19.

Flights, terrors, sudden *rescues*, and true love
Crown'd after trial. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. In *law*, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing out of the custody of the law.

Fang. Sir John, I arrest you. . . .
Fal. Keep them off, Bardolph.
Fang. A *rescue!* a *rescue!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 61.

Rescue is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offence in the stranger so rescuing as it would have been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

Rescue shot†, money paid for the rescue or assistance in the rescue of stolen or raided property. See *shot*.

Instead of his ain ten milk kye,
Jamie Telfer has gotten thirty and three.
And he has paid the *rescue shot*,
Baith wi' goud and white monie.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 115).

To make a rescue, to take a prisoner forcibly from the custody of an officer.

Thou gaoler, thou,
I am thy prisoner; wilt thou suffer them
To *make a rescue?* *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 114.

=Syn. 1. Release, liberation, extrication, redemption.

rescue-grass (res'kū-grȧs), *n.* A species of brome-grass, *Bromus unioloides*. It is native in South America, perhaps also in Texas, and has been introduced with some favor as a forage-grass into several countries. In the warmest parts of the southern United States it is found valuable, as producing a crop in winter and early spring. See *prairie-grass*. Also called *Schrader's grass*.

rescuer (res'kū-ėr), *n.* One who rescues.

rescussee (res-ku-sē'), *n.* [< *rescuss(or)* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the party in whose favor a rescue is made.

rescussor (res-kus'ọr), *n.* [< ML. *rescussor*, < *rescutere*, pp. *rescussus*, rescue: see *rescue*, *rescous*.] In *law*, one who commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

rese[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*[1].

rese[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

research[1] (rē-sėrch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *recercher*, *recercer*, *rechercher*, F. *rechercher* (= It. *ricercare*), search diligently, inquire into, < *re-* + *cercher*, search: see *search*.] To search or examine with continued care; examine into or inquire about diligently. [Rare.]

It is not easy . . . to *research* with due distinction . . . in the Actions of Eminent Personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 207.

research[1] (rē-sėrch'), *n.* [< OF. *recerche*, F. *recherche*, F. dial. *ressarche*, *resserche* = It. *ricerca*, diligent search; from the verb: see *research*[1], *v.*] 1. Diligent inquiry, examination, or study; laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation: as, microscopical *research;* historical *researches*.

Many medicinal remedys, cautions, directions, curiosities, and Arcana, which owe their birth or illustration to his indefatigable *recherches*. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime,
And spreads the honey of his deep *research*
At his return — a rich repast for me.
Cowper, Task, iv. 112.

2. In *music*, an extemporaneous composition preluding the performance of a work, and introducing some of its leading themes. [Rare.]

=Syn. 1. *Investigation*, *Inquiry*, etc. (see *examination*), exploration.

research[2] (rē-sėrch'), *v.* [< *re-* + *search*.] To search again; examine anew.

researcher (rē-sėr'chėr), *n.* [< *research*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *rechercheur* = It. *ricercatore*.] One who makes researches; one who is engaged in research.

He was too refined a *researcher* to lie open to so gross an imposition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

researchful (rē-sėrch'fụl), *a.* [< *research*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of or characterized by research; making research; inquisitive.

China, in truth, we find more interesting on the surface than to a more *researchful* study. *The American*, VII. 230.

reseat (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *seat*.] 1. To seat or set again.

What! will you adventure to *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

2. To put a new seat or new seats in; furnish with a new seat or seats: as, to *reseat* a church.

Trousers are *re-seated* and repaired where the material is strong enough.
★ *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

réseau (rā-zō'), *n.* [F., a net or network, OF. *resel* = It. *reticello*, a net, < ML. **reticellum*, dim. of L. *rete*, a net: see *rete*.] In *lace-making*, the ground when composed of regular uniform meshes, whether of one shape only or of two or more shapes alternating.

The fine-meshed ground, or *réseau*, which has been held to be distinctive of "point d'Alençon."
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 186.

Réseau à brides, bride ground when the brides are arranged with great regularity so as to resemble a réseau properly so called, or net ground.

resect (rē-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *resectus*, pp. of *resecare* (> It. *risecare*, *risegare* = Sp. Pg. *resegar* = OF. *resequer*, F. *réséquer*), cut off, cut loose, < *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut: see *section*. Cf. *risk*.] To cut or pare off.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the advanced surgery of the period [Roman empire] is the freedom with which bones were *resected*, including the long bones, the lower jaw, and the upper jaw. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 675.

Resecting fracture, a fracture produced by a rifle-ball which has hit one of the two bones of the forearm or leg, or one or two of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, and has taken a piece out of the bone hit without injury to the others.

resect† (rē-sekt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *resectus*, pp. of *resecare*, cut off: see *resect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Cut off; resected.

I ought reject
No soul from wished immortalitie,
But give them durance when they are *resect*
From organized corporeitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 46.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the subtangent of a point on a curve diminished by the abscissa.

resection (rē-sek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *résection*, < LL. *resectio(n-)*, a cutting off, trimming, pruning, < L. *resecare*, pp. *resectus*, cut off: see *resect*.] The act of cutting or paring off; specifically, in *surg.*, the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation; excision of a portion of some part, as of a bone or nerve.

Some surgeons reckoned their *resections* by the hundred.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 422.

Resection of the larynx, a partial laryngectomy.

resectional (rē-sek'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *resection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, resection.

Plastic and *resectional* operations.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 499.

Reseda (rē-sē'dạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (cf. F. *réséda* = D. *reseda* = G. *resede* = Sw. Dan. *reseda*), < L. *reseda*, a plant, < *resedare*, calm, < *re-*, back, + *sedare*, calm: see *sedative*. According to Pliny (XXVII. 12, 106), the plant was so called because it was employed to allay tumors by pronouncing the formula *reseda morbos*.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Resedaceæ*. It is characterized by cleft or dissected and unequal petals, by an urn-shaped receptacle dilated behind, bearing on one side the ten to forty stamens, and by a capsule three-lobed and open at the apex. There are about 52 species, or many more according to some authors, and all very variable. They are most abundant in the Mediterranean region, especially Spain and northern Africa, found also in Syria, Persia, and Arabia. They are erect or decumbent herbs, with entire or divided leaves, and racemed flowers. *R. Luteola* is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic. See *mignonette*, and, for *R. lutea*, *base-rocket*. For *R. Luteola*, see *dyer's-weed*, *weld*[1], and *ash of Jerusalem* (under *ash*[1]); also *gaude*.

2. [*l. c.*] A grayish-green tint.

Resedaceæ (res-ē-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Reseda* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Papaverales*, characterized by a curved embryo without albumen, a 4- or 8-parted calyx, minute glands in place of stipules, an open estivation, small and commonly irregular petals, and usually numerous stamens. There are about 65 species, of 6 genera, all but 13 species being included in *Reseda*, the type. They are annual or perennial herbs, with scattered or clustered leaves, which are entire, three-parted, or pinnatifid; and with small bracted flowers in racemes or spikes. Their range is mainly that of *Reseda*, excepting *Dipetalia* with 4 species in Cape Colony and 1 in California and New Mexico.

reseek (rē-sēk'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *seek*.] To seek again. *Imp. Dict.*

reseize (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *seize*.] 1. To seize again; seize a second time. — 2. To put into possession of; reinstate: chiefly in such phrases as to be *reseized of* or *in* (to be repossessed of).

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne
Deposed was from princedome soverayne, . . .
And then therein *reseized* was againe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.

3. In *law*, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.
Blackstone, Com., III. x.

reseizer (rē-sē'zėr), *n.* One who reseizes, in any sense.

reseizure (rē-sē'zūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *seizure*.] A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

I moved to have a *reseizure* of the lands of George More, a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traytor.
Bacon, To Cecil.

resell (rē-sel'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sell*[1].] To sell again; sell, as what has been recently bought.

I will not *resell* that heere which shall bee confuted heere-after. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 339.

resemblable† (rē-zem'blạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *resemblable*, < OF. *resemblable*, < *resembler*, resemble: see *resemble*.] Capable or admitting of being compared; like.

These arowis that I speke of heere
Were alle fyve on oon manere,
And alle were they *resemblable*.
★ *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 985.

resemblance (rē-zem'blạns), *n.* [< ME. *resemblaunce*, < OF. *resemblance*, *ressemblance*, F. *ressemblance* = It. *rassembranza;* as *resemblan(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The state or property of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

Though with those streams he no *resemblance* hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 165.

It would be easy to indicate many points of *resemblance* between the subjects of Diocletian and the people of that Celestial Empire where, during many centuries, nothing has been learned or unlearned. *Macaulay*, History.

Very definite *resemblances* unite the lobster with the woodlouse, the kingcrab, the waterflea, and the barnacle, and separate them from all other animals.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 102.

2. Something similar; a similitude; a point or detail of likeness; a representation; an image; semblance.

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on.
Milton, P. L., ix. 538.

He is then described as gliding through the Garden under the *resemblance* of a Mist.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews
Takes the *resemblance* of the good she views.
Cowper, Charity, l. 396.

3†. Likelihood; probability.

Prov. But what likelihood is in that?
Duke. Not a *resemblance*, but a certainty.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 203.

4†. A simile.

Been ther none othere maner *resemblances*
That ye may likne your parables unto,
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 368.

I will set them all foorth by a triple diuision, exempting the generall Similitude as their common Auncestour, and I will cal him by the name of *Resemblance*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

5†. Look; regard; show of affection.

With soft sighes and lovely semblaunces
He ween'd that his affection entire
She should aread; many *resemblaunces*
To her he made, and many kind remembraunces.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 16.

Term of resemblance†, a general name.

resemblant (rē-zem'blạnt), *a.* [< F. *ressemblant*, ppr. of *ressembler*, resemble: see *resemble*.] Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; resembling. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Spanish woolls are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) . . . are come to that fineness.
Golden Fleece (1657). (*Nares.*)

What marvel then if thus their features were
Resemblant lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey.*

resemble (rē-zem'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resembled*, ppr. *resembling*. [< ME. *resemblen*, < OF. *resembler*, *ressambler*, *ressemblier*, F. *ressembler* = Pr. *ressemblar*, *ressemlar* = It. *risembrare*, < ML. as if **resimulare*, < L. *re-*, again, + *simulare*, simulate, imitate, copy, < *similis*, like: see *similar*, *simulate*, *semble*, and cf. *assemble*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To be like to; have similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king.
Judges viii. 18.

The soule, in regard of the spiritual and immortall substance, *resembleth* him which is a Spirit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 16.

The river, as it flows, *resembles* the air that flows over it.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To represent as like something else; liken; compare; note a resemblance.

Th' other, al yclad in garments light, . . .
He did *resemble* to his lady bright;
And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 21.

Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I *resemble* it? Luke xiii. 18.

3†. To imitate; simulate; counterfeit.

The Chinians . . . if they would *resemble* a deformed man, they paint him with short habite, great eyes and beard, and a long nose. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 487.

Then was I commanded to stand upon a box by the wall, and to spread my arms with the needle in them, and to *resemble* the death upon the cross.
Quoted in *S. Clarke's* Examples (1671), p. 270.

II.† *intrans.* To be like; have a resemblance; appear.

And Merlyn, that wel *resembled* to Bretel, cleped the porter, . . . and thei dought it was Bretel and Iurdan.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

An huge tablet this fair lady bar
In hir handes twain all this to declare,
Resembling to be fourged all of-new.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4521.

resembler (rē-zem'blėr), *n.* One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few *resemblers* in the world. *Boyle*, Works, I. 516.

resembling (rē-zem'bling), *a.* Like; similar; homogeneous; congruous.

They came to the side of the wood where the hounds were, . . . many of them in colour and marks so *resembling* that it showed they were of one kind.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Good actions still must be maintained with good,
As bodies nourished with *resembling* food.
Dryden, To His Sacred Majesty, l. 78.

resemblingly (rē-zem'bling-li), *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance or verisimilitude.

The angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*. *Boyle*, Works, II. 402.

reseminate (rē-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *reseminatus*, pp. of *reseminare* (> It. *riseminare* = Sp. *resembrar* = Pg. *resemear* = OF. *resemer*, F. *ressemer*), sow again, beget again, < *re-*, again, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To propagate again; beget or produce again by seed.

Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction it [the phœnix] begets and *reseminates* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animals, and unto sensible natures transfer the propriety of plants.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

resend (rē-send'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *send*.] To send again; send back; return.

My book of "The hurt of hearing," &c., I did give unto you; howbeit, if you be weary of it, you may *re-send* it again. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 116.

I sent to her . . .
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 123.

resent (rē-zent'), *v.* [< OF. *resentir*, *ressentir*, F. *ressentir* = Pr. *resentir* = Cat. *ressentir* = Sp. Pg. *resentir* = It. *risentire*, < ML. **resentire*, feel in return, resent, < L. *re-*, again, + *sentire*, feel: see *scent*, *sense*. Cf. *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To perceive by the senses; have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of; be affected by.

'Tis by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what discontent.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 156.

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift.
Fuller. (*Webster.*)

Hence, specifically—**2†.** To scent; perceive by the sense of smell.

Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthliness of a dying corpse; so this bird of prey [the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samuel (1 Sam. xxviii. 14)] *resented* a worse than earthly savour in the soul of Saul,—as evidence of his death at hand.
Fuller, Profane State, v. 4.

3†. To give the odor of; present to the sense of smell.

Where does the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 221.

4†. To have a certain sense or feeling at something; take well or ill; have satisfaction from or regret for.

He . . . began, though over-late, to *resent* the injury he had done her. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

Many here shrink in their Shoulders, and are very sensible of his Departure, and the Lady Infanta *resents* it more than any. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 25.

5. To take ill; consider as an injury or affront; be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show anger by words or acts.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offer'd wrong.
Milton, P. L., ix. 300.

An injurious or slighting word is thrown out, which we think ourselves obliged to *resent*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Mankind *resent* nothing so much as the intrusion upon them of a new and disturbing truth.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

6†. To bear; endure.

Very hot—soultry hot, upon my honour—phoo, my lady Whimsey—how does your ladiship *resent* it? I shall be most horribly tann'd.
D'Urfey, A Virtuous Wife (1680). (*Wright.*)

=Syn. **5.** See *anger*[1].

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To have a certain flavor; savor.

Vessels full of traditionary pottage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, iii. 3.

2. To feel resentment; be indignant.

When he [Pompey] had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, . . . Sylla did a little *resent* thereat. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used.
Swift, Battle of the Books, Bookseller to the Reader.

resenter (rē-zen'tėr), *n.* One who resents, in any sense of that word.

resentful (rē-zent'fûl), *a.* [< *resent* + *-ful*.] Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.
Johnson, Works, II. 647.

Not for prud'ry's sake,
But dignity's, *resentful* of the wrong.
Cowper, Task, iii. 79.

=Syn. Irascible, choleric, vindictive, ill-tempered. See *anger*[1].

resentfully (rē-zent'fûl-i), *adv.* In a resentful manner; with resentment.

resentment† (rē-zen'ti-ment), *n.* [< ML. **resentimentum*; < *resentment*.] **1.** Feeling or sense of anything; the state of being deeply affected by anything.

I . . . choose rather, being absent, to contribute what aydes I can towards its remedy, than, being present, to renew her sorrows by such expressions of *resentiment* as of course use to fall from friends.
Evelyn, To his Brother, G. Evelyn.

2. Resentment.

Though this king might have *resentiment*
And will t' avenge him of this injury.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 5.

resentingly (rē-zen'ting-li), *adv.* **1†.** With deep sense or strong perception.

Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise in that I have not added another of superstition.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Writings, Gen. Pref.

2. With resentment, or a sense of wrong or affront.

resentive (rē-zen'tiv), *a.* [< *resent* + *-ive*.] Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion rous'd,
The guardian army came. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

resentment (rē-zent'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *resentiment*, *ressentiment*; < OF. (and F.) *ressentiment* = Sp. *resentimiento* = Pg. *resentimento* = It. *risentimento*, < ML. **resentimentum*, perception, feeling, resentment, < *resentire*, feel, resent: see *resent* and *-ment*.] **1†.** The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer. Taylor.*

You cannot suspect the reality of my *resentments* when I decline not so criminal an evidence thereof.
Parker, Platonic Philosophy, Dedication.

2. The sense of what is done to one, whether good or evil. (*a*†) A strong perception of good; gratitude.

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhaunse our due *resentments* of God's benefits.
J. Walker, Hist. Eucharist. (*Nares.*)

By a thankful and honourable recognition, the convocation of the church of Ireland has transmitted in record to posterity their deep *resentment* of his singular services and great abilities in this whole affair.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

(*b*) A deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to one's self or one's kindred or friends; strong displeasure; anger.

In the two and thirtieth Year of his Reign, King Edward began to shew his *Resentment* of the stubborn Behaviour of his Nobles towards him in Times past.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 99.

Not youthful kings in battle seized alive . . .
E'er felt such rage, *resentment*, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 9.

Resentment is a union of sorrow and malignity; a combination of a passion which all endeavor to avoid with a passion which all concur to detest. *Johnson*, Rambler.

Although the exercise of *resentment* is beset with numerous incidental pains, the one feeling of gratified vengeance is a pleasure as real and indisputable as any form of human delight. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 142.

=Syn. **2.** (*b*) *Vexation*, *Indignation* (see *anger*[1]), irritation, rankling, grudge, heart-burning, animosity, vindictiveness.

reserate† (res'ę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *reseratus*, pp. of *reserare*, unlock, unclose, disclose (> It. *riserrare* = OF. (and F.) *resserrer*, shut up again), < *re-*, back, + *sera*, a bar for fastening a door (< *serere*, join, bind ?).] To unlock; open.

There appears no reason, or at least there has been none given that I know of, why the *reserating* operation (if I may so speak) of sublimate should be confined to antimony. *Boyle*, Works, III. 79.

reservance† (rē-zėr'vans), *n.* [= It. *riserbanza*, *riservanza*; as *reserve* + *-ance*.] Reservation.

We [Edward R.] are pleased that the *Reservance* of our Rights and Titles . . . be in general words.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. ii. No. 50.

reservation (rez-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *reservation*, F. *réservation* = Pr. *reservatio* = Sp. *reservación* = Pg. *reservação* = It. *riserbazione*, *riservazione*, *reservazione*, < ML. *reservatio(n-)*, < L. *reservare*, reserve: see *reserve*.] **1.** The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure.

I most unfeignedly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrongs. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 260.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

He has some *reservation*,
Some concealed purpose, and close meaning sure.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc.: as, the Crow *reservation*. Also *reserve*.

The first record [of Concord] now remaining is that of a *reservation* of land for the minister, and the appropriation of new lands as commons or pastures to some poor men.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody; safe keeping.

He will'd me
In heedfull'st *reservation* to bestow them [prescriptions].
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 231.

5. In *law*: (*a*) An express withholding of certain rights the surrender of which would otherwise follow or might be inferred from one's act (*Mackeldey*); a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved.

I gave you all, . . .
Made you my guardians, my depositaries;
But kept a *reservation* to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 255.

(*b*) Technically, in the law of conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor of real property reserves to himself, or himself and his successors in interest, some new thing to issue out of the thing granted, as distinguished from excepting a part of the thing itself. Thus, if a man conveys a farm, saving to himself a field, this is an *exception*; but if he saves to himself a right of way through a field, this is a *reservation*. (*c*) The right created by such a clause.—**6.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The act or practice of retaining or preserving part of the consecrated eucharistic elements or species, especially that of bread, unconsumed for a shorter or longer period after the celebration of the sacrament. The practice has existed from early times, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches, especially to provide for the communion of the sick and prisoners. (*b*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the act of the Pope in reserving to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices.

On the 1st of October he [the Pope] appointed Reynolds by virtue of the *reservation*, and immediately filled up the see of Worcester which Reynolds vacated.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 384.

Indian reservation, a tract of land reserved by the State or nation as the domain of Indians. [U. S.]—**Mental reservation**, the intentional withholding of some word or clause necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker or writer; the word or clause so withheld. Also called *mental restriction*.

Almost all [Roman Catholic] theologians hold that it is sometimes lawful to use a *mental reservation* which may be, though very likely it will not be, understood from the circumstances. Thus, a priest may deny that he knows a crime which he has only learnt through sacramental confession. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 572.

Reservation system, the system by which Indians have been provided for, and to some extent governed, by confining them to tracts of public lands reserved for the purpose, and excepting them from the rights and obligations of ordinary citizens. [U. S.]

reservative (rē-zėr'va-tiv), *a.* [< *reserve* + *-ative*. Cf. *conservative*.] Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

reservatory (rē-zėr'va-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *reservatories* (-riz). [= F. *réservoir* (> E. *reservoir*) = Sp. Pg. *reservatorio*, < ML. *reservatorium*, a storehouse, < L. *reservare*, keep, reserve: see *reserve*. Doublet of *reservoir*.] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes.
Woodward.

★**reserve** (rē-zėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reserved*, ppr. *reserving*. [< ME. *reserven*, < OF. *reserver*, F. *réserver* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reservar* = It. *riserbare*, *riservare*, *reservare*, < L. *reservare*, keep back, < *re-*, back, + *servare*, keep: see *serve*. Cf. *conserve*, *observe*, *preserve*.] **1.** To keep back; keep in store for future or other use; preserve; withhold from present use for another purpose; keep back for a time: as, a *reserved* seat.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the time of trouble? Job xxxviii. 22, 23.

Take each man's censure, but *reserve* thy judgement.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 69.

His great powers of painting he *reserves* for events of which the slightest details are interesting.
Macaulay, History.

2†. To preserve; keep safe; guard.

One in the prison,
That should by private order else have died,
I have *reserved* alive. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 472.

In the other two destructions, by deluge and earthquake, it is farther to be noted that the remnant of people which hap to be *reserved* are commonly ignorant.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

At Alexandria, where two goodly pillars of Theban marble *reserve* the memory of the place.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 96.

Farewel, my noble Friend, cheer up, and *reserve* yourself for better Days. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 76.

3. To make an exception of; except, as from the conditions of an agreement.

War. Shall our condition stand?
Char. It shall;
Only *reserved*, you claim no interest
In any of our towns of garrison.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 167.

The old Men, Women, and sicke Folkes were *reserued* from this Tribute. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

★=Syn. 1. *Reserve, Retain*, etc. See *keep*.

reserve (rē-zėrv'), *n.* [< OF. *reserve*, F. *réserve* = Sp. Pg. *reserva* = It. *riserba, riserva*, a store, reserve; from the verb: see *reserve, v.*] **1.** The act of reserving or keeping back.—**2.** That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

Where all is due, make no *reserve*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice,
Amidst their virtues, a *reserve* of vice.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore.

3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations.
Addison, Freeholder. (*Latham.*)

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness toward others; caution in personal behavior.

Upon my arrival I attributed that *reserve* to modesty, which I now find has its origin in pride.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv.

Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest,
A decent caution and *reserve* at least.
Cowper, Hope, l. 404.

Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,
Such fine *reserve* and noble reticence.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. An exception; something excepted.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*.
Dr. J. Rogers.

Is knowledge so despised,
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?
Milton, P. L., v. 61.

In the minds of almost all religious persons, even in the most tolerant countries, the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit *reserves*. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, i.

6. In *law*, reservation.—**7.** In *banking*, that part of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans. See *bank*², 4.

They [the precious metals] are employed as *reserves* in banks, or other hands, forming the guarantee of paper money and cheques, and thus becoming the instrument of the wholesale payments of society.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 865.

8. *Milit.*: (*a*) The body of troops, in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (*b*) That part of the fighting force of a country which is in general held back, and upon which its defense is thrown when its regular forces are inadequate or defeated: as, the naval *reserve*. In countries where compulsory service exists, as Germany, an infantry soldier after serving two years with his regiment is enrolled in the reserve, where he remains five years. The reserves are called into active service only for manœuvers and when it is necessary to raise the army from a peace- to a war-footing. The reserve is counted as a part of the standing army. (*c*) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.—**9.** In *theol.*, the system according to which only that part of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend.—**10.** In *calico-printing* and other processes, same as *resist*, 2.—**11.** Same as *reservation*, 3.—**Connecticut Reserve, Connecticut Western Reserve**, or **Western Reserve**, the name given to the region, lying south of Lake Erie and in the present State of Ohio, which the State of Connecticut, in ceding its claims upon western lands, reserved to itself for the purposes of a school fund.—**Gold reserve**, the gold held by the United States treasury for the redemption of United States notes. This fund was first accumulated for the resumption of specie payments, and at that date (Jan. 1, 1879) amounted to over $114,000,000. By the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882, it was practically fixed at $100,000,000. In April, 1893, it first fell below this sum as a result of the policy of the treasury (under the "parity" clause of the act of July 14, 1890) in paying the treasury notes of 1890, on demand, in gold; and by January, 1894, fell to $65,650,000. To replenish the fund the government sold bonds—$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in January, 1894; $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in November, 1894; about $62,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in February, 1895; and $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in January, 1896.—**In reserve**, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—**Reserve air.** Same as *residual air* (which see, under *air*¹).—**Without reserve.** See the quotation.

When a sale is announced as *without reserve*—whether the announcement be contained in the written particulars or be made orally by the auctioneer—that, according to all the cases, both at law and in equity, means not merely that the property will be peremptorily sold, but that neither the vendor nor any one acting for him will bid at the auction. *Bateman.*

=**Syn. 1.** Retention.—**4.** Restraint, distance.

reserved (rē-zėrvd'), *p. a.* **1.** Kept for another or future use; retained; kept back.

He hath reasons *reserved* to himself, which our frailty cannot apprehend. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 657.

2. Showing reserve in behavior; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

The man I trust, if shy to me,
Shall find me as *reserv'd* as he.
Cowper, Friendship.

New England's poet, soul *reserved* and deep,
November nature with a name of May.
Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 5.

3. Retired; secluded. [Rare.]

They [the pope or ruffe] will usually lie, abundance of them together, in one *reserved* place, where the water is deep and runs quietly.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Major), p. 236, i. 15.

4. In *decorative art*, left of the color of the background, as when another color is worked upon the ground to form a new ground, the pattern being left of the first color.—**Case reserved.** See *case*¹.—**Reserved case**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a sin the power to absolve from which is reserved to the Pope or his legate, the ordinary of the diocese, or a prelate of a religious order, other confessors not being allowed to give absolution. A sin, to be reserved, must be external (one of word or deed), and sufficiently proved. No sin is reserved in the case of a person *in articulo mortis*.—**Reserved list**, in the British navy, a list of the officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, of which the total force is about 23,000. They are largely officers in the merchant service possessing certain required qualifications, who, after appointment in the Naval Reserve, are required to undergo periodical "training." They receive annual training fees, and can be called into active service in the Royal Navy for drill or by royal proclamation in war, etc.—**Reserved power**, in *Scots law*, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, etc. Reserved powers are of different sorts: as, a *reserved power* of burdening a property; a *reserved power* to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—**Reserved powers**, in *U. S. const. law*, powers pertaining to sovereignty, but not delegated to a representative body; more specifically, those powers of the people which are not delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the country, but remain with the respective States. The national government possesses no powers but such as have been delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited from the British Parliament, except such as they have surrendered, either by delegation to the United States, or by prohibition, in their respective constitutions or in the Constitution of the United States.=**Syn. 1.** Excepted, withheld.—**2.** Restrained, cautious, uncommunicative, unsocial, unsociable, taciturn.

reservedly (rē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve; without openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force. *Pope.*

reservedness (rē-zėr'ved-nes), *n.* The character of being reserved; closeness; lack of frankness, openness, or freedom.

A certain *reserv'dnesse* of naturall disposition, and morall discipline learnt out of the noblest Philosophy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

reservee (rez-ėr-vē'), *n.* [< F. *réservé*, pp. of *réserver*, reserve: see *reserve*.] In *law*, one to whom anything is reserved.

reserver (rē-zėr'vėr), *n.* One who or that which reserves.

reservist (rē-zėr'vist), *n.* [< F. **réserviste*; as *reserve* + *-ist*.] A soldier who belongs to the reserve. [Recent.]

The town was full of the military reserve, out for the French autumn manœuvres, and the *reservists* walked speedily and wore their formidable great-coats.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 172.

★ **reservoir** (rez'ėr-vwor), *n.* [< F. *réservoir*, a storehouse, reservoir: see *reservatory*. Doublet of *reservatory*.] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store: usually applied to a large receptacle for fluids or liquids, as gases or oils.

The fly-wheel is a vast *reservoir* into which the engine pours its energy, sudden floods alternating with droughts; but these succeed each other so rapidly, and the area of the *reservoir* is so vast, that its level remains uniform.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

Specifically—**2.** A place where water collects naturally or is stored for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or for any other purpose.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water.
Addison.

Here was the great basin of the Nile that received every drop of water, even from the passing shower to the roaring mountain torrent that drained from Central Africa toward the north. This was the great *reservoir* of the Nile. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 253.

3. In *anat.*, a receptacle. See *receptaculum*.—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the passages or cavities found in many plant-tissues, in which are secreted and stored resins, oils, mucilage, etc. More frequently called *receptacle*. *De Bary*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 202. (*b*) A seed or any organ of a plant in which surplus assimilated matter (reserve material) is stored up for subsequent use.—**Mucilage-reservoirs.** See *mucilage*.—**Reservoir of Pecquet.** Same as *receptaculum chyli* (which see, under *receptaculum*).

reservoir (rēz'ėr-vwor), *v. t.* [< *reservoir, n.*] To furnish with a reservoir; also, to collect and store in a reservoir.

Millions of pools of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is *reservoired* and stored.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 52.

reservor (rē-zėr'vor), *n.* [< *reserve* + *-or*¹.] ★In *law*, one who reserves. *Story.*

reset¹ (rē-set'), *n.* [< ME. *reset*, etc., < OF. *recet, receit*, etc.: see *receipt, n.*] **1†.** Same as *receipt*, 5, 6.—**2.** In *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.—**Reset of theft**, the offense of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

reset¹ (rē-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resetted*, ppr. *resetting*. [< ME. *reseten*, etc., < OF. *receter*, etc., receive: see *receipt, v.*] **1†.** Same as *receipt*.—**2.** In *Scots law*, to receive and harbor (an outlaw or criminal); receive (stolen goods).

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and *reset* the Southrons here. *Scott.*

Gif ony ydil men, that has not to live of thare awin to leif apon, be *resett* within the lande . . .
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 338.

reset² (rē-set'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *set*¹.] To set again, in any sense of the word *set*.

reset² (rē-set'), *n.* [< *reset*², *v.*] **1.** The act of resetting.—**2.** In *printing*, matter set over again.

resettable (rē-set'a-bl), *a.* [< *reset*² + *-able*.] Capable of being reset.

Cups . . . with gems . . .
Moveable and *resettable* at will.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

resetter¹ (rē-set'ėr), *n.* [< *reset*¹ + *-er*¹.] In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods; also, one who harbors a criminal.

I thought him an industrious, peaceful man—if he turns *resetter* of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of him. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxv.

Wicked thieves, oppressors, and peacebreakers and *resetters* of theft.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 349.

resetter² (rē-set'ėr), *n.* [< *reset*² + *-er*¹.] One who resets or places again.

resettle (rē-set'l), *v.* [< *re-* + *settle*².] **I.** *trans.* To settle again; specifically, to install again, as a minister in a parish.

Will the house of Austria yield . . . the least article of strained and even usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance who are alarmed at the consequences of . . . the emperor's death?
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* To become settled again; specifically, to be installed a second time or anew in a parish.

resettlement (rē-set'l-ment), *n.* [< *resettle* + *-ment*.] The act of resettling, or the process or state of being resettled, in any sense.

resh¹ (resh), *a.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *rash*¹.] Fresh; recent. *Halliwell.*

resh² (resh), *n.* A frequent dialectal variant of *rush*¹.

reshape (rē-shāp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *shape*.] To shape again; give a new shape to.

reship (rē-ship'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ship*.] To ship again: as, goods *reshipped* to Chicago.

reshipment (rē-ship'ment), *n.* [< *reship* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of shipping a second time; specifically, the shipping for exportation of what has been imported.—**2.** That which is reshipped.

resiance† (rez'i-ans), *n.* [< OF. **reseance*, **resiance*, *resseance*, < ML. *residentia*, residence: see *residence*, and cf. *séance*. Doublet of *residence*.] Residence; abode.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality. *Knolles*, 1174 G. (*Nares.*)

The King forthwith banished all Flemmings . . . out of his Kingdome, Commanding . . . (. . . his Merchant-Adventurers) which had a *Resiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 130.

resiant† (rez'i-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *resiant*, *reseant*, *resseant*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, resident: see *resident*. Doublet of *resident*.] **I.** *a.* Resident; dwelling.

Articles conceiued and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company *resiant* in Prussia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 259.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus with the Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 3.

Resiant rolls, in *law*, rolls naming the resiants or residents in a tithing, etc., called over by the steward on holding court-leet.

II. *n.* A resident.

Touching the custom of "suit and service" (i. e., grinding corn, &c.) of the "*resiants* and inhabitants of Whalley" to said antient mills . . .
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 79.

All manner of folk, *resiants* or subjects within this his [the King of England's] realm.
Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

reside (rē-zīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resided*, ppr. *residing*. [= D. *resideren* = G. *residiren* = Dan. *residere* = Sw. *residera*, < OF. *resider*, vernacularly *resier*, F. *résider* = Sp. Pg. *residir* = It. *risedere*, < L. *residere*, remain behind, reside, dwell, < *re-*, back, + *sedere*, sit (= E. *sit*): see *sit*. Cf. *preside*.] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; have a settled abode for a time, or a dwelling or home; specifically, to be in official residence (said of holders of benefices, etc.).

To bathe in fiery floods, or to *reside*
In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 122.

These Sirens *resided* in certain pleasant islands.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary *resides*.
Burns, Flow Gently, sweet Afton.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; inhere.

Excellence, and quantity of energy, *reside* in mixture and composition. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny *resides*. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 21.

3†. To sink to the bottom, as of liquids; settle; subside, in general.

The madding Winds are hush'd, the Tempests cease,
And ev'ry rowling Surge *resides* in Peace.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. (see *abide*[1]), be domiciled, be domiciliated, make a home.

residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *residence*, < OF. *residence*, F. *résidence* = Pr. *residensa*, *residencia* = Sp. Pg. *residencia* = It. *residenzia*, *residenza* (= D. *residentie* = G. *residenz* = Dan. *residents* = Sw. *residens*, < F.), < ML. *residentia*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, resident: see *resident*. Doublet of *resiance*.] **1.** The act of residing or dwelling in a place permanently or for a considerable time.

What place is this?
Sure, something more than human keeps *residence* here.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

I upon my frontiers here
Keep *residence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 999.

Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their *residence* at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 89.

2. A place of residing or abode; especially, the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation.

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath *residence* and medicine power.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 24.

What is man? . . .
Once the blest *residence* of truth divine.
Cowper, Truth, l. 387.

In front of this esplanade [Plaza de los Algibes] is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V., and intended, it is said, to eclipse the *residence* of the Moorish kings.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 57.

3. That in which anything permanently rests or inheres.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

4. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie, or where one's occupation is properly carried on; *eccles.*, the presence of a bishop in his diocese, a canon in his cathedral or collegiate church, or a rector or an incumbent in his benefice: opposed to *non-residence*.

He is ever in his parish; he keepeth *residence* at all times. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Residence on the part of the students appears to have been sometimes dispensed with [at the university of Siena].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The place where a man's habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing it therefrom; domicile. (*b*) An established abode, fixed for a considerable time, whether with or without a present intention of ultimate removal. A man cannot fix an intentionally temporary domicile, for the intention that it be temporary makes it in law no domicile, though the abode may be sufficiently fixed to make it in law a residence in this sense. A man may have two residences, but only one can be his domicile. The bankruptcy law uses the term *residence* specifically, as contradistinguished from *domicile*, so as to free cases under it from the difficult and embarrassing presumptions and circumstances upon which the distinctions between *domicile* and *residence* rest. Residence is a fact easily ascertained, domicile a question difficult of proof. It is true that the two terms are often used as synonymous, but in law they have distinct meanings. (*Bump.*) See *resident*.

Residence is to be taken in its jural sense, so that a transient absence does not interrupt it.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 438.

6†. (*a*) The settling or settlement of liquors; the process of clearing, as by the settling of sediment. (*b*) That which settles or is deposited, as the thick part of wine that has grown old in bottle.

Hipostasi [It.], a substance. Also *residence* in vrine flitting toward the bottom. *Florio.*

(*c*) Any residue or remnant.

When meate is taken quyte awaye,
And voyders in presence,
Put you your trenchour in the same,
And all your *resydence*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Divers *residences* of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

=**Syn. 1.** Domiciliation, inhabitancy, sojourn, stay.—**2.** Home, domicile, mansion. See *abide*[1].

residencer (rez'i-den-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *residencer*, < OF. *residencier*, < ML. *residentiarius*, a clergyman in residence: see *residentiary*.] A clergyman in residence.

Alle prechers, *residencers*, and persones that ar greable [of similar degree] . . .
They may be set semely at a squyers table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Their humanity is a legge [bow] to the *Residencer*, their learning a Chapter, for they learne it commonly before they read it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, The Common Singing-men [in Cathedrall Churches.

residency (rez'i-den-si), *n.*; pl. *residencies* (-siz). [As *residence* (see *-cy*).] **1.** Same as *residence*.

That crime, which hath so great a tincture and *residency* in the will that from thence only it hath its being criminal.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.

Specifically—**2.** The official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger [the mutiny in Lucknow] by fortifying the *residency* and accumulating stores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 50.

3. A province or administrative division in some of the islands of the Dutch East Indies.

resident (rez'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *resident*, < OF. *resident*, *residant* (vernacularly *reseant*, *resiant*: see *resiant*), F. *résident*, *résidant* = Pr. *resident* = Sp. Pg. It. *residente*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, ppr. of *residere*, remain behind, reside: see *reside*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Residing; having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time.

The forain merchants here *resident* are for the most part English. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

Authority herself not seldom sleeps,
Though *resident*, and witness of the wrong.
Cowper, Task, iv. 594.

2†. Fixed; firm.

The watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 829.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Remaining in a place the whole year; not migratory: said especially of birds. (*b*) Pertaining to or consisting of residents: as, the *resident* fauna; a *resident* theory.—**4.** Having one's abode in a given place in pursuit of one's duty or occupation: as, he is minister *resident* at that court.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which resides or dwells in a place permanently or for a considerable time; one residing: as, the American *residents* of Paris.—**2.** In *law*, one who has a residence in the legal sense. See *residence*. *Resident* and its contrary, *non-resident*, are more commonly used to refer to abode, irrespective of the absence of intention to remove.

3. A public minister who resides at a foreign court: the name is usually given to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

We have receiv'd two Letters from your Majesty; the one by your Envoy, the other transmitted to us from our *Resident* Philip Meadows.
Milton, Letters of State, Oct. 13, 1658.

This night, when we were in bed, came the *resident* of several princes (a serious and tender man) to find us out.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

4. In *zoöl.*, an animal, or a species of animal, which remains in the same place throughout the year: distinguished from *migrant* or *visitant*: said especially of birds.—**5.** In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from it.—**6.** In India: (*a*) Previous to the organization of the civil service, a chief of one of the commercial establishments of the East India Company. (*b*) Later, a representative of the viceroy at an important native court, as at Lucknow or Delhi.—**7.** The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies.=**Syn. 1.** Inhabitant, inhabiter, dweller, sojourner.

residental (rez'i-den-tal), *a.* [< *resident* + *-al*.] Residential. [Rare.]

The beautiful *residental* apartments of the Pitti Palace.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 303.

residenter (rez'i-den-tėr), *n.* [< late ME. *residenter*, < *resident* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *residencer*.] A resident. [Scotch and U. S.]

I write as a *residenter* for nearly three years, having an intimate acquaintance with "the kingdom" [of Fife] of some fifteen years' standing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 92.

★**residential** (rez-i-den'shal), *a.* [< *residence* (ML. *residentia*) + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents; adapted or intended for residence.

Such I may presume roughly to call a *residential* extension. *Gladstone.*

It [a medical college for women] has no *residential* hall, nor is it desirable, perhaps, that it should have any.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 24.

It may be added that *residential* has been good English at least since 1690.
J. A. H. Murray, in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

residentiary (rez-i-den'shiā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *residentiarius*, being in residence, a clergyman in residence, < *residentia*, residence: see *residence*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or keeping a residence; residing; especially (*eccles.*), bound to reside a certain time at a cathedral church: as, a canon *residentiary* of St. Paul's.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian. *Dr. H. More.*

There was express power given to the bishops of Lincoln and London alone to create another *residentiary* canonry in their own patronage.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 180.

2. Of or pertaining to a residentiary.

Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his *residentiary* house, Amen Corner. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 447.

II. *n.*; pl. *residentiaries* (-riz). **1.** One who or that which is resident.

Faith, temperance, patience, zeal, charity, hope, humility, are perpetual *residentiaries* in the temple of their [regenerate] souls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 55.

The *residentiary*, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot. *Coleridge.*

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

It was not then unusual, in such great churches, to have many men who were temporary *residentiaries*, but of an apostolical and episcopal authority.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

residentiaryship (rez-i-den'shiā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *residentiary* + *-ship*.] The station of a residentiary. *Imp. Dict.*

residentship (rez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [< *resident* + *-ship*.] The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident.

The Prince Elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Haak] to be his Secretary, but he, loving Solitude, declined that employment, as he did the *Residentship* at London for the City of Hamburgh.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 845.

resider (rē-zī'dėr), *n.* One who resides or has residence.

residew†, *n.* An obsolete form of *residue*.

residual (rē-zid'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résiduel*, ★< NL. **residualis*, < L. *residuum*, residue: see *residuum*, *residue*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a residuum; remaining.—**Residual abscess.** (*a*) A collection of pus forming in or around the cicatrix of a previous inflammation. (*b*) A chronic abscess in which the contents have been mostly absorbed.—**Residual air.** See *air*[1].—**Residual analysis**†, the calculus of differences. This is the old designation, employed by Landen, 1764.—**Residual calculus,**

the calculus of residuals or residues. See II.—**Residual charge**, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric arranged as a condenser after a discharge, apparently owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric, as in the Leyden jar. (*Faraday.*) In such cases there is said to be electric absorption. It is doubtless due to the fact that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the strain resulting from the electric stress. Also called *dielectric after-working.*—**Residual estate**, residuary estate.—**Residual figure**, in *geom.*, the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—**Residual magnetism.** See *magnetism.*—**Residual quantity**, in *alg.*, a binomial connected by the sign — (minus): thus, $a - b$, $a - \sqrt{b}$ are *residual quantities.*

II. *n.* **1.** A remainder; especially, the remainder of an observed quantity, after subtracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way.—**2.** The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of complex quantity inclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite, this integral being divided by $2\pi i$. An earlier definition, amounting to the same thing, was the coefficient of x^{-1} in the development of the function a in a sum of two series, one according to ascending, the other according to descending powers of x. If the oval includes only one value for which the function becomes infinite, the residual is said to be taken for or with respect to that value. Also *residue.*

3. A system of points which, together with another system of points of which it is said to be the residual, makes up all the intersections of a given curve with a plane cubic curve.—**Integral residual** the residual obtained by extending the integration round a contour including several values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite.—**Total residual**, the residual obtained by integrating round a contour including all the values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite. Also called *principal residual.*

residuary (rē-zid′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *résiduaire*, < NL. **residuarius*, < L. *residuum*, residue: see *residuum, residue.*] Of or pertaining to a residue or residuum; forming a residue, or part not dealt with as, *residuary* estate (the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially).

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Residuary clause, that part of a will which in general language gives whatever may be left after satisfying the other provisions of the will.—**Residuary devisee** or **legatee**, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the residuum.—**Residuary gum**, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearin, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of roofing.—**Residuary legacy.** See *legacy.*

residuate (rē-zid′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *residuated*, ppr. *residuating.* [< *residu*(*al*) + *-ate*[2].] In *math.*, to find the residual of, in the sense of the quotient of $2\pi i$ into the integral round one or more poles.

residuation (rē-zid-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *residuate* + *-ion.*] In *math.*, the act of finding the residual or integral round a pole divided by $2\pi i$; the process of finding residuals and co-residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions.—**Sign of residuation**, the sign $\int$ prefixed to the expression of a function to denote the residual. The rules for the use of this sign are not entirely consistent.

residue (rez′i-dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *residew*; < ME. *residue*, < OF. *residu*, F. *résidu* = Sp. Pg. It. *residuo*, < L. *residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residuus*, remaining, < *residere*, remain, reside: see *reside.* Doublet of *residuum.*] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some other way; what is left over; remainder; the rest.

John for his charge taking Asia, and so the *residue* other quarters to labour in. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 4.

The *residue* of your fortune
Go to my cave and tell me.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 196.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The residuum of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies. (*b*) That which remains of a testator's estate after payment of debts and particular legacies, and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy.—**3.** In the theory of numbers, the remainder after division, especially after division by a fixed modulus; in the integral calculus, the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles: same as *residual*, 2.—**Biquadratic residue**, the same as a *cubic residue*, except that it refers to a fourth power instead of to a cube. Thus, any fourth power of an integer divided by 5 gives as remainder either 0 or 1. These are, therefore, the *biquadratic residues* of 5.—**Cubic residue**, a number which, being added to a multiple of a number of which it is said to be a residue, gives a cube. Thus, every exact cube divided by 7 gives as remainder either 0, 1, or 6. These are, therefore, the *cubic residues* of 7.—**Method of residues.** See *method.*—**Quadratic residue.** See *quadratic.*—**Trigonal residue**, a number which, added to a multiple of another number of which it is said to be a residue, will give a trigonal number. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 2, 8, are the *trigonal residues* of 13.=**Syn. 1.** *Rest*, etc. See *remainder.*

residuent (rē-zid′ū-ent), *n.* [< *residu*(*um*) + *-ent.*] In *chemical processes*, a by-product, or waste product, left after the removal or separation of a principal product.

residuous (rē-zid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *residuus*, remaining, residual: see *residue, residuum.*] Remaining; residual. *Landor.* [Rare.]

residuum (rē-zid′ū-um), *n.*; pl. *residua* (rē-zid′-ū-ä). [< L. *residuum*, what remains: see *residue.*] **1.** That which is left after any process; that which remains; a residue.

The metal [copper] is pronounced to be chemically pure, leaving no *residuum* when dissolved in pure nitric acid.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

Residuum shall be understood to be the refuse from the distillation of Crude Petroleum, free from coke and water, and from any foreign impurities, and of gravity from 16° to 21° Beaumé.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 279.

2. Specifically, in *law*, that part of an estate which is left after the payment of charges, debts, and particular bequests; more strictly, the part so left which is effectively disposed of by a residuary clause. Sometimes the subject of a particular bequest which proves ineffectual passes by law to the heir or next of kin, instead of falling into the residuum.

resign[1] (rē-zīn′), *v.* [< ME. *resignen, resynen*, < OF. *resiner, resigner*, F. *résigner* (> G. *resignieren* = Dan. *resignere* = Sw. *resignera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resignar* = It. *risegnare, rassegnare*, < L. *resignare*, unseal, annul, assign back, resign, lit. 'sign back or again,' < *re-*, back, + *signare*, sign: see *sign.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assign back; return formally; give up; give back, as an office or a commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender; relinquish; give over; renounce.

As yow [Love] list, ye maken hertes digne;
Algates hem that ye wol sette a fyre,
They dreden shame and vices they *resigne.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 25.

He [More] had *resigned* up his office, and the King had graciously accepted it.
Family of Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. xv.

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, *resign'd* his stewardship.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

What sinners value I *resign;*
Lord! 'tis enough that thou art mine. *Watts.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim; give up; abandon.

Soon *resigned* his former suit. *Spenser.*

Passionate hopes not ill *resign'd*
For quiet, and a fearless mind!
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To yield or give up in a confiding or trusting spirit; submit, particularly to Providence.

What more reasonable than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

Then to the sleep I crave
Resign me. *Bryant*, A Sick-bed.

4. To submit without resistance; yield; commit.

Be that thou hop'st to be, or what thou art
Resign to death. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 334.

He, cruel and ungrateful, smil'd
When she *resign'd* her Breath.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 32.

Æneas heard, and for a space *resign'd*
To tender pity all his manly mind.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 590.

5†. To intrust; consign; commit to the care of.

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, *resigned* and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors. *Evelyn.*

=**Syn. 1.** To abandon, renounce, abdicate. *Resign* differs from the words compared under *forsake* in expressing primarily a formal and deliberate act, in being the ordinary word for giving up formally an elective office or an appointment, and in having similar figurative use.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To submit one's self; yield; endure with resignation.

O break, my heart! poor bankrupt, break at once! . . .
Vile earth, to earth *resign;* end motion here.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 59.

Amazed, confused, he found his power expired,
Resign'd to fate, and with a sigh retired.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 146.

2. To give up an office, commission, post, or the like.

resign[1]† (rē-zīn′), *n.* [< *resign*[1], *v.*] Resignation.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother
Than you could lose by your *resign* of Empire.
Shirley (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation, iv. 2.

resign[2] (rē-sīn′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sign.*] To sign again.

resignal† (rē-zī′nal), *n.* [< *resign*[1] + *-al.*] Resignation.

A bold and just challenge of an old Judge [Samuel] made before all the people upon his *resignal* of the government into the hands of a new King.
Sanderson, Works, II. 330. (*Davies.*)

resignant (rez′ig-nant), *a.* [< F. *résignant*, ppr. of *résigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] In *her.*, concealed: said of a lion's tail.

resignant† (rē-zī′nant), *n.* [< OF. *resignant* (= Sp. Pg. *resignante*), a resigner, ppr. of *resigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] A resigner.

Upon the 25th of October Sir John Suckling brought the warrant from the King to receive the Seal; and the good news came together, very welcome to the *resignant*, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that honour.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

resignation (rez-ig-nā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *resignation, resignacion*, F. *résignation* = Pr. *resignatio* = Sp. *resignación* = Pg. *resignação* = It. *rassegnazione, risegnazione*, < ML. (?) *resignatio*(*n-*), < L. *resignare*, resign: see *resign*[1].] **1.** The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, office, place, or possession.

The *resignation* of thy state and crown
To Henry Bolingbroke.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 179.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; contented submission.

But on he moves to meet his latter end, . . .
Sinks to the grave with unperceiv'd decay,
While *resignation* gently slopes the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 110.

3. In *Scots law*, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior. =**Syn. 1.** Relinquishment, renunciation.—**2.** *Endurance, Fortitude*, etc. See *patience.*

resigned (rē-zīnd′), *p. a.* **1.** Surrendered; given up.—**2.** Feeling resignation; submissive.

What shall I do (she cried), my peace of mind
To gain in dying, and to die *resign'd?*
Crabbe, Works, I. 112.

=**Syn. 2.** Unresisting, yielding, uncomplaining, meek. See *patience.*

resignedly (rē-zī′ned-li), *adv.* With resignation; submissively.

resignee (rē-zī-nē′), *n.* [< F. *résigné*, pp. of *résigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] In *law*, the party to whom a thing is resigned.

resigner (rē-zī′nėr), *n.* One who resigns.

resignment (rē-zīn′ment), *n.* [< *resign*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of resigning.

Here I am, by his command, to cure you,
Nay, more, for ever, by his full *resignment.*
Beau. and Fl., Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

★ **resile** (rē-zīl′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resiled*, ppr. *resiling.* [< OF. *resilir, resiler*, F. *résilier*, < L. *resilire*, jump back, recoil, < *re-*, back, + *salire*, jump, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *resilient.*] To start back; recede, as from a purpose; recoil.

If the Quene wold herafter *resile* and goo back from that she semeth nowe to be contented with, it shuld not be in her power soo to doo.
State Papers, i. 343. (*Halliwell.*)

The small majority . . . *resiling* from their own previously professed intention. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

resilement (rē-zīl′ment), *n.* [< *resile* + *-ment.*] The act of drawing back; a recoil; a withdrawal. *Imp. Dict.*, art. "back," adv., 7.

resilience (rē-zil′i-ens), *n.* [= It. *resilienza*; as *resilien*(*t*) + *-ce.*] **1.** The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding.

If you strike a ball side-long, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in ecchos . . . may be tried.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 245.

2. In *mach.* See the quotation.

The word *resilience*, used without special qualifications, may be understood as meaning *extreme resilience*, or the work given back by the spring after being strained to the extreme limit within which it can be strained again and again without breaking or taking a permanent set.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 691, b.

Coefficient of resilience. Same as *coefficient of elasticity* (which see, under *coefficient*).

resiliency (rē-zil′i-en-si), *n.* [As *resilience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resilience.*

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to the other. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 110.

resilient (rē-zil′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *resilien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile.*] Having resilience; inclined to leap or spring back; leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Their act and reach
Stretch'd to the farthest is *resilient* ever,
And in resilience hath its plenary force.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 5.

A highly *resilient* body is a body which has large coefficients of resilience. Steel is an example of a body with large, and cork of a body with small, coefficients of resilience. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 46.

Resilient stricture, a contractile stricture formed by elastic tissue, and making permanent dilatation impossible or difficult.

resilition (rez-i-lish′ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *resile* + *-ition.*] The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [Rare.]

The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; *resilition.* *Johnson's Dict.* (under *rebound*).

resiluation† (rē-zil-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [Prob. irreg. (in late ML. medical jargon?) < L. *resilire* (pp. *resultus*), spring back: see *resilient.*] Resilience; renewed attack.

There is, as phisicians saye, and as we also fynd, double the perell in the *resilvacion* that was in the fyrste sycknes. *Hall,* Edward V., f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

The *resiluation* of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly.

★ *Lyly,* Euphues and his England, p. 316.

resin (rez′in), *n.* [Also *rosin,* q. v.; early mod. E. also *rasin;* < ME. *recyn, recyne,* also *rosyn, rosyne,* < OF. *resine* (also *rosine, rasine*), F. *résine* = Sp. Pg. It. *resina,* < L. *resina,* prob. < Gr. *ῥητίνη,* resin (of the pine).] **1.** (*a*) A hardened secretion found in many species of plants, or a substance produced by exposure of the secretion to the air. It is allied to and probably derived from a volatile oil. The typical resins are oxidized hydrocarbons, amorphous, brittle, having a vitreous fracture, insoluble in water, and freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils. They unite with alkalis to form soaps. They melt at a low heat, are non-volatile, and burn quickly with a smoky flame. The hardest resins are fossilized like amber and copal, but they show all gradations of hardness through oleoresins and balsams to essential oils. The *hard resins* are nearly inodorous, and contain little or no volatile oil; the *soft resins* owe their softness to the volatile oil associated with them. The common resin of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine (in the United States, chiefly the long-leaved pine). From this the oil of turpentine is separated by distillation. Resins are largely used in the preparation of varnishes, and several are used in medicine. See *gum.* (*b*) The precipitate formed by treating a tincture with water.

2. See *rosin,* 2.—**Acaroid resin.** See *acaroid.*—**Aldehyde resin.** See *aldehyde.*—**Bile-resin,** a name given to the bile-acids.—**Blackboy resin.** Same as *blackboy gum.* See *blackboy.*—**Bon-nafa resin,** an amber-yellow resin prepared in Algeria from *Thapsia Garganica.*—**Botany Bay resin.** Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *acaroid*).—**Carbolized resin-cloth,** an antiseptic dressing made by steeping thin calico muslin in carbolic acid, 2 parts; castor-oil, 2; resin, 16; alcohol, 40.—**Fossil or mineral resins,** amber, retinite, asphalt, bitumen, and other hydrocarbon derivatives.—**Grass-tree resin.** Same as *acaroid resin.*—**Highgate resin,** fossil copal: named from Highgate, near London. See *copalin.*—**Kauri-resin.** Same as *kauri-gum.*—**Piny resin.** See *piny*1.—**Resin cerate,** a cerate composed of 35 parts of resin, 15 of yellow wax, and 50 of lard.—**Resin cere,** in *founding.* See *core*1.—**Resin of copaiba,** the residue left after distilling the volatile oil from copaiba.—**Resin of copper,** copper protochlorid: so called from its resemblance to common resin.—**Resin of guaiac,** the resin of the wood of *Guaiacum officinale:* same as *guaiacum,* 3. Also called *guaiac* and *guaiaci resina.*—**Resin of jalap,** the resin obtained by treating the strong tincture of the tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga* with water. It is purgative in its action.—**Resin of Leptandra,** the resin obtained from *Leptandra Virginica.*—**Resin of podophyllum,** the resin obtained by precipitation with water from a concentrated tincture of podophyllum. It is cathartic in its action.—**Resin of scammony,** the resin obtained from tincture of scammony by precipitation with water or by evaporation of the clarified tincture.—**Resin of thapsia,** a resin obtained from *Thapsia garganica* by evaporating the tincture: used as a counter-irritant. Also called *thapsia-resin* and *resina thapsiæ.*—**Resin of turpeth,** a resin from the root-bark of *Operculina Turpethum.*—**Resin ointment, plaster,** etc. See *ointment, plaster,* etc.—**White resin.** See *rosin.*—**Yellow resin.** See *rosin.*

resin (rez′in), *v. t.* [< *resin, n.*] To treat, rub, or coat with resin.

resina (re-zī′nä), *n.* [L.: see *resin.*] Resin.

resinaceous (rez-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *resinaceus,* < *resina,* resin: see *resin.*] Resinous; having the quality of resin. *Imp. Dict.*

resinata (rez-i-nā′tä), *n.* [< L. *resinata,* fem. of *resinatus,* resined: see *resinate.*] The common white wine used in Greece, which is generally kept in goat- or pig-skins, and has its peculiar flavor from the pine resin or pitch with which the skins are smeared on the inside.

resinate (rez′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinated,* ppr. *resinating.* [< L. *resinatus,* resined (*vinum resinatum,* resined wine), < *resina,* resin: see *resin.*] To flavor or impregnate with resin, as the ordinary white wine of modern Greece.

resinate (rez′i-nāt), *n.* [= F. *résinate,* < NL. *resinatum,* neut. of *resinatus,* resined: see *resinate, v.*] A salt of the acids obtained from turpentine.

resin-bush (rez′in-bůsh), *n.* See *mastic,* 2.

resin-cell (rez′in-sel), *n.* In *bot.,* a cell which has the office of secreting or storing resin.

resin-duct (rez′in-dukt), *n.* In *bot.,* same as *resin-passage.*

resin-flux (rez′in-fluks), *n.* A disease in conifers characterized by a copious flow of resin, with the ultimate death of the tree, due to the attacks of a fungus, *Armillaria mellea.*

resin-gland (rez′in-gland), *n.* In *bot.,* a cell or a small group of cells which secrete or contain resin.

resiniferous (rez-i-nif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *résinifère* = It. *resinifero,* < L. *resina,* resin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Yielding resin: as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

resinification (rez″i-ni-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *résinification,* < *résinifier,* treat with resin: see *resinify.*] The act or process of converting into resin or a substance resembling it.

The *resinification* of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances. *Ure,* Dict., III. 448.

resiniform (rez′i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< F. *résiniforme,* < L. *resina,* resin, + *forma,* shape.] Having the character of resin; resinoid. *Imp. Dict.*

resinify (rez′i-ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resinified,* ppr. *resinifying.* [< F. *résinifier,* < L. *resina,* resin, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make: see *resin* and *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To change into resin; cause to become resinous.

II. *intrans.* To become resinous; be transformed into resin.

Exposed to the air, it [volatile oil obtained from hops by distillation with water] *resinifies. Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 157.

resinize (rez′i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinized,* ppr. *resinizing.* [< *resin* + *-ize.*] To treat with resin.

resino-electric (rez″i-nō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity: applied to certain substances, as amber, sealing-wax, etc., which become resinously or negatively electric under friction.

resinoid (rez′i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résinoïde,* < L. *resina,* resin, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form. Cf. Gr. *ῥητινώδης,* resinoid.] **I.** *a.* Resembling resin.

Minute *resinoid* yellowish-brown granules. *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 626.

II. *n.* A resin-like substance, either a true ★resin or a mixture containing one.

resinous (rez′i-nus), *a.* [< OF. *resineux,* F. *résineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *resinoso,* < L. *resinosus,* full of resin, < *resina,* resin: see *resin.*] Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the properties of resin; like resin: as, *resinous* substances.—**Resinous electricity.** See *electricity.*—**Resinous luster.** See *luster*2, 2.

resinously (rez′i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body; also, by means of resin.

If any body become electrified in any way, it must become either vitreously or *resinously* electrified. *A. Daniell,* Prin. of Physics, p. 519.

resinousness (rez′i-nus-nes), *n.* The character of being resinous.

resin-passage (rez′in-pas″āj), *n.* In *bot.,* an intercellular canal in which resin is secreted.

resin-tube (rez′in-tūb), *n.* In *bot.,* same as *resin-passage.*

resiny (rez′i-ni), *a.* [< *resin* + *-y*1.] Having a resinous character; containing or covered with resin.

resipiscence (res-i-pis′ens), *n.* [< OF. *resipiscence,* F. *résipiscence* = It. *resipiscenza,* < L. *resipiscentia,* a change of mind, repentance (tr. Gr. *μετάνοια*), < *resipiscere,* repent.] Change to a better frame of mind; repentance. The term is never used for that regret of a vicious man at letting pass an opportunity of vice or crime which is sometimes called *repentance.* [Rare.]

They drew a flattering picture of the *resipiscence* of the Anglican party. *Hallam.*

resipiscent (res-i-pis′ent), *a.* [< L. *resipiscen(t-)s,* ppr. of *resipiscere,* recover one's senses, come to oneself again, recover, inceptive of *resipere,* savor, taste of, < *re-,* again, + *sapere,* taste, also be wise: see *sapient.*] Restored to one's senses; right-minded. [Rare.]

Grammar, in the end, *resipiscent* and sane as of old, goes forth properly clothed and in its right mind. *F. Hall,* False Philol., p. 67.

resist (rē-zist′), *v.* [< OF. *resister,* F. *résister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistir* = It. *resistere,* < L. *resistere,* stand back, stand still, withstand, resist, < *re-,* back, + *sistere,* make to stand, set, also stand fast, causative of *stare,* stand: see *stand.* Cf. *assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To withstand; oppose passively or actively; antagonize; act against; exert physical or moral force in opposition to.

Either side of the bank being fringed with most beautiful trees, which *resisted* the sun's darts from over-much piercing the natural coldness of the river. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Jas. iv. 7.

The sword
Of Michael, from the armoury of God,
Was given him, temper'd so that neither keen
Nor solid might *resist* that edge.
Milton, P. L., vi. 323.

That which gives me most Hopes of her is her telling me of the many Temptations she has *resisted.*
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 5.

While self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks *resist* the billows and the sky.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 430.

What 's done we partly may compute,
But know not what 's *resisted.*
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

2†. To be disagreeable or distasteful to; offend.

These cates *resist* me, she but thought upon.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 3. 29

=**Syn. 1.** *Withstand,* etc. See *oppose.*

II. *intrans.* To make opposition; act in opposition.

Lay hold upon him; if he do *resist,*
Subdue him at his peril.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 80.

resist (rē-zist′), *n.* [< *resist, v.*] **1.** Any composition applied to a surface to protect it from chemical action, as to enable it to resist the corrosion of acids, etc.

This latter metal [steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the graining mixture by a composition called *resist.*
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 199.

2. Specifically, in *calico-printing,* a sort of paste applied to a fabric to prevent color or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be colored, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. Also called *resist-paste, resistant,* and *reserve.*—**3.** A stopping-out; also, the material used for stopping out.—**Resist style,** in *calico-printing,* the process of dyeing in a pattern by the use of a resist.

resistal (rē-zis′tạl), *n.* Resistance. [Rare.]

All *resistalls,*
Quarrels, and ripping up of injuries
Are smother'd in the ashes of our wrath,
Whose fire is now extinct.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, ★ II. 401).

resistance (rē-zis′tans), *n.* [Also *resistence;* < ME. *resistence,* < OF. *resistence,* later *resistance,* F. *résistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistencia* = It. *resistenza,* < ML. **resistentia,* < L. *resisten(t-)s,* ppr. of *resistere,* resist: see *resist, resistant.*] **1** The act of resisting; opposition; antagonism. Resistance is *passive,* as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active,* as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat progress or design.

Nae *resistans* durst they mak.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 183).

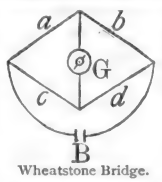
He'll not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of *resistance.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 109.

2. The force exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it; more generally, any force which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity, or to any component of it: as, *resistance* to shearing. In a phrase like this, *resistance* may be defined as a stress produced by a strain, and tending to restoration of figure. But the resistance is not necessarily elastic — that is, it may cease, and as resistance does cease, when the velocity vanishes. In the older dynamical treatises, resistance is always considered as a function of the velocity, except in the case of friction, which does not vary with the velocity, or at least not much. In modern hydrodynamics the viscosity is taken into account, and produces a kind of resistance partly proportional to the velocity and partly to the acceleration. The theory of resistance still remains imperfect.

Energy, which is force acting, does work in overcoming *Resistance,* which is force acted on and reacting.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 5.

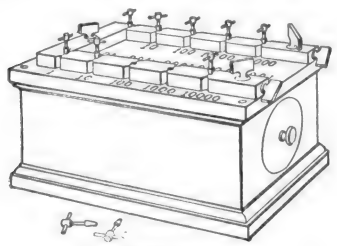
3. In *elect.,* that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy; the transformation of electric energy into heat. It is one of the two elements upon which the strength of an electric current depends when the flow is steady; the other is electromotive force, and the relation between them is generally expressed by the equation $I = E/R$, which is Ohm's law. *Resistance* may therefore be defined as the ratio of the electromotive force to the current strength ($R = E/I$), the flow being assumed to be steady. With alternating currents, the self-induction acts like a resistance, in consuming electromotive force, without, however, being accompanied by a dissipation of energy. This apparent resistance of self-induction is called *reactance,* and is proportional to the rapidity of alternation, and the total apparent resistance for alternating currents is called *impedance.* It is greater than the resistance for a steady flow, which then is named *ohmic resistance.* In general, resistance is proportional to the length of the conductor and inversely proportional to its cross-section. It also varies with the temperature of the conductor, the nature of the material of which it is composed, the stress

to which it is subjected, and in some instances with other physical conditions. It is the reciprocal of *conductance*. See *ohm*. The designation *resistance* is also applied to coils of wire or other material devices which are introduced into electric circuits on account of the resistance which they offer to the passage of the current. The resistance of a conductor may be measured by Wheatstone's bridge. This is a device for the accurate comparison of electric resistances, invented by Christie and brought into notice by Wheatstone. It consists essentially of a complex circuit of six conductors, arranged as shown in the cut. A current from the battery B enters at the junction of *a* and *c*, and, after dividing into parts depending on the relative resistances of the branches *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, returns to the battery through the junction of *b* and *d*. G is a galvanometer joined to the junctions *a b* and *c d*. When the relative resistances are such that $a : b :: c : d$, no current will flow through the galvanometer. If *a* and *b* are comparable and adjustable resistances, it is only necessary to establish this condition in order to know the ratio of *c* to *d*. Many modifications of the bridge have been devised.—**Center of resistance.** See *center*[1].—**Conduction resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor to an electric current.—**Contact resistance.** See *contact*.—**Curve of elastic resistance.** See *curve*.—**Living resistance,** the work required to produce a sudden strain of a body, especially a sudden elongation of a solid.—**Magnetic resistance,** the reciprocal of magnetic conductance or permeance. The magnetic flux, or total number of magnetic lines of force passing through a cross-section of any magnetic circuit, may be given in an expression analogous to that giving the strength of an electric current in terms of the electromotive force and resistance. The denominator of the fraction represents the magnetic resistance, sometimes called *reluctance*.—**Passive resistance,** a friction or similar force opposing the motion of a machine.—**Principle of least resistance,** the principle that when a structure is in equilibrium the passive forces, or stresses occasioned by minute strains, are the least that are capable of balancing the active forces, or those which are independent of the strains.—**Solid of least resistance,** in *mech.*, the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains less resistance than any other having the same length and base, or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton, but only for hypothetical conditions extremely remote from those of nature.—**Specific resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor of any given material the length of which is one centimeter and the cross-section one square centimeter.—**Transition resistance,** the resistance to an electric current in electrolysis caused by the presence of the ions at the electrodes. = **Syn. 1.** Hindrance, antagonism, check. See *oppose*.



Wheatstone Bridge.

resistance-box (rē-zis'tans-boks), *n.* A box containing one or more resistance-coils.


Resistance-box.

resistance-coil (rē-zis'tans-koil), *n.* A coil of wire which offers a definite resistance to the passage of a current of electricity. Resistance-coils are generally of German-silver wire, on account of the low temperature coefficient of that alloy, and are usually multiples or submultiples of the unit of resistance, the ohm.

resistant (rē-zis'tant), *a.* and *n.* [Also *resistent*; < OF. *resistant*, F. *résistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *resistente*, < L. *resisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *resistere*, withstand, resist: see *resist*.] **I.** *a.* Making resistance; resisting.

> This Excommunication . . . simplified and ennobled the *resistant* position of Savonarola.
> *George Eliot*, Romola, lv.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which resists.

> According to the degrees of power in the agent and *resistant* is an action performed or hindered.
> *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, vi.

2. Same as *resist*, 2.

> The first crops of citric acid crystals, which are brownish in colour, are used largely by the calico-printer as a *resistant* for iron and alumina mordants.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 50.

resistence (rē-zis'tens), *n.* Same as *resistance*.

resistent (rē-zis'tent), *a.* Same as *resistant*.

resister (rē-zis'tėr), *n.* One who resists; one who opposes or withstands.

resistibility (rē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *résistibilité*; as *resistible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The property of being resistible.

> Whether the *resistibility* of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

2†. The property of resisting.

> The name body being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. *Locke.*

resistible (rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *résistible* = Sp. *resistible* = Pg. *resistivel*; as *resist* + *-ible*.] Capable of being resisted: as, a *resistible* force.

resistibleness (rē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resistible; resistibility.

resistibly (rē-zis'ti-bli), *adv.* So as to be resistible.

resistingly (rē-zis'ting-li), *adv.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.

resistive (rē-zis'tiv), *a.* [< *resist* + *-ive*.] Having the power to resist; resisting.

> I'll have an excellent new fucus made,
> *Resistive* 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

resistively (rē-zis'tiv-li), *adv.* With or by means of resistance.

> Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or *resistively*.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 649.

resistivity (rē-zis-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or property of resistance; capacity for resisting.

> The *resistivity* of the wires. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 641.

resistless (rē-zist'les), *a.* [< *resist* + *-less*.] 1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

> Masters' commands come with a power *resistless*
> To such as owe them absolute subjection.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1404.

2. Powerless to resist; helpless; unresisting.

> Open an entrance for the wasteful sea,
> Whose billows, beating the *resistless* banks,
> Shall overflow it with their refluence.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iii. 5. 17.
>
> *Resistless*, tame,
> Am I to be burn'd up? No, I will shout
> Until the gods through heaven's blue look out!
> *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

resistlessly (rē-zist'les-li), *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

resistlessness (rē-zist'les-nes), *n.* The character of being resistless or irresistible.

resist-work (rē-zist'wėrk), *n.* Calico-printing in which the pattern is produced wholly or in part by means of resist, which preserves certain parts uncolored.

reskew, reskue†, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *rescue*.

resmooth (rē-smöŦH'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *smooth*.] To make smooth again; smooth out.

> And thus your pains
> May only make that footprint upon sand
> Which old-recurring waves of prejudice
> *Resmooth* to nothing. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

resolder (rē-sol'dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *solder*.] To solder or mend again; rejoin; make whole again. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

resoluble (rez'ǫ-lū-bl), *a.* [< OF. *resoluble*, F. *résoluble* = Sp. *resoluble* = It. *resolubile*, < LL. *resolubilis*, < L. *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] Capable of being resolved.

> The synthetic [Greek compounds] are organic, and, being made up of constituents modified, more or less, with a view to combination, are not thus *resoluble*.
> *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 42, note.

resolute (rez'ǫ-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *resolute* = OF. *resolu*, F. *résolu* = Sp. Pg. *resoluto* = It. *risoluto*, < L. *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Separated; loose; broken up; dissolved.

> For bathes hoote ammonyake is tolde
> Right goode with brymstone *resolute* ypitte
> Aboute in evry chynyng, cliffe, or slitte.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

2†. Convinced; satisfied; certain. *Imp. Dict.*—3†. Resolving; convincing; satisfying.

> Th[e] interpretour answered, . . . Wyllynge hym to take this for a *resolute* answere, that . . . if he rather desyred warre, he shoulde haue his handes full.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Pigefetta (First English Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 256).

> I [Luther] have giuen *resolute* answer to the first, in the which I persist, and shall persevere for evermore.
> *Foxe*, Acts, etc. (Cattley ed.), IV. 284.

4. Having a fixed resolve; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

> Edward is at hand,
> Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 61.

=**Syn. 4.** Decided, fixed, unshaken, unwavering, stanch, undaunted, steadfast; the place of *resolute* among such words is determined by its fundamental idea, that of a fixed will or purpose, and its acquired idea, that of a firm front and bold action presented to opposers or resisters. It is therefore a high word in the field of will and courage. See *decision*.

II.† *n.* 1. A resolute or determined person.

> Young Fortinbras . . .
> Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
> Shark'd up a list of lawless *resolutes*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

2. Repayment; redelivery.

> And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and paiements going forth of the same.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. i., No. 27.

resolutely (rez'ǫ-lūt-li), *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly.

resoluteness (rez'ǫ-lūt-nes), *n.* The character of being resolute; fixity of purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

resolution (rez-ǫ-lū'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *resolution*, F. *résolution* = Pr. *rezolucio* = Sp. *resolución* = Pg. *resolução* = It. *resoluzione*, < L. *resolutio(n-)*, an untying, unbinding, loosening, relaxing, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, resolve: see *resolve*.] 1. The act, operation, or process of resolving. Specifically—(*a*) The act of separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means or (to the eye) under the lens of a microscope. (*b*) The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea. (*c*) The act of unraveling a perplexing question, a difficult problem, or the like; explication; solution; answer.

> It is a question
> Needs not a *resolution*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

(*d*) The act of mathematically analyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into components having different directions, whether these have independent causes or not.

2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution.

> In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies.

3. The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose: as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.

> Your *resolution* cannot hold, when 'tis
> Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 36.

> *Resolution*, therefore, means the preliminary volition for ascertaining when to enter upon a series of actions necessarily deferred. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 429.

4. The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination: as, a man of great *resolution*.

> No want of *resolution* in me, but only my followers' . . . treasons, makes me betake me to my heels.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 65.
>
> Off with thy pining black!—it dulls a soldier—
> And put on *resolution* like a man.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, False One, iv. 3.

5. A formal proposition brought before a deliberative body for discussion and adoption.

> If the report . . . conclude with *resolutions* or other specific propositions of any kind, . . . the question should be on agreeing to the *resolutions*.
> *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 296.

6. A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals, when adopted by vote. See *by-law*, 2, *ordinance*, 7, *regulation*, 2.—7. Determination of a cause, as in a court of justice. [Rare.]

> Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions* which might occasion such alterations.
> *Sir M. Hale.*

8†. The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

> Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death
> Made me to lose such thought.
> *Heywood*, Four Prentices.
>
> *Edm.* You shall . . . by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. . . .
> *Glou.* I would unstate myself, to be in a due *resolution*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 108.

9. In *music*: (*a*) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a discord to a concord. See *preparation* and *percussion*. (*b*) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.—10. In *med.*, a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a swelling or an inflammation without coming to suppuration, the removal by absorption and expectoration of inflammatory products in pulmonary solidification, or the disappearance of fever.—11. In *math.*, same as *solution*.—12. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semeia of which it is composed. (*b*) An equivalent of a time or of a foot in which two shorts are sub-

stituted for a long: as, the dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑) or anapest (⏑ ⏑ –) is a *resolution* of the spondee (– –). The resolution of a syllable bearing the ictus takes its ictus on the first of the two shorts representing the long (⏑⏑ for –, ⏑⏑⏑ for ⏑⏑). Opposed to *contraction*.—**Joint resolution**, in *Amer. parliamentary law*, a resolution adopted by both branches of a legislative assembly. See *concurrent resolution*, under *concurrent*.—**Resolution of forces or of velocities**, the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocities to the mathematical separation of a force or velocity into parts, which, however, need have no independent reality. See *force*[1], 8(*a*).—**The Expunging Resolution.** See *expunge*.—**Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**, in *U. S. hist.*, resolutions passed in 1798 and 1799 by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, declaring the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts to be an unconstitutional act of the federal government, and setting forth the States' rights theory as to the proper remedies in such cases. The Virginia Resolutions were prepared by Madison, and the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 by Jefferson. The Kentucky Resolutions of 1799, in addition to declaring the Constitution a compact, affirmed the right of a State to nullify any Act of Congress which it deemed unconstitutional.=**Syn. 1.** Decomposition, separation, disentanglement.—**4.** *Determination*, etc. (see *decision*), perseverance, tenacity, inflexibility, fortitude, boldness, courage, resolve.

★**Resolutioner** (rez-ō-lū′shọn-ėr), *n.* One of a party in the Church of Scotland, in the seventeenth century, which approved the resolutions of the General Assembly admitting all except those of bad character, or hostile to the Covenant, to bear arms against Cromwell. See the quotation under *Protester*, 3.

> The church was, however, divided into two utterly antagonistic parties, the *Resolutioners* and the Remonstrants.
> *J. H. Burton*, Hist. Scotland, I. 194.

resolutionist (rez-ō-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *resolution* + *-ist*.] One who makes a resolution. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

resolutive (rez′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résolutif* = Sp. Pg. *resolutivo* = It. *risolutivo*, *resolutivo*; as *resolute* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Rare.]

> The ashes of the void [snail] shels . . . are of a *resolutive* and discutient facultie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 8.

Resolutive clause or **condition**, in *Scots law*, a condition subsequent; a condition inserted in a deed or other contract, a breach of which will cause a forfeiture or cessation of that which is provided for by the instrument, as distinguished from a *suspensive condition*, or condition precedent, which prevents the instrument from taking effect until the condition has been performed.—**Resolutive method**, in *logic*, the analytic method. See *analytic*.

II. *n.* In *med.*, same as *discutient*.

> It has been recommended to establish a seton . . . as a derivative and *resolutive* [in metritis].
> *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, xl.

resolutory (rez′ọ-lū-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *résolutoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *resolutorio*, < L. as if **resolutorius*, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, loosen: see *resolve*.] Having the effect of resolving, determining, or rescinding; giving a right to rescind.

resolvability (rē-zol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *resolvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

> Lord Rosse was able to get the suggestion of *resolvability* in . . . many bodies which had been classed as nebulæ by Sir William Herschel and others.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 589.

resolvable (rē-zol′va-bl), *a.* [< *resolve* + *-able*. Cf. *resoluble*.] Capable of being resolved, in any sense of that word.—**Resolvable nebula.** See *nebula*.

resolvableness (rē-zol′va-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resolvable; resolvability. *Bailey*, 1727.

★**resolve** (rē-zolv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resolved*, ppr. *resolving*. [< ME. *resolven*, < OF. *resolver*, vernacularly *resoudre*, F. *résoudre* = Sp. Pg. *resolver* = It. *risolvere*, *resolvere*, < L. *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loosen, resolve, dissolve, melt, thaw, < *re-*, again, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solve*.]

I. *trans.* **1†.** To loosen; set loose or at ease; relax.

> It is a very hard work of continence to repell the paynting glose of flatterings whose words *resolue* the hart with pleasure. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.
>
> His limbs, *resolv'd* through idle leisour,
> Unto sweete sleepe he may securely lend.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 141.
>
> *Cat.* The city's custom
> Of being then in mirth and feast—
> *Lem.* Loosed whole
> In pleasure and security—
> *Aut.* Each house
> *Resolved* in freedom. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. To melt; dissolve.

> The weyghte of the snowe yharded by the colde is *resolved* by the brennynge hete of Phebus the sonne.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.
>
> I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble. *Lyly*, Euphues, p. 38. (*Nares*.)
>
> O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
> Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 130.

3. To disintegrate; reduce to constituent or elementary parts; separate the component parts of.

> The see gravel is lattest for to drie,
> And lattest may thou therwith edifie.
> The salt in it thy werkes wol *resolve*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.
>
> And ye, immortal souls, who once were men,
> And now, *resolved* to elements again.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, ii. 1.
>
> It is no necessity of his [the musician's] art to *resolve* the clang of an instrument into its constituent tones.
> *Tyndall*, Sound, p. 120.

Specifically—**4.** In *med.*, to effect the disappearance of (a swelling) without the formation of pus.—**5.** To analyze; reduce by mental analysis.

> I cannot think that the branded Epicurus, Lucretius, and their fellows were in earnest when they *resolv'd* this composition into a fortuitous range of atoms.
> *Glanville*, Essays, i.
>
> *Resolving* all events, with their effects
> And manifold results, into the will
> And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 163.
>
> They tell us that on the hypothesis of evolution all human feelings may be *resolved* into a desire for food, into a fear of being eaten, or into the reproductive instinct.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 128.

6. To solve; free from perplexities; clear of difficulties; explain: as, to *resolve* questions of casuistry; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

> After their publike praiers the Talby sits downe, and spends halfe an houre in *resoluing* the doubts of such as shall moue any questions in matters of their Law.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 623.
>
> Here were also several foundations of Buildings, but whether there were ever any place of note situated hereabouts, or what it might be, I cannot *resolve*.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 12.
>
> I ask these sober questions of my heart; . . .
> The heart *resolves* this matter in a trice.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 216.

7. In *math.*, to solve; answer (a question).—**8.** In *alg.*, to bring all the known quantities of (an equation) to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.—**9.** In *mech.*, the separation mathematically of a force or other vector quantity into components, by the application of the parallelogram of forces, or of an analogous principle. The parts need not have independent reality.—**10.** To transform by or as by dissolution.

> The form of going from the assembly into committee is for the presiding officer . . . to put the question that the assembly do now *resolve* itself into a committee of the whole. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 297.

11†. To free from doubt or perplexity; inform; acquaint; answer.

> If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony
> May safely come to him, and be *resolved*
> How Cæsar hath deserved to lie in death.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 131.
>
> Pray, sir, *resolve* me, what religion 's best
> For a man to die in? *Webster*, White Devil, v. 1.
>
> You shall be fully *resolved* in every one of those many questions you have asked me.
> *Goldsmith*, To Mrs. Anne Goldsmith.

12†. To settle in an opinion; make certain; convince.

> The word of God can give us assurance in anything we are to do, and *resolve* us that we do well.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.
>
> Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
> Your faithful service, and your toil in war.
> *Shak*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 20.
>
> I am *resolv'd* my Cloe yet is true.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

13. To fix in a determination or purpose; determine; decide: used chiefly in the past participle.

> Therefore at last I firmly am *resolved*
> You shall have aid. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 219.
>
> Rather by this his last affront *resolved*,
> Desperate of better course, to vent his rage.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 444.
>
> With phrenzy seized, I run to meet the alarms,
> *Resolved* on death, *resolved* to die in arms.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 424.

14. To determine on; intend; purpose.

> I am *resolved* that thou shalt spend some time
> With Valentinus in the emperor's court.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 3. 66.
>
> They [the Longobards] *resolved* to goe into some more fertile country. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 107.
>
> War then, war,
> Open or understood, must be *resolved*.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 662.

15†. To make ready in mind; prepare.

> Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
> For more amazement. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 86.
>
> Tell me, have you *resolv'd* yourself for court,
> And utterly renounc'd the slavish country,
> With all the cares thereof?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

16. To determine on; specifically, to express, as an opinion or determination, by or as by resolution and vote.

> He loses no reputation with us; for we all *resolved* him as an ass before. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

17. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to cause to progress from a discord to a concord.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To melt; dissolve; become fluid.

> Even as a form of wax
> *Resolveth* from his figure 'gainst the fire.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4. 25.
>
> May my brain
> *Resolve* to water, and my blood turn phlegm.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. To become separated into component or elementary parts; disintegrate; in general, to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis.

> The spices are so corrupted . . . that theyr naturall sauour, taste, and quality . . . vanyssheth and *resolueth*.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309).
>
> Subterraneous bodies, from whence all the things upon the earth's surface spring, and into which they again *resolve* and return. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.
>
> These several quarterly meetings should digest the reports of their monthly meetings, and prepare one for each respective county, against the yearly meeting, in which all quarterly meetings *resolve*.
> *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.
>
> I lifted up my head to look: the roof *resolved* to clouds, high and dim; the gleam was such as the moon imparts to vapors she is about to sever.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

3. To form an opinion, purpose, or resolution; determine in mind; purpose: as, he *resolved* on amendment of life.

> How yet *resolves* the governor of the town?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 1.

4. To be settled in opinion; be convinced.

> Let men *resolve* of that as they please. *Locke*.

5. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to pass from a discord to a concord.=**Syn. 3.** To decide, conclude.

resolve (rē-zolv′), *n.* [< *resolve*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. *Milton*.—**2†.** An answer.

> I crave but ten short days to give *resolve*
> To this important suit, in which consists
> My endless shame or lasting happiness.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

3. That which has been resolved or determined on; a resolution.

> Now, sister, let us hear your firm *resolve*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 129.
>
> 'Tis thus
> Men cast the blame of their unprosperous acts
> Upon the abettors of their own *resolve*.
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, v. 1.

4. Firmness or fixedness of purpose; resolution; determination.

> A lady of so high *resolve*
> As is fair Margaret.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 75.
>
> Come, firm *Resolve*, take thou the van,
> Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man!
> *Burns*, To Dr. Blacklock.

5. The determination or declaration of any corporation, association, or representative body; a resolution.

> I then commenced my career as a political writer, devoting weeks and months to support the *resolves* of Congress.
> *Noah Webster*, Letter, 1783 (Life, by Scudder, p. 112).

Peace resolves. See *peace*.

resolved (rē-zolvd′), *p. a.* Determined; resolute; firm.

> How now, my hardy, stout *resolved* mates!
> Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 340.

resolvedly (rē-zol′ved-li), *adv.* **1.** In a resolved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firmness of purpose.

> Let us chearfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Abp. Sharp*, Sermons, II. v.

2. In such a manner as to resolve or clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily. [Rare.]

> Of that and all the progress, more or less,
> *Resolvedly* more leisure shall express.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 332.
>
> He that hath rightly and *resolvedly* determined of his end hath virtually resolved a thousand controversies that others are unsatisfied and erroneous in.
> *Baxter*, Divine Life, ii. 6.

resolvedness (rē-zol′ved-nes), *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission.
Decay of Christian Piety.

resolvend (rē-zol'vend), *n.* [< L. *resolvendus*, gerundive of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve.*] In *arith.*, a number formed by appending two or three figures to a remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

resolvent (rē-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résolvant* = Sp. Pg. *resolvente* = It. *risolvente, resolvente*, < L. *resolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *resolvere:* see *resolve.*] **I.** *a.* Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution; solvent.—**Resolvent equation, product,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the power of causing solution.—2. In *med.*, a remedy which causes the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.—3. In *alg.*, an equation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation. Thus, if x, x', x'', x''' are the roots of a biquadratic, one method of solution begins by solving the cubic whose roots are of the form $xx' + x''x'''$.—**Differential resolvent,** a linear differential equation of the $(n-1)$th order which is satisfied by every root of an equation of the nth degree whose coefficients are functions of a single parameter.—**Gaulois resolvent,** that resolvent of an equation whose roots are unaltered for every permutation of the group of the primitive equation.

resolver (rē-zol'vėr), *n.* One who or that which resolves, in any sense of that word.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God, that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond.*

It may be doubted whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

reson[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reason*[1].

reson[2]†. A Middle English plural preterit of *rise*[1].

resonance (rez'ō-nans), *n.* [< OF. *resonnance*, F. *résonnance* = Sp. Pg. *resonancia* = It. *risonanza*, < L. *resonantia*, an echo, < *resonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resonare*, sound back, echo: see *resonant.*] 1. The act of resounding, or the state or quality of being resonant.—2. In *acoustics:* (*a*) The prolongation of sound by reflection; reverberation; echo. (*b*) The prolongation or increase of sound by the sympathetic vibration of other bodies. Such sympathetic vibration is properly in unison with the fundamental tone or with one of its harmonics. It is utilized in musical instruments, as by means of the sounding-board of a pianoforte, the body of a violin, or the tube of a horn. In many wind-instruments, like the flute, and the flue-pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tone is almost wholly determined by the shape and size of the resonant cavity. In the voice, the quality of both song and speech and the distinctions between the various articulate sounds are largely governed by the resonance of the cavities of the pharynx, mouth, and nose. Resonance occurs not only in sound, but also in the case of vibrations affecting the ether, such as light-vibrations, electromagnetic vibrations, etc.

3. In *med.*, the sound evoked on percussing the chest or other part, or heard on auscultating the chest while the subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper.—**Amphoric resonance,** a variety of tympanitic resonance in which there is a musical quality.—**Bandbox resonance,** the vesiculotympanitic resonance occurring in vesicular emphysema.—**Bell-metal resonance,** a ringing metallic sound heard in auscultation in pneumothorax and over other large cavities, when the chest is percussed with two pieces of money, one being used as plexímeter.—**Cough resonance,** the sound of the cough as heard in auscultation.—**Cracked-pot resonance,** a percussion sound obtained sometimes over cavities, but also sometimes in health, resembling somewhat the sound produced by striking a cracked pot.—**Normal pulmonary resonance, normal vesicular resonance.** Same as *vesicular resonance.*—**Resonance globe,** a resonator tuned to a certain musical tone.—**Skodaic resonance,** resonance more or less tympanitic above a pleuritic effusion.—**Sympathetic resonance.** See *sympathetic.*—**Tympanitic resonance,** such resonance as is obtained on percussion over the intestines when they contain air. It may also be heard in the thorax over lung-cavities, in pneumothorax, and otherwise.—**Vesicular resonance,** resonance of such quality as is obtained by percussion over normal lung-tissue. Also called *normal vesicular resonance* and *normal pulmonary resonance.*—**Vesiculotympanitic resonance,** pulmonary resonance intermediate between vesicular and tympanitic resonance.—**Vocal resonance,** the sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the subject makes a vocal noise.—**Whispering resonance,** the sound of a whisper as heard in resonance.

resonance-box (rez'ō-nans-boks), *n.* A resonant cavity or chamber in a musical instrument, designed to increase the sonority of its tone, as the body of a violin or the box attached to a tuning-fork for acoustical investigation. Also *resonance-body, resonance-chamber,* etc.

resonancy† (rez'ō-nan-si), *n.* [As *resonance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resonance.* *Imp. Dict.*

resonant (rez'ō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *resonnant*, F. *résonnant* = Sp. Pg. *resonante* = It. *risonante*, < L. *resonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resonare*, resound, echo: see *resound*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Resounding; specifically, noting a substance, structure, or confined body of air which is capable of decided sympathetic vibrations; or a voice, instrument, or tone in which such vibrations are prominent.

His volant touch,
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the *resonant* fugue.
Milton, P. L., xi. 563.

Sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light and *resonant* with the fall of statued fountains.
Disraeli, Lothair, lxix.

2. Sounding or ringing in the nasal passages: used by some authors instead of *nasal* as applied to articulate sounds.

II. *n.* A resonant or nasal sound.

resonantly (rez'ō-nant-li), *adv.* In a resonant or resounding manner; with resonance.

resonate (rez'ō-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *resonatus*, pp. of *resonare*, resound: see *resound*[1].] To resound.—**Resonating circle,** in *elect.*, the circle used as a resonator.

resonator (rez'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *resonare*, resound: see *resound*[1].] 1. An acoustical instrument used in the analysis of sounds, consisting of a chamber so formed as to respond sympathetically to some particular tone. It is used especially to detect the presence of that tone in a compound sound.—2. In *elect.*, an instrument devised by Hertz for detecting the existence of waves of electrical disturbance. It consists usually of a conductor in the form of a wire or rod bent into a circle or rectangle, leaving a short opening or break, the length of which can be regulated. The ends of the conductor are generally furnished with small brass knobs.

resorb (rē-sôrb'), *v. t.* [< F. *résorber* = Sp. *resorber* = It. *risorbire*, < L. *resorbere*, suck back, swallow again, < *re-*, back, again, + *sorbere*, suck up: see *absorb.*] To absorb or take back, as that which has been given out; reabsorb.

And when past
Their various trials, in their various spheres,
If they continue rational, as made,
Resorbs them all into himself again.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

resorbent (rē-sôr'bent), *a.* [= F. *résorbant* = Sp. *resorbente*, < L. *resorben(t-)s*, ppr. of *resorbere*, swallow up, resorb: see *resorb.*] Absorbing or taking back that which has been given out.

Again *resorbent* ocean's wave
Receives the waters which it gave
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.
Wodhull.

resorcin, resorcine (rē-sôr'sin), *n.* [= F. *résorcine;* as *res(in)* + *orcin.*] A colorless crystalline phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. It is obtained by treating benzene with sulphuric acid, preparing a sodium salt from the disulphonic acid thus produced, heating with caustic soda, and finally dissolving in water and precipitating resorcin with hydrochloric acid. It yields a fine purple-red coloring matter, and several other dyes of commercial importance, and is also used in medicine as an antiseptic. Also *resorcinum.*—**Resorcin blue, brown,** etc. See *blue,* etc.

resorcinal (rē-sôr'si-nal), *a.* [< *resorcin* + *-al.*] Pertaining to resorcin.—**Fluorescent resorcinal blue.** See *blue.*—**Resorcinal yellow.** See *yellow.*

resorcine, *n.* See *resorcin.*

resorcinism (rē-sôr'sin-izm), *n.* Toxic symptoms produced by excessive doses of resorcin.

resorcinol-phthalein (rē-sôr″si-nol-thal'ē-in), *n.* A brilliant red dye ($C_{20}H_{12}O_5$) obtained by the action of phthalic anhydrid on resorcin at a temperature of 120° C. Generally known as *fluorescein.*

resorcinum (rē-sôr'si-num), *n.* [NL.: see *resorcin.*] Same as *resorcin.*

resorption (rē-sôrp'shon), *n.* [= F. *résorption*, < L. *resorbere*, pp. *resorptus*, resorb: see *resorb.*] 1. Retrogressive absorption; specifically, a physiological process by which a part or organ, having advanced to a certain state of development, disappears as such by the absorption of its substance into that of a part or organ which replaces it.

The larval skeleton undergoes *resorption*, but the rest of the Echinopædium passes into the Echinoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 497.

2. Absorption of some product of the organism, as a tissue, exudate, or secretion.

An extensive hæmorrhage which had undergone *resorption.* *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 114.

Lacunar resorption of bone, the resorption of bone by osteoclasts forming and occupying Howship's lacunæ.

resorptive (rē-sôrp'tiv), *a.* [< *resorpt(ion)* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or characterized by resorption.

The *resorptive* phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks is a consequence chiefly of the relief of pressure in the process of eruption.
Science, XIII. 282.

Resorptive fever, such a fever as the hectic of phthisis, due to the absorption of toxic material.

resort[1] (rē-zôrt'), *v.* [< ME. *resorten*, < OF. *resortir, ressortir*, fall back, return, resort, have recourse, appeal, F. *ressortir*, resort, appeal, < ML. *resortire*, resort, appeal (to a tribunal), *resortiri*, return, revert, < L. *re-*, again, + *sortiri*, obtain, lit. obtain by lot, < *sor(t-)s*, a lot: see *sort.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To fall back; return; revert.

When he past of his payne & his pale hete,
And *resort* to hym selfe & his sight gate,
He plainted full pitiously, was pyn for to here.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3553.

He faught with hem so fiercely that he made hem *resorte* bakke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 414.

The quicke bloode somwhat *resorted* unto his visage.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

The rule of descents in Normandy was . . . that the descent of the line of the father shall not *resort* to that of the mother. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng., VI. 151.

2. To go; repair; go customarily or frequently.

The people *resort* unto him again. Mark x. 1.

The vault . . . where, as they say,
At some hours in the night spirits *resort.*
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 44.

Noah . . . entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by diuine instinct *resorted* both birds and beasts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Let us not think we have fulfilled our duty merely by *resorting* to the church and adding one to the number of the congregation. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

Head waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most *resort.*
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. To have recourse; apply; betake one's self: with *to:* as, to *resort to* force.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels.
Clarendon.

Th' expedients and inventions multiform,
To which the mind *resorts*, in chase of terms.
Cowper, Task, ii. 288.

That species of political animadversion which is *resorted to* in the daily papers. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

II. *trans.* To visit; frequent. [Rare.]

A pallace of pleasure, and daily *resorted*, and fill'd with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies.
Brome, The Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

resort[1] (rē-zôrt'), *n.* [< ME. *resort*, < OF. *resort, ressort*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court, F. *ressort*, a place of refuge, a court of appeal, = Pr. *ressort* = It. *risorto*, resort; from the verb.] 1. The act of going to some person or thing or making application; a betaking one's self; recourse: as, a *resort* to other means of defense; a *resort* to subterfuges or evasion.

Where we pass, and make *resort*,
It is our Kingdom and our Court.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. One who or that which is resorted to: as in the phrase *last resort* (see below).

In trouth always to do yow my servise,
As to my lady right and chief *resort.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 134.

3. An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence.

Where there is such *resort*
Of wanton gallants, and young revellers.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude, . . .
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of *resort*
Were all-to ruffled. *Milton*, Comus, l. 379.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

4. The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse.

She I mean is promised by her friends
Unto a youthful gentleman of worth,
And kept severely from *resort* of men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 108.

5. A place frequented; a place commonly or habitually visited; a haunt.

With vij. lyttle hamlettes therto belonging, whiche hathe no other *resort* but only to the same Chapelle and parisshe Churche. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

But chiefly the woods were her fav'rite *resort.*
Burns, Caledonia.

Her bright form kneels beside me at the altar,
And follows me to the *resort* of men.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

6. In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court. [Rare.]—7†. Those who frequent a place; those who assemble. [Rare.]

Of all the fair *resort* of gentlemen
That every day with parle encounter me,
In thy opinion which is worthiest love?
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 4.

As Wiltshire is a place best pleas'd with that *resort*
Which spend away the time continually in sport.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 359.

8†. Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]

Certainly some there are that know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.
Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

If you can enter more deeply than they have done into the causes and *resorts* of that which moves pleasure in a reader, the field is open, you may be heard.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Last resort, the last resource or refuge; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; a court from which there is no appeal. Also, as French, *dernier ressort*.

Mercy, fled to as the *last resort*.
Cowper, Hope, l. 378.

=Syn. 2. *Resource*, *Contrivance*, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

resort[2] (rē-sôrt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sort*.] To sort over again. Also written distinctively *re-sort*.

resorter (rē-zôr′tėr), *n.* One who resorts, in any sense of that word.

'Tis the better for you that your *resorters* stand upon sound legs.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 27.

resount†, *v.* A Middle English form of *resound*[1].

resound[1] (rē-zound′), *v.* [With excrescent *d*, as in *sound*[5], *expound*, etc.; < ME. *resounen*, < OF. *resoner*, *resonner*, *ressonner*, F. *résonner*, dial. *ressouner*, *ressonner* = Sp. *resonar* = Pg. *resonar*, *resoar* = It. *risonare*, < L. *resonare*, sound or ring again, resound, echo, < *re-*, again, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *resonant*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sound back; ring; echo; reverberate; be filled with sound; sound by sympathetic vibration.

Swich sorwe he maketh that the grete tour
Resouneth of his youling and clamour.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.

He call'd so loud that all the hollow deep
Of hell *resounded*.
Milton, P. L., i. 315.

The robin, the thrush, and a thousand other wanton songsters make the woods to *resound* with amorous ditties.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

The pavement stones *resound*,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. To sound loudly; give forth a loud sound.

His arms *resounded* as the boaster fell.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 470.

The din of War *resounds* throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose.
Sumner, Orations, I. 97.

3. To be echoed; be sent back, as sound.

Common fame . . . *resounds* back to them.
South.

4. To be much mentioned; be famed.

What *resounds*
In fable or romance of Uther's son.
Milton, P. L., i. 579.

Milton, a name to *resound* for ages.
Tennyson, Experiments, In Quantity.

II. *trans.* **1.** To sound again; send back sound; echo.

And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay.
Pope, Spring, l. 6.

2. To sound; praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; extol with sounds; spread the fame of.

With her shrill trumpet never dying Fame
Vnto the world shall still *resound* his name.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Orpheus, . . . by loudly chanting and *resounding* the praises of the gods, confounded the voices.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, O muse, *resound*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 2.

=Syn. 1. To reëcho, reverberate.

resound[1] (rē-zound′), *n.* [< *resound*[1], *v.*] Return of sound; echo.

His huge trunke sounded, and his armes did eccho the *resound*.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Virtuous actions have their own trumpets, and, without any noise from thyself, will have their *resound* abroad.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

resound[2] (rē-sound′), *v.* [< *re-* + *sound*[5].] **I.** *trans.* To sound again or repeatedly: as, to *resound* a note or a syllable.

And these words in their next prayer they repeat, *resounding* that last word One by the halfe or the whole hour together, looking vp to Heauen.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

II. *intrans.* To sound again: as, the trumpet sounded and *resounded*.

Upon the *resounding* of the Eccho there seemed three to sound together.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

resounder (rē-zour′dėr), *n.* One who or that which resounds; specifically, a monotelephone.

resource (rē-sōrs′), *n.* [< OF. *resource*, *ressourse*, *ressource*, F. *ressource*, dial. *resorse* (= It. *risorsa*), a source, spring, < OF. *resourdre* (pp. *resours*, fem. *resourse*), < L. *resurgere*, rise again, spring up anew: see *resourd*, *resurgent*, and cf. *source*.] **1.** Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which one may resort; means yet untried; resort.

Pallas, who, with disdain and grief, had view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued,
Used threatenings mix'd with prayers, his last *resource*.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 512.

When women engage in any art or trade, it is usually as a *resource*, not as a primary object.
Emerson, Woman.

2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater *resources*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

3. *pl.* Available means or capabilities of any kind.

He always had the full command of all the *resources* of one of the most fertile minds that ever existed.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

He was a man of infinite *resources*, gained in his barrack experience.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

=Syn. 1. *Resort*, etc. See *expedient*.

resourceful (rē-sōrs′fûl), *a.* [< *resource* + *-ful*.] **1.** Abounding in resources.

The justness of his gradations, and the *resourceful* variety of his touch, are equally to be admired.
The Academy, No. 892, p. 402.

2. Good at devising expedients; shifty.

She was cheerful and *resourceful* when any difficulty arose.
A. Helps, Casimir Maremma, xxxiii.

resourcefulness (rē-sōrs′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resourceful.

Here [in the Far West], if anywhere, settlers may combine the practical *resourcefulness* of the savage with the intellectual activity of the dweller in cities.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 388.

resourceless (rē-sōrs′les), *a.* [< *resource* + *-less*.] Destitute of resources.

Mungo Park, *resourceless*, had sunk down to die under the Negro Village-Tree, a horrible White object in the eyes of all.
Carlyle, Past and Present, iii. 13.

resourdt, *v. i.* [ME. *resourden*, < OF. *resourdre*, rise up, spring up, < L. *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurgent*. Cf. *resource*.] To spring up; rise anew.

Frowhens that the deth grew, frothens the lyf *resourded*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

resow (rē-sō′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sow*[1].] To sow again.

To *resow* summer corn.
Bacon.

resownt, *v.* A Middle English form of *resound*[1].

resp (resp), *v. t.* Same as *risp*.

respet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rasp*[2].

respeak (rē-spēk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *speak*.] **1.** To answer; speak in return; reply. [Rare.]

And the king's rouse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Re-speaking earthly thunder.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 128.

2. To speak again; repeat.

respect (rē-spekt′), *v. t.* [= OF. *respecter*, look back, respect, delay (also *respiter*, delay: see *respite*), F. *respecter* = Sp. *respetar*, *respectar* = Pg. *respeitar* = It. *rispettare*, < L. *respectare*, look back or behind, look intently, regard, respect, freq. of *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, look back upon, respect, < *re-*, back, + *specere*, look at, see, spy: see *spectacle*, *spy*. Doublet of *respite*, *v.*] **1†.** To look toward; front upon or in the direction of.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south.
Sir T. Browne.

2†. To postpone; respite.

As touching the musters of all the soldiours upon the shore, we have *respected* the same tyll this tyme for lacke of money.
State Papers, i. 832. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To notice with especial attention; regard as worthy of particular notice; regard; heed; consider; care for; have regard to in design or purpose.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is to ensue, . . . are not at all to be *respected*.
Hooker.

But thou, O blessèd soul! dost haply not *respect*
These tears we shed, though full of loving pure effect.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 271).

I am armed so strong in honesty
That they pass by me as the idle wind,
Which I *respect* not.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 69.

He that *respects* to get must relish all commodities alike.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

4. To have reference or regard to; relate to.

The knowledge which *respecteth* the faculties of the mind of man is of two kinds.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 206.

I too am a degenerate Osbaldistone, so far as *respects* the circulation of the bottle.
Scott, Rob Roy, x.

5. To hold in esteem, regard, or consideration; regard with some degree of reverence: as, to *respect* womanhood; hence, to refrain from interference with: as, to *respect* one's privacy.

Well, well, my lords, *respect* him;
Take him, and use him well, he 's worthy of it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 153.

In the excursions which they make for pleasure they [the English] are commonly *respected* by the Arabs, Curdeens, and Turcomen, there being very few instances of their having been plundered by them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 152.

To such I render more than mere respect
Whose actions say that they *respect* themselves.
Cowper, Task, ii. 377.

How could they hope that others would *respect* laws which they had themselves insulted?
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

What I look upon as essential to their full utility is that those who enter into such combinations [trades-unions] shall fully and absolutely *respect* the liberty of those who do not wish to enter them.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 274.

To respect a person or **persons**, also **to respect the person of** (some one), to show undue bias toward or against a person, etc.; suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

Thou shalt not *respect the person of* the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty.
Lev. xix. 15.

Neither doth God *respect* any *person*.
2 Sam. xiv. 14.

As Solomon saith, *to respect persons* is not good, for such a man will transgress for a piece of bread.
Bacon.

=Syn. 5. To honor, revere, venerate. See *esteem*, *n.*

respect (rē-spekt′), *n.* [= G. *respect* = D. Sw. Dan. *respekt*, < OF. *respect*, also *respit* (see *respite*), F. *respect* = Pr. *respieg*, *respiech*, *respieit*, *respeit* = Cat. *respecte* = Sp. *respecto* = Pg. *respeito* = It. *rispetto*, < L. *respectus*, a looking at, respect, regard, < *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, look back upon: see *respect*, *v.* Doublet of *respite*, *n.*] **1.** The act of looking at or regarding, or noticing with attention; regard; attention.

This maistyr sittith in the halle, next unto these Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have his *respecte* unto theyre demeanynges, howe manerly they ete and drinke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. ii.

In writing this booke, I haue had earnest *respecte* to three speciall pointes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 23.

But he it well did ward with wise *respect*,
And twixt him and the blow his shield did cast.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 21.

At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eyes shall have *respect* to the Holy One of Israel.
Isa. xvii. 7.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 74.

Hee sought a heav'nly reward which could make him happy, and never hurt him, and to such a reward every good man may have a *respect*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. Deliberation; reflection; consideration.

Thou wouldst have plunged thyself
In general riot; . . . and never learn'd
The icy precepts of *respect*, but follow'd
The sugar'd game before thee.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 258.

Then is no child nor father; then eternity
Frees all from any temporal *respect*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

3†. Circumspect behavior or deportment; decency.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with *respect*, and swear but now and then.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 200.

4. The feeling of esteem, regard, or consideration excited by the contemplation of personal worth, dignity, or power; also, a similar feeling excited by corresponding attributes in things.

Is there no *respect* of place, persons, nor time in you?
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 98.

The natural effect
Of love by absence chill'd into *respect*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 576.

A decent *respect* to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
Declaration of Independence.

Milton's *respect* for himself and for his own mind and its movements rises wellnigh to veneration.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 288.

5. Courteous or considerate treatment; that which is due, as to personal worth or power.

According to his virtue let us use him,
With all *respect* and rites of burial.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 77.

6. *pl.* Expression or sign of esteem, deference, or compliment: as, to pay one's *respects* to the governor; please give him my *respects*.

Up comes one of Marsault's companions . . . into my chamber, with three others at his heeles, who by their *respects* and distance seemed to be his servants.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares.*)

He had no doubt they said among themselves, "She is an excellent and beautiful girl, and deserving all respect"; and respect they accorded, but their *respects* they never came to pay.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 89.

7. Good will; favor.

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and to his offering.
Gen. iv. 4.

8. Partial regard; undue bias; discrimination for or against some one.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.
Prov. xxiv. 23.

It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew "*respect* of persons."
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 239.

9. Reputation; repute.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome . . .
Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 59.

10. Consideration; motive.

He was not moved with these worldly *respects*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The end for which we are moved to work is sometimes the goodness which we conceive of the very working itself, without any further *respect* at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

Master Scrivener, for some private *respect*, plotted in England to ruine Captaine Smith.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 205.

For *respects*
Of birth, degrees of title, and advancement,
I nor admire nor slight them.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

11. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view.

I think she will be ruled
In all *respects* by me. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 4. 14.

Now, as we seem to differ in our ideas of expense, I have resolved she shall have her own way, and be her own mistress in that *respect* for the future.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

India is governed bureaucratically, but this bureaucracy differs in more than one *respect* from ours in Europe.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 453.

12. Relation; regard; reference: used especially in the phrase *in* or *with respect to* (or *of*).

Church government that is appointed in the Gospel, and has chief *respect* to the soul.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Shirtliff having his wife by the hand, and sitting by her to cheer her, *in respect* that the said storm was so fierce, he was slain, and she preserved.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 319.

In respect†, relatively; comparatively speaking.

He was a man; this, *in respect*, a child.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 56.

In respect of. (*a*†) In comparison with; relatively to.

All paines are nothing *in respect of* this.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxiii.

In respect of a fine workman, I am but . . . a cobbler.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 10.

(*b*) In consideration of.

The feathers of their [Ostriches'] wings and tailes are very soft and fine. *In respect whereof* they are much used in the fannes of Gentlewomen.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 40, sig. E.

They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, *in respect of* the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water. *De Quincey.*

(*c*) In point of; in regard to.

If *in respect of* speculation all men are either Platonists or Aristotelians, *in respect of* taste all men are either Greek or German.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 301.

=**Syn. 4.** *Estimate, Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*.

respectability (rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *respectabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *respectabilité* = Sp. *respetabilidad* = Pg. *respeitabilidade;* as *respectable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The state or character of being respectable; the condition or qualities which deserve or command respect.

A gold-headed cane, of rare oriental wood, added materially to the high *respectability* of his aspect.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

2. A respectable person or thing; a specimen or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-shaven *respectabilities* not a few one finds that are not good for much. *Carlyle.*

respectable (rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectable* = Sp. *respetable* = Pg. *respeitavel* = It. *rispettabile*, < ML. *respectabilis*, worthy of respect, < L. *respectare*, respect: see *respect*.] **1.** Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.

In the great civil war, even the bad cause had been rendered *respectable* and amiable by the purity and elevation of mind which many of its friends displayed.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

She irritates my nerves, that dear and *respectable* Potts.
W. E. Norris, Matrimony, xxvii.

2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; reputable: as, born of poor but *respectable* parents.

At this time . . . Mrs. Prior was outwardly *respectable;* and yet . . . my groceries were consumed with remarkable rapidity. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, i.

3. Occupying or pertaining to a fairly good position in society; moderately well-to-do.

You mistake, my good Mrs. Bonnington! . . . You have lived in a quiet and most *respectable* sphere, but not, you understand, not ——.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.

4. Mediocre; moderate; fair; not despisable.

The Earl of Essex, a man of *respectable* abilities and of some military experience, was appointed to the command of the parliamentary army.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

British writers, not of the highest grade, but of *respectable* rank. *R. G. White*, Words and Their Uses, iii.

5. Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not *respectable*. [Colloq.]

It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love. . . . Something must be done with Maggy, too, who at present is — ha — barely *respectable*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 35.

respectableness (rē-spek'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Respectability.

respectably (rē-spek'ta-bli), *adv.* In a respectable manner. (*a*) In a manner to merit respect. (*b*) Moderately; pretty well, in a manner not to be despised.

respectant (rē-spek'tant), *a.* [< OF. *respectant*, < L. *respectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *respectare*, look at, respect: see *respect*.] In *her.*, looking at each other: said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be *combatant*. Compare *affronté*. [Rare.]—**Respectant in triangle**, in *her.*, arranged in a triangle with the heads or beaks pointing inward or toward one another: said of three beasts or birds.

respecter (rē-spek'tėr), *n.* One who respects or regards: chiefly used in the phrase *respecter of persons*, a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.

I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons*.
Acts x. 34.

respectful (rē-spekt'fûl), *a.* [< *respect* + *-ful*.] **1.** Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect: as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble Joy, and with *respectful* Fear,
The listening People shall his Story hear.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, xxxviii.

His costume struck me with *respectful* astonishment.
Thackeray, Newcomes, vi.

2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious.

From this dear Bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn?
Prior, Celia to Damon.

3†. Worthy of respect; receiving respect. [Rare.]

And Mr. Miles, of Swansey, who afterwards came to Boston, and is now gone to his rest. Both of these have a *respectful* character in the churches of this wilderness.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

=**Syn.** Civil, dutiful, courteous, complaisant, deferential, polite.

respectfully (rē-spekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men, who are, methinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality.
Couley, Avarice.

respectfulness (rē-spekt'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being respectful.

respecting (rē-spek'ting), *prep.* [Ppr. of *respect*, *v.*] **1.** Considering.

There is none worthy,
Respecting her that 's gone.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 35.

2. Regarding; in regard to; relating to.

Respecting man, whatever wrong we call
May, must be right, as relative to all.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 51.

Respecting my sermons, I most sincerely beg of you to extenuate nothing. Treat me exactly as I deserve.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

respection (rē-spek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *respectio(n-)*, < L *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, respect, regard: see *respect*.] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Then sayd Christ, Goe thou and do likewise — that is, without difference or *respection* of persons.
Tyndale, Works, p. 78.

Now, mum, with *respections* to this boy.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xii.

respective (rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectif* = Pr. *respectiu* = Sp. Pg. *respectivo* = It. *rispettivo*, < ML. *respectivus*, < L. *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, observe, respect: see *respect*.] **1.** Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own . . . than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

Love that is *respective* for increase
Is like a good king, that keeps all in peace.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 3.

To be virtuous, zealous, valiant, wise,
Learned, *respective* of his country's good.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2†. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

Which are said to be relative or *respective?* Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 11.

Heat, as concerning the humane sense of feeling, is a various and *respective* thing.
Bacon, Nat. and Exper. Hist. of Winds (trans. 1653), [p. 275.

3†. Worthy of respect; respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her
But I can make *respective* in myself?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 200.

Winw. Pray thee forbear, for my respect, somewhat.
Quar. Hoy-day! how *respective* you are become o' the sudden! *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

4†. Rendering respect; respectful.

The bold and careless servant still obtains;
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

I doubt not but that for your noble name's sake (not their own merit), wheresoever they [sermons] light, they shall find *respective* entertainment, and do yet some more good to the church of God. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 14.

5†. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

Away to heaven *respective* lenity,
And fire-eyed fury be my conduct now!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 128.

This is the day that must . . . reduce those seeming inequalities and *respective* distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 47.

6. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular.

To those places straight repair
Where your *respective* dwellings are.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 666.

They both went very quietly out of the court, and retired to their *respective* lodgings.
Addison, Trial of False Affronts.

Beyond the physical differences, there are produced by the *respective* habits of life mental differences.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Respective being, being which in its essential nature refers to something else, as action, passion, date, place, posture, and habit.—**Respective ens, locality**, etc. See the nouns.

respectively (rē-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a respective manner, in any sense.

The World hath nor East nor West, but *respectively*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, p. 86.

Sir, she ever
For your sake most *respectively* lov'd me.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

respectiveness† (rē-spek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being respective; regard or respect had to anything.

So that hee shall find neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verball translation: but such a mixed *respectivenesse* as may shewe I indevoured nothing more then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader.
Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock, 1598. (*Nares.*)

respectivist† (rē-spek'tiv-ist), *n.* [< *respective* + *-ist*.] A captious person or critic.

But what haue these our *respectiuists* to doe with the Apostle Paule? *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1173.

respectless (rē-spekt'les), *a.* [< *respect* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no respect; without regard; without reference; careless; regardless. [Rare.]

The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 17.

I was not
Respectless of your honour, nor my fame.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 5.

2†. Having no respect or regard, as for reputation, power, persons, etc.

He that is so *respectlesse* in his courses
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

O, indignity
To my *respectless* free-bred poesy!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi. 100.

respectuous† (rē-spek'tū-us), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectueux* = Sp. *respetuoso, respetoso* = Pg. *respeitoso, respectuoso* = It. *rispettoso*, < L. *respectus*, respect: see *respect*, *n.*] **1.** Inspiring respect.

Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks (1610). (*Nares.*)

2. Respectful.

I thought it pardonabler to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 44.

respell (rē-spel'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *spell*².] To spell again; specifically, to spell again in another form, according to some phonetic system

(as in this dictionary), so as to indicate the actual or supposed pronunciation.

Now a uniform system of representing sounds . . . would be of great use as a system to be followed for every word or name on the principle of phonetic *respelling*.
Nature, XLII. 7.

resperset (rē-spėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *respersus*, pp. of *respergere*, sprinkle again or over, besprinkle, bestrew, < *re-*, again, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*.] To sprinkle; scatter.

Those excellent, moral, and perfective discourses which with much pains and greater pleasure we find *respersed* and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref.

respersion (rē-spėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *respersio(n-)*, a sprinkling, < *respergere* (pp. *respersus*), sprinkle: see *resperse*.] The act of sprinkling or spreading; scattering.

All the joys which they should have received in *respersion* and distinct emanations if they had kept their anniversaries at Jerusalem, all that united they received in the duplication of their joys at their return.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 80.

respirability (rē-spīr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *respirabilité*; as *respirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being respirable. *Imp. Dict.*

respirable (rē-spīr′a-bl), *a.* [< OF. F. *respirable* = Sp. *respirable* = Pg. *respiravel* = It. *respirabile*, < NL. **respirabilis*, < L. *respirare*, respire: see *respire*.] 1† That can respire. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed: as, *respirable* air.

respirableness (rē-spīr′a-bl-nes), *n.* Same as ★*respirability*. *Imp. Dict.*

respiration (res-pi-rā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *respiration* = Pr. *respiracio* = Sp. *respiración* = Pg. *respiração* = It. *respirazione*, < L. *respiratio(n-)*, breathing, respiration, < *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, breathe out, respire, take breath: see *respire*.] 1†. The act of breathing again or resuming life.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.
Milton, P. L., xii. 540.

2. The inspiration and expiration of air.—3. That function by which there takes place an absorption of oxygen from the surrounding medium into the blood with a corresponding excretion of carbon dioxid. This is accomplished in the higher animal forms chiefly by the lungs and skin; the gills or branchiæ of aquatic animals and the tracheæ of insects perform the same function. In unicellular organisms these changes take place in the protoplasm of the cell itself. The number of respirations in the human adult is from 16 to 24 per minute. About 500 centimeters or one sixth of the volume of the air in the lungs is changed at each respiration, giving a daily income of about 744 grams of oxygen and an expenditure of 900 grains of carbon dioxid. Inspiration is slightly shorter than expiration.

Ev'ry breath, by *respiration* strong
Forc'd downward. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 348.

4. In *physiological bot.*, a process consisting in the absorption by plants of oxygen from the air, the oxidation of assimilated products, and the release of carbon dioxid and watery vapor. It is the opposite of *assimilation*, in which carbon dioxid (carbonic acid) is absorbed and oxygen given off—contrasted also as being the waste process in the plant economy, a part of the potential energy of a higher compound being converted into kinetic energy, supporting the activities of the plant, the resulting compound of lower potential being excreted. Respiration takes place in all active cells both by day and by night; assimilation only by daylight (then overshadowing the other process) and in cells containing chlorophyl.

5. The respiratory murmur.—6†. A breathing-spell; an interval.

Some meet *respiration* of a more full trial and enquiry into each others' condition.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6.

Abdominal respiration. See *abdominal*.—**Amphoric respiration**, respiratory murmur with musical intonation, such as might be produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. It occurs in some cases of pneumothorax and with some phthisical cavities.—**Artificial respiration**, respiration induced by artificial means. It is required in cases of drowning, the excessive inhalation of chloroform or of noxious gases, etc. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in an asphyxiated condition, the following treatment has been recommended. After clearing the mouth and throat, the patient should be laid on his back on a plane inclined a little from the feet upward; the shoulders gently raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so as to project from the side of the mouth, and kept in that position by an elastic band or string tied under the chin. Remove all tight clothing from neck and chest. The arms should then be grasped just above the elbows, raised till they nearly meet above the head, and kept stretched upward for two seconds: this action imitates inspiration. The arms are then turned down and firmly pressed for two seconds against the sides of the chest, thus imitating a deep expiration. These two sets of movements should be perseveringly repeated at the rate of fifteen times in a minute. As soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, cease the movements and induce circulation and warmth.—**Branchial respiration.** See *branchial*.—**Bronchial respiration**, respiration such as is heard immediately over bronchi, or over the trachea. The inspiratory sound is high in pitch and tubular; the expiratory sound is higher, tubular, and prolonged. It is heard in disease over consolidated lungs. Also called *tubular respiration*.—**Bronchocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and cavernous respiration.—**Bronchovesicular respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and vesicular respiration.—**Cavernous respiration.** See *cavernous*.—**Center of respiration**, the nervous center which regulates respiration. It is automatic in action, but is guided by incoming influences from the vagus, the skin, and elsewhere. The main center is limited in extent, and situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the point of the calamus.—**Cerebral respiration**, shallow, quick, irregular, more or less sighing respiration, sometimes resulting from cerebral disease in children.—**Cheyne-Stokes respiration**, a rhythmic form of respiration described by Cheyne in 1818 and by Stokes in 1846. It consists of a series of cycles in every one of which the respirations pass gradually from feeble and shallow to forcible and deep, and then back to feeble again. A pause follows, and then the next cycle begins with a feeble inspiration. This symptom has been found associated with cardiac and brain lesions.—**Cogged** or **cog-wheel respiration**. Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Costal respiration**, respiration in which the costal movements predominate over the diaphragmatic.—**Cutaneous respiration**, gaseous absorption and excretion by the skin.—**Diaphragmatic respiration**. Same as *abdominal respiration* (which see, under *abdominal*).—**Divided respiration**, respiration in which inspiration is separated from expiration by a well-marked interval.—**Facial respiration**, respiratory movements of the face, as of the alæ nasi.—**Harsh respiration**. Same as *rude respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiration**. Same as *bronchovesicular respiration*, especially its more vesicular grades.—**Interrupted respiration**, respiration in which the inspiratory, sometimes the expiratory, sound is broken into two or more parts. Also called *jerking*, *wavy*, and *cogged* or *cog-wheel respiration*.—**Jerking respiration**. Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Laryngeal respiration**, laryngeal respiratory movements.—**Metamorphosing respiration**, respiration in which the first part of the inspiratory sound is tubular and the last part cavernous.—**Organs of respiration**, any parts of the body by means of which constituents of the blood are interchanged with those of air or water. In the higher vertebrates, all of which are air-breathers, such organs are internal, and of complex lobulated structure, called *lungs*. (See *lung*.) In lower vertebrates and many invertebrates respiration is effected by breathing water, and such organs are usually called *gills* or *branchiæ*. Most invertebrates, however (as nearly all the immense class of insects), breathe air by various contrivances for its admission to the body, generally of tubular or laminated structure, which may open by pores or spiracles on almost any part of the body. The organs of mollusks are extremely variable in form and position; they are commonly called *branchiæ* or *gills*, technically *ctenidia*. Some gastropods, called *pulmonate*, are air-breathers. Arachnidans are distinguished as *pulmonate* and *tracheate*, according to the laminate (or saccular) or the simply tubular character of their organs of respiration. The character of the lungs as offsets of the alimentary canal is somewhat peculiar to the higher vertebrates—being represented in the lower, as fishes, only by an air-bladder, if at all; and the various organs of respiration of lower animals are only analogous or functionally representative, not homologous or morphologically representative, of such lungs. (See *pneogaster*.) In birds the organs are distributed in most parts of the body, even in the interior of bones. (See *pneumatocyst*.) In embryos the allantois is an organ of respiration, as well as of digestion and circulation. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *gill*, and *Mya*.—**Puerile respiration.** See *puerile*.—**Rough respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Rude respiration**, a form of bronchovesicular respiration, the sounds being harsh.—**Supplementary respiration**, respiration with increased vesicular murmur, as heard over normal parts of the lungs when some other part of them is incapacitated, as from pneumonia or pleurisy.—**Thoracic respiration.** Same as *costal respiration*.—**Tubular respiration.** Same as *bronchial respiration*.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between vesicular and cavernous respiration.

respirational (res-pi-rā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *respiration* + *-al*.] Same as *respiratory*.

respirative (rē-spīr′a-tiv), *a.* [< *respirat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Performing respiration.

respirator (res′pi-rā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. It is mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, smoke, dust, and other noxious substances, especially by persons having delicate chests, by firemen, cutlers, grinders, and the like, and by divers in operations under water. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several plies of fine gauze made of highly heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through. See *aerophore*.

respiratorium (res″pi-rā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *respiratoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *respiratorius*, respiratory: see *respiratory*.] In *entom.*, one of the laminiform gill-like organs or branchiæ found on the larvæ of certain aquatic insects, and used to draw air from the water. In dipterous larvæ they are commonly four in number, two near the head and two at the end of the abdomen.

respiratory (rē-spīr′a- or res′pi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *respiratoire*, < NL. *respiratorius*, < L. *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.—**Bronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchial respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Bronchovesicular respiratory murmur**, a murmur intermediate between a vesicular and a bronchial murmur. Also called *rude*, *rough*, and *harsh respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.—**Respiratory bronchial tube**, **respiratory bronchiole.** Same as *lobular bronchial tube* (which see, under *lobular*).—**Respiratory bundle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory capacity.** Same as *extreme differential capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).—**Respiratory cavities**, a general name of the air-passages: used also to designate the body-cavities which contain the respiratory organs.—**Respiratory chamber**, a respiratory cavity.—**Respiratory column**, **respiratory fascicle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory filaments**, thread-like organs arranged in tufts near the head of the larva or pupa of a gnat.—**Respiratory glottis**, the posterior portion of the glottis, between the arytenoid cartilages.—**Respiratory leaflets**, the laminated organs of respiration, or so-called lungs, of the pulmonary arachnidans. See cut under *pulmonary*.—**Respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory sounds*.—**Respiratory nerve.** (*a*) *External*, the posterior thoracic nerve. See *thoracic*. (*b*) *Internal*, the phrenic nerve.—**Respiratory nerve of the face**, the facial nerve.—**Respiratory nerves of Bell**, the facial, phrenic, and posterior thoracic nerves.—**Respiratory orifice.** (*a*) A stigmatum or breathing-pore. (*b*) An orifice, generally at the end of a tubular process, through which some aquatic larvæ, or larvæ living in putrescent matter, under the skin of animals, etc., obtain air.—**Respiratory percussion**, the percussion of the chest in different phases of respiration, with regard to the variations of the sounds elicited.—**Respiratory period**, the time from the beginning of one inspiration to that of the next.—**Respiratory plate**, in *entom.*, a respiratorium, or false gill.—**Respiratory portion of the nose**, the lower portion of the nasal cavity, excluding the upper or olfactory portion.—**Respiratory pulse**, alternating condition of fullness and emptiness of the large vessels of the neck or elsewhere, synchronous with expiration and inspiration.—**Respiratory quotient**, the ratio of the oxygen excreted by the lungs (as carbon dioxid) to that absorbed by them in the same time (as free oxygen). It is usually in the neighborhood of 0.9.—**Respiratory sac**, a simple sac-like respiratory organ of various animals.—**Respiratory sounds**, the sounds made by the air when being inhaled or exhaled, especially as heard in auscultation over lung-tissue, normal or diseased. See *vesicular respiratory murmur* below, for description of normal sounds.—**Respiratory surface**, the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells.—**Respiratory tract**, in *med.*, a general term denoting the sum of the air-passages.—**Respiratory tree**, in *zoöl.*, an organ found in some holothurians, consisting of two highly contractile, branched, and arborescent tubes which run up toward the anterior extremity of the body, and perform the function of respiration; the cloaca.—**Respiratory tube**, any tubular organ of respiration; a spiracle. See *spiracle* and *breathing-tube*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur**, the normal murmur. The quality of the inspiratory sound is vesicular; the expiratory sound, absent in many cases, is continuous with the inspiratory, and is more blowing, lower, and much shorter.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.

respire (rē-spīr′), *v*; pret. and pp. *respired*, ppr. *respiring*. [< OF. *respirer*, F. *respirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *respirar* = It. *respirare*, < L. *respirare*, breathe out, exhale, breathe, take breath, revive, recover, < *re-*, back, again, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To breathe again; hence, to rest or enjoy relief after toil or suffering.

Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to *respire*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.

Sooth'd with Ease, the panting Youth *respires*.
Congreve, To Sleep.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortured ghosts *respire*;
See shady forms advance!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 64.

2. To breathe; inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life; hence, to live.

Yet the brave Barons, whilst they do *respire*, . . .
With courage charge, with comeliness retire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 55.

II. *trans.* 1. To breathe in and out, as air; inhale and exhale; breathe.

Methinks, now I come near her, I *respire*
Some air of that late comfort I received.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

But I, who ne'er was bless'd by Fortune's hand, . . .
Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd,
Respir'd its smoke, and all its cares endur'd.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

2. To exhale; breathe out; send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

As smoke and various substances separately issue from fire lighted with moist wood, so from this great being [Brahma] were *respired* the Rigveda, etc.
Colebroke, Asiatic Researches, VIII.

respiring (rē-spīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *respire*, *v.*] A breathing; a breath.

They could not stir him from his stand, although he wrought it out
With short *respirings*, and with sweat.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 102.

respirometer (res-pi-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *respirare*, take breath, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument which is used to determine the condition of the respiration.—2. An apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water by means of a supply of compressed oxygen, which is caused to combine in due proportion with nitrogen chemically filtered from the air ★expired from his lungs in breathing.

respite (res′pit), *n.* [Early mod. E. *respit;* < ME. *respit, respyt, respyte,* < OF. *respit,* respect, delay, respite, F. *répit* = Pr. *respieg, respeit* = Sp. *respecto* = Pg. *respeito* = It. *rispitto, rispetto,* respect, delay, < L. *respectus,* consideration, respect, ML. delay, postponement, respite, prorogation: see *respect.*] 1†. Respect; regard. See *respect.*

Out of more *respit,*
Myn herte hath for to amende it grete delit.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 137.

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.

With that word, withoute more *respite,*
They fillen gruf and criden pitously.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 90.

Some pause and *respite* only I require.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido for Æneas.

Byzantium has a *respite* of half a century, and Egypt of more than a hundred years, of Mameluke tyranny.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed; delay; forbearance; prolongation of time, as for the payment of a debt, beyond the fixed or legal time.

To make you understand this, . . . I crave but four days' *respite.* *Shak.,* M. for M., iv. 2. 170.

4. In *law:* (*a*) A reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. See *reprieve.*

The court gave him *respite* to the next session (which was appointed the first Tuesday in August) to bethink himself, that, retracting and reforming his error, etc., the court might show him favor.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 265.

Christian . . . had some *respite,* and was remanded back to prison. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 161.

Why grant me *respite* who deserve my doom?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 247.

(*b*) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term. =**Syn. 2.** Stop, cessation, stay.—**4.** *Reprieve, Respite.* See *reprieve.*

respite (res′pit), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *respited,* ppr. *respiting.* [< ME. *respiten, respite,* < OF. *respiter, respeiter,* respect, delay, postpone, < L. *respectare,* consider, respect, ML. delay, postpone: see *respect.*] 1. To delay; postpone; adjourn.

Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they went,
The lordes and the knyghtes euerychone,
And prayed hym to *respite* the Iugement.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1641.

They declared only their opinions in writing, and *respited* the full determination to another general meeting.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 383.

2. To relieve for a time from the execution of a sentence or other punishment or penalty; reprieve.

It is grete harme that thow art no cristin, and fain I wolde that thow so were, to *respite* the fro deth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

Jeffreys had *respited* the younger brother.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

With a dreadful industry of ten days, not *respiting* his Souldiers day or night, [Cæsar] drew up all his Ships, and entrench'd them round within the circuit of his Camp.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Care may be *respited,* but not repealed;
No perfect cure grows on that bounded field.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, iv.

4†. To cease; forbear.

Your manly resoun oghte it to *respite,*
To slen your frende, and namely me,
That never yet in no degre
Offended you.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 259.

=**Syn. 2.** See *reprieve, n.*

respiteless (res′pit-les), *a.* [< *respite* + *-less.*] Without respite or relief. *Baxter.*

resplend (rē-splend′), *v. i.* [< ME. *resplenden,* < OF. *resplendir,* also *resplandre,* F. *resplendir* = Pr. *resplandre, resplandir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *resplandecer*) = It. *risplendere,* < L. *resplendere,* shine brightly, glitter, < *re-,* again, back, + *splendere,* shine: see *splendid.*] To shine; be resplendent. *Lydgate.* [Rare.]

Lieutenant-General Webb, . . . who *resplended* in velvet and gold lace. *Thackeray,* Henry Esmond, ii. 15.

resplendence (rē-splen′dens), *n.* [< LL. *resplendentia,* < L. *resplenden(t-)s,* resplendent: see *resplendent.*] Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence,* heir of all my might.
Milton, P. L., v. 720.

=**Syn.** See *radiance.*

resplendency (rē-splen′den-si), *n.* [As *resplendence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resplendence.* *Cotgrave.*

resplendent (rē-splen′dent), *a.* [< ME. *resplendent,* < L. *resplenden(t-)s,* ppr. of *resplendere,* shine brightly: see *resplend.*] 1. Shining with brilliant luster; very bright; splendid.

There all within full rich arayd he found,
With royall arras, and *resplendent* gold.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 35.

Bright
As the *resplendent* cactus of the night,
That floods the gloom with fragrance and with light.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

2. In *her.,* issuing rays: said especially of the sun, sometimes of clouds. See *radiant,* 3.—**Resplendent feldspar.** Same as *adularia* or *moonstone.* =**Syn. 1.** Glorious, beaming. See *radiance.*

resplendently (rē-splen′dent-li), *adv.* In a resplendent manner; with brilliant luster; with great brightness.

resplendish† (rē-splen′dish), *v. i.* [< OF. *resplendiss-,* stem of certain parts of *resplendir,* shine brightly: see *resplend.*] To shine with great brilliancy; be resplendent.

Vppon this said tombe was he ther ligging,
Resplendising fair in this chambre sprad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4512.

The heuyn visible is . . . garnisshed with planettes and sterres, *resplendisshinge* in the moste pure firmament.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

resplendishant† (rē-splen′di-shant), *a.* [< OF. *resplendissant,* ppr. of *resplendir,* shine brightly: see *resplend.*] Resplendent; brilliant.

And thorowe ye vertue of thy full myght
Causest ye world to be *resplendisshaunt.*
Fabyan, Chron., xlix.

resplendishing† (rē-splen′di-shing), *n.* Resplendence; splendor.

And as the Sunne doth glorifie each thing
(Howeuer base) on which he deigns to smile,
So your cleare eyes doe giue *resplendishing*
To all their objects, be they ne'er so vile.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

★**respond** (rē-spond′), *v.* [< OF. *respondre, respundre,* F. *répondre* = Pr. *respondre* = Sp. Pg. *responder* = It. *rispondere, rispondere,* < L. *respondere,* pp. *responsus,* answer, < *re-,* again, back, + *spondere,* pp. *sponsus,* promise: see *sponsor.* Cf. *despond, correspond.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make answer; give a reply in words; specifically, to make a liturgical response.

I remember him in the divinity school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.
Oldisworth, Edmund Smith, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

2. To answer or reply in any way; exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

Whenever there arises a special necessity for the better performance of any one function, or for the establishment of some function, nature will *respond.*
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 427.

3. To correspond; suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.
W. Broome, To Mr. Pope, On His Works (1726).

4. To be answerable; be liable to make payment: as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.

II. *trans.* 1†. To answer to; correspond to. [Rare.]

His great deeds *respond* his speeches great.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 40.

2. To answer; satisfy, as by payment: as, the prisoner was held to *respond* the judgment of the court.

respond (rē-spond′), *n.* [< ME. *responde, respounde, respowne, respon;* from the verb.] 1†. An answer; a response.

Whereunto the whole Armie answered with a short *respond,* and, at the same time, bowing themselues to the ground, saluted the Moone with great superstition.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

2. In *liturgics:* (*a*) A versicle or short anthem ★chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection. In the Anglican Church the responses to the commandments (Kyries) are responds in this sense.

The reader paused, and the choir burst in with *responds,* versicles, and anthems.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

(*b*) A response.

The clerk answering in the name of all, Et cum spiritu tuo, and other *responds.*
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 334.

3. In *arch.,* a half-pillar, pilaster, or any corresponding device engaged in a wall to receive the impost of an arch.

The four *responds* have the four evangelistic symbols.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 208.

respondeat ouster. See *judgment.*

responde-book (rē-spon′dē-bůk), *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery.

respondence (rē-spon′dens), *n.* [= It. *rispondenza,* conformity, < L. *responden(t-)s,* respondent: see *respondent.* Cf. *correspondence.*] 1. The state or character of being respondent; also, the act of responding or answering; response.

Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made
To th' instruments divine *respondence* meet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2†. Correspondence; agreement.

His rent in fair *respondence* must arise
To double trebles of his one yeare's price.
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 57.

respondency (rē-spon′den-si), *n.* [As *respondence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *respondence.*

Thus you see the *respondency* of the spiritual to the natural fool in their qualities. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 248.

★**respondent** (rē-spon′dent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *respondant,* F. *répondant* = Sp. *respondiente* = Pg. *respondente* = It. *rispondente,* < L. *responden(t-)s,* ppr. of *respondere,* answer: see *respond.*] I. *a.* 1. Answering; responding.

The wards *respondent* to the key turn round;
The bars fall back. *Pope,* Odyssey, xxi. 49.

2. Conformable; corresponding.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions.
Bacon.

Well may this palace admiration claim,
Great, and *respondent* to the master's fame!
Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 315.

II. *n.* 1. One who responds; specifically, in a scholastic disputation, one who maintains a thesis, and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents. There was no burden of proof upon the respondent at the outset, but, owing to the admissions which he was obliged by the rules of disputation to make, it was soon thrown upon him.

Let them [scholars] occasionally change their attitude of mind from that of receivers and *respondents* to that of enquirers. *Fitch,* Lectures on Teaching, p. 172.

Specifically—2. One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal.—3. In *math.,* a quantity in the body of a table: opposed to *argument,* or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered. Thus, in a table of powers, where the base is entered at the side, the exponent at the top, and the power is found in the body of the table, the last quantity is the *respondent.*

respondentia (res-pon-den′shi-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *respondence.*] A loan on the cargo of a vessel, payment being contingent on the safe arrival of the cargo at the port of destination—the effect of such condition being to except the contract from the common usury laws. See *bottomry.*

Commissions on money advanced, maritime interest on bottomry and *respondentia,* and the loss on exchanges, etc., are apportioned relatively to the gross sums expended on behalf of the several interests concerned.
Encyc. Brit., III. 148.

responsal (rē-spon′sal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *responsal,* < LL. *responsalis,* one who answers for another, a sponsor, apocrisiary, prop. adj., pertaining to an answer, < L. *responsum,* an answer, response: see *response.*] I.† *a.* Answerable; responsible.

They were both required to find sureties to be *responsal,* etc., whereupon they were troubled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 347.

II. *n.* 1. Response; answer; especially, a liturgical response.

After some short praiers and *responsals,* the mass-priest begs at the hands of God this great . . . favor.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel, xiv.

2. (*a*) In the Roman empire, a representative of a foreign church or prelate, who resided at the capital and conducted negotiations on ecclesiastical matters; an apocrisiary. (*b*) A proctor for a monastery or for a member of it ★before the bishop.

response (rē-spons′), *n.* [< ME. *respounse, respons,* < OF. *respons, respuns, responce,* F. *réponse* = Pr. *respos* = Cat. *respons* = Sp. Pg. *responso* = It. *risposo, responso,* < L. *responsum,* an answer, neut. of *responsus,* pp. of *respondere,* answer: see *respond.*] 1. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or reply.

What was his *respons* written, I ne sauh no herd.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98. (*Latham.*)

There seems a vast psychological interval between an emotional *response* to the action of some grateful stimulus and the highly complex intellectual and emotional devel-

opment implied in a distinct appreciation of objective beauty. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 17.

More specifically—(*a*) An oracular answer.

Then did my *response* clearer fall:
"No compound of this earthly ball
Is like another, all in all."
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) In *liturgics:* (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in sequence or reply to the priest or officiant. Among the most ancient responses besides the responsories (which see) are *Et cum spiritu tuo* after the Dominus vobiscum, *Habemus ad Dominum* after the Sursum Corda, *Amen*, etc. Sometimes the response is a repetition of something said by the officiant. A verse which has its own response subjoined, the two together often forming one sentence, is called a *versicle*. In liturgical books the signs ℣ and ℟ are often prefixed to the versicle and response respectively. Also (formerly) *responsal*. (2) A versicle or anthem said or sung during or after a lection; a respond or responsory. (*c*) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. (*d*) In *music*, same as *answer*, 2 (*b*).

2. The act of responding or replying; reply: as, to speak in *response* to a question.—**Consultary response.** See *consultary*.

responsibility (rē-spon-si-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *responsibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *responsabilité* = Sp. *responsabilidad* = Pg. *responsabilidade* = It. *risponsabilità;* as *responsible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable.

A *responsibility* to a tribunal at which not only ministers, . . . but even nations themselves, must one day answer. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

Responsibility, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 63.

Gen. Jackson was a man of will, and his phrase on one memorable occasion, "I will take the *responsibility*," is a proverb ever since. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like: as, heavy *responsibilities*.

His wife persuaded him that he had done the best that any one could do with the *responsibilities* that ought never to have been laid on a man of his temperament and habits.
Howells, A Fearful Responsibility, xiii.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

responsible (rē-spon′si-bl), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *responsable* = Pr. Sp. *responsable* = Pg. *responsavel* = It. *risponsabile*, < ML. *responsabilis*, requiring an answer, < L. *responsum*, response: see *response*.] **1†.** Correspondent; answering; responsive.

I have scarce collected my spirits, but lately scattered in the admiration of your form; to which if the bounties of your mind be any way *responsible*, I doubt not but my desires shall find a smooth and secure passage.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Answerable, as for an act performed or for its consequences, or for a trust reposed or a debt; accountable; specifically, in *ethics*, in general, having such a mental or moral character as to be capable of knowing and observing the distinction of right from wrong in conduct, and therefore morally accountable for one's acts; in particular (with reference to a certain act), acting or having acted as a free agent, and with knowledge of the ethical character of the act or of its consequences. With regard to the legal use of the word, two conceptions are often confused—namely, that of the potential condition of being bound to answer or respond in case a wrong should occur, and that of the actual condition of being bound to respond because a wrong has occurred. For the first of these *responsible* is properly used, and for the second *liable*.

With ministers thus *responsible*, "the king could do no wrong." *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. i.

In this sense of the word we say that a man is *responsible* for that part of an event which was undetermined when he was left out of account, and which became determined when he was taken account of.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 150.

3. Able to answer or respond to any reasonable claim or to what is expected; able to discharge an obligation, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.

He is a *responsible*-looking gentleman dressed in black.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxviii.

4. Involving responsibility.

But it is a *responsible* trust, and difficult to discharge.
Dickens.

Responsible business (*theat.*), rôles next in importance above those described as "utility."—**Responsible utility** (*theat.*), a minor actor who can be trusted with very small parts—who is also said to play "genteel business."

responsibleness (rē-spon′si-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being responsible; responsibility. *Bailey*, 1727.

responsibly (rē-spon′si-bli), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

responsion (rē-spon′shon), *n.* [= OF. *responsion*, an answer, surety, suretyship, = Pg. *responsão*, ground-rent, = It. *risponsione*, an answer, reply, < L. *responsio(n-)*, an answer, reply, refutation, < *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer: see *response*.] **1.** The act of answering; answer; reply.

Responsions unto the questions.
Bp. Burnet, Records, iii., No. 21.

Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human *responsions*. *The Century*, XIX. 294.

2. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The metrical correspondence between strophe and antistrophe. (*b*) A formal correspondence between successive parts in dialogue.—**3.** *pl.* The first examination which those students at Oxford have to pass who are candidates for the degree of B. A.

responsive (rē-spon′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *responsif* = It. *risponsivo*, < LL. *responsivus*, answering (ML. *responsiva*, f., an answering epistle), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond: see *respond*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Answering; correspondent; suited to something else; being in accord.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope*.

2†. Responsible; answerable.

Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may safely be *responsive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 288.

3. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying.

A *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

The swain *responsive* as the milk-maid sung.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 117.

A may be more quickly *responsive* to a stimulus than B, and may have a wider range of sensibility, and yet not be more discriminative. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

4. Characterized by the use of responses: as, a *responsive* service of public worship.—**5.** In *law*, pertinent in answer; called for by the question: as, a party is not bound by an answer given by his own witness if it is not *responsive* to the question, but may have the irresponsive matter struck out.

II.† *n.* An answer; a response; a reply.

Responsives to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

responsively (rē-spon′siv-li), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

responsiveness (rē-spon′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being responsive.

responsorial (res-pon-sō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *responsory* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Responsive; specifically, sung in response to or alternation with a lector or precentor.

II. *n.* An office-book formerly in use, containing the responsories or these and the antiphons for the canonical hours.

responsorium (res-pon-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *responsoria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of **responsorius:* see *responsory*.] Same as *responsory*.

responsory (rē-spon′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **responsorius*, adj. (as a noun, *responsorium*, neut., *responsoria*, f., eccl., a response), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond: see *respond*, *response*.] **I.** *a.* Containing answer.

II. *n.*; pl. *responsories* (-riz). In *liturgics:* (*a*) A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections. Among the anthems representing this custom are the Greek prokeimenon, the Ambrosian psalmulus or psalmellus, the Gallican psalmus responsorius (responsory psalm), and the Mozarabic psalterium or psallendo—all these preceding the epistle, and the Roman and Sarum gradual preceding the gospel. The responsory was sung not antiphonally, but by a lector, precentor, or several cantors, the whole choir responding. The name *responsory* is often given specifically to the *gradual* (which see). (*b*) A portion of a psalm (originally, a whole psalm) sung between the lections at the canonical hours; a respond. Also *responsorium*.

responsure (rē-spon′shūr), *n.* [< *response* + *-ure*.] Response. [Rare.]

Fogs, damps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure,
To whom they mone, black todes giue *responsure*.
C. Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 87.

ressala (re-sä′lä), *n.* See *risala*.

ressaldar (res′al-där), *n.* See *risaldar*.

ressant†, ressaunt†, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

ressaut (res-ât′), *n.* [Also *ressault*, also erroneously *ressant*, *ressaunt;* < OF. *ressaut*, *ressault*, F. *ressaut* = Pr. *ressaut*, *resaut* = Cat. *ressalt* = Sp. Pg. *resalto* = It. *risalto*, a projection (in arch.), < ML. as if **resaltus*, < L. *resilire*, pp. **resultus*, leap back: see *resile*, and cf. *result*.] In *arch.*, a projection of any member or part from or before another.

rest[1] (rest), *n.* [< ME. *rest*, *reste*, < AS. *rest*, *ræst*, rest, quiet, = OS. *resta*, *rasta*, resting-place, burial-place, = D. *rust* = MLG. *reste*, rest, = OHG. *rasta*, rest, also a measure of distance, *resti*, rest, MHG. *raste*, G. *rast*, rest, repose, = Icel. *röst*, a mile, i. e. the distance between two resting-places, = Sw. Dan. *rast*, rest, = Goth. *rasta*, a stage of a journey, a mile; with abstract formative *-st*, < √*ra*, rest, Skt. √*ram*, rest, rejoice at, sport, > *rati*, pleasure.] **1.** A state of quiet or repose; absence or cessation of motion, labor, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action.

Whils forto sytte ye haue in komaundement,
Youre heede, youre hande, your feet, holde yee in *reste*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Our rural ancestors, with little blest,
Patient of labour when the end was *rest*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 242.

The working of a sea
Before a calm, that rocks itself to *rest*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 739.

2. Freedom or relief from everything that disquiets, wearies, or disturbs; peace; quiet; security; tranquillity.

Yef we may hem discounfite, we shall be riche and in *reste* alwey aftere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

The man will not be in *rest* until he have finished the thing this day. Ruth iii. 18.

Yet shall the oracle
Give *rest* to the minds of others.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 191.

Rest,
As deep as death, as soft as sleep,
Across his troubled heart did creep.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 48.

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, the last sleep; death; the grave.

After al this surfet and accesse he hedde,
That he slepte Seturday and Sonenday til sonne wente to *reste*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 210.

One that thinks a man always going to bed, and says, "God give you good *rest!*" *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 33.

4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

In dust, our final *rest* and native home.
Milton, P. L., x. 1085.

5. Stay; abode.

That you vouchsafe your *rest* here in our court
Some little time. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 13.

6. That on or in which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house.
1 Ki. vi. 6.

Specifically—(*a*) A contrivance for steadying the lance when couched for the charge: originally a mere loop or stirrup, usually of leather, perhaps passed over the shoulder, but when the cuirass or breastplate was introduced secured to a hook or projecting horn of iron riveted to this on the left side. This hook also is called *rest*. A similar hook was sometimes arranged so far at the side, and so projecting, as to receive the lance itself; but, this form being inconvenient, the projecting hook was arranged with a hinge. In the justs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the heavy lance was found to require a counterpoise, and the rest was made double, the hook projecting sidewise, and a long tongue or bar projecting backward under the arm with a sort of spiral twist at the end to prevent the butt of the lance from rising, so that the lance was held firmly, and required from the juster only the exertion of directing its point.

When his staff was in his *rest*, coming down to meet with the knight, now very near him, he perceived the knight had missed his *rest*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Not like that Arthur who, with lance in *rest*, . . .
Shot thro' the lists at Camelot.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(*b*) A device of any kind for supporting the turning-tool or the work in a lathe. (*c*) A support for the barrel of a gun in aiming and firing.

Change love for arms; gird to your blades, my boys!
Your *rests* and muskets take, take helm and targe.
Peele, A Farewell.

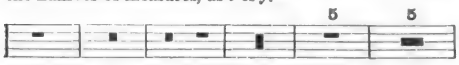
(*d*) In *billiards*, a rod having fixed at its point a crosspiece on which to support the cue: used when the cue-ball cannot easily be reached in the usual way. Also called *bridge*. (*e*) A support or guide for stuff fed to a saw. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) In *glyptics*, a support, somewhat resembling a vise in form, attached to the lathe-head, and serving to steady the arm while the edges of graving-tools are being shaped.

7. In *pros.*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

So varying still their [bards'] moods, observing yet in all
Their quantities, their *rests*, their ceasures metrical.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 186.

8. In *music:* (*a*) A silence or pause between tones. (*b*) In musical notation, a mark or sign denoting such a silence. Rests vary in form to indicate their duration with reference to each other and to the notes with which they occur; and they are named from the notes to which they are equivalent, as follows: breve rest, 𝄺; semibreve or whole-note rest, 𝄻; minim or half-note rest, 𝄼; crotchet or quarter-note rest, 𝄽 or 𝍧; quaver or eighth-note rest, 𝄾; semiquaver or sixteenth-note rest, 𝄿; demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note rest, 𝅀; hemidemisemiquaver or sixty-fourth-note rest, 𝅁. The duration of a rest, as of a note, may be extended one half by a dot, as 𝄽. (= 𝄾𝄻), or indefinitely by a hold, 𝄐. The semibreve rest is often used as a measure-rest, whatever may be the rhythmic signature (as *a* below); similarly, the two-measure rest is like *b*, the three-measure rest like

c, the four-measure rest like *d*; or a semibreve rest or similar character is used with a figure above to indicate the number of measures, as *e* or *f*.



He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his minim *rest*, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 23.

9†. A syllable.

Two *rests*, a short and long, th' Iambic frame.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

10. In *accounting*, the stopping to strike a balance or sum up the total, as for the purpose of computing commissions or compounding interest. Thus, an annual *rest* takes place where the rents received by the mortgagee in possession are more than sufficient to keep down the interest, and the surplus is directed to be employed in liquidation of the principal *pro tanto*.

11. In *her.*, same as *clarion* and *sufflue*.—**12.** Same as *mace*[1], 3.—**13†.** In *court-tennis*, a quick and continued returning of the ball from one player to the other. *R. W. Lowe*, Note in Cibber's Apology, I. 148.

For a wit is like a *rest*
Held up at tennis, when men do the best
With the best gamesters.
F. Beaumont, To Ben Jonson.

Knock me down if ever I saw a *rest* of wit better played than that last, in my life. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv. i.

14. In the game of primero, the highest or final stake made by a player; also, the hand of cards or the number of points held. See *to set up one's rest*, under *set*.

Each one in possibility to win,
Great *rests* were up and mightie hands were in.
Mir. for Mags., p. 528. (*Nares.*)

Absolute rest, a state of absence of motion, without reference to other bodies. No definite meaning can be attached to the phrase.—**Currents of rest.** See *current*[1].—**Equation of rest.** See *equation*.—**Friction of rest.** See *friction*.—**Large rest**, in *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a large. It was either perfect (*a*), or imperfect (*b*). The former was equal to three longs, the latter to two.—**Relative rest**, the absence of motion relative to some body.—**To set one's heart at rest.** See *heart*.—**To set up one's rest**†. See *set*.=**Syn. 1.** *Pause, Stay*, etc. (see *stop*).—**2.** *Rest, Repose, Ease, Quiet, Tranquillity, Peace.* While these words are used with some freedom, *rest* and *repose* apply especially to the suspended activity of the body; *ease* and *quiet* to freedom from occupation or demands for activity, especially of the body; *tranquillity* and *peace* to the freedom of the mind from harassing cares or demands.



rest[1] (rest), *v.* [< ME. *resten*, < AS. *restan* = OS. *restian* = OFries. *resta* = D. *rusten* = MLG. *resten* = OHG. *rastēn*, *restan*, *raston*, *resten*, MHG. *rasten*, *resten*, G. *rasten* = Sw. *rasta* = Dan. *raste*, rest; from the noun: see *rest*[1], *n.* The verb *rest*[1] in some uses mingles with the different verb *rest*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; stop: desist; be without motion.

He *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. Gen. ii. 2.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall *rest* by day. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 257.

He hangs between; in doubt to act, or *rest*.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

2†. To come to a pause or to an end; end.

But now *resteth* the tale of kynge Rion, . . . and returne for to speke of kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

3. To be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; be quiet or still; be undisturbed.

My lord shall never *rest*;
I'll watch him tame and talk him out of patience.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 22.

Woo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife,
Nor *rested* till the gods had giv'n it life.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 529.

4. To take rest; repose.

Eche yede to his ostell to *resten*, for therto hadde thei nede and gret myster, for many were they hurte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 138.

Old lord, I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself attach'd with weariness,
To the dulling of my spirits; sit down, and *rest*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 6.

5. To sleep; slumber.

Thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes; let me *rest*. [Sleeps.]
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 236.

6. In *bot.*, to lie dormant. See *resting-spore*, *resting-state*, etc.—**7.** To sleep the final sleep; die, or be dead.

It in the world he live, we'll seek him out;
If in his grave he *rest*, we'll find him there.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 4. 30.

So peaceful *rests*, without a stone, a name,
What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

8. To stand or lie, as upon a support or basis; be supported; have a foundation: literally or figuratively.

Flitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he *rests* he shakes
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice.
Cowper, Task, vi. 80.

Eloquence, like every other art, *rests* on laws the most exact and determinate. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

This abbatial staff often *rested*, like a bishop's, on the abbot's left side [when borne to church for his burial].
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 215.

Belief *rests* upon knowledge as a house *rests* upon its foundation. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 98.

9. To be satisfied; acquiesce.

I was forced to *rest* with patience, while my noble and beloved country was so injuriously treated.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

10. To be fixed in any state or opinion; remain.

Neither will he *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts. Prov. vi. 35.

Thou Power Supreme, whose mighty scheme
These woes of mine fulfil,
Here, firm, I *rest*, they must be best,
Because they are thy will! *Burns*, Winter.

11. To lean; trust; rely; have confidence; depend for support.

Behold, thou art called a Jew, and *restest* in the law, and makest thy boast of God. Rom. ii. 17.

Help us, O Lord our God; for we *rest* on thee, and in thy name do we go against this multitude. 2 Chron. xiv. 11.

That spirit upon whose weal depend and *rest*
The lives of many. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 14.

They *rested* in the declaration which God had made in his church. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

12. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; stand.

Now thus it *rests*;
Her father means she shall be all in white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 34.

13. In *law*, to terminate voluntarily the adducing of evidence, in order to await the counter-evidence of the adverse party, or to submit the case, upon the evidence, to the tribunal for decision. After a party has rested he has no longer a legal right to put in evidence, unless to countervail new matter in the evidence thereafter adduced by his adversary, although the court, for cause shown, may in its discretion allow him to do so.—**To rest in.** (*a*†) To depend upon.

It *rested in* your grace
To unloose this tied-up justice when you pleased.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 31.

(*b*) To consist or remain in.

They [Utopians] think not felicity to *rest in* all pleasure, but only in that pleasure that is good and honest.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

To rest with, to be in the power of; depend upon: as, it *rests with* time to decide.=**Syn. 1.** To stay, forbear.—**1, 3,** and **4.** *Rest, Repose.* *Rest* signifies primarily to cease from action or work, but naturally by extension to be refreshed by doing so, and further to be refreshed by sleeping. *Repose* does not necessarily imply previous work, but does imply quietness, and generally a reclining position, while we may *rest* in a standing position. See *stop*, *n.*, and *rest*[1], *n.*—**11.** To depend.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give repose to; place at rest; refresh by repose: sometimes used reflexively: as, to *rest one's self* (that is, to cease from exertion for the purpose of recruiting one's energies).

By the renke [when the knight] hade *hym restid* ryses the sun. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 814.

Enter Ferdinand, bearing a log.
Miranda. Pray, set it down and *rest you:* when this burns, 'Twill weep for having wearied you. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

I pray you, tell me, is my boy, God *rest* his soul, alive or dead? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 75.

2. To lay or place, as on a support, basis, or foundation: literally or figuratively.

This is my plea, on this I *rest* my cause—
What saith my counsel, learned in the laws?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 141.

Straight he took his bow of ash-tree,
On the sand one end he *rested*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

3. To leave; allow to stand.

Now how I haue or could preuent these accidents, hauing no more meanes, I *rest* at your censures [judgments].
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 213.

rest[2] (rest), *v.* [= D. *resten*, *resteren* = G. *resten*, *restiren* = Dan. *restere* = Sw. *restera*, rest, remain, < OF. (and F.) *rester* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *restar* = It. *restare*, *ristare*, < L. *restare*, stop, rest, stand still, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *arrest*[1]. The verb *rest*[2] is partly confused with some uses of *rest*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be left; remain.

Nought *rests*
But that she fit her love now to her fortune.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.

What *rests* of both, one Sepulchre shall hold.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To continue to be; remain: as, *rest* assured that it is true.

He shal *reste* in stockes
As longe as ich lyue for hus luther werkes.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 104.

Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do *rest* but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 118.

I *rest* Your dutiful Son, J. H. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

II.† *trans.* To keep; cause to continue or remain: used with a predicate adjective following and qualifying the object.

God *rest* you merry, sir. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1. 65.

Rest you fair, good signior. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 60.

★ **rest**[2] (rest), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *rest*, < OF. and F. *reste*, rest, residue, remnant, = Pr. *resta* = Sp. *resto*, *resta* = Pg. *resto* = It. *resta*, rest, repose, pause; from the verb: see *rest*[2], *v.*] **1.** That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Let us not dally with God when he offers us a full blessing, to take as much of it as wee think will serve our ends, and turne him backe the *rest* upon his hands.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; others. [In this sense *rest* is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]

Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

The million flit as gay
As if created only like the fly, . . .
The *rest* are sober dreamers, grave and wise.
Cowper, Task, iii. 137.

3. Balance; difference; specifically, in the weekly reports of the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities, forming a sort of reserve fund against contingencies. [In all uses *rest* is always preceded by the definite article.]—**Above the rest.** See *above*.—**For the rest**, as regards other matters; in fine.=**Syn. 1.** *Residue*, etc. See *remainder*.

rest[3] (rest), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *arrest*[1].] To arrest. [Colloq.]

Fear me not, man; I will not break away;
I'll give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money,
To warrant thee, as I am *'rested* for.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 8.

rest[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *reast*[1].

rest[5] (rest), *v.* A dialectal variant of *roast*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rest[6]†, *n.* An obsolete phonetic spelling of *wrest*.

restagnant† (rē-stag'nant), *a.* [= It. *ristagnante*, stanching, stopping; < L. *restagnan(t-)s*, overflowing, ppr. of *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current.

The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury. *Boyle*, Works, I. 151.

restagnate† (rē-stag'nāt), *v. i.* [= It. *ristagnare*, stop, solder with lime; < L. *restagnare*, overflow, run over, < *re-*, again, + *stagnare*, form a pool, overflow: see *stagnate*.] To stand or remain without flowing; stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 21.

restagnation† (rē-stag-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *restagnatio(n-)*, an overflow, inundation, < *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnation.

The *restagnation* of gross blood.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 14.

restant (res'tant), *a.* [< F. *restant*, ppr. of *rester*, remain: see *rest*[2].] **1†.** Remaining; being in possession.

With him they were *restant* all those things that the foolish virtuins could wish for, beauty, daintie, delicates, riches, faire speech.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 362. (*Davies.*)

2. In *bot.*, same as *persistent:* sometimes applied specifically to a footstalk from which the fructification has fallen away. [Rare.]

restate (rē-stāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *state*.] To state again: as, to *restate* a charge.

restatement (rē-stāt'ment), *n.* A second statement, as of facts or opinions, in either the same or a new form.

restaur (res-târ'), *n.* [Also *restor;* < OF. *restors*, *restour*, F. *restaur* = It. *restauro*, *ristauro*, < ML. *restaurum*, a restoring: see *restore*[1].] In *law:* (*a*) The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances, or against the master of a ship if the loss arose through his fault. (*b*) The remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantor or other person who is to indemnify him for any damage sustained.

restaurant (res'tȧ-rant), *n.* [< F. *restaurant*, a restaurant, formerly also a restorative, = Sp. *restaurante*, a restorer, < ML. *restauran(t-)s*, restoring, ppr. of *restaurare*, restore, refresh: see *restore*.] An establishment for the sale of refreshments, both food and drink; a place where meals are served; an eating-house.

The substitution of the *Restaurant* for the Tavern is of recent origin. In the year 1837 there were *restaurants*, it is true, but they were humble places, and confined to the parts of London frequented by the French; for English of every degree there was the Tavern.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

restaurant-car (res'tȧ-rant-kär), *n.* A railway-car in which meals are cooked and served to passengers; a dining-car or hotel-car.

restaurate† (res'tȧ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *restauratus*, pp. of *restaurare*, restore, repair, renew: see *restore*[1].] To restore.

If one repulse hath us quite ruinated,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

restaurateur (res-tō'ra-tėr), *n.* [< F. *restaurateur* = Pr. *restauraire*, *restaurador* = Sp. Pg. *restaurador* = It. *restauratore*, *ristoratore* = D. G. *restaurateur* = Dan. Sw. *restauratör*, the keeper of a restaurant, < ML. *restaurator*, one who restores or reëstablishes: see *restorator*.] The keeper of a restaurant.

The ticket merely secures you a place on board the steamer, but neither a berth nor provisions. The latter you obtain from a *restaurateur* on board according to fixed rates. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 273.

restauration† (res-tȧ-rā'shọn), *n.* An obsolete form of *restoration*.

restaurator†, *n.* See *restorator*.

restaure†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *restore*[1].

restay†, *v. t.* [< ME. *restayen*, < OF. *restaier*, < *rester*, rest: see *rest*[2].] To keep back; restrain.

To touch her chylder thay fayr him [Christ] prayed.
His dessypeleȝ with blame let be hym bede,
& wyth her resouneȝ ful fele *restayed*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 715.

rest-cure (rest'kūr), *n.* The treatment, as of nervous exhaustion, by more or less prolonged and complete rest, as by isolation in bed. This is usually combined with over-feeding, massage, and electricity.

restem (rē-stem'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *stem*.] To stem again; force back against the current.

Now they do *re-stem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Their purposes toward Cyprus. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 37.

restful (rest'fûl), *a.* [< late ME. *restefulle*; < *rest*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry.
Shak., Sonnets, lxvi.

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say, "Is not my arm of length
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head?"
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 12.

restfully (rest'fûl-i), *adv.* [< late ME. *restfully*; < *restful* + *-ly*[2].] In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet.

They liuing *restfully* and in helth vnto extreme age.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 21.

restfulness (rest'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being restful. *Imp. Dict.*

rest-harrow (rest'har'ō), *n.* [So called because the root of the plant 'arrests' or stops the harrow; < *rest*[3], *v.*, + obj. *harrow*[1]. Cf. equiv. F. *arrête-bœuf*, lit. 'stop-ox,' < *arrêter*, stop, arrest, + *bœuf*, ox.] 1. A common European undershrub, *Ononis repens*, generally low, spreading, and much branched (often thorny), bearing pink papilionaceous flowers, and having tough matted roots which hinder the plow or harrow. The root is diuretic. Also *wild licorice*, *cammock*, *whin*, etc.—2. A small geometrid moth, *Aplasta ononaria*: popularly so called in England because the caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis arvensis*, var. *spinosa*. The moth flies in May, July, and August.


Flowering Branch of Rest-harrow (*Ononis repens*).
a, a flower; *b*, the leaf.

resthouse (rest'hous), *n.* [< *rest*[1] + *house*[1].] Same as *dak-bungalow* (which see, under *bungalow*).

Restiaceæ (res-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Restio* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Xyridales*. It resembles the rushes (*Juncaceæ*) and the sedges (*Cyperaceæ*), but is distinguished from both by its pendulous orthotropous ovules and its split sheaths. It includes about 240 species, belonging to 19 genera, of which *Baloskion*, *Wildenowia*, and *Elegia* are the chief—all sedge-like plants of the southern hemisphere, mainly natives of South Africa and Australia, absent from America and Asia excepting one species in Chile and one in Cochin-China. They are generally perennials, tufted or with a hard horizontal or creeping, more often scaly rootstock, the stems rigid, erect or variously twisted, the leaves commonly reduced. They are almost always dicœious, and have a polymorphous inflorescence often extremely different in the two sexes. Properly *Restionaceæ*. The name being based on an untenable generic name and wrongly formed, the proper name for the family becomes *Baloskionaceæ*.

restibrachial (res-ti-brā'ki-al), *a.* [< *restibrachium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the restibrachium; postpeduncular.

restibrachium (res-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *restibrachia* (-ȧ). [NL., < L. *restis*, a rope, + *brachium*, an arm.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. Also called *myelobrachium*.

Restibrachium (Science, April 9, 1881, p. 165) is an admirable compound, and the same may be said of its correlatives, pontibrachium and tegmentibrachium.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 525, note.

restie†, *a.* See *resty*[1].

restiff†, *a.* An obsolete form of *restive*.

restiffness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *restiveness*. *Imp. Dict.*

restiform (res'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *restiforme*, < L. *restis*, a cord, rope, + *forma*, form.] Corded or cord-like: specifically, in *anat.*, noting a part of the medulla oblongata, called the *corpus restiforme*, or *restiform body*.—**Restiform body**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, by which it connects with the oblongata and parts below. It contains the direct cerebellar-tract fibers, crossed and uncrossed from the posterior columns of the cord, and fibers from the contralateral (lower) olive.

restily (res'ti-li), *adv.* [< *resty*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly. *Imp. Dict.*

restinction (rē-stingk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *restinctio(n-)*, a quenching, < *restinguere*, put out, destroy, quench, < *re-*, again, + *stinguere*, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] The act of quenching or extinguishing. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

restinesst (res'ti-nes), *n.* [< *resty*[1] + *-ness*.] Tendency to rest or inaction; sluggishness.

The Snake, by *restinesse* and lying still all Winter, hath a certain membrane or filme growing ouer her whole body.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 27.

A tenuity and agility of spirits, contrary to that *restiness* of the spirits supposed in those that are dull.
Hobbes, Works, IV. 56.

resting-cell (res'ting-sel), *n.* Same as *resting-spore*.

resting-owing (res'ting-ō'ing), *a.* [< *resting*, ppr. of *rest*[2], *v.*, + *owing*, ppr. of *owe*[1], *v.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) Resting or remaining due: said of a debt. (*b*) Indebted: said of a debtor.

resting-place (res'ting-plās), *n.* 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively for the grave.

Arise, O Lord God, into thy *resting place*, thou and the ark of thy strength. 2 Chron. vi. 41.

It was from Istrian soil that the mighty stone was brought which once covered the *resting-place* of Theodoric. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 100.

2. In *building*, a half- or quarter-pace in a staircase.

resting-sporangium (res'ting-spọ-ran'ji-um), *n.* A term applied by Pringsheim to certain dormant gonidia of *Saprolegnia* and related fungi which eventually produce swarm-spores.

resting-spore (res'ting-spōr), *n.* A spore which can germinate only after a period of dormancy. A majority of the spores of algæ and fungi are of this nature, and they are more largely of sexual production. Many of the same plants produce spores capable of immediate germination. Also *resting-cell*.

resting-stage (res'ting-stāj), *n.* In *bot.*, a period of dormancy in the history of a plant or germ.

resting-state (res'ting-stāt), *n.* In *bot.*, the periodic condition of dormancy in the history of woody plants, bulbs, etc.; also, the quiescence of some seeds and spores (resting-spores) between maturity and germination; in general, any state of suspended activity.

restinguish (rē-sting'gwish), *v. t.* [< L. *restinguere*, put out, < *re-*, again, + *stinguere*, extinguish. Cf. *extinguish*, *distinguish*.] To quench or extinguish. [Rare.]

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.
Field, Of Controversy (Life, 1716), p. 41.

resting-while† (res'ting-hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *restingwhile*; < *resting*, verbal n. of *rest*[1], *v.*, + *while*.] A moment of leisure; time free from business.

Thilke thinges that I hadde lerned of the among my secre *restingwhiles*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Restio (res'ti-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called from the tough stringy stems; L. *restio*, a rope-maker.] An untenable name for *Baloskion*, a genus of plants of the family *Baloskionaceæ*. It is characterized by one-celled anthers opening by a single chink, by two or three styles or branches and a compressed capsule with two or three cells and as many dehiscent angles, and by persistent sheaths, and commonly many-flowered and panicled spikelets with imbricated glumes. The two long linear stigmas are generally plumose. The staminate inflorescence is extremely polymorphous. There are about 100 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They have erect and leafless stems from a scaly root-stock, very much branched or entirely without branches, with numerous scattered sheaths replacing the leaves, or sometimes in the young plant bearing a small and perishable leaf-blade. From their use *B. australe* (*R. australis*) is known as *Tasmanian rope-grass*.


Flowering Male Plant of *Baloskion complanatum* (*Restio complanatus*). *a*, a male flower.

Restionaceæ (res-ti-ọ-nā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hieronymus, 1887), < *Restio* + *-aceæ*.] A corrected spelling of Robert Brown's name *Restiaceæ*, which see. The name, however, is still objectionable as being based on an untenable genus name. See ★*Baloskion* and ★*Baloskionaceæ*.

restipulate (rē-stip'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *restipulatus*, pp. of *restipulari*, promise or stipulate anew, < *re-*, back, + *stipulari*, promise: see *stipulate*.] To stipulate anew. *Imp. Dict.*

restipulation (rē-stip-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *restipulatio(n-)*, a counter-engagement, < *restipulari*, pp. *restipulatus*, promise again: see *restipulate*.] The act of restipulating; a new stipulation.

But if the *restipulation* were absolute, and the withdrawing of this homage upon none but civil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, xx. 9.

restitue†, *v. t.* [ME. *restituen*, < OF. *restituer*, restore: see *restitute*.] To restore; make restitution of.

Rather haue we no reste til we *restitue*
Our lyf to oure lord god for oure lykames [body's] gultes.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 54.

restitute† (res'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [< L. *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere* (> It. *restituire*, *ristituire* = Sp. Pg. *restituir* = F. *restituer*, > E. *restitue*), reinstate, set up again, replace, restore, < *re-*, again, + *statuere*, set up: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] To bring back to a former state; restore.

Restituted trade
To every virtue lent his helping stores,
And cheer'd the vales around. *Dyer*, Fleece, ii.

restitute†, (res'ti-tūt), *n.* [< L. *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere*, restore, reinstate: see *restitute*, *v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

restitutio in integrum (res-ti-tū'shi-ō in in'tē-grum). [L.: *restitutio* (see *restitution*); *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. of *integer*, whole: see *integer*.] In *Rom. law*, a restoration to the previous condition, effected by the pretor for equitable causes, on the prayer of an injured party, by annulling a transaction valid by the strict law, or annulling a change in the legal condition produced by an omission, and restoring the parties to their previous legal relations. After equitable defense and claim had been introduced in the ordinary proceeding, the importance of the institution diminished. In English and American law the phrase is used when a court of equity annuls a transaction or contract and orders the restoration of what has been received or given under it.

restitution (res-ti-tū'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *restitucion*, *restytucyon*, < OF. (and F.) *restitution* = Pr. *restitucio* = Sp. *restitución* = Pg. *restituição* = It. *restituzione*, < L. *restitutio(n-)*, a restoring,

< *restituere*, pp. *restitutus*, set up again, restore: see *restitute*.] **1.** The act of returning or restoring what has been lost or taken away; the restoring to a person of some thing or right of which he has been deprived: as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown.

> We yet crave *restitution* of those lands,
> Those cities sack'd, those prisoners, and that prey
> The soldier by your will stands master of.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

> "Repentest thow neuere?" quath Repentaunce, "ne *restitucion* madest?" *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 234.
>
> A free release
> From *restitution* for the late affronts.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

> If a man shall cause a field or vineyard to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field; of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make *restitution*. Ex. xxii. 5.

3. The putting of things back to their former relative positions.—**4.** In *law*: (*a*) The putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully dissized. (*b*) The restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment or order, upon the reversal of such adjudication by appeal or writ of error.—**5.** In *theol.*, the restoration of the kingdom of God, embracing the elevation, not only of all his sinful creatures, but also of all the physical creation, to a state of perfection. See *apocatastasis*. —**Coefficient of restitution**, the ratio of the relative velocity of two balls the instant after their impact to their relative velocity the instant before.—**Force of restitution**, a force tending to restore the relative positions of parts of a body.—**Interdict of restitution**, See *interdict*, 2 (*b*).—**Restitution Edict**, in *German hist.*, an edict issued A. D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II.: it required the Protestants to restore to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property and sees which they had appropriated at the peace of Passau in 1552.—**Restitution of conjugal rights**, in *law*, a species of matrimonial action which has been allowed in some jurisdictions, for redress against a husband or wife who lives apart from the other without a sufficient reason.—**Restitution of minors**, in *law*, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.—**Writ of restitution**, in *law*, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed, to restore to the defendant what he has been deprived of by the judgment.=**Syn. 1–3.** Restoration, return.

restitutive (res'ti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< *restitute* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by restitution, in any sense.

> Under any given distortion within the limits of *restitutive* power, the restitution-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 235.

restitutor (res'ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *restituteur* = Sp. Pg. *restituidor* = It. *restitutore*, < L. *restitutor*, a restorer, < *restituere*, restore: see *restitute*.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

> Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 124.

restive (res'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *restiff*, and with loss of the terminal *f* (as in *jolly* < *jolif*), *restie*, *resty* (see *resty*[1]); < ME. *restif*, *restiff*, < OF. *restif*, fem. *restive*, "restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward" (Cotgrave), F. *restif*, fem. *restive* = Pr. *restiu* = It. *restio*, < ML. as if **restivus*, disposed to rest or stay, < L. *restare*, stay, rest: see *rest*[2]. By transition through the sense 'impatient under restraint' (def. 4), and partly by confusion with *restless*, the word has taken in present use the additional sense 'restless' (def. 5).] **1.** Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; balky; obstinate; stubborn. Compare def. 5.

> Since I haue shewed you by reason that obedience is just and necessary, by example that it is possible, be not *restive* in their weake stubburnness that will either keepe or lose all.
> *Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes*, etc. (1633), p. 286.

> The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became *restive* and went back.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. Not easily moved or worked; stiff.

> Farrage in *restyf* lande ydounged eek
> Is doone, X strike is for oon acre even.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

3†. Being at rest; being less in motion.

> Palsies oftenest happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (*Latham.*)

4. Impatient under restraint or opposition; recalcitrant.

> The pampered colt will discipline disdain,
> Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the rein.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 324.

> Socrates had as *restive* a constitution as his neighbours, and yet reclaim'd it, all by the strength of his philosophy.
> *Essays upon Several Moral Subjects*, iii. 77.

> The subject . . . becomes *restive*.
> *Gladstone*, State and Church, vi.

5. Refusing to rest or stand still; restless: said especially of horses.

> For maintaining his seat, the horseman should depend upon his thighs and knees; . . . at times, of course, when on a *restive* horse, every available muscle may have to be brought into play. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 196.

restively (res'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restive manner.

restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restive, in any sense.

> When there be not stonds and *restiveness* in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon*, Fortune.

restless (rest'les), *a.* [< ME. *restles*, *restelees*, < AS. *restleás* (= D. *rusteloos* = G. *rastlos* = Sw. Dan. *rastlös*), < *rest*, rest, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] Without rest. (*a*) Deprived of repose or sleep; unable to sleep; sleepless.

> Better be with the dead . . .
> Than on the torture of the mind to lie
> In *restless* ecstasy. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 22.
>
> *Restless* he passed the remnants of the night.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 102.

(*b*) Unresting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving or agitated.

> The courser pawed the ground with *restless* feet,
> And snorting foamed, and champed the golden bit.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 457.
>
> O mill-girl watching late and long the shuttle's *restless* play! *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.
>
> He lost his color, he lost his appetite, he was *restless*, incapable of keeping still.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

(*c*) Marked by unrest: as, a *restless* night. (*d*) Unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace: as, a *restless* politician; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

> In a valey of this *restles* mynde
> I sowgte in mounteyne & in myde,
> Trustynge a trewe loue for to fynde.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.
>
> *Restless* was his soul, and wandered wide
> Through a dim maze of lusts unsatisfied.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 12.

(*e*) Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, *restless* subjects.

> Nature had given him [Sunderland] . . . a *restless* and mischievous temper. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*f*) Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

> She 's proud, fantastic, apt to change,
> *Restless* at home, and ever prone to range.
> *Dryden*, State of Innocence, v. 1.
>
> Alone he wanders by the murmuring shore,
> His thoughts as *restless* as the waves that roar.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Disappointed Statesman.

(*g*) Not affording rest; uneasy. [Rare.]

> To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
> And blown with *restless* violence round about
> The pendent world. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 125.
>
> But *restless* was the chair; the back erect
> Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 44.

Restless cavy. See *cavy*.—**Restless flycatcher**, *Seisura inquieta*, an Australian bird, called by the colonists *grinder*. See cut under *Seisura*.=**Syn.** (*a–e*) Disturbed, disquieted, agitated, anxious. (*f*) Roving, wandering, unstable, fickle.

restlessly (rest'les-li), *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.

restlessness (rest'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restless, in any sense.

restor, *n.* See *restaur*.

restorable (rē-stōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *restore*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being restored, or brought to a former condition.

> I may add that absurd practice of cutting turf without any regularity; whereby great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, vii.

restorableness (rē-stōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restorable. *Imp. Dict.*

restoral† (rē-stōr'al), *n.* [< *restore*[1] + *-al*.] Restitution; restoration.

> Promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour. *Barrow*, Works, II. iv.

restoration (res-tō-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *restauration*; < ME. *restauracion*, < OF. *restoration*, *restauration*, F. *restauration* = Pr. *restauracio* = Sp. *restauración* = Pg. *restauração* = It. *restaurazione*, *ristorazione*, < LL. *restauratio(n-)*, a restoration, renewal, < L. *restaurare*, pp. *restauratus*, restore: see *restore*[1].] **1.** The act of restoring. (*a*) The replacing in a former state or position; return: as, the *restoration* of a man to his office; the *restoration* of a child to its parents. Compare phrase below.

> Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life.
> *Hooker*.
>
> Men's ignorance leads them to expect the renovation to *restauration* of things, from their corruption and remains.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ix., Expl.

> The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognized the Lancastrian *restoration*.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 358.

(*b*) Renewal; revival; reëstablishment: as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.

> After those other before mentioned, followeth a prayer for the good sort, for proselytes, reedifying of the Temple, for sending the Messias and *restauration* of their Kingdome. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

2. In *arch.* and *art*, the repair of injuries suffered. In restoration, even when most carefully done, the new work cannot reproduce the old exactly; however, when a monument must be restored for its preservation, correct practice demands that every fragment possible of the old be retained in the new work, so as to preserve as far as may be the artistic quality of the old, and that the original design be followed with the utmost care.

> Thence to the Sorbonne, an antient fabriq built by one Robert de Sorbonne, whose name it retains; but the *restauration* which the late Cardinal de Richlieu has made to it renders it one of the most excellent moderne buildings.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 4, 1644.
>
> Christ Church Cathedral [Dublin] is now in course of *restoration*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 500.

3. A plan or design of an ancient building, etc., showing it in its original state: as, the *restoration* of a picture; the *restoration* of a cathedral. —**4.** The state of being restored; recovery; renewal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state: as, *restoration* from sickness.

> O my dear father! *Restoration* hang
> Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
> Repair those violent harms! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 26.
>
> Trust me the ingredients are very cordiall, . . . and most powerfull in *restauration*.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, ii. 4.

5. In *theol.*: (*a*) The recovery of a sinner to the divine favor.

> The scope of St. John's writing is that the *restoration* of mankind must be made by the Son of God.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 264.

(*b*) The doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of blessedness; universal salvation: a form of Universalism.—**6.** That which is restored.—**7.** In *milit. service*, repayment for private losses incurred by persons in service, such as horses killed or arms destroyed.—**8.** In *paleon.*, the putting together in their proper places of the bones or other remains of an extinct animal; also, the more or less ideal representation of the external form and aspect of such an animal, as inferred from its known remains. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *Iguanodon*, and *Labyrinthodon*.—**9.** In *musical notation*, the act, process, or result of canceling a chromatic sign, whether ♯, ♭, or ♮, and thus bringing a degree of the staff or a note on it back to its original signification.—**The Restoration.** (*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, the reëstablishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.: as, the dramatists of *the Restoration*. (*b*) In *Jewish hist.*, the return of the Jews to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of the Holy Land as expected by many of the Jewish race, and by others. (*c*) In *French hist.*, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 and—after the episode of the "Hundred Days"—in 1815.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Renovation, redintegration, reinstatement, return, restitution. See *restore*[1].

restorationer (res-tō-rā'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-er*[1].] A restorationist. *Imp. Dict.*

restorationism (res-tō-rā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or belief of the restorationists.

> We cannot pause to dwell longer upon the biblical evidence which has in all ages constrained the evangelical church to reject all forms of *restorationism*.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 717.

restorationist (res-tō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the temporary punishment of the impenitent after death, but in the final restoration of all to holiness and the favor and presence of God. See *Universalism*.

restorative (rē-stōr'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *restoratyve*, *restauratife*, < OF. *restauratif* = Pr. *restauratiu* = Sp. Pg. *restaurativo* = It. *ristorativo*, < ML. *restaurativus* (in neut. *restaurativum*, a restorative), < L. *restaurare*, restore: see *restore*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to restoration; specifically, capable of restoring or renewing vitality or strength.

> Your Presence would be a Cordial to me more *restorative* than exalted Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 3.

II. *n.* That which is efficacious in restoring vigor; a food, cordial, or medicine which recruits the vital powers.

> I will kiss thy lips;
> Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
> To make me die with a *restorative*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 166.

restoratively (rē-stōr′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor. *Imp. Dict.*

restorator† (res′tǫ-rā-tǫr), *n.* [Also *restaurator;* = F. *restaurateur* = It. *ristoratore,* < LL. *restaurator,* restorer, < L. *restaurare,* restore: see *restore*[1].] **1.** One who restores, reëstablishes, or revives.—**2.** The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur. *Ford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

restoratory (rē-stōr′a-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< *restore*[1] + *-at-ory.*] Restorative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

restore[1] (rē-stōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *restored,* ppr. *restoring.* [Formerly also *restaure;* < ME. *restoren,* < OF. *restorer, restaurer,* F. *restaurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *restaurar* = It. *ristorare, restaurare,* < L. *restaurare,* restore, repair, rebuild, renew, < *re-,* again, + **staurare* (not used), establish, make firm, < **staurus,* fixed, = Gr. σταυρός, that which is firmly fixed, a pole or stake, = Skt. *sthāvara,* fixed, stable, standing; as a noun, plants; from the root of L. *stare,* Skt. √ *sthā,* stand: see *state, stand.* Cf. *enstore, instore, store*[2].] **1.** To bring back to a former and better state. (*a*) To bring back from a state of ruin, injury, or decay; repair; refresh; rebuild; reconstruct.

The Lord (saith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to forshew to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard. *Foxe,* Acts, p. 62.

To *restore* and to build Jerusalem. Dan. ix. 25.

(*b*) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen condition to a former state.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1.

He stablishes the strong, *restores* the weak. *Cowper,* Task, ii. 343.

(*c*) To bring back to a state of health or soundness; heal; cure.

Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was *restored* whole, like as the other. Mat xii. 13.

What, hast thou been long blind and now *restored?* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 76.

(*d*) In the *fine arts:* (1) To bring back from a state of injury or decay as nearly as may be to the primitive state, supplying any part that may be wanting, by a careful following of the original work: as, to *restore* a painting, a statue, etc. (2) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated: as, to *restore* a ruined building according to its original state or design.

2. To bring back; renew or reëstablish after interruption.

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our *restored* love and amity.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 65.

By force to *restore* Laws abrogated by the Legislative Parlament is to conquer absolutely both them and Law it selfe. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xix.

A ghost of passion that no smiles *restore.*
Tennyson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, ii.

3. To give or bring back; return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly retained: as, to *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. Gen. xx. 7.

The kingdom shall to Israel be *restored.*
Milton, P. R., ii. 36.

4. To give in place of or as satisfaction for something; hence, to make amends for; compensate.

All that money that ye haue, & I to, wyll not *restore* the wronge that your fader hathe don.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 78.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. Ex. xxii. 1.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are *restored* and sorrows end.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

5. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; replace; return, as a person or thing to a former place.

So did the Romaines by their armes *restore* many Kings of Asia and Affricke expulsed out of their kingdoms.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and *restore* thee unto thy place. Gen. xl. 13.

Then spake Elisha unto the woman whose son he had *restored* to life. 2 Ki. viii. 1.

Release me, and *restore* me to the ground.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

6. To recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; emend.—**7.** In *paleon.,* to represent (an extinct animal) from its existing remains. See *restoration,* 8.—**8.** In *musical notation,* to bring (a degree or note) back to its original signification by canceling a chromatic sign which had affected it temporarily.—**9**†. To store.

A park as it were,
That whilom with wilde bestes was wel *restored.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2846.

To restore to or in blood. See *blood.*—**Syn. 1** (*c*). To recover.—**3** and **4.** To refund, repay.—**5.** To reinstate.—**1.** *Return, Restore.* To *return* a thing to its former place; to *restore* it to its former condition; to *return* what has been borrowed; to *restore* what has been stolen; to be *restored* to health or prosperity.

restore[1]† (rē-stōr′), *n.* [Also *restour;* < OF. *restor, restour,* < *restorer,* restore: see *restore*[1], *v.*] Restoration; restitution.

His passage there to stay,
Till he had made amends, and full *restore*
For all the damage which he had him doen afore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 18.

All sports which for life's *restore* variety assigns.
F. Greville (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

restore[2] (rē-stōr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *store*[2].] To store again or anew: as, the goods were *restored.*

restorement† (rē-stōr′ment), *n.* [< OF. *restorement* = It. *ristoramento,* < ML. *restauramentum,* < L. *restaurare,* restore: see *restore*[1].] The act of restoring; restoration.

Hengist, thus rid of his grand opposer, hearing gladly the *restorement* of his old favourer, returns again with great Forces. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iii.

restorer (rē-stōr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which restores, in any sense.

Oh great *restorer* of the good old stage!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 205.

Doubtless it was a fine work before the "effacing fingers" of *restorers* touched it.
Athenæum, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

restority†, *n.* [Irreg. < *restore*[1] + *-ity.*] Restoration.

Well, said Camilla, let it goe, I must impute it to my ill fortune that, where I looked for *restority,* I found a consumption. *Lyly,* Euphues and his England. (*Nares.*)

restour†, *n.* See *restore*[1].

restrain (rē-strān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *restreinen, restreignen, restreynen,* < OF. *restraindre,* F. *restreindre* = Pr. *restrenher* = Cat. *restrenyer* = Sp. *restriñir* = Pg. *restringir* = It. *ristringere, ristrignere,* < L. *restringere,* draw back tightly, bind back, confine, check, restrain, restrict, < *re-,* back, + *stringere,* draw tight: see *stringent* and *restrict.* Cf. *constrain* and *strain*[2].] **1**†. To draw tight; strain.

A half-checked bit and a head-stall of sheep's leather which, being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst. *Shak.,* T. of the S., iii. 2. 59.

2. To hold back; hold in; check; confine; hold from action or motion, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress: as, to *restrain* a horse by a bridle; to *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to *restrain* laughter.

Restreyne and kepe well thy tonge.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shak.,* Macbeth, ii. 1. 8.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight *restrain,*
While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 129.

3. To abridge; restrict; hinder from liberty of action.

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

4. To limit; confine; restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

We do too narrowly define the power of God, *restraining* it to our capacities.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 27.

And here I shall not *restrain* righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, . . . but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs.
Tillotson, Works, I. 95.

5. To withhold; forbear.

Thou castest off fear, and *restrainest* prayer before God. Job xv. 4.

6†. To forbid; prohibit.

Restraining all manner of people to bear sail in any vessel or bottom wherein there were above five persons.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 7.

=Syn. 2. *Restrain, Repress, Restrict;* stop, withhold, curb, bridle, coerce. *Restrain* and *repress* are general words for holding or pressing back; *restrict* applies to holding back to a more definite degree: as, to *restrain* one's appetite; to *restrict* one's self in food or to a certain diet. That which we *restrain* we keep within limits; that which we *restrict* we keep within certain definite limits; that which we *repress* we try to put out of existence.

restrainable (rē-strā′na-bl), *a.* [< *restrain* + *-able.*] Capable of being restrained.

restrainedly (rē-strā′ned-li), *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

restrainer (rē-strā′nėr), *n.* One who or that which restrains; specifically, in *photog.,* a chemical which is added to the developer for the purpose of retarding its action, especially in the case of an over-exposed plate, or in order to obtain greater contrast or intensity in a naturally weak plate. Acids, sodium sulphite, bromides, and other substances act as restrainers.

restraining (rē-strā′ning), *p. a.* Serving to restrain or restrict in any way. (*a*†) Binding; astringent.

Take hede that slippery meates be not flyrste eaten, nor that stiptik nor *restraining* meates be taken at the begynning, as quynces, peares, and medlars.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, fol. 45.

(*b*) Hampering; restrictive.

By degrees he acquired a certain influence over me that took away my liberty of mind; his praise and notice were more *restraining* than his indifference.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

restrainment (rē-strān′ment), *n.* [< *restrain* + *-ment.*] The act of restraining.

restraint (rē-strānt′), *n.* [< OF. *restrainte, restraincte,* restraint, fem. of *restraint, restrainct,* pp. of *restraindre,* restrain: see *restrain.*] **1.** The act of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from action or motion, in any manner; hindrance of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1184.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to that preference of his mind, is called compulsion; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called *restraint.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 13.

2. The state of being repressed, curbed, or held back in any way; specifically, abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

I . . . heartily request
The enfranchisement of Arthur; whose *restraint*
Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 52.

Restraint is for the savage, the rapacious, the violent; not for the just, the gentle, the benevolent.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 25.

3. Repression of extravagance, exaggeration, or vehemence; constraint in manner or style; reserve.

She knew her distance and did angle for me,
Madding my eagerness with her *restraint.*
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 213.

To yonder oak within the field
I spoke without *restraint,*
And with a larger faith appeal'd
Than Papist unto Saint.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition.

It pleaseth the eare better, & sheweth more cunning in the maker by following the rule of his *restraint.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.

Say first, what cause
Moved our grand Parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will,
For one *restraint,* lords of the world besides?
Milton, P. L., i. 32.

Whether they [*restraints*] be from God or Nature, from Reason or Conscience, as long as they are *restraints,* they look on them as inconsistent with their notion of liberty.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

5. Restriction; limitation, as in application or definition.

The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with *restraint* to the land of Jewry.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

6. In *dynam.,* an absolute geometrical condition supposed to be precisely fulfilled: thus, a body moving upon an unyielding surface is subject to a *restraint.*—**Restraint bed** and **chair,** forms of apparatus used in controlling the insane, as when they exhibit suicidal or homicidal tendencies.—**Syn. 1** and **4.** *Constraint, Coercion,* etc. (see *force*[1], *n.*), repression, check, stop, curb, hold-back.

restriall (rē-strī′al), *a.* In *her.,* divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise: said of the field.

restrict (rē-strikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *restrictus,* pp. of *restringere,* restrict, restrain: see *restrain.*] **1.** To prevent (a person or thing) from passing a certain limit in any kind of action; limit; restrain.

Neither shoulde we haue any more wherewith to vexe them with confessions, cares reserued, *restricted,* or ampliated for our gaine. *Foxe,* Acts, etc., p. 1173, Hen. VIII.

If the canon law had *restricted* itself to really spiritual questions, . . . it is not likely that the kings would have been jealous of papal or archi-episcopal enactments.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

2. To attach limitations to (a proposition or conception), so that it shall not apply to all the subjects to which it would otherwise seem to apply: as, a *restricted* sense of a word.

By *restricting* the omnitude or universality either of the subject or predicate. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, App. iii.

=Syn. 1. *Repress,* etc. (see *restrain*), hedge in.

restrict† (rē-strikt′), *a.* [< L. *restrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Limited; confined; restricted.

Men . . . in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly *restrict*, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse.
Gataker, Just Man, p. 224. (*Latham.*)

Restrict or restricted.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, App. iii.

restrictedly (rē-strik′ted-li), *adv.* In a restricted manner; with limitation.

restriction (rē-strik′shon), *n.* [< OF. *restriction*, F. *restriction* = Pr. *restriccio* = Sp. *restricción* = Pg. *restricção* = It. *restrizione*, < LL. *restrictio*(*n*-), a restriction, limitation, < L. *restringere*, pp. *restrictus*, restrain: see *restrict* and *restraint*.] 1. The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without *restriction*.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement, not a trade.
Government of the Tongue.

There is, indeed, no power of the Government without *restriction*; not even that which is called the discretionary power of Congress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 253.

2. That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose *restrictions* on trade.

Wise politicians will be cautious about fettering the government with *restrictions* that cannot be observed.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 25.

3. Reservation; reserve.—4. In *logic:* (*a*) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle. (*b*) The inference from a universal to a particular proposition, or to one in which the subject is narrower while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference.—**Bilateral restriction.** See *bilateral.*—**Chinese Restriction Act.** See *act.*—**Mental restriction.** Same as *mental reservation* (which see, under *reservation*).—**Real restriction,** the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances are considered: as in the statement that every particle of matter is present in every part of space, in so far as its gravitating power is concerned.

restrictionary (rē-strik′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *restriction* + *-ar-y.*] Exercising restriction; restrictive. *Athenæum.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

restrictionist (rē-strik′shon-ist), *n.* [< *restriction* + *-ist.*] In *U. S. hist.*, an advocate of the territorial restriction of slavery.

Lincoln . . . often had occasion . . . to show that he was not an abolitionist, but a slavery *restrictionist.*
N. A. Rev., CXL. 237.

restrictive (rē-strik′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *restriktyve*, < OF. (and F.) *restrictif* = Pr. *restrictiu* = Sp. Pg. *restrictivo* = It. *restrittivo*, < ML. **restrictivus*, < L. *restringere*, pp. *restrictus*, restrict: see *restrict.*] I. *a.* 1†. Serving to bind or draw together; astringent; styptic.

Medicyns comfortatyues, digestyues, laxatyues, *restriktyues*, and alle othere.
Book of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation: as, a *restrictive* particle or clause.—3. Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions.

It were to be wished that we tried the *restrictive* arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the tyrant of the people. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

In the Senate so reconstituted was thus centred a complete *restrictive* control over the legislation and the administration. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 87.

In the eighth year of Henry VI. was passed the *restrictive* act which . . . established the rule that only resident persons possessed of a freehold worth forty shillings a year should be allowed to vote.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. Expressing a restriction, or involving a restriction, in the logical sense.

Also *restringent.*

Restrictive enunciation. See *enunciation.*—**Restrictive indorsement.** See *indorsement*, 3.—**Restrictive proposition.** See *proposition.*

II.† *n.* A styptic or astringent.

I dressed that wound with the same digestive, . . . and some of the same *restrictive* over that.
Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 6.

restrictively (rē-strik′tiv-li), *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation. *Dr. H. More.*

restrictiveness (rē-strik′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restrictive. *Fuller.*

restrike (rē-strīk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *strike.*] To strike again, as a coin, in order to change its image and superscription to those current in place of the old.

These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are *restruck* over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleutherios. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 125.

restringe† (rē-strinj′), *v. t.* [< L. *restringere*, confine; restrain: see *restrain.*] To confine; contract; astringe. *Bailey*, 1731.

restringency† (rē-strin′jen-si), *n.* [< *restringen*(*t*) + *-cy.*] The state, quality, or power of being restringent; astringency.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency.*
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. Roy. Soc., p. 293.

restringend (rē-strin′jend), *n.* A proposition destined to be restricted.

restringent (rē-strin′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *restringent*, also *restreignant* = Sp. Pg. *restringente* = It. *ristringente*, < L. *restringen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *restringere*, restrain: see *restrain.*] I. *a.* Same as *restrictive.*

II. *n.* An astringent or styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stanch, and incrassatives to thicken the blood.
Harvey.

restryne†, *v.* A Middle English form of *restrain.* *Chaucer.*

resty[1]† (res′ti), *a.* [Formerly also *restie*, and by confusion *rusty*, a reduced form of *restive*, q. v.] A later form of *restive*, now obsolete. See *restive.*

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 34.

As one *restie* jade can hinder, by hanging back, more than two or three can . . . draw forward.
J. Robinson, To Brewster, quoted in Leonard Bacon's Gen. [of N. E. Churches.

Where the Master is too *resty*, or too rich, to say his own Prayers. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 24.

Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips*, New World of Words.

resty[2]†, *a.* Same as *reasty*[1] for *reasted.*

resty[3], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rusty*[1].

resublimation (rē-sub-li-mā′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *sublimation.*] A second sublimation.

resublime (rē-sub-līm′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sublime.*] To sublime again: as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate.

When mercury sublimate is *re-sublimed* with fresh mercury, . . . [it] becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water; and mercurius dulcis, *re-sublimed* with spirit of salt, returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton*, Optics, iii. query 31.

resudation (rē-sū-dā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *resudación* = Pg. *resudação*, < L. *resudare*, pp. *resudatus*, sweat out, sweat again, < *re-*, again, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation.*] The act of sweating again. *Cotgrave.*

result (rē-zult′), *v.* [< OF. *resulter*, rebound or leap back, rise from, come out of, follow, result, F. *résulter*, follow, ensue, result, = Sp. Pg. *resultar* = It. *risultare*, result, < L. *resultare*, spring back, rebound, resound, reëcho, freq. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile*, *resilient.* Cf. *insult*, *desultory.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To leap back; rebound; leap again.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,
Will soon *result* from his incinderment.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xi. 737.

2. To proceed, spring, or rise as a consequence from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, etc.; be the outcome; be the final term in a connected series of events, operations, etc.

As music *results* out of our breath and a cornet.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

Good fortune in war *results* from the same prompt talent and unbending temper which lead to the same result in the peaceful professions.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 145.

3. To have an issue; terminate: followed by *in.*

The negotiations were not long in *resulting in* a definitive treaty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the parties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

A soul shall draw from out the vast,
And strike his being into bounds,
And, moved thro' life of lower phase,
Result in man, be born and think.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Resulting force or motion, in *dynam.*, same as *resultant.*—**Resulting trust,** in *law*, a trust raised by implication in favor of the author of the trust himself, or his representatives; more specifically, the equitable title recognized in the person who pays the consideration for land conveyed to another person who pays nothing. See *trust.*—**Resulting use,** in *law*, a use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself, as where a deed is made, but for want of consideration or omission to declare the use, or a failure of its object, etc., the use cannot take effect. This doctrine is now generally obsolete.

II.† *trans.* To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council. [New Eng.]

According to Mr. Milner, the Council of Nice *resulted* in opposition to the views of Arius, "That the Son was peculiarly of the Father."
Rev. N. Worcester, Bible News, p. 176.

result (rē-zult′), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *resulta*, result; from the verb: see *result, v.*] 1†. The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience.

Sound . . . [is] produced between the string and the air . . . by the return or *result* of the string.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 137.

2. Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation; the *result* of a certain procedure or effect.

If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick *result.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 619.

His Actions are the *result* of thinking.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold *results*, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
Cowper, Task, ii. 164.

3. The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution: as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.

Then of their session ended they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great *result.*
Milton, P. L., ii. 515.

Four names, the *result* of this conclave, were laid before the assembled freeholders, who chose two by a majority of votes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. In *math.*, a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.—**Tabular result,** one of a number of calculated numbers arranged in a tabular form; a quantity in the body of a mathematical table. =**Syn.** 2. *Consequence*, etc. (see *effect*), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation. See *resultant.*

resultance (rē-zul′tans), *n.* [= Sp. *resultancia*; as *resultan*(*t*) + *-ce.*] 1†. A rebound; resilience; reflection.

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.
Randolph, Poems (1643). (*Halliwell.*)

Upon the wall there is a writing; a man sitting with his back to the wall, how should he read it? But let a looking-glass be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, he shall read it by the *resultance.*
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 544.

2. The act of resulting; that which results; a result.

It is true that this conscience is the *resultance* of all other particular actions. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

resultant (rē-zul′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *résultant* = Sp. Pg. *resultante* = It. *risultante*, *resultante*, < L. *resultan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *resultare*, spring back: see *result.*] I. *a.* Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents: as, a *resultant* motion produced by two forces. See diagram under *force*[1], 8.

The axis of magnetisation at each point is parallel to the direction of the *resultant* force.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289.

Resultant diagram. See *diagram.*—**Resultant relation.** See *relation.*—**Resultant tone,** in *musical acoustics*, a tone produced or generated by the simultaneous sounding of any two somewhat loud and sustained tones. Two varieties are recognized, *differential* and *summational tones*, the former having a vibration-number equal to the difference between the vibration-numbers of the generating tones, and the latter one equal to their sum. It is disputed whether resultant tones, which are often perceptible, have a genuine objective existence, or are merely formed in the ear. Differential tones were first observed by Tartini in 1714, and are often called *Tartini's tones.* The entire subject has been elaborately treated by Helmholtz and recent investigators.

II. *n.* That which results or follows as a consequence or outcome. (*a*) In *mech.*, the geometrical sum of several vector quantities, as displacements, velocities, accelerations, or forces, which are said to be the components, and to the aggregate of which the resultant is equivalent. (*b*) In *alg.*, a function of the coefficients of two or more equations, the vanishing of which expresses that the equations have a common root; an eliminant.—**Topical resultant,** the resultant of a number of linear equations considered as implying the vanishing of matrices. =**Syn.** *Result, Resultant.* A *result* may proceed from one cause or from the combination of any number of causes. There has been of late a rapid increase in the use of *resultant* in a sense secondary to its physical one—namely, to represent that which is the result of a complex of moral forces, and would be precisely the result of no one of them acting alone.

resultate† (rē-zul′tāt), *n.* [= D. *resultaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *resultat*, < F. *résultat* = It. *risultato*, < ML. **resultatum*, a result, neut. of *resultatus*, pp. of *resultare*, spring back, ML. result: see *result.*] A result.

This work . . . doth disclaim to be tried by any thing but by experience, and the *resultats* of experience in a true way. *Bacon*, To the King, Oct. 20, 1620.

result-fee (rē-zult'fē), *n.* A fee for instruction, conditioned on or proportioned to the success or good progress of the pupil. [Eng.]

The national-school teachers showed a decided hostility to payment by *result-fees*, on the ground that it turned the pupil into a mere machine for getting money in the eyes of the master. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

resultful (rē-zult'fûl), *a.* [< *result* + *-ful.*] Having or producing large or important results; effectual. [Rare.]

It [Concord] became . . . the source of our most *resultful* thought. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 139.

resultive† (rē-zul'tiv), *a.* [< *result* + *-ive.*] Resultant.

There is such a sympathy betwixt several sciences . . . that . . . a *resultive* firmness ariseth from their complication. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ii., Ded.

resultless (rē-zult'les), *a.* [< *result* + *-less.*] Without result: as, *resultless* investigations.

resultlessness (rē-zult'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resultless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 557.

resumable (rē-zū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *resume* + *-able.*] Capable of being resumed; liable to be taken back or taken up again.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Sir M. Hale.*

resume (rē-zūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resumed*, ppr. *resuming*. [< OF. *resumer*, F. *résumer* = Sp. Pg. *resumir* = It. *risumere*, *resumere*, < L. *resumere*, take again, resume, < *re-*, again, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*, and cf. *consume*, *desume*, *insume*, *presume*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take again; take back.

It pleased the diuine will to *resume* him vnto himselfe, whither both his and euery other high and noble minde haue alwayes aspired.

Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. vii.

We that have conquered still, to save the conquered, . . .
More proud of reconcilement than revenge,
Resume into the late state of our love
Worthy Cordelius Gallus and Tibullus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To assume or take up again.

Thou shalt find
That I'll *resume* the shape which thou dost think
I have cast off for ever. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 331.

Fortie yeares after he shall sound againe, and then the bones shall *resume* flesh and sinewes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 262.

The lessee [in New South Wales] was, however, given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the *resumed* area, which entitled him to use the land for grazing purposes, although not to the exclusion of any person who might be in a position to acquire a better tenure.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 2.

3. To take up again after interruption; begin again: as, to *resume* an argument or a discourse; to *resume* specie payments.

Here the archangel paused, . . .
Then, with transition sweet, new speech *resumes*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 5.

The gods stand round him [Apollo] as he mourns, and pray
He would *resume* the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4†. To take; assume. [Rare.]

Takes no account
How things go from him, nor *resumes* no care
Of what is to continue. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 4.

II. *intrans.* To proceed after interruption, as in a speech: chiefly used in the introductory phrase *to resume*.

résumé (rā-zü-mā'), *n.* [< F. *résumé*, a summary, < *résumé*, pp. of *résumer*, sum up, resume: see *resume*.] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

résumé (rā-zü-mā'), *v. t.* [< *résumé*, *n.*] To make an epitome or résumé of; summarize. [Rare.]

The work reveals this origin in a disjointedness of some of its portions that makes it difficult to read and still more so to *résumé*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 535.

resummon (rē-sum'ọn), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *summon.*] 1. To summon or call again.—2. To recall; recover. *Bacon.*

resummons (rē-sum'ọnz), *n.* [< *re-* + *summons.*] In *law*, a second summons or calling of a person to answer an action, as where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.

resumption (rē-zump'shọn), *n.* [= F. *résomption* = Sp. *resunción* = Pg. *resumpção* = It. *risunzione*, < LL. *resumptio(n-)*, a restoration, recovery (of a sick person), ML. lit. a taking up again, resumption, < L. *resumere*, pp. *resumptus*, take again, resume: see *resume*.] 1. The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again: as, the *resumption* of a grant; specifically, in *law*, the taking again by the state of such lands or tenements, etc., as on false suggestion or other error had been granted by letters patent.

This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of which we spake before (prolepsis), because of the *resumption* of a former proposition vttered in generalitie to explane the same better by a particular diuision.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 184.

A general act of *resumption* was passed, by which all the grants made since the king's accession were annulled.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

Specifically—2. In *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, the return to specie payments by the government.

The "more money" that is cried for, silver or shinplaster, is not the needed thing. It is . . . loanable capital, now paralyzed with distrust by delayed *resumption* and imminent silver swindles. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 170.

Act of Resumption, or **Resumption Act**, a title of several English statutes of Henry VI., by which he took and resumed possession of offices, property, etc., previously granted by him, and annulled such grants.—**Resumption Act**, a United States statute of 1875 (18 Stat., 296), providing for the payment of United States treasury notes in coin after January 1st, 1879.

resumptive (rē-zump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résomptif* = Sp. *resuntivo* = Pg. *resumptivo* = It. *resuntivo*, < LL. *resumptivus*, restorative, < L. *resumptus*, pp. of *resumere*, resume: see *resume*.] **I.** *a.* Taking back or again; tending to or of the nature of resumption. *Imp. Dict.*

II.† *n.* A restoring medicine; a restorative. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

resupinate (rē-sū'pi-nāt), *a.* [= F. *résupiné* = Sp. Pg. *resupinado*, < L. *resupinatus*, pp. of *resupinare*, bend or turn back, overthrow, < *re-*, back, + *supinare*, bend or lay backward: see *supine*, *supinate*.] 1. Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—2. In *bot.*, inverted: said specifically of flowers, like those of orchids, in which by a half-twist of the pedicel or ovary the posterior petal becomes lowermost; also of certain fungi, in which the hymenium is spread over the substratum with no pileus developed.—3. In *entom.*, same as *resupine*.

resupinated (rē-sū'pi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *resupinate* + *-ed*².] Same as *resupinate*.

resupination (rē-sū-pi-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *résupination* = Pg. *resupinação*, < L. as if **resupinatio(n-)*, < *resupinare*, pp. *resupinatus*, bend back: see *resupinate*.] The state of being resupinate.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure: for which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him as for the observation itself.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 62.

resupine (rē-sū-pīn'), *a.* [= Pg. *resupino* = It. *risupino*, *resupino*, < L. *resupinus*, bent back or backward, lying on one's back, < *re-*, back, + *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] Lying on the back; supine. Also *resupinate*.

Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness.
Sir K. Digby, Observations. (*Latham.*)

He spake, and, downward sway'd, fell *resupine*,
With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.

Specifically, in *entom.*, with the inferior surface upward, as when an insect lies on its back, or any part is twisted so that the lower surface is seen from above.

★ **resurge** (rē-sėrj'), *v. i.* [= OF. *resourdre* (> obs. E. *resourd*) = Sp. Pg. *resurgir* = It. *risurgere*, *risorgere*, *resurgere*, < L. *resurgere*, rise again, < *re-*, again, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *resourd*, *resource*, *resurrection*, from the same source.] To rise again: in allusion to the motto *resurgam*, used on funeral hatchments. [Ludicrous.]

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging!* Memory greets them with the ghost of a smile.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Letts's Diary.

★ **resurgence** (rē-sėr'jens), *n.* [< *resurgen(t)* + *-ce.*] The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge.*

Night and day . . . the never-ending *resurgence* of the human spirit against the dead weight of oppression.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 44.

resurgent (rē-sėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *resurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurge*.] **I.** *a.* Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge.*

The *resurgent* threatening past was making a conscience within him. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

A friend . . . whose bright temper, buoyant fancy, and generous heart ever leaped *resurgent* from the strokes of fortune. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 59.

II. *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith.*

resuprise (rē-sėr-prīz'), *n.* [< *re-* + *surprise*, *n.*] A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resuprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

resuprise (rē-sėr-prīz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *surprise*, *v.*] To surprise again; retake unawares.

resurrect (rez-u-rekt'), *v. t.* [A back formation < *resurrection* assumed to be based on a transitive verb *resurrect*, as *connection*, *protection*, etc., are based on transitive verbs *connect*, *protect*, etc. The verb *resurrect*, if formed from the L. *resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgere*, would be intransitive, with the L. sense 'rise again': see *resurge*.] 1. To restore to life; reanimate; bring to public view, as what has been lost or forgotten. [Colloq.]

I *resurrect* the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage, every one with the best of his works in his hand.
Benton, Abridgement of Debates of Congress, VI. 712, note.

2. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Colloq.]

resurrection (rez-u-rek'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *resurreccioun*, *resurrectioun*, *resurexioun*, < OF. *resurrection*, F. *résurrection* = Pr. *resurrectio* = Sp. *resurrección* = Pg. *resurreição* = It. *risurrezione*, *resurrezione*, < LL. (N. T. and eccles.) *resurrectio(n-)*, a rising again from the dead, < L. *resurgere*, pp. *resurrectus*, rise again, appear again, in LL. eccles. rise again from the dead, < *re-*, again, + *surgere*, rise: see *resurge*.] 1. In *theol.*: (*a*) A rising again from the dead. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in three different forms: (1) As a literal resurrection of the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave: for example, "All the dead shall be raised up with the self-same bodies, and none other, although with different qualities, which shall be united again to their souls forever." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xxxii. 2. (2) As a resurrection from the dead, a coming forth from the place of the departed, but without the body with which the spirit was clothed in life, either with no body or with a new body given for the new life, and one either having no connection with the present earthly body or none that can be now apprehended: for example, "Resurrection of the Body, as taught in the New Testament, is not a Rising again of the same Body, but the Ascent into a higher Body." *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, xii. § 6. (3) The doctrine of Swedenborg, that every man is possessed of two bodies, a natural and a spiritual, the latter within the former, and that at death the natural body is laid aside and the spiritual body rises at once from the death of the natural, resurrection thus taking place for every one immediately upon and simultaneously with death. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in various other forms in detail, but they may all be classed under one of these three general heads.

There appeared first oure Lord to his Disciples, aftre his *Resurrexioun*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

We therefore commit his body to the ground, . . . looking for the general *Resurrection* in the last day.
Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

(*b*) The state which follows the resurrection; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. Mat. xxii. 30.

2. In general, a rising again; a springing again into life or to a previous mode of existence; a restoration.

Fix thyself firmly upon that belief of the general resurrection, and thou wilt never doubt of either of the particular *resurrections*, either from sin, by God's grace, or from worldly calamities, by God's power.
Donne, Sermons, xii.

3. Removal of a corpse from the grave for dissection; body-snatching. [Colloq.]

resurrectionary (rez-u-rek'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *resurrection* + *-ary.*] 1. Restoring to life; reviving.

Old men and women, . . . ugly and blind, who always seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements for the sudden peopling of the solitude!
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in the act of resurrecting or digging up. [Colloq.]

A *resurrectionary* operation in quest of a presumed fault in the mains. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 288.

resurrectionist (rez-u-rek'shọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *résurrectioniste* (< E.); as *resurrection* + *-ist.*] 1. One who makes a practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection: also used adjectively. [Colloq.]

He has emerged from his *resurrectionist* delvings in the graveyards of rhyme, without confounding moral distinctions, [or] vitiating his taste.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 32.

Hence—2. One who unearths anything from long concealment or obscurity. [Colloq.]

In short, . . . he was merely a *resurrectionist* of obsolete heresies. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xi.

resurrectionize (rez-u-rek'shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resurrectionized*, ppr. *resurrectionizing*. [< *resurrection* + *-ize.*] 1. To raise from the dead; resurrect. [Colloq. and rare.]

Half these gentlemen are not included in the common collection of the poets, and must be *resurrectionized* at Stationers' Hall. *Southey*, To Miss Barker, April 3, 1804.

2. To steal from the grave; dig up from the grave. [Colloq.]

The famous marble coffer in the king's chamber, which was doubtless also Cheops's coffin until his body was *resurrectionized* by the thieves who first broke into the pyramid. *Library Mag.*, III. 485.

Also spelled *resurrectionise*.

resurrection-man (rez-u-rek′shon-man), *n.* Same as *resurrectionist*. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 14.

resurrection-plant (rez-u-rek′shon-plant), *n.* A name for several plants which, when dried, reëxpand if wetted. (*a*) The rose of Jericho. See *Anastatica*. (*b*) *Selaginella lepidophylla*, found from Texas and Mexico to Peru. It forms a nest-like ball when dry (whence called *bird's-nest moss*), but when moistened unfolds and displays its elegant, finely cut, fern-like branches radiating from a coiled central stem. (*c*) One of the fig-marigolds, *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*. [The name has doubtless been applied to other hygrometric plants.]

resurvey (rē-sėr-vā′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *survey*.] 1. To survey again or anew; review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *re-survey*
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

resurvey (rē-sėr-vā′), *n.* [< *resurvey*, *v.*] A new survey.

resuscitable (rē-sus′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *ressuscitable*; as *resuscit(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

resuscitant (rē-sus′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ressuscitant*, < L. *resuscitān(t-)s*, ppr. of *resuscitare*, revive: see *resuscitate*.] I. *a.* Resuscitating.

II. *n.* One who or that which resuscitates.

resuscitate (rē-sus′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resuscitated*, ppr. *resuscitating*. [< L. *resuscitatus*, pp. of *resuscitare* (> It. *resuscitare*, *risuscitare* = Sp. *resucitar* = Pg. *resuscitar* = OF. *resusciter*, *ressusciter*, F. *ressusciter*), raise up again, revive, < *re-*, again, + *suscitare*, raise up, < *sus-*, *sub-*, up, under, + *citare*, summon, rouse: see *cite*[1].] I. *trans.* To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death: as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

After death we should be *resuscitated*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

To wonder at a thousand insect forms,
These hatch'd, and those *resuscitated* worms, . . .
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 64.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

II. *intrans.* To revive; come to life again.

Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows, our dear, dear friends, *resuscitate*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxviii.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill.*

resuscitate† (rē-sus′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *resuscitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Restored to life; revived.

Our mortall bodyes shal be *resuscitate*.
Bp. Gardiner, Exposition, The Presence, p. 65.

There is a grudge newly now *resuscitate* and revived in the minds of the people.
Abp. Washam, in Hallam's Const. Hist., I. 34, note 2.

resuscitation (rē-sus-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *ressuscitation* = Pg. *resuscitação* = It. *risuscitazione*, < LL. *resuscitatio(n-)*, a resuscitation, < L. *resuscitare*, resuscitate: see *resuscitate*.] 1. The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Bp. Hall*, Temptations Repelled, i. § 5.

The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxx.

2. Mental reproduction, or suggestion, in a sense which does not include the process of representation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

resuscitative (rē-sus′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *resuscitatif*, *ressuscitatif*, F. *ressuscitatif*; as *resuscitate* + *-ive*.] Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.—**Resuscitative faculty**, a name given by Sir William Hamilton to the reproductive faculty of the mind.

resuscitator (rē-sus′i-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *ressuscitateur* = Sp. *resucitador* = Pg. *resuscitador* = It. *risuscitatore*, < LL. *resuscitator*, one who raises again from the dead, < L. *resuscitare*, raise up: see *resuscitate*.] One who resuscitates.

resveriet, *n.* See *reverie*.

ret[1] (ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retted*, ppr. *retting*. [< ME. *retten*, *reten*, < OD. OFlem. *reten*, *reeten*, ret (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep, soak, D. Flem. *reten*, ret (flax or hemp), = Sw. *röta*, putrefy, rot (flax or hemp), steep, soak; cf. *rot*.] To expose, as the gathered stems of fibrous plants, to moisture, in order, by partial fermentation or rotting, to facilitate the abstraction of the fiber. Retting is practised upon flax, hemp, jute, and other exogenous fiber-plants. *Dew-retting*, effected simply by exposing the material to the weather for a limited time, is largely applied to flax in Russia. *Water-retting*, the ordinary process, consists simply in steeping or macerating the stems in water, commonly in open ponds, sometimes in vats of warm water, the result being more speedily attained by the latter treatment.

A dam of 50 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is sufficient to *ret* the produce of an acre of flax.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ret[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *retten*, *recten*, < OF. *retter*, *reter* (ML. reflex *rectare*, simulating L. *rectus*, right), repute, impute, charge, < L. *reputare*, repute, impute, ascribe: see *repute*, *v.*] To impute; ascribe.

I pray you of your curteisie,
That ye ne *rette* it nat my vileinye,
Though that I pleynly speke in this matere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 726.

ret[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *redeth* (modern *readeth*).

retable (rē-tā′bl), *n.* [< F. *retable*, OF. *retaule*, *restaule* (ML. reflex *retaule*), an altarpiece, reredos, retable, = Sp. *retablo* = Pg. *retabolo*, *retabulo*, a picture; of doubtful origin: (*a*) according to Scheler, < L. as if **restabilis*, fixed opposite (or in some other particular sense), < *restare*, rest, stay (see *rest*[2]); (*b*) according to Brachet, a contraction of OF. **riere-table*, **arriere-table*, a reredos, < *arriere*, rear, behind, + *table*, table: see *rear*[3] and *table*. In either view the Sp. and Pg. are prob. from the F.] A structure raised above an altar at the back, either independent in itself, or forming a decorative frame to a picture, a bas-relief, or the like, in which case the word includes the work of art itself. Usually that face only which looks toward the choir and nave of the church is called the *retable*, and the reverse is called the *counter-retable*. Sometimes the retable is a movable structure of hammered silver or other precious work, supported on the altar itself. This decorative feature is not found in the earliest ages of the Christian church. Many retables in Italy are made of Della Robbia ware, with figures in high relief, and richly colored in ceramic enamels. One of the most magnificent examples is the Pala d'Oro of the Basilica of St. Mark, in Venice. See *altar-ledge* and *reredos*.

retail[1] (rē′tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *retaile*; < ME. *retaille*, < OF. *retail*, *retaille*, F. *retaille*, a piece cut off, a shred, paring (= Sp. *retal* = Pg. *retalho*, a shred, remnant, = It. *ritaglio*, a shred, piece, a selling by the piece, retail (*a ritaglio*, by retail)), < *retailler*, cut, shred, pare, clip, F. *retailler*, cut, recut, trim (a pen), prune (a tree) (= Pr. *retalhar*, recut, = Cat. *retallar* = Sp. *retajar*, cut around, recut, trim, = Pg. *retalhar* = It. *ritagliare*, slice, shred, pare, cut), < *re-*, again, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *tally*, and cf. *detail*. The sense 'retail,' which does not appear in F., may have been derived from It.] I. *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions: opposed to *wholesale*.

The vintner's *retail* supports the merchant's trade.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 851.

The duties on the *retail* of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 44.

At (by, or formerly to) retail, in small quantities; a little at a time, as in the sale of merchandise.

And marchaunttes yt be not in yt fraunshes of the for sayd cite yt they selle noo wyne ne ne noon oder marchaundisis *to retaille* wt in ye cite ne in ye subarbis of ye same. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

Now, all that God doth *by retail* bestowe
On perfect'st men to thee in grosse he giues.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, Ded.

These, and most other things which are sold *by retail*, . . . are generally fully as cheap, or cheaper, in great towns than in the remoter parts of the country.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 8.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to sale at retail; concerned with sale at retail: as, *retail* trade; a *retail* dealer.

But I find, in the present state of trade, that when the *retail* price is printed on books, all sorts of commissions and abatements take place, to the discredit of the author.
Ruskin.

retail[1] (rē-tāl′), *v. t.* [< *retail*[1], *n.*, in the phrase "to sell by *retail*." Cf. It. *ritagliare*, retail.] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels.

He is wit's pedler, and *retails* his wares
At wakes and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 317.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade,
By names of toasts *retails* each batter'd jade.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 134.

3. To deal out in small quantities; tell in broken parts; tell to many; tell again; hand down by report: as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 77.

He could repeat all the observations that were *retailed* in the atmosphere of the play-houses.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

retail[2]† (rē-tāl′), *n.* [Irreg. (perhaps by confusion with *retail*[1]) < L. *retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] Retaliation.

He that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good and do bad is against the law of *retail*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 116.

retailer (rē-tā′lėr or rē′tā-lėr), *n.* [< *retail*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. Pg. *retalhador*, one who shreds or clips; It. *ritagliatore*, a retail seller.] 1. A retail dealer; one who sells or deals out goods in small parcels or at second hand.

I was informed of late dayes that a certaine blinde *retayler*, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

From the Chapman to the *Retailer*, many whose ignorance was more audacious then the rest were admitted with all thir sordid Rudiments to bear no meane sway among them, both in Church and State.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. One who tells at second hand; one who repeats or reports: as, a *retailer* of scandal.

retaillé (rē-ta-lyā′), *a.* [< F. *retaillé*, pp. of *retailler*, recut: see *retail*[1], *n.*] In *her.*, cut or divided twice: noting an escutcheon, especially when divided twice bendwise sinister.

retailment (rē-tāl′ment), *n.* [< *retail*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of retailing.

retain (rē-tān′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *retayne*; < ME. *retaynen*, *reteynen*, < OF. F. *retenir*, *retanir* = Pr. *retener*, *retenir* = Sp. *retener* = Pg. *reter* = It. *ritenere*, < L. *retinere*, pp. *retentus*, hold back, < *re-*, back, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To hold back; restrain; hinder from action, departure, or escape; keep back; detain.

Ser, if it please your lordshepe for to here,
ffor your wurchippe yow most your self *reteyne*,
And take a good avise in this mater.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

For empty fystes, men vse to say,
Cannot the Hawke *retayne*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Whom I would have *retained* with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel. Philem. 13.

2. To hold or keep in possession; reserve as one's own.

The Kingdome he *retain'd* against thir utmost opposition. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Among debts of equal degree, the executor . . . is allowed to pay himself first, by *retaining* in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

3. To continue in the use or practice of; preserve; keep up; keep from dying out: as, to *retain* a custom; to *retain* an appearance of youth.

Oh, you cannot be
So heavenly and so absolute in all things,
And yet *retain* such cruel tyranny!
Leau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

William the Conqueror in all the time of his Sickness *retained* to the very last his Memory and Speech.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 31.

4. To keep in mind; preserve a knowledge or idea of; remember.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge.
Rom. i. 28.

No Learning is *retained* without constant exercise and methodical repetition. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

5. To keep in pay; hire; take into service; especially, to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee: as, to *retain* counsel.

Sette no man a-worke that is *reteynynde* in any man-ys service. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 333.

They say you have *retained* brisk Master Practice
Here of your counsel.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

6†. To entertain.

Retayne a straunger after his estate and degree.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

=Syn. 2–4. *Reserve*, *Preserve*, etc. See *keep*.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To keep on; continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In that pure region of a worthy love.
Donne, Epistles to the Countess of Huntingdon.

2. To pertain; belong; be a dependent or retainer.

In whose armie followed William Longespee, accompanied with a piked number of English warriors *retaining* vnto him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 34.

retainable (rē-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *retain* + *-able*.] Capable of being retained.

retainal (rē-tā′nal), *n.* [< *retain* + *-al*.] The act of retaining. *Annual Rev.*, II. (1804), p. 631. [Rare.]

retaindership† (rē-tān′dėr-ship), *n.* [For *retainership*: see *retainer* and *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or dependent.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all [clergy and nobility] of their own livery or *retaindership*.
N. Bacon. (*Imp. Dict.*)

retainer[1] (rē-tā′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; < ME. **retainour*; < *retain* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *reteneur* (Sp. *retenedor*, It. *retenitore*), a retainer, detainer, < *retenir*, retain: see *retain*.] 1. One who or that which retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 9.

2. One who is kept in service; a dependent; an attendant; especially, a follower who wears his master's livery, but ranks higher than a domestic.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar — that is, not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell.*

If we once forsake the strict rules of Religion and Goodness, and are ready to yield our selves to whatever hath got *retainers* enough to set up for a custom, we may know where we begin, but we cannot where we shall make an end. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Kendall, a needy *retainer* of the court, who had, in obedience to the royal mandate, been sent to Parliament by a packed corporation in Cornwall.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Another [abuse of maintenance], and that more directly connected with the giving of liveries, was the gathering round the lord's household of a swarm of armed *retainers* whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 470.

3. A sutler, camp-follower, or any person serving with an army who, though not enlisted, is subject to orders according to the rules and articles of war. — 4. One who is connected with or frequents a certain place; an attendant.

That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy.
Blackstone, Com., IV. iv.

retainer[2] (rē-tā′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; < OF. *retenir*, retain, inf. used as a noun: see *retain*. Cf. *detainer*[2].] 1†. The act of retaining dependents; entrance into service as a retainer; the state of being a retainer.

The Kings Officers and Farmors were to forfeit their Places and Holds in case of unlawfull *Retainer*, or partaking in Routs and unlawfull Assemblies.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 66.

2. That by which a person's services are secured; a fee.

The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainours* many of your subjects.
Bp. Burnet, Records, I. iii., No. 16.

3. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) Same as *retaining fee* (which see, under *fee*[1]). (*b*) An authority given to an attorney or a solicitor to proceed in an action. (*c*) The unlawful taking or detention of a known servant from his master during the period of service. *Robinson.* (*d*) The act of an executor or administrator who is a creditor of the decedent, or whose estate he represents, in withholding from the fund so much as will pay what is due him: formerly allowed to be done even before any other creditors whose debts were of equal degree were paid. — **General retainer**, a fee given by a party to secure a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case that he may have in any court which that counsel attends. — **Special retainer**, a fee for a particular case which is expected to come on.

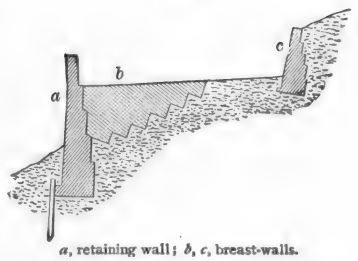
retainership (rē-tā′nėr-ship), *n.* [< *retainer*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or follower; hence, a feeling of loyalty or attachment to a chief. [Rare.]

All the few in whom yet lingered any shadow of *retainership* toward the fast-fading chieftainship of Glenwarlock seemed to cherish the notion that the heir of the house had to be tended and cared for like a child.
G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiii.

retaining (rē-tā′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *retain*, *v.*] Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging. — **Retaining fee.** See *fee*[1]. — **Retaining lien.** See *lien*[2]. — **Retaining wall**, a wall built to prevent a bank, as of earth, from slipping down or being washed away; a revetment. See cut in next column.

retainment (rē-tān′ment), *n.* [< *retain* + *-ment*.] The act of retaining; retention.

retain-wall (rē-tān′wâl), *n.* Same as *retaining wall* (which see, under *retaining*).



a, retaining wall; *b*, *c*, breast-walls.

★**retake** (rē-tāk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *take*.] 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon.*

Thy chair, a grief to all the brethren, stands
Vacant, but thou *retake* it, mine again!
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. To take back; recapture.

retaker (rē-tā′kėr), *n.* [< *retake* + *-er*[1].] One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Imp. Dict.*

retaliate (rē-tal′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retaliated*, ppr. *retaliating*. [< L. *retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, requite, retaliate (cf. *talio*, retaliation in kind; *lex talionis*, law of retaliation), < *re-*, back, again, + *talis*, such: see *talion*. Cf. *retail*[2].] I. *trans.* To return in kind; repay or requite by an act of the same kind: now seldom or never used except in the sense of returning evil for evil: as, to *retaliate* injuries.

Our ambassador sent word . . . to the Duke's sonne his visit should be *retaliated*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 137.

The kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, To the Reader.

Let it be the pride of our writers . . . disdaining to *retaliate* the illiberality of British authors, to speak of the English nation without prejudice.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 78.

Our blood may boil at hearing of atrocities committed, without being able to ascertain how those atrocities were provoked, or how they may have been *retaliated*.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 52.

II. *intrans.* To return like for like; especially (now usually), to return evil for evil.

Liberality . . . may lead the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to *retaliate*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

★=**Syn.** See *revenge*, *n.*

retaliation (rē-tal-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **retaliatio(n-)*, < *retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done to us; especially (now usually), requital of evil; reprisal; revenge.

First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manors. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manor of Levenham. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what *retaliation* I expect again from you.
MS. Harl. 646. (*Halliwell.*)

The lex talionis, or law of *retaliation*, can never be in all cases an adequate or permanent rule of punishment.
Blackstone, Com., IV. i.

=**Syn.** *Retribution*, *Reprisal*, etc. See *revenge*.

retaliative (rē-tal′i-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *retaliate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of retaliation; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retaliatory (rē-tal′i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retaliate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of retaliation.

The armed neutrality was succeeded by *retaliatory* embargoes, and on the 2d of April, 1801, the battle of Copenhagen prostrated the power of Denmark.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

★**retama** (re-tä′mä or re-tā′mä), *n.* [< Sp. *retama*, Ar. *retama*.] Any one of a small group of plants forming the section *Retama* (sometimes considered a genus — *Boissier*, 1839), in the genus *Genista*. They are yellow-flowered shrubs with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few unifoliate leaves. They are found in the Mediterranean region and the Canaries. Some species are useful for fixing sands.

The region of *retama*, the first bushes of which are met with at the pass which admits the traveller into the Llano de la Retama. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 798.

retard (rē-tärd′), *v.* [< OF. *retarder*, F. *retarder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retardar* = It. *ritardare*, < L. *retardare*, make slow, delay, < *re-*, back, + *tardare*, make slow, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

This will *retard*
The work a month at least.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 3.

Accidental causes *retarded* at times, and at times accelerated, the progress of the controversy.
Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

While, however, the predatory activities have not prevented the development of sympathy in the directions open to it, they have *retarded* it throughout its entire range. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 512.

2. To defer; postpone; put off.

Those relations which describe the tricks and vices only of mankind, by increasing our suspicion in life, *retard* our success. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

My friends, the time is coming when a State Church will be unknown in England, and it rests with you to accelerate or *retard* that happy consummation.
John Bright, in G. Barnett Smith, ii.

Retarded motion, in *physics*, that motion which exhibits continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See *acceleration*. — **Retarding ague**, a form of ague in which the paroxysm comes at a little later hour each day. =**Syn.** 1. To detain, delay.

II. *intrans.* To be delayed or later than usual.

Some years it [the inundation of the Nile] hath also *retarded*, and came far later then usually it was expected.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

retard (rē-tärd′), *n.* [= F. *retard* = Sp. *retardo* = It. *ritardo*; from the verb.] Retardation. — **In retard**, retarded; kept back; delayed in growth or progress.

A people of great natural capacities have been kept for centuries *in retard*. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 516.

Retard of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

retardant (rē-tär′dạnt), *a.* [< L. *retardan(t-)s*, ppr. of *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Retarding; tending to delay or impede motion, growth, or progress. [Rare.]

We know the *retardant* effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 468.

★**retardation** (rē-tär-dā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *retardation* = Sp. *retardación* = Pg. *retardação* = It. *ritardazione*, < L. *retardatio(n-)*, < *retardare*, pp. *retardatus*, retard: see *retard*.] 1. The act of retarding or making slower, or its effect; the hindering of motion, growth, or progress, or the hindrance effected; the act of delaying or impeding.

If the embryonic type were the offspring, then its failure to attain to the condition of the parent is due to the supervention of a slower rate of growth; to this phenomenon the term *retardation* was applied.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 125.

2. In *physics*: (*a*) A continuous decrement of velocity; a negative acceleration.

The fall of meteoric dust on to the earth must cause a small *retardation* of the earth's rotation, although to an amount probably quite insensible in a century.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 830.

It was generally supposed that the discrepancy between the theoretical and observed result is due to a *retardation* of the earth's rotation by the friction of the tides.
C. A. Young, General Astronomy, § 461.

(*b*) In acoustics and optics, the distance, measured in terms of the wave-length, by which one wave is behind another.

In reflexion at the surface of a denser medium the reflected ray undergoes a *retardation* in respect to the incident ray of a half wave-length.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 240.

3†. Postponement; deferment.

Out of this ground a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoar hairs.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 851.

4. Specifically, in *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of diminishing the speed or pace of the tempo. (*b*) The prolongation of a concordant tone into a chord where it is a discord which is resolved upward: opposed to *anticipation*, and distinguished from *suspension* by the upward resolution. [It would be well, however, if *retardation* were made the generic term, with *suspension* as a species.]

5. In *teleg.*, decrease in the speed of telegraph-signaling due to self-induction and induction from surrounding conductors. — 6. That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

We find many persons who in seven years meet not with a violent temptation to a crime, but their battles are against impediments and *retardations* of improvement.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 99.

Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, or the number of seconds by which mean noon comes later each successive sidereal day, as if the mean sun hung back in its diurnal revolution. — **Retardation of the tides.** See ★*acceleration*.

retardative (rē-tär′dā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *retardatif* = It. *ritardativo*, < L. *retardatus*, pp. of *retardare*, retard.] Tending to retard; retarding.

The *retardative* effects would also be largely increased, to a serious extent, in fact, in the case of the telephones.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 717.

retardatory (rē-tär′dā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retard* + *-atory*.] Tending or having power to retard.

Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power. *Athenæum*, No. 2862, p. 308.

retarder (rē-tär′dėr), *n.* One who retards; that which serves as a hindrance, impediment, or cause of retardation.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*. *Glanville.*

retardment (rē-tärd′ment), *n.* [< OF. *retardement*, F. *retardement* = Pr. *retardamen* = Pg. *retardamento* = It. *ritardamento*, < ML. **retardamentum*, < L. *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] The act of retarding; a retardation; delay.

Which Malice or which Art no more could stay
Than witches' charms can a *retardment* bring
To the resuscitation of the Day,
Or resurrection of the Spring.
Cowley, Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return.

retaunt (rē-tänt′), *n.* [< *re-* + *taunt*, *n.*] The repetition of a taunt. [Rare.]

Wyth suche tauntes and *retauntes*, ye, in maner checke and checke mate to the uttermooste profe of my pacience.
Hall, Richard III., f. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

retch[1] (rech), *v.* [(*a*) < ME. *recchen*, < AS. *reccan*, stretch, extend, hold forth (see under *rack*[1], *v.*); mixed in mod. dial. use with (*b*) *reach*, < ME. *rechen*, < AS. *rǣcan*, reach: see *reach*[1].] To reach. [Prov. Eng.]

I *retche* with a weapen or with my hande, je attains.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

retch[2] (rech), *v. i.* [Also formerly or dial. *reach*; < ME. **rechen*, < AS. *hrēcan*, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. *hrāca*, spittle, expectoration, *hrǣcca*, hawking, clearing the throat, **hræcetan*, *hrǣctan*, eructate, retch, *hræcetung*, retching), = Icel. *hrækja*, hawk, spit (*hrāki*, spittle); cf. OHG. *rachisōn*, MHG. *rahsenen*, hawk; prob. ult. imitative (cf. *hawk*[3]). The AS. *hrace*, throat, = MD. *raecke* = OHG. *rahho*, MHG. *rache*, G. *rachen*, throat, jaws, are prob. unrelated.] To make efforts to vomit.

The ashes of the said barke given in wine hote is greatly commended for the *reaching* and spitting of blood.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4.

"Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!"
(Here he grew inarticulate with *retching*.)
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 20.

retch[3]† (rech), *v. i.* and *t.* [An assibilated form of *reck*.] Same as *reck*.

retchless† (rech′les), *a.* [An assibilated form of *reckless*.] Same as *reckless*.

I left my natiue soile, full like a *retchlesse* man.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 384.

They are such *retchless* flies as you are, that blow cutpurses abroad in every corner; your foolish having of money makes them. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

retchlessly† (rech′les-li), *adv.* Same as *recklessly*.

I do horribly and *retchlessly* neglect and lightly regard thy wrath hanging over my head.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 262.

retchlessnesse† (rech′les-nes), *n.* Same as *recklessness*.

A viper that hast eat a passage through me,
Through mine own bowels, by thy *retchlessness*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

★**rete** (rē′tē), *n.*; pl. *retia* (rē′shi-ą). [NL., < L. *rete*, a net.] In *anat.*, a vascular network; a plexus, or congeries of small vessels, nerves, or fibers; in *bot.*, a structure like network.

It sends out convoluted vessels (*retia*) from the large cerebral cleft, which are connected with the roof of the cleft. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 513.

Epidermal rete. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete Halleri.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis*.—**Rete Malpighii.** Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete mirabile,** a network or plexus of small veins or arteries, formed by the immediate breaking up of a vessel of considerable size, terminating either by reuniting in a single vessel (bipolar), or in capillaries (unipolar).—**Rete mirabile geminum** or **conjugatum,** a plexus in which arteries and veins are combined.—**Rete mirabile of Galen,** a meshwork of vessels formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some mammals.—**Rete mirabile simplex,** a plexus consisting of arteries only, or of veins only.—**Rete mucosum,** the deeper, softer part of the epidermis, below the stratum granulosum, consisting of prickle-cells. Also called *stratum spinosum*, *rete mucosum Malpighii*, *rete Malpighii*, *stratum Malpighii*, *corpus reticulare*, *corpus mucosum*, *Malpighian layer*, *epidermal rete*. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland*.—**Rete vasculosum testis,** a network of vessels lying in the mediastinum testis, into which the straight tubules empty. It holds the accumulated secretion of the testis, discharging through the vasa deferentia. Also called *rete vasculosum Halleri*, *rete Halleri*, *rete testis*, *rete testis Halleri*, *spermatic rete*.

retecious (rē-tē′shus), *a.* [Irreg. < *rete* + *-cious*.] Same as *retiform*.

retection† (rē-tek′shon), *n.* [< L. *retectus*, pp. of *retegere*, uncover, disclose, < *re-*, back, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle*, Works, I. 685.

retell (rē-tel′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *tell*.] To tell again.

Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably die, and never rise
To do him wrong. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

retenu†, *n.* [ME., for *retenue*, retinue: see *retinue*.] Retinue.

Syre Degrivaunt ys whom [home] went,
And aftyr hys *reten* sent.
Sir Degrevant, 930. (*Halliwell.*)

retenance†, *n.* [ME., also *retenaunce*, *retenauns*, also *retainaunce*, < OF. *retenance*, < ML. **retinentia*, < L. *retinere*, retain: see *retain*. Cf. *retinue*.] Retinue.

Mede was ymaried in meteles me thoȝte;
That alle the riche *retenauns* that regneth with the false
Were boden to the bridale. *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 52.

retent (rē-tent′), *n.* [< L. *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, retain: see *retain*.] That which is retained. *Imp. Dict.*

retention (rē-ten′shon), *n.* [< OF. *retention*, F. *rétention* = Pr. *retentio* = Sp. *retención* = Pg. *retenção* = It. *ritenzione*, < L. *retentio*(*n*-), a retaining, < *retinere*, pp. *retentus*, retain: see *retain*.] **1.** The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add
My love, without *retention* or restraint.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can defend the acquisition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its *retention*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 350.

3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

A froward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, vi.

Looked at from the outside, the work [western doorway of tower of Traüi] is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late *retention* of the forms of that admirable style.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 182.

4. The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with *memory*.

No woman's heart
So big, to hold so much; they lack *retention*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 99.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress towards knowledge, is that which I call *retention*, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 10.

Any particular acquisitive task will become easier, and . . . more difficult feats of *retention* will become possible.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 287.

Hence—**5**†. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [Rare.]

That poor *retention* could not so much hold,
Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score;
Therefore to give them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receive thee more.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxii.

6. In *med.*: (*a*) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the *retention* of food or medicine by the stomach; *retention* of urine. Hence—(*b*) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.—**7**†. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit
To send the old and miserable king
To some *retention* and appointed guard.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 47.

8. In *Scots law*, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.—**Retention cyst,** a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—**Retention of urine,** in *med.*, a condition in which there is inability to empty the bladder voluntarily.=Syn. 2. Reservation, preservation. See *keep*.

retentive (rē-ten′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *retentif* = Pr. *retentiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *retentivo*, < L. *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, retain: see *retain*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 95.

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body *retentive* of heat or of magnetism; the *retentive* force of the stomach.—**3.** Specifically, in *psychol.*, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a *retentive* faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me.
Howell, Letters, ii. 30.

Each mind . . . becomes specially *retentive* in the direction in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 294.

Retentive faculty, the faculty of mental retention; the memory.

II.† *n.* That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret checks . . . readily conspire with all outward *retentives*. *Bp. Hall*, Nabal and Abigail.

retentively (rē-ten′tiv-li), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

retentiveness (rē-ten′tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being retentive; specifically, in *psychol.*, the capacity for retaining mental presentations: distinguished from *memory*, which implies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See *memory*.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished *retentiveness* of impressions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 100.

Retentiveness is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

Magnetic retentiveness. Same as *coercive force* (which see, under *coercive*).

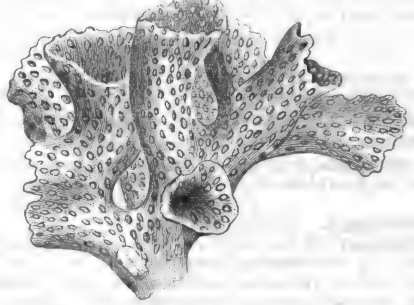
retentivity (rē-ten-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rétentivité*; as *retentive* + *-ity*.] Retentiveness; specifically, in *magnetism*, coercive force (which see, under *coercive*).

This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation is sometimes called coercive force; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 80.

retenue†, *n.* An obsolete form of *retinue*.

Retepora (rē-tep′ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *rete*, net, + *porus*, a pore: see *pore*[2].] The typical genus of *Reteporidæ*. *R. cellulosa* is known as *Neptune's ruffles*.

retepore (rē′tē-pōr), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Retepora*.] **I.** *n.* A member of the *Reteporidæ*.



Retepore (*Retepora tubulata*), natural size.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidæ*.

Reteporidæ (rē-tē-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retepora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarium is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliaceous, and fenestrate (whence the name), unilaminar, reticulately or freely ramose in one plane; and the zoœcia are secund.

retetelarian (rē″tē-tē-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *retitelarian*.

retex† (rē-teks′), *v. t.* [< L. *retexere*, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < *re-*, back, again, + *texere*, weave: see *text*.] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the frowardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 57. (*Davies.*)

retexture (rē-teks′tūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *texture*. Cf. *retex*.] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume, . . . as treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and *Retexture* of Spiritual Tissues or Garments, forms, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of this my work on Clothes.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 2.

rethor†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rhetor*.

rethorice†, **rethoricke**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rhetoric*.

rethorien†, *a.* See *rhetorian*.

rethoriously†, *adv.* See *rhetoriously*.

retia, *n.* Plural of *rete*.

retial (rē′shi-ąl), *a.* [< *rete* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to a rete, or having its character.

Retiariæ (rē-shi-ā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *retiarius*, fem. of *retiarius*, adj.: see *retiary*.] The spinning spiders; spiders which spin a web for the capture of their prey. See *Retitelæ*.

retiarius (rē-shi-ā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *retiarii* (-ī). [L.: see *retiary*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and a net. With these implements he endeavored to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with helmet, shield, and sword.

retiary (rē′shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rétiaire*, < L. *retiarius*, one who fights with a net, prop. adj., pertaining to a net, < *rete*, a net: see *rete*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Net-like.

Retiary and hanging textures.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. Spinning a web, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Retiariæ*.

We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* spiders, and their position in the web. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle.

Scholastic *retiary* versatility of logic. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.*; pl. *retiaries* (-riz). **1.** Same as *retiarius*.—**2.** A retiary spider; a member of the *Retiariæ*.

reticence (ret′i-sens), *n.* [< OF. *reticence*, F. *réticence* = Sp. Pg. *reticencia* = It. *reticenza*, < L. *reticentia*, silence, < *reticen(t-)s*, silent, reticent: see *reticent*.] **1.** The fact or character of being reticent; a disposition to keep, or the keeping of, one's own counsel; the state of being silent; reservation of one's thoughts or opinions.

Many times, I wis, a smile, a *reticence* or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 841.

I found,
Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,
Such fine reserve and noble *reticence*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *rhet.*, aposiopesis.=**Syn. 1.** Reserve, taciturnity.

reticency (ret′i-sen-si), *n.* [As *reticence* (see *-cy*).] Reticence. *Imp. Dict.*

reticent (ret′i-sent), *a.* [< L. *reticen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reticere*, be silent, < *re-*, again, + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Disposed to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters: as, he is very *reticent* about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally *reticent*.
Lamb, To Coleridge. (*Latham.*)

Mr. Glegg, like all men of his stamp, was extremely *reticent* about his will. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

reticle (ret′i-kl), *n.* [< F. *réticule*, a net: see *reticule*.] Same as *reticule*, 2.

The *reticle* [of the transit-telescope] is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 76.

reticula, *n.* Plural of *reticulum*.

reticular (rē-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *réticulaire* = Sp. Pg. *reticular* = It. *reticolare*, < NL. **reticularis*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] **1.** Formed like a net or of network. Hence, by extension—**2.** Having many similar openings which are large in proportion to the solid parts. —**3.** Like a network; entangled; complicated.

The law [in England] is blind, crooked, and perverse, but sure and equal; its administration is on the practice of by-gone ages, slow, *reticular*, complicated.
The Century, XXVI. 822.

4. In *anat.*, forming or formed by reticulation; retial; full of interstices; cancellate; areolar; cellular: as, *reticular* substance, tissue, or membrane, which is the areolar or cellular or ordinary connective tissue. The rete mucosum of the skin is sometimes specifically called the *reticular body*. See *rete*.—**Reticular cartilage**, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with yellow elastic fibers. Also called *elastic fibrocartilage, yellow elastic cartilage*.—**Reticular formation**, the formatio reticularis, a formation occupying the anterior and lateral area of the oblongata dorsad of the pyramids and lower olives and extending up into the pons (and mesencephalon). The ninth, tenth, and eleventh nerves mark its lateral boundaries. It presents interlacing longitudinal and transverse fibers with interspersed ganglion-cells. These cells are more frequent in the lateral parts, or formatio reticularis grisea, which are marked off from the median parts, or formatio reticularis alba, by the hypoglossal nerve-roots.—**Reticular lamina.** See *lamina*.—**Reticular layer of skin**, the deeper-lying part of the corium, below the papillary layer.

reticulare (rē-tik-ū-lā′rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of **reticularis*: see *reticular*.] The reticular epidermal layer, more fully called *corpus reticulare*; the rete mucosum (which see, under *rete*).

Reticularia[1] (rē-tik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticularis*, reticular: see *reticule*.] Foraminiferous protozoans: a synonym of *Foraminifera*. Also *Reticulosa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, 1862.

Reticularia[2] (rē-tik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bulliard, 1791), < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Reticulariaceæ*. The spores, capillitium, and columella are uniformly bright-colored, without lime.

Reticulariaceæ (rē-tik-ū-lā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Reticularia*[2] + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Reticularia*.

reticularian (rē-tik-ū-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Reticularia*[1] + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having a reticulated or foraminated test; pertaining to the *Reticularia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Reticularia*; a foraminifer.

reticularly (rē-tik′ū-lär-li), *adv.* So as to be reticulate; in a reticular manner.

The outer surface of the chorion is *reticularly* ridged.
Owen, Anat.

reticulary (rē-tik′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *reticularis*: see *reticular*.] Same as *reticular*.

The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab color, and all cut into a *reticulary* work of branches, . . . was far from beautiful about Rotterdam. *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, xx.).

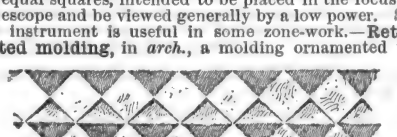
reticulate (rē-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *réticulé* = Pg. *reticulado* = It. *reticolato*, < L. *reticulatus*, made like a net, < *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] Netted; resembling network; having distinct lines or veins crossing as in network; covered with netted lines. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, having distinct lines or veins crossing like network. (*b*) In *mineral.*, applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibers crossed by other fibers which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. (*c*) In *bot.*: (1) Resembling network; netted or mesh-like; retiform: said especially of a venation. (2) Netted-veined; retinerved: said of leaves or other organs. See *netted-veined*, and cuts 1 to 6 under *nervation*.—**Reticulate tarsus**, in *ornith.*, a tarsometatarsus covered with reticulations produced by numerous small plates separated by lines of impression. The reticulate tarsus is specially distinguished from the *scutellate tarsus*, and also from the *laminate* or *booted tarsus*. See *reticulation*, 2, and cuts under *booted* and *scutellate*.

reticulate (rē-tik′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reticulated*, ppr. *reticulating*. [< *reticulate*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To form into network; cover with intersecting lines resembling network. [Rare.]

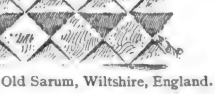
Spurs or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps, and, as it were, *reticulating* these provinces, give to the vallies the protection of a particular inclosure to each. *Jefferson*, To La Fayette (Correspondence, II. 105).

II. *intrans.* In *zoöl.*, to cross irregularly so as to form meshes like those of a net: as, lines which *reticulate* on a surface.

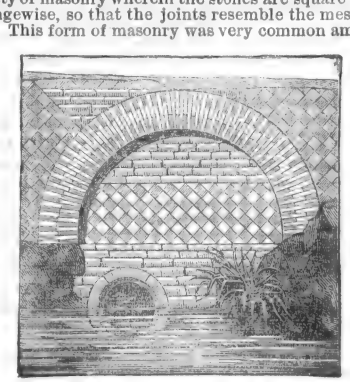
reticulated (rē-tik′ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* [< *reticulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *reticulate*, *a.*—**Reticulated glass.** See *glass*.—**Reticulated head-dress.** Same as *crespine*.—**Reticulated line**, a line formed of a succession of loops or links, like a chain; a catenulated line. [Rare.]—**Reticulated masonry.** Same as *reticulated work*.—**Reticulated micrometer**, a reticule or network in equal squares, intended to be placed in the focus of a telescope and be viewed generally by a low power. Such an instrument is useful in some zone-work.—**Reticulated molding**, in *arch.*, a molding ornamented with a fillet interlaced in various ways like network, or otherwise formed so as to present a meshed appearance. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles. —**Reticulated work**, a variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozengewise, so that the joints resemble the meshes of a net. This form of masonry was very common among the Romans, in Auvergne in France in the middle ages, and elsewhere. Also known as *opus reticulatum*. See also cut under *opus*.



Reticulated Molding.—Walls of Old Sarum, Wiltshire, England.



Reticulated Molding.



Ancient Roman Reticulated Work.

reticulately (rē-tik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* So as to form a network or reticulation.

Generally the sporangium contains, besides the spores, a structure called the Capillitium, consisting sometimes of small thin-walled tubes anastomosing *reticulately*.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 275.

reticulate-veined (rē-tik′ū-lāt-vānd), *a.* Netted-veined.

reticulation (rē-tik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *réticulation* = It. *reticulazione*; < *reticulate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The character of being reticulated or net-like; that which is reticulated; a network, or an arrangement of veins, etc., resembling one.

It is curious to observe the minute *reticulations* of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people, while cold, venomous, and patient he watched his victims from the centre of his web.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 279.

The Rhizomata [of *Calamites undulatus*] . . . are beautifully covered with a cellular *reticulation* on the thin bark, and show occasional round areoles marking the points of exit of the rootlets.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 168.

2. In *ornith.*, one of the plates or small scales the assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird reticulate; also, the whole set of such plates, and the state of being reticulate: distinguished from *scutellation* and *lamination*. The individual reticulations may be quite regularly six-sided, like the cells of honeycomb, or of various other figures. Reticulation of the sides and back of the tarsus often concurs with scutellation on the front. The impressed lines may be mere creases in uniformly soft integument, somewhat like those of the human palm, or they may separate hard, roughened, or granulated reticulations. It is most characteristic of the feet of wading and swimming birds to show reticulation, and of those of land-birds to be scutellate or laminate, or both.

3. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

reticule (ret′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *réticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule, < L. *reticulum*, neut., also *reticulus*, m., a little net, reticule, double dim. of *rete*, a net: see *rete*. Doublet of *reticle*.] **1.** A bag, originally of network, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or upon the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

There were five loads of straw, but then of those a lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun.

Dear Muse, 'tis twenty years or more
Since that enchanted, fairy time
When you came tapping at my door,
Your *reticule* stuffed full of rhyme.
T. B. Aldrich, At Twoscore.

2. An attachment to a telescope, consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other. These may form squares as in the reticulated micrometer, or they may be arranged meridionally, except two at right angles or perhaps one nearly at right angles, or otherwise. Also *reticle*.

3. Same as *reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosa (rē-tik-ū-lō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticulosus*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] Same as *Reticularia*[1].

reticulose (rē-tik′ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, minutely or finely reticulate.

reticulum (rē-tik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *reticula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule* and *reticle*.] **1.** A network. Also *reticule*.—**2.** Neuroglia. *Kölliker*.—**3.** The network which pervades the substance of the cell and nucleus inclosing the softer portions of the protoplasm. —**4.** The second stomach of a ruminant; that part of a quadripartite stomach which is between the rumen or paunch and the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; the hood or honeycomb-bag: so called from the reticulation of the ridges into which the mucous membrane is thrown up. It makes the best part of tripe. See cuts under *ruminant* and *Tragulidæ*.—**5.** In *bot.*, any reticulated structure; sometimes, specifically, the fibrous web at the base of the petiole in some palms.—**6.** [*cap.*] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille. Also *Reticulus Rhomboidalis*.

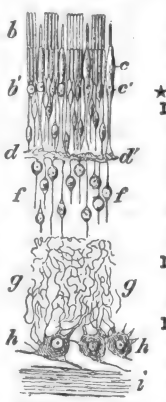
retiercé (rē-tyär-sā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *retiers*, a third part of a third, < *re-*, again, + *tiers*, third: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided fesse-wise into three equal parts, each of which is subdivided fesse-wise and bears three tinctures, which are the same in their order in each of the three parts; barry of nine, of three successive tinctures thrice repeated, as gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable.

Retifera (rē-tif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retiferus:* see *retiferous.*] A family of De Blainville's cervicobranchiate *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, based on the genus *Patella;* the true limpets. See *Patellidæ.*

retiferous (rē-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *retiferus*, < L. *rete*, a net, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a rete or retia; reticulate.

retiform (rē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< OF. *retiforme*, F. *rétiforme* = Pg. It. *retiforme*, < NL. *retiformis*, < L. *rete*, a net, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, retial; like a network or rete in form or appearance; reticular: as, the *retiform* coat of the eyeball.—2. In *bot.*, net-like; reticulate.—**Retiform connective tissue.** See *adenoid tissue*, under ★*adenoid.*

retina (ret′i-nä), *n.* [= OF. *retine, rectine*, F. *rétine* = Sp. Pg. It. *retina*, < NL. *retina*, retina: so called because resembling fine network, < L. *rete*, a net: see *rete.*] The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the posterior part of the eyeball, between the choroid coat and the vitreous humor. It extends from the entrance into the eyeball of the optic nerve toward the crystalline lens, terminating in the ora serrata. A modified division of the retinal structure is, however, continued forward as the pars ciliaris retinæ. The retina consists of a delicate and complex expansion and modification of the optic nerve, supported by a network of connective tissue. It may be divided into ten layers: (1) internally, next the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor, the internal limiting membrane, formed of the expanded bases of the fibers of Müller; (2) the fibers of the optic nerve; (3) layer of ganglion-cells; (4) internal molecular or granular layer; (5) inner nuclear layer; (6) external molecular or granular layer; (7) external nuclear layer; (8) external limiting membrane, which is connected with the ends of Müller's fibers; (9) layer of rods and cones, or bacillary layer; (10) pigmentary layer. In the center of the back part of the retina, near the line of the optic axis, is the macula lutea, the most sensitive part of the retina; and in the center of the macula is a depression, the fovea centralis, in which the rods are absent. The color of the macula is due to a yellow pigment. About one tenth of an inch internally to the fovea is the point of entrance of the optic nerve with its central artery; the retina is incomplete at this point, and constitutes the "blind spot." The nerve-fibers have been estimated to number 400,000 broad and as many narrow fibers, and for each fiber there are 7 cones, 100 rods, and 7 pigment-cells. The retina serves the purpose of vision in being the organ through or by means of which vibrations of luminiferous ether excite the optic nerve to its appropriate activity. See *eye*[1].—**Central artery and vein of retina.** See *central.*—**Coarctate retina**, a funnel-shaped condition of the retina, due to the accumulation of fluid between the retina and the choroid.—**Epilepsy of the retina.** See *epilepsy.*—**Pigmentary layer of the retina.** See *pigmentary.*—**Rod-and-cone layer of the retina**, a layer composed of minute elongated cylindrical and flask-shaped elements arranged vertically to the pigmentary layer of the retina, and parallel to one another. Also called *columnar layer, bacillar layer, bacillary layer, stratum bacillosum, stratum cylindrorum, Jacob's membrane, Jacobian membrane.*



Diagrammatic View of a Section of the Nervous Elements of the Retina, the merely connective elements being not represented: magnified about 150 diameters: *b*, the rods; *c*, the cones; *b′*, *c′*, granules of the outer nuclear layer, with which these are connected; *d*, *d′*, interwoven very delicate nervous fibers of the outer molecular layer, from which fine nervous filaments bearing granules of the inner nuclear layer *f*, *f* proceed toward the front surface; *g*, *g*, continuation of these fine nerves in the inner molecular layer, which become convoluted and interwoven with the processes of the ganglionic corpuscles *h*, *h*; *i*, expansion of the fibers of the optic nerve.

★**retinaculum** (ret-i-nak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *retinacula* (-lä). [= F. *rétinacle*, < L. *retinaculum*, a band, tether, halter, tie, < *retinere*, hold back: see *retain.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast. (*b*) The persistent and indurated hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Acanthaceæ*. *A. Gray.*—2. In *anat.*, a restraining band; a bridle or frenum: applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind down the tendons of muscles; also to the bridle of the ileocæcal valve.—3. In *entom.*, specifically, a small scale or plate which in some insects checks undue protrusion of the sting.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, etc.—**Retinacula of Morgagni, or retinacula of the ileocæcal valve**, the membranous ridge formed by the coalescence of the valvular segments at each end of the opening between the ileum and the colon. Also called *frena.*—**Retinaculum peroneorum**, a fibrous band which holds in place the tendons of the peroneal muscles as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calcaneum.—**Retinaculum tendineum**, a transverse band of fibrous tissue which in the region of joints passes over the tendons, and serves to hold them close to the bone, as the annular ligaments of the wrist and the ankle.

retinal (ret′i-nal), *a.* [< *retina* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the retina: as, *retinal* structure; *retinal* expansion; *retinal* images. Surely if form and length were originally *retinal* sensations, *retinal* rectangles ought not to become acute or obtuse, and lines ought not to alter their relative lengths as they do. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 527.

Retinal apoplexy, hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina.—**Retinal horizon**, Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball.—**Retinal image**, the image of external objects formed on the retina.—**Retinal ischemia**, partial or complete anemia of the retina, caused by contraction of one or more branches of the arteria centralis retinæ.—**Retinal purple.** Same as *rhodopsin.*

retinalite (rē-tin′a-līt), *n.* [Prop. **rhetinolite*, < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin (see *resin*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A green translucent variety of serpentine, from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

retinerved (rē′ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *rete*, net, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, netted-veined; ★reticulate.

retinite (ret′i-nīt), *n.* [= F. *rétinite*, < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin (see *resin*), + *-ite*[2].] 1. Highgate resin.—2. One of the French names for pitchstone or obsidian, occasionally used in this sense by writers in English, especially in translating from the French. See cut under *fluidal.*

retinitis (ret-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the retina.—**Albuminuric retinitis**, retinitis caused by Bright's disease.—**Diabetic retinitis**, retinitis occurring in diabetes.—**Nephritic retinitis.** See *nephritic.*—**Retinitis pigmentosa**, a chronic interstitial connective-tissue proliferation of all the layers of the eye, with development of pigment due to a proliferation of the pigment-layer, and with final atrophy of the optic nerve.

retinochoroiditis (ret′i-nō-kō-roi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *choroid* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, same as *chorioretinitis.*

retinogen (ret′i-nō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *retina*, retina, + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen.*] The outer one of two layers into which the ectoderm of the embryonic eye of an arthropod may be differentiated: distinguished from *gangliogen.*

retinoid (ret′i-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin.

retinophora (ret-i-nof′ō-rä), *n.*; pl. *retinophoræ* (-rē). [NL., < *retina*, retina, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] One of those cells of the embryonic eye of arthropods which secrete the chitinous crystalline cone on that surface which is toward the axis of the ommatidium. Also called *vitrella.*

retinoscopy (ret′i-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *retina* + Gr. *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Skiascopy.—2. Examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope.

retinoskiascopy, *n.* Same as *skiascopy.*

Retinospora (ret-i-nos′pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Carrière, 1855), < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin, + *σπορά*, seed.] A former genus of coniferous trees, now united to *Chamæcyparis*, from which it has been distinguished by the conspicuous resin-ducts in the seed-coat. Several species are often cultivated in America under the name *retinospora.* They are also known as *Japanese cypress*—*Chamæcyparis obtusa* as the *Japanese tree-of-the-sun*, *C. pisifera* as *sawara.* They are in use for lawn-decoration, and for hedges, especially the golden retinospora, consisting of cultivated varieties of both these species, with yellowish foliage.

retinue (ret′i-nū, formerly rē-tin′ū), *n.* [< ME. *retenue*, < OF. *retenue*, a retinue, F. *retenue*, reserve, modesty (= Pr. *retenguda;* ML. reflex *retenuta*), fem. of *retenu*, pp. of *retenir*, < L. *retinere*, retain: see *retain.*] 1. A body of retainers; a suite, as of a prince or other great personage; a train of persons; a cortège; a procession.

> Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
> But other of your insolent *retinue*
> Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 221.
>
> To horse we got, and so
> Went forth in long *retinue* following up
> The river as it narrow'd to the hills.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. An accompaniment; a concomitant. [Rare.]

> The long *retinue* of a prosperous reign,
> A series of successful years.
> *Dryden*, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 507.

To have at one's retinue†, to have retained by one.

> He *hadde* eek wenches *at his retenue.*
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 55.

retinula (rē-tin′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *retinulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *retina*, retina: see *retina.*] In *entom.*, a group of combined retinal cells, bearing a rhabdom. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

retinular (rē-tin′ū-lär), *a.* [< *retinula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a retinula.

retiped (rē′ti-ped), *a.* [< L. *rete*, a net, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Having reticulate tarsi, as a bird.

retiracy (rē-tīr′ą-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *retire* + *-acy*, appar. after the analogy of *privacy.*] Retirement; seclusion. [Recent.]

> The two windows were draped with sheets, . . . the female mind cherishing a prejudice in favor of *retiracy* during the night-capped periods of existence.
> *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 61.
>
> He, . . . in explanation of his motive for such remorseless *retiracy*, says: "I am engaged in a business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known I had written a novel."
> *The Critic*, March 1, 1884, p. 97.

retirade (ret-i-rād′), *n.* [< F. *retirade* (= Sp. Pg. (milit.) *retirada* = It. *ritirata*), < *retirer*, retire: see *retire.* Cf. *tirade.*] In *fort.*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle.

retiral (rē-tīr′al), *n.* [< *retire* + *-al.*] The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due: as, ★the *retiral* of a bill. *Cotgrave.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retire (rē-tīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retired*, ppr. *retiring.* [< OF. *retirer*, F. *retirer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *retirar* = It. *ritirare*), retire, withdraw, < *re-*, back, + *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2], and cf. *attire.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To draw back; take or lead back; cause to move backward or retreat.

> He, our hope, might have *retired* his power,
> And driven into despair an enemy's hope.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 46.
>
> The locks between her chamber and his will,
> Each one, by him enforced, *retires* his ward.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 303.

2†. To take away; withdraw; remove.

> Where the sun is present all the year,
> And never doth *retire* his golden ray.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Ded.
>
> I will *retire* my favorable presence from them.
> *Leighton*, Works (ed. Carter), p. 366.

3†. To lead apart from others; bring into retirement; remove as from a company or a frequented place into seclusion: generally with a reflexive pronoun.

> Beseech you, give me leave to *retire myself.*
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 30.
>
> Good Dioclesian,
> Weary of pomp and state, *retires himself,*
> With a small train, to a most private grange
> In Lombardy.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, v. (cho.).

4. To withdraw; separate; abstract.

> Let us suppose . . . the soul of Castor, while he is sleeping, *retired* from his body.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 12.
>
> So soon as you wake, *retire* your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things.
> *Penn*, Advice to Children, ii.

5. Specifically, to remove from active service; place on the retired list, as of the army or navy.—6. To recover; redeem; regain by the payment of a sum of money; hence, specifically, to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying: as, to *retire* the bonds of a railway company; to *retire* a bill.

> If he be furnished with supplies for the *retiring* of his old wardrobe from pawn.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.
>
> Many of these [State banks] were in being before the enactment of the national banking law, declined reorganization under its terms, and were obliged to *retire* their circulation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 459.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw back; go back; return.

> He'll say in Troy, when he *retires,*
> The Grecian dames are sunburnt, and not worth
> The splinter of a lance. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 281.
>
> At his command the uprooted hills *retired*
> Each to his place. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 781.

2. To draw back; fall back; retreat, as from battle or danger.

> The winter coming on, and sickness growing
> Upon our soldiers, we will *retire* to Calais.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 56.
>
> Here Nature first begins
> Her farthest verge, and Chaos to *retire*
> As from her utmost works, a broken foe.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1038.
>
> At me you smiled, but unbeguiled
> I saw the snare, and I *retired.*
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. To withdraw; go away or apart; depart; especially, to betake one's self, as from a company or a frequented place, into privacy; go into retirement or seclusion; in the army or navy, to go voluntarily on the retired list.

> If you be pleased, *retire* into my cell
> And there repose. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 161.
>
> The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
> And to herself she gladly doth *retire.*
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.
>
> Q. Mary dying a little after, and he [Philip] *retiring*, there could be nothing done. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.
>
> Banish'd therefore by his kindred, he *retires* into Greece.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

How oft we saw the sun *retire*,
And burn the threshold of the night.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

4. To withdraw from business or active life. —**5.** Specifically, to go to bed.

Satisfied that his wife had not been from home that evening, . . . he fell into raptures with her. . . . They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they *retired* all in the most perfect good humour.
Fielding, Amelia, x. 3.

Our landlady's daughter said, the other evening, that she was going to *retire;* whereupon . . . the schoolmistress [said] . . . in good plain English that it was her bed-time. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

6. To slope back; recede; retreat.

The grounds which on the right aspire,
In dimness from the view *retire*.
T. Parnell, Night-Piece on Death.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To depart, recede. See *retreat*[1].

retire (rē-tīr′), *n.* [= It. *retiro;* from the verb: see *retire*, *v.*] **1.** The act of retiring; withdrawal. Specifically—(*a*†) Return; removal to a former place or position.

She conjures him by high almighty Jove . . .
That to his borrow'd bed he make *retire*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 573.

(*b*†) Retreat, especially in war.

From off our towers we might behold,
From first to last, the onset and *retire*
Of both your armies. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 326.

But chasing the enemie so farre for our recouerie as pouder and arrowes wanted, the Spaniardes perceiuing this returned and in our mens *retire* they slewe six of them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, quoted in R. Eden's First [Books on America (ed. Arber), p. xx.

(*c*) Retirement; withdrawal into privacy or seclusion; hence, a state of retirement.

Eve . . . with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her *retire*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 267.

By some freakful chance he made *retire*
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2†. A place of retirement or withdrawal.

This worlds gay showes, which we admire,
Be but vaine shadowes to this safe *retyre*
Of life, which here in lowlinesse ye lead.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 27.

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)
With speed betakes him.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 18.

3†. Repair; resort.

All his behaviours did make their *retire*
To the court of his eye, peeping thorough desire.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 234.

retired (rē-tīrd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retire*, *v.*] **1.** Secluded from society or from public notice; apart from public view.

Since the exile of Posthumus, most *retired*
Hath her life been. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5. 36.

And add to these *retired* Leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 49.

2. Withdrawn from public comprehension or knowledge; private; secret.

Language most shews a man: Speak, that I may see thee. It springs out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries, Oratio Imago Animi.

Those deepe and *retired* thoughts which, with every man Christianity instructed, ought to be most frequent.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a *retired* merchant.

Roanne seem'd to me one of the pleasantest and most agreeable places imaginable for a *retyred* person.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 26, 1644.

The English lord is a *retired* shopkeeper, and has the prejudices and timidities of that profession.
Emerson, W. I. Emancipation.

4. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement; also, characteristic of a retired life.

There was one old lady of *retired* habits, but who had been much in Italy. *Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 2.

Retired flank, in *fort.*, a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of the work.—**Retired list**, in the army and navy, a list on which the names of officers retired from active service are placed. In the United States navy, all officers between the grades of vice-admiral and lieutenant-commander must be retired at the age of sixty-two, and any officer may be retired on application after forty years of service; in the United States army, any officer may be retired on application after forty years of service, and any officer shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list at the age of sixty-four. Officers on the retired list can be ordered on duty only in case of war.

retiredly (rē-tīr′ed-li), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy. *Imp. Dict.*

retiredness (rē-tīr′ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being retired; seclusion; privacy; reserve.

This king, with a toad-like *retiredness* of mind, had suffered, and well remembered what he had suffered, from the war in Thessalia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

I am glad you make this right use of this sweetness,
This sweet *retiredness*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 3.

retirement (rē-tīr′ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *retirement* = Sp. *retiramiento* = Pg. *retiramento* = It. *ritiramento;* as *retire* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of retiring or withdrawing from action, service, use, sight, public notice, or company; withdrawal: as, the *retirement* of an army from battle; the *retirement* of bonds; the *retirement* of invalid soldiers from service; *retirement* into the country.

I beseech your majesty, make up,
Lest your *retirement* do amaze your friends.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 6.

With the *retirement* of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 178.

2. The state of being retired from society or public life; seclusion; a private manner of life.

His addiction was to courses vain, . . .
And never noted in him any study,
Any *retirement*, any sequestration
From open haunts and popularity.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 58.

Men of such a disposition generally affect *retirement*, and absence from public affairs.
Bacon, Moral Fables, iii., Expl.

Few that court *Retirement* are aware
Of half the toils they must encounter there.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 609.

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its *retirement*, during sleep, have so many hours' thoughts, and yet never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation or reflection.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 17.

4. A retired or sequestered place; a place to which one withdraws for privacy or freedom from public or social cares.

The King, sir, . . .
Is in his *retirement* marvellous distempered.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 312.

A prison is but a *retirement*, and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whose spirit is confined, and apt to sit still, and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 251.

5†. Recovery; retrieval.

There be a sort of moodie, hot-brain'd, and alwayes unedify'd consciences, apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past *retirement*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Seclusion*, *Loneliness*, etc. See *solitude*.

retirer (rē-tīr′ėr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

retiring (rē-tīr′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *retire*, *v.*] **1.** Departing; retreating; going out of sight or notice.

There are few men so wise that they can look even at the back of a *retiring* sorrow with composure.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

2. Fond of retirement; disposed to seclusion; shrinking from society or publicity; reserved.

Louis seemed naturally rather a grave, still, *r tiring* man. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiii.

He [the rhinoceros] developed a nimbleness of limb and ferocity of temper that might hardly have been expected of so bulky and *retiring* an individual.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 172.

3. Unobtrusive; modest; quiet; subdued: as, a person of *retiring* manners.

She seemed fluttered, too, by the circumstance of entering a strange house; for it appeared her habits were most *retiring* and secluded. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

In general, colours which are most used for the expression of . . . shade have been called *retiring*.
Field's Chromatography, p. 46.

4. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Binnie had his *retiring* pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Coy, bashful, diffident, shy.

Retitelæ (ret-i-tē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rete*, a net, + *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders which spin webs whose threads cross irregularly in all directions. They are known as *line-weavers*. *Walckenaer*.

Retitelariæ (ret″i-tē-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Retitelæ* + *-ariæ*.] Same as *Retitelæ*.

retitelarian (ret″i-tē-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Retitelariæ*.

II. *n.* A retitelarian spider; a retiary. Also *retetelarian*.

retoriant†, *a.* and *n.* See *rhetorian*.

retorquet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *retorquer*, < L. *retorquere*, turn back: see *retort*[1].] To turn back; cause to revert. [Rare.]

Shall we, in this detested guise,
With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay,
Griping our bowels with *retorqued* thoughts.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, v. 1. 237.

retorsion (rē-tôr′shon), *n.* [= F. *rétorsion* = Sp. *retorsión* = Pg. *retorsão*, < ML. *retorsio(n-)*, *retortio(n-)*, a twisting or bending back, < L. *retorquere*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*[1], *v.* Cf. *retortion*.] The act of retorting; retaliation; specifically, in *international law*, the adoption toward another nation or its subjects of a line of treatment in accordance with the course pursued by itself or them in the like circumstances. It implies peaceful retaliation. Also written *retortion*.

Reprisals differ from *retorsion* in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while *retorsion* includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

retort[1] (rē-tôrt′), *v.* [< ME. *retorten*, *retourten*, retort, return, < OF. *retort* (< L. *retortus*), *retordre*, F. *retordre*, also *rétorquer*, twist back, = Sp. Pg. *retorcer* = It. *ritorcere*, < L. *retorquere*, twist back, turn back, cast back (*argumentum retorquere*, retort an argument), < *re-*, back, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To twist back; bend back by twisting or curving; turn back.

It would be tried, how . . . the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted;* or in some pipe that were sinuous.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 132.

2†. To throw back; specifically, to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 101.

Dear sir, *retort* me naked to the world
Rather then lay those burdens on me, which
Will stifle me. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

He pass'd
Long way through hostile scorn, . . .
And, with *retorted* scorn, his back he turn'd.
Milton, P. L., v. 906.

3†. To cast back; reject; refuse to accept or grant.

The duke 's unjust
Thus to *retort* your manifest appeal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 303.

4. To return; turn back or repel, as an argument, accusation, manner of treatment, etc., upon the originator; retaliate: rarely applied to the return of kindness or civility.

We shall *retort* these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

He . . . discovered the errors of the Roman church, *retorted* the arguments, stated the questions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 76.

He was eminently calculated to exercise that moral pride which enables a poet to defy contemporary criticism, to *retort* contemporary scorn. *Whipple*, Lss. and Rev., I. 234.

5. To reply resentfully.

What if thy son
Prove disobedient, and, reproved, *retort*
Wherefore didst thou beget me? I sought it not.
Milton, P. L., x. 761.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To curve, twist, or coil back.

Her hairs as Gorgon's foul *retorting* snakes.
Greene, Ditty.

This line, thus curve and thus orbicular,
Render direct and perpendicular;
But so direct, that in no sort
It ever may in Rings *retort*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

2. To retaliate; turn back an argument, accusation, or manner of treatment upon the originator; especially, to make a resentful reply; respond in a spirit of retaliation.

He took a joke without *retorting* by an impertinence.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, *retorted* with great acrimony when it was concluded. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3†. To return.

gif they *retourte* agen by Jerusalem.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

retort[1] (rē-tôrt′), *n.* [< *retort*[1], *v.*] The act of retorting; the repelling of an argument, accusation, or incivility; hence, that which is retorted; a retaliatory act or remark; especially, a sharp or witty rejoinder; a repartee.

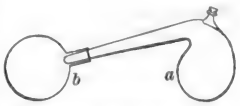
He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort* Courteous. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 76.

The license of wit, the lash of criticism, and the *retort* of the libel suit, testified to the officiousness, as well as the usefulness, of the . . . "knights of the quill."
The Century, XL. 314.

=**Syn.** See *repartee*.

retort[2] (rē-tôrt′), *n.* [< OF. *retorte* = Sp. Pg. *retorta*, < ML. **retorta*, a retort, lit. 'a thing bent or twisted,' being in form identical with OF. *reorte*, *riorte* = It. *ritorta*, a band, tie, < ML. *retorta*, a band, tie (of a vine); < L. *retorta*,

fem. of *retortus*, pp. of *retorquere*, twist back: see *retort*[1].] In *chem.* and the *arts*, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, etc., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask, and heat is applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to permit the introduction of liquids without soiling the neck. The name is also generally given to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, or bones, are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and in shape.



Retort (*a*) and Receiver (*b*).

retort[2] (rē-tôrt′), *v. t.* [< *retori*[2], *n.*] In *metal.*, to separate by means of a retort, as gold from an amalgam. Gold is always obtained in the form of an amalgam in stamping quartz-rock, and frequently, also, in washing auriferous detritus with the sluice. The amalgam is placed in an iron retort, and then heated, when the mercury passes off in vapor and is condensed in a suitable receiver — the gold, always more or less alloyed with silver, remaining behind. See *gold.*

retorted (rē-tôr′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retort*[1], *v.*] 1†. Twisted back; bent back; turned back.

> He flies indeed, but threatens as he flies,
> With heart indignant and *retorted* eyes.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 120.

2. In *her.*, fretted or interlaced: said especially of serpents so arranged as to form a heraldic knot.

retorter (rē-tôr′tėr), *n.* One who retorts.

retort-holder (rē-tôrt′hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for holding flasks or retorts in applying heat to them, or for convenience at other times, or for holding a funnel, etc.

retort-house (rē-tôrt′hous), *n.* That part of a gas-works in which the retorts are situated.

retortion (rē-tôr′shon), *n.* [< ML. *retortio(n-)*, *retorsio(n-)*, a twisting or bending back, < L. *retorquere*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*[1], and cf. *retorsion.*] 1. The act of turning or bending back.

> Our Sea, whose divers-brancht *retortions*
> Divide the World in three vnequall Portions.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound itself. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 253. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of giving back or retaliating anything, as an accusation or an indignity; a retort.

> Complaints and *retortions* are the common refuge of causes that want better arguments.
> *Lively Oracles* (1678), p. 24. (*Latham.*)

retortive (rē-tôr′tiv), *a.* [< *retort*[1] + *-ive.*] Retorting; turning backward; retrospective. [Rare.]

> From all his guileful plots the veil they drew,
> With eye *retortive* look'd creation thro.
> *J. Barlow*, The Columbiad, v. 466.

retort-scaler (rē-tôrt′skā″lėr), *n.* An instrument for removing mechanically the incrustation from the interior of coal-gas retorts. The scale is sometimes removed by combustion.

retoss (rē-tos′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *toss.*] To toss back or again.

> Along the skies,
> Tost and *retost*, the ball incessant flies.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, vi. 112.

retouch (rē-tuch′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *retoucher* = Sp. Pg. *retocar* = It. *ritoccare;* as *re-* + *touch.*] To touch or touch up again; improve by new touches; revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore or strengthen a faded part, make additions, or remove blemishes, for its general improvement.

> He sighs, departs, and leaves th' accomplish'd plan,
> That he has touch'd, *retouch'd*, many a long day
> Labor'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 786.

> That piece
> By Pietro of Cortona — probably
> His scholar Ciro Ferri may have *retouched.*
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 216.

> These [frescos] are in very bad preservation — much faded and *retouched.* *The Century*, XXXVII. 543.

retouch (rē-tuch′), *n.* [< F. *retouche* = Sp. Pg. *retoque* = It. *ritocco;* from the verb: see *retouch, v.*] A repeated touch; an additional touch given in revision; specifically, in the *fine arts*, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.

> So many Touches and *Retouches*, when the Face is finished. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iv. 1.

> To write con amore, . . . with perpetual touches and *retouches*, . . . and an unwearied pursuit of unattainable perfection, was, I think, no part of his character.
> *Johnson*, Dryden.

retoucher (rē-tuch′ėr), *n.* One who retouches; specifically, in *photog.*, an operative employed to correct defects in both negatives and prints, whether such defects come from the process, or from spots, imperfections, etc., on the subject represented.

> A first-class *retoucher* is a good artist.
> *The Engineer*, LXVI. 280.

retouching (rē-tuch′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *retouch, v.*] 1. The act of adding touches, as to a work of art, after its approximate completion.

> His almost invariable desire of *retouching* . . . at times amounted to repainting. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 154.

> Afterthoughts, *retouchings*, finish, will be of profit only so far as they too really serve to bring out the original, initiative, germinating sense in them.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 742.

Specifically — 2. In *photog.*, the art and process of finishing and correcting negatives or positives, with the object of increasing the beauty of the picture or of obliterating defects of the sensitive film. The work is performed, according to the necessities of the case, by applying a pigment to the front or back of the negative, by shading with lead-pencils, by stippling with brushes, or by means of a mechanical sprayer, on the film, especially to stop out hard lines in the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to obtain dark lines or spots in the finished print, the film of the negative is sometimes carefully scraped away with a knife at the desired places. The retouching of the print or positive is done in water-colors or India ink.

retouching-desk (rē-tuch′ing-desk), *n.* Same as *retouching-frame.*

retouching-easel (rē-tuch′ing-ē″zl), *n.* In *photog.*, same as *retouching-frame.*

retouching-frame (rē-tuch′ing-frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a desk formed of fine ground glass set in a frame, adjustable in angle, used for retouching negatives. The negative is laid on the ground glass, a support being provided to hold it at a convenient height. A mirror under the desk reflects light upward through the ground glass and the negative, and the operator is often further aided by a hood over the desk to shade his eyes and prevent the interference of rays from above with the light reflected through the negative. Also called *retouching-easel* and *retouching-desk.* Compare *retouching-table.*

retouching-table (rē-tuch′ing-tā″bl), *n.* In *photog.*, a retouching-frame fixed on a stand with legs, so that it needs no independent support.

retouchment (rē-tuch′ment), *n.* [< *retouch* + *-ment.*] The act or process of retouching, or the state of being retouched.

> The Death of Breuse sans Pitie — as it now appears, at any rate, after its *retouchment* — is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.
> *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 155.

retour (re-tör′), *n.* [< F. *retour*, OF. *retor, retur, retour*, a return: see *return*[1], *n.*] 1. A returning. — 2. In *Scots law*, a return made to chancery of the brief of inquest relative to the service of an heir.

retoured (re-törd′), *a.* [< *retour* + *-ed*[2].] In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a retour. — **Retoured duty**, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

retrace (rē-trās′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *retracer* = Pr. *retrassar* = Sp. *retrasar* = Pg. *retraçar;* as *re-* + *trace*[1].] 1. To trace or track backward; go over again in the reverse direction: as, to *retrace* one's steps.

> He *retraced*
> His pathway homeward sadly and in haste.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

2. To trace back to an original source; trace out by investigation or consideration.

> Then, if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
> He springs from Inachus of Argive race.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 520.

> The orthography of others eminent for their learning was as remarkable, and sometimes more eruditely whimsical, either in the attempt to *retrace* the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 22.

3. To trace again; renew the lines of: as, to *retrace* the defaced outline of a drawing.

> This letter, traced in pencil-characters,
> Guido as easily got *retraced* in ink
> By his wife's pen, guided from end to end.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 122.

4. To rehearse; repeat.

> He regales his list'ning wife
> With all th' adventures of his early life, . . .
> *Retracing* thus his frolics.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 332.

retraceable (rē-trā′sa-bl), *a.* [< *retrace* + *-able.*] Capable of being retraced. *Imp. Dict.*

retract (rē-trakt′), *v.* [< OF. *retracter*, F. *rétracter* = Sp. Pg. *retractar* = It. *ritrattar,* < L. *retractare*, retract, freq. of *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back, < *re-*, back, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1]. Cf. *retray, retrait, retreat*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw back; draw in: sometimes opposed to *protract* or *protrude:* as, a cat *retracts* her claws.

> The seas into themselves *retract* their flows.
> *Drayton*, Of his Lady's not Coming to London.

> From under the adductor a pair of delicate muscles runs to the basal edge of the labrum, so as to *retract* the whole mouth. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 39.

> The platform when *retracted* is adapted to pass over the floor proper, leaving, when extended, a surface over which things may be easily and safely moved.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 262.

2. To withdraw; remove.

> Such admirable parts in all I spye,
> From none of them I can *retract* myne eye.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 249).

> The excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off.
> *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. To take back; undo; recall; recant: as, to *retract* an assertion or an accusation.

> Paris should ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
> Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 141.

> If thou pleasest to show me any error of mine, . . . I shall readily both acknowledge and *retract* it.
> *Life of Thomas Ellwood* (ed. Howells), p. 360.

> She began, therefore, to *retract* her false step as fast as she could. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

4. To contract; lessen in length; shorten. = **Syn.** 3. *Recant, Revoke*, etc. (see *renounce*), disown, withdraw. See list under *abjure.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw or shrink back; draw in; recede.

> The cut end of the bowel, muscular coat and mucous coat together, was seized with pressure forceps in the manner already described. It was thus held in position, was prevented from *retracting*, and all bleeding points were secured at once. *Lancet*, No. 3470, p. 454.

2. To undo or unsay what has been done or said before; recall or take back a declaration or a concession; recant.

> She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
> Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies.
> *Granville*, To Myra.

retract (rē-trakt′), *n.* [< LL. *retractus*, a drawing back, ML. retirement, retreat, < L. *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract, v.* Cf. *retreat*[1], *retrait.*] 1†. A falling back; a retreat.

> They erected forts and houses in the open plains, turning the Natives into the woods and places of fastnesse, whence they made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 35.

2†. A retractation; recantation.

> Saincte Augustyne . . . wrytte also at the lengthe a Booke of *retractes*, in whych he correcteth hys owne errours. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

3. In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe, requiring the nail to be withdrawn.

retractability (rē-trak-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *retractable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being retractable; capacity for being retracted. Also *retractibility.*

> Tannin, which acts on the *retractability* of the mucous membrane, . . . might be useful in dilatation of the stomach. *Medical News*, LIII. 159.

retractable (rē-trak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *retract* + *-able.* Cf. *retractible.*] Capable of being retracted; retractile. Also *retractible.*

> Its [a cuttlefish's] arms instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons, . . . *retractable* into a sheath of skin, from which they might be thrust at pleasure. *Cook*, First Voyage, i. 7.

retractate† (rē-trak′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *retractare*, pp. *retractatus*, draw back: see *retract.*] To retract; recant.

> St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him.
> *The Translatours of the Bible*, To the Reader.

★ **retractation** (rē-trak-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *retractation*, F. *rétractation* = Pr. *retractatio* = Sp. *retractación* = Pg. *retractação* = It. *ritrattazione*, < L. *retractatio(n-)*, a retouching, reconsideration, hesitation, refusal, < *retractare*, touch again, reconsider, draw back, retract: see *retract.*] The act of retracting or withdrawing; especially, the recall or withdrawal of an assertion, a claim, or a declared belief; a recantation.

> The Dutch governour writes to our governour, . . . professing all good neighborhood to all the rest of the colonies, with some kind of *retractation* of his former claim to New Haven. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 384.

> Praxeas, at one time, signed a *retractation* of his heresy, which *retractation* was in the hands of the Catholics.
> *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 76.

There are perhaps no contracts or engagements, except those that relate to money or money's worth, of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of *retractation*. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, v.

retracted (rē-trak'ted), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, couped by a line diagonal to their main direction: said of ordinaries or subordinaries: thus, three bars or pales are *retracted* when cut off bendwise or bendwise sinister.—2. In *entom.*, permanently received or contained in a hollow of another part.—3. In *bot.*, drawn back, as (sometimes) the cotyledons, so as to hide the radicle. [Rare.]—**Retracted abdomen**, an abdomen which is nearly hidden in the thorax or cephalothorax, as in the harvest-spiders.—**Retracted head**, a head, concealed in the thorax as far as the front, which cannot be protruded at will.—**Retracted mouth**, a mouth in which the trophi cannot be extended, as in most beetles: correlated with *retractile mouth*. =**Syn.** See *retractile*.

retractibility (rē-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *retractible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *retractability*.

retractible (rē-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *rétractible*; as *retract* + *-ible*. Cf. *retractable*.] Same as *retractable*.

retractile (rē-trak'til), *a.* [= F. *rétractile*; as *retract* + *-ile*.] 1. Retractable; capable of being retracted, drawn back, or drawn in after protraction or protrusion: correlated with *protractile* or *protrusile*, of which it is the opposite: as, the *retractile* claws of felines: the *retractile* head of a tortoise; the *retractile* horns or feelers of a snail: especially applied in entomology to parts, as legs or antennæ, which fold down or back into other parts which are hollowed to receive them.

Asterias, sea-star, covered with a coriaceous coat, furnished with five or more rays and numerous *retractile* tentacula. *Pennant*, British Zoöl. (ed. 1777), IV. 60.

The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, I. 151. (*Davies.*)

2. Retractive.

Cranmer himself published his Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament: a long treatise, with a characteristically *retractile* title. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

Retractile cancer, mammary cancer with retraction of the nipple. =**Syn. 1.** *Retracted, Retractile.* A *retracted* part is permanently drawn in or back, and fixed in such position that it cannot be protracted or protruded. A *retractile* part is also protractile or protrusile, and capable of retraction when it has been protracted.

retractility (rē-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rétractilité*; as *retractile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being retractile; susceptibility of retraction.

retraction (rē-trak'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *retraction*, F. *rétraction* = Sp. *retracción* = Pg. *retracção* = It. *retrazione*, < L. *retractio(n-)*, a drawing back, diminishing, < *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*.] 1. The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted or drawn back: as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws.—2†. A falling back; retreat.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. The act of undoing or unsaying something previously done or said; the act of rescinding or recanting, as previous measures or opinions.

As soon as you shall do me the favour to make public a better notion of certainty than mine, I will by a public *retraction* call in mine. *Locke*, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester (Works, IV. 344).

=**Syn. 3.** See *renounce*.

retractive (rē-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rétractif* = It. *ritrattivo*; as *retract* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

II. *n.* That which draws back or restrains.

The *retractives* of bashfulness and a natural modesty . . . might have hindered his progression. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia, Lord Mountjoy.

We could make this use of it to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 139.

retractively (rē-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction. *Imp. Dict.*

retractor (rē-trak'tọr), *n.*; pl. *retractors* or, as New Latin, *retractores* (rē-trak-tō'rēz). [= F. *rétracteur*, < NL. *retractor*, < L. *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*.] One who or that which retracts or draws back. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a muscle which draws an organ backward, or withdraws a protruded part, as that of the eye or ear of various animals, of the foot of a mollusk, etc.: the opposite of *protractor*. See *retrahens*. (*b*) In *surg.*: (1) A piece of cloth used in amputation for drawing back the divided muscles, etc., in order to keep them out of the way of the saw. (2) An instrument used to hold back some portion of tissue during an operation or examination. (*c*) In firearms, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.—**Retractor bulbi**, or **retractor oculi**, the retractor muscle of the eyeball of various animals. See *choanoideus*.—**Retractores uteri**, small bundles of non-striped muscle passing from the uterus to the sacrum within the recto-uterine folds.

retrad (rē'trad), *adv.* [< L. *retro*, backward (see *retro-*), + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, backward; posteriorly; retrorsely; caudad: opposite of *prorsad*.

retrahens (rē'trā-henz), *n.*; pl. *retrahentes* (rē-trā-hen'tēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, a muscle: see *retrahent*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which draws or tends to draw the human ear backward; one or two fleshy slips arising from the mastoid and inserted into the auricle: the opposite of *attrahens*: more fully called *retrahens aurem*, *retrahens auris*, or *retrahens auriculam*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Retrahentes costarum**, an extensive series of small oblique costovertebral muscles in lizards, etc., which draw the ribs backward.

retrahent (rē'trā-hent), *a.* [< L. *retrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *retrahere*, draw back: see *retract*.] Drawing backward; retracting; having the function of a retrahens, as a muscle.

retrahentes, *n.* Plural of *retrahens*.

retraict†, *n.* See *retrait*[2].

retrair†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *retraire*, draw back: see *retray*.] Retreat; withdrawal.

At Montsarrant bide is my hole plesaunce,
Ther become hermite with-out any *retrayr*,
To Goddis honour and seruice repair.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5149.

retrait[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *retreat*[1].

retrait[1]†, *a.* [< OF. *retrait*, < L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back: see *retract*, *retreat*[1].] Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte* as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out. *Harsnett's Decl. of Popish Impostures*, sig. I. 3. (*Nares.*)

retrait[2]† (rē-trāt'), *n.* [Also *retrate*; < Sp. Pg. *retrato* = It. *retratto*, a picture, effigy, < ML. **retractum*, a picture, portrait, neut. of L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back (ML. draw, portray): see *retract*, *retray*. Cf. *retreat*[1] and *portrait*.] A drawing; picture; portrait; hence, countenance; aspect.

Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery
Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield doe beare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 4.

More to let you know
How pleasing this *retrait* of peace doth seem,
Till I return from Palestine again,
Be you joint governors of this my realm.
Webster and Dekker (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I. 1.

retral (rē'tral), *a.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *-al*.] Back; hind or hinder; retrorse; posterior; caudal: the opposite of *prorsal*.

The furrows between the *retral* processes of the next segment. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 487.

retranché (rė-troṅ-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *retrancher*, cut off: see *retrench*.] In *her.*, divided bendwise twice or into three parts: said of the field. Compare *tranché*.

retransfer (rē-tråns-fėr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transfer*.] 1. To transfer back to a former place or condition.—2. To transfer a second time.

retransfer (rē-tråns'fėr), *n.* [< *retransfer*, *v.*] 1. A transfer back to a previous place or condition.

It is by no means clear that at the next election there will not be a *retransfer* of such votes as did go over, and, in addition, such a number of Conservative abstentions as will give Mr. Gladstone a large majority. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 147.

2. A second transfer.

If the *retransfer* has been perfectly done, the attachment of the print to the paper will be so strong that they cannot be separated (unless wet) without the face of the paper tearing. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 342.

retransform (rē-tråns-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transform*.] 1. To transform or change back to a previous state.

A certain quantity of heat may be changed into a definite quantity of work; this quantity of work can also be *retransformed* into heat, and, indeed, into exactly the same quantity of heat as that from which it originated. *Helmholtz*, Pop. Sci. Lects. (tr. by Atkinson), p. 349.

2. To transform anew.

retransformation (rē-tråns-fọr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *retransform* + *-ation*.] The act of retransforming; transformation back again or anew.

retranslate (rē-tråns-lāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *translate*.] 1. To translate back into the original form or language.

The "silver-tongued" Mansfield not only translated all of Cicero's orations into English, but also *retranslated* the English orations into Latin. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 226.

2. To translate anew or again.

retranslation (rē-tråns-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *retranslate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of retranslating; also, what is retranslated.

The final result of this sympathetic communication is the *retranslation* of the emotion felt by one into similar emotions in the others. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 824.

retransmission (rē-tråns-mish'ọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *transmission*.] The act of retransmitting; a repeated or returned transmission.

The transmission and *retransmission* of electric power. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. v. 6.

retransmit (rē-tråns-mit'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transmit*.] To transmit back or again.

Will . . . [a single] embossing point, upon being passed over the record thus made [by indentation], follow it with such fidelity as to *retransmit* to the disk the same variety of movement? *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 528.

retrate[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *retreat*[1].

retrate[2]†, *n.* See *retrait*[2].

retraverse (rē-trav'ėrs), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *traverse*.] To traverse again.

But, not to *retraverse* once-trodden ground, shall we laugh or groan at the new proof of the Kantian doctrine of the ideality of time? *Athenæum*, No. 3203, p. 339.

Sir Henry Layard declines to *retraverse* the ground thus covered. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 88.

retraxit (rē-trak'sit), *n.* [< L. *retraxit*, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *retrahere*, withdraw: see *retreat*[1], *retract*.] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone*.

retrayt, *v. i.* [ME. *retrayen*, < OF. *retraire*, < L. *retrahere*, draw back, withdraw: see *retract*, and cf. *retrait*[1], *retreat*[1]. For the form, cf. *extray*, *portray*.] To withdraw; retire.

Then euery man *retray* home. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

retreat[1] (rē-trēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *retreit*, *retrait*, *retraict*, *retrate*; < ME. *retrete*, *retret* (= Sp. *retrete*, a closet, *retreta*, retreat or tattoo, = Pg. *retrete*, a closet, retreat), < OF. *retrete*, *retraite*, *retraicte*, f., retreat, a retreat, a place of refuge, F. *retraite*, retreat, a retreat, recess, etc. (OF. also *retrait*, *retraict*, m., a retreat, retired place, also, in law, redemption, withdrawal, F. *retrait*, in law, redemption, withdrawal, also shrinkage), = It. *ritratta*, a retreat, < ML. *retracta*, a retreat, recess (L. *retractus*, a drawing back, ML. retreat, recess, etc.), < L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back, withdraw: see *retract* and *retray*.] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing; withdrawal; departure.

Into a chambre ther made he *retret*,
Hit unshit entring, the dore after drew.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3944.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable *retreat*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 170.

Wisdom's triumph is well-timed *retreat*,
As hard a science to the fair as great!
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 225.

2. Specifically, the retirement, either forced or strategical, of an army before an enemy; an orderly withdrawal from action or position: distinguished from a *flight*, which lacks system or plan.

They . . . now
To final battel drew, disdaining flight
Or faint *retreat*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 799.

3. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from action; also, the order or disposition of ships declining an engagement.—4. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise, parade, or action.

Here sound *retreat*, and cease our hot pursuit. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 3.

5. Retirement; privacy; a state of seclusion from society or public life.

I saw many pleasant and delectable Palaces and banqueting houses, which serve for houses of *retraite* for the Gentlemen of Venice, . . . wherein they solace themselves in sommer. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 152.

The *retreat*, therefore, which I am speaking of is not that of monks and hermits, but of men living in the world, and going out of it for a time, in order to return into it; it is a temporary, not a total *retreat*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of *retreat*,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 88.

6. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of security or peace.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retreat* from all the world. *Goldsmith.*

Here shall the shepherd make his seat,
To weave his crown of flow'rs;
Or find a shelt'ring safe *retreat*
From prone descending show'rs.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Ah, for some *retreat*
Deep in yonder shining Orient.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. A period of retirement for religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer. =**Syn. 5.** Seclusion, solitude, privacy.—**6.** Shelter, haunt, ★den.

retreat[1] (rē-trēt′), *v.* [< *retreat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To retire; move backward; go back.

> The rapid currents drive
> Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 854.

2. Specifically, to retire from military action or from an enemy; give way; fall back, as from a dangerous position.

> Ask why from Britain Cæsar would *retreat;*
> Cæsar himself might whisper he was beat.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 129.

3. In *fencing*, to move backward in order to avoid the point of the adversary's sword: specifically expressing a quick movement of the left foot a few inches to the rear, followed by the right foot, the whole being so executed that the fencer keeps his equilibrium and is ready to lunge and parry at will.—**4.** To recede; withdraw from an asserted claim or pretension, or from a course of action previously undertaken.

> As industrialism has progressed, the State has *retreated* from the greater part of those regulative actions it once undertook. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 580.

5. To withdraw to a retreat; go into retirement; retire for shelter, rest, or quiet.

> Others, more mild,
> *Retreated* in a silent valley, sing,
> With notes angelical, to many a harp.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 547.
>
> But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat,
> The lowing herds to murmuring brooks *retreat.*
> *Pope*, Summer, l. 86.
>
> When weary they *retreat*
> T' enjoy cool nature in a country seat.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 244.

6. To slope backward; have a receding outline or direction: as, a *retreating* forehead or chin. =**Syn.** To give way, fall back. All verbs of motion compounded with *re-* tend to express the idea of failure or defeat; but *retreat* is the only one that necessarily or emphatically expresses it.

II.† *trans.* To retract; retrace.

> His dreadfull voyce . . .
> Compelled Iordan to *retreat* his course.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

retreat[2]† (rē-trēt′), *v. t.* [ME. *retreten*, < OF. *retreter*, < L. *retractare*, *retrectare*, handle anew, reconsider: see *retract.*] To reconsider; examine anew.

> He . . . *retretith* deepliche thinges iseyn byforn.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 3.

retreater (rē-trē′tėr), *n.* One who retreats or falls back.

> He stopt and drew the *retreaters* up into a body, and made a stand for an hower with them.
> *Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' Quarters at Post-combe* [*and Chenner*, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

retreatful† (rē-trēt′fûl), *a.* [< *retreat*[1] + *-ful.*] Furnishing or serving as a retreat. *Chapman.*

retreatment (rē-trēt′mėnt), *n.* [< *retreat*[1] + *-ment.*] Retreat. [Rare.]

> Our Prophet's great *retreatment* we
> From Mecca to Medina see.
> *D'Urfey*, Plague of Impertinence. (*Davies.*)

retree (rē-trē′), *n.* [Prob. < F. *retrait*, shrinkage: see *retreat*[1].] In *paper-making*, broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper: often marked XX on the bundle or in the invoice.

> The Fourdrinier machine may be relied on to give an evenly made sheet, with a freedom from hairs and irregularities of all kinds; also a small proportion of *retree*, quite unapproachable by hand making. *Art Age*, III. 199.

retrench (rē-trench′), *v.* [< OF. *retrencher, retrencer, retrancher*, F. *retrancher* (= Pr. *retronchar* = It. *ritroncare*), cut off, diminish, < *re-*, back, + *trancher*, cut: see *trench.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off; pare away; prune.

> The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench
> Thy heat and thy exuberant parts *retrench.*
> *Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

2†. To deprive by cutting off; mutilate.

> Some hundreds on the place
> Were slain outright, and many a face
> *Retrenched* of nose, and eyes, and beard.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 23.

3. To cut down; reduce in size, number, extent, or amount; curtail; diminish; lessen.

> As though they [the Faction] had said we appear only in behalf of the Fundamental Liberties of the people, both Civil and Spiritual; we only seek to *retrench* the exorbitances of power. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.
>
> I must desire that you will not think of enlarging your expences, . . . but rather *retrench* them.
> *Swift*, Letter, June 29, 1725.
>
> He [Louis XIV.] gradually *retrenched* all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. To cut short; abridge.

> He told us flatly that he was born in the Low Countreys at Delft. This *retrenched* all farther examination of him; for thereby he was inelligible.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 571.

5. To limit; restrict.

> These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? *Is. Taylor.*

6. *Milit.*: (*a*) To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments. (*b*) To intrench.

> That Evening he [Gustavus] appear'd in sight of the Place, and immediately *retrench'd* himself near the Chapel of St. Olans, with all the Care and Diligence of a Man that is afraid of being attacked.
> *J. Mitchel*, tr. of Vertot's Hist. Rev. in Sweden, p. 139.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a reduction in quantity, amount, or extent; especially, to curtail expenses; economize.

> Can I *retrench?* Yes, mighty well,
> Shrink back to my paternal cell, . . .
> And there I'll die, nor worse nor better.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 75.

2. To trench; encroach; make inroads.

> He was forced to *retrench* deeply on his Japanese revenues. *Swift*, Account of the Court and Empire of Japan.

retrenchment (rē-trench′mėnt), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *retranchement;* as *retrench* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of retrenching, lopping off, or pruning; the act of removing what is superfluous: as, *retrenchment* of words in a writing.—**2.** The act of curtailing, reducing, or lessening; diminution; particularly, the reduction of outlay or expenses; economy.

> The *retrenchment* of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can.
> *H. Walpole.* (*Webster.*)
>
> *Retrenchment* was exactly that form of amendment to which the Dandy was most averse.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxvi.
>
> There is also a fresh crop of difficulties caused for us by *retrenchment.*
> *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 2.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) An interior rampart or defensible line, comprising ditch and parapet, which cuts off a part of a fortress from the rest, and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense, when the enemy has gained partial possession of the place. Also applied to a traverse or defense against flanking fire in a covered way or other part of a work liable to be enfiladed. A retrenchment is thrown across the gorge of a redan or bastion when there is danger that the salient angle will fall into the hands of the besiegers. (*b*) An intrenchment.

> Numerous remains of Roman *retrenchments*, constructed to cover the country. *D'Anville* (trans.). (*Webster.*)

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Reduction, curtailment, abridgment.

retrial (rē-trī′al), *n.* [< *re-* + *trial.*] A second trial; repetition of trial: as, the case was sent back for *retrial.*

> Both [departments] hear appeals on points of law only, and do not reopen cases, but simply confirm or invalidate previous decisions, in the latter event sending them down for *retrial.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 925.

retributary (rē-trib′ū-tā-ri), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ary.*] Retributive.

> The great wars of *retributary* conquest in the land of Naharina. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 193.

retribute† (rē-trib′ūt), *v.* [< L. *retribuere* (> It. *ritribuire, retribuire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *retribuir* = F. *rétribuer*), give back, restore, repay, < *re-*, back, + *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute.* Cf. *attribute, contribute.*] **I.** *trans.* To restore; pay back; return; give in requital.

> I came to tender you the man you have made,
> And, like a thankful stream, to *retribute*
> All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

In the state of nature, "one man comes by a power over another," but yet no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal according to the passionate heat or boundless extravagancy of his own will; but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression.
Locke, Civil Government, ii. § 8.

II. *intrans.* To make compensation or requital, as for some past action, whether good or bad.

> The gifts of mean persons are taken but as tributes of duty; it is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to *retribute.* *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 52.

retributer (rē-trib′ū-tėr), *n.* [< *retribute* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *retributor.*] Same as *retributor. Imp. Dict.*

retribution (ret-ri-bū′shon), *n.* [< OF. *retribution, retribucion*, F. *rétribution* = Pr. *retribucio* = Sp. *retribución* = Pg. *retribuição* = It. *retribuzione*, < L. *retributio*(*n-*), recompense, repayment, < *retribuere*, pp. *retributus*, restore, repay: see *retribute.*] **1.** The act of retributing or paying back for past good or evil; hence, that which is given in return; requital according to merits or deserts, in present use generally restricted to the requital of evil, or punishment; retaliation.

> And lov'd to do good, more for goodness' sake
> Than any *retribution* man could make.
> *Webster*, Monuments of Honour.
>
> The *retributions* of their obedience must be proportionable to their crimes.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 396.
>
> If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
> When we were visited, what hope for you?
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 247.

2. In *theol.*, the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

> All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
> Of painful superstition and blind zeal,
> Naught seeking but the praise of men, here find
> Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 454.
>
> Oh, happy *retribution!*
> Short toil, eternal rest;
> For mortals and for sinners
> A mansion with the blest!
> *J. M. Neale*, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

Retribution theory, the theory that the condition of the soul after death depends upon a judicial award of rewards and punishments based upon the conduct pursued and the character developed in this life. It is distinguished from the theory that the future life is (*a*) simply a continuance of the present (continuance theory); (*b*) a life of gradual development by means of discipline (purgatory), or future redemptive influences (future probation).

> On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier continuance theory and the *retribution theory.*
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 84.

=**Syn.** *Vengeance, Retaliation*, etc. (see *revenge*), repayment, payment.

retributive (rē-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ive.*] Making or bringing retribution or requital; paying back; conferring reward or punishment according to desert; retaliative.

> I wait,
> Enduring thus, the *retributive* hour.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

retributor (rē-trib′ū-tor), *n.* [= F. *rétributeur* = Pg. *retribuidor* = It. *retributore, retribuitore*, < LL. *retributor*, recompenser, requiter, < L. *retribuere*, recompense: see *retribute.*] One who dispenses retribution; one who requites according to merit or demerit.

> God is a just judge, a *retributor* of every man his own.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 196.
>
> They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor.* *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 160.

retributory (rē-trib′ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ory.*] Serving as a requital or retribution.

> A price, not countervailable to what he seeks, but *retributory* to him of whom he seeks.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 49.
>
> God's design in constituting them was not that they should sin, and suffer either the natural or the *retributory* consequences of so doing. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 488.

retrief†, *n.* See *retrieve.*

retrievable (rē-trē′va-bl), *a.* [< *retrieve* + *-able.* Cf. It. *ritrovabile.*] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

> Still is sweet sleep *retrievable;* and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit, and recover itself of these blows.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 15.
>
> I . . . wish somebody may accept it [the Laureateship] that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable.* *Gray*, To Mr. Mason, Dec. 19, 1757.

retrievableness (rē-trē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being retrievable; susceptibility of being retrieved. *Bailey*, 1727.

retrievably (rē-trē′va-bli), *adv.* With a possibility of retrieval or recovery.

retrieval (rē-trē′val), *n.* [< *retrieve* + *-al.*] The act or process of retrieving; recovery; restoration.

> Our continued coinage of standard silver dollars can accomplish nothing of itself for the *retrieval* of the metal's credit. *The American*, XII. 359.

retrieve (rē-trēv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retrieved*, ppr. *retrieving.* [Early mod. E. also *retrive, retreve;* < OF. *retreuver*, also *retrover, retrouver*, F. *retrouver* (= It. *ritrovare*), find again, recover, meet again, recognize, < *re-*, again, + *trouver*, find: see *trover.* Cf. *contrive*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To find again; discover again; recover; regain.

> Fire, Water, and Fame went to travel together (as you are going now); they consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be *retrieved* and meet again.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.
>
> I am sorry the original [of a letter] was not *retriev'd* from him. *Evelyn*, To Pepys.
>
> To *retrieve* ourselves from this vain, uncertain, roving, distracted way of thinking and living, it is requisite to retire frequently, and to converse much with . . . ourselves.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v

I'll . . . gloriously *retrieve*
My youth from its enforced calamity.
Browning, In a Balcony.

That which was lost might quickly be *retrieved*.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 82.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to search for and fetch: as, a dog *retrieves* killed or wounded birds or other game to the sportsman.—**3.** To bring back to a state of well-being, prosperity, or success; restore; reëstablish: as, to *retrieve* one's credit.

Just Published. The Old and True Way of Manning the Fleet, Or how to *Retrieve* the Glory of the English Arms by Sea, as it is done by Land; and to have Seamen always in readiness, without Pressing.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 209.

Not only had the poor orphan *retrieved* the fallen fortunes of his line. Not only had he repurchased the old lands, and rebuilt the old dwelling. He had preserved and extended an empire. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Melendez, who desired an opportunity to *retrieve* his honor, was constituted hereditary governor of a territory of almost unlimited extent. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 57.

4. To make amends for; repair; better; ameliorate.

What ill news can come . . . which doth not relate to the badness of our circumstances? and those, I thank heaven, we have now a fair prospect of *retrieving*.
Fielding, Amelia, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* To find, recover, or restore anything; specifically, in *sporting*, to seek and bring killed or wounded game: as, the dog *retrieves* well.

Virtue becomes a sort of *retrieving*, which the thus improved human animal practices by a perfected and inherited habit, regardless of self-gratification.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 149.

retrieve† (rē-trēv'), *n.* [Also *retrief*; < *retrieve*, *v.*] A seeking again; a discovery; a recovery; specifically, in *hunting*, the recovery of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Bond,
And hard but we'll bring Wax to the *retrieve*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Divers of these sermons did presume on the help of your noble wing, when they first ventured to fly abroad. In their *retrief*, or second flight, being now sprung up again in greater number, they humbly beg the same favour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. xiii.

retrievement (rē-trēv'ment), *n.* [< *retrieve* + *-ment*.] The act of retrieving, or the state of being retrieved, recovered, or restored; retrieval.

Whether the seeds of all sciences, knowledge, and reason were inherent in pre-existency, which are now excited and stirred up to act by the suggestion, ministry, and *retreivement* of the senses.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 239.

retriever (rē-trē'vėr), *n.* **1.** One who retrieves or recovers.

Machiavel, the sole *retriever* of this antient prudence, is to his solid reason a beardless boy that has newly read Livy. *J. Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 49.

2. Specifically, a dog trained to seek and bring to hand game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier. Almost any dog can be trained to retrieve; most setters and pointers are so trained, and the term is not the name of any particular breed.

Retrieving is certainly in some degree inherited by *retrievers*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 159.

retriment (ret'ri-ment), *n.* [< L. *retrimentum*, refuse, dregs, sediment of pressed olives, < *re-*, again, + *terere* (pret. *tri-vi*, pp. *tritus*), rub: see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Refuse; dregs. *Imp. Dict.*

retro- (re'trō or ret'rō). [= F. *rétro-* = Sp. Pg. It. *retro-*, < L. *retro-*, *retro*, backward, back, behind, formerly, < *re-* or *red-*, back (see *re-*), + *-tro*, abl. of a compar. suffix (as in *ultro*, *citro*, *intro*, etc.), = E. *-ther* in *nether*, etc. Hence ult. *rear*[3].] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'back' or 'backward,' 'behind': equivalent to *post-*, and the opposite of *ante-* (also of *pre-* or *pro-*) with reference to place or position, rarely to time; sometimes also equivalent to *re-* and opposed to *pre-* or *pro-*. It corresponds to *opistho-* in words from the Greek.

retroact (rē-trō-akt'), *v. i.* [< L. *retroactus*, pp. of *retroagere*, drive, turn back (> F. *rétroagir*), < *retro*, backward, + *agere*, do: see *act*.] To act backward; have a backward action or influence; hence, to act upon or affect what is past. *Imp. Dict.*

retroaction (rē-trō-ak'shon), *n.* [= F. *rétroaction* = Sp. *retroacción* = Pg. *retroacção* = It. *retroazione*; as *retroact* + *-ion*.] Action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action; retrospective reference.

retroactive (rē-trō-ak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *rétroactif* = Sp. Pg. *retroactivo* = It. *retroattivo*; as *retroact* + *-ive*.] Retroacting; having a reversed or retrospective action; operative with respect to past circumstances; holding good for preceding cases.

If Congress had voted an increase of salary for its successor, it was said, the act would have been seemly: but to vote an increase for itself, and to make it *retroactive*, was sheer shameless robbery.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 148.

Retroactive law or **statute**, a law or statute which operates, or if enforced would operate, to make criminal or punishable or otherwise affect acts done prior to the passing of the law; a retrospective law. Compare *ex post facto*.

retroactively (rē-trō-ak'tiv-li), *a.* In a retroactive manner; with reversed or retrospective action.

retrobulbar (rē-trō-bul'bär), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*[3].] Being behind the eyeball; retroöcular.—**Retrobulbar neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.—**Retrobulbar perineuritis**, inflammation of the sheath of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.

retrocede (rē-trō-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retroceded*, ppr. *retroceding*. [< F. *rétrocéder* = Sp. Pg. *retroceder* = It. *retrocedere*, < L. *retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go back, < *retro*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* To go back; recede; retire; give place. *Blount*, Glossographia.

II. *trans.* To cede or grant back; restore to the former possession or control: as, to *retrocede* territory. [Rare.]

Jackson . . . always believed . . . that Texas was not properly *retroceded* to Spain by the Florida treaty.
The Century, XXVIII. 503.

retrocedent (rē-trō-sē'dent), *a.* [= F. *rétrocédant*, < L. *retroceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *retrocedere*, go back: see *retrocede*.] Relapsing; going back.

retrocession (rē-trō-sesh'on), *n.* [< F. *rétrocession* = Sp. *retrocesión* = Pg. *retrocessão* = It. *retrocessione*, < LL. *retrocessio(n-)*, < L. *retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go backward: see *retrocede*.] **1.** A going back or inward; relapse.

These transient and involuntary excursions and *retrocessions* of invention, having some appearance of deviation from the common train of nature, are eagerly caught by the lovers of a wonder. *Johnson*, Milton.

2. In *med.*, the disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, an eruption, etc., from the surface of the body inward. *Dunglison.*—**3.** A sloping backward; a backward inclination or progression; a retreating outline, form, or position.

The eye resumed its climbing, going next to the Gentiles' Court, then to the Israelites' Court, then to the Women's Court, . . . each a pillared tier of white marble, one above the other in terraced *retrocession*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, vi. 3.

4. The act of retroceding or giving back; in *Scots law*, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back to the assignor, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.—**5.** In *geom.*, inflection.—**Retrocession of the equinoxes.** Same as *precession of the equinoxes* (which see, under *precession*).

retrocessional (rē-trō-sesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *retrocession* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or involving retrocession; recessional: as, *retrocessional* motion; a *retrocessional* hymn.

II. *n.* Same as *recessional*.

retrochoir (rē'trō-kwīr), *n.* [< *retro-* + *choir*, after ML. *retrochorus*, < L. *retro*, back, behind, + *chorus*, choir: see *choir*.] In *arch.*, that part of the interior of a church or cathedral which is behind or beyond the choir, or between the choir and the lady-chapel.

The statue of his successor, Nicholas IV. (1288–1292), who was buried in the Lateran, may be seen in the *retrochoir*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

retroclusion (rē-trō-klō'zhon), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *-clusio(n-)*, in comp., < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, in comp. *-clusus*, close: see *close*[1].] A method of acupressure in which the pin is passed into the tissue, over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

retrocollic (rē-trō-kol'ik), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] Pertaining to the back of the neck.—**Retrocollic spasm**, spasm of the muscles on the back of the neck, tonic or clonic.

retrocopulant (rē-trō-kop'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *copulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] Copulating backward or from behind.

retrocopulate (rē-trō-kop'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] To copulate from behind or aversely and without ascension, as various quadrupeds the male of which faces in the opposite direction from the female during the act.

retrocopulation (rē-trō-kop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *retrocopulate* + *-ion*.] The act of copulating from behind or aversely.

Now, from the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*, which also promoteth the conceit [that nares are hermaphrodite]: for some observing them to couple without ascension, have not been able to judge of male or female, or to determine the proper sex in either. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retrocurved (rē'trō-kėrvd), *a.* [< *retro-* + *curve* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *recurved*.

retrodate (rē'trō-dāt), *v. t.* [< *retro-* + *date*[1].] To date back, as a book; affix or assign a date earlier than that of actual occurrence, appearance, or publication. Questions of retrodating have arisen in regard to scientific publications when priority of discovery, etc., has been concerned.

retrodeviation (rē-trō-dē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + ML. *deviatio(n-)*, deviation: see *deviation*.] A displacement backward, especially of the uterus, as a retroflection or a retroversion.

retroduct (rē-trō-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *retroductus*, pp. of *retroducere*, bring back: see *retroduction*.] To lead, bring, or draw back; retract; withdraw.

retroduction (rē-trō-duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *retroducere*, pp. *retroductus*, bring or draw back, < *retro*, back, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] The act of retroducting, drawing back, or retracting.

retroflected (rē'trō-flek-ted), *a.* [< L. *retroflectere*, bend back (see *retroflex*), + *-ed*[2].] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflection, retroflexion (rē-trō-flek'shon), *n.* [= F. *rétroflexion*; as *retroflex* + *-ion*.] A bending backward: especially applied in gynecology to the bending of the body of the uterus backward, the vaginal portion being but little or not at all changed in position.

retroflex (rē'trō-fleks), *a.* [< L. *retroflexus*, pp. of *retroflectere*, bend back, < *retro*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflexed (rē'trō-flekst), *a.* [< *retroflex* + *-ed*[2].] Bent backward; exhibiting retroflection.

retrofract (rē'trō-frakt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break: see *fragile*, *fraction*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrofracted (rē'trō-frak-ted), *a.* [< *retrofract* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrogenerative (rē-trō-jen'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *retro-* + *generative*.] Same as *retrocopulant*.

Retrogradæ (rē-trog'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), < L. *retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*, *v.*] A group of spiders: same as *Laterigradæ*.

retrogradation (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grā-dā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retrogradation*, F. *rétrogradation* = Pr. *retrogradacio* = Sp. *retrogradación* = Pg. *retrogradação* = It. *retrogradazione*, < LL. *retrogradatio(n-)*, a going back, < *retrogradare*, pp. *retrogradatus*, a later form of L. *retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] **1.** The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.*, the act of moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars, or contrary to the order of the signs and the usual direction of planetary motion: applied to the apparent motion of the planets. Also *retrogression*.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations*, as well as their direct motion.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 58. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of going backward or losing ground; hence, a decline in strength or excellence; deterioration.

retrograde (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grād), *v.* [< OF. *retrograder*, recoil, F. *rétrograder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retrogradar* = It. *retrogradare*, < LL. *retrogradare*, later form of L. *retrogradi*, go backward, < *retro*, backward, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go backward; move backward.

Sir William Fraser says that the duke engaged a horse from Ducrow's Amphitheatre, which was taught to *retrograde* with proper dignity. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 254.

2. To fall back or away; lose ground; decline; deteriorate; degenerate.

After his death, our literature *retrograded*: and a century was necessary to bring it back to the point at which he left it. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Every thing *retrograded* with him [Dunover] towards the verge of the miry Slough of Despond, which yawns for insolvent debtors. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

3. In *astron.*, to move westward relatively to the fixed stars.—**4.** In *biol.*, to undergo retrogression, as a plant or an animal; be retro-

grade or retrogressive; develop a less from a more complex organization; degenerate.

Of all existing species of animals, if we include parasites, the greater number have *retrograded* from a structure to which their remote ancestors had once advanced.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 50.

II. *trans.* To cause to go backward; turn back.

The Firmament shall *retrograde* his course,
Swift Euphrates goe hide him in his source.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

★**retrograde** (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grād), *a.* [< ME. *retrograd*, < OF. *retrograde*, F. *rétrograde* = Sp. Pg. It. *retrogrado*, < L. *retrogradus*, going backward (used of a planet), < *retrogradi*, go backward, retrograde: see *retrograde*, *v.*] **1.** Moving backward; having a backward motion or direction; retreating.

A little above we entered the City at the gate of S. Stephen, where on each side a Lion *retrograde* doth stand.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 149.

Now, Sir, when he had read this act of American revenue, and a little recovered from his astonishment, I suppose he made one step *retrograde* (it is but one), and looked at the act which stands just before in the statute-book.
Burke, Amer. Taxation.

2. Specifically, in *astron.*, moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct*. The epithet does not apply to the diurnal motion, since this is not relative to the fixed stars.

I would have sworn some *retrograde* planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 23.

3. In *biol.*, characterized by or exhibiting degeneration or deterioration, as an organism or any of its parts which passes or has passed from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler structure or composition; noting such change of organization: as, *retrograde* metamorphosis or development; a *retrograde* theory.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, habitually walking or swimming backward, as many animals: correlated with *laterigrade*, *gravigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.—**5.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Going backward in the order of specialization, from a more to a less highly developed form: referring either to reversions of type or to individual monsters. (*b*†) Formerly used of hairs, in the sense of *retrorse*.—**6.** Losing ground; deteriorating; declining in strength or excellence.

It is good for princes, if they use ambitious men, to handle it so as they be still progressive and not *retrograde*.
Bacon, Ambition.

7†. Contrary; opposed; opposite.

For your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most *retrograde* to our desire.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 114.

From instrumental causes proud to draw
Conclusions *retrograde*, and mad mistake.
Cowper, Task, iii. 239.

Retrograde cancer, a cancer which has become firmer and smaller, and so remains.—**Retrograde development or metamorphosis**, in *biol.*: (*a*) Degradation of the form or structure of an organism; reduction of morphological character to one less specialized or more generalized, as in parasites. See *parasitism*. (*b*) Change of tissue or substance from the more complex to the simpler composition; catabolism. See *metamorphosis*.—**Retrograde imitation or inversion**, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation in which the subject or theme is repeated backward: usually marked *recte e retro*. Compare *cancrizans*.—**Reversed retrograde imitation**. See *reversed*.

retrogradingly (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grā-ding-li), *adv.* By retrograde movement. *Imp. Dict.*

retrogress (rē'trō-gres), *n.* [< L. *retrogressus*, a retrogression (of the sun), < *retrogradi*, pp. *retrogressus*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] Retrogradation; falling off; decline. [Rare.]

Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves *retrogress* in fertility; and progress in fertility involves *retrogress* in bulk, complexity, or activity.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

retrogression (rē-trō-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *rétrogression*, as if < L. **retrogressio(n-)*, < *retrogradi*, pp. *retrogressus*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] **1.** The act of going backward; retrogradation.

In the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of *retrogression*, that alone would constitute decay.
J. S. Mill, Logic, V. v. § 6.

2. In *astron.*, same as *retrogradation*.—**3.** In *biol.*, backward development; degeneration; retrograde metamorphosis. When a plant, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known relationships, it is said to undergo *retrogression*.

retrogressional (rē-trō-gresh'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *retrogression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

Some of these [manipulations in glass-making], from a technical point of view, seem *retrogressional*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 23.

retrogressive (rē-trō-gres'iv), *a.* [< *retrogress* + *-ive*.] Going backward; retrograde; declining in strength or excellence; degenerating.

We must have discovery, and that by licensing the fashions of successive times, most of them defective, many *retrogressive*, a few on the path to higher use and beauty.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

With regard to parasites, naturalists have long recognised what is called *retrogressive* metamorphosis; and parasitic animals are as a rule admitted to be instances of Degeneration.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

retrogressively (rē-trō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a retrogressive manner; with retrogression or degeneration.

retroinsular (rē-trō-in'sụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *insula*, an island: see *insular*, 5.] Situated behind the insula.—**Retroinsular convolutions**, two or three convolutions behind the insula, and wholly within the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporoparietal convolutions*.

retrojection (rē-trō-jek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *-jectio(n-)*, in comp., < *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1].] In *med.*, the washing out of a cavity or canal from within outward.

retrolingual (rē-trō-ling'gwạl), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] Serving to retract the tongue.

The muscular and elastic elements of the *retrolingual* membrane of the frog.
Nature, XLI. 479.

retrolocation (rē″trō-lō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *locatio(n-)*, location.] Same as *retroposition*.

retromammary (rē-trō-mam'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *mamma*, the breast: see *mammary*.] Situated behind the mammary gland: as, a *retromammary* abscess.

retromingency (rē-trō-min'jen-si), *n.* [< *retromingen(t)* + *-cy*.] Backward urination; the habit of being retromingent, or the conformation of body which necessitates this mode of urinating.

The last foundation [for the belief that hares are hermaphrodite] was *retromingency*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retromingent (rē-trō-min'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *mingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *mingere*, urinate: see *micturition*.] **I.** *a.* Urinating backward; characterized by or exhibiting retromingency.

The long penis has a mushroom-shaped glans, and the animal [rhinoceros] is *retromingent*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 362.

II. *n.* A retromingent animal.

Except it be in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retromingently (rē-trō-min'jent-li), *adv.* So as to urinate backward; in a retromingent manner. *Imp. Dict.*

retromorphosed (rē-trō-môr'fōzd), *a.* [< *retromorphos-is* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by or exhibiting retromorphosis; affected by retrograde metamorphosis.

retromorphosis (rē″trō-môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *retro*, backward, + *morphosis*, q. v.] Retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

retroöcular (rē-trō-ok'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *oculus*, eye.] Situated behind the eyeball; retrobulbar.

retroöperative (rē-trō-op'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + LL. *operativus*, operative.] Retroactive; retrospective in effect: as, a *retroöperative* decree. *Kinglake*.

retroperitoneal (rē-trō-per″i-tō-nē'ạl), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *peritoneum*, peritoneum.] Situated or occurring behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal hernia**, hernia of the intestine into the iliac fossa behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal space**, the space behind the peritoneum along the spine, occupied by the aorta, vena cava, and other structures, with loose connective tissue.

retropharyngeal (rē″trō-fā-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharynx*, *pharyngeal*.] Situated behind the pharynx.—**Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx.

Retropinna (rē-trō-pin'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *retro*, back, + *pinna*, a feather: see *pinna*[1].] In *ichth.*, a genus of *Argentinidæ*. *R. retropinna* is known as the *New Zealand smelt*.

retroposition (rē″trō-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *positio(n-)*, position.] Displacement backward, but without flexion or version: ★said of the uterus.

retropulsion (rē-trō-pul'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + LL. *pulsio(n-)*, a beating (pushing): see *pulsion*.] **1.** A disorder of locomotion, seen sometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the patient is impelled to run backward as if in the endeavor to recover his balance.—**2.** A pushing or forcing of the fetal head backward in labor.

retropulsive (rē-trō-pul'siv), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, drive, push, + *-ive*. Cf. *pulsive*.] Driving back; repelling. *Smart*.

retrorse (rē-trôrs'), *a.* [< L. *retrorsus*, contracted form of *retroversus*, bent or turned backward, < *retro*, backward, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] **1.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, turned back; directed backward; retral.—**2.** In *ornith.*, turned in a direction the opposite of the usual one, without reference to any other line or plane; antrorse. See the quotation.

Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called *retrorse*: here used in the sense of an opposite direction from the lay of the general plumage; but they should properly be called antrorse.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

retrorsely (rē-trôrs'li), *adv.* So as to be retrorse; in a backward direction; retrad.

retroserrate (rē-trō-ser'āt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] In *entom.*, armed with retrorse teeth; barbed, as the sting of a bee.

retroserrulate (rē-trō-ser'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + NL. *serrulatus*, < *serrula*, a little saw: see *serrulate*.] In *entom.*, finely retroserrate; armed with minute retrorse teeth, as the stings of some hymenopters.

Retrosiphonata (rē-trō-sī-fō-nā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retrosiphonatus*: see *retrosiphonate*.] A primary group of ammonitoid cephalopods whose partitions around the siphon were inclined backward, including the *Goniatitidæ*.

Retrosiphonatæ (rē-trō-sī-fō-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *retrosiphonatus*: see *retrosiphonate*.] A subdivision of belemnitoid cephalopods whose phragmacone had the siphon and partitions around it directed backward, including *Belemnites* and most other genera of the family *Belemnitidæ*.

retrosiphonate (rē-trō-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *retrosiphonatus*, < L. *retro*, back, + *sipho(n-)*, a siphon: see *siphonate*.] In *conch.*, having the siphon and surrounding partitions directed backward, as in *Goniatitidæ* and most *Belemnitidæ*.

retrospect (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *v. t.* [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. (not used) of *retrospicere*, look back, < *retro*, backward, + *specere*, look: see *spectacle*.] To look back upon; consider retrospectively. [Rare.]

I will not sully the whiteness of it [my life] (pardon my vanity; I presume to call it so, on *retrospecting* it, regarding my intentions only), by giving way to an act of injustice.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxxviii.

retrospect (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *n.* [= Pg. *retrospecto*, < L. as if **retrospectus*, < *retrospicere*, pp. *retrospectus* (not used), look back: see *retrospect*, *v.*] **1.** The act of looking backward; contemplation or consideration of the past; hence, a review or survey of past events.

Most of us take occasion to sit still and throw away the time in our possession by *retrospect* on what is past.
Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

He reviewed that grand and melancholy story, he gave them to see through that pictured *retrospect* how it had been appointed to them to act in the final extremity of Greece.
R. Choate, Addresses and Orations, p. 185.

Hence—**2.** That to which one looks back; the past; a past event or consideration.

This Instrument is executed by you, your Son, and my Niece, which discharges me of all *Retrospects*.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

"Know you no song of your own land," she said,
"Not such as moans about the *retrospect*,
But deals with the other distance and the hues
Of promise; not a death's-head at the wine."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

retrospection (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. (not used) of *retrospicere*, look back: see *retrospect*.] **1.** The act of looking back on things past; reflection on the past.

Drooping she bends o'er pensive Fancy's urn,
To trace the hours which never can return;
Yet with the *retrospection* loves to dwell,
And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell!
Byron, Childish Recollections.

2. The faculty of looking back on the past; recollection.

Canst thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin;
When thy *retrospection* vast
Sees the glorious ages past?
Swift.

retrospective (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *rétrospectif* = Pg. *retrospectivo*; as *retro-*

spect + *-ive.*] 1. Looking backward; considering the past.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 99.

2. In *law*, retroactive; affecting matters which occurred before it was adopted: as, a *retrospective* act, law, or statute. In general, a penal statute, though expressed absolutely, is construed as applying only to offenses committed after it is passed. See *ex post facto*.

To annul by a *retrospective* statute patents which in Westminster Hall were held to be legally valid would have been simply robbery. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

Every statute which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation, imposes a new duty, or attaches a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past, must be deemed *retrospective*. *Story.*

3. Capable of being looked back to; occurring in the past; bygone.

I have sometimes wondered whether, as the faith of men in a future existence grew less confident, they might not be seeking some equivalent in the feeling of a *retrospective* duration, if not their own, at least that of their race. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

retrospectively (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek′tiv-li), *adv.* In retrospect; with reference to or with reflection upon the past; in *law*, ex post facto.

The law may have been meant to act *retrospectively*, to prevent a question being raised on the interpellations of Bibulus. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 210.

retrosternal (rē-trō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *sternum*, sternum.] Being behind the sternum.

retrotarsal (rē-trō-tär′sal), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + NL. *tarsus*, the cartilage at the edges of the eyelids: see *tarsal*.] Being behind the tarsus of the eye.—**Retrotarsal fold**, the fornix of the conjunctiva.

retrotracheal (rē-trō-trā′kē-al), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *trachea*, trachea.] Being at the back of the trachea.

retroussage (rė-trö-säzh′), *n.* [F., < *retrousser*, turn up: see *retroussé*.] In the *printing of etchings*, a method of producing effective tone, as in foregrounds, skies, or shadows, by skilful manipulation of ink in the parts to be treated, the ink being brought out from the filled lines, after careful wiping of the plate, by "pumping" with a soft cloth.

retroussé (rė-trö-sā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *retrousser*, turn up, < *re-* + *trousser*, tuck up, turn up: see *truss*.] Turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

The four examples of Rehoboam's princes exhibit a more delicate and refined profile than any other type before us, and one has even a nose slightly *retroussé*. *Anthropological Jour.*, XVII. 239.

retro-uterine (rē-trō-ū′te-rin), *a.* [= F. *rétro-utérin*, < L. *retro*, back, behind, + *uterus*, uterus: see *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus.

retrovaccinate (rē-trō-vak′si-nāt), *v. t.* [< *retro-* + *vaccinate*.] 1. To vaccinate (a cow) with human virus.—2. To vaccinate with lymph from a cow which has been inoculated with vaccine matter from a human being.

retrovaccination (rē-trō-vak-si-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *retrovaccinate* + *-ion*.] 1. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.—2. In *med.*, the act of vaccinating with lymph derived from a cow which has previously been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject; the act of passing vaccine matter through a cow.

retrovaccine (rē-trō-vak′sin), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + E. *vaccine*.] The virus produced by inoculating a cow with vaccine matter from the human subject.

retroversion (rē-trō-vėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *rétroversion*, < L. *retroversus* (*retrorsus*), turned or bent backward, < *retro*, backward, + *versio*(*n-*), a turning: see *version*.] A tilting or turning backward: as, *retroversion* of vertebral processes: especially applied in gynecology to an inclination of the uterus backward with the retention of its normal curve: opposed to *anteversion*.

retrovert (rē-trō-vėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn back.

retrovert (rē′trō-vėrt), *n.* [< *retrovert*, *v.*] 1. One who returns to his original creed. [Rare.]

The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, . . . are now, in pious phrase, denominated *retroverts*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

2. That which undergoes retroversion, as a part or organ of the body.

retrovision (rē-trō-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *visio*(*n-*), vision: see *vision*.] The act, process, or power of mentally seeing past events, especially such as have not come within one's personal experience or observation. [Rare.]

Clairvoyance or second sight, including prevision and *retrovision*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 337.

retrude (rē-tröd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retruded*, ppr. *retruding*. [< L. *retrudere*, thrust back, < *re-*, back, + *trudere*, thrust: see *threat*. Cf. *detrude*, *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breadthlesse line;
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite processe.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 6.

retruse† (rē-trös′), *a.* [< L. *retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*.] Hidden; abstruse.

Let vs enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid than we have authoritie from the sacred Scriptures. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 50.

retrusion (rē-trö′zhọn), *n.* [< L. *retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*. Cf. *trusion*.] The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless re-motion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause. *Coleridge.*

rette†, *v. i.* See *ret*[1], *ret*[2].

rettery (ret′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *retteries* (-iz). [< *ret*[3] + *-ery*.] A place where flax is retted.

retti (ret′i), *n. pl.* [Also *rettee*, *ruttee*: < Hind. *rattī*, *ratī*.] The hard smooth seeds of the red-bead vine, *Abrus Abrus*, used by East Indian jewelers and druggists for weights, and forming a standard. The weight so named varies in different parts of India from less than 2 to nearly 4 troy grains.

retting (ret′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ret*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of steeping flax in open water, or its exposure, in thin layers, to dew, in which the woody part of the stalk is, by action of moisture and air, rendered easily separable from the fiber or harl. The principal change which the stalk undergoes is the conversion of insoluble pectose into soluble pectin, which is measurably removed by the water, and insoluble pectic acid, which is retained. Also called *rotting*.

2. The place where this operation is carried on; a rettery. *Ure.*

retund (rē-tund′), *v. t.* [< L. *retundere*, beat or pound back, blunt, dull (> It. *retundere*, dull, temper, = Sp. Pg. *retundir*, beat back, even up), < *re-*, back, + *tundere*, beat, strike. Cf. *contund*, *contuse*, *intuse*.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon; dull.

This [the skull] is covered with skin and hair, which serve . . . to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

return[1] (rē-tėrn′), *v.* [< ME. *returnen*, *retornen*, *retournen*, < OF. *returner*, *retorner*, *retourner*, F. *retourner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retornar* = It. *ritornare*, < ML. *retornare*, turn back, return, < L. *re-*, back, + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn back. (*a*) To restore to a former position by turning.

We seeke . . . [the turtles] in the nights, where we finde them on shore, we turne them upon their backs, till the next day we fetch them home, for they can never *returne* themselves. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 273.

(*b*) To fold back; turn or roll over, as a thing upon itself.

The attire of masquers was alike in all, . . . the colours azure and silver, but *returned* on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

(*c*) To reverse the position or direction of; turn backward.

Then dead through great affright
They both nigh were, and each bad other flye:
Both fled attonce, ne ever backe *retourned* eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 19.

2. To cast back; reflect; reëcho.

In our passage we went by that famous bridge over ye Marne, where that renowned echo *returnes* the voice of a good singer 9 or 10 times. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound,
And courts to courts *return* it round and round.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 264.

3†. To turn over; revolve.

Retournynge in hir soule ay up and doun
The wordes of this sodeyn Diomede.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1023.

4. To send back; cause to go back to a former place.

Returninge his shyppes towarde the West, he [Columbus] found a more holesome ayre, and (as God woulde) came at the length to a lande well inhabyted.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

Say that Marcius
Return me, as Cominius is *return'd*,
Unheard; what then? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 42.

Cyrus, with relenting pity mov'd,
Return'd them happy to the land they lov'd.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 76.

5†. To take with one when going back; bring or carry back.

The commodities which they *returned* backe were Silks, Chamlets, Rubarbe, Malmesies, Muskadels, and other wines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 96.

6. To give back; restore.

If she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 200.

Restore, restore Eurydice to life;
Oh take the husband, or *return* the wife!
Pope, Ode for Music.

7. To give in repayment, requital, or recompense; make a return of: as, to *return* good for evil.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 Ki. ii. 44.

When, for some trifling present, you have bid me
Return so much, I have shook my head and wept.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 146.

Thanks,
The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense
From them who could *return* him nothing else.
Milton, P. R., iii. 129.

8. To make a return for; repay; requite: as, to *return* kindness by ingratitude; to *return* a loan; to *return* a call.—9. To give back in response; reply.

The Dauphin, whom of succours we entreated,
Returns us that his powers are not yet ready
To raise so great a siege. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 46.

It was three moneths after ere hee *returned* vs any answer. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 14.

All the host of hell
With deafening shout *return'd* them loud acclaim.
Milton, P. L., ii. 520.

But Death *returns* an answer sweet:
"My sudden frost was sudden gain."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxi.

10. To retort.

Even in his throat—unless it be the king—
That calls me traitor, I *return* the lie.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 57.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

11. To bring back and make known; report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. Ex. xix. 8.

Let the trumpets sound
While we *return* these dukes what we decree.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 122.

12. To report officially; render as an official statement or account: as, to *return* a list of killed and wounded after a battle.

The borough members were often *returned* by the same sealers as the knights of the shire: not that they were chosen by them, but that the return was certified by their authority. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

13. In *law*, to bring or send back, as a process or other mandate, to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing: as, to *return* an execution non est inventus; to *return* a commission with the depositions taken under it. The return is now usually made by filing the paper in the clerk's office, instead of by presenting it on a general return-day in open court.

14. To send; transmit; convey; remit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

15. To elect as a member of Congress or of Parliament.

Upon the election of a new Parliament . . . Bolingbroke was not *returned*. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

In fact, only one papist had been *returned* to the Irish Parliament since the Restoration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

16. To yield; give a return or profit of.

I more then wonder they haue not fiue hundred Saluages to worke for them towards their generall maintenance, and as many more to *returne* some content and satisfaction to the Aduenturers. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 107.

17. In *card-playing*, to lead back, as a suit previously led; respond to by a similar lead: as, to *return* a lead or a suit.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond or led the club. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

=**Syn.** *Return*, *Restore* (see *restore*[1]), render.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To turn back.

The Saisnes were grete and stronge, and bolde and hardy, and full of grete prowesse, and often thei *returned* vpon hem that hem pursued. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

2. To come back; come or go back to a former place or position: as, to *return* home.

As water that doun renneth ay,
But never droppe *returne* may.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 384.

Thursday, the vij Day of May, we *retornyed* by the same watir of Brent to Venese ageyne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
No traveller *returns*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 80.

She was so familiarly receiv'd [in heaven]
As one *returning*, not as one arriv'd.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 133.

3. To go or come back to a former state; pass back; in general, to come by any process of retrogression.

The sea *returned* to his strength when the morning appeared. Ex. xiv. 27.

Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander *returneth* into dust. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 232.

4. To come again; come a second time or repeatedly; repeat a visit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return!*
Milton, P. L., viii. 651.

So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me *return*.
Shenstone, A Pastoral Ballad, i. 5.

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

The wind *returneth* again according to his circuits.
Eccles. i. 6.

Thus with the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 41.

6. To revert; come back to the original possessor; hence, to fall to the share of a person; become the possession of either a previous or a new owner.

In the year of the jubile the field shall *return* unto him of whom it was bought. Lev. xxvii. 24.

Had his necessity made use of me,
I would have put my wealth into donation,
And the best half should have *return'd* to him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 91.

7. To go back in thought or speech; come back to a previous subject of consideration; recur.

Now will I *retourne* azen, or I procede ony ferthere, for to declare zou the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 53.

But to *return* to the verses: did they please you?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 156.

8. To reappear; come back before the mind.

The scenes and forms of death with which he had been familiar in Naples *returned* again and again before his eyes. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

9. To make reply; retort.

A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might here perhaps *return* upon me with my own expressions.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 126.

10. To yield a return; give a value or profit. [Rare.]

Allowing 25. men and boies to euery Barke. they will make 5000. persons, whose labours *returne* yeerely to about 135000. pound sterling.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 246.

11. In *fencing*, to give a thrust or cut after parrying a sword-thrust.

return[1] (rē-tėrn'), *n.* [< ME. *return;* cf. OF. *retor, retur, retour*, F. *retour* = Pr. *retorn* = Sp. Pg. *retorno* = It. *ritorno;* from the verb: see *return*[1], *v.*, and cf. *retour*.] **1.** The act of sending, bringing, rendering, or restoring to a former place, position, owner, or state; the act of giving back in requital, recompense, retort, or response; election, as of a member of Congress or of Parliament; also, the state of being returned. See *return*[1], *v. t.*

I'll pawn my victories, all
My honours to you, upon his good *returns*.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 82.

Once the girl gave me a pair of beaded moccasons, in *return*, I suppose, for my bread and cider.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 4.

2. The act of going or coming back; resumption of a former place, position, state, condition, or subject of consideration; recurrence, reappearance, or reversion. See *return*[1], *v. i.*

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee. 1 Ki. xx. 22.

In our *returnes* we visited all our friends, that reioyced much at our Victory against the Manahocks.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 188.

To continue us in goodness there must be iterated *returns* of misery. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

The regular *return* of genial months,
And renovation of a faded world.
Cowper, Task, vi. 123.

3. That which is returned. (*a*) That which is given in repayment or requital; a recompense; a payment; a remittance.

Within these two months, that's a month before
This bond expires, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 160.

They export honour, and make him a *return* in envy.
Bacon, Followers and Friends.

Contempt instead, dishonour, obloquy?
Hard recompense, unsuitable *return*
For so much good, so much beneficence!
Milton, P. R., iii. 132.

(*b*) Profit, as arising from labor, effort, exertion, or use; advantage; a profitable result.

The fruit which comes from the many days of recreation and vanity is very little; . . . but from the few hours we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life the *return* is great. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i., Int.

Just Gods! shall all things yield *returns* but love?
Pope, Autumn, l. 76.

(*c*) A response; a reply; an answer.

Say, if my father render fair *return*,
It is against my will. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 127.

They neither appeared, nor sent satisfying reasons for their absence; but in stead thereof, many insolent, proud, railing, opprobrious *returns*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 204.

(*d*) A report; a formal or official account of an action performed or a duty discharged, or of facts, statistics, and the like; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information: as, agricultural *returns;* census *returns;* election *returns*. The *return* of members of Parliament is, strictly speaking, the return by the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.

No note was taken of the falsification of election *returns*, or the dangers peculiar to elective governments.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 150.

Accordingly in some of the earlier *returns* it is possible that the sheriff, or the persons who joined with him in electing the knights of the shire, elected the borough members also. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

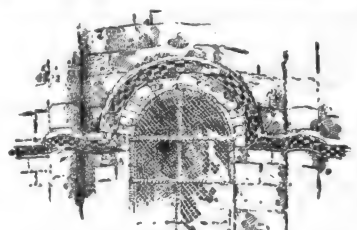
But a fairly adequate instrument of calculation is supplied by the Registrar-General's marriage-*returns*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 50.

(*e*) In *fencing*, a thrust or cut given in answer to a sword-thrust: a more general term for *riposte*, which has a specific meaning, signifying the easiest and quickest return stroke available under given circumstances.

4. In *law:* (*a*) The bringing or sending back of a process or other mandate to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing. The return is now usually made by filing the process, with indorsed certificate, in the clerk's office. (*b*) The official certificate so indorsed. (*c*) The day on which the terms of a process or other mandate require it to be returned. See *return-day*.

I must sit to bee kild, and stand to kill my selfe! I could vary it not so little as thrice ouer agen; 'tas some eight *returnes* like Michelmas Terme!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 1.

5. *pl.* A light-colored mild-flavored kind of tobacco.—**6.** In *arch.*, the continuation of a molding, projection, etc., in an opposite or different direction; also, a side or part which falls away from the front of any straight work. As a feature of a molding, it is usual at the termination of the dripstone or hood of a window or door.



Returned Molding.—From Apse of a Romanesque Church at Agen, France.

I understand both these sides to be not only *returns*, but parts of the front. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

7. The air which ascends after having passed through the working in a coal-mine.—**8.** In *milit. engin.*, a short branch gallery for the reception of empty trucks. It enables loaded trucks to pass.—**9.** In *music*, same as *reprise*, 5.—**Clause of return**, in *Scots law*. See *clause*.—**False return**. See *false*.—**Return request**, in the postal system of the United States, a request, printed or written on the envelop of a letter, that, if not delivered within a certain time, it be returned to the writer's address, which is given.—**Return of a mine**, in *fort.*, a short gallery perpendicular to a main gallery.—**Return of a trench**, a part of a branch of a trench projecting in the rear of its junction with the consecutive branch.

return[2] (rē-tėrn'), *v.* [< *re-* + *turn*.] To turn again: as, to turn and *return*. Also written distinctively *re-turn*.

Face. O, you must follow, sir, and threaten him tame: He'll turn again else.
Kas. I'll *re-turn* him then. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 4.

returnability (rē-tėr-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *returnable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being returnable.

returnable (rē-tėr'na-bl), *a.* [< *return*[1] + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being returned.

Sins that disceit is ay *returnable*,
Of very force it is agreable
That therwithall be done the recompence.
Wyatt, Abused Lover.

2. In *law*, legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered: as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.

It may be decided in that court where the verdict is *returnable*. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng., xii.

return-alkali (rē-tėrn'al"ka-li), *n.* In the manufacture of prussiate of potash (see *prussiate*) on a large scale, the salt obtained from the residual mother-liquor, which, after the lixiviation of the calcined cake, the second crystallization, and second concentration, yet contains about 70 per cent. of potassium carbonate. The salts crystallizing out are also called *blue salts*. They are utilized by mixing them with the charge for another calcining process.

return-ball (rē-tėrn'bâl), *n.* A ball used as a plaything, held by an elastic string which causes it to return to the hand from which it is thrown.

return-bead (rē-tėrn'bēd), *n.* In *arch.* and *carp.*, a double-quirk bead following an angle, and presenting the same profile on each face of the stuff. Also called *bead and double quirk*. See cut under *bead*.

return-bend (rē-tėrn'bend), *n.* A pipe-coupling in the shape of the letter U, used for joining the ends of two pipes in making pipe-coils, heat-radiators, etc.—**Open return-bend**, a return-bend having its branches separated in the form of the letter V. It differs from a *closed return-bend* in that the latter has its branches in contact.

return-cargo (rē-tėrn'kär"gō), *n.* A cargo brought back in return for or in place of merchandise previously sent out.

return-check (rē-tėrn'chek), *n.* A ticket for readmission given to one of the audience who leaves a theater between the acts.

return-crease (rē-tėrn'krēs), *n.* See *crease*[1], 2.

return-day (rē-tėrn'dā), *n.* In *law:* (*a*) The day fixed by legal process for the defendant to appear in court, or for the sheriff to return the process and his proceedings, or both. (*b*) A day in a term of court appointed for the return of all processes.

returner (rē-tėr'nėr), *n.* [< *return*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which returns.

The chapmen that give highest for this [bullion from Spain] are . . . those who can make most profit by it; and those are the *returners* of our money, by exchange, into those countries where our debts . . . make a need of it. *Locke*, Obs. on Encouraging the Coining of Silver.

returning-board (rē-tėr'ning-bōrd), *n.* In some of the United States, a board consisting of certain designated State officers, who are by law empowered to canvass and declare returns of elections held within the State.

returning-officer (rē-tėr'ning-of"i-sėr), *n.* **1.** The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.—**2.** The presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

returnless (rē-tėrn'les), *a.* [< *return*[1] + *-less*.] Without return; admitting no return. [Rare.]

But I would neuer credit in you both
Least cause of sorrow, but well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne; though all thy friends
I knew, as well should make *returnlesse* ends.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiii.

return-match (rē-tėrn'mach), *n.* A second match or trial played by the same two sets of opponents.

For this year the Wellesburn *return-match* and the Marylebone match played at Rugby.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

returnment (rē-tėrn'ment), *n.* [< *return*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of returning; a return; a going back. [Rare.]

Sometimes we yeeled; but, like a ramme,
That makes *returnment* to redouble strength,
Then forc'd them yeeld.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 349).

return-piece (rē-tėrn'pēs), *n.* *Theat.*, a piece of scenery forming an angle of a building.

return-shock (rē-tėrn'shok), *n.* An electric shock, due to the action of induction, sometimes felt when a sudden discharge of electricity takes place in the neighborhood of the observer, as in the case of a lightning-flash.

return-tag (rē-tėrn'tag), *n.* A tag attached to a railway-car, usually by slipping it on to the shackle of the seal, serving as evidence of the due arrival of the car, or as a direction to what

point the car is to be returned. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

return-ticket (rē-tėrn'tik″et), *n.* A ticket issued by a railway or steamboat company, coach proprietors, and the like, for a journey to some point and return to the place of starting, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boulogne—fares, half-a-crown; *return-tickets*, four shillings. *Mrs. H. Wood*, Mildred Arkell, xx.

return-valve (rē-tėrn'valv), *n.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions, as in the case of overflow.

retuse (rē-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *rétus*, < L. *retusus*, blunted, dull, pp. of *retundere*, blunt, dull: see *retund*.] 1. In *bot.*, obtuse at the apex, with a broad and very shallow sinus reentering: as, a *retuse* leaf.—2. In *zoöl.*, ending in an obtuse sinus.



Retuse Leaf of *Salix retusa*.

Retzia (ret'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (King, 1850), named after *Retzius*, a naturalist.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the subfamily *Retziinæ*. Species of the genus *Retzia* existed in the Devonian seas.

Retziinæ (ret-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retzia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of arthropomatous brachiopods, mostly referred to the family *Athyridæ*. Externally they are ribbed and internally bear spirals.

Reuchlinian (roiċh-lin'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Reuchlin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining or relating to Johann Reuchlin (1455–1522), a celebrated German classical scholar.—**Reuchlinian pronunciation.** See *pronunciation*.

reul[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rule*[1].

reul[2], *v. i.* Same as *rule*[2]. *Halliwell.*

reule†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rule*[1].

reulichet, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruly*[1].

reuly†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruly*[1], *ruly*[2].

reume[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

reume[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rheum*[1].

reumourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *rumor*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.

reune (rē-ūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reuned*, ppr. *reuning*. [< OF. *reunir*, F. *réunir* = Sp. Pg. *reunir* = It. *riunire*, < ML. *reunire*, make one again, unite again, < L. *re-*, again, + *unire*, unite: see *unite*.] I. *trans.* To reunite, bring into reunion and coherence. [Obsolete or rare.]

It pleased her Maiestie to call this Country of Wingandacoa, Virginia, by which name now you are to vnderstand how it was planted, disolued, *reuned*, and enlarged. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

II. *intrans.* To be reunited; specifically, to hold a reunion. [American college slang.]

reunient (rē-ū'nient), *a.* [< ML. *reunien(t-)s*, ppr. of *reunire*: see *reune*.] Uniting or connecting: as, the *reunient* canal of the ear, or canalis reuniens (which see, under *canalis*).

reunification (rē-ū″ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *unification*.] The act of reunifying, or reducing to unity; a state of reunion or reconciliation.

No scientific progress is possible unless the stimulus of the original unification is strong enough to clasp the discordant facts and establish a *reunification*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 619.

reunify (rē-ū'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *unify*.] To bring back to a state of unity or union.

reunion (rē-ū'nyọn), *n.* [< OF. *reunion*, F. *réunion* = Sp. *reunion* = Pg. *reunião*, < ML. *reunire*, make one again, reunite: see *reune*. Cf. *union*.] 1. The act of reuniting, or bringing back to unity, juxtaposition, concurrence, or harmony; the state of being reunited.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow;
She, that had all magnetic force alone
To draw and fasten sundered parts in one.
Donne, Funeral Elegies, Anatomy of the World.

"The *reunion*, in a single invoice, of various parcels, every one of which does not amount to $20, but which in the aggregate exceed that quantity," remains subject to the tax. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 294.

Mère Marchette struggled a moment, as if she could not yield to anything which delayed her *reunion* with Pierre. *The Century*, XL. 248.

Specifically—2. A meeting, assembly, or social gathering of familiar friends or associates after separation or absence from one another: as, a family *reunion*; a college *reunion*.—**Order of the Reunion**, an order founded by Napoleon in 1811 to commemorate the union of Holland with France. The badge was a silver star of twelve points, having the spaces filled with rays of gold, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown bearing the name *Napoléon*.

reunite (rē-ū-nīt'), *v.* [< *re-* + *unite*. Cf. *reune*.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite again; join after separation.

By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great Was *re-united* to the crown of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 85.

I wander here in vain, and want thy hand
To guide and *re-unite* me to my Lord.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother, v. 2.

At length, after many eventful years, the associates, so long parted, were *reunited* in Westminster Abbey. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. To reconcile after variance.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and *reuniting* his subjects to himself and to one another. *Bolingbroke*, Of a Patriot King.

II. *intrans.* To be united again; join and cohere again.

Yet not for this were the Britans dismaid, but *reuniting* the next day fought with such a courage as made it hard to decide which way hung the Victorie. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

reunitedly (rē-ū-nī'ted-li), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

reunition† (rē-ū-nish'ọn), *n.* [< *reunite* + *-ion*.] A second or repeated uniting; reunion. [Rare.]

I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul. *Knatchbull*, On the New Testament Translation, p. 93.

reunitive (rē-ū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< *reunite* + *-ive*.] Causing reunion; tending toward or characterized by reunion. [Rare.]

Noon-time of a Sunday in a New England country town used to be, and even now is, a social and *reunitive* epoch of no small interest. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

reurge (rē-ėrj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *urge*.] To urge again.

reus (rē'us), *n.*; pl. *rei* (-ī). [< L. *reus*, m., *rea*, f., orig. a party to an action, plaintiff or defendant, afterward restricted to the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.; also, a debtor (> It. *reo*, wicked, bad, = Sp. Pg. *reo*, a criminal, defendant), < *res*, a cause, action: see *res*.] In *law*, a defendant.

reuse (rē-ūz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *use*, *v.*] To use again.

It appears that large quantities of domestic distilled spirits are being placed upon the market as imported spirits and under *reused* imported spirit stamps. *Report of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. 462.

reuse (rē-ūs'), *n.* [< *re-* + *use*, *n.*] Repeated use; use a second time.

The waste liquor is collected, and made up to the first strength for *re-use*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 31.

reutilize (rē-ū'til-īz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *utilize*.] To utilize again; make use of a second time. Also spelled *reutilise*.

After the white cells have lived their life and done their work, portions of their worn-out carcases may be *reutilised* in the body as nutriment. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 585.

reutter (rē-ut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *utter*.] To utter again.

The truth of Man, as by God first spoken,
Which the actual generations garble,
Was *re-uttered*.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 11.

★**rev.** An abbreviation of (*a*) [*cap.*] *Revelation*; (*b*) *revenue*; (*c*) *reverend*; (*d*) *review*; (*e*) *revolution*; (*f*) *revised*; (*g*) *reverse*.

revalenta (rev-ạ-len'tạ), *n.* [NL., transposed from *ervalenta*, < NL. *Ervum Lens*: see *Ervum* and *Lens*.] The commercial name of lentil-meal, introduced as a food for invalids. In full, *revalenta Arabica*. Also *ervalenta*. [Eng.]

revalescence (rev-ạ-les'ens), *n.* [< *revalescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being revalescent. [Rare.]

Would this prove that the patient's *revalescence* had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge.*

revalescent (rev-ạ-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *revalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revalescere*, grow well again, < *re-*, again, + *valescere*, grow well: see *convalescent*.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

revaluation (rē-val-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *revalue* + *-ation*.] A repeated valuation.

revalue (rē-val'ū), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *value*.] To value again.

revamp (rē-vamp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *vamp*.] To vamp, mend, or patch up again; rehabilitate; reconstruct.

Thenceforth he [Carlyle] has done nothing but *revamp* his telling things; but the oddity has become always odder, the paradoxes always more paradoxical. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 140.

The *revamping* of our own writings . . . after an interval so long that the mental status in which we composed them is forgotten, and cannot be conjured up and revivified, is a dangerous experiment. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi. 447.

reve[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reave*. *Chaucer.*

reve[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *reeve*[1].

reve[3]† (rēv), *v. i.* [< F. *rêver*, OF. *resver*, dream: see *rave*[1].] To dream; muse.

I *reved* all night what could be the meaning of such a message. *Memoirs of Marshall Keith.*

reveal (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *revele*, < OF. *reveler*, F. *révéler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *revelar* = It. *revelare*, *rivelare*, < L. *revelare*, unveil, draw back a veil, < *re-*, back, + *velare*, veil, < *velum*, a veil: see *veil*.] 1. To discover; expose to sight, recognition, or understanding; disclose; divulge; make known.

I had . . . well played my first act, assuring myself that under that disguisement I should find opportunity to *reveal* myself. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I have not *revealed* it yet to any Soul breathing, but now I'll tell your Excellency, and so fell a relating the Passage in Flanders. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

While in and out the verses wheel,
The wind-caught robes trim feet *reveal*.
Lowell, Dobson's "Old World Idylls."

Specifically—2. To disclose as religious truth; divulge by supernatural means; make known by divine agency.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. Rom. i. 18.

No Man or Angel can know how God would be worship't and serv'd unless God *reveal* it. *Milton*, True Religion.

I call on the souls who have left the light
To *reveal* their lot.
Whittier, My Soul and I.

3. In *metaph.*, to afford an immediate knowledge of.

Such is the fact of perception *revealed* in consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Edinburgh Rev., Oct., 1830.

=Syn. To unveil, uncover, communicate, show, impart.

reveal (rē-vēl'), *n.* [< *reveal*, *v.*] 1†. A revealing; disclosure.

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes, and the shame of their *reveal* equal. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

2. In *arch.*, one of the vertical faces of a window-opening or a doorway, included between the face of the wall and that of the window- or door-frame, when such frame is present.

revealable (rē-vē'lạ-bl), *a.* [< *reveal* + *-able*.] Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not as *revealable* as heresy? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 108.

revealableness (rē-vē'lạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being revealable. *Imp. Dict.*

revealed (rē-vēld'), *p. a.* 1. Brought to light; disclosed; specifically, made known by direct divine or supernatural agency.

Scripture teacheth all supernatural *revealed* truth, without the knowledge whereof salvation cannot be attained. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Undoubtedly the *revealed* law is of infinitely more authenticity than that moral system which is framed by ethical writers, and denominated the natural law. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 2.

2. In *entom.*, not hidden under other parts.—**Revealed alitrunk**, the posterior part of the thorax or alitrunk when it is not covered by elytra, hemielytra, or tegmina, as in *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, etc.—**Revealed religion**. See *religion*, and *evidences of Christianity* (under *Christianity*).

revealer (rē-vē'lėr), *n.* One who reveals or discloses; one who or that which brings to light, shows, or makes known.

A Lord of kings, and a *revealer* of secrets. Dan. ii. 47.

He brought a taper; the *revealer*, light,
Exposed both crime and criminal to sight.
Dryden.

revealment (rē-vēl'ment), *n.* [< *reveal* + *-ment*.] The act of revealing; revelation. [Rare.]

This is one reason why he permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revealment* of them. *South*, Sermons, VII. xiii.

revehent (rē'vē-hent), *a.* [< L. *revehen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revehere*, carry back, < *re-*, back, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] Carrying forth; taking away; efferent: applied in anatomy to sundry vessels: opposed to *advehent*.

reveille (re-vāl'ye, sometimes rev-e-lē'), *n.* [Also formerly *revelly*, *ravelly*, orig. *reveillez*, < F. *réveillez*, short for *réveillez-vous*, awake, impv. pl. of *réveiller*, OF. *resveiller*, awake, < *re-*, again, + *-es-* (L. *ex-*) + *veiller*, < L. *vigilare*, watch, wake: see *vigilant*. The F. *réveil*, awaking, alarm, hunt's-up, reveille, is a distinct formation, from the verb.] *Milit.* and *naval*, the beat of a drum, bugle-sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers or sailors to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come!
Dryden, Secular Masque, l. 63.

revel[1] (rev'el), *n.* [< ME. *revel, reevel, revell,* < OF. *revel* (= Pr. *revel*), pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder, delay, < *reveler, rebeller,* F. *rebeller,* rebel, revolt, = Sp. *rebelar* = Pg. *rebellar* = It. *ribellare, rebellare,* < L. *rebellare,* rebel: see *rebel, v.* Hence, by contraction, *rule*[2].] **1.** A merrymaking; a feast or festivity characterized by boisterous jollity; a carouse; hence, mirth-making in general; revelry.

Whan thei com in to the town thei fonde . . . ladyes and maydenes carolinge and daunsinge, and the most *reuell* and disport that myght be made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Reuelle amanges thame was full ryfe.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

The brief night goes
In babble and *revel* and wine.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 5.

2. Specifically—(*a*) A kind of dance or choric performance often given in connection with masques or pageants; a dancing procession or entertainment: generally used in the plural.

Our *revels* now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 148.

We use always to have *revels;* which is indeed dancing, and makes an excellent shew in truth.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

The *Revels* were dances of a more free and general nature—that is, not immediately connected with the story of the piece under representation. In these many of the nobility of both sexes took part, who had previously been spectators. The *Revels,* it appears from other passages, were usually composed of galliards and corantos.
Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Masque of Lethe.

(*b*) An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake. *Halliwell.*
—**Master of the revels.** Same as *lord of misrule* (which see, under *lord*). =**Syn. 1.** *Debauch, Spree,* etc. See *carousal*[1].

revel[1] (rev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reveled* or *revelled,* ppr. *reveling* or *revelling.* [< ME. *revelen, reevelen,* < OF. *reveler,* also *rebeller,* rebel, be riotous: see *revel*[1], *n.* The E. verb follows the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hold or take part in revels; join in merrymaking; indulge in boisterous festivities; carouse.

See! Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,
Is notwithstanding up. *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 2. 116.

2. To dance; move with a light and dancing step; frolic.

Along the crisped shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund Spring.
Milton, Comus, l. 985.

3. To act lawlessly; wanton; indulge one's inclination or caprice.

His father *revell'd* in the heart of France,
And tamed the king, and made the dauphin stoop.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 150.

The Nabob was *revelling* in fancied security: . . . it had never occurred to him . . . that the English would dare to invade his dominions. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

4. To take great pleasure; feel an ardent and keen enjoyment; delight.

Our kind host so *revelled* in my father's humour that he was incessantly stimulating him to attack him.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

II.† *trans.* To spend in revelry.

An age of pleasures *revell'd* out comes home
At last, and ends in sorrow.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

revel[2]†, *v. t.* [= It. *revellere,* draw away, < L. *revellere,* pp. *revulsus,* pluck or pull back, tear out, off, or away, < *re-,* back, + *vellere,* pluck. Cf. *avel, convulse, revulsion.*] To draw back or away; remove.

Those who miscarry escape by their flood *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

reve-land† (rēv'land), *n.* [ME., repr. AS. *gerēf-land,* tributary land (*sundor-gerēf-land,* peculiar tributary land), < *gerēfa,* reeve, + *land,* land: see *reeve*[1] and *land.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* such land as, having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

revelate† (rev'ē-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *revelatus,* pp. of *revelare,* reveal, disclose: see *reveal.*] To reveal. *Imp. Dict.*

revelation (rev-ē-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *revelacioun,* < OF. *revelation, revelacion,* F. *révélation* = Pr. *revelacio* = Sp. *revelacion* = Pg. *revelação* = It. *rivelazione,* revelation, < LL. *revelatio(n-),* an uncovering, a revealing, < L. *revelare,* pp. *revelatus,* reveal: see *reveal.*] **1.** The act of revealing. (*a*) The disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them.

It was nothing short of a new *revelation,* when Scott turned back men's eyes on their own past history and national life, and showed them there a field of human interest and poetic creation which long had lain neglected.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 104.

(*b*) The act of revealing or communicating religious truth, especially by divine or supernatural means.

The book of quintis essencijs . . . Hermys . . . hadde by *reuelaciour* of an aungil of God to him sende.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

By *revelation* he made known unto me the mystery.
Eph. iii. 3.

A very faithful brother,
A botcher, and a man by *revelation,*
That hath a competent knowledge of the truth.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; in *theol.,* that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his creatures.

When God declares any truth to us, this is a *revelation.*
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 2.

More specifically—**3.** Such disclosure, communicated by supernatural means, of truths which could not be ascertained by natural means; hence, as containing such revelation, the Bible. Divine revelation may be afforded by any one of four media—(*a*) nature, (*b*) history, (*c*) consciousness, or (*d*) supernatural and direct communications. In theological writings the term, when properly used, signifies exclusively the last form of revelation. *Revelation* differs from *inspiration,* the latter being an exaltation of the natural faculties, the former a communication to or through them of truth not otherwise ascertainable, or at least not otherwise known.

The *Revelation* of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass. Rev. i. 1.

'Tis *Revelation* satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life.
Cowper, Task, ii. 527.

4. In *metaph.,* immediate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal.—**Book of Revelation,** or **The Revelation of St. John the Divine,** the last book of the New Testament, also called the *Apocalypse.* It is generally attributed by the church to the apostle John, and the date of its composition is often put near the end of the first century. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the interpretation and significance of this book. The schools of interpretation are of three principal kinds. The first school, that of the preterists, embraces those who hold that the whole or by far the greater part of the prophecy of this book has been fulfilled; the second is that of the historical interpreters, who hold that the prophecy embraces the whole history of the church and its foes, from the first century to the end of the world; the third view is that of the futurists, who maintain that the prophecy, with perhaps the exception of the first three chapters, relates entirely to events which are to take place at or near to the second coming of the Lord. Abbreviated *Rev.*

revelational (rev-ē-lā'shon-al), *a.* [< *revelation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or involving revelation; admitting supernatural disclosure.

It seems, however, unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different *Revelational* Codes to Utilitarianism.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 467.

★ **revelationist** (rev-ē-lā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *revelation* + *-ist.*] One who believes in supernatural revelation. [Rare.]

Gruppe's great work on Greek mythology . . . is likely in the immediate future to furnish matter for contention between evolutionists and *revelationists.*
Athenæum, No. 3149, p. 272.

★ **revelator** (rev'ē-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *révélateur* = Sp. Pg. *revelador* = It. *rivelatore, revelatore,* < LL. *revelator,* < L. *revelare,* reveal: see *reveal.*] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare and objectionable.]

The forms of civil government were only to carry out the will of the Church, and this soon came to mean the will of Brigham Young, who from year to year was re-elected and installed "prophet, seer, and *revelator.*"
New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

revelatory (rev'ē-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *revelatorius,* of or belonging to revelation, < L. *revelare,* reveal: see *reveal.*] Having the nature or character of a revelation.

revel-coil†, *n.* [< *revel*[1] + *coil*[2].] Loud and boisterous revelry; a wild revel; a carouse or debauch.

In whores, drinke, gaming and in *reuell coyle,*
The whil'st his fathers Soule in flames doth broyle,
A brood of Cormorants.
John Taylor, Works (1630), p. 494.

revel-dash†, *n.* Same as *revel-coil.*

Have a flurt and a crash,
Now play *reveldash.*
Greene, Dram. Works, I. 175.

reveler, reveller (rev'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *revelour, revelowre,* < OF. **reveleor, revelour,* < *reveler,* revel: see *revel*[1], *v.*] One who revels. (*a*) One who takes part in merrymakings, feasts, or carousals; hence, one who leads a disorderly or licentious life.

My fourthe housbonde was a *revelour*—
This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 453.

None a stranger there
So merry and so gamesome; he is call'd
The Briton *reveller.* *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 6. 61.

In the ears of the brutalized and drunken *revellers* there arose the sound of the clanking of British cavalry.
H. Kingsley, Stretton, liii.

Specifically—(*b*) One who dances in a revel; one who takes part in a choric entertainment.

It is no disgrace, no more than for your adventurous *reveller* to fall by some inauspicious chance in his galliard.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

revelingt, *n.* Same as *riveling*[2].

revellent (rē-vel'ent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *revellente,* ★< L. *revellen(t-)s,* ppr. of *revellere,* pluck or tear back, off, away, or out: see *revel*[2].] Causing revulsion.

reveller, *n.* See *reveler.*

revel-master (rev'el-mās″tėr), *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas; the lord of misrule.

revelment (rev'el-ment), *n.* [< *revel*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of reveling.

revelourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *reveler.*

revelous†, *a.* [< ME. *revelous,* < OF. *reveleux,* full of revelry or jest, riotous, < *revel,* riot, revel: see *revel*[1], *n.* Cf. *rebellious.*] Inclined to festivity and merrymaking.

A wyf he hadde of excellent beautee,
And compaignable and *revelous* was she.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 4.

revel-rout†, *n.* **1.** A troop of revelers; hence, any riotous throng; a mob; a rabble.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,
Reply'd the *revel-rout;*
We'll teach you for to fix a bell
On any woman's snout.
The Fryar and the Boy, ii. (*Nares.*)

2. A lawless, uproarious revel; wild revelry; noisy merriment.

Then made they *revell route* and goodly glee.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 558.

The Sorcerers and Sorceresses make great lights, and incense all this visited house, . . . laughing, singing, dauncing in honour of that God. After all this *reuel-rout* they demaund againe of the Demoniake if the God be appeased. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 480.

3. A dancing entertainment.

Wilt thou forsake us, Jeffrey? then who shall daunce
The hobby horse at our next *Revel rout?*
Brome, Queens Exchange, ii. 2.

To play revel-rout, to revel furiously; carouse; act the bacchanalian.

They chose a notable swaggering rogue called Puffing Dicke to reuell ouer them, who *plaid reuell-rout* with them indeede.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 582.

revelry (rev'el-ri), *n.* [< ME. *revelrie;* as *revel*[1] + *-ry.*] The act of reveling; merrymaking; especially, boisterous festivity or jollity.

The swetnesse of her melodye
Made al myn herte in *revelrye* [var. *reverye*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 720.

Meantime, forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustic *revelry.*—
Play, music! *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 4. 183.

=**Syn.** See *carousal*[1].

revelst, *n.* Same as *revel*[1].

The huntress and queen of these groves, Diana, . . . hath . . . proclaimed a solemn *revels.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

revenant (rev'ē-nant), *n.* [< F. *revenant,* ppr. of *revenir,* come back, < *re-,* back, again, + *venir,* < L. *venire,* come: see *come.* Cf. *revenue.*] **1.** One who returns; especially, one who returns after a long period of absence or after death; a ghost; a specter; specifically, in *mod. spiritualism,* an apparition; a materialization. [Rare.]

The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy *revenant* from the tomb. *J. H. Shorthouse,* John Inglesant, xxxiii.

2. In *math.,* a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants.

revendicate (rē-ven'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revendicated,* ppr. *revendicating.* Same as *revindicate. Imp. Dict.*

revendication (rē-ven-di-kā'shon), *n.* Same as *revindication. Imp. Dict.*—**Action of revendication,** in *civil law,* an action brought to assert a title to or some real right inherent in or directly attached to property.

revenge (rē-venj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revenged,* ppr. *revenging.* [< OF. *revenger, revencher,* F. *revancher,* F. dial. *revanger,* revenge, = Sp. *revindicar,* claim, = Pg. *revindicar,* claim, refl. be revenged, = It. *rivendicare,* revenge, refl. be revenged, < ML. **revindicare,* revenge, lit. vindicate again, < L. *re-,* again, + *vindicare* (> OF. *vengier, venger*), arrogate, lay claim to: see *vindicate, venge, avenge.* Cf. *revindicate.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To take vengeance on account of; inflict punishment because of; exact retribution for; obtain or seek to obtain satisfaction for, especially with the idea of gratifying a sense of injury or vindictiveness: as, to *revenge* an insult.

These injuries the king now bears will be *revenged* home.
Shak., Lear, iii. 3. 13.

I hope you are bred to more humanity
Than to *revenge* my father's wrong on me.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. To satisfy by taking vengeance; secure atonement or expiation to, as for an injury; avenge the real or fancied wrongs of; especially, to gratify the vindictive spirit of: as, to *revenge* one's self for rude treatment.

You do more for the obedience of your Lord the Emperour, then to be *reuenged* of the French Kinge.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors.
Jer. xv. 15.

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 94.

=**Syn.** *Avenge*, *Revenge*. See *avenge*.

II. *intrans.* To take vengeance.

I wil *reuenge* (quoth she),
For here I shake off shame.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 100).

The Lord *revengeth*, and is furious.
Nahum i. 2.

revenge (rē-venj′), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revenge*, < OF. *revenche*, *revanche*, F. *revanche*, revenge, F. dial. *revainche*, *revenche*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of revenging; the execution of vengeance; retaliation for wrongs real or fancied; hence, the gratification of vindictive feeling.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.
Bacon, Revenge.

Though now his mighty soul its grief contains;
He meditates *revenge* who least complains.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 446.

Sweet is *revenge*—especially to women.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 24.

2. That which is done by way of vengeance; a revengeful or vindictive act; a retaliatory measure; a means of revenging one's self.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood . . . from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.
Deut. xxxii. 42.

And thus the whirligig of time brings in his *revenges*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 385.

3. The desire to be revenged; the emotion which is aroused by an injury or affront, and which leads to retaliation; vindictiveness of mind.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 261.

The term *Revenge* expresses the angry passion carried to the full length of retaliation.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 136.

To give one his revenge, to play a return-match in any game with a defeated opponent; give a defeated opponent a chance to gain an equal score or standing.

Lady Smart. Well, miss, you'll have a sad husband, you have such good luck at cards. . . .
Miss. Well, my lady Smart, I'll *give you revenge* whenever you please.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Revenge*, *Vengeance*, *Retribution*, *Retaliation*, and *Reprisal* agree in expressing the visiting of evil upon others in return for their misdeeds. *Revenge* is the carrying out of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self or to those who seem a part of one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. It generally has reference to one's equals or superiors, and the malignant feeling is all the more bitter when it cannot be gratified. *Vengeance* has an earlier and a later use. In its earlier use it may arise from no personal feeling, but may be visited upon a person for another's wrong as well as for his own. In the Scripture it means retribution with indignation, as in Rom. xii. 19: "*Vengeance* is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," where it is a reservation for Jehovah of the offices of distributive and retributive justice. In its later use it involves the idea of wrathful retribution, whether just, unjust, or excessive; it is often a furious revenge: hence there is a general tendency to turn to other words to express just retribution, especially as an act of God. *Retribution* bears more in mind the amount of the wrong done, viewing it as a sort of loan whose equivalent is in some way paid back. Any evil result befalling the perpetrator of a bad deed in consequence of that deed is said to be a *retribution*, whether occurring by human intention or not; personal agency is not prominent in the idea of *retribution*. *Retaliation* combines the notion of equivalent return, which is found in *retribution*, with a distinctly personal agency and intention; sometimes, unlike the preceding words, it has a light sense for good-humored teasing or banter. *Reprisal* is an act of retaliation in war, its essential point being the capture of something in return or as indemnification for pecuniary damage from the other side. The word has also a looser figurative meaning, amounting essentially to retaliation of any sort. See *avenge*, *requital*, and the definition of *retorsion*.

revengeable (rē-ven′ja-bl), *a.* [< *revenge* + *-able*.] Capable of or suitable for being revenged. [Rare.]

The buzzard, for he doted more
And dared lesse than reason,
Through blind bace loue induring wrong
Reuengeable in season.
Warner, Albion's England, vii. 342.

revengeance† (rē-ven′jans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revengeaunce*; < *revenge* + *-ance*. Cf. *vengeance*.] Revenge; vengeance.

Hee woulde not neglecte to take *reuengeaunce* of so foule an act.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 136.

revengeful (rē-venj′fụl), *a.* [< *revenge* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury or pain for wrong received; harboring feelings of revenge; vindictive; resentful.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo, here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 174.

2. Avenging; executing revenge; instrumental to revenge.

'Tis a meritorious fair design
To chase injustice with *revengeful* arms.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1693.

=**Syn.** 1. Unforgiving, implacable. See *revenge*, *n.*, and *avenge*.

revengefully (rē-venj′fụl-i), *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

He smiled *revengefully*, and leapt
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, v. 1.

revengefulness (rē-venj′fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness. *Bailey*, 1727.

revengeless (rē-venj′les), *a.* [< *revenge* + *-less*.] Without revenge; unrevenged. [Rare.]

We, full of heartie teares
For our good father's losse, . . .
Cannot so lightly over-jumpe his death
As leave his woes *revengelesse*.
Marston, Malcontent, iv. 3.

revengement (rē-venj′ment), *n.* [< *revenge* + *-ment*.] Revenge; retaliation for an injury. [Rare.]

Thinges of honour are so delicate that the same day that any confesseth to haue receiued an iniurie, from that day he bindeth himselfe to take *reuengement*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 218.

Murther . . . hath more shapes than Proteus, and will shift himselfe, vppon any occasion of *reuengement*, into a man's dish, his drinke, his apparell, his rings, his stirhops, his nosgay.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34.

revenger (rē-ven′jėr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck; and now
Pleased fortune does of Marcus Crassus' death
Make me *revenger*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 1. 3.

revengingly (rē-ven′jing-li), *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

I have belied a lady,
The princess of this country, and the air on 't
Revengingly enfeebles me.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 2. 4.

revenual (rev′e-nū-al), *a.* [< *revenue* + *-al*.] Pertaining to revenue: as, *revenual* expenditure. [Recent and rare.]

Admitting the restraint exercised to be due to a necessary caution in dealing with public funds, . . . the advantages of a more rapid advance might be secured without in the least involving *revenual* risks.
The Engineer, LXVI. 224.

revenue (rev′e-nū, formerly and still occasionally rē-ven′ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *revenew*; < OF. *revenu*, m., also *revenue*, f., F. *revenu*, m. (ML. reflex *revenuta*, f., *revenutum*, n., also *revennea*, f., also in pure L. form *reventus* and *reventio*), revenue, rent, < *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, come back, return: see *revenant*. Cf. *avenue*, *parvenu*.] **1.** The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any kind of property, real or personal; income.

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart she scorns our poverty.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 83.

One that had more skill how to quaffe a can
Then manage his *revenewes*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I call it [a monastery of the Benedictine monks] . . . rich, because their yearly *revenew* amounteth to one hundred thousand Crowns.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 177.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. [This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.]

The common charity,
Good people's alms and prayers of the gentle,
Is the *revenue* must support my state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 1.

A complete power, therefore, to procure a regular and adequate supply of *revenue*, as far as the resources of the community will permit, may be regarded as an indispensable ingredient in every constitution.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 30.

3. Return; reward.

Neither doe I know any thing wherein a man may more improue the *reuenues* of his learning, or make greater shew with a little, . . . than in this matter of the Creation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

Inland revenue, in Great Britain and Ireland, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, and other taxes. The Board of Internal Revenue consists of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and three commissioners.—**Internal revenue**, that part of the revenue or income of a country which is derived from duties on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.; all the revenue of a country except that collected from export or import duties. In the United States the principal receipts are from spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors. During the period of the civil war taxes were imposed on many other manufactures, but they were removed in great part in 1868.—**Revenue cadet**, or **cadet of the revenue-cutter service**, an officer of the junior grade in the United States revenue marine, undergoing instruction preparatory to examination for the position of third lieutenant. The appointment is made after a competitive examination, to which young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible, by the Secretary of the Treasury. A term of two years' service aboard a practice-vessel is required, which is followed by the examination for promotion.—**Revenue cutter.** See *cutter*[1].—**Revenue-cutter school-ship**, a vessel used for the purpose of instructing cadets in the revenue-cutter service in the duties of their profession, previous to commissioning them as third lieutenants.—**Revenue-cutter service.** See *revenue marine*.—**Revenue ensign**, a distinctive flag, authorized March, 1798, for revenue cutters, to distinguish them from other armed vessels of the United States. Previous to that date, the revenue cutters sailed under the same flag as other United States vessels. The revenue flag is also used over custom-houses. It consists of sixteen vertical stripes of red and white alternately, with a white union in which is a blue eagle carrying in his beak the motto "E pluribus unum," a shield with red and white stripes on his breast, and in his talons a bundle of arrows and a branch of olive, the whole surrounded by a semicircle of thirteen blue stars.—**Revenue law.** See *law*[1].—**Revenue marine**, or **revenue-cutter service**, a corps organized in 1790, by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of guarding the coast and estuaries of the United States for the protection of the customs revenue. During the period of its existence, the duties of the service have necessarily undergone many changes. The corps, combining both civil and military features, is employed in assisting to maintain law and order throughout United States territory.—**Revenue pennant**, a pennant used on revenue vessels in commission, and in the bow of boats when carrying an officer on duty. It is made up of alternate vertical red and white stripes, and has a white field carrying thirteen blue stars. **Revenue tariff.** See *tariff*.—**To defraud the revenue.** See *defraud*.=**Syn.** *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

revenued (rev′e-nūd, formerly rē-ven′ūd), *a.* [< *revenue* + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with a revenue or income.

Pray resolve me
Why, being a Gentleman of fortunes, meanes,
And well *revenude*, will you adventure thus
A doubtfull voyage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 265).

revenue-officer (rev′e-nū-of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

revert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reaver*.

reverable (rē-vėr′a-bl), *a.* [< *revere* + *-able*.] Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reverable*, the highest of all characters. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 167.

reverb† (rē-vėrb′), *v. t.* [Erroneously abbr. from *reverberate*: see *reverberate*.] To reverberate. [Rare.]

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 156.

reverberant (rē-vėr′bėr-ant), *a.* [< L. *reverberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reverberare*, repel: see *reverberate*.] Reverberating; causing reverberation; especially, returning sound; resounding.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance,
Over the watery floor, and beneath the *reverberant* branches.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

reverberate (rē-vėr′bėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reverberated*, ppr. *reverberating*. [< L. *reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare* (> It. *riverberare* = Sp. Pg. *reverberar* = OF. *reverberer*, F. *réverbérer*), beat back, < *re-*, back, + *verberare*, beat: see *verberate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To beat back; repel; repulse.

This banke . . . serveth in steed of a strong wall to repulse and *reverberate* the violence of the furious waves of the Sea.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

2. To return, as sound; echo.

Who, like an arch, *reverberates*
The voice again.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 120.

3. To turn back; drive back; bend back; reflect: as, to *reverberate* rays of light or heat.—**4.** Specifically, to deflect (flame or heat) as in a reverberatory furnace.—**5**†. To reduce by reverberated heat; fuse.

Some of our chymicks facetiously affirm that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and *reverberated* into glass.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

6†. To beat upon; fall upon.

The Sunne . . . goeth continually rounde about in circuite: so that his beames, *reuerberatyng* heauen, repre-

sente suche a maner of lyght as we haue in Sommer two houres before the Sunne ryse.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlii.).

How still your voice with prudent discipline
My Prentice ear doth oft *reverberate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be driven back or reflected, as light or heat.

For the perpendicular beames reflect and *reuerberate* in themselves, so that the heat is doubled, euery beame striking twice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 49.

2. To echo; reëcho; resound.

And even at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 170.

E'en for a demi-groat this opened soul . . .
Reverberates quick, and sends the tuneful tongue
To lavish music on the rugged walls
Of some dark dungeon. *Shenstone*, Economy, i.

Echoes die off, scarcely *reverberate*
Forever — why should ill keep echoing ill,
And never let our ears have done with noise?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 27.

3. To apply reverberated heat; use reverberatory agency, as in the fusing of metals.

Sub. Out of that calx I have won the salt of mercury.
Mam. By pouring on your rectified water?
Sub. Yes, and *reverberating* in Athanor.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Recoil*, etc. See *rebound*.

reverberate (rē-vėr′bėr-āt), *a.* [< L. *reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare*, cast back, repel: see the verb.] **1.** Reverberated; cast back; returned; reflected.

The lofty hills . . .
Sent forth such echoing shouts (which, every way so shrill,
With the *reverberate* sound the spacious air did fill),
That they were eas'ly heard through the Vergivian main.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix. 58.

2. Reverberant; causing reverberation.

Halloo your name to the *reverberate* hills.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 291.

I was that bright face,
Reflected by the lake in which thy race
Read mystic lines, which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

★**reverberation** (rē-vėr-bė-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *reverberacioun*, < OF. *reverberation*, F. *réverbération* = Pr. *reverberatio* = Sp. *reverberación* = Pg. *reverberação* = It. *reverberazione*, *riverberazione*, < L. *reverberare*, pp. *reverberatus*, beat back: see *reverberate*.] **1.** The act of reverberating, or of driving or turning back; particularly, the reflection of sound, light, or heat: now chiefly of sound.

Every soun
Nis but of eir *reverberacioun*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 526.

Also another maner of fier: sette zoure vessel forseid to the strong *reuerberacioun* of the sunne in somer tyme, and lete it stonde there nyzt and day.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

The days are then very longe in that clime, and hot by reason of contynuall *reuerberation* of the beames of the soonne, and shorte nyghtes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Cabot (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 287).

In these straights we frequently alighted, now freezing in the snow, and anon frying by the *reverberation* of the sun against the cliffs as we descend lower.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

My tub, which holds fifty-fold thy wisdom, would crack at the *reverberation* of thy voice.
Landor, Diogenes and Plato.

2. Resonance; sympathetic vibration. — **3.** That which is reverberated; reverberated light, heat, or sound: now chiefly sound.

Then through those realms of shade, in multiplied *reverberations*,
Heard he that cry of pain. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

A . . . shed, . . . in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red *reverberation*, as from furnace doors.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 56.

4. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its deflection toward the hearth of the furnace, as in the reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).

First ze moste the rizt blak erthe of oon hide nature [of vnkinde nature, Harl. 853], in the furneys of glas mon [made, Harl. 853], or ellis *reuerberacioun*, xx. dayes calcyne. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

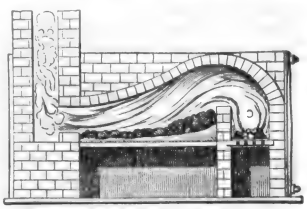
The evolved heat [in a rotative furnace] is . . . transmitted by *reverberation* and conduction to the mixture of ore, fluxes, and coal. *Ure*, Dict., II. 945.

reverberative (rē-vėr′bėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *reverberate* + *-ive*.] Tending to reverberate; reflecting; reverberant.

This *reverberative* influence is what we have intended above as the influence of the mass upon its centres.
I. Taylor.

★**reverberator** (rē-vėr′bėr-ā-tor), *n.* [< *reverberate* + *-or*[1].] That which reverberates; especially, that which reflects light; a reflecting lamp.

reverberatory (rē-vėr′bėr-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *réverbératoire* = Pg. *reverberatorio* = It. *riverberatino*; as *reverberate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Characterized by or liable to reverberation; tending to reverberate. — **2.** Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating: as, a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln. See *reverberation*, 4, and *furnace*, and cut under *puddling-furnace*.


Section of Reverberatory Furnace.

Reverdin's operation. See *operation*.

reverdure† (rē-vėr′dūr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *verdure*.] To cover again with verdure. [Rare.]

The swete tyme of Marche was come, and the wyndes were apeased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reverdured*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clix.

revere[1] (rē-vēr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revered*, ppr. *revering*. [< OF. *reverer*, F. *révérer* = It. *reverire*, *riverire*, < L. *revereri*, revere, fear, < *re-*, again, + *vereri*, fear, regard, feel awe of, akin to E. *ware*[1].] To regard with deepest respect and awe; venerate; reverence; hold in great honor or high esteem.

Whose word is truth, as sacred and *revered*
As Heaven's own oracles from altars heard.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 27.

I see men of advanced life, whom from infancy I have been taught to *revere*.
D. Webster, Speech at Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

The war-god of the Mexicans (originally a conqueror), the most *revered* of all their gods, had his idol fed with human flesh. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 259.

=Syn. *Worship*, *Reverence*, etc. See *adore*[1].

revere[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*[2].

reverence (rev′e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *reverence*, < OF. *reverence*, F. *révérence* = Pr. *reverencia*, *reverensa* = Sp. Pg. *reverencia* = It. *reverenza*, *riverenza*, < L. *reverentia*, reverence, < *reveren(t-)s*, reverent: see *reverent*.] **1.** A feeling of mingled awe, respect, and admiration; veneration; esteem heightened by awe, as of a superior; reverent regard; especially, such a feeling toward deity.

They haue in more *reuerence* the triumphes of Petrarche than the Genesis of Moses.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

With what authority did he [Jesus] both speak and live, such as commanded a *reverence*, where it did not beget a love! *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

With all *reverence* I would say,
Let God do his work, we will see to ours.
Whittier, Abraham Davenport.

Reverence we may define as the feeling which accompanies the recognition of Superiority or Worth in others.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 225.

2. The outward manifestation of reverent feeling; respect, esteem, or honor, as shown by conduct. See *to do reverence*, below.

They give him the *reverence* of a master.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 52.

Honour due and *reverence* none neglects.
Milton, P. L., iii. 738.

3. An act or token of reverence. Specifically — (*a*) A bow; a courtesy; an obeisance.

The lamentation was so great that was made through out Spaine for the death of this good King Alonso that from thence forwarde euery time that any named his name, if he were a man he put off his cap, and if a woman she made a *reuerence*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 230.

With a low submissive *reverence*
Say, "What is it your honour will command?"
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 53.

(*b*) The use of a phrase indicating respect. See *save your reverence*, below.

Not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence without a *reverence*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

4. Reverend character; worthiness of respect and esteem.

With him are the Lord Aumerle, Lord Salisbury,
Sir Stephen Scroop, besides a clergyman
Of holy *reverence*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 29.

Hence — **5.** With a possessive personal pronoun, a title of respect, applied particularly to a clergyman.

Will Av'rice and Concupiscence give place,
Charm'd by the sounds — Your *Rev'rence*, or Your Grace?
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 105.

Quoth I, "Your *reverence*, I believe you're safe."
Crabbe, Works, I. 134.

6†. Precedence; preëminence.

And some knyght is wedded to a lady of royal blode; she shal kepe the estate that she was before. And a lady of lower degree shal kepe the estate of her lordes blode, & therefore the royall blode shall haue the *reuerence*, as I haue shewed you here before.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 285.

At the reverence of†, out of respect or regard for.

But I praye yow *at the reuerence of* God that ye hem now departe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 492.

And, my Lord, hyt were to grete a thyng, and hyte laye yn my power, but y wold do *at the reuerens of* your Lordschyp, yn las than hyt schold hurt me to gretly, wyche y wote wel your Lordschyp wol nevyr desyr.
Paston Letters, I. 75.

Save or saving your reverence, with all due respect to you: a phrase used to excuse an offensive expression or statement: sometimes contracted to *sir-reverence*.

To run away from the Jew, I should be ruled by the fiend, who, *saving your reverence*, is the devil himself.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 27.

This Natatile Beet . . . grows in wet, stinking Places, and thrives no where so well as in Mud, or a Dunghill, *saving your Reverence*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 148.

To do reverence, to make reverence; show respect; do honor; specifically, to do homage; make a bow or obeisance.

Ech of hem doth al his diligence
To *doon* unto the feste *reverence*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 140.

"Apparaile the propirli," quod Pride, . . .
"*Do* no *reuerence* to foole ne wise."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him *reverence*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 125.

To make reverence†, to perform an act of worship; worship.

Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and *made reverence* to his Creatour, that he saughe not.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 94.

=**Syn. 1.** *Awe*, *Veneration*, *Reverence*. *Reverence* is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe* in that it is not akin to the feeling of fear, dread, or terror, while also implying a certain amount of love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant.

reverence (rev′e-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reverenced*, ppr. *reverencing*. [< ME. *reverencen*, < OF. *reverencer*, *reverencier* = Sp. Pg. *reverenciar* = It. *riverenziare*, reverence, make a reverence; from the noun.] **1.** To regard with reverence; look upon with awe and esteem; respect deeply; venerate.

Those that I *reverence* those I fear, the wise.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 95.

They too late *reverence* their advisers, as deep, foreseeing, and faithful prophets.
Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

The laws became ineffectual to restrain men who no longer *reverenced* justice.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 164.

2. To do reverence to; treat with respect; pay respect to; specifically, to salute with a reverence, bow, or obeisance.

Ich a-roos vp ryght with that and *reuerencede* hym fayre,
And yf hus wil were he wolde hus name telle?
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 248.

Reuerence thi felawis; bigynne with hem no strijf;
To thi power kepe pees al thi lijf.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Nor wanted at his end
The dark retinue *reverencing* death
At golden thresholds.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn. 1.** *Worship*, *Revere*, etc. See *adore*[1].

reverencer (rev′e-ren-sėr), *n.* [< *reverence* + *-er*[1].] One who feels or displays reverence.

The Athenians, . . . quite sunk in their affairs, . . . were becoming great *reverencers* of crowned heads.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, ii.

reverend (rev′e-rend), *a.* [= OF. *reverent*, F. *révérend* = Pr. *reverent* = Sp. Pg. It. *reverendo*, < L. *reverendus*, gerundive of *revereri*, revere: see *revere*[1].] **1.** Worthy to be revered; worthy of reverence; entitled to veneration, esteem, or respect, by reason of one's character or sacred office, as a minister of religion; especially, deserving of respect or consideration on account of age; venerable.

If ancient sorrow be most *reverend*,
Give mine the benefit of seniory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 35.

He is within, with two right *reverend* fathers,
Divinely bent to meditation.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 61.

His [Prosdocimus's] statue is made in free stone, . . . having a long *reverend* beard. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 185.

At length a *reverend* sire among them came.
Milton, P. L., xi. 719.

The Duchess marked his weary pace,
His timid mien, and *reverend* face.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

I past beside the *reverend* walls
In which of old I wore the gown.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics: as, *Reverend* (or the *Reverend*) John Smith. In the Anglican Church deans are styled *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops (also the Bishop of Meath) *most reverend*. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of the religious orders are also styled *reverend*, the superiors being styled *reverend fathers* or *reverend mothers*, as the case may be. In Scotland the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*. Abbreviated *Rev.* (also, *the Rev.*) when used with the name of an individual.

The *reverend* gentleman was equipped in a buzzwig, upon the top of which was an equilateral cocked hat.
Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

3. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastics, or to the clerical office or profession.

Carlisle, this is your doom:
Choose out some secret place, some *reverend* room,
More than thou hast, and with it joy thy life.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 6. 25.

With all his humour and high spirits he [Sydney Smith] had always, as he said himself, fashioned his manners and conversation so as not to bring discredit on his *reverend* profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 178.

4†. Reverent. [A misuse formerly common.]

With a joy
As *reverend* as religion can make man's,
I will embrace this blessing.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 2.

Where-e'er you walk'd Trees were as *reverend* made
As when of old Gods dwelt in ev'ry shade.
Cowley, The Mistress, Spring.

There are, I find, to be in it [the drama] all the *reverend* offices of life (such as regard to parents, husbands, and honourable lovers), preserved with the utmost care.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

reverendly† (rev′e-rend-li), *adv.* [< *reverend* + *-ly*².] Reverently.

Others ther be
Which doe indeed esteem more *reverendlie*
Of the Lords Supper.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I am not the first ass, sir,
Has borne good office, and perform'd it *reverendly*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

reverent (rev′e-rent), *a.* [< ME. *reverent*, < OF. *reverent* = Sp. Pg. *reverente* = It. *riverente*, *reverente*, < L. *reveren(t-)s*, ppr. of *revereri*, revere: see *revere*¹.] **1.** Feeling or displaying reverence; impressed with veneration or deep respect; standing in awe with admiration, as before superior age, worth, capacity, power, or achievement.

Lowly *reverent*
Towards either throne they bow.
Milton, P. L., iii. 349.

The most awful, living, *reverent* frame I ever felt or beheld, I must say, was his [George Fox's] in prayer.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

O sacred weapon! left for Truth's defence, . . .
Reverent I touch thee, but with honest zeal.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 216.

I have known
Wise and grave men, who . . .
Were *reverent* learners in the solemn school
Of Nature. *Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of reverence; expressive of veneration or profound respect and awe: as, *reverent* conduct; a *reverent* attitude toward religious questions.

The *reverent* care I bear unto my lord
Made me collect these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 34.

3†. Reverend. [A misuse formerly common: compare *reverend*, 4.]

And I beseche your [mastership] that this sympil skrowe may recomaund me to my *reverant* and worshipful maistres your moder. *Paston Letters*, I. 55.

A very *reverent* body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, "sir-reverence."
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 91.

Yet, with good honest cut-throat usury,
I fear he'll mount to *reverent* dignity.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 67.

4. Strong; undiluted: noting liquors. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.]

reverential (rev-e-ren′shal), *a.* [< OF. *reverential*, F. *révérenciel* = Sp. Pg. *reverencial* = It. *reverenziale*, *riverenziale*, < ML. *reverentialis*, reverential, < L. *reverentia*, reverence: see *reverence*.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; humbly respectful; reverent.

Their *reverential* heads did all incline,
And render meek obeysance unto mine.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 91.

All, all look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 167.

Rapt in *reverential* awe,
I sate obedient, in the fiery prime
Of youth, self-govern'd, at the feet of Law.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

reverentially (rev-e-ren′shal-i), *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence.

reverently (rev′e-rent-li), *adv.* [< ME. **reverently, reverentliche*; < *reverent* + *-ly*².] In a reverent manner; with reverence; with awe and deep respect.

Thauh he be here thyn vnderling, in heuene, paraunter,
He worth rather receyued and *reuerentloker* sette.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 44.

Read the same diligently and *reverently* with prayer.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 37.

reverer (rē-vēr′ėr), *n.* [< *revere*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who reveres or venerates.

The Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them [the divine revelations] that it was the business of the Masorites to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.
Government of the Tongue.

revergence (rē-vėr′jens), *n.* [< LL. *reverge(t-)s*, ppr. of *revergere*, incline toward, < L. *re-*, back, + *vergere*, bend, incline: see *verge*.] A tending toward a certain character. [Rare.]

The evernioid *revergence* of this subdivision is observable also in Parmelia perforata.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 22.

★ **reverie, revery** (rev′e-ri or -rē), *n.*; pl. *reveries* (-riz). [Formerly also *resvery*; < OF. *resverie*, F. *rêverie*, delirium, raving, dream, day-dream, < *resver*, *rever*, also *raver*, F. dial. *raver*, > E. *rave*: see *rave*¹. Cf. *ravery*.] **1.** A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on consciousness, so that the period of reverie is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or imperfect perception of external objects.

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *reverie*; our language has scarce a name for it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

Dream-forger, I refill thy cup
With *reverie's* wasteful pittance up.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

In *reverie*, and even in understanding the communications of others, we are comparatively passive spectators of ideational movements, non-voluntarily determined.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

2. A waking dream; a brown study; an imaginative, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,
From *reveries* so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!
Cowper, Task, iii. 188.

3. The object or product of reverie or idle fancy; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the like; a dream.

The principle of asceticism seems originally to have been the *reverie* of certain hasty speculators, who . . . took occasion to quarrel with every thing that offered itself under the name of pleasure.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 9.

4. In *music*, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.

reverist (rev′e-rist), *n.* [< *reverie* + *-ist*.] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Their religion consisted in a kind of sleepy, vaporous ascension of the thoughts into the ideal. They were *reverists*, idealists.
H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 483.

revers¹**†**, *a.* An obsolete form of *reverse*.

revers² (rē-vār′, commonly rē-vēr′), *n.* [F.: see *reverse*.] In *dressmaking*, *tailoring*, etc.: (*a*) That part of a garment which is turned back so as to show what would otherwise be the inner surface, as the lapel of a waistcoat or the cuff of a sleeve. (*b*) The stuff used to cover or face such a turned-over surface, as a part of the lining exposed to view.

reversability (rē-vėr-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *reversable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *reversibility*.

reversable (rē-vėr′sa-bl), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-able*.] Same as *reversible*.

reversal (rē-vėr′sal), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *réversal*; as *reverse* + *-al*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of reversing, or of altering a position, direction, action, condition, or state to its opposite or contrary; also, the state of being reversed.

Time gives his hour-glass
Its due *reversal*;
Their hour is gone.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

It is assumed as possible that the astronomical conditions might be reversed without a *reversal* of the physical conditions. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 105.

2. In *physics*, specifically, the changing of a bright line in a spectrum, produced by an incandescent vapor, into a dark line (by absorption), and the reverse. The reversal of lines in the solar spectrum has been observed at the time of a total eclipse, when certain of the dark absorption-lines have suddenly become bright lines as the light from the body of the sun has been cut off. See *spectrum*.

3. The act of repealing, revoking, or annulling; a change or overthrowing: as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is erroneous and rendered void or terminated; the *reversal* of an attainder or of an outlawry.

She [Elizabeth] began her reign, of course, by a *reversal* of her sister's legislation; but she did not restore the Edwardian system. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 323.

4. In *biol.*, reversion.—**Method of reversal.** See *method*.

II.† *a.* Causing, intending, or implying reverse action; reversing.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, Charles II.

reversatile (rē-vėr′sa-til), *a.* [< LL. *reversatus*, pp. of *reversare*, reverse, + *-ile*.] Reversible; capable of being reversed.

reverse (rē-vėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reversed*, ppr. *reversing*. [< ME. *reversen*, < OF. *reverser*, F. *renverser*, reverse, = Pr. *reversar* = Sp. *reversar*, *revesar*, *revezar*, vomit, = Pg. *revessar*, alternate, = It. *riversare*, upset, pour out, < LL. *reversare*, turn about, turn back, freq. of L. *revertere*, turn back, revert: see *revert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn about, around, or upside down; put in an opposite or contrary position; turn in an opposite direction, or through 180°; invert.

In her the stream of mild
Maternal nature had *revers'd* its course.
Cowper, Task, iii. 436.

Revers'd that spear, redoubtable in war.
Burns, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.

2. In *mach.*, to cause to revolve or act in a contrary direction; give an exactly opposite motion or action to, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.—**3.** In general, to alter to the opposite; change diametrically the state, relations, or bearings of.

With what tyranny custom governs men! It makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil.
Dr. J. Rogers.

He that seem'd our counterpart at first
Soon shows the strong similitude *revers'd*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 443.

4. To overturn; upset; throw into confusion.

Puzzling contraries confound the whole;
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 66.

5. To overthrow; set aside; make void; annul; repeal; revoke: as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Yf the proces be erroneous, lete his concell *reverse* it.
Paston Letters, I. 125.

Is Clarence dead? The order was *reversed*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 86.

When judgment pronounced upon conviction is falsified or *reversed*, all former proceedings are absolutely set aside, and the party stands as if he had never been at all accused.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxx.

6†. To turn back; drive away; banish.

That old Dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to *reverse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

7†. To cause to return; bring back; recall.

Well knowing trew all that he did reherse,
And to his fresh remembraunce did *reverse*
The ugly vew of his deformed crimes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

Reversing counter-shaft. See *counter-shaft*.—**Reversing engine**, an engine provided with reversing valve-gear, by which it may be made to turn in either direction. Such engines are used on railways, for marine propulsion, in rolling-mills, and for other purposes. Compare *reversing-gear*.—**Reversing key.** See *telegraph*.—**To reverse a battery or current**, to turn the current in direction, as by means of a commutator or pole-changer.=**Syn. 1.** To invert.—**5.** To rescind, countermand.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To change position, direction, motion, or action to the opposite; specifically, in round dances, to turn or revolve in a direction contrary to that previously taken: as, to *reverse* in waltzing.—**2†.** To be overturned; fall over.

The kyng presid fast away certayn,
Generides helde still the reane alway;
And so, betwix the striving of them twayn,
The horse *reversid* bak, and ther he lay.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3476.

And happed that Boydas and Braundalis mette hym bothe attonys, and smote hym so on the shelde that he *reuersed* on his horse croupe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

3†. To turn back; return; come back.

Beene they all dead, and laide in dolefull herse,
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall againe *reverse?*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 1.

★**reverse** (rē-vėrs'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *reverse, revers,* < OF. *revers,* reverse, cross (as a noun *revers,* a back blow), = Pr. *revers* = Sp. Pg. *reverso* = It. *riverso,* < L. *reversus,* turned back, reversed, pp. of *revertere,* turn back, reverse: see *revert.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Turned backward; opposite or contrary in position or direction; reversed: as, the *reverse* end of a lance; *reverse* curves; *reverse* motion.

The sword
Of Michael, . . . with swift wheel *reverse,* deep entering, shared
All his right side. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 326.

Two points are said to be *reverse* of each other, with reference to two fixed origins and two fixed axes, when the line through the first origin and the first point meets the first axis at the point where the line through the second origin and the second point meets the same axis, while the line through the first origin and the second point meets the second axis at the same point where the line through the second origin and the first point meets the same axis.

2. Contrary or opposite in nature, effects, or relations: as, a *reverse* order or method.

A vice *revers* unto this. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

He was troubled with a disease *reverse* to that called the stinging of the tarantula, and would run dog-mad at the noise of music. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

3†. Overturned; overthrown.

Whan the kynge that was called le roy de Cent Chiualers saugh the kynge Tradelyuaunt *reuerse* to the erthe, he was right wroth, for he hym loved with grete love.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157.

4†. Upset; tossed about; thrown into confusion.

He found the sea diuerse,
With many a windy storme *reverse.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

5. In *conch.*, same as *reversed*, 5.—**Reverse artillery fire.** See *fire*, 13.—**Reverse aspect or view,** in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect or any part of it when the posterior extremity is toward the observer.—**Reverse battery, current†, fault.** See the nouns.—**Reverse bearing,** in *surv.*, the bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backward.—**Reverse curve,** in *rail.*, a double curve formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.—**Reverse imitation,** in *contrapuntal music*, imitation by inversion. See *inversion* (*c*), and *imitation*, 3.—**Reverse-jaw chuck.** See *chuck*¹.—**Reverse motion,** in *music*, same as *contrary motion* (which see, under *motion*, 14 (*b*)).—**Reverse proof,** in *engraving*, a counter-proof.—**Reverse shell,** in *conch.*, a univalve shell which has the aperture opening on the left side when placed point upward in front of the spectator, or which has its volutions the reverse way of the common screw; a sinistral shell. The cut shows the reverse shell of *Chrysodomus antiquus,* variety *contrarius.*—**Reverse valve.** See *valve.*


Reverse Shell.

II. *n.* **1.** Reversal; a change to an opposite form, state, or condition; a complete alteration.

This pleasant and speedy *reuers* of the former wordes wipe all the matter againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

Base passion! said I, turning myself about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden *reverse* of sentiment.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 17.

2. A complete change or turn of affairs; a vicissitude; a change of fortune, particularly for the worse; hence, adverse fortune; a misfortune; a calamity or blow; a defeat.

Violence, unless it escapes the *reverses* and changes of things by untimely death, is commonly unprosperous in the issue. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

My belief of this induces me to hope . . . that the same goodness will still be exercised toward me, in continuing . . . happiness, or enabling me to bear a fatal *reverse.* *B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 4.

3. In *fencing*, a back-handed stroke; a blow from a direction contrary to that usually taken; a thrust from left to right. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy *reverse*, thy distance, thy montant. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 27.

4. That which is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, etc., is reversed, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position.

Any knight proposing to combat might . . . select a special antagonist from among the challengers, by touching his shield. If he did so with the *reverse* of his lance, the trial of skill was made with . . . the arms of courtesy.
Scott, Ivanhoe, viii.

5. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite: generally with *the.*

"Out of wo in-to wele 3oure wyrdes shul chaunge."
Ac who so redeth of the riche *the reuers* he may fynde.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 210.

He . . . then mistook *reverse* of wrong for right.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 198.

They are called the Constituent Assembly. Never was a name less appropriate. They were not constituent, but *the* very *reverse* of constituent. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

6. In *numis.*, the back or inferior side of a coin or medal, as opposed to the *obverse*, the face or principal side. The reverse generally displays a design or an inscription; the obverse, a head. Usually abbreviated *Rev.* or ℞. See cuts under *numismatics, pie*⁵, and *pistole.*

A *reverse* often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a *reverse.*
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

7. In *her.*, the exact contrary of what has been described just before as an escutcheon or a quartering. An early form of heraldic difference is the giving to a younger branch the reverse of the arms of the elder branch: thus, if the original escutcheon is argent a chevron gules, a younger son takes the *reverse,* namely gules a chevron argent.

reversed (rē-vėrst'), *p. a.* **1.** Turned in a contrary or opposite position, direction, order, or state to that which is normal or usual; reverse; upside down; inside out; hind part before.

In all superstition wise men follow fools; and arguments are fitted to practice in a *reversed* order.
Bacon, Superstition.

And on the gibbet tree *reversed*
His foeman's scutcheon tied.
Scott, Marmion, i. 12.

2. Made void; overthrown or annulled: as, a *reversed* judgment or decree.—**3.** In *geol.*, noting strata which have been so completely overturned by crust-movements that older beds overlie those more recent, or occupy a reversed position.—**4.** In *bot.*, of flowers, resupinate (*Bigelow*); of leaves, having the lower surface turned upward (*Imp. Dict.*).—**5.** In *conch.*, sinistral, sinistrorse, or sinistrorsal; turning to the left; reverse; heterostrophic. See cut under *reverse.*—**6.** In *her.*, facing in a position the contrary of its usual position: said of any bearing which has a well-defined position on the escutcheon: thus, a chevron *reversed* is one which issues from the top of the escutcheon, and has its point downward. Also *renverse, reversie.*—**Gutté reversed.** See *gutté.*—**Regardant reversed.** See *regardant.*—**Reversed arch.** See *arch*¹.—**Reversed motion,** in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14 (*b*).—**Reversed ogee.** See *ogee.*—**Reversed retrograde imitation,** in *contrapuntal music*, retrograde imitation by inversion, the subject or theme being repeated both backward and in contrary motion.—**Reversed wings,** in *entom.*, wings which are deflexed in repose, the upper wings lying closer to the body than the lower ones, which project beyond their anterior margins, as in certain *Lepidoptera.*

reversedly† (rē-vėr'sed-li), *adv.* Same as *reversely.* *Bp. Lowth*, Life of Wykeham, ix.

reverseless (rē-vėrs'les), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-less.*] Not to be reversed; unalterable.

E'en now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence Fate
Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom!
A. Seward, To the Hon. T. Erskine.

reverse-lever (rē-vėrs'lev″ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the action of the steam on the piston. See *reversing-lever.*

reversely (rē-vėrs'li), *adv.* **1.** In a reverse position, direction, or order.

Lourens . . . began to shape beechen bark first into figures of letters, by which, *reversely* impressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines to serve as an example. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 689.

2. On the other hand; on the contrary.

That is properly credible which is not . . . certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect; and yet . . . hath the attestation of a truth.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

reverser (rē-vėr'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who reverses; that which causes reversal; specifically, a device for reversing or changing the direction of an electric current or the sign of an electrostatic charge.—**2.** In *law*, a reversioner.—**3.** In *Scots law*, a mortgager of land.

reversi (rē-vėr'si), *n.* [OF. and F.: see *reversis.*] **1.** Same as *reversis.*—**2.** A modern game played by two persons with sixty-four counters, differently colored on opposite sides, on a board of sixty-four squares. A player, on placing a counter on a vacant square, "reverses" (that is, turns over, and thus appropriates) all his opponent's pieces lying in unbroken line in any direction between the piece thus placed and any other of his own pieces already on the board. A counter cannot be removed from its square, but may be reversed again and again.

reversibility (rē-vėr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réversibilité* = It. *riversibilità;* as *reversible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. Also *reversability.*

Reversibility is the sole test of perfection; so that all heat-engines, whatever be the working substance, provided only they be reversible, convert into work (under given circumstances) the same fraction of the heat supplied to them. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 284.

reversible (rē-vėr'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réversible* = Sp. *reversible* = Pg. *reversivel* = It. *riversibile;* as *reverse* + *-ible.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being reversed. Specifically—(*a*) Admitting, as a process, of change so that all the successive positions shall be reached in the contrary order and in the same intervals of time; thus, if the first process converts heat into work the second converts work into heat, and the like will be true of any other transformation of energy, form, state of aggregation, etc. See *reversible process,* below.

Although work can be transformed into heat with the greatest ease, there is no process known by which all the heat can be changed back again into work; . . . in fact, the process is not a *reversible* one.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 56.

(*b*) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law *reversible* by writ of error. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xxvi.

(*c*) Capable of being reversed, or of being used or shown with either side exposed: as, *reversible* cloth. Also *reversable.*—**Doubly reversible polyhedron.** See *polyhedron.*—**Reversible compressor, filter, lock.** See the nouns.—**Reversible engine.** See *Carnot's cycle,* under *cycle*¹.—**Reversible factors,** commutable or interchangeable factors, as those of ordinary multiplication.—**Reversible pedal, plow,** etc. See the nouns.—**Reversible pendulum.** See *pendulum*, 2.—**Reversible process,** in *dynam.*, a motion which might, under the influence of the same forces, take place in either of two opposite directions, the different bodies running over precisely the same paths, with the same velocities, the directions only being reversed.

II. *n.* A textile fabric having two faces, either of which may be exposed; a reversible fabric. Reversibles usually have the two faces unlike, one of them being often striped or plaided while the other is plain.

reversibly (rē-vėr'si-bli), *adv.* In a reversible manner.

reversie (rē-vėr'si), *a.* [< OF. *reverse,* pp. of *reverser,* reverse: see *reverse.*] In *her.*, same as *reversed*, 6.

★**reversing-cylinder** (rē-vėr'sing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder of a small auxiliary hydraulic, air-, or steam-engine used to move the link or other reversing-gear of a large steam-engine, when the latter is too large to be quickly and easily operated by the hand.

reversing-gear (rē-vėr'sing-gēr), *n.* Those parts of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive or marine engine, by which the direction of the motion is changed: a general term covering all such parts of the machine, including the reversing-lever, eccentrics, link-motion, and valves of the cylinders. The most widely used reversing-gear is that employing the link-motion. There are, however, many other forms in use. See *valve-gear, steam-engine,* and *locomotive.*

★**reversing-layer** (rē-vėr'sing-lā″ėr), *n.* A hypothetical thin stratum of the solar atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is shown by the dark lines of the solar spectrum, and supposed to be the chief seat of the absorption which produces the dark lines. The spectrum of this stratum must be one of bright lines—the negative of the ordinary solar spectrum—and should be seen at the moment when a solar eclipse becomes total. The observation of such a bright-line spectrum, first made by Professor C. A. Young in 1870, and since repeated more or less completely by several eclipse observers, led to the hypothesis. It still remains doubtful, however, whether all the Fraunhofer lines originate in such a thin stratum, or whether different regions of the solar atmosphere coöperate in their formation.

reversing-lever (rē-vėr'sing-lev″ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever which operates the slide-valve so as to reverse the action of the steam and thus change the direction of motion.

reversing-machine (rē-vėr'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *founding*, a molding-machine in which the flask is carried on trunnions, so that it can be reversed and the sand rammed from either side.

reversing-motion (rē-vėr'sing-mō″shon), *n.* Any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine or a machine. A common device of this nature for a steam-engine is a loose eccentric working between stops on the engine-shaft, so that it may be made at will to occupy an angular relation to the engine crank, which shall be correct for forward or for backward motion. Usually, in a locomotive, a link-motion.

reversing-shaft (rē-vėr'sing-shaft), *n.* A shaft connected with the valves of a steam-engine in such a manner as to permit a reversal of the direction of the motion of the engine-shaft.

reversing-valve (rē-vėr'sing-valv), *n.* The valve of a reversing-cylinder. It is often a plain slide-valve, but in some forms of steam reversing-gear piston-valves have been used. See *reversing-cylinder.*

reversion (rē-vėr'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *revertion;* < OF. *reversion,* F. *réversion* = Pr. *reversio* = Sp. *reversión* = Pg. *reversão* = It. *riversione,* < L. *reversio*(*n-*), < *revertere,* turn back: see *revert, reverse.*] **1.** The act of reverting or returning to a former position, state, frame of mind, subject, etc.; return; recurrence.

After his *reversion* home [he] was spoiled also of all that he brought with him. *Foxe*, Acts, etc., p. 152.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Return to some ancestral type or plan; exhibition of ancestral characters;

atavism; specifically, in botany, the conversion of organs proper to the summit or center of the floral axis into those which belong lower down, as stamens into petals, etc. Also *reversal*.

The simple brain of a microcephalous idiot, in as far as it resembles that of an ape, may in this sense be said to offer a case of *reversion*. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 117.

(*b*) Return to the wild or feral state after domestication; exhibition of feral or natural characters after these have been artificially modified or lost.—**3.** In *law*: (*a*) The returning of property to the grantor or his heirs, after the granted estate or term therein is ended.

The rights of Guy devolved upon his brother; or rather Cyprus, for the *reversion* of which no arrangements had been made, fell to the lot of the possessor.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

Hence—(*b*) The estate which remains in the grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself. (*Digby.*) (See *estate*, 5, and *remainder*.) The term is also frequently, though improperly, used to include future estates in remainder. (*c*) In Scots law, a right of redeeming landed property which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case the reversion is called *conventional*, in the latter case it is called *legal*. See *legal*.—**4.** A right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; succession.

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects' next degree in hope.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4. 35.

P. sen. My maid shall eat the relics.
Lick. When you and your dogs have dined! a sweet *reversion*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

To London, concerning the office of Latine Secretary to his Maty, a place of more honour and dignitie than profit, the *revertion* of which he had promised me.
Evelyn, Diary, May 5, 1670.

He knows . . . who got his pension rug,
Or quickened a *reversion* by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

5†. That which reverts or returns; the remainder.

The small *reversion* of this great army which came home might be looked on by religious eyes as relics. *Fuller.*

6. In *annuities*, a reversionary or deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—**7.** In *music*, same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *retrograde*).—**8.** In *chem.*, a change by which phosphates (notably such as are associated with oxid of iron and alumina) which have been made soluble in water by means of oil of vitriol, become again insoluble.—**Method of reversion**, a method of studying the properties of curves, especially conics, by means of points the reverse of one another.—**Principle of reversion**, the principle that, when any material system in which the forces acting depend only on the positions of the particles is in motion, if at any instant the velocities of the particles are reversed, the previous motion will be repeated in a reverse order.—**Reversion of series**, the process of passing from an infinite series expressing the value of one variable quantity in ascending powers of another to a second infinite series expressing the value of the second quantity in ascending powers of the first.

reversionary (rē-vėr'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *reversion* + *-ary*.] **1.** Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

These money transactions—these speculations in life and death—these silent battles for *reversionary* spoil—make brothers very loving towards each other in Vanity Fair. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi.

2. In *biol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting reversion; tending to revert; reversive; atavic: as, *reversionary* characters; a *reversionary* process.—**Reversionary annuity.** See *annuity*.

reversioner (rē-vėr'shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *reversion* + *-er*[2].] One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determined: loosely applied in a general sense to any person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

Another statute of the same antiquity . . . protected estates for years from being destroyed by the *reversioner*.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxxiii.

reversis (rē-vėr'sis), *n.* [< OF. *reversis*, "*reversi*, a kind of trump (played backward, and full of sport) which the duke of Savoy brought some ten years ago into France" (Cotgrave), < *reverser*, reverse: see *reverse*.] An old French card game in which the player wins who takes the fewest tricks.

reversive (rē-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-ive*.] **1.** Causing or tending to cause reversal. [Rare.]

It was rather hard on humanity, and rather *reversive* of Providence, that all this care and pains should be lavished on cats and dogs, while little morsels of flesh and blood, ragged, hungry, and immortal, wandered up and down the streets. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 47.

2. Reverting; tending toward reversion; specifically, in *biol.*, returning or tending to return to an ancestral or original type; reversionary; atavic.

There is considerable evidence tending to show that people who possess *reversive* characters are more common among those classes of society properly designated low.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 70.

reverso (rē-vėr'sō), *n.* [< It. **reverso*, *riverso*: see *reverse*, *n.*] **1†.** In *fencing*, same as *reverse*, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your punto, your *reverso*, your stoccato, your imbroccato, your passada, your montanto, till they could all play very near or altogether as well as myself.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. In *printing*, any one of the left-hand pages in a book: the opposite of *recto*.

reversor (rē-vėr'sọr), *n.* [< *reverse* + *-or*[1].] A linkwork for reversing a figure.

revert (rē-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *reverten*, < OF. *revertir* = Pg. *reverter* = It. *rivertere*, < L. *revertere*, *revortere*, also deponent *reverti*, *revorti*, pp. *reversus*, *revorsus*, turn back, turn about, come back, return, < *re-*, back, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *invert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn about or back; reverse the position or direction of.

Thane syr Priamous the prynce, in presens of lordes,
Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes;
Revertede it redily, and a-waye rydys
To the ryalle rowte of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2919.

The trembling stream . . . boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 405.

With wild despair's *reverted* eye,
Close, close behind, he marks the throne.
Scott, The Wild Huntsman.

Yet ever runs she with *reverted* face,
And looks and listens for the boy behind.
Coleridge, Time, Real and Imaginary.

2†. To alter to the contrary; reverse.

Wretched her Subjects, gloomy sits the Queen
Till happy Chance *reverts* the cruel Scene.
Prior, Imit. of Passage in Moriæ Encomium of Erasmus.

3. To cast back; turn to the past. [Rare.]

Then, when you . . . chance to *revert* a look
Upon the price you gave for this sad thraldom,
You'le feel your heart stab'd through with many a woe.
Brome, Northern Lass, i. 7.

To revert a series, in *math.*, to transform a series by reversion. See *reversion of series*, under *reversion*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn back; face or look backward.

What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we for ever *revert!*
Lamb, Oxford in Vacation.

2. To come back to a former place or position; return.

So that my arrows,
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 23.

Bid him [the goblin] labour, soon or late,
To lay these ringlets lank and straight; . . .
Th' elastic fibre, . . . dipt, new force exerts,
And in more vig'rous curls *reverts*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

3. To return, as to a former habit, custom, or mode of thought or conduct.

Finding himself out of straits, he will *revert* to his customs. *Bacon*, Expense.

The Christians at that time had *reverted* to the habit of wearing the white turban.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 341.

4. In *biol.*, to go back to an earlier, former, or primitive type; reproduce the characteristics of antecedent stages of development; undergo reversion; exhibit atavism.

I may here refer to a statement often made by naturalists—namely, that our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but invariably *revert* in character to their aboriginal stocks. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 28.

5. To go back in thought or discourse, as to a former subject of consideration; recur.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to *revert* to the idea with which I commenced—the marvellous progress of the west. *Everett*, Orations, I. 213.

Each punishment of the extra-legal step
To which the high-born preferably *revert*
Is ever for some oversight, some slip
I' the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 88.

My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',
To search a meaning for the song,
Perforce will still *revert* to you.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

6. In *law*, to return to the donor, or to the former proprietor or his heirs.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king.
Bacon.

The earliest principle is that at a man's death his goods *revert* to the commonwealth, or pass as the custom of the commonwealth ordains.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

7. In *chem.*, to return from a soluble to an insoluble condition: applied to a change which takes place in certain superphosphates. See *reversion*, 8.—**Reverting draft.** See *draft*[1].

revert† (rē-vėrt' or rē'vėrt), *n.* [< *revert*, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which reverts; colloquially, one who is reconverted.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts*, to the faith. *Fuller.*

2. In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? What is a *revert* but her antistrophe? *Peacham*, Music.

3. That which is reverted. Compare *introvert*, *n.* [Rare.]

revertant (rē-vėr'tant), *a.* [< OF. *revertant*, < L. *reverten(t-)s*, ppr. of *revertere*, return: see *revert*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Flexed or reflexed—that is, bent in an S-curve. (*b*) Bent twice at a sharp angle, like a chevron and a half.—**Issuant and revertant.** See *issuant*.

reverted (rē-vėr'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Reversed; turned back.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *revertant*.

reverter (rē-vėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reverts.—**2.** In *law*, reversion.—**Formedon in the reverter†.** See *formedon*.

revertible (rē-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *revert* + *-ible*.] Capable of reverting; subject to reversion.

A female fief *revertible* to daughters.
W. Coxe, House of Austria, xliv.

revertive (rē-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *revert* + *-ive*.] Turning back; retreating; retiring.

The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson, To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

revertively (rē-vėr'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of reversion. *Imp. Dict.*

revery, *n.* See *reverie*.

revest (rē-vest'), *v.* [< ME. *revesten*, < OF. *revestir*, *ravestir*, F. *revêtir* = Pr. *revestir*, *rivestir* = Sp. Pg. *revestir* = It. *rivestire*, < LL. *revestire*, clothe again, < L. *re-*, again, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*. Doublet of *revet*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To reclothe; cover again as with a garment.

Right so as thise holtes and thise hay is,
That han in winter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 353.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *reuest*
The flesh and bones that they at first possest.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2†. To invest; robe; clothe, especially in the vestments of state or office.

Throly belles thay rynge, and Requiem syngys,
Dosse messes and matyns with mournande notes:
Relygeous *reveste* in theire riche copes,
Pontyficalles and prelates in precyouse wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4335.

For the weale of the common wealth it is as necessarie that the Knight doe arme as the priest *reuest* himselfe: for, as prayers doe remoue sinnes, euen so doth armour defend from enimies.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

3. To reinvest; vest again with ownership or office: as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.—**4.** To take possession of again; secure again as a possession or right.

If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby *revested*. *Kent*, Commentaries, v.

Like others for our spoils shall we return;
But not that any one may them *revest*,
For 'tis not just to have what one casts off.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiii. 104.

II. *intrans.* To take effect again, as a title; return to a former owner: as, the title or right *revests* in A after alienation.

revestiary† (rē-ves'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [= F. *revestiaire*, < ML. *revestiarium*, an apartment in or adjoining a church where the priests robed themselves for divine worship, the sacristy, vestry, < LL. *revestire*, revest: see *revest* and *vestiary*. Cf. *revestry*.] The apartment in a church or temple in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept. Compare *vestry*.

The impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was ingraved in the *revestiary* of the temple.
Camden, Remains.

"Nay," said the Abbot, "we will do more, and will instantly despatch a servant express to the keeper of our *revestiary* to send us such things as he may want, even this night."
Scott, Monastery, xvi.

revestry† (rē-ves'tri), *n.* [< ME. *revestry*, *revestrie*, *revestre*, < OF. **revesterie*, *revestiere*, *revestiaire*, < ML. *revestiarium*, vestry. see *revestiary*. Cf. *vestry*.] Same as *revestiary*.

Then ye sayd Knight to bee convayd into the *revestre*, and there to bee vnarmyd.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.

Bestrewe thine altars wᵗʰ. flowers thicke,
Sente them wᵗ. odours Arrabicque:
Perfuminge all the *revestryes*,
Wᵗ. muske, cyvett, and ambergries?
Puttenham, Partheniades, xvi.

revestu (rē-ves′tū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *revestir*, revest: see *revest.*] In *her.*, covered by a square set diagonally, or a lozenge, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered by it: said of the field or of any ordinary, as a chief or fesse.

revesture† (rē-ves′tūr), *n.* [< *revest* + *-ure*. Cf. *vesture.*] Vesture.

The aultars of this chapell were hanged with riche *revesture* of clothe of gold of tissue, embroudered with pearles.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

revet[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *rivet.*

revet[2] (rē-vet′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revetted*, ppr. *revetting.* [< F. *revétir*, clothe again, face or line, as a fortification, foss, etc., < OF. *revestir*, clothe again: see *revest.*] To face, as an embankment, with masonry or other material.

All the principal apartments of the palace properly so called were *revêted* with sculptural slabs of alabaster, generally about 9 ft. in height, like those at Nimroud.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 168.

revetment (rē-vet′ment), *n.* [Also *revetement*; < F. *revêtement*, < *revêtir*, line, revet: see *revet*[2].] 1. In *fort.*, a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; a retaining wall (which see, under *retaining*). In permanent works the revetment is usually of masonry; in field-works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, etc.

2. In *civil engin.*, a retaining wall or breast-wall; also, any method of protecting banks or the sides of a cut to preserve them from erosion, as the sheathing of a river-bank with mats, screens, or mattresses.

Back of all this rises a stone *revetement* wall, supporting the river street. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 92.

3. In *arch.*, any facing of stone, metal, or wood over a less sightly or durable substance or construction.

The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra-cotta *revetements*), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood.
New Princeton Rev., V. 141.

revict†, *v. t.* [< L. *revictus*, pp. of *revincere*, conquer, subdue, refute: see *revince.* Cf. *convict.*] To reconquer; reobtain. *Bp. Hall*, Autobiog., p. xxvii. (*Davies.*)

reviction† (rē-vik′shon), *n.* [< L. *revivere*, pp. *revictus*, live again, revive: see *revive.*] Return to life; revival.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadduceism, so long since dead and forgotten?
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

revictual (rē-vit′l), *v.* [Formerly also *revittle*; < *re-* + *victual.*] **I.** *trans.* To victual again; furnish again with provisions.

We *reuictualled* him, and sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailments.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 232.

II. *intrans.* To renew one's stock of provisions.

He [Captain Giles de la Roche] had design'd to *revittle* in Portugal. *Milton*, Letters of State, Aug., 1656.

revie† (rē-vī′), *v.* [Also *revye*; < *re-* + *vie.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To vie with again; rival in return; especially, at cards, to stake a larger sum against.

Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st;
If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 5.

To revie was to cover it [a certain sum] with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To surpass the amount of (a responsive challenge or bet): an old phrase at cards; hence, in general, to outdo; outstrip; surpass.

What shall we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hould it?—Yes, sir, I hould it, and *revye* it. *Florio*, Secret Frutes (1591). (*Latham.*)

Here 's a trick vied and *revied!*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

True rest consists not in the oft *revying*
Of worldly dross. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum; hence, to retort; recriminate.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another.
Chief Justice Wright, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.

review (rē-vū′), *n.* [< OF. *revue*, *reveue*, a reviewing or review, F. *revue*, a review, < *revu*, pp. of *revoir*, < L. *revidere*, see again, go to see again, < *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: see *view*, and cf. *revise.* Cf. Sp. Pg. *revista* = It. *rivista*, review, of similar formation: see *vista.*] 1. A second or repeated view.

But the works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews*, and yet still be instructive and still wonderful.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

2. A view of the past; a retrospective survey.

Mem'ry's pointing wand,
That calls the past to our exact *review.*
Cowper, Task, iv. 184.

Is the pleasure that is tasted
Patient of a long *review?*
M. Arnold, New Sirens.

3. The process of going over again or repeating what is past: as, the *review* of a study; the class has monthly *reviews* in Latin.—4. A revision; a reëxamination with a view to amendment or improvement: as, an author's *review* of his works. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Great importunities were used to His Sacred Majesty that the said Book might be revised. . . . In which *review* we have endeavoured to observe the like moderation as we find to have been used in the like case in former times. *Book of Common Prayer* (Church of Eng.), Pref.

5. A critical examination; a critique; particularly, a written discussion of the merits and defects of a literary work; a critical essay.

If a *review* of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairoaks. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xli.

6. The name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications.

Novels (witness ev'ry month's *review*)
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 713.

7. The formal inspection of military or naval forces by a higher official or a superior in rank, with a view to learning the condition of the forces thus inspected, and their skill in performing customary evolutions and manœuvers.—8. In *law*, the judicial revision or reconsideration of a judgment or an order already made; the examination by an appellate tribunal of the decision of a lower tribunal, to determine whether it be erroneous.—**A bill of review**, in *law*, a bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in chancery if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence were discovered after the decree was made.—**Commission of review**, in *Eng. law*, a commission formerly granted by the sovereign to revise the sentence of the now extinct Court of Delegates.—**Court of Review**, the court of appeal from the commissioners in bankruptcy, established by 1 and 2 Wm. IV., lvi., but abolished by 10 and 11 Vict., cii., etc.

review (rē-vū′), *v.* [< *re-* + *view*; or < *review*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To see again.

When thou *reviewest* this, thou dost *review*
The very part was consecrate to thee.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiv.

Backe he was sent to Brasil; and long it was before his longing could be satisfied to *reuiew* his Countrey and friends. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

2. To look back upon; recall by the aid of memory.

Let me *review* the scene,
And summon from the shadowy Past
The forms that once have been.
Longfellow, A Gleam of Sunshine.

3. To repeat; go over again; retrace: as, to *review* a course of study.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 127.

4. To examine again; go over again in order to prune or correct; revise.

Many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes
View, and *review*, each line, each word, as spies.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I maturely thought it proper,
When a' my works I did *review*,
To dedicate them, Sir, to you.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

5. To consider or discuss critically; go over in careful examination in order to bring out excellences and defects, and, with reference to established canons, to pass judgment; especially, to consider or discuss critically in a written essay.

How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, . . .
How oft our slowly-growing works impart, . . .
How oft *review*; each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame and something to commend!
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 21.

See honest Hallam lay aside his fork,
Resume his pen, *review* his Lordship's work,
And, grateful for the dainties on his plate,
Declare his landlord can at least translate!
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

By-the-way, when we come by-and-by to *review* the exhibition at Burlington House, there is one painter whom we must try our best to crush.
Bulwer, Kenelm Chillingly, iv. 4.

6. To look carefully over; survey; especially, to make a formal or official inspection of: as, to *review* a regiment.

At the Mauchline muir, where they were *review'd*,
Ten thousand men in armour show'd.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The skilful nymph *reviews* her force with care.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 45.

7. In *law*: (*a*) To consider or examine again; revise: as, a court of appeal *reviews* the judgment of an inferior court. (*b*) To reëxamine or retax, as a bill of costs by the taxing-master or by a judge in chambers.

II. *intrans.* 1. To look back.

His *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To make reviews; be a reviewer: as, he *reviews* for the "Times."

reviewable (rē-vū′a-bl), *a.* [< *review* + *-able.*] Capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

The proceedings in any criminal trial are *reviewable* by the full bench, whenever the judge who presides at the trial certifies that any point raised at it is doubtful.
The Nation, Dec. 20, 1883.

reviewage (rē-vū′āj), *n.* [< *review* + *-age.*] The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, etc.; the work of reviewing. [Rare.]

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*, I shall of course execute.
W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 30, 1807.

reviewal (rē-vū′al), *n.* [< *review* + *-al.*] The act of reviewing; a review; a critique.

I have written a *reviewal* of "Lord Howe's Life."
Southey, To Mrs. J. W. Warter, June 5, 1838.

reviewer (rē-vū′ėr), *n.* 1. One who revises; a reviser.

This rubric, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipt into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers.*
Wheatly, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer, ii. § 5.

2. One who reviews or criticizes; especially, one who critically examines and passes judgment upon new publications; a writer of reviews.

Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?
Their word 's sufficient. *Churchill*, The Apology.

Those who have failed as writers turn *reviewers.*
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, i.

Between ourselves, I think *reviewers*,
When call'd to truss a crowing bard,
Should not be sparing of the skewers.
F. Locker, Advice to a Poet.

He has never, he says, been a *reviewer.* He confesses to wanting a *reviewer's* gift, the power of being "blind to great merits and lynx-eyed to minute errors."
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 833.

revigorate (rē-vig′or-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *re-*, again, + *vigoratus*, pp. of *vigorare*, animate, strengthen, < *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor.* Cf. *invigorate.*] To give new vigor to. *Imp. Dict.*

revigorate (rē-vig′or-āt), *a.* [< *revigorate*, *v.*] Reinvigorated.

The fire which seem'd extinct
Hath risen *revigorate.* *Southey.*

revile (rē-vīl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reviled*, ppr. *reviling.* [< ME. *revilen*, *revylen*, < *re-* + OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir*, make vile or cheap, dispraize, disesteem, < *a-*, to, + *vil*, vile, cheap: see *vile.*] **I.** *trans.* To cast reproach upon; vilify; especially, to use contemptuous or opprobrious language to; abuse; asperse.

Blessed are ye when men shall *revile* you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Mat. v. 11.

His eye *reviled*
Me, as his abject object.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 126.

No ill words: let his own shame first *revile* him.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** To vilify, abuse, malign, lampoon, defame. (See *asperse.*) The distinction of *revile* from these words is that it always applies to persons, is generally unjust and always improper, generally applies to what is said to or before the person affected, and makes him seem to others vile or worthless.

II. *intrans.* To act or speak abusively.

Christ, . . . when he was reviled, *reviled* not again.
1 Pet. ii. 23.

revile† (rē-vīl′), *n.* [< *revile*, *v.*] Revilement; abusive treatment or language; an insult; a reproach.

I have gain'd a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedeckt with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest Confuter.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

revilement (rē-vīl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *revile* + *-ment.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contemptuous or insulting language; a reproach.

Yet n'ould she stent
Her bitter rayling and foule *revilement.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 12.

Scorns, and *revilements*, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 217. (*Latham.*)

reviler (rē-vī′lẽr), *n.* One who reviles; one who acts or speaks abusively.

Nor *revilers*, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 10.

revilingly (rē-vī′ling-li), *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine.*

revince† (rē-vins′), *v. t.* [= It. *rivincere*, < L. *revincere*, refute, overcome, < *re-*, again, + *vincere*, overcome: see *victor*. Cf. *convince*, *evince*, and *revict.*] To overcome; refute; disprove.

Which being done, when he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of Scriptures *revinced*, Luther should find no favour at his hands.
Foxe, Acts (ed. Cattley), IV. 280.

revindicate (rē-vin′di-kāt), *v. t.* [Also *revendicate*; < LL. *revindicatus*, pp. of *revindicare* (> Sp. Pg. *revindicar* = F. *revendiquer*), lay claim to, < L. *re-*, back, + *vindicare*, claim: see *vindicate.*] To vindicate again; reclaim; demand the surrender of, as goods taken away or detained illegally. *Mitford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

revindication (rē-vin-di-kā′shọn), *n.* [Also *revendication*; = F. *revendication* = Pg. *revindicação*; as *revindicate* + *-ion.*] The act of revindicating, or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally.

revire†, *v. i.* [< ME. *reviren*, < OF. *revivre*, revive: see *revive.*] To revive.

Eke slitte and sonne-dried thou maist hem kepe,
And when the list in water hoote *revire*
Thai wol, and taste even as the list desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

revirescence (rev-i-res′ẹns), *n.* [< L. *revirescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revirescere*, grow green again, inceptive of *revirere*, be green again, < *re-*, again, + *virere*, become green or strong: see *verdant.*] The renewal of youth or youthful strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A serpent represented the divine nature, on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence*.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. 4.

A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery of *revirescence*. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 126.

revisal (rē-vī′zạl), *n.* [< *revise* + *-al.*] The act of revising; examination with a view to correction or amendment; a revision.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me. *Pope.*

The theory neither of the British nor the state constitutions authorizes the *revisal* of a judicial sentence by a legislative act. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 81.

revise (rē-vīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revised*, ppr. *revising.* [< OF. (and F.) *reviser* = Sp. *revisar*, < ML. as if **revisare* for L. *revisere*, look back on, revisit (cf. *revidere*, see again), < *re-*, again, back, + *visere*, survey, freq. of *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.* Cf. *review.*] 1. To look carefully over with a view to correction; go over in order to suggest or make desirable changes and corrections; review: as, to *revise* a proof-sheet; to *revise* a translation of the Bible; specifically, in *printing*, to compare (a new proof-sheet of corrected composition) with its previously marked proof, to see that all marked errors have been corrected.

He [Debendranath Tagore] *revised* the Brahmaic Covenant, and wrote and published his Brahma-dharma, or the religion of the one true God.
Max Müller, Biog. Essays, p. 41.

2. To amend; bring into conformity with present needs and circumstances; reform, especially by public or official action.

Fear for ages has boded and mowed and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be *revised*. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Revised version of the Bible. See *version.*—**Revising barrister**, one of a number of barristers appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament, and holding courts for this purpose throughout the country in the autumn. [Eng.]

revise (rē-vīz′), *n.* [< *revise*, *v.*] 1. A revision; a review and correction.

Patiently proceed
With oft *re-vises* Making sober speed
In dearest business, and observe by proof
That What is well done is done soon enough.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2. In *printing*, a proof-sheet to be examined by the reviser.

I at length reached a vaulted room, . . . and beheld, seated by a lamp, and employed in reading a blotted *revise*, . . . the Author of Waverley!
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, Int. Ep., p. 5.

I require to see a proof, a *revise*, a re-revise, and a double re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my productions, especially verse. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

reviser (rē-vī′zẽr), *n.* [< *revise* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *revisor.*] One who revises, reviews, or makes corrections or desirable changes, especially in a literary work; hence, specifically, in *printing*, one who revises proofs. Also *revisor.*

The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies . . . which he [Bentley] imputed to the obtrusions of a *reviser*, whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ. *Johnson*, Milton.

revision (rē-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *revision*, F. *révision* = Sp. *revisión* = Pg. *revisão* = It. *revisione*, < LL. *revisio(n-)*, a seeing again, < L. *revidere*, pp. *revisus*, see again: see *revise*, *review.*] 1. The act of revising; reëxamination and correction: as, the *revision* of statistics; the *revision* of a book, of a creed, etc.

I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last *revision* of the text. *Bp. Horsley*, Sermons, I. viii.

All male peasants in every part of the empire are inscribed in census lists, which form the basis of the direct taxation. These lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the *revision*, from the new-born babe to the centenarian, are duly inscribed.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 123.

2. That which is revised; a revised edition or version; specifically [*cap.*], the revised English version of the Bible.—**Council of Revision.** See *council.*

revisional (rē-vizh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *revision* + *-al.*] Revisionary.

revisionary (rē-vizh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *revision* + *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to revision; of the nature of a revision; revising: as, a *revisionary* work.

revisionist (rē-vizh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *revision* + *-ist.*] 1. One who favors or supports revision, as in the case of a creed or a statute.—2. A reviser; specifically, one of the revisers of the English version of the Bible. See *revised version of the Bible*, under *version.*

"I had rather speak," etc., 1 Corinthians xiv. 19. The Victorian *revisionists* are content with "had" there.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 281.

revisit (rē-viz′it), *v. t.* [< OF. *revisiter*, F. *revisiter* = Sp. Pg. *revistar* = It. *revisitare*, < L. *revisitare*, visit again, < *re-*, again, + *visitare*, visit: see *visit*, *v.*] 1. To visit again; go back for a visit to; return to.

What may this mean,
That thou, dead corse, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 53.

Thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 23.

2†. To revise; review.

Also they saye that ye haue not dilygently *reuisyted* nor ouersene the letters patentes gyuen, accorded, sworne, and sealed by Kyng Johan.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. ccxxii.

revisit (rē-viz′it), *n.* [< *re-* + *visit.*] A visit to a former place of sojourn; also, a repeated or second visit.

I have been to pay a Visit to St. James at Compostella, and after that to the famous Virgin on the other Side the Water in England; and this was rather a *revisit*, for I had been to see her three Years before.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

revisitant (rē-viz′i-tant), *a.* [< LL. *revisitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *revisitare*, revisit: see *revisit.*] Revisiting; returning, especially after long absence or separation.

Catching sight of a solitary acquaintance, [I] would approach him amid the brown shadows of the trees—a kind of medium fit for spirits departed and *revisitant*, like myself. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 242.

revisitation (rē-viz-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *visitation.*] The act of revisiting; a revisit.

A regular concerted plan of periodical *revisitation*.
J. A. Alexander, On Mark vi. 6.

revisor (rē-vī′zọr), *n.* [= F. *réviseur* = Sp. Pg. *revisor* = It. *revisore*; as *revise* + *-or*[1].] Same as *reviser.*

revisory (rē-vī′zō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *revisorio*; as *revise* + *-ory.* Cf. Sp. *revisoría*, censorship.] Having power to revise; effecting revision; revising.

revitalization (rē-vī″tạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *revitalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of revitalizing; the state of being revitalized, or informed with fresh life and vigor.

revitalize (rē-vī′tạl-īz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *vitalize.*] To restore vitality or life to; inform again or anew with life; bring back to life.

Professor Owen observes that "there are organisms . . . which we can devitalize and *revitalize*—devive and revive—many times." That such organisms can be revived, all will admit, but probably Professor Owen will be alone in not recognising considerable distinction between the words *revitalizing* and reviving. The animalcule that can be revived has never been dead, but that which is not dead cannot be *revitalized.*
Beale, Protoplasm (3d ed.), p. 65.

revittle†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *revictual.*

revivability (rē-vī-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *revivable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being revivable; the capacity for being revived.

The *revivability* of past feelings varies inversely as the vividness of present feelings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

revivable (rē-vī′va-bl), *a.* [< *revive* + *-able.*] Capable of being revived.

Nor will the response of a sensory organ . . . be an experience, unless it be registered in a modification of structure, and thus be *revivable*, because a statical condition is requisite for a dynamical manifestation.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 12.

revivably (rē-vī′va-bli), *adv.* With a capacity for revival; so as to admit of revival.

What kind of agency can it then be . . . that *revivably* stores up the memory of departed phenomena?
Mind, IX. 350.

revival (rē-vī′vạl), *n.* [< *revive* + *-al.*] 1. The act of reviving, or returning to life after actual or apparent death; the act of bringing back to life; also, the state of being so revived or restored: as, the *revival* of a drowned person; the *revival* of a person from a swoon.—2. Restoration to former vigor, activity, or efficiency, after a period of languor, depression, or suspension; quickening; renewal: as, the *revival* of hope; the *revival* of one's spirits by good news; a *revival* of trade.

"I've thought of something," said the Rector, with a sudden *revival* of spirits. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

3. Restoration to general use, practice, acceptance, or belief; the state of being currently known or received: as, the *revival* of learning in Europe; the *revival* of bygone fashions; specifically [*cap.*], the Renaissance.

The man to whom the literature of his country owes its origin and its *revival* was born in times singularly adapted to call forth his extraordinary powers. *Macaulay*, Lante.

4. Specifically, an extraordinary awakening in a church or a community of interest in and care for matters relating to personal religion.

There ought not to be much for a *revival* to do in any church which has had the simple good news preached to it, and in which the heart and life and better motives have been affectionately and persistently addressed.
Scribner's Mo., XIV. 256.

A *revival* of religion merely makes manifest for a time what religion there is in a community, but it does not exalt men above their nature or above their times.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 469.

5. The representation of something past; specifically, in *theatrical art*, the reproduction of a play which has not been presented for a considerable time.

One can hardly pause before it [a gateway of the seventeenth century] without seeming to assist at a ten minutes' *revival* of old Italy.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

Some of Mr. ——'s *revivals* have been beautifully costumed. *The Century*, XXXV. 544, note.

6. In *chem.*, same as *revivification.*—7. The reinstatement of an action or a suit after it has become abated, as, for instance, by the death of a party, when it may be revived by substituting the personal representative, if the cause of action has not abated.—8. That which is recalled to life, or to present existence or appearance. [Rare.]

The place [Castle of Blois] is full of . . . memories, of ghosts, of echoes, of possible evocations and *revivals*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 29.

Anglo-Catholic revival, Catholic revival, a revival of Catholic or Anglo-Catholic principles and practices in the Church of England (see *Anglo-Catholic*, and *Catholic*, I., 3 (*d*)), also known, because begun in the University of Oxford, as the *Oxford movement.* It began in 1833, in opposition to an agitation for the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords and for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Its founder was H. J. Rose, with whom were joined Arthur Percival, Hurrel Froude, and William Palmer, and, a little later, John Henry Newman (originally an Evangelical) and John Keble, the publication of whose "Christian Year" in 1827 has been regarded as an important precursor of the movement. In its earlier stage the promoters of the revival were known as *Tractarians.* (See *Tractarian.*) After Newman had, in 1845, abandoned the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome, Dr. Edward B. Pusey became generally recognized as the leader of the movement, and its adherents were nicknamed *Puseyites* by their opponents. The revival of

doctrine was the main work of the movement, especially in its earlier stages, but this resulted afterward in a revival of ritual also, and this extension of the movement is known as *ritualism*. (See *ritualist*, 2.) The general object of the Catholic revival was to affirm and enforce the character of the Anglican Church as Catholic in the sense of unbroken historical derivation from and agreement in doctrine and organization with the ancient Catholic Church before the division between East and West.

revivalism (rē-vī'val-izm), *n.* [< *revival* + *-ism*.] That form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.]

The most perfect example of *revivalism*, the one to which it constantly appeals for its warrant, was the rapt assembly at Pentecost, with its many-tongued psalmists and inspired prophets, its transports and fervors and miraculous conversions. *The Century*, XXXI. 80.

★**revivalist** (rē-vī'val-ist), *n.* [< *revival* + *-ist*.] One who is instrumental in producing or promoting in a community a revival of religious interest and activity: specifically applied to an itinerant preacher who makes this his special work. [Recent.]

The conviction of enmity to God, which the *revivalist* assumes as the first step in any true spiritual life.
The American, VIII. 126.

revivalistic (rē-vī-va-lis'tik), *a.* [< *revivalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a revivalist or revivalism.

Revivalistic success is seldom seen apart from a certain easily recognized type of man.
Religious Herald, March 26, 1885.

2. Characterized by revivalism; of the nature of revivalism. [Recent and rare in both uses.]

Spiritual preaching is reviving; it is not necessarily *revivalistic*. *The Century*, XXXI. 438.

★**revive** (rē-vīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revived*, ppr. *reviving*. [< OF. F. *revivre* = Pr. *reviure* = Cat. *reviurer* = Sp. *revivir* = Pg. *reviver* = It. *rivivere*, < L. *revivere*, live again, revive (cf. ML. *revivare*, tr., revive), < *re-*, again, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *revire*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To return to life after actual or seeming death; resume vital functions or activities: as, to *revive* after a swoon.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. 1 Ki. xvii. 22.

Henry is dead, and never shall *revive*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 18.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain,
But, at her smile, the beau *revived* again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 70.

2. To live again; have a second life. [Rare.]

Emotionally we *revive* in our children; economically we sacrifice many of our present gratifications to the development of the race. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 386.

3. To gain fresh life and vigor; be reanimated or quickened; recover strength, as after languor or depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived*. Gen. xlv. 27.

A spirit which had been extinguished on the plains of Philippi *revived* in Athanasius and Ambrose.
Macaulay, History.

4. To be renewed in the mind or memory: as, the memory of his wrongs *revived* within him; past emotions sometimes *revive*.—5. To regain use or currency; come into general use, practice, or acceptance, as after a period of neglect or disuse; become current once more.

Then Sculpture and her sister arts *revive*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 701.

This heresy having *revived* in the world about an hundred years ago, . . . several divines . . . began to find out farther explanations of this doctrine of the Trinity.
Swift, On the Trinity.

His [Clive's] policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to *revive*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

6. In *chem.*, to recover its natural or uncombined state, as a metal.

II. *trans.* 1. To bring back to life; revivify; resuscitate after actual or seeming death or destruction; restore to a previous mode of existence.

To heale the sicke, and to *revive* the ded.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 22.

What do these feeble Jews? . . . will they *revive* the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned?
Neh. iv. 2.

Is not this boy *revived* from death?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 120.

2. To quicken; refresh; rouse from languor, depression, or discouragement.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts,
And give my tongue-tied sorrows leave to speak.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 21.

Your coming, friends, *revives* me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 187.

3. To renew in the mind or memory; recall; reawaken.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 2.

With tempers too much given to pleasure, it is almost necessary to *revive* the old places of grief in our memory.
Steele, Tatler, No. 181.

The beautiful specimens of pearls which he sent home from the coast of Paria *revived* the cupidity of the nation.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

When I describe the moon at which I am looking, I am describing merely a plexus of optical sensations with sundry *revived* states of mind linked by various laws of association with the optical sensations.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 327.

4. To restore to use, practice, or general acceptance; make current, popular, or authoritative once more; recover from neglect or disuse: as, to *revive* a law or a custom.

After this a Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh Year of King Richard were *revived*, and the Acts made in his one and twentieth Yeare were wholly repealed. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 157.

The function of the prophet was then *revived*, and poets for the first time aspired to teach the art of life, and founded schools. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 92.

5. To renovate. [Colloq.]

The boy . . . appeared . . . in a *revived* black coat of his master's. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i.

6. To reproduce; represent after a lapse of time, especially upon the stage: as, to *revive* an old play.

A past, vamp'd, future, old, *reviv'd* new piece,
'Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille,
Can make a Cibber, Tibbald, or Ozell.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 284.

Already in the latter days of the Republic the multitude (including even the knights, according to Horace) could only be reconciled to tragedy by the introduction of that species of accessories by which in our own day a play of Shakspere's is said to be *revived*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8.

7. In *law*, to reinstate, as an action or suit which has become abated. See *revival*, 7.—8. In *chem.*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its uncombined state: as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. To reanimate, reinvigorate, renew, reinspirit, cheer, hearten. See the quotation under *revitalize*.

revivet†, *n.* Revival; return to life.

Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imagination of his new *reuiue*.
Greene, Menaphon, p. 50. (*Davies.*)

revivement (rē-vīv'ment), *n.* [= It. *ravvivamento*; as *revive* + *-ment*.] The act of reviving; revivification.

We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *revivement* rather, all on our side.
Feltham, Letters, xvii. (*Latham.*)

reviver (rē-vī'vėr), *n.* 1. One who revives or restores anything to use or prominence; one who recovers anything from inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the schoolmaster of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the *reuiuer* of vices, and mother of cowardize.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 39.

Giotto was not a *reviver*—he was an inventor.
The Century, XXXVII. 67.

2. That which invigorates or revives.

"Now, Mr. Tapley," said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, "just you attend to what I've got to say."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxiii.

3. A compound used for renovating clothes.

'Tis a deceitful liquid, that black and blue *reviver*.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, x.

4. In *law*, See *revivor*.

revivificate (rē-viv'i-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *revivificatus*, pp. of (ML.) *revivificare*, restore to life: see *revivify*.] To revive; recall or restore to ★life. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

revivification (rē-viv″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *révivification* = Pg. *revivificação*, < ML. *revivificatio(n-)*, < *revivificare*, revivify: see *revivificate*, *revivify*.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration to life; resuscitation.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225. (*Latham.*)

2. In *chem.*, the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.—3. In *surg.*, the dissection off of the skin or mucous membrane in a part or parts, that by the apposition of surfaces thus prepared union of parts may be secured.

revivify (rē-viv'i-fī), *v.* [< OF. *revivifier*, F. *révivifier* = Sp. Pg. *revivificar* = It. *revivificare*, < ML. *revivificare* (LL. in pp. *revivificatus*), restore to life, < L. *re-*, again, + LL. *vivificare*, restore to life: see *vivify*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To restore to life after actual or apparent death.

This warm Libation . . . seemed to animate my frozen Frame, and to *revivify* my Body.
Wraxall, Historical Memoirs, I. 369.

2. To give new vigor or animation to; enliven again.

Local literature is pretty sure, . . . when it comes, to have that distinctive Australian mark . . . which may even one day *revivify* the literature of England.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

3. In *chem.*, to purify, as a substance that has been used as a reagent in a chemical process, so that it can be used again in the same way.

A description of the kiln in use for *revivifying* char will be found in the article on sugar.
Thorpe, Dict. of Applied Chem., I. 171.

=**Syn.** See list under *revive*.

II. *intrans.* In *chem.*, to become efficient a second time as a reagent, without special chemical treatment, as by oxidation in the air, fermentation, etc.

revivingly (rē-vī'ving-li), *adv.* In a reviving manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reviviscence (rev-i-vis'ens), *n.* [= F. *réviviscence* = It. *reviviscenza*, < L. *reviviscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Revival; reanimation; the renewal of life; in *nat. hist.*, an awakening from torpidity, especially in the case of insects after hibernation.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.

reviviscency (rev-i-vis'en-si), *n.* [As *reviviscence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reviviscence*.

Since vitality has, somehow or other, commenced without a designing cause, why may not the same cause produce a *reviviscency*? *T. Cogan*, Disquisitions, iii.

reviviscent (rev-i-vis'ent), *a.* [= F. *réviviscent*, < L. *reviviscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, revive, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Reviving; regaining life or animation.

All the details of the trial were canvassed anew with *reviviscent* interest. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 390.

revivor (rē-vī'vor), *n.* [< *revive* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, the reviving of a suit which was abated by the death of a party, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or other cause. See *revival*, 7. Also spelled *reviver*.—**Bill of revivor**, a bill filed to revive a bill which had abated.—**Bill of revivor and supplement**, a bill of revivor filed where it was necessary not only to revive the suit, but also to allege by way of supplemental pleading other facts which had occurred since the suit was commenced.

revocability (rev″ō-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *révocabilité*; as *revocable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being revocable; revocableness. *Imp. Dict.*

revocable (rev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* [< OF. *revocable*, F. *révocable* = Pr. Sp. *revocable* = Pg. *revogavel* = It. *rivocabile*, < L. *revocabilis*, < *revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] Capable of being recalled or revoked: as, a *revocable* edict or grant. Compare *revokable*.

Howsoever you show bitterness, do not act anything that is not *revocable*. *Bacon*, Anger.

Treaties may . . . be *revocable* at the will of either party, or irrevocable. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

revocableness (rev'ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being revocable. *Bailey*, 1727.

revocably (rev'ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In a revocable manner; so as to be revocable. *Imp. Dict.*

revocate† (rev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] To revoke; recall.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-assume his liberalities.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 89.

revocate† (rev'ō-kāt), *a.* [< L. *revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, call back: see *revoke*.] Repressed; checked; also, pruned.

But yf it axe to be *revocate*,
And yf the stok be holgh or concavate,
Purge of the dede [dead wood].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

revocation (rev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *revocacion*, *revocation*, F. *révocation* = Pr. *revocation* = Sp. *revocación* = Pg. *revocação*, *revogação* = It. *rivocazione*, < L. *revocatio(n-)*, < *revocare*, revoke: see *revocate*, *revoke*.] 1. The act of revoking or recalling; also, the state of being recalled or summoned back.

One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the people were bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection in this sort.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The faculty of which this act of *revocation* is the energy I call the reproductive. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

2. The act of revoking or annulling; the reversal of a thing done by the revoker or his predecessor in the same authority; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state

of being revoked or annulled; reversal; repeal; annulment: as, the *revocation* of a will.—**Revocation of the edict of Nantes,** a proclamation by Louis XIV. of France, in 1685, annulling the edict of Nantes, and discontinuing religious toleration to the Huguenots. The Protestant emigration in consequence of this revocation and of previous persecutions greatly injured the industries of France. =**Syn. 2.** See *renounce, abolish.*

revocatory (rev′ō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *revocatoire*, F. *révocatoire* = Sp. *revocatorio* = Pg. *revocatorio, revogatorio* = It. *rivocatorio*, < LL. *revocatorius*, for calling or drawing back, < L. *revocare*, call back: see *revoke*.] Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven. *World of Wonders* (1608), p. 137.

Revocatory action, in *civil law*, an action to set aside the real contracts of a debtor made in fraud of creditors and operating to their prejudice. *K. A. Cross*, Pleading, p. 251.

revoice (rē-vois′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *voice*.] **1.** In *organ-building*, to voice again; adjust (a pipe) so that it may recover the voice it has lost or speak in a new way.—**2.** To call in return; repeat. [Rare.]

And to the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoiced* all.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 64.

revokable (rē-vō′ka-bl), *a.* [< *revoke* + *-able*.] That can or may be revoked; revocable.

revoke (rē-vōk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revoked*, ppr. *revoking*. [< ME. *revoken*, < OF. *revoquer, revocquer*, F. *révoquer* = Pr. Sp. *revocar* = Pg. *revocar, revogar* = It. *rivocare*, < L. *revocare*, call back, revoke, < *re-*, back, again, + *vocare*, call: see *re-* and *vocation*. Cf. *avoke, convoke, evoke, provoke*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To call back; summon back; cause to return.

Christ is the glorious instrument of God for the *revoking* of Man. *G. Herbert*, A Priest to the Temple, i.

What strength thou hast
Throughout the whole proportion of thy limbs,
Revoke it all into thy manly arms,
And spare me not.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 55).

Mistress Anne Boleyn was . . . sent home again to her father for a season, whereat she smoked; . . . [but afterward she] was *revoked* unto the court.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey, p. 67.

How readily we wish time spent *revok'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 25.

2†. To bring back to consciousness; revive; resuscitate.

Hym to *revoken* she did al hire peyne,
And at the laste he gan his breth to drawe,
And of his swough sone eftir that adawe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1118.

3†. To call back to memory; recall to mind.

By *revoking* and recollecting . . . certain passages.
South.

4. To annul by recalling or taking back; make void; cancel; repeal; reverse: as, to *revoke* a will; to *revoke* a privilege.

Let them assemble,
And on a safer judgement all *revoke*
Your ignorant election. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 226.

That forgiveness was only conditional, and is *revoked* by his recovery. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 10.

A devise by writing . . . may be also *revoked* by burning, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating thereof by the devisor, or in his presence and with his consent.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxiii.

5†. To restrain; repress; check.

She with pitthy words, and counsell sad,
Still strove their stubborne rages to *revoke*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 28.

6†. To give up; renounce.

Nay, traitor, stay, and take with thee that mortal blow or stroke
The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to *revoke*. *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

=**Syn. 4.** *Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal, Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To recall a right or privilege conceded in a previous act or promise.

Thinke ye then our Bishops will forgoe the power of excommunication on whomsoever? No, certainly, unless to compasse sinister ends, and then *revoke* when they see their time. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

I make a promise, and will not *revoke*.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 129.

2. In *card-playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can and should do so.

revoke (rē-vōk′), *n.* [< *revoke*, *v.*] **1.** Revocation; recall. [Rare.]

How callous seems beyond *revoke*
The clock with its last listless stroke!
D. G. Rossetti, Soothsay.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when the player can and should do so. In whist the revoke is made when the wrong card is thrown; but it is not "established" (incurring a severe penalty) till the trick on which it was made is turned or quitted, or till the revoking player or his partner has again played.

She never made a *revoke;* nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

revokement (rē-vōk′ment), *n.* [= It. *rivocamento;* as *revoke* + *-ment*.] The act of revoking; revocation; reversal.

Let it be noised
That through our intercession this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 106.

revoker (rē-vō′kėr), *n.* One who revokes.

revolt (rē-vōlt′ or rē-volt′), *n.* [< OF. *revolte*, F. *révolte* = Sp. *revuelta* = Pg. *revolta*, < It. *rivolta, revolta*, a revolt, turning, overthrow, fem. of *rivolto, revolto* (< L. *revolutus*), pp. of *revolvere*, turn, overturn, overwhelm, revolve: see *revolve*.] **1.** An uprising against government or authority; rebellion; insurrection; hence, any act of insubordination or disobedience.

Their mutinies and *revolts*, wherein they show'd
Most valour, spoke not for them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but you have heard long since of the *Revolt* of Catelonia from the K. of Spain.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 42.

On one side arose
The women up in wild *revolt*, and storm'd
At the Oppian law. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2†. The act of turning away or going over to the opposite side; a change of sides; desertion.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The blood of youth burns not with such excess
As gravity's *revolt* to wantonness.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 74.

3†. Inconstancy; faithlessness; fickleness, especially in love.

Thou canst not vex me with inconstant mind,
Since that my life on thy *revolt* doth lie.
Shak., Sonnets, xcii.

4†. A revolter.

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neroes, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 151.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sedition, Rebellion*, etc. See *insurrection*.

revolt (rē-vōlt′ or rē-volt′), *v.* [< OF. *revolter*, F. *révolter* = Pg. *revoltar* = It. *rivoltare, revoltare;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To turn away; turn aside from a former cause or undertaking; fall off; change sides; go over to the opposite party; desert.

The stout Parisians do *revolt*,
And turn again unto the warlike French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 2.

Monsieur Arnaud . . . was then of the religion, but had promised to *revolt* to the King's side.
Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury (ed. Howells), p. 146.

2. To break away from established authority; renounce allegiance and subjection; rise against a government in open rebellion; rebel; mutiny.

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah.
2 Chron. xxi. 10.

Let the church, our mother, breathe her curse,
A mother's curse, on her *revolting* son.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 257.

3†. To prove faithless or inconstant, especially in love.

You are already Love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 59.

Live happier
In other choice, fair Amidea, 'tis
Some shame to say my heart's *revolted*.
Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

4. To turn away in horror or disgust; be repelled or shocked.

Her mind *revolted* at the idea of using violence to any one. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxiv.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To roll back; turn back.

As a thonder bolt
Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace
The soring clouds into sad showres ymolt;
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 25.

2†. To turn away from allegiance; cause to rebel.

Whether of us is moste culpable, I in following and obeying the King, or you in altering and *revolting* ye kingdome.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 236.

3. To repel; shock; cause to turn away in abhorrence or disgust.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenuous minds. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

Hideous as the deeds
Which you scarce hide from men's *revolted* eyes.
Shelley, The Cenci, i. 1.

Revolt, in the sense of 'provoke aversion in,' 'shock,' is, I believe, scarce a century old; it being a neoterism with Bishop Warburton, Horace Walpole, William Godwin, and Southey. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 299.

=**Syn. 3.** To disgust, sicken, nauseate.

revolter (rē-vōl′tėr or rē-vol′tėr), *n.* One who revolts, or rises against authority; a rebel.

All their princes are *revolters*. Hos. ix. 15.

A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber!
Milton, S. A., l. 1180.

revolting (rē-vōl′ting or rē-vol′ting), *p. a.* **1.** Given to revolt or sedition; rebellious.

Also they promise that his Maiestie shall not permit to be giuen from henceforth fortresse, Castell, bridge, gate, or towne . . . unto Gentlemen or knightes of power, which in *revolting* times may rise with the same.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 271.

2. Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust; shocking; repulsive.

What can be more unnatural, not to say more *revolting*, than to set up any system of rights or privileges in moral action apart from duties?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 95.

=**Syn. 2.** Disgusting, nauseating, offensive, abominable.

revoltingly (rē-vōl′- or rē-vol′ting-li), *adv.* In a revolting manner; offensively; abhorrently.

revoluble (rev′ō-lū-bl), *a.* [< L. *revolubilis*, that may be revolved or rolled, < *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] Capable or admitting of revolution. [Rare.]

Us then, to whom the thrice three yeer
Hath fill'd his *revoluble* orb, since our arrival here,
I blame not to wish home much more.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 256.

revolubly (rev′ō-lū-bli), *adv.* In a revoluble manner; so as to be capable of revolution. [Rare.]

The sight tube being clamped to the carriage [for transit-instruments], so as to be *revolubly* adjusted thereon.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 35.

★**revolute** (rev′ō-lūt), *a.* [= F. *révolu*, < L. *revolutus*, pp. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] Rolled or curled backward or downward; rolled back, as the tips or margins of some leaves, fronds, etc.; in vernation and estivation, rolled backward from both the sides. See also cuts under *Notholæna, Pteris*, and *Rafflesia*.—**Revolute antennæ,** in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are rolled or coiled spirally outward and backward, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.



2

1. Revolute-margined Leaf of *Andromeda polifolia*. 2. The leaf as shown in transverse section.

revolute (rev′ō-lūt), *v. i.* To revolve. [Colloq.]

Then he frames a second motion
From thy *revoluting* eyes.
The Academy, March 1, 1890, p. 153.

★**revolution** (rev-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *revolucion*, < OF. *revolution*, F. *révolution* = Pr. *revolucio* = Sp. *revolución* = Pg. *revolução* = It. *rivoluzione, revoluzione* = D. *revolutie* = G. Sw. Dan. *revolution*, < LL. *revolutio(n-)*, a revolving, < L. *revolvere*, pp. *revolutus*, revolve, turn over: see *revolve*.] **1.** The act of revolving or turning completely round, so as to bring every point of the turning body back to its first position; a complete rotation through 360°. Where the distinction is of importance, this is called a *rotation*.

She was probably the very last person in town who still kept the time-honored spinning-wheel in constant *revolution*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

2. The act of moving completely around a circular or oval course, independently of any rotation. In a revolution without rotation, every part of the body moves by an equal amount, while in rotation the motions of the different parts are proportional to their distances from the axis. But revolutions and rotations may be combined. Thus, the planets perform *revolutions* round the sun, and at the same time *rotations* about their own axes. The moon performs a *rotation* on its axis in precisely the same time in which it performs a *revolution* round the earth, to which it consequently always turns the same side.

So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold, . . . and on their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution* day by day.
Milton, P. L., viii. 31.

3. A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events; a cycle, especially of time: as, the *revolutions* of the seasons, or of the hours of the day and night.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the *revolution* of the times
Make mountains level. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 46.

The Duke of Buckingham himself flew not so high in so short a *Revolution* of Time. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

There must be a strange dissolution of natural affection, a strange unthankfulness for all that homes have given, . . . when each man would fain build to himself, and build for the little *revolution* of his own life only.
Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture, Memory, § 3.

Hence—**4.** A recurrent period or moment in time. [Rare.]

Thither by harpy-footed furies haled,
At certain *revolutions* all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 597.

5. A total change of circumstances; a complete alteration in character, system, or conditions.

Chapless, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade: here's a fine *revolution*, and we had the trick to see't. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. i. 98.

Religions, and languages, and forms of government, and usages of private life, and modes of thinking, all have undergone a succession of *revolutions*.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—**6.** A radical change in social or governmental conditions; the overthrow of an established political system, generally accompanied by far-reaching social changes. The term *Revolution*, in English history, is applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688. In American history it is applied to the war of independence. See below. [In this sense the word is sometimes used adjectively.]

The elections . . . generally fell upon men of *revolution* principles. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., i. 6.

The *revolution*, as it is called, produced no other changes than those which were necessarily caused by the declaration of independence. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 189.

A state of society in which *revolution* is always imminent is disastrous alike to moral, political, and material interests. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

7. The act of rolling or moving back; a return to a point previously occupied.

Fear
Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head. *Milton*, P. L., x. 815.

8†. The act of revolving or turning to and fro in the mind; consideration; hence, open deliberation; discussion.

But, Sir, I pray you, howe some ever my maister rekeneth with any of his servaunts, bring not the matier in *revolution* in the open Courte. *Paston Letters*, I. 388.

9. The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volution; a turn.—**American Revolution**, the series of movements by which the thirteen American colonies of Great Britain revolted against the mother country, and asserted and maintained their independence. Hostilities began in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, and the help of France was formally secured in 1778. The war was practically ended by the surrender of the chief British army at Yorktown in 1781, and the independence of the United States was recognized by treaty of peace in 1783.—**Anomalistic revolution**. See *anomalistic*.—**English Revolution**, the movements by which James II. was forced to leave England, and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed with an Anglo-Dutch army in November, 1688. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional sovereigns, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.—**French Revolution**, the series of movements which brought about the downfall of the old absolute monarchy in France, the establishment of the republic, and the abolition of many abuses. The States General assembled in May, 1789, and the Third Estate at once took the lead. The Bastille was stormed by the people, and in the same year the Constituent Assembly overthrew feudal privileges and transferred ecclesiastical property to the state. Abolition of titles and of right of primogeniture, and other reforms, were effected in 1790. The next year a constitution was adopted and the Constituent was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly. In 1792 a coalition of nations was formed against France, the royal family was imprisoned, and in September the Convention replaced the Legislative Assembly and proclaimed the republic. Louis XVI. was executed in 1793, and the Reign of Terror followed in 1793–4; royalist risings were suppressed, and the foreign wars successfully prosecuted. The revolutionary period may be regarded as ending with the establishment of the Directory in 1795, or as extending to the founding of the Consulate in 1799, or even later. Other French revolutions in 1830, 1848, and 1870 resulted respectively in the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy of the Restoration, of the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and of the Second Empire.—**Pole of revolution**. See *pole*[2].—**Revolution-indicator**. Same as *operameter*.—**Solid of revolution**, a solid containing all the points traversed by a plane figure in making a revolution round an axis in its plane, and containing no others. The *ellipsoid*, *paraboloid*, *hyperboloid*, etc., *of revolution* are examples.=**Syn. 6.** See *insurrection*.

revolutionary (rev-ō-lū′shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *révolutionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *revolucionario* = It. *rivoluzionario;* as *revolution* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a revolution in government, or [*cap.*] to any movement or crisis known as *the Revolution:* as, a *revolutionary* war; *Revolutionary* heroes; the *Revolutionary* epoch in American history.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless *revolutionary* struggle.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 176.

2. Tending to produce revolution; subversive of established codes or systems: as, *revolutionary* measures, *revolutionary* doctrines.

It is much less a reasoning conviction than unreasoning sentiments of attachment that enable Governments to bear the strain of occasional maladministration, *revolutionary* panics, and seasons of calamity.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Revolutionary calendar. See *republican calendar*, under *calendar*.—**Revolutionary tribunal.** See *tribunal*.

II. *n.*; pl. *revolutionaries* (-riz). A revolutionist.

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a *revolutionary*. *J. Wilson.*

It is necessary for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become *revolutionaries*, and what causes drive them to revolution.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (*Davies.*)

revolutioner (rev-ō-lū′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-er*[2]. Cf. *revolutionary*.] Same as *revolutionary*.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented *Revolutioners*. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., i. 4.

revolutionise, *v.* See *revolutionize*.

revolutionism (rev-ō-lū′shon-izm), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-ism.*] Revolutionary principles. *North Brit. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

revolutionist (rev-ō-lū′shon-ist), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-ist.*] One who desires or endeavors to effect a social or political revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre. *Burke.*

Many foreign *revolutionists* out of work added to the general misunderstanding their contribution of broken English in every most ingenious form of fracture.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 194.

revolutionize (rev-ō-lū′shon-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revolutionized*, ppr. *revolutionizing*. [< *revolution* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring about a revolution in; effect a change in the political constitution of: as, to *revolutionize* a government.

Who, in his turn, was sure my father plann'd
To *revolutionise* his native land.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, x.

2. To alter completely; effect a radical change in.

We need this [absolute religion] to heal the vices of modern society, to *revolutionize* this modern feudalism of gold. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons, v.

I even think that their [the rams'] employment will go as far to *revolutionize* the conditions of naval warfare as has the introduction of breech-loading guns and rifles those of fighting ashore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 434.

II. *intrans.* To undergo a revolution; become completely altered in social or political respects.

Germany is by nature too thorough to be able to *revolutionize* without *revolutionizing* from a fundamental principle, and following that principle to its utmost limits.
Marx, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 124.

Also spelled *revolutionise*.

revolutive (rev′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< F. *révolutif* (in sense 2); as *revolute* + *-ive.*] **1.** Turning over; revolving; cogitating.

Being so concerned with the inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man. *Feltham*, Letters, xvii. (*Latham.*)

2. In *bot.*, same as *revolute*, or sometimes restricted to the case of estivation.

revolvable (rē-vol′va-bl), *a.* [< *revolve* + *-able.*] Capable of being revolved.

The upper cap of the mill is *revolvable*. *Nature*, XL. 543.

revolve (rē-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revolved*, ppr. *revolving*. [< ME. *revoluen*, < OF. *revolver* = Sp. Pg. *revolver*, stir, = It. *rivolvere*, < L. *revolvere*, roll back, revolve, < *re-*, back, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*, *volve*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn or roll about on an axis; rotate.

Beware
Lest, where you seek the common love of these,
The common hate with the *revolving* wheel
Should drag you down. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. To move about a center; circle; move in a curved path; follow such a course as to come round again to a former place: as, the planets *revolve* about the sun.

In the same circle we *revolve*. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

Minds roll in paths like planets; they *revolve*,
This in a larger, that a narrower ring,
But round they come at last to that same phase.
O. W. Holmes, Master and Scholar.

3. To pass through periodic changes; return or recur at regular intervals; hence, to come around in process of time.

In the course of one *revolving* moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 549.

To mute and to material things
New life *revolving* summer brings.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

4. To pass to and fro in the mind; be revolved or pondered.

Much of this nature *revolved* in my mind, thrown in by the enemy to discourage and cast me down.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 205.

5. To revolve ideas in the mind; dwell, as upon a fixed idea; meditate; ponder.

If this [letter] fall into thy hand, *revolve*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 155.

Still
My mother went *revolving* on the word.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

6†. To return; devolve again.

On the desertion of an appeal, the judgment does, ipso jure, *revolve* to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. *trans.* **1.** To turn or cause to roll round, as upon an axis.

Then in the east her turn she [the moon] shines,
Revolved on heaven's great axle. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 381.

2. To cause to move in a circular course or orbit: as, to *revolve* the planets in an orrery.

If the diurnal motion of the air
Revolves the planets in their destined sphere,
How are the secondary orbs impelled?
How are the moons from falling headlong held?
Chatterton, To Rev. Mr. Catcott.

3. To turn over and over in the mind; ponder; meditate on; consider.

The ancient authors, both in divinity and in humanity, which had long time slept in libraries, began generally to be read and *revolved*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 39.

Long stood Sir Bedivere,
Revolving many memories.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To turn over the pages of; look through; search.

I remember, on a day I *reuolued* the registers in the capitol, I red a right merualious thyng. *Golden Book*, xii.

Straight I again *revolved*
The law and prophets, searching what was writ
Concerning the Messiah. *Milton*, P. R., i. 259.

revolve† (rē-volv′), *n.* [< *revolve*, *v.*] **1.** A revolution; a radical change in political or social affairs.

In all *revolves* and turns of state
Decreed by (what dee call him) fate.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

2. A thought; a purpose or intention.

When Midelton saw Grinuill's hie *revolve*,
Past hope, past thought, past reach of all aspire,
Once more to moue him flie, he doth resolue.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile, p. 59. (*Davies.*)

revolved (rē-volvd′), *a.* [< *revolve* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, same as *revolute*.

revolvement (rē-volv′ment), *n.* [= Sp. *revolvimiento* = Pg. *revolvimento;* as *revolve* + *-ment.*] The act of revolving or turning over, as in the mind; reflection. *Worcester.*

revolvency (rē-vol′ven-si), *n.* [< L. *revolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] The state, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world.
Cowper, Task, i. 372.

★ **revolver** (rē-vol′vėr), *n.* [< *revolve* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which revolves.—**2.** Specifical-

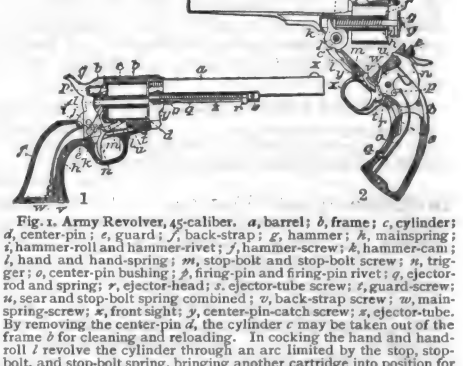


Fig. 1. Army Revolver, 45-caliber. *a*, barrel; *b*, frame; *c*, cylinder; *d*, center-pin; *e*, guard; *f*, back-strap; *g*, hammer; *h*, mainspring; *i*, hammer-roll and hammer-rivet; *j*, hammer-screw; *k*, hammer-cam; *l*, hand and hand-spring; *m*, stop-bolt and stop-bolt screw; *n*, trigger; *o*, center-pin bushing; *p*, firing-pin and firing-pin rivet; *q*, ejector-rod and spring; *r*, ejector-head; *s*, ejector-tube screw; *t*, guard-screw; *u*, sear and stop-bolt spring combined; *v*, back-strap screw; *w*, main-spring-screw; *x*, front sight; *y*, center-pin-catch screw; *z*, ejector-tube. By removing the center-pin *d*, the cylinder *c* may be taken out of the frame *b* for cleaning and reloading. In cocking the hand and hand-roll *l* revolve the cylinder through an arc limited by the stop, stop-bolt, and stop-bolt spring, bringing another cartridge into position for firing. The cylinder has six chambers. The stock (not shown) is fastened to the sides of the frame by screws. The recoil-plate is shown at *b′*.

Fig. 2. Partial Longitudinal Section of Common Revolver. *a*, barrel; *b*, frame; *c*, joint-pivot screw; *d*, cylinder-catch; *d′*, cylinder-catch-cam screw; *d″*, cylinder-catch screw; *e*, barrel-catch; *f*, cylinder; *g*, extractor; *g′*, extractor-stud; *h*, extractor-stem with coiled extractor-spring; *i*, steady-pin; *j*, friction-collar; *k*, lifter; *l*, pawl and pawl-pin; *m*, pawl-spring; *n*, hammer; *o*, mainspring; *p*, main-spring-swivel; *q*, strain-screw; *r*, hammer-stud; *t*, trigger; *u*, recoil-plate; *v*, stop, stop-pin, and stop-spring; *w*, hand, hand-spring, and hand-spring pin; *x*, guard; *y*, guard-screw; *z*, front sight.

ly—(*a*) A revolving firearm, especially a pistol, having a revolving barrel provided with a number of bores (as in earlier styles of the weapon), or (as in modern forms) a single barrel with a revolving cylinder at its base, provided with a number of chambers. When the barrel or cylinder revolves on its longitudinal axis, the several bores or chambers are brought in succession into relation with firing-mechanism for successive and rapid firing. In the modern forms of the arm the chambers of the cylinder are, by such revolution, brought successively into line with the bore in the barrel, which is also the firing position. In this position each chamber respectively forms a continuation of the bore in the barrel. Six is the common number of chambers. The most vital distinction between early and modern revolving firearms is that the barrels of the former were directly revolved by the hand; while in the latter the revolving-mechanism is connected with the firing-mechanism, the cocking of which automatically revolves the cylinder. Metal cartridges with conical bullets are used in all modern revolvers, the loading being done at the breech. Some are self-cocking—that is, are cocked by pulling the trigger which also discharges them. Some, by peculiar mechanism (though, for general use, they may be cocked in the ordinary way for taking deliberate aim), are by a quick adjustment changed into self-cocking pistols for more rapid firing in emergencies where accurate aim is of subordinate importance. Colonel Colt of the United States was the first to produce a really serviceable and valuable revolving arm, though the principle was known in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. (*b*) A revolving cannon.—**3.** A revolving horse-rake.

revolving (rē-vol′ving), *p. a.* Turning; rolling; moving round.—**Revolving brush, car, diaphragm, grate, harrow, light, mill, oven.** See the nouns.—**Revolving cannon.** See *machine-gun.*—**Revolving furnace,** a furnace used extensively in making ball soda or black-ash, consisting of a large cylinder of iron hooped with solid steel tires shrunk on the shell, which is supported by and turns on friction-wheels or -rollers. Unlike the revolving furnace for chloridizing ores, this furnace has no interior partition. The heat is supplied by a Siemens regenerative gas-furnace, or by a coal-furnace, and the hot flame circulates longitudinally through the cylinder into a smoke-stack or chimney. The charging is done through a hole in the side of the cylinder, and the crude soda, rolled into balls by the motion of the cylinder, is discharged through the same opening.—**Revolving pistol.** Same as *revolver.*—**Revolving press.** See *press*[1].—**Revolving storm,** a cyclone.

revomit (rē-vom′it), *v. t.* [= It. *revomitare;* as *re-* + *vomit.* Cf. F. *revomir,* < L. *revomere,* vomit forth again, disgorge, < *re-,* again, + *vomere,* vomit: see *vomit.*] To vomit or pour forth again; reject from the stomach.

They poure the wine downe the throate . . . that they might cast it vp againe and so take more in the place, vomiting and *revomiting* . . . that which they haue drunke.
Hakewill, Apology, iv. 3.

revulse† (rē-vuls′), *v. t.* [< F. *révulser,* < L. *revulsus,* pp. of *revellere,* pluck back: see *revel*[2].] **1.** To affect by revulsion; pull or draw back; withdraw.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and *revulse* the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels.
G. Cheyne, Natural Method. (*Latham.*)

2. To draw away: applied to counter-irritation.

revulsent (rē-vul′sent), *a.* and *n.* [< *revulse* + *-ent.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *revellent.*

II. *n.* A counter-irritant.

revulsion (rē-vul′shon), *n.* [< OF. *revulsion,* F. *révulsion* = Sp. *revulsión* = Pg. *revulsão* = It. *rivulsione,* < L. *revulsio(n-),* a tearing off or away, < *revellere,* pp. *revulsus,* pluck back: see *revel*[2].] **1.** The act of pulling or drawing away; abstraction; forced separation.

The *revulsion* of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

2. In *med.,* the diminution of morbid action in one locality by developing it artificially in another, as by counter-irritation.—**3.** A sudden or violent change, particularly a change of feeling.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling. *Macaulay.*

He was quite old enough . . . to have seen with his own eyes the conversion of the court, [and] its *revulsion* to the ancient worship under Julian the Apostate.
The Atlantic, LXV. 149.

revulsive (rē-vul′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *révulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *revulsivo,* < L. *revulsus,* pp. of *revellere,* pull away: see *revel*[2].] **I.** *a.* Having the power of revulsion; tending to revulsion; capable of producing revulsion.

The way to cure the megrim is diverse, according to the cause: either by cutting a vein, purging, *revulsive* or local remedies. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 473.

II. *n.* That which has the power of withdrawing; specifically, an agent which produces revulsion.

Salt is a *revulsive.* Pass the salt.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 138.

revulsor (rē-vul′sor), *n.* [< *revulse* + *-or.*] An apparatus by means of which heat and cold can be alternately applied as curative agents.

Rev. Ver. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the English Bible).

revye†, *v.* See *revie.*

rew[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row*[2].

rew[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rue*[1].

rew[3]† (rō). An obsolete preterit of *row*[1].

rewake, *v.* An erroneous form, found in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer, for *revoke.*

rewaken (rē-wā′kn), *v.* [< *re-* + *waken.*] To waken again.

Love will . . . at the spiritual prime
Rewaken with the dawning soul.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

rewall†, *v.* A (perverted) Middle English form of *rule*[1]. *Lydgate.*

rewalt†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *walt, v.*] To overturn; throw down.

reward (rē-wârd′), *v.* [< ME. *rewarden,* < OF. *rewarder, reswarder,* an older form of *reguarder, regarder,* regard, < *re-,* back, + *warder, garder,* mark, heed: see *guard.* Doublet of *regard.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To mark; regard; observe; notice carefully.

Hit you behouith *rewarde* and behold
Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this contre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2367.

2†. To look after; watch over; have regard or consideration for.

Ac if ye riche haue reuthe and *rewarde* wel the pore, . . .
Criste of his curteysie shal conforte zow atte laste.
Piers Plowman (B., xiv. 145.

3. To recompense; requite; repay, as for good or evil conduct (commonly in a good sense); remunerate, as for usefulness or merit; compensate.

Kyng Auferius ther with he was contente,
And hym *rewardid* well for his presente.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2407.

I'll follow, as they say, for reward. He that *rewards* me, God *reward* him! *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 167.

4. To make return for; give a recompense for.

Reward not hospitality
With such black payment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 575.

5†. To give in recompense or return, as for either good or evil.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 Sam. xxiv. 17.

A blessing may be *rewarded* into the bosom of the faithful and tender brother or sister that . . . admonisheth.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

6. To serve as a return or recompense to; be a reward to.

No petty post *rewards* a nobleman
For spending youth in splendid lackey-work.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 60.

7. To serve as return or recompense for.

Still happier, if he till a thankful soil,
And fruit *reward* his honourable toil.
Cowper, Hope, l. 761.

The central court of the Hareem is one of the richest discoveries that *rewarded* M. Place's industry.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

II. *intrans.* To make requital; bestow a return or recompense, especially for meritorious conduct.

But you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to employ with countenance and encouragement, but *reward* with austerity and disgrace.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

reward (rē-wârd′), *n.* [< ME. *rewarde, reward,* < OF. *reward,* an earlier form of *reguard, regard,* regard, < *rewarder, regarder,* regard: see *reward, regard, v.,* and cf. *regard, n.*] **1**†. Notice; heed; consideration; respect; regard.

Thanne Reson rod forth and tok *reward* of no man,
And dude as Conscience kenned hi he the kyng mette.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 40.

Men take more *rewarde* to the nombre than to the sapience of persons. *Chaucer,* Tale of Melibeus.

2. The act of rewarding, or the state of being rewarded; requital, especially for usefulness or merit; remuneration.

The end for which all profitable laws
Were made looks two ways only, the *reward*
Of innocent good men, and the punishment
Of bad delinquents.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 4.

The hope of *reward* and fear of punishment, especially in a future life, are indispensable as auxiliary motives to the great majority of mankind.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 159.

3. That which is given in requital of good or evil, especially good; a return; a recompense; commonly, a gift bestowed in recognition of past service or merit; a guerdon.

Now-a-days they call them gentle *rewards:* let them leave their coloring, and call them by their Christian name, bribes. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now *rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 9.

A man that fortune's buffets and *rewards*
Hast ta'en with equal thanks.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 72.

Hanging was the *reward* of treason and desertion.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 16.

4. The fruit of one's labor or works; profit; return.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward.* Eccl. ix. 5.

5. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.—**In reward of**†, in comparison with.

Yit of Daunger cometh no blame,
In reward of my doughter Shame.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3254.

=**Syn. 3.** Pay, compensation, remuneration, requital, retribution.

rewardable (rē-wâr′da-bl), *a.* [< *reward* + *-able.*] Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense.

No good woorke of man is *rewardable* in heauen of his owne nature, but through the mere goodnes of God.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.

Rewards do always presuppose such duties performed as are *rewardable.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

rewardableness (rē-wâr′da-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being rewardable, or worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 2.

rewardably (rē-wâr′da-bli), *adv.* In a rewardable manner; so as to be rewardable. *Imp. Dict.*

rewarder (rē-wâr′dėr), *n.* One who rewards; one who requites or recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 123.

rewardful (rē-wârd′fûl), *a.* [< *reward* + *-ful.*] Yielding reward; rewarding. [Rare.]

Whose grace was great, and bounty most *rewardfull.*
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 187.

rewardfulness (rē-wârd′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being rewardful; capability of yielding a reward.

Of the beauty, the *rewardfulness,* of the place I cannot trust myself to speak. *The Century,* VI. 30.

rewardless (rē-wârd′les), *a.* [< *reward* + *-less.*] Having no reward.

rewa-rewa (rā′wä-rā′wä), *n.* [Maori, < *rewa,* to float.] See *Knightia.*

rewbarb†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rhubarb.*

rewe†. An obsolete form of *rue*[1], *rue*[2], *row*[2].

reweigh (rē-wā′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *weigh.*] To weigh a second time; verify the weight of by a second test or trial.

It only remained now to remove the condensers, and *reweigh* them with all necessary precautions.
Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 97.

rewel†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rule*[1].

rewel-bone†, *n.* [< ME. *rewel-boon, rowel-boon, rewel-bone, ruelle-bone, reuylle-bone,* < *rewel, rowel* (of uncertain meaning, in form like *rowel,* lit. a little wheel, < OF. *rouelle,* a little wheel: see *rowel*), + *boon, bone,* appar. same as *bone*[1].] A word of unknown meaning, occurring in the line:

His sadel was of *rewel-boon.* *Chaucer,* Sir Thopas, l. 167.

Ruel-bone is mentioned by Chaucer . . . as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that *ruel-bone* was commonly or even actually used for that purpose. . . . In the Turnament of Tottenham Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of *ruelle bones,*" which another copy alters to *rounde bonys.* In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a well is mentioned as made "of fin *ruwal,* that schon swithe brighte."
Halliwell.

rewet (rō′et), *n.* [< F. *rouet,* little wheel, gunlock, dim. of *roue,* a wheel, < L. *rota,* a wheel: see *rotary, rowel.*] **1.** Originally, the revolving part of a wheel-lock. Hence—**2.** The wheel-lock itself.—**3.** A gun fitted with a wheel-lock. See *harquebus.*

rewful†, *a.* A Middle English form of *rueful.*

rewfulliche†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ruefully. Chaucer.*

rewin (rē-win′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *win.*] To win a second time; win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning.* *Fuller.*

rewliche†, *a.* See *ruly*[1].

rewme†, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm.*

rewood (rē-wûd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *wood*[1].] To plant again with trees; reforest.

Rewooding the high lands where the streams take rise.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.

reword (rē-wėrd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *word*.] 1. To put into words again; repeat.

It is not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *re-word*; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 143.

2. To reëcho.

A hill whose concave womb *re-worded*
A plaintful story from a sistering vale.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 1.

3. To word anew; put into different words: as, to *reword* a statement.

rewrite (rē-rīt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *write*.] To write a second time.

Write and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen.
Young, To Pope.

rewthe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.

rewthless†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruthless*.

rex (reks), *n.* [< L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king (= OIr. *rīg*, Ir. *rīgh* = Gael. *righ* = W. *rhi* = Skt. *rājan*, a king: see *Raja*[2]), < *regere* (Skt. √ *rāj*), rule: see *regent*, and *rich*, *riche*. Hence ult. *roy*, *royal*, *regal*, *real*[2], *regale*[2], etc.] A king.—**To play rex**†, to play the king; act despotically or with violence; handle a person roughly; "play the mischief." This phrase probably alludes to the *Rex*, or king, in the early English plays, a character marked by more or less violence. The noun in time lost its literal meaning, and was often spelled *reaks*, *reeks* ("keep a *reaks*," etc.), and used as if meaning 'tricks.'

I . . . thinke it to be the greatest indignitie to the Queene that may be to suffer such a caytiff to *play* such *Rex*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes *playing reeks* with the high and stately timber.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2.

Love wi'h Rage *kept* such *a reakes* that I thought they would have gone mad together.
Ireton, Dream of Strange Effects, p. 17.

Then came the English ordnance, which had been brought to land, to *play* such *reaks* among the horse that they were forced to fly.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 256.

rexen, *n.* A plural of *resh*[2], a variant of *rush*[1]. *Halliwell.*

rex-player†, *n.* [Found only in the form *reaks-player*; < *rex*, in *to play rex* (*reaks*), + *player*.] One who plays rex.

Ribleur, a disordered roaver, jetter, swaggerer, outragious *reaks-player*, a robber, ransaker, boothaler, preyer upon passengers, etc. *Cotgrave.*

rey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ray*[4].

reyal†, *n.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

reyn†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rain*[1].

reynald†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *reynard*.

reynard (rā′närd or ren′ärd), *n.* [Formerly also *reynold*, *reynald*; < late ME. *reynard*, < OF. *reynard*, *regnard*, *regnar*, *regnart*, *renart*, *renard*, F. *renard* = Pr. *raynart* = OCat. *ranart*, a fox, < OFlem. (OLG.) *Reinaerd*, *Reinaert* (G. *Reinhart*, *Reinecke*), a name given to the fox in a famous epic of Low German origin ("Reynard the Fox"), in which animals take the place of men, each one having a personal name, the lion being called *Noble*, the cat *Tibert*, the bear *Bruin*, the wolf *Isegrim*, the fox *Reynard*, etc., and which became so popular that *renard* in the common speech began to take the place of the vernacular OF. *goupil*, *goupil*, fox, and finally supplanted it entirely; < MHG. *Reinhart*, OHG. *Reginhart*, *Raginhart*, a personal name, lit. 'strong in counsel,' < *ragin-*, *regin-*, counsel (cf. Icel. *regin*, pl., the gods: see *Ragnarök*, and cf. AS. *regn-* (= Icel. *regin-*), intensive prefix in *regn-heard*, very hard, etc., *regn-meld*, a solemn announcement, *regn-theóf*, an arch-thief, etc., and in personal names such as *Regen-here*, etc., = Goth. *ragin*, an opinion, judgment, decree, advice), + *hart*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*: see *hard* and *-ard*.] A name of the fox in fable and poetry, in which the fox figures as cunning personified.

Hyer [here] begynneth th[e h]ystorye of *reynard* the foxe. *Caxton*, tr. of *Reynard* the Fox (ed. 1481), p. 16.

Now read, Sir *Reynold*, as ye be right wise,
What course ye weene is best for us to take.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Reynosia (rā-nō′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1866): after Alvaro *Reynoso* of Havana.] A genus of choripetalous plants, of the family *Rhamnaceæ*, consisting of 7 West Indian species, one of which, *R. septentrionalis*, extends into Florida, where it is known as *red ironwood*.

reyoung (rē-yung′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *young*.] To make young again. [Rare.]

With rapid rush,
Out of the stone a plentious stream doth gush,
Which murmurs through the Plain; proud, that his glass,
Gliding so swift, so soon *re-yongs* the grass.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

reyse[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*[1].

reyse[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

rezbanyite (rez-ban′yīt), *n.* [< *Rez-Bánya* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in massive forms having a metallic luster and light lead-gray color. It is found at Rez-Bánya, Hungary.

rezed†, *a.* Same as *reasted*.

rf., rfz. Abbreviations of *rinforzando* or *rinforzato*.

rh. [L., etc., *rh-*, used for *hr-*, a more exact rendering of the Gr. *ῥ*, the aspirated *ρ* (*r*).] An initial sequence, originally an aspirated *r*, occurring in English, etc., in words of Greek origin. In early modern and Middle English, as well as in Spanish, Italian, Old French, etc., it is also or only written *r*. When medial, as it becomes in composition, the *r* is doubled, and is commonly written *rrh*, after the Greek form *ῥῥ*, which, however, is now commonly written *ῥῥ*. In modern formations medial *rrh* is often reduced to *rh*. (For examples of *rh*, see the words following, and *catarrh*, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *myrrh*, *pyrrhic*, etc.) The combination *rh* properly occurs only in Greek words; other instances are due to error or confusion, or are exceptional, as in *rhyme* for *rime*[1], *rhine* for *rine*, *rhone* for *rone*, etc.

Rh. The chemical symbol of *rhodium*.

rha† (rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rha* (*barbarum*), < Gr. *ῥᾶ*, rhubarb, so called, it is said, from the river *Rha*, Ῥᾶ, now called *Volga*. See *rhubarb* and *Rheum*[2].] Rhubarb.

Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root so named [*rha*], good for many uses in physick.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, xxii. 8. 28.

rhabarbarate† (ra-bär′ba-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *rhabarbaratus*, < *rhabarbarum*, rhubarb: see *rhabarbarum*.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters.
Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours. [(*Latham.*)

rhabarbarin, rhabarbarine (ra-bär′ba-rin), *n.* [< *rhabarbarum* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *chrysophanic acid*. See *chrysophanic*.

rhabarbarum (ra-bär′ba-rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *rha barbarum*, rhubarb: see *rhubarb* and *rha*.] Rhubarb.

rhabd (rabd), *n.* [Also *rabd*; < NL. *rhabdus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod: see *rhabdus*.] A rhabdus.

Rhabdammina (rab-da-mī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ἄμμος*, sand, + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of *Rhabdamminina*. *O. Sars*, 1865.

Rhabdamminina (rab-dam-i-nī nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdammina* + *-ina*[2].] A group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdammina*. The test, composed of cemented sand-grains often mixed with sponge-spicules, is of some tubular form, free or fixed, with one or a few apertures, and sometimes segmented. The genus *Haliphysema*, supposed to be a sponge, and made by Haeckel the type of a class *Physemaria*, has been assigned to this group. Also *Rhabdammininæ*, as a subfamily of *Astrorhizidæ*.

rhabdi, *n.* Plural of *rhabdus*.

rhabdia, *n.* Plural of *rhabdium*, 1.

rhabdichnite (rab-dik′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Rhabdichnites*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ἴχνος*, a track, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *ichnite*.] A fossil trace or track of uncertain character, such as may have been made by various animals in crawling or otherwise.

Rhabdichnites (rab-dik-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Rabdichnites* (J. W. Dawson, 1875): see *rhabdichnite*.] A hypothetical genus, covering conjectural organisms which are supposed to have left the traces called *rhabdichnites*.

Rhabdichnites and Eophyton belong to impressions explicable by the trails of drifting sea-weeds, the tail-markings of Crustacea, and the ruts ploughed by bivalve mollusks, and occurring in the Silurian, Erian, and Carboniferous rocks. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 30.

rhabdite (rab′dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-ite*[2].] 1. One of the three pairs of appendages of the abdominal sternites which unite to form the ovipositor of some insects.—2. A refractive rod-like body of homogeneous structure and firm consistency, or, sometimes, a flagellated V-shaped body found in numbers in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian worms. They may be entirely within these cells, or protrude from them, are readily pressed out, and often found in abundance in the mucus secreted and deposited by the worms. The function of the rhabdites seems to be defense. They vary in size and form, and also in their local or general dispersion on the body of the worm. They are produced in the ordinary epidermic cells, or in special formative cells beneath the integument, whence they work their way to the surface. Similar bodies, of granular structure, are distinguished as *pseudo-rhabdites*. 3. A member of the genus *Rhabditis*.—4. A phosphide of iron, occurring in minute tetragonal prisms in some meteoric irons.

rhabditic (rab-dit′ik), *a.* [< *rhabdite* + *-ic*.] ★Of or pertaining to a rhabdite, in any sense.

Rhabditis (rab-dī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] A generic name of minute nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidæ*, under which various species of different genera of this family have been described in certain stages of their transformations. Worms of this form develop from the embryo in damp earth, where they lead an independent life till they migrate into their host, where, after further transformations, they acquire the sexually mature condition, though this is sometimes attained while they are still free. Members of the genera *Leptodera*, *Pelodera*, *Rhabdonema*, and others have been referred to *Rhabditis* under various specific names.—**Rhabditis genitalis**, a small round worm which has been found in the urine.

rhabdium (rab′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] 1. Pl. *rhabdia* (-ä). A striped muscular fiber. [Rare.]

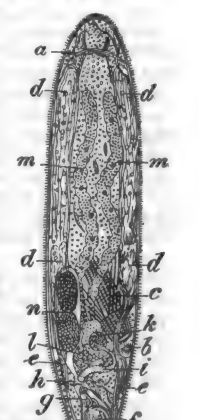
The voluntary muscles of all vertebrates and of many invertebrates consist of fibers, the contents of which are perfectly regularly disposed in layers and transversely striped. For shortness, this striped mass may be called *rhabdia*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 46.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schaum*, 1861.

Rhabdocarpos (rab-dō-kär′pos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of Carboniferous and Upper Devonian fossil fruits long regarded as belonging to the *Cordaitales*, but recently found attached to the fronds of *Neuropteris*, one of the *Cycadofilices*.

rhabdocœl (rab′dō-sēl), *a.* Same as *rhabdocœlous*.

Rhabdocœla (rab-dō-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria*, contrasted with *Dendrocœla* (which see), containing small forms whose intestine, when present, is straight and simple. The body is cylindric (as compared with other flatworms), but more or less flattened; the sexual organs are usually hermaphrodite; there is no anus (see *Aprocta*), but a mouth, the position of which varies extremely in different genera, and usually a protrusile pharynx or buccal proboscis. In most forms the alimentary canal is distinct; in others (see *Acœla*) it is not fairly differentiated from the general digestive parenchyma. There are numerous forms of this group, mostly inhabiting fresh water, though some are marine. They live on the juices of small worms, crustaceans, and insects, which they suck after enveloping their prey in a sort of mucus secreted by the skin and containing rhabdites. (See *rhabdite*, 2.) The group is divided, mainly upon the character of the intestine, into three sections: (1) *Acœla*, without differentiated intestine, represented by the family *Convolutidæ*; (2) *Rhabdocœla* proper, with definite intestinal tract, a nervous system and excretory organs present, compact male and female generative glands, complicated pharynx, and generally no otoliths—embracing numerous forms of several different families, both of fresh and salt water; (3) *Allœocœla*, resembling (2), but with otoliths, represented by one family, *Monotidæ*. Another division, based mainly upon the position or other character of the mouth, is directly into a number of families, as *Convolutidæ*, *Opisthomidæ*, *Derostomidæ*, *Mesostomidæ*, *Prostomidæ*, and *Microstomidæ*. Also called *Rhabdocœlida*.



A Species of *Opisthomum*, illustrating the structure of *Rhabdocœla*.

a, central nervous system, close to which are seen ramifications of the water-vascular vessels; *b*, mouth; *c*, proboscis; *d*, testes; *e*, vasa deferentia; *f*, vesicula seminalis; *g*, penis; *h*, sexual aperture; *i*, vagina; *k*, spermatheca; *l*, germarium; *m*, vitellarium; *n*, uterus with two ova inclosed in hard shells.

rhabdocœlan (rab-dō-sē′lan), *n.* and *a.* [< *Rhabdocœla* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocœla*.

II. *a.* Same as *rhabdocœlous*.

Rhabdocœlida (rab-dō-sē′li-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdocœla* + *-ida*.] Same as *Rhabdocœla*.

rhabdocœlidan (rab-dō-sē′li-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhabdocœlida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœlida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocœlida*.

rhabdocœlous (rab-dō-sē′lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] Having, as a turbellarian, a simple straight digestive cavity; of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœla*.

Rhabdocrepida (rab-dō-krep′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κρηπίς* (*κρηπιδ-*), a foundation.] A suborder or other group of lithistidan tetractinellidan sponges, with diversiform desmas produced by the various growth of silica over uniaxial spicules. The families *Megamorinidæ* and *Micromorinidæ* represent this group.

rhabdoid (rab'doid), *n.* [Also *rabdoid;* < Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής*, like a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a spindle-shaped or acicular body, chemically related to the plastids, which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting irritability, such as *Drosera*, *Dionæa*, etc., and which probably plays an important part in this function. The position in the cell is such that it stretches diagonally across the cell from end to end.

rhabdoidal (rab-doi'dal), *a.* [Also *rabdoidal;* < *rhabdoid* + *-al.*] Rod-like; specifically, in *anat.*, sagittal: as, the *rhabdoidal* suture.

rhabdolith (rab'dō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A minute rhabdoidal concretion of calcareous matter occurring in globigerina-ooze — one of the elements which cover a rhabdosphere.

The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Voyage of Challenger, I. iii.

rhabdolithic (rab-dō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *rhabdolith* + *-ic.*] Concreted in rhabdoidal form, as calcareous matter; of or pertaining to rhabdoliths.

rhabdology (rab-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [Also *rabdology;* < F. *rhabdologie*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The act or art of computing by Napier's rods or Napier's bones. See *rod.*

rhabdom (rab'dom), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods: see *rhabdome.*] In *entom.*, a special structure in the eye, consisting of a concrescence of the rods developed on the cells of the retina, when these cells are themselves united in a retinula.

The rods also become united, and form a special structure, the *rhabdom*, in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

rhabdomal (rab'dō-mal), *a.* [< *rhabdome* + *-al.*] Having the character of a rhabdome; pertaining to a rhabdome.

rhabdomancer (rab'dō-man-sėr), *n.* [Also *rabdomancer;* < *rhabdomancy* + *-er*[1].] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a romancer of the divining-rod; a bletonist; a douser.

rhabdomancy (rab'dō-man-si), *n.* [Also *rabdomancy;* < F. *rhabdomancie, rhabdomance* = Pg. *rhabdomancia* = It. *rabdomanzia*, < Gr. *ῥαβδομαντεία*, divination by means of a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the attempt to discover things concealed in the earth, as ores, metals, or springs of water, by a divining-rod; bletonism; dousing.

Agreeably to the doctrines of *rhabdomancy*, formerly in vogue, and at the present moment not entirely discarded, a twig, usually of witchhazel, borne over the surface of the ground, indicates the presence of water, to which it is instinctively alive, by stirring in the hand.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 9.

rhabdomantic (rab-dō-man'tik), *a.* [Also *rabdomantic;* < *rhabdomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to rhabdomancy, or the use of the divining-rod.

rhabdome (rab'dōm), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod. Cf. *rhabdom.*] In sponges, the shaft of a cladose rhabdus, bearing the cladome.

The rhabdus then [*i. e.*, when cladose] becomes known as the shaft or *rhabdome*, and the secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or cladome of the spicule. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

rhabdomere (rab'dō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the chitinous rods which, when united, form a rhabdom. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIV. 373.

Rhabdomesodon (rab-dō-mes'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of bryozoans, typical of the family *Rhabdomesodontidæ*. *R. gracile* is a characteristic species.

Rhabdomesodontidæ (rab-dō-mes-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdomesodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of bryozoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdomesodon*. They had a ramose zoarium composed of slender cylindrical solid or tubular branches with the cell-apertures on all sides. The cell-mouth was below the surface, and opened into a vestibule or outer chamber which constituted the apparent cell-aperture on the surface. The species lived in the Carboniferous seas.

rhabdomyoma (rab″dō-mī-ō'mą), *n.*; pl. *rhabdomyomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] A myoma consisting of striated muscular fibers.

Rhabdonema (rab-dō-nē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of small nematoid worms referred to the family *Anguillulidæ*, containing parasitic species, some of which are known to pass through the *Rhabditis* form. Such is *R. nigrovenosum*, a viviparous parasite of the lungs of batrachians, half to three quarters of an inch long, whose embryos make their way into the intestine and thence to the exterior, being passed with the feces into water or mud, where they acquire the *Rhabditis* form. These have separate sexes, and the females produce living young, which finally migrate into the batrachian host. Another species, which occurs in the intestine of various animals, including man, is *R. strongyloides*, formerly known as *Anguillula intestinalis.*

rhabdophane (rab'dō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths from Cornwall in England, and also from Salisbury in Connecticut, where the variety called *scovillite* is found.

Rhabdophora (rab-dof'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **rhabdophorus:* see *rhabdophorous.*] A group of fossil organisms: same as *Graptolitoidea:* so called by Allman from the chitinous rod which supports the perisarc.

rhabdophoran (rab-dof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhabdophora* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdophora;* graptolithic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdophora;* a graptolite.

rhabdophorous (rab-dof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. **rhabdophorus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *rhabdophoran.*

Rhabdopleura (rab-dō-plö'rą), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1869), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *πλευρόν*, a rib.] The typical genus of *Rhabdopleuridæ*, having the tentacles confined to a pair of outgrowths of the lophophore containing each a cartilaginoid skeleton. *R. normani* is a marine form found in deep water of the North Atlantic, off the coasts of Shetland and Normandy. It is a small branching organism, apparently a molluscoid of polyzoan affinities, living in a system of delicate membranous tubes, each of which contains its polypide, free to crawl up and down the tube by means of a contractile stalk or cord called the *gymnocaulus.*

Rhabdopleuræ (rab-dō-plö'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhabdopleura.*] An order of marine polyzoans, represented by the family *Rhabdopleuridæ*. Also *Rhabdopleurea.*

Rhabdopleuridæ (rab-dō-plö'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdopleura* + *-idæ.*] The family represented by the genus *Rhabdopleura*. Together with *Cephalodiscidæ* the family forms a particular group of molluscoids, related to polyzoans, and named by Lankester *Pterobranchia*. It forms the type of the suborder *Aspidophora* of Allman.

rhabdopleurous (rab-dō-plö'rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhabdopleuridæ*, or having their characters.

rhabdosphere (rab'dō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere: see *sphere.*] A minute spherical body bristling with rhabdolithic rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic, whose nature is not yet determined. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Voyage of Challenger, I. 220.

Rhabdosteidæ (rab-dos-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Rhabdosteus*, having the rostrum prolonged like a sword, and maxillary bones bearing teeth on their proximal portion. By some it is referred to the family *Platanistidæ*. The only known species lived in the Eocene or Miocene of eastern North America.

Rhabdosteoidea (rab-dos-tē-oi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-oidea.*] The *Rhabdosteidæ* rated as a superfamily of *Denticete. Gill.*

Rhabdosteus (rab-dos'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1867), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of *Rhabdosteidæ.*

Rhabdostyla (rab-dō-stī'lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, related to *Vorticella*, but having a rigid instead of a contractile pedicel. Seven species are described, all of fresh water.

rhabdous (rab'dus), *a.* [Also *rabdous;* < *rhabd, rhabdus*, + *-ous.*] Having the character of a rhabdus; exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type of structure, as a sponge-spicule.

rhabdus (rab'dus), *n.*; pl. *rhabdi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, stick, staff, wand, twig, switch.] 1. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type; a simple straight spicule. There are several kinds of rhabdi, named according to their endings. A rhabdus sharp at both ends is an *oxea;* blunt at both ends, a *strongyle;* knobbed at both ends, a *tylote;* knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, a *tylotoxea;* blunt at one end and sharp at the other, a *strongyloxea.* The last two forms are scarcely distinguishable from the stylus.

2. In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

rhachial, rhachialgia, etc. See *rachial,* etc.

rhachilla, *n.* See *rachilla.*

Rhachiodon, rhachiodont, etc. See *Rachiodon,* etc.

rhachiomyelitis (rā″ki-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the spinal cord, usually called *myelitis.*

rhachiotome (rā'ki-ō-tōm), *n.* Same as *rachitome.*

rhachiotomy (rā-ki-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into the spinal canal.

rhachipagus, rhachis, *n.* See *rachipagus,* etc.

rhachischisis (rā-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *σχίσις*, a cleaving, < *σχίζειν*, cleave: see *schism.*] In *pathol.*, incomplete closure of the spinal canal, commonly called *spina bifida.*

rhachitic, rhachitis. See *rachitic,* etc.

rhachitome, rhachitomous. See *rachitome,* etc.

Rhacochilus (rak-ō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] In *ichth.*, a genus of embiotocoid fishes. *R. toxotes* is the alfiona. See cut under *alfiona.*

Rhacophorus (rā-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ῥακοφόρος*, wearing rags, < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of batrachians of the family *Ranidæ*, containing arboreal frogs with such long and so broadly webbed toes that the feet serve somewhat as parachutes by means of which the creature takes long flying leaps. *R. reinhardti* is one of the largest tree-frogs, with the body three inches in length, the hind legs six inches. See cut under *flying-frog.*

Rhacophyllum (rak-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A generic name (Schimper, 1869) of certain lacinately foliaceous remains, thought to be abnormal, parasitic, or stipular, sometimes found attached to the main rhachis near the points of branching in several genera of fossil ferns from the Coal-measures. Earlier, *Aphlebia.*

Rhadamanthine, Rhadamantine (rad-a-man'thin, -tin), *a.* [< L. *Rhadamanthus*, < Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθυς*, Rhadamanthus (see def.).] Pertaining to or resembling Rhadamanthus, in Greek mythology one of the three judges of the lower world, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Minos: applied to a solemn and final judgment.

Your doom is *Rhadamantine.* *Carlyle*, Dr. Francia.

To conquer in the great struggle with the devil, with incarnate evil, and to have the sentence pronounced by the *Rhadamanthine* voice of the past — Well done!
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 73.

Rhadinosomus (rad″i-nō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1840), < Gr. *ῥαδινός*, Æolic *βραδινός*, slender, taper, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidæ*. Formerly called *Leptosomus*, a name preoccupied in ornithology.

Rhætian (rē'shian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Rhetian;* < F. *Rhétien*, < L. *Rhætius*, prop. *Rætius*, < *Rhæti, Ræti*, the Rhætians, *Rhætia, Rætia*, their country.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Rhæti or their country Rhætia, corresponding nearly to the modern Grisons, Vorarlberg, and western Tyrol: as, the *Rhætian* Alps.

II. *n.* A native of Rhætia.

Rhætic (rē'tik), *a.* [Also *Rhetic;* < L. *Rhæticus*, prop. *Ræticus*, < *Rhæti, Ræti*, the Rhætians: see *Rhætian.*] Of or belonging to the Rhætian Alps.— **Rhætic beds,** in *geol.*, certain strata, particularly well developed in the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps, which are regarded as being beds of passage between the Trias and the Jura. One of the most important divisions of the Rhætic series in England is the so-called *bone-bed*, which abounds in bones and teeth of fish, coprolites, and other organic remains.

rhætizite (rē'ti-zīt), *n.* [Prop. **Rhæticite*, irreg. < *Rhætic* + *-ite*[2].] A white variety of cyanite, found at Greiner in Tyrol. Also *rhetizite.*

Rhæto-Romanic (rē'tō-rō-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhætic* + *Romanic.*] Belonging to, or a member of, the group of Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, part of Tyrol, and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic. Also *Rheto-Romanic.*

rhagades (rag'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rhagades*, < Gr. *ῥαγάς*, pl. *ῥαγάδες*, a chink, crack, rent, a crack of the skin, < *ῥηγνύναι, ῥαγῆναι*, break: see *break.*] Fissures of the skin; linear excoriations.

rhagite (rag'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of bismuth occurring in yellow or yellowish-green crystalline aggregates at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Rhagodia (rā-gō'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named from the resemblance of the clustered fruit to grapes; < Gr. *ῥαγώδης*, like grapes,

< *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape.] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Chenopodieæ*, characterized by glomerate flowers, a horizontal seed, and fleshy fruit crowning the persistent five-lobed calyx. The 11 species are all Australian. They are shrubs or rarely herbs, either slender or robust, mealy or minutely woolly, bearing chiefly alternate leaves and small greenish flowers which are spiked or panicled, and are followed by globose or flattened berries, often red. General names for the species are *redberry* and *seaberry*. *R. Billardieri* is a sea-side shrub with somewhat fleshy shoots and leaves, straggling or 5 or 6 feet high, of some use in binding sands. *R. hastata* is the saloop-bush, an undershrub with small soft leaves, introduced at Hong-Kong and elsewhere as food for cattle.

rhagon (rag′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape.] A type of sponge-structure resulting from the modification of a primitive form, as an olynthus, by the outgrowth of the endoderm into a number of approximately spherical chambers communicating with the exterior by a prosopyle and with the paragastric cavity by an apopyle (see *prosopyle*), with conversion of the flagellated into pavement epithelium except in the chambers. The rhagon occurs as a stage in the early development of some sponges, and others exhibit it in the adult state. The structure is named from the grape-like form of the spherical chambers. The term is correlated with *ascon*, *leucon*, and *sycon*. Also called *dyssycus*.

This may be termed the aphodal or racemose type of the *Rhagon* system, since the chambers at the ends of the aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look like grapes on a bunch. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

rhagonate (rag′ō-nāt), *a.* [< *rhagon* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of a rhagon; of or pertaining to a rhagon; rhagose.

rhagose (rag′ōs), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape, + *-ose*.] Racemose, as the rhagon type of sponge-structure; rhagonate. *W. J. Sollas.*

Rhamnaceæ (ram-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Rhamnus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Rhamnales*, typified by the genus *Rhamnus*. It is distinguished by its habit, strongly perigynous stamens, concave petals which are not caducous, larger and valvate sepals, and fruit not a berry. It includes about 380 species, classed in 5 tribes and 51 genera, widely diffused through warm countries. They are commonly erect trees or shrubs, often thorny, bearing undivided alternate or opposite stipulate leaves, which are often coriaceous and three- to five-nerved. The small flowers are greenish or yellow, commonly in axillary cymes, which are followed by three-celled capsules or drupes, sometimes edible, sometimes hard and indehiscent. It is often called the *buckthorn family*, from the common name of *Rhamnus*, the type genus. See cut under *Rhamnus*.

rhamnaceous (ram-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Rhamnus* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Rhamnaceæ*.

Rhamneæ (ram′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rhamnus* + *-eæ*.] The principal tribe of the family *Rhamnaceæ*, characterized by a dry or drupaceous fruit containing three stones which are indehiscent or two-valved. Although this name was originally employed for the family, it is now restricted to the tribe. It embraces 21 genera, including *Rhamnus*, the type. See *Rhamnus*.

rhamnegin (ram′ne-jin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-eg-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{28}H_{36}O_{17}$) which is found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnetin (ram′ne-tin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-et-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*[2].] A decomposition-product ($C_{16}H_{12}O_7$) which is formed from rhamnin.

rhamnin (ram′nin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable glucoside found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnoxanthin (ram-nok-san′thin), *n.* [< NL. *Rhamnus* + Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] Same as *frangulin*.

Rhamnus (ram′nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhamnos*, < Gr. *ῥάμνος*, the buckthorn, Christ's-thorn.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs and trees, the buckthorns, type of the family *Rhamnaceæ* and of the tribe *Rhamneæ*. It is characterized by a thin disk sheathing the bell-shaped calyx-tube and bearing the four or five stamens on its margin; by a free ovary often immersed within the disk; and by its fruit, an oblong or spherical drupe, surrounded at its base by the small calyx-tube, and containing two, three, or four hard one-seeded stones. There are about 70 species, natives of warm and temperate regions, frequent in Europe, Asia, and America, rare in the tropics. They bear alternate petioled and feather-veined leaves, which are either entire or toothed, deciduous or evergreen, and are furnished with small deciduous stipules. The flowers are in axillary racemes or cymes, and are commonly dicœcious in the typical section, but not so in the principal American species (the genus *Frangula* of Brongniart), which also differ in their unfurrowed seeds and flat fleshy seed-leaves. A general name for the species is *buckthorn*, the common buckthorn being *R. cathartica* of the northern old world, planted and sparingly naturalized in the United States. It is used as a hedge-plant. Its bark is medicinal, like that of *R. Frangula*; its black berries afford a now nearly disused cathartic, and with



Branch of Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) with Fruit. *a*, female flower; *b*, male flower; *c*, leaf, showing the nervation.

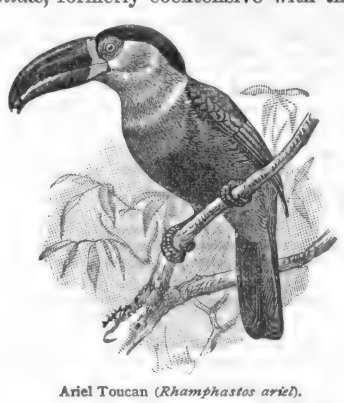
those of some other species yield by treatment the pigment known as *sap-green*. *R. Frangula*, of the same nativity, called *black* or *berry-bearing alder*, *alder-buckthorn*, and (*black*) *dogwood*, affords one of the very best gunpowder-charcoals, while its bark is an officinal cathartic. (See *frangula*, *frangulin*.) The fruit of *R. infectoria* and other species forms the French, Turkey, or Persian berries of the dyers. (See under *Persian*.) In China the bark of *R. saxatilis* and other species affords the famous green indigo, or lokao, there used to dye silks, also introduced at Lyons. (For other old world species, see *alaternus*.) *R. Caroliniana* of the southern United States is a shrub or small tree, bearing a sweet and agreeable fruit. The berries of *R. crocea* of California are much eaten by the Indians. *R. Purshiana*, the California coffee-tree, yields an unimportant coffee-substitute. It also yields the cascara sagrada bark (which see, under *bark*[2]), sometimes called *chittam-bark*, whence probably, in view of the hard fine wood, the name *shittim-wood*. See *bearberry*, 2, and *bearwood*.

Rhamphalcyon (ram-fal′si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *ἀλκυών*, the kingfisher: see *alcyon*, *halcyon*.] A genus of *Alcedininæ*: same as *Pelargopsis*. *Reichenbach*, 1851.

Rhamphastidæ (ram-fas′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, typified by the genus *Rhamphastos*; the toucans. They have a bill of enormous size, though very light, the interior bony structure being highly cancellous and pneumatic; the tongue is long, slender, and feathery; the toes are four, yoked in pairs; there are ten tail-feathers; the vomer is truncate; the manubrium sterni is pointed; the clavicles are separate; the carotid is single; the oil-gland is tufted; and there are no cæca. The legs are homalogonatous, and the feet are antiopelmous. The tail can be thrown up on the back in a peculiar manner. The cutting edges of the bill are more or less serrate, and there is a naked space about the eye. The coloration is bold and varied. There are upward of 50 species, confined to the warmer parts of continental America. The leading genus besides *Rhamphastos* is *Pteroglossus*. See *toucan*, *toucanet*, and cuts under *Rhamphastos*, *Selenidera*, and *aracari*.

Rhamphastinæ (ram-fas-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-inæ*.] 1†. The *Rhamphastidæ* as a subfamily of some other family. — 2. A subfamily of *Rhamphastidæ*, contrasted with *Pteroglossinæ*.

Rhamphastos (ram-fas′tos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766, after Aldrovandus, 1599), more prop. *Rhamphestes* (Gesner, 1560) (cf. Gr. *ῥαμφηστής*, a fish, prob. the pike), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] The typical genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, formerly coextensive with the family, now restricted to large species having the bill at a maximum of size, as *R. picatus*, the toco toucan, or *R. ariel*. Usually written *Ramphastos*.



Ariel Toucan (*Rhamphastos ariel*).

Rhamphobatis (ram-fob′a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *βατίς*, a flat fish.] Same as *Rhina*, 1 (*b*).

Rhamphocelus (ram-fō-sē′lus), *n.* [NL. (Demarest, 1805, as *Ramphocelus*), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *κήλη*, tumor; altered to *Rhamphocœlus* (Sclater, 1886), on the presumption that the second element is < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A remarkable genus of tanagers, having the rami of the under mandible peculiarly tumid and colored, and the plumage brilliant scarlet or yellow and black in the male. There are about 12 species, all of South America, especially Brazil, as *R. brasilius* and *R. jacapa*.

Rhamphocottidæ (ram-fō-kot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphocottus*. The body is compressed, and the head also compressed and with a projecting snout; there are a short spinous and oblong soft dorsal fins, and the ventrals are subabdominal and imperfect.

Rhamphocottinæ (ram″fō-ko-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-inæ*.] The *Rhamphocottidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Cottidæ*.

Rhamphocottoidea (ram″fō-ko-toi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the family *Rhamphocottidæ*, and distinguished by the development of the post-temporal bones.

Rhamphocottus (ram-fō-kot′us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1874), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *κόττος*, a river-fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb: see *Cottus*.] A genus of mail-cheeked fishes having a projecting snout, typical of the family *Rhamphocottidæ*. The only known species, *R. richardsoni*, is an inhabitant of the colder waters of the Pacific coast of North America.

Rhamphodon (ram′fō-don), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, as *Ramphodon*), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of *Trochilidæ*, so called from the serration of the bill of the male; the saw-billed humming-birds, as the Brazilian *R. nævius*: synonymous with *Grypus*, 1.

rhamphoid (ram′foid), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥαμφώδης*, beak-shaped, < *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *εἶδος*, form.] Beak-shaped. — **Rhamphoid cusp**, a cusp on a plane curve, where the two branches lie on the same side of the tangent at the cusp; the union of an ordinary cusp, an inflexion, a binode, and a bitangent.

Rhampholeon (ram-fō′lē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *λέων*, a lion: see *lion*, and cf. *chameleon*.] A genus of chameleons, having the tail non-prehensile. *R. spectrum* is a Madagascan species. *Günther*, 1874.

Rhamphomicron (ram-fō-mik′ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *μικρός*, little.] A notable genus of *Trochilidæ*, including large humming-birds with short weak bill, no crest, and a beard of pendent metallic feathers, ranging from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia. *R. stanleyi* and *R. herrani* are examples. They are known as *thornbills*.

Rhamphorhynchinæ (ram″fō-ring-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Rhamphorhynchus*.

rhamphorhynchine (ram-fō-ring′kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhamphorhynchinæ*.

Rhamphorhynchus (ram-fō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *ῥύγχος*, a beak, snout.] A genus of pterodactyls, differing from *Pterodactylus* in having the tail very long with immobile vertebræ, the metacarpus less than half as long as the forearm, and the jaws produced and acuminate, with long and irregular teeth. One of the species is *R. gemmingi*.

Rhamphosidæ (ram-fos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphosus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct hemibranchiate fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphosus*. They had normal anterior vertebræ, plates on the nape and shoulders only, a tubiform mouth, subthoracic ventrals, and a dorsal spine behind the nuchal plates. From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

Rhamphosus (ram′fō-sus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), with term. *-osus* (see *-ose*), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] An extinct genus of hemibranchiate fishes, representing the family *Rhamphosidæ*.

rhamphotheca (ram-fō-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *rhamphothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the whole beak, of which the rhinotheca, dertrotheca, and gnathotheca are parts.

rhamphothecal (ram-fō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *rhamphotheca* + *-al.*] Sheathing or covering the beak, as integument; of or pertaining to the ★rhamphotheca.

Rhamphus (ram′fus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798, as *Ramphus*), < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak.] A genus of coleopterous insects, giving name to the *Rhamphidæ*, but usually placed in the family *Curculionidæ*, having a few European species.

rhaphe, *n.* See *raphe.*

Rhaphidia, Rhaphidiidæ. See *Raphidia*, etc.

Rhaphidopsis (raf-i-dop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), < Gr. ῥαφίς (ῥαφιδ-), needle, + ὄψις, face, aspect.] A genus of exclusively African longicorn beetles, of eleven known species, generally of handsome coloration.

Rhaphiosaurus (raf″i-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάφιον, a little needle or pin (dim. of ῥαφίς, needle, pin), + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards of the Cretaceous period, so called from the acicular teeth. Usually *Raphiosaurus.*

rhaphis, *n.* See *raphis.*

Rhapidophyllum (rap″i-dō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Wendland and Drude, 1876), < Gr. ῥαπίς (ῥαπιδ-), a rod, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Sabaleæ.* It is characterized by globose, partly diœcious flowers, with three broad and imbricated petals, six stamens with large linear and versatile anthers, and an ovary of three free ovoid carpels, tapering into a short recurved stigma, only one carpel usually ripening, forming a one-seeded nut tipped by a persistent subterminal stigma and composed of a hard crust covered with a fibrous pericarp which is clad in a loose wool. It is distinguished from the allied and well-known genus *Chamærops* by the fruit and by its spines. The only species, *R. Hystrix*, is the blue palmetto of South Carolina and Florida, etc., a low palm with the leaves deeply plaited and cut, and the minute saffron flowers sessile on the branches of the two to five spadices, which are surrounded by woolly spathes. See *blue palmetto*, under *palmetto.*

Rhapis (rā′pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1789), so called in allusion to the wand-like stem; < Gr. ῥαπίς, a rod.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Sabaleæ.* It is characterized by a fruit of one to three small obovoid one-seeded carpels, each tipped by a terminal style, with a fleshy pericarp which is fibrous within, and with a soft endocarp, and by flowers mostly diœcious, sessile and solitary on the slender branches of a leafy spadix, with a three-cleft valvate corolla, anthers opening outward, and three distinct ovary-carpels borne on an elongated pedicel. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of China, Japan, and the Malay archipelago, low palms with reed-like stems springing up in dense tufts from the same root, each wrapped in a network of fibers which are the remnants of leaf-sheaths. They bear alternate and terminal roundish leaves, irregularly and radiately parted into linear, wedge-shaped, or elliptical segments with conspicuous transverse veins. The yellowish flowers are borne on a spadix which is shorter than the leaves and is sheathed along its axis with deciduous bracts, the whole at first inclosed within two or three membranous spathes. The slender stems of *R. flabelliformis*, the ground-ratan, are available for numerous uses (see *ratan*), and the plant is one of the best for table decoration. *R. humilis* is a beautiful species, rare in collections.

rhapontic (rā-pon′tik), *n.* [= OF. *rheupontique* = Sp. *rapóntico* = Pg. *ruiponto* = It. *rapontico*, < L. *rhaponticum*, orig. *rha Ponticum*, rhubarb, lit. 'Pontic rha': see *rha* and *Pontic*, and cf. *rhubarb.*] Rhubarb: chiefly in *phar.* in composition, *rhapontic*-root.

rhapsode (rap′sōd), *n.* [= F. *rapsode*, *rhapsode* = Sp. *rapsoda* = It. *rapsodo*, < Gr. ῥαψῳδός, a writer of epic poetry, a bard who recites poetry, lit. 'one who strings or joins songs together,' < ῥάπτειν (ῥαφ-), stitch together, fasten together, + ᾠδή, song, ode: see *ode*[1].] A rhapsodist.

I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Kleisthenês by reciting, not the Homeric Iliad, but the Homeric Thebais and Epigoni.
Grote, Hist. Greece, i. 21, note.

rhapsoder† (rap′sō-dėr), *n.* [< *rhapsode* + *-er*[2].] A rhapsodist.

By this occasion [printing my own poems] I am made a *rhapsoder* of mine own rags, and that cost me more diligence to seek them than it did to make them.
Donne, Letters, li.

rhapsodic (rap-sod′ik), *a.* [= F. *rapsodique*, *rhapsodique*, < Gr. ῥαψῳδικός, < ῥαψῳδία, rhapsody: ★see *rhapsody.*] Same as *rhapsodical.*

rhapsodical (rap-sod′i-kal), *a.* [< *rhapsodic* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of rhapsody; of the nature of rhapsody; hence, enthusiastic to extravagance; exaggerated in sentiment and expression; gushing.

They [Prynne's works] . . . by the generality of Scholars are looked upon to be rather *rapsodical* and confused than any way polite or concise. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 439.

The odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau . . . are animated, without being *rhapsodical.* *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxix.

rhapsodically (rap-sod′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

rhapsodise, *v.* See *rhapsodize.*

rhapsodist (rap′sō-dist), *n.* [= F. *rapsodiste*, *rhapsodiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodista*; as *rhapsode* + *-ist.*] 1. Among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang rhapsodies; especially, one who made it his profession to recite or sing the compositions of Homer and other epic poets.

While the latter [the poet] sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre, the *rhapsodist* . . . rehearsed . . . the poems of others.
W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 4.

The *rhapsodist* did not, like the early minstrel, use the accompaniment of the harp; he gave the verses in a flowing recitative, bearing in his hand a branch of laurel, the symbol of Apollo's inspiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 137.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes and recites verses extempore.

As to the origin of this [harvest] song — whether it came in its actual state from the brain of a single *rhapsodist*, or was gradually perfected by a school or succession of *rhapsodists* — I am ignorant. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, liii.

3. One who speaks or writes with exaggerated sentiment or expression; one who expresses himself with more enthusiasm than accuracy or logical connection of ideas.

Let me ask our *rhapsodist*, — "if you have nothing . . . but the beauty and excellency and loveliness of virtue to preach, . . . and . . . no future rewards or punishments . . . — how many . . . vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?" *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. x. § 11.

rhapsodistic (rap-sō-dis′tik), *a.* [< *rhapsodist* + *-ic.*] Same as *rhapsodical.*

rhapsodize (rap′sō-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rhapsodized*, ppr. *rhapsodizing.* [< *rhapsode* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To recite rhapsodies; act as a rhapsodist; hence, to express one's self with poetic enthusiasm; speak with an intenseness or exaggeration due to strong feeling.

You will think me *rhapsodising*; but . . . one cannot fix one's eyes on the commonest natural production without finding food for a rambling fancy.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxii.

Walter, the young Franconian knight, with his *rhapsodising* and love-making, needs a representative with a good voice and a good appearance.
The Academy, No. 898, p. 46.

II. *trans.* To sing or narrate or recite as a rhapsody; rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody.

Upon the banks of the Garonne, . . . where I now sit *rhapsodizing* all these affairs.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 28.

Also spelled *rhapsodise.*

rhapsodomancy (rap′sō-dō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *rhapsodomancie* = Sp. Pg. *rapsodomancia*, < Gr. ῥαψῳδός, a rhapsodist (see *rhapsode*), + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy.* Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like, shook them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written, and that on which the die lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they particularly called the Sortes Prænestinæ, and afterwards, according to the poet thus made use of, Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ, &c. *Rees*, Cyclopædia.

rhapsody (rap′sō-di), *n.*; pl. *rhapsodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *rhapsodie*, *rapsodie*; < OF. *rapsodie*, F. *rapsodie*, *rhapsodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodia*, < L. *rhapsodia*, < Gr. ῥαψῳδία, the reciting of epic poetry, a part of an epic recited at a time, a rhapsody, a tirade, < ῥαψῳδός, a rhapsodist: see *rhapsode.*] 1. The recitation of epic poetry; hence, a short epic poem, or such a part of a longer epic as could be recited at one time: as, the Homeric *rhapsodies.*

A *rhapsody*
Of Homer's.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 184.

Rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work [the Iliad and the Odyssey] was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians.
W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 5.

2. The exaggerated expression of real or affected feeling or enthusiasm; an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard; especially, a poetic composition marked rather by exaggerated sentiment or fancy than by sober, connected thought.

Then my breast
Should warble airs whose *rhapsodies* should feast
The ears of seraphims. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

Spend all the pow'rs
Of rant and *rhapsody* in virtue's praise.
Cowper, Task, v. 677.

3. In *music*, an instrumental composition in irregular form, somewhat like a caprice, impromptu, or improvisation, though properly more important: as, Liszt's Hungarian *rhapsodies.* — 4†. Any rambling composition; a cento; hence, a medley; a jumble.

O, such a deed
As from the body of contraction plucks
The very soul, and sweet religion makes
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 48.

He was very light-headed, and had uttered nothing but a *rhapsody* of nonsense all the time he stayed in the room.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

rhatany, *n.* See *ratany.*

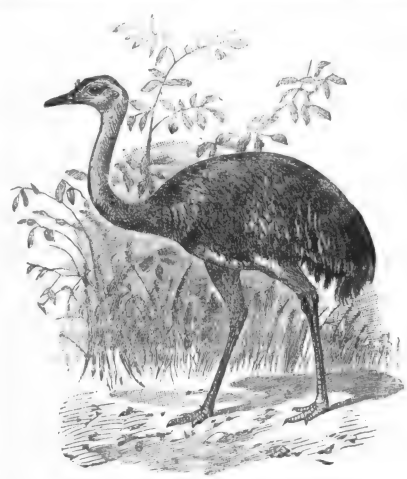
rhaw, *n.* [W. *rhaw*, a shovel, spade.] A measure of peat in Wales, 140 or 120 cubic yards.

Rhe (rē), *n.* A variant of *Ra.*

Rhea[1] (rē′ä), *n.* [= F. *Rhée*, < L. *Rhea*, < Gr. Ῥέα, Rhea (see def. 1).] 1. In *anc. myth.*, a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and Earth, wife and sister of Kronos, and mother of various divinities.

However intimate the connection, however inextricable the confusion between the Great Mother and *Rhea*, even down to late days the memory remained that they were not in origin one and the same.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 51.

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The only genus of *Rheidæ*; the only American genus of living ratite birds; the only three-toed ostriches. *R. americana* is the common American ostrich, avestruz, or



South American Ostrich (*Rhea americana*).

nandu. *R. darwini* is a second very distinct species, sometimes placed in another genus, *Pterocnemis*, owing to the extensive feathering of the legs. *R. macrorhyncha* is a third species, which is closely related to the first. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An American ostrich. — 3. The fifth satellite of Saturn.

rhea[2] (rē′ä), *n.* [Also *rheea*; E. Ind.] The ramie-plant or -fiber.

Rheæ (rē′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhea*[1], 2.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, including only the *Rheidæ*, or family of the American ostriches.

rhea-fiber (rē′ä-fī′bėr), *n.* Same as *ramie.*

rhea-grass (rē′ä-gras), *n.* The ramie-plant. See *ramie.*

rheebok, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *reebok.*

rheic (rē′ik), *a.* [< F. *rhéique*; as *Rheum*[2] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from rhubarb. — **Rheic acid**, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, the yellow crystalline granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by extraction with potash solution, precipitation with hydrochloric acid, and purification by crystallizing from a solution in chloroform. Also called *rheinic acid* and *chrysophanic acid.*

Rheidæ (rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhea*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of living ratite birds confined to America and having three toes, typified by the genus *Rhea*; the nandus or American ostriches. There is an ischiac symphysis beneath the sacral vertebræ, but no pubic symphysis; the maxillopalatines are free from the vomer; the carotid is single, sinistral; the lower larynx is specialized and has a pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; the ambiens is present; the gall-bladder is absent; the wing-bones are unusually well developed for ratite birds; and the manus has three digits.

rhein (rē′in), *n.* [< *Rheum*[2] + *-in*[2].] Same as *rheic acid* (which see, under *rheic*).

Rhein-berry (rīn′ber″i), *n.* [Also *Rhire-berry*; early mod. E. *rheyn-berrie*; appar. accom. < MD. *reyn-besie*, also *rijn-besie*, D. *rijn-bezie*, blackberry, = G. *rheinbeere* (Webster), as if 'Rhine-berry' (berry growing along the Rhine ?); < MD. *reyn-*, *rijn-*, occurring also, appar., in other plant-names, namely *reyn-bloeme*, *rijn-bloeme* (D. *rijnbloeme*), cudweed; *reynweyde*, also *reynwilghe*, *rijnwilghe*, privet; *reynvaeren*, *reynvaer* (D. *reinvaar*), tansy; the element *reyn-*, *rijn-*, being uncertain.] The common buckthorn.

rhematic (rē-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ῥηματικός, belonging to a verb, < ῥῆμα, a word, a verb, lit. 'that which is said or spoken,' < ἐρεῖν, εἰρεῖν, say, speak: see *rhetor* and *verb.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from a verb.

Such [adjectives in *-able*] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambiguousness of the term verbal, I shall take leave to denominate *rhematic*. *F. Hall*, Adjectives in *-able*, p. 47.

II. *n.* The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Coleridge.*

Rhemish (rē′mish), *a.* [< *Rheims* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Rheims or Reims, a city of northeastern France.—**Rhemish version**, the version of the New Testament in the Douay Bible. See *Bible.*

rhenet, *n.* An erroneous form of *rine*[3].

Rhenish (ren′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< G. *rheinisch*, ★MHG. *rīnisch*, *rīnesch*, *rīnsch* (= D. *rijnsch* = Dan. *rhinsk* = Sw. *rhensk*), < *Rhein*, MHG. *Rīn*, OHG. *Rīn*, *Hrīn* (= D. *Rijn* = ME. *Rin*) (L. *Rhenus*, Gr. Ῥῆνος), the Rhine; a name prob. of Celtic origin.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rhine, a river of Europe which rises in Switzerland, traverses Germany and the Netherlands, and empties into the North Sea.—**Rhenish architecture**, the local form assumed by Romanesque or round-arched architecture in the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the regions bordering upon the Rhine. The earliest churches seem to have



Rhenish Architecture.—Apse of the Church of the Apostles, Cologne.

been circular; the circular original in the later rectangular type may perhaps be represented by the semicircular western apse in addition to that at the east end, characteristic of those regions. In buildings of this style small circular or octagonal towers are frequent. Arcaded galleries beneath the eaves, and richly carved capitals, often resembling Byzantine work, are among the most beautiful features. The Rhenish buildings are, however, despite much dignity and manifest suitability to their purpose, inferior in both design and ornament to those of the French Romanesque.—**Rhenish wine.** See *wine.*

II. *n.* Rhine or Rhenish wine. See *wine.*

A' poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 197.

rheochord (rē′ō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *χορδή*, a chord: see *chord.*] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit.

Rheoideæ (rē-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhea*[1] + ★*-oideæ.*] The *Rheidæ* rated as a superfamily: same as *Rheæ.*

rheometer (rē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Also *reometer*; = F. *rhéomètre*; irreg. < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring an electric current; an electrometer or galvanometer.—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-flow.

rheometric (rē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *rheometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a rheometer or its use; galvanometric.

rheometry (rē-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *rheometer* + *-y*[3].] 1. In *math.*, the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. The measurement of electric currents; galvanometry.

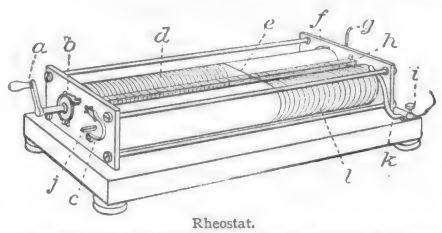
rheomotor (rē′ō-mō-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + L. *motor*, a mover.] Any apparatus, as an electric battery, by which an electric current is originated.

rheophore (rē′ō-fōr), *n.* [Also *reophore*; < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A general name given by Ampère to the conductor ★joining the poles of a voltaic cell.

rheoscope (rē′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascertained; an electroscope.

rheoscopic (rē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *rheoscope* + *-ic.*] Same as *electroscopic.*—**Rheoscopic limb**, the gastrocnemius of the frog with sciatic nerve attached, used to show the variations of electric currents, as in ★another similar preparation when its nerve is stimulated.

rheostat (rē′ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static.*] In *electromagnetism*, an instrument for regu-



Rheostat.

a, crank; *b*, spring and ratchet for preventing motion in the wrong direction; *c*, spring for other barrel or cylinder; *d*, non-conducting cylinder; *e*, wire; *f* and *k*, contact-springs for carrying current to and from binding-posts *g* and *i*; *h*, scale for showing number of revolutions; *l*, conducting cylinder; *j*, pin for crank when reversing motion.

lating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of resistance may be maintained; a resistance-box. See *resistance*, 3.

rheostatic (rē-ō-stat′ik), *a.* [< *rheostat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to a rheostat: incorrectly used to note a device of Planté's, which is essentially a commutator, by means of which the grouping of a number of condensers can be rapidly changed.

In the second class naturally figure induction coils, Planté's *rheostatic* machine, and the secondary batteries. *E. Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 104.

rheostatics (rē-ō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *rheostatic* (see *-ics*).] The statics of fluids; hydrostatics.

rheotannic (rē-ō-tan′ik), *a.* [< *Rheum*[2] + *tannic.*] Used only in the phrase below.—**Rheotannic acid**, $C_{28}H_{26}O_{14}$, a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

rheotome (rē′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A device by means of which an electric circuit can be periodically interrupted; an interrupter.

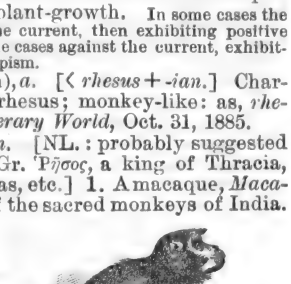
rheotrope (rē′ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *reotrope*; < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. *Faraday.*

rheotropic (rē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic.*] In *biol.*, determined in its direction of growth by a current of water. See *rheotropism.*

rheotropism (rē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *rheotrop(ic)* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, a term introduced by Jönsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant-growth. In some cases the plant grows with the current, then exhibiting positive rheotropism; in some cases against the current, exhibiting negative rheotropism.

rhesian (rē′shi-an), *a.* [< *rhesus* + *-ian.*] Characteristic of the rhesus; monkey-like: as, *rhesian* antics. *Literary World*, Oct. 31, 1885.

rhesus (rē′sus), *n.* [NL.: probably suggested by L. *Rhesus*, < Gr. Ῥῆσος, a king of Thracia, a river of the Troas, etc.] 1. A macaque, *Macacus rhesus*, one of the sacred monkeys of India. It is 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches, and mostly of a yellowish-brown color. It is a near relative of the common Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, of the Malay bruh, *M. nemestrinus*, and of the bonnet-macaque or munga, *M. sinicus*, and in some respects, as length of tail and formation of the "bonnet," holds an intermediate position between the extremes in this large and varied genus. The rhesus is widely distributed in India, both in the hill-country and on the plains, where it is known by the native name *bunder*. It runs into several varieties, which have received technical specific names, and is among the monkeys commonly seen in zoölogical gardens and menageries. 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *mammal.*, same as *Macacus.*—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Lacordaire*, 1869.



Rhesus Monkey (*Macacus rhesus*).

Rhetian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rhætian.*

Rhetic, *a.* Same as *Rhætic.*

rhetizite, *n.* See *rhætizite.*

rhetor (rē′tor), *n.* [< ME. *rethor*, < OF. *retor*, F. *rhéteur* = It. *retore*, < L. *rhetor*, a teacher of oratory, a rhetorician, also an orator, < Gr. *ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator, < *ἐρεῖν*, *εἴρειν* (pret. *εἴρηκα*; √*Fερ*), say, speak: see *verb.*] 1. A rhetorician; a master or teacher of rhetoric.

Myn English eek is insufficient;
It moste ben a *rethor* excellent,
That coude his colours longing for that art,
If he sholde hir discriven every part.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 30.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike?
Hammond, Works, IV. 514. (*Latham.*)

2. Among the ancient Greeks, an orator. Specifically—(*a*) One who made it his occupation to speak in the ecclesia or public assembly, and often to devote himself unofficially to some particular branch of the administration; a political orator or statesman. (*b*) One who made it his occupation to prepare speeches for other citizens to deliver in their own cases in court, and to teach them how to deliver them, act as an advocate, give instruction in the art of rhetoric, and deliver panegyrics or epidictic orations; hence, a professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

They are (and that cannot be otherwise) of the same profession with the *rhetories* [read *rhetores?*] at Rome, as much used to defend the wrong as to protect and maintain the most upright cause. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 72.

When a private citizen had to appear before court, the *rhetor* who wrote the speech for him often tried to make him appear at his best. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VI. 341.

rhetoriant, *a.* [ME. *rethoryen*; < *rhetor* + *-ian.*] Rhetorical.

The suasion of swetenesse *rethoryen.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

rhetoric (ret′or-ik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rhetorick*, *rethoryck*; < ME. *retorike*, *rethoryke*, *retoryke*, *retoryk* (also *rethorice*, after L. *rhetorice*), < OF. *rhetorique*, *rectorique*, F. *rhétorique* = Pr. *rethorica* = Sp. *retórica* = Pg. *rhetorica* = It. *retorica*, *rettorica*, < L. *rhetorica* (sc. *ars*), also *rhetorice*, < Gr. *ῥητορική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the rhetorical art, fem. of *ῥητορικός* (> L. *rhetoricus*), of or pertaining to a speaker or orator, rhetorical, < *ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator: see *rhetor.*] 1. The art of discourse; the art of using language so as to influence others. Rhetoric is that art which consists in a systematic use of the technical means of influencing the minds, imaginations, emotions, and actions of others by the use of language. Primarily, it is the art of oratory, with inclusion of both composition and delivery; secondarily, it also includes written composition and recitation. It is also used in narrower senses, so as to present the idea of composition alone, or the idea of oratorical delivery (elocution) alone. Etymologically, rhetoric is the art, or rather the technics (*τέχνη*, somewhat different in scope from our *art*), of the rhetor—that is, either the popular (political) orator or the judicial and professional rhetor. Accordingly, ancient writers regarded it mainly as the art of persuasion, and something of this view almost always attaches to the word even in modern use, so that it appears to be more or less inappropriate to use *rhetoric* of mere scientific, didactic, or expository composition. The element of persuasion, or at least of influence of thought, belongs, however, to such composition also in so far as accurate and well-arranged statement of views leads to their adoption or rejection, the very object of instruction involving this. On the other hand, poetry and epidictic oratory chiefly address the imagination and emotions, while the most important branches of oratory (deliberative and judicial oratory) appeal especially to the mind and emotions with a view to influencing immediate action. The theory or science underlying the art of rhetoric, and sometimes called by the same name, is essentially a creation of the ancient Greeks. Rhetoric was cultivated on its more practical side first of all by the earlier rhetors (so-called "sophists") and orators (Empedocles—considered the inventor of rhetoric—Gorgias, Isocrates, etc.), many of whom wrote practical treatises (*τέχναι*) on the art. The philosophers, on the other hand, among them Aristotle, treated the subject from the theoretical side. The system of rhetoric which finally became established, and has never been superseded, though largely mutilated and misunderstood in medieval and modern times, is that founded upon the system of the Stoic philosophers by the practical rhetorician Hermagoras (about 60 B. C.). Its most important extant representatives are Hermogenes (about A. D. 165) among the Greeks, and Quintilian (about A. D. 95) among the Latins. This theory recognizes three great divisions of oratory. (See *oratory.*) The art of rhetoric was divided into five parts: invention, disposition, elocution (not in the modern sense, but comprising diction and style), memory (mnemonics), and action (delivery, including the modern elocution).

With *rethorice* com forth Musice, a damsel of oure hows.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

Generall report, that surpasseth my praise, condemneth my *rethoricke* of dulnesse for so colde a commendation.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxv.

For *rhetoric*, he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a trope.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 81.

2. Skill in discourse; artistic use of language.—3. Artificial oratory, as opposed to that which is natural and unaffected; display in language; ostentatious or meretricious declamation.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, l. 790.

Like quicksilver, the *rhet'ric* they display
Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd at, slips away.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 21.

4. The power of persuasion; persuasive influence.

Every part of the Tragedy of his [the Son of God's] life, every wound at his death, every groan and sigh which he uttered upon the Cross, were designed by him as the most prevailing *Rhetorick*, to perswade men to forsake their sins, and be happy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

She was long deaf to all the sufferings of her lovers, till . . . the *rhetoric* of John the hostler, with a new straw hat and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 18.

Chambers of rhetoric. See *chamber.* =**Syn.** *Elocution, Eloquence,* etc. See *oratory.*

rhetorical (rē-tor′i-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *rethoricall;* ‹ *rhetoric* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing rhetoric; oratorical: as, the *rhetorical* art; a *rhetorical* treatise; a *rhetorical* flourish.

A telling quotation, when the whole point lies perhaps in some accidental likeness of words and names, is perfectly fair as a *rhetorical* point, as long as it does not pretend to be an argument. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 224.

Rhetorical accent, in *music.* See *accent,* 8 (*a*).—**Rhetorical algebra,** algebra without a special notation; an analysis of problems in the manner of algebra, but using only ordinary language.—**Rhetorical figure.** See *figure,* 16.—**Rhetorical question.** See *question.*—**Rhetorical syllogism,** a probable argumentation: so called by Aristotle, from the ancient notion that science should rest on demonstrative and not on probable reasoning—an opinion which constituted the great fault of ancient science.

rhetorically (rē-tor′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric: as, to treat a subject *rhetorically;* a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

rhetoricate† (rē-tor′i-kāt), *v. i.* [‹ LL. *rhetoricatus,* pp. of *rhetoricari,* speak rhetorically, ‹ L. *rhetorica,* rhetoric: see *rhetoric.*] To play the orator.

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to *rhetoricate,* or make flourishes. *South.*

rhetorication† (rē-tor-i-kā′shon), *n.* [‹ *rhetoricate* + *-ion.*] Rhetorical amplification.

"When I consider your wealth I doe admire your wisdome, and when I consider your wisdome I doe admire your wealth." It was a two-handed *rhetorication,* but the citizens [of London] tooke it in the best sense. *Aubrey,* Lives, Sir M. Fleetwood.

Their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions. *Waterland,* Charge (1732), p. 9.

rhetorician (ret-o-rish′an), *n.* and *a.* [‹ OF. *rhetoricien, rethoricien,* F. *rhétoricien;* as *rhetoric* + *-ian.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A teacher of rhetoric or oratory; one who teaches the art of correct and effective speech or composition.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians,* who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon.*

All a *rhetorician's* rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. i. 89.

2. One who is versed in the art and principles of rhetoric; especially, one who employs rhetorical aid in speech or written composition; in general, a public speaker, especially one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

He speaks handsomely;
What a rare *rhetorician* his grief plays! *Fletcher,* Mad Lover, iii. 4.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize,
For which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden,* tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 66.

A man is held to play the *rhetorician* when he treats a subject with more than usual gaiety of ornament; and perhaps we may add, as an essential element in the idea, with conscious ornament. *De Quincey,* Rhetoric.

The "understanding" is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere *rhetorician.* *F. W. Robertson.*

II. *a* Belonging to or befitting a master of rhetoric.

Boldly presum'd, with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side. *Sir R. Blackmore,* Creation, iii.

rhetoriously†, *adv.* [ME. *rethoriously;* ‹ **rhetorious* (‹ *rhetor* + *-ious*) + *-ly*2.] Rhetorically.

Now ye all that shall thys behold or rede,
Remembreth myn unconnyng simplesse;
Thought *rethoriously* peinted be not in-dede,
As other han don by ther discretnesse. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6611.

rhetorize† (ret′or-īz), *v.* [‹ OF. *rhetoriser,* ‹ LL. *rhetorissare,* ‹ Gr. *ῥητωρίζειν,* speak rhetorically, ‹ *ῥήτωρ,* an orator: see *rhetor.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave.*

II. *trans.* To represent by a figure of oratory; introduce by a rhetorical device.

No lesse was that before his book against the Brownists to write a Letter to a prosopopoea, a certain *rhetoriz'd* woman whom he calls mother. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

Rheto-Romanic, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rhæto-Romanic.*

rheum1 (röm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reume, rewme;* ‹ ME. *rewme, reem,* ‹ OF. *reume, rheume,* F. *rhume* = Pr. Sp. *reuma* = Pg. *rheuma* = It. *reuma, rema,* a cold, catarrh, rheum, ‹ L. *rheuma,* ‹ Gr. *ῥεῦμα,* a flow, flood, flux, rheum, ‹ *ῥεῖν* (√ *ῥεν,* orig. *σρεϝ*), flow, = Skt. √ *sru,* flow: see *stream.* Hence *rheumatism,* etc.; from the same Gr. verb are ult. E. *catarrh, diarrhea, rhythm,* etc.] **1.** A mucous discharge, as from the nostrils or lungs during a cold; hence, catarrhal discharge from the air-passages, nose, or eyes.

Your Lordship doth write that by sleeping upon the ground you haue taken a pestilent *Rheum.* *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too. *Shak.,* T. and C., v. 3. 105.

A mist falling as I returned gave me such a *rheume* as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 18, 1656.

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like.

Rewme of the hed or of the breste. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 432.

You that did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3. 118.

Flows a cold sweat, with a continual *rheum,*
Forth the resolved corners of his eyes. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, i. 1.

3†. Spleen; choler.

Nay, I have my *rheum,* and I can be angry as well as another, sir. *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Rheum2 (rē′um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), ‹ ML. *rheum,* ‹ Gr. *ῥῆον,* the rhubarb; according to some, so named from its purgative properties, ‹ *ῥεῖν,* flow (see *rheum*1), but prob. an accom. form of *ῥᾶ,* rhubarb: see *rha, rhubarb.*] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Polygonaceæ* and tribe *Rumiceæ.* It is characterized by its (usually) nine stamens, and its six-parted perianth which remains unchanged in fruit, around the three-winged and exserted fruit. There are about 40 species, natives of Siberia, the Himalayas, and western Asia. They are stout herbs from thick and somewhat woody rootstocks, with large toothed or lobed and wavy leaves, and loose dry stipular sheaths. The small white or greenish pedicelled bractless flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racemes panicled. The floral leaves are in some species small, in others large and colored, as in *R. nobile,* a remarkable species of the Sikhim Himalayas. For this and other species, see *rhubarb,* the common name of the genus. See also cut under *rhubarb.*

rheuma (rō′mä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *rheuma,* ‹ Gr. *ῥεῦμα,* a flow, flood, flux: see *rheum*1.] Same as *rheum*1.—**Rheuma epidemicum.** Same as *influenza.*

rheumarthritis (rö-mär-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥεῦμα,* flux (see *rheum*1), + *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *-itis.* Cf. *arthritis.*] Acute articular rheumatism (see *rheumatism*), and such chronic forms as have the same ætiology.

rheumarthrosis (rö-mär-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥεῦμα,* flux (see *rheum*1), + *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *-osis.* Cf. *arthrosis.*] Same as *rheumarthritis.*

rheumatalgia (rö-ma-tal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥεῦμα,* flux (see *rheum*1), + *ἄλγος,* pain.] Rheumatic pain.

rheumatic (rö-mat′ik, formerly rö′ma-tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rheumatick, reumatick, rewmatick, rumatike;* ‹ OF. *rumatique, rhumatique,* F. *rhumatique* = Pr. *reumatic* = Sp. *reumático* = Pg. *rheumatico* = It. *reumatico, rematico,* ‹ L. *rheumaticus,* ‹ Gr. *ῥευματικός,* of or pertaining to a flux or discharge, ‹ *ῥεῦμα,* a flux, rheum: see *rheum*1.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Pertaining to a rheum or catarrhal affection; of the nature of rheum.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatic* diseases do abound. *Shak.,* M. N. D., ii. 1. 105.

2†. Having a rheum or cold; affected by rheum.

By sleeping in an ayrie place you haue bene very *rumatike,* . . . [but] it is lesse euil in Summer to sweate then to cough. *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 122.

3†. Causing rheum; unhealthy; damp.

The sun with his flame-coloured wings hath fanned away the misty smoke of the morning, and refined that thick tobacco-breath which the *rheumatick* night throws abroad. *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook, p. 62.

Now time is near to pen our sheep in fold,
And evening air is *rheumatick* and cold. *Peele,* An Eclogue.

4. Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism: as, *rheumatic* symptoms.

The patched figure of good Uncle Venner was now visible, coming slowly from the head of the street downward, with a *rheumatic* limp, because the east wind had got into his joints. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xvi.

5. Affected by rheumatism; subject to rheumatism: as, a *rheumatic* patient.

O'erworn, despised, *rheumatic,* and cold. *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 135.

The electrical sensibility of the skin connected with an acutely *rheumatic* joint has been described by Drosdoff as being remarkably diminished. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 1357.

6†. Splenetic; choleric.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord; you are both, i' good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 62.

Acute rheumatic polyarthritis. Same as *acute articular rheumatism.* See *rheumatism.*—**Chronic rheumatic arthritis.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*), or as *chronic articular rheumatism* (which see, under *rheumatism*).—**Eruptive rheumatic fever,** dengue.—**Rheumatic amygdalitis,** amygdalitis of rheumatic origin.—**Rheumatic anæsthesia,** anæsthesia associated with rheumatism.—**Rheumatic apoplexy,** the stupor or coma sometimes developing in the course of acute rheumatism.—**Rheumatic atrophy,** loss of size and strength of muscles after rheumatism.—**Rheumatic bronchitis,** an attack of bronchitis which is supposed to depend on a rheumatic diathesis or an attack of acute rheumatism.—**Rheumatic contraction.** Same as *tetany.*—**Rheumatic diathesis,** the condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism.—**Rheumatic dysentery,** dysentery accompanied by rheumatic inflammation of one or several joints, with synovial effusion, pleurodynia, and catarrh of the bronchial mucous membranes.—**Rheumatic fever.** Same as *acute articular rheumatism.* See *rheumatism.*—**Rheumatic gout.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).—**Rheumatic inflammation,** inflammation due to rheumatism.—**Rheumatic iritis,** inflammation of the iris resulting from cold, especially in weak subjects.

II. *n.* **1.** One who suffers from or is liable to rheumatism: as, a confirmed *rheumatic.*—**2.** *pl.* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. [Colloq.]

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes,
Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us. *Burns,* To the Toothache.

rheumatical (rö-mat′i-kal), *a.* [‹ *rheumatic* + *-al.*] Same as *rheumatic.*

rheumaticky (rö-mat′i-ki), *a.* [‹ *rheumatic* + *-y*1.] Rheumatic. [Colloq.]

rheumatism (rö′ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *rhumatisme* = Sp. It. *reumatismo* = Pg. *rheumatismo,* ‹ L. *rheumatismus,* ‹ Gr. *ῥευματισμός,* liability to rheum, a humor or flux, ‹ *ῥευματίζεσθαι,* have a flux, ‹ *ῥεῦμα,* a flux: see *rheum*1.] The disease specifically known as *acute articular rheumatism* (see below)—the name including also subacute and chronic forms apparently of the same causation. The word is used with a certain and unfortunate freedom in application to joint pains of various origins and anatomical forms.—**Acute articular rheumatism,** an acute febrile disease, with pain and inflammation of the joints as the prominent symptom. It is to be separated as of distinct, possibly bacterial, origin from joint affections caused by gout, plumbism, scarlatina, gonorrhea, septicemia, tuberculosis, or syphilis. It often begins suddenly; a number of joints are usually attacked one after the other; the fever is irregular; there is apt to be profuse sweating; endocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis, sudamina, erythema nodosum, hyperpyrexia, and delirium are more or less frequent features of the cases. Its duration is from one to six weeks or more. It is most frequent between 15 and 35, but may occur in the first year of life or after 50. One attack does not protect, but, as in pneumonia and erysipelas, is often succeeded by others. It almost always issues in recovery, but frequently leaves permanent cardiac lesions. Also called *acute rheumatism, rheumarthritis, rheumatic fever, acute rheumatic polyarthritis.*—**Chronic articular rheumatism,** the result, commonly, of one or more attacks of acute rheumatism, characterized by a chronic inflammation of one or more joints without profound structural alteration.—**Gonorrheal rheumatism,** an inflammation of the joints occurring in persons having gonorrhea.—**Muscular rheumatism,** a painful disorder of the muscles, characterized by local pain, especially on use of the muscles affected: same as *myalgia.*—**Progressive chronic articular rheumatism.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).

rheumatismal (rö-ma-tiz′mal), *a.* [‹ *rheumatism* + *-al.*] Rheumatic.

rheumatism-root (rö′ma-tizm-röt), *n.* **1.** The twinleaf. See *Jeffersonia.*—**2.** The wild yam, *Dioscorea villosa.* See *yam.*

rheumatiz, rheumatize (rö′ma-tiz), *n.* Rheumatism. [Vulgar.]

I did feel a *rheumatize* in my back-spauld yestreen. *Scott,* Pirate, vii.

rheumatizy (rö′ma-tiz-i), *n.* Same as *rheumatiz.* [Vulgar.]

Eh, my *rheumatizy* be that bad howiver be I to win to the burnin'. *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, iv. 3.

rheumatoceles (rö-mat-ō-sē′lēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥεῦμα,* flux (see *rheum*1), + *κήλη,* tumor.] Same as *purpura rheumatica* (which see, under *purpura*).

rheumatoid (rö′ma-toid), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ῥευματώδης,* like a flux, ‹ *ῥεῦμα,* flux, + *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling rheumatism or some of its characters: as, *rheumatoid* pains.—**Rheumatoid arthritis,** a disease of the joints characterized by chronic inflammatory and degenerative changes, which involve the structure of the various articulations, resulting in rigidity and deformity. Also called *chronic rheumatic arthritis, rheumatic gout, progressive chronic articular rheumatism, chronic osteo-arthritis.*

Chronic rheumatism of the most severe degree thus merges into, if it be not actually identical with, the class of diseases known as *rheumatoid* or "rheumatic" *arthritis.* *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 1367.

rheumatoidal (rö-ma-toi′dal), *a.* Same as *rheumatoid.*

rheumic (rö′mik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Rheum*[2] + *-ic.*] Related to rhubarb.—**Rheumic acid** ($C_{20}H_{16}O_9$), a product of the treatment of rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

rheumophthalmia (rö-mof-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*[1]), + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Rheumatic ophthalmia.

rheumy (rö′mi), *a.* [< *rheum*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Affected by rheum; full of rheum or watery matter.

So, too-much Cold couers with hoary Fleece
The head of Age, . . . hollowes his *rheumy* eyes,
And makes himselfe euen his owne selfe despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. Causing rheum.

And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.

Rhexia (rek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., in def. 1 (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *rhexia*, a plant, prob. *Echium rubrum;* in def. 2 (Stål, 1867), directly from the Gr.; < Gr. *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, rent, rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst forth.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rhexieæ*. It is characterized by the four obovate petals, and the eight equal anthers with a thickened or spurred connective, each anther long and slender, incurved, and opening by a single terminal pore. The 10 species are natives of North America, and are the only members of their large family which pass beyond the tropics, except the 3 species of *Bredia* in eastern Asia. Three or four extend to the Middle Atlantic States, and one is found in New England. They are herbs or erect undershrubs, branched and usually set with conspicuous, dark, gland-bearing bristles. Their leaves are oblong, short-petioled, three-nerved, entire or bristle-toothed, the flowers solitary or cymose, commonly of a purplish-red color with yellow stamens, and very pretty.



The Inflorescence of Meadow-beauty (*Rhexia Virginica*).
a, the fruit; *b*, a stamen; *c*, a leaf.

They bear the names *deer-grass* and *meadow-beauty*, the latter applying especially to *R. Virginica*, the best-known and most northern species, sometimes cultivated.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

Rhexieæ (rek-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Rhexia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules fixed upon a placenta projecting from the inner angle of the cell, a capsular fruit, spirally coiled seeds, and anthers with their connective commonly produced behind into a spur or tail. It includes about 50 species, belonging to 2 genera, of which *Rhexia* is the type and *Ephynes* the larger genus, containing 40 species of unimportant plants of western tropical America.

rhigolene (rig′ō-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥῖγος*, cold (prob. = L. *frigus*, cold, < *frigere*, be cold: see *frigid*), + *oleum*, oil, < Gr. *ἔλαιον*: see *oil.*] A product obtained in the distillation of petroleum. It is one of the most volatile fluids known, and one of the very best for use in producing intense cold; when atomized it gives a temperature of −9° C. Its specific gravity is .609 to .636 (100° to 90° B.); it boils at 18°.3 C. It is used as a local anesthetic. Also *rhigoline.*

rhimet, rhimert, etc. See *rime*[1], etc.

Rhina[1] (rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rhina*, < Gr. *ῥίνη*, a file or rasp, a shark with a rough skin.] In *ichth.*: (*a*†) An old generic name (Klein, 1745) of the angel-fish or monk-fish: now called *Squatina*. See *Rhinæ*. (*b*) A genus of rays of the family *Rhinobatidæ*, having a broad and obtuse snout, as *R. ancylostomus*. Also called *Rhamphobatis*. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

Rhina[2] (rī′nä), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Rhinacanthus (rī-na-kan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), so called in allusion to the shape of the flower; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄκανθος*, acanthus.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Odontonemeæ*. It is characterized by its two anthers, each having two blunt cells without spurs, one cell placed higher than the other; and by the slenderly cylindrical elongated corolla-tube, with a linear and recurved upper lip, the lower broad, flat, and spreading. The 6 species are natives of tropical and southern Africa, India, and the Moluccas. They are next allied to *Dianthera*, the water-willow of the United States, but are readily distinguished by their inflorescence and shrubby habit. They bear entire leaves, and small axillary clusters of flowers which often form a large loose-branched panicle or dense terminal thyrsus of crowded cymes. *R. nasutus* is a slender shrub, whose root and leaves are used in India and China as an application for ringworm and other cutaneous diseases, whence called *ringworm-root.*

Rhinæ (rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), pl. of *Rhina*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, one of the main divisions of sharks, represented only by the angel-sharks or *Squatinidæ*. Also called *Squatinoidea*, as a superfamily.

rhinæsthesia (rī-nes-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *æsthesia.*] Sense of smell; olfaction.

rhinæsthesis (rī-nes-thē′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *rhinæsthesia.*] Same as *rhinæsthesia.*

rhinæsthetics (rī-nes-thet′iks), *n.* [As *rhinæsthesia* (*-æsthet-*) + *-ics.* Cf. *esthetics.*] The science of sensations of smell.

rhinal (rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), later also *ῥίν*, the nose, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial: as, the *rhinal* cavities (that is, the nasal passages).

To make the laryngeal and *rhinal* mirrors available, the artificial illumination of these parts [hidden behind and above the palate] is necessary. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 170.

rhinalgia (rī-nal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgic pain, in the nose.

Rhinanthaceæ (rī-nan-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1805), < *Rhinanthus* + *-aceæ.*] A name proposed for a part of the plant family *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Rhinanthus (rī-nan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the compressed and beaked upper lip of a former species; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It is characterized by a long two-lipped corolla, the upper lip entire, straight, compressed, and helmet-like; by a swollen and compressed four-toothed calyx, inflated in fruit; by four unequal stamens with equal anther-cells; and by a roundish capsule containing few winged seeds. The 3 very variable species are natives of temperate and northern regions in Europe, Asia, and America. They are annual erect herbs, more or less parasitic on the roots of grasses. They bear opposite crenate leaves, and yellow, violet, or bluish flowers sessile in the axils of deep-cut floral leaves, the upper flowers condensed into a spike. *R. Crista-galli* of the northern Old World is the common rattle, yellow rattle, or rattlebox of Great Britain: also called *penny-grass* and *cockscomb.* It is often injurious to herbage on account of its parasitic habit.

rhinarium (rī-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rhinaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-arium.*] In *entom.*, the nostril-piece; the front part of the nasus, or clypeus, or its equivalent when reduced in size: used in the classification of the *Neuroptera*. In certain lamellicorn beetles it forms a large sclerite between the clypeus and the labrum. *Kirby and Spence.*

rhinaster (rī-nas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. The common two-horned African rhinoceros, *R. bicornis.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) The genus of two-horned rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidæ*. (*b*) The genus of star-nosed moles: synonymous with *Condylura*. *Wagner*, 1843.

rhind-mart†, *n.* See *rindmart.*

rhine, *n.* A spelling of *rine*[1].

Rhine-berry (rīn′ber″i), *n.* Same as *Rheinberry.*

rhinencephal (rī-nen′se-fal), *n.* Same as *rhinencephalon.*

rhinencephala, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalon.*

rhinencephali, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalus.*

rhinencephalic (rī-nen-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the rhinencephalon; olfactory, as a lobe or segment of the brain.—**Rhinencephalic segment** of the brain, the rhinencephalon.—**Rhinencephalic vertebra**, the foremost one of four cranial vertebræ or segments of which the skull has been theoretically supposed by some anatomists, as Owen, to consist.

rhinencephalon (rī-nen-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *rhinencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon.*] The olfactory lobe of the brain; the foremost one of the several morphological segments of the encephalon, preceding the prosencephalon. In the lower vertebrates the rhinencephalon is relatively large, and evidently a distinct part of the brain. In the higher it gradually diminishes in size, becoming relatively very small, and apparently a mere outgrowth of the cerebrum. Thus, in man the rhinencephalon is reduced to the so-called pair of olfactory nerves, from their roots in the cerebrum to the olfactory bulbs whence are given off the numerous filaments, the proper olfactory nerves, which pierce the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and ramify in the nose. The rhinencephalon, like other encephalic segments, is paired or double—that is, consists of right and left halves. It is primitively hollow, or has its proper ventricle, which, however, is entirely obliterated in the adults of the higher vertebrates. This hollow is a prolongation of the system of cavities common to the other encephalic segments, and known as the *rhinocœle*. Also *rhinencephal.* See cuts under *Petromyzontidæ*, *Rana*, *brain* (cut 2), and *encephalon.*

rhinencephalous (rī-nen-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ous.*] Same as *rhinencephalic.*

rhinencephalus (rī-nen-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *rhinencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, a cyclops. Also *rhinocephalus.*

rhinestone (rīn′stōn), *n.* [Tr. F. *cailloux du Rhin*, rhinestones, so called from the river Rhine, in allusion to the origin of strass, invented at Strasburg in 1680.] An imitation stone made of paste or strass (a lead glass), generally cut in the form of a brilliant and made and cut to imitate the diamond, set usually in silver or other inexpensive mounting. Rhinestones were extensively worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and are now much used in shoe-buckles, clasps, and ornaments for the hair.

rhineurynter (rī-nū-rin′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + **εὐρυντήρ* (an assumed form), < *εὐρύνειν*, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] A small inflatable elastic bag used for plugging the nose.

Rhinichthys (rī-nik′this), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoid fishes from the fresh waters of North America. They are known



Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronasus*).

as *long-nosed* or *black-nosed dace.* They are abundant in clear fresh streams and brooks of the United States, and include some of the prettiest minnows, as *R. cataractæ* and *R. atronasus.*

Rhinidæ (rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhina*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of plagiostomous fishes, named from the genus *Rhina:* same as *Squatinidæ.*

rhinitis (ri-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the nose, especially of the nasal mucous membrane.

rhino (rī′nō), *n.* [Also *rino;* of obscure cant origin, perhaps a made word.] Money; cash. [Slang.]

"The Seaman's Adieu," an old ballad dated 1670, has the following:

Some as I know
Have parted with their ready *rino.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 417.

To sum up the whole, in the shortest phrase I know,
Beware of the Rhine, and take care of the *rhino.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 45.

No doubt you might have found a quarry,
Perhaps a gold-mine, for aught I know,
Containing heaps of native *rhino.*
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Rhinobatidæ (rī-nō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinobatus*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinobatus;* the shark-rays or beaked rays. They are shark-like rays, whose trunk gradually passes into the long strong tail, which is provided with two well-developed dorsal fins, a caudal fin, and a conspicuous dermal fold on each side. The rayed part of the pectoral fins is not extended to the snout. Three to five genera are recognized, with about 15 species, of warm seas.

rhinobatoid (rī-nob′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhinobatus*[1] + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Rhinobatidæ.*

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Rhinobatidæ.*

Rhinobatus[1] (rī-nob′a-tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ῥινόβατος*, also *ῥινοβάτης*, a rough-skinned fish, perhaps *Raia rhinobatos*, < *ῥίνη*, a shark, + *βάτος*, a ray.] The typical genus of *Rhinobatidæ*, having the first dorsal fin much behind the ventrals, and the anterior nasal valves not confluent. *R. productus* is the long-nosed ray of California. Also *Rhinobatis.*

Rhinobatus[2] (rī-nob′a-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Germar*, 1817.

rhinoblennorrhea, rhinoblennorrhœa (rī-nō-blen-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow. Cf. *blennorrhea.*] Mucous or mucopurulent discharges from the nose.

rhinocaul (rī′nō-kâl), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *καυλός*, a stalk: see *caulis.*] In *anat.*, the crus, peduncle, or support of the olfactory bulb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 525.

rhinocephalus (rī-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *rhinencephalus*.

rhinocerial (rī-nō-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ial*.] 1. Same as *rhinocerotic*.—2. Pug or retroussé, as the nose. [Rare.]

rhinocerical (rī-nō-ser'i-kal), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *rhinocerial*, 2. [Rare.]

These gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little *rhinocerical* nose, . . . which they were used to cock, toss, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their ingenious contemporaries. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 260.

Rhinoceridæ (rī-nō-ser'i-dē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Rhinocerotidæ*.

rhinocerine (rī-nos'e-rin), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *rhinocerotic*.

rhinoceroid (rī-nos'e-roid), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-oid*.] Same as *rhinocerotoid*.

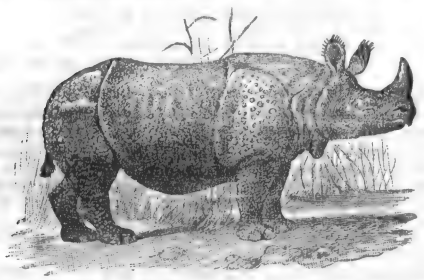
Rhinocerontidæ (rī-nos-e-ron'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-idæ*.] An erroneous form of *Rhinocerotidæ*. *W. H. Flower*.

Rhinocerontina (rī-nos″e-ron-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [< *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ina*[2].] Same as *Rhinocerotidæ*.

rhinocerontine (rī-nos-e-ron'tin), *a.* [Irreg. < *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros or the *Rhinocerotidæ*; rhinocerotic.

In the manner practiced by others of the *rhinocerontine* family. *Livingstone*, Missionary Travels and Researches, i., note.

rhinoceros (rī-nos'e-ros), *n.* [Formerly also *rhinocerot*, *rhinocerote*; = OF. *rhinoceros*, F. *rhinocéros* = Sp. It. *rinoceronte* = Pg. *rhinoceros*, *rhinoceronte*, < L. *rhinoceros*, < Gr. *ῥινόκερως* (*-κερωτ-*), a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horned,' < *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose, + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. A large pachydermatous perissodactyl mammal with a horn on the nose; any member of the genus *Rhinoceros* or family *Rhinocerotidæ*. There are several living as well as many fossil species. They are huge ungainly quadrupeds, having an extremely thick and tough or hard skin, thrown into various buckler-like plates and folds. The legs are short, stout, and clumsy, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in separate hoofs. The tail is short; the ears are high and rather large; the head is very large and unshapely, supported upon a thick stocky neck; the muzzle is blunt, and the upper lip freely movable. The head is especially long in the nasal region, and there are usually one or two massive upright horns, without any bony core, the substance of the horn being epidermal only. When two horns are present they are one behind the other in the median line, and the hinder one rests over the frontal bone, the front one being in any case borne upon the nasal bones. Rhinoceroses live mainly in marshy places, in thick or rank vegetation, and subsist entirely upon vegetable food. The living species are now confined to the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, and are hairless or nearly so; but these animals formerly had a much more extensive range, not only in the Old World, but also in America. The best-known of the extinct species is *R. tichorhinus*, the woolly rhinoceros, which formerly ranged over Europe, including the British Isles. Of the existing one-horned



One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

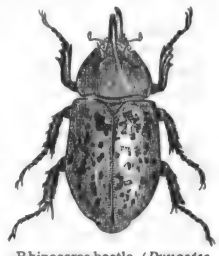
species are the Indian rhinoceros, *R. indicus* or *R. unicornis*, which inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, attains a height of 5 feet, and has the horn short and stout; the Javan rhinoceros, *R. sondaicus*, or *R. javanus*, distinct from the Indian species, inhabiting Java, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the hairy-eared rhinoceros, *R. lasiotis*; and the African kobaoba, *R. simus*. The two-horned species include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros, *R. sumatrensis*; and the African keitloa, *R. keitloa* or *bicornis*. See also cut under *Perissodactyla*.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or the Hyrcan tiger.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 101.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Rhinocerotidæ*, containing all the living and some of the extinct forms. See above.—**Rhinoceros leg**, pachydermia or elephantiasis.

rhinoceros-auk (rī-nos'e-ros-âk), *n.* The bird *Ceratorhina monocerata*, belonging to the family *Alcidæ*, having an upright deciduous horn on the base of the beak. See *Ceratorhina*, and cut in next column.

rhinoceros-beetle (rī-nos'e-ros-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having in the male sex a large up-curved horn on the head, resembling somewhat the horn of the rhinoceros, as well as a more or less developed prothoracic horn. The common rhinoceros-beetle of the United States, *Dynastes tityus*, the largest of the North American beetles, has two large horns directed forward, one arising from the thorax and one from the head, in the male beetle only. The general color is greenish-gray with black markings and between this form and a uniform brown there are many gradations. The larva feeds in decaying stumps and logs. Both beetle and larva have a peculiarly disagreeable odor, which, when they are present in any number, becomes insupportable. *D. hercules* of South America is another rhinoceros-beetle, specifically called the *Hercules-beetle*, whose prothoracic horn is immensely long. See also cut under *Hercules-beetle*.



Rhinoceros-beetle (*Dynastes tityus*), half natural size.

rhinoceros-bird (rī-nos'e-ros-bėrd), *n.* 1. The rhinoceros-hornbill.—2. A beef-eater or oxpecker. See *Buphaga*.

rhinoceros-bush (rī-nos'e-ros-bůsh), *n.* A composite shrub, *Elytropappus Rhinocerotis*, a rough much-branching bush with minute scale-like leaves, and heads disposed singly. It abounds in the South African karoo lands—a plant of dry ground, but said to be a principal food of the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros-chameleon (rī-nos'e-ros-ka-mē'lē-on), *n.* The Madagascar *Chamæleon rhinoceratus*, having a horn on the snout.

rhinoceros-hornbill (rī-nos'e-ros-hôrn″bil), *n.* The bird *Buceros rhinoceros*, a large hornbill of the family *Bucerotidæ*, having the horn on the bill enormously developed. See cut under *hornbill*.

rhinoceros-tick (rī-nos'e-ros-tik), *n.* The tick *Ixodes rhinocerinus*, which infests rhinoceroses.

rhinocerott, rhinocerote† (rī-nos'e-rot, -rōt), *n.* [< *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*): see *rhinoceros*.] A rhinoceros.

For a Plough he got
The horn or tooth of som *Rhinocerot*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

He speaks to men with a *rhinocerote's* nose,
Which he thinks great, and so reads verses too.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxviii.

rhinocerotic (rī-nos-e-rot'ik), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling or characteristic of a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform.

In these respects the Tapir is Horse-like, but in the following it is more *Rhinocerotic*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 310.

Rhinocerotic section, an incongruous series of extinct and extant perissodactyl quadrupeds, having teeth substantially like those of the rhinoceros. The families *Rhinocerotidæ*, *Hyracodontidæ*, *Macraucheniidæ*, *Chalicotheriidæ*, *Menodontidæ*, and *Palæotheriidæ* are by Flower ranged in this section.

Rhinocerotidæ (rī-nos-e-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, for the most part extinct, typified by the genus *Rhinoceros*. The nasal region is expanded or thrown backward, the supramaxillary bones forming a considerable part of the border of the anterior nares, and the nasal bones being contracted forward or atrophied. The neck is comparatively abbreviated. The molar crowns are traversed by continuous ridges, more or less well defined, the upper ones having a continuous outer wall without complete transverse crests; the incisors are reduced in number or entirely suppressed. The basioccipital is comparatively broad behind and narrow forward; the tympanic and periotic bones are ankylosed and wedged in between the squamosal, exoccipital, and other contiguous bones. The only living genus is *Rhinoceros*, from which *Rhinaster* and *Atelodus* are sometimes separated. There are several extinct genera, as *Metamynodon*, *Aceratherium*, and *Diceratherium*. The family is one of only three which now represent the once numerous and diversified suborder *Perissodactyla*, the other two being the *Tapiridæ* or tapirs and the *Equidæ* or horses. See cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *rhinoceros*.

rhinocerotiform (rī-nos-e-rot'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *rhinocerotiformis*, < L. *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhinoceros; having the structure of the *Rhinocerotidæ*; belonging to the *Rhinocerotiformia*.

Rhinocerotiformia (rī-nos-e-rot-i-fôr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhinocerotiformis*: see *rhinocerotiform*.] One of two series of *Rhinocerotoidea*, containing only the family *Rhinocerotidæ*. *Gill*.

rhinocerotoid (rī-nō-ser'ō-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥινόκερως* (*-ωτ-*), rhinoceros, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resembling a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform in a broad sense; belonging to the *Rhinocerotoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhinocerotoidea*.

Rhinocerotoidea (rī-nos″e-rō-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Perissodactyla*, containing two series, *Rhinocerotiformia* and *Macraucheniiformia*, the former corresponding to the single family *Rhinocerotidæ*, the latter containing the two families *Macraucheniidæ* and *Palæotheriidæ*. The superfamily is characterized by the continuous crests of the upper molars. *Gill*.

rhinocerotoidean (rī-nos″e-rō-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *rhinocerotoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *rhinocerotoid*.

Rhinochetidæ (rī-nō-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinochetus* + *-idæ*.] A Polynesian family of precocial wading birds, related to the South American *Eurypygidæ* and the Madagascar *Mesitidæ*, typified by the genus *Rhinochetus*. The family is an isolated one, and represents in some respects a generalized type of structure now shared to any great extent by only the other two families named. It is confined, as far as known, to New Caledonia.

Rhinochetus (rī-nok'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, in the erroneous form *Rhynochetos*); also, erroneously, *Rhinochætus*, *Rhinocœtus*, etc., prop. *Rhinochetus* (Hartlaub, 1862) or *Rhinochetos*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὀχετός*, a conduit, channel, duct, pore, < *ὀχεῖν*, hold, carry, < *ἔχειν*, hold: see *scheme*.] The only genus of *Rhinochetidæ*: so called from the lid-like character of the nasal opercle or scale, which automatically closes the nostrils. *R. jubatus* is the only species known. See cut under *kagu*.

Rhinochilus (rī-nō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird and C. Girard, 1853), in form *Rhinocheilus*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *χείλος*, a lip.] A genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinæ*, having the body cylindric and rigid, with smooth scales, postabdominal and subcaudal scutella entire, vertical plate broad, rostral produced, a loreal, a preocular, and two nasals. *R. lecontei* is a Californian snake, blotched with pale red and black.

rhinocleisis (rī-nō-klī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *κλεῖσις*, *κλῆσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1].] Nasal obstruction.

rhinocœle (rī'nō-sēl), *n.* The rhinocœlia.

rhinocœlia (rī-nō-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *rhinocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥ ν-*), nose, + *κοιλία*, the cœlia: see *cœlia*.] The cœlia of the rhinencephalon; the ventricle or proper cavity of the olfactory lobe of the brain, primitively communicating with the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. It persists distinctly in many animals, but in man it grows so small as to escape notice, or becomes entirely obliterated.

Rhinocrypta (rī-nō-krip'tä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < Gr. *ῥ ς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, nostril, + *κρυπτός*, hidden.] A remarkable genus of rock-wrens, belonging to the family *Pteroptochidæ*, and characteristic of the Patagonian subregion, where they represent the genus *Pteroptochus* of the Chilian. Like others of this family, they have the nostrils covered by a membrane; in general appearance and habits they resemble wrens. Two species are described, *R. lanceolata* and *R. fusca*. The former is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each 3½, olivaceous-brown above, with the head crested and its feathers marked with long white shaft-stripes, the tail blackish, the under parts cinereous, whitening on the breast and belly, and a chestnut patch on each side; the feet are large and strong, in adaptation to terrestrial habits.

Rhinoderma (rī-nō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of batrachians, of the family *Engystomatidæ*, or made type of the family *Rhinodermatidæ*. *R. darwini* of Chili has an enormous brood-pouch, formed by the extension of a gular sac along the ventral surface beneath the integument, in which the young are retained for a time, giving rise to a former belief that the animal is viviparous. As many as 10 or 15 young with the legs well developed have been found in the pouch.

Rhinodermatidæ (rī″nō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of

salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Rhinoderma*.

Rhinodon (rī′nō-don), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1841), < Gr. *ῥίνη*, shark, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Rhinodontidæ*, having very numerous small teeth. *R. typicus* is an immense shark, occasionally reaching a length of 40 feet or more, found in the Indian ocean, called *whale-shark* from its size.

Rhinodontidæ (rī-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinodon;* the whale-sharks. There are two dorsals, neither with spines, and a pit at the root of the caudal fin, whose lower lobe is well developed; the sides of the tail are keeled; there are no nictitating membranes; the spiracles are very small, the teeth small and many, the gill-slits wide, and the mouth and nostrils subterminal. Besides *R. typicus* the family contains *R. punctatus* of Lower California.

rhinodynia (rī-nō-din′i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the nose or nasal region.

Rhinogale (rī-nō-gā′lē), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *γαλῆ*, weasel.] The typical genus of *Rhinogalinæ*. The species is *R. melleri* of eastern Africa.

Rhinogalidæ (rī-nō-gal′i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of viverrine quadrupeds, named by Gray from the genus *Rhinogale*, corresponding to the two subfamilies *Rhinogalinæ* and *Crossarchinæ*.

Rhinogalinæ (rī″nō-gā-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinogale* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinogalidæ*.

rhinolith (rī′nō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stony concretion formed in the nose.

Mr. M—— showed a *Rhinolith* weighing 105 grains. It had been extracted without much difficulty from the nasal fossa of a woman aged about forty-five.
Lancet, No. 3421, p. 582.

rhinolithiasis (rī″nō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *rhinolith* + *-iasis*.] The condition characterized by the formation of rhinoliths.

rhinological (rī-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *rhinolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinology.

rhinologist (rī-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *rhinolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in rhinology; a specialist in diseases of the nose.

rhinology (rī-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the nose.

Rhinolophidæ (rī-nō-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of the vespertilionine alliance of the suborder *Microchiroptera* and order *Chiroptera*, typified by the genus *Rhinolophus;* the horseshoe, leaf-nosed, or rhinolophine bats. They have a highly developed nose-leaf, large ears with no tragus, rudimentary inarticulate premaxillary bones, minute upper incisors, the tail long and inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, and a pair of prepubic teat-like appendages in the female. These bats inhabit temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. The family is divided into *Rhinolophinæ* and *Phyllorhininæ*. See cut under *Phyllorhina*.

Rhinolophinæ (rī″nō-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinolophidæ*, containing the horseshoe-bats proper, having the pedal digits with the normal number of phalanges, and the iliopectineal spine distinct from the antero-inferior surface of the ilium.

rhinolophine (rī-nol′ō-fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhinolophinæ*.

II. *n.* A horseshoe-bat.

Rhinolophus (rī-nol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical and only genus of horseshoe-bats. It contains upward of 20 species, having the dental formula 1 incisor, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw, and the nose-leaf lanceolate behind. *R. hipposideros* of Europe is the best-known species. *R. ferro-equinum* is widely distributed in Europe, Africa, and Asia. *R. luctus* is a large Indian and Malayan species.

Rhinomacer (rī-nom′a-sėr), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *μακρός*, long.] A small genus of rhynchophorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhinomaceridæ*, comprising only 5 species, 4 of which are North American and 1 European.

Rhinomaceridæ (rī″nō-ma-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinomacer* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects named by Leach in 1817 from the genus *Rhinomacer*, having the fold on the inner surface of the elytra near the edge obsolete or null, the pygidium alike in both sexes, and the labrum distinct. It is a small family, inhabiting the north temperate zone, and feeding upon the male flowers of conifers, in which also the eggs are laid.

rhinopharyngitis (rī-nō-far-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

Rhinophidæ (rī-nof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tortricine serpents, named from the genus *Rhinophis:* synonymous with *Uropeltidæ*. *E. D. Cope*, 1886.

Rhinophis (rī′nō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hemprich), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of shield-tailed serpents, of the family *Uropeltidæ*, and giving name to the *Rhinophidæ*, having the rostral plate produced between and separating the nasals, and the tail ending in a large shield, as in *Uropeltis*. They are small serpents, under 2 feet long, and live under ground or in ant-hills, feeding upon worms and insect-larvæ. The tail is short, the mouth not distensible, and the eyes are small. Several Ceylonese species are described, as *R. oxyrhynchus* and *R. punctatus*, sharing with those of *Uropeltis* the name *shield-tail*.

rhinophore (rī′nō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *Mollusca*, one of the hinder pair of tentacles of opisthobranchiate gastropods, supposed to function as olfactory organs; in general, an organ bearing an olfactory sense. Also spelled *rhinophor*.

The *rhinophores* are a pair of tentacles placed near the anterior end of the body, on the dorsal surface of the head.
Micros. Sci., N. S., XXXI. i. 41.

Rhinophryne (rī-nō-frī′nē), *n.* [NL., also *Rhinophrynus* (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φρύνη*, a toad.] A genus of spade-footed toads, typical of the family *Rhinophrynidæ*, having the skull remarkably ossified. *R. dorsalis* of Mexico, the only species, lives under ground, being capable of making extensive excavations with the "spades" with which the hind feet are furnished.

Rhinophrynidæ (rī-nō-frin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient batrachians, represented by the genus *Rhinophryne*, without maxillary teeth, with dilated sacral diapophyses, and the tongue free in front (proteroglossate). These toads are among a number known as *spade-footed*.

Rhinophylla (rī-nō-fil′ä), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1865), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of very small South American phyllostomine bats, having no tail. *R. pumilio* is the least in size of the family, having a forearm only 1¼ inches long.

rhinophyma (rī-nō-fī′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φῦμα*, a tumor: see *Phymata*.] Hyperemia of the skin of the nose, with hypertrophy of its connective tissue and more or less inflammation of its glands, forming a well-developed grade of acne rosacea: restricted by some to cases presenting extraordinary enlargement, sometimes regarded as distinct from acne rosacea.

rhinoplast (rī′nō-plast), *n.* [Irreg. < *rhinoplast-ic*.] One who undergoes a rhinoplastic operation; one who has an artificial nose.

rhinoplastic (rī-nō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinoplasty.—**Rhinoplastic operation**, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost. It generally consists in bringing down a triangular piece of skin from the forehead, twisting it round, and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme joint of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose. Sometimes called *Taliacotian operation*, from Taliacotius, an Italian surgeon, who first performed it. See *Carpue's rhinoplastic operation*, under *operation*.

rhinoplasty (rī′nō-plas-ti), *n.* [= F. *rhinoplastie;* as *rhinoplast-ic* + *-y*[3].] Plastic surgery of the nose.

Rhinopoma (rī-nō-pō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A remarkable genus of Old World emballonurine bats, with one species, *R. microphyllum*, having a long slender tail produced far beyond the narrow interfemoral membrane, two joints of the index-finger, united premaxillary bones, and very weak incisors. The genus exhibits cross-relationships between *Emballonuridæ* and *Nycteridæ* (of another section of *Microchiroptera*), and is sometimes made type of a supergeneric group (*Rhinopomata*). This bat is found in Egyptian tombs and similar dusky retreats of Africa and India.

Rhinopomastes (rī″nō-pō-mas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Sir Andrew Smith, 1828, in the form *Rhinopomastus*), irreg. < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *πωμαστήριον*, dim. of *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A genus of African wood-hoopoes of the family *Irrisoridæ*. There are several species, as *R. cyanomelas*. See *Irrisoridæ*.

Rhinoptera (rī-nop′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1836), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays of the family *Myliobatidæ*, having the snout emarginate, teeth in several series, and cephalic fins below the level of the disk. *R. quadriloba* is a cow-nosed ray, of great size, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward.

rhinorrhagia (rī-nō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ῥαγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the nose; epistaxis.

rhinorrhœa, rhinorrhœa (rī-nō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *rhinorrhœa*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the nose. Also called *rhinoblennorrhea*.

rhinorrheal, rhinorrhœal (rī-nō-rē′al), *a.* [< *rhinorrhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or affected with rhinorrhea.

Rhinortha (rī-nôr′thä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ* and subfamily *Phænicophæinæ*, founded by Vigors in 1830, characteristic of the Malaccas. *R. chlorophæa* is the only species.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

rhinoscleroma (rī″nō-sklē-rō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *-oma*.] A disease affecting principally the nose, but also the nasal passages, lips, and the pharynx, characterized by smooth nodular swellings of a red color and of a stony induration. It is of slow growth, without inflammation of surrounding parts, and without pain except on pressure; a short bacillus seems to be invariably present in the growth. Rhinoscleroma is a rare disease, the accounts of which have come mainly from Austrian observers.

rhinoscope (rī′nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for examining the nose. The common rhinoscope is a small plane mirror like a laryngoscopic mirror, but smaller, for introduction into the pharynx, with a concave head-mirror or other device for throwing the light upon it; with this the posterior nares are examined. An instrument for holding the nostrils open and the hairs out of the way, so that the nasal passages may be inspected from in front, is usually called a *nose-speculum*.

rhinoscopic (rī-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *rhinoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoscope or rhinoscopy; made with or effected by the use of the rhinoscope.

rhinoscopy (rī′nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< *rhinoscope* + *-y*[3].] The inspection of the nares with a rhinoscope from behind (posterior rhinoscopy), or with a nasal speculum from in front (anterior rhinoscopy).

rhinotheca (rī-nō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *rhinothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the upper mandible of a bird, exclusive of the dertrotheca.

rhinothecal (rī-nō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *rhinotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinotheca.

Rhiphipteraꝟ (rī-fip′te-rä), *n. pl.* Same as *Rhipiptera*.

Rhipicera (rī-pis′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), < Gr. *ῥιπίς*, a fan, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of sericorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiceridæ*. The species are all South American and Australian. Also called *Rhipidocera*.

Rhipiceridæ (rip-i-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1834), < *Rhipicera* + *-idæ*.] A small family of sericorn beetles, having the front coxæ transverse and the onychium large and hairy, comprising 9 genera of few species, widely distributed except in Europe. Also called *Rhipidoceridæ*.

rhipidate (rip′i-dāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *-ate*[1].] Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

rhipidion (rī-pid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *rhipidia* (-ä). [Gr. *ῥιπίδιον*: see *rhipidium*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the eucharistic fan, or flabellum. Also *rhipis*.

Rhipidistia (rip-i-dis′ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *ἰστίον*, a sail.] An order of rhipidopterygian fishes, having special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins, comprising the extinct family *Tristichopteridæ*.

rhipidistious (rip-i-dis′ti-us), *a.* [< *Rhipidistia* + *-ous*.] Of or relating to the *Rhipidistia*. See quotation under *rhipidopterygian*.

rhipidium (rī-pid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *rhipidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίδιον*, dim. of *ῥιπίς*, a fan.] In *bot.*, a fan-shaped cymose inflorescence, in which the successive branches or relative axes are in the same plane, and each from the back of the preceding: a form, according to Eichler (the author of the name), occurring only in monocotyledons.

Rhipidoglossa (rip″i-dō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Rhipidoglossate mollusks; a large group, vari-

ously called order, suborder, or division, of prosobranchiate gastropods, characterized by a heart with two auricles and a ventricle, and teeth of the odontophore in many marginal rows; the other teeth are generally a median, several admedian, and numerous marginal on each side. It includes numerous marine forms of the families *Turbinidæ*, *Trochidæ*, *Neritidæ*, etc., and terrestrial species of the families *Helicinidæ*, *Hydrocenidæ*, and *Proserpinidæ*.

Rhipidoglossata (rip″i-dō-glo-sā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhipidoglossate*.] Same as *Rhipidoglossa*.

rhipidoglossate (rip″i-dō-glos′āt), *a.* [< NL. **rhipidoglossatus*, < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossate*.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the radula, in any one of the many cross-rows of teeth, generally one median tooth, three or more admedian teeth, and numerous marginal teeth. See cut under *radula*.

Rhipidogorgia (rip″i-dō-gôr′ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γοργός*, grim, fierce, terrible.] A genus of alcyonarian polyps of the family *Gorgoniidæ*, expanded in a regularly reticulate flabelliform shape. They are known as *fan-corals* and *sea-fans*, and have often been referred to the more comprehensive genus *Gorgonia*. *R. flabellum* is one of the commonest corals of tropical and subtropical waters, found in most collections of such objects for ornamental purposes. It varies much in size and contour (compare cut under *coral*), but preserves its flatness and finely netted structure; it is generally of a purplish color.



Fan-coral (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*).

Rhipidophoridæ, Rhipidophorus. Same as *Rhipiphoridæ*, etc.

Rhipidoptera (rip-i-dop′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhipidopterus*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Fan-winged insects, a group of abnormal *Coleoptera*, regarded as an order: synonymous with *Strepsiptera*. The usual form is *Rhipiptera*, after Latreille, 1817.

rhipidopterous (rip-i-dop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhipidopterus*, < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] Fan-winged, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhipidoptera*; strepsipterous. Also *rhipipterous*.

Rhipidopterygia (rip-i-dop-tę-rij′i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a wing.] A superorder of teleostomous fishes, having special fin-supports to the pectorals and ventrals as well as to the dorsal and anal. It is subdivided into the orders *Rhipidistia* and *Actinistia*.

rhipidopterygian (rip-i-dop-tę-rij′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Rhipidopterygia*.

As I have already pointed out, there are two types of the *Rhipidopterygian* fin, the Rhipidistious, where baseosts are present (teste Traquair), and the Actinistious.

Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

II. *n.* One of the *Rhipidopterygia*.

rhipidura (rip-i-dū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. Pl. *rhipiduræ* (-rē). The posterior pair of pleopods of a crustacean, together with the telson, when these are developed, as in macrurous crustaceans. For example, the flat shelly plates or swimmerets of the end of a lobster's tail form a rhipidura. See *c* in cut under *pereiopod*. *C. Spence Bate*.



Fan-tailed Flycatcher (*Rhipidura flabellifera*).

The scaphocerite and *rhipidura* are both present as well-developed appendages, the latter of which they never entirely lose.

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2. [*cap.*] An extensive genus of *Muscicapidæ*, ranging through the Oriental and Australian regions; the fan-tailed flycatchers. *R. flabellifera* is an example. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1825.

Rhipiphoridæ (rip-i-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), < *Rhipiphorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous beetles, having the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, and the prothorax at the base as wide as the elytra. The family is represented in all parts of the globe, but comprises only 14 genera, none of them very rich in species. North America has 4 genera and 23 species. The beetles are found upon flowers, and the larvæ, so far as known, are parasitic upon other insects. *Rhipidius pectinicornis* is parasitic in Europe upon the croton-bug, or German roach, *Ectobia germanica*. Also called *Rhipidophoridæ*.

Rhipiphorus (rī-pif′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. *ῥιπίς*, a fan, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiphoridæ*, having the elytra shorter than the body, the mouth-organs perfect, the middle coxæ contiguous, and the vertex depressed, not projecting above the anterior border of the pronotum. It is represented in all parts of the world, although only about 50 species have been described; 11 are known in North America. Also *Rhipidophorus*.

rhipipter (rī-pip′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Rhipiptera*.] A member of the *Rhipiptera*; a strepsipter, as a stylops.

Rhipiptera (rī-pip′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of **rhipipterus*: see *rhipipterous*, and cf. *Rhipidoptera*.] In Latreille's classification, the eleventh order of insects, composed of degraded parasitic forms, corresponding to Kirby's order *Strepsiptera*, and now considered to form a family of heteromerous *Coleoptera* under the name *Stylopidæ*. Also *Rhipidoptera*. See cut under *stylops*.

rhipipteran (rī-pip′tę-ran), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rhipipter.

II. *a.* Same as *rhipipterous* or *rhipidopterous*.

rhipipterous (rī-pip′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. **rhipipterus* for *rhipidopterus*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Same as *rhipidopterous*.

Rhipsalis (rip′sa-lis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ῥίψ* (*ῥιπ-*), plaited work of osiers or rushes, a mat, crate.] A name given by Gaertner, in 1788, to *Hariota*, a genus of cacti. There are about 50 species, natives of Central and South America, tropical Asia and Africa. It is characterized by small flat flowers, six to ten spreading oblong petals, a cylindrical, angled, and dilated stem, and a smooth ovary bearing in fruit a smooth pea-like berry containing somewhat pear-shaped seeds. They are unlike any other cactus genus in their great variety of form and habit of stems, some resembling mistletoe, some the marsh-samphire, some the ice-plant, others *Epiphyllum*, etc. They are fleshy shrubs with a woody axis, jointed branches, and lateral flowers, which project from notches on the edges of the flat-branched species. Their leaves are reduced to minute scales, which appear at the notches, mixed with wool and stiff needles. Most of the species are epiphytes, pendent from the branches of trees, often for many feet; whence sometimes called *mistletoe-cactus*, some species also having white berries. Also called *willow-cactus*. In cultivation they are reared in pots and baskets.

Rhiptoglossa (rip-tō-glos′ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπτός*, thrown out (< *ῥίπτειν*, throw), + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, represented by the family *Chamæleontidæ* alone, characterized by the vermiform protrusile tongue, well-developed limbs, but no clavicle, pterygoid not reaching the quadrate bone, and nasal bones not bounding the nasal apertures: contrasted with *Eriglossa*. Also *Rhiptoglossæ*. *Gill*, 1885.

rhiptoglossate (rip-tō-glos′āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhiptoglossa*, or having their characters.

rhizanth (rī′zanth), *n.* [< *rhizanth-ous*.] A plant of the *Rhizantheæ*; a plant that flowers or seems to flower from the root, as *Rafflesia*.

Rhizantheæ (rī-zan′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1828), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-eæ*.] A group of apparently root-flowering plants. See *rhizogen*.

rhizanthous (rī-zan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] Flowering from the root, or seeming to do so. *A. Gray*.

rhizantoicous (rī-zan-toi′kus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἀντί*, opposite, + *οἶκος*, dwelling. Cf. *antœci*, *antecians*.] In *bryol.*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former on a very short branch cohering with the latter by the rhizome.

rhizic (rī′zik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιζικός*, of or pertaining to the root, < *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*[1].] Pertaining to the root of an equation.—**Rhizic curve**, a curve expressed by $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$, where $P + Q\sqrt{-1} = z^n + \star\rho_1 z^{n-1} +$ etc., and $z = x + y\sqrt{-1}$.

rhizina (ri-zī′nä), *n.*; pl. *rhizinæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *-ina*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *rhizoid*.

rhizine (rī′zin), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *rhizoid*.

rhizinous (ri-zī′nus), *a.* [< *rhizine* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having rhizoids.

rhizocarp (rī′zō-kärp), *n.* A plant of the group *Rhizocarpeæ*.

Rhizocarpeæ (rī-zō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Batsch, 1802), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A group of cryptogamous plants, now commonly classed with the ferns as the heterosporous *Filicales*, embracing the families *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsileaceæ*. This name is not much used at the present time, the two families being called by some the *Hydropteridæ*, and by others the *Salviniales*.

rhizocarpean (rī-zō-kär′pē-an), *a.* [< *Rhizocarpeæ* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Rhizocarpeæ*.

rhizocarpian (rī-zō-kär′pi-an), *a.* Same as *rhizocarpean*.

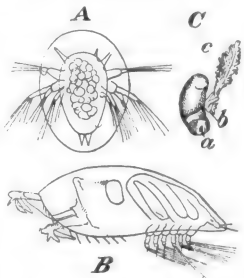
rhizocarpic (rī-zō-kär′pik), *a.* [< *rhizocarp-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, characterized as a perennial herb; having the stem annual but the root perennial. *De Candolle*.

rhizocarpous (rī-zō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *rhizocarpic*.

rhizocaul (rī′zō-kâl), *n.* [< NL. *rhizocaulus*, < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καυλός*, stalk.] The rootstock of a polyp; that part of a polypidom by which it is affixed as if rooted to some support.

rhizocaulus (rī-zō-kâ′lus), *n.*; pl. *rhizocauli* (-lī). [NL.: see *rhizocaul*.] A rhizocaul.

Rhizocephala (rī-zō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizocephalus*: see *rhizocephalous*.] A group of small parasitic crustaceans, having a cylindroid, sac-like, or disciform unsegmented body, without organs of sense, intestine, limbs, or cement-organs, but with an oral and an anal opening, and the sexual organs well developed. The species are hermaphroditic, and the young go through a nauplius stage and a cypris stage. The *Rhizocephala* are by some made an order of a subclass *Cirripedia*; others class them with *Cirripedia* as a division, *Pectostraca*, of *Entomostraca*; by others again they are referred to the *Epizoa* (*Ichthyophthiria* or fish-lice). These parasites attach themselves by their modified antennæ, resembling a number of root-like processes, which bury themselves in the substance of the host, whence the name. They are represented by two principal genera, *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*, each made by some the type of a family. They are parasites of crabs. Also called *Centrogonida*.



Forms of *Rhizocephala*.

A, nauplius stage of *Sacculina purpurea*. *B*, cypris stage of *Lernæodiscus porcellanæ*. *C*, adult of *Peltogaster paguri*: *a*, anterior end; *b*, aperture through which pass the root-like processes, *c*.

rhizocephalon (rī-zō-sef′a-lon), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Rhizocephala*.] Any member of the order *Rhizocephala*. [Rare.]

rhizocephalous (rī-zō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizocephalus*, < Gr. *ῥιζοκέφαλος*, having the flower growing straight from the root, < *ῥίζα*, root, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Rooted by the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizocephala*.

rhizoconin (rī-zō-kō′nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *conium* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable proximate principle found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

rhizoconolein (rī″zō-kō-nō′lē-in), *n.* [< *rhizocon*(*in*) + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable body found in *Conium maculatum*.

rhizocrinoid (rī-zok′ri-noid), *n.* [< *Rhizocrinus* + *-oid* (cf. *crinoid*).] A crinoid of the genus *Rhizocrinus*; an apiocrinite.

Rhizocrinus (rī-zok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of crinoids of the family *Encrinidæ*, one of the few living forms of *Crinoidea*. *R. lofotensis*, the typical species, is a kind of lily-star or sea-lily, about 3 inches in length, living at a depth of from one hundred to several hundred fathoms in the sea, rooted to the bottom. Its structure is fully illustrated in the figure given under *Crinoidea*.

rhizodont (rī′zō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having teeth rooted by fangs which ankylose with the jaw, as crocodiles.

II. *n.* A rhizodont reptile.

Rhizodonta (rī-zō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhizodont*.] The rhizodont reptiles.

Rhizodus (rī′zō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the coal-measures, typical of the family *Rhizodontidæ*. They were of large size, with huge teeth. *R. hibberti* is one of the species.

Rhizoflagellata (rī-zō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*, 3.] An order of flagellate *Protozoa*, having pseudopodial as well as flagelliform appen-

dages. These animalcules move by means of pseudopodia, like ordinary rhizopods, but also have a flagellum or flagella; the ingestive area is diffuse. In W. S. Kent's system of classification the order consists of the genera *Mastigamœba, Reptomonas, Rhizomonas,* and *Podostoma.*

rhizoflagellate (rī-zō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizoflagellata.*

rhizogen (rī'zō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *-γενής,* producing (see *-gen*).] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of other plants; specifically, a member of a group of plants (the class *Rhizogens*) proposed by Lindley, composed of flowering plants of a fungoid habit, parasitic upon rootstocks and stems. It embraced the present families *Balanophoraceæ, Rafflesiaceæ,* and *Cynomoriaceæ,* the last now widely separated. The genus *Rafflesia* is an illustration.

rhizogenic (rī-zō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + *-ic.*] In *bot.,* root-producing: said of cells in the pericambium of a root, just in front of a xylem-ray of a fibrovascular bundle, which give origin to root-branches.

rhizogenous (rī-zoj'e-nus), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + *-ous.*] Same as *rhizogenic.*

rhizoid (rī'zoid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιζοειδής,* contr. *ῥιζώδης,* like a root, < *ῥίζα,* root, + *εἶδος,* form.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* root-like; resembling a root.

II. *n.* In *bot.,* a filamentous organ resembling a root, but of simple structure, found on compound thalli of all kinds, and on the stems of mosses. Rhizoids are numerously produced, and their function is the attachment of the plant to the substratum. The older term was *rhizina.* See cut under *prothallium.*

rhizoidal (rī'zoi-dal), *a.* [< *rhizoid* + *-al.*] In *bot.,* rhizoid-like; resembling or characteristic of a rhizoid.

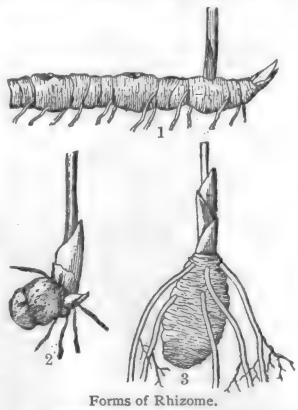
The *rhizoidal* tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 282.

rhizoideous (rī-zoi'dē-us), *a.* [< *rhizoid* + *-eous.*] 1. In *bot.,* like or resembling a rhizoid. —2. Same as *rhizoid.*

rhizoma (rī-zō'mä), *n.*; pl. *rhizomata* (-ma-tä). [NL.: see *rhizome.*] A rhizome: used chiefly with reference to the rhizomes of medicinal plants.

rhizomania (rī-zō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα,* a root, + *μανία,* madness.] In *bot.,* an abnormal development of adventitious roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, screw-pines, and figs, which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is some defect in the true root, in consequence of which it cannot supply sufficient nourishment to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in common laurel, in which plant rhizomania generally forebodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple-trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out; these, absorbing moisture and finally decaying, are a cause of canker on the tree.

rhizome (rī'zōm), *n.* [= F. *rhizome,* < NL. *rhizoma,* < Gr. *ῥίζωμα,* root, < *ῥιζοῦν,* cause to take root, in pass. take root, < *ῥίζα,* root: see *root*[1].] In *bot.,* a stem of root-like appearance, horizontal or oblique in position, lying on the ground or subterranean, bearing scales instead of leaves, and usually producing from its apex a leafy shoot or scape. Rhizomes may be slender, with well-marked nodes, as in mints, couch-grass, etc., or thickened with stores of nutriment, as in species of iris, Solomon's-seal, etc.—in the latter case producing at the apex an annual bud which furnishes the aërial shoot of the next season, and gradually dying at the old end. Rhizomes shade off gradually into corms and bulbs on the one hand, and into tubers on the other. See these terms. Also *rhizoma.* See also cuts under *arrow-root* and *moniliform.*



Forms of Rhizome.

1, *Polygonatum commutatum* (Solomon's-seal); 2, *Arisæma triphyllum* (Indian turnip); 3, *Trillium sessile.*

Rhizomonadidæ (rī″zō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of rhizoflagellate protozoans, typified by the genus *Rhizomonas.* These animalcules are repent or sedentary, with a single anterior flagellum. The family includes *Reptomonas* and *Mastigamœba.*

Rhizomonas (rī-zom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Kent, 1880–1), < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *μονάς,* a unit: see *monad.*] The typical genus of *Rhizomonadidæ.* The species are monadiform, uniflagellate, sedentary, with radiating digitiform pseudopodial prolongations. *R. verrucosa* is found in hay-infusions. Also *Mastigamœba.*

rhizomorph (rī'zō-môrf), *n.* [< NL. *rhizomorpha.*] In *bot.,* a comprehensive term for certain subterranean root-like, branched mycelial strands of hyphæ associated with or preying upon the roots of the higher plants, especially trees, the cultivated vine, etc. They are produced by a considerable variety of fungi, as *Armillaria mellea, Dematophora necatrix,* etc.

Rhizomorpha (rī-zō-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *μορφή,* form.] A supposed genus of fungi, characterized by fibrous bundles of mycelial filaments, now known to belong to *Agaricus melleus, Dematophora necatrix,* and other forms.

rhizomorphoid (rī-zō-môr'foid), *a.* [< *rhizomorph* + *-oid.*] Rhizomorphous.

rhizomorphous (rī-zō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *μορφή,* form.] 1. Root-like in form.—2. In *zoöl.,* same as *rhizoid.*

Rhizomys (rī'zō-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1830), < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *μῦς,* a mouse.] A notable genus of mole-rats of the family *Spalacidæ,* having the eyes open, though very small, ears naked and very short, thumb rudimentary, tail



Bamboo-rat (*Rhizomys badius*).

short and partially haired, and general form robust. The upper incisors arch forward, and there is no premolar; the upper molars have one deep internal and two or more external enamel-folds; the lower molars reverse this pattern. There are several Asiatic and African species, as the bay bamboo-rat of Asia, *R. badius,* which is of large size and very destructive to the bamboo, on the roots of which it feeds.

rhizonychial (rī-zō-nik'i-al), *a.* [< *rhizonychium* + *-al.*] Rooting or giving root to a nail or claw; of or pertaining to a rhizonychium.

rhizonychium (rī-zō-nik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *rhizonychia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a claw.] A claw-joint; the ungual or last phalanx of a digit; that phalanx which bears a claw.

Rhizophaga (rī-zof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizophagus:* see *rhizophagous.*] One of five sections in Owen's classification of marsupials, including those which feed on roots. The wombat is a characteristic example.

rhizophagan (rī-zof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *rhizophagous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhizophaga.*

rhizophagous (rī-zof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizophagus,* < Gr. *ῥιζοφάγος,* eating roots (*ῥιζοφαγεῖν,* eat roots), < *ῥίζα,* root, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] Root-eating; habitually feeding on roots; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizophaga.*

All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous* (or Root-eaters).
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Rhizophora (rī-zof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named with ref. to the aërial roots; neut. pl. of *rhizophorus:* see *rhizophorous.*] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees, the mangroves, type of the family *Rhizophoraceæ.* It is characterized by a four-parted calyx, surrounded with a cupule or involucre of partly united bractlets, by its four petals and eight to twelve elongated and nearly sessile anthers, which are at first many-celled, and by a partly inferior ovary which is prolonged above into a fleshy cone and bears two pendulous ovules in each of its two cells. Three species recognized by modern authors are frequent on muddy or coral shores in the tropics, there forming dense and almost impassable jungles known as mangrove-swamps. They are trees with thick cylindrical and scarred branchlets, bearing opposite thick and smooth coriaceous leaves, which are ovate or elliptical and entire. Their large rigid flowers are borne in axillary clusters, followed by a nut-like one-seeded fruit. The seed is remarkable for germinating while yet in the long-persistent fruit. It contains a large embryo with a very long club-shaped radicle, which soon pierces the point of the hard pericarp and lengthens till it reaches the mud, or becomes a foot long before falling. The mangrove is also remarkable for spreading by aërial roots. The ordinary species is *R. Mangle,* which reaches to semitropical Florida, the delta of the Mississippi, and Texas. See *mangrove,* 1.

Rhizophoraceæ (rī″zō-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Rhizophora* + *-aceæ.*] A family of choripetalous trees and shrubs belonging to the order *Myrtales;* the mangrove family. Characterized by a 2- to 6-celled ovary with its ovules pendulous from the apex of the cell, and by a valvate calyx, and two, three, or four times as many stamens as petals. It includes about 52 species in 17 genera and 3 tribes, all tropical, and most of them forming dense and malarious jungles about river-mouths and along shores. They are usually extremely smooth, with round and nodose branchlets, and opposite thick and rigid leaves, which are commonly entire and have elongated and very caducous intrapetiolar stipules. They bear axillary cymes, panicles, spikes, or racemes of rather inconspicuous flowers.

rhizophore (rī'zō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *rhizophorum,* neut. of *rhizophorus,* root-bearing: see *rhizophorous.*] In *bot.,* a structure, developed in certain species of the genus *Selaginella,* which bears the true roots. It has the external appearance of a root, but has no root-cap, and the true roots are produced from its interior when it deliquesces into a homogeneous mucilage.

Rhizophoreæ (rī-zō-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Rhizophora* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Rhizophoraceæ.* It was used by Brown for the family and reduced to a tribe by later authors. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it included four genera, with *Rhizophora* as type, containing about 17 species of tropical maritime trees.

rhizophorous (rī-zof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizophorus,* < MGr. *ῥιζοφόρος,* root-bearing, < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *-φορος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.,* root-bearing; specifically, of or pertaining to the family *Rhizophoraceæ.*

rhizophydial (rī-zō-fid'i-al), *a.* [< *Rhizophydium* + *-al.*] In *bot.,* belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Rhizophydium.*

Rhizophydium (rī-zō-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Schenk), supposed to stand for **Rhizophidium,* alluding to the deficiency of roots; irreg. < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *φειδός,* sparing.] An improper spelling of *Rhizophidium,* a genus of minute chytridiaceous fungi, mostly parasitic on certain of the fresh-water algæ. The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host-plant at a very early stage of their existence, and gradually develop at the expense of the protoplasmic contents of the latter. *Rhizophidium Dicksonii* is parasitic on species of *Ectocarpus.*

rhizopod (rī'zō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **rhizopus* (*-pod-*) (as a noun, in def. 2, *rhizopodium*), < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Provided with pseudopods, as an animalcule; having processes of sarcode, as if roots, by means of which the animalcule is attached or moves; root-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda,* in any sense. Also *rhizopodous.*

II. *n.* 1. A member of the *Rhizopoda,* in any sense.—2. In *bot.,* same as *rhizopodium.*

Rhizopoda (rī-zop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhizopod.*] †. In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), the third family of "diversiform infusorians without visible locomotory appendages"—that is, without permanent appendages, as cilia or flagella. This is the original meaning of the word, since much extended. Dujardin included in his *Rhizopoda* the 8 genera *Arcella, Diflugia, Trinema, Euglypha, Gromia, Miliola, Cristellaria,* and *Vorticella.*

2. The lowest class of *Protozoa,* composed of simple or multiple animalcules without definite or permanent distinction of external parts, and provided with diversiform temporary or permanent pseudopodial prolongations of the body-substance, by means of which locomotion, fixation, and ingestion are effected. There is no mouth or special ingestive area; the sarcode may be distinguishable into an outer ectoplasm and an inner endoplasm; a nucleus and nucleolus (endoplast and endoplastule) may be present; and most of these animalcules secrete a shell or test, often of great beauty and complexity. The rhizopods are minute, usually microscopic organisms, some or other forms of which abound in both salt and fresh waters. The characteristic pseudopodia are highly diverse in form, and constantly change, but occur in two principal forms, coarse lobate or digitate processes and fine slender rays, both of which may run together or interlace. The valuation and limitation of the *Rhizopoda* have varied with different authors. A normal amœboid protozoan is a characteristic example of this class. Other forms included under *Rhizopoda* are the so-called moners; the sun-animalcules, or *Heliozoa;* the *Foraminifera,* with a (usually) calcareous shell; and the *Radiolaria,* with a silicious shell. By common consent the sponges, which have been classed with *Rhizopoda,* are now excluded. See cuts under *Amœba, Foraminifera,* and *Radiolaria.* Also called *Sarcodina.*

rhizopodal (rī-zop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *rhizopod* + *-al.*] Same as *rhizopod.* *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., xii. § 474.

rhizopodan (rī-zop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *rhizopod* + *-an.*] Same as *rhizopod.*

rhizopodium (rī-zō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL.: see *rhizopod.*] In *bot.,* the mycelium of fungi. Also *rhizopod.*

rhizopodous (rī-zop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *rhizopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *rhizopod.*

rhizoristic (rī-zō-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὁριστός*, verbal adj. of *ὁρίζειν*, limit, define (see *horizon, aorist*), + *-ic.*] In *math.*, pertaining to the separation of roots of an equation.—**Rhizoristic series**, a series of disconnected functions which serve to fix the number of real roots of a given function lying between any assigned limits. *Sylvester.*

Rhizostoma (rī-zos′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Rhizostomidæ*. *R. pulmo* is an example.

Rhizostomata (rī-zō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth.] An order of discomedusans, or suborder of *Discomedusæ*, having the parts arranged in fours or multiples of four, and the single primitive mouth closed up and replaced by several secondary oral apertures, whence several long root-like processes or so-called polypites depend (whence the name), and provided with four subgenital pouches, distinct (*Tetragameliæ*) or fused in one (*Monogameliæ*). *Rhizostoma*, *Cassiopeia*, *Cephea*, and *Crambessa* are leading genera. See cuts under *acaleph* and *Discophora*.

Rhizostomatidæ (rī″zō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizostoma* (*-stomat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acalephs; the root-mouthed jellyfishes: the emended form of *Rhizostomidæ*.

rhizostomatous (rī-zō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στομα(τ)*, mouth.] Having root-like processes depending from the mouth; specifically, pertaining to the *Rhizostomata*, or having their characters.

rhizostome (rī′zō-stōm), *n.* A member of the *Rhizostomata*.

rhizostomean (rī-zō-stō′mē-an), *a.* [< *rhizostome* + *-an.*] Same as *rhizostomatous*.

Rhizostomidæ (rī-zō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogamelian rhizostomatous discomedusans, represented by the genus *Rhizostoma*. They are huge jellyfishes, which may attain a diameter of 3 feet, possess powerful stinging-organs proportionate to their size, and are found chiefly in tropical seas. See cut under *acaleph*.

rhizostomous (rī-zos′tō-mus), *a.* Same as *rhizostomatous*.

Rhizota (rī-zō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizotus*: see *rhizote*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing the rooted or fixed wheel-animalcules, as the families *Floscullariidæ* and *Melicertidæ*. *C. T. Hudson*, 1884. It is one of 4 orders, contrasting with *Ploïma*, *Bdelloida*, and *Scirtopoda*. See cut under *Floscularia*.

rhizotaxis (rī-zō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *τάξις*, order.] In *bot.*, the arrangement or disposition of roots. Compare *phyllotaxis*.

rhizotaxy (rī′zō-tak-si), *n.* Same as *rhizotaxis*.

rhizote (rī′zōt), *a.* [< NL. *rhizotus*, < Gr. **ῥιζωτός*, rooted, < *ῥιζοῦν*, root, < *ῥίζα*, root.] Rooted, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Rhizota*.

Rhizotrogus (rī-zō-trō′gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *τρώγειν*, gnaw, nibble, munch.] A genus of melolonthine beetles. *R. solstitialis* is a European species known as the *midsummer chafer*.

rhizula (riz′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *rhizulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*[1].] An obsolete term for the protonema of mosses. See *protonema*.

rho (rō), *n.* The Greek letter *ρ*, corresponding to the English *r*.

rhodalose (rō′da-lōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (see *rosé*[1]), + *ἅλς* (*ἁλ-*), salt, + *-ose.*] Red or cobalt vitriol; cobalt sulphate.

rhodanic (rō-dan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-an* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid which produces a red color with persalts of iron. Rhodanic acid is also called *sulphocyanic acid*.

Rhodanthe (rō-dan′thē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1834), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A proposed genus of *Asteraceæ* found in Western Australia. The only species is referred to the genus *Syncarpha*, *S. Manglesii* (*Rhodanthe Manglesii* of Lindley), of which there are several forms, differing from each other mainly in the size and color of the flower-heads, which have the dry character of the flowers commonly called "everlastings." It is an annual, rising from 1 to 1½ feet high, with an erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire stem-clasping leaves of a glaucous green, and flower-heads, varying from deep rose to deep purple, supported on stalks arranged in a corymbose manner.

Rhodeina (rō-dē-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodeus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of cyprinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Rhodeus*. They have a moderate anal (commencing under the dorsal), and the lateral line running midway between the upper and lower edges of the caudal peduncle. They are confined to Europe and Asia.

rhodeoretin (rō-dē-or′e-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδεος*, of roses (< *ῥόδον*, rose), + *ῥητίνη*, resin.] One of the elements of resin of jalap, identical with convolvulin. The substance is hard, and insoluble in ether.

rhodeoretinic (rō-dē-or-e-tin′ik), *a.* [< *rhodeoretin* + *-ic.*] Obtained from rhodeoretin.—**Rhodeoretinic acid**, an acid produced by treating rhodeoretin with alkalis.

rhodes-wood (rōdz′wůd), *n.* The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*: so called from its resemblance to rhodium-wood, and used for a similar purpose. See *rhodium-wood*. Also called *candlewood*.

Rhodeus (rō′dē-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1836), < Gr. *ῥόδεος*, of roses, < *ῥόδον*, rose: see *rosé*[1].] The typical genus of *Rhodeina*. *R. amarus* (the *bitterling* in German) is the typical species.

Rhodian (rō′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Rhodien*, < L. *Rhodius*, Rhodian, < *Rhodus*, *Rhodos*, < Gr. *Ῥόδος*, the isle of Rhodes.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, southwest of Asia Minor.—**Rhodian laws**, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea.—**Rhodian pottery**. See *pottery*, and cut under *amphora*.—**Rhodian school of sculpture**, an important school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the celebrated group known as the Laocoön is the capital work. The artists of this school sought their inspiration in the works of Lysippus. The intensity of expression attained in the Laocoön has never been surpassed, and its exaggerations are redeemed by its real power. The group, however, falls far short of the supreme excellence attributed to it by Pliny and by the art amateurs of the end of the eighteenth century. The Rhodian school is intimately connected with that of Pergamum.



Rhodian School of Sculpture.—The Laocoön, in the Vatican. (The existing incorrect restorations of arms, etc., are omitted.)

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Rhodes.

rhoding (rō′ding), *n.* *Naut.*, either of the brass boxes for the brake of a ship's pump.

rhodiochlorid, rhodiochloride (rō″di-ō-klō′rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *rhodium* + *chlorid, chloride.*] In *chem.*, a double chlorid of rhodium and one of the alkali metals.

Rhodiola (rō-dī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + dim. *-i-ola.*] A genus of alpine plants belonging to the family *Crassulaceæ*. About 6 species are recognized by recent authors, natives of the northern hemisphere.

Rhodites (rō-dī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *ῥοδίτης*, pertaining to a rose (applied to wine flavored with roses), < *ῥόδον*, rose: see *rosé*[1].] A notable genus of gall-flies of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, having the hypopygium shaped like a plowshare, the marginal cell of the fore wings completely closed, and the claws of the hind tarsi entire. All of the species make galls on the rose. *R. rosæ* produces the mossy rose-gall, or bedegar. (See *bedegar*.) *R. radicum* produces root-galls. Seven species are known in North America, and five in Europe.

rhodium (rō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδιος*, made of roses, rose-like, < *ῥόδον*, a rose: see *rose*.] Chemical symbol, Rh; atomic weight, 102.9 (Jörgensen). A metal discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. Rhodium fuses in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, but with greater difficulty than platinum. When fused it is hard, grayish-white, like aluminium in luster and color, and has a specific gravity of 12.1. When pure it is almost insoluble in acids, but if in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqua regia. Of all the metals of the platinum group rhodium is the one most easily attacked by chlorin.—**Oil of rhodium**. See *oil*.

rhodium-gold (rō′di-um-gōld), *n.* A doubtful variety of native gold, said to contain a considerable amount of rhodium.

rhodium-wood (rō′di-um-wůd), *n.* [NL. *lignum rhodium*, rosewood: see *rhodium* and *rosewood.*] A sweet-scented wood from the root and stem of two shrubs, *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, found in the Canaries. It has been an article of commerce, and from it was distilled an essential oil used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but now replaced by artificial compounds. The name is applied also, at least in the form *rhodes-wood*, to the similar wood of *Amyris balsamifera* of the West Indies, etc., also called *candlewood*. See further in the supplement.

rhodizite (rō′di-zīt), *n.* [So called because it colors the blowpipe-flame red; < Gr. *ῥοδίζειν*, be like a rose (< *ῥόδον*, rose), + *-ite*[2].] A rare borate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in minute isometric crystals resembling boracite in form. It is known only from the vicinity of Ekaterinburg in the Urals.

rhodochrome (rō′dō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A mineral of a compact or granular structure and reddish color. Like the related crystallized mineral kämmererite, it is classed as a chromiferous variety of the chlorite penninite.

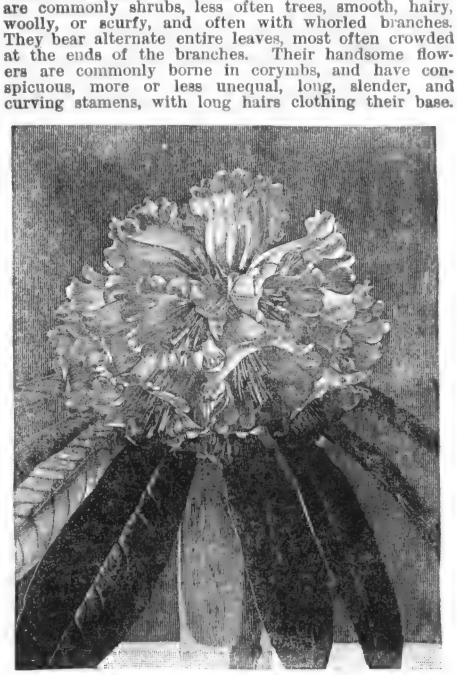
rhodochrosite (rō-dō-krō′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *χρῶσις*, a coloring, + *-ite*[2].] Native manganese protocarbonate, a mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals, or massive with rhombohedral cleavage, usually of a delicate rose-red color. It is isomorphous with the other rhombohedral carbonates, calcite or calcium carbonate, siderite or iron carbonate, etc. Also called *dialogite*.

Rhodocrinidæ (rō-dō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Rhodocrinus*, having five infrabasals, five basals, and ten or twenty branched rays. They occur in formations from the Silurian to the Carboniferous.

rhodocrinite (rō-dok′ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Rhodocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Rhodocrinus*; a rose-encrinite.

Rhodocrinus (rō-dok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *κρίνον*, lily.] A genus of Paleozoic encrinites, or crinoids, typical of the family *Rhodocrinidæ*. It has a small calyx composed of delicate plates, biserial arms with long and slender pinnules, and a round column perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal.

Rhododendron (rō-dō-den′dron), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, the oleander, < *ῥόδον*, rose, + *δένδρον*, tree.] **1.** A large genus of shrubs of the family *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Rhododendreæ*. It is characterized by a broad, spreading, and oblique corolla, usually with five imbricating lobes; eight to ten stamens, the anthers opening by pores; and a five- to twenty-celled ovary with numerous ovules in many crowded rows, the seeds appendaged; there are about one hundred species, natives of the mountains of Europe, Asia, the Malay archipelago, and North America, most abundant in the Himalayas. They are commonly shrubs, less often trees, smooth, hairy, woolly, or scurfy, and often with whorled branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, most often crowded at the ends of the branches. Their handsome flowers are commonly borne in corymbs, and have conspicuous, more or less unequal, long, slender, and curving stamens, with long hairs clothing their base.



Rhododendron grande (Himalayas).

The fruit is a woody pod, splitting septicidally from the apex into valves, and filled with seeds like fine sawdust, each containing a cylindrical embryo and fleshy albumen. Most of the species, and all of those best known, produce their new growths below the flowers, which form a terminal inflorescence destitute of leaves, and developed from a large scaly bud. The leaves in the typical species, forming the section *Rhododendron* proper, are evergreen and coriaceous; but they are deciduous in the sections *Azalea* and *Tsusia*, which include the American species commonly known as *azaleas*, and produce leaves closely encircling the flowers, or, in *Tsusia*, mixed with them. The flowers, nearly or quite 2 inches across, often reach in *R. Aucklandiæ* a breadth of 6 inches. See *pinkster-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any one of the many species of the above genus, belonging to the tribe *Rhododendreæ;* the rose-bay. The rhododendrons are handsome shrubs, much cultivated for their evergreen leathery leaves and profusion of beautifully formed and colored flowers. The ordinary species of American outdoor plantations is *R. Catawbiense*, the Catawba or Carolina rhododendron, hybridized with the more tender exotics *R. Ponticum* and *R. arboreum*. The Catawba species grows from 3 to 6, rarely 20, feet high, has oval or oblong leaves and broadly bell-shaped lilac-purple or (in culture) variously colored flowers. It is native in the Alleghanies from Virginia southward. It has also been largely cultivated in Europe, and there are hundreds of varieties. The great rhododendron (or laurel), *R. maximum*, abounds in the Alleghanies, and is found as far north as Maine and Canada. It is commonly taller than *R. Catawbiense*, with narrower leaves, and flowers pink or nearly white with a greenish throat. It is a fine species, but much less cultivated than the last; it affords some hybrids. The Californian rhododendron, *R. Californicum*, resembles the Catawba rhododendron, but has more showy flowers. It deserves cultivation, and has proved hardy in England. The Pontic rhododendron, *R. Ponticum*, is the most common species of European gardens, hardy only as a low shrub in the northern United States. *R. arboreum*, the tree rhododendron, is a fine Himalayan species, 25 feet high, with the leaves silvery-white beneath, and the flowers scarlet varying to white. The Lapland rhododendron, *R. Lapponicum*, is a dwarf arctic and alpine species of both hemispheres, growing prostrate in broad tufts. The Siberian or Dahurian rhododendron, *R. Dauricum*, a dwarf species, somewhat cultivated, bears its bright rose-purple flowers on naked shoots in early spring.—**Indian rhododendron.** See *Melastoma*.



Flowering Branch of the Great Laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*).

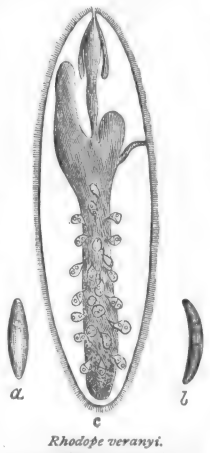
Rhodomela (rō-dom′e-lä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *μέλας*, black.] A genus of marine algæ of the subclass *Florideæ* and type of the family *Rhodomelaceæ*. The fronds are dark-red, filiform or subcompressed and pinnately decompound, with filiform branches, the tetraspores tripartite, the cystocarps sessile or pedicellate, and the spores pyriform. The genus is small, and mostly confined to high latitudes in both hemispheres. There are three species and one subspecies on the New England coast.

Rhodomelaceæ (rō″dō-mē-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey, 1849), < *Rhodomela* + *-aceæ*.] A family of florideous algæ, named from the genus *Rhodomela*. This is one of the largest families of the *Florideæ*, and contains many of the most beautiful seaweeds. It is characterized mainly by the cystocarpic fruit, which is external and has the spores borne separately on short stalks.

rhodomontade, *a.* and *n.* See *rodomontade*.

rhodonite (rō′dō-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ite*².] Native manganese silicate, sometimes containing zinc or calcium: a mineral occurring massive, rarely in distinct crystals, of a fine rose-red or pink color. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone.

Rhodope (rō′dō-pē), *n.* [NL. (Kölliker, 1847), prob. < Gr. Ῥοδόπη, Rhodope, a Thracian nymph.] A remarkable genus, type of the family *Rhodopidæ*, based on *R. veranyi*. This little creature exhibits such equivocal characters that it has been considered by some as a planarian worm, by others as a gastropodous mollusk, though it has no odontophore.



Rhodope veranyi.
a, top view; *b*, side view; *c*, longitudinal section (enlarged).

rhodophane (rō′dō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds. The pigment is held in solution by a fatty body.

rhodophyl, rhodophyll (rō′dō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδεος*, red, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] The compound pigment of the red algæ.

rhodophyllite (rō-dō-fil′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a variety of penninite from Texas in Pennsylvania, of a reddish color, and peculiar in containing a small percentage of chromium sesquioxid.

rhodophyllous (rō-dō-fil′us), *a.* [< *rhodophyll* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing rhodophyl; like rhodophyl.

Cytioplasm mostly *rhodophyllous*.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 213.

Rhodopidæ (rō-dop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodope* + *-idæ*.] A family of simple marine invertebrates of uncertain relationship, typified by the genus *Rhodope*. They are of an elongate flattened form, somewhat convex dorsally, and destitute of mantle, dorsal appendages, tentacles, branchiæ, and odontophore. The digestive tube is very simple, and there is no pharynx, kidney, or heart. The family has been referred to the nudibranchiate gastropods and to the turbellarians. See cut under *Rhodope*.

rhodopsin (rō-dop′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ὄψις*, view, + *-in*².] Visual purple; a pigment found in the outer segments of the retinal rods. It is quickly bleached by light, but the purple color is regained by placing the pigment in the dark. In the normal retina it is restored by the action of the pigmentary layer of cells.

Rhodora (rō-dō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), so called from the rose-colored flowers; < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (see *rose*¹), the NL. word being based, as to form, on the L. *rhodora*, a plant, *Spiræa Ulmaria* or *Aruncus*, and said to be a Gallic word.] **1.** A genus of *Ericaceæ*, included in *Rhododendron* by some authors, giving name to the tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by its prominently two-lipped flower, of which the lower lip consists of two petals, completely separate, or much more nearly so than the three divisions of the upper lip. There is but one species. See def. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] A low deciduous shrub, *Rhodora Canadensis*, a native of cold and wet wooded places from Pennsylvania northward, often covering acres with its delicate rosy flowers, which appear before the leaves.

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh *Rhodora* in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook.
Emerson, The *Rhodora*.

Rhodoreæ (rō-dō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1834), < *Rhodora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Ericaceæ*. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes 16 genera, chiefly of northern regions and mountains, often very showy in blossom, as in the genera *Rhododendron, Kalmia, Ledum*, and *Rhodothamnus*. It is practically equivalent to the subfamily *Rhododendroideæ* of Engler and Prantl. See *Rhodora*.

rhodosperm (rō′dō-spėrm), *n.* [< *Rhodospermeæ*.] An individual alga of the class *Rhodospermeæ*.

Rhodospermeæ (rō-dō-spėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A name employed by Harvey for the red or purple algæ, which are now placed under Agardh's older name *Florideæ*.

rhodospermin (rō-dō-spėr′min), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-in*².] Crystalloids of proteid bodies found in the *Florideæ*, forming the red coloring matter.

Rhodosporeæ (rō-dō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] Same as *Rhodospermeæ*.

Rhodostaurotic† (rō″dō-stâ-rot′ik), *a.* [Intended as a translation into Gr. form of *Rosicrucian;* < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σταυρός*, cross, + *-otic*. Cf. Gr. *σταυρωτικός*, crossed, cruciform.] Rosicrucian.

Outis, . . .
The good old hermit, that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castle in the air, where all the bretheren
Rhodostaurotic live.
B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Isles.

Rhodostethia (rō-dō-stē′thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Macgillivray, 1842), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *στῆθος*, the breast.] A genus of *Laridæ*, so called from the rose-tint of the breast, unique in the family in having the tail cuneate; the wedge-tailed gulls. Ross's rosy gull, *R. rosea*, is the only species, inhabiting the arctic regions. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of birds, but has lately been found abundantly on the arctic coast of Alaska. It is white, rose-tinted, with black collar, wing-tips, and bill, red feet, and pearl-blue mantle; the length is 14 inches. Also called *Rossia*. See cut in next column.

Rhodothamnus (rō-dō-tham′nus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1827), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *θάμνος*, bush.] A genus of small shrubs of the family *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Phyllodoceæ*. It is characterized by having a wheel-shaped corolla and ten long stamens, and terminal, solitary, and long-peduncled flowers. The only species, *R. Chamæcistus*, is a native of the Alps and Siberia. It is a low branching shrub with scattered short-petioled leaves, which are elliptical-lanceolate, entire, evergreen, and shining. It bears rose-colored flowers, large for the size of the plant, with spreading and curving stamens, the long slender peduncles and the calyx glandular-hairy. The whole plant in habit and flower resembles an azalea. The fruit is an erect five-furrowed globose capsule. Sometimes called *ground-cistus*, translating the specific name.



Rosy or Wedge-tailed Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*).

rhodotilite (rō-dot′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *τίλος*, down, + *-ite*².] A mineral found at Pajsberg in Sweden, having the same composition as inesite.

Rhodymenia (rō-di-mē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Greville, 1830), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ὑμήν*, membrane: see *hymen*².] A genus of marine algæ of the subclass *Florideæ*, giving its name to the family *Rhodymeniaceæ* (which see for characters). See *dulse, dillisk*.

Rhodymeniaceæ (rō-di-mē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodymenia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of florideous seaweeds of purplish or blood-red color. The hold-fast is disk-like or branched, much matted; the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or filiform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. *Rhodymenia palmata*, or dulse, is a well-known example. Many of the species of the family are used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, etc., and as substitutes for glue. One of them is the *agar-agar* of the Chinese.

rhœadic (rē-ad′ik), *a.* [< NL. *Rhœas* (*Rhœad-*) (see def.) (< Gr. *ῥοιάς* (*ῥοιαδ-*), a kind of poppy) + *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from the poppy *Papaver Rhœas*.—**Rhœadic acid,** one of the coloring principles in the petals of *Papaver Rhœas*.

rhœadine (rē′a-din), *n.* [< *rhœad(ic)* + *-ine*².] A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$) found in *Papaver Rhœas*. It is non-poisonous.

rhœagenine (rē-aj′e-nin), *n.* [< NL. *Rhœas* (see *rhœadic*) + *-gen* + *-ine*².] A base, isomeric with rhœadine, found in acidified solutions of rhœadine.

rhomb (romb), *n.* [< OF. *rhombe*, F. *rhombe* = Sp. It. *rombo* = Pg. *rhombo*, < L. *rhombus*, ML. also *rhumbus, rumbus*, a magician's circle, a kind of fish, in LL. a rhomb in geometry, ML. also a point of the compass, < Gr. *ῥόμβος, ῥύμβος*, a spinning-top or -wheel, a magic wheel, a spinning or whirling motion, also a rhomb in geometry, a lozenge, < *ῥέμβειν*, revolve, totter, nasalized form of *ῥέπειν*, sink, fall, be unsteady. Doublet of *rhumb, rumb*.] **1.** In *geom.*, an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two being obtuse and two acute.



Rhomb.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs*, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton, P. R., iii. 309.

2. In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a pair of semirhombs forming a rhombic figure, as certain plates of cystic crinoids.—**4.** A material circle. [Rare.]

That swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd,
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night; which needs not thy belief
If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day
Travelling east, and with her part averse
From the sun's beam meet night, her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 134.

Fresnel's rhomb, a rhomb of crown-glass, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after under-

going within the rhomb, at its outer faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which becomes plane-polarized again on being transmitted through a second Fresnel's rhomb.—**Pectinated rhomb**, in crinoids, a hydrospire.

rhombarsenite (rom-bär′se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + E. *arsenite*.] Same as *claudetite*.

rhombi, *n.* Plural of *rhombus*.

rhombic (rom′bik), *a.* [= F. *rhombique;* as *rhomb* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the figure of a rhomb. —2. In *zoöl.*, approaching the form of a rhomb or diamond, usually with the angles a little rounded.—3. In *crystal.*, often used as an equivalent of *orthorhombic:* as, the *rhombic* pyroxenes (that is, those crystallizing in the orthorhombic system).—4. In *bot.*, oval, but somewhat angular at the sides.—**Longitudinally rhombic**, having, as a rhomb, the longer diameter in a postero-anterior direction.—**Rhombic dodecahedron, octahedron,** etc. See the nouns.—**Rhombic pyroxenes.** See *pyroxene*.—**Transversely rhombic**, having the longer diameter of the rhomb across the length of the body or organ.

rhombical (rom′bi-kal), *a.* [< *rhombic* + *-al*.] Same as *rhombic*.

rhombicosidodecahedron (rom-bī″kō-si-dō″-dek-a-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, rhombus, + *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *δωδεκάεδρον*, a dodecahedron. Cf. *icosidodecahedron*.] A solid having sixty-two faces—twelve belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty to the icosahedron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has its dodecahedral faces pentagonal, its icosahedral faces triangular, and its triacontahedral faces square; while the other has the dodecahedral faces decagons, the icosahedral faces hexagons, and the triacontahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated icosidodecahedron*, a misleading designation.

rhombicuboctahedron (rom″bi-kū-bok-ta-hē′-dron), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *κύβος*, cube, + *ὀκτάεδρον*, neut. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, eight-sided (see *octahedron*).] A solid having twenty-six faces, formed by the surfaces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has the cubic and dodecahedral faces squares, and the octahedral faces triangles; while the other has the cubic faces octagons, the octahedral faces hexagons, and the dodecahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated cuboctahedron*, a misleading designation.

rhombiform (rom′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rhombus*, rhomb, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhomb; rhombic; rhomboid. In *entom.*, noting parts which are of the same thickness throughout, the horizontal section being a rhomb: as, *rhombiform* joints of the antennæ.

Rhombigena (rom-bij′e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A variant of *Rhombogena*.

rhombo-atloideus (rom″bō-at-loi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *rhombo-atloidei* (-ī). [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + NL. *atl*(*as*) (see *atlas*[1], 3) + *-oideus*.] A muscular slip, occasionally arising from one or two lower cervical or upper dorsal spines, and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.

Rhombochirus (rom-bō-kī′rus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1863), < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *χείρ*, hand (with ref. to the pectoral fin).] A genus of *Echeneididæ* or remoras, differing from *Remora* in the structure



Rhombochirus osteochir.

of the pectoral fins, which are short and broad, somewhat rhombic in outline, and with flat, stiff, partially ossified rays. There is but one species, *R. osteochir* (so named from the bony pectoral rays), occurring from the West Indies to Cape Cod.

rhombocœle (rom′bō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *rhombocœlia*.] Same as *rhombocœlia*. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 326.

rhombocœlia (rom-bō-sē′li-ä), *n.*; pl. *rhombocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *κοιλία*, cavity: see *cœlia*.] The sinus rhomboidalis of the myelon: a dilatation of the cavity of the spinal cord in the sacral region. This is a sort of ventricle, or enlargement of the hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord, observable in many vertebrate embryos, representing to some extent the complicated and persistent system of ventricles in the opposite end of the same neural axis; but it is not often well marked in adults. It is most notable and persistent in birds, in which class it presents the figure which has suggested the term *sinus rhomboidalis* and its later synonym *rhombocœlia* or *rhombocœle*, applied conformably with a recent system of naming the several cœliæ of the cerebrospinal axis. See cut under *protovertebra*.

rhombocœlian (rom-bō-sē′li-an), *a.* [< *rhombocœlia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the rhombocœlia, or having its characters.

Rhomboganoidei (rom″bō-ga-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + NL. *Ganoidei*.] An order of fishes: same as *Ginglymodi*.

rhombogen (rom′bō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *rhombogenus:* see *rhombogenous*.] The adult form of *Dicyema* which gives rise to infusoriform embryos: one of the phases or stages of a nematoid embryo: distinguished from *nematogen*.

Rhombogena (rom-boj′e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhombogenus:* see *rhombogenous*.] Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to infusoriform embryos. See cut under *Dicyema*.

rhombogenic (rom-bō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *rhombogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *rhombogenous*.

rhombogenous (rom-boj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *rhombogenus*, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Producing infusoriform embryos, as a dicyemid; having the character of a rhombogen.

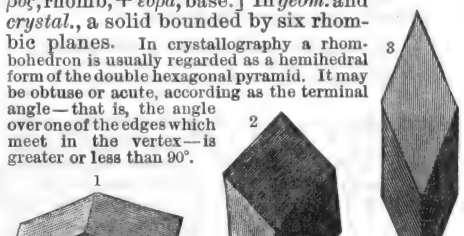
rhombohedral (rom-bō-hē′dral), *a.* [< *rhombohedron* + *-al*.] 1. In *geom.*, of or pertaining to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.—2. In *crystal.*, relating to a system of forms of which the rhombohedron is taken as the type. They are embraced in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. See *hexagonal*.—**Rhombohedral carbonates**, the isomorphous group of the native carbonates of calcium (calcite), of magnesium (magnesite), of iron (siderite), of manganese (rhodochrosite), of zinc (smithsonite), and the intermediate compounds, as the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium (dolomite), etc. These all crystallize in rhombohedrons and related forms with closely similar angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohedron varying from 105° to 107½°.—**Rhombohedral tetartohedrism.** See *tetartohedrism*.

rhombohedrally (rom-bō-hē′dral-i), *adv.* In a rhombohedral form; as a rhombohedron.

It [nordenskjoldite] crystallizes *rhombohedrally* with *a* : *c* = 1 : 0.8221, and is tabular in habit.
American Naturalist, XXIV. 364.

rhombohedric (rom-bō-hē′drik), *a.* [< *rhombohedron* + *-ic*.] Same as *rhombohedral*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 290.

rhombohedron (rom-bō-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *ἕδρα*, base.] In *geom.* and *crystal.*, a solid bounded by six rhombic planes. In crystallography a rhombohedron is usually regarded as a hemihedral form of the double hexagonal pyramid. It may be obtuse or acute, according as the terminal angle—that is, the angle over one of the edges which meet in the vertex—is greater or less than 90°.



Rhombohedrons. 1, obtuse; 2, 3, acute.

★**rhomboid** (rom′boid), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *rhomboide*, F. *rhomboïde* = Sp. It. *romboide* = Pg. *rhomboide*, < L. *rhomboides*, < Gr. *ῥομβοειδής*, rhomboid-shaped, < *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having a form like or approaching that of a rhomb; having the shape of a rhomboid (see II., 1); rhomboidal. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, rhombiform, as a muscle or ligament; pertaining to the rhomboidei or rhomboideum. (*b*) In *bot.*, imperfectly rhombic with obtuse angles, as some leaves.—**Rhomboid ligament.** Same as *rhomboideum*.—**Rhomboid muscle.** Same as *rhomboideus*.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a non-equilateral oblique parallelogram.—2. In *crystal.*, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other.—3. In *anat.*, a rhomboideus.



Rhomboid, 1.

★**rhomboidal** (rom-boi′dal), *a.* [= F. *rhomboïdal* = Sp. It. *romboidale;* as *rhomboid* + *-al*.] Having the shape of a rhomboid.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar *rhomboidal* surfaces whose sides are parallel.
Brewster, Treatise on Optics, ii. 22.

Rhomboidal fossa, the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Rhomboidal porgy.** See *porgy*.—**Rhomboidal sinus,** the fourth ventricle.

rhomboidea, *n.* Plural of *rhomboideum*.

rhomboidei, *n.* Plural of *rhomboideus*.

rhomboides (rom-boi′des), *n.* [< L. *rhomboides*, < Gr. *ῥομβοειδές*, neut. of *ῥομβοειδής*, rhomboid-shaped: see *rhomboid*.] 1. A rhomboid. [Rare.]

See them under sail in all their lawn and sarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1745.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *De Blainville*, 1824.

rhomboideum (rom-boi′dē-um), *n.*; pl. *rhomboidea* (-ä). [NL.: see *rhomboid*.] In *anat.*, the ligament which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib; the rhomboid ligament: so called from its rhombic form in man.

rhomboideus (rom-boi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *rhomboidei* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *rhomboid*.] Either of two muscles, major and minor, which connect the last cervical vertebra and several upper dorsal vertebræ with the vertebral border of the scapula.—**Rhomboideus occipitalis,** an additional muscle sometimes found running parallel with the rhomboideus minor, from the scapula to the occipital bone.

rhomb-solid (romb′sol″id), *n.* A solid generated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diagonal. It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases.

rhomb-spar (romb′spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

rhombus (rom′bus), *n.*; pl. *rhombi* (-bī). [L.: see *rhomb*.] 1. Same as *rhomb*.—2. [*cap.*] An obsolete constellation, near the south pole.—3. [NL.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of *Stromateidæ*, which is allied to *Stromateus*. *Lacépède*, 1800. (*b*) The Linnean specific name of the turbot (as *Pleuronectes rhombus*), and later [*cap.*] a generic name of the same (as *Rhombus maximus*), and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera. *Cuvier*, 1817.

rhonchal (rong′kal), *a.* [< *rhonchus* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to rhonchus.—**Rhonchal fremitus,** a vibration or thrill felt in palpating the chest-wall when there is mucus or other secretion in the bronchial tubes or a cavity.

rhonchial (rong′ki-al), *a.* Same as *rhonchal*.

rhonchisonant (rong′ki-sō-nant), *a.* [< LL. *rhonchisonus*, snorting (said of the rhinoceros), < L. *rhonchus*, a snoring, snorting, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Snorting. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

rhonchus (rong′kus), *n.* [= F. *rhoncus* = Sp. Pg. *ronco*, < L. *rhonchus*, < Gr. **ῥόγχος*, *ῥέγχος*, prop. *ῥέγκος*, a snoring, snorting, < *ῥέγκειν*, rarely *ῥέγχειν*, snore, snort.] A râle, usually a bronchial or cavernous râle.—**Cavernous rhonchus,** a cavernous râle.—**Cavernulous rhonchus,** a small cavernous râle.—**Rhonchus sibilans,** a sibilant râle.—**Rhonchus sonorus,** a sonorous râle.

rhone (rōn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *rone*[2].

rhopalic (rō-pal′ik), *a.* [= F. *rhopalique*, < LL. *rhopalicus*, < Gr. *ῥοπαλικός*, lit. like a club (increasing gradually in size from one end to the other), < *ῥόπαλον* (> ML. *rhopalum*), a club, < *ῥέπειν*, incline.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than that preceding it. Also spelled *ropalic*.

Rhopalocera (rō-pa-los′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1840), neut. pl. of *rhopalocerus:* see *rhopalocerous*.] One of two suborders of *Lepidoptera*, characterized by the clubbed or knobbed antennæ (whence the name); the butterflies, or diurnal lepidopterous insects: contrasted with *Heterocera*, the nocturnal lepidopterous insects, or moths. In a few exceptional cases the antennæ are filiform, pectinate, or otherwise modified. The wings are elevated when at rest, and there is no bristle connecting the two wings of the same side. The larvæ are very variable, but are generally not hairy, and never spin cocoons. Many families are recognized, including the *Nymphalidæ*, *Erycinidæ* (or *Lemoniidæ*), *Lycænidæ*, *Papilionidæ*, *Hesperiidæ*, *Parnassiidæ*, *Pieridæ*, *Libytheidæ*, *Megathymidæ*, *Riodinidæ*, *Lymnadidæ*, etc. The species are estimated at 7,000. About 460 species inhabit Europe, while about 650 are known in America north of Mexico.

rhopaloceral (rō-pa-los′e-ral), *a.* [< *rhopalocer-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *rhopalocerous*.

A wealth of illustration to which *rhopaloceral* literature was hitherto a stranger. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 19.

rhopalocerous (rō-pa-los′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhopalocerus*, < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Having clubbed antennæ, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Rhopalocera*, or having their characters.

Rhopalodina (rō″pa-lō-dī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *-d-* (meaningless) + *-ina*.] The only genus of *Rhopalodinidæ*. *R. lageniformis* is the only species. *J. E. Gray*, 1848.

Rhopalodinidæ (rō″pa-lō-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhopalodina* + *-idæ*.] A family of dicœcious tetrapneumonous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*. They have separate sexes, four water-lungs or respiratory trees, a lageniform body

with the mouth and anus at the same end of it, five oral and five anal ambulacra, ten oral tentacles and calcareous plates, ten anal papillæ and plates, and two-rowed pedicels. They are sometimes called *sea-gourds*.

Rhopalodon (rō-pal′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil theromorphous reptiles from the Permian of Russia, based on remains exhibiting serrated club-shaped teeth.

Rhopalonema (rō″pa-lō-nē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A notable genus of trachymedusans of the family *Trachynematidæ*, represented by such species as *R. velatum* of the Mediterranean. *Gegenbaur.*

rhotacise, *v. i.* See *rhotacize.*

rhotacism (rō′ta-sizm), *n.* [= F. *rhotacisme*, < LL. *rhotacismus*, < LGr. **ῥωτακισμός*, < *ῥωτακίζειν*, rhotacize: see *rhotacize*.] 1. Too frequent use of *r*.—2. Erroneous pronunciation of *r*; utterance of *r* with vibration of the uvula.

Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong *Rhotacism* which they denoted by the double *rr*, and which Camden and Fuller notice as peculiar to the people of Carlton in Leicestershire.
Southey, The Doctor, ccxxiii.

3. Conversion of another sound, as *s*, into *r*.

That too many exceptions to the law of *rhotacism* in Latin exist has been felt by many scholars, but no one has ventured a theory that would explain them en masse.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 492.

Also spelled *rotacism*.

rhotacize (rō′ta-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rhotacized*, ppr. *rhotacizing*. [< LGr. *ῥωτακίζειν*, make overmuch or wrong use of *r*, < *ῥῶ*, rho, the letter *ρ*, *r*. Cf. *iotacism*.] 1. To use *r* too frequently.—2. To make wrong use of *r*; pronounce *r* with vibration of the uvula instead of the tip of the tongue.—3. To convert other sounds, as *s*, into *r*; substitute *r* in pronunciation.

Latin, Umbrian, and other *rhotacizing* dialects.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 82.

Also spelled *rhotacise*, *rotacize*, *rotacise*.

rhubarb (rö′bärb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod E. also *rheubarb*, *reubarbe*, *rubarbe*, *rewbarbe*; < OF. *rubarbe*, *reobarbe*, *rheubarbe*, *reubarbare*, F. *rhubarbe* = Pr. *reubarba* = Cat. *riubarbarro* = Sp. *ruibarbo* = Pg. *reubarbo*, *ruibarbo* = It. *reobarbaro*, *rabarbaro*, formerly *rabbarbaro* = D. *rabarber* = G. *rhabarber* = Dan. Sw. *rabarber* (Turk. *rubās*), < ML. *rheubarbarum*, *rhubarbarum*, also *reubarbarum*, for *rheum barbarum*, < Gr. *ῥῆον βάρβαρον*, rhubarb, *ῥῆον*, rhubarb (*ῥέον*, ML. *rheum*, being appar. a deriv. or orig. an adj. form of Ῥᾶ, the *Rha*, or Volga river, whence rhubarb was also called *rha Ponticum*, 'Pontic rha' (see *rhapontic*), and *rha barbarum*, 'barbarous (i. e. foreign) rha'): see *rha*, *Rheum*[2], and *barbarous*.] I. *n.* 1. The general name for plants of the genus *Rheum*, especially for species affording the drug rhubarb and the culinary herb of that name. The specific source of the officinal rhubarb was in question; but it is now practically



Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

settled that *R. officinale* is one of the probably several species which yield it. *R. palmatum*, *R. Rhaponticum*, and *R. leucorrhizon* also have some claims. It is produced on the high table-lands of western China and eastern Tibet, and formerly reached the western market by the way of Russia and Turkey, being named accordingly. It is now obtained from China by sea (Chinese rhubarb), but is more mixed in quality, from lack of the rigorous Russian inspection. Various species, especially *R. Rhaponticum* and *R. palmatum*, have been grown in England and elsewhere in Europe for the root, but the product is inferior, from difference either of species or of conditions. The common garden rhubarb is *R. Rhaponticum* and its varieties. It is native from the Volga to central Asia, and was introduced into England about 1573. Its leaves were early used as a pot-herb, but the now common use of its tender acidulous leafstalks as a spring substitute for fruit in making tarts, pies, etc., is only of recent date. Attempts to use it as a wine-plant have not been specially successful. Some other species have a similar acid quality. From their stature and huge leaves, various rhubarbs produce striking scenic effects, especially *R. Emodi*, the Nepal rhubarb, which grows 5 feet high and has wrinkled leaves veined with red; and still more the better-formed *R. officinale*. A finer and most remarkable species is *R. nobile*, the Sikhim rhubarb, which presents a conical tower of imbricating foliage a yard or more high, the ample shining-green root-leaves passing into large straw-colored bracts which conceal beautiful pink stipules and small green flowers. The root is very long, winding among the rocks. This plant is not easily cultivated.

2. The root of any medicinal rhubarb, or some preparation of it. Rhubarb is a much-prized remedy, remarkable as combining a cathartic with an astringent effect, the latter succeeding the former. It is also tonic and stomachic. It is administered in substance or in various preparations.

The patient that doth determine to receiue a little *Rheubarb* suffereth the bitternesse it leaueth in the throte for the profite it doth him against his feuer.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 242.

What *rhubarb*, cyme, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 55.

3. The leafstalks of the garden rhubarb collectively; pie-plant.—**Bog-rhubarb.** See *Petasites*.—**Compound powder of rhubarb.** See *powder*.—**False rhubarb,** *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Monk's rhubarb,** the patience-dock, *Rumex Patientia*, probably from the use of its root like rhubarb; also, a species of meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Poor man's rhubarb,** *Thalictrum flavum*.

II.† *a.* Resembling rhubarb; bitter.

But with your *rubarbe* words ye must contend
To grieue me worse.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, xiv.

rhubarbative†, *a.* [A comic alteration of F. (*visage*) *rébarbatif*, cross (face).] Cross; sour.

A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hangman than one of your *rhubarbatiue* faces.
Dekker, Match Me in London, iii.

rhubarby (rö′bärb-i), *a.* [< *rhubarb* + *-y*[1].] Like rhubarb; containing, or in some way qualified by, rhubarb.

rhumb, rumb (rumb or rum), *n.* [Formerly also *rhume*, *roomb*, *roumb*, *roumbe*; prob. < OF. *rhomb*, *rumb*, *rhombe*, a point of the compass, < Sp. *rumbo*, a course, point of the compass, = Pg. *rumbo*, *rumo*, a ship's course (*quarto do rumo*, a point of the compass), = It. *rombo*, < L. *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a rhombus, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a spinning-top, a magic wheel, a whirling motion, a rhomb in geometry: see *rhomb*.] 1. A vertical circle of the celestial sphere. So says Hutton; but if so, it is difficult to understand how Kepler (*Epitom. Astron.*, ii. 10), in order to explain def. 2, is driven to the trapezoidal figure of the points on the compass-card.

2. A point of the compass, a thirty-second part of the circle of the horizon, 11° 15′ in azimuth.—3. The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian; a rhumb-line.

rhumb-line (rumb′līn), *n.* The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course—that is, always in the same direction relatively to the north point. For long courses, especially in high latitudes, the rhumb-line is not the shortest or geodetical line, which is substantially a great circle; for the rhumb-line evidently goes round and round the pole, approximating to the equiangular spiral. Also called *loxodromic curve*.

rhumb-sailing (rumb′sā″ling), *n.* In *navig.*, the course of a vessel when she keeps on the rhumb-line which passes through the place of departure and the place of destination. See *sailing*.

rhumet, *n.* See *rhumb*.



Branch of Poison-ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) with Male Flowers.
a, male flower; *b*, fruits.

Rhus (rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhus*, < Gr. *ῥοῦς*, sumac.] A genus of shrubs and trees of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew-nut family, type of the tribe *Rhoideæ*, characterized by flowers with from four to ten stamens, a solitary ovule pendulous from a basilar stalk, a small four- to six-cleft calyx, and four to six imbricated petals unchanged after flowering. The leaves are pinnate, one- to three-foliolate, or sometimes simple; the flowers are small, in axillary or terminal panicles; the fruit is a small compressed drupe. The plant often abounds in a caustic poisonous juice and sometimes exudes a varnish. There are about 120 species, found throughout subtropical and warm climates, but infrequent in the tropics. They are especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, also in eastern Asia; 4 species are found in southern Europe, a few in the East Indies and the Andes, and 18 in the United States. Several species, some useful for tanning, are known as *sumac*. (For poisonous American species, see *poison-ivy*, *poison-oak*.) *R. vernicifera* is the Japanese lacquer-tree or varnish-tree. (See *lacquer-tree*.) The kindred black-varnish tree is of the genus *Melanorrhœa*. *R. succedanea* is the Japanese wax-tree. *R. semialata* bears the Chinese galls. *R. integrifolia*, though often but a shrub, is the local "mahogany" in Lower California. See cut in preceding column.

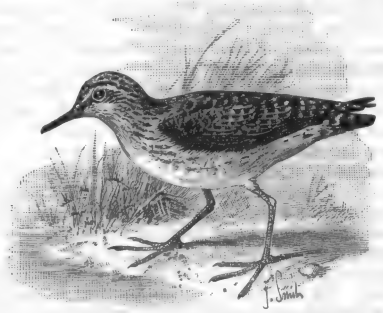
rhusma (rus′mä), *n.* [Also *rusma*; origin unknown.] A depilatory composed of lime, orpiment, and water, and called in the United States Dispensatory "Atkinson's depilatory." It is used not only for removing superfluous human hair, but also to some extent in tanning and tawing for removing hair from skins.

rhyacolite (rī-ak′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*ῥυακ-*), a stream (< *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given to the glassy feldspar (orthoclase) from Monte Somma in Italy. Also spelled *ryacolite*.

Rhyacophila (rī-a-kof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*ῥυακ-*), a stream, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] The typical genus of *Rhyacophilidæ*.

Rhyacophilidæ (rī″a-kō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyacophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous insects (caddis-flies), typified by the genus *Rhyacophila*. The larvæ inhabit fixed stone cases in torrents, and the pupæ are inclosed in a silken cocoon. The forms are numerous, and are mostly European.

Rhyacophilus (rī-a-kof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*ῥυακ-*), a stream, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, belonging to the totanine section, having a slender bill little longer than the head and grooved to beyond the middle, legs comparatively short, a moderate basal web between the outer and middle toes, the plumage dark-colored above with small whitish spots, and the tail rounded, fully barred with black and white; the green sandpipers or solitary tattlers. The green sandpiper of Europe, *R. ochropus*, is the type. The similar American species is *R.*



Solitary Sandpiper (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*).

solitarius, commonly called the *solitary sandpiper*, abundant about pools and in wet woods and fields throughout the greater part of the United States. It is 8½ inches long and 16 in extent of wings.

rhyme, rhymeless, etc. See *rime*[1], etc.

Rhynchæa (ring-kē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Rhynchea*, *Rynchæa*, *Rynchea*, *Rynchœa*; prop. *Rhynchæna* (Gloger, 1849), < LGr. *ῥύγχαινα*, with a large snout, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout,



South American Painted Snipe (*Rhynchæa semicollaris*).

muzzle (of swine, dogs, etc.), also a beak, bill (of birds), < *ῥύζειν*, growl, snarl; cf. L. *rugire*, roar, bray, rumble: see *rut*[2].] **1.** A peculiar genus of *Scolopacidæ*, having the plumage highly variegated in both sexes, and the windpipe of the female singularly convoluted; the painted snipes. The female is also larger and handsomer than the male, to whom the duty of incubation is relegated. There are 4 widely distributed species—*R. capensis* of Africa, *R. bengalensis* of Asia, *R. australis* of Australia, and *R. semicollaris* of South America. More properly called by the prior name *Rostratula*.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Zetterstedt*, 1842.

rhynchæan (ring-kē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhynchæa* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the genus *Rhynchæa*.

II. *n.* A snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*. Also *rhynchean*.

Rhynchæna (ring-kē′nä), *n.* An emended form of *Rhynchæa*. *Gloger*, 1849.

Rhynchænus (ring-kē′nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. *ῥύγχαινα*, with a large snout: see *Rhynchæa*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family of snout-beetles or *Curculionidæ*, having twelve-jointed antennæ.

Rhynchaspis (ring-kas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of *Anatidæ*; the shovelers: same as *Spatula*. *Leach*, 1824.

Rhynchea, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

rhynchean, *a.* and *n.* See *rhynchæan*.

Rhyncheta (ring-kē′tä), *n.* [NL., for **Rhynchochæta*, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *χαίτη*, mane, cilium.] The typical genus of *Rhynchetidæ*, containing free naked forms with only one tentacle, as *R. cyclopum*, an epizoic species.

Rhynchetidæ (ring-ket′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyncheta* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, represented by the genera *Rhyncheta* and *Urnula*, illoricate or loricate, with one or two tentacles and of parasitic habit.

Rhynchites (ring-kī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1796), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Rhynchitidæ*, having the pygidium exposed and the elytra with striæ of punctures. It is a large and wide-spread genus, comprising about 75 species, and represented in all parts of the world except in Polynesia. They are of a coppery-bronze, bluish, or greenish color, and are found upon the flowers and leaves of shrubs. Thirteen species are known in the United States. *R. bacchus* is a handsome European species, which does great damage to the vine.

Rhynchitidæ (ring-kit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1874), < *Rhynchites* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchophorous beetles or weevils, having the labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and toothed on inner and outer sides. It is a small but rather widely distributed group.

Rhynchobdella[1] (ring-kob-del′ä), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *βδέλλα*, leech.] A genus of opisthomous fishes, typical of the family *Rhynchobdelloidei*.

Rhynchobdella[2] (ring-kob-del′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *βδέλλα*, leech.] One of two orders of *Hirudinea*, contrasting with *Gnathobdella:* so named in some systems when the *Hirudinea* are raised to the rank of a class.

Rhynchobdelloidei (ring″kob-de-loi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchobdella*[1] + *-oidei.*] A family of opisthomous fishes, typified by the genus *Rhynchobdella:* same as *Mastacembelidæ*.

Rhynchocephala (ring-kō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1820), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1†.** A family of abdominal fishes having a produced snout, including *Centriscus*, *Mormyrus*, and *Fistularia*.—**2.** In *herpet.*, same as *Rhynchocephalia*.

Rhynchocephalia (ring″kō-se-fā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κεφαλή*, head.] An order of *Reptilia*, having the skull monimostylic and cionocranial (with fixed quadrate bone and a columella), united mandibular rami, amphicœlian vertebræ, and no organs of copulation: named by Günther in 1867 from the genus *Rhynchocephalus* (or *Hatteria* or *Sphenodon*). See cut under *Hatteria*.

rhynchocephalian (ring″kō-se-fā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhynchocephalia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhynchocephalia*, or having their characters: as, a *rhynchocephalian* type of structure; a *rhynchocephalian* lizard.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocephalia*.

rhynchocephalous (ring-kō-sef′a-lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocephalian*.

Rhynchoceti (ring-kō-sē′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhynchocetus*, q. v.] The ziphioid whales: so called from the genus *Rhynchocetus*. See *Ziphiidæ*.

Rhynchocetus (ring-kō-sē′tus), *n.* [NL. (Eschricht, 1849), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κῆτος*, a whale: see *cetaceous*.] A genus of odontocete cetaceans; the toothed whales. See *Ziphius*.

Rhynchocœla (ring-kō-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A phylum of the animal kingdom consisting of the class *Nemertini;* the nemerteans: it is sometimes regarded as an order of *Platyhelminthes*. The name was contrasted with *Dendrocœla* and *Rhabdocœla*, the nemerteans being included under *Turbellaria*, from which they are now generally excluded. See also figure of *Tetrastemma* under *Proctucha*, and cut under *Pilidium*.



Fore End of Everted Frontal Proboscis of *Tetrastemma*, one of the *Rhynchocœla*, showing the principal chitinous style and the reserve stylets.

rhynchocœlan (ring-kō-sē′lan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhynchocœla* + *-an.*]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocœla;* nemertean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocœla;* a nemertean.

rhynchocœle (ring′kō-sēl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocœla;* nemertean.

rhynchocœlous (ring-kō-sē′lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocœlan*.

Rhynchocyon (ring-kos′i-on), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1847), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κίων*, dog.] The typical genus of *Rhynchocyonidæ*. There are several species, which share with the macroscelidans the name *elephant-shrew*. *R. cernei* of Mozambique is about 8 inches long without the rat-like tail. *R. petersi* is another example.



Rhynchocyon petersi.

Rhynchocyonidæ (ring″kō-sī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchocyon* + *-idæ.*] A family of small saltatorial insectivorous mammals of eastern Africa, typified by the genus *Rhynchocyon*. They are closely related to *Macroscelididæ*, but differ in having the ulna distinct from the radius, the skull broad between the orbits, distinct postorbital processes, all the feet four-toed, and the teeth thirty-six or thirty-four. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 1 or no incisors above and 3 below, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars above and below.

rhynchodont (ring′kō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *ornith.*, having the beak toothed, as a falcon.

Rhynchoflagellata (ring-kō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhynchoflagellatus:* see *rhynchoflagellate*.] Lankester's name of the *Noctilucidæ*, regarded as the fourth class of corticate protozoans: so named from the large beak-like flagellum. See cut under *Noctiluca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 860.

rhynchoflagellate (ring-kō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + NL. *flagellum:* see *flagellate*[1].] Having a flagellum like a snout; of or pertaining to the *Rhynchoflagellata*.

rhyncholite (ring′kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fossil beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod. Several pseudogenera have been based upon these beaks, as *Palæoteuthis* and *Rhynchoteuthis* of D'Orbigny, and *Conchorhynchus* of De Blainville.

Rhyncholophidæ (ring-kō-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyncholophus* + *-idæ.*] A family of arachnidans. *Koch*.

Rhyncholophus (ring-kol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of *Rhyncholophidæ*.

Rhynchonella (ring-kō-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, + *-on-* + dim. suffix *-ella.*] The typical genus of the family *Rhynchonellidæ*. It is characterized by an acutely beaked trigonal shell, whose dorsal valve is elevated in front and depressed at the sides, the ventral valve being flattened or hollowed toward the middle, the hinge-plates supporting two slender curved lamellæ, and the dental plates diverging. Six living species and a number of fossil ones represent the genus, which was founded by Fischer-Waldheim in 1809. *R. psittacea* is a common North Atlantic species. See also cut under *brachial*.



Rhynchonella psittacea.

a, adductor impressions; *c*, oral lamellæ; *d*, deltidium; *f*, foramen; *o*, ovarian spaces; *p*, pedicle muscles; *r*, cardinal muscles; *s*, septum; *t*, teeth; *t′*, sockets.

rhynchonella-bed (ring-kō-nel′ä-bed), *n.* Any bed of rock containing a large proportion of specimens of the genus *Rhynchonella:* for example, a bed in the Middle Lias in Lincolnshire, England; a bed in the Middle Chalk, etc.

Rhynchonellidæ (ring-kō-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchonella* + *-idæ.*] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods. They have the brachial appendages flexible and spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, supported only at the base by a pair of short-curved shelly processes; the valves more or less trigonal; the foramen beneath a usually produced beak, completed by a deltidium; and the shell-substance fibrous and impunctate. They first appear in the Ordovician, and continue to the present time.



Rhynchonella psittacea. *m*, adductor muscles; *s*, sockets.

rhynchonelloid (ring-kō-nel′-oid), *a.* [< *Rhynchonella* + *-oid.*] Of or relating to the *Rhynchonellidæ*.

Rhynchonycteris (ring-kō-nik′tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1867), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of emballonurine bats with prolonged snout, containing one South and Central American species, *R. naso*.

Rhynchophora (ring-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhynchophorus:* see *rhynchophorous*.] A section of tetramerous coleopterous insects, characterized by the (usual) prolongation of the head into a snout or proboscis (whence the name); the weevils, curculios, or snout-beetles. In Latreille's classification (1807), the *Rhynchophora* were the first family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*. They have the palpi typically rigid, without distinct palpariæ, the maxillary four-jointed and the labial three-jointed; labrum typically absent; gular sutures confluent on the median line; prosternum cut off behind by the epimera, and prosternal sutures wanting; and the epipleuræ of the elytra generally wanting. The characteristic beak or rostrum varies from a mere vestige in some of these insects to three times the length of the body. The antennæ are generally elbowed or geniculate, with the basal joint or scape received into a groove or scrobe. The larvæ are legless grubs; some spin a cocoon in which to pupate. This suborder is divided into 3 series, and contains 13 families. The species are all vegetable-feeders except *Brachytarsus*, which is said to feed on bark-lice. They are very numerous, being estimated at 30,000, and many are among the most injurious insects to farm, garden, and orchard. See also cuts under *Anthonomus*, *Balaninus*, *Brenthus*, *Calandra*, *Conotrachelus*, *diamond-beetle*, *Epicærus*, *Pissodes*, and *plum-gouger*.



Potato-stalk Weevil (*Baridius trinotatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

rhynchophoran (ring-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhynchophora;* rhynchophorous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchophora;* a rhynchophore.

rhynchophore (ring′kō-fōr), *n.* Same as *rhynchophoran*.

rhynchophorous (ring-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhynchophorus*, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a beak or proboscis, as a weevil or curculio; rhynchophoran: as, a *rhynchophorous* coleopter.

Rhynchophorus (ring-kof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *rhynchophorous*.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, giving name to the order *Rhynchophora*.

Rhynchopinæ (ring-kō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchops* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Rhynchops;* the skimmers or scissorbills. Also *Rhynchopsinæ*, and, as a family, *Rhynchopidæ*.

Rhynchoprion† (ring-kop′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *πρίων*, saw.] **1.** A genus of ticks, of the family *Ixodidæ*. *Herman*, 1804. —**2.** A genus of fleas, containing the chigoe: same as *Sarcopsylla*. *Oken*, 1815. Also *Rhyncoprion*.

Rhynchops (ring′kops), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, in the form *Rynchops*); also *Ryncops*, *Rhyncops* (also *Rhynchopsalia*, orig. in the corrupt form *Rygchopsalia*, also *Rhygchopsalia*), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπός*), eye, face.] The only genus of *Rhynchopinæ;* the skimmers or scissorbills. These birds are closely related to the terns or seaswallows, *Sterninæ*, except in the extraordinary conformation of the beak, which is hypognathous, with the under mandible longer than the upper one, compressed like a knife-blade in most of its length, with the upper edge as sharp as the under, and the end obtuse. The upper mandible is less compressed, with light spongy tissue within like a toucan's, and freely movable by means of an elastic hinge at the forehead. The tongue is very short, and there

are cranial peculiarities, conformable to the shape of the mandibles: thus, the lower jaw-bone has the shape of a



Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

short-handled pitchfork. There are 3 species, *R. nigra* of America, and *R. flavirostris* and *R. albicollis* of Asia. See *skimmer*. Also called *Anisorhamphus*.

Rhynchopsitta (ring-kop-sit'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + ψιττα(κός), a parrot.] A Mexican genus of *Psittacidæ;* the beaked parrots. The thick-billed parrot is *R. pachyrhyncha*, found on or near the Mexican border of the United States, probably to be added to the fauna of the latter.

rhynchosaurian (ring-kō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchosauridæ*.

Rhynchosauridæ (ring-kō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil rhynchocephalian reptiles, typified by the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

Rhynchosaurus (ring-kō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles, discovered in the Triassic sandstone of Warwickshire, England, having nearly edentulous jaws with distinct produced premaxillaries. The species is *R. articeps*.

Rhynchosia (ring-kō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named from the keel-petals; irreg. < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout.] Loureiro's name (1790) for *Dolicholus*, a genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. It is characterized by its two ovules with central funiculus, by its compressed and often falcate pod, and by papilionaceous flowers with beardless style and terminal stigma. There are about 150 species, natives of warm regions, with some extratropical species in North America and South Africa. They are herbs or undershrubs, usually twining or prostrate. They bear compound resinous-dotted leaves of three leaflets, with ovate or lanceolate stipules, and sometimes with additional minute bristle-shaped stipels. The flowers are yellow, rarely purple, often with brown stripes on the keel, and are borne singly or in pairs along axillary racemes. *Dolicholus phaseoloides* of tropical America, a high-climbing vine, has the seeds black with a scarlet-yellow ring around the hilum, and from the use made of them is named *Mexican rosary-plant*. This and other species in the West Indies are included under the name *red bead-vine*. *D. minimus*, a low twining tropical weed of both hemispheres, reaching into the United States, has the West Indian name of *wart-herb*.

Rhynchospora (ring-kos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1806), < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, beak, + σπόρος, seed.] A genus of sedge-like plants, known as *beak-rush* or *beak-sedge*, of the family *Cyperaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rynchosporeæ*: originally spelled *Rynchospora*. It is characterized by commonly narrow or acuminate spikelets in many and close clusters, which are terminal or apparently axillary; by an undivided or two-cleft style; and by a nut beaked at its top by the dilated and persistent base of the style. There are about 200 species, of tropical and subtropical regions, especially in America, where many extend into the United States; in the old world only two similarly extend into Europe and Asiatic Russia. They are annual or perennial, slender or robust, erect or rarely diffuse or floating, often with leafy stems. The spikelets are disposed in irregular umbels or sessile heads, which are clustered, corymbed, or paniculed. Most of the species of tropical America (subgenus *Haplostylis*) have capitate spikelets, commonly one-seeded, and a long undivided slender style; those of the subgenus *Distylis* have two- to four-seeded polymorphous spikelets, and a style deeply divided into two branches. *R. corniculata*, a species of the United States, from 3 to 6 feet high, is called *horned rush*.

Rhynchosporeæ (ring-kō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Rhynchospora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*, characterized by fertile flowers with both stamens and pistils, most often only one or two in a spikelet, the two or more inferior glumes being empty. The perianth is here absent, or represented either by bristles or flat and filiform scales under the ovary. It includes 21 genera, of which *Rhynchospora* (the type), *Schœnus*, *Cladium*, and *Remirea* are widely distributed, and the others are chiefly small genera of the southern hemisphere, especially Australian. Originally *Rynchosporeæ*.

Rhynchostoma† (ring-kos'tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + στόμα, mouth.] In Latreille's classification, the fifth tribe of stenelytrous heteromerous beetles, having the head prolonged in a flattened rostrum, with antennæ at its base and in front of the eyes, which are entire. Also *Rhyncostoma*.

Rhynchota (ring-kō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhynchote*.] An order of *Insecta*, or true hexapod insects, named by Fabricius in the form *Rhyngota*, otherwise called *Hemiptera*.

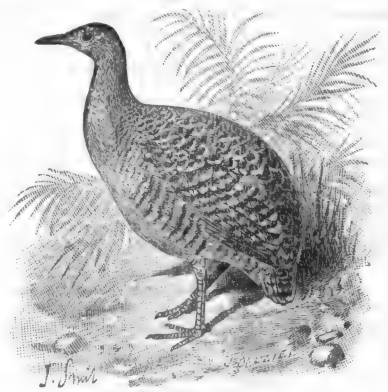
★**rhynchote** (ring'kōt), *a.* [< NL. *rhynchotus*, < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, beak: see *Rhynchæa*.] Beaked, as a hemipterous insect; specifically, relating or belonging to the *Rhynchota;* hemipterous.

Rhynchoteuthis† (ring-kō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + τευθίς, a cuttlefish.] A pseudogenus of fossil cephalopods, based by D'Orbigny on certain rhyncholites.

rhynchotous (ring-kō'tus), *a.* [< *rhynchote*, *Rhynchota*, + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchota;* hemipterous.

Descriptions will be appended relating to the curious organs possessed by some species, and other subjects connected with the economy of this interesting but difficult group of *Rhynchotous* insects. *Nature*, XLI. 302.

Rhynchotus (ring-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1825), < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, beak: see *rhynchote*.] A genus of South American tinamous of the family *Tinamidæ*, containing a number of spe-



Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*).

cies of large size, with variegated plumage, short soft tail-feathers, well-developed hind toe, and rather long bill. One of the best-known is the ynambu, *R. rufescens*, among those known to South American sportsmen as *partridges*.

rhynco-. For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

rhyne (rīn), *n.* The best quality of Russian hemp.

Rhyngota (ring-gō'tä), *n. pl.* The original improper form of the word *Rhynchota*. *Fabricius*, 1766.

rhyolite (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ῥύαξ, a stream, esp. a stream of lava from a volcano (< ῥεῖν, flow: see *rheum*[1]), + λίθος, a stone.] The name given by von Richthofen to rocks occurring in Hungary which resemble trachyte, but are distinguished from it by the presence of quartz as an essential ingredient, and also by a great variety of texture, showing more distinctly than rocks usually do that the material had flowed while in a viscous state. The name *liparite* was given later by J. Roth to rocks of similar character occurring on the Lipari Islands. Non-vitreous rocks of this kind had previously been called *trachytic porphyries*, and they have also been designated as *quartz-trachytes*. Von Richthofen proposed the name of *nevadite* (also called *granitic rhyolite* by Zirkel) for the variety in which large macroscopic ingredients, like quartz and sanidine, predominated over the ground-mass, retaining the name *liparite*, and applying it to the varieties having a porphyritic or felsitic structure, and limiting the term *rhyolite* to the lithoidal and hyaline modifications, such as obsidian, pumice-stone, and perlite; and nearly the same nomenclature was adopted by Zirkel. Rosenbusch recognizes as structural types of the rhyolitic rocks nevadite, liparite proper, and glassy liparite, remarking that these names correspond closely to Zirkel's nevadite, rhyolite, and glassy rhyolite respectively. These rocks are abundant in various countries, especially in the Cordilleran region, and are interesting from their connection and association with certain important metalliferous deposits. See cut under *axiolite*.

★**rhyolitic** (rī-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *rhyolite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or related to rhyolite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 198.

rhyparographic (rip″a-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *rhyparograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involved in rhyparography; dealing with commonplace or low subjects.

She takes a sort of naturalist delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a *rhyparographic* touch when she can introduce one. *The Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 234.

rhyparography (rip-a-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *rhyparographie;* < L. *rhyparographos*, < Gr. ῥυπαρογράφος, a painter of low or mean subjects, < ῥυπαρός, foul, dirty, mean, + γράφειν, write.] Genre or still-life pictures, including all subjects of a trivial, coarse, or common kind: so called in contempt. *Fairholt*.

Rhyphidæ (rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, based on the genus *Rhyphus*, allied to the fungus-gnats of the family *Mycetophilidæ*, but differing from them and from all other nematocerous flies by their peculiar wing-venation, the second longitudinal vein having a sigmoid curve. Only the typical genus is known. They are called *false crane-flies*.

Rhyphus (rī'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A genus of gnats, typical of the family *Rhyphidæ*. Five European and the same number of North American species are known, two of them, *R. fenestralis* and *R. punctatus*, being common to both hemispheres.

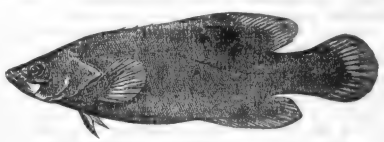
Rhypophaga (rī-pof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < MGr. ῥυποφάγος, dirt-eating, < Gr. ῥύπος, dirt, filth, + φαγεῖν, eat.] In some systems, a legion of predaceous water-beetles. Also *Rypophaga*.

rhypophagous (rī-pof'a-gus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhypophaga*.

Rhypticidæ (rip-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Rhypticus;* the soapfishes. They have an oblong compressed body with smooth scales, dorsal fin with only two or three spines, and anal unarmed. They are inhabitants of the warm American seas. Also *Rhypticinæ*, as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*.

Rhypticinæ (rip-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-inæ*.] The *Rhypticidæ* as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*.

Rhypticus (rip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Rypticus*, < Gr. ῥυπτικός, fit for cleansing from dirt, < ῥύπειν, cleanse from dirt, < ῥύπος, dirt, filth.] In *ichth.*, a genus of serranoid fishes, having only two or three dorsal spines. They are known as the *soap-fishes*, from their soapy skins. Some have three dorsal spines, as *R. arenatus;* others



Soap-fish (*Rhypticus arenatus*).

have only two dorsal spines, as *R. bistrispinus*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

rhysimeter (rī-sim'e-tèr), *n.* [< Gr. ῥύσις, a flow, flowing, stream (< ῥεῖν, flow: see *rheum*[1]), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

Rhysodes, Rhysodidæ. See *Rhyssodes*, etc.

Rhyssa (ris'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. ῥυσσός, prop. ῥυσός, drawn up, wrinkled, < *ῥύειν, ἐρύειν, draw.] A notable genus of long-tailed ichneumon-flies of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*. They are of large size, and the females are furnished with very long ovipositors, with which they pierce to considerable depth the trunks of trees, in order to lay their eggs in the tunnels of wood-boring larvæ, upon which their larvæ are external parasites. A number of European and North American species are known. The most prominent American long-stings, formerly placed in this genus, are now considered to belong to *Thalessa*.

Rhyssodes (ri-sō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1823), < Gr. ῥυσσώδης, prop. ῥυσώδης, wrinkled-looking, < ῥυσσός, prop. ῥυσός, wrinkled (see *Rhyssa*), + εἶδος, form.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhyssodidæ*, having the eyes lateral, rounded, and distinctly granulated. Although only 9 species are known, they are found in India, South Africa, North and South America, and Europe. Also spelled *Rhysodes*.

Rhyssodidæ (ri-sod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1845), < *Rhyssodes* + *-idæ*.] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Rhyssodes*. They have the first three ventral abdominal segments connate, the tarsi five-jointed, the last joint moderate in length, and the claws not large. They live under bark, and to some extent resemble the *Carabidæ*. Only 3 genera of very few species are known. Also spelled *Rhysodidæ*.

rhyta, *n.* Plural of *rhyton*.

rhythm (riᵺm or rithm), *n.* [Formerly also ★*rhithm, rithme;* < OF. *rithme, rhythme*, F. *rhythme* = Sp. It. *ritmo* = Pg. *rhythmo*, < L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rhithmus, ritmus*, rhythm, < Gr. ῥυθμός, Ionic ῥυσμός, measured motion, time, measure, proportion, rhythm, a metrical measure or foot (cf. ῥύσις, a stream, ῥύμα, a stream, ῥυτός, flowing), < ῥεῖν (√ ῥεν, ῥυ), flow:

see *rheum*[1]. The word *rhythm*, variously spelled, was formerly much confused with *rime*, which thus came to be spelled *rhyme:* see *rime*[1].] **1.** Movement in time, characterized by equality of measures and by alternation of tension (stress) and relaxation. The word *rhythm* (ῥυθμός) means 'flow,' and, by development from this sense, 'uniform movement, perceptible as such, and accordingly divisible into measures, the measures marked by the recurrence of stress.' Examples of rhythm, in its stricter sense, in nature are respiration and the beating of the pulse, also the effect produced on the ear by the steady dripping of water. The three arts regulated by rhythm are music, metrics, and, according to the ancients, orchestic, or the art of rhythmical bodily movement. Rhythm in language is *meter*. The term was further extended to sculpture, etc. (compare def. 5), as when a writer speaks of "the *rhythm* of Myron's Discobolus."

We have here the three principal applications of *rhythm*, three principal domains in which *rhythm* manifests its nature and power — dancing, music, poetry.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 81.

2. In *music:* (*a*) That characteristic of all composition which depends on the regular succession of relatively heavy and light accents, beats, or pulses; accentual structure in the abstract. Strictly speaking, the organic partition of a piece into equal measures, and also the distribution of long and short tones within measures, in addition to the formation of larger divisions, like phrases, sections, etc., are matters of *meter*, because they have to do primarily with time-values; while everything that concerns accent and accentual groups is more fitly arranged under *rhythm*. But this distinction is often ignored or denied, *meter* and *rhythm* being used either indiscriminately, or even in exactly the reverse sense to the above. (See *meter*[2].) In any case, in musical analysis, *rhythm* and *meter* are coördinate with *melody* and *harmony* in the abstract sense. (*b*) A particular accentual pattern typical of all the measures of a given piece or movement. Such patterns or rhythms are made up of accents, beats, or pulses of equal duration, but of different dynamic importance. A rhythm of two beats to the measure is often called a two-part rhythm; one of three beats, a three-part rhythm, etc. Almost all rhythms may be reduced to two principal kinds: *duple* or two-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and a light one (often called *march rhythm* or *common time*); and *triple* or three-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and two light ones (*waltz rhythm*). The accent or beat with which a rhythm begins is called the *primary accent*. Its place is marked in written music by a bar, and in conducting by a down-beat. Each part of a rhythm may be made compound by subdivision into two or three secondary parts, which form duple or triple groups within themselves. Thus, if each part of a duple rhythm is replaced by duple secondary groups, a four-part or *quadruple* rhythm is produced, or if by triple secondary groups, a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (first variety). By a similar process of replacement, from a triple rhythm may be derived a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (second variety) and a nine-part or *nonuple* rhythm; and from a quadruple rhythm, an eight-part or *octuple* rhythm and a twelve-part or *dodecuple* rhythm. The constituent groups of compound rhythms always retain the relative importance of the simple part from which they are derived. The above eight rhythms are all that are ordinarily used, though quintuple, septuple, decuple, and other rhythms occasionally appear, usually in isolated groups of tones. (See *quintuplet, septuplet, decimole*, etc.) In ancient music a measure did not necessarily begin with a beat, and the rhythms were the same as those indicated in metrics below (3 (*b*)). While all music is constructed on these patterns, the pattern is not always shown in the tones or chords as sounded. The time-value of one or more parts may be supplied by a silence or rest. A single tone or chord may be made to include two or more parts, especially in compound rhythms; and thus every possible combination of long and short tones occurs within each rhythm. When a weak accent is thus made to coalesce with a following heavier one, especially if the latter is a primary accent, the rhythm is syncopated. (See *syncopation*.) The regularity of a rhythm is maintained by counting or beating time — that is, marking each part by a word or motion, with a suitable difference of emphasis between the heavy and the light accents. In written music the rhythm of a piece or movement is indicated at the outset by the *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*). The speed of a rhythm in a given case — that is, the time-value assigned to each measure and part — is called its *tempo* (which see). Rhythm and tempo are wholly independent in the abstract, but the tempo of a given piece is approximately fixed. Although regularity and definiteness of rhythm are characteristic of all music, various influences tend to modify and obliterate its form. The metrical patterns of successive measures often differ widely from the typical rhythmic pattern and from each other. Except in very rudimentary music, purely rhythmic accents are constantly superseded by accents belonging to figures and phrases — that is, to units of higher degree than measures. Indeed, in advancing from rudimentary to highly artistic music, rhythmic patterns become less and less apparent, though furnishing everywhere a firm and continuous accentual groundwork. Rhythm is often loosely called *time*. Also called *proportion*.

3. In *metrics:* (*a*) Succession of times divisible into measures with theses and arses; metrical movement. Theoretically, all spoken language possesses rhythm, but the name is distinctively given to that which is not too complicated to be easily perceived as such. Rhythm, so limited, is indispensable in metrical composition, but is regarded as inappropriate in prose, except in elevated style and in oratory, and even in these only in the way of vague suggestion, unless in certain passages of special character.

Rhythm . . . is of course governed by law, but it is a law which transcends in subtlety the conscious art of the metricist, and is only caught by the poet in his most inspired moods. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 262.

(*b*) A particular kind or variety of metrical movement, expressed by a succession of a particular kind or variety of feet: as, iambic *rhythm;* dactylic *rhythm*. In ancient metrics, rhythm is *isorrhythmic, direct,* or *dochmiac* (see the phrases below), or belongs to a subdivision of these. (*c*) A measure or foot. (*d*) Verse, as opposed to prose. See *rime*[1].—**4.** In *physics* and *physiol.*, succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

The longer astronomic *rhythm*, known as the earth's annual revolution, causes corresponding *rhythms* in vegetable and animal life: witness the blossoming and leafing of plants in the spring, the revival of insect activity at the same season, the periodic flights of migratory birds, the hybernating sleep of many vertebrates, and the thickened coats or the altered habits of others that do not hybernate. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 307.

5. In the *graphic* and *plastic arts*, a proper relation and interdependence of parts with reference to each other and to an artistic whole. —**Ascending rhythm.** See *ascending*.—**Descending or falling rhythm.** See *descending*.—**Direct rhythm,** in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times or moræ in the thesis of the foot differs from that in the arsis by one. Direct rhythm includes diplasic, hemiolic, and epitritic rhythm, these having a pedal ratio (proportion of moræ in arsis and thesis) of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 respectively: opposed to *dochmiac rhythm*.—**Dochmiac rhythm,** in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the arsis differs from that in the thesis by more than one. Dochmiac rhythm in this wider sense includes *dochmiac rhythm* in the narrower sense (that is, the rhythm of the dochmius, which has a pedal ratio of 3 to 5), and *triplasic rhythm*, characterized by a pedal ratio of 1 to 3.—**Double rhythm.** Same as *duple rhythm*. See def. 2.—**Equal rhythm, isorrhythmic rhythm,** in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the thesis and arsis is equal. Also called *dactylic rhythm*.—**Imperfect rhythm.** Same as *imperfect measure*. See *imperfect*.—**Oblique rhythm.** Same as *dochmiac rhythm*. =**Syn. 2.** *Melody, Harmony*, etc. See *euphony*.

rhythmer† (riᵺ′- or rith′mėr), *n.* [< *rhythm* + *-er*[1].] A rimer; a poetaster.

One now scarce counted for a *rhythmer*, formerly admitted for a poet. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rhythmic (rith′mik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rhythmique* = Pr. *rithmic, rithimic* = Sp. *rítmico* = Pg. *rhythmico* = It. *ritmico*, < ML. *rhythmicus*, rhythmic, in L. only as a noun, one versed in rhythm, < Gr. ῥυθμικός, pertaining to rhythm (as n., ἡ ῥυθμική, sc. τέχνη), < ῥυθμός, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *rhythmical*.

The working of the law whence springs
The *rhythmic* harmony of things.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

Rhythmic chorea, that form of chorea in which the movements take place at definite intervals.

II. *n.* Same as *rhythmics*.

The student of ancient *rhythmic* is not oppressed by the extent of his authorities. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 86.

★**rhythmical** (rith′mi-kal), *a.* [< *rhythmic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to rhythm in art, or to a succession of measures marked by regularly recurrent accents, beats, or pulses; noting any succession so marked; hence, musical, metrical, or poetic: as, the *rhythmical* movement of marching or of a dance.

Honest agitators have been moved, by passionate zeal for their several causes, to outbursts of *rhythmical* expression. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 29.

2. In *physics* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or constituting a succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

This *rhythmical* movement, impelling the filaments in an undeviating onward course, is greatly influenced by temperature and light. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., vi. § 246.

3. In *med.*, periodical.—**4.** In the *graphic* and *plastic arts*, properly proportioned or balanced. —**Rhythmical signature,** in *musical notation*, a sign placed at the beginning of a piece, after the key-signature, to indicate its rhythm or time. (Also called *time-signature*.) It consists of two numerals placed one above the other on each staff, the upper numeral indicating the number of principal beats or pulses to the measure, and the lower the kind of note which in the given piece is assigned to each beat. (See *rhythm* and *note*[1], 13.) Thus, $\frac{4}{4}$ indicates quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, each beat marked by a quarter-note, ♩, or its equivalent. Difference of rhythm is unfortunately not always indicated by difference of rhythmic signature; and difference of signature often means only an unessential difference of notes rather than of rhythm. Thus, duple rhythm may be marked either by $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, or $\frac{4}{4}$; triple rhythm, by $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$; quadruple rhythm, by $\frac{4}{1}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$; sextuple rhythm (first variety), by $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$; sextuple rhythm (second variety), by $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; octuple rhythm, by $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$; nonuple rhythm, by $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$; dodecuple rhythm, by $\frac{12}{8}$. Most of the varieties of duple and quadruple signatures are often written simply C, common; when duple rhythm is to be distinguished from quadruple, this sign is changed to ₵, or the words *alla breve* are added. The rhythmical signature is not repeated on successive braces. A decided change of rhythm is marked by a new signature; but the isolated intrusion of a foreign rhythm, especially in a short melodic group, is usually marked by a curve and an inclosed numeral, as ⌢3⌢. See *triplet, quartole, quintuplet*, etc.

rhythmicality (rith-mi-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *rhythmical* + *-ity*.] Rhythmic property; the fact or property of being regulated by or exemplifying rhythm. *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 186.

rhythmically (rith′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhythmical manner; with regularly recurrent accents of varying emphasis.

rhythmics (rith′miks), *n.* [Pl. of *rhythmic* (see *-ics*).] The science of rhythm and of rhythmical forms.

rhythming† (riᵺ′- or rith′ming), *a.* [Appar. < *rhythm*, used as a verb, + *-ing*[2], but perhaps a mere variant spelling of *rhyming, riming*.] Riming.

Witness that impudent lie of the *rhythming* monk.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. 136.

rhythmist (rith′mist), *n.* [< *rhythm* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who composes in rhythm; a rhythmical composer.

I have a right to reaffirm, and to show by many illustrations, that he [Swinburne] is the most sovereign of *rhythmists*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 381.

2. One versed in the theory of rhythm; a writer on the science of rhythmics.

rhythmize (rith′mīz), *v.* [< *rhythm* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To subject to rhythm; use in rhythmic composition: as, to *rhythmize* tones or words.

II. *intrans.* To observe rhythm; compose in rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, XVI. 100.

rhythmizomenon (rith-mi-zom′e-non), *n.*; pl. *rhythmizomena* (-nä). [< Gr. ῥυθμιζόμενον, that which is rhythmically treated, prop. neut. of pass. part. of ῥυθμίζειν, arrange, order, scan: see *rhythm*.] In *anc. rhythmics*, the material of rhythm; that which is rhythmically treated. Three rhythmizomena were recognized by ancient writers —tones as the rhythmizomenon of music, words as that of poetry, and bodily movements and attitudes as that of orchestic.

rhythmless (riᵺm′les), *a.* [< *rhythm* + *-less*.] Destitute of rhythm. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rhythmometer (rith-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ῥυθμός, rhythm, + μέτρον, measure.] A machine for marking rhythm for music; a metronome. *Mind*, XLI. 57.

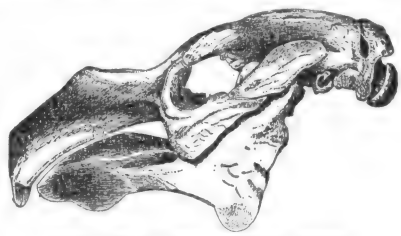
rhythmopœia (rith-mō-pē′yä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥυθμοποιία, making of time or rhythm, < ῥυθμός, rhythm, + ποιεῖν, make.] The act of composing rhythmically; the art of rhythmic composition.

The fixing of 2 to 1 as the precise numerical relation was probably the work of *rhythmopœia*, or of *rhythmopœia* and melopœia together. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 264.

rhythmus (rith′mus), *n.* [L.] Same as *rhythm*.

rhytidoma (rī-tid′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥυτίδωμα, the state of being wrinkled, < ῥυτιδοῦσθαι, be wrinkled, < ῥυτίς, a wrinkle, < *ῥύειν, ἐρύειν, draw.] In *bot.*, a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophlœum.

Rhytina (ri-tī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Steller), < Gr. ῥυτίς, a wrinkle, + *-ina*[1].] The typical and only genus of the family *Rhytinidæ*, containing Steller's or the arctic sea-cow, *R. stelleri* or *R. gigas*, which has no teeth, but horny plates functioning as such. The head is small; the tail has lateral lobes; the fore limbs are small; the hide is very rugged; the cæcum is simple, and there are no pyloric cæca; the cervical vertebræ are 7, the dorsal 19, the lumbar and caudal 34 to 37, without any sacrum. See *sea-cow*. Also called *Stellerus, Nepus*, and *Hydrodamalis*.



Skull of Steller's Sea-cow (*Rhytina stelleri*).

Rhytinidæ (rī-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhytina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sirenians, typified by *Rhytina*, having no teeth, manducation being effected by large horny plates; the sea-cows.

rhyton (rī′ton), *n.*; pl. *rhyta* (-tä). [< Gr. ῥυτόν, a drinking-cup, < ῥεῖν, flow: see *rheum*[1].] In *Gr. antiq.*, a type of drinking-vase, usually with one handle. In its usually curved form, pointed below, it corresponds to the primitive cup of horn. The lower part of the rhyton is generally molded into the form of a head of a man or, more often, of an animal, and is often pierced with a small hole through which the beverage was allowed to flow into the mouth.



Rhyton.

Rhyzæna (rī-zē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811, in form *Ryzæna*), < Gr. *ῥύζειν*, growl, snarl.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds; the suricates: synonymous with *Suricata*.

rhyzo-. For words beginning thus, see *rhizo-*.

ri (rē), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, mile.] A Japanese mile. It is divided into 36 cho, and is equal to about 2.45 English miles. See *cho*.

rial[1]†, *a.* Same as *real*[2].

rial[2]†, *n.* Same as *real*[3].

rial[3], *n.* See *ryal*.

rially†, **riallichet**, *adv.* Middle English obsolete variants of *royally*. *Chaucer*.

rialte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *royalty*.

Rialto (ri-al′tō), *n.* [It., < *rio*, also *rivo*, brook, stream (= Sp. Pg. *rio*, < L. *rivus*, a stream, river: see *rivulet*), + *alto*, deep, high, < L. *altus*, deep, high: see *altitude*.] A bridge, noted in literature and art, over the Grand Canal in Venice.

> On the *Rialto* ev'ry night at twelve
> I take my evening's walk of meditation.
> *Otway*, Venice Preserved, i.

riancy (rī′an-si), *n.* [< *rian(t)* + *-cy*.] The state or character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

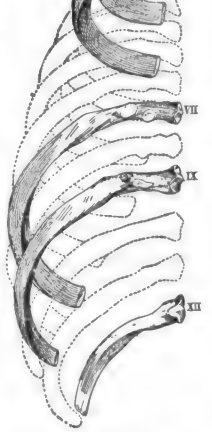
> The tone, in some parts, has more of *riancy*, even of levity, than we could have expected!
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

riant (rī′ant), *a.* [< F. *riant* (< L. *riden(t-)s*), laughing, ppr. of *rire*, laugh, = Pr. *rire*, *rir* = Sp. *reir* = Pg. *rir* = It. *ridere*, < L. *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*.] Laughing; gay; smiling: as, a *riant* landscape.

> Goethe's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character. *Carlyle*, Essays, Goethe's Works.

riata, *n.* See *reata*.

rib[1] (rib), *n.* [< ME. *rib*, *ribbe*, < AS. *ribb* = OFries. *rib*, *reb* = MD. *ribbe*, D. *rib* = MLG. LG. *ribbe* = OHG. *rippi*, *ribbi*, *ribi*, MHG. *rippe*, *ribe*, G. *rippe*, *riebe* (obs.) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* (in *ref-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Dan. *rib* (*rib-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Goth. **ribi* (not recorded); akin to OBulg. Russ. *rebro*, rib, and prob., as 'that which incloses or envelops,' to G. *rebe*, a tendril, vine (cf. OHG. *hirni-reba*, MHG. *hirnrebe*, that which envelops the brain, the skull).] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a costa; a pleurapophysis, with or without a hemapophysis; the pleurapophysial element of a vertebra, of whatever size, shape, or mode of connection with a vertebra. In ordinary language the term *rib* is restricted to one of the series of long slender bones which are movably articulated with or entirely disconnected from the vertebræ, occur in pairs, and extend to or toward the sternum or middle ventral line of the body. In many vertebrates such ribs are characteristic of or confined to the thoracic or dorsal region, and form, together with the corresponding vertebræ and with the sternum, a kind of bony cage for the thoracic viscera — the chest or thorax. Such ribs are called *thoracic* or *dorsal*, and are often the only free ribs an animal may possess, as is usually the case in mammals. In man there are twelve pairs of such ribs. The first of these articulates with the upper part of the side of the body of the first dorsal vertebra; the second to the ninth inclusive articulate at an intervertebral space, and consequently with two vertebræ apiece; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articulate with the single vertebra to which they correspond. The first to the tenth ribs articulate by their heads with bodies of vertebræ as above stated, and also by their shoulders with transverse processes, which latter articulations are lacking to the eleventh and twelfth ribs. The first seven ribs reach the sternum by means of costal cartilages, and are called *true ribs;* the last five ribs do not, and are called *false ribs:* of these last the first three join one another by means of their costal cartilages, while the last two are entirely free or "floating" at their ends. Only the bony part of a rib is a pleurapophysis; the gristly part, or costal cartilage, is a hemapophysis. Parts of a bony rib commonly distinguished are the *head* or *capitulum*, the *neck* or *cervix*, the *shoulder* or *tuberculum*, and the *shaft*. Most of the ribs are not only curved as a whole, but also somewhat bent at a point called the *angle*, and, moreover, twisted on their own axis. In man there are occasionally supernumerary cervical or lumbar ribs of ordinary character, that are extended from and freely jointed to their vertebræ; and all the human cervical vertebræ have rudimentary ribs ankylosed with their respective vertebræ, represented by that part of the transverse process which bounds the vertebrarterial foramen in front. Mammals have frequently more or fewer than twelve pairs of thoracic ribs. Ribs occurring in any part of the vertebral column are named from that part: as, *cervical*, *thoracic* or *dorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbar*, or *sacral* ribs. In birds and reptiles the number of ribs is extremely variable, and their situation may extend from head to tail. Frequently they are jointed in the middle, or at the point where in a mammal the bony part joins the cartilaginous. Some of them may be free or floating at the vertebral as well as at the sternal end. Some ribs in birds bear peculiar splint-bones called *uncinate processes*. (See cut under *epipleura*.) In chelonians the ribs are fixed, and consolidated with broad plate-like dermal bones to form the carapace. The greatest number of ribs is found in some serpents, which have more than two hundred pairs. In some fishes, ribs are apparently doubled in number by forking; this is the principal reason why the bones of a shad, for example, seem so numerous. See also cuts under *carapace* and *skeleton*.



Human Ribs, left side (rear view), the first, second, seventh, ninth, and twelfth shaded in detail, the others in outline — all without their costal cartilages.

> Ut of his side he toc a *rib*,
> And made a wimman him ful sib,
> And heled him that side wel.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 227.
>
> Dainty bits
> Make rich the *ribs*, but bankrupt quite the wits.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 27.

2. That which resembles a rib in use, position, etc.; a strip, band, or piece of anything when used as a support, or as a member of a framework or skeleton.

> Thirdly, in settyng on of your fether [a question may be asked], whether it be pared or drawen with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe* (the *rybbe* is ye hard quill whiche deuydeth the fether). *Ascham*, Toxophilus, ii.

> We should have been in love with flames, and have thought the gridiron fairer than the spondæ, the *ribs* of a marital bed. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iii. 9.

> He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with *ribs* of iron and timber, to convey it into France. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Specifically — (*a*) Some part or organ of an animal like or likened to a rib; a costate or costiform process; a long narrow thickening of a surface; a ridge; a strip or stripe: as, (1) one of the veins or nerves of an insect's wing; (2) one of a set or series of parallel or radiating ridges on a shell; (3) one of the ciliated rays or ctenophores of a ctenophoran. (*b*) In *ship-building*, one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of the ship.

> How like the prodigal doth she return,
> With over-weather'd *ribs* and rugged sails!
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 18.

(*c*) In *arch.*: (1) In vaulting, a plain or variously molded and sculptured arch, properly, supporting a vault, or, in combination with other ribs, the filling of a groined vault. In pointed vaults the groins typically rest upon or are covered by ribs; and secondary ribs connecting the main ribs, especially in late and less pure designs, are sometimes applied, usually as a mere decoration, to the plain surfaces of the vaulting-cells. The three main vaulting-ribs are designated as (α) groin-ribs or ogives, (β) doubleaux, and (γ) formerets. (See plan under *arc*[1].) Ribs upon the surfaces of the cells are known as *surface-ribs*. The groin-rib or ogive is also called the *diagonal rib*, because it occupies the diagonal of the plan of a quadripartite vault. See *arch*[1] and *arc*[1].

> All these *ribs* [of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris] are independent arches, which determine the forms of, and actually sustain, the vault shells.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

(2) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath-and-plaster work of pseudo-domes, vaults, etc. (*d*) In *coal-mining*, a narrow strip or block of solid coal left to support the workings. (*e*) One of the curved extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched.

> Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's *Ribs* display,
> To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray.
> *Gay*, Trivia, i.

(*f*) In *bot.*: (1) One of the principal vascular bundles, otherwise called *nerves* or *veins*, into which the primary bundle divides on entering the blade to form the framework of a leaf, commonly salient on its lower surface; a primary nerve: contrasted with *vein* and *veinlet*, the branches to which it gives origin. See *midrib* and *nervation*. (2) A prominent line on the surface of some other organ, as the fruit. (*g*) In cloth or knitted work, a ridge or stripe rising from the groundwork of the material, as in corduroy. (*h*) In *bookbinding*, one of the ridges on the back of a book, which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament. (*i*) One of the narrow tracks or ways of iron in which the bed of a printing-press slides to and from impression. (*j*) In *mach.*, an angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them, as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket. (*k*) In a violin or similar instrument, one of the curved sides of the body, separating the belly from the back. (*l*) In *gun-making*, either of the longitudinally extending upper or lower projections of the metal which join the barrels of a double-barreled gun, and which in fine guns are often ornamented or of ornamental shape. The upper rib is called the *top rib;* the lower, the *bottom rib*.

3. A piece of meat containing one or more ribs; a rib-piece: as, a *rib* of beef.—**4.** A wife: in allusion to Eve, who, according to the account in Genesis, was formed out of one of Adam's ribs. [Humorous.]

> Punch and his *rib* Joan. *Scott*, Pirate, xxvii.

5. A strip; a band or ribbon; a long and narrow piece of anything.

> A small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.
> *J. Echard*, Contempt of the Clergy, p. 104. (*Latham.*)

Abdominal ribs, in *herpet.* See *abdominal*.—**Back of a rib**, in *arch.*, the upper surface of a vaulting rib.—**Built rib**, in *arch.*, for bridges or roofs, a rib constructed of several layers of planks set on edge, breaking joints, and united by bolts.—**Diagonal rib**, in *arch.* See def. 2 (*c*) (1).—**False rib.** See def. 1.—**Floating rib**, a rib unattached at one or both ends; a free or false rib, as the eleventh or twelfth of man.—**Laminated rib**, in *arch.*, a rib constructed of layers of plank, laid flat, one over another, and bolted together.—**Longitudinal rib**, in *arch.*, a formeret, or arc formeret. See plan under *arc*[1].—**Rib and pillar.** See *pillar*.—**Ribs of a parrel** (*naut.*), a name formerly given to short pieces of wood having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope.—**Rib-top machine**, a special form of knitting-machine for making ribbed hosiery.—**Ridge rib**, in *arch.*, a rib in the axis of a vault and extending along its ridge. It is of rare occurrence except in English medieval vaulting, and is not used in vaults of the most correct and scientific design.—**Sacral rib**, the pleurapophysis of a sacral vertebra, of whatever character. The very complex sacrarium of a bird often bears articulated or ankylosed ribs of ordinary character, called *sacral*, though these may be really lumbo-sacral, or dorsolumbar. No mammal has such sacral ribs; but the whole "lateral mass," so called, of a mammalian sacrum, as in man, which ossifies from several independent centers, is regarded by some anatomists as pleurapophysial, and therefore as representing a consolidation of sacral ribs.—**Surface-rib**, in *arch.*, a rib without constructive office, applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament; a lierne, tierceron, etc. Such ribs, as a rule, were not used until after the best time of medieval vaulting.—**To give a rib of roast**† to rib-roast; thrash soundly. See *rib-roast*.

> Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to *giue* them al *a rybbe of roste* for their paynes. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded.

Transverse rib, in *arch.*, a doubleau or arc doubleau. See plan under *arc*[1].—**Wall-rib**, in *arch.*, same as *arc formeret* (which see, under *arc*[1]).

rib[1] (rib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ribbed*, ppr. *ribbing*. [< *rib*[1], *n.*] **1.** To furnish with ribs; strengthen or support by ribs: as, to *rib* a ship.

> Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
> Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Job, vi.

2. To form into ribs or ridges; mark with alternate channels and projecting lines; ridge: as, to *rib* a field by plowing; to *rib* cloth.

> The long dun wolds are *ribb'd* with snow.
> *Tennyson*, Oriana.
>
> The print of its first rush-wrapping,
> Wound ere it dried, still *ribbed* the thing.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Burden of Nineveh.

3. To inclose as with ribs; shut in; confine.

> It were too gross
> To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 51.
>
> And by the hand of Justice, never arms more
> Shall *rib* this body in, nor sword hang here, sir.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 1.

rib[2] (rib), *n.* [< ME. *ribbe*, *rybbe*, < AS. *ribbe*, hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.] **1.** Hound's-tongue.—**2.** Costmary. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.—**3.** Water-cress. *Halliwell*.

rib[3] (rib), *v. t.* [< ME. *ribben*, *rybbyn*, dress; cf. D. *repelen*, beat (flax), = Sw. *repa*, ripple flax: see *rip*[1], *ripple*[1].] To dress (flax); ripple.

rib[3]† (rib), *n.* [< ME. *rybbe*, *ryb:* see *rib*[3], *v.*, and *ripple*[1].] An instrument for cleaning flax. *Halliwell*.

ribadoquin (ri-bad′ō-kin), *n.* **1.** See *ribaudequin*.

> The clash of arms, the thundering of *ribadoquines* and arquebuses, . . . bespoke the deadly conflict waging.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 455.

2. Same as *organ-gun*.

ribald (rib′ald), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ribald*, *ribold*, *rebald*, *ribaud*, *rybaud*, *ribaut* = Icel. *ribbaldi* = MHG. *ribalt*, < OF. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribauld*, *ribaut*, F. *ribaud* = Pr. *ribaut* = Sp. Pg. *ribaldo* = It. *ribaldo*, *rubaldo* (ML. *ribaldus*) (fem. OF. *ribaude*, ML. *ribalda*), a lewd, base person, a ruffian, ribald, also, without moral implication, a stout fellow, a porter, guard, soldier, etc. (see *ribaud*[2]); connected with *ruffian*, both being ult. derived from the OHG. cognates of AS. *hreóf*, scurf, scab: see *reef*[3].] **I.** *n.* A low, base fellow; a profligate; a ruffian; a person of lewd habits: applied particularly to one who is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language.

> Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes,
> As a *ribold* with reueray in his Roide speche.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7651.
>
> A wise man seide, as we may seen,
> Is no man wrecched, but he it wene,
> Be he kyng, knyght or *ribaude:*
> And many a *ribaude* is mery and baude,
> That swynkith and berith, bothe day and nyght,
> Many a burthen of grete myght.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5673.

> As for that proverb, the Bishops foot hath been in it, it were more fit for a Scurra in Trivio, or som *Ribald* upon an Ale-bench. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> In the last year of this reign (1376) we find the Commons petitioning the King "that *Ribalds* . . . and Sturdy Beggars may be banished out of every town."
> *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 52.

II. *a.* Licentious; profligate; obscene; coarse; abusive or indecent, especially in language; foul-mouthed.

> The busy day,
> Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 9.

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated,
Me the sport of *ribald* Veterans, mine of ruffian violators!
Tennyson, Boadicea.

Instead of having the solemn countenance of the average English driver, his face was almost *ribald* in its conviviality of expression.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 37.

=**Syn.** Gross, coarse, filthy, indecent.

ribaldish (rib'al-dish), *a.* [< *ribald* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldish* tongue.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

ribaldroust (rib'al-drus), *a.* [Also *ribaudrous*; < *ribaldr(y)* + *-ous*.] Ribald; licentious; obscene; indecent.

A *ribaudrous* and filthie tongue, os incestum, obscaenum, impurum, et impudicum. *Baret*, Alvearie. (*Nares.*)

ribaldry (rib'al-dri), *n.* [< ME. *ribaldrie, ribaudrie, ribawdrye, rybaudrie, rybaudry*, etc., < OF. *ribauderie*, F. *ribauderie* (= Sp. *ribaldería* = Pg. *ribaldaria* = It. *ribalderia*, ML. *ribaldria*), < *ribald, ribaud*, a ribald: see *ribald*.] The qualities or acts of a ribald; licentious or foul language; ribald conversation; obscenity; indecency.

On fastingdais by-fore none ich fedde me with ale,
Out of reson, a-mong rybaudes here *rybaudrye* to huyre.
Her-of, good god, graunte me forgeuenesse.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 435.

Abstayn euer from wordes of *rybaudry*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

Satire has long since done his best; and curst
And loathsome *Ribaldry* has done its worst.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 729.

He softens down the language for which the river was noted, and ignores the torrent of licentious *ribaldry* with which every boat greeted each other, and which was known as "River Wit."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

ribaldy†, *n.* [ME. *ribaudie*, < OF. *ribaudie*, equiv. to *ribaudrie*, ribaldry: see *ribaldry*.] Same as *ribaldry*.

riban†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

riband, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

riband-fish, riband-gurnard, etc. See *ribbon-fish*, etc.

ribaning†, *n.* See *ribboning*.

ribattuta (rē-bät-tö'tä), *n.* [It., prop. fem. pp. of *ribattere*, beat again, beat back, reverberate, = F. *rebattre*, beat down, rebate: see *rebate*[1].] In *music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in an alternation of two adjacent tones, gradually increasing in rapidity until it becomes a shake or trill.

ribaud[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

ribaud[2] (rē-bō'), *n.* [OF., a soldier, porter, etc., a particular use of *ribaud*, a base fellow: see *ribald*.] In *French hist.*, one of a bodyguard created by Philip Augustus (1180–1223) of France.—**King of the ribauds**, the chief of the old French royal guard known as the ribauds. In the field, his station was at the door of the sovereign's quarters, and he permitted to enter only those who had the right. He had jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors committed within the king's abode, as well as of gaming and debauchery, executed his own sentences, and enjoyed various privileges and perquisites. The title disappeared after the fifteenth century, and the office became merged in that of the executioner.

ribaudequin (ri-bâ'de-kin), *n.* [Also *ribaudekyn, rebawdekyn*, < OF. *ribaudequin, ribaudekin* (> Sp. *ribadoquin*), = MD. *ribaudekijn*.] **1.** A kind of cannon used in medieval warfare. *N. E. D.*

The *ribaudekyns* desirede in particles.
Acts Privy Counc., V. (1835) 257.

Semblable engyns as ben thoo that now be called *rybawdekyns*. *Caxton*, Faytes of A., I. xxvii. 82.

2†. A large crossbow about fifteen feet in length. *Cotgrave*.

ribaudour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ribaudour*, < *ribaud*, ribald: see *ribald*.] A ribald.

I schal fynden hem heore fode that feithfuliche lyuen;
Save Jacke the iogelour, and Ionete of the stuyues,
And Robert the *ribaudour* for his rousti wordes.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 66.

ribaudroust, *a.* Same as *ribaldrous*.

ribaudry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribaldry*.

ribaudy†, *n.* See *ribaldy*.

Ribbail's bandage. A spica bandage for the instep.

ribband, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

rib-band (rib'band), *n.* **1.** A piece of timber extending the length of the square body of a vessel, used to secure the frames in position until the outside planking or plating is put on. Also a square timber of the slip fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle from slipping outward during launching. See cut under *launching-ways*.—**2.** A scantling of wood, about 15 feet long and 4 inches square, used in rack-lashing gun-platforms to keep the platform secure: also used for mortar-platforms. Two rib-bands accompany every platform.—**Rib-band line,** in *ship-building*, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *surmarks*, where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mold.—**Rib-band nail,** in *ship-building*, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through: used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also written *ribbing-nail*.

rib-baste† (rib'bāst), *v. t.* To baste the ribs of; beat severely; rib-roast: as, "to bang or *ribbaste* one." *Florio*.

ribbed (ribd), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with ribs; strengthened or supported by ribs, in any sense of the word.

Ribbed vaulting was the greatest improvement which the Mediæval architects made on the Roman vaults, giving not only additional strength of construction, but an apparent vigour and expression to the vault which is one of the greatest beauties of the style.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

2. Formed into ribs or ridges; having alternate lines of projection and depression; ridged: as, *ribbed* cloth; *ribbed* hose.

And thou art long, and lank, and brown,
As is the *ribbed* sea-sand.
Wordsworth, Lines contributed to Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.

This *ribbed* mountain structure . . . always wears a mantle of beauty, changeable purple and violet.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having a rib or ribs, in any sense; costal; costate; costiferous.—**Ribbed arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Ribbed armor,** armor consisting of ridges alternating with sunken bands, which are usually set with studs. It is described in the tourney-book of René of Anjou as composed of cuir-bouilli upon which small bars, apparently of metal, are laid, and either sewed to the leather, or covered by an additional thickness of leather, which is glued to the background.—**Ribbed-fabric machine,** a knitting-machine for making the rib-stitch. It has special adjustments in both power- and hand-machines, and can be set to make different forms or combinations of stitches, as the polka-rib, one-and-one rib, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Ribbed form, plate, velveteen,** etc. See the nouns.

ribbing (rib'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rib*[1], *v.*] **1.** An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as timberwork sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, etc.—**2.** In *agri.*, a kind of imperfect plowing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean plowings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nāl), *n.* Same as *rib-band nail* (which see, under *rib-band*).

ribble-rabble (rib'l-rab'l), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *rabble*[2].] **1.** A rabble; a mob.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

2. Idle or foolish talk; confused or meaningless language; gabble.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain in her countenance) if thou gratest my eares any more with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares.*)

Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous babble,
Such uncouth, wretched *ribble rabble*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares.*)

ribble-rowt (rib'l-rō), *n.* [A burlesque name, after analogy of *rigmarole*. Cf. *ribble-rabble*.] Rigmarole; gabble.

This witch of *ribble-row* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.
Cotton, Works (1734), p. 119. (*Halliwell.*)

★**ribbon** (rib'on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ribon, riban*, also *riband, ribband* (appar. simulating *band*, and still used archaically); < ME. *riban, riband*, < OF. *riban, ruben, rubant*, F. *ruban*, dial. *rebant, riban* (ML. *rubanus*), a ribbon; origin undetermined. The Ir. *ribin*, a ribbon, *ribean*, a ribbon, fillet, W. *rhibin*, a streak, Ir. *ribe*, a flake, hair, ribbon, Gael. *rib, ribe*, a hair, etc., are from ME. The Bret. *ruban* is from F.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Originally, a stripe in a material, or the band or border of a garment, whether woven in the stuff or applied. —**2.** A strip of fine stuff, as silk, satin, or velvet, having two selvages. Ribbons in this sense seem to have been introduced in the sixteenth century. Ordinarily ribbons are made of widths varying from one fourth of an inch, or perhaps even less, to seven or eight inches, but occasionally sash-ribbons or the like are made of much greater widths. According to the fashion of the day, ribbons are made richly figured or brocaded, of corded silk with velvet and satin stripes, satin-faced on each side, the two sides being of different colors, each perfect, and in many other styles.

Get your apparel together, good strings to your beards, new *ribbons* to your pumps. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2. 37.

Sweet-faced Corinna, deign the *riband* tie
Of thy cork-shoe, or else thy slave will die.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 7.

She 's torn the *ribbons* frae her head,
They were baith thick and narrow.
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

It was pretty to see the young, pretty ladies dressed like men, in velvet coats, caps with *ribbands*, and with laced bands, just like men. *Pepys*, Diary, July 27, 1665.

Just for a handful of silver he left us;
Just for a *riband* to stick in his coat.
Browning, Lost Leader.

3. Specifically, the honorary distinction of an order of knighthood, usually in two forms: first, the broad ribbon, denoting the highest class of such an order (for which see *cordon*, 7); second, the small knot of ribbon worn in the buttonhole by members of an order when not wearing the cross or other badge. *Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are often used to denote the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively. A blue ribbon was also a badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France. Compare *cordon bleu*, under *cordon*.

4. That which resembles a ribbon in shape; a long and narrow strip of anything.

The houses stood well back, leaving a *ribbon* of waste land on either side of the road.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 68.

These [spiral nebulæ] are usually elongated strings or *ribbons* of nebulous matter twisted about a central nucleus and seen by us in the form of a spiral curve.
The Century, XXXIX. 458.

5. *pl.* Reins for driving. [Colloq.]

He [Egalité] drove his own phaeton when it was decidedly low for a man of fashion to handle the *ribands*.
Phillips, Essays from the Times, I. 76.

If he had ever held the coachman's *ribbons* in his hands, as I have in my younger days—a—he would know that stopping is not always easy.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

6. A strip; a shred: as, the sails were torn to *ribbons*.

They're very naked; their things is all to *ribbins*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 84.

7. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.—**8.** In *metal-working*, a long, thin strip of metal, such as (*a*) a watch-spring; (*b*) a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; (*c*) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (*d*) a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line.—**9.** One of the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. Also called *clan-mark, owner-mark, game-tally*, etc. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 675.—**10.** A narrow web of silk for hand-stamps, saturated with free color, which is readily transferred by pressure to paper.—**11.** In *stained-glass work* and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See *lead*[2], 7.—**12.** In *her.*, a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries. It is a diminutive of the bend, and one eighth of its width.—**13.** In *carp.*, a long thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips, uniting several parts. Compare *rib-band*.—**14.** *Naut.*, a painted molding on the side of a ship.—**Autophyte ribbon,** a Swiss ribbon printed in a lace pattern by means of zinc plates produced by a photo-engraving process from a real lace original. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blue ribbon.** (*a*) A broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the Order of the Garter diagonally across the breast.



Ribbon (*a*).

They get invited . . . to assemblies . . . where they see stars and *blue ribbons*. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iv. 3.

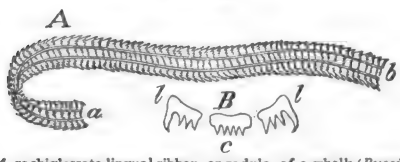
(*b*) Figuratively, anything which marks the attainment of an object of ambition; also, the object itself.

In Germany the art of emending is no longer the chief art of the scholar. A brilliant and certain conjecture is no longer the *blue ribbon* of his career.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 47.

(*c*) A member of the Order of the Garter.

Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obsolete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The Duke, who was a *blue-ribbon*, felt this a home thrust. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 3.

(*d*) The badge of a society pledged to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks: it consists of a bit of blue ribbon worn in a buttonhole.—**China ribbon,** a ribbon, about an eighth of an inch wide, formerly used in the toilet, but now for markers inserted in bound books and the like, and also in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.—**China-ribbon embroidery,** a kind of embroidery much in favor in the early years of the nineteenth century, and recently revived. The needle is threaded with a ribbon, which is drawn through the material as well as applied upon it.—



A, rachiglossate lingual ribbon, or radula, of a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*): *a*, anterior end; *b*, posterior end. *B*, a transverse row of radular teeth: *c*, central; *l*, *l*, lateral.

Lingual ribbon, in *Mollusca*, the surface that bears the teeth; the radula. See *odontophore*, and *radula* (with cut). —**Nidamental ribbon.** See *nidamental*.—**Petersham ribbon,** a ribbon of extra thickness, usually watered on both sides, used in women's dress to strengthen the skirt at the waist, etc., and also as a belt-ribbon when belt-ribbons are in fashion. Compare *pad*[3], 7.—**Red ribbon.** (*a*) The ribbon of the Order of the Bath, used to denote the decoration of that order, or the order itself: as, he has got the *red ribbon*. (*b*) The ribbon of a knight of the Legion of Honor.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of ribbon: as, a *ribbon* bow; *ribbon* trimming.—**2.** In *mineral.*, characterized by parallel bands of different colors: as, *ribbon* agate.—**3.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Ribbon Society or to Ribbonism: as, a *Ribbon* lodge. —**Ribbon isinglass, letter.** See the nouns.—**Ribbon sections,** a series or chain of microtome-cut sections which remain attached to each other, edge to edge, by means of the embedding material.—**Ribbon Society,** in *Irish hist.*, a secret association formed about 1808 in opposition to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was soon merged in a struggle against the landlord class, with the purpose of securing to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inflicting retaliation for real or supposed agrarian oppression. The members were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided locally into lodges.

★**ribbon** (rib′ọn), *v. t.* [Formerly (and still archaically) also *riband*, *ribband;* early mod. E. also *reband;* < ME. *ribanen*, *rybanen*, < *riban*, a ribbon: see *ribbon*, *n.*] **1.** To border with stripes resembling ribbons; stripe; streak.

> It is a slowe may not forbere
> Ragges *ribaned* with gold to were.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4752.

> I could see all the inland valleys *ribboned* with broad waters. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

> When imitations of *ribboned* stones are wished, . . . pour each of the colors separately upon the Marble, taking care to spread them in small pools over the whole surface; then, with a wooden spatula, form the *ribboned* shades which are wished by lightly moving the mixture.
> *Marble-Worker*, § 128.

2. To adorn with ribbons.

> Each her *ribbon'd* tambourine
> Flinging on the mountain-sod,
> With a lovely frighten'd mien
> Came about the youthful god.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

> Herrick gaily assimilated to his antique dream these pleasant pastoral survivals, *ribbanding* the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.
> *E. W. Gosse*, in Ward's Eng. Poets, II. 126.

3. To form into long narrow strips; cause to take the shape of ribbon.

> When it [wax in bleaching] . . . still continues yellow upon the fracture, it is remelted, *ribboned*, and again bleached. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 354.

ribbon-bordering (rib′ọn-bôr″dėr-ing), *n.* In *hort.*, the use of foliage-plants set in ribbons or stripes of contrasting shades as a border; also, a border thus formed.

> Whether it [the garden] went in for *ribbon-bordering* and bedding-out plants, or essayed the classical, with marble statues. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, ii.

ribbon-brake (rib′ọn-brāk), *n.* A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.

rib-bone (rib′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *ribbebon* (= Sw. *ribbeen* = Dan. *ribben*); < *rib*[1] + *bone*[1].] A rib.

> And [he] made man likkest to hym-self one,
> And Eue of his *ribbe-bon* with-outen eny mene.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 34.

★**ribbon-fish** (rib′ọn-fish), *n.* One of sundry fishes of long, slender, compressed form, like a ribbon, as those of the genera *Cepola*, *Trichiurus*, *Trachypterus*, and *Regalecus:* especially applied to those of the suborder *Tæniosomi*. See the technical names, and cut under *hairtail*.

ribbon-grass (rib′ọn-gràs), *n.* A striped green and white garden variety of the grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. Also called *painted-grass*.

ribbon-gurnard (rib′ọn-gėr″närd), *n.* A fish of the family *Macruridæ* or *Lepidosomatidæ*. *A. Adams*.

ribboning† (rib′ọn-ing), *n.* [Also *ribbaning*, *ribaning;* < ME. *ribanyng;* verbal n. of *ribbon*, *v.*] **1.** A striped or ornamented border.

> It [the robe] ful wel
> With orfrays leyd was everydel,
> And portraied in the *ribanynges*
> Of dukes storyes and of kynges.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1077.

2. An ornament made of ribbon.

> What gloves we'l give and *ribanings*.
> *Herrick*, To the Maids, to Walke Abroad.

Ribbonism (rib′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *Ribbon* + *-ism.*] The principles and methods of the Ribbon Society of Ireland. See under *ribbon*, *a.*

> There had always smouldered *Ribbonism*, Whiteboyism, some form of that protean Vehmgericht which strove, too often by unmanly methods, to keep alive a flicker of manly independence. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 243.

ribbon-line (rib′ọn-līn), *n.* In *hort.*, a long, generally marginal, bed of close-set plants in contrasted colors. *Henderson*, Handbook of Plants.

Ribbonman (rib′ọn-man), *n.*; pl. *Ribbonmen* (-men). [See *Ribbonism.*] A member of an Irish Ribbon lodge; an adherent of Ribbonism.

> Orangemen and *Ribbonmen* once divided Ireland.
> *The American*, VII. 133.

ribbon-map (rib′ọn-map), *n.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-pattern (rib′ọn-pat″ėrn), *n.* A decorated design imitating interlacing and knotted ribbons.

ribbon-register (rib′ọn-rej″is-tėr), *n.* Same as *register*[1], 11.

ribbon-saw (rib′ọn-sâ), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

ribbon-seal (rib′ọn-sēl), *n.* A seal of the genus *Histriophoca*, *H. fasciata*, the male of which is



Ribbon-seal (*Histriophoca fasciata*).

curiously banded with whitish on a dark ground, as if adorned with ribbons. It inhabits the North Pacific.

ribbon-snake (rib′ọn-snāk), *n.* A small slender striped snake, *Eutænia saurita*, abundant in the United States: a kind of garden snake, having several long yellow stripes on a dark variegated ground. It is a very pretty and quite harmless serpent. See *Eutænia*.

ribbon-stamp (rib′ọn-stamp), *n.* A small and simple form of printing-press which transfers to paper the free color in a movable ribbon which covers the stamp.

ribbon-tree (rib′ọn-trē), *n.* See *Plagianthus*.

ribbon-wave (rib′ọn-wāv), *n.* A common European geometrid moth, *Acidalia aversata*: an English collectors' name.

ribbonweed (rib′ọn-wēd), *n.* The ordinary form of the seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, whose frond has a long flat blade, sometimes membranaceous and waved on the margin. [Prov. Eng.] *Treas. of Bot.*

ribbon-wire (rib′ọn-wīr), *n.* A kind of tape in which several fine wires are introduced, running in the direction of the length of the stuff. It is employed by milliners for strengthening or stiffening their work.

ribbonwood (rib′ọn-wụd), *n.* A small handsome malvaceous tree, *Hoheria populnea*, of New Zealand. Its bark affords a demulcent drink, and also serves for cordage. It is doubtless named from the ribbon-like strips of its bark.

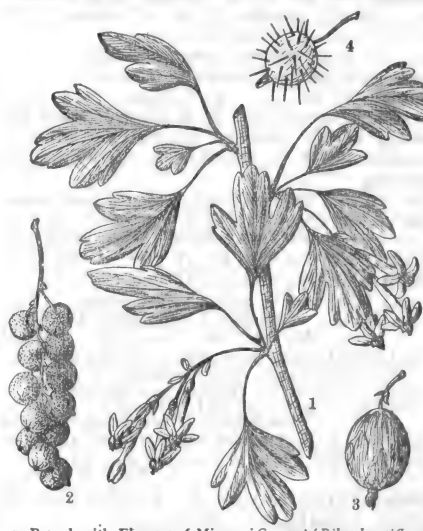
ribbon-worm (rib′ọn-wėrm), *n.* **1.** Same as *tape-worm.*—**2.** A nemertean or nemertine worm; one of the *Nemertea:* so called from the extraordinary length and flattened form of some of them, as the long sea-worms of the family *Lineidæ*, which attain a length of many feet, as *Lineus marinus*.

ribeba†, **ribeca**†, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

ribes[1]† (rībz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [= Dan. *ribs*, currant; < OF. *ribes*, "red gooseberries, beyond-sea gooseberries, garden currans, bastard currans" (Cotgrave), F. *ribes* = It. *ribes*, "red gooseberies, bastard corans, or common ribes" (Florio), prop. sing., = Sp. *ribes*, currant-tree, < ML. *ribes*, *ribus*, *ribesium*, *ribasium*, < Ar. *ribēs*, *ribās*, Pers. **ribāj*, gooseberry.] A currant; generally as plural, currants.

> Red Gooseberies, or *ribes*, do refresh and coole the hote stomacke and liuer, and are good against all Inflammations. *Langham*, Garden of Health, p. 289.

Ribes[2] (rī′bēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < ML. *ribesium*, currant: see *ribes*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs, constituting the family *Grossulariaceæ*, and producing small flowers with four or five scale-like petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and an ovoid calyx-tube united to the ovary, continued above into a tubular or bell-shaped four- or five-cleft limb, which is often colored. There are about 60 species, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and America, and of the Andes. Several species extend northward in Alaska nearly or quite to the arctic circle. The plants of this genus are often covered with resinous glands, and the stems are sometimes strongly armed with spines below the axils. They bear scattered and often clustered leaves, which are petioled and entire or crenately lobed or cut, plicate or convolute in the bud. The flowers are often unisexual by abortion, are white, yellow, red, or green, rarely purple, in color, and occur either singly or few together, or, in the currants, in racemes. The fruit is an oblong or spherical pulpy berry, containing one cell and few or many seeds, and crowned with the calyx-lobes. Several species, mostly with thorny and often also prickly stems, the flowers single or few together, the fruit often spiny, are known as gooseberries; other species, wholly unarmed, with racemed flowers and smooth fruit, are grouped as currants. *R. Grossularia* is the common garden or English gooseberry. (See *gooseberry.*) *R. speciosum* is the showy flowering gooseberry or fuchsia-flowered gooseberry of California, much prized in cultivation for its bright-red drooping flowers with far-exserted red stamens. *R. Missouriense* of the central United States, its stems bearing long spines, is called *Missouri gooseberry*. *R. rubrum*, the common red currant (see *currant*[2], 2), is native in Europe and Asia, and related species in northern America. *R. nigrum* is the garden black currant of Europe; *R. Americanum* is the wild black currant of



1, Branch with Flowers of Missouri Currant (*Ribes longiflorum*). 2, fruits of red currant (*R. rubrum*); 3, fruit of English gooseberry (*R. Grossularia*); 4, fruit of wild gooseberry (*R. Cynosbati*).

America, often cultivated in gardens. *R. longiflorum*, the buffalo or Missouri currant, wild in the western United States, is in common cultivation for its early bright-yellow spicy-scented flowers. *R. sanguineum*, the red-flowered currant of California and Oregon, is another well-known ornamental species. *R. prostratum*, the fetid currant of northern woods in America, emits a nauseous odor when bruised.

Ribesieæ (rī-bē-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1823), < *Ribes*[2] + *-eæ.*] The name employed for the gooseberry family, *Grossulariaceæ*, when treated as a tribe of the *Saxifragaceæ*. It consists of the genus *Ribes* only. See *Ribes*.

rib-faced (rib′fāst), *a.* Having the face ribbed or ridged; rib-nosed.

rib-grass (rib′gràs), *n.* The English or ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

> The rich infield ground produced spontaneously *rib grass*, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

ribibe†, *n.* [Also *ribible;* < ME. *ribibe*, < OF. *ribibe*, *rubebe*, *rebube*, etc.: see *rebec.*] **1.** A musical instrument; a rebec.

> The *ribībe* is said to have had three strings, to have been played with a bow, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors. *Skeat*, Piers Plowman, II. 426.

2. A shrill-voiced old woman.

> This sompnour, ever waityng on his pray,
> Rod forth to sompne a widew, an old *ribibe*,
> Fynyng a cause, for he wolde bribe.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 79.

> There came an old *rybybe*,
> She halted of a kybe.
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 42.

> Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish town
> Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

ribibe† (ri-bīb′), *v. i.* [ME. *rybyben;* < *ribibe*, *n.*] To play on a ribibe.

> Tho ratton *rybybyd*. *Rel. Antiq.*, i. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

ribible† (ri-bib′l), *n.* [ME. *ribible, rubible:* see *ribibe, rebec.*] Same as *ribibe.*

In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce, . . .
And pleyen songes on a smal *rubible.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 145.

Where, my friend, is your fiddle, your *ribible,* or such-like instrument belonging to a minstrel?
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 271.

ribibour†, *n.* [ME. *ribibour,* < OF. **ribibour,* < *ribibe,* a ribibe: see *ribibe.*] One who plays on the ribibe.

A *ribibour,* a ratonere, a rakyer of Chepe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 322.

ribless (rib′les), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Having no ribs.—2. So fat that the ribs cannot be felt.

Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride,
And Laughter tickle Plenty's *ribless* side!
Coleridge, To a Young Ass.

riblet (rib′let), *n.* [< *rib*[1] + *-let.*] A little rib; a rudimentary rib; a vertebral pleurapophysis not developed into a free and functional rib: as, a cervical *riblet* of man. See *pleurapophysis.*

The surface has longitudinal ridges, which on the hinder moiety of the valve are connected by transverse *riblets.*
Geol. Mag., IV. 451.

rib-like (rib′līk), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *like.*] Resembling a rib; of the nature of a rib.

Riblike cartilaginous rods appear in the first, second, and more or fewer of the succeeding visceral arches in all but the lowest Vertebrata. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 22.

rib-nosed (rib′nōzd), *a.* Having the side of the snout ribbed; rib-faced, as a baboon. See *mandrill,* and cut under *baboon.*

ribont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon.*

ribosa (ri-bō′sä), *n.* Same as *rebozo.*

rib-piece (rib′pēs), *n.* A rib-roast.

rib-roast (rib′rōst), *n.* 1. A joint of meat for ★roasting which includes one or more ribs of the animal.—2. A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

Such a peece of filching is as punishable with *ribroast* among the turne-spits at Pie Corner.
Maroccus Extaticus (1595). (*Halliwell.*)

rib-roast (rib′rōst), *v. t.* [< *rib*[1] + *roast, v.*] To beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.

Tom, take thou a cudgell and *rib-roost* him.
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.
Rowland, Night-Raven (1620). (*Nares.*)

But much I scorne my fingers should be foule
With beating such a durty dunghill-owle.
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and bum-bast thee still
With my enraged muse and angry quill.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *rib-roasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

rib-roaster (rib′rōs″tėr), *n.* A heavy blow on the ribs; a body-blow. [Colloq.]

There was some terrible slugging. . . . In the fourth and last round the men seemed afraid of each other. Cleary planted two *rib-roasters,* and a tap on Langdon's face.
Philadelphia Times, May 6, 1886.

rib-roasting (rib′rōs″ting), *n.* A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *rib-roasting.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 248.

Every day or two he was sure to get a sound *rib-roasting* for some of his misdemeanors.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 335.

rib-roost†, *v. t.* See *rib-roast.*

ribskint, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rybskyn,* < ME. *rybschyn* (also *rybbynge-skin*); < *rib*[3] + *skin.*] A leather apron worn by women while ribbing flax. *N. E. D.*

Theyr *rybskyn* and theyr spyndell.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 299.

rib-stitch (rib′stich), *n.* In *crochet-work,* a stitch or point by which a fabric is produced having raised ridges alternately on the one side and the other.

Ribston pippin. [From *Ribston,* in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. (Brewer.)] A fine variety of winter apple.

rib-vaulting (rib′vâl″ting), *n.* In *arch.,* vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling for support or ornament.

ribwort (rib′wėrt), *n.* See *plantain*[1].

-ric. [< ME. *-riche, -ricke,* used in comp., as in *bischop-, kine-, king-, weoreld-, eorth-, heoven-riche,* realm, jurisdiction, power, of a bishop, king, the world, earth, heaven, etc.: same as ME. *riche,* < AS. *rīce,* reign, realm, dominion: see *riche*[1], *n.*] A termination denoting jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised. It occurs in *bishopric,* and a few words now obsolete.

Ricania (rī-kā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1818).] The typical genus of *Ricaniidæ.*

Ricaniidæ (rik-ą-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ricania* + *-idæ.*] A large family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Ricania,* belonging to the group *Fulgorida.* It includes many beautiful and striking tropical and subtropical forms. Also, as a subfamily, *Ricaniida, Ricaninæ.*

Ricardian (ri-kär′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ricardo* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of David Ricardo, an English political economist (1772–1823), or his theories.

It is interesting to observe that Malthus, though the combination of his doctrine of population with the principles of Ricardo composed the creed for some time professed by all the "orthodox" economists, did not himself accept the *Ricardian* scheme. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 376.

II. *n.* An adherent or follower of Ricardo.

Though in his great work he [Rau] kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the *Ricardians,* and rejected some of their a priori assumptions, he never joined the historical school. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 294.

ricasso (ri-kas′ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] That part of the blade of a rapier which is included between the outermost guard (see *cup-guard, counter-guard*) and the cross-guard, or the point of connection between the blade and the hilt. In the rapier of the sixteenth century this part was narrower and thicker than the blade proper, and usually rectangular in section. Compare *heel*[1], 2 (*e*), and *talon,* and see cut under *hilt.*

Riccati's equation. [Named after Count Jacopo *Riccati* (1676–1754).] Properly, the equation $ax^m dx + by^2 dx = dy$, but usually the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cx^m$, an equation always solvable by Bessel's functions, and often in finite terms.

Riccia (rik′si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after P. Francisco *Ricci,* an Italian botanist.] A genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ,* typical of the family *Ricciaceæ.* They are delicate little terrestrial or pseudo-aquatic, chiefly annual, plants with thallose vegetation. The thallus is at first radiately divided from the center, which often soon decays; the divisions are bifid or ditrichotomous; the fruit is immersed in the thallus, sessile; and the spores are alveolate or muriculate, flattish, and angular. There are 107 species, of most parts of the world.

Ricciaceæ (rik-si-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Riccia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of thallose cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ,* typified by the genus *Riccia.* They are regarded as having the simplest structure in the class. The thallus is usually flat, branching dichotomously, and floating on water or rooting in soil. The fruit is short-pedicelled or sessile on the thallus or immersed in it; the capsule is free or connate with the calyptra, globose, rupturing irregularly; the spores are usually angular; and elaters are wanting. Besides *Riccia* the family contains the genera *Ricciocarpus* and *Tesselina,* monotypic genera of wide distribution.

★**rice**[1] (rīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryce, rize;* < late ME. *ryce* = D. *rijst* = MLG. *rīs* = MHG. *rīs,* G. *reis* = Sw. Dan. *ris,* < OF. *ris,* F. *riz* = Pr. *ris* = It. *riso* (ML. *risus, risum*), < ML. *orysum,* L. *oryza,* rice, = Ar. *uruzz, aruzz, ruzz* (> Sp. Pg. *arroz*), < Gr. *ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον,* rice (plant and grain); from an OPers. form preserved in the Pushtu (Afghan) *wrijzey, wrijey,* pl., rice, *wrijza'h,* a grain of rice; cf. Skt. *vrīhi,* rice.] 1. The grain of the rice-plant. It forms a larger part of human food than the product of any other one plant, being often an almost exclusive diet in India, China, and the Malayan islands, and abundantly used elsewhere. Over 75 per cent. of its substance consists of starchy matter, but it is deficient in albuminoids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus best adapted for use in warm climates. It is commonly prepared by boiling; in warm countries it is much employed in curries. Rice-flour, rice-glue, rice-starch, rice-sugar, and rice-water are made from it; the *sake* of the Japanese is brewed from rice, and one kind of true arrack is distilled from it.



The Panicle of Rice (*Oryza sativa*).

a, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, the flowering glume; *d*, the palet; *e*, the lodicules, the stamens, and the pistil.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa.* It is a member of the grass family (see *Oryza*), native in India, also in northern Australia; extensively cultivated in India, China, Malaysia, Brazil, the southern United States, and somewhat in Italy and Spain. It has numerous natural and cultivated varieties, and ranges in height from 1 to 6 feet. It requires for ripening a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees, and in general can be grown only on irrigable land (but see *mountain-rice*). Rice is one of the most prolific of all crops. It was introduced into South Carolina about 1700—it is said by chance. The finest quality is produced in the United States, Louisiana and Texas leading in amount; but the production has considerably declined since the civil war.—**Canada rice.** Same as *Indian rice.*—**False rice,** a grass of the genus *Homalocenchrus.*—**Hungary rice,** a corruption of *hungry rice.*—**Hungry rice.** Same as *fundi.*—**Indian rice.** (*a*) A reed-like grass, *Zizania aquatica,* common in shallow water in eastern North America, and especially abundant northwestward. The seeds, which are slender and half an inch long, are farinaceous, much eaten by birds, and largely gathered by the Indians in canoes; but they fall so easily as to render the plant unfit for cropping. The straw has been recommended as a paper-stock. Its height and large monœcious panicle render it a striking plant. A more southerly species, *Zizaniopsis miliacea,* is included under the name. Also called *Canada* or *wild rice,* and *Indian oats* or *water-oats.* (*b*) Rice produced in India.—**Millet-rice,** the East Indian *Echinochloa colona.*—**Petty-rice.** See *Quinoa.*—**Rice cut-grass.** See *cut-grass.*—**Rice-grain decoration,** in *ceram.,* a kind of decoration used in porcelain, especially Chinese, and in fine earthenware, as sometimes in Persian work. The paste of a cup or bowl is cut through with a stamp bearing small leaf-shaped or oval openings; the vessel being dipped in the glaze and then fired, the glaze fills these openings completely, leaving translucent spots in the opaque vessel. Occasionally the openings are of different shapes, as small stars, crosses, etc.—**Rough rice,** the common name for the East Indian paddy or unhusked rice.—**Water-rice, wild rice.** Same as *Indian rice.*

rice[2], *n.* Another spelling of *rise*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

rice-bird (rīs′bėrd), *n.* 1. Another name of the ★reed-bird: applied to the bobolink in the fall, when it is in yellowish plumage and feeds largely on wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*), or, in the southern United States, upon cultivated rice, to which it does much damage. The name is little used north of the States where rice is cultivated. Also called *rice-bunting* and *rice-troopial.* See *reed-bird,* and cut under *bobolink.*

2. The paddy-bird, *Padda oryzivora,* well known in confinement as the *Java sparrow,* and common in China, etc.

rice-bunting (rīs′bun″ting), *n.* Same as *rice-bird,* 1.

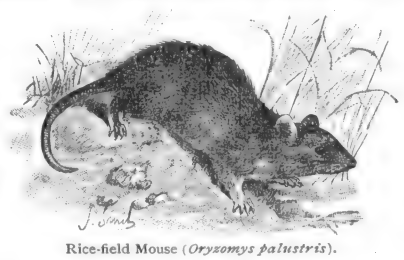
rice-corn (rīs′kôrn), *n.* Same as *pampas-rice.*

rice-drill (rīs′dril), *n.* In *agri.,* a force-feed machine, for planting rice in drills: same as *rice-planter.* See *drill*[1], 3. *E. H. Knight.*

rice-dust (rīs′dust), *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust. It is a valuable food for cattle. Also *rice-meal.*

rice-embroidery (rīs′em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which rice-stitch is used either exclusively or to a great extent, so as to produce the appearance of grains of rice scattered over the surface.

rice-field (rīs′fēld), *n.* A field on which rice is grown.—**Rice-field mouse,** an American sigmodont murine rodent, the rice-rat, *Hesperomys* (*Oryzomys*) *palustris,* abounding in the rice-fields of the southern United States. It is the largest North American species of its genus, and has the general appearance of a half-grown house-rat. It is 4 inches long, the scaly tail as much more.



Rice-field Mouse (*Oryzomys palustris*).

The pelage is hispid and glossy. The color is that of the common rat. In habits this animal is the most aquatic of its kind, resembling the European water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*) in this respect. It is a nuisance in the rice-plantations.

★**rice-flour** (rīs′flour), *n.* Ground rice, used for making puddings, gruel for infants, etc., and as a face-powder.

rice-flower (rīs′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Pimelea.*

rice-glue (rīs′glö), *n.* A cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water. It dries nearly transparent, and is used in making many paper articles; when made sufficiently stiff it can be molded into models, busts, etc.

rice-grain (rīs′grān), *n.* 1. A grain of rice.—2. A mottled appearance upon the sun, resembling grains or granules.

rice-hen (rīs′hen), *n.* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata.* [Illinois.]

rice-huller (rīs′hul″ėr), *n.* Same as *rice-pounder.*

rice-meal (rīs′mēl), *n.* Same as *rice-dust.*

rice-milk (rīs′milk), *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

There are fifty street-sellers of *rice-milk* in London. Saturday night is the best time of sale, when it is not uncommon for a *rice-milk* woman to sell six quarts.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 203.

rice-mill (rīs′mil), *n.* A mill for removing the husk from rough rice or paddy; a rice-huller.

rice-paper (rīs′pā″pėr), *n.* 1. Paper made from the straw of rice, used in China and Japan and elsewhere.—2. A name commonly but erroneously applied to a delicate white film prepared in China from the pith of a shrub, *Tetrapanax papyrifer*. The pith freed from the stem is an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and is cut into lengths of about three inches. These by the use of a sharp blade are pared into thin rolls which are flattened and dried under pressure, forming sheets a few inches square. The Chinese draw and paint upon these, and they are much used in the manufacture of artificial flowers, some pith being imported in the stem for the same purpose. In the Malay archipelago the pith of *Lobelia Kœnigii* furnishes the rice-paper. See *Fatsia*.—**Rice-paper tree**, a small tree, *Tetrapanax papyrifer*, native in the swamps of Formosa, and cultivated in China, whose pith forms the material of so-called rice-paper. It grows 20 feet high or less, has leaves a foot across, palmately five- to seven-lobed, and clusters of small greenish flowers on long peduncles. From its ample leaves and stately habit, it is a favorite in subtropical planting. The Malayan rice-paper plant, *Lobelia Kœnigii*, is a sea-shore shrub found from India to Australia and Polynesia. Its young stems are stout and succulent, and yield a pith used like that of *Tetrapanax*, though smaller. It is the taccada of India and Ceylon.

rice-planter (rīs′plan″tėr), *n.* An implement for sowing or planting rice; a special form of grain-drill. The seed falls through the tubular standard of a plow which opens a furrow for it, is deflected by a board or plate, and covered by a serrated or ribbed follower-plate. Also called *rice-sower* and *rice-drill*. *E. H. Knight.*

rice-pounder (rīs′poun″dėr), *n.* A rice-mill; a machine for freeing rice from its outer skin or hull. This was effected by placing the rice in mortars which have small pointed elevations to prevent the pestles from crushing the rice, while their action causes the grains to rub off the red skin against one another.

rice-pudding (rīs′pụd″ing), *n.* A pudding made of rice and milk, with sugar, and often enriched with eggs and fruit, as currants, raisins, etc.

rice-rat (rīs′rat), *n.* The rice-field mouse.

ricercare (rē-cher-kä′re), *n.* [It. *ricercare*, a prelude, flourish, < *ricercare*, seek out, request, etc.: see *research*.] In *music*, same as *ricercata*.

ricercata (rē-cher-kä′tä), *n.* [It., a prelude, search, < *ricercare*, search: see *ricercare*.] In *music*: (*a*) Originally, a composition in fugal style, like a toccata. (*b*) Now, a fugue of specially learned character, in which every contrapuntal device is utilized; or a fugue without episodes, subject and answer recurring continually.

rice-shell (rīs′shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Olivella*, of about the size and whiteness of a grain of rice: sometimes extended to similar shells of the family *Olividæ*. See cut under *olive-shell*.

rice-soup (rīs′söp), *n.* A soup made with rice and thickened with flour, enriched with veal, chicken, or mutton stock.

rice-sower (rīs′sō″ėr), *n.* Same as *rice-planter*.

rice-stitch (rīs′stich), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which a loop an eighth of an inch long and pointed at each end is made on the surface of the foundation. This, when done in white thread, resembles a grain of rice.

rice-stone (rīs′stōn), *n.* Stone mottled as with rice-grains.—**Rice-stone glass**. Same as *alabaster glass* (which see, under *alabaster*).

rice-sugar (rīs′shụg″ạr), *n.* A confection made from rice in Japan, and there called *ame*.

rice-tenrec (rīs′ten″rek), *n.* A species of the genus *Oryzoryctes*. Also *rice-tendrac*.

rice-troopial (rīs′trō″pi-ạl), *n.* Same as *rice-bird*, 1. [A book-name.]

rice-water (rīs′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water which has been thickened with the substance of rice by boiling. It is administered as a drink to the sick, either plain, or sweetened and flavored.—**Rice-water evacuations**, watery evacuations passed by cholera patients, containing albuminous flakes, epithelial cells, bacteria, salts, and organic substances.

rice-weevil (rīs′wē″vl), *n.* The cosmopolitan beetle, *Calandra oryza*, which feeds on rice and other stored grains in all parts of the world. It is an especial pest in the corn-cribs of the southern United States, and in the rice-granaries of India. See cut under *Calandra*.

rice-wine (rīs′wīn), *n.* A name given to the fermented liquor made from rice, used by the Chinese and Japanese. See *samshoo* and *sake*[2].

rich[1] (rich), *a.* [< ME. *rich, riche, ryche*; (*a*) partly < AS. *rīce*, rich, powerful, = OS. *rīki* = OFries. *rike, rīk* = D. *rijk* = MLG. LG. *rik, rike* = OHG. *rīhhi*, MHG. *rîche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *rīkr* = Sw. *rik* = Dan. *rig* = Goth. *reiks*, powerful; and (*b*) partly < OF. *riche*, F. *riche* = Pr. *ric* = Sp. Pg. *rico* = It. *ricco*, rich (all from Teut.); with adj. formative, < Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king, < OCelt. *rīg* (Ir. *righ*, Gael. *righ*), a king, = L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king (= Skt. *rājan*, a king), < *regere*, Skt. √ *rāj*, rule: see *regent, rex, Raja*[2]. Cf. *riche*[1], *n.*] **1**†. Ruling; powerful; mighty; noble.

This kyng lay at Camylot vpon kryst-masse,
With mony luflych lorde, ledez of the best,
Rekenly of the rounde table alle tho *rich* brether.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 39.

O rightwis *riche* Gode, this rewthe thow be-holde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3990.

2. Having wealth or large possessions; possessed of much money, goods, land, or other valuable property; wealthy; opulent: opposed to *poor*.

This *riche* man hadde grete plente of bestes and of othir richesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

Why, man, she is mine own,
And I as *rich* in having such a jewel
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl,
The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 169.

3. Amply supplied or equipped; abundantly provided; abounding: often followed by *in* or *with*.

God, who is *rich in* mercy, . . . hath quickened us together with Christ. Eph. ii. 4.

The King of Scots . . . she did send to France,
To fill King Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
And make her chronicle as *rich with* praise
As is the ooze and bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless treasuries.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 163.

Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common-sense.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

4. Abundant in materials; producing or yielding abundantly; productive; fertile; fruitful: as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore; *rich* soil.

Let us not hang like roping icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our *rich* fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 25.

After crossing a small ascent, we came into a very *rich* Valley called Rooge.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 3.

Where some refulgent sunset of India
Streams o'er a *rich* ambrosial ocean isle.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity, Milton.

5. Of great price or money value; costly; expensive; sumptuous; magnificent: as, *rich* jewels; *rich* gifts.

Forthi I rede zow *riche* reueles whan ze maketh
For to solace zoure soules suche ministrales to haue.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 442.

The next day they came to the Savoy, the Duke of Lancaster's House, which they set on Fire, burning all his *rich* Furniture. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 138.

Yet some of the Portuguese, fearing the worst, would every Night put their *richest* Goods into a Boat, ready to take their flight on the first Alarm.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 145.

He took me from a goodly house,
With store of *rich* apparel, sumptuous fare,
And page, and maid, and squire, and seneschal.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. Of great moral worth; highly esteemed; invaluable; precious.

As frendes be a *rich* and iofull possession, so be foes a continuall torment and canker to the minde of man.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Ah! but those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are *rich*, and ransom all ill deeds.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

A faith once fair
Was *richer* than these diamonds.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Ample; copious; abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

In shorte tyme shull oure enmyes be put bakke, and fayn to take flight, for I se ther my baners that brynge vs *riche* socour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 400.

Our duty is so *rich*, so infinite,
That we may do it still without accompt.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 199.

Down on her shoulders falls the brown hair, in *rich* liberal clusters.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

With the figure sculpture of French architecture is associated a *rich* profusion of carved leafage.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.

8. Abounding in desirable or effective qualities or elements; of superior quality, composition, or potency.

The batayle was so stronge,
At many a betyr wownde
The *ryche* blod out spronge.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

Bees, the little almsmen of spring-bowers,
Know there is *richest* juice in poison-flowers.
Keats, Isabella, st. 13.

Hence, specifically—**9.** Having a pleasing or otherwise marked effect upon the senses by virtue of the abundance of some characteristic quality. (*a*) As applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, or containing an excess of nutritive, saccharine, or oily matter; pleasing to the palate; or to articles of drink, highly flavored, stimulating, or strong: as, *rich* wine; *rich* cream; *rich* cake; *rich* gravy; *rich* sauce.

That jelly 's *rich*, this malmsey healing.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 202.

Who now will bring me a beaker
Of the *rich* old wine that here,
In the choked-up vaults of Windeck,
Has lain for many a year?
Bryant, Lady of Castle Windeck.

(*b*) Pleasing to the ear; full or mellow in tone; harmonious; sweet.

Let *rich* music's tongue
Unfold the imagined happiness that both
Receive in either by this dear encounter.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 27.

What . . . voice, the *richest*-toned that sings,
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

(*c*) Pleasing to the eye, through strength and beauty of hue; pure and strong; vivid: applied especially to color.

Ther myght oon haue seyn many a riche garnement and many a fressh banere of *riche* colour wave in the wynde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with *rich* gold-green.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

A colour is said to be *rich* or "pure" when the proportion of white light entering into its composition is small.
Field's Chromatography, p. 41.

[*Rich* as applied to colors in zoölogy has a restricted meaning, which, however, is very difficult to define. A metallic, lustrous, or iridescent color is not rich; the word is generally applied to soft and velvety colors which are pure and distinct, as a *rich* black, a *rich* scarlet spot, etc., just as we speak of *rich* velvets, but generally of bright or glossy silks. *Vivid* is very rich or very distinct.] (*d*) Pleasing to the sense of smell; full of fragrance; sweet-scented; aromatic.

No *rich* perfumes refresh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield.
Pope, Winter, l. 47.

10. Excessive; extravagant; inordinate; outrageous; preposterous: commonly applied to ideas, fancies, fabrications, claims, demands, pretensions, conceits, jests, tricks, etc.: as, a *rich* notion; a *rich* idea; *rich* impudence; a *rich* joke; a *rich* hoax. [Colloq.]

"A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tufton and Spragga."—"Was Spraggs *rich?*"—"Wasn't he! I have not done laughing yet. He told us a story about the little Biron, who was over here last year. . . . Killing! Get him to tell it you. The *richest* thing you ever heard."
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 1.

The rich, the rich man; more frequently, in the plural, people of wealth.

The rich hath many friends. Prov. xiv. 20.

Vicissitude wheels round the motley crowd,
The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud.
Cowper, Hope, l. 18.

The rich, on going out of the mosque, often give alms to the poor outside the door.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 107.

[This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory: as, *rich*-colored, *rich*-fleeced, *rich*-haired, *rich*-laden, etc.]—**Syn. 2** and **3**. Affluent.—**4**. *Fertile*, etc. (see *fruitful*), luxuriant, teeming.—**5** and **6**. Splendid, valuable.—**7**. Copious, plenteous.—**9**. Savory, delicious.

rich[1]† (rich), *v.* [Also sometimes *ritch*; < ME. *richen, rechen, rychen* (= OD. *rijken* = OHG. *rīchan, rīhhan, richen*, rule, control), < *rich*[1], *a.* Cf. *rich*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To enrich.

To *ritch* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall.
Drant, tr. of Horace. (*Nares.*)

Rich'd with the pride of nature's excellence.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champains *rich'd*.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 65.

II. *intrans.* To grow rich.

Thei *rychen* thorw regraterye and rentes hem buggen
With that the pore people shulde put in here wombe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 83.

rich[1]†, *adv.* [< ME. *riche*; < *rich*[1], *a.*] Richly.

Ful *riche* he was astored prively.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 609.

rich[2]†, *v.* [ME. *richen, ricchen*, a var. of **recchen*, < AS. *reccan*, stretch, direct, rule: see *retch*[1], *rack*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stretch; pull.

Ector *richit* his reyne, the Renke for to mete,
ffor to wreike of his wound, & the wegh harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6693.

2. To direct.

ze schal not rise of your bedde, I *rych* yow better,
I schal happe yow here that other half als,
And sythen karp wyth my knyzt that I kazt haue.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1228.

3. To adjust; set right.

There launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me rifely, *ricchit* my seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

4. To address; set (one's self to do a thing).

(He) *riches* him radly to ride and remowis his ost.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 186. (K. Alex., [p. 172.)

5. To dress.

When ho watȝ gon, syr G. gereȝ hym sone,
Rises, and *riches* hym in araye noble.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1873.

6. To mend; improve.

Then comford he caght in his cole hert,
Thus hengit in hope, and his hele mendit;
More redy to rest, *ricchit* his chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9257.

7. To avenge.

Than he purpost plainly with a proude ost
Ffor to send of his sonnes and other sibbe fryndes,
The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle;
To wreke hym of wrathe and his wrong *riche*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2059.

II. *intrans.* To take one's way.

As he herd the howndes, that hasted hym swythe,
Renaud com *richchande* thurȝ a roȝe greue,
And alle the rabel in a res, ryȝt at his heleȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1898.

Richardia (ri-chär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named from the French botanists L. C. M. *Richard* (1754–1821) and his son Achille *Richard* (1794–1859).] **1.** A name given by Kunth in 1818 to *Aroides*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Araceæ*. It comprises perennial stemless herbs, with monœcious flowers without perianth, the two sexes borne close together on the same spadix. The male flowers bear two or three stamens, the female three staminodia. The ovoid ovary ripens into a berry of from two to five cells, each containing one or two anatropous albuminous seeds. The leaves are sagittate, and the spadix is surrounded with an open white or yellow spathe, the persistent base of which adheres to the fruit. *Aroides Æthiopicum* is the common calla (the *Calla Æthiopica* of Linnæus), often called *calla-lily* on account of its pure white spathe. Also called *African* or *Ethiopian lily*, and *lily of the Nile*, though it is native only in South Africa. *A. albo-maculatum*, having the leaves variegated with translucent white spots, is also cultivated. There are in all 6 species.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Richardieæ (rich-ạr-dī′ē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1856), ‹ *Richardia*, q. v., + *-eæ*.] A plant tribe of the family *Araceæ*, based on *Richardia* of Kunth. It contains *Aroides* and one other genus.

Richardsonia (rich-ạrd-sō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named from Richard *Richardson*, an English botanist, who wrote (1699) on horticulture.] Kunth's name (1818) for *Richardia*, a genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, characterized by three to four ovary-cells, as many style-branches, and a two- to four-celled fruit crowned with from four to eight calyx-lobes, the summit finally falling away from the four lobes or nutlets which constitute its base, and so discharging the four oblong and furrowed seeds. There are eight or nine species, natives of warm parts of America. They are erect or prostrate hairy herbs, with a perennial root and round stems, bearing opposite nearly or quite sessile ovate leaves, stipules forming bristly sheaths, and small white or rose-colored flowers in dense heads or whorls. *R. scabra*, with succulent spreading stems and white flowers, has been extensively naturalized from regions farther south in the southern United States, where it is known as *Mexican clover*, also as *Spanish* or *Florida clover*, *water-parsley*, etc. Though often a weed, it appears to be of some value as a forage-plant, and perhaps of more value as a green manure. The roots of this species, as also of several others, are supplied to the market from Brazil as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Richardson's bellows. An apparatus for injecting vapors into the middle ear.

Richardson's grouse. See *dusky grouse*, under *grouse*.

richdom†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rychedome;* ‹ ME. *richedom*, ‹ AS. *rīcedōm*, power, rule, dominion (= OS. *rīkidōm*, *rīceduom*, power, = OFries. *rīkedōm* = D. *rijkdom* = MLG. *rikedōm* = OHG. *rīchiduam*, *rīhtuom*, power, riches, MHG. *rīchtuom*, G. *reichthum* = Icel. *rīkdōmr*, power, riches, = Sw. *rikedom* = Dan. *rigdom*, riches, wealth), ‹ *rīce*, rule (in later use taken as if *rīce*, rich), + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *rich*[1], *a.*, *riche*[1], *n.*, and *-dom*.] Riches; wealth.

They of Indyen hath one prynce, and that is pope Iohn, whose myghtynes and *rychedome* amounteth aboue all prynces of the world.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. xxx).

riche[1]†, *a.* and *adv.* See *rich*[1].

riche[1]†, *n.* [ME. *riche*, *ryche*, *rike*, ‹ AS. *rīce*, power, authority, dominion, empire, a kingdom, realm, diocese, district, nation, = OS. *rīki* = OFries. *rike*, *rik* = D. *rijk* = MLG. *rīke* = OHG. *rīchi*, *rīhhi*, MHG. *rîche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *rīki* = Sw. *rike* = Dan. *rige* = Goth. *reiki*, power, authority, rule, kingdom; with orig. formative *-ja*, from the noun represented only by Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king: see *rich*[1]. Cf. *-ric*.] A kingdom.

Comforte thi careful, Cryst, in thi *ryche*,
For how thow confortest all creatures clerkes bereth witnesse. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 179.

Ihesu Crist con calle to hym hys mylde
& sayde hys *ryche* no wyȝ myȝt wynne,
Bot he com thyder ryȝt as a chylde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 721.

riche[2], *v.* See *rich*[2].

richel-bird (rich′el-bėrd), *n.* The least tern, *Sterna minuta*. [Prov. Eng.]

richelles†, *n.* A form of *rekels*.

richellite (ri-shel′īt), *n.* [‹ *Richelle* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated fluophosphate of iron and calcium, occurring in compact masses of a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near Visé, in Belgium.

richen (rich′n), *v. i.* [‹ *rich*[1] + *-en*[1].] To become rich; become superior in quality, composition, or effectiveness; specifically, to gain richness of color; become heightened or intensified in brilliancy. [Rare.]

As the afternoon wanes, and the skies *richen* in intensity, the wide calm stretch of sea becomes a lake of crimson fire. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

riches (rich′ez), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Prop. *richess* (with term. as in *largess*), the form *riches* being erroneously used as a plural; early mod. E. *richesse*, ‹ ME. *richesse*, *ritchesse*, *richeise*, *riches*, *ryches* (pl. *richesses*, *ricchessis*), ‹ OF. *richesse*, also *richeise*, *richoise*, F. *richesse* (= Pr. *riquesa* = Sp. Pg. *riqueza* = It. *ricchezza*), riches, wealth; with suffix *-esse*, ‹ *riche*, rich: see *rich*[1], *a.*] **1.** The state of being rich, or of having large possessions in land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealth; opulence; affluence: originally a singular noun, but from its form now regarded as plural.

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought.
Rev. xviii. 17.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than . . . our neighbours.
Locke, Consequences of the Lowering of Interest.

2. That which makes wealthy; any valuable article or property; hence, collectively, wealth; abundant possessions; material treasures. [Formerly with a plural *richesses*.]

Coupes of clene gold and coppis of siluer,
Rynges with rubies and *ricchesses* manye.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 23.

Alle the *richesses* in this world ben in aventure and passen as a shadowe on the wal. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

In living Princes court none ever knew
Such endlesse *richesse*, and so sumpteous shew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I bequeath . . .
My *riches* to the earth from whence they came.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1. 52.

Through the bounty of the soile he [Macarius] acquired much *riches*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 13.

The writings of the wise are the only *riches* our posterity cannot squander.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Milton and Andrew Marvel.

3. That which has a high moral value; any object of high regard or esteem; an intellectual or spiritual treasure: as, the *riches* of knowledge.

On her he spent the *riches* of his wit.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 62.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true *riches?*
Luke xvi. 11.

It is not your riches of this world, but your *riches* of grace, that shall do your souls good.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 141.

His best companions innocence and health,
And his best *riches* ignorance of wealth.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 62.

4†. The choicest product or representative of anything; the pearl; the flower; the cream.

For grace hath wold so ferforth him avaunce
That of knighthode he is parfit *richesse*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 12.

5†. An abundance; a wealth: used as a hunting term, in the form *richess* or *richesse*. *Strutt*.

The foresters . . . talk of . . . a *richesse* of martens to be chased. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

=Syn. 1. *Wealth*, *Affluence*, etc. (see *opulence*), wealthiness, plenty, abundance.

richesst, **richessett**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *riches*.

rich-left (rich′left), *a.* Inheriting great wealth. [Rare.]

O bill, sore-shaming
Those *rich-left* heirs that let their fathers lie
Without a monument!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 226.

richly (rich′li), *adv.* [‹ ME. *richeliche*, *richelike*, ‹ AS. *rīclīce* (= D. *rijkelijk* = MLG. *rīkelik* = OHG. *richlīcho*, *rīhlīcho*, MHG. *rîchliche*, *rîlîche*, G. *reichlich* = Icel. *rīkuliga* = Sw. *riklig* = Dan. *rigelig*), richly, ‹ *rīce*, rich: see *rich*[1] and *-ly*[2].] With riches; with wealth or affluence; sumptuously; amply or abundantly; with unusual excellence of quality; finely.

She was faire and noble, . . . and *richly* married to Sinatus the Tetrarch. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Oh thou, my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, *richly* brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious faem.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

Richmond herald. One of the six heralds of the English heralds' college: an office created by Henry VII., in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond.

richness (rich′nes), *n.* [‹ ME. *richnesse;* ‹ *rich*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rich.

The country-girl, willing to give her utmost assistance, proposed to make an Indian cake, . . . which she could vouch for as possessing a *richness*, and, if rightly prepared, a delicacy, unequalled by any other mode of breakfast-cake. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

richterite (riċh′tėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Theodor *Richter*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing a small percentage of manganese, found in Sweden.

Richter's collyrium. A mixture of rose-water and white of egg beaten to a froth.

richweed (rich′wēd), *n.* **1.** See *horse-balm*.—**2.** Same as *clearweed*.

ricinelaïdic (ris-i-nel-ạ-id′ik), *a.* [‹ *ricinelaïd*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Related to elaïdin; derived from castor-oil.—**Ricinelaïdic acid**, an acid derived from and isomeric with ricinoleic acid.

ricinelaïdin (ris″in-e-lā′i-din), *n.* [‹ NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + Gr. ἔλαιον, oil, + *-id*[1] + *-in*[2].] A fatty substance obtained from castor-oil by acting on it with nitrous acid.

ricinia, *n.* Plural of *ricinium*.

Riciniæ† (rī-sin′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *ricinus*, a tick: see *Ricinus*[1].] In Latreille's classification, a division of mites or acarines, including such genera of ticks as *Ixodes*, *Argas*, etc. The name indicates the common tick of the dog, *Ixodes ricinus*.

ricinium (rī-sin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ricinia* (-ạ). [L., cf. *rīcinus*, veiled, ‹ *rica*, a veil to be thrown over the head.] A piece of dress among the ancient Romans, consisting of a mantle, smaller and shorter than the pallium, and having a cowl or hood for the head attached to it. It was worn especially by women, particularly as a morning garment, and by mimes on the stage.

The *ricinium*—in the form of a veil, as worn by the Arval Brothers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

ricinoleic (ris-i-nō′lē̤-ik), *a.* [‹ NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil. Ricinoleic acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, is an oily colorless liquid obtained from castor-oil, in which it exists in combination with glycerin.

ricinolein (ris-i-nō′lē̤-in), *n.* [‹ NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *ole*(*um*), oil, + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It is a glyceride of ricinoleic acid.

ricinolic (ris-i-nol′ik), *a.* [‹ NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *ol*(*eum*), oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil. Ricinolic acid is an acid obtained by mild oxidation of ricinoleic acid.

Ricinula (rī-sin′ṳ̄-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), so called from a supposed resemblance to the castor-oil bean; dim. of L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant: see *Ricinus*[1].] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods of the family *Muricidæ*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also called *Pentadactylus* and *Sistrum*.


Ricinula arachnoides.

Ricinus[1] (ris′i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), ‹ L. *ricinus*, a plant, also called *cici* and *croton;* perhaps orig. an error for **cicinus*, ‹ Gr. κίκινος, of the castor-oil plant (κίκινον ἔλαιον, castor-oil), ‹ κίκι, the castor-oil plant.] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, the tribe *Acalypheæ*, and the subtribe *Ricininæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, the calyx in the staminate flowers closed in the bud, in the pistillate sheath-like and cleft and very caducous; by very numerous (sometimes 1,000) stamens, with their crowded filaments repeatedly branched, each branch bearing two separate and roundish anther-cells; and by a three-celled ovary with two-cleft plumose styles, ripening into a capsule with three two-valved cells, each containing one smooth ovoid hard-crusted seed with fleshy albumen and two broad and flat cotyledons. The only species, *R. communis*, the well-known castor-oil plant, is a native probably of Africa, often naturalized in warm climates, and possibly indigenous in America and Asia. It is a tall annual herb, smooth and often glau-

cous, becoming arborescent in warm regions, and bearing large alternate leaves palmately lobed and peltate. The conspicuous terminal inflorescence is composed of somewhat panicled racemes, the upper part of each formed of crowded staminate flowers, the lower part of pistillate flowers, each short-pedicelled. The plant is very variable in its capsules, which are either smooth or prickly, and in the seeds, which are often mottled with gray and brown markings, and appendaged with a large whitish caruncle. The castor-oil plant is not only of medicinal value, as the source of a mild and speedy cathartic, but is one of the most imposing of ornamental plants, and thrives as an annual in temperate climates. It has several garden varieties. Also called *castor-bean* and *palma Christi*. See *castor-oil*; also *arillode* and *caruncle*.

Ricinus[2] (ris'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ricinus*, a tick on sheep, dogs, etc.] In *entom.*, an old genus ★of bird-lice. *De Geer*, 1778.

rick[1] (rik), *n.* [Also dial. *reck*; < ME. **rykke*, < AS. *hreác*, a rick, = Fris. *reak*, *rēk*, = MD. *rooc*, *roke*: see *reek*[2].] A heap or pile; specifically, a pile of hay or grain, generally cylindrical, with the top rounded or conical, and sometimes thatched for protection from rain.

Great King, whence came this Courage (Titan-like)
So many Hils to heap upon a *rick?*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

When the wild peasant rights himself, the *rick*
Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=Syn. *Shock*, etc. See *sheaf*.

rick[1] (rik), *v. t.* [< *rick*[1], *n.*] To pile up in ricks.

rick[2] (rik), *v.* See *wrick*.

ricker (rik'ėr), *n.* [< *rick*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] An implement, drawn by a horse or mule, for cocking up or shocking hay. It has long teeth, and operates like an earth-scraper while collecting the hay; and inclining the handle upward causes the ricker to turn over and discharge its load where a shock is to be formed. Also called *shocker*. More properly called *hay-ricker*.

rickers (rik'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps so called as used in making a base or props for ricks; < *rick*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat-masts and -yards, boat-hook staves, etc. [Eng.]

ricket-body†, *n.* A body affected with the rickets; a rickety body.

Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,
The rest of the poor members pine away,
Like *ricket-bodies*, upwards over-grown,
Which is no wholsome constitution.
Wilson, James I. (1653). (*Nares.*)

ricketily (rik'et-i-li), *adv.* In a rickety manner; feebly; shakily; unsteadily.

At least this one among all her institutions she has succeeded in setting, however *ricketily*, on its legs again.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, iii. 4.

ricketiness (rik'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rickety; hence, in general, shakiness; unsteadiness.

ricketish (rik'et-ish), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-ish*[1].] Having a tendency to rickets; rickety. [Rare.]

Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body than to kill it.
Fuller, Worthies, xi.

ricketly† (rik'et-li), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-ly*[1].] Rickety; shaky; weak.

No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, *ricketly*, and consumptuous.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 262. (*Davies.*)

rickets (rik'ets), *n.* [Origin doubtful: poss. for **wrickets*, < *wrick*, twist, + *-et-s*. The NL. term *rachitis* was suggested by the E. word: see *rachitis*.] A disease, technically called *rachitis*. See *rachitis*, 1.

The new disease.—There is a disease of infants, and an infant-disease, having scarcely as yet got a proper name in Latin, called the *rickets*; wherein the head waxeth too great, whilst the legs and lower parts wain too little.
Fuller, Meditation on the Times (1647), xx. 163, quoted in [Notes and Queries, 6th ser., II. 219.

rickety (rik'et-i), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Affected with rickets.

But in a young Animal, when the Solids are too Lax (the Case of *rickety* Children), the Diet ought to be gently Astringent.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, II. vii. § 5.

2. Feeble in the joints; tottering; infirm; hence, in general, shaky; liable to fall or collapse, as a table, chair, bridge, etc.; figuratively, ill-sustained; weak.

Crude and *rickety* notions, enfeebled by restraint, when permitted to be drawn out and examined, may . . . at length acquire health and proportion.
Warburton, Works, I. 145.

rickle (rik'l), *n.* [< *rick*[1] + dim. *-le* (*-el*).] **1.** A heap or pile, as of stones or peats, loosely thrown together; specifically, a small rick of hay or grain. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

May Boreas never thrash your rigs,
Nor kick your *rickles* aff their legs.
Burns, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. A quantity of anything loosely and carelessly put together; a loose or indiscriminate mass: as, the man is a *rickle* of bones. [Scotch.]

The proud Percy caused hang five of the Laird's henchmen at Alnwick for burning a *rickle* of houses some gate beyond Fowberry.
Scott, Monastery, xiii.

rick-rack (rik'rak), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *rack*[1].] A kind of openwork trimming made by hand, with needle and thread, out of a narrow zigzag braid.

The young hostess sat placidly making *rick-rack* on the . . . porch at the side of the house.
The Christian Union, Aug. 11, 1887.

rickshaw (rik'shâ), *n.* An abbreviated form of *jinrikisha*, in current colloquial use throughout the East.

rick-stand (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn-ricks or -stacks are built.

rickyard (rik'yärd), *n.* A farm-yard containing ricks of hay or corn. [Rare in U. S.]

ricochet (rik-ō-shā' or -shet'), *n.* [< OF. *ricochet*; cf. F. *ricocher*, ricochet, make ducks and drakes; origin uncertain.] The motion of an object which rebounds from a flat surface over which it is passing, as in the case of a stone thrown along the surface of water.—**Ricochet battery.** See *battery*.—**Ricochet fire, ricochet firing.** See *fire*, 13.—**Ricochet shot** a shot made by ricochet fire.

ricochet (rik-ō-shā' or -shet'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ricochetted*, ppr. *ricochetting*. [< *ricochet*, *n.*] To bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon-ball.

The round-shot, which seemed to pitch into the centre of a squadron of the Carabineers, *ricochetted* through the fields.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 4.

The pioneer sunbeam . . . flashed into Richard Wade's eyes, waked him, and was off, *ricochetting* across the black ice of the river.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

ricolite (rē'kō-līt), *n.* [< Sp. *rico*, rich, with allusion to the color, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A stratified stone, made up of successive layers of white limestone and olive and snuff-green serpentine, found in New Mexico.

rictal (rik'tal), *a.* [< *rict(us)* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the rictus: as, *rictal* vibrissæ. See *rictus*, 1.

ricture† (rik'tūr), *n.* [< L. *rictus*, pp. of *ringi*, open the mouth wide, gape, grin (> It. *ringhiare*, grin, frown): see *ringent*.] A gaping. ★*Blount.*

rictus (rik'tus), *n.*; pl. *rictus*. [< L. *rictus*, a gaping, distention of the jaws of animals, < *ringi*, pp. *rictus*, gape: see *ringent*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the gape of the bill; the cleft between the upper and the lower mandible when the mouth is open.—**2.** In *bot.*, the throat, as of a calyx, corolla, etc.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower. [Rare.]

rid[1] (rid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rid*, formerly also *ridded*, ppr. *ridding*. [Also dial. (and orig.) *red*; < ME. *ridden*, *rydden*, *redden* (pret. *redde*, pp. *red*), < AS. *hreddan*, take away, save, liberate, deliver, = OFries. *hredda*, *reda* = D. MLG. LG. *redden* = OHG. *rettan*, *retten*, MHG. G. *retten* = Norw. *rædda* = Sw. *rädda* = Dan. *redde*, save, rescue, forms not found in Icel. or Goth. (the Scand. forms are modern, < LG. or E.); perhaps = Skt. √ *çrath*, loosen.] **1**†. To take away; remove, as from a position of trouble or danger; deliver.

Why thow has *redyne* and raymede, and raunsound the pople,
And kyllyde doune his cosyns, kyngys ennoynttyde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 100.

Take you your keen bright sword,
And *rid* me out of my life.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, [II. 384).

We thought it safer to *rid* ourselves out of their hands and the trouble we were brought into, and therefore we patiently layd down the mony.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

2. To separate or free from anything superfluous or objectionable; disencumber; clear.

Thi fader in fuerse with his fre will
Rid me this Rewme out of ronke Enmys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5343.

I must
Rid all the sea of pirates.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 36.

That is a light Burthen which *rids* one of a far harder.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

3†. To send or drive away; expel; banish.

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xxvi. 6.

And, once before deceiv'd, she newly cast about
To *rid* him out of sight. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 295.

4†. To clear away; disencumber or clear one's self of; get rid of.

But if I my cage can *rid*,
I'll fly where I never did.
Wither, The Shepherd's Hunting.

Specifically—(*a*) To part from; dispose of; spend.

Hee [any handicraft man] will haue a thousand florishes, which before hee neuer thought vpon, and in one day *rid* more out of hand than erst he did in ten.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 28.

(*b*) To get through or over; accomplish; achieve; despatch.

As they are woont to say, not to stand all day trifling to no purpose, but to *rid* it out of the way quickly.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will thither straight, for willingness *rids* way.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.

The Printer in one day shall *rid*
More Books then yerst a thousand Writers did.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

(*c*) To put out of the way; destroy; kill.

I *rid* her not: I made her not away,
By heaven I swear! traitors
They are to Edward and to England's Queen
That say I made away the Mayoress.
Peele, Edward I.

But if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off
As, deathsmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 67.

Such mercy in thy heart was found,
To *rid* a lingering wretch.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

5†. To part; put asunder; separate.

We ar in this valay, veraply oure one,
Here are no renkes vs to *rydde*, rele as vus likeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2246.

To rid house, to remove all the furniture from a house. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rid[1] (rid), *p. a.* [< *rid*[1], *v.*] Free; clear; quit; relieved: followed by *of*.

Surely he was a wicked man; the realm was well *rid of* him.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

I would we were well *rid of* this knavery.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 73.

The townesmen remaining presently fraughted our Barge to be *rid of* our companies.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 219.

Thence I rode all-shamed, hating the life
He gave me, meaning to be *rid of* it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To get rid of. See *get*.

rid[2] (rid). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *ride*.

rid[3] (rid), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *red*[3].

rid[4] (rid), *n.* A variant of *red*[5].

Favorite grounds where the trout make their *rids*.
Report of the Maine Fisheries Commission, 1875, p. 12.

rida (rē'dä), *n.* That part of the ihram, or Moslem pilgrim's dress, which is thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

ridable, rideable (rī'da-bl), *a.* [< *ride* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being ridden, as a saddle-horse.

I rode everything *rideable*.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

2. Passable on horseback; capable of being ridden through or over: as, a *ridable* stream or bridge.

For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was *rideable*, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay sick. *Lister*, Autobiog., p. 45. (*Halliwell.*)

riddance (rid'ans), *n.* [< *rid*[1] + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of ridding or getting rid, as of something superfluous, objectionable, or injurious; the state of being thus relieved; deliverance; specifically, the act of clearing or cleaning out.

Some [things] which ought not to be desired, as the deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them unto the poor. Lev. xxiii. 22.

They have a great care to keep them [the Streets] clean; in Winter, for Example, upon the melting of the Ice, by a heavy drag with a Horse, which makes a quick *riddance* and cleaning the Gutters. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

2. The act of putting out of the way; specifically, destruction.

The whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jealousy; for he shall make even a speedy *riddance* of all them that dwell in the land. Zeph. i. 18.

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease.
Milton, P. L., iv. 632.

3. The earth thrown out by an animal, as a fox, badger, or woodchuck, in burrowing into the ground.—**A good riddance**, a welcome relief from unpleasant company or an embarrassing connection or complication; hence, something of which one is glad to be quit.

Ther. I will see you hanged, like clotpoles, ere I come any more to your tents. . . . [Exit.]
Patr. A good riddance. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 182.

What *a good riddance* for Ainslie! Now the weight is taken off, it is just possible he may get a fresh start, and make a race of it after all.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxvii.

Riddance salts. See the quotation.

A group of salts chiefly magnesic and potassic, and formerly called *riddance salts* (Abraumsalze), because they were at first without industrial application, and were merely extracted to reach the rock-salt below.
Ure, Dict., III. 593.

riddelt, *n.* See *riddle*[3].

ridden (rid'n). Past participle of *ride*.

ridder[1] (rid'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ridder, rydder*, < AS. *hriddor*, orig. *hriðder* = OHG. *ritera*, MHG. *ritere, rîter*, G. *reiter*, a sieve, = L. *cribrum* for **crithrum*, a sieve, = Ir. *criathar, creathair* = Gael. *criathar* = Corn. *croider* = Bret. *krouer*, a sieve; with formative *-der* (*-ther*), < √ *hrī*, sift, = L. √ *cri*, in *cernere*, separate, sift, *cretura*, a sifting, etc., Gr. √ *κρι*, in *κρίνειν*, separate: see *concern, critic*, etc. The G. *räder, rädel*, a sieve, is of diff. origin, < MHG. *reden*, OHG. *redan*, sift.] A sieve: now usually *riddle*. [Prov. Eng.]

ridder[1] (rid'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *riddren*, < AS. *hridrian* (= OHG. *hrîtarôn, rîterôn*, MHG. *riteren, rîtern*, G. *reitern*), sift, winnow, < *hridder*, a sieve: see *ridder*[1], *n.*] To sift; riddle. *Wyclif*, Luke xxii. 31.

ridder[2] (rid'ėr), *n.* [= D. *redder* = G. *retter*, saver, savior; as *rid*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rids, frees, or relieves.

riddle[1] (rid'l), *n.* [< ME. *ridil, rydyl, redel* (pl. *redeles*), earlier *rydels, redels, rædels* (pl. *rædelses*), < AS. *rādels* (pl. *rādelsas*), m., *rādelse, rēdelse* (pl. *rādelsan*), f., counsel, consideration, debate, conjecture, interpretation, imagination, an enigma, riddle (= D. *raadsel* = MLG. *radelse*, LG. *redelse, radelse* = OHG. **rātisal*, MHG. *rātsal, raetsel*, G. *rätsel, räthsel*, a riddle), < *rādan*, counsel, consider, interpret, read: see *read*[1].] **1.** A proposition so framed as to exercise one's ingenuity in discovering its meaning; an ambiguous, complex, or puzzling question offered for solution; an enigma; a dark saying.

"What?" quod Clergye to Conscience, "ar ȝe coueitouse nouthe
After ȝeresȝynes or ȝiftes, or ȝernen to rede *redeles?*"
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 184.

We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of *riddle* (Enigma), of which the sence can hardly be picked out but by the parties owne assoile. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 157.

Life presented itself to him like the Sphinx with its perpetual *riddle* of the real and the ideal.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, i.

2. Anything abstruse, intricate, paradoxical, or puzzling; a puzzle.

I would not yet be pointed at, as he is,
For the fine courtier, the woman's man,
That tells my lady stories, dissolves *riddles*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

3. A person who manifests ambiguities or contradictions of character or conduct.

She could love none but only such
As scorned and hated her as much.
'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 837.

Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled:
The glory, jest, and *riddle* of the world!
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 18.

Riddle canon. Same as *enigmatical canon* (which see, under *canon*[1]).

riddle[1] (rid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riddled*, ppr. *riddling*. [= G. *räthseln, rätseln*; from the noun: see *riddle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To explain; interpret; solve; unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can:
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

2. To understand; make out.

What, do you *riddle* me? Is she contracted?
And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes?
Carlell, Deserving Favorite (1629). (*Nares.*)

3. To puzzle; perplex.

I think it will *riddle* him or he gets his horse over the Border again. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xviii.

II. *intrans.* To speak in riddles, ambiguously, or enigmatically.

Lys. Lying so, Hermia, I do not lie.
Her. Lysander *riddles* very prettily.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 53.

★**riddle**[2] (rid'l), *n.* [< ME. **riddel, ryddel, rydel, ridil, rydyl*, for earlier *ridder:* see *ridder*[1].] **1.** A sieve, especially a coarse one for sand, grain, and the like.

So this young gentleman, who had scarcely done a day's work in his life, made his way to the modern El Dorado, to cook, and dig, and wield a pickaxe, and shake a *riddle* till his back ached. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xxx.

2. In *founding*, a sieve with half-inch mesh, used in the molding-shop for cleaning and mixing old floor-sand.—**3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of river-weir.—**4.** In *wire-working*, a flat board set with iron pins sloped in opposite directions. It is used to straighten wire, which is drawn in a zigzag course between the pins. *E. H. Knight.*—**A riddle of claret.** See the quotation.

A *riddle of claret* is thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a literal riddle—the magnum in the center surrounded by the quarts. A *riddle of claret* thus displayed duly appeared recently at the Edinburgh arrow dinner of the Royal Company of Archers.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 13.

riddle[2] (rid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riddled*, ppr. *riddling*. [< ME. *riddlen, ridlen, ridelen, rydelen*, for earlier *riddren:* see *ridder*[1], *v.* Cf. *riddle*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sift through a riddle or sieve: as, to *riddle* sand.—**2.** To sift by means of a coarse-netted dredge, as young oysters on a bed.—**3.** To reduce in quantity as if by sifting; condense.

For general use the book . . . wants *riddling* down into a single volume or a large essay.
Athenæum, No. 3207, p. 467.

4. To fill with holes; especially, to perforate with shot so as to make like a riddle; hence, to puncture or pierce all over as if with shot; penetrate.

His moral feelings . . . were regularly fusilladed by the Major . . . and *riddled* through and through. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use a riddle or sieve; pass anything through a riddle.

Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth and the house clean, *riddles* for the country maids, and does all their other drudgery. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

2. To fall in drops or fine streams, as through a riddle or sieve.

The rayn rueled adoun, *ridlande* thikke,
Of felle flaunkes of fyr and flakes of soufre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

riddle[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *riddel, ridel, redel, rudel*, < OF. *ridel*, F. *rideau* (ML. *ridellus*), a curtain, orig. a plaited stuff, < *rider*, wrinkle, plait, < MHG. *rîden*, wrinkle, = E. *writhe:* see *writhe*.] A curtain; a bed-curtain; in a church, one of the pair of curtains inclosing an altar on the north and south, often hung from rods driven into the wall.

That was a mervelle thynge
To se the *riddels* hynge
With many red golde rynge
That thame up bare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

Rudeleȝ rennande on ropeȝ, red golde ryngeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Item ij *ridelles* of the same suyte, wt aungell.
Inventory of St. Peter Cheap (Cheapside), 1431, in Jour. [Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXIV.

riddle[3]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *ridlen;* appar. < *riddle*[3], *n.*, in its orig. sense, a plaited stuff. Cf. *raddle*[1].] To plait.

Lord, it was *ridled* fetysly!
Ther nas not a poynt trewely
That it nas in his right assise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1235.

Riddleberger Act. See *act*.

riddle-cake (rid'l-kāk), *n.* A thick sour oaten cake. *Halliwell.*

riddle-like (rid'l-līk), *a.* Like a riddle; enigmatical; paradoxical.

O, then, give pity
To her, whose state is such that cannot choose
But lend and give where she is sure to lose;
That seeks not to find that her search implies,
But *riddle-like* lives sweetly where she dies!
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 223.

riddlemeree (rid″l-mē-rē′), *n.* [A fanciful word, based on *riddle*, as if *riddle my riddle*, explain my enigma.] Same as *rigmarole*.

This style, I apprehend, Sir, is what the learned Scribblerus calls rigmarol in logic—*Riddlemeree* among Schoolboys. *Junius*, Letters (ed. Woodfall), II. 316.

riddler[1] (rid'lėr), *n.* [< *riddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who speaks in riddles or enigmatically.

Each songster, *riddler*, every nameless name,
All crowd, who foremost shall be damn'd to fame.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 157.

riddler[2] (rid'lėr), *n.* [< *riddle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who works with a riddle or sieve.

riddling (rid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *riddle*[1], *v.*] **1.** Speaking in riddles or ambiguously.

This is a *riddling* merchant for the nonce;
He will be here, and yet he is not here:
How can these contrarieties agree?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 57.

2. Having the form or character of a riddle; enigmatical; puzzling.

Every man is under that complicated disease, and that *riddling* distemper, not to be content with the most, and yet to be proud of the least thing he hath.
Donne, Sermons, v.

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me
In *riddling* triplets of old time.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Divining; interpreting; guessing.

Much she muz'd, yet could not construe it
By any *ridling* skill, or commune wit.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 54.

riddlingly (rid'ling-li), *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; mysteriously.

Though, like the pestilence and old fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men. *Donne*, Satires, ii.

riddlings (rid'lingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *riddling*, verbal n. of *riddle*[2], *v.*] The coarser part of anything, as grain or ashes, which is left in the riddle after sifting; siftings; screenings.

She . . . pointed to the great bock of wash, and *riddlings*, and brown hulkage (for we ground our own corn always). *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

★**ride** (rīd), *v.*; pret. *rode* (formerly also *rid*), pp. *ridden* (formerly also *rid*), ppr. *riding*. [< ME. *riden* (pret. *rod, rood*, earlier *rad*, pl. *riden, reden*, pp. *riden*), < AS. *rīdan* (pret. *rād*, pl. *ridon*, pp. *riden*), ride on horseback, move forward (as a ship or a cloud), rock (as a ship at anchor), swing (as one hung on a gallows), = OFries. *rîda* = D. *rijden*, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, slide, as on skates, = MLG. LG. *rîden* = OHG. *rîtan*, move forward, proceed, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, MHG. *rîten*, G. *reiten*, ride, = Icel. *rītha* = Sw. *rida* = Dan. *ride*, ride; orig. prob. simply 'go,' 'travel' (as in the derived noun *road*, in the general sense 'a way'); cf. OIr. *rīad*, ride, move, *rīadami*, I ride, Gaulish *rēda* (> L. *rheda, reda, ræda*), a wagon. Hence ult. *road*[1], *raid*, bed-*ridden*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be carried on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; specifically, to sit on and manage a horse in motion.

Beves an hakanai bestrit,
And in his wei forth a *rit*.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

And yet was he, whereso men wente or *riden*,
Founde on the beste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 473.

And lastly came cold February, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not *ride*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

Brutus and Cassius
Are *rid* like madmen through the gates of Rome.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 274.

2. To be borne along in a vehicle, or in or on any kind of conveyance; be carried in or on a wagon, coach, car, balloon, ship, palanquin, bicycle, or the like; hence, in general, to travel or make progress by means of any supporting and moving agency.

So on a day, hys fadur and hee
Redyn yn a schyppe yn the see.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. f. 144. (*Halliwell.*)

Wise Cambina, . . .
Unto her Coch remounting, home did *ride*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 51.

Be 't to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to *ride*
On the curl'd clouds, to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his quality. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 191.

3. To be borne in or on a fluid; float; specifically, to lie at anchor.

Thanks to Heaven's goodness, no man lost!
The ship *rides* fair, too, and her leaks in good plight.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

This we found to be an Ile, where we *rid* that night.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 224.

They shall be sent in the Ship Lion, which *rides* here at Malamocco. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 26.

I walk unseen . . .
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 68.

4. To move on or about something.

Strong as the axletree
On which heaven *rides*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 67.

5. To be mounted and borne along; hence, to move triumphantly or proudly.

Disdain and scorn *ride* sparkling in her eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 51.

6†. To be carted, as a convicted bawd.

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
I can but *ride*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

7. To have free play; have the upper hand; domineer.

A brother noble,
. . . on whose foolish honesty
My practices *ride* easy! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 198.

8. To lap or lie over: said especially of a rope when the part on which the strain is brought lies over and jams the other parts. *Hamersly.*

Care must be taken not to raise the headle, or headles, too high, or too much strain will be thrown upon the raised threads, and the result will be that the weft threads will

overlap or *ride* over each other, and the evil effect will be observable on both surfaces of the cloth.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 414.

9. To serve as a means of travel; be in condition to support a rider or traveler: as, that horse *rides* well under the saddle.

Honest man, will the water *ride?*
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

10. In *surg.*, said of the ends of a fractured bone when they overlap each other.

When a fracture is oblique there will probably be some shortening of the limb from the drawing up of the lower portion of the limb, or *riding*, as it is called, of one end over the other. *Bryant*, Surgery (3d Amer. ed.), p. 817.

11. To climb up or rise, as an ill-fitting coat tends to do at the shoulders and the back of the neck.—**Riding committee.** See *committee.*—**Riding interests,** in *Scots law*, interests saddled or dependent upon other interests: thus, when any of the claimants in an action of multiplepoinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests.*—**The devil rides on a fiddlestick.** See *devil.*—**To ride and tie,** to ride and go on foot alternately: said of two persons. See the first quotation.

Mr. Adams discharged the bill, and they were both setting out, having agreed to *ride and tie:* a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them, and is thus performed. The two travellers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot. Now as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, tie his horse to some gate, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot, when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts, and gallops on; till, having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of tying.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 2. (*Davies.*)

Both of them [Garrick and Johnson] used to talk pleasantly of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, "We *rode and tied.*"

Boswell, Johnson, I. v. (1737), note.

To ride a portlast† (*naut.*), to lie at anchor with the lower yards lowered to the rail: an old use.—**To ride at anchor** (*naut.*). See *anchor.*

After this Thomas Duke of Clarence, the King's second Son, and the Earl of Kent, with competent Forces, entred the Haven of Sluice, where they burnt four Ships *riding at Anchor.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 162.

To ride at the ring. See *ring*[1].—**To ride bodkin.** See *bodkin*[1].—**To ride easy** (*naut.*), said of a ship when she does not pitch, or strain her cables.—**To ride hard,** said of a ship when she pitches violently, so as to strain her cables and masts.—**To ride in the marrow-bone coach,** to go on foot. [Slang.]—**To ride out**†, to go upon a military expedition; enter military service.

From the tyme that he first bigan
To *riden out*, he lovede chyvalrie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 45.

To ride over, to domineer over as if trampling upon; override or overpower triumphantly, insolently, or roughly.

Thou hast caused men to *ride over* our heads.
Ps. lxvi. 12.

Let thy dauntless mind
Still *ride* in triumph *over* all mischance.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 18.

To ride roughshod, to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress that may be caused to others.

Henry [VIII.], in his later proceedings, *rode roughshod* over the constitution of the Church.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 894.

The Chamber had again been *riding roughshod* over His Majesty's schemes of army reform.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 283.

To ride rusty. See *rusty*[3].—**To ride to hounds,** to take part in a fox-hunt; specifically, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting.

He not only went straight as a die, but *rode to hounds* instead of over them. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, iii.

To ride upon a cowlstaff†. See *cowlstaff.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** The effort has been made, in both England and America, to confine *ride* to progression on horseback, and to use *drive* for progression in a vehicle, but it has not been altogether successful, being checked by the counter-tendency to use *drive* only where the person in question holds the reins or where the kind of motion is emphasized.

We have seen that Shakespeare, and Milton, and the translators of the Bible, use *drive* in connection with chariot when they wish to express the urging it along; but, when they wish to say that a man is borne up and onward in a chariot, they use *ride.*
R. G. White, Words and Their Uses, p. 193.

The practice of standard authors is exhibited in a liberal list of citations, and proves the imputed Americanism to *ride* (instead of to *drive*) in a carriage to be "Queen's English," although there remains a nice distinction — not a national one — established by good usage, between *riding* in a carriage and *driving* in a carriage.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 498.

II. *trans.* **1.** To sit on and drive; be carried along on and by: used specifically of a horse.

Neither shall he that *rideth* the horse deliver himself.
Amos ii. 15.

He dash'd across me — mad,
And maddening what he *rode.*
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Not infrequently the boys will *ride* a log down the current as fearlessly, and with as little danger of upsetting into the water, as an old and well-practiced river-driver.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 584.

2. To be carried or travel on, through, or over.

Others . . . *ride* the air
In whirlwind. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 540.

The rising waves . . .
Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores,
Till he that *rides* the whirlwind checks the rein.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 535.

This boat-shaped roof, which is extremely graceful and is repeated in another apartment, would suggest that the imagination of Jacques Cœur was fond of *riding* the waves.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 85.

3. To do, make, or execute by riding: as, to *ride* a race; to *ride* an errand.

Right here seith the frensch booke that, whan the kynge Arthur was departed fro Bredigan, he and the kynge Ban of Benoyk, and the kynge boors of Gannes, his brother, that thei *rode* so her iournes till thei com to Tarsaide. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

And we can neither hunt nor *ride*
A foray on the Scottish side.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

4. To hurry over; gallop through.

He hath *rid* his prologue like a rough colt; he knows not the stop. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 119.

5. To control and manage, especially with harshness or arrogance; domineer or tyrannize over: especially in the past participle *ridden*, in composition, as in *priest-ridden.*

He that suffers himself to be *ridden*, or through pusillanimity or sottishness will let every man baffle him, shall be a common laughing stock.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 384.

And yet this man [Ambrose], such as we hear he was, would have the Emperor *ride* other people, that himself might *ride* him, which is a common trick of almost all ecclesiastics. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

But as for them [scorners], they knew better things than to fall in with the herd, and to give themselves up to be *ridden* by the tribe of Levi. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

What chance was there of reason being heard in a land that was king-*ridden*, priest-*ridden*, peer-*ridden!*
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

6. To carry; transport. [Local, U. S.]

The custom-house license Nos. of the carts authorized to *ride* the merchandise.
Laws and Regulations of Customs Inspectors, etc., p. 48.

Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fair, performed by the steward of a court-baron, who rode through the town attended by the tenants.—**Riding the marches.** See *march*[1].—**To ride a hobby,** to pursue a favorite theory, notion, or habit on every possible occasion. See *hobby*[1].

It may look like *riding a hobby* to death, but I cannot help suspecting a wooden origin for it [Raj Rani temple].
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 425.

He must of course be naturally of a rather attitudinizing turn, fond of brooding and spouting and *riding a* theological *hobby.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 189.

To ride circuit or **the circuit.** See *circuit.*—**To ride down,** to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.

We hunt them for the beauty of their skins;
They love us for it, and we *ride* them *down.*
Tennyson, Princess, v.

To ride down a sail, to stretch the head of a sail by bearing down on the middle.—**To ride down a stay** or **backstay** (*naut.*), to come down on the stay for the purpose of tarring it.—**To ride out,** to keep afloat during, as a gale; withstand the fury of, as a storm: said of a vessel or of her crew.

He bears
A tempest, which his mortal vessel tears,
And yet he *rides* it *out.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

The fleet *rode out* the storm in safety.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

To ride shanks' mare, to walk. [Colloq.]—**To ride the broose**†. See *broose.*—**To ride the great horse**†, to practise horsemanship in the fashion of the time.

Then comes he [Prince of Orange] abroad, and goes to his Stables, if it be no Sermon-day, to see some of his Gentlemen or Pages (of whose Breeding he is very careful) *ride the great horse.* *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 10.

He told me he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to *ride the great horse*, to jabber French, and to talk against passive obedience.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

To ride the high horse. See *to mount the high horse,* under *horse*[1].—**To ride the line.** See *line-riding.*

Even for those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to *ride the line* day in and day out, there is apt to be some hardship and danger in being abroad during the bitter weather.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 669.

To ride the Spanish mare (*naut.*), to be put astride of a boom with the guys eased off when the vessel is in a seaway: a punishment formerly in vogue.—**To ride the wild mare**†, to play at see-saw.

With that, bestriding the mast, I gat by little and little towards him, after such manner as boys are wont, if ever you saw that sport, when they *ride the wild mare.*
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A' . . . *rides the wild-mare* with the boys.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 268.

★**ride** (rīd), *n.* [< ME. *ride* = G. *ritt* = Icel. *reith* = Sw. Dan. *ridt;* from the verb: see *ride, v.* Cf. *road*[1], *raid.*] **1.** A journey on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; more broadly, any excursion, whether on the back of an animal, in a vehicle, or by some other mode of conveyance: as, a *ride* in a wagon or a balloon; a *ride* on a bicycle or a cowcatcher.

To Madian lond wente he [Balaam] his *ride.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3950.

"Alas," he said, "your *ride* has wearied you."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A saddle-horse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A road intended expressly for riding; a bridle-path; a place for exercise on horseback. Also called *riding.*

This through the *ride* upon his steed
Goes slowly by, and this at speed.
M. Arnold, Epilogue to Lessing's Laocoön.

4. A little stream or brook. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A certain district patrolled by mounted excise officers.—**6.** In *printing*, a fault caused by overlapping: said of leads or rules that slip and overlap, of a kerned type that overlaps or binds a type in a line below, also of a color that impinges on another color in prints of two or more colors.

rideable, *a.* See *ridable.*

rideau (rē-dō′), *n.* [< F. *rideau*, a curtain: see *riddle*[3].] In *fort.*, a small elevation of earth extended lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

ridel†, *n.* See *riddle*[3].

riden†. An obsolete preterit plural of *ride.*

rident (rī′dent), *a.* [< L. *riden(t-)s*, ppr. of *ridere* (> It. *ridere* = Sp. *reir* = Pg. *rir* = Cat. *riurer* = Pr. *rir, rire* = F. *rire*), laugh. Hence (from L. *ridere*) *arride, deride, ridiculous, risible,* etc., also *riant* (a doublet of *rident*).] Smiling; riant.

A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly *rident*, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous, may be drawn upon the buxom face, if the artist chooses to attempt it.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiv.

ride-officer (rīd′of″i-sėr), *n.* An excise-officer who makes his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

★**rider** (rī′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *ridere, rydare,* < AS. *ridere*, a rider, cavalryman, knight (= OFries. *ridder* = D. *rijder* = MLG. *ridder* = OHG. *rītāre*, MHG. *rītære, riter, ritter*, a rider, knight, G. *reiter*, a rider, *ritter*, knight, = Icel. *rithari, ritheri*, later *riddari* = Sw. *riddare*, knight, *ryttare*, horseman, trooper, = Dan. *ridder*, knight, *rytter*, horseman, rider, knight), < *rīdan*, ride: see *ride.* Cf. *ritter, reiter* (< G.).] **1.** One who rides; particularly, one who rides on the back of a horse or other animal; specifically, one who is skilled in horsemanship and the manège.

Ac now is Religioun a *ridere* and a rennere aboute.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 208.

The horse and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea.
Ex. xv. 1.

Well could he ride, and often men would say,
"That horse his mettle from his *rider* takes."
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 107.

The weary steed of Pelleas floundering flung
His *rider.* *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2†. A mounted reaver or robber.

In Ewsdale, Eight and Forty notorious *Riders* are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong. *Drummond*, Works, p. 99.

3. Formerly, one who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc.: now called a *traveler* or (in the United States) *drummer.*

They come to us as *riders* in a trade,
And with much art exhibit and persuade.
Crabbe, Works, II. 53.

4. In *hort.*, a budded or grafted standard or stock branching from a main or parent trunk or stem.—**5.** A knight. [Archaic.]

He dubbed his youngest son, the Ætheling Henry, to *rider* or knight. *Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 471.

6. Any device straddling something; something mounted upon or attached to something else. Especially — (*a*) A small piece of platinum or aluminium set astride of the beam of a balance, and moved from or toward the fulcrum in determining results requiring weights of the utmost delicacy. (*b*) A small piece of paper or other light substance placed on a wire or string to measure or mark distance.

We measure the distance between the two [nodes], and cut the wire so that its total length shall be a multiple of this length, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, and mark them by paper *riders. Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 573.

(*c*) Anything saddled upon or attached to a record, document, statement, etc., after its supposed completion; specifically, an additional clause, as to a bill in Congress.

Vholes finally adds, by way of *rider* to this declaration of his principles, that as Mr. Carstone is about to rejoin his regiment, perhaps Mr. C. will favour him with an order on his agent for twenty pounds.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxix.

The proposed amendment had been given by the previous action of the House, a *rider* providing for compensation to distillers. *The American*, VI. 36.

But the Pacific Mail and its friends in Congress did not despair, and success came at last by a *rider* to the General Post-Office appropriation bill passed by Congress, February 18, 1867. *Congressional Record*, XXI. 7770.

(*d*) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron which in use rests on the top of an ink-roller, and aids in evenly distributing the ink on this roller. (*e*) A supplementary part of a question in an examination, especially in the Cambridge mathematical tripos, connected with or dependent on the main question.

Though the *riders* were joined to the propositions on which their solution depended, and though all these *riders* were easy, very few of the papers were satisfactory. *Science*, XI. 75.

(*f*) In a snake fence, a rail or stake one end of which rests on the ground, while the other end crosses and bears upon the fence-rails at their angle of meeting, and thus holds them in place. [Local, U. S.]

7. In *mining*, a ferruginous veinstone, or a similar impregnation of the walls adjacent to the vein. [North of Eng. mining districts.]

In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dowk and *rider*. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil; the latter a hard stony matter, varying much in colour, hardness, and other characteristics. *Sopwith*, Mining Districts of Alston Moor, [Weardale, and Teesdale, p. 108.

8. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen the frame.—**9.** A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side pieces rest.—**10.** A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands: so called from its obverse type being the figure of a horseman. The specimen here illustrated was struck by Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland (sixteenth century), and weighs nearly 50 grains. The name was also given to a gold coin of Scotland, issued by James VI., worth about $2.



Obverse. Reverse.

Rider of Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

His mouldy money! Half-a-dozen *riders*,
That cannot sit, but stampt fast to their saddles.
Beau. and Fl.

Bush-rider, in Australia, a cross-country rider; one who can ride horses over rough or dangerous ground; also, one who can ride imperfectly broken horses.

An excellent *bushrider*, if not a first-class rough-rider, there were few horses he could not back with a fair chance of remaining in the saddle.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 262.

Rider keelson. See *keelson*.—**Rider's bone**, an exostosis at the origin of the adductor longus. Also called *drill bone*.—**Rider truss**, an early form of tram truss, composed of a cast-iron upper chord, wrought-iron lower chord, and vertical posts of cast-iron, and diagonal braces of wrought-iron.

★**ridered** (rī′dėrd), *a.* [< *rider* + *-ed*².] Carrying a rider; specifically, having riders or stakes laid across the bars, as a snake fence. [Local, U. S.]

The fences are generally too high to jump, being usually what are called staked and *ridered* fences.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 49.

riderless (rī′dėr-les), *a.* [< *rider* + *-less*.] Having no rider.

He caught a *riderless* horse, and the cornet mounted.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, liv.

rider-roll (rī′dėr-rōl), *n.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *rider*, 5 (*c*).

ridge (rij), *n.* [< ME. *rigge*, *rygge*; also without assibilation *rig*, *ryg*, *rug* (> E. dial. *rig*), < AS. *hrycg*, the back of a man or beast, = MD. *rugge*, D. *rug* = OLG. *ruggi*, MLG. *rugge* = OHG. *hrucci*, *hrucki*, *rucki*, MHG. *rucke*, *rücke*, G. *rücken* = Icel. *hryggr* = Sw. *rygg* = Dan. *ryg*, the back; cf. Ir. *crocen*, skin, back.] **1.** The back of any animal; especially, the upper or projecting part of the back of a quadruped.

All is rede, Ribbe and *rigge*,
The bak bledeth agens the borde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

His ryche robe he to rof of his *rigge* naked,
And of a hepe of askes he hitte in the myddez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 379.

There the pore preseth bifor the riche with a pakke at his *rugge*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 212.

On the other side of the aloes, not fifteen paces from us, I made out the horns, neck, and the *ridge* of the back of a tremendous old bull. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 186.

2. Any extended protuberance; a projecting line or strip; a long and narrow pile sloping at the sides; specifically, a long elevation of land, or the summit of such an elevation; an extended hill or mountain.

Even to the frozen *ridges* of the Alps,
Or any other ground inhabitable.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 64.

The snow-white *ridge*
Of carded wool, which the old man had piled.
Wordsworth, The Brothers.

3. In *agri.*, a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow-slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface-water. In Wales, formerly, a measure of land, 20¼ feet.

Lete se the litel plough, the large also,
The *rigges* forto enhance.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly: thou settlest the furrows thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper ends of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber, it is called a *ridge-pole*. *Ridge* also denotes the internal angle or nook of a vault. See cut under *roof*.

5. In *fort.*, the highest portion of the glacis, proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.—**6.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a prominent border; an elevated line, or crest; a lineal protuberance: said especially of rough elevations on bones for muscular or ligamentous attachments: as, the superciliary, occipital, mylohyoid, condylar, etc., *ridges*.—**7.** A succession of small processes along the small abaft the hump of a sperm-whale, or the top of the back just forward of the small. The ridge is thickest just around the hump. See *scrag-whale*.—**8.** One of the several linear elevations of the lining membrane of the roof of a horse's mouth, more commonly called *bars*. Similar ridges occur on the hard palate of most mammals.—**Bicipital ridges.** See *bicipital*.—**Dental ridge** a thick ridge of epithelium just over the spot where the future dental structures are to be formed.—**Frontal, genital, gluteal, interantennal ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Maxillary ridge.** Same as *dental ridge*.—**Mylohyoid ridge.** See *mylohyoid*.—**Neural ridge**, a series of enlargements along the borders of the medullary plates, from which the dorsal spinal nerves originate. More commonly called *neural crest*.—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium, of the ulna.** See *oblique*.—**Palatine, pectineal, pectoral, pterygoid ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Ridge rib.** See *rib*¹.—**Ridge-roll**, a batten with a rounded face, over which the sheathing of lead or other metal is bent on the ridges and hips of a roof. Also called *ridge-batten*.—**Sagittal, superciliary ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Temporal ridges.** See *temporal lines* (under *line*²), and cut under *parietal*.

ridge (rij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridged*, ppr. *ridging*. [< ME. *ryggen*; from the noun: see *ridge*, *n.*]
I. *trans.* To cover or mark with ridges; rib.

Though all thy hairs
Were bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffled porcupines.
Milton, S. A., l. 1137.

A north-midland shire, dusk with moorland, *ridged* with mountain: this I see. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

Ridged sleeve, a sleeve worn by women at the middle of the seventeenth century, puffed in longitudinal ridges.

II. *intrans.* To rise or stretch in ridges.

The Biscay, roughly *ridging* eastward, shook
And almost overwhelm'd her.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

★**ridge-band** (rij′band), *n.* That part of the harness of a cart-, wagon-, or gig-horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

ridge-beam (rij′bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge; a crown-plate. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-bone† (rij′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *rygge-bone*, *rigbone*, < AS. *hrycg-bān* (= D. *ruggebeen*, *rugbeen* = OHG. *hruckipein*, *ruccipeini*, MHG. *rückebein* = Sw. *ryggben* = Dan. *rygben*), backbone, spine, < *hryeg*, back, + *bān*, bone.] The spine or backbone.

So ryde thay of by resoun bi the *rygge bonez*
Euenden to the haunche.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1344.

I would fain now see them rolled
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Headlong cast, to break their *ridge-Bones*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

ridged (rijd), *a.* [< *ridge* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having a ridge or back; having an angular, projecting backbone.

The tinners could summarily lodge in Lydford Gaol those who impeded them; consequently two messengers, sent from Plymouth to protect the leat on Roborough Down, were set up on a bare *ridged* horse, with their legs tied under his belly, and trotted off to gaol.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 443.

2. In *zoöl.*, carinate; costate; having ridges or carinæ on a surface, generally longitudinal ones. When the ridges run crosswise, the surface is said to be *transversely ridged*.—**3.** Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords
Runs up the *ridged* sea. *Tennyson*, Sea-Fairies.

ridge-drill (rij′dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a seed-drill adapted to sowing seeds upon the ridges of a listed field. Compare *list*⁴, *n.*, 10, and *listing-plow*.

ridge-fillet (rij′fil″et), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a fillet between two depressions, as between two flutes of a column.—**2.** In *founding*, the runner, or principal channel. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-harrow (rij′har″ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a harrow hinged longitudinally so that it can lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-hoe (rij′hō), *n.* A horse-hoe operating on the same principle as a ridge-plow.

ridgel, ridgil (rij′el, -il), *n.* [Also *rig* (of which *ridgel* may be a dim. form), *rigsie*; origin uncertain; cf. Sc. *riglan*, *rigland*, *rig-widdie*, a nag, a horse half-castrated, *riggot*, an animal half-castrated.] A male animal with one testicle removed or wanting. Also *ridgeling*, *ridgling*.

O Tityrus, tend my herd, and see them fed,
To morning pastures, evening waters, led;
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil's* butting head.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, ix. 31.

Ridgling or *ridgil* . . . is still used in Tennessee and the West, . . . but has been corrupted into *riginal*, and would-be correct people say *original*.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

ridgelet (rij′let), *n.* [< *ridge* + *-let*.] A little ridge. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 368.

ridgeling (rij′ling), *n.* [Also *ridgling*; appar. < *ridgel* + *-ing*³.] Same as *ridgel*.

ridge-piece (rij′pēs), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plate (rij′plāt), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plow (rij′plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow having a double mold-board, used to make ridges for planting or cultivating certain crops and for opening water-furrows. Also called *ridging-plow*.

ridge-pole (rij′pōl), *n.* The board or timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Also called *ridge-plate* or *ridge-piece*. ★See cut under *roof*.—**Ridge-pole pine.** See *pine*¹.

ridger (rij′ėr), *n.* **1.** That which makes a ridge or ridges.

A small *ridger* or subsoiler extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 181.

2. Same as *ridge-band*. *Halliwell.*

ridge-roof (rij′rōf), *n.* A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope (rij′rōp), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The central rope of an awning, usually called the *backbone*. (*b*) The rope along the side of a ship to which an awning is stretched. (*c*) One of two ropes running out on each side of the bowsprit for the men to hold on by.—**2.** A ridge-band.

Surselle, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c., fastned on either side of a thill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thill-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*. *Cotgrave.*

ridge-stay (rij′stā), *n.* Same as *ridge-band*. *Halliwell.*

ridge-tile (rij′tīl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *crown-tile*, 2.

ridgil, *n.* See *ridgel*.

ridging-grass (rij′ing-gràs), *n.* A coarse grass, *Andropogon bicornis*, of tropical America. [West Indies.]

ridging-plow (rij′ing-plou), *n.* Same as *ridge-plow*.

ridgling (rij′ling), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

ridgy (rij′i), *a.* [< *ridge* + *-y*¹.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridged.

Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the *ridgy* sand.
Crabbe, Works, II. 10.

Scant along the *ridgy* land
The beans their new-born ranks expand.
T. Warton, The First of April.

ridicule¹† (rid′i-kūl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *ridicule* = Sp. *ridículo* = Pg. *ridiculo* = It. *ridicolo*, < L. *ridiculus*, laughable, comical, amusing, absurd, ridiculous, < *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*. Cf. *ridiculous*.] Ridiculous.

That way (e. g. Mr. Edm. Waller's) of quibling with sence will hereafter growe as much out of fashion and be as *ridicule* as quibling with words.
Aubrey, Lives, Samuel Butler.

ridicule[1] (rid'i-kūl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ridicle;* = Sp. *ridículo* = It. *ridicolo*, mockery, < L. *ridiculum*, a jest, neut. of *ridiculus*, ridiculous: see *ridiculous*.] 1. Mocking or jesting words intended to excite laughter, with more or less contempt, at the expense of the person or thing of whom they are spoken or written; also, action or gesture designed to produce the same effect.

> Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
> Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme,
> Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
> And the sad burthen of some merry song.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 79.

> Foote possessed a rich talent for *ridicule*, which tinted vividly the genius for satire that shone within him.
> *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. v.

2. An object of mockery or contemptuous jesting.

> They began to hate me likewise, and to turn my equipage into *ridicule*. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 12.

3†. Ridiculousness.

> It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this monstrous practice.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 18.

> At the same time that I see all their *ridicules*, there is a douceur in the society of the women of fashion that captivates me. *H. Walpole*, To Chute, Jan., 1766.

=Syn. 1. Derision, mockery, gibe, jeer, sneer. See *satire, ludicrous*, and *banter, v.*

ridicule[1] (rid'i-kūl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridiculed*, ppr. *ridiculing*. [< *ridicule*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To treat with ridicule; treat with contemptuous merriment; represent as deserving of contemptuous mirth; mock; make sport or game of; deride.

> I've known the young, who *ridicul'd* his rage,
> Love's humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age.
> *Grainger*, tr. of Tibullus, i. 5.

=Syn. *Deride, Mock*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, scoff at, scout; rally, make fun of, lampoon. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To bring ridicule upon a person or thing; make some one or something ridiculous; cause contemptuous laughter.

> One dedicates in high heroic prose,
> And *ridicules* beyond a hundred foes.
> *Pope*, Prologue to Satires, l. 110.

ridicule[2] (rid'i-kūl), *n.* [= F. *ridicule*, corruption of *réticule*.] A corruption of *reticule*, formerly common.

ridiculer (rid'i-kū-lėr), *n.* [< *ridicule*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who ridicules. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ix.

ridiculize† (ri-dik'ū-līz), *v. t.* [< F. *ridiculiser*, turn into ridicule, = Sp. Pg. *ridiculizar;* as *ridicule*[1] + *-ize*.] To make ridiculous; ridicule.

> My heart still trembling lest the false alarms
> That words oft strike-up should *ridiculize* me.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxiii. 333.

ridiculosity (ri-dik-ū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ridiculosities* (-tiz). [= It. *ridicolosità;* < L. *ridiculosus*, laughable, facetious (see *ridiculous*), + *-ity*.] The character of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; hence, anything that arouses laughter; a jest or joke.

> Shut up your ill-natured Muses at Home with your Business, but bring your good-natured Muses, all your witty Jests, your By-words, your Banters, your Pleasantries, your pretty Sayings, and all your *Ridiculosities*, along with you. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 120.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ridiculus*, laughable, ridiculous: see *ridicule*[1], *a.*] 1. Worthy of ridicule or contemptuous laughter; exciting derision; amusingly absurd; preposterous.

> Those that are good manners at the court are as *ridiculous* in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 47.

2†. Expressive of ridicule; derisive; mocking.

> He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his offering is *ridiculous:* and the gifts of unjust men are not accepted. Ecclus. xxxiv. 18.

> The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 78.

3. Abominable; outrageous; shocking. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> A Nazarite in place abominable
> Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagon!
> Besides, how vile, contemptible, *ridiculous!*
> What act more execrably unclean, profane?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1361.

In the South we often say, "That's a *ridiculous* affair," when we really mean outrageous. It seems to be so used sometimes in the North.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

This [*ridiculous*] is used in a very different sense in some counties from its original meaning. Something very indecent and improper is understood by it: as, any violent attack upon a woman's chastity is called "very *ridiculous* behaviour"; a very disorderly and ill-conducted house is also called a "*ridiculous* one." *Halliwell.*

A man once informed me that the death by drowning of a relative was "most *ridiculous*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 453.

=Syn. 1. *Funny, Laughable*, etc. (see *ludicrous*), absurd, preposterous, farcical.

ridiculously (ri-dik'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; laughably; absurdly.

ridiculousness (ri-dik'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The character of being ridiculous, laughable, or absurd.

riding[1] (rī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *ridinge, rydynge;* verbal n. of *ride, v.*] 1. The act of going on horseback, or in a carriage, etc. See *ride, v.*

2†. A street pageant; a procession.

> Whan ther any *ridyng* was in Chepe,
> Out of the shoppe thider wolde he lepe,
> Til that he hadde al the sighte yseyn.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 13.

On the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scots in 1298 occurred the earliest exhibition of shows connected with the City trades. These processions were in England frequently called *ridings*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 80.

3. Same as *ride*, 3.

> The lodge is . . . built in the form of a star, having round about a garden framed into like points; and beyond the garden *ridings* cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The riding of the witch, the nightmare. *Halliwell.*

riding[2] (rī'ding), *n.* [Prop. **thriding*, the loss of *th* being prob. due to the wrong division of the compounds *North-thriding* (corrupted to *North-riding*), *South-thriding, East-thriding, West-thriding;* < Icel. *thrithjungr* (= Norw. *tridjung*), the third part of a thing, third part of a shire, < *thrithi* (= Norw. *tridje*) = E. *third:* see *third*.] One of the three districts, each anciently under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. These are called the *North, East*, and *West Ridings*. The same system of division exists also in Lincolnshire. Pennsylvania also, in the earliest portion of its colonial history, was divided into ridings.

> Gisborne is a market town in the west *riding* of the county of York, on the borders of Lancashire.
> Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 159.

Lincolnshire was divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; Lindsey was subdivided into three *ridings*, North, West, and South.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

riding-bitts (rī'ding-bits), *n. pl.* The bitts to which a ship's cable is secured when riding at anchor.

riding-boot (rī'ding-bōt), *n.* A kind of high boot worn in riding.

> With such a tramp of his ponderous *riding-boots* as might of itself have been audible in the remotest of the seven gables, he advanced to the door, which the servant pointed out. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, i.

riding-clerk† (rī'ding-klėrk), *n.* Formerly, one of six clerks in Chancery, each of whom in his turn, for one year, kept the controlment-books of all grants that passed the great seal. (*Phillips.*) The six clerks were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

riding-day (rī'ding-dā), *n.* A day given up to a hostile incursion on horseback. *Scott.*

riding-glove (rī'ding-gluv), *n.* A stout, heavy glove worn in riding; a gauntlet.

> The walls were adorned with old-fashioned lithographs, principally portraits of country gentlemen with high collars and *riding-gloves*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 123.

riding-graith (rī'ding-grāth), *n.* See *graith*.

riding-habit (rī'ding-hab″it), *n.* See *habit*, 5.

riding-hood (rī'ding-hůd), *n.* A hood used by women in the eighteenth century, and perhaps earlier, when traveling or exposed to the weather, the use of it depending on the style of head-dress or coiffure in fashion of the time.

> Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
> Defended by the *riding-hood's* disguise.
> *Gay*, Trivia, i. 210.

riding-house† (rī'ding-hous), *n.* Same as *riding-school*.

riding-light (rī'ding-līt), *n.* A light hung out in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding at anchor. Also called *stay-light*.

riding-mask (rī'ding-mâsk), *n.* A mask used by ladies to protect the face in riding.

riding-master (rī'ding-mâs″tėr), *n.* A teacher of the art of riding; specifically (*milit.*), one who instructs soldiers and officers in the management of horses.

riding-rime† (rī'ding-rīm), *n.* A form of verse, the same as the rimed couplet that goes now under the name *heroic verse*. It was introduced into English versification by Chaucer, and in it are composed most of the "Canterbury Tales." The origin of the name is uncertain. (See the quotation from Puttenham.) In the sixteenth century it is frequently contrasted with *rime-royal* (which see). *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.

> Chaucer, Lydgate and others, . . . many times made their meetres (they called them *riding ryme*) of such vnshapely wordes as would allow no conuenient Cesure, and therefore did let their rymes runne out at length, and neuer stayd till they came to the end.
> *Puttenham*, Eng. Poesie, II. iii. [*N. E. D.*]

riding-robe (rī'ding-rōb), *n.* A robe worn in riding; a riding-habit.

> But who comes in such haste in *riding-robes?*
> What woman-post is this? *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 217.

riding-rod (rī'ding-rod), *n.* A switch or light cane used as a whip by equestrians.

> And if my legs were two such *riding-rods*, . . .
> And, to his shape, were heir to all this land,
> Would I might never stir from off this place,
> I would give it every foot to have this face.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 140.

riding-sail (rī'ding-sāl), *n.* A triangular sail bent to the mainmast and sheeted down aft, to steady a vessel when head on to the wind.

riding-school (rī'ding-skōl), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught; specifically, a military school to perfect troopers in the management of their horses and the use of arms.

riding-skirt (rī'ding-skėrt), *n.* 1. The skirt of a riding-habit.—2. A separate skirt fastened around the waist over the other dress, worn by women in riding.

riding-spear† (rī'ding-spēr), *n.* A javelin. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

riding-suit (rī'ding-sūt), *n.* A suit adapted for riding.

> Provide me presently
> A *riding-suit*, no costlier than would fit
> A franklin's wife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2. 78.

riding-whip (rī'ding-hwip), *n.* A switch or a whip with a short lash, used by riders.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *n.* [= F. *ridotte*, < It. *ridotto*, a retreat, resort, company, etc.: see *redout*[2].] 1. A house or hall of public entertainment.

> They went to the *Ridotto;*—'tis a hall
> Where people dance, and sup, and dance again;
> Its proper name, perhaps, were a masqued ball,
> But that 's of no importance to my strain;
> 'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,
> Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain.
> *Byron*, Beppo, lviii.

2†. A company of persons met together for amusement; a social assembly.—3. A public entertainment devoted to music and dancing; a dancing-party, often in masquerade.

> The masked balls or *Ridottos* in Carnival are held in the Imperial palace. *Wraxall*, Court of Berlin, II. 289.

> To-night there is a masquerade at Ranelagh for him, a play at Covent Garden on Monday, and a *ridotto* at the Haymarket. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 24.

4. In *music*, an arrangement or reduction of a piece from the full score.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *v. i.* [< *ridotto, n.*] To frequent or hold ridottos. [Rare.]

> And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,
> *Ridotto'd* on the rural plains.
> *Cowper*, Retreat of Aristippus.

rie†, *n.* An old spelling of *rye*[1]. Ex. ix. 32.

riebeckite (rē'bek-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Riebeck*.] A silicate of iron and sodium, belonging to the amphibole group, and corresponding to acmite among the pyroxenes.

riede†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *reed*[1].

rief, *n.* See *reef*[3].

rie-grass†, *n.* Same as *rye-grass*.

riem (rēm), *n.* [< D. *riem*, a thong: see *rim*[2].] A rawhide thong, about 8 feet long, used in South Africa for hitching horses, for fastening yokes to the trek-tow, and generally as a strong cord or binder. Also spelled *reim*.

> He rose suddenly and walked slowly to a beam from which an ox *riem* hung. Loosening it, he ran a noose in one end and then doubled it round his arm.
> *Olive Schreiner*, Story of an African Farm, i. 12.

Riemann's function, surface. See *function, surface*.

riesel-iron (rē'zel-ī″ėrn), *n.* A sort of claw or nipper used to remove irregularities from the edges of glass where cut by the dividing-iron (which see, under *iron*).

Riesling (rēs'ling), *n.* [G. *riessling*, a kind of grape.] Wine made from the Riesling grape, and best known in the variety made in Alsace and elsewhere on the upper Rhine. It keeps many years, and is considered exceptionally wholesome. A good Riesling wine is made in California.

rietbok (rēt'bok), *n.* [< D. *rietbok*, < *riet*, = E. *reed*[1], + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] The reedbuck of South Africa, *Eleotragus arundinaceus*.

riever, *n.* Same as *reaver*.

rifacimento (rē-fä-chi-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *rifacimenti* (-ti). [< It. *rifacimento*, < *rifare*, make over again, < ML. *refacere* (L. *reficere*), make over again, < L. *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see

fact. Cf. *refect.*] A remaking or reëstablishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state or changed circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another. The term is applied in an analogous sense to musical compositions.

What man of taste and feeling can endure *rifacimenti*, harmonies, abridgments, expurgated editions?
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

Shakespeare's earliest works were undoubtedly *rifacimenti* of the plays of his predecessors.
Dyce, Note to Greene, Int., p. 37.

rife[1] (rīf), *a.* [< ME. *rif, rife, rive,* < late AS. *ryfe*, AF. **rife*, abundant, = OD. *rijf, rijve*, abundant, copious, = MLG. LG. *rive*, abundant, munificent, = Icel. *rífr*, abundant, munificent, *rífligr*, large, munificent, = OSw. *rif*, rife. Cf. Icel. *reifa*, bestow, *reifir*, a giver.] **1.** Great in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerous.

That citie wer sure men sett for too keepe,
With mich riall araie redy too fight,
With atling of areblast & archers *ryfe*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

The men who have given to one character life
And objective existence are not very *rife*.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2. Well supplied; abounding; rich; replete; filled: followed by *with*.

Whose life was work, whose language *rife*
With rugged maxims hewn from life.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Our swelling actions want the little leaven
To make them *with* the sighed-for blessing *rife*.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 74.

3†. Easy.

With Gods it is *rife*
To geue and bereue breath.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

Hath utmost Inde aught better than his own?
Then utmost Inde is near, and *rife* to gone.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. i. 55.

4. Prevalent; current; in common use or acceptance.

To be cumbrid with couetous, by custome of old,
That rote is & rankist of all the *rif* syns.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11775.

Errors are infinite; and follies, how universally *rife!* even of the wisest sort. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

That grounded maxim,
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men. *Milton*, S. A., l. 866.

5†. Publicly or openly known; hence, manifest; plain; clear.

Adam abraid, and sag that wif,
Name he gaf hire dat is ful *rif;*
Issa was hire firste name.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 232.

Even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my listening ear.
Milton, Comus, l. 203.

rife[1]† (rīf), *adv.* [< ME. *rife;* < *rife*[1], *a.*] **1.** Abundantly; plentifully.

I presse a grape with stork and stryf,
The Rede wyn renneth *ryf*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

In tribulacioun y regne moore *rijf*
Ofttymes than in disport.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 158.

2. Plainly; clearly.

Bi thi witt thou maist knowe *rijf*
That merci passith riztwisnes.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

3. Currently; commonly; frequently.

The Pestilence doth most *rifest* infect the clearest complection, and the Caterpiller cleaueth vnto the ripest fruite. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit (ed. Arber), p. 39.

rife[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *rive*[1].

rifely (rīf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rifli, rifliche* (= Icel. *rífliga*); < *rife*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a rife manner. (*a*) Plentifully; abundantly.

There launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me *rifely*, ricchit my seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

(*b*) Prevalently; currently; widely.

The word went wide how the mayde was geue
Rifliche thurth-out rome.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1472.

rifeness (rīf'nes), *n.* The state of being rife.

riff[1]† (rif), *n.* [< ME **rif*, < AS. *hrif* = OS. *hrif* = OFries. *rif, ref* = OHG. *href, ref*, belly. Cf. *midriff*.] The diaphragm.

Then came his good sword forth to act his part,
Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and *rife*, and rove her heart.
The head (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,
And with it back unto the shore he struts.
Legend of Captain Jones. (*Halliwell.*)

riff[2] (rif), *n.* [See *reef*[1].] 1†. An obsolete form of *reef*[1].—**2.** A rapid or riffle. See *riffle*[2]. [Local, U. S.]

The lower side of large, loose stones at the *riffs* or shallow places in streams; the rock amid the foaming water; . . . in all these places they [fresh-water sponges] have been found in great abundance.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 711.

riff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reef*[2].

riffle[1] (rif'l), *n.* [< Dan. *rifle*, a groove, channel: see *rifle*[2], *n.*] **1.** In *mining*, the lining of the bottom of a sluice, made of blocks or slats of wood, or stones, arranged in such a manner that chinks are left open between them. In these chinks more or less quicksilver is usually placed, and it is by the aid of this arrangement that the particles of gold, as they are carried downward by the current of water, are arrested and held fast. The whole arrangement at the bottom of the sluices is usually called *the riffles*. In the smaller gold-saving machines, formerly much used, as the cradle, the slats of wood nailed across the bottom for the purpose of detaining the gold are called *riffle-bars* or simply *riffles*.

2. A piece of plank placed transversely in, and fastened to the bottom of, a fish-ladder. The riffles do not extend from side to side, but only about two thirds across. If the first riffle is fastened on the right side of the box at right angles to its side, it will extend about 30 inches across the box; the next, about 4 feet above, will be fastened on the left side of the box; the next, about 4 feet above, on the right side; and so on alternately until the top is reached. The water passing into the top is caught by the riffles and turned right and left by them until it reaches the stream below. Riffles furnish the fish a resting-place in scaling a dam.

3. In *seal-engraving*, a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish.

★**riffle**[2] (rif'l), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *riff*[2], prob. associated with *ripple*[2].] A ripple, as upon the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking upon rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water. [Local, U. S.]

riffle-bars (rif'l-bärz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, slats of wood nailed across the bottom of a cradle or other small gold-washing machine, for the purpose of detaining the gold; riffles.

riffler (rif'lėr), *n.* [< F. *rifloir*, < *rifler*, to scrape, file. Cf. G. *riffel-feile*, a riffle-file.] **1.** A



Riffler.

kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions.

The *rifflers* of sculptors and a few other files are curvilinear in their central line. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 160.

2. A workman who uses such a file, especially in metal-work.

riffraff (rif'raf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rifferaffe;* < ME. *rif and raf*, every particle, things of small value, < OF. *rif et raf* ("*il ne luy lairra rif ny raf*, he will leave him neither *rif* nor *raf*"—Cotgrave), also *rifle rafle* ("*on n'y a laisse ne rifle ne rafle*, they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them"—Cotgrave), *rif* and *raf* being half-riming quasi-nouns reduced respectively from OF. *rifler*, rifle, ransack, spoil (see *rifle*[1], *v.*), and *raffler* (F. *rafler*), rifle, ravage, snatch away: see *raffle*[1]. Cf. OIt. *raffola, ruffola*, "by *riffraffe*, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping" (Florio).] **1.** Scraps; refuse; rubbish; trash.

It is not Ciceroes tongue that can peerce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedes prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and *rifle-rafle* that hath any force to drive them backe.
Gosson, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

You would inforce upon us the old *rifle-rafle* of Sarum, and other monasticall reliques.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

"La, yes, Miss Matt," said she after seating me in her splint-bottom chair before a *riff-raff* fire.
The Century, XXXVII. 939.

2. The rabble.

Like modern prize fights, they drew together all the scum and *riff-raff*, as well as the gentry who were fond of so-called sport.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 315.

Almack's, for instance, was far more exclusive than the Court. *Riff-raff* might go to Court; but they could not get to Almack's, for at its gates there stood, not one angel with a fiery sword, but six in the shape of English ladies, terrible in turbans, splendid in diamonds, magnificent in satin, and awful in rank.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 114.

rifle[1] (rī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled*, ppr. *rifling*. [< ME. *riflen*, < OF. *rifler*, rifle, ransack, spoil; with freq. suffix, < Icel. *hrīfa, rīfa*, grapple, seize, pull up, scratch, grasp, akin to *hrifsa*, rob, pillage, *hrifs*, plunder.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Till Time shall *rifle* ev'ry youthful Grace.
Pope, Iliad, i. 41.

2. To rob; plunder; pillage: often followed by *of*.

"Ones," quath he, "ich was yherborwed with an hep of chapmen;
Ich a-ros and *rifled* here males [bags] whenne thei a reste were." *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 236.

H. said, as touchyng the peple that *rifled* yow, and the doyng thereof, he was not privy therto.
Paston Letters, I. 158.

The city shall be taken, and the houses *rifled*.
Zech. xiv. 2.

The roadside garden and the secret glen
Were *rifled of* their sweetest flowers.
Bryant, Sella.

3†. To raffle; dispose of in a raffle.

I have at one throw
Rifled away the diadem of Spain.
Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To commit robbery or theft.

Thither repair at accustomed times their harlots, . . . not with empty hands, for they be as skilful in picking, *rifling*, and filching as the upright men.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

2†. To raffle; play at dice or some other game of chance wherein the winner secures stakes previously agreed upon.

A *rifling*, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 293. (*Halliwell.*)

We'll strike up a drum, set up a tent, call people together, put crowns apiece, let 's *rifle* for her.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

rifle[2] (rī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled*, ppr. *rifling*. [In sense 1, < F. *rifler*, scratch, scrape: cf. Dan. *rifle*, rifle, groove (*riflede söiler*, fluted columns; > *rifle*, a groove, flute), = Sw. *reffla*, groove, chamfer (*reffelbössa*, a rifled gun). Cf. G. *riefe*, a furrow (< LG.), *riefen*, rifle; and see *riffle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *gun-making*, to cut spiral grooves in (the bore of a gun-barrel). Grooves are now in universal use for military arms as well as for all calibers of cannon. Small-arms are rifled by a cutting-tool attached to a rod and drawn through the barrel, while at the same time a revolution on the longitudinal axis is imparted to the tool. Rifled cannon are rifled by pushing through their bores a cutting-tool mounted on an arbor that exactly fits the bore.

2. [< *rifle*[3], *n.*] To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

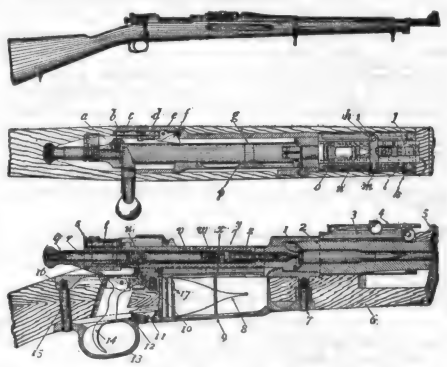
II. *intrans.* To groove firearms spirally along the interior of the bore.

The leading American match-rifle makers all *rifle* upon the same plan.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 148.

★**rifle**[2] (rī'fl), *n.* [< *rifle*[2], *v.* Cf. Sw. *reffelbössa*, a rifled gun. Cf. Flem. *rijffel*†, LG. *riffel*, Dan. *rifle*, Sw. *reffla*, groove, flute.] **1.** A spiral groove cut in the interior of a gun-barrel; hence, a firearm or a piece of ordnance having such grooves. Spirally grooved gun-barrels are of German origin; some authorities think they were invented by Gaspard Kollner of Vienna, in 1498; others regard Augustus Kotter of Nuremberg as the originator, the invention, according to these writers, dating between 1500 and 1520. Straight grooves were used in the fifteenth century, but their purpose was simply to form recesses for the reception of dirt and to aid in cleaning the gun. Spiral grooving has a distinct object beyond this, namely, to impart to the projectile a rotation whereby its flight is rendered more nearly accurate—the principle being that, when the center of gravity in the bullet does not exactly coincide with its longitudinal axis, as is nearly always the case, any tendency to deviate from the vertical plane including that axis will, by the constant revolution of the bullet, be exerted in all directions at right angles with its geometrical axis. A variety of shapes in the cross-sections of the grooves have been and are still used. The number of grooves is also different for different rifles, as is the pitch of the spiral—that is, the distance, measured on the axis of the bore, included by a single turn of the spiral. The variation in small-arms in this particular is wide—from one turn in 10 inches to one turn in 7 feet. In ordnance the pitch is much greater. Breech-loading guns began to appear in the first half of the sixteenth century, and were probably either of French or German origin. Such guns were made in Italy in the latter half of the sixteenth century. During the war of independence in America, a breech-loading rifle invented by Major Patrick Fergusson, and known as the Fergusson rifle, was used; it was the first breech-loading carbine used in the British regular army. A great many breech-loading rifles have since appeared. Muzzle-loading rifles have been superseded as military arms by these guns, and to a large extent the latter have supplanted muzzle-loaders for sporting arms. Many breech-loaders once of importance in American and European warfare have in their turn been superseded by improved arms. Among them is the once justly celebrated Prussian needle-gun. These improvements have culminated in the U. S. magazine and other repeating arms, which admit of refined accuracy of aim with great rapidity of firing. The tendency has for many years been toward smaller bores. A decided step in this direction took place in 1885–90, in the general reduction of caliber from about .45-inch to about .30-inch, and culminated in 1894 in the adoption of some rifles of about .24-inch caliber. Later, the very small bore rifles were abandoned and the universal caliber is now about .30-inch. All these arms are made to give high velocities and this has necessitated a change in the character of the bullet from soft lead to hardened lead and finally to the present steel-jacketed bullet. The range and danger-

space of these rifles are much greater than of those formerly in use. Exclusive of repeating rifles or magazine-guns, the principal differences between modern rifles are in their breech-actions and their firing-mechanism. Some of the more important of these arms are described below. See also articles in the supplement.

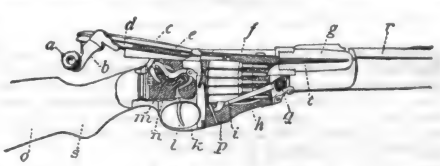
2. A soldier armed with a rifle: so named at a time when the rifle was not the usual weapon of the infantry: as, the Royal Irish *Rifles*—that is, the 83d and 86th regiments of British infantry.—**Albini-Braendlin rifle,** prior to 1889 the firearm of the Belgian government.—**Berdan rifle,** a combination of the Albini-Braendlin and the Chassepot rifles (which see). It is named after its inventor, an American, General Berdan. It has a hinged breech-block, which, when turned forward over the barrel, extracts the spent cartridge. A new cartridge having been inserted, the block is closed, and fastened by a bolt analogous to the lock of the Chassepot rifle. The lock has a spiral mainspring which drives the locking-bolt against a striker working in the center of the breech-block, instead of at the side as in the Albini-Braendlin gun. This rifle was used in the American civil war, and was at one time the adopted arm of the Russian government, which manufactured an improved pattern of the gun at its arsenal at Tula. The arm is hence called in Europe the Berdan-Russian rifle.—**Berthier rifle,** a rifle (carbine) invented by M. Berthier, adopted for the French cavalry in 1890. It is a bolt-gun with a box-magazine, capable of containing three cartridges, which is filled by means of clips or chargers, which are then thrown away. The caliber of the carbine is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 208 grains, and the muzzle velocity about 2,000 feet per second.—**Breech-loading rifle,** in distinction from *muzzle-loading rifle*, a rifle that is charged at the breech instead of at the muzzle.—**Chassepot rifle,** a French modification of the Prussian needle-gun (which see). The barrel has four deep grooves with a left-handed instead of a right-handed spiral, this direction being chosen to counteract the disturbing effect of the pull-off on the aim. The self-consuming cartridge was originally used, but, this causing the gun to foul quickly, the arm has been adapted to the use of metallic cartridges.—**Double rifle,** a double-barreled rifle. Such rifles have hitherto been used only as sporting guns.—**Enfield rifle,** a muzzle-loading gun formerly manufactured by the English government at Enfield. The gun in its original form continued to be used by native regiments in India, but was converted into a breech-loader, and called the "Snider Enfield" or "Snider rifle." It was elsewhere superseded.—**Express-rifle.** See *express*, *n.*, 5.—**Francotte-Martini rifle,** a gun having the Martini breech-action with an important modification by M. Francotte of Liège, whereby the lock-mechanism may be, for cleaning, all removed at once from below, by taking out a single pin from the trigger-plate and guard to which the lock-work is wholly attached, and by which it is supported in the breech-action body.—**Henry repeating rifle,** a gun in which a magazine for cartridges extends under the entire length of the barrel, and holds fifteen cartridges. It can be fired thirty times per minute, including the time necessary to supply the magazine. The Winchester rifle superseded this arm, which was one of the weapons used in the United States army during the American civil war.—**High-powered, low-powered rifles.** See *powered*.—**Krag-Jorgensen rifle,** the military arm used by Denmark and Norway and, in an improved form, by the United States up to 1904. See *United States rifle*.—**Lebel rifle,** the rifle adopted for the French infantry in 1886. It is a bolt-gun with a tubular magazine holding eight cartridges under the barrel. The caliber is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 208 grains, and the initial velocity 2,073 feet per second. The ammunition supply for each man is 120 rounds.—**Lee-Metford rifle,** the magazine-gun adopted in 1889 for use in the English army. It is also known as the Lee-Speed, and is nearly identical with the Remington-Lee. It is a bolt-gun, and has a detachable box-magazine, which, however, is not entirely separated from the gun, but when withdrawn from its seat is secured to the guard-swivel by a short chain. The magazine has a cut-off, so that the gun may be used as a single-loader and the magazine held in reserve. The magazine of the Mark I gun holds eight cartridges, and that of the Mark II ten cartridges. The caliber of the Lee-Metford is .303 inch, the weight of the bullet 216 grains, and the muzzle velocity 2,100 feet per second.—**Lee straight-pull rifle.** See *United States navy rifle*.—**Mannlicher rifle,** a repeating rifle adopted by Austria, Peru, and Chile in 1888, and by Holland and Rumania in 1893. It is a bolt-gun having a fixed magazine-box into which is introduced from above, through the receiver, a metal packet holding five cartridges. After the cartridges have been fed into the chamber, the packet falls to the ground through a cut in the bottom of the box. There is no cut-off, and the gun can be used only as a single-loader when the magazine is empty. The caliber of the model of 1896 is 6 millimeters (.234 inch), and the gun gives an initial velocity of 2,526 feet per second.—**Martini-Henry rifle,** a rifle adopted by the English government, rifled on the Henry principle of varying the depth of groove, and having the Martini breech-action, in which the breech-block is hinged, and opened by pushing downward and forward a lever pivoted just back of the trigger-guard, which movement also automatically extracts the cartridge-case. The gun has been slightly improved since its adoption. It is now used with a coiled brass bottle-necked cartridge carrying a large charge of powder. It shoots accurately at 800 yards, but has a range of 1,500 yards. It was superseded by the Lee-Metford in 1889.—**Match-rifle,** a fine, well-made arm used for match-shooting.—**Mauser rifle,** a military rifle adopted first by Belgium and later by Spain, Germany, and the Argentine Republic. It is a bolt-gun, and the magazine-box, having a capacity of five cartridges, is underneath the receiver and in front of the trigger-guard. The magazine is of the fixed type, but so arranged that it can readily be removed for cleaning. It can be charged through the receiver with single cartridges, or the five can be stripped at once from a metal clip. The clip is pushed out to the right as the bolt is closed, and does not form any part of the magazine mechanism. The gun has no cut-off, but a single-loading fire can be maintained, retaining four cartridges in the magazine, by replacing the top cartridge after each discharge. The caliber of the Belgian Mauser is .301 inch, the weight of the bullet 219 grains, and the initial velocity 1,968 feet per second.—**Minié rifle,** a rifle using the Minié ball.—**Muzzle-loading rifle,** a rifle which is charged or loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breech-loading rifle.—**Peabody-Martini rifle,** a breech-loading military firearm, made at Providence, Rhode Island. It is a modification of the English Martini-Henry rifle, and was used by the armies of Turkey and Rumania.—**Peabody rifle,** the first breech-loader which used a dropping breech-block pivoted at the rear end above the axis of the bore. The operating lever is also the trigger-guard, and is connected with the block in such manner that pressing it forward pulls downward the front end of the block, thus rendering it impossible to jam the block by any expansion of the cartridge at the base, as sometimes has occurred in rifles wherein the whole block slides downward below the bore. This breech-action appears to have been the forerunner of the breech-actions of the Martini, Westley-Richards, Swinburne, Stahl, Field, and other arms that have appeared since 1862 (the year in which the Peabody rifle was first submitted to military tests at the United States arsenal in Watertown).—**Remington rifle,** an arm once extensively used in the armies of the United States, France, Denmark, Austria, Italy, China, Egypt, and many South American governments. The bore has been made either to take a bottle-necked cartridge, as do the Martini-Henry and some express-rifles, or a Berdan cartridge. The breech-action of the earlier patterns has been criticized as lacking solidity, but no other military rifle has ever proved more generally satisfactory in use. The construction is remarkably simple. The breech-action of earlier patterns consisted mainly of two pieces—a combined breech-piece and extractor, and a hammer breech-bolt. Each of these parts works upon a strong center-pin with a breech-bolt to back up the breech-piece, and a spring holds the latter till the hammer falls. The action has, however, been much improved in later models, and the earlier defects removed. The breech-block is actuated by a side-lever, and it is locked independently of the hammer. It is provided with a powerful and durable extractor, and the lock-mechanism is both simple and strong. The principle of the Remington-Lee rifle was adopted by the government of Great Britain in 1889 in the Lee-Metford.—**Repeating rifle,** a rifle which can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load.—**Rook and rabbit rifle,** a small breech-loading sporting rifle, used only for short ranges.—**Saloon rifle,** a small, smooth-bore, breech-loading gun, incongruously named, having a strong heavy barrel, and used for ranges of from 50 to 100 feet. The cartridge is a small copper case charged with a fulminate. Such guns are principally used in shooting-galleries or rifle-saloons. The best of these guns shoot with remarkable accuracy, and hence are called by the French "carabines de précision."—**Schneider repeating rifle,** a gun having a reciprocating block like the Sharps rifle, the block moving down vertically, instead of being pivoted on hinges and turning downward as in actions of rifles of the Peabody type. It has a tubular magazine with a spring-coil feed extending under the barrel. The breech-block is depressed by moving an under lever downward and forward, and at the lowest position of the lever a cartridge is delivered rearward upon the top of the block. The lever is then moved back, thus lifting the cartridge into line with the bore, on arriving at which it is automatically thrust into the breech by a swinging cam on the left side of the breech-block. This cam also acts as the extractor when the breech is again opened. A link connecting the lever and hammer cocks the gun.—**Schulhof repeating rifle,** a gun having a striker of the bolt form, resembling that of the Chassepot and other guns of that class, a spacious and handy magazine in the stock-butt, a peculiar and efficient cartridge-carrier, and a trigger unlike that in any other rifle. The trigger is on the top of the grip of the stock, and is pressed instead of pulled in firing. Turning over the breech-block and drawing it rearward cocks the gun, and at the same time brings a cartridge into position for insertion; closing the block thrusts in the cartridge, leaving the gun cocked; pressing the trigger fires it. This is one of the most simple and rapid of repeating arms. Twenty-five well-aimed shots can be fired with it by an expert in thirty seconds.—**Sharps rifle,** a rifle having a nearly vertical breech-block sliding in a mortise behind the fixed chamber in the barrel, and operated from below by a lever, which forms the trigger-guard. This gun was used in the American civil war, and was also used to a very limited extent in the British cavalry. It has now only historical importance.—**Snider rifle,** an Enfield rifle converted into a breech-loader. (Compare *Enfield rifle*.) In the change, two inches in length of the breech was cut away at the top, and a slightly tapered chamber made for the reception of the cartridge. A breech-block hinged on the right-hand side was used to close the opening thus made. This block closes down behind the cartridge and receives the recoil. The block is opened, and the cartridge pushed in by the thumb. A striker passes through the breech-block, and transmits the blow of the hammer to the fulminate. The general principle of the breech-action is among the earliest known in the history of breech-loading arms.—**Soper rifle,** an arm having a side-hinged swinging block like the Wendl (Austrian) breech-loading rifle. The block is, however, operated by a lever situated on the side of the stock in a position where it can be depressed by the thumb of the right hand, while the gun is at the shoulder, without moving the hand from the grip of the stock. The movement of the lever simultaneously opens the breech-block, extracts the cartridge, carries back the striker in the breech-block, and places the hammer at full cock. The cartridge is then inserted with the left hand, and on releasing the lever from pressure the breech-block closes. The gun is then ready to fire. The possible rapidity of firing with this gun is probably greater than that of any other breech-loader not of the repeating class.—**Springfield rifle,** a single breech-loader adopted and manufactured (at Springfield in Massachusetts) by the United States government prior to 1892. The breech-fermeture consists of a rotating breech-block and a locking-cam. It is fired by means of a side-lock and firing-pin.—**United States rifle,** model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition, the rifle of the United States army. It is a compromise between the old rifle and the carbine. The total length is 43.212 inches and the barrel, which is incased in wood to within a short distance of the muzzle, is 24.006 inches long.



United States Rifle, model of 1903, with top and side views of the operating parts.

a, sleeve-lock spring; *b*, cut-off spindle; *c*, sleeve-lock; *d*, cut-off; *e*, ejector-pin; *f*, ejector; *g*, extractor-collar; *h*, slide and slide-cap; *i*, slide-cap screw; *j*, windage-screw; *k*, windage-screw knob; *l*, windage-screw bushing; *m*, slide-screw; *n*, drift-slide; *o*, fixed base; *p*, extractor; *q*, cocking-piece; *r*, firing-pin; *s*, safety-lock thumb-piece; *t*, safety-lock spindle; *u*, sleeve; *v*, mainspring; *w*, firing-pin sleeve; *x*, follower; *y*, bolt; *z*, striker; 1, receiver; 2, barrel; 3, movable base; 4, leaf; 5, hand-guard; 6, stock; 7, front guard-screw; 8, magazine-spring; 9, floor-plate; 10, sear-spring; 11, floor-plate catch; 12, floor-plate catch-spring; 13, guard; 14, trigger; 15, guard-screw bushing; 16, rear guard-screw; 17, bolt-stop spring.

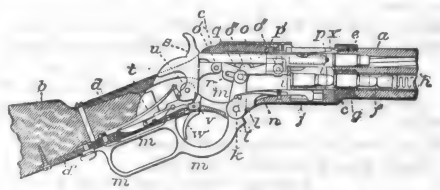
The operating parts consist principally of the bolt and magazine mechanisms. The bolt mechanism is similar to that of the model 1892 rifle but strengthened against the bore pressure by additional lugs. The magazine mechanism consists of the floor-plate, magazine-spring, follower, and cut-off. The magazine is of the fixed type underneath the receiver and in front of the trigger-guard; it is filled from a clip holding five cartridges; when empty the follower holds the bolt open and calls the attention of the soldier to the necessity of refilling; it may be cut off if desired and the rifle used as a single-loader, in which case any cartridges in the magazine are held in reserve. The caliber is .30 of an inch, the weight of the bullet 150 grains, the weight of the powder charge 50 grains, and the muzzle velocity 2,700 feet per second. Twenty-five aimed shots may be fired in one minute. The maximum range is about 5,465 yards, for which the time of flight is 31.359 seconds. The penetration in white pine at 500 yards is about 24 inches and a low steel plate .3843 of an inch thick is penetrated at 100 yards. The point-blank danger space is about 650 yards. The rifle is furnished with a long knife-bayonet and the total weight is about 10 pounds.—**United States navy rifle,** the rifle adopted for the United States navy in 1895, but later abandoned: also known as the Lee straight-pull rifle. See the



United States Navy Rifle.

a, cam-lever handle; *b*, cam-lever; *c*, bolt; *d*, firing-pin; *e*, mainspring; *f*, receiver; *g*, barrel; *h*, follower; *i*, elevator-arm; *k*, trigger-guard; *l*, trigger; *m*, sear; *n*, sear-spring; *o*, stock; *p*, magazine; *q*, elevator-spring; *r*, barrel-cover; *s*, pistol-grip; *t*, chamber.

supplement.—**Vetterlin repeating rifle,** a Swiss arm, of which its inventor, Vetterlin, has produced several patterns. Its firing-mechanism acts on the same principle as that of the Chassepot, but it has a magazine placed longitudinally under the barrel. The cartridges are respectively delivered rearward into a carriage which is moved upward into proper relation with the barrel by a bell-crank connected with the sliding-block when the latter is pulled backward, and descends again for another cartridge when the breech-block is closed. The extractor is similar to that of the Winchester rifle (see cut below). A coiled mainspring drives the needle against the base of the cartridge.—**Winchester rifle,** a rifle the main features of which were invented by Horace Smith and D. B.



Winchester Rifle.

a, rifled barrel; *b*, stock; *c*, *c*, receiver, which contains all the internal lock-mechanism, and is attached to the barrel by a screw-thread as shown at *e*, and to the wooden stock *b* by the tangs *d* and *d''* through which screws pass, one passing entirely through and binding both tangs tightly against the stock; *f*, the magazine, containing cartridges *g*, which are pressed toward the rear by the long coiled spring *h* into a recess in a vertically moving carrier-block *i* in the receiver *c*; *j*, the carrier-lever, pivoted at *k* to the finger-lever *m*, *m*, *m*, *m*, which is also pivoted to the receiver by the same pivot *k*; *l* and *l'* are abutments respectively on the carrier-lever and finger-lever, whose action is explained below; *n*, the carrier-lever spring, which holds it downward when not lifted by the finger-lever; *o*, one of the two links or toggles pivoted to the receiver at *o'*, to the breech-block *p* at *o''*, and toggle-jointed at *o'''*; *q*, a pin attached to the finger-lever and working in the slot *r* of the link *o*; *p'*, the firing-pin, which slides in the breech-

pin and whose point is driven against the cartridge by the hammer *s* at the instant of firing; *t*, the mainspring, connected by a link with the hammer below the hammer-pivot *u*; *v*, the sear with sear-spring and safety-catch mechanism (not lettered) situated behind it; *w*, the trigger; *x*, extractor and extractor-mechanism, the extractor engaging the rim of the cartridge in the barrel and pulling the spent cartridge-shell out when the breech-block is moved rearward. Turning the finger-lever *m*, *m*, *m*, *m* downward toward the front forces the breech-block, breech-pin, and hammer rearward, cocking the hammer and extracting the spent cartridge-shell. At the same time the ledge or abutment *p* on the finger-lever presses against the ledge *l* on the carrier-lever, forcing up the carrier *i*, with its contained cartridge. When moved back to its original position the finger-lever permits the carrier to return to its original position and receive another cartridge from the magazine *f*, and also forces the breech-block *p* forward, pressing the cartridge into the breech of the barrel. The hammer remains cocked until the trigger is pulled. The loading of the gun and cocking for firing are thus effected by the single motion forward and rearward of the finger-lever *m*. The opening of a side plate (not shown) permits the charging of the magazine by successive insertions of cartridges.

Wesson about 1854, and which has been improved by B. T. Henry and others. Since 1866 it has been manufactured in substantially its present form by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., whence its name.

rifle[3] (rī′fl), *n.* [< OF. *riffle*, a stick.] **1.** A bent stick standing on the butt of the handle of a scythe.—**2.** An instrument used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpening scythes, and consisting of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, with a handle at one end. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

rifle-ball (rī′fl-bâl), *n.* A bullet designed to be fired from a rifle. Such balls are not now made spherical, as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conoidal head; if of lead the base is hollowed out or the sides cannelured to cause the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See *rifle*[2], *v. t.*, and cut under *bullet*.

rifle-bird (rī′fl-bėrd), *n.* An Australian bird of paradise, *Ptilorhis paradisea*, belonging to the slender-billed section (*Epimachinæ*) of the family *Paradiseidæ:* said to have been so named by the early colonists from suggesting by its colors the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. This bird is 11 or 12 inches long, the wing 6, the tail 4½, the bill 2; the male is black, splendidly iridescent with fiery,



Rifle-bird (*Ptilorhis paradisea*).

purplish, violet, steel-blue, and green tints, which change like burnished metal when viewed in different lights; the female is plain brown, varied with buff, white, and black. The rifle-bird inhabits especially New South Wales. There are 3 or 4 other species of *Ptilorhis*, of other parts of Australia and some of the adjacent islands, of which the best-known is *P. magnifica* of New Guinea.

rifle-corps (rī′fl-kōr), *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles. Especially, in Great Britain, since about 1859, a body of volunteers forming the greater part of what is now styled the 'territorial army.'

rifleman (rī′fl-man), *n.*; pl. *riflemen* (-men). [< *rifle*[2] + *man*.] A man armed with a rifle; a man skilled in shooting with the rifle; *milit.*, formerly, a member of a body armed with the rifle when most of the infantry had muskets.

rifleman-bird (rī′fl-man-bėrd), *n.* Same as *rifle-bird*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 553.

rifle-pit (rī′fl-pit), *n.* A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, etc., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breastwork, so that the head and shoulders of the rifleman are covered.

rifler (rī′flėr), *n.* [ME. *rifler, riffler, riflowr;* < *rifle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rifles; a robber.

And eke repreue robbers and *rifleris* of peple.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 197.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*. *Milton*, Divorce.

2. A hawk that does not return to the lure.

Fran. Your Hawke is but a *Rifler*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

However well trained, these birds [falcons] were always liable to prove *riflers*, that is, not to return to the lure.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 700.

rifle-range (rī′fl-rānj), *n.* **1.** A place for practice in shooting with the rifle.—**2.** A specific distance at which rifle-shooting is practised.

rifle-shell (rī′fl-shel), *n.* In *ordnance*, a shell adapted for firing from a rifled cannon.

rifle-shot (rī′fl-shot), *n.* **1.** A shot fired with a rifle.—**2.** One who shoots with a rifle.

The scientific knowledge required to become a successful *rifle-shot* necessitates much study, and continual practice with the weapon is also called for.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 157.

rifling[1] (rī′fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rifle*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of plundering or pillaging.—**2.** *pl.* The waste from sorting bristles.

rifling[2] (rī′fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rifle*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun.—**2.** A system or method of spiral grooving in the bore of a rifle. Whatever may be the form of cross-section in the grooves, the modern practice is to make them, for small-arms, extremely shallow; and, though the rectangular form with sharp angles is still retained, the angles are commonly rounded, this being an easier form to keep clean. The system of rifling used in most military rifles has four grooves; and the grooves make one turn in about ten inches. The grooves are broad, rectangular, and very shallow, with rounded angles, the lands being much narrower than the grooves. With this system steel-jacketed bullets are necessary. The system most in vogue in America for match-rifles is that of a uniform spiral, one turn in 18 inches, with very shallow grooves. With shallow grooves, hardened bullets are required; and the method of shallow grooving, with hardened bullets, is now taking the place of deep grooves and soft bullets, which were characteristic of Whitworth's and Henry's system of rifling. In express-rifles the rifling is very shallow with a slow spiral (one turn in 4 feet to one turn in 6 feet); and six is considered the best number of grooves. The so-called "Metford system" of rifling, used in England for fine match-rifles, employs five extremely shallow grooves, each including about 32° of the circumference of the bore, the twist of the spiral increasing toward the muzzle, generally finishing with one turn in 17 inches; but it is part of this system to vary the spiral in different guns according to the character of the powder to be used. In large-bore rifles with shallow circular-arc-bottomed grooves, the grooves are often ten in number, with one turn in 7 feet. In the system called *non-fouling*, used for match-rifles, the barrel is rifled in its front half only. Some very fine shooting has been done by guns thus rifled. The Whitworth system of rifling is that of a hexagonal bore with spiral faces. It has been abandoned for ordnance. The projectiles for such rifles are also hexagonal with twisted sides. The Haddan system of rifling for ordnance consists of three spiral grooves of deep elliptical cross-section, into which fit three wings on the front of the shot or shell. Other shapes of grooves were once used for ordnance.—**Ratchet-rifling**, a kind of grooving in gun-barrels in which the grooves have a cross-section closely approximating a right-angled triangle with the hypotenuse at the bottom of the groove, like the spaces between the teeth of a ratchet. It is now used only for inferior guns.

rifling-machine (rī′fling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine serving to cut spiral grooves or rifles in the surface of the bore of a small-arm or cannon. For small-arms, the cutter-head is armed with two or more cutters, and the grooves are cut in the pulling stroke of the rifling rod to prevent bending, no work being done on the return stroke. After every stroke the cutter-head or barrel is revolved a certain angular distance (depending on the number of grooves to be cut) by the automatic rotation of the rifling bar, so that the several grooves are successively occupied by each cutter. For cannon, the cutter-head fits the bore exactly, and the cutter projects above its cylindrical surface to a height equal to the depth of the chip to be taken out at each stroke, cutting but one groove at a time. The twist is obtained automatically by means of a rack and pinion. The pinion-wheel is made fast to the cutter-bar, and gears into a rack carrying two or three friction-wheels at one end. These friction-wheels roll upon an inclined guide, curved or straight according as the twist is to be increasing or uniform.

rifling-tool (rī′fling-tōl), *n.* An instrument for rifling firearms.

★**rift**[1] (rift), *n.* [< ME. *rift, ryfte,* < Dan. *rift* = Norw. *rift*, a rift, crevice, rent, = Icel. *ript*, a breach of contract; with formative *-t*, < Dan. *rive* = Norw. *riva*, tear, rive: see *rivel*.] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a fissure; a cleft or crevice; a chink.

The grete barrez of the abyme he barst vp at onez,
That alle the regioun to-rof in *riftes* ful grete,
& clouen alle in lyttel cloutes the clyffez aywhere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 964.

He pluckt a bough, out of whose *rifte* there came
Smal drops of gory bloud, that trickled down the same.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 30.

It is the little *rift* within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

2†. A riving or splitting; a shattering.

The remnond, that rode by the rugh bonkis,
Herd the rurde and the *ryfte* of the rank schippis,
The frusshe and the fare of folke that were drounet.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12697.

rift[1] (rift), *v.* [< *rift*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rive; cleave; split.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire, and *rifted* Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 45.

The *rifted* crags that hold
The gathered ice of winter. *Bryant*, Song.

2. To make or effect by cleavage.

The intellect is a cleaver; it discerns and *rifts* its way into the secret of things. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 106.

II. *intrans.* To burst open; split.

I'ld shriek, that even your ears
Should *rift* to hear me. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 66.

rift[1] (rift), *p. a.* Split; specifically, following the general direction of the splitting or checking: said of a log: as, *rift* pine boards. Compare *quartered*, 4.

rift[2]†, *n.* [ME. *rift*, < AS. *rift*, a veil, curtain, cloak, = Icel. *ript, ripti*, a kind of cloth or linen jerkin.] A veil; a curtain. *Layamon*.

rift[3] (rift), *v. i.* [< ME. *riften, ryften,* < Icel. *rypta*, belch; cf. *ropi*, a belching, *ropa*, belch.] To belch. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

rift[4] (rift), *n.* [Prob. an altered form, simulating *rift*[1], of *riff*[2]: see *riff*[2], *reef*[1], *n.*] A shallow place in a stream; a fording-place; also, rough water indicating submerged rocks. [Local.]

rifty-tufty† (rif′ti-tuf″ti), *adv.* In disorder; helter-skelter; pell-mell.

rig[1] (rig), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ridge*.

rig[2] (rig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rigged*, ppr. *rigging*. [Early mod. E. *rygge;* < Norw. *rigga*, bind up, wrap round, rig (a ship) (cf. *rigg*, rigging of a ship), = Sw. dial. *rigga*, in *rigga på*, harness (rig up) (a horse); perhaps allied to AS. **wrīhan, wreón* (pp. *wrigen*), cover: see *wry*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fit (a ship) with the necessary tackle; fit, as the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

Our ship . . .
Is tight and yare and bravely *rigg'd* as when
We first put out to sea. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 224.

Now Patrick he *rigg'd* out his ship,
And sailed ower the faem.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 339).

2. To dress; fit out or decorate with clothes or personal adornments: often with *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

She is not *rigged*, sir; setting forth some lady
Will cost as much as furnishing a fleet.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Jack was *rigged out* in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You shall see how I *rigg'd* my Squire *out* with the Remains of my shipwreck'd Wardrobe.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

Why, to show you that I have a kindness for you and your Husband, there is Ten Guineas to *rig* you for the Honours I design to prefer you to.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

3. To fit out; furnish; equip; put in condition for use: often followed by *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

She insisted upon being stabbed on the stage, and she had *rigged up* a kitchen carving-knife with a handle of gilt paper, ornamented with various breastpins, . . . as a Tyrian dagger. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 501.

I was aroused by the order from the officer, "Forward there! *rig* the head-pump!" . . . Having called up the "idlers," . . . and *rigged* the pump, we began washing down the decks. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 8.

Cat-rigged, rigged as a cat-boat. See cut under *cat-rig*.—**To rig in a boom**, to draw in a boom which is rigged out.—**To rig out a boom**, to run out a studdingsail-boom on the end of a yard, or a jib-boom or flying-jib boom on the end of a bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.—**To rig the capstan.** See *capstan*.—**To rig the cast**, in *angling*, to fix the hooks on the leader by their snells.—**To rig the market**, to raise or lower prices artificially in order to one's private advantage; especially, in the stock exchange, to enhance fictitiously the value of the stock or shares in a company, as when the directors or officers buy them up out of the funds of the association. The market is also sometimes rigged by a combination of parties, as large shareholders, interested in raising the value of the stock.

The gold *market* may *be rigged* as well as the iron or any other special market.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 214.

II. *intrans.* To make or use a rig, as in angling: as, to *rig* light (that is, to use a light ★fishing-tackle).

rig[2] (rig), *n.* [= Norw. *rigg*, rigging: see the verb.] **1.** *Naut.*, the characteristic manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel: thus, schooner-*rig*, ship-*rig*, etc., have reference to the masts and sails of those vessels, without regard to the hull.—**2.** Costume; dress, especially of a gay or fanciful description. [Colloq.]—**3.** An equipage or turnout; a vehicle with a horse or horses, as for driving. [Colloq., U. S.]

One part of the team [in Homer] (or *rig*, as they say west of the Hudson) had come to include by metonymy the whole. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 110.

4. Fishing-tackle collectively; an angler's cast. [Colloq.]—**Cat rig.** See *cat-rig*.—**Gunter rig** (*naut.*), a method of rigging boats in which the topmast is made to slide up and down alongside of the lower mast. When hoisted, the topmast stretches up the head of the three-cornered sail. This rig is largely used in the United States navy, and takes its name from the sliding scale known as Gunter's scale, on account of the sliding up and down of the topmast. Also *sliding-gunter rig*.—**Square rig**, that rig in which the sails are bent to horizontal yards.

rig[3]† (rig), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rigge;* prob. for **wrig*, and akin to *wriggle, wrick:* see *wriggle, wrick*.] **I.** *intrans.* To romp; play the wanton.

To *Rigge*, lasciuire puellam.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 119.

II. *trans.* To make free with.

Some prowleth for fewel, and some away *rig*
Fat goose and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 39.

rig[3] (rig), *n.* [< *rig*[3], *v.*] 1†. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.

Wantonis is a drab!
For the nonce she is an old *rig*.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *ryg*, with al that take thy part. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3.

2. A frolic; a trick. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The one expressed his opinion that it was a *rig*, and the other his conviction that it was a "go." *Dickens.*

To run a rig, to play a trick or caper.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of *running* such a *rig*. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

To run the rig (or **one's rig**) **upon**, to practise a sportive trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been *running her rig upon* you. *Smollett.*

rig[4] (rig), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Riga balsam. The essential oil or turpentine distilled from the cones and young shoots of *Pinus Cembra*. Also called *Carpathian oil*, *Carpathian balsam*, *German oil*.

rigadoon (rig-a-dön'), *n.* [= D. *rigodon*, < F. *rigaudon*, *rigodon* = Sp. *rigodón* = It. *rigodone*, a dance; origin unknown.] 1. A lively dance for one couple, characterized by a peculiar jumping step. It probably originated in Provence. It was very popular in England in the seventeenth century.

Dance she would, not in such court-like measures as she had learned abroad, but some high-paced jig, or hop-skip *rigadoon*, befitting the brisk lasses at a rustic merry-making. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. Music for such a dance, the rhythm being usually duple (occasionally sextuple) and quick. — 3. Formerly, in the French army, a beat of drum while men condemned to be shelled were, previous to their punishment, paraded up and down the ranks.

Riga fir. Same as *Riga pine*.

rigal, *n.* Same as *regal*[2], 1.

Riga pine. A variety of the Scotch pine or fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, which comes from Riga, a seaport of Russia. See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*[1].

rigation (rī-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *rigatio*(*n*-), a watering, wetting, < *rigare* (> It. *rigare*), water, wet. Cf. *irrigation*.] The act of watering; irrigation.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to fail in its crop.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xvi. (*Latham.*)

rigescent (rī-jes'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *rigescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *rigescere*, grow stiff or numb, < *rigere*, stiffen: see *rigid*.] In *bot.*, approaching a rigid or stiff consistence. *Cooke.*

rigged† (rigd), *a.* [< *rig*[1] + *-ed*[2]; var. of *ridged*.] Ridged; humped.

The young elephant, or two-tailed steer,
Or the *rigg'd* camel, or the fiddling frere.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 96.

rigger (rig'ẹr), *n.* [< *rig*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is the fitting of the rigging of ships. — 2. In *mach.*: (*a*) A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. (*b*) A fast-and-loose pulley. *E. H. Knight.* — 3. A long-pointed sable brush used for painting, etc. *Art Jour.*, 1887, p. 341. — **Riggers' screw**, a screw-clamp for setting up shrouds and stays.

rigging[1] (rig'ing), *n.* [< *rig*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A ridge, as of a house; also, a roof. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

They broke the house in at the *rigging*.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 170).

By some auld houlet-haunted biggin',
Or kirk deserted by its *riggin'*,
It 's ten to ane ye'll find him snug in
Some eldritch part.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

★**rigging**[2] (rig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rig*[2], *v.*] The ropes, chains, etc., which are employed to support and work all masts, yards, sails, etc., in a ship; tackle. Rigging is of two kinds: *standing rigging*, or rigging set up permanently, as shrouds, stays, backstays, etc.; and *running rigging*, which comprises all the ropes hauled upon to brace yards, make and take in sail, etc., such as braces, sheets, clue-lines, buntlines, and halyards. See cut under *ship*. — **Lower rigging**. See *low*[2]. — **Rigging-cutter**. See *cutter*[1].

rigging-loft (rig'ing-lôft), *n.* 1. A large room where rigging is fitted and prepared for use on shipboard. — 2. *Theat.*, the space immediately under the roof and over the stage of a theater; the place from which the scenery is lowered or raised by means of ropes.

Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he would speak of them as the *rigging-loft*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 438.

rigging-screws (rig'ing-skröz), *n. pl.* A machine formed of a clamp worked by a screw, used to force together two parts of a stiff rope, in order that a seizing may be put on.

rigging-tree (rig'ing-trē), *n.* [Also *riggin-tree*; < *rigging*[1] + *tree*.] A roof-tree. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

riggish (rig'ish), *a.* [< *rig*[3] + *-ish*[1].] Having the characteristics of a rig or romp; wanton; lewd.

For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 245.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish*, and unmaidenly.
Bp. Hall, John Baptist Beheaded.

riggite (rig'īt), *n.* [< *rig*[3], a frolic, a prank, + *-ite*[1].] One who plays rigs; a joker; a jester.

This and my being esteem'd a pretty good *riggite* — that is, a jocular verbal satirist — supported my consequence in the society. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 149.

riggle†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *wriggle*.

riggle (rig'l), *n.* [< *riggle*, *wriggle*, *v.*] A species of sand-eel, the *Ammodytes lancea*, or small-mouthed lance.

Rigg's disease. Pyorrhœa alveolaris, or alveolar abscess.

★**right** (rīt), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *richt*, *reet*; < ME. *right*, *ryght*, *ryth*, *ryt*, *rict*, *rigt*, *rigt*, *riht*, *ryht*, < AS. *riht* = OS. *reht* = OFries. *riucht* = MD. *recht*, *regt*, D. *regt* = MLG. LG. *recht* = OHG. MHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, straight, right, just, = Icel. *réttr* (for **rehtr*) = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret* = Goth. *raihts*, straight, right, just, = L. *rectus* (for **regtus*) (> It. *retto*, *ritto* = Sp. Pg. *recto*), right, direct, = Zend *rashta*, straight, right, just; orig. pp. of a verb represented by AS. *reccan*, stretch, etc., also direct, etc. (see *rack*[1]), and L. *regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, Skt. √ *rij*, stretch, *rāj*, rule: see *regent*, and cf. *rail*[1], *rule*[1], a straight piece of wood, etc., from the same L. source.] I. *a.* 1. Straight; direct; being the shortest course; keeping one direction throughout: as, a *right* line.

For crokid & creplis he makith *rigt*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Than with al his real route he rides on gate,
Redili to-wardes Rome tho *rigtes* gates.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5322.

To Britaigne tooke they the *righte* way.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 512.

Circles and *right* lines limit and close all bodies.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

2. In conformity with the moral law; permitted by the principle which ought to regulate conduct; in accordance with truth, justice, duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equitable; just.

Goodness in actions is like unto straightness; wherefore that which is done well we term *right*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

When the son hath done that which is lawful and *right*, and hath kept all my statutes, . . . he shall surely live.
Ezek. xviii. 19.

Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is *right*,
So be thy fortune in this royal fight!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 55.

He
Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid
What shall be *right*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 247.

The adjective *right* has a much wider signification than the substantive Right. Everything is *right* which is conformable to the Supreme Rule of human action; but that only is a Right which, being conformable to the Supreme Rule, is realized in Society, and vested in a particular person. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed. We may say that a poor man has no Right to relief, but it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has a Right to destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be *right*. *Whewell*, Elements of Morality, § 84.

3. Acting in accordance with the highest moral standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free from guilt or blame.

A God of truth and without iniquity, just and *right* is he. Deut. xxxii. 4.

I made him just and *right*,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 98.

If I am *right*, Thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, oh teach my heart
To find that better way!
Pope, The Universal Prayer.

4. Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable.

Aren none rather yrauysshed fro the *rigte* byleue
Than ar this cunnynge clerkes that conne many bokes.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 456.

Put your bonnet to his *right* use; 'tis for the head.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 95.

The *right* word is always a power, and communicates its definiteness to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxi.

Hence — 5. Most convenient, desirable, or favorable; conforming to one's wish or desire; to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the *right* casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 100.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side.
Addison, Guardian, No. 113.

6. True; actual; real; genuine. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My *ryghte* doghter, tresoure of myn herte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2629.

The Poet is indeed the *right* Popular Philosopher, whereof Esops tales giue good proofe.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm, . . .
Like a *right* gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguiled me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. 28.

In truth, sir, if they be not *right* Granado silk — . . . You give me not a penny, sir.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

She filled the one [glass] brimful for her guest, . . . repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream — "*Right* rosa solis as ever washed mulligrubs out of a moody brain!" *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi.

7†. Precise; exact; very. Compare *right*, *adv.*, 5.

With that ich seyh an other
Rappliche renne the *righte* wey we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 291.

8. In conformity with truth or fact or reason; correct; not erroneous.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

Some praise at morning what they blame at night;
But always think the last opinion *right*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 431.

9. Recognizing or stating truth; correct in judgment or opinion.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 102.

A fool must now and then be *right* by chance.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 96.

The world will not believe a man repents;
And this wise world of ours is mainly *right*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

10. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated; well-performed; correct: as, the sum is not *right;* the drawing is not *right*.

But most by numbers judge a poet's song:
And smooth or rough, with them, is *right* or wrong.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 338.

11. In good health or spirits; well in body or mind; in good condition; comfortable.

Nae treasures nor pleasures
Could mak' us happy lang;
The heart aye 's the part aye
That makes us *right* or wrang.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

"Oh," said Mr. Winkle the elder, . . . "I hope you are well, sir." "*Right* as a trivet, sir," replied Bob Sawyer. *Dickens*, Pickwick, l.

12. Most finished, ornamental, or elaborate; most important; chief; front: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

What the street medal-sellers call the *right* side . . . presents the Crystal Palace, raised from the surface of the medal, and whitened by the application of aqua fortis.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 388.

13. Belonging to or located upon that side which, with reference to the human body, is on the east when the face is toward the north; dexter or dextral: as, the *right* arm; the *right* cheek: opposed to *left*.

Hee raught forthe his *right* hand & his rigge frotus,
And coies hym as he kan with his clene handes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

He set up the *right* pillar, and called the name thereof Jachin, and he set up the left pillar, and called the name thereof Boaz. 1 Ki. vii. 21.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my *right* hand forget her cunning. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

14. Formed by or with reference to a line drawn to another line or surface by the shortest course: as, a *right* angle; a *right* cone; *right* ascension. — **All right**. See *all*, *adv.* — **At right angles**, so as to form a right angle or right angles; perpendicular. — **Directed right line**. See *direct*. — **Order of multiplicity of a right line**. See *multiplicity*. — **Right angle**, an angle equal to a quarter of a complete rotation, or subtending at the center of a circle one fourth of the circumference; an angle formed by a line let fall upon

another line by the shortest way.—**Right ascension.** See *ascension.*—**Right bank of a river,** the bank which lies on the right of one who faces down the stream.—**Right bower.** See *bower*6.—**Right camphor,** the camphor produced from the *Lauraceæ*, which gives a right polarization.—**Right circle,** in the stereographic projection, a circle represented by a right line.—**Right descension,** in *old astron.* See *descension*, 4.—**Right hand.** See *hand.*—**Right hand of fellowship.** See *fellowship.*—**Right helicoid, money†, reason.** See the nouns.—**Right-line pen.** See *pen*2.—**Right solid,** a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base, as a right prism, pyramid, cone, cylinder, etc.—**Right sphere,** a sphere so placed with regard to the horizon or plane of projection that the latter is parallel to a meridian or to the equator.—**Right tensor,** a dyadic of a form suitable to represent a pure strain.—**Right whale.** See *whale.*—**To put the saddle on the right horse.** See *saddle.*

II. *n.* **1.** Rightness; conformity to an authoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, reason, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to *wrong.*

Shall even he that hateth *right* govern? and wilt thou condemn him that is most just? Job xxxiv. 17.

But *right* is might through all the world.
Emerson, Centennial Poem, Boston.

2. That which is right, or conforms to rule. (*a*) Right conduct; a just and good act, or course of action; anything which justly may or should be done.

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great *right,* do a little wrong.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 216.

For a patriot too cool; for a drudge disobedient;
And too fond of the *right* to pursue the expedient.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With firmness in the *right* as God gives us to see the *right.* *Lincoln,* Second Inaugural Address.

(*b*) The person, party, or cause which is sustained by justice.

Receive thy lance; and God defend the *right!*
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 101.

(*c*) That which accords with truth, fact, or reason; the truth.

Nym. The king hath run bad humours on the knight; that 's the even of it.
Pist. Nym, thou hast spoke the *right.*
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 129.

3. A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby one may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reason, humanity, or morality, or conceded by law.

Yey schal saue ye kynge hys *rythe,* and non prejudys don a-geyn his lawe in yes ordenaunce.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The *right* of the needy do they not judge. Jer. v. 28.

The people have a *right* supreme
To make their kings; for kings are made for them.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 409.

The *right* divine of kings to govern wrong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

And why is it, that still
Man with his lot thus fights?
'Tis that he makes his will
The measure of his *rights.*
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. In *law,* that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (*Kent*); any legal consequence which any person, natural or artificial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. In this sense things possess no rights; but every person has some rights irrespective of power to act or to compel the acts of others, as, for instance, an idiot, etc.; and even the obligations of persons in being, in view of the possibility of the future existence of one not yet in being, are the subject of what are termed *contingent rights.* In this general meaning of *right* are included—(*a*) the just claim of one to whom another owes a duty to have that duty performed; (*b*) the just freedom of a person to do any act not forbidden or to omit any act not commanded; (*c*) the title or interest which one person has in a thing exclusive of other persons; and (*d*) a power of a person to appoint the disposition of a thing in which he has no interest or title. *Right* has also been defined as a legally protected interest. A distinction is made between *personal* and *real rights.* The former term is often used in English law for a right relating to personal, the latter for a right relating to real property. But in the language of writers on general jurisprudence and on civil law, a personal right is a right exclusively against persons specifically determined, and a real right is a right availing against all persons generally. By some writers a distinction is taken between *primary rights* and *sanctioning rights,* by the latter being meant the rights of action which the law gives to protect the primary rights, such as ownership, or contracts.

5. That which is due by just claim; a rightful portion; one's due or deserts.

I shall fast the this forward all with fyne othes,
All the londis to leue that longyn to Troy,
And our ground to the Grekes graunt as for *right.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7985.

Moderate lamentation is the *right* of the dead.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 64.

Honour and admiration are her *rights.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Nice Valour, v. 3.

Grief claimed his *right,* and tears their course.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 18.

6†. A fee required; a charge.

Qwo-so entrez in-to thys fraternite, he xal paye ye *rytes* of ye hows, at his entre, viij. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

7. The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the *right* of a piece of cloth, a coin, etc: opposed to the *reverse.*—**8.** The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 62.

9. Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.

Those [bricks] . . . are termed *rights* and lefts when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner. *C. T. Davis,* Bricks and Tiles, p. 78.

The instrument is made in *rights* and lefts, so that the convex bearing surface may always be next the gum of the patient. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LXII. 342.

10. [*cap.*] In the politics of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position on the right of the president in the legislative assembly.

The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, and the removal of the Chamber of Deputies from Florence to the new capital of united Italy, to a great extent removed the political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary *Right* and Left.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 180.

Absolute rights, those rights which belong to human beings as such; those rights to which corresponds a negative obligation of respect on the part of every one. They are usually accounted to be three—the right of a personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, should be added. They are termed *absolute,* in contradistinction to those to which corresponds the obligation of a particular person to do or forbear from doing some act, which are termed *relative.*—**At all rights†,** at all points; in all respects.

Everich of you shal brynge an hundred knightes,
Armed for lystes up *at alle rightes.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 994.

Base right, in *Scots law,* the right which a disponer or disposer of feudal property acquires when he dispones it to be held under himself and not under his superior.—**Bill of Rights.** See *bill*3.—**By right.** (*a*) In accordance with right; rightfully; properly. Also *by rights.*

For swich lawe as man yeveth another wyghte,
He sholde himselven usen it *by ryghte.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 44.

I should have been a woman *by right.*
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 177.

(*b*) By authorization; by reason or virtue; because: followed by *of.* Also *in right.*

The first Place is yours, Timothy, *in Right of* your Grey Hairs. *N. Bailey,* tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 168.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,
And of the rising from the dead,
As hers *by right of* full-accomplish'd Fate.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Civil Rights Act, Bill, cases. See *civil.*—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act.** See *compensation.*—**Conjunct rights.** See *conjunct.*—**Contingent rights,** such rights as are only to come into certain existence on an event or a condition which may not happen or be performed until some other event may prevent their vesting: as distinguished from *vested rights,* or those in which the right to enjoyment, present or prospective, has become the property of a particular person or persons as a present interest. *Cooley.*—**Corporeal rights.** See *corporeal.*—**Cottage right.** See *cottage.*—**Declaration of rights,** a document setting forth the personal rights of individual citizens over against the government.—**Divine right.** See *divine.*—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Free trade and sailors' rights.** See *free.*—**Inchoate right of dower.** See *dower*2.—**Indivisible rights.** See *pro indiviso.*—**Innominate right.** See *innominate.*—**In one's own right,** by absolute right; by inherent or personal rather than acquired right: as, a peeress *in her own right* (that is, as distinguished from a peeress by marriage).

A bride who had fourteen thousand a year *in her own right.* *Trollope,* Doctor Thorne, xlvii.

In the right, right; free from error. (*a*) Upright; righteous.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is *in the right.*
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

(*b*) Correct; not deceived or mistaken as to the truth of a matter.

Now how is it possible to believe that such devout persons as these are mistaken, and the Sect of the Nazarenes only *in the right?* *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. i.

I believe you're *in the right,* major!
I see you're *in the right.* *Colman,* Jealous Wife, i.

Joint rights in rem, in *civil law,* same as *condominium.*—**Mere right.** See *mere*3.—**Mineral right or rights,** the right to seek for and possess all the mineral products of a given territory: distinguished, in mining regions, from the *surface right,* the privilege of using the surface of land, as in farming, building, etc.—**Natural rights,** those rights which exist by virtue of *natural law,* such as liberty and security of person and property, as distinguished from those which arise out of conventional relations or *positive law.*—**Nominate right.** See *nominate.*—**Of right,** matter of right; demandable as a right, as distinguished from that which is allowable or not in the discretion of the court: as, in an action for damages for a tort, jury trial is *of right.*—**Personal rights.** See *personal,* and def. 4.—**Petition of right,** in *Eng. law,* a proceeding resembling an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the crown. See *petition.*—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act* (*a*), under *act.*—**Pretensed right.** See *pretensed.*—**Private rights, private rights of way.** See *private.*—**Public right,** in *Scots feudal law.* See *public.*—**Public rights,** those rights which the state possesses over its own subjects, and which subjects, in their turn, possess in or against the state. *Robinson.*—**Real right,** in *law,* a right of property in a subject, or, as it is termed, a *jus in re,* in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may claim possession of the subject.—**Redeemable rights.** See *redeemable.*—**Rental right.** See *rental.*—**Restitution of conjugal rights.** See *restitution.*—**Right about!** See *about.*—**Right-and-left coupling,** a turnbuckle.—**Right in rem,** the legal relation between a person and a thing in which he has an interest or over which he has a power, as distinguished from a *right in personam,* or the legal relation of a person to another who owes him a duty. (But see, for the meaning implied in the civil law, the distinction between *real right* and *personal right,* indicated under def. 4.)—**Right of action,** a right which will sustain a civil action; a right and an infringement or danger of infringement of it such as to entitle the possessor of the right to apply to a court of justice for relief or redress.—**Right of drip, of eminent domain, of expatriation.** See *drip, domain,* etc.—**Right of entry.** See *entry,* 10.—**Right of feud, forest, petition, search, succession.** See *feud*1, *forest,* etc.—**Riparian rights.** See *riparian.*—**To do one right.** (*a*) To do one justice.

I doo adiure thee (O great King) by all
That in the World we sacred count or call,
To *doe me Right.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

In earnest, Sir, I am ravished to meet with a friend of Mr. Izaac Walton's, and one that *does him* so much *right* in so good and true a character.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

(*b*†) To pledge one in a toast. [Compare the French phrase *faire raison à.*]

Why, now you have *done me right.* [To Silence, seeing him take off a bumper.] *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 76.

Ero. Sighing has made me something short-winded. I'll pledge y' at twice.
Lys. 'Tis well done; *do me right.*
Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv.

These glasses contain nothing;—*do me right,* [Takes the bottle.
As e'er you hope for liberty.
Massinger, Bondman, ii. 3.

To have a right, to have a good right. (*a*) To have a moral obligation; be under a moral necessity: equivalent to *ought.* [Colloq.]

Luvv? what 's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er munny too,
Maakin' 'em göa togither as they've *good right* to do.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, O. S.

As for spinning, why, you've wasted as much as your wage i' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you've *a right* to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and as thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

I'm thinkin' . . . that thim Germans have declared a war, and we've *a right* to go home.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIV. 86.

(*b*) To have good reason or cause. Hence—(*c*) To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd *a good right* to be run over by a runaway horse this morning; I *had a right* to get lost going through the woods. [Colloq. and local.]—**To have right†,** to be right.

For trewely that swete wyght,
Whan I *had* wrong and she the *ryght,*
She wolde alway so goodely
Forgive me so debonairely.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

"Sir," seide Gawein, "thei *haue right* to go, for the abidinge here for hem is not goode."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; bring into a normal state; set in proper order.

Putting things *to rights*—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a-week.
Bulwer, My Novel, ii. 3.

To rights. (*a*†) In a direct line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; at once.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss. *Woodward.*

[The hull], by reason of many breaches made in the bottom and sides, sunk *to rights.*
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

(*b*) In the right or proper order; properly; fittingly: now rarely used except with the verbs *put* and *set:* as, to *put* a room *to rights* (see above).

The quen er the day was dizt wel *to rigtes*
Hendli in that hinde-skyn as swiche bestes were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3066.

To set to rights. Same as *to put to rights.*

A scamper o'er the breezy wolds
Sets all *to-rights.* *Browning,* Stafford, v. 2.

Vested rights. See *contingent rights.*—**Writ of right,** an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property. It is now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Equity, Law,* etc. See *justice.*—**3.** Prerogative.

right (rīt), *adv.* [Also dial. *reet,* Sc. *richt;* < ME. *right, ryght, rigt, rit, righte, ryghte, rigte,* < AS. *rihte, ryhte,* straight, directly, straightway,

rightly, justly, correctly (= OS. *rehto, reht*, MD. *recht*, D. *regt* = OHG. *rehto*, MHG. *rehte, reht*, G. *recht* = Icel. *rētt* = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret*, straight, directly), < *riht*, right: see *right, a.*] **1.** In a right or straight line; straight; directly.

Unto Dianes temple goth she *right*,
And hente the ymage in hir handes two.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 662.

So to his graue I went ful *rythe*,
And pursuyd after to wetyn an ende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. Prov. iv. 25.

Clark went *right* home, and told the captain that the governour had ordered that the constable should set the watch. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 89.

Right up Ben-Lomond could he press,
And not a sob his toil confess.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 25.

2. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; righteously.

Thise zeues uirtues loketh and ledeth wel *rigte* and wel zikerliche thane gost of wytte thet hise let be the waye of rigtuolnesse. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Thou satest in the throne judging *right* [Heb. in righteousness]. Ps. ix. 4.

3. In a proper, suitable, or desirable manner; according to rule, requirement, or desire; in order and to the purpose; properly; well; successfully.

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes *right*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 37.

Direct my course so *right* as with thy hand to show
Which way thy Forests range, which way thy Rivers flow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 13.

The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn *right*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 22.

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously.

He sothli thus sayde, schortly to telle,
That it was Alphiouns his sone anon *rigt* he wist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4248.

You say not *right*, old man. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 73.

The clock that stands still points *right* twice in the four-and-twenty hours; while others may keep going continually and be continually going wrong.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 270.

5. Exactly; precisely; completely; quite; just: as, *right* here; *right* now; to speak *right* out.

Sche swelt for sorwe and swoned *rit* there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4268.

And be hem turnethe alle the Firmament, *righte* as dothe a Wheel that turnethe be his Axille Tree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows,
Swears he will shoot no more, but play with sparrows,
And be a boy *right* out. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 101.

I am *right* of mine old master's humour for that.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Right across its track there lay,
Down in the water, a long reef of gold.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

6. In a great degree; very: used specifically in certain titles. as, *right* reverend; *right* honorable.

Thei asked yef thei hadde grete haste; and thei answerde, "Ye, *right* grete." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 129.

Right truly it may be said, that Anti-christ is Mammons Son. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. Toward the right hand; to the right; dextrad.

She 's twisted *right*, she 's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilka quarter.
Burns, Willie Wastle.

All right. See *all.*—**Guide right.** See *guide.*—**Right aft.** See *aft*[1].—**Right and left,** to the right and to the left; on both sides; on all sides; in all directions: as, the enemy were dispersed *right and left*.

Miraclis of the crossis migt
Has oft standen in stede and rigt,
Quer and vnder, *rigt and left*,
In this compas god has al weft.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

When storm is on the heights, and *right and left* . . . roll
The torrents, dash'd to the vale. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Right away. See *away.*—**Right down,** downright; plainly; bluntly.

The wisdom of God . . . can speak that pleasingly by a prudent circumlocution which *right down* would not be digested. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V. 176.

Right Honorable. See *honorable.*—**Right off,** at once; immediately. [Colloq., U. S.]

right (rīt), *v.* [< ME. *righten, rihten, rigten, rigten, rygten*, < AS. *rihtan*, ONorth. *rehta* (= OS. *rihtian* = OFries. *riuchta* = MD. *rechten*, D. *regten* = MLG. *richten* = OHG. *rihtan*, MHG. *rihten*, G. *richten* = Icel. *rētta* = Sw. *rätta* = Dan. *rette* = Goth. **raihtjan*, in *ga-raihtjan*, and *at-ga-raihtjan*), make right, set right, restore, amend, correct, keep right, rule, < *riht*, right: see *right, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set straight or upright; restore to the normal or proper position.

At this moment the vessel ceased rolling, and *righted* herself. *Everett*, Orations, II. 130.

2. To set right; adjust or correct, as something out of the proper order or state; make right.

Henrri was entrid on the est half,
Whom all the londe loued, in lengthe and in brede,
And ros with him rapely to *rigtyn* his wronge.
Richard the Redeless, Prol., l. 13.

Your mother's hand shall *right* your mother's wrong.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 121.

3. To do justice to; relieve from wrong; vindicate: often used reflexively.

So just is God, to *right* the innocent.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 182.

Here let our hate be buried; and this hand
Shall *right* us both.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

4†. To direct; address.

When none wolde kepe hym with carp he cozed ful hyze,
Ande rimed him ful richley, and *rygt* him to speke.
"What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the hathel thenne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 308.

To right the helm, to put the helm amidships—that is, in a line with the keel.

II. *intrans.* To resume an upright or vertical position: as, the ship *righted*.

With Crist than sall thai *right* vp ryght,
And wende to won in last and light.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

right-about (rīt′a-bout″), *n.* [< *right about*, adverbial phrase.] The opposite direction: used only in the phrase *to send* or *turn to the right-about*, to send or turn in the opposite direction; pack off; send or turn off; dismiss.

Six grenadiers of Ligonier's . . . would have *sent* all these fellows *to the right about*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxv.

"Now, I tell you what, Gradgrind," said Mr. Bounderby, "*Turn* this girl *to the right-about*, and there 's an end of it."
Dickens, Hard Times, iv.

right-angled (rīt′ang″gld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; rectangular: as, a *right-angled* triangle; a *right-angled* parallelogram.

right-drawn (rīt′drân), *a.* Drawn in a just cause. [Rare.]

What my tongue speaks my *right-drawn* sword may prove.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 46.

right-edge (rīt′ej), *n.* In a flat sword-blade, that edge which is outward, or turned away from the arm and person of the holder, when the sword is held as on guard. See *false edge*, under *false*.

righten (rī′tn), *v. t.* [< *right* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *right, v.*] To set right; right.

Relieve [margin, *righten*] the oppressed. Isa. i. 17.

We shut our eyes, and muse
How our own minds are made,
What springs of thought they use,
How *righten'd*, how betray'd.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

righteous (rī′tyus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rightuous*, the termination *-u-ous*, later *-e-ous*, being a corruption of the second element of the orig. compound (appar. simulating *ingenuous, bounteous, plenteous*, etc.), the proper form existing in early mod. E. as *rightwise*, < ME. *rightwise, rightwis, richtwise, rigtwis, rygtwys, rihtwis*, < AS. *rihtwīs* (cf. OHG. *rehtwīsic*, Icel. *rēttvīss*), righteous, just; heretofore explained as lit. 'wise as to what is right,' < *riht*, n., right, + *wīs*, a., wise; but such a construction of ideas would hardly be expressed by a mere compound, and the explanation fails when applied to the opposite adj. **wrangwīs*, ME. *wrangwis, wrongwise, wrongwis*, mod. E. *wrongous*, which cannot well mean 'wise as to what is wrong' (though this adj. may have been formed merely on the external model of *rihtwīs*). The formation is, no doubt, as the cognate OHG. form *rehtwīsic*, which has an additional adj. suffix, also indicates, < AS. *riht*, a., right, just, + *wīse*, n., way, manner, wise (reduced to *-wīs* in comp., as also in Icel. *ödhurvīs* = E. *otherwise;* the Icel. *rēttvīss*, prop. **rēttwīs*, simulates *vīss* = E. *wise*); the compound meaning lit. 'right-way,' 'acting in just wise': see *right, a.*, and *wise*[2], *n.*] **1.** Upright; incorrupt; virtuous; conforming in character and conduct to a right standard; free from guilt or sin; obedient to the moral or divine law.

It is reuth to rede how *rigtwis* men lyued,
How thei defouled her flessh, forsoke her owne wille,
Fer fro kitth and fro kynne yuel-yclothed zeden.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 495

Aristides, who for his vertue was surnamed *rightwise*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 5.

And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the *righteous*. 1 John ii. 1.

Rome and the *righteous* heavens be my judge.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 426.

2. In accordance with right; authorized by moral or divine law; just and good; right; worthy.

We lefte hym there for man moste wise,
If any rebelles wolde ought rise
Oure *rightwise* dome for to dispise,
Or it offende,
To sese thame till the nexte assise.
York Plays, p. 397.

I will keep thy *righteous* judgments. Ps. cxix. 106.

I love your daughter
In such a *righteous* fashion.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 83.

Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his *righteous* cause.
Milton, P. L., vi. 804.

3. Proper; fitting: as, *righteous* indignation.

Is this *rygt-wys*, thou renk, alle thy ronk noyse,
So wroth for a wodbynde to wax so sone,
Why art thou so waymot [sorrowful] wyge for so lyttel?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 490.

=**Syn. 1.** *Righteous, Rightful, Upright, Just;* honest, equitable, fair; godly, holy, saintly. The first three of the italicized words go back directly to the first principles of right, while *just*, though expressing quite as much conformity to right, suggests more of the intricate questions arising out of the relations of men. *Upright* gets force from the idea of physical perpendicularity, a standing up straight by the standard of right; *righteous* carries up the idea of right to the standards, motives, and sanctions of religion; *rightful* applies not to conduct, but to claims by right: as, he is the *rightful* owner of the land; *just* suggests by derivation a written law, but presumes that the law is a right one, or that there is above it, and if necessary overruling it, a law of God. This last is the uniform Biblical usage. *Just* generally implies the exercise of some power or authority. See *justice* and *honesty*.

righteous† (rī′tyus), *v. t.* [< ME. *rightwisen*, < *rightwis*, righteous: see *righteous, a.*] To make righteous; justify.

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *rygteoused* by folye?
Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 62, b. (*Latham.*)

righteously (rī′tyus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **rightwisly, rygtwysly*, < AS. *rihtwīslīce* (= Icel. *rēttvīsliga*), rightly, justly, < *rihtwīslīc* (= OHG. *rehtwīslīh*), right, righteous, < *rihtwīs*, right, righteous, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]; or rather orig. < *riht*, a., right, + *wīse*, way, manner, wise, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]: see *righteous.*] **1.** In a righteous or upright manner; rightly; worthily; justly.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*. Ps. lxvii. 4.

We should live soberly, *righteously*. Tit. ii. 12.

2†. Aright; properly; well.

Rygt-wysly quo con rede,
He loke on bok & be awayed
How Ihesu Crist hym welke in are thede [country],
& burneȝ [men] her barneȝ [children] vnto hym brayde [brought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 708.

I could have taught my love to take thy father for mine; so wouldst thou, if the truth of thy love to me were so *righteously* tempered as mine is to thee.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 14.

3. Rightfully; deservedly; by right. [Archaic.]

Turn from us all those evils that we most *righteously* have deserved.
Book of Common Prayer (Church of England), Litany.

righteousness (rī′tyus-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rightwisenes, rygtwisnesse, rigtwisnesse, ryghtwisnesse, rihtwisnesse*, < AS. *rihtwīsnes*, rightness, righteousness, reasonableness, < *rihtwīs*, righteous: see *righteous* and *-ness.*] **1.** The character of being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude of life; the being and doing right; conformity in character and conduct to a right standard.

Ihesu fro the realme of *rightwysnes* descended down
To take the meke clothyng of our humanyte.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Pure religion, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in *righteousness*, justice, and well-doing.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

If this we swore to do, with what *Righteousness* in the sight of God, with what Assurance that we bring not by such an Oath the whole Sea of Blood-guiltiness upon our own Heads? *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Justification is an act of God's free grace wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the *righteousness* of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.
Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 33.

Hence, also—**2.** In *theol.*, a coming into spiritual oneness with God, because for Christ's sake the believer in Christ is treated as righteous.—**3.** A righteous act or quality; anything which is or purports to be righteous.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. Isa. lxiv. 6.

4. Rightfulness; justice. [Rare.]

"Catching bargains," as they are called, throw on the persons claiming the benefit of them the burden of proving their substantial *righteousness*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 2.

Active righteousness, passive righteousness. Luther ("Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians," Introd.) and other Protestant theologians following him distinguish

between *active* and *passive righteousness*, the former consisting in what is right because it is right, the latter in accepting for Christ's sake by faith the free gift of righteousness as defined in the second definition above.—**Original righteousness**, in *scholastic theol.*, the condition of man as made in the image of God before the fall.—**Proselytes of righteousness.** See *proselyte*.—**The righteousness of God** (Rom. i. 17), a phrase defined antagonistically by Biblical interpreters as "Righteousness which proceeds from God, the relation of being right into which man is put by God—that is, by an act of God declaring him righteous" (*Meyer*), and as "The attribute of God, embodied in Christ, manifested in the world, revealed in the Gospel, communicated to the individual soul, the righteousness not of the law, but of faith" (*Jowett*). The former is the general Protestant view; the latter comes near the view of the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Church, etc. The one regards *righteousness* as indicating a relation, the other as descriptive of character; the one as something bestowed by God and imputed to man, the other as something inherent in God and spiritually communicated to man.=**Syn. 1.** See *righteous*.

righter (rī'tėr), *n.* [< AS. *rihtere*, a ruler, director, = OFries. *riuchtere*, *riuchter* = D. *regter* = MLG. *richter* = OHG. *rihtari*, MHG. *rihtære*, G. *richter*, ruler, judge, = Icel. *réttari*, a justiciary; as *right*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who sets right; one who adjusts or redresses that which is wrong.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that *righter* of wrongs hath left me commanded.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

rightful (rīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *rightful*, *riztful*, *ryztfol*, *reztful*; < *right*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1†.** Righteous; upright; just and good.

The laborer schulde truly traueile than,
And be *riztful* bothe in worde & deede.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Were now the bowe bent in swich maneere
As it was first, of justice and of ire,
The *rightful* God nolde of no mercy heere.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 31.

2. Just; consonant to justice: as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war.

My bloody judge forbade my tongue to speak;
No *rightful* plea might plead for justice there.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1649.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws: as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal-black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 50.

The legitimate and *rightful* lord
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,
As soon to be supplanted. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 749.

4. Being or belonging by right or just claim: as, one's *rightful* property.

Wink at our advent: help my prince to gain
His *rightful* bride. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. Proper; suitable; appropriate.

The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find
Sooner than all the *rightful* place to go.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 42.

=Syn. 2-4. *Just*, *Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*), true, lawful, proper.

rightfully (rīt'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *ryghtefully*; < *rightful* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** In a righteous manner; righteously.

Whate are all thi werkes worthe, whethire thay be bodyly or gastely, bot if thay be done *ryghtefully* and resonably, to the wirchipp of Godde, and at His byddynges?
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. In a rightful manner; according to right, law, or justice; legitimately: as, a title *rightfully* vested.

Plain and right must my possession be:
Which I with more than with a common pain
'Gainst all the world will *rightfully* maintain.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 225.

3. Properly; fittingly.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and *rightfully* on the shelves of every cottage.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

rightfulness (rīt'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *riztfulnesse*, *rigtfulnes*, *rigtwolnesse*: see *rightful* and *-ness*.] **1†.** Righteousness.

Ouerweninge . . . maketh to moche sprede the merci of oure lhorde, and litel prayzeth his *riztuolnesse*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

But still, although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. The character or state of being rightful; justice; accordance with the rules of right: as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.

right-hand (rīt'hand), *a.* [< ME. *ryghte-hande*, < AS. *riht-hand*, *ryht-hand*, the right hand, < *riht*, right, + *hand*, hand: see *right*, *a.*, and *hand*, *n.*] **1.** Belonging or adapted to the right hand.

The *right-hand* glove must always be worn when practicing throwing (in base-ball), in order that this also shall offer no unusual difficulty in the later work.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 828.

2. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; leading to the right: as, a *right-hand* road.

Sir Jeoffrey Notch, who is the oldest of the club, has been in possession of the *right-hand* chair time out of mind. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

3. Serving as a right hand; hence, foremost in usefulness; of greatest service as an assistant.

O wha has slain my *right-hand* man,
That held my hawk and hound?
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

Right-hand file†, patricians; aristocrats.

Do you two know how you are censured here in the city, I mean of us o' the *right-hand file*? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 26.

Right-hand rope. See *rope*[1].

right-handed (rīt'han″ded), *a.* **1.** Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left. See *dexterous*.

A left-handed pitcher [in base-ball] is able to make much more of what to a *right-handed* batsman is an incurve, . . . while its opposite, or the out-curve to a *right-handed* batsman, is correspondingly weak.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 827.

2. Turning so as to pass from above or in front to the right hand; clockwise: thus, an ordinary screw is driven in by a *right-handed* rotation; specifically, in *conch.*, dextral, as the spiral shell of a univalve (see cut under *purpura*). The rotation of the plane of polarization by certain substances showing circular polarization is called *right-handed* when, to an observer looking in the direction in which the ray is moving, the rotation is clockwise—that is, in the same direction as that of the hands of a clock; if in the opposite direction (counter-clockwise), the rotation is called *left-handed*. These terms are also applied to the substances themselves which produce these effects: as, a *right-handed* quartz-crystal.

3. In *bot.*, of twining plants or circumnutating parts, properly, rising or advancing in the direction of a right-handed screw or spiral, or that of the hands of a watch. Certain authors, neglecting the notion of forward growth and conceiving the plant as viewed from above, have used the term in the opposite sense, which is quite unnatural.

4. Laid from left to right, as the strands of a rope.—**5.** Executed by the right hand.

The Slogger waits for the attack, and hopes to finish it by some heavy *right-handed* blow.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

6. On the right side; of a favorable, convenient, or easily pardoned character.

St. Paul tells us of divisions and factions and "schisms" that were in the Church of Corinth; yet these were not about the essentials of religion, but about a *right-handed* error, even too much admiration of their pastors.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 28.

right-handedness (rīt'han″ded-nes), *n.* The state or property of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity. *Imp. Dict.*

right-hander (rīt'han″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who is right-handed; one who uses the right hand more skilfully than the left.

There are, however, some *right-handers* (if this useful abbreviative term may be allowed) who, if they try to write with their left hands, instinctively produce Spiegel-Schrift. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 42.

2. A blow with the right hand. [Colloq.]

Tom gets out-and-out the worst of it, and is at last hit clean off his legs, and deposited on the grass by a *right-hander* from the Slogger.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

right-hearted (rīt'här″ted), *a.* [< *right* + *heart* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. AS. *riht-heort*, *reht-heort* = OHG. *reht-herze*, upright in heart: see *right* and *heart*.] Having a right heart or disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

rightlechet†, *v. t.* [ME. *riztlechen*, *ryztloken*; < AS. *rihtlǣcan*, make right, correct, < *riht*, right, + *-lǣcan*, ME. *-lechen*, as in *cnawlechen*, later E. *knowledge*, q. v.] To set right; direct.

Thei sente with hem sondes to saxoyne that time,
And nomen omage in his name nouzt forto layne,
Forto *riztlechc* that reaume real of riche & of pore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

rightless (rīt'les), *a.* [< *right* + *-less*.] Destitute of rights; without right.

Whoso enters (*Right-less*)
By Force, is forced to go out with shame.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Thou art liable to the Ban of the Empire—hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and *rightless*. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxii.

rightly (rīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. **rightly*, *riztli*, *rihtliche*, < AS. *rihtlīce*, rightly, justly, < *rihtlīc*, right, just, < *riht*, right, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]: see *right* and *-ly*[2].] **1†.** In a straight or right line; directly.

Like perspectives which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 18.

2. According to justice, duty, or the divine will; uprightly; honestly; virtuously.

Master, we know that thou sayest and teachest *rightly*.
Luke xx. 21.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably: as, a person *rightly* named.

Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 2.

4. According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly: as, he has *rightly* conjectured.

He it was that might *rightly* say Veni, vidi, vici.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 68.

No man has learned anything *rightly*, until he knows that every day is Doomsday.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

right-minded (rīt'mīn″ded), *a.* Having a right mind; well or properly disposed.

right-mindedness (rīt'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being right-minded.

While Lady Elliot lived, there had been method, moderation, and economy, . . . but with her had died all such *right-mindedness*. *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, i.

rightness (rīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *riztnesse*, < AS. *rihtness* (= OS. *rehtnussi* = OHG. *rehtnissa*), < *riht*, right: see *right* and *-ness*.] **1.** The state or character of being right. (*a*) Straightness; directness: as, the *rightness* of a line.

They [sounds] move strongest in a right line: which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 201.

(*b*) Conformity with the laws regulating conduct; uprightness; rectitude; righteousness.

Ry3[t]nesse zayth, Lybbe we sobreliche, ryuollyche, an bonayrelyche. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Rightness expresses of actions what straightness does of lines; and there can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be two kinds of straight line.
H. Spencer, Social Statics (ed. 1884), xxxii. § 4.

(*c*) Propriety; appropriateness; fittingness.

Sir Hugo's watch-chain and seals, his handwriting, his mode of smoking, . . . had all a *rightness* and charm about them to the boy. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

(*d*) Correctness; truth: as, the *rightness* of a conjecture.

2. The state or attribute of being on the right hand; hence, in *psychol.*, the sensation or perception of such a position or attribute.

Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations, differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else.
W. James, in Mind, XII. 14.

rights† (rīts), *adv.* [< ME. *rightes*, *riztes*, adv. gen. of *right*, *a.*] Right; rightly; properly.

Alle anon *riztes* there omage him dede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1306.

rightward (rīt'wärd), *adv.* [< *right* + *-ward*.] To or on the right hand. [Rare.]

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks,
And now they meet across the vale. *Southey*.

right-whaler (rīt'hwā″lėr), *n.* One who pursues the right whale. Also *right-whaleman*.

right-whaling (rīt'hwā″ling), *n.* The practice, method, or industry of capturing the right whale: opposed to *sperm-whaling*.

rightwise† (rīt'wīz), *a.* and *v.* Same as *righteous*.

rightwisely† (rīt'wīz″li), *adv.* Same as *righteously*.

rightwiseness† (rīt'wīz″nes), *n.* Same as *righteousness*.

rigid (rij'id), *a.* [= F. *rigide*, vernacularly *roide*, *raide* (> ME. *roid*) = Pr. *rege*, *redc*, *rot* = Sp. *rígido* = Pg. It. *rigido*, < L. *rigidus*, stiff, < *rigere*, be stiff; prob. orig. 'be straight'; cf. *rectus*, straight, < *regere*, taken in sense of 'stretch': see *regent* and *right*. Cf. *rigor*.] **1.** Stiff; not pliant or easily bent; not plastic or easily molded; resisting any change of form when acted upon by force; hard.

The earth as a whole is much more *rigid* than any of the rocks that constitute its upper crust.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 832.

2. Not easily driven back or thrust out of place; unyielding; firm.

Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of *rigid* spears. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 83.

3. Not easily wrought upon or affected; inflexible; hence, harsh; severe; rigorous; rigorously framed or executed: as, a *rigid* sentence; *rigid* criticism.

Witness also his Harshness to our Ambassadors, and the *rigid* Terms he would have tied the Prince Palsgrave to. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Thy mandate *rigid* as the will of Fate.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

The absurdities of official routine, *rigid* where it need not be and lax where it should be *rigid*, occasionally become glaring enough to cause scandals.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 57.

4. Strict in opinion, conduct, discipline, or observance; uncompromising; scrupulously exact or exacting: as, a *rigid* disciplinarian; a *rigid* Calvinist.

Soft, debonaire, and amiable Prue
May do as well as rough and *rigid* Prue.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

The *rigid* Jews were wont to garnish the sepulchres of the righteous. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

David was a *rigid* adherent to the church of Alexandria, and educated by his mother in the tenets of the monks of Saint Eustathius. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 579.

He was one of those rare men who are *rigid* to themselves and indulgent to others.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiii.

5. Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rugged; without smoothness, softness, or delicacy of appearance.

The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills.
Thomson, Spring, l. 958.

But still the preaching cant forbear,
An' ev'n the *rigid* feature.
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Pale as the Jephtha's daughter, a rough piece
Of early *rigid* colour. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

Sealed up and silent, as when *rigid* frosts
Have bound up brooks and rivers.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Cressy's plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

7. In *dynam.*: (*a*) Absolutely incapable of being deformed. (*b*) Resisting stresses.—**Rigid antennæ**, those antennæ that do not admit of motion, either at the base or at any of the joints, as of the dragonflies.—**Rigid atrophy**, muscular atrophy combined with rigidity.—**Rigid dynamics**. See *dynamics*. =**Syn.** 3 and 4. *Severe, Rigorous*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

★**rigidity** (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *rigidité* = It. *rigidità*, < L. *rigidita(t-)s*, < *rigidus*, rigid: see *rigid*.] **1.** The quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in *mech.*, resistance to change of form. In all theoretical discussions respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assumed to be perfectly rigid so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. *Rigidity* is directly opposed to *flexibility*, and only indirectly to *malleability* and *ductility*, which depend chiefly on relations between the tenacity, the rigidity, and the limit of elasticity.

Whilst there is some evidence of a tidal yielding of the earth's mass, that yielding is certainly small, and . . . the effective *rigidity* is at least as great as that of steel.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 848.

The restraint of the figure [statue of the west portal of Chartres Cathedral] is apparently self-imposed in obedience to its architectural position. The *rigidity* of the example from St. Trophime appears, on the other hand, to be inherent in its nature.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 254.

2. Strictness; severity; harshness: as, *rigidity* of principles or of censure.—**Cadaveric rigidity.** Same as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).—**Modulus of rigidity**, the amount of stress upon a solid per unit of area divided by the corresponding deformation of a right angle in that area. =**Syn. 2.** Inflexibility. See *austere, rigor*.

rigidly (rij'id-li), *adv.* In a rigid manner. (*a*) Stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly.

Be not too *rigidly* censorious;
A string may jar in the best master's hand.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

(*b*) Severely; strictly; exactingly; without allowance, indulgence, or abatement: as, to judge *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

He was a plain, busy man, who wrought in stone and lived a little *rigidly*. The granite of his quarries had got into him, one might say. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 127.

rigidness (rij'id-nes), *n.* Rigidity.

Many excellent men, . . . wholy giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life. *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Peter's Fall.

=**Syn.** See *rigor*.

Rigidulı† (ri-jid'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rigidulus*: see *rigidulous*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his *Vermes*, containing the nematoids or threadworms.

rigidulous (ri-jid'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *rigidulus*, dim. of L. *rigidus*, rigid: see *rigid*.] Rather stiff.

rigleen (rig-lēn'), *n.* [< Ar. *rijlīn*, pl. of *rijl*, foot.] An ear-ring having five main projections. See the quotation.

The *Rigleen* or "feet" earrings, which are like fans with five knobs or balls at the edge, to each of which a small coin is sometimes attached.
C. G. Leland, Egyptian Sketch-Book, xviii.

riglet (rig'let), *n.* Same as *reglet*.

rigmarole (rig'mą-rōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rig-my-roll*; corrupted from *ragman-roll*.] **I.** *n.* A succession of confused or foolish statements; an incoherent, long-winded harangue; disjointed talk or writing; balderdash; nonsense.

A variety of other heart-rending, soul-stirring tropes and figures, . . . of the kind which even to the present day form the style of popular harangues and patriotic orations, and may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of *Rigmarole*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 444.

=**Syn.** *Chat, Jargon*, etc. See *prattle*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or characterized by rigmarole; long-winded and foolish; prolix; hence, formal; tedious.

You must all of you go on in one *rig-my-roll* way, in one beaten track. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

rigol (rig'ol), *n.* [< F. *rigole*, watercourse, gutter, furrow, drill, groove. *N. E. D.* Cf. *regal*[2].] **1†.** A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem; a crown.

This is a sleep
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 36.

2. A channel; a gutter; a groove. [Dial.]

rigolette (rig-ō-let'), *n.* [Poss. < *Rigolette*, a proper name.] A light wrap sometimes worn by women upon the head; a head-covering resembling a scarf rather than a hood, and usually knitted or crocheted of wool.

★**rigor, rigour** (rig'or), *n.* [< ME. *rigour*, < OF. *rigour, rigueur*, F. *rigueur* = Pr. *rigor* = Sp. Pg. *rigor* = It. *rigore*, < L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidness, rigor, cold, harshness, < *rigere*, be rigid: see *rigid*.] **1.** The state or property of being stiff or rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidness.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour* not to move.
Milton, P. L., x. 297.

2. The property of not bending or yielding; inflexibility; stiffness; hence, strictness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; exactingness: as, to execute a law with *rigor*; to criticize with *rigor*.

To me and other Kings who are to govern the People belongs the *Rigour* of Judgment and Justice.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

3. Severity of life; austerity.

All the *rigour* and austerity of a Capuchin.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, etc.

4. Sternness; harshness; cruelty.

Such as can punishe sharpely with pacience, and not with *rygour*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We shall be judged by the grace and mercy of the Gospel, and not by the *rigours* of unrelenting justice.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

I tell you
'Tis *rigour* and not law.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 115.

5. Sharpness; violence; asperity; inclemency: as, the *rigor* of winter.

Like as *rigour* of tempestuous gusts
Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 5.

They defy
The rage and *rigour* of a polar sky,
And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose
On icy plains, and in eternal snows.
Cowper, Hope, l. 462.

6. That which is harsh or severe; especially, an act of injustice, oppression, or cruelty.

The cruel and insupportable hardships which those forest laws created to the subject occasioned our ancestors to be as jealous for their reformation as for the relaxation of the feodal *rigours* and the other exactions introduced by the Norman family.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxvii.

Slavery extended, with new *rigors*, under the military dominion of Rome. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 214.

7 (rī'gor). [NL.] In *pathol.*, a sudden coldness, attended by shivering more or less marked, which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation: commonly called *chill*. It is also produced by nervous disturbance or shock. [In this sense always spelled *rigor*.]—**Rigor mortis**, the characteristic stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death. It comes on more or less speedily according to temperature or climate, and also after death by different diseases, both of which circumstances also influence its intensity and duration. In hot countries, and after some diseases, the rigor is slight or brief, or may hardly be appreciable. The relaxation of the body as the rigor passes off is one of the earliest signs of incipient decomposition. See *stiff, n.* Also called *cadaveric rigidity*. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Rigor, Rigidity, Rigidness*, inclemency. There is a marked tendency to use *rigidity* of physical stiffness. *Rigidity* seems to take also the passive, while *rigor* takes the active, of the moral senses: as, *rigidity* of manner, of mood; *rigor* in the enforcement of laws. *Rigidness* perhaps holds a middle position, or inclines to be synonymous with *rigidity*. *Rigor* applies also to severity of cold. See *austere*.

rigore (ri-gō're), *n.* [It.: see *rigor*.] In *music*, strictness or regularity of rhythm.

rigorism, rigourism (rig'or-izm), *n.* [< F. *rigorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *rigorismo*; as *rigor* + *-ism*.] **1.** Rigidity in principles or practice; exactingness; strictness; severity, as of style, conduct, etc.; especially, severity in the mode of life; austerity.

Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism*; they are sour, morose, ill-natur'd, and call for a dram of Charity.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 69. (*Davies.*)

Basil's *rigorism* had a decided influence on the later Greek Church. A council of Constantinople, in 920, discouraged second imposed penance for third, and excommunication for fourth marriage. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 550.

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that one must always in a case of doubt as to right and wrong take the safer way, sacrificing his freedom of choice, however small the doubt as to the morality of the action: the opposite of *probabilism*. Also *tutiorism*.

rigorist, rigourist (rig'or-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rigoriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rigorista*; as *rigor* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person of strict or rigid principles or manners; in general, one who adheres to severity or purity in anything, as in style.

The exhortation of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no *rigorist* in conduct. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. One who maintained the doctrine of rigorism: a term sometimes applied to Jansenists. Also *tutiorist*.

Rigorists . . . lay down that the safer way, that of obedience to the law, is always to be followed.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

II. *a.* **1.** Characterized by strictness or severity in principles or practice; rigid; strict; exacting.

They [certain translations] are a thought too free, perhaps, to give satisfaction to persons of very *rigourist* tendencies, but they admirably give the sense.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 240.

2. Specifically, pertaining to rigorism in theology: as, *rigorist* doctrines.

rigorous (rig'or-us), *a.* [< OF. *rigoureux, rigoreux*, F. *rigoureux* = Pr. *rigoros* = Sp. *rigoroso, riguroso* = Pg. It. *rigoroso*, < ML. *rigorosus*, rigorous, < L. *rigor*, rigor: see *rigor*.] **1.** Acting with rigor; strict in performance or requirement.

They have no set rites prescribed by Law, . . . although in some of their customs they are very *rigorous*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

2. Marked by inflexibility or severity; stringent; exacting, hence, unmitigated; merciless.

Merchants, our well-dealing countrymen,
Who, wanting guilders to redeem their lives,
Have seal'd his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 9.

The ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most *rigorous* methods to raise the expenses of the war.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

Religion curbs indeed its [wit's] wanton play,
And brings the trifler under *rig'rous* sway.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 596.

3. Exact; strict; precise; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

It is absurd to speak, as many authors have recently done, of a *rigorous* proof of the equality of absorption and emissivity. *Tait*, Light, § 314.

4. Hard; inclement; bitter; severe: as, a *rigorous* winter.

At a period comparatively recent almost the entire Northern hemisphere down to tolerably low latitudes was buried under snow and ice, the climate being perhaps as *rigorous* as that of Greenland at the present day.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 12.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Severe, Rigid*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigorously (rig'or-us-li), *adv.* In a rigorous manner. (*a*) Severely; without relaxation, mitigation, or abatement; relentlessly; inexorably; mercilessly: as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.

I am derided, suspected, accused, and condemned: yea, more than that, I am *rygorously* reiected when I proffer amendes for my harme.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

Joan of Arc, . . .
Whose maiden blood, thus *rigorously* effused,
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 52.

They faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urged.
Milton, P. L., xi. 109.

(*b*) Strictly; severely; exactly; precisely; with scrupulous nicety.

Nothing could be more *rigorously* simple than the furniture of the parlor. *Poe*, Landor's Cottage.

I have endeavoured to make the "Chronology of Steele's Life" as *rigorously* exact as possible.
A. Dobson, Pref. to Steele.

rigorousness (rig'or-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rigorous; severity without allowance or mitigation; strictness; exactness; rigor. *Bailey*, 1727.

rigour, rigourism, etc. See *rigor*, etc.

rig-out (rig'out), *n.* A rig; an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. [Colloq.]

I could get a goodish *rig-out* in the lane for a few shillings. A pair of boots would cost me 2*s.*, and a coat I get for 2*s.* 6*d.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 89.

Desprez, who had exchanged his toilette for a ready-made *rig-out* of poor materials, . . . sank speechless on the nearest chair. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

Rigsdag (rigz'dȧg), *n.* [Dan. (= Sw. *riksdag* = G. *reichstag* = D. *rijksdag*), < *rige*, kingdom, + *dag*, day: see *riche*[1], *n.*, and *day*[1].] The parliament or diet of Denmark. It is composed of an upper house (Landsthing) and a lower house (Folkething).

rigsdaler (rigz'dä'lėr), *n.* [Dan.] The Danish 2-kroner silver piece. See *rix-dollar*.

rigsie (rig'si), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Rig-Veda (rig-vā'dä), *n.* [Skt., < *rich*, a hymn of praise, esp. a stanza spoken, as distinguished from *sāman*, a stanza sung (√ *rich*, praise), + *veda*, knowledge (the general name for the Hindu sacred writings, esp. the four collections called *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sāma-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*): see *Veda*.] The first and principal of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus. See *Veda*.

rigwiddie (rig-wid'i), *n.* [< *rig*[1], the back, + *widdie*, a Sc. form of *withy*, a rope, withy: see *withy*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burns uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddie, and hence ill-shaped, thrawn, weazen. [Scotch.]

Wither'd beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags, wad spean a foal.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

rikk (rik), *n.* A small form of tambourine, used in Egypt.

rilasciando (rē-là-shian'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rilasciare*, relax: see *relax*.] In *music*, same as *rallentando*.

rile (rīl), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *roil*[2].

rilievo (rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [< It. *rilievo*, pl. *rilievi*: see *relief*.] Same as *relief*, in sculpture, etc.: the Italian form, often used in English. Sometimes spelled *relievo*.

Shallow porticoes of columns . . . supported statues, or rather, to judge from the coins representing the building, *rilievos*, which may have set off, but could hardly have given much dignity to, a building designed as this was. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 318.

rill (ril), *n.* [E. Fries. *rille* = MD. *ril* (Oudemans?) = LG. *rille*, *rile*, a channel, a rill, G. *rille*, a small furrow, chamfer; Dan. dial. *rille*, a small stream; prob. a contraction of **ridel*, < E. Fries. *ride*, North Fries. *rïe*, = AS. *rīthe*, *rīth* (E. prov. *rythe*), = OS. *rīth* (G. *Reide*, *reide*, in river-names), a stream, perhaps < *rinnan*, flow.] **1.** A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves for this
Their full tribute never miss
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills.
Milton, Comus, l. 926.

2. A deep, winding valley on the moon. [Little used.]

rill (ril), *v. i.* [< *rill*, *n.*] To flow in a small stream or rill; run in streamlets; purl. [Rare.]

The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring
Genuine, and with soft Murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the Mountains where thy Daughters haunt.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

rillet (ril'et), *n.* [< *rill* + *-et*. Cf. *rivulet*; cf. also F. *rigolet*, an irrigation ditch, < *rigole*, a rill: see *rill*.] A little rill; a brook; a rivulet.

The water which in one poole hath abiding
Is not so sweet as *rillets* ever gliding.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

From the green rivage many a fall
Of diamond *rillets* musical, . . .
Fall'n silver-chiming, seem'd to shake
The sparkling flints beneath the prow.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

★**rill-mark** (ril'märk), *n.* A marking or tracery formed upon any surface by the action of water trickling over it in little rills.

Another kind of markings not even organic, but altogether depending on physical causes, are the beautiful branching *rill-marks* produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 32.

★**rim**[1] (rim), *n.* [< ME. *rim*, *rym*, *rime*, < AS. *rima*, rim, edge, border (*sǣ-rima*, sea-coast); cf. Icel. *rim*, a rail, *rimi*, a strip of land; prob. from the same root (√ *ram*) as *rind*[1] and *rand*[1], q. v. The W. *rhim*, with the secondary forms *rhimp*, *rhimyn*, a rim, edge, *rhimpyn*, an extremity, is appar. from the E.] **1.** The border, edge, or margin of anything, whether forming part of the thing itself, or separate from it and surrounding or partly surrounding it, most commonly a circular border, often raised above the inclosed surface: as, the *rim* of a hat.

The moon lifting her silver *rim*
Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim
Coming into the blue with all her light.
Keats, I stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

A large caldron lined with copper, with a *rim* of brass.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 165.

We have observed them [whales] just "under the *rim* of the water" (as whalemen used to say).
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 42.

Specifically — **2.** In a wheel, the circular part furthest from the axle, connected by spokes to the hub, nave, or boss. In a carriage- or wagon-wheel the rim is built up of bent or sawed pieces called *fellies*, and is encircled by the tire. See cut under *felly*.

The *rim* proper appears to have been bent into shape; the wooden tire was cut out from the solid timber.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 67.

= **Syn. 1.** The *rim* of a vessel; the *brim* of a cup or goblet; the *brink*, *verge*, or *edge* of a precipice; the *margin* of a brook or a book; the *border* of a garment or a country.

rim[1] (rim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rimmed*, ppr. *rimming*. [< *rim*[1], *n.*] **1.** To surround with a rim or border; form a rim round.

A length of bright horizon *rimm'd* the dark.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

All night they ate the boar Serimner's flesh,
And from their horns, with silver *rimm'd*, drank mead.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. To plow or slash the sides of, as mackerel, to make them seem fatter.

rim[2] (rim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rimme*, *rymme*; < ME. *rim*, *rym*, *ryme*, earlier *reme*, a membrane, < AS. *reóma*, a membrane, ligament, = OS. *riomo*, *reomo*, a thong, latchet, = D. *riem*, a thong (see *riem*), = OHG. *riomo*, *riumo*, thong, band, girdle, rein, etc., MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*, a thong, band, etc., = Sw. Dan. *rem*, thong, a strap, = Gr. *ῥῖμα*, a tow-line, < **ῥνεῖν*, *ἐρνεῖν*, draw. No connection with *rim*[1].] **1.** A membrane. [Prov. Eng.]

As is the walnutte, so is this fruite [nutmeg] defended with a double couering, as fyrste with a grene huske, vnder the whiche is a thinne skinne or *rimme* like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

2. The membrane inclosing the intestines; the peritoneum; hence, loosely, the intestines; the belly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Alle the *rymez* by the rybbez radly thay lance.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1343.

I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat
In drops of crimson blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 15.

We may not affirm that . . . ruptures are confinable unto one side; whereas the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke, or its perforations relaxed in either.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 3.

Struck through the belly's *rim*, the warrior lies
Supine, and shades eternal veil his eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 521.

★**rima** (rī'mä), *n.*; pl. *rimæ* (-mē). [< L. *rima*, a crack, cleft, opening: see *rime*[6].] **1.** In *biol.*, an opening, as a fissure or cleft; a long or narrow aperture. — **2.** In *conch.*, the fissure or aperture between the valves of a bivalve shell when the hymen is removed. — **Rima glottidis**, the opening between the vocal cords in front and the arytenoid cartilages behind. — **Rima glottidis cartilaginea**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *respiratory glottis*. — **Rima oris**, the orifice of the mouth; in *ornith.*, the rictus; the gape. See *rictus*. — **Rima vocalis**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the vocal cords. Also called *rima glottidis membranacea* and *vocal glottis*.

rimbase (rim'bās), *n.* [< *rim*[1] + *base*[2], *n.*] In *gun.*: (*a*) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (*b*) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

★**rime**[1] (rīm), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhyme*: early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rime*, *ryme* = MD. *rime*, *rijm*, D. *rijm* = MFrs. *rime*, *ryme*, Frs. *rym* = MLG. *rīm*, *rȳm* = MHG. *rīm*, G. *reim* = Icel. *rīm* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *rim* = Pr. *rima* = Cat. Sp. Pg. It. *rima* (OPr. and OCat. also *rim*), verse, rime; all from OF. *rime* (F. *rime*), reduced from **ridme*, **ritme*, < ML. *ritmus*, *rithmus*, *rythmus*, *rhythmus*, < Gr. *ῥυθμός*, measured motion, time, measure, proportion, rhythm, a metrical foot: see *rhythm*. Similar phonetic changes (*-thm-* > *-tm-* > *-m-* or *-sm-*) appear in the etymology of *arithmetic* (ML. *arismetrica*, OF. *arismetique*, etc.), *abysm* (*abime*), etc. The ML. (and hence the OF.) term was applied especially to accentual verse, as distinguished from quantitative or classical verse, and so came to denote verse with agreement of terminal sound, and in general any poems having this characteristic. About 1550, with the increasing interest in classical models and nomenclature, the E. *rime*, *ryme* came to be spelled, often, *rhime* or *rhyme*, *rithme* or *rythme*, and then *rhithme* or *rhythme*, the latter forms being at length pronounced as if direct derivates of the Latin *rhythmus*, < Gr. *ῥυθμός*. The OF. and other Rom. forms (*rime*, *rima*), when taken into Teut., seem to have been partly confused with a similar native Teut. word, ME. *rime*, AS. *rīm*, OS. **rīm* (in *unrīm*), OHG. *rim*, number, ON. *rim*, computation; which word (itself erroneously connected, by some etymologists, with Gr. *ἀριθμός*, number) accordingly disappeared or became merged in the borrowed word. The spelling *rhyme* or *rhime* is erroneous, as *isle*, *feign*, *deign*, *indict*, etc., are erroneous, in that a letter not belonging to the English word has been irregularly inserted in imitation of a remote foreign original.] **1.** Thought expressed in verse; verse; meter; poetry; also, a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a tale in verse.

Horn sede on his *rime*:
"Iblessed beo the time
I com to Suddenne
With mine irisse men."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Other tale certes can I noon,
But of a *ryme* I lerned longe agoon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 19.

Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhyme*.
Milton, P. L., i. 16.

2. Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words, namely in the last accented vowel and the sounds following, if there be any, while the sounds preceding differ; also, by extension, such agreement in the initial sounds (*initial rime*, usually called *alliteration*). See *homœoteleuton*, and compare *assonance*.

Rime is the rhythmical repetition of letters. Nations who unite arsis and prose accent need to mark off their verses plainly. They do it by *rime*. Other nations shun *rime*. When the riming letters begin their words, it is called *alliteration*. When the accented vowels and the following letters are alike, it is called *perfect rime*. When only the consonants are alike, it is called *half rime*.
F. A. March, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 223.

The clock-work tintinnabulum of *rhyme*.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 529.

3. A verse or line agreeing with another in terminal sounds: as, to string *rimes* together.

The *rhymes* are dazzled from their place,
And order'd words asunder fly.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Prol.

4. A word answering in sound to another word.

They ring round the same unvaried chimes,
With sure returns of still expected *rhymes*;
Where'er you find "the cooling western breeze,"
In the next line it "whispers through the trees."
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 349.

Caudate rime, rime at the end of successive lines: opposed to *leonine* (which see) or other rime between the ends of sections of the same line. Also *tailed rime*. — **Female or feminine rimes.** See *female*. — **Male or masculine rimes.** See *male*[1]. — **Neither rime nor reason**, neither consistency nor rational meaning; neither sound nor sense; hence, with no mitigating feature or excuse. The phrase occurs under various forms, and especially in plays upon words.

I would exhorte you also to beware of *rime without reason*: my meaning is hereby that your rime leade you not from your firste Inuention.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 6.

I was promis'd on a time
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd *nor rhyme nor reason*.
Spenser, Lines on his Promised Pension, Int. to Works, [p. xiv.

Thus sayd one in a meeter of eleuen very harshly in mine eare, whether it be for lacke of good *rime or* of good *reason*, or of both, I wot not.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

Was there ever any man thus beaten out of season
When in the why and the wherefore is *neither rhyme nor reason?*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 49.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always *reason* themselves out again.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 164.

And every one super-aboundeth in his own humour, even to the annihilating of any other *without rhyme or reason*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

rime[1] (rīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [Also *rhyme*, formerly also *rhime* (see the etym. of the noun); early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rimen*, *rymen*, rime, = D. *rijmen*, rime, = MHG. *rīmen*, rime, fig. bring together, unite, G. *reimen*, rime, = Sw. *rimma* = Dan. *rime*; < OF. and F. *rimer* (Pr. Sp. Pg. *rimar*, It. *rimare*, ML. *rimare*), rime; from the noun: see *rime*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To compose in verse; treat in verse; versify.

But alle shal passen that men prose or *ryme*,
Take every man hys turn as for his tyme.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 41.

Palæmon shall be Judge how ill you *rhime*.
Dryden, Virg. Past., III. 75.

2. To put into rime: as, to *rime* a story. — **3.** To bring into a certain condition by riming; influence by rime.

Fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 164.

To rime to death, to destroy by the use of riming incantations; hence, to kill off in any manner; get rid of; make an end of.

And my poets
Shall with a satire, steep'd in gall and vinegar,
Rhyme 'em *to death*, as they do rats in Ireland.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.

Were the brute capable of being *rhymed to death*, Mr. Creech should do it genteely, and take the widow with her jointure. *R. Parsons*, in Letters of Eminent Men, from [Bodl. Coll. (Lond., 1813), I. 54.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To compose verses; make verses.

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 102.

2. To accord in the terminal sounds; more widely, to correspond in sound; assonate; harmonize; accord; chime.

But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 420.

Riming delirium, a form of mania in which the patient speaks in verses.

rime[2]†, *n.* [< AS. *rīm.*] Number. *Ormulum*, 1. 11248.

rime[3] (rīm), *n.* [< ME. *rime, rīm, ryme,* < AS. *hrīm* = OD. D. *rijm* = OHG. **hrīm*, **rīm, rīme*, MHG. **rīm* (in verb *rīmeln*), G. dial. *reim, rein* = Icel. *hrim* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, frost; cf. D. *rijp* = OHG. *hrīfo, rīfo*, MHG. *rīfe*, G. *reif*, frost. Some erroneously connect the word with Gr. *κρυμός, κρύος*, frost, *κρύσταλλος*, ice, < √ *kru*, be hard: see *crystal, crude.*] White frost, or hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapor: same as *frost*, 3.

Frosty *rime*,
That in the morning whitened hill and plain
And is no more. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 34.

rime[3] (rīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming.* [< *rime*[3], *n.*] To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rime[4] (rīm), *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

rime[5], *n.* A Middle English or modern dialectal form of *rim*[1].

rime[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rim*[2].

rime[7] (rīm), *n.* [< OF. *rime*, < L. *rima*, a crack, fissure, cleft, chink.] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. *Sir T. Browne.*

rime-frost (rīm′frôst), *n.* [< ME. *rymefrost, rimfrost* (= Sw. Dan. *rimfrost*), < *rime*[3] + *frost.*] Hoar-frost; rime.

On morgen fel hem a dew a-gein. . . .
It lai thor, quit as a *rim frost.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3328.

rime-frosted (rīm′frôs″ted), *a.* Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

The birch-trees delicately *rime-frosted* to their finest tips. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 643.

rimeless (rīm′les), *a.* [< *rime*[1] + *-less.*] Having no rime; not in the form of rime. Also *rhymeless.*

Too popular is Tragic Poesy,
Straining his tip-toes for a farthing fee,
And doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread,
Unbid Iambics flow from careless head.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iv. 3.

rime-letter (rīm′let″ėr), *n.* A recurring letter, as in alliteration.

The repeated letter [in alliteration] is called the *rime-letter.* *F. A. March*, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 224.

rimer[1] (rī′mėr), *n.* [Also *rhymer* (see *rime*[1], *n.*); early mod. E. *rimer, rymer,* < ME. **rimer, rymare*, a rimer (used in a depreciative sense), = D. *rijmer* = MHG. *rīmære*, G. *reimer* = Icel. *rimari* = Sw. *rimmare* = Dan. *rimer*, a rimer, versifier; as *rime*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. ML. *rimarius*, a rimer; F. *rimeur* = Pg. *rimador* = It. *rimatore*, a rimer.] One who makes rimes or verses; especially, a maker of verses wherein rime or metrical form predominates over poetic thought or creation; hence, an inferior poet; in former use, also, a minstrel.

To eschew many Diseases and mischiefs, which have happened before this time in the Land of Wales, by many Wasters, *Rhymers*, Minstrels, and other Vagabonds: It is ordained, etc.
Laws of Hen. IV. (1402), in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 64.

With wanton Bardes, and *Rymers* impudent.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, III. xii. 5.

Sawcie Lictors
Will catch at vs like Strumpets, and scald *Rimers*
Ballad vs out a Tune.
Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), v. 2. 215.

I am nae poet in a sense,
But just a *rhymer*, like, by chance.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rimer[2] (rī′mėr), *n.* Same as *reamer.* Also *rimmer.* [Eng.]

rimer[2] (rī′mėr), *v. t.* [< *rimer*[2], *n.*] To ream. Also *rimmer.* [Eng.]

When . . . the rivet cannot be inserted without recourse to some means for straightening the holes, it is best to *rimer* them out and use a larger rivet.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 67.

The lower end of each column is bolted by turned bolts in *rimered* holes to cast iron girders 20 in. deep.
The Engineer, LXVI. 520.

rimer[3] (rī′mėr), *n.* In *fort.*, a palisade.

rime-royal† (rīm′roi″al), *n.* A seven-line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versification. There are in it three rimes, the first and third lines riming together, the second, fourth, and fifth also riming, and the sixth and seventh. It is generally supposed that this form of verse received the name of *rime-royal* from the fact that it was used by King James I. of Scotland in his poem of the "Kinges Quair." It was a favorite form of verse till the end of the sixteenth century. The following stanza is an example:

And first, within the porch and jaws of hell,
Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all besprent
With tears; and to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent
To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament
With thoughtful care, as she that, all in vain,
Would wear and waste continually in pain.
Sackville, Induction to Mir. for Mags.

rimery (rī′mėr-i), *n.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ery.*] The art of making rimes. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

rimester (rīm′stėr), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhymester* (see *rime*[1]); < *rime*[1] + *-ster.*] A rimer; a maker of rimes, generally of an inferior order; a would-be poet; a poetaster.

Railing was the ypocras of the drunken *rhymester*, and Quipping the marchpane of the mad libeller.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

But who forgives the senior's ceaseless verse,
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse?
What heterogeneous honours deck the peer!
Lord, *rhymester*, petit-maître, and pamphleteer!
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

rimeye†, *v. t.* [ME. *rimeyen,* < OF. *rimeier, rimaier, rimoier, rimoyer,* < *rime*, rime: see *rime*[1].] To compose in rime; versify.

This olde gentil Britons in hir dayes
Of diverse aventures maden layes,
Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 39.

rim-fire (rim′fīr), *a.* **1.** Noting a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base: distinguished from *center-fire.* Such cartridges have the defect (from which center-fire cartridges are free) that, unless the detonating substance is distributed all around the base, particular care must be used in their insertion to obtain the proper position for it relatively to the hammer of the lock. **2.** Pertaining to or adapted for the use of a rim-fire cartridge: as, a *rim-fire* gun (a gun in which rim-fire cartridges are used).

rimic (rī′mik), *a.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to rime. Also *rhymic.* [Rare.]

His [Mitford's] remarks are on the verbal, grammatical, and *rhymic* (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the Elegy. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 517.

rimiform (rī′mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rima*, a chink, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having a longitudinal chink or furrow. *Leighton*, Brit. Lichens, glossary.

rimist (rī′mist), *n.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ist.*] A rimer. Also *rhymist.* [Rare.]

His [Milton's] character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was that he was a good *rhymist*, but no poet.
Johnson, Milton.

rimless (rim′les), *a.* [< *rim*[1] + *-less.*] Having no rim.

The other wore a *rimless* crown,
With leaves of laurel stuck about.
Wordsworth, Beggars.

rim-line (rim′līn), *n.* A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in the pound-nets used on the Great Lakes. These ropes serve the double purpose of holding the stakes firmly and affording a means of hauling a boat along the net when the crib is lifted.

rim-lock (rim′lok), *n.* A lock having a metallic case, intended to be affixed to the outside of a door, etc., instead of being inserted within it. See *mortise-lock.*

rimmer[1] (rim′ėr), *n.* [< *rim*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** An implement used in impressing ornamental figures upon the margins of the paste or crust of pies, etc. It may have the nature either of a hand-stamp or of an embossed roller.—**2.** [< *rim*[2].] An instrument used in rimming mackerel; a plow; a rimming-knife.

rimmer[2] (rim′ėr), *n.* and *v.* Same as *reamer, rimer*[2].

rimose (rī′mōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *rimoso*, < L. *rimosus*, full of chinks, < *rima*, a chink, fissure: see *rime*[6].] Full of chinks, clefts, or crevices; chinky, like the bark of a tree: specifically said, in entomology, of the sculpture of insects when the surface shows many minute narrow and generally parallel excavations. Also *rimous.*

rimosely (rī′mōs-li), *adv.* In a rimose manner.

rimosity (rī-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< *rimose* + *-ity.*] The state of being rimose or chinky.

rimous (rī′mus), *a.* [< L. *rimosus*, full of chinks: see *rimose.*] Same as *rimose.*

rim-planer (rim′plā″nėr), *n.* A machine for dressing wheel-fellies, planing simultaneously one flat and one curved surface.

rimple (rim′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimpled*, ppr. *rimpling.* [Also (now more commonly) *rumple;* < ME. *rimplen,* < AS. **hrimpelian* (cf. *hrympelle*, a rimple), wrinkle, freq. of **hrimpan, rimpan* (pp. *gerumpen*) = MD. D. *rimpelen* = MLG. *rimpen*, wrinkle, = OHG. *hrimfan, rimphan, rimpfan, rimpfen*, MHG. *rimpfen, rümphen*, G. *rümpfen*, crook, bend, wrinkle; perhaps (assuming the Teut. root to be *hramp*) a nasalized form of √ *hrap* = Gr. *κάρφειν*, wrinkle; otherwise (assuming the initial *h* to be merely casual), akin to Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, *ῥαμφή*, a curved sword.] **I.** *trans.* To wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple.*

A *rympled* vekke, ferre ronne in age.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4495.

He was grete and longe, and blakke and rowe *rympled.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

No more by the banks of the streamlet we'll wander,
And smile at the moon's *rimpled* face on the wave.
Burns, O'er the Mist-shrouded Cliffs.

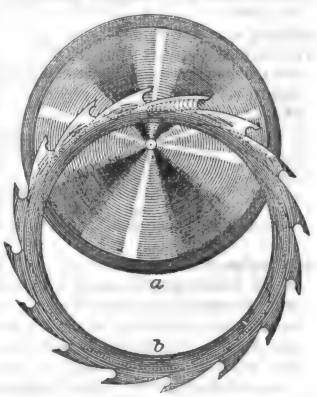
II. *intrans.* To wrinkle; ripple.

As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.
Crabbe, Parish Register (ed. 1807), i.

rimple (rim′pl), *n.* [Also (now more commonly) *rumple;* < ME. *rimple, rympyl, rimpel,* < AS. **hrimpele, hrympelle* = MD. D. *rimpel* = MLG. *rimpel* (also *rimpe*), a wrinkle; from the verb.] A wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple.*

rim-rock (rim′rok), *n.* In *mining*, parts still remaining of the edges of the channels which the old or Tertiary rivers wore away in the bed-rock, and within which the auriferous detritus was accumulated. [California.]

rim-saw (rim′sâ), *n.* A saw the cutting part of which is annular and is mounted upon a central circular disk. *E. H. Knight.*



Rim-saw.
a, central disk upon which the cutting part *b* is mounted, attached to the disk by rivets.

rim-stock (rim′stok), *n.* A clog-almanac. *Chambers's Encyc.*

rimu (rim′ö), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *imou-pine.*

Rimula (rim′ū-lă), *n.* [NL., < L. *rimula*, dim. of *rima*, a crack: see *rime*[6].] In *conch.*, a genus of fossil keyhole-limpets, or *Fissurellidæ. Defrance*, 1819.

rimuliform (rim′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rimula*, a little crack, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a crack or fissure; specifically, in *conch.*, resembling or related to the genus *Rimula.*

rimulose (rim′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **rimulosus*, < L. *rimula*, a little crack: see *Rimula.*] In *bot.*, full of small cracks or chinks: said chiefly of lichens and fungi.

rimy[1]† (rī′mi), *a.* [Usually *rhymy;* < *rime*[1] + *-y*[1].] Riming.

Playing *rhimy* plays with scurvy heroes.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 39. (*Davies.*)

rimy[2] (rī′mi), *a.* [< ME. **rimy,* < AS. *hrīmig*, rimy, frosty, < *hrīm*, rime, frost: see *rime*[2].] **1.** Covered with rime or hoar-frost.

But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains,
And *rimy* without speck extend the plains.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. Frosty; cold.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hill—on a *rimy* morning in departing November—Adam and Dinah were married. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, lv.

rin[1] (rin), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch variant of *run*[1].

rin[2] (rin), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, the thousandth part of a liang or ounce.] A Japanese bronze or brass coin, exactly similar in form to

the Chinese cash, and equal in value to the thousandth part of a yen. See *li*[1] and *yen*.

rinabout (rin'a-bout), *n.* [Sc. form of *run-about*, < *run*[1] + *about*.] One who runs about ★through the country; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

rind[1] (rīnd), *n.* [< ME. *rind*, *rinde*, < AS. *rind*, *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust, = MD. *rinde*, the bark of a tree, D. *rinde*, oak-bark, tan, = MLG. *rinde* = OHG. *rinta*, *rinda*, MHG. *rinte*, *rinde*, G. *rinde*, rind, crust, crust of bread; prob. akin to AS. *rand*, E. *rand*, edge, border, and to AS. *rima*, E. *rim*, border: see *rand*[1] and *rim*[1].] **1.** A thick and firm outer coat or covering, as of animals, plants, fruits, cheeses, etc.; a thick skin or integument; specifically, in *bot.*, same as *cortex:* applied to the outer layer or layers of a fungus-body, to the cortical layer (see *cortical*) of a lichen, as well as to the bark of trees.

His shelde todasshed was with swerds and maces,
In which men myghte many an arwe fynde,
That thyrled hadde horn and nerf and *rynde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 642.

Whoso takithe from the tre the *rinde* and the levis,
It wer better that he in his bed lay long.
Song of Roland, 152 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 308).

Sweetest nut hath sourest *rind*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 115.

Leviathan . . .
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly *rind*
Moors by his side under the lee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 206.

Hard wood I am, and wrinkled *rind*,
But yet my sap was stirr'd.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. The skin of a whale; whale-rind: a whalers' term.—**3**†. Edge; border.

Thane they roode by that ryver, that rynnyd so swythe,
Thare the *ryndez* overrechez with realle bowghez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 921.

= **Syn. 1.** *Peel*, etc. See *skin*.

rind[1] (rīnd), *v. t.* [< *rind*[1], *n.*; cf. AS. *be-rindan*, strip the rind off.] To take the rind from; bark; decorticate.

All persons were forbidden . . . to set fire to the woods of the country, or work detriment to them by "*rinding* of the trees." *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, i.

rind[2], *n.* See *rynd*.

rinded (rīn'ded), *a.* [< *rind*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a rind or outer coat: occurring chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, smooth-*rinded* trees.

Summer herself should minister
To thee, with fruitage golden-*rinded*
On golden salvers. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

The soft-*rinded* smoothening facile chalk,
That yields your outline to the air's embrace,
Half-softened by a halo's pearly gloom.
Browning, Pippa Passes.

rinderpest (rin'dėr-pest), *n.* [< G. *rinderpest* (= D. *rinder-pest*), cattle-plague, < *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, horned cattle (= E. dial. *rother*, a horned beast: see *rother*[2]), + *pest*, plague (= E. *pest*): see *pest*.] An acute infectious disease of cattle, appearing occasionally among sheep, and communicable to other ruminants. In western Europe the disease has prevailed from time to time since the fourth century in extensive epizoötics. From its home on the steppes of eastern Russia and central Asia it has been carried westward by the great migrations and later by the transportation of cattle. The losses in Europe have been enormous. Thus, in 1711–14 1,500,000 beeves are said to have perished, and in 1870–1 80,000 beeves in France alone. The infection (which is probably ultramicroscopic in size (Koch)) may be transmitted directly by sick animals or indirectly by manure, or by persons and animals going from the sick to the well. It may be carried a short distance in the air. Its vitality is retained longest in the moist condition. The disease, after a period of incubation of from three to six days, begins with high temperature, rapid pulse, and cessation of milk-secretion. This latent period is followed by a congestion of all the visible mucous membranes, on which small erosions or ulcers subsequently develop. About 90 per cent. of all attacked die in from four to seven days after the appearance of the disease. If the animal survives, one attack confers a lasting immunity.

rind-gall (rīnd'gâl), *n.* A defect in timber caused by a bruise in the bark which produces a callus upon the wood over which the later layers grow without consolidating. *Laslett*, Timber and Timber Trees.

rind-grafting (rīnd'gràf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

rind-layer (rīnd'lā″ėr), *n.* Same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

rindle (rin'dl), *n.* A dialectal form of *runnel*.

rindmart (rind'märt), *n.* [Also *rhindmart*, *rynmart;* possibly < G. *rind*, horned cattle (see *rinderpest*), + *mart*, said to be shortened < *Martinmas*, because such carcasses were deliverable then for rent or feu-duty: see *Martinmas*, *mart*[3].] In *Scots law*, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland, signifying any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. *Bell.*

rine[1] (rīn), *n.* [Also *rhine*, and in var. form *rone*, *rune;* < ME. *rune*, < AS. *ryne*, a run, course, flow, watercourse, orbit, course of time (= OFries. *rene*, a flow (in comp. *blōd-rene*), = G. *ronne*, a channel, = Icel. *ryne* (in comp.), a flow, stream, = Goth. *runs*, a flow, flux), < *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1], *v.*, and cf. *run*[1], *n.*, in part identical with *rine;* cf. also *runnel*.] A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

This plain [Sedgemoor], intersected by ditches known as *rhines*, and in some parts rich in peat, is broken by isolated hills and lower ridges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 257.

rine[2], *v. t.* [< ME. *rinen* (pret. *ran*), also *rynde*, < AS. *hrīnan* = OS. *hrīnan* = OHG. *hrīnan*, touch, etc., = Icel. *hrīna*, cleave, hurt.] **1.** To touch. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. To concern. *Jamieson.*

rine[2] (rīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *rind*[1].

rine[3]†, *n.* Same as *rim*[2].

rinforzando (rin-fôr-tsän'dō), *a.* [< It. *rinforzando*, ppr. of *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce: see *reinforce*.] In *music*, with special or increased emphasis: usually applied to a single phrase or voice-part which is to be made specially prominent. Abbreviated *rinf.*, *rf.*, and *rfz*.

rinforzato (rin-fôr-tsä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *rinforzare*, strengthen: see *rinforzando*.] Same ★as *rinforzando*.

ring[1] (ring), *n.* [< ME. *ring*, *ryng*, also *rink*, *rynk*, < AS. *hring* = OS. *hring* = OFries. *hring*, *ring* = D. *ring* = MLG. *rink*, LG. *ring*, *rink* = OHG. *hring*, *ring*, MHG. *rinc* (*ring-*), G. *ring* = Icel. *hringr* = Sw. Dan. *ring* (= Goth. **hriggs*, not recorded), a ring, circle; cf. F. *rang*, a row, rank (see *rank*[2]), F. *harangue* = Sp. Pg. *arenga* = It. *aringa*, harangue, etc. (see *harangue*), < OHG.; = OSlav. *krangŭ*, circle, *kranglŭ*, round, = Russ. *krugŭ*, a circle, round; supposed to be akin also to L. *circus* = Gr. κρίκος, κίρκος (see *circus*), Skt. *chakra* (for **kakra*), a wheel, circle. Hence ult. *rink*[2], *rank*[2], *range*, *arrange*, *derange*, *harangue*.] **1.** A circular body with a comparatively large central circular opening. Specifically—(*a*) A circular band of any material or size, or designed for any purpose; a circlet; a hoop: as, a key-*ring;* a napkin-*ring;* an umbrella-*ring;* a *ring*-bolt; a *ring*-dial; especially, a circlet of gold or other material worn as an ornament upon the finger, in the ear, or upon some other part of the body.

Ho ragt hym a riche *rynk* of red golde werkez,
Wyth a starande ston, stondande alofte,
That bere blusschande bemez as the bryzt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1817.

With this *Ring* I thee wed.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Hangings fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver *rings* and pillars of marble. Esther i. 6.

There 's a French lord coming o'er the sea
To wed me wi' a *ring*.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 87).

Hence—(*b*) A circular group; a circular disposition of persons or things.

Then make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar,
And let me show you him that made the will.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 162.

Ranks wedg'd in ranks; of arms a steely *ring*
Still grows, and spreads, and thickens round the king.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 254.

A cottage . . . perch'd upon the green hill top, but close Environ'd with a *ring* of branching elms.
Cowper, Task, i. 223.

(*c*) One of the circular layers of wood acquired periodically by many growing trees. See *annual ring*, below.

Huge trees, a thousand *rings* of Spring
In every bole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. In *geom.*: (*a*) The area or space between two concentric circles. (*b*) An anallagmatic surface; an anchor-ring.—**3.** A circle or circular line. Hence—(*a*) A circular course; a revolution; a circuit.

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery torcher his diurnal *ring*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 165.

(*b*) A limiting boundary; compass.

But life, within a narrow *ring*
Of giddy joys comprised.
Cowper, On the Bill of Mortality for 1793.

4. A constantly curving line; a helix.

Oft, as in airy *rings* they skim the heath,
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 131.

Woodbine . . .
In spiral *rings* ascends the trunk, and lays
Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 231.

5. A circular or oval or even square area; an arena. (*a*) An area in which games or sports are performed. (*b*) The arena of a hippodrome or circus.

"Your father breaks horses, don't he?" "If you please, sir, when they can get any to break, they do break horses in the *ring*, sir." *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii.

(*c*) The inclosure in which pugilists fight, usually a square area marked off by a rope and stakes.

And being powerfully aided by Jenkin Vincent . . . with plenty of cold water, and a little vinegar applied according to the scientific method practised by the bottle-holders in a modern *ring*, the man began to raise himself.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

(*d*) The betting-arena on a race-course. (*e*) The space in which horses are exhibited or exercised at a cattle-show or market, or on a public promenade.

One day, in the *ring*, Rawdon's stanhope came in sight.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

6. A combination of persons for attaining such objects as the controlling of the market in stocks, or the price of a commodity, or the effecting of personal and selfish (especially corrupt) ends, as by the control of political or legislative agencies.

A [political] *Ring* is, in its common form, a small number of persons who get possession of an administrative machine, and distribute the offices or other good things connected with it among a band of fellows, of greater or less dimensions, who agree to divide with them whatever they make. *The Nation*, XIII. 333.

Those who in great cities form the committees and work the machine are persons whose chief aim in life is to make their living by office. . . . They cement their dominion by combination, each placing his influence at the disposal of the others, and settle all important measures in secret conclave. Such a combination is called a *Ring*.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 75.

7. In the language of produce-exchanges, a device to simplify the settlement of contracts for delivery, where the same quantity of a commodity is called for by several contracts, the buyer in one being the seller in another, the object of the ring being to fill all contracts by delivery made by the first seller to the last buyer. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc., p. 66.—**8.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A list, cincture, or annulet round a column. (*b*) An archivolt, in its specific sense of the arch proper.

They [old arches of stone or brick] differ from metal or wooden arches, inasmuch as the compressed arc of materials called the *ring* is built of a number of separate pieces having little or no cohesion. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 305.

9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, etc., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface. Compare *ring-dial*.—**10.** In *angling*, a guide.—**11.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an annulus; any circular part or structure like a ring or hoop: as, a tracheal *ring* (one of the circular hoop-like cartilages of the windpipe); a somitic *ring* (an annular somite, as one of the segments of a worm); a *ring* of color.—**12.** In *bot.*, same as *annulus*.—**13.** A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks, or 240 pieces.—**Abdominal ring.** See *abdominal*.—**Annual ring**, in *bot.*, one of the concentric layers of wood produced yearly in exogenous trunks. Such rings result from the more porous structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with the autumn growth, a difference attributed to less and greater tension of the bark at the two seasons. In the exogens of temperate regions, on account of the winter rest, these zones are strongly marked; in those of the tropics they are less obvious, but the same difference of structure exists in them with few if any exceptions, save in cases of individual peculiarity. In temperate climates a double ring is exceptionally produced in one season, owing to a cessation and resumption of growth, caused, for example, by the stripping of the leaves. It is a question whether some, especially tropical, trees do not normally form semiannual rings corresponding to two growing seasons. Somewhat similar rings are formed, several in a season, in such roots as the beet. These have no reference to seasons, but result, according to De Bary, from the successive formation of cambium-zones in the peripheral layer of parenchyma. Also *annual layer* or *zone*.—**A ring! a ring!** See *a hall! a hall!* under *hall*.—**Arthritic ring**, the zone of injected blood-vessels surrounding the corneal margin, seen in iritis.—**Auriculoventricular ring**, the margin of the auriculoventricular opening.—**Benzene ring**, a circular group of six carbon and six hydrogen atoms which is regarded as representing the constitution of benzene, and by which its relations to its derivatives may be most conveniently expressed.—**Bishop's ring.** See *bishop*.—**Broadwell ring**, a gas-check for use in heavy breech-loading guns, invented by L. W. Broadwell. See *gas-check* and *fermeture*.—**Bronchial rings**, cartilaginous hoops in the walls of the bronchi, serving to distend those air-passages. They are often incomplete in a part (about half) of their circumference, in which case they are more precisely called *bronchial half-rings*. Such is the rule in birds.—**Chinese rings**, a set of seven rings used by prestigiators.—**Ciliary ring**, the inner circular part of the ciliary muscle.—**Circumesophageal ring.** See *circumesophageal*.—**Clearing ring**, in *angling*, a ring or ring-shaped sinker used for clearing a foul hook. Such rings are of brass or iron, comparatively heavy, opening with a hinge to be put on the line, and having a cord attached to recover them. In case the hook gets fast, the ring is run down to dislodge it; or if a salmon or striped-bass sulks,

the ring is slid down on the line to his nose.—**Colored rings,** in *optics.* See *Newton's rings.*—**Columns** or **pillars of the abdominal ring.** See *column.*—**Cornice-ring.** See *cornice.*—**Crural ring.** See *crural.*—**Decad ring.** See *decad.*—**Diaphragmatic ring,** a name given by Chaussier to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the inferior vena cava passes through the diaphragm to the heart. Also called *foramen quadratum.* See cut under *diaphragm.*—**Dicket ring.** Same as *decad ring.*—**Douglas ring,** a name given in Scotland and the north of England to a ring decorated with a heart or hearts, or having a heart-shaped seal or stone: in allusion to the "bloody heart," the bearing of the Douglas family.—**Episcopal ring.** Same as *bishop's ring.*—**Esophageal, fairy, femoral ring.** See the adjectives.—**Fisherman's ring.** See *fisherman.*—**Gemow ring.** Same as *gemel-ring.*—**Hernial ring,** the constricted opening of a hernial sac.—**Inguinal rings.** Same as *abdominal rings.*—**Investiture ring.** See *investiture.*—**Linked ring,** a ring composed of two or more hoops hinged or linked together in such a way that it shuts up as a solid ring or can be opened and the parts broken asunder.—**Live, mandibular, medicinable, meteoric ring.** See the adjectives.—**Newton's rings,** a series of colored rings produced by pressing a convex lens of very long focus against a plane surface of glass. The rings are due to interference. (See *interference,* 5.) These rings, in the case of white light, show progressive changes of color, and the order follows that known as Newton's scale of colors. Sir Isaac Newton was the first to investigate them (whence the name).—**Nobili's rings,** concentric colored rings formed on a flat surface about a pointed electrode by the electrolysis of certain salts. Nobili used a solution of lead upon a sheet of polished metal, the cathode being a platinum wire.—**Ocellary, ophthalmic, parheliacal rings.** See the adjectives.—**Open ring,** a coupling-link which is left open on one side, the ends passing each other but not touching. It is used in agricultural machines. Also called *cap-ring* and *open link.*—**Pixy ring.** See *pixy.*—**Polarized rings.** See *interference figures,* under *interference,* 5.—**Reinforce-rings.** See *reinforce.*—**Ring-and-staff investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture,* under *investiture.*—**Ring course.** See *course*[1].—**Ring nebula.** See *nebula.*—**Ring of an anchor,** that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—**Ring of Venus,** in *palmistry,* a curved line running below the mounts of Apollo and Saturn. See *mount*[1], 5.—**Ring settlement,** in business transactions, a settlement made by means of a ring. See def. 7.

Where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a *ring settlement* can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 180.

Rings of a gun, in *gun.,* circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, namely the *base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring,* and *muzzle-ring:* but these terms do not in general apply to modern ordnance.—**Rings of the trachea.** See *tracheal rings,* below.—**Rosary ring.** Same as *decad ring.*—**Saturn's ring.** See *Saturn.*—**Sclerotic ring** of birds and various reptiles, the circlet of small bones which surround the cornea, embedded in the sclerotic coat of the eye. See cut under *sclerotal, n.*—**Split ring,** a metallic ring split spirally, on which keys or other objects required to be kept together may be suspended by passing part of them through the spiral, so that they hang loose on the ring.—**St. Martin's rings,** rings of copper or brass, in imitation of gold. They may have been so called because the makers or venders of them resided within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. *Halliwell.*

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith *saint Martins rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, sayes the Goldsmith.

Plaine Percevall, in Brand's Pop. Antiq., II. 27, note.

The ring, the prize-ring, pugilism and those connected with pugilism.

The Ring was his chief delight, and a well-fought battle between two accomplished bruisers caused his heart to leap with joy. *W. Besant,* Fifty Years Ago, p. 73.

To come on the ring†, to take one's turn.

Judge infernal Mynos, of Crete Kynge,
Now cometh thy lotte! now *comestow on the rynge!*
Nat oonly for thy sake writen ys this story.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1887.

To ride, run, or **tilt at the ring,** an exercise much in vogue in the sixteenth century in Europe, and replacing to a certain extent the justs or tilts of armed knights one against another. It was for the nobility nearly what the quintain or similar games of tilting were for the people. A ring was suspended at a height, and the horsemen rode at it with a light spear with which they tried to carry it off.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay *at the ring rides* well.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

To take the mantle and ring. See *mantle.*—**Tracheal rings,** in *anat.* and *zoöl.,* the rings or hoops of cartilage (sometimes of bone) which are situated in the walls of the windpipe and serve to keep that air-passage permanently distended. Such rings are usually of hyaline cartilage and very elastic, but may ossify more or less completely. They are numerous, closely succeeding one another along the course of the trachea. They are frequently incomplete in a part of their circumference, or otherwise irregular, when, like the corresponding bronchial rings, they are known as *half-rings.* In animals whose necks undergo notable lengthening and shortening in different attitudes of the head, the rings provide for a corresponding extension and contraction of the trachea, as notably in birds, whose tracheal rings are regularly beveled alternately on the right and left sides, so as to slide over one another when the windpipe is contracted in retraction of the neck. (See cut under *tracheal.*) Tracheal rings are normally much alike in most of the length of the windpipe, but commonly undergo special modifications at each end of that tube (see *cricoid, n.,* and cut under *pessulus*); less frequently several rings are enlarged and consolidated in a dilatation called the *tympanum.* Several ordinary rings are shown in the cuts under *larynx* and *mouth.*—**Tweed Ring,** an association of corrupt politicians belonging to the Tammany Society, which from about 1863 to 1871 controlled nearly all the departments of administration in New York city, and plundered the city of many millions of dollars. The principal leaders were William M. Tweed (commissioner of public works, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, and grand sachem of the Tammany Society), Connolly (comptroller of the city), and Sweeny (park commissioner). The ring was overthrown in 1871, and Tweed died in jail.—**Vortex ring.** See *vortex.*—**Widow's ring,** a ring assumed by one who vows perpetual widowhood, a custom followed in the fourteenth century and later. Compare *widow's mantle,* under *mantle.* (See also *cramp-ring, mourning-ring, posy-ring, thumb-ring.*)

★**ring**[1] (ring), *v.* [< ME. *ringen,* < AS. *hringian* (also in comp. *ymb-hringian,* surround, encircle) = D. *ringen,* ring, wear a ring, = OHG. *gehringen,* MHG. *ringen;* cf. G. (*um-*)*ringen,* surround, = Icel. *hringa* = Sw. *ringa* = Dan. *ringe,* furnish with a ring; from the noun: see *ring*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be round about in the form of a circle; form a ring about; encircle; encompass; gird.

Lord Talbot,
. . . *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 14.

We are left as scorpions *ringed* with fire.

Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

2. To take a position around; surround; hence, to hem in; specifically, in Australia, to keep (cattle) together, by riding around them in a circle.

My followers *ring* him round;
He sits unarm'd. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

I'll tell you what, West, you'll have to *ring* them—pass the word for all hands to follow one another in a circle at a little distance apart.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 126.

3. In the *manège,* to exercise by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; lunge.

She caught a glimpse, through the glass door opening on the park, of the General, and a fine horse they were *ringing,* and she hurried out. *Miss Edgeworth,* Helen, vi.

4. To provide with a ring or rings; mark or decorate with rings; especially, to fit with a metallic ring, as the finger, or as an animal or its nose; also, to furnish with rings, or attach rings to, for the line to run in, as an anglers' rod.

On alle hure fyue fyngres rycheliche *yrynged,*
And ther-on rede rubies and other riche stones.

Piers Plowman (C), iii. 12.

Ring these fingers with thy household worms.

Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 31.

5. To wed with a marriage-ring. [Rare.]

I was born of a true man and a *ring'd* wife.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

6. In *hort.,* to cut out a ring of bark from, as from a branch or root, in order to obstruct the return of the sap and oblige it to accumulate above the part operated on.

One of the expedients for inducing a state of fruitfulness in trees is the *ringing* of the branches or stem.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 244.

Gaunt trunks of trees, which had been *rung* [erroneously used for *ringed*] and allowed to die slowly, stood like white skeletons waiting to be felled and burned.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 2.

To ring a quoit, to throw it so that it encircles the pin.—**To ring up cattle.** See def. 2.—**To ring up the anchor,** to pull the ring of an anchor close up to the cathead.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form a ring.

The rest which round about you *ring,*
Faire Lords and Ladies which about you dwell.

Spenser, F. Q., VI., Int., st. 7.

2. To move in rings or in a constantly curving course.

A bird is said to *ring* when it rises spirally in the air.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

★**ring**[2] (ring), *v.*; pret. *rang* (sometimes *rung*), pp. *rung,* ppr. *ringing.* [< ME. *ringen, ryngen* (pret. *ringde,* pl. *ringden, ringeden;* also (by conformity with *sang, sung,* etc.) pret. *rang, rong,* pl. *rungen, rongen, ronge,* pp. *rungen, i-rungen, i-runge*), < AS. *hringan* (weak verb, pret. *hringde*), clash, ring, = MD. *ringhen,* D. *ringen* = Icel. *hringja* = Sw. *ringa* = Dan. *ringe,* ring; cf. Icel. *hrang,* a din, Dan *rangle,* rattle; prob. orig. imitative, or later considered so; perhaps akin to L. *clangere,* sound, clang: see *clang, clank,* and cf. *clink, ting*[1], *tink, tinkle,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause (a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic) to sound, particularly by striking. In the United States *ring* and *toll* are sometimes distinguished, the former being applied to swinging a bell so as to throw the clapper against it, and the latter to striking it while at rest with a hammer. See *toll.*

Religiouse reuerencede hym and *rongen* here belles.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 59.

The statue of Mars bigan his hauberke *ringe.*

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1578.

Rejoice, you men of Angiers, *ring* your bells;
King John, your king and England's, doth approach.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 312.

Whene'er the old exchange of profit *rings*
Her silver saints' bell of uncertain gains,
My merchant-soul can stretch both legs and wings.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

"Give no credit!"—these were some of his golden maxims,—"Never take paper-money! Look well to your change! *Ring* the silver on the four-pound weight!"

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To produce by or as by ringing, as a sound or peal.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 43.

Ere the first cock his matin *rings.*

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 114.

3. To announce or celebrate by ringing; usher with ringing, as of bells; hence, to proclaim or introduce musically: often followed by *in* or *out.*

He hade morthired this mylde be myddaye war *rongene,*
With-owttyne mercy. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 976.

No mournful bell shall *ring* her burial.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 197.

The same considerations, supported by religious motives, caused the strict prohibition of work on Sundays and festivals, and "on Saturday, or the eve of a double feast, after noon has been *rung.*"

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxi.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Hear the mellow wedding-bells— . . .
How they *ring out* their delight!

Poe, The Bells.

4. To utter sonorously; repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; sound: as, to *ring* one's praises.

I would *ring* him such a lesson.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 1.

To ring bells backward. See *backward.*—**To ring changes** or **the changes on.** See *change.*—**To ring in.** (*a*) To usher in by ringing.

Ring out the old, *ring in* the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

Hence—(*b*) (also **to ring into**). To introduce or bring in or into. [Slang.]

They want to *ring* me *into* it [the performance of Bulwer's "Money"], but I do not see anything in it I can do.

Lester Wallack, Memories (Scribner's Mag., IV. 723).

To ring the change, to swindle in the changing of money by a complicated system of changing and rechanging, in order to produce confusion and deception.—**To ring the changes.** See *change.*—**To ring the hallowed bell.** See *bell*[1].—**To ring up,** to summon or rouse by the ringing of a bell: as, to *ring up* a person at the telephone; to *ring up* a doctor in the middle of the night. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give forth a musical, resonant, and metallic sound; resound, as a bell or other sonorous body when set in sudden vibration by a blow or otherwise: as, the anvil *rang.*

Hys armour *ryngis* or clattirs horribly.

G. Douglas, in Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight [(E. E. T. S.), p. 112, Gloss.

Now *ryngen* trompes loude and clarioun.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1742.

Duke. Who call'd here of late?
Prov. None, since the curfew *rung.*

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 78.

And the ancient Rhyme *rang* strange, with its passion and its change,
Here where all done lay undone.

Mrs. Browning, Rhyme of the Duchess May.

The silken gauntlet that is thrown
In such a quarrel *rings* like steel.

Whittier, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against the [Slave Power.

2. To ring a bell; especially, to give a signal with a bell: as, to *ring* for a servant or a messenger.

Bull. A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation-day, sir. . . .

Fal. I will take such order that thy friends shall *ring* for thee. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 198.

We . . . shall have no need of Mr. Bowls's kind services. Mr. Bowls, if you please, we will *ring* when we want you.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

3. To sound loudly and clearly, like the tone of a bell; be distinctly audible: as, the music still *rings* in our ears.

Thene herde he of that hyze hil . . . a wonder breme noyse. . . .
What! hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne,
What! hit rusched, & *ronge,* rawthe to here.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Thy old groans *ring* yet in my ancient ears.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 74.

Ere the sound of an axe in the forest had *rung.*

Whittier, The Merrimack

4. To resound; reverberate; echo.

The silver roof of the Olympian palace *rung* again with applause of the fact. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Ten thousand harps . . . tuned
Angelic harmonies; the earth, the air, . . .
The heavens, and all the constellations *rung*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 562.

5. To have the sensation of a continued humming or buzzing sound: as, to make one's head *ring*.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vext to death,
Tongue-killed, and have not yet recovered breath.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

With both his ears
Ringing with clink of mail and clash of spears,
The messenger went forth upon his way.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

6. To exercise or follow the art of bell-ringing. —**7.** To be filled with report or talk: as, the whole town *rings* with his fame.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them overplied
In liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe *rings* from side to side.
Milton, Sonnets, xvii.

Hear of him! . . . all our country *rings* of him.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.

8. To be widely heard of or known; be celebrated.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings*,
Filling each mouth with envy or with praise.
Milton, Sonnets, x.

To ring backward, in *bell-ringing*, to sound a peal or change in an order the reverse of the usual one: formerly used as an alarm-signal.

It generally concerneth all, and particularly behooveth every one to look about him when he heareth the bells *ringing backward*, and seeth the fire running forward.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

To ring down, to conclude; end at once: a theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

It is time to *ring down* on these remarks. *Dickens.*

To ring in (*theat.*), to signal the conductor to begin the overture.—**To ring off**, to signal the close of a communication by telephone. [Colloq.]—**To ring up** (*theat.*), to give the signal for raising the curtain.

ring[2] (ring), *n.* [< *ring*[2], *v.*] **1.** The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic; the sound produced by striking metal; a clang; a peal.

In vain with cymbals' *ring*
They call the grisly king.
Milton, Nativity, l. 208.

Good were the days of yore, when men were tried
By *ring* of shields, as now by *ring* of words.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

The King, full of confidence and assurance, as a Prince that had beene victorious in Battaile, and had prevailed with his Parliament in all that he desired, and had the *Ring* of Acclamations fresh in his eares, thought the rest of his Raigne should be but Play.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 17.

3. Characteristic sound.

Finally, the inspiration of all three has a literary source; for, while two professedly revive the practice of ancient masters, the third, though dealing with contemporary interests, expresses himself in a borrowed style, which gives his verse all the *ring* of ancient rhetoric.
Quarterly Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Washington's letter of "homage to his Catholic majesty" for this "gift of jackasses," sent through the Prime Minister of Spain in 1785, has a diverting *ring*.
The Century, XXXVII. 839.

4. A set of bells tuned to each other; a chime, peal, or carillon.

I am like a famous cathedral with two *ring* of bells, a sweet chime on both sides. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

Here is also a very fine *ring* of six bells, and they mighty tuneable. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 462.

Cracked in or within the ring, cracked in sound; failing of the true ring, as money when tested by striking against something else; hence, in general, flawed; marred by defects.

Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *cracked within the ring*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 448.

ring-armature (ring′är″ma-tūr), *n.* An armature in which the coils of wire are wound round a ring. The Gramme armature is the best-known type of this form.

ring-armor (ring′är″mor), *n.* (*a*) Same as *ring-mail*. (*b*) Armor made by sewing rings of metal on a background of leather or cloth. See cut in next column.

ring-banded (ring′ban″ded), *a.* Encircled or ringed with a band of color.—**Ring-banded soldier-bug.** See *Perillus*.

ring-bark (ring′bärk), *v. t.* To girdle, as a tree.

ring-barker (ring′bär″kėr), *n.* One who barks trees circularly about the trunk, in order to kill them.

ring-barking (ring′bär″king), *n.* The practice of barking trees in rings about the trunk, in order to kill them.



Ring-armor. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ringbill (ring′bil), *n.* The ring-necked scaup or duck, *Fulix collaris* or *Fuligula rufitorques*; the moonbill. *G. Trumbull; J. J. Audubon.* [Illinois and Kentucky.]

ring-billed (ring′bild), *a.* Having the bill ringed with color: as, the *ring-billed* gull (which see, under *gull*[2]).

ring-bird (ring′bėrd), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.

ring-bit (ring′bit), *n.* In *harness*, a bit with a ring-check, which may be either loose or fixed.

ring-blackbird (ring′blak″bėrd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. See cut under *ouzel*.

ring-bolt (ring′bōlt), *n.* [= D. *ring-bout* = G. *ring-bolzen* = Dan. *ringebolt* = Sw. *ring-bult*; as *ring*[1] + *bolt*[1].] A metallic bolt with an eye through which passes a ring.

ring-bone (ring′bōn), *n.* [< Dan. *ring-ben*, ring-bone; cf. AS. *hring-bān*, a circular bone; as *ring*[1] + *bone*[1].] **1.** In *farriery*, a bony callus or exostosis, the result of inflammation, on one or both pastern-bones of a horse, which sometimes extends to the interphalangeal joints and causes immobility and lameness.—**2.** The disease or disordered condition in horses which is caused by ring-bone: as, a horse affected by *ring-bone* and spavin.

Heaves, curb, spavin, sidebone, and *ringbone* are the most ordinary ailments in horses.
A. B. Allen, in Amer. Agriculturist, 1886.

ring-boot (ring′bōt), *n.* A ring of caoutchouc placed on the fetlock of a horse to cause him to travel wider, and thus prevent interfering.

ring-brooch (ring′brōch), *n.* A brooch the body of which consists of a bar bent to a ring form, but not joined. The ends terminate in a ball, or globular or acorn-shaped ornament; and the pin or acus is secured to the curved bar by being bent round it, but moving freely upon it. This form of brooch was common among the northern nations of Europe in the early middle ages.

ring-bunting (ring′bun″ting), *n.* The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus*: so called from its collar. Also *ring-bird*, *ring-fowl*. [Local, British.]

ring-bush (ring′bůsh), *n.* A socket having anti-friction rings or rolls on its interior perimeter, as in some forms of rope-block. *E. H. Knight.*

ring-canal (ring′ka-nal″), *n.* **1.** The circular peripheral enteric cavity of cœlenterates, opening upon the exterior and continued by processes into the radiated parts of the animal; an annular enterocœle.

The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal*, which runs all round the margin of the disc, and is continued into the hollow tentacles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 550.

2. A circular canal of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm.

The only trace of the water-system is to be found in the *ring-canal* round the gullet. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 176.

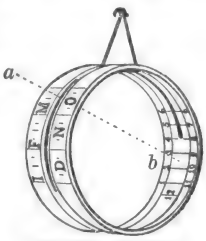
ring-carrier (ring′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A go-between; one who transacts business between parties.

Wid. Marry, hang you!
Mar. And your courtesy, for a *ring-carrier*!
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 95.

ring-chuck (ring′chuk), *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe with a brass ring fitted over the end.

ring-cross (ring′krôs), *n.* A figure representing a Greek cross in a circle, incised or carved in relief on many works of prehistoric art: the figure is thought to indicate the sun and also the active or masculine principle in creation. *Worsaa*, S. K. Handbook, Danish Arts, p. 33.

ring-dial (ring′dī″al), *n.* A kind of portable sun-dial, consisting of a metal ring, broad in proportion to its diameter, and having slits in the direction of its circumference, which can be partially closed or covered by a sliding appliance on the outside of the ring. There are divisions on the outside denoting the months of the year, and figures on the inside denoting the hour of the day. By partly closing the slit, so as to let the rays of the sun pass through that part of it belonging to the current month (as in the direction *ab* in the cut), the hour of the day is approximately denoted by the point where the beam of light strikes the inside of the ring.



Ring-dial, 17th century.

ring-dog (ring′dog), *n.* An iron implement for hauling timber, made by connecting two common dogs by means of a ring through the eyes. When united with cordage they form a sling-dog. See cut under *dog*.

ring-dotterel (ring′dot″ėr-el), *n.* The ringed plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. Also called *sea-dotterel*, *ringlestone*, *sea-* or *sand-lark*, and by many other names. See *ring-plover*, and cut under *Ægialites*.

ring-dove (ring′duv), *n.* [= Dan. *ringdue* = Sw. *ringdufva*; as *ring*[1] + *dove*[1]. Cf. equiv. D. *ringel-duif* = G. *ringeltaube* (< G. *ringel*, dim. of *ring*, a circle, + *taube* = E. *dove*[1]).] **1.** The ringed dove, wood-pigeon, or cushat, *Columba palumbus*, a common European bird, distinguished by this name from the stock-dove (*C. œnas*) and rock-dove (*C. livia*), the only other British members of this genus. It is about 17 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings. The plumage of the upper parts is grayish-blue, tinged with brown on the wings and scapulars; the back and sides of the neck are bright-green and purplish-red, with two cream-colored patches; the fore-neck and breast are reddish-purple; there is a white patch on the wing, including four outer secondary coverts; the bill is partly red; the iris is yellow; and the feet are carmine. The ring-dove subsists on grains, acorns, ivy-berries, and other wild fruits, and lays two white eggs on a nest which may be described as a platform of sticks so loosely put together that often the eggs may be seen through it.

2. A small dove, *Turtur risorius*, now known only in confinement, having the general plumage of a pale dull creamy color, with a black half-ring around the nape of the neck.

ring-dropper (ring′drop″ėr), *n.* One who practises ring-dropping.

Some *ring-droppers* write out an account and make a little parcel of jewellery, and when they pick out their man they say, "If you please, sir, will you read this for me and tell me what I shall do with these things, as I've just found them?"
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 389.

ring-dropping (ring′drop″ing), *n.* A trick practised upon simple people by rogues in various ways. One mode is described in the quotation.

In *ring-dropping* we pretend to have found a ring, and ask some simple-looking fellow if it's good gold, as it's only just picked up. Sometimes it is immediately pronounced gold: "Well, it's no use to me," we'll say, "will you buy it?" Often they are foolish enough to buy, and . . . they give you only a shilling or two for an article which if really gold would be worth eight or ten.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 351.

ringe (rinj), *n.* [Supposed to be used for **rinse*, < *rinse*, *v.*] A whisk made of heath.—**Ringe-heather**, the heath-plant, *Erica Tetralix*, used in making ringes. *Jamieson.*

ringed (ringd), *p. a.* [< ME. *ringed*, < AS. *hringed*, furnished with or formed of rings, pp. of *hringian*, encircle, surround: see *ring*[1].] **1.** Surrounded with or as with a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.

He cautiously felt the weight of the *ringed* and polished rod. *The Century*, XXXI. 31.

2. In *bot.*, surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Annular; circular; formed into or shaped like a ring. (*b*) Having an annulus; annulated; marked with a ring or with rings; collared: as, a *ringed* plover; the *ringed* dove; the *ringed* snake. (*c*) Composed of rings; annulose, annulate, or annuloid; formed of a series of annulations: as, the *ringed* type of structure; a *ringed* worm.—**Ringed animals**, the *Annulosa*.—**Ringed guard**, a modification of the cup-guard or shell-guard, in which the ricasso is nearly covered by a series of rings of steel forming a deep hollow cup, its mouth toward the grip of the hilt. A common modification of this is where a steel bar, forming a continuous helix, replaces the rings.—**Ringed guillemot**. See *guillemot*.—**Ringed plover**. See *ring-plover*.—**Ringed seal**, the fetid seal, or fiord-seal, *Pagomys hispida*. See cut under *Pagomys*.—**Ringed snake**. See *snake*.—**Ringed worms**, the annelids or *Annelida*.

ringed-arm (ringd'ärm), *n.* One of the *Colobrachia*.

ringed-carpet (ringd'kär″pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia cinctaria*.

ringent (rin'jent), *a.* [= F. *ringent*, < L. *ringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ringi*, gape open-mouthed. Cf. *rictus*, *rima*, *rime*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, gaping: noting a bilabiate corolla with the lips widely spread and the throat open, as in the dead-nettle, *Lamium*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, gaping irregularly, as parts of some zoöphytes and the valves of some shells.

★**ringer**[1] (ring'ėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *quoits*, a throw by which the quoit is cast so as to encircle the pin.

Each player attempts to make his quoit pitch on the hob or pin so that the head of the latter passes through the circular opening in the center of the missile. Such a success is termed a *ringer*, and two is scored.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 189.

★**ringer**[2] (ring'ėr), *n.* [< *ring*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rings; specifically, a bell-ringer.

The *ringers* rang with a will, and he gave the *ringers* a crown. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

2. Any apparatus for ringing chimes, or a bell of any kind.

A novel feature of this bell is that the *ringer* and gongs are inside of the case. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xvi. 3.

3. In *mining*, a crowbar.

ring-faller† (ring'fâ″lėr), *n.* Same as *ring-dropper*. *Nares*.

ring-fence (ring'fens), *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground; hence, any bounding or inclosing line; a limit or pale.

In that Augustan era we descry a clear belt of cultivation, . . . running in a *ring-fence* about the Mediterranean. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

The union of the two estates, Tipton and Freshitt, lying charmingly within a *ring-fence*, was a prospect that flattered him for his son and heir.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxxiv.

ring-finger (ring'fing″gėr), *n.* [< AS. *hringfinger* = D. *ring-vinger* = G. Dan. Sw. *ring-finger*; as *ring*[1] + *finger*.] The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is placed; in *anat.*, the third finger of either hand, technically called the *annularis*.

ring-fish (ring' fish), *n.* A kind of cobia, *Rachycentron pondicerrianum*, not very different from *R. canadus*. See *cobia*. [New South Wales.]

ring-footed (ring'fût″ed), *a.* Having ringed or annulated feet: as, the *ring-footed* gnat, *Culex annulatus*, of Europe.

ring-formed (ring'fôrmd), *a.* [= Dan. *ringformet*; as *ring*[1] + *form* + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a ring; annular; circular.

ring-fowl (ring'foul), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.

ring-frame (ring'frām), *n.* Any one of a class of spinning-machines with vertical spindles, now extensively used, in which the winding of each thread is governed by passing through the eye of a small steel loop called a *traveler*, one of which revolves around each spindle in an annular way called the *ring*. These rings are supported by a horizontal bar, which moves up and down in such manner as to give a shape to the cop on the spindle that adapts it for use in a shuttle. Also called *ring-throstle*, *ring-throstle frame*, *ring-and-traveler spinner*, and *ring-spinner*.

ring-gage (ring'gāj), *n.* **1.** A measure, consisting of a ring of fixed size, used for measuring spherical objects, and also for the separating or classifying of objects of irregular form. Thus, oysters have been sorted by two or three rings of different sizes through which they are allowed to drop.

2. A piece of wood, ivory, or the like, generally conical in form, but usually having minute steps or offsets: it is used for measuring finger-rings, a number being affixed to every offset.

ring-handle (ring'han″dl), *n.* A handle, as of a jar or other vessel, formed by a ring, especially a free ring hanging loose in a socket or eyelet attached to the body of the vessel.

ring-head (ring'hed), *n.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

ring-hedge (ring'hej), *n.* Same as *ring-fence*.

Lo, how Apollo's Pegasses prepare
To rend the *ring-hedge* of our Horizon.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

Ringicula (rin-jik'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., irreg., with dim. suffix, < L. *ringi*, gape: see *ringent*.] A genus of tectibranchiates with a narrow ringent mouth, typical of the family *Ringiculidæ*.

Ringiculidæ (rin-ji-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ringicula* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ringicula*. The animal has a reflected cephalic disk developed backward in a siphon-like manner, and teeth in few series. The shell is ventricose with a narrow ringent aperture. The species live in warm seas.

ringing[1] (ring'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ring*[1], *v.*] **1.** Decoration by means of rings or circlets; rings collectively.

The *ringing* on the arms, which the natives call bracelets. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 203.

2. In *hort.*, the operation of cutting out a circle of bark. See *ring*[1], *v. t.*, 6.

ringing[2] (ring'ing), *n.* [< ME. *ringinge*; verbal n. of *ring*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.

The Talipois euery Monday arise early, and by the *ringing* of a Bason call together the people to their Sermons.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 470.

2. A ringing sound; the hearing of a sound as of ringing.—**Ringing in (or of) the ears**, ringing sounds not caused by external vibrations; tinnitus aurium.

Thou shalt hear the "Never, never," whisper'd by the phantom years,
And a song from out the distance in the *ringing of* thine *ears*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

ringing[2] (ring'ing), *p. a.* Having or giving the sound of a bell or other resonant metallic body; resounding: as, a *ringing* voice; *ringing* cheers.

Aungelles with instrumentes of organes & pypes, & rial *ryngande* rotes [lyres] & the reken fythel, . . . Aboutte my lady watȝ lent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1082.

ringing-engine (ring'ing-en″jin), *n.* A simple form of pile-driver in which the weight is raised between timber guides by a rope manned by a gang of men. *E. H. Knight*.

ringingly (ring'ing-li), *adv.* With a ringing sound; resonantly, like the sound of a bell.

ringing-out (ring'ing-out'), *n.* In the language of produce-exchanges, the settlement of a number of contracts which call for the delivery of the same quantity of a commodity, the buyer in one being the seller in another, and the operation consisting in bringing the seller in the first contract and the buyer in the last together and dropping the intermediate parties. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc.

ring-joint (ring'joint), *n.* **1.** A joint formed by means of circular flanges.

From these reservoirs start the distributing mains, all of which are of cast iron with *ring joints*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 163.

2. In *entom.*, a very short, disk-like joint; specifically, such a joint in the geniculate antennæ of certain small *Hymenoptera*, between the pedicel or third joint and the flagellum.

ring-keeper (ring'kē″pėr), *n.* A small thin piece of brass or copper that holds a ring or guide to an anglers' rod. *Norris*.

ringle (ring'l), *n.* [= MD. **ringhel* = MLG. *ringel* (in comp.), a ring, *ringele*, a sunflower, = G. *ringel*, a ring; dim. of *ring*[1].] A little ring. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some clogge, cheine, collers of iron, *ringle*, or manacle.
Harl. MS., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 117.

ringle (ring'l), *v. t.* [= MD. *ringhelen*; < *ringle*; from the noun.] To ring; fit with a ring, as the snout of a hog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

From rooting of pasture, ring hog ye had need,
Which being well *ringled*, the better do feed.
Though young with their elders will lightly keep best,
Yet spare not to *ringle* both great and the rest.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 29.

As a hot proud horse highly disdains
To have his head controlled, but breaks the reins,
Spits forth the *ringled* bit, and with his hoves
Checks the submissive ground.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, ii. 143.

ringleader (ring'lē″dėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *leader*[1].] **1**†. One who leads a ring, as of dancers; one who opens a ball.

Upon such grounds it may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order; such a one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 70.

Hence—**2.** The leader or chief in any enterprise; particularly, one who leads and incites others to the violation of the law or the recognized rules of society: as, the *ringleader* in a riot or a mutiny.

Lady Eleanor, the protector's wife,
The *ringleader* and head of all this rout.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 170.

We have found this man a pestilent fellow, . . . and a *ringleader* of the sect of the Nazarenes. Acts xxiv. 5.

ringless (ring'les), *a.* [< *ring*[1] + *-less*.] Having or wearing no ring: as, a *ringless* finger.

ringlestone (ring'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *ring-dotterel*. *Sir T. Browne*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

ringlet (ring'let), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-let*.] **1.** A circle, in a poetical or unusual sense; a ring other than a finger-ring: used loosely.

To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 86.

Who first Ulysses' wond'rous bow shall bend,
And thro' twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send,
Him will I follow. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxi. 76.

2. A curl of hair; usually, a long and spirally curled lock, as distinguished from one of the small naturally curled locks of short hair.

She . . .
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in wanton *ringlets* waved
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 306.

No longer shall thy comely Tresses break
In flowing *Ringlets* on thy snowy Neck.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3. An English collectors' name for certain satyrid butterflies: thus, *Epinephele hyperanthus* is the ringlet, and *Cœnonympha tiphon* is the small ringlet.

ringleted (ring'let-ed), *a.* [< *ringlet* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Adorned with ringlets; wearing the hair in ringlets.

Thither at their will they haled the yellow-*ringleted* Britoness. *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

2. Curled; worn in ringlets or curls.

A full-blown, very plump damsel, fair as waxwork, with handsome and regular features, languishing blue eyes, and *ringleted* yellow hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

ring-lock (ring'lok), *n.* A form of letter- or puzzle-lock which has several movable rings surrounding the bolt. The grooves of these rings must be brought into a straight line with one another before the bolt can be passed through them.

ring-locket (ring'lok″et), *n.* A locket, as of a sword-scabbard, which has a loose ring through which the hook of the sword-belt can be passed.

ring-mail (ring'māl), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *mail*[1].] (*a*) Chain-mail. (*b*) In some writers, mail having unusually large links or rings: in attempted discrimination of different styles of chain-mail.

Ring-mail differs from chain-mail in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. *Fairholt*.

ring-mallet (ring'mal″et), *n.* A mallet the head of which is strengthened by means of rings driven on it.

ring-man (ring'man), *n.* [< ME. *rynge man*, the ring-finger; < *ring*[1] + *man*.] **1**†. The third finger of the hand; the ring-finger.

And when a man shooteth, the might of his shoot lieth on the foremost finger and on the *ringman*; for the middle finger, which is the strongest, like a lubber, starteth back, and beareth no weight of the string in a manner at all. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

2. One interested in matters connected with the ring—that is, with prize-fighting; a sporting or betting man.

No *ringmen* to force the betting and deafen you with their blatant proffers. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, ix.

ring-master (ring'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

ring-money (ring'mun″i), *n.* **1.** Rudely formed rings and ring-shaped or penannular bodies of bronze and other materials found among the remains of ancient peoples of Europe, and generally thought to have been used, at least in some cases, as money.—**2.** In modern times, same as *manilla*[1].


Gaulish Ring-money, gold.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ring-mule (ring'mūl), *n.* An ★occasional name for the ring-frame.

ringneck (ring'nek), *n.* **1.** One of several kinds of ring-plovers. In the United States the name is chiefly given to *Ægialites semipalmatus*, the semipalmated plover; also to *Æ. melodus*, the piping-plover. See *Ægialites*, and cut under *piping-plover*.

2. The ring-necked duck or bastard broadbill, *Fuligula rufitorques*, having a reddish ring around the black neck in the male.

ring-necked (ring'nekt), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck; collared; torquate.—**Ring-necked loon, pheasant.** See the nouns.

ring-net (ring'net), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *net*[1]. Cf. AS. *hringnet*, 'a net of rings,' coat of mail.] A net whose mouth is stretched upon a hoop or ring, as the ordinary butterfly-net used by entomologists. Such a ring-net consists of leno, muslin, or other very light fabric, stretched upon a hoop of wood or metal attached to a short wooden handle, and is made baggy rather than pointed, that the insects may not get jammed.

ring-ouzel (ring'ö″zl), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*, resembling and closely related to the blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*, but having a white ring or bar on the breast; the ring-blackbird. See cut under *ouzel*.

ring-parrot (ring′par″ọt), *n.* A common Indian parrot, *Palæornis torquatus*, having a ring or collar on the neck; also, any species of the same genus, in which this coloration is a characteristic feature. The species named is the one commonly represented as the vāhana or 'vehicle' of the Hindu god Kama, corresponding to the classic Eros or Cupid, and is more fully called *rose-ringed parrakeet*. See *Palæornis*.



Ring-parrot (*Palæornis torquatus*).

ring-perch (ring′pėrch), *n.* The common yellow perch of North America, *Perca flavescens*.

ring-plain (ring′plān), *n.* One of the nearly level circular areas upon the moon's surface which are surrounded by high ridges or walls, and which have no central crater. Also called *walled plain* and *ramparted plain*.

ring-plover (ring′pluv″ėr), *n.* A ring-necked plover; any one of the many small plovers of the genus *Ægialites*, which have the head, neck, or breast annulated, collared, or ringed with color. There are many species, of nearly all parts of the world. The European ring-dotterel and the American ringneck are familiar examples. See cuts under *killdee*, *piping-plover*, and *Ægialites*.

ring-rope (ring′rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope rove through the ring of the anchor to haul the cable through it, in order to bend or make it fast in rough weather. It is first rove through the ring, and then through the hawse-holes, when the end of the cable is secured to it. (*b*) A rope by which, after the anchor is catted, the ring of the anchor is hauled close up to the cat-head.

ringsail (ring′sāl), *n.* Same as *ringtail*, 2.

ring-saw (ring′sâ), *n.* A form of scroll-saw the web of which is annular. It runs upon guides which maintain its tension and prevent it from being deformed.

ring-shaped (ring′shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a ring.

ring-small (ring′smâl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Small enough to pass through a ring of some fixed size.

II. *n.* Broken stones (especially pieces of granite) of a size that will pass through a ring 2 inches in diameter. [Eng.]

List of tenders for the following works and supply of materials. . . . 6. For the supply of granite kerb, setts, squares, *ringsmall*, rammel, gravel, etc.
The Engineer, LXVII. 117.

ring-snake (ring′snāk), *n.* 1. The common snake of Europe, *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*. See cut under *Tropidonotus*.—2. The collared snake, *Diadophis punctatus*, a small, pretty, and harmless serpent of the United States, of a blackish color above, with a distinct yellow collar just behind the head.

ring-sparrow (ring′spar″ō), *n.* The rock-sparrow, *Petronia stulta*. *Latham*, 1783.

ring-spinner (ring′spin″ėr), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

ring-stand (ring′stand), *n.* A stand with a projecting pin for holding finger-rings.

ringster (ring′stėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-ster*.] A member of a ring or band of persons uniting for personal or selfish ends. See *ring*[1], *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

An attempt should also be made to displace the *ringsters* whose terms expire this year with better men.
Science, XI. 279.

ring-stopper (ring′stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of rope or chain by which the ring of an anchor is secured to the cat-head. In anchoring, one end of the ring-stopper is let go, thus dropping the anchor. Also called *cat-head stopper*. See *shank-painter*. (*b*) A stopper for cable secured to a ring-bolt in the deck.

ringstraked (ring′strākt), *a.* Same as *ring-streaked*.

ring-streaked (ring′strēkt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body. Also *ringstraked*.

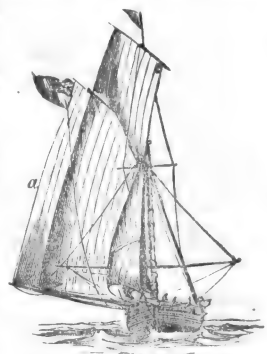
He removed that day the he goats that were *ringstraked* and spotted. Gen. xxx. 35.

ringtail (ring′tāl), *n.* 1. A ring-tailed bird of prey; especially, the female or young male harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffrail; also, a studdingsail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. Also called *ringsail*.

He was going aloft to fit a strap round the main topmast head, for *ringtail* halyards.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before [the Mast, p. 39.



a, Ringtail, or Studdingsail set upon the Gaff.

Ringtail - boom, a boom extending beyond a spanker-boom or main-boom, for spreading a ringtail.

ring-tailed (ring′tāld), *a.* 1. Having the tail ringed with alternating colors, as a mammal; having an annulated tail: as, the *ring-tailed* cat, the bassaris; the *ring-tailed* lemur, *Lemur catta*. See cuts under *bassaris* and *racoon*.—2. Having the tail-feathers cross-barred with different colors, as a bird: as, the *ring-tailed* eagle, the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtos*, in immature plumage (see cut under *eagle*); the *ring-tailed* marlin, the Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*.—**Ring-tailed lizards**, the family *Cercosauridæ*.—**Ring-tailed roarer**, a nonsense-name of some imaginary beast. Compare *gyascutus*, 1.

ring-throstle (ring′thros″l), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

ring-thrush (ring′thrush), *n.* The ring-ouzel.

ring-time (ring′tīm), *n.* The time for exchanging rings, or for betrothal or marriage. [Rare.]

In the spring time, the only pretty *ring time*,
When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding;
Sweet lovers love the spring.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3. 20.

ring-tongue (ring′tung), *n.* A short bar or tongue of metal having a ring or eye at one end for the engagement of a hook, a bolt, or other attachment: as, the *ring-tongue* of a lewis. See cut under *lewis*.

ring-top (ring′top), *a.* Having an annular top.—**Ring-top furnace.** See *furnace*.

ring-tumbler (ring′tum″blėr), *n.* In a lock, a tumbler of annular shape.

ring-valve (ring′valv), *n.* A hollow cylindrical valve sliding in a chamber of corresponding form, and having openings for the passage of the fluid. The passage is free when the valve is raised, and closed when the cylinder is screwed down. The valve has a vertical slit at one side, and when nearly closed the inner edge bears against a wedge, which presses the cylinder outward against its seat.

ring-vortex (ring′vôr″teks), *n.* Same as *vortex-ring*.

ring-wad (ring′wod), *n.* Same as *gromet-wad*.

ring-wall (ring′wâl), *n.* In *metal.*, the inner lining of a blast-furnace, composed of firebricks.

ringwise (ring′wīz), *adv.* In rings or circles; so as to make or be a ring; annularly. *Encyc. Brit.*

Their foreheads are tattoed *ringwise*, with singularly shaped cuttings in the skin. *Lancet*, No. 3440, p. 244.

ring-work (ring′wėrk), *n.* A material or surface composed of rings interlinked, or held together by being secured to another substance, or in other ways.

The interior of the garment [hauberk] . . . exhibits the *ring-work* exactly in the same manner as it is seen on the outside of others. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 63.

★**ringworm** (ring′wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *ryngeworme*, *ring-worm*, *rynge worme* (= D. *ringworm* = G. *ringwurm*, tetter, = Sw. *ringorm*, an annulated snake, the amphisbæna, = Dan. *ringorm*); < *ring*[1] + *worm*.] 1. A milleped of the genus *Julus* in a broad sense: so called from the way it curls up in a ring.—2. A name sometimes given to certain dermatophytic diseases. See *tinea* and *favus*.—**Bald ringworm**, tinea tonsurans.—**Bowditch Island ringworm**, tinea imbricata.—**Chinese, Indian,** or **Oriental ringworm**, tinea circinata tropica. Also called *dhobie's itch*.—**Honeycomb ringworm**, favus.—**Ringworm of the body**, tinea circinata.—**Ringworm of the scalp**, tinea tonsurans.

ringworm-root (ring′wėrm-röt), *n.* See *Rhinacanthus*.

ringworm-shrub (ring′wėrm-shrub), *n.* The shrub *Herpetica alata* of tropical America, whose leaves are used as a remedy for ringworm and kindred diseases. [West Indies.]

ringy (ring′i), *a.* [< *ring*[1] + *-y*[1].] Presenting a ringed appearance of discoloration: applied to elephants' teeth.

rink[1]† (ringk), *n.* [ME., also *renk*, < AS. *rinc* = OS. *rink* = Icel. *rekkr*, a man: a poetical word, not found in other languages.] A man; especially, a warrior or hero.

To a riche raunson the *rinkes* they putt,
That amounted [to] more than they might paye.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 356.

The ryealle *renkys* of the rowunde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 17.

★**rink**[2] (ringk), *n.* [Also *renk*, *rynk*; originally Scotch: "appar. < OF. *renc*, row, rank." *N. E. D.*] 1†. The space within which a combat takes place.—2. A section of a sheet of ice, generally from 32 to 45 yards in length and 8 or 9 feet in breadth, measured off for playing the game of curling.—3. The persons playing any one game on such a curling-rink.

Games [of curling] can be played by two persons, but usually matches are arranged for with numerous competitors formed into *rinks* of four players a side.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 713.

4. A sheet of artificially prepared ice, usually under cover, for skating on; or a smooth flooring, generally of asphalt or wood, on which roller-skating is practised.—5. The building or inclosure containing such a surface prepared for skating.

In March 1876 a *rink* was opened in Chelsea, the floor thereof being formed of real ice. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 408.

rink[2] (ringk), *v. i.* [< *rink*[2], *n.*] To skate on or in a rink.

rinkite (ring′kīt), *n.* [For H. *Rink*, director of the Royal Greenland Board of Trade.] A titanosilicate of cerium, calcium, and sodium, related in form to pyroxene.

Rinman's green. See *green*[1].

rino, *n.* See *rhino*.

rino-. For words so beginning, see *rhino-*.

rinse (rins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rinsed*, ppr. *rinsing*. [Also dial. *rense*, *rench*; early mod. E. also *reinse*, *rynse*, *rince*, *rynce*; < ME. *rinsen*, *rincen*, *ryncen*, *rensen*, *renсen*, *ryneshen*, < OF. *rinser*, *renser*, *raincer*, *rainser*, *rincer*, *reinser*, F. *rincer*, rinse. Origin uncertain.] 1. To wash lightly, as by laving or bathing rather than rubbing; wash out or off with any cleansing liquid; especially, to subject to a fresh application of water in order to remove stains or impurities that may have been left from a former washing.

She toke the Shirte withoute wordes moo,
And wesht it onys, and *ryneshed* it so clene
That afterward was noo spotte on it seen.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1182.

Every vessel of wood shall be *rinsed* in water.
Lev. xv. 12.

Every bottle must be first *rinced* with wine, for fear of any moisture left in the washing; some, out of a mistaken thrift, will *rince* a dozen bottles with the same wine.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

They went to the cistern on the back side of the house, washed and *rinsed* themselves for dinner.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

2. To remove by rinsing: with *out*, *away*, *off*, etc.

That whole flood could not wash or *rinch* away that one spot of his atheisme.
Walkington, Opt. Glass, 3. [*N. E. D.*]

Such a course of water drinking will open obstructions, *rinse* out impurities.
Waterhouse in Morse Amer. Geogr. (1796), I. 501. [*N. E. D.*]

Ever and anon they eat a lunch,
And *rinse* the mouthfuls down with flav'rous whisky punch.
W. Tennant, Anster. Fair, I. lxix. [*N. E. D.*]

rinse (rins), *n.* [< *rinse*, *v.*] A rinsing or light washing; specifically, a renewed or final application of water or some other liquid in order to remove any impurities still remaining from a former washing.

A thorough *rinse* with fresh cold water should be given.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 297.

rinser (rin′sėr), *n.* [< *rinse* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rinses.

rinsing (rin′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rinse*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who rinses.

The interview,
That swallow'd so much treasure, . . . like a glass
Did break i' the *rinsing*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 167.

2. That in which anything is rinsed; the liquid left from washing off.

The beadle bolted in haste his last mouthful of fat bacon, [and] washed down the greasy morsel with the last *rinsings* of the pot of ale. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

The very pigs and white ducks seeming to wander about the uneven neglected yard as if in low spirits from feeding on a too meagre quality of *rinsings*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxix.

rinsing-machine (rin'sing-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a series of tanks fitted with rollers, through which fabrics are passed in the process of dyeing, to free them from dirt or surplus color.—2. A form of centrifugal drier for use in laundries.

rin-thereout (rin'ŦHär-öt), *n.* and *a.* [< Sc. *rin*, = E. *run*, + *thereout*.] I. *n.* A needy, houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [Scotch.]

Ye little *rin-there-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the gutters to see folk hangit?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

rio, riyo (rē̤-ō′), *n.* [Jap., = Chin. *liang:* see *liang.*] A Japanese ounce, of the same value as the Chinese liang; especially, an ounce of silver; a tael.

Riolani's muscle. See *ciliary muscle of Riolanus*, under *ciliary*.

rionite (rī'o̤n-īt), *n.* [Formation not ascertained.] A massive metallic mineral, allied to tetrahedrite in composition, but peculiar in containing a considerable amount of bismuth. ★It is found in Switzerland.

riot (rī'o̤t), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *riotte;* < ME. *riot, ryot, ryott, riote, ryote, riotte,* < OF. *riot, ryot,* usually *riote, riotte,* F. *riotte,* quarreling, brawling, confusion, riot, revelry, feasting, wrangling, = Pr. *riota* = It. *riotta* (ML. reflex **riota, riotta*), quarrel, dispute, uproar, riot; origin unknown. Cf. OD. *revot, ravot,* "caterua nebulonum et lupanar, luxus, luxuria" (Kilian).] 1. A disturbance arising from wanton and disorderly conduct; a tumult; an uproar; a brawl.

Horse harneys tyte, that thei be tane,
This *ryott* radly sall tham rewe. *York Plays*, p. 90.

Other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not-to-be-endured *riots*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 223.

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as accessories
To his bold *riot*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 521.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an unlawful assembly which has actually begun to execute the purpose for which it assembled by a breach of the peace, and to the terror of the public, or a lawful assembly proceeding to execute an unlawful purpose. A riot cannot take place unless three persons at least are present. *Stephen.* Compare *rout*[3], 4, and *unlawful assembly* (under *unlawful*).—3. A luxurious and loose manner of living; boisterous and excessive festivity; revelry.

For sikerly a prentys revelour,
That haunteth dys, *riot*, or paramour,
His maister shal it in his shoppe abye,
Al han he no part of the mynstralcye;
For thefte and *riot* they been convertible.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 28.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance.
Milton, P. L., xi. 715.

4. Confusion; a confused or chaotic mass; a jumble; a medley.

Brute terrors, like the scurrying of rats in a deserted attic, filled the more remote chambers of his brain with *riot*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

No-popery or Gordon riots. See *no-popery.*—**Riot Act,** an English statute of 1714 (1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 5), designed to prevent tumults and riotous assemblies, and providing for the punishment of rioters who do not disperse upon proclamation made. Any one who continues to riot after this proclamation is made (called *reading the Riot Act*) is guilty of felony.—**To run riot** (adverbial use of the noun). (*a*) To act or move without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*b*) To grow luxuriantly, wildly, or in rank abundance.

And overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild festoon,
Ran riot. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Mutiny, Sedition,* etc. See *insurrection, quarrel*[1].

riot (rī'o̤t), *v.* [< ME. *rioten, ryoten, riotten, ryotten,* < OF. *rioter* (= It. *riottare;* ML. *riotare, *riottare*), quarrel, revel, < *riote,* quarrel, riot: see *riot, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To act in a wanton and disorderly manner; rouse a tumult or disturbance; specifically, to take part in a riot (see *riot, n.*, 2), or outbreak against the public peace.

Under this word *rioting* . . . many thousands of old women have been arrested and put to expense, sometimes in prison, for a little intemperate use of their tongues.
Fielding, Amelia, i. 2, note.

2. To be in a state of disorder or confusion; act irregularly.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 252.

3. To revel; run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences; act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

Now lat him *riote* al the nyght or leve.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 50.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in *rioting* [*revelling*, R. V.] and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness. Rom. xiii. 13.

It may well be conceived that, at such a time, such a nature as that of Marlborough would *riot* in the very luxury of baseness. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

II. *trans.* 1†. To throw into tumult or confusion; disturb; harass; annoy.

Sir, and we wyste 3our wylle, we walde wirke ther-aftyre;
3if this journee sulde halde, or be arouwede [doubtful reading] forthyre,
To ryde one 3one Romaynes and *ryott* theire landez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 340.

Indeed, perjury is but scandalous words, and I know a man cannot have a warrant for those, unless you put for *rioting* them into the warrant. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 2.

2†. To indulge in pleasure or sensual enjoyment; satiate: used reflexively.

The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse thare rounene,
In ranez and in rosers to *ryotte thame selvene*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 923.

3. To pass in riot; destroy or put an end to by riotous living: with *out*. [Rare.]

And he,
Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,
Had *rioted* his life *out*, and made an end.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

rioter (rī'o̤t-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *riotour, rioter, ryotour, ryotour,* < OF. *riotour,* F. *rioteur,* a rioter, < *rioter,* riot: see *riot, v.*] One who riots. (*a*) A person who originates an uproar or disturbance or takes part in one; specifically, in *law*, one guilty of uniting with others in a riot.

Any two justices, together with the sheriff or undersheriff of the county, may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, [and] arrest the *rioters*. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

In 1411 a statute against *rioters* was passed.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 372.

(*b*) A reveler; a roisterer.

Thise *ryotoures* three, of which I telle, . . .
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 199.

He 's a sworn *rioter;* he has a sin that often
Drowns him, and takes his valour prisoner.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 68.

riotise† (rī'o̤t-is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *riotyze;* < *riot* + *-ise*[1].] 1. Turbulence; riot; uproar.

They come at last, who, with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preaseth neere,
Thinking t' appease the broyle and *riotyze*.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. Luxury; dissoluteness; debauchery.

His life he led in lawlesse *riotise*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

riotous (rī'o̤t-us), *a.* [< ME. *riotous,* < OF. **riotos, riotoux, rioteux* = It. *riottoso* (ML. *riotosus*); as *riot* + *-ous.*] 1. Tumultuous; of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; guilty of riot: as, a *riotous* mob; a *riotous* demagogue.

The forfeit, sovereign, of my servants' life;
Who slew to-day a *riotous* gentleman
Lately attendant on the Duke of Norfolk.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 100.

2. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied by or consisting in revelry or debauchery; wanton or licentious.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with *riotous* living. Luke xv. 13.

All our offices have been oppress'd
With *riotous* feeders. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 168.

Be sumptuous, but not *riotous;* be bounteous,
But not in drunken bacchanals.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 3.

He devoted himself to the expression of sensuous, even *riotous* beauty. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 392.

3. Boisterous; uproarious: as, *riotous* glee.—**Riotous assembling,** in *law*, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the detriment of the peace. If such persons refuse to disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. A *riot* may be made by three persons (see *riot*, 2), while it takes at least twelve persons to constitute a *riotous assembly.* =Syn. 1. See *insurrection.*

riotously (rī'o̤t-us-li), *adv.* In a riotous manner. (*a*) In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; turbulently; seditiously.

If any persons so *riotously* assembled begin, even before proclamation, to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, dwelling-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

(*b*) With licentious revelry or debauchery.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*.
Ecclus. xiv. 4.

riotousness (rī'o̤t-us-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness*, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xix. (*Latham.*)

riotry (rī'o̤t-ri), *n.* [< *riot* + *-ry.*] Riot; the practice of rioting; riotousness.

I hope your electioneering *riotry* has not, nor will mix in these tumults.
Walpole, Letters, To Rev. W. Cole, June 15, 1780.

They at will
Entered our houses, lived upon our means
In *riotry*, made plunder of our goods.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 3.

rip[1] (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped,* ppr. *ripping.* [Early mod. E. *ryppe, rype,* < ME. *rippen, ripen, rypen,* rip up, search into, seek out (AS. **rypan,* **ryppan,* rip, break in pieces, not authenticated), = F. *riper,* scrape, drag, < Norw. *ripa,* scratch, score with the point of a knife, = Sw. dial. *ripa,* scratch, also pluck asunder, rip open, Sw. *repa,* scratch, rip (in *repa upp,* rip up), = Dan. *rippe,* rip (in *oprippe,* rip up); appar. a secondary form, from the root of Icel. *rifa,* rive (*rīfa upp,* pull up, *rifa aptr,* rip up): see *rive*[1]. The word has prob. been confused with others of similar form, and has thus taken on an unusual variety of meanings; cf. *rip*[3], *rip*[4], *ripe*[2], *ripple*[1], *reap.*] I. *trans.* 1. To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; tear or cut open or off; split: as, to *rip* open a sack; to *rip* off the shingles of a roof; to *rip* up the belly; especially, to undo (a seam, as of a garment), either by cutting the threads of it or by pulling the two pieces of material apart, so that the sewing-thread is drawn out or broken.

Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion;
And, for I am richer than to hang by the walls,
I must be *ripp'd:*—to pieces with me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 55.

Tell me thy thoughts; for I will know the least
That dwells within thee, or will *rip* thy heart
To know it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Multitudes of the Jews (2000 in one night) had their bowels *ript* up by the Roman Souldiers, in hopes to have found the gold and silver there which they were supposed to have swallowed. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Sails *ripp'd*, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

2. To drag or force out or away, as by cutting or rending.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripped*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 16.

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. Figuratively, to open or reopen for search or disclosure; lay bare; search out and disclose: usually with *up*. See *ripe*[2].

Certes, sir Knight, ye seemen much to blame
To *rip up* wrong that battell once hath tried.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 37.

I shall not need
To *rip* the cause *up* from the first to you.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iv. 3.

It was printed, he saith, by his own hand, and *ripe* all the faults of the kingdom in king and people.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 367.

They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

4. To saw (wood) in the direction of the grain. See *rip-saw.*—5†. To rob; pillage; plunder.

To *rippenn* hemm and ræfenn. *Ormulum*, l. 10212.

=Syn. 1. *Tear, Cleave,* etc. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be torn or split open; open or part: as, a seam *rips* by the breaking or drawing out of the threads; the *ripping* of a boiler at the seams.—2. To rush or drive headlong or with violence. [Colloq.]—**Let her rip.** See *let*[1].—**To rip and tear,** to be violent or furious, as with excitement or rage. [Colloq.]

rip[1] (rip), *n.* [< *rip*[1], *v.*] 1. A rent made by ripping or tearing; a laceration; the place so ripped.

A *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet.
Addison, Spectator, No. 13.

2. A rip-saw. [Colloq.]

rip[2] (rip), *n.* [< ME. *rip, rippe,* a basket, < Icel. *hrip,* a basket or box of laths to carry peat, etc.] A wicker basket in which to carry fish.

Astirte til him with his *rippe*,
And bigan the fish to kippe.
Havelok (ed. Madden-Skeat), l. 893.

Yet must you have a little *rip* beside,
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish;
Which shall be made so handsome and so wide
As may contain good store of sundry fish.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 155).

rip[3] (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. [Appar. a particular use of *rip*[1], like *rap*[1] in "to *rap* out an oath."] **I.** *intrans.* To break forth with violence; explode: with *out*. [Colloq.]

I *rip out* with an oath every now and then.
H. B. Stowe, Dred, xx.

"You may leave the table," he added, his temper *ripping out*.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 7.

II. *trans.* To utter with sudden violence; give vent to, as an oath: with *out*. [Colloq.]

Here I *ripped out* something, perhaps rather rash,
Quite innocent, though.
Wm. Allen Butler, Nothing to Wear.

rip[4] (rip), *n.* [Of obscure origin; prob. in all uses < *rip*[1], *v.*, in the general sense of 'act violently, recklessly, rudely,' hence 'go to ruin or decay.'] **1.** A vicious, reckless, and worthless person; a "bad lot": applied to a man or woman of vicious practices or propensities, and more or less worn by dissipation. [Colloq.]

"If it 's ever broke to him that his *Rip* of a brother has turned up, I could wish," says the trooper, . . . "to break it myself."
Dickens, Bleak House, lv.

I've been robbed before, and I've caught young *rips* in the act.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 49.

2. A worthless or vicious animal, as a horse or a mule. [Colloq.]

"There 's an old *rip* down there in the stable; you may take him and ride him to hell, if you want to," said an irate Carolina farmer to a foraging party during the war.
Trans. Amer. Phil. Ass., XIV. 52.

rip[5] (rip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. A dialectal form of *reap*. *Halliwell*.

rip[5] (rip), *n.* [A var. of *reap*, a sheaf.] A handful of grain not thrashed. [Scotch.]

A guid New-Year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there 's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

rip[6] (rip), *n.* [Cf. *ripple*[3].] **1.** A ridge of water; a rapid.

We passed through a very heavy overfall or *rip*.
Quoted in *R. Tomes's* Americans in Japan, p. 369.

2. A little wave; a ripple; especially, in the plural, ripples or waves formed over a bar or ledge, as when the wind and tide are opposed.

The tide *rips* began to show in the distance.
Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, July 5, 1887.

rip[7] (rip), *n.* [Also *ripe*, *ripple*; origin uncertain.] An implement for sharpening a scythe. Compare *rifle*[3]. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Ripe, *riffle*, vel *ripple*, a short wooden dagger with which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have used the coarse whetstone.
MS. Devon Glossary. (*Halliwell*.)

R. I. P. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *requiescat in pace*, may he (or she) rest in peace.

ripa (rī′pạ), *n.*; pl. *ripas*, *ripæ* (rī′pạz, -pē). [NL., < L. *ripa*, the bank of a stream: see *rive*[3].] A line of reflection of the endyma of the brain upon any tela or plexus. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 488.

riparial (rī-pā′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river (see *riparian*), + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *riparian*.

At both these points in the river's course chalk came to the surface, and formed the rock base of the soil of these four *riparial* districts.
Lancet, No. 3446, p. 535.

2. In *zoöl.*, living on a shore; shore-loving; riparious: said of terrestrial animals which frequent the shores of streams, ponds, etc.: as, insects of *riparial* habits.

riparian (rī-pā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river (< *ripa*, bank: see *rive*[3], *river*[2]), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated on the bank of a river.

As long as the Oise was a small rural river, it took us near by people's doors, and we could hold a conversation with natives in the *riparian* fields.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 212.

Staines, in Middlesex, that quiet but quaint and pretty *riparian* town.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 142.

2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a ripa of the brain; marginal, as a part of the brain.

The *riparian* parts of the cerebrum are the tænia and the fimbria.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 120.

Riparian nations, nations possessing opposite banks or different parts of banks of the same river. *Wharton.*—**Riparian proprietor**, an owner of land bounded by water, generally on a stream, who, as such, has a qualified property in the soil to the thread of the stream, with the privileges annexed thereto by law. *Shaw*, C. J.—**Riparian rights**, the right of fishery, of ferry, and any other right which is properly appendant to the owner of the soil bordering a river. *Angell*.

II. *n.* One who dwells or owns property on the banks of a river.

Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on the river.
The Field, July 24, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

riparious (rī-pā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river: see *riparian*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, riparial; riparian; living or growing along the banks of rivers.

ripe[1] (rīp), *a.* [< ME. *ripe*, *rype*, < AS. *rīpe* = OS. *rīpi* = D. *rijp* = MLG. *ripe*, LG. *riep* = OHG. *rīfi*, MHG. *rīfe*, *rīf*, G. *reif*, ripe, mature: usually explained as 'fit for reaping,' < AS. *rīpan*, reap; but this verb, not found outside of AS., is unstable in form (see *reap*), and would hardly produce an adj. derivative like *ripe*; if connected at all, it is more likely to be itself derived from the adjective (the reg. verb from the adj. *ripe* exists in *ripe*[1], *v.*). The verb applies only to cutting grain; the adj. applies not only to mature grain, but to all mature fruit.] **1.** Ready for reaping, gathering, or using; brought to completion or perfection; mature: usually said of that which is grown and used for food: as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

If it [the fruit] be not *ripe*, it will draw a mans mouth awry.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 122.

Cherrie-*ripe*, *Ripe*, *Ripe*, I cry,
Full and fair ones; come and buy.
Herrick, Cherrie-ripe.

Through the *ripe* harvest lies their destin'd road.
Cowper, Heroism.

Nature . . .
Fills out the homely quickset-screens,
And makes the purple lilac *ripe*.
Tennyson, On a Mourner.

2. Advanced to the state of being fit for use, or in the best condition for use: said of mutton, venison, game, cheese, beer, etc., which has acquired a peculiar and approved flavor by keeping.

When the *ripe* beer is to be drawn from the fermenting tun, the contaminations swimming upon it are first skimmed off.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 598.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, juiciness, or plumpness.

O, how *ripe* in show
Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 139.

An underlip, you may call it a little too *ripe*, too full.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

4. Full-grown; developed; finished; having experience, knowledge, or skill; equipped; accomplished; wise; clever: as, a *ripe* judgment; a *ripe* old age.

A man ful *ripe* in other clerigie
Off the right Canoun and Ciuile also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 7.

He than beinge of *ripe* yeres, . . . his frendes . . . exhorted hym busely to take a wyfe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

This exercise may bring moch profite to *ripe* heads.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 109.

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 51.

5. Mature; ready for some change or operation, as an ovum for discharge from the ovary, an abscess for lancing, a cataract for extraction, or a fish for spawning.—**6.** Ready for action or effect: often preceded by a specific word: as, *bursting ripe*, *fighting ripe*—that is, ready to burst, or to fight.

The foole . . . in an envious spleene *smarting ripe* runes after him.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Nares.*)

Our legions are brim-full, our cause is *ripe*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 215.

I've sounded my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em *ripe* for a revolt.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

The man that with me trod
This planet was a noble type,
Appearing ere the times were *ripe*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Ripe fish. See *fish*[1].—**Syn.** *Mature*, *Ripe*. See *mature*.

ripe[1] (rīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riped*, ppr. *riping*. [< ME. *rīpen*, *rypen*, < AS. *rīpian*, *ge-rīpian* (= OS. *rīpōn* = D. *rijpen* = MLG. *ripen* = OHG. *rīfēn*, *riphen*, MHG. *rīfen*, G. *reifen*), become ripe, < *ripe*, ripe: see *ripe*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ripen; grow ripe; be matured. See *ripen*.

Wheate sowne in the grounde . . . spryngeth, groweth, and *rypeth* with woonderfull celeritie.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 293).

The *riping* corn grows yellow in the stalk.
Greene, Palmer's Verses.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 26.

'Till death us lay
To *ripe* and mellow here, we're stubborn clay.
Donne, Elegy on Himself.

2. To grow old. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To mature; ripen; make ripe.

Theyr corne and other graync, by reason of longe coulde, doo seldome waxe rype on the ground; by reason wherof they are sumtimes inforced to *rype* and dry them in theyr stooues and hottes houses.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 292).

Yon green boy shall have no sun to *ripe*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 472.

ripe[2] (rīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riped*, ppr. *riping*. [< ME. *ripen*, search: see *rip*[1], *v.*] **1.** To search (especially, pockets); rummage; hence, to plunder.

Now if ye have suspowse to Gille or to me,
Com and *rype* oure howse, and then may ye se
Who had hir.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

And loose the strings of all thy pocks,
I'll *ripe* them with my hand.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

I was amaist feared to look at him [a corpse]; however, I thought to hae turn about wi' him, and sae I e'en *riped* his pouches.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxiii.

2. To poke.

Then fling on coals, and *ripe* the ribs [grate].
Ramsay, Poems, II. 205. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To sweep or wipe clean; clean.

The shaking of my pocks [of meal] I fear
Hath blown into your eyne;
But I have a good pike-staff here
Can *ripe* them out full clean. . . .
In the thick wood the beggar fled
E'er they *riped* their eyne.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

4. To examine strictly.

His Highnes delyvered me the boke of his said wil in many pointes refourmed, wherin His Grace *riped* me.
State Papers, i. 295. (*Halliwell.*)

5. To break up (rough ground). *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

ripe[3]†, *n.* [< L. *ripa*, a bank. Cf. *rive*[3], *river*[2].] A bank.

Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of the right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.
Leland, Itinerary (1769), iv. 110. (*Halliwell.*)

ripe[4] (rīp), *n.* Same as *rip*[7].

ripely (rīp′li), *adv.* [< ME. *rypely* (= D. *rijpelijk* = MLG. *rīplik* = G. *reiflich*); < *ripe*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a ripe manner; maturely; fully; thoroughly; fittingly.

Shew the chieff wrytynges . . . to Master Paston, that he may be more *rypelyer* grounded yn the seyd mater.
Paston Letters, I. 254.

It fits us therefore *ripely*
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 22.

ripe-mant†, *n.* Same as *reapman*.

ripen (rī′pn), *v.* [< *ripe*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow ripe; come to maturity, as grain or fruit: used by extension of the maturing of anything, as of a boil.

Wholesome berries thrive and *ripen* best
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 61.

The unnetted black-hearts *ripen* dark.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

2. To become fit for some particular use by lying or resting.

After *ripening*, the cream is churned.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 40.

It [Indian-ink paste] is then poured out in the form of flat cakes, . . . and is left in that condition for many days to *ripen*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 335.

3. To approach or come to completeness or perfection; come to a state of fitness or readiness; be prepared or made ready: as, the project is *ripening* for execution.

While villains *ripen* gray with time,
Must thou, the noble, gen'rous, great,
Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime?
Burns, Lament for Glencairn.

It was not till our acquaintance had *ripened* . . . that these particulars were elicited.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 190.

But woman *ripen'd* earlier, and her life
Was longer.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

—**Syn.** See *mature*, *a.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To mature; make ripe, as grain or fruit.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honeysuckles, *ripen'd* by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 8.

The Sun that *ripeneth* your Pippins and our Pomgranates.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 24.

2. To bring to maturity, perfection, or completion; develop to a desired or desirable state.

Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 99.

Come not, sir,
Until I send, for I have something else
To *ripen* for your good, you must not know't.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

The magistrates should (as far as might be) *ripen* their consultations beforehand, that their vote in public might bear (as the voice of God).
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

He did not *ripen* his plans, and in the rapidity of his work he was too easily contented with helping himself from the novels or the histories from which he took his plays to the scenes in the order in which he found them.
The Century, XXXVIII. 828.

3. To make fit or ready for use.

They [pottery-clays] are worked by shallow pits, and are *ripened*, ground, and washed, as the other clays.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 640.

ripeness (rīp'nes), *n.* [< ME. **ripnes*, < AS. *rīpnes*, *rīpnys*, < *rīpe*, ripe: see *ripe*[1].] The state of being ripe, in any sense.

In man, the *ripeness* of strength of the body and mind cometh much about an age.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

Thou gav'st that *ripeness* which so soon began,
And ceased so soon, he ne'er was boy nor man.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 287.

When love is grown
To *ripeness*, that on which it throve
Falls off, and love is left alone.
Tennyson, To J. S.

rip-fishing (rip'fish″ing), *n.* See *fishing*.

Ripi-. For words so beginning, see *Rhipi-*.

ripicolous (ri-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *ripa*, a bank, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *zoöl.*, riparian or riparious.

ripidolite (rī-pid'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + λίθος, a stone.] The commonest member of the chlorite family of minerals, occurring in monoclinic crystals with micaceous cleavage, also scaly and granular, usually of a deep-green color, rarely rose-red. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium. Also called *clinochlore*.

ripienist (ri-pyā'nist), *n.* [= F. *ripiéniste;* as *ripieno* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who plays a ripieno part; a supplementary or assisting instrumentalist.

ripieno (ri-pyā'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *re-* + *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, supplementary. Specifically, noting an instrument or a performer who assists in tutti passages, merely doubling or reinforcing the part of the leading performers.

II. *n.* Pl. *ripieni* (-nē). Such an instrument or performer. In an orchestra, all the first violins, except the leader or concert-master, are ripieni. Opposed to *principal* or *solo*.

ripier[1]† (rip'i-ėr), *n.* See *ripper*[2].

ripier[2] (rip'i-ėr), *n.* See *ripper*[1], 3.

ripon, rippon (rip'on), *n.* [< *Ripon:* see def.] 1. A spur: so called from the excellence attributed to the spurs made at Ripon (formerly Rippon), Yorkshire, England.—2. A sword or sword-blade named from Ripon.

riposte (ri-pōst'), *n.* [< F. *riposte*, < It. *risposta*, a response, reply, < *rispondere*, respond: see *respond*.] 1. In *fencing*, a quick, short thrust by a swordsman after parrying a lunge from his opponent: usually given without moving from the spot, before the opponent has time to recover his position or guard.

The *riposte* in its simplest form is exactly analogous to a war of words—a short, smart answer to an attack.
H. A. C. Dunn, Fencing, vi.

★Hence—2. A quick, smart reply; a repartee.

ripper[1] (rip'ėr), *n.* [< *rip*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rips, tears, or cuts open; a ripping-tool. (*a*) A tool used in shaping roofing-slates. (*b*) An implement for ripping seams in fabrics by cutting the stitches without injury to the cloth. (*c*) A machine with circular knives for cutting the millboards used in the making of cloth cases or covers for books.

2. Some thing (or person) that is especially fine or great, etc.; a very efficient person or thing. [Slang.]—3. A robber. *Halliwell* (in the form *ripier*). See *rip*[1], *v. t.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

ripper[2]† (rip'ėr), *n.* [Also *rippar*, *rippier*, *ripier*, < OF. **ripier* (?), < L. *riparius*, of or pertaining to the bank or coast: see *riparian* and *river*[2]. By some derived < *rip*[2], a basket, + *-er*[1].] One who brings fish inland from the coast to market.

But what 's the action we are for now, ha?
Robbing a *ripper* of his fish?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripier* that rides that way with mackrel.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii.

Also that all *Ripiers*, and other Fishers from any of the Sea-coasts, should sell their Fish in Cornhill and Cheapside themselves, and not to Fishmongers that would buy to sell again.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 164.

ripper[3] (rip'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *ripper*[1].] A fog-horn. Also called *lipper*. [Newfoundland.]

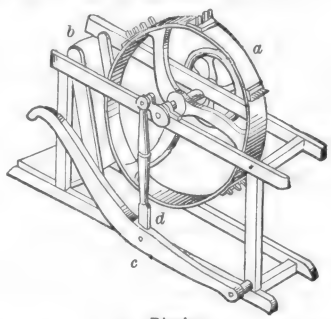
ripping-bed (rip'ing-bed), *n.* A machine for dividing stones by passing them on a traversing bed under a gang of saws. The saws have no teeth, but act by abrasion, which is facilitated by the use of sand.

ripping-chisel (rip'ing-chiz″el), *n.* In *woodworking*, a bent chisel used in clearing out mortises, or for ripping the old oakum out of seams which need calking.

ripping-iron (rip'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A hook used by calkers for tearing old oakum out of seams.

ripping-saw (rip'ing-sâ), *n.* Same as *rip-saw*.

ripple[1] (rip'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *reeple*, *riple;* = D. *repel* = MLG. *repel*, LG. *repel*, *reppel*, a ripple, = OHG. *rifilā*, a saw, MHG. *riffel*, a ripple, hoe, G. *riffel*, a ripple (G. *riffel*, *rüffel*, a reproof, lit. a 'combing over,' is from the verb); with formative *-le* (*-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1]), denoting an agent (as in *ladle*, *stopple*, *beetle*[1], etc.), and equiv. to the simple form MD. MLG. LG. *repe*, a ripple, from the verb represented by MD. D. *repen* = MLG. *repen*, LG. *repen*, *reppen* = G. *reffen*, beat or ripple (flax), = Sw. *repa* (cf. MHG. *reffen*, pluck, pick, a secondary form of *raffen*, pluck, snatch, = E. *rap*[2]); prob. connected with *rap*[2], but in part at least associated with *rip*[1], *v.* Hence *ripple*[1], *v.*] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules



Ripple.

a, toothed wheel; *b*, chute into which the heads of unthreshed material are put; *c* and *d*, treadle and pitman by which the wheel is revolved.

from flax; also, in the United States, a toothed instrument for removing the seeds from broomcorn.

ripple[1] (rip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [< ME. *ripplen*, *rypelen* = D. *repelen* = MLG. *repelen*, LG. *repeln* = MHG. *rifeln*, G. *riffeln*, ripple (flax); from the noun: see *ripple*[1], *n.*] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, as from the stalks of flax.

There must be . . . *rippling*, braking, wingling, and heckling of hemp.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14. (*Davies*, under *brake*.)

ripple[2]† (rip'l), *v. t.* [< ME. **ripelen*, *repulen;* dim. or freq. (prob. confused with *ripple*[1]): see *rip*[1].] To scratch or break slightly; graze.

And smote Gye wyth envye,
And *repulde* hys face and hys chynne,
And of hys cheke all the skynne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 209. (*Halliwell*.)

A horseman's javelin, having slightly *rippled* the skin of his [Julian's] left arm, pierced within his short ribs.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 264. (*Trench*, Select Gloss.)

ripple[3] (rip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [A mod. var. of *rimple*, wrinkle, due appar. to confusion with *rip*[1], *ripple*[2]: see *rimple*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated by a gentle wind or by running over a stony bottom; be covered with small waves or undulations.

Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left through shady lanes along the vale of [the] Eeman, which runs . . . *rippling* over the stones.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769.

Thine eddy's *rippling* race
Would blur the perfect image of his face.
D. G. Rossetti, The Stream's Secret.

2. To make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom: as, laughter *rippling* pleasantly.

Thy slender voice with *rippling* trill
The budding April bowers would fill.
O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

II. *trans.* 1. To fret or agitate lightly, as the surface of water; form in small waves or undulations; curl.

Anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the *rippled* ringlets to her knee.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Like the lake, my serenity is *rippled* but not ruffled.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To mark with or as with ripples. See *ripple-mark*.

Some of the *rippled* rain-pitted beds contain amphibian foot-prints.
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 350.

★**ripple**[3] (rip'l), *n.* [< *ripple*[3], *v.*] 1. The light fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; a little curling wave; an undulation.

He sees . . . a tremor pass across her frame, like a *ripple* over water.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

To watch the crisping *ripples* on the beach.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. A sound like that of water running over a stony bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter.=**Syn. 1.** See *wave*.

ripple[4] (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small coppice. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ripple[5] (rip'l), *n.* Same as *rip*[7].

ripple-barrel (rip'l-bar″el), *n.* *Theat.*, a drum covered with tinsel, which revolves behind a perforated drop, to produce the effect of light on water.

ripple-grass (rip'l-gràs), *n.* [Sc. *ripple-girse*, also *ripplin-garss;* appar. < *ripple*[3] + *grass*, but cf. *rib-grass*.] The rib-grass or ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. See *plantain*[1].

ripple-mark (rip'l-märk), *n.* A wavy surface such as is often seen on sand, where it has been formed by the action of the wind, and which may have its origin in the motion of water as well as of air, or which is often a result of the combined action of the two. Examples of the former action of winds and waves may often be seen among the older sandy deposits where they happen to have been preserved by the consolidation of the material. These ripple-marks, with which are frequently associated sun-cracks and prints of rain or surf-drops, afford evidence of tidal and river action along gently sloping shores, and with markings of this kind are occasionally found traces of former life in the form of trails and tracks, as in the case of the Triassic sandstones of the Connecticut valley.

ripple-marked (rip'l-märkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks.

rippler (rip'lėr), *n.* 1. One who ripples flax or hemp.

Two *ripplers* sitting opposite each other, with the machine between them, work at the same time.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

2. An apparatus for rippling flax or hemp.

The best *rippler* . . . consists of a kind of comb having, set in a wooden frame, iron teeth . . . 18 inches long.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ripples (rip'lz), *n. pl.* [Or. obscure.] A weakness in the back and loins, attended with shooting pains: a form of tabes dorsalis, the same as *Friedrich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*). [Scotch.]

For warld's wasters, like poor cripples,
Look blunt with poverty and *ripples*.
Ramsay, Works, I. 143. (*Jamieson*.)

ripplet (rip'let), *n.* [< *ripple*[3] + *-et*.] A small ripple.

rippling (rip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ripple*[3], *v.*] An eddy caused by conflicting currents or tides; a tide-rip.

ripplingly (rip'ling-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; so as to ripple: as, the stream ran *ripplingly*.

ripply (rip'li), *a.* [< *ripple*[3] + *-y*[1].] Rippling; characterized by ripples. [Rare.]

And whatever of life hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a *ripply* cheer,
Into every bare inlet and creek and bay.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

rippon, *n.* See *ripon*.

riprap (rip'rap), *n.* [Usually in plural (orig. appar. sing.) *ripraps;* appar. < Dan. *rips-raps*, riffraff, rubbish, refuse, a form prob. due to the same source as E. *riffraff:* see *riffraff*.] In *engin.*: (*a*) Broken stones used for walls, beds, and foundations: sometimes used attributively.

After the vertical piles are driven, cobble stones, gravel, and *riprap* are put in place around them.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 261.

The shore below the landing is a line of broken, ragged, slimy rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a *riprap* wall.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 120.

(*b*) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without any attempt at regular structural arrangement, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

riprapped (rip'rapt), *a.* [< *riprap* + *-ed*[2].] Formed of or strengthened with riprap.

The dam is made of clay, and is 720 feet long. . . . The front is *riprapped*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 167.

ripsack (rip'sak), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rachianectes glaucus:* so called from the manner of flensing.

ripsack (rip'sak), *v. i.* [< *ripsack*, *n.*] To pursue or capture the ripsack.

rip-saw (rip'sâ), *n.* A hand-saw the teeth of which have more rake and less set than a crosscut saw, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. [U. S.]

ript (ript). Another spelling of *ripped*, preterit and past participle of *rip*[1].

Ripuarian (rip-ū-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *Ripuarius*. Origin uncertain; poss. < L. *ripa*, shore.] An epithet of one of the great divisions of the ancient Franks, which dwelt near the Rhine, in the neighborhood of Cologne; also of the code of laws observed by them.

risala (ri-sä′lä), *n.* [Also *ressala*, *rissala*; < Hind. *risālā*, Beng. *resālā*, a troop of horse, cavalry, also a treatise, pamphlet, < Ar. *risēla*, a mission, despatch, letter.] In the British Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

risaldar (ris-al-där′), *n.* [Also *ressaldar*; < Hind. *risāldār*, the commander of a troop of horse, < *risālā*, a troop of horse (see *risala*), + *dār*, one who holds.] The native commander of a risala.

risbank† (ris′bank), *n.* [Also *risband*; < D. *rijsbank*, < *rijs*, brushwood: > F. *risban*, G. *rissbank*]. An artificial bank, properly one faced or strengthened with brushwood. *N. E. D.*

The Art of constructing Sluices, Dykes, Piles, Moles, *Risbanks*, Light-houses, Docks.
Hist. Litteraria, I. 515. [*N. E. D.*]

This *Risbank*, or mound, ranges up-hill and down-hill indifferently.
Borlase, Nat. Hist. Cornwall, 325. [*N. E. D.*]

The fleet battered the *risbank*, which guarded the entry of the harbour.
Hume, Hist. Eng. (1770), IV. 482. [*N. E. D.*]

rise[1] (rīz), *v.*; pret. *rose*, pp. *risen*, ppr. *rising*. [< ME. *risen*, *rȳsen* (pret. *ros*, *roos*, earlier *ras*, pl. *risen*, *rise*, *resin*, *reson*, pp. *risen*, *risin*), < AS. *rīsan* (pret. *rās*, pl. *rison*, pp. *risen*), rise, = OS. *risan* = OFries. *risa*, rise, = D. *rijzen*, rise or fall, = MLG. LG. *risen* = OHG. *rīsan*, MHG. *rīsen*, rise or fall, = Icel. *rīsa* = Goth. **reisan* (pret. **rais*, pp. *risans*), in comp. *urreisan* (= AS. *ārīsan*, E. *arise*); orig. expressive of vertical motion either up or down, but in E. confined to upward motion. The OHG. *reisōn*, MHG. G. *reisen* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise*), travel, is from the noun, OHG. *reisa*, MHG. *reise*, a setting out, expedition, journey, G. *reise* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise*), a journey, < OHG. *rīsan*, MHG. *rīsen*, rise.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; move upward; ascend; mount up: as, a bird *rises* in the air; a fog *rises* from the river; the mercury *rises* in the thermometer (or, as commonly expressed, the thermometer *rises*).

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on, . . .
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 106.

In happier fields a *rising* town I see,
Greater than what e'er was, or is, or e'er shall be.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 653.

Dark and voluminous the vapors *rise*,
And hang their horrors in the neighb'ring skies.
Cowper, Heroism.

The falconer is frightening the fowls to make them *rise*, and the hawk is in the act of seizing upon one of them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 89.

2. Specifically, to change from a lying, sitting, or kneeling posture to a standing one; stand up; assume an upright position: as, to *rise* from a chair to *rise* after a fall.

With that word they *ryseп* sodeynly.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 330.

Iden, kneel down. [He kneels.] *Rise* up a knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 78.

Risse [pret.] not the consular men, and left their places, So soon as thou sat'st down? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

Go to your banquet then, but use delight
So as to *rise* still with an appetite.
Herrick, Connubii Flores.

And all the men and women in the hall
Rose when they saw the dead man *rise*, and fled.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—(*a*) To bring a sitting or a session to an end: as, the house *rose* at midnight.

It is then moved by some member . . . that the committee *rise*, and that the chairman or some other member make their report to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 285.

When Parliament *rises* for the vacation the work of the circuit begins. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 203.

(*b*) To get up from bed.

Go to bed when she list, *rise* when she list, all is as she will. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 124.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our coxon. . . . I *rose* and carried them in to my Lord, who read them a-bed.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1660.

With early dawn Lord Marmion *rose*.
Scott, Marmion, i. 31.

3. To grow or stretch upward; attain an altitude or stature; stand in height: as, the tower *rises* to the height of 60 feet.

In sailing round Caprea we were entertained with many rude prospects of rocks and precipices, that *rise* in several places half a mile high in perpendicular.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

Where Windsor-domes and pompous turrets *rise*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 352.

She that *rose* the tallest of them all,
And fairest. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4. To swell upward. Specifically—(*a*) To reach a higher level by increase of bulk or volume: as, the river *rises* in its bed.

He told a boding dream,
Of *rising* waters, and a troubled stream.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 481.

The olde sea wall (he cried) is downe,
The *rising* tide comes on apace.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

(*b*) To swell or puff up, as dough in the process of fermentation.

Generally in from four to five hours the [bread] sponge *rises*; fermentation has been going on, and carbonic acid steadily accumulating within the tenacious mass, till it has assumed a puffed out appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 253.

5. To slope or extend upward; have an upward direction: as, a line, a path, or a surface *rises* gradually or abruptly.

There, lost behind a *rising* ground, the wood
Seems sunk. *Cowper*, Task, i. 305.

6. To appear above the horizon; move from below the horizon to above it, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation; hence, to move from an invisible to a visible position.

Whiles these renkes thus rest than *rises* the sun,
Bredis with his beames all the brode vales.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1172.

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good.
Mat. v. 45.

Till the star, that *rose* at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had sloped his westering wheel.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 30.

Risest thou thus, dim dawn, again?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

7. To come into existence; emerge into sight; arise. (*a*) To become apparent; come into view; stand out; emerge; come forth; appear: as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the color *rose* on her cheeks.

There chaunst to them a dangerous accident.
A Tigre forth out of the wood did *rise*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 34.

Go to; does not my coulour *rise*?
It shall *rise*; for I can force my blood
To come and go. *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

I [stake] this bowl, where wanton ivy twines, . . .
Four figures *rising* from the work appear.
Pope, Spring, l. 37.

(*b*) To become audible.

Heroes' and heroines' shouts confusedly *rise*.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 41.

There *rose* a noise of striking clocks.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

(*c*) To have a beginning; originate; spring; come into existence; be produced.

A nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul: for from that hour she lov'd me.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

'Tis very rare that Tornadoes arise from thence [the sea]; for they generally *rise* first over the Land, and that in a very strange manner. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 87.

Honour and shame from no condition *rise*;
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 193.

The river Blackwater *rises* in the county Kerry.
Trollope, Castle Richmond, i.

8. To increase in force, intensity, spirit, degree, value, or the like. (*a*) To increase in force or intensity; become stronger: as, his anger *rises*.

He blewe hys horne in that tyde,
Hertys *reson* on eche a syde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64. (*Halliwell.*)

Sunday, the wynde began to *ryse* in the north.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

His spirits *rising* as his toils increase.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 279.

The power of the Crown was constantly sinking, and that of the Commons constantly *rising*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(*b*) To increase in degree or volume, as heat or sound.

The day was raw and chilly, and the temperature *rose* very little. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 43.

The music . . . *rose* again, . . .
Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

(*c*) To increase in value; become higher in price; become dearer.

Poor fellow, never joyed since the price of oats *rose*; it was the death of him. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 14.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce.
Locke.

(*d*) To increase in amount: as, his expenses *rose* greatly.

9. To stand up in opposition; become opposed or hostile; take up arms; rebel; revolt: as, to *rise* against the government.

The commons haply *rise*, to save his life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 240.

To hinder this prowd enterprise,
The stout and michty Erle of Marr
With all his men in arms did *ryse*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

At our heels all hell should *rise*
With blackest insurrection.
Milton, P. L., ii. 136.

10. To take up a higher position; increase in wealth, dignity, or power; prosper; thrive; be promoted or exalted: as, he is a *rising* man.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 38.

His fortune is not made,
You hurt a man that 's *rising* in the trade.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 35.

11. To become more forcible or impressive; increase in power, dignity, or interest: said of thought, discourse, or manner.

Dangle. The interest rather falls off in the fifth act.
Sir Fretful. *Rises*, I believe you mean, sir.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

12. To come by chance; turn up; occur.

There chaunced to the Princes hand to *rize*
An auncient booke. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 59.

13. To arise from the grave or from the dead; be restored to life: often with *again*.

Thou ne woldest leue thomas
That oure lord fram deth *ras*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Deed & lijf bigunne to striuen
Whether myȝt be maister there;
Liif was slayn, & *roos a-ȝen*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And vpon Ester day erely our blessyd Sauyoure come to hym and brought hym mete, sayenge, "Iames, nowe ete, for I am *rysyn*." *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Awake, ye faithful! throw your grave-clothes by,
He whom ye seek is *risen*, bids ye *rise*.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 77.

14. Of sound, to ascend in pitch; pass from a lower to a higher tone.

Miss Abercrombie had a soft voice with melancholy cadences; her tones had no *rising* inflections; all her sentences died away. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 243.

15. In *mining*, to excavate upward: the opposite of *sink*. Thus, a level may be connected with one above it by either sinking from the upper level to the lower one, or by *rising* from the lower to the upper.

16. To come to the surface or to the baited hook, as a whale or a game-fish.

Where they have so much choice, you may easily imagine they will not be so eager and forward to *rise* at a bait.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

17. *Milit.*, to be promoted; go up in rank.—**The curtain rises.** See *curtain*.—**To have the gorge rise.** See *gorge*.—**To rise from the ranks**, to win a commission, after serving in the ranks as a private soldier or a non-commissioned officer.—**To rise to the fly.** See *fly*[2].—**To rise to the occasion**, or **to the emergency**, to feel, speak, or act as an emergency demands; show one's self equal to a difficult task or to mastering a dilemma.

"I should have walked over there every day, on the chance of seeing your pretty face!" answered the Dandy, *rising*, as he flattered himself, *to the occasion*.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vi.

=**Syn.** *Arise*, *Rise*. See *arise*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To ascend; mount; climb.

The carriage that took them to the station was *rising* a little hill the top of which would shut off the sight of the Priory. *R. G. White*, Fate of Mansfield Humphreys, viii.

2. In *angling*, to cause or induce to rise, as a fish.

Some men, having once *risen* a fish, are tempted to flog the water in which he is with fly after fly.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 349.

3. *Naut.*, to cause, by approaching, to rise into view above the horizon. Compare *raise*[1], 11.

She was heading S. E., and we were heading S. S.W., and consequently before I quitted the deck we had *risen* her hull. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

★**rise**[1] (rīz), *n.* [First in mod. E.; < *rise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of rising; ascent: as, the *rise* of vapor in the air; the *rise* of water in a river; the *rise* of mercury in a barometer.

The steed along the drawbridge flies,
Just as it trembled on the *rise*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

2. Elevation; degree of ascent: as, the *rise* of a hill or a road.

The approach to the house was by a gentle *rise* and through an avenue of noble trees.
Mark Lemon, Wait for the End, I. 29.

3. Any place elevated above the common level; a rising ground: as, a *rise* of land.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery *rise*,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unroll'd.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Laramie Jack led slightly, riding straight towards a tall branchless tree on the crest of the *rise* up which they were racing. *The Century*, XXXIX. 527.

4. Spring; source; origin; beginning: as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain.

He observes very well that musical instruments took their first *rise* from the notes of birds and other melodious animals. *Addison*, The Cat-Call.

The Stories that Apparitions have been seen oftner than once in the same Place have no Doubt been the *Rise* and Spring of the walking Places of Spirits. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 109.

It is true that genius takes its *rise* out of the mountains of rectitude. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. Appearance above the horizon: as, the *rise* of the sun or a star.

From the *rise* to set
Sweats in the eye of Phœbus, and all night
Sleeps in Elysium. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 289.

Long Isaac proposed waiting until midnight for moon-*rise*, as it was already dark, and there was no track beyond Lippajarvi. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 118.

6. Increase; advance: said of price: as, a *rise* in (the price of) stocks or wheat.

Eighteen bob a-week, and a *rise* if he behaved himself. *Dickens*, Pickwick, liii.

7. Elevation in rank, reputation, wealth, or importance; mental or moral elevation.

Wrinkled benchers often talk'd of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his *rise*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Increase of sound; swell.

His mind
. . . borne perhaps upon the *rise*
And long roll of the Hexameter.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

9. Height to which one can rise mentally or spiritually; elevation possible to thought or feeling.

These were sublimities above the *rise* of the apostolic spirit. *South.*

10. In *sporting*, the distance from the score-line to the traps in glass-ball- or pigeon-shooting matches.—**11.** In *arch.*, the perpendicular height of an arch in the clear, from the level of impost to the crown. See *arch*[1], 2.—**12.** In *music:* (*a*) Increase of sound or force in a tone. (*b*) Ascent in pitch; passage from a lower to a higher tone.—**13.** In *coal-mining*, the inclination of strata considered from below upward. Thus, a seam of coal is said to be worked "to the *rise*" when it is followed upward on its inclination.—**14.** In *mining*, an excavation begun from below and carried upward, as in connecting one level with another, or in proving the ground above a level. Also called *rising*.—**15.** In *carp.*, the height of a step in a flight of stairs.—**16.** The action of a game-fish in coming to the surface to take the hook.

If you can attain to angle with one hair, you shall have more *rises*, and catch more fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 102.

Rise of strata, in *geol.* See *dip*, *n.*, 4 (*a*).—**To get or take a rise out of** (a person), to take the conceit out of a person, or to render him ridiculous. [Colloq. or slang.]

Possibly *taking a rise out of* his worship the Corregidor, as a repeating echo of Don Quixote. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

To give rise. See *give*[1].

rise[2] (rīs), *n.* [Also *rice*, Sc. *reise*; < ME. *rīs, rys*, < AS. *hrīs*, a twig, branch, = D. *rijs* = OHG. *hrīs, rīs*, MHG. *rīs*, G. *reis* = Icel. *hrīs* = Sw. Dan. *ris*, a twig, branch, rod.] **1.** A branch of a tree; a twig.

And therupon he hadde a gay sarplys,
As whit as is the blosme upon the *rys*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 138.

Anone he lokyd hym besyde,
And say syxty ladés on palferays ryde,
Gentyll and gay as bryd on *ryse*.
MS. Ashmole 61, 15th Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

Among Lydgate's cries are enumerated "Strawberries ripe and cherries in the *rise*"; the *rise* being a twig to which the cherries were tied, as at present. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 10.

2. A small bush.

"It was that deevil's buckie, Callum Beg," said Alick; "I saw him whisk away through amang the *reises*." *Scott*, Waverley, lviii.

rise-bush (rīs'bůsh), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *bush*[1].] A fagot; brushwood.

The streets were barricaded up with chaines, harrowes, and waggons of bavins or *rise-bushes*. *Relation of Action before Cyrencester* (1642), p. 4. (*Davies.*)

rise-dike (rīs'dīk), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *dike*.] A hedge made of boughs and brushwood. *Halliwell.*

risel, *n.* [< ON. *hrisla*, < *hris*. See *rise*[2].] A rod or stick; especially, a support for a climbing or running vine.

But the healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a *risel*. *D. Christie Murray*, The Weaker Vessel, xxxvi.

risen (riz'n). **1.** Past participle of *rise*[1].—**2†.** ★An obsolete preterit plural of *rise*[1].

riser (rī'zėr), *n.* One who or that which rises. Specifically—(*a*) One who leaves his bed: generally with a qualifying word.

Th' early *riser* with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 4.

Such picturesque objects . . . as were familiar to an early *riser*. *Sir E. Brydges*, Note on Milton's L'Allegro, l. 67.

(*b*) One who revolts; a rebel or rioter.

The noyse that was telde of zow, that ze schuld a be on of the capetayns of the *ryserse* in Norfolk. *Paston Letters*, I. 86.

(*c*) In *angling*, a fish considered with reference to its manner of rising.

All the fish, to whichever class of *risers* they might belong. *Three in Norway*, p. 123.

(*d*) In *founding:* (1) An opening in a molding-flask into which the molten metal rises as the flask is filled; a head.

It is well known that, to obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high *riser* is necessary, which also means a high gate, and consequent waste of labor and material. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 88.

(2) Same as *feed-head*, 2. (*e*) The vertical face of a stair-step. Also *raiser* and *lift*.

The *risers* of these stairs . . . are all richly ornamented, being divided generally into two panels by figures of dwarfs, and framed by foliaged borders. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

(*f*) *pl.* In *printing*, blocks of wood or metal upon which electrotype plates are mounted to raise them to the height of type. [Eng.]

rise-wood (rīs'wůd), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *wood*[1].] Small wood cut for hedging. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rish[1] (rish), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*[1].

rish[2]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sickle. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

rishi (rish'i), *n.* [Skt. *ṛishi;* derivation unknown.] In *Skt. myth.*, an inspired sage or poet; the author of a Vedic hymn.—**The seven rishis,** the stars of Charles's wain or the dipper.

risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *risibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *risibilité* = Sp. *risibilidad* = Pg. *risibilidade* = It. *risibilità*, < LL. as if **risibilita(t-)s*, < *risibilis*, risible: see *risible*.] **1.** The property of being risible; disposition to laugh.

To be religious is, therefore, more adequate to his character than either polity, society, *risibility*, without which he were no reasonable creature, but a mere brute, the very worst of the kind. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 260.

Her too obvious disposition to *risibility*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xx.

2. *pl.* The faculty of laughing; a sense of the ludicrous. Also *risibles*.

risible (riz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *risible* = Sp. *risible* = Pg. *risivel* = It. *risibile*, laughable, < LL. *risibilis*, that can laugh, < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident, ridicule*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world; laughing is our business, as if, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth of nothing else. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter; ridiculous.

For a terse point, a happy surprise, or a *risible* quibble, there is no man in this town can match little Laconic. *Foote*, An Occasional Prelude.

A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dictionary.

The denunciations of Leicester . . . would seem almost *risible*, were it not that the capricious wrath of the all-powerful favorite was often sufficient to blast the character . . . of honest men. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 279, note.

3. Of or pertaining to laughter; exerted to produce laughter: as, the *risible* faculty.

The obstreperous peals of broad-mouthed laughter of the Dutch negroes at Communipaw, who, like most other negroes, are famous for their *risible* powers. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 98.

II. *n. pl.* Same as *risibilities*. See *risibility*, 2. [Jocular.]

Something in his tone stirred the *risibles* of the convention, and loud laughter saluted the Illinoisan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 285.

risibleness (riz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *risibility*. *Bailey*, 1727.

risibly (riz'i-bli), *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

risilabialis (rī-si-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *risilabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] ★Same as *risorius*.

rising (rī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *risinge, rysynge;* verbal n. of *rise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which rises.

Men that are in hopes and in the way of *rising* keep in the Channel. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 96.

A Saxon nobleman and his falconer, with their hawks, upon the bank of a river, waiting for the *rising* of the game. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 88.

Specifically—(*a*) The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In astronomy the sun or a planet is said to rise when the upper limb appears in the horizon; and in calculating the time allowance must be made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. Primitive astronomers defined the seasons by means of the risings and settings of certain stars relatively to the sun. These, called by Kepler "poetical risings and settings," are the acronychal, cosmical, and heliacal (see these words).

We alone of all animals have known the *risings*, settings, and courses of the stars. *Derham*, Astrotheology, viii. 3.

(*b*) The act of arising from the dead, or of coming to life again; resurrection.

Questioning one with another what the *rising* from the dead should mean. Mark ix. 10.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,
And of the *rising* from the dead.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*c*) A hostile demonstration of people opposed to the government; a revolt; an insurrection; sedition: as, to call out troops to quell a *rising*.

There was a *rising* now in Kent, my Lord of Norwich being at the head of them. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1648.

In 1536, even a great religious movement like the Pilgrimage of Grace sinks into a local and provincial *rising*, an abortive tumult. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

The futile *risings*, the cruel reprisals, the heroic deaths, kept alive among the people the belief in the cause of Italy. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 63.

2. That which rises; a prominence, elevation, or swelling; specifically, a tumor on the body, as a boil or a wen. [Now colloq. or dialectal.]

When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh a *rising*, a scab, or bright spot, and it be in the skin of his flesh like the plague of leprosy, then he shall be brought unto Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests. Lev. xiii. 2.

On each foot there are five flat horny *risings*, which seem to be the extremities of the toes. *Goldsmith*, Hist. of Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 254. (*Jodrell.*)

3. In *mining*, same as *rise*[1], 14.—**4.** A giving way in an upward direction from pressure exerted from beneath.

The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a *rising* of the haunches; and to avoid this it might be necessary, where large domes were attempted, to adopt a form more nearly conical than that used at Mycenæ. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

5. That which is used to make dough rise, as yeast or leaven. See *salt-rising*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barme, alias yeast, alias sizing, alias *rising*. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

So strong is it [alkali] that the earth when wet rises like bread under yeast. It taints the water everywhere, and sometimes so strongly that bread mixed with it needs no other *rising*. *S. Bowles*, Our New West, xiv.

6. In *bread-making*, the quantity of dough set to rise at one time.—**7.** A defect sometimes occurring in casting crucible steel, which is said to "boil" in the mold after teeming, producing a honeycomb structure of the metal.

The *rising* of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide. *The Ironmonger*, quoted in Science, IV. 331.

8. A water-swelling: said of ova by fish-culturists.—**9.** *Naut.*, the thick planking laid fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear; also, the narrow strake inside a boat just under the thwarts.—**The rising of the sun,** in *Scrip.*, the place where the sun appears to rise; the extreme eastern limit of the world; the orient.

From *the rising of the sun* even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles. Mal. i. 11.

rising (rī'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rise*[1], *v.*] **1.** Increasing in possessions, importance, power, or distinction: as, a *rising* town; a *rising* man.

Feign what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,
Some *rising* genius sins up to my song.
Pope, Epilogue to Satires, ii. 9.

2. Growing; advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life: as, the *rising* generation.—**3.** Growing so as to be near some specified or indicated amount: used loosely in an awkward quasi-adverbial construction: (*a*) reaching an amount greater than that specified: sometimes with *of:* as, *rising* three years old; *rising of* a thousand men were killed; the colt is *rising of* two this grass [U. S.]; (*b*) reaching an amount which is at least that specified and may be greater: as, a horse *rising* fourteen hands; (*c*) approaching but not yet reaching the specified amount: as, a colt *rising* two years old [Eng.].

A house is never perfectly furnished for enjoyment unless there is a child in it *rising* three years old, and a kitten *rising* three weeks. *Southey*, quoted in Allibone's Dict. of Quots., p. 102.

Rising butt. See *butt*[2].—**Rising hinge.** See *hinge*.—**Rising line,** an incurvated line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer drafts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.—**Rising timbers,** or **rising floors,** the floor-timbers in the forward and after parts of a ship.

rising-anvil (rī'zing-an#vil), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a double-beak iron.

rising-lark (rī′zing-lärk), *n.* The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

rising-line (rī′zing-līn), *n.* An elliptical line drawn upon the sheer-plan to determine the sweep of the floor-heads throughout the ship's length. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.

rising-main (rī′zing-mān), *n.* In a mine, the column of pipes through which water is lifted or forced to the surface or adit: usually made of cast-iron pipes joined together.

rising-rod (rī′zing-rod), *n.* A rod operating the valves in a Cornish pumping-engine.

rising-seat (rī′zing-sēt), *n.* In a Friends' meeting-house, one of a series of three or four seats, each raised a little above the one before it, and all facing the body of the congregation. These seats are usually occupied by ministers and elders. They are often collectively called "the gallery." Also *facing-seat, high seat.*

In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the tuneful exhortations of the *rising seat* he thus held forth.
M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 28.

rising-square (rī′zing-skwār), *n.* In *ship-building*, a square upon which is marked the height of the rising-line above the keel. [Eng.]

rising-wood (rī′zing-wůd), *n.* In *ship-building*, timber placed under the flooring when the extremities of a vessel are very fine and extend ★beyond the cant-body.

risk[1] (risk), *n.* [Formerly also *risque;* < OF. *risque*, F. *risque* = Pr. *rezegue* = Sp. *riesgo* = Pg. *risco* = It. *risco*†, *risico* (> D., etc., *risiko*), formerly *risigo*, dial. *resega* (ML. *risigus, riscus*), risk, hazard, peril, danger; perhaps orig. Sp., < Sp. *risco*, a steep, abrupt rock, = Pg. *risco*, a rock, crag (cf. It. *risega*, f., a jutting out) (hence the verb, Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriscar*, venture into danger (pp. *arriscado*, bold, forward), = It. *arrischiarsi*, risk (pp. *arrischiato*, hazardous)); from the verb represented by It. *resegare, risecare*, cut off, = Pr. *rezega*, cut off, = Pg. *riscar*, erase, < L. *resecare*, cut off, < *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] **1.** Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to mischance or harm; venture: as, at the *risk* of one's life; at the *risk* of contagion. Common in the phrase *to run a (the) risk*, to incur hazard; take the chance of failure or disaster.

If you had not performed the Vow, what *Risque had* you *run?* *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 8.

If he [the Arab] had left me, I should have *run a* great *risque* of being stript, for people came to the gate before it was open. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

Where there is *risk*, there may be loss.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

Indulging their passions in defiance of divine laws, and at the *risk* of awful penalties. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In *com.*: (*a*) The hazard of loss of ship, goods, or other property. (*b*) The degree of hazard or danger upon which the premiums of insurance are calculated.

It would take a great many years to determine tornado *risks* with sufficient accuracy to estimate the amount of premium needed; but we can make a comparison with the *risks* and losses by fire, and thus arrive at an approximate solution of the question. *Science*, XVI. 19.

(*c*) Hence, by extension, insurance obligation: as, our company has no *risks* in that city. = **Syn. 1.** *Exposure, Venture, Risk, Hazard*, jeopardy, peril. The first four words are in the order of strength. They imply voluntary action more often than *danger*, etc. (see *danger*): as, he ran a great *risk;* it was a bold *venture*, involving the *exposure* of his health and the *hazard* of his fortunes. They generally imply also that the chances are unfavorable rather than favorable. *Exposure* is, literally, a putting out, as into a dangerous place; the word is generally followed by that to which one is exposed: as, *exposure* to attack.

risk[1] (risk), *v. t.* [Formerly *risque;* < OF. (and F.) *risquer*, risk; cf. Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriscar*, venture into danger, = Pg. *arriscar* = It. *arrischiare*, run a risk; from the noun: see *risk*[1], *n.*] **1.** To hazard; expose to the chance of injury or loss.

There is little credit among the Turks, and it is very rare they trust one another to negotiate any business by bills, or *risque* their money in the hands of any one.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 39.

This one fallen amongst them, who could make
The rich man *risk* his life for honour's sake.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 235.

2. To venture upon; take the chances of: as, to *risk* a surgical operation.

The other [party] must then *risque* an amercement.
Sir W. Jones, Dissertations and Miscell. Pieces, p. 388.

Nor had Emana Christos forces enough to *risk* a battle with an officer of the known experience of Af Christos.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 335.

= **Syn. 1.** To peril, jeopard, stake. See *risk*[1], *n.*

risk[2] (risk), *n.* Same as *reesk* and *risp*[3]. [Scotch.]

risker (ris′kėr), *n.* One who risks, ventures, or hazards.

Hither came t' observe and smoke
What courses other *riskers* took;
And to the utmost do his best
To save himself, and hang the rest.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 418.

riskful (risk′fůl), *a.* [< *risk*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of risk or danger; hazardous; risky. [Rare.]

At the first glance such an attempt to reverse the relationship between population and railways appears a *riskful* undertaking. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 55.

risky (ris′ki), *a.* [< *risk*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous: as, a very *risky* business.

No young lady in Miss Verinder's position could manage such a *risky* matter as that by herself.
W. Collins, Moonstone, I. 20.

2. Running a risk; venturesome; bold; audacious.

I am no mortal, if the *risky* devils haven't swam down upon the very pitch, and, as bad luck would have it, they have hit the head of the island.
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, vii.

In spite of all his *risky* passages and all his tender expressions, Galiani wrote for posthumous publication, to the terror of Madame d'Epinay, who had made him her confidant. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 350.

risoluto (rē-zō-lö′tō), *a.* [It., = E. *resolute*.] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

risorial (ri-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< NL. *risorius*, laughing (< L. *risor*, laugher, mocker, < *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter, or effecting the act of laughing; exciting risibility; risible: as, the *risorial* muscle.

risorius (ri-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *risorii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*) *risorial*.] The laughing-muscle, some transverse fibers of the platysma that are inserted into the angle of the mouth: more fully called *risorius Santorini*. Also *risilabialis*.

risp[1] (risp), *v. t.* [Also *resp;* < Icel. *rispa*, scratch. Cf. *rasp*[1], *v.*] **1.** To rasp; file. — **2.** To rub or grate (hard bodies, as the teeth) together. [Scotch in both uses.]

risp[1] (risp), *n.* [< *risp*[1], *v.* Cf. *rasp*[1], *n.*] A rasp. [Scotch.]

risp[2] (risp), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *rise*[2]; cf. *risp*[3].] **1.** A bush or branch; a twig. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** The green stalks collectively of growing peas or potatoes. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

risp[3] (risp), *n.* [Var. of *risk*[2], *reesk*.] Coarse grass that grows on marshy ground.

The hay-rope . . . was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes.
Blackwood's Mag., XIV. 190.

risposta (ris-pos′tä), *n.* [It., < *rispondere*, respond: see *respond, response*.] In *contrapuntal music*, same as *answer*.

risquet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *risk*[1].

Rissa (ris′ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach's MSS., Stephens, in Shaw's "General Zoölogy," 1825).] A genus of *Laridæ*, having the hind toe rudimentary or very small; the kittiwakes. There are at least two species, *R. tridactyla*, the common kittiwake of the arctic and North Atlantic oceans, and the very different red-legged kittiwake, *R. brevirostris*, of the North Pacific. See cut under *kittiwake*. Also called *Gavia*.

risset†. An obsolete past participle of *rise*[1].

Rissoa (ris′ō-ä), *n.* [NL., after *Risso*, a naturalist of Nice.] A genus of small shells, typical of the family *Rissoidæ*. Also *Rissoia*.

Rissoella (ris-ō-el′ä), *n.* [NL., for G. A. *Risso* (1777–1845) + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods. Also called *Jeffreysia*.

Rissoellidæ (ris-ō-el′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoella*. Also called *Jeffreysiidæ*.

rissoid (ris′oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or related to the *Rissoidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Rissoidæ*.

Rissoidæ (ri-sō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoa*. The animal has long tentacles with the eyes external at their base, and the central tooth multicuspidate and with basal denticles; the shell is turbinate or turreted, with an oval or semilunate aperture, and the operculum is corneous and paucispiral. The species are phytophagous and abound in seaweed.

rissole (ris′ōl), *n.* [< F. *rissole*, F. dial. *risole, rezole*, a rissole, formerly *rissolle*, "a Jews ear, or mushrom that's fashioned like a demi-circle, and grows cleaving to trees; also a small and delicate minced pie, made of that fashion" (Cotgrave); cf. *rissole*, brownness from frying; < *rissoler*, fry brown, F. dial. *roussoler* = It. *rosolare*, fry, roast; origin uncertain.] In *cookery*, an entrée consisting of meat or fish compounded with bread-crumbs and yolk of eggs, all wrapped in a fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

rist (rist), *v.* **1.** An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *rise*[1]. — **2**†. Third person singular present indicative of *rise*[1] (contracted from *riseth*). *Chaucer*.

ristet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rest*[1].

ristori (ris-tō′ri), *n.* [So named from Madame *Ristori*, an Italian tragic actress.] A loose open jacket for women, usually of silk or some rather thick material.

risus (rī′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *risus*, laughter, < *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*.] A laugh, or the act of laughing; a grin. — **Risus sardonicus** or **caninus**, a spasmodic grin seen in tetanus.

rit[1] (rit), *v. t.* or *i.* [< ME. *ritte, ritten* (pret. *ritte*), tear, break, split (*to-ritten*, tear apart): cf. D. *ritten*, tear, = OHG. *rizzān, rizzōn*, MHG. G. *ritzen*, tear, wound, lacerate; a secondary verb, akin to AS. *wrītan*, E. *write:* see *write*.] **1**†. To tear; break; rend; strike.

Young Johnstone had a nut-brown sword, . . .
And he *ritted* it through the young Col'nel,
That word he ne'er spake mair.
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 292).

2. To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; rip; scratch; cut. [Scotch.]

rit[1] (rit), *n.* [< *rit*[1], *v.*] A slight incision made in the ground, as with a spade; a scratch made on a board, etc. [Scotch.]

Ye scart the land with a bit thing ye ca' a pleugh — ye might as weel give it a *ritt* with the teeth of a redding-kame. *Scott*, Pirate, xv.

rit[2] (rit), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *ret*[1].] To dry (hemp or flax). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rit[3]†, *v.* A Middle English form of the third person singular present indicative of *ride* (contracted from *rideth*). *Chaucer*.

ritardando (rē-tär-dän′dō), *a.* [< It. *ritardando*, ppr. of *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] In *music*, becoming gradually slower; diminishing in speed: same as *rallentando* and (usually) *ritenuto* (but see the latter). Abbreviated *rit.* and *ritard.*

ritardo (ri-tär′dō), *a.* [It., < *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Same as *ritardando*.

ritch (rich), *n.* The Syrian bear, *Ursus syriacus*. ★

rite (rīt), *n.* [= F. *rit, rite* = Sp. Pg. It. *rito*, < L. *ritus*, a custom, esp. religious custom; cf. Skt. *riti*, a going, way, usage, < √ *rī*, flow, let flow.] **1.** A formal act or series of acts of religious or other solemn service, performed according to a manner regularly established by law, precept, or custom.

Every Church hath Authority to appoint and change Ceremonies and Ecclesiastical *Rites*, so they be to Edification. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 328.

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,
He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 7.

2. The manner or form prescribed for such an act; a ceremonial. Hence — **3.** Any ceremony or due observance.

Time goes on crutches till love have all his *rites*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 373.

How shall I
Pass, where in piles Carnavian cheeses lie;
Cheese, that the table's closing *rites* denies,
And bids me with th' unwilling chaplain rise?
Gay, Trivia, ii. 255.

Ambrosian rite, the Ambrosian office and liturgy. — **Congregation of Rites.** See *congregation*, 6 (*a*). — **Mozarabic rite.** See *Mozarabic.* = **Syn.** *Form, Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

ritely†, (rīt′li), *adv.* [< *rite* + *-ly*[2].] With all due rites; in accordance with the ritual; in due form.

After the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence. (*Latham.*)

ritenuto (rē-te-nō′tō), *a.* [< It. *ritenuto*, pp. of *ritenere*, retain: see *retain, re-, tenable*.] In *music*, at a slower tempo or pace. *Ritenuto* sometimes has the same sense as *rallentando* and *ritardando*, but is used more exactly to mark an abrupt instead of a gradual change of speed. Also *ritenendo, ritenente*. Abbreviated *riten.*

rith[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rithe*[1].

rith[2]†, *a.* An awkward Middle English spelling of *right*. *Chaucer*.

rithe[1] (rīŦH), *n.* [Formerly also *ryth;* < ME. *rithe*, < AS. *rith, rīthe*, a stream (*eá-rīth*, a stream of water; *wæter-rīthe*, water-stream), also *rīthig*, a stream, = North Fries. *ride, rie*, the bed of a stream, = OLG. *rith*, a stream (used in proper names).] A stream; a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rithe[2] (rīŦH), *n.* [Or. obscure.] A twig; also (pl.) stalks of potatoes. [Prov. Eng.]

rither[1] (riᵺ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rudder*[1].

He jumpeth and courseth this way and that way, as a man roving without a mark, or a ship fleeting without a *rither*. *Bp. Jewell*, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 136.

rither[2] (riᵺ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rother*[2].

ritling (rit'ling), *n.* Same as *reckling*.

ritornelle, ritornello (rē-tôr-nel', rē-tôr-nel'lō), *n.* [= F. *ritournelle*, < It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, a return, a refrain: see *return*[1].] In *music*, an instrumental prelude, interlude, or refrain belonging to a vocal work, like a song, aria, or chorus; also, one of the tutti passages in an instrumental concerto. Also formerly called a *symphony*.

ritratto† (ri-trat'tō), *n.* [It.: see *retrait*.] A picture.

Let not this *ritratto* of a large landscape be thought trifling. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 251. (*Davies.*)

ritter (rit'ėr), *n.* [< G. *ritter*, a rider, knight: see *rider*.] A knight.

Your Duke's old father
Met with th' assailants, and their grove of *ritters*
Repulsed so fiercely.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

The *Ritter's* colour went and came.
Campbell, The *Ritter* Bann.

Ritteric (rit'ėr-ik), *a.* [< *Ritter* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or named after Dr. J. W. Ritter (1776–1810).—**Ritteric rays**, the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.

Ritter-Valli law. The statement of the centrifugal progress of an initial increase followed by loss of irritability in the distal part of a divided nerve.

rittingerite (rit'ing-ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Rittinger*, the name of an Austrian mining official, + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral occurring in small tabular monoclinic crystals of a nearly black color. It contains arsenic, sulphur, selenium, and silver, but its exact composition is not known.

Rittinger's side-blow percussion-table. See *joggling-table*.

ritt-master (rit'mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< G. *rittmeister*, a captain of cavalry, < *ritt*, a riding, + *meister*, master: see *master*[1].] A captain of cavalry.

Duke Hamilton was only *Rit-master* Hamilton, as the General used to call him; . . . Linlithgow was Colonel Livingstone. *Wodrow*, I. 271. (*Jamieson.*)

"If I understand you, Captain Dalgetty—I think that rank corresponds with your foreign title of *ritt-master* ——." "The same grade preceesely," answered Dalgetty. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

rittock (rit'ok), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. Also *rippock*. [Orkney.]

ritual (rit'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *ritual*, F. *rituel* = Sp. Pg. *ritual* = It. *rituale* = D. *rituaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *ritual*, < L. *ritualis*, relating to rites (LL. neut. pl. *ritualia*, rites), < *ritus*, a rite: see *rite*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing a rite or rites.

The first Religion that ever was reduced to exact Rules and *ritual* Observances was that of the Hebrews. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

The *ritual* year
Of England's Church. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 19.

II. *n.* **1.** A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the ritual is an office-book containing the offices to be used by a priest in administering the sacraments (baptism, marriage, penance, extreme unction, communion out of mass), together with the offices for the visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, benedictions, etc. The corresponding book in the medieval church in England was called the *manual*.

2. (*a*) A prescribed manner of performing religious worship or other devotional service in any given ecclesiastical or other organization.

Bishop Hugh de Nonant . . . enlarged the body of statutes which he found in his church for the government of its chapter and the regulation of its services and *ritual*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 7.

(*b*) The external form prescribed for religious or other devotional services.

And come, whatever loves to weep,
And hear the *ritual* of the dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xviii.

3. Any ceremonial form or custom of procedure.

False are our Words, and fickle is our Mind;
Nor in Love's *Ritual* can we ever find
Vows made to last, or Promises to bind.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Ambrosian ritual. See *Ambrosian*[2].

ritualism (rit'ū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *ritualisme*; as *ritual* + *-ism*.] **1.** A system of public worship which consists in forms regularly established by law, precept, or custom, as distinguished from that which is largely extemporaneous and therefore variable and left to the judgment of the conductor of the worship.

The typical illustration of *ritualism*, and that to which it naturally reverts for its model, was the mediæval cathedral, with its supposed reënactment of the great tragedy of the Cross, amid all the æsthetical influences of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and eloquence. *The Century*, XXXI. 80.

2. Observance of prescribed forms in religious worship or in reverence of anything.

The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty *ritualism*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 280.

3. Specifically—(*a*) The science of ritual; the systematic study of liturgical rites. (*b*) An observance of ritual in public worship founded upon a high estimate of the value of symbolism and a belief in the practical importance of established rites, and particularly in the efficacy of sacraments, as having been divinely appointed to be channels of spiritual grace to those who use them; more especially, the principles and practices of those Anglicans who are called Ritualists.

ritualist (rit'ū-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *ritualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *ritualista*; as *ritual* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One versed in or devoted to ritual; a specialist in the systematic study of liturgical rites and ceremonies; especially, a writer upon this subject.—**2.** One who advocates or practises distinctive sacramental and symbolic ritual, especially that inherited or revived from ancient usage; specifically [*cap.*], one of that branch of the High-church party in the Anglican Church which has revived the ritual authoritatively in use in the second year of King Edward VI. (see *ornaments rubric*, under *ornament*). The ritualistic movement is an extension of the Anglo-Catholic revival. (See *revival*.) The points especially insisted on by the Ritualists are the eastward position (declared legal in England), and the use of vestments, lights, wafer-bread, and the mixed chalice, to which some add that of incense.

II. *a.* Ritualistic.

ritualistic (rit″ū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *ritualist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining or according to ritual.—**2.** Adhering to rituals: often used to designate a devotion to external forms and symbols as of great importance in religious worship. Hence —**3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the party called Ritualists in the Anglican Church. See *ritualist*, 2.

ritually (rit'ū-al-i), *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by or with a ritual.

Whereto in some parts of this kingdom is joined also the solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor. *Selden*, Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion, ix. 417.

We can no ways better, or more solemnly and *ritually*, give glory to the holy Trinity than by being baptized. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.

riva (rī'vä), *n.* [< Icel. *rifa*, a rift, cleft, fissure (*bjarg-rifa*, cleft in a mountain): see *rive*[1].] A rift or cleft. [Orkney and Shetland.]

He proceeded towards a *riva*, or cleft in a rock, containing a path, called Erick's steps. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

rivage (rī'vāj), *n.* [< F. *rivage*, OF. *rivaige*, *rivage* = Pr. Cat. *ribatge* = It. *rivaggio*, < ML. *rivagium* (also, after Rom., *rivaticus*, *ribaticus*), shore, < L. *ripa*, shore, bank: see *rive*[3], *river*[2].] **1.** A bank, shore, or coast.

And sir Gawein made serche all the *ryvages*, and take shippes and assembled a grete navie. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 378.

Do but think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

From the green *rivage* many a fall
Of diamond rillets musical.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. A toll formerly paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels.

So that they shall be free . . . from all lastage, tallage, passage, cariage, *riuage*. *Hakluyt*, Voy., I. 117. [*N. E. D.*]

Rivage, . . . a certain Toll, or Duty anciently paid to the King, in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats, or Vessels. *Phillips* (ed. Kersey). [*N. E. D.*]

rivailet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **rivaille*, < L. *ripa*, bank: see *rivage*[1].] A harbor.

And they in sothe comen to the *ryvaille*
At Suncourt, an havene of gret renoun.
MS. Digby 230. (*Halliwell.*)

rival (rī'val), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *rival*, a rival, competitor, = Sp. Pg. *rival* = It. *rivale* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *rival*, a rival, competitor, < L. *rivalis*, a rival in love, orig., in the pl. *rivales*, one who uses the same brook as another, prop. adj. *rivalis*, belonging to a brook, < *rivus*, a brook, stream: see *rivulet*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. One having a common right or privilege with another; an associate; an alternating partner or companion in duty.

Well, good night;
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 12.

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which only one can possess; a competitor: as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

Oh, love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign. *Dryden.*

My lovers are at the feet of my *rivals*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

3. One who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor; an antagonist: as, two *rivals* in eloquence.

You both are rivals, and love Hermia;
And now both *rivals* to mock Helena.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 156.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** See *emulation*.

II. *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority: as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Even *rival* wits did Voiture's death deplore.
Pope, To Miss Blount.

I do not recommend German reviews as models for English ones; too often they seem to me to be written by *rival* competitors in the same field with the author. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

rival (rī'val), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rivaled* or *rivalled*, ppr. *rivaling* or *rivalling*. [< *rival*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stand in competition with; seek to gain something in opposition to: as, to *rival* one in love.—**2.** To strive to equal or excel; emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 798.

But would you sing, and *rival* Orpheus' strain,
The wondering forests soon should dance again.
Pope, Summer, l. 81.

II. *intrans.* To be a competitor; act as a rival. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My lord of Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rivall'd* for our daughter. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 194.

There was one giant on the staff (a man with some talent, when he chose to use it) with whom I very early perceived it was in vain to *rival*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 124.

rivaless (rī'val-es), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ess*.] A female rival. [Rare.]

Oh, my happy *rivaless!* if you tear from me my husband, he is in his own disposal, and I cannot help it. *Richardson*, Pamela, IV. 153. (*Davies.*)

rival-hating (rī'val-hā″ting), *a.* Hating any competitor; jealous.

Rival-hating envy. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 131.

rivality (rī-val'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rivalité* = Sp. *rivalidad* = Pg. *rivalidade* = It. *rivalità* = G. *rivalität*, < L. *rivalita(t-)s*, rivalship, < *rivalis*, rival: see *rival*.] **1**†. Association; equality; copartnership.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*, would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 5. 8.

2. Rivalry. [Rare.]

I need fear
No check in his *rivality*, since her virtues
Are so renown'd, and he of all dames hated.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

Some, though a comparatively small, space must still be made for the fact of commercial *rivality*. *J. S. Mill.*

rivalize (rī'val-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rivalized*, ppr. *rivalizing*. [= F. *rivaliser* = Sp. Pg. *rivalizar*; as *rival* + *-ize*.] To enter into rivalry; contend; compete. [Rare.]

Declaring himself a partisan of General Jackson, to *rivalize* with Mr. Calhoun for the Vice-Presidency. *John Quincy Adams*, Diary, 1828.

rivalry (rī'val-ri), *n.*; pl. *rivalries* (-riz). [< *rival* + *-ry*.] The act of rivaling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing: as, *rivalry* in love; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation: as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

And now commenced a tremendous *rivalry* between these two doughty commanders—striving to outstrut and outswell each other, like a couple of belligerent turkey-cocks. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 322.

=**Syn.** *Competition*, etc. See *emulation*.

rivalship (rī'val-ship), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ship*.] The state or character of a rival; competition; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

Rivalships have grown languid, animosities tame, inert, and inexcitable. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, ii.

The emulation and *rivalship* which had so long subsisted between these two Monarchs.
Hume, Hist. Eng., II. 161. [*N. E. D.*]

The necessity must exist so long as *rivalship* continues among independent states.
Colebrooke, Import Colonial Corn, 198. [*N. E. D.*]

rive[1] (rīv), *v.*; pret. *rived*, pp. *rived* or *riven*, ppr. *riving*. [< ME. *rīuen*, *ryven* (pret. *rof*, *roof*, *raf*, *ref*, pp. *riven*, *rifen*, *reven*), < Icel. *rīfa* (pret. *rif*, pp. *rifinn*), rive, = Sw. *rifva* = Dan. *rive*, scratch, tear, = D. *rijven* = MLG. *riven*, grate, rake, = OHG. *rīban*, MHG. *rīben*, G. *reiben*, rub, grate (but the OHG. form may be for **wrīban* = D. *wrijven* = MLG. *wriven*, LG. *wrīven*, rub). Hardly allied to Gr. *ἐρείπειν*, throw or dash down, tear down, or *ἐρεικειν*, tear, break, rend, rive, = Skt. √ *rikh*, scratch. Hence *rive*[1], *n.*, *rift*[1], and ult. *rivel*, *rifle*[2], and perhaps *ribald*. Cf. *rip*[1], *ripple*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split; cleave; rend asunder by force: as, to *rive* timber for rails, etc., with wedges; the oak is *riven*.

And [he] lifte vp the serpentes skyn, and *rof* hym thourgh the body with the swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

But it would have made your heart right sair . . .
To see the bridegroom *rive* his hair.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 256).

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 6.

2†. To cause to pierce; thrust.

This swerde thurgh thyn herte shal I *ryve*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1793.

3†. To pierce; stab.

She *roof* [var. *roof*] hirselven to the herte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 373.

But Guyon drove so furious and fell
That seemed both shield and plate it would have *riv'd*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 6.

4. To explode; discharge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 29.

=Syn. 1. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be split or rent asunder; fall apart.

Nought allone the sonne was mirke,
But howe youre vaile *raffe* in youre kirke,
That witte I wolde. *York Plays*, p. 401.

The soul and body *rive* not more in parting
Than greatness going off.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. 5.

There is such extreame colde in those parts that stones and trees doe euen *riue* asunder in regarde thereof.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 111.

The captain, . . . seeing Tinlinn . . . floundering in the bog, used these words of insult: "Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots, the heels risp, and the seams *rive*."
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4, note.

rive[1] (rīv), *n.* [= Icel. *rifa*, a cleft, fissure; from the verb. Cf. *riva*.] **1.** A place torn; a rent; a tear. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** That which is torn, as with the teeth.

Our horses got nothing but a *rive* o' heather.
Hogg, Perils of Man, II. 246. (*Jamieson.*)

rive[2]†, *n.* [ME., < MD. *rijve* (= MHG. *rive*), a rake, < *rijven*, scrape, scratch: see *rive*[1].] A rake. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

rive[3] (rīv), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rife*[1].

rive[4] (rīv), *n.* [ME. *rive*, < OF. *rive*, < L. *ripa*, a bank of a stream, rarely the shore of the sea; of doubtful origin. Cf. Gr. *ἐρίπνη*, a broken cliff, scar, a steep edge or bank, < *ἐρείπειν*, tear down. From the L. *ripa* are also ult. E. *ripe*[3], *rive*[5], *arrive*, *rivage*[1], etc. See *river*[2].] Bank; shore.

Now bringeth me atte *rive*
Schip and other thing.
Sir Tristrem, p. 34. (*Jamieson.*)

rive[5]† (rīv), *v. i.* [< ME. *riven*, < OF. *river*, aphetic form of *arriver*: see *arrive*.] **1.** To land; arrive.

That ichc, lef and dere,
On londe am *rived* here.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

To the haven of dethe when we gan to *ryve*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems (Percy Soc.), 63. [*N. E. D.*]

2. To go; travel.

Then they *rived* east and they *rived* west
In many a strange country.
King Arthur and the King of Cornwall (Child's Ballads, I. [233).

rivel (riv'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveled* or *rivelled*, ppr. *riveling* or *rivelling*. [< ME. *rivelen*, a freq. form, < AS. **rifian*, wrinkle, in pp. *ge-rifod* (in Somner also erroneously **gerifiod*, **gerifled*), wrinkled; prob. connected with *rive*: see *rive*[1] and cf. *rifle*[2].] To wrinkle; corrugate; shrink: as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers.

He lefte vp his heed, that was lothly and *rivelid*, and loked on high to hym with oon eye open and a-nother clos, . . . grennynge with his teth as a man that loked a-gein the sonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 262.

I'll give thee tackling made of *rivelled* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, iii. 1. 115.

Griefe, that sucks veines drie,
Rivels the skinne, casts ashes in mens faces.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 3.

Ev'ry worm industriously weaves
And winds his web about the *rivell'd* leaves.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 596.

rivel† (riv'el), *n.* [< ME. *rivel*; < *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle. *Wyclif*, Job xvi. 8; *Huloet.*

riveling[1]† (riv'el-ing), *n.* [< ME. *riveling*; verbal n. of *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle.

To ghyue the chyrche glorious to hymsilf that it hadde no wem ne *ryueling* or ony such thing. *Wyclif*, Eph. v. 27.

riveling[2]†, *n.* [Also *reveling*, and dial. *rivlin*; OSc. *rewelyn*, etc.; < ME. *riveling*, *reviling* (> AF. *rivelings*), < AS. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe.] **1.** A rough kind of shoe or sandal of rawhide, formerly worn in Scotland.

Sum es left na thing
Boute his rivyn *riveling*.
Wright, Political Songs, p. 307. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A Scotchman. [Contemptuous.]

Rugh-fute *reviling*, now kindels thi care,
Bere-bag with thi boote, thi biging es bare.
Wright, Polit. Poems and Songs, I. 62.

riven (riv'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rive*[1], *v.*] Split; rent or burst asunder.

The well-stack'd pile of *riven* logs and roots.
Cowper, Task, iv. 444.

river[1] (rī'vėr), *n.* [< *rive*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rives or splits.

An honest block *river*, with his beetle, heartily calling.
J. Echard, Obs. on Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 23. [(*Latham.*)

★**river**[2] (riv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *river*, *rivere* (= D. *rivier*, river, = MHG. *rivier*, brook, *riviere*, *rivier*, *revier*, district), < OF. *riviere*, F. *rivière*, a river, stream, = Pr. *ribeira*, *ribayra*, shore, bank, plain, river, = Sp. *ribera*, shore, strand, sea-coast, = Pg. *ribeira*, a meadow near the bank of a river (*ribeiro*, a brook), = It. *riviera*, the sea-shore, a bank, also a river, < ML. *riparia*, a sea-shore or river-bank, a river, fem. of L. *riparius*, of or belonging to a bank, < *ripa*, a bank of a stream (rarely the coast of the sea): see *rive*[3]. The word *river* is not connected with the word *rivulet*.] **1.** A considerable body of water flowing with a perceptible current and bearing more or less waste of the land, in a definite course or channel, usually without cessation during the entire year. Some watercourses, however, are called *rivers*, although their beds may be almost, or entirely, dry during more or less of the year. As water must find its way downward, under the influence of gravity, wherever the opportunity is offered, most rivers reach the ocean, which is the lowest attainable level, either independently or by uniting with some other stream; but this process of joining and becoming merged in another river may be repeated several times before the main stream is finally reached. In interior arid regions, rivers end in lakes or sinks, or wither away on a forward sloping surface. Some such regions are basins inclosed by mountains, as in central Asia; but others are open to the sea, and the rivers end simply from lack of water supply, as in the Argentine Republic. As a general rule, the river which heads farthest from the sea, or which has the longest course, retains its name, while the affluents entering it lose their identity when merged in the larger stream. There are various exceptions to this, one of the most remarkable of which is the Mississippi, which retains that name to its mouth, although the affluent called the Missouri is much longer than the Mississippi and somewhat larger at the junction. The water carried by rivers is rain or melted snow, a part of which runs on the surface to the nearest rivulet while the rain is falling, or immediately after it has fallen, while a larger part consists of that rain-water which, falling upon a permeable material, such as sand, gravel, and open-textured rock, sinks beneath the surface for a certain distance, and then, more or less slowly, according to the permeability of the superficial material, the extent to which it is saturated with water, and the nature and position of the impermeable beds, issues as a spring at a stream-head or in a stream-channel. Were the surface everywhere entirely impermeable, the rainfall would be carried at once to the nearest rivers, and disastrous freshets would be the rule rather than the exception in regions of large rainfall. Many of the largest rivers head in high mountain regions, where the precipitation is chiefly or entirely in the form of snow, which can melt only gradually, so that disastrous floods are thus prevented, while the winter's precipitation in many regions is stored away for summer's use, extensive tracts being thus made available for habitation which otherwise would be deserts. The size of a river depends chiefly on the orographical features and the amount of rainfall of the region through which it flows. Thus, the Amazon is the largest river in the world because the peculiar topography of South America causes the drainage of a vast region (over two million square miles) to converge toward one line, and because the whole course of that river and its branches is through a region of very large rainfall. The Orinoco, although draining an area less than one fifth of that of the Amazon, is navigable for fully 1,000 miles, and is, when full, over three miles wide at 560 miles from its mouth, because it drains a region of extraordinarily large precipitation. The Missouri-Mississippi, on the other hand, although draining an area nearly as large as that of the Amazon, is very much inferior to that river in volume at its mouth, because it flows for a considerable part of its course through a region where the precipitation is very small, while it is not extraordinarily large in any part of the Mississippi basin. The area drained by any river is called its *basin*; but this term is not generally used except with reference to a river of considerable size, and then includes the main river and all its affluents. The edge of a river-basin is the watershed, in the United States frequently called the *divide*, and this may be a mountain-range or an entirely inconspicuous elevation of the surface. Thus, for a part of the distance, the divide between the Mississippi basin and that of the Great Lakes is quite imperceptible topographically. Exceptionally some large rivers (as the Amazon and Orinoco) inosculate with each other. In *phys. geog.* rivers are classified according to their origin as *consequent*, *subsequent*, *obsequent*, *resequent*, *insequent*, *antecedent*, *superposed* (or *inherited*, or *epigenetic*); according to their stage of development as *young*, *mature*, *old* (see *valley*), *revived*, *adjusted*, *captured*, *beheaded* (see *divide*), *betrunked*, etc. See these terms.

2. A narrow salt-water lagoon inclosed from the ocean by a sand-reef, as Indian river, behind the reef of Cape Canaveral. [Florida.] —**3.** In *law*, a stream of flowing water, of greater magnitude than a rivulet or brook. It may be navigable or not; the right to use it may be purely public or it may be private property; it may arise from streams, or constitute the outlet of a lake; it may be known by the appellation of *river* or by some other name — these particulars not being material to its legal character as a river. *Bishop.*

4. A large stream; copious flow; abundance: as, *rivers* of oil.—**River and Harbor Bill**, an appropriation bill of the United States Congress in which provision is made for the improvement of rivers, harbors, and other waterways in the interest of navigation. The amounts appropriated by river and harbor and sundry civil acts are:

Act of	River and harbor	Sundry civil
1908	.....	$18,092,945.00
1909	$9,435,750.00	19,754,514.00
1910	41,329,113.50	8,086,478.00
1911	23,855,342.00	7,028,077.00
1912	31,059,370.50	9,500,250.00

These are not fiscal year appropriations, but are available immediately after passage of the act and until expended. In 1882, and again in 1896, such a bill was vetoed by the President on account of its extravagance, but it was passed over the veto.—**River Brethren**, a denomination of Baptists in the United States which arose during the Revolution and derived its origin from the Mennonites. It recognizes three orders of clergy, rejects infant baptism, and baptizes adults by a threefold immersion. Its other church ordinances are the communion, feet-washing, and the love-feast.—**To set the river on fire.** See *fire*.

riverain (riv'ėr-ān), *a.* [< F. *riverain*, pertaining to or dwelling on the banks of a river, < *rivière*, a river: see *river*[2].] Riparian.

Turkish authorities do not attempt to run their steamers up and down throughout the year, but content themselves with a few trips between Beles and Hillah while the river remains in flood from April to August, with the political object of controlling the *riverain* tribes rather than for purposes of commerce. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 671.

98 per cent. of the entries in the tables were correct within 8 inches of actual heights at open coast stations, and 69 per cent. at *riverain* stations. *Nature*, XLI. 140.

river-bass (riv'ėr-bȧs), *n.* Any bass of the genus *Micropterus*.

river-bed (riv'ėr-bed), *n.* The channel in which a river flows.

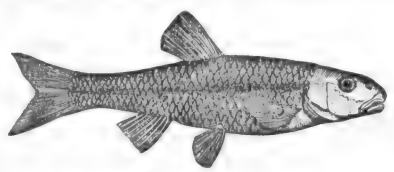
river-birch (riv'ėr-bėrch), *n.* A moderate-sized tree, *Betula nigra*, common southward in the eastern half of the United States, growing chiefly along streams. Its wood is used in the manufacture of furniture, wooden ware, etc. Also *red birch*.

river-bottom (riv'ėr-bot″um), *n.* The alluvial land along the margin of a river. See *bottom*, 3. [U. S.]

river-bullhead (riv'ėr-bůl″hed), *n.* The miller's-thumb, *Cottus gobio*.

river-carp (riv'ėr-kärp), *n.* The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, as living in rivers: distinguished from *pond-carp*.

river-chub (riv'er-chub), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, the hornyhead or jerker, *Hybopsis Kentuckiensis*, widely distributed and abundant in the



River-chub (*Hybopsis Kentuckiensis*).

United States, attaining a length of from 6 to 9 inches. There are numerous fishes of the same genus which share the name.

river-crab (riv'ėr-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of the family *Thelphusidæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes. It has a quadrate carapace and very short antennæ. *Thelphusa depressa* is a river-crab of southern Europe, much esteemed for food. It is often found figured on ancient Greek coins. See cut under *Thelphusa*.

river-craft (riv'ėr-kraft), *n.* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and are not designed to go to sea.

river-crawfish (riv'ėr-krâ″-fish), *n.* A fluviatile long-tailed crustacean, as *Astacus fluviatilis* and related forms; a crawfish proper—of either of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*. Such crawfish common in the United States are of the latter genus, as *C. affinis*. See *crawfish*, and cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Astacus*.



River-crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

river-dolphin (riv'ėr-dol″fin), *n.* A Gangetic dolphin; any member of the *Platanistidæ*. See cut under *Platanista*.

river-dragon (riv'ėr-drag″ǫn), *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the King of Egypt, in allusion to Ezek. xxix. 3.

With ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tamed at length submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 191.

river-driver (riv'ėr-drī″vėr), *n.* In *lumbering*, a man who drives logs down streams, and prevents their lodging on shoals or being otherwise detained in their passage. [Local, U. S.]

river-duck (riv'ėr-duk), *n.* A fresh-water duck; any member of the subfamily *Anatinæ:* distinguished from *sea-duck*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus*, *mallard*, *teal*, and *widgeon*.

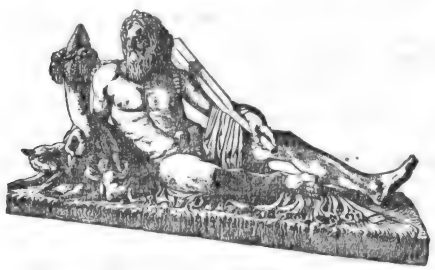
riveret† (riv'ėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *rivierette* (cf. equiv. *riverotte*), dim. of *riviere*, a river: see *river*².] A small river; a rivulet.

How Arden of her Rills and *Riverets* doth dispose.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 237.

May not he justly disdain that the least *riveret* should be drained another way? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 77.

river-flat (riv'ėr-flat), *n.* The alluvial plain adjacent to a river; bottom; interval; intervale. [New Eng.]

river-god (riv'ėr-god), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity: in



River-god.—Tiberis, the River Tiber, in the Louvre Museum.

art generally represented as a reclining figure, often with an urn from which water flows, and other distinguishing attributes.

riverhead (riv'ėr-hed), *n.* The spring or source of a river.

In earth it first excessive saltness spends,
Then to our springs and *riverheads* ascends.
Dryden, Misc. (ed. 1685), ii. 408. (*Jodrell.*)

★**river-hog** (riv'ėr-hog), *n.* 1. The capibara.—2. An African swine of the genus *Potamochœrus;* a bush-hog. *P. penicillatus* is known as the *red river-hog*. See cut under *Potamochœrus*.

riverhood (riv'ėr-hụd), *n.* [< *river*² + *-hood.*] The state of being a river. [Rare.]

Useful *riverhood*. *Hugh Miller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

river-horse (riv'ėr-hôrs), *n.* [Tr. L. *hippopotamus*, Gr. ἱππος ποτάμιος: see *hippopotamus.*] The hippopotamus.

The *river-horse*, and scaly crocodile.
Milton, P. L., vii. 474.

riverine (riv'ėr-in), *a.* [< *river*² + *-ine*¹. Cf. *riverain.*] Of or pertaining to a river; resembling a river in any way.

Timbuktu, . . . 9 miles north of its [Moassina's] *riverine* port Kabara, on the left bank of the Niger.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 391.

His face . . . deeply rutted here and there with expressive valleys and *riverine* lines of wrinkle.
E. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xiii.

riverish (riv'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *river*² + *-ish*¹.] Rivery.

Easie ways are made by which the zealous philosophers may win neer this *riverish* Ida, this mountain of contemplation. *Dr. John Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

river-jack (riv'ėr-jak), *n.* 1. The common water-snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix.*—2. A venomous African serpent, *Clotho nasicornis*.

river-lamprey (riv'ėr-lam″pri), *n.* A fresh-water lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*, and others of the same genus.

river-limpet (riv'ėr-lim″pet), *n.* A fluviatile gastropod of the genus *Ancylus*.

riverling (riv'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *river*² + *-ling*¹.] A little river; a stream. [Rare.]

Of him she also holds her Siluer Springs,
And all her hidden Crystall *Riverlings*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

★**river-man** (riv'ėr-man), *n.* One who frequents a river and picks up a livelihood about it, as by dragging for sunken goods.

The oil floated into the Thames, and offered a rich booty to a number of the *river-men*, who were busy all day scooping it into their crazy old boats from the surface of the water. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 82.

river-meadow (riv'ėr-med″ō), *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel (riv'ėr-mus″l), *n.* A fresh-water mussel; a unio; one of the *Unionidæ*, of several different genera. See cut under *Anodonta*.

river-otter (riv'ėr-ot″ėr), *n.* The common European otter, *Lutra vulgaris;* a land-otter: in ★distinction from *sea-otter*.

river-perch (riv'ėr-pėrch), *n.* A Californian surf-fish, *Hysterocarpus traski;* one of the embiotocoids, which, contrary to the rule in this family, is found in fresh waters.

river-pie (riv'ėr-pī), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Ireland.]

river-plain (riv'ėr-plān), *n.* A plain by a river; a flood-plain.

river-shrew (riv'ėr-shrö), *n.* An African aquatic insectivorous animal, the only representative of the genus *Potamogale* and family *Potamogalidæ*. See these words.

riverside (riv'ėr-sīd), *n.* The bank of a river: often used attributively.

This animal therefore seldom ventures from the *riverside*. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 296. (*Jodrell.*)

A poor man, living in a small, muddy, *riverside* house.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, vi.

river-smelt† (riv'ėr-smelt), *n.* The gudgeon. *Day.* [Local, Eng.]

river-snail (riv'ėr-snāl), *n.* A fresh-water gastropod of the family *Viviparidæ* or *Paludinidæ;* a pond-snail.

river-swallow (riv'ėr-swol″ō), *n.* The sand-swallow or sand-martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*. [Local, British.]

river-terrace (riv'ėr-ter″ạs), *n.* In *geol.* See *terrace*.

river-tortoise (riv'ėr-tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Trionychidæ;* a snapping-turtle; a soft-shelled turtle; any fresh-water chelonian.

river-turtle (riv'ėr-tėr″tl), *n.* Same as *river-tortoise*.

river-wall (riv'ėr-wâl), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks, or overflow of the adjacent land, or to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water (riv'ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

river-weed (riv'ėr-wēd), *n.* See *Podostemon*.

river-weight (riv'ėr-wāt), *n.* The weight set upon a fish by guess; the estimated weight, which is apt to exceed the actual weight. [Colloq.]

river-wolf (riv'ėr-wụlf), *n.* The nutria, or Brazilian otter: translating *lobo da rio*. See cut under *coypou*.

rivery (riv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *river*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadowy pride
Are branch'd with *rivery* veins, meander-like that glide.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 94.

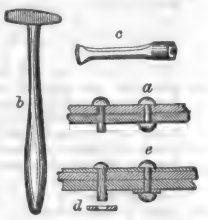
2. Abounding in rivers: as, a *rivery* district.

A *rivery* country. *Drayton.*

[Rare in both senses.]

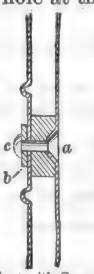
Rivesaltes (rēv'salt), *n.* [< *Rivesaltes*, a town in southern France.] A sweet wine made from Muscat grapes in the neighborhood of Perpignan in France.

★**rivet**¹ (riv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryvet*, *revet;* < OF. *rivet*, *rivect*, a rivet, also the welt of a shoe, < *river*, clench, rivet, tuck in (bedclothes), F. *river*, clench, rivet; cf. Sc. dial. *riv*, clench (Aberdeen), sew coarsely (Shetland), < Icel. *rifa*, tack together, stitch together (Skeat). Cf. *rivet*¹, *v.*] A short metallic malleable pin or bolt passing through a hole and so fastened as to keep pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought-iron, copper, or of any other malleable material, formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two or more pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Large rivets are usually hammered or closed up (riveted) when they are in a heated state, so as to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers, tanks, etc., are made. Small rivets are frequently riveted cold. Instead of being closed by hammering, rivets are now often riveted by means of powerful machinery, which makes better joints than can be made by hand, and executes the work far more quickly. In some kinds of metal-work, as armor, the metal pin is movable in a slot, allowing one of the plates of metal to slide over the other for a certain distance. Compare *Almain-rivet*.



Rivets and Hand-riveting Tools.

a, round-headed rivets, one riveted and the other inserted ready for riveting; *c*, round-headed rivet, with washer *d* under the riveted end; *b*, riveting-hammer; *e*, chisel, for trimming off the ends of rivets before riveting.



Rivet with Countersink.

a, countersink head; *b*, washer; *c*, riveted end.

The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shak., 1 Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

rivet¹ (riv'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveted* or *rivetted*, ppr. *riveting* or *rivetting*. [Early mod. E. *ryvet*, *revet*, < late ME. *revet*, *revett;* prob. (like Pg. *rebitare* = It. *ribadire*, clench, rivet, appar. from the F.) from an unrecorded OF. **riveter* (equiv. to *river*), clench, rivet, < *rivet*, a rivet: see *rivet*¹, *n.*] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets: as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.

Riding further past an armourer's,
Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,
Sat *riveting* a helmet on his knee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To clench: as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt.—3. Figuratively, to fasten firmly; make firm, strong, or immovable: as, to *rivet* friendship.

For I mine eyes will *rivet* to his face.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 90.

If a man . . . takes pains to vitiate his mind with lewd principles, . . . he may at last root and *rivet* them so fast till scarce any application whatsoever is able to loosen them. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

Her elbows were *rivetted* to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her. *Swift*, Tatler, No. 5.

rivet² (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bearded wheat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

White wheat or else red, red *rivet* or white,
Far passeth all other, for land that is light.
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 16.

rivet³ (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The liver of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

rivet-clipper (riv'et-klip″ėr), *n.* A tool for cutting off, before swaging, the ends of rivets which are too long.

rivet-cutter (riv'et-kut″ėr), *n.* A tool with powerful jaws for cutting off the stub-ends of ★bolts or rivets.

★**riveter** (riv'et-ėr), *n.* A man or a machine employed in putting rivets into place.

rivet-hearth (riv'et-härth), *n.* A light, portable furnace fitted with a blower, which is worked by hand, and has a fireplace arranged ★for heating rivets. Also *riveting-forge*.

★**riveting, rivetting** (riv'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rivet*¹, *v.*] 1. The act or method of joining with rivets.—2. Rivets taken collectively.

riveting-bur (riv′et-ing-bėr), *n.* A washer upon which a rivet-head is swaged down: sometimes used with small rivets.

riveting-forge (riv′et-ing-fōrj), *n.* A portable forge used in heating rivets.

riveting-hammer (riv′et-ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a long head, flat face, and narrow peen, used for swaging down rivets. See cuts under *hammer* and *peen*.

riveting-machine (riv′et-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine for forcing hot rivets into position in metal-work and heading them. Such machines consist essentially of a die and anvil; and in typical forms of the machine the work to be riveted is supported over the anvil, the hot rivet is put in place in the hole, its end resting in a die-socket in the anvil, and the horizontal die advances, squeezes the rivet into place, and shapes both heads at the same time. Riveting-machines are made in a great variety of forms for both light and heavy work. In some forms the anvil and die are both movable and are operated by air, steam, or hydraulic power. Some are portable, and are suspended by chains from a crane, so that the machine can be brought to the work instead of carrying the work to the machine. A recent American machine employs an anvil and a riveting-hammer operated by compressed air and delivering a series of rapid blows instead of a direct pressure, and thus more nearly copies hand-work. Riveting-machines are sometimes called by special names, as the *girder riveter*, *keel riveter*, etc.

riveting-plates (riv′et-ing-plāts), *n. pl.* In *gun.*, small square pieces of iron on gun-carriages, through which bolts pass, the heads being riveted down upon them.

riveting-set (riv′et-ing-set), *n.* A hollow-faced punch for swaging rivet-heads. The concavity is made of the shape which it is desired to give to the head of the rivet.

rivet-joint (riv′et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by a rivet or by rivets.

rivet-knob (riv′et-nob), *n.* A form of swaging-tool used for closing down the heads of rivets.

rivet-machine (riv′et-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making rivets from rod-iron; a rivet-making machine. It is essentially a form of nail-machine, cutting off the piece from the rod, stamping the head to shape, and finishing the rivets in quick succession.

rivetting, *n.* See *riveting*.

rivière (rē-viär′), *n.* [F., a river (*une rivière de diamants*, a string of diamonds): see *river*[2].] A necklace of precious stones, especially diamonds; particularly, such a piece of jewelry consisting of more than one string.

Rivina (ri-vī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after A. Q. *Rivinus:* see *Rivinian*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Phytolaccaceæ*, the pokeweed family, type of the tribe *Rivineæ*. It is characterized by a globose and compressed fleshy fruit, and by flowers with a calyx of four small equal segments, four stamens, a short curved style, and capitate stigma. Four or five species are recognized by recent authors. *R. lævis*, a native of tropical and subtropical America, has been introduced into Asia and some African islands. It is an erect smooth or hairy herb with shrubby base, 6 or 8 feet high, or in some forms much smaller, producing many two-forked and two-furrowed branches. It bears alternate slender-petioled thin ovate leaves, and slender pendulous racemes of small reddish-white flowers, followed by red pea-like berries. In the West Indies it is called *hoop-withe*. Another species, *R. humilis*, extending into the United States, is known as *blood-berry*, also as *rouge-berry* or *rouge-plant*, from a use made of its fruit before it becomes dry. Both plants, especially the latter, are somewhat cultivated for ornament.

Rivineæ (ri-vin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (K. A. Agardh, 1825), ⟨ *Rivina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Phytolaccaceæ*, characterized by a four- or five-parted calyx, a one-celled ovary, and an indehiscent dry or fleshy fruit, containing a single seed with two plicate-convolute seed-leaves. It includes 11 genera, mainly South American, for the chief of which see *Petiveria* and *Rivina* (the type).

riving (rī′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rive*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of cleaving or separating.—2. Refuse of corn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

riving-knife (rī′ving-nīf), *n.* A tool for splitting shingles, staves, etc.: same as *frow*[4].

riving-machine (rī′ving-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for splitting wood with the grain to make hoops, staves, splints, shingles, etc.

Rivinian (rī-vin′i-an), *a.* [⟨ *Rivinus* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to A. Q. Rivinus (1652–1723), a German anatomist and botanist.—**Rivinian ducts.** See *ducts of Rivinus*, under *duct*.—**Rivinian or Rivini's gland.** Same as *sublingual gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Rivinian notch.** See *notch of Rivini*, under *notch*.

rivo† (rī′vō), *interj.* [Of obscure origin; by some supposed to be an imitation (with parasitic *r*) of L. *evoe* (= Gr. *εὐοῖ*), a shout in the festival of Bacchus.] An exclamation in drinking-bouts.

Rivo! says the drunkard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 124.

Rivo, heer's good juice, fresh burrage, boy!
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

rivose (rī′vōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. **rivosus*, ⟨ L. *rivus*, a stream, channel, groove: see *rivulet*.] Furrowed; specifically, marked with furrows which do not run in parallel directions, but are somewhat sinuate: used especially in zoölogy.

Rivularia (riv-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1797), ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] A genus of mostly fresh-water algæ of the class *Schizophyceæ*, type of the family *Rivulariaceæ*. The filaments are radiately arranged, agglutinated by a more or less firm mucilage, and unitedly forming hemispherical or bladdery well-defined forms; the heterocysts are basal. These algæ occur in both running and standing fresh water—occasionally forming a blue-green scum on stagnant pools; and there are a few species in brackish or salt water.

Rivulariaceæ (riv-ū-lā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rivularia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of usually minute algæ of the class *Schizophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Rivularia*. The cells of which each filament is composed form a continuous thread divided by transverse septa, and the filaments grow attached in tufts to a solid substratum, or make small green floating disks or cushions, often embedded in copious mucilage. The ordinary mode of multiplication is by means of hormogones, but quiescent resting-spores have been observed in some species.

Rivularieæ (riv″ū-lā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rivularia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Rivulariaceæ*.

rivulet (riv′ū-let), *n.* [Also *rivolet;* ⟨ It. *rivoletto*, dim. of *rivolo*, ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, brook, channel, gutter (> It. *rivo*, *rio*, = Sp. Pg. *rio*, a river); akin to Skt. √ *rī*, run, ooze, flow. Hence (⟨ L. *rivus*) ult. E. *derive*, *rival*, *corrival*, etc. (but not *river*[2]).] 1. A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

Some clear *rivolet* on land.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*
He sought them. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 420.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) One of certain geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia* or *Cidaria:* a collectors' name in England. The small rivulet is *E.* or *C. alchemillata;* the grass-rivulet is *E.* or *C. albulata;* the heath-rivulet is *E. ericetata;* and the single-barred rivulet is *E.* or *C. unifasciata*. (*b*) A narrow and more or less tortuous colored band on a transparent wing: a translation of the Latin *rivulis*, so used in Loew's monographs of the *Diptera*.

rivulet-tree (riv′ū-let-trē), *n.* A low evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub, *Phyllanthus australis*, of Australia and Tasmania.

rivulose (riv′ū-lōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. **rivulosus*, ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] In *bot.*, marked with lines like the rivers in a map. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Gloss.

rix[1] (riks), *n.* [A form of *rish*[1], *rush*[1].] A reed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rix[2]†, *v. i.* [⟨ ME. *rixien*, ⟨ AS. *rīcsian*, *rīxian* (= OHG. *rīchisōn*, also *rīhhisōn*, *rīchsenōn*, MHG. *rīchesen*, *rīchsen*, also *rīchsnen*), reign, ⟨ *rīce*, kingdom: see *riche*[1], *n.*] To reign. *Saxon Chron.*, 265. (*Stratmann.*)

rixation (rik-sā′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. **rixatio*(*n-*), ⟨ *rixari*, pp. *rixatus*, brawl, quarrel (> It. *rissare*, scold, quarrel), ⟨ *rixa* (> It. *rissa* = Sp. *rija* = Pg. *reixa*, *rixa* = F. *rixe*), a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

rixatrix (rik-sā′triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *rixator*, a brawler, wrangler, ⟨ *rixari*, brawl: see *rixation*.] A quarrelsome woman; a common scold. *Bouvier.* [Rare.]

★**rix-dollar** (riks′dol″är), *n.* [Also (Dan.) *rigsdaler;* = F. *rixdale* = Sp. *risdala*, ⟨ D. *rijksdaalder*, earlier *rijcksdaelder*, = Dan. *rigsdaler* = Sw. *riksdaler*, ⟨ G. *reichsthaler*, a rix-dollar, lit. 'a dollar of the kingdom,' ⟨ G. *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, + *thaler*, a dollar: see *riche*[1], *n.*, and *dollar*.] A name given to large silver coins current, chiefly during the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, in several European countries (Germany, Sweden, Denmark, etc.). The value varied between



Obverse. Reverse.

Rigsdaler of Denmark, 1854, silver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rix-dollar of Utrecht, 1805.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

$1.15 and 60 cents United States money, but was usually a little over $1.

He accepted of a *rix-dollar*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

rixy[1] (rik′si), *n.*; pl. *rixies* (-siz). [Origin obscure.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

rixy[2] (rik′si), *a.* [Appar. ⟨ **rix*, ⟨ F. *rixe*, ⟨ L. *rixa*, quarrel (see *rixation*), + *-y*[1]; but no noun **rix*, quarrel, appears.] Quarrelsome; wanton; lewd. [Prov. Eng.]

riyo, *n.* See *rio*.

rizet, *v.* A former spelling of *rise*[1].

rizom (riz′ǫm), *n.* [Also *ruzzom;* cf. Sc. *rizzim*, a stalk of corn, corrupted ⟨ *raceme:* see *raceme*.] A plume, as that of oats or millet. [Prov. Eng.]

rizomed (riz′ǫmd), *a.* [⟨ *rizom* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having grains, as an oat-stalk used as a bearing: a term used when the grains are of a different tincture from that of the stalk: as, an oat-stalk vert, *rizomed* or.

rizzar[1], **rizzer** (riz′ėr), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *ressorer*, dry in the sun.] To dry or dry up as by exposure to the sun; parch: as, *rizzared* haddocks. [Scotch.]

The substantialities consisted of *rizzared* haddies, eggs, ham, wheaten bread. *The Smugglers*, II. 75. (*Jamieson.*)

rizzar[1], **rizzer** (riz′ėr), *n.* [⟨ *rizzar*, *v.*] A rizzared haddock. [Scotch.]

Leave a moderate fringe of unoystered timber, which strew with *rizzars*, interspersed at intervals.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

rizzar[2], **rizzer** (riz′ėr), *n.* [Also *rizard;* perhaps a var. of *reason*, *resin*, *raisin:* see *raisin*[1].] A red currant. [Scotch.]

I did eat some straw and *rizer* berries.
J. Erskine, Journal, June 27, 1684.

There are also . . . some Goose and *Rizzer*-berrie bushes. *Brand*, Orkney, p. 80.

rizzle[1] (riz′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Var. of *rizzer:* see *rizzer*[1].] To warm; dry, as in the sun; roast imperfectly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rizzle[2] (riz′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Perhaps lit. 'branch,' freq. from *rise*[2], *n.*] To creep, as ivy, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

R. M. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Royal Marines;* (*b*) *Royal Mail;* (*c*) *Resident Magistrate*.

R. N. An abbreviation of *Royal Navy*.

rot, *n.* A Middle English form of *roe*[1].

Ro. An abbreviation of *recto*, meaning 'right-hand,' 'right-side.'

★**roach**[1] (rōch), *n.* [⟨ ME. *roche*, ⟨ OF. *roche*, *roce*, *roque*, F. dial. *roche:* origin uncertain. Cf. MD. *roch*, a roach (?), skate, D. *rog*, a ray, = MLG. *roche*, *ruche*, LG. *ruche*, > G. *roche*, a roach, ray, thornback, = Sw. *rocka*, a ray, thornback, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe*, *reohche*, a fish, prob. a roach, ME. *rohze*, *rouhe*, *rehze*, *reihe*, a roach, = L. *rāia* (for **ragia*), a

roach, ray, thornback (> It. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = Pg. *raia* = F. *raie*, a skate, > E. *ray:* see *ray*²).] **1.** A common cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Rutilus rutilus*. It inhabits the lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers of England and of the south of Scotland,



Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*).

and is common in most other rivers in temperate parts of Europe. Its color is a grayish-green, the abdomen being silvery-white, and the fins reddish. It is gregarious, and the shoals are often large. Its average weight is under a pound, and, though a favorite with anglers, it is not much esteemed for the table.

Kodlynges, konger, or suche queyse fyschc
As wolwyche *roches* that be not worth a rusche.
Piers of Fullham, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), [index, p. 112.

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes like or mistaken for the roach, as (*a*) some sunfish of the genus *Lepomis* or *Eupomotis;* (*b*) the spot or lafayette; (*c*) the American chub, *Semotilus atromaculatus*.

★**roach**², **roche**² (rōch), *n.* [< ME. *roche*, < OF. *roche*, F. *roche*, a rock: see *rock*¹.] **1**†. A rock. *Palsgrave.*

Like betynge of the se,
Quod I, agen the *roches* holowe.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1035.

Whan the marches ben garnysshed, than moste we take counseile of oon stronge Castell that thei haue in this contrey, that is cleped the *roche* of saxons.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

2. Refuse gritty stone. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**As sound as a roach**, perfectly sound. [The word *roach*, a rock, being obsolete, no definite meaning is now attached to *roach* in this phrase. It is often referred to *roach*¹.]

roach²†, **roche**²† (rōch), *v. t.* [< *roach*², *n.*] To make hard like a rock.

Thee winters coldnesse thee riuer hardlye *roching*.
Stanihurst, Conceites (ed. Arber), p. 136.

roach³ (rōch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** *Naut.*, a concave curve in the leech or foot of a square sail, to improve the fit of the sail. A convex curve used in the head and foot of fore-and-aft sails is called a *sweep*.

2. An upstanding curl or roll of hair over the forehead, like the roach of a sail. [Colloq.]

roach³ (rōch), *v. t.* [See *roach*³, *n.*] **1.** To cause to stand up or arch; make projecting or convex: as, his hair was *roached* up over his forehead. [Colloq.]

An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being *roached* or "wheel-backed," a defect which generally tends to slow up-and-down gallop.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 100.

2. To cut short so as to cause to stand up straight; hog: said of horses' manes.

I *roached* his mane and docked his tail, and put him in a warm stall with half a foot of straw underneath.
The Century, XXXVII. 335.

roach⁴ (rōch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rash, or eruption on the skin. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roach⁵ (rōch), *n.* [Abbr. for *cockroach*, assumed to be a compound, < *cock* + **roach:* but see *cockroach*.] A cockroach.

roach-backed (rōch'bakt), *a.* Having a roached or arched back.

roach-dace (rōch'dās), *n.* The roach. See ★*roach*¹. [Local, Eng.]

road (rōd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rode;* also dial. (Sc.) *raid*, now in general use (see *raid*); < ME. *rode*, *roode*, *rade*, a road, raid, foray, < AS. *rād*, riding expedition, a journey, road (= MD. D. *reede* = MLG. *rēde*, *reide*, LG. *rede* (> G. *rhede*), roadstead for ships, = It. Sp. *rada* = F. *rade*, roadstead, = Icel. *reithi*, preparations of ship, ride, raid, vehicle, *reitha*, implements, outfit, *reithi*, rigging, = Sw. *redd* = Dan. *red*, a road, roadstead), < *rīdan* (pret. *rād*), ride: see *ride*. Cf. *raid*, *inroad*, and *ready*.] **1.** A ride; journey; expedition.

At last, with easy *roads*, he came to Leicester.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 17.

I set out towards the Euphrates, in company with two Turks, who were going that way, there being some danger in the *road*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 155.

Our *road* was all the way in an open plain, bounded by hillocks of sand and fine gravel, perfectly hard, and not perceptibly above the level of the plain country of Egypt.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

I never get spoken to on my *roads*, only some people say, "Good morning," "There you are, old lady."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 542.

2. A hostile expedition; an incursion; an inroad; a raid. See *raid*.

Therefore, sothely me semys, yf ye so wille,
That we dresse to our dede when the day sprynges;
All redy to *rode*, aray for our shippes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5630.

Him he named who at that time was absent making *roads* upon the Lacedæmonians.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

In these wylde deserts where she now abode
There dwelt a salvage nation, which did live
Of stealth and spoile, and making nightly *rode*
Into their neighbours borders.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 35.

And Achish said, Whither have ye made a *road* to-day? And David said, Against the south of Judah.
1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

Lay down our proportions to defend
Against the Scot, who will make *road* upon us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 138.

3. A public way for passage or travel; a strip of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between different places; a highway; hence, any similar passage for travel, public or private; by extension, a railroad or railway. See *street*. Hence —**4.** Any means or way of approach or access; a course; a path.

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*

There is one *road*
To peace — and that is truth, which follow ye.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

5. A place near the shore where vessels may anchor, differing from a harbor in not being sheltered. Also called *roadstead*.

Harbours they have none, but exceeding good *Rodes*, which with a small charge might bee very well fortified; it doth ebbe and flow foure or five foot.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 276.

The anchorage, however, is an open *road*, and in stormy weather it is impossible for a boat to land.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 30.

At anchor in Hampton *Roads* we lay.
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

Accommodation road. See *accommodation*.—**By road**, by the highway, as distinguished from the railway or waterway.

The journey had been fatiguing, for a great part of it was *by road*.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, ii.

Corduroy, Dunstable, Flaminian road. See the qualifying words.—**Knight of the road.** See *knight*.—**Occupation road.** See *occupation*.—**On the road**, passing; traveling; specifically, traveling on business, as making sales for a firm, peddling, etc.; also, in *theat. slang*, making a provincial tour.—**Parallel roads.** See *parallel*.—**Plank road** a road formed of planks laid transversely, used in somewhat primitive districts in America.—**Royal road to knowledge.** See *royal*.—**Rule of the road.** (*a*) The custom of a country with regard to the passing of those who meet on a highway. In the United States, and generally in continental Europe, teams or riders approaching each other on the highway are expected to keep to the right of the center of the traveled part of the highway. In Great Britain the reverse obtains. (*b*) The regulations embodied in a code of rules for the safe handling of vessels meeting or passing each other.—**The road**, the highway: used figuratively for highway robbery.

There is always some little Trifle given to Prisoners, they call Garnish; we of *the Road* are above it, but o' t'other side of the House, Silly Rascals that come voluntarily hither . . . may perhaps want it.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 242.

To break a road. See *break*.—**To take the road**, to set out on a journey.—**To take to the road**, to become a highway robber.=**Syn. 3.** *Street, Passage*, etc. (see *way*), lane, route, course, thoroughfare.

road (rōd), *v. t.* [< *road*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a road or with roads. [Rare.]

One of the most Extensive and Complete Establishments in the Kingdom, well *roaded*, and situate in the Borough of Leeds. *The Engineer*, LXIX.

2. To follow the trail of by scent; track or pursue on foot, as game: said of dogs.

When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they [Virginian rail] may be raised once, but the second time will be a task of more difficulty. *Wilson and Bonaparte*, Amer. Ornithology (ed. 1877), II. 406, note.

3. To jostle (one) off the road by riding against him. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To road up**, to flush, or cause to rise on the wing, by roading.

The Prairie Chicken always goes to feed on foot, and may thus be *roaded up* by a dog.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 119.

road-agent (rōd'ā″jent), *n.* One who robs travelers on the highway; a highwayman. [Slang, western U. S.]

A band of concealed marauders or *road agents*, whose purpose was to preserve their haunts from intrusion.
Bret Harte, A Ghost of the Sierras (Argonauts, p. 386).

road-bed (rōd'bed), *n.* **1.** The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests.—**2.** The whole material laid in place and ready for traffic in ordinary roads.

road-book (rōd'bůk), *n.* A travelers' guide-book of towns, distances, etc. *Simmonds.*

road-car (rōd'kär), *n.* A low-hung omnibus with slatted seats placed crosswise on the roof, and with a curving staircase for reaching the top. It was commonly drawn by three horses abreast, and was used in London, and to some extent in New York. [Eng.]

What is it but pride that makes us on a fine day prefer a hansom cab to the box seat of an omnibus or the garden-seated top of a *road-car?*
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 240.

road-drift (rōd'drift), *n.* See *drift*.

roader (rō'dėr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *roadster*, 5.

I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore, to see whether she might find an harborough for the ships or not, and that she found and saw two *roaders* ride in the sound. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 275.

road-harrow (rōd'har″ō), *n.* A machine for dragging over roads much out of repair, to bring back to the proper profile the stones or gravel disturbed by the traffic.

roading (rō'ding), *n.* [< *road* + *-ing*¹.] **1.** The act of running races on the road with teams. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The continuous or ordinary travel of a horse on the road, as distinguished from *speeding*. [Colloq.]

On another occasion she [a mare] accomplished forty-three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This was great *roading*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 524.

3. See the quotation.

This characteristic flight [of the woodcock] is in some parts of England called "*roading*," and the track taken by the bird a "cock-road." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 651.

road-level (rōd'lev″el), *n.* **1.** A species of plumb-level used in the construction of roads. —**2.** A level surface; a surface such that no work is gained or lost by any displacement of a particle remaining within the surface; an equipotential surface.

road-leveler (rōd'lev″el-ėr), *n.* A form of scraper used to level a road-bed and bring it to shape; a road-grader or road-scraper. It is set obliquely to the line of direction in which it is dragged.

road-locomotive (rōd'lō-kō-mō″tiv), *n.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads; a ★road-steamer.

road-machine (rōd'ma-shēn″), *n.* A scraper mounted on wheels, used to excavate earth, transport it, and dump it where it is needed; a road-scraper It is used in road-making to take earth from the sides of the way and throw it up in a ridge in the middle.

road-maker (rōd'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes a road or roads.

roadman (rōd'man), *n.*; pl. *roadmen* (-men). [< *road* + *man*.] A man who keeps roads in repair. Also *roadsman*.

road-measurer (rōd'mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* An odometer.

road-metal (rōd'met″al), *n.* Broken stone, etc., used for making roads: same as *metal*, 6.

The coal being broken up into fragments like *road-metal*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 115.

road-plow (rōd'plou), *n.* A strong plow designed especially for throwing up embankments, loosening earth to be moved by a scraper, etc.

road-roller (rōd'rō″lėr), *n.* A heavy roller used to compact the material on a macadamized road. Such rollers may be drawn by horses or driven by steam-power. In the latter case they are a form of traction-engine mounted on large and broad tread-wheels.

road-runner (rōd'run″ėr), *n.* The paisano or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus*, a large ground-cuckoo. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

road-scraper (rōd'skrā″pėr), *n.* An implement used for leveling roads and moving loose soil or gravel. The name is applied to two distinct implements. One is practically a plow with a broad scraper set obliquely beneath the beam in place of a share, and is used on roads to level ruts and bring the road-bed to a good surface. The other is a shovel or scraper, drawn by a horse, for removing mud, lifting earth for transport, etc. When loaded, this scraper can be moved any distance with its burden and then tilted over to discharge it. A road-scraper mounted on wheels is a *road-machine*.

roadside (rōd'sīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The side of a road; border of a road; footpath; wayside.

By the *roadside* fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

II. *a.* Situated by the side of a road.

The coach pulls up at a little *road-side* inn with huge stables behind. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.

roadsman (rōdz'man), *n.* Same as *roadman*.

We have had *roadsmen* for many weeks gravelling the front . . . and thoroughly repairing the old road.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

roadstead (rōd'sted), *n.* [Formerly also *roadsted;* < *road* + *-stead*.] Same as *road*, 5.

Our barke did ride such a *road sted* that it was to be marueiled . . . how she was able to abide it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

road-steamer (rōd′stē″mėr), *n.* A locomotive with broad wheels suitable for running on common roads.

roadster (rōd′stėr), *n.* [< *road* + *-ster*.] 1. A horse driven or ridden on the road, used in driving for pleasure and for light work rather than for draft.

The brown mare was as good a *roadster* as man might back. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 129.

2. A person much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

I . . . entered into conversation with Walter, the "whip," a veteran *roadster*. *Kimball*, St. Leger, I. 7.

3. In *hunting*, one who keeps to the road instead of riding across country. [Slang.]

Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favoured. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. A tricycle or bicycle built strongly for road use, as distinguished from one intended for racing.—5. *Naut.*, a vessel lying or able to lie at anchor in a roadstead. *N. E. D.*

They were stiff Ships, . . . good Sailors, and good *Roadsters*. *London Mag.*, 1744, 557.

road-sulky (rōd′sul″ki), *n.* A light conveyance, which can accommodate only one person (whence the name). Also called *sulky*.

road-surveyor (rōd′sėr-vā″ọr), *n.* A person who supervises roads and sees to their being kept in good order.

roadway (rōd′wā), *n.* [< *road* + *way*.] A highway; a road; particularly, the part of a road used by horses, carriages, etc.; the road-bed.

Thou art a blessed fellow to think as every man thinks: never a man's thought in the world keeps the *road-way* better than thine. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 63.

Such a path as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer and more delightfull than the *rode way* I was in. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

"My caution has misled me," he continued, pausing thoughtfully when he was left alone in the *roadway*.
W. Collins, The Yellow Mask, ii. 3.

roadweed (rōd′wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Plantago*.

Plantago major, minor, and lanceolata, called plantains, or *road-weeds*, are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light.
Henfrey, Elem. Botany. (*Latham.*)

road-work (rōd′wėrk), *n.* Work done in the making of roads.

roadworthy (rōd′wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Fit for the road; likely to go well: applied to horses.

I conclude myself *road-worthy* for fourteen days.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 188.

roak (rōk), *n.* [Var. of northern dial. *roke*, scratch, flaw. *N. E. D.*] See the quotation.

The [steel] bar, if it was not burnt up in the fire, would be so full of the imperfections technically called "seams" or *roaks* as to be perfectly useless.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 21.

roaky, *a.* See *roky*.

roam (rōm), *v.* [ME. *rōmen*, appar. a back-formation from *rōmere*, *rōmare* (E. *roamer*) (= OFries. *rūmera*), < OF. *romier* = Sp. *romero* = Pg. *romeiro* = It. *romero*, also *romeo* (whence ML. *romēus*), a pilgrim, orig. a pilgrim to Rome (compare ME. *Rōme-renner*, OFries. *Rūmfara*, ML. *Rōmipeta*, in like senses), < ML. **Rōmārius*, < L. *Rōma*, Rome: see *Roman*. The ME. *rōmen* seems to have been partly associated with ME. *ramen*, E. dial. *rame*, rove, ramble: see *ramble*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To walk; go; proceed.

He *rometh* to the carpenteres hous,
And stille he stant under the shot wyndow,—
Unto his brist it raughte, it was so lowe,—
And softe he knokketh with a semy-soun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 508.

Win. Rome shall remedy this.
War. Roam thither, then.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 51.

2. To wander; ramble; rove; walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

Ac he may renne in arrerage, and *rowme* so fro home,
And as a reneyed caityf recchelesly gon aboute.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 125.

Up and down and side and slant they *roamed*.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

=Syn. 2. *Rove*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*.

II. *trans.* To range; wander over: as, to *roam* the woods.

My imagination would conjure up all that I had heard or read of the watery world beneath me; of the finny herds that *roam* its fathomless valleys.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

roam (rōm), *n.* [< *roam*, *v.*] The act of wandering; a ramble.

The boundless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*, suggests the sister thought
Of boundless time. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

roamer (rō′mėr), *n.* [< ME. **romere*, *romare*, *rowmer*; < *roam* + *-er*[1].] One who roams; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

Ac now is Religioun a ryder, a *rowmer* bi stretes, . . .
A priker on a palfray fro manere to manere.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 306.

roan (rōn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roen*; < OF. *roan*, *roen*, *rouen*, roan (*cheval rouën*, a roan horse), F. *rouan* = Sp. *ruano* = Pg. *ruão* = It. *roano*, *rovano*, roan: poss. < LL. or ML. **rufanus*, reddish, < L. *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] **I.** *a.* Of a bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, with gray or white hairs more or less thickly interspersed: said chiefly of horses. A bright-red mixture is called *strawberry-roan* or *red-roan*.

Give my *roan* horse a drench.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 120.

And the bridegroom led the flight on his red-*roan* steed of might. *Mrs. Browning*, Rhyme of Duchess May.

He rode ahead, on his blue-*roan* Indian pony.
Mary Hallock Foote, St. Nicholas, XIV. 733.

Roan antelope, the blauwbok.—**Roan fleuk**, the turbot. See *fluke*[2], 1 (*c*).

II. *n.* 1. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan color.

What horse? a *roan*, a crop-ear, is it not?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 72.

As quaint a four-in-hand
As you shall see — three pyebalds and a *roan*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. A roan color; the color of a roan horse.

Y schalle yeve the a nobylle stede,
Also redd as ony *roone*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

3. [Perh. < the place-name *Rouen*.] A soft and flexible sheepskin, largely used by bookbinders, and often made in imitation of morocco.

Roans are prepared much like the straight-grained morocco, but they . . . are much thinner.
Cassell, Techn. Educ., IV. 90.

roaned† (rōnd), *a.* Roan-colored.

A *ronyd* colte. *Bury Wills* (ed. Tymms), p. 132. (*Skeat.*)

[He] had euer more pitty on one good paced mare then two *roaned* curtalles.
Breton, Merry Wonders, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

roanoke, roenoke (rō-a-nōk′, rō-e-nōk′), *n.* [Algonkian of Virginia.] A kind of shell-money formerly used by the Indians in New England and Virginia. Compare *peag*.

They have also another sort [of money] which is as current among them, but of far less value; and this is made of the Cockle shell, broke into small bits with rough edges, drill'd through in the same manner as Beads; and this they call *Roenoke*, and use it as the Peak.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 46.

Roanoke chub. See *Micropterus*, 1.

roan-tree (rōn′trē), *n.* [< *roan*[2] + *tree*.] Same as *rowan-tree*.

A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Wales.
Sir T. Dick Lauder.

roapy, *a.* See *ropy*.

roar (rōr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rore*; < ME. *roren*, *rooren*, *raren*, < AS. *rārian*, roar, wail, lament, = MLG. *rāren*, *rēren*, LG. *reren* = OHG. *rērēn*, MHG. *rēren*, G. *röhren*, bellow; an imitative word, a reduplication of √ *rā*, Skt. √ *rā*, bark; cf. L. *latrare*, bark.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; bellow, as a beast.

Will a lion *roar* in the forest when he hath no prey?
Amos iii. 4.

2. To cry aloud, as in distress or anger.

He bygan benedicite with a bolke, and his brest knocked,
And roxed and *rored*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 398.

I am feeble and sore broken; I have *roared* by reason of the disquietness of my heart. Ps. xxxviii. 8.

If you winna rock him, you may let him *rair*.
Burd Ellen and Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 272).

3. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, etc.; give out a full, deep sound; resound.

Whan it was day he broghte him to the halle,
That *roreth* of the crying and the soun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2023.

Th' Atlantic billows *roared*. *Cowper*, The Castaway.

Down all the rocks the torrents *roar*,
O'er the black waves incessant driven.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; guffaw.

And to hear Philip *roar* with laughter! . . . You might have heard him from the Obelisk to the Etoile.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.

5†. To behave in a riotous and bullying manner. [Old London slang.]

The gallant *roares*; roarers drinke oathes and gall.
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

6. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses in a specific disease. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

Cox's most roomy fly, the mouldy green one, in which he insists on putting the *roaring* gray horse.
Thackeray, Sketches, etc., in London, A Night's Pleasure, i.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To bawl, howl, yell.—3. To boom, resound, thunder, peal.

II. *trans.* To cry aloud; proclaim with loud noise; utter in a roar; shout: as, to *roar* out one's name.

And that engenders thunder in his breast,
And makes him *roar* these accusations forth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

roar (rōr), *n.* [< ME. *rore*, *rar*, < AS. *gerār*, < *rārian*, roar: see *roar*, *v.*] 1. A full, loud, and deep cry, as of the larger beasts.

It was the *roar*
Of a whole herd of lions.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 315.

The great creature [a mastiff] does nothing but stand still . . . and roar — yes, roar; a long, serious, remonstrative *roar*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab.

2. [< MD. *roer*.] A loud, continued, confused sound; a clamor; tumult; uproar.

Why nyl I make at ones riche and pore
To have ynough to done or that she go?
Why nyl I brynge al Troie upon a *rore*?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 45.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this *roar*, allay them.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 2.

I hear the far-off curfeu sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen *roar*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 76.

Arm! arm! it is — it is — the cannon's opening *roar!*
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

3. The loud, impassioned cry of a person in distress, pain, anger, or the like; also, a boisterous outcry of joy or mirth: as, a *roar* of laughter.

Where be your gibes now? . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a *roar*?
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 211.

Staniford gave a sort of *roar* of grief and pain to know how her heart must have been wrung before she could come to this. *Howells*, The Lady of the Aroostook, xxvi.

roarer (rōr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which roars.

Gon. Nay, good, be patient.
Boats. When the sea is. Hence! What care these *roarers* for the name of king? *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 18.

Specifically — (*a*†) A noisy, riotous person; a roaring boy or girl. See *roaring*, *p. a.* [Old London slang.]

O strange!
A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

A Gallant all in scarlet, . . . a brave man, in a long horsemans Coat (or gown rather) down to his heels, daub'd thicke with gold Lace; a huge Feather in his spangled hat, a Lock to his shoulders playing with the Winde, a Steeletto hanging at his girdle; Belt and Sword embracing his body; and the ring of Bells you heare are his gingling Cathern-wheele spurs. He presently says: "I am a man of the Sword, a Battoon Gallant, one of your Dammees, a bouncing Boy, a kicker of Bawdes, a tyrant over Puncks, a terrour to Fencers, a mewer of Playes, a jeerer of Poets, a gallon-pot flinger — in rugged English, a *Roarer*." *The Wandering Jew* (1640).

(*b*) One who shouts or bawls.

The *Roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 144.

(*c*) A broken-winded horse. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

If you set him cantering, he goes on like twenty sawyers. I never heard but one worse *roarer* in my life, and that was a roan. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiii.

Ring-tailed roarer. See *ring-tailed*.

roaring (rōr′ing), *n.* [< ME. *rorynge*, *rarunge*, < AS. *rārung*, verbal n. of *rārian*, roar: see *roar*, *v.*] 1. A loud, deep cry, as of a lion; an outcry of distress, anger, applause, boisterous mirth, or the like; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.

My *roarings* are poured out like the waters. Job iii. 24.

I hear the *roaring* of the sea. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

2. A disease of horses which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing under exertion; the act of making the noise so caused; also, this noise. The disease is due to paralysis and wasting of certain laryngeal muscles, usually of the left side; this results in a narrowing of the glottis, giving rise to an unnatural inspiratory sound, manifested chiefly under exertion.

Mr. —— has recently operated upon two army horses which were to have been cast for *roaring*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 7.

roaring (rōr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *roar, v.*] 1. Making or characterized by a noise or disturbance; disorderly; riotous.

A mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Burnet.*

That every naig was ca'd a shoe on
The smith and thee gat *roaring* fou on.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Going briskly; highly successful. [Colloq.]

People who can afford to smother themselves in roses like this must be driving a *roaring* trade.
W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxv.

Roaring boys†, roaring lads†, swaggerers; ruffians: slang names applied, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the noisy, riotous roisterers who infested the taverns and the streets of London, and, in general, acted the part of the Mohocks of a century later. *Roaring girls* are also alluded to by the old dramatists, though much less frequently.

Ther were 4 *roring boyes*, they say,
That drunk a hogshead dry in one poor day.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Shamelesse double sex'd hermaphrodites, Virago *roaring girles*. *Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

A very unthrift, master Thorney; one of the Country *roaring Lads;* we have such, as well as the city, and as arrant rakehells as they are, though not so nimble at their prizes of wit. *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, i. 2.

Roaring buckie. See *buckie*, 1.—**Roaring Meg.** (*a*†) A cannon. (*Nares.*)

Beates downe a fortresse like a *roaring Meg.*
Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A kind of humming-top. *Halliwell.*—**The roaring forties.** See *forty.*—**The roaring game,** curling. [Scotch.]

roaringly (rōr'ing-li), *adv.* [< *roaring* + *-ly*2.] In a roaring manner; noisily.

Ferdinand snored *roaringly* from his coiled position among the traps. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

roary†, *a.* See *rory.*

roast (rōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rost;* < ME. ★*rosten, roosten,* partly (*a*) < AS. **rōstian, gerōstian,* also *gerōscian* (only in glosses), roast, = MD. D. *roosten* = MLG. *rōsten*, LG. *rosten* = OHG. *rōstan*, MHG. *rœsten*, later *roschten*, G. *rösten*, roast; orig. cook on a grate or gridiron, < AS. **rōst* (not found) = MLG. *rōste*, LG. *roste* = OHG. *rōst, rōsta*, gridiron, MHG. *rōste*, a grate, also heap of coals, glow, fire, G. *rost*, a grate, gridiron; and partly (*b*) < OF. *rostir*, F. *rôtir*, dial. *roútir* = Pr. *raustir* = Cat. OSp. *rostir* = It. *arrostire*, roast, < OHG. *rōstan*, roast (as above). The Celtic forms Ir. *roistin*, a gridiron, *rosdaim*, I roast, *rost*, roast meat, Gael. *rost, roist*, W. *rhostio*, Bret. *rosta*, roast, are all derived from the E. or F.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cook, dress, or prepare (meats) for eating, originally on a grate or gridiron over or beneath a fire (broiling), but now by exposure to the direct action of dry heat (toasting). Roasting is generally performed by revolving the article on a spit or a string before a fire, with a reflector or Dutch oven to concentrate the heat: in primitive cookery hot ashes serve a similar purpose. Meat cooked over or beneath a fire, on a gridiron, is now said to be *broiled;* and meat cooked in a stove- or range-oven, where it does not receive the direct action of the fire, is properly said to be *baked* (though generally said to be *roasted*).

Maistir, the custome wele we knawe,
That with oure elthers euer has bene,
How ilke man with his meyne awe
To *roste* a lambe, and ete it clene.
York Plays, p. 233.

Davie [an idiot] . . . lay with his nose almost in the fire . . . turning the eggs as they lay in the hot embers, as if to confute the proverb that "there goes reason to *roasting* of eggs." *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

2. To heat to excess; heat violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire, . . .
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 483.

He shakes with cold — you stir the fire and strive
To make a blaze — that's *roasting* him alive.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 334.

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, to *roast* coffee.

The fruit of it not scabby, *rosted* drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

4. In *metal.*, to heat with access of air. The objects of roasting substances are various: (*a*) to expel from them something which can be separated by heat alone, as when calamin (carbonate of zinc) is roasted in order to expel the carbonic acid; (*b*) to expel some ingredient capable of being got rid of by the agency of heat and air, oxygen being substituted for the material thus expelled, as when sulphuret of lead is roasted to expel the sulphur; (*c*) to raise to a higher stage of oxidation, as when tap-cinder (silicate of the protoxid of iron) is roasted in order to convert it into a silicate of the peroxid. See *calcination.*

5. To expose (a person) to scathing ridicule or jesting, as by a company of persons, or for the amusement of a company. [Slang.]

On bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topick of being priest-ridden.
Bp. Atterbury, Epist. Correspondence, II. 417. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act of cooking by the direct action of dry heat.

He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broille, and frye.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

2. To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire; hence, to be overheated or parched.

In some places we did find
Pye baking in the oven,
Meat at the fire *roasting.*
The Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

Tales! for never yet on earth
Could dead flesh creep, or bits of *roasting* ox
Moan round the spit. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

roast (rōst), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rost;* < ME. *rost, irost,* contr. pp. of *rosten*, roast: see *roast, v.*] Roasted: as, *roast* beef; *roast* meat.

Plutus has put me out of commons. Yet my nose
Smells the delicious odour of *roast*-beef.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

O the *roast* beef of Old England!
R. Leveridge, The *Roast* Beef of Old England.

Roast-beef plant, an iris of western Europe, *Iris fœtidissima*, whose leaves when bruised emit an odor which, though very unpleasant, is often likened to that of roast beef.—**To cry roast meat,** to betray or make known one's good fortune.

The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must *cry roast meat,* . . . waxing fat and kicking in the fulness of bread, . . . would needs proclaim his good fortune to the world below. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

roast (rōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rost;* < ME. *rost, roost* = MD. *roost* (OF. *rost*), a roast; from the verb.] That which is roasted, specifically a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef or a shoulder of mutton.

A fat swan lovede he best of any *roost.*
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 206.

I tell you that we have a Course of *Roast* a coming, and after that some small Desert.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 174.

Cold roast†. See *cold.*—**To give a rib of roast†.** See *rib*1.—**To rule the roast,** to have the chief direction of affairs; have the lead; domineer. [The phrase is by some supposed to stand for *to rule the roost,* in allusion to the domineering manner of a cock.]

In cholerick bodies, fire doth govern moste;
In sanguine, aire doth chiefly *rule the rost.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Suffolk, the new-made duke that *rules the roast.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 109.

In the Kitchin he will domineere, and *rule the roste,* in spight of his Master, and Curses is the very Dialect of his Calling. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Cooke.

To smell of the roast†, to be prisoners. *Nares.*

My souldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forc'd to flie, yeelde, and *smell of the rost.*
Mir. for Mags.

roast-bitter (rōst'bit″ėr), *n.* A peculiar bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of other organic compounds.

roaster (rōs'tėr), *n.* [= D. *rooster* = LG. *röster* = G. *röster*, a gridiron, grate; as *roast* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which roasts: as, a meat-*roaster.*—2. Specifically, the finishing-furnace in the Leblanc process of making ball-soda. It is a large reverberatory of brickwork, with a detachable casing of iron plates held in place by upright iron binders and tightening-rods.

3. A pig or other animal or article fit for roasting.

Here Loolowcan presented me the three birds plucked. . . . The two *roasters* we planted carefully on spits before a sultry spot of the fire. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

When we keep a *roaster* of the sucking pigs, we choose, and praise at table most, the favourite of its mother.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, 1.

Blind roaster, a furnace for completing the roasting of the sodium sulphate in the ball-soda process, in which the sulphate is confined in a chamber or large muffle, and the hydrochloric acid set free in the process is conducted away by itself, instead of mixing with the air and the gases of combustion in the chimney.

roaster-slag (rōs'tėr-slag), *n.* Slag from the fifth stage of the English copper-smelting process, which consists in the calcination of the so-called white metal, and the product of which is blister-copper and roaster-slag.

roasting-cylinder (rōs'ting-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A furnace for roasting ores, for amalgamation, lixiviation, or smelting, which is provided with a revolving cylindrical chamber in which the roasting takes place. The name is chiefly used with reference to the particular furnace invented by W. Brückner.

roasting-ear (rōs'ting-ēr), *n.* An ear of maize or Indian corn in the green and milky state, and fit for roasting. [Colloq., U. S.]

They [the Indians] delight much to feed on *Roasting-ears:* that is, the Indian corn, gathered green and milky, before it is grown to its full bigness, and roasted before the Fire, in the Ear. . . . And indeed this is a very sweet and pleasing Food. *Beverley*, Virginia (1705), iii. ¶ 15.

roasting-furnace (rōs'ting-fėr″nās), *n.* Any furnace in which the operation of roasting is performed. See *roast, v. t.*, 4.

roasting-iron† (rōs'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *rostynge-yrne.*] Same as *roast-iron.*

roasting-jack (rōs'ting-jak), *n.* [< *roasting* + *jack*1.] An apparatus for turning the spit on which meat is roasted before an open fire. See *smoke-jack.*

roasting-kiln (rōs'ting-kil), *n.* A kiln used in roasting ores.

roasting-oven (rōs'ting-uv″n), *n.* An oven in which any substance is roasted; specifically, in *metal.*, an oven for roasting or calcining ores, the purpose being to expel sulphur, arsenic, etc., by the action of heat, which volatilizes these substances. Also called *ore-calcining furnace* and *roasting-furnace.*

roast-iron† (rōst'ī″ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rost-iron;* < ME. *rostyren, rostyryn;* < *roast* + *iron.*] A gridiron. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 312.

Item, j. *roste iren* with vij. staves and j. foldyng stele of silver, weiyng lxxiij. uncea. *Paston Letters*, I. 468.

roast-stall (rōst'stâl), *n.* A peculiar form of roasting-furnace, built in compartments or stalls open in front, with flues running up the wall at the back for the purpose of creating a draft: used at Mansfeld in Prussia. Iron ores are also sometimes calcined between closed walls in stall-like chambers open in front. If closed in front, these chambers would more properly be called *kilns.*

roat†, *v.* See *rote*2.

rob1 (rob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robbed*, ppr. ★*robbing.* [< ME. *robben*, < OF. *robber, rober* = Sp. *robar* = Pg. *roubar* = It. *rubare*, < ML. *raubare*, rob, steal, plunder, < OHG. *roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben* = OS. *rōbhōn* = AS. *reáfian*, E. *reave* = Goth. *bi-raubōn*, rob, bereave: see *reave*, of which *rob* is thus a doublet, derived through OF. and ML. from the OHG. cognate of the E. *reave.* Cf. *robe.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To steal; take away unlawfully.

That our fos, with no faulshed in the fyght tyme,
Sese not our Cité, our seluyn to pyne,
Ne *rob* not our ryches, ne our ryf godys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6269.

An empty casket, where the jewel of life
By some damn'd hand was *robb'd* and ta'en away.
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 41.

2. To plunder or strip by force or violence; strip or deprive of something by stealing; deprive unlawfully; commit robbery upon. See *robbery.*

To socour the kynge de Cent Chyualers, that hadde herde tydinges that the saisnes com *robbinge* the contrey.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 233.

Rob not the poor, because he is poor. Prov. xxii. 22.

Like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 36.

3. To deprive.

This concern for futurities *robs* us of all the ease and the advantages which might arise from a proper and discreet use of the present moment.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:
You cannot *rob* me of free Nature's grace.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 3.

4. To carry away; ravish. [Rare.]

The eyes of all, allur'd with close delight,
And hearts quite *robbed* with so glorious sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 16.

5. To hinder; prevent. [Rare.]

What is thy sentence then but speechless death,
Which *robs* my tongue from breathing native breath?
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 173.

6. In *metal-mining*, to remove ore from (a mine) with a view to immediate profit rather than to the permanent safety and development of the property.—7. In *coal-mining*, to cut away or reduce in size, as the pillars of coal left for the support of the mine.—**Robbing Peter to pay Paul,** taking what is due one person to satisfy the claim of another; sacrificing one interest for the advancement of another.

By *robbing Peter* he *paid Paul*, . . . and hoped to catch larks if ever the heavens should fall.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 11.

=Syn. 2 and 3. To despoil, fleece. See *pillage, n.*

II. *intrans.* To commit robbery.

I am accursed to *rob* in that thief's company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 10.

Of Highway-Elephants at Ceylan,
That *rob* in Clans, like Men o' th' Highland.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

rob2 (rob), *n.* [< F. *rob*, < Sp. *rob, arrope* = Pg. *robe, arrobe* = It. *rob, robbo*, < Ar. *robb*, Pers. *rubb*, inspissated juice, syrup, fruit-jelly.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey

or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit. [Now prov. Eng. and pharmaceutical.]

The *Rob* [margin, *Rob* of Ribes]—that is, the juyce of the berries boyled with a third part or somewhat more of Sugar added unto it, till it become thick, . . . is . . . preferred before the raw berries themselves.
Venner, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam (1637), p. 167.

The Infusion and Decoction . . . passeth into a Jelly, Defrutum, sapa *Rob* extract which contain all the virtues of the Infusion or Decoction freed only from some of the watery parts. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, III. v. § 7.

robalo (rō′bä-lō), *n.* [Sp. *róbalo* = Pg. *robalo* = Cat. *llobarro*, a fish so called; said to be < L. *labrus*, *labros*, < Gr. λάβραξ, a fish, the sea-wolf: see *Labrax*.] A fish of the genus *Centropomus*, represented by many species in tropical America. *C. undecimalis* is abundant in the West Indian and adjacent waters. It is a large and important food-fish, of a silvery color, greenish above, with sharp black lateral line, dusky dorsal and caudal fins, the other fins yellowish. See cut under *Centropomus*.

rob-altar (rob′âl″tär), *n.* [< *rob*[1], *v.*, + obj. *altar*.] A plunderer of what is consecrated or sacred.

"Will a man rob God?" . . . But, alas! what law can be given to *rob-altars*? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 179.

roband (rob′and), *n.* Same as *robbin*[1].

All hands were . . . kept on deck hour after hour in a drenching rain, . . . picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and *robands*.
R. H. Dana, Before the Mast, p. 105.

★**robber** (rob′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *robber*, *robbere*, *robbare*, earlier *robbour*, *robbeour*, < OF. *robeor*, *robbeur*, *robeur* = Sp. *robador* = Pg. *roubador* = It. *rubatore*, < ML. **raubator*, *robator*, < *raubare*, rob: see *rob*[1]. Doublet of *reaver*.] One who robs; one who commits a robbery; in a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

Robbours and reuers that riche men dispoilen.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 58.

The Bandits, which are the murdering *robbers* upon the Alpes, and many places of Italy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 141.

Robber council or **synod.** Same as *Latrocinium*, 2. = **Syn.** *Robber*, *Thief*, *Pilferer*, *Freebooter*, *Marauder*, *Brigand*, *Bandit*, *Pirate*, depredator, despoiler, rifler, highwayman, footpad. (See *pillage*, *n.*) A *thief* takes other people's property without their knowledge; a *robber* takes it openly, whether or not resistance is offered: in a looser sense, *thief* is often applied to one who takes a small amount, and *robber* to one who takes a large amount. A *pilferer* takes very small amounts by stealth. A *freebooter* and a *marauder* rove about, robbing and plundering: the word *freebooter* emphasizes the fact that the man helps himself at his pleasure, while *marauder* suggests the loss, inconvenience, fright, or distress produced. A *brigand* or *bandit* is one of an organized band of outlaws and robbers, especially in certain countries long known as infested with such bands; *bandit* is rather a poetic or elevated word; *brigand* is more common in prose. A *pirate* is a brigand of the sea. All these words have considerable extension by metonymy or hyperbole.

robber-crab (rob′ėr-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a member of the family *Paguridæ*, especially *Birgus latro:* so called from its habit of stealing cocoanuts. See cut under *palm-crab*.

robber-fly (rob′ėr-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*. They are large swift flies with strong proboscis, and prey upon other insects. They are also called *hornet-flies* and *hawk-flies*. The term *robber-fly* is taken direct from the German *raubfliege*. See cuts under *Asilus*, *hawk-fly*, and *Promachus*.

robber-gull (rob′ėr-gul), *n.* The skua, or other jäger. See *Lestridinæ*, *Lestris*.

robbery (rob′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *robberies* (-iz). [< ME. *robberie*, *robry*, *roberie*, < OF. *roberie*, *robberie*, robbery, < *robber*, rob: see *rob*[1]. Cf. *reavery*.] The act or practice of robbing; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression; the act of unjustly and forcibly depriving one of anything; specifically, in *law*, the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another from his person, or in his presence, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear (*Wharton*). It is a more serious offense than *larceny*, by reason of the element of force or fear entering into it.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority
When judges steal themselves.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 176.

Highway robbery, robbery committed in or near a highway. At common law no other robbery was punishable with death. = **Syn.** Depredation, spoliation, despoilment. See *robber*.

robbin[1] (rob′in), *n.* [Also *robin*, < **ro* = D. *ra* = G. *raa* = Sw. *rå*, etc., a yard, + *band*[1].] **1.** A short piece of spun-yarn, rope-yarn, or sennit, used to fasten the head of a sail to the yard or gaff by passing several turns through the eyelet-hole in the sail and around the jackstay.—**2.** The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds*.

robbin[2] (rob′in), *n.* [< F. *robin;* appar. of E. Ind. origin.] In *com.*, the package in which Ceylonese and other dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 pounds. *Simmonds*.

robbin[3] (rob′in), *n.* An occasional spelling of *robin*[1].

rob-Davy†, *n.* See *rob-o-Davy*.

robe[1] (rōb), *n.* [< ME. *robe*, *roobe*, < OF. *robe*, *robbe*, *reube*, F. *robe*, a robe, = Pr. *rauba* = Cat. *roba* = Sp. *ropa* = Pg. *roupa* = It. *roba*, dress, merchandise, goods, < ML. *rauba*, spoil, < OHG. *roub*, robbery, breakage, MHG. *roup*, robbery, booty, spoil, garment, G. *raub* = D. *roof* = OS. *rōf* = AS. *reáf*, spoil, clothing, = Icel. *rauf*, spoil: see *reaf* and *reave*. Cf. *rob*[1].] **1.** A gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

A womman wortheli yclothed, . . .
Hire *robe* was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned,
With ribanes of red golde and of riche stones.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 15.

2. An official vestment; a flowing garment symbolizing honor, dignity, or authority.

The *robes* of a judge do not add to his virtue; the chiefest ornament of kings is justice.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 20.

Thou shalt take the garments, and put upon Aaron the coat, and the *robe* of the ephod, and the ephod.
Ex. xxix. 5.

I am sorry one I esteemed ever the first of his *robe* should so undeservedly stain me. *Penn*, To Dr. Tillotson.

3. Any garment; apparel in general; dress; costume.

Bion. Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, a pair of old breeches thrice turned. . . .
Tra. [To Petruchio.] See not your bride in these unreverent *robes*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 114.

Say, have you got no armour on?
Have you no under *robe* of steel?
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 262).

4. Hence, that which covers or invests; something resembling or suggesting a robe.

She tore the azure *robe* of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
Drake, The American Flag.

Another [cottage] wore
A close-set *robe* of jasmine sown with stars.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. A woman's gown of any cut or fabric, with trimmings, usually in the form of bands or borders, woven in or embroidered on the material. [Trade and dressmakers' term.]—**6.** A dressed skin or pelt: first applied to that of the American bison, but now to that of any animal when used for a carriage- or sleigh-rug, and by extension to any protecting wrap used in driving: as, a linen lap-*robe*. [U. S.]

The large and roomy sleigh decked with buffalo, black bear, and lynx *robes*.
The Upper Ten Thousand, p. 4. (*Bartlett*.)

Under the head of *robes* was included all [buffalo] cow skins taken during the proper season, from one year old upward, and all bull skins from one to three years old. Bull skins over three years of age were classed as hides, and while the best of them were finally tanned and used as *robes*, the really poor ones were converted into leather.
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 443.

7. The largest and strongest tobacco-leaves, which are used as covers for the thicker kinds of pigtail. [U. S.]—**8.** *Eccles.*, specifically, the early chasuble, a large garment covering the body. Compare *garment*, 2.—**9.** *pl.* Garments of state or ceremony, forming together an entire costume. Thus, coronation robes may include all the garments worn by a prince at the time of his coronation, and always include the outer or decorative pieces, as the dalmatic, the mantle, etc.—**Guarded robe**†. See *guard*.—**Master of the robes,** an officer in the royal household of Great Britain charged with ordering the sovereign's robes, and having several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, wardrobe-keepers, etc. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *mistress of the robes*, who holds the highest rank among the ladies in the service of the queen.—**Pack of robes,** ten robes of buffalo-hide packed together for transportation to market. [U. S.]—**The robe,** or **the long robe,** the legal profession: as, gentlemen of *the long robe*.

Far be it from any Man's Thought to say there are not Men of strict Integrity of *the Long Robe*, tho' it is not every Body's good Fortune to meet with them.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

Rich advocates, and other gentlemen of *the robe*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 377.

robe[1] (rōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robed*, ppr. *robing*. [< ME. *roben;* < *robe*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a robe on; clothe in a robe; especially, to clothe magnificently or ceremoniously: as, to *robe* a sovereign for a coronation.

Thou *robed* man of justice, take thy place.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 38.

2. To clothe or dress in general.

Thus *robed* in russett, ich romede a-boute.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 1.

Here and there a tall Scotch fir, completely *robed* in snow. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

The elms have *robed* their slender spray
With full-blown flower and embryo leaf.
O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come.

II. *intrans.* To put on a robe or robes; assume official vestments: as, the judges are *robing;* the clergy *robed* in the vestry.

robe[2] (rōb), *n.* An abbreviation of *arroba*.

robe-de-chambre (rōb-dė-shom′br), *n.* [F.: *robe*, robe; *de*, of; *chambre*, chamber.] **1.** A dressing-gown or morning dress, whether for men or for women—the exact signification varying with the fashion and habits of the day.—**2**†. A dress cut in a certain negligée style: thus, a *robe-de-chambre* is mentioned as worn at a party in 1732.

robe-maker (rōb′mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of official robes, as for clergymen, university dignitaries, and others.

The modern Anglican rochet is sleeveless, the bulbous sleeves having been wholly detached from it by the Caroline tailors or *robe-makers*. *Lee*, Eccles. Gloss., p. 336.

roberd (rob′ėrd), *n.* [A familiar use of *Roberd*, a form of the personal name *Robert*. Cf. *robin*[1], *robinet*.] The chaffinch. Also *robinet*.

Roberdsman†, *n.* See *Robertsman*.

robert (rob′ėrt), *n.* Same as *herb-robert*.

Robertman†, *n.* Same as *Robertsman*.

Robertsman†, **Roberdsman**† (rob′ėrts-man, rob′ėrdz-man), *n.* [Also *Robartsman*, *Robertman;* ME. *roberdesman* (also *Roberdes knave*), supposed to be so called because regarded or feigned to be one of Robin (Robert) Hood's men.] A bold, stout robber or night thief.

Robartes men, or *Roberdsmen*, were a set of lawless vagabonds, notorious for their outrages when Pierce Plowman was written. . . . The statute of Edward the Third (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughters, felonies, and robberies, done by people that be called *Roberdesmen*, Wastours, and drawlatches." And the statute of Richard the Second (an. reg. 7, c. v.) ordains that the statute of King Edward concerning *Roberdesmen* and Drawlacches shall be rigorously observed. Sir Edward Coke (Instit. iii. 197.) supposes them to have been originally the followers of Robin Hood in the reign of Richard the First. See Blackstone's Comm., B. iv. ch. 17.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (1840), II. 94, 95.

Roberts's pelvis. See *pelvis*.

Robervallian (rob-ėr-val′i-an), *a.* Pertaining to G. P. de Roberval (1602–75), a noted French mathematician.—**Robervallian line,** a curve of infinite length but of finite area.

Roberval's balance. See *balance*.

roberych†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rubric*. *Halliwell*.

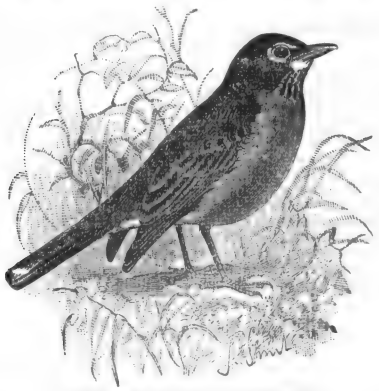
★**robin**[1] (rob′in), *n.* [Short for *robin-redbreast*, early mod. E. *robyn redbrest*, < ME. **robin redbreast*, *robinet redbrest*, in which the first element was orig. a quasi-proper name, *Robin*, < OF. *Robin*, Robin (a name also given to the sheep), a familiar dim. of *Robert*, Robert (a name early known in England, as that of the oldest son of William I.), = Sp. Pg. It. *Roberto*, also *Ruperto* (> E. *Rupert*), < OHG. *Ruodpert*, MHG. G. *Ruprecht*, lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame, < OHG. *ruod* (= AS. **hrōth-* (in proper name *Hrōthgar* = G. *Rudiger*, > ult. E. *Roger:* see *Roger*) = Icel. *hrōthr*, praise, fame, = Goth. **hrōth*, in *hrōtheigs*, victorious, triumphant) + *perht*, *peraht*, MHG. *berht* = E. *bright*[1]: see *bright*[1].] **1.** A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Erythacus rubecula*, more fully called *robin-redbreast*, and also *redbreast*, *robinet*, and *ruddock*. It is more like a warbler than like a thrush, only about 5½ inches long and 9 in extent of wings; the upper parts are olive-green; the forehead, sides of the head, front of the neck, and fore part of the breast are yellowish-red (whence the name *redbreast*). It is an abundant and familiar British bird, widely distributed in other parts of the Palearctic region. The song is rich, mellow, and finely modulated. The nest is placed on the ground, in herbage or moss, generally under a hedge or bush. The eggs are usually five or six in number, pinkish-white freckled with purplish-red. This robin is a common figure in English nursery tales and folk-lore.


Robin-redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*).

Art thou the bird whom Man loves best,
The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English *Robin*?
Wordsworth, Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly.

A strange world where the *robin* was a little domestic bird that fed at the table, instead of a great fidgety, jerky, whooping thrush. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 172.

2. The red-breasted or migratory thrush of North America, *Turdus migratorius* or *Merula migratoria*, one of the most abundant and familiar of North American birds: so called from the reddish-brown color of the under parts, which, however, is very different, both in hue and in extent, from that of the European redbreast. This robin is 10 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. The upper parts are slate-color with an olive shade; most of the under parts are chestnut-red; the vent-feathers are white, with dusky markings; the head is black, with white marks about the eyes and white streaks on the throat; and the tail is blackish, usually marked with white at the ends of the outer feathers. The bill is mostly yellow. The robin inhabits the whole of North America; it is migratory, feeds on insects, worms, berries, and other fruits, and breeds at large throughout its range, building a large strong nest of hay and mud on a bough, and laying from four to six uniform greenish-blue eggs, 1¼ inches long by ¾ inch broad. Also, familiarly, *robin-redbreast*.



American Robin (*Merula migratoria*).

3. With a qualifying term, one of numerous warbler-like or thrush-like birds, more or less nearly related to or resembling either of the foregoing: as, the blue-throated *robin*. (See *Cyanecula*, and cut under *bluethroat*.) Some of these terms are book-names, others are casual transfers of the word *robin* by English residents in various parts of the world, especially India and Australia. In the latter region are various flycatchers (*Muscicapidæ*) of the genus *Petrœca* and its subdivisions, some of which are called *robins*, as the scarlet-breasted, *P. multicolor*, peculiar to Norfolk Island. Some of the Asiatic chats of the genus *Pratincola* are known as *Indian robins;* these are related to the British whinchat and stonechat, and do not particularly resemble the true robin of England. Others, recently separated generically under the name *Erythromyias*, inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and other islands of the same zoögeographical region, and resemble the true robin, as *E. dumetoria* and *E. muelleri*. The red-breasted flycatcher, *Muscicapa* (*Erythrosterna*) *parva*, which ranges from central Europe into India, bears a striking resemblance to the true robin. Among other Indian robins, loosely so called, may be noted one sometimes specified as the *water-robin*. This is a flycatcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*, originally described by Vigors in 1831 as *Phœnicura fuliginosa*, and commonly catalogued as *Ruticilla fuliginosa* (after G. R. Gray); but it does not belong to the same family as the robin, nor to the same genus as the redstart. It inhabits the Himalayan region, and ranges widely in China and India. It has been placed in 5 different genera, two of which, *Rhyacornis* of Blanford and *Nymphæus* of A. O. Hume, were specially framed for its reception.

4. The robin-snipe or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus:* a clipped name among gunners. Also *beach-robin*. See *knot*², 1.—5. The sea-robin or red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Massachusetts.]—6. In *ichth.*, a searobin or flying-robin; one of several kinds of *Triglidæ*.—7. A local name of the pinfish. [U. S.]—8. A name variously applied (commonly as part of a compound) to the herb-robert, to species of *Lychnis*, and to some other plants. *Red-robin* denotes, besides the wheat-rust, the herb-robert, the *Lychnis dioica*, etc. See *ragged-robin* and *wake-robin*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Golden robin**, the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*.—**Ground robin**, the chewink. See *marsh-robin*, and cut under *Pipilo*. [Local, U. S.]—**Magpie robin**, a dayal. See cut under *Copsichus*.—**Oregon robin**, the varied thrush, *Turdus nævius* or *Hesperocichla nævia*.—**Red robin**, the scarlet tanager. [Local, U. S.]—**Robin redbreast**. See *robin-redbreast*.—**Robin's-egg blue**, a greenish blue, like that of the American robin's egg.—**Round robin**. See *round-robin*, 5.—**Sea robin**. See *sea-robin*.—**St. Lucas robin**, *Turdus* or *Merula confinis*, much like but specifically distinct from the common American robin, inhabiting Lower California.—**Water-robin**. See def. 3.—**Yellow robin** an Australian bird of the genus *Eopsaltria*.

robin²† (rob′in), *n.* [A variant of *robing*, ppr. of *robe*.] A trimming used on the front of a dress.

Several pieces of printed calico, remnants of silk, and such like, that . . . would serve for *robins* and facings. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. xxix.

robin³, *n.* Same as *robbin*².

robin-accentor (rob′in-ak-sen′tor), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Asia, *Accentor rubeculoides:* an occasional book-name, translating the specific designation bestowed by Moore in 1854 from Hodgson's MSS. This bird belongs to the same genus as the common hedge-sparrow of Europe, *A. modularis*, but resembles the British robin in the color of the breast. It inhabits the Himalayas and southward, Cashmere, Sikhim, etc.

robin-breast (rob′in-brest), *n.* The robin-snipe, or red-breasted sandpiper.

robin-dipper (rob′in-dip″ėr), *n.* The buffle, or buffle-headed duck. [New Eng.]

robinet (rob′in-et), *n.* [< ME. *robinet*, a chaffinch, < OF. *Robinet*, 'little Robin,' dim. of *Robin*, Robin; as a common noun, OF. *robinet*, a pipkin, tap, cock, F. *robinet*, a tap, cock.] 1. A chaffinch. Also *roberd*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 310.—2. A little robin. See *robin*¹, 1. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, viii.—3. A tap or faucet.—4†. A military engine for throwing darts and stones. *Grose*.

robing (rō′bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *robe*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of putting on a robe or ceremonious apparel.—2. Material for women's gowns and the like: a term of the eighteenth century.—3. A kind of trimming like a flounce or ruffle, used on women's and children's garments. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Robin Goodfellow. 1. A sportive elf or goblin popularly believed, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to haunt the English countryside; Hobgoblin or Puck.

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite,
Call'd *Robin Goodfellow;* are you not he,
That frights the maidens of the villagery . . .?
Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Puck.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 34.

2. As a general name, an elf; a fairy.

Robin good-fellowes some, some call them Fairies. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 574.

robing-room (rō′bing-rōm), *n.* A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off; a vestiary: as, the peers' *robing-room* in the House of Lords.

Robinia (rō-bin′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after the royal gardeners at Paris, Jean *Robin* (1550–1629) and his son Vespasien *Robin;* the latter introduced this genus into Europe, under the name *Pseudacacia*, in 1635.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, type of the subtribe *Robinieæ;* the locusts. It is characterized by a legume with thin valves, winged on its upper margin, and by papilionaceous flowers with a broad reflexed standard, an awl-shaped inflexed style terminating a stalked and many-ovuled ovary, and surrounding these a long sheath of ten diadelphous stamens, one of them partly, or at length wholly, free. The branchlets and leafstalks are nearly smooth, bristly, or viscid-hairy. The leaves are unequally pinnate with stipulate leaflets, and are furnished with a pair of bristle-shaped stipules, or of short stout spines in their place. The flowers are white or rose-purple, borne in conspicuous racemes. There are 5 or 6 species, 2 of them little-known Mexican trees, the others native in the southern and central United States. Of the latter the chief is *R. Pseudacacia*, the common locust or false acacia, widely planted and naturalized in the Northern States, also much planted in Europe, where it presents several varieties. For this and other species, see *locust*², 1, and *rose-acacia;* also *acacia*, 3.



Flowering Branch of Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). *a*, pod; *b*, flower.

Robinieæ (rob-i-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Robinia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ*. It is characterized by racemed flowers from the axils or fascicled at the older nodes, commonly free banner-stamen, blunt anthers, numerous ovules, somewhat rigid style, and usually flat and two-valved pod. It includes 20 genera, of which 13 are American, 1 African, 5 Australasian, and 1 (*Sesban*) of general distribution. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees, rarely shrubby climbers. For important genera, see *Robinia* (the type), *Sesban*, and *Olneya*.

robin-redbreast (rob′in-red′brest), *n.* [Early mod. E. *robyn redbrest:* see *robin*¹.] 1. Same as *robin*¹, 1.

Robyn redbrest,
He shall be the preest
The requiem masse to synge.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 399.

No burial this pretty pair
Of any man receives,
Till *Robin-red-breast* piously
Did cover them with leaves.
Children in the Wood (Child's Ballads, III. 133).

2. Same as *robin*¹, 2.—3. The American bluebird, *Sialia sialis:* an occasional misnomer. See *bluebird*, and cut under *Sialia*.—4. The old-time Bow street runner: in allusion to the color of his waistcoat. [Slang, Eng.]—**Robin-redbreast's pincushion.** Same as *bedegar*.

robin-ruddock (rob′in-rud′o̤k), *n.* Same as *robin*¹, 1.

Dyd you ever see two suche little *Robin ruddockes*
So laden with breeches?
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

robin-run-in-the-hedge (rob′in-run′in-thē-hej), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea;* the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine;* rarely the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium;* and the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. [Prov. Eng.]

robin-sandpiper (rob′in-sand′pī-pėr), *n.* Same as *robin-snipe*, 1.

robin-snipe (rob′in-snīp), *n.* 1. The red-breasted or ash-colored sandpiper; the canute or knot, *Tringa canutus*. In plain gray plumage it is also called *white robin-snipe*. See *knot*², 1.—2. Same as *red-breasted snipe* (*a*) (which see, under *red-breasted*). [New Eng.]

robin's-plantain (rob′inz-plan″tān), *n.* See *plantain*¹.

robin's-rye (rob′inz-rī), *n.* The haircap-moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum:* so called, perhaps, as suggesting a miniature grain-field. Also *robin-wheat*. See *haircap-moss*.

robin-wheat (rob′in-hwēt), *n.* Same as *robin's-rye*.

The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as *robin-wheat*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 368.

roble (rō′blā), *n.* [< Sp. *roble*, oak-tree, < L. *robur*, oak, oak-tree: see *robust*.] 1. In California, one of the white oaks, *Quercus lobata*, also called *weeping oak*. It is a majestic tree with very widely spreading branches; its wood is of little value except for fuel.—2. In the West Indies, *Platymiscium platystachyum* and *Catalpa longisiliqua*, trees yielding ship-timber.—3. In Chile, a kind of beech, *Nothofagus obliqua*, which affords a durable bard-wood building-material. See ★*Nothofagus* (in suppl.).

rob-o-Davy†, *n.* [Prob. orig. *rob-of-Davy*, 'Davy's syrup' (see *rob*²); *Davy* being a familiar term for a Welshman, and *metheglin* a Welsh name for mead.] Metheglin.

Sherry, nor *Rob-o-Davy* here could flow,
The French frontiniacke, claret, red nor white,
Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.
Taylor's Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

roborant (rob′ō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *roborant* = Sp. Pg. It. *roborante*, < L. *roboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*.] **I.** *a.* Tonic; strengthening.

II. *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a tonic.

roborate† (rob′ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *roboratus*, pp. of *roborare*, strengthen (> It. *roborare* = Sp. Pg. *roborar* = OF. *roberer*), < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*. Cf. *corroborate*.] To give strength to; strengthen; confirm; establish.

This Bull also relateth to ancient priviledges of popes and princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are *roborated* and confirmed. *Fuller*, Hist. of Cambridge Univ., ii. 37.

roboration (rob-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *roboration* = Sp. *roboración* = Pg. *roboração*, < ML. *roboratio(n-)*, a strengthening, < L. *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*. Cf. *corroboration*.] A strengthening. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

roborean (rō-bō′rē-an), *a.* [< L. *roboreus*, of oak (see *roboreous*), + *-an*.] Same as *roboreous*. *Blount*, Glossographia.

roboreous (rō-bō′rē-us), *a.* [< L. *roboreus*, made of oak, < *robur*, an oak: see *robust*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to oak; hence, strong; robust. *Bailey*.

Robulina (rō-bū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826, as a genus of supposed cephalopods), < L. *robur*, strength, + a dim. *-ina*, the reg. term. with this author for his genera of microscopic cephalopods.] A genus of foraminifers. Also called *Lampas*.

Robur Caroli (rō′bėr kar′ō-lī). [NL., Charles's Oak (see def.): L. *robur*, oak; ML. *Caroli*, gen. of *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*.] A now obsolete constellation, introduced by Halley in 1677, between Argo and Centaurus, to represent the royal oak in which Charles II. was hidden after the battle of Worcester.

robust (rō-bust′), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *robuste* = Sp. Pg. It. *robusto*, < L. *robustus*, strong, < *robur*, OL. *robus* (*robor-*), hardness, strength, a hard wood, oak, an oak-tree; = Skt. *rabhas*, violence, force, < √ *rabh*, seize.] 1. Having or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; sound; vigorous: as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health.

A *robust* boisterous Rogue knocked him down.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest
With thunder his *robust* distended chest?
Young, Paraphrase of Job.

I said, "How is Mr. Murdstone?" She replied, "My brother is *robust*, I am obliged to you."
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxvi.

One can only respect a *robust* faith of this sort.
Saturday Rev., May, 1874, p. 674.

2. Violent; rough; rude.

Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about, in gallantry *robust*.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 529.

3. Requiring vigor or strength: as, *robust* employment. *Imp. Dict.*—4. In *zoöl.*, stout; thick: as, a *robust* joint; *robust* antennæ.—**Syn. 1.** *Strong, Robust, Lusty, Sturdy, Stalwart, Stout*, hale, hearty, brawny, mighty, powerful. *Strong* is the generic term among these, and is the most widely used in figurative applications. By derivation it means having the power of exerting great muscular force. *Robust* suggests an oaken strength, hence compactness, toughness, soundness of constitution, blooming health, and good size if not largeness of frame. *Lusty* characterizes the kind of strength that one enjoys possessing, abounding health, strength, vitality, and spirits. *Sturdy* suggests compactness and solidity even more than *robust* does; it expresses a well-knit strength that is hard to shake or resist, standing strongly upon its feet. *Stalwart* suggests tallness or largeness with great strength or sturdiness. *Stout* is little different from *strong*; it sometimes means strong to do or to support burdens: as, a *stout* defender; a *stout* porter carrying a heavy trunk.

robustious (rō-bus′tyus), *a.* [Formerly also *robusteous*, *robustuous*, < L. *robusteus*, oaken (*robustus*, oaken, strong): see *robust*.] Robust; rough; violent; rude. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Violent and *robustuous* seas.
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 258).

These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clustering down,
Vain monument of strength. *Milton*, S. A., l. 569.

Poh! you are so *robustious*, you had like to put out my eye; I assure you, if you blind me, you must lead me.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

robustiously (rō-bus′tyus-li), *adv.* In a robustious manner. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The multitude commend writers as they do fencers or wrestlers; who if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

robustiousness (rō-bus′tyus-nes), *n.* Vigor; muscular size and strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sig. S. 2.

robustly (rō-bust′li), *adv.* In a robust manner; with great strength; muscularly.

robustness (rō-bust′nes), *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

roc[1] (rok), *n.* [Also *rock*, *rok*, *ruc*, *ruck*, *rukh*; = G. *roc* = Sw. *roc*, *rok* = Dan. *rok* = It. *ruch*, *rochi* (Florio), < Ar. Pers. *rukh*, a roc. Cf. *rook*[2].] A fabulous bird of prey of monstrous size, famous in Arabian mythology, and corresponding to the Persian simurg. There is no certain basis of fact upon which the myth of the roc rests. The most colossal birds of which we have any knowledge are the dinornithic moas of New Zealand and the Madagascar æpyornithic elephant-birds. The largest known rapacious bird (the roc figures as a bird of prey) is the *Harpagornis*, which may have been able to kill a moa, though certainly not to fly away with one. The most plausible speculation bases the roc on the *Æpyornis*. See the quotation.

On the 27th of January, 1851, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire read before the Parisian Academy of Sciences a paper, in which he described two enormous eggs and part of the metatarsus of a bird which he called *Æpyornis maximus*. . . . This brought again to mind the old story of the famous Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, who located the *ruc* or *roc*, the giant bird of the Arabian tales, upon Madagascar, and related that the great Khan of the Tartars, having heard of the bird, sent messengers to Madagascar, who brought back a feather nine spans long, and two palms in circumference. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 47.

Roc's egg, something marvelous or prodigious, having no foundation in fact; a mare's nest.

roc[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rock*[1].

rocaille (rō-kaly′), *n.* [F., rockwork, formerly also *rochaille*, < *roche*, a rock: see *roach*[2].] The scroll ornament of the eighteenth century, and especially of the epoch of Louis XV., combining forms apparently based on those of water-worn rocks and those of shells or deduced from them. See *rococo*.

rocambole (rok′am-bōl), *n.* [Also *rokambole*, and formerly also *rocombole*; < F. *rocambole*, > G. *rockenbolle*, *rockenpolle*. Origin obscure.] A plant of the onion kind, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, native through the middle latitudes of Europe, and there somewhat cultivated. Its uses resemble those of garlic and the shallot, like which, also, it has a compound bulb composed of bulblets or cloves.

Rocambole . . . is a mild form of Garlic.
Garden, Nov. 11, 1882, 425.

Where *rocombole*, shallot, and the rank garlic grow.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 336.

Roccella (rok-sel′ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), an accom. form (based on ML. *rocca*, *roca*, a rock) of It. *orcella*, F. *orseille*, etc., orchil: see *orchil*, *archil*.] A genus of lichens of the family *Roccellaceæ*. The thallus is fruticulose or finally pendulous, alike on both sides, and cartilaginous-coriaceous; the medullary layer is loosely cottony. The species are few and closely related, growing especially in the warmer maritime regions of the earth, and furnishing the famous archil or orchil of dyers. *R. tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*, the best-known species, are the chief sources of the dye. See cut under *archil*; see also *canary-moss*, *cape-weed*, *dyer's-moss*, *flat-orchil*, *litmus*, *Mauritius-weed*.

roccellic (rok-sel′ik), *a.* [< *Roccella* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from *Roccella*.—**Roccellic acid**, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$, a crystalline acid which occurs uncombined in *Roccella tinctoria*.

roccellin (rok-sel′in), *n.* [< *roccell(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color: same as *orseillin*.

roccelline (rok-sel′in), *a.* [< *Roccella* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Roccella*.

Roccus (rok′us), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchell, 1814), < ML. *rocca*, E. *rock*: see *rock*[1].] A genus of serranoid fishes. It contains *R. lineatus*, the common rockfish or striped-bass of the United States, and *R. chrysops*, the white-bass. Both are well-known game-fish, of some economic importance. See cut under *bass*.

roche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roach*[1].

roche[2], *n.* and *v.* See *roach*[2].

Rochea (rō′kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1810), named after François de la *Roche*, who wrote on the genera *Ixia* and *Gladiolus*.] An untenable name for *Kalosanthes*, a genus of plants of the family *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla, small five-cleft calyx, five stamens united to the petals, and five free carpels, attenuated into elongated and exserted converging styles. The 4 species are natives of South Africa, and are fleshy undershrubs, bearing thick opposite leaves with united bases. The flowers are showy and rather large, white, yellow, scarlet, or rose-colored, and clustered in dense cymes. The species are cultivated as house-plants. *Kalosanthes coccinea*, with scarlet flowers, has the name of *coral*.

Rochelle powder (rō-shel′ pou′dėr). [< *La Rochelle*, a city in France, + *powder*.] Same as *Seidlitz powder*, or *compound effervescing powder* (which see, under *powder*).

Rochelle salt. See *salt*[1].

roches moutonnées (rosh mö-to-nā′). [F.: *roche*, rock (see *roach*[2], *rock*[1]); *moutonnée*, fem. of *moutonné*, rounded like the back of a sheep: see *mutton*.] Scattered knobs of rock rounded and smoothed by glacial action: fancifully so called from their resemblance, as seen rising here and there or in groups above a surface, to a flock of sheep lying down: sometimes Englished as "sheep-backs."

The surface of rock, instead of being jagged, rugged, or worn into rugged defiles, is even and rounded, often dome-shaped or spheroidal. . . . Such surfaces were called *Roches Moutonnées* by De Saussure.
J. D. Forbes, Travels in the Alps, p. 53.

rochet[1] (roch′et), *n.* [Also dial. *rocket*; < ME. *rochet*, *rochette*, also *roket*, *rokette*, < OF. *rochet*, *roquet*, a frock, a prelate's rochet, F. dial. *rochet*, a blouse, mantle, = Sp. Pg. *roquete* = It. *rocchetto*, *roccetto* (ML. *rochetum*), a rochet, dim. of ML. *roccus*, *rocus*, < OHG. *roch*, MHG. *roc* (*rock*), G. *rock* = MLG. D. *rok* = OFries. *rokk* = AS. *roc*, *rocc* = Icel. *rokkr*, a frock, coat; cf. Ir. *rocan*, a mantle, cloak, Gael. *rochall*, a coverlet.] 1. Originally, a short cloak worn by men of all degrees, also by women (in this case frequently a white linen outer garment).

A *Roket* full rent & Ragget aboue,
Cast ouer his corse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13525.

A womman wel more fetys is
In *roket* than in cote, ywis.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1242.

Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice a *rochet*.
MS. Bibl. Reg., 12 B. i. f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *Eccles.*, a close-fitting vestment of linen or lawn, worn by bishops and some others. It reaches to the knees or lower, and has close sleeves extending to the wrists, or is sleeveless. The rochet is a variety of the alb or surplice, the latter differing from both alb and rochet by the fullness of its sleeves. In the Roman Catholic Church the rochet is worn by bishops and abbots, usually under a manteletta, and, as a choir vestment, by some canons. In the Anglican Church the rochet is worn under the chimere—these vestments constituting the distinctive episcopal habit as ordinarily worn in church and in Parliament and Convocation. The lawn sleeves are now made very full, and attached to the chimere, not to the rochet.

And an Arm men seyn is ther
Of seint Thomas the holy Marter, . . .
And a *Rochet* that is good,
Al be-spreint with his blod.
Stacions of Rome (ed. Furnivall), l. 501.

The Elected Bishop, vested with his *Rochet*, shall be presented . . . unto the Presiding Bishop.
Book of Common Prayer [American], Consecration of [Bishops.

3†. Hence, a bishop: also used attributively.

They would strain us out a certain figurative prelate, by wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*. *Milton*, Church-Government, I. 5.

4. A mantelet worn by the peers of England during ceremonies.

rochet[2] (roch′et), *n.* [< F. *rouget*, a gurnard.] A kind of fish, the roach or piper gurnard.

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.
Drayton.

Slit thy nose,
Like a raw *rochet!* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Rochets, whitings, or such common fish. *W. Browne.*

roching-cask (roch′ing-kåsk), *n.* A tank lined with lead, used for crystallizing alum.

rock[1] (rok), *n.* [< ME. *rocke*, *rokke*, < AS. **rocc* (in *stān-rocc*, 'stone-rock') = OF. *roc*, m. (= It. *rocco*, m.), *roke*, usually assibilated *roche* (> ME. *roche*, E. obs. *roach*[2], q. v.), F. *roche*, f., = Pr. *roca*, *rocha* = Sp. *roca* = Pg. *roca*, *rocha* = It. *rocca*, *roccia*, < ML. *roca*, *rocca*, a rock. The Celtic forms, Ir. Gael. *roc*, Bret. *roch*, are from E. or F. Acc. to Diez, prob. < LL. **rupica*, < L. *rupes*, a rock.] 1. The mass of mineral matter of which the earth, so far as accessible to observation, is made up; a mass, fragment, or piece of that crust, if too large to be designated as a *stone*, and if spoken of in a general way without special designation of its nature. When there is such special designation, the term *stone* is more generally adopted, as in *building-stone*, *paving-stone*, *limestone*, *freestone*; or the special designation of the material itself may be used without qualification, as *granite*, *slate*, *marble*, etc. The unconsolidated stony materials which form a considerable part of the superficial crust, or that which is at or near the surface, such as sand, gravel, and clay, are not commonly designated as *rock* or *rocks*; the geologist, however, includes under the term *rock*, for the purpose of general description, all the consolidated materials forming the crust, as well as the fragmental or detrital beds which have been derived from it. Rocks are ordinarily composed of two or more mineral species, but some rocks are made up almost entirely of one species: thus, granite is essentially an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and mica, while marble usually consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and sandstone and quartzite chiefly of quartz. The number of varieties of rock, according to the classification and description of lithologists, is very great. The number of names popularly in use for rocks is small: *granite*, *porphyry*, *lava*, *sandstone* or *freestone*, *limestone*, *marble*, and *slate* are terms under one or the other of which by far the largest part of the rocks are commonly classed. (See these words.) More than 600 distinct species of minerals have been described, but a very small number of them occur as essential constituents of rocks: of these, quartz, the feldspars, the micas, the minerals of the augite and hornblende group, talc, chlorite, olivin, and carbonate of lime, with which often more or less of carbonate of magnesia is associated, form the great bulk of the rocks. But there are several other minerals which are quite commonly found as accessory constituents, and sometimes in masses large enough to be worthy of the designation of *rock*: such are garnet, epidote, various oxids of iron, pyrites, apatite, andalusite, leucite, tourmalin, and a few others. Some mineral substances occur in masses of great extent and thickness, but do not play the part of rock-forming minerals: such are salt, gypsum, and the varieties of coal. Rocks are variously classed by geologists. The most general subdivision of them is into *igneous* and *aqueous*: the former are divided into *plutonic* and *volcanic*, according as they have been formed under conditions of depth and pressure, like granite, or have been poured out upon the surface in the manner of lava. The aqueous rocks are also designated as *sedimentary*, *fossiliferous*, or *stratified*. The sedimentary rocks in general are believed to be made up of material resulting from the decay and abrasion of igneous masses, since almost all geologists admit that the crust of the earth has cooled from a state of fusion. Part of the stratified deposits, however,

have been formed through the agency of life, as in the case of the limestones, most of which have been secreted from an aqueous solution by various organisms, and of coal, which is the result of a peculiar kind of decay of vegetable matter. Some rocks have been formed by the simple evaporation of a solution: for instance, rock-salt. The sedimentary rocks are classified for lithological description according to the nature and texture of the materials of which they are made up: they are arranged in the chronological order of their deposition according to the nature of the fossils which they contain. Sedimentary rocks have frequently been greatly changed in character by metamorphosis, by which they have been rendered crystalline, and sometimes made so closely to resemble igneous rocks that their true character can only with the greatest difficulty be made out.

Whan ye han maad the coost so clene
Of *rokkes* that ther nys no stoon ysene.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 15772.

A *rock* may be defined as a mass of mineral matter, composed of one, more usually of several, kinds of minerals, having, as a rule, no definite external form, and liable to vary considerably in chemical composition.
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

2. A stone of any size, even a pebble. [Vulgar, U. S.]

I put a hot *rock* to his feet, and made him a large bowl o' catmint tea. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 193.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass,—at least, to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving *rocks* at him to any great extent.
Bret Harte, The Society upon the Stanislaus.

3. A mass of stone forming an eminence or a cliff.

And he [Samson] went down and dwelt in the top of the *rock* Etam. Judges xv. 8.

When he sees afar
His country's weather-bleached and battered *rocks*
From the green wave emerging. *Cowper*, Task, v. 834.

4. Hence, in *Scrip.*, figuratively, foundation; strength; asylum; means of safety; defense.

The Lord is my *rock*. 2 Sam. xxii. 2.

5. A cause or source of peril or disaster: from the wrecking of vessels on rocks: as, this was the *rock* on which he split.

Lo, where comes that *rock*
That I advise your shunning.
(Enter Cardinal Wolsey.)
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 113.

Either we must say every Church govern'd itself, or else we must fall upon that old foolish *Rock*, that St. Peter and his Successours govern'd all. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 57.

6. A kind of hard sweetmeat, variously flavored.

Around a revolving dial were arranged various-sized pieces of peppermint *rock*, closely resembling putty, but prized by youthful gourmands.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 625.

7. Same as *rockfish*, 1 (*a*). [Southern U. S.] —**8.** The rock-dove, *Columba livia*, more fully called *blue-rock*.—**9.** A kind of soap. See the quotation.

The action of lime upon the constituents of tallow decomposes them, glycerin being set at liberty, while calcium stearate and oleate are formed. . . . These salts, . . . when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called *rock*.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 254.

10. A piece of money: commonly in the plural: as, a pocketful of *rocks*. [Slang, U. S.]

Here I am in town without a *rock* in my pocket.
New Orleans Picayune. (*Bartlett.*)

11. A very hard kind of cheese, made from skimmed milk, used in Hampshire, England. *Halliwell.*—**Acidic** (or **acid**) **rock.** See *acidic.*—**Æolian, aqueous, argillaceous rocks.** See the adjectives.—**Aërial rocks.** Same as *æolian rocks.*—**Band of rock.** See *band*[2] and *blackband.*—**Blue, clay, coltsfoot, conglomerate rock.** See the qualifying words.—**Cock of the rock.** See *cock*[1].—**Country rock.** See *country*, 8, and *country-rock.*—**Denuded rocks.** See *denuded.*—**Detrital rock.** See *detrital.*—**Dressed rocks,** ice-worn bosses of rock, usually called *roches moutonnées* or *sheep-back rocks.*—**Dudley rock.** See *Dudley limestone*, under *limestone.*—**Farewell rock.** See *farewell.*—**Gibraltar rock,** rock-candy.—**Intrusive rocks.** See *intrusive.*—**Kellaways rocks,** in *geol.*, the lower of the two zones into which the Oxfordian is divided, the latter being a division of the Middle or Oxford Oölite. The Oxfordian is the lowest division of the Upper Jura or White Jura of the Continental geologists. The name *Kellaways* is frequently spelled *Kelloway.* It is a locality in Wiltshire, England.—**Littoral rocks.** See *littoral.*—**Ludlow rocks,** in *geol.*, a portion of the Upper Silurian rocks, 1,500 feet in thickness. It is composed of these groups: the lower Ludlow rock, mudstone, the Aymestry limestone, the upper Ludlow rock, Ledbury shales, Downton Castle sandstone, and Tilestone. Named from Ludlow in Shropshire, where they are characteristic.—**Metamorphic rocks.** See *metamorphism.*—**On the rocks,** quite out of funds. [Slang.] —**Rock-drilling machine,** a power-drill for boring rock or mineral substances. It operates either by percussion or by rotation. The usual motive power, in confined situations, is compressed air.—**Rock ice-cream.** Same as *granite*, 2.—**Rock-onion.** Same as *cibol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—**Rocks of mechanical origin.** See *mechanical.*—**Syn.** It is an error to use *rock* for a stone so small that a man can handle it: only a fabulous person or a demi-god can lift a *rock*.

When Ajax strives some *rock's* vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 370.

The Douglas rent an earth-fast *stone*
From its deep bed, then heaved it high,
And sent the fragment through the sky.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 23.

rock[1] (rok), *v. t.* [< *rock*[1], *n.* Cf. OF. *rocher*, stone, < *roche*, a stone, rock.] To throw stones at; stone. [U. S.]

It used to be said that if an unknown landsman showed himself in the streets [of Marblehead, Massachusetts] the boys would follow after him, crying, "*Rock* him! *Rock* him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!"
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, xii.

★ **rock**[2] (rok), *v.* [< ME. *rokken*, also *roggen* (cf. OF. *roquer*), < AS. **roccian* (in a gloss) = Dan. *rokke* = Sw. freq. *rockera*, shake, rock; cf. OHG. *rucchen*, MHG. *rucken*, *rücken*, G. *rücken*, pull, = Dan. *rykke* = Sw. *rycka*, pull, = Icel. *rykkja*, pull roughly and hastily; from the noun, OHG. *ruc* (gen. *rucch-*), MHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruck-*), G. *ruck*, a pull, jolt, jerk, = Sw. *ryck* = Dan. *ryk*, a pull.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To move backward and forward, as a body supported below (especially on a single point, a narrow line, or a curved base); cause to sway upon a support: as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; sometimes, to cause to reel or totter.

The cradel at hir beddes feet is set,
To *rokken*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 237.

The god whose earthquakes *rock* the solid ground.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 68.

2. To move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, etc.

High in his hall, *rocked* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi.

3. To lull; quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.

Sleep *rock* thy brain. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 237.

Blow, Ignorance; O thou, whose idle knee
Rocks earth into a lethargy.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 14.

4. In *engraving*, to abrade the surface of, as a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. See *cradle*, *n.*, 4 (*e*).—**5**†. To cleanse by rocking or shaking about in sand.

His other harnays, that holdely watz keped,
Bothe his paunce, & his platez piked ful clene,
The ryngez *rokked* vof the roust, of his riche bruny;
And al watz fresch as vpon fyrst.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2018.

6. To affect by rocking in a manner indicated by a connected word or words: as, to *rock* one into a headache; the earthquake *rocked* down the houses.

Tyl Resoun hadde reuthe on me and *rokked* me aslepe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To move backward and forward; be moved backward and forward; reel.

How her hand, in my hand being lock'd,
Forced it to tremble with her loyal fear!
Which struck her sad, and then it faster *rock'd*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 262.

During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been *rocking* on his chair. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xliv.

The blind wall *rocks*, and on the trees
The dead leaf trembles to the bells.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Rocking bob. Same as *balance-bob.*—**Rocking stone,** a large block of stone poised so nicely upon its point that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate. Such stones are most common in regions of granite, and especially where it has a marked cuboidal jointing. The quadrangular masses resulting from the weathering of this granite assume spherical forms, since the edges and angles waste away more rapidly than the sides, and a rocking stone is not infrequently the result. There are several rocking stones in the granite region of Devonshire and Cornwall, where they are known as *loggans, loggan-stones,* or *loggan-rocks.* The best-known of these is near Castle Treryn, St. Levan; it is about 17 feet long, and weighs about sixty-five tons. The term is also applied to balanced boulders which have been left by the melting of glacial ice.

The same cause affects granitic cliffs, rounding the surfaces formed by the "joints," and often leaving detached blocks on the brow of the cliff; and they also give rise to the *Rocking Stones* common in granite districts.
Prestwich, Geol., I. 56.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Rock, Shake, Swing, Roll. Shake* expresses a quicker, more sudden, and less uniform motion than the others: as, to *shake* a tree or a carpet; his knees *shook*. *Rock* expresses the slow and regular motion to and fro of a body supported below—as a cradle upon *rockers*, or a *rocking* stone—or at the sides. *Swing* expresses the regular and generally slow motion to and fro, or around and around, of a body supported or held at one end, generally above: as, the *swinging* of a pendulum, a censer, a sword. *Roll* is sometimes used of an irregular motion to and fro, suggesting the *rolling* over of a round log: as, a *rolling* walk; the *rolling* of a ship in the trough of the sea. The figurative uses of these words are akin to their literal meanings: a ship *rocks* when the wind is steady on the aft quarter; it *swings* about its anchor with the change of the tide; it *shakes* with each blow from a heavy wave.

rock[2] (rok), *n.* [< *rock*[2], *v.*] The act of rocking; specifically, a step in fancy dancing.

rock[3] (rok), *n.* [< ME. *rokke, rocke, rok,* < AS. **rocca* (not recorded) = MD. *rock*, D. *rok, rokken* = OHG. *rocco, roccho, rocho*, MHG. *rocke*, G. *rocken* = Icel. *rokkr* = Sw. *rock* = Dan. *rok*, a distaff (cf. It. *rocca* = Sp. *rueca* = Pg. *roca*, a distaff; OF. *rocquet, rochet*, F. *rochet*, a spinning-wheel; < Teut.); root unknown.] A distaff used in hand-spinning; the staff or frame about which the flax or wool is arranged from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

Sad Clotho held the *rocke*, the whiles the thrid
By griesly Lachesis was spun with paine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 48.

Herself a snowy fleece doth wear,
And these her *rock* and spindle bear.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Rock Monday, the Monday after Twelfth Day: so called because spinning, interrupted by the Christmas sports, was then resumed. Also called *Plow Monday.*

rock[4] (rok), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *rough.*] A young hedgehog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rock[5], *n.* See *roc*[1].

rockahomony†, *n.* [See *hominy.*] Same as *hominy.*

Sometimes also in their travels each man takes with him a pint or quart of *rockahomonie*—that is, the finest Indian corn parched and beaten to powder.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 19.

rock-alum (rok'al″um), *n.* **1.** Alum from alumstone.—**2.** The solid residue obtained from potash crystals on their liquefaction by heat and subsequent cooling. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 326.—**3.** A factitious article made by coloring small crystalline fragments of alum with Venetian red.

rock-alyssum (rok'a-lis″um), *n.* See *Alyssum.*

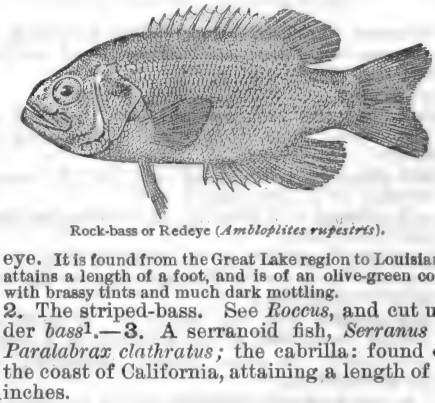
rockaway (rok'a-wā), *n.* [Appar. < *Rockaway*, ★N. J.] A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two or three seats and a standing top, the front end of which extends over the front seat.

rock-badger (rok'baj″ėr), *n.* **1.** Parry's ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus parryi*, of northwestern North America.—**2.** See *Hyrax*, 1.

rock-barnacle (rok'bär″na-kl), *n.* A sessile cirriped which adheres to rocks, as any species of *Balanus* proper: not specific.

rock-basin (rok'bā″sn), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a basin or hollow in a rock. Especially a basin supposed to have been scoured out of solid rock by glacial erosion. Small rock-basins are common on the exposed surface of the rocks in various countries, and they are most frequently met with in granitic regions, especially in Cornwall and Devonshire, where they have been worn out by atmospheric erosion, assisted by the tendency to a concentric structure which granite frequently exhibits. These rock-basins have been, and still are by some, ascribed to the Druids. On the Scilly Islands such cavities are common; some are called *devil's kettles* and *devil's punch-bowls*, and one group is known as the *Kettle and Pans.* See *kettle*[1], 4 (*b*).

rock-bass (rok'bās), *n.* **1.** A centrarchoid fish, *Ambloplites rupestris;* the redeye or goggle-



Rock-bass or Redeye (*Ambloplites rupestris*).

eye. It is found from the Great Lake region to Louisiana, attains a length of a foot, and is of an olive-green color with brassy tints and much dark mottling.
2. The striped-bass. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*[1].—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax clathratus;* the cabrilla: found off the coast of California, attaining a length of 18 ★inches.

rock-beauty (rok'bū″ti), *n.* A plant of the Pyrenees and Alps, *Petrocallis Pyrenaica*, forming dense cushions two or three inches high, with pale-lilac sweet-scented flowers in early spring. With care it can be cultivated on rockwork.

rock-bird (rok'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A bird of the genus *Rupicola* or subfamily *Rupicolinæ;* a cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola.*—**2.** The rock-snipe.

rock-blackbird (rok'blak″bėrd), *n.* Same as *rock-ouzel.* [Local, Eng.]

rock-borer (rok'bōr″ėr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Petricolidæ.*

rock-bound (rok'bound), *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.

The breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and *rock-bound* coast.
Mrs. Hemans, Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

rock-brake (rok′brāk), *n.* Same as *parsley-fern*.

rock-breaker (rok′brā″kėr), *n.* A machine for breaking rock and stones, in which the material to be broken passes between two jaws, one or both of which are movable. It is by machinery of this kind that stones are usually broken for road-metal.

rock-butter (rok′but″ėr), *n.* In *mineral.* See *butter*[1].

rock-candy (rok′kan″di), *n.* Pure sugar in cohering crystals of considerable size and hardness. Also called *candy-sugar*, and sometimes *Gibraltar rock*.

rock-cavy (rok′kā″vi), *n.* A South American quadruped of the family *Caviidæ*, *Kerodon moco* or *Cavia rupestris;* the moco.

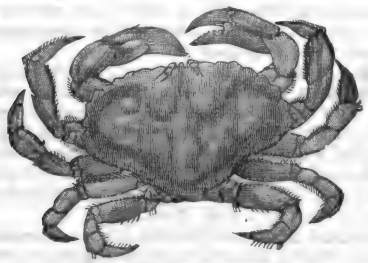
rock-cist (rok′sist), *n.* [Shortened from *rock-cistus* (the plants were once included in the genus *Cistus*).] A book-name for plants of the genus *Helianthemum*.

★**rock-cod** (rok′kod), *n.* See *cod*[2] and *rockfish*.

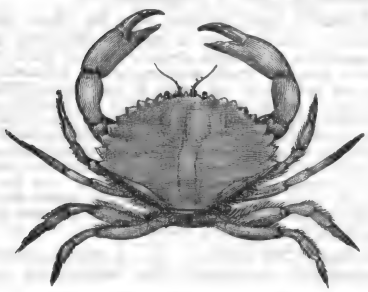
rock-cook (rok′kůk), *n.* The small-mouthed wrasse, *Centrolabrus exoletus*, about 4 inches long. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rock-cork (rok′kôrk), *n.* Mountain-cork, a white- or gray-colored variety of asbestos: so called from its lightness and fibrous structure. Also called *rock-leather*.

rock-crab (rok′krab), *n.* One of several different crabs found on rocky sea-bottoms, as the



Rock-crab (*Cancer irroratus*).



California Rock-crab (*Cancer antennarius*).

common *Carcinus mænas*, *Cancer irroratus*, *C. antennarius*, *Panopæus depressus*, and related species. [Eng. and U. S.]

rock-cress (rok′kres), *n.* See *Arabis*.

rock-crowned (rok′kround), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks: as, a *rock-crowned* height.

rock-crusher (rok′krush″ėr), *n.* A stone-breaker or stone-crusher.

rock-crystal (rok′kris″tal), *n.* See *crystal*, and cut under *pokal*.

Rock-day (rok′dā), *n.* [< *rock*[3] + *day*[1].] A popular name for St. Distaff's day, or the day after Twelfth Day.

rock-demon (rok′dē″mon), *n.* A spirit or demon conceived of as dwelling in a rock, particularly in some famed, renowned, or dangerous rock.

An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 189.

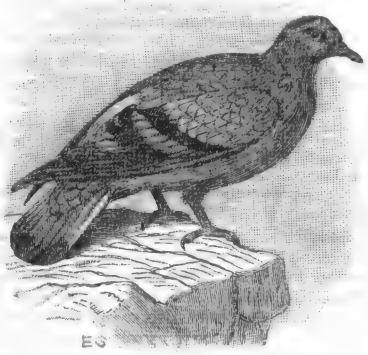
rock-doe† (rok′dō) *n.* A species of Alpine deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness. *N. Grew*, Museum.

rock-dolphin (rok′dol″fin), *n.* A local name at Brighton, England, of the sea-scorpion, *Myoxocephalus scorpius*.

rock-doo (rok′dö), *n.* A Scotch form of *rock-dove*.

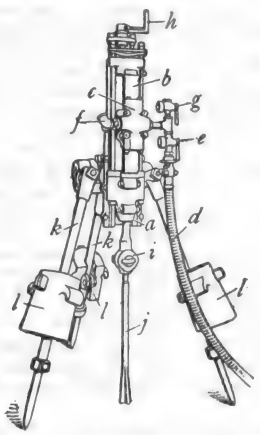
rock-dove (rok′duv), *n.* **1.** The rock-pigeon or blue-rock, *Columba livia:* in distinction from the other two British pigeons of the same genus, the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*) and the stock-dove (*C. œnas*). It is widely distributed throughout the western part of the Palearctic region, and is the reputed wild stock or original of the domestic pigeon. The commonest varieties of the latter retain close resemblance to the wild bird, as may be seen by comparing the figure here given with that under *pigeon*.



Rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

2. The sea-dove, sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle:* so called because it breeds in the rocks. [Ireland.]

rock-drill (rok′dril), *n.* A power-tool, operated by steam or compressed air, for drilling blast-holes in rock, as in quarries, tunnels, and railroad and submarine construction. It is a combined motor and drill, the most common type (shown in the cut) being supported by a weighted tripod, which enables the operator to present the drill to any surface of the stone, horizontal or vertical. For mines the drill may be mounted on a column or screw extension-bar and the tool presented to the rock overhead or in any other position. Compressed air or steam is conveyed to the drill by hose (not shown) and the operation of the drill is automatic, the drill attached to the piston-rod being rotated at each stroke of the piston to present new cutting points to the stone. The motor and drill are supported between guides and can be fed to the work by the feed-screw shown at the top of the drill. The sectional view shows the cylinder, piston, valve-system, rotating mechanism and feed-screw and handle.



Rock-drill.

a, guide-shell supporting cylinder; *b*, cylinder; *c*, valve-chest; *d*, air- or steam-hose; *e*, throttle; *f*, exhaust; *g*, oiler; *h*, crank, controlling feed; *i*, piston-check; *j*, steel; *k*, tripod; *l*, weights to steady drill.

rock-duck (rok′duk), *n.* The harlequin duck. *J. H. Langille.* [Nova Scotia.]

rock-eel (rok′ēl), *n.* A fish, *Pholis gunnellus*, of the family *Blenniidæ*, with an elongated smooth body, nearly eighty dorsal spines, and two spines and thirty-eight rays in dorsal. It inhabits the northern seas.

rockelt, *n.* [Cf. *roquelaure.*] A woman's cloak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rockelay (rok′e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-elm (rok′elm), *n.* An American elm, *Ulmus racemosa*, highly valued for its heavy, hard, and strong timber, which is used in making agricultural implements, for railroad-ties, etc. Also *cork-elm*, *hickory-elm*, etc.

rocker[1] (rok′ėr), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-er*[1].] The rock-dove, *Columba livia. Montagu.* Also *rockier*, *rock*.

★**rocker**[2] (rok′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rokker;* < *rock*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rocks. Specifically — (*a*) One who rocks a cradle.

His majesty was graciously pleased that there should neither be nurse, *rocker*, nor any other officer belonging to the queen's nursery . . . save only Protestants.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 63.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 228.

(*b*) The curved piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks. (*c*) A rocking-horse.

There were beasts of all sorts; horses, in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four pegs . . . to the thoroughbred *rocker* on his highest mettle.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

(*d*) A rocking-chair. (*e*) In *engraving*, same as *cradle*, 4 (*e*). (*f*) A rocker-shaft. (*g*) In *mining*, same as *cradle* 4 (*i*) (1). (*h*) In an electric-lamp regulator, a lever, pivoted in the middle, carrying at its extremities the armatures of two electromagnets, by the alternate attraction of which the carbon rods are made to separate or to approach each other.

The armatures of the two electro-magnets were placed at the two extremities of a *rocker*, carrying a lever for the release of the mechanisms used for the approach or withdrawal of the carbons.
Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 170.

(*i*) A boat or yacht having a rocker keel.

When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the *rockers* were beaten. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 251.

(*j*) A skate in which the bottom of the runner is not straight, but is convex from toe to heel. (*k*) A vessel for freezing chemical mixtures, essentially a freezer mounted on rockers. (*l*) In a railway gravel tip-car, a curved iron casting which supports the car-body, and on which the body rocks when the load is dumped. (*m*) One of two beams used in the body-frame of a carriage to support the floor-boards. See cut under *barouche*. — **Boston rocker**, a rocking-chair with a plain wooden seat shaped slightly to the person, and back and arms supported on slender uprights, usually turned. This form has persisted nearly unchanged for two centuries. [U. S.] — **Rocker keel**, a keel curved upward both forward and aft of the midship line.

rocker-cam (rok′ėr-kam), *n.* A cam keyed to a rock-shaft. It does not make successive complete revolutions, but has a reciprocating rotary movement through an arc of generally less than 180°. Such cams are much used in the valve-gear of steam-engines on river-boats propelled by paddle-wheels, in the valve-gear of some stationary engines, and also in the construction of other machinery. Also called *wiper*.

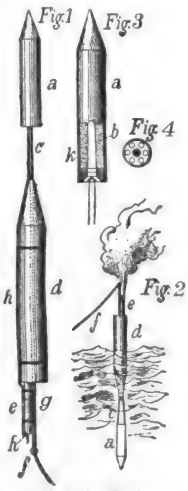
rockered (rok′ėrd), *a.* [< *rocker*[2] + *-ed*[1].] Shaped like a rocker; curved or bellied downward: as, a *rockered* keel.

rocker-shaft (rok′ėr-shåft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

rocker-sleeve (rok′ėr-slēv), *n.* A part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun.

rockery (rok′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rockeries* (-iz). [< *rock*[1] + *-ery.*] An artificial mound formed of stones or fragments of rock, earth, etc., for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns.

★**rocket**[1] (rok′et), *n.* [= D. *raket* = G. *rakete* = Dan. Sw. *raket* = F. *roquet*, *roquette*, *racquette* (> Sp. *raquete*), < Olt. *rocchetto* (ML. *rochetus*, *rocheta*), a rocket, so named from its shape, lit. 'a bobbin,' It. *rocchetto*, a bobbin (*rochetta*, a distaff) (= F. *rochet*, *roquet*, a bobbin), dim. of *rocca*, a distaff: see *rock*[3].] **1.** A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of niter, sulphur, charcoal, etc., which, on being ignited at the base, propels the tube forward by the impact of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes. (*a*) In war, when the apparatus generally consists of a sheet-iron case filled with a composition such as is described above, and a head which may be solid, or hollow and filled with a bursting-charge. (*b*) Life-rockets, used for carrying a line over a wreck, and thus establishing communication between the ship and the shore. The Russian rocket has a short stick attached to the base and armed with a hook which slides in a groove on the under side of the rocket-stand and engages the ring of the chain attached to the line as the rocket leaves the stand. The German system comprises five-centimeter and eight-centimeter rockets and eight-centimeter anchor-rockets, all of which have long chains attached to the rocket-stick at one end and to the line at the other. The English system consists of double Boxer rockets placed end to end in a single metallic case, having a stick fastened to one side of the case. The Hooper rocket is a modification of the Hale war-rocket, and was very unsatisfactory in its results. All these rockets have metallic cases, and are fired by means of fuses. The uncertainty of their flight and their liability to deterioration by transportation and storage have prevented their adoption for life-saving purposes in the United States. (*c*) Signal- or sky-rockets, pasteboard cylinders filled with nearly



Life-saving Rocket.

Fig. 1. Rocket before firing: *a*, rocket proper; *c*, metal rod connecting rocket with a float *d* carrying a torch *e*, which burns after the rocket strikes the water, showing at night position of line *f*; *g*, rod to which line *f* is attached; *h*, fuse. Fig. 2. Rocket after firing: lettering as above. Fig. 3. Rocket proper: *a*, metallic shell filled with a slow-burning composition *b*, around a wooden core *k*, and supplied with symmetrically arranged vents as shown in fig. 4.

the same composition, but with a conical head containing stars of various ingredients and colors, and a quantity of powder which, when the rocket has attained its greatest height, bursts the cylinder, when the ignited stars spread through the air and cast a brilliant or colored light producing a beautiful effect. These rockets are used in signaling or for mere pyrotechnic display. Rockets are kept point foremost in their flight by means of a stick projecting behind, which acts in the same way as the shaft of an arrow.

To the head of such *rockets* may be placed petards, balls of fire, granadoes, etc., and so may be applied to warlike affairs. *Mathematical Recreations* (1674).

And the final event to himself [Burke] has been that, as he rose like a *rocket*, he fell like the stick.
T. Paine, Letters to the Addressers. (*Bartlett.*)

2. The lever by which a forge-bellows is inflated.—**Congreve rocket**, a large rocket having a shell of sheet-iron and carrying charges of canister-shot, bullets, and other missiles Sir William Congreve, who first introduced this weapon into warfare, and from whom its name is derived, caused sizes to be constructed ranging from 12 to 32 pounds, with sticks for the larger sizes 20 feet in length. The first notable use of Congreve rockets was at Copenhagen in 1807, and among the then-existing means of attack it proved a very formidable weapon. The composition used in these rockets is saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal; and they sometimes have a metal head loaded with a bursting-charge very destructive in a fortress or town. Modern improvements in ordnance have supplied more efficient means of attack, and rockets are now used in warfare chiefly as a means for signaling.

rocket[1] (rok′et), *v. i.* [< *rocket*[1], *n.*] To fly straight up rapidly when flushed, as a pheasant.

The driven partridge and the *rocketing* pheasant are beyond the skill of many a man who considers himself a very fair shot. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 387.

Presently an old cock-pheasant came *rocketing* over me, looking as though the feathers were all being blown out of his tail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 182.

★**rocket**[2] (rok′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rokat;* < OF. *roquette*, F. *roquette* = Sp. *roqueta, ruqueta,* < It. *ruchetta*, the herb rocket, dim. of *ruca*, garden-rocket, < L. *eruca*, a species of colewort: see *Eruca*.] 1. In old usage, the salad-plant *Eruca sativa*. See *Eruca*.—2. In modern usage, a plant of the genus *Hesperis*, chiefly *H. matronalis*, also called *dame's-violet* or *-rocket, garden-rocket*, or *white rocket*. This is a somewhat coarse standard garden plant with racemes of rather large flowers, which are fragrant after dark. They are naturally pinkish and single, but in cultivation have double varieties both white and purple. *H. tristis* is the night-scented rocket or stock.


The Inflorescence of Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).

★3. One of various other plants, chiefly *Brassicaceæ*. See phrases.—**Bastard rocket**, a European weed, *Erucastrum Erucastrum*.—**Crambling rocket**, a name in some old herbals of *Reseda lutea*, probably with the sense of 'scrambling rocket,' translating the old name *Eruca peregrina*. *Britton and Holland*, Eng. Plant-Names.—**Cress-rocket**, any of the three species of *Vella*, a Spanish cruciferous genus.—**Dame's-rocket**. See def. 2, above.—**Dyer's rocket**. Same as *dyer's-weed*.—**Night-scented rocket**. See def. 2, above.—**Wall-rocket**, *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*, a bushy mustard-plant on old walls, etc.—**White rocket**. See def. 2, above.—**Winter rocket**. See *yellow-rocket*. (See also *base-rocket, London-rocket, sea-rocket*, and *yellow-rocket*.)

rocket[3] (rok′et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rochet*[1].

rocket[4] (rok′et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A portion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rocket-bird (rok′et-bėrd), *n.* [< *rocket*[1] + *bird*.] The Indian paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone* (formerly *Tchitrea*) *paradisi*. See cut under *Terpsiphone*. [Anglo-Indian.]

In the mango topes were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (Tchitræa paradisi), generally yclept the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen.
The Field (London), April 4, 1885.

rocket-case (rok′et-kās), *n.* A stout case, made of cardboard or cartridge-paper, for holding the materials of a rocket.

rocket-drift (rok′et-drift), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a copper-tipped wooden rammer which is driven by a mallet in packing the composition in the cases of rockets.

rocketer (rok′et-ėr), *n.* [< *rocket*[1] + *-er*[1].] A bird that rises rapidly and flies straight up when flushed, as a pheasant may do. [Eng.]

rocket-harpoon (rok′et-här-pōn″), *n.* In *whaling*, a harpoon propelled by a rocket. It carries at its point a shell, which is exploded by a time-fuse. The projectile is fired from a tube, or from the shoulder by means of a special form of gun.

rocket-larkspur (rok′et-lärk″spėr), *n.* See *larkspur*.

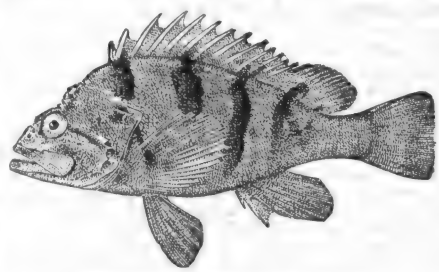
rock-faced (rok′fāst), *a.* In *masonry*, same as *quarry-faced*. See *ashler*, 3.

rock-falcon (rok′fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

★**rock-fever** (rok′fē″vėr), *n.* Intermittent fever.

rock-fire (rok′fīr), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a composition of resin (three parts), sulphur (four parts), niter (ten parts), and regulus of antimony and turpentine (each one part). It burns slowly and is extinguished with difficulty. It is used in military operations for setting fire to ships, buildings, magazines, etc., and can be charged in cases or shells to be thrown from artillery, or it may be used with rockets.

★**rockfish** (rok′fish), *n.* 1. A name of several fishes which are found about rocks. (*a*) The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, a fine game-fish highly esteemed for the table. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*[1], [U. S.] (*b*) One of several different wrasses. [Eng.] (*c*) The black goby. [Eng.] (*d*) The killifish or May-fish, *Hydrargyra majalis*. [Local, U. S.] (*e*) The log-perch or hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*. [Local, U. S.] (*f*) Any scorpænoid fish of the genus *Sebastodes* or *Sebastichthys* and related genera; as a collective name, the *Scorpænidæ* in general. These rockfish are especially numerous on the Pacific coast of North America, on rocky bottoms, and are economically important. Some specific names into which *rockfish* enters are *S. flavidus*, the yellow-tailed, also called *rock-cod; S. mystinus*, the black; *S. pinniger*, the orange; *S. ruber*, the red; *S. rastrelliger*, the grass-rockfish. See also *boccaccio, jack*[1], 9 (*c*), *priest-fish, viuva, garrupa, flauum, rasher*[2], *tambor, corsair, fly-fish, rena, tree-fish, Spanish-flag*. (*g*) One of various species of serranids. [Local, U. S.] 2. A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks.—**Banded rockfish**, *Sebastichthys serriceps*.—**Black rockfish**, *Sebastichthys melanops*, the priest-fish. See cut under *priest-fish*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—**Grass-rockfish**, one of several species of *Sebastichthys* or rock-


Grass-rockfish (*Sebastichthys nigrocinctus*).

cod, as *S. nigrocinctus*. [Pacific coast.]—**Green rockfish**, the cultus-cod.—**Red rockfish**, a serranoid, *Mycteroperca apua*. [Bermudas.]—**Rosy rockfish**, *Sebastichthys rosaceus*. [California.]

rockfishing (rok′fish″ing), *n.* [< *rockfish* + *-ing*[1].] The act or art of taking rockfish.

rock-flint (rok′flint), *n.* Same as *chert*.

★**rock-flour** (rok′flour), *n.* Same as *rock-meal*.

rock-gas (rok′gas), *n.* See *gas*.

rock-goat (rok′gōt), *n.* A goat which makes its home among rocks; an ibex. *Holland.*

rock-goose (rok′gös), *n.* Same as *kelp-goose*.

rockhair (rok′hâr), *n.* A rock-loving lichen, *Alectoria jubata*. See *Alectoria*[2].

rock-harmonicon (rok′här-mon″i-kon), *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of pieces of rock-crystal, which are sounded by blows from hammers. Compare *lapideon*.

rock-hawk (rok′hâk), *n.* The merlin or stone-falcon, *Falco æsalon* or *F. lithofalco*. See cut under *merlin*.

rock-head (rok′hed), *n.* Bed-rock. [Rare, Eng.]

It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the *rock-head* in such a place. *Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 467.

rock-hearted (rok′här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

rock-hopper (rok′hop″ėr), *n.* A curl-crested penguin; a penguin of the genus *Eudyptes*, as *E. chrysocome* or *E. chrysolopha;* a macaroni: so called by seamen from the way they hop over the rocks in places where they congregate to breed. See cut under *Eudyptes*.

rock-hopping (rok′hop″ing), *n.* See the quotation.

The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers *rock hopping*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 437.

rockie (rok′i), *n.* The rock-lintie or twite. [Scotch.]

rockier (rok′i-ėr), *n.* Same as *rocker*[1].

rockiness[1] (rok′i-nes), *n.* [< *rocky*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being rocky, or abounding with rocks.

rockiness[2] (rok′i-nes), *n.* [< *rocky*[2] + *-ness*.] The condition or sensations of one who is rocky, as from drinking. See *rocky*[2]. [Slang.]

rocking[1] (rok′ing), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the understratum of a road.

rocking[2] (rok′ing), *n.* [ME. **rockynge, roggynge;* verbal n. of *rock*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which rocks; the act of swaying backward and forward.—2. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate with a rocker, preparatory to scraping a mezzotint.—3. The motion by which the design on a steel mill is transferred to a copper cylinder to be used in calico-printing. Compare *mill*[1], 7.

rocking[3] (rok′ing), *n.* [< *rock*[3] + *-ing*[1].] An evening party in the country: so called from the practice once prevalent among the women of taking their rocks (distaffs) with them and spinning. [Scotch.]

On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin'*,
To ca' the crack and weave our stockin'.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

★**rocking-bar** (rok′ing-bär), *n.* A bar forming part of a grate in a furnace, so arranged that, when desired, the grate will rock or tip over.

rocking-beam (rok′ing-bēm), *n.* In Wheatstone's automatic transmitter, an oscillating beam by the motion of which momentary contacts between the battery and the line-wire are made.

rocking-chair (rok′ing-chār), *n.* A chair mounted upon rockers.

He has extracted a particularly important one, and leaning back in his *rocking-chair*—that cradle for grown-up babies—is obeying my Lord Bacon and inwardly digesting the same. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 32.

rocking-horse (rok′ing-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers for the recreation of children; a hobby-horse.

rocking-pier (rok′ing-pēr), *n.* In *metallic-bridge construction*, a pier which is fastened by a movable joint to the truss which it supports, and has its lower end supported by a hinged shoe, so that it may rock slightly from the vertical position as the superstructure expands or contracts when exposed to changes of temperature. The device obviates the necessity of supporting metal trusses on rollers or sliding plates resting on rigid piers.

rocking-shaft (rok′ing-shâft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

A pair of those levers, to act on the two link motions at once, project from the *rocking-shaft*.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 388.

rocking-tree (rok′ing-trē), *n.* In *weaving*, the axle from which the lay of a loom is suspended. *E. H. Knight.*

rockish (rok′ish), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Rocky. [Rare.]

His carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 714. (*Davies.*)

rock-kangaroo (rok′kang-ga-rö″), *n.* A general name for the whallabees, or small kangaroos of the genus *Halmaturus* and (especially) of the genus *Petrogale*. See cut under *Petrogale*.

rock-kelp (rok′kelp), *n.* Same as *rockweed*.

rock-knotweed (rok′not″wēd), *n.* See *Polygonum*.

rock-lark (rok′lärk), *n.* See *lark*[1] and *rock-pipit*.

rocklay (rok′lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-leather (rok′leтн″ėr), *n.* Same as *rock-cork*.

rockless (rok′les), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of rocks.

I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream.
Dryden and Lee, Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

rocklet (rok′let), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-let*.] A small rock. *Bulwer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rock-lever (rok′lev″ėr), *n.* An equalizing-bar with a knuckle-joint in the middle of the rear. *Car-Builder's Dict.* See cut under *ratchet-wheel*.

rocklier (rok′li-ėr), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-lily (rok′lil″i), *n.* 1. A tropical American cryptogamous plant, *Selaginella convoluta:* so called from its rosette of densely tufted stems.—2. In Australia, a showy white-flowered orchid, *Dendrobium speciosum*, growing on rocks. It has large pseudobulbs, said to be eaten by the natives.

rock-limpet (rok′lim″pet), *n.* A limpet which adheres to rocks; a patella, as *Patella vulgaris*, the common limpet. See cuts under *patella* and ★*patelliform*.

rockling (rok′ling), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *ling*[1].] A gadoid fish of the genus *Gaidropsarus;* a whistlefish; a sea-loach. Several species are distinguished by the number of their barbels, as three-bearded, four-bearded, five-bearded. Also called *gade*.

rock-lintie (rok′lin″ti), *n.* 1. The twite, *Linota flavirostris*. Also *rockie*.—2. The rock-lark or rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. [Scotch in both senses.]

rock-lobster (rok′lob″stėr), *n.* See *lobster*, 2, and cut under *Palinurus*.

rocklow (rok′lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-lychnis (rok′lik″nis), *n.* Any species of *Viscaria*, by some authors referred to the genus *Lychnis*.

rock-manikin (rok′man″i-kin), *n.* A manikin of the genus *Rupicola;* a rock-bird or cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola.*

rock-maple (rok′mā″pl), *n.* See *maple*[1].

rock-meal (rok′mēl), *n.* In *mineral.*, a white, ★cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence, as at the quarries of Nanterre, near Paris.

rock-milk (rok′milk), *n.* [Tr. G. *bergmilch.*] A name given to a cryptocrystalline mixture of aragonite, with calcite in a condition resembling chalk, and some organic matter.

rock-moss (rok′môs), *n.* The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields archil; perhaps also one of some other lichens. It is much used in the Highlands of Scotland as a dyestuff, and is so called from abounding on rocks in alpine districts. See cut under *cudbear.*

rock-mouse (rok′mous), *n.* A South African rodent, *Petromys typicus.* See cut under *Petromys.*

rock-nosing (rok′nō″zing), *n.* See the quotation.

> Whilst the good ship lies secure in these unsurveyed and unauthorized harbors (each master mariner according to his predilection), the boats go outside to watch for whales. If they succeed in capturing one, frequently, if possible, the vessel goes out and assists in securing it. Though they are supposed to return to the ship every night, yet at this time the men are often subjected to great hardship and danger. This is known as the "autumn" or "fall fishing," and this method of pursuing it as *rock-nosing.*
>
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 203.

rock-oil (rok′oil), *n.* Petroleum.

rock-ouzel (rok′ö″zl), *n.* The ring-ouzel. See cut under *ouzel.* Also called *rock-blackbird.* ★[Local, Eng.]

rock-oyster (rok′ois″tėr), *n.* 1. An oyster growing upon a rock, as distinguished from oysters found in beds. [Delaware.]—2. An oyster-like bivalve, *Placunanomia macroschisma*, inhabiting the Pacific coast of North America from Alaska to California.

rock-parrakeet (rok′par″a-kēt), *n.* One of the Australian grass-parrakeets, *Euphema petrophila*, so called from nesting in rocks.

rock-pigeon (rok′pij″ọn), *n.* 1. The common pigeon, rock-dove, or rock, *Columba livia*, the wild original of the domestic pigeon or dove. See cut under *rock-dove.*—2. The sand-pigeon or sand-grouse. See *Pteroclidæ.*

rock-pipit (rok′pip″it), *n.* The British titlark, water-pipit, or sea-lark, whose two most frequent technical names are *Anthus aquaticus* and *A. obscurus.* It has several others, as *A. petrosus*, *A. rupestris*, *A. campestris* (of Bewick), *A. littoralis* (Brehm), and *A. immutabilis* (Degland). This bird is the titlark of Pennant (1766), and its earliest recognized scientific designation is *Alauda obscura* of Latham (1790).

> The resident *rock-pipit* of the British Islands is certainly distinct from the Scandinavian bird, but whether it is confined to Great Britain or inhabits also some part of continental Europe, I have not been able to determine with certainty.
>
> *R. B. Sharpe*, Cat. Birds British Museum (1885), X. 601.

rock-plant (rok′plant), *n.* A plant habitually growing on or among rocks.—**Rock-plant of St. Helena.** See *Petrobium.*

rock-plover (rok′pluv″ėr), *n.* 1. See *plover.*—2. The rock-snipe.

rock-ptarmigan (rok′tär″mi-gan), *n.* The ptarmigan *Lagopus rupestris*, of circumpolar and subarctic distribution, in winter white with a black tail and a black stripe from bill to eye. See cut under *ptarmigan.*

rock-pulverizer (rok′pul″vẹ-rī-zėr), *n.* A mill or machine for breaking stone or ore. See *stone-mill, stone-crusher.*

rock-punch (rok′punch), *n.* Same as *granite*, 2.

rock-rabbit (rok′rab″it), *n.* A hyrax, as the Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis*, called by the Dutch colonists *klipdas.*

rock-rat (rok′rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Petromys*, *P. typicus.* See cut under *Petromys.*

rock-ribbed (rok′ribd), *a.* Having ribs of rock.

> The hills,
> *Rock-ribbed*, and ancient as the sun.
>
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

★**rock-rose** (rok′rōz), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum.* These genera are closely allied, and were both (with others) included in the Linnean genus *Cistus.* The species of *Helianthemum* are now often distinguished as *sun-rose.* See cut in next column, and cut under *Cistus.*—**Australian rock-rose.** See *Hibbertia.*

rock-ruby (rok′rö″bi), *n.* A ruby-red garnet.

rock-salmon (rok′sam″ọn), *n.* 1. The coalfish. [Eng.]—2. A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*, such as *S. rivoliana*, found from Brazil to Florida, and *S. falcata* of the Gulf of Mexico; an amber-fish.

rock-salt (rok′sâlt), *n.* Salt existing in nature in the solid form, as distinguished from salt in solution, either in seawater or in salt springs or lakes. Rock-salt made into prisms and lenses is invaluable in the study of the distribution of heat in the spectrum of the sun or other spectra, and in similar investigations, since it is very highly diathermanous even to the rays of long wave-length, which are largely absorbed by glass. See *salt*[1].



Rock-rose (*Helianthemum Helianthemum*).

a, longitudinal section of the flower, petals and sepals removed; *b*, calyx; *c*, fruit.

rock-samphire (rok′-sam″fīr), *n.* A plant, *Crithmum maritimum.* See *samphire.*

rock-scorpion (rok′-skôr″pi-ọn), *n.* A name given to natives of Gibraltar. [Slang.]

rock-seal (rok′sēl), *n.* The common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*, as commonly seen basking on tide-rocks. See cut under *Phoca.*

rock-serpent (rok′sėr″pent), *n.* 1. A rock-snake.—2. A venomous serpent of the genus *Bungarus*, family *Elapidæ* (or *Najidæ*), native of India, and closely allied to the cobra, though the neck is not so dilatable. See *Bungarus.*

rock-shaft (rok′shâft), *n.* In steam-engines, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving; specifically, a vibrating shaft with levers which works the steam-valves of some engines. This mode was generally adopted before the introduction of the direct-action mode of working them. Also *rocker-shaft, rocking-shaft.*

rock-shell (rok′shel), *n.* A species of *Purpura.* The common rock-shell is *P. lapillus.* Some writers loosely extend the name to various related shells. See cut under *Purpura.*

rock-shrike (rok′shrīk), *n.* Same as *rock-thrush. Latham*, 1781.

rock-slater (rok′slā″tėr), *n.* A slater or wood-louse of the genus *Ligia*, found on rocky coasts.

rock-snake (rok′snāk), *n.* A snake that frequents rocks or rocky places; a rock-serpent; specifically, a very large snake of the family *Pythonidæ;* a python or anaconda, as *Python molurus*, or an Australian member of the genus *Morelia.* The true pythons are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World; but the term *rock-snake* has often been extended, as *anaconda* had been transferred, to the great boas of America, belonging to the family *Boidæ.* See *Morelia*, and cuts under *Python* and *Pythonidæ.*

rock-snipe (rok′snīp), *n.* The purple sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *maritima*, which haunts rocky shores; the rock-bird or rock-plover: a gunners' name in New England.

rock-soap (rok′sōp), *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black color, having a somewhat greasy feel and adhering strongly to the tongue, used for crayons and for washing cloth. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium containing some iron, and is properly a variety of halloysite.

rock-sparrow (rok′spar″ō), *n.* A finch of the genus *Petronia.* There are 6 species, ranging through the greater part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The best-known is *P. stulta* (originally *Fringilla petronia* of Linnæus), known to the early English ornithologists also as the *ring-sparrow, speckled, white-tailed*, and *foolish sparrow*, the last designation giving rise to the technical term *stulta*, bestowed by Gmelin in 1788. This sparrow occurs from central Europe to China and cis-Saharic Africa.

rock-staff (rok′stâf), *n.* The lever of a forge-bellows, or other vibrating bar in a machine.

rock-starling (rok′stär″ling), *n.* The rock-ouzel. [Local, Scotland.]

rock-sturgeon (rok′stėr″jọn), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon.* [Local, U. S.]

rock-sucker (rok′suk″ėr), *n.* A lamprey. See *Petromyzon.*

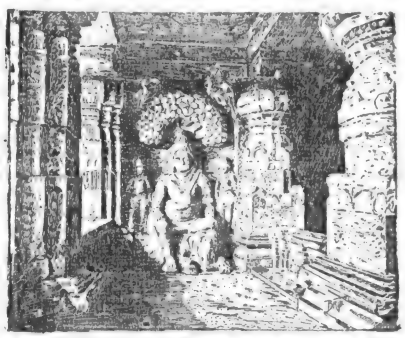
rock-swallow (rok′swol″ō), *n.* A swallow which affixes its nest to rocks: not specific.

> Lark and chat and *rock-swallow* leaped to wing.
>
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

rock-swift (rok′swift), *n.* A bird of the family *Cypselidæ* and genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* (or *melanoleuca*), the white-throated rock-swift of western North America. It abounds in some places in the Rocky and other mountains, frequenting the most inaccessible cliffs and precipices, where it nests, and usually flies at a great height and with amazing celerity. It is blackish, mostly white underneath, with white tips of the secondaries, and is from 6½ to 7 inches long and 14 inches in extent of wings. See cut under *Panyptila.*

rock-tar (rok′tär), *n.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

rock-temple (rok′tem″pl), *n.* A temple hewn



Rock-temple.—An interior at Ellora, India, with figure of Oudra.

out of the solid rock, as at Ellora in Hindustan, and elsewhere.

rock-thrush (rok′thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus variously called *Monticola, Petrocincla, Petrocossyphus*, or *Petrophila.* The species are 10 or 12 in number, and range from southern Europe through Africa and to China and Japan. The sexes are quite unlike; the males of nearly all have blue throats and chestnut breasts, with black bills and feet. The best-known, and the one to which the English name *rock-shrike* was given by Latham in 1781, is *M.* or *P. saxatilis* of southern Europe and many parts of Asia and Africa, prettily variegated with cobalt-blue, bluish-black, white, and chestnut. The blue rock-thrush, also of southern Europe, and with an extensive Asiatic and African range, is *M.* or *P. cyanea*, the blue or solitary thrush of Latham (1783), with about thirty other names, and mostly of a dark slaty-blue color. Its oriental congener is the solitaire, or pensive thrush, *M.* or *P. solitaria*, ranging from Japan and China through the Malay archipelago. All these birds are saxicoline, nest in holes, lay blue eggs, and are fair songsters. They appear to be the nearest Old World representatives or allies of the American bluebirds of the genus *Sialia.*

rock-tools (rok′tölz), *n. pl.* Tools used in drilling rock. See *cable-tools.*

rock-tripe (rok′trīp), *n.* [Tr. F. *tripe de roche.*] Lichens of the genus *Umbilicaria.* They grow upon rocks in high northern latitudes, and have been the means of preserving for weeks or months the lives of arctic travelers. The name is suggested by the expanded and ★seemingly blistered thallus.

rock-trout (rok′trout), *n.* 1. The common American brook-trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, as occurring in Lake Superior.—2. A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus;* especially, the boregat or bodieron, *H. decagrammus*, abundant on the North Pacific coast of North America, about 18 inches long. Also called *sea-trout* and *starling.* See cut under *Hexagrammus.*

rock-turquoise (rok′tėr-koiz′), *n.* See *turquoise.*

rock-violet (rok′vī″ō-let), *n.* An alga, *Trentepohlia Jolithus*, growing on moist rocks in the Alps, the White Mountains, etc. Stones overgrown with it emit, especially when moistened, a strong fragrance of violets.

rock-warbler (rok′wâr″blėr), *n.* A small Australian bird, so named by Lewin in 1822, respecting the affinities of which there is much difference of opinion. It was described as the ruddy warbler by Latham in 1801, and a genus was framed for its reception by Gould in 1837. It is now technically known as *Origma rubricata*, and placed by the latest authority in the ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). It is 5¾ inches long and of a sooty-brown color varied with ruddy hues, and chiefly inhabits New South Wales. It is said to haunt rocky watercourses, and is sometimes called *cataract-bird.*

rock-water (rok′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water issuing from a rock.

> It [the Rhone] was extremely muddy at its entrance, when I saw it, though as clear as *rock-water* at its going out.
>
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Geneva, and the Lake.
>
> The river Wherfe . . . runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as *rock-water.*
>
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 124. (*Davies.*)

rockweed (rok′wēd), *n.* A seaweed of the genera *Fucus, Ascophyllum*, etc., common on the rocks exposed at low tide. *Fucus vesiculosus* and *Ascophyllum nodosum* are especially abundant on the New England coast. See *Fucus* (for description and cut) and *kelp*[2], 1 (*a*). Also called *rock-kelp.*

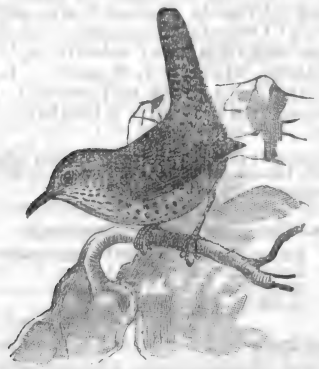
rock-winkle (rok′wing″kl), *n.* A periwinkle, *Littorina subtenebrosa*, frequenting rocks.

rock-wood (rok′wụd), *n.* Ligniform asbestos. It is of a brown color, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

rockwork (rok′wėrk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the irregular surface of natural rocks, and arranged to form a mound, or constructed as a wall.—2. A rockery; a design formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure-grounds: often forming a kind of grotto.—3. A natural wall or mass of

rock.—**4.** Rock-faced or quarry-faced masonry. See *quarry-faced* (with cut).

rock-wren (rok′ren), *n.* **1.** A wren of the genus *Salpinctes*, as *S. obsoletus:* so called from its habit of frequenting rocks. The species named is common in the western parts of the United States; it is of active, restless habits, and has a loud song. The eggs



Rock-wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*).

are from five to eight in number, crystal-white sparsely dotted with reddish-brown. The bird is 5⅔ inches long, and of varied blended brownish colors, the most conspicuous markings being black and white dots on the brownish-gray of the upper parts. It is a near relative of the cañon-wren and cactus-wren.

2. The barking-bird of South America, *Hylactes tarni*. The name is also given to other members of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. See cut under *Scytalopus*.

rocky[1] (rok′i), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of rocks; abounding in rocks: as, a *rocky* mountain.

Listening to the doubling roar,
Surging on the *rocky* shore.
Burns, How can my poor heart be glad?

2. Consisting of rock or rocks.

Betwixt these *rocky* pillars Gabriel sat.
Milton, P. L., iv. 549.

3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; hard as a rock: as, a *rocky* bosom.

A *rocky* heart, killing with cruelty.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

★ **rocky**[2] (rok′i), *a.* [< *rock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Disposed to rock or reel; hence, giddy; tipsy; dizzy. [Slang, prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Rocky Mountain bluebird, locust. See *bluebird*, *locust*[1].

Rocky Mountain garrot. *Clangula* or *Bucephala islandica*, otherwise called *Barrow's goldeneye*. See *garrot*[1].

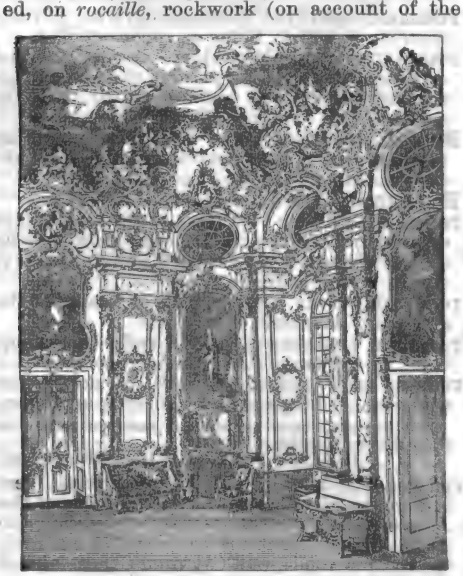
Rocky Mountain goat. See *goat*, and cut under *Haploceros*.

Rocky Mountain pika. *Lagomys princeps*, the little chief hare, now *Ochotona princeps*.

Rocky Mountain rat. The pack-rat. See *Neotoma* and *rat*[1].

Rocky Mountain sheep. See *sheep*, and cut under *bighorn*.

rococo (rō-kō′kō), *n.* [< F. *rococo*, appar. a made word, based perhaps, as usually explained, on *rocaille*, rockwork (on account of the rockwork which figures in the style), < *roche* (ML. *roca*), a rock: see *rock*[1].] A variety of ornament originating in the Louis-Quatorze style and continuing with constantly increasing inorganic exaggeration and extravagance throughout the artistic degeneracy of the Louis-Quinze. It is generally a meaningless, though often a very rich, assemblage of fantastic scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into irregular and indescribable forms, without individuality and without expression apart from its usually costly material and surroundings. The style has a certain interest from its use in a great number of sumptuous European residences, and from its intimate association with a social life of great outward refinement and splendor. Much of the painting, engraving, porcelain-work, etc., of the time has, too, a real decorative charm, though not of a very high order in art. Hence *rococo* is used attributively in contempt to note anything feebly pretentious and tasteless in art or literature. Compare *baroque*.



Rococo.—An interior in Schloss Bruchsal, Baden, Germany. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

The jumble called *rococo* is, in general, detestable. A parrot seems to have invented the word; and the thing is worthy of his tawdriness and his incoherence.
Leigh Hunt, Old Court Suburbs, iv.

Rococo embroidery, ornamental needlework and other fancy work of different sorts, the application of the term varying at different times. Especially—(*a*) A kind of China-ribbon embroidery. (*b*) A kind of Roman work.

rocou (rō-kō′), *n.* [F. *rocou, roucou*, arnotto; Tupi *urucú*.] Same as *arnotto*, 2.

rocta (rok′tä), *n.* [ML.: see *rote*[3].] A medieval musical instrument, much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the thirteenth century. It was somewhat like the modern violin.
★ *O. Shipley.*

rod[1] (rod), *n.* [< ME. *rod, rodde* (with short vowel; orig. with long vowel, *rōd, rōde*, > E. *rood*), < AS. *rōd*, a rod, pole, also a measure of land, a cross, the (holy) rood, a crucifix, = OS. *rōda, ruoda*, a cross, = OFries. *rōde*, a gallows, = D. *roede*, a rod, measuring-pole, perch, = MLG. *rōde, rūde*, LG. *rode, roode* = OHG. *ruota*, MHG. *ruote*, G. *ruthe, rute*, a rod, pole, a rod of land, = Icel. *rōtha*, a rood, crucifix (ML. *roda*); perhaps akin to L. *rudis*, a rod, staff, *radius*, staff, spoke, ray (see *radius, ray*[1]), Skt. √ *rudh*, Zend √ *rud*, grow. Doublet of *rood*.] **1.** A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight slender stick; a cane; also, anything of similar form: as, a brass *rod*.

Ye relyques yt Titus caryed to Rome—that is to say, the x. commaundemente, Aarons *rodde*, Moyses *rod*, a vessell of gold full of manna.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 45.

Wi' walkin' *rod* intill his hand,
He walked the castle roun'.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads VIII. 74).

There shall come forth a *rod* out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots. Isa. xi. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) An instrument of punishment or correction; a single switch or stick, or a bundle of switches; hence, chastisement.

M. Peter, as one somewhat seuere of nature, said plainlie that the *Rodde* onelie was the sworde that must keepe the Schole in obedience. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 18.

Thrice was I beaten with *rods*. 2 Cor. xi. 25.

A light to guide, a *rod*
To check the erring, and reprove.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

(*b*) The badge of office of certain officials who are in a sense guardians or controllers of others, or ushers, marshals, and the like. The use of rods of certain colors gives names to their bearers: as, in England, *black-rod, green-rod*, etc. See *black-rod*.

About this Time John Duke of Lancaster was created Duke of Aquitain, receiving at the King's Hands the *Rod* and the Cap, as Investitures of that Duchy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 146.

(*c*) A scepter; hence, figuratively, authority; sway.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,
The *rod*, and bird of peace, and all such emblems
Laid nobly on her. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 89.

Hands that the *rod* of empire might have sway'd.
Gray, Elegy.

(*d*) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

Ye should have snatch'd his wand,
And bound him fast; without his *rod* reversed,
And backward mutters of dissevering power,
We cannot free the Lady. *Milton*, Comus, l. 816.

(*e*) A long, light, tapering, elastic pole used in angling, to which the line is attached, now usually made in adjustable sections or joints, and fitted with guides and a reel. There are eight woods commonly used for rods, of which four are solid (greenheart, hickory, ash, and willow) and four are hollow (East Indian bamboo, Carolina and West Indian cane, white cane, and jungle-cane). Rods have also been made of hard rubber and of steel. Jointed rods are made in three or four pieces, of which the largest and heaviest is the butt, and the slenderest is the tip. The joints are fitted with metal rings or ferrules, and with small rings called *guides* to receive the line. The reel is stepped into the butt, near its end, or otherwise suitably attached, as by a reel-plate. The special makes of rods are very numerous, and their names almost equally so. Besides being named and classed according to the material of which they are composed, as *bamboo rod*, etc., they are commonly identified with the name of the fish for which they are specially designed: as, *salmon-rod, trout-rod, bass-rod*, etc. All rods are, however, divisible into three classes, according to their make and purpose. These are (1) the *fly-rod*, which is long, slender, tapering, tough, and highly elastic; (2) the *trolling-rod*, which is comparatively short, stout, and stiff; and (3) the *bait-rod*, which is a mean between the other two. Fly-rods are most used, with artificial flies. Split-bamboo rods are now manufactured for all kinds of angling. See *fly-rod*, and cut under *reel*. (*f*) An instrument for measuring.

2. In *mech.*, any bar slender in proportion to its length, particularly such a bar used as a brace or a tie between parts for connecting them, or for strengthening a connection between them. The term is used in a very indefinite manner, depending entirely upon individual judgment or caprice. What some would call a rod would by others be called a bar.

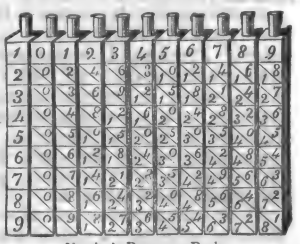
The *rod* in the shaft, known as the main *rod* or spear *rod*, is usually made of strong balks of timber butted together and connected by strapping plates fastened by bolts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 468.

3. Specifically, in a steam-engine, the pitman which connects the cross-head with the crank: also and more generally called *connecting-rod*. The connection is made at the cross-head to the cross-head pin, and at the crank to the crank-wrist. See cut under *steam-engine*.—**4.** A measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. (Also called *pole* and *perch*.) A square rod of brickwork, one foot thick in the United States, or a foot and a half thick in England, is often called a 'rod.' It contains 272¼ or 306 cubic feet.

5. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe.

The *rod* of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed.
Ps. lxxiv. 2.

6. In *anat.*, one of numerous slender rod-like or bacillary structures which collectively form, together with similar but conical bodies called *cones*, one of the layers of which the retina of the eye is composed, called the *layer of rods and cones*, essential to the function of vision. See cut under *retina*.—**7.** In *entom.*, specifically, any differentiation of the anterior end of a retinal cell of the eye, which may unite to form a rhabdom. See *rhabdomere*.—**Bait-rod,** a fishing-rod used with natural bait.—**Binding-rod,** a tie-rod.—**Boning-rod.** See *boning*.—**Cortian rods.** Same as *rods of Corti*.—**Crystalline rods.** See *crystalline*.—**Divining rod.** See *divining-rod*.—**Lengthening rod,** an extension-rod fitted with screws at the ends and used as a long shank for an auger or a drill in deep boring, as for a tube-well.—**Meckelian rod,** in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous basis of the mandibular or first postoral visceral arch of the embryo of most vertebrates, about the greater distal section of which the ossification of the lower jaw-bone takes place, the proximal end being converted into the malleus of a mammal, the quadrate bone of a bird or reptile, or the corresponding bones of lower vertebrates. See cut under *palatoquadrate*. Also called *Meckel's cartilage*.—**Napier's rods** (or **bones**), a contrivance, described by John Napier (1550–1617) in his Rabdologia (1617), for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division for those who do not perfectly know the multiplication table. It consists of a number of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or other convenient material, the face of each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compartment, subdivided by a dexter diagonal line into two triangles. These nine little squares contain the successive multiples of the number in the first, the figures in the tens' place being separated by the diagonal line from that in the units' place. A sufficient number of rods must be provided for each of the headings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that by placing the proper rods side by side any number may be seen at the top, while the several multiples occupy, in order, the eight lower compartments; when the multiple consists of two figures these are placed one on each side of the diagonal line. There is also a rod called the *index-rod*, the squares on which are not subdivided into triangles. To multiply, for example, the number 6789 by 56: Place four of the rods together, so that the top numbers form the multiplicand; then look on the index-rod for 6, the first number of the multiplier, and on the corresponding compartments of the four rods the following disposition of figures will be found ranged in the two lines formed by the triangles of each square.....



Napier's Bones or Rods.

	6284
	3445
These added together make	40734
Against 5, on the index-rod, the figures are.	0505
	3344
	33945
The products when added give the sum required	380184

Division is performed in an analogous manner. Napier's rods are still made, though they are of little use.—**Parallel rod,** in locomotives having more than one pair

of driving-wheels, a rod connecting the crank-pins of all the driving-wheels on one side of the engine, so that when one is moved by the piston-rod all will be moved equally. Also called *coupling-rod*.—**Pedal rod.** See *pedal*.—**Perforating rods of Sharpey.** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*).—**Rod-and-cone layer of the retina.** See *retina*.—**Rod license.** See *license*.—**Rods of Corti,** the pillars of the arches of the organ of Corti. The external rods which form the outer pillars are shorter and less numerous than the inner rods. They consist of a cylindrical striated body with an expanded base; the heads have a concavity which receives the outer rods, and a process entering into the composition of the membrana reticularis. The arches thus formed support the outer and inner hair-cells. Also called *pillars of Corti*.—**Setting-out rod,** a guide or gage used in making window-frames, doors, etc.—**Split rod.** (*a*) One of the rods into which plates of wrought-iron are cut by means of slitting rollers, to be afterward made into nails. (*b*) A fishing-rod made in sections of split bamboo strips.—**To have a rod in pickle for one.** See *pickle*[2].—**To kiss the rod.** See *kiss*.

rod[1] (rod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rodded*, ppr. *rodding*. [< *rod*[1], *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a rod or rods; specifically, in recent use, to furnish or equip with lightning-rods.

Several other houses in the town were *rodded* in the same way. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 358.

2. To operate upon with a rod, in any way.

In most of the systems the cable is inserted by a process technically called *rodding*—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one manhole to the next.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVI. i. 14.

rod[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *road*[1].

rod[3]†. A Middle English form of *rode*[1], preterit of *ride*.

rod-bacterium (rod'bak-tē″ri-um), *n.* A bacillus.

rod-bayonet (rod'bā″o̤-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

rod-chisel (rod'chiz″el), *n.* A smiths' chisel fixed to the end of a rod, used for cutting hot metal. *E. H. Knight*.

rod-coupling (rod'kup″ling), *n.* A coupling, clasp, or other device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring artesian wells, oil-wells, etc.

rodden (rod'n), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A berry of the rowan or mountain-ash. See *rowan-tree*. *N. E. D.*

roddy (rod'i), *a.* [< *rod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of rods or twigs. [Rare.]

rode[1] (rōd). Preterit of *ride*.

rode[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *road*[1].

rode[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rood*.

rode[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rud*[1].

rode[5] (rōd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley*. [Bay of Fundy.]

rod-end (rod'end), *n.* One of the ends of a connecting-rod of an engine. Rod-ends are variously fitted. A common method is to fit them each with a strap and brasses, and a key for tightening the brasses when ★the latter wear loose. Sometimes called *pitman-box*.

rodent (rō'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *rodent(t-)s*, ppr. of *rodere* (> It. *rodere* = Sp. Pg. *roer* = OF. *roder*, gnaw); akin to *radere*, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]. From the L. *rodere* are also ult. *corrode*, *erode*, *rostrum*, etc. Cf. Skt. *rada*, a tooth.] **I.** *a.* Gnawing, as certain mammals; habitually feeding upon vegetable substances, which are gnawed or bitten first with the front teeth; pertaining to the *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*, or having their characters; gliriform.—**Rodent dentition.** See *dentition*, 3.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*; a rodent mammal; a gnawer.

In temperate climates prolonged sleep is not unknown among *rodents*. *Science*, VI. 403.

Rodentes†, (rō-den'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Rodentia*.

Rodentia (rō-den'shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rodentia* (sc. *animalia*), neut. pl. of *roden(t-)s*, ppr. of *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] An order of ineducabilian placental diphyodont *Mammalia*; the gnawers. The brain has a relatively small cerebrum, leaving much of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes exposed, and the corpus callosum has no well-defined rostrum in front. The placentation is discoidal-deciduate. The limbs are ambulatorial, variously modified for running, leaping, climbing, or swimming. The condyle of the lower jaw has its long axis longitudinal, and is not confined in a special socket, but glides back and forth, so that the lower jaw can be put forward and backward as well as moved up and down. The molar teeth are typically ridged on their crowns in various patterns; they are nearly always 3 in number above and below on each side. The premolars are small or few, often none. There are no canines. The incisors are large, strong, heavily enameled on their front surface, scalpriform or beveled to a sharp edge, and grow continually from persistently open pulps; their roots traverse much or nearly all of the bones of either jaw, in the arc of a circle. The typical number of incisors is 2 above and below, or one pair of upper and under front teeth; exceptionally, as in the rabbit tribe, there are small supplementary upper incisors, crowded together and concealed behind the functional pair. In some groups, as *Arvicolinæ*, the molar teeth are perennial, like the incisors. There being no canines, and the premolars being few and small, if any, there is a great gap between the front and the back teeth. The typical number of teeth is 16, which obtains with few exceptions throughout the murine series of rodents; in one genus there are only 12. In the hystricine series there are normally 20 teeth, in one genus 16. In the sciurine series the teeth are always either 20 or 22; in the leporine series there are 26 or 28. This order is by far the largest one among mammals, and of world-wide distribution; its numerous members are adapted to every kind of life. They are mostly of small size, a rabbit being far above the average; the beaver, porcupine, or coypou is a very large rodent, and the capibara is a giant. The order is divisible into 3 suborders: (1) *Hebetidentata*, enormal or blunt-toothed rodents, exceptional in having 4 lower incisors, and extinct; (2) *Duplicidentata*, subnormal or double-toothed rodents, with 4 upper incisors: these are the hares, rabbits, and pikas; and (3) *Simplicidentata*, normal or simple-toothed rodents, with only 2 incisors above and below. The last fall in 3 series: (1) *Hystricomorpha*, the hystricine series, including the porcupines and very numerous related forms, chiefly South American, as the capibara, coypou, cavies, viscachas, chinchillas, octodonts, etc. (see cuts under *capibara*, *coypou*, *rabbit-squirrel*, *porcupine*, and *Plagiodon*); (2) *Myomorpha*, the murine series, including rats and mice of all kinds (see cuts under *mouse*, *Muridæ*, and *rice-field*); and (3) *Sciuromorpha*, the sciurine series, or the squirrels, spermophiles, marmots, beaver, etc. (see cuts under *Arctomys*, *beaver*, and *prairie-dog*). In addition, the duplicident rodents are (4) *Lagomorpha*, the leporine series, the same as the suborder *Duplicidentata*. (See cut under *Lagomys*.) Many fossils of all these groups are known. There are 20 or 21 families of living rodents, and 174 genera. The order corresponds to the Linnean *Glires*, and is still often called by that name. Also called *Rosores*. See cuts under *castor*, *Leporidæ*, and *scalpriform*.

rodential (rō-den'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining ★to the *Rodentia*. *Nature*, XLII. 193. [Rare.]

rodeo (rō-dā'ō), *n.* [Sp. *rodeo*, a place for cattle at a market or fair, also a going round, a roundabout road, < *rodear*, go round, < *rueda*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rotate*.] A gathering of cattle to be branded or marked; a round-up. [Sp. Amer. and southwestern U. S.]

The ranch owner who gives the *rodeo* takes his own cattle . . . and drives them in with the ones to be branded, leaving in the *rodeo*-ground the cattle bearing the brands of all other rancheros.
K. D. Wiggin, A Summer in a Cañon, p. 255.

rod-fish (rod'fish), *n.* A fish that may be taken with a rod; any game-fish.

rod-fisher (rod'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with a rod; a rodster.

rod-fishing (rod'fish″ing), *n.* The art or practice of fishing with a rod; fly-fishing; angling.

rod-fructification (rod'fruk-ti-fi-kā″shọn), *n.* In *bot.*, a special simple gonidiophore in *Basidiomycetes*, consisting of a short branch of the mycelium from which small gonidia-like rods are abscised—fertile, however, only in the *Tremellaceæ*. *Goebel*.

rodge (roj), *n.* [Formerly also *radge*; origin obscure.] The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *Radge* is next unto the Teale in goodnesse: but yet there is great difference in the nourishment which they make. *Venner*, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 84.

rod-granule (rod'gran″ūl), *n.* One of the granules in the outer nuclear layer of the retina which are connected with the rods.

rod-holder (rod'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or uses a fishing-rod.

They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or *rod-holders*.
Cassell, Technical Educator, xii. 356. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rod-iron (rod'ī″ėrn), *n.* Rolled round iron for nails, fences, etc.

rod-knight†, **rad-knight**, *n.* [AS. *rádcniht*.] One who held his land by serving his lord on horseback.

rodlet (rod'let), *n.* [< *rod*[1] + *-let*.] A little rod, or something resembling one.

Billroth and Klebs assert that micrococci may grow into *rodlets* or bacilli. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 184.

rod-line (rod'līn), *n.* A fishing-line not wound on a reel: used by anglers in distinction from *reel-line*.

rod-machine (rod'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for cutting out cylindrical sticks, such as pins, dowels, chair-rounds, and broom-handles. It has a cutter on the principle of a hollow auger, and operates on squared stuff.

rodman (rod'man), *n.*; pl. *rodmen* (-men). A man whose duty it is to carry the rod used in surveying.

Rodman gun. See *gun*[1].

rodomel, rhodomel (rod'ọ̄-mel), *n.* [= Sp. *rodomiel*, < Gr. *ῥόδον*, a rose, + *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey.

XL dayes to beholde on heven
In juce of rose a sester [sextarius] that weel smelle
A pounde hony, and name it *rodomelle*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

rodomont (rod'ọ̄-mont), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rodomont*, < It. *rodomonte*, a bully, < *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," xiv., earlier (in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato") *Rodamonte*, lit. 'one who rolls away mountains,' < *rodare* (< L. *rotare*), wheel, roll, + *monte* (< L. *mons*), a mountain: see *rotate* and *mount*.] **I.** *n.* A vain boaster; a braggart; a bombastic fellow; a bully.

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont*.
Sir T. Herbert, Memorials of King Charles I. (*Todd.*)

II. *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

He had thought to have ben the leader
Had the match gone on,
And triumpht our whole nation
In his *rodomont* fashion.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

rodomontade (rod″ọ̄-mon-tād′), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rhodomontade*, *rodomontado*; = G. *rodomontade*, < OF. *rodemontade*, *rodomontade*, *rotomontade*, F. *rodomontade*, < It. *rodomontata*, a boast, brag, < *rodomonte*, a boaster: see *rodomont*.] **I.** *n.* Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could shew that the *rhodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution. *Dryden*, Of Heroic Plays.

Poor Phil used to bore me after dinner with endless *rhodomontades* about his passion and his charmer.
Thackeray, Philip, viii.

II. *a.* Bragging.

I don't know what's the matter with the boy all this day; he has got into such a *rhodomontade* manner all this morning. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

rodomontade (rod″ọ̄-mon-tād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rodomontaded*, ppr. *rodomontading*. [< *rodomontade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; bluster; rant.

Abuse which Pitt in his free-lance days heaped upon the "desperate *rhodomontading* minister."
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 235.

rodomontadist† (rod″ọ̄-mon-tā′dist), *n.* [< *rodomontade* + *-ist*.] A blustering boaster; one who brags or vaunts.

When this *Rhodomontadist* had ended his perilous story, it was dinner time.
E. Terry, Voyage to East India, p. 157.

rodomontado† (rod″ọ̄-mon-tā′dō), *n.* and *a.* [See *rodomontade*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Rodomontade; also, a piece of rodomontade; a brag.

I have heard a Biscayner make a *Rodomantado* that he was as good a Gentleman as Don Philippo himself.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 32.

"So," says he, "if a *rhodomontado* will do any good, why do you not say 100 ships?" *Pepys*, Diary, III. 350.

2. A blusterer; a braggart.

Most terribly he comes off; like your *rodomontado*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

II. *a.* Bragging; blustering.

A huge *rodomontado* Picture of the Duke of Lerma, wherein he is painted like a Giant, bearing up the Monarchy of Spain, that of France, and the Popedom upon his Shoulders. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.

rodomontador (rod″ọ̄-mon-tā′dor), *n.* [< *rodomontade* + *-or*[1].] Same as *rodomontadist*.

rod-planer (rod'plā″nėr), *n.* A machine-tool especially designed for planing the connecting-rods of locomotives, guide-bars, etc., and for similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

Rodrigues's aneurism. A varicose aneurism in which the sac is formed in the tissue immediately contiguous to the artery.

Rodrigues's coördinates. See *coördinate*.

rod-ring (rod'ring), *n.* One of the small rings or guides through which the line passes along an angler's rod. The caliber is generally about six times that of the line.

rods-gold† (rodz'gōld), *n.* An old name of the marigold. *Gerarde*.

rodsman (rodz'man), *n.*; pl. *rodsmen* (-men). Same as *rodman*.

rodster (rod'stėr), *n.* [< *rod*[1] + *-ster*.] One who uses a fishing-rod; a rod-fisher; an angler.

It is the intention of a number of our local *rodsters* to leave the city for different streams.
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rodwood (rod'wūd), *n.* One of several West Indian shrubs or trees: *Lætia Thamnia* of the *Flacourtiaceæ*, several species of *Eugenia* (as *E. pallens*, the black rodwood, and *E. axillaris*, the red rodwood), and *Chytralia Chytraculia* of the *Myrtaceæ*, the white rodwood.

rody†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruddy*.

roe[1] (rō), *n.* [< ME. *ro, roo, ra,* < AS. *rā, rāh, rāha, raa,* m. (also, in comp., *rāh-deór*), a roe, *rāge, rǣge,* f., a wild she-goat, a roe, = D. *ree,* roe, roebuck, = OLG. *rēho,* MLG. *rē* = OHG. *rēh* (*rēh-*), n., *rēho,* m., *reia,* f., MHG. *rēch* (*rēh-*), G. *reh,* n., OHG. *reia,* f., also **riccha,* MHG. **ricke,* G. *ricke,* f., = Icel. *rā,* f., = Sw. *rå* = Dan. *raa,* roe, roebuck.] 1. The roe-deer.

I is ful wight [swift], God waat, as is a *raa*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 166.

Now than am I light as a *roo*. *York Plays*, p. 281.

Asahel was as light of foot as a wild *roe*. 2 Sam. ii. 18.

2. Improperly, the adult female of the hart; the doe of the stag or red deer.

roe[2] (rō), *n.* [Oftener in pl. *roes;* early mod. E. also *roughes,* pl.; prop. *roan* or *rone,* as still in E. dial. use (the terminal *-n* being mistaken for the pl. suffix *-n, -en*[4], as in *eyne, kine*[1], *shoon*); E. dial. *roan, rone, roun, rown, rawn,* and with excrescent *-d, round,* early mod. E. also *roughne;* < ME. *rowne, rawne,* < AS. **hrogn* (not recorded) = MLG. *rogen, rogel,* LG. *rögen* = OHG. **hrogan, rogan, rogo,* MHG. *rogen, roge,* G. *rogen* = Icel. *hrogn* = Sw. *rom* = Dan. *rogn* and *ravn,* roe. Root unknown; some compare Gr. *κρόκη, κροκάλη,* a rounded pebble, L. *calx,* lime, a stone, dim. *calculus,* a pebble, Skt. *çarkara,* gravel, W. *careg,* a stone, etc.: see *calx*[1].] 1. The spawn of a fish. That of the male is sperm, called *milt* or *soft roe;* that of the female is the mass of eggs, distinguished as *hard roe.* Roe is much eaten, either in its natural state or variously prepared. See *botargo, caviar.*

From fountains small Nilus flude doith flow,
Even so of *rawnis* do michty fisches breid.
K. James VI. Chron. S. P., iii. 489. (*Jamieson.*)

The hie fische [he-fish] spawnis his meltis. And the scho fische [she-fish] hir *rounis*.
Bellenden, Descr. Alb., xi. (*Jamieson.*)

2. The spawn of various crustaceans, used for food, as the berry, coral, or mass of eggs of the female lobster.—3. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

roebuck (rō'buk), *n.* [< ME. *roobukke, raabuke, rabuke* = D. *reebok* = G. *rehbock* = Icel. *rābukkr* = Sw. *råbock* = Dan. *raabuk;* as *roe*[1] + *buck*[1]. Cf. *roe-deer.*] The male of the roe-deer; less properly, the roe-deer.



Roebuck (*Capreolus capræa*).

roebuck-berry (rō'buk-ber"i), *n.* A low herbaceous bramble, *Rubus saxatilis,* of the northern Old World; the stone-bramble; also, its fruit, which consists of a few rather large red grains.

roed (rōd), *a.* [< *roe*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having roe, as a fish; containing spawn developed to the stage in which it is known as roe.

The female or *roed* fish.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), III. 197.

roe-deer (rō'dēr), *n.* [< ME. *roodeor,* < AS. *rāhdeór* = Icel. *raudhdýri* = Sw. *rådjur* = Dan. *raadyr;* as *roe*[1] + *deer.*] A species of the genus *Capreolus, C. capræa* or *caprea,* formerly *Cervus capreolus,* of small size, elegant form, and very agile, inhabiting most parts of Europe, including Great Britain, and parts of Asia; a roebuck or roe. The animal is only about 2 feet 3 inches high at the shoulder, and weighs 50 or 60 pounds; it is of a reddish-brown or grayish-brown color, with a large white disk on the rump, and very short tail. The antlers of the male are about a foot long, erect, cylindric, and branching toward the tip. See cut under *roebuck.*

roe-fish (rō'fish), *n.* A fish heavy with roe; a ripe fish, or spawner.

Rœmeria (rē-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Medikus, 1792), named after J. J. *Roemer,* 1763–1819, a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the family *Papaveraceæ,* the poppy family. It is characterized by a linear, usually three-valved capsule opening down nearly to the base, by pitted seeds destitute of a crest, and by flowers with two sepals, four petals, many stamens, and a sessile stigma with deflexed lobes. The 3 species are natives of the Mediterranean region and eastward to the Himalayas. They are annuals resembling poppies, but readily distinguished by their long and valvular fruit, and by their less dilated stigmas. They bear dissected leaves and long-stalked violet flowers. *R. hybrida* has a pretty flower, and is sometimes planted, but the petals fall very quickly. It receives the names *purple horned poppy* and *wind-rose.*

roemerite (rēm'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after F. A. *Roemer,* a German geologist.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular triclinic crystals of a brownish-yellow color. Also written *römerite.*

roenoke, *n.* See *roanoke.*

roepperite (rėp'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. T. *Roepper* of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.] A variety of chrysolite from the zinc-mines in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is peculiar in containing, besides iron and magnesium, considerable amounts of zinc and manganese. Also spelled *röpperite.*

roesslerite (rès'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. C. *Roessler* of Hanau in Prussia.] A rare mineral consisting of hydrous arseniate of magnesium, and occurring in white crystalline plates. Also spelled *rösslerite.*

roe-stone (rō'stōn), *n.* A rock having the appearance of the roe of a fish; oölite.

rof†, An obsolete preterit of *rive*[1].

roff†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roof*[1].

roffia, rofia, *n.* See *raffia.*

rog†, *v. t.* [ME. *roggen, ruggen;* a var. of *rock*[2], q. v.] To shake.

Hym she *roggeth* and awaketh softe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2708.

He romede, he rarede, that *roggede* alle the erthe,
So ruydly he rappyd at to ryot hymselvene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 784.

rogament†, *n.* [< LL. *rogamentum,* something asked, a question, < L. *rogare,* ask: see *rogation.*] A postulate or axiom.

Rogate Sunday. Same as *Rogation Sunday.*

rogation (rō-gā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *rogation, rogasion* (pl. *rogations,* Rogation days), F. *rogation* = Pr. *rogazo, roazo* = Sp. *rogacion* = Pg. *rogações,* pl., prayers in Rogation week, = It. *rogazione,* < L. *rogatio(n-),* a supplication, an asking, < *rogare,* pp. *rogatus,* ask. Cf. *abrogate, interrogate, supererogation, prerogative, prorogue,* etc.] 1. In *Rom. jurisprudence,* the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.—2. Litany; supplication: especially as said in procession.

He [Bishop Mamercus] perfecteth the *Rogations* or Litanies before in use. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

Rogation days, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension day. The special observance of these days with fasting and rogations (litanies and public processions) was first introduced by Mamertus or Mamercus, bishop of Vienne in southern France, about A. D. 470, at a time of general distress arising from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and other troubles. It soon became general in Gaul, and spread to England. In the Roman Catholic Church (which adopted the observance about 800) the Litany of the Saints is said in procession on these days. In the Anglican Church the Rogation days are appointed days of fasting or abstinence, and it was formerly the custom to say the Litany, to read the homily and exhortation given in the Book of Homilies, and to perambulate the parish. The custom of perambulation (which see) is still observed in some places in England. Also called *gang-days.*—**Rogation Sunday**, the Sunday preceding Ascension day.—**Rogation-tide**, the time of Rogation days.—**Rogation week**, the week in which the Rogation days occur. Also called *procession week, cross-week, gang-week.*

rogation-flower (rō-gā'shọn-flou"ėr), *n.* An Old World milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris,* which blooms during Rogation week and was carried in processions. See *milkwort.*

rogatory (rog'ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rogatoire* = It. *rogatorio,* < L. *rogator,* an asker, solicitor: see *rogation.*] Seeking information; authorized to collect or engaged in collecting information.

Many countries aid one another's judicial proceedings by consenting that their judges may accept *rogatory* commissions, or act as agents of foreign courts for the purpose of examining witnesses or otherwise ascertaining facts. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 76.

Letters rogatory, See *letter*[3].

rogenstein (rō'gen-stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'roe-stone,' < *rogen,* roe, + *stein* = E. *stone.*] A kind of oölite in which the grains are cemented by argillaceous matter. The rogenstein anticlinal is the uplift in which are the important mines of Stassfurt in Prussia, and its vicinity.

roger (roj'ėr), *n.* [A familiar use of the personal name *Roger,* < OF. *Roger,* < OHG. *Ruodiger,* G. *Rudiger.* Cf. *robin*[1].] 1. A ram. See *Collins Miscellanies* (1742), p. 116. (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A rogue. [Old cant.]—**Roger of the buttery**, a goose. *Halliwell.*

Roger de Coverley (roj'ėr dē kuv'ėr-li). [Named after Sir *Roger de Coverley,* one of the members of the club under whose direction the "Spectator" professed to be edited.] An English country-dance, corresponding to the Virginia reel. Also called *Sir Roger de Coverley.*

After . . . dinner . . . comes dancing, . . . reels and flings, and strathspeys and *Roger de Coverleys*.
Motley, Correspondence, I. 353.

rogerian† (rō-jē'ri-an), *n.* [< *Roger,* a person's name, + *-ian.*] A kind of wig. [Rare.]

The unruly wind blows off his periwink. . . .
The sportful wind, to mock the headless man,
Tosses apace his pitch'd *Rogerian*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. v. 16.

rogersite (roj'ėrz-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. W. B. *Rogers.*] An imperfectly known mineral occurring in the form of a thin white crust upon the samarskite of North Carolina: it is essentially a hydrated niobate of the yttrium metals.

roggan (rog'ạn), *n.* [Cf. *rog.*] A rocking stone. See *rocking.* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roggle (rog'l), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *rog.*] To shake; jumble. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

roghtless†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruthless.*

Dreding ye were of my woos *roghtlesse;*
That was to me a grevous hevinesse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 6, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

★**rogue** (rōg), *n.* ["One of the numerous cant ing words introduced about the middle of the sixteenth century to designate the various kinds of beggars and vagabonds." *N. E. D.*] 1. A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a tramp. Persons of this character were, by the old laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron.

Withouten pasport or good warrantye,
For feare least we like *rogues* should be reputed.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and *rogues* forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 39.

Ros. Methinks 'tis pity such a lusty fellow
Should wander up and down, and want employment.
Bel. She takes me for a *rogue!*—You may do well, madam,
To stay this wanderer, and set him a-work, forsooth.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal: applied generally to males.

We're bought and sold for English gold—
Such a parcel of *rogues* in a nation.
Burns, Farewell to a' our Scottish Fame.

3. A sly fellow; a wag.

The satirical *rogue* says here that old men have grey beards, . . . and that they have a plentiful lack of wit.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 197.

4. A mischievous or playful person: applied in slight endearment to children or women. Compare *roguish,* 3.

Ah, you sweet little *rogue,* you!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 233.

What, rob your boys? those pretty *rogues?*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 27.

5. A rogue elephant (which see, under *elephant*).—6. A plant that falls short of a standard required by nurserymen, gardeners, etc.

When a race of plants is once pretty well established, the seed-raisers do not pick out the best plants, but merely go over their seed-beds, and pull up the *rogues,* as they call the plants that deviate from the proper standard.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 42.

Rogue elephant. See *elephant.*—**Rogue-money**, in Scotland, an assessment laid on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, maintaining them in jail, and prosecuting them.—**Rogues and vagabonds**, an appellation under which, in English law, fall various classes of persons who may be summarily committed, such as fortune-tellers, persons collecting alms under false pretenses, persons deserting their families and leaving them chargeable to the parish, persons wandering about as vagrants without visible means of subsistence, persons found on any premises for an unlawful purpose, and others. Rogues and vagabonds may be summarily committed to prison for three months with hard labor. See *vagrant.*—**Rogues' gallery**, a collection of photographs of notorious law-breakers, kept at police headquarters.—**Rogue's march.** See *march*[2].—**Rogue's yarn**, a rope-yarn distinguishable from the rest of the yarns in a rope, serving to identify rope made in government dock-yards. In rope made in United States navy-yards the rogue's yarn is twisted in a contrary direction to the others, and is of manila in hemp rope and of hemp in manila rope.—**Wild rogue**†, a vagrant by family inheritance.

A *wilde Roge* is he that is borne a Roge: he is more subtil and more geuen by nature to all kinde of knauery than the

other. . . . I once rebuking a *wyld roge* because he went idelly about, he shewed me that he was a begger by enheritance—his Grandfather was a begger, his father was one, and he must nedes be one by good reason.
Warning for Common Cursetors (1567), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 597.

=Syn. 2. Cheat, sharper, scamp, swindler.

rogue (rōg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rogued*, ppr. *roguing*. [Early mod. E. also *roge*; < *rogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play the rogue; play knavish tricks. [Rare.]

And *roguing* virtue brings a man defame,
A packstaff epithet, and scorned name.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 101.

2†. To wander; tramp; play the vagabond.

Yf he be but once taken soe idlye *roging*, he may punnish him more lightlye, as with stockes or such like.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *trans.* 1†. To call (one) a rogue; denounce as a rogue; stigmatize as a cheat or impostor.

It may be thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

2. To cheat; injure by roguery.

That envious Scotchman, Sandy Macraw (a scurvy limb of the coast-guards, who lived by poaching on my born rights), had set himself up with a boat, forsooth, on purpose to *rogue* me and rob me the better.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, v.

3. To uproot or destroy, as plants which do not conform to a desired standard.

The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the *roguing* of plants by nurserymen. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 43.

rogue-house (rōg'hous), *n.* A prison; a lock-up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roguery (rō'gėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rogueries* (-iz). [< *rogue* + *-ery.*] 1†. The life of a vagrant; vagabondism.—2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

You rogue, here's lime in this sack too: there is nothing but *roguery* to be found in villanous man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 138.

Peter had lately done some *rogueries* that forced him to abscond. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

rogue's-gilliflower† (rōgz'jil'i-flou-ėr), *n.* An old name of the rocket *Hesperis matronalis*. *Lyte.*

rogueship (rōg'ship), *n.* [< *rogue* + *-ship.*] The character or state of a rogue; also, a roguish person. [Rare.]

Ramb. Rank and rotten, is she not?
Shave. Your spittle *rogueships*
Shall not make me so.
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

roguish (rō'gish), *a.* [< *rogue* + *-ish*[1].] 1†. Vagrant; vagabond.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the Bedlam
To lead him where he would: his *roguish* madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 104.

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest.

The law of evidence; a law very excellently calculated for the preservation of the lives of His Majesty's *roguish* subjects. *Fielding*, Amelia, xi. 3.

3. Mischievous; playful.

An' she has twa sparkling *rogueish* een.
Burns, On Cessnock Banks.

roguishly (rō'gish-li), *adv.* In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly; mischievously.

roguishness (rō'gish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being roguish. (*a*) Knavery. (*b*) Mischievousness; archness; sly cunning: as, the *roguishness* of a look.

roguy† (rō'gi), *a.* [< *rogue* + *-y*[1].] Knavish; dishonest. [Rare.]

Car. Gipsies, and yet pick no pockets?
Alv. Infamous and *roguy!*
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

rohan (rō'han), *n.* [Also *rohun*, *rohuna*; Hindi.] A large East Indian tree, *Soymida febrifuga*, also called *red* or *bastard cedar*, *redwood*, and *East Indian mahogany*. Its bark is tonic and astringent; its wood is heavy, dark, and durable, and is used for purposes of construction.

The bark, which is official in the Pharmacopœia of India, is commonly known under the name of *Rohun* Bark. . . . In the Bengal bazaars, the bark of Strychnos Nux-vomica is also known under the native name of *Rohun*. *Bentley*, Man. Bot. (ed. 5), 509. [*N. E. D.*]

roi (rō'i), *n.* [Maori.] The rootstock of a brake, *Pteridium esculentum*, or an allied species, which when roasted was eaten by the aborigines of New Zealand.

roid†, *a.* [ME. *roid*, *ruyd*, < OF. *roide*, F. *roide*, *raide*, < L. *rigidus*, stiff: see *rigid*. Cf. *redour*.] Stiff; stout; violent.

That bemoth in Ebrew ys opunly to say—
"A *Roid* beste vnreasonable, that no Rule holdes."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4428.

roidly†, *adv.* [ME., < *roid* + *-ly*[2].] Violently.

Hit the hathill o the hede in his hote angur,
And rent hym doun *roidly* ryght to the sadill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6988.

roignet, *n.* See *roin.*

roil[1]† (roil), *v. i.* [< ME. *roilen*, *roylen*, prob. a var. of *roulen*, roll, used in the same sense: see *roll* (I., 12), and cf. *roil*[2].] To run; wander; roll; rove.

Riȝt so, quod Gregorie, religioun *roileth*,
Sterueth and stynketh and steleth lordes almesses,
That oute of couent and cloystre coueyten to libbe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 297.

The fletynge strem that *royleth* doun diversly fro hy mountaygnes is arested and resisted ofte tyme by the encountrynge of a stoon. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 7.

roil[2] (roil), *v. t.* [Formerly also *royle*; also dial. *rile* (sometimes spelled *ryle*), the common colloq. form in the U. S. (cf. *oil*, dial. *ile*, *point*, dial. *pint*, etc.). (*a*) According to Stratmann, < OF. *roeler*, *roler*, *roller*, vex, disturb, beat, particular uses of the orig. sense 'roll': see *roil*[1], *roll*. (*b*) In another view, prop. *rile*, and orig. as a noun, ME. *ryal*, *riall*, foam, fermentation; perhaps < OF. *roille*, *rouille*, F. *rouille* = Pr. *roill*, rust, mildew, fungous growth, ult. < L. *robigo*, rust: see *roin*.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment: as, to *roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks or bottles.

The lamb down stream *roiled* the wolf's water above.
Roger North, Examen, p. 359. (*Davies.*)

I had dug out the spring and made a well of clear gray water, where I could dip up a pailful without *roiling* it.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 245.

I thirst for one cool cup of water clear,
But drink the *riled* stream of lying breath.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 78.

2. To excite to some degree of anger; annoy; vex: now more commonly, in colloquial use, *rile*.

His spirits were very much *roiled*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 69. (*Davies.*)

You have always been one of the best fellows in the world, . . . and the most generous, and the most cordial—that you have; only you do *rile* me when you sing that confounded Mayfair twang. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

3. To perplex. [Local.]—4. [Poss. of different origin.] To salt (fish).

roil[3]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *royle*; < ME. *roile*, *royle*; origin uncertain.] A Flemish horse.

Polidamas the prise horse presit vnto,
Raght to the Reyne, and the *Roile* toke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8337.

By the good swimminge of horses many men haue ben saued, and contrary wise, by a timorouse *royle*, where the water hath uneth come to his bely, his legges hath foltred, wherby many a good and propre man hath perished.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

roiler (roi'lėr), *n.* [< *roil*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine for salting small fish, as a revolving box turned by means of a crank. [North Carolina.]

roily (roi'li), *a.* [Also dial. *rily*, *riley*; < *roil*[2] + *-y*[1].] Muddy; turbid: as, *roily* water.

Then flow away, my sweety sap,
And I will make you boily;
Nor catch a woodman's hasty nap,
For fear you should get *roily*.
J. F. Cooper, Pioneer, xx.

The streams full and *roily*. *The Century*, XXVII. 107.

roin† (roin), *n.* [Also *royne*; < ME. *roine*, *roigne*, < OF. *roingne*, *rogne*, *rongne*, scurf, mange, scabbiness, itch, F. *rogne*, itch, = Pr. *ronha*, *runha* = Cat. *ronya* = Sp. *roña* = Pg. *ronha* = It. *rogna*, itch; perhaps < L. *robigo*, *rubigo* (*-gin-*), rust, mildew, also sore, ulcer, scab: see *ronion*.] A scab or scurf.

Hir nekke was of good fasoun
In lengthe and gretnesse by resoun,
Withoute bleyne, scabbe, or *royne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 553.

roinish† (roi'nish), *a.* [Also *roynish*; < *roin* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *roinous*.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; scurvy.

My lord, the *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 8.

roinous† (roi'nus), *a.* [Also *roynous*; < ME. *roinous*, *roignous*, < OF. *roigneux*, *roingneux*, *rongneux* (= Pr. *rognos*, *ronhos*, *runhos* = Cat. *ronyos* = Sp. *roñoso* = Pg. *ronhoso* = It. *rognoso*), mangy, scabby; perhaps < L. *robiginosus*, rusty, mangy, etc., < *robigo* (*robigin-*), rust: see *roin*.] Scabby; rough; crooked; worthless.

The foule croked bowe hidous,
That knotty was and al *roynous*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 988.

This argument is al *roignous*;
It is not worth a croked brere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6190.

roint† (roint), *v.* See *aroint.*

roist† (roist), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *royst*; cf. *roister*.] Same as *roister*. *Cotgrave.*

The vayne glorious, . . .
Whose humour the *roysting* sort continually doth feede.
Udall, Roister Doister, Prol.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 208.

roister (rois'tėr), *n.* [Also *royster*; < OF. *rustre*, a ruffian, roister, a particular use (with unoriginal *r*) of OF. *ruste*, *ruiste*, a rustic, F. *rustique*: see *rustic*.] 1. A rioter; a blusterer; a roisterer. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They must not part till they have drunk a barrell,
Or straight this *royster* will begin to quarrel.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The natives were an honest, social race of jolly *roysters*, who had no objection to a drinking bout, and were very merry in their cups. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 92.

2. [< *roister*, *v.*] A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

roister (rois'tėr), *v. i.* [Also *royster*; < *roister*, *n.*] To bluster; swagger; bully; be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

A gang of merry *roistering* devils, frisking and curveting on a flat rock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 348.

Her brother lingers late
With a *roystering* company.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 2.

The wind is *roistering* out of doors.
Lowell, To Charles Eliot Norton.

roister-doister† (rois'tėr-dois'tėr), *n.* [First recorded in the title of the first English comedy, Udall's "Ralph *Roister-Doister*" (1553); a varied redupl. of *roister*.] A roisterer.

I have . . . seen the mad-brainest *roister-doister* in a country dashed out of countenance.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

roisterer (rois'tėr-ėr), *n.* [Also *roysterer*; < *roister* + *-er*[1].] One who roisters; a bold, blustering, or turbulent fellow.

Midmost of a rout of *roisterers*,
Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.
Tennyson, Geraint.

roistering (rois'tėr-ing), *p. a.* Swaggering; rude.

She again encounters "Dick" Talbot, now grown more *roystering* and bloated than ever, and marries the lover of her youth. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 148.

roisterly† (rois'tėr-li), *a.* [< *roister* + *-ly*[1].] Like a roisterer; blustering; violent.

A mad world, where such shameful stuff is bought and sold; and where such *roisterly* varlets may be suffered to play upon whom they lust, and how they lust.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

roisterly (rois'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *roisterly*, *a.*] In a bullying, violent manner.

roisterous (rois'tėr-us), *a.* [< *roister* + *-ous.*] Violent; blustery; uproarious. [Rare.]

Was the like ever heard of? The *roysterous* young dogs; carolling, howling, breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep!
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 15.

roitelet (roi'te-let), *n.* [Also *roytelet*; < F. *roitelet*, a petty king, a wren (Cotgrave), dim. of *roi*, a king: see *roy*.] 1†. A little or petty king; a royalet.

Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England. *Heylin.*

2. In *ornith.*, a kinglet or goldcrest; a small bird of the genus *Regulus*.

rok, *n.* See *roc*[1].

roka (rō'kä), *n.* A large East African tree, *Trichilia emetica*, whose fruit is considered emetic, and whose seeds yield a fatty oil.

rokambole, *n.* See *rocambole.*

roke (rōk), *n.* [< ME. *roke*, a var. of *reke* (= OD. *roke*, etc.): see *reek*[1].] Mist; smoke; damp.

Roke, myste. Nebula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

rokeage, rokee (rō'kāj, rō'kē), *n.* [Also *roucheage*, *yokeage*, *yokeague*; Amer. Ind.; orig. form uncertain. Cf. *nocake*.] Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar: commonly called *pinole*. [Local, U. S.]

rokelay (rok'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure.*

roker (rō'kėr), *n.* [Prob. connected with *roach*[1], ★and thus ult. with *ray*[2].] A species of *Raia*; especially, the thornback ray.

The English word *roker* in most cases signifies thornback, but is occasionally employed to denote any species of the ray family, with the exception of the skate.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 146.

Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or *roker*. *Lancet*, No. 3455, p. 1025.

roket†, **rokette**[1]†, *n.* Middle English forms of *rochet*[1]. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13525.

rokket. A Middle English form of *rock*[1], *rock*[2], etc.

roky (rō'ki), *a.* [Also *roaky*, *rooky*; < ME. *roky*, misty, < *roke*, mist: see *roke* and *reek*[1].] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray.*

Roky, or mysty. Nebulosus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

He . . . in a *roky* hollow, belling, heard
The hounds of Mark.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

★ **Rolandic** (rō-lan'dik), *a.* [< *Rolando* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Rolando, an Italian anatomist and physiologist (died 1831). Compare *postrolandic* (*prerolandic* is also used).—**Rolandic fissure.** Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Rolandic funiculus.** See *funiculus of Rolando*, under *funiculus*.—**Rolandic line**, a line on the surface of the skull (or head) marking the position of the fissure of Rolando beneath.—**Rolandic point**, the intersection of the Rolandic lines with the median plane and with each other on the surface of the skull. It is about half an inch behind the middle of the line passing over the skull from the glabella to the inion.

role†, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

role†, *n.* [A var. of *roll*.] A unit of quantity defined by a statute of Charles II. as seventy-two sheets of parchment.

rôle (rōl), *n.* [< F. *rôle*, properly the 'roll' containing an actor's part. *N. E. D.*] A part or character represented by an actor; any conspicuous part or function assumed by any one, as a leading public character.—**Title rôle**, the part in a play which gives its name to the play, as Hamlet in the play of "Hamlet," or Macbeth in that ★of "Macbeth."

roll (rōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rollen*, *rolen* (= D. *rollen* = MHG. *rolen*, G. *rollen* = Icel. *rolla* = Dan. *rulle* = Sw. *rulla*), < OF. *roler*, *roller*, *rueler*, *roeler*, *rouler*, F. *rouler*, F. dial. *roler*, *roller*, roll, roll up, roll along, go on wheels, = Pr. *rolar*, *rotlar* = Cat. *rotolar* = Sp. *rollar*, *rular* = Pg. *rolar* = It. *rotolare*, *rullare*, < ML. *rotulare*, roll, revolve, < L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *roll*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move like a carriage-wheel; move along a surface without slipping by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact as an instantaneous axis: as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.

The fayre hede fro the halce hit [fell] to the erthe,
That fele hit foyned [spurned] wyth her fete, there hit forth *roled*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 423.

The *rolling* stone never gathereth mosse.
Heywood, Proverbs (ed. Sharman).

That goddess [Fortune] blind,
That stands upon the *rolling* restless stone.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 31.

2. To run or travel on wheels.

The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May *roll* in chariots. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

3. To revolve; perform a periodical revolution.

The *rolling* Year
Is full of Thee. *Thomson*, Hymn, l. 2.

Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,
While the stars burn, the moons increase,
And the great ages onward *roll*.
Tennyson, To J. S.

4. To turn; have a rotatory motion, generally reciprocating and irregular, especially in lateral directions: as, the ship *rolls* (that is, turns back and forth about a longitudinal axis).

His eyen steepe, and *rollynge* in his heede.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 201.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.
Shak., M. N. D., v. i. 12.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*, resigned
To roaring billows and the warring wind.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 205.

The ship *rolled* and dashed, . . . now showing us the whole sweep of her deck, . . . now nothing but her keel.
Dickens, David Copperfield, lv.

5. To move like waves or billows; also, to move like a considerable body of water, as a river. Each particle of water in a wave revolves in a circle, and though this cannot be seen, there is a vague appearance of a wheel-like movement.

Wave *rolling* after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent rapture. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 298.

The *rolling* smoke involves the sacrifice.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 248.

6. To fluctuate; move tumultuously.

What diff'rent Sorrows did within thee *roll*?
Prior, Solomon, ii.

7. To tumble or fall over and over.

Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 594.

8. To emit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum.

Near and more near the thunders *roll*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

A *rolling* organ-harmony
Swells up, and shakes and falls.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

9. To enroll one's self; be enrolled.

He lends at legal value considerable sums, which he might highly increase by *rolling* in the public stocks.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

Papillion. Right honourable sharpers; and Frenchmen from the county of York.
Wilding. In the last list, I presume, you *roll*.
Foote, The Liar, i. 1.

10. To trill: said of certain singing birds.

The continuous roll is possessed almost exclusively by the canary, and the nightingale is one of the very few birds that share to some degree the faculty of *rolling* at any pitch of the voice uninterruptedly.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 87.

11. To lend itself to being coiled up in a cylindrical form: as, cloth that *rolls* well.—**12**†. To ramble; wander abroad; gad about. Compare *roil*[1].

That ilke proverbe of Ecclesiaste,
Where he comandeth and forbedeth faste
Man shal nat suffre his wyf go *roule* aboute.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 653.

These unruly rascals in their *rolling* disperse themselves into several companies, as occasion serveth, sometime more and sometime less.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 20.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to rotate; whirl or wheel.

When thou shalt speake to any man, *role* not to fast thyne eye. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Rolling his greedy eyeballs in his head.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 368.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and *roll'd*
Her motions. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 499.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,
Roll'd to starboard, *roll'd* to larboard, when the surge was seething free. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To cause to move like a carriage-wheel; cause to move over a surface without sliding, by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact: as, to *roll* a cask or a ball.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? Mark xvi. 3.

3. To turn over in one's thoughts; revolve; consider again and again.

The yongest, which that wente unto the toun,
Ful ofte in herte he *rolleth* up and doun
The beautee of thise florins newe and bryghte.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 876.

I came home *rolling* resentments in my mind, and framing schemes of vengeance.
Swift, Letter, Sept. 9, 1710. (*Seager.*)

4. To wrap round and round an axis, so as to bring into a compact cylindrical form: as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.

As the snake, *roll'd* in a flowering bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 228.

He lies like a hedgehog *roll'd* up the wrong way,
Tormenting himself with his prickles.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Dream.

The bed, in the day-time, is *rolled* up, and placed on one side. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

5. To bind or infold in a bandage or wrapper; inwrap.

Their Kings, whose bodies are . . . lapped in white skinnes, and *rowled* in mats. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 765.

What time the foeman's line is broke,
And all the war is *roll'd* in smoke.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

6. To press or level with a roller; spread out with a roller or rolling-pin: as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* pie-crust.

It is passed between cylinders often, and *rolled*.
Cowper, Flatting Mill, l. 3.

7. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, easy motion, as of rolling.

And chalky Wey, that *rolls* a milky wave.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 344.

Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand.
Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

8. To give expression to or emit in a prolonged deep sound.

They care for no understanding: it is enough if thou canst *roll* up a pair of matins, or an even-song, and mumble a few ceremonies. *Tyndale*, Doctrinal Treatises, p. 243.

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

9. To utter with vibration of the tongue; trill.

Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star,
Try over hard to *roll* the British R.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

10. In *printing*, to make (paper) smooth by passing it under calendering rollers. [Eng.]—**11.** To turn over by degrees, as a whale when cutting in. At first the whale is rolled carefully and gently, then more quickly, as the blubber is hove up, and the head is cut off at last.

12. In *drum-playing*, to beat with rapid blows so as to produce a continuous sound.—**Rolled chop.** See *chop*[1], 2.—**Rolled cod**, boneless cod, prepared by rolling several slices into parcels which are packed in boxes. [Trade-name.]—**Rolled glass.** See *glass*.—**Rolled plating.** See *plate*, *v. t.*—**Rolled rail.** See *rail*[1].

★=**Syn. 2.** *Swing*, etc. See *rock*[2], *v. t.*

roll (rōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rolle* = MD. *rol*, D. *rol* = MLG. *rol* = MHG. *rolle*, *rulle*, G. *rolle* = Sw. *rulla* = Dan. *rulle*, < OF. *role*, *roele*, *roule*, F. *rôle* (see *rôle*) = Pr. *rolle*, *rotlle*, *rutle* = Cat. *rotllo* = Sp. *rol*, a list, roll, *rollo*, a roll, record, = Pg. *rolo*, *rol* = It. *ruolo*, *rullo*, *ruotolo*, *rotolo*, a roll, list, < ML. *rotulus*, a roll, list, catalogue, schedule, record, prop. a paper or parchment rolled up (cf. *volume*, ult. < L. *volvere*, roll); cf. *rotulare*, roll up: see *roll*, *v.* The ML. *rotulus*, a roll, is partly from the verb, and not wholly identical with L. *rotulus*, also *rotula*, a little wheel, from which the verb is derived. In the later senses directly from the mod. verb.] **1.** A cylinder formed by winding something round and round; that which is rolled up: as, a *roll* of wool; a *roll* of paper.

The gentlemen . . . hauing theyr heades bounde aboute with listes and *rowles* of sundry coloures after the maner of the Turkes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 14).

Take thee a *roll* of a book, and write therein.
Jer. xxxvi. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A document of paper, parchment, or the like which is or may be rolled up; hence, an official document; a list; a register; a catalogue; a record: as, a muster-*roll*; a class-*roll*; a court-*roll*.

Nis nou so lutel thing of theos thet the deouel naueth enbrened on his *rolle*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 344.

I am not in the *roll* of common men.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 43.

Then thundered forth a *roll* of names:
The first was thine, unhappy James!
Scott, Marmion, v. 26.

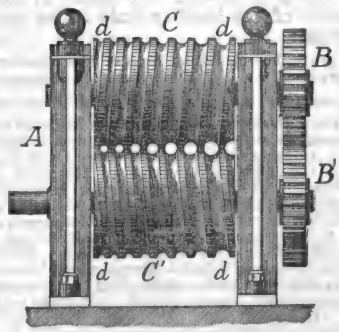
(*b*) A long piece of cloth, paper, or the like, usually of uniform width throughout, and rolled upon either a round stick or a thin board, or upon itself merely, as the most convenient form of making a package. See *roller*, 2. (*c*) In *cookery*, something rolled up: as, a veal *roll*; a jelly *roll*. Specifically—(1) A small cake of bread rolled or doubled on itself before baking: as, a French *roll*. (2) Same as *roly-poly*, 2. (*d*) A cylindrical twist of tobacco. (*e*) In *carding*, a slender, slightly compacted cylinder or sliver of carded wool, delivered from hand-cards or from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. Such rolls were formerly much used in the hand-spinning of wool. For machine-spinning the sliver is extended into a continuous roving. (*f*) Part of the head-dress of a woman, a rounded cushion or mass of hair usually laid above the forehead, especially in the sixteenth century.

Antiæ, the heare of a woman that is layed over hir forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately call them their *rolles*.
Elyot, ed. 1559. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A revolving cylinder employed in any manner to operate upon a material, as in forming metals into bars, plates, or sheets, smoothing the surfaces of textures, as in paper-making, laundering, etc., or in comminuting substances, as in grinding grain, crushing ores, etc.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

(*a*) One of a pair of cylinders in a rolling-mill, between which metals are passed to form them into bars, plates,



Spiral-groove Rolls.

A, frame; *B*, *B'*, intermeshed gears; *C*, *C'*, spirally grooved rolls, having the grooves *d* gradually diminishing in size from right to left, and driven by the gears.

or sheets. See *rolling-mill*. (*b*) In *engraving*, the cylindrical die of a transferring-press. (*c*) In *metal.*, one of a pair of hard and strong metallic cylinders between which

ores are crushed. (*d*) In *paper-making*, one of the cylinders of a calender; also, the cylinder of a pulping-engine. See *calender*[1], 1, and *pulp-engine*. (*e*) In *high milling*, one of a pair of metal cylinders through a series of which pairs grain is passed for successively crushing it to the requisite fineness. See *high milling*, under *milling*. (*f*) In *calico-printing*, a cylinder of a calico-printing machine. (*g*) The impression-cylinder of a printing-machine. (*h*) In a great variety of machines, one of the cylinders over which an endless apron extends, and upon which it is moved, as in the feed-aprons of carding-machines, pickers for opening cotton as taken from the bale, machines for manufacturing shoddy from rags, etc. (*i*) Either of a pair of plain or fluted cylinders between which material is passed to feed it into a machine, as in feeding rags to a shoddy-machine, paper to printing-presses, calico to calico-printing machines, etc. Such rolls are also called *feed-rolls*. (*j*) A hand-tool used by bookbinders for embossing book-covers, or forming thereon embossed gilded lines. It consists of either a plain or an embossed cylinder with a handle adapted to rest (when in use) against the shoulder of the workman. The roller is heated for use in embossing. (*k*) In the manufacture of plate-glass, a heavy metallic cylinder which spreads the "metal" on the table, and which, being supported on ways on opposite sides of the table, produces a sheet or plate of uniform thickness. [The distinction between *roll* and *roller* is exceedingly indefinite. The term *roller* is, however, more generally applied to a revolving cylinder working in movable bearings, as in an agricultural roller for smoothing the surface of land, or the roller of a lawn-mower; while *roll* is more commonly used for a cylinder working in fixed bearings, as in a rolling-mill for working metals, or in a calender, or in a grinding-mill.]



Bookbinders' Roll.
a, roll, pivoted to furcated handle *b* at *c*.

3. In *building*: (*a*) A rounded strip fastened upon and extending along the ridge of a roof. (*b*) In a leaden roof, one of a number of rounded strips placed under the lead at intervals, whereby crawling of the metal through alternate expansion and contraction is prevented. —**4.** The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled; a rotatory movement: as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a ship.

These larger hearts must feel the *rolls*
Of stormier-waved temptation.
Lowell, At the Burns Centennial.

5. A deep, prolonged, or sustained sound: as, the *roll* of thunder. Also *rolling*.

A *roll* of periods, sweeter than her [the Muse's] song.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 17.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long *roll* of the Hexameter.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically—(*a*) The prolonged sound produced by a drum when rapidly beaten, or the act of producing such a sound.

Now, to the *roll* of muffled drums,
To thee the greatest soldier comes.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

The *roll* [on the side-drum] . . . is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous tremolo. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 466.

(*b*) A trill: applied to the notes of certain birds, as the canary and nightingale.

The *roll* is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. . . . This even and continuous *roll* is as perfect as the trill of any instrument, and can be produced at any pitch within the range of the voice.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., XI. 87.

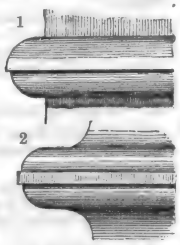
6. In *organ-playing*, the act or result of taking the tones of a chord in quick succession, as in an arpeggio.—**7†.** Round of duty; particular office; function; duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

In human society every man has his *roll* and station assigned him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. A swell or undulation of surface: as, the *roll* of the prairie.—**9.** A rotatory or sidelong movement of the head or body; a swagger; a rolling gait.

That grave, but confident, kind of *roll*, peculiar to old boys in general. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii.

10. In *mining*, an inequality in the roof or floor of a mine. *Gresley.*—**Bagimont's Roll**, the rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1275 by Benemund or Baiamund de Vicci, vulgarly called *Bagimont*, who was sent from Rome by the Pope, in the reign of Alexander III., to collect the tithe of all the church livings in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation, according to which the benefices were taxed, till the Reformation. A copy of it as it existed in the reign of James V. is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Also spelled *Bajimont's Roll*.—**Burgess roll**. See *burgess*.—**Close rolls**. See *close*[2].—**Great roll**. Same as *pipe-roll*.—**Judgment roll**. See *judgment*.—**Liberate roll**. See *liberate*.—**Long roll** (*milit.*), a prolonged roll of the drums: a signal of an attack by the enemy, or for the troops to assemble rapidly in line.—**Master of the Rolls**. See *master*[1].—**Merchant rolls**. See *merchant*.—**Oblate roll**. See *oblate*.—**Poor's roll**. (*a*) In England, a roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to parochial relief or those who have received such aid. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend in forma pauperis, their cause being conducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor.—**Ragman's roll**†. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.—**Resiant rolls**†. See *resiant*.—**Ridge-roll**. See *ridge*.—**Roll-and-fillet molding**, a round molding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the Early Decorated style of English Pointed architecture.—**Roll latten**. See *latten*.—**Roll-molding**, in *arch.*, a molding resembling a segment of a scroll with its end overlapping. It occurs often in the Early Pointed style, in which it is used for dripstones, string-courses, etc.—**Roll of arms**, a document containing written lists of persons entitled to bear arms, with descriptions of their armorial bearings: usually a parchment of medieval origin. The earliest of these important documents dates from about 1245. They are of great value historically and for questions of genealogy.—**Rolls of court, of parliament**, or of any public body, the parchments, kept in rolls, on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the body in question, and which constitute the official records of that body.—**Roughing-down rolls**. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—**Scavenger roll**. See *scavenger*.—**To call the roll**. See *call*[1].=**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Catalogue*, etc. See *list*[5].



1. Roll-molding. 2. Roll-and-fillet molding.

rollable (rō′la-bl), *a.* [< *roll* + *-able*.] Capable of being rolled.

roll-about (rōl′a-bout), *a.* Thick or pudgy, so as to roll when walking. [Colloq.]

A little fat *roll-about* girl of six.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

roll-boiling (rōl′boi″ling), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a process for giving a luster to cloth by scalding it, while tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel filled with hot water or steam. *E. H. Knight.*

roll-box (rōl′boks), *n.* In *spinning*, the rotary can or cylinder of a jack-frame, in which revolve the bobbin and the carrier-cylinder for the rovings. *E. H. Knight.*

roll-call (rōl′kâl), *n.* **1.** The act of calling over a list of names, as of a school or society, or of men who compose a military or legislative body. In the United States military service there are at least three roll-calls daily by the first sergeants under a commissioned officer of the company—namely, at reveille, at retreat, and at tattoo.

2. The military signal given by the drum, trumpet, or other musical instrument for soldiers to attend the calling of the roll.

roll-cumulus (rōl′kū″mū-lus), *n.* A form of strato-cumulus cloud in which the component masses of cloud at a distance from the zenith present the appearance of long bars, while overhead there is seen only the irregular flat base of scattered clouds. The linear arrangement increases toward the horizon, and is simply the effect of perspective. [Eng.]

★**roller** (rō′lèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rowler*; < *roll* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which rolls, especially a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, and spreading out. (*a*) A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now more usually) metal set in a frame, used in agriculture, gardening, road-making, etc., to break lumps of earth, press the ground compactly about newly sown seeds, compress and smooth the surface of grass-fields, level the surface of walks or roads, etc. Land-rollers are also constructed of a series of disks or a series of rings with serrated edges placed side by side. Such rollers are used for breaking up clods and cutting up rough grass-land, and are known as *disk-rollers* and *clod-crushers*. Heavy road-rollers are often combined with steam traction-engines. Agricultural rollers are also combined with other tools, as with a seeder or a harrow. See *roll*, *n.*, 2.

Pope's [page] is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the *roller*. *Johnson*, Pope.

(*b*) A rolling-pin. (*c*) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron covered with a thick composition of glue and molasses, or glue, sugar, and glycerin, which takes ink on its surface by rolling on a table or against other rollers, and which deposits this ink on types when it is rolled over them. (*d*) In *etching*, a cylinder, about three inches in diameter, covered with soft leather, and used for revarnishing an imperfectly bitten plate. The ground is applied to the roller with a palette-knife on which a little has been taken up. When the ground has, by repeated passing, been evenly spread over all parts of the roller, this is carefully passed with slight pressure over the etched plate so as to cover its surface with varnish, without allowing it to enter the furrows. (*e*) In *organ-building*, a wooden bar with pins in the ends upon which it may be rolled or rocked, and two projecting arms, usually at some distance from each other, one of which is pulled by a tracker from the keyboards, while the other pulls a tracker attached to a valve. Rollers are primarily designed to transfer motion from side to side, but they also often change it from a horizontal to a vertical plane, or vice versa. The rollers belonging to a single keyboard are usually placed together on a common roller-board, and the entire mechanism is called a *roller-board action* or *movement*. See cut under *organ*. (*f*) Any cylindrical tool or part of a machine serving to press, flatten, guide, etc., as the cylinders of a paper-making machine, the impression-cylinders in calico-printing, the roller-die by means of which patterns are transferred to such cylinders, etc. (*g*) The barrel of a musical box or of a chime-ringing machine.

2. That upon which something may be rolled up, as a wooden cylinder, or pasteboard rolled up, usually with a circular section.—**3.** A cylindrical or spherical body upon which a heavy body can be rolled or moved along: used to lessen friction.

What mighty *Rowlers*, and what massie Cars,
Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Specifically—(*a*) A cylindrical piece of wood put under a heavy stone to facilitate moving it. (*b*) A wheel in a roller-skate. (*c*) The wheel of a caster. (*d*) Same as *roller-towel*. [Colloq.] (*e*) A stout heavy sheave which revolves and saves a rope that passes over it from wear by friction.

4. A go-cart for a child.

He could run about without a *rowler* or leading-strings.
Smith, Lives of Highwaymen, II. 50. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. That in which something may be rolled; a bandage; specifically, a long rolled bandage used in surgery. It is unrolled as it is used.

I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and, lo, it shall not be bound up to be healed, to put a *roller* to bind it. Ezek. xxx. 21.

6. In *saddlery*, a broad padded surcingle, serving as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in place. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as sets in upon a coast in the neighborhood of a storm.

From their feet stretched away to the westward the sapphire *rollers* of the vast Atlantic, crowned with a thousand crests of flying foam. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxxii.

The league-long *roller* thundering on the reef.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Any bird of the family *Coraciidæ*; especially the common roller of Europe, Asia, and Africa, *Coracias garrula*. There are many other species, of several different genera. The Madagascar ground-rollers are birds of the genera *Brachypteracias* and *Atelornis*. See cut under *Coracias*. (*b*) A kind of domestic pigeon; one of the varieties of tumblers. (*c*) A variety of canary: as, a Harz Mountain *roller*.—**9.** In *herpet.*, a snake of the family *Tortricidæ*; a shorttail.—**10.** The rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*. [Maryland.]—**Breaking-down rollers**, in *metal-working*, rollers used to roll the metal while it is hot, for the purpose of consolidating it.—**Damping-roller**. See *damping*.—**Delivery-roller**. See *delivery*.—**Diluting roller**, in a paper-making machine, a roller which carries water into the pulp-cistern to reduce the density of the pulp.—**Distributing-roller**, a roller in the inking-apparatus of a printing-press between the ductor and the inking-rolls; a waver.—**Drawing-rollers**, in a drawing-machine, the fluted rollers by which the sliver is elongated.—**Dutch roller**, a kind of domestic pigeon, a variety of the tumbler. *Darwin.*—**Fancy roller**. See *fancy*.—**Lithographic roller**. See *lithographic*.—**Printers' roller**. See *inking-roller*.—**Roller bandage**. Same as *roller*, 5.—**Roller bolt**. See *bolt*[1].—**Roller handspike**. See *handspike*.—**Side roller**, in *sugar-manuf.*, one of the side cylinders of the press. See *king-roller* and *macasse*.—**The rollers**, the local name of a heavy surf peculiar to St. Helena and the Island of Ascension. Rollers prevail on the leeward side of the island after a period of strong trades, and are due to the confluence of the swell passing around the island by the right with that passing around by the left, the swell being also heightened by the surrounding shoals. The resulting surf is so dangerous to shipping that single and double roller-flags are displayed to warn small craft against making for land while the rollers prevail.

roller-bar (rō′lèr-bär), *n.* The sharp-edged bar or knife in the bed of a rag-cutting machine. *E. H. Knight.*

roller-barrow (rō′lèr-bar″ō), *n.* A barrow traveling on a roller of some width, instead of on the ordinary small front wheel, so that it can pass ☆over smooth turf without cutting into it.

roller-bearing (rō′lèr-bâr″ing), *n.* A journal-socket which has antifriction rollers on its interior perimeter; a ring-bush.

roller-bird (rō′lèr-bèrd), *n.* Same as *roller*, 8.

roller-board (rō′lèr-bōrd), *n.* In *organ-building*. See *roller*, 1 (*e*).

roller-bowl (rō′lèr-bōl), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a device used with a carding-machine to roll the detached slivers into cardings or rolls ready for the slubbing-machine.

★**roller-box** (rō′lèr-boks), *n.* In *printing*, a chest or closet of wood in which inking-rollers are kept. Also *roller-closet*.

roller-composition (rō′lèr-kom-pō-zish″on), *n.* In *printing*, the composition of which inking-rollers are made. See *composition*, 5.

roller-die (rō′lèr-dī), *n.* A cylindrical die for transferring steel-plate engravings, as for printing bank-notes, and also for the transfer of patterns to calico-printing rolls. The design is engraved on a plate of soft steel, which is afterward hardened, and subjected to strong pressure upon the soft steel die, to which the incised lines of the plate are thus transferred in relief. The die is then hardened, and is used in turn to transfer the design to a plate, a roller, or another die.

roller-flag (rō′lèr-flag), *n.* A signal displayed, as at St. Helena and the Island of Ascension,

to warn boats against attempting to land during the prevalence of the rollers.

roller-forks (rō′lėr-fôrks), *n. pl.* In a printing-press, slotted or forked supports, of the nature of uncapped journal-boxes, in which the journals of the composition rollers are fitted, and in which they turn.

roller-gin (rō′lėr-jin), *n.* A machine for separating cotton-seeds from cotton-fiber, in the best form of which the separation is effected by a roller acting in conjunction with two knives or blades, one fixed and the other movable, the action of which in conjunction separates the seed from the fiber, the latter being removed by the roller. Used almost exclusively for Sea Island and allied cotton. The simplest form of a roller-gin is the East Indian, or churka, gin, consisting of two rollers in proximate contact, between which the fiber is passed, and cleared from the seed, by hand.

roller-grip (rō′lėr-grip), *n.* A device for clutching a traveling-rope, used as a means of traction for railroad-cars. It consists of a set of binding-rollers or -wheels controlled by special mechanism so as to grasp or let loose the traveling-rope or -cable at will.

roller-lift (rō′lėr-lift), *n.* In some printing-machines, a small cam which raises the ink-distributing roller from the surface of the ink-★ing-plate.

roller-mill (rō′lėr-mil), *n.* 1. Any form of mill for the coarse grinding of grain for feed. Specifically—2. A mill in which wheat is made into flour by a cracking process, passing between horizontal rolls of steel running each at a different speed.—3. A machine for bruising flaxseed before grinding under edgestones and pressing. [Seldom used.]

roller-mold (rō′lėr-mōld), *n.* In *printing*, a metallic mold into which, in the casting of composition rollers, the melted composition is poured.

roller-skate (rō′lėr-skāt), *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, instead of the usual iron or steel runner, and used for skating upon asphalt or some other smooth surface. Also called *parlor-skate*.

roller-stock (rō′lėr-stok), *n.* The cylindrical rod of iron, sometimes covered with wood, which serves as the axis of a printer's roller, and gives it its needed stiffness.

roller-stop (rō′lėr-stop), *n.* An apparatus for arresting or limiting the motion of the ductor inking-roller on a printing-machine.

roller-towel (rō′lėr-tou″el), *n.* An endless towel arranged to roll over a cylinder of wood bracketed to the wall, so that all parts of it may be conveniently used. Also called *jack-towel* and *roller*.

Rolle's plane. In *anat.*, the plane passing through the alveolar and the two auricular points.

rolley (rō′li), *n.* [Prob. < *roll* + dim. *-ey*.] A kind of truck drawn by a horse, used in coal-mines for carrying tubs or corfs along underground ways. [North. Eng.]

rolley-polley, *n.* See *roly-poly*.

rolleyway (rō′li-wā), *n.* Any underground road along which rolleys are conveyed. [Prov. Eng.]

rolliche (rol′i-chi), *n.* [Also *rollichie;* < D. *rolletje*, "a truckle" (Sewel), sheave of a pulley, lit. 'little roll,' dim. of MD. *rolle*, D. *rol*, a roll: see *roll*, *n.*] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried: an old and favorite dish among the Dutch in New York. *Bartlett.*

Rolletje or *rullities:* a favorite old Knickerbocker tidbit, composed of pressed beef and tripe, soused in spiced vinegar and cut into small and appetizing slices.
E. S. Brooks, In Leisler's Times: note at foot of p. 9.

rollick (rol′ik), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *roll* + dim. *-ick*, equiv. to *-ock*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; swagger; be jovial in behavior.

He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set.
T. Hook, Jack Brag. (*Latham.*)

There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to pay the cabman, or provide for a repast. He *rollicked* in his present poverty. *G. Meredith*, Rhoda Fleming, xxix.

★**rolling** (rō′ling), *n.* [< ME. *rollynge;* verbal n. of *roll*, *v.*] 1. A reciprocating rotary motion about a fore-and-aft axis, more or less irregular, as of a ship at sea.—2. (*a*) Ornamenting, by means of a bookbinders' roll, the edges or inner covers of a full-bound book. (*b*) Smoothing or polishing paper by means of calendering rollers.—3. A method of taking trout. When the streams are at their lowest stage in summer, a dam of logs, stones, and brush is roughly built at the lower end of some pool in which the fish have congregated. This rolling-dam being constructed, the stream for some distance above the pool is beaten with poles, and the fish are driven down to the deepest water, out of which they are swept with a net. [New Brunswick.]
4. Same as *roll*, 5.—5. A twist or partial knot by which the thread is secured to the bobbin in lace-making. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Friction of rolling.** See *friction.*—**Instantaneous center of rolling.** See *center*[1].

★**rolling** (rō′ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

He next essays to walk, but, downward pressed,
On four feet imitates his brother beast:
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 340.

2. Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of musketry.—3. Wavy; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes.

The country was what was termed *rolling*, from some fancied resemblance to the surface of the ocean when it is just undulating with a long "ground-swell."
Cooper, Oak Openings, i.

4. Turned over or down with the effect of a roll, or that may be so turned down.

Solemn old Thoresby records how he and his cousin "bought each a pair of black silk *rolling* stockings in Westminster Hall."
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 153.

A black and red velvet tartan [waistcoat] with white stripes and a *rolling* collar. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lix.

Rolling bridge, a drawbridge or a ferry bridge which rolls upon wheels; or a swing bridge supported upon balls moving in a circular path.—**Rolling-cam press.** See *press*[1].—**Rolling circle** of a paddle-wheel, the circle described by a point in the paddle-wheel which moves with the speed with which the vessel passes through the water. If the vessel were traveling upon land upon wheels of the size of this circle and with the same speed of engine, her velocity would remain unaffected.—**Rolling colter.** See *colter.*—**Rolling curve,** a roulette.—**Rolling fire.** See *fire*, 13.—**Rolling friction.** See *friction.*—**Rolling globe,** a large ball on which acrobats stand and ascend inclined planes.—**Rolling hitch,** a hitch made with the end of one rope round another rope under tension, or round a spar, in such a way that when drawn on in the direction of the length of the rope or spar the hitch will jam.—**Rolling pendulum,** a pendulum carrying cylindrical bearings which roll upon a plane or other surface. A special case of a rolling pendulum is a cylinder loaded at one side; another and extreme case is a pendulum turning on knife-edges.—**Rolling-pressure press.** See *press*[1].—**Rolling purchase,** an arrangement of pulleys with one or more movable blocks: a phrase having application especially to the mechanical appliance used for bending the great arbalist of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was an apparatus which could be applied to the stock when required, and then detached and carried in the belt. See cut under *moulinet.*—**Rolling reef,** a method of shortening sail by rolling the canvas about a roller underneath the yard, thereby doing away with the use of reef-points.—**Rolling resistance,** that resistance to the rolling of a body over a surface which is caused by cohesion.—**Rolling topsail, rolling topgallantsail,** sails reduced in area by being rolled up on a roller underneath the yard.

rolling-barrel (rō′ling-bar″el), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.* See *barrel.*

rolling-chock (rō′ling-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its center so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron or rope parrel inclosing the other half of the mast. Its purpose is to steady the yard.

rolling-cleat (rō′ling-klēt), *n.* Same as *rolling-chock.*

rolling-dam (rō′ling-dam), *n.* The rough dam used in rolling for trout. See *rolling*, 3.

rolling-frame (rō′ling-frām), *n.* In *dyeing*, an arrangement of rollers for drawing cloth through the dye-beck. Also called *galloper.* *E. H. Knight.*

rolling-machine (rō′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any machine which performs its functions essentially by means of rollers. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for making brass fender-moldings and brasswork for grates. (*b*) A machine for smoothing out a cotton-bat and working it into fiber like flax ready for carding. (*c*) A roll-★ing-mill.

rolling-mill (rō′ling-mil), *n.* 1. A metal-working establishment using, in connection with heating-furnaces, systems of steel rollers for forming metal into sheets, bars, rods, or wires. Such rolling-mills sometimes bear special names, as a rail-mill, wire-rolling mill, etc. The essential feature of a rolling-mill is a set or train of steel rollers placed either in pairs one over the other, as in a two-high train, or in a group of three, as in a three-high train. The heated metal direct from the furnaces is presented to these rollers and is drawn through between the trains. It is at once caught on the other side and repassed between the rollers, each passage between them being called a *pass.* In a two-high train the rollers are stopped and reversed at each pass. In a three-high train the rollers turn constantly in one direction, the return pass being between a different pair of rollers from the pair first passed through, the middle roller, however, always being one of either pair. The distance between the rollers is regulated by screws at the ends. The section given to the metal in passing through the rollers is determined by the shape of the rollers, whether flat or grooved, it being possible to produce in this way bars having a great variety of sections, adapted for independent or structural uses. The rolling-mill serves also to some extent to clear the metal passed through it from impurities. Small rolling-mills with tapering rollers are used to roll short flat metal bars into rings, the passage between the rollers expanding the outside more than the inside edge, and thus causing the strip to assume a curved form. See cut under *roll*, 2 (*a*).
2. One of the trains of rolls with its framework and driving-mechanism used in rolling metal bars, plates, or sheets in a rolling-mill. They are also called *rolls*, and *two-high* and *three-high rolls* according to the number of superimposed rolls in the machine.
3. A rolling-machine for making sheet-glass by rolling the hot metal.—4. A form of lea-★ther-rolling machine.

★**rolling-pin** (rō′ling-pin), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, marble, or copper, having a projecting handle at each end, with which dough, paste, confectioners' sugar, etc., are molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

★**rolling-plant** (rō′ling-plant), *n.* Same as *rolling-stock.*

rolling-press (rō′ling-pres), *n.* 1. A copper-plate-printers' press in which impression is made by passing the plate under a rolling cylinder.—2. A calendering-machine, which consists of two or more closely geared cylinders of smooth surface, used for smoothing and polishing the surface of paper.—3. A machine with two or more steam-heated iron rollers, which removes indentations from printed sheets.

rolling-rope (rō′ling-rōp), *n.* Same as *rolling-tackle.*

rolling-stock (rō′ling-stok), *n.* In *railways*, the cars, locomotive engines, etc. Also called *rolling-plant.*

rolling-tackle (rō′ling-tak″l), *n.* A tackle used to steady a yard when the ship rolls heavily. It is hooked to the weather-quarter of the yard and to a strap around the mast, and hauled taut. Also called *rolling-rope.*

Rollinia (ro-lin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1825), named after Charles *Rollin* (1661–1741), a French historian, who aided the botanist Tournefort in his work the "Institutiones."] A genus of trees and shrubs of the family *Anonaceæ*, the custard-apple family, and of the tribe *Xylopieæ.* It is characterized by its globose corolla with six lobes in two series, the three outer concave at the base and produced into a thick, laterally flattened dorsal wing, the three inner small, sometimes minute or obsolete. It is readily distinguished from the next related genus, *Anona*, the custard-apple, by its appendaged petals. There are about 20 species, all natives of warmer parts of America. They bear either thin or rigid leaves, and flowers in small clusters which are either terminal or opposite the leaves. The fruit is composed of many sessile berries borne on a broad convex receptacle, either separate or more often united into one roundish and many-celled fruit. *R. multiflora* and *R. longifolia* furnish a light tough wood, a kind of lancewood. *R. Sieberi* is called *sugar-apple* in the West Indies.

roll-joint (rōl′joint), *n.* 1. A method of joining metal sheets by rolling one edge over the other and pressing the joining flat.—2. A joint made by this method.

roll-lathe (rōl′lāᵺh), *n.* In *mach.*, a lathe for turning off massive rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, etc. The centers are relieved from strain in such lathes by rests which support the journals of the rolls during the process.

roll-molding (rōl′mōl″ding), *n.* See *roll.*

rollock (rol′ok), *n.* Same as *rowlock.*

roll-top (rōl′top), *a.* Having a rolling top.—**Roll-top desk.** Same as *cylinder-desk.*

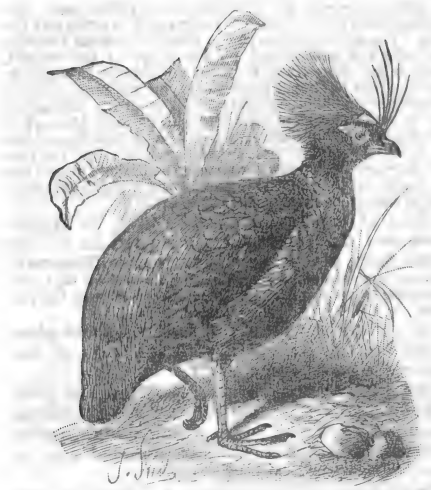
roll-train (rōl′trān), *n.* A rolling-mill train. See *rolling-mill* and *train.*

Rollulidæ (ro-lū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-idæ*.] The *Rollulinæ* raised to family rank.

Rollulinæ (rol-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Perdicidæ* or *Tetraonidæ*, represented by the genus *Rollulus.* *Bonaparte*, 1850. Also called *Cryptonychinæ.*

rolluline (rol′ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rollulinæ.*

Rollulus (rol′ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonnaterre, 1790), < *roulroul*, native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, type of the subfamily *Rollulinæ*, having the hind claw rudimentary; the roulrouls or wood-quail. The species inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and Tenasserim. The red-crested wood-quail is *R. cristatus* or *roulroul*, of a rich green color, with a long red crest; it lives in the woods in small flocks from the sea-level to a height of 4,000 feet. The female is lighter-colored, and lacks the red crest. Another roulroul is *R. niger*, sometimes generically separated as *Melanoperdix* (Jerdon, 1864). The genus is also called *Cryptonyx* and *Liponyx.* See cut on following page.



Roulroul (*Rollulus cristatus*).

★**roll-up** (rōl′up), *n.* 1. Same as *roly-poly*, 2.

I know what the pudden's to be—apricot *roll-up*—O my buttons! *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 6.

2. A clogging of machinery in cotton-carding or the like. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 90.

★**rollway** (rōl′wā), *n.* 1. A natural incline (as the bank of a stream), or an inclined structure, down which heavy bodies, especially logs, are propelled by their own weight; a shoot.

This appliance for swinging logs from stump to *rollway*, car, or boat is to be the chief means for placing this North Carolina cypress where it will do the most good. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 152.

2. In *lumbering*, a mass of logs piled up for rolling down to or into a stream, or placed upon the ice to await spring freshets.

The logs are drawn to the nearest river, where they are piled in great *roll-ways*, either on the ice or on a high bank, there to remain until the spring floods launch them. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

roloway (rol′ō-wā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus diana*. See cut under *Diana*.

roly-poly (rō′li-pō′li), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *rowly-powly*, *rolley-polley*, *rolly-poly*, etc.; a riming variation on *roll*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. The act of rolling over and over in play: as, to play at *roly-poly*. *E. D. D.*—2. A name of various games of chance; specifically, an old game, somewhat resembling bowls, played with pins and a ball on a floor or smooth plot of ground. —3. A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled up, to form a pudding.

As for the *roly-poly*, it was too good. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, i.

4†. A good-for-nothing fellow; a rascal.

I'll have thee in league first with these two *rollypoolies*. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

5. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a roly-poly; shaped like a roly-poly; round; pudgy.

You said I make the best *roly-poly* puddings in the world. *Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xii.

It [plum-duff] is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the *roly-poly* style. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 207.

Cottages, in the doors of which a few *rolypoly*, open-eyed children stood. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xii.

Rom (rom), *n.* [Gipsy *rom*, a man, husband; prob. < Hind. *dom*, also *domrā* (with initial cerebral *d*, which confuses with *r*), a man of a low caste who, in eastern India, make ropes, mats, baskets, fans, etc., and are also employed in removing dead bodies and carcasses, and are generally thieves, but who, in western India, are musicians or singers; < Skt. *domba* (with cerebral *d*), a man of a low caste who make their living by singing and dancing. Cf. *Romany*, *rum*[2].] A (male) Gipsy; a Romany.

She [the Gipsy queen] had known the chiefs of her people in the days . . . when the *Rom* was a leader in the prize-ring, or noted as a highwayman. *C. G. Leland*, The Century, XXV. 909.

Rom. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *Roman*; (*b*) of *Romance* (languages).

Romæan (rō-mē′an), *n.* [< Gr. Ῥωμαῖος, Roman; after Constantinople became the capital of the empire also applied to the Greeks.] An inhabitant of one of the countries included in the eastern Roman (Byzantine) empire; a subject of the Greek emperor. *Robertson*, Hist. Christ. Church, viii. 95.

romaget, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *roomage*, *rummage*.

Romaic (rō-mā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *romaïque* = Sp. Pg. It. *romaico*, < ML. *Romaicus*, < Gr. Ῥωμαϊκός, belonging to Rome, Roman, Latin (later applied to the Greeks when the Roman capital was transferred to Constantinople) (NGr. Ῥωμαϊκός, Roman, Latin, Ῥωμαΐικος, Romaic, modern Greek), < Gr. Ῥώμη, L. *Roma*, Rome: see *Roman*.] I. *a.* Relating to the vernacular language of modern Greece, or to those who use it.

II. *n.* The vernacular language of modern Greece, the popular modern form of ancient Greek, written in the ancient character. The literary language of modern Greece is Romaic more or less conformed to classical Greek; it is styled *Hellenic*.

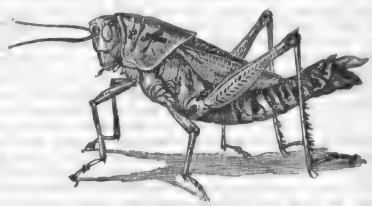
romaika (rō-mā′i-kä), *n.* [NGr. ῥωμαϊκή, fem. of Ῥωμαϊκός, Roman: see *Romaic*.] A modern Greek dance, characterized by serpentine figures and a throwing of handkerchiefs among the dancers.

romal[1] (rō-mäl′), *n.* See *rumal*.

romal[2] (rō-mäl′), *n.* [Prop. **ramal*, < Sp. *ramal*, a halter, rope's end, pendant, branch, < L. *ramale*, a branch, < *ramus*, branch: see *ramus*, *rammel*.] A braided thong of leather, rawhide, or horsehair, with a divided end, looped to the bridle or the ends of the reins, and used as a whip. [Western U. S.]

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony, twirling his *romal*, a long leathern strap attached to the bridle, the end divided like a double whip-lash. *Mary Hallock Foote*, St. Nicholas, XIV. 33.

Romalea (rō-mā′lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), prop. *Rhomalea*, < Gr. ῥωμαλέος, strong of body, < ῥώμη, bodily strength.] A notable genus of



Lubber-grasshopper (*Romalea microptera*).

large-bodied short-winged locusts, or short-horned grasshoppers. *R. microptera* is the lubber-grasshopper of the southern United States, sharing the English name with a similar but quite distinct species, *Brachystola magna* of the western States.

Roman (rō′man), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Romayne*; < ME. *Romayne*, < OF. *romain*, F. *romain* = Sp. Pg. It. *romano*, < L. *Romanus*, Roman, < *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *Romish*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient or modern Rome, or the people, institutions, or characteristics of Rome.

To every *Roman* citizen he gives,
To every several man, seventy-five drachmas. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 246.

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,
Reduced a province under *Roman* yoke,
Obeys Tiberius. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 158.

Hence—2. Having some attribute deemed especially characteristic of the ancient Romans; noble; distinguished; brave; hardy; patriotic; stern.

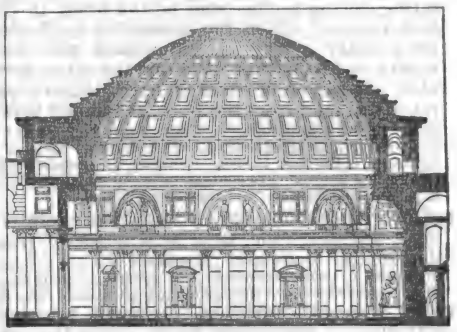
What 's brave, what 's noble,
Let 's do it after the high *Roman* fashion,
And make death proud to take us. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 87.

There is something fine, something *Roman* in the best sense, in the calm way in which the British Government of India looks upon itself as virtually eternal. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 7.

3. Pertaining to Rome ecclesiastically; of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; papal.

The chief grounds upon which we separate from the *Roman* communion. *Burnet*.

4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Noting a form of letter or type of which the text of this book is an example. It is the form preferred for books and newspapers by the Latin races and by English-speaking peoples. Three series are used conjointly in printing: (1) capitals, which are copies of Old Latin lapidary letters; (2) small capitals, a medieval Italian fashion, first made in type by Aldus Manutius in 1501; and (3) minuscule or lower-case letters, first made in type by Sweinheim and Pannartz at Subiaco in 1465, and afterward, of better form, by Jenson at Venice in 1471.—**Holy Roman Empire.** See *empire*.—**Roman alum.** See *alum*.—**Roman architecture**, the architecture of the ancient Romans, characterized by admirable development and application of the round arch and vault, and of stone and particularly brick masonry of all varieties, especially in small materials and with proper use of excellent cements and mortar, and by adoption of the Greek orders in general as mere exterior ornaments in lavishness of redundant and artificial decoration, and without understanding of their delicately studied proportions and logical arrangement. The true Roman architecture, considered apart from its Hellenistic decoration, was not artistic, though the boldness and great span of its arches and vaults very frequently produce a grand and majestic effect; it was, however, a thoroughly practical architecture, flexible to all requirements, and admitting of the quick and solid construction, by great numbers of soldiers or other unskilled workmen, of even the greatest struc-



Roman Architecture.—Section of the Pantheon, illustrating the use of vaulting, arches, and columns.

tures, as aqueducts, bridges, amphitheaters, basilicas, thermæ, and fortresses, under the direction of a small number of trained engineers. From the Roman arched and vaulted construction medieval architecture was developed, and back to it can be traced most that is best in modern masonry. The interior decoration of Roman architecture under the empire was evolved from Greek models, without the Greek moderation and refinement; mosaic and molded stucco were profusely used, and wall-painting on a surface of mortar was universal. The artisans of this decoration were in large measure of Greek birth. See cuts under *amphitheater*, *Colosseum*, *octastyle*, *Pantheon*.—**Roman art**, the art of ancient Rome. Under the republic there was practically no Roman art. During the last two centuries of the republic the spoils of Greece, the masterpieces of the Greek sculptor and painter, accumulated in Rome. Greek art became fashionable, and Greek artists began to flock to Rome. The Greek taste became modified to accord with the love of the Romans for lavish richness and display. Under the empire there was developed from this Greek source a sculpture of truly Roman style, characteristic especially in its portrait-statues, in which the person represented is often



Roman Art.—Bust of the Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius.

idealized as a god, and which are often highly naturalistic and skilful in treatment, and many of them excellent art as portraiture. Another chief development of Roman sculpture is the historical relief, illustrating all phases of Roman imperial life and triumphs. Though these reliefs are seldom artistic, the episodes which they present are precise in detail, and strikingly true to life. *Roman painting* in its origin, and with Fabius Pictor and Pacuvius, was Etruscan; in its development under the empire, when it was profuse in quantity, covering in general the interior walls of all buildings of any pretension, it was Greek, of the degenerated but clever and light style of Alexandria. At its best, as seen in many of the wall-paintings of Pompeii and of Rome, it is highly decorative; and it is especially valuable as preserving the chief material that survives for the study of the great Greek painters of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. See *Pasitelean*.—**Roman balance.** See *steelyard*.—**Roman camomile**, a cultivated form of the common camomile.—**Roman candle**, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube, which discharges a succession of white or colored stars or balls.—**Roman Catholic**, of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; hence, as a noun, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Abbreviated *R. C.*—**Roman Catholic Church**, the popular designation of the church of which the Pope or Bishop of Rome is the head, and which holds him, as the successor of St. Peter and heir of his spiritual authority,

privileges, and gifts, as the supreme ruler, pastor, and teacher of the whole Catholic Church. Ecclesiastically, it is a hierarchy consisting of priests, bishops, and archbishops, presided over by the Pope, who is the supreme head of the church, and who is elected for life by the College of Cardinals from their own number. Every priest receives his consecration from a bishop or archbishop, and every bishop and archbishop holds his appointment from the Pope, by whose permission he must be consecrated. Celibacy is strictly enforced on the clergy. The doctrines of the church are contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent, and in a briefer form in the creed of Pius IV. (1564). This creed contains twelve articles, including an acceptance of the traditions and constitutions of the church and of the Scriptures as interpreted by the church; seven sacraments, necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all for every individual—namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony; the doctrines concerning original sin and justification defined by the decrees of the Council of Trent; the mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice; the real presence and transubstantiation; purgatory; the invocation of the saints; the veneration of images; indulgences; and the supremacy of the Pope. The last article, as since defined by the Vatican Council, involves the infallibility of the Pope. The worship of the Roman Catholic Church is an elaborate ritual, the central feature of it being the sacrifice of the mass, in which the real body and blood of Christ are believed to be corporeally present, each repetition of the mass being regarded as a real sacrifice for sin and as exercising a real efficacy in securing the salvation of those who in faith assist at and partake of it. These doctrines and usages are, with some differences, largely also those of the Greek and some other churches. The most distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are the papal supremacy and infallibility, the immaculate conception, and the purgatorial fire. Communion is given in one kind only.—**Roman Catholicism,** the principles, doctrines, rules, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church collectively.—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts,** a series of English statutes of 1829, 1833, 1834, 1843, 1844, and 1846, removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics.—**Roman cement.** See *cement.*—**Roman collar** (*eccles.*), a straight collar of lawn or linen, bound and stitched. It is worn by priests and clerics over a black collar, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet one. It is modern and secular in its origin.—**Roman empire,** the ancient empire of Rome, the beginning of which is generally placed at 31 B. C. Its division into Eastern and Western empires began in the fourth century. See *Eastern Empire, Holy Roman Empire,* and *Western Empire,* under *empire.*—**Roman fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Roman hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus.*—**Roman indiction.** See *indiction,* 3.—**Roman laurel,** the true laurel, *Laurus nobilis.*—**Roman law,** the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman empire. The principles of the Roman law have exerted an extraordinary influence over most systems of jurisprudence in continental Europe, and are incorporated in a remarkable degree with the law of Scotland. See *civil law,* under *civil.*—**Roman lock, mosaic, nettle, nose, ocher.** See the nouns.—**Roman order,** in *arch.*, same as *composite order.* See *composite,* 3.—**Roman pearl.** See *pearl.*—**Roman pitch.** See *pitch of a roof,* under *pitch*[1].—**Roman pottery.** See *pottery.*—**Roman pronunciation.** See *pronunciation.*—**Roman punch,** a water-ice, flavored usually with lemon, and mixed with rum or other spirit.—**Roman red ware.** Same as *Samian ware* (which see, under *Samian*).—**Roman school,** in *art,* the style of painting which prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was developed from the art of Raphael (1483–1520), who in his later manner was the founder of the school. It was in no way a native school, being based on the art of Florence, and counting foreigners, for the most part, among its painters. Among the most prominent names of this school are Giulio Romano, Caravaggio, and the later Sassoferrato and Maratta.—**Roman string,** a peculiarly fine variety of catgut string for violins and similar instruments, made in Italy.—**Roman surface,** a surface invented by the geometer Steiner in Rome. See *Steiner's surface,* under *surface.*—**Roman vitriol, white,** etc. See the nouns.—**Roman wormwood,** one of the ragweeds, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.* See *ragweed.*—**Syn. 1.** *Roman, Latin. Roman* naturally applies to that which is especially associated or connected with the city, Rome; *Latin* to that which similarly belongs to the district, Latium. Hence, we speak of *Roman* power, fortitude, administration; the *Roman* church; the *Latin* language. Nearly all the use of *Latin* has grown out of its application to the language: as, *Latin* grammar; a *Latin* idiom; the *Latin* Church. The words are not interchangeable.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Rome, the capital of Italy, and chief city of the ancient Roman empire.

Thei assemble and somowne on alle partees, and now be meved the *romaynes* with an huge peple, and theire lorde and gouernours is Pounce, Antony, tweyne of the counseillours of Rome. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 303.

The last of all the *Romans,* fare thee well!
It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy fellow. *Shak.,* J. C., v. 3. 99.

2. A person enjoying the freedom or citizenship of ancient Rome. [An old use.]

Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a *Roman?* He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born. Acts xxii. 28.

3. A member or an adherent of the Church of Rome; a Romanist. [Now mostly colloq.]

—4. [*l. c.*] A roman letter or type, in distinction from an *italic.*—**Epistle to the Romans,** an epistle written by the apostle Paul to a Christian community at Rome consisting partly of Jews and partly of Gentile converts. It was composed before the apostle had visited Rome, and is generally supposed to have been written from Corinth about A. D. 58. Its main subject is the doctrine of justification by faith, with special reference to the relative position of the Jews and Gentiles to the law of God (natural and revealed), the rejection of the Jews, and the admission of the Gentiles. Abbreviated *Rom.*

romance (rō-mans′), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *romaunce;* < ME. *romance, romaunce, romans* (also *romant, romaunt,* q. v.), = D. G. Dan. Sw. *roman,* < OF. *romans, romanz, roumans,* also *roman, romant, roumant,* a story, history, romance, also the Romance language, = Pr. *romans,* a romance, the Romance or (vulgar) Roman language, = Sp. *romance,* a romance, tale, ballad, the common Spanish language, = Pg. *romance,* the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzo,* a romance, fable, = Romansh *romansch* (ML. reflex *Romancium,* the Romance language; also *romagium,* a romance); < L. *Romanicus,* Roman (through the adverb, ML. *Romanice,* in Roman or Latin fashion; *Romanice loqui,* F. *parler romans,* speak in Romance, or the vulgar Latin tongue), < *Romanus,* Roman: see *Romanic, Roman.* Cf. *romant.* II. *a.* (and I., *n.,* 7). In form after the noun, < ML. *Romanicus,* Romanic, Romance: see above. Cf. *Romansh.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe, or any fictitious story of heroic, marvelous, or supernatural incidents derived from history or legend, and told in prose or verse and at considerable length: as, the *romance* of Charlemagne; the Arthurian *romances.*

He honoured that hit hade, euer-more after,
As hit is breued in the best boke of *romaunce.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2521.

Upon my bedde I sat upright,
And bad oon reche me a book,
A *romaunce,* and hit me took
To rede and dryve the night away;
For me thoghte it better play
Than playe either at chesse or tables.
And in this boke were written fables
That clerkes hadde, in olde tyme,
And other poets, put in ryme.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 48.

And yf any man demaunde hou certain,
What me shall call thys *romans* souerain,
Hit name the *Romans* as of Partenay,
And so som it call certes at this day.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6417.

Upon these three columns—chivalry, gallantry, and religion—repose the fictions of the middle ages, especially those usually designated as *romances.* These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by natives of the north of France.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 59.

History commenced among the modern nations of Europe, as it had commenced among the Greeks, in *romance.*
Macaulay, History.

2. In Spain and other Romanic countries—either (*a*) a short epic narrative poem (historic ballad), or, later, (*b*) a short lyric poem.

The *romance* . . . is a composition in long verses of fourteen syllables ending with one rhyme, or assonance, which have been generally, but wrongly, divided into two short lines, the first of which, naturally, is rhymeless.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 354.

3. A tale or novel dealing not so much with real or familiar life as with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, as Cervantes's "Don Quixote," with rapid and violent changes of scene and fortune, as Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," with mysterious and supernatural events, as R. L. Stevenson's "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," or with morbid idiosyncrasies of temperament, as Godwin's "Caleb Williams," or picturing imaginary conditions of society influenced by imaginary characters, as Fouqué's "Undine." Special forms of the romance, suggested by the subject and the manner of treatment, are the historical, the pastoral, the philosophical, the psychological, the allegorical, etc. See *novel, n.,* 4.

The narrative manner of Defoe has a naturalness about it beyond that of any other novel or *romance* writer. His fictions have all the air of true stories.
Lamb, Estimate of Defoe.

Others were much scandalized. It ["The Pilgrim's Progress"] was a vain story, a mere *romance,* about giants, and lions, and goblins, and warriors. *Macaulay,* John Bunyan.

Sir Philip Sidney's The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, which appeared in 1590, after the author's death, is the most brilliant prose fiction in English of the century, and a genuine pastoral and heroic *romance.*
Encyc. Brit., XX. 660.

4. An invention; fiction; falsehood: used euphemistically.

This knight was indeede a valiant gentleman, but not a little given to *romance* when he spake of himselfe.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 6, 1651.

A Staple of *Romance* and Lies,
False Tears and real Perjuries.
Prior, An English Padlock.

5. A blending of the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, and the imaginative in actions, manners, ideas, language, or literature; tendency of mind to dwell upon or give expression to the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, or the imaginative.

The splendid phantoms of chivalrous *romance,* the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay,* Milton.

The hardships of the journey and of the first encampment are certainly related by their contemporary with some air of *romance,* yet they can hardly be exaggerated.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

The age of *Romance* has not ceased; it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline. *Carlyle,* Diamond Necklace, i.

6. In *music:* (*a*) A setting of a romantic story or tale; a ballad. (*b*) Any short, simple melody of tender character, whether vocal or instrumental; a song, or song without words. Also *romanza.*—**7.** [*cap.*] A Romance language, or the Romance languages. See II.

Did not the Norman Conquest . . . bring with it a settlement of strangers, of *Romance*-speaking strangers, enough to destroy all pretence on the part of the English nation to pure Teutonic descent?
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 155.

=Syn. 3. *Tale,* etc. See *novel.*

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to or denoting the languages which arose, in the south and west of Europe, out of the Roman or Latin language as spoken in the provinces at one time subject to Rome. The principal Romance languages are the Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Wallachian, and Rhæto-Romanic. Also *Romanic.* Abbreviated *Rom.*

romance (rō-mans′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *romanced,* ppr. *romancing.* [= OF. *romancier, roumancer* = Pr. *romansar* = Sp. Pg. *romancear,* translate into the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzeggiare,* write romances; from the noun: see *romance, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To invent and relate fictitious stories; deal in extravagant, fanciful, or false recitals; lie.

I hear others *romancing* about Things they never heard nor saw; nay, and that they do with that Assurance that, when they are telling the most ridiculous and impossible Things in Nature, they persuade themselves they are speaking Truth all the While.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 53.

2. To be romantic; behave romantically or with fanciful or extravagant enthusiasm; build castles in the air.

That I am a "*romancing* chit of a girl" is a mere conjecture on your part; I never *romanced* to you.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

II. *trans.* To treat, present, or discuss in a romantic manner. [Recent, and a Gallicism.]

At the end Mr. B. does not *romance* us. His last words, where he treats of our social and economic future, embody the thoughts of every enlightened American.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 663.

romancer (rō-man′sėr), *n.* [< F. *romancier,* a romancer, novelist, = Sp. *romancero,* one who sings or recites romances or ballads (cf. *romancero* = Pg. *romanceiro,* a collection of romantic ballads), = It. *romanziere,* a romancer, novelist; as *romance* + *-er*[2].] **1.** A writer of romance.

In the civill warres [he was] colonel of horse. . . . Good sword-man; admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and *romanceer.* *Aubrey,* Lives, Sir J. Long.

Illustrious *romancer* [Cervantes]! were the "fine frenzies" which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote a fit subject . . . to be exposed to the jeers of duennas?
Lamb, Barrenness of the Imaginative Faculty.

2. One who romances; one who invents fictitious or extravagant stories.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

romancical (rō-man′si-kal), *a.* [< *romance* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to or dealing in romance, particularly the romances of chivalry. [Rare.]

The poets and *romancical* writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). *Lamb,* Decay of Beggars.

romancist (rō-man′sist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *romancista,* one who writes in the vernacular tongue, Pg. also a romancer; as *romance* + *-ist.*] A writer of romance; a romancer.

A story! what story? Père Silas is no *romancist.*
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxv.

Slow, determined, sure, artistic work . . . made the successful careers of the earlier generation of American poets, *romancists,* and essayists. *The Century,* XL. 313.

romancy† (rō-man′si), *a.* [< *romance* + *-y*[1].] Romantic. [Rare.]

An old house, situated in a *romancy* place.
Life of A. Wood, p. 118.

Romanée Conti. A wine of Burgundy, grown on the Côte d'Or, in a very small district in the

commune of Vosne. It is considered by many the chief of all the red wines of Burgundy.

Romanée St. Vivant. A wine of Burgundy of the highest class, grown on the Côte d'Or, a very small amount being produced.

romanesca (rō-ma-nes'kä), *n.* [It., fem. of *Romanesco*, Romanesque: see *Romanesque*.] A dance: same as *galliard*, 2.

Romanese (rō-man-ēs' or -ēz'), *n.* [< L. *Romanensis*, Roman, < *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman*.] Same as *Wallachian*.

Romanesk† (rō-ma-nesk'), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romanesque*.

Romanesque (rō-ma-nesk'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Romanesk*; < F. *romanesque*, < Sp. *romanesco* = Pg. *romanisco* = It. *romanesco*, Roman, Romanish, < ML. *Romaniscus*, Roman, < L. *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman* and *-esque*.]

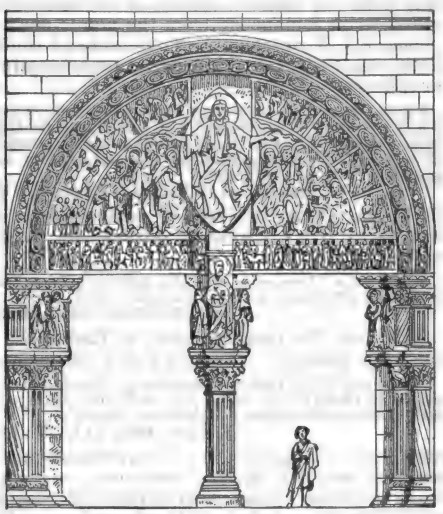
I. *a.* **1.** Roman or Romance. Specifically, in *art:* (*a*) Belonging to or designating the early medieval style of art and ornament developed in western Europe from those of the later Roman empire.

The name *Romanesque*, which has been given to this style, very nearly corresponds with the term Romance as applied to a group of languages. It signifies the derivation of the main elements, both of plan and of construction, from the works of the later Roman Empire. But *Romanesque* architecture was not, as it has been called, "a corrupted imitation of the Roman architecture," any more than the Provençal or the Italian language was a corrupted imitation of the Latin. It was a new thing, the slowly matured product of a long period and of many influences.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 22.

Hence — (*b*) Same as *romantic*, 5.

2. Noting the dialect of Languedoc. See II., 2. — **3.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to romance; romantic. [A Gallicism.] — **Romanesque architecture**, a general and rather vague phrase including the styles of round-arched and -vaulted architecture which prevailed in the West from the fifth to the middle of the twelfth century.



Romanesque.—Great Doorway of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

The Romanesque can be separated into two distinct divisions: (*a*) that but little removed from debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh century; and (*b*) the late, fully developed Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which comprises the advanced and differentiated Lombard, Rhenish, Saxon, Norman, and Burgundian styles. The latter division, while retaining the semicircular arch and other characteristic features of Roman architecture, is in every sense an original style of great richness and dignity, always inferior, however, to the succeeding Pointed style in the less perfect stability of its round arch and vault, the greater heaviness and less organic quality of its structure (the Romanesque architect, like the old Roman, still trusting for stability rather to the massiveness of his walls than, like his successor in the thirteenth century, to the scientific combination of a skeleton framework of masonry), the inferior flexibility of its design, and the archaic character of its figure-sculpture, of which much, however, is admirable in the best examples, particularly in France. See *medieval architecture* (under *medieval*), and compare cuts under *Norman*, *Rhenish*, and *modillion*.

II. *n.* **1.** The early medieval style of architecture and ornament founded in the West upon those of the later Roman empire, and the varieties into which it is subdivided, known as *Lombard*, *Norman*, *Rhenish*, etc. See I.

There existed a transitional style, properly called the *Romanesque*, which may be described as that modification of the classical Roman form which was introduced between the reigns of Constantine and Justinian, and was avowedly an attempt to adapt classical forms to Christian purposes. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 396.

2. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France. [Rare.]

romaney†, *n.* See *rumney*. *Redding*, Wines, i.

Romanic (rō-man'ik), *a.* [< L. *Romanicus*, Roman, < *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman*. Cf. *Romance*, *Romansh*.] **1.** Pertaining to the Romance languages or dialects, or to the races or nations speaking any of the Romance tongues; Romance.

They [the Provençaux] are interesting as showing the tendency of the *Romanic* races to a scientific treatment of what, if it be not spontaneous, becomes a fashion and erelong an impertinence. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 241.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romaniform (rō-man'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Romanus*, Roman, + *forma*, form.] Formed on the model of the Romance languages, as a phrase or term. Compare *Latiniform*. [Rare.]

The relative positions of the substantive and adjective are too inconstant in Latin to admit of generalization; but in the derivative Romance languages . . . the adjective almost invariably follows, while in the Germanic tongues it as commonly precedes; hence, strictly speaking, the two combinations should be called *Romaniform* and Germaniform, respectively.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 518, note.

Romanisation, Romanise, etc. See *Romanization*, etc.

Romanish (rō'man-ish), *a.* [< ME. *romanishe*, *romanisce*; < *Roman* + *-ish*[1].] 1†. Roman. *Ormulum*, l. 8327. — **2.** Pertaining to the customs, ceremonies, doctrines, or polity peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church: used invidiously.

Romanism (rō'man-izm), *n.* [= F. *romanisme* = Pg. *romanismo*; as *Roman* + *-ism*.] The polity, doctrine, ceremonies, and customs peculiar to the Church of Rome.

Romanism is mediæval Christianity in conflict with modern progress. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 127.

Romanist (rō'man-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *romaniste* = Sp. *Romanista*; as *Roman* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome: used chiefly by opponents of that church.

To these Oratories the people repair with their Vows and Prayers, in their several distresses, much after the same manner as the *Romanists* do to the shrines of their Saints. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 10.

Those slight velitations he had with Bellarmin and the *Romanists*. *Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 28. (*Jodrell.*)

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to Romanism; Roman Catholic: as, the *Romanist* and the Protestant systems.

Romanization (rō″man-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Romanize* + *-ation*.] A making Roman; the act or system of causing to conform to Roman standards and institutions. Also spelled *Romanisation*.

He [Cæsar] completed the *Romanization* of Italy by his enfranchisement of the Transpadane Gauls.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 768.

Romanize (rō'man-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Romanized*, ppr. *Romanizing*. [< F. *romaniser* = Sp. *Romanizar*; as *Roman* + *-ize*; cf. ML. *romanizare*, write in Romance, or make romances: see *romance*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make Roman; specifically, to Latinize; fill with Latin words or modes of speech.

They [the Gallo-Romans of the South] had been thoroughly *romanized* in language and culture.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. To convert or proselytize to the Roman Catholic Church; imbue with Roman Catholic ideas, doctrines, or observances. — **3.** [*l. c.*] To represent in writing or printing by roman letters or types.

A society for *Romanizing* the [Japanese] language.

Missionary Herald, July, 1886, p. 262.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use Latin words or idioms.

So apishly *Romanizing* that the word of command still was set down in Latine. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 12.

2. To conform to or tend toward Roman Catholic polity, doctrine, ceremonies, or observances. Also spelled *Romanise*.

Romanizer (rō'man-ī-zėr), *n.* One who Romanizes, especially in religion. Also spelled *Romaniser*.

Romano-Byzantine (rō'man-ō-biz'an-tin), *a.* In *art:* (*a*†) Noting the style usually known as Romanesque. (*b*) Noting an early medieval architectural style of much of northeastern Italy, in which Byzantine elements are modified by the influence of distinctively Romanesque or Western elements. It was due to the influence of the Byzantine Church of San Vitale at Ravenna, completed about A. D. 550.

As it [the Byzantine style] was gradually blended with the classical Roman, with which it was then first brought face to face, a third great style was formed, known as the Romanesque, *Romano-Byzantine*, Lombard, or Comacine. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. x.

Romansh (rō-mansh'), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Romansch*, *Rumansch*, *Roumansch*, *Rumonsch* (G. *Romanisch*); < Romansh *romansch*, *rumansch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch*, the Romansh language, lit. Romance: see *Romance*.] Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

romant (rō-mänt'), *n.* [< ME *romant*, *romaunt*, < OF. *romant*, *roumant*, a var., with excrescent *t*, of *roman*, *romans*, a romance: see *romance*.] Same as *romance*. *Florio*; *Cotgrave*. [Obsolete, but used archaically, in the Middle English form *romaunt*, as in the title of the "*Romaunt* of the Rose."]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords' and ladies' gentle deed.

Drayton, Pastorals, Ecl. vi.

O, hearken, loving hearts and bold,
Unto my wild *romaunt*.

Mrs. Browning, *Romaunt* of Margret.

romant† (rō-mänt'), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *romaunt*; < *romant*, *romaunt*, *n.*] To romance; exaggerate. *Halliwell*.

romantic (rō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *romantick*; = Sp. *romántico* = Pg. It. *romantico* (= D. *romantiek* = G. *romantik* = Dan. Sw. *romantisk*, n.; D. G. *romantisch* = Dan. Sw. *romantisk*, a.), < F. *romantique*, pertaining to romance, < OF. *romant*, a romance: see *romance* and *romant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling romance, or an ideal state of things; partaking of the heroic, the marvelous, the supernatural, or the imaginative; chimerical; fanciful; extravagantly enthusiastic: as, *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* devotion.

So fair a place was never seen
Of all that ever charm'd *romantic* eye.

Keats, Imitation of Spenser.

A *romantic* scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the young.

Whately.

The poets of Greece and Rome . . . do not seem to have visited their great battle-fields, nor to have hung on the scenery that surrounded them with that *romantic* interest which modern poets do.

Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, p. 110.

2. Pertaining to romances or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, improbable; fabulous; fictitious.

Their feigned and *romantic* heroes.

Dr. J. Scott, Works, II. 124.

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we use in *romantick* inventions.

Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 11.

3. Wildly or impressively picturesque; characterized by poetic or inspiring scenery; suggesting thoughts of romance: as, a *romantic* prospect; a *romantic* glen.

Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge Castle holds its state, . . .
Mine own *romantic* town!

Scott, Marmion, iv. 30.

4. In *music*, noting a style, work, or musician characterized by less attention to the formal and objective methods of composition than to the expression of subjective feeling; sentimental; imaginative; passionate: opposed to *classical*. *Romantic* in music, as elsewhere, is a relative word; it denotes especially the style, tendency, or school represented by Von Weber, Schumann, Chopin, Wagner, and others, and by certain works or characteristics of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert.

5. In *arch.* and *art*, fanciful; fantastic; not formal or classical; characterized by pathos. See *pathos*, 2.

There was nothing of classic idealism in his [the medieval church-builder's] work; it was modern and *romantic* in the sense that in it the matter predominated over the form.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 29.

Romantic school, a name assumed by a number of young poets and critics in Germany — the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, and others — to designate a combination of writers whose efforts were directed to the overthrow of the artificial rhetoric and unimaginative pedantry of the French school of poetry. The name is also given to a similar school which arose in France between twenty and thirty years later, and engaged in a long struggle for supremacy with the older *classic school*; Victor Hugo and Lamartine were among the leaders. From literature the name passed into music as the designation of a class of musicians having many of the characteristics of the romantic school of authors. See def. 4. = **Syn. 1.** *Romantic*, *Sentimental*. *Sentimental* is used in reference to the feelings, *romantic* in reference to the imagination. *Sentimental* is used in a sense unfavorable, but in all degrees: as, an amiably *sentimental* person; the *sentimental* pity that would surround imprisoned criminals with luxuries. "The *sentimental* person is one of wrong or excessive sensibility, or who imports mere sentiment into matters worthy of more vigorous thought." (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 680.) *Romantic*, when applied to character, is generally unfavorable, but in all degrees, implying that the use of the imagination is extravagant. A *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of ideal enterprise, adventure, and enjoyment.

A *romantic* tendency is often a part of the exuberance of youthful vitality, and may be disciplined into imaginative strength; *sentimentality* is a sort of mental sickliness or degeneration, and is not easily recovered from.

II. *n.* An adherent of the romantic school. See *romantic school*, under I.

Indeed, Chateaubriand had been a *romantic* before the time, and André Chénier had already written verse too warm and free for the classic mould.
New Princeton Rev., III. 2.

He [Balzac] includes in himself a mystic, a "realist," a classic, a *romantic*, and a humourist after the mediæval fashion of Rabelais. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 144.

romantical (rō-man'ti-kal), *a.* [< *romantic* + *-al.*] Same as *romantic.* [Rare.]

But whosoever had the least sagacity in him could not but perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantical*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 2.

romantically (rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a romantic manner; fancifully; extravagantly.

romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *romantic* + *-ism.*] 1. The state or quality of being romantic; specifically, in *lit.*, the use of romantic forms shown in the reaction from classical to medieval models which originated in Germany in the last half of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England. See *romantic school*, under *romantic*.

In poetic literature there came that splendid burst of *Romanticism* in which Coleridge was the first and most potent participant. *Shairp*, D. G. Rossetti, ii.

2. Romantic feeling, expression, action, or conduct; a tendency to romance.

Romanticism, which has helped to fill some dull blanks with love and knowledge, had not yet penetrated the times with its leaven, and entered into everybody's food. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xix.

You hope she has remained the same, that you may renew that piece of *romanticism* that has got into your head. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule.

romanticist (rō-man'ti-sist), *n.* [< *romantic* + *-ist.*] One imbued with romanticism; a romantic.

There is a story . . . that Spenser was half-bullied into re-writing the "Fairy Queen" in hexameters, had not Raleigh, a true *romanticist*, . . . persuaded him to follow his better genius. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ix.

Julian was a *romanticist* in wishing to restore the Greek religion and its spirit, when mankind had entered on the new development. *George Eliot*, in Cross, I. iii.

Hugo had already, in the preface to the "Odes et Ballades," planted the flag of the *romanticists*.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 128.

romanticly (rō-man'tik-li), *adv.* Romantically. [Rare.]

He tells us *romantickly* on the same argument, that many posts went to and fro, between Peter Martyr and Cranmer. *Strype*, Cranmer, iii. 38.

romanticness (rō-man'tik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being romantic.

Having heard me often praise the *romanticness* of the place, she was astonished . . . that I should set myself against going to a house so much in my taste.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. liii.

Romany, Rommany (rom'a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [< Gipsy *Romani*, Gipsy; cf. *rom*, man, husband: see *Rom.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Romanies*, *Rommanies* (-niz). 1. A Gipsy.

Very nice, deep, old-fashioned *Romanies* they are.
C. G. Leland, The Century, XXV. 905.

2. The language spoken by the Gipsies. Originally a dialect brought from India and allied to the Hindustani, it has been much corrupted by the tongues of the peoples among whom the Gipsies have sojourned. The corrupt broken dialect now used by British Gipsies is called by them *posh-romany* or *romanes*; the purer, "*deep*" *romanes*. See *Gipsy*.

"We were talking of languages, Jasper. . . . Yours must be a rum one?" "'Tis called *Rommany*."
G. Borrow, Lavengro, xvii.

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to the Romanies or Gipsies: as, *Romany* songs; a *Romany* custom.

"And you are what is called a Gypsy King?" "Ay, ay; a *Rommany* Kral." *G. Borrow*, Lavengro, xvii.

Also *Roman*.

romanza (rō-man'zä), *n.* [It. *romanzo*: see *romance.*] Same as *romance*, 6.

romanzovite (rō-man'zō-vīt), *n.* [Named after Count *Romanzoff.*] A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish-yellow color.

romaunt†, *n.* and *v.* See *romant*.

rombelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *rumble*.

Romberg's symptom, trophoneurosis. See *symptom*, *trophoneurosis*.

romblet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ramble*.

rombonelli (rom-bō-nel'i), *n.* In South America, a breed of sheep having long fine wool.

The horses and cattle looked small, but there were some good specimens of sheep — especially the *rombonellis*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

rombowline, rumbowline (rom-, rum-bō'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Condemned canvas, rope, etc. *Dana*.

rome[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *roam*.

rome[2]†, *v. i.* [E. dial. *raum*, shout, cry; < ME. *romen*, roar, growl; prob. < Sw. *râma*, low. Cf. *reem*[3].] To growl; roar.

He comanded that thay sulde take a onge dameselle, and nakkene hir, and sett hir bifore hym, and thay did soo; and onane he ranne apone hir *romyand*, as he hadd bene wodd. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 37. (*Halliwell.*)

rome[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *room*[1].

Rome-fee† (rōm'fē), *n.* Same as *Rome-scot*.

romeine (rō'mē-in), *n.* [< *Romé* (*Romé* de Lisle, a mineralogist, 1736–90) + *-ine*[2].] A mineral of a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, occurring in square octahedrons. It is an antimoniate of calcium. Also called *romeite*.

romekin†, *n.* See *rumkin*[1].

rome-mort†, *n.* [< *rom* (*rum*[2]) + *mort*[4].] A queen. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. [Old cant.]

Rome-penny (rōm'pen'i), *n.* [ME. **Rome-peny*, < AS. *Rōm-pening*, *Rōm-penig*, *Rōmpænig*, < *Rōm*, Rome, + *pening*, *penig*, *pænig*, penny: see *penny*.] Same as *Rome-scot*.

romer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roamer*.

romerillo (rō-me-ril'ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., diminutive of *romero*, rosemary.] A plant, *Heterothalamus brunioides*, whose flowers yield a yellow dye; also, the dye thus produced. See *Heterothalamus*.

romero (rō-mā'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *romero*, a pilot-fish, a pilgrim, = OF. *romier*, traveling as a pilgrim, a pilgrim, < ML. **romarius*, *romerius*, a pilgrim (orig. to Rome), < L. *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *roamer.*] The pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*.

Rome-runner† (rōm'run'ėr), *n.* [ME. *rome-renner*; < *Rome* + *runner.*] One who runs to or seeks Rome; specifically, an agent at the court of Rome.

And [that] alle *Rome-renners* for [the benefit of] robbers in Fraunce
Bere no suluer ouer see. *Piers Plowman* (C), v. 125.

And thus thes *rome renneris* beren the kyngys gold out of oure lond, & bryngen azen deed leed and heresie and symonye and goddis curse.
Wyclif, Eng. Works (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Rome-scot†, **Rome-shot**† (rōm'skot, -shot), *n.* [Late AS. *Rōme-scot*, *Rōm-gescot*, < *Rōm*, Rome, + *scot*, *gescot*, payment: see *scot*[2].] Same as *alms-fee*, and *Peter's pence* (which see, under *penny*).

This was the course which the Romains used in the conquest of England, for they planted some of theyr legions in all places convenient, the which they caused the countrey to maintayne, cutting upon everye portion of lande a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescott*, the which might not surcharge the tenaunte or freeholder, and defrayed the pay of the garrison.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Romescot, or Peter's Penny, was by as good Statute Law paid to the Pope. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Romeward (rōm'wärd), *adv.* [< *Rome* (see def.) + *-ward.*] To or toward Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

Romic (rō'mik), *n.* [< *Rom(an)* + *-ic*; a distinctive form of *Roman.*] A system of phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, consisting of the ordinary letters of the English alphabet used so far as possible with their original Roman values, and supplemented by ligatures, digraphs, and turned letters. In a stricter scientific form called *Narrow Romic*; in a more general practical form called *Broad Romic*. It is in part a recasting of Ellis's Glossic (which see). *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, pp. 102, 105, 202.

Romish (rō'mish), *a.* [< ME. **Romish* = D. *roomsch* = MHG. *rœmesch*, *rœmisch*, *rœmsch*, G. *römisch*; as *Rome* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging or relating to Rome; specifically, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church: commonly used in a slightly invidious sense.

A saucy stranger in his court to mart
As in a *Romish* stew.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 152.

Romish Methodists. Same as *dialectic Methodists* (which see, under *Methodist*). = **Syn.** See *papal*.

Romist† (rō'mist), *n.* [< *Rome* + *-ist.*] A Roman Catholic.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins. *South*, Sermons, VII. v.

romite (rō'mīt), *n.* [Orig. Sw. *romit*; < Gr. *ῥώμη*, strength, + *-ite*[2].] An explosive of Swedish origin, composed of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and nitronaphthalene with potassium chlorate and paraffin-oil. The reaction of the nitrate and chlorate renders the compound unstable, and on this account a license for its manufacture in England has been refused.

Romize† (rō'mīz), *v. t.* [< *Rome* + *-ize.*] To Romanize.

The *Romiz'd* faction were zealous in his behalf.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 16. (*Davies.*)

romkin†, *n.* See *rumkin*[1].

Rommany, *n.* and *a.* See *Romany*.

rommle (rom'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

romney†, *n.* Same as *Romany*.

romp (romp), *v. i.* [< ME. *rompen*; a var. of ★*ramp*: see *ramp*, *v.*] To play rudely and boisterously; leap and frisk about in play.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl; . . . she would . . . snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a-kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall.
Steele, Spectator, No. 137.

romp (romp), *n.* [A var. of *ramp*: see *ramp*, *n.*, *romp*, *v.*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.

My cousin Betty, the greatest *romp* in nature; she whisks me such a height over her head that I cried out for fear of falling. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 15.

First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive,
Hoydens and *romps*, led on by Gen'ral Clive.
Churchill, Rosciad.

2. Rude play or frolic: as, a game of *romps*.

Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 528.

rompers (rom'pėrz), *n. pl.* A loose outer garment combining a waist and knickerbockers, worn by small children, as at play.

romping (rom'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *romp*, *v.*] The act of one who romps; a game of romps.

rompingly (rom'ping-li), *adv.* In a romping manner; rompishly.

rompish (rom'pish), *a.* [< *romp* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *rampish.*] Given to romp; inclined to romp.

rompishly (rom'pish-li), *adv.* In a rompish, rude, or boisterous manner.

rompishness (rom'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being rompish; disposition to rude, boisterous play, or the practice of romping.

She would . . . take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 137.

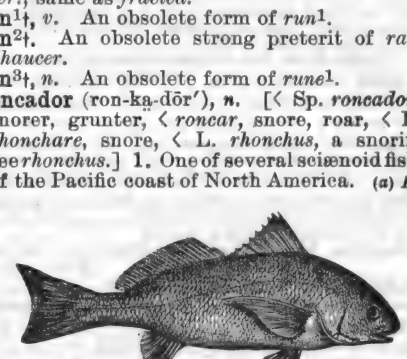
rompu (rom-pū'), *a.* [< F. *rompu*, pp. of *rompre*, break, < L. *rumpere*, break: see *rupture.*] In *her.*, same as *fracted*.

ron[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*[1].

ron[2]†. An obsolete strong preterit of *rain*[1]. *Chaucer*.

ron[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rune*[1].

roncador (ron-ka-dōr'), *n.* [< Sp. *roncador*, a ★snorer, grunter, < *roncar*, snore, roar, < LL. *rhonchare*, snore, < L. *rhonchus*, a snoring: see *rhonchus.*] 1. One of several sciænoid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America. (*a*) *Ron-*



Roncador (*Roncador stearnsi*).

cador stearnsi, a large and valuable food-fish of the coast of California, attaining a weight of from 5 to 6 pounds, of a silvery bluish or grayish color, with darker markings, and especially a black pectoral spot. (*b*) The *Sciæna saturna*, distinguished as the *red* or *black roncador*. (*c*) The yellow-finned or yellow-tailed roncador, *Umbrina xanti*. (*d*) The little roncador, *Genyonemus lineatus*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A section of *Sciæna*, or a genus of sciænoids, represented by the roncador (see 1 (*a*)). *Jordan and Gilbert*, 1880.

roncevalt, *n.* See *rounceval*.

ronchil, *n.* Same as *ronquil*.

roncho (rong'kō), *n.* [< Sp. *ronco*, snoring, *roncador*, snorer: see *roncador.*] The croaker, *Micropogon undulatus*. [Galveston, Texas.]

rondache (ron-dâsh'), *n.* [= D. *rondas*, < OF. *rondache*, a buckler, < *rond*, round: see *round.*] A buckler, or small round shield. Also called *roundel*.

Caspar . . . carries, for decorative purposes, the round buckler or *rondache* of the foot-soldier.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 68.



Rondache.—Round hand-buckler of the 16th and 17th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ronde (rond), *n.* [< F. *ronde*, round-hand writ-

ing: see *round*[1].] In *printing*, an angular form of script or writing-type, of which the following is an example:

This is one form of Ronde.

★**rondeau** (ron'dō), *n.* [< F. *rondeau*, < OF. *rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*.] 1. A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting either of thirteen lines on two rimes with an unriming refrain, or of ten lines on two rimes with an unriming refrain. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The refrain is usually a repetition of the first three or four words, sometimes of the first word only. The order of rimes in the thirteen-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Voiture" (that is, Vincent Voiture, 1598–1648), is *a, a, b, b, a; a, a, b* (and refrain); *a, a, b, b, a* (and refrain); that of the ten-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Villon" (that is, François Villon, 1431–1461 ?), is *a, b, b, a; a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b, a* (and refrain). These are the strict rules; but, as in the case of the sonnet, both in France and England, they are not always observed. There is also a form called the *rondeau redoublé*. It consists of six quatrains, *a, b, a, b*, on two rimes. The first four lines form in succession the last lines of the second, third, fourth, and fifth quatrains. At the end of the final quatrain, the first words of the poem are added as an unriming and independent refrain. Sometimes the final quatrain is styled the *envoi* or *envoy*.

This sort of writing, called the *rondeau*, is what I never knew practised in our nation. *Pope.*

2. In *music*. See *rondo*.

rondel (ron'del), *n.* [< OF. *rondel*: see *roundel*.] A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting of thirteen lines on two rimes. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The first line is repeated at the close, and the first two lines are repeated as the seventh and eighth lines. Thus, the whole poem, like the rondeau (which see), falls into three divisions or stanzas—two of four, and one of five—arranged as follows: *a, b, b, a; a, b, a, b; a, b, b, a, a*. It is permissible to repeat the first couplet at the close, making the last division *a, b, b, a, a, b*, and fourteen lines in all. Rondels in English were written by Charles of Orleans, Chaucer, Occleve, Lydgate, and others.

In its origin the *rondel* was a lyric of two verses, each having four or five lines, rhyming on two rhymes only. In its eight (or ten) lines, but five (or six) were distinct, the others being made by repeating the first couplet at the end of the second stanza, sometimes in an inverse order, and the first line at the end of its first stanza. The eight-lined *rondel* is thus to all intents and purposes a triolet. . . . With Charles d'Orléans the *rondel* took the distinct shape we now assign to it, namely of fourteen lines on two rhymes, the first two lines repeating for the seventh and eighth and the final couplet. . . . By the time of Octavien de Saint Gelais (1466–1502) the *rondel* has nearly become the rondeau as we know it.

Gleeson White, Ballades and Rondeaus, Int., p. lviii.

rondelet (ron'de-let), *n.* [< OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *rondel*, *roundel*, and cf. *rundlet*.] A poem of five lines and two refrains. The refrains repeat the first line, generally two words, the rime-scheme being *a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b* (and refrain). It has been written in English, but not much.

Then haue you also a *rondlette*, the which doth alwayes end with one self same foote or repeticion, and was thereof (in my iudgment) called a *rondelet*.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas., etc., ed. [Arber), § 14.

★**Rondeletia** (ron-de-let'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Guillaume *Rondelet* (1507–1566?), a French professor of medicine.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous shrubs and trees of the family *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rondeletieæ*. It is characterized by a globose calyx bearing four or five narrow lobes, by a wheel-shaped or salver-form corolla with a long slender tube and four or five obovate broadly imbricating lobes, and by the loculicidal capsule, which is small, rigid, globose, two-furrowed, and two-valved. There are about 60 species, natives of the West Indies and tropical America from Mexico to the United States of Colombia, rarely extending into Guiana and Peru. They bear opposite or whorled leaves, which are thin or coriaceous and sessile, furnished with broad stipules between the petioles. Their small flowers are white, yellow, or red, and usually in axillary flattened, rounded, or panicled cymes. Various handsome species are cultivated under glass, among them *R. odorata*, with fragrant scarlet flowers, and *R. versicolor*, whose deep rose-colored flowers become paler after expansion. Some species are still known as *Rogiera*, the name of a former genus, including species with connate stipules and corolla hairy in the throat.

Rondeletieæ (ron/de-le-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Rondeletia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of sympetalous plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, characterized by the exceedingly numerous minute albuminous wingless seeds which fill the two cells of the dry capsule, and by the regular corolla with imbricated or contorted lobes. It includes 19 genera of shrubs and trees, with stipulate leaves and cymose, spiked, or variously clustered flowers, and 2 genera of herbs, without stipules, bearing terminal three-forked cymes. The species are tropical ★and mainly American. See *Rondeletia*, the type.

rondelle (ron-del'), *n.* [< OF. *rondelle*, dim. of *rond*, round: see *rondel*, *roundel*.] 1. Something round.

A *rondelle* of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre, and gives a larger surface for the voice to act against. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 288.

2. In *metal.*, one of successive crusts which form upon the surface of molten metal while cooling, and which as they form are removed for further treatment. In copper-working these disks are also called *rose-copper* and *rosettes*. Suboxid of copper contained in them is removed by further refining.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) A small shield (15 inches in length) formerly used by pikemen and archers. (*b*) One of the iron disks, each having an opening in the center for the passage of a bolt, placed between the cheeks and stock of a field-gun carriage in bolting these parts together. (*c*) A semicircular bastion introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained spacious casemates.—**Rondelle à poing**, a name given to the very small round buckler of the sixteenth century, often fitted with a long and pointed spike, and serving, when held in the left hand, to parry the thrusts of a rapier instead of a dagger of any description. See cuts under *buckler* and *rondache*.

rondle (ron'dl), *n.* [< OF. *rondel*, a round, roundel: see *round*, *roundel*.] 1. Same as *rondelle*.—2. The step of a ladder; a round.

Yea, peradventure in as ill a case as hee that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondells*, or, when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discrip-[*tions* (1616). (*Nares.*)

rondo (ron'dō), *n.* [It. *rondò*, < F. *rondeau*: see *rondeau*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) Same as *round*[1], 7 (*e*). (*b*) A setting of a rondeau or similar poem. (*c*) A work or movement in which a principal phrase or section is several times repeated in its original key in alternation with contrasted phrases or sections in the same or other keys. The succession of principal and subordinate phrases is often exactly regulated, but the form is open to wide variations. In a sonata the last movement is often a rondo.

2. A game of hazard played with nine small balls on a table with a pocket in one corner. A round stick is placed behind the balls at the opposite corner, and they are pushed or rolled toward the pocket. At least one ball must enter and at least one must stay outside or they are rolled over again. The number left on the table, odd or even, decides whether "inside" or "outside" wins. The players bet against one another, the banker continuing to announce how much either side is short until the two balance.—**Rondo form**, in *music*, the form or method of composition of a rondo: often opposed to *sonata form*.

rondoletto (ron-dō-let'ō), *n.* [Dim. of *rondo*, q. v.] In *music*, a short or simple rondo.

rondure (ron'dụr), *n.* [< F. *rondeur*, roundness, < *rond*, round: see *round*[1].] A round; a circle; a curve; a swell; roundness.

All things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems.
Shak., Sonnets, xxi.

High-kirtled for the chase, and what was shown,
Of maiden *rondure*, like the rose half-blown.
Lowell, Endymion, iv.

rone[1] (rōn), *n.* An earlier, now only dialectal, form of *roe*[2].

rone[2], *n.* [< ME. *rone*, < Icel. *runnr*, older *rudhr*, a bush, grove.] 1. A shrub.—2. A thicket; brushwood. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both senses.]

The lorde on a lyȝt horce launces hym after,
As burne bolde vpon bent his bugle he blowes,
He rechated, & r[ode] thurȝ *ronesȝ* ful thyk,
Suande this wylde swyn til the sunne schafted.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1466.

rone[3] (rōn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rine*[1], *run*[1].

rone[4], *n.* Another form of *roan*[2].

rone[5]†. A Middle English preterit of *rain*[1].

rong[1]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ring*[2].

rong[2]† (rong), *n.* A Middle English form of *rung*[1].

rongeur (rôn-zhėr'), *n.* [< F. *rongeur*, gnawer, < *ronger*, gnaw, nibble, OF. also chew the cud, = Pr. *romiar* = Sp. *rumiar*, < L. *rumigare*, chew the cud, ruminate, < *rumen*, throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.] A surgical forceps for gnawing or gouging bones.

ronin (rō'nin), *n.*; pl. *ronin* or *ronins*. [Jap., < *rō* (= Chin. *lang*), wave, + *nin* (= Chin. *jin*), man; lit. 'wave-man.'] A Japanese samurai, or two-sworded military retainer, who for any cause had renounced his clan, or who for some offense against his superior had been dismissed from service, and dispossessed of his estate, revenue, or pay; a masterless man; an outcast; an outlaw.

ronion†, **ronyon**† (run'yọn), *n.* [Perhaps < OF. **roignon*, < *roingne*, F. *rogne*, itch, scab, mange: see *roin*.] A mangy, scabby animal; also, a scurvy person. Also *runnion*.

Out of my door, you witch, you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you *ronyon!* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 195.

ronne†, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*[1].

ronnen†. A Middle English past participle of *run*[1].

ronquil (ron'kil), *n.* [Also *ronchil*; < Sp. *ronquillo*, slightly hoarse, dim. of *ronco*, hoarse, < L. *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] 1. A fish of the North Pacific, *Ronquilus jordani*, of an elongate form with a long dorsal having only the foremost two or three rays inarticulate, frequenting moderately deep water with rocky grounds.—2. One of a group or family of fishes of which *Ronquilus* is a representative—namely, the *Bathymasteridæ*.

Ronsdorfer (ronz'dôrf-ėr), *n.* [So called from *Ronsdorf*, a town in Prussia.] A member of a sect of German millenarians of the eighteenth century: same as *Ellerian*.

Ronsdorfian (ronz-dôr'fi-an), *n.* [< *Ronsdorf* (see *Ronsdorfer*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Ronsdorfer*.

ront†, *n.* Same as *runt*[1].

Röntgen rays. See *ray*.

ronyon†, *n.* See *ronion*.

roo[1]†, *n.* [ME. *roo*, *ro*, < AS. *rōw* = OHG. *rōa*, MHG. *ruo*, G. *ruhe* = Icel. *rō* = Dan. *ro*, rest, = Sw. *ro*, fun, amusement.] Peace; quietness.

Allas! for doole what shall y doo?
Now mon I neuer haue rest ne *roo*.
York Playa, p. 31.

roo[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roe*[1].

roo[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *roe*, *roue*, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] A wheel.

And I salle redily rolle the *roo* at the gayneste,
And reche the riche wyne in rynsede coupes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3375.

rood (röd), *n.* [< ME. *rood*, *rode*, *rod*, < AS. *rōd*, a rod, rood, cross: see *rod*[1].] 1†. A rod. See *rod*[1], 1.—2. A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the choir in medieval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. Usually, after the fifteenth century, images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26. See cut under *rood-loft*.

Of the appeltre that our uerste fader then luther [evil] appel nom
In the manere that ichulle ȝou telle the swete *rode* com.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

No, by the *rood*, not so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 14.

3. A name of various measures. (*a*) A measure of 5½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, locally, a measure of 6, 7, or 8 yards, especially for hedging and ditching. (*b*) A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 40 square rods or square poles, or 1,210 square yards. This is the sense in which *rood* is generally used as a measure. See *acre*.

A terrace-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, set out to plant a wood.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 5.

(*c*) A square pole, or 30¼ square yards, used in estimating masons' work; also, locally, a measure of 36, 42¼, 44, 49, or 64 square yards. (*d*) A cubic measure for masons' work of 64, 72, etc., cubic yards.—**Holy rood**, the cross of Christ; a crucifix.

The *holi rode* the swete tre riȝt is to habbe in munde,
That hath fram stronge deth ibroȝt to lyue al mankunde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The English answered [the Normans] with their own battle-cry, "God's Rood! *Holy Rood!*"
Dickens, England, vii.

Holy-rood day. (*a*) The feast of the Finding of the Cross, celebrated on May 3d.

The knights . . . vpon *holy Rood day* in May made their musters before the Commissioners ordained.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 76.

(*b*) Same as *Holy-cross day* (which see, under *day*[1]).

The holi Roode was i-founde as ȝe witeth in May,
Honoured he was seththe in Septembre the *holi Rode day*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

On *Holy-rood day*, the gallant Hotspur there,
Young Harry Percy, and brave Archibald . . .
At Holmedon met. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 52.

Rood's body†, the body on the cross—that is, Christ's body.

I'le be even with him; and get you gone, or, I sweare by the *rood's body*, I'le lay you by the heeles.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, v. 3.

rood-arch (röd'ärch), *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and the choir: so called from the rood being placed over it.

rood-altar (röd'âl'tär), *n.* An altar standing against the outer side of the rood-screen.

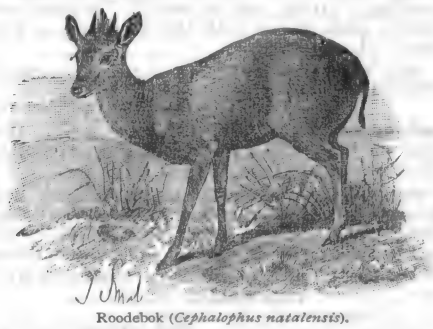
rood-beam (röd'bēm), *n.* [< ME. *roode beem*; < *rood* + *beam*.] A beam extending across the entrance to the choir of a church for supporting the rood. Also called *beam*.

He deyde whan I cam fro Jerusalem,
And lith ygrave under the *roode beem*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 496.

Rood-day (röd'dā), *n.* Holy-rood day. See under *rood*.

roodebok (rō'de-bok), *n.* [< D. *rood*, red, + *bok*, buck: see *red*[1] and *buck*[1].] The Natal

bushbuck, *Cephalophus natalensis*. It is of a deep reddish brown in color, stands about 2 feet high, has large ears, and straight, pointed horns about 3 inches long. It



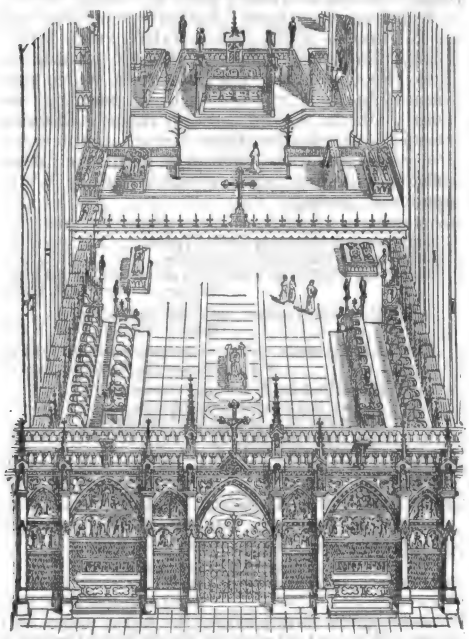
Roodebok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).

is solitary in its habits, and rarely leaves dense forests except in the evening or during rainy weather.

rood-free (röd'frē), *a.* Exempt from punishment. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

roodhout (röd'hout), *n.* [D., < *rood*, red (= E. *red*), + *hout*, wood (= E. *holt*).] The Cape redwood. See *Ochna*.

rood-loft (röd'lôft), *n.* [< ME. *rode lofte*; < *rood* + *loft*.] A gallery in a church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly situated between the nave and



Rood-loft (now destroyed) of the Abbey of St. Denis, 13th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

the chancel, or over the rood-screen. The front of the loft, like the screen below, was usually richly ornamented with tracery and carvings, either in wood or in stone. It was often approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. This feature does not appear in modern churches, and has now been removed from a large proportion of the medieval churches. The rood-loft originated from a combination of the rood beam and ambo. The center was used as ambo (jube), and the epistle and gospel were read and announcements made from it. It was placed over the entrance to the choir, so that both could stand in the middle line (longitudinal axis) of the church, and the approach to it was made from the side of the church along a broadened rood-beam or loft crowning the rood-screen. See also diagram under *cathedral*.

And then to zee the *rood-loft*
Zo bravely zet with zaints.
Plain Truth and Blind Ignorance (Percy's Reliques, p. 275).

The priest formerly stood in the *rood-loft* to read the Gospel and Epistle, and occasionally to preach the sermon at High Mass. *F. G. Lee*, Gloss. Eccles. Terms.



Rood-steeple.—Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, from the southeast.

Roodmas-day†, *n.* Holy-rood day. Also *Roodday* (*Rode-day*), *Rudmas-day*.

rood-screen (röd'skrēn), *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and (properly) supporting the rood or crucifix. See cuts under *rood-loft* and *cathedral*.

The western limit of the quire [in Salisbury Cathedral] was shut in by the *rood-screen*, . . . a solid erection of stone. *G. Scott*, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture, p. 143.

rood-spire (röd'spīr), *n.* Same as *rood-steeple*.

rood-steeple (röd'stē″pl), *n.* A steeple or spire built over the entrance to the chancel, especially at the crossing of a cruciform church. See cut in preceding column.

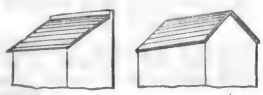
rood-tower (röd'tou″ėr), *n.* A tower occupying the position described under *rood-steeple*.

rood-tree† (röd'trē), *n.* [< ME. *roodetre*, *rodetre*; < *rood* + *tree*.] The cross.

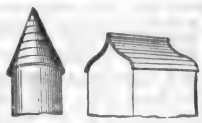
I leue and trust in Christes feith,
Whiche died vpon the *roode tre*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

roody (rö'di), *a.* An obsolete or provincial form of *ruddy*.

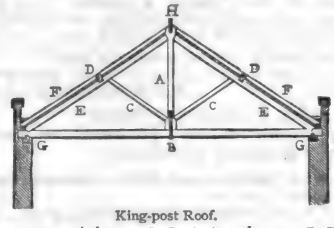
roof[1] (röf), *n.* [< ME *rof*, < AS. *hrōf*, a roof, = OFries. *hrōf*, a roof, = OD. *roef*, a roof, ceiling, shelter, cover, D. *roef*, a cabin, a wooden cover, = MLG. *rōf*, LG. *rof*, a roof, = Icel. *hrōf*, a shed under which ships are kept or built. Cf. Icel. *rāf*, also *rāfr*, mod. *ræfr*, a roof; Russ. *krovŭ*, a roof; perhaps akin to Gr. *κρύπτειν*, hide (see *crypt*).] 1. The external upper covering of a house or other building. Roofs are distinguished (1) by the materials of which they are mainly formed, as thatch, stone, wood, slate, tile, iron, etc., and (2) by their form and mode of construction, in great variety, as shed, curb, hip, gable, pavilion, ogee, and flat roofs. The *span* of a roof is the width between the supports; the *rise* is the height of the ridge of the highest part above the level of the supports; the *pitch* is the slope or angle at which it is inclined. In carpentry, *roof* signifies the timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported. This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters, or principals, as they are commonly termed, are placed so as to span the building at intervals usually of 10 or 12 feet; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The accompanying figure shows one of



Shed Roof. Gable Roof.



Conical Roof. Ogee Roof.



King-post Roof.

A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces; D, D, purlins; E, E, principal rafters; F, F, common rafters; G, G, wall-plates; H, ridge-pole.

the two varieties of principals which are in common use (the king-post principal), with the purlins and common rafters in position. (For a diagram of the second, the queen-post principal, see *queen-post*.) Each of these modes of framing constitutes a truss. Sometimes, when the width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at the top, and connected by means of a tie at the bottom. They are then termed *couples*, a pair forming a *couple-close*. See also cuts under *hammer-beam*, *hip-roof*, *jerkin-head*, *M-roof*, *pendent*, and *pendentive*.

Goodly buildings left without a *roof*
Soon fall to ruin. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 4. 36.

2. Anything which in form or position corresponds to or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace or oven, the top of a carriage or coach or car, an arch or the interior of a vault, the ceiling of a room, etc.; hence, a canopy or the like.

Ffor tristith, als trewly as tyllinge us helpeth,
That iche rewme vndir *roff* of the reyne-bowe
Sholde stable and stonde be these thre degres.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 248.

This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical *roof* fretted with golden fire. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 313.

Under the shady *roof*
Of branching elm star-proof.
Milton, Arcades, l. 88.

3. A house.

My dwelling, sir?
'Tis a poor yeoman's *roof*, scarce a league off.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

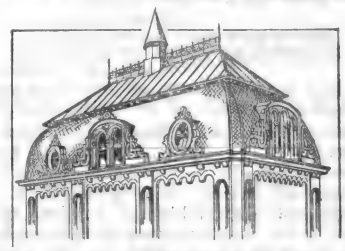
4. The upper part of the mouth; the hard palate.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 206.

5. Figuratively, the loftiest part.

Why should we only toil, the *roof* and crown of things?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

6. In *geol.*, the overlying stratum.—7. In *mining*, the top of any subterranean excavation: little used except in coal-mining.—**False roof**, in *arch.*, the ceiling of an upper room or garret where it is shaped like a roof: but a space is, in fact, left between the ceiling and the rafters of the roof proper.—**Flat roof**. (*a*) A roof the upper surface of which is horizontal. Such roofs are frequent in the East, where they are usually thickly covered with clay or mortar. (*b*) A roof but slightly inclined for the discharge of water. Roofs of this form are common in city buildings, especially in the United States, and are usually covered with sheet-metal.—**French roof**, a form of roof with almost vertical sides, sometimes concave or even convex, and the top usually flat or sloping toward the rear. The sides are commonly pierced with dormer or other windows. This form of roof spread through-



French Roof.—Pavilion of Woman's Hospital, New York City.

out the United States about 1870 and in succeeding years. It has its name from its fancied resemblance to the French Mansard roof—its object, like that roof, being to gain space in the topmost story.—**Imperial roof**. See *imperial dome*, under *imperial*.—**Mansard roof**, a form of curb-roof the lower slope of which approaches the vertical, while the upper slope is variable, but much more nearly flat than in the typical curb-roof. The lower section of the roof is pierced with windows. A roof of this type permits the establishment of an upper story, but little inferior to the others, in place of an ordinary garret. It was



Mansard Roof.—Château of Maisons Laffitte, France, by François Mansart.

first used in the Louvre by Pierre Lescot, about 1550, but has its name from François Mansart (1598–1662), a French architect (uncle of the better-known Jules Hardouin Mansart, the architect of Versailles and of the dome of the Invalides), who brought these roofs into a vogue which they have since retained in France.—**Ogee roof**. See *ogee*.—**Packsaddle-roof, saddle-back roof**. Same as *saddle-roof*.—**Pavilion roof**. See *pavilion*.—**Pitch of a roof**. See *pitch*[1].—**Raised roof**, in *car-building*, a car-roof the middle part of which is raised to form a clear-story.—**Roof of the mouth**, the hard palate; the upper wall of the mouth, as far as the bone extends. Compare def. 4.—**Square roof**, a roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle. (See also *curb-roof*, *yambrel-roof*, *hip-roof*.)

roof[1] (röf), *v. t.* [< *roof*[1], *n.*] 1. To cover with a roof, in any sense of that word.

I have not, indeed, seen the remains of any ancient Roman buildings that have not been *roofed* with either vaults or arches.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 444).

Every winter in the Arctic regions the sea freezes, *roofing* itself with ice of enormous thickness and vast extent. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 133.

2. To inclose in a house; shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the graced person of our Banquo present.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 40.

3. To arch or form like a roof. [Rare.]

And enter'd soon the shade
High *roof'd*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.
Milton, P. R., ii. 293.

roof[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *rive*[1].

roof-cell (röf'sel), *n.* A nerve-cell found in the roof-nucleus.

roofer (rö'fėr), *n.* One who roofs, or makes and repairs roofs.

roof-gradation (röf'grā-dā″shon), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, the system of utilizing the roofs of the large tanks containing the brine as evaporating-surfaces, by causing the contents of the tanks to flow in a thin and constant stream over the roofs.

roof-guard (röf'gärd), *n.* A board or an ornamental edging of ironwork placed just above

the eaves of a roof to prevent snow from sliding off.

roofing (rö′fing), *n.* [< ME. **rofing, roving;* < *roof*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The act of covering with a roof.—2. The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof.—3. The roof itself; hence, shelter.

Lete hem [walls] drie er thou thi bemes bent,
Or *rovyng* sette uppon, lest all be shent
For lacke of crafte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

Which forme of *roofing* [flat] is generally used in all those Italian Cities. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 204.

Fit *roofing* gave. *Southey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. The ridge-cap of a thatched roof. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Bay of roofing.** See *bay*[3].—**Carcass-roofing.** See *carcass.*—**Common roofing,** a roof-frame composed only of common rafters, with no principals.—**Roofing-felt.** See *felt*[1].—**Roofing-paper.** See *paper.*

roofless (röf′les), *a.* [< *roof*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Having no roof: as, a *roofless* house.

I, who lived
Beneath the wings of angels yesterday,
Wander to-day beneath the *roofless* world.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

The great majority of the houses [in Sebastopol] were still *roofless* and in ruins. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 436.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

rooflet (röf′let), *n.* [< *roof*[1] + *-let.*] A small roof or covering.

roof-like (röf′līk), *a.* Like a roof.

roof-nucleus (röf′nū′klē-us), *n.* The nucleus fastigii in the white matter of the cerebellum which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. ★It lies close to the middle line.

roof-plate (röf′plāt), *n.* A wall-plate which receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof.

roof-rat (röf′rat), *n.* A white-bellied variety of the black rat, specifically called *Mus tectorum.* See *black rat,* under *rat*[1].

roof-shaped (röf′shāpt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like a gable-roof; having two slanting surfaces meeting in a ridge.

roof-staging (röf′stā″jing), *n.* A scaffold used in working on an inclined roof. It holds fast to the roof automatically by means of barbed rods and claw-plates.

roof-stay (röf′stā), *n.* In boilers of the locomotive type, one of the stays which bind the arch or roof of the boiler to the crown-sheet of the fire-box, for the support of the crown-sheet against internal pressure.

roof-tree (röf′trē), *n.* [< ME. *roof-tree, ruff-tree;* < *roof*[1] + *tree.*] 1. The beam at the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole.

Her head hat the *roof-tree* o' the house.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

Hence—2. The roof itself.

Phil blessed his stars that he had not assaulted his father's guest then and there, under his own *roof-tree.*
Thackeray, Philip, x.

To your roof-tree, in Scotland, a toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family because the roof-tree covers the house and all in it.

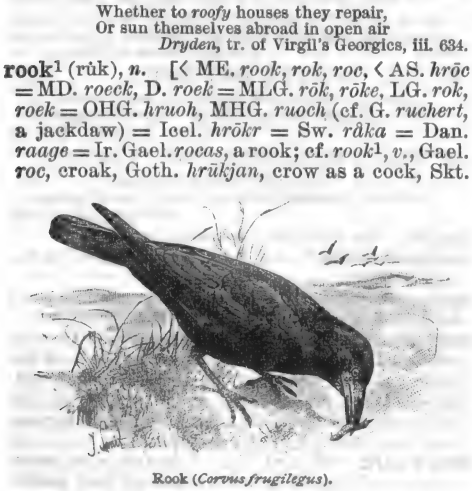
roof-truss (röf′trus), *n.* In *carp.*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust- and tie-pieces. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *roof* and *pendent.*

roof-winged (röf′wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, stegopterous: as a descriptive epithet, applied to many insects which hold their wings in the shape of a roof when at rest. See *Stegoptera.*

roofy (rö′fi), *a.* [< *roof*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a roof.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 634.

rook[1] (růk), *n.* [< ME. *rook, rok, roc,* < AS. *hrōc* = MD. *roeck,* D. *roek* = MLG. *rōk, rōke,* LG. *rok, roek* = OHG. *hruoh,* MHG. *ruoch* (cf. G. *ruchert,* a jackdaw) = Icel. *hrōkr* = Sw. *råka* = Dan. *raage* = Ir. Gael. *rocas,* a rook; cf. *rook*[1], *v.*, Gael. *roc,* croak, Goth. *hrūkjan,* crow as a cock, Skt. √ *kruc,* cry out: of imitative origin; cf. *croak, crow*[1], *crow*[2], etc.] 1. A kind of crow, *Corvus frugilegus,* abundant in Europe. It is entirely black, with the parts about the base of the bill more or less bare of feathers in the adult. The size is nearly or about that of the common crow; it is thus much smaller than the raven, and larger than the jackdaw. It is of a gregarious and sociable disposition, preferring to nest in rookeries about buildings, and feeding on insects and grain.



Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*).

The halle was al ful ywis
Of hem that writen olde gestes,
As ben on trees *rokes* nestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1516.

He . . . saw the tops of the great elms, and the *rooks* circling about, and cawing remonstrances.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* [Local, U. S.]—3. A cheat; a trickster or swindler; one who practises the "plucking of pigeons." See *pigeon,* 2.

Your city blades are cunning *rookes,*
How rarely you collogue him!
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

The Butcherly execution of Tormentors, *Rooks,* and Rakeshames sold to lucre.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

4†. A simpleton; a gull; one liable to be cheated.

An arrant *rook,* by this light, a capable cheating-stock; a man may carry him up and down by the ears like a pipkin. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 2.

What! shall I have my son a Stager now? . . . a Gull, a *Rooke,* . . . to make suppers, and bee laughed at?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

5. [Cf. *crow*[2], 6, *crowbar.*] A crowbar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rook[1] (růk), *v.* [< *rook*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To caw or croak as a crow or raven. [Scotch.]—2. To cheat; defraud.

A band of *rooking* Officials, with cloke bagges full of Citations and Processes, to be serv'd by a corporalty of griffonlike Promooters and Apparitors.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

II. *trans.* To cheat; defraud by cheating.

He was much *rooked* by gamesters, and fell acquainted with that unsanctified crew to his ruine.
Aubrey, Lives, Sir J. Denham.

His hand having been transfixed to a table, only because it innocently concealed a card, with which he merely meant to "*rook* the pigeon" he was then playing against.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

rook[2] (růk), *n.* [< ME. *rook, roke, rok* = MHG. *roch,* G. *roche,* < OF. (and F.) *roc* = Pr. *roc* = Sp. Pg. *roque* = It. *rocco* (ML. *rocus*) = Ar. Hind. *rukh,* < Pers. *rokh,* the rook or tower at chess: said to have meant 'warrior, hero'; cf. Pers. *rukh,* a hero, knight errant (also a rhinoceros, and a roc, a fabulous bird: see *roc*[1]).] In *chess,* one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle. The rook may move along the ranks or the files the whole extent of the board unless impeded by some other piece. See *chess*[1].

After chec for the *roke* ware fore the mate,
For ȝif the fondment be false, the werke most nede faile.
MS. Douce 302, f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

rook[3] (růk), *v.* Same as *ruck*[1].

rooker[1]† (růk′ėr), *n.* [< *rook*[1] + *-er*[1].] A sharper; a cheat; a swindler.

Rookers and sharpers work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

rooker[2] (růk′ėr), *n.* [< **rook, ruck*[3], + *-er*[1].] An L-shaped implement used by bakers to withdraw ashes from the oven.

rookery (růk′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rookeries* (-iz). [< *rook*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. A place where rooks congregate to breed.

Its gray front stood out well from the background of a *rookery,* whose cawing tenants were now on the wing.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

2. The rooks that breed in a rookery, collectively.

The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging *rookery* home. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. A place where birds or other animals resort in great numbers to breed. (*a*) The resort of various sea-birds, as auks, murres, guillemots, puffins, petrels, penguins, and cormorants, generally a rocky seacoast or island. (*b*) The breeding-grounds of the fur-seal and other pinnipeds.

Millions of live seals to be seen hauled up on the *rookeries* [in the Pribylof Islands].
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin (1881), p. 18.

4. A cluster of mean tenements inhabited by people of the lowest class; a resort of thieves, tramps, ruffians, and the like.

All that remained, in the autumn of 1849, of this infamous *Rookery* (so called as a place of resort for sharpers and quarrelsome people) was included and condensed in ninety-five wretched houses in Church-lane and Carrier-street. *Murray*, London as it is (1860), p. 282. (*Hoppe.*)

The misery, the disease, the mortality in *rookeries,* made continually worse by artificial impediments to the increase of fourth-rate houses. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 54.

5. A brothel. [Slang.]—6. A disturbance; a row. [Prov. Eng.]

rookle (rö′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rookled,* ppr. *rookling.* [Irreg. var. of *rootle.*] To rummage about; poke about with the nose, like a pig; root. [Prov. Eng.]

What 'll they say to me if I go a routing and *rookling* in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

rookler (rök′lėr), *n.* [< *rookle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which goes rookling or rooting about; a pig. [Prov. Eng.]

High-withered, furry, grizzled, game-flavoured little *rooklers,* whereof many a sounder still grunted about Swinley down. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

rooky[1] (růk′i), *a.* [< *rook*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in rooks; inhabited by rooks: as, a *rooky* tree.

Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

[The above quotation is by some commentators held to bear the meaning of *rooky*[2].]

rooky[2] (růk′i), *a.* Same as *roky.* *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

rool (röl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Perhaps a contr. of *ruffle*[1].] To ruffle; rumple; pucker. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever the balsam begins to *rool* or cause hitching of the specimen, add a few drops of the soap solution.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. i.

room[1]† (röm), *a.* [Early mod. E. **roum, *rowm;* < ME. *roum, rom, rum,* < AS. *rūm* = OFries. *rum* = D. *ruim* = MLG. *rūm* = OHG. *rūmi,* MHG. *rūme, rūm* (also *gerūme, gerūm,* G. *geraum*) = Icel. *rūmr* = Goth. *rūms,* spacious, wide; perhaps akin to L. *rūs* (*rur-*), open country (see *rural*), OBulg. *ravinŭ* = Serv. *ravan* = Bohem. *rovný* = Pol. *rowny* = Russ. *rovnuĭ,* plain, even, Pol. *rownia* = Russ. *raviina,* a plain, etc., Zend *ravanh,* wide, free, open, *ravan,* a plain.] Wide; spacious, roomy.

Ye konne by argumentez make a place
A myle brood of twenty foot of space,
Let se now if this place may suffise,
Or make it *rowm* [var. *rom*] with speche as is your gise.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 205.

Ther was no *rommer* herberwe in the place.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 225.

A renke in a rownde cloke, with right *rowmme* clothes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3471.

Jhesu that made the planettes vij,
And all the worlde undur hevyn,
And made thys worlde wyde and *rome.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105. (*Halliwell.*)

room[1] (röm), *adv.* [< ME. *rome,* < AS. *rūme* (= D. *ruim*), wide, far, < *rūm,* wide: see *room*[1], *a.*] Far; at a distance; wide, in space or extent; in nautical use, off from the wind. [Obsolete except in nautical use.]

The geaunt was wonder strong,
Rome thretti fote long.
Beves of Hamtoun, l. 1860.

Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; *roomer* cry I in the cocke; my Lord wept for the company, I laught to comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631). (*Halliwell.*)

To go, steer, put, or **bear roomer,** to go off with the wind free; sail wide.

Yet did the master by all meanes assay
To *steare* out *roomer,* or to keepe aloofe.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Orlando Furioso (1591), p. 343. [(*Halliwell.*)

I have (as your Highnesse sees) past already the Godwins [Bishop Godwin], if I can as well passe over this Edwin Sands [another bishop], I will *goe roomer* of Greenwiche rocke.
Sir J. Harington, Addition to the Catalogue of Bishops [(Nugæ Ant., II. 233).

We thought it best to returne vnto the harbor which we had found before, and so we *bare roomer* with the same.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

The wind vering more Northerly, we were forced to *put roomer* with the coast of England againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

★**room**[1] (röm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rome, roum, rowm;* < ME. *roum, rowm, rum, rom,* < AS. *rūm,* room, = OS. *rūm* = D. *ruim* = MLG. LG. *rūm* = OHG. *rūmī, rūmīn, rūm, rūn,* MHG. *rūm, rūn,* G. *raum,* space, room, = Icel. *rúm* = Sw. Dan. *rum* = Goth. *rūms,* space; from the adj.: see *room*[1], *a.* Cf. Pol., Sorbian, and Little Russ. *rum,* space, < OHG. *rūm.* Hence *roomy, rummage,* etc.] 1. Space; compass; extent of space, great or small: as, here is *room* enough for an army.

So he rid hym a *rowme* in a rad hast,
Of tho tulkes, with tene, that hym take wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6478.

And, as their wealth increaseth, so inclose
Infinite riches in a little *room.*
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

Thou . . . hast not shut me up into the hand of the enemy; thou hast set my feet in a large *room.* Ps. xxxi. 8.

So doth the Circle in his Circuit span
More *roum* then any other F[i]gure can.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. Space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; place for reception of any thing or person; accommodation for entering or for moving about: as, to make *room* for a carriage to pass.

There was no *room* for them in the inn. Luke ii. 7.

Now to sea we go,
Fair fortune with us, give us *room*, and blow.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, Prol.

There was no *room* for other pictures, because of the books which filled every corner.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, i.

3. Fit occasion; opportunity; freedom to admit or indulge: as, in this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.

Men have still *room* left for commiseration.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

He allowed your crimes to be great, but that still there was *room* for mercy. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 7.

In his [the Prince Consort's] well-ordered life there seemed to be *room* for all things.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 5.

4. Place or station once occupied by another; stead, as in succession or substitution: as, one magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one.

After two years Porcius Festus came into Felix' *room*.
Acts xxiv. 27.

Poore silly groome,
Which tother day wouldst faine have had the *roome*
Of some base trencher-scraper.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like the valet, [he] seems to have entirely forgot his master's message, and substituted another in its *room* very unlike it. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms, xii.

The inland counties had not been required to furnish ships, or money in the *room* of ships.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

5. Any inclosure or division separated by partitions from other parts of a house or other structure; a chamber; an apartment; a compartment; a cabin, or the like: as, a drawing-*room*; a bed*room*; a state-*room* in a ship; an engine-*room* in a factory; a harness-*room* in a stable.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I, . . . and in fine withdrew
To mine own *room* again. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 16.

Others adde that this Moloch had seuen *Roomes*, Chambers, or Ambries therein. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

The central hall with its 16 columns, around which were arranged smaller *rooms* or cells.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

6†. Particular place or station; a seat.

It behoveth every man to live in his own vocation, and not to seek any higher *room* than that whereunto he was at the first appointed.
Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 466).

And let an happie *roome* remaine for thee
'Mongst heavenly ranks, where blessed soules do rest.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 57.

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*. Luke xiv. 8.

7†. A box or seat in a theater.

I beg it with as forced a looke as a player that, in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the two-pennie *roume* for a plaudite.
Hospit. of Incurable Fooles (1600), Ded. (*Nares.*)

As if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the stage, in the lords' *room*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

8†. Family; company.

For offerd presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestiall *roome*.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 568.

9†. Office; post; position.

In consecrations and ordinations of men unto *rooms* of divine calling, the like [imposition of hands] was usually done from the time of Moses to Christ.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

Euery man, according to his *roome*, bent to performe his office with alacritie and diligence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

He exercised his high *rome* of Chauncellorship, as he was accustomed. *G. Cavendish*, Wolsey.

10. A fishing-station; also, an establishment for curing fish. [British North America.]—**11.** A heading or working-place in a coal-mine.—**Blubber-room.** (*a*) In a whaling-ship, a place down the main hatch between decks where blubber is stowed away. It is merely a hold, which, when not used for stowing blubber, is usually filled up with oil-casks, fire-wood, etc. (*b*) The stomach: as, to fill the *blubber-room* (to take a hearty meal). [Whalers' slang.]—**Combination-room.** See *combination*.—**Commercial, common, dark room.** See the adjectives.—**Muniment-room.** See *muniment*.—**Pillar and room, stoop and room.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Room and space,** in *ship-building*, the distance from the joint of one frame to that of the adjoining one.—**To make room,** to open a way or passage; make space or place for any person or thing to enter or pass.=**Syn. 3.** Capacity, scope, latitude, range, sweep, swing, play.

room[1] (röm), *v. i.* [< *room*[1], *n.*] To occupy a room or rooms; lodge: as, he *rooms* at No. 7. [Colloq.]

I don't doubt I shall become very good, for just think what a place I am in—living at the minister's! and then I *room* with Esther! *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 418.

room[2] (röm), *n.* [Also *roum;* Assamese.] A deep-blue dye like indigo, obtained by maceration from the shrub *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius* (*Ruellia indigotica*, etc.); also, the plant itself, which is native and cultivated in India, Burma, and China.

room[3] (röm), *n.* Dandruff. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roomage[1] (rö′māj), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** Space; capacity.

Pile my ship with bars of silver, pack with coins of Spanish gold,
From keel piece up to deck-plank, the *roomage* of her hold!
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

roomage[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *rummage*.

roomal, *n.* See *rumal*.

roomed (römd), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing rooms; divided into rooms: used in composition: as, a ten-*roomed* house.

roomer (rö′mėr), *n.* One who hires a room; a lodger.

The mother . . . occupies herself more with the needs of the *roomers*, or tenants, and makes more money.
The Standard, VII. 4.

roomful (röm′fûl), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-ful*, 1.] Abounding with rooms; roomy; spacious.

Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float,
And, like a prince, she sends her faculties
To all her limbs, distant as provinces.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

roomful (röm′fûl), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *-ful*, 2.] As much or as many as a room will hold: as, a *roomful* of people.

roomily (rö′mi-li), *adv.* [< *roomy* + *-ly*[2].] Spaciously.

roominess (rö′mi-nes), *n.* [< *roomy* + *-ness.*] The state of being roomy; spaciousness.

The oaken chair, to be sure, may tempt him with its *roominess*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

room-keeper (röm′kē″pėr), *n.* One who occupies a room in a house, with or without a family.

roomless (röm′les), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-less.*] Without room or rooms; not affording space; contracted.

The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and *roumles* to vncleane and synfull persons.
J. Udall, On Mark iii.

room-mate (röm′māt), *n.* One who shares a room with another or others.

We two Americans join company with our *room-mate*, an Alexandrian of Italian parentage.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

room-paper (röm′pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *wall-paper*.

room-ridden (röm′rid″n), *a.* Confined to one's room. Compare *bedridden*. [Rare.]

As the *room-ridden* invalid settled for the night.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 15.

roomsome† (röm′sum), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-some.*] Roomy.

In a more vnruly, more vnvveildie, and more *roomesome* vessell then the biggest hulke on Thames.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [11].

Not only capable but *roomsome*. *Evelyn.*

roomstead (röm′sted), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *stead.*] A lodging.

His greens take up six or seven houses or *roomsteads*.
Archæologia, XII. 188 (Account of Gardens near London, [1691).

roomth† (römth), *n.* [< ME. *rumthe, rymthe,* < AS. **rȳmth* (Lye), *rȳmet*, space (= MD. *ruimte*), < *rūm*, spacious: see *room*[1], *a.*] **1.** Room or place, in any sense.

And when his voyce failed him at any time, Mecœnas supplied his *roomth* in reading.
Phaer, tr. of Virgil (1600). (*Nares.*)

The Seas (then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous load)
Upon the Belgian Marsh their pamp'red stomachs cast.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 244.

2. Roominess; spaciousness.

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.
Mir. for Mags., p. 109.

roomthsome† (römth′sum), *a.* [< *roomth* + *-some.*] Roomy; spacious.

By the sea-side, on the other side, stoode Heroe's tower; . . . a cage or pigeon-house, *roomthsome* enough to comprehend her. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

roomthy† (röm′thi), *a.* [< *roomth* + *-y*[1].] Spacious.

And her [Atre] not much behind
Comes Kensey; after whom, clear Enian in doth make,
In Tamer's *roomthier* banks their rest that scarcely take.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 210.

roomy (rö′mi), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having ample room; spacious; large.

Indeed, the city of glory is capacious and *roomy;* "In my Father's house there are many mansions."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 252.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose lowlaid mouths each mounting billow laves.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 153.

A very antique elbow-chair, with a high back, carved elaborately in oak, and a *roomy* depth within its arms.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

roon[1]**†**, *a.* An obsolete form of *roan*[1].

roon[2] (rön), *n.* [A dial. form of *rund*, < Icel. *rönd*, rim, border, stripe, = E. *rand:* see *rand*[1].] A border; edge; selvage. [Scotch.]

In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .
Wore by degrees, till her last *roon*
Gaed past their viewing.
Burns, To W. Simpson (Postscript).

Her face was like the lily *roon*
That veils the vestal planet's hue.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

[*Roon* in this passage is usually explained as 'vermilion,' apparently after Halliwell, who defines the Middle English *roone*, properly 'roan,' in one passage as 'vermilion.']

roop (röp), *v. i.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *roup;* < ME. *ropen,* < AS. *hrōpan* (pret. *hreóp*) = OS. *hrōpan* = OFries. *hrōpa* = D. *roepen* = MLG. *ropen* = OHG. *hruofan, ruofan*, MHG. *ruofen*, G. *rufen*, cry out; also in weak form, OHG. *ruofen*, MHG. *rüefen*, cry out, = Icel. *hrōpa*, call, cry out, in old use slander, = Sw. *ropa* = Dan. *raabe*, cry out, = Goth. *hrōpjan*, cry out. Cf. *roup.*] **1.** To cry; shout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To roar; make a great noise.

And a *ropand* rayne raiked fro the heuyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4631.

roop (röp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *roup;* < ME. *rōp,* < AS. *hrōp* = OHG. **hruof, ruof*, MHG. *ruof*, G. *ruf*, a cry, = Icel. *hrōp*, crying, in old use caviling, scurrility, = Sw. *rop* = Dan. *raab*, a cry, a call, crying; cf. Goth. *hrōpei*, a cry; from the verb.] **1.** A cry; a call.—**2.** Hoarseness.

O may the *roup* ne'er roust thy weason!
Beattie's Address (Ross's Helenore), st. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

roopit (rö′pit), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupit, roupet;* < *roop, n.*, + *-it* = *-ed*[2].] Hoarse; husky. [Scotch.]

Alas! my *roopit* Muse is hearse!
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

roopy (rö′pi), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupy;* < *roop* + *-y*[1].] Hoarse.

He said he had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a little *roopy* was his exact expression.
Dickens, David Copperfield, vii.

roorback (rör′bak), *n.* [So called in allusion to certain fictions, published in the United States in 1844, devised for political purposes, but purporting to be taken from the "Travels of Baron *Roorbach.*"] A fictitious story published for political effect; a "campaign lie." [U. S.]

roosa (rö′sä), *n.* Same as *rusa*[2].

roosa-oil (rö′sä-oil), *n.* See *rusa-oil*.

roose (röz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roosed*, ppr. *roosing.* [Also dial. *rose, ruse;* < ME. *rosen,* < Icel. *hrōsa*, praise, extol, boast, = Sw. *rosa* = Dan. *rose*, praise.] To extol; commend highly. [Now only Scotch.]

To *rose* him [the king] in his rialty rych men soztten [sought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1371.

To *roose* you up, and ca' you guid.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

roost[1] (röst), *n.* [< ME. **rost,* < AS. *hrōst*, given by Somner ("*hrost*, al. *henna hrost*, petaurum, a hen-roost"), and contained also in the compound *hrōst-beág*, a poetical term of uncertain meaning, explained as 'the woodwork of a circular roof'; = OS. *hrōst*, roof, = MD. *roest*, a hen-roost, = Icel. *hraust*, roof, ceiling, = Norw. *rost, raust, röst*, roof, roofing, space under the roof; prob. orig. the inner framework of a roof (as in Sc.); prob., with formative *-st*, from the same root (√ *hro*) as Icel. *hrōt*, a roof, *rōt*, the inner part of the roof of a house where fish are hung up to dry, = Norw. *rot*, a roof, the inner part of a roof, a cockloft, = Goth. *hrōt*, a roof. The Sc. sense (def. 4) is prob. of Scand. origin (< Norw. *rost*, see above).] **1.** A pole or perch upon which fowls rest at night; any place upon which a bird may perch to rest; also, a locality where birds, as pigeons, habitually spend the night.

Who [the cock] daily riseth when the Sun doth rise,
And when Sol setteth, then to *roost* he hies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 46.

Thousands of white gulls, gone to their nightly *roost*, rested on every ledge and cornice of the rock.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 304.

These *roosts* [of wild pigeons] have been known to extend for a distance of forty miles in length and several miles in breadth. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 251.

Hence—**2.** A temporary abiding- or resting-place.

No, the world has a million *roosts* for a man, but only one nest. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

3. The fowls which occupy such a roost, collectively. A somewhat special application of the word (like *rookery*, 2) is to the roosts of some perching birds, which assemble in vast numbers, but not to breed, and for no obvious purpose that would not be as well attained without such congregation. Among conspicuous instances may be noted the roosts of the passenger-pigeon, sometimes several miles in extent, and the winter roosts of many thousands of crows (see *crow*, 2), which in the breeding season are dispersed. It is not generally known that the common robin of the United States sometimes forms such roosts in summer.

4. The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from one wall to the other; a garret. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**At roost,** roosting; hence, in a state of rest or sleep.

A fox spied out a cock *at roost* upon a tree.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

roost[1] (röst), *v.* [= MD. *roesten*, roost; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To occupy a roost; perch, as a bird.

O let me, when Thy roof my soul hath hid,
O let me *roost* and nestle there.
G. Herbert, The Temper.

So [I] sought a Poet, *roosted* near the skies.
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle.

The peacock in the broad ash-tree
Aloft is *roosted* for the night.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. To stick or stay upon a resting-place; cling or adhere to a rest, as a limpet on a rock.

The larger number of limpets *roost* upon rocks.
Nature, XXXI. 200.

II. *trans.* To set or perch, as a bird on a roost: used reflexively.

I wonder,
How that profane nest of pernicious birds
Dare *roost themselves* there in the midst of us,
So many good and well-disposed persons.
O impudence! *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-glass, i. 1.

roost[2] (röst), *n.* and *v.* See *roust*[2].

roost-cock (röst'kok), *n.* A cock; a rooster. ★[Prov. Eng.]

Gallus, that greatest *roost-cock* in the rout.
The Mous-Trap (1606). (*Halliwell*, under *porpentine.*)

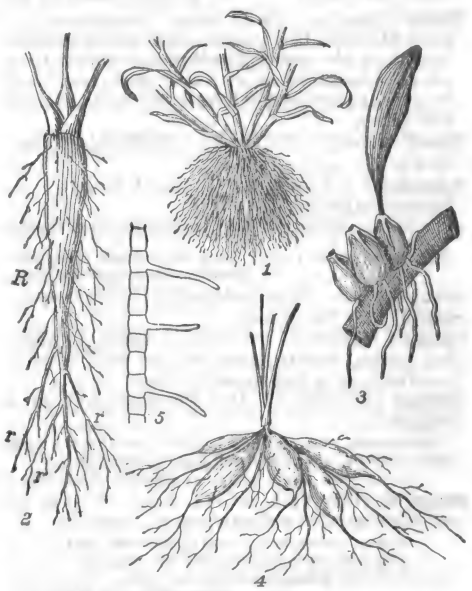
★**rooster** (rös'tėr), *n.* **1.** The male of the domestic hen; a cock, as distinguished from the female or hen. [U. S.]

A huge turkey gobbling in the road, a *rooster* crowing on the fence, and ducks quacking in the ditches.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. Any bird that roosts; a percher. See *Insessores.*

Almost all birds are *roosters.*
R. G. White, Words and their Uses, p. 182.

★**root**[1] (röt or růt), *n.* [< ME. *roote, rote,* < late AS. *rōt* (acc. pl. *rota*, occurring in connection with *barc* (see *bark*[2]) in a fragment printed in AS. Leechdoms, I. 378), < Icel. *rōt* = Sw. Norw. *rot* = Dan. *rod*, a root, the lower part of a tree, a root in mathematics; prob. orig. with initial *w* (Icel. *v*, reg. lost before *r*), Icel. **vrōt* = AS. **wrōt*, a collateral form of *wyrt* = OHG. MHG. *wurz*, G. *wurz*, a plant, = Goth. *waurts*, a root; prob. akin to W. *gwreiddyn* = OCorn. *grueiten*, a root, L. *rādix* (√ *vrad*), a root, = Gr. *ῥάδιξ* (√ *ϝραδ*), a branch, a root, *ῥίζα* (for **ϝρίδya*, √ *ϝριδ*), a root: see *wort*[1], and cf. *radix, rhizome.* See also *root*[2].] **1.** (*a*) In *bot.*, a part of the body of a plant which, typically, grows downward into the soil, fixes the plant, and absorbs nutriment. A root may be either a descending axis originating in germination from the lower end of the caulicle, and persisting as a *tap-root*, or one of a group of such roots—in either case called *primary;* or a branch of such a root, the ultimate ramifications forming rootlets or *root-fibrils;* or a similar organ developed from some other part of the plant (adventitious), sometimes with special functions—in the latter cases called *secondary.* The root differs from the stem in having no nodes and internodes, its branches appearing in no regular order, and, normally, in giving rise to no other organs, though, as in the pear and poplar, it may develop buds and thence suckers. In mode of growth the root is peculiar in elongating only or chiefly at the extremity, and at the same time in not building upon the naked apex, but in a stratum (the growing-point) just short of the apex under the protection of a cover or sheath—the *root-cap* (which see). Aside from securing the plant in position, the ordinary function of roots is the absorption of water with nutritive matter in solution from the soil, or, in the case of aquatics, wholly or partly from the water. This office is performed by imbibition through the cell-walls of the fresher root-surface, except that of the extreme tip, the absorbent surface being greatly increased by the production of root-hairs. (See *root-hair.*) Many roots, however—chiefly the tap-roots of biennials—serve the special purpose of storing nutriment for a second season, becoming thus much enlarged, as in the beet and turnip. Roots of this class must be distinguished from the rhizome, bulb, etc., which, though subterranean, are modifications of the stem. Numerous plants put forth aërial roots, eventually reaching the soil (banian, mangrove),



Various Forms of Roots.

1. Fibrous Roots of *Poa annua.* 2. Root of *Daucus Carota: R*, tap-root: *r*, *r*, rootlets. 3. Aërial Roots of *Oncidium barbatum.* 4. Tuberous Roots of *Syndesmon thalictroides.* 5. Root-hairs of *Yucca gloriosa* (highly magnified).

serving as means of climbing (ivy, poison-ivy), or, in the case of epiphytes, part fastening the plant to a bough, part free in the air, whence they are capable of absorbing some moisture. The roots of a parasitic plant penetrate the tissues of the host-plant and draw their nutritive matter from it. True roots are confined to flowering plants and vascular cryptogams, the rhizoids of many lower plants in part taking their place. See *annual, biennial, perennial.* See also cuts under *ivy, monocotyledonous, prothallium,* and *rhizome.*

An oak whose antique *root* peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 31.

(*b*) Specifically, an esculent root, as a beet or a carrot.

But his neat cookery! he cut our *roots*
In characters. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 49.

2. That which resembles a root in shape, position, or function; that from which anything springs. (*a*) The part of anything that resembles the root of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment, support, or origin; specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some part or organ like or likened to the root of a plant; the deepest or most fixed part of something embedded in another; a base, bottom, or supporting part: technically called *radix:* as, the *root* of a finger-nail or a tooth; the *root* of a nerve or a hair: often used in the plural, though the thing in fact is singular: as, to drag out a nail by the *roots.*

The colde blode that was at our lordes herte *rote*
Fell within Iosephes sherte & lay on his chest.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Each false [word]
Be as a cauterizing to the *root* o' the tongue.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 136.

Hence—(*b*) The bottom or lower part of anything; foundation.

Ther is at the west syde of Itaille,
Doun at the *roote* of Vesulus the colde,
A lusty playne, abundant of vitaille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 2.

The Mount, which was a frame of wood built by Master More for a Watch-tower to looke out to Sea, was blowne up by the *roots.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 150.

In the Domdaniel caverns,
Under the *Roots* of the Ocean,
Met the Masters of the Spell.
Southey, Thalaba, ii. 2.

(*c*) The origin or cause of anything; source.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the *roote.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

The love of money is the *root* of all [all kinds of, R. V.] evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

(*d*) The basis of anything; ground; support.

The *root* of his opinion. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 89.

With a courage of unshaken *root.*
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 15.

(*e*) In *philol.*, an elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an element in a language, whether arrived at by analysis of words or existing uncombined, in which no formative element is demonstrable: thus, *true* may be regarded as the *root* of un-*tru*-th-ful-ness.

But we must beware of pushing the figure involved in *root* to the extent of regarding *roots* thus set up as the elements out of which the language containing them has grown. A given *root* may be more modern than certain or than all of the formative elements with which it is combined.
Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. xx.

Equity and equal are from the same *root;* and equity literally means equalness.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 109.

(*f*) The first ancestor; an early progenitor.

Myself should be the *root* and father
Of many kings. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 5.

(*g*) In *math.*: (1) The *root* of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus, 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4. *Power* and *root* are correlative terms: the power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus, if a quantity be multiplied once by itself, the product is called the *second power*, or *square*, and the quantity itself the *square root*, or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself, we obtain the *third power*, or *cube*, and the quantity is the *cube root* or third root; and so on. The character marking a root is √ (a modification of *r* for *radix*, which has been used probably since the middle of the sixteenth century), and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the *index* of the root. Thus, $\sqrt[4]{16}$ indicates the fourth root of 16 (that is, 2), and $\sqrt{4}$ the square root of 4 (that is, 2)—the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as $\sqrt[3]{(a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3)} = a+b$. See *power*[1], *index, involution, evolution.* (2) The *root* of an equation is a quantity which, substituted for the unknown quantity, satisfies the equation: thus, $2+\sqrt{2}$ is a *root* of the equation $x^3-5x^2+6x-2=0$; for

$$\begin{aligned}(2+\sqrt{2})^3 &= 20+14\sqrt{2}\\ -5(2+\sqrt{2})^2 &= -30-20\sqrt{2}\\ +6(2+\sqrt{2}) &= 12+6\sqrt{2}\\ -2 &= -2,\end{aligned}$$

the sum of which is 0. Another root of the same equation is obviously 1; and the third root will be found to be $2-\sqrt{2}$. (*h*) In *music:* (1) With reference to a compound tone or a series of harmonics, the fundamental, generator, or ground tone. (2) With reference to a chord, the fundamental tone—that is, the tone from whose harmonics the tones of the chord are selected, or the tone on which they are conceived to be built up. Theorists are not agreed as to what constitutes a root of a chord, or whether a chord may have two roots; and in many cases the term is used merely to designate the lowest tone of a chord when arranged in its simplest or normal position. (*i*) In *chron.*, the earliest time at which an event can take place, as a movable feast; also, the time at which any progressive change begins. (*j*) In *astrol*, the state of things at the beginning of any time; particularly, the figure of the heavens at the instant of birth, specifically called the *root of nativity*, a term also applied to the horoscope, or ascendant. Chaucer, in the passage below, has in mind the introduction to Zahel's treatise on Elections, where it is stated that elections of fortunate times for undertakings are not much to be depended upon, except in the case of kings, who have their *roots of nativity* (that is, in their case there is no doubt as to the precise aspect of the heavens at the moment of birth), which roots strengthen the inferences to be drawn, especially (at least so Chaucer understands the words) in the case of a journey. When the horoscope of birth was not known, astrologers were accustomed to determine elections chiefly by the place and phase of the moon, whose influence was, however, considered debile. It appears that in the case of the lady of the story, the moon was impedited in the *root of nativity* (see Almansor, Prop. 35: "Cum in radice nativitatis impedietur luna," etc.), and Mars, a planet most unfavorable to journeys, was at azir, or lord of the ascendant, at her birth, and was in the fourth, or darkest, house; so that the omens of the journey were as gloomy as they well could be.

Of viage is ther non eleccioun,
Namely to folk of hey condicioun,
Not whan a *rote* is of a birthe yknowe?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 216.

(*k*) In *hydraul. engin.*, the end of a weir or dam where it is joined to the natural bank. *E. H. Knight.*

3. In *hort.*, a growing plant with its root; also, a tuber or bulb.

Your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and *roots.*
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

Perhaps the pleasantest of all cries in early spring is that of "All a-growing—all a-blowing," heard for the first time in the season. It is that of the *root*-seller, who has stocked his barrow with primroses, violets, and daisies.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 138.

4. Gross amount; sum total. *Halliwell.*—**Aërial roots.** See def. 1.—**Bear's-paw root,** the rhizome of the male fern, *Dryopteris Filix-mas.*—**Bengal root,** the root of a species of ginger, *Zinziber Cassumnar.*—**Biquadratic root.** See *biquadratic.*—**Commensurable root,** a root of an equation equal to a whole number or fraction.—**Conjugate roots.** See *conjugate.*—**Continuity of roots,** the fact that the values of the roots of an algebraic equation vary continuously with the coefficients.—**Criterion for roots,** a rule for deciding whether a solution is multiple or not, how many solutions are imaginary, and the like.—**Crop and root.** See *crop.*—**Crown of a root.** See *crown.*—**Cubocubic root.** See *cubocubic.*—**Demonstrative root.** See *demonstrative.*—**Double root,** in *music,* two tones assumed as the generators of one chord.—**Dutch roots or bulbs,** a trade-name of certain ornamental flowering bulbs, especially tulips and hyacinths, exported from Holland.—**Equal roots,** two or more roots of an equation having the same value. That is, if x_1 is such a root, the equation is not only satisfied by putting x_1 for x, the unknown quantity, but this is also true after the equation (with all its terms equated to zero) has been divided by $x-x_1$.—**Fibrous roots,** roots in the form of fibers—the

regular form of roots except so far as they are thickened for strength as holdfasts or by the accumulation of nutriment.—**Horizontal root,** in *bot.*, a root that lies horizontally on the ground.—**Latent roots of a matrix,** in *math.* See *latent.*—**Lateral root of the auditory nerve,** the root which passes on the outer side of the restiform tract. Also called *superficial, inferior,* or *posterior root;* also sometimes *radix cochlearis.*—**Limit of the roots.** See *limit.*—**Mechoacan root,** a jalap-tuber of very feeble properties, obtained from Mexico, apparently identical with the *Ipomœa Jalapa* (*I. macrorhiza*) found in the southern United States from South Carolina to Florida.—**Medial root of the auditory nerve,** the root which passes on the inner side of the restiform tract, between the latter and the ascending root of the trigeminus. Also called *deep, anterior,* or *upper root;* sometimes *radix vestibularis.*—**Musquash-root.** Same as *beaver-poison.*—**Primary root.** See *primary,* and def. 1, above.—**Primitive root,** a root of an equation or congruence which satisfies no lower equation that implies the truth of the former. Thus, 9 is a root of the congruence $x^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$, but not a primitive root, since it also satisfies $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$. For *primitive root* in various specific phrases, see *primitive.*—**Quadratocubic root, quadratoquadratic root.** See the adjectives.—**Root and branch.** (*a*) As a whole; wholly; completely.

He was going and leaving his malison on us, *root and branch.* I was never so becursed in all my days.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xlviii.

(*b*) In *Eng. hist.,* the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of Episcopacy; also, the policy of these extremists.—**Root of a hair,** the portion contained in the follicle, the lower portion being the bulb.—**Root of a lung,** the place where the bronchi and large vessels enter a lung.—**Root of an equation.** See *equation,* and def. 2 (*g*) (2).—**Root of bitterness.** See *bitterness.*—**Root of the mesentery,** the junction of the mesentery with the body-wall.—**Root of the tongue,** the posterior basal part of the tongue.—**Secondary root.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Separation of the roots of an equation,** the separation of the whole field of quantity into such parts that there shall be only one root at most in each part.—**The root of the matter,** that which is fundamental or essential.

But ye should say, Why persecute we him, seeing *the root of the matter* is found in me? Job xix. 28.

To extract the root. See *extract.*—**To take root,** or **to strike root.** (*a*) To begin rooting in germination or (more frequently) as a layer, cutting, or transplanted plant. (*b*) To become fixed; become established.

If we shall stand still,
In fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at,
We should *take root* here where we sit.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 87.

Deep *strike* thy *roots,* O heavenly Vine,
Within our earthly sod. *Whittier,* Our Master.

(See also *bloodroot, bowman's-root, cancer-root, colic-root, musk-root, orris-root, rattlesnake-root,* and *snakeroot.*)

root[1] (röt or růt), *v.* [= Sw. *rota,* take root; from the noun. Cf. *root*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fix the root; strike root; enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds the weeds *root* the deeper.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To be firmly fixed; be established.

There *rooted* betwixt them then such an affection which cannot choose but branch now. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 1. 25.

If any error chanced . . . to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment.
Bp. Fell.

II. *trans.* **1.** To fix by the root or as if by roots; plant and fix deep in the earth: as, a tree *roots* itself; a deeply *rooted* tree.

The fat weed
That *roots* itself in ease on Lethe wharf.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 33.

2. To plant deeply; impress deeply and durably: used chiefly in the past participle.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 41.

root[2] (röt or růt), *v.* [Also *rout,* early mod. E. *wroot, wrout;* < ME. *roten, routen,* prop. *wroten,* < AS. *wrōtan,* root or grub up, as a hog, = NFries. *wretten* = MD. D. *wroeten* = MLG. *wrōten,* LG. *wröten,* root or grub in the earth, = OHG. *ruozjan, ruozzan,* root up (cf. G. *rotten, reuten, roden,* root out), = Icel. *róta* = Sw. Norw. *rota* = Dan. *rode,* root, grub up; connected with the noun, AS. *wrōt* = OFries. **wrōte,* snout, = OHG. dim. **ruozil,* MHG. *rüezel,* G. *rüssel,* snout; perhaps allied to L. *rōdere,* gnaw, nag, and to *radere,* scratch: see *rodent, rase*[1], *raze*[1]. The verb is commonly associated with the noun *root*[1] as if *root up* or *uproot* meant 'pull up the roots of,' 'pull up by the roots'; but it means rather 'raise or plow up with the snout,' and is orig. applied to swine.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dig or burrow in with the snout; turn up with the snout, as a swine.

Alas, he [the boar] nought esteems that face of thine, . . .
Would *root* these beauties as he *roots* the mead.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 636.

2. To tear up or out as if by rooting; eradicate; extirpate; remove or destroy utterly; exterminate: generally with *up, out,* or *away.*

Er that eight dais were ended fully,
Al the wodys were *roted up* and gon.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1112.

I will go *root away*
The noisome weeds. *Shak.,* Rich. II., iii. 4. 37.

He's a rank weed, Sir Thomas,
And we must *root* him *out.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 53.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Al swa that wilde swin
That *wroteth* geond than grouen.
Layamon, l. 469.

Doo beestes smale in hit [earth] to stere and stonde,
And make hem *route* aboute, and trede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

The kyng that had grete plente
Off mete and drinke, withoutene le,
Long he may dyge and *wrote,*
Or he have hys fyll of the rote.
MS. Ashmole 61. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, *rooting* hog!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 228.

2†. To push with the snout.

Delphyns knowe by smelle yf a deed man that is in the see ete euer of Delphyns kynde, and yf the deed hath ete therof he etyth hym anone, and yf he dyde not he kepyth and defendyth hym fro etynge and bytynge of other fisshe, and showyth hym and bryngyth him to the clyffe with his own *wrotynge.*
Glanvil, De Propr. Rerum, XIII. xxvi. 460 (Cath. Ang., p. 425).

root[3] (röt), *n.* A form of *rut*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

root[4] (röt), *v.* A dialectal form of *rot.*

rootage[1] (rö'tāj or růt'āj), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-age.*] The act of striking root; the growth or fixture of roots; the hold obtained by means of a root or roots. [Rare.]

Ours is, scarcely less than the British [government], a living and fecund system. It does not, indeed, find its *rootage* so widely in the hidden soil of unwritten law; its tap-root at least is the Constitution.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

rootage[2] (rö'tāj or růt'āj), *n.* [< *root*[2] + *-age.*] Extirpation. *Halliwell.*

root-alcohol (röt'al″kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol,* 1.

root-barnacle (röt'bär″na-kl), *n.* A root-headed cirriped. See *Rhizocephala.*

root-beer (röt'bēr), *n.* A drink containing the extracted juices of various roots, as of dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, and sassafras.

No less than five persons, during the forenoon, inquired for ginger-beer, or *root-beer,* or any drink of a similar brewage. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, iii.

★**root-borer** (röt'bōr″ėr), *n.* An insect which perforates the roots of plants: as, the clover *root-borer, Hylesinus trifolii.*

root-bound (röt'bound), *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly fixed, as if by the root; immovable.

And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo.
Milton, Comus, l. 662.

root-breaker (röt'brā″kėr), *n.* A machine for breaking potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots into small or moderate-sized pieces, in order to prepare them as food for cattle or horses.

root-bruiser (röt'brö″zėr), *n.* Same as *root-breaker.*

root-built (röt'bilt), *a.* Built of roots.

Philosophy requires
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the *root-built* cell, the simple fleece,
The juicy viand, and the crystal stream.
Shenstone, Economy, i.

root-cap (röt'kap), *n.* A cap-like sheath of parenchymatous cells which occurs at the tip of most growing roots. It may be many or only two or three layers of cells thick, the cells composing it being older, firmer, and in part effete, and serving to protect the active growing-point, which is immediately behind it.

At the very end of the radicle they [the cells] are relatively large, and form a sort of cap-like covering (*root-cap*) for the smaller cells lying directly back (the growing point). *Goodale,* Physiol. Bot., p. 106.

root-cellar (röt'sel″ăr), *n.* A cellar or part of a cellar set apart for the storage of roots or tubers, as potatoes. Compare *root-house,* 2.

root-crop (röt'krop), *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, or carrots.

root-digger (röt'dig″ėr), *n.* In *agri.,* a form of tongs with curved jaws for raising carrots and beets from the ground.

root-eater (röt'ē″tėr), *n.* A rhizophagous marsupial; a member of the *Rhizophaga;* any root-eating animal.

root-eating (röt'ē″ting), *a.* Feeding habitually upon roots; rhizophagous.

rooted (rö'ted or růt'ed), *a.* [< *root*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Fixed by a root or roots; firmly planted or embedded.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.:* (*a*) Fixed by the roots; embedded and attached as if rooted, as a hair, feather, nail, or tooth. (*b*) Specifically, fixed so by the root as to cease to grow, as a tooth: the opposite of *rootless.*—**3.** Provided with roots.

rootedly (rö'ted-li or růt'ed-li), *adv.* [< *rooted* + *-ly*[2].] Deeply; from the heart.

They all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I. *Shak.,* Tempest, iii. 2. 103.

rootedness (rö'ted-nes or růt'ed-nes), *n.* [< *rooted* + *-ness.*] The state or condition of being rooted.

rooter[1] (rö'tėr or růt'ėr), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-er*[1].] A plant (or, figuratively, some other thing, or a person) which takes root.

They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters.* *The Field,* LXVII. 333.

rooter[2] (rö'tėr or růt'ėr), *n.* [< *root*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which roots or roots up, or tears up by the roots; one who eradicates or destroys.

The strongest champion of the Pagan gods,
And *rooter* out of Christians.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, i. 1.

rootery (rö'tėr-i or růt'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rooteries* (-iz). [< *root*[1] + *-ery.*] A mound or pile formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set as in a rockery. *Imp. Dict.*

rootfast (röt'fåst), *a.* [< ME. *rotfest* (= Icel. *rōtfastr*); < *root*[1] + *fast*[1].] Firmly rooted.

root-fibril (röt'fī″bril), *n.* One of the fine ultimate divisions of a root; a rootlet; less properly, same as *root-hair.*

root-footed (röt'fůt″ed), *a.* Provided with pseudopodia. See *pseudopodium* and *rhizopod.*

root-forceps (röt'fôr″seps), *n.* In *dentistry,* a forceps for extracting roots of teeth.

root-form (röt'fôrm), *n.* A form assumed by an insect when radicicolous or living on roots, if different from some other form of the same insect: thus, the grape-vine pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix,* is most destructive in its *root-form.*

root-grafting (röt'gråf″ting), *n.* In *hort.,* the process of grafting scions directly on a small part of the root of some appropriate stock, the grafted root being then potted.

root-hair (röt'hãr), *n.* A delicate filament developed from a single cell (thus distinguished from a root-fibril) on the epidermis of the young parts of a root; a unicellular trichome borne on a root. The office of root-hairs is absorption, and being very numerous they greatly enlarge the absorbent capacity of the root. As the surface ages they shrivel and disappear. See cut under *root.*

root-headed (röt'hed″ed), *a.* Fixed as if rooted by the head; having a head like roots; rhizocephalous: as, the *root-headed* cirripeds.

root-house (röt'hous), *n.* **1.** A rustic house or lodge built ornamentally of roots.

Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small *root-house,* where on a tablet are these lines.
Shenstone, Works (ed. 1791), II. 289.

2. A house for storing up or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

root-knot (röt'not), *n.* A knot or excrescence of a root; specifically, an abnormal irregular growth of the subcortical layer of tissue of roots and underground stems of various plants, shrubs, and trees, resulting from the attack of a nematoid worm, as a species of *Anguillulidæ.*

rootle (rö'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rootled,* ppr. *rootling.* [Freq. of *root*[2].] To root up, as swine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

root-leaf (röt'lēf), *n.* A radical leaf. See *radical leaves,* under *radical.*

rootless (röt'- or růt'les), *a.* [< *root*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Having no root.

But by a long continuance, a stronge depe roted habitte, not lyke a *rooteles* tree, scante vp an end in a lose heape of light sand, that wil with a blast or two be blowen down.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 130.

2. In *zoöl.,* having a persistently open pulp-cavity and growing perennially, as the incisor teeth of rodents, and the molar teeth of many of these animals; not rooted so as to stop growing. See *Rodentia.*

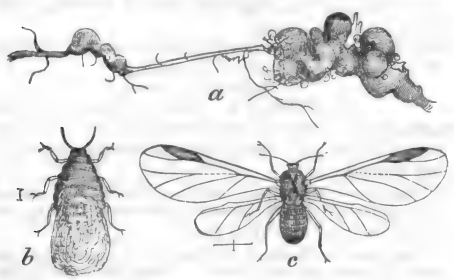
rootlet (röt'- or růt'let), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-let.*] A little root; a radicle; a root-fibril: specifically applied to the fine roots put forth by certain plants, by which they cling to their supports, as in *Rhus Toxicodendron.*

The tree whose *rootlets* drink of every river.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, v. 2.

root-loop (röt'löp), *n.* An arch or bow in a root, ★standing out of the ground.

root-louse (röt'lous), *n.* One of a number of radicicolous or root-feeding plant-lice of the

family *Aphididæ*, and usually of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ*. The grape-vine root-louse is an example. (See *Phylloxera*.) The root-louse of the apple is *Schizoneura lanigera*, apparently indigenous to America, but now occurring in Europe, New Zealand, and Australia, where it is known as the *American blight*. It passes the winter under ground in the wingless condition, and also as a winter egg on the trunk. It spreads by means of an occasional generation of winged agamic females. It has an above-ground summer form which is furnished with a flocculent excretion of white wax.



Root-louse of the Apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*).

a, apple-root, showing swellings caused by lice; *b*, wingless stem-mother, or first spring generation; *c*, winged agamic female. (Line and cross show natural sizes.)

root-mouthed (röt′moutht), *a.* In *zoöl.*, rhizostomous.

root-parasite (röt′par″a-sīt), *n.* A plant which grows upon the root of another plant, as plants of the family *Orobanchaceæ*, or broom-rapes.

root-pressure (röt′presh″ūr), *n.* In *bot.*, a hydrostatic pressure exerted in plants, which manifests itself by causing, especially in the spring, a more or less copious flow of watery fluid from the cut surface of a part of the stem which is directly connected with the root. This flow of sap is the so-called "bleeding" of plants, and is found to be the result of the absorbent activity of the root-hairs.

In a vine, for example, before its leaves have grown in the spring, this process, called *root-pressure*, causes a rapid ascent of fluid (sap) absorbed from the soil.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 469.

root-pulper (röt′pul″pėr), *n.* A mill for grinding roots or reducing them to pulp for industrial uses or for preparing them as food for farm-stock. Also called *root-grinder*, *root-shredder*, and *root-rasp*.

root-sheath (röt′shēth), *n.* The sheath of the root of a hair or feather, an invert of epidermis lining the follicle in which a hair or feather grows. See second cut under *hair*.

rootstock (röt′stok), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, same as *rhizome*.—2. The original ground or cause of anything; a root.

The Egyptians being really the oldest civilized people that we certainly know, and therefore, if languages have one origin, likely to be near its *root-stock*.
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 272.

3. In *zoöl.*, a cormus, as of a zoöphyte; a rhizocaulus.

root-tree (röt′trē), *n.* An aspect of a geometrical tree in which it is regarded as springing from a given knot.

root-vole (röt′vōl), *n.* A vole or meadow-mouse of Siberia, *Arvicola œconomus*, which feeds on roots like other animals of its kind.

rooty (rö′ti or rūt′i), *a.* [Also dial. *rutty*; < *root*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in roots; containing many roots: as, *rooty* ground.

Along the shoare of siluer streaming Themmes,
Whose *rutty* Bancke, the which his Riuer hemmes.
Spenser, Prothalamion (ed. Grosart).

Yet as a syluane hill
Thrusts back a torrent that hath kept a narrow channell still, . . .
Nor can [it] with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii.

2. Rank, as grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

root-zone (röt′zōn), *n.* A region of the spinal cord traversed by or immediately adjacent to the roots of the spinal nerves.—**Posterior root-zone**, the postero-external column of the spinal cord, especially its lateral portions.

rooye-bok (rō′ye-bok), *n.* [< D. *rooije-bok*, < *rooijen*, regulate, order (< *rooi*, regular order, rule), + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] The African pallah, *Æpyceros melampus:* so called by the Dutch colonists from its habit of walking in single file. See cut under *pallah*.

ropt†, *n.* [Also *rope* (in pl. *ropes*); < ME. *rop* (pl. *roppes*), < AS. *rop*, irreg. *roop* (i. e. *rōp*), also *hrop*, an intestine, the colon, = MD. *rop*, intestine.] An intestine: commonly in the plural.

His talowe also servythe for plastyrs mo than one;
For harpe stryngis his *Ropys* seruythe Ichoone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

ropalic, *a.* See *rhopalic*.

rope[1] (rōp), *n.* [< ME. *rop*, *roop*, *rope*, *rape*, < ★AS. *rāp*, a rope, = OFries. *rāp* (in *silrap*), cord, = D. *reep*, also *roop* = MLG. *rēp*, *reep* = OHG. MHG. *reif*, a cord, string, circular band, fetter, circle, G. *reif*, ring, a rope, circular band, circle, wheel, hoop, ferrule, = Icel. *reip* = Sw. *rep* = Dan. *reb*, a rope, = Goth. *raips*, a string (in comp. *skauda-raips*), shoe-string: root uncertain. The word *rope* exists disguised in the second element of *stirrup*.] 1. A cord of considerable thickness; technically, a cord over one inch in circumference. Ropes are usually made of hemp, manila, flax, cotton, coir, or other vegetable fiber, or of iron, steel, or other metallic wire. A hempen rope is composed of a certain number of yarns or threads, which are first spun or twisted into strands, and the finished ropes have special names according to the number and arrangement of the strands, and the various sizes are indicated by the circumference in inches. The ropes in ordinary use on board a vessel are composed of three strands, laid right-handed, or, as it is called (though this is not correct for southern latitudes), "with the sun." Occasionally a piece of large rope will be found laid up in four strands, also with the sun. This is generally used for standing rigging, tacks, sheets, etc., and is sometimes called *shroud-laid*. In nautical language a rope is usually called a *line*.

Furste to murte [broke] mony *rop* & the mast after.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 150.

If they bind me fast with new *ropes* that never were occupied, then shall I be weak. Judges xvi. 11.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united so as to form a cord more or less thick: as, a *rope* of onions; a *rope* of pearls.

Car. . . . Let's choke him with Welsh parsley [hemp].
Never. Good friend, be merciful; choke me with puddings and a *rope* of sausages.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

This King was at Chawonock two yeares agoe to trade with blacke pearle, his worst sort, whereof I had a *rope*, but they were naught.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 88.

What lady
I' the primitive times wore *ropes* of pearl or rubies?
Jasper Mayne, City Match, ii. 2.

3. Anything glutinous or gelatinous which is drawn out in long strings.

A pickled minnow is very good, . . . but I count him no more than the *ropes* in beer compared with a loach done properly. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

4. A local linear measure, twenty feet; in Devonshire, a measure of stonework, 20 feet in length, 1 foot in height, and 18 inches in thickness.—**Cable-laid rope**, a rope composed of nine strands. It is made by first laying the strands into three ropes of three strands each, right-handed; and then laying the three ropes up together into one, left-handed. Thus, cable-laid rope is like three small common ropes laid up into one large one. Formerly the ordinary three-stranded right-hand rope was called *hawser-laid*, and the nine-stranded *cable-laid*, and they will be found so distinguished in books; but among seafaring men now the terms *hawser-laid* and *cable-laid* are applied indiscriminately to nine-stranded rope, and the three-stranded, being the usual kind of rope, has no particular name, or is called *right-hand rope*. See cut under *cable-laid*.—**Cat-block rope**. See *cat-block*.—**Clue-rope**, a rope fastened to the clue of a course and used as a temporary tack or sheet.—**Flat rope**, a rope the strands of which are not twisted, but plaited together.—**Hawser-rope, hawser-laid rope**. See *cable-laid rope*.—**Holy rope**†. See *holy*.—**In the rope**, in the original twist or braid as delivered by the factory: said of horsehair used in upholstery, and of similar fibers which are put up in this form.—**Laid rope**, a rope that is twisted in strands. See *cable-laid rope*.—**Left-hand rope**, rope which is laid up and twisted from right to left, or "against the sun," as it is termed (see def. 1). Also called *backhanded rope*, *water-laid rope*.—**Locked-wire rope**, wire rope having the outer layer or layers of wires so made that they interlock each other. It is intended to prevent broken wires from springing out of place; the adjoining wires are supposed to hold them down.—**Manila rope**, rope made from Manila hemp. See *manila*, 2.—**On** or **upon the high ropes**. (*a*) Elated; in high spirits. (*b*) Haughty; arrogant.

He is one day humble, and the next day *on the high ropes*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

Plain-laid rope, rope made by twisting three strands together right-handed, or from left to right.—**Right-hand rope**, the three-stranded rope ordinarily used, which generally bears this name: it is laid "with the sun" (see def. 1). See *cable-laid rope*, above.—**Rope bridge**. See *bridge*[1].—**Rope driving-gear**. See *gear*.—**Rope ladder**, a ladder made by connecting two long pieces of rope at regular intervals by shorter pieces, or by rounds of wood or metal.—**Rope of sand**, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—**Rope's end**, the end of a rope; a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.

Buy a *rope's end*; that will I bestow
Among my wife and her confederates
For locking me out of my doors by day.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 16.

Shroud-laid rope, rope made by laying four strands together right-handed: it takes its name from the use to which it is frequently applied. All four-stranded rope is made with a central strand called a *heart*, which assists in keeping the others in place.—**Straw rope**, a rope made of straw twisted. It is used to secure the thatch of corn-ricks and -stacks, and also the thatch of poor cottages.—**Tapered rope**, rope made larger at one end than the other, used where there is considerable travel to the rope, and where much strain is brought on only one end, such as the fore- and main-tacks and -sheets.—**To back a rope**. See *back*[1].—**To be at the end of one's rope**, to have exhausted one's powers or resources.—**To cap a rope**. See *cap*[1].—**To give a person rope**, to let him go on without check, usually to his own defeat or injury.—**To know the ropes**. See *know*[1].—**To lay, overhaul, point a rope**. See the verbs.—**Twice-laid rope**, rope made from yarns that have already been used in other ropes.—**White rope**, rope not saturated with tar; untarred rope.—**Wire rope**, a collection of wires of iron, steel, etc., twisted, or (less usually) bound together so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. They are extensively used in raising and lowering apparatus in coal-mines, as standing rigging for ships, as substitutes for chains in suspension-bridges, for telegraph-cables, etc.

rope[1] (rōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roped*, ppr. *roping*. [< *rope*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be drawn out or extended into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive element.

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, . . .
The gum down-*roping* from their pale-dead eyes.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 48.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw by or as by a rope; tie up or fasten together with a rope or ropes: as, to *rope* a bale of goods; specifically, to connect by means of ropes fastened to the body, for safety in mountain-climbing: as, the guides insisted that the party should be *roped*.—2. To pull or curb in; restrain, as a rider his horse, to prevent him from winning a race; pull: a not uncommon trick on the turf.

The bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be *roped*, back their opinions manfully for crowns.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

3. To catch with a noosed rope; lasso. [Western U. S.]

Californians use the Spanish word "lasso," which has with us been entirely dropped, no plainsman with pretensions to the title thinking of any word but *rope* either as noun or verb. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 506.

4. To tether, as a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. To inclose or mark off with a rope: as, a space in front of the pictures was *roped* off to prevent injury to them; a circle was *roped* out for the games.—6. To sew a bolt-rope on, as on a sail or an awning.—**To rope in**, to secure for some business, social, or other enterprise: frequently with the idea of entanglement or disadvantage: as, I was *roped in* for this excursion before I knew it. [Slang, U. S.]

rope[2]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *roop*.

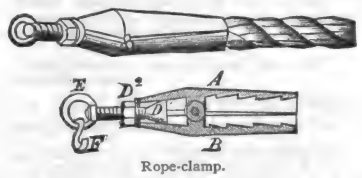
rope[3]†, *n.* See *rop*.

rope[4] (rōp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarf. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rope-band (rōp′band), *n.* A small piece of two- or three-yarn spun-yarn or marline, used to confine the head of a sail to the yard or gaff. Also *roband*. *Dana.*

ropebark (rōp′bärk), *n.* The shrub leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*. See cut under *leatherwood*.

rope-clamp (rōp′klamp), *n.* 1. A device consisting of a pair of clamping-jaws carrying a ring and hook, used for securing or attaching the end of a cord, as a round lathe-belt or a railroad-car signal-cord.—2. A device by which a rope can be compressed to check its motion. *E. H. Knight.*



Rope-clamp.

The clamping-jaws are formed by two half-tubes *A*, *B*, made with teeth on their inner faces to hold the rope and prevent it from slipping out. An inclined groove is cut in the ends of the clamping-jaws to receive a wedge *D*, which is formed on the end of the screw-threaded stem, on which is a nut D^2, resting against a washer. *E* is a swiveling ring on the end of the stem; *F*, a hook on the ring for attachment. The wedge is tightened by turning the nut D^2.

rope-clutch (rōp′kluch), *n.* A device for grasping and holding a rope. It usually consists of a pair of movable jaws, or of one fixed and one movable jaw, which are made to seize the rope either automatically or by pulling a cord. *E. H. Knight.*

rope-cord (rōp′kôrd), *n.* In *upholstery*, an ornamental cord of large diameter.

rope-dancer (rōp′dan″sėr), *n.* One who walks, dances, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a considerable height above the floor or ground; a funambulist. Also *rope-walker*.

A daring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 115.

Terence, in the prologue to Hecyra, complains that the attention of the public was drawn from his play by the exhibitions of a *rope-dancer*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 392.

rope-dancing (rōp′dan″sing), *n.* The act or profession of a rope-dancer. *Arbuthnot.*

rope-drilling (rōp′dril″ing), *n.* A method of drilling or boring holes, in which a rope or cable is used, for any purpose connected with prospecting or mining, or more especially for obtaining petroleum. The rope forms the connection between the drilling-tools proper (see *cable-tools*) and the walking-beam, which, driven by a steam-engine, gives the reciprocating motions to the drilling-tools. These are lowered as the hole deepens by letting out the so-called "temper-screw," and they are rotated constantly by the driller by means of a short lever. The jars, by means of the vibrations communicated through the rope, show the driller how the tools are working. Also called *cable-drilling.*

rope-end (rōp′end), *v. t.* Same as *rope's-end.*

The roof all frayed with cobwebs, and the corners such as, in the navy, we should have been *rope-ended* for.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, vi.

rope-grass (rōp′gras), *n.* See *Restio.*

rope-house (rōp′hous), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, an evaporating-house. It is a shed with open sides for free circulation of air, and with a number of ropes depending from the roof, to each of which leads a conduit: through this flows brine from a reservoir. The brine trickles slowly down the ropes, and the evaporation of the ★water leaves upon them a deposit of salt.

rope-machine (rōp′ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for making rope from yarn. It consists essentially of a series of bobbins arranged in a frame and made to revolve as they deliver the yarns to a revolving reel, which compacts and unites them into the twisted rope. For large ropes, as cables, etc., a traveling rope-machine is used, the bobbins of yarn being made to revolve by a sun-and-planet motion as they deliver the yarns to the forming-reel, and the entire mechanism advancing along the ropewalk as fast as the cable is formed. Compare *rope-winch.*

2. A machine for laying up the strands of a rope: same as *laying-machine.*—3. Same as *rope-winch.*

rope-maker (rōp′mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of ropes or cordage.

rope-making (rōp′mā″king), *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

ropen†. A Middle English past participle of *reap.*

rope-pattern (rōp′pat″ėrn), *n.* An ornamental design in which twisted or spiral lines combine to form a decorative pattern.

rope-porter (rōp′pōr″tėr), *n.* A pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-plows are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

rope-pull (rōp′půl), *n.* In *athletics,* same as *tug of war* (which see, under *tug*).

rope-pulling (rōp′půl″ing), *n.* The sport of pulling at a rope, the contending parties endeavoring to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them. See *tug of war,* under *tug,* and also the quotation.

The ancient custom of *rope-pulling* is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards ordinaries at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day. *Halliwell.*

rope-pump (rōp′pump), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capil- ★lary attraction.

roper (rō′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *ropere,* a rope-maker; < *rope*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A rope-maker.

Robyn the *ropere* arose. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 336.

We will send you such things as you write to haue for the *ropers;* and wee would they should make more store of small cables and ropes. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 307.

2. One who ropes or cords parcels, bales, and the like.—3. One who deserves a halter; a crafty fellow; a rogue. *Halliwell.* (*Douce.*) [Prov. Eng.]—4. One who throws the lasso. [Western U. S.]

Once a cowboy is a good *roper* and rider, the only other accomplishment he values is skill with his great army revolver. *T. Roosevelt,* The Century, XXXV. 506.

rope-railway (rōp′rāl″wā), *n.* A railway on which the cars are moved by means of ropes wound upon drums actuated by stationary engines; a cable-railway; a wire-rope transmission system; a cable-way.

rope-ripe (rōp′rip), *a.* Fit for being hanged; deserving punishment by hanging. [Rare.]

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!
Chapman, May-Day, iii. 1.

rope-roll (rōp′rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum on which to wind a rope.

rope-runner (rōp′run″ėr), *n.* See the quotation.

I was what is called *rope-runner* on as neat a little tipping-engine as you need to see. A *rope-runner* is pretty much the same as a breakman on a goods-train—that is, he has to see to coupling and uncoupling the wagons that run with his engine, and to drive the engine at a pinch. *All the Year Round,* quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, April [10, 1886.

ropery (rō′pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *roperies* (-iz). [< *rope*[1] + *-ery.* In def. 2, cf. *roper,* 3.] 1. A place where ropes are made.

In Riley's Memorials of London [an. 1310], . . . where mention is also made of a *roperie* or rope-walk, situate in the parish of Allhallows' the Great, Thames Street.
Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 91.

2†. Knavery; roguery.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery?* *Shak.,* R. and J., ii. 4. 154.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery.*
Three Ladies of London. (*Nares.*)

rope's-end (rōps′end), *v. t.* [< *rope's end.*] To punish by beating with a rope's end.

rope-shaped (rōp′shāpt), *a.* Same as *funiliform.*

rope-socket (rōp′sok″et), *n.* Same as *rope-clamp.*

rope-spinner (rōp′spin″ėr), *n.* One who makes ropes in a ropewalk by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-spinning (rōp′spin″ing), *n.* The operation of twisting ropes by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-stitch (rōp′stich), *n.* In *embroidery,* a kind of work in which the separate stitches are laid diagonally side by side so as to produce the appearance of a rope or twist.

rope-trick (rōp′trik), *n.* 1†. A trick that deserves the halter.

Why, that 's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks.* *Shak.,* T. of the S., i. 2. 112.

2. A juggling trick performed with ropes.

ropewalk (rōp′wâk), *n.* A long low building or shed prepared for making ropes, and furnished with machinery for that purpose.

rope-walker (rōp′wâ″kėr), *n.* Same as *rope-dancer.*

ropeway (rōp′wā), *n.* Same as *rope-railway.*

Rope railways, as they were called, or *rope-ways* for transmitting minerals and goods, seem to be rapidly growing in favour, especially for mining purposes.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 454.

rope-winch (rōp′winch), *n.* In *rope-making,* a set of three whirlers, actuated by a belt or band, each making the same number of turns per minute, for simultaneously twisting the three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope. By this arrangement the same twist is given to each of the three yarns, which can hardly be done by separate and independent twisting, and the uniformity of twisting se- ★cures a perfectly even rope.

rope-work (rōp′wėrk), *n.* Decorative work imitating the twisted or spiral form of cordage.

rope-yarn (rōp′yärn), *n.* A yarn composed of many fibers, as of hemp, loosely twisted, several of which twisted together make a strand.

The owners of a vessel buy up incredible quantities of old junk, which the sailors unlay, and, after drawing out the yarns, knot them together, and roll them up in balls. These *rope-yarns* are constantly used for various purposes.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 16.

ropily (rō′pi-li), *adv.* [< *ropy* + *-ly*[2].] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out like a rope. *Imp. Dict.*

ropiness (rō′pi-nes), *n.* [< *ropy* + *-ness.*] The state or property of being ropy, or of containing ropes; stringiness, or capability of being drawn out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

roping (rō′ping), *n.* [< *rope*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A collection of ropes; ropes in general.

Coil all the remainder of the *roping.*
Luce, Seamanship, p. 332.

roping (rō′ping), *a.* [< ME. *ropynge,* ropy, viscous: see *rope*[1], *v.*] Ropy; viscous.

Let us not hang like *roping* icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 23.

roping-needle (rō′ping-nē″dl), *n.* A large needle used in sewing bolt-rope on the edges of sails and awnings.

roping-palm (rō′ping-päm), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy palm or piece of leather used in sewing bolt-rope on the edge of sails. See *palm*[1], 4.

ropish (rō′pish), *a.* [< *rope*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tending to ropiness; ropy.

ropy (rō′pi), *a.* [Formerly also *roapy;* < ME. *ropy;* < *rope*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling a rope or cord; cord-like. [Rare.]

In vain
Their lax'd and *ropy* sinews sorely strain
Heap'd loads to draw. *J. Baillie.*

2. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous: as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* lees. Wine is called *ropy* when it shows a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance when poured out.

★ *Ropy* as ale, . . . Viscosus. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 436.

roque (rōk), *n.* [< *roquet*[1].] An American game, a modification of croquet. It differs in many details from the parent game.

Roquefort cheese. See *cheese*[1].

roquelaure (rok′e-lōr), *n.* [Also *rocklay, rockelay, rokelay, rocklow, rocolo, roquelo, rocklier, roclier;* < F. *roquelaure;* so called from the Duc de *Roquelaure.* Hence *rocklay,* etc.] A form of short cloak much worn by men throughout the eighteenth century.



Roquelaure, time of George II.

Within the *roquelaure's* clasp thy hands are pent.
Gay, Trivia, i. 51.

It is not the firmest heart (and Jeanie, under her russet *rokelay,* had one that would not have disgraced Cato's daughter) that can most easily bid adieu to these soft and mingled emotions.
Scott, Heart of Mid-[Lothian, xiv.

Scarlet seems to have been the favourite colour for the *roquelaure* or cloak, and some must have been "exceedingly magnifical," scarlet *rocklows* and *rocliers,* with gold buttons and loops, being advertised as lost.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 160.

roquelo (rok′e-lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure.*

roquet[1] (rō-kā′), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary alteration of *croquet,* to express a special meaning.] In the game of croquet, to cause one's ball to strike (another ball), entitling the player to place his own ball beside that he has struck and to continue in play.

roquet[1] (rō-kā′), *n.* [< *roquet*[1], *v.*] In the game of croquet, a stroke by which a player roquets another ball.

roquet[2] (rō′ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lizard of the genus *Liocephalus.*

roquet-croquet (rō-kā′krō-kā′), *n.* In the game of croquet, the act of a player, after roqueting a ball, of putting his own in contact with it and driving both away by a blow of the mallet against his own ball.

roquet-croquet (rō-kā′krō-kā′), *v. t.* [< *roquet-croquet, n.*] In the game of croquet, to move by a roquet-croquet, as one's own and another ball.

roral†. (rō′ral), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *-al.*] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy.

These see her from the dusky plight . . .
With *roral* wash redeem her face.
M. Green, The Spleen.

roration†. (rō-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *roratio(n-),* a falling of dew, < *rorare,* pp. *roratus,* distil dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3].] A falling of dew.
Bailey, 1727.

rore[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *roar.*

rore[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *roren, rooren;* origin obscure; perhaps a use of *rore*[1], roar, cry (cf. *roop,* cry out, auction).] To barter or exchange merchandise.

Rooryn or chaungyne on chaffare fro a nother.
Prompt. Parv., p. 71, note 4.

rore[3] (rōr), *n.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew. Cf. *rorid, rory, honey-rore, rosemary.*] Dew. Compare *honey-rore.*

roric (rō′rik), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy: specifically applied to certain curious figures or appearances seen on polished solid surfaces after breathing on them, also to a class of related phenomena produced under various conditions. See *cohesion figures,* under *cohesion.*

Roricrucian (rō-ri-krö′shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [As if < L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] Same as *Rosicrucian:* an occasional spelling adopted by those who take the implied view of the derivation of the word.

rorid†. (rō′rid), *a.* [< L. *roridus,* dewy, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3].] Dewy.

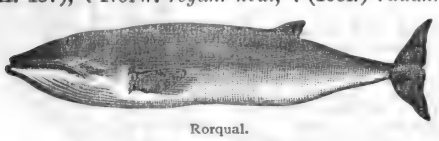
A loose and *rorid* vapour.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, Sestiad 3.

Roridula (rō-rid′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1764), named from the dewy appearance of the glandular hairs covering the plant; dim. of L. *roridus*, dewy: see *rorid.*] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Droseraceæ*, the sundew family. It is characterized by a three-celled ovary, a five-parted calyx, five petals, five stamens, their anthers with thickened connectives and dehiscent by terminal pores facing outward, and by the ovoid three-angled septifragal capsules, containing three large pendulous seeds. The 2 species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are very leafy and glandular-hairy undershrubs, bearing narrow entire or pinnatifid leaves, circinately coiled in the bud, and rather large red or white two-bracted flowers forming a terminal raceme or spike. *R. dentata* is a shrubby herb 3 feet high, with the leaves so viscid that it is hung up as a flycatcher in Cape country-houses.

roriferous (rō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *rorifer*, dew-bringing (> F. *rorifère*), < *rōs* (*rōr-*), dew, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Generating or producing dew.

rorifluent† (rō-rif′lö-ent), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *fluen(t-)s*, flowing. Cf. L. *rorifluus*, honey-flowing.] Flowing with dew.

rorqual (rôr′kwal), *n.* [= F. *rorqual* (NL. *Rorqualus*): (*a*) Prob. < Sw. *rörhval*, 'the round-headed cachalot,' < *rör* (= Dan. *ræer* = Icel. *reyrr* = G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Goth. *raus*), reed, + *hval* = E. *whale*. (*b*) According to Bugge (Romania, X. 157), < Norw. *reydhr-hval*, < (Icel.) *raudhr*, red, + *hvalr*, whale.] A finner-whale of the genus *Balænoptera*, having short flippers, a dorsal fin, and the throat plicated. There are several species, and the name is sometimes extended to other cetaceans of the subfamily *Balænopterinæ*. Some of these whales attain great size, the common rorqual, *B. physalus*, reaching a length of 50 or 60 feet, while the blue rorqual, *B. musculus* or *Sibbaldius maximus*, is sometimes 80 feet, being the longest known mammal. Rudolphi's rorqual, *B. borealis*, is about 50 feet long; the lesser rorqual, *B. rostrata*, 30 feet. These four are well-established species in North Atlantic waters, though their synonymy has been much confused by the introduction and crossuse of various generic names. The sulphur-bottomed whale of the Pacific is a rorqual.



Rorqual.

rorulent (rō′rō-lent), *a.* [< L. *rorulentus*, full of dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rory.*] 1†. Full of dew.—2. In *entom.*, covered with a kind of bloom which may be rubbed off, like that of a plum.

rory† (rō′ri), *a.* [< *rore*[3] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *rorid.*] Dewy. Also *roary*.

> On Libanon at first his foot he set,
> And shook his wings, with *rory* May-dews wet.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, i. 14.

Rosa (rō′zä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A genus of choripetalous plants, comprising all the genuine roses, type of the family *Rosaceæ* and sole genus of the tribe *Roseæ*. It is characterized by an urn-shaped calyx-tube with constricted mouth, bearing five leaf-like imbricated lobes, destitute of the intermediate bractlets which are frequent in related genera, but often furnished with similar smaller leaf-like lobes on their sides. It is also distinguished by the broad and open corolla of five obovate petals, numerous stamens in many rows, and many free carpels each with one pendulous ovule, a ventral style, and a somewhat dilated stigma, and each forming in fruit a one-seeded bony achene, the whole mass of achenes inclosed in a fleshy fruiting receptacle, known as the *hip* or *hep*. (See *Rosaceæ*.) The species are polymorphous and variable, and though 600 have been enumerated (exclusive of garden varieties), they are believed to be reducible to about 100. They inhabit temperate and subalpine regions through a large part of the northern hemisphere, being limited southward by India, Abyssinia, and Mexico, and being less numerous in America than in the old world. *R. acicularis* is said to be found as far north as Port Clarence in Alaska. Ten species are native in the northeastern United States, of which one, *R. blanda*, extends to Newfoundland. Five species are found in Great Britain, or, as they are sometimes classified, twenty. They are erect or climbing shrubs, commonly with prickly stems, the leaves smooth, silky, or downy, or (in *R. rubiginosa*, the sweetbrier) beset with copious minute glands beneath and fragrant. The leaves are alternate and unequally pinnate, with adherent wing-like stipules and serrate leaflets; in *R. berberifolia*, a small yellow-flowered Persian species, they are reduced to a single leaflet or are replaced wholly by stipules. The flowers are large and beautiful, often fragrant, made double in cultivation by the transformation of part or all of the stamens into petals, and also so occurring rarely in the wild state. They are of numerous shades of red, white, and yellow, and often over two inches across, one species, of Upper Burma, reaching six inches. The scarlet or crimson fruit is often ornamental and sometimes edible. See *rose*[1].

rosabel†, *n.* A beautiful rose. [Nonce-word.]

rosace (rō′zās), *n.* 1. A rose-window.—2. An ornament or design resembling a rose; a rosette. *N. E. D.*

Rosaceæ (rō-zā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bernard Jussieu, 1759), fem. pl. of L. *rosaceus*: see *rosaceous.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Rosales*; the rose family: characterized by a calyx of five lobes often alternating with five bractlets; by a calyx-tube sheathed by a disk which bears the five uniform petals and the one or more complete circles of numerous stamens; and by the usually several or many separate carpels inserted at the base or throat of the calyx-tube, each with a basilar or ventral style, and usually with two anatropous ovules which are pendulous or ascending. Some modern authors, especially American botanists, now exclude from the *Rosaceæ* both the apple or pear family (*Malaceæ* or *Pyraceæ*) and the almond family (*Amygdalaceæ*), which includes the almond, peach, plum, and cherry. Thus restricted the *Rosaceæ* embrace about 1,200 species, classed in 59 genera and 9 tribes. They are natives both of temperate and of tropical regions. The chief home of the family, however, is the north temperate zone, whence it extends into the extreme north. More than 25 species occur in Alaska, while the genera *Alchemilla*, *Potentilla*, and especially *Dryas*, furnish characteristic arctic plants, the last affording the most common plant found by the Greely arctic expedition, forming beds covering acres in the interior of Grinnell Land, and flourishing on Lockwood's island, latitude 83° 24′ N. The family includes herbs, trees, and shrubs, either erect or prostrate, rarely climbing. Their leaves are generally alternate, either simple or compound, often with glandular teeth, accompanied by stipules, these being free or adherent to the petiole, which is frequently dilated at the base and gland-bearing at the summit. The flowers are very often showy, commonly red, white, or yellow, but not blue, of very various inflorescence, either solitary or in racemes, spikes, panicles, or cymes. The family offers examples of widely different types of fruit, as the follicle and achene, with many specialized fruiting-bodies, as the rose-hip, the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry, and the drupetum or collection of small drupes found in the raspberry, and, with the addition of a fleshy receptacle, in the blackberry. The true berry and the capsule are, however, but seldom produced in this family. It contains many of the most common ornamental flowering shrubs of cultivation, for which see *Rosa* (the type), *Spiræa*, *Kerria*, etc.; together with many weedy plants, as *Agrimonia*, *Geum*, *Potentilla*.

rosacean (rō-zā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to or like a rose; a plant of the family *Rosaceæ*.

rosaceous (rō-zā′shius), *a.* [< L. *rosaceus*, made of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Rose-like; having a corolla composed of several wide-spreading roundish petals, with the claws very short or almost wanting. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the family *Rosaceæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, of a rosy color; rose-red; rosy; roseate.—3. Resembling a rose in form.

rosal (rō′zal), *a.* [< L. **rosalis*, of roses (> Sp. *rosal*, rose-bush, = Pg. *rosal*, bed of roses), < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] 1†. Rosy.

> While thus from forth her *rosall* gate she sent
> Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.
> *Beedome*, Poems (1641). (*Nares.*)

2. In *bot.*, typified by the family *Rosaceæ*: used by Lindley in his class name *rosal alliance*.—3. Belonging to the order *Rosales*.

Rosales (rō-zā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), pl. of L. **rosalis*: see *rosal.*] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous, chiefly choripetalous plants, consisting of herbs, shrubs, vines, or trees with simple or compound leaves and mostly perfect flowers. It includes twenty-two families, some of which are among the most important in the vegetable kingdom, the *Rosaceæ* forming the type. Among the others the *Saxifragaceæ* and *Fabaceæ* deserve special mention on account of their comprehensive character. With the latter are closely associated the *Mimosaceæ*, including the acacias, and the *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, the senna family. The order also includes the gooseberry family (*Grossulariaceæ*), the orpine family (*Crassulaceæ*), the plane-trees, and the witch-hazels (*Platanaceæ*, *Hamamelidaceæ*).

★**rosalia** (rō-zā′li-ä), *n.* [< It. *rosalia* (> F. *rosalie*): see def.] 1. In *music*, a form of melody in which a phrase or figure is repeated two or three times, each time being transposed a step or half-step upward. The term is derived from the first word of an old Italian song in which such repetition was used. It is sometimes applied to repetitions in which the progression is downward or is by longer intervals than a step. 2. A kind of marmoset, the marikina.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles. *Serville*, 1833.

Rosalina (rō-za-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A fossil genus of many-chambered *Foraminifera*: so named because the cells are disposed in a circular or rose-like form.

rosaniline (rō-zan′i-lin), *n.* [< *rose*[1] + *aniline*. See *rose-aniline.*] An organic base ($C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$), a derivative of aniline, crystallizing in white needles, capable of uniting with acids to form salts, which are the well-known rosaniline coloring matters of commerce, also, the color thus produced. Thus, fuchsin is the monohydrochlorid and azalein the nitrate of rosaniline. Silk and wool dipped into aqueous solutions of any of the salts withdraw them from solution and become dyed at once. Cotton, on the other hand, does not withdraw the coloring matter, but must be first treated with a mordant of some animal substance, such as albumen. Also called *aniline red*, *roseine*, *magenta*, *azalein*.—**Diphenyl rosaniline**, an aniline dye giving a blue-violet color.—**Rosaniline-blue**. Same as *spirit-blue*.

rosaria, *n.* A plural of *rosarium*.

rosarian (rō-zā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden (see *rosary*), + *-an*.] 1. A cultivator of roses; a rose-grower; a rose-fancier.

> The Rev. Reynolds Hole, Canon of Lincoln, the genial pastor and *rosarian*, who formulated the aphorism that "he who would grow beautiful roses in his garden must first of all have beautiful roses in his heart."
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 14.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Fraternity of the Rosary.

> Another *Rosarian* recommends a special temporal intention. *Rosarian*, i. 378. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rosarium (rō-zā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rosariums*, *rosaria* (-umz, -ä). [L., a rose-garden: see *rosary.*] A rose-garden.

> The *rosarium* must be both open and sheltered, a place both of sunshine and shade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

★**rosary** (rō′za-ri), *n.*; pl. *rosaries* (-riz). [< ME. *rosarie*, < OF. *rosarie*, later *rosaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *rosario*, a rosary, < ML. *rosarium*, a garland of roses to crown the image of the Virgin, a chaplet of beads used in prayers in honor of the Virgin, instituted by St. Dominic, a rosary, also a rose-bush, and, as in L., a rose-garden (hence used in ML. as a fanciful title for treatises or anthologies); neut. of *rosarius*, of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1]. In def. 8, < ML. *rosarius* (sc. *nummus*), a coin so called, < L. *rosarius*, adj., as above.] 1†. A rose-garden.

> This moone is eke the *rosaries* to make
> With setes, or me may here sedes sowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.
>
> Is there a Hercules that dare to touch,
> Or enter the Hesperian *rosaries*?
> *Machin*, Dumb Knight, iv. 1.

2†. A rose-bush.

> The ruddy *rosary*,
> The soueravne rosemary,
> The praty strawbery.
> *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 979.

> The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary*.
> *Proceedings against Garnet*, etc., sig. D. d. 3 (1606). [(*Latham.*)

3. A garland of roses; any garland; a chaplet.

> Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying. (*Latham.*)

4. Hence, an anthology; a book culled from various authors, like a garland of flowers: formerly often given as a title to works of such a character.—5. A string of beads carried about the person, either for mere pastime, as to occupy the fingers, or for reckoning, especially in numbering the prayers offered up at fixed times of the day. Mohammedans carry rosaries with them for both these purposes, wearing them in the girdle or carrying them in the hand at all hours of the day.

6. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A series of devotions consisting of a specified number of aves (that is, salutations to the Virgin Mary), of paternosters (that is, repetitions of the Lord's Prayer), and of glorias (or doxologies).

> Our Lady's Psalter . . . is now better known as the *Rosary*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 320.

(*b*) A string of beads of various sizes representing the same number of aves, paternosters, and glorias respectively, used for marking off these prayers. Each bead receives the name of the prayer it represents. The rosary is divided into decads of aves, each decad being preceded by a paternoster and followed by a gloria. The ordinary rosary, sometimes called the *Dominican rosary*, consists of fifteen decads—that is, of one hundred and fifty aves (corresponding to the number of psalms in the Psalter), fifteen paternosters, and fifteen glorias. In this rosary each decad is devoted to the contemplation of a mystery of the life of Christ, the first five being joyful mysteries (such as the annunciation and the nativity), the second five being the sorrowful mysteries (such as the passion), the third five being the glorious mysteries (such as the resurrection and ascension). This regular use of the rosary of one hundred and fifty aves was first instituted by St. Dominic (1170–1221), although the devotional use of beads, etc., was already familiar. The term *rosary* also applies to a similar instrument of devotion in use among the Greeks, Armenians, and other Eastern communions. See *chaplet*[1], 5.

7. A string of eggs of a batrachian wound about the body or limbs, as of the nurse-frog or obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*. See cut under *Alytes*. *E. D. Cope.*—8. A counterfeit

coin of base metal, illegally introduced into England in the reign of Edward I. It probably bore a general resemblance to the silver penny or sterling current at the time, and may have derived its name from having a rose or rosette as part of its reverse type.—**Festival of the Rosary**, a festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church on the first Sunday in October, in commemoration of the victory of the Christian forces over the Turks at Lepanto (1571).—**Fraternity of the Rosary**, a Roman Catholic order established in the fourteenth or fifteenth century for the purpose of averting public evils by means of prayer to God. To its prayers was ascribed the victory at Lepanto (see above).—**Rosary-peas.** See *pea*[1] and *rosary-plant*.—**Rosary ring.** Same as *decad ring* (which see, under *decad*).

rosary-plant (rō′za-ri-plant), *n.* A vine, the Indian licorice, *Abrus Abrus*, whose seeds are known as *crabs'-eyes*, *rosary-peas*, etc. See ★*Abrus*.—**Mexican rosary-plant.** See *Rhynchosia*.

rosary-shell (rō′za-ri-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Monodonta*. See cut under *Monodonta*.

rosa solis (rō′zä sō′lis). [NL., 'rose of the sun': L. *rosa*, rose; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun. Cf. *rosolio*.] A cordial made with spirits and various flavorings, as orange-flower and cinnamon, and formerly much esteemed.

> We abandon all ale,
> And beer that is stale,
> *Rosa-solis*, and damnable hum.
> *Wits' Recreations* (1654). (*Nares.*)

Repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream — "Right *rosa solis* as ever washed mulligrubs out of a moody brain!" *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi.

rosated† (rō′zā-ted), *a.* [< **rosate* (= F. *rosat* = Sp. Pg. *rosado* = It. *rosato*; as *rose*[1] + *-ate*[1]) + *-ed*[2].] Crowned or adorned with roses. [Rare.]

He [Gower] appeareth there neither the laureated nor hederated poet, . . . but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four roses about his head.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 426.

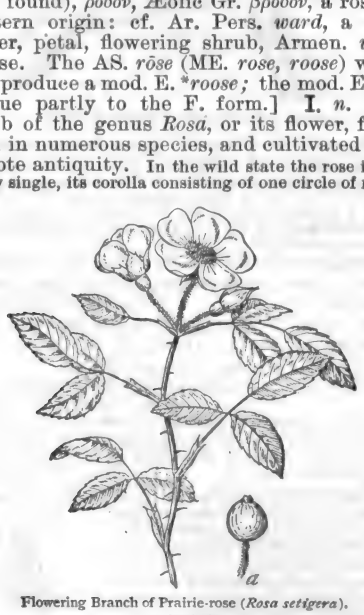
Roscicrucian, *n.* and *a.* See *Rosicrucian*.

roscid (ros′id), *a.* [= Pg. *roscido*; < L. *roscidus*, dewy, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3], *rorid*.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew.

These relicks dry suck in the heavenly dew,
And *roscid* Manna rains upon her breast.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 100.

roscoelite (ros′kō-līt), *n.* [< *Roscoe* (Prof. H. E. Roscoe) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a green color and micaceous structure, in composition a silicate of aluminium and potassium, remarkable for containing nearly 30 per cent. of vanadium pentoxid. It has been found in California associated with gold.

rose[1] (rōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *rose*, *roose* (pl. *roses*, *rosen*), < AS. *rōse* (pl. *rōsan*) = MD. *rose*, D. *roos* = OHG. *rōsa*, MHG. *rōse*, G. *rose* = Icel. *rōs* = Sw. *ros* = Dan. *rose* = F. *rose* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rosa* = OBulg. *rosa* = Bulg. Serv. *ruzha* = Bohem. *ruzhe* = Pol. *rozha* = Little Russ. *ruzha* = White Russ. *rozha* = Russ. *roza* = Lith. *rozhe* = Lett. *roze* = Hung. *rózsa* = Ir. *ros* = Gael. *ros* = W. *rhosyn*, pl. *rhos*, < L. *rosa*, < Gr. **ῥοδία* (not found), *ῥόδον*, Æolic Gr. *βρόδον*, a rose, of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. Pers. *ward*, a rose, flower, petal, flowering shrub, Armen. *ward*, a rose. The AS. *rōse* (ME. *rose*, *roose*) would reg. produce a mod. E. **roose*; the mod. E. *rose* is due partly to the F. form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A shrub of the genus *Rosa*, or its flower, found wild in numerous species, and cultivated from remote antiquity. In the wild state the rose is generally single, its corolla consisting of one circle of round-



Flowering Branch of Prairie-rose (*Rosa setigera*).
a, the fruit.

ish spreading petals. Under cultivation the petals commonly multiply at the expense of the stamens, the flower thus doubling into a cushion-, nest-, or cabbage-shaped body. Starting with a few natural species, cultivation has obtained, through selection and complex intercrossing, many hundred varieties, whose parentage frequently cannot be conjectured. Some, however, remain near their originals, and very many can be referred to certain general stocks. For practical purposes the roses of culture have been loosely grouped as follows: (1) Climbing roses. Here belong the prairie-rose, and its offspring the queen-of-the-prairies, Baltimore belle, etc., and the evergreen, Ayrshire, musk, many-flowered, and Banksian stocks (see below). (2) Garden roses, non-climbers, blooming but once in the season; summer or June roses. Among these are the Scotch roses, derived from the burnet-rose, *R. spinosissima* (*R. pimpinellifolia*), a low bush of temperate Europe and Asia; the cinnamon- and damask-roses; the Provins, hundred-leaved, or cabbage rose, *R. centifolia*, among whose numerous varieties are most of the moss-roses; and the French or red rose, *R. Gallica*, prolific of variegated and other varieties. These are old favorites, now giving way to the next class. (3) The so-called hybrid perpetuals or autumn roses, best called *remontants* (see *remontant*), as blooming not perpetually, but a second time after rest. The characteristic element in this group is from the China or Indian rose, *R. Indica*. They are large, brilliant, and hardy, afford the great fancy roses of the rosarians, and include such varieties as the *Baronne Prévost*, *General Jacqueminot*, and *giant-of-battles*. The Jacqueminot is forced in immense quantities for the market. (4) Roses blooming continuously. Here may be classed the *Bourbons*, originating in a cross between the China and a damask variety, a rather tender race, including the *Souvenir de Malmaison*, a famous standard. More constant bloomers are varieties of the China rose known popularly as *monthly roses*, also called *Bengal roses*; the flowers are brilliant and abundant; the plant multiplies readily, and is the best for house culture. Another race of perpetuals is the *noisette*, derived from the musk- and the tea-rose, mostly climbers. Lastly, here belong the tea-roses, or tea-scented roses, which are descended from a variety of the China rose, a race of numerous and increasing varieties, most extensively cultivated. The large yellow Maréchal (or Marshal) Niel, highly popular for forcing, is by some classed as a tea-rose, by others as a Noisette. In England roses called *standards* are produced by budding the desired variety on the stock of the common dogrose, or of a vigorous variety known as *Manetti*; in the American climate most sorts do better on their own stock. The rose in culture has numerous enemies, as the rose-aphis or greenfly, the rose-beetle, the rose-slug, and the red-spider. The most important economical use of the rose is in the manufacture of attar or oil of roses. (See *attar* and *rose-water*.) The petals of the red or French rose are slightly astringent and tonic, and are used in various officinal preparations, chiefly as a vehicle for stronger tonic astringents. The petals of the cabbage-rose are slightly laxative, but are used chiefly in making rose-water. The bright-red hip of some wild roses is ornamental and sometimes edible; that of the dogrose is used to make a confection. The rose is a national emblem of England.

As the *Roose* in his Radness is Richest of floures.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 624.

Like the red *rose* on triumphant brier.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 96.

2. One of various other plants so named from some resemblance to the true rose. See the phrases below.—**3.** A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, etc.

My heart was at my mouth
Till I had viewed his shoes well; for those *roses*
Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

The heir, with *roses* in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose.
Scott, Marmion, vi., Int.

4. Figuratively, full flush or bloom.

He wears the *rose*
Of youth upon him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 20.

5. A light crimson color. Colors ordinarily called crimson are too dark to receive the name of *rose*. See II.

Her cheek had lost the *rose*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

6. In *her.*, a conventional representation of the flower, composed of five leaves or lobes, or, in other words, a kind of cinquefoil: when the five spaces between the leaves are filled by small pointed leaves representing the calyx, it is said to be *barbed*. (See *barb*[1], *n.*, 8.) The center is usually a circle with small dots or points of a different tincture, usually or. These may be supposed to represent the stamens, but they are called in heraldry *seeds*, and when they are of a different tincture the rose is said to be *seeded*.

7. In *arch.* and *art*: (*a*) A rose-window. (*b*) Any ornamental feature or work of decorative character having a circular outline: properly a larger and more important feature or work than a rosette or a circular boss.—**8.** A rosette, as of lace.—**9.** In *zoöl.*, a formation suggestive of a rose; a radiating disposition or arrangement of parts; a rosette, as that formed at the parting of feathers on the heads of domestic pigeons of different breeds, or that represented by caruncles about the eyes or beak. Compare *rose-comb*, under *comb*[1], 3.

It [tetronerythrin] was first found in the so-called *roses* around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.
Micros. Sci., XXX. 90.

10. A perforated nozle of a pipe, spout, etc., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture.

The acid enters the cistern . . . through a leaden *rose*, which detains all solid bodies which may have accidentally got into the acid. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 73.

11. An ornamental annular piece of wood or metal surrounding the spindle of a door-lock or a gas-pipe at the point where it passes through a wall or ceiling.—**12.** The disease erysipelas: so named, popularly, from its color.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the foresaid imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or erysipelas, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*.
Mosan's Physic (4th ed.), p. 595. (*Nares.*)

13. In *Eng. hist.*, one of the two rival factions, York and Lancastrian. See *Wars of the Roses*, below.

Henry VII., combining the interests of the rival *Roses*, combines the leading characteristics of their respective policies. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

14. A circular card or disk, or a diagram with radiating lines: as, the compass-card or *rose* of the compass; the barometric *rose*, which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-*rose*.—**15.** In musical instruments like lutes, guitars, dulcimers, and harpsichords, an ornamental device set in the sound-hole of the belly, and often serving as a trade-mark as well as a decoration.—**16.** A form in which precious stones, especially small diamonds, are frequently cut. Large rose diamonds were much used from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, but are now quite obsolete. The characteristic of the rose is that it is flat below, and forms a hemisphere or low pyramid above, covered with small facets. When, as is usually the case, these facets are 24 in number, the cut is called a *Dutch rose*; when 36, a *rose recoupée*. The *Brabant rose* has also 24 facets, but they are flatter or less raised than in the Dutch rose. The rose cut is selected when the loss to the stone in cutting would be too great if the brilliant cut were selected. Rose diamonds are generally cut from plates cleaved from the crystals of diamonds while being cleaved into brilliant form. See *brilliant*.

17. A very small diamond, scarcely more than a splinter, of which as many as 400 are sometimes necessary to make a carat, or 60,000 to make an ounce. These are seldom regularly cut, 6 to 8 facets only being the usual number.—**Alpine rose**, *Rosa alpina* of European mountains, to which are commonly referred the Boursault roses. The name has also been applied to certain species of *Rhododendron*, as *R. ferrugineum*, etc.—**Ashes of roses.** See *red*[1], 1.—**Attar of roses.** See *attar*.—**Austrian rose.** See *yellow rose*, below.—**Ayrshire rose**, a group of climbing roses derived from *Rosa sempervirens*, the evergreen rose of southern Europe.—**Banksian rose**, *Rosa Banksiæ* of China, a climber, producing large clusters, not hardy.—**Bengal rose.** See def. 1.—**Blue rose**, something difficult or impossible to attain. A blue rose has been much sought by rose-growers.

We can only think of Hélène Massalska as one who was, in her way, a seeker after *blue roses*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 120.

Blush-rose, a delicate pink rose of the damask and other stocks.—**Bourbon rose.** See def. 1.—**Brier-rose**, the dogrose; also, a sweetbrier.—**Burgundy rose**, a small variety of *Rosa centifolia*.—**Burnet-rose** or **burnet-leafed rose.** See def. 1.—**Canker-rose**, the corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cayenne rose.** See *Licania*.—**Chaplet of roses**, in *her.* See *chaplet*[1], 3.—**Cherokee rose**, *Rosa Cherokeensis*, a climber indigenous in the southeastern United States, where it abounds, but once supposed to be from China. Its flowers are single, pure white, large, and profuse. It makes an excellent hedge-plant.—**China rose.** See def. 1.—**Chinese rose.** (*a*) The China rose. (*b*) A rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*. See *shoeblack-plant*.—**Christmas rose.** See *Christmas* and *Helleborus*.—**Cinnamon-rose**, an old-fashioned sweet-scented rose, *Rosa cinnamomea* of Europe.—**Collar of roses**, an ornamental or honorary collar worn in the time of the Tudor sovereigns as emblematic of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster.—**Corn-rose.** See *poppy* and *cockle*[1].—**Cotton-rose.** See *Filago*.—**Crown of the rose, of the double rose.** See *crown*, 13.—**Crucified rose**, an emblem of the Rosicrucians; a rose-cross.—**Damask rose.** See def. 1 and *damask*.—**Dogrose**, *Rosa canina*, the most common wild rose of Europe and Russian Asia. The stems are commonly erect the first year, 2 or 3 feet high, later elongated and rather straggling, armed with curved prickles; the flowers are pink or white, three or four together. It is sparingly naturalized in Pennsylvania, etc.—**Double rose**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a smaller cinquefoil laid upon another larger one, the leaves or lobes of the one coming opposite the divisions between the leaves of the other. The double rose may be barbed and seeded like the rose.—**Egyptian rose**, *Scabiosa arvensis* and *S. atropurpurea*, the latter also known as *mourning-bride*.—**Evergreen rose**, *Rosa sempervirens* of southern Europe. It is the parent of many varieties of free-growing, hardy climbers, including the Ayrshires, evergreen in mild climates.—**Fairy rose**, a miniature rose known as *Rosa Lawranceana*, doubtless derived from the China rose.—**Field-rose**, *Rosa arvensis*, a trailing rose of western Europe, with white scentless flowers.—**French rose.** See def. 1.—**Golden rose.** See *golden*.—**Holland rose.** See *rose-cut*.—**Holly-rose.** (*a*) The rock-rose, *Helianthemum*. (*b*) Same as *sage-rose*, 2.—**Hundred-leaved rose**, *Rosa centifolia*, a stock of uncertain origin. See def. 1.—**Indian rose**, the China rose, *R. Indica*.—**Jamaica rose**, the name of species of *Meriania*, also of *Blakea trinervia* of the *Melastomaceæ* (Jamaica wild rose), a pretty

greenhouse climber.—**Japan** or **Japanese rose**, one of various true roses, as *Rosa multiflora*, the many-flowered rose, and *R. rugosa*. Also a plant of the genus *Thea*.—**Macartney rose**, *Rosa bracteata*, introduced from China, an evergreen climber, the source of a small group of varieties. It is not hardy in the northern United States, but in the South is used for hedges and is sometimes spontaneous.—**Malabar rose**, a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus hirtus* (*H. Rosa-malabarica*).—**Many-flowered rose**, a Japanese species, *Rosa multiflora*, the source of several varieties: not hardy in the northern United States.—**Michigan rose**. Same as *prairie-rose*.—**Monthly rose**, one of a class of perpetuals derived from the China rose; a Bengal rose.—**Musk-rose**, *Rosa moschata*, found in southern Europe, Abyssinia, and in Asia to China: a tall climber and profuse bloomer with strongly scented flowers, long known in cultivation, but not hardy.—**Mystic rose**, a vague phrase empty of real meaning, frequent in Rosicrucian literature, especially in the phrase *crucifixion of the mystic rose*. See *Rosicrucian*.—**Noisette rose**. See def. 1.—**Nutka rose**, *Rosa Nutkana* of northwestern North America, the most showy western wild rose, with larger flowers and fruit than any other American species.—**Oil of roses**. See *oil* and *attar*.—**Pale rose**, in the pharmacopœias, same as *hundred-leaved rose*.—**Pompon-rose**, the name of miniature varieties of *Rosa centifolia* or of *R. Indica* (Bengal pompons).—**Prairie-rose**, *Rosa setigera*, common in the interior of the United States. It is the only American climber, a vigorous grower, the flowers large and abundant in corymbs. Also *climbing* and *Michigan rose*. See cut under def. 1.—**Provence, Provins rose**. Same as *cabbage-rose*.—**Provincial rose**. See *provincial*[2].—**Red rose**. (*a*) The badge of the house of Lancaster. (*b*) Specifically, the French rose.—**Rose bengale**. Same as *Bengal red* (which see, under *red*[1]).—**Rose cut**. See *cut*.—**Rose drill**. See *drill*[1].—**Rose du Barry**, in *ceram.*, a pink or light-crimson color in porcelain-decoration, named from Madame du Barry, mistress of Louis XV. See *rose Pompadour*.—**Rose family**. (*a*) A name given by some writers to a division of the porcelain of China in which red prevails, and which is marked by the abundant use of enameled color in perceptible relief above the background. (*b*) In *bot.*, the family *Rosaceæ*.—**Rose of Jericho**. See *Anastatica*.—**Rose of Plymouth**. See *Sabbatia*.—**Rose of Sharon**. (*a*) In *Scrip.* (Cant. ii. 1), the autumn crocus [so explained in R. V. margin]; perhaps *Colchicum autumnale*. (*b*) A St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum calycinum*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant-names. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) Same as *althæa*, 2. [U. S.]—**Rose Pompadour**, a rose-pink or light-crimson color of the Sèvres porcelain, imitated by other factories: a name derived from the Marquise de Pompadour: called later *rose du Barry*, as a compliment to Madame du Barry. The second name is more commonly heard in England, though it is less correct, the name *rose Pompadour* having been given when the color was first introduced.—**Scotch rose**. See def. 1.—**South-sea rose**, the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**Sun-rose**, the rock-rose, *Helianthemum*.—**Swamp-rose**, *Rosa Carolina*, common in the eastern United States, forming thickets in swampy ground.—**Tea-rose**, or **tea-scented rose**. See def. 1.—**Tudor rose**, in *her.*, a combination of two heraldic roses, one gules and the other argent. Sometimes one of these is set upon the other, the upper being the smaller; in other instances it is divided, as per cross or per saltier, alternately red and white.—**Under the rose** (a translation of Latin *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

> *Under the rose*, since here are none but friends,
> (To own the truth) we have some private ends.
> *Swift*, Epil. to a Benefit Play, for the Distressed Weavers.

Wars of the Roses, in *Eng. hist.*, the prolonged armed struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York: so called from the red rose and white rose, badges respectively of the adherents of the two families. The wars commenced with the first battle of St. Albans in 1455; the Yorkist claimant was killed in 1460, but his son Edward IV. supplanted the Lancastrian king Henry VI. in 1461; the Yorkist kings (Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.) continued in power in spite of the repeated efforts of Queen Margaret (wife of Henry VI.), except for a brief period in 1470–71, when Henry VI. was restored. The contest was ended in 1485 with the death of Richard III. at Bosworth, and the succession of Henry VII., a Lancastrian, who, by his marriage with a Yorkist princess, united the conflicting interests.—**White rose**. (*a*) The badge of the house of York. (*b*) Specifically, *Rosa alba*, a garden rose, native in the Caucasus.—**Wild rose**, any native species.—**Wind-rose**. (*a*) An old name of *Papaver Argemone*. (*b*) See *Rœmeria*.—**Yellow rose**. Specifically—(*a*) *Rosa Eglanteria*, the Austrian brier or yellow eglantine, sometimes distinguished as *single yellow rose*, though often double. It is a summer rose of many varieties, with a habit like that of sweetbrier (eglantine); native from Asia Minor to the Himalayas and northward. (*b*) *R. sulphurea*, the double yellow rose, beautiful in warm climates, native from Asia Minor to Persia.—**York-and-Lancaster rose**, a variegated variety of the French, also of the damask rose. (See also *cabbage-rose*, *eglantine*, *guelder-rose*, *Lent-rose*, *moss-rose*, *mountain-rose*, *rock-rose*, *sage-rose*, *sweetbrier*.)

II. *a.* Of an extremely luminous purplish-red color. Some *rose* colors are deficient in chroma, and are therefore varieties of pink, *rose-pink;* others have the most intense chroma, *rose-reds;* others incline so much toward purple as to be called *rose-purple*.

> The lights, *rose*, amber, emerald, blue.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Bengal rose, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, somewhat similar to eosin, but producing bluer shades. It is the sodium salt of tetra-iodo-dichlor-fluorescein.—**Rose elder, finch, lake, linnet**. See the nouns.—**Rose madder**. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].—**Rose pink, porcelain**. See the nouns.

rose[1] (rōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rosed*, ppr. *rosing*. [< *rose*[1], *n.*] 1. To render rose-colored; redden; cause to flush or blush.

> A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

2. To perfume as with roses.

> A *rosed* breath from lips rosie proceeding.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 234.

rose[2] (rōz). Preterit of *rise*[1].

rose[3] (rōz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *roose*.

rose-acacia (rōz-ạ-kā′shiạ), *n.* The bristly or moss locust, *Robinia hispida*, from the southern Alleghanies, an admired shrub or small tree with large deep rose-colored inodorous flowers in racemes.

Roseæ (rō′zē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cambessedes, 1824), < *Rosa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants consisting of the genus *Rosa*.

roseakert, *n.* [Form of ★*rosalgar*.] Realgar.

> To have a man chased to death in such manner by poison after poison, first *roseaker*, then arsenick, then mercury sublimate, then sublimate again, it is a thing would astonish man's nature to hear it.
> *Bacon*, Accusation of Wentworth, 1615 (Works, ed. [Spedding, XII. 216).

roseal† (rō′zē-ạl), *a.* [Also *rosial;* < L. *roseus*, rosy (< *rosa*[1], rose), + *-al*.] Like a rose, especially in color; roseate.

> Beholding the *rosiall* colour, which was wont to be in his visage, tourned in to salowe.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.
>
> The *roseal* cross is spread within thy field,
> A sign of peace, not of revenging war.
> *Greene*, James IV., v.
>
> From the West returning,
> To th' honored Cradle of the *rosiall* Morning.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
>
> His *roseal* cheeks ten thousand Graces swell'd.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 58.

rose-aniline (rōz′an″i-lin), *n.* Same as *rosaniline*.

rose-aphis (rōz′ā″fis), *n.* Any aphid which infests roses; a greenfly; specifically, *Siphonophora rosæ*.

★**rose-apple** (rōz′ap″l), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Caryophyllus Jambos*, widely cultivated in the tropics, beautiful in flower, foliage, and fruit. The fruit is of the size of a hen's egg, heavily rose-scented, only moderately palatable, wanting juice. Related species are to some extent included under the name. Also *jam-rosade* and *Malabar plum*.

rose-a-ruby† (rōz″ạ-rō′bi), *n.* [L. *rosa rubea*, red rose: *rosa*, rose; *rubea*, fem. of *rubeus*, red: see *ruby*.] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis annua*.

roseate (rō′zē-āt), *a.* [< L. *roseus*, rosy, + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *rosated*.] 1. Full of roses; consisting of roses; prepared from roses.

> I come, I come! prepare your *roseate* bowers,
> Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 317.
>
> Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his head,
> And *roseate* unguents, heav'nly fragrance! shed.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 229.

2. Of a rose color; blooming: as, *roseate* beauty.

> The wind-stirred robe of *roseate* gray,
> And rose-crown of the hour that leads the day.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Stream's Secret.

Roseate spoonbill, *Ajaja rosea*, the common spoonbill of America. See cut under *Ajaja*.—**Roseate tern**, *Sterna paradisea* or *S. dougalli*, the paradise tern, the under parts of which, in the breeding-season, are white with a delicate rosy blush. The mantle is pale pearl-blue; the cap is black, the bill is black, and the feet are coral-red. The tail is long and deeply forked. The length is 14 or 15 inches, the extent 30. This bird is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in many other regions of both hemispheres. It was named in 1813 by Colonel Montagu in compliment to one of its discoverers, Dr. McDougall; though often called *S. paradisea*, the latter name, brought into use by Keyserling and Blasius in 1840, rests upon a questionable identification of a tern so called by Brünnich in 1764. Montagu's specific name was "emended" *macdougalli* by Macgillivray in 1842.

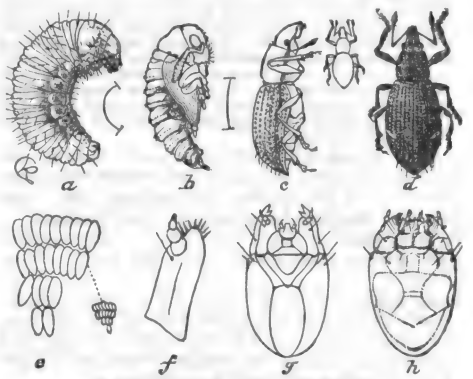


Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli* or *paradisea*).

rose-back (rōz′bak), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the back or outside decorated richly in red, either plain or with an incised pattern or some peculiarity of texture, as some fine Oriental porcelain.

★**rose-bay** (rōz′bā), *n.* A name of several plants. (*a*) The oleander. (*b*) The willow-herb, *Chamænerion angustifolium*. (*c*) Any rhododendron; specially, *Rhododendron maximum*.—**Lapland rose-bay**, the Lapland rhododendron. See *rhododendron*, 2.

rose-beetle (rōz′bē″tl), *n.* 1. A coleopterous insect which affects or frequents roses; especially, *Cetonia aurata*, the common rose-chafer of Great Britain. Also called *rose-fly* and *rose-bug*.—2. A curculionid beetle, *Aramigus fulleri*,



Fuller's Rose-beetle (*Aramigus fulleri*).
a, full-grown larva; *b*, pupa (lines showing natural sizes of *a* and *b*); *c*, adult beetle, from side; *d*, same, from above (outline between them showing natural size); *e*, eggs, enlarged and natural size; *f*, left maxilla with palpus, enlarged; *g*, head of larva, from below, enlarged; *h*, same, from above, enlarged.

more fully called *Fuller's rose-beetle*.—3. The rose-chafer of the United States, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. See cut under *rose-bug*.

roseberry (rōz′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *roseberries* (-iz). The fruit of the rose; a hip. [Colloq.]

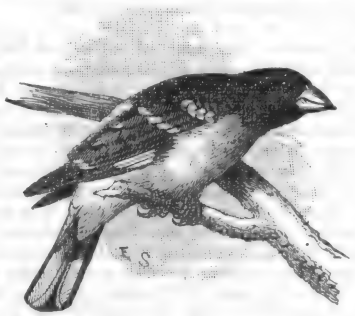
rose-bit (rōz′bit), *n.* A cylindrical bit, terminating in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth. It is often used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard woods.

rose-blanket (rōz′blang″ket), *n.* A blanket of fine quality, having a rose, or a conventional device resembling a rose, worked in one corner.

rosebone (rōz′bōn), *n.* A fish with a deformity of the backbone; a humpbacked fish, as a cod.

rose-box (rōz′boks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotoneaster*.

rose-breasted (rōz′bres″ted), *a.* Having rose color on the breast, as a bird: as, the *rose-breasted* grosbeak, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana*. This is one of the most beautiful birds of the United States, abundant from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and somewhat beyond. It is a fine songster. The male is black, much varied with white on the wings, tail, and under parts; the bill is white; and a patch on the breast and the lining of the wings are rose-red or carmine. It is 8 inches long and 12¼ in extent of wings.—**Rose-breasted godwit**, the Hudsonian or red-breasted godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*.



Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*).

rosebud (rōz′bud), *n.* 1. The bud of a rose.

> Let us crown ourselves with *rosebuds*, before they be withered. *Wisdom of Solomon*, ii. 8.

Hence—2. A young girl in her first bloom; a débutante; a bud. [Colloq.]

> A *rosebud* set with little wilful thorns,
> And sweet as English air could make her, she.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.
>
> They flutter their brief hour in society, and if they fail to marry as they or their friends expect, they're so deplorably de trop. Some of them hold on like grim death to *rosebud* privileges. *The Century*, XL. 582.

rose-bug (rōz′bug), *n.* A rose-beetle. A common species which infests roses in the United States is a melolonthid, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, a pest in gardens and vineyards.

> Crop injured by attacks of *rose-bug* in the spring. Whether Noah was justifiable in preserving this class of insects?
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.



Rose-bug (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), natural size.

rose-burner (rōz′bėr″nėr), *n.* A gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings disposed radially around a center, so that the flames

resemble the petals of a flower. Also called ★*rosette-burner*.

rose-bush (rōz′bu̇sh), *n.* A shrub which bears roses, commonly of a bushy habit.

rose-camphor (rōz′kam″fėr), *n.* A name formerly given to a solid substance found in attar of roses.

rose-campion (rōz′kam″pi-o̤n), *n.* A pretty garden flower, *Lychnis Coronaria*. The plant is a branching woolly herb, covered in summer and autumn with rosy-crimson blossoms. Also *mullen-pink*.

rose-carnation (rōz′kär-nā′sho̤n), *n.* A carnation the ground-color of whose petals is striped with rose-color.

> And many a *rose-carnation* feed
> With summer spice the humming air.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

rose carthame. A color used in water-color painting. See *Carthamus*.

rose-catarrh (rōz′ka̤-tär″), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-chafer (rōz′chā″fėr), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle* or *rose-bug*.

rose-cheeked (rōz′chēkt), *a.* 1. Having rosy or ruddy cheeks.

> *Rose-cheek'd* Adonis hied him to the chase.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

2. Having rose-red on the cheeks, as a bird: as, the *rose-cheeked* kingfisher, *Ispidina picta*, of Africa.

rose-cold (rōz′kōld), *n.* A form of hay-fever developing early in the summer. Also called *rose-catarrh*, *rose-fever*.

rose-color (rōz′kul″o̤r), *n.* 1. The color of a rose; specifically, a deep and vivid pink, a color common in roses. See *rose*[1], *a.* Hence—2. Beauty or attractiveness, as of a rose; often, fancied beauty or attractiveness; couleur de rose: as, life appears to the young all *rose-color*.

rose-colored (rōz′kul″o̤rd), *a.* 1. Having the color of a rose; rosy: as, the *rose-colored* pastors, the starlings of the genus *Pastor*. See cut under *Pastor*.—2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing: as, *rose-colored* views of the future.

> She believed her husband was a hero of a *rose-colored* romance, and he turns out to be not even a hero of very sad-colored reality. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 425.

rose-comb (rōz′kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

rose-copper (rōz′kop″ėr), *n.* Same as *rosette-copper*.

rose-cross (rōz′krôs), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] [See *Rosicrucian*.] A Rosicrucian.—2. A rosy cross, the alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, supposed to denote the union of a rose with a cross: indicated by a cross within a circle, a rose on a cross, and otherwise. See *crucified rose* and *mystic rose*, under *rose*[1]. Also called *rosie-cross*, *rosy cross*, *rosicrux*, *rosecroix*, etc.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Rosicrucian.

> That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
> The great Elixir, or . . .
> The *Rose-Cross* knowledge.
> *Drayton*, To Master William Jeffreys.

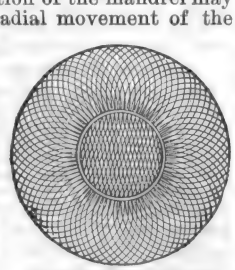
rose-cut (rōz′kut), *a.* Cut with a series of triangular facets, the whole surface rounding up from the girdle. The number of triangular faces on the upper side of the girdle is usually twenty-four. The back is usually flat—that is, the girdle is at one extreme of the stone, having no base projecting beyond it. In some cases, however, there is a base resembling a crown; then the cut is called the *double* or *Holland rose*.

rose-drop (rōz′drop), *n.* 1. A lozenge flavored with rose-essence.—2. An ear-ring.—3. A pimple on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a grog-blossom; acne.

rose-ear (rōz′ēr), *n.* A dog's ear which hangs so as to show the flesh-colored inside.

rose-encrinite (rōz′en″kri-nīt), *n.* A rhodocrinite.

rose-engine (rōz′en″jin), *n.* A form of lathe in which the rotary motion of the mandrel may be combined with a radial movement of the tool-rest, the result being a movement of eccentric character. An eccentric chuck is also used with a stationary tool-rest, or the work in the lathe is, by means of suitable mechanism, made to oscillate slightly. Whatever the method used, the result is the tracing on a flat surface, such as the back of a watch-case, of a series of waved or circular lines which may be considered to bear some resemblance to a full-blown rose. The rose-engine is used to make complicated ornamental tracings on the engraved plates used for printing bank-notes, bonds, etc., and in decorating watch-cases and other metal-work. The work performed by it is called *engine-turning*. Also called *geometrical lathe*.



Specimen of Engine-turning.

rose-festival (rōz′fes″ti-val), *n.* A festival celebrated on June 8, which had its origin at the village of Salency, near Noyon, in France. A girl is selected from three most distinguished for feminine virtues, her name being announced from the pulpit to give an opportunity for objections. She is then conducted to church, where she hears service in a place of honor, after which she formerly used to open a ball with the seigneur. She is called *La Rosière*, because she is adorned with roses held together by a silver clasp presented by Louis XIII. The festival has been imitated at other places in France, at many of which the rosière receives a purse or a dower from a foundation established for the purpose.

rose-fever (rōz′fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-fish (rōz′fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*. It inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic; it is mostly orange-red. Also called *snapper*, *bergylt*, *redfish*, etc. See cut under *Sebastes*.

rose-fly (rōz′flī), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle*, 1, or *rose-bug*.

rose-flycatcher (rōz′flī″kach-ėr), *n.* One of the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Cardellina*, as *C. rubra* and *C. rubrifrons*. They are small insectivorous birds related to the redstart (*Setophaga*), of rich or varied coloration, of which rose-red is one tint. Those named reach the border of the United States from Mexico.

★**rose-gall** (rōz′gâl), *n.* A gall produced on roses by an insect, as the cynipid *Rhodites rosæ*.

rose-geranium (rōz′jē-rā″ni-um), *n.* A common house-plant, *Pelargonium capitatum*, with rose-scented leaves and small rose-purple flowers.

rose-haw (rōz′hâ), *n.* The fruit of the wild rose; a rose-hip. [Colloq.]

> Redly gleam the *rose-haws*, dripping with the wet,
> Fruit of sober autumn, glowing crimson yet.
> *Celia Thaxter*, May Morning.

rose-house (rōz′hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a glass house for the propagation of roses, or for the forcing of roses into bloom.

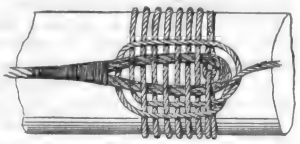
rose-hued (rōz′hūd), *a.* Of the hue or color of the rose; rose-colored.

> Many a dark delicious curl,
> Flowing beneath her *rose-hued* zone.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

★**roseine** (rō′zē-in), *n.* [< *rose*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Same as *fuchsin*.

rose-knot (rōz′not), *n.* A rosette of ribbon, worsted, or other soft material.

rose-lashing (rōz′lash″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of lashing or seizing employed in binding anything on a spar: so termed from the rose-like form in which the end of the seizing is secured.



Rose-lashing.

rose-lathe (rōz′lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe fitted with a rose-engine.

rose-leaf (rōz′lēf), *n.* [< ME. *rose-lēf*; < *rose*[1] + *leaf*.] One of the petals of a rose.

roselet (rōz′let), *n.* [< F. *roselet*, the stoat or ermine in summer when brown, not white, < *rose*, rose: see *rose*[1].] The fur of the ermine, *Putorius erminea*, as taken from the animal in the summer.

roselette (rōz′let), *n.* [< OF. **roselette*, dim. of *rose*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] In *her.*, a rose, when many are used on a field at once. Compare *lioncel*.

rose-lip (rōz′lip), *n.* A lip of a rosy or red-ripe color. *Tennyson*, Adeline, i.

rose-lipped (rōz′lipt), *a.* Having red or rosy lips. [Rare.]

> Thou young and *rose-lipp'd* cherubin.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 63.

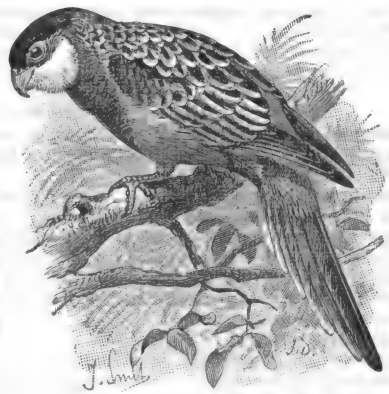
roselite (rō′ze-līt), *n.* [=G. *roselith*; named after Gustav *Rose*, a German naturalist (1798–1873).] A hydrous arseniate of cobalt and calcium, occurring in small red triclinic crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

rosella (rō-zel′ä), *n.* [Said to be a corrup. of *Rose-hiller*, from *Rose-hill*, an estate near Sydney.] A beautiful Australian parrot, *Platycercus eximius*, the rose-parrakeet. This is a favorite cage-bird, varied with scarlet, green, blue, yellow, white, and other colors. See cut in next column.

rosella-fiber (rō-zel′ä-fī″bėr), *n.* See *roselle*.

rosellate (rō-zel′āt), *a.* [< NL. **rosella*, dim. of L. *rosa*, rose (see *rose*[1]), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, disposed like the petals of a rose, or in rosettes: said of leaves.

roselle (rō-zel′), *n.* [Also *rozelle*, *rouselle*; < NL. *rosella*; cf. F. *oseille*, sorrel.] An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, widely cultivated in the tropics, where its pleasantly acidulous calyxes are used for tarts, jellies, etc., and for making a cool refreshing drink. It yields also a fiber sparingly substituted for hemp, known as *roselle-hemp* or *rosella-fiber*. In the West Indies the plant is called *Indian* or *red sorrel*. Also called *sabdariffa*.



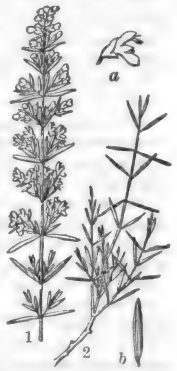
Rosella (*Platycercus eximius*).

rose-mallow (rōz′mal″ō), *n.* See *mallow*.

rose-maloes (rōz′mal″ōz), *n.* [An Anglo-Malayan modification of *rasamala*, q. v.] A kind of liquid storax obtained from the East Indian *Altingia excelsa*.

rosemarinet, *n.* Same as *rosemary*.

rosemary (rōz′mā-ri), *n.* [Formerly also ★*rosmary*; < ME. *rosemary*, altered (in simulation of *rosa Mariæ*, 'Mary's rose') from *rosemarine*, *rosemaryne*, *rosemaryn*, *rosmarin*, < OF. *rosmarin*, *romarin*, F. *romarin* = Pr. *romani*, *romanin* = Sp. *rosmarino*, *romero* = Pg. *rosmaninho* = It. *rosmarino*, *ramerino* = D. *rozemarijn*, *rosmarijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *rosmarin*, < L. *rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, prop. two words, *ros marinus* or *marinus ros*, rosemary, lit. 'marine dew,' sea-dew (called *ros maris*, 'dew of the sea,' by Ovid): *ros* (*ror-*), dew; *marinus*, marine: see *rore*[3] and *marine*.] An evergreen shrub, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, native in southern Europe, widely cultivated. (See *Rosmarinus*.) It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It yields by distillation a light pale essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums for the hair. Its leaves are gently stimulant, and are used to some extent in European medicine.



Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).
1, the upper part of the stem, with flowers; *a*, the lower part of the stem; *a*, a flower; *b*, a leaf, seen from below, showing the revolute margin.

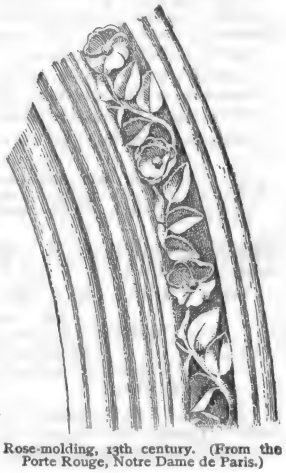
> There 's *rosemary*, that 's for remembrance.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 175.

Some sign of mourning was shown by every one, down to the little child in its mother's arms, that innocently clutched the piece of *rosemary* to be thrown into the grave "for remembrance."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Rosemary-moorwort. Same as *wild rosemary* (*a*).—**Rosemary-pine.** See *loblolly-pine*.—**Wild rosemary.** (*a*) A plant, the *Andromeda Polifolia*. (*b*) See *Ledum*.

rose-molding (rōz′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding ornamented with roses. Very beautiful examples with conventionalized yet naturalistic treatment of the flowers and climbing vine occur in French work of the thirteenth century.



Rose-molding, 13th century. (From the Porte Rouge, Notre Dame de Paris.)

rose-money (rōz′-mun″i), *n.* A name sometimes given to screw-dollars or screw-medals.

rosent (rō′zn), *a.* [< ME. *rosen*, < AS. *rōsen*, made of roses, < *rōse*, a rose: see *rose*[1] and *-en*[2].] 1. Roseate; rose-colored; ruddy.

Phebus the sonne with his golden chariet bryngeth forth the *rosene* day. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 8.

2. Consisting of roses.

His leef a *rosyn* chapelet
Hadde made, and on his heed it set.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 845.

rose-nail (rōz′nāl), *n.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

Rosenbach's sign. See *sign*.

rosenbuschite (rō′zn-bush-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. H. *Rosenbusch* of Heidelberg.] A silicate of calcium and sodium, containing also zirconium and titanium: it occurs in monoclinic crystals and in fibrous forms of a pale orange color. It is found in the elæolite-syenite of southern Norway.

Rosendale cement. See *cement*, 2.

Rosenhain's function. See *function*.

Rosenmüller's fossa. A somewhat triangular depression in the pharynx on either side behind the openings of the Eustachian tubes.

Rosenmüller's gland. The inferior or palpebral portion of the lacrymal gland.

Rosenmüller's organ. See *organ*.

rose-noble (rōz′nō″bl), *n.* An English gold coin first issued by Edward IV., and worth at the time ten shillings: same as *ryal*.

2. *Hunt.* What haue they giuen vs?
1. *Hunt.* Six *rose-nobles* just.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 43).

Rosen's liniment. A liniment composed of oil of nutmeg, spirit of juniper, and oil of cloves.

Rosenstrehl's green. See *green*[1].

Rosenthal's canal. The spiral canal of the modiolus.

Rosenthal's test. See *test*.

rose-of-heaven (rōz′ọv-hev′n), *n.* A pretty garden plant, *Lychnis Cœli-rosa*.

rose-oil (rōz′oil), *n.* Same as *oil of rose* (which see, under *oil*).

roseola (rō-zē′ō-lä), *n.* [= F. *roséole*; < NL., < L. *roseus*, rosy (< *rosa*, rose: see *rose*[1]), + dim. *-ola*.] In *pathol.*, a kind of rash or rose-colored efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. Also called *rose-rash* and *scarlet rash*.

roseolar (rō-zē′ō-lär), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-ar*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting roseola.

roseoloid (rō-zē′ō-loid), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-oid*.] Same as *roseolous*.

roseolous (rō-zē′ō-lus), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling roseola: as, *roseolous* rash.

rose-ouzel (rōz′ö″zl), *n.* The rose-colored pastor, *Pastor roseus*.

rose-parrakeet (rōz-par″a-kēt), *n.* The rosella.

rose-pink (rōz′pingk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A chromatic crimson-pink color.—2. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

Clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with *rose pink*. *Dickens*, Sketches.

3. The American centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*. [Rare or obsolete.]

II. *a.* Of a rosy-pink color or hue; roseate; having a delicate bloom: also used figuratively: as, "*rose-pink* piety," *Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

rose-point (rōz′point), *n.* See *point*[1].

rose-quartz (rōz′kwârts), *n.* A translucent and at times almost transparent variety of quartz, varying in color from light rose-red to dark-pink. The coloring matter is due to the presence of oxid of manganese, which is more or less affected by the action of the sunlight. Fine examples are found in Oxford county, Maine, and in other localities.

roser† (rō′zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rosier*, *rosyer*; < ME. *roser*, *roseere*, < OF. *rosier*, *rozier*, F. *rosier*, a rose-bush, = Pr. *roser*, *rosier*, < L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden, ML. also a rosebush: see *rosary*.] 1. A rose-garden.—2. A rose-bush.

An hound whan he cometh to a *roser*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The third was a *rosyer*, with the armes of England; the fourth a braunche of lylies, bearing the armes of France.
Hall, Hen. VIII., fol. 59, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 240.

rose-rash (rōz′rash), *n.* Same as *roseola*.

rose-red (rōz′red), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rose-red*; < *rose*[1] + *red*[1].] **I.** *a.* Red as a red rose.

Two corones han we,
Snow-whyte and *rose-reed*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 254.

From thy *rose-red* lips my name
Floweth. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

II. *n.* A luminous and chromatic crimson.

rose-ringed (rōz′ringd), *a.* Having a collar of rose-red feathers: noting a collared parrot, *Palæornis torquatus*, known as the *rose-ringed parrakeet*. See cut under *ring-parrot*.

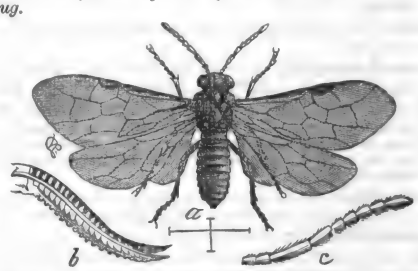
roseroot (rōz′röt), *n.* A succulent herb, *Sedum Rhodiola*, having simple leafy stems 5 to 10 inches high, broad thick leaves, yellowish or purplish flowers in a close cyme, and a rose-scented root. It grows on cliffs in northern Europe and Asia, and in North America in eastern Pennsylvania, Maine, and northward. Also *rosewort*.

rose-rowel (rōz′rou″el), *n.* See *rowel*.

rosery (rō′zėr-i), *n.*; pl. *roseries* (-iz). [< *rose*[1] + *-ery*. Cf. *rosary*, and also F. *roseraie*, < *rosier*, a rose-bush: see *roser*.] A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose-bushes; a rosary.

rose-ryal (rōz′rī″al), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I. See *ryal*.

rose-sawfly (rōz′sâ″flī), *n.* A sawfly which affects the rose. (*a*) In Europe, *Hylotoma rosarum*. (*b*) In America, *Monostegia rosæ*, whose larva is called *rose-slug*.



American Rose-sawfly (*Monostegia rosæ*).
a, female fly (cross shows natural size); *b*, her saws; *c*, antenna (*b* and *c* enlarged).

rose-slug (rōz′slug), *n.* The larva of the American rose-sawfly, *Monostegia rosæ*, which skeletonizes the leaves of the rose in the United States.

Rose's metal. See *metal*.

rose-steel (rōz′stēl), *n.* A cement-steel the interior of which exhibits on fracture a different structure from the exterior.

roset[1] (rō′zet), *n.* [Also *rosette*; < OF. (and F.) *rosette*, a kind of red coloring matter, < *rose*, rose: see *rose*[1].] A red color used by painters.

roset[2] (roz′et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *rosin*.] Rosin. [Scotch.]

roseta, *n.* Latin plural of *rosetum*.

rose-tanager (rōz′tan″ā-jėr), *n.* The summer redbird, *Piranga æstiva*: distinguished from the scarlet tanager, *P. rubra*.

rose-tangle (rōz′tang″gl), *n.* Red or brown-red seaweeds of the family *Ceramiaceæ*.

rose-topaz (roz′tō″paz), *n.* An artificial color of the true topaz produced by heating the crystals of yellow Brazilian topaz to a red heat. A chemical change results which, if prolonged too great a time, would change the topaz into the colorless white variety, the color ranging from light rose-red to sherry-red.

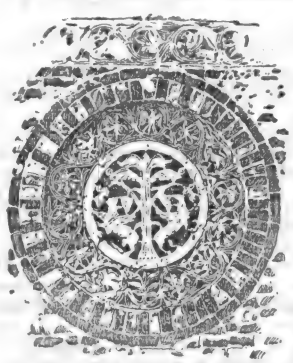
rose-tree (rōz′trē), *n.* A standard rose; a rosebush.

Rosetta stone. See *stone*.

rosetta-wood (rō-zet′ä-wùd), *n.* A handsome wood, of an orange-red color with very dark veins, from the East Indies, used in fine cabinet-making. It is of durable texture, but the colors become dark by exposure. The tree yielding it is probably *Biancæa Sappan*.

rosette (rō-zet′), *n.* [< F. *rosette*, a rosette, a little rose (= Pr. Sp. *roseta*, tassel, = Pg. *roseta*, the rowel of a spur, = It. *rosetta*, a rosette), dim. of *rose*, < L. *rosa*, rose: see *rose*[1].] 1. Any circular ornament having many small parts in concentric circles, or regularly arranged around the center.

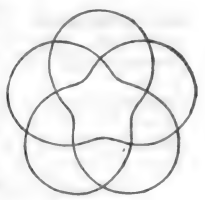
She lifted Suzanne's hair to the middle of the head in two *rosettes* that she called riquettes, and fastened them with a silver comb. *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, x.


Rosette.—Early Italian medieval work.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, an ornament of frequent use in decoration in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes decorate coffers in ceilings and soffits of cornices, and appear as a central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture rosettes are abundant, and consist usually of a knot of foliage inscribed in a circle, trefoil, or quatrefoil. See also cut under *patera*. (*b*) A knot of ribbon or a bunch of colored worsted used as an ornament of costume, especially one of the two bunches of ribbons attached to the loops by which an officer's gorget was suspended on his chest.

2. Any object or arrangement resembling in form a full-blown rose. (*a*) A rose gas-burner, in which the jets of flame are disposed radially about a center. (*b*) A particular arrangement of the sails of a windmill. (*c*) The pattern produced by a rose-engine lathe. (*d*) In *bot.*, a circle of leaves or fronds.

3. Same as *roset*[1].—4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a natural formation of parts resembling a rose. See *rose*, 9. (*a*) The anal bunch of gills of a nudibranchiate gastropod. (*b*) The central plate which occupies the space between the apices of the first five radials of *Comatula*, and is formed from the confluence of five basals. *Carpenter; Huxley.* (*c*) The set of five petaloid ambulacra of some sea-urchins. See cut under *Petalosticha*. (*d*) A spot of color which resembles a flower, as a broken-up ocellus. See cut under *jaguar*. (*e*) A rosette-cell. (*f*) A rosette-plate.


Rosette, 5.

5. A curve whose polar equation is $r = a + \sin m\theta$, which presents a great variety of forms symmetrical about a center.—6. *Naut.*, a form of knot.—7. In *metal.*, a disk or plate formed by throwing water on melted metal. See *rosette-copper*, and compare *quenching*, 2.—**Red rosette,** or **red button,** the rosette worn in the buttonhole by officers and higher dignitaries of the Legion of Honor.

rosette-burner (rō-zet′bėr″nėr), *n.* Same as *rose-burner*.

rosette-cell (rō-zet′sel), *n.* One of the small spheroidal clusters or masses of usually eight or sixteen cells which are developed in sponges, in the cavity both of the adult sponge and of its free-swimming ciliated gemmules. *W. S. Kent.*

rosette-copper (rō-zet′kop″ėr), *n.* A product of copper made by throwing water on the surface of the melted metal (after the refining process), which is then removed in the form of a disk, the operation being repeated as often as is necessary. These disks or rosettes are colored bright-red by the action of the water on the copper, by which a suboxid is formed. This process has been followed at Chessy in France, chiefly, and also at Mansfeld in Prussia. Also called *rose-copper*.

rosette-cutter (rō-zet′kut″ėr), *n.* A rotary cutting-tool for making wooden rosettes or circular ornaments in which different moldings are combined. Its cutting edge is of the inverse form of the ornament desired. Such tools are used in cabinet-making and carpentry.

rosetted (rō-zet′ed), *a.* [< *rosette* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished or ornamented with a rosette.

The low-cut and *rosetted* shoe. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 614.

2. Formed or arranged in rosettes: as, the decorations were of looped and *rosetted* ribbons.

rosette-plate (rō-zet′plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, a communication-plate.

rosetum (rō-zē′tum), *n.*; pl. *rosetums*, *roseta* (-tumz, -tä). [< L. *rosetum*, a garden or bed of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

rose-vinegar (rōz′vin″ē-gär), *n.* An infusion made by steeping the petals of roses in vinegar, used as an external application in headaches, also to dispel unpleasant odors. *Chambers's Encyc.*, art. Rose.

rose-water (rōz′wâ″tėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Water tinctured with oil of roses by distillation.

Euery morning their Priestes (called Bramini) washe the Image of the deuyll with *rose water*, or such other swete liquoure, and perfume hym with dyuerse swete sauours.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 17).

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of *rose-water* and bestrew'd with flowers.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 56.

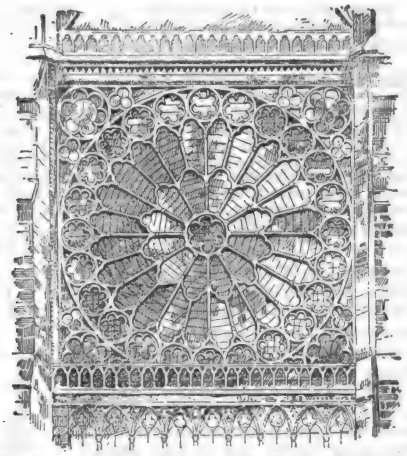
II. *a.* Having the odor or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate or sentimental: as, *rose-water* religion.

Rose-water philanthropy. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Rose-water dish. (*a*) A dish with perforated top, for pouring or sprinkling rose-water over the hands. (*b*) The plateau for a rose-water ewer.—**Rose-water ewer,** a name given to the aftaba, or spouted aiguière, used in Persia and other parts of the East for pouring water over the hands after eating. See cut under *aftaba*.—**Rose-water ointment.** See *ointment*.

rose-willow (rōz′wil″ō), *n.* See *willow*.

rose-window (rōz′win″dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a center. Such windows are especially fine and numerous in French medieval architecture, and often attain very considerable dimensions, as in the cathedrals of



Rose-window in North Transept of Abbey Church of Saint Denis, France.

Paris, Chartres, Rheims, Amiens, etc. Also called *catharine-wheel* and, rarely, *marigold-window*.

Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed triple portals, the beauty of the *rose-window* that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 541.

★**rosewood** (rōz′wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of various Brazilian trees, especially of *Dalbergia nigra*. It is a fine hard cabinet-wood of a chestnut color streaked with black, or varying in the different sorts, and used chiefly in veneers. The name is due to the faint rose-scent of some kinds when freshly cut. Other species of *Dalbergia*, species of *Jacaranda*, and perhaps of *Machærium*, produce the rosewood of commerce. The woods known as *kingwood* and *violet-wood* may be considered as varieties. See *palisander*, the several generic names, and the phrases below.

2. A wood, lignum rhodium, the source of oil of rhodium, or rosewood-oil; Canary rosewood. It is obtained in pieces a few inches thick from the root and stem of *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, small trees of the Canaries. See *rosewood-oil*.

3. Any of the trees producing rosewood.—**African rosewood**, the molompi, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.—**Australian rosewood**, a moderate-sized tree, *Synoum glandulosum* of the *Meliaceæ*.—**Burmese rosewood**. See *Pterocarpus*.—**Canary rosewood**. See def. 2.—**Dominica rosewood**, *Cordia Gerascanthus*, a boraginaceous tree of tropical America.—**East Indian rosewood**. See *blackwood*, 1, and *Dalbergia*.—**Jamaica rosewood**, *Mayepea ligustrina* and *Amyris balsamifera*, West Indian trees not botanically related — the latter also called *candlewood* and *rhodes-wood*.—**Moulmein rosewood**, a Burmese species of *Millettia*.

rosewood-oil (rōz′wůd-oil), *n.* A pale-yellow, viscid, volatile oil, having an odor resembling that of sandalwood or rosewood, and obtained by distillation with water from a kind of rosewood. (See *rosewood*, 2.) It has been used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but is now wholly or mostly replaced by artificial compounds.

rose-worm (rōz′wėrm), *n.* The larva of a common tortricid moth, *Archips rosaceana*, which folds the leaves of the rose and skeletonizes them. It feeds also on many other plants, as the apple, peach, plum, birch, clover, strawberry, and cotton.

rosewort (rōz′wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the family *Rosaceæ*. *Lindley*.—2. Same as *roseroot*.

rose-yard (rōz′yärd), *n.* [< ME. *rosegerde*; < *rose*[1] + *yard*[2].] A rose-garden.

rosialt, *a.* See *roseal*.

rosicler (rō-si-kler′), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish term for the ores of silver embraced under the general English name *ruby silver*. It includes the light-red silver ore proustite (rosicler claro) and the dark-red silver ore pyrargyrite (rosicler oscuro); besides these, the mineral stephanite is sometimes called *rosicler negro*.

Rosicrucian (rō-zi-krö′shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be a Latinized form of *Rosenkreuz*, 'rose-cross,' the mythical name of the mythical founder of the sect, identified with L. *rosa*, a rose, + *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, whence F. *rose-croix*, a Rosicrucian, E. *rose-cross*, the Rosicrucian symbol: see *rose*[1] and *cross*[1]. Others alter the name to *Roscicrucian* or *Roricrucian*, in order to derive it < L. *roscidus*, dewy (see *roscid*), or *ros* (*ror-*), dew (see *rore*[3]), + *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, the emblem of light.] **I.** *n.* A member of a supposed secret society, said to have originated in the fifteenth century, which combined pretensions to the possession of occult wisdom and gifts with so-called mysteries of physic, astronomy, alchemy, etc. The book describing the Rosicrucians ("Fama Fraternitatis," published in 1614) is generally regarded as merely an elaborate satire on the charlatanry and credulity of the times. Books of Rosicrucian pretensions were formerly numerous in England as well as in Germany, and several have lately reappeared in the United States. The sect were also styled *Brethren* or *Knights of the Rosy-cross*, *Rosy-cross Philosophers*, etc.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

Rosicrucianism (rō-zi-krö′shi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Rosicrucian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, arts, or practices of the Rosicrucians.

rosicrux (rō′zi-kruks), *n.*; pl. *rosicruces* (rō-zi-krö′sēz). Same as *rose-cross*, 2.

rosied (rō′zid), *a.* [< *rosy* + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with roses or rose-color; made rosy.

rosiert, *n.* See *roser*.

rosière (rō-ziär′), *n.* [F., the young girl who wins the rose, emblem of virtue, < L. *rosaria*, fem. of *rosarius*, of roses: see *rosary*.] See *rose-festival*.

rosily (rō′zi-li), *adv.* With a rosy color or effect.

The white Olympus-peaks
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

rosin (roz′in), *n.* [Formerly also *rozin*; a var. of *resin*: see *resin*.] 1. Same as *resin*. Specifically—2. Resin as employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In this process the oil of the turpentine comes over, and the rosin remains behind. Rosin varies in color from dark brown or black to white, according to its purity and the degree of heat used in its preparation. Chemically it is the anhydrid of abietic acid. It has the physical and chemical properties common to all resins. It is used in common varnishes, is combined with tallow to make common soaps, is used by founders to give tenacity to their cores, by tinmen and plumbers as a flux for their solder, for rubbing on violin-bows, and for many other purposes. Also called *colophony*.

Suddainly Auernus Gulf did swim
With *Rozin*, Pitch, and Brimstone to the brim.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

rosin (roz′in), *v. t.* [< *rosin*, *n.*] To cover or rub with rosin.

Black Cæsar had that afternoon *rosined* his bow, and tuned his fiddle, and practised jigs and Virginia reels.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 349.

rosined (roz′ind), *a.* [< *rosin* + *-ed*[2].] Treated with rosin.

rosiness (rō′zi-nes), *n.* [< *rosy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the rose in color.

The *rosiness* of glowing embers tinted the walls of Jouaneaux's house.
M. H. Catherwood, Romance of Dollard, xvii.

rosing (rō′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rose*[1], *v.*] The operation of imparting a pink tint to raw white silk.

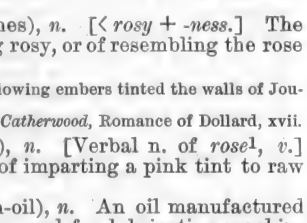
rosin-oil (roz′in-oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for lubricating machinery, etc., and in France for printers' ink. See *London oil*, under *oil*.

rosin-plant (roz′in-plant), *n.* Same as *rosin-weed*.

rosin-soap (roz′in-sōp), *n.* A soap made of rosin and an alkali, as soda or potash, or by boiling with an alkaline carbonate and evaporating to dryness. It is worthless except when mixed with tallow soap, or palm-oil soap, or with both, as in the common yellow soap of commerce. See *soap*.

rosin-tin (roz′in-tin), *n.* A pale-colored native oxid of tin with a resinous luster.

rosin-weed (roz′in-wēd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Silphium*; especially, *S. laciniatum*. See *compass-plant*, 1, and *prairie burdock* (under *burdock*).



Rosin-weed (*Silphium laciniatum*).
1, the upper part of the stem with the head; 2, a leaf; *a*, one of the involucral scales.

rosiny (roz′in-i), *a.* [< *rosin* + *-y*[1].] Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

rosland (ros′land), *n.* [Prop. **rossland*, < *ross*[2] + *land*[1].] Moorish or watery land; heathy land. [Prov. Eng.]

rosmart (ros′mär), *n.* [< Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus, < Norw. *rossmaar*, *rossmaal*, *rossmal*, < Icel. *rosmhvalr*, a walrus, < *rosm*, of unknown meaning (appar. connected with *rostungr*, a walrus), + *hvalr* = E. *whale*: see *whale*. Cf. *horse-whale*, *walrus*, and *rorqual*.] The morse or walrus. See cuts under *rosmarine*[2] and *walrus*.

Rosmaridæ (ros-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rosmarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pinnipedia*, named from the genus *Rosmarus*: now usually called *Trichechidæ* and sometimes *Odobænidæ*.

rosmarine[1]† (roz′ma-rēn or -rīn), *n.* [< L. *ros marinus*, 'sea-dew,' rosemary: see *rosemary*.] 1. Sea-dew.

You shall . . . steep
Your bodies in that purer brine
And wholesome dew called *ros-marine*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

2. Rosemary.

Cold Lettuce, and refreshing *Rosmarine*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 200.

rosmarine[2] (roz′ma-rēn or -rīn), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. an altered form of Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus (see *rosmar*), simulating *rosmarine*[1], whence the fable of its feeding on dew.] **I.** *n.* The walrus: formerly imagined as a sea-monster which climbed cliffs to feed on dew. Some of the early representations of this animal are extremely curious (as



Rosmarine (*Vacca marina* of Gesner, 1560).

that from Gesner here reproduced), and to them is probably traceable the heraldic creation known as the *marine wolf* (which see, under *marine*). Gesner's figure is clearly the walrus, though the tusks point upward from the lower jaw, instead of downward from the upper jaw, and though it is provided with hind feet besides a tail, instead of hind limbs forming a tail. Many zoölogical illustrations of the sixteenth century are not more accurate. Compare the cut under *walrus*.

Greedy *Rosmarines* with visages deforme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the walruses.

Rosmarinus (ros-ma-rī′nus), *n.* [< (Tournefort, 1700) L. *ros marinus*, sea-dew: see *rosemary*.] A genus of sympetalous plants, of the family *Menthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rosmarineæ*. It is characterized by an ovoid and slightly two-lipped calyx, beardless within; by an exserted corolla-tube enlarged in the throat, the limb two-lipped, the large middle lobe of the lower lip declined and concave; and by having two stamens, each with a single anther-cell. The only species, *R. officinalis*, the rosemary (which see), is native through the Mediterranean region, and cultivated elsewhere, but is not hardy in America north of Virginia. It is a low-branched evergreen aromatic shrub, 4 or 5 feet high, bearing linear entire opposite leaves which are sessile, thickish, about one inch long, smooth and green above, with revolute margins, and white with stellate hairs beneath. The pale-blue flowers are produced throughout the year; they are nearly sessile among the upper leaves, and form loosely few-flowered and axillary bracted verticillasters clustered in a few short racemes.

rosmaroid (ros′ma-roid), *a.* Belonging to the *Rosmaroidea*.

Rosmaroidea (ros-ma-roi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rosmarus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Pinnipedia*, represented by the *Rosmaridæ* alone, having the lower canines atrophied and the upper ones enormously developed as tusks protruding far from the mouth. Also called *Trichechoidea*.

Rosmarus (ros′ma-rus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777, after Klein, 1751), < Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus: see *rosmar*, *rosmarine*[2].] The typical genus of *Rosmaridæ*; the walruses: also called *Trichechus*. Both antedated by *Odobenus*.

Rosminian (ros-min′i-an), *n.* [< *Rosmini* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, entitled the Fathers of the Institute of Charity, founded by the Italian philosopher Antonio Rosmini Serbati in 1828, for the purpose of pursuing charitable work.

Rosminianism (ros-min′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Rosminian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Antonio Rosmini Serbati. Its fundamental proposition is that every idea involves the idea of being.

rosolic (rō-zol′ik), *a.* [< *rose* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Related to rosaniline.—**Rosolic acid**, an acid closely related to rosaniline, and differing from it in that the amide groups of the latter are replaced by hydroxyl groups in rosolic acid, with elimination of one molecule of water.

rosolio (rō-zō′liō), *n.* [Also *rosoglio* (and *rosoli*, *rosolis*, < F.); < It. *rosolio* = Sp. *rosoli* = Pg. *rossoli* = F. *rossolis*, rosolio, appar., like *rossolis*, sundew, a plant, < L. *ros solis*, sundew (*ros*,

dew; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun); but perhaps orig. It., < It. *rosso*, red, < L. *russus*, red: see *russet*[1].] A red wine of Malta; also, a sweet cordial made from raisins, popular throughout the Levant.

> Rogue Hyacinth . . .
> Shall have a small full glass
> Of manly red *rosolio* to himself.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 117.

Rosores (rō-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rosor*, gnawer, < L. *rodere*, pp. *rosus*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] In *zoöl.*, the gnawing mammals: a synonym of *Glires* and of *Rodentia*. [Now rare.]

Rosoria (rō-sō′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Rosores*.] Same as *Rosores*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

rosorial (rō-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *Rosores* + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Rosores* or *Rosoria;* rodent.

ross[1] (ros), *n.* [< Norw. *ros*, *rus*, *rös*, *rys*, shell, rind, peel, scale (usually of that which falls off of itself), = Dan. *ros*, shavings, chips; prob. connected with Norw. *ros*, f., a fall, landslide, etc., < *rusa* = AS. *hreósan*, etc., fall: see *ruse*[1].] 1. The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.—2. Branches of trees lopped off; the refuse of plants. [Scotch.]

ross[1] (ros), *v. t.* [< *ross*[1], *n.*] 1. To strip the ross from; strip bark from.—2. To cut up (bark) for boiling, etc.

ross[2] (ros), *n.* [< W. *rhos*, a moor, heath, morass. Cf. *rosland*.] A morass. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rossel† (ros′el), *n.* [Cf. *ross*[2], *rosland*.] Light land; rosland.

> A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Rossella (ro-sel′ạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Rossellidæ*. *Carter*.

Rossellidæ (ro-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rossella* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyssacine silicious sponges whose dermal spicules have no centripetal ray, typified by the genus *Rossella*. The other genera are numerous.

rosselly† (ros′el-i), *a.* [< *rossel* + *-y*[1].] Loose; light: said of soil.

> In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper; that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rosset (ros′et), *n.* Same as *roussette*.

Ross Herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Heralds' College.

Rossia (ros′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John *Ross* (1777–1856), an Arctic explorer.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Rhodostethia*. *Bonaparte*, 1838. —2. In *Mollusca*, a genus of decapod cephalopods of the family *Sepiolidæ*. *R. Owen*, 1838.

rossignol (ros′i-nyōl), *n.* [< F. *rossignol*, OF. *lousseignol*, *louseignol* = Pr. *rossignol*, *rossinhos*, *rossignola* = Cat. *rossinyol* = Sp. *ruiseñor* = Pg. *rouxinol*, *roxinol* = It. *rusignuolo*, < L. *lusciniola*, *lusciniolus*, nightingale, dim. of *luscinia*, nightingale: see *luscinia*.] The nightingale.

rossing-machine (ros′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A machine for removing the ross or rough exterior part of bark; a bark-rossing machine. —2. A rossing attachment to a sawmill for removing the bark from the log just before it meets the saw.—3. A machine for cutting up bark preparatory to boiling or steeping, for purposes of tanning, medicine, dyeing, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

rosso antico (ros″ō an-tē′kō). [It., < *rosso*, red, + *antico*, antique, ancient: see *russet* and *antique*.] See *marble*, 1.

rossoli (ros′ō-li), *n.* [It., < L. *ros*, dew, + *sol*, the sun.] An Italian liquor in the preparation of which the sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) is used.

Ross's rosy gull. See *gull*[2], and cut under *Rhodostethia*.

rost[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *roast*.

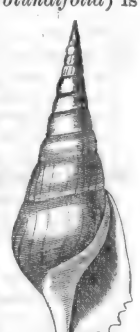
rost[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roust*[2].

rostel (ros′tel), *n.* [= F. *rostelle*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *rostellum*.

rostella, *n.* Plural of *rostellum*.

rostellar (ros′te-lär), *a.* [< *rostel*(*l*) + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a rostellum.

Rostellaria (ros-te-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostel*.] A genus of marine univalves belonging to the family *Strombidæ;* the spindlestrombs. It is found both recent and fossil. The shell is fusiform or subturriculate, with an elevated pointed spire; the aperture is oval, with canal projecting, and terminating in a pointed beak. The species are found in the Indian ocean and neighboring seas.



Rostellaria curta.

rostellarian (ros-te-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling a spindlestromb; pertaining or belonging to the genus *Rostellaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rostellaria*.

rostellate (ros′te-lāt), *a.* [= F. *rostellé*, < NL. **rostellatus*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostel*.] Having a rostellum; diminutively rostrate or beaked.

rostelliform (ros-tel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a rostel; shaped like a rostellum.

rostellum (ros-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *rostella* (-ạ). [L.: see *rostel*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets; specifically, a modification of the stigma in many orchids, which bears the glands to which the pollen-masses are attached.

> The upper stigma is modified into an extraordinary organ, called the *rostellum*, which in many Orchids presents no resemblance to a true stigma.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 4.

(*b*) A Linnean term for the caulicle or radicle. —2. In *zoöl.*, the fore part of the head of tapeworms or other cestoids, bearing spines or hooklets which are said to be *rostellar*. See cut under *Cestoidea*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, same as *Rostellaria*.

roster[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roaster*.

roster[2] (ros′tėr), *n.* [Also dial. *royster*, an inventory; < D. *rooster*, a list, table; prob. a particular use, in allusion to the crossing lines and columns in a table, of *rooster*, a grate, gridiron, = E. *roaster* (see *roaster*). The word is commonly supposed to be a corruption of *register*[1].] 1. In the British and the United States regular armies, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who relieve or succeed each other; specifically, a military list or register showing or fixing the rotation in which individuals, companies, or regiments are called into service.—2. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, etc., containing, under several heads, their names, rank, corps, place of abode, etc. These are called *division rosters*, *brigade rosters*, *regimental* or *battalion rosters*. *Bartlett*.—3. Hence, any roll, list, or register of names. [Colloq.]

rosterite (ros′tėr-īt), *n.* A variety of beryl of a pale rose-red color, found in the granite of the island of Elba, Italy.

rostlet, *n.* [< L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, < *rostrum*, a beak or snout.] Only in the following passage.

> Vectis rostratus, a barre or leaver with an iron point or end; a *rostle*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

rostra, *n.* Latin and New Latin plural of *rostrum*.

rostral (ros′tral), *a.* [= F. *rostral* = Sp. Pg. *rostral* = It. *rostrale*, < LL. *rostralis*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a rostrum. —2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a rostrum in any sense; rostellar; rostriform. (*b*) Having a rostrum or beak of this or that kind; rostrate: usually in composition with a qualifying epithet: as, *lamellirostral*, *longirostral*, *fissirostral*, *conirostral*, *cultrirostral*, *curvirostral*, *rectirostral*, *dentirostral*, *recurvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *tenuirostral*, *serratirostral*, etc. See the compounds.

> Thus for a day or two in the chick there are two "basi-temporal" and one *rostral* center.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 501.

Rostral channel or **canal**, in the *Hemiptera*, a hollow on the lower surface of the thorax, in which the rostrum is received.—**Rostral column**, a column in honor of a naval triumph: it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships (whence the name).



Rostral Column, Grand Opera, Paris.

> At each angle of the esplanade rises a *rostral column* of rose-colored granite 100 feet high.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 192.

Rostral crown. Same as *naval crown* (which see, under *crown*).

> The monuments of their admirals . . . are adorned with *rostral crowns* and naval ornaments, with beautiful festoons of seaweed, shells, and coral.
> *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Rostral groove or **furrow**, a groove or furrow on the lower surface of the body of a weevil, in which the rostrum is received in repose or when the insect feigns death. Its extension and form (shallow or deep, open or closed behind, etc.) are of great use in the classification of these insects.—**Rostral sheath**, in *Hemiptera*, a jointed organ formed by an extension of the labium, and deeply grooved on its upper surface for the reception of the needle-like mandibles and maxillæ: generally simply called *rostrum*.

rostrate (ros′trāt), *a.* [= F. *rostré* = Sp. Pg. *rostrado* = It. *rostrato*, < L. *rostratus*, having a beak, hook, or crooked point, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] 1. Furnished or adorned with beaks: as, *rostrated* galleys.—2. In *bot.*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—3. In *conch.*, having a beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated; canaliculate; rostriferous. See cuts under *murex* and *Rostellaria*.—4. In *entom.*, provided with a rostrum or snout-like prolongation of the head, as the weevils; rhynchophorous.



Rostrate Fruit of *Rhynchospora macrostachya*.

rostrated (ros′trā-ted), *a.* [< *rostrate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rostrate*.

Rostratula (ros-trat′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] The proper name of the genus usually called *Rhynchæa* (Cuvier, 1817), and the type of the subfamily *Rostratulinæ*.

Rostratulinæ (ros-trat-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1888), < *Rostratula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, typified by the genus *Rostratula*, characterized by the formation of the windpipe, which makes one or more subcutaneous convolutions; the painted snipes, usually called *Rhynchæinæ* (see *Rhynchæa*).

Rostrhamus (ros-trā′mus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), irreg. < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *hamus*, hook.] An American genus of *Falconidæ*, having the slender bill extremely hooked, the upper mandible being almost like a reaping-hook; the sickle-billed kites. There are 2 or 3 species, of the warmer parts of America, among them the well-known everglade kite of Florida, *R. sociabilis*. See cut under *everglade*.

rostrifacture (ros-tri-fak′tūr), *n.* [Formed on the model of *manufacture;* < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *factura*, a making, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *rostrum* and *facture*.] That which is constructed or fabricated by means of the bill or beak of a bird, as a nest. [Rare.]

> The dexterity and assiduity they [orioles] display in their elaborate textile *rostrifactures*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 408.

Rostrifera (ros-trif′e-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rostriferus:* see *rostriferous*.] A suborder or otherwise denominated group of gastropods having a contractile rostrum or snout, and supposed to be phytophagous. It includes most of the holostomatous shells and various others. The name is contrasted with *Proboscidifera*.

rostriferous (ros-trif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rostriferus*, < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a beak or rostrum; belonging to the *Rostrifera*, or having their characters.

rostriform (ros′tri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *rostriforme*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, + *forma*, form.] Formed like or as a rostrum; shaped like a beak.

rostro-antennary (ros″trō-an-ten′ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + NL. *antenna*, antenna, + *-ary*. Cf. *antennary*.] Pertaining to the rostrum and antennæ of a crustacean. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 225. [Rare.]

rostrobranchial (ros-trō-brang′ki-ạl), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + *branchiæ*, gills, + *-al*. Cf. *branchial*.] Pertaining to or representing the extent of the rostral and branchial parts of a fish. *Gill*. [Rare.]

rostroid (ros′troid), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a rostrum, beak, or snout; rostrate; rostriform. [Rare.]

> The head [of *Macrotus*, a genus of bats] has the same long *rostroid* appearance. *H. Allen*, Smiths. Misc. Coll., VII. 2.

rostrolateral (ros-trō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] 1. Lateral with reference to the rostrum: applied to a part of the shell of a cirriped: see *rostrum*, 3 (*f*).—2. Situated alongside the rostrum, as of the skull of a fish.

> Infraorbital chain with its anterior bones excluded from the orbit and functional as *rostrolateral*.
> *Gill*, Amer. Nat., 1888, p. 357.

rostrular (ros′trō-lär), *a.* [< *rostrul*(*um*) + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the rostrulum of fleas.

rostrulate (ros′trō-lāt), *a.* [< *rostrul(um)* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having the form of a rostrulum, as the oral organs of a flea. (*b*) Provided with a rostrulum, as the *Pulicidæ*.

rostrulum (ros′trō-lum), *n.*; pl. *rostrula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] The peculiar rostrum, beak, or mouth-parts of fleas.

rostrum (ros′trum), *n.*; pl. *rostrums*, *rostra* (-trumz, -trä). [< L. *rostrum*, the beak or bill of a bird, the snout or muzzle of a beast, a curved point, as of a bill-hook, hammer, plow, etc., the curved end of a ship's prow, the beak of a ship; orig. **rodtrum*, with formative *-trum* (*-tro-*) (= E. *-ther*, *-der*, in *rother*[1], *rudder*[1]), < *rodere*, gnaw, peck: see *rodent*.] **1.** The beak or bill of a bird.—**2.** The snout, muzzle, or sometimes the face of an animal, especially when protrusive.—**3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any beaked or rostrate part, or part likened to a beak. Hence—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The forward median projection from the body of the sphenoid bone, received between the lips of the vomer, and effecting articulation with that bone; the beak of the sphenoid. See cuts under *parasphenoid* and *Acipenser*. (2) The reflected anterior part of the corpus callosum of a mammalian brain below the genu. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The beak of the skull; the narrow spike-like projection forward of the basisphenoid bone in the middle line of the base of the skull, along which play the movable palatal parts, and upon which the vomer is supported in some cases: its lower border, especially if thickened, is commonly formed by a parasphenoid. (2) The beak of the sternum; the manubrium. *Coues*, 1884. (*c*) In *Crustacea*, the anterior termination of the carapace, especially when prominent or protrusive. For example, see cut of *Libinia*, under *Oxyrhyncha*; see also cuts under *Amphithoë*, *cephalothorax*, *Copepoda*, and *stalk-eyed*. (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) The beak or suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects, as *Hemiptera*. More fully called *rostral sheath* (which see, under *rostral*). (2) The proboscis, snout, or elongated anterior part of the head of a rhynchophorous beetle. The parts of the mouth are situated at the end of the rostrum, and the antennæ generally lie in grooves at the sides. See *Rhynchophora*. (3) A more or less cylindrical anterior prolongation of the head of certain *Diptera*, not to be confounded with the proboscis or sucking-mouth, which in these flies is a prolongation from the front of the rostrum, though *rostrum* is incorrectly applied by some authors to the proboscis of any fly. (*e*) In *Cirripedia*, as an acorn-shell, the median one of three compartments of the fixed conical shell, into which the movable valves may be retracted, situated on the same side of the animal as the opening between the valves, between the two rostrolateral compartments. See cut under *Balanus*. (*f*) In *conch.*: (1) The anterior extension of the head or snout when simply contractile (not retractile) and transversely annulated: opposed to *proboscis*. (2) The beak or beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated. See cuts under *murex* and *Rostellaria*. (3) A strong solid process behind the apex of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, formed by its investing layers. In *Belemnites* it is a conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, inclosing the straight phragmacone of these Mesozoic cephalopods. It is continued forward into the proöstracum, the rostrum and proöstracum together representing the pen of the *Teuthidæ*. See cut under *belemnite*.

4. The beak of a ship: an ancient form of ram, consisting of a beam to which were attached heavy pointed irons, fixed to the bows, sometimes just above and sometimes below the water-line, and used for the purpose of sinking other vessels. See cut under *rostral*.

> A man would expect, in so very ancient a town of Italy [Genoa], to find some considerable antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old *rostrum* of a Roman ship that stands over the door of their arsenal.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 363).

5. *pl.* A platform or elevated place in the Roman forum, whence orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered: so called because it was adorned with the rostra or beaks of the ships taken in the first naval victory gained by the republic. Hence—**6.** A pulpit or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience. See cut under *pulpit*.

> The things that mount the *rostrum* with a skip,
> And then skip down again; pronounce a text.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 409.

7. In *bot.*, an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering; also applied to any beak-like process; specifically, one of the inner segments of the lobes of the crown in asclepiadaceous plants.—**8.** A trestle used in supporting platforms in a theater.—**9.** In an ancient lamp, the beak or projection in which the wick lies.—**10.** In *distilling*, that part of the still which connects the head with the worm and forms a passage for vapor from the head to the worm; the beak. It has a very marked taper from the head to the worm, and a downward inclination which gives it somewhat the appearance of a beak. See *still*[2].

rosula (roz′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] **1.** A small rose; a rosette.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of echinoderms.

rosular (roz ū-lär), *a.* [< *rosula* + *-ar*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *rosulate*.

rosulate (roz′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *rosula* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in little rosettes or rose-like clusters.

★**rosy** (rō′zi), *a.* [< ME. **rosy*, < AS. *rōsig*, rosy, < *rōse*, rose: see *rose*[1].] **1.** Resembling a rose in color or qualities; red; blushing; blooming.

> That sweet *rosy* lad
> Who died, and was Fidele.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 121.
>
> Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 619.
>
> And every *rosy* tint that lay
> On the smooth sea hath died away.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

2. Consisting of roses; made of roses.

> I sent thee late a *rosy* wreath.
> *B. Jonson*, To Celia.
>
> And we shall meet once more in happier days,
> When death lurks not amidst of *rosy* ways.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 239.

3†. Made in the form of a rose.

> His *rosy* ties and garters so o'erblown.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xcvii.

Rosy cross [also *rosie cross*, an accommodated form of *rose cross*, F. *rose croix*, NL. *rosicrux*, etc.: see *Rosicrucian*]. Same as *rose-cross*, 2.—**Rosy finch, gull, minor, rockfish**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** See *ruddy*.

rosy-bosomed (rō′zi-bu̇z″umd), *a.* Having the bosom rosy in color or filled with roses.

> Lo! where the *rosy-bosom'd* hours,
> Fair Venus' train, appear,
> Disclose the long-expecting flowers,
> And wake the purple year!
> *Gray*, Ode on the Spring.

rosy-colored (rō′zi-kul″ord), *a.* Having a rosy color.

> *Rosy-coloured* Helen is the pride
> Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus's Idylls, xviii.

rosy-crowned (rō′zi-kround), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray*.

rosy-drop (rō′zi-drop), *n.* Acne rosacea; grog-blossoms; brandy-face.

rosy-fingered (rō′zi-fing″gėrd), *a.* Having rosy fingers: Homer's favorite epithet of the dawn, ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς.

rosy-footman (rō′zi-fu̇t″man), *n.* The red-arches, a British moth, *Calligenia miniata*.

rosy-kindled (rō′zi-kin″dld), *a.* Suffused with a rosy color; blushing.

> Her bright hair blown about the serious face,
> Yet *rosy-kindled* with her brother's kiss.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

rosy-marbled (rō′zi-mär″bld), *a.* Marbled with rosy color: as, the *rosy-marbled* moth.

rosy-marsh (rō′zi-märsh), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

rosy-rustic (rō′zi-rus″tik), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hydræcia micacea*.

rosy-tinted (rō′zi-tin″ted), *a.* Having rose-tints.

> All about the thorn will blow
> In tufts of *rosy-tinted* snow.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

rosy-wave (rō′zi-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid ★moth, *Acidalia emutaria*.

★**rot** (rot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotted*, ppr. *rotting*. [< ME. *roten*, *rotien* (pret. *rotede*, pp. *roted*), < AS. *rotian* (pret. *rotede*, *rotode*, pp. *rotod*) = OS. *rotōn* = D. *rotten* = MLG. *roten*, *raten*, *rotten*, LG. *rotten* (> G. *rotten*, *verrotten*), rot, = OHG. *rōzēn*, *rozēn*, MHG. *rozen*, *roezen*, *rœtzen*, become or make rotten, G. *rösten*, rot or ret (hemp, flax, etc.); cf. D. *rot* = MHG. *roz*, rotten; Icel. *rotna* = Sw. *ruttna* = Dan. *raadne*, become rotten: see *rotten*[1]. Cf. *ret*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To undergo natural decomposition; fall into a course or a state of elemental dissolution; suffer loss of coherence from decay: used of organic substances which either do or do not putrefy in the process, and sometimes, by extension, of inorganic substances.

> I *root*, he seyde, fro the boon;
> Jhesu Cryste, what schall y done?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 114. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> For Cedre may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, *rote*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.
>
> Ay, but to die; . . .
> To lie in cold obstruction, and to *rot*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 119.

2. To become morally corrupt; deteriorate through stagnation or indulgence; suffer loss of stamina or principle.

> Wither, poor girl, in your garret; *rot*, poor bachelor, in your Club. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxiii.

3. To become morally offensive or putrid; be nauseous or repulsive; excite contempt or disgust. [Rare.]

> The memory of the just is blessed; but the name of the wicked shall *rot*. Prov. x. 7.
>
> Cutthroats by the score abroad, come home, and *rot* in fripperies. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

4. To become affected with the disease called rot.

> The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed;
> But, swoln with wind, and the rank mist they draw,
> *Rot* inwardly, and foul contagion spread.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 127.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rot*, *Decay*, *Putrefy*, *Corrupt*, *Decompose*. *Rot* is, by its age and brevity, so energetic a word that it is often considered inelegant, and *decay* is used as a softer word. That which *rots* or *decays* may or may not emit a foul odor, as an egg or an apple; *putrefy* by derivation implies such foulness of odor, and hence is especially applied to animal matter when it is desired to emphasize that characteristic result of its rotting. *Corrupt* is sometimes used as a strong but not offensive word for thorough spoiling, that makes a thing repulsive or loathsome. To *decompose* is to return to the original elements; the word is sometimes used as a euphemism for *rot* or *putrefy*. The moral uses of the first four words correspond to the physical.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause decomposition in; subject to a process of rotting; make rotten: as, dampness *rots* many things; to *rot* flax. See *ret*[1]. Sometimes used imperatively in imprecation. Compare *rat*[3], *drat*[2].

> Wel bet is roten appul out of hoord,
> Than that it *rotie* al the remenaunt.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 43.
>
> I would my tongue could *rot* them [your hands] off!
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 370.
>
> "What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od *rot* 'em!"
> Were the last words of Higginbottom.
> *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, ix.

2. To produce a rotting or putrefactive disease in; specifically, to give the rot to, as sheep or other animals. See *rot*, *n.*, 2.

> The other [sheep] *rotted* with delicious feed.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4. 93.

★**rot** (rot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rott*; < ME. *rot*, *rott*, *rote*, *rotte* = MD. *rot*, rottenness: see *rot*, *v.*] **1.** The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; also, rotted substance; matter weakened or disintegrated by rotting.

> I will not kiss thee; then the *rot* returns
> To thine own lips again. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 63.

2. A condition of rottenness to which certain animals and plants are liable, as the sheep and the potato (see *potato*), attended by more or less putrescence. (*a*) The rot in sheep, which sometimes affects other animals also, is a fatal distemper caused by the presence of a great number of entozoa, called liver-flukes (*Distoma hepaticum*), in the liver, developed from germs swallowed with the food. The disease is promoted also by a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and herbage. It has different degrees of rapidity, but is generally fatal. (*b*) In botany *rot* is a general term somewhat loosely applied to cases of the breaking down of the tissues of plants by the destructive agencies of fungi, especially saprophytic fungi and bacteria, but also parasitic fungi. The attacks of parasitic forms, the punctures of insects, and mechanical injuries to plants are frequently followed by decay or rot, since these accidents permit the introduction of bacteria, which are very active agents. The rot may be either "dry" (see *dry-rot*) or "wet"—that is, it may or may not be accompanied by moisture: both kinds may be seen in the potato-rot, which is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*. The so-called black rot of the grape is caused by *Guignardia Bidwellii*, the white rot by *Coniothyrium Diplodiella*, the brown rot by *Plasmopara viticola*, and the bitter rot by *Melanconium fuligineum*. The brown rot of the cherry is caused by *Monilia fructigena*. See *potato-rot*, *grape-rot*.

> They have a *Rott* some Years like Sheep.
> *Congreve*, Husband his own Cuckold, Prol.

3. Disgusting stuff; nauseating nonsense; unendurable trash; rant; twaddle; bosh. [Slang.]

> Immediately upon the conclusion of the second act Sir Christopher charged out, muttering something, as he passed, about . . . having had enough of this *rot*.
> *W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, vi.
>
> The accomplished stenographer . . . restored the awful volume of unmitigated *rot*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 477.

Grinders' rot. See *grinder*.—**Saltpeter rot.** See *saltpeter*.—**White rot**, either of the plants *Pinguicula vulgaris* and *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. See *sheep-rot*.

rota[1] (rō′tä), *n.* [= OF. *roe*, *roue* (> ME. *roo*), F. *roue*, dial. *reue* = Pr. *roda* = Sp. *rueda* = Pg. *roda* = It. *rota*, *ruota*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel of a vehicle, a potters' wheel, a wheel for torture, poet. a car, chariot, the disk of the sun, etc., ML. a circle, circular garment, a round cake, etc., = Ir. Gael. *roth* = W. *rhod*, a wheel, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat* (*rad-*), G. *rad*, a wheel, = Lith. *rãtas*, a wheel, pl. *ratai*, a cart, wheeled vehicle, = Skt. *ratha*, wagon, war-chariot, prob. < √ *ar*, go. From L. *rota* are ult. E. *rotate*, *rotary*, *rotatory*, *rotund*, *round*, *roundel*, *rondel*, *rondeau*, *rundlet*, *roué*, *roll*, *rowel*, *roulade*, *rouleau*, *roulette*, *control*, etc.] **1.** A wheel.—**2.** A course, turn, or routine.

> Fifty years' service of our country had familiarized the whole *rota* of duty in every office and department.
> *E. Styles*, Sermon, 1788.

The experience of those managers who have taken their *rota* of duty in the office.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 254.

3. A roll or list; a school-roll, a military roll, a roll of jurors, or the like, showing the order of call or of turns of duty.

"Whose turn for hot water?" . . . "East's and Tadpole's," answered the senior fag, who kept the *rota*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

Its [the county court's] ordinary judicial work . . . required the attendance of the parties to suits and the *rota* of qualified jurors, and of none others.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 420.

4. In *music*, same as *round*[1], or any variety of piece in which repeats are frequent.—**5.** A reliquary or other receptacle of circular form, ornamented with a cross whose arms reach the outer rim so that the whole resembles a wheel.—**6.** [*cap.*] An ecclesiastical tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church, having its seat at the papal court. It is composed of twelve prelates, called *auditors*, and was formerly the supreme court of justice and universal court of appeal. It is now divided into two colleges or senates, and has jurisdiction, in the territory of the church, of all suits by appeal and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial. Owing to the present political position of the papacy, its power is very greatly diminished. There is no appeal from its decisions except to the Pope.

rota[2] (rō′tạ), *n.* [ML., also *rotta:* see *rote*[3].] Same as *rote*[3], in either of its senses.

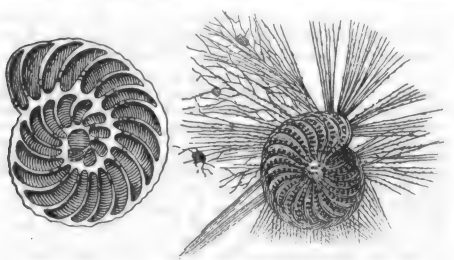
rotacism, rotacize, etc. See *rhotacism*, etc.

rotal (rō′tal), *a.* [< LL. *rotalis*, having wheels, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to a wheel or wheels, or to wheeled vehicles. [Rare.]

The Cannebière is in a chronic state of vocal and *rotal* tumult.
G. A. Sala, in Illustrated London News, Nov. 5, 1881, [p. 439. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotary motion. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rotalia (rō-tā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), neut. pl. of LL. *rotalis*, having wheels: see *rotal*.] The typical genus of *Rotaliidæ*, formerly used with great latitude, now much restricted.



Rotalia.— On the right, with extended filamentous pseudopodia; on the left, more enlarged section of the chambered shell.

The shells or tests of these foraminifers are extremely minute, and of a rotate, turbinate, or nautiloid figure. They abound from the Jurassic onward.

rotalian (rō-tā′li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rotalia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rotalia*, in a broad sense; rotaline; rotaliform.

In the *Rotalian* series the chambers are disposed in a turbinoid spire. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 483.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rotalia* in a broad sense.

Rotalidea (rō-tạ-lid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idea.*] A group of perforate foraminifers, regarded as an order. It contains groups called families and named *Spirillinina*, *Rotalina*, and *Tinaporina*, and corresponds to the family *Rotaliidæ*.

rotalidean (rō-tạ-lid′ē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rotalidea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Rotaline or rotaliform, in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Rotalidea*.

II. *n.* A rotalidean foraminifer.

rotaliform (rō-tal′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Rotalia* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the test of members of the genus *Rotalia;* rotaline in form. The peculiarity is that the shell is coiled so as to show all the segments on the upper surface, but only those of the last convolution on the lower surface, where the aperture is situated. Also *rotaliiform*.

Rotaliidæ (rō-tạ-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhizopods whose test is calcareous, perforate, free or adherent, typically spiral, and rotaliform—that is to say, coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior or apertural side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other. Aberrant forms are evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular. Some of the higher modifications have double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. See cut under *Rotalia*.

rotaliiform (rō-tā′li-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *rotaliform*.

Rotaliinæ (rō-tā-li-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Rotaliidæ* with the test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, and very rarely irregular or acervuline.

Rotalina (rō-tạ-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *Rotalia* + *-ina*[2].] A group of *Rotalidea:* same as *Rotaliinæ*.

rotaline (rō′tạ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Rotalina.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rotalina* or *Rotalidea;* rotalidean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rotalina*, *Rotaliidæ*, or *Rotalidea*.

rotalite (rō′tạ-līt), *n.* [< L. *rota*, a wheel, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil rotalian or rotaline.

rotaman† (rō′tạ-mạn), *n.* [< *rota*[1] + *man.*] One who belongs to a rota. [Rare.]

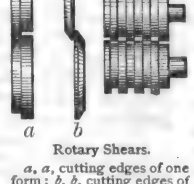
Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *Rota-men* of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1108.

rotang (rō′tang), *n.* [< F. (NL.) *rotang:* see *ratan.*] One of the ratan-palms, *Calamus Rotang*. See *ratan*.

★**rotary** (rō′tạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **rotarius*, pertaining to wheels (found as a noun, a wheelwright), < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] **1.** Rotating; turning round and round, as a wheel on its axis; having or characterized by rotation: as, *rotary* animalcules; *rotary* motion.—**2.** Acting or held in rotation, as officers or an office; turn-about; rotating. [Rare.]

Several years since they . . . became an Independent Presbyterian church with a *rotary* board of elders.
The Congregationalist, May 30, 1862.

Danks rotary furnace. See *furnace.*—**Rotary battery,** a peculiar arrangement of the stamps in a stamping-mill, in which they are grouped in circular form instead of standing in a straight line as is ordinarily the case.—**Rotary blower, brush, crane.** See the nouns.—**Rotary cutter.** (*a*) A milling-tool. (*b*) In *metal-working*, a serrated rotary steel tool used on a mandrel in a lathe for operating upon a piece of metal presented to it and fed toward it on a slide-rest or other analogous movable support. (*c*) In *wood-working:* (1) A rotary chisel-edged cutter fastened to a cutter-head, or one of a gang of cutters so attached, used to cut away superfluous wood in shaping irregular forms, as in the manufacture of hames for harness, of fellies for wagon-wheels, of curved chair-legs, etc. (2) A solid steel tool having rotating cutting edges, in the nature of a burring-tool or router, used in carving-machines for cutting ornamental figures in intaglio. In working upon wood with rotary cutters, the cutter-head shafts or cutter-spindles are sometimes carried by movable bearings, and guided after the manner of a tracing-point or stylus in a pantograph. In other machines the bearings of the cutter-head shafts or spindles are stationary, and the work is itself guided and moved to produce the required shape or pattern. See *burl*[1], 4 (*c*), and *router*. Compare also *shaper* and *shaping-machine.*—**Rotary fan,** in *pneumatic engin.*, a blowing-machine consisting of a rotary shaft with vanes or fans that rotate in a case to which the shaft-bearings are usually attached, the air entering the case through central annular openings around the shaft, and being driven by centrifugal force against the inside periphery of the case, whence it issues under pressure corresponding with the centrifugal force generated, and for any given diameter of the fan-wheel depending upon the velocity of rotation. Also called *fan-blower, fan-wheel,* or simply *fan.*—**Rotary gatherer,** in *printing*, a revolving circular table on which the sections of a book are put, and successively brought to the gatherer. [Eng.]—**Rotary-hearth oven, rotary oven.** See *oven.*—**Rotary press, rotary machine,** in *printing*, a printing-press or -machine in which the types or plates to be printed are fastened upon a rotating cylinder, and are impressed on a continuous roll of paper. See *printing-machine.*—**Rotary puddler, pump, steam-engine.** See the nouns.—**Rotary shears,** shears having circular overlapping blades, provided with mechanism for rotating the blades, which cut at the point of intersection of their overlapping edges.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler,** a tubular boiler with a cylindrical shell supported on trunnions to permit revolution.—**Rotary valve.** (*a*) A valve that acts by partial rotation, after the manner of a rock-shaft, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with the port or ports in the valve-seat, to which it is accurately fitted. Such valves were used in the earliest forms of steam-engines to which automatic valve-gear was applied, and are now used in the automatic valve-gear of some of the finest variable cut-off engines. (See *steam-engine* and *valve-gear.*) When a single rotary valve is used both for induction and for eduction, and actuated by an eccentric rod connected with a rocker-arm rigidly attached to the body of the valve, the principles of this valve-motion are precisely the same as those of the common slide-valve motion, the point of cut-off depending upon angular advance of the eccentric and lap, and the admission being influenced by lead as in the slide-valve. Also called *rock-valve.* See *slide-valve, cut-off, angular advance* (under *angular*), *lap*[3], 3, and *lead*[1], 8. (*b*) A valve which makes complete and successive revolutions, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with a port or ports in its seat. This kind of valve has been but little used.



Rotary Shears.

a, a, cutting edges of one form; *b, b*, cutting edges of another form; *c*, a series of rotary-shear blades formed in a single piece of the form shown at *a;* they operate simultaneously to cut a sheet of metal into parallel strips of uniform width.

rotascope (rō′tạ-skōp), *n.* [< L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rota*[1]), + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *gyroscope*.

rotatable (rō′tā-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *rotate* + *-able.*] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

The improvement consists in the *rotatable* nozzle.
The Engineer, LXV. 359.

The *rotatable* blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 306.

rotatably (rō′tā-tạ-bli), *adv.* In a rotatable manner; so as to be rotated.

Pocketed valve *rotatably* supported in said casing.
The Engineer, LXVI. 212.

rotate (rō′tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotated*, ppr. *rotating.* [< L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare* (> It. *rotare* = Pg. Sp. *rodar* = Pr. *rodar, rogar* = F. *rouer*), revolve like a wheel, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To revolve or move round a center or axis; turn in a circle, as or like a wheel; have a continuous circular motion.—**2.** To turn in a curve upon a center or support; have a revolving motion from side to side or up and down; specifically, in *anat.*, to be rotated; execute one or any of the movements of rotation.

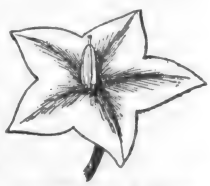
In convergence the eyes *rotate* on the optic axis in opposite directions. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 488.

3. To go round in succession, as in or among a revolving or a repeating series; alternate serially; especially, to act or pass in rotation, as a set of office-holders or an office.—**Rotating fires.** See *firework*, 2.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to revolve upon an axis or upon a support; give a circular or curvilinear movement to; turn in a curve: as, to *rotate* a cylinder by hand; to *rotate* the head or the eyes.—**2.** To move or change about in a series or in rotation; cause to succeed in a serial or recurrent order: as, to *rotate* certain men in the tenure of an office.

The best men would be sooner or later *rotated* out of office, and inferior men would take their places.
Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 549.

rotate (rō′tāt), *a.* [< L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, turn: see *rotate*, *v.*] **1.** In *bot.*, wheel-shaped; spreading out nearly flat like a wheel: as, the limb of a *rotate* corolla, calyx, etc.: usually applied to a sympetalous corolla with a short tube.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, wheel-shaped; rotiform; specifically, in *entom.*, noting hairs, spines, etc., when they form a ring around any organ or part, projecting at right angles to the axis.



Rotate Corolla of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

rotated (rō′tā-ted), *a.* [< *rotate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rotate*.

rotate-plane (rō′tāt-plān), *a.* In *bot.*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. Also *rotato-plane*.

rotating-ring (rō′tā-ting-ring), *n.* In *gun.*, a band of brass or copper placed around a projectile to take the grooves in the bore of a cannon and give rotation to the projectile.

A single *rotating ring* of copper is used for all calibers.
Gun Foundry Board Report, p. 33.

★**rotation** (rō-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *rotation* = Sp. *rotación* = Pg. *rotação* = It. *rotazione*, < L. *rotatio(n-)*, < *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, rotate: see *rotate*.] **1.** The act of rotating or turning, or the state of being whirled round; the continuous motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, its opposite sides moving relatively to one another, as distinguished from the forward motion of the whole body in a circle or an ellipse independent of any relative motion of its parts, as that of the planets. Thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation;* its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution;* but *revolution* is often and not improperly used to designate *rotation*, as being a more general term.

In *rotations* a little force toward the circumference is equal to a greater force towards the centre.
Bacon, Works (ed. Spedding), IX. 447.

The axle-trees of chariots . . . [take] fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels.
Newton, Opticks, iii., query 8.

The *rotation* of the plane of polarization is proportional to the strength of the magnetic action.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 221.

2. A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable

cells, as in *Chara* and *Vallisneria*. See below.—**3.** Serial or recurrent order; a round or sequence of one after another; a fixed or definite routine of succession; regularly recurring change.

I have often observed particular words and phrases come much into vogue. . . . This has lately been remarkable of the word *rotation*. . . . Nothing is done now but by *rotation*. . . . [In] whist, they play the rubbers by *rotation;* a fine lady returns her visits by *rotation;* and the parson of our parish declared yesterday that . . . he, his curate, the lecturer, and now and then a friend, would for the future preach by *rotation*.
British Mag., 1763, p. 542, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 164.

Angular velocity of rotation. When a solid body revolves about an axis, its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis, and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity is the angular velocity of rotation. It is often expressed as in turns per second.—**Axial rotation.** See *axial*.—**Axis of rotation.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of rotation,** the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the center of motion.—**Center of spontaneous rotation,** the point about which a body all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its center of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies in free space, and not in a direction passing through the center of gravity of the body or system, a rotatory motion will ensue about an axis passing through the center of gravity, and the center about which this motion is performed is called the *center of spontaneous rotation*.—**Circular rotation of the eyeball,** rotation about the visual axis.—**Congruency of rotations.** See *congruency*.—**Couple of rotations.** See *couple*.—**Energy of rotation.** See *energy*.—**Magnetic rotation of currents.** See *magnetic*.—**Magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *magnetic rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Method of rotations,** a method used in descriptive geometry, consisting in turning a part of the given geometrical system about an axis, usually perpendicular to a plane of projection.—**Principal axes of rotation.** If a point which is not the center of gravity be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum are called the *principal axes of rotation*. In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent.—**Principle of the composition of rotations,** the proposition that three rotations about axes which meet in one point are equivalent to one rotation round an axis through the same point, the measure of the rotations being taken upon the axes, and the axis of the resultant rotation being the diagonal of the parallelepiped of which the others are sides.—**Pure rotation,** rotation without translation; a screw-motion where the pitch of the screw vanishes.—**Rotation in office,** the holding of the same office by different persons in succession; specifically, in *politics*, the transfer of offices, especially those filled by appointment, to new incumbents at more or less regular intervals, without regard to the manner in which their duties have been discharged. In the United States the principle of rotation in appointive offices has been both advocated and condemned with great urgency on grounds of public advantage and partisan or personal right.

Jefferson would have *rotation in office*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 260.

Rotation of crops, a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping. It is found that the same kind of crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soil through a succession of years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another in repeated series. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation, but it is a recognized rule in all cases that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow.—**Rotation of protoplasm,** in *bot.*, the streaming movement of protoplasm which follows the walls in those cells showing the movement. Under a moderately high power of the microscope the protoplasm of vitally active cells is seen to be in a state of constant activity or rotation—that is, it flows or moves about in steady streams or bands in various directions inside the cell. These moving protoplasmic bands have embedded in them minute granules. The rate of the movements varies in different plants, being (at a temperature of 15° C.) only .009 millimeter per minute in the leaf-cells of *Potamogeton crispus*, and 10 millimeters per minute in the plasmodium of *Didymium Serpula*. See *protoplasm*.—**Rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.

rotational (rō-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *rotation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; of the nature of rotation: as, *rotational* velocity.

We should thus be led to find an atom, not in the *rotational* motion of a vortex-ring, but in irrotational motion round a re-entering channel.
W. K. Clifford, Lects., I. 242.

Rotational motion of a fluid. See *vortex-motion*.

rotation-area (rō-tā′shọn-ā″rē-ạ), *n.* Double the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass of a material system by the differential coefficient relative to the time of the area described by the radius vector upon the plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation. If all the external forces which act upon a system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion, which is the principle of the conservation of areas.

The *rotation-area* for an axis may be exhibited geometrically by a portion of the axis which is taken proportional to the area, and it is evident from the theory of projections that *rotation-areas* for different axes may be combined by the same laws with which forces applied to a point and rotations are combined, so that there is a corresponding parallelopiped of *rotation-areas*. There is, then, for every system, an axis of resultant *rotation-area*, with reference to which the rotation is a maximum, and the *rotation-area* for any other axis is the corresponding projection of the resultant *rotation-area*. The *rotation-area* vanishes for an axis which is perpendicular to the axis of resultant *rotation-area*.
B. Peirce, Analytical Mechanics, § 754.

rotative (rō′tā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *rotatif*, < L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, rotate: see *rotate*.] **1.** Causing something to rotate; producing rotation.

The *rotative* forces acting on A and B are, as it were, distributed by the diurnal rotation around NS.
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 211.

2. Pertaining to rotation; rotational.

This high *rotative* velocity of the sun must cause an equatorial rise of the solar atmosphere.
Siemens, New Theory of the Sun, p. 21.

rotatively (rō′tā-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to rotate; in a rotatory manner.

An internally-toothed wheel *c*, *rotatively* connected with the said shaft. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 290.

rotato-plane (rō′tā-tō-plān), *a.* Same as *rotate-plane*.

rotator (rō-tā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *rotateur* = Sp. *rodador* = Pg. *rotador* = It. *rotatore*, < L. *rotator*, a whirler, < *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] **1.** One who or that which rotates, or causes rotation; any rotational agency or instrument.

This is mounted on the *rotator*, so that it can be turned around quickly. *Mayer*, Sound, p. 110.

2. Specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle that produces a rolling or rotatory motion of a part; a muscle which rotates a part upon its own axis. [In this sense usually as New Latin, with plural *rotatores*.]—**3.** In *metal-working*, a revolving or rotary furnace.—**Rotatores dorsi.** Same as *rotatores spinæ*.—**Rotatores femoris,** six muscles which in the human subject rotate the femur and evert the thigh: they are the pyriformis, quadratus, obturator externus and internus, with the gemellus superior and inferior.—**Rotatores spinæ,** several (about eleven) small deep-seated muscles of the thoracic region of the spine beneath the multifidus, passing obliquely from the transverse process of a vertebra to the lamina of the next vertebra above. Also called *rotispinales*.—**Rotator fibulæ,** the rotator of the fibula, a muscle of the leg of some animals, as lemurs, from the back of the tibia obliquely downward and outward to the front of the fibula.

Rotatoria (rō-tā-tō′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of L. **rotatorius*, < *rotare*, rotate: see *rotary*.] The wheel-animalcules: same as *Rotifera*.

rotatorial (rō-tā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *Rotatoria* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Rotatoria* or *Rotifera;* rotiferal.

rotatorian (rō-tā-tō′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *Rotatoria* + *-an*.] A member of the *Rotatoria;* a rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian*. *The Century*, XIV. 154.

rotatory (rō′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rotatoire*, < NL. **rotatorius*, < L. *rotator*, a whirler, < *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or effecting rotation; turning or causing to turn about or upon an axis or support; relating to motion from or about a fixed point or center: opposed to *reciprocatory*.

The ball and socket joint allows . . . of a *rotatory* or sweeping motion. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

Verdet demonstrated that when a salt is dissolved in water the water and the salt each bring into the solution their special *rotatory* power.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 576.

My lady with her fingers interlock'd,
And *rotatory* thumbs on silken knees.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Going about in a recurrent series; moving from point to point; following in succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke. (Imp. Dict.)*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, rotatorial or rotiferal, as a wheel-animalcule.—**4.** In *anat.*, causing rotation: as, a *rotatory* muscle.—**Magnetic rotatory polarization,** that rotation of the plane of polarization, + or —, which takes place when a plane-polarized beam of light is transmitted through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field, and similarly when it is reflected from the pole of a powerful electromagnet.—**Magnetic rotatory power.** See *magnetic*.—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis*.—**Rotatory muscle,** a rotator.—**Rotatory polarization,** the change of plane to the right or to the left (of an observer looking in the direction the ray is moving) which a ray of plane-polarized light undergoes when passed through quartz, sugar, etc.: if the rotation is to the right, the substance is said to be *dextrorotatory* (or positive), as cane-sugar and glucose; if to the left, it is called *levorotatory* (or negative), as starch-sugar, quinine, etc. See also *magnetic rotatory polarization*, above.—**Rotatory power,** the property which is possessed by some crystalline bodies, and a great number of liquids and solutions, of rotating the plane of polarization. See *rotatory polarization*.—**Rotatory steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Specific rotatory power,** the angle of rotation which a layer of unit thickness would give to a certain light-ray; practically, an assumed color called the *transition-tint*.

II. *n.*; pl. *rotatories* (-riz). In *zoöl.*, a rotatorian or rotifer.

The *rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body.
Van der Hoeven, Zoöl. (trans.), I. 196.

rotch (roch), *n.* Same as *roach*[2], 2. [Prov. Eng.]

rotche (roch), *n.* [Said to be < D. *rotje*, a petrel; cf. G. dial. *rätsche*, G. *rätsch-ente*, the common wild duck, < *ratschen, rätschen*, splash like a duck.] The little auk, auklet, dovekie, or seadove, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*. See *Mergulus, Alle*, and cut under *dovekie*. Also *rotchie, rotge*.

rotchie, *n.* Same as *rotche*.

rote[1] (rōt), *n.* [< ME. *rot, root, rote*; poss. < OF. *rote, route*, a way through a forest, a way, road, track, rut, F. *route*, a way, road, track, = Sp. *ruta* = Pg. *rota*, track, course of a ship at sea (ML. reflex *rotta, rota*), < ML. *rupta*, a way through a forest, a way, road, street; prop. adj., sc. *via*, a way broken or cut through a forest; < L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. *Rote*[1] would thus be a doublet of *route*[1], *rout*[5], *rut*[1], q. v.] **1.** A fixed or unchanging round, as in learning or reciting something; mechanical routine in learning, or in the repetition of that which has been learned; exact memorizing, or reproduction from memory, as of words or sounds, with or without attention to their significance: chiefly in the phrase *by rote*.

Loke a ribaut of hem that can nougt wel reden
His rewle ne his respondes but *be* pure *rote*,
Als as he were a connynge Clerke he casteth the lawes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 377.

First, rehearse your song *by rote*,
To each word a warbling note.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 404.

He rather saith it *by rote* to himself, as that he would have, than that he can thoroughly believe it, or be persuaded of it. *Bacon*, Atheism (ed. 1887).

The lazy manner of reading sermons, or speaking sermons *by rote*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. [Rare.]

A *rote* of buffoonery that serveth all occasions. *Swift.*

3. A row or rank. [Prov. Eng.]

We'll go among them when the barley has been laid in *rotes*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix. (song).

rote[1]† (rōt), *v. t.* [< *rote*[1], *n.* Cf. *rote*[2].] **1.** To learn by rote or by heart.

Speak
To the people; not by your own instruction, . . .
But with such words that are but *roted* in
Your tongue. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 55.

2. To repeat from memory.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, ii.

rote[2]† (rōt), *v. i.* [< L. *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] To rotate; change by rotation.

Now this modell upon rotation was that the third part of the House should *rote* out by ballot every yeare, so that every ninth yeare the House would be wholly altered. No magistrate to continue above 3 yeares.
Aubrey, Lives, J. Harrington.

A third part of the senate, or Parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones to be chosen in their room. *Z. Grey*, Note on Hudibras, II. iii. 1108.

rote[3] (rōt), *n.* [< ME. *rote, roote*, < OF. *rote* (= Pr. OSp. *rota*) = OHG. *hrottā, rottā, rotā, roddā*, MHG. *rotte*, < ML. *rotta, rota, rocta*, earlier *chrotta*, a kind of fiddle, a crowd; of Celtic origin: < W. *crwth* = OIr. *crot* = Gael. *cruit*, a fiddle, crowd: see *crowd*[2].] A musical instrument with strings, and played either by a bow, like a crowd or fiddle, or by a wheel, like a hurdy-gurdy. See *crowd*[2]. Also called *rota*.

Wel couthe he synge and pleyen on a *rote*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 286.

There were two sets of instruments in the middle ages very similar to each other, the one played with the fingers, the other with a bow. The term *Rote* may perhaps have been applied to both classes.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ii.

rote[4]†, *v. i.* An obsolete dialectal form of *rout*[1].

rote[4] (rōt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *rout*[1] or *rut*[2].] The sound of surf, as before a storm. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

Then all amaz'd shriekes out confused cries,
While the seas *rote* doth ring their doleful knell.
Mir. for Mags. (England's Eliza, st. 270), II. 895.

I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north. . . . They call this the *rote* or *rut* of the sea.
D. Webster, Private Correspondence (ed. Fletcher Webster), II. 262.

The *rote* of the surf on Menimsha Bight
Murmurs its warning.
Walter Mitchell, In the Vineyard Sound, Harper's Weekly, [XXXIV. 743.

Within sound of the *rote* of the sea.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 224.

rote[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *root*[1].

rote[6]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *root*[2].

rotella (rō-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *rotellæ* (-ē). [ML., dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *rowel*, from the same source.] **1.** A disk; a round plate.—**2.** A round shield.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gastropods of the family *Rotellidæ*, containing small polished highly colored shells, as *R. suturalis*.—**4.** Any member of this genus.

Rotellidæ (rō-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotella* + *-idæ*.] A family of scutibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rotella*, united generally with the *Trochidæ*.

rotent†, *a.* A Middle English form of *rotten*[1].

rote-song (rōt'sông), *n.* A song to be taught by rote, or by frequent repetition to the learner, as a child before it is able to read.

rot-grass (rot'gràs), *n.* The soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus* and *H. mollis;* also, the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort or penny-rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris:* so called as being supposed to cause rot in sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

rotgut (rot'gut), *n.* and *a.* [< *rot*, *v.*, + obj. *gut*.] **I.** *n.* Bad or adulterated liquor, injurious to the stomach and bowels; in the United States, specifically, whisky adulterated with deleterious substances to cheapen it while increasing its apparent strength. [Colloq. and low.]

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut;* we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*

Rot-gut: cheap whiskey; the word occurs in Heywood's "English Traveller" and Addison's "Drummer" for a poor kind of drink. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

II. *a.* Injurious and corrosive: said of bad liquor. [Colloq. and low.]

Then there's fuddling about in the public-house, and drinking bad spirits, and punch, and such *rot-gut* stuff.
T. Hughes, School Days at Rugby, i. 6.

rötheln (rē'teln), *n.* [G.] Same as *rubella*.

rother[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rudder*[1].

rother[2] (roᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rother, reother, rither, rether* (pl. *rotheres, retheren, rutheren, ritheren*), < AS. *hrīther, hrȳther*, a horned beast, an ox, bull, cow, pl. *hritheru, hrytheru, hrythera, hrutheru, hrythro*, earlier with long vowel *hrīther*, etc., horned cattle, oxen, = OFries. *hrither, rither, reder* = D. *rund* = OHG. *hrind, rind*, MHG. *rint* (*rind-*), G. *rind* (the formative *-er* being retained in the plural *rinder*), a horned beast, an ox, etc., pl. *rinder*, horned cattle (> *rinderpest*, > E. *rinderpest*, a cattle-plague), = Goth. **hrinthis* or **hrunthis* (not recorded). Connection with *horn* is doubtful: see *horn*.] A bovine animal; a cow, or an animal of the cow kind. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Foure *rotheren* hym by-forn that feble were [worthen];
Men myȝte reken ich a ryb, so reufull they weren.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 431.

It is the pasture lards the *rother's* sides,
The want that makes him lean.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 12.

[In this passage *rother's* is an emendation of *brother's*, which is given in most editions.]

rother[3] (roᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *rother-soil*.] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or local, Eng.]

rother-beast (roᴛʜ'ėr-bēst), *n.* A bovine or rother.

Bucerum pœcus, an hearde of *rother beastes*.
Elyot, ed. 1559. (*Halliwell.*)

rothermuck (roᴛʜ'ėr-muk), *n.* The barnacle-goose, *Anser bernicla* or *Bernicla leucopsis*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

rother-nail (roᴛʜ'ėr-nāl), *n.* [That is, *rudder-nail*.] In *ship-building*, a nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons. [Eng.]

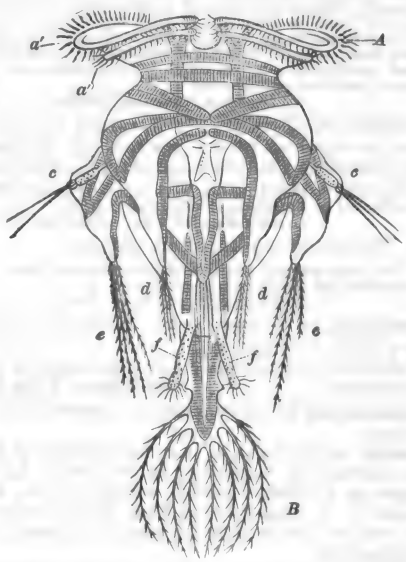
rother-soil (roᴛʜ'ėr-soil), *n.* [< *rother*[2] + *soil*[3].] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In Herefordshire the dung of such [horned] beasts is still called *rother soyl*.
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

Rothesay herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Heralds' College.

rothoffite (rot'hof-īt), *n.* [< E. *Rothoff* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet, brown or black in color, found in Sweden.

Rotifer (rō'ti-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Leeuwenhoek, 1702), having a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rota*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** The name-giving genus of *Rotifera*, based upon a species called *R. vulgaris*, and now placed in the family *Philodinidæ*, including forms which swim or creep like a leech, and have a forked, jointed, telescopic foot. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] One of the *Rotifera* (which see); any wheel-animalcule. Rotifers are

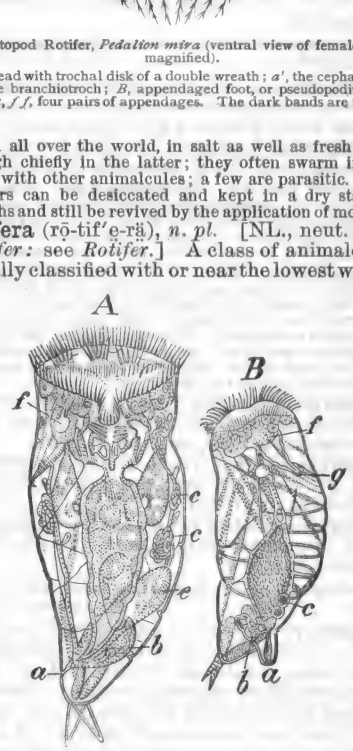


A Scirtopod Rotifer, *Pedalion mira* (ventral view of female, highly magnified).

A, head with trochal disk of a double wreath; *a'*, the cephalotroch; *a''*, the branchiotroch; *B*, appendaged foot, or pseudopodium; *c c*, *d d*, *e e*, *f f*, four pairs of appendages. The dark bands are the muscles.

found all over the world, in salt as well as fresh water, though chiefly in the latter; they often swarm in infusions with other animalcules; a few are parasitic. Many rotifers can be desiccated and kept in a dry state for months and still be revived by the application of moisture.

Rotifera (rō-tif'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Rotifer:* see *Rotifer*.] A class of animalcules, usually classified with or near the lowest worms,



Hydatina senta, one of the illoricate ploimate *Rotifera*, magnified.

A, female: *a*, anus; *b*, contractile vacuole; *c*, water-vessels; *e*, ovary; *f*, ganglion. *B*, male: *a*, penis; *b*, contractile vacuole; *c*, testis; *f*, ganglion; *g*, setigerous pit. In both figures the conspicuous wheel or wreath and the forked foot are unmarked.

distinguished by their circles of cilia, sometimes single, sometimes double, which through the microscope appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel-animalcules* and *Rotatoria*. They are a small but well-marked group, whose true position in the evolutionary series is much questioned. Some of the forms have been known for nearly two centuries, and many others have only recently been brought to light. Being all of microscopic size, and often appearing in infusions, the rotifers that were known up to about 1838, the period of Ehrenberg's researches, were considered to be protozoan, and they were placed with some vegetable organisms in the old-fashioned infusories. (See *Infusoria*, 1.) Their readily discernible complex organization gave one of the reasons for supposing that infusorians reach a comparatively high grade of development. Rotifers present great attractions to the microscopist, and have been much studied; and the organization of few of the low invertebrates is better known. They are true metazoans, of microscopic size, bilaterally symmetrical, usually without metameric segmentation, always with an intestinal canal and a body-cavity or cœlom, and with an anus as well as a mouth (except in one group). Head and tail are generally well marked; the former bears, under many modifications, the characteristic wheel-organ which gives name to the group, and is technically called the *trochal disk* (see cut under *trochal*); the tail or foot-body, called *pseudopodium*, is variously modified as a locomotory organ for swimming, skipping, creeping, or rooting (see *pseudopodium*, 2, and cut under *Rotifer*); in a few genera it is wanting. The body is covered with a firm cuticle, and sometimes also sheathed in a protective case (see *urceolus*); it often presents peculiar spinose or setose appendages. The muscular system may be quite highly developed, as in *Pedalion*, where it consists of several symmetrically disposed bands. In the alimentary canal may usually be distinguished a mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestine, and anus. The pharynx contains the *mastax* with its teeth or *trophi*, among which are parts called *malleus, incus, uncus, fulcrum, ramus*, and *manubrium* (see these names, and cut under *uncus*). All true rotifers have a mastax; its homologies are disputed. Both the pharynx and the esophagus are chitinized. The intestine is lined with ciliated epithelium. Nephridia are present; a nervous system is demonstrable; and various sense-organs, as eye-spots, are recognized. Rotifers were supposed to be hermaphroditic; but separation of sex has been determined for most members of the class, the males being in all such cases small and degenerate in comparison with the females. Details of the reproductive process vary in different cases. The classification of *Rotifera*, as well as the taxonomic rank and systematic position of the group, is not yet settled, as some equivocal or aberrant forms remain to be accounted for. Exclusive of these, a reclassification given by C. T. Hudson in 1884, and generally accepted, is into four orders: (1) *Rhizota*, rooted rotifers, with families *Flosculariidæ* and *Melicertidæ*; (2) *Bdelloida* (or *Bdelligrada*), creeping rotifers, with one family, called *Philodinidæ*, though containing the original genus *Rotifer;* (3) *Scirtopoda*, skipping rotifers, the *Pedalionidæ*, with one genus (see cut under *Rotifer*); and (4) *Ploima*, or swimming rotifers, the rest of the class. These are either illoricate (the *Hydatinidæ, Synchætidæ, Notommatidæ, Triarthridæ*, and *Asplanchnidæ*) or loricate (the *Brachionidæ, Pterodinidæ*, and *Euchlanidæ*). *Seisonacea* form a fifth order. Ranked as a superclass or phylum, the rotifers have also been divided into two classes: *Parapodiata*, represented by the genus *Pedalion;* and *Lipopoda*, all the rest. *Hydatina senta* is a common rotifer belonging to the illoricate ploimate group.

rotiferal (rō-tif'ę-ral), *a.* [< *rotifer* + *-al*.] Bearing a wheel—that is, having a wheel-organ; pertaining to the *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, or having their characters; rotatorial or rotatory, as an animalcule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 8.

rotiferan (rō-tif'ę-ran), *n.* [< *rotifer* + *-an*.] An individual member of the *Rotifera;* a rotifer. *Nature*, XLI. 378. [Rare.]

rotiferous (rō-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *rotifer* + *-ous*.] Having a wheel, as a wheel-animalcule; relating to rotifers.

rotiform (rō'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rota*, a wheel, + *forma*, form.] Wheel-shaped; rotate.

rotispinalis (rō"ti-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *rotispinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *rota*, a wheel, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] A muscle of the back which assists in rotating the vertebræ.

rôtisserie (rō-tēs-rē'), *n.* [F.] A restaurant at which meats, poultry, etc., are roasted in the sight of customers.

rotl (rot'l), *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian pound of twelve ounces. Each city has its own rotls for different commodities, so that the number of these units is great. Few weigh less than a troy pound, about one third of them have weights between one and two, another third between two and five, and the remainder between five and ninety troy pounds. The following are a few of the rotls now in use:

	Grams.	Pounds Avoirdupois.
Egypt	444	0.98
Tripoli, market	1817	4.01
" large	2180	4.81
Tunis, for metals	507	1.12
" " fruit, etc.	568	1.17
" " vegetables	639	1.41
Abyssinia	311	0.69
Morocco	508	1.12
Acre, for raw cotton	2207	4.87
" " yarn	2037	4.49
Aleppo, for figs, etc.	2280	5.03
" " silk	2220	4.89
" " Persian silk	2154	4.75
" " drugs	1902	4.19
Damascus	1787	3.94

rotonde (rō-tond'), *n.* [F., < *rotonde*, round: see *rotund*.] **1.** A ruff of the kind worn during the early years of the seventeenth century by both men and women. Compare *ruff*[1], 1.—**2.** A cope, the ecclesiastical garment especially so called when considered as an object of decorative art.

rotondo (rō-ton'dō), *a.* [< It. *rotondo*, round: see *round*[1], *rotund*.] In *music*, round; full.

★**rotor** (rō'tor), *n.* [Short for *rotator*.] A quantity having magnitude, direction, and position.

In analogy with this [Hamilton's use of the word *vector*], I propose to use the name *rotor* (short for rotator) to mean a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position, of which the simplest type is a velocity of rotation about a certain axis. A *rotor* will be geometrically represented by a length proportional to its magnitude measured upon its axis in a certain sense.
W. K. Clifford, Lond. Math. Soc. Proc., 1873, p. 381.

rotour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **rotour*, < *rote*, a rote: see *rote*[3].] A player on the rote.

He is a persone, she thynkethe, of fair figure,
A yong *rotour*, redy to hir pleasier.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 35. (*Halliwell.*)

rot-steep (rot'stēp), *n.* The process of steeping cotton fabrics in water to remove impurities, preparatory to bleaching. See the quotation.

The *rot steep*, so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy, is intended to thoroughly wet the cloth. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 45.

rotta†, *n.* Same as *rota*[2].

rottan†, *n.* An occasional spelling of *ratan*.

Rottbœllia (rot-bel'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after C. F. *Rottbœll* (1727–1797), professor of botany at Copenhagen, author of botanical works.] A name given by Linnæus filius in 1779 to *Manisuris*, a genus of grasses, of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*. It is marked by spikelets spiked in pairs, one of each pair sterile and pedicelled, the other fertile and sessile, and, further, by the cylindrical form of the spike, by the spikelets being embedded in excavations of the axis, by the absence of long hairs or awns, and by the single unisexual flower which commonly forms the fertile spikelet, containing four obtuse glumes, three stamens, and two distinct styles. The 30 species inhabit warm or temperate regions in both hemispheres; one species, *Manisuris rugosa*, is found in pine-barrens from Delaware southward. They are generally tall grasses with flat leaves, either rough or smooth. Some species bear a cluster of spikes, others a single one, or, as in *M. digitata*, a handsome species of the Orient, an elongated spike is sometimes set with a few short branches at its base, with often an additional male flower in each spikelet. Some are forage-grasses, as the tropical *M. compressa*, ★valued by graziers in Australia.

rotten[1] (rot'n), *a.* [< ME. *roten, roton, rotin*, < Icel. *rotinn* = Sw. *rutten* = Dan. *raaden*, rotten; in form pp. of a lost verb, Icel. as if **rjōta*, rot: see *rot*.] 1. Undergoing natural decomposition; affected by rot or organic dissolution; putrid (as animal and some vegetable matters), soft (as fruits, etc.), or weak (as vegetable fibers, fabrics, etc.) from elemental decay: as, a *rotten* carcass or egg; a *rotten* log or plank; *rotten* cloth.

The seed is *rotten* under their clods. Joel i. 17.

Breaking his oath and resolution like
A twist of *rotten* silk. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 96.

2. Putrid from organic decay, or from the presence of decomposing matter; hence, of a putrid quality; ill-smelling; fetid.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek o' the *rotten* fens. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 121.

3. Affected with the disease called rot, as sheep or other animals.

Many of those that got safe on the Island, for want of being accustomed to such hardships, died like *rotten* Sheep. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 50.

4. Unsound as if from rotting; in a loose or disintegrated state; soft or friable; yielding: as, *rotten* iron or stone.

They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

His principal care was to have many Bridges laid over Bogs and *rott'n* Moars. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

We were obliged to leave the river on account of *rotten* ice, and took to the open plains, where our deers sank to their bellies in the loose snow.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

5. Unsound in character or quality; in a corrupt or untrustworthy state; destitute of stability or integrity.

Never did base and *rotten* policy
Colour her working with such deadly wounds.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 108.

Leaning these Antiquities [Babylonian legends], *rotten* with age, let vs come to take better view of this stately Cittie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 55.

Our condition is not sound but *rotten*, both in religion and all civil prudence. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

6. In *printing*, said of bad prints from woodcuts that show holes and broken lines.—**Rotten borough.** See *borough*[1].

rotten[2] (rot'n), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ratten*.

rotten-egg (rot'n-eg'), *v. t.* [< *rotten egg*.] To pelt with rotten or putrid eggs; throw rotten eggs at: done as a manifestation of extreme anger or disgust.

Rev. ——— and Bishop ——— . . . were *rotten-egged* and "rocked," but San Antonio is bitterly ashamed of it. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 11, 1887.

rottenly (rot'n-li), *adv.* In a rotten manner; hence, fetidly; putridly; unsoundly; defectively.

rottenness (rot'n-nes), *n.* The state of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; unsoundness; corruptness.

A sound heart is the life of the flesh; but envy the *rottenness* of the bones. Prov. xiv. 30.

What's gained by falsehood? There they stand
Whose trade it is, whose life it is! How vain
To gild such *rottenness*! *Browning*, Strafford, iv. 1.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *n.* An argillaceous or silicious limestone which by weathering has become soft and friable, the calcareous part having been wholly or in part removed. This material when pulverized forms a cheap and efficient substance for use in polishing the softer metals.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rottenstoned*, ppr. *rottenstoning*. [< *rottenstone*, *n.*] To polish with rottenstone.

rotting (rot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rot*, *v.*] Same as *retting*, 1.

Rottlera (rot'lėr-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. *Rottler*, a Danish missionary.] A proposed genus of plants, now placed under *Echinus*.

rottolo (rot'ō-lō), *n.* [< It. *rotolo*, a certain weight, also a round, < L. *rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a certain weight: see *rotula*, *roll*.] A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean.

rotton (rot'on), *n.* Same as *ratten*.

rotula (rot'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *rotulæ* (-lē). [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *roll*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *patella*, 2. (*b*) One of the five radial pieces entering into the composition of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, serving to connect the epiphyses of each of the five alveoli, and to furnish an articulation for each of the five radii or compasses. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*), and cut under *Clypeastridæ*. (*c*) A small hard nodule embedded in soft parts of other echinoderms, as the calcareous rotulæ of some holothurians (*Chirodotæ*). (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of flat rotiform sea-urchins of the family *Scutellidæ*, having the test perforate and digitate.—2. In *music*, a little rota or round; especially, a carol or song for Christmas.

rotular (rot'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel (see *rotula*), + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of or pertaining to a rotula; resembling a rotula; rotuliform; nodular; patellar: as, a *rotular* groove; the *rotular* bone of a limb.—2. Specifically, noting that aspect or surface of the hind limb on which the rotula is situated: as, the *rotular* aspect of the foot, the dorsum of the foot, as opposed to the sole or plantar surface: opposed to *popliteal*, and corresponding to *anconal* in the fore limb, and to *epaxial* in either limb, when the limb is in its morphological position, extended at right angles with the axis of the body.

rotulet (rot'ū-let), *n.* [< ML. *rotulus*, a roll, + *-et*.] A roll.

There is every probability that the handy-book or register called Doomesday followed the Court whenever important business was to be transacted, the original *rotulets* usually remaining in the Winchester treasury.
Athenæum, No. 3083, p. 707.

rotuliform (rot'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.

rotund (rō-tund'), *a.* [= F. *rond*, OF. *roond*, *roont* = Pr. *redon*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *redondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, round, < L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1], and cf. *round*[1], an earlier form of the word.] 1. Round or roundish; spherical or globular; rounded out; convexly protuberant; bulbous; as, a *rotund* paunch or figure.

It was a little too exasperating to look at this pink-faced *rotund* specimen of prosperity, to witness the power for evil that lay in his vulgar cant.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles: as, a *rotund* leaf or wing.

rotund† (rō-tund'), *n.* [< F. *rotonde*, < It. *rotonda*, a rotunda: see *rotunda*.] A rotunda. [Rare.]

I must confess the eye is better filled at first entering the *rotund*, and takes in the whole beauty and magnificence of the temple [the Pantheon at Rome] at one view.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 418).

rotunda (rō-tun'dä), *n.* [Formerly also *rotundo* (also *rotund*, < F. *rotonde*); < It. *rotonda* = Sp. Pg. *rotunda*, < ML. **rotunda* (sc. *domus*), a round building, < L. *rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, *round*[1].] 1. A round building, especially one with a dome; any building that is round both outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. See cuts under *octastyle* and *pantheon*.—2. A circular hall in a large building, generally surmounted by a dome: as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol in Washington.

rotundate (rō-tun'dāt), *a.* [< L. *rotundatus*, rounded, pp. of *rotundare*, make round, < *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round*[1], *v.*] Rounded off; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, noting bodies which are rounded off at their ends; also, in *bot.*, same as *rotund*.

rotundifolious (rō-tun-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *rotundifolius*, round-leafed, < *rotundus*, round, + *folium*, leaf.] Having round leaves.

rotundious† (rō-tun'di-us), *a.* [Irreg. for **rotundous*, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*.] Rotund; rounded out. [Rare.]

So your rare wit, that 's ever at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rotondité* = Pr. *rotonditat* = Sp. *rotundidad* = Pg. *rotundidade* = It. *rotondità*, < L. *rotundita(t-)s*, roundness, < *rotundus*, rotund, round: see *round*[1], *rotund*.] 1. Roundness; sphericity; globular form.

And thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 7.

The usual French scenery, with its fields cut up by hedges, and a considerable *rotundity* in its trees.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 97.

2†. Rounded fullness; integral entireness.

For the mere *rotundity* of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. *Fuller.*

=**Syn.** 1. See *roundness*.

rotundness (rō-tund'nes), *n.* Same as *rotundity*.

rotundo† (rō-tun'dō), *n.* Same as *rotunda*.

rotund-ovate (rō-tund'ō-vāt), *a.* In *bot.*, roundly egg-shaped.

rotund-pointed (rō-tund'poin-ted), *a.* In *entom.*, having the point rounded off or blunt; bluntly pointed.

roture (rō-tür'), *n.* [F., < ML. *ruptura*, land broken up by the plow, cleared land capable of being used for sowing, etc., < LL. *ruptura*, a breaking: see *rupture*.] 1. In France, plebeian rank; the state of being a roturier.

Indeed he himself always signed the name Delabruyère in one word, thus avowing his *roture*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 177.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, a grant made of feudal property, part of a fief, subject to a ground-rent or annual charge, and with no privilege attached.

roturer†, *n.* Same as *roturier*.

roturier (rō-tü-ri-ā'), *n.* [F., a plebeian, < ML. *rupturarius*, that cultivates a field, < *ruptura*, a field: see *roture*.] 1. In France, a person not of noble birth; a plebeian.

He required all persons, noble as well as *roturier*, to furnish so many soldiers in proportion to their revenues.
Brougham.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, one who holds real property subject to an annual rent or charge.

Roubaix blue. See *blue*.

rouble, *n.* See *ruble*.

rouche, *n.* See *ruche*.

roucheage†, *n.* Same as *rokeage*.

rouched (roucht), *a.* [An assibilated form, with lengthened vowel, of *rucked*, < *ruck*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wrinkled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Puckery; puckering the mouth, as sour beer. [Prov. Eng.]

Beer is said to be *rouched* when it acquires a tartness.
Halliwell.

roucou (rö'kö), *n.* [F. *roucou*, *rocou* = Pg. *rucú*, < Braz. *urucú*, arnotto.] A dye: same as *arnotto*.

roué (rö-ā'), *n.* [< F. *roué*, an epithet applied by the Duke of Orleans, regent of France from 1715 to 1723, to his companions in dissipation, and usually explained as 'broken on a wheel,' implying that his companions deserved to be broken on the wheel; but it is prob. to be taken in the other fig. use, 'jaded,' 'worn out'; pp. of *rouer*, break on the wheel, run over, beat, bang (*roué, roué de fatigue*, jaded), < *roue*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] A man devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, especially in his relation to women; a debauchee; a rake.

rouelle-guard (rö-el'gärd), *n.* [F., a little wheel, < ML. *rotella*, a little wheel: see *rotella*[1], *rowel*.] A guard having the shape of a disk, the plane of it at right angles with the grip. In some daggers of the fourteenth century both pommel and guard are of this form, the whole hilt resembling a spool or reel for thread. See *dague à roelle*, under *dague*.

rouen, *n.* See *rowen*.

Rouen cross. A jewel, worn either as a brooch or as a pendant, or sometimes in the form of a pendant hanging from a brooch, composed of a somewhat elaborate piece of fretwork in the general shape of a cross, usually of gold. These crosses are often set with small crystals cut like diamonds, or with diamonds of small value, the stones and

the chief decoration being gathered up into four or five bosses marking the form of the cross.

Rouen duck. See *duck*[2].

Rouen pottery. See *pottery*.

rouerie (rö-rē′), *n.* [F., < *roué*, a profligate: see *roué*.] The character or conduct of a roué; rakishness; debauchery.

Certain young English gentlemen from the age of fifteen to twenty . . . ape all sorts of selfishness and *rouerie*.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

rouet (rö-ā′), *n.* [< F. *rouet*, a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] Same as *rewet*.

rouge (rözh), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *rouge*, red, as a noun rouge, OF. *roge*, *rouge* = Pr. *rog*, fem. *roja* = Cat. *rotj* = Sp. *rojo*, *rubio* = It. *roggio*, *robbio*, < ML. L. *rubius*, L. *rubeus*, red; akin to *ruber*, *rufus*, red: see *red*[1].] **I.** *a.* Red: as in the French *rouge croix*, *rouge et noir*, etc.—**Rouge Croix**, one of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment: so called from the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**Rouge Dragon**, in *her.*, one of the pursuivants of the Heralds' College of England. The name is taken from the red dragon, one of the supporters of the arms of Henry VII., and said to have been taken by him from the badge or device of some Welsh ancestor.

II. *n.* **1.** Any red cosmetic or coloring for the skin. There are many coloring matters used for this purpose. That obtained from the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, is rather a stain than a paint, and is thought to be harmless to the skin. Rouge has been used at many epochs by women, and even by men. The custom was carried to a great extent in Europe in the eighteenth century, at which time, at least in court circles, there was little attempt at imitating the natural blush of the cheek, but the red was applied, as patches were, to produce a supposed decorative effect.

Doth riotous laughter now replace
Thy smile, and *rouge*, with stony glare,
Thy cheek's soft hue?
Matthew Arnold, Switzerland.

To see the *rouge* and the powder on the face of a young woman still playing her part was one thing; to mark the traces of them on the vulgarized and faded countenance of one whose day was over was quite another.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

2. A scarlet, bright-crimson, or dark-red polishing-powder (peroxid of iron, sometimes intermingled with black oxid) made by a variety of processes, and varying in color according to the mode of production. Common rouge is made by calcining iron sulphate (copperas), its color being lighter or darker according to the prolongation of the heating. The darker product is called *crocus* and the lighter *rouge*. A general name for both rouge and crocus is *colcothar*. A fine scarlet rouge used by jewelers for polishing gold and silver is made from iron oxalate either by calcination or precipitation. Rouge obtained from the sulphate of iron is much used for polishing glass, metals, and other hard substances. A polishing-powder for plate is a mixture of prepared chalk and fine rouge.—**Jewelers' rouge**. See *jeweler* and *plate-powder*.

rouge (rözh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rouged*, ppr. *rouging*. [< *rouge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To color (the skin, especially the cheeks) with rouge.

There was not a lady at the bull-fight who was not highly *rouged* and powdered. *The Century*, XXVII. 5.

2. To cause to become red, as from blushing. [Rare.]

Madame d'Hénin, though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, IV. 284.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use rouge, especially on the cheeks.—**2.** To become red; redden; blush. [Rare.]

rouge-berry (rözh′ber″i), *n.* A shrub, *Rivina humilis*, of tropical and subtropical America, often grown in hothouses. It bears racemes of bright-red berries. Also *rouge-plant*.

rouge-dish (rözh′dish), *n.* A small saucer containing dry rouge for use as a cosmetic.

rouge-et-noir (rözh-ā-nwor′), *n.* [F, red and black: *rouge*, red (see *rouge*); *et* (< L. *et*), and; *noir* (< L. *niger*), black (see *negro*).] A game at cards, played between a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two colored black and two red. Each pair of red and black is separated by a square space and a triangle. Six packs of cards are shuffled together, from which the dealer takes a convenient number in his hand. After the bets are placed, he turns one card face up, announcing the color he deals for, which is always for black first. This color is noted, and if the same color wins the coup all bets in the square marked "couleur" are paid. If the opposite color wins the coup, bets in the triangle marked "inverse" are paid. The dealer continues to turn up cards, announcing the total pip value, until he reaches or passes 31. Having dealt for black he deals for red in the same manner, and whichever most nearly approaches 31 wins the coup. The number dealt must pass 30 and not exceed 40, hence the name, trente-et-quarante. If the same number is reached for both colors, it is a refait, announced by the word "après," and all bets are a standoff. If the refait is 31 the bank takes half the money on the table.

rouge-plant (rözh′plant), *n.* Same as *rouge-berry*.

rouge-pot (rözh′pot), *n.* A small covered pot for rouge, intended to form part of a toilet-set.

rouge-powder (rözh′pou″dėr), *n.* See *rouge* and *plate-powder*.

Rouge's operation. An operation by which the upper lip and the lower part of the nose are cut away from the upper jaw, to aid in removing growths or necrosed bone from the nasal cavity.

rouget (rö-zhā′), *n.* [< F. *rouget*, < *rouge*, red: see *rouge*.] An acute infectious disease (septicemia) of swine: so called on account of more or less redness of skin accompanying it. It is caused by the multiplication, in the blood and various vital organs, of a specific bacillus, and is fatal in about one half of the cases. It is not known to prevail outside of France and Germany.

To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*.
Daily Chronicle, Aug. 12, 1866. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rough[1] (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rough*, *rogh*, *roze*, *row*, *rou*, *rugh*, *ru*, *ruz*, *ruh*, < AS. *rūh*, rarely *rūg* (in inflection *rūh-*, *rūg-*, *rūw-*, rarely *rūch-*), rough, hairy, shaggy, untrimmed, uncultivated, knotty, undressed, = OD. *ruch*, *ru*, MD. *ruych*, *ruygh*, D. *ruig*, *ruw* = MLG. *rūch*, *rūw*, *rū*, LG. *rug* = OHG. *rūh*, MHG. *rūch*, G. *rauh*, also *rauch* (in *rauch-werk*, peltries, furs, *rauch-handel*, trade in furs, etc.), rough, shaggy, = Dan. *ru*, rough; cf. Lith. *raukas*, a fold, wrinkle, *rukti*, wrinkle. Cf. *rug*[1], *rugged*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not smooth to the touch or to the sight; uneven, from projections, ridges, wrinkles, or the like; broken in outline or continuity by protruding points or lines, irregularities, or obstructions; shaggy: as, a *rough* surface of any kind; *rough* land; a *rough* road; *rough* cloth.

His browes reade and *rowe*, and his berde reade and longe, that henge down to his breste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

These high wild hills and *rough* uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 4.

She sped
Through camp and cities *rough* with stone and steel.
Shelley, Adonais, xxiv.

At the end of the file Irene noticed a gentleman clad in a perfectly-fitting *rough* travelling suit.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 4.

2. Not smoothed or formed by art; existing or left in a natural or an incomplete state; crude; unwrought; uneven; untrimmed: as, the *rough* materials of manufacture.

She is very honest,
And will be hard to cut as a *rough* diamond.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

3. Rugged in form, outline, or appearance; harsh or unpleasing to the eye; irregular.

A ropy chain of rheums; a visage *rough*,
Deformed, unfeatured, and a skin of buff.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

4. Crudely done or considered; indefinitely approximate; vague; partial; careless; hasty: as, to make a *rough* estimate or calculation; at a *rough* guess.

There is not a subscription goes forward in which Tom is not privy to the first *rough* draught of the proposals.
Addison, Tatler, No. 158.

A *rough* census was taken at the time of the Armada.
Froude, Sketches, p. 138.

At the same time, for carrying conviction in the first instance, it is only necessary to use large masses, and for this a *rough* count will answer.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 146.

5. Characterized by harshness or asperity; disagreeably severe or coarse; discordant: used of things and actions with reference to their effects upon the senses or feelings, actions, sounds, etc.: as, *rough* weather; a *rough* remedy; *rough* treatment.

Your reproof is something too *rough* [in some editions, *round*].
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 216.

I am glad to find that the *rough* Clime of Russia agrees so well with you.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 33.

6. Lacking refinement; rude in character or action; unpolished; untrained; uncouth; awkward: as, *rough* kindness or attendance; a *rough* backwoodsman.

For I am *rough*, and woo not like a babe.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 138.

Brom, who had a degree of *rough* chivalry in his nature, would fain have carried matters to open warfare.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

7. Characterized by violent or disorderly action or movement; rudely agitated or disturbed; boisterously violent; unrestrained: as, *rough* water; *rough* play.

The winds grew contrary, and seas too *rough* to be brooked by so small a vessel.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

When I was a Boy, the Prince of Salmona, riding a *rough* Horse at Naples, . . . held Reals under his Knees and Toes.
Montaigne, Essays (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I. 501.

The town was *rough* with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Nor is that wind less *rough* which blows a good man's barge.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

8. Coarse; stale: as, *rough* bread; *rough* fish. [Slang.]

The poorer classes live mostly on fish, and the "dropped" and *rough* fish is bought chiefly for the poor.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

9. Astringent: said of wines or other beverages: as, a *rough* claret.

The *rougher* the drink [cider] the farther it will go, and the more acceptable it is to the working man.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 417.

10. In *bot.*, same as *scabrous*.—**11.** In *Gr. gram.*, accompanied by, constituting, or marking the stronger aspiration, equivalent to our *h*; aspirated (in a narrower sense): as, a *rough* mute; the *rough* breathing. The *rough breathing* (*spiritus asper*) is our *h*. The *rough mutes* are θ (*th*), φ (*ph*), and χ (*ch*), equivalent in earlier times to $t+h$, $p+h$, and $k+h$, but in later times to English *th* (in *thin*), *f*, and German *ch* (ch), respectively. *Rough* translates Greek δασύς, and is opposed to *smooth* (ψιλός).—**Perfectly rough**, in *theoretical dynam.*, so rough that a body will not slip over the surfaces so characterized.—**Rough-and-ready.** (*a*) Rough in character or manner, but prompt in action or ready for emergencies: as, a *rough-and-ready* workman.

He was not going to hang back when called upon—he had always been *rough and ready* when wanted—and then he was now *ready* as ever, and *rough* enough, too, God knows.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxii.

(*b*) Rough, harsh, or crude in kind, but ready or prompt in action or use.

He [Rousseau] could not have been the mere sentimentalist and rhetorician for which the *rough-and-ready* understanding would at first glance be inclined to condemn him.
Lowell, Among My Books, 1st ser., p. 353.

Teutons or Celtic we were to be, and in this *rough-and-ready* fashion we were enlisted under one or other of the banners.
Contemporary Rev., LIII.

Rough-and-tumble, consisting of or characterized by rough and tumbling action; carried on with, requiring, or employing indiscriminate blows, falls, or struggles: used of a method of free fighting in which all means are allowable, and extended to other subjects involving similar conditions. [Colloq.]—**Rough arch, bindweed, cicely, coat, diamond.** See the nouns.—**Rough breathing.** See def. 11.—**Rough-cut margin.** See *margin*, 1.—**Rough-faced rustic work**, masonry in which the faces of the blocks are left rough, and the joints are chiseled, either plain or chamfered.—**Rough file, fish, log, parsnip, plate-glass.** See the nouns.—**Rough oak.** Same as *post-oak*.—**Rough-pointed stone**, in *stone-cutting*, stone from the face of which an inch or more has been removed by the pick, or by heavy points, leaving projections of from half an inch to an inch in height. Blocks of stone are thus treated as the first operation in dressing limestone and granite.—**Rough respiration, rice, setter,** etc. See the nouns.—**Short and rough.** See *short*.=**Syn. 1.** Rugged, jagged.—**2.** Unhewn, unwrought.—**5.** Hirsute, bristly.—**6.** Indelicate, ungracious, bluff, blunt, bearish, churlish, gruff, impolite, brusk.

II. *n.* **1.** Rough or roughened state or condition; crudeness; rawness; vehemence; exacerbation: with *the*: as, materials or work in *the rough*; *the rough* of a storm.

I knew a King that, being crossed in his Game, would amid his Oaths fall on the Ground, and bite the very Earth in *the Rough* of his Passion.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Contemplating the people in *the rough*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.

2. A projecting piece inserted in a horse's shoe, to keep him from slipping.

If this steel *rough* [a spike inserted in a square hole in each heel of a horseshoe] be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.
E. H. Knight, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.

3†. Rough weather.

In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 32.

4. *pl.* In *mining*, a poor grade of tin ore, or that which has been only roughly dressed. Also *rows*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rough[1] (ruf), *v.* [< ME. *ruhen*, *rouwen* = OHG. *gi-rūhan*, make rough; from the adj.: see *rough*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make rough; give a rough condition or appearance to; roughen: as, to *rough* a horse's shoes to prevent slipping.

The *roughing* of bottle-neck interiors is done by iron tools fixed on a lathe and moistened with sand and water.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 261.

2. To execute or shape out roughly; finish partially or in the rough; prepare for a finishing operation: as, to *rough* out building-stones.

The bowlders . . . were thrown to the surface to be *roughed* out and trimmed.
Amer. Anthrop., III. 224.

In the grinding of a lens, the first operation consists in *roughing* it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.
E. L. Wilson, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 35.

Roughing-down rolls. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—**Roughing-in** or **roughing-up coat.** See *coat*[2].—**To rough a horse.** (*a*) To make a horse's shoes rough in order to keep him from slipping. See *rough*[1], *n.*, 2.

A simple mode of *roughing horses*, practised in Russia.
E. H. Knight, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.

(*b*) To break in a horse, especially for military use.—**To rough in**, in *plastering*, to spread roughly upon brick, as the first of three coats.

When three coats are used, it [the laying on of the first coat of plaster] is called pricking up when upon laths, and *roughing in* when upon brick.
De Colange, Dict. Commerce, I. 378.

To rough it, to live in a rough, haphazard manner; put up with coarse or casual food and accommodations; endure hardship or inconvenience.

Take care of Fanny, mother. She is tender, and not used to *rough it* like the rest of us.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxix.

Molly Corney was one of a large family of children, and had to *rough it* accordingly.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

II. *intrans.* To behave roughly; specifically, to break the rules in boxing by too much roughness.

That no wrestling, *roughing*, or hugging on the ropes [in boxing] be allowed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 691.

rough[1] (ruf), *adv.* [< *rough*[1], *a.*] Roughly; in a coarse, crude, or harsh manner.

Abb. You should for that have reprehended him.
Adr. Why, so I did.
Abb. Ay, but not *rough* enough.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 58.

To cut up rough. See *cut*.

My jealous Pussy *cut up rough*
The day before I bought her muff
With Sable trimming. *F. Locker*, Mabel.

rough[2] (ruf), *n.* [Also formerly *ruff;* appar. an abbr. of *ruffian*, but now associated with *rough*[1] and accordingly conformed to it in spelling. It is not probable that the adj. *rough* alone would give rise to such substantive use.] A rowdy; a ruffian; a rude, coarse fellow; one given to riotous violence; a bully.

The great queen, moody, despairing, dying, wrapt in the profoundest thought, with eyes fixed upon the ground or already gazing into infinity, was besought by the counsellors around her to name the man to whom she chose that the crown should devolve. "Not to a *rough*," said Elizabeth, sententiously and grimly.
Motley, United Netherlands, IV. 138.

[In a foot-note Scaramelli is quoted to the effect that the word signifies in English "persona bassa e vile."]

I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into *rough*, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper.
Dickens, All the Year Round, Oct. 10, 1868. (*Latham.*)

A lady living in the suburbs of London had occasion to make complaint because a *rough* climbed on to her garden wall and broke off a branch from one of her fruit trees.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 138.

rough[3] (ruf), *v. t.* A bad spelling of *ruff*[4].

roughage (ruf'āj), *n.* [< *rough*[1] + *-age.*] Rough or coarse material; something for rough use, as straw for bedding animals. [Local, U. S.]

Bedding or *roughage* is scarce, especially in the milk- and the fancy-butter-producing regions near our great cities.
Encyc. Amer., I. 98.

rough-backed (ruf'bakt), *a.* Having a rough back: as, the *rough-backed* cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America.

rough-billed (ruf'bild), *a.* Having a rough horny excrescence on the beak: specific in the phrase *rough-billed pelican*, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* (or *erythrorhynchus*). This remarkable formation is deciduous, and is found only on adult birds during the breeding-season.



Rough-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*).

rough-bore (ruf'bōr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to make, with a boring-tool, a heavy, coarse cut in, preparatory to a lighter and smooth finishing cut.

rough-cast (ruf'kȧst), *n.* A kind of plastering for an external wall, composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, dashed on the wall, to which it adheres.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some *rough-cast* about him, to signify wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 71.

Gorgon. 'Twas my invention.
Gasp. But I gave it polish, Gorgon.
Gorg. I confess you took off the *rough-cast*.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

rough-cast (ruf'kȧst), *v. t.* 1. To form roughly or crudely; compose or shape in a rudimental manner; block out in the rough: as, to *rough-cast* a model; to *rough-cast* a story or an essay.

Nor bodily nor ghostly negro could
Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould.
Cleaveland.

This *rough-cast*, unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of an hundred and twenty years together. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. To cover with a coarse semi-fluid plaster by casting or throwing it: as, to *rough-cast* a wall. See the noun.—**Rough-cast pottery.** See *pottery*.

rough-caster (ruf'kȧs″tėr), *n.* One who rough-casts.

rough-clad (ruf'klad), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson.*

rough-cull (ruf'kul), *v. t.* To cull (oysters) hastily or for the first time, throwing out only dead shells and other large trash.

rough-dab (ruf'dab), *n.* A pleuronectid fish, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*.

rough-draft (ruf'drȧft), *v. t.* To draft or draw roughly; make a rough sketch of.

rough-draw (ruf'drâ), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely; trace rudely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast as he *roughdrew*. *Dryden.*

rough-dry (ruf'drī), *v. t.* To dry by exposure to the air without rubbing, smoothing, ironing, etc.

The process of being washed in the night air, and *rough-dried* in a close closet, is as dangerous as it is peculiar.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvii.

rough-dry (ruf'drī), *a.* Dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, *rough-dry* clothes.

roughen (ruf'n), *v.* [< *rough*[1] + *-en.* Cf. *rough*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make rough; bring into a rough condition.

Such difference there is in tongues that the same figure which *roughens* one gives majesty to another; and that it was which Virgil studied in his verses.
Dryden, Ded. of the Æneid.

Her complexion had been freckled and *roughened* by exposure to wind and weather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 513.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become rough.

The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, *roughens* into rigid hills.
Thomson, Spring, l. 958.

★**rougher** (ruf'ėr), *n.* 1. One who roughens or roughs out; specifically, a workman who shapes or makes something roughly, preparatory to finishing operations.

When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the *rougher*, it is round in shape.
E. L. Wilson, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 35.

2. A piece of woolen cloth as taken from the loom, previous to its preparation for fulling by the operation called *perching*.

Woollen cloth from the loom, called *roughers*, has an irregular, slack aspect, very different from the same web when it comes to be sold as, say, broad-cloth.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 661.

3. A percher.

rough-footed (ruf'fůt″ed), *a.* Having feathered feet, as a grouse, pigeon, or hawk; feather-footed; rough-legged.

rough-grained (ruf'grānd), *a.* Same as *coarse-grained*, as qualifying things or persons. [Rare.]

She became quite a favourite with her *rough-grained* hostess, *Cornhill Mag.*

rough-grind (ruf'grīnd), *v. t.* To grind roughly, or so as to leave the surface rough or unpolished, as with a coarse grindstone or with the aid of a roughening material.

The Duke of Wellington ordered his Scots Greys to *rough-grind* their swords, as at Waterloo.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 83.

Cast-iron is used by . . . opticians, with sand or emery, for *rough-grinding*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 433.

rough-head (ruf'hed), *n.* 1. The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus subcristatus*.—2. Same as *red-dace*.—3. The common shiner, *Notropis cornutus*. [Local, U. S.]

rough-hew (ruf'hū), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *roughe-heawe;* < *rough*[1] + *hew*[1].] To hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber; hence, to give a rough or crude form to, as if by hewing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 11.

A *rough-hewn* seaman, being brought before a wise justass for some misdemeanour, was by him sent away to prison. *Bacon*, Spurious Apophthegms, 6.

This *roughhewen*, ill-timber'd discourse.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

rough-hewer (ruf'hū″ėr), *n.* [< *rough-hew* + *-er*[1].] One who rough-hews.

rough-hound (ruf'hound), *n.* The rough hound-fish or dogfish, a kind of shark.

roughie (ruf'i), *n.* [Dim. of *rough*[1].] Brushwood; dried heath. [Scotch.]

Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you.
Scott, Guy Mannering, liv.

roughing-drill (ruf'ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

roughing-hole (ruf'ing-hōl), *n.* In *metal.*, a hole into which iron from the blast-furnace is sometimes allowed to run.

★**roughing-mill** (ruf'ing-mil), *n.* A circular plate or wheel, made of lead or iron, charged with emery wet with water, and usually revolved in a horizontal position, for roughing and grinding any gem except the diamond.

roughing-rolls (ruf'ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* In a rolling-mill, the first pair of rolls between which prepared blooms are passed, for working them into approximate shape. Also called *roughing-down rolls*.

roughings (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* ["Appar. a var. of *rowen*." *N. E. D.*] See *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

roughleg (ruf'leg), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

rough-legged (ruf'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having the tarsi feathered; feather-footed, as a hawk: specifically noting the members of the genus *Archibuteo*. The common rough-legged hawk or buzzard is *A. lagopus*. See cuts under *Archibuteo* and *squirrel-hawk*.

roughly (ruf'li), *adv.* 1. In a rough manner; with physical roughness or coarseness; without smoothness or finish; in an uneven or irregular manner as to surface or execution.

A portrait of a stern old man, in a Puritan garb, painted *roughly*, but with a bold effect and a remarkably strong expression of character. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. With asperity of manner or effect; coarsely; harshly; gruffly; rudely; gratingly; austerely.

Joseph saw his brethren, and knew them, but . . . spake *roughly* unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

3. Without precision or exactness; approximately; in a general way.

Six miles, speaking *roughly*, are 30,000 feet.
Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 35.

rough-necked (ruf'nekt), *a.* Having the neck rough: as, the *rough-necked* jacare, *Jacare hirticollis*, of South America.

roughness (ruf'nes), *n.* [< ME. **roughnes, rownes;* < *rough*[1] + *-ness.*] 1. The state or property of being rough, in any sense of that word; physical, mental, or moral want of smoothness or equability; asperity, coarseness, harshness, rudeness, etc.

This is some fellow
Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy *roughness*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 103.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes.
Sir T. Browne.

The *roughness* of a surface, as that of a piece of undressed stone, may be recognized to some extent by merely laying the outspread hand on the surface.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 168.

2. Fodder for animals, consisting of dried cornstalks cut into short pieces. [Southern and western U. S.]

She slipped off her horse, pulled the saddle from him, and threw it inside the door, then turned the animal loose. "Ef he gits ter thur *roughness*, I shan't blame him noan," she remarked.
On a North Carolina Mountain, N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 28, 1888.

= Syn. See *rough*[1].

rough-perfect (ruf'pėr″fekt), *a.* Approximately perfect in the memorizing of a part: said of an actor when he can begin rehearsing from memory. [Theatrical slang.]

rough-rider (ruf'rī″dėr), *n.* 1. One who breaks young or wild horses to the saddle; in the army, a non-commissioned cavalry or artillery officer detailed to assist the riding-master, one being allowed to each troop or battery.—2. Loosely, a horseman occupied with hard, rough work.

The *rough-rider* of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver, is first cousin to the backwoodsman of the southern Alleghanies. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 505.

rough-scuff (ruf'skuf), *n.* A rough, coarse fellow; a rough; collectively, the lowest class of the people; the riffraff; the rabble. [Colloq., U. S.]

rough-setter (ruf'set″ėr), *n.* A mason who builds rough walls, as distinguished from one who hews also.

roughshod (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks: as, a horse is said to be *roughshod* when his shoes are roughed or sharpened for slippery roads.—**To ride roughshod.** See *ride*.

rough-slant (ruf'slȧnt), *n.* A lean-to; a shelter made of canvas, blankets, bark, or boards laid on poles supported on crotches, and sloping from a ridge-pole to the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

rough-spun (ruf'spun), *a.* Rude; unpolished; blunt. *Halliwell.*

rough-string (ruf'string), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the generally unplaned inclined supports for the steps of a wooden stairway, usually concealed from view.

rough-stuff (ruf'stuf), *n.* In *painting*, coarse paint applied next after the priming, to be covered by the final coat or coats.

Paint has less tendency to crack where *rough-stuff* is left off. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 439.

roughtt. An obsolete preterit of *reck*.

roughtail (ruf'tāl), *n.* Any snake of the family *Uropeltidæ*; a shieldtail.

rough-tailed (ruf'tāld), *a.* Having a rough tail, as a snake: specifically said of the *Uropeltidæ*.

rough-tree (ruf'trē), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rough unfinished mast or spar. (*b*) The part of a mast above the deck.—**Rough-tree rails**, a timber forming the top of the bulwark.

roughwing (ruf'wing), *n.* **1.** A British moth, *Phtheochroa rugosana*.—**2.** A rough-winged swallow.

rough-winged (ruf'wingd), *a.* Having the outer web of the first primary retrorsely serrulate, as a swallow of the subfamily *Psalidoprocninæ*. The common rough-winged swallow of the United States is *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. It closely resembles the bank-swallow.



Rough-winged. Magnified outer web of part of first primary of *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.

rough-work (ruf'wėrk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Thus you must continue till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end. *J. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

rouket, *v.* A Middle English form of *ruck*[1].

roulade (rö-läd'), *n.* [< F. *roulade*, < *rouler*, roll, trill: see *roll*.] In *vocal music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in a rapid succession of tones sung to a single syllable; a run.

roulet, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

rouleau (rö-lō'), *n.*; pl. *rouleaux* (rö-lōz', F. rö-lō'). [< F. *rouleau*, a roll, a roll of paper, dim. of OF. *roule*, a roll: see *roll*.] **1.** A roll. Specifically—(*a*) A roll of paper containing a specified number of coins of the same denomination.

In bright confusion open *rouleaux* lie. *Pope*, The Basket-Table, l. 81.

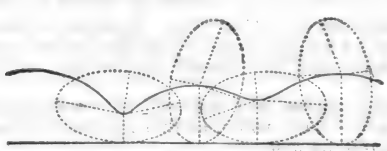
Wer. (showing a *rouleau*). Here's gold—gold, Josephine, Will rescue us from this detested dungeon. *Byron*, Werner, i. 1.

(*b*) In *millinery*, a large piping or rounded fluting: generally used in the plural: as, a trimming of *rouleaux*. **2.** *Milit.*, one of a collection of round bundles of fascines tied together, which serve to cover besiegers or to mask the head of a work.—**Rouleau of blood-corpuscles**, the peculiar arrangement that the red blood-corpuscles tend to assume when drawn from the system, forming cylindrical columns, like rolls or piles of coins.

roulett, *n.* An obsolete form of *roulette*.

roulette (rö-let'), *n.* [< F. *roulette*, a little wheel, a caster, etc., also a game so called, fem. dim. of OF. *roule*, a wheel, a roll, etc.: see *roll*.] **1.** An engravers' tool, used for producing a series of dots on a copperplate, and in mezzotint to darken any part which has been too much burnished. Roulettes are of two kinds: either notched and sharpened on the edge to a series of fine points, or lined or fluted for deepening half-tone plates. The rowel is either attached to the handle like a spur or at right angles to it. A similar instrument is used in mechanical drawing, and in plotting.

2. A cylindrical object used to curl hair upon, whether of the head or of a wig.—**3.** In *geom.*, a curve traced by any point in the plane of a



Roulette.

given curve when this plane rolls on this curve over another curve.—**4.** A game of chance, played at a table, in the center of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disk, the circumference of which is generally divided into 38 compartments colored black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The person in charge of the table (the banker or tailleur) sets the disk in motion, and causes a ball to revolve on it in an opposite direction. This ball finally drops into one of the compartments, thus determining the winning number or color. The players, of whom there may be any number, may stake on a figure or a group of figures, on even or odd number, or on the black or red. Should the player stake on a single figure and be successful, he wins 35 times his stake. The amount varies in the event of success on other chances.

roulroul, *n.* [Native name. See *Rollulus*.] A bird of the genus *Rollulus*.

rouly-pouly†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roly-poly*.

roum[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *room*[1].

roum[2], *n.* Same as *room*[2].

Roumanian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rumanian*.

Roumansh, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romansh*.

Roumelian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rumelian*.

roun†, *v.* See *round*[2].

roun†, *n.* See *round*[2].

Herkne to my *roun*. *Morris and Skeat*, Spec. of Early English, II. iv. (A) 44.

Lenten ys come with love to toune,
With blosmen ant with briddes *roune* [birds' song]. *Ritson*, Ancient Songs (ed. 1829), I. 63. (*Halliwell.*)

★**rounce** (rouns), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** In *printing*, a wheel-pulley in a hand-press, which winds and unwinds girths that draw the typeform on the bed to and from impression under the platen. See cut under *printing-press*.—**2.** A game of cards, played with a full pack by not more than nine persons. Each player starts with fifteen points, and for every trick he takes subtracts one from the score; the player who first reaches zero wins.

rounce-handle (rouns'han″dl), *n.* In *printing*, the crank attached to the rounce, by which it is turned. See *printing-press*.

rounceval†, **rouncival**† (roun'se-val, -si-val), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ronceval*, *runcival*; so called in allusion to the gigantic bones, believed to be those of Charlemagne's heroes, said to have been dug up at *Roncesvalles* (F. *Roncevaux*), a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where, according to the old romances, the army of Charlemagne was routed by the Saracens.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

Hereof I take it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rouncevall*. *Fol.* 22. b. (ed. 1600). (*Nares.*)

2. The marrowfat pea: so called from its large size.

And set, as a dainty, thy *runcival* pease. *Tusser*, January's Husbandry, st. 8.

Another [serving-man], stumbling at the Threshold, tumbled in his Dish of *Rouncevals* before him. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

From Cicero, that wrote in prose,
So call'd from *rounceval* on 's nose. *Musarum Deliciæ* (1656). (*Nares.*)

In Staffordshire, garden-*rouncivals* sown in the fields kernel well. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

II. *a.* Large; strong; robustious.

Dost roare, bulchin? dost roare? th' ast a good *rounciuall* voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light. *Dekker*, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 243).

rouncey†, **rouncie**†, *n.* See *rouncy*.

rouncle†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *runkle*.

rouncy† (roun'si), *n.* [Also *rouncey*, *rouncie*; < ME. *rouncy*, *rounsie*, *rounce*, *rounse*, *rouncin*, < OF. *roncin*, *runcin*, *ronci*, F. *roussin* = Pr. *rossi*, *roci*, *roncin* = Cat. *roci* = Sp. *rocín* = Pg. *rocim* = It. *ronciono*, *ronzino*, a nag, hack (whence Sp. *rocinante* = OF. *rossinante*, a miserable hack, the name of Don Quixote's horse), < ML. *runcinus*; origin uncertain; perhaps < G. *ross*, a horse (> F. *rosse*, a poor horse, sorry jade), = E. *horse*[1]: see *horse*[1]. The W. *rhwnsi*, a rough-coated horse, is perhaps < E.] **1.** A common hackney-horse; a nag.

He rood upon a *rouncy* as he couthe. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 390.

The war horse is termed dextrarius, as led by the squire with his right hand; the runcinus, or *rouncey*, was the horse of an attendant or servant. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 74, note.

★**2.** A vulgar, coarse woman. *Halliwell.*

round[1] (round), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rownd*; < ME. *round*, *rownd*, *ronde* = D. *rond* = MHG. *runt*, G. *rund* = Dan. Sw. *rund*, < OF. *rond*, *roont*, *roond*, F. *rond* = Pr. *redon*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *redondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, < L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1], and cf. *rotund*. Hence ult. *roundel*, *roundelay*, *rondeau*, *rundlet*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Circular, or roughly so; plane, without angles, and having no axis much longer than any other.

Round was his face, and camuse was his nose. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 14.

This yle of Mylo is an c. myle northe from Candy; it was called Melos, and is *roundest* of all yles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

For meals, a *round* tray is brought in, and placed upon a low stool. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

2. Having circular sections: as, *round* columns; *round* chambers. See *round bodies*, below.—**3.** Spherical; globular; compressed about a center; collected into a shape more or less exactly spherical.

Upon the firm opacous globe
Of this *round* world. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 419.

4. Without corners or edges; convex, not elongated, and unwrinkled; bounded by lines or surfaces of tolerably uniform curvature.

And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools [deer] . . .
Should . . . have their *round* haunches gored. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 25.

In person he was not very tall, but exceedingly *round*; neither did his bulk proceed from his being fat, but windy; being blown up by a prodigious conviction of his own importance. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

He [the King of Saxony] is of medium height, with sloping, *round* shoulders. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 87.

5. Proceeding with an easy, smooth, brisk motion, like that of a wheel: as, a *round* trot.

A *round* and flowing utterance. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

6. Well-filled; full; liberal or large in amount or volume: as, "good *round* sum," *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 104.

I lay ye all
By the heels and suddenly, and on your heads
Clap *round* fines for neglect. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 84.

7. Not descending to unworthy and vexatious stickling over small details.

Clear and *round* dealing is the honour of man's nature. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

8. Not prevaricating; candid; open.

I will a *round* unvarnish'd tale deliver. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 90.

9. Without much delicacy or reserve; plain-spoken: as, a *round* oath.

What shall be done? He will not hear, till feel:
I must be *round* with him. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 8.

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

10†. Severe; harsh.

Your reproof is something too *round*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governour that, if he were so *round*, he would be *round* too. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 99.

11. Periodic; beginning and ending at the same position or state of things, and that without reversal of the direction of advance: as, a *round* journey.

The *round* year
Will bring all fruits and virtues here. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

12. Filled out roundly or symmetrically; made complete in sense, symmetrical in form, and well-balanced in cadence; well-turned: said of a sentence or of literary style.

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings. *Bp. Fell*, Life of Hammond.

If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound,
And truth cut short to make a period *round*,
I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the morris-dance of verse. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 517.

13. Written, as a number, with one or more "round figures," or ciphers, at the end. See *round number*, below.—**14.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Circular; annular. (*b*) Cylindric; terete. (*c*) Rotund; globose or globular; spherical.—**15.** In *arch.*, round-arched or -vaulted; characterized by the presence of round arches or a barrel-vault.

The distinctly Gothic type of capital, which finds one of its earliest illustrations in the *round* portion of the choir of the Cathedral of Senlis. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 201.

In round numbers, considered in the aggregate; with disregard of the smaller elements of a number or numbers, or of minute calculation: as, *in round numbers* a population of 90,000.

She [the United States] has risen, during one simple century of freedom, *in round numbers* from two millions to forty-five. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 175.

The earth in its motion round the sun moves *in round numbers* 20 miles in a second. *Stokes*, Light, p. 228.

Round arch, belting, cardamom. See the nouns.—**Round bodies**, in *geom.*, the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder.—**Round clam**, one of many different edible clams of rounded or subcircular figure, as of the families *Veneridæ* and *Mactridæ*: distinguished from *long clam*, as *Myidæ*, *Solenidæ*, etc.; especially, the quahog, *Venus mercenaria* of the eastern United States, and *Tapes staminea* of the Pacific coast. See *quahog*, *little-neck*.—**Round corn.** See *corn*[1].—**Round dance**, a dance in which the dancers are arranged in a circle or ring, or one in which they move in circular or revolving figures, as in a waltz, polka, etc.: opposed to *square dance*.—**Round dock.** See *dock*[1], 2.—**Round-edge file, round file.** See *file*[1].—**Round fish, game.** See the nouns.—**Round herring,**

a clupeoid fish of the genus *Etrumeus*. The species so called in the United States is *E. teres*, of the Atlantic coast, of a terete or fusiform figure, olivaceous above and silvery on the sides and belly, with small mouth and fins and large eyes.—**Round jack.** See *jack*[1].—**Round jacket.** Same as *roundabout*, 5.

When he wore a *round jacket*, and showed a marvelous nicety of aim in playing at marbles.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

Round-joint file. See *file*[1].—**Round knife, ligament, mackerel, meal.** See the nouns.—**Round number,** a number evenly divisible by tens, hundreds, etc., or a number forming an aliquot part of one so divisible, as 10, 25, 75, 100, 750, 1,000, etc.: used especially with reference to approximate or indefinite statement.

Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether, in the first ages and long lives of our fathers, Moses doth not sometime account by full and *round numbers* . . . as in the age of Noah it is delivered to be just five hundred when he begat Sem; whereas perhaps he might be somewhat above or below that *round* and complete *number*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

This, still pursuing the *round-number* system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man, woman, and child in this, the greatest metropolis of the world.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 526.

Round o. (*a*) See *O*[1]. (*b*) A corruption of the word *rondo*, common in English music-books of the early part of the eighteenth century.—**Round ore.** Same as *leap-ore*.—**Round plane.** See *plane*[2].—**Round pound.** See *pound*[2].—**Round pronator,** the pronator radii teres (which see, under *pronator*).—**Round robin.** See *round-robin*, 5.—**Round shore-herring.** See *herring*.—**Round shot, seam, table, tower,** etc. See the nouns.—**Round tool.** (*a*) In *wood-working*, a chisel with a round nose, used for making concave moldings. (*b*) In *seal-engraving*, a tool with a round bead-like end, used for purposes very similar to those of the bead-tool.—**Round turn,** the passing of one end of a rope, attached by the other end to some moving object, completely around a post or timber-head, so as to give a strong hold. This is commonly done to check the movement of a vessel coming into her berth, or the like: hence the saying *to bring a person up with a round turn*, to stop him suddenly in doing or saying something: administer an effectual check to him.—**Round zedoary.** See *zedoary*.—**Syn.** See *roundness*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has roundness; a round (spherical, circular, cylindrical, or conical) object or group of objects; a round part or piece of something: as, a *round* of beef.

We'll dress [some children]
Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies, green and white,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 50.

Over their sashes the men wear *rounds* of stiffened russet, to defend their brains from the piercing fervor.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 85.

As this pale taper's earthly spark,
To yonder argent *round* [the moon].
Tennyson, St. Agnes' Eve.

The arches of the *round* [circular stage] rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 133.

Specifically—(*a*) A rung of a ladder or a chair, or any similar round or spindle-shaped piece joining side- or corner-pieces by its ends.

That lowliness is young ambition's ladder; . . .
But, when he once attains the utmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 24.

Where all the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 220.

(*b*) In *arch.*, a molding the section of which is a segment of a circle or of a curved figure differing but little from a circle.

2. In *art*, form rounded or curved and standing free in nature or representation; specifically, the presentation in sculpture of complete



Figure in the Round.
The Sleeping Ariadne, in the Vatican Museum.

roundness, represented with its projection on all sides, as in nature, free from any ground, as distinguished from *relief*: used with the definite article, especially with reference to sculptures of human and animal figures.

The progress of sculpture in *the round* from the Branchidæ statues to the perfect art of Pheidias may be traced through a series of transition specimens.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 81.

To the training in this school, and the habit of drawing from *the round*, . . . we may be indebted for the careful drawing and modeling of the details of his pictures which distinguish Mantegna from all his contemporaries.
The Century, XXXIX. 396.

3. A circle; a ring or coil; a gathering in a circle or company, as of persons. [Rare.]

Him [the serpent] fast sleeping soon he found
In labyrinth of many a *round* self-roll'd.
Milton, P. L., ix. 183.

Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of politicians at Will's.
Addison, Spectator, No. 1.

4. A circuit of action or progression; a going about from point to point or from one to another in a more or less definite series; a range or course through a circle of places, persons, things, or doings: as, a *round* of travel or of visits; a *round* of duties or pleasures; the story went the *rounds* of the papers.

Come, ladies, shall we take a *round*? as men
Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour
After supper; 'tis their exercise.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

He walks the *round* up and down, through every room o' the house.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

Thro' each returning Year, may that Hour be
Distinguish'd in the *Rounds* of all Eternity.
Congreve, To Cynthia.

The trivial *round*, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask;
Room to deny ourselves; a road
To bring us daily nearer God.
Keble, Christian Year, Morning.

5. A fixed or prescribed circuit of going or doing, supposed to be repeated at regular intervals; a course or tour of duty: as, a policeman's or a sentinel's *round;* the *rounds* of postmen, milkmen, newsmen, etc.; a *round* of inspection by a military officer or guard.

We must keep a *round*, and a strong watch to-night.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

They accompany the military guards in their nightly *rounds* through the streets of the metropolis.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 143.

The wise old Doctor went his *round*.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

6. A complete or continuous circuit or course; revolution or range from beginning to end, or without limit; sweep; scope; sphere: as, the *rounds* of the planets; the whole *round* of science.

They hold that the Blood, which hath a Circulation, and fetcheth a *Round* every 24 Hours about the Body, is quickly repaired again.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 21.

In the Glorious *Round* of Fame,
Great Marlbro, still the same,
Incessant runs his Course.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Thy pinions, universal Air, . . .
Are delegates of harmony, and bear
Strains that support the Seasons in their *round*.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, xii.

He seems, indeed, to have run the whole *round* of knowledge.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

So runs the *round* of life from hour to hour.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

7. A bout or turn of joint or reciprocal action; a course of procedure by two or more, either complete in itself, or one of a series with intermissions or renewals: as, *rounds* of applause; a *round* at cards; a *round* of golf (a course of play round the whole extent of the golfing-ground).

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away.
Granville, Epigrams and Characters.

The simultaneous start with which they increased their distance by at least a fathom, on hearing the door-bell jingling all over the house, would have ensured a *round* of applause from any audience in Europe.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. iii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *pugilism*, one of the series of bouts constituting a prize-fight or a sparring-match. A round may last for a certain specified length of time, as three minutes, or until one of the combatants is down.

He stood up to the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four *rounds*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

The second *round* in this diplomatic encounter closed with the British government fairly discomfited.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 540.

(*b*) A bout of shooting, as at a target, in saluting, or in battle, either with firearms or with bows, in which a certain number of shots are delivered, or in which the participants shoot or fire by turns.

The first time I reviewed my regiment they . . . would salute with some *rounds* fired before my door.
B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 239.

The "National *Round*," shot by the ladies of Great Britain at all public meetings, consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 12.

(*c*) A bout of toast-drinking; the drinking of a toast or of a set of toasts by the persons round a table; also, a toast to be drunk by the company.

Them that drank the *round*, when they crowned their heads with folly and forgetfulness, and their cups with wine and noises.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 615.

The Tories are forced to borrow their toasts from their antagonists, and can scarce find beauties enough of their own side to supply a single *round* of October.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 8.

(*d*) A bout of drinking participated in by a number of persons; a treat all round: as, to pay for the *round*. (*e*) In *vocal music*, a short rhythmical canon at the unison, in which the several voices enter at equal intervals of time: distinguished from a *catch* simply in not being necessarily humorous. Rounds have always been very popular in England. The earliest specimen is the famous "Sumer is i-cumen in," which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and is the oldest example of counterpoint extant. Also called *rondo*, *rota*.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, vii. 6.

A *Round*, a *Round*, a *Round*, Boyes, a *Round*,
Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd.
Brome, Jovial Crew, iv. 1.

In the convivial *Round*, in which each voice chases, so to speak, the different movements in the same order.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 213.

(*f*) Same as *round dance* (which see, under I.).

A troupe of Faunes and Satyres far away
Within the wood were dauncing in a *rownd*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 7.

Tread we softly in a *round*,
Whilst the hollow murmuring ground
Fills the music with her sound.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

8. Same as *roundel*.—**9.** Ammunition for a single shot or volley: as, to supply a marksman or a company with forty *rounds*.—**10.** In the *manège*, a volt, or circular tread.—**11.** A brewers' vessel for holding beer while undergoing the final fermentation.

It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ the fermenting *rounds* only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 406.

Cog and round. See *cog*[2].—**Gentleman of the round.** See *gentleman*.—**Hollows and rounds.** See *hollow*[1].—**In the round,** in *art*. See def. 2, above.—**Round of beef,** a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Instead of boiling or stewing a piece of the *round of beef*, for example, the Mount Desert cooks broil or fry it.
The Century, XL. 562.

To cut the round. See *volt*.

round[1] (round), *adv.*[1] [< ME. *round;* < *round*[1], *a.*] Roundly; vigorously; loudly.

I peyne me to han an hauteyn speche,
And ringe it oute as *round* as goth a belle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 45.

round[1] (round), *adv.*[2] and *prep.* [Prop. an aphetic form of *around:* see *around*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** On all sides; so as to surround or make the circuit of. See *round about*, below.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*, and keep thee in on every side.
Luke xix. 43.

When he alighted, he surveyed me *round* with great admiration.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

2. With a revolving or rotating movement or course; in a circular or curvilinear direction; around: as, to go *round* in a circle; to turn *round* and go the other way.

He that is giddy thinks the world turns *round*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 20.

3. In or within a circuit; round about.

The longest way *round* is the shortest way home.
Popular saying.

Round and around the sounds were cast,
Till echo seemed an answering blast.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 10.

A brutal cold country this. . . . Never . . . a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile *round*.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

4. To or at this place or time through a circuit or circuitous course.

Time is come *round*,
And where I did begin, there shall I end.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 23.

Tally-ho coach for Leicester 'll be *round* in half-an-hour, and don't wait for nobody.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

Once more the slow, dumb years
Bring their avenging cycle *round*.
Whittier, Mithridates at Chios.

5. In circumference: as, a tree or a pillar 40 inches *round*.—**6.** In a circling or circulating course; through a circle, as of persons or things: as, there was not food enough to go *round;* to pass *round* among the company.

The invitations were sent *round*.
Scott.

7. In a complete round or series; from beginning to end.

She named the ancient heroes *round*.
Swift.

The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears almost the year *round*.
Dublin Univ. Mag., Feb., 1872, p. 224.

All round. (*a*) Over the whole place; in every direction. (*b*) In all respects; for all purposes: also used adjectively: as, a clever *all-round* writer or actor; a good horse for *all-round* work.

One of the quietest, but, *all round*, one of the brainiest merchants and financiers in the United States.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 241.

Luff round. See *luff*[2].—**Round about.** (*a*) [*About*, adv.] (1) In an opposite direction; with reversed position; so as to face the other way.

She 's turned her richt and *round about*,
And the kembe fell frae her han'.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

(2) All around; in every direction.

When he giveth you rest from all your enemies *round about*, so that ye dwell in safety. Deut. xii. 10.

Round about are like Tombes for his wiues and children, but not so great and faire. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 288.

On the other side . . . stood a great square Tower, and *round about* the rubbish of many other Buildings.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

(*b*) [*About*, prep.] On every side of; all round.

And he made darkness pavilions *round about* him, dark waters, and thick clouds of the skies. 2 Sam. xxii. 12.

The skins hanging *round about* his head, backe, and shoulders.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 161.

And hears the Muses in a ring
Aye *round about* Jove's altar sing.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 48.

To bring round. See *bring*.

"What 's the matter, Mother?" said I, when we had *brought* her a little *round*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 2.

To come round. See *come*.

He was about as glib-tongued a Jacobin as you'd wish to see; but now my young man has *come round* handsomely.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 495.

To fly, get, go, turn round. See the verbs.—**To pass round the hat.** See *hat*[1].

II. *prep.* 1. On every side of; surrounding; encircling: as, the people stood *round* him; to put a rope *round* a post.

O thou, my love, whose love is one with mine,
I, maiden, *round* thee, maiden, bind my belt.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Circuitously about: as, a ramble *round* the park; to sail *round* Cape Horn; a journey *round* the world.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1227.

The successful expedition *round* Cape Bojador, being soon spread abroad through Europe, excited a spirit of adventure in all foreigners.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 99.

★**To come round, get round,** etc. See the verbs.

round[1] (round), *v.* [= D. *ronden*, round, = G. *runden*, become round, *ründen*, make round, = Sw. *runda* = Dan. *runde*, make round, = F. *rondir*, become round; from the adj. (in defs. I., 4, 5, and II., 2, 3, 5, rather from the adverb): see *round*[1], *a.*, *round*[1], *adv.*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give roundness or rotundity to; make circular, spherical, cylindrical, conical, convex, or curved; form with a round or curved outline: as, to *round* the edges of anything; the *rounded* corners of a piano or of a book.

Ye shall not *round* the corners of your heads.
Lev. xix. 27.

The figures on several of our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Bull, the dog, lies *rounded* on the hearth, his nose between his paws, fast asleep. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Remains of Roman architecture . . . controlled the minds of artists, and induced them to adopt the *rounded* rather than the pointed arch.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 101.

2. To fill out roundly or symmetrically; complete or perfect in form or substance.

A quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadencies. *Swift*, Misc.

General ideas are essences; they are our gods; they *round* and ennoble the most partial and sordid way of living. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

He has lived to *round* a personality that will be traditional. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 302.

3. To fill out the circle or term of; bring to completion; finish off.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 158.

I like your picture, but I fain would see
A sketch of what your promised land will be
When . . .
The twentieth century *rounds* a new decade.
Whittier, The Panorama.

4. To encircle; encompass; surround.

Am I not he that rules great Nineveh,
Rounded with Lycas' silver-flowing streams?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

I would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow
Were red-hot steel. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 60.

With garlands of great pearl his brow
Begirt and *rounded*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 4.

5. To go, pass, or get round; make a course round the limit or terminus of: as, the ship *rounded* Cape Horn; to *round* the corner of a street.—**To round down,** to overhaul downward, as a rope or tackle.—**To round in,** or **round in on** (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of: as, to *round in* a rope; to *round in on* a weather-brace.—**To round off.** (*a*) To finish off in a curved or rounded form; give a rounding finish to: as, to *round off* the corners of a table or a marble slab. See *round-off file*, under *file*[1]. (*b*) To finish completely; bring into a completed or perfected state.

Just as little in the course of its development in time as in space is the body *rounded off* into strict unity.
Lotze, Microcosmos (trans.), I. 136.

Positive science, like common-sense, treats objects as *rounded-off* totals, as "absolutes." *Mind*, XLI. 124.

To round out. (*a*) To expand, distend, or fill out in a rounded form: as, a paunch or a bust well *rounded out*. (*b*) To fill out symmetrically or completely: as, to *round out* a speech with apt illustrations.—**To round to,** to haul by the wind when sailing free; bring (a vessel) head up to the wind preparatory to letting go the anchor.—**To round up.** (*a*) To heap or fill up so as to make round at top: as, to *round up* a measure of grain. (*b*) In grazing regions, to drive or bring together in close order: as, to *round up* a scattered herd of cattle. (*c*) *Naut.*, to haul up, as the slack of a rope through its leading-block, or a tackle which hangs loose by its fall. (*d*) To scold or reprove roundly; bring to account.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow or become round; acquire curvature, plumpness, roundness, or rounded bigness.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 16.

All the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of the strife
Slow *rounding* into calm.
Whittier, My Psalm.

The fair pink blooms . . . gave way to small green spheres *rounding* daily to full-orbed fruit.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 217.

2. To go round about; make a circuit; go the rounds, as a guard.

While they keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk.
Milton, P. L., iv. 685.

So *rounds* he to a separate mind,
From whence clear memory may begin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

The stream goes *rounding* away through the sward, bending somewhat to the right, where the ground gradually descends. *The Century*, XXXVI. 806.

3. To turn around or about; make a turn.

The men who met him *rounded* on their heels,
And wonder'd after him.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To become full or finished; develop into a completed or perfected type: as, the girl *rounds* into the woman.—5. To bend or turn downward, as a whale; make ready to dive, as a whale, by curving its small. Also *round out*.—**To round on,** to turn upon or against; abuse; assail; beset: as, he *rounded on* me in a rage.

round[2] (round), *v.* [With excrescent *d*, as in *sound*, *pound*[2], etc.; < ME. *rounen*, *rownen*, *runen*, < AS. *rūnian* (= OD. *rūnen*, MD. *ruinen*, *ruynen* = OLG. *runōn* = OHG. *rūnēn*, MHG. *rūnen*, G. *raunen*, > OF. *runer*), whisper, murmur, < *rūn*, mystery: see *rune*[1].] **I.**† *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; speak secretly; take counsel.

The steward on knees him set adown,
With the emperour for to *roun*.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 84).

Another *rouned* to his felawe lowe.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 208.

II. *trans.* To address or speak to in a whisper; utter in a whisper.

One *rounded* another in the ear, and said "Erat dives," He was a rich man: — a great fault.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

They 're here with me already, whispering, *rounding*, "Sicilia is a so-forth." *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 217.

At the same time he [April Fool] slyly *rounded* the first lady in the ear that an action might lie against the Crown for bi-geny. *Lamb*, On the New-Year's Coming of Age.

How often must I *round* thee in the ears—
All means are lawful to a lawful end?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

round[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *roun*, < AS. *rūn*, a whisper, secret, mystery: see *round*[2], *v.*, and *rune*[1].] A whisper or whispering; discourse; song.

ix. and nigneti ger he [Abraham] was old,
Quuanne him cam bode [message] in sunder [diverse] *run*,
Fro gode of circumcicioun.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 991.

roundabout (round′a-bout″), *a.* and *n.* [< *round about*, adverbial phrase: see *round*[1], *adv.*, and *about*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Circuitous; tortuous; indirect.

Girls have always a *round-about* way of saying yes before company. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

The inferences of political economy are true only because they are discoveries by a *roundabout* process of what the moral law commands. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 502.

2. Comprehensive; taking a wide range.

Those sincerely follow reason, but, for want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question.
Locke, Human Understanding.

3. Encircling; surrounding; encompassing. *Tatler*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *n.* 1. A large horizontal revolving frame, carrying small wooden horses and carriages, sometimes elephants, etc., on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.—2. A round dance.

The Miss Flamboroughs . . . understood the jig and the *roundabout* to perfection. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix. 1.

3. A scene of incessant revolution, change, or vicissitude. [Rare.]

He sees that this great *roundabout*,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs, and its bus'nesses,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says — what says he?—"Caw!"
Cowper, The Jackdaw (trans.).

4. An arm-chair with rounded back and sides. —5. A short coat or jacket for men and boys, without skirts, which fits the body closely. Also *round jacket*.

He sauntered about the streets in a plain linen *round-about*. *The Century*, XXV. 176.

6. A cyclonic storm. [Bermudas.]

roundaboutly (round′a-bout″li), *adv.* [< *round-about*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a roundabout manner; circuitously; indirectly. [Rare.]

He said it much more lengthily and *roundaboutly*.
R. Broughton, Joan, i.

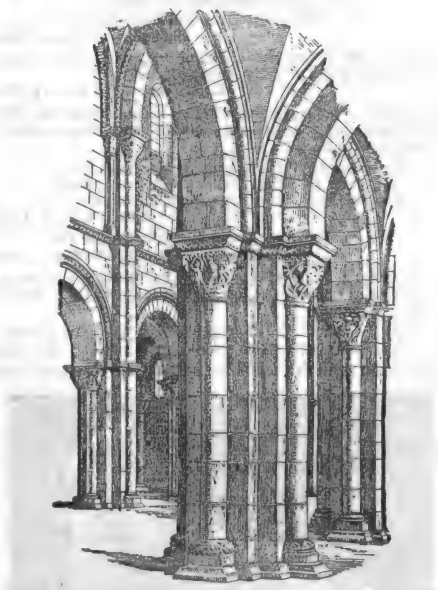
roundaboutness (round′a-bout″nes), *n.* [< *roundabout*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Circuitousness of course or manner; the quality of being round-about or tortuous. [Rare.]

Coleridge's prose writings have the same "vice of *round-aboutness*," as Southey called it, as his talk, but without its charm; the same endless interpolations, digressions, and apologies — with the same superabundance of long, strange, and hard words. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 77.

round-all (round′âl), *n.* An acrobatic feat. See the quotation.

Doing . . . *round-alls* (that 's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 104.

round-arched (round′ärcht), *a.* In *arch.*, characterized by semicircular arches, as a style or a building, as ancient Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, and other construction, and the edifices in those styles; also, having the form of a round arch, as an architectural member.



Round-arched Construction.—A pier with perspective of nave, aisle, and vaulting of the Abbey Church of Vezelay, France.

The transverse ribs [choir of Noyon Cathedral] alone are pointed, and the *round-arched* longitudinal ribs are . . . much stilted.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 49.

round-arm (round′ärm), *a.* In *cricket*, swinging the arm round more or less horizontally, or done with the arm so used: as, a *round-arm* bowler; *round-arm* bowling. *Encyc. Dict.*

round-armed (round′ärmd), *a.* In *boxing*, given with a horizontal swing of the arm.

And the clumsy *round-armed* hit, even though it does more harm to the recipient, is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made directly from the shoulder.
Saturday Rev., No. 1474.

round-backed (round'bakt), *a.* Having a round or curved back; showing unusual convexity of back, especially between the shoulders; round-shouldered.

round-bend (round'bend), *a.* Bent in a certain curve: specifically said of fly-hooks.

round-crested (round'kres″ted), *a.* Having a round crest; fan-crested: specific in the phrase *round-crested duck*, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *Catesby*, 1731. See cut under *merganser*.

roundel (roun'del), *n.* [Also *roundle*, *rondel*, *rondle*, *rundle*, in obsolete, technical, or dialectal uses; < ME. *roundel*, *rundel*, *rondel*, < OF. *rondel*, later *rondeau*, anything round and flat, a round plate, a round cake, etc., a scroll, dim. of *rond*, round: see *round*[1]. Cf. Sp. *redondilla* = Pg. *redondilha*, a roundel: see *redondilla*. Cf. *rondeau*, *rondel*.] **1.** Anything round; a round form or figure; a circle, or something of circular form. [Archaic except in some technical uses.]

A *roundel* to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

The Spaniardes, vniting themselues, gathered their whole Fleete close together into a *roundell*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 598.

Come, put in his leg in the middle *roundel* [round hole of stocks].
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

Scales and *roundles* to mount the pinnacles and highest pieces of divinity. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Those *roundels* of gold fringe, drawn out with cypress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

The *roundels* or "bulls'-eyes," so largely used in domestic glazing. *Glass-making*, p. 92.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, a circular figure used as a bearing, and commonly blazoned, not roundel, but by a special name according to the tincture. Also *roundle*, *roundlet*. (*b*) In *medieval armor:* (1) A round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures: sometimes made wholly of metal, and generally convex, but sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss. (2) A piece of metal of circular or nearly circular form. (*a*) A very small plate sewed or riveted to cloth or leather as part of a coat of fence. (*β*) A larger plate, used to protect the body at the défaut de la cuirasse, where that on the left side was fixed, that on the right side movable to allow of the couching of the lance, and at the knee-joint, usually one on each side, covering the articulation. Also called *disk*. (*c*) In *fort.*, a bastion of a semicircular form, introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained roomy casemates for troops. (*d*) In *arch.*, a molding of semicircular profile. *J. T. Clarke.* (*e*) A fruit-trencher of circular form.



Per pale gules and argent three roundels counterchanged.

2†. A dance in which the dancers form a ring or circle. Also called *round*.

Come, now a *roundel* and a fairy song.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 1.

3. Same as *rondel:* specifically applied by Swinburne to a form apparently invented by himself. This consists of nine lines with two refrains, arranged as follows: *a*, *b*, *a* (and refrain); *b*, *a*, *b*; *a*, *b*, *a* (and refrain)—the refrain, as in the rondeau and rondel, being part of the first line. The measure is unrestricted, and the refrain generally rimes with the *b* lines.

Many a himpne for your holy daies
That highten balades, *roundels*, virelaies.
Chaucer, Good Women.

All day long we rode
Thro' the dim land against a rushing wind,
That glorious *roundel* echoing in our ears.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

roundelay (roun'de-lā), *n.* [< OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*. The spelling *roundelay* appar. simulates E. *lay*[3].] **1.** Any song in which an idea, line, or refrain is continually repeated.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wil. Hey, ho, hallidaye!
Per. When holy fathers went to shrieve;
Wil. Now ginneth this *roundelay*.
. . . . . .
Wil. Now endeth our *roundelay*.
Cud. Sicker, sike a *roundle* never heard I none.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Loudly sung his *roundelay* of love. *Dryden.*

While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay
Sing forth her nuptial *roundelay*.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 16.

The breath of Winter . . . plays a *roundelay*
Of death among the bushes and the leaves.
Keats, Isabella, st. 32.

2. Same as *rondeau*, 1.

The *roundelay*, in which, after each strophe of the song, a chorus interposes with the same refrain.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 214.

3. A dance in a circle; a round or roundel.

The fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. *Howell.*

As doth the billow there upon Charybdis,
That breaks itself on that which it encounters,
So here the folk must dance their *roundelay*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 24.

roundeleer (roun-de-lēr'), *n.* [< *roundel* + *-eer*.] A writer of roundels or roundelays. [Rare.]

In this path he must thus have preceded . . . all contemporary *roundeleers*. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 250.

★**rounder** (roun'dėr), *n.* [< *round*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which rounds or makes round; specifically, a tool for rounding, or rounding out or off, as a cylindrical rock-boring tool with an indented face, a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons, etc.—**2.** One who habitually goes round, or from point to point and back, for any purpose; especially, one who continually goes the round of misdemeanor, arrest, trial, imprisonment, and release, as a habitual drunkard or petty thief.

G—— had made himself conspicuous as a *rounder*, . . . and occupied much of his time in threatening employes of the various railroad companies.
Philadelphia Times, 1886.

A very large proportion of the inmates [of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island] are "old *rounders*" who return to the Island again and again.
Christian Union, Aug. 25, 1887.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, thugs, and midnight *rounders*, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in bar-room mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. *The Century*, XXXVI. 249.

3. Something well rounded or filled out; a round or plump oath, or the like. [Colloq.]

Though we can all swear a *rounder* in the stockyard or on the drafting camp, as a rule we are a happy-go-lucky, peaceable lot. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head Station, p. 33.

4. A round; an act or instance of going or passing round. Specifically—(*a*) A round of demonstrative speech or procedure: as, they gave him a *rounder* (a round of applause).

Mrs. Cork . . . was off amid a *rounder* of "Thank'e ma'am, thank'e." *R. D. Blackmore*, Christowell, II. viii.

(*b*) A complete run in the game of rounders.

A *rounder* was when a player struck the ball with such force as to enable him to run all four bases and "get home." *The Century*, XXXIX. 637.

5. *pl.* (*a*) A game played with a soft and small ball and a bat of about 2 feet in length. About four or five players are on each side. The game is played on a ground in the form of a rectangle or pentagon with a base at each angle; on one of these bases, called the "home," the batsman stands. When the ball is thrown toward the batter he tries to drive it away as far as he can and secure a run completely round the boundary, or over any of the parts of it, before he can be hit by the ball secured and thrown at him by one of the opposite party. In some forms of the game the batter is declared out if he fails to strike the ball, if he drives it too short a distance to secure a run, or if the ball from his bat is caught in the air by one of the opposite party. From rounders the game of base-ball has been developed. (*b*) In England, a game like fives, but played with a football.

round-faced (round'fāst), *a.* Having a round face: as, the *round-faced* macaque, *Macacus cyclopis*.

I can give no other account of him but that he was pretty tall, *round-faced*, and one, I'm sure, I ne'er had seen before. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. i.

roundfish (round'fish), *n.* **1.** The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*.—**2.** The shad-waiter or pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis;* the Menomonee whitefish, abundant in the Great Lake region and northward. See cut under *shad-waiter*.

roundhand (round'hand), *n.* [< *round*[1] + *hand*.] **1.** A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.—**2.** A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally. See *round-arm*. *Imp. Dict.*

★**Roundhead** (round'hed), *n.* [< *round*[1] + *head*.] **1.** In *Eng. hist.*, a member of the Parliamentarian or Puritan party during the civil war: so called opprobriously by the Royalists or Cavaliers, in allusion to the Puritans' custom of wearing their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers usually wore theirs in long ringlets. The Roundheads were one of the two great parties in English politics first formed about 1641, and continued under the succeeding names of Whigs and Liberals, as opposed to the Cavaliers, Tories, and Conservatives respectively.

But our Scene's London now; and by the rout
We perish, if the *Roundheads* be about.
Cowley, The Guardian, Prol.

2. [*l. c.*] The weakfish or squeteague, *Cynoscion regalis*. [Virginia.]

round-headed (round'hed″ed), *a.* [< *round*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a round head or top: as, a *round-headed* nail or rivet.

Roundheaded arches and windows.
Bp. Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 6. (*Latham.*)

Above was a simple *round-headed* clerestory, and outside are the same slight beginnings of ornamental arcades.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 104.

2. Hence, having the hair of the head cut short; close-cropped; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians. [Rare.]

The *round-headed* rebels of Westminster Hall.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 20 (song).

roundhouse (round'hous), *n.* **1†.** A lockup; a station-house; a watch-house. *Foote.*—**2.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof: formerly sometimes called the *coach;* also, the poop itself.

Our captain sent his skiff and fetched aboard us the masters of the other two ships, and Mr. Pynchon, and they dined with us in the *round-house*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 14.

(*b*) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.—**3.** On American railroads, a building, usually round and built of brick, having stalls for the storage of locomotives, with tracks leading from them to a central turn-table. In Great Britain called *engine-house* or *engine-shed*.—**4.** A privy. [Southwestern U. S.]

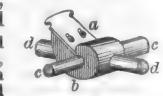
rounding (roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *round*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *bookbinding*, the operation of shaping the folded and sewed sheets into a slightly convex form at the back. It is done either by hand-tools or by machinery.—**2.** The action or attitude of a whale when curving its small in order to dive. Also *rounding-out*.—**3.** *Naut.*, old rope or strands wound about a rope to prevent its chafing.

rounding-adz (roun'ding-adz), *n.* A form of adz having a curved blade for hollowing out timber.

rounding-machine (roun'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* One of several kinds of machines for producing round forms or roundness of form. Especially—(*a*) A machine for sawing out circular heads for casks and barrels. (*b*) A machine for rounding the backs of books. (*c*) A machine for forming the rounded depressions in shoe-sole blanks; a sole-stamping machine. (*d*) A machine for making rods and spindles; a rod-machine or dowel-machine. (*e*) A cornering-machine for chamfering off the angles of stuff in tool-making and carriage-work.

rounding-out (roun'ding-out), *n.* Same as *rounding*, 2.

rounding-plane (roun'ding-plān), *n.* A woodworking tool for rounding and finishing the handles of rakes or brooms, chair-rounds, and other round pieces. It has a plane-bit placed parallel to the axis of a circular hole, and projecting slightly. The rough stuff is passed through the hole, and rotated against the cutting edge.

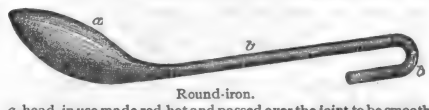


Rounding-plane or Witchet.

a, plane-iron; *b*, stock; *c*, piece to be rounded; *d*, *d*, handles.

rounding-tool (roun'ding-tōl), *n.* **1.** In *forging*, a top- or bottom-tool having a semicylindrical groove, used as a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, and the like. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** In *saddlery*, a kind of draw-plate for shaping round leather straps. It consists of a pair of jaws with corresponding semicylindrical grooves of various sizes on both sides. The jaws can be locked shut in order that the strap may be passed through the cylindrical openings thus formed.

round-iron (round'ī″ėrn), *n.* A plumbers' tool with a bulbous head, for finishing soldered work.



Round-iron.

a, head, in use made red-hot and passed over the joint to be smoothed until the latter is sufficiently heated for the application of the solder; *b b*, handle.

roundish (roun'dish), *a.* [< *round*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat round; nearly round; inclining to roundness: as, a *roundish* seed or leaf.

roundishness (roun'dish-nes), *n.* The state of being roundish. *Imp. Dict.*

roundle (roun'dl), *n.* Same as *roundel*.

round-leaved (round'lēvd), *a.* Having round leaves.—**Round-leaved cornel, horsemint, spinach.** See the nouns.

roundlet (round'let), *n.* [< F. *rondelet*, dim. of OF. *rondel*, roundel: see *roundel*. Cf. *rundlet*, *runlet*[2], *roundelay*.] **1.** A little circle; a roundel.

Like *roundlets* that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 60.

2†. Same as *rundlet*.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *roundel*.—**4.** *pl.* The fuller rounded part of the hood worn as a head-dress in the middle ages. See *hood*.

roundly (round'li), *adv.* [< *round*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a round form. [Rare.]—**2.** In a round or positive manner; frankly, bluntly, vigorously,

earnestly, energetically, or the like. See *round*[1], *a.*, 9.

What a bold man of war! he invites me *roundly*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

He *roundly* and openly avows what most others studiously conceal. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Not to weary you with long preambles, . . . I will come *roundly* to the matter.
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 625).

Let me beg you, Mrs. Malaprop, to enforce this matter *roundly* to the girl. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

3. In round numbers; without formal exactness; approximately.

The destructors now consumed, *roundly*, about 500 loads of refuse a week. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 984.

4. Briskly; hastily; quickly.

She has mounted on her true love's steed, . . .
And *roundly* she rade frae the toun.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

Two of the outlaws . . . walked *roundly* forward.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xi.

To come off roundly†. See *come*.

roundmouth (round'mouth), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a lamprey or a hag: a book-name translating the technical name of the order, *Cyclostomi*.

round-mouthed (round'moutht), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a mouth without any lower jaw; cyclostomous: specifically noting the *Cyclostomi*, or lampreys and hags.

roundness (round'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rowndnes, rowndenesse;* < *round*[1] + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being round, or circular, spherical, globular, cylindrical, curved, or convex; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; convexity: as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, of a hill, etc.

Egges they may eate in the night for their *roundnesse*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

2. The quality of being well filled or rounded out metaphorically; fullness, completeness, openness, positiveness, boldness, or the like.

The whole periode and compasse of this speache so delightsome for the *roundnesse*, and so grave for the straungenesse. *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise. *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, xx. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn. 1.** *Roundness, Rotundity*, plumpness, globularity. *Roundness* applies with equal freedom to a circle, a sphere, a cylinder, or a cone, and, by extension, to forms that by approach suggest any one of these: as, *roundness* of limb or cheek. *Rotundity* now applies usually to spheres and to forms suggesting a sphere or a hemisphere: as, the *rotundity* of the earth or of a barrel; *rotundity* of abdomen.

round-nosed (round'nōzd), *a.* Having a full blunt snout, as a female salmon before spawning; not hook-billed.—**Round-nosed chisel, plane,** etc. See the nouns.

round-ridge (round'rij), *v. t.* [< *round*[1] + *ridge.*] In *agri.*, to form into round ridges by plowing.

round-robin (round'rob″in), *n.* 1. A pancake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A kind of ruff, apparently the smaller ruff of the latter part of the sixteenth century.—3. Same as *cigar-fish.*—4. The angler, *Lophius piscatorius.*—5. A written paper, as a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, bearing a number of signatures arranged in a circular or concentric form. This device, whereby the order of signing is concealed, is used for the purpose of making all the signers equally responsible for it. Also written as two words, *round robin.*

I enclose the *Round Robin*. This jeu d'esprit took its rise one day [in 1776] at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds's. All the company present, except myself, were friends and acquaintance of Dr. Goldsmith. The Epitaph written for him by Dr. Johnson became the subject of conversation, and various emendations were suggested, which it was agreed should be submitted to the Doctor's consideration. But the question was, who should have the courage to propose them to him? At last it was hinted that there could be no way so good as that of a *Round Robin*, as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper.
Sir W. Forbes, in Boswell's Life of Johnson (ed. Hill), [III. 83.

round-shouldered (round'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having the shoulders carried forward, giving the upper part of the back a rounded configuration.

roundsman (roundz'man), *n.*; pl. *roundsmen* (-men). A police officer, of a rank above patrolmen and below sergeants, who goes the rounds within a prescribed district to see that the patrolmen or ordinary policemen attend to their duties properly, and to aid them in case of necessity. [U. S.]

roundstone (round'stōn), *n.* Small round or roundish stones collectively, used for paving; cobblestone. [Local, U. S.]

Gangs of street paviors were seen and heard here, there, and yonder, swinging the pick and ramming the *roundstone*. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

round-tailed (round'tāld), *a.* 1. Having a cylindric or terete tail: as, the *round-tailed* spermophile, *Spermophilus tereticauda.*—2. Having the end of the tail rounded by gradual shortening of the lateral feathers in succession, as a bird.

roundtop† (round'top), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a platform at the masthead; a top.—2. In *her.*, an inclosed circular platform, like a large flat tub, set upon the top of a pole, which pole is shown to be a mast by having a small yard with furled sail attached put across it, usually at an angle—the whole being a conventional representation of an ancient round top of a ship.

round-up (round'up), *n.* [< *round up:* see *round*[1], *v.*] 1. A rounding up; the forming of upward curves; curvature upward.

These curves are used in drawing the frames, the *round-up* of the forefoot, the rudder, and the other quick curves in the boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 204.

2. In grazing regions, the herding or driving together of all the cattle on a range or ranch, for inspection, branding, sorting, etc.; also, the beating up or gathering of any animals, as those of the chase.

His [a ranchman's] hardest work comes during the spring and fall *round-ups*, when the calves are branded or the beeves gathered for market.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 11.

3. A rounding off or finishing, as of an arrangement or undertaking; a bringing round to settlement or completion. [Colloq.]

That exception . . . will probably be included in the general *round-up* [of an agreement among railroads] tomorrow. *Philadelphia Times*, May 3, 1886.

4. In *ship-building*, the convexity of a deck in the athwartship direction; crown; camber.

roundure (roun'dūr), *n.* Same as *rondure.*

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 259.

round-winged (round'wingd), *a.* Having rounded wings, as an insect or a bird: as, the *round-winged* muslin, a British moth, *Nudaria senex;* the *round-winged* white-wave, another moth, *Cabera exanthemaria;* the *round-winged* hawks, as of the genera *Astur* and *Accipiter.*

roundworm (round'wėrm), *n.* 1. An intestinal parasitic worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, several inches long, infesting the human intestine: distinguished from the similar but much smaller pinworms or threadworms, and from the larger and more formidable flatworms, jointworms, or tapes. Hence—2. Any member of the class *Nematelmintha;* a nematoid worm: distinguished from cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapeworms and flukes.

roundy (roun'di), *a.* [< *round*[1] + *-y*[1].] Rounding; curving; rounded out. [Rare.]

Her *roundy*, sweetly-swelling lips a little trembling, as though they kissed their neighbour Death.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

rounet†, *v.* See *round*[2].

roun-tree (roun'trē), *n.* Same as *rowan-tree* or *roan-tree. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roup[1] (röp), *v.* and *n.* Same as *roop.*

roup[2] (roup), *v. t.* [A particular use, in another pronunciation, of *roup*[1], *roop:* see *roop.*] To sell by outcry for bids; sell at public auction; auction. [Scotch.]

They had *rouped* me out of house and hold.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, ii.

roup[2] (roup), *n.* [< *roup*[2], *v.*] A sale of goods by outcry; a public auction. [Scotch.]

The tenements are set by *Roup*, or auction.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland (1772), p. 201. (*Jamieson.*)

roup[3] (röp), *n.* [Also *roop;* < *roup*[1], *roop, v.*] An infectious disease of the respiratory passages of poultry, closely similar in character and origin to catarrh in man, but more virulent and rapid in its progress, and very commonly fatal. It begins with a slight cough or a discharge from the nostrils; the discharge quickly becomes fetid, and frequently fills the eyes. The head swells, the eyes are closed, and sight is often destroyed. Cheesy cankers of diphtheritic character often form in the throat and mouth, frequently causing death by choking. As a remedy, injection of a weak solution of copper sulphate (½ ounce to 1 quart water) gives good results.

roupit, roupet (rö'pit, -pet), *a.* See *roopit.*

roupy, *a.* See *roopy.*

rousant (rou'zant), *a.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-ant.*] In *her.*, starting up, as from being roused or alarmed: noting a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are indorsed. Also spelled *roussant.*


Swan Rousant.

★**rouse**[1] (rouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roused*, ppr. *rousing.* [Also formerly *rowse, rouze, rowze:* "orig. a technical term in hawking and hunting, and so presumably of AF. or OF. origin." *N. E. D.*]
I. *trans.* 1. To cause to start up by noise or clamor, especially from sleep; startle into movement or activity; in *hunting*, to drive or frighten from a lurking-place or covert.

The night outwatched made us make a night of the morning, untill *rowz'd* from our groundbeds by the report of the Canon. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 69.

We find them [the ladies] . . . in the open fields winding the horn, *rousing* the game, and pursuing it.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 70.

At last a low whistle *roused* her from her dream.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxviii.

Your rough voice
(You spoke so loud) has *roused* the child again.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To raise or waken from torpor or inaction by any means; provoke to activity; wake or stir up: said of animate beings.

This rebalde he *rowses* hym it rathely to rayse.
York Plays, p. 264.

He stooped down, he couched as a lion; . . . who shall *rouse* him up? Gen. xlix. 9.

"For the heavens, *rouse* up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run." *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 12.

3. To evoke a commotion in or about: said of inanimate things.

He should have found his uncle Gaunt a father,
To *rouse* his wrongs and chase them to the bay.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 128.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 287.

Hence—4. To move or stir up vigorously by direct force; use energetic means for raising, stirring, or moving along. In this sense still sometimes written *rowse.*

We were obliged to sit down and slide about in the close hold, passing hides, and *rowsing* about the great steeves, tackles, and dogs.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 308.

5†. To raise up; erect; rear; fix in an elevated position.

Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats,
Their neighing coursers daring of the spur.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.

6. To put and turn over or work about in salt, as fish in the operation of rousing; roil.

Another carries them [fish] off to be *roused*, as it is called: that is, cast into vats or barrels, then sprinkled with salt, then more herrings and more salt, and next a brawny arm plunged among them far above the elbow, thus mingling them together. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

7. *Naut.*, to haul heavily.

The object is that the hawser mayn't slip as we *rouse* it taut. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

To rouse out, to turn out or call up (hands or the crew) from their berths to the deck. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** To animate, kindle, stimulate, provoke, stir up.

II. *intrans.* 1. To start or rise up, as from sleep, repose, or inaction; throw off torpor or quietude; make a stir or movement.

Night's black agents to their preys do *rouse*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 53.

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouses* from his bed.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 31.

2†. To rise; become erect; stand up.

My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse* and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 12.

3. *Naut.*, to haul with great force, as upon a cable or the like.—**Rouse-about block.** See *block*[1].

rouse[1] (rouz), *n.* [< *rouse*[1], *v.*] An arousing; a sudden start or movement, as from torpor or inaction; also, a signal for arousing or starting up; the reveille. [Rare.]

These fowles in their moulting time, . . . their feathers be sick, and . . . so loase in the flesh that at any little *rowse* they can easilie shake them off.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight.
City Press, Sept. 30, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rouse[1]†, **rous** (rouz), *adv.* [Origin obscure.] As if suddenly aroused; rousingly; vehemently.

What, Sir! 'Slife, sir! you should have come out in choler, *rous* upon the Stage, just as the other went off.
Buckingham, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 2.

rouse[2]† (rouz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rowze, rowza;* perh. < Sw. *rus* = Dan. *rus*, drunkenness, a drunken fit, = Icel. *rūss*, drunkenness (Haldorsen), = D. *roes*, drunkenness (*eenen roes drinken*, drink a rouse, drink till one is fuddled; cf. G. *rausch*, intoxication, adapted from D. *roes*); connections uncertain.] 1. Wine or other liquor considered as an inducement to mirth or drunkenness; a full glass; a bumper.

Cas. 'Fore God, they have given me a *rouse* already.
Mon. Good faith, a little one; not past a pint, as I am a soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 66.

I have took, since supper,
A *rouse* or two too much, and, by [the gods],
It warms my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

Fill the cup and fill the can,
Have a *rouse* before the morn.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Hence—**2.** Noise; intemperate mirth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rouse[3] (röz), *v. t.* Same as *roose.*

rousement (rouz'mẹnt), *n.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-ment.*] Arousal; a rousing up; specifically, an arousing religious discourse; an awakening appeal or incitement. [Colloq.]

Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more *rousements.*
The Congregationalist, Sept. 27, 1883.

Dr. ——— was also present to add the *rousements.*
The Advance, Dec. 9, 1886.

rouser (rou'zẽr), *n.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which rouses or excites to action.

All this which I have depainted to thee are inciters and *rousers* of my mind.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 6. (*Latham.*)

2. That which rouses attention or interest; something exciting or astonishing: as, the speech was a *rouser;* that's a *rouser* (an astonishing lie). [Colloq.]

Rouser, or a Rousing Lie, is such a monstrous lie as rouses the wonder and astonishment of every one who hears it. *Holloway*, Prov. Dict. [*N. E. D.*]

I like a man to tell a *rouser* while he is about it.
Leland, Egypt. Sketch-Bk., p. 176. [*N. E. D.*]

3. Something to rouse with; specifically, in *brewing*, a stirrer in the hop-copper.

rousing (rou'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rouse*[1], *v.*] A method of curing herring; roiling. See *rouse*[1], *v. t.*, 6.

rousing (rou'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rouse*[1], *v.*] Having power to rouse, excite, or astonish; surprisingly great, swift, violent, forcible, lively, or the like: as, a *rousing* fire, a *rousing* pace; a *rousing* meeting; a *rousing* lie or oath.

A Jew, who kept a sausage-shop in the same street, had the ill-luck to die of a stranguary, and leave his widow in possession of a *rousing* trade.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

rousingly (rou'zing-li), *adv.* In a rousing manner; astonishingly; excitingly.

roussant (rö'sant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *rousant.*

Rousseauism (rö-sō'izm), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see def.) + *-ism.*] That which distinguishes or is characteristic of the writings of the French author Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78), especially in regard to social order and relations, or the social contract (which see, under *contract*).

Rousseauist (rö-sō'ist), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ist.*] A follower or an admirer of J. J. Rousseau; a believer in Rousseau's doctrines or principles.

Rousseauite (rö-sō'it), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Rousseauist.*

Rousseau's laudanum. A fermented aqueous solution of opium, to which is added very weak alcohol: seven drops contain about one grain of opium.

Rousselot's caustic. A caustic composed of one part of arsenious acid, five parts of red sulphuret of mercury, and two parts of burnt sponge. Also called *Frère Come's caustic.*

roussette (rö-set'), *n.* [Also *rosset;* < F. *roussette*, < *rousset*, reddish: see *russet*[1].] **1.** A fruit-eating bat of a russet or brownish-red color; hence, any fox-bat of the genus *Pteropus* or family *Pteropodidæ.* See cuts under *fruit-bat* and *Pteropus.*—**2.** Any shark of the family *Scyliorhinidæ;* a cat-shark.

Roussillon (rö-sē-lyôn'), *n.* [< *Roussillon*, a former province in southern France.] A strong wine of very dark-red color, made in southern France. It is used for mixing with light-colored and weaker wines, a few of the better varieties being used as dessert-wines. It appears, too, that a great deal goes into the Spanish peninsula, where it is flavored and sold as port-wine.

roust[1] (roust), *v.* [Appar. < *rouse*[1] (with excrescent *t*).] **I.** *trans.* To rouse or disturb; rout out; stir or start up.

II. *intrans.* To stir or act briskly; move or work energetically. Compare *roustabout.* [Colloq. in both uses.]

roust[2], **roost**[2] (röst), *n.* [Also *rost;* < Icel. *röst* (pl. *rostir*), a current, a stream in the sea, = Norw. *röst*, a current, a line of billows.] A tidal current.

This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, . . . called the *Roost* of Sumburgh. *Scott*, Pirate, i.

roust[2], **roost**[2] (röst), *v. i.* [< *roust*[2], *n.*] To drive fiercely, as a current. [Rare.]

And in the .vi. degrees wee mette northerly wyndes and greate *roostynge* of tydes.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 382).

roustabout (roust'a-bout″), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *rousabout*, a restless, fidgety person; < *rouse*[1] or *roust*[1] + *about.*] A common wharf-laborer or deck-hand, originally one on the Mississippi or other western river. [U. S.]

In the middle of the group was an old Mississippi *roustabout* singing the famous old river song called "Limber Jim." *New York Sun*, March 23, 1890.

rouster (rous'tẽr), *n.* Same as *roustabout.*

Men . . . who used to be *rousters*, and are now broken down and played out. *The American*, VI. 40.

rousty (rös'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *rusty*[1].

rout[1] (rout), *v. i.* [< ME. *routen, rowten, ruten,* < AS. *hrūtan*, also **hreótan, reótan* (pret. *reát*), make a noise, snore, = OFries. *hrūta, rūta* = OD. *rūten*, MD. *ruyten*, make a noise, chatter, as birds, = OHG. *riuzan*, make a noise, weep, etc., = Icel. *rjōta, hrjōta*, roar, rattle, snore; cf. OHG. *rūzan, rūzzan, rūzōn*, MHG. *rūzen, rüssen*, make a noise, rattle, buzz, snore, = Icel. *rauta* = Sw. *ryta*, roar, secondary forms of the orig. verb.] **1.** To make a noise; roar; bellow, as a bull or cow; snort, as a horse. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Sax poor ca's stand in the sta',
A' *routing* loud for their minnie.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

The bum-clock humm'd wi' lazy drone,
The kye stood *rowtin'* i' the loan.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Some of the bulls keep traveling up and down, bellowing and *routing*, or giving vent to long, surly grumblings as they paw the sand.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 665.

2†. To snore.

Longe tyme I slepte; . . .
Reste me there, and *rutte* faste.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 7.

For travaille of his goost he groneth sore,
And eft he *routeth*, for his heed myslay.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 461.

3†. To howl, as the wind; make a roaring noise.

The sterne wynde so loude gan to *route*
That no wight other noyse myghte here.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 743.

The stormy winds did roar again,
The raging waves did *rout.*
The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 214).

rout[1] (rout), *n.* [< ME. *rowt, rowte;* from the verb.] **1.** A loud noise; uproar; tumult.

Give me to know
How this foul *rout* began, who set it on.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 210.

They haue many professed Phisicians, who with their charmes and Rattles, with an infernal *rout* of words and actions, will seeme to sucke their inward griefe from their navels. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

Not school boys at a barring out
Rais'd ever such incessant *rout.*
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Sir Robert, who makes as much *rout* with him [a dog] as I do, says he never saw ten people show so much real concern. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

2†. Snoring. *Chaucer* (ed. Morris).—**3.** A stunning blow.

rout[2] (rout), *v.* [Formerly *wrout;* a var. of *root*[2], formerly *wroot:* see *root*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn up with the snout; root, as a hog: same as *root*[2], 1.

Winder of the horn
When snouted wild-boars, *routing* tender corn,
Anger our huntsman. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. In *mech.*, to deepen; scoop out; cut out; dig out, as moldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps, etc.

II. *intrans.* To root; rummage or poke about.

What 'll they say to me if I go a *routing* and rookling in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

rout[3] (rout), *n.* [Formerly also *rowt;* < ME. *route, rute* = MD. *rote*, D. *rot* = MHG. *rote, rotte*, G. *rotte* = Icel. *rotti* = Sw. *rote* = Dan. *rode*, a troop, band, < OF. *route, roupte, rote* = Pr. *rota*, a troop, band, company, multitude, flock, herd, < ML. *rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta, ruta, rota*, a troop, band, prop. a division of an army, < L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus* (> It. *rotto* = OF. *rout, roupt*), broken, divided, pp. of *rumpere*, break: see *rupture.* Cf. *rout*[4], *rout*[5], *route, rote, rut*[1], from the same ult. source.] **1.** A troop; a band; a company in general, either of persons or of animals; specifically, a pack of wolves; any irregular or casual aggregation of beings; a crowd.

Al the englene *rute.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 92, note.

Tukked he was, as is a frere, aboute,
And evere he rood the hyndreste of our *route.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 622.

Alle the *route* [of ants]
A trayne of chalk or askes holdeth oute.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The foresters . . . talk of the chase of the boar and bull, of a *rout* of wolves, etc. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

2. A disorderly or confused crowd of persons; a tumultuous rabble; used absolutely, the general or vulgar mass; the rabble.

You shall be cast
Into that pitt, with the ungodlie *rout,*
Where the worm dies not, the fire ne're goes out.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Whence can sport in kind arise,
But from the rural *routs* and families?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

A *rout* of saucy boys
Brake on us at our books, and marr'd our peace.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. A large social assemblage; a general gathering of guests for entertainment; a crowded evening party.

I have attended a very splendid *rout* at Lord Grey's.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

He found everybody going away from his house, and all to Mrs. Dumplin's *rout;* upon which . . . he painted and described in such glowing colors the horrors of a Dumplin *rout*—the heat, the crowd, the bad lemonade, the ignominy of appearing next day in the Morning Post—that at last, with one accord, all turned back.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, iv.

4. At *common law*, an assemblage of three or more persons breaking or threatening to break the peace; a company which is engaged in or has made some movement toward unlawful action.

rout[3]† (rout), *v. i.* [< ME. *routen, ruten* (= Sw. *rota* = Dan. *rotte*), assemble; < *rout*[3], *n.*] To collect together; assemble in a company.

In al that lond no Cristen men durste *route.*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 442.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and, suddenly assailing the earl [of Northumberland] in his house, slew him.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

rout[4] (rout), *n.* [Formerly also *rowt;* < ME. *route, rute,* < OF. *route, rote, rute* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rota* = It. *rotta*, formerly also *rotto*, a defeat, rout, < ML. *rupta*, defeat, overthrow, rout, < L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, broken: see *rout*[3], which is in form and source identical with *rout*[4], though differently applied.] A defeat followed by confused or tumultuous retreat; disorderly flight caused by defeat, as of an army or any body of contestants; hence, any thorough repulse, overthrow, or discomfiture: as, to put an army to *rout.*

Shame and confusion! all is on the *rout.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 21.

I hope this bout to give thee the *rout,*
And then have at thy purse.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 253).

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, *rout* on *rout,*
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 995.

rout[4] (rout), *v.* [< *rout*[4], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put to rout; drive into disordered flight by defeat, as an armed force; hence, to defeat or repulse thoroughly; drive off or dispel, as something of an inimical character.

Spur through Media,
Mesopotamia, and the shelters whither
The *routed* fly. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1. 9.

Come, come, my Lord, we're *routed* Horse and Foot.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

O sound to *rout* the brood of cares,
The sweep of scythe in morning dew!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

They were *routed* in the house, *routed* in the Courts, and *routed* before the people.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, iii.

2. To drive or force, as from a state of repose, concealment, or the like; urge or incite to movement or activity; hence, to draw or drag (forth or out): generally with *out* or *up:* as, to *rout out* a lot of intruders; to *rout up* a sleeper; to *rout out* a secret hoard or a recondite fact. See *router-out.*

Routed out at length from her hiding place.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 128.

=Syn. 1. *Overwhelm, Overthrow*, etc. See *defeat.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To crowd or be driven into a confused mass, as from panic following defeat,

or from any external force.—2. To start up hurriedly; turn out suddenly or reluctantly, as from a state of repose. [Colloq.]

We have *routed* night after night from our warm quarters, in the dead of winter, to make fires, etc.
Good Housekeeping, quoted in The Advance, Sept. 2, 1886.

rout[5] (rout), *n.* See *route*[1].

rout[6] (rout), *n.* [< Icel. *hrota*, the barnacle-goose, in comp. *hrotgas* = Norw. *rotgaas* = Dan. *rodgaas* (> E. dial. (Orkneys) *roodgoose*), the barnacle-goose. Cf. *routherock.*] The brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. *Encyc. Dict.*

rout-cake (rout'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake made for evening parties. [Eng.]

The audience . . waited . . . with the utmost patience, being enlivened by an interlude of *rout-cakes* and lemonade. *Dickens*, Sketches, Mrs. Joseph Porter.

★**route**[1] (röt or rout), *n.* [Now spelled *route* and usually pron. röt, after mod. F.; historically the proper spelling is *rout* (rout), or, shortened, *rut* (rut), now used in a restricted sense (cf. *rote*[1], a fourth form of the same word); < ME. *route, rute*, a way, course, track (see *rut*[1]), < OF. *route, rote, rute*, a way, path, street, course, a glade in a wood, F. *route*, a way, course, route, = Sp. *rota, ruta* = Pg. *rota* (naut.), a way, course, < ML. *rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta, rotta, rota*, a way, path, orig. (sc. *via*) a way broken or cut through a forest, fem. of L. *ruptus*, broken: see *rout*[3], *rout*[4].] **1.** A way; road; path; space for passage.

He gave the *route* to the blue-bloused peasant.
Shand, Shooting the Rapids, I. 97.

2. A way or course of transit; a line of travel, passage, or progression; the course passed or to be passed over in reaching a destination, or (by extension) an object or a purpose; as a legal or engineering term, the horizontal direction along and near the surface of the earth of a way or course, as a road, a railway, or a canal, occupied or to be occupied for travel.

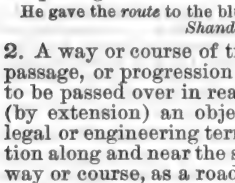
Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 100.

Ocean-lane route. See *lane-route.*—**Overland route.** See *overland.*—**Star route,** in the United States, a post-route over which the mail is carried, under contract, by other means than steam: so called because the blank contracts for transportation of the mail over such routes have printed upon them three groups of four stars or asterisks each, to identify them as coming under the terms of the act, which refers only to "celerity, certainty, and security" in the mode of transportation—for which words the groups of stars respectively stand. The name became famous from the discovery of extensive frauds in the procurement and execution of star-route contracts, which led in 1881–2 and in 1883 to the indictment and trial of many persons, of whom a few were convicted.—**To get the route** (*milit.*), to receive orders to quit one station for another.

The Colonel calls it [a rose] "Marching Orders." . . . Whenever it settled and began to flower the regiment *got the route*. *J. H. Ewing*, Story of a Short Life, iii.

route[2]† (rout), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *rout*[1], *rout*[2], *rout*[3], *rout*[4].

router (rou'tėr), *n.* [< *rout*[2] + *-er*[1].] A hand-tool resembling a spokeshave and fitted with a narrow plane-iron, used for cutting or routing out slender channels in ornamenting carriage panels, etc. See *a* in cut. A hand-tool resembling the router and called a router-plane is shown at *b* in cut. Both tools are used with fine effect in carving and panel decoration.—**Router-gage,** a hand-tool sometimes used in cutting channels for inlays.—**Router-saw,** a saw used for routing. In setting it, every alternate tooth is left in the plane of the saw. In filing it, the teeth which are set are filed much like those of the cross-cut hand-saw, while the teeth not set are filed more chisel-edged.



Router-plane.
a, stock; *b*, plane-iron or cutter.

router (rou'tėr), *v. t.* [< *router*, *n.*] In *wood-working*, to cut away, or cut out, as material below a general surface, leaving some parts, figures, or designs in relief; rout.

router-out (rou'tėr-out'), *n.* One who routs out, or drives or draws forth, as from repose, concealment, or the like. [Colloq.]

He is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand *router-out* of antiquities. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 110.

route-step (röt'step), *n.* An order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step or remain silent, and may carry their arms at will, provided the muzzles are elevated.

routh[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth.*

routh[2] (routh), *a.* [Also *rowth;* cf. W. *rhwth*, wide, gaping, *rhoth*, loose, hollow.] Plentiful; abundant. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

routh[2] (routh), *n.* [Also *rowth:* see *routh*[2], *a.*] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

Lat never a man a wooing wend
That lacketh thingis three:
A *routh* o' gould, an open heart,
Ay fu' o' charity.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

routherock, *n.* [Also *routhurrock.* Cf. *rout*[6].] The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis.*

routhie (rou'thi), *a.* [Also *rowthie;* < *routh*[2] + *-ie* (*-y*[1]).] Plentiful; well-filled; abundant. [Scotch.]

Wait a wee, an' cannie wale [choose]
A *routhie* butt, a *routhie* ben; . . .
It 's plenty beets the luver's fire.
Burns, The Country Lassie.

routier (rö-ti-ā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *routier*, < ML. *ruptarius, rutarius*, a trooper, mercenary soldier, a mounted freebooter, < *rupta*, a troop, band: see *rout*[3]; see also *rutter*[1], from the same source.] **1.** One of a class of French brigands of about the twelfth century, who infested the roads in companies on horse or foot, and sometimes served as military mercenaries. They differed little from earlier and later organizations of the same kind throughout Europe, under various names.—**2.** Hence, any undisciplined, plundering soldier, or brigand.

routinary (rö-tē'nā-ri), *a.* [< *routine* + *-ary.* Cf. F. *routinier*, routinist.] Involving or pertaining to routine; customary; ordinary. [Rare.]

He retreats into his *routinary* existence, which is quite separate from his scientific. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

routine (rö-tēn'), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. *rutina* = Pg. *rotina*, < F. *routine*, OF. *routine, rotine, rottine*, a beaten path, usual course of action, dim. of *route, rote*, a way, path, course, route: see *route*[1] and *rote*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A customary course of action or round of occupation; a way or method systematically followed; regular recurrence of the same acts or kind of action: as, the *routine* of official duties; to weary of a monotonous *routine.*

The very ordinary *routine* of the day.
Brougham, Lord Chatham.

2. Fixed habit or method in action; the habitual doing of the same things in the same way; unvarying procedure or conduct.

A restlessness and excitement of mind hostile to the spirit of *routine*. *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, I. xiv.

That beneficent harness of *routine* which enables silly men to live respectably and unhappy men to live calmly.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxvi.

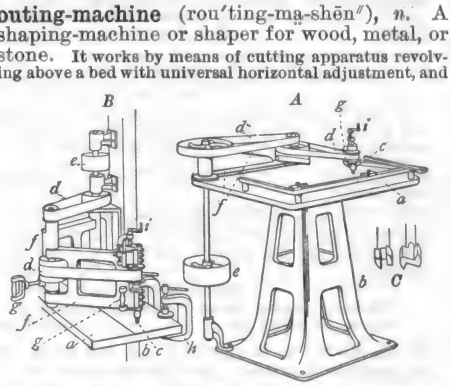
II. *a.* Habitually practised or acting in the same way; following or consisting in an unvarying round: as, *routine* methods or duties; a *routine* official.

The tendency of such a system is to make mere *routine* men. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 5.

routineer (rö-ti-nēr'), *n.* [< *routine* + *-eer.*] One who follows routine; an adherent of settled custom or opinion. [Rare.]

The mere *routineer* in gas-making has been shaken out of his complacency. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 259.

★**routing-machine** (rou'ting-ma-shēn''), *n.* A shaping-machine or shaper for wood, metal, or stone. It works by means of cutting apparatus revolving above a bed with universal horizontal adjustment, and cuts the work to a shape or grooves it to a fixed depth. It executes paneling in relief or intaglio, lettering, slotting, key-seating, beveling, bordering, etc. *E. H. Knight.*



A, Routing-machine for general purposes. *B*, Stair-router, used in cutting the grooves in the strings of stairs for the reception of the ends of the steps and risers. *C*, Router-tools.

a, table; *b*, pedestal; *c*, cutter, whose spindle is driven by the belts *d, d;* *e*, main driving-pulley; *f, f*, swinging arms or frames by means of which the cutter can be moved to any place on the table; *g*, handle by which *f, f* are operated by a workman who follows with the cutter a guiding former or pattern; *g'*, handle sometimes used in manipulating the machine; *h*, clamp which binds the work to the table; *i*, adjusting screw, for regulating depth of cut.

routing-tool (rou'ting-töl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a revolving cutter used for cutting or scraping out scores, channels, and depressions.

routinism (rö-tē'nizm), *n.* [< *routine* + *-ism.*] The spirit or practice of routine; a rigid and unvarying course of action or opinion; routine method or manner.

He deprecated *routinism*, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine, and vindicated the value of living personal observation and opinion.
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 703.

routinist (rö-tē'nist), *n.* [< *routine* + *-ist.*] An adherent of routine; a follower of unvarying methods or prescribed principles: as, a *routinist* in medicine, in education, etc.

The mere *routinists* and unthinking artisans in most callings dislike whatever shakes the dust out of their traditions. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, Pref.

routish† (rou'tish), *a.* [< *rout*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Characterized by routing; clamorous; disorderly.

The Common Hall . . . became a *routish* assembly of sorry citizens. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 93. (*Davies.*)

routle (rou'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *routled*, ppr. *routling.* [Var. of *rootle*, freq. of *root*[2], var. *rout*[2].] With *out*, to rout out; disturb; hunt out. [Prov. Eng.]

A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' *routling* out yon wasps' nest.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

routous (rou'tus), *a.* [< *rout*[1] + *-ous.*] Noisy. [Rare.]

routously (rou'tus-li), *adv.* [< *routous* + *-ly*[2].] Noisily.

roux (rö), *n.* [< F. *roux*, a sauce made with brown butter or fat, < *roux*, red, reddish, < L. *russus*, red: see *russet*[1].] In *cookery*, a material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

Roux's operation. See *operation.*

rouze† (rouz), *v.* An obsolete form of *rouse*[1].

rove[1] (rōv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving.* ["Of doubtful origin; possibly a Midland form of *rave*, *v.*, to stray." *N. E. D.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To wander at pleasure or without definite aim; pass the time in going about freely; range at random, or as accident or fancy may determine; roam; ramble.

The Fauns forsake the Woods, the Nymphs the Grove,
And round the Plain in sad Distractions *rove*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

One would think you . . . *roved* among the Walks of Paradise. *Steele*, Spect. No. 254.

I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 360.

Let us suppose a *roving* crew of these soaring philosophers, in the course of an aerial voyage of discovery among the stars, should chance to alight upon this outlandish planet. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 76.

2. To aim, as in archery or other sport, especially at some accidental or casual mark, or at marks set at varying distances.

Faire Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*.
Spenser, F. Q., I., Prol., st. 3.

Mont. How now, are thy arrows feather'd?
Vel. Well enough for *roving*.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

And if you *rove* for a Perch with a minnow, then it is best to be alive. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

This *roving* archery was far prettier than the stationary game, but success in shooting at variable marks was less favored by practice. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xiv.

3. To act the rover; lead a wandering life of robbery, especially on the high seas; rob.

To *Roue*, robbe, rapère. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 179.

And so to the number of forescore of them departed with a barke and a pinnesse, spoiling their store of victuall, and taking away a great part thereof with them, and so went to the Islands of Hispaniola and Jamaica a *rouing*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 517.

4. To have rambling thoughts; be in a delirium; rave; be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]—**Roving mark,** in *archery*, an accidental mark, or a mark at an uncertain or varying distance, in contradistinction to butts and targets: trees, bushes, posts, mounds of earth, landmarks, stones, etc., are *roving marks*. *Hansard*, Archery.—**Syn. 1.** *Roam.* See *ramble, v.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To wander over; roam about.

For Arthur, long before they crown'd him King,
Roving the trackless realms of Lyonnesse,
Had found a glen. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2†. To discharge or shoot, as an arrow, at rovers, or in roving. See *rover*, 5.

And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft
Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.
Harington, Ep. iv. 11. (*Nares.*)

3. To plow into ridges, as a field, by turning one furrow upon another. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rove[1] (rōv), *n.* [< *rove*[1], *v.*] The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Sordello's paradise, his *roves*
Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves.
Browning, Sordello.

★**rove**[2] (rōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [Perhaps an irreg. var. of *reeve*[3] (< *reef*[2]), due to confusion with the pret. *rove*, or of *rive*[1], due to the former pret. *rove:* see *reeve*[3], *rive*[1]. Some take *rove* to be a form of *roll*[1] through Sc. *row*. Others refer to *ruff*[1] = D. *ruif*, a fold.] **1.** To draw through an eye or aperture; bring, as wool or cotton, into the form which it receives before being spun into thread; card into flakes, as wool, etc.; slub; sliver.—**2.** To draw out into thread; ravel out.

rove[2] (rōv), *n.* [Cf. *rove*[2], *v.*] **1.** A roll of wool, cotton, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.—**2.** A diamond-shaped washer placed over the end of a rove clench-nail, which is riveted down upon it.—**Rove clench-nail.** See *clench-nail*.

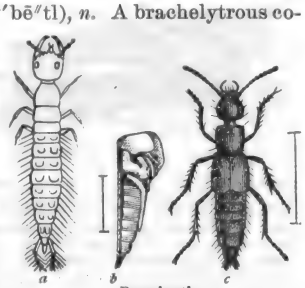
rove[3] (rōv). Preterit and past participle of *reeve*[3].

rove[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roof*[1]. *Chaucer.*

rove[5]†, *n.* [A reduced form of *arroba.*] A unit of weight, the arroba, formerly used in England. The arroba was 25 pounds of Castile, and in England 25 pounds avoirdupois was called a *rove*. The arroba in Portugal contained 32 pounds.

Forein wool, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or hundredweight, but most commonly by the *rove*, 25 pound to a *rove*.
Recorde, Grounde of Artes (1543), iii. 17.

rove-beetle (rōv′bē″tl), *n.* A brachelytrous coleopterous insect of the family *Staphylinidæ*, especially one of the larger species, such as the devil's coach-horse. The name is sometimes extended to all the brachelytrous beetles, when several of the leading forms are distinguished by qualifying terms. Large-eyed rove-beetles are *Stenidæ;* burrowing rove-beetles, *Oxytelidæ;* broad-bodied rove-beetles, *Omaliidæ;* small-headed rove-beetles, *Tachyporidæ*. The *Pselaphidæ* are sometimes known as *moss-loving rove-beetles*. See also cuts under *devil's coach-horse* (at *devil*), ★*Homalium*, and *Pselaphus*.



Rove-beetles.
a, larva of *Goerius olens*, enlarged thrice; *b*, pupa of *Quedius molochinus;* *c*, imago of *Philonthus apicalis*. (Lines show natural sizes of *b* and *c*.)

rover (rō′vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roaver;* < ME. *rover*, *rovare*, a var. < D. *roover*, a robber, a pirate, = AS. *reáfere*, ME. *revere*, E. *reaver*, a robber. Doublet of *reaver*.] **1.** A robber, especially a sea-robber; a freebooter; a pirate; a forager.

Robare, or robbar yn the see (*rovare*, or thef of the se, K., *rowar*, as thyf on the see, P.), Pirata. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 437.

And they helped David against the band of the *rovers;* for they were all mighty men of valour. 1 Chron. xii. 21.

The Maltese *rovers* take away every thing that is valuable both from Turks and Christians.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 51.

She may be neither more nor less than the ship of that nefarious pirate the Red *Rover*. *Cooper*, Red *Rover*, ii.

2. One who roves; a wanderer; one who rambles about, or goes at random from point to point.

Next to thyself and my young *rover*, he 's
Apparent to my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 176.

I'd be a Butterfly; living, a *rover*,
Dying when fair things are fading away!
T. H. Bayly, I'd be a Butterfly.

Hence—**3.** A fickle or inconstant person.

Man was formed to be a *rover*,
Foolish women to believe.
Mendez, Song in the Chaplet. (*Latham.*)

4. [< *rove*, *v.*] In *archery:* (*a*) A person shooting at a mark with a longbow and arrow, or shooting merely for distance, the position of the archer being shifted with every shot, and not confined to a staked-out ground. The flight-arrow was used by the rover. (*b*) An arrow used by a rover. See *flight-arrow*.

O yes, here be of all sorts—flights, *rovers*, and buttshafts. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(*c*) An irregular or uncertain point to be aimed at; also, a mark at an uncertain, varying, or indefinite distance.

The *Roauer* is a marke incertaine, sometimes long, sometimes short, and therefore must haue arrowes lighter or heauier, according to the distance of the place.
G. Markham, Country Contentments (ed. 1615), p. 108.

6. In *arch.*, any member, as a molding, that follows the line of a curve.—**7.** In *croquet:* (*a*) A ball that has gone through all the hoops, and only needs to strike the winning-stake to be out of the game. (*b*) A player whose ball is in the above condition.—**To shoot at rovers,** in *archery:* (*a*) To shoot for distance or at marks placed at varying distances; or to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not the butt, which is nearer. (*b*) To shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

Providence never *shoots at rovers*. *South*, Sermons.

rover (rō′vėr), *v. i.* [< *rover*, *n.*] To shoot at rovers; shoot arrows at other marks than the butt; shoot for height or distance.

rover-beetle (rō′vėr-bē″tl), *n.* A salt-water insect, *Bledius cordatus*.

rovery† (rō′vėr-i), *n.* [< *rove*[1] + *-ery*. Cf. *reavery*, *robbery*.] The action of a rover; piratical or predatory roving.

These Norwegians, who with their manifold robberies and *roveries* did most hurt from the Northern Sea, took up their haunt into this Iland.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 205. (*Davies.*)

rovescio (rō-vesh′iō), *n.* [It., var. of *rivescio*, the reverse, the wrong side, = Sp. Pg. *reves* = F. *revers*, < L. *reversus*, reverse: see *reverse*. The It. Sp. Pg. forms are irregular, and indicate confusion or borrowing from the F.] In *music*, imitation either by reversion or by inversion. See *imitation*, 3.

roving[1] (rō′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rove*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of rambling or wandering.

The numberless *rovings* of fancy, and windings of language. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. 177. (*Latham.*)

2. Archery as practised by a rover. See *rover*, 4.

roving[2] (rō′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rove*[2], *v.*] **1.** The process of giving the first twist to yarn, or of forming a rove.—**2.** A slightly twisted sliver of carded fiber, as wool or cotton; a rove.

roving-frame (rō′ving-frām), *n.* **1.** In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine in which a number of slivers from the drawing-frame are taken and united, stretched, and compacted into rovings. Sometimes called *roving-machine*. See *drawing-frame.*—**2.** In *worsted-manuf.*, a machine which takes two slivers from the cans of the drawing-frame, elongates them four times, and twists them together. Also called *roving-head*. *E. H. Knight.*

roving-head (rō′ving-hed), *n.* Same as *roving-frame*, 2.

rovingly (rō′ving-li), *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

roving-machine (rō′ving-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for winding slubbings on bobbins for creels of spinning-machines.

rovingness (rō′ving-nes), *n.* A state of roving; disposition to rove.

roving-plate (rō′ving-plāt), *n.* An iron or steel scraper which is held at an inclination against the grinding-surface of a rotating grindstone, for giving it a true circular form, scraping off ridges, or obliterating grooves that may be formed in it by the grinding of pointed or curvilinear-edged tools.

roving-reel (rō′ving-rēl), *n.* A device for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn, etc. It consists essentially of two flat-faced wheels, between which the yarn is made to pass, the revolutions of one of the wheels, as turned by a crank, being recorded by a dial and serving to measure the yarn.

row[1] (rō), *v.* [< ME. *rowen, rouwen* (pret. *rowede*, earlier (and still as a survival) *rew, reow*), < AS. *rōwan* (pret. *reów*) = D. *roeijen* = MLG. *rōien, rōjen, rōen*, LG. *rojen* = MHG. *rüon, rügen, rüen, rüejen* = Icel. *rōa* = Sw. *ro* = Dan. *roe*, row; akin to OIr. *rām*, an oar, L. *rēmus*, an oar, Gr. *ἐρετμόν*, an oar, *ἐρέτης*, a rower, Skt. *aritra*, a rudder, paddle, etc., √ *ar*, drive, push. Hence ult. *rudder*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To impel (a boat) along the surface of water by means of oars. In ancient times rowing was the chief means of propulsion for vessels of all sizes then existing; and large galleys in the Mediterranean continued to be rowed till the nineteenth century. The service on the galleys, both ancient and modern, was very laborious. In later times it was generally performed by slaves or criminals chained to the bars or benches.

Row the boat, my mariners,
And bring me to the land!
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 108).

2. To transport by rowing: as, to *row* one across a stream.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To labor with the oar; use oars in propelling a boat through the water; be transported in a boat propelled by oars.

Merie sungen the muneches binnen Ely
Tha [when] Cnut Ching *rew* there by.
Historia Eliensis, quoted in Chambers's Eng. Lit., I. 8.

And thei *rowiden* to the cuntree of Gerasenus, which is agens Galilee. *Wyclif*, Luke viii. 26.

Prepostrous Wits, that cannot *rowe* at ease
On the smooth Chanell of our common Seas.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. To be moved by means of oars: as, the boat *rows* easily.—**Rowed of all,** an order given to oarsmen to stop rowing and unship the oars.—**To row dry.** (*a*) To handle the oars in rowing so as to avoid splashing water into the boat. (*b*) To go through the motions of rowing in a boat swung at the davits of a ship, as a sailor in punishment for some offense connected with boats or rowing. The forced exercise is called a *dry row*. [Colloq. in both uses.]

row[1] (rō), *n.* [< *row*[1], *v.*] An act of rowing; also, an excursion taken in a rowboat.

Wondering travelers go for an evening *row* on the Caspian, to visit the submarine oil-springs to the south of the town of Baku. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 254.

row[2] (rō), *n.* [Also dial. *rew;* < ME. *rowe, rewe, raw, rawe*, < AS. *rāw, rāw*, a row, line; akin to (*a*) OD. *rijge, rijg*, D. *rij* = MLG. *rige*, LG. *rige, rege* = OHG. *rīga, rīga*, MHG. *rige*, a row; (*b*) MHG. *rihe*, G. *reihe*, a series, line, row; from the verb, OHG. *rīhan*, MHG. *rīhen*, string together (Teut. √ *rihw*); cf. Skt. *rēkhā*, line, stroke.] **1.** A series of things in a line, especially a straight line; a rank; a file: as, a *row* of houses or of trees; *rows* of benches or of figures; the people stood in *rows;* to plant corn in *rows*.

To hakke and hewe
The okes olde and leye hem on a *rewe*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2008.

My wretchedness unto a *row* of pins,
They'll talk of state. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 26.

The bright Seraphim, in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow.
Milton, Solemn Music.

2†. A line of writing.

Which whoso willeth for to knowe,
He moste rede many a *rowe*
In Virgile or in Claudian,
Or Daunte, that it telle can.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 448.

3†. A streak, as of blood. Compare *rowy*.

The bloody *rowes* stremed doune over al,
They him assayled so maliciously.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 120.

4. A hedge. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—**5.** A continuous course or extent; a long passage. [This sense, now obsolete in general use, appears in the unique *Rows* of Chester in England, which are open public galleries or lines of passage running along the fronts of the houses in the principal streets, generally over the first stories, covered by the projecting upper stories, lined with shops on the inner side, and reached by stairs from the street.]

6. A line of houses in a town, standing contiguously or near together; especially, such a line of houses nearly or quite alike, or forming an architectural whole: sometimes used as part of the name of a short street, or section of a street, from one corner to the next.—**7.** In *organ-building*, same as *bank*[1], 7, or *keyboard.*—**A hard or a long row to hoe.** See *hoe*[1].—**Harmonic row.** See *harmonic.*—**To hoe one's own row.** See *hoe*[1].

row[2] (rō), *v. t.* [< *row*[2], *n.*] To arrange in a line; set or stud with a number of things ranged in a row or line.

Bid her wear thy necklace *row'd* with pearl.
Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

★**row**[3] (rou), *n.* [Of obscure slang origin; vaguely associated with *rowdy, rowdydow*, and perhaps due in part to *rout*[1]. The Icel. *hrjā*, a rout, struggle, can hardly be related.] A noisy disturbance; a riot; a contest; a riotous noise or outbreak; any disorderly or disturbing affray, brawl, hubbub, or clatter: a colloquial word of wide application.

Next morning there was a great *row* about it [the breaking of a window].
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

They began the *row*, . . . and then opened upon Germany a career of scepticism, which from the very first promised to be contagious. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

We turned in about eleven o'clock, it not being possible to do so before on account of the *row* the men made talking. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 92.

To kick up a row. Same as *to kick up a dust* (which see, under *dust*[1]).=Syn. Uproar, tumult, commotion, broil, affray.

row[3] (rou), *v.* [< *row*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To injure by rough and wild treatment: as, to *row* a college room (that is, to damage the furniture in wild behavior). [Slang.]—**2.** To scold; abuse; upbraid roughly or noisily. [Colloq.]

Tell him [Campbell] all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have rammed it into a review and *rowed* him. *Byron*, To Mr. Murray, May 20, 1820.

II. *intrans.* To behave in a wild and riotous way; engage in a noisy dispute, affray, or the like.

If they are found out, the woman is not punished, but they *row* (probably a mild kind of fight).
Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 420.

More disposed to *rowing* than reading.
Bristed, Five Years in an English Univ.

row[4], *v.* A Scotch form of *roll*.

row[5], *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rough*[1].

To certifie vs whether our set clothes be vendible there or not, and whether they be *rowed* and shorne; because ofttimes they goe vndrest. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 298.

rowable† (rō′a-bl), *a.* [< *row*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [Rare.]

That long barren fen,
Once *rowable*, but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

rowan (rou′an), *n.* [Also *roan*, *roun*; < OSw. *röun*, *runn*, Sw. *röun* = Dan. *rön* = Icel. *reynir*, the service, sorb, mountain-ash; cf. L. *ornus*, the mountain-ash.] 1. The rowan-tree.—2. The fruit or berry of the rowan-tree.

rowan-berry (rou′an-ber″i), *n.* Same as *rowan*, 2.

rowan-tree (rou′an-trē), *n.* The mountain-ash of the old world, *Sorbus Aucuparia*; also, less properly, either of the American species *S. Americana* and *S. sambucifolia*. See *mountain-ash*, 1. Also *roan-tree*, *roun-tree*.

rowboat (rō′bōt), *n.* [< *row*[1] + *boat*.] A boat fitted for propulsion by means of oars; a boat moved by rowing.

row-cloth (rō′klôth), *n.* [< *row*[5] + *cloth*.] A folding cloak, made of a kind of warm but coarse cloth completely dressed after weaving. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

row-de-dow (rou′dē-dou), *n.* Same as *rowdydow*.

row-dow (rou′dou), *n.* The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *roo-doo*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowdy (rou′di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *rowdydow*, noise, confusion, an imitative word transferred to a noisy, turbulent person: see *rowdydow*. Cf. *row*[3].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *rowdies* (-diz). A riotous, turbulent fellow; a person given to quarreling and fighting; a rough.

"A murderer?" "Yes; a drunken, gambling cut-throat *rowdy* as ever grew ripe for the gallows."
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of a rowdy; given to rowdyism; rough; coarse-grained; disreputable.

For a few years it [Victoria] was a very *rowdy* and noisy colony indeed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 8.

rowdydow (rou′di-dou), *n.* [Also *row-de-dow*; an imitative word, prob. orig. formed, like *rub-a-dub*, in imitation of the beat of a drum. Cf. *row*[3], *rowdy*.] A continuous noise; a rumpus; a row. [Colloq.]

rowdy-dowdy (rou′di-dou″di), *a.* [< *rowdydow* + *-y*[1]; the two parts being made to rime.] Making a rowdydow; uproarious. [Colloq.]

rowdyish (rou′di-ish), *a.* [< *rowdy* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to or characteristic of a rowdy; characterized by or disposed to rowdyism: as, *rowdyish* conduct; *rowdyish* boys.

They give the white people very little trouble, being neither *rowdyish* nor thievish. *The Century*, XXIX. 835.

rowdyism (rou′di-izm), *n.* [< *rowdy* + *-ism*.] The conduct of a rowdy or rough; coarse turbulence; vulgar disorderliness.

The presence of women in these places [barrooms] appears to have the effect of eliminating the element of *rowdyism*. You hear no loud conversation, oaths, or coarse expressions. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 121.

rowed (rōd), *a.* [< *row*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having rows; formed into rows.

In 1869 he sowed . . . seed from an 18-*rowed* ear [of maize]. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 178.

2. Striped: same as *rayed*, 3.

rowel (rou′el), *n.* [< ME. *rowel*, *rowelle*, *rowell*, < OF. *rouelle*, *roiele*, *roele*, *rouele*, a little wheel or flat ring, a roller on a bit, F. *rouelle*, a slice, = Pr. Sp. *rodela*, a shield, target, = Cat. *rodella* = Pg. *rodella*, a round target, = It. *rotella*, a little wheel, a buckler, round spot, kneepan, < ML. *rotella*, a little wheel, dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *rotella*.] 1†. A small wheel, ring, or circle.

The *rowelle* whas rede golde with ryalle stones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3263.

And then, for wings, the golden plumes she wears
Of that proud Bird [the peacock] which starry *Rowells* bears.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. The wheel of a horseman's spur, armed with pointed rays.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the *rowels* catched hold of the ruffle of my boot.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Lord Marmion turn'd — well was his need —
And dash'd the *rowels* in his steed.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

3. A roller on the mouthpiece of an old form of bit for horses.

The yron *rowels* into frothy fome he bitt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

4. In *farriery*, a seton inserted in the flesh of an animal. Rowels are made of horsehair, leather, and sometimes of silk, as is the practice with setons inserted in the human body.

5. The spiked wheel of some forms of soil-pulverizers and wheel-harrows.—**Foliated rowel**, a rowel without points, or very blunt, as distinguished from a *star-rowel* and *rose-rowel*.—**Rose-rowel**, a rowel having short points, taking about one sixth of the diameter.—**Star-rowel**, a rowel having long points, taking at least one third of the total diameter of the circle.

rowel (rou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roweled* or *rowelled*, ppr. *roweling* or *rowelling*. [< *rowel*, *n.*] 1. To use the rowel on; put spurs to.—2. In *farriery*, to apply a rowel to.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

He has been ten times *rowell'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

3. To furnish with a rowel, as a spur.

rowel-bone†, *n.* A variant of *rewel-bone*.

rowel-head (rou′el-hed), *n.* In a spur, the fork which serves to hold the rowel and its axis.

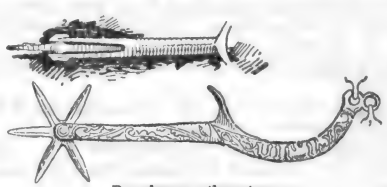
Bending forward, [he] struck his armed heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel-head*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 46.

roweling, rowelling (rou′el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rowel*, *v.*] The act of inserting a rowel.

roweling-needle (rou′el-ing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle with a large eye, for carrying the bundle of horsehair, silk, or the leather thong forming a rowel, and either straight or curved according to the nature of the part in which the rowel is required to be inserted.

roweling-scissors (rou′el-ing-siz″orz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A farriers' instrument for inserting rowels in the flesh of horses, for cutting the silk or other material forming the seton.

rowel-spur (rou′el-spėr), *n.* A spur having a rowel of several radiating points, as distinguished from the *goad-spur*. This appears in mediæval monuments during the thirteenth century, as in the



Rowel-spur, 14th century.

first great seal of King Henry III. of England, but is extremely rare before the beginning of the fourteenth; it is probable that the earliest rowels did not turn upon a pivot. Pivoted rowel-spurs with very long spikes, not very sharp, are in common use in western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries generally. They are fastened to the heel of the riding-boot by a broad leather strap passing over the instep, and often have special devices to make them clank or jingle.

rowen (rou′en), *n.* [Also *rouen*, *rowan*, *rawing*, *rowin*, *rowing*: < ONF. **rewain* = OF. and F. *regain*. *N. E. D.*] 1. The lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.—2. A stubble-field left unplowed till late autumn, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage. [Prov. Eng.; usually in plural form.]

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rower[1] (rō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rowere*, *roware*; < *row*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rows, or manages an oar in rowing.

The whole party being embarked, therefore, in a large boat, . . . the exertions of six stout *rowers* sped them rapidly on their voyage. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

rower[2] (rou′ėr), *n.* [< *row*[3] + *-er*[1].] One given to rows; a quarrelsome or disorderly fellow.

rower[3]† (rou′ėr), *n.* [< *row*[5] + *-er*[1].] A workman who roughens cloth preparatory to shearing; a rougher.

rowet, rowett (rou′et), *n.* Same as *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowet-work (rou′et-wėrk), *n.* [< F. *rouet*, a wheel-lock, spinning-wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rowel*.] The lock and appurtenances of a wheel-lock gun. See the quotation under *snapwork*, and cut under *wheel-lock*.

rowey, *a.* See *rowy*.

rowiness (rō′i-nes), *n.* The state of being rowy; streakiness; striation. [Now only technical.]

A process [skimming] which demands very careful attention in the case of curd soaps, lest any portions of lye should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called *rowiness*.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 174.

The Karanee Teak has alternate shades of dull brown and yellow colour, the grain being close and long, with occasionally a *rowiness* or figure in it, and is also very free from defects. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 116.

rowing (rō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *rowynge*, < AS. **rōwung*, *rōwing*, verbal n. of *rōwan*, row: see *row*[1], *v.*] The act or practice of propelling a boat by means of oars. See *row*[1], *v. t.*

rowing-feather (rō′ing-feтн″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

rowing-gear (rō′ing-gēr), *n.* Any device or contrivance used in rowing; especially, a mechanical device for facilitating the handling of the oars.

rowl†, **rowle**†, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *roll*.

Rowland gratings. In *optics*. See *diffraction*, 1.

rowler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roller*.

rowlet (rou′let), *n.* [< F. *roulette*, a little wheel, fem. of *roulet*, dim. of OF. *roule*, a roll, a little wheel: see *roll*, *rowel*, *roulette*. Doublet of *roulette*.] A small broad wheel; a wheel like a roller. [Now only dialectal.]

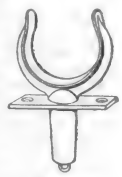
Rails of timber, laid down from the collieries to the river, . . . were worked with bulky carts made with four *rowlets* fitting the rails.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 64.

Rowley rag. See *rag*[1].

rowlock (rō′lok), *n.* [Also *rollock*, *rullock*; ★prob. a transposition (as if < *row*[1] + *lock*[1]) of *oarlock*, < ME. *orlok*, < AS. *ārlōc*, an oarlock, < *ār*, oar, + *loc*, a lock, bolt, bar, inclosed place (cf. E. *oarhole*, an oarlock): see *oar*[1] and *lock*[1].] A contrivance on a boat's gunwale in or on which the oar rests and swings freely in rowing. The principal kinds of rowlocks are—(1) a notch in the gunwale (as in the first illustration), which may be either square or rounded, and is usually lined with metal; (2) two short pegs, called *thole-pins*, projecting from the gunwale, between which the oar is placed; (3) a stirrup-shaped swivel of metal pivoted in the gunwale (as in the second illustration), or on an outrigger. Sometimes a single pin set into the gunwale is used instead of a rowlock, the oar having a hole through which the pin passes, or vice versa, or being fastened to it by means of a thong or gromet.



Ship's Boat. *a a*, Rowlocks (notched).



Rowlock.

rowly-powly†, *n.* Same as *roly-poly*.

row-marker (rō′mär″kėr), *n.* In *agri.*, an implement for marking out the ground for crops to be planted in rows.

rowne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roe*[2].

row-port (rō′pōrt), *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels, near the water-line, for the passage of a sweep for rowing in a calm.

rows (rōz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, same as *roughs*. See *rough*[1], *n.*, 4.

rowsandt, rowsant†, *a.* In *her.*, obsolete forms of *rousant*.

rowse, *v.* See *rouse*[1].

rowt†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rout*[1], *rout*[2], etc.

rowth, rowthie. See *routh*[2], *routhie*.

rowy (rō′i), *a.* [< *row*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Having rows or lines; streaked or striped; striated. Also spelled, improperly, *rowey*. [Now only technical. See the second quotation.]

Rowy or stricky [streaky], as some stuffs are.
Howell. (*Halliwell.*)

Is there such a word in the English language as *rowey*? . . . Frequently, through some fault in weaving, a piece of cloth will be thinner in some places than others; this occurs at regular intervals through the whole piece, for which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece similar to the lines on writing-paper. In the several mills with which I have been connected, *rowey* was the technical term applied to such goods. . . . I have examined all the books at my disposal, but have been unable to find it. *Cor. Boston Evening Transcript*, June 4, 1883.

roxburghe (roks′bur-ō), *n.* [See def.] A binding for books, preferred by the third Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804), having a plain leather back lettered in gold near the top, and cloth or paper sides, with the leaves gilt at the top and uncut at the edge.

Printed at the Chiswick Press, on laid paper, with wide margins, in limp covers, 10*s.* 6*d.* net; in *roxburghe*, 13*s.* 6*d.* net. *The Academy*, May 24, 1890, p. ii.

Roxburghia (roks-bėr′gi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir Joseph Banks, 1795), named after W. *Roxburgh*, a British botanist in India.] An untenable name for *Stemona* (which see).

Roxburghiaceæ (roks-bėr-gi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), < *Roxburghia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, now known as *Stemonaceæ*.

Roxbury waxwork. See *waxwork*.

roy†, *n.* [< ME. *roy*, also *ray*, < OF. *roy*, *rei*, F. *roi* = Pr. *roi*, *rey*, *re* = Sp. *rey* = Pg. *rey*, *rei* = It. *re*, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king, = OIr. *rig*, Ir. Gael. *righ*, a king, = Skt. *rājan*, a king: see *rex*, *raja*[1], *regent*, and *rich*[1], *riche*[1], *n.*] A king.

This *roy* with his ryalle mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3174.

★**royal** (roi′al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roial* (also dial. or technically *rial*, *ryal*); < ME. *roial*, *roiall*, *reyal*, *real*, *rial*, *ryal*, *ryall*, *rioll*, < OF. *roial*, *royal*, *real*, F. *royal* = Pr. *reial*, *rial* = Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *regale*, *reale*, < L. *regalis*, regal, royal, kingly, < *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *roy*, and cf. *regal*[1] and *real*[2], doublets of *royal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a king; derived from or cognate to a king; belonging to or connected with the crown of a kingdom; regal: as, the *royal* family; a *royal* prince; *royal* domains; a *royal* palace.

And seide that he wolde holde court open and enforced, and sente by his messangers that alle sholde come to his court *roiall*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

Why should thy servant dwell in the *royal* city with thee? 1 Sam. xxvii. 5.

Thou camest not of the blood *royal*, if thou darest not stand for ten shillings. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 157.

2. Pertaining or relating to the sovereign power of a king; acting under, derived from, or dependent upon regal authority, aid, or patronage: as, a *royal* parliament or government; the *royal* army or navy; *royal* purveyors. *Royal* enters into the names of many literary, scientific, artistic, and other associations in monarchical countries, implying their existence under royal charter or patronage: *e. g.*, the Royal Academy of Arts in London, whose members are distinguished by the title R. A. (Royal Academician), and the associate members by the title A. R. A.; the Royal Institution of London, for the promotion of and instruction in scientific and technical knowledge; the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge (usually designated specifically *the Royal Society*), which takes charge of many scientific matters with which the government is concerned, and whose members or fellows are styled F. R. S.; the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and of Dublin, the Royal Antiquarian, Asiatic, Astronomical, and Geographical Societies, etc.

3. Of kingly character or quality; proper for or suitable to kingship; ideally like or characteristic of a king or royalty; royally eminent, excellent, or the like: used either literally or figuratively: as, *royal* state or magnificence; he proved a *royal* friend; a right *royal* welcome.

And thei made the feste of the mariage so *riall* that neuer in that londe was seyn soche.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 320.

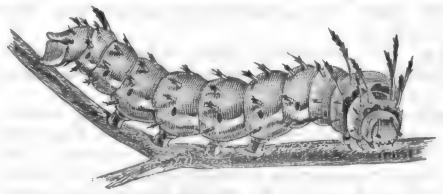
A kyng shold *roiall* obseque haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1538.

Hath she forgot already that brave prince, . . .
Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right *royal*?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 245.

As at this day, to the Tartars, Horsefiesh is *royall* fare; to the Arabians, Camels; to some Americans, Serpents.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Her step was *royal*, queen-like, and her face
As beautiful as a saint's in Paradise.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 1.

4. Large or superior of its kind; of more than ordinary size, excellence, or the like: used as a specific qualification, as in *royal* quarto or *royal* octavo in printing, a *royal* antler or stag, etc., or as an assertion of superiority for that to which it is applied, as in the names of some articles of trade.—**Amercement, antler, astronomer, ballade, battle, beast, chapel, cygnet royal.** See the nouns.—**Convention of royal burghs.** See *convention*.—**Coroner of the royal household.** See *coroner*.—**Dean of the chapel royal, gentleman of the chapel royal.** See *dean*[2], *gentleman*.—**Hart royal.** See *hart*[1] and *hartroyal*.—**Pair royal.** See *pair*[1].—**Peer of the blood royal.** See *peer*[2].—**Prince royal, princess royal.** See *prince*, *princess*.—**Royal abbey.** See *abbey*[1], 1.—**Royal agate,** a mottled variety of obsidian.—**Royal American Order.** Same as *Order of Isabella the Catholic* (which see, under *order*).—**Royal assent, bark.** See the nouns.—**Royal bay.** (*a*) An East Indian bay-tree, *Machilus odoratissima* (*Laurus Indica*). (*b*) The bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—**Royal Bengal tiger.** See *tiger*.—**Royal bistoury,** a narrow, curved, probe-pointed bistoury: so called because used in an operation on Louis XIV.—**Royal blue.** See *blue* and *smalt*.—**Royal bounty,** in England, a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who die of wounds received when on duty.—**Royal burgh, cement**†, **clove.** See the nouns.—**Royal cashmere,** a thin material, generally made of pure wool, used for garments for women and summer garments for men.—**Royal charter.** See *charter*, 1.—**Royal domains.** Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—**Royal fern.** See *Osmunda*.—**Royal fishes.** See *regal fishes*, under *regal*[1].—**Royal flush.** See *flush*[9].—**Royal folio.** See *folio*, 4.—**Royal grant,** a grant by letters patent from the crown.—**Royal horned caterpillar,** the larva of *Citheronia regalis*, a ceratocampid moth of beautiful olive and crimson colors, which inhabits the United States. The larva feeds on the foliage of the black walnut, persimmon, butternut, hickory, and sumac,



Royal Horned Caterpillar (larva of *Citheronia regalis*). (About half natural size.)

and is the largest of all North American lepidopterous larvæ. The moth is popularly known as the *regal walnut-moth*.—**Royal household,** the body of persons employed about the court or in the personal service of a reigning king or queen. In former times the royal household included all the chief officers of state, who were regarded as merely the king's servants, and often performed menial duties toward him; afterward, only persons who had special functions relating to the royal needs, dignity, or prerogatives. In the British royal household, as it has existed for several centuries, the chief officers are the lord steward, lord chamberlain, and master of the horse, who are always peers and members of the government of the time. Under each of them are many subordinate officers, among whom the different branches of their duty are distributed. Independent of them are the private secretary and the keeper of the privy purse to the sovereign, modern additions to the household, with their subordinates. When there is a queen consort, the queen's household is a separate establishment, similarly though less elaborately organized. On the accession of Queen Victoria the expenses of the royal household were permanently fixed at £303,760 per annum.—**Royal letter.** See *letter*[3].—**Royal marines.** See *marine*.—**Royal merchant.** (*a*) One of those merchants of the middle ages who combined mercantile pursuits with princely power, as those of Venice who founded principalities in the Archipelago, the Grimaldi of Genoa, or the Medici of Florence. (*b*) A merchant who managed the mercantile affairs of or purveyed for a sovereign or state.—**Royal mine,** in monarchical countries, a mine of gold or silver—all such mines being by prescription the property of the crown.—**Royal oak.** (*a*) See *oak*. (*b*) [*caps.*] Another name for the constellation Robur Caroli.—**Royal palm, palmetto.** See the nouns.—**Royal peacock-flower.** See *Poinciana*.—**Royal peculiar, prerogative, purple.** See the nouns.—**Royal regiment of artillery.** See *artillery*.—**Royal road to knowledge,** an easy method of attaining knowledge. [From the remark of Euclid to Ptolemy, that there is no royal path to geometry.]—**Royal Society.** See def. 2.—**Royal standard.** See *standard*.—**Royal stitch,** an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia.—**Royal tern, touch, waterlily,** etc. See the nouns.—**Royal Vienna,** a name frequently given to Vienna porcelain.—**Royal Worcester porcelain.** See *porcelain*[1].—**The royal doors or gates.** See *door*.=**Syn.** *Royal*, *Regal*, *Kingly*. *Regal* is applicable primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office, and hence to what is proper to or suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with *princely*, *magnificent*: as, *regal* state or pomp; *regal* power. *Royal* notes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person: as, his *royal* highness (applied to a prince of the blood); the *royal* family; the *royal* presence; the *royal* robes; a *royal* salute. It does not, like *regal*, necessarily imply magnificence. Thus, a *royal* residence may not be *regal* in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be described as *regal*, though it is not *royal*. The sway of a great Highland chief of old was *regal*, but not *royal*. Hence, in figurative use, *royal* is applied to qualities, actions, or things which are conceived of as superlatively great, noble, or admirable in themselves, or as worthy of a king: as, a *royal* disposition, *royal* virtues, a *royal* entertainment, etc.; *regal*, to those which make an impression of the highest grandeur, stateliness, ascendancy, or the like: as, a *regal* bearing, *regal* munificence, *regal* commands, etc. *Kingly* seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or befitting a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like *royal*, it has reference to personal qualities: as, a *kingly* bearing, presence, disposition, and the like; while, like *regal*, it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house.—**3.** Imperial, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious.

II. *n.* **1**†. A royal person; a member of a royal family; a king or prince.

And also wythout the forsayde cyte metyng vs our moder oure wyff our chyldren or oure eyrs or other *reyals* to the same cyte comyng, etc.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 36.

He araiet for that *Riall*, all of Riche stones,
A faire toumbe & a fresshe, all of fre marbill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7159.

2†. A gold coin formerly current in England: same as *ryal*.

The prieste, purposyng to gratifie the dead, and with dewe praise to commende his liberalitie, saieth: surely he was a goode manne, a verteous man, yea, he was a noble gentleman. I thinke if it hadde been his happe to have had a *roiall*, he had called him a roiall gentleman to.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Roials of Spaine are currant mony there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 177.

They are incompetent witnesses, his own creatures,
And will swear any thing for half a *royal*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

3. *Naut.*, a small square sail, usually the highest on a ship, carried on the royalmast only in a light breeze.—**4.** One of the tines of a stag's antlers; an antler royal, or royal antler. See *antler*, 3.—**5.** A stag which has the antler royal. A *royal* differs only in having an extra point on each horn. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 510.

6. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—**7.** That part of the beard which grows below the under lip and above the point of the chin, especially when the beard around it is shaved. This with the mustache has long formed the trim of the beard most in favor for military men, etc., on the continent of Europe. The term *royal* prevailed until the second French empire, when the name *imperial* was given to it, as it was worn by Napoleon III.

8. A writing-paper of the size 19 × 24 inches; also, a printing-paper of the size 20 × 25 inches. A royal folio has a leaf about 12 × 20 inches; a royal quarto is about 10 × 12½ inches; a royal octavo, about 6¼ × 10 inches.—**Double royal.** See *double*.—**Quadruple royal.** See *quadruple*.—**The Royals.** (*a*) A name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army, now called the *Royal Scots* (Lothian Regiment). (*b*) A name sometimes given to other regiments in whose title the word *royal* occurs: as, the King's *Royal* Rifle Corps; the *Royal* Scots Fusiliers, etc.

royalet (roi′al-et), *n.* [< *royal* + *-et*. Cf. *roitelet*.] A petty king or prince. [Rare.]

There were, indeed, at this time two other *royalets*, as onely kings by his leave. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 10.

Pallas and Jove! defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of *royalets*, and the rootless weeds they are hatched on!
Landor, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

royalise, *v.* See *royalize*.

royalism (roi′al-izm), *n.* [= F. *royalisme* = Sp. Pg. *realismo*; as *royal* + *-ism*. Cf. *regalism*.] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government or cause.

royalist (roi′al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *royaliste* = Sp. Pg. *realista* = It. *realista*, *regalista*; as *royal* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A supporter of a king or of royal government; one who adheres to or upholds the cause of a king against its opponents or assailants. Specifically [*cap.*]—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, one of the partizans of Charles I. and of Charles II. during the civil war and the Commonwealth; a Cavalier, as opposed to a Roundhead.

Where Ca'ndish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd.
Waller, Epitaph on Colonel Charles Cavendish.

(*b*) In *Amer. hist.*, an adherent of the British government during the revolutionary period. (*c*) In *French hist.*, a supporter of the Bourbons as against the revolutionary and subsequent governments.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Royalists or royalism; adhering to or supporting a royal government.

Royalist Antiquarians still show the rooms where Majesty and suite, in these extraordinary circumstances, had their lodging. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 1.

The battle of Marston Moor, with the defeat of the *Royalist* forces, . . . was the result. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 347.

royalize (roi′al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *royalized*, ppr. *royalizing*. [< F. *royaliser*; as *royal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make royal; bring into a royal state or relation.

Royalizing Henry's Albion
With presence of your princely mightiness.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

To *royalise* his blood I spilt my own.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 125.

II. *intrans.* To exercise kingly power; bear royal sway. [Rare.]

Euen He (my Son) must be both Iust and Wise,
If long he look to Rule and *Royalize*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Also spelled *royalise*.

royally (roi′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. **roially*, *rially*, *riolly*, *realliche*; < *royal* + *-ly*[2].] In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

In Ensample of this Cite, sothely to telle,
Rome on a Riuer *rially* was set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1610.

Did I not tell thee
He was only given to the book, and for that
How *royally* he pays?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 4.

royalmast (roi′al-mȧst), *n.* The highest part of a full-rigged ship's mast, the fourth from the deck, above and now generally in one piece with the topgallantmast, for carrying the sail called the royal. See cut under *ship*.

royalty (roi′al-ti), *n.*; pl. *royalties* (-tiz). [< ME. **roialte*, *realtee*, *realte*, *reaute*, *rialte*, < OF. *roialte*, *royaulte*, *royaute*, *reialte*, F. *royauté* = It. *realtà*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, < L. *regalis*, royal, regal: see *royal*, *regal*[1]. Cf. *regality*, *realty*[2], doublets of *royalty*.] **1.** The state or condition of being royal; royal rank or extraction; existence as or derivation from a king or a royal personage.

Setting aside his high blood's *royalty*,
And let him be no kinsman to my liege,
I do defy him. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 58.

2. Royal personality; concretely, a royal personage, or member of a royal family; collec-

tively, an aggregate or assemblage of royal persons: as, *royalty* absented itself; discrowned *royalties*.

As a branch and member of this *royalty*, . . .
We do salute you, Duke of Burgundy.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 5.

3. Royal authority; sovereign state; kingly rule or majesty; kingship, either as an attribute or as a principle.

Now, hear our English king;
For thus his *royalty* doth speak in me.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 129.

England, notwithstanding the advantages of politic *royalty*, had fallen into trouble.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

4. The character of being kingly, or proper to a king; royal quality, literally or figuratively; kingliness.

In his *royalty* of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 50.

There is no true *royalty* but in the rule of our own spirits. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 114.

5. That which pertains or is proper to a king or sovereign; a sovereign right or attribute; regal dominion or prerogative; a manifestation or an emblem of kingship.

You were crown'd before,
And that high *royalty* was ne'er pluck'd off.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 5.

Wherefore do I [Satan] assume
These *royalties* and not refuse to reign?
Milton, P. L., ii. 451.

6. A royal domain; a manor or possession belonging to the crown.

The titles of the several *royalties* which thus came to an end [when Cyprus was conquered by the Turks] were claimed, as titles easily may be claimed, by other competitors. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 204.

7. A royal due or perquisite; especially, a seigniorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord; a tax paid to the crown, or to a superior as representing the crown, as on the produce of a royal mine.

For to my Muse, if not to me,
I'm sure all game is free;
Heaven, earth, all are but parts of her great *royalty*.
Randolph, Ode to Master Anthony Stafford.

With the property [an estate in Denbighshire] were inseparably connected extensive *royalties*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

Hence—**8.** (*a*) A compensation paid to one who holds a patent for the use of the patent, or for the right to act under it, generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured. (*b*) A proportional payment made on sales, as to an author or an inventor for each copy of a work or for each article sold.—**9.** In Scotland, the area occupied by a royal burgh, or (in the plural) the bounds of a royal burgh.—**Ensigns of royalty.** See *regale*[2], 3.

royal-yard (roi′al-yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, the yard of the royalmast, on which the royal is set.

Royena (roi′e-nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Adrian van *Royen*, a Dutch botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the *Diospyraceæ*, the ebony family. It is characterized by flowers which are commonly bisexual (the family being chiefly dicœcious), with a broad urn-like or bell-shaped five-lobed calyx enlarging under the fruit, five contorted and reflexed corolla-lobes, stamens commonly ten and in one row, anthers and ovary usually hirsute, styles two to five, and the ovary-cells twice as many and one-ovuled. The 20 species are natives of southern Africa in and beyond the tropics. They bear small leaves which are nearly or quite sessile, and axillary solitary or clustered urn-shaped flowers, followed by a coriaceous roundish or five-angled fruit. The wood of several species resembles ebony, but the trees are small. *R. lucida*, known as *African snowdrop*, or *African bladder-nut*, is a pretty greenhouse species with white flowers and shining leaves.

roylet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *roil*[2].

roynet, *n.* See *roin*.

roynish†, *a.* See *roinish*.

roynous†, *a.* See *roinous*.

royster, roysterer, etc., *n.* See *roister*, etc.

Royston crow. [Formerly also *Roiston crow.*] The gray crow, *Corvus cornix*.

Corneille emmantelée, the *Roiston Crow*, or Winter Crow, whose back and belly are of an ashie colour. *Cotgrave.*

roytelet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roitelet*.

roytish† (roi′tish), *a.* [Perhaps for **riotish* or *routish*.] Wild; irregular.

No Weed presum'd to show its *roytish* face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 140.

rozelle, *n.* See *roselle*.

R. S. V. P. An abbreviation of the French phrase *Répondez s'il vous plaît* ('answer, if you please'), appended to a note of invitation or the like.

Rt. Hon. An abbreviation of the title *Right Honorable*.

Rt. Rev. An abbreviation of the title *Right Reverend*.

★**Ru.** The chemical symbol of *ruthenium*.

ruana (rö-an′ä), *n.* A variety of viol used in India.

rub (rub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rubbed*, ppr. *rubbing*. [< ME. *rubben;* origin uncertain; cf. Dan. *rubbe* (< E. ?); Gael. *rub*, rub, Ir. Gael. *rubadh*, a rubbing, Ir. *ruboir*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber, W. *rhwbio*, rub, *rhwb*, a rub. The Celtic forms may be original.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To apply pressure with motion to the surface of; apply friction to by chafing or fretting with something else: as, to *rub* the face with a towel; to *rub* one hand with the other.

Sone this doctour,
As rody as a rose, *rubbed* his chekes,
Coughed and carped. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 99.

His disciples plucked the ears of corn, and did eat, *rubbing* them in their hands. Luke vi. 1.

2. To smooth, polish, clean, or coat by means of friction or frictional applications: as, to *rub* brasses or silver; to *rub* a floor; to *rub* furniture.

Go, sir, *rub* your chain with crums.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 128.

Let but these fits and flashes pass, she will shew to you
As jewels *rubb'd* from dust, or gold new burnish'd.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

As bees . . . on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their straw-built citadel,
New *rubb'd* with balm, expatiate, and confer
Their state affairs. *Milton*, P. L., i. 774.

3. To treat, act upon, or remove by frictional pressure; act with or upon by friction: with *out*, *off*, *in*, etc.: as, to *rub out* marks, spots, or stains; to *rub off* rust; to *rub in* a liniment; to *rub up* an ointment in a mortar.

In such cases, the painter's deep conception of his subject's inward traits . . . is seen after the superficial coloring has been *rubbed off* by time.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. To take an impression of by friction; apply frictional pressure to, as an engraved or sculptured figure or inscription, for the purpose of copying. See *rubbing*, 2.

I believe that . . . nearly all of them [monumental brasses in England] have been *rubbed*, so that if, by any untoward chance, the originals should perish, a memorial of them will still remain. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 26.

5. Figuratively, to affect in any way as if by frictional contact or pressure; furbish; fret: as, to *rub* (usually *rub up*) one's memory; to *rub* one the wrong way. See phrases below.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopp'd.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 161.

6. To cause to move over another body with friction: as, to *rub* one's hand over a mirror.—**Rubbed tints**, in *chromolithography*, tints produced on the stone by rubbing freely upon it colored inks formed into blocks or masses. The ink is distributed, the superfluous part removed, or in parts softened down as required, by means of a cloth or stump. Where more force or detail is required, inks in crayon form are used.—**Rubbed work**, in *building*, work in stone or brick smoothed by rubbing with gritstone aided by sand and water.—**To rub a thing in**, to make a disagreeable thing still more disagreeable by repeating it or emphasizing it. [Colloq.]—**To rub down.** (*a*) To rub from top to bottom, from head to foot, or all over, for any purpose: as, to *rub down* a horse after a hard run.

Opportunities for petty thefts occur . . . which necessitate the large body of dock police, with the custom of *rubbing down* each labourer [for the detection of stolen articles] as he passes the dock gates.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 487.

(*b*) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by friction; smooth or render less prominent by rubbing.

We *rub* each other's angles *down*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

To rub elbows. See *elbow*.—**To rub off**, to clean or clear off, or get rid of, by or as if by rubbing: as, to *rub off* dust; to *rub off* one's rusticity. See def. 3.—**To rub out.** (*a*) To erase or remove by rubbing: as, to *rub out* figures on a slate. (*b*) To spread by rubbing; diffuse over a surface with a rubbing instrument: as, to *rub out* paint.—**To rub the hair (or fur) the wrong way**, to excite or irritate by petty opposition or bickering or by an inopportune or indiscreet remark: in allusion to the effect produced on a cat by such a rubbing of its hair. Sometimes, by contraction, to *rub the wrong way* (with or without a person as object).

It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of *rubbing the hair the wrong way;* and I think it helps to bring a very large proportion of cases into the "Court of Probate, &c."
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxv.

"Your ladyship is kind to forewarn me," said Philip, who was always *rubbed the wrong way* by Lady Flanders.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 291.

To rub up. (*a*) To burnish; furbish, polish, or clean by rubbing. (*b*) To blend or otherwise prepare by trituration: as, to *rub up* an ointment. (*c*) To awaken or excite by effort; rouse; freshen: as, to *rub up* the memory.

But, David, has Mr. De-la-grace been here? I must *rub up* my balancing, and chasing, and boring.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move or act with friction; exert frictional pressure in moving: as, to *rub* against or along something.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 132.

2. Figuratively, to proceed with friction or collision; do anything with more or less effort or difficulty: commonly with *on*, *along*, *through*, etc.

We had nearly consumed all my pistoles, and now just *rubbed on* from hand to mouth.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 73.

People now seem to think that they will *rub on* a little longer. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 231.

They *rubb'd through* yesterday
In their hereditary way,
And they will *rub through*, if they can,
To-morrow on the self-same plan.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

Most of us learn to be content if we can *rub along* easily with our life-partners.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 103.

3. In the old game of bowls, to touch or graze the jack or another ball with the bowl or played ball.

Cost. Challenge her to bowl.
Boyet. I fear too much *rubbing*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 141.

rub (rub), *n.* [< *rub*, *v.*; cf. W. *rhwb*, a rub.] **1.** An act or the action of rubbing; an application or occurrence of frictional contact: as, to take a *rub* with a towel; to give something a *rub*.

The surgeon had been sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a *rub* alternately. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, i.

The bolsters between the cheeks, to take the *rub* of the cable. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 232.

The relief is to be onely water, the *rub* [of race-horses] but half an hour, and then the Judge is to bid them mount.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

2. A metaphorical rubbing or chafing; an irritating or disturbing act or expression; interference; affront; sarcasm, gibe, or the like.

Bristol can literary *rubs* despise;
You'll wonder whence the wisdom may proceed;
'Tis doubtful if her aldermen can read.
Chatterton, Kew Gardens.

I had the management of the paper; and I made bold to give our rulers some *rubs* in it.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 31.

3. That which opposes or checks, as if from friction; any chafing or disturbing circumstance or predicament; an impediment, embarrassment, or stumbling-block; a pinch.

To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the *rub*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 65.

Perceiuing that their power and authoritie would be a perillous *rub* in his way. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 243.

I have no crosse, no *rub* to stop my sute.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

They are well inclined to marry, but one *rub* or other is ever in the way. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 555.

Upon the death of a prince among us, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption.
Swift, Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

We sometimes had those little *rubs* which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours.
Goldsmith, Vicar, i.

4†. An unevenness of surface or character; a roughness or inequality; an imperfection; a flaw; a fault.

To leave no *rubs* nor botches in the work.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 134.

A gentleman, excepting some few *rubs*, . . .
Fraughted as deep with noble and brave parts . . .
As any he alive. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i. 2.

5†. Inequality of the ground in a bowling-green.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves a help by hindering it. *Fuller*, Holy State, i. 11.

6. In *card-playing*, same as *rubber*, 6. [Colloq.]

"Can you one?" inquired the old lady. "I can," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Double, single, and the *rub*."
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

7. A rubstone. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rub of the green**, in *golf*, something that happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore-caddie. In the case of such a rub the ball must be played from where it lies.

rubadub, rub-a-dub (rub′a-dub), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of the drum; cf. *rataplan*, etc.] The sound of a drum when beaten; a drumming sound; hence, any disturbing clatter.

The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of *rub-a-dub-dub*, like that with which the fire-drum startles the slumbering artizans of a Scotch burgh.
Scott, Waverley, xxxiv.

No drum-head, in the longest day's march, was ever more incessantly beaten and smitten than public sentiment in the North has been, every month, and day, and hour, by the din, and roll, and *rub-a-dub* of Abolition writers and Abolition lecturers.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, July 17, 1850.

rubarbt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rhubarb*.

rubasse (rö-bas′), *n.* [< F. *rubace, rubasse*, also dim. *rubacelle*, colored quartz, < L. *rubeus*, red, reddish: see *ruby*, *red*[1].] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, limpid or slightly amethystine, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a bright red color. The best rubasse comes from Brazil. An artificial kind is made by heating rock-crystal red-hot, and then plunging it into a coloring liquid. The crystal becomes full of cracks, which the coloring matter enters. Also called *Ancona ruby* and *Mont Blanc ruby*.

rubato (rö-bä′tō), *a.* [< It. *rubato*, lit. 'stolen' (time), pp. of *rubare*, steal, rob: see *rob*[1].] In *music*, in modified or distorted rhythm: especially used of the arbitrary lengthening of certain notes in a measure and the corresponding shortening of others, for the purpose of bringing some tone or chord into decided prominence without altering the total duration of the measure.

rubbage (rub′āj), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rubbish*.

rubbee (rub′ē), *n.* Same as *rabi*[2].

rubber (rub′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *rub* + *-er*[1]. Cf. ★Ir. *ruboir*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person who rubs, or who practises rubbing of any kind as a business, as one employed in rubbing or polishing stone, one who attends and rubs down horses (as those used for racing), one who practises massage, etc.

The strike of the stone-workers . . . began . . . when the *rubbers* and mill men made a demand.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 23, 1888.

All the great trotters have had grooms, or *rubbers*, as they are technically called. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 701.

2. An instrument, substance, or stuff used for rubbing, or cleaning or polishing by friction. Specifically—(*a*) A towel or piece of cloth for rubbing the body after bathing, rubbing down horses, cleaning or polishing household articles, etc.

The retiring bower,
So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,
The silver bathing-tub, the cambric *rubbers*,
The embroider'd quilt. *Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 5.

Clean your plate, wipe your knives, and rub the dirty tables with the napkins and tablecloths used that day; for . . . it will save you wearing out the coarse *rubbers*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

(*b*) A piece of caoutchouc used to erase pencil-marks from paper, etc. From this, the first use to which caoutchouc was put, it came to be called *rubber*, or *India rubber* (now *india-rubber*). See def. 3. (*c*) A brush consisting of wool, felt, chamois-skin, or other substance fastened to a back, used for erasing chalk from a blackboard or slate. (*d*) In *stone-work:* (1) An implement used in grinding or polishing. In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble. *E. H. Knight.* (2) An implement for polishing marble, consisting of a mass of rags compressed by screws in an iron frame. (*e*) A tool for rubbing or flattening down the seams of a sail in sail-making. (*f*) The cushion of an electrostatic machine, by friction against which the plate becomes charged with one kind of electricity and the rubber with the opposite kind. The rubber is made of horsehair, and covered with leather overlaid with a metallic preparation, sometimes consisting of the bisulphid of tin, or an amalgam, usually of zinc. (*g*) A whetstone, rubstone, or rubbing-stone. (*h*) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (*i*) A device for applying French polish to furniture, etc. It consists of a small ball of wadding covered with a linen rag. This is saturated with the varnish, and then covered with another rag moistened with oil. The varnish oozes gradually through the outside rag as the rubber is passed over the work with a uniform circular motion. (*j*) A grinding or abrading agent, as emery-cloth or glass-paper for surfacing plates. (*k*) The part of a wagon-lock which presses against the wheels.

3. India-rubber; caoutchouc. See def. 2 (*b*), and *india-rubber*.—**4.** Something made partly or wholly of india-rubber or caoutchouc. (*a*) An overshoe: usually in the plural. [U. S.] (*b*) A tire for the wheel of a bicycle.

5. An inequality of the ground in a bowling-green; a rub; hence, obstruction; difficulty; unpleasant collision in the business of life.

A man who plays at bowls . . . must expect to meet with *rubbers*. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxix.

6. [Poss. of dif. origin.] A series of games of an odd number, usually three, as at whist, in which the last is played to decide the contest when each of the parties has won the same number of games; hence, two games out of three (or three out of five) won by the same side; also, the decisive game in a series of this kind.

Brazilian or **Ceara rubber.** See *india-rubber*.—**Hard rubber,** hardened india-rubber of which solid articles are made. See *ebonite* and *vulcanite*.—**Para rubber.** See *india-rubber*.—**White rubber,** a preparation of hard rubber colored by mixture of a white pigment. See *artificial ivory*, under *ivory*.

II. *a.* Made of caoutchouc or india-rubber; having caoutchouc as the principal component.

The feet and legs as high up as the hips [were] incased in *rubber* boots. . . . *Rubber* coats completed the outfit.
New York Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

Rubber cement. See *cement*.—**Rubber cloth.** (*a*) A fabric coated with caoutchouc. (*b*) Caoutchouc in sheets.—**Rubber dam,** a thin sheet of flexible caoutchouc, used by dentists to keep a tooth free from saliva while it is being filled.—**Rubber mold,** in *dentistry*, a vulcanite mold in which plates for artificial dentures are shaped. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber mop.** See *mop*[3].—**Rubber mounting,** in *saddlery*, harness-mounting in which the metal is covered with vulcanized india-rubber in imitation of leather-covered work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber stamp,** an instrument for stamping by hand with ink, having words or figures cast in slightly flexible vulcanized rubber.—**Rubber type,** a separate type cast in rubber, usually mounted on a metal body for use in stamping.

rubber-file (rub′ėr-fīl), *n.* A heavy file of square, triangular, or half-round section, used for the coarsest work.

rubber-gage (rub′ėr-gāj), *n.* A device for measuring the amount of india-rubber needed to make a given article. It is a vessel in which a model of the article is submerged in water to ascertain its displacement, which is measured by an index or read off on a scale.

rubberide (rub′ėr-īd), *n.* [< *rubber* + *-ide*[1].] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanized rubber. The principal ingredient in this imitation is said to be shellac.

rubberite (rub′ėr-īt), *n.* [< *rubber* + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanite or vulcanized rubber.

rubber-knife (rub′ėr-nīf), *n.* Same as *rubber-saw*.

rubber-mold (rub′ėr-mōld), *n.* A flask or form for shaping plastic rubber.

rubberoid (rub′ėr-oid), *n.* A trade-name for an imitation of hard rubber.

rubbers (rub′ėrz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *rubber*.] **1.** A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Also called *scab*, *shab*, or *ray*.—**2.** Same as *rubber*, 4 (*a*).

rubber-saw (rub′ėr-sâ), *n.* An incongruous name for a circular rotary knife used for cutting caoutchouc. In use it is rotated at high speed, and is kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water. Also called *rubber-knife*.

rubber-tree (rub′ėr-trē), *n.* Same as *india-rubber tree* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubber-vine (rub′ėr-vīn), *n.* Same as *india-rubber vine* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubbidge (rub′ij), *n.* An obsolete, dialectal, or ★vulgar form of *rubbish*.

rubbing (rub′ing), *n.* [< ME. *rubbynge;* verbal n. of *rub*, *v.*] **1.** An application of friction by any means; a frictional movement, as of the hand over the surface of the body for remedial purposes.

There is, however, the scar of an old injury. . . . This is not to be reached by our *rubbings*, frictions, and electricity. *Lancet*, No. 3495, p. 389.

He was hardened sufficiently for a Northern winter by trunk and spine *rubbings* twice a day.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 296.

2. A copy of an inscribed, engraved, or sculptured surface procured by rubbing superimposed paper with something, as heel-ball or plumbago, that reproduces the outlines and saliences on its exposed side. Compare *squeeze*, *n.*

The walls at the head of the staircase . . . are now occupied by a fine series of *rubbings* of foreign brasses and incised slabs. *Athenæum*, No. 3244, p. 902.

The drawing is a copy of a *rubbing*, and is therefore correct. *Amer. Antiq.*, IX. 366.

rubbing-batten (rub′ing-bat″n), *n.* Same as ★*rubbing-panch*. See *panch*.

rubbing-bed (rub′ing-bed), *n.* In *marble-working*, a massive revolving table on which slabs of marble are rotated under rubbing-appliances to grind them to an even surface; a rub-bed.

rubbing-block (rub′ing-blok), *n.* In *marble-polishing:* (*a*) A block of sandstone with which the preliminary operation of smoothing is done by hand. (*b*) A marble-polisher, marble-rubber, or marble-scourer.

rubbing-machine (rub′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *linen-bleaching*, a machine in which the cloth is subjected to friction between the corrugated surfaces of two planks, of which the upper is moved back and forth over the lower by a crank-shaft.

rubbing-panch (rub′ing-pänch), *n.* *Naut.* See *panch*.

rubbing-post (rub′ing-pōst), *n.* A post of wood or stone set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

These Kistvaens are numerous, but they have been generally deprived of their long covering stones, which have been converted to *rubbing-posts* (as they are termed in the west of England) for the cattle.
Archæologia, XXII. 434.

rubbing-stone (rub′ing-stōn), *n.* In *building*, a gritstone for polishing or erasing the tool-marks on a stone, or on which bricks for gaged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the ax, are rubbed smooth.

rubbish (rub′ish), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *rubbidge*, *rubbage;* early mod. E. *rubyes*, also *rubbrysshe*, *robrisshe* (with intrusive *r*, prob. due to confusion with similar forms of *rubric*); < ME. **robous, robows, robeux* (ML. *rubbosa*), < OF. *robous, robouse, *robeux*, rubbish, pl. of **robel* (> E. *rubble*), dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = OIt. *roba, robba*, It. *roba*, rubbish, trash, lit. 'spoil' (> *robaccia*, old goods, trifles, trash, rubbish, *robiccia*, trifles, rubbish): see *robe, rob*[1], *rubble*. Not connected with *rub*.] **1.** Waste, broken, or worn-out material; useless fragments or remains collectively, especially of stone; refuse in general.

Will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the *rubbish* which are burned? Neh. iv. 2.

The reprobate . . . are but the *rubbish* wherewith the vessels of honour are scoured.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 392.

The earth is raised up very much about this gate, and all over the south end of the island, probably by the *rubbish* of a town of the middle ages.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 118.

2. Any useless or worthless stuff; that which serves no good purpose, or is fit only to be thrown away; trash; trumpery; litter: used of both material and immaterial things.

What trash is Rome,
What *rubbish* and what offal, when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar! *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 109.

Such conceits as these seem somewhat too fine among this *rubbage*, though I do not produce them in sport.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 12.

There was enough of splendid *rubbish* in his life to cover up and paralyze a more active and subtile conscience than the judge was ever troubled with.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xv.

That not one life shall be destroy'd,
Or cast as *rubbish* to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

rubbish-heap (rub′ish-hēp), *n.* A pile of rubbish; a mass of worthless or rejected material.

The idol of to-day is often destined to find its place in the *rubbish-heap* of the future.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 781.

He yet found no difficulty in holding that the fragments of pottery accumulated in that great *rubbish-heap* in Rome, the Monte Testaccio, were works of nature, not of human art. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 116.

rubbishing (rub′ish-ing), *a.* [< *rubbish* + *-ing*[2].] Rubbishy; trashy; worthless; paltry.

This is the hend, is it, . . . of my taking notice of that *rubbishing* creature, and demeaning myself to patronize her? *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

Listen to the ringing this or that—sometimes a *rubbishing* proclamation, etc.
The Nation, Oct. 24, 1872, p. 257.

rubbish-pulley (rub′ish-půl″i), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation; a gin-block. *E. H. Knight.*

rubbishy (rub′ish-i), *a.* [< *rubbish* + *-y*[1].] Worthless; trashy; paltry; full of rubbish; containing rubbish.

Rome disappoints me much; . . .
Rubbishy seems the word that most exactly would suit it.
All the foolish destructions, and all the sillier sayings,
All the incongruous things of past incompatible ages,
Seem to be treasured up here to make fools of present and future. *Clough*, Amours de Voyage, i. 1.

On one side is a *rubbishy* church that has on the balustrade of the steps four plaster figures cut off at the waist and planted on posts.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 112.

rubble (rub′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rubble, rubbell;* < ME. **robel*, < OF. **robel*, in pl. **robeux*, dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = OIt. *roba, robba*, It. *roba*, trash: see *rubbish*.] **1.** Rough stones of irregular shapes and sizes, broken from larger masses either naturally or artificially, as by geological action, in quarrying, or in stone-cutting or blasting. Rubble is used in masonry both for rough, uncoursed work and for filling in between outer courses of squared stone. See *rubble-work*.

Cary away *rubbell* or brokele of olde decayed houses.
Huloet, 1552.

The sub-soil is the disintegrated portion of the rock below, and this often forms a "brash," a term applied to the *rubble* formed on the limestones, especially in the Oölitic strata. *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 51.

2. Masonry of rubble; rubble-work.—**3.** By extension, any solid substance in irregularly broken pieces. (*a*) A mass or aggregation of irregular pieces of ice broken off by the action of heavy floes, as in the arctic seas.

By dint of extraordinary exertions the sledge was got through the *rubble* to a palæocrystic floe, but the rough work necessitated the relashing of the boat on the sledge. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 230.

(*b*) The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—**Random rubble.** See *rubble-work.*—**Rubble drain.** See *drain.*—**Snecked rubble,** masonry laid up with rough or irregular stones, but so fitted as to preserve a strong bond. See *rubble-work, snecking.*

rubble-ice (rub′l-īs), *n.* Fragmentary ice; rubble. See *rubble*, 3 (*a*).

Stopped by dense *rubble-ice*, which extended as far south as could be seen. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 216.

rubble-stone (rub′l-stōn), *n.* Same as *rubble*, 1.

rubble-walling (rub′l-wâ′ling), *n.* Same as *rubble-work.*

rubble-work (rub′l-wėrk), *n.* Masonwork built of rubble-stone. Rubble walls are either coursed or uncoursed: in the former the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter (called *random rubble*) the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between them being filled in with smaller pieces, or with mortar or ★clay, etc.

rubbly (rub′li), *a.* [< *rubble* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in small irregular stones; containing or consisting of rubble.

The *rubbly* lavas of the basal series. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 87.

Rubeæ (rö′bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Rubus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of rosaceous plants, typified by the genus *Rubus*, now included in the tribe *Potentilleæ.*

Rubecula (rö-bek′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *rubere*, be red: see *ruby.*] A name of the genus of birds of which *Erythacus rubecula*, the European robin-redbreast, is the typical species: same as *Erythacus. Brehm*, 1828.

rubedinous (rö-bed′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *rubedo* (*rubedin-*), redness (< *rubere*, be red), + *-ous:* see *ruby, red*[1].] Reddish.

rubedity (rö-bed′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. L. *rubedo*, redness (see *rubedinous*), + *-ity.*] Ruddiness; reddishness; rubiginous coloration.

rubefacient (rö-bē-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *rubefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *rubefacere*, make red: see *rubify.*] **I.** *a.* Making red; producing redness, as a medicinal application on the skin.

II. *n.* An application which causes redness or hyperemia of the skin where it is applied, as a mustard plaster.

rubefaction (rö-bē-fak′shon), *n.* [Also *rubifaction;* < F. *rubéfaction* = Sp. *rubefacción*, < L. *rubefacere*, make red: see *rubify* and *rubefacient.*] Redness of the skin produced by a rubefacient; also, the action of a rubefacient.

rubelet† (rö′be-let), *n.* [As *ruby* + *-let.*] A little ruby.

About the cover of this book there went
A curious-comely, clean compartiment;
And, in the midst, to grace it more, was set
A blushing, pretty-peeping *rubelet.*
Herrick, To his Closet-Gods.

rubella (rö-bel′ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *rubellus*, reddish, dim. of *ruber*, red: see *ruby.*] A usually insignificant contagious disease, with a rose-colored eruption, slight catarrhal symptoms in the mucous membranes of the head and larger air-passages of the chest, and usually slight pyrexia and cervical lymphadenitis. The incubation period is from one to three weeks; there is no prodromal period, or it is only for a few hours. The rash, which migrates, lasts in one place not more than half a day, but is present on the body somewhere from two to four days. Rubella protects against second attacks, but not against measles or scarlet fever, with one or the other of which it is sometimes confused. Also called *rubeola* and *German measles.*

rubellane (rö′bel-ān), *n.* [< L. *rubellus*, reddish (see *rubella*), + *-ane.*] A kind of mica having a reddish color.

rubellite (rö′bel-īt), *n.* [< L. *rubellus*, reddish, (see *rubella*), + *-ite*[2].] A red or pink variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba, in Siberia, in Brazil, and at Paris in Maine. The ruby in the imperial crown of Russia is believed to be a rubellite.

Rubensian (rö-ben′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rubens* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640).

The composition is distinguished by the true *Rubensian* swing and emphatic movement. *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 90.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Rubens; one who belongs to the school or who imitates the style of Rubens, described by Fuseli as "a florid system of mannered magnificence."

Rubens's madder. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].

rubeola (rö-bē′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *rubeus*, red: see *ruby.*] In *med.*: (*a*) Same as *measles*, 1. (*b*) Rubella.

rubeolar (rö-bē′ō-lär), *a.* [< *rubeola* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of rubeola or measles.

rubeoloid (rö-bē′ō-loid), *a.* [< *rubeola* + *-oid.*] Resembling rubeola.

ruberite (rö′bėr-īt), *n.* [< L. *ruber*, red (see *red*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *cuprite.*

ruberythric (rö-be-rith′rik), *a.* [< L. *rubia*, madder, + Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ic.*] Derived from madder-root.—**Ruberythric acid.** Same as *rubianic acid.*

rubescence (rö-bes′ens), *n.* [< *rubescen(t)* + *-ce.*] A growing rubescent or red; the state of becoming or being red; a blush. *Roget.*

rubescent (rö-bes′ent), *a.* [= F. *rubescent*, < L. *rubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rubescere*, become red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby, red*[1].] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color; blushing.

Rubia (rö′bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rubia* (> It. *robbia* = Sp. *rubia* = Pg. *ruiva*), madder, < *rubeus*, red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby.*] A genus of sympetalous plants, including the madder, type of the family *Rubiaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Galieæ*, distinguished from the closely related and well-known genus *Galium*, the bedstraw, by flowers with parts in fives instead of fours. It is further characterized by the absence of an involucre from the flowers, by a roundish calyx-tube without border, a wheel-shaped corolla, five stamens, a minute disk, and an ovary commonly two-celled and two-ovuled, forming a small fleshy twin fruit. There are about 38 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, tropical and temperate Asia, South Africa, and tropical and temperate South America. They are herbs with elongated angled stems, which are commonly rigid or minutely prickly, and with large thickened roots sometimes 3 feet long. They bear whorled lanceolate or obovate leaves, usually four at a node, and small flowers in axillary or terminal cymes, with their pedicels each jointed under the calyx. See *madder*[1] and *munjeet.*

Rubiaceæ (rö-bi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bernard Jussieu, 1759), < *Rubia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, typical of the order *Rubiales* and typified by the genus *Rubia.* The flowers are commonly perfect, regular, and symmetrical, the corolla most frequently salverform or wheel-shaped, often funnelform or bell-shaped, usually with equal valvate lobes; the stamens borne upon the corolla-tube, of the same number as its lobes and alternate with them, the anthers two-celled and usually oblong-linear; the ovary, which is crowned with a disk, one- to ten-celled, with one or more, commonly very numerous, ovules in each cell. The fruit is from one- to ten-celled, capsular or fleshy, or separating into nutlets, the seeds with fleshy or corneous albumen. The family is one of the largest among flowering plants, containing about 5,500 species of 355 genera. It falls into two subfamilies, one the cinchonas and allied plants, and the other the coffee-plant and the madder. The most important tribes are *Cinchoneæ, Naucleeæ, Rondeletieæ, Hedyotideæ, Mussændeæ, Gardenieæ, Ixoreæ, Morindeæ, Psychotrieæ, Pæderieæ, Spermacoceæ*, and *Galieæ.* The species are more abundant in America, and are all tropical except two tribes, the *Galieæ* and *Anthospermeæ.* They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, of great variety of habit, being either erect, prostrate, or climbing, and sometimes thorny, but have remarkable uniformity of leaf-structure, varying from the entire- and opposite-leafed type in but very few cases. Stipules are well-nigh universal, and very various, being inter- or intra-petiolar, simple or two-cleft or -divided, free or united with the petiole, etc.; in the tribe *Galieæ* resembling the leaves, and with them making out a whorl. The flowers are very often dimorphous or trimorphous in the length of their stamens and pistils; and in some genera they are capitately disposed, giving rise to a syncarpous fruit through the union of their calyxes. Some genera—as *Bouvardia* and *Gardenia*—contain ornamental plants, and several supply important products, *Coffea* yielding coffee, and *Cinchona* the cinchona-bark; while *Rubia* (the type) contains the madder-plant, whence the order is often called the *madder family.*

rubiaceous (rö-bi-ā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Rubiaceæ.*

rubiacin (rö′bi-a-sin), *n.* [< *Rubiac(eæ)* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter ($C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$) found in madder-root.

Rubiales (rö-bi-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < L. *rubia*, madder: see *Rubia.*] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants. They are characterized by opposite or whorled leaves, stamens fixed upon the corolla, alternate with and commonly equal to its lobes, the anthers separate, the ovary commonly two- to eight-celled. It includes the families *Rubiaceæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ*, the madder and honeysuckle families, and the small family *Adoxaceæ.* Engler also places the *Valerianaceæ* and *Dipsacaceæ* in this order, called by him a series, but American botanists recognize a distinct order, the *Valerianales*, for these families.

rubian (rö′bi-an), *n.* [< L. *rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-an.*] A bitter principle and color-producing matter ($C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$) of madder. It is a glucoside, amorphous, very soluble in water and alcohol, and has a yellow color and a slightly bitter taste. It is a very weak dye by itself, but is decomposed on boiling with an acid, and deposits insoluble yellow flocks, which, after being separated by filtration and well washed, serve as dye for the same colors as those given by madder. The tinctorial power of these flocks is due to alizarin.

rubianic (rö-bi-an′ik), *a.* [< *rubian* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from rubian.—**Rubianic acid,** $C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$, a glucoside obtained from madder, *Rubia tinctorum;* ruberythric acid.

rubiate (rö′bi-āt), *n.* [< L. *rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-ate*[1].] A pigment obtained from madder.—**Liquid rubiate,** a concentrated tincture of madder, very transparent and of a fine rose-color. Combined with all other madder colors, it works well in water and produces beautiful effects. It acts as a drier in oil. Also called *liquid madder lake.*—**Purple rubiate.** See *purple.*

rubiblet†, *n.* Same as *ribible* for *ribibe.*

rubican (rö′bi-kan), *a.* [< F. *rubican* = Sp. *rubicán* = Pg. *rubicão, rubicano*, rubican, = It. *rabicano*, roan, a roan horse (cf. "*rabbicano*, a horse that is fashioned in the bodie like a greyhound, or that hath a white taile or rump"—Florio, 1611); perhaps (irreg.) < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate.*] Noting the color of a bay, sorrel, or black horse with light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Bailey*, 1727.

rubicative† (rö′bi-kā-tiv), *n.* [Appar. for **rubricative*, or for **rubificative* = It. *rubificativo*, < *rubificare:* see *rubify.*] That which produces a reddish or ruby color. *Imp. Dict.*

rubicel, rubicelle (rö′bi-sel), *n.* [< F. *rubicelle*, also *rubacelle*, dim. of *rubace*, a species of ruby: see *rubasse.*] An orange or flame-colored variety of spinel.

A pretty *rubicelle* of three quarters of a carat. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 825.

rubicund (rö′bi-kund), *a.* [< OF. *rubicunde, rubicond*, F. *rubicond* = Sp. Pg. *rubicundo* = It. *rubicondo*, < L. *rubicundus*, very red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby.*] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face; in *bot.*, rosy-red, or turning so.

He had, indeed, all the outward signs of a sot: a sleepy eye, a *rubicund* face, and carbuncled nose. *Smollett*, Travels, ii.

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's *rubicund* nose. *Douce*, Illustrations of Shakspeare, p. 36.

=Syn. *Rosy*, etc. See *ruddy.*

rubicundity (rö-bi-kun′di-ti), *n.* [< ML. *rubicundita(t-)s*, redness, < *rubicundus*, red: see *rubicund.*] The state of being rubicund; redness. [Rare.]

I do not wish you to parade your *rubicundity* and gray hairs. *H. Walpole.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rubidic (rö-bid′ik), *a.* [< *rubidium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rubidium.

★rubidin (rö′bi-din), *n.* [< L. *rubidus*, red, reddish, + *-in*[2].] A basic coal-tar product ($C_{11}H_{17}N$), which is also found as a product in tobacco-smoke and in watermelons.

rubidium (rö-bid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *rubidus*, red, reddish, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby.*] Chemical symbol, Rb; atomic weight, 85.45. A metal belonging to the group of elements including lithium, sodium, potassium, and cæsium: named from two red lines in its spectrum. It is very soft, is silver-white in color, has a specific gravity of 1.52, and melts at about 101° F. When thrown into water it burns, forming rubidium hydroxid, RbOH. Rubidium was first detected by the spectroscope, together with cæsium, in the mineral water of Dürkheim, in which it exists to the amount of two parts in ten million. It has since been found in considerable quantity, together with cæsium and lithium, in several other saline waters, and most abundantly in that of Bourbonne-les-Bains in France. It is also found in several lepidolites: that of Rozena, in Moravia, contains 0.24 per cent. of rubidium, with only a trace of cæsium; that of Hebron, in the State of Maine, 0.24 per cent. of rubidium and 0.3 per cent. of cæsium. The two metals likewise occur, though in smaller quantity, in the lepidolite of Prague, the petalite of Utö in Finland, the lithia-mica of Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge, and other lithia minerals. It has been found also in the ashes of many plants, and in the saline or crude potash obtained from the residue of the beet-sugar manufacture. It has been found in tobacco-leaves, and in coffee, tea, cocoa, and crude tartar. In minerals and mineral waters rubidium and cæsium are always associated with lithium, and generally also with potassium and sodium; but plants have the power of assimilating two or three of these metals to the exclusion of the rest; thus, tea, coffee, and the saline of beet-root contain potassium, sodium, and rubidium, but not a trace of lithium.

rubied (rö′bid), *a.* [< *ruby* + *-ed*[2].] Having the color of the ruby; ruby-red: as, a *rubied* lip.

Twin with the *rubied* cherry. *Shak.*, Pericles, v., Prol., l. 8.

rubifaction (rö-bi-fak′shon), *n.* Same as *rubefaction.*

rubific (rö-bif′ik), *a.* [< L. *rubere*, be red, + *facere*, make. Cf. *rubify.*] Making red; communicating redness.

The several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, cerulifick, and others. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 2.

rubification (rö″bi-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *rubify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*). Cf. *rubefaction*.] The act of making red.

All the Degrees and Effects of Fire, as distillation, sublimation, . . . *rubification*, and fixation. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 42.

rubiform (rö′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< *ruby* + *-form*.] Having or exhibiting some shade of red; characterized by redness. [Rare.]

Of those rays which pass close by the snow the *rubiform* will be the least refracted. *Newton.*

rubify (rö′bi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubified*, ppr. *rubifying*. [< F. *rubéfier* = Sp. *rubificar* = It. *rubificare*, < L. as if **rubificare*, for *rubefacere*, make red, redden, < *rubere*, be red, + *facere*, make.] To make red; redden.

Deep-scarleted, *rubified*, and carbuncled faces. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

rubiginose (rọ-bij′i-nōs), *a.* [< LL. *rubiginosus*, rusty: see *rubiginous*.] Having the color of iron-rust; brown-red; rubiginous; in *bot.*, usually, noting a surface whose peculiar color is due to glandular hairs. *Treas. of Bot.*

rubiginous (rọ-bij′i-nus), *a.* [< F. *rubigineux* (= Sp. *ruginoso* = It. *rugginoso*), < LL. *rubiginosus*, *robiginosus*, < L. *rubigo*, *robigo* (*-gin-*), rust: see *rubigo*. Cf. *roinous*.] **1.** Rusty; having a rusty appearance, as the sputa in some cases of pneumonia. *Dunglison.*—**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, rust-colored; brownish-red; ferruginous.—**3.** Affected by rubigo, as a plant.

rubigo (rọ-bī′gō), *n.* [= It. *rubigine*, < L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, *red*[1]. Cf. *roin*.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.

rubijervine (rö-bi-jėr′vin), *n.* [< L. *rubeus*, red, + E. *jervine*, q. v.] An alkaloid ($C_{26}H_{43}NO_2$) found in *Veratrum album*.

rubin†, **rubine**†[1] (rö′bin), *n.* [= D. *robijn* = MHG. G. Dan. Sw. *rubin* = Sp. *rubín* = Pg. *rubim* (= Russ. *rubinŭ* = NGr. *ῥουβίνι*, *ῥουμπίνι*), < It. *rubino*, *robino*, < ML. *rubinus*, a ruby: see *ruby*, the older and now exclusive E. form.] ★Same as *ruby*.

rubine[2] (rö′bin), *n.* [< L. *rub-eus*, *rub-er*, red, + *-ine*[2].] An aniline dye: same as *fuchsin*.—**Rubine S.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

rubineous (rọ-bin′ē-us), *a.* [< *rubine*[1] + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, of a glassy or semi-transparent deep-crimson red, resembling a ruby, as the eyes of an insect; less exactly, in *zoöl.*, of any bright, rich, or vivid red: as, the *rubineous* flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus*).

rubious† (rö′bi-us), *a.* [More prop. **rubeous*; = Sp. *rubio* = Pg. *ruivo* = It. *robbio*, < L. *rubeus*, ML. also *rubius*, red, reddish: see *red*[1]. Cf. *rouge*.] Red.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 32.

rubiretin (rö-bi-ret′in), *n.* [< L. *rubeus*, red, + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin: see *resin*.] A name which is given to one of a series of derivatives obtained from rubian (impure ruberythrinic acid), which was obtained by Schunck from madder. Its identity is doubtful.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ruble, 1862.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

rub-iron (rub′ī″ėrn), *n.* A plate attached to a carriage- or wagon-bod to protect it from abrasion by a fore wheel when making a sharp turn; a wheel-guard or wheel-guard plate.

ruble (rö′bl), *n.* [Also *rouble* (as F.); early mod. E. also *rubble*, *roble*; = F. *rouble* = G. Dan. Sw. *rubel* = NGr. *ῥούβλιον*, < Russ. *rublĭ*, a ruble (100 copecks); generally explained as lit. 'a piece cut off,' < *rubitĭ*, cut; but perhaps derived, through Turk., < Pers. *rūpīya*, rupee: see *rupee*.] The monetary unit of Russia, equivalent to 51.5 U. S. cents. The silver ruble has been current since the seventeenth century. Other silver coins are the half- and the quarter-ruble. Gold coins, the imperial and half-imperial of the value of 15 and 7½ rubles, also are issued. Little actual coin, however, now circulates in Russia, paper money taking its place.

rubric (rö′brik), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *rubricke*, *rubrik*, *rubrike*, *rubryke*, *robryk*, *rubriche*, *roberych*, *rubryce*, *rubrysshe*, < OF. *rubriche*, *rebriche*, *rubrique*, F. *rubrique* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rubrica* = D. *rubriek* = G. Sw. Dan. *rubrik*), < L. *rubrica*, red ocher, red earth, the title of a law written in red, a law, ML. (eccl.) a rubric; fem. (sc. *terra*, earth) of **rubricus*, red, < *ruber*, red: see *red*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Red ocher; red chalk; reddle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take *rubrik* poured in sum litel shelle,
And therwithall the bak of every bee
A pensel touche as thai drynk atte the welle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch, drunke every day or eaten to your meate, helpeth the ptisicke and obstructions. *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

Once a dwelling's doorpost marked and crossed
In *rubric* by the enemy on his rounds
As eligible, as fit place of prey,
Baffle him henceforth, keep him out who can!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 74.

2. In old manuscripts and printed books, and still sometimes in the latter, some small part distinguished from the rest of the matter by being written or printed in red, as an initial letter, a title or heading, a liturgical direction, etc.

These *rubrics* [initial letters written with minium or red lead], as they were called, gradually received many fanciful adornments at the hands of the illustrators. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 599.

3. Anything of a kind which in manuscripts or books it was formerly customary to put in red, as the title of a subject or division, the heading of a statute, a guiding rule or direction, the first letter of a chapter, etc.

After thy text, ne after thy *rubriche*,
I wol not wirche as mochel as a gnat.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 346.

They [Flacius's "Centuries"] divide the material by centuries, and each century by a uniform Procrustean scheme of not less than sixteen *rubrics*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 7.

Specifically—**4.** A liturgical direction or injunction in an office-book such as a prayer-book, missal, or breviary; a rule prescribed for the conduct of religious worship, or of any part of a religious service, printed in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and sometimes other office-books in red characters; also, collectively, the body of such rules.

They had their particular prayers, according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to instruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our obligations to observe the *rubric*, how indispensable soever, are subject to this proviso.
Hook, Church Dict., p. 668.

For processions, . . . the *rubrics* according to the Salisbury Use direct the chief celebrant, at least, to have on a cope. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 45.

5. A flourish after a signature; a paraph.

Madre de Dios! the other day she makes me a *rubric* of the Governor, Pio Pico, the same, identical.—[Footnote.] The Spanish *rubric* is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting. *Bret Harte*, Story of a Mine, p. 39.

Ornaments rubric. See *ornament*.

II. *a.* **1.** Red; of a red or reddish color.

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls,
Or plaster'd posts, with claps, in capitals?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 215.

2. Pertaining to rubrics; made the subject of a rubric; rubrical; marked in red characters.

I don't know whether my father won't become a *rubric* martyr, for having been persecuted by him.
Walpole, To Mann, Dec. 1, 1754.

Rubric lakes, the pigments of various colors commonly known as *madder lakes*.

rubric (rö′brik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricked*, ppr. *rubricking*. [ME. **rubrichen*, *rubrisshen*, *rubrycen*, < OF. *rubricher*, F. *rubriquer* = Sp. Pg. *rubricar* = It. *rubricare*; < L. *rubricare*, color red, < *rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric*, *n.*] **1.** To adorn with red; rubricate. *Johnson.*

Item, for *rubrissheyng* of all the booke, . . . iiis. iiijd.
Paston Letters, II. 335.

2. To make the subject of a rubric; enjoin observances regarding, as a saint of the calendar.

Stretching his [the Pope's] arm to heaven, in *rubricking* what saints he list; to hell, in freeing what prisoners he list. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 255.

rubrical (rö′bri-kal), *a.* [< *rubric* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *rubric*, 1.

You thus persecute ingenuous men over all your booke, with this one over-tir'd *rubricall* conceit still of blushing. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a rubric or rubrics: as, a *rubrical* direction.

rubricality (rö-bri-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rubricalities* (-tiz). [< *rubrical* + *-ity*.] The character of being rubrical; that which is rubrical; a matter having relation to rubrics or ritual; agreement with a rubric or rubrics.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms and model smell-traps, *rubricalities* and sanitary reforms." *Kingsley*, Yeast, vi. (*Davies.*)

rubrically (rö′bri-kal-i), *adv.* In a rubrical manner; according to a rubric or the rubrics; over-conventionally or -formally. [Rare.]

A lady-like old woman, . . . slight of figure, and *rubrically* punctual in her uprisings and downsittings. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Tenants of Mallory, i.

rubricate (rö′bri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricated*, ppr. *rubricating*. [< L. *rubricatus*, pp. of *rubricare*, color red: see *rubric*, *v.*] **1.** To mark or distinguish with red; illuminate with red letters, words, etc., as a manuscript or book. See *rubrication* and *rubricator*.

Curroone *rubricates* this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels into Africa (ed. 1638), p. 90.

There [on an old map of Burma] we see *rubricated* not only Ava, but Pochang. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 217.

2. To formulate as a rubric; arrange as rubrics or precepts; provide with rubrics.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be . . . *rubricated* forever after. *Hare.* (*Webster.*)

Rubricated letters or matter, capital letters or separate words or lines written or printed in red.

rubricate (rö′bri-kāt), *a.* [< L. *rubricatus*: see the verb.] Represented in red; having red coloring, in whole or in part.

Other festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan's, and the rest that stand *rubricate* in the old Kalendars. *Spelman*, Orig. of Terms, ii.

rubrication (rö-bri-kā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *rubricación* = It. *rubricazione*; < ML. **rubricatio*(*n-*), < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] **1.** A making red; specifically, the act of illuminating with red or colored letters, words, etc., as old manuscripts and books.—**2.** That which is rubricated, or done in red; a letter, word, or other part of a text separately executed in red, or, in general, in color.

These are but a few of the subjects of these fine *rubrications* of the "Book of Wedding Days." *Athenæum*, No. 3236, p. 603.

3. The act of formulating, as a rubric; arranging as or with rubrics.

rubricator (rö′bri-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *rubricateur* = Pg. *rubricador* = It. *rubricatore*; < ML. **rubricator*, < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] One who rubricates; formerly, a person employed to insert red or otherwise colored letters, words, etc., in the text of a manuscript or book.

The *rubricator's* work consists of the names of the speakers, . . . a rule between every speech, and a touch upon the initial letter of every line of poetry. *York Plays*, Int., p. xvi.

We find in a good many MSS. as well as early printed books small letters written either in the margin or in the blank left for the initial, to guide the *rubricator*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 686.

rubrician (rọ-brish′an), *n.* [< *rubric* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or who adheres to the rubric.

rubricist (rö′bri-sist), *n.* [< *rubric* + *-ist*.] Same as *rubrician*.

rubricity (rọ-bris′i-ti), *n.* [< L. **rubricus*, red (see *rubric*), + *-ity*.] **1**†. Redness.

The *rubricity* of the Nile. *Geddes.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The character of being rubrical; accordance with the rubrics; rubricality.

Rubricity . . . is the sheet-anchor of the Church. . . . The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case. *W. A. Butler*, Mrs. Limber's Raffle, iv.

rubricose (rö′bri-kōs), *a.* [< L. *rubricosus*, full of red earth or red ocher, < *rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric*.] In *bot.*, marked with red, as the thallus of some lichens; rubricate.

rubrisher† (rö′brish-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *rubrisshe* (*rubric*), *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A painter of ornamental or directing letters in early manuscripts.

Thus in Bruges we find there were . . . Verlichters or *Rubrishers* who probably confined their attention to illuminated capitals. *Blades*, William Caxton, ix.

rubrisshe†, *v.* See *rubric*, *v.*

rübsen-cake (rüb′sen-kāk), *n.* [< G. *rübsen*, *rüb-samen*, rape-seed (< G. *rübe*, rape: see *rape*[4], + *samen*, seed, = L. *semen:* see *semen*), + *cake* (see *cake*[1]).] An oil-cake much used on the continent of Europe, made from the seeds of the summer rape. *Imp. Dict.*

rubstone (rub′stōn), *n.* 1. A kind of close-grained sandstone or gritstone used for sharpening instruments and for polishing metallic surfaces. A hard variety is made into whetstones for scythes and similar tools, and is also used for smoothing engravers' copperplates, etc. A softer variety, distinguished as *carpenters' rubstone*, is cut into suitable pieces for quickly giving a rough edge to knives or the like, to be finished on finer stones.

2†. A whetstone; a rub.

A cradle for barley, with *rubstone* and sand.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 14.

Rubus (rö′bus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *rubus*, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush (> It. Sp. Pg. *rubo*, bramble), so called with ref. to the color of the fruit of some species, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, *red*[1].] A genus of rosaceous plants, of the tribe *Potentilleæ*. It has flowers with a broad flattened five-lobed calyx, five petals, numerous subterminal filiform styles, and a fleshy fruit (a drupetum) consisting of small drupes on a common receptacle. Nearly 800 species have been described, of which about 250 may be admitted as valid. They are most abundant in Europe, northern Africa, and Asia, are moderately numerous in North America and the West Indies, and occur in nearly all other regions, but less commonly in southern tropical Africa, Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific islands. About 43 species are found in North America, exclusive of Mexico. They are commonly prickly shrubs, sometimes creeping herbs, either with or without hairs, sometimes glandular, woolly or hoary. Their leaves are scattered and alternate, sometimes simple and either undivided or lobed, generally compound, with five or three leaflets. The flowers are white, pink, or purplish, usually disposed in terminal or axillary corymbs or panicles. A section in which the drupelets fall from the receptacle at maturity, together or separately, is represented by the raspberry; a second, in which they remain attached, comprises the blackberries. Various species produce the well-known fruits of these names; the roots of *R. procumbens* and *R. nigrobaccus* afford a useful tonic astringent; some species are ornamental plants. See *raspberry*, *blackberry*, *blackcap*, 4, *bramble*, *cloudberry* (with cut), *roebuck-berry*, and *dewberry*.



Branch with Flowers of Common or High Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*).
a, the fruit; *b*, leaf from the first year's shoot.

ruby (rö′bi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rubie;* < ME. *ruby*, *rubi*, *rubeye*, < OF. *rubi*, also *rubis*, F. *rubis* = Pr. *robi*, *robina*, = Sp. *rubí*, *rubín* = Pg. *rubi*, *rubim* = It. *rubino* (> E. *rubin*), < ML. *rubinus*, also *rubius*, *rubium*, a ruby, so called from its red color, < L. *rubeus*, red, < *rubere*, be red: see *red*[1]. Cf. *rubin*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *rubies* (-biz). 1. The clear rich-red variety of corundum. (See *corundum*.) It is highly prized as a gem, and ranks even above the diamond, fine examples of from one to five carats selling at a price from three to ten times greater than that of a diamond of corresponding size and quality. The finest rubies, those of a pigeon's-blood color, are found in Upper Burma, near Mogok, north of Mandalay; they occur there in place in a crystalline limestone, also in gem-bearing gravels; the spinel ruby is a common associate. Rubies of a dark-red color, sometimes with a tinge of brown, are found in the region about Chantibun, Siam; others, of a dark-pink or purplish tint, in Ceylon. A magenta-colored ruby from Victoria, in Australia, is locally known as *barklyite*. In Great Britain rubies of a dark-red or beef's-blood color are highly prized. The red variety of corundum described above is the true or oriental ruby, but the name *ruby* is also sometimes given to a red variety of spinel; this spinel ruby varies in color from the deep-red to the rose-red balas ruby and the yellow or orange-red rubicel. The pale-red topaz from Brazil is also sometimes called *Brazilian ruby*, and a red variety of garnet, *rock-ruby*.

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with gold wyre,
And there-on red *rubyes* as red as any glede.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 12.

Of fine *rubies* [var. *rubins*, Tyrwhitt] and of diamants.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1289.

Paled pearls and *rubies* red as blood.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 198.

2. A pure or somewhat crimson red color.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 115.

3. Something resembling a ruby; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—4. In *her.*, the tincture red or gules, when blazoning is done by means of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—5. In *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl, about the size of American agate, or 5½ points in the new system of sizes. [Eng.]—6. In *horol.*: (*a*) Any variety of ruby used as jewels in watchmaking, as in the finest watches. Hence—(*b*) The jewel of the roller of the balance-staff of a watch, irrespective of the material of which it is made. Compare *jewel*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red bird of paradise, *Paradisea rubra* or *sanguinea*. (*b*) The ruby hummer, *Clytolæma rubineus* of Brazil, and some related humming-birds with ruby gorget. —**Cape ruby**, one of the rich ruby-red garnets found associated with diamonds in the South African diamond-mines. These are larger than the so-called *Arizona*, *New Mexico*, and *Colorado rubies*, all of which are identical with the so-called *Australian rubies*, which are a variety of pyrope garnet.—**Cat's-eye ruby**, a variety of ruby exhibiting more or less distinctly the chatoyant effect of the cat's-eye.—**Ruby of arsenic** or **sulphur**, the protosulphid of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur.—**Ruby of zinc**, the sulphid of zinc, or red blende.

II. *a.* Of a color resembling that of the ruby; of a rich red color inclining toward crimson.

Over thy wounds now do I prophesy—
Which, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips,
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 260.

Butler, fetch the *ruby* wine,
Which with sudden greatness fills us.
Emerson, From Hafiz.

Ruby glass. See *glass*.—**Ruby luster**, one of the varieties of metallic luster. The name is given to all lusters of any shade of red, even approaching purple or maroon. —**Ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrargyrite*.—**Ruby spinel.** See def. 1, above.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.

ruby (rö′bi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubied*, ppr. *rubying*. [< *ruby*, *n.*] To make red.

With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 426.

ruby-blende (rö′bi-blend), *n.* 1. A clear red variety of zinc sulphid, or sphalerite.—2. Ruby silver; a red silver ore, or sulphid of arsenic (as antimony) and silver. These ores include the mineral species proustite and pyrargyrite.

ruby-copper (rö′bi-kop″ėr), *n.* Same as *cuprite*.

ruby-crowned (rö′bi-kround), *a.* Having a red patch on the poll: as, the *ruby-crowned* kinglet, *Regulus calendula*.

ruby-mica (rö′bi-mī″kä), *n.* Same as *goethite*.

rubytail (rö′bi-tāl), *n.* A gold wasp or cuckoo-fly of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ*, as *Chrysis ignita*, having the abdomen of a ruby color.

ruby-tailed (rö′bi-tāld), *a.* Having the abdomen red: specifically noting the rubytails or *Chrysididæ*. See cut under *Chrysididæ*.

ruby-throated (rö′bi-thrō″ted), *a.* Having a ruby gorget of feathers like metallic scales, as a humming-bird. The common ruby-throated humming-bird is *Trochilus colubris*, the only member of the *Trochilidæ* which is generally distributed in the eastern part of the United States. The male is 3¼ inches long and 5 inches in extent of wings, golden-green above, white below with green sides and ruby throat, the wings and tail dark-purplish. The female is smaller, and has no gorget, and the tail-feathers are varied with black and white. See cut under *humming-bird*.

ruby-tiger (rö′bi-tī″gėr), *n.* A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*.

ruby-wood (rö′bi-wůd), *n.* The red sanderswood or sandalwood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*. See *sandalwood*.

ruct† (ruk), *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

rucervine (rö̤-sėr′vin), *a.* [< *Rucervus* + *-ine*[1].] Relating or belonging to the genus *Rucervus;* having characteristics of *Rucervus*.

Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucervine* type. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, III. 61. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Rucervus (rö̤-sėr′vus), *n.* [NL., < *Ru(sa)* + *Cervus*.] A genus of East Indian *Cervidæ*, having doubly dichotomous antlers with a large brow-tine. There are several species. *C. schomburgki* inhabits Siam; *C. duvaucelli* is the Barasingha deer of Asia; *C. eldi*, the thamyn, is found in Burma.

ruche (rösh), *n.* [Also *rouche;* < F. *ruche*, quilling; cf. F. *rouche*, the hull of a ship, < OF. *rouche*, *rousche*, *rusche*, *rucque*, a beehive, = Pr. *rusca*, a beehive; prob. of Celtic origin, and so called as once made of bark, < Bret. *rusk* = W. *rhisg* = Gael. *rusg* = Ir. *rusc*, bark.] 1. A full quilling, frilling, or plaiting of ribbon, muslin, grenadine, net, lace, or other material, used as a trimming for women's garments, or worn at the neck and wrists.—2. A loose pile of arched tiles to catch and lodge oyster-spawn.

ruching (rö′shing), *n.* [< *ruche* + *-ing*.] A trimming consisting of ruches.

ruck[1] (ruk), *v.* [Also *rook*, *rouk;* < ME. *rouken*, *rukken*, crouch, bend, lie close; cf. Dan. *ruge*, brood.] **I.** *intrans.* To squat, like a bird on its nest or a beast crouching; crouch down; cower; hence, to huddle together; lie close, as sheep in a fold. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

What is mankynde more unto yow holde
Than is the scheep that *rouketh* in the folde?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 450.

But now they *rucken* in hire neste,
And resten as hem liken beste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114. (*Halliwell.*)

The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.
Golding, tr. of Ovid (ed. 1603), p. 73. (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To perch; seat, as a bird when roosting: used reflexively.

The raven *rook'd her* on the chimney's top.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 47.

ruck[2] (ruk), *n.* [< Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle on the skin or in cloth; cf. Icel. *hrokkin*, curled, wrinkled, pp. of *hrökkva*, recoil, give way, curl; cf. Sw. *rynka*, Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle (see *runkle*, *wrinkle*); Gael. *roc*, a wrinkle.] 1. A fold, crease, or pucker in the material of a garment, resulting from faults in the making.

The leather soon stretched and then went into *rucks* and folds which hardened, and, as a natural consequence, produced great discomfort. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 238.

2. In *printing*, a crease or wrinkle made in a sheet of paper in passing from the feed-board to impression.

ruck[2] (ruk), *v.* [= Icel. *rykkja*, draw into folds: see *ruck*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; crease; pucker: usually with *up:* as, to *ruck up* cloth; to *ruck up* a silk skirt. [Colloq.]

A *rucked* barke oregrewe their bodye and face,
And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600), MS.

2. To ruffle the temper of; annoy; vex: followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To become creased and wrinkled; draw up in wrinkles or puckers: as, this stuff *rucks* easily.

The paper . . . *rucked* up when inserting the cartridge in the chamber of the gun, and has been superseded by coil brass. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 296.

2. To be ruffled in temper; be annoyed, vexed, or excited: followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

ruck[3] (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rick*[1].] 1. Same as *rick*[1].

Your nowt may die; the spate may bear away
Frae aff the howms your dainty *rucks* of hay.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 2.

2. A vague unit of volume, a stack, about 5¾ cubic yards of bark. [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[4] (ruk), *n.* [< ME. *rok*, *ruke;* < OSw. *ruka*, a heap, prob. connected with Icel. *haukr* = AS. *hreác*, a heap, rick: see *reck*[2], *rick*[1], *ruck*[3].] 1. A crowd or throng; especially, a closely packed and indiscriminate crowd or mass of persons or things; a jam; a press.

There watz rynging, on ryȝt, of ryche metalles
Quen renkkes in that ryche *rok* rennen hit to cache.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1514.

Now for the spurs! and as these, vigorously applied, screwed an extra stride out of Tétel, I soon found myself in the *ruck* of men, horses, and drawn swords.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 112.

2. The common run of persons or things; the commonplace multitude, as contrasted with the distinguished or successful few: specifically said of the defeated horses in a race.

One [story] however, if true, is somewhat out of the ordinary *ruck*, and it is told of the same Lord Mohun ("Dog Mohun," as Swift calls him) who fought the Duke of Hamilton.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 218.

3. Trash; rubbish; nonsense. [Colloq.]

He 's stuck up and citified, and wears gloves, and takes his meals private in his room, and all that sort of *ruck*.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 159.

ruck[4] (ruk), *v. t.* [< *ruck*[4], *n.*] To gather together into heaps. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[5] (ruk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small heifer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[6] (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rut*[1].] A rut in a road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[7]† (ruk), *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

ruckerize† (ruk'ėr-īz), *v. i.* [< *Rucker* (the name of a citizen of Tennessee who, being in Baltimore at the time of the Democratic convention in 1835, took it upon himself to represent his State in it) + *-ize.*] To assume a position or function without credentials. [U. S. political slang of about 1835 and later.]

ruckle (ruk'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *rogchelen*, clear the throat, spit out; MHG. *ruohelen, ruhelen, rüeheln, rühelen, rüchelen, rücheln*, whinny, roar, rattle, G. *röcheln*, rattle, freq. of OHG. *rohōn*, MHG. *rohen*, roar, grunt; Icel. *hrygla*, a rattling in the throat, Sw. *rackla*, hawk, or clear the throat; L. *rugire*, roar, Gr. *ὠρυγμός*, a roar; all prob. more or less imitative.] A rattling noise in the throat, as from suffocation. See *death-ruckle.* [Scotch.]

ruckle (ruk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruckled*, ppr. *ruckling.* [< *ruckle*, *n.*] To make a rattling noise; rattle. [Scotch.]

> The deep *ruckling* groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxviii.

ruckling (ruk'ling), *n.* and *a.* Same as *reckling.*

ructation (ruk-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *ructatio(n-)*, < L. *ructare*, belch: see *eructate.*] The act of belching; eructation. *Cockeram.*

> Absteyne from meate[s] that ingender botches, inflammations, fumous *ructuations*, or vapours.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv. 12. (*Richardson.*)
>
> There are some little symptoms of this inordination, by which a man may perceive himself to have transgressed his measures; "*ructation*, uneasy loads, singing, looser pratings." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 701.

ruction (ruk'shon), *n.* [Prob. a dial. perversion of *eruption.*] A vexation or annoyance; also, a disturbance; a row or rumpus. [Slang.]

rud[1] (rud), *n.* [Also *rudd;* < ME. *rud, rudde, rude, rode*, redness, < AS. *rudu*, redness (of complexion), < *reódan*, be red: see *red*[1]. Cf. *ruddy.*] **1**†. Redness; blush; flush.

> Her chekes full choise, as the chalke white,
> As the rose was the *rud* that raiked hom in.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3048.

2†. Complexion; face.

> His *rode* was reed, his eyen greye as goos.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 131.
>
> Olympias the onorable ouer all hue hyght.
> Rose red was hur *rode*, full riall of schape.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.

3. Red ocher; reddle for marking sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

rud[1]† (rud), *a.* [An adj. use of *rud*[1], *n.*, or var. of *red*[1]: see *rud*[1], *n.*, *red*[1], and cf. *ruddy.*] Red; ruddy.

> Sweet blushes stayn'd her *rud*-red cheeke,
> Her eyen were blacke as sloe.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 327.

rud[1]† (rud), *v.* [< ME. *rudden, ruden, rodden, roden*, a secondary form or a var. of *red*[1], *v.*, < AS. *reódian*, be or become red, *reódan*, redden, stain with blood: see *red*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make red.

> Her cheekes lyke apples which the sun hath *rudded.*
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 173.

II. *intrans.* To redden.

> As rody as a rose *roddede* hus chekes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 108.
>
> The apple *rodded* from its palie greene.
> *Chatterton*, An Excellente Balade of Charitie.

rud[2] (rud), *n.* A dialectal variant of *reed*[1].

rud[3] (rud), *v. t.* [A var. of *red*[3], *rid*[3] (?).] To rub; polish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rudas (rö'das), *n.* and *a.* [Also *roudes;* cf. Sc. *roudoch, roodyoch*, sulky-looking.] **I.** *n.* A foul-mouthed old woman; a randy; a beldam; a hag. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Bold; coarse; foul-mouthed: applied to women. [Scotch.]

> But what can all them to bury the auld carlin (a *rudas* wife she was) in the night time?
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

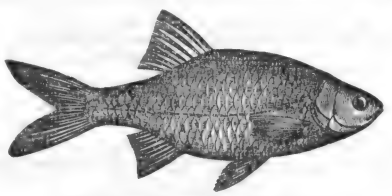
Rudbeckia (rud-bek'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Olaus *Rudbeck* (1630–1702), his son Olaus (1660–1740), and a relative, Olaus John, all Swedish botanical writers, the first the founder (1657) of the Botanical Garden of Upsala.] A genus of composite plants belonging to the tribe *Heliantheæ* and subtribe *Verbesineæ*, consisting of rigid, mostly perennial herbs with large or middle-sized (often showy) heads borne on long stalks. The heads are marked by a hemispherical involucre, commonly with two rows of partly or wholly herbaceous bracts, long spreading sterile ray-flowers, and a conical or cylindrical receptacle, with concave chaff embracing the numerous disk-flowers. The fruit consists of many long compressed or four-angled smooth achenes, often tipped with an irregular crown-like pappus. The species now classed in this genus number about 38, natives chiefly of the eastern and central United States, with a few in California and Mexico. They are tall or low plants, sparingly branched, rough and often bristly, the leaves alternate, simple and divided or otherwise, or compound. The rays are in some species purple or violet, in one species crimson, but in many, including the most familiar, yellow or orange, contrasting with a commonly dark purple-brown disk. A general name for the species is *cone-flower* (which see). The most common is *R. hirta*, a coarse but brilliant plant of meadows and pastures. *R. speciosa* is a similar plant long cultivated in gardens, often wrongly called *R. fulgida*, which name belongs to a more southern species with shorter rays.



Cone-flower (*Rudbeckia hirta*).
1. Upper part of the stem with the heads. 2. Lower part of the stem. *a*, the achenium.

rudd[1], *n.* and *a.* Another spelling of *rud*[1].

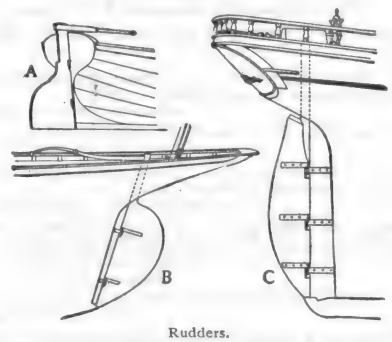
rudd[2] (rud), *n.* [A particular use of *rud*[1], *rudd*[1].] The redeye, a cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.* This fish



Rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*).

has a high back, deep body, and comparatively small head. The back is olivaceous, the sides and belly are yellowish marked with red, and the ventral and anal fins are deep-red. It is common in Great Britain and on the Continent, and attains a length of a foot or more.

★**rudder**[1] (rud'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *roder, rother,* < AS. *rōther, rōthor, rōthr*, an oar, a paddle (*rōthres blæd*, 'rudder-blade,' *steór-rōther*, 'a steering-rudder' or paddle, *scip-rōther*, 'a ship-rudder'); (cf. *rōther, rōthra, rēthra, gerēthra*, a rower, sailor, *gerēthru*, helm, rudder) (= MD. *roeder, roer*, D. *roer*, an oar, rudder (MD. *roeder*, a rower), = MLG. *roder*, LG. *roeder, roer* = OHG. *ruodar*, MHG. *ruoder*, G. *ruder* = Icel. *ræthri* = Sw. *roder, ror* = Dan. *ror*, rudder), with formative *-der, -ther*, of agent, < *rōwan*, row: see *row*[1].] **1.** The movable hinged plane at the stern of a vessel by which it is steered.



Rudders.
A, rudder of rowboat; B, yawl's or cutter's rudder; C, rudder of sailing vessel.

It is turned by the tiller or other device at the rudder-head so as to expose its side more or less to the resistance of the water and thus direct the ship's course. It is usually hinged on the stern-post by pintles and gudgeons.

> Discrecion . . . is the cartere of uirtues, ase zayth sant bernard, and the *rother* of the ssipe of the zaule.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.
>
> In daunger hit [Noah's ark] semed,
> With-outen . . . hande-helme hasped on *rother.*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 419.
>
> The Antoniad, the Egyptian admiral,
> With all their sixty, fly and turn the *rudder.*
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 10. 3.

2. That which guides or governs the course.

> For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses,
> With which, like ships, they steer their courses.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 463.

3†. A kind of paddle to stir with.

> A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the meash fat with, motaculum. *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 173. (*Nares.*)

4. A bird's tail-feather; a rectrix: as, "rectrices, *rudders*, or true tail-feathers," *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 115.—**Chocks of the rudder.** See *chock*[4].—**Equipoise-rudder.** Same as *balance-rudder.*

rudder[2] (rud'ėr), *n.* [A dial. form of *ridder*[1].] A riddle or sieve.

rudder[3]† (rud'ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *rother*[2].

> *Boote*, a serpent liuing by milk of *rudder* beasts.
> *Florio.*

rudder-band (rud'ėr-band), *n.* A gearing with which the rudder is braced or made fast while the ship lies at anchor.

> They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the *rudder bands.* Acts xxvii. 40.

rudder-brace (rud'ėr-brās), *n.* A strap to receive a pintle of the rudder; a gudgeon.

rudder-brake (rud'ėr-brāk), *n.* A kind of compressor for controlling the rudder in a seaway or in case of accident to the wheel-ropes.

rudder-breeching† (rud'ėr-brē″ching), *n.* A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons. *Encyc. Dict.*

rudder-case (rud'ėr-kās), *n.* Same as *rudder-trunk.*

rudder-chain (rud'ėr-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong chains often shackled to the after part of a rudder, near the water-line. Each chain is about 6 feet long, and into its end is spliced a rope pendant, which is stopped to eyebolts along the ship's counter, some slack being allowed for the working of the rudder. In case of damage to the rudder-head, the ship can be steered by these pendants worked by tackles.

rudder-chock (rud'ėr-chok), *n.* See *chocks of the rudder*, under *chock*[4].

rudder-coat (rud'ėr-kōt), *n.* A piece of canvas put round the rudder-head to keep the sea from rushing in at the tiller-hole.

rudder-duck (rud'ėr-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Erismaturinæ:* so called from the narrow stiff rectrices, denuded to their bases. See cut under *Erismatura.*

rudder-feather (rud'ėr-fe*TH*″ėr), *n.* See *feather*, and *rudder*, 4.

★**rudder-fish** (rud'ėr-fish), *n.* **1.** A stromateid fish, *Lirus perciformis;* the log- or barrel-fish. —**2.** A carangoid fish, *Naucrates ductor;* the pilot-fish.—**3.** A carangoid fish (nearly related to the pilot-fish), *Seriola zonata*, or allied species; the amber-fish.

rudder-hanger (rud'ėr-hang″ėr), *n.* A device for hanging or shipping a rudder.

rudder-head (rud'ėr-hed), *n.* The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

rudder-hole (rud'ėr-hōl), *n.* A hole in a ship's deck through which the head of the rudder passes.

rudder-iron (rud'ėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pintle*, 1 (*d*). *Fallows.*

rudderless (rud'ėr-les), *a.* [< *rudder* + *-less.*] Having no rudder: as, a *rudderless* craft.

rudder-nail (rud'ėr-nāl), *n.* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

rudder-pendant (rud'ėr-pen″dant), *n.* See *pendant* and *rudder-chain.* *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 233.

rudder-perch (rud'ėr-pėrch), *n.* Same as *rudder-fish*, 1.

rudder-port (rud'ėr-pōrt), *n.* See *port*[2].

rudder-post (rud'ėr-pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, in a screw ship, an after stern-post, on which the rudder is hung, abaft of the propeller.

> A pair of legs short and sturdy as *rudder-posts.*
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 225.

rudder-stock (rud'ėr-stok), *n.* The main piece of the rudder, attached to the stern-post by the pintles and gudgeons.

rudder-tackle (rud'ėr-tak″l), *n.* Tackle attached to the rudder-pendants.

rudder-trunk (rud'ėr-trungk), *n.* A casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the port, through which the rudder-stock is inserted.

rudder-wheel (rud'ėr-hwēl), *n.* In *agri.*, a small wheel sometimes placed at the rear end of a plow to bear part of the weight and to aid in steering or guiding the plow.

ruddied (rud'id), *a.* [< *ruddy* + *-ed*[2].] Made ruddy or red. *Scott.*

ruddily (rud'i-li), *adv.* In a ruddy manner; with a reddish appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

ruddiness (rud'i-nes), *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness; rosiness; especially, that degree of redness of complexion which denotes good health: as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

> The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 81.

ruddle[1] (rud'l), *n.* [Also *reddle, raddle,* < ME. *rudel, *rodel* (in comp. *rodelwort*), < AS. *rudu*, redness, < *réad*, red: see *rud*[1], *red*[1].] **1.** Same as *reddle.*

Of all other sorts of red earth, the *ruddle* of Ægypt and Affricke is fittest for carpenters; for if they strike their line upon timber with it . . . it will take colour and be marked verie well. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 6.

2†. Ruddiness; redness.

His skin, like blushes which adorn
The bosom of the rising morn,
All over *ruddle* is, and from
His flaming eyes quick glances come.
Baker's Poems (1697), p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

Lemnian ruddle. See *Lemnian.*

ruddle[1] (rud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddled*, ppr. *ruddling*. [< *ruddle*[1], *n.*] To mark with ruddle.

Over the trap-doors to the cellars were piles of market-gardeners' sieves, *ruddled* like a sheep's back with big red letters. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 570.

ruddle[2] (rud'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *riddle*[2].

The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (*Trench.*)

ruddle[2] (rud'l), *v. t.* [See *ruddle*[2], *n.*] To sift together; mix as through a sieve.

ruddle[3]† (rud'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *raddle*[1]; prob. due to *ruddle*[2].] To raddle; interweave; cross-plait, as twigs or split sticks in making lattice-work or wattles. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ruddleman (rud'l-man), *n.*; pl. *ruddlemen* (-men). Same as *reddleman.*

Besmeared like a *ruddleman.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 467.

ruddock (rud'ok), *n.* [Formerly also *ruddoc*, *rudock*; also dial. *reddock*, *raddock*; < ME. *ruddocke*, *ruddok*, *roddok*, < AS. *rudduc*, *ruduc*, a ruddock; appar. with dim. suffix *-uc*, E. *-ock*, < *rudu*, redness (see *rud*[1], *n.*); otherwise < W. *rhuddog* = Corn. *ruddoc*, a redbreast; but these may be from the AS., and are in any case ult. connected with *rud*[1], *ruddy*.] **1.** The bird *Erythacus rubecula*, the robin-redbreast of Europe. See *robin*[1], 1.

The tame *ruddok* and the coward kyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 349.

The *ruddock* would,
With charitable bill, . . . bring thee all this.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

That lesser pelican, the sweet
And shrilly *ruddock*, with its bleeding breast.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 55.

2†. A gold coin: also called *red ruddock* or *golden ruddock*. [Old slang.]

In the second pocket he must have his *red ruddockes* ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will not set penne to paper without them.
Choise of Change (1585). (*Nares.*)

If one bee olde, and have silver haires on his beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee wise and honourable. *Lyly*, Midas, ii. 1.

The greedie Carle came there within a space
That ownd the good, and saw the Pot behinde
Where *Ruddocks* lay, . . . but *Ruddocks* could not finde.
Turberville, Of Two Desperate Men.

There be foure Sea-captaines. I believe they be little better then pirats, they are so flush of their *rudocks*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 277).

3. A variety of red apple.

ruddy (rud'i), *a.* [< ME. *ruddy*, *rody*, *rodi*, *rudi*, < AS. **rudig*, *rudi*, reddish, ruddy, < *rudu* (= Icel. *rothi*, redness), red, redness, < *reódan* (pret. pl. *rudon*), make red, < *reád*, red: see *rud*[1], *red*[1].] **1.** Of a red color; reddish; inclining to red; rosy: as, a *ruddy* blaze; *ruddy* clouds; *ruddy* gold; *ruddy* cheeks.

Than hadde the lady grete shame, and wax all *rody*, but noon ne knewe the cause. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

Now he [David] was *ruddy*, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. 1 Sam. xvi. 12.

You are my true and honourable wife,
As dear to me as are the *ruddy* drops
That visit my sad heart. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 289.

Like a furnace mouth
Cast forth redounding smoke and *ruddy* flame.
Milton, P. L., ii. 889.

The *ruddier* orange and the paler lime.
Cowper, Task, iii. 573.

His face was *ruddy*, his hair was gold.
Tennyson, The Victim.

2. Glowing; cheery; bright.

With the best will, no man can be twenty-five for ever. The old *ruddy* convictions deserted me, and, along with them, the style that fits their presentation and defence.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, Ded.

Ruddy diver. Same as *ruddy duck.*—**Ruddy duck.** See *duck*[2].—**Ruddy gold**, gold so alloyed as to be reddish in color, used in the jewelry and goldsmiths' work of Cashmere and Burma. *S. K. Handbook*, Indian Arts.—**Ruddy plover.** See *plover.*—**Syn. 1.** *Ruddy*, *Rubicund*, *Rosy*. *Ruddy* indicates a fresh and healthy red upon the human skin, or, by extension, upon skies, etc. *Rubicund* indicates an unnatural red in the face or some part of it, as the cheeks or the nose; it is especially associated with high living or intemperance in drink. *Rosy* generally indicates a charming, blooming red: as, *rosy* cheeks; but it is occasionally used in a bad sense.

ruddy (rud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddied*, ppr. *ruddying*. [< *ruddy*, *a.*] To make red or ruddy. [Rare.]

O'er Roslin all that dreary night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam; . . .
It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It *ruddied* all the copse-wood glen.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

ruddy-rudder (rud'i-rud″ėr), *n.* The long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*: so called from the red color of the tail. [New Jersey and Delaware.]

rude (röd), *a.* [< ME. *rude*, < OF. *rude*, F. *rude* = Pr. Pg. It. *rude* = Sp. *rudo*, < L. *rudis*, rough, raw, rude, wild, untilled; root unknown. From the same source are *rudiment*, *erudite*, *erudition*, etc.] **1.** Rough; crude; unwrought; unfashioned; ill-fashioned; without finish or shapeliness: as, a *rude* mass of material.

And I my selfe sawe a masse of *rude* goulde (that is to say, such as was neuer molten), lyke vnto suche stones as are founde in the bottomes of ryuers, weighinge nyne ownces.
Peter Martyr, tr. in Eden's First Books on America [(ed Arber), p. 72.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that indigest
Which he hath left so shapeless and so *rude*.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 27.

This *rude* plot, which blind chance (the ape
Of counsel and advice) hath brought forth blind.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child
All meanly wrapt in the *rude* manger lies.
Milton, Nativity, l. 31.

2. Lacking cultivation, refinement, or elegance; clumsy; uncouth: as, *rude* verses; *rude* art.

He sung, in *rude* harsh-sounding rhymes.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 150.

One example may serve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemished by my *rude* translation.
Dryden.

His *rude* oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

With untaught *rudest* skill
Vexing a treble from the slender strings
Thin as the locust sings.
O. W. Holmes, Even-Song.

3. Mean; humble; little known or regarded; hence, as said of persons, low by birth or position.

Al were it that myne auncestres weren *rude*,
Yet may the hye God, and so hope I,
Grante me grace to lyven vertuously.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 316.

Jest not with a *rude* man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. Ecclus. viii. 4.

From a rude isle his *ruder* lineage came.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 39.

4. Barbarous; uncivilized; unpolished; ignorant.

The Spanyard that nowe is is come from as *rude* and savage nations as they [the Irish].
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge.
2 Cor. xi. 6.

When men were but *rude* in sea-causes in regard of the great knowledge which we now haue.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Among the *rudest* savages personal interests are very vaguely distinguished from the interests of others.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 91.

Over the seas
With a crew that is neither *rude* nor rash.
Tennyson, The Islet.

5. Having a fierce or cruel disposition; ferocious; sanguinary; savage; brutal.

Strength should be lord of imbecility,
And the *rude* son should strike his father dead.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 115.

O but the Johnstones were wondrous *rude*,
When the Biddes-burn ran three days blood!
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Now timely sing, ere the *rude* bird of hate
Foretell my hopeless doom. *Milton*, Sonnets, i.

6. Marked by or expressing fierceness or savageness; ferocious, fierce, or cruel in quality.

The werwolf ful wiȝtli went to him euene,
With a *rude* roring as he him rende wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1851.

He leide a-boute hym so grym strokes and *rude* that noon durste hym a-bide, but disparbled a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Even thy song
Hath a *rude* martial tone, a blow in every thought!
Whittier, To J. P.

7. Ill-bred; boorish; uncivil; discourteous; impolite.

A *rude* despiser of good manners.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 92.

There was, indeed, in far less polish'd days,
A time when rough *rude* man had naughty ways.
Burns, Rights of Woman.

Young Branghton, who had been apparently awed by the presence of so fine a gentleman, was again himself, *rude* and familiar. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvii.

8. Marked by incivility; contrary to the requirements of courtesy: as, *rude* conduct; a *rude* remark.

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

I'm quite ashamed—'tis mighty *rude*
To eat so much—but all 's so good.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 206.

9. Rough; tempestuous; stormy: as, a *rude* gale; *rude* weather.

The *rude* sea grew civil at her [a mermaid's] song.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 152.

The storm
Of his *rude* misfortunes is blown over.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 3.

The *rude* inclemency of wintry skies.
Cowper, Truth, l. 138.

10. Robust; sturdy; rugged; vigorous.

Here and there smiled a plump rosy face enough; but the majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in grace, vigour, and what the penny-a-liners call "*rude* health." *Kingsley*, Yeast, xiii.

How it disgusts when weakness, false-refined,
Censures the honest *rude* effective strength.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 149.

When people in the *rudest* physical health are sick of life, they go to her for the curative virtue of her smiles.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 55.

Rude respiration. See *respiration.*—**Syn. 1.** Ill-shaped, raw, uncouth, unformed.—**7** and **8.** Vulgar, loutish, boorish, ill-bred, insolent, surly, churlish, gruff, brusk.—**9.** Harsh, inclement, violent, turbulent.

rude (röd), *adv.* [< ME. *rude*; < *rude*, *a.*] Rudely.

Then to the abbot, which that balled was,
Hath Gaffray spokyn *rude* and bustesly.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3257.

And Caledon threw by the drone,
And did her whittle draw, man;
And swoor fu' *rude*, thro' dirt and blood,
To mak' it guid in law, man.
Burns, American War.

rude-growing (röd'grō″ing), *a.* Rough; wild.

Whose mouth is cover'd with *rude-growing* briers.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 199.

rudely (röd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rudely*, *ruidly*, *rudeliche*; < *rude* + *-ly*[2].] In a rude manner. (*a*) Roughly; clumsily; unskilfully: as, work *rudely* done; an object *rudely* formed.

Thai war full grete and *rudely* wroght,
Bot tharfore thai forsuke tham noght,
Bot sone, when thai thir nailes had,
Furth thai went with hert ful glad.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

I, that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 16.

The savage who in his nocturnal prowlings guides himself by the stars has *rudely* classified these objects in their relations of position. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 28.

(*b*) Inelegantly; awkwardly.

If yow be borne or brought vp in a rude co[u]ntrie, ye shall not chose but speake *rudelie*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

(*c*) With offensive bluntness or roughness; uncivilly; impolitely.

Who spekithe to the in any maner place,
Rudely cast nat thyn ye adowne,
But with a sadde chiere loke hym in the face.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

You ne'er consider whom you shove,
But *rudely* press before a duke.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 59.

(*d*) Impetuously; fiercely; savagely.

He romed, he rared, that roggede alle the erthe!
So *ruydly* he rappyd at to ryot hym selvene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 785.

They found the king's army in order to receive them, and were so *rudely* attacked that most of those who had penetrated into the camp were left dead upon the spot.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 123.

(*e*) Violently; stormily; boisterously: as, the wind blew *rudely*.

Ther com rennynge so grete a water, . . . so depe and brode and ther-to blakke, that com down fro the sides of the mounteynes so *rudely*, that ther was noon so hardy but he ther-of hadde drede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

(*f*†) Vulgarly; broadly; coarsely.

Al speke he never so *rudeliche* or large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 734.

rudeness (röd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rudenesse*; < *rude* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rude. (*a*) Crudeness; roughness; clumsiness.

I thought he slept, and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose *rudeness*
Answer'd my steps too loud.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 214.

(*b*) Inelegance; lack of refinement or polish; uncouthness; awkwardness.

The *rudenes* of common and mother tonges is no bar for wise speaking. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

All the antique fashions of the street were dear to him; even such as were characterized by a *rudeness* that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious senses.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(*c*) Humble position; rusticity; low life.

God hath swich favour sent hir of his grace,
That it ne semed nat by lyklinesse
That she was born and fed in *rudenesse*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 341.

(*d*) Barbarism; lack of civilization or enlightenment; ignorance.

"Hermit poore" and "Chiny Chese" was all the musique we had; and yet no ordinary fiddlers get so much money as our's do here, which speaks our *rudenesse* still.
Pepys, Diary, III. 62.

(*e*) Coarseness of manners or conduct; boorishness; churlishness; discourtesy; incivility.

The *rudeness* that hath appeared in me have I learned from my entertainment. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 230.

He chooses company, but not the squire's,
Whose wit is *rudeness*, whose good breeding tires.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 438.

(*f*) Roughness of weather; tempestuousness; storminess; inclemency.

The *rudeness* of the Winter Season kept me in for some time. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 5.

(*g*) Impetuosity; brunt; fierceness: as, the *rudeness* of a conflict.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 207.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Ruggedness. (*e*) *Impertinence*, *Effrontery*, etc. (see *impudence*), surliness, impoliteness, uncouthness.

rudented (rö̇-den'ted), *a.* [Accom. < F. *rudenté*, rudented, < L. *ruden(t-)s*, a rope, cord, appar. orig. ppr. of *rudere*, roar, rattle (with ref. to the noise made by cordage).] In *arch.*, same as *cabled*.

rudenture (rö̇-den'tūr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudenture*, < *rudenté*, rudented: see *rudented*.] In *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. Also called *cabling*.

ruderal (rö'dē-ral), *a.* [< L. *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish, stones broken small and mixed with lime, for plastering walls.] In *bot.*, growing in waste places or among rubbish.

ruderary† (rö'dē-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ruderarius*, of or belonging to rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] Belonging to rubbish. *Bailey*, 1727.

ruderation† (rö-dē-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ruderation*, F. *rudération*, < L. *ruderatio(n-)*, a paving with rubbish, < *ruderare*, cover or pave with rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] The act of paving with pebbles or small stones and mortar. *Bailey*.

rudesby† (rödz'bi), *n.* [< *rude* + *-s-* + *-by*, a termination, found also in *idlesby*, *sneaksby*, and *suresby* (also *sureby*), by some taken to be a reduced form of *boy*, but prob. an arbitrary addition, suggested perhaps by such surnames as *Catesby*, *Rigby*, etc., which are orig. local names (see *by*[2]).] A rude, boisterous, or turbulent fellow.

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby* full of spleen.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.10.

Rüdesheimer (rü'des-hī-mėr), *n.* [< G. *Rüdesheimer*, < *Rüdesheim*, name of a town in Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, near Bingen.] One of the white Rhine wines, most highly esteemed after Johannisberger. It is made near Rüdesheim. The wine-growing district is very large, and there are many varieties and qualities of the wine.—**Rüdesheimer Berg**, wine produced in the vineyard of that name on the hillside facing the south, and considered the best of the vineyards of Rüdesheim.

rudge (ruj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A partridge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rudge-gownt, *n.* See *rug-gown*.

rudge-washed (ruj'wosht), *p. a.* [< **rudge*, var. of *ridge*, back, + *washed*.] Noting kersey cloth made of fleece-wool worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn.

rudiment (rö'di-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudiment* = Sp. Pg. *rudimento* = It. *rudimento*, rudiments, elements, < L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt, a beginning, pl. *rudimenta*, the elements, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] **1.** Anything which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

When nature makes a flower or living creature, she formeth *rudiments* of all the parts at one time.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 301.

But first I mean
To exercise him in the wilderness;
There he shall first lay down the *rudiments*
Of his great warfare. *Milton*, P. R., i. 157.

The sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. An element or first principle of any art or science; especially, in the plural, the beginning, first steps, or introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, . . . after the *rudiments* of the world, and not after Christ. Col. ii. 8.

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 66.

3. In *biol.*: (*a*) That which is rudimentary; that which is in its first or an early stage of development, which may or may not be continued; the beginning or foundation of any part or organ: as, the *rudiment* of the embryo which is to go on to maturity; the *rudiment* of an organ whose further development has been arrested or aborted. (*b*) That which is vestigial; a vestigial or aborted part, organ, or structure; an abortion; a vestige.=**Syn. 3.** *Fetus*, *Germ*, etc. See *embryo*.

rudiment (rö'di-ment), *v. t.* [< *rudiment*, *n.*] To furnish with first principles or rules; ground; settle in first principles.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry to be *rudimented* in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 37.

rudimental (rö-di-men'tal), *a.* [< *rudiment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rudiments; rudimentary.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.
Spectator.

rudimentarily (rö-di-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a rudimentary manner or state; elementarily.

Every such event brings him [man] into relation with the unknown, and arouses in him a feeling which must be called *rudimentarily* religious. *Mind*, X. 22.

rudimentary (rö-di-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= F. *rudimentaire* = Sp. *rudimentario* = Pg. *rudimentar*; as *rudiment* + *-ary*.] **1.** Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; consisting in or dealing with first principles; elementary; initial: as, *rudimentary* teachings; *rudimentary* laws.—**2.** Of the nature of a rudiment; elementary; undeveloped.

It ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] is a capital example of farce, just as Ralph Roister Doister is of a rather *rudimentary* kind of regular comedy.
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Literature, iii.

The revelation of a *rudimentary* and imperfect science would be unworthy of God, and would require continual correction as knowledge advanced.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 21.

3. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment; rudimental; beginning to be formed; elementary; embryonic. (*b*) Vestigial; abortive; aborted or arrested in development; having no functional activity.

Organs, however little developed, if of use, should not be considered as *rudimentary*; they may be called nascent, and may hereafter be developed by natural selection to any further extent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 406.

=**Syn. 3.** *Rudimentary*, *Vestigial*, *Abortive*. These three words, in their biological application, are commonly used interchangeably, and may mean exactly the same thing. But there is a clear and proper distinction in most cases, since that which is *rudimentary* in one organism may be fully developed in another organism, and that which is *rudimentary* in a given organism may or may not proceed to develop in that organism. So that which is developed in one organism but remains *rudimentary* in another is *vestigial* for the latter—that is, it affords a mere trace or hint of the former; and that which might have developed but did not develop in the same organism is *abortive*. Thus, all embryonic parts and organs are properly *rudimentary*; all functionless organs are *vestigial* which in another case have become functional; those which are normally functional but fail to become so in a given case are *abortive*. *Rudimentary* is the most general and comprehensive term for that which is rude, raw, crude, unformed, in an absolute sense; *vestigial* is a relative term, implying comparison with something else, of which that which is *vestigial* is a mere trace; *abortive* is likewise a relative term, but one implying arrest or failure of development in the thing itself, without reference to any other thing. Few if any organs can be described with equal accuracy by all three terms, though the distinctions are often ignored. *Vestigial* is a more technical term than either of the other two, implying a broad view of the thing described, derived from comparative anatomy and physiology, according to the theory of evolution. *Abortive* is specially applicable to pathological and teratological cases. A harelip or cleft palate is *abortive*, but neither *vestigial* nor *rudimentary*. The thymus of the adult is *vestigial*, but neither *abortive* nor *rudimentary*. The brain-bladders of the embryo are *rudimentary*, but neither *vestigial* nor *abortive*. Most of the functionless and apparently useless organs of adults of the higher animals are most properly to be designated as *vestigial*.

rudimentation (rö̇-di-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *rudiment* + *-ation*.] The making rudimentary; reduction to or representation by mere rudiments. [Rare.]

Rudista (rö̇-dis'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Acephalophora*, composed of the genera *Spherulites*, *Hippurites*, *Radiolites*, *Birostrites*, and *Calceola*. These have been mostly referred next to the *Chamidæ* or to the superfamily *Chamacea* by most modern writers, and to the families *Hippuritidæ*, *Radiolitidæ*, and *Caprinidæ*. *Calceola* is a coralligenous zoantharian. Also called *Rudistæ*, *Rudistes*.

rudistan (rö̇-dis'tan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Rudista*.

II. *n.* One of the *Rudista*.

rudity (rö'di-ti), *n.* [= It. *rudità*, < L. *rudita(t-)s*, ignorance, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] Rudeness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rudmas-dayt, *n.* [ME. **rodmasse-day*; < *rood* + *mass*[1] + *day*[1].] Holy-rood day (May 3d or September 14th). See *rood*.

Rudolphine (rö̇-dol'fin), *a.* [< *Rudolph* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the emperor Rudolph (Rudolf) II. (1576–1612): an epithet applied to a set of planetary and other astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe.

rue[1] (rö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rued*, ppr. *ruing*. [Early mod. E. also *rew*; < ME. *rewen*, *reowen*, *ruwen*, *ruen* (pret. *rew*, *reu*, also *rewede*, *rewide*, *rewed*, *reude*), < (*a*) AS. *hreówan* (a strong verb, pret. *hreáw*), make sorry, grieve (often used impersonally, like L. *pœnitet*), = OS. *hreuwan* (pret. *hrau*) = D. *rouwen* = MLG. *ruwen*, LG. *ruwen*, *rouwen*, *ruen* (the D. and LG. forms being weak, but orig. strong) = OHG. *hriuwan*, MHG. *riuwen*, make sorry, grieve; (*b*) also weak, AS. *hreówian* = OS. *hriwōn* = OHG. *hriuwōn*, MHG. *riuwen*, G. *reuen*, feel pain or sorrow, = Icel. *hryggja*, make sorry, grieve, refl. rue; (*c*) with formative *-s*, AS. *hreówsian* = OHG. **hriuwisōn*, *riuwisōn*, intr., be sorry, repent; cf. AS. *hreówe*, sad, mournful (= Icel. *hryggr*, grieved, afflicted), *hreów*, sorrow, grief (see *rue*[1], *n.*). Connection with L. *crudelis*, cruel, *crudus*, crude, etc., is improbable: see *crude*, *cruel*. Hence ult. *ruth*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To cause to grieve; make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful; afflict: often used impersonally with a personal pronoun.

Bot we find thi tales trew,
Ful sare it sall *thi seluen rew*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

By seint Thomas!
Me reweth soore of hende Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 276.

Deare dame, your suddein overthrow
Much *rueth me*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 21.

2. To repent of; feel remorse for; regret; hence, to suffer in expiation of: as, to *rue* one's folly or mistakes.

France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive thy treachery.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 36.

I came
Breathing self-murder, frenzy, spite,
To *rue* my guilt in endless flame.
M. Arnold, St. Brandan.

3. To feel sorrow or suffering on account of; suffer from or by; experience loss or injury from.

Oonys he bad me "go, foule Sathan!"
Euere-more that repreef y *rewe*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Orphans, for their parents' timeless death,
Shall *rue* the hour that ever thou wast born.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 43.

I am bound to *rue* such knaves as you.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 377).

Whose Crowns lay all before his Helmet broke;
Whose lopped Sceptres *ru'd* his faulchion's stroke.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 84.

4. To have or take pity on; feel sorry for; compassionate.

Al folk hem migte *rewe*
That loueden hem so trewe.
Nu bene hi bothe dede.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1521.

Who shall him *rew* that swimming in the maine
Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

Victorious Titus, *rue* the tears I shed.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 105.

5. To repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from: as, to *rue* a bargain. See *rue-bargain*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be sorrowful; experience grief or harm; suffer; mourn.

3it muste y *rue* til that he rise,
Quia amore langueo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us *rue*,
If England to itself do rest but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 117.

2. To repent; feel remorse or regret.

To late is now for me to *rewe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1070.

O gin ye winna pay me,
I here sall mak a vow,
Before that ye come hame again,
Ye sall ha'e cause to *rue*.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

3. To have pity; have compassion or mercy: often followed by *on* or *upon*.

In bittir bale nowe art thou boune,
Out-castyn shal thou be for care,
No man shal *rewe* of thy misfare.
York Plays, p. 39.

Therfor axe thou merci, & y schal thee saue,
With pitee y *rue vpon* thee so.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

Reweth on this olde caytif in distresse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 104.

Rue on thy despairing lover!
Canst thou break his faithful heart?
Burns, Turn again, thou fair Eliza.

rue[1] (rö), *n.* [< ME. *rewe*, *reowe*, < AS. *hreów* = OHG. *hriuwa*, *riuwa*, MHG. *riuwe*, G. *reue*, sorrow, regret, repentance; from the verb: see *rue*[1], *v.*] Sorrow; repentance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

"I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it until he can make better. I'm for no *rues* and after-claps." *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 29.

rue[2] (rö), *n.* [< ME. *rue*, *ruwe*, later *rewe*, < OF. (and F.) *rue* = Pr. *ruda*, *rutha* = Sp. *ruda* = Pg. *ar-ruda* = It. *ruta* = AS. *rūde* = D. LG. *ruit* = OHG. *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, G. *raute* = Sw. *ruta* = Dan. *rude*, rue, < L. *rūta*, < Gr. *ῥυτή*, rue, a Peloponnesian word for the common Gr. *πήγανον*, rue.] Any plant of the genus *Ruta*, especially *R. graveolens*, the common or garden rue, a native of the Mediterranean region and western Asia, and elsewhere common in cultivation. It is a woody herb of bushy habit, 2 or 3 feet high, with decompound leaves, the leaflets of a bluish-green color, strongly dotted. The flowers are greenish-yellow and corymbed, and are produced all summer. The plant has a strong disagreeable odor, and the leaves are extremely acrid, even producing blisters. In antiquity and the middle ages rue was highly esteemed as a medicine, and was believed to ward off contagion. It has the properties of a stimulant and antispasmodic, but accompanied by excitant and irritant tendencies. It is not now officinal, but continues somewhat in popular use. In medieval folk-lore it was a common witches' drug. From its supposed virtues, or by association with the word *rue*, repentance, it was formerly called *herb-of-grace*.


Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

Here in this place
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace:
Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 105.

African rue. Same as *Syrian rue*.—**Black rue,** the conifer *Nageia spicata* of New Zealand. See *matai*.—**Fen-rue,** a European meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Goat's rue,** *Galega officinalis* (see *Galega*); also, the related *Cracca Virginiana* or catgut in the United States, and *C. cinerea* in the West Indies.—**Oil of rue.** See *oil*.—**Syrian rue.** See *harmel* and *Peganum*.—**Wall rue.** ★See *Asplenium*.

rue-anemone (rö'a-nem″ō-nē), *n.* A little American wild flower, *Syndesmon thalictroides*, resembling both anemone and meadow-rue.

rue-bargain (rö'bär″gān), *n.* **1.** A bad bargain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** A forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

rue-fern (rö'fėrn), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

rueful (rö'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *ruful*, *rewful*, *reuful*, *reufol*; < *rue*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1†.** Full of pity or compassion; pitying.

Criste of his curteysie shal conforte zow atte laste,
And rewarde alle dowble ricchesse that *reuful* hertes habbeth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 148.

2. Worthy of pity or sorrow; lamentable; pitiable; deplorable; sorry.

"That was a *reufol* restitucion," quath Repentaunce, "for sothe;
Thow wolt hongy [hang] heye ther-fore her other in helle!"
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 237.

A *ruefull* spectacle of death and ghastly drere.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 40.

"Alas!" said I, "what *rueful* chance
Has twin'd ye o' your stately trees?"
Burns, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

3. Expressive of regret, sorrow, or misfortune; mournful; sad; melancholy; lugubrious.

The accident was loud, and here before thee
With *rueful* cry, yet what it was we hear not.
Milton, S. A., l. 1553.

The wo-begone heroes of Communipaw eyed each other with *rueful* countenances. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

=Syn. 3. Doleful, lugubrious, regretful.

ruefully (rö'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *rufully*, *rewfullich*, *rewfulliche*; < *rueful* + *-ly*[2].] In a rueful manner. Specifically—(*a*†) Compassionately; pityingly; mercifully.

Cryst zlueth heuene
Bothe to riche and to nougte riche that *rewfullich* lybbeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 152.

(*b*) Pitiably; lamentably; deplorably.

To see this ferly foode
Thus *ruffully* dight,
Rugged and rente on a roode,
This is a rewfull sight. *York Plays*, p. 425.

(*c*) Sorrowfully; mournfully; lugubriously.

Troylus hym cladde
And *rewfulliche* his lady gan byholde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1691.

Dejected all, and *ruefully* dismayed.
Dryden and Tate, Abs. and Achit., ii. 929.

ruefulness (rö'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *reowfulnesse*, *reoufulnesse*; < *rueful* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rueful.

ruell-bonet, *n.* Same as *rewel-bone*.

ruelle (rö-el'), *n.* [ME. *ruel*, < OF. *ruelle*, F. *ruelle*, older *rule*, a little street, path, lane; *ruelle du lict*, or later simply *ruelle*, the space left between a bed and the wall; hence later an alcove in a bedroom; dim. of *rue*, street, path, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rua* = OIt. *ruga*, < ML. *ruga*, also *rua*, place, street, path, perhaps < L. *ruga*, wrinkle: see *ruga*, *ruge*. The ML. *ruta*, *rutta*, a way, is a reflex of the Rom. forms of *rupta*, a way, path: see *rut*[1], *route*[1].] **1†.** The space between a bed and the wall.

And wo in winter-tyme with wakynge a nyghtes
To ryse to the *ruel* to rocke the cradel.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 79.

The space thus left between the bed and the curtains was perhaps what was originally called in French the *ruelle* . . . of the bed, a term which was afterwards given to the space between the curtains of the bed and the wall.
Wright, Homes of Other Days, quoted by Skeat, [Notes on Piers Plowman, p. 122.

2. Hence, a bedchamber in which persons of quality, especially ladies, in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries held receptions in the morning, to which persons distinguished for learning, wit, etc., as well as those constituting society, were invited; hence, such a reception, where the events of the day, etc., were discussed. In the seventeenth century the character of the ruelles was distinctively literary and artistic; but in the following century they degenerated into mere occasions for gossip and frivolity.

The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden*, Ded. of the Æneid.

A Voice persuades.
Whether on Theatres loud Strains we hear,
Or in *Ruelles* some soft Egyptian Air.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady received her visitors reposing on that throne of beauty, a bed placed in an alcove; the toilet was magnificently arranged. The space between the bed and the wall was called the *Ruelle*, the diminutive of la Rue; and in this narrow street, or "Fop's alley," walked the favoured. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 413.

Ruellia (rö-el'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Jean *Ruel*, a French botanist of the 16th century.] A large genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Acanthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ruellieæ*. It is characterized by a corolla with slender base, enlarged throat, and five lobes above, which are equal or posteriorly united, by a style recurved at the awl-shaped apex, and by a two-celled ovary with three to ten ovules in each cell, followed by an oblong-linear or club-shaped capsule, which is roundish or furrowed, and often contracted at the base into a long solid stalk. There are about 200 species, principally tropical and American, with a few extratropical in North and South America, 3 species extending into the northern United States. They are herbs or shrubs, generally hairy, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves. Their flowers are often of large size and are nearly or quite sessile in the axils of leaves or bracts, sometimes forming a scattered cyme or panicle. They are commonly violet, lilac, white, or red, rarely yellow or orange. Some species are desirable in greenhouses. *R. tuberosa* is the *manyroot*, also called *spiritleaf* and (*Jamaica*) *snapdragon*. *R. paniculata*, a trailing plant with blue corollas an inch long, is found in Mexico, etc., and in Jamaica, where it is called *Christmas-pride*. *R. ciliosa* is a pretty-flowered hardy species of the interior and southern United States. For the plant formerly called *R. indigotica*, see *room*[2].

Ruellieæ (rö-e-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), < *Ruellia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Acanthaceæ*. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it embraces 37 genera, containing about 533 species, three fifths of which belong to the large genus *Strobilanthes* or to the type, *Ruellia*. In that of Engler and Prantl it is reduced to 15 genera, *Strobilanthes* being made the type of a distinct tribe, the *Strobilanthæ*.

ruer (rö'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rewere*; < *rue*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rues or pities.

ruett, *n.* [ME. *ruet*, *ruett*, *ruwet*, *rewet*, < AF. *ruet*, a trumpet; prob. for OF. *rouet*, which is found in the sense of 'a spring of a gun,' lit. 'a little wheel'; cf. *rouetté*, f., a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rowel*.] A small trumpet.

He . . . blew hus rounde *rewet*.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 400.

ruewort (rö'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the rue family, or *Rutaceæ*. *Lindley.*

rufescence (rö-fes'ens), *n.* [< *rufescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Tendency to be rufous; reddishness; a reddish color.

rufescent (rö-fes'ent), *a.* [< L. *rufescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rufescere*, become reddish, < *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] Tending to be rufous; somewhat rufous, or verging toward a dull-red color.

ruff[1] (ruf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruffe*; not found in earlier use, and prob. an abbr. of *ruffle*: see *ruffle*[1], *n.*] **1.** A projecting band or frill, plaited or bristling, especially one worn around the neck. In the sixteenth century ruffs of muslin or lawn, often edged with lace, plaited or goffered, and stiffly


Ruff.—Close of 16th century.

starched, were worn by both men and women, some of them very broad, projecting six inches or more in all directions; narrower ruffs of similar material have formed a part of the costume of women at different epochs, down to the present day.

Our bombast hose, our treble double *ruffes*,
Our sutes of Silke, our comely garded capes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

We shall have him here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 111.

Ruffs, often of exaggerated amplitude and of a painfully severe stiffness, were worn by both sexes; sometimes open in front and rising like an expanded fan around the throat and head; more generally they completely encircled the throat, and rested, nearly at right angles to it, on the shoulders. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 472.

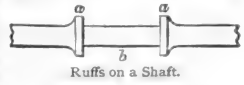
2. Something resembling a ruff in form or position. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, a packet, collar, or other set of lengthened, loosened, peculiarly colored, or otherwise distinguished feathers on the neck of a bird, as the condor, the ruff, certain grebes and grouse, etc. Also called *ruffle*. (*b*) A band of long hair growing round the neck of certain dogs.

A *ruff*, as the loose skin covered with long hair round the neck [of the English pointer] is called.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 88.

(*c*) The loose top of the boot worn in the seventeenth century turned over and made somewhat ornamental: same as *boot-top*, 2 (*b*). Sometimes the top was of a different leather from the rest of the boot. Spanish leather is especially mentioned, and the edge was sometimes ornamented with gold lace or similar passement.

He will look upon his boot and sing; mend the *ruff* and sing. . . . I know a man that had this trick of melancholy sold a goodly manor for a song. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 7.

(*d*) In *mach.*, an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent motion endwise. Thus, in the cut, *a*, *a* are ruffs limiting the length of the journal *b*, to which the pillows or brasses are exactly fitted, so that the shaft is prevented from moving on end. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set-screws, etc. They are then called *loose ruffs*.


Ruffs on a Shaft.

3†. Figuratively, that which is outspread or made public; an open display; a public exhibition, generally marked by pride or vanity.

It were not greatly amiss a little to consider that he, which in the *ruff* of his freshest jollity was fain to cry M. Churchyard a mercy in print, may be orderly driven to cry more peccavis than one. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons; a kind of Jacobin having a ruff.

ruff[1] (ruf), *v. t.* [< *ruff*[1], *n.*, or abbr. of *ruffle*[1], *v.* Cf. It. *arruffare*, disorder, ruffle the hair.] **1†.** To plait, pucker, or wrinkle; draw up in plaits or folds.

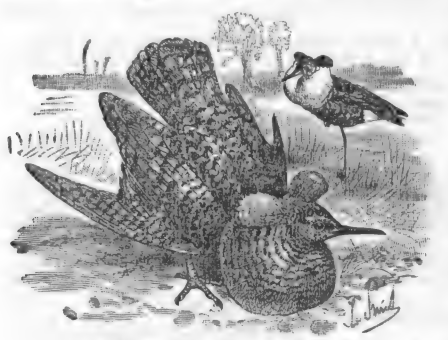
His upper garment is of cloth of golde, . . . the sleeues thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme. *ruffed* vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

2†. To ruffle; disorder.

Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of love, gan lowly to availe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 27.

3. In *falconry*, to hit without trussing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. To applaud by making a noise with hands or feet. [Scotch.]

ruff[2] (ruf), *n.* [Formerly also *ruffe;* said to be < *ruff*[1], *n.*, and so named because the male has a ruff round its neck in the breeding season; but this is doubtful. The female is called a *reeve*, a name supposed to be formed from *ruff* by some change left unexplained, but prob. from a different source.] The bird *Pavoncella* or *Machetes pugnax* (the female of which is



Ruff (*Pavoncella* or *Machetes pugnax*).

called a *reeve*), a kind of sandpiper belonging to the family *Scolopacidæ*, having in breeding-plumage an enormous frill or ruff of feathers of peculiar texture on the neck, and noted for its pugnacity. It is widely distributed in the Old World, and occurs as a straggler in America. The length is about 12 inches. Besides the curious ruff, the bird has at the same season a pair of ear-tufts and the face studded with fleshy tubercles. The general plumage is much variegated, and the feathers of the ruff sport in several colors and endlessly varied patterns. When these feathers are erected in fighting, they form a sort of shield or buckler. Also called *combatant* and *fighting sandpiper*.

It has often been said that no one ever saw two *Ruffs* alike. This is perhaps an over-statement; but . . . fifty examples or more may be compared without finding a very close resemblance between any two of them.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 54.

★ **ruff**[3] (ruf), *n.* [< ME. *ruffe*, a fish, glossed by L. *sparrus* for *sparus;* origin obscure.] *Gymnocephalus cernua*, a fish belonging to the family *Percidæ*, distinguished by the muciferous channels of the head, the villiform teeth of the jaws, and the connected dorsal fins. It is a fresh-water fish of Europe, living in families or schools, and mostly frequenting rather deep and cold waters. In habits and food it much resembles the common perch.

There is also another fish called a Pope, and by some a *Ruffe*, a fish that is not known to be in some Rivers; it is much like the Pearch for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a Gudgion; he is an excellent fish, no fish that swims is of a pleasanter taste.
I. Walton, Compleat Angler (ed. 1653), xi.

ruff[4] (ruf), *n.* [Prob. accom. < It. *ronfa*, "a game at cardes called *ruffe* or trump" (Florio) (whence also F. *ronfle*, "hand-ruff, at cards" —Cotgrave); prob. a reduced form of *trionfo* "a trump at cards, or the play called trump or ruff" (Florio): see *trump*[2]. The Pg. *rufa*, *rifa*, a set of cards of the same color, a sequence, is perhaps < E.] 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

And to confounde all, to amende their badde games, having never a good carde in their handes, and leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpe), where every coate and sute are sorted in their degree, are running to *Ruffe*, where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game.
Martins Months Minde (1589), Ep. to the Reader, quoted in [Peele's Old Wives Tale, note.

What, shall we have a game at trump or *ruff* to drive away the time? how say you? *Peele*, Old Wives Tale.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of trumping when the player has no cards of the suit led.

ruff[4] (ruf), *v. t.* [< *ruff*[4], *n.*] In *card-playing*, to trump when holding none of the suit led. Also, erroneously, *rough*.

Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club, or *roughed* the spade, or finessed the heart. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

ruff[5]† (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [An obs. spelling of *rough*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *rough*[1]. *Palsgrave.*

II. *n.* A state of roughness; ruggedness; hence, rude or riotous procedure or conduct.

To ruffle it out in a riotous *ruff*. *Latimer.*

As fields set all their bristles up, in such a *ruff* wert thou.
Chapman, Iliad. (*Imp. Dict.*)

ruff[5] (ruf), *v. t.* [A phonetic spelling of *rough*[1], *v.*] 1. To heckle (flax) on a coarse heckle called a *ruffer*.

The *ruffed* work is taken to the tool called a "common 8," the pins of which are much closer placed than those of the ruffer, and are only 4 or 5 inches long.
Ure, Dict., II. 421.

2. In *hat-manuf.*, to nap.

The known impossibility of napping or *ruffing* a hat by any means with machinery.
J. Thomson, Hats and Felting, p. 37.

ruff[6]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rough*[2].

ruff[7] (ruf), *n.* A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle. See *ruffle*[3].

The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed; that's all, the ceremony is concise. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, v. 2.

ruff[8], *n.* A dialectal form of *roof*[1].

ruff-band (ruf'band), *n.* Same as *ruff*[1], 1.

What madnesse did possesse you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a *ruffe-band*, was onely the plagues livery? *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

ruff-cuff (ruf'kuf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

ruffe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roughie*[2].

ruffed[1] (ruft), *a.* [< *ruff*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *zöol.*, having a ruff or ruffle: as, the *ruffed* grouse. See *ruff*[1], 2 (*a*), (*b*).—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbella*, a common gallinaceous game-bird of North America, nearly related to the hazel-grouse of Europe (*B. betulina*), called *partridge* in the northern and *pheasant* in the middle and southern United States, having a pair of ruffs, one on each side of the neck. This grouse, either in its typical form or in some of its varieties, inhabits nearly all the woodland of North America. It ranks high as a game-bird; the flesh of the breast is white when cooked, like the bobwhite's. The head has a full soft crest; each ruff is composed of from fifteen to thirty broad soft feathers, glossy-black in the adult male, overlying a rudimentary tympanum. The wings are short and rounded; the tail is long, fan-shaped, normally of eighteen broad soft feathers; the tarsi are partly feathered, partly scaly. The plumage is intimately varied with brown, gray, and other shades; it is nearly alike in both sexes. This grouse is 17 inches long, and 23 in extent, the wings and tail from 7 to 8 inches each. It lays creamy or buff eggs, usually immaculate, sometimes speckled, 1⅔ inches long by 1⅓ broad, of pyriform shape. The characteristic drumming sound for which this bird is noted is not vocal, but is produced by rapidly beating the wings. See *grouse*, *pheasant*, *partridge*, and *quail*[3] for other names, and cut under *Bonasa*.—**Ruffed lemur**, the black and white lemur, *Lemur varius*. See cut under *lemur*.—**Ruffed mouflon**. Same as *aoudad*.

ruffed[2] (ruft), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ruff*[5], *v.*] Heckled on a ruffer.

ruffen†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffer (ruf'ėr), *n.* [< *ruff*[5] + *-er*[1].] A coarse heckle, formed of a board sheathed with tin plate, and studded with round and pointed teeth about 7 inches long. Compare *heckle*, *n.* and *v. t.*

The teeth or needles of the rougher or *ruffer* heckle.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 665.

ruffian (ruf'iąn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rufyan*, *ruffen*, *ruffin;* = MD. *ruffiaen*, *roffiaen*, < OF. *ruffian*, *ruffien*, *rufien*, F. *rufien* = Wall. *rouffian* = Pr. *rufian*, *rofian* = Sp. *rufián* = Pg. *rufião* = It. *ruffiano*, OIt. *roffiano* (ML. *ruffianus*), a pander, bully, ruffian; with Rom. suffix, < OD. *roffen*, *roffelen* = LG. *ruffeln*, a pander; cf. LG. *ruffeler*, a pander, intrigant, = Dan. *ruffer*, a pander (see *ruffler*[2]): see *ruffle*[2]. Cf. *ruff*[6], *rough*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. A protector or confederate of courtezans; a bully; a paramour.

He [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home, revelling with her *ruffians*.
Reynolds, God's Revenge against Murther, iii. 11.

2. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear, drink, dance,
Revel the night, rob, murder?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 125.

See that your polish'd arms be primed with care,
And drop the night-bolt; *ruffians* are abroad.
Cowper, Task, iv. 568.

3†. The devil. [Old slang.]

The *ruffian* cly thee, the devil take thee!
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 116.

II. *a.* 1†. Licentious; lascivious; wanton.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick,
Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious,
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By *ruffian* lust should be contaminate!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 135.

2. Lawless and cruel; brutal; murderous; inhuman; villainous.

The chief of a rebellious clan,
Who in the Regent's court and sight
With *ruffian* dagger stabbed a knight.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 5.

3. Violent; tumultuous; stormy.

In the visitation of the winds,
Who take the *ruffian* billows by the top.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 22.

So may no *ruffian*-feeling in thy breast
Discordant jar thy bosom-chords among.
Burns, To Miss Graham of Fintry.

ruffian (ruf'iąn), *v. i.* [= It. *ruffianare*, OIt. *roffianare* = Pg. *rufiar* = Sp. *rufianar*, act as a pander or ruffian; from the noun.] To play the ruffian; rage; raise tumult.

Eschewe disobedience and sedicious assembling, repent of light *ruffianyng* and blasphemous carnal gospelling.
Udal, Peter (John Olde to the Duchesse of Somerset). [(*Richardson.*)

If it [the wind] hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 7.

ruffianage (ruf'iąn-āj), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-age.*] The state of being a ruffian; rascaldom; ruffians collectively.

Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Driven from their homes by organized *ruffianage*.
The American, XIII. 244.

ruffianhood (ruf'iąn-hůd), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-hood.*] Ruffianage; ruffianism. *Literary Era*, II. 148.

ruffianish (ruf'iąn-ish), *a.* [< *ruffian* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

ruffianism (ruf'ian-izm), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-ism.*] The character, habits, or manners of ruffians. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

The lasagnone is a loafer, as an Italian can be a loafer, without the admixture of *ruffianism* which blemishes most loafers of northern race. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

ruffianly (ruf'iąn-li), *a.* [< *ruffian* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Having the character of a ruffian; bold in crime; brutal; violent; rough.

The *ruffianly* Tartar, who, sullen and impracticable to others, acquired a singular partiality for him.
C. Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a ruffian; villainous; depraved: as, *ruffianly* conduct; *ruffianly* crimes.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living; his fond disguising of a Master of Art with *ruffianly* hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Some frenchified or outlandish monsieur, who hath nothing else to make him famous, I should say infamous, but an effeminate, *ruffianly*, ugly, and deformed lock.
Prynne, Unloveliness of Love-Locks, p. 27. (*Trench.*)

ruffin[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffin[2]† (ruf'in), *n.* [< *ruff*[3] + dim. *-in.*] Same as *ruff*[3]. [Rare.]

Him followed Yar, soft washing Norwitch wall,
And with him brought a present joyfully
Of his owne fish unto their festivall,
Whose like none else could shew, the which they *Ruffins* call. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 33.

ruffing (ruf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ruff*[5], *v.*] In *hat-manuf.*, same as *napping*.

ruffinous† (ruf'i-nus), *a.* [< *ruffin*[1] + *-ous.*] Ruffianly; outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the *ruffinous* pride
Of stormes and tempests. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 456.

ruffle[1] (ruf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [Early mod. E. *ruffle*, < ME. *ruffelen*, < MD. *ruyffelen*, D. *ruifelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle; cf. *ruyffel*, a wrinkle, ruffle. Cf. *ruff*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; pucker; draw up into gathers, folds, or plaits.

I *ruffle* clothe or sylked, I bring them out of their playne foldynge, Je plionne. *Palsgrave*, p. 695.

2. To disorder; disturb the arrangement of; rumple; derange; disarrange; make uneven by agitation: as, *ruffled* attire; *ruffled* hair.

Where Contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 186.

Thou wilt not gash thy flesh for him; for thine
Fares richly, in fine linen, not a hair
Ruffled upon the scarfskin.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To disturb the surface of; cause to ripple or rise in waves.

The Lake of Nemi lies in a very deep bottom, so surrounded on all sides with mountains and groves that the surface of it is never *ruffled* with the least breath of wind.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 485).

As the sharp wind that *ruffles* all day long
A little bitter pool about a stone
On the bare coast. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4†. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii. 396.

5. To disquiet; discompose; agitate; disturb; annoy; vex: as, to *ruffle* the spirits or the temper.

Business must necessarily subject them to many neglects and contempts, which might disturb and *ruffle* their minds. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iii., Expl.

Lord Granby's temper had been a little *ruffled* the night before. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 214.

But fortunately his ill tidings came too late to *ruffle* the tranquillity of this most tranquil of rulers.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 206.

As I sat between my cousins, I was surprised to find how easy I felt under the total neglect of the one and the semi-sarcastic attentions of the other — Eliza did not mortify, nor Georgiana *ruffle* me.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

6. To furnish or adorn with ruffles: as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

A thousand lamd heteroclites more, that cozen the world with a gilt spur and a *ruffled* boot.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

To ruffle one's feathers or plumage. (*a*) To irritate one; make one angry; disturb or fret one. (*b*) To get irritated, angry, or fretted. *Farrar.*

II. *intrans.* To be in disorder; be tossed about; hence, to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 135.

ruffle[1] (ruf'l), *n.* [< MD. *ruyffel*, wrinkle, a ruffle, < *ruyffelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle: see *ruffle*[1], *v.* Cf. *ruff*[1], *n.*] **1.** A strip of any textile material drawn up at one edge in gathers or plaits, and used as a bordering or trimming; a full, narrow flounce; a frill; a ruff. The term is used for such a plaited strip when much narrower than a ruff, even when worn around the neck, but it especially applies to the wrist and to the front of the shirt-bosom, as in men's dress of the early part of the eighteenth century.

Such dainties to them [poets], their health it might hurt,
It's like sending them *ruffles* when wanting a shirt.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Something resembling a ruffle in form or position. (*a*) The top of a boot.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the rowels catched hold of the *ruffle* of my boot, and, being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrows me.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(*b*) In *ornith.*, same as *ruff*[1], 2 (*a*). (*c*) The string of egg-capsules of the periwinkles, whelks, and related gastropods. (*d*) In *mech.*, a series of projections, often connected by a web, formed on the inner face of a flange of a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft or roller, and fitted to a corresponding series of recesses in the end of such shaft or roller, to secure a rigid attachment of the flange and prevent its turning except as the shaft or roller turns with it.

3. Disquietude or discomposure, as of the mind or temper; annoyance; irritation.

Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, and to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a *ruffle* of spirit, both of anger and sorrow.
Watts, Doctrine of the Passions, § 23.

In this state of quiet and unostentatious enjoyment there were, besides the ordinary rubs and *ruffles* which disturb even the most uniform life, two things which particularly chequered Mrs. Butler's happiness.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvii.

Neptune's ruffles, a retepore.

ruffle[2]† (ruf'l), *v.* [< ME. *ruffelen*, be quarrelsome, < MD. *roffelen* = LG. *ruffeln* = G. dial. *ruffeln*, pander, pimp; freq. of MD. *roffen*, pander; cf. *ruffian*. In some senses this verb is confused with fig. uses of *ruffle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act turbulently or lawlessly; riot; play the bully; hence, to bluster.

To Britaine I addrest an army great, perdy,
To quaile the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.
Mir. for Mags., I. 317.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 313.

2. To put on airs; swagger: often with an indefinite *it*.

Lady, I cannot *ruffle it* in red and yellow.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

In a handsome suit of Tressilian's livery, with a sword by his side, and a buckler on his shoulder, he looked like a gay *ruffling* serving-man. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xiii.

3. To be rough or boisterous: said of the weather.

Alack, the night comes on, and the bleak winds
Do sorely *ruffle*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 304.

II. *trans.* To bully; insult; annoy.

Can I not go about my private meditations, ha!
But such companions as you must *ruffle* me?
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 3.

Now the gravest and worthiest Minister, a true Bishop of his fold, shall be revil'd and *ruff'd* by an insulting and only-Canon-wife Prelate, as if he were some slight paltry companion. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

ruffle[2]† (ruf'l), *n.* [< *ruffle*[2], *v.*] A brawl; a quarrel; a tumult.

Sometime a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court, of city. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 58.

The captain was so little out of humour, and our company was so far from being soured by this little *ruffle*, that Ephraim and he took a particular delight in being agreeable to each other for the future.
Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

ruffle[3] (ruf'l), *n.* [Also *ruff*; origin uncertain; cf. Pg. *rufla*, *rufo*, the roll of a drum.] *Milit.*, a low vibrating beat of the drum, less loud than the roll, and used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

The very drums and fifes that played the *ruffles* as each battalion passed the President had called out the troops to numberless night alarms, had sounded the onset at Vicksburg and Antietam. *The Century*, XXXIX. 570.

ruffle[3] (ruf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [See *ruffle*[3], *n.*] To beat the ruffle on: as, to *ruffle* a drum.

ruffled (ruf'ld), *a.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a ruffle; ruffed: as, the *ruffled* grouse.

ruffleless (ruf'l-les), *a.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-less*.] Having no ruffles. *Imp. Dict.*

rufflement (ruf'l-ment), *n.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of ruffling. *Imp. Dict.*

ruffler[1] (ruf'lėr), *n.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-er*[1].] A machine for making ruffles, sometimes forming an attachment to a sewing-machine.

ruffler[2] (ruf'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ruffeler*; < LG. *ruffeler* (cf. Dan. *ruffer*), a pander, pimp, < *ruffeln*, pander, pimp: see *ruffle*[2].] **1.** A bully; a swaggerer; a ruffian; a violent and lawless person.

Here's a oompany of *rufflers*, that, drinking in the tavern, have made a great brawl.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Both the Parlament and people complain'd, and demanded Justice for those assaults, if not murders, don at his own dores by that crew of *Rufflers*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Specifically — **2**†. A bullying thief or beggar; a blustering vagabond.

A *Ruffeler* goeth wyth a weapon to seeke seruice, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and beggeth for his reliefe. But his chiefest trade is to robbe poore wayfaring men and market women.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561).

The *Ruffler* . . . is first in degree of this odious order: and is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vagabonds. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 14.

ruffler[3] (ruf'lėr), *n.* Same as *ruffer*.

ruffleredt, *a.* [< *ruffler*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Rough; boisterous. [Rare.]

Three wheru's fyerd glystring, with Soutwynds *rufflered* huffling. *Stanihurst*, Conceites (ed. Arber), p. 137.

rufflery†, *n.* [< *ruffler*[2] + *-y* (see *-ery*).] Turbulence; violence. [Rare.]

But neere ioynctlye brayeth with *rufflerye* rumboled Ætna. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

ruffling (ruf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ruffle*[1], *v.*] Ruffles in general; also, a length of manufactured ruffle, as prepared for sale: as, three yards of *ruffling*. — **Dimity ruffling**, a cotton textile, usually white, crinkled or plaited in weaving, the plaits following the length of the stuff. It is cut across and hemmed, then cut again to the width desired for the ruffle, and sewed fast with the plaits retained.

ruffmanst, *n. pl.* [Cf. *ruffe*, *roughie*[1].] Woods or bushes. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. [Thieves' slang.]

ruff-peckt, *n.* Bacon. [Thieves' slang.]

Here's *ruffpeck* and casson, and all of the best,
And scraps of the dainties of gentry cofe's feast.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

ruff-wheel (ruf'hwēl), *n.* An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher: now superseded by the more modern stone-breakers or ore-crushers. See *stone-breaker*.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'i-tuf″i), *a.* [Nonce-word.] Disordered; disheveled.

Powder'd bag-wigs and *ruffy-tuffy* heads
Of cinder wenches meet and soil each other.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 86.

rufous (rö'fus), *a.* [= Sp. *rufo* = Pg. *ruivo* = It. *ruffo*, < L. *rufus*, red, reddish: see *red*[1].] Of a dull-red color; red but somewhat deficient in chroma: thus, a bay or chestnut horse is *rufous*; Venetian red is *rufous*. It enters into the specific name of many animals, technically called *rufus*, *rufescens*, etc.

Beyond it are detached hills of gneiss and grey and *rufous* granite.
R. F. Burton, Zanzibar, II. 69.

Rufous-chinned finch†. See *finch*[1]. — **Rufus-headed falcon.** See *falcon*.

ruft (ruft), *n.* A dialectal form of *rift*[3]. *Dunglison*.

rufter-hood (ruf'tėr-hůd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A form of hood used for a newly taken hawk. *N. E. D.*

ruftie-tuftiet, rufty-tuftyt, *a.* Rude; rough.

Were I as Vince is, I would handle you
In *rufty-tufty* wise, in your right kind.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

rufulous (rö'fū-lus), *a.* [< L. *rufulus*, rather red, dim. of *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat rufous.

One or two of the younger plants (which had not acquired a *rufulous* tinge).
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and For., 1883, p. 214.

Rufus's pills. Pills of aloes and myrrh.

rug[1] (rug), *n.* [Formerly also *rugg*, *rugge*; < Sw. *rugg*, rough entangled hair; prob. from an adj. cognate with AS. *rūh*, E. *rough*: see *rough*[1]. Cf. *ruggy*, *rugged*. The Icel. *rögg*, coarse hair, goes with *rag*, not with *rug*.] **1**†. A rough, heavy woolen fabric; a kind of coarse, nappy frieze, used especially for the garments of the poorer classes.

To cloathe Summer matter with Winter *Rugge* would make the Reader sweat. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 87.

As they distill the best aqua-vitæ, so they spin the choicest *rug* in Ireland. *Holinshed*, Chron.

Let me come in, you knaues; how dare you keepe me out? 'Twas my gowne to a mantle of *rugge* I had not put you all to the pistoll.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

2. A thick, heavy covering, ordinarily woolen, and having a shaggy nap; a piece of thick nappy material used for various purposes. (*a*) A cover for a bed; a blanket or coverlet.

I wish'd 'em then get him to bed; they did so,
And almost smother'd him with *ruggs* and pillows.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

(*b*) A covering for the floor; a mat, usually oblong or square, and woven in one piece. Rugs, especially those of Oriental make, often show rich designs and elaborate workmanship, and are hence sometimes used for hangings.

I stood on the *rug* and warmed my hands, which were rather cold with sitting at a distance from the drawing-room fire. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xix.

Is it a polished floor with *rugs*, or is it one of those great carpets woven in one piece?
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

3. A lap-robe; a thick shawl or covering used in driving, traveling, etc., as a protection against the cold. — **4.** A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

Shoughs, water-*rugs*, and demi-wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 94.

5. A kind of strong liquor or drink.

And (in a word) of all the drinks potable
Rug is most puisant, potent, notable.
Rug was the Capitall Commander there,
And his Lievtenant Generall was strong Beere.
John Taylor, The Certain Travailes of an Uncertain Jour-[ney (1653).

Braided rug. See *braid*[1].

rug[2] (rug), *v. t.* [< ME. *ruggen*, *roggen*, a secondary form of *rokken*, shake, rock: see *rog*, *rock*[2].] To pull roughly or hastily; tear; tug. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

No ruthe were it to *rug* the and ryue the in ropes.
York Plays, p. 286.

The gude auld times of *rugging* and riving . . . are come back again. *Scott*, Waverley, xlii.

rug[2] (rug), *n.* [< *rug*[2], *v.*] A rough or hasty pull; a tug. — **To get a rug**, to get a chance at something desirable; make a haul. [Colloq.]

He knows . . . who *got* his pension *rug*,
Or quickened a reversion by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 134.

Sir John . . . sat in the last Scots Parliament and voted for the Union, having *gotten*, it was thought, *a rug* of the compensations. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

rug[3] (rug), *a.* [Perhaps < *rug*[1].] Snug; warm. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rug[4]†, *n.* Another form of *rig*[1], a dialectal variant of *ridge*.

ruga (rö'gä), *n.*; pl. *rugæ* (-jē). [< L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold (> It. Sp. Pg. *ruga*, a wrinkle), = Ir. Gael. *rug*, a wrinkle: see *rugose*. Cf. *ruelle*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a fold, ridge, or wrinkle; a crease or plait; a corrugation: variously applied, as to folds of mucous membrane or skin, the cross-bars of the hard palate, the wrinkles on a shell or a bird's bill or an insect's wing-covers, etc.: usually in the plural. — **Rugæ of the stomach.** See *stomach*. — **Rugæ of the vagina**, numerous small transverse folds of the vaginal mucous membrane, extending outwardly from the columns.

rugate (rö'gāt), *a.* [= Sp. *rugado*, < NL. *rugatus*, wrinkled, < L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold: see *ruga*.] Having rugæ; rugous or rugose; corrugated; wrinkled.

ruge[1]†, *n.* [< L. *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] A wrinkle. [Rare.]

Nowe [none] *ruge* on hem [fruits] pulldde new olde wyne ysprongе
Wol suffre be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

ruge[2] (röj), *v.* [< L. *rugare*, < *ruga*, a wrinkle.] To wrinkle. *Grew.*

rugget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ridge*.

rugged (rug'ed), *a.* [< ME. *rugged*, *roggyd*, *ruggyd*, < Sw. *rugg*, shaggy hair (see *rug*[1]), + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *ruggy*.] **1.** Having a rough, hairy surface or nap; shaggy; bristly; ragged.



1



2



3



4

No. 1—ORIENTAL RUGS. Sixteenth century Persian rugs of this type are usually attributed to Ispahan, but recently discovered records lead some critics to believe they may have been woven at Herat. They are rich in design and color, studiously balanced, and undoubtedly were the product of royal looms. Few of these pieces have been found in Persia. Most of the examples now extant in museums and private collections were discovered in palaces or religious institutions throughout Southern Europe.

No. 2—CHINESE RUGS. The characteristic simplicity of the Chinese rugs is here well illustrated. It prevails not alone in design but in the coloring; only white and two shades of blue are found in this rug. The white has become somewhat yellowed with age. The designs vary, like those of the potteries, with the several periods.

No. 3—GHIORDES PRAYER RUG. A fine example. The range of designs in the Ghiordes is comparatively limited, but the patterns are fine, giving minute areas in color. The Ghiordes, as a class, are without doubt the finest rugs woven in Asia Minor, both in texture and design. They almost always have a solid color in the center. White, light green, light blue and brown are the rarest; red and dark blue more frequent. The temple pillars are sometimes omitted at the sides, and the arch is usually very pointed and serrate. The arch in this example is exceptional. The Ghiordes rugs show plainly the relationship between the Ottoman Turks and their forebears in central Asia. The broad border design here shown can be found in certain fine old rugs of Samarkand.

No. 4—DAGHESTAN. The examples of this weave have become very rare, though other Caucasian fabrics resembling them in design are frequently sold as Daghestans. The distinguishing characteristics are strength and clarity of color, and sharp definition in pattern. The texture is superior to that of any other rugs made in the Caucasus. The wool is very fine and the pile hard and compact, but glossy. Aside from these distinctions the decisive texture mark of Daghestan authorship is a broad blue selvage on the sides, and web of the same color at the ends.

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His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the summer's corn by tempests lodged.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 175.

Some of them have Jackets made of Plantain-leaves, which was as rough as any Bear's skin; I never saw such *rugged* Things. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 427.

Like tears dried up with *rugged* huckaback,
That sets the mournful visage all awrack.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster, st. 20.

2. Covered with rough projections; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences; rough; uneven: as, a *rugged* mountain; *rugged* rocks.

The Wheel of Life no less will stay
In a smooth than *rugged* way.
Cowley, Anacreontics, ix.

Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairy land, are embosomed in its most *rugged* and gigantic elevations.
Macaulay, Milton.

Vast rocks, against whose *rugged* feet
Beats the mad torrent with perpetual roar.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

3. Wrinkled; furrowed; corrugated; hence, ruffled; disturbed; uneasy.

Thé *rugged* forehead that with grave foresight
Welds kingdomes causes and affaires of state.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol.

Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your *rugged* looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

The most deplorable-looking personage you can imagine; his face the colour of mahogany, rough and *rugged* to the last degree, all lines and wrinkles.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

4. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating.

But ah! my rymes too rude and *rugged* arre
When in so high an object they do lyte.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 3.

Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp?
Those *rugged* names to our like mouths grow sleek.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

5. Unsoftened by refinement or cultivation; rude; homely; unpolished; ignorant.

Even Frederic William, with all his *rugged* Saxon prejudices, thought it necessary that his children should know French. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Deafen'd by his own stir,
The *rugged* labourer
Caught not till then a sense . . .
Of his omnipotence.
M. Arnold, The World and the Quietist.

6. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; austere.

Signior Alphonso, you are too *rugged* to her,
Believe, too full of harshness.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

Stern *rugged* nurse! thy rigid lore
With patience many a year she bore:
What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know.
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

7. Marked by harshness, severity, or anger; fierce; rough; ungentle.

Though he be stubborn,
And of a *rugged* nature, yet he is honest.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

With words of sadness soothed his *rugged* mood.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

8. Rough; tempestuous: said of the sea or weather.

Every gust of *rugged* wings
That blows from off each beaked promontory.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 93.

A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is termed by whalers "*rugged* weather."
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

9. Vigorous; robust; strong in health. [Colloq., U. S.]

I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so *rugged* as I used to be. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at Breakfast-Table, xii.

ruggedly (rug'ed-li), *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner; especially, with harshness or severity; sternly; rigorously.

Some spake to me courteously, with appearance of compassion; others *ruggedly*, with evident tokens of wrath and scorn. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 244.

ruggedness (rug'ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being rugged.

rugging (rug'ing), *n.* [< *rug*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** Heavy napped cloth for making rugs, wrapping blankets, etc. — **2.** A coarse cloth used for the body of horse-boots.

rug-gown† (rug'goun), *n.* [Also *rudge-gown*; < *rug*[1] + *gown*.] One who wears a gown of rug; hence, a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I, fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A *rudg-gowns* ribs are good to spur a horse.
Wits Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

rug-gowned (rug'gound), *a.* Wearing a gown made of rug, or coarse nappy frieze.

I had rather meet
An enemy in the field than stand thus nodding
Like to a *rug-gown'd* watchman.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

ruggy (rug'i), *a.* [< ME. *ruggy*, < Sw. *ruggig*, rough, hairy, rugged, < *rugg*, rough hair: see *rug*[1], and cf. *rugged*.] Rugged; rough; uneven.

With flotery berd and *ruggy* asshy heeres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

It 's a mighty *ruggy* trail, Mister, up the Shasta Mountain. *Scenes in the Far West*, p. 119, quoted in De Vere's [Americanisms, p. 536.

rug-headed (rug'hed″ed), *a.* Shock-headed.

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough *rug-headed* kerns,
Which live like venom where no venom else
But only they have privilege to live.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 156.

rugint†, *n.* See *rugine*.

rugine (rö'jin), *n.* [Formerly also *rugin*; < F. *rugine*, a surgeons' scraper or rasp; perhaps < L. *runcina*, a plane, = Gr. *ῥυκάνη*, a plane.] A surgeons' rasp.

The lip grew so painful that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

In these cases it is proper to scrape the Bone with a *Rugine*. *S. Sharpe*, Surg., Introd., p. xlvii. [*N. E. D.*]

rugine (rö'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rugined*, ppr. *rugining*. [< F. *ruginer*, scrape, < *rugine*, a scraper: see *rugine*, *n.*] To scrape with a rugine.

Where you shall find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

Rugosa (rö-gō'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), neut. pl. of L. *rugosus*, full of wrinkles: see *rugose*.] An order or other group of sclerodermatous corals, exhibiting tetramerous arrangement of parts and a well-developed corallum, with true thecæ and generally septa and tabulæ; the rugose corals. The septa are mostly in multiples of four, and one septum is commonly predominant or represented by a vacant fossula. Some of the *Rugosa* are simple, others compound. All are extinct. They have been divided into the families *Cyathophyllidæ*, *Zaphrentidæ*, *Cyathaxonidæ*, *Palæocyclidæ*, and *Cystiphyllidæ*. The group is now generally known as the *Tetracoralla*.

rugose (rö'gōs), *a.* [< L. *rugosus*, wrinkled: see *rugous*.] **1.** Having rugæ; rugate or rugous; corrugated; wrinkled.

The internal *rugose* coat of the intestine.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Above you the woods climb up to the clouds, a prodigious precipitous surface of burning green, solid and *rugose* like a cliff. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 334.

2. In *bot.*, rough and wrinkled: applied to leaves in which the reticulate venation is very prominent beneath, with corresponding creases on the upper side, and also to lichens, algæ, etc., in which the surface is reticulately roughened. — **3.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rugosa*.

rugosely (rö'gōs-li), *adv.* **1.** In a rugose manner; with wrinkles. — **2.** In *entom.*, roughly and intricately; so as to present a rugose appearance: as, *rugosely* punctured.

rugosity (rö-gos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rugosities* (-tiz). [= OF. *rugosite*, F. *rugosité* = Pr. *rugozitat* = Sp. *rugosidad* = Pg. *rugosidade* = It. *rugosità*, < L. *rugosita(t-)s*, the state of being wrinkled: see *rugose*.] **1.** The state or property of being rugose, corrugated, or wrinkled.

In many cases the wings of an insect not only assume the exact tint of the bark or leaf it is accustomed to rest on, but the form and veining of the leaf or the exact *rugosity* of the bark is imitated.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 48.

2. A wrinkle or corrugation.

An Italian Oak . . . wrinkles its bark into strange *rugosities*, from which its first scattered sprouts of yellow green seem to break out like a morbid fungus.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

rugous (rö'gus), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rugueux* = Pr. *rugos* = Sp. Pg. It. *rugoso*, < L. *rugosus*, wrinkled, < *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] Same as *rugose*.

In the rhinoceros . . . the trachea has thirty-one rings; they are close-set, cleft behind, the ends meeting; the lining membrane is longitudinally *rugous*, as is that of the bronchial ramifications for some way into the lung.
Owen, Anat., § 354.

rugulose (rö'gū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **rugulosus*, full of small wrinkles, < **rugula*, dim. of L. *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] Finely rugose; full of little wrinkles.

Ruhmkorff coil. A form of induction-coil or inductorium (see *induction-coil*): so called because constructed by H. D. Ruhmkorff (1803–1877).

ruin (rö'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruine*, *ruyne*; < ME. *ruine*, < OF. *ruine*, F. *ruine* = Pr. *roina*, *ruina* = Sp. Pg. *ruina* = It. *rovina*, *ruina* = G. D. *ruine* = Dan. Sw. *ruin*, < L. *ruina*, overthrow, ruin, < *ruere*, fall down, tumble, sink in ruin, rush.] **1**†. The act of falling or tumbling down; violent fall.

Immediately it fell; and the *ruin* of that house was great. Luke vi. 49.

His *ruin* startled the other steeds.
Chapman. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A violent or profound change of a thing, such as to unfit it for use, destroy its value, or bring it to an end; overthrow; downfall; collapse; wreck, material or moral: as, the *ruin* of a government; the *ruin* of health; financial *ruin*.

A flattering mouth worketh *ruin*. Prov. xxvi. 28.

And spread they shall be, to thy foul disgrace,
And utter *ruin* of the house of York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fall,
And one prodigious *ruin* swallow all.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 199.

3. That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction; bane.

And he said, Because the gods of the kings of Syria help them, therefore will I sacrifice to them that they may help me. But they were the *ruin* of him and of all Israel.
2 Chron. xxviii. 23.

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The herryment and *ruin* of the country.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

4. That which has undergone overthrow, downfall, or collapse; anything, as a building, in a state of destruction, wreck, or decay; hence, in the plural, the fragments or remains of anything overthrown or destroyed: as, the *ruins* of former beauty; the *ruins* of Nineveh.

This Jaff was Sumtyme a grett Citee, as it appereth by the *Ruyne* of the same.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Thou art the *ruins* of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 256.

Through your *ruins* hoar and gray—
Ruins, yet beauteous in decay—
The silvery moonbeams trembling fly.
Burns, Ruins of Lincluden Abbey.

Alas, poor Clifford! . . . You are partly crazy, and partly imbecile; a *ruin*, a failure, as almost everybody is.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

5. The state of being ruined, decayed, destroyed, or rendered worthless.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To cureless *ruin*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 142.

Princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic, though in *ruin*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 305.

It was the Conservative, or rather the Agrarian, party which brought this bill to *ruin*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 285.

=Syn. 2. Subversion, wreck, shipwreck, prostration.

ruin (rö'in), *v.* [= F. *ruiner*, F. dial. *rouiner* = Pr. *reunar* = Sp. *ruinar* (Pg. *arruinar*) = It. *rovinare*, *ruinare* = D. *ruineren* = G. *ruiniren* = Dan. *ruinere* = Sw. *ruinera*, ruin, < ML. *ruinare*, ruin, fall in ruin, < L. *ruina*, ruin: see *ruin*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to ruin; cause the downfall, overthrow, or collapse of; damage essentially and irreparably; wreck the material or moral well-being of; demolish; subvert; spoil; undo: as, to *ruin* a city or a government; to *ruin* commerce; to *ruin* one's health or reputation.

Jerusalem is *ruined*, and Judah is fallen. Isa. iii. 8.

Mark but my fall, and that that *ruin'd* me.
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 440.

All men that are *ruined* are *ruined* on the side of their natural propensities. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

The rain has *ruined* the ungrown corn.
Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

2. Specifically, to bring to financial ruin; reduce to a state of bankruptcy or extreme poverty.

The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will *ruin* him; the penalty is to be fixed by a jury of his neighbourhood. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 155.

=Syn. 1. To destroy, overthrow, overturn, overwhelm. — 2. To impoverish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall headlong and with violence; rush furiously downward. [Rare.]

Headlong themselves they threw
Down from the verge of heaven; . . .
Hell heard the insufferable noise; hell saw
Heaven *ruining* from heaven.
Milton, P. L., vi. 868.

Torrents of her myriad universe,
Ruining along the illimitable inane,
Fly on to clash together again.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. To fall into ruins; run to ruin; fall into decay; be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, . . .
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxvii.

3†. To be overwhelmed by loss, failure, suffering, or the like; be brought to misery or poverty.

They then perceive that dilatory stay
To be the causer of their *ruining*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 54.

Unless these things, which I have above proposed, one way or another, be once settl'd, in my fear, which God avert, we may instantly *ruin*.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

4. To inflict ruin; do irreparable harm.

He was never,
But where he meant to *ruin*, pitiful.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 40.

ruinable (rö'in-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *ruin* + *-able*.] Capable of being ruined.

Above these *ruinable* skies
They make their last retreat.
Watts, The Atheist's Mistake.

ruin-agate (rö'in-ag″āt), *n.* A variety of agate of various shades of brown, the color so arranged as to give to a polished slab a fancied resemblance to a ruined building.

ruinate (rö'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruinated*, ppr. *ruinating*. [< ML. *ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, ruin, fall in ruin: see *ruin*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To hurl violently down; thrust or drive headlong.

On thother side they saw that perilous Rocke,
Threatning it selfe on them to *ruinate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

2. To bring to ruin; overthrow; undo. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 83.

I saw two Churches grievously demolished, . . . and two Monasteries extremely *ruinated*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 9.

II. *intrans.* To fall; be overthrown; go to ruin. [Rare.]

We see others *ruinating* for want of our incomparable system of constitutional government.
S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 115.

ruinate† (rö'i-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ruinado* = It. *rovinato*, *ruinato*, ruined, < ML. *ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, fall in ruin, ruin: see *ruin*, *v.*] Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins.

Shall love, in building, grow so *ruinate?*
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 4.

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state;
I in a mansion here all *ruinate*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 11.

ruination (rö-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **ruinatio(n-)*, < *ruinare*, ruin: see *ruinate*.] The act of ruinating, or the state of being ruinated; ruin.

Roman coynes . . . were . . . ouercouered in the ground, in the sodaine *ruination* of tounes by the Saxons.
Camden, Remains, Money.

It was left for posterity, after three more centuries of Irish misery, to meet public necessity by private *ruination*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

ruiner (rö'i-nėr), *n.* [< OF. *ruineur*, < It. *rovinatore*, < ML. **ruinator*, < *ruinare*, ruin: see *ruin*.] One who ruins or destroys.

They [bishops] have been the most certain deformers and *ruiners* of the church. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

ruing (rö'ing), *n.* [< ME. *ruynge;* verbal n. of *rue*[1], *v.*] Repentance; regret.

ruiniform (rö'i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ruiniforme*, < L. *ruina*, ruin, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of ruins: noting various minerals.

ruin-marble (rö'in-mär″bl), *n.* Marble showing markings resembling vaguely the forms of ruined or dilapidated buildings.

ruinous (rö'i-nus), *a.* [< ME. *ruinous*, *ruynous*, < OF. *ruineux*, *ruyneux*, F. *ruineux* = Pr. *ruynos* = Sp. Pg. *ruinoso* = It. *rovinoso*, *ruinoso*, < L. *ruinosus*, ruinous, < *ruina*, overthrow, ruin: see *ruin*.] **1.** Fallen to ruin; decayed; dilapidated.

Somwhat bynethe that village we come to an olde, forleten, *ruynous* churche, somtyme of seynt Marke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Leave not the mansion so long tenantless,
Lest, growing *ruinous*, the building fall.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 9.

2. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins.

Behold, Damascus is taken away from being a city, and it shall be a *ruinous* heap. Isa. xvii. 1.

3. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring ruin.

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all *ruinous* disorders follow us disquietly to our graves.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 123.

The favourite pressed for patents, lucrative to his relations and to his creatures, *ruinous* and vexatious to the body of the people. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

ruinously (rö'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

ruinousness (rö'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ruinous; mischievousness; banefulness.

ruit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rut*[2].

rukh, *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

rulable (rö'la-bl), *a.* [< *rule*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being ruled; governable.

For the removing the impression of your nature to be opiniastre and not *rulable*, first and above all things I wish that all matters past, which cannot be revoked, your lordship would turn altogether upon insatisfaction, and not upon your nature or proper disposition.
Bacon, To Lord Essex, Oct., 1596.

2. Permissible according to rule; allowable. [Colloq.]

In all sales of Butter above "low grades" it shall be *rulable* to reject any package or packages varying widely in color or quality from the bulk of the lot.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 305.

rule[1] (röl), *n.* [< ME. *rule*, *reule*, *rewle*, *ruell*, *riule*, *riwle* (as in *Ancren Riwle*, 'Anchoresses' Rule'), < OF. *reule*, *rieule*, *riule*, *reigle*, *riegle*, F. dial. (Norm.) *ruile*, F. *règle* = Pr. Sp. *regla* = Pg. *regra* = It. *regola* = AS. *regol*, *regul*, a rule, = D. *regel* = MLG. *reggele*, *regule* = OHG. *regula*, monastic rule, MHG. *regele*, *regel*, G. *regel* = Icel. *regla*, *regula* = Sw. Dan. *regel*, rule, < L. *regula* (ML. also *regula*), a rule, etc., < *regere*, keep straight, direct, govern, rule: see *regent*. See *rail*[1], a bar, etc., and *regle*, doublets of *rule*[1].] **1.** An instrument with an edge approximately straight, subserving purposes of measurement. A mere straight-edge is usually called a *ruler*. *Rules* are mostly of three kinds—(1) those with a scale of long measure on the edge, (2) parallel rules, and (3) sliding rules. See *ruler*, and cut under *caliper*.

Thes yefthe [gift, *i. e.* righteousness] is the maister of workes, thet is to zigge, of the uirtues of man; uor he deth al to wylle, and to the line, and to the *reule*, and to the leade, and to the leuele.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Mechanic slaves
With greasy aprons, *rules*, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 210.

2. A formula to which conduct must be conformed; a minor law, canon, or regulation, especially a regulation which a person imposes upon himself: as, the *rules* of whist.

Now hath vche riche a *reule* to eten bi hym-selue
In a pryue parloure for pore mennes sake,
Or in a chambre with a chymneye.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 96.

If thou well observe
The *rule* of — Not too much, by temperance taught, . . .
So mayst thou live. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.

His Example still the *Rule* shall give,
And those it taught to Conquer, teach to Live.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Specifically—(*a*) In monasteries or other religious societies, the code of laws required to be observed by the society and its individual members: as, the *rule* of St. Benedict, the *rule* of St. Basil, etc. (*b*) In *law:* (1) A statement of a principle of law propounded as controlling or entitled to control conduct; the principle thus stated: as, the *rule* against perpetuities (see *perpetuity*, 3). In this sense some rules are *statutory* or *constitutional*—that is, created by or embodied in statutes or a constitution; some are *common-law rules*, as many of the rules of evidence; and some are *equitable*—that is, introduced by the courts of equity. (2) More specifically, regulations (generally, if not always, promulgated in writing) prescribed by a court or judges for the conduct of litigation, being either *general rules*, applicable to whole classes of cases (commonly called *rules of court*), or *particular rules*, or orders in particular causes: as, a *rule* for a new trial, a *rule* nisi, etc. (*c*) *pl.* In American parliamentary law, the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the conduct of its proceedings, corresponding to the standing orders of the British House of Commons. (*d*) In *gram.*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words. Thus, it is a *rule* in English that *s* or *es* added to a noun in the singular number forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and so is an exception to the *rule*.

O Grammar *rules!* O now your virtues show!
So children still read you with awful eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 534).

3. A form of words embodying a method for attaining a desired result; also, the method itself: as, the *rules* of art; especially, in *arith.*, the description of a process for solving a problem or performing a calculation; also, the method itself.

Led by some *rule* that guides but not constrains.
Pope, Epistle to Jervas.

The representation of a general condition according to which something manifold can be arranged [with uniformity] is called a *rule;* if it must be so arranged, a law.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 113.

4. The expression of a uniformity; a general proposition; especially, the statement that under certain circumstances certain phenomena will present themselves: as, failure is the general *rule*, success the exception.

Arch. Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness foreruns the good event. . . .
Believe me, I am passing light in spirit.
Mowb. So much the worse, if your own *rule* be true.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 86.

For 'tis a *rule* that holds forever true:
Grant me discernment, and I grant it you.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

And first it [law] is a *rule:* . . . something permanent, uniform, and universal.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

5. In *law:* (*a*) Jail limits. See *rules of a prison*, below. (*b*) The time and place appointed in a court, or in the office of its clerk, for entering rules or orders such as do not require to be granted by the court in term time. Hence the phrase *at rules*, at the session so appointed.— **6.** Conformity to rule; regularity; propriety: as, to be out of *rule*.

[They] bowet euyn to the banke or thai bide wold;
Out of *rule* or aray raungit on lenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5677.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 15.

7. The possession and exertion of guiding and controlling power; government; sway; dominion; supreme command or authority.

He gouernyd the contre bothe lesse and more,
Also he hadde the *Rule* of euery towne,
And namely tho that longyd to the crowne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

Though usurpers sway the *rule* awhile,
Yet heavens are just, and time suppresseth wrongs.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 76.

Deep harm to disobey,
Seeing obedience is the bond of *rule*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

8. In *printing*, a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type-high, used for the printing of continuous lines. (See *composing*.) Rules are made in many forms; those in general use are shown here.

Single rule
Parallel "
Double "
Waved "
Dotted "

9. In *plastering*, a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.— **10.** In *musical notation*, same as *line*[2], 2 (*b*) (1).— **Antepredicamental rule**, one of two rules laid down by Aristotle in the introductory part of his treatise on the categories. See *antepredicament*.— **A rule to show cause**, or **a rule nisi**, a rule which is conditional, so that, unless the party against whom it has been obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary, it will become absolute.— **As a rule**, as a general thing; on the whole.— **Bevel plumb-rule**, an instrument used by engineers in testing the slope of an embankment. One limb of it can be set to any angle with the other, which is held plumb, to determine whether the slope has the proper angle or not.— **Brass rule.** See def. 8.— **Cardan's rule**, a rule for the solution of cubic equations, first published by Jerome Cardan, to whom it had been confidentially communicated by the Italian mathematician Tartaglia (died 1559). But the first discoverer is said to have been Scipione dal Tesso (died about 1525). The rule is that the solution of the equation $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ is

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-\tfrac{1}{2}r + \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}r^2 + \tfrac{1}{27}q^3}} + \sqrt[3]{-\tfrac{1}{2}r - \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}r^2 + \tfrac{1}{27}q^3}}.$$

The rule is applicable in all cases; but if there are three real roots, it is not convenient, on account of imaginaries. — **Carpenter's rule**, in the common form, a two-foot rule, folding in four, graduated to eighths and sixteenths of an inch. Sometimes a pivoted index with a scale or a graduated slider is added to adapt the instrument for a greater number of uses and to aid in making certain computations.— **Cross-rule paper.** See *paper*.— **De Gua's rule** [named after the French mathematician Jean Paul *de Gua* de Malves, who gave it in 1741], the proposition that if any even number of successive terms is wanting from an equation there are as many imaginary roots, and if any odd number of terms is wanting there are one more or one less imaginary roots according as the two terms adjoining the gap have like or unlike signs.— **Descartes's rule of signs**, otherwise called *Descartes's theorem*, the proposition that in a numerical algebraic equation the number of positive roots cannot surpass the number of variations in the series of signs of the successive terms after these have all been brought to the same side of the equation and arranged according to the powers of the unknown quantity; and, further, that the excess of the number of variations over the number of positive roots cannot be an odd number.— **Dotted rule.** See def. 8.— **Double rule.** See def. 8.— **Figure of the golden rule**, a line shaped like a Z, with the terms of a proposition at its ends and angles, thus:

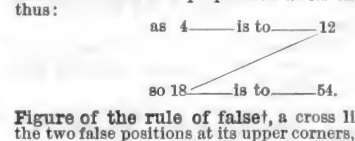


Figure of the rule of false†, a cross like an X, with the two false positions at its upper corners, and the errors of the result respectively under them, the difference of the errors under the middle of the cross, and the answer over the middle of the cross.— **French rule**, in *printing*, a dash, generally of brass, thus: ——◆——.— **Gag-rule.** Same as *gag-law*.

The legislature of Massachusetts pronounced the *gag rule* unconstitutional, and asserted that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.
The Century, XXXVII. 875.

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. See *Easter*[1].—**Golden rule.** See *golden*.—**Guldin's rule,** one of two rules, one giving the volume and the other the surface of any ring formed by the revolution of any plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. The rules are named after the Swiss mathematician Paul Guldin (1577–1643), but he obtained them from the collections of Pappus, a geometer of the fourth century.—**Home rule.** See *home*[1].—**Home-Rule Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Inverse rule of three.** See *inverse*.—**Joint rule,** a rule adopted by both houses of Congress or a legislature for the conduct of transactions between them.—**Labor-saving rule,** in *printing,* brass rules cut by system to graduated lengths, so that they may be easily combined.—**Minding's rule,** a rule for the determination of the degree of an equation resulting from elimination, given by the Prussian mathematician E. F. A. Minding in 1841.—**Napier's rule,** one of two mnemonic rules given by Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles. The two legs and the complements of the hypotenuse and of the angles are called the *parts.* An angle and one of the sides going to form it are said to be *adjacent;* so, also, are the two legs. A part adjacent to both or neither of two parts is called, relatively to them, the *middle* part; and if the other two are not adjacent to it, they are called *opposite.* Then, the two rules are that the sine of the middle part is equal to the product of the tangents of the adjacent parts and to the product of the cosines of the opposite parts. These are equivalent to six equations of different forms.—**Newton's rule,** a certain rule for determining a superior limit to the number of positive roots of an algebraic equation, and another for the negative roots. Let the equation be

$$a_0x^n + na_1x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}a_2x^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Form a series of quantities $A_0, A_1 \ldots A_n$, by the formula $A_r = a^2_r - a_{r-1}\,a_{r+1}$. Write down the two rows

$$a_0,\ a_1,\ a_2, \ldots a_n$$
$$A_0,\ A_1,\ A_2, \ldots A_n.$$

If two successive numbers in the upper row have like signs while the numbers under them also have like signs, this is called a *double permanence.* But if two successive numbers in the upper row have different signs while the numbers under them have like signs, this is called a *variation-permanence.* The rule is that the number of negative roots cannot be greater than the number of double permanences, nor the number of positive roots greater than the number of variation-permanences.—**One-hour rule,** a standing rule of the United States House of Representatives, first adopted in 1847, in accordance with which no member, except one who reports a measure from a committee, may, without unanimous consent or permission given by vote, speak for more than one hour in debate on any subject.—**Parallel rule.** (*a*) A rule for drawing parallel lines. The old form of parallel rule consisted of two rulers connected by two bars turning upon pivots at the vertices of a parallelogram. For accurate work, a triangle and a straight-edge are used. (*b*) See def. 8.—**Rule day,** in legal proceedings, motion day; the regularly appointed day on which to make orders to show cause returnable.—**Rule of cosst.** See *cosst*[2].—**Rule of faith** (*regula fidei*), the sum of Christian doctrine as accepted by the orthodox church in opposition to heretical sects; the creed: a phrase used from the second century onward.—**Rule of false** (*regula falsi*), or **rule of double position.** See *position,* 7.—**Rule of intersection, rule of six quantities,** the proposition that, if a spherical triangle be cut by a transversal great circle, the product of the chords of the doubles of three segments which do not cut one another is equal to the product of the chords of the doubles of the other three segments. This rule was discovered by Menelaus, about A. D. 100.—**Rule of mixtures.** Same as *alligation,* 2.—**Rule of Nicomachus** [named from *Nicomachus,* a Greek arithmetician who flourished about A. D. 100, and who is said to have been the author of this rule], a rule for finding the square of a small number, as follows: subtract the number from 10 and to the square of the difference add 10 times the number diminished by the difference. Thus, to find the square of 9, subtract 9 from 10, which gives 1 as the difference, the square of which is 1, and adding to this 10 times the excess of the original number, 9, over the difference, 1, which excess is 8, we have 81 as the answer.—**Rule of philosophizing,** a rule for constructing theories. Newton propounded certain rules of this kind.—**Rule of signs,** the rule that any arrangement is positive or negative according as it contains an even or odd number of displacements.—**Rule of speech** (*regula sermonis*), the rule of false, so called because in the use of it we "say" a quantity has a value which is false.—**Rule of supposition,** the rule of false. See *position,* 7.—**Rule of the double sign,** the principle that zero may be regarded either as positive or negative at pleasure, which has important applications under Budan's theorem.—**Rule of the octave.** See *octave*.—**Rule of the road.** See *road*.—**Rule of three,** the method of finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given. The numbers being so arranged that the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth, which last is the term required to be found, then this is found by multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing the product by the first.—**Rule of thumb,** a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge: in allusion to a use of the thumb in marking off measurements roughly.

> We'll settle men and things by *rule of thumb,*
> And break the lingering night with ancient rum.
> *Sydney Smith,* To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

Rule of trial and error, the rule of false. See *position,* 7.—**Rules of a prison,** certain limits outside the walls of a prison, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape. The phrase is sometimes extended to mean the space so inclosed, and also the freedom thus accorded to the prisoner.

> To aid these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the *rules,* and solicit help in money or kind.
> *J. Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 247.

Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the *Rules,* which enabled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 77.

Rules of course, rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, etc., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested or of his counsel.—**Rules of practice,** general rules prescribed by a court or other authority for the regulation of legal or other official procedure. See def. 2, above.—**Single rule.** See def. 8.—**Sliding rule,** a rule having one or more scales which slide over others for the purpose of facilitating calculations.—**Stationers' rule,** a rule of considerable length, made of hard wood about half an inch in thickness, usually marked with inches, and having its edges sheathed with brass strips. It is used for measuring, and as a straight-edge to guide a knife in cutting thick paper, as drawing-paper, pasteboard, etc.—**The rule in Shelley's case,** a much-quoted doctrine of the common law, to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions) either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate of the ancestor, and not as a gift to the heir.—**To buy in under the rule.** See *buy*.—**Twenty-first rule,** in *U. S. hist.,* a rule adopted by the House of Representatives in 1840, and dropped in 1844, prescribing that no abolition petitions should be received by the House.—**Waved rule.** See def. 8.=**Syn. 2.** *Precept,* etc. (see *principle*), law, regulation, formula, criterion, standard.—**7.** Direction, regulation, dominion, lordship, authority, mastery, domination.

rule[1] (röl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruled,* ppr. *ruling.* [< ME. *rulen, reulen, rewlen, riwlen,* < OF. *ruiler, rieuler, rieler, reguler, reigler, regler,* F. *régler* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *reglar, regular* = Pg. *regrar, regular* = It. *regolare* = D. *regelen* = G. *regeln* = Dan. *regulere* = Sw. *reglera,* < LL. *regulare,* regulate, rule, < L. *regula,* a rule: see *rule*[1], *n.,* and cf. *rail*[1], *v.,* and *regulate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make conformable to a rule, pattern, or standard; adjust or dispose according to rule; regulate; hence, to guide or order aright.

> Be thise uirtue [prudence] al thet man deth and zayth and thength, al he dizt and let and *reuleth* to the lyne of scele [reason]. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.
>
> Yet Pitee, through his stronge gentil might,
> Forgaf, and made Mercy passen Right,
> Through innocence and *ruled* curtesye.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 163.
>
> His actions seemed *ruled* with a ruler.
> *Lamb,* South-Sea House.

2. To settle as by a rule; in *law,* to establish by decision or rule; determine; decide: thus, a court is said to *rule* a point. *Burrill.*

> Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries must have been silent; for that 's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. To have or exercise authority or dominion over; govern; command; control; manage; restrain.

> Let reason *rule* thy wyt. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.
>
> We'll do thee homage and be *ruled* by thee,
> Love thee as our commander and our king.
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., iv. 1. 66.
>
> Being not able to *rule* his horse and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground.
> *Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 17.

4. To prevail on; persuade; advise: generally or always in the passive, so that *to be ruled by* is to take the advice or follow the directions of.

> I think she will *be ruled*
> In all respects *by* me; nay, more, I doubt it not.
> *Shak.,* R. and J., iii. 4. 13.
>
> Nay, master, *be ruled by* me a little; so, let him lean upon his staff. *Marlowe,* Jew of Malta, iv. 2.

5. To dominate; have a predominant influence or effect upon or in.

> And God made two great lights; the greater light to *rule* the day, and the lesser light to *rule* the night.
> Gen. i. 16.
>
> Soft undulating lines *rule* the composition; yet dignity of attitude and feature prevails over mere loveliness.
> *J. A. Symonds,* Italy and Greece, p. 65.

6. To mark with lines by means of a ruler; produce parallel straight lines in, by any means: as, to *rule* a blank book. See *ruled paper,* under *paper.*

> A singing-man had the license for printing music-books, which he extended to that of being the sole vendor of all *ruled* paper, on the plea that, where there were *ruled* lines, musical notes might be pricked down.
> *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 437.

7. To mark with or as with the aid of a ruler or a ruling-machine: as, to *rule* lines on paper.

> Age *rules* my lines with wrinkles in my face.
> *Drayton,* Idea, xliv.

Ruled surface. (*a*) A surface generated by the motion of a line; a locus of lines indeterminate in one degree. (*b*) Any surface, as of paper or metal, upon which a series of parallel lines has been marked or cut.—**To rule the roast.** See *roast*.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Control, Regulate,* etc. See *govern.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have power or command; exercise supreme authority.

> By me princes *rule,* and nobles, even all the judges of the earth. Prov. viii. 16.
>
> Let them obey that know not how to *rule.*
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 6.

2. To prevail; decide.

> Away with scrupulous wit! now arms must *rule.*
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 61.

3. In *law:* (*a*) To decide. (*b*) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; order by rule; enter a rule.—**4.** In *com.,* to stand or maintain a level.

> Prices generally *rule* low.
> *The Academy,* July 5, 1890, p. 15.

rule[2] (röl), *n.* [A contracted form of *revel;* perhaps in part associated with *rule* in *misrule* ("lord of *misrule,*" etc.): see *revel.*] Revel; revelry.

> What night-*rule* now about this haunted grove?
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.
>
> And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such *rule*
> In any place but here, at Boon-fire, or at Yule.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xxvii. 251.

rule[2] (röl), *v. i.* [Also *reul;* a contr. of *revel.* Cf. *rule*[2], *n.*] To revel; be unruly. *Halliwell* (under *reul*). [Prov. Eng.]

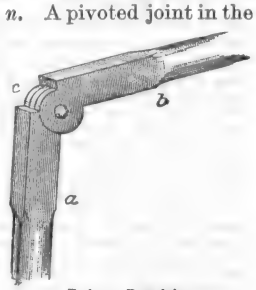
rule-case (röl'kās), *n.* In *printing,* a tray or case with partitions provided for rules.

rule-cutter (röl'kut″ėr), *n.* In *printing,* a machine for cutting brass rule to short lengths: usually a shears one blade of which is fixed and the other is moved by a strong lever.

rule-driller (röl'dril″ėr), *n.* A teacher who drills his pupils upon rules, or by rote, without teaching them the underlying principles.

> I speak to the teacher, not the *rule-driller.*
> *De Morgan,* Arith. Books, Int., p. xxii.

rule-joint (röl'joint), *n.* A pivoted joint in the nature of a hinge-joint, whereby two thin flat strips may be so united that each will turn edgewise toward or from the other, and in no other direction: so called from its general employment in folding rules and scales used by surveyors, engineers, and mechanics. Also called *prop-joint.*



Rule- or Prop-joint.
a and *b*, prop-rods; *c*, rule-joint.

ruleless (röl'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rulesse;* < *rule*[1] + *-less.*] Being without rule; lawless.

> A *rulesse* rout of yongmen which her woo'd,
> All slaine with darts, lie wallowed in their blood.
> *Spenser,* Virgil's Gnat, l. 431.

rulelessness (röl'les-nes), *n.* [< *ruleless* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being ruleless, or without rule or law.

> Its [the Star-Chamber's] *rulelessness,* or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.
> *The Academy,* July 19, 1879, p. 43.

ruler (rö'lėr), *n.* [< *rule*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rules or governs; one who exercises dominion or controlling power over others; a person who commands, manages, restrains, or has part in the making or administration of law; one in authority.

> *Rewlers* of rewmes around all the erthe
> Were not yfoundid at the ffrist tyme
> To leue al at likynge and lust of the world,
> But to laboure on the lawe as lewde men on plowes.
> *Richard the Redeless,* iii. 264.
>
> Who made thee a *ruler* and a judge over us?
> Acts vii. 27.

2. A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, or the like, with straight edges or sides, by means of which, as a guide, straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by passing a pen or pencil along the edge. (See *rule*[1], and *parallel ruler,* under *parallel.*) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, etc., it is called a *scale.* See *scale*[3].—**3.** In *engraving,* a workman who operates a ruling-machine for ruling in flat tints, etc. See *ruling-machine.*—**4.** In *line-engraving,* a straight steel bar supported on cleats, to which a socket is so fitted that it slides evenly and steadily backward and forward. A perpendicular tube fixed to the side of the socket holds a sharp diamond-pointed graver which is pressed down by a spring. When the socket is drawn along the bar, the graver cuts a straight line across the plate; but by a slight motion of the hand lines can be formed to suit the shape of any object.—**Marquoi's rulers,** a mathe-

matical instrument for drawing parallel lines at determinate distances from one another.

rulership (rö'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *ruler* + *-ship.*] The office or power of a ruler. [Rare.]

rulesse†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruleless.*

rule-work (röl'wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, composition in which many rules are used, as in tables of figures.

ruling (rö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rule*[1], *v.*] 1. The determination by a judge or court of a point arising in the course of a trial or hearing.—2. The act of making ruled lines; also, ★such lines collectively.

ruling (rö'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rule*[1], *v.*] Having control or authority; governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.

The *ruling* passion conquers reason still.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 153.

Ruling elder. See *elder*[1], 5.=**Syn.** *Prevailing, Predominant*, etc. (see *prevalent*), controlling.

ruling-engine (rö'ling-en″jin), *n.* A machine for ruling diffraction gratings. The ruling is performed by a fine diamond-point, the spacing of the lines being accomplished by the most refined micrometer-screw mechanism. (See *grating*[2], 2, and *micrometer.*) The new ruling-engine at Johns Hopkins University has produced gratings ruled with from 10,000 to 20,000 lines per inch, 6 inches in diameter, with faces formed on a radius of more than 21 feet, and having better definition than any ever before made. Such engines must be placed in as nearly equable a temperature as can be attained, as any sensible expansion or contraction during their operation defeats their purpose.

rulingly (rö'ling-li), *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly. *Imp. Dict.*

ruling-machine (rö'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine used by engravers for ruling in flat tints, etc. The cutting of the lines is done by a tool with a diamond-shaped point. Mechanism for spacing and for lifting the cutting-tool when the carriage which supports the tool is to be shifted in its parallel ways are the other features of the machine.

2. A machine used for ruling parallel colored lines upon writing-paper, or upon paper for the manufacture of blank-books; a paper-ruler. The ruling is done by narrow, elongated, grooved brass pens fixed firmly in a clamp, and fed with ink dripping from a flannel laid on top of the clamp, the flannel being kept saturated with ink by an inky brush, or by drips from a small reservoir or fountain. The paper is fed on an endless cloth, sheet by sheet, and runs under the pens, thus taking the ink from them, and is held in position by strings which run over rollers grooved with interstices to fit them. Intermittent feed for the paper and mechanism for lifting the pens from the paper are characteristics of such machines. The pens are made in sets or bars of varying distances, so that ruling of different widths may be done. The above description applies to American ruling-machines. In others used in France the ruling is done by means of metal disks adjusted to the proper distances apart, and fed with printing-ink.

3. A machine used by lithographers for cutting lines on stone to be printed on paper to take the place of ruled lines in lithographed billheads and other blanks.

ruling-pen (rö'ling-pen), *n.* A form of pen used for drawing lines of even thickness. It commonly consists of two blades which hold the ink between



Ruling-pen.
a, fixed blade; *b*, adjustable blade; *c*, adjusting-screw; *e*, handle, which screws into a socket at *d*.

them, the distance apart of the points being adjusted by a screw to conform to the desired width of line. Some ruling-pens consist of three needle-points brought close together at their ends; others are formed of a point of glass with channels to hold and conduct the ink along the sides.

rullichie (rul'i-chi), *n.* See *rollichie.*

rullion (rul'yon), *n.* [Also *rewelyns, rowlyngis, rillings*, a contr. of ME. *riveling*, < AS. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe or sandal: see *riveling*[2].] 1. A shoe made of untanned leather. *Scott*, Monastery, xxix.—2. A coarse, masculine woman; also, a rough, ill-made animal. [Scotch.]

rullock, *n.* A variant of *rowlock.*

ruly[1]† (rö'li), *a.* [< ME. *ruly, rewly, rewely, rewliche*, < AS. *hreówlīc*, pitiable, < *hreów*, pity: see *rue*[1], *n.*] Pitiable; miserable.

With that cam a knaue with a confessoures face,
Lene and *rewlyche* with leggys ful smale.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 78.

This *rewlych* Cresus was caught of Cyrus and lad to the fyr to ben brent. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 2.

ruly[1]† (rö'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rewly, reoly*; < *ruly*[1], *a.*] Pitiably; miserably.

Thynk on god al-myȝt,
And on his wowndys smerte,
How *rewly* he was a-dyȝt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

ruly[2]† (rö'li), *a.* [< ME. *ruly*; < OF. *rulé, reulé, rieulé*, pp. of *rieuler*: see *rule*[1], *v.*] 1. Conforming to rule; not unruly; acting rightly.

Ruly & rightwise, a roghe man of hors,
He spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man;
Ne warpit neuer worde of wrang with his mowthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3888.

2. Orderly; well-regulated.

I meane the sonnes of such rash sinning sires
Are seldome sene to runne a *ruly* race.
Gascoigne, Complaynt of Phylomene (Steele Glas, etc., [ed. Arber, p. 118).

rum[1] (rum), *n.* [Abbr. of *rumbullion* or *rumbooze.* The F. *rhum, rum* = Sp. *ron* = Pg. *rom* = It. *rum* = D. G. Dan. *rum* = Sw. *rom*, rum, are all from E.] 1. Spirit distilled from the juice of the sugar-cane in any form, commonly from the refuse juice left from sugar-making, but often from molasses, as especially in countries where the sugar-cane is not produced. Rum has always been especially an American product, the most esteemed varieties being made in the West Indies and named from the place of manufacture, as *Jamaica rum, Antigua, Grenada*, or *Santa Cruz rum.* It is also made in New England.

Rum is a spirit extracted from the juice of sugar-canes, . . . called Kill-Devil in New England!
G. Warren, Description of Surinam (1661) (quoted in [The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155).

2. Any distilled liquor or strong alcoholic drink: much used in reprobation, with reference to intemperance: as, the evils of *rum.*

Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard. Burgundy "in all its sunset glow" is *rum.* Champagne, "the foaming wine of Eastern France," is *rum.* *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, viii.

Pineapple rum. See *pineapple. Dickens*, Pickwick.

rum[2] (rum), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rome*; supposed to be of Gipsy origin: cf. Gipsy *rom*, a husband, *Rommani*, a Gipsy: see *Rom, Rommany.*] **I.** *a.* Good; fine; hence, satirically, in present use, queer; odd; droll. [Slang.]

And the neighbours say, as they see him look sick,
"What a *rum* old covey is Hairy-faced Dick!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 158.

"*Rum* creeters is women," said the dirty-faced man.
Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.

"We were talking of language, Jasper." . . . "Yours must be a *rum* one?" "'Tis called Rommany."
G. Borrow, Lavengro, xvii.

II. *n.* Any odd, queer person or thing; an oddity. [Slang.]

No company comes
But a rabble of tenants, and rusty, dull *rums.*
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

It seems that though the books which booksellers call *rums* appear to be very numerous, because they come oftener in their way than they like, yet they are not really so, reckoning only one of a sort.
Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, V. 471.

rumal (rö'mal), *n.* [Also *roomal, romal*; < Hind. *rūmāl*, Pers. *rūmāl*, a handkerchief.] A handkerchief; a small square shawl or veil. Especially—(*a*) A silk square used as a head-dress, etc. (*b*) A square shawl of goat's hair.

They [Thugs] had arranged their plan, which was very simple. If the darkness suited, Shumshoodeen Khan was to address a question to Rowley Mellon, who would stoop from his horse to listen; Pershad Sing was then to cast the *roomal* over his head, and drag him from his horse into the Mango tope, when the holy pick-axe would soon do the rest. *J. Grant.*

Rumanian (rö-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Roumanian*; < *Rumania*, also written *Roumania* (F. *Roumanie*) (see def.), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumania, a kingdom (since 1881) of southeastern Europe, consisting of the former Turkish dependencies Wallachia and Moldavia, the Danubian principalities. In 1859 the two principalities were united under a single tributary prince, made independent in 1878.

II. *n.* 1. One of the members of a race in southeastern Europe, Latinized in the second century, or perhaps later. Called by the Slavs *Vlachs* (Welsh, Wallachs).—2. A Romance language spoken in Rumania, the neighboring parts of the Austrian empire, Bessarabia, the Pindus region, etc.

Rumansh (rö-mänsh'), *a.* and *n.* [See *Romansh.*] Same as *Rhæto-Romanic.*

rumb, *n.* See *rhumb.*

rum-barge (rum'bärj), *n.* [Cf. *rumbooze.*] A warm drink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rumble (rum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rumbled*, ppr. *rumbling.* [E. dial. *rummle, rommle*; < ME. *rumblen, romblen, rummelyn* (= D. *rommelen* = LG. *rummeln* = MHG. G. *rumpeln*, be noisy, = Dan. *rumle*, rumble; cf. Sw. *ramla*, Dan. *ramle*, rattle), freq. of *romen*, roar: see *rome*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a deep, heavy, continued and more or less jarring sound: as, the thunder *rumbles.*

But whan they cam to wan water,
It now was *rumbling* like the sea.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

The wild wind rang from park and plain,
And round the attics *rumbled.*
Tennyson, The Goose.

2†. To murmur.

The people cryed and *rombled* up and down.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 545.

3. To move with a deep, hoarse, thundering or jarring sound; roll heavily and noisily.

Greta, what fearful listening! when huge stones
Rumble along thy bed, block after block.
Wordsworth, To the River Greta.

Old women, capped and spectacled, still peered through the same windows from which they had watched Lord Percy's artillery *rumble* by to Lexington.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

4†. To roll about; hence, to create disorder or confusion.

When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling*, Love and Debt.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a deep, rattling or jarring sound; rattle.

And then he *rumbled* his money with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and looked and spoke very little like a thriving lover. *Trollope.*

rumble (rum'bl), *n.* [< ME. *rombel*; < *rumble, v.*] 1. A deep, heavy, continuous, and more or less rattling or jarring sound, as of thunder; a low, jarring roar.

Clamour and *rumble*, and ringing and clatter.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

2†. Confused reports; rumor.

O stormy peple! unsad and ever untrewe!
Ay undiscreet and chaunging as a vane,
Delyting ever in *rombel* that is newe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 941.

3†. Confusion; disorder; tumult.

Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, *rumble*, haste and businesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stuffe into sainctuary. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 43.

4. A revolving cylinder or box in which articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition. Grinding- or polishing-material is added according to the need of the case.—5. A seat for servants in the rear of a carriage. Also *rumble-tumble.*

A travelling chariot with a lozenge on the panels, a discontented female in a green veil and crimped curls on the *rumble*, and a large and confidential man on the box.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

rumble-gumption (rum'bl-gump″shon), *n.* Same as *rumgumption.*

Ye sud hae stayed at hame, an' wantit a wife till ye gathered mair *rummelgumption.*
Hogg, Perils of Man, I. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

rumbler (rum'blėr), *n.* [< *rumble* + *-er*[1].] A person who or a thing which rumbles. *Imp. Dict.*

rumble-tumble (rum'bl-tum″bl), *n.* Same as *rumble*, 5.

From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble* affixed to Lady Selina Vipont's barouche . . . Vance caught sight of Lionel and Sophy.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? i. 15.

rumbling (rum'bling), *n.* [< ME. *rumlynge, romelynge* (= MD. *rommeling*); verbal n. of *rumble, v.*] A low, heavy, continued rattling or jarring sound; a rumble. The peculiar rumbling of the bowels is technically called *borborygmus.*

At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands. Jer. xlvii. 3.

rumblingly (rum'bling-li), *adv.* In a rumbling manner; with a rumbling sound.

rum-blossom (rum'blos″um), *n.* A pimple on the nose caused by excessive drinking; a rum-bud; acne rosacea. Compare *grog-blossom, toddy-blossom.* [Slang.]

rumbo[1]† (rum'bō), *n.* [Prob. short for *rumbooze:* see *rumbooze.* Cf. *rumbullion.*] A strong liquor: same as *rum*[1] or *rumbullion.*

Hawkins the boatswain and Derrick the quartermaster . . . were regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.

rumbo[2] (rum'bō), *n.* [Cf. *rumbowline.*] Rope stolen from a dockyard. *Admiral Smyth.*

rumbooze (rum-böz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rumbowse, rombowse, rome bowse*, also *rambooze, rambooz, rambuze, rambuse*; prob. < *rum*[2] (altered in some forms to *ram*: see *ram*[3]) + *booze, boose*[2], drink: see *booze.*] Originally, any alcoholic drink; a tipple; specifically, a mixed drink: a fanciful name given to several combinations.

This bowse is as good as *Rome bowse.*
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 118.

This Bowse is better then *Rum-bowse*,
It sets the Gan a gigling.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

Piot, a common cant word used by French clowns, and other tippling companions; it signifies *rum-booze*, as our gipsies call good-guzzle, and comes from πίω, bibo.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 1, note.

Rambooz. A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water.
Blount's Glossography.

rumbowline, *n.* See *rombowline*.

rumbowling, *n.* [Cf. *rumbullion*.] Grog: so called by sailors.

rum-bud (rum'bud), *n.* A rum-blossom. [Slang.]

Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose; . . . they have been called *rum-buds* when they appear in the face.
Dr. Bush, Effects of Ardent Spirits. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rumbullion (rum-bul'yon), *n.* [Appar. an extended form of *rumble*, imitatively varied, and in sense 2 confused with other words, as *rumbooze* or *rumbo*[1]. Hence *rum*[1]. Cf. *rumbowling*.] 1. A great tumult. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A strong distilled liquor. See the quotation, and *rum*[1].

The chief fudling they make in the island is *Rumbullion*, alias Kill-Divil, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.
MS. Description of Barbados (1651), quoted in [The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155.

rumbustical (rum-bus'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *rambustious*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rumbustious (rum-bus'tyus), *a.* Same as *rambustious*. [Prov. Eng.]

The sea has been rather *rumbustious*, I own; but then, . . . the land makes us ample amends.
Foote, Trip to Calais, i.

rum-cherry (rum'cher$^{\prime\prime}$i), *n.* The wild black or cabinet cherry, *Prunus serotina*, of eastern North America. In the forest it grows from 60 to 90 feet high, and affords a fine, hard, light-brown or red timber, turning darker with exposure, much esteemed for cabinet-work, inside finish, etc., and now becoming scarce. This tree, sometimes wrongly called *P. Virginiana*, is the source of the officinal wild-cherry bark. Its small, black, sweetish, and bitter astringent fruit is used to flavor liquors (whence the name).

Rumelian (rö-mē'lian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Roumelian*; < *Rumelia*, also *Roumelia* (F. *Roumélie*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumelia (originally, in a loose sense, the European possessions of the Sultan, sometimes excepting Rumania, Servia, and Bosnia; in a restricted sense, the region south of Bulgaria). A Turkish eyalet of Rumelia was formed about 1836 from parts of Albania and Macedonia. Eastern Rumelia was an autonomous province on the Black Sea, formed in 1878, and united to Bulgaria in 1885.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Rumelia, especially in the restricted sense. [Rare.]

rumen (rö'men), *n.*; pl. *rumina* (rö'mi-nä). [< L. *rumen*, the throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.] 1. The cud of a ruminant.—2. The paunch or first stomach of a ruminant; the largest of the four compartments of the ruminant stomach. It is the one which, with the reticulum or honeycomb, is eaten under the name of *tripe*. Also called *farding-bag*. See cuts under *Ruminantia* and *Tragulus*.

Rumex (rö'meks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *rumex*, f., sorrel (*R. acetosa*, etc.), so called from the shape of the leaves, < *rumex*, m., a kind of lance.] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Polygonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rumiceæ*. It is characterized by its six stamens and its six- or rarely four-parted perianth, with the outer segments unchanged in fruit, but the three inner ones erect and very much enlarged, often bearing a conspicuous grain or tubercle resulting from a thickening of the midrib. The included nut is sharply three-angled, but without wings. About 130 species have been enumerated, but the real number is much less. They are widely scattered through north temperate regions, with a few native to the tropics and southern hemisphere. Many are common weeds of cultivated grounds, and some are almost cosmopolitan. They are usually perennial deep-rooting herbs, rarely tall shrubs. They bear united stipules (ocreæ), which are often transparent, at first sheathing, soon torn and vanishing. The flowers are in small bracted clusters at the nodes, often forming terminal racemes or panicles. In the section *Lapathum*, the dock, the leaves are commonly large, undivided, and cordate or rounded at the base; in *Acetosa*, known as *sorrel*, they are small, commonly hastate, and permeated by an acid juice. The root is astringent, and has tonic, alterative, and anti-scorbutic properties. Besides *dock* and *sorrel*, see *canaigre*, *wild pie-plant* (under *pie-plant*), *bloodwort*, *butter-dock*, *greensauce*, *monk's-rhubarb*, *mountain-rhubarb*; also cuts under *atropal* and *obtuse*.


Female Flowering Plant of Field-sorrel (*Rumex Acetosella*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

rumfustian (rum-fus'tyan), *n.* A hot drink made of eggs, beer, gin, sherry, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, etc.

rumgumption (rum-gump'shon), *n.* [Also *rumble-gumption*, *rummelgumption*, *rummilgumption*; perhaps < *rum*[2], good, excellent, + *gumption*: see *gumption*.] Rough common sense; keenness of intellect; understanding. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They need not try thy jokes to fathom,
They want *rumgumption*.
Beattie, Address. (*Jamieson.*)

rumgumptious (rum-gump'shus), *a.* [< *rumgumpti(on)* + *-ous*.] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold; rash. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

rum-hole (rum'hōl), *n.* A grog-shop; a gin-mill: so called in opprobrium. [Colloq., U. S.]

Rumiceæ (rö-mis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Rumex* (*Rumic-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Polygonaceæ*. It is characterized by having the flowers in clusters at the nodes, attended by a sheathing or concave bract, and leaves alternate on the stem or radicle. As now restricted it includes the four genera *Rheum*, *Oxyria*, *Rumex*, and *Emex*, plants mainly of the northern hemisphere, sometimes shrubby, and generally with conspicuous or very large radical leaves. See cuts under *Rumex* and *rhubarb*.

rumina, *n.* Plural of *rumen*.

ruminal (rö'mi-nal), *a.* [= F. *ruminal*, < L. *ruminalis*, ruminating, < *rumen* (*-in-*), the throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.] Same as *ruminant*. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

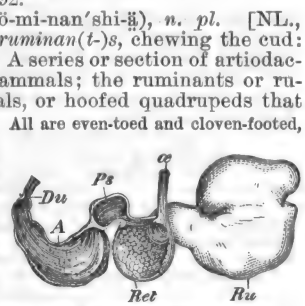
ruminant (rö'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ruminant* = Sp. *rumiante* = Pg. It. *ruminante*, < L. *ruminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ruminare*, chew the cud: see *ruminate*.] I. *a.* 1. Ruminating; chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia*, or having their characters.—2. Hence, thoughtful; meditative; quiet.

Marriage . . . had not even filled her leisure with the *ruminant* joy of unchecked tenderness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxviii.

II. *n.* An animal that chews the cud; any member of the *Ruminantia*.

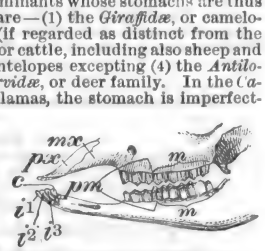
Ruminantes (rö-mi-nan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ruminan(t-)s*, chewing the cud: see *ruminant*.] The original form of *Ruminantia*. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

Ruminantia (rö-mi-nan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *ruminan(t-)s*, chewing the cud: see *ruminant*.] A series or section of artiodactyl ungulate mammals; the ruminants or ruminating animals, or hoofed quadrupeds that chew the cud. All are even-toed and cloven-footed, and have a complex stomach of several compartments, in the largest one of which food is received without being chewed, to be afterward regurgitated or thrown up into the mouth, there chewed at the animal's leisure, and then swallowed again. In nearly all living ruminants the stomach has four compartments, or is quadripartite: these are the *rumen*, *paunch*, or *plain tripe*; the *reticulum*, or *honeycomb tripe*; the *omasum*, *psalterium*, or *manyplies*; and the *abomasum* or *rennet-bag*, succeeding one another in the order here given. The two former belong to the cardiac division of the stomach, the two latter to the pyloric. The families of living ruminants whose stomachs are thus perfectly quadrilocular are—(1) the *Giraffidæ*, or camelopards; (2) the *Saigidæ* (if regarded as distinct from the *Bovidæ*); (3) the *Bovidæ*, or cattle, including also sheep and goats and all kinds of antelopes excepting (4) the *Antilocapridæ*; and (5) the *Cervidæ*, or deer family. In the *Camelidæ*, or camels and llamas, the stomach is imperfectly four-parted. In the *Tragulidæ* it is tripartite, no psalterium being developed. Several extinct families are believed on other grounds (their stomachs being unknown) to have belonged to the *Ruminantia*. The ruminants are collectively contrasted with those ungulates which, though artiodactyl, do not ruminate, and are known as *Omnivora*, as the swine and hippopotamus. The average size of ruminants among mammals is large, a sheep being one of the smaller species; they are perfectly herbivorous, and have in addition to the peculiarities of the digestive system certain characteristic dental and cranial features: thus, there are no upper incisors, except in the camel family, in any of the living ruminants, and the under incisors bite against a callous pad. At the present time these animals are found in nearly all parts of the world (not, however, in the Australian); they are comparatively poorly represented in America, and occur in the greatest numbers, both of individuals and of species, in Africa. Also called *Pecora*. See also cut under *Tragulus*.



Typical Ruminant Stomach (Sheep).

Ru, rumen or paunch; *Ret*, reticulum or honeycomb, showing alveoli; *Ps*, omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; *A*, abomasum or rennet-bag; *æ*, esophagus; *Du*, duodenum. (*Ru* unopened; other divisions in section.)



Typical Ruminant Dentition (Sheep).

mx, maxilla; *px*, toothless premaxilla; i^1, i^2, i^3, three incisors of left side; *c*, left lower canine, like an incisor and usually called one; *pm*, upper and lower premolars; *m*, *m*, upper and lower molars.

ruminantly (rö'mi-nant-li), *adv.* In the manner of a ruminant; by means of rumination.

ruminate (rö'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruminated*, ppr. *ruminating*. [< L. *ruminatus*, pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari* (> It. *ruminare* = Sp. *rumiar* = Pg. *ruminar* = Pr. *romiar*, *rominar* = OF. F. *ruminer*, F. dial. *roumir*, *rouinger*, *runger*, *roincer*, *roinger*, *runger*), chew the cud, ruminate, < *rumen* (*rumin-*), the throat, gullet.] I. *intrans.* 1. To chew the cud, as a ruminant; practise rumination.

Ruminating flocks enjoy the shade.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 32.

2. To muse; meditate; think again and again; ponder: as, to *ruminate* on misfortunes.

This is that I iudge of that text of the Psalmist, about the whiche (maye it please the King of Heauen) that euen as my penne hath written, my soule may alwayes *ruminate*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 108.

He . . . *ruminates* like an hostess that hath no arithmetic but her brain to set down her reckoning.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

II. *trans.* 1. To chew again.—2. To turn over in the mind; muse on; meditate over and over.

Conduct me where, from company,
I may revolve and *ruminate* my grief.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 101.

If in debt, let him *ruminate* how to pay his debts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 535.

ruminate (rö'mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ruminatus*, pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari*: see *ruminate*, *v.*] In *bot.*, appearing as if chewed: noting a structure of the endosperm (albumen) of a seed which gives a mottled appearance to its section, and which results from the infolding of a dark inner layer of the seed-coat into the lighter-colored matter of the endosperm, as in the nutmeg. *Goebel.*

ruminated (rö'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *ruminate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ruminate*.

ruminatingly (rö'mi-nā-ting-li), *n.* In a ruminating manner; ruminantly.

rumination (rö-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *rumination* = Pg. *ruminação* = It. *ruminazione*, < L. *ruminatio(n-)*, chewing the cud: see *ruminate*.] 1. The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. The food of ruminants is entirely herbaceous, and consists chiefly of grass. This is rapidly cropped by grazing, and hastily swallowed, mixed with saliva. When its appetite is satisfied, the ruminant stands still, or oftener lies down, generally on its side. Then occurs a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles and of the diaphragm, like a hiccup, which forces a bolus of grass, sodden in the fluids of the paunch, up the gullet and into the mouth, to be masticated or chewed at leisure. During this second chewing the cud is mixed with more saliva, thoroughly ground to pulp, and in this semi-fluid state it is finally swallowed. The cropped grass, when first swallowed, passes indifferently into either the rumen or the reticulum (which are in fact only two compartments of the cardiac division of the stomach, the gullet entering the stomach just at their junction), and in the ordinary peristaltic action of the stomach the fodder passes back and forth from one to the other. But there is an arrangement of muscular folds by means of which a canal may be formed that leads directly from the gullet past the rumen and reticulum into the psalterium, and by this channel the food, when returned after the rumination, may be conducted directly to the third stomach. Water drunk passes easily into any of the four stomachs according to circumstances. Neither the paunch nor the honeycomb is ever completely emptied of food; they have been found partly filled with sodden fodder in animals which have starved to death. It does not appear, as has been supposed, that the reticulum is specially concerned in modeling the boluses which are to be regurgitated. The regurgitation is effected by the reversed peristaltic action of the gullet. During the spasmodic action by which the sodden mass is driven against the opening of the gullet, and some of it forced into the gullet to be thrown up, it is prevented from passing into the psalterium partly by the narrowness of the opening between the reticulum and the psalterium, and partly by the resistance offered to the coarse mass by the close-pressed psalterial leaves or layers, which act like a fine grating. But when the mass is swallowed again in its now pulpified and semi-fluid state, and is directed to the psalterium by the conformation of the parts, it readily soaks in through the psalterial layers, and thus reaches the abomasum or fourth stomach, where it is finally chymified by the action of the gastric juice, to which it is not before subjected. Rumination in man, when it is pathological, is also called *merycism*.

2. The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; meditation or reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, . . . extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 19.

ruminative (rö'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *ruminate* + *-ive*.] 1. Ruminant; disposed to rumination;

especially, given to meditation or thought.— **2.** Marked by rumination or careful reflection; well-considered.

Such a thing as philosophical analysis, of calm, *ruminative* deliberation upon the principles of government, . . . seems unknown to them. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 610.

ruminator (rö′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *ruminador* = It. *ruminatore*, < LL. *ruminator*, < L. *ruminare* or *ruminari*, ruminate: see *ruminate*.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and consider.

rumine† (rö′min), *v. t.* [< OF. *ruminer*, < L. *ruminare*, ruminate: see *ruminate*.] To ruminate.

As studious scholar, he self-*rumineth*
His lessons giv'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

rumkin[1]† (rum′kin), *n.* [Also *rumken*, *romkin*, *romekin*; perhaps for **rummerkin*, < *rummer* + *-kin*.] A kind of drinking-vessel; a rummer. *Gayton.*

Wine ever flowing in large Saxon *romekins*
About my board.
Sir W. Davenant, The Wits, iv. 2.

rumkin[2] (rum′kin), *n.* [Perhaps < *rump* + *-kin*.] A Persian tailless fowl.

rumly (rum′li), *adv.* [< *rum*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a rum manner; finely; well: often used ironically. See *rum*[2], *a.* [Slang.]

We straight betook ourselves to the Boozing ken; and, having bubb'd *rumly*, we concluded an everlasting friendship. *R. Head*, English Rogue (1665), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 621.

rummage (rum′āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rummaged*, ppr. *rummaging*. [< *rummage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To adjust the roomage or capacity of (a ship) with reference to the cargo; arrange or stow the cargo of (a ship) in the hold; especially, to clear by the removal of goods: as, to *rummage* a ship.

Vse your indeuour and faithfull diligence in charging, discharging, lading againe, and *roomaging* of the same shippe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 234.

2. To move to and fro the contents of, as in a search; ransack; hunt through; explore: as, to *rummage* a trunk.

By this time the English knew the Logwood Trees as growing; and, understanding their value, began to *rummage* other Coasts of the Main in search of it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 47.

Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii.

At low water I went on board; and though I thought I had *rummaged* the cabin so effectually as that nothing more could be found, yet I discovered a locker with drawers in it. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, iv.

Hortense was *rummaging* her drawers up-stairs — an unaccountable occupation, in which she spent a large portion of each day, arranging, disarranging, re-arranging, and counter-arranging. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

3. To set in motion; stir; hence, specifically, to mix by stirring or some other form of agitation: as, to *rummage* a liquid.

The Feuer . . . now posting, sometimes pawsing,
Euen as the matter, all these changes causing,
Is *rommidged* with motions slowe or quick
In feeble bodies of the Ague sick.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

When finings are put into casks of wine, and are stirred round and round with great velocity by a stick introduced at the shive-hole, that is called *rummaging* a cask; and if the cask is quite full to the bung a little will overflow in so doing. *C. A. Ward*, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 478.

If *rummaged* well together, the whole [mixture] should be clear and bright in one day's time.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 223.

4. To bring to light by searching.

We'll go in a body and *rummage* out the badger in Birkenwood-bank. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xii.

The two ladies *rummaged* up, out of the recesses of their memory, such horrid stories of robbery and murder that I quite quaked in my shoes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, x.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To arrange or stow the cargo of a ship in the hold.

Giue the master or Boatswaine, or him that will take upon him to *romage*, a good reward for his labour to see the goods well romaged. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

2. To search narrowly, especially by moving about and looking among the things in the place searched; execute a search.

I'll merely relate what, in spite of the pains
I have taken to *rummage* among his remains,
No edition of Shakspeare I've met with contains.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 58.

So they found at Babylon, . . .
In *rummaging* among the rarities,
A certain coffer. *Browning*, Sordello.

3†. To make a stir, bustle, or disturbance.

I speak this the rather to prevent . . . the imprudent *romaging* that is like to be in England, from Villages to Townes, from Townes to Cities, for Churches sake, to the undoing of Societies, Friendships, Kindreds, Families.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 45.

★**rummage** (rum′āj), *n.* [< OF. (*ar*)*rumage*, F. *arrimage*, stowage, = Sp. Pg. *arrumar*.] **1.** The act of rummaging, in any sense; the act of ransacking. — **2.** A stirring or bustling about; a disturbance; an upheaval.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 107.

There is a new bill which, under the notion of preventing clandestine marriages, has made . . . a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony.
Walpole, Letters, II. 334.

3. Lumber; rubbish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **Rummage sale**, a clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods at docks, or of miscellaneous articles left in a warehouse.

rummager (rum′āj-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *romager*, *roomager*; < *rummage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who arranges or stows the cargo on a ship.

The master must prouide a perfect mariner called a *Romager*, to raunge and bestow all marchandize in such place as is conuenient. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 862.

2. One who searches.

The smuggler exercises great cunning, and does his utmost to outwit the customs *rummager*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 372.

rummer (rum′ėr), *n.* [< D. *roemer*, formerly also *romer*, = G. *römer* = Sw. *remmare*, a drinking-glass; said to be orig. G. (used for Rhenish wine according to Phillips; cf. "Rhenish rummers" in the first quot.), and so called because used in the *Römer-saal* at Frankfort (Skeat), lit. 'hall of the Romans': *Römer*, < *Rom*, Rome; *saal*, hall (see *sale*[2]). Cf. *rumkin*[1].] A drinking-glass or -cup; also, a cupful of wine or other liquor. The name is especially given to the tall and showy glasses, nearly cylindrical in form and without stem, which are identified with German glassware of the seventeenth century.

Then Rhenish *rummers* walk the round,
In bumpers every king is crown'd.
Dryden, To Sir George Etherege, l. 45.

Ordered in a whole bottle of the best port the beggarly place could afford — tossed it off in an ecstacy of two *rummers*, and died on the spot of sheer joy.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

rummilgumption (rum′il-gump″shọn), *n.* Same as *rumblegumption*.

rummle (rum′l), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

rummy[1] (rum′i), *a.* [< *rum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or ★pertaining to rum: as, a *rummy* flavor.

rummy[2] (rum′i), *a.* [< *rum*[2] + *-y*[1].] Rum; queer. [Slang.]

Although a *rummy* codger,
Now list to what I say.
Old Song, in N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 97.

rumney†, **romney**† (rum′ni), *n.* [< ME. *rumney*, *romney*, *romnay*, < OF. **romenie*, < It. *romania*, "a kind of excellent wine in Italy, like malmesie" (Florio), so called from Napoli di *Romania*, in the Morea, where it was orig. produced.] A kind of sweet wine.

Larkys in hot schow, ladys for to pyk,
Good drynk therto, lycyus and fyne,
Blwet of allmayne, *romnay* and wyin.
Rel. Antiq., ii. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong, thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, *rumny*, brown bastard, metheglen, and the like, . . . are hurtful in this case. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 70.

Malmsey, *romney*, sack, and other sweet wines.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 80.

rumor, rumour (rö′mọr), *n.* [< ME. *rumour*, *romour*, *reumor*, < OF. *rumour*, *rumor*, *remour*, *rumeur*, F. *rumeur* = Pr. *rimor*, *rumor* = Sp. Pg. *rumor* = It. *rimore*, *romore*, noise, rumor, = D. *rumoer* = G. Dan. Sw. *rumor*, noise, uproar, < L. *rumor*, a noise, rumor, murmur; cf. L. *rumificare*, proclaim, LL. *rumitare*, spread reports; Skt. √ *ru*, hum, bray. Cf. *rumble*.] **1.** A confused and indistinct noise; a vague sound; a murmur.

And whan these com on ther was so grete toile and *romour* of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

I pray you, bear me hence
From forth the noise and *rumour* of the field.
Shak., K. John, v. 4. 45.

For many a week
Hid from the wide world's *rumour* by the grove
Of poplars with their noise of falling showers,
And ever-tremulous aspen-trees, he lay.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Flying or popular report; the common voice.

Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo,
The numbers of the fear'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 97.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering foil
Set off to the world, nor in broad *rumour* lies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 80.

That talkative maiden, *Rumor*, though . . . figured as a youthful winged beauty, . . . is in fact a very old maid, who puckers her silly face by the fireside, and really does no more than chirp a wrong guess or a lame story into the ear of a fellow-gossip. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, viii.

3. A current report, with or without foundation; commonly, a story or statement passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a mere report; a piece of idle gossip.

When ye shall hear of wars and *rumours* of wars, be ye not troubled. Mark xiii. 7.

I find the people strangely fantasied;
Possess'd with *rumours*, full of idle dreams.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 145.

What record, or what relic of my lord
Should be to aftertime, but empty breath
And *rumours* of a doubt?
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4. Fame; reported celebrity; reputation.

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 7.

Go forth, and let the *rumor* of thee run
Through every land that is beneath the sun.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 277.

5†. A voice; a message.

I have heard a *rumour* from the Lord, and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together.
Jer. xlix. 14.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Talk, gossip, hearsay.

rumor, rumour (rö′mọr), *v. t.* [< *rumor*, *n.*] To report; tell or circulate by report; spread abroad.

Rumour it abroad
That Anne, my wife, is sick and like to die.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 51.

Where nothing is examined, weighed,
But as 'tis *rumoured*, so believed.
B. Jonson, The Forest, iv., To the World.

rumorer, rumourer (rö′mọr-ėr), *n.* [< *rumor* + *-er*[1].] One who rumors; a spreader of reports; a teller of news. [Rare.]

Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 47.

rumorous (rö′mọr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *rumourous*; < OF. *rumoreux* = Sp. It. *rumoroso*, noisy, < ML. *rumorosus*, < L. *rumor*, noise, rumor: see *rumor*.] **1.** Of the nature of rumor; circulated by popular report. [Rare.]

This bearer will tell you what we hear of certain *rumorous* surmises at N. and the neighbouring towns.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 377.

2. Confused or indistinct in sound; vaguely heard; murmuring. [Rare.]

Clashing of armours, and the *rumorous* sound
Of the stern billows, in contention stood.
Drayton, Moses, iii.

rump (rump), *n.* [< ME. *rumpe*, appar. < Icel. *rumpr* = Sw. *rumpa* = Dan. *rumpe*, rump (the Scand. forms appar. from the D. or LG.), = MD. *rompe*, D. *romp*, a body or trunk, = MLG. LG. *rump* = MHG. G. *rumpf*, the bulk or trunk of a body, a trunk, carcass, hull.] **1.** The tail-end of an animal; the hinder parts; the backside or buttocks; technically, the gluteal or uropygial region; the uropygium. See *sacrum* and *uropygium*. — **2.** Figuratively, the fag-end of a thing. Specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, the fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members, or Pride's Purge, by Cromwell in 1648. The Rump was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterward reinstated on two different occasions for brief periods. Also called *Rump Parliament*.

rump (rump), *v. t.* [< *rump*, *n.*] To turn one's back upon. [Rare.]

This mythologick Deity was Plutus,
The grand Divinity of Cash,
Who, when he *rumps* us quite, and won't salute us,
If we are men of Commerce, then we smash.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 129. (*Davies.*)

rump-bone (rump′bōn), *n.* Same as *sacrum*.

rumpert (rum′pėr), *n.* [< *rump* + *-er*[1].] One who was favorable to, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament. See *rump*, 2.

This day, according to order, Sir Arthur appeared at the House; what was done I know not, but there was all the *rumpers* almost come to the House today.
Pepys, Diary, March 7, 1660.

Neither was the art of blasphemy or free-thinking invented by the court, . . . but first brought in by the fanatick faction, towards the end of their power, and, after the restoration, carried to Whitehall by the converted *rumpers*, with very good reason. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

rump-fed† (rump′fed), *a.* [< *rump* + *fed*, pp. of *feed*.] Fed on offal or scraps from the kitchen (according to Nares, fed, or fattened, in the rump; fat-bottomed). [Rare.]

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 6.

rumple (rum′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rumpled*, ppr. *rumpling*. [A var. of *rimple*, q. v.] To wrinkle; make uneven; form into irregular inequalities.

The peremptory Analysis, that you will call it, I beleeve will be so hardy as once more to unpinne your spruce fas-

tidious oratory, to *rumple* her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins, though she wince and fling never so Peevishly.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

We all know the story of the princess and her *rumpled* rose-leaf felt through half-a-score of blankets.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xi.

rumple (rum′pl), *n.* [A var. of *rimple*, q. v. Cf. *rumple*, *v.*] A wrinkle; a fold; a ridge.

And yet Lucretia's fate would bar that vow;
And fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutila, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

rumpless (rump′les), *a.* [< *rump* + *-less.*] Having no tail: specifically noting male or female specimens of the common hen so characterized. The lack is not only of the tail-feathers, but of muscular and bony parts of the rump.

Rumpless fowls are those in which the coccygeal vertebræ are absent; there is consequently no tail. By crossing, *rumpless* breeds of any variety can be produced.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 646.

rumply (rump′li), *a.* [< *rumple* + *-y*[1].] Rumpled. [Colloq.]

rump-post (rump′pōst), *n.* The share-bone or pygostyle of a bird. *Coues.* See cut under *pygostyle.*

rump-steak (rump′stāk), *n.* A beefsteak cut from the thigh near the rump.

After dinner was over he observed that the steak was tough; "and yet, sir," returns he, "bad as it was, it seemed a *rump-steak* to me."
Goldsmith, Essays, xiii.

rumpus (rum′pus), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, based on *rumble*, *rumbustical*, *rumbustious*, etc.] An uproar; a disturbance; a riot; a noisy or disorderly outbreak. [Colloq.]

My dear Lady Bab, you'll be shock'd, I'm afraid,
When you hear the sad *rumpus* your Ponies have made.
Moore, Twopenny Post-Bag, letter i.

She is a young lady with a will of her own, I fancy. Extremely well-fitted to make a *rumpus*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xii.

rumseller (rum′sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells rum; hence, one who sells intoxicating liquors of any kind; specifically, the keeper of a rumshop. [U. S.]

rumshop (rum′shop), *n.* A shop where intoxicating liquors are sold. [U. S.]

rum-shrub (rum′shrub), *n.* A liquor of which rum is a principal ingredient. (*a*) Rum flavored with orange-juice and sweetened and allowed to stand for a long time before use: a kind of home-made cordial. (*b*) A drink made by mixing rum with orange-, lemon-, or lime-juice, the peel of the same fruit, milk, and sometimes other ingredients: this is strained and usually bottled for keeping.

rumswizzle (rum′swiz″l), *n.* [Perhaps < *rum*[2], good, excellent, + *swizzle*, a drink made of ale and beer mixed (fancifully applied to cloth that possesses the quality of resisting wet).] A cloth made in Ireland from pure wool undyed, and valuable because of its power of repelling moisture.

run[1] (run), *v.*; pret. *ran* (sometimes *run*), pp. *run*, ppr. *running.* [E. dial. or Sc. also *rin*, *ren*; < ME. *rinnen*, *rynnen*, *rennen* (pret. *ran*, *ron*, pl. and pp. *runnen*, *ronnen*, *runne*, *ronne*; the mod. E. having taken the vowel of the pp. also in the inf.), < AS. *rinnan* (pret. *ran*, pl. *runnon*, pp. *gerunnen*), usually transposed *eornan*, *irnan*, *iernan*, *yrnan* (pret. *arn*, *orn*, pl. *urnon*, pp. *urnen*) (> ME. *ernen*, etc.: see *earn*[3]), run, flow, = OS. *rinnan* = OFries. *rinna*, *renna* = MD. *rinnen*, *rennen*, *runnen* = MLG. *rinnen*, flow, *rennen*, run, = OHG. *rinnan*, flow, swim, run, MHG. *rinnen*, G. *rinnen*, run, flow (pret. *rann*, pp. *geronnen*), = Icel. *rinna*, later *renna* = Sw. *rinna* = Dan. *rinde*, flow, *rende*, run, = Goth. *rinnan*, run; also causative, OS. *rennian* = OHG. *rennan*, MHG. G. *rennen* = Goth. *rannjan*, cause to run; prob., with present formative *-n*, < √ *ren*, run (cf. *rine*[1]), perhaps akin to Skt. √ *ar* or *ri*, go. Hence ult. *run*, *n.*, *runaway*, *runnel*, *rennet*[1], *rine*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move swiftly by using the legs; go on the legs more rapidly than in walking; hence, of animals without legs, to move swiftly by an energetic use of the machinery of locomotion: as, a *running* whale. In bipedal locomotion the usual distinction between *running* and *walking* is, that in running each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. In zoölogy, usually, to *run* means to move the legs of each side alternately, whether fast or slow—being thus distinguished, not from *walk*, but from any locomotion in which the opposite legs move together, as in jumping, leaping, or hopping.

Freres and faitours that on here fete *rennen*.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 182.

And as she *runs*, the bushes in the way,
Some catch her by the neck, some kiss her face.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 871.

Thou dost float and *run*,
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

Specifically—(*a*) Of the horse, to move with the gait distinctively called a *run*. See *run*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*). (*b*) To take part in a race: as, to *run* for the stakes, or for a place: said of horses or athletes.

Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run* that ye may obtain.
1 Cor. ix. 24.

(*c*) To take part in a hunt or chase: as, to *run* with the hounds.

2. To make haste; hasten; hurry, often with suddenness or violence; rush.

Thanne thei lete blowe an horn in the maister toure, and than *ronne* to armes thourgh the town.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

A kind heart he hath; a woman would *run* through fire and water for such a kind heart.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 107.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And *run* to meet what he would most avoid?
Milton, Comus, l. 363.

'Tis habitual to them to *run* to the Succour of those they see in Danger.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

3. To flee; retreat hurriedly or secretly; steal away; abscond; desert: often followed by *away* or *off*.

The paens that er were so sturne,
Hi gunne *awei urne*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

That same man that *renneth awaie*
Maie again fight, an other daie.
Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 372.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 2.

I forgot to say Garrat *run off* a month ago. . . . Mr. Grierson has expeld him for *running away*.
Hood, School for Adults.

4. To move, especially over a definite course: said of inanimate things, and with the most varied applications; be propelled or borne along; travel; pursue a course; specifically, of a ship, to sail before the wind.

And *running* under a certain island which is called Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat.
Acts xxvii. 16.

Thou . . . think'st it much to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep,
To *run* upon the sharp wind of the north.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 254.

Far *ran* the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

Squalls
Ran black o'er the sea's face.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5. To perform a regular passage from place to place; ply: as, the boats *run* daily; a train *runs* every hour.—**6.** To flow. (*a*) To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; move, as a stream, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like.

In the tur ther is a welle
Suthe cler hit is with alle,
He *urneth* in o pipe of bras
Whider so hit ned was.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

In the dede See *rennethe* the Flom Jordan, and there it dyethe; for it *rennethe* no furthermore.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 102.

The fourth [current of lava], at la Torre, is that which *run* at the great eruption on the fifth of May.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii.

(*b*) To spread on a surface; spread and blend together: as, colors *run* in washing.

An Arcadian hat of green sarcenet, . . . not so very much stained, except where the occasional storms of rain, incidental to a military life, had caused the green to *run*.
T. Hardy, The Trumpet-Major, ii.

7. To give passage to or discharge a fluid or a flowing substance, as tears, pus, the sand of an hour-glass, etc.

Mine eyes shall weep sore, and *run* down with tears, because the Lord's flock is carried away captive.
Jer. xiii. 17.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass *run*
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 25.

The jest will make his eyes *run*, i' faith.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Reekin' red *ran* mony a sheugh.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Specifically—(*a*) In *founding*, said of a mold when the molten metal works out through the parting or through some interstice, crevice, or break: as, the mold *runs*. (*b*) In *organ-building*, said of the air in a wind-chest when it leaks into a channel.

8. To become fluid; fuse; melt.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

If the arches are fired too hot, they will *run* or stick together.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 147.

9. To extend from point to point; spread by growth, or expansion, or development of any kind: as, the flames *ran* through the grass.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground.
Ex. ix. 23.

10. To creep or trail; spread by runners; overrun; twine or climb in any manner: said of plants: as, the vine *ran* up the porch.

Beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs.
Emerson, Each and All.

11. To go through normal or allotted movements; be in action, motion, or operation; operate; work: as, the machines *run* night and day; the hotel is *running* again.

Rudeleȝ [curtains] *rennande* on ropeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Wert thou not brother to great Edward's son,
This tongue that *runs* so roundly in thy head
Should run thy head from thy unreverent shoulders.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 122.

You've been *running* too fast, and under too high pressure. You must take these weights off the safety valve. . . . Bank your fires and *run* on half steam.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxvi.

A storage, or secondary, battery makes it possible to have a reservoir of electricity, from which a supply can be obtained when the dynamos are not *running*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 308.

12. To strive for any end; especially, to enter a contest for office or honors; specifically, to stand as a candidate for election: as, three candidates are *running* for the presidency.

He has never failed in getting such offices as he wanted, the record of his *running* being about as good as that of any man in the country.
The Nation, XI. 1.

Z., who has written a few witty pieces, and who, being rich and an epicure, is *running* for the Academy on the strength of his good dinners.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 518.

13. To go on; go by; pass or glide by; elapse.

Since she is living, let the time *run* on
To good or bad.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 128.

She does well and wisely
To ask the counsel of the ancient'st, madam;
Our years have *run* through many things she knows not.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 4.

How *runs* the time of day?
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

Merrily *ran* the years, seven happy years.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

14. To pass; proceed; advance; take a certain course or direction. Specifically—(*a*) To advance in a given line of change, development, growth, conduct, experience, etc.; especially, to proceed from one state to another: as, to *run* to seed; to *run* to waste; to *run* to weeds (said of land); to *run* into danger; hence, to become: as, to *run* mad: often followed by a predicate adjective, or by *in*, *into*, or *to*.

They think it strange that ye *run* not with them *to* the same excess of riot.
1 Pet. iv. 4.

At his own shadow let the thief *run* mad,
Himself himself seek every hour to kill!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 997.

We have *run*
Through ev'ry change that Fancy, at the loom
Exhausted, has had genius to supply.
Cowper, Task, ii. 607.

He *ran* headlong *into* the boisterous vices which prove fatal to so many of the ignorant and the brutal.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 13.

It is not only possible but quite probable that these last two [cows] were more influenced by the individual tendency to "*run* dry" than by the extra grain feed in the ration.
Science, XV. 24.

Hence—(*b*) To tend or incline; have a proclivity or general tendency; be favorable: as, his inclinations *run* to public life: followed by *in*, *into*, *to*, or *toward*.

That spot of spyseȝ myȝt nedeȝ sprede,
Ther such rycheȝ *to* rot [root] is *runnen*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 26.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice which the more Man's nature *runs to*, the more ought law to weed it out.
Bacon, Revenge (ed. 1887).

A man's nature *runs* either *to* herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

The temperate climates usually *run into* moderate governments, and the extremes *into* despotic power.
Swift, Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

A birthplace
Where the richness *ran to* flowers.
Browning, Paracelsus.

(*c*) To pass in thought or notice; go cursorily, as in a hasty inspection, review, or summary: as, to *run* from one topic to another; to *run* through a list or a bill: generally followed by *through* or *over*.

The eyes of the Lord *run* to and fro throughout the whole earth.
2 Chron. xvi. 9.

So of the rest, till we have quite *run through*,
And wearied all the fables of the gods.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

If I write anything on a black Man, I *run over* in my Mind all the eminent Persons in the Nation who are of that Complection.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

(*d*) To continue to think or speak of something; dwell in thought or words; harp: as, his mind or his talk *runs* continually on his troubles: followed by *on* or *upon*.

If they see a stage-play, they *run upon* that a week after.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 288.

When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly *on* the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly *on* the bad ones. *Swift.*

(*e*) To pass by slight gradations or changes; blend or merge gradually: with *into:* as, colors that *run into* one another.

Observe how system *into* system *runs.*
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 25.

(*f*) To migrate, as fish; go in a school.

Salmon *run* early in the year.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 406.

15. To have a certain direction, course, or track; extend; stretch: as, the street *runs* east and west.

The ground cloath of siluer, richly embroidered with golden Sunns, and about euery Sunne *ran* a traile of gold, imitating Indian worke.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman,* Surgery.

And thro' the field the road *runs* by
To many-tower'd Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

16. To have a certain form, tenor, or purport; be written or expressed: as, the argument *runs* as follows.

They must— . . .
For so *run* the conditions—leave those remnants
Of fool and feather that they got in France.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 24.

Once on a time (so *runs* the fable)
A country mouse, right hospitable,
Received a town mouse at his board.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 157.

That Matthew's numbers *run* with ease
Each man of common sense agrees!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

17. In *law:* (*a*) To have legal authority or effect; be in force.

It cannot be said that the Emperor's writs *run* in it except in some few settled districts.
Athenæum, No. 3068, p. 202.

The Queen's writ, it has been remarked, cannot be said to *run* in large parts of Ireland, while in every part of the United States the Federal writ is implicitly obeyed.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 793.

(*b*) To pass in connection with or as an incident to. Thus, a covenant restricting the use or enjoyment of land is said to *run* with the land, alike if the burden it imposes is to continue on the land burdened, into whatsoever hands that land passes, or if the right to claim its enforcement is to pass with the land intended to be benefited, into whosesoever hands the latter land may pass. If the covenant does not run with the land, it is merely personal, binding and benefiting only the parties to it and their personal representatives.

Covenants are said to "*run* with the land" when the liabilities and rights created by them pass to the assignees of the original parties. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 275.

18. To be current; circulate publicly. (*a*) To be in current use or circulation.

And whan that Money hathe *ronne* so longe that it begynnethe to waste, than men beren it to the Emperoures Tresorye. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 239.

Are not these the Spanish "pillar dollars"; and did they not *run* current in England as crown pieces?
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 338.

(*b*) To be publicly heard or known; be spread abroad; pass from one to another.

"What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the hathel thenne, "That all the rous [fame] *rennes* of, thurȝ ryalmes so mony?"
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 310.

There *ran* a rumor
Of many worthy fellows that were out.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 182.

One day the story *ran* that Hamilton had given way, and that the government would carry every point.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

A murmuring whisper thro' the nunnery *ran.*
Tennyson, Guinevere.

19. To keep going; be kept up; extend through a period of time; continue (used specifically of a play or other theatrical exhibition); hence, specifically, to continue so long before expiring or being paid or becoming payable: as, a subscription that has three months to *run;* the account *ran* on for a year.

She saw, with joy, the line immortal *run,*
Each sire impress'd and glaring in his son.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 99.

Learning that had *run* in the family like an heirloom!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

No question had ever been raised as to Mr. Nolan's extraction on the strength of his hooked nose, or of his name being Baruch. Hebrew names *ran* in the best Saxon families; the Bible accounted for them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose *runs.* *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

The play on this occasion . . . only *ran* three days, and then Sir John Vanbrugh produced his comedy called "The Confederacy."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 8.

20. To reach a certain pitch, extent, importance, quality, or value; hence, to average; rule.

"Bad this year, better the next."—We must take things rough and smooth as they *run.*
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

The disputes between the King and the Parliament *run* very high. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 511.

An age when Saurians *run* ridiculously small.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, iii.

In 1795 and 1796 . . . the price of wheat *ran* far beyond the statutory 54*s.*, viz., to 75*s.* the quarter.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 11.

When Barrels are sold as they *run,* the term "as they *run*" shall be understood to refer to the condition as to cooperage only.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 279.

21. To rest, as on a foundation or basis; turn; hinge.

Much upon this riddle *runs* the wisdom of the world.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 242.

It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument *runs.*
Bp. Atterbury.

22. In *music,* to perform a run or similar figure.

As when a maide, taught from her mother's wing
To tune her voyce unto a silver string,
When she should *run,* she rests; rests, when should *run.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

23. In a variety of technical uses, to go awry; make a fault; slip: as, a thread *runs* in knitting when a stitch is dropped.

A common drill may *run,* as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 524.

Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, *run* or become undone.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 360.

24. To press with numerous and urgent demands: as, to *run* upon a bank.—**25.** To keep on the move; go about continually or uneasily; be restless, as a rutting animal; be in rut.—**To cut and run.** See *cut.*—**To let run,** to allow to pass freely or easily; slacken, as a rope, cable, or the like.—**To run across,** to come across; meet by chance; fall in with: as, to *run across* a friend in London.—**To run after,** to seek after; of persons, to pursue, especially for social purposes; hence, to court the society of.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similes, to make it the clearer to itself. *Locke.*

If he wants our society, let him seek it. . . . I will not spend my hours in *running after* my neighbours.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, liii.

To run against. (*a*) To come into collision with.

This man of God had his share of suffering from some that were convinced by him, who, through prejudice or mistake, *ran against* him.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

(*b*) Same as *to run across.* (*c*) To result unfavorably or adversely to.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth against* him. *Bacon.*

Had the present war indeed *run against* us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy . . . to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison,* Present State of the War.

To run ahead of one's reckoning. See *reckoning.*—**To run amuck.** See *amuck.*—**To run at,** to assail suddenly; rush upon.

Jack Stamford would have *run at* him [Felton], but he was kept off by Mr. Nicholas. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 7.

To run at the ring. See *ring*[1].—**To run away or off with.** (*a*) To carry off in sudden or hurried flight: as, a horse *runs away with* a carriage; the mutineers *ran away with* the ship.

Now in Iames Towne they were all in combustion, the strongest preparing once more to *run away with* the Pinnace. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

(*b*) To abscond or elope with.

Now, my dear sir, between you and I, we know very well, my dear sir, that you have *run off with* this lady for the sake of her money. *Dickens,* Pickwick, x.

(*c*) To carry too far; lead beyond bounds; transport.

His desires *run away with* him through the strength and force of a lively imagination. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 27.

To run awry. See *awry.*—**To run before.** (*a*) To run from in flight; flee before: as, the troops *ran before* the enemy. (*b*) To outstrip; surpass; excel.

But the scholar *ran*
Before the master, and so far, that Bleys
Laid magic by. *Tennyson,* Coming of Arthur.

To run counter. See *counter*[3], *adv.*, 1.—**To run deep,** to swim far under water, as fish or a whale.—**To run down.** (*a*) To have its motive power exhausted; stop working: as, the clock or the musical box *ran down.* (*b*) To become weakened or exhausted; deteriorate; fall off: as, his health has *run down.*

Here was, evidently, another case of an academy having *run down,* and its operations discontinued.
Supreme Court Reporter, X. 809.

To run down a coast, to sail along it.—**To run foul of.** Same as *to fall foul of* (which see, under *foul*[1]).—**To run idle.** See *idle.*—**To run in.** (*a*) In *printing:* (1) Same as *to run on.* (2) To occupy a smaller space in type than was expected: said of copy. (*b*) In the refining of iron as followed in Yorkshire, England, to run the molten pig directly from the furnace into the refinery: distinguished from *melting down,* when the refinery is charged with unmelted pig, scrap, etc.—**To run in debt,** to incur pecuniary obligations; make a debt.

Our long stay here hath occasioned the expense of much more money than I expected, so as I am *run* much *in* Mr. Goffe's *debt.* *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 446.

To run in one's head or mind, to linger in one's memory; haunt one's mind.

These courtiers *run in my mind* still.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Heigh ho!—Though he has used me so, this fellow *runs* strangely *in my head.* I believe one lecture from my grave cousin will make me recall him.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

To run in the blood. See *blood.*—**To run into,** to run against; collide with.—**To run in trust.** See *trust.*—**To run in with.** (*a*) To agree, comply, or close with. (*b*) *Naut.,* to sail close to: as, to *run in with* the land.—**To run mad.** See *mad*[1].—**To run of (or on) a garget.** See *garget.*—**To run off with.** See *to run away with.*—**To run on.** (*a*) To keep on; continue without pause or change; especially, to keep on talking; keep up a running stream of conversation; ramble on in talking.

Even so must I *run on,* and even so stop.
What surety of the world, what hope, what stay,
When this was now a king, and now is clay?
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 67.

Even Boswell could say, with contemptuous compassion, that he liked very well to hear honest Goldsmith *run on.* "Yes, sir," said Johnson, "but he should not like to hear himself." *Macaulay,* Oliver Goldsmith.

(*b*) Specifically, in *printing,* to continue in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. (*c*) To carry on; behave in a lively, frolicsome manner; laugh and jest, as from high spirits. [Colloq.]—**To run on all fours.** See *four, n.*—**To run on pattens†.** See *patten*[2].—**To run on sorts,** in *printing,* to require an unusual or disproportionate quantity of one or more characters or types: said of copy.—**To run out.** (*a*) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or a sand-glass.

Every Tuesday I make account that I turn a great hour-glass, and consider that a week's life is *run out* since I writ. *Donne,* Letters, xx.

(*b*) To come to an end; expire: as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas. (*c*) To be wasted or exhausted: as, his money will soon *run out.*

Th' estate *runs out,* and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.
Dryden.

(*d*) To become poor by extravagance.

Had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out.* *Dryden.*

(*e*) To grow or sprout; spread exuberantly. [Prov. Eng.] (*f*†) To expatiate; run on.

She *ran out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus.
Arbuthnot.

(*g*) In *printing,* to occupy a larger space in type than was expected: said of copy.—**To run out of,** to come to the end of; run short of; exhaust.

When we had *run out of* our money, we had no living soul to befriend us. *Steele,* Guardian, No. 141.

To run over. (*a*) [*Over,* adv.] To overflow.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and *running over,* shall men give into your bosom.
Luke vi. 38.

Excessive Joys so swell'd her Soul, that she
Runs over with delicious tears.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 204.

(*b*) [*Over,* prep.] (1) To go over, examine, recapitulate, or recount cursorily.

I *ran over* their cabinet of medals [at Zurich], but do not remember to have met with any in it that are extraordinary rare.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 522).

(2) To ride or drive over: as, to *run over* a child.—**To run riot.** See *riot.*—**To run rusty.** See *rusty*[3].—**To run through,** to spend quickly; dissipate: as, he soon *ran through* his fortune.

For a man who had long ago *run through* his own money, servitude in a great family was the best kind of retirement after that of a pensioner. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, xxv.

To run together. (*a*) To mingle or blend, as metals fused in the same vessel. (*b*) In *mining,* to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable. *Ansted.* (*c*) To keep in a pod or school, as whales when one of their number has been struck.—**To run to seed.** (*a*) To shoot or spindle up, become stringy, and yield flowers, and ultimately seed, instead of developing the leaves, head, root, etc., for which they are valued: said of herbaceous plants. Such plants, if not required for seed, are pulled up and rejected as refuse.

Better to me the meanest weed
That blows upon its mountain,
The vilest herb that *runs to seed*
Beside its native fountain.
Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence—(*b*) To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; go to waste.—**To run under,** to swim under water near the surface after being struck, as a whale.—**To run up.** (*a*) [*Up,* adv.] (1) To rise; grow; increase: as, accounts *run up* very fast. (2) To draw up; shrink, as cloth when wet.

In working woollen cloths, they are, as is well known, liable to *run up* or contract in certain dimensions, becoming thicker at the same time.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 83.

(*b*) [*Up,* prep.] To count rapidly from bottom to top of in calculating, as a column of figures.—**To run upon,** to quiz; make a butt of. [U. S.]

He is a quiet, good-natured, inoffensive sort of chap, and will stand *running upon* as long as most men, but who is a perfect tiger when his passions are roused.
A. B. Longstreet, Southern Sketches, p. 137. (*Bartlett.*)

To run wide, to school at a considerable distance from the shore, or out of easy reach of the seine, as fish. [Beaufort, North Carolina.]—**To run with the machine.** See *machine.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to run. Specifically—(*a*) To cause to go at a rapid pace (especially in the gait known as the *run*), as a horse; also, to enter, as a horse, for a race; hence, colloquially, to put forward as a candidate for any prize or honor.

Beggars mounted *run* their horse to death.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 127.

It was requisite in former times for a man of fashion, . . . using the words of an old romance writer, "to *runne* horses and to approve them."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to "crack" that particular "crib" . . . and got clear off with the "swag," he . . . might have been *run* . . . for Congress in a year or two. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxvii.

(*b*) To direct the course of; cause to go or pass as by guiding, forcing, driving, thrusting, pushing, etc.: as, to *run* one's head against a wall; to *run* a train off the track; to *run* a thread through a piece of cloth; to *run* a dagger into one's arm.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they *ran* the ship aground. Acts xxvii. 41.

In peril every hour to split,
Some unknown harbour suddenly [they] must sound,
Or *run* their fortunes desp'rately on ground.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 55.

The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so *ran* her head through the glass.
Quoted in *S. Dowell's* Taxes in England, IV. 303.

(*c*) To cause to operate, work, ply, or perform the usual functions; keep in motion or operation, as a railway, a mill, or an engine: extended in the United States to the direction and management of any establishment, enterprise, or person: as, to *run* a mill, a hotel, or a school; that party is *running* the State.

The Democratic State Conventions have been largely *run* by the office-holding element. *The American*, XII. 307.

It is often said of the President that he is ruled — or, as the Americans express it, *run* — by his secretary.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 84.

A small knot of persons . . . pull the wires for the whole city, controlling the primaries, selecting candidates, "*running*" conventions.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, II. 75.

(*d*) To pour forth, as a stream; let flow; discharge; emit.

Even at the base of Pompey's statua,
Which all the while *ran* blood, great Cæsar fell.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 193.

(*e*) To melt; fuse; shape by melting and molding: as, to *run* lead or silver.

The Tonquinese understand how to *run* Metals, and are very expert in tempering the Earth wherewith they make their mould. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 70.

Hence—(*f*) To form by molding; mold; cast: as, to *run* bullets. (*g*) To cause to pass or change into a particular state; transform; cause to become.

These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me,
Will *run* me mad. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

(*h*) To extend; stretch; especially, in *surveying*, to go over, observe, and mark by stakes, bench-marks, and the like: as, to *run* parallel lines; to *run* a line of levels from one point to another; to *run* a boundary-line (that is, to mark it upon the ground in accordance with an agreement).

We . . . rounded by the stillness of the beach
To where the bay *runs* up its latest horn.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To accomplish or execute by running; hence, in general, to go through; perform; do: as, to *run* a trip or voyage; to *run* an errand.

Sesounez schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest, . . .
Bot euer *renne* restlez rengneȝȝe [courses] ther-inne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 527.

If thy wits *run* the wild-goose chase, I have done.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 75.

What course I *rune*, Mr. Beachamp desireth to doe ye same.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229.

The Prince's grandfather . . . *ran* errands for gentlemen, and lent money. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

The year
Runs his old round of dubious cheer.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To run after; pursue; chase; hunt by running down.

Alate we *ran* the deer.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Next to the still-hunt the method called "*running* buffalo" was the most fatal to the race, and the one most universally practiced. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 470.

4. To pursue in thought; trace or carry in contemplation from point to point, as back along a series of causes or of antecedents.

To *run* the world back to its first original . . . is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its punctum saliens. *Jeremy Collier.*

5. To pass rapidly along, over, through, or by; travel past or through, generally with the idea of danger or difficulty successfully overcome; hence, to break through or evade: as, to *run* the rapids; to *run* a blockade. Hence —**6.** To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; smuggle; import or export without paying duties.

Yorke had *run* his kegs of spirits ashore duty-free.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 157.

All along the coasts of Kent and Sussex, and the districts most favourably situated for *running* spirits, almost the whole of the labouring population were every now and then withdrawn from their ordinary employments to engage in smuggling adventures.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 218.

7. To be exposed to; incur: as, to *run* a hazard, a risk, or a danger.

He must have *run* the risque of the Law, and been put upon his Clergy. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

During an absence of six years, I *run* some risk of losing most of the distinction, literary and political, which I have acquired. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 310.

8. To venture; hazard; risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

9. To pierce; stab: as, to *run* a person through with a rapier.

I'll *run* him up to the hilts, as I am a soldier.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 68.

I was *run* twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a cross arrow. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

10. To sew by passing the needle through in a continuous line, generally taking a row of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, to *run* a seam; also, to make a number of such rows of stitches, in parallel lines, as in darning; hence, to darn; mend: as, to *run* stockings.—**11.** To tease; chaff; plague; nag: as, she was always teasing and *running* him. [Colloq.]—**12.** To fish in: as, to *run* a stream.—**Hard run.** See *hard.*—**Run net.** See *net*1.—**Run up,** in *bookbinding*, said of a book-back in which a fillet is run from head to tail without being mitered in each cross-band.—**To run a bead,** in *carp.* and *joinery*, to form a bead, as on the edge or angle of a board.—**To run a blockade.** See *blockade.*—**To run a levant†.** See *levant*3.—**To run a match,** to contend with another in running.—**To run and fell,** to make (as a seam) by running and felling. See *fell*1, *n.*, 2.—**To run a rig, a risk,** etc. See the nouns.—**To run down.** (*a*) In *hunting*, to chase till exhausted: as, to *run down* a stag; hence, figuratively, to pursue and overtake, as a criminal; hunt down; persecute.

Must great offenders, once escaped the crown,
Like royal harts be never more *run down?*
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 29.

My being hunted and *run down* on the score of my past transactions with regard to the family affairs is an abominably unjust and unnatural thing.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to collide with (a ship); especially, to sink (a ship) by collision. (*c*) To overthrow; overwhelm.

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times.
Bp. Berkeley.

(*d*) To depreciate; disparage; abuse.

It was Cynthio's humour to *run down* everything that was rather for ostentation than use.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

No person should be permitted to kill characters and *run down* reputations, but qualified old maids and disappointed widows. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

(*e*) To reduce in health or strength: as, he was *run down* by overwork.—**To run hard.** (*a*) To press hard in a race or other competition.

Livingstone headed the list, though Fallowfield *ran* him *hard.* *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xii.

(*b*) To urge or press importunately. [Colloq. in both uses.]—**To run in.** (*a*) In *printing:* (1) To cause to follow without break, as a word, clause, etc., after other matter in type. (2) To make room for (a small woodcut or other form of illustration) by overrunning or rearranging composed types; sometimes, conversely, the type thus arranged is said to be *run in* beside the woodcut. (*b*) To take into custody; arrest and confine; lock up, as a culprit or criminal. [Slang.]

The respectable gentleman [the consul] who in a foreign seaport town takes my part if I get *run in* by the police.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 49.

(*c*) To confine; inclose; corral: as, to *run in* cattle.—**To run into the ground,** to carry to an extreme; overdo. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To run off.** (*a*) To cause to flow out: as, to *run off* a charge of molten metal from a furnace. (*b*) *Theat.*, to move or roll off, as scenes from the stage. (*c*) In *printing*, to take impressions of; print: as, this press will *run off* ten thousand every hour; to *run off* an edition. (*d*) To tell off; repeat; count: as, he *ran off* the list or the figures from memory.—**To run on.** (*a*) In *printing*, to carry on or continue, as matter to fill up an incomplete line, without break. (*b*) *Theat.*, to move or bring upon the stage by means of wheels or rollers.

Nearly all scenes which are not raised or lowered by ropes from the "rigging-loft," or space under the roof above the stage, are mounted on wheels which enable them to be easily moved upon the stage, hence the compound verbs *run on* and run off, which are in universal use in the theatre. The word "move" is scarcely ever heard.
New York Tribune, July 14, 1889.

(*c*) In *mach.*, to start (a machine or an apparatus) by connecting it or some part of it with a prime motor, or by some other adjustment necessary to set it in motion or action.—**To run one's face.** See *face*1.—**To run one's letters.** See *letter*3.—**To run out.** (*a*) To run to completion; make an end of; exhaust: as, we had *run out* all our line.

Fly, envious Time, till thou *run out* thy race.
Milton, Ode on Time.

(*b*) To cause to depart suddenly and by force; banish: as, to *run* a thief *out* of town or camp; *run* him *out.* [Slang, U. S.] (*c*) To carry out the end of, as a warp, hawser, cable, or the like, for the purpose of mooring or warping it to any object. (*d*) To cause to project beyond the ports by advancing the muzzles by means of the side-tackles: said of guns.—**To run** (something) **over,** to hurry over; go through cursorily and hastily.

And because these praiers are very many, therefore they *run* them *ouer.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 196.

But who can *run* the British triumphs *o'er,*
And count the flames disperst on every shore?
Addison, To the King.

To run the bath, in canning fish or lobsters, to take the cans out of the first bath, prick or probe them to let out gas, and seal them up again.—**To run the foil, the gantlet, the hazard, the net.** See the nouns.—**To run the rig upon.** See *rig*3.—**To run the stage.** See the quotation.

Before the scene can be set it is necessary to *run the stage*—that is, to get everything in the line of properties, such as stands of arms, chairs and tables, and scenery, ready to be put in place. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

To run the works, in *whaling*, to try out oil.—**To run through,** in *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to remove all air-bubbles, in order to insure a casting free from the defects resulting from such bubbles: expressed also by *to flow.*—**To run to cover** or **ground.** Same as *to run to earth.*—**To run to earth.** See *earth*1.—**To run together,** to join by sewing, as the edges of stuff in making a seam.—**To run up.** (*a*) To raise in amount or value; increase by gradual additions; accumulate.

Between the middle of April and the end of May she *ran up* a bill of a hundred and five livres.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.

(*b*) To sew up with a running stitch, especially in mending; hence, to repair quickly or temporarily.

I want you to *run up* a tear in my flounce.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

(*c*) To put up, erect, or construct hastily: as, to *run up* a block of buildings.

What signifies a theatre? . . . just a side wing or two *run up*, doors in flat, and three or four scenes to be let down; nothing more would be necessary.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

Nature never *ran up* in her haste a more restless piece of workmanship. *Lamb*, My Relations.

(*d*) To execute by hanging: as, they dragged the wretch to a tree and *ran* him *up.* [Western U. S.]

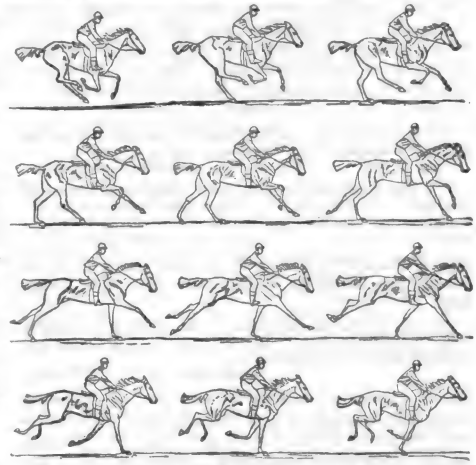
★**run**[1] (run), *n.* [Partly < ME. *rune*, *rene*, *ren*, a course, run, running, < AS. *ryne*, course, path, orbit, also flow, flux (see *rine*[3], *runnel*), partly directly from the verb: see *run*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of running.

The wyf cam lepyng inward with a *ren.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 159.

Thou mayst slide from my shoulder to my heel with no greater a *run* but my head and my neck. A fire, good Curtis. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 16.

They . . . were in the midst of a good *run*, and at some distance from Mansfield, when, his horse being found to have flung a shoe, Henry Crawford had been obliged to give up, and make the best of his way back.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxv.

Specifically—(*a*) A leaping or springing gait, of horses or other quadrupeds, consisting in most animals of an acceleration of the action of the gallop, with two, three, or



Run.—Consecutive positions, after instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.

all the feet off the ground at the same time during the stride. (*b*) In bipedal locomotion, as of man, a gait in which each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. (*c*) A race: as, the horses were matched for a *run* at Newmarket. (*d*) A chase; a hunt: as, a *run* with the hounds. (*e*) *Milit.*, the highest degree of quickness in the marching step: on the same principle as the double-quick, but with more speed.

2. A traveling or going, generally with speed or haste; a passage; a journey; a trip; also,

the conducting of a journey or passage from start to finish: as, to take a *run* to Paris; the engineer had a good *run* from the west. Seamen are said to be engaged for the *run* when they are shipped for a single trip out or homeward, or from one port to another.

3. The act of working or plying; operation; activity, as of a machine, mill, etc.; also, a period of operation, or the amount of work performed in such a period.

Of the trial on Oct. 8, Dr. W. says that, during a *run* of about 21 hours, 70 cells, of about 1,400 pounds of cane apiece, or 49 tons, were diffused, giving from 65 cells 96,140 pounds of juice. *Science*, VI. 524.

The inquiry is admissible whether sufficient current could not be stored up from the average nightly *run* of a station with a spare or extra dynamo to feed a day circuit profitably. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 138.

4. A flowing or pouring, as of a liquid; a current; a flow.

This past spring an oil-man . . . was suffocated in one of these tank-sheds while making a *run* of oil: viz., running the oil from the receiving-tank to the transportation or pipe-line company's tanks. *Science*, XII. 172.

Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing *run* of sea that I could hear from where I stood. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

5. Course; progress; especially, an observed or recorded course; succession of occurrences or chances; account: as, the *run* of events.

She hed the in and out o' the Sullivan house, and kind o' kept the *run* o' how things went and came in it. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

Even if I had had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the *run* of him. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 62.

6. Continuance in circulation, use, observance, or the like; a continued course, occurrence, or operation: as, a *run* of ill luck; the *run* of a play or a fashion.

Now (shame to Fortune!) an ill *run* at play
Blank'd his bold visage. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 113.

If the piece ["The Reformed Housebreaker"] has its proper *run*, I have no doubt but that bolts and bars will be entirely useless by the end of the season. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

It is amusing to think over the history of most of the publications which have had a *run* during the last few years. *Macaulay*, Montgomery's Poems.

7. A current of opinion; tendency of thought; prejudice.

You cannot but have already observed what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift*, To a Young Clergyman.

8. A general or extraordinary pressure or demand; specifically, a pressure on a treasury or a banking-house for payment of its obligations.

"Busy just now, Caleb?" asked the Carrier. "Why, pretty well, John. . . . There's rather a *run* on Noah's Arks at present." *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

When there was a great *run* on Gottlib's bank in '16, I saw a gentleman come in with bags of gold, and say, "Tell Mr. Gottlib there's plenty more where that come from." It stopped the *run*, gentleman—it did, indeed. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

9. *Naut.*: (*a*) The extreme after part of a ship's bottom or of the hold: opposed to *entrance*. (*b*) A trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the forecastle of a steamer to prevent the seas rushing aft. The run conducts the water overboard.—**10.** A small stream of water; a rivulet; a brook. See *rine*[1].

Out of the south-est parte of the said mountayne springeth and descendeth a lytle *ryn*. *MS. Cot. Calig.* B. viii. (*Halliwell*, under *rin*.)

"Do any of my young men know whither this *run* will lead us?" A Delaware . . . answered: "Before the sun could go his own length, the little water will be in the big." *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

11. In *base-ball*, the feat of running around all the bases without being put out. See *base-ball*.

An earned *run* is one that is made without the assistance of fielding errors—that is, in spite of the most perfect playing of the opponents. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 835.

12. In *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by both the batsmen without either being put out. See *cricket*.—**13.** Power of running; strength for running.

They have too little *run* left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

14. The privilege of going through or over; hence, free access, as to a place from which others are excluded; freedom of use or enjoyment.

There is a great Peer in our neighborhood, who gives me the *run* of his library while he is in town. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

The contractor for the working of the railway was pleased to agree that I should have the "*run* of the shops." *The Enquirer*, LXIX. 387.

15. That in or upon which anything runs or may run; especially, a place where animals may or do run, range, or move about. Compare *runway*. Specifically—(*a*) A stretch or range of pasturage, open or fenced, where cattle or sheep graze.

A wool-grower . . . could not safely venture on more than 9,000 sheep; for he might have his *run* swept by a fire any January night, and be forced to hurry his sheep down to the boiling-house. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, lix.

If the country at the far end of the *run* is well grassed it will be occupied by a flock of sheep or two. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 61.

(*b*) An extensive underground burrow, as of a mole or gopher.

The mole has made his *run*,
The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

(*c*) The play-house of a bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*. (*d*) A series of planks laid down as a surface for rollers in moving heavy objects, or as a track for wheelbarrows. (*e*) *Theat.*, an incline; a sloping platform representing a road, etc.

16. A pair of millstones.

Every plantation, however, had a *run* of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, II. 493.

17. In *music*, a rapid succession of consecutive tones constituting a single melodic figure; a division or roulade. In vocal music a run is properly sung to a single syllable.—**18.** In *mining*: (*a*) The horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor. (*b*) The direction of a vein. (*c*) A failure caused by looseness, weakness, slipping, sliding, giving way, or the like; a fault.

The working has been executed in the most irregular manner, and has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous *runs* have taken place in the mines. *Ure*, Dict., III. 294.

19. Character; peculiarities; lie.

Each . . . was entirely of the opinion that he knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbours. *The Field*, LXVII. 91.

20. The quantity run or produced at one time, as in various mechanical operations.

Where large quantities [of varnish] are required, it will always be found best to boil off the three *runs* in the boiling pot. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 65.

Woollen yarns are weighed in lengths or *runs* of 1600 yards. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 330.

21. (*a*) A herd; a number of animals moving together, as a school of fish. (*b*) The action of such a school; especially, the general movement of anadromous fish up-stream or in-shore from deep water. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—**22.** A straight net, running out at right angles to the shore, and connecting with an inner pound; a leader. See cut under *pound-net*.—**23.** In *physics*, the value of a mean division of a circle or scale in revolutions of a micrometer-scale, divisions of a level, etc. When a microscope with a micrometer is employed to read a circle or linear scale, it is convenient to have a certain whole number of revolutions equal to a mean division of the circle or scale, and the amount by which the division exceeds or falls short of that whole number of revolutions, expressed in circular or linear measure, is called the *error of runs*, or, loosely, the *run*. It is taken as positive when the circle- or scale-division is greater than the intended whole number of turns.—**By the run**, suddenly; quickly; all at once; especially, by a continuous movement: said of a fall, descent, and the like: as, the wall came down *by the run*.—**Earned run**. See quotation under def. 11, above.—**Home run**, in *base-ball*, a continuous circuit of the bases made by a batsman as a consequence of a hit, and not due to any fielding errors of the opponents.—**In or at the long run**, after a long course of experience; at length; as the ultimate result of long trial.

I might have caught him [a trout] *at the long-run*, for so I use always to do when I meet with an overgrown fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 115.

I am sure always, *in the long run*, to be brought over to her way of thinking. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

Often it is seen that great changes which *in the long-run* turn to the good of the community bring suffering and grievous loss on their way to many an individual. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 129.

Run to clear, in *lumber-manuf.*, the proportion of clear sawed lumber in the output of a plant, or in the lumber-product of a quantity of logs when sawed: opposed to *run to culls*, which is the proportion of culls or defective pieces.—**Strawberry run**, a run of fish in the season of the year when strawberries are ripe. Compare *dandelion fleet*, vessels sailing when dandelions are in bloom. [Local, U. S.]—**The common run** (or, simply, **the run**), that which passes under observation as most usual or common; the generality.

In *the common run* of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 287.

To get the run upon, to turn the joke upon; turn into ridicule. [U. S.]

run[1] (run), *p. a.* [Pp. of *run*[1], *v.*] **1.** Liquefied; melted: as, *run* butter. See *butter*[1]. [Colloq.]—**2.** Smuggled ashore or landed secretly; contraband: as, *run* brandy; a *run* cargo. [Colloq.]

She boasted of her feats in diving into dark dens in search of *run* goods, charming things—French warranted—that could be had for next to nothing. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxv. (*Davies.*)

3. Having migrated or made a run, as a fish; having come up from the sea. Compare *run-fish*.

Your fish is strong and active, fresh *run*, as full soon you see. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 341.

run[2], *n.* See *runn*.

runabout (run′a-bout″), *n.* **1.** A gadabout; a ★vagabond.

A *runne-about*, a skipping French-man. *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 1.

2. Any light open wagon, or automobile, for ready and handy use.

runagate (run′a-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *runnagate*; a corruption of E. *renegade* (< ME. *renegat*), confused with *run* (ME. *renne*) *a gate*, i. e., 'run on the way,' and perhaps with *runaway*: see *renegate*, *renegade*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Renegade; apostate.

To this Mahomet succeeded his sonne called Amurathes. He ordeyned first the Ianissaryes, *runnagate* Christians, to defend his person. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

He [William Tyndale, the translator of the Scriptures] was a *runagate* friar living in foreign parts, and seems to have been a man of severe temper and unfortunate life. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. Wandering about; vagabond.

Where they dare not with their owne forces to inuade, they basely entertaine the traitours and vacabonds of all Nations; seeking by those and by their *runnagate* Jesuits to winne parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 174.

II. *n.* **1.** A renegade; an apostate; hence, more broadly, one who deserts any cause; a turncoat.

He . . . letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxviii. 6.

Traitor, no king, that seeks thy country's sack,
The famous *runagate* of Christendom! *Peele*, Edward I.

Hence, hence, ye slave! dissemble not thy state,
But henceforth be a turncoat, *runagate*. *Marston*, Satires, i. 122.

2. One who runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Dido I am, unless I be deceiv'd.
And must I rave thus for a *runagate*?
Must I make ships for him to sail away?
Marlowe and Nash, Dido, Queen of Carthage, v. 1. 265.

Thus chaind in wretched servitude doth live
A *runagate*, and English fugitive. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. A runabout; a vagabond; a wanderer.

He now cursed Cain from the earth, to be a *runagate* and wanderer thereon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

A vagabond and straggling *runnagate*; . . .
That vagrant exile, that vile bloody Cain. *Drayton*, Queen Isabel to Rich. II.

runaway (run′a-wā″), *n.* and *a.* [< *run*[1] + *away*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who flees or departs; a fugitive; a deserter.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 405.

My son was born a freeman; this, a slave
To beastly passions, a fugitive
And *run-away* from virtue. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 2.

The night hath plaid the swift-foot *runne-away*. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 21).

2. A running away, as by a horse when breaking away from control and bolting.

If the driver is standing against one of the ultra-sloping driving cushions, a *runaway* will be found impossible. *New York Tribune*, May 11, 1890.

3. One who runs in the public ways; one who roves or rambles about.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That *runaways'* eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms untalk'd of and unseen. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 6.

II. *a.* **1.** Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from control; defying or overcoming restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

Shakspeare . . . was a *runaway* youth, . . . who obtained his living in London by holding horses at the door of the theatre for those who went to the play. *E. Everett*, Orations, I. 319.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away or eloping.

We are told that Miss Michell's guardian would not consent to his ward's marriage [with Bysshe Shelley], that it was a *runaway* match, and that the wedding was celebrated in London by the parson of the Fleet. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 3.

runcation† (rung-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *runcatio(n-)*, a weeding, weeding out, < *runcare* (> It. *roncare*), weed.] The act of weeding. *Evelyn*, Sylva, 10.

runch (runch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The charlock, *Brassica arvensis;* also, the wild radish (jointed charlock), *Raphanus Raphanistrum.* [Prov. Eng.]

runch-balls (runch′bâlz), *n.* Dried charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

Runcina (run-sī′nă), *n.* [NL., < L. *Runcina*, a rural goddess presiding over weeding, < *runcare*, weed: see *runcation.*] The typical genus of *Runcinidæ*. *Pelta* is a synonym.

runcinate (run′si-nāt), *a.* [= F. *ronciné*, < NL. *runcinatus*, < L. *runcina*, a plane, = Gr. *ῥυκάνη*, a plane. Cf. *rugine.*] In *bot.*, irregularly saw-toothed or pinnately incised, with the lobes or teeth hooked backward: said chiefly of leaves, as those of the dandelion.



Runcinate Leaf of *Taraxacum* (dandelion).

Runcinidæ (run-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Runcina* + *-idæ.*] A family of notaspidean nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Runcina*. They have a distinct mantle, no tentacles, three or four branchial leaflets, and triserial lingual teeth. They mostly inhabit the European seas.

runcival†, *n.* See *rounceval.*

rund (rund), *n.* A dialectal form of *rand*[1].

rundale (run′dāl), *n.* [< *run* + *dale.*] A form of joint occupation of land, characterized by dividing it into small strips or patches, a number of which, not contiguous to each other, are occupied and cultivated by each of the joint owners. *N. E. D.*

The . . . prevalence of *rundale* holdings in parts of the country. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 101.

rundle[1], **rundel** (run′dl, -del), *n.* [A var. of *runnel.*] 1†. A small stream: same as *runnel.*

The river is enriched with many goodly brookes, which are maintained by an infinit number of small *rundles* and pleasant springs. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 116.

2. A moat with water in it. *Halliwell.*

rundle[2] (run′dl), *n.* [A var. of *roundel*, *rondel*[2]. Hence *rundlet*, *runlet*, q. v.] 1†. A circular line or path; a ring; an orbit.

Euery of the Planettes are carried in their *rundels* or circles by course. *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. xlviii.

2. Something disposed in circular form; a circular or encircling arrangement; specifically, a peritrochium.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled "axis in peritrochio," consists of an axis or cylinder having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned about. *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Magick.

3†. A ball.

An other Serpent hath a *rundle* on his Taile like a Bell, which also ringeth as it goeth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 559.

4. A rung of a ladder; a round.—5. That part of a capstan round which a rope is wound in heaving.—6. One of the bars of a lantern-wheel; a rung.

rundled† (run′dld), *a.* [< *rundle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Round; circular. *Chapman.*

rundlet, runlet[2] (rund′let, run′let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rundelet*, *roundlet;* < OF. **rondelet*, dim. of *rondele*, *rondelle*, a little tun or barrel, a round shield, etc.: see *rundle*[2]. Cf. *roundelay.*] A small barrel; a unit of capacity, equal, according to statutes of 1439 and 1483, to 18½ gallons, but in modern times usually reckoned at 18 gallons. The often-repeated statement that the rundlet varies from 3 to 20 gallons appears to be a blunder.

Roundlet, a certayne measure of wine, oyle, &c., containing 18½ gallons; an. 1. Rich. III. cap. 13; so called of his roundness. *Minsheu.*

Of wine and oyl the *rundlet* holdeth 18½ gallons. *Recorde*, Grounde of Artes.

A catch or pinck no capabler than a *rundler* [read *rundlet*] or washing bowle. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

Would you drink a cup of sack, father? here stand some with *runlets* to fill it out. *The Great Frost* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 85).

It were good to set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer . . . to see whether it will ripen and sweeten. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 898.

A stoup of sack, or a *runlet* of Canary. *Scott.*

rune[1] (rön), *n.* [= F. *rune* = G. *rune* (LL. *runa*), a rune, a mod. book-form representing the AS. and Scand. word *rūn*, a letter, a writing, lit. a secret, mystery, secret or confidential speech, counsel (a letter being also called *rūnstæf* (= Icel. *rūnastafr*), a letter, < *rūn*, mystery, + *stæf*, staff; cf. *bōcstæf*, a letter: see *book*), = Icel. *rūne* = Sw. *runa* = Dan. *rune*, a letter, rune (applied to the old Northern alphabet, and sometimes to the Latin), = OHG. *runa*, a secret, counsel, MHG. *rune*, a whisper, = Goth. *rūna*, a secret, mystery, counsel. Cf. Ir. Gael. *rūn*, a secret, mystery, craft, deceit, purpose, intention, desire, love, etc., = W. *rhin*, a secret, charm, virtue. The E. form descended from the AS. is *roun*, *round*, whisper: see *roun*, *round*[2].] 1. A letter or character used by the peoples of northern Europe from an early period to the eleventh century; in the plural, the ancient Scandinavian alphabets, believed to be derived from a Greek source; especially, the letters carved on stones, weapons, etc., found in Scandinavia, Scotland, and Ireland. Runes are found in almost all the maritime parts of Europe.



Runes.—Part of runic cross at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.



Runes.—Runic alphabet, from MSS. at Friesengen and St. Gallen (9th century).

The somewhat similar Scandinavian "tree *runes*," which were a sort of cryptograms, constructed on the plan of indicating, by the number of branches on the tree, the place occupied in the Futhorc by the corresponding ordinary *rune*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 226.

Odhinn taught mankind the great art of *runes*, which means both writing and magic, and many other arts of life. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, vii. 337.

2. A short mystic sentence embodying the wisdom of the old Northern philosophers.

Of the Troll of the Church they sing the *rune*
By the Northern Sea in the harvest moon.
Whittier, Kallundborg Church.

3. A secret; mystery; obscure saying.

For wise he was, and many curious arts,
Postures of *runes*, and healing herbs he knew.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, i.

4. Early rimes or poetry expressed, or which might be expressed, in runic characters.—5. Any song, poem, verse, or the like, which is mystically or obscurely expressed.

For Nature beats in perfect tune,
And rounds with rhyme her every *rune*.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

rune[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *rine*[1], *run*[1].

runecraft (rön′kräft), *n.* Knowledge of runes; skill in deciphering runic characters.

Modern Swedish *runecraft* largely depends upon his [Dybeck's] many and valuable publications. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

runed (rönd), *a.* [< *rune*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bearing runes; inscribed with runes.

The middenstead from which a leaden bulla of Archdeacon Boniface and a *runed* ivory comb, to mention nothing else, have been obtained. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 50.

runer (rö′nėr), *n.* [< *rune*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *rounder*[2].] A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

The Gothic *Runers*, to gain and establish the credit and admiration of their rhymes, turned the use of them very much to incantations and charms. *Sir W. Temple*, Of Poetry.

runesmith (rön′smith), *n.* A worker at runes. [Rare.]

No one has workt with more zeal than Richard Dybeck of Stockholm; no one has publisht half so many Runic stones, mostly in excellent copies, as that energetic *runesmith*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

rune-stone (rön′stōn), *n.* A stone having runic inscriptions.

run-fish (run′fish), *n.* A salmon on its way to the sea after spawning. *Sir J. Richardson.*

rung[1] (rung), *n.* [Formerly also *reng;* < ME. *rong*, < AS. *hrung*, a rod or bar (found only once, with ref. to a wagon), = MD. *ronge*, *ronghe*, the beam of a plow or of a wagon, D. *rong*, a rundle, = MLG. LG. *runge* = OHG. *runga*, MHG. G. *runge*, a short thick piece of iron or wood, a pin, bolt, = Icel. *röng*, a rib of a ship, = Goth. *hrugga*, a staff; cf. Ir. *ronga*, a rung, joining spar, = Gael. *rong*, a joining spar, rib of a boat, staff (perhaps < E.). The OSw. *rangr*, *vrängr*, pl. *vränger*, sides of a vessel (> F. *varangue*, Sp. *varenga*, sides of a vessel), seems to be of diff. origin, connected with Sw. *vränga*, Dan. *vrange*, twist, and with E. *wring* (pp. *wrung*).] 1. A rod or bar; a heavy staff; hence, a cudgel; a club. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Than up scho gat ane mekle *rung*,
And the gudman maid to the doir.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 121).

Till slap come in an unco loon
An wi' a *rung* decide it.
Burns, Does Haughty Gaul Invasion Threat?

Specifically—2. A round or step of a ladder.

Thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye, . . .
And leith a laddre there-to, of lesynges aren the *ronges*,
And feccheth away my floures sumtyme afor bothe myn eyhen. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 44.

His owene hande made laddres three
To clymber by the *ronges* [var. *renges*] and the stalkes,
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

There have been brilliant instances of persons stepping at once on to the higher *rungs* of the ladder [of success] in virtue of their audacity and energy. *Bryce*, American Commonwealth, II. 76.

3. One of the bars of a windmill-sail.—4. A spoke or bar of a wallower or lantern-wheel; a rundle.—5. *Naut.*: (*a*) One of the projecting handles of a steering-wheel. (*b*) A floor-timber in a ship.

rung[2]. Preterit and past participle of *ring*[2].

rung[3] (rung), *p. a.* [Prop. *ringed*, < *ring*[1]; erroneously conformed to *rung*[2], pp. of *ring*[2].] Ringed; having a ring through the snout, as a hog. [Prov. Eng.]

A cramp-ring
Will be reward enough; to wear like those
That hang their richest jewels in their nose,
Like a *rung* bear or swine.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxxvii.

rung-head (rung′hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper end of a floor-timber

runic (rö′nik), *a.* [= F. *runique* = Sp. *rúnico* = Pg. It. *runico*, < NL. *runicus*, < *runa*, a rune: see *rune*[1].] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or characteristic of runes.

Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of *Runic* rhyme. *Poe*, The Bells.

No graven line,
Nor Druid mark, nor *Runic* sign
Is left me here. *Whittier*, The Norsemen.

2. Inscribed with runes.

Thinking of his own Gods, a Greek
In pity and mournful awe might stand
Before some fallen *Runic* stone—
For both were faiths, and both are gone.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

3. Resembling in style the work of the early civilization of the north of Europe.

Three brooches, reproductions of *Runic* art. *Rev. C. Boutell*, Art Jour., 1867.

Runic knots, a form of interlaced ornament occurring in jewels and the like of early Teutonic manufacture.—**Runic wand, brooch**, etc., names given to articles found inscribed with runic characters: the inscriptions are considered generally to give the owner's and maker's name, or the like.

runish†, **runishly**†. Obsolete forms of *rennish*, *rennishly.*

runkle (rung′kl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *runkled*, ppr. *runkling.* [< ME. *rounclen;* a form of *wrunkle*, var. of *wrinkle:* see *wrunkle*, *wrinkle.* The *w* is lost as in *root*[2].] To wrinkle; crease. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Than waxes his gast seke and sare,
And his face *rouncles*, ay mare & mare.
Specimens of Early English (ed. Morris and Skeat), [II. x. 773.

Gin ye'll go there, yon *runkl'd* pair,
We will get famous laughin'
At them this day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

run-lace (run′lās), *n.* Lace made by embroidering with the needle upon a réseau ground. It has been in fashion at different times, and was made especially in England in the eighteenth century.

runlet[1] (run′let), *n.* [< *run*[1], a stream, + dim. suf. *-let.* Cf. *runnel.*] A little rivulet or stream; a runnel.

And the *runlet* that murmurs away [seems]
To wind with a murmur of wo.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Orson and Ellen, iv.

The biographer, especially of a literary man, need only mark the main currents of tendency, without being officious to trace out to its marshy source every *runlet* that has cast in its tiny pitcherful with the rest. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 255.

And *runlets* babbling down the glen. *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

runlet[2], *n.* See *rundlet.*

run-man (run′man), *n.* A runaway or deserter from a ship of war. [Eng.]

runn (run), *n.* [Also *run*, *ran*, *rann;* Hind. *rān*, a waste tract, a wood, forest.] In India, a tract of sand-flat or salt-bog, which is often covered

by the tides or by land floods: as, the *Runn* of Cutch.

runnel (run′el), *n.* [Also dial. *rundle*, *rundel*, *rindle*, *rindel*; < ME. *runel*, *rinel*, a streamlet, < AS. *rynel*, a running stream (cf. *rynel*, a runner, messenger, courier), dim. of *ryne*, a stream, < *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1] and *rine*[3].] A rivulet or small brook.

The *Rinels* of red blode ran doun his chekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7506.

As a trench the little valley was,
To catch the *runnels* that made green its grass.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 9.

A willow Pleiades, . . .
Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,
Stiffened in coils and *runnels* down the bank.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

★**runner** (run′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *runnere*, *rennere* (= MHG. *rennore*, *renner*); < *run*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which runs. Specifically—(*a*) A person who or an animal which moves with the gait called a *run*, as in a running-match or race.

Forspent with toil, as *runners* with a race.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 1.

(*b*) One who is in the act of running, as in any game or sport.

The other side are scouting and trying to put him out, either by hitting the batsman (or *runner*) as he is running, or by sending the ball into the hole, which is called grounding. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 69.

(*c*) One who frequents or runs habitually to a place.

And fle farre from besy tungges as bytter as gall,
And *rynnars* to howsis wher good ale is.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

(*d*) A runaway; a fugitive; a deserter.

Let us score their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind:
'Tis sport to maul a *runner*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 14.

If I finde any more *runners* for Newfoundland with the Pinnace, let him assuredly looke to ariue at the Gallows.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 229.

(*e*) One who risks or evades dangers, impediments, or legal restrictions, as in blockade-running or smuggling; especially, a smuggler.

By merchants I mean fair traders, and not *runners* and trickers, as the little people often are that cover a contraband trade. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 490. (*Davies.*)

(*f*) An operator or manager, as of an engine or a machine.

Every locomotive *runner* should . . . have an exact knowledge of the engine intrusted to him, and a general knowledge of the nature and construction of steam engines generally. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 547.

There are two classes of *runners*, and a second-class man must run an engine two years before he can be promoted to first-class. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 349.

(*g*) One who goes about on any sort of errand; a messenger; specifically, in Great Britain and in the courts of China, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff; in the United States, one whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, etc.

A somonour is a *rennere* up and doun
With mandementz for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townes ende.
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 19.

Runner [of a gaming-house], one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out. *Bailey*, 1731.

He was called the Man of Peace on the same principle which assigns to constables, Bow-street *runners*, and such like, who carry bludgeons to break folk's heads, and are perpetually and officially employed in scenes of riot, the title of peace-officers. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, iii.

For this their *runners* ramble day and night,
To drag each lurking deep to open light.
Crabbe, The Newspaper (Works, I. 181).

"It's the *runners!*" cried Brittles, to all appearance much relieved. "The what?" exclaimed the doctor, aghast in his turn. "The Bow Street officers, sir," replied Brittles. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxx.

(*h*) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (*i*) A running stream; a run.

When they [trout] are going up the *runners* to spawn.
The Field, LXVI. 560.

(*j*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Cursores* or *Brevipennes*. (*k*) *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the cursorial orthopterous insects; the cockroaches. See *Cursoria*. (*l*) A carangoid fish, the leather-jacket, *Elagatis pinnulatus*.

2. In *bot.*, a slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; also, a plant that spreads by such creeping stems. Compare *run*[1], *v. i.*, 10.

In every root there will be one *runner* which hath little buds on it. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

3. In *mach.*: (*a*) The tight pulley of a system of fast-and-loose pulleys. (*b*) In a grinding-mill, the stone which is turned, in distinction from the fixed stone, or bedstone. See cuts under *mill*[1], 1.

And somtimes whirling, on an open hill,
The round-flat *runner* in a roaring mill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

(*c*) In a system of pulleys, a block which moves, as distinguished from a block which is held in a fixed position. Also called *running block*. See cut under *pulley*. (*d*) A single rope rove through a movable block, having an eye or thimble in the end of which a tackle is hooked.

There are . . . all kinds of Shipchandlery necessaries, such as blocks, tackles, *runners*, etc.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 147. (*Davies.*)

4. In *saddlery*, a loop of metal, leather, bone, celluloid, ivory, or other material, through which a running or sliding strap or rein is passed: as, the *runners* for the gag-rein on the throat-latch of a bridle or head-stall.—**5.** In *optical-instrument making*, a convex cast-iron support for lenses, used in shaping them by grinding.

The cast-iron *runner* is heated just sufficiently to melt the cement, and carefully placed upon the cemented backs of the lenses. *Ure*, Dict., III. 106.

6. That part of anything on which it runs or slides: as, the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or a skate.

The sleds, although so low, rest upon narrow *runners*, and the shafts are attached by a hook.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 35.

7. In *molding:* (*a*) A channel cut in the sand of a mold to allow melted metal to run from the furnace to the space to be filled in the mold.

The crucibles charged with molten steel direct from the melting-holes pour their contents into one of the *runners*.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 427.

(*b*) The small mass of metal left in this channel, which shows, when the mold is removed, as a projection from the casting. See *jet*[1], 4 (*b*).—**8.** In *bookbinding*, the front board of the plow-press, used in cutting edges. [Eng.]—**9.** *pl.* In *printing:* (*a*) The friction-rollers in the ribs of a printing-press, on which the bed slides to and from impression. [Eng.] (*b*) A line of corks put on a form of type to prevent the inking-rollers from sagging, and over-coloring the types. [Eng.]—**10.** The slide on an umbrella-stick, to which the ribs or spreaders are pivoted.—**11.** In *gunpowder-manuf.*, same as *runner-ball*.—**12.** In *iron-founding*, *soda-manuf.*, and other industries in which fusion is a necessary operation, a congealed piece of metal or material which in the molten state has run out of a mold or receptacle, and become waste until remelted.—**13.** In *rope-making*, a steel plate having three holes concentrically arranged, and used to separate the three yarns in laying up (twisting) a rope. The yarns are passed through the holes, and the plate is kept at a uniform distance from the junction of the twisted and untwisted parts, rendering the twist uniform.

14. A market-vessel for the transportation of fish, oysters, etc.—**Brook-runner.** Same as *velvet runner*.—**Double-runner.** Same as *bob-sled*.—**Runner of a trawl.** See *trawl*.—**Scarlet runner,** the scarlet-flowered form of the Spanish bean, *Phaseolus multiflorus*, native in South America: a common high-twining ornamental plant with showy, casually white blossoms. Also called *scarlet bean*.—**Velvet runner,** the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*: so called from its stealthy motions. [Local, British.]

runner-ball (run′ėr-bâl), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a disk of hard wood used to crush the mill-cake through a sieve in preparing it for the press.

runner-stick (run′ėr-stik), *n.* In *founding*, a cylindrical or conical piece of wood extending upward from the pattern and having the sand of the cope packed about it. When withdrawn, it leaves a channel called the *runner* leading to the interior of the mold.

runnet (run′et), *n.* A dialectal form of *rennet*[1].

running (run′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *run*[1], *v.*]

★**1.** The act of one who or that which runs.—**2.** Specifically, the act of one who risks or evades dangers or legal restrictions, as in *running* a blockade or smuggling.

It was hoped that the extensive smuggling that prevailed would be mitigated by heavy penalties, which were now imposed upon custom-house officers for neglect of duty in preventing the *running* of brandy.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 216.

3. The action of a whale after being struck by the harpoon, when it swims but does not sound.—**4.** In *racing*, etc., power, ability, or strength to run; hence, staying power.

He thinks I've *running* in me yet; he sees that I'll come out one of these days in top condition.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, xli.

He [Kingston] was not only full of *running* throughout the race, but finished second, and just as strong as Hanover. *New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

5. The ranging of any animals, particularly in connection with the rut, or other actions of the breeding season: also used attributively: as, the *running* time of salmon or deer.

The history of the buffalo's daily life and habits should begin with the "*running* season."
Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 415.

6. In *organ-building*, a leakage of the air in a wind-chest into a channel so that a pipe is sounded when its digital is depressed, although its stop is not drawn; also, the sound of a pipe thus sounded. Also called *running of the wind*.—**7.** That which runs or flows; the quantity run: as, the first *running* of a still, or of cider at the mill.

And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly *running* could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

It [Glapthorne's work] is exactly in flavour and character the last not sprightly *runnings* of a generous liquor.
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Lit., xi.

8. Course, direction, or manner of flowing or moving.

All the rivers in the world, though they have divers risings and divers *runnings*, . . . do at last find and fall into the great ocean. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 47.

In the running, out of the running, competing or not competing in a race or other contest; hence, qualified or not qualified for such a contest, or likely or not likely to take part in or to succeed in it. [Colloq.]—**Running off,** in *founding*, the operation of opening the tap-hole in a blast-furnace, so that the metal can flow through the channels to the molds.—**To make good one's running,** to run as well as one's rival; keep abreast with others; prove one's self a match for a rival.

The world had esteemed him when he first *made good his running* with the Lady Fanny.
Trollope, Small House at Allington, ii.

To make the running, to force the pace at the beginning of a race, by causing a second-class horse to set off at a high speed, with the view of giving a better chance to a staying horse of the same owner.

Ben Caunt was to *make the running* for Haphazard.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxvi.

To take up the running, to go off at full speed from a slower pace; take the lead; take the most active part in any undertaking.

But silence was not dear to the heart of the honourable John, and so he *took up the running*.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, v.

★**running** (run′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *run*[1], *v.*] **1.** That runs; suited for running, racing, etc. See *run*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*).

A concourse . . . of noblemen and gentlemen meet together, in mirth, peace, and amity, for the exercise of their swift *running*-horses, every Thursday in March. The prize they run for is a silver and gilt cup, with a cover, to the value of seven or eight pounds.
Butcher, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 103.

In the reign of Edward III. the *running* horses purchased for the king's service were generally estimated at twenty marks, or thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence each. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 104.

Specifically, in *zoöl.*, cursorial; gressorial; ambulatory; not salient or saltatory.

2†. Capable of moving quickly; movable; mobilized.

The Indians did so annoy them by sudden assaults out of the swamps, etc., that he was forced to keep a *running* army to be ready to oppose them upon all occasions.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 117.

3. Done, made, taken, etc., in passing, or while hastening along; hence, cursory; hasty; speedy.

The fourth Summer [A. D. 82], Domitian then ruling the Empire, he spent in settling and confirming what the year before he had travail'd over with a *running* Conquest. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

When you step but a few doors off to tattle with a wench, or take a *running* pot of ale, . . . leave the street door open. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

4. Cursive, as manuscript: as, *running* hand (see below).—**5.** Proceeding in close succession; without intermission: used in a semi-adverbial sense after nouns denoting periods of time: as, I had the same dream three nights *running*.

How would my Lady Ailesbury have liked to be asked in a parish church for three Sundays *running*?
Walpole, Letters, II. 334.

Legislation may disappoint them fifty times *running*, without at all shaking their faith in its efficiency.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 422.

6. Continuous; unintermittent; persistent.

The click-click of her knitting-needles is the *running* accompaniment to all her conversation.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, i.

7. In *bot.*, repent or creeping by runners, as the strawberry. See *runner*, 2.—**Running banquet†.** See *banquet*, 3.—**Running block.** See *block*[1], 11.—**Running board.** (*a*) A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive. (*b*) A horizontal board along the ridge of a box freight-car or the side of an oil-car, to form a passage for the trainmen.—**Running bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Running bowline,** a bowline-knot made round a part of the same rope, so as to make a noose.—**Running bowsprit.** See *bowsprit*.—**Running buffalo-clover,** an American clover, *Trifolium stoloniferum*, closely related to *T. reflexum*, the buffalo-clover, but spreading by runners.—**Running days,** a chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, etc., including Sundays, and not therefore limited to working-days.—**Running dustman.** See *dustman*.—**Running fight,** a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—

Running fire. See *fire*.—**Running footman**†. See *footman*, 3.—**Running hand**, the style of handwriting or penmanship in which the letters are formed without lifting the pen from the paper.—**Running head.** See *head*, 13.—**Running knot**, a knot made in such a way as to form a noose which tightens as the rope is pulled on.—**Running lights**, the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise, in order to guard against collision when under way. They are a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side. If the vessel is under steam, a bright white light is also hoisted at the foremast-head; a vessel towing another carries two white lights at the foremast-head.—**Running myrtle.** See *myrtle*.—**Running ornament**, any ornament in which the design is continuous, in intertwined or flowing



Running Ornament.—Medieval Architectural Sculpture.

lines, as in many medieval moldings carved with foliage, etc.—**Running patterer.** See *patterer*.—**Running pine.** See *Lycopodium*.—**Running rigging.** See *rigging*[2].—**Running stationer.** See *stationer*.—**Running swamp-blackberry**, *Rubus hispidus*, an almost herbaceous species, with short flowering shoots, bearing a fruit of a few sour grains, and with long and slender prickly runners.—**Running title**, in *printing*, a descriptive headline put continuously at the top of pages of type. Also called *running head-line*.—**Running toad.** Same as *natterjack*.

running (run′ing), *prep.* [Prop. ppr., with *on* or *toward* understood. Cf. *rising, p. a.*, 3, in a somewhat similar use.] Approaching; going on. [Colloq.]

> I hae been your gudwife
> These nine years, *running* ten.
> *Laird of Wariestoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 112).

running-gear (run′ing-gēr), *n.* 1. The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, as distinguished from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive.—2. Same as *running rigging*. See *rigging*[2].

runningly (run′ing-li), *adv.* Continuously; without pause or hesitation.

> Played I not off-hand and *runningly*,
> Just now, your masterpiece, hard number twelve?
> *Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

running-rein (run′ing-rān), *n.* A driving-rein which is passed over pulleys on the headstall to give it increased freedom of motion. Such reins are sometimes passed over sheaves on the bit, and made to return up the cheek, in order to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-roll (run′ing-rōl), *n.* In *plate-glass manuf.*, a metal cylinder used to spread the plastic glass over the casting-table.

running-string (run′ing-string), *n.* A cord, tape, or braid passed through an open hem at the top of a bag or anything which it is desirable to draw tight at pleasure.

running-thrush (run′ing-thrush), *n.* A disease in the feet of horses. See *thrush*[2].

running-trap (run′ing-trap), *n.* A depressed U-shaped section in a pipe, which allows the free passage of fluid, but always remains full whatever the state of the pipe, so that it forms a seal against the passage of gases.

runniont, *n.* Same as *ronion*.

runologist (rō-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *runology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in runology; a student of runic remains.

> The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists* holds that the Runic Futhork of twenty-four letters is derived from the Latin alphabet as it existed in the early days of imperial Rome. *Athenæum*, June 28, 1879, p. 818.

runology (rō-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *runa*, rune, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of runes.

> Of late, however, great progress has been made in *runology*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

run-out (run′out), *n.* The extent of a run of fish: as, the *run-out* reaches 20 miles. *J. W. Milner*. [Lake Michigan.]

runrig (run′rig), *n.* [< *run*[1] + *rig*[1].] A ridge or rig (that is, a strip of ground) in land so divided that alternate rigs belong to different owners; hence, the system of land-holding by alternate rigs; rundale (which see).

> We may assume that wherever in Ireland the land was cultivated in modern times according to the rundale or *runrig* system, the custom arose from the previous existence of co-partnerships.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clix.

> The face of a hill-side in Derbyshire was laid out in strips of garden land with ridges of turf dividing. These the holders of the land called "rigs"; the long narrow ones *run-rigs*; and one, wide, which intersected the rise at a right angle, the "cart-rig."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 374.

Runrig lands, in Scotland and Ireland, lands held by ★runrig.

runt[1] (runt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ront*; a dial. word, perhaps orig. a var. of *rind*, a Sc. form (= D. *rund* = G. *rind*) of *rither, rother*: see *rother*[2]. The later senses may be of different origin.] 1. A young ox or cow; a steer or heifer; also, a stunted ox or cow, or other under-sized animal; one below the usual size and strength of its kind; especially, the smallest or weakest one of a litter of pigs or puppies. Compare def. 4.

> *Giouénco*, a steere, a *runt*, a bullocke, a yeereling, a weanling. *Florio.*

> They say she has mountains to her marriage,
> She 's full of cattle, some two thousand *runts*.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

> He was mounted on a little *runt* of a pony, so thin and woe-begone as to be remarkable among his kind.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 909.

Hence—2. A short, stockish person; a dwarf.

> This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure, that he might be looked upon as a member of this new-erected society [The Short Club]. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

3†. A rude, ill-bred person, a boor or hoiden.

> Before I buy a bargain of such *runts*,
> I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, v. 2.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons. A single bird may weigh as much as 2½ pounds.

> There are tame and wild pigeons; and of the tame, there be . . . *runts*, and carriers and croppers.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 112.

> While the *runt* is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs, by the contrariness which characterizes our fancier it is the name given to the largest and most robust among pigeons. *The Century*, XXXII. 107.

5. A stump of underwood; also, the dead stump of a tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. The stalk or stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> For lapfu's large o' gospel kail
> Shall fill thy crib in plenty,
> An' *runts* of grace the pick an' wale,
> No gi'en by way o' dainty,
> But ilka day.
> *Burns*, The Ordination.

runt[2] (runt), *n.* [A var. of *rump*.] The rump. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

runteet, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A disk of shell used as an ornament by the Indians of Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

> The boy wears a necklace of *runtees*.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 5.

runty (run′ti), *a.* [< *runt*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Stunted; dwarfish; little. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> A brood of half-grown chickens picking in the grass, . . . and a *runty* pig tied to a "stob," were the only signs of thrift. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIII. 696.

2. Boorish; surly; rude. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

run-up (run′up), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the act of putting on a line, in finishing, by means of a roll running along the side of the back from the top to the bottom of the book.

★**runway** (run′wā), *n.* The path or track over which anything runs; a passageway. Specifically—(*a*) The bed of a stream of water. (*b*) The beaten track of deer or other animals; a trail. Also *runaway*.

> The line of mounds overlooks the Grant river to the north, and Snake Hollow or Potosi to the south, and has a commanding position. It may have been used as an elevated *runway* or graded road designed for the pursuit of game.
> *Amer. Antiquarian*, XI. 385.

> Oftentimes drivers go out with dogs and make a wide circuit, while the hunters post themselves along the *runways* or beaten trails of the deer.
> *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 431.

(*c*) A path made by domestic animals in going to and from an accustomed place of feeding, watering, etc. (*d*) In *lumbering*, a trough or channel on the surface of a declivity, down which logs are slid or run in places more or less inaccessible to horses or oxen. (*e*) One of the ways in the casing of a window for vertically sliding sashes. (*f*) *Theat.*, in the setting of scenery, a path or road, as upon a mountain-side or the face of a rock.

> If there is a "*runway*," which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of "Die Walküre," . . . it is "built" by the stage carpenters.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

★**rupee** (rö-pē′), *n.* [Formerly also *roopee*; = F. *roupie* = Sp. Pg. *rupia* = G. Dan. Sw. *rupie* = NGr. *ῥοῦπι* = Pers. *rūpīya*, < Hind. *rūpīya, rupīya, rupayā, rupaiya, rapaiyā*, a rupee, also coin, cash, specie, < *rūpā* (Pali *rūpī*), silver, < Skt. *rūpya*, silver, wrought silver or wrought gold, as adj. handsome, < *rūpa*, natural state, form, beauty (> Hind. *rūp*, form, beauty).] The standard unit of value in India; also, a current silver coin of India, comprising 16 annas, and, since Sept. 11, 1897, having a fixed ratio of 15 rupees to the English pound sterling. It weighs one tola or 180 grains, of which 165 are fine silver, and is equal to about 32 United States cents.



Obverse. Reverse.

Rupee, 1862.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> They call the peeces of money *roopees*, of which there are some of divers values, the meanest worth two shillings and threepence, and the best two shillings and ninepence sterling. *Terry*, in Purchas, Pilgrimes, II. 1471.

> The nabob . . . is neither as wealthy nor as wicked as the jaundiced monster of romances and comedies, who purchases the estates of broken-down English gentlemen with *rupees* tortured out of bleeding rajahs.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

Rupelian (rö-pē′liạn), *n.* A division of the Oligocene in Belgium. It includes a series of clays and sands partly of marine and partly of brackish-water origin. It lies above the Tongrian, which is also partly marine, the marine beds being of the same age as the Egeln belt of the German Lower Oligocene.

rupellary† (rö′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. **rupellus*, dim. of *rupes*, a rock, + *-ary*.] Rocky.

> In this *rupellary* nidary do the fowle lay eggs and breede. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

rupeoptereal (rö″pē-op-tē′rē-ạl), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *rupes*, a rock, + Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *-e-al*.] A bone of the batrachian skull, supposed to correspond to the proötic.

Rupert's drop (rö′pėrts drop). Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).

rupestrine (rö-pes′trin), *a.* [< L. *rupes*, a rock, + *-trine*, as in *lacustrine, palustrine*, etc.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks, rupicoline; saxicoline.

rupia (rö′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhypia*, < Gr. *ῥύπος*, dirt, filth.] A variety of the large flat pustular syphiloderm in which the crust is more or less distinctly conical and stratified: a use now obsolete.

rupial (rö′pi-ạl), *a.* [< *rupia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with rupia.

Rupicapra (rö-pi-kap′rạ), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *rupicapra*, a chamois, lit. 'rock-goat,' < *rupes*, a rock, + *capra*, a goat. see *caper*[1].] A genus of antelopes, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Rupicaprinæ*; the chamois. But one species, *R. tragus*, is usually recognized.

Rupicaprinæ (rö″pi-kap-rī′nē) *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rupicapra* + *-inæ*.] The chamois as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*. *Sir V. Brooke.*

rupicaprine (rö-pi-kap′rin), *a.* Pertaining to the chamois; belonging to the *Rupicaprinæ*, or having their characters.

> Chamois (Rupicapra tragus), the Gemse of the Germans, is the only Antelope found in Western Europe, and forms the type of the *Rupicaprine* or goat-like group of that family. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 384.

Rupicola (rö-pik′ō-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *rupes*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture*.] A genus



Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola crocea*).

of *Cotingidæ* or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Brisson in 1760, type of the subfamily *Rupicolinæ*; the rock-manikins, rock-cocks, or cocks of the rock, having the outer primary emarginate and attenuate toward the end. These singular birds have an erect compressed semicircular crest, and the plumage of the male is mostly flaming orange or blood-red. They are about 12 inches long, of large size for the group to which they belong, and very showy. They are confined to northern parts of South America. Three species have been recognized—*R. crocea, R. peruviana*, and *R. sanguinolenta*.

Rupicolinæ (rö″pi-kō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rupicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*

or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Sclater in 1862 upon the genus *Rupicola*. It is a small group, combining to some extent characters of cotingas and pipras. The feet are syndactylous, and the tarsi pycnaspidean. The genus *Phœnicercus* is now commonly placed under *Rupicolinæ*.

rupicoline (rō-pik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ine*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks; saxicoline; rupestrine.

rupicolous (rō-pik′ō-lus), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *rupicoline*.

Rüppell's griffin. See *griffin*.

Ruppia (rup′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), named after H. B. *Ruppius*, author (1718) of a flora of Jena.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Potamogetonaceæ* and tribe *Potamogetoneæ*. It is distinguished from *Potamogeton*, the other genus of the tribe, by the absence of a perianth, and by the long-stalked fruits, and is characterized by spiked flowers composed of two opposite stamens or four one-celled and nearly sessile anthers, and four or more carpels each containing a single pendulous ovule. The carpels, at first nearly or quite sessile, become elevated on slender spirally twisted pedicels radiating from a long peduncle, each making in fruit an obliquely ovoid truncate nutlet with fleshy surface. There are 3 or 4 species, of which *R. maritima* is known in America as *ditch-grass*, in Great Britain as *tassel-grass*, etc., is one of the very few flowering plants of marine waters, and is found throughout temperate and subtropical regions in salt-marshes, brackish ditches, and inlets of the sea. It grows in submerged tufts of thread-like forking and wiry stems from a filiform rootstock. It bears opposite and alternate leaves, which are long and bristle-shaped with a sheathing base, and inconspicuous flowers, usually two, in a terminal spike, at first covered by the sheathing leaf.

ruptile (rup′til), *a.* [< NL. **ruptilis*, < L. *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] In *bot.*, dehiscent by an irregular splitting or breaking of the walls; rupturing: said of seed-vessels.

ruption (rup′shon), *n.* [< OF. *ruption*, < L. *ruptio(n-)*, a breaking, < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] A breach; a bursting open; rupture. *Cotgrave.*

Plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

ruptive (rup′tiv), *a.* [< L. *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] Causing or tending to cause breakage. [Rare.]

Certain breakages of this class may perhaps to some extent be accounted for by the action of a torsional *ruptive* force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 492.

ruptuary (rup′tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ruptuaries* (-riz). [< ML. *rupturarius*, < *ruptura*, a field, a form of feudal tenure; cf. *roturier*, and see *rupture*.] A roturier; a member of the plebeian class, as contrasted with the nobles. [Rare.]

The exclusion of the French *ruptuaries* ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenevix.*

★**rupture** (rup′tūr), *n.* [< OF. *rupture, roupture, routure*, a rupture, breach, F. *rupture* = Sp. *ruptura, rotura* = Pg. *ruptura* = It. *rottura*, < L. *ruptura*, a breaking, rupture (of a limb or vein), in ML. also a road, a field, a form of feudal tenure, a tax, etc., < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break, burst; cf. Lith. *rupas*, rough, AS. *reófan*, Icel. *rjúfa*, break, reave, Skt. √ *rup, lup*, break, destroy, spoil. From the L. *rumpere* are also ult. E. *abrupt, corrupt, disrupt, erupt, interrupt, irruption, rote*[1], *rout*[3], *rout*[4], *route*[1], *routine, rut*[1]. To the same ult. root belong *reave, rob*[1], *robe, rove*[1], *rover*, etc., *loot*.] **1.** The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted: as, a *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber.

Their brood as numerous hatch, from the egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.

2. In *pathol.*, hernia, especially abdominal hernia. —**3.** A breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or between nations; open hostility or war between nations; a quarrel.

Thus then wee see that our Ecclesiall and Politicall choyses may content and sort as well together without any *rupture* in the State as Christians and Freeholders. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

When the parties that divide the commonwealth come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side. *Swift.*

In honest words, her money was necessary to me; and in a situation like mine any thing was to be done to prevent a *rupture*. *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xliv.

Moment of rupture. See *moment*.—**Plane of rupture**, the plane along which the tendency of a body (especially a mass of loose earth) under pressure to give way by sliding is the greatest.—**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Rupture of the choroid**, a rent of the choroidal tunic, due usually to mechanical injuries, as a blow, a gunshot wound, etc.—**Syn. 1.** *Breach*, etc. See ★*fracture*.

rupture (rup′tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruptured*, ppr. *rupturing*. [< *rupture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break; burst; part by violence: as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.—**2.** To affect with or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.—**3.** To cause a break or severance of: as, to *rupture* friendly relations.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To suffer a break or rupture; break.—**2.** In *bot.*, specifically, to dehisce irregularly; dehisce in a ruptile manner.

When ripe the antheridia *rupture* or dehisce transversely at the top. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 933.

rupturewort (rup′tūr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria*, especially *H. glabra* of Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *burstwort*); also, an amarantaceous plant of the West Indies, *Alternanthera polygonoides*, somewhat resembling *Herniaria*.

rural (rö′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rural* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rural* = It. *rurale*, < L. *ruralis*, rural, < *rūs* (*rūr-*), the country, perhaps contr. from **rovus* or **ravus*, and akin to Russ. *raviina*, a plain, Zend *ravan*, a plain, E. *room*: see *room*[1]. Hence ult. (from L. *rus*) also *rustic, rusticate*, etc., *roister, roist*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; belonging to or characteristic of the country.

He spied his lady in rich array,
As she walk'd ower a *rural* plain.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 352).

The smell of grain, or tedded grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each *rural* sight, each *rural* sound.
Milton, P. L., ix. 451.

The traveller passed rapidly . . . into a *rural* region, where the neighborhood of the town was only felt in the advantages of a near market for corn, cheese, and hay.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

2. Pertaining to agriculture or farming: as, *rural* economy.—**3.** Living in the country; rustic.

Where vertue is in a gentyl man, it is commonly myxte with more sufferance, more affabilitie and myldenes, than for the more parte it is in a person *rurall* or of a very base lynage. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 15.

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be denied your highness' presence.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 233.

Rural dean, deanery, Dionysia, lock, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** *Rural, Rustic, Pastoral, Bucolic.* *Rural* is always used in a good sense, and is applied chiefly to things: as, *rural* pleasures; *rural* scenery. *Rustic* is used in a good sense, but also has a sense implying a lack of the refinements of the town or city: as, *rustic* gallantry. *Pastoral* means belonging to a shepherd or his kind of life; *bucolic*, belonging to the care of cattle or to that kind of life. *Pastoral* is always used in a good sense; *bucolic* is now often used with a shade of contempt.

For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep,
And skirted thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs. *Cowper*, Task, i. 109.

The *rural* lass,
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,
Her artless manners and her neat attire,
So dignified, that she was hardly less
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,
Is seen no more. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 536.

[Cowper applies *rural* to persons as well as things.]

What at first seemed *rustic* plainness now appears refined simplicity. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes,
Or sound of *pastoral* reed with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

II.† *n.* A countryman; a rustic.

Amongst *rurals* verse is scarcely found.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

Beckon the *Rurals* in; the Country-gray
Seldom ploughs treason.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

Ruralest (rö-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of L. *ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] A family of butterflies, coming between the *Papilionidæ* and the *Nymphalidæ*, and including the *Lycæninæ* and the *Erycininæ*. They have six perfect legs in the females and four in the males.

Ruralia† (rö-rā′li-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Rurales*.

ruralise, *v.* See *ruralize*.

ruralism (rö′ral-izm), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state of being rural.—**2.** An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town. *Imp. Dict.*

ruralist (rö′ral-ist), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ist*.] One who leads a rural life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image which must have pleaded strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists* for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

rurality (rö-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *ruralité*, < ML. *ruralita(t-)s*, < L. *ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] **1.** The state or quality of being rural; ruralness. [Rare.]

To see the country relapse into a state of arcadian *rurality*. *The American*, V. 97.

2. That which is rural; a characteristic of rural life; a rusticity. [Rare.]

The old almanac-makers did well in wedding their pages with *ruralities*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iii.

ruralize (rö′ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruralized*, ppr. *ruralizing*. [< *rural* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render rural; give a rural character or appearance to.

The curling cloud
Of city smoke, by distance *ruralized*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

This tardy favorite of fortune, . . . with not a trace that I can remember of the sea, thoroughly *ruralized* from head to foot, proceeded to escort us up the hill.
The Century, XXVII. 29.

II. *intrans.* To go into the country; dwell in the country; rusticate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *ruralise*.

rurally (rö′ral-i), *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country: as, the cottage is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town.

ruralness (rö′ral-nes), *n.* The character of being rural.

rurdt, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

ruricolist† (rö-rik′ō-list), *n.* [< L. *ruricola* (> F. *ruricole*), a dweller in the country (< *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit, till), + *-ist*.] An inhabitant of the country; a rustic. *Bailey.*

ruridecanal (rö-ri-dek′a-nal), *a.* [< L. *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + LL. *decanus*, dean: see *decanal*.] Of or belonging to a rural dean or a rural deanery.

My contention was, in a *ruridecanal* chapter lately held, that bishops suffragan ought thus to be addressed in virtue of their spiritual office. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 467.

rurigenous† (rö-rij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *rurigena*, born in the country, < *rus* (*rur-*) + *-gena*, < *gignere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Born in the country. *Bailey*, 1727.

Rusa[1] (rö′sä), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Malay *rüsa*, a deer. Cf. *babirussa*.] **1.** A genus of *Cervidæ* or subgenus of *Cervus*, containing the large East Indian stags, with cylindric antlers forked at the top and developing a



Sambur Deer (*Rusa aristotelis*).

brow-tine, and a tuft of hair on the hind legs; the rusine deer. They are related to such species as the elk or wapiti of America, and the hart or red deer of Europe. One of these large deer was known to Aristotle; but the species now called *Cervus* or *Rusa aristotelis* is the sambur, that commonly known as the rusa being *Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*. Both are of great size and have a mane.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus, especially *R. hippelaphus*.

rusa[2] (rö′sä), *n.* The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, yielding rusa-oil. [East Indian.]

rusalka, *n.* [Russ.] In Russian folk-lore, a water-nymph.

Mermaids and mermen . . . have various points of resemblance to the vodyany or water-sprite and the *rusalka* or stream-fairy of Russian mythology.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 39.

Rivers . . . are supposed to be the especial resort of the *Rusalkas* or water-nymphs. Dressed in green leaves, they will sit on the banks combing out their flowing locks. Their strength is in their hair, and if it becomes dry, they die. *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, viii.

rusa-oil (rö′sä-oil), *n.* The oil of ginger-grass. See *ginger-grass* and *Andropogon*.

Ruscus (rus′kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom: see

rush[1].] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Asparageæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers, with the segments separate, the stamens with their filaments united into an urn-like body which bears three sessile anthers, and a roundish or oblong and one-celled ovary with two ovules, maturing two hemispherical seeds, or only a single globose one. There are 3 species, natives of Europe and the whole Mediterranean region, extending from Madeira to the Caucasus. They are erect, branching, half-woody plants, bearing, instead of leaves, alternate or scattered acute ovate and leaf-like branches (cladodia), which are rigidly coriaceous and lined with numerous parallel or somewhat netted veins, and are solitary in the axils of small dry scales which represent the true leaves. The small flowers are clustered upon the upper faces, or by twisting the lower faces, of the cladodia at the end of a rib-like adnate pedicel, and are followed by globose pulpy berries. *R. aculeatus* is the common butcher's-broom, also called *kneeholly* or *kneehulver*, *Jews'-* or *shepherd's-myrtle*, etc., an evergreen bush ornamental when studded with its red berries. *R. Hypophyllum* and *R. Hypoglossum* are dwarf species, also called *butcher's-broom*, and sometimes *double-tongue*. The rhizome is diuretic.

ruse[1] (röz), *v. i.* [Also **roose* (in dial. deriv. *rooseling*, sloping down), < ME. *reosen* (pret. *reas*, pl. *ruren*), < AS. *hreósan* (pret. *hréas*, pl. *hruron*, pp. *hroren*), fall, fall headlong, = Icel. *hrjōsa* = Norw. *rysja* = Sw. *rysa*, shudder. For the form, cf. *chuse*, a spelling of *choose*, < AS. *ceósan*.] **1†.** To fall. *Layamon.*—**2.** To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. [Prov. Eng.]

ruse[2]† (röz), *v. i.* [< ME. *rusen*, < OF. *ruser*, *reüser*, refuse, recoil, retreat, escape, use tricks for escaping, F. *ruser* = Pr. *rahusar* (ML. *rusare*), < L. *recusare*, refuse: see *recuse*.] To give way; fall back; retreat; use tricks for the purpose of escaping.

As soone as Gawein was come he be-gan to do so well that the Saisnes *rused* and lefte place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

At the laste
This harte *rused* and staal away
Fro alle the houndes a prevy way.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 381.

ruse[2] (röz), *n.* [< F. *ruse*, OF. *ruse*, a trick, < *ruser*, trick: see *ruse*[2], *v.*] The use of artifice or trickery; also, a stratagem.

I might . . . add much concerning the Wiles and *Ruses* which these timid Creatures make use of to save themselves. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 137.

The effective action of cavalry as cavalry depends on *ruse*, on surprise, on skilful manœuvring, and on the impetuous power and moral effect of the man and horse, glued to one another as though they together formed the old ideal of the arm, the centaur. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 358.

Colonel Deveaux . . . secured the capitulation of the Spanish garrison by a boldly designed and well-executed military *ruse*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 175.

She has only one string of diamonds left, and she fears that Chárudatta [her husband] will not accept it. . . . She sends for Maitreya, and induces him to palm it off on Chárudatta as a gift which he [Maitreya] had himself received in alms. The *ruse* was successful. Chárudatta accepts the diamonds, but with great reluctance.
Wheeler, Hist. India, iii. 293.

Ruse de guerre, a trick of war; a stratagem. =**Syn.** *Manœuver*, *Trick*, etc. See *artifice* and *stratagem*.

ruse[3], *v. t.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *roose*. *Cath. Ang.*

ruset-offal (rö'set-of″al), *n.* Kip or calf-curried leather. *Simmonds.*

rush[1] (rush), *n.* [E. dial. also *rish*, *resh*, transposed *rix*; < ME. *rusche*, *rische*, *risshe*, *resche*, *reshe*, *resse*, < AS. *risce*, *resce*, *rysc*, *risc*, transposed *rixe* = D. *rusch* = MLG. *rusch*, *risch*, LG. *rusch*, *rusk*, *risch* = MHG. *rusche*, *rusch*, G. *rausch*, *rusch*, *risch*, a rush; prob. < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom; perhaps, with formative *-cum* (see *-ic*), < *rus-* = Goth. *raus*, a reed (> OF. *ros*, dim. *rosel*, F. *roseau* = Pr. *raus*, dim. *rauzel*, *rauzeu*, a reed), = OHG. *rōr*, MHG. *rōr*, G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Icel. *royr* = Sw. Dan. *rör* (not in AS.), a reed. Cf. *bulrush*.] **1.** Any plant belonging to the family *Juncaceæ*, especially a plant of the genus *Juncus;* also extended to some sedges (*Carex*), horsetails (*Equisetum*), and a few other plants. The typical rush is *Juncus effusus*, the common or soft rush, marked by its dense clump of slender cylindrical leafless stems, 2 or 3 feet high, from matted creeping rootstocks, some of the stems barren, the others producing from one side a close panicle of greenish or brownish flowers. It is found in wet places nearly throughout the northern hemisphere and in many parts of the southern. Very common in North America is *J. tenuis*, a smaller wiry species growing among grass, and especially in old roads and cow-paths. (See *Juncus*, and phrases below.) Rushes were formerly used to strew floors by way of covering.

Let wantons light of heart
Tickle the senseless *rushes* with their heels.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 36.

Why, pretty soul, tread softly, and come into this room; here be *rushes*, you need not fear the creaking of your cork shoes. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

From the indelicate and filthy habits of our forefathers, carpets would have been a grievous nuisance; whereas *rushes*, which concealed the impurities with which they were charged, were, at convenient times, gathered up and thrown into the streets, where they only bred a general plague, instead of a particular one.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

A flat malarian world of reed and *rush!*
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

2†. A wick. Compare *rush-candle*. *Baret.* (*Halliwell*).—**3.** Figuratively, anything weak, worthless, or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw.

Heo that ben curset in constorie counteth hit not at a *russche*. *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 137.

And if he myght stonde in so good a case,
Hir to reioyse and haue hir atte his wissh,
Of all his payne he wold not sett a *risshe*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

I would not, my good people! give a *rush* for your judgment. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 17.

4. A small patch of underwood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Bald rush**, a plant of the American cyperaceous genus *Psilocarya*.—**Dutch rush.** See *scouring-rush*.—**Field-rush.** See *wood-rush*.—**Flowering rush**, an aquatic plant, *Butomus umbellatus*, of the *Butomaceæ*, found through temperate Europe and Asia. It has long narrow triangular leaves, and a scape from 2 to 4 feet high, bearing an umbel of twenty or thirty showy pink flowers, each an inch in diameter. An old name is *water-gladiole*.—**Hare's-tail rush.** See *hare's-tail*.—**Heath-rush**, an Old World species, *Juncus squarrosus*, growing on moors and heaths.—**Horned rush.** See *Rhynchospora*.—**Spike-rush.** See *Eleocharis*.—**Sweet-rush.** (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Cyperus*. (*b*) The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*.—**Toad-rush**, a low, tufted, pale-colored species, *Juncus bufonius*, distributed over a great part of the world.—**To wed** or **marry with a rush ring**, to marry in jest, but sometimes implying an evil purpose.

And Tommy was so [kind] to Katty,
And *wedded* her *with a rush ring*.
Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel., I. 276. (*Nares.*)

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll *marry* thee *with a rush ring*.
Sir W. Davenant, The Rivals, v.

(See *nut-rush*, *scouring-rush*, and *wood-rush*.)

rush[1]† (rush), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rysshe;* < *rush*[1], *n.*] To gather rushes.

I *rysshe*, I gather russhes; . . . Go no more a *rysshynge*.
Palsgrave, L'Éclaircissement de la Langue Française, [p. 692.

★ **rush**[2] (rush), *v.* [< ME. *rushen*, *ruschen* = MLG. *rūschen*, LG. *rusken*, rush, clatter, rustle, = D. *ruischen*, rush, = MHG. *rūschen*, *riuschen*, G. *rauschen*, rush, roar, = OSw. *ruska*, rush, shake, Sw. *ruska*, shake, tremble, = Icel. *ruska*, shake violently, = Dan. *ruske*, shake, pull, twitch; cf. AS. *hriscan*, make a noise; appar., with formative *-k*, from a simple verb represented by OSw. *rusa*, rush, shake; perhaps ult. from the root of L. *rudere*, make a noise, etc.; cf. *rumor*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity.

The ryalle raunke stele to his hertte rynnys,
And he *rusches* to the erthe, rewthe es the more!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2241.

Every one turned to his course, as the horse *rusheth* into the battle. Jer. viii. 6.

They all *rush* by,
And leave you hindmost.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 159.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who *rush* to glory or the grave!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. To move or act with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; hurry: as, to *rush* into business or politics.

O that my head were a fountain of tears, to weep for and bewail the stupidity, yea, the desperate madness of infinite sorts of people that *rush* upon death, and chop into hell blindling. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 57.

Fools *rush* in where angels fear to tread.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 625.

3. In *foot-ball*, to fill the position of a rusher. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 304.—**4.** In American college slang: (*a*) To take part in a rush.

"Hazing," *rushing*, secret societies, society initiations and badges, . . . are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 236.

(*b*) To entertain desirable candidates for election to a college fraternity: said of the members of the fraternity.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to rush; cause to go swiftly or violently; drive or thrust furiously; hence, to force impetuously or hastily; hurry; overturn.

Of alle his ryche castelles *rusche* doune the wallez;
I salle noghte lefe in Paresche, by processe of tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1339.

He pull'd him down upon his knee,
And *rushed* off his helm.
Sir Lancelot du Lake (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

When the whole force of the wind driveth to one place, there being no contrary motion to let or hinder it, many hills and buildings have been *rushed* down by this kind of earthquake. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

You present rather a remarkable spectacle, inasmuch as you are *rushing* a bill through here without knowing what it contains. *Congressional Record*, XXI. 7788.

Specifically—**2.** In *foot-ball*, to force by main strength toward the goal of one's opponents: said of the ball.—**3.** To secure by rushing. [Colloq.]

Peeresses . . . occupied every seat, and even *rushed* the reporters' gallery, three reporters only having been fortunate enough to take their places before the rush.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 137.

4. To cause to hasten; especially, to urge to undue haste; drive; push. [Colloq.]

Nearly all [telegraph] operators, good and bad, are vain of their abilities to send rapidly, and nearly all are ambitious to send faster than the operator at the receiving station can write it down, or in other words to *rush* him.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. xiv. 10.

★ **rush**[2] (rush), *n.* [< *rush*[2], *v.*] **1.** A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a motion or course of action marked by violent or tumultuous haste: as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

A train of cars was just ready for a start; the locomotive was fretting and fuming, like a steed impatient for a headlong *rush*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

His panting breath told of the *rush* he had actually made. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

2. An eager demand; a run.

There was a slight boom in the mining market, and a bit of a *rush* on American rails.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 854.

3. In *foot-ball*, a play by which one of the contestants forces his way with the ball through the line of his opponents toward their goal.—**4.** A very successful passing of an examination, or a correct recitation. [College slang, U. S.]—**5.** A scrimmage between classes or bodies of students, such as occurs at some American colleges. [U. S.]—**6.** Extreme urgency of affairs; urgent pressure; such a quantity or quality of anything as to cause extraordinary effort or haste: as, a *rush* of business. [Colloq.]—**7.** A stampede, as of cattle, horses, etc. [Australian.]

As they discuss the evening meal they discuss also the likelihood of a quiet camp or a *rush* of it.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 124.

8. A company; a flock or flight, as of birds.

The wild-fowler's and sportsman's terms for companies of various birds are as under:— . . . Of Dunbirds, a "flight," or "*rush*." *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.

9. In *mining* or *blasting*, same as *spire*.—**10.** A feast or merrymaking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cane-rush**, a rush between the freshmen and sophomores of an American college or academy for the possession of a cane, carried in defiance of custom by one of the freshmen. That class wins which, after a given time, has possession of the cane, or has the larger number of men with their hands on it.—**Rush of blood to** (the head, etc.), sudden hyperemia of.

rush-bearing (rush′bâr″ing), *n.* A country wake or feast of dedication, when the parishioners strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling flowers; also, the day of the festival, and the rushes and flowers themselves. [Prov. Eng.]

In Westmoreland, Lancashire, and districts of Yorkshire, there is still celebrated between hay-making and harvest a village fête called the *Rush-bearing*.
Quoted in *Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 506.

rush-bottomed (rush′bot″omd), *a.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

rush-broom (rush′bröm), *n.* See *Viminaria*. Also called *swamp-oak*, *swamp-broom*.

rush-buckler† (rush′buk″lèr), *n.* A bullying, violent fellow; a swash-buckler.

Take into this number also their [gentlemen's] servants: I mean all that flock of stout bragging *rushbucklers*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

rush-candle (rush′kan″dl), *n.* A light made by stripping a dried rush of all its bark except one small strip, which holds the pith together, and dipping it repeatedly in tallow. Rush-candles, being long and slender, are used with the clip-candlestick. Also *rushlight*.

And be it moon, or sun, or what you please:
An if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth I vow it shall be so for me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 14.

Some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation. *Milton*, Comus, l. 338.

rush-daffodil (rush′daf″ō-dil), *n.* See *daffodil*.

rushed (rusht), *a.* [< *rush*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Strewed with or abounding in rushes.

As slow he winds in museful mood,
Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.
T. Warton, Odes, xl.

And *rushed* floors, whereon our children play'd.
J. Baillie.

rusher[1]† (rush'ėr), *n.* [< *rush*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who strews rushes on the floors at dances.

Their pipers, fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters, Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

★ **rusher**[2] (rush'ėr), *n.* [< *rush*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.—**2.** Specifically, in *foot-ball*, a player whose special function it is to force the ball toward his opponents' goal, prevent it from being kicked or brought toward his own, and protect the backs while they kick or run with the ball. When eleven players are on each side, the rushers are known, according to their positions in the rush-line, as *right end, right tackle, right guard, center rusher, left guard, left tackle, left end.* See *foot-ball.* Also called *forward.*

3. A go-ahead person; a rustler. [Colloq.]

The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a *rusher* to please the young Western masculine taste.
The Century, XXXVIII. 874.

rush-grass (rush'gras), *n.* Any one of certain grasses belonging to the genus *Sporobolus.* They are wiry grasses, with their panicles more or less included in the leaf-sheaths, thus having a slightly rush-like appearance.

rush-grown (rush'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

As by the brook, that ling'ring laves
Yon *rushgrown* moor with sable waves.
T. Warton, Odes, vi.

rush-holder (rush'hōl″dėr), *n.* A clip-candlestick used for rushlights. It is sometimes made small to stand upon the table, sometimes arranged to hang upon the wall, and sometimes made four feet or more high and intended to stand upon the floor.

rushiness (rush'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rushy, or abounding with rushes.

rushing[1] (rush'ing), *n.* [Compare *rush*[2], 10.] A refreshment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rushing[2] (rush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rush*[2], *v.*] A rush.

All down the valley that night there was a *rushing* as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

rushlight (rush'līt), *n.* A rush-candle.

He had a great red pipe in his mouth, and was smoking, and staring at the *rushlight*, in a state of enviable placidity. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xliv.

Day had not yet begun to dawn, and a *rushlight* or two burned in the room. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

rush-like (rush'līk), *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

Who thought it not true honour's glorious prize,
By nimblie cap'ring in a daintie dance, . . .
Ne yet did seeke their glorie to aduance
By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.
Mir. for Mags., p. 788.

rush-lily (rush'lil″i), *n.* A plant of the more showy species of blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium*, especially *S. grandiflorum*, a species with bright-yellow flowers, native in northwestern America, occasionally cultivated.

rush-line (rush'līn), *n.* The line or row in which the rushers in foot-ball stand when in position; the rushers collectively.

rush-nut (rush'nut), *n.* A plant, *Cyperus esculentus.* The tubers, called by the French *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre*, are used as food in the south of Europe, and have been proposed as a substitute, when roasted, for coffee and cocoa.

rush-stand (rush'stand), *n.* Same as *rush-holder.*

rush-stick (rush'stik), *n.* Same as *rush-holder.*

rush-toad (rush'tōd), *n.* The natterjack, *Bufo calamita.*

rushy (rush'i), *a.* [< *rush*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with rushes.

Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
By paved fountain or by *rushy* brook.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 84.

Beside some water's *rushy* brink
With me the Muse shall sit.
Gray, Ode on the Spring.

2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

rushy-fringed (rush'i-frinjd), *a.* Fringed with rushes; rushy.

By the *rushy-fringed* bank,
Where grows the willow, and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays.
Milton, Comus, l. 890.

rushy-mill† (rush'i-mil), *n.* A toy mill-wheel made of rushes and placed in running water.

The god . . . solemnely then swore
His spring should flow some other way: . . .
Nor drive the *rushy-mills* that in his way
The shepheards made: but rather for their lot,
Send them red waters that their sheepe should rot.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

rusine (rō'sin), *a.* [< *Rusa*[1] + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the rusa, or having its kind of antler; belonging to the group of deer which *Rusa* represents. See cut under *Rusa*[1].

rusk (rusk), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. *rosca*, a screw, anything round and spiral (*rosca de pan*, or simply *rosca*, a roll or twist of bread; cf. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusk, a kind of biscuit; dim. *rosquete*, a pancake, *rosquilla*, roll of bread, etc.), = Pg. *rosca*, a screw, the winding or wriggling of a serpent; origin unknown.] **1**†. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores. [Eng.]

I . . . filled a basket full of white *Ruske* to carie a shoare with me, but before I came to the Banio the Turkish boyes had taken away almost all my bread.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruit, sugar, and *rusk*. *Raleigh.*

2. Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding, the crumbs being usually eaten with milk. [New Eng.]—**3.** A kind of light cake; a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.

It is pleasant to linger on the hills and enjoy stakantchai and fresh *rusks* and butter with the natives, till the blue shadows have gathered over the glorious distant city.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, vi.

rusk (rusk), *v. t.* [< *rusk*, *n.*] To make rusk of; convert, as bread or cake, into rusk. See *rusk*, *n.*, 2. [New Eng.]

rusky, ruskie (rus'ki), *n.* [< Gaelic *rusgan.*] Any receptacle or utensil made of twigs, straw, or the like, as a basket, a hat, or a beehive.

rusma (ruz'mä), *n.* See *rhusma.*

rusot, ruswut (rus'ot, rus'wut), *n.* [Hind. *rasaut.*] An extract from the wood or roots of different species of *Berberis*, used with opium and alum as an application in conjunctivitis. It is supposed to be the same as the lycium of the ancients. See *Berberis.*

Russ (rus), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *Russe;* < F. *Russe* = Sp. *Ruso* = Pg. It. *Russo* = G. *Russe* = D. *Rus* = Icel. (pl.) *Russar* = Dan. *Russer* = Sw. *Ryss* (NL. *Russus*), Russ, Russian, < Russ. *Rusĭ*, the Russ, Russia (cf. *Rossiya*, Russia), = Pol. *Rus;* Hung. *Orosz*, Russ; Finn. *Ruotsi*, Sweden.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

II. *n.* **1.** The language of the Russ or Russians.—**2.** *sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Russia. See *Russian*, which is the customary form.

The Tartar sent the *Russe* a knife, therewith to stab himselfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 420.

The *Russe* of better sort goes not out in Winter but on his Sled. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, i. 481.

Russ. An abbreviation of *Russia* or *Russian.*

russel[1]† (rus'el), *n.* [< OF. *roussel*, F. *rousseau*, reddish, dim. of *roux*, reddish, russet, < L. *russus*, red: see *red*[1], and cf. *russet*, *russeting.* *Russel*, like F. *rousseau*, has become a name (*Russel*, *Russell*; cf. *Lovel*, < OF. *lovel*, a wolf).] A reddish thing or animal, as a fox.

Daun *Russel*, the fox, sterte up at oones,
And by the garget hente Chauntecleer.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 514.

russel[2], *n.* [Origin obscure; poss. < *Ryssel*, Lille.] A stuff. (*a*) In the sixteenth century, a material mentioned as made out of England from English wool. (*b*) In the eighteenth century, a twilled woolen material, used for garments. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Russell cord. A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, or sometimes wholly of wool.

Russell's process. See *process.*

russet (rus'et), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *russet*, < OF. *rousset* (= It. *rossetto*), russet, brown, ruddy, hence also red wheat, etc., fem. *roussette*, a russet apple, a coarse brown cloth, russet (ML. *russetum*), dim. of *roux*, fem. *rousse*, reddish, = Pr. Cat. *ros* = Pg. *ruço* = It. *rosso*, < L. *russus*, reddish (cf. L. *russatus*, clothed in red); put for **rudtus*, < √ *rudh*, red: see *red*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a reddish-brown color: applied also to some light browns not reddish. When said of leather, it includes nearly every variety browner than red Russia; but it does not include gray, nor pure buff. When applied to armor, a coppery red is generally meant—a kind of finish common in the sixteenth century.

But, look, the morn, in *russet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 166.

His attire was a doublet of *russet* leather, like those worn by the better sort of country folk.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

The mellow year is hasting to its close; . . .
The *russet* leaves obstruct the straggling way
Of oozy brooks. *H. Coleridge*, November.

2. Made of russet; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic: a use derived from the general color of homespun cloth.

Though we be very poor and have but a *russet* coat, yet we are well. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 413.

His Muse had no objection to a *russet* attire; but she turned with disgust from the finery of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. Made of russet leather.

The minstrel's garb was distinctive. It was not always the short laced tunic, tight trousers, and *russet* boots, with a well plumed cap—which seems to be the modern notion of this tuneful itinerant.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 296.

Russet gown, a homespun or rustic gown; hence, one who wears such a gown; a country girl.

Squires come to Court some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a *Russet Gown.*
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 112.

She clad herself in a *russet gown*, . . .
With a single rose in her hair.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

Russet leather. See *leather.*

II. *n.* **1.** A reddish-brown color: a broad and vague term, formerly applied to various shades of gray and brown or ash-color, sometimes used restrictively, but in no well-settled sense.

Grigietto, a fine graie or sheepes *russet.*
Florio, Worlde of Wordes (1598).

Russet was the usual colour of hermits' robes; Cutts, Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, p. 97.
Piers Plowman, (ed. Skeat), II. 132, notes.

Blacks, *russets*, and blues obtain in place of the clear silvery greys, pure whites, and fine scarlet reds of other days. *Athenæum*, No. 3246, p. 56.

2. Coarse cloth, country-made and often homespun, used for the garments of peasantry and even of country people of some means: a term originally derived from the reddish-brown color of much cloth of this quality, and retained when the color was different, as gray or ash-colored.

Thei vsen *russet* also somme of this freres,
That bitokneth trauaile & trewthe opon erthe.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 719.

Though your clothes are of light Lincolne green,
And mine gray *russet*, and torne,
Yet it doth not you beseme
To doe an old man scorne.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

Her country *russet* was turn'd to silk and velvet,
As to her state agreed.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

3†. *pl.* Clothes of russet; especially, the garb of a shepherd.

There was many a frolic swain,
In fresh *russets* day by day,
That kept revels on the plain.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

He borrowed on the working daies
His holie *russets* oft.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 27.

Let me alone to provide *russets*, crook, and tar-box.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 5.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, leather finished, but not polished or colored, except as colored by the tanning liquor; russet leather.

They [skins] can be kept best in the state of finished *russet*, as it is called, previous to waxing.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

5. A kind of winter apple having a brownish color, rough skin, and characteristic flavor. Though no doubt named from its color, this is rather buff than russet, with a greenish bronze-like luster, very striking in some varieties.

Folks used to set me down among the simple ones, in my younger days. But I suppose I am like a Roxbury *russet*—a great deal the better, the longer I can be kept.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xxi.

russet (rus'et), *v. t.* [< *russet*, *a.*] To give a russet hue to; change into russet. [Rare.]

The summer ray
Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams.
Thomson, Hymn, l. 96.

russeting† (rus'et-ing), *n.* [Also *russetting*, and in def. 3 *russetin;* < *russet* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** Russet cloth.

He must chaunge his *russeting*
For satin and silke,
And he must weare no linnen shirt
That is not white as milke,
To come of a well borne familie.
Tarlton, Horse-loade of Fooles. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A person clothed in russet; a rustic; usually, an ignorant, clownish person. [Rare.]

Let me heare it, my sweet *russeting.*
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 57).

3. A russet apple.

Nor pippin, which we hold of kernel-fruits the king;
The apple orendge; then the savoury *russetting*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 647.

I have brought thee . . . some of our country fruit, half a score of *russetings*. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iii. 3.

russet-pated† (rus′et-pā″ted), *a.* Having a gray or ash-colored head or pate: used only in the following passage.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 21.

russety (rus′et-i), *a.* [< *russet* + *-y*[1].] Of a russet color.

Russia (rush′ạ), *n.* [NL. *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*): see *Russ*.] Short for *Russia leather*.

Russia braid. 1. A kind of braid of mohair, or of wool and silk in imitation of it.—2. A fine silk braid used to decorate articles of dress.

Russia duck, leather, matting. See *duck*[4], ★*leather*, etc.

Russian (rush′an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *russien*, < NL. *Russianus*, < *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*), Russia: see *Russia*, *Russ*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, an empire in eastern Europe with large possessions in northern and central Asia, or the Russians or their language.—**Russian architecture.** See *Russo-Byzantine*.—**Russian ashes,** a commercial name for crude potassium carbonate imported from Russia.—**Russian band.** See *Russian horn-band*.—**Russian bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Russian castor,** castor obtained from the Russian beaver, and considered as more valuable than the American product.—**Russian Church,** the national church of the Russians, and the dominant form of Christianity in the Russian empire. The Russian Church is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church, in full communion and doctrinal agreement with the Greek Church, but not subject to any Greek patriarchate. Christianity existed to some extent in earlier times in Russia, but was first permanently introduced, from Constantinople, by the great prince St. Vladimir, in 988. The seat of the metropolitans was at first at Kieff; it was transferred to Vladimir in 1299, and in 1388 to Moscow. In 1589 the metropolitan of Moscow was made patriarch, with the consent of the rest of the Eastern Church. In 1721, with the approval of the Greek patriarchs, the Holy Governing Synod succeeded to the power of the patriarch. The members of this synod are appointed by the emperor. Among them are a metropolitan as president, several other metropolitans and prelates, secular priests, and the procurator-general, a layman, representing the civil power. The bishops are all virtually equal in power, though ranking as metropolitans, archbishops, and ordinary bishops. The Russian Church is the established church of the country; dissenters (see *Raskolnik*), as well as adherents of other religions, are tolerated, but are not allowed to proselytize. Sometimes called the *Russo-Greek Church*.—**Russian diaper,** diaper having a diamond pattern rather larger or more elaborate than the ordinary: it is made in both cotton and linen.—**Russian embroidery,** embroidery in simple and formal patterns, zigzags, frets, etc., especially that which is applied to washable materials, as towels, etc. Such embroidery, as originally practised by the Russian peasants, includes also the insertion of openwork patterns, strips of bright-colored material, and needlework representations of animals and the like—conventional but very decorative.—**Russian horn-band.** See *horn-band*.—**Russian isinglass,** isinglass prepared from the swimming-bladders of the Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.—**Russian musk,** musk obtained from Russia, and inferior to that which comes from China.—**Russian porcelain,** porcelain made in Russia, especially that of the imperial factory established by the czarina Elizabeth in 1744, and maintained by the sovereigns since that time. The mark is the initial of the reigning sovereign with a crown above it. The paste is very hard and of a bluish tinge.—**Russian sable.** See *sable*.—**Russian stitch,** in *crochet*. See *stitch*.—**Russian tapestry,** a stout material of hemp or of coarse linen, used for window-curtains, etc.—**Russian-tapestry work,** embroidery in crewels or other thread on Russian tapestry as a foundation. It is done rapidly, and is used for the borders of window-curtains, etc.

II. *n.* 1. A native or a citizen of Russia; a member of the principal branch of the Slavic race, forming the chief part of the population of European Russia, and the dominant people in Asiatic Russia.—2. A Slavic language, belonging to the southeastern branch (which includes also the Bulgarian). Its chief form is the Great Russian; other important dialects are Little Russian and White Russian. Abbreviated *Russ*.—**Great Russian.** (*a*) A member of the main stock of the Russian people, forming the bulk of the population in the northern and central parts of European Russia; the Great Russians have spread, however, into all regions of the empire. (*b*) The principal dialect of Russia, and the basis of the literary language.—**Little Russian.** (*a*) One of a race dwelling in southern and southwestern Russia, numbering about 14,000,000, and allied to the Great Russians. Members of this race in the Austrian empire are called *Ruthenians*. (*b*) The Russian dialect spoken by the Little Russians and Ruthenians.—**Red Russian.** (*a*) A member of a branch of the Little Russians dwelling in Galicia and the neighboring parts of Hungary and Russia. (*b*) The dialect of the Red Russians.—**White Russian.** (*a*) A member of a branch of the Russian family whose seat is in the western part of the empire, east of Poland. (*b*) The dialect of this branch.

Russianism (rush′an-izm), *n.* [< *Russian* + *-ism*.] Russian influence, tendencies, or characteristics. *The American*, XII. 219.

Russianize (rush′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russianized*, ppr. *Russianizing*. [< *Russian* + *-ize*.] To impart Russian characteristics to.

The Tartar may learn the Russian language, but he does not on that account become *Russianized*.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 157.

Russification (rus″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *Russify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of Russianizing, or of bringing over to Russian forms, habits, or principles; also, annexation to the Russian empire.

The process of *Russification* may be likewise observed in the manner of building the houses and in the methods of farming, which plainly show that the Finnish races did not obtain rudimentary civilization from the Slavonians.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 152.

The school is the great means used by the Russian Government for the so-called *Russification* of Poland.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 311.

That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the Germanisation, as opposed to the *Russification*, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 556.

Russify (rus′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russified*, ppr. *Russifying*. [< *Russ* (NL. *Russus*) + *-fy*.] To Russianize.

The aboriginal Meryas have been completely *Russified*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 731.

Russniak (rus′ni-ak), *n.* [Little Russ. *Rusnak* (Hung. *Ruszniak*): see *Russ*.] Same as *Ruthenian*, 1.

Russo-Byzantine (rus′ō-biz″ạn-tin), *a.* Noting the national art of Russia, and especially the characteristic architecture of Russia, which is



Russo-Byzantine Architecture.—Cathedral of the Assumption, Kremlin, Moscow.

based on the Byzantine, but evolved and differentiated in obedience to race characteristics. There is much sound art and construction in Russian architecture, despite the grotesque and fantastic characteristics of some examples.

Russo-Greek (rus′ō-grēk′), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Russians and the Greeks.—**Russo-Greek Church.** See *Russian Church*, under *Russian*.

Russophile (rus′ō-fīl), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *russophile*, < NL. *Russus*, Russ (see *Russ*), + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] **I.** *n.* One who favors Russia or the Russians, or Russian policy, principles, or enterprises.

The offer is totally hollow, and one which cannot be accepted, even by the most willing *Russophile*.
C. Marvin, Gates of Herat, viii.

II. *a.* Favoring Russian methods or enterprises.

The so-called *Russophile* traders in politics.
C. Marvin, Russian Advance towards India, i.

Russophilism (rus′ō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Russophile* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, sentiments, or principles of a Russophile.

Russophilist (rus′ō-fil-ist), *n.* [< *Russophile* + *-ist*.] Same as *Russophile*.

Russophobe (rus′ō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *-φοβος*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Same as *Russophobist*.

The unanimity of the condemnation of Russia on the part of the representative organs of public opinion indicates clearly enough that the union of Russophiles and *Russophobes* . . . has not been disrupted by the wrangles at home. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 267.

Russophobia (rus-ō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [< NL. *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] A dread of Russia or of Russian policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

For some reason or other the *Russophobia* which prevailed so largely when first I began to take an interest in foreign affairs has gone out of fashion.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 543.

Russophobism (rus′ō-fō-bizm), *n.* [< *Russophobe* + *-ism*.] Same as *Russophobia*.

Equally guilty would be a blind, unreasoning *Russophobism* attributing sinister designs to every Russian advance. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 346.

Russophobist (rus′ō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Russophobe* + *-ist*.] One who dreads the Russians or their policy; one whose feelings are strongly against Russia, its people, or its policy.

These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to English *Russophobists*. *C. Marvin*, Gates of Herat, p. 98.

russud (rus′ud), *n.* [< Hind. *rasad*, a progressive increase or diminution of tax, also the amount of such increase or diminution, orig. a store of grain provided for an army, < Pers. *rasad*, a supply of provisions.] In India, a progressively increasing land-tax.

Russula (rus′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), so called in allusion to the color of the pileus in some species; fem. of LL. *russulus*, reddish, dim. of L. *russus*, red.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the family *Agaricaceæ*, differing from *Agaricus* by having the trama vesiculose and the lamellæ fragile, not filled with milk. The pileus is fleshy and convex; the stem is stout, polished, and spongy within; the veil is obsolete; the spores are white or pale-yellow, usually echinulate. There are many species, all growing on the ground. A few of the species are edible, but most are noxious.

rust[1] (rust), *n.* [< ME. *rust*, *rost*, *roust*, < AS. *rust* = OS. *rost* = D. *roest* = MLG. *rost*, *rust* = OHG. MHG. G. *rost* = Sw. *rost* = Dan. *rust* (not found in Goth., where *nidwa* is used), rust; with formative *-st*, < *rud-*, root of AS. *rēad*, red, *rudu*, redness: see *red*[1]. Cf. Icel. *ryth*, rust, MHG. *rot*, rust, etc., OSlav. *rūzda*, Lith. *rūdis*, Lett. *rūsa*, rust, L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust; all from the same root.] 1. The red or orange-yellow coating which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; red oxid of iron; in an extended sense, any metallic oxid forming a coat on the metal. Oil-paint, varnish, plumbago, a film of caoutchouc, or a coating of tin or zinc may be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the rusting of iron utensils.

And that (yer long) the share and coultar should
Rub off their *rust* vpon your Roofs of gold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Go home, and hang your arms up; let *rust* rot 'em.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

A pound of metal produces considerably more than a pound of its *rust*. In point of fact, every 100 lbs. of quicksilver will produce not less than 108 lbs. of red *rust*.
Huxley, Physiography, vi.

2. In *metal-working*, a composition of iron-filings and sal ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for cementing joints. Oxidation rapidly sets in, and the composition, after a time, becomes very hard, and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-joint*.

3. In *bot.*, a fungous growth on plants which resembles rust on metal; a plant-disease usually caused by fungi of the order *Uredinales* (which see, for special characterization): same as *brand*, 6. See *Fungi*, *mildew*, *Puccinia*, and *Trichobasis*; also *black rust* and *red rust*.

From the observations of Prof. Henslow, it seems certain that *rust* is only an earlier form of mildew.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 319.

High farming encourages the development of *rust*, especially if the wheat is rank and it becomes lodged or fallen.
Science, III. 457.

4. Any foul extraneous matter; a corrosive, injurious, or disfiguring accretion.

A haunted house,
That keeps the *rust* of murder on the walls.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

5. Any growth, influence, or habit tending to injure the mental or moral faculties; a habit or tendency which clogs action or usefulness; also, the state of being affected with such a habit.

But, lord, thouȝ y haue ben vniust,
ȝit thoruȝ the help of thi benignite
I hope to rubbe aweye the *rust*.
With penaunce, from my goostli yge.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 189.

How he glisters
Thorough my *rust*! and how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker!
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 172.

Those Fountains and Streams of all Polite Learning [the universities] have not yet been able to wash away that slavish *Rust* that sticks to you.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii 96.

I should have endured in silence the *rust* and cramp of my best faculties. *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, iv.

Just so much work as keeps the brain from *rust*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 66.

Black rust, a fungus with dark-colored spores which attacks the leaves and stems of wheat and other cereals and of various grasses; the final or teleutospore stage of *Puccinia graminis*, or grain-blight.—**Red rust**, a common fungus, *Puccinia graminis*, which attacks wheat, oats, and other kinds of grain. See *barberry-fungus*, *Puccinia*.

rust[1] (rust), *v.* [< ME. *rusten*, < AS. **rustian* (not authenticated, the one instance cited by Lye involving the adj. *rustig*, rusty) = D. *roesten* = MLG. *rosten*, *rusten* = OHG. *rostēn*, MHG. G. *rosten* = Sw. *rosta* = Dan. *ruste*, rust; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract or gather rust; be oxidized.

Adieu, valour! *rust*, rapier! be still, drum! for your manager is in love. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 187.

It is especially notable that during the *rusting* of quicksilver, as indeed of all other metals, there is a very appreciable increase of weight in the substance operated on. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 76.

2. To assume an appearance of rust, or as if coated with rust.

This thy son's blood cleaving to my blade
Shall *rust* upon my weapon, till thy blood,
Congeal'd with this, do make me wipe off both.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 51.

But, when the bracken *rusted* on their crags,
My suit had wither'd. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

3. To degenerate in idleness; become dull through inaction.

Then must I *rust* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

My Youth may wear and waste, but it shall never *rust* in my Possession. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 1.

Neglected talents *rust* into decay.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 546.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 59.

Laid hand
Upon the *rusted* handle of the gate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 175.

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

rust[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *roost*[1]. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

rust-ball (rust'bâl), *n.* One of the yellow lumps of iron ore that are found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire, England. *Halliwell.*

rust-colored (rust'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of iron-rust; ferruginous.

rustful (rust'fûl), *a.* [< *rust*[1] + *-ful.*] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust: as, "*rustful* sloth," *Quarles.*

rust-fungus (rust'fung″gus), *n.* See *rust-mite.*

rustic (rus'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rustick;* ★< OF. *rustique* (vernacularly *ruiste*, *rustre*, > E. *roister*), F. *rustique* = Pr. *rustic*, *rostic*, *ruste* = Sp. *rústico* = Pg. It. *rustico*, < L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country, < *rūs* (*rur-*), the country: see *rural.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the country or to country people; characteristic of rural life; hence, plain; homely; inartificial; countrified: as, *rustic* fare; *rustic* garb.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our *rustic* revelry.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 183.

He once was chief in all the *rustic* trade;
His steady hand the straightest furrow made.
Crabbe, Works, I. 10.

Ye think the *rustic* cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the world! *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Living in the country; rural, as opposed to town-bred; hence, unsophisticated; artless; simple; sometimes in a depreciatory sense, rude; awkward; boorish.

Yield, *rustic* mountaineer. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 100.

As the Turks sit crosse-legged, so doe they on their heels: differing little in habit from the *rustick* Egyptians. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 109.

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the *rustic* moralist to die.
Gray, Elegy.

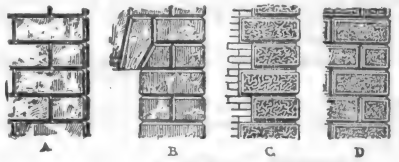
3. Made of rustic work, especially in wood. See *rustic work*, below.

I would have everything as complete as possible in the country, shrubberies and flower gardens, and *rustic* seats innumerable. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi.

4. In *anc. Latin manuscript*, noting letters of one of the two oldest forms, the other being the *square*. The rustic letters are as accurately formed as the square or lapidary letters, but are lighter and more slender, with the horizontal strokes more or less oblique and curved. These letters, being easier to form, were more generally used than the square in Roman manuscripts from the first to the fifth century, at which time both forms were generally superseded by the uncial writing.

The earliest application of the *rustic* hand appears in the papyrus rolls recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum (Exempla, tabb. 1–3), which must necessarily be earlier than 79 A. D. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

Prison rustic ashler. See *ashler*, 3.—**Rough-faced rustic work.** See *rough*[1].—**Rustic joint**, in *masonry*, a square or chamfered sunken joint between blocks.—**Rustic moth**, one of certain noctuid moths; any noctuid: an English collectors' name: as, the rosy *rustic moth*, *Hydræcia micacea*. See II., 4.—**Rustic pieces**, in *decorative art*, a phrase employed in various uses to note close imitation of nature, and also decoration outside of the received canons of the day. In the first sense, the pottery of Palissy, decorated with lizards, fish, and the like, molded from nature, is known as *rustic pottery* (*figulines rustiques*).—**Rustic quoins.** See *quoin*, 1.—**Rustic shoulder-knot** a British moth, *Apamea basilinea*.—**Rustic ware**, in *modern ceram. manuf.*, a terra-cotta of a buff or light-brown paste having a brown glaze, sometimes mottled with green: used especially for balustrades, cornices, and similar architectural ornaments, fountains, flower-vases, etc.—**Rustic work.** (*a*) In *masonry:* (1) Stonework of which the face is hacked or picked in holes, or of which the courses and the separate blocks are marked by deep chamfered or rectangular grooves. Work of the former class is sometimes termed *rockwork*, and the phrase *rustic work* is by some restricted to masonry of the latter class. The varieties of rustic work are named according to the way in which the face is treated, or from peculiarities of the salient edge. *Chamfered rustic work* has the edge of the salient panel beveled to an angle of 135° with the face, so that the beveling of two adjacent blocks forms a right angle at the joint. *Frosted work* displays a fine and even roughness. *Punctured work* is characterized by irregular holes or lines of holes. *Stalactited work* is formed by an ornamentation resembling agglomerated icicles. *Vermiculated work* is tooled in contorted or worm-shaped lines. (2) Any wall built of stones of different sizes and shapes fitted together. (*b*) In *woodwork*, summer-houses, garden furniture, etc., made from rough limbs and roots of trees arranged in fanciful forms.—**Sussex rustic ware.** See *ware*[2].—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Pastoral*, *Bucolic*, etc. See *rural.*—2. Countrified.



Rustic Work.

A, plain; *B*, beveled; *C*, vermiculated; *D*, frosted.

II. *n.* 1. One who lives in the country; a countryman; a peasant; in a contemptuous use, a clown or boor.

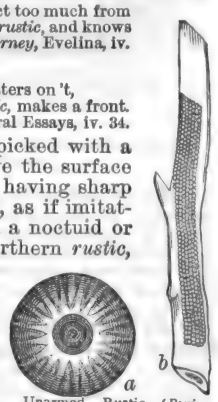
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing *rustics* ranged around.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 214.

You must not, madam, expect too much from my pupil: she is quite a little *rustic*, and knows nothing of the world. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, iv.

2. Rustic work.

Then clap four slices of pilasters on 't,
That, laced with bits of *rustic*, makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 34.

3. In *ceram.*, a ground picked with a sharp point so as to have the surface roughened with hollows having sharp edges, sometimes waved, as if imitating slag.—4. In *entom.*, a noctuid or rustic moth: as, the northern *rustic*, *Agrotis lucernea;* the unarmed *rustic*.



Unarmed Rustic (*Peridroma saucia*).

a, egg, greatly enlarged; *b*, eggs, natural size, in position upon twig.

rustical† (rus'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *rustical* = It. *rusticale:* as *rustic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Rustic.

He is of a *rustical* cut, I know not how: he doth not carry himself like a gentleman of fashion. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Our English courtiers . . . have infinitely refined upon the plain and *rustical* discourse of our fathers. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

II. *n.* A rustic.

Let me intreat you not to be wroth with this *rustical*—Credit me, the north wind shall as soon puff one of your rocks from its basis as . . . the churlish speech of an untaught churl shall move the spleen of Piercie Shafton. *Scott*, Monastery, xix.

rustically (rus'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rustic manner; in a manner characteristic of or befitting a peasant; hence, rudely; plainly; inelegantly.

He keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 7.

The pulpit style [in Germany] has been always either *rustically* negligent, or bristling with pedantry. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

rusticalness (rus'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement. *Bailey*, 1727.

rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rusticated*, ppr. *rusticating.* [< L. *rusticatus*, pp. of *rusticari* (> It. *rusticare* = Pg. *rusticar* = F. *rustiquer*), live in the country, < *rusticus*, of the country: see *rustic.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dwell or reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*

II. *trans.* 1. To send to the country; induce or (especially) compel to reside in the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See *rustication.*

The monks, who lived *rusticated* in their scattered monasteries, sojourners in the midst of their conquered land, often felt their Saxon blood tingle in their veins. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 83.

At school he was flogged and disgraced, he was disgraced and *rusticated* at the university, he was disgraced and expelled from the army. *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. In *masonry*, to form into rustic work.

If . . . a tower is to be built, the lower storey should not only be square, but should be marked by buttresses or other strong lines, and the masonry *rusticated*, so as to convey even a greater appearance of strength. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 26.

rusticated (rus'ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rusticate, v.*] In *building*, rustic.

To the south of the west entrance, the earth has been dug away, and I saw a *rusticated* wall three feet eight inches thick, built with two rows of stone in breadth, clamped together with irons. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 23.

★**Rusticated ashler.** See *ashler*, 3.

rustication (rus-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *rusticación*, < L. *rusticatio*(*n-*), a living in the country, < *rusticari*, live in the country: see *rusticate.*] 1. The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated; residence, especially forced residence, in the country; in universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense by compelling him to leave the institution, and sometimes also compelling him to reside for a time in some other specified place.

Mrs. Sydney is delighted with her *rustication*. She has suffered all the evils of London, and enjoyed none of its goods. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

To have touched upon this this spring . . . would either have been the means of abridging my exile, or at least would have procured me a change of residence during my *rustication*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiii.

And then came demand for an apology; refusal on my part; appeal to the dean; convocation; and *rustication* of George Savage Fitz-Boodle. *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. In *arch.*, that species of masonry called *rustic work* (which see, under *rustic*).—**Prismatic rustication**, in Elizabethan architecture, rusticated masonry with diamond-shaped projections worked on the face of every stone. *T. R. Smith*, Handbook of Architecture, Gloss.

rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rusticities* (-tiz). [< OF. *rusticite*, F. *rusticité* = Pr. *rusticitat*, *rustat* = Sp. *rusticidad* = Pg. *rusticidade* = It. *rusticità*, < L. *rusticita*(*t-*)*s*, rusticity, < *rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic.*] 1. The state or character of being rustic; rural existence, flavor, appearance, manners, or the like; especially, simplicity or homeliness of manner; and hence, in a bad sense, ignorance, clownishness, or boorishness.

Honestie is but a defect of Witt,
Respect but meere *Rusticitie* and Clownerie.
Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 134).

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

I . . . have alone with this right hand subdued barbarism, rudeness, and *rusticity*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. Anything betokening a rustic life or origin; especially, an error or defect due to ignorance of the world or of the usages of polite society.

The little *rusticities* and awkwardnesses which had at first made grievous inroads on the tranquillity of all . . . necessarily wore away. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, ii.

rusticize (rus'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rusticized*, ppr. *rusticizing.* [< *rustic* + *-ize.*] To make rustic; transform to a rustic.

Rusticized ourselves with uncouth hat,
Rough vest, and goatskin wrappage.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

rusticly (rus'tik-li), *adv.* [< *rustic* + *-ly*[2].] In a rustic manner; rustically.

To you it seemes so (*rustickly*) Aiax Oileus said;
Your words are suited to your eyes. Those mares leade still that led. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 416.

rusticola (rus-tik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., supposed to be a mistake for *rusticula*, fem. dim. of L. *rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic.* Otherwise an error for *ruricola*, < L. *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. An old book-name of the Euro-

pean woodcock, now called *Scolopax rusticola*, or *S. rusticula*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, containing only the rusticola: synonymous with *Scolopax* in the strictest sense.

Rusticolæ (rus-tik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rusticola*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of birds, including the precocial grallatores, and approximately equivalent to the modern order *Limicolæ*. It was divided into two groups—(*a*) *Phalarides*, including the rails, coots, and jacanas; and (*b*) *Limosugæ*, nearly coextensive with the plover-snipe group, shorebirds, or *Limicolæ* proper of modern authors.

rustily (rus′ti-li), *adv.* [< *rusty*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a rusty state; in such a manner as to suggest rustiness.

> Lowten . . . was in conversation with a *rustily*-clad, miserable-looking man, in boots without toes, and gloves without fingers. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxi.

rustiness (rus′ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rustynes*; < *rusty*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being rusty.

> The *rustiness* and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, i.

rust-joint (rust′joint), *n.* See *rust*[1], 2.

rustle (rus′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rustled*, ppr. ★*rustling*. [Formerly also *russle*; poss. freq. of Sw. *rusta*, stir, make a noise, var. of OSw. *ruska*, rustle, shake, = Dan. *ruske*, pull, shake, twitch, = Icel. *ruska*, shake rudely: see *rush*[2]. Cf. Icel. *rȳsla*, clatter, as money, and G. *ruscheln*, freq. of *ruschen*, rustle. Cf. AS. **hristlan*, rustle (in Lye, not authenticated), appar. freq. of **hristan*, in ppr. *hristenda* (verbal n. *hristung*), shake, = Icel. *hrista* = Dan. *ryste* = Sw. *rysta*, *rista*, shake, tremble.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a wavering, murmuring sound when set in motion and rubbed one part upon another or against something else; give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken: as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* foliage; *rustling* wings.

> When the gust hath blown his fill,
> Ending on the *russling* leaves.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 129.
>
> Now and then, sweet Philomel would wail,
> Or stock-doves plain amid the forest deep,
> That drowsy *rustled* to the sighing gale.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 4.
>
> Her hand shook, and we heard
> In the dead hush the papers that she held
> *Rustle*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To move about or along with a rustling sound.

> O, this life
> Is nobler than attending for a check,
> Richer than doing nothing for a bauble,
> Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 24.
>
> The breeze blows fresh; we reach the island's edge,
> Our shallop *rustling* through the yielding sedge.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Island Ruin.
>
> Madame Bourdon *rustled* from upper to lower hall, repeating instructions to her charges.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 87.

3. To stir about; bestir one's self; struggle or strive, especially against obstacles or difficulties; work vigorously or energetically; "hustle." [Slang, western U. S.]

> *Rustle* now, boys, *rustle!* for you have a long and hard day's work before you. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 190.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to rustle.

> The wind was scarcely strong enough to *rustle* the leaves around. *T. C. Grattan.*
>
> Where the stiff brocade of women's dresses may have *rustled* autumnal leaves.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 59.

2. To shake with a murmuring, rustling sound.

> The air-swept lindens yield
> Their scent, and *rustle* down their perfumed showers
> Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid.
> *M. Arnold*, The Scholar-Gipsy.

3. To make, do, secure, obtain, etc., in a lively, energetic manner. [Slang, western U. S.]

> When the cow-boy on the round up, the surveyor, or hunter, who must camp out, pitches his tent in the grassy coulée or narrow creek-bottom, his first care is to start out with his largest gunning-bag to "*rustle* some buffalo chips" for a camp-fire. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 451.

rustle (rus′l), *n.* [< *rustle*, *v.*] **1.** The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

> In the sweeping of the wind your ear
> The passage of the Angel's wings will hear,
> And on the lichen-crusted leads above
> The *rustle* of the eternal rain of love.
> *M. Arnold*, Church of Brou, iii.

2. A movement accompanied by a rustling sound.

> The soft *rustle* of a maiden's gown
> Fanning away the dandelion's down.
> *Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

★**rustler** (rus′lèr), *n.* [< *rustle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which rustles.

> The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot like those neglected *rustlers* [fallen oak-leaves].
> *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

2. One who works or acts with energy and promptness; an active, efficient person; a "hustler"; originally, a cowboy. [Slang, western U. S.]

> A horde of *rustlers* who are running off stock.
> *The Vindicator* (Los Lunas, New Mexico), Oct. 27, 1888.
>
> They're a thirsty crowd, an' it comes expinsive; but they're worth it, fer they're *rustlers*, ivery wan of thim.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 770.

rustless (rust′les), *a.* [< *rust*[1] + *-less*.] Free from rust; that will not rust.

> I have known her fastidious in seeking pure metal for clean uses; and, when once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize, keeping it in silk and cotton wool. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, viii.
>
> "Polarite"—a *rustless* magnetic oxide of iron in a highly porous condition. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 486.

rustlingly (rus′ling-li), *adv.* With a rustling sound.

> On Autumn-nights, when rain
> Doth *rustlingly* above your heads complain
> On the smooth leaden roof.
> *M. Arnold*, Church of Brou, iii.

★**rust-mite** (rust′mīt), *n.* One of certain mites of the family *Phytoptidæ*, or gall-mites, which do not produce galls properly speaking, but live in a rust-like substance which they produce upon the leaves or fruit of certain plants. Many of these rusts have been described by botanists as *rust-fungi*. *Phytoptus oleivorus* is the rust-mite of the orange, which produces the brownish discoloration often noticed on oranges.

rust-proof (rust′prōf), *a.* Proof against rust; free from the danger of rusting.

> This tank is costly, for its joints and bearings must be *rust-proof*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 284.

rustre (rus′tèr), *n.* [< F. *rustre*, a lozenge pierced round in the center, also a sort of lance, prob. lozenge-shaped; prob. (with unorig. *s* and *r*) < OHG. **hrūta*, *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, G. *raute*, a quadrangle, square, rhomboid, facet, pane, lozenge in heraldry, = D. *ruit* = Sw. *ruta* = Dan. *rude*, square, lozenge, pane; perhaps < Indo-Eur. **krūta*, **ktrūta*, and so connected with L. *quattuor*, Gr. τέτταρες, πίσυρες, etc., G. *vier*, E. *four*: see *four*.] **1.** A scale in early armor. See under *rustred*. Hence —**2.** In *her.*, a lozenge pierced with a circular opening, large in proportion to the whole surface, the field appearing through it. Compare *mascle*.



Rustre, 2.

rust-red (rust′red), *a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *ferruginous*.

rustred (rus′tèrd), *a.* [< *rustre* + *-ed*[2].] Having rustres.—**Rustred armor**, armor composed of scales lapping one over another, and differing from mascled armor in the curved form of the scales, which make an imbricated pattern.

Rust's collyrium. A mixture of liquor plumbi, elder-water, and tincture of opium.

rusty[1] (rus′ti), *a.* [< ME. *rusti*, *rusty*, < AS. *rustig*, *rusteg* (= D. *roestig* = OHG. *rostag*, MHG. *rostec*, *rustic*, G. *rostig* = Sw. *rostig*), rusty, < *rust*[1], rust: see *rust*[1], *n.* In some senses partly confused with *resty*[1], *restive*, and *resty*[2], *reasty*[1]: see *rusty*[2], *rusty*[3], *resty*[1], *resty*[2].] **1.** Covered or affected with rust: as, a *rusty* knife or sword.

> Yea, distaff-women manage *rusty* bills
> Against thy seat. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 118.
>
> Bars and bolts
> Grew *rusty* by disuse. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 746.
>
> Armies waned, for magnet-like she drew
> The *rustiest* iron of old fighters' hearts.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Consisting of rust; hence, having the appearance or effect of rust: as, *rusty* stains.

> By that same way the direfull dames doe drive
> Their mournefull charett, fild with *rusty* blood.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 32.
>
> Not a ship's hull, with its rusty iron links of cable run out of hawse-holes long discolored with the iron's *rusty* tears, but seemed to be there with a fell intention.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 14.

3. Covered, incrusted, or stained with a dirty substance resembling rust; hence, filthy; specifically, as applied to grain, affected with the rust-disease: as, *rusty* wheat.

> Shew your *rusty* teeth
> At every word. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of the color of rust; rubiginous; ferruginous.—**5.** Red or yellow, as fish when the brine in which they are prepared evaporates. Fat fish, like herrings, mackerel, or halibut-fins, often turn rusty.—**6.** Having lost the original gloss or luster; time-worn; shabby: as, a *rusty* black; clothes *rusty* at the seams.

> Some there be that have pleasure only in old *rusty* antiquities, and some only in their own doings.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.
>
> The hens were now scarcely larger than pigeons, and had a queer, *rusty*, withered aspect, and a gouty kind of movement, and a sleepy and melancholy tone throughout all the variations of their clucking and cackling.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.
>
> Mordecai had no handsome Sabbath garment, but instead of the threadbare *rusty* black coat of the morning he wore one of light drab.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxiv.

7. Out of practice; dulled in skill or knowledge through disuse or inactivity.

> Hector . . . in this dull and long-continued truce
> Is *rusty* grown. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 263.
>
> One gets *rusty* in this part of the country, you know. Not you, Casaubon; you stick to your studies.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

8†. Causing rust; rendering dull or inactive.

> I deeme thy braine emperished bee
> Through *rusty* elde, that hath rotted thee.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

9. Rough; hoarse; harsh; grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

> The old parishioners . . . wondered what was going to happen, taking counsel of each other in *rusty* whispers as the door was shut. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 596.

Rusty blackbird or **grackle**, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, abundant in eastern North America, found in the United



Rusty Grackle (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*).

States chiefly in the fall, winter, and early spring, when it is mostly of a reddish-brown color (whence the name). In full plumage the male is entirely iridescent black, with yellow eyes. It is from 9 to 9½ inches long, and 14½ in extent of wings.—**Rusty dab**, a flatfish of the genus *Limanda*, found in deep water on the coast of Massachusetts and New York.

rusty[1]† (rus′ti), *v. t.* [< *rusty*[1], *a.*] To make rusty; rust.

> Th' vngodly Prince . . .
> Reacht out his arm; but instantly the same
> So strangely withered and so num became,
> And God so *rustied* every ioynt, that there
> (But as the Body stird) it could not stir.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

rusty[2] (rus′ti), *a.* [A var. of *resty*[2], *reasty*[1], confused with *rusty*[1].] Same as *reasty*[1] for *reasted*.

> You *rusty* piece of Martlemas bacon, away!
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

★**rusty**[3] (rus′ti), *a.* [A var. of *resty*[1], confused with *rusty*[1].] Stubborn: same as *resty*[1] for *restive*.

> In the mean time, there is much urging and spurring the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which they will prove somewhat *rusty*.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 36.

To ride, run, or **turn rusty**, to become contumacious; rebel in a surly manner; resist or oppose any one ill-naturedly.

> He [the monkey] takes her [the cat] round the neck, and tries to pull her down, and if then she *turns rusty*, . . . he'll . . . give her a nip with his teeth.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.
>
> And how the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher *rides rusty* on me now and then.
> *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.
>
> Company that 's got no more orders to give, and wants to *turn* up *rusty* to them that has, had better be making room than filling it. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xl.
>
> They paraded the street, and watched the yard till dusk, when its proprietor *ran rusty* and turned them out.
> *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xlv.

rustyback (rus′ti-bak), *n.* A fern, *Ceterach Ceterach*: so named in allusion to the rusty scales which cover its lower surface. [Eng.]

rusty-crowned (rus′ti-kround), *a.* Having a chestnut spot on the top of the head: specifically said of the *rusty-crowned* falcon, *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *sparverius*. See *sparrow-hawk*.

rusure (rö'zhūr), *n.* [Irreg., < *ruse*[1] + *-ure.*] The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. [Prov. Eng.]

ruswut, *n.* See *rusot.*

rut[1] (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt;* with shortened vowel, < ME. *rute, route,* < OF. *route,* way, path, street, trace, track, etc., < ML. *rupta,* a way, path: see *route*[1], the same word, partly adapted to the mod. F. form *route.*] 1. A narrow track worn or cut in the ground; especially, the hollow track made by a wheel in passing over the ground.

> And as from hils raine waters headlong fall,
> That all waies eate huge *ruts.*
> *Chapman,* Iliad, iv. 480.
>
> A sleepy land where under the same wheel
> The same old *rut* would deepen year by year.
> *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

2†. A wrinkle.

> To behold thee not painted inclines somewhat neere
> A miracle; these in thy face here were deep *ruts.*
> *Webster,* Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.
>
> These many *ruts* and furrows in thy cheeks
> Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground,
> Till'd with the plough of age.
> *Randolph,* Hey for Honesty, iv. 3.

3. Any beaten path or mode of procedure; an established habit or course.

> War? the worst that follows
> Things that seem jerk'd out of the common *rut*
> Of Nature is the hot religious fool,
> Who, seeing war in heaven, for heaven's credit
> Makes it on earth. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.
>
> The *ruts* of human life are full of healing for sick souls. We cannot be always taking the initiative and beginning life anew. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, Lect. xvii., p. 375.
>
> The disciples of a great master take the husk for the grain; they harden into the *ruts* of scholarship.
> *The Century,* XL. 250.

rut[1] (rut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rutted,* ppr. *rutting.* [< *rut*[1], *n.*] To mark with or as with ruts; trace furrows in; also, to wrinkle: as, to *rut* the earth with a spade, or with cart-wheels.

> The two in high glee started behind old Dobbin, and jogged along the deep-*rutted* plashy roads.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.
>
> His face . . . deeply *rutted* here and there with expressive valleys and riverine lines of wrinkle.
> *E. Jenkins,* Week of Passion, xiii.

rut[2] (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt;* < ME. **rut, ruit,* < OF. *ruit, rut,* a roaring, the noise of deer, etc., at the time of sexual excitement, rut, F. *rut,* rut, = Sp. *ruido* = Pg. *rugído* = It. *rugito,* a roaring, bellowing, < L. *rugitus,* a roaring as of lions, a rumbling, < *rugire* (> It. *ruggire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rugir* = OF. *ruir,* F. *rugir*), roar, < √ *ru,* make a noise, Skt. √ *ru,* hum, bray: see *rumor.* In the lit. sense ('a roaring') the word appears to have merged in *rout*[1], *rote*[4].] 1†. A roaring noise; uproar.

> Theues that loueden ryot and *ruit.*
> *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 132.
>
> And there arose such *rut,* th' unruly rout among,
> That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rong.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, ii. 445.

2. The noise made by deer at the time of sexual excitement; hence, the periodical sexual excitement or heat of animals; the period of heat.

rut[2] (rut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rutted,* ppr. *rutting.* [< ME. *rutien, rutyen;* < *rut*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be in heat; desire copulation.

II. *trans.* To copulate with. [Rare.]

> What piety forbids the lusty ram,
> Or more salacious goat, to *rut* their dam?
> *Dryden,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

rut[3] (rut), *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rout*[1].

Ruta (rö'tä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruta,* < Gr. *ῥυτή,* rue: see *rue*[2].] A genus of choripetalous plants, type of the family *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Ruteæ.* It is characterized by a sessile four- or five-celled ovary, and eight or ten stamens alternately shorter, their filaments dilated at the base, and by four or five arched and toothed petals growing from an urn-shaped receptacle. There are about 40 species, widely scattered through the Mediterranean region and western and central Asia. They are herbs with perennial or somewhat shrubby base, dotted with glands and emitting a heavy odor. They bear alternate leaves, either simple, divided, trifoliate, or decompound, and many-flowered terminal corymbs or panicles of yellow or greenish flowers. The general name of the species is *rue* (which see). See cut under *Octandria.*

rutabaga (rö-tą-bā'gą), *n.* [< Sw. dial. *rotabagge.*] The Swedish turnip, a probable derivative, with the rape and common turnip, of *Brassica campestris.* The leaves are smooth and covered with a bloom, and the roots are longer than broad. The rutabaga is more nutritious than the common turnip. There are numerous varieties.

Rutaceæ (rö-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of L. *rutaceus,* of or belonging to rue: see *rutaceous.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales.* It is characterized by flowers with four or five sepals and as many broadly imbricated petals, by an ovary of four or five carpels, either wholly connate or united only by their basilar or ventral styles or their stigmas, or rarely entirely free, the ovules commonly two in each cell, and usually by an annular or bowl-shaped disk within the circle of stamens. The seeds are oblong or reniform, most often sessile and solitary in the cell, often with a shining crust, with or without fleshy albumen. The family includes about 880 species, of 120 genera, 6 subfamilies and 10 tribes, scattered through the warm and temperate parts of the globe, most abundant in South Africa and Australia, least frequent in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, dotted with glands and often exhaling a heavy odor. They bear leaves without stipules, which are usually opposite, sometimes simple, but more often compound, and of one, three, or five leaflets, or variously pinnate. The flowers are most often in axillary cymes; the fruit is very various. The largest subfamily, having the ovary deeply lobed and the fruit capsular, contains the tribes *Cuspariеæ, Ruteæ, Diosmeæ, Boronieæ,* and *Zanthoxyleæ;* the two other most important tribes are the *Toddalieæ* and *Aurantieæ.* The last includes, in the genus *Citrus,* the orange and the lemon, which depart from the type in their numerous carpels, ovules, and stamens. For some of the important genera, see *Ruta* (the type), *Ptelea, Zanthoxylum, Citrus, Murraya, Peganum,* and *Dictamnus.*

rutaceous (rö-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *rutaceus,* < *ruta,* rue: see *rue*[2].] Of, belonging to, or characterizing the plant-family *Rutaceæ;* resembling rue.

rute[1], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rout*[1].

rute[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *root*[1].

rute[3] (röt), *n.* [Cf. W. *rhwtws,* broken parts, dregs, *rhwtion, rhytion,* particles rubbed off.] In *mining,* very small threads of ore.

Ruteæ (rö'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (de Candolle, 1822), < *Ruta* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Rutaceæ,* characterized by free and spreading petals and stamens, a free and thickened disk, three or more ovules in a cell, fleshy albumen, and a curved embryo. It includes 6 genera, of which *Ruta* is the type. The species are herbs, often with a shrubby base, with perfect, mostly regular flowers, their parts commonly in fours, and often with pinnately divided leaves. They are widely scattered through most northern temperate regions.

Rutela (rö'te-lä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), an error for *Rutila,* fem. of L. *rutilus,* red: see *rutile.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, giving name to the *Rutelinæ* or *Rutelidæ,* having the claws entire and the scutellum longer than broad. They are beetles of a moderate size and short and stout form, and are ornamented with striking and variable colors. They are confined to South America and the West Indies, but one Cuban species, *R. formosa,* has been seen in the United States. They are found on flowers.

Rutelidæ (rö-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < *Rutela* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, usually ranking as a tribe or subfamily of *Scarabæidæ:* a little-used term.

Rutelinæ (rö-te-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rutela* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scarabæidæ,* typified by the genus *Rutela;* the goldsmith-beetles or tree-beetles. They are splendid metallic beetles, mostly of the warmer parts of America. The body is shorter, rounder, and more polished than is usually the case with scarabs, and the tarsi are thick, enabling the insects to cling closely to trees. One of the commonest and most beautiful species is *Areoda* (*Cotalpa*) *lanigera,* the goldsmith-beetle, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch long, of a yellow color glittering like gold on the head and thorax. They appear in New England about the middle of May. *Plusiotis gloriosa* is pale-green, with the margins of the body and broad stripes on the elytra of pure polished gold-color. Also *Rutelidæ* as a family and *Rutelini* as a tribe. See cut under *Cotalpa.*

ruth (röth), *n.* [< ME. *ruthe, reuthe, rewth, rewthe, routh, reouthe, reowthe,* < Icel. *hryggth, hrygth,* ruth, sorrow, < *hryggr,* grieved, sorrowful: see *rue*[1], *v.* The equiv. noun in AS. was *hreów:* see *rue*[1], *n.*] 1. Sorrow; misery; grief.

> Of the quenes profer the puple hadde *reuthe,*
> For sche fel to-fore the best flat to the grounde;
> Ther was weping & wo wonderli riue.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4413.
>
> Reign thou above the storms of sorrow and *ruth*
> That roar beneath; unshaken peace hath won thee.
> *Tennyson,* Sonnet, Though Night hath climbed, etc.

2. That which brings ruth; cruel or barbarous conduct.

> No *ruthe* were it to rug the and ryue the in ropes.
> *York Plays,* p. 286.
>
> The Danes with *ruth* our realme did ouerrunne,
> Their wrath inwrapte vs all in wretchednesse.
> *Mir. for Mags.,* I. 445.
>
> I come not here to be your foe!
> I seek these anchorites, not in *ruth,*
> To curse and to deny your truth.
> *M. Arnold,* Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

3. Sorrow for the misery of another; compassion; pity; mercy; tenderness.

> For-thi I rede the riche haue *reuthe* on the pore.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), i. 149.
>
> Tho can she weepe, to stirre up gentle *ruth*
> Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. i. 50.
>
> Vouchsafe of *ruth*
> To tell us who inhabits this fair town.
> *Marlowe and Nash,* Dido, Queen of Carthage, ii. 1. 41.

4. Repentance; regret.

> Of worldly pleasure it is a treasure, to say truth,
> To wed a gentle wyfe; of his bargayne he needes no *ruth.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

5. A pitiful sight; a pity.

> I trowe that to a norice in this case
> It had been hard this *rewthe* for to see;
> Wel myhte a moder than han cryed allas!
> *Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 506.

For the principil of this text hath he contynued in dayly experiens sithe bifore the Parlement of Bury; but the conclusion of this text came neuer zet to experiens, and that is gret *rewthe.* *Paston Letters,* I. 536.

[*Ruth* in all its various senses is obsolete or archaic.]

Ruthenian (rö-thē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ruthenia,* a name of Russia, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenians.—**Ruthenian Catholics.** Same as *United Ruthenians.*—**Ruthenian sturgeon,** *Acipenser ruthenus.* See *sterlet.*

II. *n.* 1. A member of that part of the Little Russian race dwelling in the eastern part of the Austrian empire. Also called *Russniak.* See *Little Russian,* under *Russian.*—2. The language spoken by the Ruthenians: same as *Little Russian.* See *Russian.*—**United Ruthenians,** those Ruthenians in Russian Poland and Austria-Hungary, belonging to communities formerly of the Orthodox Eastern Church, who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, but still continue to use the Old Slavonic liturgy. They have a married secular clergy, and a religious order which follows the rule of St. Basil. Also called *Ruthenian Catholics.*

ruthenic (rö-then'ik), *a.* [< *ruthen-ium* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium.

ruthenious (rö-thē'ni-us), *a.* [< *ruthenium* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium: noting compounds having a lower valence than ruthenic compounds.

ruthenium (rö-thē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ruthenia,* a name of Russia, whence it was originally obtained.] Chemical symbol, Ru; atomic weight, 101.7. A metal of the platinum group. The name was given by Osann, in 1828, to one of three supposed new metals found in platinum ores from the Ural mountains. Most of what is known of it is due to Claus, who, in 1845, proved the existence of one of Osann's new metals, and retained his name (*ruthenium*) for it, because there was really a new metal in the substance called by Osann "ruthenium oxide," although, in point of fact, this was made up chiefly of various other substances — silica, zirconia, etc. Ruthenium is found in native platinum as well as in osmiridium, and in laurite, which is a sesqui-sulphuret of ruthenium, and occurs in Borneo and Oregon. It is a hard, brittle metal, fusing with more difficulty than any metal of the platinum group, with the exception of osmium. It is very little acted on by aqua regia, but combines with chlorin and with oxygen at high temperature. Its specific gravity, at 32°, is 12.63.

rutherfordite (rö'thėr-ford-īt), *n.* [< *Rutherford* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rare and imperfectly known mineral found in the gold-mines of Rutherford county, North Carolina: it is supposed to contain titanic acid, cerium, etc.

ruthful (röth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *reuthful, reouthful, reowthful;* < *ruth* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of sorrow; sorrowful; woful; rueful.

> What sad and *ruthful* faces!
> *Fletcher,* Double Marriage, iii. 2.

2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

> In Aust eke if the vyne yerde be lene,
> And she, thi vyne, a *ruthful* thing to se.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.
>
> O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 95.
>
> Say a *ruthful* chance broke woof and warp.
> *Browning,* Sordello.

3. Full of ruth or pity; merciful; compassionate.

> Biholt, thou man with *routhful* herte,
> The sharpe scourge with knottes smerte.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 226.
>
> He [God] *ruthful* is to man. *Turberville,* Eclogues, iii.

ruthfully (röth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *reowthfulliche;* < *ruthful* + *-ly*[2].] Wofully; sadly; piteously; mournfully.

> The flower of horse and foot . . . *ruthfully* perished.
> *Knolles,* Hist. Turks.

ruthless (röth'les), *a.* [< ME. *reutheles, rewtheless, routheles;* < *ruth* + *-less.*] 1. Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

> She loketh bakward to the londe,
> And seyde, "farwel, housbond *rewtheless.*"
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 765.

See, *ruthless* queen, a hapless father's tears.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 156.

2. Unmodified or unrestrained by pity; marked by unfaltering rigor; relentless; merciless: as, *ruthless* severity.

With *ruthless* joy the happy hound
Told hill and dale that Reynard's track was found.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

A high morality and a true patriotism . . . must first be renounced before a *ruthless* career of selfish conquest can begin. *E. Everett*, Orations and Speeches, I. 521.

=**Syn.** Unpitying, hard-hearted.

ruthlessly (röth'les-li), *adv.* [< *ruthless* + *-ly*2.] In a ruthless manner; without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

That the Moslems did *ruthlessly* destroy Jaina temples at Ajmir, Delhi, Canouge, and elsewhere may be quite true, but then it was because their columns served so admirably for the construction of their mosques.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 409.

ruthlessness (röth'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ruthless; want of compassion; mercilessness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

rutic (rö'tik), *a.* [< L. *ruta*, rue, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from rue.—**Rutic acid**, a crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of the common rue. Also called *rutin*.

ruticilla (rö-ti-sil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rutilus*, red, + dim. term. *-cilla*, taken to mean 'tail' (cf. *Motacilla*).] **1.** An old book-name of some small bird having a red tail, or having red on the tail; a redstart. It is the specific name of (*a*) the redstart of Europe, *Phœnicura ruticilla*, and of (*b*) the redstart of America, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cuts under *redstart*.

2. [*cap.*] The genus of Old World redstarts, of which there are about 20 species. The common redstart is *R. phœnicura*. The black redstart is *R. tithys*. Also called *Phœnicura*.

Ruticillinæ (rö''ti-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ruticilla* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of Old World sylviine birds, named from the genus *Ruticilla*.

rutil, *n.* See *rutile*.

Rutila (rö'ti-lä), *n.* The amended form of *Rutela*.

rutilant (rö'ti-lant), *a.* [< F. *rutilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *rutilante*, < L. *rutilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *rutilare*, be or color reddish: see *rutilate*.] Shining; glittering. [Rare.]

Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.
Evelyn, II. iv. 1. (*Richardson.*)

Somehow the Abate's guardian eye—
Scintillant, *rutilant*, fraternal fire—
Roving round every way, had seized the prize.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 110.

rutilate† (rö'ti-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *rutilatus*, pp. of *rutilare* (> It. *rutilare* = Sp. Pg. *rutilar* = OF. *rutiler*, shine, glitter), be or color reddish, glow red, < *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *red*1.] To shine; emit rays of light. *Coles*, 1717.

rutile (rö'til), *n.* [Also *rutil;* < F. *rutile*, shining; < L. *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *rutilant*.] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxid occurs in nature. (See also *octahedrite* and *brookite*.) It crystallizes in tetragonal crystals, generally in square prisms, often in geniculated twins. It has a brilliant metallic-adamantine luster, and reddish-brown to black color. The crystals are often black by reflected and deep-red by transmitted light. They are sometimes cut for jewels. Nigrin is a black ferriferous variety, and sagenite a variety consisting of acicular crystals often penetrating transparent quartz. The latter is also called *Venus's-hair stone* and *love's-arrows*.

rutilite (rö'ti-līt), *n.* [< *rutile* + *-ite*2.] Native oxid of titanium.

rutin (rö'tin), *n.* [< L. *ruta*, rue, + *-in*2.] Rutic acid.

rutter1† (rut'ėr), *n.* [= D. *ruiter* = G. *reuter*, a trooper, horseman (partly confused with G. *reiter*, a rider, and *ritter*, knight: see *reiter*, *ritter*, *rider*), < OF. *routier*, *routtier*, a highwayman, roadsman, an experienced soldier, a veteran, < ML. *ruptarius*, *rutarius*, one of a band of irregular soldiers or mercenaries of the eleventh century, a trooper, < *rupta*, a troop, band, company: see *rout*3.] **1.** A trooper; a dragoon; specifically, a mercenary horse-soldier in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Neither shal they be accompanied wyth a garde of ruffelynge *rutters*. *Bp. Bale*, Image, ii.

Like Almain *rutters* with their horsemen's staves.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1.

True it is, a squadron of *rutters*, meaning pistoliers, ought to beat a squadron of launtiers.
Williams, Brief Discourse of War.

2. A dashing gallant; a man of fashion.

Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* cod-piece, but I like not the allusion so well by reason the tyings have no correspondence; his mouth is allwaies mumbling, as if hee were at his mattens; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow.
Lodge, Wit's Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

rutter2† (rut'ėr), *n.* [Also *ruttier*, *routtier;* < OF. *routier*, a chart, or directory of roads or courses, a road-chart, itinerary, a marine chart, < *route*, a way, road: see *route*1.] A direction for the road or course, especially for a course by sea.

I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his howse, where onely we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and *rutters* were agreed uppon in generall.
Dr. Dee, Diary, p. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

rutter3 (rut'ėr), *n.* [< *rut*2, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One that ruts.

rutterkin† (rut'ėr-kin), *n.* [< *rutter*1 + *-kin*.] A diminutive of *rutter*1.

Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jetting up and down!
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G. vi. (*Latham.*)

ruttier† (rut'i-ėr), *n.* Same as *rutter*2.

rut-time (rut'tīm), *n.* The season of rut. *Cotgrave*.

rutting-time (rut'ing-tīm), *n.* Same as *rut-time*. *Halliwell*.

ruttish (rut'ish), *a.* [< *rut*2 + *-ish*1.] Lustful; libidinous.

Count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy, but for all that very *ruttish*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 243.

ruttishness (rut'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.

ruttle (rut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruttled*, ppr. *ruttling*. [< ME. *rotelen*, *rutelen*, var. of *ratelen*, rattle: see *rattle*1. Cf. G. *rütteln*, shake, rattle.] To rattle; make a rattling sound, especially in breathing; gurgle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Then was *rutlynge* in Rome, and rubbynge of helmes.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

When she was taken in her coffin to Dr. Petty, the professor of anatomy, "she was observed to breathe, and obscurely to *ruttle*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 216.

ruttle (rut'l), *n.* [< *ruttle*, *v.*; a var. of *rattle*1, *n.*] Rattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle*.
Burnet, Sermons, p. 175. (*Latham.*)

rutton-root (rut'on-röt), *n.* [Prob. < Hind. *ratan*, a jewel, gem.] An Indian dye-plant, *Onosma Emodi*, or its root, which affords a stain for wood. It is the maharanga of the natives.

rutty1 (rut'i), *a.* [< *rut*1 + *-y*1.] Full of ruts; cut by wheels.

The road was *rutty*. *C. Roweroft.*

rutty2 (rut'i), *a.* [< *rut*2 + *-y*1.] Ruttish; lustful.

rutty3 (rut'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *rooty*. *Spenser*.

rutula (rut'ū-lä), *n.* Same as *rotula*, 1 (*a*).

ruty†, *a.* A late Middle English form of *rooty*.

ruvid (rö'vid), *a.* [< It. *ruvido*, rough, rugged, rude, < L. *ruidus* (rare), rough.] Rough. [Rare.]

On passing my hand over the body . . . there was a *ruvid* feel, as if the two surfaces met with resistance, or as if a third body, slightly rough, like the finest sand or powder, lay between them.
A. B. Granville, Spas of Germany, p. 172. [(*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 368.)

Ruyschian (rīs'ki-an), *a.* [< *Ruysch* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Dutch anatomist Ruysch (1638–1731).—**Ruyschian tunic** (tunica Ruyschiana). Same as *choriocapillaris*.

Ruysch's glomerule. A Malpighian corpuscle.

Ruysch's map-projection. See *projection*.

ruzzom, *n.* Same as *rizom*.

R. V. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the Bible).

R. W. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Right Worshipful;* (*b*) *Right Worthy*.

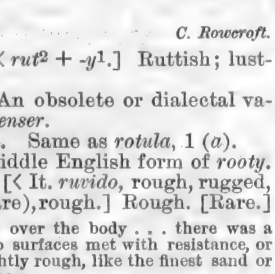
ry†, *n.* A late Middle English form of *rye*1.

Ry. An abbreviation of *railway*.

ryacolite, *n.* See *rhyacolite*.

ryal†, *a.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

ryal, rial3 (rī'al), *n.* [A var. of *royal*.] **1.** A gold coin formerly current in England, first coined by Edward IV., and worth at the time 10 shillings (about $2.40). It was also called the *rose-noble*, from its bearing a general resemblance to the older English nobles (see *noble*, *n.*, 2), and from its having a rose represented upon it. The *rose-ryal* was an English gold coin first coined by James I., and worth at the time about $7.20 or $7.90. On the obverse was the king enthroned; on the reverse, a large double rose with the shield of arms in the center. The *spur-ryal* was an English gold coin also first coined by James I., and worth at that time about $3.60 or $4.00.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ryal or Rose-noble of Edward IV.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

2. Same as *pavilion*, 11.

ryally†, **ryallichet**, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *royally*.

ryb†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rib*2.

rybaud†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

rychet, *a.* A Middle English form of *rich*1.

ryddel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *riddle*2.

rydder†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridder*1.

ryde†, *v.* A Middle English form of *ride*.

rydelle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridel* for *riddle*3.

ryder†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rider*.

rye1 (rī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rie;* < ME. *rye*, ★*ry*, *reye*, *ruze*, < AS. *ryge* = OS. *roggo* = D. *rogge* = OHG. *rocco*, *rocko*, MHG. *rogge*, *rocke*, G. *rocke*, *rocken*, usually (< D.) *roggen* = Icel. *rúgr* (orig. *rugr*) = Sw. *råg* = Dan. *rug*, rye, = OBulg. *rŭžĭ*, Bulg. *rŭzh* = Serv. *rzh* = Bohem. Pol. *rezh* = Polabian *râz* = Russ. *rozhĭ* = OPruss. *rugis* = Lith. *rugīs* = Lett. *rudzi*, rye. The Finn. *ruis* is from OPruss. or Lith.; W. *rhyg*, rye, is appar. from E.] **1.** The cereal plant *Secale cereale*, or its seeds. Its nativity appears to have been in the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Its culture has been chiefly in the north, and, though ancient, is not of the highest antiquity. It bears more cold than any other grain, thrives on light and otherwise barren soils, and can be grown continuously on the same spot. It is most extensively produced in central and northern Europe, where it forms the almost exclusive breadstuff of large populations, furnishing the black bread of Germany and Russia, and the rye-cakes which in Sweden are baked twice in a year and preserved by drying. Rye is less nutritious than wheat, though in that respect standing next to it. The black bread has a sour taste, owing to the speedy acetous fermentation of the sugar contained in it. A sweet bread is also made from rye. The roasted grains have long been used as a substitute for coffee. Rye enters in Russia into the national drink, kvass, in Holland into gin, and in the United States it is the source of much whisky. When affected with ergot (see *ergot*1, 2, and *spurred rye* below) rye becomes poisonous. The young plant affords a useful green fodder; the straw is valued for thatching, for filling mattresses, for the packing of horse-collars, etc. Rye is often planted with grass-seed in the United States as a protection during the first season, and similarly with pine-seeds in the Alpine region. It has spring and fall varieties, one of the latter being known as *Wallachian;* in general it has less varieties than other much-cultivated plants. The *rie* of Exodus ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25 is probably spelt.



1. Rye (*Secale cereale*). 2. The spike. *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, the flowering glume; *d*, the palet; *e*, one of the lodicles, highly magnified.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a stalk of grain with the ear bending downward, thus distinguished from wheat, in which the ear is erect. —**3.** Whisky made from rye. [Colloq., U. S.] —**Spurred rye**, rye affected with ergot, causing the ovary to assume a spurred form. In pharmacy it is called *secale cornutum*. See *ergot*1, 2, and *St. John's bread*.—**Wild rye**, a grass of the genus *Elymus*.

rye2 (rī), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell. *Halliwell*.

rye3 (rī), *n.* [Gipsy.] A gentleman; a superior person: as, a Romany *rye*.

rye-grass (rī'gràs), *n.* [An altered form of *ray-grass*, simulating *rye*1.] **1.** The ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

On Desmonds mouldering turrets slowly shake
The trembling *rie-grass* and the hare-bell blue.
Mickle, Sir Martin, i.

2. Lyme-grass. See *Elymus*.—**Italian rye-grass**, a species of *Lolium*, *L. Italicum*, a meadow-grass which is

esteemed as highly in England as timothy-grass is in the United States.

Rye House plot. See *plot*[1].

rye-moth (rī′môth), *n.* A European insect whose larva feeds on stems of rye. It is referred to by Curtis as *Pyralis secalis*, but is probably *Orobena frumentalis*.

rye-straw (rī′strâ), *n.* A wisp of the straw of rye; hence, figuratively, a weak, insignificant person.

> Thou wouldst instruct thy master at this play;
> Think'st thou this *Rye-straw* can ore-rule my arme?
> *Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 203).

rye-wolf (rī′wůlf), *n.* [Tr. G. *roggen-wolf*.] A malignant spirit supposed by the German peasantry to infest rye-fields. *Dyer*, Folk-lore of Plants.

rye-worm (rī′wėrm), *n.* A European insect, the larva of the dipteran *Oscinis pumilionis*, which feeds on the stems of rye.

ryfte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rift*[1].

rygbane†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridge-bone*.

Rygchopsalia (rig-kop-sā′li-ą), *n.* The corrupt original form of *Rhynchopsalia*. See *Rhynchops*.

ryght†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* A Middle English form of *right*.

ryghtwys†, *a.* A Middle English form of *righteous*.

ryke[1] (rīk), *v. i.* [A var. of *reach*[1].] To reach. [Scotch.]

> Let me *ryke* up to dight that tear,
> And go wi' me and be my dear.
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

ryke[2]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *riche*[1].

rymet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rime*[1].

rymour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rimer*[1].

Rynchæa, Rynchea, Rynchœa, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

ryncho-. For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

Ryncops, *n.* See *Rhynchops*.

rynd (rind), *n.* [Cf. E. *rind-spindle*, a mill-rynd; perhaps ult. < AS. *hrindan* (= Icel. *hrinda*), push, thrust, or *hrīnan*, touch, strike: see *rine*[2].] In a burstone mill, the iron which supports the upper stone, and upon which it is nicely balanced or trammed. At the middle of the rynd is a bearing called the *cockeye*, which is adapted to rest upon the pointed upper end of the mill-spindle, called the *cockhead*. See *mill*[1] and *mill-spindle*. Also spelled *rind*.

rynde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rind*[1].

ryng†. A Middle English form of *ring*[1], *ring*[2].

Ryngota (ring-gō′tą), *n.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Rhynchota*. Compare *Rhyngota*.

rynne†, *v.* A Middle English form of *run*[1].

rynt, *v.* See *aroint*.

ryot (rī′ọt), *n.* [Also *riot*, *rayat*; < Hind. *raiyat*, prop. *ra'iyat*, < Ar. *ra'iya*, a subject, tenant, a peasant, cultivator. Cf. *raya*[1].] In India, a peasant; a tenant of the soil; a cultivator; especially, one holding land as a cultivator or husbandman.

> He was not one of our men, but a common *ryot*, clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth, and a rather dirty turban.
> *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, x.

> In Bengal there are no great land-owners, but numerous *ryots*, or cultivators who have fixity of tenure and rent.
> *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 271.

> It is suggested that Government might by degrees undertake the advances required by the *ryots*, which they now raise under the disastrous village usurer's loan system, which, far from really helping them, only lands them deeper and deeper in the mire of debt each year.
> *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, i.

ryotwar, ryotwari (rī′ọt-wär, -wä-ri), *n.* [Also *ryotwary*, *rayatwari*; < Hind. *raiyatwārī*, < *raiyat*, a ryot: see *ryot*.] The stipulated arrangement in regard to land-revenue or -rent made annually in parts of India, especially in the Madras presidency, by the government officials with the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil, and not with the village communities, or any landlord or middleman.

> Its [the United States land system's] nearest surviving relative in Europe is the metayage of France; but it is more like the zemeendaree and *ryotwar* of Britishized India than any land system now in existence.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 54.

rype[1]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ripe*[1].

rype[2] (rīp), *n.* [< Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] A ptarmigan. See *dalripa*.

> The *rype* must be regarded as the most important of Norwegian game birds, on account of its numbers no less than of its flavour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 581.

rypeck (rī′pek), *n.* [Also *ripeck*, *repeck*, *rypeg*; origin obscure.] A pole used to moor a punt while fishing, or in some similar way. [Local, Eng.]

> He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

> It is the name for a long pole shod with an iron point. Thames fishermen drive two of these into the bed of the river and attach their punts to them. . . . A single pole is sometimes called a *rypeck*, but the custom among fishermen in this part of the world [Halliford-on-Thames] is to speak of "a *rypecks*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 168.

Rypo-. For words so beginning, see *Rhypo-*.

Rypticus, *n.* See *Rhypticus*.

ryschet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*[1].

ryse†. A Middle English form of *rise*[1], *rise*[2].

rysh†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*[1].

ryth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rithe*[1].

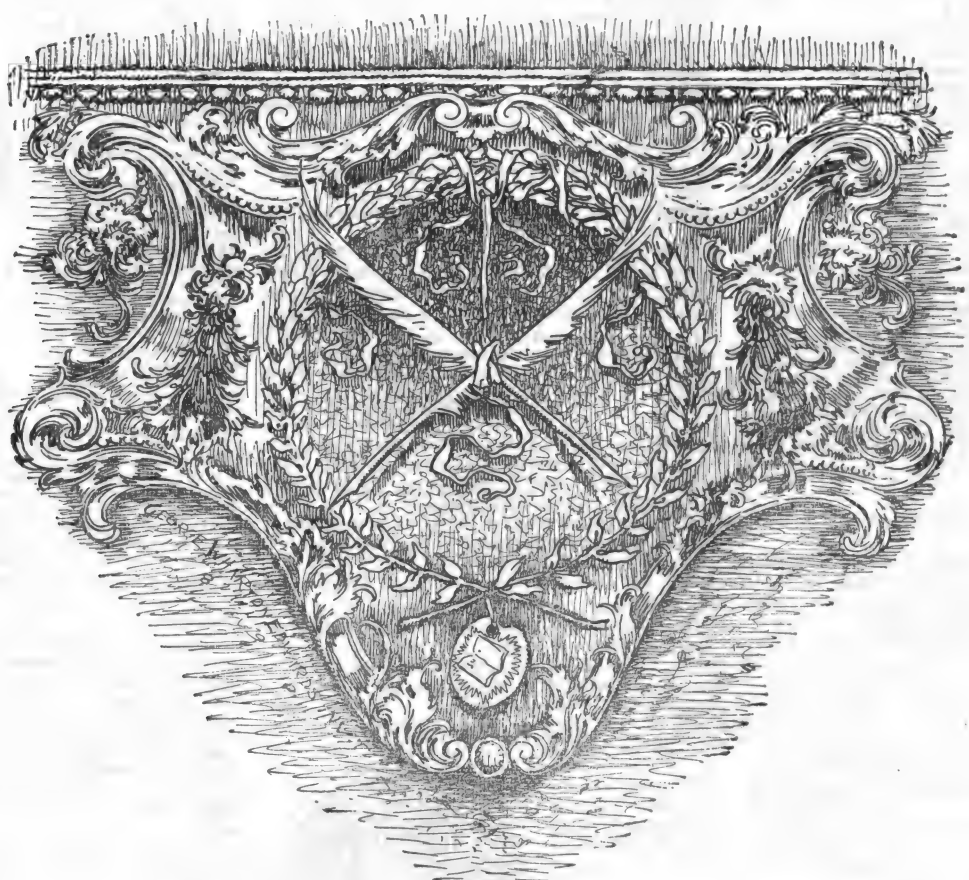
rythm†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *rhythm* and of *rime*[1].

rythmer†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rimer*[1].

ryve†. A Middle English form of *rive*[1], *rive*[2], *rife*[1].

ryver†, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*[1], *river*[2].

Ryzæna, *n.* See *Rhyzæna*.



★

S, **1.** The nineteenth letter and fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which that is derived (the twenty-first, or last but one, in Phenician). The historical exhibit of related forms, as given for the other letters (see especially *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The Phenician system had more than one sibilant sign, and the Greek choice wavered at first between two of them, until it settled upon this one. Of all the signs here given the value was the same — namely, our normal *s*-sound, as in *so*, *us*. This is a surd or breathed utterance, a fricative or continuable consonant, of a peculiar character, to which we give the name of *sibilant* or *hissing*. Its sonant or voiced counterpart (related to it as *d* to *t*, as *v* to *f*, and so on) is *z*, as in *zeal*, *dizzy* (the buzzing sound). They are produced between the tongue, at or near its tip, and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind the front teeth or at a further remove from them. Probably no other of our alphabetic sounds are producible through so wide a range of (slightly) varying positions, or actually produced, in different districts and individuals, in so different a manner. None, also, are more freely combinable with other consonant-sounds into intricate groups, as in *strands*, *twelfths*, *splints*, *sixths*. In virtue of their mode of production, they are akin with *t* and *d*, and, like them, are often called dental, or lingual, or tongue-tip sounds. The proper or hissing *s* is one of the most common elements of English utterance, forming more than 4½ per cent. of it. But its sign has also other values. As *s* is one of our most used endings — for example, of plural number, of possessive case, of third person singular present — it comes extremely often at the end of a word, and there, after any sonant sound, it is pronounced as *z*: for example, *loves*, *love's*, *he loves*; *flies*, *fly's*, *he flies*; and it has the same sound often in the interior of words, especially between sonants: for example, *use*, *nose*, *dismal*. The *s*-sound, on the other hand, is represented to a considerable extent by *c* before *e*, *i*, *y* (see *C*); and by double *s*, or *ss*, which is frequent in the middle and at the end of words, and has the hissing sound, save in a few exceptional cases, like *dissolve*, *possess* (between the *o* and *e*). Another sound often represented by *s* is the *sh*-sound (see below) — namely, in very numerous cases where the *s* is followed by a consonantal *y*-sound, whether written with *i*, as in *passion*, or implied in "long *u*," as in *sure*, *fissure*: since the combination *sy* in English pronunciation has a strong tendency to fuse into *sh*, and in ordinary free utterance often does so, even in cases where theory and extra-careful usage require the separation of the two sounds. This fused sound is represented by the important digraph *sh* (also by *ch* in a few French words, as *machine*). It is a second sibilant, a more palatal one — as simple an utterance as the *s*-sibilant, but very much less frequent (less than 1 per cent., or one fifth of *s*; but about 1½ per cent. if its presence in the *ch*-sound is included). It is made with nearly the same part of the tongue as *s*, and against the roof of the mouth, but generally a little further back, and especially (it would seem) with an opener cavity immediately behind the point of closest approximation of the organs. Its compound sign (Middle English and German *sch*) marks it as coming historically from the fusion of an *s* with a following guttural spirant. It has a rare sonant counterpart in the *zh*-sound of *azure*, *pleasure*, and the like (as to which, see *Z*). The *sh*- and *zh*-sounds also constitute the concluding element in the compound *ch*- and *j*- or soft *g*-sounds (see *ch* and *G* and *J*) combined with a somewhat modified *t* and *d* respectively (made by a contact at the *sh*-point) as first element.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 7; also 70; with a dash over it (S̄), 70,000. — **3.** In *chem.*, the symbol of *sulphur*. — **4.** An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Society* in such combinations as *F. R. S.* (Fellow of the Royal Society), *F. L. S.* (Fellow of the Linnean Society), etc. (*b*) Of *Surgery*, as in *D. D. S.* (Doctor of Dental Surgery). (*c*) Of *Science*, as in *B. S.* (Bachelor of Science). (*d*) Of *South* or *Southern*. (*e*) Of *Sunday* and *Saturday*. (*f*) [*l. c.*] Of Latin *solidum*, equivalent to English *shilling*: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, pence. (*g*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of *sacral*: used in vertebral formulæ: as, *S.* 5, five sacral vertebræ. (*h*) [*l. c.*] Of *second* (sixtieth part of a minute), *substantive* (a noun), *snow* (in a ship's log-book), of Latin *semi*, half (used in medical prescriptions after a quantity which is to be divided into two), and of *spherical* (of a lens). (*i*) [*l. c.*] In *her.*, of *sable*. (*j*) In *meteor.*, of *stratus*. (*k*) In *musical notation* (1), of *senza*; (2) in the form :S:, of *segno* (see *D. S.* and *segno*). — **5.** An operative symbol in quaternions, signifying the operation of taking the scalar part of a quaternion. It is also used in algebra for certain varieties of summation. The lower-case *s* usually denotes space, or the length of the arc of a curve. An *s* below the line, in enumerative geometry, refers to a plane pencil of rays. Σ (Greek *S*) signifies the sum of successive values of a function; the variable which is to take successive integral values in the terms to be added may be written below the line after the Σ, and the lower and upper limit of the summation may be written below and above the Σ. Thus,

$$a^x = \sum_{0}^{\infty} n \frac{1}{n!} \cdot (\log. x)^n.$$

In the calculus of finite differences Σ is used like a sign of indefinite integration, the lower limit being replaced by an arbitrary constant, while the upper is supposed to be 1 less than the value of the variable. Thus, $\Sigma Fx = F(x-1) + F(x-2) +$ etc., down to a constant value of the variable, and then an arbitrary constant is to be added to the series. σ is used in the integral calculus to denote the area of a surface. A modified long *s*, *ſ*, is the sign of integration. — **Light green S.** Same as *acid-green*. — **Magenta S., rubine S.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

-s[1]. The suffix of the possessive or genitive case singular, earlier *-es*, by syncope *-s*, now regularly written with an apostrophe, *'s*. See *-es*[1].

-s[2]. The suffix of the plural form of nouns, earlier *-es*, which is now retained in pronunciation only after a sibilant, being otherwise reduced by syncope to *-s*. See *-es*[2].

-s[3]. The suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, earlier *-es*, more ★originally *-eth*, *-th*. See *-eth*[3], *-th*[3].

S. A. An abbreviation of Latin *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art: used in medical prescriptions.

s. a. An abbreviation of Latin *sine anno* (without year), without date.

sa, *adv.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *so*[2].

sa. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *sable*[1].

saat, *n.* A Middle English form of *soe*.

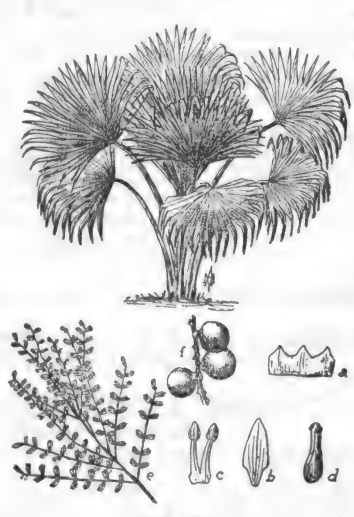
sab (sab), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sob*.

sabadilla (sab-a-dil′ä), *n.* See *cevadilla*, and *caustic barley* (under *barley*[1]).

Sabæan[1] (sā-bē′an), *n.* and *a.* See *Sabean*[1], *Sabean*[2].

Sabæan[2] (sā-bē′an), *a.* and *n.* See *Sabian*[1], *Sabian*[2].

Sabaism (sā′bā-izm), *n.* [Also *Sabæism*, *Sabeism*, *Sabism*, *Tsabaism*: see *Sabian*.] The doctrines of the Sabians; also, the worship of the 'host of heaven'; star-worship.



Sabal glabra.

a, sepals; *b*, petal; *c*, stamens; *d*, pistil; *e*, inflorescence; *f*, fruit.

Sabal (sā′bal), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); said to be from a S. Amer. or Mex. name.] A genus of fan-palms, type of the tribe *Sabaleæ*, including several palmettos. It is distinguished from the genera next akin, *Neowashingtonia* and *Corypha*, by its dorsal embryo, and is further characterized by bisexual flowers with a cup-shaped calyx and a deep-lobed imbricate corolla persistent unchanged after blossoming, by its six united stamens forming at their dilated bases a ring attached to the corolla-tube, and by its three-lobed and three-celled ovary, tapering into a robust columnar style which is basilar in fruit. The fruit is usually globose and one-celled, with a loose fleshy pericarp, and a single shining dark-brown roundish and depressed seed, with hard corneous albumen which is deeply hollowed in at the base. The two or three species are natives of the southern United States and Mexico. They are thornless palms, distinguished from *Inodes* by being low and almost stemless. The leaves are terminal, roundish, and deep-cleft with a rudimentary midrib; the flowers are small and smooth, white or greenish, and the fruit is small and black, borne on a large and elongated spadix which is at first erect, and inclosed in a long tubular spathe, from which hang many long and slender branches and branchlets. See *palmetto* and *cabbage-tree*, and cut in preceding column.

sabalo (sab′a-lō), *n.* [< Sp. *sábalo*, a shad.] The tarpon, *Tarpon atlanticus*.

Sabaoth (sab′ā-oth or sa-bā′oth), *n. pl.* [= F. *Sabaoth*, < L. *Sabaoth*, < Gr. Σαβαώθ, < Heb. *tsebāōth*, armies, pl. of *tsābā*, an army, < *tsābā*, attack, fight.] **1.** In *Scrip.*, armies; hosts: used as part of a title of God.

> The cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of *sabaoth*. Jas. v. 4.
>
> Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of *Sabaoth*.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

2†. Same as *Sabbath*. [An error.]

> But thence-forth all shall rest eternally
> With him that is the God of *Sabaoth* hight:
> O! that great *Sabaoth* God, grant me that *Sabaoths* sight!
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. viii. 2.
>
> Sacred and inspired Divinity, the *Sabaoth* and port of all men's labours and peregrinations.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Sabathian (sa-bā′thi-an), *n.* Same as *Sabbatian*.

sabatount, sabatynt, *n.* Middle English forms of *sabbaton*.

Sabbat, *n.* See *Sabbath*.

Sabbatarian (sab-a-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sabbatarius* (> Sp. *sabatario* = Pg. *sabbatario* = F. *sabbataire*), of or belonging to the Sabbath (*sabbatarii*, pl., the Sabbath-keepers, i. e. the Jews), < *sabbatum*, Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or its observance.

II. *n.* One who maintains the observance of the Sabbath (in the original sense) as obligatory on Christians. Hence — (*a*) One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, as the Jews do, instead of the first (Sunday), as do Christians generally. A denomination of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians*, or *Seventh-day Baptists*, because they maintain that the Jewish Sabbath has not been abrogated. The Seventh-day Adventists hold the same views.

> And because some few *sabbatarians* among ourselves do keep the old sabbath only, and call still for Scripture proof for the institution of the Lord's day, let me briefly tell them that which is enough to evince their error.
> *Baxter*, Life of Faith, ii. 7.

(*b*) One who observes the Sabbath (whether Saturday or Sunday) according to the real or supposed Jewish rules for its observance; hence, one who observes it with more than the usual strictness. In the Puritan controversies of the sixteenth century the church party maintained that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rested not upon the fourth commandment, but upon church usage and the beneficent results arising therefrom; the Puritans maintained that the obligation was based upon the Jewish law, and that the nature of the obligation was to be deduced from the Jewish regulations. They interdicted every sort of worldly occupation and every form of pastime and recreation, and were termed *Sabbatarians* by their opponents; hence the later use of the term as one of reproach.

> We have myriads of examples in this kinde amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 680.
>
> We left Lillehammer on a heavenly Sabbath morning. . . . Rigid *Sabbatarians* may be shocked at our travelling on that day; but there were few hearts in all the churches of Christendom whose hymns of praise were more sincere and devout than ours. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 254.

Sabbatarianism (sab-a-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabbatarian* + *-ism.*] The tenets or practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sab′ath), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (or archaically in def. 5) *Sabbat;* < ME. *sabat, sabbat, sabot, sabote,* rarely *saboth,* < AS. *sabat* = D. *sabbath* = MHG. *sabbatus, sabbato,* G. *sabbat* = Sw. Dan. *sabbat* = OF. *sabbat, sabat* = Pr. *sabbat, sabat, sapte, sabte* (also *dissapte,* < L. *dies sabbati,* day of the Sabbath) = Sp. *sábado* = Pg. *sabbado* = It. *sabato, sabbato* = W. *sabath, sabboth,* < L. *sabbatum,* usually in pl. *sabbata,* the Jewish sabbath, ML. also any feast-day, the solstice, etc., = Goth. *sabbatō, sabbatus,* the Sabbath, < Gr. *σάββατον,* usually in pl. *σάββατα,* the Jewish sabbath, in sing. Saturday, < Heb. *shabbāth,* rest, sabbath, sabbath day, < *shabāth,* rest from labor. For other forms of the word, see etymology of *Saturday.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now known as Saturday, observed as a day of rest from secular employment, and of religious observance.

Thou ne sselt do ine the daye of the *sabat* [Zeterday] thine nyedes, ne thine workes thet thou migt do ine othre dayes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind by their weekly *Sabbaths* what the world reaped through his goodness which did of nothing create the world? *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

He would this *Sabbath* should a figure be
Of the blest Sabbath of Eternity.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light
Ere *sabbath* evening. *Milton,* P. L., viii. 246.

The Christian festival [Sunday] was carefully distinguished from the Jewish *Sabbath,* with which it never appears to have been confounded till the close of the sixteenth century. *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, II. 258.

2. The first day of the week, similarly observed by most Christian denominations: more properly designated *Sunday,* or *the Lord's Day.* The seventh day of the week, appointed by the fourth commandment, is still commonly observed by the Jews and by some Christian denominations. (See *Sabbatarian.*) But the resurrection of the Lord, on the first day of the week, being observed as a holy festival by the early church, soon supplanted the seventh day, though no definite law, either divine or ecclesiastical, directed the change. A wide difference of opinion exists among divines as regards both the grounds and the nature of this observance. On the one hand it is maintained that the obligation of Sabbath observance rests upon positive law as embodied in the fourth commandment; that the institution, though not the original day, is of perpetual obligation; that the day, but not the nature of its requirements, was providentially changed by the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the consequent action of the Christian church; and that, to determine what is the nature of the obligations of the day, we must go back to the original commandment and the additional Jewish laws. This may be termed the Puritan view, and it defines thus the nature of the Sabbath obligation: "This Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men, after a due preparing of their hearts, and ordering of their common affairs beforehand, do not only observe an holy rest all the day from their own works, words, and thoughts about their worldly employments and recreations; but also are taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of His worship, and in the duties of necessity and mercy." (*West. Conf. of Faith,* xxi. § 8.) The other view is that the fourth commandment is, strictly speaking, a part of the Jewish law, and not of perpetual obligation, though valuable as a guide to the Christian church; that this commandment, like the rest of the Jewish ceremonial law, is abrogated in the letter by Christ; and that the obligation of the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rests upon the resurrection of the Lord, the usage of the church, the apostolic practice, and the blessing of God which has evidently followed such observance. This is the view of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Greek Church, of many Anglicans, and of others, including the Protestants of the European continent. It naturally involves a much less strict regulation of the day. Between these two opinions there are a variety of views, the more common one probably being that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of holy rest is grounded upon the fourth commandment and is of perpetual obligation, but that the day to be observed and the nature of the observance are left to the determination of the Christian church in the exercise of a Christian liberty and discretion. Other terms for the Sabbath are *Sunday, the Lord's Day,* and *First-day. Sabbath* designates the institution as well as the day, and is still in vogue in Jewish and Puritan usage and literature, but properly indicates an obligation based upon the fourth commandment and a continuance of the Jewish observance. *Sunday* (the Sun's day) is originally the title of a pagan holiday which the Christian holiday supplanted, and is the common designation of the day. *The Lord's Day* (the day of the Lord's resurrection) is of Christian origin, but is chiefly confined to ecclesiastical circles and religious literature. *First-day* is the title employed by the Friends to designate the day, their object being to avoid both pagan and Jewish titles.

The *Sabbath* he [Mr. Cotton] began the evening before; for which keeping of the *Sabbath,* from evening to evening, he wrote arguments before his coming to New England; and I suppose 'twas from his reason and practice that the Christians of New-England have generally done so too. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

There were as many people as are usually collected at a muster, or on similar occasions, lounging about, without any apparent enjoyment; but the observation of this may serve me to make a sketch of the mode of spending the *Sabbath* by the majority of unmarried, young, middling class people near a great town. *Hawthorne,* Amer. Note Book, p. 18.

The Lord's Day was strictly observed as a *Sabbath,* according to the Puritan view that its observance was enjoined in the decalogue. The *Sabbath* extended from the sunset of Saturday to the sunset of Sunday, according to the Jewish method of reckoning days. *G. P. Fisher,* Hist. Christian Church, p. 468.

3. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or quiet; respite from toil, trouble, pain, sorrow, etc.

The branded slave that tugs the weary oar
Obtains the *sabbath* of a welcome shore.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

A silence, the brief *sabbath* of an hour,
Reigns o'er the fields. *Bryant,* Noon.

The picture of a world covered with cheerful homesteads, blessed with a *sabbath* of perpetual peace. *J. Fiske,* Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 152.

4. [*l. c.*] The sabbatical year among the Israelites.

But in the seventh year shall be a *sabbath* of rest unto the land, a *sabbath* for the Lord. Lev. xxv. 4.

5. A midnight meeting supposed in the middle ages to have been held annually by demons, sorcerers, and witches, under the leadership of Satan, for the purpose of celebrating their orgies. More fully called *Witches' Sabbath.* Also, archaically, *Sabbat.*

Pomponaccio points out that part of the functions of the *Witches' Sabbath* consisted in dancing round a goat, a remnant of the worship of Pan, and that it is in memory of this that the wearing and setting up in the house of a horn as a counter charm is common in Italy. *N. and Q.,* 6th ser., IX. 21.

It [witchcraft] became . . . a social body, and had a mystery uniting its members. . . . This mystery is known to us as the *Witches' Sabbath.* *Keary,* Prim. Belief, p. 513.

The very source of witch-life may be said to have been the *Sabbat.* *The Atlantic,* LVIII. 467.

Great Sabbath, Holy Sabbath, Easter Even. The name *Great Sabbath* was given to this day in the early church. Similarly, in John xix. 31, the Sabbath before Christ's resurrection is called *great* (Authorized Version, "an high day"). This name is still the official one in the Greek Church (in the fuller form, *The Great and Holy Sabbath*). In the Roman Catholic Church it is *Sabbatum Sanctum,* 'Holy Sabbath or Saturday.'

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Sabbath (or, by common but less proper use, Sunday): as, *Sabbath* duties; *Sabbath* observance; *Sabbath* stillness.—**Sabbath-day's journey.** See *journey.*

Sabbathaic (sab-a-thā′ik), *a.* [< *Sabbathai* (see *Sabbathaist*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Sabbathaists.

Sabbathaist (sab-a-thā′ist), *n.* [< *Sabbathai* (see def.) + *-ist.*] **1.** A follower of Sabbathai Sevi of Smyrna, a seventeenth-century Jew, who claimed to be the Messiah.—**2.** Same as *Sabbatian.*

Sabbatharian (sab-a-thā′ri-an), *n.* [< *Sabbath* + *-arian.* Cf. *Sabbatarian.*] †. A Sabbatarian.

These *Sabbatharians* are so call'd because they will not remove the Day of Rest from Saturday to Sunday. They leave off Work betimes on Friday Evening, and are very rigid Observers of their Sabbath.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 135.

2. Same as *Southcottian.*

Sabbathary†, *a.* [< *Sabbath* + *-ary*[2].] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sabbath.

For they are of opinion that themselues haue a superfluous *Sabbatharie* soule, which on that day is plentifully sent in to them, to inlarge their heart and to expell care and sorrow. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 204.

Sabbath-breaker (sab′ath-brā′kėr), *n.* One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath, or Sunday.

They say . . . that the usurer is the greatest *Sabbath-breaker,* because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon,* Usury (ed. 1887).

Sabbath-breaking (sab′ath-brā′king), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath, or Sunday; in the law of a number of the United States, a violation of the laws which forbid specified immoral, disturbing, or unnecessary labors or practices on Sunday.

II. *a.* Given to breaking the Sabbath, or Sunday.

Sabbathian (sa-bā′thi-an), *n.* Same as *Sabbatian.*

sabbathless (sab′ath-les), *a.* [< *sabbath* + *-less.*] Having no sabbath; without intermission of labor.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God of our time. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 351.

Sabbath-school (sab′ath-sköl′), *n.* Same as *Sunday-school.*

Sabbatia (sa-bā′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), named after Liberatus *Sabbati,* an Italian botanist, who wrote a "Synopsis of the Plants of Rome" (1745).] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the family *Gentianaceæ,* tribe *Gentianeæ,* and subtribe *Erythræinæ.* It is characterized by flowers with from five to ten narrow calyx-lobes, a five- to twelve-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, as many stamens with short filaments inserted on its throat, their anthers erect and afterward recurved but not twisted, and a one-celled ovary with projecting placentæ and a thread-shaped style and stigma, the latter with two entire and linear lobes. The 14 species are natives of the U. S., extending into Cuba and Mexico. They are annual or biennial herbs, erect and unbranched or panicled above, bearing opposite sessile leaves, and white or rose-colored flowers, disposed in loose cymes. The flowers are usually numerous and handsome, marked by a small central yellow star, and in the largest species, *S. dodecandra,* are about 2 inches across. This species, from its color and locality, is known as the *rose of Plymouth.* The various species are called most often by the generic name *Sabbatia,* and sometimes by the book-name *American centaury.* The plant is a simple bitter tonic. *S. dodecandra, S. campestris,* and *S. angularis* are introduced into flower-gardens. See *bitter-bloom* and *rose-pink,* 3.



American Centaury (*Sabbatia angularis*).
1, Upper part of the stem with the flowers. 2, Lower part of the stem with the root. *a,* a flower before anthesis, showing the stamens and style declined in opposite directions.

Sabbatian (sa-bā′tian), *n.* [< *Sabbatius* (see def.) + *-an.*] A member of a Novatian sect of the fourth century, followers of Sabbatius, who adopted the Quartodeciman rule. See *Quartodeciman.* Also *Sabathian, Sabbathaist, Sabbathian.*

Sabbatic (sa-bat′ik), *a.* [= F. *sabbatique* = Sp. *sabático* = Pg. *sabbatico* = It. *sabatico,* < LL. **sabbaticus,* < Gr. *σαββατικός,* of or belonging to the Sabbath, < *σάββατον,* Sabbath: see *Sabbath.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Sabbath (Jewish or Christian); characteristic of or befitting the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

They found themselves disobliged from that strict and necessary rest which was one great part of the *sabbatic* rites. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 210.

This salutary view is only effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbatic* duty. *Stukely,* Palæographia Sacra, p. 99. (*Latham.*)

★ **sabbatical** (sa-bat′i-kal), *a.* [< *Sabbatic* + *-al.*] **1.** Sabbatic; characterized by rest or cessation from labor or tillage: as, the *sabbatical* years (see below).

Likewise their seuenth yeare was *Sabbathicall.* *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 122.

2. Recurring in sevens, or on every seventh (day, month, year, etc.).

The *sabbatical* pool in Judea, which was dry six days, but gushed out in a full stream upon the sabbath. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 278.

Taking the Semitic letters in their final order, we find that they fall into three groups, . . . the three sibilants or *sabbatical* letters occupying the three *sabbatical* places as the 7th, 14th, and 21st letters. Remembering the importance attached among all Semitic races to the sacred planetary number seven, it seems probable that it was not by mere accident that the sibilants came to occupy these positions. *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, I. 192.

Sabbatical year, every seventh year among the ancient Jews, during which no cultivation of the soil was to be practised, all spontaneous growth of the soil was common property, and all but foreign debtors were to be, at least for the year, released from their debts.

Sabbatically (sa-bat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a Sabbatic manner.

Sabbatine (sab′a-tin), *a.* [< ML. *sabbatinus,* < L. *sabbatum,* Sabbath: see *Sabbath.*] Pertaining to the Sabbath (Saturday): as, *Sabbatine* preachers.

Sabbatism (sab′a-tizm), *n.* [= F. *sabbatisme* = It. *sabbatismo,* < LL. *sabbatismus,* < Gr. *σαββατισμός,* < *σαββατίζειν,* keep the Sabbath: see *Sabbatize.*] Observance of the Sabbath or of a sabbath; a rest; intermission of labor.

That *sabbatisme* or rest that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience. *Dr. H. More,* Def. of Moral Cabbala, ii.

What an eternal *sabbatism,* then, when the work of redemption, sanctification, preservation, glorification, are all finished, and his [God's] work more perfect than ever, and very good indeed! *Baxter,* Saints' Rest, i. 4.

Christ, having entered into his *Sabbatism* in heaven, gives us a warrant for the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day, which has the same relation to Christ's present *Sab-*

batism in heaven that the old Sabbath had to God's rest from his work of creation.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 132.

Sabbatize (sab'a-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Sabbatized*, ppr. *Sabbatizing*. [< LL. *sabbatizare*, < Gr. σαββατίζειν, keep the Sabbath, < σάββατον, the Jewish Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] **I.** *intrans.* To keep the Sabbath; rest on the seventh day.

A *Sabbatising* too much, by too many Christians imitated, which celebrate the same rather as a day of Bacchus then the Lords day. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 122.

Let us not therefore keep the sabbath (or *sabbatize*) Jewishly, as delighting in idleness (or rest from labour).
Baxter, Divine Appointment of the Lord's Day, vii.

If he who does not rest out of regard to the Lord does not truly *Sabbatize*, his resting is only an empty form or a blasphemous pretense. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 708.

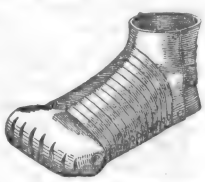
II. *trans.* To convert into or observe as a sabbath, or day of rest.

The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement.
Smith and Cheetham, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., p. 1052.

sabbaton† (sab'a-ton), *n.* [< ME. *sabatoun* (ML. *sabbatum*), a shoe. Cf. *sabot*.] 1. A shoe or half-boot of the kind worn by persons of wealth in the fifteenth century, mentioned as made of satin, cloth of gold, etc.

Thenne set thay the *sabatoun*z vpon the segge fotez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 574.

2. The solleret of the sixteenth century, having a form broad and blunted at the toes.


Sabbaton, a. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

sabdariffa (sab-da-rif'ä), *n.* Same as *roselle*.

Sabean[1], **Sabæan** (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sabæus*, pl. *Sabæi*, < Gr. Σαβαῖος, pl. Σαβαῖοι, < Σάβα, L. *Saba*, < Ar. *Saba* = Heb. *Sheba*, the people of Yemen, taken by Greek and Roman writers to be the name of its capital city.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient inhabitants of Yemen in Arabia; Arabian.

As when to them who sail
Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are pass'd
Mozambic, off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest'd. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 162.

Sabæan Fields afford her needful Rest.
Dryden, Cinyras & Myrrha, p. 323.

II. *n.* 1. One of the ancient inhabitants of Yemen. The Sabeans were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, etc., which they imported from India.

The *Sabeans* by reason of continual vse of Mirrhe and Frankinsens, grow to a loathing of that sauour.
Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 239.

2. In the English Bible (Is. xlv. 14), following the Vulgate and Septuagint, some other, obscure, tribe.

Sabean[2] (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Sabian*.

Sabeism (sā-bē'izm), *n.* [Also *Sabæism*; = F. *Sabéisme* = Sp. Pg. *sabeismo*: see *Sabian*.] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabeline (sab'e-lin), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *sabeline*, n.; < OF. *sabelin*, *sebelin*, adj., *sabeline*, *sebeline*, n., F. *zibeline* = Pr. *sebelin*, *sembelin* = Sp. *cebellina* = Pg. *zebelina* = It. *zibellino*, the sable-fur, < ML. *sabelinus*, of the sable, as a noun sable-fur, < *sabelum*, sable: see *sable*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sable; zibeline.

II.† *n.* The skin of the sable used as a fur.

Ne scal ther beo fou ne grei, ne cunig, ne ermine, ne occquerne, ne martres cheole, ne beuer, ne *sabeline*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 181.

They should wear the silk and the *sabelline*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 270).

sabelize (sab'e-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabelized*, ppr. *sabelizing*. [< *sable* (ME. *sabel*) + *-ize*.] Same as *sable*.

Sabella (sā-bel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), dim. of L. *sabulum* (?), sand, gravel: cf. *sabulous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Sabellidæ*, containing large tubicolous cephalobranchiate marine annelids or sea-worms, with feathery or fan-like gills of remarkable delicacy and brilliancy, and greenish blood. See cut under *cerebral*.—2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this genus, or any member of the *Sabellidæ*: as, the fan-*sabella*, *S. penicillus*.

sabellan (sā-bel'an), *a.* [< *sabella* + *-an*.] Gritty or gravelly; coarsely sabulous.

sabellana (sab-e-lā'nä), *n.* [NL., < *sabella*, < L. *sabulum*, gravel: see *sabulous*.] In *geol.*, coarse sand or gravel.

Sabellaria (sab-e-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < *Sabella* + *-aria*.] A genus of tubicolous worms, typical of the *Sabellariidæ*. *S. anglica* is a leading species, of the British Islands, forming massive irregular tubes of sand at and below low-water mark.

Sabellariidæ (sab″e-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sabellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Sabellaria*. The body is subcylindric, of two distinct portions —an anterior segmented, with setigerous and uncinate appendages, and a posterior narrow, unsegmented, and unappendaged, like a tail. These worms live between tidemarks, among seaweeds (especially *Laminaria*), and are oviparous. Also called *Hermellacea*.

Sabellian[1] (sā-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sabelli*, the Sabellians (see def.): see *Sabine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabellians.

II. *n.* One of a primitive Italian people which included the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, etc.

Sabellian[2] (sā-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sabellius* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sabellius or his doctrines or followers. See *Sabellianism*.

II. *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of the third century. See *Sabellianism*.

Sabellianism (sā-bel'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabellian* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal view respecting the Godhead maintained by Sabellius and his followers. Sabellianism arose out of an attempt to explain the doctrine of the Trinity on philosophical principles. It agrees with orthodox Trinitarianism in denying the subordination of the Son to the Father, and in recognizing the divinity manifested in Christ as the absolute deity; it differs therefrom in denying the real personality of the Son, and in recognizing in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not a real and eternal Trinity, but one only temporal and modalistic. According to Sabellianism, with the cessation of the manifestation of Christ in time the Son also ceases to be Son. It is nearly allied to *Modalism*.

Sabellidæ (sā-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sabella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubicolous cephalobranchiate polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Sabella*.

sabelline (sā-bel'in), *a.* [< *Sabella* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to *Sabella* or to the *Sabellidæ*.

sabellite (sā-bel'īt), *n.* [< *Sabella* + *-ite*[3].] A fossil sabella, or some similar worm.

sabelloid (sā-bel'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sabella* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Sabellidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Sabellidæ*.

saber, sabre (sā'bėr), *n.* [< F. *sabre* = Sp. *sable* = It. *sciabla*, *sciabola*, dial. *sabala*; prob. < late MHG. *sabel*, *sebel*, G. *säbel* (> D. Dan. Sw. *sabel*), a saber; cf. OBulg. Serv. Russ. *sablya* = Bohem. *shavle* = Pol. *szabla* = Hung. *száblya* = Lith. *shoble*, *shoblis*, a saber; origin uncertain; the Teut. forms are appar. from the Slavic, but the Slavic forms themselves appear to be unoriginal.] 1. A heavy sword having a single edge, and thickest at the back of the blade, tapering gradually toward the edge. It is usually slightly curved; but some cavalry sabers are perfectly straight. The saber may be considered as a modification of the Oriental simitar increased in weight and diminished in curvature, and differs from the typical sword, which is double-edged, with its greatest thickness in the middle of the blade.


United States Light-cavalry Saber, as used in 1864.

2. A soldier armed with a saber.

saber, sabre (sā'bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabered*, *sabred*, ppr. *sabering*, *sabring*. [< *saber*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a saber.

There are persons whose loveliness is more formidable to me than a whole regiment of *sabred* hussars with their fierce-looking moustaches.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 99. (*Davies*.)

2. To strike or cut with a saber.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

saberbill (sā'bėr-bil), *n.* 1. A South American dendrocolaptine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, as *X. procurvus* or *X. trochilirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill. See cut in next column.—2. A curlew: same as *sickle-bill*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

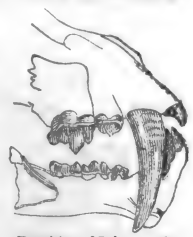
saber-billed (sā'bėr-bild), *a.* Having a bill resembling a saber in shape; sickle-billed. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Eutoxeres*.

saber-fish (sā'bėr-fish), *n.* The hairtail or silver-eel, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [Texas, U. S.]

sabertooth (sā'bėr-tōth), *n.* A saber-toothed fossil cat of the genus *Machærodus*.


Saberbill (*Xiphorhynchus procurvus*).

saber-toothed (sā'bėr-tōtht), *a.* Having extremely long upper canine teeth; machærodont: applied to the fossil cats of the genus *Machærodus* and some related genera.


Dentition of Saber-toothed Cat (*Machærodus*), showing the very long upper canine.

saberwing (sā'bėr-wing), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Campylopterus* and some related genera, having strongly falcate primaries.

saber-winged (sā'bėr-wingd), *a.* Having falcate primaries, as a humming-bird.

Sabia (sā'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Colebrooke, 1818), < Beng. *sabjalat*, name of one of the species.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Sabiaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with all the stamens perfect and the sepals and petals nearly equal, and by their peculiar arrangement, which is opposite throughout, contrary to the usual law of alternation. There are about 17 species, natives of tropical and temperate parts of Asia. They are climbing or twiggy shrubs, with roundish branchlets, around the base of which bud-scales remain persistent. They bear alternate and entire petioled leaves, and small axillary flowers, which are solitary, cymose, or panicled.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1839.

Sabiaceæ (sā-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1851), < *Sabia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Sapindales*. It includes about 65 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Sabia* is the type, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, chiefly in the northern hemisphere. They are smooth or hairy shrubs or trees, bearing alternate simple or pinnate feather-veined leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers in panicles.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sabæan*, *Sabean*, *Tsabæan*, *Tsabian*; < Ar. *Sābi*, taken (incorrectly) as related to Heb. *tsābā*, an army, host (sc. of heaven) (see *Sabaoth*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the religion and rites of the Sabians.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a religious sect mentioned in the Koran. In the Koran the Sabians are classed with Moslems, Jews, and Christians, as believers in the true God. On account of the toleration extended by Moslems to them, the name of Sabians was, some centuries after Mohammed, assumed not only by the Gnostic half-Christian Mandæans (whose religion is perhaps akin to that of the true Sabians), but also by certain actual polytheists. The statement of some Arabic writers is that the Sabians were professedly Christians, but secretly worshipers of the stars. *N. E. D.*

2. A Mandæan.—3. Erroneously, a worshiper of the host of heaven; a star-worshiper.

Sabianism (sā'bi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabicu (sab-i-kö'), *n.* [< Cuban *sabicú*, *savicú*.] The horse-flesh mahogany, *Lysiloma Sabicu*. Also *savacu*.

sabin (sab'in), *n.* [F., < L. *Sabina* (*herba*), < *Sabini*, the Sabines.] Same as *savin*.

Sabin or Savin will make fine Hedges.
Mortimer, Husb. (1721), II. 188. [*N. E. D.*]

sabina (sā-bī'nä), *n.* In *phar.*, the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

sabine[1] (sab'in), *n.* Same as *savin*.

Sabine[2] (sā'bīn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sabin* (> Sp. ★Pg. It. *sabino*), < L. *Sabinus*, Sabine, *Sabini*, the Sabines. Cf. *Sabelli*, the Sabellians. Hence ult. *savin*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines.

II. *n.* One of an ancient people of Italy, dwelling in the central Apennines. The Sabines formed an important element in the colonization of ancient Rome. According to tradition, the Romans took

their wives by force from among the Sabines, this incident being known as the "Rape of the Sabine Women."

sable (sā′bl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sabell;* < ME. *sable*, the sable, the color black, = D. *sabel* = Icel. *safal, safali*, the sable, = Sp. Pg. *sable*, black, < OF. *sable*, the sable, also the color black, F. *sable*, black (ML. *sabelum, sabellum*), = G. *zobel* = Dan. Sw. *sobel*, the sable, < Russ. *soboli* = Bohem. Pol. *sobol* = Lith. *sabalas* = Hung. *czoboly*, the sable; cf. Turk. Hind. *samūr*, < Ar. *samūr*, the sable.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Mustela zibellina*, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, closely related to the martens. It inhabits arctic and subarctic regions of the Old World, especially Russia and Siberia, having a copious lustrous pelage, of a dark-brown or blackish color, yielding one of the most highly prized of pelts. The animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail nearly a foot long; the limbs are short and stout, with small paws. The nose is sharp, and the ears are pricked. There are three kinds of hairs in the pelage—a short soft dense under-fur,



Sable (*Mustela zibellina*).

a second set of longer hairs, kinky like the first but coming to the surface, and fewer longer glistening hairs, bristly to the very roots. The pursuit of the sable forms an important industry in Siberia. The pelt is in the best order in winter. The darkest furs are the most valuable. None are dead-black, nor is the animal ever uniformly dark-colored, the head being quite gray or even whitish, and there is usually a large tawny space on the throat, which color may be found also in blotches over much of the under surface. Some other martens, resembling the true sable, receive the same name. Thus, the American marten, *M. americana*, is a sable hardly distinguishable from that of Siberia, except in some technical dental characters. Its fur is very valuable, though usually not so dark as that of the Siberian sable. *M. melanopus* of Japan is a kind of sable. See also cut under *marten*[1].

2. The dressed pelt or fur of the sable.—**3.** The color black in a general sense, and especially as the color of mourning: so called with reference to the general dark color of the fur of the sable as compared with other furs, or from its being dyed black as sealskin is dyed.

Quhen thai tak honour othir or sic thingis, thai sit in *sable* and siluer that euery bringis.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96.

4. A black cloth or covering of any kind; mourning-garments in general; a suit of black: often in the plural.

Now have ye cause to clothe yow in *sable*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 284.

To clothe in *sable* every social scene.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 872.

At last Sir Edward and his son appeared in their *sables*, both very grave and preoccupied.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxx.

5. A fine paint-brush or pencil made of hair from the tail of the sable.—**6.** In *her.*, black; one of the tinctures, represented when the colors are not given, as in engraving, by a close network of vertical and horizontal lines. Abbreviated *S., sa.* See also cut under *pall*.—**7.** A British collectors' name of certain pyralid moths. *Botys nigrata* is the wavy-barred sable, and *B. lingulata* is the silver-barred sable.—**Alaska sable**, the fur of the common American skunk *Mephitis americana*, as dressed for commercial purposes. [Trade-name.]



Sable.

Audubon and Bachman's statement that the fur [of the skunk] "is seldom used by the hatters, and never, we think, by the furriers; and, from the disagreeable task of preparing the skin, it is not considered an article of commerce," was wide of the mark, unless it was penned before "*Alaska sable*" became fashionable.
Coues, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 217.

American sable, the American marten, *Mustela americana*. See *marten*[1].—**Red** or **Tatar sable**, the chorok or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus;* also, the fur or pelt of this animal. See *kolinsky*.—**Siberian** or **Russian sable**. See def. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of sable: as, a *sable* muff or tippet.—**2.** Of the color of a sable; dark-brown; blackish.—**3.** Black, especially as applied to mourning, or as an attribute.

Her riding-suit was of *sable* hew black,
Cypress over her face.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 411).

He whose *sable* arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 474.

Was I deceived, or did a *sable* cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?
Milton, Comus, l. 221.

The hues of bliss more brightly glow,
Chastised by *sabler* tints of woe.
Gray, Ode on Vicissitude.

Sable antelope, an antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Ægocerus*) *niger*.—**Sable mouse**, the lemming, *Myodes lemmus*. See cut under *lemming*.

sable (sā′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabled*, ppr. *sabling*. [< *sable*, *n.*] To make like sable in color; darken; blacken; hence, figuratively, to make sad or dismal; sadden.

And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

sable-fish (sā′bl-fish), *n.* [< Pg. *savel* + E. *fish*.] The hilsah of the Ganges.

sableize (sā′bl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sableized*, ppr. *sableizing*. [< *sable* + *-ize*.] To make black; blacken; darken. Also *sabelize*.

Some chroniclers that write of kingdomes states
Do so absurdly *sableize* my White
With Maskes and Enterludes by day and night.
Davies, Paper's Complaint, l. 241. (*Davies.*)

sable-stoled (sā′bl-stōld), *a.* Wearing a black stole; hence, clothed or robed in black.

The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton, Nativity, l. 220.

sable-vested (sā′bl-ves′ted), *a.* Clothed with black.

With him [Chaos] enthroned
Sat *sable-vested* Night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 962.

sablière[1] (sab-li-ār′), *n.* [< F. *sablière*, sand-pit, < *sable*, sand, < L. *sabulum*, sand: see *sabulous*.] A sand-pit. [Rare.]

sablière[2] (sab-li-ār′), *n.* [< F. *sablière*, a raising-piece; origin unknown.] In *carp.*, same as *raising-piece*. *Imp. Dict.*

sabot (sa-bō′), *n.* [< F. *sabot*, a wooden shoe, in mech. a socket, shoe, skid, etc., OF. *sabot, çabot*, F. dial. *sibot, chabou, chabot, cabou*, a wooden shoe; perhaps related to F. *savate*, OF. *cavate, chavate* = Pr. *sabata* = Sp. *zapata, zabata, zapato* = Pg. *sapato* = It. *ciavatta, ciabatta*, an old shoe, < ML. *sabbatum*, a shoe: see *sabbaton*.] 1. (*a*) A wooden shoe, made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers, worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, etc. (*b*) In parts of France, a sort of shoe consisting of a thick wooden sole with sides and top of coarse leather; a sort of clog worn in wet weather.—**2.** A thick circular wooden disk to which a projectile is attached so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun; also, a metallic cup or disk fixed to the bottom of an elongated projectile so as to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.—**3.** A pointed iron shoe used to protect the end of a pile.—**4.** In *harp-making*, one of the little disks with projecting pins by which a string is shortened when a pedal is depressed.



Breton Sabot, with straw inserted for warmth and to serve as a cushion.

sabotage (sa′bō-tazh′), *n.* [F.] **1.** The making of sabots, or the trade of a sabot-maker.—**2.** The doing of work quickly and badly.—**3.** The intentional garbling of copy or composition by a printer.—**4.** Malicious injury done by an employee to the industrial establishment of his employer.

sabotier (sa-bo-tiā′), *n.* [F.] A maker, or (rarely) a wearer, of sabots; hence, contemptuously, one of the Waldenses.

sabre, *n.* and *v.* See *saber*.

sabretash (sā′bėr-tash), *n.* [Also *sabretache, sabretasche;* < F. *sabretache*, < G. *säbeltasche*, < *säbel*, a saber, + *tasche*, a pocket.] A case or receptacle, usually of leather, suspended from the sword-belt by straps, and hanging beside the saber. See cut.

sabrina-work (sā-brī′nä-wėrk), *n.* A variety of application embroidery, the larger parts of the design being cut out of some textile material and sewed to a background, needlework supplying the bordering and the smaller details.



A Member of the Scots Greys, a British cavalry regiment, wearing Sabretash. (After drawing by Elizabeth Butler.)

sabuline (sab′ū-lin), *a.* [< L. *sabulum*, sand, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *sabulous*.

sabulose (sab′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *sabulosus*, sandy: see *sabulous*.] **1.** Same as *sabulous*.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing in sandy places.

sabulosity (sab-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *sabulosidade;* as *sabulose* + *-ity*.] The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

sabulous (sab′ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *sabuloso* = It. *sabbioso*, < L. *sabulosus*, sandy, < *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty; acervulous: specifically applied—(*a*) in anatomy to the acervulus cerebri, or gritty substance of the pineal body of the brain; (*b*) in medicine to gritty sediment or deposit in urine. Also *sabulose, sabuline*.

Saburean (sā-bū′rē-an), *n.* One of a class of Jewish scholars which arose soon after the publication of the Talmud and endeavored to lessen its authority by doubts and criticisms, but became extinct in less than a century.

saburra (sā-bur′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *saburra*, sand.] Foul granular matter deposited in the body, especially in the stomach.

saburral (sā-bur′al), *a.* [< *saburra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to saburra.

saburration (sab-u-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *saburra*, sand (see *saburra*), + *-ation*.] **1.** The application of hot sand to any part of the body; sand-bathing; arenation.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the act of taking a sand-bath or rolling in the sand, as is done by gallinaceous birds; pulverizing. See *pulverizer*, 2.

sac[1] (sak), *n.* [< AF. *sac* (AL. *saca, sacca, sacha, saka*), < AS. *sacu*, strife, contention, suit, litigation, jurisdiction in litigious suits: see *sake*[1]. Cf. *soc*.] In *law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. Also *saccage*.

Every grant of *sac* and soc to an ecclesiastical corporation or to a private man established a separate jurisdiction, cut off from the regular authorities of the mark, the hundred, the shire, and the kingdom.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 309.

★ **sac**[2] (sak), *n.* [< F. *sac*, < L. *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, a sack, cyst, bag, bursa, pouch, purse, or receptacle of some kind specified by a qualifying word; a saccule; a saccus.—**Adipose, ambulacral, amniotic, ampullaceous, branchial, cardiac sac.** See the adjectives.—**Calcareous sac.** Same as *calciferous gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Cirrus-sac.** See *cirrus*.—**Copulating sac**, the seminal reservoir of the male dragon-fly. See *genital lobe*, under *genital*.—**Dental sac.** See *dental*.—**Embryo sac.** See *embryo-sac*.—**Galactophorous sac**, the ampulla of the galactophorous duct.—**Gastric sac.** See *gastric*.—**Hernial sac**, the sac or pouch of peritoneum which is pushed outward, and surrounds the protruding portion of intestine.—**Lacrymal sac.** See *lacrymal*.—**Masticatory sac.** See *masticatory*.—**Needham's sac.** Same as *Needham's pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Otolithic, peritoneal, pharyngeal, pulmonary, pyloric, respiratory sac.** See the adjectives.—**Yolk sac.** See *yolk-sac*.—**Syn.** *Sac, Saccule, Saccus, Sacculus*. The last two are Latin and only technically used. There is no such difference in meaning as the form of the words would imply, some of the largest sacs being called *saccules* or *sacculi*, some of the smallest *sacs* or *sacci*.

Sac[3] (sâk, less properly sak), *n.* A member of a tribe of Algonkian Indians, allied to the Foxes, who lived near the upper Mississippi previous to the Black Hawk war of 1832. Also written *Sauk*.

sac-à-lait (säk-ä-lā′), *n.* [Also *sacalai, sacola:* F. 'milk-bag.'] The common killifish, mummychog, or salt-water minnow, *Fundulus heteroclitus*. [Florida.]

sacatra (sak'ạ-trạ), *n.* The offspring of a griffe and a negro; a person seven eighths black. *Bartlett.*

sacbut†, *n.* See *sackbut.*

Sacca coffee. See *coffee.*

saccade (sa-kād'), *n.* [< OF. *sacade*, F. *saccade*, < OF. *saquer*, *sacher*, pull, draw; origin uncertain.] 1. In the *manège*, a violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins suddenly and with one pull.—2. In *violin-playing*, a firm pressure of the bow on the strings, which crowds them down so that two or three can be sounded at once.

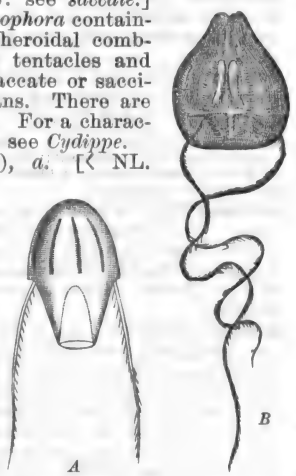
saccage[1] (sak'ạj), *n.* [< *sac*[1] + *-age.*] Same as *sac*[1].

> He had rights of freewarren, *saccage*, and sockage.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 76.

saccage[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *sackage.*

Saccata (sa-kā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *saccatus*, saccate: see *saccate.*] 1. The *Mollusca* as a branch of the animal kingdom: correlated with *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*. *A. Hyatt.* [Not used.]—2. A grade or division of *Urochorda*, containing the true tunicaries or ascidians, with the salps and doliolids, as collectively distinguished from the *Larvalia* (or *Appendiculariidæ*).

Saccatæ (sa-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *saccatus*, saccate: see *saccate.*] An order of *Ctenophora* containing ovate or spheroidal comb-jellies with two tentacles and no oral lobes; saccate or sacciform ctenophorans. There are several families. For a characteristic example, see *Cydippe.*



Types of *Saccatæ*, about natural size.
A, *Eschscholtzia dimidiata*, a saccate comb-jelly. *B*, *Cydippe plumosa*, a typical saccate ctenophoran.

saccate (sak'āt), *a.* [< NL. *saccatus*, < L. *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, furnished with or having the form of a bag or pouch: as, a *saccate* petal.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Forming or formed by a sac; cystic; pouch-like; sacciform; sacculate. (*b*) Having a sac, or saccate part; pouched; sacculated; sacciferous. (*c*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saccata* or the *Saccatæ.*

saccated (sak'ā-ted), *a.* [< *saccate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *saccate.*

saccharate (sak'ạ-rāt), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar (see *saccharum*), + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of either of the saccharic acids. (See *saccharic.*) The term is also applied to the sucrates, or compounds which cane-sugar forms with various bases and hydroxids.—**Saccharate of iron**, a preparation made from sesquioxid of iron, sugar, and soda, containing 3 per cent. of metallic iron: a valuable antidote in arsenical poisoning.—**Saccharate of lead**, an insoluble white powder made by adding, to saturation, lead carbonate to a solution of saccharic acid.—**Saccharate of lime**, a preparation consisting of sugar (16 parts), distilled water (40 parts), caustic lime (5 parts): a useful antidote in carbolic-acid poisoning.

saccharated (sak'ạ-rā-ted), *a.* Mixed with some variety of sugar, either saccharose, dextrose, or milk-sugar.—**Saccharated carbonate of iron**, a greenish-gray powder composed of sulphate of iron mixed with sugar.—**Saccharated iodide of iron**, iodide of iron mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pancreatin**, pancreatin mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pepsin**, a powder consisting of sugar of milk mixed with pepsin from the stomach of the hog.—**Saccharated tar**, a mixture of tar (4 parts) with sugar (96 parts), forming an easily soluble substance for medicinal administration.

saccharic (sa-kar'ik), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—**Saccharic acid.** (*a*) A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_8$, not known in the free state, but forming crystalline salts prepared by the action of bases on glucoses. (*b*) A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on sugar and various other carbohydrates. It is an amorphous solid which forms salts, many of which do not readily crystallize.

saccharide (sak'ạ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ide.*] A compound of sugar with a base; a sucrate.

sacchariferous (sak-ạ-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing sugar; saccharine: as, *sacchariferous* canes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 287.

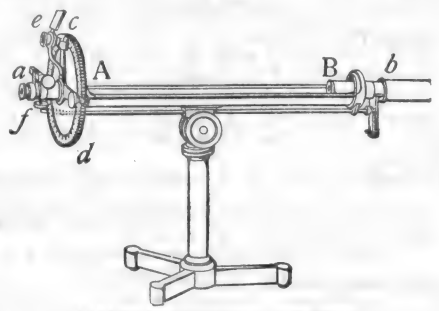
saccharification (sak-ạ-rif-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *saccharify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The process of converting (starch, dextrine, etc.) into sugar, as by malting.

saccharifier (sak'ạ-ri-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *saccharify* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus for treating grain and potatoes by steam under high pressure, to convert the starch into sugar, previous to the alcoholic fermentation. *E. H. Knight.*

saccharify (sak'ạ-ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharified*, ppr. *saccharifying.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To convert into sugar, as starch; saccharize.

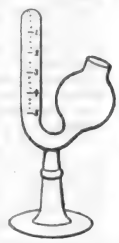
saccharilla (sak-ạ-ril'ạ), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful word, dim. of ML. *saccharum*, sugar (?).] A kind of muslin. *Simmonds.*

saccharimeter (sak-ạ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An optical instrument used to determine the quantity of sugar in a solution. It is based upon the fact that sugar-solutions have the power of rotating the plane of



Laurent's Saccharimeter or Polarimeter.
A, *B*, support upon which the tube containing the solution to be examined is placed; *b*, tube centering Nicol prism, whose position may be slightly shifted by the lever *f*; *c*, *d*, graduated circle with mirror at *e*, and vernier at *c*; *a*, tangent screw to adjust the position of the analyzing prism, and thus remove error in the zero-point.

polarization of a ray of light transmitted through them. Certain kinds of sugar rotate the plane to the right (dextrorotatory), as grape-sugar (dextrose) and cane-sugar; with others, the rotation is to the left (levorotatory), as levulose; further, the amount of angular rotation varies with the strength of the solution. There are many forms of saccharimeter, some of which measure directly the amount of rotation caused by a layer of the solution of given thickness; others balance the rotation of the solution against a varying thickness of some rotatory substance, as a compensating quartz plate. —**Fermentation saccharimeter**, an apparatus, chiefly used in the examination of urine, which is designed to show approximately the quantity of fermentable sugar present in solution by the volume of carbonic acid evolved on fermentation.


Fermentation Saccharimeter.

saccharimetrical (sak″ạ-ri-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *saccharimetr-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to or effected by saccharimetry.

saccharimetry (sak-ạ-rim'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The operation or art of ascertaining the amount or proportion of sugar in solution in any liquid.

saccharin (sak'ạ-rin), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-in*[2].] 1. The anhydrid of saccharic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is a crystalline solid having a bitter taste, dextrorotatory, and non-fermentable.—2. A complex benzene derivative, benzoyl-sulphimide, $C_6H_4SO_2.CONH$. It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, odorless, but intensely sweet. It is not a sugar, nor is it assimilated, but appears to be harmless in the system, and may be useful in some cases as a substitute for sugar.

saccharinated (sak'ạ-ri-nā-ted), *a.* Same as *saccharated.*

saccharine (sak'ạ-rin), *a.* [< F. *saccharin* = Sp. *sacarino* = Pg. *sacharino* = It. *zuccherino*, < NL. *saccharinus*, < ML. *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, sugar: see *saccharum.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sugar; having the qualities of sugar: as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane-juice; also, in *bot.*, covered with shining grains like those of sugar. Also *saccharous.*—**Saccharine diabetes.** Same as *diabetes mellitus.*—**Saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

saccharinic (sak-ạ-rin'ik), *a.* Same as *saccharic.*

saccharinity (sak-ạ-rin'i-ti), *n.* [< *saccharine* + *-ity.*] The quality of being saccharine.

This is just the condition which we see, in virtue of the difference of optic refractivity produced by difference of salinity or of *saccharinity*, when we stir a tumbler of water with a quantity of undissolved sugar or salt on its bottom. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 573.

saccharite (sak'ạ-rīt), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ite*[2].] A fine granular variety of feldspar, of a vitreous luster and white or greenish-white color.

saccharization (sak″ạ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *saccharification.*

saccharize (sak'ạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharized*, ppr. *saccharizing.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ize.*] To form or convert into sugar.

saccharocolloid (sak″ạ-rō-kol'oid), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *colloid.*] One of a large and important group of the carbohydrates. They are amorphous or crystallize with difficulty, diffuse through membranes very slowly if at all, are chemically indifferent, and have the general formula $_n(C_6H_{10}O_5)$, or differ from it slightly by the elements of water, H_2O. Here belong starch, gum, pectin, etc. *Nature*, XXXIX. 433.

saccharoid (sak'ạ-roid), *a.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *saccharoidal.*

saccharoidal (sak-ạ-roi'dạl), *a.* [< *saccharoid* + *-al.*] In *mineral.* and *geol.*, having a distinctly crystalline granular structure, somewhat resembling that of lump-sugar.

saccharometer (sak-ạ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* A form of hydrometer designed to indicate the amount of sugar in a solution.—**Fermentation saccharometer**, a bent graduated tube, closed at one end, designed to indicate the amount of sugar in urine by means of the gas collected at the closed end when yeast is added to the urine.

saccharometry (sak-ạ-rom'e-tri), *n.* Scientific use of a saccharometer.

Saccharomyces (sak″ạ-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Meyen, 1838), < ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + Gr. *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of minute saprophytic fungi; the yeast-fungi. They are unicellular fungi, destitute of true hyphæ, and increasing principally by budding or sprouting, although asci containing one to four hyaline spores are produced in a few species under certain conditions. Sexual generation is not known. The species of *Saccharomyces* occur in fermenting substances, and are well known from their power of converting sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Ordinary yeast, *S. cerevisiæ*, is the most familiar example; it is added to the wort of beer, the juice of fruits, etc., for the purpose of inducing fermentation. *S. ellipsoideus* and *S. Pastorianus* are also alcoholic ferments. *S. albicans*, the thrush-fungus, which lives parasitically on the mucous membrane of the human digestive organs, is also capable of exciting a weak alcoholic fermentation in a sugar solution. *S. Mycoderma* is the well-known flowers of wine. There are about 40 species of *Saccharomyces* known, of which number 12 are known to produce asci. Many of these so-called species may prove to be only form-species. See *barm*[2], *flowers of wine* (under *flower*), *bloody bread* (under *bloody*), *fermentation*, and *yeast.*

saccharomycete (sak″ạ-rō-mī'sēt), *n.* [< *Saccharomyces*, q. v.] A plant of the genus *Saccharomyces.*

Saccharomycetes (sak-ạ-rō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccharomyces*, q. v.] Same as *Saccharomycetaceæ.*

Saccharomycetaceæ (sak″ạ-rō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reess, 1870), < *Saccharomyces* (*-cet-*) + *-aceæ.*] A monotypic group of microscopic fungi. See *Saccharomyces.*

saccharose (sak'ạ-rōs), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum* + *-ose.*] 1. The general name of any crystalline sugar having the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ which suffers hydrolysis on heating with water or dilute mineral acid, each molecule yielding two molecules of a hexose. The saccharoses are glucose anhydrids. The best known are saccharose or cane-sugar, milk-sugar, and maltose.

2. Specifically, the ordinary pure sugar of commerce, obtained from the sugar-cane or sorghum, from the beet-root, and from the sap of a species of maple. Chemically, pure saccharose is a solid crystalline body, odorless, having a very sweet taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its aqueous solution is strongly dextrorotatory. It melts at 160° C., and decomposes at a higher temperature. Heated sufficiently with water or dilute mineral acid, it breaks up into equal parts of glucose and fructose. Saccharose does not directly undergo either alcoholic or lactic fermentation; but in the presence of certain ferments it is resolved into glucose and fructose, which are readily fermentable. It unites directly with many metallic oxids and hydroxids to form compounds called *sucrates* or *saccharates.* Saccharose is used both as a food and as an antiseptic, and also to some extent in medicine. Also called *cane-sugar.*

saccharous (sak'ạ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ous.*] Same as *saccharine.*

saccharum (sak'ạ-rum), *n.* [ML. NL., < L. *saccharon*, sugar, < Gr. *σάκχαρον*, also *σάκχαρις*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρ*, sugar: see *sugar.*] 1. Sugar.—2. [*cap.*] [NL., Linnæus, 1737.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, type of the group *Sacchareæ.* It is characterized by minute spikelets in pairs, one of each pair stalked and the other sessile, each spikelet composed of four awnless hyaline glumes, of which three are empty and the terminal one shorter, blunt, and including three stamens and a free oblong grain. It differs from the nearly related ornamental grass *Erianthus* in its awnless glumes, and from *Andropogon* in having a fertile and perfect flower in each

spikelet of a pair. It resembles *Zea*, the Indian corn, with monœcious flowers, and *Arundo*, the cane, with several-flowered spikelets, in habit only. It includes about 12 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are tall grasses, with leaves which are flat, or convolute when dry, and flowers in a large terminal panicle, densely sheathed everywhere with long silky hairs. By far the most important species is *S. officinarum*, the common sugar-cane. See *sugar-cane;* also *kans* and *moonja*.—**Saccharum candidum.** Same as *rock-candy*.—**Saccharum hordeatum,** barley-sugar.—**Saccharum lactis,** sugar of milk.—**Saccharum mannæ.** Same as *mannite*.—**Saccharum saturni,** sugar of lead.

sacci, *n.* Plural of *saccus*.

sacciferous (sak-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *saccus,* sack, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *anat., zoöl.,* and *bot.,* having a sac, in any sense; saccate.

sacciform (sak′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *saccus,* sack, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a sac; saccate or saccular; bursiform; baggy.—**Sacciform aneurism,** an aneurism with a distinct sac, and involving only part of the circumference of the artery. Also called *saccular* or *sacculated aneurism*.

Saccobranchia (sak-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σάκκος,* sack, + *βράγχια,* gills.] A division of tunicates, including the typical ascidians, as distinguished from the *Dactyliobranchia* and *Tæniobranchia,* having vascular saccate gills. Also *Saccobranchiata*. *Owen*.

saccobranchiate (sak-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σάκκος,* sack, + *βράγχια,* gills, + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having saccate gills; belonging to the *Saccobranchia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saccobranchia*.

Saccobranchinæ (sak″ō-brang-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccobranchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Siluridæ,* typified by the genus *Saccobranchus*.

Saccobranchus (sak-ō-brang′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάκκος,* sack, + *βράγχια,* gills.] A genus of East Indian catfishes of the family *Siluridæ,* having a lung-like saccular extension of the branchial cavity backward between the muscles along each side of the vertebral column: typical of the subfamily *Saccobranchinæ*.

Saccocirridæ (sak-ō-sir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccocirrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of chætopod annelids, typified by the genus *Saccocirrus*.

Saccocirridea (sak″ō-si-rid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccocirrus* + *-idea*.] The *Saccocirridæ* elevated to the rank of a class of *Chætopoda*.

Saccocirrus (sak-ō-sir′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *saccus,* sack, + *cirrus,* a tuft of hair: see *cirrus*.] The typical genus of *Saccocirridæ*.

Saccolabium (sak-ō-lā′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), < L. *saccus,* sack, + *labium,* lip.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Sarcantheæ*. It is characterized by the unappendaged column, by a lip with saccate base or with a straight descending spur, and by flat and spreading sepals and petals, with the inflorescence in racemes which are often much-branched and profusely flower-bearing. It differs from the related genus *Vanda* in its smaller flowers and its commonly slender pollen-stalk. It includes about 50 species, natives of the East Indies and the Malay archipelago. They are epiphytes without pseudobulbs, but having their stems clad with two-ranked flat and spreading leaves, which are usually coriaceous or fleshy, and which cover the stem permanently by their persistent sheaths. The flowers in many cultivated species are of considerable size and great beauty, forming a dense recurving raceme. In other species they are small and scattered, or in some minute and panicled.

saccoleva, sackalever (sak-ō-lev′ä, sak-ä-lev′ėr), *n.* [= F. *sacolève*.] A Levantine vessel with one lateen sail; also, a Greek vessel of about 100 tons, with a foremast raking very much forward, having a square topsail and topgallantsail, a sprit foresail, and two small masts abaft, with lateen yards and sails. *Hamersly,* Naval Encyc.

saccomyian (sak-ō-mī′i-an), *n.* [< *Saccomys* + *-ian*.] A pocket-mouse of the genus *Saccomys;* a saccomyid.

saccomyid (sak-ō-mī′id), *n.* A member of the *Saccomyidæ;* a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse. Also, improperly, *saccomyd*.

Saccomyidæ (sak-ō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + *-idæ*.] 1. Same as *Saccomyina* and *Saccomyoidea*. *Lilljeborg,* 1866.—2. A family of myomorphic rodents named from the genus *Saccomys,* confined to North America and the West Indies, having external cheek-pouches and a murine aspect; the pocket-rats or pocket-mice. The genera besides *Saccomys* are *Heteromys, Dipodomys, Perognathus,* and *Cricetodipus*. The species of *Dipodomys* are known as *kangaroo-rats*. The family in this restricted sense is divided by Coues into three subfamilies, *Dipodomyinæ, Perognathinæ,* and *Heteromyinæ*. See cuts under *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus*.

Saccomyina (sak″ō-mi-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + *-ina*[2].] A group of myomorphic rodents, named by G. R. Waterhouse in 1848, containing all the rodents with external cheek-pouches: same as *Saccomyoidea*.

Saccomyinæ (sak″ō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Saccomyidæ,* 2. *S. F. Baird,* 1857; *J. E. Gray,* 1868.

saccomyoid (sak-ō-mī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saccomys* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having external cheek-pouches, as a rodent; pertaining to the *Saccomyoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saccomyoidea;* a pocket-rat, pocket-mouse, or pocket-gopher.

Saccomyoidea (sak″ō-mī-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of myomorphic rodents, named by Gill in 1872, containing all those with external cheek-pouches, or the two families *Saccomyidæ* and *Geomyidæ*. The mastoid bone is moderately developed, and the occipital correspondingly reduced. There are no postorbital processes, and the zygomatic process of the maxillary is an expanded perforated plate. The grinders are four on each side above and below. The root of the lower incisor is protuberant posteriorly. The descending process of the mandible is obliquely twisted outward and upward. There is a special muscle of the large external cheek-pouch; all the feet are five-toed; the upper lip is densely hairy, not visibly cleft, and the pelage lacks under-fur. See cuts under *Geomyidæ, Dipodomys,* and *Perognathus*.

Saccomys (sak′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1823), < Gr. *σάκκος,* sack, + *μῦς,* a mouse.] An obscure genus of *Saccomyidæ,* giving name to the family, probably synonymous with *Heteromys* of Desmarest. A species is named *S. anthophilus,* but has never been satisfactorily identified.

saccoon (sa-kön′), *n.* Corruption of F. *seconde*.

There were the lively Gauls, animated and chattering, ready to wound every Pillar with their Canes, as they pass'd by, either in Ters, Cart, or *Saccoon*.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 135.

Saccopharyngidæ (sak″ō-fā-rin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Saccopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of lyomerous fishes, represented by the genus *Saccopharynx*. They have five branchial arches, the abdominal division much longer than the rostrobranchial; the tail excessively elongated and attenuated; the eyes anterolateral; the jaws moderately extended backward (in comparison with the *Eurypharyngidæ*), and apparently not closable against each other; enlarged teeth in one or both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins feebly developed, and the pectorals short but broad. The family is represented by apparently 2 species, by some supposed to be conspecific. They reach a length of 5 or 6 feet, of which the tail forms by far the greater part. They inhabit the deep sea, and feed upon fishes, which may sometimes be as large as or larger than themselves. Individuals have been found on the surface of the sea helpless from distention by fishes swallowed superior in size to themselves. One of the species is the bottle-fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*.



Bottle-fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*), distended by another fish in its stomach.

Saccopharyngina (sak-ō-far-in-jī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-ina*[2].] The *Saccopharyngidæ* as a group of *Murænidæ*. *Günther*.

saccopharyngoid (sak″ō-fā-ring′goid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Saccopharyngidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Saccopharyngidæ*.

Saccopharynx (sa-kof′a-ringks), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchill, 1824), < Gr. *σάκκος,* sack, + *φάρυγξ,* throat: see *pharynx*.] A remarkable genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Saccopharyngidæ*. *S. ampullaceus* inhabits the North Atlantic, and is capable of swallowing fishes larger than itself. See cut under *Saccopharyngidæ*.

Saccophora (sa-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Saccophorus:* see *saccophore*.] In J. E. Gray's classification of "mollusks" (1821), the fifth class, containing the tunicates or ascidians, and divided into 3 orders—*Holobranchia, Tomobranchia,* and *Diphyllobranchia*.

saccophore (sak′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Saccophorus,* q. v.] 1. A rodent mammal with external cheek-pouches.—2. A tunicate or ascidian, as a member of the *Saccophora*.

Saccophori (sa-kof′ō-rī), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *σακκοφόρος,* wearing sackcloth, < *σάκκος,* sack, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A party of Christian penitents in the fourth century: probably a division of the Encratites.

Saccophorus (sa-kof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *σακκοφόρος,* wearing sackcloth), < Gr. *σάκκος,* sack, sackcloth, + *-φορος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *mammal.,* same as *Geomys*. *Kuhl,* 1820.—2. In *entom.,* a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Haag-Rutenberg,* 1872.

Saccopteryx (sa-kop′te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάκκος,* sack, + *πτέρυξ* = E. *feather*.] A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats, the males of which have a peculiar glandular sac of the antebrachial wing-membrane, secreting an odoriferous sebaceous substance attractive to the females; sack-winged bats. The upper incisors are one pair, the lower three pairs. There are several species, as *S. leptura* and *S. bilineata*.

saccos (sak′os), *n.* [< MGr. *σάκκος* (see def.), < Gr. *σάκκος,* sack.] 1. A short vestment worn in the Greek Church by metropolitans and in the Russian Church by all bishops. It corresponds to the Western dalmatic.—2. In *Gr. antiq.,* a coarse haircloth sieve; a form of head-dress resembling a bag, used instead of a net.—3. In *Gr. costume,* a coarse cloth, or haircloth; a garment made of such material; in the Byzantine period, a tight-fitting undergarment worn by high dignitaries.

Saccosoma, *n.* A misspelling of ★*Saccocoma*.

Saccostomus (sa-kos′tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάκκος,* sack, + *στόμα,* mouth.] A genus of hamsters of the subfamily *Cricetinæ* and family *Muridæ,* having the molar teeth triserially tuberculate. See *hamster*.

saccular (sak′ū-lär), *a.* [< *saccule* + *-ar*[3].] Like a sac; saccate in form; sacciform: as, a *saccular* dilatation of the stomach or intestine.—**Saccular aneurism.** Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Saccular glands,** compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a saccular form.

sacculate (sak′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *sacculatus,* < L. *sacculus,* a little sack: see *saccule*.] Formed of or furnished with a set or series of sac-like dilatations; sacculiferous; sacculated: as, a *sacculate* stomach; a *sacculate* intestine. See cuts under *leech* and *intestine*.

sacculated (sak′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sacculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sacculate*.—**Sacculated aneurism.** Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Sacculated bladder,** a bladder having a sacculus as ★an abnormal formation.

sacculation (sak-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *sacculate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a sac or saccule; a set of sacs taken together: as, the *sacculation* of the human colon, or of the stomach of a semnopithecoid ape. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

saccule (sak′ūl), *n.* [< L. *sacculus,* dim. of *saccus,* a bag, sack: see *sack*[1].] 1. A sac or cyst; especially, a little sac; a cell; a sacculus. Specifically—2. In *anat.,* the smaller of two sacs in the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear, situated in the fovea hemispherica, in front of the utricle, connected with the membranous canal of the cochlea by the canalis reuniens, and prolonged in the aquæductus vestibuli to a pyriform dilatation, the saccus endolymphaticus.—**Saccule of the larynx.** Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Vestibular saccule.** See def. 2.=**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

sacculi, *n.* Plural of *sacculus*.

Sacculina (sak-ū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (J. Vaughan Thompson, about 1830), < L. *sacculus,* a little sack, + *-ina*[1].] 1. A genus of cirripeds of the division *Rhizocephala,* type of a family *Sacculinidæ*. The species are parasitic upon crabs. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

sacculine (sak′ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *Sacculina,* q.v.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Sacculina* or family *Sacculinidæ*.

Instead of rising to its opportunities, the *sacculine* Nauplius, having reached a certain point, turned back. *H. Drummond,* Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 344.

Sacculinidæ (sak-ū-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sacculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizocephalous cirripeds, represented by the genus *Sacculina*.

sacculus (sak′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *sacculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *sacculus,* a little sack: see *saccule*.] A saccule.—**Sacculi of the colon,** the irregular dilatations caused by the shortness of the longitudinal muscular bands.—**Sacculus cæcalis.** Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus chylifer.** Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Sacculus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus.** Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Sacculus of the larynx.** Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus proprius, sacculus rotundus.** Same as *vestibular saccule* (which see, under *saccule*).—**Sacculus semiovalis.** Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Vesical sacculus,** a protrusion of the mucous lining of the bladder between the bundles of fibers of the muscular coat, so as to form a sort of hernia. Also called *appendix herniæ*.—**Vestibular sacculus.** Same as *saccule,* 2.=**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

saccus (sak′us), *n.*; pl. *sacci* (sak′sī). [NL., < L. *saccus,* < Gr. *σάκκος,* a bag, sack: see *sack*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a sac.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.,* a genus of gastropods: same as *Ampullaria*. *Fabricius,* 1823.—**Saccus endolymphaticus,** the dilated blind extremity of the ductus endolymphaticus, the canal leading from the utricle through the aquæductus vestibuli.—**Saccus vasculosus,** a vascular organ in the brain of some elasmobranchiate fishes, as the skate. See

cut under *Elasmobranchii*.—**Saccus vitellinus**, the vitelline sac, that part of the yolk-sac which hangs out of the body of an embryo and forms the navel-sac, or umbilical vesicle.—**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

sacellum (sā-sel′um), *n.*; pl. *sacella* (-ä). [< L. *sacellum*, dim. of *sacrum*, a holy thing or place, neut. of *sacer*, consecrated, dedicated: see *sacre*[1], *sacred*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small inclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity, containing an altar, and sometimes also a statue of the god.

sacerdocy† (sas′ėr-dō-si), *n.* [< F. *sacerdoce*, < L. *sacerdotium*, the priesthood, < *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest: see *sacerdotal*.] Sacerdotal system; priestly character or order.

The temporal Sceptre (as we have shown) departing from Judah, he being both Priest and Sacrificer too, their *sacerdocy* and sacrifice were brought to an end.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 56.

sacerdotal (sas-ėr-dō′tạl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *sacerdotal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sacerdotal* = It. *sacerdotale*, < L. *sacerdotalis*, of or pertaining to a priest, < *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*) (> AS. *sacerd*), a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts,' < *sacer*, sacred, + *dare*, give (> *dos* (*dot-*), a dowry: see *dot*[2], *dower*[2]): see *sacre*[1] and *date*[1].] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly: as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character.

Duke Valentine . . . was designed by his father to a *sacerdotal* profession.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 333.

The countries where *sacerdotal* instruction alone is permitted remain in ignorance.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv.

Cut off by *sacerdotal* ire
From every sympathy that Man bestowed!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 4.

sacerdotalism (sas-ėr-dō′tạl-izm), *n.* [< *sacerdotal* + *-ism*.] The sacerdotal system or spirit; the methods or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests or system of the priesthood; in a bad sense, priestcraft.

It is to be hoped that those Nonconformists who are so fond of pleading for grace to the Establishment on grounds of expediency, because of the good work it is doing, or because of the comprehensiveness of its policy, or, strangest of all, because of the bulwark against *sacerdotalism* which it maintains, will lay these pregnant words to heart.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 109.

sacerdotalist (sas-ėr-dō′tạl-ist), *n.* [< *sacerdotal* + *-ist*.] A supporter of sacerdotalism; one who believes in the priestly character of the clergy.

sacerdotalize (sas-ėr-dō′tạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sacerdotalized*, ppr. *sacerdotalizing*. [< *sacerdotal* + *-ize*.] To render sacerdotal.

Some system of actual observance, some system of custom or usage, must lie behind them [the sacred laws of the Hindus]; and it is a very plausible conjecture that it was not unlike the existing very imperfectly *sacerdotalized* customary law of the Hindus in the Punjab.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 26.

sacerdotally (sas-ėr-dō′tạl-i), *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

sacerdotism (sas′ėr-dō-tizm), *n.* [< L. *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest, + *-ism*.] Same as *sacerdotalism*.

sachel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *satchel*.

sachem (sā′chem), *n.* [Also *sachim*†, < Massachusetts (Natick) *sâchim*, pl. *sâchimaûog*, cognate with Penobscot *sagamo*, etc., whence E. *sagamo*, usually *sagamore*, q. v.] 1. A chief among some tribes of American Indians.

The Massachusets call . . . their Kings *Sachemes*.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 939.

They [the Indians] . . . made way for ye coming of their great *Sachem*, called Massasoyt.
Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 4th ser., III. 94.

2. One of a body of high officials in the Tammany Society of New York city. The sachems proper number twelve, and the head of the society is styled *grand sachem*.

sachemdom (sā′chem-dum), *n.* [< *sachem* + *-dom*.] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

sachemic (sā′chem-ik), *a.* [< *sachem* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sachem. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 163. [Rare.]

sachemship (sā′chem-ship), *n.* [< *sachem* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a sachem.

sachet (sa-shā′), *n.* [< F. *sachet* (= Pr. *saquet* = Sp. Pg. *saquete* = It. *sacchetto*), dim. of *sac*, a bag: see *sack*[1]. Cf. *sachel*, *satchel*.] A small bag, usually embroidered or otherwise ornamented, containing a perfume in the form of powder, or some perfumed substance; also, a small cushion or some similar object, the stuffing of which is strongly perfumed, placed among articles of dress, etc.

This letter, written on paper of vellum-like appearance, was put in an envelope and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth *sachet* or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule, richly embroidered in gold.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 242.

sachet-powder (sa-shā′pou″dėr), *n.* Powdered perfume for use in sachets.

sacheverel (sa-chev′ẹ-rel), *n.* [After Dr. *Sacheverel*.] An iron door or blower for the mouth of a stove. *Halliwell*.

sack[1] (sak), *n.* [< ME. *sak*, *sac*, *sek*, *seck*, *sech*, *sack*, < AS. *sæc*, *sæcc*, *sacc* = D. *zak* = MLG. *sak*, LG. *sak*, *sack* = OHG. MHG. *sac*, G. *sack* = Icel. *sekkr* = Sw. *säkk* = Dan. *sæk* = F. *sac* (> E. *sac*) = Pr. *sac* = Sp. Pg. *saco* = It. *sacco* = OIr. Gael. *sac* = W. *sach*, sack, = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *sak* = Russ. *sakŭ*, a bag-net, = Hung. *szák* = Albanian *sak* (OBulg. dim. *sakulŭ* = Lith. *sakvele* = NGr. σακκούλι), < L. *saccus* = Goth. *sakkus*, < Gr. σάκκος, a bag, sack, also sackcloth, a garment of sackcloth; < Heb. *saq*, Chald. *sak*, a sack for corn, stuff made of haircloth, sackcloth; prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *sok* = Ethiopian *sak*, sackcloth. The wide diffusion of the word is prob. due to the incident in the story of Joseph in which the cup was hidden in the sack of corn (see Gen. xliv.).] 1. A bag; especially, a large bag, usually made of coarse hempen or linen cloth. (See *sackcloth*.) Sacks are used to contain grain, flour, salt, etc., potatoes and other vegetables, and coal.

One of the peasants untied closely [secretly] a *sack* of walnuttes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Tho' you wud gie me as much red gold
As I could haud in a *sack*.
Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 104).

2. A unit of dry measure. English statutes previous to American independence fixed the sack of flour and meal at 5 bushels or 280 pounds, that of salt at 5 bushels, that of coal at 3 bushels (the sacks to measure 50 by 26 inches), and that of wool at 2¼ hundredweight or 364 pounds. Since 1870 the British sack has been 4 imperial bushels. Locally, sacks of 2, 3, 3½, and 4 bushels were used as measures in England. The sack has been a widely diffused unit, varying in different countries, from 2 to 4 Winchester bushels. Thus, it was equal to 2 such bushels at Florence, Leghorn, Leyden, Middelburg, Tournon, etc.; to 2⅛ at Zealand and Beaumont; to 2½ at Haarlem, Goes, Geneva, Bayonne; to 2⅝ at Amsterdam; to 2¾ at Agen, Utrecht, etc.; to 2⅞ at Dort and Montauban; to 2¾ at Granada and Emden; to 2¾ at Ghent; to 3 at Strasburg, Rotterdam, The Hague, and in Flanders (the common sack); to 3¼ at Brussels; and to 3⅜ at Basel. The sack of Hamburg was nearly 6 bushels, that of Toulon still greater, while the sack of Paris, used for plaster, was under a bushel.

Last Week 6 *Sacks* of Cocoa Nuts were seiz'd by a Custom House Officer, being brought up to Town for so many *sacks* of Beans. *London Post*, April 14, 1704.

3†. Sackcloth; sacking.

For forty days in *sack* and ashes fast.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Wearing nothing about him but a shirt of *sacke*, a paire of shooes, and a haire cappe onely.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 20.

The son of Nvn then . . .
Before the Ark in prostrate wise appeares.
Sack on his back, dust on his head, his eyes
Even great with teares.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

4. [Also spelled *sacque*.] (*a*) A gown of a peculiar form which was first introduced from France into England toward the close of the seventeenth century, and continued to be fashionable throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century. It had a loose back, not held by a girdle or shaped into the waist, but hanging in straight plaits from the neck-band. See *Watteau*.



Woman wearing a Sack (middle of the 18th century).

My wife this day put on first her French gown called a *sac*, which becomes her very well.
Pepys, Diary, March 2, 1668.

Madame l'Ambassadrice de Venise in a green *sack* with a straw hat. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 115.

An old-fashioned gown, which I think ladies call a *sacque*: that is, a sort of robe, completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the ground, and terminate in a species of train. *Scott*, Tapestried Chamber.

(*b*†) The loose straight back itself. The term seems to have been used in this sense in the eighteenth century.—5. [Also spelled *sacque*.] A kind of jacket or short coat, cut round at the bottom, fitting the body more or less closely, worn at the present day by both men and women: as, a sealskin *sack*; a *sack*-coat.

As for his dress, it was of the simplest kind: a summer *sack* of cheap and ordinary material, thin checkered pantaloons, and a straw hat, by no means of the finest braid.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

A large-boned woman, dressed in a homespun stuff petticoat, with a short, loose *sack* of the same material, appeared at the door. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 206.

6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sac or saccule.—**To get the sack**, to be dismissed from employment, or rejected as a suitor. [Slang.]

I say, I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should *get the sack*, I s'pose — eh? *Dickens*, Pickwick, xx.

He is no longer an officer of this gaol; he has *got the sack*, and orders to quit into the bargain.
C. Reade, Never too Late, xxvi.

To give one the sack, to dismiss one from employment, especially to dismiss one summarily; discharge or reject as a suitor. [Slang.]

Whenever you please, you can *give him the sack!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 249.

The short way would have been . . . to have requested him immediately to quit the house: or, as Mr. Gann said, "to *give him the sack* at once."
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

★**sack**[1] (sak), *v. t.* [< ME. *sacken* (= MD. *sacken*, D. *zakken* = G. *sacken* = Icel. *sekka*); < *sack*[1], *n.*] 1. To put into sacks or bags, for preservation or transportation: as, to *sack* grain or salt.

The mele is *sakked* and ybounde.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 150.

2. To inclose as in a bag; cover or incase as with a sack.

And also *sack* it in your glove.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 130).

At the corners they placed pillows and bolsters *sacked* in cloth blue and crimson. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

3. To heap or pile as by sackfuls. [Rare.]

I fly from tyrant he, whose heart more hard than flint
Hath *sack'd* on me such hugy heaps of ceaseless sorrows here,
That sure it is intolerable the torments that I bear.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

4. To give the sack or bag to; discharge or dismiss from office, employment, etc.; also, to reject the suit of: as, to *sack* a lover. [Slang.]

Ah! she 's a good kind creetur'; there 's no pride in her whatsumever—and she never *sacks* her servants.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 533.

sack[2] (sak), *n.* [< F. *sac* = Sp. *saco* = Pg. *saco*, *sacco*, *saque* = It. *sacco*, sack, plunder, pillage; ult. < L. *saccus*, a bag, sack (see *sack*[1]), but the precise connection is uncertain. In one view, it is through a particular use of the verb represented by E. *sack*[1], 'put into a bag,' and hence, it may be supposed, 'conceal and take away' (cf. *bag*[1], and *pocket*, in similar uses); but no such use of the OF. and ML. verb appears, the Rom. verbs meaning 'sack' being secondary forms, depending on the noun (see *sack*[1], *v.*, *saccage*, *v.*); besides, the town or people 'sacked' is not 'put into a bag.' The origin is partly in the OF. "*a sac*, *a sac*, the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place or people" (Cotgrave), = It. *a sacco*, "*asacco*, *asaccomano*, to the spoile, to the sacke, ransakt" (Florio)—the exhortation *a sac*, It. *a sacco*, 'to plunder,' prob. meaning orig. 'to bag!' i. e. fill your pouches (OF. *sac* = It. *sacco*, a bag, pouch, wallet, sack: see *sack*[1], *n.*); and partly in the Sp. *sacomano*, a plunderer, also sack, plunder, pillage, = It. *saccomano*, a plunderer, freebooter, scout, soldier's servant, also plunder; < ML. *saccomannus*, a plunderer, *saccomannum*, plunder, < MHG. *sackman*, a soldier's servant, camp-servant (*sackman machen*, plunder), lit. 'sack-man,' one who carries a sack, < *sack*, = E. *sack*, + *man* = E. *man*.] 1. The plundering of a city or town after storming and capture; plunder; pillage: as, the *sack* of Magdeburg.

The people of God were moved, . . . having beheld the *sack* and combustion of his sanctuary in most lamentable manner flaming before their eyes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 7.

In deede he wanne it [the towne] and put it to the *sacke*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

From her derived to Helen, and at the *sack* of Troy unfortunately lost. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

The city was sure to be delivered over to fire, *sack*, and outrage. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 70.

2. The plunder or booty so obtained; spoil; loot.

Everywhere
He found the *sack* and plunder of our house
All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.
Tennyson, Geraint.

sack[2] (sak), *v. t.* [= MD. *sacken* = Sp. Pg. *saquear*, sack; from the noun: see *sack*[2], *n.* Cf. *sackage*, *n.*] To plunder or pillage after storming and taking: as, to *sack* a house or a town.

Burghers were fleeced, towns were now and then *sacked*, and Jews were tortured for their money.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 462.

On Oct. 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke burnt the French and Spanish shipping in Vigo, and *sacked* the town.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

Chittore was thrice besieged and thrice *sacked* by the Mahomedans. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 410.

sack[3]† (sak), *n.* [Also rarely *seck* (cf. MD. *sackwijn*); < F. *sec*, dry (*vin sec*, dry wine), = Sp. *seco* = Pg. *secco* = It. *secco* (*vino secco*, dry wine), < L. *siccus*, dry; root uncertain.] Originally, one of the strong light-colored wines brought to England from the south, as from Spain and the Canary Islands, especially those which were dry and rough. These were often sweetened, and mixed with eggs and other ingredients, to make a sort of punch. The name *sweet sack* was then given to wines of similar strength and color, but requiring less artificial sweetening. In the seventeenth century the name seems to have been given alike to all strong white wines from the south, as distinguished from Rhenish on the one hand and red wines on the other.

Will 't please your lordship drink a cup of *sack*?
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 3.

For claret and *sack* they did not lack,
So drank themselves good friends.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 211.

He and I immediately to set out, having drunk a draught of mulled *sacke*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 313.

Burnt sack, mulled sack.

Pedro. Let's slip into a tavern for an hour;
'Tis very cold.
Uber. Content; there is one hard by.
A quart of *burnt sack* will recover us.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 3.

Sherris-sack, the white wine of the south of Spain, practically the same as sherris or sherry.

A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 104.

Sweet sack. See above.

sackage (sak'āj), *n.* [Also *saccage*; < F. *saccage* (ML. *saccagium*), pillaging, < *sac*, pillage: see *sack*[2].] The act of taking by storm and with pillage; sack; plundering.

And after two yeeres *sackage* in Hungarie, they passed by the fennes of Mœotis into Tartaria, and haply had returned to make fresh spoiles in Europe, if the Embassage of Pope Innocent had not diuerted their purpose.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

sackage†, *v. t.* [MD. *sackageren*, < F. *saccager* (= It. *saccheggiare*, ML. *saccagere*), pillage, < *saccage*, pillaging: see *sackage*, *n.*] To sack; pillage.

Those songs of the dolorous discomfits in battaile, and other desolations in warre, or of townes *saccaged* and subuerted, were song by the remnant of the army ouerthrowen, with great skrikings and outcries.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 63.

sackalever, *n.* See *saccoleva*.

sack-barrow (sak'bar″ō), *n.* A kind of barrow much used for moving sacks in granaries or on barn-floors from one point to another, and for loading goods in ships. See cut under ★*truck*.

sack-bearer (sak'bār″ėr), *n.* Any of the moths of the family *Psychidæ*, whose larva carries for protection a silken case to which bits of grass, leaves, or twigs are attached; a basket-worm. See cut under *bag-worm*.

sackbut (sak'but), *n.* [Also *sacbut*, *sagbut*; < F. *saquebute*, OF. *saqueboute*, *sacheboute*, a sackbut (OF. *sacheboute*, ML. *sacabuta*, a kind of pike), = Sp. *sacabuche* (naut.), also sackbut, trombone, a tube or pipe serving for a pump, = Pg. *sacabuxa*, *saquebuxo*, a sackbut; origin doubtful. "ONF. *saqueboute* is explained, in the 14th century, as a lance furnished with 'an iron hook for pulling men off their horses.'" *N. E. D.*] A medieval musical instrument of the trumpet family, having a long bent tube with a movable slide so that the vibrating column of air could be varied in length and the pitch of the tone changed, as in the modern trombone. The word has been unfortunately used in Dan. iii. to translate *sabbeka*, which seems to have been a stringed instrument. Compare *sambuke*.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes,
Tabors and cymbals and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 52.

The Hoboy, *Sagbut* deepe, Recorder, and the Flute.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 365.

Alv. You must not look to have your dinner served in with trumpets.
Car. No, no, *sack-buts* shall serve us.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

sackcloth (sak'klôth), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *cloth*.] 1. Cloth of which sacks are made, usually a cloth of hemp or flax.—2. A coarse kind of cloth worn as a sign of grief, humiliation, or penitence; hence, the garb of mourning or penance.

Thrise every weeke in ashes shee did sitt,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackecloth* wore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 14.

Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner.
2 Sam. iii. 31.

He swears
Never to wash his face, nor cut his hairs;
He puts on *sackcloth*, and to sea.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 29.

sackclothed (sak'klôtht), *a.* [< *sackcloth* + *-ed*[2].] Clothed in sackcloth; penitent; humiliated.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, . . . to glitter when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates it to the death. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 69. (*Latham.*)

sack-coat (sak'kōt), *n.* See *coat*[2], 2.

sack-doodle (sak'dö″dl), *v. i.* [< **sackdoodle*, *n.*, same as *doodlesack*.] To play on the bagpipe. *Scott.*

sacked (sakt), *a.* [< *sack*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a garment called a *sack*.—**Sacked friar**, a monk who wore a coarse upper garment called a *saccus*. These friars made their appearance in England about the middle of the thirteenth century.

So bene Augustyns and Cordylers,
And Carmes and eke *sacked freers*,
And alle freres shodde and bare.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7460.

sack-emptier (sak'emp″ti-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for emptying sacks, consisting essentially of a frame or support for holding the sack, with mechanism for raising and inverting it for the discharge of its contents.

sacker[1] (sak'ėr), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes or fills sacks.—2. A machine for filling sacks.—**Sacker and weigher**, in *milling*, a device for holding a sack to the spout of an elevator and weighing the grain or flour by means of a steelyard as the bag is filled. When the required weight is in the bag, the steelyard cuts off the supply automatically.

sacker[2] (sak'ėr), *n.* [< *sack*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who sacks or plunders a house or a town.

sacker[3], *n.* See *saker*[2].

sack-filter (sak'fil″tėr), *n.* A bag-filter.

sackful[1] (sak'fůl), *n.* [< *sack* + *-ful*.] As much as a sack will hold. *Swift.*

sackful[2]† (sak'fůl), *a.* [< *sack*[2] + *-ful*.] Bent on sacking or plundering; pillaging; ravaging.

Now will I sing the *sackfull* troopes Pelasgian Argos held.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 601.

sack-hoist (sak'hoist), *n.* An adaptation of the wheel and axle to form a continuous hoist for raising sacks and bales in warehouses. The wheel is turned by an endless chain, while the hoisting-gear is passed over the axle, either raising the weight at one side and descending simultaneously for a new load at the other, or being simply wound on a drum.

sack-holder (sak'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who or that which holds a sack; specifically, a device for holding a sack open for the reception of grain, salt, or the like, consisting of a standard supporting a ring with a serrated edge.

sacking[1] (sak'ing), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A coarse fabric of hemp or flax, of which sacks, bags, etc., are made: also used for other purposes where strength and durability are required. Compare *sacking-bottomed*.

Getting upon the *sacking* of the bedstead, I looked over the head-board minutely at the second casement.
Poe, Murders in the Rue Morgue.

sacking[2] (sak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sack*[2], *v.*] The act of plundering or pillaging, after storming and taking, as a house or a city.

sacking-bottomed (sak'ing-bot″umd), *a.* Having a sheet of sacking stretched between the rails, as an old-fashioned bedstead, to form a support for the mattress.

New *sacking-bottom'd* Bedsteads at 11*s.* a piece.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 75.

sackless (sak'les), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *saikless*; < ME. *sakles*, *sacless*, *sacles*, innocent, < AS. *sacleás* (= Icel. *saklauss* = Sw. *saklös* = Dan. *sageslös*), without contention, quiet, peaceable, < *sacu*, strife, contention, guilt, also a cause, lawsuit, accusation, + *-leás*, E. *-less*: see *sake* and *-less*.] 1. Guiltless; innocent; free from fault or blame.

It ware worthy to be schrede and schrynede in golde,
ffor it es *sakles* of syne, sa helpe me oure Lorde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3998.

"O, is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous dun?
Or is it sic as a *saikless* maid
And a leal true knicht may swim?"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

How she was abandoned to herself, or whether she was *sackless* o' the sinfu' deed, God in Heaven knows.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

2. Guileless; simple.

'Gainst slander's blast
Truth doth the silly *sackless* soul defend.
Greene, Isabel's Sonnet.

And many *sacklesse* wights and praty barnes run through the tender weambs.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

[Obsolete or dialectal in both senses.]

Folk-free and sackless. See *folk-free*.

sack-lifter (sak'lif″tėr), *n.* Any device for lifting or raising a sack filled with grain, salt, etc. It may be a rack and pinion attached to a stationary frame or to a hand-truck to raise the sack to a height convenient for carrying, or simply a clutch or a rope to seize the gathered end of the bag.

sack-moth (sak'môth), *n.* Same as *sack-bearer*.

sack-packer (sak'pak″ėr), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for automatically weighing out a determined quantity of flour, forcing it into a flour-sack, and releasing the full sack.

sackpipe (sak'pīp), *n.* Same as *bagpipe*.

sack-posset (sak'pos″et), *n.* Posset made with sack, with or without mixture of ale: formerly brewed customarily on a wedding-night.

I must needs tell you she composes a *sack-posset* well.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Then my wife and I, it being a great frost, went to Mrs. Jem's, in expectation to eat a *sack-posset*, but, Mr. Edward not coming, it was put off. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 5.

sack-pot (sak'pot), *n.* A small vessel like a jug or pitcher, with a globular body, made of yellowish earthenware, and covered with a white stanniferous glaze. These pots often bear an inscribed word, as "sack," "claret," or "whit" (for white wine), and sometimes are dated, but not later than the seventeenth century. They are rarely more than 8 inches high, and were probably used for drawing wine direct from the cask.

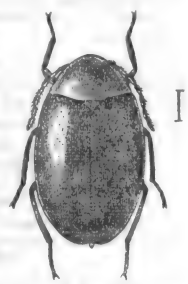
sack-race (sak'rās), *n.* A race in which the legs of the contestants are incased in sacks gathered at the top and tied around the body.

sack-tree (sak'trē), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Ipo innoxia* (*Antiaris innoxia* of Blume), by some authors considered to be identical with the upas-tree, *Ipo toxicaria*. Lengths of its bark after soaking and beating are turned inside out without splitting, and used as a sack, a section of wood being left as a bottom.

sack-winged (sak'wingd), *a.* Noting the bats of the genus *Saccopteryx* (which see).

sackless†, *a.* See *sackless*.

Sacodes (sā-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1853), < Gr. σάκος, a shield, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of beetles of the family *Cyphonidæ*, erected by Leconte for three North American forms having the last joint of the maxillary palpi acute, antennæ subserrate, body regularly elliptical, moderately convex, and the thorax semicircular, produced over the head, and strongly reflexed at the margin, as *S. thoracica*. The group is now included in the larger genus *Helodes*.



Helodes (*Sacodes*) *thoracica*. (Line shows natural size.)

Sacoglossa (sak-ō-glos'ą), *n. pl.* Same as *Sacoglossæ*.

Sacoglossæ (sak-ō-glos'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σάκος, a shield, + γλῶσσα, a tongue.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, represented by such genera as *Elysia*, *Limapontia*, and *Placobranchus*: an inexact synonym of *Abranchiata* or *Apneusta*, and of *Pellibranchiata* (which see).

sacola, *n.* A corruption of *sac-à-lait*, a name of the salt-water minnow, *Fundulus heteroclitus*. [Florida.]

sacque (sak), *n.* [A pseudo-F. spelling of F. *sac*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] See *sack*[1], 4 and 5.

sacra[1], *n.* Plural of *sacrum*.

sacra[2] (sā'krą), *n.*; pl. *sacræ* (-krē). [NL. (sc. *arteria*), < L. *sacra*, fem. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacrum*.] A sacral artery.—**Sacra media**, the middle sacral artery. This is a comparatively insignificant artery in man, arising at the bifurcation of the common ili-

acs; it represents, however, the real continuation of the abdominal aorta, and is much larger in some animals.

sacral[1] (sā′kral), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sacrum* + *-al.*]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum.—**Sacral angle**, the saliency of the sacral prominence; the acute angle, presenting anteriorly, between the base of the sacrum and the body of the last lumbar vertebra, specially marked in man.—**Sacral arteries**, arteries distributed to the anterior surface of the sacrum and the coccyx. *Lateral sacral arteries*, usually two in number on each side, arising from the posterior division of the internal iliac. *Middle sacral artery*, or *sacromedian artery*, a branch arising from the furcation of the aorta, and a vestige of the primitive condition of that vessel, descending along the middle line to terminate in Luschka's gland. Also called *sacra.*—**Sacral canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Sacral cornua.** See *cornua of the sacrum*, under *cornu.*—**Sacral curve or curvature**, the curved long axis of the sacrum, concentric with that of the true pelvis. It varies much in different individuals, and differs in the two sexes.—**Sacral flexure**, the curve of the rectum corresponding to the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx.—**Sacral foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Sacral ganglia.** See *ganglion.*—**Sacral glands**, four or five lymphatic glands lying in the hollow of the sacrum, in the folds of the mesorectum behind the rectum.—**Sacral index**, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the sacrum multiplied by 100.—**Sacral plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Sacral prominence or protuberance**, the promontory of the sacrum.—**Sacral rib.** See *rib*[1].—**Sacral veins**, the venæ comites of the sacral arteries. The *lateral sacral veins* form, by their communication with one another and with the two middle sacrals, a plexus over the anterior surface of the sacrum. The *middle sacral veins* are two veins which follow the course of the middle sacral artery, and terminate in the left common iliac vein or at the junction of the iliacs.—**Sacral vertebræ**, those vertebræ which unite to form a sacrum, usually five in number in man. They range in number from the fewest possible (two) to more than twenty. In animals with the higher numbers, especially birds, many of these ankylosed bones are really borrowed from other parts of the spinal column; they are collectively known as *false* sacral vertebræ, and distinctively as *lumbosacral* and *urosacral.* (See these words, and *sacrarium*[2].) In a few mammals (cetaceans and sirenians, without hind limbs), many reptiles (serpents, etc.), and most fishes, no sacral vertebræ are recognizable as such. See cuts under *spine*, *sacrum*, and *sacrarium*[2].

II. *n.* A sacral vertebra. Abbreviated *S.*

sacralgia (sā-kral′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *sacrum* + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the region of the sacrum.

sacrament (sak′ra-ment), *n.* [< ME. *sacrament, sacrement,* < OF. *sacrament, sagrament, sacrement,* an oath, consecration, F. *sacrement,* consecration, OF. vernacularly *sairement, seremente, serrement,* F. *serment,* an oath, = Pr. *sagramen, sacrament, serment* = Sp. Pg. *sacramento* = It. *sacramento, sagramento* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sakrament,* < L. *sacramentum,* an engagement, military oath, LL.(eccles.) a mystery, sacrament, < *sacrare,* dedicate, consecrate, render sacred or solemn: see *sacre*[1].] **1†.** An oath of obedience and fidelity taken by Roman soldiers on enlistment; hence, any oath, solemn engagement, or obligation, or ceremony that binds or imposes obligation.

> Hereunto the Lord addeth the Rainbow, a new *Sacrament*, to seale his mercifull Couenant with the earth, not to drowne the same any more. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 42.
>
> Now sure this doubtfull causes right
> Can hardly but by *Sacrament* be tride.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 25.
>
> There cannot be
> A fitter drink to make this sanction in.
> Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

2. In *theol.*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, or by the church, for the spiritual benefit of the church or of individual Christians, by which their special relation to him is created or freshly recognized, or their obligations to him are renewed and ratified. In the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church there are seven sacraments—namely, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and (in the Roman Catholic Church) extreme unction or (in the Greek Church) unction of the sick. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The difference of view as to the value or significance of sacraments is more important than the difference as to their true number. In general it may be said that there are three opinions respecting them: (*a*) that the sacrament is a means of grace acting directly upon the heart and life, "a sure and certain means to bring peace to our soula" (*Bishop Hay*, Sincere Christian); (*b*) that the sacrament, though not in itself the means of grace, is nevertheless a solemn ratification of a covenant between God and the individual soul; (*c*) that the sacrament is simply a visible representation of something spiritual and invisible, and that the spiritual or invisible reality may be wanting, in which case the symbol is without spiritual value or significance. The first view is held by the Roman Catholics, the Greeks, and some in the Anglican communion; the second by most Protestants; the third by the Zwinglians, the Socinians, and, in modern times, by some of the orthodox churches, especially of the Congregational denominations. The Quakers, or Friends, reject altogether the doctrine of the sacraments.

> In a word, *Sacraments* are God's secrets, discovered to none but his own people.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.
>
> The Fathers, by an elegant expression, call the blessed *Sacraments* the extension of the Incarnation.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, i. 2.
>
> Nothing tends more to unite mens hearts than joyning together in the same Prayers and *Sacraments.*
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

3. The eucharist, or Lord's Supper: used with the definite article, and without any qualifying word.

> There offred first Melchisedeche Bred and Wyn to oure Lord, in tokene of *the Sacrement* that was to comene.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.
>
> The Bishop carried *the Sacrament*, even his consecrated wafer cake, betwixt the Images of two golden Angels.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 38, sig. D.

Adoration of the blessed sacrament. See *adoration.*—**Benediction of the blessed sacrament.** See *benediction.*—**Ecclesiastical sacraments**, confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and unction (of the sick). Also called *lesser sacraments.*—**Exposition of the sacrament.** See *exposition.*—**Sacrament of the altar**, the eucharist.

sacrament (sak′ra-ment), *v. t.* [< *sacrament, n.*] To bind by an oath. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.
> *Abp. Laud*, Works, p. 86.
>
> A few people at convenient distance, no matter how bad company—these, and these only, shall be your life's companions: and all those who are native, congenial, and by many an oath of the heart *sacramented* to you, are gradually and totally lost. *Emerson*, Prose Works, II. 461.

sacramental (sak-ra-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sacramental,* < OF. (and F.) *sacramental, sacramentel* = Sp. Pg. *sacramental* = It. *sacramentale,* < LL. *sacramentalis,* sacramental, < L. *sacramentum,* an engagement, oath, sacrament: see *sacrament.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sacrament; of the nature of a sacrament; used in the sacrament: as, *sacramental* rites or elements; *sacramental* union.

> My soul is like a bird, . . . daily fed
> With sacred wine and *sacramental* bread.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 10.
>
> But as there is a *sacramental* feeding and a spiritual feeding, and as the spiritual is the nobler of the two, and of chief concern, . . . I conceive it will be proper to treat of this first. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 101.

2. Bound or consecrated by a sacrament or oath.

> And trains, by ev'ry rule
> Of holy discipline, to glorious war
> The *sacramental* host of God's elect!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 349.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*, of or pertaining to the pledges deposited by the parties to a cause before entering upon litigation.

> He [the alien] could not sue by the *Sacramental* Action, a mode of litigation of which the origin mounts up to the very infancy of civilisation. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 48.

Sacramental communion, communion by actual bodily manducation of the eucharistic elements or species: distinguished from *spiritual communion*, or communion in will and intention at times when the communicant is unable or ritually unfitted to communicate sacramentally.—**Sacramental confession.** See *confession.*

II. *n.* **1.** A rite analogous to but not included among the recognized sacraments.

> At Ester tyme, all the prestes of the same Gilde, with dyuers other, be not sufficient to mynyster the sacramentes and *sacramentalles* vnto the seyde peaple.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.
>
> It [the baptism of John] was a *sacramental* disposing to the baptism and faith of Christ.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.
>
> Sums of money were allowed by the ordinaries to be exacted by the parsons, vicars, curates, and parish priests even for the sacraments and *sacramentals* of Holy Church, which were sometimes denied until the payment was made. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. *pl.* Certain instruments or materials used in a sacrament, or ceremonies connected with a sacrament.

> These words, cup and testament, . . . be *sacramentals.*
> *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imputation, p. 80. (*Latham.*)

sacramentalism (sak-ra-men′tal-izm), *n.* [< *sacramental* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves by Christ's institution a direct spiritual efficacy to confer grace upon the recipient.

sacramentalist (sak-ra-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< *sacramental* + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of sacramentalism.

sacramentally (sak-ra-men′tal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

sacramentarian (sak″ra-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sacramentary* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sacramentary; pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—**2.** Pertaining to sacramentarians.

> The *sacramentarian* principle.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

II. *n.* **1.** A name given by Luther to those Protestant theologians (especially to Zwingli) who maintained that the bread and wine of the eucharist can be said to be the body and blood of Christ only in a 'sacramental' (metaphorical) sense.—**2.** A sacramentalist.

sacramentarianism (sak″ra-men-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sacramentarian* + *-ism.*] Sacramentarian doctrine and practices: often used opprobriously to indicate extreme views with reference to the nature, value, and efficacy of the sacraments.

> His account of the advance of sacerdotalism and *sacramentarianism.* *Athenæum*, No. 2863, p. 335.

sacramentary (sak-ra-men′ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sacramentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacramentario,* n.; < ML. **sacramentarius,* adj., as a noun *sacramentarius,* a sacramentarian, *sacramentarium,* a service-book, < LL. *sacramentum,* sacrament: see *sacrament.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—**2.** Of or pertaining to sacramentarians.

II. *n.*; pl. *sacramentaries* (-riz). **1.** An office-book formerly in use, containing the rites and prayers connected with the several sacraments (the eucharist, baptism, penance, orders, etc.) and other rites. The Greek euchology is a similar book. See *missal.*

> The Western, as compared with the Oriental *Sacramentaries*, have been remarkable in all ages for the boldness with which the disposition of the several parts has been varied. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2†. Same as *sacramentarian*, 1.

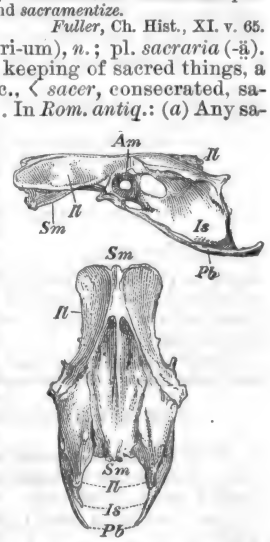
> It seemeth therefore much amiss that against them whom they term *Sacramentaries* so many invective discourses are made. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Gelasian, Gregorian, Leonine Sacramentary. See the adjectives.

sacramentize† (sak′ra-men-tīz), *v. i.* [< *sacrament* + *-ize.*] To administer the sacraments.

> Ministers made by Presbyterian government in France and the Low Countries were owned and acknowledged by our Bishops for lawfully ordained for all intents and purposes, both to preach and *sacramentize.*
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 65.

sacrarium[1] (sā-krā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sacraria* (-ä). [L., a place for the keeping of sacred things, a sacristy, shrine, etc., < *sacer,* consecrated, sacred: see *sacre*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) Any sacred or consecrated retired place; any place where sacred objects were deposited, as that connected with the Capitoline temple where were kept the processional chariots; sometimes, a locality where a statue of an emperor was placed. (*b*) A sort of family chapel in private houses, in which the images of the Penates were kept.—**2.** That part of a church where the altar is situated; the sanctuary; the chancel.



Sacrarium and Entire Pelvis of a Bird (the common fowl). Upper figure, side view; lower figure, top view. *Sm*, sacrarium (in lower figure the letters at the two ends of it; in upper figure *Sm* points to bodies of dorsolumbar vertebræ ankylosed in the sacrum); *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Am*, acetabulum (the line extends to the antitrochanter); the vacuity behind the acetabulum is the iliosciatic foramen, corresponding to the sacrosciatic notch of a mammal; the vacuity below the acetabulum corresponds to the obturator foramen of a mammal.

sacrarium[2] (sā-krā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sacraria* (-ä). [NL., < *sacrum* + *-arium.*] In *ornith.*, the complex sacrum of any bird, or synsacrum, consisting of dorsal, lumbar, and caudal vertebræ, as well as of sacrals proper. The sacrarium is ankylosed with the ilia and these with the ischia, in such manner that usually the sacrosciatic interval which exists in a mammal is converted into an iliosciatic foramen. *Coues.* See also cuts under *epipleura* and *sacrum.*

sacrary† (sak′rā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *sacrarye,* < OF. *sacrairie, sacraire* = Sp. Pg. *sagrario* = It. *sacrario,* < L. *sacrarium,* a place for the keeping of sacred things: see *sacrarium*[1].] A holy place.

> The purified heart is God's *sacrary*, his sanctuary, his house, his heaven. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 259.

sacrate† (sā′krāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sacratus,* pp. of *sacrare,* dedicate, consecrate: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. *consecrate, desecrate, execrate.*] To consecrate.

> The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.
> *Waterhouse*, Apology (1653), p. 51.

sacration† (sā-krā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *sacratio(n-),* consecration, dedication, < L. *sacrare,* consecrate: see *sacrate.*] Consecration.

> Why then should it not as well from this be avoided as from the other find a *sacration?* *Feltham*, Resolves.

sacre[1]† (sā′kėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *sacren, sakeren,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrer* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *sagrar* = It. *sagrare, sacrare,* < L. *sacrare,* render sacred, consecrate, < *sacer,* sacred. Cf. *sacrate,* and see *sacred,* orig. the pp. of *sacre*[1]. From the same source are ult. E. *sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan, sexton, sacerdotal, consecrate, desecrate, obsecrate,* etc.] To hallow; dedicate; devote; set apart; consecrate.

Than Vter went to logres, and alle the prelates of the cherche, and ther was he *sacred* and crowned.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

Amongst other reliques the Monkes shew'd us is the Holy Ampoule, the same wth that which *sacres* their Kings at Rhemes, this being the one that anoynted Hen. IV. *Evelyn,* Diary, June 6, 1644.

sacre[1]† (sā′kėr), *n.* [ME., < OF. *sacre,* a consecration, sacred service, < *sacrer,* consecrate: see *sacre*[1], *v.*] A sacred solemnity or service.

For the feast and for the *sacre.*
The Isle of Ladies, l. 2135.

sacre[2], *n.* See *saker*[1].

sacred (sā′kred), *a.* [< ME. *sacred, i-sacred,* pp. of *sacren,* render holy: see *sacre*[1].] **1.** Hallowed, consecrated, or made holy by association with divinity or divine things, or by solemn religious ceremony or sanction; set apart, dedicated, or appropriated to holy or religious purposes or service; regarded as holy or under divine protection: as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service; the *sacred* lotus.

Whan the barouns saugh Arthur comynge, thei dressed alle hem a-geyn hym for that he was a kynge a-noynted and *sacred.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Sacred king,
Be deaf to his known malice.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

When the *Sacred* Ship returns from Delos, and is telegraphed as entering into port, may we be at peace and ready! *Thackeray,* Philip, xvii.

2. Devoted, dedicated, or consecrated with pious or filial intent: with *to:* as, a monument *sacred to* the memory of some one.

A temple *sacred to* the queen of love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 459.

3†. Devoted to destruction or infamy; execrable; accursed; infamous. [A Latinism.]

O *sacred* hunger of ambitious mindes,
And impotent desire of men to raine!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 1.

Sacred wit,
To villany and vengeance consecrate.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 120.

Sacred thirst of gold. *Dryden,* Æneid, iii.

4. Of or pertaining to religion or divine things; relating to the service or will of the deity: opposed to *secular* and *profane:* as, *sacred* music; *sacred* history.

In their *sacred* bookes or Kalendars they ordained That their names should be written after their death.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 53.

Smit with the love of *sacred* song.
Milton, P. L., iii. 29.

5. Entitled to consideration, respect, or reverence; not to be thoughtlessly treated or intruded upon; venerable.

There is something *sacred* in misery to great and good minds. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 456.

With a soul that ever felt the sting
Of sorrow, sorrow is a *sacred* thing.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 316.

To a feather-brained school-girl nothing is *sacred.*
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

Hence—**6.** To be kept inviolate; not to be violated, profaned, or made common; inviolate.

Let thy oaths be *sacred.*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

The *sacred* rights of property are to be guarded at every point. I call them *sacred* because, if they are unprotected, all other rights become worthless or visionary.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 519.

7. Not amenable to punishment; enjoying immunity: as, the king's person is *sacred.*—**Sacred ape** or **monkey,** a semnopithecoid; any member of the genus *Semnopithecus.* The animal to which the name specially applies is the hanuman or entellus monkey of India, *S. entellus.* The name also extends to some other monkeys which receive similar attentions, as the bunder or rhesus macaque, *Macacus rhesus,* and the talapoin. See cuts under *entellus, rhesus,* and *talapoin.*—**Sacred ax, bamboo, bean.** See the nouns.—**Sacred baboon,** the hamadryad, *Cynocephalus hamadryas,* venerated in Egypt, and often sculptured on tombs and monuments. This animal played an important part in Egyptian theology and priestcraft.—**Sacred bark,** cascara sagrada bark. See *bark*[2].—**Sacred beetle,** an Egyptian scarab, *Scarabæus sacer,* held sacred in antiquity. See *scarab,* and cuts under *Scarabæus* and *Copris.*—**Sacred cat,** the house-cat of Egypt, formerly venerated in that country as the representative of the goddess Pasht, and mummied in vast numbers at Bubastis. The "cat-cemeteries" recently opened at this place have furnished so many of these objects that they have become of commercial value as a fertilizer. This kind of cat is also interesting as indicating the origin of the present domestic cats from the *Felis maniculatus* of Rüppell, a native of Abyssinia. This is a true feline, apparently first domesticated in Egypt. The animal whose classic name (αἴλουρος) has commonly been translated *cat* was quite different, being either a musteline or a viverrine. See *Ælurus, cat*[1].—**Sacred college, fig, fir.** See the nouns.—**Sacred fish,** the mizdeh, oxyrhynch, or mormyre of the Nile, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus,* venerated and mummied by the ancient Egyptians for the reason stated under *Mormyrus.* Some other fishes of the same river were also held in religious esteem, as the electrical catfish, *Malapterurus electricus,* and the bichir, *Polypterus bichir.* Some such fish surmounts the head of Isis in some of her representations. See cut under *Malapterurus.*—**Sacred geography.** See *geography.*—**Sacred glosses, Heart, history.** See *gloss*[2], *heart, history.*—**Sacred ibis,** *Ibis religiosa,* venerated and mummied by the Egyptians. See cut under *ibis.*—**Sacred lotus,** *Nelumbo Nelumbo.* See *lotus,* 1.—**Sacred majesty**†, a title once applied to the kings of England.—**Sacred music,** music of a religious character or connected with religious worship: opposed to *secular music.*—**Sacred place,** in *civil law,* the place where a person is buried.—**Sacred vulture.** See *vulture.*—**Syn.** *Sacred, Holy. Holy* is stronger and more absolute than any word of cognate meaning. That which is *sacred* may derive its sanction from man; that which is *holy* has its sanctity directly from God or as connected with him. Hence we speak of the *Holy* Bible, and the *sacred* writings of the Hindus. He who is *holy* is absolutely or essentially free from sin; *sacred* is not a word of personal character. The opposite of *holy* is *sinful* or *wicked;* that of *sacred* is *secular, profane,* or *common.*

sacredly (sā′kred-li), *adv.* In a sacred manner. (*a*) With due reverence; religiously: as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly;* the day is *sacredly* kept. (*b*) Inviolably; strictly: as, to observe one's word *sacredly;* a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

sacredness (sā′kred-nes), *n.* [< *sacred* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being sacred, in any sense.

sacret† (sā′kret), *n.* [< OF. *sacret,* dim. of *sacre,* saker: see *saker*[1].] In *falconry,* same as *sakeret.*

sacrific[1] (sā-krif′ik), *a.* [= Pg. It. *sacrifico,* < L. *sacrificus,* pertaining to sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Employed in sacrifice. *Johnson.*

sacrific[2] (sā-krif′ik), *a.* [< NL. *sacrum,* sacrum, + L. *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] In *anat.,* entering into the composition of the sacrum: as, a *sacrific* vertebra. [Rare.]

sacrificable† (sā-krif′i-ka-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *sacrificable* = Pg. *sacrificavel;* as *sacrific*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although his [Jepthah's] vow run generally for the words "Whatsoever shall come forth," &c., yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was *sacrificeable,* and justly subject to lawfull immolation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 14.

sacrifical (sā-krif′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *sacrificalis,* pertaining to sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Same as *sacrific*[1].

sacrificant (sā-krif′i-kant), *n.* [< L. *sacrifican(t-)s,* ppr. of *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrifice.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

Homer did believe there were certain evil demons, who took pleasure in fumes and nidours of sacrifices; and that they were ready, as a reward, to gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person, if they so desired it.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 102.

Sacrificati (sak″ri-fi-kā′tī), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pp. pl. of *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrifice.*] In the *early church,* Christians who sacrificed to idols in times of persecution, but returned to the church when the persecution was ended, and were received as penitents.

sacrification† (sak″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sacrificatio(n-),* a sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] The act of sacrificing.

O son! since through the will of God I am thy father, and since to him I must again resign thee, generously suffer this *sacrification.*
Dr. A. Geddes, Pref. to Trans. of the Bible, p. ix.

sacrificator† (sak′ri-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [LL. *sacrificator,* < L. *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

It being therefore a sacrifice so abominable unto God, although he had pursued it, it is not probable the priests and wisdom of Israel would have permitted it: and that not only in regard of the subject or sacrifice itself, but also the *sacrificator,* which the picture makes to be Jepthah.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 14.

sacrificatory (sā-krif′i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *sacrificatoire,* < ML. **sacrificatorius,* < L. *sacrificare,* pp. *sacrificatus,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

sacrifice (sak′ri-fīs or -fīz), *n.* [< ME. *sacrifice, sacrifise,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrifice* = Pr. *sacrifici* = Sp. Pg. *sacrificio* = It. *sagrifizio,* < L. *sacrificium,* a sacrifice, lit. 'a rendering sacred,' < *sacer,* sacred, + *facere,* make: see *sacre*[1] and *fact.* Cf. *sacrify.*] **1.** The offering of anything to a deity; a consecratory rite.

Great pomp, and *sacrifice,* and praises loud
To Dagon. *Milton,* S. A., l. 436.

2. That which is sacrificed; specifically, that which is consecrated and offered to a deity as an expression of thanksgiving, consecration, penitence, or reconciliation. See *offering.*

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living *sacrifice,* holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.
Rom. xii. 1.

This way the devil used to evacuate the death of Christ, that we might have affiance in other things, as in the daily *sacrifice* of the priest. *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.

Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood
Of human *sacrifice.* *Milton,* P. L., i. 393.

3. The destruction, surrender, or giving up of some prized or desirable thing in behalf of a higher object, or to a claim considered more pressing; the loss incurred by devotion to some other person or interest; also, the thing so devoted or given up.

He made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest.
Johnson, Dict.

4. Surrender or loss of profit. [Shopkeepers' cant.]

Its patterns were last year's, and going at a *sacrifice.*
Dickens, Chimes, ii.

Eucharistic sacrifice, sacrifice of the mass, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, which, according to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic and other churches, the priest, in the celebration of the mass or eucharist, offers as a propitiation for sin and as a means of obtaining all graces and blessings from God. See *Roman Catholic Church,* under *Roman.*—**Sacrifice hit,** in *base-ball,* a hit made by the batter not for the purpose of gaining a base himself, but to enable another player already on one of the bases to score or to gain a base.

sacrifice (sak′ri-fīz or -fīs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sacrificed,* ppr. *sacrificing.* [< *sacrifice, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make an offering or sacrifice of; present as an expression of thanksgiving, consecration, penitence, or reconciliation.

From the herd or flock
Oft *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid.
Milton, P. L., xii. 20.

2. To surrender, give up, or suffer to be lost or destroyed for the sake of something else.

My Lady will be enrag'd beyond Bounds, and *sacrifice* Neice, and Fortune, and all at that Conjuncture.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Party *sacrifices* man to the measure.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3. To dispose of regardless of gain or advantage. [Shopkeepers' cant.]—**Syn. 1.** *Sacrifice, Immolate.* By the original meaning, *sacrifice* might apply to offerings of any sort, but *immolate* only to sacrifices of life: this distinction still continues, except that, as most sacrifices have been the offering of life, *sacrifice* has come to mean that presumably. It has taken on several figurative meanings, while *immolate* has come to seem a strong word, especially appropriate to the offering of a large number of lives or of a valuable life. *Immolation* is naturally for propitiation, while *sacrifice* may be for that or only for worship.

II. *intrans.* To offer up a sacrifice; make offerings to a deity, especially by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them, on an altar.

They which *sacrificed* to the god Lunas were accounted their wiues Masters. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 75.

Whilst he [Alexander] was *sacrificing* they fell upon him, and had almost smothered him with Boughs of Palm trees and Citron trees. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius.

sacrificer (sak′ri-fī-sėr), *n.* [< *sacrifice* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sacrifices.

The eleuenth and last persecution generally of the Church was enduring the gouernement of the Emperour Julianus, which was an idolater, and *sacrificer* to the diuel.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 401.

Let us be *sacrificers,* but not butchers.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 166.

2. Specifically, a priest.

So fraud was used, the *sacrificer's* trade,
Fools are more hard to conquer than persuade.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 125.

sacrificial (sak-ri-fish′al), *a.* [< L. *sacrificium,* sacrifice, + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or used in sacrifice; concerned with sacrificing; consisting in or including sacrifice: as, *sacrificial* robes; a *sacrificial* meal.

Now, the observation which Tertullian makes upon these *sacrificial* rites is pertinent to this rule.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

sacrificially (sak-ri-fish′al-i), *adv.* As regards sacrifices; after the manner of a sacrifice.

sacrify† (sak′ri-fī), *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *sacrifien,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrifier* = Pr. *sacrificar, sacrifiar* = Sp. Pg. *sacrificar* = It. *sagrificare, sacrificare,* < L. *sacrificare,* offer sacrifice (cf. *sacrificus,* pertaining to sacrifice), < *sacer,* sacred, + *facere,* make. Cf. *sacrifice, sacrification.*] To sacrifice.

She . . . seyde that she wolde *sacrifye,*
And whanne she myghte hire tyme wel espye,
Upon the fire of sacrifice she sterte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1348.

In the whiche he *sacrefied* first his blissid body and his flessh by his Bisshoppe Iosephe that he sacred with his owene hande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

sacrilege (sak'ri-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sacriledge;* < ME. *sacrilege, sacrilegge, sacrilegie,* < OF. *sacrilege,* F. *sacrilège* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacrilegio,* < L. *sacrilegium,* the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, < *sacrilegus,* a sacrilegious person, temple-robber, < *sacer,* sacred, + *legere,* gather, pick, purloin: see *sacred* and *legend.*] **1.** The violation, desecration, or profanation of sacred things. Roman Catholics distinguish between *sacrilegium immediatum,* committed against that which in and of itself is holy, and *sacrilegium mediatum,* committed against that which is sacred because of its associations or functions.

Thou, that wlatist ydols, or mawmetis, doist *sacrilegie?*
Wyclif, Rom. ii. 22.

The death of Ananias and Sapphira was a punishment to vow-breach and *sacrilege.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 381.

I durst not tear it [a letter] after it was yours; there is some *sacrilege* in defacing anything consecrated to you.
Donne, Letters, lxxxv.

Another great crime of near akin to the former, which was sometimes condemned and punished under the name of *sacrilege,* was robbing of graves, or defacing and spoiling the monuments of the dead.
Bingham, Antiq. of the Christ. Church, p. 963.

2. In a more specific sense: (*a*†) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of that which has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses. (*b*) The felonious taking of any goods out of any church or chapel. In old English law these significations of *sacrilege* were legal terms, and the crimes represented by them were for some time punished by death; in the latter sense the word is still used. =**Syn.** *Desecration,* etc. See *profanation.*

sacrilegert (sak'ri-lej-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sacrelegere;* < *sacrilege* + *-er*[2].] A sacrilegious person; one who is guilty of sacrilege.

The king of England [Henry VIII.], whome he [the Pope] had decreed an heretike, scismatike, a wedlocke breaker, a public murtherer, and a *sacrileger.*
Holinshed, Chron., Hist. Scotland, an. 1535.

sacrilegiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacrilege.*

sacrilegious (sak-ri-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sacrilege* (L. *sacrilegium*) + *-ous.*] Guilty of or involving sacrilege; profane; impious: as, *sacrilegious* acts; *sacrilegious* hands.

Thou hast abus'd the strictness of this place,
And offer'd *sacrilegious* foul disgrace
To the sweet rest of these interred bones.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 182.

=**Syn.** See *profanation.*

sacrilegiously (sak-ri-lē'jus-li), *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē'jus-nes), *n.* The character of being sacrilegious.

sacrilegist (sak'ri-lē-jist), *n.* [< *sacrilege* + *-ist.*] One who is guilty of sacrilege. [Rare.]

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the *sacrilegist.* *Spelman,* Hist. Sacrilege, § 6.

sacrilumbal (sā-kri-lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* sacrum, + *lumbus,* loin: see *lumbar*[1].] Of or pertaining to the sacrilumbalis.

sacrilumbalis (sā″kri-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrilumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrilumbal.*] The great lumbosacral muscle of the back; the erector spinæ. See *erector.* *Coues and Shute,* 1887.

sacrilumbar (sā-kri-lum'bär), *a.* Same as *sacrolumbar.* *Coues and Shute,* 1887.

sacring (sā'kring), *n.* [Formerly also *sackering;* < ME. *sakeryng, sacringe, sacrynge;* verbal n. of *sacre*[1], *v.*] **1.** Consecration.

The archebisshop hadde ordeyned redy the crowne and septre, and all that longed to the *sacringe.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

At the *sacring* of the mass, I saw
The holy elements alone. *Tennyson,* Holy Grail.

2†. The Host.

On Friday last, the Parson of Oxened "being at messe in one Parossh Chirche, evyn at levacion of the *sakeryng,* Jamys Gloys had been in the town, and come homeward by Wymondam's gate." *Paston Letters,* I. 72.

3. The sacrament; holy communion.

And on Friday after *sakeryng,* one come fro cherch warde, and schoffe doune all that was thereon.
Paston Letters, I. 217.

Sacring bell. See *bell*[1].

sacriplex (sā'kri-pleks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sacrum,* sacrum, + *plexus,* plexus: see *plexus,* 2.] The sacral plexus of nerves. *Coues and Shute,* 1887.

sacriplexal (sā-kri-plek'sal), *a.* [< *sacriplex* + *-al.*] Entering into the composition of the sacral plexus, as a nerve; of or pertaining to the sacriplex.

sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* [= It. *sacrista,* < L. *sacrista,* a sacristan, < L. *sacer,* sacred: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. *sacristan.*] **1.** A sacristan: sometimes specifically restricted to an assistant sacristan.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Aylife,* Parergon.

The cellarer, the *sacrist,* and others of the brethren, disappointed in the expectation they had formed of being entertained with mirthful performances, . . . turned them out of the monastery. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 273.

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

He would find Gervase, the *sacrist,* busy over the chronicles of the kings and the history of his own time.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* [< ME. *sacristane,* < OF. *sacristain,* also *segretain, secretain, soucretain,* F. *sacristain* = Pr. *sacristan, sagrestan* = Sp. *sacristán* = Pg. *sacristão* = It. *sagrestano,* < ML. *sacristanus;* usually *sacrista,* a sacristan, sexton: see *sacrist.* Cf. *sexton,* a contracted form of *sacristan.*] An officer of a church or monastery who has the charge of the sacristy and all its contents, and acts as custodian of the other vessels, vestments, and valuables of the church. The term *sacristan* has become corrupted into *sexton,* and these two names are sometimes used interchangeably. The *sacristan,* as distinguished from the *sexton,* however, has a more responsible and elevated office. In the Roman Catholic Church the sacristan during mass attends in a surplice at the credence-table and assists by arranging the chalice, paten, etc.; in some continental cathedrals he is a dignitary, and in the English cathedrals usually a minor canon.

The *Sacristan* shew'd us a world of rich plate, jewells, and embroder'd copes, which are kept in presses.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The *Sacristan* and old Father Nicholas had followed the Sub-Prior into the Abbot's apartment.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

sacristanry† (sak'ris-tan-ri), *n.* [ME., < *sacristan* + *-ry.*] Same as *sacristy.* *Cath. Ang.,* p. 315.

sacristy (sak'ris-ti), *n.*; pl. *sacristies* (-tiz). [< ME. **sacristie,* < OF. (and F.) *sacristie* = Pr. *sacristia, sagrestia* = Cat. *sagristia* = Sp. *sacristía* = Pg. *sacristia* = It. *sacristia, sacrestia, sagristia, sagrestia,* < ML. *sacristia,* a vestry in a church, < *sacrista,* a sacristan: see *sacrist.* Cf. *sextry,* a contracted form of the same word.] An apartment in or a building connected with a church or monastery, in which the sacred utensils are kept and the vestments used by the officiating clergymen or priests are deposited; the vestry.

sacrocaudal (sā-krō-kâ'dal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *cauda,* tail: see *caudal.*] Sacrococcygeal; urosacral.

sacrococcygeal (sā″krō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *sacrococcygeus* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx; sacrocaudal.—**2.** In *ornith.,* pertaining to that part of the sacrarium which is coccygeal; urosacral.—**Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage, plexus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Sacrococcygeal ligaments,** the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the coccyx: an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral are distinguished.

sacrococcygean (sā″krō-kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* Same as *sacrococcygeal.*

sacrococcygeus (sā″krō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *sacrococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + NL. *coccyx:* see *coccygeus.*] A sacrococcygeal muscle; a muscle connected with the sacrum and the coccyx.

sacrocostal (sā-krō-kos'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *costa,* a rib: see *costal.*] **I.** *a.* Connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib.

II. *n.* **1.** A sacrocostal element of a vertebra, or so-called sacral rib.—**2.** In *ornith.,* specifically, a sacrocostal rib; any rib which articulates with a bird's sacrarium, or complex sacrum. *Coues,* 1890.

sacrocotyloid (sā-krō-kot'i-loid), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + Gr. κοτύλη, a vessel: see *cotyloid.*] Relating to the sacrum and to the cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone; acetabular.

sacrocotyloidean (sā-krō-kot-i-loi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sacrocotyloid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *sacrocotyloid.* —**Sacrocotyloidean diameter.** See *pelvic diameters,* under *pelvic.*

sacro-iliac (sā-krō-il'i-ak), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *ilium,* the ilium.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium: as, the *sacro-iliac* articulation.—**Sacro-iliac ligaments,** the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the ilium, which in man are anterior and posterior. The former is a short flat band of fibers which pass from the upper and anterior surface of the sacrum to the adjacent surface of the ilium. The part of the latter forming a distinct fasciculus, and running from the third transverse tubercle on the posterior surface of the sacrum to the posterior superior spine of the ilium, is sometimes called the *oblique sacro-iliac ligament.*—**Sacro-iliac synchondrosis,** the sacro-iliac articulation of man and some other animals, forming a synarthrosis between the sacrum and the ilium. It is frequently replaced by bony union, and less often forms a movable joint; but the name does not apply to either of these substitutions.

sacro-ischiac, sacro-ischiadic, sacro-ischiatic (sā-krō-is'ki-ak, -is-ki-ad'ik, -is-ki-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ischium; sacrosciatic.

sacrolumbal (sā-krō-lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *lumbus,* loin. Cf. *sacrolumbar.*] Pertaining to the sacrolumbalis; sacrilumbar: as, the *sacrolumbal* muscle.

sacrolumbalis (sā″krō-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbal.*] The smaller and outer section of the erector spinæ, in man inserted by six tendons into the angles of the six lower ribs. Also called *iliocostalis, sacrolumbaris,* and *lumbocostalis.* In the dorsal or thoracic region of man this muscle acquires certain accessory fasciculi known in the text-books of human anatomy as *musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.*

sacrolumbar (sā-krō-lum'bär), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *lumbus,* loin: see *lumbar*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to sacral and lumbar vertebræ; lumbosacral: as, the *sacrolumbar* muscle; *sacrolumbar* ligaments.—**2.** Combining or representing the characters of sacral and lumbar parts: as, *sacrolumbar* vertebræ; *sacrolumbar* ribs.

Also *sacrilumbar.*

sacrolumbaris (sā″krō-lum-bā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbar.*] Same as *sacrolumbalis.*

sacromedian (sā-krō-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *medianus,* median.] Running along the median line of the sacrum: said of an artery. See *sacra*[2].—**Sacromedian artery.** Same as *middle sacral artery.* See *sacral.*

sacropubic (sā-krō-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *pubes,* the pubes: see *pubic.*] Pertaining to the sacrum and to the pubes; pubosacral: as, the *sacropubic* diameter of the pelvis.

sacrorectal (sā-krō-rek'tal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *rectum,* the rectum.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum.—**Sacrorectal hernia,** a hernia passing down the ischiorectal fossa and appearing in the perineum, protruding between the prostate and rectum in the male, and between the vagina and rectum in the female.

sacrosanct (sak'rō-sangkt), *a.* [= F. *sacrosaint* = Sp. Pg. *sacrosanto* = It. *sacrosanto, sagrosanto,* < L. *sacrosanctus,* inviolable, sacred, < *sacer,* sacred, + *sanctus,* pp. of *sancire,* fix unalterably, make sacred: see *saint*[1].] Preëminently or superlatively sacred or inviolable.

The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, iii. (*Latham.*)

From *sacrosanct* and most trustworthy mouths.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxxi.

sacrosciatic (sā″krō-sī-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + ML. *sciaticus,* sciatic: see *sciatic.*] Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium: as, the *sacrosciatic* notch or ligaments.—**Sacrosciatic foramina,** the foramina, great and lesser, into which the great and lesser sacrosciatic notches respectively are formed by the greater and lesser sciatic ligaments. The greater transmits the pyriformis muscle, the gluteal vessels, superior gluteal nerve, sciatic vessels, greater and lesser sciatic nerves, the internal pudic vessels and nerve, and muscular branches from the sacral plexus. The lesser sacrosciatic foramen transmits the tendon of the obturator internus, the nerve which supplies that muscle, and the internal pudic vessels and nerve.—**Sacrosciatic ligaments,** two stout ligaments connecting the sacrum with the ischium. The greater or posterior passes from the posterior inferior iliac spine and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity; the lesser or anterior passes from the side of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial spine.

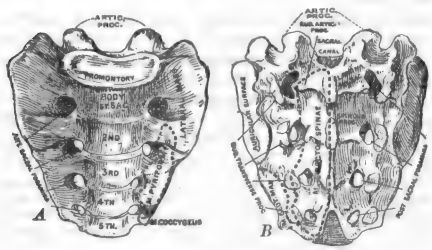
sacrospinal (sā-krō-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *spina,* the spine: see *spinal.*] Sacrovertebral; specifically, pertaining to the sacrospinalis.

sacrospinalis (sā″krō-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrospinal.*] The erector spinæ muscle; the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi taken together.

sacrovertebral (sā-krō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< L. *sacrum,* the sacrum, + *vertebra,* a vertebra.] Of or formed by the sacrum and other vertebræ: as, the *sacrovertebral* angle or promontory (the anterior sacral angle or prominence, at the articulation of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra). See phrases under *sacral* and *sacrum.*—**Sacrovertebral ligament,** a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to the lateral part of the base of the sacrum.

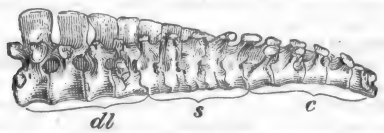
★**sacrum** (sā'krum), *n.*; pl. *sacra* or *sacrums* (-krą, -krumz). [NL. (sc. *os*), the sacred bone; neut. of *sacer,* sacred: see *sacre*[1].] A compound bone resulting from the ankylosis of two or more vertebræ between the lumbar and the coccygeal region of the spine, mostly those which unite with the ilia; the os sacrum. In man the sacrum normally consists of five sacral vertebræ thus united, and is the largest, stoutest, and most solid part of the vertebral column, forming a curved pyramidal mass with the base uppermost, the keystone of the

pelvic arch, wedged in posteriorly between the ilia, with which it articulates or unites by the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, all the body above being supported, so far as its bony basis is concerned, by the sacrum alone. A similar



Human Sacrum. *A*, anterior surface; *B*, posterior surface.

but narrower, straighter, less pyramidal and more horizontal sacrum composed of a few bones (usually two to five, sometimes ten) characterizes *Mammalia* at large. (See *sacral*.) In birds a great number of vertebræ are ankylosed to form the sacrarium or so-called sacrum, and a large number unite with the ilia, but the greater num-



Sacrum of a Bird (young chick) before ankylosis has occurred, showing *dl*, dorsolumbar, *s*, sacral proper, and *c*, urosacral vertebræ all of which fuse together in adult life to form the sacrarium.

ber of these are borrowed from both the lumbar and the coccygeal series, and in this class it has been proposed to limit the term *sacrum* to the few (three to five) vertebræ which are in special relation with the sacral plexus. (See *urosacral*.) In some reptiles or batrachians a single rib-bearing vertebra may be united with the ilia, and so represent alone a sacrum. Also called *rump-bone*. See also cuts under *epipleura*, *Ornithoscelida*, *pelvis*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Dinornis*, *pterodactyl*, *sacrarium*[2], and *marsupial*.—**Cornua of the sacrum.** See *cornu*.—**Curve of the sacrum,** the longitudinal concavity of the sacrum, remarkably deep in man. It approximates to Carus's curve, which is the curved axis of the true pelvis of the human female.—**Promontory of the sacrum,** the sacrovertebral or sacrolumbar angle, made between the sacrum and the antecedent vertebra, remarkably salient in man.

sacry-bell† (sā′kri-bel), *n.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*[1]).

sad (sad), *a.* [< ME. *sad, sed,* < AS. *sæd*, full, sated, having had one's fill, as of food, drink, fighting, etc., = OS. *sad* = MD. *sad, sat*, D. *zat* = OHG. MHG. *sat*, G. *satt* = Icel. *sathr*, later *saddr* = Goth. *saths*, full, sated (cf. *sōths*, satiety); orig. pp. with suffix *-d* (as in *cold, old*, etc.: see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < √ *sa*, fill, which appears also in L. *sat, satis*, sufficiently, *satur*, sated, Gr. *ἀμεναι*, satiate, *ἄατος*, insatiable, *ἀδην*, sufficiently, OIr. *sathach*, sated, *sasaim*, I satisfy, *saith*, satiety: see *sate*[2], *satiate*, and *satisfy*. The development of the concrete physical sense 'heavy' from that of the mental sense 'heavy' (if it does not come from the orig. sense 'filled') is parallel with the development of 'keen,' sharp-edged, from 'keen,' eager, bold.] **1**†. Full; having had one's fill; sated; surfeited; hence, satiated; wearied; tired; sick.

Sad of mine londe. *Layamon.*

Yet of that art they can not wexen *sadde*,
For unto hem it is a bitter swete.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 324.

2†. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* then lomp of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His owne good sword Morddure, to cleave his head.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 30.

3†. Firm; solid; fixed.

He is lyk to a man bildinge an hous, that diggide deepe, and puttide the foundement on a stoon. Sothli greet flowing maad flood was hurtlid to that hous, and it myȝte not moue it, for it was foundid on a *sad* stoon.
Wyclif, Luke vi. 48.

4†. Close; compact; hard; stiff; not light or soft.

Ar then the lande be waxen *sadde* or tough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

5. Heavy; soggy; doughy; that has not risen well: as, *sad* bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]—**6**†. Weighty; important; momentous.

The crowe anon hym tolde
By *sadde* tokenes and by wordes bolde,
How that his wyf had doon hir lecherye.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 154.

I am on many *sad* adventures bound,
That call me forth into the wilderness.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

7†. Strong; stout: said of a person or an animal.

It makethe a man more strong and more *sad* azenst his Enemyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Hym selfe on a *sad* horse surely enarmyt,
That Galathe with gomys gyuen was to nome.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6244.

But we *saddere* men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of sijkemen, and not plese to vs silf. *Wyclif*, Rom. xv. 1.

8†. Settled; fixed; resolute.

Yet in the brest of hir virginitee
Ther was enclosed rype and *sad* corage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 164.

If a man in synne be *sadde*,
Ech day newe, and lieth ther-inne,
Of such a man God is moore gladde
Than of a childe that neuere dide synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Loke your hertes be seker and *sad*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 82).

9†. Steadfast; constant; trusty; faithful.

O deere wyf! O gemme of lustiheed!
That were to me so *sad*, and eek so trewe.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 171.

Then Ecuba esely ordant a message,
Sent to that souerain by a *sad* frynde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10527.

10†. Sober; serious; grave; sedate; discreet; responsible; wise; sage.

In ensaumple that men schulde se that by *sadde* resoun
Men miȝt nouȝt be saued, but thoruȝ mercy and grace.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 541.

In Surrye whilom dwelte a compaignye
Of chapmen riche, and therto *sadde* and trewe.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 37.

And vppon these iij lordes wise and *sadde*
A poyntid were to goo on this massage
Onto the Sowdon and his Baronage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3134.

To *sadde* wise men he yaf soche thinge as hym dought sholde hem plese; and with hem he heilde companye, and enquered in the contre what myght hem beste plese.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

A jest with a *sad* brow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 92.

Receive from me
A few *sad* words, which, set against your joys,
May make 'em shine the more.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

11. Sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; dejected.

Methinks no body should be *sad* but I:
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as *sad* as night,
Only for wantonness. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 15.

What, are you *sad* too, uncle?
Faith, then there's a whole household down together.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 72.

12. Expressing or marked by sorrow or melancholy.

Of all *sad* words of tongue or pen,
The *saddest* are these: "It might have been!"
Whittier, Maud Muller.

13. Having the external appearance of sorrow; gloomy; downcast: as, a *sad* countenance.

Methinks your looks are *sad*, your cheer appall'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 48.

But while I mused came Memory with *sad* eyes,
Holding the folded annals of my youth.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

14. Distressing; grievous; disastrous: as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* disappointment.

A *sadder* chance hath given allay
Both to the mirth and music of this day.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Insulting Age will trace his cruel Way,
And leave *sad* marks of his destructive Sway.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

15. Troublesome; trying; bad; wicked: sometimes used jocularly: as, a *sad* grumbler; a *sad* rogue.

Then does he begin to call himself the *saddest* fellow, in disappointing so many places as he was invited to elsewhere. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 448.

I have been told as how London is a *sad* place.
H. Mackenzie, Man of Feeling, xiv.

16. Dark; somber; sober; quiet: applied to color: as, a *sad* brown.

With him the Palmer eke in habit *sad*
Him selfe addrest to that adventure hard.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 3.

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the girl lies, with the *sad* stuff that was in the best chamber.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 24, 1668.

[Bring] the coarsest woollen cloth (so it be not flocks), and of *sad* colours, and some red.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 458.

=**Syn. 11** and **13.** Depressed, cheerless, desponding, disconsolate.—**14.** Dire, deplorable.

sad (sad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sadded*, ppr. *sadding*. [< ME. *sadden*, < AS. *sadian*, be sated or tired, *gesadian*, fill, satisfy, satiate (= OHG. *satōn*, MHG. *saten* = Icel. *sethja*, satisfy), < *sæd*, full, sated: see *sad, a.* Cf. Goth. *ga-sōthjan*, fill, satisfy, < *sæd, sōths*, satiety.] **1**†. To make firm.

Anoon the groundis and plauntis or solis of him ben *sadded* togidere, and he lippinge stood and wandride.
Wyclif, Acts iii. 7.

2†. To strengthen; establish; confirm.

Austyn the olde here-of he made bokes,
And hym-self ordeyned to *sadde* vs in bileue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 242.

3. To sadden; make sorrowful; grieve.

Nothing *sads* me so much as that, in love
To thee and to thy blood, I had pick'd out
A worthy match for her.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iv. 1.

But alas! this is it that *saddeth* our hearts, and makes us look for more and more sad tidings concerning the affairs of the church, from all parts of the world.
Baxter, Self-Denial, Conclusion.

sad (sad), *adv.* [< ME. *sadde, sade;* < *sad, a.*] **1**†. Strongly; stiffly.

Sadde cleyed well thai save beth leide to slepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

2†. Soberly; prudently; discreetly.

Thus thi frendes wylle be glade
That thou dispos the wyslye and *sade*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 50.

3. Closely; firmly: as, to lie *sad*. [Scotch.]

sad-colored (sad′kul″ord), *a.* Of somber or sober hue.

A *sad-coloured* stand of claiths.
Scott, Monastery, Int. Epistle, p. 11.

sadden (sad′n), *v.* [< *sad* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become heavy, compact, or firm; harden, as land or roads after a thaw or rain. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To become sad or sorrowful.

And Mecca *saddens* at the long delay.
Thomson, Summer, l. 979.

He would pause in his swift course to admire the bright face of some cottage child; then *sadden* to think of what might be its future lot. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 80.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To make compact; make heavy or firm; harden.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To make sad; depress; make gloomy or melancholy.

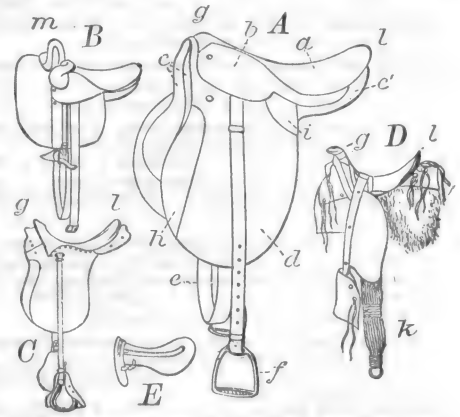
Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 167.

Accursed be he who willingly *saddens* an immortal spirit.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 27.

3. To make dark-colored; specifically, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing*, to tone down or shade (the colors employed) by the application of certain agents, as salts of iron, copper, or bichromate of potash.

For *saddening* olives, drabs, clarets, &c., and for cotton blacks, it [copperas] has been generally discarded in favour of nitrate of iron.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 535.

★**saddle** (sad′l), *n.* [< ME. *sadel*, < AS. *sadol, sadul, sadel* = OD. *sadel*, D. *zadel* = MLG. LG. *sadel* = OHG. *satal, satul*, MHG. *satel*, G. *sattel* = Icel. *söthull* = Sw. Dan. *sadel*, a saddle; perhaps of Slavic origin: cf. OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *sedlo* = Pol. *siodlo* = Russ. *siedlo*, a saddle (Finn. *satula*, a saddle, perhaps < Teut.); ult. < √ *sad*, sit: see *sit*. Cf. L. *sella* (for **sedla*), a seat, chair, saddle (see *sell*[2]), *sedile*, a chair, from the same root.] **1.** A contrivance secured on the back of a horse or other animal, to serve as a seat for a rider or for supporting goods packed for transportation. (*a*) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback: as, *war-saddle*,



A, English riding-saddle; *B*, ladies' saddle, or side-saddle; *C*, McClellan saddle; *D*, cowboy saddle; *E*, saddletree. *a*, seat; *b*, jockey; *c*, *c′*, pad; *d*, flap; *e*, girth; *f*, stirrup; *g*, pommel; *h*, knee-puff; *i*, thigh-puff; *k*, cinch; *l*, cantle; *m*, horn.

hunting-saddle, *racing-saddle*, *side-saddle*, McClellan *saddle*, Mexican *saddle*. The riders' saddle has differed greatly in construction and in use among different nations and at different times, especially as to the length of the stirrups and the posture of the rider.

"My lorde," he seid, "that ye will in this nede
Chaunge my *Sadyll* and sett it on this stede."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

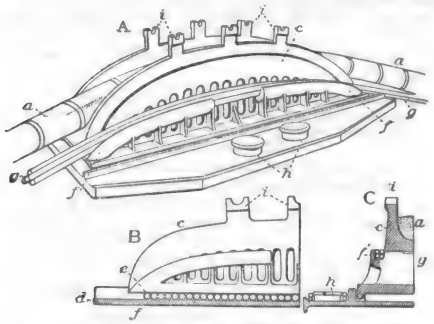
In the same Cite I sold my horse, and my *sadyll* and brydell. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

(*b*) A part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle. It is a narrow padded cushion laid across the back, and girded under the belly, and is usually held in place by a strap which passes under and around the tail: the shafts or thills are supported by it, the reins pass through rings attached to it, and the check-rein or bearing-rein is hooked to it. (*c*) A pack-saddle. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

2. A seat prepared for a rider otherwise than on the back of an animal, but resembling an ordinary riding-saddle in design and use, as the seat on a bicycle.—3. Something resembling a saddle, or part of a saddle, in shape or use. (*a*) In *geol.*, a folded mass of rock in which the strata dip on each side away from a central axis-plane; an anticlinal.

It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of two *saddles* or risings and fallings on the top.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1684.

(*b*) *Naut.*, a contrivance of wood notched or hollowed out and used to support a spar, as a wooden saddle-crutch is sometimes used to support the weight of the spanker-boom. (*c*) In *mach.*, a block with a hollowed top to sustain a round object, as a rod, upon a bench or bed. (*d*) A block, usually of cast-iron, at the top of a pier of a suspension-bridge, over which pass the suspension-cables or -chains which support the bridge platform. The saddle rests upon

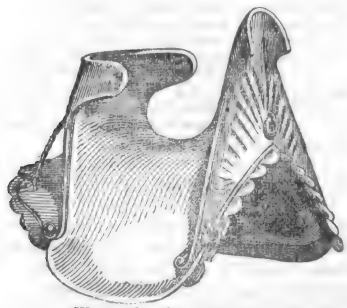


Saddle of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
A, saddle; *B*, elevation of one half of length; *C*, section of one half of width. *a*, cable; *c*, saddle; *d*, bed-plate; *e*, steel rollers upon which the saddle rests; *f*, *f'*, cradles supporting the overfloor stays, *g*; *h*, studs cast on the bed-plate, around which are looped other overfloor stays; *i*, *i*, temporary bearings for supports of strands in constructing the cable. At the completion of each strand it is lowered into the saddle. The saddles each weigh thirteen tons.

rollers, beneath which is a bed bearing upon the top of the pier. The rollers permit a slight movement that compensates for the contractions and expansions of the cables under varying temperatures, which, if the saddle were rigidly secured to the pier, would tend to lessen its stability. (*e*) In *rail.*, the bearing in the axle-box of a carriage; also, a chair or seat for the rails. See cut under *axle-box*. (*f*) In *building*, a thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs. (*g*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or configuration of parts like or likened to a saddle. Specifically—(1) The cingulum or clitellum of a worm. (2) A peculiar mark on or modification of the carapace of some crustaceans. See *ephippium*. (3) The color-mark on the back of the male harp-seal, *Phoca* (*Pagophilus*) *grœnlandica*. (4) Of mutton, veal, or venison, a butchers' cut including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side. (5) In cephalopods, one of the elevations or saliencies of the sutures of a tetrabranchiate, separated from another by an intervening depression or reëntrance called a *lobe*. (6) In poultry, the rump, or lower part of the back, which in the cock is covered with long linear hackles technically called *saddle-feathers*, which droop on each side of the root of the tail; also, these feathers collectively. See *saddle-feathers*. (*h*) In *bot.*, in the leaves of *Isoëtes*, a ridge separating the fovea and foveola. (*i*) A notched support into the recesses or notches of which a gun is laid to hold it steadily in drilling the vent or bouching. (*j*) In *gun-making*, the base of the foresight of a gun, which is soldered or brazed to the barrel.—**Boots and saddles.** See *boot*[2].—**Racing-saddle**, a small saddle of very light weight, used in horse-racing.—**The great saddle**†, the training required for accomplished or knightly horsemanship. See *to ride the great horse*, under *ride*.

The designe is admirable, some keeping neere an hundred brave horses, all managed to y^e^ *greate saddle*.
Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.

To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is justly deserved. [Colloq.]—**Turkish saddle**, the sella Turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone.—**War-saddle**, a saddle used by mounted warriors, serving by its form to give such a seat as may best facilitate



War-saddle of the 14th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

the use of weapons, and also in some cases affording protection to the knees, thighs, etc., by appendages. (See *bur*[1], 3 (*e*), *leg-shield*, *saddle-bow*.) The war-saddle of the middle ages was especially adapted for charging with the lance; toward the thirteenth century it assumed a form which enabled the rider to prop himself upon the high cantle while standing almost erect in the stirrups, the body being thrown forward to aid in holding the lance straight and true.

saddle (sad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saddled*, ppr. *saddling*. [< ME. *sadelien*, *sadlen*, < AS. *sadolian*, *sadelian*, saddle, = D. *zadelen* = MLG. *sadelen* = OHG. *satalōn*, MHG. *satelen*, G. *satteln* = Icel. *söthla* = Sw. *sadla* = Dan. *sadle*, saddle; from the noun.] 1. To put a saddle upon: as, to *saddle* a horse.

Thei ronne to here armes, that yet were in her beddys, and hadde no leyser hem to clothe, and that was yet a faire happe for hem that her horses were redy *sadellyd*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 153.

And Abraham rose up early in the morning and *saddled* his ass. Gen. xxii. 3.

2. To load; encumber as with a burden; also, to impose as a burden.

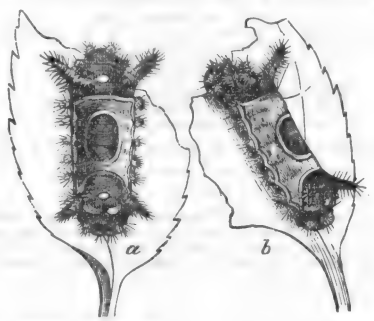
Yes, Jack, the independence I was talking of is by a marriage—the fortune is *saddled* with a wife—but I suppose that makes no difference.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

If you like not my company, you can *saddle* yourself on some one else. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

★**saddleback** (sad'l-bak), *n.* 1. A hill or its summit when shaped somewhat like a saddle.—2. A bastard kind of oyster, unfit for food; a racoon-oyster.—3. The great black-backed gull: same as *blackback*, 1.—4. The harp-seal: so called from the mark on the back.

Rink says a full-grown *saddle-back* weighs about 250 lbs. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, II. 236. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. A variety of domestic geese, white, with dark feathers on the back like a saddle.—6. The larva of the bombycid moth *Sibine stimulea*:



Saddleback Caterpillar (larva of *Sibine stimulea*).
a, dorsal surface; *b*, lateral surface. (Natural size, full-grown.)

so called on account of the saddle-like markings on the back. It feeds on cotton, corn, and many perennial trees and shrubs, and possesses a fringe of bristles which have urticating properties. [U. S.]—**Saddleback roof.** Same as *saddle-roof*.

saddle-backed (sad'l-bakt), *a.* 1. Hollow-backed; sway-backed: said of a horse.—2. Having the back marked or colored with the appearance of a saddle: said of various animals: as, the *saddle-backed* gull, seal, etc.—**Saddle-backed coping**, in *arch.*, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges, so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.

saddle-bag (sad'l-bag), *n.* A large bag, usually one of a pair, hung from or laid over the saddle, and used to carry various articles. Those used in the East are made of cloth, especially carpeting, one long and broad strip having a kind of pocket made at each end by the application of a piece as wide as the strip. Also called *camel-bag*, from its frequent employment on camels.

The Coptic and Syriac manuscripts were stowed away in one side of a great pair of *saddle-bags*.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 90.

saddle-bar (sad'l-bär), *n.* 1. The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddletree.—2. In *medieval arch.*, one of several narrow iron bars extending from mullion to mullion, or through the mullions across an entire window, to hold firmly the stonework and the lead setting of the glass. When the bays are wide, upright iron bars, called *stanchions*, are sometimes used in addition to the saddle-bars, in which eyes are forged to receive the latter. Compare *stay-bar*, and see cut under *geometric*.
3. One of the bent, oblique, or straight cross-bars or pieces of lead on which the pieces of glass used in a design in a stained-glass window are placed or seated.

saddle-billed (sad'l-bild), *a.* Having a saddle on the bill: specifically applied to a large African stork, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, translating the generic name. See *Ephippiorhynchus*.

saddle-blanket (sad'l-blang″ket), *n.* A blanket, of a rather small size and coarse make, used folded under a saddle. Such blankets are almost exclusively used in western parts of the United States instead of any special saddle-cloth. The ordinary gray army blanket is generally selected.

saddle-bow (sad'l-bō), *n.* [< ME. *sadel-bowe*, *sadylle bowe*, < AS. *sadolboga*, *sadelboga*, *sadulboga* (= D. *zadelboog* = MLG. *sadelboge* = OHG. *satelbogo*, *satelpogo*, MHG. *satelboge*, G. *sattelbogen* = Icel. *söthul-bogi* = Sw. *sadelbåge* = Dan. *sadelbue*), a saddle-bow, < *sadol*, saddle, + *boga*, bow: see *saddle* and *bow*[2].] The raised front part of a saddle; hence, the front of a saddle in general; the part from which was often suspended a weapon, or the helmet, or other article requiring to be within easy reach.

She lean'd her o'er the *saddle-bow*, . . .
To give him a kiss ere she did go.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 254).

One hung a pole-axe at his *saddle-bow*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 32.

saddle-bracket (sad'l-brak″et), *n.* In *teleg.*, a bracket shaped somewhat like a saddle, used for supporting a telegraph-wire which runs along the tops of the poles.

saddle-clip (sad'l-klip), *n.* A clip by which a spring of a vehicle is secured to the axle. The legs of the clip straddle the parts to be joined, and are fastened by bolt-nuts.

saddle-cloth (sad'l-klôth), *n.* A piece of textile material used, in connection with the saddle of a horse, for riding. Especially—(*a*) Such a piece of stuff put upon the horse under the saddle and extending some distance behind it, intended to preserve the rider's dress from contact with the horse, or to protect the horse from the saber or the like. In countries where costume is rich and varied, such saddle-cloths are sometimes of great richness. (*b*) A piece of textile material passing under the saddle of a carriage-horse. (See *saddle*, 1 (*b*).) This is sometimes decorated with the owner's crest or initials, or in other ways.

saddle-fast (sad'l-fâst), *a.* [= G. *sattelfest* = Sw. Dan. *sadelfast*; as *saddle* + *fast*[1].] Seated firmly in the saddle. *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

saddle-feathers (sad'l-feᴛʜ″ėrz), *n. pl.* In *poultry*, saddle-hackles collectively; the long slender feathers which droop on each side of the saddle of the domestic cock.

saddle-gall (sad'l-gâl), *n.* A sore upon a horse's back made by the saddle.

saddle-girth (sad'l-gėrth), *n.* A band which is passed under a horse's belly, and secured to the saddle at each end. It is usually so made as to be drawn more or less tight by a buckle. See *cinch* and *surcingle*.

saddle-graft (sad'l-grâft), *v. t.* To ingraft by forming the stock like a wedge and fitting the end of the scion over it like a saddle: the reverse of *cleft-graft*. See cut under *grafting*.

saddle-hackle (sad'l-hak″l), *n.* A hackle from the saddle or rump of the cock, sometimes used by anglers for making artificial flies; a saddle-feather: distinguished from *neck-hackle* or *hackle*.

saddle-hill (sad'l-hil), *n.* Same as *saddleback*, 1.

A remarkable *saddle-hill*. *Cook*, First Voyage, ii. 7.

saddle-hook (sad'l-hůk), *n.* Same as *check-hook*.

saddle-horse (sad'l-hôrs), *n.* A horse used with a saddle for riding.

saddle-joint (sad'l-joint), *n.* 1. A joint made by turning up the edges of adjacent plates of tin or sheet-iron at right angles with the bodies of the sheet (one margin so turned up being nearly twice as wide as the other), and then turning down the broader margin snugly over the other so that the margins interlock.—2. In *anat.*, a joint where the articular surfaces are inversely convex in one direction and concave in the other, admitting movement in every direction except axial rotation. This joint occurs between all saddle-shaped vertebræ, as notably in the necks of all recent birds and of many reptiles. It is exemplified in man in the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb. Also called *reciprocal reception joint*.

saddle-lap† (sad'l-lap), *n.* The skirt of a saddle.

He louted ower his *saddle lap*,
To kiss her ere they part.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

saddle-leaf (sad'l-lēf), *n.* Same as *saddletree*, 2.

saddle-leather (sad'l-leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Leather prepared specially for saddlers' use. Pig-skin is much used, and, as the removal of the bristles gives this leather a peculiar indented appearance, the preparation of imitations from skins of other animals simulates it. Unlike harness-leather, it is not blackened on the grain side.

saddle-nail (sad'l-nāl), *n.* A short nail with a large smooth head, used in saddlery. *E. H. Knight*.

saddle-nosed (sad'l-nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a broad, flat nose, or one with sunken bridge.

His wife sate by him, who (as I verily thinke) had cut and pared her nose betweene the eyes, that she might seeme to be more flat and *saddle-nosed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 101.

2. Having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill; sagmatorhine, as a bird.

saddle-plate (sad'l-plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers of the locomotive type, the bent plate which forms the arch of the furnace. Compare *crown-sheet*.

saddle-quern (sad'l-kwėrn), *n.* A form of quern the bedstone of which is hollowed on its upper surface to receive a kind of stone roller, which was used with a rocking and rubbing motion to grind the grain. See the upper example in the cut under *quern*.

Saddle-querns of the same character occur also in France. *Evans*, Ancient Stone Implements, p. 226.

★**saddler** (sad'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *sadiler*, *sadlare*, *sadyller* (= MLG. *sadeler* = MHG. *sateler*, G. *sattler*), a saddler; as *saddle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One whose occupation is the making of saddles.

To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 56.

2. The harp-seal, *Phoca* (*Pagophilus*) *grœnlandica*, when adolescent.—**Saddlers' knife.** See *knife*.—**Saddlers' pincers.** See *pincers*.

saddle-rail (sad'l-rāl), *n.* A railway-rail of inverted-U section straddling a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

saddler-corporal (sad'lėr-kôr″pō-ral), *n.* A non-commissioned officer in the English service who has charge of the saddlers in the household cavalry.

saddle-reed (sad'l-rēd), *n.* In *saddlery*, a small reed used as a substitute for cord in making the edges of the sides of gig-saddles. *E. H. Knight*.

saddlerock (sad'l-rok), *n.* A variety of the oyster, *Ostrea virginica*, of large size and thick, rounded form.

saddle-roof (sad'l-röf), *n.* A roof having two gables. Sometimes termed *packsaddle-roof* and *saddle-back roof*.

saddler-sergeant (sad'lėr-sär″jent), *n.* A sergeant in the cavalry who has charge of the saddlers: in the United States a non-commissioned staff-officer of a cavalry regiment.

saddle-rug (sad'l-rug), *n.* A saddle-cloth made of carpeting.

saddlery (sad'lėr-i), *n.* [< *saddler* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] 1. The trade or employment of a saddler.—2. A saddler's shop or establishment.—3. Saddles and their appurtenances in general; hence, by extension, all articles concerned with the equipment of horses, especially those made of leather with their necessary metal fittings.

He invested also in something of a library, and in large quantities of *saddlery*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxv.

Above all, it is necessary to still further increase the reserve of mules and the reserve of horses, with all the necessary *saddlery*, harness, and carts, and to provide the whole army with the latest weapons.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 1.

saddlesealing (sad'l-sē″ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the saddle-backed seal. See *saddle*, 3 (*g*) (3).

The majority of the vessels, after prosecuting the *saddle-sealing* at Newfoundland or Greenland, proceed direct to Disco, where they usually arrive early in May.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 527.

★**saddle-shaped** (sad'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a saddle; in *bot.*, having a hollowed back and lateral lobes hanging down like the laps of a saddle, a form occurring in petals.—**Saddle-shaped articulation**, a saddle-joint.—**Saddle-shaped vertebra**, heterocœlous vertebra. See *saddle-joint*.

saddle-shell (sad'l-shel), *n.* A shell resembling or suggesting a saddle in shape. (*a*) A species of *Placuna*, as *P. sella*. See cut under *Placuna*. (*b*) Any species of *Anomiidæ*, as *Anomia ephippium*. See cut under *Anomiidæ*.

saddle-sick (sad'l-sik), *a.* Sick or galled with much or heavy riding.

Roland of Roncesvalles too, we see well in thinking of it, found rainy weather as well as sunny, . . . was *saddle-sick*, calumniated, constipated.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i. (*Davies*.)

saddle-stone (sad'l-stōn), *n.* An old name for a variety of stone containing saddle-shaped depressions. Also called *ephippite*.

saddletree (sad'l-trē), *n.* [< *saddle* + *tree*.] 1. The frame of a modern European saddle, made of wood. See cut under *saddle*.

For *saddletree* scarce reach'd had he,
His journey to begin,
When, turning round his head, he saw
Three customers come in.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. The American tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*: name suggested by the form of the leaf. Also *saddle-leaf*.

Sadducæan, *a.* See *Sadducean*.

Sadducaic (sad-ū-kā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι (LL. *Sadducæi*), the Sadducees, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees: as, *Sadducaic* reasonings. [Rare.]

Sadducean, Sadducæan (sad-ū-sē'an), *a.* [= F. *Sadducéen*; as *Sadducee* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Sadducees.

The *Sadducæan* aristocracy in particular, which formerly in the synedrium had shared the supreme power with the high priest, endeavoured to restore reality once more to the nominal ascendency which still continued to be attributed to the ethnarch and the synedrium.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 425.

Sadducee (sad'ū-sē), *n.* [Formerly also in pl. *Saduces*, *Seduces*; < ME. *Sadducee* (in pl. *Sadduceis*) (cf. AS. pl. *Sadduceas*) = Sp. Pg. *Saduceo* = It. *Sadduceo* = D. *Sadduceer* = G. *Sadducäer* = Sw. *Saducé* = Dan. *Sadducæer*, < LL. *Sadducæus*, usually in pl. *Sadducæi*, < Gr. Σαδδουκαῖος, usually in pl. Σαδδουκαῖοι, < Heb. *Tsedūqīm*, pl., the Sadducees; so named either from their supposed founder *Zadok*, Heb. *Tsādōq*, or from their assumed or ascribed character, the word *tsedūqīm* being pl. of *tsādōq*, lit. 'the just one,' < *tsādaq*, be just.] An adherent of a skeptical school of Judaism in the time of Christ, which denied the resurrection of the dead, the existence of angels, and the authority of the historical and poetical books of the Old Testament and of the oral tradition on which Pharisaic doctrine was largely founded. It is not easy to define exactly the doctrine of the Sadducees, because it was a negative rather than a positive philosophy, and a speculative rather than a practical system; and for our knowledge of it we are almost wholly dependent on the representations of its opponents. It was the doctrine of the rich, the worldly, and the compliant.

The doctrine of the *Sadducees* is this, that souls die with the bodies; nor do they regard the observation of any thing besides what the law enjoins them.
Josephus, Antiquities (trans.), XVIII. i. § 4.

In foremost rank, heer goe the *Sadduces*,
That do deny Angels and Resurrection.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, ii. 34.

Sadduceeism (sad'ū-sē-izm), *n.* [= F. *Sadducéisme*; as *Sadducee* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrinal system of the Sadducees.

Sadduceeism was rather a speculative than a practical system, starting from simple and well-defined principles, but wide-reaching in its possible consequences. Perhaps it may best be described as a general reaction against the extremes of Pharisaism, springing from moderate and rationalistic tendencies.
Edersheim, Life and Times of Jesus, I. 313.

2. Skepticism.

Sadduceeism has so completely become the quasi-scientific term of theology for the indifferentism or unbelief of the day, and especially for the sceptical tone of modern literature, that one might have expected the undoubted orthodoxy of the Pharisees would have saved them from reproach. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 3.

Sadducism (sad'ū-sizm), *n.* [< *Sadduc*(*ee*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Sadduceeism*. [Rare.]

Atheisme and *Sadducism* disputed;
Their Tenents argued, and refuted.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

Sadducize (sad'ū-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Sadducized*, ppr. *Sadducizing*. [< *Sadduc*(*ee*) + *-ize*.] To conform to the doctrines of the Sadducees; adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

Sadducizing Christians, I suppose, they were, who said there was no resurrection, neither angel or spirit.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

sadel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *saddle*.

sad-eyed (sad'īd), *a.* Having a sad countenance.

The *sad-eyed* justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 202.

sad-faced (sad'fāst), *a.* Having a sad or sorrowful face.

You *sad-faced* men, people and sons of Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 67.

sadful† (sad'fûl), *a.* [< *sad* + *-ful*.] Sorrowful.

A *sadfull* humour. *Merton*, Love and War, IV. ii.

sad-hearted (sad'här″ted), *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy.

Sad-hearted men, much overgone with care,
Here sits a king more woful than you are.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 123.

sadina (sa-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., dim. of E. *shad*.] The round herring, *Etrumeus sadina*.

sad-iron (sad'ī″ėrn), *n.* A smoothing-iron for garments and textile fabrics generally; usually a rather heavy iron for thick fabrics. The term is often incorrectly applied to self-heating flatirons, such as the electric, gas, and alcohol irons.

sadism (säd'izm), *n.* [From Comte de *Sade* (1740–1814), infamous for the licentiousness of his life and writings.] A form of sexual perversion marked by extreme cruelty.

sadly (sad'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sadly*, *sadli*; < *sad* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Firmly; tightly.

Thus sall I iune it with a gynn,
And *sadly* sette it with symonde fyne,
Thus sall y wyrke it both more and myn[n]e.
York Plays, p. 48.

In gon the speres ful *sadly* in arest.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1744.

2†. Steadily; constantly; persistently; industriously; eagerly.

Wiztly as a wod man the windowe he opened,
& souȝt *sadli* al a-boute his semliche douȝter,
but al wrouȝt in wast for went was that mayde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2058.

This messager drank *sadly* ale and wyn.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 645.

3†. Quietly.

Stand *sadly* in telling thy tale whensoeuer thou talkest.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

The fische in a dische clenly that ye lay
With vineger & powdur ther vppon, thus is vsed ay,
Than youre souerayne, whan hym semethe, *sadly* he may assay. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

4†. In earnest; seriously; soberly; gravely; solemnly.

He that *sadly* for-soke soche a sure proffer,
And so gracius a gyste, that me is graunt here,
He might faithly for-fonnet be a fole holdyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 630.

The thridde day this marchant up ariseth,
And on his nedes *sadly* hym avyseth.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 76.

This can be no trick: the conference was *sadly* borne.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 228.

Look, look, with what a discontented grace
Bruto the traveller doth *sadly* pace
'Long Westminster! *Marston*, Satires, ii. 128.

Here I *sadly* vow
Repentance and a leaving of that life
I long have died in. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 1.

5. (*a*) Sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

I cannot therefore but *sadly* bemoan that the Lives of these Saints are so darkened with Popish Illustrations, and farced with Fauxeties to their dishonour.
Fuller, Worthies, iii. (*Davies*.)

(*b*) In a manner to cause sadness; badly; afflictively; calamitously; deplorably.

The true principles of colonial policy were *sadly* misunderstood in the sixteenth century.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

If his audience is really a popular audience, they bring *sadly* little information with them to the lecture.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 104.

(*c*) In ill health; poorly. [Colloq.]

Here's Mr. Holt, miss, wants to know if you'll give him leave to come in. I told him you was *sadly*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvii.

6. In dark or somber colors; soberly.

A gloomy, obscure place, and in it only one light, which the Genius of the house held, *sadly* attired.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

sadness (sad'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sadnes*, *sadnesse*; < ME. *sadnes*, *sadnesse*, < AS. *sædness*, satiety, repletion, < *sæd*, full, sated: see *sad*.] 1†. Heaviness; weight; firmness; strength.

Whenne it is wel confourmed to *sadnesse*
On fleykes legge hem ichoone so from other.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Whereby as I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & well doone, so, if you respect the *sadnes* thereof, it dooth prooue in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 22 (Holinshed's Chron.).

2†. Steadiness; steadfastness; constancy.

This markis in his herte longeth so
To tempte his wyf, hir *sadnesse* for to knowe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 396.

3†. Seriousness; gravity; discretion; sedateness; sobriety; sober earnest.

For if that oon have beaute in hir face,
Another stant so in the peples grace
For hire *sadnesse* and hire benyngnytee,
That of the peple grettest voys hath she.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 347.

And as for hitting the prick, because it is unpossible, it were a vain thing to go about it in good *sadness*.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 94.

In good *sadness*, I do not know.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 230.

In *sadness*, 'tis good and mature counsel.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

4. The state of being sad or sorrowful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind: as, *sadness* in the remembrance of loss.

Be sure the messenger advise his majesty
To comfort up the prince; he 's full of *sadness*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

A feeling of *sadness* and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
That time celestial visages. *Milton*, P. L., x. 23.

=Syn. 4. *Grief, Sorrow*, etc. (see *affliction*); despondency, melancholy, depression.

sadr (sad'r), *n.* [Ar.] The lote-bush, *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, 1.

sad-tree (sad'trē), *n.* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*. Also called *Indian mourner*.

sae (sā), *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *so*.

sæculart, *a.* See *secular*.

Sænuridæ (sē-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sænuris* + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochætous annelids, named from the genus *Sænuris*.

Sænuridomorpha (sē-nū″ri-dō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sænuris* (*-id-*) + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The *Sænuridæ* and their allies regarded as an order of oligochætous annelids.

Sænuris (sē-nū'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαινουρίς* (*-ιδ-*), a fem. of *σαίνουρος*, wagging the tail, < *σαίνειν*, wag the tail, fawn, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] The typical genus of *Sænuridæ*. Also called *Tubifex*.

saetersbergite, sätersbergite (sā'tėrz-bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Sætersberg* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of loellingite, or iron arsenide, from Sætersberg near Fossum in Norway.

safe (sāf), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *safe, saf, saaf, sauf, saulfe, save, sauve*, < OF. *sauf, saulf, salf*, m., *sauve, saulve*, f., F. *sauf*, m., *sauve*, f., = Pr. *salv, salf, sal* = OCat. *sal* = Sp. Pg. It. *salvo*, < L. *salvus*, whole, safe, orig. **sarvus*, prob. ult. = *sollus*, whole, *sōlus*, single, sole (see *sole, solid*), orig. = Pers. *har*, every, all, every one, = Skt. *sarva*, entire. From the same L. source are ult. E. *save*¹, *save*², *save*³ = *sage*², *salute*, etc. Cf. *vouchsafe*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unharmed; unscathed; without having received injury or hurt: as, to arrive *safe* and sound; to bring goods *safe* to land.

Whanne he in hond hit hade hastely hit semede
that he was al *sauf* & sound of alle his sor greues.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 868.

So it came to pass that they escaped all *safe* to land.
Acts xxvii. 44.

2. Free from risk or danger; secure from harm or liability to harm or injury: as, a *safe* place; a *safe* harbor; *safe* from disease, enemies, etc.

That ye sholde yeve hym trewys *saf* to come and *saf* to go by feith and suerte be-twene this and yole.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 559.

Answer me
In what *safe* place you have bestow'd my money.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 78.

If to be ignorant were as *safe* as to be wise, no one would become wise. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 413.

3. Secure; not dangerous or liable to cause injury or harm; not likely to expose to danger: as, a *safe* bridge; the building was pronounced *safe;* the *safe* side of a file (the uncut side, also called the *safe-edge*).

With perfidious hatred they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen, who beheld
From the *safe* shore their floating carcases.
Milton, P. L., i. 310.

Perhaps she was sometimes too severe, which is a *safe* and pardonable error. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

Macb. Banquo's *safe?*
Mur. Aye, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he bides.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 26.

5. Sound; whole; good.

A trade . . . that . . . I may use with a *safe* conscience.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 14.

6. Trusty; trustworthy: as, a *safe* adviser.

My blood begins my *safer* guides to rule.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 205.

7. Sure; certain.

To sell away all the powder in a kingdom,
To prevent blowing up: that's *safe*, I'll able it.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

One or two more of the same sort are *safe* to make him an associate. *E. Yates*, Land at Last, I. 173.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Safe, Secure.* These words once conformed in meaning to their derivations, *safe* implying free from danger present or prospective, and *secure* free from fear or anxiety about danger; they are so used in the quotation. Now the two words are essentially synonymous, except that *secure* is perhaps stronger, especially in emphasizing freedom from occasion to fear.

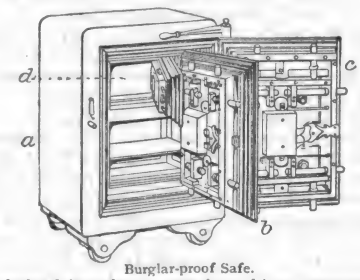
We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be *safe*, but to be *secure;* not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly.
Jer. Taylor, Slander and Flattery, Sermon xxiv.

II. *n.* **1†.** Safety.

If I with *safe* may graunt this deed,
I wil it not refuse.
Preston, K. Cambises (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., i. 503). (*Davies.*)

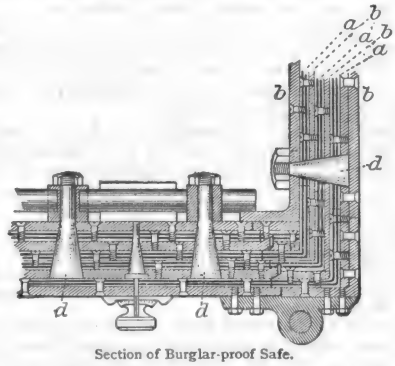
2. A place or structure for the storage of money, papers, or valuables in safety from risk of theft or fire. Safes as now made may be divided into two classes: stationary safes of stone, brick, or metal, built as part of the structure of a warehouse, store, or other building, and commonly called *vaults;* and portable safes of steel and iron. The term *safe* is usually restricted to portable safes, whatever their size or material. These safes are usually of two or more metals, as cast-iron, chilled iron, and steel, combined in various ways to resist drilling, and are made with hollow walls filled with some non-conductor of heat. A great variety of devices have been added to safes to insure greater efficiency, such as rabbeted air-tight doors, time-locks, and burglar-alarms. See *lock*¹, *alarm*, 5, *safe-deposit*, and phrases below.

3. A receptacle for the storage of meat and provisions. It is usually a skeleton frame of wood covered with fine wire netting to keep out insects.—**4.** Any receptacle for storing things in safety: as, a match-*safe*, milk-*safe*, coin-*safe*, etc.—**5.** A floating box or car for confining living fish.—**6.** A sheet of lead with the sides turned up, placed under a plumbing fixture to catch moisture or fluids due to leaks or carelessness, and thus protect floors and ceilings. —**7.** In *saddlery*, a piece of leather placed beneath a buckle to prevent chafing. *E. H. Knight.*—**8.** In *distilling*, a closed vessel attached by a pipe to the worm of a still, for the retention of a sample of the product, to be subsequently inspected by excise officers.—**Burglar-proof safe**, a safe constructed for protecting property against burglars. The inner compartment of the



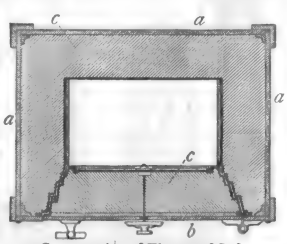
Burglar-proof Safe.
a, body; *b*, inner door; *c*, outer door; *d*, inner compartment.

burglar-proof safe (shown in the cuts) has small burglar-proof doors, each of which has its special combination-lock mechanism or may have a time-lock. All bolts and screws of this safe are made of welded steel and iron, and



Section of Burglar-proof Safe.

twisted to produce alternate strata of steel and iron, and thus prevent their being drilled. The body (see the section) is made up of alternate plates of steel (*a*) and iron (*b*), the steel plates being interposed to obstruct drilling. The large bolts *d* are conical in form, and the smaller countersunk screws, as well as the lock-spindle, are all made of twisted iron and steel laminated like the bolts. In the most recent construction the lock-spindle, instead of being a single piece, is made sectional, the sections being socketed each into another to present still further obstruction to drilling. Compound hinges are also provided, whereby the door can be at first moved parallel to itself before swinging back, and an air-tight packing is interposed between the jambs and their abutments.—**Fire-proof safe**, a safe for the protection of property against fire. When the safe here figured is exposed to heat the alum gives off its water of crystallization, which becomes steam at ordinary atmospheric pressure, thus inclosing the contents in an envelop of steam at 212° F., which is maintained until the water is all expelled.



Cross-section of Fire-proof Safe.
a, outer casing of iron; *b*, door; *c*, filling of mixed alum and plaster of Paris.

safe† (sāf), *v. t.* [< *safe*, *n.* Cf. *save*¹.] **1.** To render safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going
Is Fulvia's death. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6. 26.

2. To escort to safety; safeguard.

Best you *safed* the bringer
Out of the host. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6. 26.

safe-alarm (sāf'a-lärm″), *n.* An alarm-lock or other contrivance for giving notice when a safe is tampered with. Such alarms are usually electro-magnetic; but sometimes the alarm-mechanism is actuated by a body of water, or by compressed air.

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *salfecondite;* < ME. *safe condyth, saff condyte, saaf condyte, save conduit, save condite, saufconduit*, < OF. *sauf-conduit, salfconduit*, F. *sauf-conduit* = Sp. Pg. *salvoconducto* = It. *salvocondotto*, < ML. *salvus conductus*, a safe-conduct: L. *salvus*, safe; *conductus*, conduct: see *safe, a.*, and *conduct, n.*] A passport granted by one in authority, especially in time of war, to secure one's safety where it would otherwise be unsafe for him to go.

He had *safe conduct* for his band
Beneath the royal seal and hand.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), *v. t.* [< *safe-conduct, n.*] To conduct safely; give a safe passage to, especially through a hostile country.

This sayd king . . . sayd, that he would not onely giue me passage, but also men to *safe-conduct* me.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

Are they not now upon the western shore,
Safe-conducting the rebels from their ships?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 483.

safe-deposit (sāf'dē-poz″it), *a.* Providing safe storage for valuables of any kind, such as bullion, bonds, documents, etc.: as, a *safe-deposit* company; *safe-deposit* vaults.

safed-siris (saf'ed-sī'ris), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large deciduous tree, *Albizzia procera*, of the sub-Himalayan region. Its wood is colored dark-brown with lighter bands, is hard, straight, and durable, and is used in making agricultural implements, building bridges, etc.

safe-edged (sāf'ejd), *a.* Having an edge not liable to cause injury.—**Safe-edged file.** See *file*¹.

safeguard (sāf'gärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *safegard, safegarde, savegard;* ME. *saufegard, saulfegarde, salfgard*, < OF. (and F.) *sauvegarde* (= Pr. *salvagarda, salvagardia* = Sp. *salvaguardia* = Pg. *salvaguarda* = It. *salvaguardia* (ML. *salvagardia*)), safe-keeping, < *sauve*, fem. of *sauf*, safe, + *garde*, keeping, guard: see *safe* and *guard.*] **1.** Safe-keeping; defense; protection.

As our Lord knoweth, who have you in His blissid *saufegard.* *Paston Letters*, III. 366.

He tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of *sauegard.*
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They were . . . aduised for to accept and take treaty, if it were offered, for the *sauegard* of the common people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 90.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on,
And doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 18.

2†. Safety.

The Admirall toke also with him al sortes of Iron tooles to th[e] intent to byld townes and fortresses where his men might lye in *safegarde.*
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 30).

3. One who or that which protects.

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now as much the bulwark of thy own.
Granville, To the King in the First Year of his Reign.

Specifically—(*a*) A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or merchandise. (*b*) A passport; a warrant of security given by authority of a government or a commanding officer to protect the person and property of a stranger or an enemy, or by a commanding officer to protect against the operations of his forces persons or property within the limits of his command; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

Passports and *safeguards*, or safe conducts, are letters of protection, with or without an escort, by which the person of an enemy is rendered inviolable.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 147.

4†. An outer petticoat for women's wear, intended to save their clothes from dust, etc., when on horseback or in other ways exposed to the weather. Also, contracted, *saggard.*

Make you ready straight,
And in that gown which you came first to town in,
Your *safe-guard*, cloak, and your hood suitable,
Thus on a double gelding shall you amble,
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Enter Moll in a frieze jerkin and a black *saveguard*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

Her mother's hood and *safe-guard* too
He brought with him.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

5. A rail-guard at railway switches and crossings.—**6.** A contrivance attached to a locomotive, designed to throw stones and other light obstructions from the rails.—**7.** In *ceram.*, a saggar.—**8.** In *zoöl.*, a monitor-lizard. See *monitor*, 6.

safeguard (sāf'gärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *safegard*; < *safeguard*, *n.*] To guard; protect.

Fighting men, as on a tower mounted,
Safegard themselves & doe their foes annoy.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

To *safeguard* thine own life
The best way is to venge my Gloucester's death.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 35.

safe-keeping (sāf'kē'ping), *n.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship.

safely (sāf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *savely*, *saufly*, *saufliche*; < *safe* + *-ly*2.] In a safe manner. (*a*) Without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.

For unto vertue longeth dignytee,
And nought the reverse, *savely* dar I deeme.
Chaucer, Gentilesse, l. 6.

I may *safely* say I have read over this apologetical oration of my Uncle Toby's a hundred times.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 31.

(*b*) Without hurt or injury; in safety.

That my ships
Are *safely* come to road.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 288.

(*c*) In close custody; securely; carefully.

Till then I'll keep him dark and *safely* lock'd.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 104.

safeness (sāf'nes), *n.* [< ME. *saafnesse*; < *safe* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being safe or of conferring safety.

Saafnesse, or salvacyon. Salvacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 440.

safe-pledge (sāf'plej), *n.* In *law*, a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

saferayt, *n.* A Middle English form of *savory*2.

safety (sāf'ti), *n.* [< ME. *safte*, *savete*, < OF. ★*sauvete*, *salveteit*, F. *sauveté* = Pr. *salvetat*, *saubetat* = Sp. *salvedad* (cf. It. *salvezza*), < ML. *salvita(t-)s*, < L. *salvus*, safe: see *safe*.] **1.** Immunity from harm or danger; preservation or freedom from injury, loss, or hurt.

Thenking, musing hys soules *sauete*,
As will man as woman, to say in breue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6170.

Would I were in an alehouse in London! I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and *safety*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2. 14.

2. An unharmed or uninjured state or condition: as, to escape in *safety*.

He hadde fer contrey to ride that marched to his enmyes er he com in to his londe in *safte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 471.

Edward . . .
Hath pass'd in *safety* through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 3.

3. Freedom from risk or possible damage or hurt; safeness.

"Knowest thou not that Holy Writ saith, In the multitude of counsel there is *safety*?" "Ay, madam," said Walter, "but I have heard learned men say that the *safety* spoken of is for the physicians, not the patient."
Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

4†. A safeguard.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 30.

5. Safe-keeping; close custody. [Rare.]

Imprison him; . . .
Deliver him to *safety* and return.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 158.

6. A safety-bicycle. See cut under *bicycle*.—**7.** In *foot-ball*, a safety touch-down.—**Council of safety.** See *council*.—**Safety touch-down.** See *touch-down*.

safety-arch (sāf'ti-ärch), *n.* Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*1).

safety-beam (sāf'ti-bēm), *n.* A timber fastened at each side of the truck-frame of a railway-car, having iron straps which pass beneath the axles to support them in case of breakage.

safety-belt (sāf'ti-belt), *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt; a safety-buoy. See *life-preserver*.

safety-bicycle (sāf'ti-bī″si-kl), *n.* A low-wheeled bicycle, with multiplying gear, having the wheels equal, or nearly equal, in diameter.

safety-bolt (sāf'ti-bōlt), *n.* A bolt which can be locked in place by a padlock or otherwise.

safety-bridle (sāf'ti-brī″dl), *n.* In *harness*, a bridle fitted with checking apparatus for restraining a horse if he attempts to run. See *safety-rein*.

safety-buoy (sāf'ti-boi), *n.* A safety-belt.

safety-cage (sāf'ti-kāj), *n.* In *mining*, a cage fitted up with apparatus by means of which a fall will be prevented in case of breakage of the rope. Also called *parachute*.

safety-car (sāf'ti-kär), *n.* **1.** A car to run on a hawser passed between a stranded vessel and the land; a life-car.—**2.** A barney; a small car used on inclined planes and slopes to push up a mine-car. *Penn. Geol. Surv.*, Glossary.

safety-catch (sāf'ti-kach), *n.* In *mining*, one of the catches provided to hold the cage in case of a breakage of the rope by which it is ★suspended. See *safety-stop*.

safety-chain (sāf'ti-chān), *n.* On a railway, an extra chain or coupling attached to a platform or other part of a car to prevent it from being detached in case of accident to the main coupling; a check-chain of a car-truck; a safety-link.—**Brake safety-chain**, a chain secured to a brake-beam and to the truck or body of a car, to hold the brake-beam if the brake-hanger should give way.

safety-disk (sāf'ti-disk), *n.* A disk of sheet-copper inserted in the skin of a boiler, so as to intervene between the steam and an escape-pipe. The copper is so light that an over-pressure of steam breaks the disk and the steam escapes through the pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-door (sāf'ti-dōr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a door hinged to the roof, and hung near a main door, so as to be ready for immediate use in case of an accident happening to the main door by an explosion or otherwise.

safety-funnel (sāf'ti-fun″el), *n.* A long-necked glass funnel for introducing acids, etc., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts and under a pressure of gas. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-fuse (sāf'ti-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*2.

safety-grate (sāf'ti-grāt), *n.* On a railway, a perforated plate placed over the fire-box of a car-heater to prevent the coals from falling out in case the heater is accidentally overturned.

safety-hanger (sāf'ti-hang″ėr), *n.* On a railway, an iron strap or loop designed to prevent a brake, rod, or other part from falling on the line in case of breakage. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-hatch (sāf'ti-hach), *n.* **1.** A hatch for closing an elevator-shaft when the cage is not passing, or a hatchway when not in use.—**2.** A hatchway or elevator-shaft arranged with doors or traps at each floor, which are opened and closed automatically by the elevator-car in passing; or a series of traps in a shaft arranged to close in case of fire by the burning of a cord or by the release of a rope, which permits all the traps to close together.

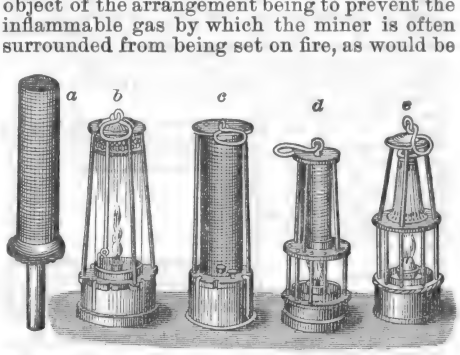
safety-hoist (sāf'ti-hoist), *n.* **1.** A hoisting-gear on the principle of the differential pulley, which will not allow its load to descend by the run.—**2.** A catch to prevent an elevator-cage from falling in case the rope breaks. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-hook (sāf'ti-hůk), *n.* **1.** A form of safety-catch in a mine-hoist. It is a hook so arranged as to engage a support automatically in case of breakage of the hoisting-gear.

2. A hook fastened when shut by a spring or screw, intended to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or a jerk. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-ink (sāf'ti-ingk), *n.* See *ink*1.

safety-lamp (sāf'ti-lamp), *n.* In *mining*, a form of lamp intended for use in coal-mining, the object of the arrangement being to prevent the inflammable gas by which the miner is often surrounded from being set on fire, as would be the case were the flame not protected from contact with the gas. The basis of the safety-lamp, an invention of Sir Humphry Davy in 1816, is the fact, discovered by him, that flame cannot be communicated through a fine wire gauze. About 784 apertures to the square inch is the number generally adopted, the lamp being surrounded by a cylinder, about an inch and a half in diameter, made of a metallic gauze of this description. Various improvements have been made by Clanny, George Stephenson, Mueseler, and others, in the safety-lamp as originally devised by Davy. Stephenson's lamp is called by the miners a *geordie*. The Mueseler lamp is the one chiefly used in Belgium, and has been introduced in England. The essential feature of the Davy lamp remains in all these improvements, the object of which is to get more light, to secure a more complete combustion of the oil, and to prevent the miners from using the lamp without the gauze.



Safety-lamps.

a, the first Davy safety-lamp, in which a wire cylinder was placed as casing over the flame; *b*, English lamp, the light inclosed in a glass cylinder protected at the top by wire gauze; *c*, English lamp, the gauze cylinder protected by upright wires; *d*, French lamp (Mueseler's), with glass and gauze cylinder; *e*, petroleum lamp, glass and gauze.

safety-link (sāf'ti-lingk), *n.* A connection between a car-body and its trucks, designed to limit the swing of the latter.

safety-lintel (sāf'ti-lin″tel), *n.* A wooden lintel placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

safety-lock (sāf'ti-lok), *n.* **1.** A lock so contrived that it cannot be picked by ordinary means.—**2.** In *firearms*, a lock provided with a stop, catch, or other device to prevent accidental discharge. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-loop (sāf'ti-löp), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the loops by which the body-strap is attached to the body and perch, to prevent dangerous rolling of the body. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-match (sāf'ti-mach), *n.* See *match*2.

safety-paper (sāf'ti-pā″pėr), *n.* A paper so prepared by mechanical or chemical processes as to resist alteration by chemical or mechanical means. The paper may be colored with a pigment which must be defaced if the surface is tampered with, treated with a chemical which causes writing upon it to become fixed in the fiber, made up of several layers having special characteristics, peculiarly water-marked, incorporated in the pulp with a fiber of silk, etc. The last method is used for the paper on which United States notes are printed.

safety-pin (sāf'ti-pin), *n.* A pin bent back on itself, the bend forming a spring, and having the point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

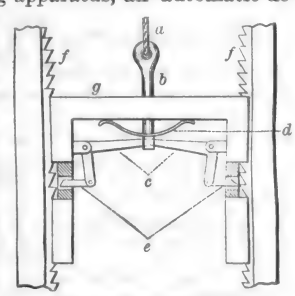
safety-plug (sāf'ti-plug), *n.* **1.** In steam-boilers, a bolt having its center filled with a fusible metal, screwed into the top of the fire-box, so that when the water becomes too low the increased temperature melts out the metal, and thus admits steam into the fire-box or furnace to put the fire out. Also called *fusible plug*.—**2.** A screw-plug of fusible metal used for the same purpose in steam-heating boilers carrying pressures of from 5 to 10 pounds.—**3.** A form of spring-valve screwed into a barrel containing fermenting liquids to allow the gas to escape if the pressure becomes too great.

safety-rail (sāf'ti-rāl), *n.* On a railway, a guard-rail at a switch, so disposed as to bear on the inside edge of a wheel-flange and thus prevent the tread from leaving the track-rail. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-razor (sāf'ti-rā″zor), *n.* A razor with guards on each side of the edge to prevent the user from accidentally cutting himself in shaving. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-rein (sāf'ti-rān), *n.* A rein intended to prevent a horse from running away. It actuates various devices to pull the bit violently into the angles of the horse's mouth, to cover his eyes, to tighten a choking-strap about his throat, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-stop (sāf'ti-stop), *n.* **1.** On an elevator or other hoisting-apparatus, an automatic device designed to prevent the machine from falling in case the rope or chain breaks. In the accompanying cut, *a* is the hoisting-rope; *b*, bar or link by which the attachment of the rope to the elevator-frame *g* is made to the intervening bell-cranks *c*, carrying the sliding catches or pawls *e*; *d*, spring which, when the rope breaks, forces the inner ends of the bell-cranks downward, and the catches *e* outward into engagement with the ratches *f*, thus immediately stopping the descent of the elevator.



Safety-stop for Freight-elevator.

2. In *firearms*, a device to lock the hammer in order to prevent an accidental discharge.—**3.** On a pulley or sheave, a stop to prevent running backward.—**4.** In a spinning-machine, loom, etc., a device for arresting the motion in

case of the breakage of a yarn, thread, or sliver. *E. H. Knight.*

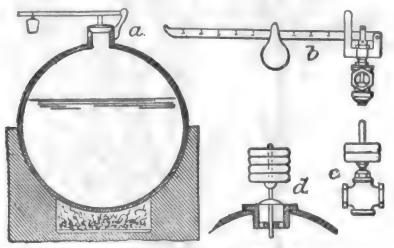
safety-strap (sāf′ti-strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, an extra back-band used with a light trotting-harness. It is passed over the seat of a gig-saddle, the terrets of which are inserted through holes in the strap. The ends of the strap are buckled to the shaft-tugs.—**Brake safety-strap**, an iron or steel strap so bent as to embrace the brake-beam of a car-truck, to the end-pieces or transoms of which the ends of the safety-strap are secured. Its function is to prevent the beam from falling on the track if any of the hangers give way. It is sometimes made to serve as a brake-spring to throw off the brake.

safety-switch (sāf′ti-swich), *n.* A switch which automatically returns to its normal position after being moved to shift a train to a siding.

safety-tackle (sāf′ti-tak″l), *n.* An additional tackle used to give greater support in cases where it is feared that the strain might prove too great for the tackles already in use.

safety-tube (sāf′ti-tūb), *n.* In *chem.*, a tube, usually provided with bulbs and bent to form a trap, through which such reagents as produce noxious fumes may be added to the contents of a flask or retort, or by which dangerous ★pressure within a vessel may be avoided.

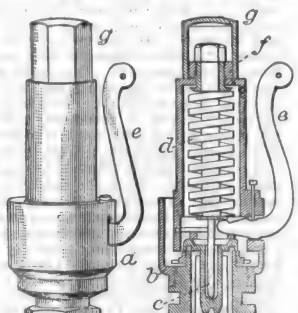
safety-valve (sāf′ti-valv), *n.* A contrivance



Ordinary weighted Safety-valves.

a and *b* show the weight applied with levers as in power-boilers, while in *c* and *d* the weights are directly applied to the valve-stem—a common method with low-pressure steam-boilers used for steam-heating.

for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosion in steam-boilers. The form and construction of safety-valves are exceedingly various, but the principle of all is the same—that of opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape. The most simple and obvious kind of safety-valve is that in which a weight is placed directly over a steam-tight plate fitted to an aperture in the boiler. When, however, the pressure is high, this form becomes inconvenient, and the lever safety-valve is adopted.—**Internal safety-valve**, in a steam-boiler, a valve which opens inward to admit air into the boiler when a partial vacuum has been formed by the condensation of the steam.—**Lock-up safety-valve**, a safety-valve having the weighted lever or spring shut in a locked chamber so that it cannot be interfered with except by the person holding the key.—**Spring safety-valve**, a form of safety-valve the pressure of which is controlled by a gaged or adjustable spring or set of springs.



Pop-valve (a form of Safety-valve).

a, valve-seat base which screws in; *b*, cup-shaped outlet; *c*, valve; *d*, coiled spring which presses valve to its seat; *e*, lever by which the valve can be opened at will; *f*, set-nut by which the pressure of the spring is adjusted; *g*, removable cap.

saffer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sapphire*.

saffi†, *n.* Plural of *saffo*.

saffian (saf′i-an), *n.* [= D. *saffiaan* = G. Sw. *saffian* = Dan. *safian*, < Russ. *safiyanŭ*, morocco, saffian.] Goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed in a variety of bright colors, without a previous stuffing with oils or fats.

safflorite (saf′lor-it), *n.* [< G. *safflor*, safflower, + *-ite*².] An arsenide of cobalt and iron, long confounded with the isometric species smaltite.

safflow†, *n.* Same as *safflower*.

An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

safflower (saf′lou-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *safflow* (found in several passages from the 18th and 19th centuries); = D. *saffloers* = G. Sw. Dan. *safflor* = Russ. *safloriĭ*, safflower, < OF. *saflor*, *safleur*, < Olt. *saffiore*, etc. (forms given by Yule and Burnell, in part simulating It. *fiore*, OF. *flor*, *fleur*, flower, and so likewise in the E., etc., forms), < Ar. *usfūr*, safflower, < *safrā*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A composite plant, *Carthamus tinctorius*; also, a drug and dyestuff consisting of its dried florets. The safflower is a thistle-like herb a foot or two high, somewhat branching above, the heads of an orange-red color. It is native perhaps from Egypt to India, and is extensively cultivated in southern



Upper Part of Stem of Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), with the heads.

a, a flower; *b*, *c*, the two different kinds of involucral leaves.

Europe, Egypt, India, and China. It is sometimes planted in herb- and flower-gardens in the United States. Safflower as a medicine has little power, but is still in domestic use as a substitute for saffron. As a dyestuff (its chief application), it imparts bright but fugitive tints of red in various shades. It is extensively used at Lyons and in India and China in dyeing silks, but has been largely replaced by the aniline dyes. It is much employed in the preparation of rouge, and serves also to adulterate saffron. (See *carthamin*.) In India a lighting and culinary oil is largely expressed from its seeds. Also called *African*, *false* or *bastard*, and *dyers' saffron*.

The finest and best *safflower*, commanding the highest price, comes from China.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 131.

safflower-oil (saf′lou-ėr-oil), *n.* Oil expressed from safflower-seed. See *safflower*. Also called *curdee-oil*.

saffo†, *n.*; pl. *saffi*. [It., a bailiff, catchpoll.] A bailiff; a catchpoll.

I hear some fooling; officers, the *saffi*,
Come to apprehend us!
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

safforne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

saffran†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

saffre, *n.* See *zaffre*.

saffron (saf′rọn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *safſran*; ★< ME. *saffron*, *saffroun*, *saferon*, *safforne*, *saffran*, *safrun* = D. *saffraan* = MLG. *saffarān* = MHG. *safrān*, G. *safran* = Sw. *saffran* = Dan. *safran*, < OF. *safran*, *saffran* (also *safleur*, *saflor*, > E. *safflower*), F. *safran* = Pr. *safran*, *safra* = Cat. *safra* = It. *zafferano* = (with the orig. Ar. article) Sp. *azafrán* = Pg. *açafrão* = Wall. *sofran*, < Ar. (> Pers.) *za'farān*, with the article *az-za'faran*, saffron, < Ar. (> Turk. Pers.) *safrā*, yellow (as a noun, bile).] **I.** *n.* 1. A product consisting of the dried stigmas of the flowers of the autumnal crocus, *Crocus sativus*. The true saffron of commerce is now mostly *hay saffron*—that is, it consists of the loose stigmas uncaked. The product of over four thousand flowers is required to make an ounce. It has a sweetish aromatic odor, a warm pungent bitter taste, and a deep orange color. In medicine it was formerly deemed highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic; it was esteemed by the ancients and by the Arabians; and on the continent of Europe it is still much used as an emmenagogue. Experiments, however, have shown that it possesses little activity. It is also used to color confectionery, and in Europe and India is largely employed as a condiment. Saffron yields to water and alcohol about three fourths of its weight in an orange-red extract, which has been largely used in painting and dyeing, but in the latter use is mostly replaced by much cheaper substitutes.

Capons that ben coloured with *saffron*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 275.

I must have *saffron*, to colour the warden pies.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 48.

2. The plant which produces saffron, a low bulbous herb, *Crocus sativus*, the autumnal crocus. The saffron resembles the ordinary spring crocus. It has handsome purple flowers, the perianth funnel-shaped with a long slender tube, the style with its three stigmas, which are over an inch long, hanging out on one side. It is thought to be a native of Greece and the Levant, its wild original being perhaps a form of *C. Cartwrightianus*. It is grown for its commercial produce in parts of southern Europe, especially in Spain, and in Asia Minor, Persia, Cashmere, and China.—**African saffron**. See *safflower* and *Lyperia*.—**Aperitive saffron of Mars**. Same as *precipitated carbonate of iron* (which see, under *precipitate*).—**Bastard** or **false saffron**. Same as *safflower*.—**Dyers' saffron**. Same as *safflower*.—**Meadow saffron**. See *meadow-saffron*.—**Saffron-oil**, or **oil of saffron**, a narcotic oil extracted from the stigmata of the *Crocus sativus*.

II. *a.* Having the color given by an infusion of saffron-flowers, somewhat orange-yellow, less brilliant than chrome.

Did this companion with the *saffron* face
Revel and feast it at my house to-day?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 64.

Saffron plum. See *plum*¹.

saffron† (saf′rọn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *saffran*; < ME. *saffronen*, < OF. *saffraner*, F. *safraner* = Sp. *azafranar* = Pg. *açafroar* = It. *zafferanare*, saffron, dye saffron; from the noun.] To tinge with saffron; make yellow; gild; give color or flavor to.

In Latyn I speke a wordes fewe
To *saffron* [var. *savore*] with my predicacioun,
And for to stire men to devocioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 59.

Give us bacon, rinds of wallnuts,
Shells of cockels, and of small nuts;
Ribands, bells, and *saffrand* linnen.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

saffron-crocus (saf′rọn-krō″kus), *n.* The common saffron.

saffron-thistle (saf′rọn-this″l), *n.* The safflower.

saffronwood (saf′rọn-wůd), *n.* A South African tree, *Elæodendron croceum*. It has a fine-grained hard and tough wood, which is useful for beams, agricultural implements, etc., and its bark is used for tanning and dyeing.

saffrony (saf′rọn-i), *a.* [< *saffron* + *-y*¹.] Having the color of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffrony*, as on whose face the sun had too freely cast his beams.
Lord, Hist. of the Banians (1630), p. 9. (*Latham.*)

safranine (saf′ra-nin), *n.* [< F. *safran*, saffron, + *-ine*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of amido-azotoluene and toluidine. It gives yellowish-red shades on wool, silk, and cotton, and is fairly fast to light.

safranophile (saf′ran-ō-fil), *a.* [< F. *safran*, saffron, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *histol.*, staining easily and distinctively with safranine: said of cells.

safrol (saf′rol), *n.* [< F. *safr(an)*, saffron, + *-ol*.] The chief constituent of oil of sassafras ($C_{10}H_{10}O_2$).

saft (saft), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *soft*.

safyre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sapphire*.

sag (sag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sagged*, ppr. *sagging*. [< ME. *saggen*, < Sw. *sacka*, settle, sink down (as dregs), = Dan. *sakke*, sink astern (naut.), = MLG. *sacken*, LG. *sakken* = D. *zakken*, sink (as dregs), = G. *sacken*, sink; perhaps from the non-nasal form of the root of *sink*, appearing also in AS. *sīgan*, sink (*sǣgan*, cause to sink): see *sink*, *sie*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To droop, especially in the middle; settle or sink through weakness or lack of support.

The Horizons il-leuell'd circle wide
Would *sag* too much on th' one or th' other side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Great beams *sag* from the ceiling low.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

Hence—2. To yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, trouble, doubt, or the like; be depressed.

The mind I sway by and the heart I bear
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 10.

3†. To go about in a careless, slovenly manner or state; slouch.

Carterly vpstarts, that out-face towne and countrey in their velueta, when Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* euerie day in his round gascoynes of white cotton, and hath much adoo (poore pennie-father) to keepe his vnthrift elbowes in reparations.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 8.

4. *Naut.*, to incline to the leeward; make leeway.

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or bend in the middle, as by an excessive load or burden: opposed to *hog*.

sag (sag), *n.* [< *sag*, *v.*] A bending or drooping, as of a rope that is fastened at its extremities, or of a surface; droop. Specifically—(*a*) The dip of a telegraph-wire, or the distance from the straight line joining the points to which the wire is attached to the lowest point of the arc it forms between them. (*b*) The tendency of a vessel to drift to leeward. (*c*) Drift; tendency.

Note at the end of euery foure glasses what way the shippe hath made, . . . and howe her way hath bene through the water, considering withall for the *sagge* of the sea, to leewards, accordingly as you shall finde it growen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 492.

sag† (sag), *a.* [< *sag*, *v.*] Heavy; loaded; weighed down. [Rare.]

He ventures boldly on the pith
Of sugred rush, and eats the *sagge*
And well bestrutted bees sweet bagge.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 127. (*Davies.*)

saga (sä′gä), *n.* [< Icel. *saga* (gen. *sögu*, pl. *sögur*) = Sw. Dan. *saga*, saga, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history (cf. Sw. *sägen*, *sägn*, Dan. *sagn*, a tale, story, legend), = OHG. *saga*, MHG. G. *sage* = AS. *sagu*, a saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw: see *saw*[2].] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length, relating either mythical or historical events; a tale; a history: as, the Völsunga *saga;* the Knytlinga *saga*.

Sagaces (sā-gā′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those of great sagacity, as the spaniel: distinguished from *Celeres* and *Pugnaces*.

sagaciate (sā-gā′shi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sagaciated*, ppr. *sagaciating*. [A made word, appar. based on *sagacious* + *-ate*[2].] To do or be in any way; think, talk, or act, as indicating a state of mind or body: as, how do you *sagaciate* this morning? [Slang, U. S.]

"How duz yo' sym'tums seem ter *segashuate?*" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, ii.

sagacious (sā-gā′shus), *a.* [= F. *sagace* = Sp. Pg. *sagaz* = It. *sagace*, < L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), of quick perception, acute, sagacious, < *sagire*, perceive by the senses. Not connected with *sage*[1].] **1.** Keenly perceptive; discerning, as by some exceptionally developed or extraordinary natural power; especially, keen of scent: with *of*.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostril wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.
Milton, P. L., x. 281.

'Tis the shepherd's task the winter long
To wait upon the storms; *of* their approach
Sagacious, into sheltering coves he drives
His flock. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, viii.

2. Exhibiting or marked by keen intellectual discernment, especially of human motives and actions; having or proceeding from penetration into practical affairs in general; having keen practical sense; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd: as, a *sagacious* mind.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations.
Locke.

True charity is *sagacious*, and will find out hints for beneficence. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 6.

In Homer himself we find not a few of those *sagacious*, curt sentences, into which men unacquainted with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.
J. S. Blackie, Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands, ii.

3. Intelligent; endowed with sagacity.

Of all the solitary insects I have ever remarked, the spider is the most *sagacious*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Sage*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*); perspicacious, clear-sighted, long-headed, sharp-witted, intelligent, well-judged, sensible.

sagaciously (sā-gā′shus-li), *adv.* In a sagacious manner; wisely; sagely.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.
Burke, Economical Reformation.

sagaciousness (sā-gā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sagacious; sagacity.

sagacity (sā-gas′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sagacité* = Pr. *sagacitat* = Sp. *sagacidad* = Pg. *sagacidade* = It. *sagacità*, < L. *sagacita(t-)s*, sagaciousness, < *sagax* (*sagac-*), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] The state or character of being sagacious, in any sense; sagaciousness.

Knowledge of the world . . . consists in knowing from what principles men generally act; and it is commonly the fruit of natural *sagacity* joined with experience.
Reid, Active Powers, III. i. 1.

=Syn. *Perspicacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight, mother-wit. See *astute* and *discernment*.

sagaie, *n.* Same as *assagai*.

sagaman (sä′gä-man), *n.* [< Icel. *sögumadhr* (= Dan. *sagamand*), < *saga* (gen. *sögu*), saga, + *madhr*, man.] A narrator or chanter of sagas; a Scandinavian minstrel.

You are the hero! you are the *Sagaman*. We are not worthy; we have been cowards and sluggards.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxix.

sagamity (sag′a-mit-i), *n.* [Also *s'agamitty*, (F.) *sagamité*, < Cree *kisamitew.*] An Indian dish of coarse hominy boiled to gruel.

Corn was . . . dressed in various ways, of which the most relished was one which is still in fashion among the old French population of Louisiana, and which is called "*sagamité.*" *Gayarré*, Hist. Louis., I. 317.

sagamore (sag′a-mōr), *n.* [Prop. *sagamo;* < Algonkian: Penobscot *sagamo*, Abnaki *sōgmō*, etc.] A chief or great man among some tribes of American Indians. Some writers regard *sagamore* as synonymous with *sachem*, but others distinguish between them, regarding *sachem* as a chief of the first rank, and *sagamore* as one of the second.

The next day . . . came a tall Saluage boldly amongst vs. . . . He was a *Sagamo*.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 754.

Wahginnacut, a *sagamore* upon the River Quonehtacut, which lies west of Naragancet, came to the governour at Boston. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 62.

The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their *sagamores*, and orders, and forms of government under which they peaceably live.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 8.

Foot by foot, they were driven back from the shores, until I, that am a chief and a *sagamore*, have never seen the sun shine but through the trees, and have never visited the graves of my fathers.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iii.

sagapen (sag′a-pen), *n.* Same as *sagapenum*.

sagapenum (sag-a-pē′num), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagapenon*, *sacopenium*, < Gr. *σαγάπηνον*, a gum of some umbelliferous plant (supposed to be *Ferula Persica*) used as a medicine; cf. Σαγαπηνοί, the name of a people of Assyria.] A fetid gum-resin, the concrete juice of a Persian species of *Ferula*, formerly used in amenorrhea, hysteria, etc., or externally.

sagart, *n.* An obsolete form of *cigar*.

Many a *sagar* have little Goldy and I smoaked together.
Colman, Man of Business, iv. (*Davies.*)

Sagartia (sā-gär′ti-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of sea-anemones, typical of the family *Sagartiidæ*. *S. leucolæma* is the white-armed sea-anemone. See cut under *cancrisocial*.

Sagartiidæ (sag-är-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagartia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hexactiniæ*, typified by the genus *Sagartia*, having acontia, numerous highly contractile tentacles, a strong mesodermal circular muscle, and only the sterile septa of the first order perfect. Also *Sagartiadæ*, *Sagartidæ*.

sagathy† (sag′a-thi), *n.* [Also *sagathee;* < F. *sagatis* = Sp. *sagatí:* origin unknown.] A woolen stuff.

Making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid. *The Tatler*, No. 270. (*Latham.*)

There were clothes of Drap du Barri, and D'Oyley suits, so called after the famous haberdasher whose name still survives in the dessert napkin. They were made of drugget and *sagathay*, camlet, but the majority of men wore cloth.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 151.

sagbut (sag′but), *n.* Same as *sackbut*.

sage[1] (sāj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sage*, *sauge*, < OF. *sage*, also *saives*, F. *sage*, dial. *saige*, *seige* = Pr. *sage*, *savi*, *sabi* = Sp. Pg. *sabio* = It. *savio*, *saggio*, < LL. **sabius* (a later form of **sapius*, found only in comp. *ne-sapius*, unwise), < *sapere*, be wise: see *sapid*, *sapient*. Not connected with *sagacious*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wise; judicious; prudent. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to persons: Discreet, far-seeing, and cool-headed; able to give good counsel.

There was A grete lorde that had A *Sage* fole, the whyche he lovyd Marvaylous well, Be Cawse of hys pastyme.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 77.

Very *sage*, discreet, and ancient persons.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Cousin of Buckingham, and you *sage*, grave men.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 227.

(*b*) Applied to advice: Sound; well-judged; adapted to the situation.

The *sage* counsayle of Nestor.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 25.

Little thought he [Elutherius] of this *sage* caution.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

There are certain emergencies when . . . an ounce of hare-brained decision is worth a pound of *sage* doubt and cautious discussion. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 203.

2. Learned; profound; having great science.

Of this wisdom, it seemeth, some of the ancient Romans, in the *sagest* and wisest times, were professors.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 310.

And if aught else great bards beside
In *sage* and solemn tunes have sung.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 117.

Fool sage†. See *fool*[1].=Syn. **1.** *Sagacious*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), judicious. See list under *sagacious*.—**2.** Oracular, venerable.

II. *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

This old fader he knowit very sure,
Of vij *Saugys* called the wysest
That was in Rome.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 88.

A star,
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 362.

Father of all, in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, and by *sage*,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
Pope, Universal Prayer.

The seven sages, seven men of ancient Greece, famous for their practical wisdom. A list commonly given comprises Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, and Pittacus.

sage[2] (sāj), *n.* [< ME. *sauge*, *sawge*, also *save*, < OF. *sauge*, *saulge* (also **sauve*), F. *sauge* = Pr. Sp. It. *salvia* = Pg. *salva* = AS. *saluige*, *salfige* = MD. *salgie*, *saelgie*, *salie*, *savie*, *selfe*, D. *sali* = MLG. *salvie*, *salvye*, *salveige* = OHG. *salbeiā*, *salveiā*, MHG. *salveie*, *salbeie*, G. *salbei* = Sw. *salvia* = Dan. *salvie*, < L. *salvia*, the sage-plant: so called from the saving virtue attributed to the plant, < *salvus*, safe: see *safe*[1].] **1.** A plant of the genus *Salvia*, especially *S. officinalis*, the common garden sage.



Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).
1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with leaves.

This is a shrubby perennial, sometimes treated as an annual, with rough hoary-green leaves, and blue flowers variegated with white and purple and arranged in spiked whorls. Medicinally, sage is slightly tonic, astringent, and aromatic. It was esteemed by the ancients, but at present, though officinal, is little used as a remedy except in domestic practice. The great use of sage is as a condiment in flavoring dressings, sausages, cheese, etc. In Europe *S. pratensis*, the meadow-sage, a blue-flowered species growing in meadows, and *S. Sclarea*, the clary, are also officinal, and the latter is used in soups, but the taste is less agreeable. The ornamental species (which include the two last named) are numerous, and in several cases brilliant. Such are the half-hardy *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage of Brazil; *S. fulgens*, the cardinal or Mexican red sage; and the Mexican *S. patens*, with deep-blue, widely ringent corolla over two inches long. The European *S. argentea*, the silver-leafed sage, or clary, is cultivated for its foliage. Blue-flowered species fit for the garden, native in the United States, are *S. azurea* of the southern States, *S. Pitcheri*, with the leaves minutely soft-downy, found from Kansas to Texas, and the Texan *S. farinacea*, with a white hoary surface. See *chia*, *clary*[2], and phrases below.

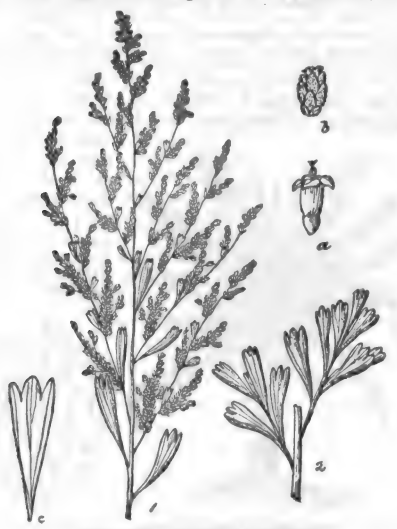
2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See the phrases below.—**Apple-bearing sage**, a species, *Salvia triloba*, bearing the galls known as *sage-apples*. (See *sage-apple*.) The leaves and twigs of this plant form what is called *Phaskomylia tea.*—**Black sage.** (*a*) A boraginaceous shrub with sage-like leaves, *Cordia cylindristachya*, of tropical America. (*b*) In California, *Trichostema lanatum*, a labiate plant.—**Garlic-sage**, an old name of the wood-sage.—**Indian sage**, a name sometimes given to the thoroughwort or boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Jerusalem sage**, a name of species of *Phlomis*, chiefly *P. fruticosa*, a half-shrubby plant 3 or 4 feet high, covered with rusty down, and producing many dense whorls of rich yellow flowers.—**Meadow-sage.** See def. 1.—**Mountain-sage.** Same as *wood-sage*.—**Sage cheese.** See *cheese*[1].—**Sage tea.** See *tea*.—**Scarlet sage.** See def. 1.—**White sage.** (*a*) A woolly chenopodiaceous plant, *Eurotia lanata*. It is a low, somewhat woody herb, abounding in some valleys of the Rocky Mountain region, and valued as a winter forage; also esteemed as a remedy for intermittent fevers. Also called *winter fat*. (*b*) See *Kochia*. (*c*) In southern California, a whitish plant of the family *Menthaceæ*, *Ramona polystachya*, a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, useful in bee-pastures. It is one of the plants called *greasewood*.—**Wild sage.** (*a*) In England, *Salvia verbenaca*. Also called *wild clary*. (*b*) In Jamaica, species of *Lantana*. (*c*) At the Cape of Good Hope, a large composite shrub, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, having a strong balsamic odor. Also called *African fleabane*.—**Wood-sage**, the wild germander, *Teucrium Scorodonia*, of the northern Old World.

sage-apple (sāj′ap″l), *n.* A gall formed on a species of sage, *Salvia triloba*, from the puncture of the insect *Cynips salviæ*. It is eaten as a fruit at Athens.

sage-bread† (sāj′bred), *n.* Bread baked from dough mixed with a strong infusion of sage in milk.

I have known *sage-bread* do much good in drying up watery humours. *R. Sharrock*, To Boyle, April 7, 1668.

★**sage-brush** (sāj'brush), *n.* A collective name of various species of *Artemisia* which cover immense areas on the dry, often alkaline, plains and mountains of the western United States. They are dry, shrubby, and bushy plants with a hoary sage-like aspect, but without botanical affinity with the sage. The most characteristic species is *A. tridentata*, which



Sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, lower part of the stem with the leaves. *a*, a flower; *b*, a head; *c*, a leaf.

grows from 1 to 6 and even 12 feet high, and is prodigiously abundant. A smaller species is *A. tripartita*, and a dwarf, *A. arbuscula*. Also *sage-bush* (perhaps applied more individually), *wild sage*, and *sagewood*.

sage-bush (sāj'bůsh), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

sage-cock (sāj'kok), *n.* The cock of the plains; the male sage-grouse. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

saged†, *a.* [< *sage*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wise.

Begyn to synge, Amintas thou;
For why? thy wyt is best;
And many a *saged* sawe lies hyd
Within thine aged brest.
Googe, Eglogs, i. (*Davies.*)

sage-green (sāj'grēn), *n.* A gray mixed with just enough pure green to be recognized as green.

sage-grouse (sāj'grous), *n.* A large North American grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. It is the largest grouse of that country, and nearly the largest bird of the family *Tetraonidæ*, though exceeded in size by the capercaillie. It feeds chiefly on the buds and leaves of *Artemisia*, from which its flesh acquires a bitter taste, and also on insects, especially grasshoppers, in consequence of which diet the stomach is much less muscular than is usual in this order of birds. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

sage-hare (sāj'hār), *n.* Same as *sage-rabbit*.

sage-hen (sāj'hen), *n.* The female of the sage-grouse; also, this grouse without regard to sex.

Sage-hens might have been easily shot, but their flesh is said to be tough and ill-flavoured.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 54.

sagely (sāj'li), *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

Sober he seemde, and very *sagely* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 29.

To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied.
Milton, P. R., iv. 285.

Sagenaria (saj-e-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < L. *sagena*, < Gr. *σαγήνη*, a large fishing-net: see *sagene*[1].] A generic name proposed by Brongniart (1822) for a portion of the fossil plant species, chiefly from the coal-measures, now included in Sternberg's genus *Lepidodendron*. It was established to contain Paleozoic stems and branches without nodes and having spirally arranged more or less elongated rhomboidal and somewhat conically or pyramidally protuberant leaf-cushions bearing small discoid leaf-cicatrices. It thus comprised the typical section of *Lepidodendron*.

sagene[1] (sā-jēn'), *n.* [< L. *sagena*, < Gr. *σαγήνη*, a large fishing-net: see *seine*.] A fishing-net; a net.

Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe, . . . their great *sagene* is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together.
Ruskin, Modern Painters (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

sagene[2] (sa'jen), *n.* [= F. *sagène*, < Russ. *sazheni*.] The fundamental unit of Russian long measure, fixed by a ukase of Peter the Great at 7 feet English measure. Also *sajene*.

sageness (sāj'nes), *n.* The quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

We are not to this ende borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime; but we are rather borne to *sagenesse*, and to certaine graver and greater studies.
Northbrooke, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

sagenite (saj'en-īt), *n.* [F. *sagénite*, < L. *sagena*, < Gr. *σαγήνη*, a large drag-net, + *-ite*[2].] Acicular crystals of rutile crossing each other at angles of about 60°, and giving a reticulated appearance, whence the name (see *rutile*); also, rock-crystal inclosing a fine web of rutile needles; sometimes, also, similar acicular forms of some other mineral, as asbestos, tourmalin, etc.

sagenitic (saj-e-nit'ik), *a.* [< *sagenite* + *-ic*.] Noting quartz containing acicular crystals of other materials, most commonly rutile, also tourmalin, actinolite, and the like.

Sagenopteris (saj-e-nop'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαγήνη*, a fishing-net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] The generic name given by Presl, in 1838, to an aquatic fossil plant probably belonging to the *Marsileaceæ*, and closely allied to the somewhat widely distributed and in Australia specifically important genus *Marsilea*. It is found in the Upper Trias, Rhætic, and Lias of various parts of Europe and in America.

sage-rabbit (sāj'rab″it), *n.* A small hare abounding in western North America, *Lepus artemisia*: so called from its habitat, which corresponds to the regions where sage-brush is the characteristic vegetation. It is the western representative of the common molly-cotton-tail, *L. sylvaticus*.

Sageretia (saj-e-rē'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1827), named after Augustin *Sageret* (1763–1852).] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Rhamnaceæ* and tribe *Rhamneæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, the flowers in terminal panicles, the calyx-tubes hemispherical or urn-shaped and lined inside by a five-lobed disk which bears the five stamens on its edge and surrounds a free three-celled ovoid ovary. There are about 10 species, natives of warmer parts of the United States, of Java, and of central and southern Asia. They are shrubs with slender or rigid opposite branches, either with or without thorns, and commonly projecting at right angles to the stem. They bear short-stalked oblong or ovate leaves with netted veins, not triple-nerved as often in the related *Ceanothus*, and furnished with minute stipules. The flowers are very small, each with five hooded and stalked petals, and followed by small globose drupes containing three hard nutlets. *S. Thea*, of China and the East Indies, is a thorny shrub with bright-green ovate leaves, the *tia* of the Chinese, among whom its leaves are said to be used by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.

sage-rose (sāj'rōz), *n.* 1†. A plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2. An evergreen shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*, of tropical America. It has handsome yellow flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. Also *holly-rose*. [West Indies.]

sage-sparrow (sāj'spar″ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of the genus *Amphispiza*, characteristic of the sage-brush of western North America. There are two distinct species, the black-throated, *A. bilineata*, and Bell's, *A. belli*. A variety of the latter is sometimes distinguished as *A. b. nevadensis*. These birds were placed in the genus *Poöspiza*, with which they have little in common, until the genus *Amphispiza* (Coues, 1874) was formed for their reception.



Sage-sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*); male adult.

sagesse†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *sagesse*, wisdom, < *sage*, wise: see *sage*[1].] Wisdom; sageness.

I hold it no gret wisdome ne *sagesse*
To ouermoche suffre sorew and paine.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6224.

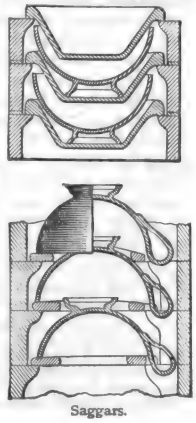
sage-thrasher (sāj'thrash″ėr), *n.* The mountain mocking-bird of western North America, *Oreoscoptes montanus*: so called because it is abundant in sage-brush, and has a spotted breast like the common thrasher. See cut under *Oreoscoptes*.

sage-tree (sāj'trē), *n.* See *Psychotria*.

sage-willow (sāj'wil″ō), *n.* A dwarf gray American willow, *Salix tristis*, growing in tufts from a strong root.

sagewood (sāj'wůd), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

★**saggar** (sag'är), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard*; cf. *saggard*.] A box or case of hard pottery in which porcelain and other delicate ceramic wares are inclosed for baking. The object of the saggar is to protect the vessel within from smoke, irregularities of heat, and the like. Saggars are usually so made that the bottom of one forms the cover of the next, and they are then piled in vertical columns. They vary in form and size according to the objects to be contained. Also *sagger*, *seggar*, and *case*.



Saggars.

Vessels resembling the crucibles or *seggars* of porcelain works.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 407.

saggar (sag'är), *v. t.* [< *saggar*, *n.*] In *ceram.*, to place in or upon a saggar.

saggard (sag'ärd), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard* (formerly also *safegard*) which is used in various particular senses: see *safeguard*. Cf. *saggar*.] 1. Same as *safeguard*, 4. *Halliwell and Wright* (under *seggard*).—2. A rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Staffordshire).]

saggar-house (sag'är-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house in which unbaked vessels of biscuit are put into saggars, in which they are to be fired.

sagging (sag'ing), *n.* That form of deformation under stress in which the middle part sinks more than the extremities.

saghe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *saw*[2].

saghtel†, **saghetyl**†, *v.* See *settle*[2].

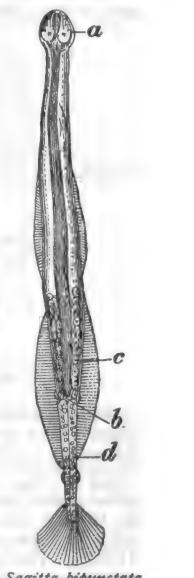
Sagina (sā-jī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), so called in allusion to its abundant early growth on the thin rocky soil of the Roman Campagna, where it long furnished the spring food of the large flocks of sheep kept there; < L. *sagina*, fattening: see *saginate*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the tribe *Silenaceæ*, the pink family, and of the tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by having four or five sepals, a one-celled ovary bearing four or five alternate styles and splitting in fruit into as many valves, and by the absence of stipules and sometimes of petals, which when present are entire and four or five in number. There are about ten species, natives of temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere, with one species, *S. procumbens*, also widely diffused through the southern hemisphere. They are annual or perennial close-tufted little herbs with awl-shaped leaves; the herbage is at first tender, but later forms dry wiry mats, with minute white flowers generally raised on long pedicels. A general name for the species is *pearlwort*. *S. glabra* is a minute but beautiful alpine species of Europe, which in the garden can be formed into a velvety carpet, in spring and early summer dotted with white blossoms.

saginate† (saj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *saginatus*, pp. of *saginare* (> It. *saginare*, *sagginare* = Pg. *saginar*), stuff, cram, fatten, < *sagina*, stuffing, cramming; akin to Gr. *σάττειν*, stuff, cram.] To pamper; glut; fatten. *Blount*, Glossographia.

sagination† (saj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *saginatio(n-)*, a fattening, < *saginare*, pp. *saginatus*, stuff: see *saginate*.] Fattening.

They use to put them by for *sagination*, or [as it is sayd] in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a severall manner or custom.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts, p. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

sagitta (sā-jit'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagitta*, an arrow, a bolt, prob. akin to Gr. *σάγαρις*, a battle-ax. Hence ult. *satty*, *settee*[2].] 1. [*cap.*] An insignificant but very ancient northern constellation, the Arrow, placed between Aquila and the bill of the Swan. It is, roughly speaking, in a line with the most prominent stars of Sagittarius and Centaurus, with which it may originally have been conceived to be connected. Also called *Alahance*. 2. In *anat.*, the sagittal suture.—3. In *ichth.*, one of the otoliths of a fish's ear.—4. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Sagittidæ*, formerly containing all the species, now restricted to those with two pairs of lateral fins besides the caudal fin. Also *Saggita*, *Saggita*, *Sagita*. See accompanying cut.—5. An arrow-worm or sea-arrow; a member of the *Sagittidæ*.—6. The keystone of an arch. [Rare.]—7. In *geom.*: (*a*) The versed sine of an arc: so called by Kepler because it makes a figure like an arrow upon a bow. (*b*) The abscissa of a curve. *Hutton.*



Sagitta bipunctata, enlarged.
a, head with eyes and appendages; *b*, anus; *c*, ovary; *d*, testicular chambers.

sagittal (saj'i-tal), *a.* [= OF. *sagitel*, F. *sagittal* = Sp. Pg. *sagital* = It. *sagittale*, < NL. **sagittalis*, < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. Shaped like or resembling an arrow or an arrow-head. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Per-

taining to the sagittal suture. (*b*) Lying in or parallel to the plane of that suture: in this sense opposed to *coronal*.—**Sagittal axis of the cerebrum**, a sagittal line passing through the center of the cerebrum.—**Sagittal crest.** See *crest*.—**Sagittal fissure**, the great longitudinal interhemicerebral fissure of the brain, which separates the right and left cerebral hemispheres.—**Sagittal groove** or **furrow**, the groove for the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sagittal line**, the intersection of any sagittal with any horizontal plane.—**Sagittal plane**, the median plane of the body, which is the plane of the sagittal suture, or any plane parallel to that plane.—**Sagittal section**, a section made in a sagittal plane.—**Sagittal semicircular canal**, the posterior semicircular canal. See cut under *ear*[1].—**Sagittal sinus**. Same as *superior longitudinal sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—**Sagittal suture**, the suture between the two parietal bones; the rhabdoidal or interparietal suture. See cut under *cranium*.—**Sagittal triradiate**. See *triradiate*.

sagittally (saj′i-tal-i), *adv.* [< *sagittal* + *-ly*[2].] In *anat.*, so as to be sagittal in shape, situation, or direction. *B. G. Wilder.*

Sagittaria (saj-i-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), fem. of L. *sagittarius*, pertaining to an arrow: see *sagittary*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Alismaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, commonly three in a whorl, and by very numerous broad and compressed carpels densely crowded on large globular or oblong receptacles. There are about 30 species, natives of temperate and tropical regions, growing in marshes, in ditches, and on the margins of streams. They are generally erect stemless perennials, with arrow-shaped, lanceolate, or elliptical leaves rising well above the water on long thick stalks. The flowers are spiked or paniced, each with three conspicuous white petals and three smaller green sepals, and usually numerous stamens. The general name for the species is *arrowhead*, but the fine South American species, *S. Montevidensis*, is called *arrowleaf*. The most common American species is *S. latifolia*, whose leaves are extremely various in form. The tubers of this are used for food by the Indians of the Northwest, as are those of *S. Chinensis* in China, where it is cultivated for that purpose. *S. sagittifolia* is the European species, which with *S. latifolia* is worthy of culture in artificial water.

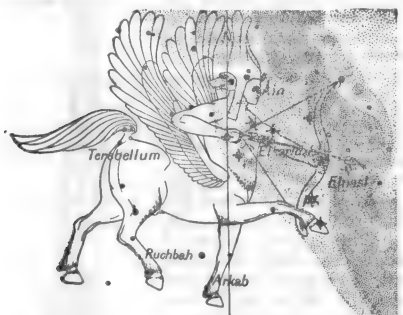


Flowering Plant of Arrow-head (*Sagittaria latifolia*).

a, a male flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, a nut.

Sagittariidæ (saj″i-tā-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagittaria* + *-idæ*.] The most unusual name of the secretary-birds or serpent-eaters, a family of African *Raptores*, commonly called *Gypogeranidæ* or *Serpentariidæ*.

Sagittarius (saj-i-tā′ri-us), *n.* [< L. *sagittarius*, an archer: see *sagittary*.] **1.** A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, representing a centaur (originally doubtless some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is, especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation ♐ shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow.



The Constellation Sagittarius.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a centaur carrying a bow and arrow.—**3.** [NL. (Vosmaer, 1769).] The typical genus of *Sagittariidæ*: so called, it is said, from the arrowy crest; the secretary-birds. This is the earliest name of the genus, which is also known as *Serpentarius* (*Cuvier*, 1798), *Secretarius* (*Daudin*, 1800), usually *Gypogeranus* (*Illiger*, 1811), and *Ophiotheres* (*Vieillot*, 1816); but Vosmaer does not appear to have used it as a technical New Latin designation, though it has often been taken as such by subsequent writers, following H. E. Strickland. See cuts under *desmognathous* and *secretary-bird*.

sagittary (saj′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *sagitaire*, *sagetaire*, F. *sagittaire* = Sp. Pg. *sagitario* = It. *sagittario*, one of the zodiacal signs, < L. *sagittarius*, pertaining to arrows, as a noun an archer, an arrowsmith, the constellation of the Archer, < *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to an arrow or to archery.

> With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judæa.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i.

II. *n.*; pl. *sagittaries* (-riz). **1.** [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.—**2.** A centaur; specifically [*cap.*], a centaur fabled to have been in the Trojan army.

> Also in our lande been ye *Sagittary*, the whyche ben fro the myddel vpward lyke men, and fro ye myddel donwarde ben they lyke the halfe neder parte of an horse, and they bere bowes and arowes.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii.).

> The dreadful *Sagittary*
> Appals our numbers. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 14.

3. In *zoöl.*, an arrow-worm or sagitta.

sagittate (saj′i-tāt), *a.* [< NL. *sagittatus*, formed like an arrow (cf. L. *sagittare*, pp. *sagittatus*, shoot with an arrow), < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] **1.** Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittal; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular, with a deep sinus at the base, the lobes not pointing outward. Compare *hastate*. See also cut under *Sagittaria*.—**2.** In *entom.*, having the form of a barbed arrow-head.—**Sagittate spots**, on the wings of a noctuid moth, arrow-shaped marks with their points turned inward, situated between the posterior transverse line and the undulate subterminal line.



Sagittate Leaf of Calla Lily (*Aroides Æthiopicum*).

sagittated (saj′i-tā-ted), *a.* [< *sagittate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, sagittate; shaped like an arrow or an arrow-head: specifically, noting certain decacerous cephalopods: as, the *sagittated* calamaries or squids.

Sagittidæ (sā-jit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of worms, typified by the genus *Sagitta*, of the class *Chætognatha*. They are small marine creatures, from half an inch to an inch long, transparent, unsegmented, without parapodia, with chitinous processes which serve as jaws, and with lateral cuticular processes. The structure is anomalous, and the *Sagittidæ* were variously considered as molluska, annelids, and nematoids before a class was instituted for their reception. See cut under *Sagitta*.

sagittilingual (saj″i-ti-ling′gwal), *a.* [< L. *sagitta*, an arrow, + *lingua*, the tongue: see *lingual*.] Having a long slender cylindrical tongue barbed at the end and capable of being thrust out like an arrow, as a woodpecker; belonging to the *Sagittilingues*.



Sagittilingual.—Anterior Part of Tongue of Woodpecker (*Hylotomus pileatus*). (About twice natural size.)

Sagittilingues† (saj″i-ti-ling′gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sagittilingual*.] In Illiger's system of classification (1811), the woodpeckers. See *Picidæ*.

sagittocyst (saj′i-tō-sist), *n.* [< L. *sagitta*, an arrow, + Gr. κίστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the cutaneous cells of turbellarian worms, containing a sagitta.

Sagmarius (sag-mā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagmarius*, of or pertaining to a pack-saddle, < *sagma*, < Gr. σάγμα, a pack-saddle (> NL. *Sagma*, a star so called): see *seam*[2].] The constellation Pegasus, containing the star Sagma, τ Pegasi.

sagmatorhine (sag-mat′ō-rin), *a.* [< NL. *Sagmatorrhina* (Bonaparte, 1851) (< Gr. σάγμα (σαγματ-), a saddle, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose), a supposed genus of *Alcidæ*, based on the tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*, when the horny covering of the bill had been molted, leaving a saddle-shaped soft skin over the nostrils.] Saddle-nosed, as an auk.

sago (sā′gō), *n.* [= F. *sagou* = Sp. *sagú*, *sagui* = Pg. *sagu* = It. *sagù* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sago* (NL. *sagus*), Hind. *sāgū* (*sāgū-dānā sābūdānā*), sago, < Malay *sāgu*, *sāgū*, sago, the farinaceous and glutinous pith of a tree of the palm kind named *rumbiya*.] An amylaceous food derived from the soft spongy interior, the so-called "pith," of the trunks of various palms. (See *sago-palm*.) The tree, which in the case of the proper sago-palms naturally flowers but once, is felled when just ready to flower, the trunk cut in pieces, the pith-like matter separated, and the starch washed from it. After due settling, the water is drained off, and the deposited starch may be caked, as it is for native use, or dried into a meal which is converted into pearl-sago. This is the ordinary granulated sago of the market, consisting of fine pearly grains, brownish or sometimes bleached white, prepared by making the meal into a paste and pressing this through a sieve.—**Japan sago**, a farinaceous material derived from different species of *Cycas*.—**Pearl sago.** See *pearl-sago*.—**Portland sago**, a delicate and nutritious farina extracted from the corm or tuber of the European wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*. It was formerly prepared in considerable quantity in the Isle of Portland, England. Also called *Portland arrowroot*.—**Sago-meal**, sago in a fine powder.—**Wild sago**, *Zamia pumila* and *Z. Floridana* in Florida, and in Jamaica *Z. integrifolia* and perhaps other species whose stems furnish arrowroot. See *coontie*.

sagoin, sagouin, *n.* Same as *saguin*.

sago-palm (sā′gō-päm), *n.* Either of the two palms *Metroxylon lævis* and *M. Rumphii*. See *Metroxylon* and *sago*. Other palms yielding sago are the *Phœnix farinifera* in Singapore, the gebang-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, in Java, the jaggery palm or bastard sago, *Caryota urens*, in Mysore, and the palmyra and the areng or gomuti elsewhere in India. Species of *Cycas* are also called *sago-palm*. See *Cycas*.



Sago-palm (*Metroxylon lævis*). *a*, the fruit.

sago-plant (sā′gō-plant), *n.* *Arum maculatum*. See *Portland sago*, under *sago*.

sago-spleen (sā′gō-splēn), *n.* A spleen in which the Malpighian corpuscles are enlarged and lardaceous, presenting the appearance of boiled sago.

Sagra (sā′grä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792).] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, giving name to the *Sagridæ*. The species inhabit tropical parts of the Old World; they are of brilliant colors, and have highly developed hind legs, whence they have received the name of *kangaroo-beetles*.

Sagridæ (sag′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Sagra*. It is now merged in the *Chrysomelidæ*.

saguaro (sa-gwar′ō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *suwarrow*; Mex. or Amer. Ind.] The giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, a columnar species from 25 to over 50 feet high, growing on stony mesas and low hills in Arizona and adjacent parts of Mexico. The wood of the large strong ribs is light and soft, solid, and susceptible of a beautiful polish, and is indestructible in contact with the soil. It is used by the Indians for lances and bows, and by the settlers for rafters of adobe houses, fencing, etc. The edible fruit is largely collected and dried by the Indians.—**Saguaro woodpecker**, *Centurus uropygialis*, the Gila woodpecker: so called from its nesting in the giant cactuses. It is abundant in the valley of the Gila and the lower Colorado river, and is a near relative of the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*. See cut under *pitahaya*.

saguin (sa-gwin′), *n.* [Also *sagoin*, *sagouin*, = F. *sagoin*, *sagouin*, < Tupi *saguin*, *çaguy*, *sauhy*, *sáohy*, also *sahy*, *çahy* (see *sai*).] A South American monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.



Saguin (*Callithrix personatus*).

=**Syn.** *Saguin*, *sajou*, *sai*, *saimiri*, *sapajou*. These are all native names of South American monkeys, now become inextricably confounded by the different usages of authors, if indeed they had originally specific meanings. *Sai* is the

most general term, meaning monkey. *Sajou* and *sapajou* are the same, meaning a prehensile-tailed monkey of one of the genera *Cebus* and *Ateles;* but *sapajou* has become associated specially with *Ateles,* then meaning spider-monkey. *Saguin* was one of the smaller species of *Cebus,* but became confused with *saimiri.* *Saguin* and *saimiri* are now specially attached to the small non-prehensile-tailed squirrel-monkeys, respectively of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix,* but are also loosely used for any of the marmosets.

Saguinus (sag-ū-ī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède): see *saguin.*] A genus of South American marmosets: same as *Hapale.*

sagum (sā'gum), *n.* [L., also *sagus;* = Gr. *σάγος,* a coarse woolen blanket or mantle: said to be of Celtic origin: see *say*[4].] A military cloak worn by ancient Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

Sagus (sā'gus), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), < Malay *sāgu,* sago: see *sago.*] A former genus of palms, now known as *Metroxylon.* See also *Raphia,* species of which are often cultivated under the name *Sagus.* See cut under *sago.*

sagy (sā'ji), *a.* [< *sage*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Saharan (sā-hā'ran), *a.* Same as *Saharic.*

Saharic (sā-har'ik), *a.* [< *Sahara* (see def.) (< Ar. *sahrā,* a desert plain) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the desert of Sahara, a vast region in northern Africa.

sahib (sä'ib), *n.* [< Hind. *sāhib,* < Ar. *sāhib* (with initial letter *sād*), master, lord, sovereign, ruler, a gentleman, European gentleman, sir, possessor, owner, prop. companion, associate; fem. *sāhiba,* mistress, lady.] A term of respect used by the natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans: equivalent to *Master* or *Sir,* and even to *Mistress:* as, Colonel *sahib;* the *sahib* did so and so; it is the mem-*sahib's* command. (See *mem-sahib.*) It is also occasionally used as a specific title among both Hindus and Mohammedans, as Tippoo *Sahib.*

sahlite (sä'līt), *n.* See *salite*[2].

sahti†, sahtet†, *a.* and *n.* See *saught.*

sahtle†, *v.* See *settle*[2].

Sahuca bean. See *bean*[1] and *soy.*

sai (sä'i), *n.* [= F. *sai,* < Tupi *sai, çai.*] **1.** A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus* in a broad sense. See synonyms under *saguin.*—**2.** A guitguit of the genus *Cœreba, C. cyanea,* about 4½ inches long, bright-blue, varied with black, green, and yellow, and with red bill and feet, inhabiting tropical America. See cut ★under *Cœrebinæ.*

saibling (sīb'ling), *n.* [G. dial. *saibling.*] The char of Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus.*

saic (sä'ik), *n.* [< F. *saïque* = Sp. It. *saica* = Pg. *saique* = Russ. *saikú,* < Turk. *shāiqa.*] A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no topgallantsail nor mizzen-topsail.

saice (sīs), *n.* See *sice*[2].

said (sed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *say*[1], *v.*] **1.** Declared; uttered; reported.—**2.** Mentioned; before-mentioned; aforesaid: used chiefly in legal style: as, the *said* witness.

And ther our Savyr for gaff the synnys of the *sayd* mary Mawdleyn. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 54.

And so there at the *sayde* Mounte Syon we toke our asses and rode forth at the *sayd* time, and neuer we alyghted to beyte vnto tyme we come to Rama.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 56.

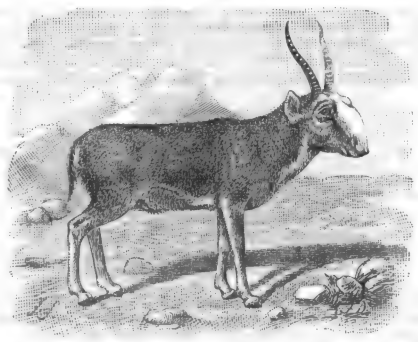
The *said* Charles by his writing obligatory did acknowledge himself to be bound to the *said* William in the *said* sum of two hundred pounds.
Proceedings on an Action of Debt, Blackstone's Com., [III., App. iii.

saiet†, *n.* See *say*[4].

saiga (sī'gä), *n.* [= F. *saïga,* < Russ. *saĭga,* an antelope, saiga.] **1.** A ruminant of the genus *Saiga,* remarkable for the singular conformation of the head, which gives it a peculiar physiognomy.—**2.** [*cap.*] (sā'i-gä) [NL.] The typical and only genus of *Saigidæ.* There is only one species, the saiga or saiga-antelope, *Antilope saiga, Colus saiga,* or *Saiga tartarica,* inhabiting western Asia and eastern Europe. Also called *Colus.* See cut in next column.

saiga-antelope (sī'gä-an"tē-lōp), *n.* The saiga.

Saigidæ (sā-ij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saiga* + *-idæ.*] In J. E. Gray's classification, a family of hollow-horned ruminants, represented by the genus *Saiga;* the saiga-antelopes, having the nose peculiarly inflated and expanded, the conformation affecting not only the outward parts, but the bones of the nasal region. The nasal bones are short, arched upward, and entirely separated from the maxillaries and lacrymals; the frontal bone projects between the lacrymals and nasals, and the maxillaries and premaxillaries are both much reduced. The group would be better named *Saiginæ,* as a subfamily of *Bovidæ.*



Saiga-antelope (*Saiga tartarica*).

saikless (sāk'les), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) ★form of *sackless.*

sail[1] (sāl), *n.* [< ME. *saile, sayle, seil, seyl,* < AS. *segel, segl* = OS. *segel* = MD. *seyl,* D. *zeil* = MLG. LG. *segel, seil* = OHG. *segal,* MHG. G. *segel* = Icel. *segl* = Sw. *segel* = Dan. *sejl* (Goth. not recorded), a sail. Root unknown; certainly not < L. *sagulum,* a mantle.] **1.** A piece of cloth, or a texture or tissue of some kind, spread to the wind to cause, or assist in causing, a vessel to move through the water. Sails are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords called the *bolt-rope* or *bolt-ropes.* A sail extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle is called a *square sail;* a sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a *fore-and-aft sail.* (See *fore-and-aft.*) The upper part of every sail is the *head,* the lower part the *foot,* the sides in general are called *leeches;* but the weather side or edge (that is, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square sail is called the *luff,* and the other edge the *after leech.* The two lower corners of a square sail are in general *clues;* the weather clue of a fore-and-aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *tack.* Sails generally take their names, partly at least, from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched; thus, the main-course, maintopsail, and maintopgallantsail are respectively the sails on the mainmast, maintopmast, and maintopgallantmast. The principal sails in a full-rigged vessel are the courses or lower sails, the topsails, and the topgallantsails. See *topsail, topsail-yard,* and cut under *ship.*

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake *sail,* and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

Their *sails* spread forth, and with a fore-right gale
Leaving our coast. *Massinger,* Renegado, v. 8.

2. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

And the whirring *sail* goes round. *Tennyson,* The Owl.

3. One of the canvas flaps of a cart or wagon. [South Africa.]

He drew the *sails* down before and behind, and the wagon rolled away slowly.
Olive Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, II. xii.

4. Figuratively, a wing.

He, cutting way
With his broad *sayles,* about him soared round;
At last, low stouping with unweldy sway,
Snatcht up both horse and man.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 18.

5. A single ship or vessel, especially a ship considered as one of a number: the same form in the singular and the plural: as, at noon we sighted a *sail* and gave chase; a fleet of twenty *sail.*

Returning back to Legorne, suddainly in the way we met with Fiftie *saile* of the Turkes-Gallies.
E. Webb, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 19.

How many *sail* of well-mann'd ships before us,
As the bonito does the flying-fish,
Have we pursu'd and scour'd.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Our great fleet goes still forward amain, of above one hundred *sail* of ships. *Court and Times of Charles I.,* I. 5.

6. A fleet. [Rare.]

We have descried, upon our neighbouring shore,
A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4. 61.

7†. Sailing qualities; speed.

We departed from Constantinople in the Trinity of London: a ship of better defence then *saile.*
Sandys, Travailes, p. 68.

8. A journey or excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
And very sea-mark of my utmost *sail.*
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 268.

The other monastery, best known as the Badia, once a house of Benedictines, afterwards of Franciscans, stands on a separate island, approached by a pleasant *sail.*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 216.

9. A ride in a cart or other conveyance. [Ireland.]—**10.** In *zoöl.,* a structure or formation of parts suggesting a sail in shape or use. (*a*) A very large dorsal fin. See *sailfish.* (*b*) The arm by means of which a nautilus is wafted over the water.—**After-sail,** a term generally applied to the sails carried on the mainmast and mizzenmast of three-masted vessels, and on the mainmast of vessels having but two masts.

When the *after sails* fill and she gathers headway, put the helm again to port, and when the wind is astern brace up the after yards by the port braces.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 433.

Depth of a sail. See *depth.*—**Full sail,** with all sails set.—**Lateen sail.** See *lateen.*—**Light sails.** See *light*[2].

If it is perfectly calm and there is a swell on, furl the *light sails* to save them from chafe.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 437.

Press of sail. See *press*[1].—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail,** a triangular sail used in boats, also called a *leg-of-mutton sail.* See cut under *sharpie.*—**Sliding-gunter sail,** a triangular boat-sail used with a sliding-gunter mast.—**To back a sail, bend a sail, crowd sail, cut the sail†, flat in the sail, flatten a sail, loose sail.** See the verbs.—**To make sail.** (*a*) To set sail; depart.

Sonnday a for Midsom day, abowyt vij of the cloke in the mornyng we *made Sayle,* And passyd by the Costes of Slavone and Histria.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

(*b*) To spread more sail; hasten on by spreading more sail.—**To point a sail.** See *point*[1].—**To press sail.** Same as *to crowd sail.*—**To ride down a sail.** See *ride.*—**To set sail,** to expand or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage.—**To shorten sail,** to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—**To strike sail.** (*a*) To lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind. Acts xxvii. 17. (*b*) To abate show or pomp. [Rare.]

Margaret
Must *strike* her *sail,* and learn awhile to serve
Where kings command. *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 5.

To take the wind out of one's sails, to take away one's means of progress; deprive one of an advantage; discomfit one, especially by sudden or unexpected action.

I've undermined Garstin's people. They'll use their authority, and give a little shabby treating, but I've *taken* all *the wind out of their sails.*
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

★**Under sail,** having sail spread.

sail[1] (sāl), *v.* [< ME. *sailen, saylen, seilen, seilien,* < AS. *seglian* = MD. *seylen,* D. *zeilen* = MLG. LG. *segelen* = MHG. *sigelen, segelen,* G. *segeln* = Icel. *sigla* = Sw. *segla* = Dan. *sejle* (cf. OF. *sigler, singler,* F. *cingler* = Sp. *singlar* = Pg. *singrar,* < MHG.), sail; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move along through or over the water by the action of the wind upon sails; by extension, to move along through or over the water by means of sails, oars, steam, or other mechanical agency.

This seyle sette on thi mast,
And *seyle* in-to the blisse of heuene.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

Tewysday, the v day of Januarii, we *seyleyd* vp and down in the gulff of Venys, ffor the wynde was so straygth a yens vs that we myght not kepte the ryght wey in no wyse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Say, shall my little bark attendant *sail,*
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 385.

2. To set sail; hoist sail and depart; begin a journey on shipboard: as, to *sail* at noon.

The maistres, whan the mone a-ros manli in come,
& faire at the fulle flod thei ferden to *sayle,*
& hadde wind at wille to wende whan hem liked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2745.

On leaving Ascension we *sailed* for Bahia, on the coast of Brazil, in order to complete the chronometrical measurement of the world.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 297.

3. To journey by water; travel by ship.

And when we had *sailed* over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. Acts xxvii. 5.

Here 's such a merry grig, I could find in my heart to *sail* to the world's end with such company.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

4. To swim, as a fish or a swan.

Like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 21.

5. To fly without visible movement of the wings, as a bird; float through the air; pass smoothly along; glide: as, the clouds *sail* across the sky.

He bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 32.

Sails between worlds and worlds with steady wing.
Milton, P. L., v. 268.

Across the sunny vale,
From hill to hill the wandering rook did *sail,*
Lazily croaking.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 339.

Hence, figuratively—**6.** To move forward impressively, as if in the manner of a ship with all sail set. [Colloq.]

Lady B. *sailed* in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other gimcracks ornamenting her plenteous person.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower.

7. To plunge forward, like a ship; rush forward: sometimes with *in.* [Colloq.]

The fact is, a man must dismiss all thoughts of prudence and common-sense when it comes to masquerade

dresses, and just *sail in* and make an unmitigated fool of himself. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 561.

Sailing ice. See *ice*.—**To sail close to the wind.** (*a*) To run great risk or hazard; leave little leeway or margin for escape from danger or difficulty. (*b*) To move or act with great caution; be in circumstances requiring careful action. (*c*) To live closely up to one's income; be straitened for money.—**To sail free.** See *free*.—**To sail on a bowline,** to sail close-hauled, or with the bowlines hauled taut.—**To sail over,** in *arch.*, to project beyond a surface. *Gwilt.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To move or pass over or upon by the action of the wind upon sails, or, by extension, by the propelling power of oars, steam, etc.

Thus time we waste, and longest leagues make short;
Sail seas in cockles. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 2.

It was the schooner Hesperus,
That *sailed* the wintry sea.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

2. To direct or manage the motion, movements, and course of; navigate: as, to *sail* a ship.—**To sail a race,** to compete in a sailing-contest.

sail[2]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *saylen, salyen*, dance, < OF. *sailir, saillir, salir*, F. *saillir*, leap, issue forth, sally, dance, < L. *salire*, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *sally*[2], which is related to *sail*[2] as *rally*[2] is to *rail*[5].] To dance.

Nother *sailen* ne sautrien ne singe with the giterne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 208.

sail[3]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *sailen, saylen*, by apheresis from *asailen*, assail: see *assail*.] To assail.

"Everyman
Now to assaut, that *sailen* can,"
Quod Love. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7336.

sailable (sā'la-bl), *a.* [< *sail*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being sailed on or through; navigable; admitting of being passed by ships. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sail-boat (sāl'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

sail-borne (sāl'bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *Falconer.*

sail-broad (sāl'brâd), *a.* Spreading like a sail.

At last his *sail-broad* vans
He spreads for flight. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 927.

sail-burton (sāl'bėr'ton), *n.* A long tackle used for hoisting topsails aloft ready for bending.

sail-cloth (sāl'klôth), *n.* [Early mod. E. in pl. *sayleclothes, saleclothes*; < ME. *seil-cloth, seil-clæth*; < *sail* + *cloth*.] Hemp or cotton canvas or duck, used in making sails for ships, etc.

No Chippe can sayle without Hempe, ye *cayle clothes*, the shroudes, staies, tacles, yarde lines, warps & Cables can not be made. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

Whatsoeuer *sale-clothes* are already transported, or at any time here-after to bee transported out of England into Prussia by the English marchants, and shall there be offered to bee solde, whether they be whole cloathes or halfe cloathes, they must containe both their endes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 163.

sail-cover (sāl'kuv″ėr), *n.* A canvas cover placed as a protection over a furled sail.

sailed (sāld), *a.* [< *sail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with sails; having sails set: as, full-*sailed*.

Prostrated, in most extreme ill fare,
He lies before his high-*sail'd* fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 335. (*Davies.*)

Over all the clouds floated like *sailed* ships anchored.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 457.

sailer (sā'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayler*; < ME. **sayler* = D. *zeiler* = G. *segler* = Dan. *sejler* = Sw. *seglare*, a sailer (a ship); as *sail* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *sailor*.] **1.** One who sails; a seaman; a sailor. See *sailor*, an erroneous spelling now established in this sense.

There I found my sword among some of the shrowds, wishing, I must confess, if I died, to be found with that in my hand, and withal waving it about my head, that *sailers* by might have the better glimpse of me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The inhabitants are cunning Artificers, Merchants, and *Saylers*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 548.

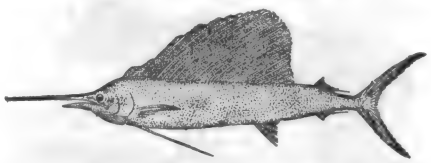
For the *Saylers* (I confesse), they daily make good cheare, but our dyet is a little meale and water.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 202.

2. A ship or other vessel with reference to her sailing powers or manner of sailing, or as being propelled by sails, not steam.

"You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the Thames." . . . "I care not!" the porter replied, snatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner, "I'm an old sailor."
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler. (*Latham.*)

From east and west across the horizon's edge,
Two mighty masterful vessels, *sailers*, steal upon us.
Walt Whitman, The Century, XXXIX. 553.

sailfish (sāl'fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, so called from the large or long dorsal fin. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Carpiodes*; the carp-sucker, *C. cyprinus*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) A fish of the genus *Xiphias*; a sword-fish. See cut under *sword-fish*. (*c*) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* or *Selache maxima*. See cut under *basking-shark*. (*d*) A fish of the genus *Histiophorus*, whose dorsal fin is very ample. The best-known and most widely distributed species is *H. gladius*, of European and some other waters, from which the American sailfish, *H. americanus*, differs so little that it has been considered specifically identical by most ichthyologists. See also *sailing-fish*. Also called *spike-fish*.



Sailfish (*Histiophorus americanus*).

sail-fluke (sāl'flök), *n.* The whiff, a pleuronectoid fish. [Orkneys.]

sail-gang (sāl'gang), *n.* The seine-gang of a sailing vessel in the menhaden-fishery, including their gear and boats. Also *sailing-gang*.

sail-hook (sāl'hůk), *n.* A small hook used to hold sail-cloth while it is being sewed.

sail-hoop (sāl'höp), *n.* One of the rings by which fore-and-aft sails are secured to masts and stays; a mast-hoop.

★**sailing** (sā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *seylynge*, < AS. *segling*, verbal n. of *seglian*, sail: see *sail*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or of that which sails.—**2.** The art or rules of navigation; the art or the act of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart; also, the rules by which a ship's tack is determined and represented on a chart, and by which the problems relating to it are solved.—**Circular sailing.** See *circular*.—**Composite sailing.** See *composite*.—**Current-sailing,** the method of determining the true course and distance of a ship when her own motion is combined with that of a current.—**Globular sailing.** See *globular*.—**Great-circle sailing,** a method of navigation by which the courses of the ship are so laid as to carry her over a great circle, which is the shortest path between two points on the globe.—**Mercator's sailing,** a method in which problems are solved according to the principles applied in Mercator's projection. See *Mercator's chart*, under *chart*.—**Middle-latitude sailing.** See *latitude*.—**Oblique sailing.** See *oblique*.—**Order of sailing.** See *order*.—**Parallel sailing,** the method of sailing when the ship's track lies along a parallel of latitude. Its characteristic formula is: Distance = difference of longitude × cosine latitude. This method may be used when the ship's course is nearly east or west. Formerly, when longitude could not be determined as accurately as at present, it was a common practice to make the latitude of the port of destination, and then sail east or west as required. Hence the importance then attached to parallel sailing.—**Plain sailing,** an easy, unobstructed course in sailing, or, figuratively, in any enterprise.—**Plane sailing.** See *plane-sailing*.—**Sailing instructions,** written or printed directions delivered by the commanding officer of a convoy to the several masters of the ships under his care. By these instructions they are enabled to understand and answer the signals of the commander, and to know the place of rendezvous appointed for the fleet in case of dispersion by storm, by an enemy, or by any other accident. *Bouvier*.—**Traverse sailing,** the case in plane-sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts traversing or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances run on each a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found which the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called *working* or *resolving a traverse*, which is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of a traverse-table.

sailing-directions (sā'ling-di-rek'shonz), *n. pl.* Published details respecting particular seas and coasts, useful for the purpose of navigation. Compare *pilot*, 4.

sailing-fish (sā'ling-fish), *n.* *Histiophorus indicus*, resembling the American sailfish. See *sail-fish* (*d*).

sailing-gang (sā'ling-gang), *n.* Same as *sail-gang*.

sailing-ice (sā'ling-īs), *n.* An ice-pack sufficiently open to allow a vessel propelled by sails alone to force her way through.

sailing-master (sā'ling-mâs″tėr), *n.* The navigating officer of a ship; formerly an officer in the navy whose duties were to navigate the vessel and to attend to other matters connected with stowage, the rigging, etc., under the direction of the executive officer. See *master*.

sailing-orders (sā'ling-ôr″dėrz), *n. pl.* Orders directing a ship or fleet to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.

saillant (sal'yănt), *a.* [F., ppr. of *saillir*, leap: see *salient*.] Springing up or forth; arising; salient, as the teeth of *Astropectinidæ*.

sailless (sāl'les), *a.* [< *sail*[1] + *-less*.] Having no sails.

sail-lizard (sāl'liz″ärd), *n.* A large lizard of Amboyna, having a crested tail. See cut under *Histiurus*.

sail-loft (sāl'lôft), *n.* A loft or an apartment where sails are cut out and made.

sailmaker (sāl'mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making, altering, or repairing of sails; in the United States navy, a warrant-officer whose duty it is to take charge of and keep in repair all sails, awnings, etc.—**Sailmaker's mate,** a petty officer in the United States navy, whose duty it is to assist the sailmaker.

sail-needle (sāl'nē″dl), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas for sails. See cut under *needle*.

★**sailor** (sā'lor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saylor*; an erroneous spelling (perhaps prob. due to conformity with *tailor*, or with the obs. *sailour*, a dancer) of *sailer*: see *sailer*.] One who sails; a seaman; a mariner; one of the crew of a ship or vessel.

O quhar will I get guid *sailor*
To sail this schip of mine?
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 149).

I see the cabin-window bright;
I see the *sailor* at the wheel.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

Free trade and sailors' rights. See *free*.—**Paper sailor.** See *paper-sailor*.—**Pearly sailor,** the pearly nautilus.—**Sailors' Bible,** Bowditch's Navigator. (Old slang.)—**Sailors' home,** an institution where seamen may lodge and be cared for while on shore, or in which retired, aged, or infirm seafaring men are maintained.

=**Syn.** *Sailor, Seaman, Mariner.* To most landsmen any one who leads a seafaring life is a *sailor*. Nelson was a great *sailor*. Technically, *sailor* applies only to the men before the mast. To a landsman *seaman* seems a business term for a *sailor*; technically, *seaman* includes sailors and petty officers. *Mariner* is an elevated, poetic, or quaint term for a *seaman*; *shipman* is a still older term. The technical use of *mariner* is now restricted to legal documents. There is no present distinction in name between the men in the navy and those in the merchant marine.

sailor-fish (sā'lor-fish), *n.* A sword-fish of the family *Histiophoridæ*; a sail-fish. See *Histiophorus, sailing-fish*; and cut under *sail-fish*.

sailorman (sā'lor-man), *n.*; pl. *sailormen* (-men). A sailor; a seaman.

It is not always blowing at sea, a mercy *sailor-men* are grateful for. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

sailor-plant (sā'lor-plant), *n.* The beefsteak-plant or strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*.

★**sailor's-choice** (sā'lorz-chois), *n.* **1.** A sparine fish, the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*. It has a general resemblance to a scup or porgy, but the front teeth are broad and emarginate. It is common along the eastern American coast. See cut under *Lagodon*.

2. A fish, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*; the pig-fish. The dorsal and anal fins are nearly naked, and the posterior dorsal spines are abbreviated. The fish is of a light brown above, silvery below, with numerous orange and yellow spots, which are aggregated in oblique lines above the lateral line, and in horizontal ones below it. It is an important food-fish along the eastern American coast, especially in the south.

sailor's-purse (sā'lorz-pėrs), *n.* An egg-pouch of oviparous rays and sharks, which is mostly found empty on the sea-shore. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [Humorous.]

sailour†, *n.* [ME. *sailour, saillour, salyare*, < OF. **saillour, saillur, sailleur*, a dancer, < *sailir, saillir*, dance: see *sail*[2].] A dancer.

Ther was many a tymbester
And *saillouris*, that I dar wel swere
Couthe her craft ful perfitly.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 770.

sail-room (sāl'röm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed.

sail-trimmer (sāl'trim″ėr), *n.* A man detailed to assist in working the sails of a man-of-war in action.

sail-wheel (sāl'hwēl), *n.* A name for Woltmann's tachometer. *E. H. Knight.*

saily (sā'li), *a.* [< *sail*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Like a sail. [Rare.]

From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings . . .
She meets with Conway first. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 3.

sail-yard (sāl'yärd), *n.* [< ME. *saylegerd, seilgerd*, < AS. *segelgyrd, seglgyrd*, < *segel*, sail, + *geard, gyrd*, yard.] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. [Rare.]

saim (sām), *n.* and *v.* A form of *seam*[3].

saimiri (sī'mi-ri), *n.* [Tupi *sai miri*, little monkey.] A small South American monkey of the genus *Saimiris* (Geoffroy) or *Chrysothrix* (Wagler), having a bushy non-prehensile tail: extended to some other small squirrel-like monkeys of the same country, and confused with *saguin* (which see). Also written *samiri, saimari*, and rarely Englished *saimir*. See cut under *squirrel-monkey*.

sain[1] (sān), *v. t.* [Also *sane*; < ME. *sainen, saynen, seinen, seinien, signen*, < AS. *segnian* = OS. *sēgnōn* = MD. *seghenen*, D. *zegenen* = MLG. *segenen, segen* = OHG. *seganōn*, MHG. *segenen*,

sēnen, *seinen*, G. *segnen*, bless, = Icel. Sw. *signa* = Dan. *signe*, make the sign of the cross upon, bless, = OF. *seigner*, *signer* = Pr. *signar*, *segnar*, *senar* = Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare*, make the sign of the cross upon, mark, note, stamp, < L. *signare*, mark, distinguish, sign, ML. make the sign of the cross upon, bless, < *signum*, a sign (> AS. *segen*, a sign, standard, etc.): see *sign*, *n.*, and cf. *sign*, *v.*, a doublet of *sain*[1].] To bless with the sign of the cross; bless so as to protect from evil influence. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Nade he *sayned* hym-self, segge, bot thrye,
Er he watz war in the wod of a won in a mote.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

The truth ye'll tell to me, Tamlane;
A word ye mauna lie;
Gin e'er ye was in haly chapel,
Or *sained* in Christentie?
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 119).

My stepmither put on my claithes,
An' ill, ill, *sained* she me.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

sain²t, sainet. Forms of the past participle of *say*[1], conformed to original strong participles like *lain*.

sainfoin (sān'foin), *n.* [Also *saintfoin*; < F. *sain-foin*, older *sainctfoin*, *saintfoin*, appar. < *saint* (< L. *sanctus*), holy, + *foin* (< L. *fœnum*), hay: see *saint*[1], *fennel*, and *fenugreek*; otherwise (the form *sainfoin* being then orig.) < *sain*, sound, wholesome (< L. *sanus*, sound: see *sane*[1]), + *foin*, hay. In this view Pg. *sanfeno* is adapted from the F.; the word does not appear in Sp. or It.] A perennial herb, *Onobrychis Onobrychis*, native in temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is suitable for pasturage, especially for sheep, and makes a good hay. It prefers light, dry, calcareous soils, and will thrive in places where clover fails. It has been introduced into the United States under the corrupt name *asperset* [F. *esparcet*, G. *esparsette*]. Also *cockshead*, *French grass*, and *hen's-bill*.



1. The inflorescence of sainfoin (*Onobrychis Onobrychis*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the leaves. *a*, the pod with the persistent calyx.

★**saint**[1] (sānt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *saint*, *saynt*, *seint*, *seynt*, *sant*, *sont*, < OF. *saint*, *seint*, *sainct*, m., *sancte*, *sainte*, f., F. *saint*, m., *sainte*, f., = Pr. *sanct*, *sant*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Sp. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Pg. *santo*, *são*, m., *santa*, f., = It. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., holy, sacred, as a noun a saint (= AS. *sanct* = D. *sant* = G. *sankt*, *sanct* = Dan. Sw. *sankt*, saint), < L. *sanctus*, holy, consecrated, LL. as a noun a saint, prop. pp. of *sancire*, render sacred, make holy, akin to *sacer*, holy, sacred: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. Skt. √ *sanj*, adhere, *sakta*, attached, devoted. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sanction*, *sanctify*, *sanctimony*, etc. Cf. *corposant*, *corsaint*.] **I.** *a.* Holy; sacred: only in attributive use, and now only before proper names, as *Saint* John, *Saint* Paul, *Saint* Augustine, or quasi-proper names, as *Saint* Saviour, *Saint* Sophia (Holy Wisdom), *Saint* Cross, *Saint* Sepulcher (in names of churches), where it is usually regarded as a noun appositive, a quasi-title. See II., 3.

And sle me first, for *seynte* charitee.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 863.

It shall here-after be declared how that she was discesed of the *seint* Graal and wher-fore, and how the aventures of the *seynt* Graal were brought to fin.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

II. *n.* **1.** One who has been consecrated or set apart to the service of God: applied in the Old Testament to the Israelites as a people (Ps. cxxxii. 9; compare Num. xvi. 3), and in the New Testament to all members of the Christian churches (2 Cor. i. 1).

Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, unto the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the *saints* which are in all Achaia.
2 Cor. i. 1.

2. One who is pure and upright in heart and life; hence, in Scriptural and Christian usage, one who has been regenerated and sanctified by the Spirit of God; one of the redeemed: applied to them both in their earthly and in their heavenly state; also used of persons of other religions: as, a Buddhist *saint*.

Than thei seyn that tho ben *Seyntes*, be cause that thei slowen hemself of here owne gode wille for love of here Ydole. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 176.

All faithful Christ's people, that believe in him faithfully, are *saints* and holy.
Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 507.

In her was found the blood of prophets, and of *saints*, and of all that were slain upon the earth. Rev. xviii. 24.

3. One who is eminent for consecration, holiness, and piety in life and character; specifically, one who is generally or officially recognized as an example of holiness of life, and to whose name it is customary to prefix *Saint* (abbreviated *St.* or *S.*) as a title. The persons so honored were, in the earlier centuries, the Virgin, the apostles and martyrs, and others commemorated in the diptychs or recognized by public opinion. In later times the process of canonization or beatification became a matter of strict regulation by papal or patriarchal authority in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Saints are classed in calendars by their rank, as apostles, bishops, archbishops, priests, deacons, kings, etc., and also as martyrs, confessors, and virgins. The title of *saint* is also given to angels, as *St.* Michael, *St.* Gabriel, *St.* Raphael. In the phrases given below many diseases will be found named from those saints whose intercession was especially sought for their cure. When *saint* is used before a person's name as a quasi-title (originally an adjective), it is commonly abbreviated *St.*; but such names, and surnames and local names derived from them, are properly alphabeted under the full form *saint*.

We have decided and defined the Blessed Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva, to be a *Saint*, and have inscribed him on the catalogue of the *Saints*.
Bull of Alexander VII. concerning St. Francis de Sales [(1665), quoted in Cath. Dict., p. 114.

Any one writing on ecclesiastical history ought to know that the British and Saxon *saints* were not canonized, but acquired the name of *saint* not directly from Rome, but from the voice of the people of their own neighbourhood.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 319.

4. An angel.

The Lord came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from mount Paran, and he came with ten thousands of *saints*. Deut. xxxiii. 2.

5. One of the blessed dead: distinguished from the angels, who are superhuman beings.

We therefore pray thee, help thy servants. . . . Make them to be numbered with thy *Saints* in glory everlasting.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Holy! holy! holy! all the *saints* adore thee,
Casting down their golden crowns around the glassy sea.
Heber, Holy! holy! holy! Lord God Almighty.

6. An image of a saint.

No silver *saints* by dying misers given
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heaven.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 137.

All Saints' day, a feast of all martyrs and saints, observed as early as the fourth century. In the Greek Church it occurs on the first Sunday after Pentecost; in the Latin Church at first observed on the 13th of May, since Pope Gregory III. on the 1st of November. Also called *All-saints*.—**Christians of St. John.** See *Mandæan*, 1.—**Common of the Saints.** See *common*.—**Communion of saints**, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, both living and dead, mystically united with each other in Christ their head.—**Cross of St. George, of St. James, of St. Julian, of St. Patrick.** See *cross*[1].—**Herb of St. Martin.** See *herb*.—**Intercession of saints.** See *intercession*.—**Invocation of saints.** See *invocation*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin.** See *knight*.—**Latter-day Saints**, the name assumed by the people popularly called Mormons. See *Mormon*[2].

For thus shall my Church be called in the last days; even the Church of Jesus Christ of *Latter Day Saints*.
Mormon Catechism, p. 14.

Lion of St. Mark. See *lion*.—**Nativity of a saint, nativity of St. John Baptist.** See *nativity*.—**Oratory of St. Philip Neri.** See *oratory*.—**Order of St. Andrew, St. George, St. Michael**, etc. See *order*.—**Patron saint**, a saint who is regarded as a protector, a guardian, or a favorer: as, St. Genevieve, the *patron saint* of Paris; St. Cecilia, the *patron saint* of music; St. George is the *patron saint* of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. Denys of France.—**Perseverance of the saints.** See *perseverance*[1].—**Proper of Saints.** See *proper*.—**St. Agatha's disease**, disease of the mammæ.—**St. Agnes's flower**, the snowflake (*Leucoium*).—**St. Aignon's disease**, tinea.—**St. Andrew's cross.** (*a*) See *cross*[1], 1, and *saltier*. (*b*) A North American shrub, *Ascyrum hypericoides*.—**St. Andrew's day.** See *day*[1].—**St. Ann's bark.** Same as *Santa Ana bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**St. Anthony's cross.** See *cross*[1], 1.—**St. Anthony's fire.** (*a*) Epidermic gangrene, as in ergotism. (*b*) Erysipelas.—**St. Anthony's nut**, the pignut or hawknut: so called because St. Anthony was the patron of pigs.—**St. Anthony's rape** or **turnip**, See *turnip*.—**St. Apollonia's disease**, pains in the jaw, accompanied by toothache.—**St. Audrey's necklace**, a string of holy stones or "fairy beads."—**St. Augustine grass**, *Stenotaphrum secundatum*, a common coarse grass of Florida, making a firm sod, green through the year. [Local name.]—**St. Avertin's disease**, epilepsy.—**St. Barbara's cress** or **herb**, the yellow rocket, *Campe Barbarea*.—**St. Barnaby's thistle.** See *thistle*.—**St. Bennet's herb**, the herb-bennet.—**St. Blase's disease**, sore throat; quinsy.—**St. Bruno's lily.** See *Paradisia*.—**St. Cassian beds**, a division of the Triassic series, particularly well developed near St. Cassian in southern Tyrol, and consisting of calcareous marls, extremely rich in fossils: among these are ammonites, orthoceratites, gastropods, lamellibranchs, brachiopods, echinoderms, crinoids, corals, and sponges. The fauna of the Alpine Trias, to which the St. Cassian beds belong, is remarkable as presenting a mixture of Paleozoic and Mesozoic forms.—**St. Catherine's flower**, the *Nigella Damascena*.—**St. Christopher's herb.** Same as *herb-christopher*.—**St. Clair's disease**, ophthalmia.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin*.—**St. Cuthbert's beads, duck.** See *bead*, *duck*[2].—**St. Dabeoc's heath.** See *heath*, 2.—**St. David's day.** See *day*[1].—**Saint Distaff's day.** See *distaff*.—**St. Domingo duck**, *Erismatura* (or *Nomonyx*) *dominica*, a West Indian duck, rarely found in the United States, a near relative of the common ruddy duck.—**St. Domingo falcon.** See *falcon*.—**St. Domingo grebe**, *Podiceps* or *Sylbeocyclus* or *Tachybaptes dominicus*, the least grebe of America, about 9½ inches long, found in the West Indies and other warm parts of America, including the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.—**St. Dymphna's disease**, insanity.—**St. Elmo's fire or light** [*St. Elmo*, patron of navigation], a name given by seamen to the electric-brush discharge sometimes seen on the tips of masts and yard-arms of vessels, especially during thunder-storms. This form of electric discharge occurs also on land, and most frequently on mountain summits, where it glows and hisses in brilliant tongues of white and blue light several inches in length. On Ben Nevis it is most generally seen in winter during storms of dry, hard snow-hail, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and northwesterly wind. Also called *corposant*.—**St. Emilion**, a red wine produced in the department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, and generally classed among clarets, though different in quality and flavor from the wines grown nearer Bordeaux.—**St. Erasmus's disease**, colic.—**St. Estèphe**, a red wine produced north of the Garonne, in the department of Gironde, and belonging to the same class of wines as St. Emilion. It is generally exported from Bordeaux, and is considered a claret.—**St. Francis's fire†.** See *fire*.—**St. George**, a cross of St. George—that is, an upright red cross on a white field: as, "a *St. George* cantoned with the Jack," *C. Boutell*.—**St. Georges.** (*a*) A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the immediate neighborhood of wines of the highest quality, but not ranking above the second grade. (*b*) A Bordeaux wine, especially red, of medium quality. (*c*) A red wine grown near Poitiers.—**St. George's day, fish, mushroom.** See *day*[1], *fish*[1], etc.—**St. George's ensign**, the distinguishing flag of ships of the British navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—**St. Germain tea.** See *tea*.—**St. Giles's disease**, cancer.—**St. Gilles**, a white wine produced at St. Gilles, in the department of Gard. It is one of the best of the wines of southern France.—**St. Gothard's disease**, a disease due to the intestinal worm *Ankylostomum duodenale*.—**St. Helena blackwood** or **ebony**, a tree, *Trochetia Melanoxylon*, of the *Sterculiaceæ*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. Its dark, heavy wood was still at a recent date collected and turned into ornaments.—**St. Helen's beds.** See *Osborne series*, under *series*.—**St. Hubert's disease**, hydrophobia.—**St. Ignatius' beans.** See *bean*[1].—**St. James lily.** Same as *jacobæa-lily*.—**St. James's flower.** See *Lotus*, 2.—**St. James's shell.** See *pilgrim's shell* (*a*), under *pilgrim*.—**St.-James's-wort.** Same as *ragwort*.—**St. Job's disease**, syphilis.—**St. John's bread.** (*a*) The carob-bean: used medicinally as an expectorant and demulcent. See *Ceratonia*. (*b*) The ergot of rye (*Claviceps purpurea*). See *ergot*[1].—**St. John's evil**, epilepsy.—**St. John's falcon.** See *falcon*.—**St. John's hawk** or **buzzard**, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sanctijohannis*, originally described as *Falco sanctijohannis*, from St. John's in Newfoundland.—**St. Johnstone's tippet.** See *tippet*.—**St.-John's-wort.** See *Hypericum*.—**St. Julien.** (*a*) A red Bordeaux wine produced in the Médoc region, and properly in the small district of St. Julien de Reignac. The name has become known in the United States, and is commonly understood to denote claret of a medium grade without especial reference to the place of production. (*b*) A red wine produced in the neighborhood of the Rhone, not often exported.—**St. Julien plum.** See *plum*[1].—**St. Lawrence's tears†.** See *tear*[2].—**St. Lazarus disease.** (*a*) Leprosy. (*b*) Tinea. (*c*) Measles of the hog. See *Trichina*, *trichinosis*.—**St. Louis limestone**, a division of the Lower Carboniferous limestone, well developed in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri: maximum thickness 250 feet.—**St. Lucas cactus-wren**, *Campylorhynchus affinis*, closely related to *C. brunneicapillus*.—**St. Lucas gecko, robin, thrasher.** See *gecko*, etc.—**St. Lucia bark.** See *bark*[2].—**St. Luke's summer**, a period of fine pleasant weather about October 18th.—**St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness.—**St. Martin's flower**, an ornamental plant of the *Amaryllidaceæ*, *Alstrœmeria Ligtu*.—**St. Martin's herb.** See *herb of St. Martin*, under *herb*.—**St. Martin's Lent.** See *Lent*[1].—**St. Martin's little summer**, a period beginning about the 11th of November, popularly considered in the Mediterranean to mark a period of warm, quiet weather.—**St. Martin's rings.** See *ring*[1].—**St. Mary's trout.** See *trout*.—**St. Mathurin's disease.** (*a*) Epilepsy. (*b*) Insanity.—**St. Michael's bannock**, an oatmeal cake made especially for Michaelmas time. [Prov. Eng.]—**St. Michael's orange.** See *orange*[1].—**St. Nicholas's clerk†.** See *clerk*.—**St. Nicholas's day.** See *day*[1].—**St. Patrick's cabbage, day, Purgatory.** See *cabbage*[1], *day*[1], etc.—**St. Peter's chair.** See *chair*.—**St. Peter's corn**, a species of wheat, *Triticum monococcum*. See *wheat*.—**St. Peter's finger.** (*a*) A belemnite, or some similar fossil cephalopod. These are among many prefiactions which, like some prehistoric artificial implements, have been generally regarded superstitiously by the ignorant, and sometimes worshiped. See *ammonite*, *ram's-horn*, *thunder-stone*, and cut under *belemnite*. Compare *salagrama*. (*b*) The garfish, *Belone belone* or *B. vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]—**St. Peter's fish**, the dory. See *dory*[1], 1.—**St. Peter's sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**St.-Peter's-wort.** (*a*) In old herbals, same as *herb-peter*. (*b*) In later books, the European *Hypericum quadrangulum*. (*c*) Perhaps transferred from the last, the American genus *Ascyrum*, especially *A. stans*. (*d*) The snowberry, *Symphoricarpos*.—**St. Peter's wreath.** Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*[4]).—**St. Pierre.** (*a*) A claret of the second grade. (*b*) A white wine produced in the department of Gironde, in the neighborhood of St. Emilion.—**St. Pierre group**, a thick mass of shales, marls, and clays covering a very extensive area in the upper Missouri region. It belongs to the Cretaceous system, is rich in fossils, especially cephalopods, and lies between the

Fox Hills and Niobrara groups. Properly called *Fort Pierre* and sometimes *Pierre group.*—**St. Roch's disease,** the bubo plague.—**Saint's day,** a day set apart by ecclesiastical authority for the commemoration of a particular saint.—**St. Swithin's day.** See *day*[1].—**St. Thomas's balsam,** balsam of Tolu. See *balsam.*—**St. Thomas tree,** a name of *Bauhinia tomentosa* and *B. variegata* of the East Indies, etc. Their yellow petals are variegated with red fancifully attributed to the blood of St. Thomas.—**St. Valentine's day.** See *valentine.*—**St. Victor's balsam,** a name given to compound tincture of benzoin.—**St. Vitus's dance,** chorea.—**St. Zachary's disease,** dumbness.—**Sunday of St. Thomas,** or **the Touching of St. Thomas.** Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*[2]).—**The O's of St. Bridget.** See *O*[2].—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses.** See *braid*[1].—**To tie with St. Mary's knot†.** See *knot*[1].

saint[1] (sānt), *v.* [< ME. **sainten* (see *sainted*), < OF. *saintir;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To number or enroll among saints officially; canonize.

Thou shalt be *sainted,* woman, and thy tomb
Cut out in crystal, pure and good as thou art.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The Picture sett in Front would Martyr him and *Saint* him to befoole the people. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, Pref.

2. To salute as a saint. [Rare.]

However Pharisee-like they otherwise *saint* him, and call him an Holy Father, sure it is, they reject his counsel. *Penn,* No Cross, No Crown, ii.

They shout, "Behold a saint!"
And lower voices *saint* me from above.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* To act piously or with a show of piety; play the saint: sometimes with an indefinite *it.*

Think women still to strive with men,
To sin and never for to *saint.*
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 342.

saint[2]† (sānt), *n.* An old game: same as *cent,* 4.

My Saints turn'd deuill. No, wee'l none of *Saint;*
You are best at New-cut wife; you'l play at that.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 122).

saintdom (sānt'dum), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-dom.*] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being sainted or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
Of *saintdom.* *Tennyson,* St. Simeon Stylites.

sainted (sān'ted), *p. a.* [< ME. **sainted, i-sonted;* pp. of *saint*[1], *v.*] 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—2. Holy; pious.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 109.

3. Sacred.

Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats.
Milton, Comus, l. 11.

4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as a euphemism for *dead.*

He is the very picture of his *sainted* mother.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, viii.

saintess (sān'tes), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ess.*] A female saint.

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of such dames' refuses.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 98. (*Latham.*)

saintfoin (sānt'foin), *n.* See *sainfoin.*

sainthood (sānt'hůd), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-hood.*] The character, condition, rank, or dignity of a saint.

Theodore had none of that contemptible apathy which almost lifted our James the Second to the superior honour of monkish *sainthood.* *Walpole.* (*Latham.*)

saintish (sān'tish), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat saintly; affected with piety: used ironically.

They be no diuels (I trow) which seme so *saintish.*
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 82.

I give you check and mate to your white king,
Simplicity itself, your *saintish* king there.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

saintism (sān'tizm), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ism.*] Sanctimonious character or profession; assumption of holiness. [Contemptuous and rare.]

John Pointer . . . became . . . acquainted with Oliver Cromwel; who, when Protector, gave him a Canonry Ch. in Oxon, as a reward for the pains he took in converting him to godliness, i. e. to canting Puritanism and *Saintism.*
A. Wood, Fasti Oxon., I. 209.

saintlike (sānt'līk), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *like.*] 1. Resembling a saint; saintly: as, a *saintlike* prince.—2. Suiting a saint; befitting a saint.

Glossed over only with a *saint-like* show, . . .
Still thou art bound to vice.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 167.

saintlily (sānt'li-li), *adv.* In a saintly manner. *Poe,* Rationale of Verse.

saintliness (sānt'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being saintly. =**Syn.** *Piety, Sanctity,* etc. See *religion.*

saintly (sānt'li), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a saint; befitting a holy person; saintlike.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure.
Milton, P. R., iii. 93.

With eyes astray, she told mechanic beads
Before some shrine of *saintly* womanhood.
Lowell, Cathedral.

saintologist (sān-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-olog-y* + *-ist.*] One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints; a hagiologist. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Saints' bell. See *bell*[1].

Whene'er the old exchange of profit rings
Her silver *saint's-bell* of uncertain gains.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

saint-seeming (sānt'sē″ming), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saint-seeming* and Bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.
Ep. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 43. (*Latham.*)

Those are the *Saint-seeming* Worthies of Virginia, that haue notwithstanding all this meate, drinke, and wages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 199.

saintship (sānt'ship), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ship.*] The character or qualities of a saint; the position of a saint; as a sort of title, saint.

Saint Frip, Saint Trip, Saint Fill, Saint Fillie;
Neither those other *saint-ships* will I
Here goe about for to recite. *Herrick,* The Temple.

Might shake the *saintship* of an anchorite.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 11.

Saint-Simonian (sānt-sī-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or believing in the principles of Saint-Simon or Saint-Simonism.

The leaders of the *Saint-Simonian* religion.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 71.

II. *n.* A follower of Saint-Simon; a believer in the principles of Saint-Simonism.

Saint-Simonianism (sānt-sī-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Saint-Simonian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Saint-Simonism.*

Saint-Simonism (sānt-sī'mon-izm), *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The socialistic system founded by Claude Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon (1760–1825), and developed by his disciples. According to this system the state should become possessed of all property; the distribution of the products of the common labor of the community should not, however, be an equal one, but each person should be rewarded according to the services he has rendered the state, the active and able receiving a larger share than the slow and dull; and inheritance should be abolished, as otherwise men would be rewarded according to the merits of their parents and not according to their own. The Saint-Simonian scheme does not contemplate an equal but an unequal division of the produce; it does not propose that all should be occupied alike, but differently, according to their vocation and capacity; the function of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the choice of the directing authority, and the remuneration being by salary proportioned to the importance in the eyes of that authority of the function itself and the merits of the person who fulfils it.

Saint-Simonist (sānt-sī'mon-ist), *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-ist.*] A follower of Saint-Simon; a Saint-Simonian.

He was reproached on all sides as a demagogue, a *Saint-Simonist.* *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 434.

sair[1] (sār), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *sore*[1].

sair[2] (sār), *v. t.* [Also North. dial. *sarra,* serve, fit, a reduced form (with the common loss of final *v* after a vowel or, as here, a semi-vowel) of *serve*[1]. Cf. E. dial. *sarrant,* a servant.] To serve; fit; be large enough for; satisfy, as with food. [Scotch.]

sairing (sār'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sair*[2], *v.*] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough for any one: as, he has got his *sairing.* [Scotch.]

You couldna look your *sairin* at her face,
So meek it was, so sweet, so fu' o' grace.
Ross, Helenore, p. 16.

sairly (sār'li), *adv.* A Scotch form of *sorely.*

saiset, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize.*

Saisnet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *Saisne,* a Saxon: see *Saxon.*] A Saxon.

That tyme the *Saisnes* made euell waich, for thei were nothynge war till these were euein a-monge hem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 231.

saith[1] (seth). Third person singular present indicative of *say*[1].

saith[2] (sāth), *n.* [Also *saithe, seth;* Sc., < ON. *seithr,* Icel. *seith, seithi,* fry of codfish: cf. Gael. *savidhean,* the coalfish.] The coalfish.

He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines with which they might fish for young *saithe* or lythe over the side of the yacht. *W. Black,* Princess of Thule, xxvii.

Saitic (sā-it'ik), *a.* [< L. *Saïticus,* < Gr. Σαϊτικός, Saitic, < Σαΐτης, L. *Saïtes,* of Sais, < Σάϊς, L. *Saïs,* Sais.] Of or pertaining to Sais, a sacred city of ancient Egypt: as, the *Saitic* Isis.

Saiva (sī'vä), *n.* [Hind., < *Siva,* q. v.] A votary of Siva.

Saivism (sī'vizm), *n.* Same as *Sivism.*

saiyid, *n.* See *sayid.*

saj (saj), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Terminalia tomentosa,* affording a hard, finely variegated wood, used for many purposes, but of doubtful durability. Its bark is used for tanning and for dyeing black.

sajene, *n.* See *sagene*[1].

sajou (sa-jö'), *n.* [F., < Tupi *sai uassu,* large monkey.] A South American monkey, or sai, one of several kinds also called *sapajou.* See *sapajou* and *saguin.*

sakt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*[1].

saka (sä'kä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of the purple-heart tree, a species of *Copaiva.* See *Copaiva.*

Saka era. See *Çāka era,* under *era.*

sake[1] (sāk), *n.* [< ME. *sake, sak, sac,* dispute, contention, lawsuit, cause, purpose, guilt, sake, < AS. *sacu,* strife, distress, persecution, fault, a lawsuit, jurisdiction in litigious suits (see *sac*[1]), guilt, crime, = OS. *saka,* strife, crime, lawsuit, cause, thing, = MD. *saecke,* D. *zaak,* matter, case, cause, business, affair, = MLG. LG. *sake* = OHG. *sacha, sahha,* MHG. *sache,* strife, contention, lawsuit, case, cause, thing, G. *sache,* case, affair, thing, = Icel. *sök* (gen. *sakar*), a lawsuit, plaint, charge, offense charged, guilt, cause, sake, = Sw. *sak* = Dan. *sag,* case, cause, matter, thing; cf. Goth. *sakjō,* strife; orig. strife, contention, esp. at law; from the verb represented by AS. *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), strive, contend at law, bring a charge against, accuse (also in comp. *ætsacan,* deny, disown, *forsacan,* deny, forsake, *onsacan,* strive against, resist, deny, etc.), = Goth. *sakan* (pret. *sók*), contend, blame, rebuke; perhaps akin to L. *sancire,* render sacred, forbid, etc. (see *sanction*), Skt. *sanj, sajj,* adhere. From the same Teut. root are ult. *seek* and *sac*[1], *soc, socage, saught, settle*[2]; cf. also *forsake* and *ransack.*] 1†. Strife; contention; dispute.

That he with Romleode summe *sake* arerde.
Layamon, l. 26290.

Cheste and *sake.* *Owl and Nightingale,* l. 1160.

2†. Fault; guilt.

& o thatt an [on that one] he leȝȝde thær
All theȝȝre *sake* & sinne. *Ormulum,* l. 1335.

This bischop bad him haf god hop,
And asked him yef he walde tac
Riht penanz for his sinful *sac.*
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 139.

If my gaynlych God such gref to me wolde,
Fof [for?] desert of sum *sake* that I slayne were,
At alle peryles, quoth the prophete, I aproche hit no nerre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 84.

With-outen any *sake* of felonye,
As a schep to the slaȝtther lad watȝ he.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 799.

3. Purpose; purpose of obtaining or achieving: as, to labor for the *sake* of subsistence.

Ther-fore for sothe gret sorwe sche made,
& swore for that *sake* to suffur alle peynes,
To be honget on heiȝ or with horse to-drawe,
Sche wold neuer be wedded to no wiȝh of grece.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2019.

Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake,* nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake.* *Milton,* P. R., iii. 45.

4. Cause; account; reason; interest; regard to any person or thing: as, without *sake:* now always preceded by *for,* with a possessive: as, *for my sake; for heaven's sake.* When the possessive is plural, the noun is often made plural also: as, "for your fair *sakes*" (*Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2. 765); "for both our *sakes*" (*Shak.,* T. of the S., v. 2. 15). The final *s* of the possessive is often merged with the initial *s* of *sake,* and thus disappears: as, "for heaven *sake*" (*Shak.,* K. John, iv. 1. 78); "for fashion *sake*" (*Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 2. 271); etc. Compare "for conscience *sake,*" etc.

And faytour *for thy sake,*
Thei sall be putte to pyne.
York Plays, p. 80.

I will not again curse the ground any more *for man's sake.* Gen. viii. 21.

Our hope is that the God of Peace shall . . . enable us quietly and even gladly to suffer all things, *for that work sake* which we covet to perform.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i.

For old sake's sake, for the sake of old times; for auld langsyne. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Yet *for old sake's sake* she is still, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world.
Kingsley, Water-Babies.

sake[2] (sak'e), *n.* [Jap.] 1. A Japanese fermented liquor made from rice. It contains from 11 to 17 per cent. of alcohol, and is heated before being drunk.

Of *saké* there are many varieties, from the best quality down to shiro-zaké, or "white *saké*," and the turbid sort, drunk only in the poorer districts, known as nigori-zaké; there is also a sweet sort, called mirin.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 574.

2. The generic name in Japan for all kinds of spirituous liquors, whether made from grain or grapes, fermented or distilled.

sake[3] (sā′ke), *n.* Same as *saki*.

sakeen, *n.* [Native name (?).] A kind of ibex found in the Himalayas.

saker[1] (sā′kėr), *n.* [Also written *sacre*, formerly also *sakre;* < OF. (and F.) *sacre* = Sp. Pg. *sacre* = It. *sagro*, formerly also *sacro, saccaro* (G. *saker-falk*), < ML. *sacer* (also *falco sacer*, OF. *faucon sacre*), a kind of falcon; either < Ar. *saqr*, a falcon, or < L. *sacer*, sacred (cf. Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, < *ἱερός*, sacred: see *Hierax* and *gerfalcon*). Hence *sakeret.*] A kind of hawk used in falconry, especially the female, which is larger than the male, the latter being called a *sakeret* or *sacret*. It is a true falcon of Asia and Europe, *Falco sacer*. A related falcon of western North America, *Falco polyagrus* or *F. mexicanus*, is known as the *American saker*.

Let these proud *sakers* and gerfalcons fly;
Do not thou move a wing.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

saker[2] (sā′kėr), *n.* [Also *sacker, sayker;* a particular usé of *saker*[1]. Cf. *falcon*, 4, *falconet*, 3, *musket*[2], etc., guns similarly named from birds.] A small piece of artillery, smaller than the demiculverin, formerly much employed in sieges.

They set vp a mantellet, vnder the which they put three or foure pieces, as *sacres*, where with they shot against the posterns. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 79.

I reckoned about eight and twenty great pieces [of ordnance], besides those of the lesser sort, as *Sakers*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

saker[3]†, *v.* See *sacre*[1].

sakeret (sā′kėr-et), *n.* [Also *sacret;* < OF. *sacret*, dim. of *sacre*, a saker: see *saker*[1].] The male of the saker.

sakeryng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sacring*.

saki (sā′ki), *n.* [= F. *saki;* < Tupi *sahy, sai.*] A South American monkey of the subfamily *Pitheciinæ*, especially of the genus *Pithecia*, of which there are several species; one of the fox-tailed monkeys, with a bushy non-prehensile tail. *P. monachus* is the monk-saki; *P. satanas* is the black saki, or couxio; *P. leucocephalus* is the white-headed saki; *P. chiropotes* is sometimes called the "hand-drinking" saki, from some story which attached to this species, though all these monkeys drink in the same way. See cut under *Pithecia*. Also *sake*.

sakieh (sak′i-e), *n.* [Also *sakiah, sakia;* < Ar. *saqieh*, a water-wheel; cf. *seqiya*, an irrigating brook, *siqqâya*, an aqueduct, < *isqi*, water, irrigate.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for purposes of irrigation. It consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes, a second vertical wheel on the same axis with cogs, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel, being turned by oxen or other draft-animals, puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels over the neighboring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel when the level of the water is very low, they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

sakles†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sackless*.

saksaul (sak′sâl), *n.* [Also *saksau, saksaw, saxaul;* of E. Ind. origin.] An arborescent shrub, *Haloxylon Ammodendron* of the *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is a typical growth of the sand-deserts of Asia, furnishes a valuable fuel, and is planted to stay shifting sands.

Sakta (sak′tä), *n.* [Hind. *sākta*, < Skt. *çākta*, concerned with (Siva's) *çakti*, or 'power' or 'energy' in female personification.] A member of one of the great divisions of Hindu sectaries, comprising the worshipers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantras. The Saktas are divided into two branches, the followers respectively of the right-hand and left-hand rituals. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

sakun (sä′kön), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small rounded astringent gall formed on some species of *Tamarix*, used in medicine and dyeing. Also *sakur*.

sal[1] (sal), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1].] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.

Grynde summe of these thingis forseid, which that ȝe wil, as strongly as ȝe can in a morter, with the 10 part of him of *sal* comen preparate to the medicyne of men.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sal absinthii. Same as *salt of wormwood* (which see, under *salt*[1]). **—Sal aeratus.** See *saleratus*. **—Sal alembroth,** a compound of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chlorid. Also called *salt of wisdom*. **—Sal ammoniac.** See *ammoniac*. **—Sal de duobus,** or **sal duplicatus,** an old chemical name applied to potassium sulphate. **—Sal diureticus,** an old name for potassium acetate. **—Sal enixum,** an old name for potassium bisulphate. **—Sal gemmæ,** a native sodium chlorid, or rock-salt. **—Sal mirabile,** sodium sulphate; Glauber's salt. **—Sal peter**†, a Middle English form of *saltpeter*. **—Sal prunella.** See *prunella*[3]. **—Sal Seignette,** Rochelle salt. **—Sal tartre,** salt of tartar. **—Sal volatile,** ammonium carbonate. The name is also applied to a spirituous solution of ammonium carbonate flavored with aromatics.

sal[2] (säl), *n.* [Also *saul;* < Hind. *sāl*, Skt. *çāla.*] A large gregarious tree, *Shorea robusta*, family *Dipterocarpaceæ*, of northern India. It affords the most extensively used timber of that region, ranking in quality next to teak. The wood is of a dark-brown color, hard, rather coarse-grained, and very durable. It is employed for building houses, bridges, and boats, for making carts and gun-carriages, for railroad-ties, etc. It yields, by tapping, a kind of resin (see *sal-dammar*), and its leaves are the food of the Tussa silkworm.

salaam, salam (sa-läm′), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *salām*, < Ar. *salām*, saluting, wishing health or peace, a salutation, peace (*salm*, saluting), = Aram. *shelām* = Heb. *shalôm*, peace.] A ceremonious salutation of the Orientals. In India the personal salaam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bowing the head with the body downward, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

He [the King] . . . presenteth himselfe to the people to receiue their *Salames* or good morrow.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 546.

A trace of pity in the silent *salaam* with which the grim durwan salutes you.
J. W. Palmer, The Old and the New, p. 328.

Salaam convulsion, a bilateral clonic spasm of muscles supplied by the spinal accessory nerve, confined almost wholly to children between the periods of dentition and puberty. The disease is paroxysmal, of varying duration and number of attacks; with each attack the head is bowed forward and then relaxed. Also called *nodding spasm, spasmus nutans*, and *eclampsia nutans*. **—To send salaam,** to send one's compliments. [Colloq.]

salaam, salam (sa-läm′), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *salaam, n.*] To perform the salaam; salute with a salaam; greet.

This was the place where the multitude assembled every morning to *salam* the Padishah.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 165.

salability, saleability (sā-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *salable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Salableness.

What can he do but spread himself into breadth and length, into superficiality and *saleability?*
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 139. (*Davies.*)

salable, saleable (sā′la-bl), *a.* [< *sale*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being sold; purchasable; hence, finding a ready market; in demand.

Woeful is that judgment which comes from him who hath venalem animam, a *saleable* soul.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 549.

Any *saleable* commodity . . . removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

salableness, saleableness (sā′la-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being salable; salability.

salably, saleably (sā′la-bli), *adv.* In a salable manner; so as to be salable.

salacious (sā-lā′shus), *a.* [< L. *salax* (*-ac-*), disposed to leap, lustful, < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient.*] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old
Outbids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

salaciously (sā-lā′shus-li), *adv.* In a salacious manner; lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

salaciousness (sā-lā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being salacious; lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

salacity (sā-las′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salacité* = It. *salacità*, < L. *salacita(t-)s*, lust, < *salax* (*-ac-*), disposed to leap, lustful: see *salacious.*] Salaciousness.

salad[1] (sal′ad), *n.* [Formerly also *sallad, sallet;* < ME. *salade* (= D. *salade* = MHG. *salāt*, G. *salat* = Dan. *salat* = Sw. *salat, salad*), < OF. (and F.) *salade*, < OIt. *salata* = Pg. *salada*, a salad (cf. Sp. *ensalada* = It. *insalata*, a salad); lit. 'salted,' < ML. *salata*, fem. of *salatus* (> Sp. Pg. *salado* = It. *salato*), salted, pickled (cf. It. *salato*, salt meat), pp. of *salare*, salt, < L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1].] 1. Raw herbs, such as lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, land- and water-cresses, celery, or young onions, cut up and variously dressed, as with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, etc.

Beware of *saladis*, grene metis, & of frutes rawe,
For they make many a man haue a feble mawe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

They haue also a *Sallet* of hearbes and a Sawcer of Vineger set on the Table. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

I often gathered wholesome herbs, which I boiled, or eat as *salads* with my bread. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

2. Herbs for use as salad: colloquially restricted in the United States to lettuce.

After that they yede aboute gaderinge
Pleasaunt *salades*, which they made hem eate.
Flower and Leaf, l. 412.

3. A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with various condiments: as, chicken *salad;* lobster *salad.* **—Salad days,** days of youthful inexperience.

My *salad days*,
When I was green in judgement.
Shak., A. and C., I. 5. 73.

salad[2]†, *n.* See *sallet*[2].

salad-burnet (sal′ad-bėr″net), *n.* The common European burnet, *Sanguisorba Sanguisorba*. It is used as a salad, and serves also as a sheep-fodder. See *burnet*[2], 2.

salade[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*[1].

salade[2]†, *n.* See *sallet*[2].

salad-fork (sal′ad-fôrk), *n.* A fork used in mixing salads. See *salad-spoon*.

salading†, *n.* [Formerly also *sallading;* < *salad*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Herbs for salads; also, the making of salads.

The Dutch have instructed the Natives [Tonquinese] in the art of Gardening: by which means they have abundance of Herbage for *Sallading;* which among other things is a great refreshment to the Dutch Sea-men when they arrive here. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 12.

Their *sallading* was never far to seek,
The poignant water-grass, or savoury leek.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 493.

salad-oil (sal′ad-oil), *n.* Olive-oil, used in dressing salads and for other culinary purposes.

salad-plate (sal′ad-plāt), *n.* A small plate intended for salad; especially, such a plate of an unusual shape, intended for use with the large dinner-plate for meat or game, and designed not to take up much room on the table.

salad-rocket (sal′ad-rok″et), *n.* The garden-rocket, *Eruca sativa*.

salad-spoon (sal′ad-spön), *n.* A large spoon with a long handle, made of some material, as wood, not affected by vinegar, oil, etc., used for stirring and mixing salads. It is common to fix a spoon and fork together by means of a rivet, somewhat like a pair of scissors.

salagane (sal′a-gān), *n.* Same as *salangane*.

salagrama (sä-lä-grä′mä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *salgram;* Hind. *sālagrāma, sāligrām*, < Skt. *çālagrāma*, name of a village where the stones are found.] A sort of stone sacred to Vishnu, and employed by the Brahmans in propitiatory rites. It is a fossil cephalopod, as an ammonite, a belemnite, etc. Such a stone, when found, is preserved as a precious talisman. It appears, however, that a great variety of petrifactions receive the general name *salagrama*.

Belemnites and Orthoceratites mineralized by the same material as the ammonites (iron clay and pyrites). Their abundance in the beds of mountain torrents, especially the Gundak, had been long known, as they form an indispensable article in the sacra of the Hindu Thakoordwaree, under the name of *Salagrama*.
Dr. Gerard, Asiat. Soc. of Calcutta, Oct., 1830.

salal (sal′al), *n.* [Chinook jargon.] An evergreen shrub, *Gaultheria Shallon*, about 1½ feet high, growing in Oregon and California.

salal-berry (sal′al-ber″i), *n.* The berry-like fruit of the salal, dark in color and sweet.

salamander (sal′a-man-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *salamandre*, < OF. *salamandre, salemandre, salmendre*, F. *salamandre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salamandra* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salamander*, < L. *salamandra*, < Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard supposed to be an extinguisher of fire; of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.] 1. A kind of lizard or other reptile formerly supposed to live in or be able to endure fire.

The more hit [gold] is ine uere [fire], the more hit is clene and clyer and tretable, ase the *salamandre* thet leueth ine the uere. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

The cameleon liveth by the ayre, and the *salamander* by the fire. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

Gratiana false?
The snow shall turn a *salamander* first,
And dwell in fire. *Shirley*, The Wedding, i. 4.

2. An imaginary or immaterial being of human form living in fire; an elemental of the fire; that one of the four classes of nature-spirits which corresponds to the element fire, the others being called *sylphs, undines*, and *gnomes*.

The sprites of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a *Salamander's* name.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 60.

3. In *zoöl.*, a urodele batrachian, or tailed amphibian; a newt or an eft; a triton; especially, a terrestrial batrachian of this kind, not having the tail compressed like a fin, as distinguished from one of the aquatic kinds especially called *newts* or *tritons;* specifically, a

member of the restricted family *Salamandridæ*. (See *Salamandra*.) It is a name of loose and comprehensive use. The two kinds of salamanders above noted are sometimes distinguished as *land-* and *water-salamanders*. All are harmless, timid creatures, with four legs and a tail, resembling lizards, but naked instead of scaly,



Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon erythronotus*).

and otherwise quite different from any lacertilians. The species are very numerous, representing many genera and several families of *Urodela*, and are found in most parts of the northern hemisphere, in brooks and ponds, and moist places on land. They are mostly small, a few inches long, but some, as the menopome, menobranch, hellbender, mudpuppy, etc., of America, attain a length of a foot or more, and the giant salamander of Japan, *Megalobatrachus giganteus*, is some 3 feet long. See also cuts under *axolotl*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *newt*, and *Salamandra*.

4. In *her.*, the representation of a four-legged creature with a long tail, surrounded by flames of fire. It is a modern bearing, and the flames are usually drawn in a realistic way.—**5.** The pocket-gopher of the South Atlantic and Mexican Gulf States, *Geomys tuza* or *G. pinetis*, a rodent mammal. [Local, U. S.]—**6.** Same as *bear*[2], 7. [Rarely used.]—**7.** Anything used in connection with the fire, or useful only when very hot, as a culinary vessel, a poker, an iron used red-hot to ignite gunpowder, and the like. [Colloq. or prov.]—**8.** A fire-proof safe. [Colloq.]

Salamandra (sal-ạ-man′drạ), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti), < L. *salamandra* = Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander: see *salamander*.] An old genus of urodele batrachians, formerly used with great



Spotted Salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*).

latitude, now made type of a special family, *Salamandridæ*, and restricted to such species as *S. maculosa*, the common spotted salamander of central and southern Europe.

Salamandridæ (sal-a-man′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idæ*.] A family of urodele batrachians, typified by the genus *Salamandra;* the salamanders proper. They have palatine teeth in two longitudinal series diverging behind, inserted on the inner margin of two palatine processes which are much prolonged posteriorly, the parasphenoid toothless, the vertebræ opisthocœlian, and no postfronto-squamosal arch or ligament. None are American.

Salamandridea (sal″ạ-man-drid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idea*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having no branchiæ or branchial clefts in the adult, the vertebræ usually opisthocœlous, the carpus and tarsus more or less ossified, and eyelids present: a group contrasted with *Proteidea*.

salamandriform (sal-ạ-man′dri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a salamander; having the characters of such urodele batrachians as salamanders.

The Labyrinthodonta were colossal animals of a *Salamandriform* type. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 194.

Salamandrina (sal″ạ-man-drī′nạ), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1826), < *Salamandra* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of salamanders, containing such species as *S. perspicillata* of southern Europe.

Salamandrinæ (sal″ạ-man-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-inæ*.] A suborder or superfamily of urodele batrachians, represented by such families as *Salamandridæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, ★and *Amblystomidæ*.

salamandrine (sal-ạ-man′drin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling the imaginary salamander in being able to resist fire, or capable of living in fire.

We laid it [a coquette's heart] into a pan of burning coals, when we observed in it a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame, without being consumed, or so much as singed. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 281.

2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Salamandridæ* or *Salamandrinæ;* resembling or related to *Salamandra;* salamandriform or salamandroid.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, a salamander.

salamandroid (sal-ạ-man′droid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, resembling a salamander, in a broad sense; salamandriform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Salamandrinæ*, or some similar urodele.

Salamandroides (sal″ạ-man-droi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Jäger, 1828), < *Salamandra* + *-oides*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, based on a species originally called *Labyrinthodon salamandroides*.

salamba (sa-lam′bạ), *n.* [Tagalog *salambao*.] A kind of fishing-apparatus used near Manila, and common in the East, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which is drawn toward the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise; only a small part of the net thus remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net.

Salamis (sal′ạ-mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Salamis*, < Gr. *Σαλαμίς*, the island of Salamis.] **1.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1833. —**2.** A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects.

salamstone (sa-lam′stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *salamstein*, a name given by Werner; as *salaam*, *salam*, + *stone*.] A variety of sapphire from Ceylon, generally of pale-reddish and bluish colors.

salangane (sal′ang-gān), *n.* [< F. *salangane*, < *salamga*, name in Luzon, > NL. *Salangana* (Streubel, 1848).] A swift of the genus *Collocalia*, one of the birds which construct edible nests, as *C. esculenta*. Also *salagane*. See cut under *Collocalia*.

Salangidæ (sạ-lan′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salanx* (*-ang-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salanx*. The body is elongated and compressed, naked or with deciduous scales; the head is elongate, much depressed, and produced into a flat snout; the mouth is deeply cleft, with conical teeth on the jaws and palate; the dorsal fin is far behind the ventrals, but in advance of the anal; a small adipose fin is developed; the alimentary canal is straight and without pyloric appendages. Four species are known. *Salanx sinensis* occurs along the coast of China, and is regarded as a delicacy. To the foreign residents it is known as *whitebait*. *S. microdon* is the ice-fish of Japan.

Salangina (sal-an-jī′nạ), *n. pl.* The *Salangidæ* as a group of *Salmonidæ*. *Günther*.

Salanx (sā′langks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of salmonoid fishes, typical of the family *Salangidæ* (which see).

salaried (sal′ạ-rid), *a.* [< *salary*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In receipt of a fixed salary or stipulated pay, as distinguished from *honorary*, or without pay, or remunerated by fees only; having a fixed or stipulated salary: as, a *salaried* inspector; a *salaried* office; a *salaried* post.

He knew he was no poet, yet he would string wretched rhymes, even when not *salaried* for them. *I. D'Israeli*, Quar. of Authors, p. 107.

I have had two professors of Arabic and Mohammedan religion and law as my regular *salaried* tutors. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. viii.

salary[1] (sal′ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *salaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *sallery;* < ME. *salary*, *salarye*, < OF. *salarie*, *salaire*, *salayre*, *sollaire*, F. *salaire* = Pr. *salari*, *selari* = Sp. Pg. It. *salario*, < L. *salarium*, a stipend, salary, pension, orig. (sc. *argentum*, money) 'salt-money,' money given to soldiers for salt, neut. of *salarius*, belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*[1] and *salt*[1]. Cf. *seller*[3], *cellar* in *salt-cellar*.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. See *wages*.

And my seruauntz some tyme her *salarye* is bihynde,
Reuthe is to here the rekenynge whan we shal rede acomptes;
So with wikked wille and wraththe my werkmen I paye. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 433.

O, this is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 79.

Never a more popular pastor than Mr. Wall the uncle, yet never a more painful duty than that of collecting, in that region, the pastor's *salary*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 24.

Salary grab. See *grab*[1].=Syn. *Salary*, *Stipend*, *Wages*, *Pay*, *Hire*, *Allowance*. An *allowance* is gratuitous or discretionary, and may be of any sort: as, an *allowance* of a pitcher of wine daily to Chaucer; the rest are given from time to time in return for regular work of some kind, and are presumably in the form of money. Of these latter *pay* is the most generic; it is especially used of the soldier. *Wages* and *hire* are for the more menial, manual, or mechanical forms of work, and commonly imply employment for short periods, as a day or a week; *salary* and *stipend* are for the more mental forms, and imply greater permanence of employment and payment at longer intervals: the *wages* of a servant or a laborer; the *salary* of a postmaster or a teacher. *Hire* is Biblical and old-fashioned. *Stipend* is used chiefly as a technical term of the English and Scotch churches. See *wages*.

salary[1] (sal′ạ-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salaried*, ppr. *salarying*. [< *salary*[1], *n.*] To pay a salary to, or connect a salary with: chiefly used in the past participle. See *salaried*.

salary[2]† (sal′ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *salarius*, of or belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*[1] and *salt*[1], and cf. *salary*[1], *n.*] Saline.

From such *salary* irradiations may those wondrous variations arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 338.

Salda (sal′dạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); from a proper name.] A genus of heteropterous insects, or true bugs, typical of the family *Saldidæ*. They are of small size and varied coloration, and are found mainly upon the sea-beach, where they feed upon the remains of drowned flies and other insects. The species are numerous and mostly American. About 30 are known in North America. Sometimes called *Acanthia*.

sal-dammar (sal′dam″ạr), *n.* [< *sal*[2] + *dammar*.] A whitish aromatic resin obtained in India from the sal-tree by tapping. It occasionally appears in European markets.

Saldidæ (sal′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salda* + *-idæ*.] A family of true bugs, belonging to Westwood's section *Aurocorisa* of the *Heteroptera*, and comprising forms of small size which inhabit damp soils and are often found in countless numbers on the salt and brackish marshes of the sea-coast. They are oval in shape, with a free head and prominent eyes, and are of a black, brown, or drab color marked with yellow or white. They are mainly ★American.

sale[1] (sāl), *n.* [< ME. *sale*, < AS. *sala*, a sale (= OHG. *sala*, MHG. *sale*, *sal*, a delivery, = Icel. *sala*, f., *sal*, n., a sale, bargain, = Sw. *salu* = Dan. *salg*, a sale), < *sellan* (√ *sal*), give, give over, sell: see *sell*[1].] **1.** The act of selling; also, a specific act or a continuous process of selling; the exchange or disposal of a commodity, right, property, or whatever may be the subject of bargain, for a price agreed on and generally payable in money, as distinguished from barter; the transfer of all right and property in a thing for a price to be paid in money.

They shall have like portions to eat, beside that which cometh of the *sale* of his patrimony. Deut. xviii. 8.

The most considerable offices in church and state were put up to *sale*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. In *law*, a contract for the transfer of property from one person to another, for a valuable consideration. Three things are requisite to its validity, namely the thing sold, which is the object of the contract, the price, and the consent of the contracting parties. (*Kent.*) The word *sale* is often used more specifically as indicating the consideration to be pecuniary, as distinguished from *barter* or *exchange*. It is also often used as indicating a present transfer, as distinguished from a contract to transfer at a future time, which is sometimes termed an *executory sale*. In respect to real property, *sale* usually means the executory contract or bargain, as distinguished from the deed of conveyance in fulfilment of the bargain.

3. Opportunity to sell; demand; market.

The countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have a ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser*.

4. Disposal by auction or public outcry.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so that they may never return to the race or to the *sale*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Purchase corrupted pardon of a man,
Who in that *sale* sells pardon from himself. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 167.

Account sales. See *account*.—**Aleatory sale.** See *aleatory*.—**Bargain and sale.** See *bargain*.—**Bill of sale.** See *bill*[3].—**Cognition and sale.** See *cognition*.—**Conditional sale.** See *conditional*.—**Conditions of sale.** See *condition*.—**Distress sale.** See *distress*.—**Executory sale**, a sale in which the thing disposed of is to be de-

livered at a future time.—**Forced sale**, a sale compelled by a creditor or other claimant, without regard to the interest of the owner to be favored with delay in order to secure a full price.—**Foreclosure and sale**. See *foreclosure*.—**House of sale†**, a brothel. [Slang.]

> I saw him enter such a *house of sale*,
> Videlicet, a brothel, or so forth.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 60.

Judicial sale. See *judicial*.—**Memorandum sale**. See *memorandum*.—**Of sale**. Same as *on sale*.—**On sale, for sale**, to be sold; offered to purchasers.—**Power of sale**. See *power*[1].—**Ranking and sale**. See *ranking*.—**Regular sales**. See *regular*.—**Rummage sale**. See *rummage*.—**Sale by candle**. Same as *auction by inch of candle* (which see, under *auction*).—**Sale of indulgences**. See *indulgence*.—**Sale of Land by Auction Act**, an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 48), making auction sales of land which are invalid in law (by reason of the employment of a puffer) invalid also in equity; discontinuing the practice of opening biddings by order in chancery, except for fraud; and prescribing rules to govern sales of land by auction.—**Sale to arrive**, a sale of merchandise which is in transit, the sale being dependent on its arrival.—**Terms of sale**. (*a*) The conditions to be imposed upon and assented to by a purchaser, as distinguished from *price*. (*b*) The price.—**To cover short sales**. See *cover*[1].—**To set to sale†**, to offer for sale; make merchandise of.

> His tongue is *set to sale*, he is a mere voice.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

> His modesty, *set* there *to sale* in the frontispice, is not much addicted to blush.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Wash sales, in the stock-market, feigned sales, made for the sake of advantage gained by the report of a fictitious price.

sale[2]**†**, *n.* [< ME. *sale*, a hall, < AS. *sæl*, *sel*, a house, hall, = MD. *sael*, D. *zaal*, a parlor, room, = MLG. *sal*, *sāl* = OHG. MHG. *sal*, G. *saal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber, = Icel. *salr* = Sw. Dan. *sal*, a hall (cf. OF. *sale*, F. *salle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a hall, < Teut.); cf. AS. *salor*, also *sele* = OS. *seli*, a hall (OS. *selihūs* = OHG. *seli-hūs*, hall-house); OHG. *selida*, MHG. *selde* = Goth. *salithwa*, a mansion, guest-chamber, lodging; Goth. *saljan*, dwell; prob. akin to OBulg. *selo*, ground, Bulg. *selo*, a village, = Serv. *selo* = Pol. *siolo*, *sielo* = Russ. *selo*, a village, OBulg. *selitva*, a dwelling; L. *sōlum*, soil, ground: see *sole*[2], *soil*[1]. Hence (through F.) E. *saloon*, *salon*.] A hall.

> He helpe us in alle at heuene gate,
> With seintis to sitte there in *sale!*
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

sale[3]**†** (sāl), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *seal*, *sealh*, willow: see *sallow*[1], *sally*[1].] Willow; osier; also, a basket-like net.

> To make . . . baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
> Who to entrappe the fish in winding *sale*
> Was better seene? *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

saleability, saleable, etc. See *salability*, etc.

salebrosity (sal-ē-bros′i-ti), *n.* [< L. **salebrosita(t-)s*, < *salebrosus*, rough, rugged: see *salebrous*.] The state or character of being salebrous, or rough or rugged. [Rare.]

> There is a blaze of honour guilding the bryers, and inticing the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and *salebrosity*. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 2.

salebrous (sal′ē-brus), *a.* [< F. *salébreux*, < L. *salebrosus*, rugged, uneven, < *salebra*, i. e. *via*, a rugged, uneven road, < *salire*, leap, jump: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Rare.]

> We now again proceed
> Thorough a vale that 's *salebrous* indeed.
> *Cotton*, Wonders of the Peake, p. 54.

saleetah (sa-lē′tä), *n.* [E. Ind. (?).] A bag of gunny-cloth, containing a soldier's bedding, tents, etc., while on the march.

Salenia (sa-lē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] The typical genus of *Saleniidæ*. *S. rarispina* is an extant species. *S. petalifera* is found fossil in the greensand of Wiltshire, England.

Saleniidæ (sal-ē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiefly fossil sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Salenia*, belonging to the *Euechinoidea*, or regular echinoids, but having the anus displaced by one or more supernumerary apical plates.

salep, salop (sal′ep, -op), *n.* [Also *saleb*; = F. Sp. *salep* = Pg. *salepe*, *salepo* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *salep*, < Turk. *saleb*, *salleb*, < Ar. *sahleb*, salep.] A drug consisting of the decorticated and dried tubers of numerous orchidaceous plants, chiefly of the genus *Orchis*. It is composed of small hard, horny bodies, oval or ovoid in form or sometimes palmate, in different degrees translucent, and nearly scentless and tasteless. *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula* are perhaps the leading species yielding the rounded kinds, and *O. latifolia* the chief source of the palmate. Species of *Eulophia* are assigned as sources of salep in India. The salep of the European market is prepared chiefly in Asia Minor, and in small quantities in Germany; that of the Indian market is from Persia and Tibet, or local. Salep contains 48 per cent. of mucilage and 30 per cent. of starch; it is largely insoluble in water, but swells up when steeped. In the East it is highly esteemed as a nervine restorative and fattener; but it appears to have no other properties than those of a nutrient and demulcent. In Europe it is chiefly used in making a variously seasoned demulcent drink. It is a suitable food for convalescents, etc., like tapioca and sago. It is prepared for use by pulverizing and boiling. In America it is but little known.—**Otaheite** or **Tahiti salep**, a starch derived from the tuberous roots of *Tacca pinnatifida* in the Society, Fiji, and other Pacific islands; Tahiti or South Sea arrowroot; tacca-starch.

sale-pond (sāl′pond), *n.* See *pond*[1].

saleratus (sal-e-rā′tus), *n.* [Also *salæratus* (for ★**salaëratus*); orig. (NL.) *sal aeratus*, aërated salt: see *aërate* and *salt*[1].] Originally potassium bicarbonate, but at present sodium bicarbonate is commonly sold under the same name. It is used in cookery for neutralizing acidity and for raising dough by the evolution of carbonic acid which takes place when it is brought in contact with an acid. It is also largely used in so-called baking-powders.

salert, saleret, *n.* See *seller*[3].

sale-room (sāl′röm), *n.* A room in which goods are sold; specifically, an auction-room. Often also *salesroom*.

Salesian (sā-lē′shian), *n.* [< St. Francis of *Sales*: see *visitant*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns: same as *visitant*.

saleslady (sālz′lā″di), *n.*; pl. *salesladies* (-diz). A saleswoman; a woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store. [Vulgar, U. S.]

> He shows the crowded state of the poor in cities, how sewing-women, and even "*sales-ladies*," work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for pittances scarcely sufficient to support life. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII.

salesman (sālz′man), *n.*; pl. *salesmen* (-men). One whose occupation is the selling of goods or merchandise. Specifically—(*a*) One who sells some commodity at wholesale. (*b*) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (*c*) A man who waits on customers in a shop or store.—**Dead salesman**, a wholesale dealer in butchermeat; one who disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or other mode of sale. [Eng.]

salesroom (sālz′röm), *n.* Same as *sale-room*.

saleswoman (sālz′wům″an), *n.*; pl. *saleswomen* (-wim″en). A woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store, and exhibits wares to them for sale.

salet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sallet*[2].

sale-tongued† (sāl′tungd), *a.* Mercenary.

> So *sale-tongu'd* lawyers, wresting eloquence,
> Excuse rich wrong, and cast poore innocence.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares*.)

sale-wares† (sāl′wârz), *n. pl.* Merchandise.

> All our *sale-wares* which we had left we cast away.
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 415).

salewe†, *v.* and *n.* See *salue*.

salework (sāl′wėrk), *n.* [< *sale*[1] + *work*.] Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

> I see no more in you than in the ordinary
> Of nature's *sale-work*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 43.

Salian[1] (sā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Salii*, a tribe of Franks, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to a tribe of Franks settled along the lower Rhine near the North Sea. See *Franconian* and *Frank*[1].

II. *n.* A member of this tribe of Franks.

Salian[2] (sā′li-an), *a.* [< L. *Salii*, a college of priests of Mars, lit. 'leapers,' < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.—**Salian hymns**, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, of other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), etc.

saliant (sā′li-ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *salient*.

saliaunce†, saliance†, *n.* [Cf. *salience*.] Assault or sally.

> Now mote I weet,
> Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliaunce*
> And fell intent ye did at earst me meet.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 29.

Salic (sal′ik), *a.* [Also *Salique*; < OF. (and F.) *salique* = Sp. *sálico* = Pg. It. *salico*, < ML. *Salicus*, pertaining to the Salians (*lex Salica*, the Salic law), < LL. *Salii*, a tribe of Franks: see *Salian*[1].] Based on or contained in the code of the Salian Franks: specifically applied to one of the laws in that code which excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because certain military duties were connected with such inheritance. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the phrase *Salic law* is commonly used.

> A French antiquarian (Claude Seissel) had derived the name of the *Salic Law* from the Latin word *sal*, comme une loy pleine de sel, c'est à dire pleine de sapience, and this the Doctor thought a far more rational etymology than what some one proposed, either seriously or in sport, that the law was called *Salique* because the words Si aliquis and Si aliqua were of such frequent occurrence in it. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccviii. (*Davies*.)

> The famous clause in the *Salic Law* by which, it is commonly said, women are precluded from succession to the throne, and which alone has become known in course of time as the *Salic Law*, is the fifth paragraph of chapter 59 (with the rubric "De Alodis"), in which the succession to private property is regulated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 214.

Salicaceæ (sal-i-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Salix* (*Salic-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, little related to any other. It is characterized by dicœcious inflorescence with both sorts of flowers in catkins, a perianth or disk either cup-shaped or reduced to gland-like scales, two or more stamens to each flower, and a one-celled ovary becoming in fruit a two- to four-valved capsule with numerous minute seeds which bear a long dense tuft of white hairs at one end. There are 178 (or, as some estimate them, 300) species, natives of temperate and cold regions, widely scattered throughout the world, rarer in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, bearing alternate entire or toothed leaves, free stipules, and catkins produced before or with the leaves, often clothed with long silky hairs. The family is composed of but two genera, *Salix* (the type) and *Populus*.

salicaceous (sal-i-kā′shius), *a.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the willow or the family *Salicaceæ*.

salicarian (sal-i-kā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Salicaria*, a genus of birds, now obsolete, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the former genus *Salicaria*, now *Calamoherpe*, *Acrocephalus*, etc., as a reed-warbler; acrocephaline.

salicet (sal′i-set), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-et*.] Same as *salicional*.

salicetum (sal-i-sē′tum), *n.*; pl. *salicetums* or *saliceta* (-tumz, -tä). [L., also *salictum*, a thicket of willows, < *salix* (*salic-*), a willow: see *sallow*[1].] A willow-plantation; a scientific collection of growing willows.

salicin (sal′i-sin), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-in*[2].] A neutral crystalline glucoside ($C_{13}H_{18}O_7$), of a bitter taste. It occurs in the form of colorless or white silky crystals, and is obtained from the bark of various species of willow and poplar. It possesses tonic properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism.

salicional (sā-lish′on-al), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-ion* (as in *accordion*, etc.) + *-al*.] In *organ-building*, a stop which closely resembles the dulciana, and deriving its name from its delicate reedy tone, which resembles that produced by a willow pipe. Also called *salicet*.

Salicornia (sal-i-kôr′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < F. *salicorne*, *salicor*, glasswort, saltwort, < L. *sal*, salt, + *cornu*, horn.] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salicornieæ*, having the flowers immersed in hollows of the upper joints of the stem, from which the two light-yellow anthers protrude. The small fleshy three- or four-toothed perianth becomes spongy and thickened in fruit, inclosing the ovoid utricle, which contains a single erect seed destitute of albumen, having a conduplicate embryo with two thickish seed-leaves. The 9 species are natives of saline soils throughout the world, and are remarkable for their smooth, fleshy, leafless, and jointed stems, erect or decumbent, and bearing many short branches, their numerous joints dilated above into sheaths which form a socket partly inclosing the next higher joint. Their inconspicuous flowers form terminal fleshy and cylindrical spikes closely resembling the branches. See *glasswort* and *marsh-samphire*, also *crab-grass*, 2, and *frog-grass*.

Salicornieæ (sal″i-kôr-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1827), < *Salicornia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers immersed in the axils of scales of a cone or in hollows of the stem, and by the fruit which is a utricle included in an unappendaged and generally somewhat enlarged perianth. It includes 11 genera and about 33 species, many of them natives of salt-marshes. They are herbs or fleshy shrubs, with continuous or jointed branches, often leafless.

salicyl (sal′i-sil), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4.OH.CO$.

> In relieving pain and lessening fever in acute rheumatism the *salicyl* treatment is undoubtedly the most effective we know of. *Lancet*, No. 3431, p. 1086.

salicylate (sal′i-sil-āt), *n.* [< *salicyl*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of salicylic acid.

salicylated (sal′i-si-lā-ted), *a.* [< *salicyl*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mixed or impregnated with, or combined with, salicylic acid: as, *salicylated* cotton.—**Salicylated camphor**, an antiseptic preparation made by heating camphor (84 parts) with salicylic acid (65 parts), which gives an oily liquid, solid when cold.—**Salicylated cotton**. Same as *salicylic cotton*. See *salicylic*.

salicylic (sal-i-sil′ik), *a.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Derived from the willow: applied to a number of benzene derivatives

which may be derived from the glucoside salicin found in the bark and leaves of willows.—**Salicylic acid**, an acid ($C_6H_4.OH.CO_2H$) obtained from oil of wintergreen, from salicin, and from other sources. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, which are odorless, with an astringent taste and a slightly irritating effect on the fauces. It is prepared commercially by the action of carbonic acid on sodium phenolate, C_6H_5ONa. Salicylic acid has come into very general use as an antiseptic, and, being devoid of active poisonous properties, is employed for preserving foods, etc., from decay. It is also used in acute articular rheumatism and in myalgia.—**Salicylic aldehyde**, the aldehyde of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4.OH.COH$, which occurs in the volatile oil of *Spiræa*. It is an oily liquid with aromatic odor, soluble in water, and readily oxidized to salicylic acid.—**Salicylic** or **salicylated cotton**, absorbent cotton impregnated with salicylic acid and used as an antiseptic dressing.—**Salicylic ester**, an ester formed by the combination of salicylic acid with an alcohol radical. Oil of wintergreen is salicylic methyl ester.

salicylism (sal'i-sil-izm), *n.* Toxic effects produced by salicylic acid.

salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* [< *salien(t)* + *-ce*. Cf. the older form *saliance*.] 1. The fact or condition of being salient; the state of projecting or being projected; projection; protrusion.

The thickness and *salience* of the external frontal table remains apparent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A projection; any part or feature of an object or whole which protrudes or juts out beyond its general surface, as a molding considered with reference to a wall which it decorates.

Saliences are indicated conventionally [in medieval illumination] by paling the colour, while depressions are expressed by deepening it.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 299.

saliency (sā'li-en-si), *n.* Same as *salience*.

salient (sā'li-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring forth (> It. *salire* = Sp. *salir* = Pg. *sahir* = Pr. *salir*, *salhir*, *sallir* = F. *saillir*, > E. obs. *sail*[2]), = Gr. ἅλλεσθαι, leap (> E. *halter*[2], etc.). From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sail*[2], *assail* (*sail*[3]), *sally*[2], *assault*, *sault*[1], *saltation*, *saltier*, *exult*, *insult*, *result*, *desultory*, *resilient*, *salmon*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Leaping; bounding; jumping; moving by leaps; specifically, in *herpet.*, saltatorial; habitually leaping or jumping, as a frog or toad; of or pertaining to the *Salientia*.

The legs of both sides moving together, as in frogs and *saliant* animals, is properly called leaping.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

Salient, moving by leaps, as frogs.
Maunder, Treas. Nat. Hist., p. 804. [*N. E. D.*]

2. In *her.*, leaping or springing: said of a beast of prey which is represented bendwise on the escutcheon, the hind feet together at the sinister base, and the fore paws raised and usually on a level, though sometimes separate, nearly as when rampant. Also *saliant*, *assailant*, *effaré*.—3. Shooting up or out; springing up.


A Lion Salient.

He had in himself a *salient* living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky?
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 162.

4. Projecting outward; convex: as, a *salient* angle.—5. Standing out; conspicuous; prominent; striking.

There are people who seem to have no notion of sketching a character, or observing and describing *salient* points, either in persons or things.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

The antiphonary furnished the anthems or verses for the beginning of the communion, the offertory, and other *salient* passages of the office.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 20.

Mr. John Westbrook, . . . known, from his swarthy looks and *salient* features, as "Jew Westbrook."
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 142.

Salient angle. (*a*) In *fort.* See *bastion.* (*b*) In *geom.*, an angle less than two right angles, with its interior containing the interior of the polygon of which it is an angle. —**Salient batrachians.** Same as *Salientia*, 1.

II. *n.* A salient angle or part; a projection.

I fired my revolver through the angle of the case, so as to make a hole in the tin. Having first made this lodgement in the *salient*, the rest of the work was easy.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 162.

Some of them, in the impetus of the assault, went even inside one of the *salients* of the work.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

Salientia (sā-li-en'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*.] 1. In *herpet.*, an old name, originating with Laurenti, 1768, of salient or saltatorial amphibians, as frogs and toads: synonymous with *Anura*[2], and with *Batrachia* in a restricted sense. —2†. In Illiger's classification (1811), the third order of mammals, containing the kangaroos and potoroos—that is, those marsupials which he did not class with the *Quadrumana* in his second order *Pollicata*.

saliently (sā'li-ent-li), *adv.* In a salient manner, in any sense of *salient*.

salière (sa-liãr'), *n.* [F.: see *seller*[3].] A salt-cellar.

saliferous (sā-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *geol.*, noting a formation containing a considerable amount of rock-salt, or yielding brine in economically valuable quantity. Saliferous beds are found in almost all the divisions of the geological series, from the lowest to the highest.—**Saliferous system**, in *geol.*, a name sometimes given to the Triassic series, because some of the most important salt-deposits of Europe occupy this geological position.

salifiable (sal'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *salifiable* = Sp. *salificable* = It. *salificabile*; as *salify* + *-able*.] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

salification (sal″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *salification*; as *salify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of salifying, or the state of being salified.

salify (sal'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salified*, ppr. *salifying*. [= F. *salifier* = It. *salificare*, < L. *sal*, salt, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To form into a salt, as by combination with an acid.

saligot (sal'i-got), *n.* [Also *salligot*; < OF. *saligots*, "saligots, water caltrops, water nuts" (Cotgrave).] 1. The water-chestnut, *Trapa natans*.—2. In the following passage, = rendering F. *tribars*, 'ragouts of tripe.'

Brave haslets with mustard, gallant *salligots* with garlic (tribars aux ails). *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

Salii (sā'li-ī), *n. pl.* [L. *Salii*: see *Salian*[2].] The priests of Mars, in ancient Rome: according to tradition their college was established by Numa Pompilius. See *Salian*[2].

salimeter (sā-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

salimetry (sā-lim'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometry*.

salina (są-lī'nä), *n.* [Sp. *salina*: see *saline*, *n.*] A saline; salt-works; any place where salt is deposited, gathered, or manufactured.

In a large *salina*, northward of the Rio Negro, the salt at the bottom, during the whole year, is between two and three feet in thickness.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 309.

Salina group. Same as *Onondaga salt-group*. See *salt-group*.

salination (sal-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *saline* + *-ation*.] The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.

The Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 59.

★**saline** (sā-līn' or sā'līn), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *salin* = Sp. Pg. It. *salino*, < L. **salinus* (found only in neut. *salinum*, salt-cellar, and pl. fem. *salinæ*, salt-pits: see *saline*, *n.*), < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1] and *sal*[1].] 1. Consisting of salt or constituting salt: as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances.—2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of salt; salty: as, a *saline* taste.

With bacon, mass *saline*, where never lean
Beneath the brown and bristly rind was seen.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

A delicious *saline* scent of sea-weed.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 630.

Saline bath, a bath used as a substitute for sea-water, containing 36 ounces of salt to 60 gallons of water.—**Saline infiltration**, the deposit of various salts in a tissue, as in calcareous degeneration.—**Saline mixture**, lemon-juice and potassium bicarbonate.—**Saline purgative**, a salt with purgative properties, such as magnesium or sodium sulphate, sodiopotassium tartrate, magnesium carbonate, etc.—**Saline waters**, waters impregnated with salts, especially spring waters which contain considerable quantities of salts of the alkalis and alkaline earths, used as medicines.

★**saline** (sā-līn' or sā'līn), *n.* [< F. *saline* = Sp. Pg. It. *salina*, < L. *salinæ*, salt-works, salt-pits, pl. of *salina*, fem. of adj. (cf. ML. *salina*, L. and ML. *salinum*, a salt-cellar) **salinus*, of salt: see *saline*, *a.*] A salt-spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a salt-marsh or -pit.

The most part of all the salt they haue in Venice commeth from these *Salines*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 108.

The waters of the bay were already marbling over the *salines* and half across the island.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 739.

saline (sā-līn'nes), *n.* [< *saline* + *-ness*.] Saline character or condition.

saliniferous (sal-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing salt.

saliniform (sā-lin'i-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of salt.

salinity (sā-lin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salinité*; as *saline* + *-ity*.] Saline or salty character or quality; degree of saltiness; salineness.

It is shown by a glance at the charts that there are areas in the ocean of great *salinity* and areas of great dilution.
Nature, XXX. 314.

salinometer (sal-i-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. A form of hydrometer for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. The numbers on the stem (see figure) show the percentages of strength for the depths to which the instrument sinks in a solution. Also *salimeter*, *salometer*.


Salinometer.

2. A similar apparatus used for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers as well as to diminish their evaporating power. Also called *salt-gage*.

salinometer-pot (sal-i-nom'e-tėr-pot), *n.* A vessel in which water from a boiler may be drawn to test it for brine by the salinometer.

salinometry (sal-i-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The use of the salinometer. Also *salimetry*, *salometry*.

salinoterrene (są-lī'nō-te-rēn'), *a.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *terrenus*, of earth: see *terrene*.] Pertaining to or composed of salt and earth.

salinous† (są-lī'nus), *a.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt: see *saline*.] Same as *saline*.

When wood and many other bodies do petrifie . . . we do not usually ascribe their induration to cold, but rather unto *salinous* spirits, concretive juices, and causes circumjacent, which do assimilate all bodies not indisposed for their impressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Saliquet† (sal'ik or sa-lēk'), *a.* Same as *Salic*.

Salisburia (sal-is-bū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sir James Smith, 1798), named after R. A. *Salisbury*, an English botanist (born 1762).] A name given without any good reason to the genus *Ginkgo* (Kaempfer, 1712). The change of name was proposed on the ground that *Ginkgo* was a barbarism, a reason which is not accepted by the modern rules of nomenclature. See *Ginkgo* and *maidenhair-tree* (also *Ginkgoaceæ*, in the supplement).

Salisbury boot. See *boot*[2].

salite (sā'līt), *n.* [< *Sala* (see def.) + *ite*[1].] A lamellar variety of pyroxene or augite, of a grayish-green color, from Sala, Sweden, and elsewhere. See *pyroxene*. Also spelled *sahlite*.

salited (sā'lī-ted), *p. a.* [< L. *salitus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*[1], *salt*[1].] Salted; impregnated with salt.

salitral (sā-li-träl'), *n.* [Sp., < *salitre* = It. *salnitro*, saltpeter, < L. *sal*, salt, + *nitrum*, niter: see *niter*.] A place where saltpeter occurs or is collected.

We passed also a muddy swamp of considerable extent, which in summer dries, and becomes incrusted with various salts, and hence is called a *salitral*.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 90.

★**saliva** (są-lī'vä), *n.* [In ME. *salve*, < OF. (and F.) *salive* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *saliva*; < L. *saliva*, spittle, saliva, slime. Cf. Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, Russ. *slina*, Gael. *seile*, spittle; perhaps akin to *slime*.] Spittle; the mixed secretion of the salivary glands and of the mucous membrane of the mouth, a colorless ropy liquid which normally has an alkaline reaction. Its physiological use is to keep moist the tongue, mouth, and fauces, thus aiding the sense of taste, and to assist mastication and deglutition. Specifically, saliva is the secretion of the salivary glands, which in man and many other animals contains a digestive ferment, ptyalin. See *ptyalin*, and cuts under *parotid* and *salivary*.

saliva-ejector (są-lī'vą-ē-jek″tọr), *n.* A saliva-pump.

salival (są-lī'val), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *salival* = It. *salivale*; as *saliva* + *-al*.] Same as *salivary*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

salivan (są-lī'vạn), *a.* [< L. *saliva*, spittle, + *-an*.] Same as *salivary*. [Rare.]

salivant (sal'i-vant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *saliv an(t-)s*, ppr. of *salivare*, spit out, salivate, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] **I.** *a.* Promoting

the flow of saliva; exciting or producing salivation.

II. *n.* A substance which has the property of salivating.

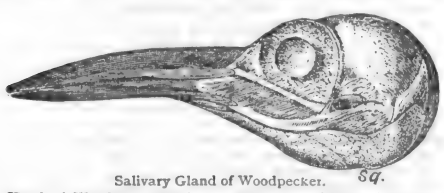
saliva-pump (sā-lī'vă-pump), *n.* In *dentistry*, a device for carrying off the accumulating saliva from the mouth of a patient. A hooked tube is inserted in the mouth, and is connected at the other end with a valved chamber through which is passed a small stream of water. The vacuum thus produced draws out from the mouth any excess of saliva. Also called *saliva-ejector*.



Salivary Glands.

a, sublingual; *b*, submaxillary: their ducts opening at *d*, beside the tongue on the floor of the mouth; *c*, parotid, its duct (Stenson's), *e*, opening opposite the second upper molar tooth.

salivary (sal'i-vā-ri), *a.* [= F. *salivaire* = Pg. *salivar* = It. *salivare*, < L. *salivarius*, pertaining to saliva or slime, slimy, clammy, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva: as, *salivary* glands; *salivary* ducts or canals. In man the salivary glands are three pairs—the parotid (see cut under *parotid*), submaxillary, and sublingual. Such glands are of enormous size in various animals, as the beaver and sewellel. In the latter they form a great glandular collar like a goiter. They are also very large in some birds, as swifts and woodpeckers.—**Buccal salivary papilla**, the prominent opening in the cheek of the duct of the parotid gland.—**Salivary calculus**, a concretion found in the duct of Wharton, and consisting chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia, and phosphate of lime. These calculi are also sometimes found in the ducts of the parotid and submaxillary glands.—**Salivary corpuscles**, pale spherical nucleated bodies found in the saliva, containing numerous fine granules in incessant agitation.—**Salivary diastase**, Same as *ptyalin*.—**Salivary fistula**, an abnormal opening on the side of a salivary duct.—**Salivary tubes of Pflueger**, the intralobular ducts of the salivary glands.



Salivary Gland of Woodpecker.

Head of Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), with the integument removed, showing the large salivary gland *sg*. (About two thirds natural size.)

salivate (sal'i-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salivated*, ppr. *salivating*. [< L. *salivatus*, pp. of *salivare* (> It. *salivare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *salivar* = F. *saliver*), spit out, also salivate, < L. *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] To purge by the salivary glands; produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, usually by the action of mercury; produce ptyalism in.

salivation (sal-i-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *salivation* = Sp. *salivación* = Pg. *salivação* = It. *salivazione*, < LL. *salivatio(n-)*, < L. *salivare*, pp. *salivatus*, spit: see *salivate*.] An abnormally abundant flow of saliva; the act or process of salivating, or producing an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by means of mercury; ptyalism.

salivin (sal'i-vin), *n.* [< L. *saliva*, saliva, + *-in*2.] Same as *ptyalin*.

salivous† (sā-lī'vus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *salivoso*, < L. *salivosus*, full of spittle, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.

There also happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it.
Wiseman, Surgery, iv. 7.

Salix (sā'liks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *salix*, a willow: see *sallow*1.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the willows, type of the family *Salicaceæ*, and characterized by a disk or perianth reduced to one or two distinct glands, and a one-celled ovary with a short two-cleft style, and two placentæ each bearing commonly from four to eight ovules, arranged in two ranks. Unlike those of *Populus*, the other genus of the family, the leaves are commonly long and narrow, the catkins are dense, erect, and at first covered by a single bud-scale, the flowers sessile, stigma short, stamens usually but two, the bracts entire, and the seeds few in each two-valved capsule. There are about 200 species enumerated, often of very difficult limitation from the number of connecting forms and of hybrids. They are natives of all northern and cold regions, rare in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. One species only is known in South Africa, and one in South America, native in Chili; none occurs in Australasia or Oceanica. About 20 are native to the northeastern United States; and they are still more numerous northward, 10 species being reported from Point Barrow in Alaska alone. They are trees or shrubs, generally with long lithe branches and elongated entire or minutely toothed leaves, often with conspicuous stipules. A few alpine species are prostrate, and form matted turfs or send up small herb-like branches from underground stems. *S. arctica*, a wide-spread species of the far north, extends to latitude 81° 44′ N., in the form, at sea-level, of dwarf shrubs a foot high, but with a trunk an inch thick. The catkins are conspicuous; in temperate climates they are usually put forth before the leaves, but in colder regions they commonly appear nearly at the same time. Most species grow along streams, and many are widely planted to consolidate banks, and thus have become extensively naturalized. Many are found in a fossil state. See *willow*, *osier*, and *sallow*1; also cuts under *ament*, *inflorescence*, *lanceolate*, and *retuse*.

sall1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soul*.

sall2, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shall*.

sallad†, **sallade**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *salad*1, *sallet*2.

sallee-man (sal'ē-man), *n.* 1. A Moorish pirate: so called from the port of Sallee, on the coast of Morocco.

Fleets of her Portuguese men-of-war rode down over the long swell to give battle to saucy *sallee-men*.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 29.

2. In *zoöl.*, a physophorous oceanic hydrozoan of the family *Velellidæ*, as *Velella vulgaris*. It is about 2 inches long, of a transparent blue color, and rides on the surface of the sea with its vertical crest acting as a sail. Also *sallyman*.

sallenders (sal'en-dėrz), *n.* Same as *sellanders*.

sallert†, *n.* Same as *seller*3.

sallet1† (sal'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*1. ★[In the first quotation there is a play upon this word and *sallet*2, a helmet.]

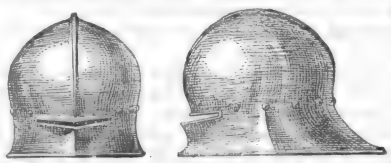
Wherefore . . . have I climbed into this garden to see if I can eat grass or pick a *sallet*, . . . which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach this hot weather. And I think this word *sallet* was born to do me good; for many a time, but for a sallet, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill; and many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart-pot to drink in; and now the word *sallet* must serve me to feed on.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 9.

On Christ-masse Euen they eate a *Sallet* made of diuers Hearbs, and seeth all kindes of Pulse which they feed vpon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 618.

Wilt eate any of a young spring *sallet?*
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

sallet2 (sal'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sallett*, *salet*, also *salad*, *sallad*, *sallade*, *salade*, < ME. *salette* (confused in spelling with *salad*1, also spelled *sallet*), prop. *salade*, < OF. *salade*, *sallade*, a helmet, head-piece, = Sp. Pg. *celada*, a helmet (cf. Sp. *celar*, engrave, *celadura*, enamel, inlaying), < It. *celata*, a helmet, < L. *cælata*, sc. *cassis*, an engraved or ornamented helmet, fem. pp. of *cælare*, engrave: see *ceil* and *celure*.] 1. A kind of helmet, first introduced at the beginning of the fifteenth century, lighter than the helm, and having an intermediary form between this and the chapel-de-fer. Its distinguishing mark is the fixed projection behind, which replaces the articulated couvre-nuque of other forms of head-piece. The sallet is always extremely simple in form, having rounded surfaces everywhere, and especially well adapted to cause blows or thrusts to glance from the surface. Most sallets are without movable vizors; but where there are vizors the same peculiarity of small rounded surfaces is preserved.


Sallet, with vizor; Spanish, 15th century.


Sallet, without vizor, of form worn by horsemen in the first half of the 15th century.

Salad, speare, gard-brace, ne page.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 1556.

The seid Lord sent to the seid mansion a riotous people, to the nombre of a thowsand persones, with blanket bendes of a sute as risers ageyn your pees, arrayd in maner of werre, with curesse, brigaunders, jakks, *salettes*, gleyves, bowes, arows, pavyse, gonnes, pannys with fier and teynes brennyng therein. *Paston Letters*, I. 106.

2. As much as a sallet will hold. [Rare.]

No more calling of lanthorn and candle-light;
That maidenheads be valued at just nothing;
And sacke be sold by the *sallet*.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 19).

salleting† (sal'et-ing), *n.* [< *sallet*1 + *-ing*1.] Same as *salad*1.

salliance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salience*.

salligot† (sal'i-got), *n.* See *saligot*.

sallow1 (sal'ō), *n.* [Also *sally*, dial. (Sc.) *sauch*, *saugh*; early mod. E. also *salowe*, rarely *sale*; < ME. *salewe*, *salwe*, *saluhe*, *salwhe*, also *saly* (pl. *salewis*, *salwes*, *salyhes*), < AS. *sealh* (in inflection also *seal-*) = OHG. *salahā*, MHG. *salhe*, G. *sahl* (in *sahlweide*, the round-leafed willow) = Icel. *selja* = Sw. *sälg* = Dan. *selje* = L. *salix*, a willow (> It. *salcio*, *salce*, *salice* = Sp. *salce* = Pg. *sauze* (the F. *saule* is < OHG.) = Gael. *saileach* = Ir. *sail*, *saileach* = W. *helyg*, pl.), = Gr. ἑλίκη, a willow: prob. named from its growing near water; cf. Skt. *salila*, *saras*, *sari*, water, *sarasya*, a lotus, *sarit*, a river, < √ *sar*, flow.] 1. A willow, especially *Salix caprea*, the great sallow or goat- or hedge-willow. It is a tall shrub or bushy tree, found through the northern Old World. It puts forth its showy yellow catkins very early in spring, and in England its branches serve in church use for palms. (See *palm*2, 3.) It furnishes an osier for basket- and hoop-making; its wood is made into implements, and largely into gunpowder-charcoal; its bark is used for tanning, especially for tanning glove-leather. The gray sallow is only a variety. In Australia the name is applied to some acacias.

ȝe schulen take to ȝou in the firste day . . . braunchis of a tree of thicke boowis, and *salewis* of the rennynge streem. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 40 (ed. Purvey).

In this Region of Canchieta, the gossampine trees growe of them selues commonly in many places, as doo with vs elmes, wyllowes, and *saloues*.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 95).

The fore-pillar [of the Dalway harp] appears to be *sallow*, the harmonic curve of yew.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

2. An osier; a willow wand.

And softe a *saly* twygge aboute him plie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Who so that buyldeth his hous al of *salwes* . . .
Is worthy to been hanged on the galwes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 655.

sallow2 (sal'ō), *a.* [< ME. *salow*, *salwhe*, < AS. *salo*, *salu*, *sealo*, sallow (*salo-neb*, yellow-beaked, *salu-pād*, with pale garment, *sealo-brūn*, sallow-brown), = MD. *saluwe*, D. *zaluw*, *saluwe*, tawny, sallow, = OHG. *salo*, dusky (> F. *sale* = It. *salavo*, dirty), MHG. *sale*, *sal*, G. dial. *sal*, *sahl* = Icel. *sölr*, yellowish; root uncertain.] Having a yellowish color; of a brownish-yellow and unhealthy-looking color: said of the skin or complexion.

What a deal of brine
Hath wash'd thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 70.

Then the judge's face had lost the ruddy English hue, that showed its warmth through all the duskiness of the colonel's weather-beaten cheek, and had taken a *sallow* shade, the established complexion of his countrymen.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

sallow2 (sal'ō), *v. t.* [< *sallow*2, *a.*] To tinge with a sallow or yellowish color.

July breathes hot, *sallows* the crispy fields.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

sallow3 (sal'ō), *n.* [Abbr. of *sallow-moth*.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths; a sallow-moth. Thus, *Cirrœdia xerampelina* is the center-barred *sallow*.—**Bordered sallow.** See *Heliothis*.—**Orange sallow.** See *orange*1.

sallow-kitten (sal'ō-kit#n), *n.* A kind of puss-moth, *Dicranura furcula*: so called by British collectors.

sallow-moth (sal'ō-môth), *n.* A British moth of the genus *Xanthia*, as *X. cerago*, *X. sulphurago*, etc., of a pale-yellowish color; a sallow.

sallowness (sal'ō-nes), *n.* [< *sallow*2 + *-ness*.] The quality of being sallow; paleness, tinged with brownish yellow: as, *sallowness* of complexion.

With the *sallowness* from the face flies the bitterness from the heart. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 319.

sallow-thorn (sal'ō-thôrn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*.

sallowy (sal'ō-i), *a.* [< *sallow* + *-y*1.] Abounding in sallows or willows.

The brook,
Vocal, with here and there a silence, ran
By *sallowy* rims. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

★**sally**1 (sal'i), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). See *sallee*, in the supplement.

sally2 (sal'i), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *sallie*; < OF. (and F.) *saillie* (= Pr. *salhia* = Sp. *salida* = Pg. *sahida*), a sally, eruption, leap, < *saillir*, rush forth, leap: see *sally*2, *v.*] 1†. A leap or spring; a darting; a dance. —2. A sudden rush, dash, or springing forth; specifically, a sudden and determined rush or eruption of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sortie: as, the garrison made a *sally*.

I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden *sally*,
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.
Tennyson, The Brook.

3. A run or excursion; a trip or jaunt; a going out in general.

Bellmour, good Morrow—Why, truth on't is, these early *Sallies* are not usual to me; but Business, as you see, Sir —— *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 1.

Every one shall know a country better that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that like a mill-horse goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

Every step in the history of political liberty is a *sally* of the human mind into the untried Future. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

4. In *arch.*, a projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibers, as the feet of common rafters.—**5.** An outburst, as of imagination, fancy, merriment, etc.; a flight; hence, a freak, frolic, or escapade.

The Dorien [measure] because his falls, *sallyes*, and compasse be diuers from those of the Phrigien. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit. *Stillingfleet.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

She was apt to fall into little *sallies* of passion. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

sally[2] (sal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sallied*, ppr. *sallying*. [Early mod. E. also *sallie*, *salie*; < ME. *saillen*, *saillyn*, < OF. *saillir*, leap, jump, bound, issue forth, < L. *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], of which *sally*[2] is a doublet. The verb *sally*[2], however, depends in part on the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To leap; spring; dance.

Herod also made a promise to the daughter of Herodias when she danced and *salied* so pleasantly before him and his lords. *Becon*, Works, I. 373. (*Davies.*)

2. To leap, dash, or spring forth; burst out; specifically, to make a sally, as a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; hence, to set out briskly or energetically.

At his first coming, the Turkes *sallied* upon the Germane quarter. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 10.

Then they opened their gate,
Sallying forth with vigor and might.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 250).

How merrily we would *sally* forth into the fields! *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

So enfeebled and disheartened were they that they offered no resistance if attacked; . . . even the women of Malaga *sallied* forth and made prisoners. *Irving*, Granada, p. 98.

II.† *trans.* To mount; copulate with: said of horses. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

sally[3] (sal'i), *n.* [A particular use of **sally*, var. of *sallow*[2]. Cf. *sallow*[3].] **1.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Ireland.]—**2.** A kind of stone-fly; one of the *Perlidæ*: as, the yellow *sally*, *Chloroperla viridis*, much used by anglers in England.

sally-lunn (sal'i-lun'), *n.* [Named after *Sally Lunn*, a young woman who sold this species of bun through the streets of Bath, about the end of the 18th century.] A kind of sweet spongy teacake, larger than a muffin: in the United States usually baked in loaves or forms, not in muffin-rings.

It's a sort of night that's meant for muffins. Likewise crumpets. Also *sally-luns*. *Dickens*, Chimes, iv.

Phillis trifling with a plover's
Egg, while Corydon uncovers with a grace the *Sally Lunn*. *C. S. Calverley*, In the Gloaming.

sallyman (sal'i-man), *n.* Same as *sallee-man*, 2.

sally-picker (sal'i-pik″ėr), *n.* [< *sally*[1] + *picker*.] One of several different warblers: so called in Ireland. (*a*) The least willow-wren, or chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; also, *P. trochilus*. (*b*) The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*.

sally-port (sal'i-pōrt), *n.* **1.** In *fort.*, a gate or a passage to afford free egress to troops in making a sally. The name is applied to the postern leading from under the rampart into the ditch; or in more modern use to a cutting through the glacis, by which a sally may be made through the covered way. See diagram under *barbican*.

At a small distance from it [a rocky hill] on one side there is a *sally port*, cut down through the rock to the sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 26.

The direction taken by Hawk-eye soon brought the travellers to the level of the plain, nearly opposite to a *sally-port* in the western curtain of the fort. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xiv

2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship, for the escape of the crew into boats when the train is fired.

sally-wood (sal'i-wůd), *n.* Willow-wood.

salm†, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalm*.

salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'di), *n.* [Also *salmagundy*, dial. *salmon-gundy*; < OF. *salmigondin*, *salmiguondins*, F. *salmigondis*, orig. 'seasoned salt meats'; prob. < It. *salame* (pl. *salami*), salt meat (< L. *sal*, salt), + *conditi*, pl. of *condito*, < L. *conditus*, seasoned, savory, pp. of *condire*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*, *condite*[2].] **1.** Originally, an Italian dish consisting of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, onions, oil, etc.

The descendant of Caractacus returned, and, ordering the boy to bring a piece of salt beef from the brine, cut off a slice and mixed it with an equal quantity of onions, which, seasoning with a moderate proportion of pepper and salt, he brought into a consistence with oil and vinegar; then, tasting the dish, assured us it was the best *salmagundy* that he had ever made. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxvi.

Hence—**2.** A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a hotchpotch; a miscellany. *W. Irving.*

salmi, salmis (sal'mi), *n.* [< F. *salmis*, orig. 'salted meats,' a double pl., < It. *salame* (pl. *salami*), salt meat: see *salmagundi*.] A ragout of roasted woodcocks, larks, thrushes, or other species of game, minced and stewed with wine, little pieces of bread, and other ingredients to stimulate the appetite.

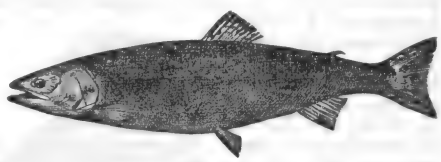
As it is, though in one way still a striking picture, it is too much of a "*salmi* of frogs' legs," as they said of Correggio's famous dome at Parma. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 42.

salmiac (sal'mi-ak), *n.* [= F. *salmiac* = G. Sw. Dan. *salmiak*, corruptions of *sal ammoniac*: see *sal ammoniac*, under *ammoniac*.] A contraction of *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*).

salmis, *n.* See *salmi*.

salmite (sal'mīt), *n.* [< (Viel)-*Salm* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a manganesian variety of chloritoid, from Viel-Salm in Belgium.

Salmo (sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Artedi; Linnæus), < L. *salmo*, a salmon: see *salmon*.] The leading genus of *Salmonidæ*. It was formerly more than coextensive with the family as now understood, but is usually restricted to forms having the anal fin short, of only nine to eleven developed rays; the vomer flat, its surface plane and toothed; and the body spotted with black (not with red or silvery gray). In this sense the genus *Salmo* is exclusive of the chars (*Salvelinus*) and of the Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*). But even thus restricted it contains two sets of species: (*a*) True salmon, marine and anadromous, as *S. salar*, with the vomerine teeth little developed, no hyoid teeth, scales large, caudal fin well forked (truncate in old individuals), and sexual distinctions strong, the breeding males having the lower jaw hooked upward. Such salmon are sometimes landlocked, as the variety found in Sebago Lake, in Maine. See cut under *parr*. (*b*) River-salmon, not anadromous, with vomerine teeth highly developed, and sexual differences not strong. Such salmon are among the many fishes called *trout* or *salmon-trout* in the United States, *S. gairdneri*, the steel-head or hard-head salmon-trout of the Sacramento river and northward, attaining a weight of twenty pounds (see cut under *rainbow-trout*); *S. spilurus*, the trout of the Rio Grande, Utah Basin, etc.; and *S. clarki*,



Cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki*).

the cutthroat trout of the Columbia river, Rocky Mountain brook-trout, Yellowstone trout, etc. (See *lake-trout*, 1; *lake-trout*, 2, is a char.) Genera of *Salmoninæ* which have been detached from *Salmo* proper are *Salvelinus*, the chars (including *Cristivomer*), and *Oncorhynchus*. The river and lake species of *Salmo* which are not anadromous form a section or subgenus called *Fario*.

salmoid (sal'moid), *n.* [< *salm*(*on*) + *-oid*.] ★Same as *salmonoid*.

salmon (sam'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *salmond*, *samon*; < ME. *salmon*, *salmond*, usually *saumon*, *samon*, *saumoun*, *samowne*, < OF. *saumon*, *saumun*, *saulmone*, *saulmon*, *salmun*, F. *saumon*, a salmon (fish), = Pr. *salmo* = Sp. *salmón* = Pg. *salmão* = It. *salamone* = OS. OHG. *salmo*, MHG. *salme*, G. *salm*, < L. *salmo*(*-n*), a salmon, lit. 'leaper,' < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] **1.** A fish of the genus *Salmo* (*S. salar*), found in all the northern parts of Europe, America, and Asia. The salmon is both a marine and a fresh-water fish. Its normal locality may be said to be off the mouth or estuary of the larger rivers, whence, in the season of



Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

sexual excitement, it ascends to the spawning-beds, which are frequently far inland, near the head-waters of the rivers. On reaching the spawning-station, the female by means of her tail makes a furrow in the gravelly bed of the river, in which she deposits her spawn or eggs, numbering many thousands, which, when impregnated by the male accompanying her, she carefully covers up by rapid sweeps of her tail. At this season the snout of the male undergoes a strange transformation, the under jaw becoming hooked upward with a cartilaginous excrescence, which is used as a weapon in the combats which are frequent when two or more males attach themselves to one female. In this condition he is known as a *kipper*. The time occupied in spawning is from three to twelve days, and the season extends from the end of autumn till spring. After spawning, the salmon, both male and female, die or go to sea under the name of *spent fish*, *foul fish*, or *kelts*, the females being further distinguished as *shedders* or *baggits*. In from 80 to 140 days the young fish hatches from the egg. Then it is about five eighths of an inch long. In this embryonic state it is nourished from a vitellicle, or umbilical vesicle, suspended under the belly, containing the red yolk of the egg and oil-globules, to be absorbed later. When about fifty days old it is about an inch in length, and becomes a *samlet* or *parr* (see cut under *parr*). It continues in the shallows of its native stream till the following spring, when it is from 3 to 4 inches long and is known as the *May parr*. It now descends into deeper parts of the river, where the weaker fish remain till the end of the second spring, the stronger ones till the end of the first spring only. When the season of its migration arrives, generally the month of May or June, the fins have become darker, and the fish has assumed a silvery hue. It is now known as a *smolt* or *salmon-fry*. The smolts now congregate into shoals and proceed leisurely seaward. On reaching the estuary they remain in its brackish water for a short time, and then proceed to the open sea. Of their life there nothing is known, except that they grow with such rapidity that a fish which reaches the estuary weighing, it may be, not more than 2 ounces, may return to it from the sea, after a few months, as a *grilse*, weighing 8 or 10 pounds. A grilse under 2 pounds is called a *salmon-peal*. In between two and three years the grilse becomes a *salmon*. The salmon returns in preference to the river in which it passed its earlier existence. It has been known to grow to the weight of 83 pounds; more generally it weighs from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an important article of commerce. Its flesh is of a pinkish-orange color. The synonyms of *salmon* are very numerous. Nearly or quite exact local ones are *mort*, *simen*, *sprod*. Salmon under two years old, which have not entered the sea, are generally called *parr*, *pink*, and *smolt*, or, more locally, *blackfin*, *brandling*, *brood*, *cocksper*, *fingerling*, *ginkin*, *gravel-ing*, *gravel-laspring*, *hepper*, *jerkin*, *laspring*, *salmon-fry*, *salmon-spring*, *samlet*, *skegger*, *skerling*, *smelt*, *sparling*, *sprag*. One which has returned from the sea a second time is a *gerling*; one which has remained in fresh water during summer is a *laurel*; a milter, or spawning male, may be called a *gib-fish* or *summer-cock*. In the Ribble, in Willughby's time, a two-year old salmon was called *sprod*; a supposed three-year fish *mort*, or perhaps *pug*; a four-year fish, a *forktail*; a five-year fish, a *half-fish*, and a six-year one, a *salmon* specifically.

2. One of various fishes of the same family as the above, but of different genera. Some of these species are recognizable by an increased number of the anal rays (14 to 20), and by the fact that the jaws in the males at the breeding-season become peculiarly developed and hooked. They form the genus *Oncorhynchus*, and are collectively called *Pacific salmon*. Five such species occur in the North Pacific. (*a*) One of these, the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*, has from 25 to 30 short gill-rakers and very small scales (over 200 in a longitudinal row). It reaches a weight of from 3 to 6 pounds, and is found as far south as Oregon or even in the Sacramento river. (*b*) Another, the dog-salmon, *O. keta*, has less than 25 short gill-rakers, moderately small scales (about 150 in a longitudinal row), 13 or 14 anal rays, and 13 or 14 branchiostegal rays: the spots are faint or obsolete. It attains a weight of about 12 pounds, and extends southward (sparingly) to the Sacramento river, but is of little value. (*c*) The quinnat or king-salmon, *O. tschawytscha*,



Quinnat, or California Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*).

has about 23 short gill-rakers, about 150 scales in a longitudinal row, 16 anal rays, 15 to 19 branchiostegal rays (those of the opposite sides often unlike), and the back and upper fins dotted with black. It reaches a weight of over 100 pounds, but the average in the Columbia river is about 22. It enters abundantly into the Sacramento river and still more numerously into the northern streams from both sides of the Pacific, and is by far the most important species of its genus. Over 20,000,000 are taken annually in the State of Oregon, chiefly from the Columbia river, along whose banks extensive canneries are established to preserve the fish. (*d*) The silver or kisutch salmon, *O. tschitsch*, has about 23 rather slender gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is bluish-green on the back, silvery on the sides, and punctulated with blackish, but without decided spots except on the top of the head, back, dorsal and adipose fins, and the upper rudimentary rays of the caudal fin. It grows to a weight of from 3 to 8 pounds, and is abundant southward to the Sacramento river, but is of little economic value. (*e*) The blue-back salmon, *O. nerka*, has about 30 or 40 comparatively long gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is normally colored bright-blue above and silvery on the sides, but the males in the fall become deep-red, and are then known in the interior as *redfish*. It attains a weight of from 4 to 8 pounds, and ascends the Columbia river and tributaries in abundance. It ranks next in value to the quinnat. In canning salmon in America the fish are cooked in the cans in which they are put up, unlike any fish canned in Europe, which are all cooked first and then canned and cooked again. (See *sardine*[1], 1.) The salmon are first

cleaned and scaled, and have their heads, tails, and fins cut off. Then they are placed in tanks filled with salted water, where they remain some time to "slime" or be cleansed before being brought into the factory. They are then cut into pieces of the proper size to fill the can. These pieces are placed in cans, which are subsequently filled with brine. The raw fish, thus pickled, are soldered in the cans, which are next placed on forms holding many hundreds and lowered by machinery into steam-boilers, where they are cooked for an hour. The next step is a nice process called *venting*. A little hole is pricked in the can to allow the gas within to escape, when the vent-hole is instantly soldered. A second cooking now takes place, after which the cans are taken from the boilers and showered with cold water. If the vacuum is perfect, showing a sound can, the top hollows in with the cooling process. If a can is in the least swollen, it is rejected.

3. One of various fishes, not of the family *Salmonidæ*, suggestive of or mistaken for a salmon. (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion maculatus*. See *squeteague*. [Southern coast of the U. S.] (*b*) A percoideous fish of the genus *Stizostedion*; a pike-perch: more fully called *jack-salmon*. (*c*) In New Zealand, a serranoid fish, *Arripis salar*. (See also the phrases below.)

4. The upper bricks in a kiln, which in firing receive the least heat: so called from their color.

The arches, from necessity, are overburdened in consequence of prolonging the firing sufficiently to burn the top and sides of the kiln into respectable *salmon*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 157.

Black salmon, a local name of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*.—**Burnett salmon**, a ceratodontoid fish, *C. Neoceratodus forsteri*, with reddish flesh like that of the salmon. See *Ceratodus*.—**Calvered salmon**, pickled salmon. See *calver*, *v. t.*

Did I ever think . . .
That my too curious appetite, that turn'd
At the sight of godwits, pheasant, partridge, quails,
Larks, woodcocks, *calver'd salmon*, as coarse diet,
Would leap at a mouldy crust?
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

Cornish salmon, the pollack. [Local, Eng.]—**Kelp salmon**, of California (Monterey), a serranoid fish, *Paralabrax clathratus*.—**King of the salmon**. See *king*1.—**Land-locked salmon**, *Salmo salar sebago*, confined to lakes, etc., and manifest as a variety.—**Quoddy salmon**, a gadoid fish, *Pollachius carbonarius*, the pollack.—**Salmon brick**. See def. 4, and *brick*2.—**Sea-salmon**, a gadoid fish, the pollack, *Pollachius carbonarius*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

salmon (sam′un), *v. t.* [< *salmon*, *n.*] To sicken or poison with salmon, as dogs. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

salmon-belly (sam′un-bel″i), *n.* The belly of a salmon prepared for eating by salting and curing. [Oregon.]

salmon-berry (sam′un-ber″i), *n.* See *flowering raspberry*, under *raspberry*.

salmon-color (sam′un-kul″ọr), *n.* A reddish-orange color of high luminosity but low chroma; an orange pink. The name is associated with the pink color of salmon-flesh, but, as in the cases of other color-names, departs somewhat widely from the color of the thing suggested.

salmon-colored (sam′un-kul″ọrd), *a.* Of a salmon-color.

salmond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salmon*.

salmon-disease (sam′un-di-zēz″), *n.* A destructive disease of fish, especially of salmon, supposed to be caused by a fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax* (or by *Bacillus salmonis-pestis*?).

Salmones (sal-mō′nēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Salmonidæ* (*a*).

salmonet (sam′un-et), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *salmonete*, samlet, red mullet; as *salmon* + *-et*. Doublet of *samlet*.] A young or small salmon; a samlet.

salmon-fishery (sam′un-fish″ėr-i), *n.* **1.** A place where salmon-fishing is regularly or systematically carried on.—**2.** Salmon-fishing.

salmon-fishing (sam′un-fish″ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for salmon; salmon-fishery.

salmon-fly (sam′un-flī), *n.* Any kind of artificial fly used for taking salmon with rod and line.

salmon-fry (sam′un-frī), *n.* Salmon under two years old.

salmonic (sal-mon′ik), *a.* [< *salmon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from salmon: as, *salmonic* acid (a peculiar kind of coloring matter found in the muscles of the trout).

salmonid (sal′mō-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*.

II. *a.* Salmonoid.

Salmonidæ (sal-mon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salmo*, to which various limits have been ascribed by different ichthyologists. (*a*) In Bonaparte's earlier classification, a family coextensive with Cuvier's *Salmonoides*, the fourth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, with scaly body, soft dorsal followed by a second small and adipose fin, numerous cæca, and a natatory bladder. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally, the head naked, body covered with scales, belly rounded, a small adipose fin behind the dorsal, pyloric appendages generally numerous (rarely absent), pseudobranchiæ present, and the ova discharged into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. (*c*) By Cope restricted to such fishes as have the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, and with two tail-vertebræ—the *Coregonidæ* being separated in another family, distinguished (erroneously) by the contiguous parietals and the presence of only one tail-vertebra. (*d*) By Gill restricted to species having the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, accessory costal bones, the stomach siphonal, and the pyloric cæca many. It was divided into two subfamilies, *Coregoninæ* and *Salmoninæ*, containing the whitefish, chars, and trout, as well as the salmon, but not the *Thymallidæ*, the *Argentinidæ*, nor the *Plecoglossidæ*. See cuts under *char*, *hyprural*, *inconnu*, *lake-trout*, *parr*, *rainbow-trout*, *Salmo*, *salmon*, and *trout*.

salmoniform (sal-mon′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salmo*(*n*-), a salmon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *salmonoid*. *Huxley*.

Salmonina (sal-mō-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n*-) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification, the first group of his *Salmonidæ* (see *Salmonidæ* (*b*)), with the dorsal fin opposite or nearly opposite the ventrals. It included all the genera of his *Salmonidæ* except *Salanx*.

Salmoninæ (sal-mō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidæ*, typified by the genus *Salmo*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Same as *Salmonina* of Günther. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert restricted to species with many pyloric cæca, distinct conic teeth to the jaws, and mostly small scales. It includes the genera *Salmo*, *Thymallus*, etc. (*c*) By Gill further restricted to *Salmonidæ* with the parietal bones separated by the supra-occipital, well-developed teeth in the jaws, and mostly small and adherent scales. It thus includes only the genera *Salmo*, *Oncorhynchus*, *Salvelinus*, and their subdivisions. In senses (*b*) and (*c*) the group is contrasted with *Coregoninæ*.

salmoning (sam′un-ing), *n.* [< *salmon* + *-ing*1.] **1.** The pursuit or capture of salmon; also, the salmon industry, as canning. [Oregon.]—**2.** The habit of feeding on salmon; also, a disease of dogs due to this diet. [Oregon.]

salmon-killer (sam′un-kil″ėr), *n.* A sort of stickleback, *Gasterosteus cataphractus*, found from San Francisco to Alaska and Kamchatka, and destructive to salmon-fry and -spawn. [Columbia river, U. S.]

salmon-ladder (sam′un-lad″ėr), *n.* **1.** A fishway.—**2.** A contrivance resembling a fishway in construction, used in the chemical treatment of sewage for thoroughly mixing the chemicals with the sewage.

salmon-leap (sam′un-lēp), *n.* [< ME. *samounlepe*; < *salmon* + *leap*1.] A series of steps or ladders, etc., so constructed on a dam as to permit salmon to pass up-stream.

salmon-louse (sam′un-lous), *n.* A parasitic crustacean, *Caligus piscinus*, which adheres to the gills of the salmon.

salmonoid (sal′mō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salmo*(*n*-), a salmon, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a salmon; of or pertaining to the *Salmonidæ* in a broad sense; related to the salmon family. Also *salmoniform*.

II. *n.* A salmonoid fish. Also *salmoid*, *salmonid*.

Salmonoidea (sal-mō-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n*-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes, comprising the *Salmonidæ*, *Thymallidæ*, *Argentinidæ*, etc.

salmon-peal, salmon-peel (sam′un-pēl), *n.* A young salmon under two pounds weight.

salmon-pink (sam′un-pingk), *n.* A salmon-color verging upon a scarlet pink.

salmon-pool (sam′un-pōl), *n.* See *pool*1.

salmon-spear (sam′un-spēr), *n.* **1.** An instrument used in spearing salmon.—**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-pronged or four-pronged fish-spear, the prongs being usually barbed.

salmon-spring (sam′un-spring), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

salmon-stair (sam′un-stār), *n.* Same as *salmon-ladder*.

salmon-tackle (sam′un-tak″l), *n.* The rod, line, and hook or fly with which salmon are taken.

salmon-trout (sam′un-trout), *n.* A kind of salmon. Specifically—(*a*) The *Salmo trutta*, a species which in value ranks next to the salmon itself. It resembles the salmon in form and color, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn. See cut under *trout*. (*b*) In the United States, one of several different fishes which resemble both salmon and trout—the former in size, the latter in having red or silvery spots. Some are true trout, as *Salmo gairdneri*; others are chars, as all species of *Salvelinus*; none is the same as *Salmo trutta* of Europe. See cuts under *rainbow-trout* and *Salmo*.

salmon-twine (sam′un-twīn), *n.* Linen or cotton twine used in the manufacture of salmon-nets. It is a strong twine of various sizes, corresponding to the varying sizes of nets.

salmon-weir (sam′un-wēr), *n.* A weir especially designed or used to take salmon.

salnatron (sal-nā′trọn), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + E. *natron*.] Crude sodium carbonate: a word used by dyers, soap-makers, and others.

salol (sal′ol), *n.* [< *sal*(*icyl*) + *-ol*.] Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4.OHCO_2.C_6H_5$, a salicylic ester forming odorless crystals. It is used as an antiseptic, and internally as a substitute for salicylic acid, being less irritating to the stomach.

salometer (sā-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

salometry (sā-lom′e-tri), *n.* Same as *salinometry*.

salomon† (sal′ō-mọn), *n.* The mass. [Thieves' slang or cant.]

He will not beg out of his limit though hee starve; nor breake his oath if hee sweare by his *Salomon* [the rogues' inviolable oath], though you hang him.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Canting Rogue.

I have, by the *Salomon*, a doxy that carries a kinchinmort in her slate at her back.
Middleton, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Salomonian (sal-ō-mō′ni-an), *a.* [< LL. *Salomon*, Solomon, + *-ian*.] Same as *Salomonic*.

Salomonic (sal-ō-mon′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Salomon*, < LGr. Σαλωμών, Σολομῶν, Solomon, King of Israel, + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Solomon, or composed by him.

The collection of *Salomonic* proverbs formed by the scholars in the service of King Hezekiah.
W. R. Smith, The Old Testament in the Jewish Church, [p. 122.

salon (sa-lôn′), *n.* [F.: see *saloon*.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable gathering or assemblage.

saloon1 (sa-lön′), *n.* [< F. *salon* (= Sp. *salon* = Pg. *salão* = It. *salone*), a large room, a hall, < OF. *sale*, F. *salle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a room, chamber, < ML. *sala*, a hall, room, chamber, < OHG. MHG. *sal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber: see *sale*2.] **1.** Any spacious or elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception.

What Mr. Lovelace saw of the house—which were the *saloon* and the parlours—was perfectly elegant.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 352 (Hall's Mod. Eng., [p. 251).

2. A hall for public entertainments or amusement; also, an apartment for specific public use: as, the *saloon* of a steamer (that is, the main cabin); a refreshment *saloon*.

The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls. *Macaulay*.

3. A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk; a grog-shop. [U. S.]

The restriction of one *saloon* to every 500 people would diminish the number in New York from 10,000 to 2,500.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 42.

Saloon rifle. See *rifle*2.

saloon2†, *n.* An erroneous form of *shalloon*.

saloon-car (sa-lön′kär), *n.* A drawing-room car on a railroad. [U. S.]

saloonist (sa-lö′nist), *n.* [< *saloon*1 + *-ist*.] A saloon-keeper; one who supports the saloons. [U. S.]

Any persistent effort to enforce the Sunday laws against the saloon is met by the *saloonist* with the counter-effort to enforce the laws against legitimate business.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 16.

saloon-keeper (sa-lön′kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps a saloon for the retailing of liquors. [U. S.]

saloop (sa-löp′), *n.* [Form of *salep*.] A drink prepared from sassafras-bark; sassafras-tea.

There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury. . . . This is *saloop*.
Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar, is sold at daybreak in the streets of London under the name of *saloop*.
Pereira's Materia Medica, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 35.

Considered as a sovereign cure for drunkenness, and pleasant withal, *saloop*, first sold at street corners, where it was consumed principally about the hour of midnight, eventually found its way into the coffee houses. The ingredients used in the preparation of this beverage were of several kinds—sassafras and plants of the genus known by the simplers as cuckoo-flowers being the principal among them. *Tuer*, London Cries, p. 13.

saloop-bush (sa-löp′bụsh), *n.* See *Rhagodia*.

salop, *n.* See *salep*.

Salopian1 (sa-lō′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Salop* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, a western county of England.—**Salopian ware**, a name given to the Roman pottery found in Shropshire, or thought to have been made there.

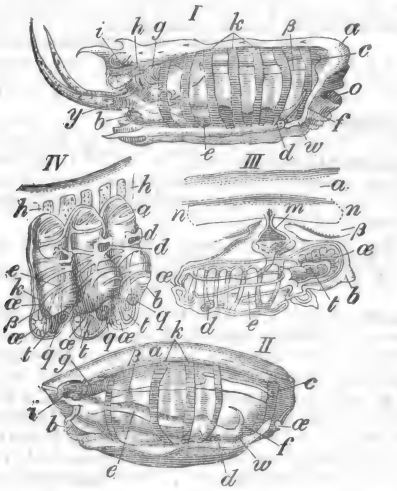
II. *n.* An inhabitant of Shropshire.

salopian[2] (sa-lō′pi-an), *a.* [< *saloop* + *-ian*.] Pertaining or relating to saloop; consisting of or prepared from saloop; producing or making a preparation of saloop.

A shop . . . for the vending of this "wholesome and pleasant beverage," on the south side of Fleet-street, as thou approachest Bridge-street—the only *Salopian* house.
Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

salp (salp), *n.* [= F. *saupe* = Sp. *salpa*, < L. *salpa*, a kind of stock-fish: see *Salpa*.] A species of *Salpa;* one of the *Salpidæ;* a salpian.

Salpa (sal′pä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, *a.* 1763), < L. *salpa*, < Gr. *σάλπη*, a kind of stock-fish.] **1.** The typical genus of *Salpidæ*. There are two groups of species, in one of which the intestine is extended along the ventral aspect of the body, as in *S. pinnata;* in the other it is compacted in globular form posteriorly, as in



Development and Structure of *Salpa*.

I. Salpa democratica, the sexless ascidiozoöid. *II. Salpa mucronata*, the free sexual ascidiozoöid. *III.* Fetal *Salpa democratica*, attached by placenta to wall of atrial cavity of *S. mucronata*. *IV.* Part of the stolon of *S. democratica*, with buds of *S. mucronata* attached. In all the figures—*o*, oral orifice; *b*, atrial orifice; *c*, endostyle; *d*, ganglion; *e*, hypopharyngeal band; *f*, languet; *g*, heart; *h*, gemmiparous stolon; *i*, visceral mass, or nucleus; *k*, muscular bands; *m*, placenta; *n*, blood-sinus; *q*, ovisac and ovum; *t*, stomach; *w*, ciliated sac; *α*, cæoblast; *a*, ectoderm and test; *β*, endoderm.

S. fusiformis, and forms the so-called nucleus. About 15 species are known, of nearly all seas. All are brilliantly luminous or phosphorescent (like the pyrosomes, with which they were formerly associated), and all occur under two forms—an asexual form, in which the individual salps are solitary, and the mature sexual form, in which a number of salps are linked together to form a chain. Also called *Thalia*.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *salpæ* (-pē).] A species of this genus; a salp.—**3**†. A kind of stockfish.

Salpa is a fowle fisshe and lytell set by, for it will neuer be ynough for no maner of dressinge tyll it haue ben beten with grete hamers & staues.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

Salpacea (sal-pā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpa* + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's classification, one of two families of his *Heterobranchiata*, contrasted with *Ascidiacea*.

salpaceous (sal-pā′shius), *a.* Same as *salpian*.

salpeter†, **salpetre**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *saltpeter*.

salpetry†, *a.* [< *salpetre* (now *saltpeter*) + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or impregnated with saltpeter; nitrous.

Rich Iericho's (sometimes) *sal-peetry* soil,
Through brinie springs that did about it boil,
Brought forth no fruit.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

salpian (sal′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Salpa* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpidæ;* salpiform. Also *salpaceous*.

II. *n.* A salp.

The *salpians* and pyrosomes.
Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 164.

salpicon† (sal′pi-kon), *n.* [< F. *salpicon*, < Sp. *salpicón*, a mixture, salmagundi, bespattering, < *salpicar*, bespatter, besprinkle (= Pg. *salpicar*, corn, powder), < *sal*, salt, + *picar*, pick: see *pike*[1], *pick*[1].] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, etc., used to stuff legs of veal. *Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Salpidæ (sal′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemimyarian ascidians, typified by the genus *Salpa;* the salps. They are placed with the *Doliolidæ* in the order *Thaliacea* (which see). They are free-swimming oceanic organisms, which are colonial when sexually mature, and exhibit alternation of generation; the larvæ are not tailed; the alimentary canal is ventral; the sac is well developed; and the musculation does not form complete rings (is hemimyarian, as distinguished from the cyclomyarian muscles of the *Doliolidæ*). The branchial and peribranchial spaces are continuous, opening by the branchial and atrial pores. The *Salpidæ* include but one genus; as a related form, *Octacnemus*, lately discovered and not yet well known, serves as type of another family (*Octacnemidæ*).

salpiform (sal′pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salpa*, salp, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpiformes*.

Salpiformes (sal-pi-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *salpiform*.] A suborder of ascidians, constituted by the firebodies or *Pyrosomatidæ* alone, forming free-swimming colonies in the shape of a hollow cylinder closed at one end: more fully called *Ascidiæ salpiformes*, and contrasted with *Ascidiæ compositæ* and *Ascidiæ simplices*, as one of three suborders of *Ascidiacea* proper. This group does not include the salps (which belong to a different order), to which, however, the pyrosomes were formerly approximated in some classifications, in view of their resemblance in some respects.

Salpiglossideæ (sal-pi-glo-sid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), < *Salpiglossis* + *-ideæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Solanaceæ*, characterized by flower-buds with the lobes folded in and also somewhat imbricated, and with the two upper lobes outside of the others and often a little larger. The stamens are sometimes two, usually four, perfect and didynamous, accompanied commonly by a smaller or rudimentary or rarely perfect fifth stamen. The tribe forms the link between the *Solanaceæ*—to which it conforms in centrifugal inflorescence and plicate petals—and the large family *Scrophulariaceæ*, which it resembles in its didynamous stamens. It includes 20 genera, mostly of tropical America, of which *Salpiglossis* (the type), *Schizanthus*, *Browallia*, and *Brunfelsia* are cultivated for their handsome flowers.

Salpiglossis (sal-pi-glos′is), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), irreg. < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salpiglossideæ*, and characterized by four perfect didynamous stamens, two-cleft capsule-valves, and an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla slightly two-lipped and with ample throat, the lobes both plicate and imbricated. It includes 8 closely allied species, natives of Chile, Peru, and Argentina. They are viscid and hairy herbs, bearing leaves which are entire, or toothed or pinnately cleft, and a few long-pedicelled showy flowers, with the aspect of petunias. *S. sinuata* is a beautiful half-hardy garden annual with many hybrids, the corolla feathered and veined with dark lines on a ground-color varying from pure white to deep crimson, yellow, orange, or purple.

Salpinctes (sal-pingk′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. *σαλπιγκτής*, a trumpeter, < *σάλπιγξ*, a war-trumpet.] An American genus of *Troglodytidæ;* the rock-wrens. The leading species is *S. obsoletus*. See cut under *rock-wren*.

salpingectomy (sal-pin-jek′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] The excision of a Fallopian tube.

salpingemphraxis (sal″pin-jem-frak′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *ἐμφραξις*, a stopping, stoppage.] Obstruction of a Fallopian or of a Eustachian tube.

salpinges, *n.* Plural of *salpinx*.

salpingian (sal-pin′ji-an), *a.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + *-ian*.] Pertaining to a Fallopian or to a Eustachian tube.—**Salpingian dropsy**, hydrosalpinx.

salpingitic (sal-pin-jit′ik), *a.* [< *salpingit(is)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to salpingitis.

salpingitis (sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *-itis*.] **1.** Inflammation of a Fallopian tube.—**2**†. Inflammation of a Eustachian tube; syringitis.

salpingocyesis (sal-ping″gō-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *κύησις*, pregnancy, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] Tubal pregnancy.

Salpingœca (sal-pin-jē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] The typical genus of *Salpingœcidæ*, founded by H. J. Clark in 1866. *S. amphoridium* is an example.

Salpingœcidæ (sal-pin-jē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpingœca* + *-idæ*.] A family of choanoflagellate protozoans, represented by the genera *Salpingœca*, *Lagenœca*, and *Polyœca*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. They secrete and inhabit protective sheaths or loricæ, which are either free, or attached and sessile or pedunculate. The flagellum is single and collared; and there are usually two or more contractile vacuoles, situated posteriorly.

salpingomalleus (sal-ping-gō-mal′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *salpingomallei* (-ī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + *malleus*.] The tensor tympani muscle. See *tensor*.

salpingonasal (sal-ping-gō-nā′zal), *a.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + L. *nasalis*, of the nose: see *nasal*.] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose; syringonasal.—**Salpingonasal fold**, a fold of mucous membrane extending from the opening of the Eustachian tube to the posterior nares.

salpingo-oöphorectomy (sal-ping-gō-ō″ō-fō-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *oöphorectomy*.] The excision of the ovaries and Fallopian tubes.

salpingopharyngeal (sal-ping″gō-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< *salpingopharynge-us* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx: specifically noting the salpingopharyngeus.

salpingopharyngeus (sal-ping-gō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *salpingopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *pharynx* (*pharyng-*): see *pharyngeus*.] The salpingopharyngeal muscle, or that part of the palatopharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

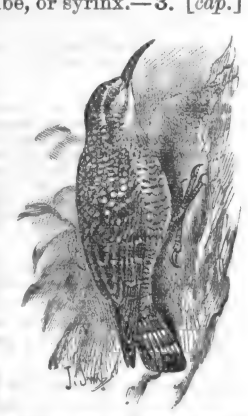
salpingostaphylinus (sal-ping-gō-staf-i-lī′nus), *n.*; pl. *salpingostaphylini* (-nī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *σταφυλή*, uvula.] Either one of two muscles of the soft palate, external and internal.—**Salpingostaphylinus externus**. Same as *circumflexus palati* (which see, under *palatum*).—**Salpingostaphylinus internus**. Same as *levator palati* (which see, under *levator*).

salpingotomy (sal-ping-got′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The surgical division or exsection of a Fallopian tube.

salpingysterocyesis (sal-pin-jis″ter-ō-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb, + *κύησις*, pregnancy.] Pregnancy occurring at the junction of a Fallopian tube with the uterus.

salpinx (sal′pingks), *n.*; pl. *salpinges* (sal-pin′jēz), rarely *salpinxes* (sal′pingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] **1.** A Fallopian tube. —**2.** A Eustachian tube, or syrinx.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

Salpornis (sal-pôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1847), shortened form of **Salpingornis*, < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidæ*, inhabiting parts of Asia and Africa. The leading species is *S. spilonotus*, under 5 inches long, the slender curved bill 1 inch. The upper parts are dark-brown, profusely spotted with white; the wings and tail are barred with white; the under parts are whitish or pale-buff with numerous dark-brown bars. This creeper inhabits central India. A second species, *S. salvadorii*, is African, forming the type of the subgenus *Hylypornis*.



Indian Creeper (*Salpornis spilonotus*).

salsafy, *n.* See *salsify*.

salsamentarious† (sal″sa-men-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *salsamentarius*, pertaining to pickle or salted fish, < *salsamentum*, pickle, salted fish, < *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1], *sauce*.] Pertaining to or containing salt; salted. *Bailey*, 1731.

salse (sals), *n.* [< F. *salse*, < It. *salsa*, originally the name of a mud volcano at Sassuolo, in the vicinity of Modena. *N. E. D.*] A mud volcano; a conical hill of soft, muddy material, formed from the decomposition of volcanic rock, and forced upward by the currents of gas escaping from the solfataric region beneath.

The *salses*, or hillocks of mud, which are common in some parts of Italy and in other countries.
Darwin, Geol. [Obs., i. 127.



Upper Part of the Stem of Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), with heads.
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* [Also *salsafy;* = Sp. *salsifí* = Pg. *sersifim* = Sw. *salsofi*, < F. *salsifis*, dial. *sercifi*, OF. *sercifi*, *cercheſi*, prob. < It. *sassefrica*, goat's-beard; of unknown origin.] A plant, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. It is extensively cultivated as a vegetable, the long fusiform root being the esculent part. Its flavor has given rise to the name of *oyster-plant* or *vegetable oyster*. Also *purple goat's-beard*. See cut on preceding page.—**Black salsify**, *Scorzonera Hispanica*, a related plant with a root like that of salsify but outwardly blackish. It is similarly used, and its flavor is preferred by some.

salsilla (sal-sil'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *salsilla*, dim. of *salsa* (= Pg. It. *salsa*), sauce: see *sauce*.] A name of several plants of the genus *Bomarea*, yielding edible tubers. *B. edulis* is cultivated in the West Indies, its root being eaten like the potato; it is diaphoretic and diuretic. Other species, as *B. Salsilla*, are natives of the Peruvian Andes, and are pretty twining plants with showy flowers.

salso-acid (sal'sō-as″id), *a.* [< L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, salt down, + *acidus*, acid.] Having a taste both salt and acid. [Rare.]

sal-soda (sal-sō'dä), *n.* Crystalline sodium carbonate. See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*.

Salsola (sal'sō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, salt down, < *sal*, salt; see *sauce*.] 1. A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salsoleæ*. It is characterized by a single orbicular and horizontal seed without albumen, containing a green spiral embryo with elongated radicle proceeding from its center, by bisexual axillary flowers without disk or staminodes, and with four or five concave and winged perianth-segments, and by unjointed branches with alternate leaves. There are about 40 species, mainly natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and tropical regions of Asia; 10 are found in South Africa; one, *S. Kali*, is native on sea-beaches not only in Europe and western Asia, but in North and South America and Australia, also sparingly inland in the United States. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth, hairy, or woolly, and bearing sessile leaves, often with a broad clasping base, sometimes elongated, sometimes reduced to scales, and often prickly-pointed. The small greenish flowers are solitary or clustered in the axils. Various species are called *saltwort*, and *prickly glasswort*, also *kelpwort*. *S. Tragus* is the Russian thistle.



Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola Kali*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

salsolaceous (sal-sō-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Salsola* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Salsola*.

It is getting hopeless now; . . . sand and nothing but sand. The *salsolaceous* plants, so long the only vegetation we have seen, are gone.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xlii.

Salsoleæ (sal-sō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. A. Meyer, 1829), < *Salsola* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of chenopodiaceous plants, typified by the genus *Salsola*. It embraces twenty-three other genera, chiefly natives of the temperate parts of the old world.

salsuginose (sal-sū'ji-nōs), *a.* [< ML. *salsuginosus*, salty.] Same as *salsuginous*.

salsuginous (sal-sū'ji-nus), *a.* [Also *salsuginose;* < ML. *salsuginosus*, salty, < L. *salsugo* (also *salsilago*) (*-gin-*), saltness, < *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1].] 1. Saltish; somewhat salt. [Rare.]

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

★2. Growing in salty soil.

salt[1] (sâlt), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* < ME. *salt*, *sealt*, < AS. *sealt* = OS. *salt* = MD. *sout*, D. *zout* = MLG. *salt*, *solt*, LG. *solt* = OHG. MHG. G. *salz* = Icel. *salt* = Sw. Dan. *salt* = Goth. *salt* = W. *hallt* (Lapp. *sallte*, < Scand.), salt; appar. with the formative *-t* of the adj. form. II. *a.* < ME. *salt*, < AS. *sealt* = OFries. *salt* = MLG. *solt* = Icel. *saltr* = Sw. Dan. *salt*, salt, = L. *salsus*, salted. The name in other tongues is of a simpler type: L. *sal* (> It. *sale* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *sal* = F. *sel*) = Gr. ἅλς = OBulg. *solĭ* = Serv. Pol. *sol* = Bohem. *sůl* = Russ. *solí* = Lett. *sāls* = W. *hal*, *halen* = OIr. *salan*, salt. Hence, from the L. form, *sal*, *salad*[1], *salary*, *saline*, *salmagundi*, *seller*[3] (*salt-cellar*), *saltpeter*, *sauce*, *sausage*, *souse*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A compound (NaCl) of chlorin with the metallic base of the alkali soda, one of the most abundantly disseminated and important of all substances. It not only occurs in numerous localities in beds sometimes thousands of feet in thickness, but also exists in solution in the ocean, forming nearly three per cent. by weight of its mass. It is not only of the greatest importance in connection with the business of chemical manufacturing, but is also an indispensable article of food, at least to all men not living exclusively on the products of the chase. Salt often occurs crystallized, in the isometric system, and has when crystalline a perfect cubic cleavage. Its specific gravity is about 2.2. When pure it is colorless. As it occurs in nature in the solid form, it is almost always mixed with some earthy impurities, besides containing more or less of the same salts with which it is associated in the water of the ocean (see *ocean*). It is not limited to any one geological formation, but occurs in great abundance in nearly all the stratified groups. The Great Salt Range of India is of Lower Silurian age; the principal supply of the United States comes from the Upper Silurian and Carboniferous; the most important salt-deposits of England, France, and Germany are in the Permian and Triassic; the most noted deposits of Spain are Cretaceous and Tertiary; and those of Poland and Transylvania are of Tertiary age. Salt is obtained (1) from evaporation of the water of the ocean and of interior saline lakes; (2) from the evaporation of the water rising naturally in saline springs or obtained by boring; (3) by mining the solid material, or rock-salt. The supply of the United States is obtained both by evaporating water containing salt in solution and from rock-salt. The principal salt-producing States are New York, Michigan, Kansas, Ohio, California, Utah, West Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. The two first-named furnished in 1908 about two thirds of the total product of the United States. In California, Utah, and Texas, the supply is obtained chiefly by evaporation; in New York, Kansas, and Louisiana chiefly from rock-salt. Salt is of great importance as the material from which the alkali soda (carbonate of soda) is manufactured, and thus may be properly considered as forming the basis of several of the most economically important branches of chemical manufacture. Salt is also an article of great historical and ethnological importance. By many nations of antiquity it was regarded as having peculiar relations to mankind. Homer calls it "divine." It has been and is still used as a measure of value.

Ley *salt* on thi trenchere with knyfe that be clene;
Not to myche, be thou were, for that is not gode.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 60.

Then, when the languid flames at length subside,
He strows a bed of glowing embers wide,
Above the coals the smoking fragments turns,
And sprinkles sacred *salt* from lifted urns.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 282.

Abandon those from your table and *salt* whom your own or others' experience shall descry dangerous.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, i. 8.

2. In *chem.*, any acid in which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by metallic atoms or basic radicals; any base in which the hydroxyl units have been more or less replaced by non-metallic atoms or acid radicals; also, the product of the direct union of a metallic oxid and an anhydrid. (*J. P. Cooke*, Chem. Phil., p. 110.) The nomenclature of salts has reference to the acids from which they are derived. For example, *sulphates*, *nitrates*, *carbonates*, etc., imply salts of sulphuric, nitric, and carbonic acids. The termination *-ate* for the salt implies the maximum of oxygen in the acids, and *-ite* the minimum.

3. *pl.* A salt (as Epsom salts, etc.) used as a medicine. See also *smelling-salts*.—4. A marshy place flooded by the tide. [Local.]—5. A salt-cellar. [Now a trade-term or colloq.]

Garnish'd with *salts* of pure beaten gold.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

I out and bought some things: among others, a dozen of silver *salts*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 165.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a high decorative salt-cellar, intended to resemble those used in the middle ages. In modern delineations this is merely a covered vase.—7. Seasoning; that which preserves a thing from corruption, or gives taste and pungency to it.

Ye are the *salt* of the earth. Mat. v. 13.

Let a man be thoroughly conscientious, and he becomes the *salt* of society, the light of the world.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 216.

8. Taste; smack; savor; flavor.

Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Master Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 50.

9. Wit; piquancy; pungency; sarcasm: as, Attic *salt* (which see, under *Attic*[1]).

On wings of fancy to display
The flag of high invention, stay,
Repose your quills; your veins grow four,
Tempt not your *salt* beyond her pow'r;
If your pall'd fancies but decline,
Censure will strike at ev'ry line.
Quarles, Emblems. (*Nares.*)

He says I want the tongue of Epigrams;
I have no *salt*. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xlix.

They understood not the *salt* and ingenuity of a witty and useful answer or reply.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

10. Modification; hence, allowance; abatement; reserve: as, to take a thing with a grain of *salt* (see phrase below).

Contemporary accounts of these fair damsels are not very good, but it was rather a libellous and scurrilous age as regards women, and they might not be true, or at all events be taken with much *salt*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 135.

11. A bronzing material, the chlorid or butter of antimony, used in browning gun-barrels and other iron articles.—12†. Lecherous desire.

Gifts will be sent, and letters which
Are the expressions of that itch
And *salt* which frets thy suters.
Herrick, The Parting Verse.

13. A sailor, especially an experienced sailor. [Colloq.]

My complexion and hands were quite enough to distinguish me from the regular *salt*, who, with a sunburnt cheek, wide step, and rolling gait, swings his bronzed and toughened hands athwart-ships, half-opened, as though just ready to grasp a rope.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

Above the salt, seated at the upper half of the table, and therefore among the guests of distinction; **below** or **beneath the salt**, at the lower half of the table, and therefore among the inferior guests and dependents: in allusion to the custom of placing the principal or standing salt-cellar near the middle of the table.

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the salt*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 2.

Abraum salts. See *abraum*.—**Acid salts**, those salts which still have one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by basic radicals.—**Ammoniacal salt.** See *ammoniacal*.—**Attic salt.** See *Attic*[1].—**Bakers' salt.** See *baker*.—**Basic salts**, salts which retain one or more replaceable oxygen atoms or hydroxyl units.—**Below the salt.** See *above the salt*.—**Binary theory of salts.** See *binary*.—**Blue salts.** See *return-alkali*.—**Bronzing-salt.** See *bronzing*.—**Decrepitating salts**, salts which burst with a crackling noise into smaller fragments when heated, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.—**Double salt**, a salt containing two different acid or basic radicals, as potassium sodium carbonate, K Na CO_3, or strontium aceto-nitrate, Sr $NO_3(C_2H_3O_2)$.—**Epsom salts**, magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 + 7H_2O$, a cathartic producing watery stools. It is the principal ingredient of springs at Epsom, Surrey, England, and is also prepared from seawater, from the mineral magnesite, and from several other sources.—**Essential salt of bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Essential salt of lemon.** See *lemon*.—**Essential salts**, salts which are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.—**Ethereal salt**, a compound consisting of one or more alcohol radicals united to one or more acid radicals. Also called *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).—**Ethyl salts.** See *ethyl*.—**Everitt's salt**, a yellowish-white powder formed from the decomposition of potassium ferrocyanide by sulphuric acid, and composed of potassium sulphate mixed with an insoluble compound of iron cyanide and potassium cyanide.—**Ferric salts.** See *ferric*.—**Fixed salts**, those salts which are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.—**Fossil salt.** Same as *rock-salt*.—**Fusible salt**, the phosphate of ammonia.—**Glauber's salt** [after J. R. *Glauber* (died 1668), a German chemist, who originally prepared it], hydrous sodium sulphate, $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$, a well-known cathartic. It occurs in monoclinic crystals and also as an efflorescence (the mineral mirabilite). It is a constituent of many mineral waters, and, in small quantity, of the blood and other animal fluids. It may be prepared by the direct action of sulphuric acid on sodium carbonate, and it is procured in large quantity as a residue in the process of making hydrochloric and nitric acids. This salt is extensively employed by woolen-dyers as an aid to obtain even, regular, or level dyeing.—**Haloid salt.** See *haloid*.—**Horse salts**, a familiar name of Glauber's salt.—**Individual salt**, a very small salt-cellar, containing salt for one person at a meal. See def. 5 and *individual*, *a.*, 4. [A trade-term.]—**Kelp salt.** See *kelp*.—**Lemery's salt** [named from *Lemery*, a French chemist (1645–1715)], magnesium sulphate.—**Lixivial, martial†, metallic salts.** See the adjectives.—**Microcosmic salt.** See *microcosmic*.—**Mineral salt.** See *mineral*.—**Monsel's salt**, basic ferric sulphate, used in solution as a styptic.—**Native salts**, mineral bodies resembling crystallized minerals in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.—**Neutral** or **normal salts.** See *neutral*.—**Oxy-salt**, a salt derived from an oxygen acid, as distinguished from a *haloid salt* (derived from a halogen acid).—**Permanent salts**, those salts which undergo no change on exposure to the air.—**Per-salt†**, a salt supposed to be formed by the interaction of an acid with a peroxid.—**Pink salt**, a salt sometimes used in calico-printing as a mordant. It is the double salt of stannic chlorid and ammonium chlorid.—**Polychrest salt†.** See *polychrest*.—**Preparing-salts**, stannate of soda as used by calico-printers in preparing the cloth for receiving steam-colors.—**Preston's salts**, ammonium carbonate in powder, with stronger water of ammonia and essential oils.—**Proto-salt†**, a salt supposed to be formed by the interaction of an acid with a protoxid.—**Prunella salt.** See *prunella*[3].—**Riddance salts.** See *riddance*.—**Rochelle salt**, sodium potassium tartrate ($KNaH_4C_4O_6.4H_2O$). It has a mild, hardly saline taste, and acts as a laxative.—**Salt of bone.** Same as *ammonia*.—**Salt of colcothar**, iron sulphate, or green vitriol.—**Salt of hartshorn**, a name formerly applied to both ammonium chlorid and ammonium carbonate.—**Salt of lemons.** See *essential salt of lemon*, under *lemon*.—**Salt of Riverius**, potassium citrate.—**Salt of Saturn** [from *Saturn*, the alchemistic name of lead], lead acetate; sugar of lead.—**Salt of Seignette.** Same as *Rochelle salt*.—**Salt of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Salt of sorrel**, acid potassium oxalate.—**Salt of tartar**, purified potassium carbonate.—**Salt of tin.** See *tin*.—**Salt of vitriol**, zinc sulphate.—**Salt of wisdom.** Same as *sal alembroth* (which see, under *sal*[1]).—**Salt of wormwood**, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of absinthium.—**Schlippe's salt**, a compound of antimony sulphid with sodium sulphid, having the formula $Na_3SbS_4 + 9H_2O$. It is a crystalline solid, having a bitter saline metallic taste, and is soluble in water.—**Sesqui-salt**, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a sesquioxid.—**Smoking salts**, a name improperly given by English silversmiths

to fuming sulphuric acid.—**Spirits of salt.** See *monkey*, 9.—**To be worth one's salt,** to be worthy of one's hire, or of the lowest possible wages, in a depreciatory sense, as implying that one is not worth his food, but only the salt that he eats with it: generally in the negative form: as, he is *not worth his salt.*—**To eat one's salt,** to be one's guest, and hence under one's protection for the time being; be bound to one by the sacred relation of guest.—**To put, cast, or lay salt on the tail of,** to capture; catch: children having been told from hoary antiquity that they can catch birds by putting salt on their tails.

> Were you coming near him with soldiers, or constables, . . . you will never *lay salt on his tail.*
> *Scott,* Redgauntlet, xi.

To take with a grain of salt, to accept or believe with some reserve or allowance.—**Under salt,** in process of curing with salt: as, codfish put *under salt:* a fishermen's phrase.—**Volatile salts,** such salts as disappear in vapor at a given temperature, as ammonium bicarbonate.—**White salt,** salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

II. *a.* **1.** Having the taste or pungency of salt; impregnated with, containing, or abounding in salt: as, *salt* water.

> Ho nas stadde a stiffe ston, a stalworth image
> Al-so *salt* as ani se & so ho 3et stande3.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 984.

> The [Euxine] Sea is lesse *salt* than others, and much annoyed with ice in the Wincer [Winter].
> *Sandys,* Travailes (1652), p. 3.

> A still *salt* pool, lock'd in the bars of sand.
> *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

2. Prepared or preserved with salt: as, *salt* beef; *salt* fish.—**3.** Overflowed with or growing in salt water: as, *salt* grass or hay.—**4.** Sharp; bitter; pungent.

> Amongst sins unpardonable they reckoned second marriages, of which opinion Tertullian, making . . . a *salt* apology, . . . saith . . . *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

> We were better parch in Afric sun
> Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes.
> *Shak.,* T. and C., i. 3. 371.

5. Costly; dear; expensive: as, he paid a *salt* price for it. [Colloq.]—**6†.** Lecherous; salacious.

> Then they grow *salt* and begin to be proud; yet in ancient time, for the more ennobling of their race of dogges, they did not suffer them to engender till the male were foure yeare old, and the female three: for then would the whelpes proove more stronge and lively.
> *Topsell,* Beasts (1607), p. 139. (*Halliwell.*)

> For the better compassing of his *salt* and most hidden loose affection. *Shak.,* Othello, ii. 1. 244.

Salt and cured provisions, beef and pork prepared in pickle or smoke-dried for use as food.—**Salt eel.** (*a*) A rope's end; hence, a beating. [Naut. slang.] (*b*) A game something like hide-and-seek. *Halliwell.*—**Salt junk.** See *junk*[1], 4.—**Salt meadow, reed-grass,** etc. See the nouns.

★**salt**[1] (sâlt), *v.* [< ME. *salten,* also *selten, silten,* < AS. **sealtian,* also *syltan* = D. *zouten* = MLG. *solten* = OHG. *salzan,* MHG. G. *salzen* = Icel. Sw. *salta* = Dan. *salte* = Goth. *saltan* (cf. L. *salire, salere, sallere*), salt; from the noun: see *salt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt, or with a salt: as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.

> It takes but a little while for Mr. Long to *salt* the remainder of the venison well.
> *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 134.

> And of flesch that was eke for brend the woundes he *salte* also. *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 59.

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.—**3.** To furnish with salt; feed salt to: as, to *salt* cows.—**4.** In *soap-making,* to add salt to (the lye in the kettles) after saponification of the fatty ingredients, in order to separate the soap from the lye. The soap, being insoluble in the salted lye and of less specific gravity, rises to the top and floats. This process is also called *separation.* **5.** In *photog.,* to impregnate (paper, canvas, or other tissue) with a salt or mixture of salts in solution, which, when treated with other solutions, form new compounds in the texture. Various bromides, iodides, and chlorids, being salts which effect the decomposition of nitrate of silver, are among those much used for this purpose. **6†.** To make, as a freshman, drink salt water, by way of initiation, according to a university custom of the sixteenth century.—**Salting down,** the process of concentrating a mixture of the distilled ammoniacal liquor from gas-works with sulphuric acid until the hot solution precipitates small crystals of ammonium sulphate.—**To salt a mine,** to make a mine seem more valuable than it really is, by surreptitiously introducing rich ore obtained elsewhere: a trick first resorted to by gold-diggers with the design of obtaining a high price for their claims.—**To salt an invoice, account,** etc., to put the extreme value on each article, in some cases in order to be able to make what seems a liberal discount at payment.—**To salt down,** to pack away in salt, as pork or beef, for winter use; hence, to place in reserve; lay by.—**To salt in bulk,** to stow away in the hold with salt, without washing, bleeding, or divesting of offal, as fish.—**To salt out,** to separate (coal-tar colors) from solutions by adding a large excess of common salt. The coloring matter, being insoluble in a solution of common salt, separates out.

II. *intrans.* To deposit salt, as a saline substance: as, the brine begins to *salt.*

salt[2]**†,** *n.* See *sault*[1].

saltable†, *a.* See *saultable.*

saltant (sal'tant), *a.* [< L. *saltan(t-)s,* ppr. of *saltare,* dance, freq. of *salire,* leap, dance: see *sail*[2], *sally*[2], *salient.*] **1.** Leaping; jumping; dancing.—**2.** In *zoöl.,* saltatorial or saltatory; salient.—**3.** In *her.,* leaping in a position similar to salient: noting a squirrel, cat, or other small animal when used as a bearing.

saltarello, salterello (sal-ta-rel'ō, sal-te-rel'ō), *n.*; pl. *saltarelli, salterelli* (-i). [= Sp. *saltarelo,* a dance; < It. *saltarello, salterello,* a little leap or skip (cf. *saltarella,* a grasshopper, = OF. *sautereau, saultereau,* a leaper, grasshopper, *sauterelle,* a grasshopper), < L. *saltare,* dance.] In *music:* (*a*) In old dances generally, a second section or part, usually danced as a round dance, the music being in triple rhythm. Saltarelli were appended to all sorts of dances, most of them being contre-dances. (*b*) A very animated Italian and Spanish dance for a single couple, characterized by numerous sudden skips or jumps. (*c*) Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick, and marked by abrupt breaks and skips and the rhythmic figure  . (*d*) In medieval counterpoint, when the cantus firmus is accompanied by a counterpoint in sextuplets, it was sometimes said to be *in saltarello.* Compare *salteretto.* (*e*) In harpsichord-making, same as *jack*[1], 11 (*g*).

saltate (sal'tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *saltated,* ppr. *saltating.* [< L. *saltatus,* pp. of *saltare* (> It. *saltare* = Sp. Pg. *saltar* = Pr. *sautar* = OF. *saulter,* F. *sauter*), dance, < *salire,* jump, leap: see *sail*[2], *sault*[1].] To leap; jump; skip. [Rare.]

★**Cockeram.**

saltation (sal-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *saltacion, saltation,* F. *saltation* = Sp. *saltación* = It. *saltazione,* < L. *saltatio(n-),* a dancing, dance, < *saltare,* pp. *saltatus,* dance: see *saltate.*] **1.** Saltatory action; the act or movement of leaping, or effecting a saltus; a leap or jump; hence, abrupt transition or change.

> The locusts being ordained for *saltation,* their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

> Nature goes by rule, not by sallies and *saltations.*
> *Emerson,* Conduct of Life.

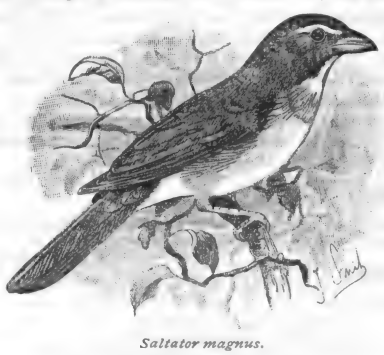
> Leaps, gaps, *saltations,* or whatever they may be called [in the process of evolution].
> *W. H. Dall,* Amer. Nat., March, 1877.

2. Jumping movement; beating or palpitation.

> If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour. *Wiseman,* Surgery.

saltato (sal-tä'tō), *n.* [It., prop. pp. of *saltare,* spring: see *saltate.*] In *music,* a manner of bowing a stringed instrument in which the bow is allowed to spring back from the string by its own elasticity.

Saltator (sal-tā'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *saltator,* a dancer, < *saltare,* pp. *saltatus,* dance: see *saltate.*] **1.** A notable genus of validirostral pityline tanagers of large size and sober coloration,



Saltator magnus.

with square tail, strong feet, sharp claws, and notched bill, as *S. magnus. Vieillot,* 1816. Also called *Habia.*—**2.** A genus of ichnolites of uncertain character. *Hitchcock,* 1858.—**3.** The constellation Hercules.

Saltatoria (sal-tā-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *saltator,* a dancer: see *Saltator.*] In *entom.,* a division of orthopterous insects, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Gryllus,* including those which are saltatory, having the hind legs fitted for leaping, as the *Gryllidæ, Locustidæ,* and *Acrididæ,* or crickets, grasshoppers, and locusts: originally one of two sections (the other being *Cursoria*) into which Latreille divided the *Orthoptera.*

saltatorial (sal-tā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *saltatory* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to dancing: as, the *saltatorial* art.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Leaping frequently or habitually; saltatory; saltigrade; of or pertaining to the *Saltatoria,* in any sense: distinguished from *ambulatory, gradient, gressorial, cursorial,* etc. Of the several words of the same meaning (*salient, saltant, saltatorial, saltatorious,* and *saltatory*), *saltatorial* is now the commonest in entomology, and *salient* in herpetology. (*b*) Fitted for leaping; adapted to saltation: as, *saltatorial* limbs. (*c*) Characterized by or pertaining to leaping: as, *saltatorial* action; a *saltatorial* group of insects.—**Saltatorial abdomen,** in *entom.,* an abdomen terminated by bristle-like springing-organs, as in the *Poduridæ.* See *springtail.*—**Saltatorial legs,** in *entom.,* legs in which the femur is greatly thickened for the reception of strong muscles, by means of which the insect can take long leaps, as in the grasshoppers, fleas, many beetles, etc. See cuts under *grasshopper* and *flea.*

saltatorious (sal-tā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *saltatorius,* pertaining to dancing: see *saltatory.*] Same as *saltatorial.* [Rare.]

saltatory (sal'tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *saltatorio,* < L. *saltatorius,* pertaining to dancing, < *saltare,* dance: see *saltate.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *saltatorial.*—**Saltatory theory of evolution,** in *biol.,* the view which holds that the evolution of species is not always gradual and regular, but may be marked by sudden changes and abrupt variations. It is an extreme of the view which recognizes periods of alternating acceleration and retardation in the development of new forms, and may be considered akin to the theory of cataclysms in geology. See third extract under *saltation,* 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *saltatories* (-riz). A leaper or dancer.

> The second, a lavoltateer, a *saltatory,* a dancer with a kit, . . . a fellow that skips as he walks.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

salt-barrow (sâlt'bar″ō), *n.* See *barrow*[2], 5.

salt-bearer (sâlt'bār″ėr), *n.* One who carries salt; specifically, one who takes part in the Eton montem. See *montem.*

> According to the ancient practice, the *salt-bearers* were accustomed to carry with them a handkerchief filled with salt, of which they bestowed a small quantity on every individual who contributed his quota to the subsidy.
> *Chambers's Book of Days,* II. 665.

salt-block (sâlt'blok), *n.* A salt-evaporating apparatus: a technical term for a salt-making ★plant, or saltern.

salt-box (sâlt'boks), *n.* **1.** A box in which salt is packed for sale or for transportation.—**2.** A box for keeping salt for domestic use.

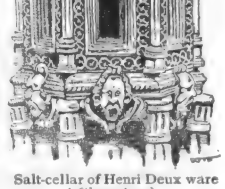
salt-burned (sâlt'bėrnd), *a.* Injured by oversalting, or by lying too long in salt, as fish.

salt-bush (sâlt'bùsh), *n.* Any one of several species of plants, chiefly of the genus *Atriplex,* covering extensive plains in the interior of Australia. The most important are *A. nummularia,* one of the larger species, and *A. vesicaria,* an extremely abundant and tenacious dwarf species, together with the dwarf *A. halimoides.* The name covers also species of *Rhagodia* and *Chenopodium* of similar habit.

salt-cake (sâlt'kāk), *n.* The crude sodium sulphate which occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid on a large scale from sodium chlorid: a British commercial name. Through the reaction of sulphuric acid upon the sodium chlorid, hydrochloric acid is set free and sodium sulphate formed.

salt-cat (sâlt'kat), *n.* [< ME. *salte catte;* < *salt*[1] + *cat*[1].] A lump of salt made at a saltworks (see *cat*[1], *n.*, 15); also, a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, cumin-seed, salt, and stale urine, used to attract pigeons.

> Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *salt-cat,* made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.
> *Mortimer,* Husbandry.



Salt-cellar of Henri Deux ware (16th century).

salt-cellar (sâlt'sel″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *saltseller, saltsellar;* < late ME. *saltsaler, saltselar,* < *salt*[1] + *seller*[3], q. v.] A small vessel for holding salt, used on the table. See *salt*[1], 4.

> When thou etys thi mete—of this thou take hede—
> Touche not the salte beyng in thi *salt-saler.*
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 60.

> Dip not thy meate in the *Saltseller,* but take it with thy knyfe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

> We can meet and so conferre,
> Both by a shining *salt-sellar,*
> And have our roofe,
> Although not archt, yet weather proofe.
> *Herrick,* His Age.

Standing salt-cellar, the large salt-cellar which formerly occupied an important place on the table. The principal one, usually placed in front of the master of the feast, was frequently a very decorative object. Compare *trencher salt-cellar.*—**Trencher salt-cellar,** a small salt-cellar for actual use at the table, placed within reach of the guests, as distinguished from the *standing salt-cellar,* which was rather an object of decoration.

salt-cote (sâlt'kōt), *n.* [Also *salt-coat;* < ME. *salt cote, salte cote:* see *salt*[1] and *cote*[1].] A salt-pit.

There be a great number of *salt cotes* about this well, wherein the salt water is sodden in leads, and brought to this perfection of pure white salt.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 13.

The Bay and riuers have much marchantable fish, and places fit for *Salt-coats,* building of ships, making of Iron, &c. *Capt. John Smith,* Works, I. 128.

salt-duty (sâlt'dū″ti), *n.* A duty on salt; in London, a duty, the twentieth part, formerly payable to the lord mayor, etc., for salt brought to the port of London.

salted (sâl'ted), *a.* [< *salt*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Having acquired immunity from disease by a previous attack. [Rare.]

In addition, he must have horses which should be "*salted*": that is, must have had the epidemic known as horse-sickness which prevails on the north of the Vaal river, particularly on the banks of the Limpopo.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 618.

saltee (sal'tē), *n.* [< It. *soldi,* pl. of *soldo,* a small Italian coin: see *sou.*] A penny. [Slang.]

It had rained kicks all day in lieu of *saltees.*
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

salter (sâl'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *salter, saltare,* < AS. *sealtere,* a salter; as *salt*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes, sells, or deals in salt.

Saltare, or wellare of salt. Salinator.
Prompt. Parv., p. 441.

2. A drysalter. The incorporated salters, or drysalters, of London form one of the city livery companies.

A few yards off, on the other side of Cannon Street, in St. Swithin's Lane, is the spacious but not very interesting hall of the *salters.* *The Century,* XXXVII. 16.

3. One who salts meat or fish. The salter in a fishing-vessel receives the fish from the splitter, strews salt on them, and stows them away in compact layers with the skin down.

4. A trout about leaving salt water to ascend a stream. [New Eng.]

salterello, *n.* See *saltarello.*

salteretto (sal-te-ret'ō), *n.* [It.; cf. *saltarella.*] In *music,* the rhythmic figure  . Compare *saltarello.*

saltern (sâl'tèrn), *n.* [< ME. **saltern* (?), < AS. *sealtern,* < *salt*[1] + *ern,* a place for storing, corner: see *ern*[5].] A salt-works; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation; more especially, a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. *E. H. Knight.*

salt-foot (sâlt'fůt), *n.* [Corruption of *salt-fat,* < AS. *sealt-fæt.*] A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table to mark the place of division between the superior and the inferior guests. See *above the salt.*

salt-furnace (sâlt'fèr″nās), *n.* A simple form of furnace for heating the evaporating-pans and boilers in a salt-factory.

salt-gage (sâlt'gāj), *n.* Same as *salinometer.*

salt-garden (sâlt'gär″dn), *n.* In the manufacture of common salt from sea-water or water obtained from saline springs, a large shallow pond wherein the water is allowed to evaporate till the salt, mixed with impurities, separates out. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.,* I. 265.

salt-glaze (sâlt'glāz), *n.* A glaze produced upon ceramic ware by putting common salt in the kilns after they have been fired for from 60 to 96 hours. The glaze is formed by the volatilization of the salt, its decomposition by the water in the gases of combustion, and the combination of the sodic hydrate thus set free with the free silica in and on the surface of the ware. The glaze is therefore a sodium ★silicate.

salt-grass (sâlt'gràs), *n.* A collective name of grasses growing in salt-meadows, consisting largely of species of *Spartina. Sporobolus airoides,* which affords considerable pasturage on arid plains in the western United States, is also so called, as is *Distichlis spicata,* which inhabits both localities.

salt-green† (sâlt'grēn), *a.* Green like the sea.

salt-group (sâlt'gröp), *n.* In *geol.,* a group or series of rocks containing salt in considerable quantity.—**Onondaga salt-group,** a series of rocks occupying a position near the top of the Silurian, and especially well developed in central New York, where it is of great economical importance on account of the salt which it affords. It is so named from the county of Onondaga, where for many years the manufacture of salt has been extensively carried on. Also called *Salina group.*

salt-holder (sâlt'hōl″dèr), *n.* A salt-cellar.

"Be propitious, O Bacchus!" said Glaucus, inclining reverentially to a beautiful image of the god placed in the centre of the table, at the corners of which stood the Lares and the *salt-holders.*
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

salt-horse (sâlt'hôrs'), *n.* Salt beef. [Sailors' slang.]

By way of change from that substantial fare called *salt-horse* and hard-tack.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 123.

Salticidæ (sal-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salticus* + *-idæ.*] A family of vagabond dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Salticus,* containing active saltatorial species which spin no web, but prowl about to spring upon their prey. They are known as *jumping* or *leaping spiders.*

Salticus (sal'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *salticus,* dancing, < L. *saltus,* a leaping (*saltare,* dance), < *salire,* leap: see *saltate.*] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Salticidæ.*

saltie (sâl'ti), *n.* The salt-water fluke or dab, *Limanda limanda.*—**Bastard saltie.** See *bastard.*

saltier[1], **saltire** (sal'tēr), *n.* [< OF. *saultoir,* F. *sautoir,* St. Andrew's cross, orig. a stirrup-cord (the cross being appar. so named from the triangular form, resembling the Greek Δ, assumed by the stirrup-cord when in use), < ML. *saltatorium,* a stirrup, < L. *saltatorius,* belonging to dancing or leaping, suitable for mounting a horse, < *saltator,* a leaper, < *saltare,* pp. *saltatus,* leap, dance: see *saltate.*] In *her.,* an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other. Also called *cross saltier, cross in saltier.*


Saltier.

Upon his surcoat valiant Nevil bore
A silver *saltire* upon martial red.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 23.

The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield
To the scallop, the *saltier,* and crossleted shield.
Scott, The Fire-King.

In saltier. Same as *saltierwise* when applied to a number of small charges.—**Per saltier,** saltierwise.—**Quarterly in saltier.** Same as *per saltier.*—**Saltier arched,** a bearing consisting of two curved bands turning their convex sides to each other, tangent or conjoined, so as to nearly resemble a saltier.—**Saltier checky,** a saltier whose field is occupied with small checkers in three or four rows, the lines which form the checkers being parallel to those bounding the saltier, and therefore oblique to the escutcheon.—**Saltier componé,** a saltier whose field is occupied with squares alternating of two tinctures: these are set square with the saltier, and therefore seem to be lozenges as regards the escutcheon.—**Saltier conjoined in base,** a saltier cut short in some way, as couped, and having the feet or extremities of the two lower arms united by a band, usually of the same width and tincture as the arms of the saltier.—**Saltier couped,** a saltier the extremities of which do not reach the edges of the field.—**Saltier couped and crossed,** a figure resembling a cross crosslet set saltierwise. Also called *cross crosslet in saltier;* sometimes also *saltier saltierlet,* apparently in imitation of *cross crosslet,* etc.—**Saltier crossed patté,** a saltier each of whose arms ends in a cross patté, or, more correctly, is decorated with three arms of a cross patté.—**Saltier fimbriated,** a saltier having along each of its arms a narrow line of a different tincture, separating it from the field: this usually represents another saltier of the tincture of the fimbriation, the two having been combined on the occasion of some family alliance or the like. A notable instance is seen in the British union jack.—**Saltier lozengy,** a saltier the field of which is occupied with lozenges, or with squares set diagonally to the saltier, and therefore square with the escutcheon.—**Saltier moline,** a saltier couped and having each of the ends divided and bent backward in a curve. Also called *cross moline in saltier.*—**Saltier nowy,** a bearing consisting of a circle in the fesse-point of the field, from which four arms, bendwise and bendwise sinister, are carried to the edges.—**Saltier nowy lozengy,** a bearing consisting of a square set diagonally in the middle of the field, from each side of which one arm of a saltier extends to the edge of the escutcheon, the angles of the square projecting between the arms.—**Saltier nowy quadrat,** a bearing consisting of a square in the center of the field, from each angle of which one arm of a saltier extends to the limit of the escutcheon: each angle of the saltier is therefore filled up with a triangle.—**Saltier of chains,** in *her.,* a bearing representing a ring in or near the fesse-point of the field, from which four chains extend to the edges of the field, forming a saltier.—**Saltier of five mascles,** a bearing consisting of a square mascle having four lozenge-shaped mascles fretted or interlaced with it, one with each of its four sides.—**Saltier quarterly pierced,** a saltier having the center removed, as in a cross quarterly pierced: but, as the square so cut out is diagonal on the field, this bearing is more often described as a *saltier pierced lozengy.*—**Saltier quarterly quartered,** a saltier divided by the vertical and horizontal lines which if carried out would quarter the whole field: each of the four arms is thus separated from the others, and is distinguished by a different tincture or combination of tinctures.—**Saltier triparted,** a bearing composed of three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, usually fretted or interlaced where they cross one another.

saltier[2]†, *n.* A blunder for *satyr*[1].

There is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that have made themselves all men of hair, they call themselves *Saltiers,* and they have a dance which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 334.

saltierlet (sal'tēr-let), *n.* [< *saltier*[1] + *-let.*] A small saltier. See *saltier couped and crossed,* under *saltier*[1].

saltierra (sâl-tyer'ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Sp. *sal* (< L. *sal*), salt, + *tierra* (< L. *terra*), land, soil.] A saline deposit left by the drying up of certain shallow inland lakes in Mexico, formerly much used in the patio process instead of salt obtained from the sea-coast by evaporation of the ocean-water.

saltierwise, saltirewise (sal'tēr-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*: (*a*) Arranged in the form of a saltier, as small bearings of any kind of approximately circular form, not only roundels, bezants, etc., but mullets, escallops, martlets, etc. (*b*) Divided by two diagonal lines having the position of the arms of the saltier: said of the field or a bearing. (*c*) Lying in the direction of the two arms of the saltier: as, a sword and spear or two swords *saltierwise.* See cut under *angle*[3], 5.—**Cross saltierwise.** See *cross*[1].

Saltigrada (sal-tig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigrade.*] Same as *Saltigradæ.*

Saltigradæ (sal-tig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigrade.*] A group or suborder of spiders distinguished by their activity or ability to leap. It includes species which have a high cephalothorax with almost vertical sides, a very broad back, short and thick extremities, and a peculiar position of the eyes, four in the first row and the remaining four in a second and a third row. The two generally admitted families are the *Eresidæ* and the *Attidæ.*

saltigrade (sal'ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *saltus,* a leap (< *salire,* jump, spring), + *gradi,* walk, advance.] **I.** *a.* Moving by leaping; saltatorial, as a spider; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saltigradæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Saltigradæ.*

saltimbanco† (sal-tim-bang'kō), *n.* [= F. *saltimbanque* = Sp. Pg. *saltimbanco,* < It. *saltimbanco,* a mountebank, < *saltare,* leap, + *in,* on, + *banco,* bench: see *salt*[2], *saltation, in*[1], *bank*[1]. Cf. *mountebank.*] A mountebank; a quack.

Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans deceive them. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

salting (sâl'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *salt*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of sprinkling, seasoning, filling, or furnishing with salt; specifically, the celebration of the Eton montem. See *montem.*

'Twas then commonly said that the college [at Eton] held some lands by the custome of *salting,* but, having never since examined it, I know not how to answer for it.
J. Byrom, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 167.

2. A salt-marsh.

salting-box (sâl'ting-boks), *n.* See *box*[2].

salting-house (sâl'ting-hous), *n.* An establishment where fish, etc., are salted.

salting-point (sâl'ting-point), *n.* In *soap-making,* the degree of concentration to which the soap is brought by evaporation before the separation from the lye is effected by the addition of salt or salted lye. *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 224.

saltire, *n.* See *saltier*[1].

saltirewise, *adv.* See *saltierwise.*

saltish (sâl'tish), *a.* [< *salt*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated with salt.

But how bitter, *saltish,* and unsavoury soever the sea is, yet the fishes that swim in it exceedingly like it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 45.

saltishly (sâl'tish-li), *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness. *Imp. Dict.*

saltishness (sâl'tish-nes), *n.* The property of being saltish. *Imp. Dict.*

saltless (sâlt'les), *a.* [< *salt*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of salt; insipid. *Imp. Dict.*

salt-lick (sâlt'lik), *n.* A place resorted to by animals for the purpose of satisfying the natural craving for salt. The regions thus visited are those where saline springs rise to the surface, or have done so in former times. The miring of large animals, especially of the buffalo (*Bison americanus*), about these licks has caused one of the most remarkable of them to be called the "Big Bone Lick." It is in Boone county, Kentucky.

No, he must trust to chance and time; patient and wary, like a "painter" crouching for its spring, or a hunter waiting at a *salt-lick* for deer.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. i.

saltly (sâlt'li), *adv.* [< *salt*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a salt manner; with the taste of salt. *Imp. Dict.*

salt-marsh (sâlt'märsh), *n.* [< AS. *sealt-mersc,* < *sealt,* salt, + *mersc,* marsh: see *salt*[1] and *marsh.*] Land under pasture-grasses or herbage-plants, subject to be overflowed by the sea, or by the

waters of estuaries, or the outlets of rivers which, in consequence of proximity to the sea, are more or less impregnated with salt.—**Salt-marsh caterpillar,** the hairy larva of an arctiid moth, *Estigmene acræa,* one of the woolly-bears, which feeds commonly on the salt-grass of the sea-coast of New England.—**Salt-marsh fleabane.** See *Pluchea.*—**Salt-marsh hen.** Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*).—**Salt-marsh terrapin,** the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed,* and cut under *terrapin.*

saltmaster (sâlt'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who owns, leases, or works a salt-mine or salt-well; a salt-producer.

The cost of that salt is likely to become dearer now to the *saltmasters* on account of the increased price of coal.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 334.

salt-mill (sâlt'mil), *n.* A mill for pulverizing coarse salt in order to prepare it for table use.

salt-mine (sâlt'mīn), *n.* A mine where rock-★salt is obtained.

salt-money (sâlt'mun″i), *n.* See *montem.*

saltness (sâlt'nes), *n.* [< ME. **saltnesse,* < AS. *sealtnes, sealtnis, saltnisse,* < *sealt,* salt (see *salt*[1]), + *-ness.*] The property or state of being salt; impregnation with salt: as, the *saltness* of seawater or of provisions.

Men ought to find the difference between *saltness* and bitterness. *Bacon,* Discourse.

And the great Plain joyning to the dead Sea, which, by reason of it's *saltness,* might be thought unserviceable both for Cattle, Corn, Olives, and Vines, had yet it's proper usefulness, for the nourishment of Bees, and for the Fabrick of Honey. *Maundrell,* Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 66.

salto (säl'tō), *n.* [It., < L. *saltus,* a leap: see *salt*[2], *sault.*] In *music,* same as *skip*[1]. A melody characterized by frequent skips is said to be *di salto.*

saltorel (sal'tǫ-rel), *n.* [Dim. of *saltier* (OF. *saultoir*): see *saltier*[1].] In *her.,* same as *saltier*[1].

salt-pan (sâlt'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan or vessel in which salt water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. Also applied, especially in the plural, to salt-works, to natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by ★evaporation, and to dried-up salt lakes or marshes.

saltpeter, saltpetre (sâlt-pē'tėr), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *salt*[1], of early mod. E. *salpeter,* < ME. *salpetre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salpeter,* < OF. *salpetre, salpestre,* F. *salpêtre,* < ML. *salpetra,* prop. two words, *sal petræ,* lit. 'salt of the rock': L. *sal,* salt; *petræ,* gen. of *petra,* a rock: see *pier, peter*[1].] A salt called also *niter* and, in chemical nomenclature, *potassium nitrate,* or nitrate of potash. See *niter.*—**Chili saltpeter,** sodium nitrate.—**Gunny of saltpeter.** See *gunny.*—**Saltpeter-and-sulphur grinding-mill.** See *grinding-mill.*—**Saltpeter rot,** a white, floccular, crystalline efflorescence which sometimes forms in new or damp walls where potassium nitrate is generated, and, working its way to the surface, carries off large patches of paint. Also called *saltpetering.*—**Saltpeter war,** the war of Chili against Peru and Bolivia, 1879–83, for the possession of niter- and guano-beds claimed by both parties.

saltpetering (sâlt-pē'tėr-ing), *n.* [< *saltpeter* + *-ing.*] Same as *saltpeter rot* (which see, under *saltpeter*).

saltpetre, *n.* See *saltpeter.*

saltpetrous (sâlt-pē'trus), *a.* [OF. *salpestreux;* as *saltpeter* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or impregnated with saltpeter: as, *saltpetrous* sandstone.

salt-pit (sâlt'pit), *n.* A pit where salt is obtained; a salt-pan.

salt-raker (sâlt'rā″kėr), *n.* One employed in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds or in inclosures from the sea. *Simmonds.*

salt-rheum (sâlt'rȯm′), *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name applied to almost all non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except perhaps ringworm and itch.—**Salt-rheum weed,** the turtlehead, *Chelone glabra,* a reputed remedy for salt-rheum.

salt-rising (sâlt'rī″zing), *n.* A leaven or yeast for raising bread, consisting of a salted batter of flour or meal. [Western U. S.]

Salt River (sâlt riv'ėr). An imaginary river, up which defeated politicians and political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion. "The phrase *to row up Salt River* has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream; but in political or slang usage it is to those who are rowed up." *J. Inman.* (*Bartlett.*)—**To go, row, or be sent up Salt River,** to be defeated. [U. S. political slang.]

salt-salert, *n.* A Middle English form of *salt-cellar.*

salt-sedative† (sâlt'sed″ą-tiv), *n.* Boracic acid. *Ure.*

salt-slivered (sâlt'sliv″ėrd), *a.* Slivered and salted, as fish for bait. Menhaden are usually so treated, and a mackereler carries 20 barrels or more of such bait. [Trade use.]

salt-spoon (sâlt'spön), *n.* A small spoon, usually having a round and rather deep bowl, used in serving salt at table.

salt-spring (sâlt'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water; a brine-spring.

salt-stand (sâlt'stand), *n.* Same as *salt-cellar.*

salt-tree (sâlt'trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, ★*Halimodendron argenteum,* with hoary pinnate leaves, growing in Asiatic Russia.

saltus (sal'tus), *n.* [< L. *saltus,* a leap: see *sault*[1].] 1. A breach of continuity in time, motion, or line.—2. In *logic,* a leap from premises to conclusion; an unwary or unwarranted inference.

salt-water (sâlt'wâ″tėr), *a.* In *zoöl.,* inhabiting salt water or the sea: as, a *salt-water* fish; a *salt-water* infusorian.—**Salt-water fluke.** See *fluke*[2], 1 (*b*).—**Salt-water marsh-hen.** See *marsh-hen* (*b*).—**Salt-water minnow.** See *minnow,* 2 (*b*).—**Salt-water perch, snail, tailor, teal,** etc. See the nouns.

salt-works (sâlt'wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A house or place where salt is made.

saltwort (sâlt'wėrt), *n.* [< *salt*[1] + *wort*[1].] A name of several maritime plants, particularly the alkaline plants *Salsola Kali* (also called *prickly glasswort*) and *S. longifolia:* applied also to the glassworts *Salicornia.* The two genera are alike in habit and uses. See *alkali,* 2, and *glasswort.*—**Black saltwort.** See *Glaux.*—**West Indian saltwort,** *Batis maritima* of the West Indies and the southern United States.

salty (sâl'ti), *a.* [= G. *salzig;* as *salt*[1] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat salt; saltish.

Many a pleasant island, which the monks of old reclaimed from the *salty* marshes, and planted with gardens and vineyards. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xxi.

saluberrime†, *a.* [< L. *saluberrimus,* superl. of *salubris,* healthful, wholesome: see *salubrious.*] Most salubrious or beneficial or wholesome.

All vacabondes and myghty beggers, the which gothe beggynge from dore to dore & ayleth lytell or nought with lame men and crepylles, come vnto me, and I shall gyue you an almesse *saluberryme* & of grete vertue.
Watson, tr. of Brandt's Ship of Fools, Prol.

salubrious (są-lū'bri-us), *a.* [With added suffix *-ous* (cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *salubre*), < L. *salubris,* healthful, healthy, wholesome, < *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute.*] Favorable to health; promoting health; wholesome: as, *salubrious* air.

The warm limbec draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Religions, like the sun, take their course from east to west: traversing the globe, they are not all equally temperate, equally *salubrious;* they dry up some lands, and inundate others.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.

=**Syn.** *Wholesome,* etc. See *healthy.*

salubriously (są-lū'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

salubriousness (są-lū'bri-us-nes), *n.* Salubrity.

salubrity (są-lū'bri-ti), *n.* [< F. *salubrité* = Sp. *salubridad* = Pg. *salubridade* = It. *salubrità,* < L. *salubritas* (*-tat-*), healthfulness, < *salubris,* healthful: see *salubrious.*] The state or character of being salubrious or wholesome; healthful character or condition; healthfulness; as, the *salubrity* of mountain air.

Drink the wild air's *salubrity.*
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

They eulogized . . . the *salubrity* of the climate.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 150.

saludador (sä-lö-dä-dōr'), *n.*; Sp. pl. *saludadores* (-dō'rās). [Sp., < L. *salutator,* < *salutare,* greet: see *salute*[1].] One of a class of persons in Spain who professed to work miraculous cures in the name of St. Catherine.

His Ma*ty* was discoursing with the Bishops concerning miracles, and what strange things the *Saludadors* would in Spaine, as by creeping into heated ovens without hurt, and that they had a black crosse in the roofe of their mouthes, but yet were commonly notorious and profane wretches. *Evelyn,* Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

salue†, *v. t.* [Also *salewe;* < ME. *saluen,* < OF. *saluer,* greet, salute: see *salute*[1].] To salute; greet.

The busy larke, messager of daye,
Saluеth in hire song the morwe graye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 634.

salue†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *salut,* < L. *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*[1], *salute*[2].] A salutation. Also *salewe.*

With thi riȝt, lord, mercy mynge,
And to my soule goosteli *salue* thou sende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

salufer (sal'ū-fėr), *n.* Silicofluoride of sodium, used as an antiseptic.

saluing†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *salue, v.*] Salutation; greeting.

Ther nas no good day, ne no *saluing.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 791.

salutarily (sal'ū-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a salutary manner; beneficially.

salutariness (sal'ū-tā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being salutary or wholesome. *Johnson.*—2. The property of promoting benefit or prosperity.

salutary (sal'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *salutaire* = Pg. *salutar* = It. *salutare,* < L. *salutaris,* healthful, < *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*[1].] 1. Wholesome; healthful; healing.

Although Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, were of greater name and current, yet they were not so *salutary* as the waters of Jordan to cure Naaman's leprosy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

How many have murdered both stranger and friend by advising a medicament which to others may perhaps have been *salutary!* *Landor,* Imaginary Conversations, Epicurus and Metrodorus.

2. Promotive of or contributing to some beneficial purpose; beneficial; profitable.

We entertain no doubt that the Revolution was, on the whole, a most *salutary* event for France.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

=**Syn.** 1. *Salubrious,* etc. See *healthy.*—2. Useful, advantageous, favorable.

salutation (sal-ū-tā'shǫn), *n.* [< ME. *salutacion, salutacioun,* < OF. (and F.) *salutation* = Pr. Sp. *salutacion* = Pg. *saudação* = It. *salutazione,* < L. *salutatio* (*n-*), salutation, < *salutare,* pp. *salutatus,* salute: see *salute*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of saluting or greeting, or of paying respect or reverence by customary words or actions or forms of address; also, that which is spoken, written, or done in the act of saluting or greeting. It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, uncovering the head, clasping hands, embracing, or the like: technically applied to liturgical greetings, especially to those between the officiating clergyman and the people.

And .v. myle from Jherusalem, into ye whiche hous of Zacharye, after the *salutacion* of the aungell and the concepcion of Criste, the moste blessyd Virgyne, goynge into the mountaynes with grete spede, entred and saluted Elyzabeth. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 38.

Al the bretheren grete you. Grete ye one another wyth an holy kysse. The *salutacyon* of me Paule wyth myne owne hande. *Bible of* 1551, 1 Cor. xvi. 20.

The early village-cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 210.

Out into the yard sallied mine host himself also, to do fitting *salutation* to his new guests.
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

He made a *salutation,* or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, abortive attempt at courtesy.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

2†. Quickening; excitement; stimulus.

For why should others' false adulterate eyes
Give *salutation* to my sportive blood?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxi.

Angelic salutation. Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*).—**Salutation of our Lady**†, the Annunciation.

=**Syn.** 1. *Greeting, Salutation, Salute.* A *greeting* generally expresses a person's sense of pleasure or good wishes upon meeting another. *Salutation* and *salute* are by derivation a wishing of health, and are still modified by that idea. A *salutation* is personal, a *salute* official or formal; *salutation* suggests the act of the person saluting, *salute* is the thing done; a *salutation* is generally in words, a *salute* may be by cheers, the dipping of colors, the roll of drums, the firing of cannon, etc.

Salutation and *greeting* to you all!
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 39.

On whom the angel Hail
Bestow'd; the holy *salutation* used
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
Milton, P. L., v. 386.

Crying, . . .
"Take my *salute,*" unknightly with flat hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

salutatorian (są-lū-tą-tō'ri-an), *n.* [< *salutatory* + *-an.*] In American colleges, the member of a graduating class who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement exercises.

salutatorily (są-lū'tą-tǫ-ri-li), *adv.* By way of salutation. *Imp. Dict.*

salutatory (są-lū'tą-tǫ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *salutatorio,* < L. *salutatorius,* pertaining to visiting or greeting, < *salutare,* salute, greet: see *salute*[1].] I. *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to salutation: as, a *salutatory* address.

II. *n.*; pl. *salutatories* (-riz). 1†. In the *early church,* an apartment belonging to a church, or a part of the diaconicum or sacristy, in which the clergy received the greetings of the people.

Coming to the Bishop with Supplication into the *Salutatory,* some out Porch of the Church, he was charg'd by him of tyrannicall madnes against God, for comming into holy ground. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. The oration, usually in Latin, delivered by the student who ranks second in his class, with

which the exercises of a college commencement begin; loosely, any speech of salutation. [U. S.]

salute[1] (sa-lūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saluted*, ppr. *saluting*. [< L. *salutare* (> It. *salutare* = Sp. Pr. *saludar* = Pg. *saudar* = F. *saluer*, > ME. *saluen*: see *salue*), wish health to, greet, salute, < L. *salus* (*salut-*), a safe and sound condition, health, welfare, prosperity, safety, a wish for health or safety, a greeting, salute, salutation, < *salvus*, safe, well: see *safe*. The E. noun is partly from the verb, though in L. the noun precedes the verb. Cf. *salute*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish health to; greet with expressions of respect, good will, affection, etc.

Thy master there beynge, *Salute* with all reuerence.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

All that are with me *salute* thee. Tit. iii. 15.

2. To greet with a kiss, a bow, a courtesy, the uncovering of the head, a clasp or a wave of the hand, or the like; especially, in older writers, to kiss.

They him *saluted*, standing far afore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 49.

If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Mat. v. 47.

You have the prettiest tip of a finger; I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison*, Drummer.

He seemed to want no introduction, but was going to *salute* my daughters as one certain of a kind reception, but they had early learned the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

3. To hail or greet with welcome, honor, homage, etc.; welcome; hail.

Even till that utmost corner of the west
Salute thee for her king. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 80.

They *salute* the Sunne in his morning-approch, with certaine verses and adoration: which they also performe to the Moone. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 536.

They heare it as their ord'nary surname, to be *saluted* the Fathers of their countrey.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To honor formally or with ceremonious recognition, as by the firing of cannon, presenting arms, dipping the colors, etc.: as, to *salute* a general or an admiral; to *salute* the flag.

About five of the clock, the rear-admiral and the Jewel had fetched up the two ships, and by their *saluting* each other we perceived they were friends.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 15.

The present rule for ships of the United States, meeting the flagships of war of other nations at sea, or in foreign parts, is for the United States vessel to *salute* the foreign ship first. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 39.

5†. To touch; affect; influence; excite.

Would I had no being
If this *salute* my blood a jot.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 103.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform a salutation; exchange greetings.

I was then present, saw them *salute* on horseback.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 8.

2. To perform a military salute.

Major. Oh, could you but see me *salute!* you have never a spontoon in the house?
Sir Jac. No; but we could get you a shovepike.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

salute[1] (sa-lūt'), *n.* [< *salute*[1], *v.*] **1.** An act of expressing kind wishes or respect; a salutation; a greeting.

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceived of God, or that *salute*—
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!
Milton, P. R., ii. 67.

We passed near enough, however, to give them the usual *salute*, Salam Alicum. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 18.

2. A kiss.

There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

3. In the army and navy, a compliment paid when a distinguished personage presents himself, when troops or squadrons meet, when officers are buried, or to celebrate an event or show respect to a flag, and on many other ceremonial occasions. There are many modes of performing a salute, such as firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colors, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, etc. The salute representing the exchange of courtesies between a man-of-war, when entering a harbor for the first time within a year, and the authorities on shore, consists in firing a certain number of guns, depending upon the rank of the officers saluted.

Have you manned the quay to give me the honour of a *salute* upon taking the command of my ship?
Scott, Pirate, xxxiv.

The etiquette of the sea requires that a ship of war entering a harbor, or passing by a fort or castle, should pay the first *salute*, except when the sovereign or his ambassador is on board, in which case the greeting ought to be made first on the shore.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law (4to ed.), § 85.

4. The position of the sword, rifle, hand, etc., in saluting; the attitude of a person saluting: as, to stand at the *salute* while the general is passing; specifically, in *fencing*, a formal greeting of swordsmen when about to engage.—**Salutes with cannon.** Salute to the Union (fired July 4th), 1 gun for every State; national salute, 21 guns; the President of the United States, on arrival and departure, 21 guns; a sovereign, a chief magistrate, or a member of a royal family, of any foreign country, each 21 guns; the Vice-President, or the president of the Senate, of the United States, 19 guns; a general-in-chief, the general of the army, the admiral of the navy, a member of the cabinet, the chief justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, governors of States and Territories within their respective jurisdictions, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, each 17 guns; a viceroy, a governor-general, governors of provinces, of foreign governments, each 17 guns.—**Syn. 1.** *Greeting*, etc. See *salutation*.

salute[2]†, *n.* [ME. *salut* (pl. *saluz*), < OF. *salut*, *saluts*, *salutz*, a coin so called from the salutation of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary being represented on the obverse; lit. 'salutation,' 'salute': see *salute*[1].] A gold coin current in the French



Obverse. Reverse.
Salute of Henry VI.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dominions of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England, weighing about 54 grains.

For the value and denombrement [number] of iiij. m^l. *saluz* of yerly rent, he [Fastolf] was commaunded by the Kinges lettres to deliver upp the sayd baronyes and lordshipps to the Kyngs commissioners. *Paston Letters*, I. 373.

saluter (sa-lū'tėr), *n.* One who salutes.

salutiferous (sal-ū-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *salutífero* = Pg. It. *salutifero*, < L. *salutifer*, health-bringing, < *salus* (*salut-*), health, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous*.] Health-bearing; remedial; medicinal: as, the *salutiferous* qualities of herbs. [Rare.]

The prodigious crops of hellebore . . . impregnated the air of the country with such sober and *salutiferous* steams as very much comforted the heads and refreshed the senses of all that breathed in it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 125.

Much clattering and jangling . . . there was among jars, and bottles, and vials, ere the Doctor produced the *salutiferous* potion which he recommended so strongly.
Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

salutiferously (sal-ū-tif'e-rus-li), *adv.* In a salutiferous or beneficial manner. [Rare.]

The Emperour of this invincible army, who governeth all things *salutiferously*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 509.

salvability (sal-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *salvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being salvable; the possibility of being saved.

He would but have taught less prominently that hateful doctrine of the *salvability* of the heathen Gentiles.
F. W. Robertson, Sermons, 2d ser., p. 302.

salvable (sal'va-bl), *a.* [< L. *salvare*, save (see *save*[1], *salvation*), + *-able*.] Capable of being saved; fit for salvation.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*.
Decay of Christian Piety.

salvableness (sal'va-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being salvable. *Bailey*, 1727.

salvably (sal'va-bli), *adv.* In a salvable manner; so as to be salvable.

Salvadora[1] (sal-va-dō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Garcin, 1751), named after J. *Salvador*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of sympetalous shrubs or trees, type of the family *Salvadoraceæ*. It is characterized by a bell-shaped calyx and corolla, four stamens fixed at the base or middle of the corolla, a one-celled ovary with one ovule, very short style, and broad peltate stigma, the ovary becoming in fruit a globose drupe with papery endocarp and single erect seed. There are 2 species, natives of India, western Asia, and northern and tropical Africa. They bear opposite entire thickish, commonly pallid leaves, and small flowers on the branches of an axillary or terminal panicle. *S. Persica*, distributed from India to Africa, has been regarded by some as the mustard of Luke xiii. 19. (See *mustard*, 1.) The same in India furnishes *kikuel-oil*, and from the use of its twigs is sometimes called *toothbrush-tree*.



Branch with Flowers of *Salvadora Persica*. *a*, a female flower; *b*, the fruit.

Salvadora[2] (sal-va-dō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853).] In *herpet.*, a genus of *Colubrinæ*, having the posterior maxillary teeth not abruptly longer than the preceding ones, a transversely expanded rostral plate with free lateral borders, several preocular plates, smooth scales, and double subcaudal scutes. *S. grahamiæ* is found in the United States.

Salvadoraceæ (sal'va-dō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Salvadora*[1] + *-aceæ*.] A small family of shrubs and trees of the order *Gentianales*, closely allied to the olive family, and distinguished from it by the uniform presence of four stamens and four petals, and often of rudimentary stipules. It includes about 9 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Salvadora* is the type. They are natives of Asia, especially the western part, and of Africa and Madagascar. They bear opposite entire leaves, and a trichotomous and paniculed inflorescence, often of dense sessile clusters.

salvage[1] (sal'vāj), *n.* [< OF. *salvage*, saving (used in the phrase *droit de salvage*) (cf. F. *sauvetage*, salvage, < *sauveter*, make a salvage, < *sauveté*, safety), < *salver*, *sauver*, save: see *save*[1].] **1.** The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, or pirates.—**2.** In *commercial* and *maritime law*: (*a*) An allowance or compensation to which those are entitled by whose voluntary exertions, when they were under no legal obligation to render assistance, a ship or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies.

The claim for compensation is far more reasonable when the crew of one vessel have saved another and its goods from pirates, lawful enemies, or perils of the seas. This is called *salvage*, and answers to the claim for the ransom of persons which the laws of various nations have allowed.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

(*b*) The property saved from danger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors.—**3.** *Naut.*, same as *selvagee*.—**Salvage corps**, a body of uniformed men attached to the fire department in some cities, notably in London, for the salvage of property from fire, and the care and safe-keeping of that which is salved. These salvage corps correspond in some respects to the fire-patrol of New York and other cities of the United States.

salvage[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *savage*.

salvatella (sal-va-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *salvatellæ* (-ē). [It., dim., < LL. *salvatus*, pp. of *salvare*, save: see *save*[1].] In *anat.*, the vena salvatella, or vein on the back of the little finger: so called because it used to be opened with supposed efficacy in melancholia and hypochondria.

salvation (sal-vā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *salvacioun*, *salvacion*, *sauvacion*, *savacion*, < OF. (and F.) *salvation* = Pr. Sp. *salvacion* = Pg. *salvação* = It. *salvazione*, < LL. *salvatio*(*n-*), deliverance, salvation, a saving, < *salvare*, pp. *salvatus*, save: see *save*[1].] **1.** Preservation from destruction, danger, or calamity; deliverance.

He shude drenche
Lord and lady, grome and wenche,
Of al the Troyan nacioun,
Withouten any *savacioun*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 208.

2. In *theol.*, deliverance from the power and penalty of sin.

And anon the Child spak to hire and comforted hire, and seyde, Modir, ne dismay the noughte; for God hathe hidd in the his prevytees, for the *salvacioun* of the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 133.

For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain *salvation* by our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Thes. v. 9.

I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To earn *salvation* for the sons of men.
Milton, P. R., i. 167.

According to the Scriptures, *salvation* is to be rescued from moral evil, from error and sin, from the diseases of the mind, and to be restored to inward truth, piety, and virtue. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 277.

3. Source, cause, or means of preservation from some danger or evil.

The Lord is my light and my *salvation*. Ps. xxvii. 1.

Their brother's friend, declared by Hans to have been the *salvation* of him, a fellow like nobody else, and, in fine, a brick. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

Salvation Army, an organization formed upon a quasi-military pattern, for the revival of religion among the masses. It was founded in England by the Methodist evangelist William Booth about 1865, under the name of the *Christian Mission*; the present name and organization were adopted about 1878. It has extended to the continent of Europe, to India, Australia, and other British pos-

sessions, to the United States, South America, and elsewhere. In the United States it has about 1,100 corps, institutions, and outposts, over 6,000 officers and employees and a company attendance of over 1,000,000 per year. Its work is carried on by street singing and preaching, and the like, under the direction of officers entitled commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, etc. Both sexes participate in the services and direction of the body on equal terms. Besides its religious work, it engages in various reformatory and philanthropic enterprises. It has no formulated creed, but its doctrines bear a general resemblance to those common to all Protestant evangelical churches.

Salvationism (sal-vā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *Salvation (Army)* + *-ism.*] The methods or principles of action of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

The gentler aspects of *Salvationism* find their exponent here in the labours of a beautiful self-denying girl, who voluntarily gives herself to the service.
The Academy, No. 888, p. 319.

Salvationist (sal-vā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *Salvation (Army)* + *-ist.*] A member of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

The organisation is, however, powerful, and parades in Sydney and in Melbourne from ten to twenty thousand people upon the racing holidays, when the *Salvationists* encourage their friends to show their absence from the racecourses by attendance in other portions of the towns.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 5.

salvatory† (sal′va-tō-ri), *n.* [= It. *salvatorio*, < ML. **salvatorium*, < LL. *salvare*, save: see *save*[1].] A place where things are preserved; a repository; a safe.

Thou art a box of worm-seed, at best but a *salvatory*
Of green mummy. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

In what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 156.

salve[1] (säv), *n.* [< ME. *salve*, *sealve*, older *salfe*, < AS. *sealf* = OS. *salbha* = D. *zalf* = MLG. *salve* = OHG. *salba*, MHG. G. *salbe* = Sw. *salfva* = Dan. *salve* = Goth. **salba* (indicated by the derived verb *salbōn*), salve; prob. = Skt. *sarpis*, clarified butter, so called from its slipperiness, < √ *sarp*, glide: see *serpent.*] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; an ointment or cerate.

And [they] smote hem so harde that thei metten that thei neded no *salve*, and the speres fly in peces.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 624.

Hence—2. Help; remedy.

Hadde iche a clerke that couthe write I wolde caste hym a bille,
That he sent me vnder his seel a *salue* for the pestilence.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 247.

There is no better *salue* to part us from our sinnes than alway to carrie the paine in memorie.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 107.

Sleep is a *salve* for misery. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

We have found
A *salve* for melancholy—mirth and ease.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

Deshler's salve, a salve composed of resin, suet, and yellow wax each twelve parts, turpentine six parts, and linseed-oil seven parts by weight. Also called *compound resin cerate.*—**Salve-bougie**, a bougie having depressions which are filled with a salve or ointment.

salve[1] (säv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving.* [< ME. *salven*, < AS. *sealfian* = OS. *salbhon* = OFries. *salva* = D. *zalven* = MLG. LG. *salven* = OHG. *salbōn*, *salpōn*, MHG. G. *salben* = Sw. *salfva* = Dan. *salve* = Goth. *salbōn*, anoint with salve; from the noun. In the fig. uses the word seems to have been confused with *salve*[2], an old form of *save*[1].] 1. To apply salve to; heal; cure.

And [he] souzte the syke and synful bothe,
And *salued* syke and synful, bothe blynde and crokede.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 109.

But no outward cherishing could *salve* the inward sore of her mind. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 155.

2. To help; remedy; redeem; atone for.

But Ebrank *salved* both their infamies
With noble deedes. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 21.

When a man is whole to faine himselfe sicke to shunne the businesse in Court, to entertaine time and ease at home, to *salue* offences without discredite.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

I devised a formal tale,
That *salved* your reputation.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

My only child
Being provided for, her honour *salved* too.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

They who to *salve* this would make the deluge particular proceed upon a principle that I can no way grant.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 22.

They [the Bishops] were all for a Regency, thereby to *salve* their oathes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.

salve[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *save*[1].

salve[3] (salv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving.* [A particular use of *salve*[2] for *save*[1], in part a back formation < *salvage*[1]: see *salvage*[1], *salve*[2], *save*[1].] I. *trans.* To save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction, as from shipwreck or fire: as, to *salve* a cargo. *The Scotsman.*

II. *intrans.* To save anything, as the cargo of a ship, from destruction.

The Society may from time to time do, or join in doing, all such lawful things as they may think expedient, with a view to further *salving* from the wreck of the Lutine.
Charter of Lloyd's, quoted in F. Martin's Hist. of Lloyd's, [p. 206.

salve[4] (sal′vē), *interj.* [L. *salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well, < *salvus*, sound, safe: see *safe.* Cf. *salute*[1].] Hail!

salve[4]† (sal′vē), *v. t.* [< *salve*[4], *interj.*] To salute or greet with the exclamation "Salve!"

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salued* them. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 23.

The knyght went forth and kneled downe,
And *salued* them grete and small.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

salve-bug (säv′bug), *n.* A parasitic isopod crustacean, *Æga psora*, and some similar forms. One of these, parasitic on the cod, is *Caligus curtus*, sometimes used as an unguent by sailors.


Salve-bug (*Æga psora*).

salveline (sal′ve-lin), *a.* Belonging to the genus *Salvelinus.*

Salvelinus (sal-ve-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), said to be based on G. *sälbling*, a small salmon.] A beautiful and extensive genus of *Salmonidæ;* the chars. They have the vomer toothless, the scales very small (200 or more in the course of the lateral line), and the body spotted with red or gray. The type of this genus is *Salmo salvelinus* of Linnæus, the char of Europe. All the American "trout," so called, are chars, and belong to this genus. The Great Lake trout, Mackinaw trout, longe, or togue, *S. namaycush*, represents a section of the genus called *Cristivomer.* (See cut under *lake-trout*, 2.) The common brook-trout of the United States is *S. fontinalis* (see cut under *char*[4]); the blue-back or oquassa trout is *S. oquassa;* the Dolly Varden trout of California is *S. malma.* There are several other species or varieties.

salvenap, *n.* Same as *savenape.*

salver[1] (sä′vėr), *n.* [< ME. **salvere* (= D. MD. *salver*, *zalver* = OHG. *salbari*, *salpari*, G. *salber*); < *salve*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *quacksalver.*] One who salves or cures, or one who pretends to cure: as, a quack*salver.*

salver[2] (sal′vėr), *n.* [< *salve*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who salves or saves goods, a vessel, etc., from destruction or loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.

Salver, one that has sav'd a Ship or its Merchandizes.
E. Phillips, New World of Words.

salver[3] (sal′vėr), *n.* [An altered form, with accom. suffix *-er*, of **salva*, < Sp. *salva* (= Pg. *salva*), a plate on which anything is presented, also the previous tasting of viands before they are served up, < *salvar* (= Pg. *salvar*), save, free from risk, taste food or drink of one's master (to save him from poison), < LL. *salvare*, save: see *save*[1], *safe.* Cf. It. *credenza*, faith, credit, belief, also sideboard, cupboard: see *credence.*] A tray, especially a large and heavy one, upon which anything is offered to a person, as in the service of the table.

Gather the droppings and leavings out of the several cups and glasses and *salvers* into one.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

There was a *salver* with cake and wine on the table.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xl.

Salve Regina (sal′vē rē-jī′nä). [So named from its first words, L. *salve, regina*, hail, queen! *salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well or in good health (see *salve*[4]); *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an antiphonal hymn to the Virgin Mary. It is contained in the breviary, is much used in private devotions, and, from Trinity Sunday to Advent, is sung after lauds and complin.

salver-shaped (sal′vėr-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, of the shape of a salver or tray; hypocrateriform: noting a sympetalous corolla with the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose and phlox.


Flowers of *Phlox Drummondii*, showing salver-shaped corolla.

Salvia (sal′vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *salvia*, sage: see *sage*[2].] 1. A large genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salvieæ.* It has a two-lipped calyx cleft slightly or to the middle and not closed by hairs, and two anthers, one erect and bearing a perfect anther-cell, the other spreading and club-shaped or bearing an empty and imperfect anther-cell. The flowers are in verticillasters of two or more, these grouped in spikes, racemes, or panicles, or rarely all axillary. There are about 450 species, widely scattered through temperate and warm regions, about 30 in the United States, chiefly southward. They are either herbs or shrubs and of great variety in habit, their leaves ranging from entire to pinnatifid, and their flowers from the spike to the panicle, from a minute to a conspicuous size, and through almost all colors except yellow. The floral leaves are generally changed into bracts, often colored like the flowers, scarlet and showy in the cultivated *S. splendens* and other species. The members of the subgenus *Salvia*, including the garden sage, are all natives of the Old World, are often shrubby, and have a sterile anther-cell on each stamen; those of the subgenus *Sclarea* (Tournefort, 1700), including the clary, also all of them Old World species, lack the imperfect anther-cell; the large subgenus *Jungia* includes about 250 American species, some of great beauty with corollas several inches in length. A general name of the species is *sage*, though the ornamental species are known as *salvia.* See *sage*[2], *chia*, *clary*[2], and cuts under *bilabiate*, *calyx*, and *lyrate.*

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus: applied especially to the ornamental sorts.

Salviati glass. [So called from Dr. *Salviati*, who was instrumental in the revival of this industry.] Venetian decorative glass made since about 1860.

salvific† (sal-vif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *salvificus*, saving, < L. *salvus*, safe, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fic*).] Tending to save or secure safety. [Rare.]
Imp. Dict.

salvifically† (sal-vif′i-kal-i), *adv.* As a savior; so as to procure safety or salvation. [Rare.]

There is but one who died *salvifically* for us.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

Salvinia (sal-vin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio Maria *Salvini* (1653–1729), professor at Florence.] A genus of heterosporous pteridophytes, typical of the family *Salviniaceæ.* They are minute fugacious annuals, with slender floating stems, which give off short-petioled or sessile fronds on the upper side, and short branches that bear the conceptacles and much-branched feathered root-fibers on the under side. The fronds are small, simple, with a distinct midrib that runs from the base to the apex. Eleven species, widely distributed over the warm regions of the globe, have been described.

Salviniaceæ (sal-vin-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Salvinia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of heterosporous pteridophytes of the order *Salviniales*, typified by the genus *Salvinia.* They are little, fugacious, floating annual plants, with the conceptacles usually single, always membranaceous and indehiscent, and containing only one kind of sporangia. *Azolla* is the only other genus in the order. See *Filicales.*

Salvinieæ (sal-vi-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1844), < *Salvinia* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Salviniaceæ.*

Salvio gambit. See *gambit.*

salvo[1] (sal′vō), *n.* [< L. *salvo*, in the phrase *salvo jure*, the right being preserved (words used in reserving some particular right): *salvo*, abl. neut. of *salvus*, safe, preserved; *jure*, abl. of *jus*, right: see *safe*, *jus*[2].] An exception; a reservation; an excuse; a saving fact or clause.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations.
Eikon Basilike.

This same *salvo* as to the power of regaining our former position contributed much, I fear, to the equanimity with which we bore many of the hardships and humiliations of a life of toil. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

salvo[2] (sal′vō), *n.* [For *salva;* = D. *salvo* = G. Dan. *salve* = Sw. *salva* = F. *salve* = Sp. Pg. *salva*, < It. *salva*, a salute, salvo, < L. *salve*, hail: see *salve*[4].] 1. A general discharge of guns intended as a salute.

Your cannons proclaimed his advent with joyous *salvos.* *Everett*, Orations, I. 523.

2. A concentrated fire from a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of breaching, etc., the simultaneous concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry, or even earthwork, producing a very destructive effect.—3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, generally expressive of honor, esteem, admiration, etc.: as, *salvos* of applause.

salvor (sal′vor), *n.* [< *salve*[3], *v.*, + *-or*[1]. Cf. *savior.*] One who saves a ship or goods from wreck, fire, etc. See *salvage*[1].

salvour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *savior.*

salvy (sä′vi), *a.* [< *salve*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like salve or ointment.

saly†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sally*[1], *sallow*[1].

sam[1]†, *adv.* A variant of *same.*

sam[1] (sam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammed*, ppr. ★*samming.* [< ME. *sammen*, *samnen*, *somnen*, < AS. *samnian*, *gesamnian* (= OS. *samnōn* = MD. *samelen*, D. *zamelen* = OFries. *samena*, *somnia* = MLG. *samenen*, *samelen*, *sammen*, *samen*

= OHG. *samanōn*, MHG. *samenen, samen*, G. *sammeln* = Icel. *samna* = Sw. *samla* = Dan. *samle*), collect, gather, bring together, < *samen*, together: see *same*.] 1†. To bring together; collect; put in order.

> But *samme* oure men and make a schowte,
> So schall we beste yone foolis flaye.
> *York Plays*, p. 468.

2. To curdle (milk). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

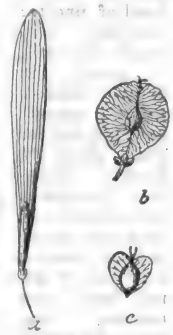
sam[2] (sam), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *sam*[1].] Only in the following phrases.—**To stand sam**, to pay expenses, especially for refreshment or drink. *N. E. D.*—**Upon my sam**, a jocular asseveration. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

Samadera (sa-mad′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1791), from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the family *Simaroubaceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with a small three- to five-parted calyx, greatly exceeded by the three to five long rigid petals; by a large obconical disk, six to ten included stamens, and four to five separated ovary-lobes with their styles united into one, and with a single pendulous ovary in each cell, the fruit being a large, dry, compressed, and rigid drupe. The 7 species are natives of tropical Asia and Australia and of Madagascar. They are small and smooth trees, with alternate undivided leaves, which are oblong, entire, and of a shining dark green. The flowers, borne in an umbel, are rather large and showy. See *karinghota* and *niepa-bark*.—**Samadera bark.** See *bark*[2].

saman, *n.* See *Pithecolobium*.

Samandura (sa-man′dū-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), from an E. Ind. name.] See *Samadera*.

samara (sā-mar′ä or sam′a-rä), *n.* [L., also *samera*, the seed of the elm.] In *bot.*, a dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded fruit provided with a wing. The wing may be terminal, as in the white ash, or it may surround the entire fruit, as in the elm and birch. The maple-fruit is a double samara, or pair of such fruits conspicuously winged from the apex. It is frequently called in English a *key*. Also called *key-fruit, pteridium*.



Samara of (*a*) *Fraxinus Americana*, (*b*) *Ulmus fulva*, and (*c*) *Betula lenta*.

samare (sa-mär′), *n.* [OF. *samarre, chamarre* (Cotgrave): see *simar*.] 1. A sort of jacket with skirts or tails extending about to the knee, worn by women in the seventeenth century.—2. Same as *simar*, in the general sense.

samariform (sam′a-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *samara*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a samara.

Samaritan (sa-mar′i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Samaritanus*, Samaritan, < *Samarites*, < Gr. Σαμαρείτης, a Samaritan, < Σαμάρεια, L. *Samaria*, Samaria.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Samaria, the central division of Palestine, lying north of Judea, or the city of Samaria, the capital of the kingdom of northern Israel.—2. Used by the Samaritans: applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonian exile.—**Samaritan Pentateuch.** See *Bible*, I.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Samaria; specifically, one of a race settled in the cities of Samaria by the king of Assyria after the removal of the Israelites from the country (2 Ki. xvii. 24–41). Originally idolaters, they soon began to worship Jehovah, but without abandoning their former gods. They afterward became monotheists, and observed the Mosaic law very strictly, but with peculiar variations. About 409 B. C. they built a temple on Mount Gerizim, which was destroyed 130 B. C. They began to decline toward the close of the fifth century after Christ. They still exist, but are nearly extinct.

> The Jews have no dealings with the *Samaritans*.
> John iv. 9.

2. The language of Samaria, a compound of Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee.—3. A charitable or benevolent person: in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable Luke x. 30–37.

Samaritanism (sa-mar′i-tan-izm), *n.* [< *Samaritan* + *-ism*.] 1. The claim of the Samaritans that the Jews were schismatics, the true site of God's sanctuary and worship being Mount Gerizim in Samaria (and not Mount Zion), as shown in their copy of the Pentateuch, which in Deut. xxvii. 4 reads *Gerizim* for *Ebal*.

> The Samaritans must . . . have derived their Pentateuch from the Jews after Ezra's reforms, i. e. after 444 B. C. Before that time *Samaritanism* cannot have existed in a form at all similar to that which we know.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 244.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Samaritans, or to their version of the Pentateuch, which they asserted to be older than the Jewish. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 582.—3. Charitableness; philanthropy; benevolence, like that of the good Samaritan.

> Mankind are getting mad with humanity and *Samaritanism*.
> *Sydney Smith*, Letters, 1844.

Samaritan's balsam. A mixture of wine and oil, formerly used in treating wounds.

samarium (sa-mā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., as if < *samarskite*.] The name given by Lecoq de Boisbaudran to a metal which he supposed he had discovered in the mineral samarskite by the aid of the spectroscope. Probably the name represents a mixture of rare elements of the yttrium group.

samaroid (sam′a-roid), *a.* [< NL. *samara* + *-oid*.] Resembling a samara. See *samara*.

samarra (sa-mar′ä), *n.* [ML., a garment worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition on their way to execution, a sanbenito: see *samare, simar*.] Same as *simar*.

samarskite (sam′ärs-kīt), *n.* [So called after a Russian named *Samarski*.] A niobate of uranium, iron, and manganese, of a velvet-black color, submetallic luster, and conchoidal fracture. It is found in the Ilmen mountains, also in considerable quantity in North Carolina. It has yielded a number of new elements, belonging especially to the yttrium group (decipium, philippium, etc.), whose properties are not as yet wholly determined.

samatize†, *v. t.* [< *sem-atha* (see quot.) + *-ize*.] To anathematize or excommunicate in a particular way. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> If they did not amend, they were excommunicated with a greater curse, or Anathema; and if they persisted obstinate, they did *Samatize* them. The word Anathema is sometimes taken generally, but heere for a particular kinde. Maran-atha signifieth the Lord commeth; and so doth Sem-atha. For by Sem, and more emphatically Hassem, they vsed to signifie name, meaning that Tetragrammaton and ineffable name of God now commonly pronounced Iehouah.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 113.

Samaveda (sä-ma-vā′dä), *n.* [Skt. *Sāmaveda*, < *sāman*, a Vedic stanza arranged for chanting, + *Veda*, Veda.] The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred books of India. The Samaveda means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

sambhur, *n.* See *sambur*.

sambo, zambo (sam′bō, zam′bō), *n.* [Also used as a personal name for a negro; appar. < Sp. *zambo* = Pg. *zambro*, bow-legged; but prob. < Senegal (Fulah) *sambo*, uncle, whence *Samba*, a personal name (Guirardon).] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

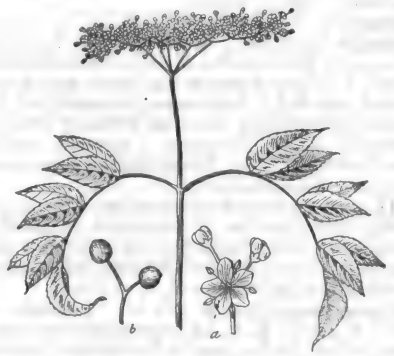
samboo (sam′bö), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *sambur*.

sambook (sam′bök), *n.* [Ar.] A kind of small vessel formerly used in western India and still on the Arabian coast. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Gloss.

sambuca (sam-bū′kä), *n.* [L.: see *sambuke*.] Same as *sambuke*.

Sambuceæ (sam-bū′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1818), < *Sambucus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, characterized by pinnate leaves, several-seeded berry-like drupes, regular corolla, and short and deeply two- to five-cleft style. It was formerly made to include three genera, but is now restricted to the genus *Sambucus*, the elder.

Sambucus (sam-bū′kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sambucus, sabucus*, an elder-tree; cf. *sambucum*, elderberry.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees and shrubs, the elders, type of the tribe *Sambuceæ*, family *Caprifoliaceæ*. Characterized by corymbose or thyrsoid flowers having wheel-shaped corollas, five entire stamens, and an ovary with three, four, or five cells, each with a single pendulous ovule, followed in fruit by a berry-like drupe with three, four, or five small stones. It is distinguished from the related genus *Viburnum* by its more fleshy fruit, with more than one seed, and by its pinnately divided leaves. It includes about twenty species, natives of temperate regions (except South Africa), also found upon mountains within the tropics. They are shrubs or trees, rarely perennial herbs, with rather thick and pithy branches, opposite pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and small white, yellow, or pinkish flowers in flat corymbs or in dense rounded masses. Among the large species is *S. glauca* of the western United States, a tree 25 feet high, the large blue-black fruit edible; also *S. Mexicana* of the southwest, 18 feet high. The flowers of *Sambucus Canadensis* are excitant and sudorific, the berries diaphoretic and aperient; the inspissated juice is used in rheumatism and syphilis, and as a laxative; the inner bark and juice of root is a hydragogue cathartic, emetic in large doses; the young leaf-buds are a violent purgative. For common species of the genus, see *elder*[2], *elderberry, Judas-tree*, 3, and *danewort*; see also *bloodwort* (*b*), *bourtree*, and *hautboy*, 2.



Branch with Inflorescence of Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*).
a, part of the inflorescence; *b*, fruits.

sambuke (sam′būk), *n.* [< L. *sambuca*, < Gr. σαμβύκη, < Syrian *sabkâ*, Heb. *sabeka*, a stringed musical instrument.] An ancient musical instrument, probably a large harp, used in Asia and introduced into Italy by the Romans. The name has been applied to various stringed instruments, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, and a triangular harp, or trigon. *Stainer and Barrett.*

> And whatsoever ye judge, this I am sure, that lutes, harps, all manner of pipes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instruments every one, which standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle, as not to be brought in and used among them which study for learning and virtue.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 26.

sambul (sam′bul), *n.* Same as *musk-root*, 1.

sambur (sam′bėr), *n.* [Hind. *sāmbar*, < Skt. *çambara*, a kind of deer.] The Indian elk, *Rusa aristotelis*, a very large rusine deer inhabiting the hill-country of India. It stands about 5 feet high at the shoulders, and has a mane. See *Rusa*. Also *samboo, sambhur*.

sam-cloth† (sam′klôth), *n.* [Appar. rep. AS. **séamcláð*. See *seam* and *cloth*.] Cloth to sew on; canvas; sampler-cloth. *R. Holme.*

same† (sām), *adv.* [< ME. *same, samme, samen*; < (*a*) AS. *same*, similarly, in the same way, used only in combination with *swā*, so, as (*swā same swā*, the same as); cf. *sam*, conj., whether, or (*sam . . . sam*, whether . . . or); as a prefix *sam-*, denoting agreement or combination; = OS. *sama, samo, same* = MLG. *same, sam* = OHG. *sama*, MHG. *same, sam*, adv., the same, likewise; (*b*) AS. *samen*, together, = OS. *saman* = OFries. *semin, samin, samen* = MLG. *samene* = OHG. *samant*, MHG. *sament, samt*, G. *samt, sammt, zu-sammen*, together, together with, = Icel. *saman* = Sw. *samman* = Dan. *sammen* = Goth. *samana*, together, = Russ. *samnu*, together; (*c*) as an adj. not in AS., but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma, samme* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same; = Gr. ἅμα, at the same time, together, ὁμός, the same (> ὁμοῖος, like), = Skt. *sama*, even, like, equal; cf. Skt. *sa* (in comp.), with, *sam*, with; L. *simul*, together, *similis*, similar: see *simultaneous, similar*, etc.] Together.

> So ryde thay of by resoun bi the rygge bonez,
> Euenden to the haunche, that henged alle *samen*,
> & heuen hit vp al hole, & hwen hit of there.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

> On foote & on faire horsse fought thei *samme*.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

> For what concord han light and darke *sam*?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

same (sām), *a.* [< ME. *same*, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma, samme* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *same, adv.*] 1. Identical numerically; one in substance; not other; always preceded by the definite article or other definitive word (*this* or *that*). In this sense, *same* is predicable only of substances (things or persons), or of other kinds of objects which, having individuality, are for the purposes of speech analogous to individual things, especially places and times. It is a relative term, implying that what comes to mind in one connection and what comes to mind in another connection are one individual or set of individuals in existence.

> The very *same* man that beguiled Master Slender of his chain cozened him of it.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 37.

> There was another bridge . . . built by the *same* man at the *same* time.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 29.

> The very *same* dragoons ran away at Falkirk that ran away at Preston Pans.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 3.

2. Of one nature or general character; of one kind, degree, or amount: as, we see in men everywhere the *same* passions and the *same* vices; two flames that are the *same* in temperature; two bodies of the *same* dimensions; boxes that occupy the *same* space. *Same*, used in this way, expresses less a different meaning from def. 1, than a different (and often loose) mode of thinking: the thought is often that of equality rather than that of identity.

> Those things, says the Philosopher, are the *same* whose essence are one and the *same*. . . . Those things are said

to be the *same*, says the Philosopher, in number, whose matter is one and the *same*. . . . Those things are the *same* in species whose ratio of essence is one.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.

I rather pity than hate Turk and Infidel, for they are of the *same* Metal and bear the *same* Stamp as I do, though the Inscriptions differ. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

It hath bin inevitably prov'd that the natural and fundamental causes of political happines in all governments are the *same*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Ignatius Loyola . . . in the great Catholic reaction bore the *same* part which Luther bore in the great Protestant movement. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

Bigotry is the *same* in every faith and every age.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

The *same* sentiment which fits us for freedom itself makes us free. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 467.

This ambiguity in the word *same*, whereby it means either individual identity or indistinguishable resemblance, has been often noticed, and from a logical or objective point of view justly complained of, as "engendering fallacies in otherwise enlightened understandings."
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted: often used for the sake of emphasis or to indicate contempt or vexation.

Who is the *same*, which at my window peepes? . . .
Is it not Cinthia? *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 372.

For that *same* word, rebellion, did divide
The action of their bodies from their souls.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 194.

Afterwards they flea him, and, obseruing certaine ceremonies about the flesh, eat the *same*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 425.

No one was there that could compare
With this *same* Andrew Lammie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 191).

All the same, nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of all; for all that.

We see persons make good fortunes by them *all the same*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 9.

At the same time. (*a*) At one time; not later. (*b*) However; nevertheless; still; yet: used to introduce a reservation, explanation, or fact not in conflict but in contrast with what has been said.

Sir Peter. We shall now be the happiest couple ——
Lady T. And never differ again?
Sir Peter. No, never! — though, *at the same time*, indeed, my dear Lady Teazle, you must watch your temper very seriously. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

samel-brick (sam'el-brik), *n.* Same as *place-brick*.

samely (sām'li), *a.* [< *same* + *-ly*[1].] Monotonous; unvaried. [Prov. Eng.]

The earth is so *samely* that your eyes turn toward heaven. *Kinglake*, Eothen, xvii.

sameness (sām'nes), *n.* [< *same* + *-ness*.] **1.** The being the same; oneness; the negation of otherness; identity: as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being. — **2.** Essential resemblance; oneness of nature: as, a *sameness* of manner.

Unaltered! Alas for the *sameness*
That makes the change but more!
Lowell, The Dead House.

3. Want of variety; tedious monotony: as, the *sameness* of objects in a landscape.

He was totally unfitted for the flat *sameness* of domestic life. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xx.

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary *sameness* in the rhymes,
The phantom of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Sameness, Identity.* *Sameness* may be internal or external; *identity* is internal or essential: as, *sameness* of personal appearance; the *identity* of Saladin with Ilderim and Adonbec. One book may be the *same* as another, but cannot be *identical* with it. Saladin and Ilderim and Adonbec were the *same* man.

samester, samestre (sa-mes'tėr), *n.* A variety of coral. *Simmonds*.

sametł, samettel, *n.* Middle English forms of *samite*.

Samia (sā'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1822), < L. *Samia*, fem. of *Samius*, Samian: see *Samian*.] A notable genus of bombycoid moths, confined to North America, and belonging to the family *Saturniidæ*. The largest silkworm-moth native in the United States, *S. cecropia*, is an example.

Samian (sā'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Samius*, < *Samus*, *Samos*, < Gr. Σάμος, the island of Samos.]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Ægean Sea, west of Asia Minor, now forming a principality tributary to Turkey.

Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Samian earth, the name of an argillaceous earth found in the island of Samos, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent. — **Samian letter.** Same as *Pythagorean letter*. See *Pythagorean*.

When Reason doubtful, like the *Samian letter*,
Points him two ways. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 151.

Samian stone, a stone found in the island of Samos, used for polishing by goldsmiths, etc. — **Samian ware**, a name given to an ancient Roman pottery made of Samian earth or other fine earth. The vessels are of a bright-red color, covered with a thin lustrous silicious glaze, with relief ornamentation.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Samos. Also *Samiot*, *Samiote*.

Samidæ (sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Samus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, typified by the genus *Samus*, whose characteristic megascleres or skeletal spicules are trifid at both ends.

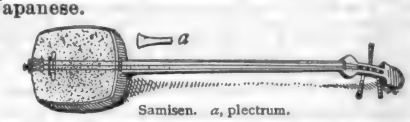
samiel (sam'i-el), *n.* [< Turk. *samyeli*, a poisonous wind, < *samm*, *semm* (< Ar. *samm*), poison, + *yel*, wind. Cf. *simoom*.] The simoom.

Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind.
Moore, Lalla Rookh.

The cold wind that frequently during winter sweeps the continent of North America from north to south is more deadly than any hot wind, even than the half-fabulous *Samiel* or Simoom.
J. K. Laughton, in Modern Meteorology, p. 50.

Samiot, Samiote (sā'mi-ot, -ōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Σαμιώτης, < Σάμος, Samos: see *Samian*.] Same as *Samian*.

samisen (sam'i-sen), *n.* [Jap. Chin. *sam*, three, + *i*, pleasing, + *sen*, string or strings.] A guitar or banjo of three strings, used by the Japanese.



Samisen. *a*, plectrum.

samite (sam'it), *n.* [< ME. *samite*, *samyte*, *samit*, *samet*, *samette*, < OF. *samit*, *samyt*, *samet*, *sammit*, *samis*, *sami*, *samy* = Pr. *samit* = Sp. *xamete* = It. *sciamito* = MHG. *samīt*, *samāt*, *sammet*, *samite*, G. *sammet*, *sammt*, *samt*, velvet, < ML. *examitum*, *exametum*, also, after Rom., *samitum*, prop. **hexamitum*, samite, = Russ. *aksamitŭ*, velvet, < MGr. *ἑξάμιτον*, samite, lit. 'six-threaded,' < Gr. *ἕξ*, six (= E. *six*), + *μίτος*, a thread of the woof. Cf. *dimity*, lit. 'two-threaded,' and Sp. *terciopelo*, Pg. *terciopello*, velvet, lit. 'three-piled.'] A heavy silk material, sometimes interwoven with gold, worn in the Middle Ages. Supposed to have been so named because each thread was woven of six strands; but perhaps because the weft threads were caught and looped only at each sixth thread of the warp.

Ful yonge he was and mery of thought,
And in *samette* with briddes wrought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 836.

In silken *samite* she was light arayd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 13.

To say of any silken tissue that it was "examitum" or "*samit*" meant that it was six-threaded, and therefore costly and splendid. . . . This splendid web was often so thick and strong that each string, whether it happened to be of hemp or of silk, had in the warp six threads, while the weft was of flat gold shreds.
S. K. Handbook, Textile Fabrics, p. 25.

samlet (sam'let), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *salmonet*, dim. of *salmon*.] A salmonet; a parr; a young salmon of the first year.

It is said that, after he is got into the sea, he becomes, from a *Samlet* not so big as a Gudgeon, to be a Salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes to be a goose.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 7.

sammet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sam*[1].

sammier (sam'i-ėr), *n.* In *tanning*, a machine for pressing water from skins. *E. H. Knight*.

sammy (sam'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammied*, ppr. *sammying*. In *leather-manuf.*, to dry (skins) partially. See *sammier*.

samnet, *v.* See *sam*[1].

Samnite (sam'nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Samnis* (*Samnit-*), pl. *Samnites*, of or pertaining to Samnium, a native of Samnium, also a gladiator so called (see def.), < *Samnium*, a country of Italy whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines, as if **Sabinium*, < *Sabinus*, Sabine: see *Sabine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Samnium, a country of ancient Italy.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Samnium. — **2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a class of gladiators, so called because they were armed like the natives of Samnium. They were distinguished especially by bearing the oblong shield, or scutum.

Samoan (sa-mō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Samoa* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samoa (also called the Samoan or Navigators' Islands), a group of islands in the Pacific, lying about latitude 14° south, longitude 169° to 173° west. It has been divided between the United States and Germany. — **Samoan dove** or **pigeon**, the toothbilled pigeon. See cut under *Didunculus*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Samoa.

Samoleæ (sā-mō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1839), < *Samolus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of sympetalous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, embracing the single genus *Samolus*.

Samolus (sam'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *samolus*, a plant, supposed to be *Anemone Pulsatilla*, or *Samolus Valerandi* (the brookweed): a word of Celtic origin.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the family *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, constituting the tribe *Samoleæ*. It is characterized by a calyx with five-cleft persistent border, a perigynous corolla with five rounded and imbricated lobes and a short tube bearing five stamens, which are alternate with as many slender staminodes. There are about 10 species, of which one, *S. Valerandi*, the brookweed or water-pimpernel, is widely distributed in the old world and is represented in North America by the closely related species *S. floribundus*. The others are mostly tropical. They are smooth herbs with round stems, sometimes shrubby below, bearing alternate entire leaves, often principally in a rosette at the base, and small white flowers.

Samosatenian (sam″ō-sa-tē'ni-an), *n.* [< LL. *Samosatenus*, of Samosata, < *Samosata*, neut. pl. (LL. also fem. sing.), < Gr. Σαμόσατα, neut. pl., Samosata, the capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates.] A follower of Paul of Samosata, Bishop of Antioch in the third century. See *Paulian*.

Samothracian (sam-ō-thrā'shian), *a.* [< *Samothrace* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Samothrace, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey.

samount, *n.* A Middle English form of *salmon*.

samovar (sam'ō-vär), *n.* [< Russ. *samovarŭ*, a tea-urn, lit. 'self-boiler' (cf. L. *authepsa*, < Gr. *αὐθέψης*, a kind of urn for cooking, lit. 'self-cooker'), < *samŭ* (in comp. *samo-*), self, + *variti*, boil.] A copper urn used in Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, and elsewhere, in which water is kept boiling for use when required for making tea, live charcoal being placed in a tube which passes up through the center of the urn. Similar vessels are used in winter in northern China, for keeping soups, etc., hot at table.


Antique Russian Samovar.

A *Samowar*, or self-boiler . . . generally stands in the middle of the tea-table.
Kotzebue (tr.), New Voy., II. 22, note. [*N. E. D.*]

A huge, steaming tea-urn, called a *Samovar* — etymologically, a "self-boiler" — will be brought in, and you will make your tea according to your taste.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 12.

The *samovar*, however, is a completely new institution, and the old peasants will tell you, "Ah, Holy Russia has never been the same since we drank so much tea."
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 136.

Samoyed (sam'ō-yed), *n.* [Also *Samoied*, *Samoide*, and formerly *Samoed*, *Samoyt*; < Russ. *Samoyedŭ*.] One of a race inhabiting the northern coast of Asia and eastern Europe, and belonging to the Ural-Altaic family.

The *Samoyt*, or *Samoed*, hath his name, as the Russe saith, of eating himselfe; as if they had sometime beene Canibals. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Samoyedic (sam-ō-yed'ik), *a.* [< *Samoyed* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds.

samp (samp), *n.* [Narraganset *nasàump*, connected with Natick (Massachusetts) *sábahég*, pottage, boiled food, *saupáe*, *sabde*.] Indian corn coarsely ground or broken by pounding; also, a porridge made of it. [U. S.]

Nawsaump is a kind of meal pottage unparched. From this the English call their *samp*; which is the Indian corn beaten and boiled.
Roger Williams, quoted in Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 188.

Give us the bowl of *samp* and milk,
By homespun beauty poured!
Whittier, The Corn-Song.

sampan (sam'pan″), *n.* [Macassar *sampang*, < Chinese *san pan*, three board(s), boat.] A small boat used on the coasts of China, Japan, and


Sampan.

Java, corresponding to the skiff of Europe and America, and propelled with either sculls or a sail. It is sometimes provided with a fore-and-aft roofing of mats, affording shelter and habitation for a family.

sampfen-wood (samp′fen-wůd), *n.* Same as ★*sapan-wood*.



Upper Part of Stem with the Inflorescence of Samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, transverse section of one of the fruitlets.

samphire (sam′fīr or sam′fêr), *n.* [A corruption (appar. simulating *camphire* for *camphor*) of early mod. E. *sampire, sampere, sampier,* < OF. *saint pierre* (i. e. *herbe de Saint Pierre*, St. Peter's herb), < L. *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*), + LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, < πέτρος, a stone, πέτρα, a rock: see *saint* and *pier*.] A succulent umbelliferous herb, *Crithmum maritimum*, growing in clefts of rocks close to the sea in western Europe and through the Mediterranean region. The young leaves are highly esteemed for making pickles. Various other maritime plants are named from it. In America *Salicornia* is sometimes so called.

Sometimes for change they [the people of Lesbos] will scale the rocks for *Sampier*, and search the bottome of the lesse deep seas for a little fish shaped like a burre.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

Golden samphire, a plant, *Inula crithmoides*, with golden flowers and thick stems, resembling and said to have been used like samphire. See *Inula*.—**Jamaica samphire.** (*a*) *Batis maritima*, a chenopodiaceous salt weed of the West Indian and Florida coasts. (*b*) *Borrichia arborescens*, a maritime shrub of the West Indies.—**Longwood samphire.** See *Pharnaceum*.—**Rock-samphire**, the common samphire. (See also *marsh-samphire*.)

sampi (sam′pī), *n.* [< Gr. σαμπῖ, < σάν, san, + πῖ, pi.] A character, Ϡ, representing a Phenician sibilant in early Dorian (Greek) use, and called *san*, but retained later only as a numeral sign, with *pi* added to its name, because of the resemblance of the character in form to a Greek π (pi). Its value as a numeral was 900.

samplary†, *n.* [ME. *saumplarie*, by apheresis from **esaumplarie*, later *examplary, exemplary:* see *exemplary, n.*, and cf. *sampler*.] An exemplar; a pattern.

Thauh men maden bokes God was here maister,
And seynte spirit the *saumplarie* and seide what men sholde wryte. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 47.

sample (sam′pl), *n.* [< ME. *sample, saumple*, by apheresis from *asaumple, esaumple*, < OF. *essample, example*, also *ensample*, example: see *example, ensample*, of which *sample* is a doublet.] **1**†. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern; an example; an instance.

A *sample* to the youngest, to the more mature
A glass that feated them. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 48.

Thus he concludes: and ev'ry hardy knight
His *sample* followed. *Fairfax.*

2. A part of anything taken at random out of a large quantity and presented for inspection or intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a representative specimen: as, a *sample* of cloth, of wheat, of spirits, of wines, etc. Samples of textile fabrics are used extensively in retail as well as wholesale business, and in the large cities there are business houses most of whose dealings are with out-of-town customers by means of samples. Such samples are oblong, about twice as long as wide, and are generally stitched or pinned into little packages like books. Samples for wholesale trade are usually pasted or glued upon pattern-cards or pattern-books. See *pattern-card, pattern-book*.

A *sample* is better than a description.
Jefferson, To John Jay (Correspondence, II. 419).

Though sickly *samples* of the exuberant whole.
Cowper, Task, iv. 761.

In courtship everything is regarded as provisional and preliminary, and the smallest *sample* of virtue or accomplishment is taken to guarantee delightful stores which the broad leisure of marriage will reveal.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. xx.

The quality of Oils shall be subject to specific contracts as per *sample*, and shall be sold by gauge or weight.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 294.

=**Syn. 2.** *Specimen, Sample.* See *specimen*.

sample (sam′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sampled*, ppr. *sampling*. [< *sample, n.* Cf. *example, v.*] **1**†. To place side by side with something else closely similar, for the purpose of comparison or illustration.

You being both so excellent, 'twere pity
If such rare pieces should not be conferr'd
And *sampled* together.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 1.

She would have had you to have *sampled* you
With one within, that they are now a teaching,
And does pretend to your rank.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

Lest this should be wholly attributed to Pilate's cruelty, without due respect had of the omnipotent justice, he [Christ] *samples* it with another—of eighteen men miscarrying by the fall of a tower.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 166.

2. To match; imitate; follow the pattern or method of.

Shew me but one hair of his head or beard,
That I may *sample* it.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iv. 2.

Walla by chance was in a meadow by,
Learning to *sample* earth's embroidery.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

3. To select, or take at random, a sample or specimen of; hence, to try or test by examining or using a specimen or sample: as, to *sample* sugar or grain; to *sample* wine.

Chaucer never shows any signs of effort, and it is a main proof of his excellence that he can be so inadequately *sampled* by detached passages.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 281.

It is difficult to compel the hydrochloric acid maker to *sample* this water in the ordinary way.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 146.

sample-card (sam′pl-kärd), *n.* Same as *pattern-card*, 1.

sample-cutter (sam′pl-kut″ėr), *n.* Rotary shears in the form of a sharp-edged disk rolling on a table against a fixed edge. It cuts from a roll of cloth narrow strips to form samples of ★the goods.

sampler (sam′plėr), *n.* [< ME. *saumpler, samplere*, a sampler, by apheresis for **esampler, exampleir:* see *exampler* and *exemplar*, of which *sampler* is a doublet. Cf. also *samplary, exemplary, n.*] **1**†. An exemplar; a pattern.

Sundry precedents and *samplers* of indiscretion and weakness. *Ford*, Line of Life, Pref.

2. A piece of embroidery, worsted-work, or the like. Originally, such a piece of work done to fix and retain a pattern considered of value; or, in some cases, a large piece of cloth or canvas upon which many patterns were worked side by side; more recently, a similar



Sampler.

piece of needlework intended merely to exhibit the skill of a beginner, and often framed and hung up for show. Samplers of this sort often included Bible texts, verses, and the like.

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our needles created both one flower,
Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 205.

In Niles cleer Crystall shee doth Iordan see;
In Memphis, Salem; and vn-warily
Her hand (vnbidden) in her *Sampler* sets
The King of Iuda's Name and Counterfets.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Come, bring your *sampler*, and with art
Draw in 't a wounded heart.
Herrick, The Wounded Heart.

The best room
. . . bookless, pictureless
Save the inevitable *sampler* hung
Over the fireplace.
Whittier, Among the Hills, Prel.

3. [< *sample, v.*, + *-er*.] One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples for the inspection of merchants, etc.

The modern practice of buying and selling ore through men known as public *samplers* is constantly growing in favor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 950.

If buyer fails to attend to the same [notice to attend to inspection] within a reasonable time, it shall be the duty of any two members of the Committee on Lard, upon proof of such notice and failure, without fees, to appoint a *sampler* to sample the Lard for delivery on that notice, and his inspection shall be final on that delivery.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 172.

sample-room (sam′pl-röm), *n.* **1.** A room where samples are kept and shown.—**2.** A place where liquor is sold by the glass; a bar-room; a grog-shop. [Vulgar euphemism, U. S.]

sample-scale (sam′pl-skāl), *n.* A very accurately balanced lever-scale, weighing correctly to ten-thousandths of a pound. It is used to weigh small proportional quantities of articles, in order to determine their weight in bulk.

sample-spigot (sam′pl-spig″ọt), *n.* A small faucet inserted through a cask-head.

sampling-tube (sam′pling-tūb), *n.* A drop-tube, pipette, or liquor-thief used for drawing out small quantities of liquor. Also called *tāte-vin, thief-tube, velinche*, or *wine-taster*.

Sampsæan (samp-sē′an), *n.* [< Gr. Σαμψαῖοι, Sampsæans, poss. < Heb. *shemesh*, the sun (Epiphanius).] One of an early school of Jewish Christians, often identified with the Elcesaites.

And in worshipping of the Sunne, whereof they were called *Sampsæans*, or Sunner, Sunmen, as Epiphanius interpreteth that name. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

sampson-post (samp′sọn-pōst), *n.* Same as *samson-post*.

sampsuchine†, *n.* [< L. *sampsuchinus* (< Gr. σαμψύχινος), of marjoram, < *sampsūchum, sampsūchus, sampsūcum* (> Sp. *sampsuco* = OF. *sampsuc*), < Gr. σάμψῡχον, σάμψουχον, σάμψυχος, marjoram.] Oil of marjoram.

I savour no *sampsuchine* in it.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

samshoo, samshu (sam′shō), *n.* [Pidgin-English; perhaps < Chin. *san, sam*, three, + *shao*, fire, boil.] An ardent spirit resembling Batavia arrack, distilled by the Chinese from rice or from large millet. The name is also applied in China to all spirituous liquors, such as gin, whisky, and brandy. See *rice-wine*.

samson-post (sam′sọn-pōst), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Samson* the strong man, the champion of the Hebrews (Judges xiv.–xvi.).] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A notched stanchion used in the hold of a merchant ship for fixing purchases or screws in stowing cargo. (*b*) A stanchion fixed between the decks of a man-of-war as an attachment for a purchase-block or leading-block. (*c*) In whaling, a heavy upright timber, firmly secured in the deck, and extending about two feet above it, to which the fluke-chain or fluke-rope was formerly made fast when the whale was towed in to be cut. Most whalemen now make the rope fast to the bitts. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 311.—**2.** The upright post supporting the walking-beam in the rope-drilling apparatus used in the Pennsylvania oil-region. See cut under *oil-derrick*.

Also written *sampson-post*.

samurai (sam′ö-rī), *sing.* and *pl.* [Jap.] The military class of Japan during the continuance of the feudal system there, including both daimios, or territorial nobles, and their vassals or military retainers, but more particularly the latter, or one of them; a military retainer of a daimio; a two-sworded man, or two-sworded men collectively. The samurai were both the soldiers and the scholars of Japan.

Below the classes already mentioned were the great bulk of the *samurai*, the two-sworded military retainers, who were supported by their lords. . . . They were reckless, idle fellows, acknowledging no obeisance but to their lord. *F. O. Adams*, Hist. of Japan, I. 76.

Among all the privileges which the *samurai* enjoyed over the common man, there was none that he prized more highly than the right, indeed the duty, of carrying a sword. . . . The *samurai* never went without his sword, and even a boy going to school had one buckled on.
★*J. J. Rein*, Japan, p. 327.

Samyda (sam′i-dạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σαμύδα, supposed to be the birch-tree.] **1.** A genus of plants of the family *Meliaceæ*, improperly called *Guarea* by most authors.—**2.** An untenable name for *Sadymia*, a genus of shrubs of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*. It is characterized by a colored and bell-shaped calyx-tube bearing four to six unequal lobes, by the absence of petals and staminodes, by its eight to thirteen monadelphous stamens and its free ovary with very numerous ovules on three to five parietal placentæ, the style single with a capitate stigma. The 4 or 5 species, natives of the West Indies and Mexico, are shrubs bearing two-ranked alternate oblong leaves, which are covered with pellucid dots. The large white, rose-colored, or greenish flowers are borne singly or few in the axils, and followed by a hard roundish fruit with numerous angled seeds each with a fleshy aril. See *cloven-berry*.

Samydaceæ (sam-i-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Samyda* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the

order *Passiflorales*. It originally included only 6 genera, but was extended until in the system of Bentham and Hooker it included 20, of which *Samyda* was the type. Warburg in 1893 united with it *Flacourtia* and the related genera, which had previously been placed in the family *Bixaceæ*, and renamed the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, which is the classification of the system of Engler and Prantl. As delimited by Bentham and Hooker the family included about 160 species, belonging to 20 genera, all tropical. They are smooth or hairy trees or shrubs, with alternate and two-ranked undivided leaves, and inconspicuous flowers. As the genus name upon which the family was based is untenable, that of the family is also invalid. The true *Samyda* belongs to the *Meliaceæ*.

Samydeæ (sā-mid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Friedrich Gaertner, 1805), < *Samyda* + *-eæ*.] A name first used for a family, but later for a tribe of the *Flacourtiaceæ*. It is practically equivalent to the tribe *Casearieæ* of modern systems and is preferred by Engler in his "Syllabus," though not used in the general system of Engler and Prantl. It is based on the untenable name *Samyda*, and is therefore invalid. See *Samyda* and *Samydaceæ*.

san (san), *n.* [Gr. *σάν*.] See *sampi, episemon*.

sanable (san′a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *sanable* = Pg. *sanavel* = It. *sanabile*, < L. *sanabilis*, curable, remediable, < *sanare*, cure, make sound: see *sanation*.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy; curable.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref. (*Latham.*)

sanableness (san′a-bl-nes), *n.* Sanability. *Imp. Dict.*

sanap, *n.* Same as *savenape*.

sanatarium, sanatary (san-a-tā′ri-um, san′a-tā-ri), *n.* Erroneous forms of *sanatorium, sanatory*.

sanation† (sā-nā′shon), *n.* [= It. *sanazione* (> It. *sanare*), < L. *sanatio(n-)*, a healing or curing, < *sanare*, heal, make sound, < *sanus*, sound, healthy: see *sane*[1].] A healing or curing; cure.

But the *sanation* of this brain-sick malady is very difficult. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 473.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly.
Wiseman, Surgery. (*Latham.*)

sanative (san′a-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *sanativo*, < ML. *sanativus*, serving to heal, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal: see *sanation*.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal; sanatory.

It hath been noted by the ancients that wounds which are made with brass heal more easily than wounds made with iron. The cause is for that brass hath in it selfe a *sanative* vertue. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 787.

The doctor . . . declared him much better, which he imputed to that *sanative* soporiferous draught.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 16.

Thine be such converse strong and *sanative*,
A ladder for thy spirit to reascend
To health and joy and pure contentedness.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

sanativeness (san′a-tiv-nes), *n.* Healing property or power.

There is an obscure Village in this County, neare St. Neot's, called Haile-weston, whose very name soundeth something of *sanativeness* therein.
Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon, II. 98. (*Davies.*)

sanatorial (san-a-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sanatory* + *-al*.] Same as *sanatory*. [Rare.]

sanatorium (san-a-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., also, erroneously, *sanatarium* (also *sanitarium*, with ref. to L. *sanitas*, health); neut. of LL. *sanatorius*, giving health: see *sanatory*.] **1.** A place to which people go for the sake of health; a locality to which people resort to regain health; also, a house, hotel, or medical institution in such a locality, designed to accommodate invalids: specifically applied to military stations on the mountains or tablelands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans.

Simla, a British *sanatorium* in the northwest of India.
Chambers's Encyc.

2. A hospital, usually a private hospital for the treatment of patients who are not beyond the hope of cure.

sanatory (san′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *sanatorio*, < LL. *sanatorius*, giving health, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal: see *sanation*. The word is often confused with *sanitary*, q. v.] Conducive to health; healing; curing.=**Syn.** See *sanitary*.

sanbenito (san-be-nē′tō), *n.* [= F. *sanebenit* = It. *sanbenito*, < Sp. Pg. *sambenito*, the sanbenito, so called because the garment was of the same cut as that worn by the members of the order of St. Benedict; < Sp. *San Benito*, St. Benedict, founder of the order of Benedictines: see *benedict, benedictine*. The word has also been explained, absurdly, as if intended for (Sp.) **saco benito*, 'blessed sack,' said to have been orig. a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.] A garment worn by persons under trial by the Inquisition when brought into public view at an auto da fe either for recantation and subsequent pardon after penance, or for punishment by hanging, flogging, or burning alive. Some writers describe it as a hat, others as a sort of cassock or loose overgarment, and it is generally asserted to have been decorated with red flames or grotesque figures either painted or applied in thin material.

There are few who have fallen into the Gripes of the Inquisition do scape the Rack, or the *San-benito*, which is a strait yellow Coat without Sleeves, having the Pourtrait of the Devil painted up and down in black.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

What you tell us of knights-errant is all invention and lies; and, if their histories must not be burnt, at least they deserve to wear each of them a *Sanbenito*, or some badge whereby they may be known to be infamous.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

sance-bell† (sans′bel), *n.* [Also *saints' bell, sancte-bell, sauncing-bell*, prop. *Sanctus bell:* so called because orig. rung at the *Sanctus*. See *saints' bell*, under *bell*[1], *n.*] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*[1].

Ring out your *sance-bells*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

I thank God, I am neither so profanely uncharitable as to send him to the *sance-bell*, to truss up his life with a trice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

sancho[1] (sang′kō), *n.* [Ashanti *osanku*.] A musical instrument of the guitar class. The body consists of a hollowed piece of wood with a long neck, over which are stretched strings of vegetable fiber, which are tuned by means of sliding rings.

Sancho[2] (sang′kō), *n.* In the game of Sancho-Pedro, the nine of trumps.

Sancho-Pedro (sang′kō-pē′drō), *n.* A game of cards in which the Sancho or 9-spot of trumps counts 9, the Pedro or 5-spot of trumps 5, and the knave and 10-spot (or game) of trumps and the highest and lowest trump-cards played (called *high* and *low* respectively) 1 each. In playing the value of the cards is the same as in whist. The person whose deal it is has the privilege of either selling to the highest bidder the right to make the trump, or of refusing all bids; in either case, the person who buys or the one who declines to sell must make at least as much as was bid or refused, or he is "set back" the number of points so offered or declined. The game is usually 100 points.

sanct†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *saint*[1].

Here enter not vile bigots, . . .
Cursed snakes, dissembling varlets, seeming *sancts*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 54.

sanctanimity (sangk-ta-nim′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *sanctus*, holy, + *animus*, the mind. Cf. *longanimity, magnanimity*, etc.] Holiness of mind.

A hath, or a thou, delivered with conventional unction, now well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 17.

sancte-bell† (sangk′te-bel), *n.* [Corruption of *Sanctus bell*.] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*[1].

sanctificate (sangk′ti-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanctificated*, ppr. *sanctificating*. [< LL. *sanctificatus*, pp. of *sanctificare*, sanctify: see *sanctify*.] To sanctify. [Rare.]

Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost *sanctificating*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

sanctificate†, *a.* [ME., < LL. *sanctificatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sanctified; holy.

O Ioseph, *sanctificate* is thy fyrst foundation,
Thy parentycle may be praysed of vs all.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

sanctification (sangk″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *sanctificatio(n-)*, a sanctification, < *sanctificare*, pp. *sanctificatus*, sanctify: see *sanctify*.] **1.** The act of sanctifying or making holy; in *theol.*, the act of God's grace by which the affections are purified and the soul is cleansed from sin and consecrated to God. In Protestant theology, regeneration, or the awakening of spiritual life in the heart, is regarded as an instantaneous act; while sanctification, or the perfecting of that life, is generally regarded as a gradual and progressive work, never completed in this life. The doctrine of perfect sanctification, sometimes also called the *doctrine of holiness*, held by a comparatively small number, is the doctrine that men may be and sometimes are perfected in holiness in the present life, and wholly, unreservedly, and undeviatingly consecrated to do the divine will, so that they are freed from all sin, though not from all mistakes or errors in judgment.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth.
2 Thes. ii. 13.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.—**3.** Consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it; after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

sanctified (sangk′ti-fīd), *p. a.* [< *sanctify* + *-ed*[2].] Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services; hence, affecting holiness; sanctimonious: as, a *sanctified* whine.

He finds no character so *sanctified* that has not its failings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxvii.

sanctifiedly (sangk-ti-fī′ed-li), *adv.* Sanctimoniously.

He never looks upon us but with a sigh, . . . tho' we simper never so *sanctifiedly*.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii. (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 371).

sanctifier (sangk′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; specifically [*cap.*], in *theol.*, the Holy Spirit.

sanctify (sangk′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanctified*, ppr. *sanctifying*. [< ME. *sanctifien*, < OF. *sanctifier, saintefier*, F. *sanctifier* = Pr. *santificar, santifiar* = Sp. Pg. *santificar* = It. *santificare*, < LL. *sanctificare*, make holy, sanctify, < L. *sanctus*, holy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *saint*[1] and *-fy*.] **1.** To make holy or clean, either ceremonially or morally and spiritually; purify or free from sin.

Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might *sanctify* and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word. Eph. v. 26.

Wherefore Jesus also, that he might *sanctify* the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate.
Heb. xiii. 12.

2. To consecrate; set apart from a common to a sacred use; hallow or render sacred; invest with a sacred or elevated character: said of things or persons.

God blessed the seventh day, and *sanctified* it.
Gen. ii. 3.

Whether is greater, the gold or the temple that *sanctifieth* the gold? Mat. xxiii. 17.

Say ye of him, whom the Father hath *sanctified*, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? John x. 36.

A deep religious sentiment *sanctified* the thirst for liberty. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

3. To make efficient as a means of holiness; render productive of spiritual blessing.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*

The church is nourished and fed by the power of Christ's life, and *sanctified*, that is, perfected in her unity with him, by his truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 496.

4. To make free from guilt; give a religious or a legal sanction to.

That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 164.

5. To keep pure; render inviolable.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 246.

6. To celebrate or confess as holy.

Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. Isa. viii. 13.

=**Syn.** To hallow.

sanctifyingly (sangk′ti-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

sanctiloquent (sangk-til′ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *sanctus*, holy, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. LL. *sanctiloquus*, speaking holily.] Discoursing on heavenly things. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sanctimonial† (sangk-ti-mō′ni-al), *a.* [< LL. *sanctimonialis*, holy, pious, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] Same as *sanctimonious*.

sanctimonious (sangk-ti-mō′ni-us), *a.* [< ML. **sanctimoniosus*, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] **1**†. Possessing sanctity; sacred; holy; saintly; religious.

Sanctimonious ceremonies . . .
With full and holy rite. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 16.

Sanctimonious customes, which of olde
Haue by grave counsels to a godlie end . . .
Been instituted. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity.

The *sanctimonious* pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 7.

Sanctimonious avarice. *Milton.*

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and *sanctimonious* appearance opened the door. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, ii. 7.

sanctimoniously (sangk-ti-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* **1**†. Sacredly; religiously.

You know, dear lady,
Since you were mine, how truly I have lov'd you,
How *sanctimoniously* observ'd your honour.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 1.

2. In a sanctimonious or affectedly sacred manner.

sanctimoniousness (sangk-ti-mō′ni-us-nes), *n.* Sanctimonious character or condition.

sanctimony (sangk′ti-mō-ni), *n.* [< OF. *sanctimonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *santimonia*, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness, sacredness, virtuousness, < *sanctus*, holy, + suffix *-monia:* see *saint*[1] and *-mony.*] 1†. Piety; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity.

It came into my Mind that, to arrive at universal Holiness all at once, I would take a Journey to the holy Land, and so would return Home with a Back-Load of *Sanctimony.* *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 352.

Her pretence is a pilgrimage; . . . which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 59.

Cardinal Carolus Borremæus . . . [was] greatly reverenced in his time for the purity & *sanctimony* of his life. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 117.

2. The external appearance of devoutness; labored show of goodness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.

sanction (sangk′shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sanction* = Sp. *sanción* = Pg. *sancção* = It. *sanzione*, < L. *sanctio(n-)*, the act of ordaining or decreeing as sacred or inviolable, a decree, ordinance, sanction, < *sancire*, pp. *sanctus*, render sacred: see *saint*[1].] 1. The act of making sacred; the act of rendering authoritative as law; the act of decreeing or ratifying; the act of making binding, as by an oath.

Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in.
Here I begin the sacrament to all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *T. Baker*, On Learning.

If they were no laws to them, nor decreed and made sacred by *sanction*, promulgation, and appendant penalties, they could not so oblige them as to become the rule of virtue or vice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Pref., I. 9.

2. A decree; an ordinance; a law: as, the pragmatic *sanction*.

Love's power, we see,
Is Nature's *sanction*, and her first decree.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 330.

3. The conferring of authority upon an opinion, practice, or sentiment; confirmation or support derived from public approval, from exalted testimony, or from the countenance of a person or body commanding respect.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

Religion gave her *sanction* to that intense and unquenchable animosity. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Gown and Sword
And Law their threefold *sanction* gave.
Whittier, Astræa at the Capitol.

4. A provision of a law which enforces obedience by the enactment of rewards or penalties, called respectively *remuneratory* and *punitive sanctions*, hence, in utilitarian ethics, the knowledge of the pleasurable or painful consequences of an act, as making it moral or immoral.

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced: that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

A *Sanction* then is a source of obligatory powers or motives: that is, of pains and pleasures; which, according as they are connected with such or such modes of conduct, operate, and are indeed the only things which can operate, as motives.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, iii. 2, note.

The fear of death is generally considered as one of the strongest of our feelings. It is the most formidable *sanction* which legislators have been able to devise.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

The internal *sanction* of duty, whatever our standard of duty may be, is one and the same — a feeling in our own mind, a pain, more or less intense, attendant on a violation of duty. *J. S. Mill*, Utilitarianism.

The consequences which an action done here may have in the unseen world are the *sanctions* attached to it.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

External sanction, the knowledge of a fact in the external world which will result from an act either always or in the long run, and so produce pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act. — **Internal sanction**, the knowledge of mental reflection upon an act, productive of pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act. — **Legal sanction**, the knowledge that a penalty will probably be inflicted by a court for an act, as an inducement to refrain from that act. — **Moral sanction**, according to Bentham, the knowledge of how one's neighbors will take a given act, as a motive for doing or not doing it. Less strict utilitarians, as Mill, admit an internal sanction as moral. Non-utilitarian moralists often use the phrase *moral sanction*, but with no determinate signification. Thus, the intuitionalist Calderwood (Handbook of Moral Philos., I. ii. 4, § 7) says: "*Sanction* is a confirmation of the moral character of an action, which follows it in experience." This makes *sanction* in this phrase mean not a reward or punishment, but an attestation. On the other hand, the evolutionist Stephen (Science of Ethics, X. i. 2) says: "According to my argument, the primary and direct incidence, if I may say so, of *moral sanctions* is upon the social organism, whilst the individual is only indirectly and secondarily affected." That is to say, races in which certain instincts are weak are unfitted to cope with other races, and go under; so that a *moral sanction* is a remote consequence of a line of behavior tending by natural selection to reinforce certain instincts. — **Physical sanction**, the knowledge that pleasure or pain will generally result from a given line of conduct by the operation of causes purely natural. — **Political sanction**, the hope of favor or fear of hostility on the part of a government as the consequence of, and thus a motive for or against, certain conduct. — **Popular sanction**, the knowledge that the people, in their private and individual capacity, will regard with favor or disfavor a person who acts in a given way, as a motive for or against such action. Bentham regards this as the same as *moral sanction*. — **Pragmatic sanction**. See *pragmatic*. — **Psychological sanction**, the knowledge that certain conduct, if found out, will act upon a certain mind or certain minds to cause those persons to confer pleasure or inflict pain upon the person who pursues such conduct, this knowledge being considered as a motive for or against that conduct. — **Punitive sanction**, the attachment of a penalty to a legal offense. — **Religious sanction**, the belief that God attaches rewards and punishments to his laws as a motive for obeying him. — **Remuneratory sanction**, the promise, as by a government, of a reward as an incitement to attempt a certain performance. — **Social sanction**. Same as *popular sanction*. = **Syn. 1** and **3.** Authorization, countenance, support, warrant.

sanction (sangk′shon), *v. t.* [< *sanction*, *n.*] 1. To give authoritative permission or approval to; ratify; confirm; invest with validity or authority.

They entered into a covenant *sanctioned* by all the solemnities of religion usual on these occasions.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

If Spinoza and Hobbes were accused of Atheism, each of them *sanctioned* his speculations by the sacred name of theology. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 21.

2. To give countenance or support to; approve.

To *sanction* Vice, and hunt Decorum down.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 615.

Even Plato, in his imaginary republic, the Utopia of his beautiful genius, *sanctions* slavery.
Sumner, Orations, I. 213.

Sanctioning right. See *right*, 4. = **Syn.** *Allow*, *Permit*, etc. See *allow*[1].

sanctionable (sangk′shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *sanction* + *-able.*] Worthy of sanction, or of approbation or approval.

sanctionary (sangk′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *sanction* + *-ary.*] Relating to or implying sanction; giving sanction. *Imp. Dict.*

sanctitude (sangk′ti-tūd), *n.* [< L. *sanctitudo*, sacredness, < *sanctus*, holy: see *sanctity.*] 1. Holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude* severe and pure.
Milton, P. L., iv. 293.

2. Sanctimony; affected sanctity.

His manners ill corresponded with the austerity and *sanctitude* of his style.
Landor, Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.

sanctity (sangk′ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *sanctities* (-tiz). [< OF. *sainctete*, also *sainteed*, *santite*, *saintee*, F. *sainteté* = Pr. *sanctitat*, *sanctetat* = Sp. *santidad* = Pg. *santidade* = It. *santità*, < L. *sanctita(t-)s*, holiness, sacredness, < *sanctus*, holy, sacred: see *saint*[1].] 1. Holiness; saintliness; godliness.

Puritanes, . . . by whose apparent shew
Of *sanctity* doe greatest evils grow.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

Then heaven and earth renew'd shall be made pure
To *sanctity*, that shall receive no stain.
Milton, P. L., x. 639.

2. Sacred or hallowed character; hence, sacredness; solemnity; inviolability.

His affirmations have the *sanctity* of an oath.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

We have grown quite accustomed now-a-days to the invasion of what used to be called the *sanctity* of private life. *D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

3. A saint or holy being; a holy object of any kind. [Rare.]

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven
Stood thick as stars. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 60.

I murmur'd, as I came along,
Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd;
And loiter'd in the Master's field,
And darken'd *sanctities* with song.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Odor of sanctity. See *odor.* = **Syn. 1.** *Piety*, *Saintliness*, etc. (see *religion*), purity, goodness. — **2.** Inviolability.

sanctuarize (sangk′tū-a-rīz), *v. t.* [< *sanctuary* + *-ize.*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [Rare.]

No place, indeed, should murder *sanctuarize*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 128.

sanctuary (sangk′tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sanctuaries* (-riz). [< ME. *sanctuary*, *seintuarie*, *seyntuarie*, *sentwary*, *seyntwarie*, < OF. *saintuaire*, *santuaire*, *saintuairio*, F. *sanctuaire* = Pr. *sanctuari* = Sp. Pg. It. *santuario*, < LL. *sanctuarium*, a sacred place, a shrine, a private cabinet, ML. also temple, church, churchyard, cemetery, right of asylum, < L. *sanctus*, holy, sacred: see *saint*[1].] 1. A sacred or consecrated place; a holy spot; a place in which sacred things are kept.

Proverbs, like the sacred books of each nation, are the *sanctuary* of the intuitions. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Specifically — (*a*) In *Scrip.*, the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *holy of holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the corresponding part of the tabernacle in the wilderness (Ex. xxv. 8). (*b*) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church.

And I saw crowds in column'd *sanctuaries*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

(*c*) The cella or most sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple. (*d*) In *classical antiq.*, a sacred place, a locality, whether inclosed or not, but generally inclosed, consecrated to some divinity or group of divinities, often a grove, sometimes an inclosure of notable size and importance, containing shrines, temples, a theater, arrangements for gymnastic contests, places of shelter for suppliants or for the sick, etc.: as, the *sanctuary* of Æsculapius at Epidaurus.

The stele was to be set up in a *sanctuary*, which, it seems probable, was that of Pandion on the Acropolis.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xcvii.

(*e*) The part of a church where the chief altar stands; the chancel; the presbytery. See cut under *reredos*.

The original arcade piers of the choir and *sanctuary* [the semicircular part of the choir, in the Abbey of St. Denis] do not exist. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 37.

(*f*†) A portable shrine containing relics.

Than the kynge made be brought the hiest *seintewaries* that he hadde, and the beste relikes, and ther-on they dide swere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 75.

(*g*†) A churchyard.

Also wyth-ynne chyrche & *seyntwary*
Do ryȝt thus as I the say,
Songe and cry and suche fare,
For to stynte thow schalt not spare.
Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

Seyntwary, churchyard. The name of sanctuary is now given to that part of the choir or chancel of a church where the altar stands. In mediæval documents belonging to this country, Sanctuarium and its equivalents in English almost always mean churchyard.
Note in *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [p. 75.

2. A place of refuge or protection; a sacred asylum; specifically, a church or other sacred place to which is attached the privilege of affording protection from arrest and the ordinary operation of the law to criminals, debtors, etc., taking refuge within its precincts. From the time of Constantine downward certain churches have been set apart in many Catholic countries to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in such a sanctuary was secured against punishment — except when charged with treason or sacrilege — if within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. By the act 21 James I., c. xxviii., the privilege of sanctuary for crime was finally abolished. Various sanctuaries for debtors, however, continued to exist in and about London till 1697, when they too were abolished. In Scotland the abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors, and one who retires thither is protected for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy protection longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the bailie of the abbey. Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt this sanctuary is no longer used.

That Cytee was also Sacerdotalle — that is to seyne, *seyntuarie* — of the Tribe of Juda. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

The scholehouse should be counted a *sanctuarie* against feare. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 49.

Your son is slain, Theodoret, noble Theodoret!
Here in my arms, too weak a *sanctuary*
'Gainst treachery and murder!
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

Let 's think this prison holy *sanctuary*,
To keep us from corruption of worse men.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Whitefriars, adjacent to the Temple, then well known by the cant name of Alsatia, had at this time, and for nearly a century afterwards, the privilege of a *sanctuary*, unless against the writ of the Lord Chief Justice. . . . The place abounded with desperadoes of every description — bankrupt citizens, ruined gamesters, irreclaimable prodigals. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvi.

3. Refuge; shelter; protection; specifically, the immunity from the ordinary operations of law afforded by the sacred character of a place, or by a specially privileged church, abbey, etc.

The Chapell and Refectory [were] full of the goods of such poor people as at the approch of the Army had fled with them thither for *sanctuary*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.

At this Time, upon News of the Earl of Warwick's Approach, Queen Elizabeth forsaketh the Tower, and secretly takes *Sanctuary* at Westminster.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 209.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of *sanctuary*. *Milton.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

O peaceful Sisterhood,
Receive, and yield me *sanctuary*, nor ask
Her name to whom ye yield it.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Isthmian sanctuary. See *Isthmian*.

sanctuary† (sangk'tū-ā-ri), *v. t.* [< *sanctuary*, *n.*] To place in safety as in a sanctuary; bestow safely.

Securely fight, thy purse is *sanctuary'd*,
And in this place shall beard the proudest thiefe.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 189).

sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* [Short for *sanctum sanctorum*, holy of holies: *sanctum*, neut. of L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, consecrate, make holy; *sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctum:* see *saint*[1].] A sacred place; a private retreat or room: as, an editor's *sanctum*.

I had no need to make any change; I should not be called upon to quit my *sanctum* of the school-room — for a *sanctum* it was now become to me — a very pleasant refuge in time of trouble. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Sanctum sanctorum. (*a*) "The holy of holies": the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. See *holy*. (*b*) Any specially private place or retreat, not to be entered except by special permission or favor.

His house is defiled by the unsavory visits of a troop of pup dogs, who even sometimes carry their loathsome ravages into the *sanctum sanctorum*, the parlor!
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 197.

Sanctus (sangk'tus), *n.* [So called from the first word in the L. version; < L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, make holy, consecrate: see *saint*[1].] **1.** In *liturgics*, the ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, . . ." in which the eucharistic preface culminates, and which leads up to the canon or prayer of consecration. The Sanctus exists and occupies this place in all liturgies. It is probably of primitive origin, and was already, as it still is, used in the Jewish liturgy (being taken from Isa. vi. 2, 3: compare Rev. iv. 8), the following "Hosanna" (Psalm cxviii. 25, "Save now") also further marking the connection. A similar ascription occurs in the Te Deum. Other names for the Sanctus are the *Tersanctus* (and, improperly, the *Trisagion*), and the *Seraphic* or *Triumphal Hymn* (*Epinicion*). See *Benedictus, preface*.
2. A musical setting of the above ascription or hymn. — **Black Sanctus**†, a profane or burlesque hymn, performed with loud and discordant noises; hence, any confused, tumultuous uproar. Also *Black Santus, Santos, Santis*.

At the entrie we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such hollowing, shouting, dauncing, and clinking of pots.
Rowley, Search for Money.

Like Bulls these bellow, those like Asses bray;
Some barke like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;
Some howl like Wolues, others like Furies yell;
Scarce that *blacke Santus* could be match'd in hell.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 576.

Let's sing him a *black santis;* then let's all howl
In our own beastly voices. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries
Send their *black santos* to the blushing skies.
Quarles, Emblems, I. x. 20.

★**Sanctus bell.** See *bell*[1].

sand[1] (sand), *n.* [< ME. *sand, sond*, < AS. *sand* = OS. *sand* = OFries. *sond* = MD. *sand*, D. *zand* = MLG. *sant*, LG. *sand* = OHG. MHG. *sant*, G. *sand* = Icel. *sandr* = Sw. Dan. *sand* (Goth. not recorded), sand; cf. OHG. **samat*, MHG. *sampt*, G. dial. (Bav.) *samp*, sand; the Teut. base being appar. orig. *samd-*, prob. = Gr. *ἄμαθος, ψάμαθος*, sand; cf. E. dial. *samel*, gritty, sandy, and L. *sabulum* (for **samulum* ?), sand, gravel.] **1.** Water-worn detritus, finer than that to which the name *gravel* would ordinarily be applied: but the line between sand and gravel cannot be distinctly drawn, and they frequently occur intermingled. Sand consists usually of the debris of crystalline rocks, and quartz very commonly predominates in it, since this mineral is very little liable to chemical change or decomposition. In regions of exclusively calcareous rocks there is rarely any considerable amount of what can be properly called *sand*, finely comminuted calcareous materials being extremely liable to become reconsolidated. Sand occurs in every stage of wear, from that in which the particles have sharp edges, showing that they have been derived from the recent breaking up of granitic and other silicious rocks, to that in which the fragments are thoroughly rounded, showing that they have been rubbed against one another during a great length of time. Sand, when consolidated by pressure or held together by some cement, becomes sandstone; and a large part of the material forming the series of stratified rocks is sandstone.

The counter, shelves, and floor had all been scoured, and the latter was overstrewn with fresh blue *sand*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

2. A tract or region composed principally of sand, like the deserts of Arabia; or a tract of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide: as, the Libyan *Sands;* the Solway *sands*.

Even as men wrecked upon a *sand*, that look to be washed off the next tide. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 100.

The island is thirty miles long, two miles broad in most places, a mere *sand*, yet full of fresh water in ponds.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 193.

3. Any mass of small hard particles: as, the *sand* of an hour-glass; *sand* used in blotting. — **4.** In *founding*, a mixture of sand, clay, and other materials used in making molds for casting metals. It is distinguished according to different qualities, etc., and is therefore known by specific names: as, core-*sand*, green *sand*, old *sand*, etc. **5.** Sandstone: so used in the Pennsylvania petroleum region, where the various beds of petroliferous sandstone are called *oil-sands*, and designated as first, second, third, etc., in the order in which they are struck in the borings. Similarly, the gas-bearing sandstones are called *gas-sands*. — **6.** *pl.* The moments, minutes, or small portions of time; lifetime; allotted period of life: in allusion to the sand in the hour-glass used for measuring time.

Now our *sands* are almost run.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 1.

7. Force of character; stamina; grit; endurance; pluck. [Colloq., U. S.]

I became head superintendent, and had a couple of thousand men under me. Well, a man like that is a man that has got plenty of *sand* — that goes without saying.
The Century, XXXIX. 74.

Bagshot sand. Same as *Bagshot beds* (which see, under *bed*[1]). — **Blue sand.** See *blue*. — **Brain sand.** See *brain-sand*. — **Burned sand,** in *molding*, sand which has been heated sufficiently to destroy the tenacity given by the clayey ingredient. It is sometimes used for partings. — **Dry sand,** in *founding*, a combination of sand and loam used in making molds to be dried in an oven. — **Green sand,** in *founding*, fresh, unused, or unbaked sand suitable for molding. — **Hastings sand,** in *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of the Wealden, a very distinct and peculiar assemblage of strata covering a large area in the southern counties of England. See *Wealden*. — **New sand.** See *new*. — **Old sand,** in *founding*, sand which has been used for the molds of castings, and which has become, under the action of heat, friable and more porous, and is therefore used for filling the flasks over the facing-sand, as it affords ready escape for gases. — **Rope of sand.** See *rope*[1]. — **Sand blast.** See *sand-blast*. — **Sharp sand,** sand the particles of which present sharp crystalline fracture, not worn smooth by attrition.

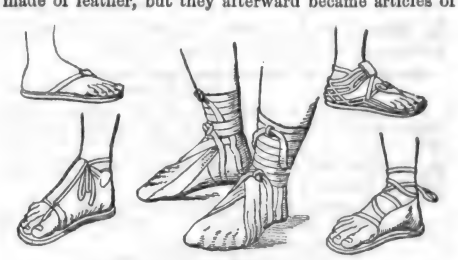
sand[1] (sand), *v. t.* [< *sand*[1], *n.*] **1.** To sprinkle with sand; specifically, to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface in order to make it resemble stone, or fresh writing to keep it from blotting. — **2.** To add sand to: as, to *sand* sugar. — **3.** To drive upon a sand-bank.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 148.

sand[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *sonde*, from AS. *sand, sond*, a sending, message, mission, an embassy, also a dish of food, a mess, lit. 'a thing sent,' < *sendan* (√ *sand*), send: see *send*. Cf. *sandesman*.] A message; a mission; an embassy.

Firste he saide he schulde doune sende
His *sande*, that we schuld nogt be irke,
His haly gaste on vs to lende.
York Plays, p. 466.

sandal[1] (san'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandall, sandale, sendal, sendall;* < ME. **sandale, sandalie* = D. *sandaal* = G. *sandale* = Sw. Dan. *sandal*, < OF. *sandale, cendale*, F. *sandale* = Sp. Pg. *sandalia* = It. *sandalo*, < ML. *sandalum*, L. *sandalium*, < Gr. *σανδάλιον*, dim. of *σάνδαλον*, Æolic *σάμβαλον*, a sandal; prob. < Pers. *sandal*, a sandal, slipper.] **1.** A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps crossed over and passed around the ankle. Originally sandals were made of leather, but they afterward became articles of



Sandals.
The pair in the middle are Roman, those on the sides are Greek.

luxury, being sometimes made of gold, silver, and other precious materials, and beautifully ornamented. Sandals of straw or wickerwork are worn by some Oriental nations; those of the Japanese form their chief foot-covering, except the stocking; they are left at the door, and not worn within the houses, the floors of which are generally covered with mats. Sandals form part of the official dress of bishops and abbots in the Roman Catholic Church; they were formerly often made of red leather, and sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.

His *sandales* were with toilsome travell torne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

The men wear a sort of *sandals* made of raw hide, and tied with thongs round the foot and ancle.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 13.

The form of the episcopal *sandal* about half a century before St. Austin began his mission among the Anglo-Saxons may be seen from the Ravenna mosaics.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 235, note.

2. A half-boot of white kid or satin, often prettily embroidered in silver, and laced up the front with some bright-colored silk cord. They were cut low at each side to display the embroidered clock of the stocking. — **3.** A tie or strap for fastening a slipper or low shoe by being passed over the foot or around the ankle. Shoes with sandals were in use during the early years of the nineteenth century and until about 1840. Originally the term signified the ribbons secured to the shoe, one on each side, and crossed diagonally over the instep and ankle, later a simpler contrivance, as a single band with button and buttonhole, or even an india-rubber strap.

Open-work stockings, and shoes with *sandals*.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, i. 2.

4. An india-rubber overshoe, having very low sides and consisting chiefly of a sole with a strap across the instep. Especially — (*a*) such a shoe with an entire sole and a counter at the heel; or (*b*) such a shoe with a sole for the front part of the foot only.
5. In *her.*, a bearing representing any rough and simple shoe. Also called *brogue*.

sandal[2] (san'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandol*, also *sander*, usually in pl. form *sanders, saunders*, < late ME. *sawndres, sawndyrs*, < OF. *sandal, santal*, pl. *sandaulx*, F. *sandal, santal* = Sp. *sándalo* = Pg. *sandalo* = It. *sandalo* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *sandel*), < ML. (and NL.) *santalum*, < LGr. *σάνταλον*, also *σάνδανον*, sandalwood, = Ar. *çandal* = Hind. *sandal, chandan* = Pers. *sandal, chandal, chandan* = Malay *tsendana*, sandalwood, < Skt. *chandana*, the sandal-tree, perhaps < √ *chand*, shine, = L. *candere*, shine: see *candid*.] Same as *sandalwood*.

The white *sandol* is wood very sweet & in great request among the Indians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 265.

Toys in lava, fans of *sandal*. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

sandal[3] (san'dal), *n.* Same as *sendal*.

sandal[4] (san'dal), *n.* [< Ar. *sandal*, a large open boat, a wherry.] A long narrow boat with two masts, used on the Barbary coast.

We were startled by the news that the Mahdi's people had arrived at Lado with three steamers and nine *sandals* and nuggars, and had established themselves on the site of the old station. *Science*, XIV. 375.

sandaled, sandalled (san'dald), *p. a.* [< *sandal*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing sandals.

Sandall'd palmers, faring homeward,
Austrian knights from Syria came.
M. Arnold, Church of Bron, i.

2. Fastened with a sandal. See *sandal*[1], 3. — **Sandaled shoes,** low, light shoes or slippers worn by women, from 1800 till about 1840, in the house and in company, and often out of doors.

sandaliform (san'da-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sandalium*, sandal, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

sandalin (san'da-lin), *n.* [< *sandal*[2] + *-in*[1].] Same as *sandalwood*.

sandal-tree (san'dal-trē), *n.* A name of one or more trees of the genus *Sandoricum*.

★**sandalwood** (san'dal-wůd), *n.* [< *sandal*[2] + *wood*[1].] The fragrant wood of the heart and roots of a tree of several species belonging to the genus *Santalum;* also, the tree itself. The most important species is *S. album*, an evergreen 20 or 30 feet high, with the aspect of privet. It is native in dryish localities in southern India, ascending the mountains to an altitude of 3,000 feet. The heart-wood is yellowish-brown, very hard and close-grained, scented with an oil still more abundant in the root, which is distilled for perfumery purposes and is in great request. The wood is much used for carving, making ornamental boxes, etc., being valued as a protective from insects as well as for its perfume. It is also extensively used, especially in China (which is the great market for sandalwood), to burn as incense, both in temples and in dwellings. Other sandalwoods, from which for a time after their discovery large supplies were obtained, are *S. Freycinetianum* (its wood called *citron* or *yellow sandalwood*) and *S. pyrularium* of the Hawaiian Islands, *S. Yasi* of the Fijis, *S. Austro-caledonicum* of New Caledonia, and *Mida spicata* of Australia, but these sources were soon nearly exhausted. In India and New Caledonia sandalwood is systematically cultivated. See *almug* and *Fusanus*. Also called *sanderswood*. — **Bastard sandalwood.** See *Myoporum*. — **Queensland sandalwood,** *Pholidia Mitchelli* of the *Myoporaceæ*, a tall Australian shrub or small tree, viscid and strongly scented. The heart-wood



Sandalwood (*Santalum album*).

is dark reddish-brown, faintly scented, used for cabinet-work.—**Red sandalwood.** (*a*) The East Indian tree *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or its dark-red wood, which is used as a dyestuff, imparting a reddish-brown color to woolens. It is considered by Hindu physicians to be astringent and tonic. See *Pterocarpus*. Also called *ruby-wood*, and sometimes distinctively *red sanderswood*. (*b*) Another East Indian tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, with red wood, used as a dyestuff and otherwise. See *Adenanthera*.—**Sandalwood bark,** a bark said to be from a species of *Myroxylon*, burnt in place of frankincense.—**Sandalwood English.** See *English*.—**Venezuela** or **West Indian sandalwood,** the wood of *Ximenia Americana*, of the family *Olacaceæ*, somewhat exported from Venezuela. The heart-wood is dark brown, the sap yellow, the scent pleasant but faint. It is the source of West Indian sandalwood oil.—**White sandalwood,** the common sandalwood.—**Yellow sandalwood,** in the West Indies, *Terminalia capitata* of the *Combretaceæ*.

sandarac (san'da-rak), *n.* [Also *sandarach, sandarak*, and corruptly *andarac;* < OF. *sandarac, sandarache, sandarax*, F. *sandaraque* = Sp. Pg. *sandaraca* = It. *sandaraca, sandracca*, < L. *sandaraca, sanderaca, sandaracha*, < Gr. σανδαράκη, red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar, a red color, also bee-bread; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. *sandarūs* = Pers. *sandarūs* = Hind. *sandarūs, sandaros, sindrūs, sundras*, < Skt. *sindūra*, realgar.] 1. In *mineral.*, red sulphuret, or protosulphuret, of arsenic; realgar.—2. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic, which exudes from the bark of the sandarac-tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. (See *sandarac-tree.*) It is used as pounce-powder for strewing over erasures on paper (see *pounce*[2]), as incense, and for making a pale varnish for light-colored woods. It was formerly renowned as a medicine. Australian species of *Callitris* yield a similar resin. Also called *juniper-resin, gum juniper*.

sandaracin (san-dar'a-sin), *n.* [< *sandarac* + *-in*[2].] A substance, containing two or three resins, which remains after treating sandarac with alcohol.

sandarac-tree (san'da-rak-trē), *n.* A tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of the mountains of Morocco. It is a large tree with straggling branches. The wood is fragrant, hard, durable, mahogany-colored, and is largely used in the construction of mosques and similar buildings in the north of Africa. See *alerce* and *sandarac*. Also called *arar-tree*.



Sandarac-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*).

sand-badger (sand'baj″-ėr), *n.* A Javanese badger, *Meles anakuma*. *P. L. Sclater.*

sand-bag (sand'bag), *n.* A bag filled with sand. (*a*) A bag of sand or earth, used in a fortification for repairing breaches, etc., or as ballast in boats and balloons. (*b*) A leathern cushion, tightly filled with fine sand, used by engravers to prop their work at a convenient angle, or to give free motion to a plate or cut in engraving curved lines, etc. (*c*) A bag of sand used as a weapon. Especially—(1) Such a bag fastened to the end of a staff and formerly employed in the appointed combats of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen.

> Engaged with money-bags as bold
> As men with *sand-bags* did of old.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 80.

(2) A cylindrical tube of flexible and strong material filled with sand, by which a heavy blow may be struck which leaves little or no mark on the skin: a weapon used by ruffians. (*d*) A bag of sand which was attached to a quintain. (*e*) A long narrow bag of flannel, filled with sand, used to cover crevices between window-sashes or under doors, or laid on the stage of a theater behind flats and wings to prevent lights at the back from shining through the spaces left at junctions. (*f*) The stomach of a crab.

sandbag (sand'bag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sandbagged*, ppr. *sandbagging*. [< *sand-bag, n.*] To hit or beat with a sand-bag.

sandbagger (sand'bag″ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses a sand-bag; especially, a robber who uses a sand-bag to stun his victims.

> And the perils that surround the belated citizen from the attacks of lurking highwaymen and *sand-baggers* in the darkened streets do not add to the agreeableness of the situation. *Elect. Review* (Amer.), XV. xix. 13.

2. A sailing boat that uses sand-bags as ballast.

sand-ball (sand'bâl), *n.* A ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet: used to remove roughness and stains from the hands.

> *Sand-balls* are made by incorporating with melted and perfumed soap certain proportions of fine river sand.
> *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 164.

sand-band (sand'band), *n.* In a vehicle, an iron guard-ring over the inside of the hub of a wheel, and projecting over its junction with the axle, designed to keep sand and dust from working into the axle-box. *E. H. Knight.*

sand-bank (sand'bangk), *n.* A bank of sand; especially, a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

sand-bar (sand'bär), *n.* A bar of sand formed in the bottom or at the mouth of a river.

sand-bath (sand'bȧth), *n.* 1. A vessel containing warm or hot sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, etc., in various chemical processes.—2. In *med.*, a form of bath in which the body is covered with warm sea-sand.—3. The rolling of fowls in sand, by which they dust themselves over to cleanse the skin and feathers; the act of pulverizing; saburration.

sand-bear (sand'bâr), *n.* The Indian badger or bear-pig, *Arctonyx collaris*. See *balisaur*.

sand-bearings (sand'bâr″ingz), *n. pl.* See *bearing*.

sand-bed (sand'bed), *n.* In *metal.*, the bed into which the iron from the blast-furnace is run; the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

sand-beetle (sand'bē″tl), *n.* Any member of the *Trogidæ*. *Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist.

sand-bellows (sand'bel″ōz), *n.* A hand-bellows for throwing sand on a newly painted surface, to give it the appearance of stone.

sandbergerite (sand'bėrg-ėr-īt), *n.* [< F. *Sandberger* (b. 1826) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of tennantite, or arsenical tetrahedrite, containing a considerable amount of zinc.

sand-bird (sand'bėrd), *n.* A sandpiper or some similar bird; a shore-bird.

sand-blackberry (sand'blak″ber-i), *n.* See *blackberry*.

sand-blast (sand'blȧst), *n.* Sand driven by a blast of air or steam, used to cut, depolish, or decorate glass and other hard substances. Common hard sand and other substances are thus used as abradants. The blast throws the particles violently against the surface, in which each particle makes a minute break, and the final result is the complete and rapid cutting of the hardest glass or stone. Paper or gelatin laid on the surface resists the sand and makes it possible to cut on glass, etc., the most intricate patterns. The method is also used for ornamenting marble and stone, usually with the aid of iron patterns, and for cleaning and resharpening files. Also called *sand-jet*.

sand-blind (sand'blīnd), *a.* [< late ME. *sandeblynde;* supposed to be a corruption, simulating *sand* (as if having eyes blurred by little grains or specks; cf. *sanded*, 4), of an unrecorded **samblind*, half-blind, < AS. *sām-* (= L. *semi-* = Gr. *ἡμι-*), half (see *sam-, semi-, hemi-*), + *blind*, blind: see *blind*[1].] Purblind; dim-sighted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> O heavens, this is my true-begotten father! who, being more than *sand-blind*, high gravel-blind, knows me not.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 37.
>
> I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 1.

sand-blindness (sand'blīnd″nes), *n.* The state of being sand-blind.

sand-blower (sand'blō″ėr), *n.* A simple apparatus for throwing fine sand thinly and evenly upon a freshly painted surface; a sand-bellows.

sand-board (sand'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar over the front or the rear axle and parallel with it, resting upon the hounds at the point where they cross the axle.

sand-box (sand'boks), *n.* 1. A box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand.—2. A box filled with sand, usually placed, in American locomotives, on top of the boiler and in front of the driving-wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail when the wheels slip owing to frost, wet, etc. See cut under *passenger-engine*.—3. A tree, *Hura crepitans*. The fruits are of the shape shown in the cut, about the size of an orange, having a number of cells, each containing a seed. When ripe and dry they burst with a sharp report. See *Hura* (with cut).



Fruit of the Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

sand-brake (sand'brāk), *n.* A device in which the resistance offered by sand in a box surrounding a car-axle is automatically made to stop a train when the cars accidentally separate, or if the speed reaches a dangerous point.

sand-bug (sand'bug), *n.* 1. A burrowing crustacean of the family *Hippidæ*. See cut under *Hippa*.—2. Some hymenopterous insect that digs in the sand, as a digger-wasp; a sand-wasp: a loose popular use. [U. S.]—3. Any member of the *Galgulidæ*.

sand-bur (sand'bėr), *n.* A weed, *Solanum rostratum*, a native of the great plains of the western United States, thence spreading eastward. The fruit fills closely the extremely prickly calyx.

sand-burned (sand'bėrnd), *a.* In *founding*, noting the surface of a casting to which the sand of the mold has become partially fused and has united with the metal, thus forming a rough casting. This defect is due either to unsuitable sand or to the lack of proper blacking of the mold. *E. H. Knight.*

sand-canal (sand'ka-nal″), *n.* The madreporic canal of an echinoderm; the stone-canal. See diagram under *Echinoidea*.

sand-cherry (sand'cher″i), *n.* The dwarf cherry, *Prunus pumila*.

sand-clam (sand'klam), *n.* The common long clam, *Mya arenaria*.

sand-club (sand'klub), *n.* A sand-bag.

sand-cock (sand'kok), *n.* The redshank, *Totanus calidris*. See cut under *redshank*. [Local, British.]

sand-collar (sand'kol″ȧr), *n.* A sand-saucer.

sand-corn (sand'kôrn), *n.* [< ME. **sandcorn*, < AS. *sand-corn* (= G. *sandkorn* = Icel. *sandkorn* = Sw. *sandkorn* = Dan. *sandskorn*), a grain of sand, < *sand*, sand, + *corn*, corn: see *sand*[1] and *corn*[1].] A grain of sand.

sand-crab (sand'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ocypoda*, which lives on sandy beaches, runs very swiftly, and burrows in the sand; also, the lady-crab, *Platyonychus ocellatus*. See cut under *Platyonychus*.

sand-crack (sand'krak), *n.* 1. A fissure or crack in the hoof of a horse, extending from the coronet downward toward the sole. It occurs mostly on the inner quarters of the fore feet and on the toes of the hind feet. It is due to a diseased condition of the horn-secreting membrane at the coronet, and is liable to cause lameness.

2. A crack which forms in a molded brick prior to burning, due to imperfect mixing.

sand-cricket (sand'krik″et), *n.* One of certain large crickets of odd form common in the western United States and belonging to the genus *Stenopelmatus*. *S. fasciatus* is an example. It is erroneously considered poisonous by the Mexicans. See cut under *Stenopelmatus*.

sand-crusher (sand'krush″ėr), *n.* A form of Chilian mill for breaking up sand to a uniform fineness, and washing it, to free it from foreign matters. It is employed especially in preparing sand for use in glass-manufacture. *E. H. Knight.*

sand-cusk (sand'kusk), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ophidion*. See cut under *Ophidium*.

sand-dab (sand'dab), *n.* A kind of plaice, the rusty dab, *Limanda ferruginea*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially northward. Its colored side is brownish-olive with irregular reddish spots. See *dab*[2].

sand-dart (sand'därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ripæ*.

sand-darter (sand'där″tėr), *n.* An etheostomine fish of the genus *Ammocrypta*, several species of which occur in the United States. The most interesting of these is *A. pellucida*, about 3 inches long, abounding in clear sandy streams of the Ohio valley and northwestward. See *darter*.

sand-diver (sand'dī″vėr), *n.* Same as *sand-darter*.

sand-dollar (sand'dol″ȧr), *n.* A flat sea-urchin, as *Echinarachnius parma*, or *Mellita quinquefora;* a cake-urchin. The fishermen on the coast of Maine and New Brunswick sometimes prepare a marking-ink from sand-dollars, by rubbing off the spines and skin, and, after pulverizing, making the mass into a thin paste with water. See *placenta, Scutellidæ, shield-urchin*, and cuts under *Encope, cake-urchin*, and *sea-urchin*.

sand-drier (sand'drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for eliminating moisture from sand, either by conduction or by a current of hot air.

sand-drift (sand'drift), *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.

sand-dune (sand'dūn), *n.* A ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind: same as *dune*[1]. *Barchan* and *medana* are names given to crescentic sand-dunes in western Asia and South America, and they are coming to be used generically by physiographers.

sanded (san'ded), *a.* [< *sand*[1] + *-ed*[2]. In def. 4 a particular use, as if 'having sand or dust in the eyes,' with ref. to *sand-blind*, q. v.] 1. Sprinkled with sand.

> The white washed wall, the nicely *sanded* floor.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 227.

2. Covered with sand.

> The roused-up River pours along:
> Resistless, roaring dreadful, down it comes, . . .
> Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads.
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 100.

3. Of a sandy color.

> My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
> So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
> With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 125.

4. Short-sighted. [Prov. Eng.]

sand-eel (sand'ēl), *n.* [< ME. *sandel* (= G. Dan. *sand-aal*); < *sand*[1] + *eel*. Cf. *sandling*.] **1.** An anacanthine fish of the genus *Ammodytes*. The body is slender and cylindrical, somewhat resembling that of an eel, and varying from 4 inches to about a foot in length, of a beautiful silvery luster, destitute of ventral fins, and the scales hardly perceptible; the head is compressed, and the upper jaw larger than the under. There are two British species, bearing the name of *lance*, namely *Ammodytes tobianus*, or wide-mouthed lance, and *A. lancea*, or small-mouthed lance. They are of frequent occurrence on the coasts, burying themselves in the sand to the depth of 6 or 7 inches during the time it is left dry by the ebb-tide, whence the former is dug out by fishermen for bait. They are delicate food. The name extends to any member of the *Ammodytidæ*. In America there are several other species, as *A. americanus* of the Atlantic coast and *A. personatus* of the Pacific coast. All are known also as *sand-lance*, and some as *lant*. See cut under *Ammodytidæ*.

> Yarrell suggested that the larger sand-launce only should be termed *sand-eel*, and the lesser one sand-launce.
> *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 330.

2. A fish, *Gonorhynchus gonorhynchus*, of the family *Gonorhynchidæ*. [New Zealand.]

sand-ejector (sand'ē-jek″tor), *n.* See *sand-pump*, 2.

sandelt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand-eel*.

sandel-brick (san'del-brik), *n.* Same as *place-brick*.

sandelingt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandling*.

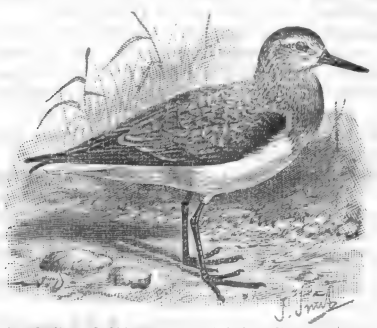
Sandemanian (san-dē-mā'ni-an), *n.* [< *Sandeman* (see def.) + *-i-an*.] A member of a denomination, followers of Robert Sandeman (1718–1771), a native of Perth, Scotland, and a zealous follower of John Glass. Among the distinctive practices of the body are community of goods, abstinence from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. Called *Glassite* in Scotland.

Sandemanianism (san-dē-mā'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sandemanian* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Sandemanians.

sandert, *n.* See *sandal*[2].

sanderbodet, *n.* [ME., < *sander-* (as in *sanderman*) + *bode*, a messenger: see *bode*[1].] A messenger.

sanderling (san'dėr-ling), *n.* [< *sand*[1] + *-er* + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *sandling*.] The three-toed sandpiper, or so-called ruddy plover, *Calidris arenaria* or *Arenaria calidris*, a small wading bird



Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), in breeding-plumage.

of the family *Scolopacidæ*, subfamily *Scolopacinæ*, and section *Tringeæ*, found on sandy beaches of all parts of the world. It is white, much varied with black or gray on the upper parts, and in the breeding-season suffused with rufous on the head, neck, and back; the bill and feet are black. It is from 7½ to 8 inches long, 15½ in extent of wing. This is the only sandpiper without a hind toe, whence it was sometimes classed as a plover.

sandermant, *n.* Same as *sandesman*.

sanderst (san'dėrz), *n.* See *sandal*[2].

> Vnder their haire they haue a starre vpon their foreheads, which they rub euery morning with a little white *sanders* tempered with water, and three or foure graines of Rice among it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 484.

> They have many Mines of Copper [in Loango], and great quantity of *Sanders*, both red and gray.
> *S. Clarke*, Geographical Description (1670).

sanders blue. See *blue*.

sanderswood† (san'dėrz-wůd), *n.* Same as *sandalwood*.

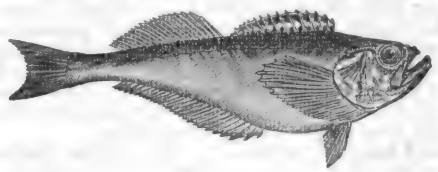
sandesman†, *n.* [ME., also *sondesman*, and *sanderman*, *sonderman*; < *sandes*, gen. of *sand*[2], a message, mission, + *man*, man: see *sand*[2] and *man*.] A messenger; an ambassador.

> Thou sees that the Emperour es angerde a lyttille;
> That semes be his *sandismene* that he es sore grevede.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 266.

sandever, *n.* See *sandiver*.

sand-fence (sand'fens), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a barrier formed by driving stakes in A-shape into the bed of a stream, and lashing or wiring brush about them. *E. H. Knight.*

sand-fish (sand'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trichodon*, or any member of the *Trichodontidæ* (which see for technical characters). *T. trichodon*,



Sand-fish (*Trichodon trichodon*).

about a foot long, lives buried in the sand on the coast of Alaska and southward. It superficially resembles the weever, but differs very much structurally, and has fifteen spines on the first dorsal fin and eighteen rays on the second.

sand-flag (sand'flag), *n.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

> The face of that lofty cape is composed of the soft and crumbling stone called *sand-flag*, which gradually . . . yields to the action of the atmosphere, and is split into large masses. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

sand-flaw (sand'flâ), *n.* In *brick-making*, a defect in the surface of a brick, due to uneven coating of the mass of clay with molding-sand before molding. Also called *sand-crack*.

> The brick shall contain no cracks or *sand-flaws*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 124.

sand-flea (sand'flē), *n.* **1.** The chigoe or jigger, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*.—**2.** A sand-hopper or beach-flea; one of numerous small amphipod crustaceans which hop like fleas on the seashore. A common British species to which the name applies is *Talitrus locusta*. See *beach-flea*, and cuts under *Amphipoda* and *Orchestia*.

sand-flood (sand'flud), *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along a desert, as in Arabia. *Bruce.*

sand-flounder (sand'floun″dėr), *n.* A worthless kind of flounder or flatfish, *Lophopsetta maculatus*, which is nearly related to the European turbot, very common on the Atlantic coast of North America, and also called *windowpane*, from its translucency. The eyes and color are on the left side; the body is very flat, broadly rhomboid, of a light olive brown marbled with paler, and with many irregular blackish blotches, and the fins are spotted.

sand-fluke (sand'flōk), *n.* **1.** Same as *sand-sucker*.—**2.** The smear-dab, *Microstomus kitt* or ★*microcephalus*.

sand-fly (sand'flī), *n.* **1.** A small midge occurring in New England, *Simulium* (*Ceratopogon*) *nocivum* of Harris. This is probably the *punky* of the Adirondack region of New York.—**2.** Any member of the *Bibionidæ*.

sand-gall (sand'gâl), *n.* Same as *sand-pipe*, 1.

sand-gaper (sand'gā″pėr), *n.* The common clam, *Mya arenaria*.

sand-glass (sand'glâs), *n.* A glass vessel consisting of two equal, nearly conical, and coaxial receptacles connected by a small opening at their vertices, one of which contains sand, which, if the glass is turned, runs through the opening into the other, the amount of sand being so regulated that a certain space of time is exactly measured by its running through. Compare *hour-glass*, *minute-glass*.

> A *sand-glasse* or houre-glasse, vitreum horologium.
> *Withal's Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 255. (*Nares.*)

★**sand-grass** (sand'grâs), *n.* **1.** Grass that grows on sandy soil, as by the sea-shore. The name is peculiarly applied to those grasses which, by their wide-spreading and tenacious roots, enable the sandy soil to resist the encroachments of the sea.

> The *sand-grasses*, Elymus arenarius, Arundo arenaria, are valuable binding weeds on shifty sandy shores.
> *Henfrey.*

2. Specifically, in the United States, *Triplasis purpurea*, an annual tufted grass of the Atlantic coast and sandy districts inland. It is of little practical worth.

sand-grouse (sand'grous), *n.* Any bird of the family *Pteroclidæ*; a pigeon-grouse or rock-pigeon, inhabiting sandy deserts of the Old World. The common sand-grouse is *Pterocles arenaria*; the pin-tailed is *P. setarius*; Pallas's is *Syrrhaptes paradoxus*; and there are many others. See cuts under *ganga*, *Pterocles*, and *Syrrhaptes*. Also *sand-pigeon*.

sand-guard (sand'gärd), *n.* In vehicles, a device for preventing sand or other gritty substances from entering the boxes and abrading the bearing surfaces. A common form is a metal collar fitted within an annular flange.

sand-heat (sand'hēt), *n.* The heat of warm sand, used in some chemical operations.

sand-hill (sand'hil), *n.* [< ME. *sond-hylle*, < AS. *sand-hyll*, *sond-hyll*, < *sand*, sand, + *hyll*, hill.] A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand.—**Sand-hill crane**, the gray or brown crane of North America, different from the white or whooping crane. There are two species or races to which the name applies, both of which have been called *Grus canadensis*, which properly applies only to the northern brown or sand-hill crane, somewhat smaller and otherwise different from the southern brown or sand-hill crane, *Grus mexicanus* or *G. pratensis*. Both are leaden-gray, when younger browner, or quite reddish-brown. The larger variety is 44 inches long, extending 6 feet 8 inches; the wing, 22 inches; the tail, 9; the tarsus, 9½. The trachea of these birds is much



Sand-hill Crane (*Grus canadensis*).

less convoluted in the sternum than that of the whooping crane. They are seldom if ever found now in settled parts of eastern North America, though still abundant in the north and west.

sand-hiller (sand'hil″ėr), *n.* One of a class of "poor whites" living in the pine-woods that cover the sandy hills of Georgia and South Carolina. They are supposed by some authorities to be the descendants of poor white people who, being deprived of work by the introduction of slave-labor, took refuge in the woods. Also called *cracker*.

> The *sand-hillers* are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand-hills they live on. They are incapable of applying themselves steadily to any labor, and their habits are very much like those of the old Indians. *Olmsted*, Slave States, p. 507. (*Bartlett.*)

sand-holder (sand'hōl″dėr), *n.* In a pump-stock, a chamber in which the sand carried by the water is deposited, instead of being carried on to the plunger or pump-bucket.

sand-hopper (sand'hop″ėr), *n.* Some animal which hops on the sand (as of the sea-shore), as a beach-flea or sand-skipper; one of the amphipods; a sand-flea. Very numerous species of different genera receive this name, which has no technical or exact meaning. The *Gammaridæ* are sometimes collectively so called. See cut under *Amphipoda*.

sand-hornet (sand'hôr′net), *n.* A sand-wasp, especially of the family *Crabronidæ*, some of which resemble hornets. See cut under *Crabronidæ*.

sandie (san'di), *n.* See *sandy*[1].

San Diego palm. See *Washingtonia*.

sandiferous† (san-dif'ė-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < *sand*[1] + *-i-ferous* (see *-ferous*).] Bearing or throwing up sand; arenifer ous. [Rare.]

> The surging sulks of the *sandiferous* seas.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619. (*Davies.*)

sandiness (san'di-nes), *n.* [< *sandy*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** Sandy character: as, the *sandiness* of the soil.—**2.** Sandy character as regards color: as, *sandiness* of hair, or of complexion.

sanding (san'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sand*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *ceram.*, the process of testing the surface of gilding, after it has been fired, with fine sand and water, to try whether the firing has been insufficient (in which case the gold will not adhere) or excessive (in which case the gold will not be brilliant).—**2.** The process of burying oysters in sand, mud, etc.; also, accumulation of foreign matter on their shells, or this matter itself.

> The gales also have the effect of covering the scattered oysters on the leeward sand, which process is called *sanding*, and it appears to be very injurious. *Winslow.*

3. The act of mixing with sand.

> The *sanding* process consists in mixing with the sponges before packing a certain quantity of fine sand, which increases their weight from 25 to even 100 per cent.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 840.

sanding-plate (san'ding-plāt), *n.* A plate of cast-iron mounted on a vertical spindle, used

in grinding marble-work of small or medium size.

sandish† (san′dish), *a.* [< *sand*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact.

You may plant some anemonies, especially the tenuifolias and ranunculus's in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn*, Calendar, p. 481.

sandiver (san′di-vėr), *n.* [Also *sandever*; < ME. *saundyver, sawndevere*, < OF. *suin de verre*, later *suint de verre*, sandiver, lit. 'scum or grease of glass': OF. *suin, suint*, F. *suint*, grease, esp. from the wool of sheep (< *suinter*, sweat, as stones in moist weather, < G. *schwitzen*, sweat: see *sweat*); *de* (< L. *de*), of (see *de*[2]); *verre*, glass, < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous*.] Glass-gall. See *anatron*, 1.

The clay that clenges ther-by arn corsyes strong,
As alum & alkaran, that angré arn bothe,
Soufre sour, & *saundyuer*, & other such mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1035.

sandix (san′diks), *n.* [Also *sandyx*; < ME. *sandyse* (also *sawndyrs, sawndres*, by confusion with like forms of *sandal*[2]), < L. *sandix, sandyx*, ML. also *sandex*, < Gr. *σάνδιξ, σάνδυξ*, vermilion. Cf. Hind. *sindur, sendur*, red lead, minium.] Red lead prepared by calcining lead carbonate. It has a brighter red color than minium, and is ★used as a pigment.

sand-jack (sand′jak), *n.* Same as *willow-oak*.

sandjak, *n.* See *sanjak*.

sand-jet (sand′jet), *n.* An apparatus whereby sharp sand is fed to a jet of compressed air or a steam-jet, and driven out forcibly against a surface which it is desired to abrade. It has within a few years been extensively applied to the ornamentation of glass, and to some extent in the operations of stone-cutting and the smoothing and cleaning of cast-iron hollow ware. In the ornamentation of glass, stencils are placed upon the surface, which protect from abrasion the parts covered, and the abraded parts take the form of the pattern cut in the stencil. A very short exposure to the sand-jet produces the tracing of the pattern in a fine-frosted, well-defined figure. The effectiveness of the jet when air or steam at high pressure is used renders it competent to cut and drill even corundum. The results attained, when the simplicity of the means employed are considered, render this one of the most interesting of modern inventions. See *sand-blast*.

sand-lance (sand′lans), *n.* A fish of the family *Ammodytidæ*: same as *sand-eel*, 1. Also *lance*.

sand-lark (sand′lärk), *n.* 1. Some small wading bird that runs along the sand, not a lark; any sandpiper or sand-plover, as a dunlin, dotterel, ringneck, etc.

Along the river's stony marge
The *sandlark* chants a joyous song.
Wordsworth, The Idle Shepherd Boys.

(*a*) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*: also *sandy laverock*. (*b*) The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*.

2. A true lark of the genus *Ammomanes*, as *A. deserti*, having a pale sandy plumage.

sand-leek (sand′lēk), *n.* See *leek*.

sandling†, *n.* [ME. *sandelynge*; < *sand*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Same as *sand-eel*, 1. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441.

sand-lizard (sand′liz″ärd), *n.* A common European lizard, *Lacerta agilis*, found in sandy places. It is about 7 inches long, variable in color, but generally sandy-brown on the upper parts, with darker blotches interspersed, and having black rounded spots with a yellow or white center on the sides.

sand-lob (sand′lob), *n.* The common British lug or lobworm, *Arenicola piscatorum*, about 10 inches long, much used for bait.

sand-lot (sand′lot), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the socialistic or communistic followers of Denis Kearney, an Irish agitator, whose principal place of meeting was in the "sand-lots" or unoccupied lands of San Francisco: as, a *sand-lot* orator; the *sand-lot* constitution (the constitution of California framed in the year 1879 under the influence of the "sand-lot" agitation).

We can . . . appoint . . . a *sand-lot* politician to China.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 416.

sandman (sand′man), *n.* A fabulous person who is supposed to make children sleepy: probably so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes when sleepy, as if to rub out particles of sand.

sand-martin (sand′mär″tin), *n.* The sand-swallow or bank-swallow.

sand-mason (sand′mā″sn), *n.* A common British tubeworm, *Terebella littoralis*. *Dalyell*.

sand-mole (sand′mōl), *n.* A South African rodent, as *Bathyergus maritimus*, or *Georychus capensis*, which burrows in the sand. See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georychus*.

sand-monitor (sand′mon″i-tor), *n.* A varanoid lizard of the genus *Psammosaurus, P. arenarius*, also called *land-crocodile*.

sand-mouse (sand′mous), *n.* The dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*, a sandpiper. Also *sea-mouse*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

sand-myrtle (sand′mėr″tl), *n.* See *Leiophyllum* and *myrtle*.

sand-natter (sand′nat″ėr), *n.* A sand-snake of the genus *Eryx*; an ammodyte. See *Ammodytes*, 2, and cut under *Eryx*.

sandnecker (sand′nek″ėr), *n.* Same as *sand-sucker*.

Sandoricum (san-dor′i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1789), < *santoor*, a Malay name.] A plant-genus of the family *Meliaceæ* and tribe *Trichilieæ*, consisting of 6 species of trees, found in the East Indies and Oceanica. Its special characters are a tubular disk sheathing the ovary and the base of the style, a cup-shaped calyx adnate to the base of the ovary, having five short imbricated lobes, a stamen-tube bearing at the apex ten included anthers, a corolla of five free imbricated petals, and a globose fleshy indehiscent fruit which is acid and edible. *S. Indicum*, native in Burma (there called *thitto*) and introduced into southern India, is a lofty evergreen with a red close-grained heart-wood which takes a fine polish. It is used for making carts, boats, etc. This and perhaps other species have been called *sandal-tree*.

sand-oyster (sand′ois″tėr), *n.* See *oyster*.

sandpaper (sand′pā″pėr), *n.* Stout paper coated with hot glue and then sprinkled with sharp sand of different degrees of fineness. It is used for rubbing and finishing, and is intermediate in its action between emery-paper and glass-paper.

sandpaper (sand′pā″pėr), *v. t.* [< *sandpaper*, *n.*] 1. To rub, smooth, or polish with sandpaper.

After the priming has been four days drying, and has then been *sand-papered* off, give another coat of the same paint. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 80.

Hence, figuratively—2. To make smooth or even; polish, as a literary composition.—**Sandpapering-machine**, a machine in which sandpaper is employed as an abradant in finishing wooden spokes, handles, etc., and in buffing shoe-soles. It is made in several forms according to the character of the work, with a rotating drum or disk covered with sandpaper.

sandpaper-tree (sand′pā-pėr-trē), *n.* One of several trees of the family *Dilleniaceæ*, having leaves so rough that they can be used like sandpaper. Such trees are *Curatella Americana* of Guiana, and *Dillenia scabrella* of the East Indies.

sand-partridge (sand′pär″trij), *n.* A partridge of the genus *Ammoperdix*: translating the generic name. There are two kinds: *A. bonhami* is widely distributed in India, Persia, and some other portions of Asia; *A. heyi* occupies Arabia and Palestine, and thence extends into Egypt and Nubia. They differ little from the members of the genus *Perdix* proper. See *partridge*, 1.

sandpeep (sand′pēp), *n.* A familiar name in the United States of various small sandpipers; a peep; a peetweet: so called from their notes. The birds chiefly called by this name are the American stint or least sandpiper, *Actodromas minutilla*; the semipalmated sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus*; and the peetweet, or spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*. See cuts under *Ereunetes, Tringoides*, and *stint*.

sand-perch (sand′pėrch), *n.* The grass-bass, *Pomoxis sparoides*. [Southern U. S.]

sand-picture (sand′pik″tūr), *n.* A sheet of sandpaper upon which the sand is arranged in different colors to produce a sort of picture.

sand-pigeon (sand′pij″on), *n.* Same as *sand-grouse*.

The sand-grouse, better *sand-pigeons*, Pterocletes. *Coues*.

sand-pike (sand′pīk), *n.* See *pike*[2].

sand-pillar (sand′pil″är), *n.* A sandspout.

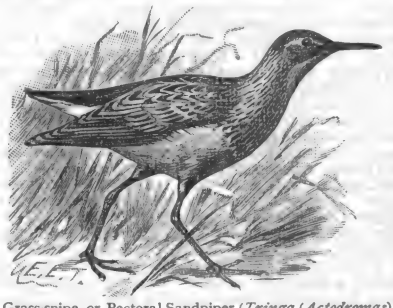
sand-pine (sand′pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

sand-pipe (sand′pīp), *n.* 1. A deep hollow of a cylindrical form, many of which are found penetrating the white chalk in England and France, and are filled with sand and gravel. Pipes of this kind have been noticed in England penetrating to a depth of sixty feet, and having a diameter of twelve feet. Also called *sand-gall*.

2. In a locomotive, one of the pipes leading from the sand-boxes, through which sand is allowed to flow upon the rails just in advance of the treads of the driving-wheels to increase their tractive power.

Connecting, coupling, and excentric rods are taken down, hornstays, brake rods, *sand-pipes*, and ploughs, and any pipes that run beneath the axles.
The Engineer, LXIX. 159.

★**sandpiper** (sand′pī″pėr), *n.* 1. A small wading bird that runs along the sand and utters a piping note; a sand-lark, sand-plover, or sand-snipe. Technically—(*a*) A bird of the family *Scolopacidæ*, subfamily *Scolopacinæ*, and section *Tringeæ*, of which there are about 30 species, of all parts of the world. They have the bill like a true snipe's in its sensitiveness and constricted gape, but it is little if any longer than the head, straight or scarcely decurved, and the tail lacks the crossbars of that of most snipes and tattlers. The toes are four in number (excepting *Calidris*), and cleft to the base (excepting *Micropalama* and *Ereunetes*). The sandpipers belong especially to the northern hemisphere, and mostly breed in high latitudes; but they perform the most extensive migrations, and in winter are generally dispersed over the world. The sexes are alike in plumage, but the seasonal changes of plumage are very great. The sandpipers are probably without exception gregarious, and often fleck the beaches in flocks of hundreds or thousands. They live preferably in open wet sandy places, not in swamps and fens, and feed by probing with their sensitive bills, like snipes. Among them are the most diminutive of waders, as the tiny sandpipers of the genus *Actodromas* called *stints*. The semipalmated sandpiper is no larger, but has basal webs; it is *Ereunetes pusillus* of America. The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, is another diminutive bird, of Asia and arctic America. The stilt-sandpiper has long legs and semipalmated feet; it is *Micropalama himantopus*. The broad-billed sandpiper is *Limicola pygmæa* or *platyrhyncha*, not found in America. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass-snipe, is *Actodromas maculata*, a characteristic American species



Grass-snipe, or Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata*).

of comparatively large size. Dunlins or purres are sandpipers of the genus *Pelidna*. The curlew-sandpiper is *Ancylochilus subarquatus*. The purple sandpipers are several species of *Arquatella*, as *A. maritima*. The knot, canute, red or red-breasted, or ash-colored sandpiper, or robin-snipe, is *Tringa canutus*. (*b*) A bird of the same family and subfamily as the foregoing, but of the section *Totaneæ*, or tattlers, several but not all of which are also known as *sandpipers*, because they used to be put in the old genus *Tringa*. The common sandpiper of Europe, etc., is *Tringoides* or *Actitis hypoleucus*, of which the common peetweet or spotted sandpiper of the United States, *T. macularius*, is a close ally. Green sandpipers belong to the genus *Rhyacophilus*, as *R. ochropus* of Europe and *R. solitarius* of America. The wood-sandpiper of Europe is *Totanus glareola*. The fighting sandpiper is the ruff, *Machetes* or *Pavoncella pugnax*. The buff-breasted sandpiper is a peculiar American species, *Tryngites rufescens* or *subruficollis*. The Bartramian sandpiper is *Bartramia longicauda* or *Actiturus bartramius* of America. See the technical and special names, and cuts under *Bartramia, dunlin, Ereunetes, Eurynorhynchus, Micropalama, Rhyacophilus, ruff, sanderling, stint, Tringa, Tringoides*, and *Tryngites*.

2. A fish, the pride.—**Aberdeen sandpiper.** Same as *aberdeen*.—**Aleutian sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *couesi*, a conspecies or race of the purple sandpiper, of northwestern North America. *Ridgway*, 1880.—**Armed sandpiper**†, an Australian spur-winged wattled plover, *Lobivanellus miles* (Boddaert), called by a geographical blunder *Parra ludoviciana* by Gmelin in 1788, and *Tringa ludoviciana* by Latham in 1790. *Pennant*.—**Ash-colored sandpiper**, the knot in winter plumage. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Baird's sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *bairdi*, an abundant stint of both Americas, intermediate in size between the pectoral and the least sandpiper, and resembling both in coloration. *Coues*, 1861.—**Bartramian sandpiper.** See *Bartramia*.—**Black-breasted sandpiper**, the American dunlin in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—**Black sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper (*Tringa lincolniensis* of Latham, 1790). *Pennant; Latham*, 1785. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]—**Bonaparte's sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *bonapartei* (or *fuscicollis* of Vieillot), a stint of the size of Baird's sandpiper, but with white upper tail-coverts. It is widely dispersed in both Americas, and is among the peeps which abound on the Atlantic coast during the migrations.—**Boreal sandpiper**†, the streaked sandpiper, or surf-bird, from King George's Sound. *Latham*, 1785.—**Broad-billed sandpiper.** See def. 1.—**Buff-breasted sandpiper**, a small tattler with a very slight bill, *Tryngites rufescens* (or *subruficollis* of Vieillot, 1819), widely dispersed but not very common in both Americas. See cut under *Tryngites*.—**Cayenne sandpiper**†, the South American lapwing, *Vanellus* (*Belonopterus*) *cayennensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Common sandpiper.** See def. 1. *Ray; Willughby*; etc.—**Cooper's sandpiper**, *Tringa cooperi*, a doubtful species, of which the only known specimen was shot on May 24th, 1838, on Long Island. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.—**Curlew sandpiper.** Same as *pygmy curlew* (which see, under *curlew*).—**Equestrian sandpiper**, the ruff.—**Fighting sandpiper**, the ruff.—**Freckled sandpiper**, the knot. Also called *grizzled sandpiper*. *Pennant; Latham*.—**Gambetta sandpiper**†, the red-legged horseman of Albin; the redshank, a tattler. See cut under *redshank*. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Goa sandpiper**†, a spur-winged plover of India, etc., *Lobivanellus indicus*, formerly *Tringa goensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Gray sandpiper**†, the gray plover, *Squatarola helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Green sandpiper.** See def. 1 (*b*). *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Greenwich sandpiper**, the young ruff, formerly *Tringa grenovicensis*. *Latham*.—**Grizzled sandpiper**, the knot. Also *grisled sandpiper*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Hebridal sandpiper**†, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *Pennant*.—**Least sandpiper.** See *stint*.—**Little sandpiper**, *Tringa pusilla*, terms under which the older ornithologists confounded Wilson's stint with the semipalmated sandpiper. The rectification was made by John Cassin, in 1860, when *Tringa pusilla* first became *Ereunetes pusillus*.—**Louisiane sandpiper**†. Same as Pennant's *armed sandpiper*, by a geographical blunder. *Latham*, 1785.—**Prybilof sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *ptilocnemis* of Coues (1873), a kind of purple sandpiper

peculiar to the Pribilof (or Pribylov) Islands of Alaska.—**Red-backed sandpiper**, the American dunlin, *Tringa (Pelidna) americana* of Cassin, *pacifica* of Coues, in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—**Red-necked sandpiper**, an Asiatic stint, *Tringa ruficollis* of Peter S. Pallas. *Latham*, 1785.—**Red sandpiper**, the aberdeen; the knot in full plumage; the robin-snipe, *Tringa islandica*, now *T. canutus*.—**Selninger sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper. *Pennant; Latham*.—**Semipalmated sandpiper**, *Ereunetes pusillus*, one of the commonest peeps of America. See cut under *Ereunetes*.—**Senegal sandpiper**†, an African spur-winged plover (*Parra senegalla* of Linnæus, *Tringa senegalla* of Latham, 1790). *Latham*, 1785.—**Sharp-tailed sandpiper**, *Tringa (Actodromas) acuminata* of Horsfield (1821), much like the pectoral sandpiper, and of about the same size, common in Asia, rare in Alaska.—**Shore sandpiper**. (*a*) The ruff. (*b*†) Of Pennant, the green sandpiper: called *Tringa littorea* by Linnæus, and *Mr. Oldham's white heron* by Albin.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of America. See cut under *Rhyacophilus*.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Spotted sandpiper**. See def. 1. This is the *spotted tringa* of Edwards.—**Stilt-sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Streaked sandpiper**†, the surf-bird, *Aphriza virgata*, called *Tringa virgata* (and *T. borealis*) by Latham (1790). The earliest description is under this name, by Latham in 1785, from the northwest coast of North America (Sandwich Sound).—**Striated sandpiper**†, the redshank. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Swiss sandpiper**†, the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola* (formerly *Tringa*) *helvetica*. Having four toes, this plover used to be classed with the sandpipers. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Temminck's sandpiper**. See *stint*.—**Terek sandpiper**. See *Terekia*.—**Three-toed sandpiper**, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Uniform sandpiper**†, a sandpiper so called by Pennant and Latham, from Iceland.—**Waved sandpiper**†, a sandpiper supposed to be the knot in some obscure plumage (*Tringa undata* of Brünnich, 1764). *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**White-winged sandpiper** of Latham, *Tringa leucoptera* of Gmelin (1788), a remarkable sandpiper of Polynesia, related to the buff-breasted sandpiper, and type of the genus *Prosobonia* of Bonaparte (1853).—**Wilson's sandpiper**, the American least sandpiper, peep, or stint. See *stint*.—**Yellow-legged sandpiper**, the ruff.

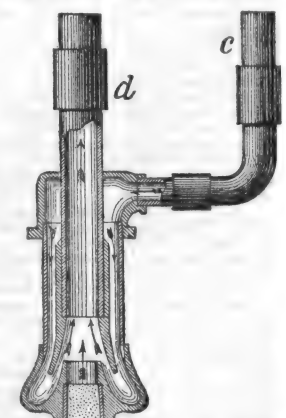
sand-pit (sand′ pit), *n.* A place or pit from which sand is excavated.

sand-plover (sand′pluv″ėr), *n.* A ringneck, ring-necked plover, or ring-plover; any species of the genus *Ægialites*, as a ring-dotterel, which frequents sandy beaches. See cuts under *Ægialites* and *piping-plover*.

sand-prey (sand′prā), *n.* Same as *sand-pride*.

sand-pride (sand′prid), *n.* A petromyzontoid vertebrate, also known as *mud-lamprey* and *sandpiper*, in its young or larval condition, when it has a short horseshoe-shaped mouth. It is found in many rivers and streams of Europe, reaches a length of 6 or 7 inches, and is of a brown color. See *pride*[2].

sand-pump (sand′pump), *n.* 1. In *rope-drilling*, a cylinder, provided with a valve at the bottom, which is lowered into the drill-hole from time to time to remove the pulverized rock, or sludge. Also called *sludger*. [Pennsylvania oil-regions.]—2. A powerful water-jet with an annular nozle inclosing a tube which is sunk in loose sand, and operates as an injector to lift the sand with the water which discharges back through the tube. This form is used in caissons for sinking bridge-foundations, and is sometimes called a *sand-ejector*. It is a modification of the jet-pump. The water, passing upward around the upper end of the suction-pipe, produces an upward draft or suction on the mingled sand and water below, drawing it upward and discharging it through *d*.



Sand-pump.
a, sand to be removed; *b*, suction-pipe; *c*, induction-pipe; *d*, discharge-pipe.

sand-rat (sand′rat), *n.* A pocket-gopher of the genus *Thomomys*, found in sandy places in the western coast-region of North America; the camass-rat. The term applies to some other members of the family, as the common *Geomys bursarius*. See cuts under *camass-rat* and *Geomyidæ*.

sand-reed (sand′rēd), *n.* A shore-grass, the marram or beach-grass, *Ammophila arenaria*. See *Ammophila*.

sand-reel (sand′rēl), *n.* A windlass, forming part of a well-boring outfit, used for operating a sand-pump.

sand-ridge (sand′rij), *n.* [< ME. **sandrygge*, AS. *sandhrycg*, a sand-bank, < *sand*, sand, + *hrycg*, back, ridge.] A sand-bank.

sandrock (sand′rok), *n.* Same as *sandstone*: a term occasionally used in England, but very rarely in the United States. *The Great Sandrock* is the local name of a member of one of the lower divisions of the Inferior Oölite series in England. It is from 50 to 100 feet thick, and is extensively quarried for building purposes.

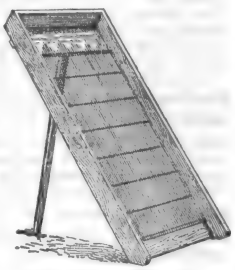
sand-roll (sand′rōl), *n.* A metal roll cast in sand: in contradistinction to a *chilled roll*, which is cast in a chill.

sandrunner (sand′run″ėr), *n.* A sandpiper.

sand-saucer (sand′sâ″sėr), *n.* A popular name for the egg-mass of a naticoid gastropod, as *Lunatia heros*, commonly found on beaches, resembling the rim of a saucer or lamp-shade broken at one place and covered with sand. See cut under *Natica*.

sand-scoop (sand′-sköp), *n.* A form of dredge used for scooping up sand from a river-bed.

sand-screen (sand′-skrēn), *n.* A large sieve consisting of a frame fitted with a wire grating or netting of the desired fineness, propped up by a support at a convenient angle, and used to sift out pebbles and stones from sand which is thrown against it with a shovel. The fine sand passes through the screen, while stones and gravel fall down in front. Also called *sand-sifter*.


Sand-screen.

sandscrew (sand′skrō), *n.* An amphipod, *Lepidactylis arenaria*, which burrows in the sand of the sea-shores in Europe and America.

sand-shark (sand′shärk), *n.* A small voracious shark, *Odontaspis* or *Carcharias littoralis*, also called *shovelnose*.

The *Sand Shark* . . . from New England southward to Charleston. *Goode*, in Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim., p. 671.

sand-shot (sand′shot), *n.* Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand, as distinguished from those cast in iron molds.

sand-shrimp (sand′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp: an indefinite term. In Europe *Crangon vulgaris* is sometimes so called.

sand-sifter (sand′sif″tėr), *n.* Same as *sand-screen*.

sand-skink (sand′skingk), *n.* A skink found in sandy places, as *Seps ocellatus* of southern Europe.

sand-skipper (sand′skip″ėr), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea.

sand-smelt (sand′smelt), *n.* An atherine or silversides; any fish of the family *Atherinidæ*. A common British sand-smelt is *Atherina presbyter*. See cut under *silversides*.

sand-snake (sand′snāk), *n.* 1. A colubrine serpent of the family *Psammophidæ*, as *Psammophis sibilans*. Also called *desert-snake*.—2. A boa-like Old World serpent of the family *Erycidæ*, quite different from the foregoing, as *Eryx jaculus* of India, and others. See cut under *Eryx*.

sand-snipe (sand′snīp), *n.* A general or occasional name of any sandpiper; especially, the common spotted sandpiper or summer-piper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*.

sand-sole (sand′sōl), *n.* A sole, *Microchirus lascaris*. See *borhame*.

sandspout (sand′spout), *n.* A pillar of sand, similar in appearance to a waterspout, raised by the strong inflowing and ascending currents of a whirlwind of small radius. The height of the column depends on the strength of the ascending currents and the altitude at which they are turned outward from the vortex. Sandspouts are frequently observed in Arabia, India, Australia, Arizona, and other hot countries and tracts having desert sands.

sand-spurry (sand′spur″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Tissa*.

sand-star (sand′stär), *n.* 1. Any starfish or five-fingers.—2. An ophiuran; a brittle-star, having long slender fragile arms attached to a small circular body.

sandstay (sand′stā), *n.* An Australian shrub or small tree, *Leptospermum lævigatum*, a specially effective plant for staying drift-sands in warm climates.

sandstone (sand′stōn), *n.* [= D. *zandsteen* = G. *sandstein* = Sw. Dan. *sandsten*; as *sand*[1] + *stone*.] A rock formed by the consolidation of sand. The grains of most sandstones are almost exclusively quartz, this mineral resisting decomposition, and only becoming worn into finer particles as abrasion continues, while almost all other minerals entering into the composition of ordinary rocks are liable to dissolve and be carried away in solution, or be worn down into an impalpable powder, so as to be deposited as mud. Sandstones may contain also clayey or calcareous particles, or be cemented by so large a quantity of ferruginous or calcareous matter as to have their original character quite obscured. Hence varieties of sandstones are qualified by the epithets *argillaceous*, *calcareous*, *ferruginous*, etc.—**Berea sandstone**, a sandstone or grit belonging to the Carboniferous series, extensively quarried as a building-stone and for grindstones in Ohio and especially in the vicinity of Berea (whence the name).—**Caradoc sandstone**, a sandstone of Lower Silurian age, very nearly the geological equivalent of the Bala group in Merionethshire, Wales, and of the Trenton limestone of the New York geologists. The name was given by Murchison, from the locality of Caer Caradoc, in Shropshire, England.—**Flexible sandstone**. See *itacolumite*.—**Medina sandstone**, a red, white, or mottled and somewhat argillaceous sandstone, according to the classification of the New York Survey, lying near the base of the Upper Silurian series. It corresponds nearly to the Upper Llandovery of the English geologists. It is the "Levant Red" and "Levant White" or No. IV. of the Pennsylvania Survey.

"A mountain of IV." is perhaps the commonest expression in American geology. These mountains are very numerous, being reiterated outcrops or reappearances and disappearances of the *Medina sandstone*.

J. P. Lesley, Coal and its Topography, p. 59.

New Red Sandstone, a name formerly given in England to a great mass of strata consisting largely of red shales and sandstones and overlying rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous series. A part of the New Red Sandstone is now considered to belong to the Permian series, since the organic remains which it contains are decidedly Paleozoic in character. The upper division of these red rocks, although retaining to a very considerable extent the same lithological characters as the lower division, differs much from it in respect to the fossils it contains, which are decidedly of a Mesozoic type, and form a portion of the so-called Triassic series. The term *New Red Sandstone* is still used to some extent in England, and has been applied in the United States to the red sandstones of the Connecticut river valley, which are generally considered to be of Triassic age. See *Triassic*.—**Old Red Sandstone**, a name given in England, early in the history of geology, to a group of marls, sandstones, tilestones, and conglomerates seen over an extensive area, and especially in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and South Wales, cropping out from under the coal-measures and resting on the Silurian. These rocks were called *Old Red*, to distinguish them from a somewhat similar series overlying the Carboniferous, and designated as the *New Red Sandstone*. The name *Devonian* was given later by Sedgwick and Murchison to rocks occurring in Devon and Cornwall and occupying a stratigraphical position similar to that of the Old Red, and the name *Devonian* is now in general use throughout the world as designating that part of the geological series which lies between the Silurian and the Carboniferous. The name *Old Red Sandstone* has, however, been retained by English geologists to designate that peculiar type of the Devonian which is less distinctively marine than the Devonian proper, and which is characterized by the presence of numerous land-plants and ganoid fishes, as well as by the absence of unequivocally marine organisms. The areas in which these deposits were laid down are generally considered to have been lakes or inland seas. The Old Red Sandstone was not exclusively confined to the British Isles; it is particularly well developed in Scotland and the Orkney Islands, and also in Ireland, but it extends into Norway and across the Atlantic to the maritime provinces of Canada and the Appalachian region of the United States, where it is represented by the Oneonta and Catskill sandstone.—**Oriskany sandstone**, the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a group of strata lying between the Lower Helderberg group and the Cauda-galli grit, and generally regarded as lying near the base of the Devonian. In central New York it is chiefly a silicious sandstone, but farther east it is highly calcareous; it extends west into Illinois and Tennessee. *Spirifer arenosus* is a very characteristic fossil of this group over a wide area. It is No. VII. of the numerical designation of the Pennsylvania Survey, and the "Meridian" of H. D. Rogers's nomenclature.—**Pocono sandstone**, a very thick and persistent mass of sandstones and conglomerates underlying the Mauch Chunk Red Shale, and forming the base of the Carboniferous in Pennsylvania. It is No. X. of the numerical notation of the First Pennsylvania Survey, and the same as the "Vespertine" of H. D. Rogers.

The *Pocono sandstone* and conglomerate.

C. A. Ashburner, Anthracite Coal-fields of Penn., p. 13.

Potsdam sandstone, in *geol.*, a rock-formation so named by New York geologists and originally regarded as the base of the Lower Silurian series. It is a highly silicious sandstone, usually red but often white in color, and attains a notable thickness about the edges of the Adirondack Mountains. The rock and its fossils are now conceded to be of Cambrian age, but before this fact was recognized all presilurian rocks in the Mississippi valley were designated as *Potsdam*. The Potsdam is now regarded by paleontologists as representing an essentially local and late stage in the Cambrian series and as a shoal-water deposit contemporaneous with slates and shales farther away from the continental border. It is in some places overlain by Cambrian limestone and in others passes upward without break into Lower Silurian dolomites. In the most recent classification it is referred to the Upper or Saratogian division of the Cambrian as contrasted with the Middle or Acadian and the Lower or Georgian. The formation is rather sparing in fossils, containing a few simple forms of trilobites and brachiopods; its most striking organic remains are the great trails left by trilobites or mollusks on the beach-sands at low tide. These markings are known as *climactichnites*.—**St. Peter's sandstone**, a sandstone, from 60 to 100 feet in thickness, consisting of almost chemically pure silicious material, which lies next above the so-called Lower Magnesian limestone in the upper Mississippi lead region,

and extends further to the north into Minnesota. It is almost entirely destitute of fossils, but from its stratigraphical position it is considered to be nearly of the same age as the Chazy limestone of the New York Survey.

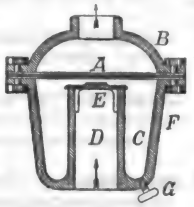
sand-storm (sand′stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind that bears along clouds of sand.

sand-sucker (sand′suk″ėr), *n.* **1.** The rough dab, *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, also called *sand-fluke* and *sandnecker*. The name is due to the erroneous idea that it feeds on nothing but sand. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 10.

2. In the United States, a general popular name for soft-bodied animals which hide in the sand, sometimes exposing their suckers, tentacles, or other parts, as ascidians, holothurians, or nereids.

sand-swallow (sand′swol″ō), *n.* Same as *bank-swallow*.

sand-thrower (sand′thrō″ėr), *n.* A tool for throwing sand on sized or painted surfaces. It consists of a hollow handle in which a supply of sand is contained, and from which it passes into a conical or V-shaped box. The box ends in a narrow slit from which the sand issues, distributed by a projecting lip.



Sand-trap (in section). *F*, cast-iron body; *B*, cover; *A*, finely perforated diaphragm; *D*, induction-port for water; *E*, valve. (Water enters through *D*, and the sand is collected in *C*.) *G*, plug for clearing out sand.

sand-trap (sand′trap), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a device for separating sand and other heavy particles from running water. It consists substantially of a pocket or chamber in which the sand is collected by a sudden change in the direction of the flow, which causes the momentum of the particles to carry them out of the stream into the collecting-chamber, or by a sudden reduction of velocity through an abrupt enlargement in the pipe or channel which conducts the stream, whereby the heavy particles are permitted to gravitate into the receiving-pocket, or by the use of a strainer which intercepts the particles and retains them, or by a combination of these ★principles.

sand-tube (sand′tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A sand-canal. (*b*) A tubular structure formed of agglutinated sand, as the tubes of various annelids, of the peduncles of *Lingulidæ*, etc.

sand-viper (sand′vī″pėr), *n.* A hog-nosed snake. See *Heterodon*. [Local, U. S.]

sand-washer (sand′wosh″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for separating sand from earthy substances. It usually consists of a wire screen for the sand. The screen is either shaken or rotated in a constant flow of water, which carries off soluble substances.

sand-wasp (sand′wosp), *n.* A fossorial hymenopterous insect which digs in the sand; a digger-wasp, as of either of the families *Pompilidæ* and *Sphegidæ*, and especially of the genus *Ammophila*. There are many species, and the name is a loose one. Some of these wasps belong to the *Scoliidæ*; others, as of the family *Crabronidæ*, are also known as *sand-hornets*, and many are popularly called *sand-bugs*. The general distinction of these wasps is from any of those which build their nests of papery tissue, or which make their cells above ground. See cuts under *Ammophila*, *Crabro*, *Elis*, and *digger-wasp*, and compare *potter-wasp*.

sandweed (sand′wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *sandwort*.—**2.** The spurry, *Spergula arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

sandweld (sand′weld), *v. t.* To weld with sand (silica), which forms a fluid slag on the welding-surface: a common method of welding iron. When the pieces to be welded are put together and hammered, the slag is forced out and the metallic surfaces left bright and free to unite.

sand-whirl (sand′hwėrl), *n.* A whirlwind whose vortex is filled with dust and sand. See *sand-★spout*.

sandwich (sand′wich), *n.* [Named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of *Sandwich* (died 1792), who "once spent twenty-four hours at the gaming-table without other refreshment than some slices of cold beef placed between slices of toast." *N. E. D.* ME. *Sandwiche*, AS. *Sandwīc*, a town in Kent, < *sand*, sand, + *wīc*, town.] **1.** Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with some savory article of food, as sliced or potted meat, fish, or fowl, placed between: as, a ham *sandwich*; a cheese *sandwich*.

Claret, *sandwich*, and an appetite,
Are things which make an English evening pass.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 58.

But seventy-two chickens do not give a very large meal for a thousand people, even when backed up by *sandwiches*. *Saturday Rev.*, April, 1874, p. 492.

Hence—**2.** Anything resembling or suggesting a sandwich; something placed between two other like things, as a man carrying two advertising-boards, one before and one behind. [Colloq.]

A pale young man with feeble whiskers and a stiff white neckcloth came walking down the lane *en sandwich*—having a lady, that is, on each arm.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lviii.

He stopped the unstamped advertisement—an animated *sandwich* composed of a boy between two boards.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, ix.

sandwich (sand′wich), *v. t.* [< *sandwich*, *n.*] To make into a sandwich or something of like arrangement; insert between two other things: as, to *sandwich* a slice of ham between two slices of bread; to *sandwich* a picture between two pieces of pasteboard. [Colloq.]

sandwich-man (sand′wich-man), *n.* **1.** A seller of sandwiches.—**2.** A man carrying two advertising-boards, one slung before and one behind him. [Slang.]

Sandwich tern. See *tern*.

sand-wind (sand′wind), *n.* A wind that raises and carries along clouds of dust and sand.

sandworm (sand′wėrm), *n.* **1.** A worm that lives in the sand: applied to various arenicolous or limicolous annelids, found especially in the sand of the sea-shore, and quite different from ordinary earthworms. They are much used for bait.—**2.** A worm that constructs a ★sand-tube, as a species of *Sabellaria*.

sandwort (sand′wėrt), *n.* [< *sand*[1] + *wort*[1].] A plant of the genus *Arenaria*. They are low, chiefly tufted herbs, with small white flowers, the leaves most often awl-shaped or filiform, many species growing in sand. The mountain-sandwort, *A. Grœnlandica*, a densely tufted plant with flowers larger than usual, is a noticeable alpine or subalpine plant of the eastern United States and northward, found also very locally on low ground. The sea-sandwort is *Honkenya peploides*, of the coast-sands of Europe, Asia, and North America. Also *sandweed*.

sandy[1] (san′di), *a.* [< ME. **sandy*, *sondi*, < AS. *sandig* (= D. *zandig* = MHG. *sandic* = G. Dan. Sw. *sandig* = Icel. *söndugr*), sandy, < *sand*, sand: see *sand*[1].] **1.** Consisting of or containing sand; abounding in sand; covered or sprinkled with sand: as, a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil.

I should not see the *sandy* hour-glass run
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 25.

2. Resembling sand; hence, unstable; shifting; not firm or solid.

Favour . . . built but upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only . . . cannot be long lived.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

3. Dry; arid; uninteresting. [Rare.]

It were no service to you to send you my notes upon the book, because they are *sandy*, incoherent rags, for my memory, not for your judgment. *Donne*, Letters, xxi.

4. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color: as, *sandy* hair.

A huge Briton, with *sandy* whiskers and a double chin, was swallowing patties and cherry-brandy.
Thackeray, Men and Pictures.

Sandy laverock. See *laverock*.

Bare naething but windle-straes and *sandy-lavrocks*.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

Sandy mocking-bird, the brown thrush, or thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*. [Local, U. S.]—**Sandy ray.** See *ray*[2].

sandy[1] (san′di), *n.*; pl. *sandies* (-diz). [Also *sandie*, *sanny*; abbr. of *sandy laverock*.] Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).—**Cuckoo's sandy**, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*, also called *cuckoo's titling*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sandy[2] (san′di), *n.* [Also *Sawney*; familiar in Scotland as a man's name; a var., with dim. term., of *Saunder*, < ME. *Saunder*, *Sawnder*, an abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman, especially a Lowlander. [Colloq.]

"Standards on the Braes of Mar," shouted by a party of Lowland *Sandies* who filled the other seats [of the coach].
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 493.

sandy-carpet (san′di-kär″pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Emmelesia decolorata*.

sandy-glass†, *n.* Same as *sand-glass*.

O God, O God, that it were possible
To vndo things done; to call backe yesterday:
That time could turne vp his swift *sandy-glasse*,
To vntell the dayes, and to redeeme these houres!
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 138).

sandyset†, **sandyx**†, *n.* See *sandix*.

sane[1] (sān), *a.* [= F. *sain* = Pr. *san* = Sp. *sano* = Pg. *são* = It. *sano*, < L. *sanus*, whole, of sound mind, akin to Gr. σάος, σῶς, whole, sound. From the same source are ult. E. *insane*, *sanity*, *sanitary*, *sanation*, *sanatory*, etc.] **1.** Of sound mind; mentally sound: as, a *sane* person.

I woke *sane*, but well-nigh close to death.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Sound; free from disorder; healthy: as, a *sane* mind; a *sane* project; *sane* memory (law).

sane[2], *v. t.* See *sain*[1].

sanely (sān′li), *adv.* In a sane manner; as one in possession of a sound mind; naturally.

saneness (sān′nes), *n.* Sane character, condition, or state; soundness of mind; sanity. *Bailey*.

sanfail†, *adv.* [ME., < OF. *sans faille*: see *sans* and *fail*[1], *n.*] Without fail.

That both his penon and baner *sanfaill*
Put within the town, so making conqueste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1592.

sang[1] (sang). Preterit of *sing*.

sang[2] (sang), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal ★(Scotch) form of *song*.

sang[3] (soṅ), *n.* [< ME. *sang*, *sank*, < OF. *sang*, *sanc*, F. *sang* = Sp. *sangre* = Pg. *sangue*, *sangre* = It. *sangue*, < L. *sanguis*, blood.] Blood: used in heraldry, in different combinations.—**Gutté de sang**, in *her.*, having the field occupied with drops gules.

sāng (sung), *n.* [Chin.; also *shêng*.] A Chinese musical instrument, consisting of a set of graduated bamboo tubes, which contain free reeds, inserted on a gourd with a mouthpiece, so that the reeds may be sounded by the breath. It is supposed that this instrument suggested the invention of the accordion and reed-organ. The French spelling *cheng* is sometimes used.


Sāng. (From Carl Engel's "Musical Instruments.")

sanga (sang′gä), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The Galla ox of Abyssinia. Also *sangu*.

sangaree (sang-gạ-rē′), *n.* [< Sp. *sangría*, a drink made of red wine with lemon-juice, lit. bleeding, incision (= Pg. *sangria*, blood-letting, *sangria de vinho*, negus, lit. 'a bleeding of wine'), < *sangrar*, bleed, < *sangre*, blood, < L. *sanguis*, blood: see *sang*[3].] Wine, more especially red wine diluted with water, sweetened, and flavored with nutmeg, used as a cold drink. Varieties of it are named from the wine employed: as, port-wine *sangaree*.

Vulgar, kind, good-humoured Mrs. Colonel Grogwater, as she would be called, with a yellow little husband from Madras, who first taught me to drink *sangaree*.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

One little negro was . . . handing him a glass of ice-cold *sangaree*. *The Century*, XXXV. 946.

sangaree (sang-gạ-rē′), *v. t.* [< *sangaree*, *n.*] To mix with water and sweeten; make sangaree of: as, to *sangaree* port-wine.

sang-de-bœuf (soṅ′dė-bėf′), *n.* [F., ox-blood: *sang*, blood (see *sang*[3]); *de*, of (see *de*[2]); *bœuf*, ox (see *beef*).] A rich, deep porcelain glaze, ox-blood in color, more or less modulated or graded. It was introduced by Lang, head of the Chinese imperial potteries at King-teh-chin in Kiang-si, China, in the early part of the reign of K'ang-hsi (1662–1723).

sang-froid (soṅ-frwo′), *n.* [F., < *sang* (< L. *sanguis*), blood, + *froid*, cold, cool, < L. *frigidus*, cold: see *sang*[3] and *frigid*.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference; calmness in trying circumstances.

They [the players] consisted of a Russian princess losing heavily behind a broad green fan; an English peer throwing the second fortune he had inherited after the first with perfect good-humour and *sang froid*; two or three swindlers on a grand scale, not yet found out.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxiii.

General Lee, after the first shock of the breaking of his lines, soon recovered his usual *sang-froid*, and bent all his energies to saving his army. *The Century*, XXXIX. 146.

sangiac, *n.* See *sanjak*.

sangiacate, *n.* See *sanjakate*.

sanglant (sang′glant), *a.* [< F. *sanglant*, blood, < LL. *sanguilentus* for L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody, < *sanguineus*, bloody: see *sanguine*, *sanguinolent*.] In *her.*, bloody, or dropping blood: used especially in connection with *erased*: thus, *erased and sanglant* signifies torn off, as the head or paw of a beast, and dropping blood.

sanglier (sang′li-ėr), *n.* [< F. *sanglier*, OF. *sengler*, *saingler*, *sanglier* (orig. *porc sanglier*) = Pr. *singlar* = It. *cinghiale*, < ML. *singularis*, i. e. *porcus singularis*, the wild (solitary) boar (cf. Gr. μονιός, a boar, lit. 'solitary'): see *singular*.] In *her.*, a wild boar used as a bearing.

sangreal, sangraal (sang′grē-al, sang-grāl′), *n.* [See *saint*[1] and *grail*[1].] In medieval legends, the holy vessel supposed to have been the "cup" used at the Last Supper. See *grail*[2].

sang-school (sang′sköl), *n.* A singing-school. Schools thus named were common in Scotland from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, various other subjects besides singing being often taught in them. [Scotch.]

sangsue (sang′sū), *n.* [< F. *sangsue*, OF. *sangsue*, *sansue* = Pr. *sanguisuga* = Pg. *sanguesuga*, *sanguexuga*, *sanguichuga*, *sanguisuga* = It. *san-*

guisuga, a leech, < L. *sanguisuga* (NL. *Sanguisuga*), a blood-sucker, leech, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sugere*, suck: see *succulent* and *suck*.] A leech. Also called *sanguisuge*.

The poisonous *sangsue* of Charlottesville may always be distinguished from the medicinal leech by its blackness, and especially by its writhing or vermicular motions, which very nearly resemble those of a snake.
Poe, A Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

sanguicolous (sang-gwik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood (see *sang*[3], *sanguine*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; hematobic. Also *sanguinicolous*.

sanguiferous (sang-gwif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. **sanguifer*, blood-conveying, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Receiving and conveying blood; circulatory, as a blood-vessel. The sanguiferous system of the higher animals consists of the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins. Also *sanguiniferous*.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched . . . to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels twist about.
Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 8.

sanguification (sang″gwi-fi-kā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *sanguification* = Sp. *sanguificación* = Pg. *sanguificação* = It. *sanguificazione*, < NL. **sanguificatio(n-)*, < **sanguificare*, produce blood: see *sanguify*.] The production of blood.

The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, ii. 2.

sanguifier (sang′gwi-fī-ėr), *n.* A producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges.
Sir J. Floyer, On the Humours.

sanguifluous† (sang-gwif′lō-us), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing or running with blood. *Bailey*.

sanguify (sang′gwi-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sanguified*, ppr. *sanguifying*. [< NL. **sanguificare*, produce blood, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To make blood.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command; in inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I *sanguifie*, I carnifie.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

II. *trans.* To convert into blood; make blood of. [Rare.]

It is but the first digestion, as it were, that is there [in the understanding] performed, as of meat in the stomach, but in the will they are more perfectly concocted, as the chyle is *sanguified* in the liver, spleen, and veins.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

sanguigenous† (sang-gwij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing blood: as, *sanguigenous* food. *Gregory*.

sanguin† (sang′gwin), *a.* An obsolete form of *sanguine*.

Sanguinaria[1] (sang-gwi-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the blood-like juice, < L. *sanguinaria*, a plant (*Polygonum aviculare*) so called because reputed to stanch blood, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood: see *sanguinary*.] In *bot.*, a genus of choripetalous plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, and tribe *Chelidonieæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes from a creeping rootstock, an oblong and stalked capsule with two valves which open to its base, and a flower with two sepals, eight to twelve petals in two or three rows, numerous stamens, and a short style club-shaped at the summit. The only species, *S. Canadensis*, the bloodroot, is common throughout eastern North America. Its conspicuous pure-white flower appears before the leaf; the latter is developed single from a terminal bud, is roundish or reniform with deep palmate lobes, of a pale bluish-green color, and enlarges throughout the season until often 6 inches across. Also called *red puccoon*, and, from its use by the Indians for staining, *red Indian paint*. See *bloodroot*, 2.

Sanguinaria[2] (sang-gwi-nā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood: see *sanguinary*.] In *zoöl.*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Falculata*, or mammals with claws, corresponding to the modern *Felidæ*, *Canidæ*, *Hyænidæ*, and part of the *Viverridæ*.

sanguinarily (sang′gwi-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily. *Bailey*.

sanguinarin, sanguinarine (sang-gwin′a-rin), *n.* [< *Sanguinaria* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid found in *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

sanguinariness (sang′gwi-nā-ri-nes), *n.* Sanguinary, bloody, or bloodthirsty disposition or condition. *Bailey*.

sanguinary (sang′gwi-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sanguinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanguinario*, < L. *sanguinarius*, *sanguinaris*, pertaining to blood, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of blood; formed of blood: as, a *sanguinary* stream.—**2.** Bloody; attended with much bloodshed or carnage: as, a *sanguinary* encounter.

We may not . . . propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences.
Bacon, Unity in Religion.

As we find the ruffling Winds to be commonly in Cemeteries and about Churches, so the eagerest and most *sanguinary* Wars are about Religion. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

On this day one of the most *sanguinary* conflicts of the war, the second battle of Bull Run, was fought.
The Century, XXXVII. 429.

3. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; characterized by cruelty.

If you make the criminal code *sanguinary*, juries will not convict. *Emerson*, Compensation.

The *sanguinary* and ferocious conversation of his captor—the list of slain that his arm had sent to their long account— . . . made him tremble.
G. P. R. James, Arrah Neil, xliv.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Sanguinary*, *Bloody*. *Sanguinary* refers to the shedding of blood, or pleasure in the shedding of blood; *bloody* refers to the presence or, by extension, the shedding of blood: as, a *sanguinary* battle; the *sanguinary* spirit of Jenghiz Khan; a *bloody* knife or battle.

One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the *sanguinary* yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Cowper, Task, iii. 335.

Like the slain in *bloody* fight,
That in the grave lie deep.
Milton, Ps. lxxxviii., l. 19.

Slain by the *bloody* Piemontese that roll'd
Mother with infant down the rocks.
Milton, Sonnets, xiii.

II. *n.* **1.** The yarrow or milfoil: probably so called from its fabled use in stanching blood. —**2.** The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

sanguine (sang′gwin), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sanguin*; < ME. *sanguin*, *sangwine*, *sangwyne*, *sangwein*, < OF. (and F.) *sanguin* = Pr. *sanguini* = OCat. *sangui* = Sp. *sanguino*, *sanguineo* = Pg. *sanguineo*, *sanguinho* = It. *sanguigno*, *sanguineo* (cf. D. G. *sanguinisch* = Dan. *sangvinsk* = Sw. *sangvinisk*), < L. *sanguineus*, of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, bloodthirsty, blood-colored, red, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of blood; bloody.

The *sanguine* stream proceeded from the arm of the body, which was now manifesting signs of returning life.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 188.

2. Bloodthirsty; bloody; sanguinary. [Rare.]

All gaunt
And *sanguine* beasts her gentle looks made tame.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, vi.

3. Of the color of blood; red; ruddy: as, a *sanguine* complexion; the *sanguine* francolin, *Ithaginis cruentatus*; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

She was som-what brown of visage and *sangwein* colour, and nother to fatte ne to lene, but was full a-pert auenaunt and comely, streight and right plesaunt, and well syngynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

This face had bene more cumlie if that the redde in the cheeke were somwhat more pure *sanguin* than it is.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 114.

4. Abounding with blood; plethoric; characterized by fullness of habit: as, a *sanguine* habit of body.

The air of this place [Angora] is esteemed to be very dry, and good for asthmatick constitutions, but pernicious to the *sanguine*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 87.

5. Characterized by an active and energetic circulation of the blood; having vitality; hence, vivacious; cheerful; hopeful; confident; ardent; hopefully inclined; habitually confiding: as, a *sanguine* temperament; to be *sanguine* of success. See *temperament*.

Of all men who form gay illusions of distant happiness, perhaps a poet is the most *sanguine*.
Goldsmith, Tenants of the Leasowes.

The phlegm of my cousin's doctrine is invariably at war with his temperament, which is high *sanguine*.
Lamb, My Relations.

We have made the experiment; and it has succeeded far beyond our most *sanguine* expectations.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

=**Syn. 5.** Lively, animated, enthusiastic.

II. *n.* **1.** The color of blood; red; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

Obserue that she [the nurse] be of mature . . . age, . . . hauing her complection most of the right and pure *sanguine*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 4.

A lively *sanguine* it seemd to the eye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

2†. Bloodstone, with which cutlers stained the hilts of swords, etc.—**3**†. Anything of a blood-red color, as a garment.

In *sangwin* and in pers he clad was al.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 439.

4. A drawing executed with red chalks.

Examples of fine *sanguines* are so extremely frequent in every large collection of drawings by the old masters that it is unnecessary to particularise them.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 153.

sanguine† (sang′gwin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanguined*, ppr. *sanguining*. [< ML. *sanguinare*, tr., stain with blood, bleed, L. *sanguinare*, intr., be bloody, bleed, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*[3], *sanguine*, *a.*] **1.** To stain with blood; ensanguine.

Ill *sanguined* with an innocent's blood.
Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 149. (*Latham.*)

2. To stain or varnish with a color like that of blood; redden.

What rapier? gilt, silvered, or *sanguined*?
Minsheu, Spanish Dict. (1599), p. 3. (*Latham.*)

Piso. He looks
Of a more rusty, swarth complexion
Than an old arming-doublet.
Lod. I would send
His face to the cutler's, then, and have it *sanguin'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

sanguineless (sang′gwin-les), *a.* [< *sanguine* + *-less*.] Destitute of blood; pale. [Obsolete or rare.]

sanguinely (sang′gwin-li), *adv.* In a sanguine manner; with confidence of success; hopefully.

Too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian.
Chesterfield.

sanguineness (sang′gwin-nes), *n.* Sanguine character or condition. (*a*) Redness; ruddiness: as, *sanguineness* of complexion. (*b*) Fullness of blood; plethora: as, *sanguineness* of habit. (*c*) Ardor; heat of temper; confidence; hopefulness.

sanguineous (sang-gwin′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *sanguineus*, of blood, bloody: see *sanguine*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to blood; bloody.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Of a deep-red or crimson color; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of a deep, somewhat brownish, red color, like the color of clotted blood.

His passion, cruel grown, took on a hue
Fierce and *sanguineous*. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

3. Possessing a circulatory system; having blood.

I shall not mention what with warm applications we have done to revive the expired motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seem to have been killed. *Boyle*, Works, III. 124.

4. Abounding with blood; having a full habit; plethoric.

A plethorick constitution in which true blood abounds is call'd *sanguineous*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. 1. § 1.

5. Having a sanguine temperament; ardent; hopeful; confident.—**Sanguineous creeper.** See *Myzomela*.

sanguinicolous (sang-gwi-nik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *colere*, inhabit.] Same as *sanguicolous*.

sanguiniference (sang-gwi-nif′e-rens), *n.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *-ferentia*, < *ferens*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The conveying of blood in the vessels. [Rare.]

It would appear highly probable that the face and neck sympathize with the internal condition of the skull as regards *sanguiniference*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 427.

sanguiniferous (sang-gwi-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *sanguiferous*.

sanguinity (sang-gwin′i-ti), *n.* [< *sanguine* + *-ity*. Cf. OF. *sanguinite* = It. *sanguinità*, < ML. *sanguinita*(*t-*)*s*, blood-relation, consanguinity: see *consanguinity*.] Sanguineness; ardor.

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift*.

sanguinivorous (sang-gwi-niv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Same as *sanguivorous*.

sanguinolence (sang-gwin′ō-lens), *n.* [< LL. *sanguinolentia*, a congestion, < L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent*.] The state of being sanguinolent.

sanguinolency (sang-gwin′ō-len-si), *n.* [As *sanguinolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sanguinolence*.

That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his *sanguinolency*.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, I. viii. § 4.

sanguinolent (sang-gwin′ō-lent), *a.* [= F. *sanguinolent* (vernacularly *sanglant*: see *sanglant*) = Sp. Pg. It. *sanguinolento*, < L. *sanguinolentus*, *sanguilentus*, full of blood, bloody, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*[3], *sanguine*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; full of blood; sanguine.

Although . . . the waves of all the Northerne Sea
Should flow for ever through these guilty hands,
Yet the *sanguinolent* staine would extant be!
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

sanguinous† (sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [= It. *sanguinoso*, < ML. *sanguinosus*, full of blood, < L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*. Cf. *sanguineous*.] Same as *sanguinary*.

It is no desertless office to discover that subtle and insatiate beast [the wolf]; to pull the sheepskin of hypocrisy over his ears; and to expose his forming malice and *sanguinous* cruelty to men's censure and detestation.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. xlii.

Sanguisorba (sang-gwi-sôr'bä), *n.* [NL. (Ruppius, 1718), so called as being used to stanch the flow of blood (a use perhaps suggested by the blood-red flower); < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sorbere*, absorb: see *absorb*.] A genus of rosaceous plants, improperly called *Poterium* by some authors. There are about 20 species, natives of the north temperate zone, four or five of which occur in North America. See *Poterium*.

Sanguisuga (sang-gwi-sū'gä), *n.* [NL. (Savigny), < L. *sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker, leech: see *sangsue*.] A genus of leeches: synonymous with *Hirudo*. The officinal or Hungarian leech is often called *S. officinalis*. See cut under *leech*.

sanguisuge (sang'gwi-sūj), *n.* [< NL. *Sanguisuga*.] A sangsue; a leech; a member of the old genus *Sanguisuga*.

sanguisugent (sang-gwi-sū'jent), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*. Cf. *sanguisuge*.] 1. Blood-sucking, as a leech, pertaining to a sanguisuge.—2. Sanguivorous, as a blood-sucking bat or vampire.

sanguisugous (sang-gwi-sū'gus), *a.* [< L. *sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker (see *sanguisuge*), + *-ous*.] Blood-sucking. [Rare.]

These were the *sanguisugous* wolves, Papists.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 120.

sanguivolent†. A misprint for *sanguinolent* in the following passage.

Marius. Oh, I am slain! . . .
Laelia *Sanguivolent* murderers!
Can soldiers harbour such damn'd treachery?
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

sanguivorous (sang-gwiv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on blood; sanguisugent, as a bat: specifically noting the true vampires or blood-sucking bats. Also *sanguinivorous*.

Vampyrus spectrum, L., a large bat inhabiting Brazil, of sufficiently forbidding aspect, which was long considered by naturalists to be thoroughly *sanguivorous* in its habits.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 52.

sangwine†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sanguine*.

sanhedrim, sanhedrin (san'hē-drim, -drin), *n.* [= F. *sanhédrin* = Sp. *sanedrín* = Pg. *sanedrim*, *synedrim* = It. *sanedrin* = G. *sanhedrin*, < late Heb. *sanhedrîn*, < Gr. *συνέδριον*, a council, lit. 'a sitting together,' < *σύν*, together, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, = E. *settle*[1].] 1. The supreme council and highest ecclesiastical and judicial tribunal of the Jewish nation. It consisted of 70 members, composed of the chief priests, elders, and scribes, and held daily sessions, except on sabbaths and festivals: specifically styled the *great sanhedrim*, to distinguish it from the *lesser* or *provincial sanhedrim* of 23 members appointed by the great sanhedrim, and having jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases. Such lesser tribunals were set up in towns and villages having not fewer than 120 representative men, including a physician, a scribe, and a schoolmaster. The great sanhedrim is said in the Talmud to have had its origin in the appointment by Moses of 70 elders to assist him as magistrates and judges (Num. xi. 16). The Greek origin of the name, however, seems to indicate that the thing originated during the Macedonian supremacy in Palestine. The name was dropped under the presidency of Gamaliel IV. (A. D. 270–300), while the institution itself became extinct on the death of its last president, Gamaliel VI. (425).

Christian parliaments must exceed its religion and government of the *sanhedrim*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 11.

2. By extension, some similar assembly; a parliament.

Let him give on till he can give no more,
The thrifty *Sanhedrin* shall keep him poor;
And every shekel which he can receive
Shall cost a limb of his prerogative.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 390.

sanhedrist (san'hē-drist), *n.* [< *sanhedr(im)* + ★*-ist*.] A member of the sanhedrim. [Rare.]

sanicle (san'i-kl), *n.* [< ME. *sanicle* = D. *sanikel* = MLG. *sannekele* = MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *sanikel*, < OF. (and F.) *sanicle* = Sp. *sanícula* = Pg. *sanicula* = It. *sanicola*, < ML. (and NL.) *sanicula*, f., also *saniculum*, n., sanicle, so called from its healing wounds, in form dim. of L. *sanus*, sound, healthy, > *sanare*, heal: see *sane*[1].] 1. A plant of the genus *Sanicula*. The common sanicle, called *wood-sanicle*, is *S. Europæa*, of Europe and central Asia, a plant once credited with great remedial virtues. There are several American species, of which *S. Marilandica*, called *black snakeroot*, is said to possess some medicinal properties.



Flowering Plant of Sanicle (*Sanicula Marilandica*).
a, a male flower; *b*, the fruit.

Sanicle, with its tenacious burrs, in the woods.
The Century, XXXVIII. 647.

2. A plant of some other genus. See the phrases.—**Alpine sanicle**, a plant of the genus *Cortusa* (which see).—**American sanicle**. See *Heuchera*.—**Bear's-ear sanicle**. See *Cortusa*.—**Great sanicle**, an old name of *Alchemilla vulgaris*, the lady's-mantle, probably from a resemblance of its leaves to those of the true sanicle.—**Indian** or **white sanicle**, the white snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageratoides*.—**Wood-sanicle**. See def. 1.

Sanicula (sā-nik'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699): see *sanicle*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Saniculeæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary; by fruit forming a small bur usually covered with hooked bristles; and by flowers in small and commonly panicled umbels, with small bracts, most of the flowers unisexual, the staminate all pedicelled. There are about 30 species, about 18 North American, some South American, either in the Andes or beyond the tropics, a few existing elsewhere, particularly *S. Europæa*, widely distributed over the old world. They are herbs with leaves palmately divided into three or five toothed or dissected segments, and irregularly compound umbels of small and usually greenish flowers. The name *sanicle* applies to the species in general; *S. Marilandica* of the eastern United States is also called *black snakeroot*. See *sanicle*.

Saniculeæ (san-i-kū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1824), < *Sanicula* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of umbelliferous plants, typified by the genus *Sanicula*. It is characterized by commonly conspicuous calyx-teeth, irregularly compound inflorescence, and a fruit somewhat transversely cylindrical or compressed, its furrows without oil-tubes. It includes 6 genera.

sanidaster (san'i-das-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σανίς* (*σανιδ-*), a board, tablet, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a kind of microsclere or flesh-spicule, consisting of a straight axis spinose throughout its length.

This [spiraster], by losing its curvature, becomes the *sanidaster*, and by simultaneous concentration of its spines into a whorl at each end, the amphiaster.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

sanidine (san'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *σανίς* (*σανιδ-*), a board, tablet covered with gypsum, + *-ine*[2].] A variety of orthoclase feldspar, occurring in glassy transparent crystals in lava, trachyte, and other volcanic rocks, chiefly those of comparatively recent age. It usually contains more or less soda.

sanidine-trachyte (san'i-din-trā"kīt), *n.* A variety of trachyte, the ground-mass of which consists almost wholly of minute crystals of sanidine.

sanidinic (san-i-din'ik), *a.* [< *sanidine* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling sanidine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 748.

sanies (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* [= F. *sanie* = Pg. *sanie*, < NL. *sanies*, < L. *sanies*, diseased blood, bloody matter; perhaps connected with *sanguis*, blood: see *sang*[3].] A thin greenish or reddish discharge from wounds or sores, less thick and white than laudable pus.

sanify (san'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanified*, ppr. *sanifying*. [< L. *sanus*, sound (see *sane*[1]), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make healthy; improve in sanitary conditions. [Rare.]

Where this [simplicity and frugality of living] is achieved, voluntary celibacy will become discreditable, . . . and the premature deaths of the bread-winners disappear before *sanified* cities and vanishing intemperance.
W. R. Greg, Enigmas of Life, p. 51, note.

sanious (sā'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *sanieux* = Pr. *sanios* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanioso*, < L. *saniosus*, full of bloody matter, < *sanies*, corrupted blood, bloody matter: see *sanies*.] 1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance.—2. Excreting or effusing: as, a *sanious* ulcer.

sanitarian (san-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *sanitary* + *-an*.] A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures or reforms.

According as one is a *sanitarian*, a chemist, or a malarialist.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 441.

sanitarily (san'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* As regards health or its preservation.

sanitarist (san'i-tā-rist), *n.* [Irreg. < *sanitary* + *-ist*.] One who advocates sanitary measures; one especially interested in sanitary measures or reforms.

sanitarium (san-i-tā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **sanitarius*: see *sanitary*. Cf. *sanatorium*.] An improper form for *sanatorium*.

sanitary (san'i-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *sanitaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanitario*, < NL. as if **sanitarius*, irreg. < L. *sanita(t-)s*, health: see *sanity*.] Pertaining to health or hygiene or the preservation of health; hygienic; healthy.

These great and blessed plans for what is called *sanitary* reform.
Kingsley.

Solitary communion with Nature does not seem to have been *sanitary* or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 206.

Sanitary cordon. See *cordon*.—**Sanitary science**, such science as conduces to the preservation of health by showing how the parasitic and other causes of disease may be avoided.—**Sanitary ware**, white glazed earthenware used for water-closets and plumbing.—**United States Sanitary Commission**, a body created by the Secretary of War in 1861, and charged with the distribution of "relief" to the soldiers during the civil war. The relief included food, clothing, medical stores, hospital supplies, etc. In addition the commission provided for the lodging of many soldiers, the preparation of hospital directories, the collection of vital statistics, the inspection of hospitals, and the adoption of various preventive measures. Its members were appointed by the Secretary of War and the United States Medical Bureau.—**Syn.** *Sanitary*, *Sanatory*. These two words are often confounded. *Sanitary* means "pertaining to health, hygienic": as, *sanitary* science; *sanitary* conditions (which may be good or bad). *Sanatory* means "serving to heal, therapeutic": as, *sanatory* medicines or agencies.

sanitate (san'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanitated*, ppr. *sanitating*. [< L. *sanita(t-)s*, health (see *sanity*), + *-ate*[2].] To render healthy; provide with sanitary appliances: as, to *sanitate* a camp. [Rare.]

sanitation (san-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sanitate* + *-ion*.] The practical application of knowledge and science to the preservation of health; the putting and keeping in a sanitary condition.

Charles Kingsley, whose object in his novels was to preach *sanitation*, should be placed at the head of the list of those who have vividly depicted well-known diseases.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 582.

Later legislation [in England] has charged the Board of Guardians with the care of the *sanitation* of all parts of the Union which lie outside urban limits.
Woodrow Wilson, State, § 789.

sanitory (san'i-tō-ri), *a.* An erroneous form for *sanitary*. [Rare.]

Estimating in a *sanitory* point of view the value of any health station.
Sir J. D. Hooker. (*Imp. Dict.*)

sanity (san'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sanité*, sanity, vernacularly *santé*, health, OF. *sante*, *sanite*, *santeit*, *saniteit*, health, = Sp. *sanidad* = Pg. *sanidade* = It. *sanità*, health, < L. *sanita(t-)s*, soundness of body, health, also soundness of mind, reason, good sense, sanity, also correctness and propriety of speech, < *sanus*, sound, healthy, sane: see *sane*[1].] The state or character of being sane; soundness of mind; saneness. See *insanity*.

sanjak (san'jak), *n.* [Also *sanjac*, *sandjak*, *sangiac* (< F.), formerly also *sanzack*; = F. *sangiac* = Sp. Pg. *sanjaco* = Ar. *sinjaq*, < Turk. *sanjaq*, a minor province or district (so called because the governor is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail), < *sanjaq*, flag, banner, a standard.] 1. A Turkish administrative district of the second grade; a subdivision of a vilayet or eyalet, governed by an officer formerly styled *sanjak-bey* (or *-beg*): now often styled *mutessariflik*, the governor being styled *mutessarif* or *kaimakam*.—2†. A sanjak-bey.

Which are as Vice-royes, and haue their Begs or *Sanzackes* under them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 291.

This country is called Carpousley; it has in it five or six villages, and is governed by an aga under the *sangiac* of Smyrna.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 57.

sanjakate (san'jak-āt), *n.* [Also *sanjacate*, *sangiacate*, *sangiakate*; = F. *sangiacat* = Sp. *sanja-*

cado, sanjacato = Pg. *sanjacado;* as *sanjak* + *-ate*[3].] Same as *sanjak*, 1.

sanjak-bey (san'jak-bā), *n.* [< Turk. *sanjaq-beg,* < *sanjaq,* a minor province, + *beg,* bey: see *sanjak* and *bey*[1].] The governor of a sanjak.

Fortie miles further is Rossetto, which is a little towne without walles, . . . for gouernement whereof is appointed a *Saniacbey,* without any other guarde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 199.

sank[1] (sangk). Preterit of *sink.*

sank[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sang*[3].

Sankhya (säng'khyä), *n.* [Skt. *sānkhya,* < *samkhyā,* number.] One of the six leading systems of Hindu philosophy. It is attributed to the sage Kapila, and is generally regarded as the system most akin to Buddhism, or out of which Buddhism originally developed. It postulates the existence of matter and of individual spiritual beings, subject to transmigration, and acknowledges no deity. It aims at the emancipation of spirit from the bonds of matter by means of the spirit's recognition of its complete diversity from matter.

sannup (san'up), *n.* [Narraganset *sannop.*] Among the American Indians, a married male member of the community; the husband of a squaw.

Chickatabot came with his *sannops* and squaws, and presented the governour with a hogshead of Indian corn.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 58.

Our Indian rivulet
Winds mindful still of *sannup* and of squaw.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

sanny (san'i), *n.* Same as *sandy*[1]. [Scotch.]

sanpan, *n.* See *sampan.*

San Paolo balsam. Same as *copaiba.*

sans (sanz), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *sanse;* ★< ME. *sans,* also *sanz, saun,* < OF. *sans, sains, seinz, senz,* F. *sans* = Pr. *sens, senes, ses* = Cat. *sens* = OSp. *senes, sen,* Sp. *sin* = Pg. *sem* = It. *senza* = Wall. *sai,* < L. *sine* (LL. **sinis* (?)) (also sometimes *nesi,* and without the negative *se, sed*), < *si,* OL. *sei,* if, + *ne,* not: see *ne.*] Without: a French word which has existed long in English without becoming naturalized: now archaic or affected, except as used in heraldry: as, a dragon *sans* wings; an ear of corn *sans* stalk.

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 166.

I am blest in a wife (Heaven make me thankful!)
Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, i. 1.

sansa (san'sä), *n.* A musical instrument of percussion, resembling a tambourine.

sans-appel (sanz'a-pel'), *n.* [< F. *sans appel,* without appeal: *sans,* without; *appel,* appeal: see *sans* and *appeal.*] A person from whose decision there is no appeal; one whose opinion is decisive; an infallible person. [Rare.]

He had followed in full faith such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xix.

Sanscrit, Sanscritic, etc. See *Sanskrit,* etc.

sansculotte (sanz-kū-lot'), *n.* [< F. *sansculotte* (see def.); < *sans,* without, + *culotte,* knee-breeches, < *cul,* breech, < L. *culus,* breech: see *recoil*[1]. Of doubtful origin, but commonly explained as one without (knee-)breeches, or one wearing trousers instead of knee-breeches.] **1.** A name given to the poorer men of Paris who were prominent in the first French Revolution and took part in the attacks upon the court, the Bastille, etc. It appears as a designation willingly assumed from the very beginning of its use.

Hence—**2.** An advanced Republican; a revolutionist; by extension, a communist or anarchist.

sansculotterie (sanz-kū-lot'rē), *n.* [< F. *sansculotterie,* < *sansculotte,* q. v.] Same as *sansculottism.*

sansculottic (sanz-kū-lot'ik), *a.* [< *sansculotte* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or involving sansculottism; revolutionary.

Those *sansculottic* violent Gardes Françaises or Centre Grenadiers shall have their mittimus.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 1.

sansculottide (sanz-kū-lot'id), *n.* [< F. *sansculottide,* < *sansculotte:* see *sansculotte.*] One of the five (in leap-years six) complementary days resulting from the division of the year by the French revolutionists of 1789 into twelve months of thirty days each. They were added at the end of the month Fructidor.

sansculottism (sanz-kū-lot'izm), *n.* [F. *sansculottisme;* as *sansculotte* + *-ism.*] The opinions and principles of the sansculottes in any sense. *Carlyle.*

sansculottist (sanz-kū-lot'ist), *n.* [< *sansculotte* + *-ist.*] **1.** A sansculotte.—**2.** A person who approves in an abstract way of the doctrines of the sansculottes, without taking active part in revolutionary measures.

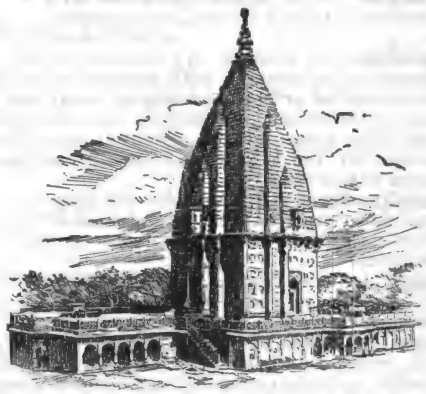
Sansevieria (san"sev-i-ē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., from the Prince of *Sanseviero* (1710–71) (†), a learned Neapolitan.] A name given by Thunberg in 1794 to *Cordyline,* a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Liliaceæ.* It is characterized by a long and slender perianth-tube, six filiform filaments, and a free ovary, fixed by a broad base, containing three cells and three erect ovules. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa and of the East Indies. They are plants of singular aspect, the true stem reduced to a short and thick rootstock from which spring long, thick, rigid, and sometimes cylindrical leaves, which are erect or spreading, resemble stems, and are filled with tough fibers. The flowers are of moderate size or sometimes very long, and are clustered among dry bracts in a dense raceme on a tall and stout unbranched leafless flower-stalk. This genus is the source of the fiber known as *bowstring hemp,* so named from a native use in India. (See *moorva.*) African bowstring hemp is the product of *C. Guineensis.*



Cordyline (*Sansevieria*) *hyacinthoides.*
a, flower; *b,* fruit.

Sanskrit (san'skrit), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Sanscrit,* formerly also *Samskrit, Samkrit;* = F. *sanskrit, sanscrit, samskrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanscrito* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sanskrit,* < Skt. *Samskrita,* Sanskrit, so called as being the cultivated or literary language, distinguished from the vulgar dialects, or, some say, because regarded as a perfect language, the speech of the gods, formed by infallible rules, < *samskrita,* prepared, formed, wrought, adorned, perfect, < *sam,* together (= E. *same*), + *-s* (euphonic) + *krita,* made, formed, < √ *kar,* make, akin to L. *creare,* create: see *create.* The name *Sanskrit* is opposed to *Prakrit,* Skt. *prākrita,* lit. 'common, vulgar,' the name given to the vulgar dialects which gradually developed from the original Sanskrit, and from which most of the languages now spoken in Upper India are derived, as the Romance languages developed out of the vulgar Latin.] **I.** *n.* The ancient and sacred language of India, being that in which most of the vast literature of that country is written, from the oldest parts of the Vedas (supposed to date from about 2000–1500 B. C.) downward. It is one of the Indo-European or Aryan family of tongues, a sister of the Persian, Greek, Latin, Germanic, Slavonic, and Celtic tongues. The earliest Sanskrit of the Vedas differs considerably from that of the later literature. Though Sanskrit has long ceased to be a vernacular language, it continues to be employed, in its later form, for literary purposes, much as Latin continued and continues to be used as a learned tongue. Abbreviated *Skt.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sanskrit: as, early *Sanskrit* idioms.—**Sanskrit (or Indo-Aryan) architecture,** the ancient architecture of the northern plain of India, and notably of the Ganges valley. A leading characteristic of the style is its predilection for tower-like temples of square plan with a vertical base and an upper part of convexly curved outline. From this style as an origin was developed the Jain architecture. See *Jain.*


Sanskrit Architecture.—Sumaree Temple, Benares, India.

Sanskritic (san-skrit'ik), *a.* [Also *Sanscritic* (NL. *Sanscriticus*); as *Sanskrit* + *-ic.*] Relating to or derived from Sanskrit.

The languages of the south [of India] are Dravidian, not *Sanskritic.*
Encyc. Brit., II. 697.

Sanskritist (san'skrit-ist), *n.* [Also *Sanscritist;* < *Sanskrit* + *-ist.*] A person distinguished for attainments in Sanskrit.

sans nombre (soṅ nōm'br). [F.: *sans,* without; *nombre,* number.] Without number; innumerable; in *her.,* repeated often: as, a field or mullets *sans nombre* gules. The small bearings are generally arranged in a formal manner. By some writers it is held that the figures in sans nombre must not be cut off at the edges of the escutcheon. Compare *semé.*

Sanson's images. The reflections from the anterior surface of the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens of the eye.

Sanson's map-projection. See *projection.*

sans-serif (sanz'ser'if), *n.* [Also *sanserif:* < F. *sans,* without, + E. *serif.*] A printing-type without serifs. See *serif,* and *Gothic, n.,* 3. [Eng.]

sans souci (soṅ sö-sē'). [F.: *sans,* without; *souci,* care.] Without care; free from care: used specifically as the name (*Sans Souci*) of a royal palace at Potsdam in Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.

sant†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint.*

Santa Ana bark. See *bark*[2].

Santa Fé nutmeg. See *nutmeg,* 2.

santal (san'tal), *n.* [< ML. *santalum,* sandal-★wood: see *sandal*[2].] In *phar.,* sandalwood.—**Oil of santal.** See *oil.*

Santalaceæ (san-ta-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Santalum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Santalales.* It is characterized by a one-celled inferior ovary with one, two, or three ovules, pendulous from the summit of a slender erect stalk or funiculus, and by a green or colored perianth of one row, commonly of four or five valvate lobes with as many stamens, and a flat, ring-like, or sheathing disk. The fruit is a nut or more often a drupe, the exocarp either thin and dry or fleshy, or sometimes thick, the nut or stone containing a roundish smooth, wrinkled, or deeply furrowed seed. The species are either trees, shrubs, or low herbs, a few parasitic on branches or on roots. They are distinguished from the allied *Loranthaceæ* by the structure of the ovary, as well as their habit, which still more strikingly separates them from the *Balanophoraceæ.* There are about 250 species, distributed in 25 genera and 3 tribes, widely dispersed in tropical and temperate regions throughout the world. The leaves are alternate or opposite, smooth and entire, with the veins obscure, or sometimes all reduced to mere scales. The flowers are small or rarely conspicuous, green or yellowish, less often orange. Three genera extend into the United States—*Comandra, Pyrularia,* and *Buckleya.* For illustrative genera, see *Santalum* (the type), *Osyris,* and *Pyrularia.*

santalaceous (san-ta-lā'shius), *a.* Of, belonging to, or of the nature of the family *Santalaceæ.*

santalic (san-tal'ik), *a.* [< *santal* + *-ic.*] Derived from sandalwood.

santalin (san'ta-lin), *n.* [= F. *santaline;* as *santal* + *-in*[2].] The coloring matter of red sandalwood, which may be obtained by evaporating the alcoholic infusion to dryness. It is a red resin, fusible at 219° F., and is very soluble in acetic acid, alcohol, some essential oils, and in alkaline solutions.

Santalum (san'ta-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1742), < ML. *santalum,* sandal: see *sandal*[2].] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees and shrubs, the sandalwoods, type of the family *Santalaceæ,* tribe *Osyrideæ.* The flowers are perfect, marked by parallel anther-cells which open lengthwise, by a sheathing disk produced into distinct fleshy scales, and by a bell-shaped or ovoid perianth, its tube adherent to the base of the ovary, the limb deeply divided into usually four valvate lobes, the stamens, together with clusters of hairs, borne on their base. The 8 species are native from the East Indies to Australia and the Pacific islands. They are smooth plants, bearing opposite or rarely alternate petioled coriaceous leaves, which are feather-veined, but with the midrib alone conspicuous. The flowers are borne in the upper axils or in short loose terminal panicles trichotomously branching, and are followed by roundish drupes crowned by the ring-like scar of the fallen perianth. For species, see *sandalwood* (with cut).

2. [*l. c.*] The wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus,* often called *red saunders.*

Santa Maria tree. See *tree.*

Santa Martha bark. See *bark*[2].

Santa Martha wood. Same as *peach-wood.*

santee (san'tē), *n.* [Guzerathi *sānti,* a measure of land, equal to either 60 or 90 bighas (see *bega*).] An East Indian land-measure, equal in some districts to as much as can be plowed by two bullocks in a season, and in others to what three or even four bullocks can plow.

Santee beds (san-tē' bedz). [So called from the *Santee* river, South Carolina.] A division of the Lower Eocene, consisting, near Charleston in South Carolina, where it is well displayed, of a white limestone with marly strata. The burstone of Georgia and Alabama is of the same geological age.

Santenot (soṅ-te-nō′), *n.* An excellent white wine of Burgundy, produced in the Côte d'Or. It resembles Meursault, the wine of that name being produced in the same climate.

santer (sän′-tėr), *v. i.* A dialectal spelling of *saunter*.

santir (sän′tēr), *n.* [Also *santur*, *santour*; Ar. *santīr*, < Gr. *ψαλτήριον*, psaltery.] A variety of dulcimer used in the East.

The prototype of our pianoforte is evidently the dulcimer, known at an early time to the Arabs and Persians, who call it *santir*.
S. K. Art Handbook, No. v., [p. 5.



Santir, after a Persian painting. (From "South Kensington Museum Art Handbook.")

Santist, Santost, *n.* Same as *Sanctus*.

Santolina (san-tō-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), said to be named from its repute in medieval medicine and its flax-like leaves: possibly a corruption of *santonica*. Cf. It. *santolina*.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideæ*. It is characterized by a chaffy receptacle, long-stalked roundish heads of flowers without rays, corollas with a hooded appendage at the base, smooth achenes which are three- or four-angled, and an involucre of many rows of dry and closely appressed bracts. The 8 species are all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby and remarkably odorous plants, very much branched at the base, bearing yellow flowers in small heads, and alternate leaves which are finely dissected. *S. Chamæcyparissus*, the common lavender-cotton, so called from being used like lavender and from its dense hoary pubescence, is a neat bedding-plant contrasting well with darker foliage. Its name is extended to the other species, some of them also cultivated.

santon (san′tŏn), *n.* [Earlier also *santoon*; = F. *sainton*, *santon* (also *santoron*, *sanctoron*, forms due to L. *sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctus*, holy) = D. G. *santon*, < Sp. *santón*, a Turkish monk or friar (also Sp. *santon* = Pg. *santão*, a hypocrite), < *santo*, sacred, holy (see *saint*[1]), or else (in the Turkish sense) < Hind. *sant*, a devotee, a saint, a good simple man.] In Eastern countries, a kind of dervish or recluse, popularly regarded as a saint.

There go in this foreward 6 *Santones* with red turbants vpon their heads, & these eat and ride at the cost of the Captaine of the Carouan. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 204.

Adjoyning unto them are lodgings for *santons*, which are fools and mad-men. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 93.

He was (say the Arabian historians) one of those holy men termed *santons*, who pass their lives in hermitages, in fasting, meditation, and prayer, until they attain to the purity of saints and the foresight of prophets.
Irving, Granada, p. 23.

All the foregleams of wisdom in *santon* and sage,
In prophet and priest, are our true heritage.
Whittier, Quaker Alumni.

Santonian (san-tō′nī-an), *n.* [< L. *Santoni*, *Santones*, a people of Aquitania (see *santonic*), + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, the lower subdivision of the Senonian, which in England forms the uppermost division of the Cretaceous, but in France and Belgium is overlain by the Danian, a group wanting to the north of the Channel. The Santonian of France is divided into three subgroups, each characterized by a peculiar species of *Micraster*.

santonic (san-ton′ik), *a.* [< NL. *santonica*, the specific name of *Artemisia santonica*, fem. of L. *Santonicus* (Gr. Σαντονικός), pertaining to the Santoni (*Santonicum absinthium* (Gr. σαντονικόν, σαντόνιον), also *Santonica herba*, a kind of wormwood found in their country), < *Santoni*, *Santones*, a people of Aquitania, whose name survives in that of the place called *Saintes* in France.] Derived from the plant santonica.

santonica (san-ton′i-kä), *n.* [NL.: see *santonic*.] 1. The Tartarian southernwood, *Artemisia arenaria* (*A. pauciflora* of Marschall von Bieberstein). This species was formerly confounded with *A. Santonica*.—2. An anthelmintic drug consisting of the flower-heads of this plant; Levant wormseed. The extract santonin, now produced mainly in Turkestan, is chiefly in use.

santonin (san′tō-nin), *n.* [< F. *santonine*; as *santon*(*ic*) + *-in*[2].] A bitter substance ($C_{15}H_{18}O_3$), the active principle of santonica, or wormseed. It is a crystalline, odorless, and neutral principle, insoluble in cold water, and an active poison. It is one of the most efficacious vermifuges for roundworms.

santoon, *n.* See *santon*.

Santorinian (san-tō-rin′i-an), *a.* [< *Santorini* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to or named after the Venetian anatomist Santorini (1681–1737): as, the *Santorinian* plexus (which see, under *plexus*).

Santorini's canal. See *canal*[1].

Santorini's cartilage. See *cartilages of Santorini*, under *cartilage*.

Santorini's fissures. Irregular fissures in the fibrocartilage of the pinna.

Santorini's muscle. The risorius.

Santorini's tubercles. Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).

santur, *n.* See *santir*.

Sanvitalia (san-vi-tā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1792), named after the *Sanvitali* family of Parma.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheæ* and subtribe *Zinnieæ*. It is characterized by a flattened and chaffy receptacle, solitary heads with fertile disk-flowers and spreading pistillate rays, and achenes bare or tipped with nine short awns. The 7 or 8 species are annual or perennial branching herbs, natives of Mexico and Texas, bearing opposite entire leaves, and small heads with yellow or white rays and purple centers suggesting *Rudbeckia*. *S. procumbens* is often cultivated for ornamental edgings.

sanzt, *prep.* See *sans*.

saouari (sou-ä′ri), *n.* See *souari*.

sap[1] (sap), *n.* [< ME. *sap* = MD. D. *sap* = ★MLG. *sap*, LG. *sapp* = OHG. *saph*, *saf*, MHG. *saf*, also, with excrescent *t*, *saft*, G. *saft*, sap; cf. Icel. *safi* = Sw. Dan. *saft* (conformed to G.): (*a*) Teut. root appar. **sap*, or according to the Icel. form **sab*, perhaps connected with OS. *sebbjan* = OHG. *seven*, *seppen*, MHG. *seben*, perceive, = L. *sapere*, taste, perceive, know: see *sapid*, *sapient*. (*b*) But perhaps the Teut. words are of L. origin, = F. *sève*, dial. *sève*, *sive* = Pr. *saba* = Sp. *saba*, *sabia* = Pg. *seiva*, juice, sap (cf. F. *saber*, yield sap), < L. *sapa*, must, new wine boiled. Cf. AS. *sæppe*, spruce-fir, < L. *sapinus*, *sappinus*, a kind of fir. (*c*) Not connected, as some suppose, with Gr. *ὀπός*, juice, sap, = L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap, = Ir. *sug* = Russ. *sokŭ*, sap, = Lith. *sakas*, tree-gum: see *opium*, *succulent*.] 1. The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as is the blood to animal life. It is the first product of the digestion of plant-food, and contains the elements of vegetable growth in a dissolved condition. The absorption of nutriment from the soil is effected by the minute root-hairs and papillæ, the absorbed nutriment being mainly composed of carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds dissolved in water. This ascending sap, or as it is termed *crude sap*, is apparently transmitted through the long cells in the vascular tissue of the stem and branches to the leaves, passing from cell to cell by the process known as *endosmose*. In the leaves is effected the process of digestion or assimilation, with the following results: (1) the chemical decomposition of the oxygenated matter of the sap, the absorption of carbon dioxid (carbonic acid), and the liberation of pure oxygen at the ordinary atmospheric temperature; (2) a counter-operation by which oxygen is absorbed from the air, and carbon dioxid exhaled; (3) the transformation of the remaining crude sap into organic substances which enter into the composition of the plant: this change is effected in the chlorophyl-cells of the leaves under the influence of light, and the assimilated sap, or as it is termed *elaborated sap*, descends through the branches and stem to the growing parts of the plant requiring the same, there to be used up, after undergoing a series of changes included under the name *metastasis*, or to form deposits of reserve material lodged in various parts for future use. The ascent of the sap is one of the most wonderful phenomena of spring, and apparently depends not so much on the state of the weather—for it begins in the depth of winter—as on the plant having had its sufficient term of rest, and being, therefore, constrained by its very nature to renewed activity.

Hence—2. The juice or fluid the presence of which in anything is characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; blood.

A handkerchief; which say to her did drain
The purple *sap* from her sweet brother's body.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 277.

3. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; sap-wood.

sap[2] (sap), *n.* A simpleton; a fool; also, one who studies hard or is absorbed in books. [Slang, especially in schools.]

He maun be a saft *sap*, wi' a head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

When I once attempted to read Pope's poems out of school hours, I was laughed at and called a *sap*.
Bulwer, Pelham, ii.

If you are patient because you think it a duty to meet insult with submission, you are an essential *sap*, and in no shape the man for my money.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, iv.

sap[2] (sap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sapped*, ppr. *sapping*. [< *sap*[2], *n.*] To act like a sap; play the part of a ninny or a soft fellow. [Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

"They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he *saps*."—"In other words," said Mr. Dale, with proper parsonic gravity, "he understands he was sent to school to learn his lessons, and he learns them. You call that *sapping*. I call it doing his duty."
Bulwer, My Novel, i. 12. (*Davies.*)

A pretty sportsman you are. . . . What 's that book on the ground? *Sapping* and studying still?
Kingsley, Yeast, i.

sap[3] (sap), *n.* [< OF. *sappe*, F. *sape*, a hoe, = Sp. *zapa* = Pg. *sapa*, a spade, = It. *zappa*, a mattock, < ML. *sappa*, *sapa*, a hoe, mattock, perhaps corrupted < Gr. *σκαπάνη*, a hoe, digging-tool, < *σκάπτειν*, dig: see *shave*.] 1†. A tool for digging; a mattock.

Zappa, a mattocke to dig and delue with, a *sappe*.
Florio.

2. [< *sap*[3], *v.*] *Milit.*, a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place when within range of fire. The trench is formed by trained men (sappers), who place gabions as a cover (filled with the earth taken from the trench) along the intended line of parapet—the earth excavated, after the gabions have been filled, being thrown toward the fortress, to form a parapet capable of resisting artillery. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side. A sap is usually made by four men working together.

At three points on the Jackson road, in front of Leggett's brigade, a *sap* was run up to the enemy's parapet, and by the 25th of June we had it undermined and the mine charged. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

Flying sap (*milit.*), the rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

sap[3] (sap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sapped*, ppr. *sapping*. [< OF. *sapper*, F. *saper* (= Sp. *zapar* = Pg. *sapar* = It. *zappare*), sap, undermine; from the noun: see *sap*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To undermine; render unstable by digging into or eating away the foundations, or, figuratively, by some analogous insidious or invisible process; impair the stability of, by insidious means: as, to *sap* a wall; to *sap* a person's constitution, or the morals of a community.

Nor safe their dwellings were, for, *sap'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 397.

Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 107.

At the same time the insidious art of a Dominican friar . . . had been surely *sapping* the fidelity of the garrison from within. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 526.

2. *Milit.*, to approach or pierce with saps or trenches.

II. *intrans.* To dig or use saps or trenches; hence, to impair stability by insidious means.

Zappare, to digge, or delue, or grubbe the ground; to *sap*. *Florio.*

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*

sapadillo (sap-a-dil′ō), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

sapajou (sap′a-jö), *n.* [< F. *sapajou*, *sajou*: prob. of Tupi origin.] 1. A sajou, or sai with a prehensile tail; some species of *Ateles* or *Cebus*; especially, a spider-monkey or a capuchin. See cut under *spider-monkey*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lacépède).] The genus of spider-monkeys: same as *Ateles*.

sapan-wood, sappan-wood (sa-pan′wụd), *n.* [= F. *sapan*, *sappan* = Sp. *sapan* = Pg. *sapão* (NL. *sappan*), < Malay *sapang*.] A dyewood produced by a small East Indian tree, *Biancæa Sappan*. It yields a good red color, which, however, is not easily fixed. Also *sampfen-wood*, *bukkum-wood*.

sap-ball (sap′bâl), *n.* A local name for those species of *Polyporus* that grow on trees, but more specifically applied to *Polyporus squamosus*, abounding on decayed trunks, especially of ash-trees, the stems of which sometimes form a foundation for tennis-balls. It is sometimes used for razor-strops. See cut under *Polyporus*.

sap-beetle (sap′bē′tl), *n.* A beetle which feeds on sap; specifically, any beetle of the family *Nitidulidæ*.

sap-boiler (sap′boi″lėr), *n.* A special form of portable furnace with kettle or pans, used for evaporating the sap of which maple-sugar is made.

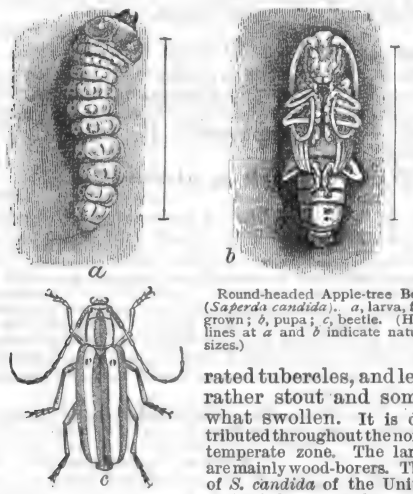
sap-bucket (sap′buk″et), *n.* In *maple-sugar manuf.*, a bucket into which the sap flows from the tree when it has been tapped.

sap-cavity (sap′kav″i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, one of certain sacs or cavities in the leaves of officinal and other species of aloe, filled with a colorless or variously colored sap. They are thin-walled and semicircular in transverse section.

sap-color (sap′kul″or), *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, etc.

sape, saip (sāp), *n.* Scotch forms of *soap*.

Saperda (sā-pėr′dä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σαπέρδης*, a kind of fish.] A notable genus of long-horn beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having moderately short antennæ which are finely pubescent and mounted upon well-separated tubercles, and legs rather stout and somewhat swollen. It is distributed throughout the north temperate zone. The larvæ are mainly wood-borers. That of *S. candida* of the United States is known as the *round-headed apple-tree borer*, and often damages orchards to a serious extent by boring the cambium layer under the bark.



Round-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Saperda candida*). *a*, larva, full-grown; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle. (Hair-lines at *a* and *b* indicate natural sizes.)

sap-fagot (sap′fag″ot), *n.* *Milit.*, a fascine about 3 feet long, used in sapping to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made.

sap-fork (sap′fôrk), *n.* *Milit.*, a fork-shaped lever employed for moving the sap-roller forward and holding it in position when exposed to the fire of field-guns.

sapful (sap′fůl), *a.* [< *sap*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of sap; containing sap; sappy. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sap-green (sap′grēn), *n.* A green coloring matter extracted from the juice of buckthorn-berries. The ripe berries are submitted to pressure, when a purple-red juice is obtained, which becomes green on the addition of an alkali. The liquid is then concentrated and filled into bladders, where it becomes hard and brittle. It is sometimes used as a water-color, but is not durable. It is also used by paper-stainers and leather-dyers. Sometimes called *bladder-green* and *iris green*. See *Rhamnus*.

sapharensian (saf-a-ren′si-an), *a.* [< Ar. *ta rich al-sefar*, perhaps from *sifr*, zero.] Of or pertaining to the Spanish era, which began with the year 38 B.C. Its dates are to be reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 38 from them. This era was prevalent in Spain from the fifth to the twelfth century.

saphead (sap′hed), *n.* [So called in allusion to his freshness and greenness; < *sap*[1] + *head*. Cf. *sap*[2], *sappy*.] A silly fellow; a ninny. Also *sap*. [Colloq.]

sap-headed (sap′hed″ed), *a.* [< *sap*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Silly; foolish. [Colloq.]

saphena (sa-fē′nä), *n.*; pl. *saphenæ* (-nē). [= OF *saphena*, *saphene*, F. *saphène* = Sp. *safena* = Pg. *saphena* = It. *safena*, < NL. *saphena*, sc. *vena*, a prominent vein, < Ar. *sāfin*.] A saphenous vein or nerve.

> The *sopheynes* that are vpon the ancle.
> *Copland*, Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. [*N. E. D.*]
>
> The *saphena* can usually be distinctly felt.
> *Wagner* (tr.), Gen. Path., p. 198. [*N. E. D.*]

saphenal (sa-fē′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *saphena* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *saphenous*.

II. *n.* The saphenous vein.

saphenous (sa-fē′nus), *a.* and *n.* [< *saphena* + *-ous*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Prominent, as a vein of the leg.—2. Of or pertaining to a saphenous nerve or vein.—**External saphenous nerve**, a branch of the internal popliteal supplying the skin on the outer side of the foot. Also called *short saphenous nerve*.—**Great saphenous artery**, in man, an occasional branch of the femoral artery arising either above or below the origin of the profunda. The vessel is normal in the rabbit and other mammals.—**Internal saphenous nerve**, the largest cutaneous branch of the anterior crural. It passes down on the inner side of the knee, leg, and foot, as far as the great toe. Also called *long saphenous nerve*.—**Saphenous opening**, the aperture in the fascia lata through which the saphenous vein passes to join the femoral vein; the largest opening in the cribriform fascia (which see, under *fascia*). It is also the place of exit of femoral hernia.—**Saphenous veins**, two superficial veins of the leg, the internal or long and the external or short. The former takes its origin from the dorsum of the foot, and passes up along the inner side of the limb to empty into the femoral vein about an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament. The latter arises from the outer side of the foot, and terminates in the popliteal.—**Small saphenous artery**, an anomalous artery, rarely met with, formed by the enlargement of the median superficial sural artery.

II. *n.* A saphenous vein or nerve; a saphena: as, the long *saphenous;* the short *saphenous*.

sapho, *n.* See *sappho*.

sapid (sap′id), *a.* [= F. *sapide*, OF. *sade* = Sp. *sápido*, < L. *sapidus*, having a taste, savory, < *sapere*, have a taste, taste of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, be wise: see *sapient*. Cf. *sap*[1]. Hence the negative *insipid*.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor or relish; tasteful; savory.

> Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.
>
> Very many bodies have no taste whatever; and the *sapid* qualities of others vary according as they are hot or cold. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 318.

sapidity (sa-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sapidité* = Pr. *sapiditat;* as *sapid* + *-ity*.] Sapid character or property; the property of stimulating or pleasing the palate; tastefulness; savor; relish.

> As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, void of all *sapidity*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21. (*Richardson.*)

sapidless (sap′id-les), *a.* [< *sapid* + *-less*.] Without taste, savor, or relish; insipid. [Rare and erroneously formed.]

> I am impatient and querulous under culinary disappointments, as to come home at the dinner hour, for instance, expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapidless*. *Lamb*, Grace before Meat.

sapidness (sap′id-nes), *n.* Sapidity.

> When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the flesh-pots, they longed to taste and to return.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 854.

sapience (sā′pi-ens), *n.* [< ME. *sapience*, < OF. (and F.) *sapience* = Pr. *sapiensa* = Sp. Pg. *sapiencia* = It. *sapienza*, < L. *sapientia*, wisdom, < *sapien(t-)s*, wise, discerning: see *sapient*.] 1. The character of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom; common prudence: often used ironically. [In early writers the meaning is influenced by the sixth book of Aristotle's "Nicomachæan Ethics," where this word was used to translate *σοφία*, defined by Aristotle as the union of science, or demonstrative knowledge, with nous, or cognition of principles. Aristotle also applies it to the knowledge of a master of any art. But in scholastic writings it usually means knowledge of the most difficult subjects, metaphysics, theology, thus again translating *σοφία*.]

> That thou hatȝ in thy hert holy connyng
> Of *sapyence* thi sawle ful sothes to schawe.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1626.
>
> Ther goth he
> That is the man of so grete *sapience*,
> And held us lovers leest in reverence.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 515.
>
> *Sapience* and love
> Immense, and all his Father in him shone.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 195.
>
> A thousand names are toss'd into the crowd,
> Some whisper'd softly, and some twang'd aloud,
> Just as the *sapience* of an author's brain
> Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 519.

2. The reasonable soul; the intellective faculty; that which distinguishes men from brutes; reason.

> Ryght as a man has *sapiences* three,
> Memorie, engyn, and intellect also.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 338.
>
> Many a wretch in Bedlam . . .
> Still has gratitude and *sapience*
> To spare the folks that give him ha'pence.
> *Swift.* (*Johnson.*)

3. The sense of taste, or intelligence compared to taste.

> Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
> And elegant, of *sapience* no small part,
> Since to each meaning savour we apply,
> And palate call judicious. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1018.

4†. The apocryphal Book of Wisdom.

> Ich wrot hure a byble,
> And sette hure to *Sapience* and to the sauter glosed.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 117.

sapient (sā′pi-ent), *a.* [< L. *sapien(t-)s*, knowing, discerning, wise, discreet, ppr. of *sapere*, of things, taste, smell of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, etc. Cf. *sapid*, and see *sap*[1]. From the same source are ult. *insipient*, *insipid*, *sage*[1], etc.] Wise; sage; discerning: now generally used ironically.

> Now tell me, dignified and *sapient* sir,
> My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
> Of Academus, is this false or true?
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 531.
>
> Temples served by *sapient* priests, and choirs
> Of virgins crowned with roses.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.
>
> Another way my *sapient* guide conducts me.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iv. 149.

sapiential (sā-pi-en′shal), *a.* [< LL. *sapientialis*, < L. *sapientia*, wisdom (see *sapience*), + *-al*.] Containing, exhibiting, or affording wisdom; characterized by wisdom.

> God will work on man by moral means, . . . and his work of grace is *sapiential*, magnifying the contrivance and conduct of his wisdom, as well as his power.
> *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 11.

Sapiential Books (of the Bible and Apocrypha), Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom (The Wisdom of Solomon), and Ecclesiasticus (The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach).

> Open your bibles, where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetical *books*. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 66.

sapientially† (sā-pi-en′shal-i), *adv.* In a sapiential or wise manner. *Baxter*.

sapiently (sā′pi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sapient manner; wisely; sagaciously; sagely.

Sapindaceæ (sap-in-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1811), < *Sapindus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of trees and shrubs of the order *Sapindales*, characterized by usually compound leaves, a single style, and ovary-cells with the ovules one or two in number and ascending, or numerous and horizontal. The flowers have usually four or five imbricated and unequal sepals, three, four, or five imbricated petals, eight stamens inserted within the disk, and a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit capsular or indehiscent, a drupe, berry, or nut, or composed of two or three wing-fruits. The family includes about 1,000 species, and is most abundant in the tropics, with only a few genera in temperate regions. The 127 genera are included in 14 tribes. The species are usually tall trees, with a watery juice, and in the tropics bear evergreen alternate abruptly pinnate leaves, generally with small flowers without odor and with inconspicuous colors. For prominent genera see *Sapindus* (the type), *Paullinia*, *Kœlreuteria*, and *Nephelium*. The well-known genera *Acer*, *Æsculus*, and *Staphylea* now pass respectively into the families *Aceraceæ*, *Æsculaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ*. See *Sapindales*, and cuts under *Kœlreuteria* and *Sapindus*.

sapindaceous (sap-in-dā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Sapindaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the family *Sapindaceæ;* of the nature of the *Sapindaceæ*.

Sapindales (sap-in-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Sapindus*, q. v.] An order of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, characterized by stamens inserted on a disk, ovules commonly one or two in a cell, ascending and with a ventral raphe, or solitary and pendulous from an ascending funiculus. The leaves are usually compound, and the flowers polygamously dicœcious. According to the latest revisions, it includes 20 families, the *Aceraceæ*, *Æsculaceæ*, *Melianthaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ*, formerly regarded as subfamilies of the *Sapindaceæ*, being now erected into independent families.

Sapindeæ (sā-pin′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1821), < *Sapindus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of choripetalous trees and shrubs, of the family *Sapindaceæ*, characterized by alternate leaves, seeds without albumen, and stamens inserted in a circle or unilaterally within the disk at the base of the ovary. It includes seven genera, of which *Sapindus* is the type.

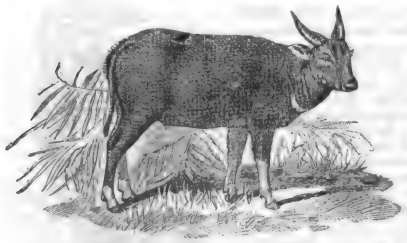
Sapindus (sā-pin′dus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called with ref. to the saponaceous fruit, < L. *sap(o) Ind(ic)us*, Indian soap: see *soap* and *Indic*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees, type of the family *Sapindaceæ* and of the tribe *Sapindeæ*. It is characterized by regular and polygamous flowers with four or five sepals and as many petals, twice as many stamens, solitary ovules, and a fruit of one or two oblong or globose nutlets, each containing a single globose seed without an aril. There are about 11 species, natives of the tropics or subtropics of both hemispheres, mostly trees, sometimes climbing shrubs. They bear alternate leaves, which are undivided, or are abruptly pinnate with several entire leaflets, or are reduced to a single leaflet. The flowers form terminal or axillary racemes or panicles. All the species, and several specifically, are known as *soapberry*. See *soapberry;* also *wild china-tree*, under *china-tree*.



Branch with Fruits of *Sapindus Drummondi*. *a*, a flower.

Sapium (sā′pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Browne, 1756), said to be < "Celtic *sap*, fat, in allusion to the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk" (Imp. Dict.); but no such Celtic word is found.] A genus of apetalous plants belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by spiked or racemed flowers which are commonly glandular-bracted, by two free stamens, and by a capsule which at length opens loculicidally, but long afterward retains its seeds persistent on a three-winged columella. There are about 60 species, widely scattered through most warm regions. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate petioled leaves, which are usually entire and glandular at the base. A variety of *S. laurocerasum* is the Jamaica milkwood or gum-tree, a middle-sized tree with shining leaves, abounding in an annoying milky juice. *S. biglandulosum*, of which there are many varieties, yields in the West Indies a gum like caoutchouc, and in Paraguay a tan-bark. The East Indian *S. Indicum* has a milky stinging juice; its leaves afford in Borneo, where it is called *boroo*, a dye and a stain for ratan, and its young fruit is acid and eaten as a condiment, though the fruit is said to be used as a poison for alligators.

sapi-utan, sapi-outan (sap′i-ö-tan), *n.* [Malay *sāpi-ūtan*, 'cow of the woods' or 'wild cow,' < *sāpi*, cow, + *ūtan*, woods, wild. Cf. *orang-utan*.] The wild cow or ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*. See *Anoa*.



Sapi-utan (*Anoa depressicornis*).

sapless (sap′les), *a.* [< *sap*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Destitute of sap; dry; withered.

A wither'd vine
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 12.

Like a *sapless* leaflet now
Frozen upon December's bough.
Shelley, Written Among Euganean Hills.

Hence—**2.** Destitute of or deficient in vital force.

I am the root that gave thee nourishment,
And made thee spring fair; do not let me perish,
Now I am old and *sapless*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

All the books of philosophers are *sapless* and empty, in comparison of the teaching of Jesus Christ.
Baxter, Life of Faith, iii. 10.

sapling (sap′ling), *n.* [< ME. *sappelynge*; < *sap*[1] + *-ling*[1].] **1.** A young tree: especially applied to an immature forest-tree when its trunk attains three or four inches in diameter.

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *sapling* with a falling oak?
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Figuratively—**2.** A young person.

Peace, tender *sapling*; thou art made of tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 50.

3. A greyhound that has never run in a coursing-match; a young greyhound from the time of whelping to the end of the first season thereafter.

sapling-cup (sap′ling-kup), *n.* An open tankard for drinking new ale. It is formed of wood, with staves hooped like a diminutive barrel, and has a wooden cover. See *stave-tankard*.

sapling-tankard (sap′ling-tang″kärd), *n.* Same as *sapling-cup* and *stave-tankard*.

sapo[1] (sā′pō), *n.* [L.: see *soap*.] In *phar.*, ★soap.

sapo[2] (sā′pō), *n.* [< Sp. *sapo*, a large toad.] In *ichth.*, the toad-fish, *Opsanus tau*. Also *sarpo*.

sapodilla (sap-ō-dil′ä), *n.* [Also *sappodilla*, *sapodillo*, *sappodillo*, *sapadillo*, *sappadillo*; = F. *sapotille* = D. *sapodille* = G. *sappadill*, < Sp. *zapotillo*, dim. of *zapote*, the sapota-tree.] A tree, *Sapota zapotilla*, native in tropical America, cultivated there and in other tropical regions for its fruit, the sapodilla or sapodilla-plum. This has an acrid juice which disappears with incipient decay, when the fruit becomes very sugary. The wood is hard, heavy, and durable, of a reddish-brown color. Also called *naseberry*, and sometimes *bully-tree*. See *Achras* and *chicle-gum*.



Sapodilla (*Sapota zapotilla*). *a*, the fruit; *b*, the same, transversely cut.

sapodilla-plum (sap-ō-dil′ä-plum), *n.* See *sapodilla*.

saponaceous (sap-ō-nā′shius), *a.* [= F. *saponacé* = Sp. *sapondáceo* = Pg. It. *saponaceo*, < NL. **saponaceus*, soapy, < L. *sapo*(*n*-), soap: see *soap*.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the properties of soap. Saponaceous bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salts.

He [Lord Westbury] described a synodical judgment as "a well-lubricated set of words—a sentence so oily and *saponaceous* that no one can grasp it."
Dict. National Biography, IV. 429.

saponacity (sap-ō-nas′i-ti), *n.* [< *saponaceous* + *-ity*.] Saponaceous character or quality.

Saponaria (sap-ō-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), so called with ref. to its mucilaginous juice, which forms a lather with water; fem. of **saponarius*, soapy: see *saponary*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Silenaceæ* and tribe *Dianthæ*. It is characterized by a many-seeded capsule opening at the apex into four short valves, and by flowers with an obscurely veined tubular or swollen calyx, five narrow, stalked petals, ten stamens, two styles, and a one-celled ovary with many ovules. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. They are either annual or perennial herbs, often with conspicuous flowers and broad entire leaves. The best-known species is *S. officinalis*, the common soapwort, fuller's-herb, or bouncing-bet. See especially *soapwort*, which is used as a ★general name; also cut under *petal*.

saponary (sap′ō-nā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *saponarius*, a soap-maker, prop. adj., pertaining to soap, < L. *sapo*(*n*-), soap: see *soap*.] Soapy; saponaceous.

A soft, *saponary* substance. *Boyle.*

saponifiable (sä-pon′i-fī-ä-bl), *a.* [< *saponify* + *-able*.] Capable of being saponified, or converted into soap.

saponification (sä-pon″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *saponify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Conversion into soap; the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap. In an extended sense the term is applied to the resolution of all esters and analogous substances into alkaline salts ★and alcohols.

saponifier (sä-pon′i-fī-ėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for the manufacture of glycerin and the fatty acids, by the decomposition of fats and the isolation of their several constituents. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** A substance that produces saponification, as caustic soda or potash.

saponify (sä-pon′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saponified*, ppr. *saponifying*. [= F. *saponifier*, < L. *sapo*(*n*-), soap, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

saponin (sap′ō-nin), *n.* [< L. *sapo*(*n*-), soap, + *-in*[2].] A name given to a class of glucosides found in the root of *Saponaria officinalis* and other plants. All give a suds with water.

saponite (sap′ō-nīt), *n.* [< L. *sapo*(*n*-), soap, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap-rock.

sapor† (sā′por), *n.* [< L. *sapor*, taste, relish, flavor, savor, < *sapere*, taste: see *sapient*. Doublet of *savor*, q. v.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

saporific (sap-ō-rif′ik), *a.* [= F. *saporifique*, < L. *sapor*, savor, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing or imparting taste, flavor, or relish. *Johnson.*

saporosity (sap-ō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *saporosus*, savory (see *savor*, *saporous*), + *-ity*.] That property of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

saporous (sap′ō-rus), *a.* [< LL. *saporosus*, also *saporus*, savory, < L. *sapor*, savor: see *sapor*.] Having flavor or taste; yielding some kind of ★taste.

Sapota (sä-pō′tä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), < Sp. *zapote* (> F. *sapote*) = Pg. *zapota*, < Nah. *zapotl* (*cochit-zapotl*), sapote. Cf. *sapodilla*.] **1.** A genus of sympetalous plants, type of the family *Sapotaceæ*, the species of which have been incorrectly referred to *Achras* by many authors. See *Achras*, 2, *naseberry*, and *sapodilla*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The sapodilla-plum.

Sapotaceæ (sap-ō-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Sapota* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Diospyrales*, typified by the genus *Sapota*. It is characterized by regular and bisexual flowers, with short erect stamens borne on the corolla, either as many as its lobes (sometimes with an equal number of staminodia in the same or a second row) or twice as many in one or two series, by a superior ovary with a broad sessile base, and containing from two to five or rarely many cells, each with one amphitropous ovule, and by a large and straight embryo with a minute inferior radicle. It includes about 400 species in 50 genera and 2 tribes, natives chiefly of the tropics, especially of islands, and extending in the genus *Sideroxylon* into South Africa. They are trees or shrubs with milky juice, and often covered with a down composed of stellate hairs. They bear alternate rigid leaves which are entire and feather-veined; their flowers are clustered at the axils of the leaves or at the older nodes, and have commonly rigid and obtuse calyx-lobes longer than the corolla-tube. See *Isonandra*, *Bumelia*, *Payena*, *Palaquium*, *Mimusops*, and *sapodilla*.

sapotaceous (sap-ō-tā′shius), *a.* Having the characters of *Sapota*; belonging or pertaining to the *Sapotaceæ*.

sapotad (sap′ō-tad), *n.* A plant of the family *Sapotaceæ*. *Lindley.*

sappadillo (sap-ä-dil′ō), *n.* See *sapodilla*.

sappan-wood, *n.* See *sapan-wood*.

sappar, sappare (sap′är, -ār), *n.* [A name given by De Saussure to the blue disthene of the St. Gotthard: origin unknown.] An obsolete name for cyanite. See *cyanite*.

sapper[1] (sap′ėr), *n.* [< *sap*[1] + *-er*[1].] A chisel used in some sawing-machines to cut away waste or sap-wood and reduce a log to a cylindrical shape.

sapper[2] (sap′ėr), *n.* [< *sap*[3] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *sapeur*.] One who saps; specifically, a soldier employed in the building of fortifications, the execution of field-works, and the performance of similar operations. Formerly in the British army the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Engineers received the general appellation of the Royal Sappers and Miners.

Nothing is gained to the celestial host by comparing it with the terrestrial. Angels are not promoted by brigading with *sappers* and miners. *Landor*, Southey and Landor, i.

The Natchez still retained possession of a fortified outpost, which enfiladed the French workmen engaged in the trenches. On the 22d, Périer ordered it to be attacked by twelve grenadiers and twelve *sappers*.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 446.

Sapphic (saf′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saphick*, *Saphik*; < F. *saphique* = Sp. *Sáfico* = Pg. *Saphico* = It. *Saffico* (cf. G. *sapphisch*), < L. *Sapphicus*, < Gr. Σαπφικός, Sapphic, belonging to Sappho, < Σαπφώ, Sappho (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sappho, a Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (about 600 B. C.), famed for the beauty and passionateness of her poems; in *pros.*, noting various meters used by the poetess Sappho. See phrases below.—**Greater Sapphic meter** or **verse**, a logaœdic meter consisting of a third Glyconic and a first Pherecratean (≍ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ‖ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑).—**Lesser Sapphic meter** or **verse**, a logaœdic pentapody with a dactyl in the third place (≍ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑). Also called *Sapphic hendecasyllabic*, and simply *Sapphic*.—**Lesser Sapphic system, strophe,** or **stanza**, a system consisting of three Sapphic hendecasyllabics, to the last of which an Adonic (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑) is subjoined with synaphea as epode. This strophe was one of the most frequent forms of versification in ancient lyric poetry, and was a favorite with Sappho, Alcæus, and Horace. Also called simply *the Sapphic stanza*.

II. *n.* A Sapphic verse: used especially of the Lesser Sapphic verse (hendecasyllabic), and, in the plural, of the Lesser Sapphic system.

Gregory and some of the Ambrosian authors occasionally wrote in *sapphics*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 582.

sapphire (saf′īr or saf′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *saphir*; < ME. *saphir*, *saphyre*, *safir*, *safyre*, *saffer*, < OF. *saphir*, *saphyr*, *safir*, F. *saphir* = Pr. *saphir*, *safier*, *safir* = Sp. *zafir*, *zafiro* = Pg. *saphira*, *safira* = It. *zaffiro*, sapphire, < L. *sapphirus* (also *sappir*, LL. also *sapphir*, < Heb.), ML. also *saffirus*, *safirus*, < Gr. σάπφειρος, sapphire, or more prob. lapis lazuli, < Heb. *sappīr* = Ar. *çafīr* (> Pers. *saffir*), sapphire.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, and nearly as valuable when of fine quality: a variety of the mineral corundum. It embraces the ruby, the Oriental amethyst, the Oriental topaz, and the Oriental emerald; the name, however, is always, except by modern mineralogists, limited to the transparent blue varieties of corundum. The two shades most highly valued are that which most closely resembles the blue of the cornflower and the rich velvety blue variety. Sapphires are found in Burma, British India, and Ceylon in Asia, and in Australia; also in North Carolina and near Helena in Montana.

Flowers purple, blue, and white;
Like *sapphire*, pearl, and rich embroidery.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 75.

His belly is as bright ivory overlaid with *sapphires*.
Cant. v. 14.

2. The color of the sapphire; blue.

A livelier emerald twinkles in the grass,
A purer *sapphire* melts into the sea.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 6.

3. In *her.*, a tincture, the color blue, in blazoning by means of precious stones. Compare

blazon, *n.*, 2.—**4.** In *ornith.*, a sapphirewing.—**Asteriated sapphire**, a sapphire which exhibits by reflected light a star of bright rays, resulting from its crystalline structure.—**Chatoyant sapphire**, a variety of sapphire, sometimes translucent and nearly limpid, reflecting slight tints of blue and red, and sometimes showing pearly reflections.—**Girasol sapphire**, a beautiful variety of sapphire with a pinkish or bluish opalescence and a peculiar play of light.—**Green sapphire**, the Oriental emerald.—**Red sapphire**, the Oriental ruby.—**Sapphire cat's-eye**, an imperfect star-sapphire cut in such a way that only one band of light is visible.—**Star sapphire**. Same as *asteriated sapphire*.—**Violet sapphire**, the Oriental amethyst.—**White** or **limpid sapphire**, a colorless or grayish and transparent or translucent variety of sapphire.—**Yellow sapphire**, the Oriental topaz. See *corundum*.

II. *a.* Resembling sapphire; of a deep brilliant blue.

> The living throne, the *sapphire*-blaze,
> Where angels tremble while they gaze,
> He saw. *Gray*, Progress of Poesy.

sapphirewing (saf'ir-wing), *n.* A hummingbird of the genus *Pterophanes*.

sapphirine[1] (saf'i-rin), *a.* [< L. *sapphirinus*, < Gr. σαπφείρινος, of the sapphire or lapis lazuli, < σάπφειρος, sapphire or lapis lazuli: see *sapphire* and *-ine*[1].] **1.** Made of sapphire.—**2.** Having the qualities of sapphire, especially the color. Compare *sapphire, a.*

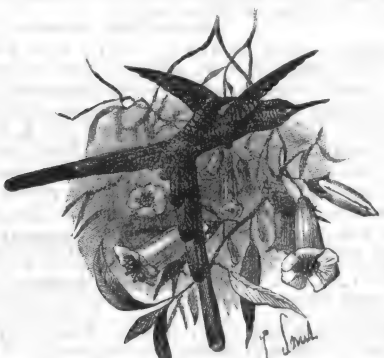
> I found the colliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

Sapphirine gurnard, a fish, *Trigla hirundo*.

sapphirine[2] (saf'i-rin), *n.* [< *sapphire* + *-ine*[2].] **1.** A blue variety of spinel.—**2.** A pale-blue or greenish mineral occurring in disseminated grains with mica and anthophyllite in Greenland: it is a highly basic silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

sapphism (saf'izm), *n.* [< *Sappho*, Sappho: see *Sapphic*.] Unnatural sexual relations between women.

sappho (saf'ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Σαπφώ, Sappho: see *Sapphic*.] **1.** A humming-bird with a long forked tail, *Sappho sparganura*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of such *Trochilidæ*; the comets. See *comet*, 3. *Reichenbach*, 1849.



Sappho (*Sappho sparganura*).

sap-pine (sap'pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being sappy, or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.—**2.** The state of being sappy or foolish; the character of a saphead; foolishness. ★[Colloq.]

sapping (sap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sap*[3], *v.*] The art of excavating trenches of approach under the musketry-fire of the besieged.

sapping-machine (sap'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A circular saw and saw-bench for sawing bolts for shingle-stuff. *E. H. Knight.*

sapples (sap'lz), *n. pl.* [Also *serplius*; origin obscure; by some taken to be a dim. of **sap*, *saip*, Sc. form of *soap*.] Soapsuds. [Scotch.]

> Judge of my feelings, when I saw them—rubbin' the clothes to juggons between their hands, above the *sapples*. *Galt*, Ayrshire Legatees, p. 265. (*Jamieson.*)

sappy (sap'i), *a.* [< ME. *sapy*, < AS. *sæpig*, sappy, < *sæp*, sap: see *sap*[1].] **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

> The *sappy* branches of the Thespian vine
> Ne'er cling their less beloved elm so fast.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

2. Not firm; weak; foolish; silly; sap-headed. [Colloq.]

> This young prince was brought up among nurses till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3†. Softened by putrefaction. [Rare.]

> *Sappie* or unsavourie flesh.
> *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580. (*Latham.*)

sapremia, sapræmia (sap-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + αἷμα, blood.] A condition of blood-poisoning due to the absorption of toxins produced by saprophytes.

sapremic, sapræmic (sap-rē'mik), *a.* [< *sapremia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with sapremia.

saprogenic (sap-rō-jen'ik), *a.* Producing decay or putrefaction.

saprogenous (sap-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Engendered in putridity; produced in decaying or decomposing animal or vegetable substances.

Saproharpages (sap-rō-här'pa-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + ἅρπαξ (ἁρπαγ-), a robber: see *Harpax*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting of the Old World vultures, divided into the two groups of *Gypaëtinæ* and *Vulturinæ*.

Saprolegnia (sap-rō-leg'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1823), < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + λέγνον, a hem, an edge.] A genus of fungi, of the class *Phycomycetes*, giving name to the family *Saprolegniaceæ*. The filaments are branching, the zoöspores clavate, the oögonia usually polyspored, and the antheridia small, ovate or clavate. There are about a dozen species, of which *S. ferax* is well known, as it causes a very destructive disease in salmon and other kinds of fish. See *salmon-disease*.

Saprolegniaceæ (sap-rō-leg-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary), < *Saprolegnia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Saprolegnia*. The plants of this group are saprophytes or parasites, and grow quickly upon dead fishes, insects, etc., being found either in water or in connection with moist tissues. The vegetative portion is unicellular, though greatly elongated and branched; the reproductive portions only are separated from the rest of the plant-body by partitions. Reproduction is both asexual and sexual, the hyphæ producing zoösporangia which are either terminal or serial; zoöspores usually biciliate; oögonia one- to many-spored. Eight genera are recognized by Schröter.

Saprolegnieæ (sap″rō-leg-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saprolegnia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Saprolegniaceæ*.

sap-roller (sap'rō″lėr), *n.* A gabion of peculiar form, cylindrical and carefully made, solid and stiff, so as to roll evenly. It is pushed before the first workmen in a besiegers' trench at what is called the head of the sap to protect them while at work.

Sapromyza (sap-rō-mī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + μύζειν, suck.] The typical genus of *Sapromyzidæ*. It is a large and wide-spread group of reddish-yellow or dull-black flies, found commonly about outhouses, whose larvæ live in decaying vegetable and animal matter.

Sapromyzidæ (sap-rō-miz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sapromyza* + *-idæ*.] A family of two-winged flies, belonging to the *Muscidæ acalyptratæ*, having a complete neuration, the front with a single row of bristles on each side, and a small erect bristle on the outer side before the end of the tibia. *Lonchæa* and *Sapromyza* are the principal genera.

Saprophaga† (sap-rof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *saprophagus*: see *saprophagous*.] In *entom.*, a group of lamellicorn beetles which feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances; the saphrophagans.

saprophagan (sap-rof'a-gan), *n.* [< *Saprophaga* + *-an*.] A member of the *Saprophaga*.

saprophagous (sap-rof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *saprophagus*, < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding on putrid matter; habitually eating decaying substances; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saprophaga*.

saprophilous (sap-rof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + φίλος, loving.] Same as *saprophytic*: as, a *saprophilous* organism.

saprophyte (sap'rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + φυτόν, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter, as many species of fungi, the Indian-pipe, etc. Also called *humus-plant*. See *hysterophyte* and *Fungi*.

> In parasites and plants growing on decaying vegetable matter (*saprophytes*) which are destitute of chlorophyll, the scales are the only foliar structures of the vegetative parts. *Sachs.*

Facultative saprophyte. See *facultative*.

saprophytic (sap-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *saprophyte* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of saprophytes; growing on decaying vegetable matter. See *Perisporiaceæ*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, engendered or growing in putrid infusions, as one of numberless infusorial animalcules; saprogenous: opposed to *holophytic*.

saprophytically (sap-rō-fit'i-kal-i), *adv.* As or in the manner of a saprophyte.

> Hyphomycetous fungi have been found occasionally to occur *saprophytically* in the intestinal canal. *Nature*, XXXV. 344.

saprophytism (sap'rō-fī-tizm), *n.* [< *saprophyte* + *-ism*.] The state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decaying vegetable matter.

saprostomous (sap-ros'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + στόμα, mouth.] Having a foul breath.

sap-rot (sap'rot), *n.* Dry-rot in timber.

sapsago (sap'sā-gō), *n.* [A corruption, simulating a compound of *sap*[1] + *sago*, of G. *schabzieger* (also called *zieger-käse*), Swiss green cheese partly prepared from vegetables, < *schaben*, shave, scrape, pare (= E. *shave*), + *zieger*, whey, posset.] A kind of hard cheese, made in Switzerland, having a greenish color, and flavored with melilot.

sap-shield (sap'shēld), *n.* A steel plate mounted on wheels, designed to give cover to the sapper in a single sap, where the earth thrown up by him is insufficient for shelter.

sapskull (sap'skul), *n.* Same as *saphead*. [Prov. Eng.]

sapsucker (sap'suk″ėr), *n.* The popular name in the United States of all the small spotted woodpeckers: so called from being supposed to suck the sap of trees. The commonest species to which the name applies are the hairy or greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus villosus*; the downy or lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus pubescens*; the red-bellied woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus*; and the yellow-bellied. But the name properly applies only to the yellow-bellied or sap-sucking woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, which have the tongue little extensile, brushy instead of barbed, and do much damage by denuding fruit-trees of their bark to get at the alburnum or sap-wood, upon which they largely feed. See also cut under *Centurus*.



Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*).

> Of the several small species commonly called *sapsuckers*, they alone deserve the name.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 485.

sap-sucking (sap'suk″ing), *a.* Feeding on alburnum or sap-wood, as a woodpecker; belonging to the genus *Sphyrapicus*. *Coues.*

sap-tube (sap'tūb), *n.* A vessel that conveys sap.

sapucaia (sap-ō-ki'ä), *n.* [< Tupi *sopia*, egg, + *acaia*, a kind of tree (Von Martius).] The tree that yields the sapucaia-nut.

sapucaia-nut (sap-ō-kī'ä-nut), *n.* The edible seed of *Lecythis Zabucajo* and *L. Ollaria* of South America. The seed of the latter species yields an oil analogous to that of the Brazil-nut, serving for food-use and soap-making, but soon becoming rancid. See *Lecythis*.

sapucaia-oil (sap-ō-kī'ä-oil), *n.* See *sapucaia-nut*.

sap-wood (sap'wůd), *n.* Alburnum.

Sapyga (sā-pī'gä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796); formation obscure.] A genus of digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sapygidæ*, having distinct ocelli and the male antennæ thickened at the tip. Eight European and twice as many North American species have been described. They are inquilinous in the nests of wild bees. *S. punctata* and *S. clavicornis* are two European species.

Sapygidæ (sā-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Sapyga* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Sapyga*, comprising rather small, smooth, slender forms, often ornamented with yellow. It is a small group, and all the forms are supposed, like *Sapyga*, to be inquiline.

Sapygites (sap-i-jī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sapyga* + *-ites*.] In Latreille's classification, a division of fossorial hymenopterous insects, consisting of the genus *Sapyga* and its allies, and including, besides, certain forms now placed in the families *Scoliidæ* and *Mutillidæ*.

saque, *n.* A variant of *sack*[1].

sar[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sore*[1].

sar[2] (sär), *n.* [F. *sar*, Sp. *sargo*, < L. *sargus*, a sea-fish: see *Sargus*.] Same as *sargo*, a sparoid fish of the Mediterranean.

> Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighboring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called Sargo, *Sar*, and Saragu, names derived from the word Sargus, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans.
> *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 465.

Sarabaite (sar-a-bā'īt), *n.* [Also *Sarabite*; < LL. *Sarabaita*: origin unknown.] One of a class of monks in the early church who lived

together in small bands without rule or superior. *N. E. D.*

saraband (sar'a-band), *n.* [= G. *sarabande*, < F. *sarabande* = It. *sarabanda*, < Sp. *zarabanda* = Pg. *sarabanda*, a dance of Moorish origin; perhaps ult. < Pers. *sarband*, a fillet for fastening a woman's head-dress, < *sar*, head (= Gr. *κάρα*, head: see *cheer*), + *band*, a band: see *band*[2].] 1. A slow and stately dance of Spanish origin, primarily for a single dancer, but later used as a contra-dance. It was originally accompanied by singing, and at one time was severely censured for its immoral character.

A *saraband* dance by a Moor constantly formed part of the entertainment at a puppet-show; and this dance was always performed with the castanets.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 310.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow, usually with a decided emphasis upon the second beat of the measure. In the old suite, the saraband was the distinctively slow movement, and was usually placed before the gigue.

How they are tickled
With a light air, the bawdy *saraband!*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

The canticles are changed to *sarabands*.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 3.

Saracen (sar'a-sen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saracin;* also dial. *sarsen* (see below); < ME. *saracen, sarezyn, saresyn, sarysyne*, < OF. **saracin, sarracin, sarrazin, sarracen*, F. *sarrasin* = Sp. *saraceno* = Pg. *sarraceno* = It. *saracino* (G. *saracene*), < LL. *Saracenus*, pl. *Saraceni*, a people of Arabia Felix, ML. Arabians, Arabs, Moors, < LGr. Σαρακηνός, Saracen, < Ar. *sharqīn*, pl. of *sharqīy*, eastern, sunny, Oriental, < *sharq*, east, rising sun, < *sharaqa*, rise. Cf. *sarsenet, sarrasin, sirocco*, from the same Ar. source.] 1. A name given by the later Romans and Greeks to the nomadic tribes on the Syrian borders of the Roman empire; after the introduction of Mohammedanism, an Arab; by extension applied to Turks and other Mohammedans, and even to all non-Christian peoples against whom a crusade was preached.

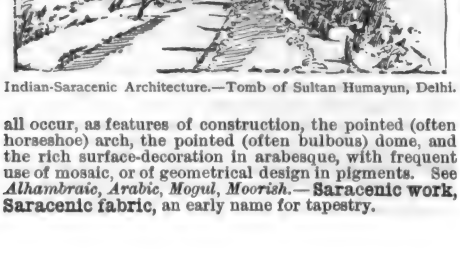
Lesse worth am I then any *Saryseyne*,
Whiche is in beleue of sory Mahound!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 309.

2†. One who continued to use the old low-framed Saracenic loom in the production of arras or Saracenic tapestry, as distinguished from those who adopted the high frame.— **Saracen's comfrey, consound,** and **woundwort,** old names of a species of ragwort, *Senecio sarracenicus*, said to have been esteemed by the Saracens for healing wounds.— **Saracen's corn** or **wheat,** the common buckwheat: a name alluding to its Asiatic origin.— **Saracen's stone,** a name given in various parts of southern and southwestern England to blocks of sandstone which lie scattered over the surface, and which are of Eocene Tertiary age, being the relics of what was once a continuous covering of this rock extending over the chalk-downs of that region. It is of these blocks that Stonehenge and other so-called "druidical circles" were built. Also called *Sarsen's stone, sarsen,* and *graywether.*

Saracenic (sar-a-sen'ik), *a.* [= F. *sarracénique* (cf. G. *Saracenisch*), < ML. *Saracenicus*, Saracenic, < LL. *Saracenus*, Saracen: see *Saracen*.] Of or pertaining to the Saracens.

The *Saracenic* music of the challengers concluded one of those long and high flourishes with which they had broken the silence of the lists. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, viii.

Saracenic architecture, a general name covering all the various styles of Mohammedan architecture, wherever found, as the Arabic, Moorish, Alhambraic, and Indian-Saracenic styles. Despite local and race differences, all these styles bear a family resemblance to one another; in



Indian-Saracenic Architecture.—Tomb of Sultan Humayun, Delhi.

all occur, as features of construction, the pointed (often horseshoe) arch, the pointed (often bulbous) dome, and the rich surface-decoration in arabesque, with frequent use of mosaic, or of geometrical design in pigments. See *Alhambraic, Arabic, Mogul, Moorish.*— **Saracenic work, Saracenic fabric,** an early name for tapestry.

Saracenical (sar-a-sen'i-kal), *a.* [< *Saracenic* + *-al*.] Same as *Saracenic*. See the quotation from Purchas under *hatch*[2], *v. t.*, 2.

saracenicum (sar-a-sen'i-kum), *n.* [ML., neut. of *Saracenicus*, Saracenic: see *Saracenic* and *sarsenet.*] Sarsenet.

Saracenism (sar'a-sen-izm), *n.* [< *Saracen* + *-ism.*] Mohammedanism.

All Forraigners, Christian, Mahometan, or Heathen, who come into this Island, . . . may easily see such sights as rather proclaim *Saracenism*, Barbarism, and Atheisme than such a sense of Christianisme as possessed our noble Progenitors.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 556. (*Davies.*)

saragu (sar'a-gö), *n.* Same as *sargo*.

sarangousty (sar-an-gös'ti), *n.* A material obtained from a mixture of stucco with some water-proof substance, and used, either in a continuous sheet or in square tiles, as a preservative of walls, etc., from damp.

Sarapis, *n.* See *Serapis*.

sarasin, *n.* See *sarrasin*.

Saraswati (sar'às-wà-tē), *n.* [Hind.] In *Hind. myth.*, the goddess of speech, music, arts, and letters.

sarau (sar'â), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat-antelope of India, *Nemorhædus rubidus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 742.

sarawakite (sar-a-wak'īt), *n.* [< *Sarawak* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a compound of antimony occurring in minute colorless or pale-yellow octahedrons with the native antimony of Sarawak in Borneo: the exact composition is unknown.

sarbacand (sär'ba-kand), *n.* Same as *sarbacane*.

These (the first tools) were invented, not by one man, nor at one spot upon the earth, but by many, and at points very distant from one another. Thus originated levers, rollers, wedges, and axes; clubs and spears; slings, *sarbacands*, lassos; bows and arrows; etc.
Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 258.

sarbacane (sär'ba-kān), *n.* [OF. *sarbacane*, also *sarbataine* (Cotgrave).] A blow-gun. Compare *sumpitan*.

sarbit†, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow. [Scotch.]

"O *sarbit!*" says the Ladie Maisery,
"That ever the like betide."
Lord Wa'yates and Auld Ingram (Child's Ballads, II. 331).

sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* [< F. *sarcasme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sarcasmo*, < L. *sarcasmus, sarcasmos*, < Gr. *σαρκασμός*, a sneer, < *σαρκάζειν*, tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, sneer, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] A biting taunt or gibe, or the use of such a taunt; a bitter, cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with scorn or contempt; in rhetoric, a form of irony; bitter irony.

When we deride with a certaine seueritie, we may call it the bitter taunt [*Sarcasmus*].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (Arber reprint), p. 200.

It was the *sarcasm* of Montesquieu, "It would not do to suppose that negroes were men, lest it should turn out that whites were not." *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

=Syn. *Irony*, etc. (see *satire*), taunt, fling.

sarcasmous† (sär-kaz'mus), *a.* [< *sarcasm* + *-ous.*] Sarcastic.

When he gets a *sarcasmous* paper against the Crown, well backed with authority or quality, then he pours it out at full length. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

Like th' Hebrew calf, and down before it
The saints fell prostrate, to adore it;
So say the wicked—and will you
Make that *sarcasmous* scandal true,
By running after dogs and bears?
Beasts more unclean than calves or steers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 579.

sarcastic (sär-kas'tik), *a.* [< F. *sarcastique* = Sp. *sarcástico* = Pg. It. *sarcastico* (?), < Gr. **σαρκαστικός*, sarcastic, < *σαρκάζειν*, sneer: see *sarcasm.*] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting; scornfully severe; taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

The *sarcastic* bitterness of his conversation disgusted those who were more inclined to accuse his licentiousness than their own degeneracy. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

sarcastical† (sär-kas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *sarcastic* + *-al.*] Sarcastic.

He sets it down after this *sarcastical* manner.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., ii. 15.

sarcastically (sär-kas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with bitter taunt.

The deist Collins said, *sarcastically*, that nobody doubted the existence of the Deity until the Boyle lecturers had undertaken to prove it.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. § 6.

sarcet†, *n.* and *v.* See *sarse*.

sarcel (sär'sel), *n.* [Also *sercel;* < OF. *cercel*, a circle, hoop, bend, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing, < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus*, a ring, circle: see *circle.*] In *falconry*, a pinion feather of a hawk's wing.

Shaking on their sinnewie side
Their long strong *sarcels*, richly triple-died
Gold-Azure-Crimsin, th' one aloft doth soar
To Palestine, th' other to Nilus shoare.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

sarcelé, sarcellée (sär-se-lā'), *a.* [< OF. *cercelé*, pp. of *cerceler*, < *cercel*, a circle, hoop: see *sarcel.*] Same as *sarceled.*— **Cross sarcelé.** See *cross*[1].

sarceled, sarcelled (sär'seld), *a.* [< *sarcel* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, cut through the middle: especially noting a beast or bird represented as so divided, and used as a bearing, the halves placed saltierwise or in some other way. Also *cloven.*— **Cross sarceled resarceled.** See *cross*[1].— **Demi-sarceled,** in *her.*, partly cut through, or having a deep notch or several notches cut in it: an epithet loosely used to denote various methods of notching or voiding: thus, a cross *demi-sarceled* has a square notch cut in each of its four extremities.

sarcelle (sär-sel'), *n.* [F., also *cercelle*, a teal: see *cercel.*] A kind of duck; especially, a teal, as the garganey, *Querquedula circia*. Also *sercel.*

sarcenchymatous (sär-seng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *sarcenchyme* (NL. **sarcenchyma(t-)*) + *-ous.*] Soft or fleshy, as a certain connective tissue of sponges; of or pertaining to sarcenchyme.

sarcenchyme (sär-seng'kim), *n.* [< NL. **sarcenchyma*, < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous.*] One of the soft fleshy connective tissues of sponges, considered to be a modification of collenchyme, consisting of small polygonal granular cells either closely contiguous or separated by a very small quantity of structureless gelatinous matrix.

Sarcenchyme would appear to originate from a densely granular collenchyme. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

sarcenet, *n.* See *sarsenet*.

Sarcicobrachiata (sär″si-kō-brak-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαρκικός*, fleshy (< *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh), + L. *brachium*, arm: see *brachiate.*] In some systems, an order of brachiopods whose fleshy arms have no shelly support, composed of the families *Discinidæ, Craniidæ*, and *Lingulidæ;* the inarticulate or lyopomatous brachiopods. See *Lyopomata*. Also *Sarcobrachiata*.

Sarcidiornis (sär-sid-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Eyton, 1838, in form *Sarkidionis*), < Gr. *σαρκίδιον*, a bit of flesh (dim. of *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh), + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of Indian and African spur-winged geese of the subfamily *Plectropterinæ*, the type of which is *S. melanonotus*.

Sarcina (sär'si-nä), *n.* [NL. (Goodsir, 1842), < L. *sarcina*, a bundle, < *sarcire*, patch, mend.] 1. A genus of schizomycetous fungi or bacteria, closely allied to the genus *Micrococcus*. It is characterized by having the non-motile cells united in small but fixed numbers in regular families; the cells are globular, dividing in three planes; daughter-cells a long time united, forming little solid or tubular families, which are often again united into larger colonies; the families usually consist of four or some multiple of four cells. They are found in various organic fluids, especially those of the stomach, occurring in both health and disease. There are about 15 species or forms recognized, of which *S. ventriculi* occurs in the stomach of healthy and diseased man and the higher animals; *S. equi* occurs in the urine of horses; *S. lactis* in milk; *S. subflava* in soil; *S. aurantiaca* in the air; etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *sarcinæ* (-nē). A fungus of the genus *Sarcina*.

sarcinæform (sär'si-nē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sarcina* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or shape of bacteria of the genus *Sarcina*.

sarcine (sär'sin), *n.* [Also *sarkin;* < Gr. *σάρκινος*, of flesh, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] A weak organic base ($C_5H_4N_4O$) existing in the juice of muscular flesh. same as *hypoxanthine*.

sarcinic (sär-sin'ik), *a.* [< *sarcina* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, sarcinæ. as, *sarcinic* fermentation.

sarcinula (sär-sin'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *sarcinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sarcinula*, dim. of *sarcina*, a bundle: see *sarcina.*] Same as *sarcina*, 2.

Sarciophorus (sär-si-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σαρκίον*, a bit of flesh, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of spur-winged plovers, or wattled lapwings, of the family *Charadriidæ*, without any hind toe, with the wattles small, and the spur almost or quite obsolete. The type of the genus is the crested wattled lapwing, *S. tectus*, of Arabia and some parts of Africa, having a long pointed black crest when adult, and a band of black feathers from the neck along the breast; the primary coverts and the bases of all the primaries white, and the terminal half of the outermost secondaries black. The black-breasted wattled lapwing is *S. pectoralis*, of Australia and Tasmania; *S. malabaricus* is the Indian representative, and type of a subgenus *Lobipluvia*. The African *S. albiceps*, the black-shouldered or white-crowned wattled lapwing, is more aberrant, with better-developed wattles and spurs, and gives rise to the generic name *Xiphidiopterus* (which see).

sarcitis (sär-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-itis.*] Same as *myositis.*

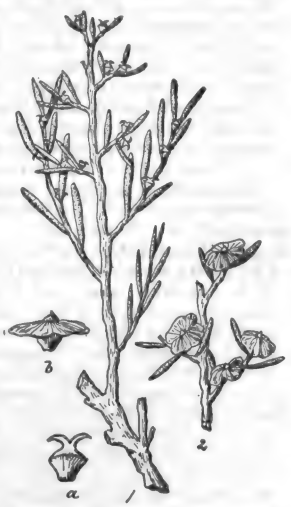
sarclet (sär'kl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sarkle;* < OF. (and F.) *sarcler,* F. dial. (Norm.) *jercir, sercler* = Pr. *salclar, serclar* = Pg. *sachar* = It. *sarchiare,* < LL. *sarculare,* hoe, < L. *sarculus, sarculum,* a hoe, < *sarrire (sarire),* weed, hoe.] To weed with a hoe or some similar tool.

To *sarkle,* to harrow, or rake over agayne.
Florio, p. 444.

sarcobasis (sär-kob'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βάσις,* a step, foot, base: see *basis, base*2.] In *bot.,* an indehiscent, many-celled superior fruit, containing but few seeds; a carcerule. The cells cohere to a common style, as about a common axis.

Sarcobatideæ (sär-kob-a-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Sarcobatus* + *-ideæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ,* consisting of the monotypic genus *Sarcobatus.*

Sarcobatus (sär-kob'a-tus), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1841), so called from its habit and resemblance, < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βάτος,* bramble.] An anomalous genus of apetalous plants, forming the tribe *Sarcobatideæ* in the family *Chenopodiaceæ.* It is characterized by its monœcious bractless flowers, the staminate in catkins and without any floral envelops, the pistillate solitary in the axils, and having their top-shaped perianth wholly confluent with the ovary, which is transversely thickened above and terminated by two fleshy recurving stigmas, and which contains a single pear-shaped ovule. The fruit is a rigid membranaceous utricle, surrounded by a thin and veiny horizontal wing, and containing an erect orbicular seed, with green spiral embryo and inferior radicle. The only species, *S. vermiculatus,* is a native of the western United States, and is an erect much-branched spiny shrub, with numerous alternate leaves, which are linear, sessile, and somewhat fleshy, and cylindrical catkins with persistent scales. It is known as *greasewood,* and is the principal shrub called by that name.



Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*).
1, branch with female flowers; 2, branch with fruits; *a*, a female flower; *b*, the fruit.

sarcoblast (sär'kō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βλαστός,* a germ.] The germ of sarcode; a germinating particle of sarcode, or sarcodous blastema.

sarcoblastic (sär-kō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *sarcoblast* + *-ic.*] Germinating or budding, as sarcode; pertaining to a sarcoblast.

Sarcoborinæ (sär″kō-bō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (M'Clelland, 1838), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βορός,* devouring.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes, distinguished by a short intestinal canal and adaptation for a carnivorous diet. It includes the *Leuciscinæ,* and numerous other representatives of the family *Cyprinidæ.*

Sarcobrachiata (sär-kō-brak-i-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* Same as *Sarcicobrachiata.*

sarcocarp (sär'kō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *καρπός,* fruit.] In *bot.,* the fleshy part of certain fruits, placed between the epicarp and the endocarp; the mesocarp. It is that part of fleshy fruits which is usually eaten, as in the peach, plum, etc. See *mesocarp,* and cuts under *drupe* and *endocarp.*

sarcocele (sär'kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκοκήλη,* a fleshy excrescence on the scrotum, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κήλη,* a tumor.] A fleshy tumor of the testis, as a carcinoma or sarcoma.

Sarcocephaleæ (sär″kō-se-fā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Sarcocephalus* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ,* typified by the genus *Sarcocephalus.*

Sarcocephalus (sar-kō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Afzelius, 1824), so called in allusion to the fleshy mass formed by both flowers and fruit; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κεφαλή,* head.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Naucleeæ,* type of the subtribe *Sarcocephaleæ.* It is characterized by a somewhat funnel-shaped corolla with five or six rounded lobes above, and below a very smooth throat bearing five or six stamens, and by a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules imbricated over placentæ which are pendulous from the summit of each cell. There are about 8 species, natives of the tropics in Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs and trees, or sometimes climbers, with opposite rigid leaves, conspicuous triangular or obovate stipules between the petioles, and white or yellow terminal and axillary or sometimes panicled flower-heads. The fruit is a fleshy syncarp containing thin membranous partitions, with a few minute seeds in each carpel. (For *S. sambucinus,* also known as *country-fig,* see *Guinea peach*1.) Several species produce a medicinal bark. See *African cinchona* (under *cinchona*) and *doundaké bark* (under *bark*2).

sarcocol (sär'kō-kol), *n.* [< NL. *sarcocolla,* < L. *sarcocolla,* < Gr. *σαρκοκόλλα,* a Persian gum, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κόλλα,* glue.] A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color.

sarcocolla (sär-kō-kol'ȧ), *n.* [< L. *sarcocolla,* < Gr. *σαρκοκόλλα,* a Persian gum: see *sarcocol.*] 1. Same as *sarcocol.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1735).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the family *Penæaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a long cylindrical perianth-tube which bears four valvate and strongly recurved lobes, and incloses four stamens, a cylindrical style with a terminal four-lobed stigma, and an ovary of four cells each with either two or four erect ovules. There are 4 species, all natives of South Africa. They are diminutive shrubs with large flowers, and in the type, *S. squamosa,* with large and colored floral leaves filled with a copious liquid varnish. They resemble in habit the closely related genus *Penæa.* The substance known as *sarcocol,* the *anzeroot* of the Arabs and the *gujara* of the Hindus, an ancient drug still much used medicinally in India, was formerly supposed to be obtained from plants of the genus *Sarcocolla* or *Penæa;* but it comes from Arabia and Persia, where these do not grow, and is perhaps from plants of the genus *Astragalus.*

sarcocollin (sär-kō-kol'in), *n.* [< *sarcocolla* + *-in*2.] A bitter principle found in sarcocol.

Sarcocystidia (sär″kō-sis-tid'i-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcocystis* + *-idia.*] A division of *Sporozoa,* formed for the reception of the genera *Sarcocystis* and *Amœbidium,* members of which are found parasitic in the muscular tissues of many animals. *Bütschli.*

sarcocystidian (sär″kō-sis-tid'i-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sarcocystidia.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Sarcocystidia.*

Sarcocystis (sär-kō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κύστις,* the bladder: see *cyst.*] A genus of parasitic sporozoans, giving name to the *Sarcocystidia.*

Sarcodaria (sär-kō-dā'ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαρκώδης,* flesh-like, + *-aria.*] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the second subbranch of his fourth branch *Zoöphytes,* distinguished from his *Radiaria* (or echinoderms, acalephs, and polyps), and composed of the two classes *Infusoria* and *Spongiaria.* It thus corresponds to *Protozoa* with the inclusion therein of the sponges.

sarcode (sär'kōd), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *σαρκώδης,* contr. of *σαρκοειδής,* flesh-like: see *sarcoid.*] **I.** *n.* Dujardin's name of the primitive indifferent substance of all animal bodies, as observed by him in certain protozoans: subsequently named and now usually called *protoplasm* or *bioplasm.*

II. *a.* Sarcodic or sarcodous; protoplasmic.

Sarcodea (sär-kō'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sarcode.*] Sarcodic animals, consisting chiefly or entirely of sarcode: a loose synonym of *Protozoa.* Also *Sarcoidea.*

sarcoderm (sär'kō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *sarcoderma,* < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *δέρμα,* skin.] The middle fleshy layer between the seed-coats of some seeds, especially when succulent.

sarcoderma (sär-kō-dėr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.: see *sarcoderm.*] Same as *sarcoderm.*

Sarcodes (sär-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Torrey, 1854), so called from its red fleshy stem; < Gr. *σαρκώδης,* flesh-like: see *sarcode.*] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Monotropaceæ.* It is characterized by the absence of a disk and the presence of five sepals, a bell-shaped corolla with five short erect lobes, ten stamens with anthers erect in the bud, and a five-lobed ovary surmounted by a columnar style with a five-lobed stigma. The five ovary-cells contain very numerous ovules crowded on fleshy and two-lobed placentæ, and ripening into extremely minute ovoid seeds. The only species, *S. sanguinea,* is a native of the Sierra Nevada in California, and is known as *snow-plant* from the place of its growth. It is a leafless parasitic herb, like the Indian-pipe and others of its family, and bears numerous erect red flowers on a dense spike-like bracted raceme. The robust and fleshy stem is thickly covered with scales, and produces a coral-like mass of roots at its base. The whole plant is of a flesh-red color, and covered well to the base with crowded and persistent flowers.

sarcodic (sär-kod'ik), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ic.*] Same as *sarcodous. Darwin.*

sarcodous (sär'kō-dus), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to sarcode; containing or consisting of sarcode; resembling sarcode; sarcodic; protoplasmic.

sarcognomy (sär-kog'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *γνώμη,* thought, judgment.] A study of corporeal development which seeks to explain the relations and correspondences between the body and the brain, and to show the corresponding physiological and psychical powers in each. *J. R. Buchanan,* 1842.

sarcoid (sär'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκοειδής,* flesh-like, fleshy, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *εἶδος,* form; cf. *sarcode.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling flesh; fleshy, as the soft tissue of a sponge.

II. *n.* A particle of the sarcoid tissue of a sponge.

Sarcoidea (sär-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sarcodea.*

sarcolactic (sär-kō-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *-ic.*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Sarcolactic acid.** Same as *paralactic acid* (which see, under *paralactic*).

sarcolemma (sär-kō-lem'ȧ), *n.*; pl. *sarcolemmata* (-a-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λέμμα,* husk, skin.] An elastic transparent structureless membrane which forms a tubular sheath enveloping and supporting each fiber (bundle of fibrillæ) of striped muscular tissue, excepting that of the heart. See *muscular tissue,* under *muscular.*

The *sarcolemma* is not contractile, but its elasticity allows it to adjust itself, pretty accurately, to the changes of form of the contractile substance which it contains.
Huxley, Elem. Physiol., p. 327.

sarcolemmic (sär-kō-lem'ik), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ic.*] Investing or sheathing muscular fiber; having the character of, or pertaining to, sarcolemma: as, a *sarcolemmic* tissue or sheath.

sarcolemmous (sär-kō-lem'us), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sarcolemma; resembling sarcolemma.

Sarcolemur (sär-kō-lē'mėr), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + NL. *Lemur.*] A genus of extinct Eocene mammals from the Bridger beds of North America, presumably of lemuroid affinities, having quinquetuberculate lower molars, the fifth cusp separated from the anterior inner one by an apical fissure only.

sarcolite (sär'kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λίθος,* a stone.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in reddish tetragonal crystals near Vesuvius: it is related in form to the scapolites.

sarcolobe (sär'kō-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λοβός,* a lobe.] In *bot.,* a thick fleshy cotyledon, such as that of the bean or pea.

sarcologic (sär-kō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *sarcology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sarcology.

sarcological (sär-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *sarcologic* + *-al.*] Same as *sarcologic.*

sarcologist (sär-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *sarcology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in sarcology.

sarcology (sär-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the soft or fleshy parts of the body: a department of anatomy distinguished from *osteology.*

★**sarcoma** (sär-kō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *sarcomata* or *sarcomas* (-ma-tȧ, -mȧz). [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωμα,* a fleshy excrescence, < *σαρκοῦν,* make fleshy, *σαρκοῦσθαι,* produce flesh, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] **1.** In *bot.,* a fleshy disk. *Henslow.*—**2.** In *pathol.,* a tumor composed of tissue resembling embryonic connective tissue. The sarcomas are of varying, usually high, grades of malignancy.—**Alveolar sarcoma.** See *alveolar.*—**Giant-celled sarcoma,** a kind of sarcoma formed chiefly of spheroidal or fusiform cells of variable size, but characterized by the presence of larger and smaller multinuclear cells called *giant-cells.* Also called *myeloid sarcoma.*—**Myelogenic sarcoma,** a sarcoma arising in the bone-marrow.—**Myeloid sarcoma.** Same as *giant-celled sarcoma.*—**Osteoid sarcoma,** a mixed tumor consisting in part of the tissue of fibrosarcoma and round-celled sarcoma, and, mingled with this, immature bone-tissue in varying amounts. Also called *malignant osteoma* and *osteoid cancer.*—**Parosteal sarcoma,** a sarcoma growing close to the outside of the periosteum.—**Periosteal sarcoma,** a sarcoma arising in the periosteum.—**Round-celled sarcoma,** a sarcoma in which the cells are round, but may be large or small. The round-celled sarcomata are frequently very malignant, rapid in growth, soft, vascular, and were formerly called *medullary cancers.*—**Spindle-celled sarcoma,** a sarcoma with fusiform cells, large or small. When the intercellular substance is abundant, it is sometimes called *fibrosarcoma,* and is a form transitional in a fibroma. The spindle-celled sarcomas include forms formerly called *fibroplastic tumors* and *recurrent fibroids.*

sarcomatosis (sär-kō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωμα*(*τ-*), a fleshy excrescence, + *-osis.*] Sarcomatous invasion or degeneration.

sarcomatous (sär-kom'a-tus), *a.* [< *sarcoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sarcoma.

sarcome† (sär'kōm), *n.* [< NL. *sarcoma*, q. v.] ★Same as *sarcoma*. *Minsheu.*

Sarcomphalus (sär-kom'fa-lus), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called with ref. to the fleshy funiculus; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] A genus of choripetalous plants of the family *Rhamnaceæ* and tribe *Zizypheæ*. It is characterized by panicled flowers with five long and slender-stalked erect and hooded petals, five anthers opening outward, and a disk which sheathes the base of the calyx and invests the ovoid three-celled ovary, a small dry and ovoid drupe in fruit, containing a two-celled and two-seeded stone. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies. They are trees or shrubs with very smooth bark, with or without spines, and bearing very smooth ovate or obovate entire leaves, and small flowers in much-branching panicles. *S. laurinus* of Jamaica is there known as *bastard lignum-vitæ*.

Sarcopetalum (sar-kō-pet'a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Ferdinand von Mueller, 1860), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *πέταλον*, petal.] A genus of choripetalous plants of the family *Menispermaceæ* and tribe *Cocculeæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers with two to five minute sepals, three to five or rarely six thickened and fleshy petals, and a column of stamens with two or three short and spreading lobes above, each lobe bearing a horizontal anther. The pistillate flowers contain three to six carpels, which become in fruit compressed and one-seeded drupes. The only species, *S. Harveyanum*, is a native of Australia, and is there cultivated under the name of *Harvey's vine*. It is a climbing vine with broad and heart-shaped evergreen leaves, and flowers borne in lateral unbranched racemes.

Sarcophaga[1] (sär-kof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), fem. sing. of *sarcophagus*, flesh-eating: see *sarcophagous*.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Sarcophagidæ;* the flesh-flies. They are large or small, moderately bristly species, recognizable from the lengthened three-striped scutellum and from cubical claret-colored spots on the abdomen. These flies are viviparous, and deposit living larvæ upon decaying animal substances. Some have been considered parasitic upon other insects, but probably they never oviposit upon living larvæ or pupæ. They have been known to breed in ulcerous sores upon man and other mammals. The species are numerous, over 50 inhabiting the United States. *S. carnaria* is the European flesh-fly, by some authors considered identical with the North American *S. similis*, in which case the former is said to be cosmopolitan. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Sarcophaga[2] (sär-kof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sarcophagus:* see *sarcophagous*.] In Owen's classification (1839), a division of marsupials, having teeth of three kinds and no cæcum, as the dasyures, and including a section of the carnivorous marsupials.

sarcophagal (sär-kof'a-gal), *a.* [< *sarcophag-ous* + *-al*.] Flesh-devouring.

So this natural balm . . . can at utmost but keep the body living till the life's taper be burnt out; or, after death, give a short and insensible preservation to it in the *sarcophagal* grave. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 376.

sarcophagan (sär-kof'a-gan), *n.* [< NL. *Sarcophaga*[2] + *-an*.] A carnivorous marsupial; a member of the *Sarcophaga*.

sarcophaget, *n.* Same as *sarcophagus*.

sarcophagi, *n.* Plural of *sarcophagus*.

Sarcophagidæ (sär-kō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcophaga*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects or true flies, founded on the genus *Sarcophaga*. The antennal bristle is naked at the tip, and feathered for half its length only; the forehead is broad in both sexes, and the abdomen is four-jointed. The family contains about 6 genera, of which *Sarcophaga* is the most important.

sarcophagous (sär-kof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *sarcophagus*, < Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, flesh-eating, carnivorous, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; zoöphagous; carnivorous, as a marsupial; pertaining to the *Sarcophaga:* sometimes specifically contrasted with *phytophagous* or *herbivorous*.

sarcophagus (sär-kof'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *sarcophagi* (-jī). [Formerly also *sarcophage*, < F. *sarcophage* = Sp. *sarcófago* = Pg. *sarcophago* = It. *sarcofago* = D. *sarcophaag* = G. *sarcophag* = Dan. Sw. *sarkofag*, a coffin, sarcophagus; < L. *sarcophagus*, adj., sc. *lapis*, a kind of limestone, as a noun a coffin, sepulcher, < Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, adj., flesh-eating, carnivorous (*σαρκοφάγος λίθος*, a limestone so called, lit. 'flesh-consuming stone,' so named from a supposed property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it); hence, as a noun, a coffin of such stone: see *sarcophagous*.] **1.** A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins. It was called by the Romans *lapis Assius*, from being found at Assos, a city of the Troad.—**2.** A stone coffin, especially one ornamented with sculptures or bearing inscriptions, etc. Sarcophagi were in use from very early Egyptian and Oriental antiquity down to the fall of the Roman empire. Many Greek and Roman examples are magnificent in their rich carvings, and a few are of high importance as preserving in their decoration almost the chief remains of purely Greek painting in colors. Although now uncommon, they are sometimes used,



Sarcophagus (restored), from the Street of Tombs at Assos in the Troad, excavated by the Archæological Institute of America, 1881.

especially for the burial of distinguished persons whose tombs are more or less monumental. See also cuts under *bacchante* and *Etruscan*.

3. A peculiar wine-cooler forming part of a dining-room sideboard about the end of the eighteenth century: it was a dark mahogany box, lined with lead.

sarcophagy (sär-kof'a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκοφαγία*, the eating of flesh, < *σαρκοφάγος*, flesh-eating: see *sarcophagous*.] The practice of eating flesh; zoöphagy; carnivorousness.

There was no *sarcophagie* before the flood.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

sarcophile (sär'kō-fil), *n.* An animal of the genus *Sarcophilus;* hence, some or any sarcophilous animal.

sarcophilous (sär-kof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of flesh as an article of diet; sarcophagous.

Sarcophilus (sär-kof'i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *sarcophilous*.] A genus of carnivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, formerly united with *Dasyurus*, containing the Tasmanian devil, or ursine dasyure, *S. ursinus*, a stout heavy animal about as large as a badger, of blackish color with some white marks, remarkable for its ferocious and intractable disposition.



Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus ursinus*).

Sarcophyte (sär-kof'i-tē), *n.* [NL. (Sparrmann, 1776), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A genus of parasitic dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Balanophoraceæ*, constituting the tribe *Sarcophyteæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers, the staminate with a three- or four-lobed calyx and three or four stamens with many-celled anthers, the pistillate with a three-celled ovary without style, its three pendulous ovules reduced to embryonal sacs. The only species, *S. sanguinea*, is a native of South Africa, and is a thick fleshy herb, of a blood-red color, very smooth and oily, and with an unpleasant odor. It produces a lobed and shapeless rootstock, which is without scales, and bears a short and irregularly ruptured ring around the base of the thick and scaly flower-stalk. The flowers are paniculed on a large pyramidal spadix, the staminate solitary on its branches, and the pistillate compacted into rounded heads, followed by fleshy syncarps which are commonly empty or contain a hard three-angled single-seeded stone.

Sarcophyteæ (sär-kō-fit'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sarcophyte* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Balanophoraceæ*, containing the genus *Sarcophyte* only.

sarcoplasma (sär-kō-plas'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] The interfibrillar substance of muscular tissue.

Filling up the spaces between the muscle-columns is the interfibrillar material or *sarcoplasma*.
Micros. Science, N. S., XXXI. 67.

Sarcopsylla (sär-kop-sil'ä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *ψύλλα*, a flea.] A genus of siphonapterous or aphanipterous insects, erected to contain the so-called jigger, chigoe, chique, or pique of tropical America, *S. penetrans*, a peculiar flea which during the dry season attacks exposed parts of the human body, especially the feet, and burrows under the skin or nails. See cut under *chigoe*.

Sarcoptes (sär-kop'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + (irreg.) *κόπτειν*, cut.] The typical genus of *Sarcoptidæ;* the itch-mites or scab-mites. *S. scabiei*, formerly *Acarus scabiei*, is the acarid which produces the itch in man. See cut under *itch-mite*.

sarcoptic (sär-kop'tik), *a.* [< *sarcopt*(*id*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or caused by sarcoptids; due to the presence of these mites: as, *sarcoptic* mange or itch.

Sarcoptidæ (sär-kop'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcoptes* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate acarines, typified by the genus *Sarcoptes;* itch-mites, living as parasites under the skin of the host, and producing a painful disease, the itch. See cut under *itch-mite*.

Sarcoptinæ (sär-kop-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcoptes* + *-inæ*.] The itch-mites as a subfamily of *Acaridæ*.

Sarcorhamphidæ† (sär-kō-ram'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcorhamphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Raptores*, named from the genus *Sarcorhamphus:* same as *Cathartidæ;* the New World vultures.

Sarcorhamphinæ† (sär''kō-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcorhamphus* + *-inæ*.] The *Sarcorhamphidæ* or *Cathartidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Vulturidæ*.

Sarcorhamphus (sär-kō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] An American genus of *Cathartidæ*, having fleshy caruncles on the bill; the condors and king-vultures. *S. gryphus* is the Andean condor; *S. papa* is the king-vulture. The Californian condor, formerly included in this genus, is now placed in *Pseudogryphus*. See cuts under *condor* and *king-vulture*.

sarcoseptum (sär-kō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *sarcoscepta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + NL. *septum*, q. v.] A soft septum; a fleshy partition; specifically, a mesentery of some anthozoans, as sea-anemones. See *mesentery*, 2 (*b*).

sarcosis (sär-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωσις*, sarcoma, a fleshy excrescence, < *σαρκοῦν*, make flesh, *σαρκοῦσθαι*, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The formation of flesh. (*b*) A fleshy tumor; sarcoma. [This term is now generally disused.]

sarcosperm (sär'kō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] Same as *sarcoderm*.

Sarcostemma (sär-kō-stem'ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), so called with ref. to the fleshy inner corona; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *στέμμα*, a wreath, chaplet: see *stemma*.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Asclepiadeæ*. It is distinguished by flowers with deeply five-parted calyx and corolla, and five stamens united into a short tube, surrounded by an exterior corona of ten short rounded lobes forming a membranaceous ring, and by an inner corona of five fleshy convex or keeled erect scales. There are about 12 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australia within tropical and subtropical limits. They are leafless, shrubby climbers with fleshy branches, and small white or yellow flowers in rounded cymes. *S. acidum* is the reputed soma-plant of the Vedic hymns. *S. aphyllum* and *S. viminale* are sometimes cultivated under the name of *flesh crown-flower*.

Sarcostigma (sär-kō-stig'mä), *n.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1833), so called from the fleshy discoid stigma; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *στίγμα*, a point: see *stigma*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Icacinaceæ*, constituting the tribe *Sarcostigmateæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious and interruptedly spiked flowers, with filaments longer than the anthers, a sessile stigma, and a one-celled ovary with two pendulous ovules, in fruit an oblong drupe with woody stone containing a seed destitute of albumen, and with thick, fleshy, heart-shaped seed-leaves. The three species are natives of the East Indies. They are shrubby climbers and twiners, growing to a great height, and with hard-wood stems bearing alternate oblong rigid and veiny leaves, and elongated spikes of small flowers. *S. Kleinii* is the odal-oil plant. See *odal*[2].

sarcostyle (sär'kō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] The mass of sarcode or protoplasm contained in the sarcotheca of a cœlenterate. See quotation under *sarcotheca*.

The colony is provided with bodies which admit of close comparison with the *sarcostyles* and sarcothecæ of the Plumularinæ. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 338.

sarcotheca (sär-kō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *sarcothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] The cup or cell of a thread-cell or lasso-cell, which may contain a sarcostyle; a cnida, cnidocell, or nematophore, regarded as to its walls, as distinguished from its contents, which when existing form a sarcostyle or cnidocil. See cuts under *Cnida*. *Hincks*.

Mr. Hincks, however, considering that the presence of the thread-cells is not the primary characteristic, and is

perhaps not universal, has substituted the term *sarcotheca* for the chitinous cell, and sarcostyle for the contained sarcode-mass.

W. M. Ball, Cat. of Austral. Hydroid Zoöphytes, p. 20. [*Encyc. Dict.*]

sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σαρκωτικός, promoting the growth of flesh, < σαρκοῦσθαι, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*, *sarcosis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to sarcosis; causing flesh to grow.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application which promotes the growth of flesh. [Rare.]

sarcous (sär'kus), *a.* [< Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + *-ous*.] Fleshy; sarcodous: especially noting the contractile tissue of muscles: as, *sarcous* elements, the form-elements of muscular tissue.

sarculation (sär-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sarculatio(n-)*, a hoeing, < (LL.) *sarculare*, pp. *sarculatus*, hoe: see *sarcle*.] A hoeing or weeding with a hoe. [Rare.]

sard (särd), *n.* [< F. *sarde* = It. *sarda* = MHG. *sardius*, *sarde*, G. *sarder*, < L. *sarda*, LL. *sardius*, < Gr. σάρδιος, sc. λίθος, also σάρδιον (also σαρδόνιον, σαρδώ), a sard (carnelian or sardine), lit. 'Sardian stone,' < Σάρδεις, Sardis, the capital of Lydia: see *Sardian*. Cf. *sardius*, *sardine*[2], *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] A variety of carnelian which shows on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held to the light appears of a deep blood-red. Also called *sardoin*.

Sarda (sär'dä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < L. *sarda*, < Gr. σάρδη, a fish, *Sarda sarda*: see *sardine*[1].] In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes of large size and metallic coloration; the bonitos. *S. sarda* is the sarda of the ancients, attaining a length of 2½ feet, of a dark steel-blue shade, silvery below, with many oblique narrow dark stripes from the back downward. It also occurs on the American side of the Atlantic, and is a food-fish. (See cut under *bonito*.) *S. chilensis* is the corresponding species of Pacific waters. The latter is sometimes called *tuna*; both are known as *skipjacks*. The genus is also called *Pelamys*.

sardachate (sär'da-kāt), *n.* [= F. *sardachate*, < L. *sardachates*, < Gr. *σαρδαχάτης, a kind of agate, < σάρδιος, a sard, + ἀχάτης, agate: see *sard* and *agate*[2].] A kind of agate containing layers of sard.

sardart (sär'därr), *n.* Same as *sirdar*.

sardel, sardelle (sär'del), *n.* [= D. *sardel* = G. *sardelle* = Sw. Dan. *sardell* = Russ. *sardelĭ*, < OF. *sardelle* = It. *sardella*, dim. of L. *sarda*, a sardine: see *sardine*[1].] 1. Same as *sardine*[1]. *Cotgrave.*—2. A clupeoid fish, *Clupea* or *Sardinella aurita*, a slender herring-like fish with well-toothed mouth, about the size of the sardine, and prepared like it in certain Mediterranean ports.

Sardian (sär'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sardianus*, of or pertaining to Sardis, < *Sardis*, *Sardes*, < Gr. Σάρδεις, Sardis, the capital of Lydia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia.—**Sardian nut.** See *nut*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sardis.

> You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
> For taking bribes here of the *Sardians*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 3.

★**sardine**[1] (sär-dēn'), *n.* [= D. *sardijn* = MHG. *sardīn*, G. *sardine* = Dan. Sw. *sardin*, < F. *sardine*, formerly also *sardaine* = Sp. *sardina* = Pg. *sardinha* = It. *sardina*, < L. *sardina*, also *sarda*, a sardine, < Gr. σαρδήνη, also σάρδα, a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia; perhaps < Gr. Σαρδώ, Sardinia: see *Sardinian*.] 1. One of several different small clupeoid fish suitable for canning in oil. The genuine sardine of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France is the pilchard, *Sardinella pilchardus*, highly esteemed for its delicate flavor. The Californian sardine is *S. cærulea*. Another



Californian Sardine (*Sardinella cærulea*).

is the Spanish sardine, *S. pseudohispanica*, found from Cuba to Florida, and related to the former, but having a strongly striate operculum. In the French preparation of sardines these delicate fish are handled as fresh as possible, to which end the factories are usually within two or three hours from the place where the fish are caught. Placed on stone tables, the fish are headed and gutted; they are then allowed to drain on wooden slats overnight, after being slightly salted. Next day they are salted again, and allowed to dry. They are then cooked in oil, and put in wire baskets to drip. The cooking is a nice process; if it is overdone the scales come off, which impairs the market value. Five or six minutes suffices for the cooking. When cold the fish are placed on tables, to be arranged in the boxes, in oil dipped from barrels. The oil being worth more than the fish, bulk for bulk, it is an object to fill the boxes as closely as possible with fish. The boxes are then soldered and afterward steamed, being placed in cold water on which steam is gradually turned. This second cooking takes an hour or more. The boxes are then allowed to cool in the water, and care is taken to move them as little as possible. In a cheaper method the sardines are first cooked in an oven without oil, the after-process being the same as before. As the fish are migratory, a shoal sometimes remains at a fishing-station only a week. The season of catching and canning lasts three or four months, from May to August. Small sardines are most prized. Large coarse fish put up in the United States as sardines, under the name of *shadines*, are young menhaden.

> When the sayd increasyng of the sea commeth, there commeth also therwith such a multitude of the smaule fysshes cauled *sardynes* that . . . no man wolde beleue it that hath not seene it.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 223).

2. The Gulf menhaden, *Brevoortia patronus*. [Local, U. S.]—3. The common menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, when prepared and boxed as sardines. See *shadine*.—4. An anchovy, *Anchovia browni*. [North Carolina.]—5. A characinoid fish of the subfamily *Tetragonopterinæ*, living in the fresh waters of the island of Trinidad. Several species are known by the name.—6. An insignificant or contemptible person; a petty character. Compare *small fry*, under *fry*[2]. [Humorous or contemptuous.]—**American sardine.** Same as *shadine*.

sardine[2] (sär'din), *n.* [< ME. *sardyn* = MHG. *sardin*, < OF. *sardine*, < LL. *sardinus*, sc. *lapis* (only in gen. *lapidis sardinis* (Rev. iv. 3), where *sardinis* may be for *sardini*, or is LL. *sardinis*, gen. of **sardo*), < Gr. σαρδίνος, also σαρδώ and σάρδιον, a sardine: see *sard*. Cf. *sardius*, *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

sardinert, *n.* [ME.: see *sardine*[2].] Same as *sardine*[2].

> Safyres, & *sardiners*, & semely topace,
> Alabaunderrynes, & amarauns & amatised stones.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1469.

sardine-tongs (sär-dēn'tôngz), *n. pl.* Small tongs resembling sugar-tongs, except in having broad claws, intended for lifting sardines from a box without breaking them.

Sardinian (sär-din'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sardinianus*, < *Sardinia*, the island of Sardinia, < *Sardi*, the inhabitants of this island; cf. Gr. Σαρδώ, Σάρδων, Sardinia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sardinia.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of (*a*) the island of Sardinia, lying west of Italy; or (*b*) the kingdom of Sardinia, constituted in 1720, and comprising as its principal parts Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia: it was the nucleus of the modern kingdom of Italy.—2. [*l. c.*] In *mineral.*, the lead sulphate anglesite, which occurs abundantly in lead-mines in the island of Sardinia. *Breithaupt.*

sardius (sär'di-us), *n.* [< LL. *sardius*, < Gr. σάρδιος, σάρδιον, a sard: see *sard*.] A sard. The precious stone mentioned as one of those in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest is thought to have been a ruby.

> The first row shall be a *sardius*, a topaz, and a carbuncle. Ex. xxviii. 17.

sardoin (sär'doin), *n.* [< ME. *sardoyne*, < OF. (and F.) *sardoine* = Pr. *sardoyne*, < Gr. σαρδόνιον, same as σάρδιον, sard: see *sard*. Cf. *sardonyx*.] Same as *sardonyx*.

> And the principalle Zates of his Palays ben of precious Ston, that men clepen *Sardoyne*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 275.

sardonian (sär-dō'ni-an), *a.* [< F. *sardonien*, < Gr. Σαρδόνιος, of Sardinia, < Σαρδών, Sardinia: see *sardonic*, *Sardinian*.] Same as *sardonic*.

> It is then but a *Sardonian* laughter that my refuter takes up at our complete antichrist.
> *Bp. Hall*, Works (ed. 1839), IX. 267.

sardonic (sär-don'ik), *a.* [< F. *sardonique* = Sp. *sardónico* = Pg. It. *sardonico*, < ML. **sardonicus*, sc. *risus*, sardonic laughter, believed to be so called as resembling the effect produced by a Sardinian plant (L. *Sardonia herba*, *Sardoa herba*, a bitter herb, which was said to distort the face of the eater: L. *Sardonius*, fem. of *Sardonius*, < Gr. Σαρδόνιος, also Σαρδονικός, of Sardinia, < Σαρδώ, Sardinia), but prop. L. **sardanius*, sc. *risus*, < Gr. σαρδάνιος, bitter, scornful, used only in the phrase γέλως σαρδάνιος, bitter laughter (γέλωτα σαρδάνιον γελᾶν, or simply σαρδάνιον γελᾶν, laugh a bitter laugh); cf. σαρδάζειν, laugh bitterly, σεσηρώς, grinning, sneering (prop. pp. from √ σαρ). The word *sardonic* is prob. often mentally associated with *sarcastic*.] 1. Apparently but not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile.

> Where strained *sardonic* smiles are glosing still,
> And grief is forced to laugh against her will.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 391.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant; sneering: now the usual meaning.

> The scornful, ferocious, *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.
>
> You were consigned to a master . . . under whose *sardonic* glances your scared eyes were afraid to look up.
> *Thackeray.*

Sardonic smile or **laugh**, in *pathol.*, risus sardonicus: same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

> The '*sardonic*' or Sardinian *laugh*; a laugh caused, as was supposed, by a plant growing in Sardinia, of which they who ate, died laughing.
> *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 176.

sardonically (sär-don'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sardonic manner.

> He laughed *sardonically*, hastily took my hand, and as hastily threw it from him.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

sardonyx (sär'dō-niks), *n.* [= F. *sardonyx* = Pr. *sardonic* = Sp. *sardónix* = Pg. *sardonyx* = It. *sardonico*, < L. *sardonyx*, < Gr. σαρδόνυξ, a sardonyx, < σάρδιος, σάρδιον, a sard, + ὄνυξ, an onyx: see *sard* and *onyx*. Cf. *sardoin*.] 1. A chalcedony or agate consisting of two or more layers of brown or red combined with white or other color. Since about 1870 the name has been given to a chalcedony stained with various shades of red to deep brown.—2. In *her.*, a tincture, the color murrey or sanguine, when blazoning is done by precious stones.—**Oriental sardonyx**, any sardonyx the component layers of which are of a fine color and sharply defined.

saree, *n.* See *sari*.

sarellt, *n.* Same as *serail*, *seraglio*. *Marlowe.*

sargasso (sär-gas'ō), *n.* [Also *sargassum*, and formerly *sargaso*; = F. *sargasse* = Sp. *sargazo*, < Pg. *sargaço*, *sargasso* (NL. *sargassum*), seaweed, < *sarga*, a kind of grapes (cf. Sp. *sarga*, osier). The weed has also been called in E. *grapeweed* and *tropical grapes*.] Same as *gulfweed*. The *Sargasso Sea* is a region occupying the interior of the great gyration of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic, so named from the abundance in it of this weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), which in some parts is so dense as to be a serious hindrance to navigation. It covers a large part of the space beween the 16th and 38th parallels of north latitude, and the seaweed is most dense between the 30th and 50th meridians. By extension the name is sometimes used with reference to other less important areas of floating seaweed. See *Sargassum*.

> The floating islands of the gulf-weed, with which we had become very familiar as we had now nearly made the circuit of the *Sargasso Sea*, are usually from a couple of feet to two or three yards in diameter, sometimes much larger; we have seen on one or two occasions fields several acres in extent, and such expanses are probably more frequent nearer the centre of its area of distribution.
> *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, The Atlantic, ii. 9.

Sargassum (sär-gas'um), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), < Pg. *sargaço*, *sargasso*, the gulfweed: see *sargasso*.] 1. A genus of marine algæ, of the family *Fucaceæ*, having fronds attached by a disk, and branching stems with the fronds provided with a midrib and distinctly stalked air-bladders. The fruit is developed in special compound branches; the conceptacles are hermaphrodite, and the spores single in the mother-cell. This genus is the most highly organized of the *Fucaceæ*, and contains about 200 species, which inhabit the warmer waters of the globe, *S. bacciferum* being the well-known gulfweed which floats in the open sea in great abundance and has given the name to the Sargasso Sea. Two species are found off the New England coast. See *Fucaceæ*, *sea-grape* (under *grape*[1]), and cut under *gulfweed*.

2. [*l. c.*] Gulfweed.

sargassum-shell (sär-gas'um-shel), *n.* A marine gastropod of the family *Litiopidæ*; the gulfweed-shell. Also *sargasso-shell*.

Sargina (sär-ji'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sargus* + *-ina*.] A group of sparoid fishes, named from the genus *Sargus*, distinguished by trenchant teeth in front and molar teeth on the sides. They are mostly carnivorous. By most authors they are combined in the same family with *Sparinæ*. *Günther.*

sargine (sär'jin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sargina*.

II. *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Sargina*.

sargo (sär'gō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *sargus*: see *Sargus*.] A sparoid fish of the genus *Sargus* or *Diplodus*, especially *D. sargus* or *S. rondeleti*, of the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Also called *sar*, *saragu*, *sargon*.

Sargus (sär'gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sargus*, < Gr. σαργός, a kind of mullet.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of sparoid fishes, properly called *Diplodus*, typical of the subfamily *Sargina*. Various limits have been given to it; and the American sheepshead was included in it by the old authors. *Cuvier*, 1817.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius.*

sari (sä'ri), *n.* [Also *saree*, *sary*; < Hind. *sārī*.] 1. The principal garment of a Hindu woman,

consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton cloth, wrapped round the middle of the body, with one end falling nearly to the feet, and the other thrown over the head.

In the front row, chattering brown ayahs, gay with red *sarees* and nose-rings.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 349.

Hence—**2.** Any long scarf. [Anglo-Ind.]

sariama, *n.* See *cariama, seriema.*

sarigue (sä-rē-ga′), *n.* [F., < Pg. *sarigue:* for Braz. *sarigueya, çarigueia, çarigueira.*] A South American opossum, *Didelphys opossum.*

sark (särk), *n.* [< ME. *sark, serk, serke,* < AS. *syrce, sirce, serce,* a shirt, = Icel. *serkr* = Sw. *särk* = Dan. *særk,* a shirt, in mod. use a shift, smock, chemise, = North Fries. *serk,* a shirt. Cf. *berserk.* The E. form is partly due to Scand.] A shirt or chemise; the body-garment, of linen or cotton, for either sex.

She shulde vnsowen hir *serke* and sette there an heyre
To affaiten hire flesshe that fierce was to synne.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 66.

She neist brocht a *sark* o' the saftest silk,
Weel wrought wi' pearls about the band.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 169).

Her cutty *sark* o' Paisley harn.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Danced in sable iron *sark.*
Longfellow, tr. of Uhland's Black Knight.

sarkin (sär′kin), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-in*[2].] Same as *sarcine.*

sarking (sär′king), *n.* [< *sark, n.,* + *-ing*[1].] Thin boards for lining, etc.; specifically, the boarding on which slates are laid. [Scotch.]

sarkinite (sär′ki-nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its blood-red color and greasy luster; < Gr. *σάρκινος,* fleshy (< *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring in cleavable massive forms, less often in monoclinic crystals, of a blood-red color: found at Pajsberg in Sweden. Also called *polyarsenite.*

sarklet†, *v. t.* See *sarcle.*

sarlak, sarlyk (sär′lak, -lik), *n.* [Also *sarlac, sarlık;* < Kalmuck *sarluk.*] The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens.*

Sarmatian (sär-mā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sarmatia* (see def.), < *Sarmata* (Gr. Σαρμάτης), pl. *Sarmatæ, Sauromatæ,* a Sarmatian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, an ancient region extending from the Volga vaguely westward, identified poetically with Poland; pertaining to the inhabitants of this region.

II. *n.* A member of one of the ancient tribes, probably of Median affinities, which wandered in southern Russia, Hungary, and elsewhere. The Sarmatians became merged in other peoples.

Sarmatic (sär-mat′ik), *a.* [< L. *Sarmaticus,* < *Sarmata,* a Sarmatian: see *Sarmatian.*] Same as *Sarmatian.*—**Sarmatic polecat,** the sarmatier.

sarmatier (F. pron. sär-ma-ti-ā′), *n.* [< F. *sarmatier,* < *Sarmatie,* Sarmatia.] The Sarmatic or spotted polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus,* inhabiting Poland and Russia, black, on the upper parts brown spotted with yellow, the ears and a frontal band white.

sarment† (sär′ment), *n.* [< OF. *serment,* F. *serment* = Pr. *serment* = Cat. *sarment* = Sp. *sarmiento* = Pg. It. *sarmento,* < L. *sarmentum,* twigs, light branches, brushwood, < *sarpere,* trim, cut, prune.] **1.** A scion or cutting.

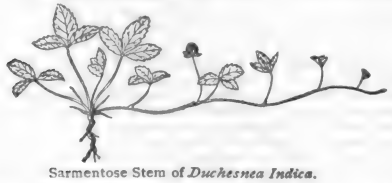
Writhe not the hede of the *sarment*
Whenne it is sette.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

2. Same as *sarmentum.*

sarmenta, *n.* Plural of *sarmentum.*

sarmentaceous (sär-men-tā′shius), *a.* [< *sarmentum* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, same as *sarmentose.*

sarmentose, sarmentous (sär-men′tōs, -tus), *a.* [< *sarmentum* + *-ose, -ous.*] In *bot.*, having



Sarmentose Stem of *Duchesnea Indica.*

sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

sarmentum (sär-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *sarmenta* (-tä). [L.: see *sarment.*] In *bot.*, a runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals, as that of the strawberry; also, a twining stem which supports itself by means of others. Also *sarment.* See cuts under *Fragaria* and *sarmentose.*

sarn (särn), *n.* [< W. *sarn,* a causeway, paving.] A pavement or stepping-stone. *Johnson.* [Prov. Eng.]

saroh (sar′ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian musical instrument with three metal strings, which are sounded by means of a bow.

saron (sar′on), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of xylophone, used in the East Indies.

sarong (sa-rong′), *n.* [Malay.] **1.** A garment used in the Indian archipelago, consisting of a piece of cloth which envelops the lower part of the body: worn by both sexes.

The natives, Malays, are a fine-looking, copper-coloured race, wearing bright-coloured *sarongs* and turbans.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

Hence—**2.** The cotton or silk cloth used for this garment, especially the printed cotton imported from Europe, to which the name has been given as a trade designation.

saros (sā′ros), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρος,* or *σαρός,* a Chaldean cycle.] **1.** A Babylonian numeral, or unit of tale; sixty sixties (3,600).—**2.** An astronomical cycle of 6,585 days and 8 hours, during which period there are 223 lunations, 242 draconitic months, 239 anomalistic months lacking about 5 hours, and 18 Julian years, 10 days, and 18 hours. At the end of this time all eclipses are repeated nearly as before, except for the difference in the sun's apparent place due to the 10⅓ days by which the cycle differs from a whole number of years. Moreover, the solar eclipses will fall upon parts of the earth differing by 120° of longitude. This cycle was discovered by Babylonian astronomers.

Sarothamnus (sar-ō-tham′nus), *n.* [NL. (Wimmer, 1832), < Gr. *σάρον,* a broom (see *sarothrum*), + *θάμνος,* a bush.] A former genus of plants, now making a section under *Cytisus.* It includes the common European broom. See cut under *Cytisus.*

sarothrum (sa-rō′thrum), *n.*; pl. *sarothra* (-thrä). [NL., < Gr. *σάρωτρον,* a broom, < *σαροῦν,* sweep with a broom, < *σάρον,* a broom, < *σαίρειν,* sweep.] In *entom.*, a brush of stiff hairs on the leg of a bee, used for collecting pollen. Also called *scopa, pollen-brush,* and *corbiculum.* See *scopula.*

sarpelere†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sarplar.* *Halliwell.*

sarplar†, **sarpler**† (sär′plär, -plėr), *n.* [Also *sarplier, sarpliar;* < ME. *sarplar, sarpelere, sarpulere,* < OF. *sarpillere, serpilliere, serpeillere, serpeliere,* F. *serpillière,* dial. *charpilière, cherpilière,* coarse cloth or canvas used in packing, a canvas apron, = Pr. *sarpelheira* = Cat. *sarpallera, xarpallera, arpillera* = Sp. *arpillera* = Pg. *sarapilheira* (ML. *sarplerium, serpleria, sarpilleria, serpilheria, serpelleria,* etc., after Rom.), coarse cloth, sacking; with suffix *-ere,* etc. (ML. *-eria,* prop. *-aria*), < ML. *serapellinus, seropellinus, xerapellinus,* etc., *serapellina, seropellina, xerapellina,* applied as adj. or noun, usually n. pl., *serapellinæ* or *serampellinæ vestes* (OF. *serapellines*), to old clothes, or old or worthless skins, < L. *xerampelinæ* (sc. *vestes*), dark-red or dark-colored clothes, < Gr. *ξηραμπέλινος,* of the color of dry vine-leaves, < *ξηρός,* dry, + *ἀμπέλινος,* of the vine (*φύλλα αμπέλινα,* vine-leaves), < *ἄμπελος,* a vine: see *xerasia* and *Ampelis.* The derivation from OF. *serge vieille* is erroneous.] **1.** Sacking or packing-cloth; coarse pack-sheet made of hemp.

They ben ententyf aboute *sarpuleris* or sachels [var. *sachelles*] unprofitable for to taken.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

It was upbraided to Demosthenes, by an envious, surly knave, that his Orations did smell like the *sarpler,* or wrapper of a foul and filthy oil vessel.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 99.

2. A large sack or bale of wool, containing 80 tods, each of 2 stone.

The prowde Dewke of Burgoyne
Came to-fore Calys with flemyngis nat A fewe,
Whiche gave the sakkis & *sarpelers* of that towne
Of thy wolles hyghte [he] hem pocessione.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

In his four and twentieth Year, he commanded a Subsidy to be levied upon all *Sarplars* of Wool going out of England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 100.

sarpo (sär′pō), *n.* [Cf. *sapo*[2].] Same as *sapo*[2].

Sarracenia (sar-a-sē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Dr. *Sarrazin* of Quebec, who first sent specimens and a description to Europe.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Sarraceniaceæ* and order *Sarraceniales.* It is characterized by flowers with five spreading sepals, five petals curving together, numerous short stamens, and a large five-lobed and five-celled ovary with its distinct style dilated at the top into a peltate umbrella-like and petaloid membrane, which is stigmatic near the end of a nerve extending to each of it. five angles. The 8 species are all natives of North America, and occur chiefly in the southern United States, with one also in the northern. They are remarkable plants, inhabiting peat-bogs, with their leaves transformed into pitchers, and produced at the top into a more or less arching hood, which closes the pitcher when young. The pitchers are usually partly filled with rain-water and with masses of decomposing insects, and in some species special glands secrete a digestive fluid which aids in their assimilation. The flowers are large, solitary, and nodding upon a long leafless scape, usually of a deep brownish red, globular in the bud, flattened on expansion, and with petals which are strongly contracted in the middle. *S. purpurea,* the original species, which extends north to Great Bear Lake, is known as *pitcher-plant,* also as *huntsman's-cup* and *sidesaddle-flower. S. flava* and other southern species are known as *trumpetleaf* and *huntsman's-horn.*

Sarraceniaceæ (sar-a-sē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Sarracenia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants typical of the order *Sarraceniales.* It is characterized by a minute embryo near the base of the seed in fleshy albumen, and flowers with five sepals and five petals, numerous stamens, and a five- or three-celled ovary with the placentæ fixed to the inner angle. They are readily distinguished by their peculiar habit, being bog-herbs with conspicuous flowers nodding upon naked scapes, surrounded at the base by a circle of radical leaves, which are inflated into pitchers, and project in front into a thin lamina, and at the top into a hood. The 10 species are all American, and belong mainly to the type genus, *Sarracenia*—the others, *Chrysamphora* and *Heliamphora,* being monotypic. See cuts under *Darlingtonia* and *pitcher-plant.*

sarrancolin (sa-rang′kō-lin), *n.* [F., < *Sarrancolin* (see def.).] A kind of ornamental marble quarried near Sarrancolin, in the valley of Aure, department of the Hautes Pyrénées, France. It is more or less brecciated in structure, and of varied color, gray, red, and yellow predominating. This is one of the most highly prized of French marbles, and was used in the interior decoration of the Grand Opera House in Paris.

sarrasin, sarrasine (sar′a-sin), *n.* [< F. *sarrasine,* a portcullis, fem. of *sarrasin,* Saracen: see *Saracen.*] A portcullis: a term probably dating from the Crusades, and retained in use in French, from which English writers have taken it. Also spelled *sarasin.*

sarrasin (sär′a-sin), *n.* [F. *blé sarrasin,* buckwheat, lit. 'Saracen wheat': see *Saracen.*] Buckwheat.

The Russian peasant will not always sell his wheat and live on *sarrazin* and rye.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 836.

sarret, *n.* [OF.] A long cannon, smaller than a bombard. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

sarrusophone (sa-rus′ō-fōn), *n.* [< *Sarrus* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή,* a sound, tone.] A musical instrument, properly of the oboe class, but with a tube of metal, invented in 1863 by a French band-master, Sarrus. Eight different sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series, as of the saxophone, and are named either from their fundamental key or from their relative compass. Compare *saxophone.*

sarsa†, (sär′sä), *n.* [Also *sarza;* the first part of *sarsaparilla,* taken in sense of the full word.] Sarsaparilla.

You may take *sarza* to open the liver.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

★ **sarsaparilla** (sär″sa-pa-ril′ä), *n.* [= D. *sarsaparilla* = G. Dan. *sarsaparilla* = Sw. *sarsaparill* = F. *salsepareille* = It. *salsapariglia,* < Sp. *zarzaparilla,* now *zarzaparrilla* = Pg. *salsaparrilha,* sarsaparilla, orig. *Smilax aspera;* usually explained as < Sp. *zarza,* a bramble (supposed to be < Basque *sartzia,* a bramble), + **parilla,* **parrilla,* supposed to be a dim. of *parra,* a trained vine (others suggest *Parillo,* name of a physician said to have first employed it).] **1.** The rhizome of several plants of the genus *Smilax,* chiefly, it is believed, of *S. medica, S. officinalis,* and *S. papyracea,* all of tropical America.—**2.** A plant of the *Smilacaceæ.*—**3.** A medicinal preparation of sarsaparilla-root. The reputation of sarsaparilla as a medicine has sometimes suffered from worthless substitutes, or from the root being too long kept, but it now has an established character as an alterative, most usefully employed in syphilis, but also valuable in chronic rheumatism and other affections. Compare *china-root.*—**Australian**



Branch of Sarsaparilla (*Smilax medica*), with fruits.

sarsaparilla. See *Hardenbergia.*—**Brazilian sarsaparilla,** the product in Brazil of one or more unidentified species of *Smilax.*—**Bristly sarsaparilla,** a North American plant, *Aralia hispida,* also called *wild elder.* Compare *wild sarsaparilla.*—**Country sarsaparilla.** Same as *Indian sarsaparilla.*—**German sarsaparilla,** the roots or rhizomes of *Carex arenaria, C. disticha,* and *C. hirta,* from their being occasionally used in Germany as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—**Honduras sarsaparilla,** the sarsaparilla most used in the United States, derived perhaps from *Smilax medica.*—**Indian sarsaparilla,** an East Indian asclepiadaceous plant, *Hemidesmus Indicus,* the roots of which are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also *nunnari-root.*—**Italian sarsaparilla,** the product of a south European plant, *Smilax aspera.*—**Jamaica sarsaparilla,** a former name of various kinds of sarsaparilla which reached Europe by way of Jamaica from Mexico, Honduras, United States of Colombia, and even Peru. It is now applied to a Costa Rican article, ascribed to *Smilax officinalis.* Also *red sarsaparilla.*—**Mexican sarsaparilla,** the product perhaps of *Smilax medica.*—**Spurious sarsaparilla.** See *Hardenbergia.*—**Texas sarsaparilla.** See *menispermum,* 2.—**Wild sarsaparilla,** a North American plant, *Aralia nudicaulis,* whose long horizontal aromatic roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also (in English books) *Virginian sarsaparilla.*

sarsaparillin (sär″sa-pa-ril′in), *n.* [*sarsaparilla* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*parillin.*

sarsasaponin (sär-sa-sap′ō-nin), *n.* [*sarsa(parilla)* + L. *sapo(n-),* soap, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside, $(C_{22}H_{36}O_{10})_{12}$, found in the roots of various species of *Smilax.*

sarset† (särs), *n.* and *v.* See *scarce.*

Sarsen (sär′sen), *n.* [Also *Sarsin, Sarcen;* a contraction of *Saracen,* q.v.] **1†.** Same as *Saracen* (formerly used in a vague sense for *foreigner*).—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *Saracen's stone* (which see, under *Saracen*).

How came the stones here? for these *sarsens* or Druidical sandstones are not found in the neighbourhood.
Emerson, Stonehenge.

sarsenet, sarcenet (särs′net), *n.* [Also *sarsnet;* ‹ AF. *sarzinett,* prob. a diminutive of *sarzin,* Saracen, suggested by OF. *drap sarrasinois. N. E. D.* See *Saracen.*] A fine, thin silk stuff, plain or twilled, especially valued for its softness. It appears to have come into use in the thirteenth century, and to have been a favorite material during the eighteenth century and down to 1820 for garments for women, especially as linings. It is now mainly superseded by other materials. Formerly also called *sendal* or *cendal.*

The roffys [roofs] garnyshed with *sarsnettys* and buddys of golde.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502, p. li.

Loose jerkins of tawny taffety cut and lined with yellow *sarsenet. Goldwell,* quoted in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478.

His letters of credence brought by his secretary in a scarfe of *sarsenett.* *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 28, 1667.

Miss Andrews drank tea with us that evening, and wore her puce-coloured *sarsenet.*
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xv.

Sarsenet ribbon, ribbon of sarsenet material, plain, and consisting merely of piece sarsenet in narrow widths.

Sarsia (sär′si-ạ), *n.* [NL.: named from Prof. Michael *Sars,* of Christiania, Norway.] **1.** A genus of jellyfishes, giving name to the *Sarsiidæ. S. tabulosa* is a small British species.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Sarsiidæ (sär-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sarsia* + *-idæ.*] A family of acalephs, named from the genus *Sarsia.* Also *Sarsidæ.*

sarsinish†, sarsenish† (sär′si-nish), *a.* [ME. *sarsynysh,* ‹ OF. *sarrasinois,* fem. *sarrazinesche,* ‹ *sarrazin,* Saracen: see *Saracen, sarsenet.*] Saracenic.

Largesse hadde on a robe fresh
Of riche purpur *sarlynysh* [read *sarsynysh;* tr. OF. *sarrazinesche*]. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 1188.

That was of riche werk *Sarsaneis.*
Laud Troy Bk., 9429. [*N. E. D.*]

Sars's organ. See *organ*[1].

sart (särt), *n.* Short for *assart:* see *assart.*

sartage (sär′tāj), *n.* [‹ *sart* + *-age.*] The clearing of woodland for agricultural purposes, as by setting fire to the trees.

sartain (sär′tān), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *certain.*

sarticruræus (sär″ti-krō-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *sarticruræi* (-ī). [NL., for **sartoricruræus,* ‹ L. *sartor,* a tailor, + NL. *cruræus,* q.v.] The tailor's muscle of the thigh; the sartorius. *Coues and Shute,* 1887.

sartor (sär′tor), *n.* [‹ L. *sartor,* a tailor, ‹ *sarcire,* pp. *sartus,* patch, mend.] A tailor: as, "*Sartor* Resartus" (the tailor retailored).

Coats whose memory turns the *sartor* pale.
O. W. Holmes, Terpsichore.

sartorial (sär-tō′ri-al), *a.* [‹ *sartor* + *-i-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailors.

A north-country dame, in days of old economy, when the tailor worked for women as well as men, delivered one of her nether garments to a professor of the *sartorial* art.
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter ix. (*Davies.*)

2. In *anat.,* pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

sartorii, *n.* Plural of *sartorius.*

sartorite (sär′tor-īt), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen (1809–76).] In *mineral.,* a sulphid of arsenic and lead, occurring sparingly in orthorhombic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal in Valais, Switzerland. Also called *scleroclase.*

sartorius (sär-tō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sartorii* (-ī). [NL., ‹ L. *sartor,* a tailor: see *sartor.*] The longest muscle of the human body, crossing the thigh obliquely in front. It arises from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the top of the inner anterior surface of the tibia. It has been considered to be the chief muscle in producing the position of the tailor when at work (whence its name). It is usually present in mammals, though with various modifications. Also called *iliopretibialis, sarticruræus,* and *tailor-muscle.* See cut under *muscle*[1].

Sarum use. See *use.*

sarza† (sär′zạ), *n.* Same as *sarsa.*

sasanqua (sa-sang′kwạ), *n.* [Jap.] The plant *Thea Sasanqua.*

sasarara (sas-a-rā′rạ), *n.* Same as *siserary.*

sash[1] (sash), *n.* [‹ F. *châssis,* sash, or more prob. directly from the orig. of *châssis,* namely OF. *chasse,* F. *châsse,* a case, frame, ‹ L. *capsa,* a box, case: see *case*[2], *chase*[2], and *cash*[2], doublets of *sash*[1].] **1.** The framed part of a window, in which the glass is fixed; also, a similar part of a greenhouse, etc. In windows they either open and shut vertically, or are hung upon hinges so as to swing open like doors. The former are called *sliding sashes,* and the latter *French sashes,* or *casements.*

I was the other day driving in a hack through Gerrard-street, when my eye was immediately catched with the prettiest object imaginable—the face of a very fair girl . . . fixed at the chin to a painted *sash,* and made part of the landscape. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 510.

No fire the kitchen's cheerless grate display'd;
No cheerful light the long-closed *sash* convey'd.
Crabbe, Works, I. 106.

2. The frame in which a saw is put to prevent its bending or buckling when crowded into the cut.—**Leaded sash.** See *leaded.*—**Port-sash.** See *port*[2].—**Sash-mortising machine,** a machine used to form mortises in stiles and rails of doors and sashes, and for similar work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sash-planing machine,** a small form of molding-machine for making rabbets and moldings for the stiles and bars of sashes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sash-sticking machine,** a machine for forming the moldings on the edges of bars and rails for window-sashes, and for planing up other small stuff. *E. H. Knight.*

sash[1] (sash), *v. t.* [‹ *sash*[1], *n.*] To furnish with sash-windows.

The windows are all *sashed* with the finest crystalline glass. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

The noble old residence of the Beauchamps and Nevilles, and now of Earl Brooke. He has *sashed* the great apartment that 's to be sure. *Gray,* Letters, I. 256.

It [Hurstmonceaux] is scarcely furnished with a few necessary beds and chairs; one side has been *sashed.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 300.

sash[2] (sash), *n.* [Formerly also *shash;* ‹ Ar. *shāsh,* muslin, turban, sash.] A long band or roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, wound round the head by Orientals in the manner of a turban; also, in modern times, a band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament. Sashes are worn by women and children (less frequently by men), and by military officers as badges of distinction, and are a regular part of certain costumes. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.

So much for the silk in Judea, called shesh in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called *shashes,* worn at this day about the heads of eastern people.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. xiv. 24.

On the mens [heads] are *Shashes,* which is a long thin wreath of Cloath, white or coloured.
S. Clarke, Geog. Description (1671), p. 46.

A Scarlet Silk net *Sash* to tye a Nightgown.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 150.

sash[2] (sash), *v. t.* [‹ *sash*[2], *n.*] To dress or ornament with a sash or sashes.

They are . . . so *sashed* and plumed that . . . they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes even than they were in their rags. *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, iv.

sash-bar (sash′bär), *n.* In *carp.,* one of the vertical or transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass.

sash-chisel (sash′chiz″el), *n.* In *carp.,* a chisel with a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in sash-stiles.

sash-clamp (sash′klamp), *n.* A clamp for squaring a sash and tightening up the joints. *E. H. Knight.*

sash-door (sash′dōr), *n.* A door having panes of glass to admit light.

sashery (sash′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sasheries* (-iz). [‹ *sash*[2] + *-er-y.*] Sashes or scarfs collectively, considered as parts of official costume, or as parts of ornamental apparel. [Rare.]

Distinguished by their *sasheries* and insignia.
Carlyle. (*Imp. Dict.*)

★**sash-fastener** (sash′fȧs″nėr), *n.* A latch or screw for fastening the sash of a window.

sash-frame (sash′frām), *n.* **1.** The frame in which the sash of a window is suspended, or to which it is hinged. When the sash is suspended the frame is made hollow to contain the balancing weights, and is said to be *cased.*

2. The frame in which a saw is strained.

sash-gate (sash′gāt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.,* a form of valve in which a flat or wedge-shaped plate is made to slide in grooves across the opening of the pipe so as to close it as a window is closed by moving the sash.

sash-line (sash′līn), *n.* The rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

sashoon† (sa-shön′), *n.* [Corr. of F. *chausson,* sock.] A kind of stuffing or pad put into the leg of a boot, or secured around the calf of the leg, to prevent chafing, or to cause the boot to sit smoothly. *Stapley's Diary.*

sash-saw (sash′sâ), *n.* **1.** A small saw used in cutting the tenons of sashes. Its plate is about 11 inches long, and has about thirteen teeth to the inch.—**2.** A mill-saw strained in a frame or sash.

sash-sluice (sash′slös), *n.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

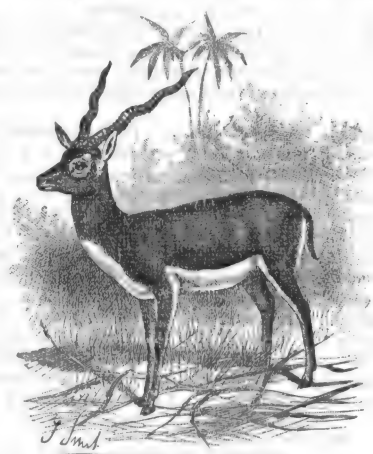
★**sash-tool** (sash′töl), *n.* A small paint-brush of a size used in painting window-sashes.

sash-window (sash′win″dō), *n.* A glazed window in which the glass is set in a sash, and not in the wall; hence, a window that can be opened.

She locked the door, . . . then broke a pane in the *sash window. Swift,* Advice to Servants (Chambermaid).

Sasia (sā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (B. R. Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A notable genus of Indian piculets or pygmy woodpeckers of the subfamily *Picumninæ,* with naked orbits and only three toes. *P. ochracea* and *P. abnormis* are two examples. They range from Nepal and Sikhim through Burma into the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, etc. Also called *Comeris, Microcolaptes, Dryaltes,* and *Picumnoides.*

sasin (sas′in), *n.* [Nepalese.] The common Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra* or *A. bezoartica,* remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.



Sasin, or Indian Antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*).

It is abundant in the open dry plains of India, in flocks of from ten to sixty females to a single male. It will clear from 25 to 30 feet at a bound, and rise even 10 or 11 feet from the earth. It is grayish-brown or black on the upper parts of the body, with white abdomen and breast, and a white circle round the eyes. It stands about 2 feet 6 inches high at the shoulder. This is the animal which is considered to represent the modern restricted genus *Antilope,* from which many more have been successively detached for other and very numerous *Antilopinæ* of Asia and Africa. Its usual specific name is not to be confounded with the same word used in a generic sense for the very different African bohor. The sasin is among several antelopes loosely called *algazel.* It has long been known as a source of bezoar, as indicated by one of its specific names. The record of the sasin, in its relations to man, goes back to the dawn of history; for it is the animal with the straight corkscrew horns so commonly figured on the monuments of Assyria and Babylonia. In India it is usually figured drawing the car of Chandra, the moon-god, and furnishes a probable prototype of the animals with which the classic huntress Diana is associated. It is there also a regular attribute of Siva, or Mahadeva, held by the hind legs upright in one of the hands of this god, and connected with linga-worship, apparently from its reputed salacity.

sasine (sā′sin), *n.* **1.** An obsolete form of *seizin,* retained archaically in Scots law. Specifically—**2.** In *Scots law,* either (*a*) the act of

giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with *infeftment*), or (*b*) the instrument by which the fact is proved. There is a general office for the registering of sasines in Edinburgh.—**Cognition and sasine.** See *cognition.*—**Precept of sasine.** See *precept.*—**Sasine ox,** a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterward converted into a payment in money proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

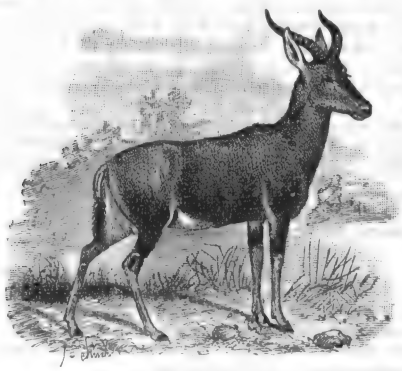
sass (sȧs), *n.* [A dial. form of *sauce, n.*] 1. Same as *sauce.*—2. Vegetables, particularly those used in making sauces: as, garden *sass.*—3. Insolence; impudence. [Vulgar, U. S., in all uses.]

sass (sȧs), *v.* [A dial. form of *sauce, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk or reply saucily; be insolent in replying. [Vulgar, U. S.]

Its [Mr. Thayer's book's] very pugnacity will no doubt tempt so many of the assailed to *sass* back that we shall in the end find ourselves by so much the richer in contributions to the annals of the times.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 649.

II. *trans.* To sauce; be saucy to. [Vulgar, U. S.]

sassaby (sas'ȧ-bi), *n.*; pl. *sassabies* (-biz). [< Sechuana (of the Bechuanas) *tsessébe.* *T. Platt, Jr.*] The bastard hartbeest, *Damalis* or *Alcelaphus lunatus*, of South Africa. It resembles the hartbeest, but stands somewhat higher at the



Sassaby (*Alcelaphus lunatus*).

withers, and its horns are gently curved rather than abruptly bent. It is one of the group of large bubaline antelopes of which the blesbok is another, but the sassaby lacks the white blaze on the face. (Compare cut of *blesbok.*) The horns are about a foot long. The animal is much hunted both for its hide and for its flesh, and has been thinned out in countries where it formerly abounded. It inhabits by preference open glades, sometimes in herds of several hundreds.

★**sassafras** (sas'ȧ-fras), *n.* [Formerly also *saxafras;* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sassafras* = F. *sassafras* = It. *sassafras, sassafrasso, sassofrasso* = Pg. *sassafraz* (NL. *sassafras*), < Sp. *sasafrás*, sassafras; probably an application of L. *saxifraga:* see *saxifrage.*] 1. A tree, the only species of the genus *Sassafras.* It is common in eastern North America, in the south taking possession, along with the persimmon, of abandoned fields. It reaches a height of about 45 feet. Its wood is light and soft, coarse-grained, not strong, but very durable in contact with the soil, used for fencing, in cooperage, etc. The root, especially its bark, enters into commerce as a powerful aromatic stimulant, and is much used in flavoring and scenting, an oil being distilled in large quantities for the latter purposes. The bark is officinal, as also the pith, which affords a mucilaginous application and a drink. An early name in England was *ague-tree.*

[They] did helpe vs to dig and carry *Saxafras*, and doe any thing they could, being of a comely proportion and the best condition of any Salvages we had yet incountred.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1735).] A genus of apetalous trees of the family *Lauraceæ* and tribe *Litseeæ*, characterized by an umbel-like inflorescence of diœcious flowers in loose and short racemes from terminal buds, and produced around the base of the new growth of the season. The flowers have a six-lobed perianth and nine stamens in three rows, with their anthers introrsely four-celled, the third row of filaments each with a stalked gland at the base. The only species, *S. Sassafras*, is a native of the United States, especially southward and principally east of the Mississippi, extending also into Canada. It is a small or middle-sized tree, with aromatic bark and roots, and remarkable for the green color of its flowers, bud-scales, and branches, and for its dimorphous leaves, the earlier entire and oval, the later three-lobed or irregular. See cut in next column.—**Australian sassafras.** (*a*) Of Victoria (and Tasmania): *Atherosperma moschatum* of the family *Monimiaceæ*, a lofty evergreen, with a somewhat useful wood and an aromatic bark used to make a kind of tea and affording an essential oil. Also called *plume-nutmeg.* (*b*) Of New South Wales: *Dorypha Sassafras* of the same family, another large tree, with very fragrant leaves, and aromatic



Sassafras (*Sassafras Sassafras*).
1. Branch with fruits. 2. Branch with sterile flowers. *a, b, c,* different forms of leaves.

bark used in infusion as a tonic. (*c*) Of Queensland: a smaller related tree, *Daphnandra micrantha.*—**Brazilian sassafras,** the tree *Acrodiclidium Puchury-major*, which yields the so-called sassafras-nuts or Pichurim beans.—**Cayenne sassafras.** See *Licania.*—**Chilean sassafras.** Same as *Peruvian nutmeg* (see *nutmeg*).—**Oil of sassafras.** See *sassafras-oil.*—**Sassafras tea,** an infusion of sassafras-wood or of the bark of the root.—**Swamp-sassafras,** *Magnolia Virginiana.* See *Magnolia.*

sassafras-nut (sas'ȧ-fras-nut), *n.* Same as *Pichurim bean.*

sassafras-oil (sas'ȧ-fras-oil), *n.* 1. A volatile aromatic oil distilled from the root-wood and root-bark of the common sassafras. Also *oil of sassafras.*—2. A volatile oil obtained from the bark of the Victorian sassafras, with an odor resembling sassafras and caraway.—3. An oil extracted from sassafras-nuts or Pichurim beans.—4. See *Ocotea.*

Sassa gum. See *gum*[2].

Sassanian (sa-sā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sassanids.

Three short wars with the *Sassanian* monarchs of Persia were waged. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 110.

II. *n.* Same as *Sassanid.*

Sassanid (sas'ȧ-nid), *n.* [< ML. *Sassanidæ*, < *Sassan* or *Sasan*, a Persian priest, ancestor of the founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty which ruled the Persian empire from the downfall of the Parthian power, about A. D. 226, until the conquest of Persia by the Saracens, about 642.

The Arsacid empire, which had lasted for 476 years, was replaced by the monarchy of the *Sassanids*, itself destined to endure for a nearly equal period.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, ii. 242.

sassarara†, *n.* See *siserary.*

sasse† (sas), *n.* [< F. *sas*, < D. *sas*, a sluice, a sluice-gate.] A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a weir with floodgates; a navigable sluice.

They have made divers great and navigable *sasses* and sluices, and bridges.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 320).

Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great *sasse* in the King's lands about Deptford, to be a wett-dock to hold 200 sail of ships. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1662.

Sassenach (sas'e-nach), *n.* [< Gael. *Sasunnach*, Saxon: see *Saxon.*] A Saxon; an Englishman: a general name applied by the Scottish Highlanders of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race.

The term *Sassenach*, or Saxon, is applied by the Highlanders to their Low-Country neighbors.
Scott, Glenfinlas, note.

sassolin, sassoline (sas'ō-lin), *n.* [< F. *sassoline* = G. *sassolin*, < It. Lago del *Sasso*, in Tuscany, Italy.] Native boracic acid, H_3BO_3, occurring more or less pure in irregular six-sided laminæ belonging to the triclinic system, or as a crust, or in stalactitic forms composed of small scales. It is white or yellowish, has a nacreous luster, and is friable. It occurs as a deposit from hot springs and ponds in the lagoons of Tuscany, and was first discovered near Sasso (whence the name) in the province of Florence.

sassolite (sas'ō-līt), *n.* [< *Sasso* (see *sassolin*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *sassolin.*

sassorol, sassorolla (sas'ō-rol, sas-ō-rol'ȧ), *n.* [< NL. *sassorolla*, < It. *sassajuolo*, wood-pigeon, < *sasso*, a rock, < L. *saxum*, a rock.] The rock-pigeon, *Columba livia.*

sassy-bark (sas'i-bärk), *n.* [W. African *sassy* (?) + E. *bark*[2].] The mancona bark (which see, under *bark*[2]); also, the tree that yields it. See *Erythrophleum.*

sastra (sȧs'trȧ), *n.* See *shaster.*

sat (sat). Preterit of *sit.*

Sat. An abbreviation of *Saturday.*

Satan (sā'tan), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *Sathan;* < ME. *Satan, Sathan*, also *Satanas, Sathanas*, < OF. *Sathan, Sathanas*, F. *Satan, Satanas* (colloq.) = Pr. *Sathanas, Sodhanas* = Sp. *Satán, Satanás* = Pg. *Satanaz* = It. *Satan, Satanasso* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Satan* = AS. *Satan* = Gr. Σατᾶν, Σατανᾶς, < LL. *Satan, Satanas* = Goth. *Satana, Satanas* = Ar. *Shaitān* (> Turk. *Sheytan* = Pers. Hind. *Shaitān*), < Heb. *sātān*, an enemy, Satan, < *sātan*, be an enemy, persecute.] The chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the devil. See *devil.*

The gay coroun of golde gered on lofte . . .
Now is sette for to serue *satanas* the blake,
Bifore the bolde Baltazar wyth bost & wyth pryde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1449.

And now hath *Sathanas*, seith he, a tayl
Brodder than of a carryk is the sail.
Chaucer, Prol. to Summoner's Tale, l. 23.

And he said unto them, I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. Luke x. 18.

And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and *Satan*, and bound him a thousand years. Rev. xx. 2.

Incensed with indignation, *Satan* stood
Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd.
Milton, P. L., ii. 707.

=**Syn.** Apollyon. See definition of *Belial.*

satanic (sā-tan'ik), *a.* [< F. *satanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *satanico* (cf. D. *satansch, satanisch* = G. *satanisch* = Dan. Sw. *satanisk*), < LL. **Satanicus*, < *Satan*, Satan: see *Satan.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Satan; devilish; extremely malicious or wicked; infernal.

His weakness shall o'ercome *Satanic* strength.
Milton, P. R., i. 161.

Satanic school. See *school*[1].

satanical (sā-tan'i-kal), *a.* [< *satanic* + *-al.*] Same as *satanic.*

I deal not
With magic, to betray you to a faith
Black and *satanical.*
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

satanically (sā-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; devilishly.

Most *satanically* designed on souls.
Hammond, Works, IV. 470.

satanicalness (sā-tan'i-kal-nes), *n.* Satanic character or quality. *Bailey.*

satanism (sā'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ism.*] The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit, doctrine, or contrivance.

Luther first brinced [pledged] to Germany the poisoned cup of his heresies, blasphemies, and *satanisms.*
Bp. Jewel, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 265.

satanist (sā'tan-ist), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ist.*] One who is, as it were, a disciple or adherent of Satan; a very wicked person; also [*cap.*], one of the Euchites. [Rare.]

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 343.

satanophany (sā-ta-nof'ȧ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. Σατανᾶς, Satan, + *-φανεία*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan; the state of being possessed by a devil. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

satanophobia (sā″tan-ō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. Σατανᾶς, Satan, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Fear of the devil. [Rare.]

Impregnated as he was with *Satanophobia*, he might perhaps have doubted still whether this distressed creature, all woman and nature, was not all art and fiend.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xcvi. (*Davies.*)

satan-shrimp (sā'tan-shrimp), *n.* A devil-shrimp; any member of the *Luciferidæ.* See cut under *Lucifer.*

satara, *n.* [< *Satara* in the Bombay Presidency.] A ribbed, highly dressed, lustered, and hot-pressed woolen cloth. *Barlow.*

satchel (sach'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sachel;* < ME. *sachel*, < OF. *sachel*, < L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag: see *sack*[1]. Cf. It. *saccolo* = G. *säckel*, < L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag: see *saccule.*] A small sack or bag; especially, a bag in which books (as school-books) are carried; also, any hand-bag.

Nyle ze bere a *sachel*, nether scrip, nether schoon, and greete ze no man by the weye. *Wyclif*, Luke x. 4.

The whining school-boy, with his *satchel*
And shining morning face.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 145.

I make a doubt whether I had the same identical individually numerical Body when I carried a Calf-leather *Sachel* to School in Hereford, as when I wore a Lambskin Hood in Oxford. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

sate[1] (sāt). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sit*.

sate[2] (sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sated*, ppr. *sating*. [Irreg. < L. *satiare*, satisfy, satiate, appar. resting in part on the L. *sat* for *satis*, sufficient: see *satiate*, *satisfy*.] To fill full; glut; surfeit; satiate.

When she is *sated* with his body, she will find the error of her choice. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 356.

The *sated* reader turns from it [the subject] with a kind of literary nausea. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xcvii.

For never power
Can *sate* the hungry soul beyond an hour.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*), glut, gorge.

sateen (sa-tēn′), *n.* [Also *satteen*; < F. as if **satine*, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*.] 1. A fabric having a glossy surface, so called from its resemblance to satin; specifically, a kind of worsted goods much used for linings. — 2. A cotton fabric. (*a*) A thick and strong fabric resembling jean, used for corsets, women's shoes, etc. (*b*) A thin textile resembling Indian silk, printed in colors for dresses. Also spelled *satine*. — **Amazon sateen**, sateen made especially for women's riding-habits.

sateless (sāt′les), *a.* [< *sate*[2] + *-less*.] Insatiable; that cannot be sated or satisfied. [Rare.]

His very crimes attest his dignity;
His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame
Declares him born for blessings infinite.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 512.

★ **satellite** (sat′e-līt), *n.* [< OF. *satellite*, F. *satellite*, attendant, satellite (of a planet), = Sp. *satélite* = Pg. It. *satellite*, < L. *satelles* (*-itis*), pl. *satellites*, an attendant, guard; root uncertain.] 1. A follower; particularly, a subservient or obsequious follower or attendant; a subordinate attendant.

Satellite, one retained to guard a man's person; a Yeoman of the Guard; a Sergeant, Catchpoll.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

But the petty princes and their *satellites* should be brought to market; not one of them should have a span of earth, or a vest, or a carcass of his own.
Landor, Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero.

The fault lies not so much in human nature as in the *satellites* of Power. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 173.

Bedford, with his silver kettle, and his buttony *satellite*, presently brought in this refection [the tea].
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.

2. An attendant moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one; a secondary planet. The earth has one satellite, the moon; Neptune is known to be accompanied by one; Mars by two; Uranus by four; Jupiter by seven; Saturn by ten. Saturn's rings are supposed to be composed of a great multitude of minute satellites.

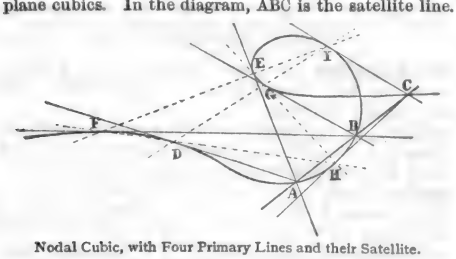
Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 42.

[In the above quotation the Latin plural *satellites* is used instead of the English plural.]

We can spare
The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse
Our softer *satellite*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 766.

The others may be regarded merely as *satellites*, revolving round some one or other of these superior powers.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 20.

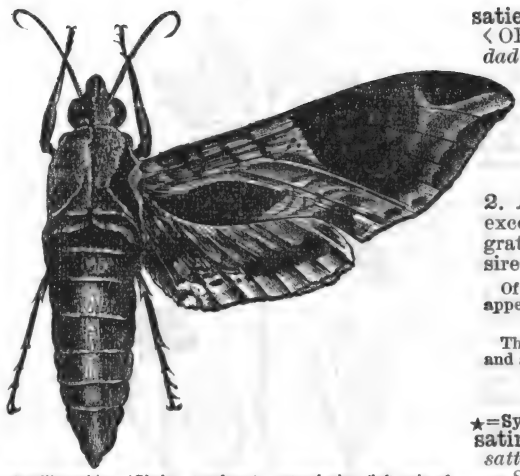
3. In *geom.*, a straight line bearing the following relation to another straight line. The satellite (also called the *satellite line*) of a given straight line, with reference to a given cubic curve in whose plane the straight line lies, is the straight line joining the three points at which the three tangents to the curve at the points of intersection of the first straight line with it again cut the curve. This is the definition of Cayley (Phil. Trans., 1857, p. 416), but it has the inconvenience that according to it every satellite line has two, four, or six primaries, while each primary has but a single satellite. For this reason, it might be well to interchange the applications of *primary* and *satellite* in the theory of plane cubics. In the diagram, ABC is the satellite line.



Nodal Cubic, with Four Primary Lines and their Satellite.

From its intersections with the cubic curve tangents are drawn to the latter, AD, AE, BF, BG, CH, CI. The points of tangency lie three by three on four primary lines, FDH, DGI, EGH, FEI. The intersections of these with the satellite line are called the *satellite points*. Two are near H. The others are not shown.

4. In *entom.*, a satellite-sphinx. — **Eclipse of a satellite.** See *eclipse*. — **Satellite line, satellite point.** See def. 3.



Satellite-sphinx (*Pholus pandorus*), natural size (left pair of wings omitted).

satellite-sphinx (sat′e-līt-sfingks), *n.* *Pholus pandorus*, a large and handsome hawk-moth whose larva feeds upon the vine.

satellite-vein (sat′e-līt-vān), *n.* A vein accompanying an artery. There are frequently two such veins to one artery, each of which is called *vena comes*.

satellitious† (sat-e-lish′us), *a.* [< LL. *satellitium*, an escort, guard (< L. *satelles*, an attendant: see *satellite*, *satellitium*), + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a satellite.

Their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun. *G. Cheyne*, Philosophical Principles.

★ **satellitium** (sat-e-lish′i-um), *n.* [< LL. *satellitium*, an escort, guard, < L. *satelles*, an attendant: see *satellite*.] An escort; guard; accompaniment.

His horoscope is ♉, having in it a *satellitium* of 5 of the 7 planets. It is a maxime in astrology that a native that hath a *satellitium* in his ascendent proves more eminent in his life than ordinary. *Aubrey*, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

Saterday†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday*.

Sathan, Sathanas†, *n.* See *Satan*.

sati, *n.* Same as *suttee*.

satiability (sā-shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *satiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being satiable, or the fact of being satisfied.

satiable (sā′shia-bl), *a.* [< *sati(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

satiableness (sā′shia-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *satiability*.

satiate (sā′shiāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satiated*, ppr. *satiating*. [< L. *satiatus*, pp. of *satiare* (> It. *saziare* = Sp. Pg. *saciar*), fill full, satiate, < *sat*, *satis*, sufficient, *satur*, full; akin to *sad*: see *sad*, *sate*[2], *satisfy*.] 1. To satisfy; feed or nourish to the full; sate.

O! what not sell wee heer,
Sithence, to *satiat* our Gold-thirsty gall,
We sell our selues, our very soules and all?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; surfeit; fill to repletion.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris*.

3†. To saturate. See *saturate*.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, . . . but for want of attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton*.

=**Syn. 2.** *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*); suffice overfill, glut, gorge, cloy.

II. *intrans.* To satisfy need or desire.

Cleared of all suffusion, we shall contemplate that fulness which can only *satiate* without satiety.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 242.

satiate (sā′shiāt), *a.* [< L. *satiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated.

The sword shall devour, and it shall be *satiate* and made drunk with their blood. Jer. xlvi. 10.

Summer winds
Satiate with sweet flowers.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

Satiate with food, his heavy eyelids close;
Voluptuous minions fan him to repose.
Montgomery, The West Indies, iii.

satiation (sā-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **satiatio(n-)*, < L. *satiare*, pp. *satiatus*, satiate: see *satiate*.] A being or becoming satiated or filled; also, the state of being satiated.

This rapid process of *satiation* among the particular class to which I refer [pretended lovers of the country] is a phenomenon for which the wise observer would have been prepared. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 481.

satiety (sā-tī′e-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *saciety*; < OF. *satiete*, *sazieted*, F. *satiété* = Pr. Sp. *saciedad* = Pg. *saciedade* = It. *sazietà*, < L. *satieta(t-)s*, sufficiency, abundance, satiety, < *satis*, enough, sufficient: see *satiate*, *satisfy*.] 1†. Fullness; sufficiency. [Rare.]

This, of himselfe all Fulnesse, all *Satietie*,
Is then the sole Incomprehensible Deitie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 68.

2. A glutted or cloyed state or condition; an excess of gratification which excites loathing; gratification to the full or beyond natural desire; surfeit.

Of knowledge there is no *satiety*, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 100.

The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting in its *satiety*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 1.

Thou lovest, but ne'er knew love's sad *satiety*.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

★=**Syn. 2.** Repletion, cloyment, glut. See *satisfy*.

satin (sat′in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sattin*, *satten*; < ME. *satin*, *satyne* (= D. *satijn* = Sw. *satin*), < OF. *satin*, also *saïn*, F. *satin*, satin, = Pg. *setim* = OIt. *setino*, satin, It., silk hangings, < ML. *setinus*, also (after OF.) *satinus*, *satinum*, satin (cf. OF. *sathenin* = OIt. *setinino*, satin), prop. (as in OIt. *setino*) adj., of silk, < *seta* (> It. *seta* = Sp. Pg. *seda* = F. *soie* = OHG. *sida*, MHG. *side*, G. *seide* = OIr. *síta*), silk, a particular use of L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, stiff hair, also something made of hair, as a pencil, etc.: see *seta*.] I. *n.* A silk material of which the surface is very glossy, and the back not as lustrous as the face. The high luster of the surface is produced partly by the quality of the silk, partly by the weaving, and partly by dressing with hot rollers. Satins are sometimes figured, and sometimes the background of a raised velvet is satin, so that the stuff may be called a satin with a velvet pattern, or more generally velvet with satin ground.

Satyne, clothe of sylke. Satinum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 441.

We did see
Damask and *sattins*,
And velvet full fair.
Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

What said Master Dombledon about the *satin* for my short cloak and my slops? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 34.

Aureate satin†, a rich silk stuff.

Their hosen being of riche gold satten called *aureate satten*. *Hall*, Henry VIII., quoted by Planché.

Cuttanee satin, a satin of Indian origin, with a cotton back, strong and durable. — **Denmark satin**, a coarse worsted stuff with a smooth surface. — **Double satin de Lyon**, a satin in which both faces are satin. — **Duchesse satin**, a satin of good quality, strong and durable, and usually in black or plain colors without pattern. — **Farmer's satin**, a durable material of wool, or cotton and wool, having a satin-like surface. It is used especially for linings. — **Satin d'Amérique**, a name given to a cloth made of the fiber of the American agave or aloe. It is used especially for upholstery. — **Satin de Bruges**, a fabric of silk and wool, having a smooth and satin-like surface: used chiefly for upholstery. — **Satin de Lyon**, a kind of satin the back of which is ribbed instead of smooth. — **Satin merveilleux**, a twilled silk fabric with a satin finish. — **Turk satin, Turk's satin**, a soft silk material with a glossy surface and twilled back. It is used for men's waistcoats and women's evening shoes, and for lining fur garments.

II. *a.* 1. Made of satin: as, a *satin* dress. — 2. Of the nature of satin; pertaining to or resembling satin; having a satin surface.

There was a wayward breeze, a desultory *satin* rustle, in the vine-leaves. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 894.

Satin bower-bird, *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*. See cut under *bower-bird*. — **Satin embroidery**, embroidery in satin-stitch: a mere abbreviation, but frequently used. — **Satin figure**, in *textile fabrics*, decoration by means of a pattern having a smooth or satiny surface relieved upon a ground without gloss. — **Satin jean**. See *jean*.

satin (sat′in), *v. t.* [< F. *satiner*, press so as to give a satin finish, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*, *n.*] To give a satin finish to; make smooth and glossy on the surface like satin.

Pieces [of wall-paper] intended to be *satined* are grounded with fine Paris plaster, instead of Spanish white.
Ure, Dict., III. 478.

satin-bird (sat′in-bėrd), *n.* The satin bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*.

satin-bush (sat′in-bůsh), *n.* See *Podalyria*.

satin-carpet (sat′in-kär″pet), *n.* One of two different moths, *Boarmia abietaria*, a geometrid, and *Cymatophora fluctuosa*, a noctuid: an English collectors' name.

satin-cloth (sat′in-klôth), *n.* A thin woolen cloth with a smooth and glossy face, used especially for women's gowns.

satin-damask (sat′in-dam″ask), *n.* A silk textile with an elaborate design, usually of floral pattern. In some cases the pattern is raised in velvet pile upon the satin ground.

satin-de-laine (sat′in-dė-lān′), *n.* [F.: *satin*, satin; *de*, of; *laine*, wool.] 1. A smooth va-

riety of cassimere, thinner than satin-cloth.—2. Same as *satin-cloth*.

satine, *n.* Same as *sateen*, 2.

satiné (sat-i-nā′), *n.* [F. (*bois*) *satiné*, satin-wood, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*.] A wood of French Guiana, of uncertain origin, perhaps from a species of *Parinari*. It is of a red color, hard, heavy, and solid, suitable for fine work, and for civil and naval architecture.

satinet (sat-i-net′), *n.* [F. *satinet*, < *satin*, satin: as *satin* + *-et*.] 1†. A very slight, thin satin. *Chambers's Cyc.*—2. A material made of cotton and woolen, so woven that the woolen forms the surface: so called because the smooth surface is thought to resemble that of satin. It is cheap and not very durable.

satinet-loom (sat-i-net′lōm), *n.* A loom for weaving satinets, jeans, twills, etc., with single or double shuttle-boxes and three or four harnesses operated by as many cams fixed at the side or underneath the machine.

satin-finish (sat′in-fin″ish), *n.* 1. A finish resembling satin.—2. In *silversmithing*, a lustrous pearly finish produced by the scratch-★brush, with or without the use of water.

satin-flower (sat′in-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Lunaria*.—**Crimson satin-flower**, an English garden name of *Brevoortia Ida-Maia*, a liliaceous plant from California. It bears drooping umbels of showy flowers on slender scapes a foot and a half high.

satin-foulard (sat′in-fō-lärd′), *n.* Foulard silk the surface of which is especially smooth and has a satiny appearance.

satin-grackle (sat′in-grak″l), *n.* The satin-bird.

satining (sat′in-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *satin*, *v.*] In *metal-work*, a method of treating silver by holding it against a revolving wire brush, which makes minute scratches on the surface, and gives the metal a satin-like finish.

satining-machine (sat′in-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for giving a satin-finish to paper by causing it to pass in contact with a cylindrical brush revolving at high speed. It is used for some kinds of wall- and letter-paper.

satiniscot (sat-i-nis′kō), *n.* [< *satin:* as if Spanish on the model of *Morisco*.] A poor quality of satin.

He weares his apparell much after the fashion; his meanes will not suffer him come too nigh; they afford him mockvelvet, or *satinisco*, but not without the colleges next lease's acquaintance.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Meere Fellow of an House.

satinity (sa-tin′i-ti), *n.* [< *satin* + *-ity;* formed in imitation of *Latinity*.] Satin-like character or quality. [Rare.]

I knew him immediately by the smooth *satinity* of his style. *Lamb*, To Gilman, 1830.

satinleaf (sat′in-lēf), *n.* The common alum-root, *Heuchera Americana*.

satin-lisse (sat′in-lēs), *n.* A cotton cloth of fine satin-like surface, usually printed with small delicate patterns and used as a dress-material.

satin-loom (sat′in-lōm), *n.* A loom for weaving satin. The heddles are five-leaved or more, with corresponding treadles, and are so mounted as to pass the shuttle, at each throw, over at least four warp-threads and under one—the glossy or right side of the fabric, except in double satin de Lyon, being always woven under-★most.

satin-moth (sat′in-môth), *n.* A British moth, *Liparis* or *Leucoma salicis:* an English collectors' name.

satin-paper (sat′in-pā″pėr), *n.* A fine kind of writing-paper with a satiny gloss.

satin-sheeting (sat′in-shē″ting), *n.* A twilled cotton fabric with a satin surface, made of so-called waste silk. It is employed especially for upholstery, curtains, and the like, and is made of great width.

satin-spar (sat′in-spär), *n.* 1. A fine fibrous variety of calcite (or aragonite) which assumes a silky or pearly luster when polished.—2. A similar variety of gypsum.

satin-sparrow (sat′in-spar″ō), *n.* A flycatcher of Australia and Tasmania, *Myiagra nitida*, belonging to the *Muscicapidæ*. It is 6½ inches long, the wing 3½; the male is glossy steel-black, with a satiny green luster in some places, and most of the under parts white; the female is quite different. It received its New Latin name from Gould in 1837, and the French name *myiagre brillant* from Hombron and Jacquinot, who figured it on plate 12 bis of their "Voyage au Pôle Sud."

satin-stitch (sat′in-stich), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which the surface is covered with long parallel stitches side by side and regular in their arrangement, so as to produce a glossy satin-like surface.—**Raised satin-stitch**, a kind of satin-stitch done over a padding of threads laid down upon the surface of the ground, so that the pattern stands out considerably.

satin-stone (sat′in-stōn), *n.* A fibrous kind of gypsum used by lapidaries; satin-spar.

satin-striped (sat′in-strīpt), *a.* Having bars or stripes of glossy satin-like surface contrasting with a surface less smooth and brilliant: said of a textile material.

satin-Sultan (sat′in-sul″tan), *n.* A silk textile material made in India, with a glossy surface: it is used for women's clothes.

satin-surah (sat′in-sö″rä), *n.* Surah silk having an unusually smooth and glossy surface.

satin-Turk (sat′in-tėrk), *n.* Same as *Turk satin*. See *satin*.

satin-wave (sat′in-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia subsericata*.

satin-weave (sat′in-wēv), *n.* A style of weaving executed on a loom having five or more harnesses. *E. H. Knight*.

satinwood (sat′in-wůd), *n.* The wood of *Peradenia Chloroxylon* (*Swietenia Chloroxylon* of Roxburgh), family *Rutaceæ;* also, the tree itself. The tree is a native of southern India and Ceylon, of moderate size, bearing long pinnate deciduous leaves and large branching panicles of small whitish flowers. The heart-wood is of a yellowish color and fine satiny luster, hard, heavy, and durable. It is used in India for furniture, agricultural implements, etc., but in western countries is used only for cabinet-work, backs of brushes, turnery, etc. Another East Indian satinwood is furnished by *Maba buxifolia*. *Fagara flava* of Florida and the West Indies is another satinwood, a small tree with extremely hard, fine-grained wood, susceptible of a beautiful polish. It is also known commercially as *Bahama satinwood*, *Jamaica satinwood*, and *San Domingo satinwood*. There is also a Tasmanian satinwood.

satiny (sat′i-ni), *a.* [< *satin* + *-y*1.] Somewhat resembling satin; having a gloss like that of satin.

Satiny slates, with dark limestones. *Nature*, XXX. 46.

sation† (sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *satio*(*n-*), a sowing, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sow*1. Cf. *season*, a doublet of *sation*.] A sowing or planting. [Rare.]

Eke sumen sayen the benes *sation*
In places colde is best to fructifie,
On hem if me doo noon occacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

satire (sat′ir or sat′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *satyre*, *satyr;* = G. Dan. *satire* = Sw. *satir*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satire* = Sp. *sátira* = Pg. *satyra*, *satira* = It. *satira*, < L. *satira*, *satura*, also, erroneously, *satyra*, satire (see def.), orig. *satura*, a medley, as in the phrase *per saturam*, in the gross, confusedly; a species of poesy, orig. dramatic and later didactic, peculiar to the Romans; a medley: orig., according to the statements of the grammarians, *satura lanx*, lit. a full dish, a dish of various kinds of fruit, or food composed of various ingredients: *satura*, fem. of *satur*, full (see *saturate*); *lanx*, a dish: see *lanx*, *lance*2, *balance*. The spelling *satyre*, *satyr*, L. *satyra*, was due to confusion with *satyr*1; so *satiric* was confused with *satyric*.] 1. A literary composition, originally in verse, characterized by the expression of indignation, scorn, or contemptuous facetiousness, denouncing vice, folly, incapacity, or failure, and holding it up to reprobation or ridicule: a species of literary production cultivated by ancient Roman writers and in modern literature, and directed to the correction of corruption, abuses, or absurdities in religion, politics, law, society, and letters.

The first and most bitter inuectiue against vice and vicious men was the *Satyre*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

The one [sort of readers] being ignorant, not knowing the nature of a *satire* (which is, under feigned private names to note general vices), will needs wrest each feigned name to a private unfeigned person.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, To Him That Hath Perused Me.

Adjourn not that virtue unto those years when Cato could lend out his wife, and impotent Satyrs write *Satyrs* against Lust. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend, p. 148.

2. Hence, in general, the use, in either speaking or writing, of irony, sarcasm, ridicule, etc., in exposing, denouncing, or deriding vice, folly, indecorum, incapacity, or insincerity.

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men freely of their foulest faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds and vainer thoughts.
Dryden.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. i. 69.

Cervantes excels in that sly *satire* which hides itself under the cloak of gravity.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 435.

Without humor, *satire* is invective; without literary form, it is mere clownish jeering.
R. Garnett, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 317.

3†. Vituperation; abuse; backbiting.

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive.
Addison, Tatler, No. 229.

4†. A satirist.

You are turn'd *satire*. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful *satires*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 592.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pasquinade*, *Invective*, etc. See *lampoon*.—**2.** *Irony*, *Sarcasm*, *Satire*, ridicule. *Irony* may be of the nature of *sarcasm*, and *sarcasm* may possibly take the form of *irony;* but *sarcasm* is generally too severe, and therefore too direct, to take an ironical form; both may be means of *satire*. The essential thing about *irony* is the contradiction between the literal and the manifest meaning: as, "Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached the ground, encumbers him with help?" (*Johnson*, To Chesterfield.) "*Irony* . . . is the humorous wresting of language from its literal use for the expression of feeling, either happy or painful, but too vehement to be contented with that literal use. . . . When the thoughtful spirit of Macbeth is distorted by guilt, and as the agony of that guilt grows more and more intense, the pent-up misery either flows forth in a subdued *irony* or breaks out in that which is fierce and frenzied." (*H. Reed*, Eng. Lit., p. 366.) The essential thing about *sarcasm* is its cutting edge; it therefore is intensely concentrated, lying in a sentence or a phrase; it is used to scourge the follies or foibles or vices of men, but has little of reformatory purpose. *Satire* is more elaborate than *sarcasm*, is not necessarily bitter, and has, presumably, some aim at the reformation of that which is satirized. "Well-known instances of ironical argument are Burke's 'Vindication of Natural Society,' in which Bolingbroke's arguments against religious institutions are applied to civil society; Whately's 'Historic Doubts,' in which Hume's arguments against Christianity are used to prove the non-existence of Napoleon Bonaparte; Swift's 'Argument against the Abolishment of Christianity,' and his 'Modest Proposal' for relieving Ireland from famine by having the children cooked and eaten." (*A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 193.)

satiric (sā-tir′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *satyric;* < F. *satirique* = Sp. *satírico* = Pg. *satyrico*, *satirico* = It. *satirico*, < L. *satiricus*, satiric, < *satira*, a satire: see *satire*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of satire; containing or marked by satire.

You must not think that a *satyric* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To show by one *satiric* touch
No nation wanted it so much.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Nature imparting her *satiric* gift,
Her serious mirth, to Arbuthnot and Swift,
With droll sobriety they rais'd a smile
At Folly's cast, themselves unmov'd the while.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 656.

2. Indulging in satire; satirical.

For now as elegiac I bewail
These poor base times, then suddenly I rail
And am *satiric*.
Drayton, To Master William Jeffreys.

satirical (sā-tir′i-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *satyrical;* < *satiric* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *satiric*, 1.

Yet is not then grossness so intolerable as on the contrary side the scurrilous and more than *satirical* immodesty of Martinism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

2. Fond of indulging in satire; given to satire; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things.

The *satirical* rogue says here that old men have grey beards. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 198.

She was not coldly clever and indirectly *satirical*, but adorably simple and full of feeling.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxi.

=**Syn. 1.** Cutting, biting. See *irony*.

satirically (sā-tir′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a satirical manner; with sarcastic or witty treatment.

What has a pastoral tragedy to do with a paper of verses *satirically* written? *Dryden*, Ded.

satiricalness (sā-tir′i-kal-nes), *n.* The character or practice of being satirical.

Robert Person . . . had an ill-natured wit, biassed to *satiricalness*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 105.

satirise, *v. t.* See *satirize*.

satirism (sat′i-rizm), *n.* [Formerly *satyrisme;* < *satire* + *-ism*.] Satire. [Rare.]

Or should we minister strong pills to thee,
What lumps of hard and indigested stuff,
Of bitter *Satyrisme*, of Arrogance,
Of Self-love, of Detraction, of a black
And stinking Insolence, should we fetch up?
Dekker, Satiromastix. (*Davies.*)

satirist (sat′i-rist), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrist;* < *satire* + *-ist*.] One who indulges in satire; especially, the writer of a satire or satirical composition.

They [the poets] desired by good admonitions to reforme the euill of their life, and to bring the bad to amendment

by those kinde of preachings, whereupon the Poets inuentours of the deuise were called *Satyristes*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 46.

I laugh, and glory that I have
The power, in you, to scourge a general vice,
And raise up a new *satirist*.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

The clergy, when they appeared in public, wore always both cassock and gown; with the wig, of course, which was sometimes carried to excess, when it brought down the ridicule of the *satirist*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 124.

satirize (sat'i-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satirized*, ppr. *satirizing*. [< F. *satiriser* = Sp. *satirizar* = Pg. *satirizar*, *satyrisar* = It. *satiriggiare*; as *satire* + *-ize*.] To assail with satire; make the object of satire or censure; expose to censure or ridicule with sarcastic wit. Also spelled *satirise*.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift*.

satiryt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *satyr*[1].

satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *satisfaccioun*, < OF. *satisfaction*, *satisfactiun*, *satisfacion*, F. *satisfaction* = Pr. *satisfactio* = Sp. *satisfacción* = Pg. *satisfacção* = It. *satisfazione*, *soddisfazione*, < L. *satisfactio(n-)*, satisfaction, < *satisfacere*, pp. *satisfactus*, satisfy: see *satisfy*.] **1.** The act of satisfying, or of fully supplying or gratifying wants or wishes; full compliance with demands; fulfilment of conditions.

Hate to vow'd enemies
Finds a full *satisfaction* in death,
And tyrants seek no farther.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

When the blessed Virgin was so ascertained that she should be a mother and a maid, . . . all her hopes and all her desires received . . . *satisfaction*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

In theology, the doctrine of *satisfaction* is the doctrine that the sufferings and death of Christ satisfied the requirements of God's justice, and thus prepared the way for the forgiveness of sins. The word does not occur in this sense in the Scriptures.

They dispute the *satisfaction* of Christ, or rather the word *satisfaction*, as not Scriptural; but they acknowledge him both God and their Saviour. *Milton*, True Religion.

This faith had in the third century not yet been developed into the form of a strict theory of *satisfaction*, in the sense that the sufferings of Christ were a punishment necessarily inflicted by divine justice, and assumed in the place of the sinner, whereby the justice of God was strictly satisfied.
Hagenbach, Hist. Christian Doctrine (trans.), p. 180.

2. Extinguishment of an obligation or claim by payment, or by surrender or concession of something accepted as equivalent to payment; quittance.

You know since Pentecost the sum is due, . . .
Therefore make present *satisfaction*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 5.

To the king,
To whom I stand accountable for the loss
Of two of his lov'd subjects' lives, I'll offer
Mine own in *satisfaction*.
Fletcher (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

3. Compensation; reparation; atonement.

For the preseruation of their countray they [the Decii] auowed to die, as it were in a *satisfaction* for all their countray. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 4.

The pain that I here suffer in my flesh is to keep the body under, and to serve my neighbour, and not to make *satisfaction* unto God for the fore sins.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

Satisfaction is a work which justice requireth to be done for contentment of persons injured.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 5.

She caused her Gallogræcians to cut off his head, which she carried to her husband, in *satisfaction* of her wrong.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

You have discharg'd
The true part of an honest man; I cannot
Request a fuller *satisfaction*
Than you have freely granted.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, i. 1.

4. The state of being satisfied; a gratified or contented feeling or state of mind; tranquillity resulting from gratified desire; content; gratification.

It would have been some *satisfaction* to have seen by the Pictures what the middle Ages, at least, had thought of them [animals]. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

Like lubberly monks we belabor our own shoulders, and take a vast *satisfaction* in the music of our own groans.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 238.

Is it not the way of men to dwell with *satisfaction* on their good deeds, particularly when, for some reason or other, their conscience smites them?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 77.

The quiet pleasures, . . . as, for example, the *satisfaction* of maternal love. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 34.

5. Means or opportunity of repairing a supposed wrong done to one's honor, as by duel, or, in place of it, by apology and reparation; the acceptance by the aggressor of a challenge to single combat with the aggrieved person, or the hostile meeting which ensues.

It is called "giving a man *satisfaction*" to urge your offence against him with your sword.
Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

A case of *satisfaction* pistols, with the satisfactory accompaniments of powder, ball, and caps, having been hired from a manufacturer in Rochester, the two friends returned to their inn. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

6. *Eccles.*, part of the sacrament of penance. See *penance*.—**Accord and satisfaction.** See *accord*, 5.—**Satisfaction piece**, an instrument by which the holder of a mortgage or a creditor by judgment, etc., certifies that it has been paid, in order to procure an entry to be made on the official record of the heir, that it has been satisfied.—**Satisfaction theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).=**Syn. 1.** *Atonement*, *Expiation*, etc. See *propitiation*.—**2** and **3.** Recompense, amends, remuneration, requital, payment.—**4.** *Contentment*, etc. (see *contentment*); pleasure, enjoyment.

satisfactive (sat-is-fak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *satisfact(ion)* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Giving satisfaction; satisfactory. [Rare.]

A final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith.
Sir T. Browne.

II.† *n.* An act of satisfaction; compensation; requital; amends.

satisfactorily (sat-is-fak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Sir K. Digby*.

satisfactoriness (sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* Satisfactory character or state; the power of satisfying or contenting: as, the *satisfactoriness* of successful ambition.

The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them.
Boyle.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *satisfactoire* = Sp. Pg. *satisfactorio* = It. *satisfattorio*, < ML. **satisfactorius*, satisfactory, < L. *satisfacere*, pp. *satisfactus*, satisfy: see *satisfy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Affording satisfaction; satisfying; that fully gratifies or contents; fulfilling all demands or requirements: as, to make *satisfactory* arrangements; to give a *satisfactory* account; a *satisfactory* state of affairs.

I can conceive no religion as *satisfactory* that falls short of Christianity. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 24.

The oldest land plants of which any *satisfactory* remains have yet been found are those of the upper Silurian.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 107.

2. Making reparation, atonement, or expiation; expiatory.

A most wise and sufficient means of . . . salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Bp. Sanderson*.

To resemble his [Christ's] whole *satisfactory* office all the lineage of Aaron was no more than sufficient.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

Satisfactory evidence. See *evidence*.=**Syn. 1.** Gratifying, pleasing, sufficient, convincing, conclusive, decisive. See *satisfy*.

II.† *n.* A place or means of atonement or retribution.

To punish a man that has forsaken sin of his own accord is not to purge him, but to satisfy the lust of a tyrant; neither ought it to be called purgatory, but a jail of tormenting, and a *satisfactory*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

satisfiable (sat'is-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *satisfy* + *-able*.] Capable of being satisfied.

satisfier (sat'is-fī-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that satisfies or gratifies.

satisfy (sat'is-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *satisfied*, ppr. *satisfying*. [Early mod. E. *satisfie*, *satisfye*, *satysfye*, < OF. *satisfier*, *sateffier* (< ML. as if **satisficare*), also *satisfaire*, F. *satisfaire* = Pr. *satisfar* = Sp. *satisfacer* = Pg. *satisfazer* = It. *satisfare*, < L. *satisfacere*, satisfy, content, pay or secure (a creditor), give satisfaction, make amends, prop. two words, *satis facere*, make or do enough: *satis*, enough; *facere*, make, do: see *sate*[2] and *fact*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To supply or gratify completely; fulfil the wishes or desires of; content: as, to *satisfy* hunger or thirst; to *satisfy* one's curiosity or one's expectations.

I pray you, let us *satisfy* our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 22.

But though it pleased them to have him exposed to all the ignominies imaginable, yet nothing would *satisfie* them but his blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The sports of children *satisfy* the child.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 154.

The Christian conqueror did not seek the extermination of his conquered enemies; he was *satisfied* with their political subjection. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

2. To comply with; discharge fully; liquidate; pay; hence, to requite; remunerate; recompense: as, to *satisfy* the claims of a creditor; to *satisfy* one for service rendered.

We thought our selues now fully *satisfied* for our long toile and labours.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 37.

I purpose to write to your brother Stephen, and press him to *satisfy* those two debts.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 430.

These Indians did us good service, especially in piloting us to an Island where we killed Beef when ever we wanted; and for this their service we *satisfied* them to their hearts content. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 128.

A grave question . . . arose, whether the money . . . should be paid directly to the discontented chiefs, or should be employed to *satisfy* the claims which Argyle had against them. *Macaulay*.

"But, Laird," said Jeanie, "though I ken my father will *satisfy* every penny of this siller, whatever there 's o' 't, yet I wadna like to borrow it frae ane that maybe thinks of something mair than the paying o' 't back again."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

3. To make reparation or amends for; atone for; expiate: as, to *satisfy* a wrong.

In flesh at first the guilt committed was,
Therefore in flesh it must be *satisfyde*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 142.

I must have life and blood, to *satisfy*
Your father's wrongs.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 1.

If any of his men did set traps in our jurisdiction, etc., they should be liable to *satisfy* all damages.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 19.

4. To assure or free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense; convince; also, to set at rest, as a doubt: as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

I will be *satisfied*; let me see the writing.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 59.

He [the Pope] was well *satisfy'd* that this War in Germany was no War of Religion. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

I am pretty well *satisfied* such a passion as I have had is never well cured. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

Revelation was not given us to *satisfy* doubts, but to make us better men.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 229.

5. To fulfil the conditions of; answer: as, an algebraical equation is said to be *satisfied* when, after the substitution of particular expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal.=**Syn. 1.** *Content*, *Satisfy*, *Satiate*, *Sate*, *Surfeit*, *Cloy*. To *content* a person is to give him enough to keep him from being disposed to find fault or repine; to *satisfy* him is to give him just the measure of his desires (see *contentment*); to *satiate* him is to give him so much that he cannot receive, desire, or enjoy more, and would be disgusted at the idea of more; to *surfeit* him is to give him more than enough; to *cloy* him is to fill him to the point of loathing; *sate* is the same as *satiate*, but less popular and more rhetorical. The last four words of the list are applied primarily to food.

Shall I confess my fault, and ask your pardon?
Will that *content* you?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

He finds reason in all opinions, truth in none: indeed the least reason perplexes him, and the best will not *satisfie* him.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

What could *satiat* the desires of this Man, who, being King of England, and Maister of almost two Millions yearely, was still in want? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

One glass insensibly leads on to another, and, instead of *sating*, whets the appetite.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The doors are open; and the *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have drugg'd their possets. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 5.

Both *satisfied* with deepe delight,
And *cloyde* with al content.
Gascoigne, Philomene, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber, p. 92).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give satisfaction or contentment: as, earthly good never *satisfies*.

This would not *satisfy*, but they called him to answer publicly. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 250.

In other hours, Nature *satisfies* by its loveliness, and without any mixture of corporeal benefit.
Emerson, Nature, iii.

2. To make requital, reparation, or amends; atone.

satisfying (sat'is-fī-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Giving or fitted to give satisfaction or gratification.

You know Scriptur' tells about bein' filled with the east wind; but I never found it noways *satisfyin'*—it sets sort o' cold on the stomach. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 77.

One quick spring,
One great good *satisfying* gripe, and lo!
There had he lain abolished with his lie.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 310.

2. Fitted to dispel doubt and uncertainty; convincing; satisfactory.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*.
Bp. Atterbury.

satisfyingly (sat'is-fī-ing-li), *adv.* So as to satisfy; satisfactorily.

sative (sā'tiv), *a.* [=Sp. Pg. It. *sativo*, < L. *sativus*, that is sown or planted, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sation*.] Sown, as in a garden.

Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. ii. § 4.

satle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *settle*[2].

satrap (sat'rap or sā'trap), *n.* [In ME. *satraper;* < OF. *satrape*, F. *satrape* = Sp. *sátrapa* = Pg. *satrapa* = It. *satrapo* = D. *satraap* = G. Sw. Dan. *satrap*, < L. *satrapes, satrapa* (pl. *satrapæ*), also *satraps* (pl. *satrapes*), < Gr. *σατράπης*, also *ἐξατράπης*, also **ἐξαθράπης* (indicated by the verb *ἐξαθραπεύειν*, found in inscriptions) = Heb. *akhashdarpnīm*, pl., a satrap, the title of a Persian viceroy or provincial governor, < OPers. *khshatra-pā* or Zend *shōithra-paiti*, ruler of a region, < *shōithra*, a region (= Skt. *kshetra*, a field, region, landed property), + *paiti* (= Skt. *pati*), a lord, chief: see *despot, potent.*] A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; hence, a viceroy or petty prince acting under an autocratic superior; figuratively, a despotic official under a tyrant.

> Now the sacred doors
> . . . admit obsequious tribes
> Of *satraps!* princes!
> *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

> *Satraps* lorded it over the people as their king over them. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

satrapal (sat'rap-al), *a.* [< *satrap* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

> With the expedition of Alexander the *satrapal* coinage comes to an end, and is superseded by the new royal coinage of Alexander.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 597.

satrap-crowned (sat'rap-kround), *a.* Crested: noting the golden-crested wren of North America, *Regulus satrapa.*

satraper†, *n.* [ME.: see *satrap.*] A satrap.

> Thi *satrapers*, thi senyowrs.
> *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1937.

satrapess (sat'rap-es or sā'trap-es), *n.* [< *satrap* + *-ess.*] A female satrap. [Rare.]

satrapical (sat-rap'i-kal), *a.* [< *satrap* + *-ical.*] Satrapal.

satrapy (sat'rap-i or sā'trap-i), *n.*; pl. *satrapies* (-iz). [< F. *satrapie* = Sp. *satrapía* = Pg. *satrapia* = G. *satrapie* = Sw. *satrapi*, < L. *satrapia, satrapea*, < Gr. *ἰατραπεία*, the office of a satrap, < *σατράπης*, a satrap: see *satrap.*] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

> The angels themselves . . . are distinguish'd and quaternion'd into their celestial princedoms and *satrapies.*
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

> So far as Egypt, from her vast antiquity, or from her great resources, was entitled to a more circumstantial notice than any other *satrapy* of the great empire, such a notice it has. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

> The fact that the range of the Indo-Bactrian alphabet was approximately coextensive with the limits of the eastern *satrapies* of Persia seems to suggest that its introduction and diffusion was a consequence of the Persian conquest. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 262.

Satsuma ware. See *ware*[2].

satteen, *n.* See *sateen.*

sattie†, *n.* See *satty.*

satty† (sat'i), *n.* [Also *sattie;* < It. *saettia*, "a very speedie pinnace, bark, foyst, brigandine, or barge" (Florio), a light frigate, < *saetta* = F. *sagette*, an arrow, < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta.* Cf. *settee*[2], from the same It. source.] A merchant ship of heavy tonnage.

> Wee espied it to bee a *sattie*, which is a ship much like unto an argosey, of a very great burthen and bignesse.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

saturable (sat'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< F. *saturable* = Sp. *saturable* = Pg. *saturavel*, < L. *saturabilis*, saturable, < *satur*, full: see *saturate.*] That may be saturated; capable of saturation.

saturant (sat'ū-rant), *a.* [< L. *saturan(t-)s*, ppr. of *saturare*, saturate: see *saturate.*] Saturating; impregnating or soaking to fullness.

saturate (sat'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saturated*, ppr. *saturating.* [< L. *saturatus*, pp. of *saturare* (> It. *saturare* = Sp. Pg. *saturar* = F. *saturer*), fill full, < *satur*, full; akin to *sat, satis*, enough, and to E. *sad:* see *sad, sate*[2].] **1.** To fill full or to excess; cause to be thoroughly penetrated or imbued; soak: as, to *saturate* a sponge with water; a mind *saturated* with prejudice.

> Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow, *saturated* with the moisture of the Atlantic. *Macaulay.*

> It is no use reproducing a book which is *saturated* with discredited and forgotten philosophic theories.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 228.

> The more thoroughly a man is possessed by the idea of duty, the more his whole being is *saturated* with that idea, the more will goodness show itself in all his, even spontaneous, actions.
> *St. G. Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 160.

2. In *chem.*, to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received: thus, an acid *saturates* an alkali, and an alkali *saturates* an acid, when the point of neutralization has been reached, and the mixture is neither acid nor basic in its character.—**3.** In *physics:* (*a*) To bring (a given space or a vapor) into a state of saturation. See *saturation* (*b*) (1).

> The difference between *saturated* and superheated steam may be expressed by saying that if water (at the temperature of the steam) be mixed with steam some of the water will be evaporated if the steam is superheated, but none if the steam is *saturated.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 483.

(*b*) To magnetize (a magnet) to saturation, or so that the intensity of its magnetization is the greatest which it can retain when not under the inductive action of a strong magnetic field. (*c*) In optics, to render pure, or free from admixture of white light: said of colors.—**4**†. To satisfy.

> After a *saturating* meal, and an enlivening cup, they departed with elevated spirits.
> *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 91. (*Davies.*)

saturate (sat'ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *saturatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Saturated.

> The lark is gay
> That dries its feathers, *saturate* with dew.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 494.

> Though soak'd and *saturate*, out and out.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

2. In *entom.*, deep; very intense: applied to ★colors: as, *saturate* green, umber, black, etc.

saturater (sat'ū-rā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which saturates. Specifically—(*a*) A device for supplying to a room or inclosed space air saturated with water-vapor.

> A *saturater* . . . for supplying saturated air at the temperature of the room.
> *Trans. of Cambridge Phil. Soc.*, XIV. 37.

(*b*) In air-compressors, an apparatus that injects water into the compressor-cylinder to absorb the heat-equivalent of the work of compression: so called because the air leaves the compressor saturated with aqueous vapor. (*c*) In the production of the ether-oxygen lime-light, an apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether vapor. Also *saturator.*

★**saturation** (sat-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< F. *saturation* = Sp. *saturación* = Pg. *saturação* = It. *saturazione*, < LL. *saturatio(n-)*, a filling, saturating, < L. *saturare*, fill, saturate: see *saturate.*] The act of saturating or supplying to fullness, or the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, the combination or impregnation of one substance with another in such proportions that they neutralize each other, or till the receiving substance can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid is effected by chemical combination; the saturation of water by salt is by the process of solution. A fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve is said to be saturated with it; but saturation with one substance does not deprive the fluid of its power of acting on and dissolving some other substances, and in many cases it increases this power. For example, water saturated with salt will still dissolve sugar. (*b*) In *physics:* (1) With respect to the presence of a vapor, a space is said to be in a state of saturation when it contains all that it can hold at that temperature; the vapor is also said to be in a state of saturation or at the dew-point (see *vapor*); it has then a maximum elastic pressure for the given temperature, and is in a state where any increase of pressure or lowering of temperature will cause it to be more or less condensed to a liquid state. (2) With respect to the presence of magnetism, a bar is said to be magnetized to saturation when further increase in the strength of the magnetizing field produces no further intensity of magnetization in the bar.—**Saturation-equivalent,** in *chem.*, a number expressing the quantity of a standard solution required to saturate or neutralize the standard quantity of a substance, as of a fatty acid.—**Saturation of colors,** in *optics*, the degree of admixture with white, the saturation diminishing as the amount of white is increased. In other words, the highest degree of saturation belongs to a given color when in the state of greatest purity.

saturation-pressure (sat-ū-rā'shon-presh″ūr), *n.* The pressure (fixed for a given vapor at a given temperature) which is required to bring it to its maximum density.

> The *saturation-pressure* of any vapour at any temperature is the same as the pressure at which the corresponding liquid boils at that temperature.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 347.

saturator, *n.* Same as *saturater.*

Saturday (sat'ėr-dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saterday, Satterday, Saturnday*, etc.; < ME. *Saterday, Satyrday, Saterdai, Seterdai, Sætterdæi*, < AS. *Sæterdæg, Sætern-dæg*, orig. with gen. *Sæteres-dæg, Sætres-dæg, Sæternes-dæg*, prop. two words, *Sæternes dæg* (= OFries. *Saterdei* = MD. *Saterdag*, D. *Zaturdag, Zaterdag* = MLG. *Saterdach, Satersdach*, LG. *Saterdach*), 'Saturn's day' (cf. OIr. *dia-sathuirn*, or *sathairn*, after L. *Saturni dies*, 'Saturn's day'): *Sætern* (gen. *Sæternes*), < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn (see *Saturn*); *dæg*, day (see *day*). The G. name is different: OHG. *Sambaz-tag*, MHG. *Samz-tac, sampstac*, G. *samstag*, in which the first element is Teut. **sambat* = OBulg. *sanbota*, Bulg. *sŭbota* = Slovenian *sobota* = Serv. *subota* = Bohem. Pol. *sobota* = Russ. *subbota* = Lith. *subata, sabata* = Hung. *szombat* = Rumelian *sămbătă*, sabbath, < Gr. **σάμβατον*, or some Oriental nasalized form of LGr. *σάββατον*, the Jewish Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, Saturday: see *Sabbath.* Another G. name for Saturday is *Sonnabend*, 'Sun-even,' 'Sunday eve.'] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath. See *Sabbath.* Abbreviated *S., Sat.*

> Than made he hir suster come on a *saterday*, at even, to do hir more turment and anger, to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

> *Satyrday*, at aftyr noon, we visited places a bowyt Jherusalem; it was Seynt Jamys Day.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 52.

Burial Saturday, a common medieval name for Easter eve.—**Egg Saturday.** See *egg*[1].—**Holy Saturday,** the Saturday of Holy Week; the day before Easter.—**Hospital Saturday.** See *hospital.*—**Saturday kirtle**†, a garment kept for wear on holidays, or perhaps, in some cases, a clean kirtle first worn on Saturday.

saturege†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **saturege, saturige*, < L. *satureia*, savory: see *savory*[2].] The herb savory.

> Forto make a wyne to drynke swete
> Of *saturege* or fenel putte in meete.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

Satureja (sat-ū-rē'jă), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *satureia*, savory: see *saturege, savory*[2].] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Menthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Saturejeæ*, and belonging to the subtribe *Melisseæ.* It is characterized by four distant and ascending stamens, an open bell-shaped calyx with five equal teeth and ten equidistant nerves, and a corolla-tube which equals the calyx and bears a spreading and three-cleft lower lip and an erect flat and entire upper lip. There are about 18 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are strongly aromatic herbs or undershrubs, with small entire leaves, often clustered in the axils, and flower-clusters or verticillasters either loosely few-flowered or densely many-flowered and globose or aggregated into a head. See *savory*[2], the popular name of the genus.

Saturejeæ (sat-ū-rē'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Briquet, 1895), < *Satureja* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, characterized by a four-parted ovary forming four smooth dry nutlets in fruit, and by flowers with the calyx-nerves thirteen or less, the corolla-lobes usually flat, and the stamens four, or sometimes two, and either straight and diverging or ascending. It includes 33 genera, classed in 5 subtribes. They are shrubs or usually herbs, very strongly pervaded by the odor of mint, the flowers often but slightly labiate. For important genera, see *Satureja* (the type), *Mentha* (type of the family), *Collinsonia, Cunila, Lycopus*, and *Kœllia*, prominent in the eastern United States, and *Thymus, Melissa, Hedeoma, Hyssopus, Origanum*, and *Perilla*, important genera of the old world. See cuts under *Hedeoma* and *Origanum.*

saturity† (sā-tū'ri-ti), *n.* [< OF. *saturité* = It. *saturità*, < L. *saturita(t-)s*, fullness, satiety, < *satur*, full: see *saturate.*] Fullness or excess of supply; the state of being saturated; repletion. *Cotgrave.*

> They . . . led a miserable life for 5. days togeather, with y^e^ parched graine of maize only, and that not to *saturitie.* *Peter Martyr*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth [Plantation, p. 136.

> In our plenty, *saturity*, satiety of these earthly blessings, we acknowledge not manum expansam, his whole hand of bounty opened to us; though then we confessed digitum extensum, his finger striking us, and bewailed the smart. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 420.

★**Saturn** (sat'ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *Satern*, < AS. *Sætern* (in *Sæternesdæg, Sæterndæg, Sæterdæg*, Saturday); ME. also as L., *Saturnus* = D. *Saturnus* = G. *Saturn* = Dan. *Saturn, Saturnus* = F. *Saturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *Saturno;* < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; prob. < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow: see *sation, season.*] **1.** An ancient Italic deity, popularly believed to have appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, and to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. His reign was sung by the poets as "the golden age." He became early identified with the Kronos of the Greeks. Ops, the personification of wealth and plenty, was his wife, and both were the especial protectors of agriculture and of all vegetation. His festivals, the *Saturnalia*, corresponded to the Greek Kronia.

2. The most remote of the anciently known planets, appearing at brightest like a first-magnitude star. It revolves in an orbit inclined 2½° to the ecliptic, departing toward the north by that amount near Spica, and toward the south in the ribbon of the Fishes. Its mean distance from the sun is 9.5 times that of the earth, or 883,000,000 miles. Its sidereal revolution occupies 29



The Planet Saturn, with its Ring.

Julian years and 167 days, its synodical 378 days. The eccentricity of the orbit is considerable, the greatest equation of the center being 6°.4. Owing to the fact that the period of Saturn is very nearly 2½ times that of Jupiter, these planets exercise a curious mutual influence, analogous to that of one pendulum upon another swinging from the same support. Since 1790, when in consequence of this influence Saturn had lagged 50′ behind and Jupiter had advanced 20′ beyond the positions they would have had if undisturbed, Saturn has been moving continually faster, and the whole period of the inequality is 929 years. This is the largest perturbation of those affecting the motions of the principal bodies of our system. Saturn is the greatest planet except Jupiter, its diameter being about 9 times, its volume 697 times, and its mass 93.0 times that of the earth. Its mean density is 0.7, water being unity. Gravity at the surface has 1½ the intensity of terrestrial gravity. It is evident that we see only the atmosphere of Saturn. Its albedo is 0.5, about that of a cloud; but its color is decidedly orange. It shows some bands and spots upon its surface which are not constant. The compression of the spheroid of Saturn exceeds that of every other planet, amounting to $\frac{1}{7.5}$ of its diameter. Its rotation, according to Professor Asaph Hall, is performed in 10h. 14.4m. Its equator is nearly parallel to that of the earth. After the discovery by Galileo of the four satellites of Jupiter, Kepler conjectured that Mars should have two, and Saturn six or nine moons. In fact, Saturn has ten moons, as follows (the distances from the planet being given in thousands of miles):

Name.	Mag.	Dist.	Period. d. h. m. s.	Discoverer.	Date.
Mimas	12.8	114	22 36 17.1	W. Herschel	1789
Enceladus	12.3	147	1 8 53 6.8	W. Herschel	1789
Tethys	11.4	181	1 21 18 26.4	J. D. Cassini	1684
Dione	11.5	232	2 17 41 8.3	J. D. Cassini	1684
Rhea	10.8	325	4 12 25 12.1	J. D. Cassini	1672
Titan	9.4	753	15 22 41 22.2	Huygens	1655
Themis	17.	90600	20 20	W. H. Pickering	1905
Hyperion	13.7	912	21 6 39 25.6	G. P. Bond	1848
Iapetus	11.8	2193	79 7 54 25.0	J. D. Cassini	1671
Phœbe	16.	8000	546 12 Ret.	W. H. Pickering	1898

Saturn was regarded by astrologers as a cold, dry, and melancholy planet, and was called the *greater infortune*. The symbol of Saturn is ♄, representing probably a pruning-hook. For its attendant ring, see below.

3†. In *alchemy* and *old chem.*, lead.—**4.** In *her.*, a tincture, the color black, when blazoning is done by means of the heavenly bodies. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**Balsam of Saturn, line of Saturn, mount of Saturn, salt of Saturn.** See *balsam*, *line*², etc.—**Saturn red**, red lead.—**Saturn's ring**, an apparent ring around and near the planet Saturn. It consists of three apparent rings lying in one plane. The innermost is dusky and pretty transparent. In contact with it is the brightest ring, called ring B, and between this and the outermost, called ring A, is a gap. Other divisions have been observed at different times, but they do not appear to be constant. The following are the dimensions in statute miles:

Diameter of Saturn	75,800
Distance from surface of Saturn to dusky ring	5,900
Breadth of dusky ring	11,200
Breadth of ring B	17,900
Width of division	1,800
Breadth of ring A	11,700
Total diameter of ring	172,800

The thickness of the ring is considerably less than a hundred miles. Its plane is inclined 7° to the planet's equator and 28° 10′ to the earth's orbit. When Saturn appears in the hind legs of Leo or the water of Aquarius, we see the rings edgewise, and they pass out of sight, remaining invisible as long as the sun shines upon the side away from us, for the ring only shows by the reflected light of the sun. They are best seen when the planet is in Taurus and Scorpio. As soon as Saturn was examined with a telescope (by Galileo), it was seen to present an extraordinary appearance; but this was first recognized and proved to be a ring by Huygens in 1659. In 1674 J. D. Cassini saw the separation between rings A and B, which is hence called the Cassinian division. (It has also been erroneously called Ball's division.) The dusky ring was discovered in 1850 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by G. P. Bond. The ring was first assumed to be solid. Laplace showed that, upon that assumption, it must be upheld by the attractions of the satellites. B. Peirce in 1851 demonstrated that it could not be solid but must be fluid or constituted in such a way as to permit free motion of its parts. This had been suggested by Roberval in the seventeenth century. See cut on preceding page.—**Saturn's tree**, the popular name for an arborescent deposit of lead from a solution of lead acetate by electrochemical action.

Saturnalia (sat-ėr-nā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [= F. *Saturnales* = Sp. *Saturnales* = Pg. *Saturnaes*, < L. *Saturnalia*, neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*, of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in the middle of December as a harvest-home observance. It was a period of feasting and mirthful license and enjoyment for all classes, extending even to the slaves. Hence—**2.** Any wild or noisy revelry; unconstrained, wild, and licentious reveling.=Syn. 2. *Revel*, *Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*¹.

Saturnalian (sat-ėr-nā′li-ąn), *a.* [< *Saturnalia* + *-an*.] **1.** Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn.—**2.** Of the character of the Saturnalia of ancient Rome; hence, characterized by unrestrained license and reveling; licentious; loose; dissolute.

In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family you sent it down stairs.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Saturnals† (sat′ėr-nalz), *n. pl.* [< F. *Saturnales*, < L. *Saturnalia*, pl.: see *Saturnalia*.] Saturnalia.

I know it is now such a time as the *Saturnals* for all the world, that every man stands under the eaves of his own hat, and sings what pleases him.
B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

Saturnia¹ (sā-tėr′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < L. *Saturnius*, pertaining to Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] A genus of bombycoid moths, typical of the family *Saturniidæ*, of varying scope according to different authors, but ordinarily including species with papillate ocelli on the wings and with the branches of the male antennæ not very hairy and not of equal length. In this sense it contains only about a dozen species, nearly all Old World. *S. pyri* and *S. pavonia* are two notable European species.

saturnia² (sā-tėr′ni-ą), *n.* [< *Saturn*, 3.] Lead-poisoning; plumbism.

Saturnian¹ (sā-tėr′ni-ąn), *a.* [< F. *Saturnien*, < L. *Saturnius*, of Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] **1.** Pertaining to the god Saturn, or to his reign, alleged to be "the golden age"; hence, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity. [In the second quotation there is also an allusion to Saturn as a name of lead.]

This, this is he foretold by ancient rhymes;
Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 320.

Then rose the seed of Chaos and of Night
To blot out order, and extinguish light,
Of dull and venal a new world to mould,
And bring *Saturnian* days of lead and gold.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 16.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.—**Saturnian meter** or **verse**, a form of verse used in early Roman poetry before the adoption of Greek meters. A number of examples of this meter are extant in citations, inscriptions, etc., but recent metricians are by no means agreed as to its true nature. Some explain it as quantitative, and describe the classic example

Dăbŭnt mălŭm Mĕtĕllī [*or* Mĕtĕllī] ‖ Nævĭō pōētæ

as an iambic line consisting of two members (cola) separated by a cesura. Such a verse was compared by Macaulay (Introd. to "Lays of Ancient Rome") to the nursery rime

Thĕ quēen | wās in | hĕr pār | lour ‖ ēating | brēad ănd | hōnĕy.

Others (and this is now the prevalent opinion) regard the Saturnian verse as purely accentual:

Dábunt málum Metélli [*or* Mételli] ‖ Nǽvió poétæ.

saturnian² (sā-tėr′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saturnia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining or related to the *Saturniidæ*.

II. *n.* A saturnian moth; a member of the *Saturniidæ*.

Saturnicentric (sā-tėr-ni-sen′trik), *a.* [< L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, + *centrum*, center.] Referred to Saturn as an origin of coördinates.

Saturnight†, *n.* [ME. *Saternizt*, < AS. *Sæterniht*, < *Sætern*, Saturn (see *Saturday*), + *niht*, night.] Saturday night.

In a Lammasse nizt, *Sater nizt* that was.
Rob. of Gloucester, Chronicle, p. 557.

Saturniidæ (sat-ėr-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saturnia* + *-idæ*.] A family of large bombycoid moths erected by Boisduval on the genus *Saturnia*, and including many of the largest known lepidopters. The subfamily *Attacinæ* contains all the large native North American silkworm-moths.

Saturnine (sat′ėr-nin or -nīn), *a.* [< OF. *saturnin* = Sp. Pg. It. *saturnino*, Saturnine, < ML. *Saturninus*, pertaining to the planet Saturn or to lead, hence heavy, lumpish, melancholy, as those born under the planet Saturn were feigned to be; < L. *Saturnus*, the god and planet Saturn: see *Saturn*. Cf. *Jovial*, *mercurial*.] **1.** Pertaining to the god Saturn or the planet Saturn; under the influence of the planet Saturn. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] Morose; dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible to excitement or cheerfulness; phlegmatic.

My conversation is slow and dull, my humour *saturnine* and reserved; in short, I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees.
Dryden, Def. of Essay on Dram. Poesy.

A tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

If you talk in this manner, my honest friend, you will excite a spirit of ridicule in the gravest and most *saturnine* men, who never had let a laugh out of their breasts before.
Landor, Lucian and Timotheus.

3. [*l. c.*] Arousing no interest; stupid; dull; uninteresting.

The noble Earl, not disposed to trouble his jovial mind with such *saturnine* paltry, still continued like his magnificent self.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

4. [*l. c.*] In *old chem.*, pertaining to lead: as, *saturnine* compounds.—**Saturnine amaurosis**, impairment or loss of vision due to lead-poisoning.—**Saturnine breath**, breath of a peculiar odor observed in lead-poisoning.—**Saturnine colic**, lead-colic.—**Saturnine intoxication**. Same as *lead-poisoning*.—**Saturnine palsy, saturnine paralysis**. Same as *lead-paralysis*.—**Saturnine red**. Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*²).

saturnism (sat′ėr-nizm), *n.* [< *Saturn*, 3, + *-ism*.] Lead-poisoning.

Saturnist† (sat′ėr-nist), *n.* [< *Saturn* + *-ist*.] One (supposed to be) born under the influence of the planet Saturn; hence, a person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

Learch. To see us two walk thus, like *saturnists*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

saturnite (sat′ėr-nīt), *n.* [< L. *Saturnus* (alchem. for lead) + *-ite*².] A mineral substance containing lead.

Saturnus (sā-tėr′nus), *n.* [L.: see *Saturn*.] **1.** Saturn.—**2†.** In *old chem.*, lead.

Saturnus leed and Jupiter is tin.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 275.

saturyt, *n.* A Middle English form of *satyr*¹.

satyr¹ (sat′ėr or sā′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*satyre*; < ME. **satir*, *satiry*, *satury*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satyre* = Sp. *sátiro* = Pg. *satyro* = It. *satiro* = D. *sater* = G. Sw. Dan. *satyr*, < L. *satyrus*, < Gr. *σάτυρος*, a satyr (see def.).] **1.** In *classical myth.*, a sylvan deity, representing the luxuriant forces of Nature, and closely connected with the worship of Bacchus. Satyrs are represented with a somewhat bestial cast of countenance, often



Satyr.—The Barberini Faun, at Munich.

with small horns upon the forehead, and a tail like that of a horse or a goat, and they frequently hold a thyrsus or wine-cup. Late Roman writers confused the satyrs with their own fauns, and gave them the lower half of the body of a goat. Satyrs were common attendants on Bacchus, and were distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. In the authorized version of the Old Testament (Isa. xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14) the name is given to a demon believed to live in uninhabited places and popularly supposed to have the appearance of a he-goat (whence the name). The Hebrew word *sā'ir*, plural *se'irim*, so translated in these passages, means 'shaggy' as an adjective, and 'he-goat' as a noun. From the idolatrous worship of goats, the name came to be applied to demons. In Lev. xvii. 7 and 2 Chron. xi. 15 it is translated 'devil.'

Satury and fawny more and lesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1544.

In deede they were but disguised persons vnder the shape of *Satyres*, as who would say, these terrene and base gods being conuersant with mans affaires, and spiers out of all their secret faults.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

I was born with budding Antlers like a young *Satyr*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Hence—**2.** A very lecherous or lascivious person; one affected with satyriasis.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*: see *Satyrus*. (*b*) A pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*; a tragopan. (*c*) An argus-butterfly: same as *meadow-brown*; any member of the *Satyrinæ*.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *manticore*.

satyr²†, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

satyral (sat′ėr-al or sā′tėr-al), *n.* [< *satyr*¹ + *-al*.] In *her.*, a monster which has a human head and the body and limbs of different animals, as the body and legs of a lion together with long horns, or some similar grotesque combination.

satyre¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *satyr*¹.

satyre²†, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

Satyri (sat'i-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *satyrus*, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] The satyrs or argus-butterflies collectively. See *Satyrinæ*.

satyriasis (sat-i-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σατυρίασις, satyriasis, priapism, < σατυριᾶν, equiv. to σατυρίζειν, act like a satyr, be lewd, < σάτυρος, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] **1.** A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women.—**2**†. In *pathol.*, lepra.

satyric (sā-tir'ik), *a.* [= F. *satyrique* = Sp. *satírico* = Pg. It. *satirico*, < L. *satyricus*, < Gr. σατυρικός, of or pertaining to a satyr, < σάτυρος, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] Of or pertaining to satyrs: as, a *satyric* drama. The satyric drama was a particular kind of play among the ancient Greeks, having somewhat of a burlesque character, the chorus representing satyrs.

satyrical (sā-tir'i-kal), *a.* [< *satyric* + *-al*.] Same as *satyric*. *Grote*.

Satyrinæ (sat-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Satyri* + *-inæ*.] The satyrs or argus-butterflies as a subfamily of *Nymphalidæ*, having only four legs fitted for walking.

satyrine (sat'i-rin), *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the *Satyrinæ*.

satyrion (sā-tir'i-on), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrian*; < F. *satyrion*, < L. *satyrion*, also *satyrios*, < Gr. σατύριον, a plant supposed to excite lust, < σάτυρος, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] One of several species of *Orchis*.

That there nothing is to boot
Between a Bean and a *Satyrion* root.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 237).

The sweet *satyrian*, with the white flower.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Satyrium (sā-tir'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σατύριον, satyrion: see *satyrion*.] A genus of small-flowered terrestrial orchidaceous plants, natives of South Africa, eastern India, and the Mascarene Islands.

satyromania (sat″i-rō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάτυρος, a satyr, + μανία, madness.] Same as *satyriasis*.

satyromaniac (sat″i-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *satyromania* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Affected with satyromania.

II. *n.* A person affected with satyromania.

satyr-pug (sat'ėr-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia satyrata*.

Satyrus (sat'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *satyrus*, < Gr. σάτυρος, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] **1**†. [*l. c.*] An old name of the orangs.—**2.** The genus of orangs: synonymous with *Simia*. Two supposed species have been called *S. orang* and *S. morio*.—**3.** In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Satyrinæ*, having such species as *S. alope* of the eastern United States. Also called *Hipparchia*.

saualpite (sō-al'pīt), *n.* [< *Sau Alpe* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *zoisite:* so called because found in the Sau Alpe in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary.

sauba-ant (sâ'bä-ant), *n.* [< Tupi *sauba* + E. *ant*[1].] A leaf-cutting ant, *Œcodoma cephalotes*, occurring in South America, and remarkable from the fact that the colonies include five classes of individuals—males, queens, small ordinary workers, large workers with very large hairy heads, and large workers with large polished heads. These ants are injurious to plantations, from the extent to which they strip plants of their leaves to carry to their nests. They may often be seen in long files carrying pieces of leaves. They burrow very extensively underground, some of their galleries being hundreds of yards long. The winged females are often eaten by the natives.

sauce (sâs), *n.* [Also dial. *sass;* early mod. E. also *sawce;* < ME. *sauce, sause, sawce, sawse, salse* = D. and Flem. *saus* = G. Dan. *sauce* = Sw. *sauce, sås*, < OF. *sauce, sause, sausse, salce, saulce, saulse*, F. *sauce* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salsa*, < ML. *salsa*, f. (also, after Rom., *salcia*), sauce, < L. *salsa*, things salted, salt food (cf. *aqua salsa*, salted water), neut. pl. of *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1]. Cf. *sausage, saucer, souse*, from the same source.] **1.** A condiment, as salt or mustard; now, usually, an accompaniment to food, usually liquid or soft, and highly seasoned or flavored, eaten as a relish, an appetizer, or a digestive: as, mint-*sauce;* white *sauce;* lobster-*sauce; sauce* piquante.

Thei ete at here ese as thei migt thanne,
boute [but, without] salt other *sauce* or any semli drynk.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1882.

Also to know youre *sawces* for flesche conveniently,
Hit provokithe a fyne apetide if *sawce* youre mete be bie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

The *Sauce* is costly, for it far exceeds the cates.
Greene, Never Too Late.

Avoid curiosities and provocations; let your chiefest *sauce* be a good stomach, which temperance will help to get you.
Penn, Advice to Children, iii.

Hence, specifically—**2.** Garden vegetables or roots eaten with flesh-meat: also called *garden-sauce*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Of corn in the blade you may make good green *sauce*, of a light concoction and easy digestion.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2.

3. Fruit stewed with sugar; a compote of fruit: as, apple-*sauce*.—**4.** Pertness; insolence; impudence, or pert or insolent language. [Now colloq.]

Then, full of *sawce* and zeal, up steps Elnathan.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689). (*Nares*, under *ducking-pond*.)

Nanny . . . secretly chuckled over her outburst of "*sauce*" as the best morning's work she had ever done.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, vii.

5. The soft green or yellowish substance of a lobster. See *tomalley*.—**6.** A mixture of flavoring ingredients used in the preparation of tobacco and snuff. [Eng.]—**Carrier's sauce**, poor man's sauce.—**Marine sauce.** See *marine*.—**Poor man's sauce**, hunger.—**To serve one** (with) **the same sauce**, to requite one injury with another. [Colloq.]

If he had been strong enough I dare swear he would have *serv'd him the same Sauce*.
Ward, London Spy (ed. 1703). (*Nares.*)

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, the same principle applies in both cases; what is applicable in one case should be applied to all similar cases.

sauce (sâs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sauced*, ppr. *saucing*. [Early mod. E. also *sawce;* < ME. *sawcen, sausen*, < OF. *saucier, saucer*, F. *saucer*, sauce; from the noun.] **1.** To add a sauce or relish to; season; flavor.

He cut our roots in characters,
And *sauced* our broths, as Juno had been sick
And he her dieter. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 50.

Right costly Cates, made both for shew and taste,
But *sauc'd* with wine.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 290.

2. To gratify; tickle (the palate). [Rare.]

Sauce his palate
With thy most operant poison.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 24.

3. To intermix or accompany with anything that gives piquancy or relish; hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp.

Sorrow *sauced* with repentance.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

His store of pleasures must be *sauced* with pain.
Marlowe, Faustus, v. 4.

4. To be saucy or pert to; treat saucily, or with impertinence; scold.

As fast as she answers thee with frowning looks, I'll *sauce* her with bitter words.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. v. 69.

5†. To cut up; carve; prepare for the table.

Sauce that capon, *sauce* that playce.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

The bodie [of the slave sacrificed] they *sauced* and dressed for a banquet about breake of day, after they had bid the Idoll good morrow with a small dance.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 810.

6. To make to pay or suffer.

I'll make them pay; I'll *sauce* them: they have had my house a week at command; I have turned away my other guests; . . . I'll *sauce* them.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 3. 11.

sauce-alone (sâs'a-lōn″), *n.* [< ME. *sawce-lyne*, supposed to be a corruption of *sauce-alone:* see *sauce* and *alone*.] An Old World cruciferous plant, *Alliaria Alliaria*, emitting a strong smell of garlic: sometimes used as a salad. Also called *garlic-mustard, hedge-garlic*, and *jack-by-the-hedge*.

sauce-boat (sâs'bōt), *n.* A dish or vessel with a lip or spout, used for holding sauce.

saucebox (sâs'boks), *n.* [< *sauce* + *box*[2].] A saucy, impudent person. [Colloq.]

Marry come up, sir *saucebox!* I think you'll take his part, will you not?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

The foolish old poet says that the souls of some women are made of sea-water; this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison*, Spectator.

sauce-crayon (sâs'krā″on), *n.* A very soft black pastel used for backgrounds in pastel or crayon drawings.

sauce-dish (sâs'dish), *n.* A dish for sauce.

saucepan (sâs'pan), *n.* **1.** Originally, a pan for cooking sauces.—**2.** A small metallic vessel for cooking, having a cover, and a long handle projecting nearly horizontally from the side.

saucepan-fish (sâs'pan-fish), *n.* The king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus:* so called from its shape. See *casserole-fish*.

saucer (sâ'sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawcer, sauser;* < ME. *sawcer, sawcere, sauser, sawser, sawsour*, < OF. *saussiere*, F. *saucière*, a sauce-dish, = Sp. *salsera* = Pg. *salseira* = It. *salsiera*, a vessel for holding sauce, < ML. **salsaria*, f., *salsarium*, neut., a salt-cellar or a sauce-dish, < *salsa, salcia*, sauce, L. *salsa*, salted things: see *sauce*.] **1.** A small dish or pan in which sauce is set on the table; a sauce-dish.

Of dowcetes, pare awey the sides to the botomm, & that ye lete,
In a *sawcere* afore youre souerayne semely ye hit sett.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar; . . . refresh the infusion with like quantity of new violets, seven times; and it will make a vinegar so fresh of the flower as if a twelvemonth after it be brought you in a *saucer* you shall smell it before it come at you.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 17.

2. A small, round, shallow vessel, a little deeper than a plate, upon which a cup, as a tea- or coffee-cup, is placed, and which is designed to retain any liquid which may be spilled from the cup.—**3.** Something resembling a saucer. (*a*) A kind of flat caisson used in raising sunken vessels. (*b*) A socket of iron which receives the spindle or foot upon which a capstan rests and turns round.—**Sand saucer.** See *sand-saucer*.

saucer-eye (sâ'sėr-ī), *n.* A large, prominent eye.

But where was your conscience all this while, woman? did not that stare you in the face with huge *saucer-eyes?*
Vanbrugh, Relapse, v. 3.

saucer-eyed (sâ'sėr-īd), *a.* Having very large, round, prominent eyes.

saucery† (sâ'sėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawcery, saulcery;* < OF. **saucerie*, < ML. *salsaria*, a department of a royal kitchen having charge of sauces and spices, also prob. a sauce-dish, < *salsa, salcia*, sauce: see *sauce*.] A place for sauces or preserves.

The skullary and *sawcery*.
Rulland Papers, p. 40. (*Nares.*)

sauce-tureen (sâs'tū-rēn″), *n.* A small tureen for holding sauce or gravy.

sauch, saugh (sâch), *n.* A Scotch form of *sallow*[1].

The glancin' waves o' Clyde
Throch *sauchs* and hangin' hazels glide.
Pinkerton, Bothwell Bank.

O wae betide the frush *saugh* wand!
And wae betide the bush of brier!
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

saucily (sâ'si-li), *adv.* In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently; with impertinent boldness.

That freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

sauciness (sâ'si-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being saucy; hence, also, saucy language or conduct; impertinent presumption; impudence; contempt of superiors.

You call honourable boldness impudent *sauciness*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 135.

Jealousy in a gallant is humble true love, . . . but in a husband 'tis arrant *sauciness*, cowardice, and ill-breeding.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Impertinence, Effrontery*, etc. (see *impudence*), malapertness.

saucisse (sō-sēs'), *n.* [F., a sausage: see *sausage*.] In *fort.* and *artillery:* (*a*) A long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, etc. (*b*) A long bundle of fagots or fascines for raising batteries and other purposes.

saucisson (sō-sē-sôn'), *n.* [F., < *saucisse*, a sausage: see *saucisse*.] Same as *saucisse*.

saucy (sâ'si), *a.* [Also dial. *sassy;* early mod. E. *saucie, sawcy, sawcie;* < *sauce* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of sauce or impertinence; flippantly bold or impudent in speech or conduct; impertinent; characterized by offensive lightness or disrespect in addressing, treating, or speaking of superiors or elders; impudent; pert.

When we see a fellow sturdy, lofty, and proud, men say this is a *saucy* fellow. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

Am I not the protector, *saucy* priest?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 45.

My father would prefer the boys he kept
To greater men than he; but did it not
Till they were grown too *saucy* for himself.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

The best way is to grow rude and *saucy* of a sudden.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. Characterized by or expressive of pertness or impudence.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep-search'd with *saucy* looks.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 85.

A *saucie* word spak' hee.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 73).

There is not so impudent a Thing in Nature as the *sawcy* Look of an assured Man, confident of Success.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

3†. Presuming; overbearing.

And if nothing can deterre these *saucie* doultes from this their dizardly inhumanitie.
Lomatius on Painting by Laydock (1598). (*Nares.*)

But now I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To *saucy* doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 25.

4†. Wanton; prurient; impure.

Saucy trusting of the cozen'd thoughts
Defiles the pitchy night. So lust doth play.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 23.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *impudence*.

saucy† (sâ'si), *adv.* [< *saucy*, *a.*] Saucily.

But up then spak the auld gudman,
And vow but he spak wondrous *saucie*.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 76).

saucy-bark (sâ'si-bärk), *n.* Same as *sassy-bark*.

sauer-kraut (sour'krout), *n.* [Also partly Englished *sour-krout*, *sour-crout* (= F. *choucroute*); < G. *sauer-kraut*, < *sauer*, = E. *sour*, + *kraut*, plant, vegetable, cabbage.] A favorite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

sauf†, saufly†. Middle English forms of *safe*, *safely*.

sauge†. An obsolete form of *sage*[1], *sage*[2].

sauger (sâ'gėr), *n.* A percoid fish, *Stizostedion canadense*, the smaller American pike-perch, also called *sand-pike*, *ground-pike*, *rattlesnake-pike*, *jack*, and *horn-fish*. See cut under *Stizostedion*.

saugh[1] (sâch), *n.* See *sauch*.

saugh[2] (suf), *n.* Same as *sough*.

saugh[3]**†.** An obsolete preterit of *see*[1].

saught†, *n.* [ME. *saughte*, *seihte*, *sahte*, *sæhte*, < AS. *saht*, *seaht*, *seht*, *sæht* (= Icel. *sātt*), reconciliation, settlement, orig. the adjustment of a suit, < *sacan*, fight, contend, sue at law: see *sake*[1]. Cf. *saught*, *a.* and *v.*] Reconciliation; peace.

We be-seke 3ow, syr, as soveraynge and lorde,
That 3e safe us to daye, for sake of 3oure Criste!
Sende us some socoure, and *saughte* with the pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3053.

saught†, *a.* [ME. *saught*, *sauȝt*, *sauht*, *saght*, *sazt*, *sæht*, < AS. *saht*, *seht*, *sæht* (= Icel. *sāttr*), reconciled, at peace: see *saught*, *n.*, and cf. *saught*, *v.*] Reconciled; agreed; at one.

saught†, *v. t.* [ME. *saughten*, *saugten*, *sauhten*, < AS. **sahtian*, *sehtian* (= Icel. *sætta*), reconcile, make peace, < *saht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciled, *saht*, *seaht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciliation, peace: see *saught*, *n.* Cf. *saughten*, and *saughtle*, now *settle*[2].] To reconcile.

And men vnsaugte loke thou assay
To *sauȝten* hem thenne at on assent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

saughten†, *v. i.* [ME. *saugtenen*, *saugtnen*, *sauhtnen*, < AS. **sahtnan*, become reconciled, < *saht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciled: see *saught*, *a.* Cf. *saughtle*.] To become reconciled.

"Cesseth," seith the kynge, "I suffre 3ow [to dispute] no lengere.
3e shal *sauȝtne* for sothe and serue me bothe.
"Kisse hir," quod the kynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 2.

saughtle†, *v.* A Middle English form of *settle*[2].

saul[1] (sâl), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *soul*[1].

saul[2], *n.* See *sal*[2].

saule[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *soul*[1].

saule[2]**†, sauleet**, *n.* See *sool*, *soul*[2].

saulie, saullie (sâ'li), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hired mourner. [Scotch.]

There were twa wild-looking chaps left the auld kirk, . . . and the priest . . . sent twa o' the riding *saulies* after them. *Scott*, The Antiquary, xxv.

sault[1]**†** (sâlt), *n.* [Also *salt*, *saut*; < ME. *saut*, *saute*, *sawt*, < OF. *saut*, *sault*, F. *saut* = Pr. *saut* = Cat. *salt* = Sp. Pg. It. *salto*, a leap, jump, fall, < L. *saltus*, a leap, < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], and cf. *assault*, *n.*, of which *sault*[1] is in part an aphetic form.] **1.** A leap.

He rode . . . a light fleet horse, unto whom he gave a hundred carieres, made him go the high *saults*, bounding in the air, [and] . . . turn short in a ring both to the right and left hand. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

2. An assault.

Tho cam Anthony and also Raynold,
Which to paynymes made *sautes* plente,
And of Ausoys the noble Kyng hold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2145.

Sleuthe with hus slynge an hard *saut* he made.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 217.

sault[1]**†** (sâlt), *v. t.* [Also *saute*; < ME. *sauten*, OF. *sauter*, *saulter*, < L. *saltare*, leap, freq. of *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*, and cf. *assault*, *v.*, of which *sault*[1] is in part an aphetic form. Cf. *sault*[1], *n.*] To assault.

sault[2] (sō, commonly sö), *n.* [< Canadian F. *sault*, *saut*, a leap, fall: see *sault*[1].] A rapid in some rivers: as, the *Sault* Ste. Marie. [North America.]

sault[3]**†**, *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *salt*[1].

saultable† (sâl'tạ-bl), *a.* [Also *saltable*; by apheresis for *assaultable*.] Same as *assaultable*.

The breach is safely *saltable* where no defence is made.
Willoughby, To Walsingham, in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 416.

sault-fat (sâlt'fat), *n.* [Sc. form of *salt-vat*.] A pickling-tub or powdering-tub for meat.

saul-tree, *n.* See *sal*[2].

saum (soum), *n.* [G., = E. *seam*, a load: see *seam*[2].] An Austrian unit of weight, formerly used in England for quicksilver. Young says it was 315 pounds avoirdupois; and Nelkenbrecher says the Styrian saum for steel is 250 Vienna pounds, being 309 pounds avoirdupois. Probably in Carniola the weight was greater. The saum was also a liquid measure in Switzerland, like the French *somme*, Italian *soma*; also a unit of tale, 22 pieces of cloth.

saumbue†, sambue†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *sambue*, *saubue* (ML. *sambuca*), a saddle-cloth, a litter, < OHG. *sambuoh*, *sambūh*, *sambūch*, *sampōh*, *sampōch*, a chariot, sedan-chair, litter.] A saddle-cloth.

saumbury†, *n.* [ME., appar. an irreg. var. of *saumbue*, a saddle-cloth: see *saumbue*.] A litter.

And shope that a shereyue sholde bere Mede
Softliche in *saumbury* fram syse to syse.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 178.

saumplariet, *n.* See *samplary*.

saunce-bell†, sauncing-bell† (säns'bel, sän'-sing-bel), *n.* Same as *saints' bell*, *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*[1].

Titan gilds the eastern hills,
And chirping birds, the *saunce-bell* of the day,
Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.
Randolph, Amyntas, iii. 1.

saunders (sän'dėrz), *n.* Same as *sandal*[2].

saunders blue. See *blue*.

saunderswood† (sän'dėrz-wůd), *n.* Same as *sandalwood*.

saunt[1], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *saint*[1].

saunt[2], *n.* A variant of *saint*[2], *cent*, 4 (a game).

At coses or at *saunt* to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Turberville on Hawking, in Cens. Lit., ix. 266.

saunter (sän'tèr or sân'tèr), *v. i.* [Also dial. *santer*; < ME. *saunteren*, *santren* (see defs.): (*a*) prob. < OF. *s'aventurer*, *se adventurer*, reflex., adventure oneself, risk oneself: *se*, oneself, coalescing with *aventurer*, risk, adventure (> ME. *auntren*, risk): see *adventure* and obs. *aunter*, *v.* This etymology, suggested by Skeat and Murray, involves a difficulty in the otherwise unexampled transit into E. of the OF. reflexive *se* as a coalesced initial element, but it is the only one that has any plausibility. Various other etymologies, all absurd, have been suggested or are current, namely: (*b*) < F. *sainte terre*, holy land, in supposed allusion to "idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*," to the holy land. (*c*) < F. *sans terre*, without land, "applied to wanderers without a home"; (*d*) < F. *sentier*, a footpath (see *sentinel*, *sentry*[1]); (*e*) < D. *slenteren* = LG. *slenderen* = Sw. *slentra* = Dan. *slentre*, saunter, loiter, Sw. *slunta* = Dan. *slunte*, idle, loiter; Icel. *slentr*, idle lounging, *slen*, sloth, etc.; (*f*) < Icel. *seint* = Norw. *seint* = Sw. Dan. *sent*, slowly, orig. neut. of Icel. *seinir* = Norw. *sein* = Sw. Dan. *sen* = AS. *sæne*, slow; (*g*) < OD. *swancken* = G. *schwanken*, etc., reel, waver, vacillate.] **1†.** To venture (?). See *sauntering*, 1.—**2†.** To hesitate (?).

Yut he knew noght nerray certainly,
But *santred* and doubted nerryly
Where on was or no of this saide linage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4658.

3. To wander idly or loiteringly; move or walk in a leisurely, listless, or undecided way; loiter; lounge; stroll.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4†. To dawdle; idle; loiter over a thing.

Upon the first suspicion a father has that his son is of a *sauntering* temper, he must carefully observe him, whether he be listless and indifferent in all his actions, or whether in some things alone he be slow and sluggish, but in others vigorous and eager. *Locke*, Education, § 123.

Interr'd beneath this Marble Stone
Lie *saunt'ring* Jack, and Idle Joan.
Prior, An Epitaph.

=**Syn. 3.** *Stroll*, *Stray*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

saunter (sän'tèr or sân'tèr), *n.* [< *saunter*, *v.*] **1.** A stroll; a leisurely ramble or walk.—**2.** A leisurely, careless gait.

I saw the large gate open, and in walked Rab, with that great and easy *saunter* of his.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

One hurried through the gate out of the grove, and the other, turning round, walked slowly, with a sort of *saunter*, toward Adam. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxvii.

Loitering and leaping,
With *saunter*, with bounds— . . .
See! the wild Mænads
Break from the wood.
M. Arnold, Bacchanalia, i.

3†. A sauntering-place; a loitering- or strolling-place.

The tavern! park! assembly! mask! and play!
Those dear destroyers of the tedious day!
That wheel of fops, that *saunter* of the town!
Young, Love of Fame, i.

saunterer (sän'- or sân'tèr-èr), *n.* [< *saunter* + *-er*[1].] One who saunters, or wanders about in a loitering or leisurely way.

Quit the life of an insignificant *saunterer* about town.
Berkeley, The Querist, § 413.

sauntering (sän'- or sân'tèr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *saunteryng*; verbal n. of *saunter*, *v.*] **1†.** Venturing; audacity (?).

Thoo sawes schall rewe hym sore
For all his *saunteryng* sone.
York Plays, p. 351.

Nowe all his gaudis no thyng hym gaynes,
His *sauntering* schall with bale be bought.
York Plays, p. 354.

2. The act of strolling idly, dawdling, or loitering.

sauntteringly (sän'- or sân'tèr-ing-li), *adv.* In a sauntering manner; idly; leisurely.

Saura†, Sauræ† (sâ'rą, -rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sauria*.

Sauranodon (sâ-ran'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1879), < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ἀνόδους*, toothless: see *Anodon*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Sauranodontidæ*, founded by Jourdan upon remains from the Upper Jurassic of Cernin, France: so called because edentulous or toothless.—**2.** A genus of *Ichthyosauridæ*. *Marsh.*

sauranodont (sâ-ran'ō-dont), *a.* [< *Sauranodon*(*t*-).] Pertaining to the sauranodons.

Sauranodontidæ (sâ-ran-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sauranodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of edentulous rhynchocephalian reptiles, typified by the genus *Sauranodon*.

saurel (sâ'rel), *n.* [< OF. *saurel*, "the bastard mackarel" (Cotgrave), < *saur*, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] A scad, *Trachurus trachurus*, or *T. saurus*; any fish of the genus *Trachurus*. See cut under *scad*.

Sauria (sâ'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, *σαύρα*, a lizard: see *Saurus*.] An order of reptiles, having scales and usually legs, named by Brongniart in 1799, and corresponding closely to the Linnean genus *Lacerta*; lizards. The name has been used with various extensions and restrictions of its original sense, in which it included the crocodiles and alligators as well as the true lizards or lacertilians, thus corresponding to the two modern orders *Lacertilia* and *Crocodilia*. In Cuvier's classification *Sauria* were the second order of reptiles, extended to include not only the living lizards and crocodiles, but also the extinct representatives then known of several other modern orders, as pterodactyls, ichthyosaurs, and plesiosaurs. On these accounts the term *Sauria* is discarded by many modern writers; by others it is used in a restricted sense for the lizards proper without the crocodiles, being thus an exact synonym of *Lacertilia*. This is a proper use of the name, near its original sense, and the term has priority over *Lacertilia*. The *Sauria* in this sense are about 1,500 species, representing from 20 to 25 families and numerous genera. Formerly also *Saura*, *Sauræ*.

saurian (sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *saurien*; as *Sauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the *Sauria*, in any sense; having legs and scales, as a lizard; lacertiform; lacertilian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sauria*, in any sense; a scaly reptile with legs, as a lacertilian or lizard. Though the term *Sauria* once lapsed from any definite signification, in consequence of the popular application of Cuvier's loose use of the word, *saurian* is still used as a convenient designation of reptiles which are not amphibians, chelonians, ophidians, or crocodilians. See cuts under *Plesiosaurus*.

saurichnite (sâ-rik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Saurichnites*, < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ἴχνος*, a track, footstep: see *ichnite*.] A saurian ichnolite; the fossil track of a saurian.

Saurichnites (sâ-rik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *saurichnite*.] A genus of saurians which have left saurichnites of Permian age.

Saurichthyidæ (sâ-rik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurichthys* + *-idæ*.] In Owen's classification, a family of fossil lepidoganoid fishes named from the genus *Saurichthys*. The body was elongate, with a median dorsal and ventral row of scutes and another along the lateral line, but otherwise scaleless, and

the fins were without fulcra; the maxillæ gave off horizontal palatal plates. The species lived in the Triassic and Liassic seas. Also called *Belonorhynchidæ*.

Saurichthys (sâ-rik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of the family *Saurichthyidæ*. *Agassiz.*

Sauridæ[1] (sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification, a family of lepidosteoid ganoid fishes. It is characterized by an oblong body covered with ganoid scales, vertebræ incompletely ossified, termination of the vertebral column homocercal, fins with fulcra, maxillary composed of a single piece, jaws with a single series of conical pointed teeth, and branchiostegals numerous, enameled, the anterior ones developed as broad angular plates. The species are extinct, but formed a considerable contingent of the fishes of the Mesozoic formations from the Liassic and Jurassic beds. The genus having the widest range is *Semionotus*, of both the Liassic and Jurassic epochs. The group is now broken up into various families. Also *Pachycormidæ*.

Sauridæ[2] (sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Saurus:* same as *Synodontidæ*.

Saurii (sâ'ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Sauria*.] Same as *Sauria*. *Oppel*, 1811.

Saurina (sâ-rī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurus* + *-ina*[2].] A division of *Scopelidæ*, named from the genus *Saurus:* same as *Synodontidæ*. *Günther.*

Saurischia (sâ-ris'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ἰσχίον, the hip-joint: see *ischium*.] A suborder or order of dinosaurian reptiles with the inferior pelvic elements directed downward, including the *Megalosauridæ*, etc.

saurischian (sâ-ris'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurischia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the *Saurischia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saurischia*.

saurless (sâr'les), *a.* [Contr. of *savorless:* see *savorless*.] Savorless; insipid; tasteless; vapid; spiritless. [Scotch.]

Saurobatrachia (sâ″rō-ba-trā'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, σαύρα, a lizard, + βάτραχος, a sea-frog.] A synonym of *Urodela*, one of the major divisions of *Amphibia:* opposed to *Ophidobatrachia*.

saurobatrachian (sâ″rō-ba-trā'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurobatrachia* or *Urodela*.

II. *n.* A urodele batrachian, as a member of the *Saurobatrachia*.

Saurocephalidæ (sâ″rō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurocephalus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of actinochirous fishes, typified by the genus *Saurocephalus*. They were large compressed fishes, and had large teeth implanted in distinct sockets in the jaws, and both the intermaxillary and supramaxillary bones well developed. They flourished in the Cretaceous seas. Also called *Saurodontidæ*.

Saurocephalus (sâ-rō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kner, 1869), < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + κεφαλή, the head.] A genus of fossil fishes of Cretaceous age, variously placed, but by late writers made the type of the family *Saurocephalidæ*, having teeth with short compressed crowns.

Saurocetus (sâ-rō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + κῆτος, any sea-monster or large fish: see *Cete*[3].] A genus of fossil zeuglodons, or zeuglodont cetaceans, based on remains from the Tertiary of South America, of uncertain character. Also *Saurocetes*.

Saurodipteridæ (sâ″rō-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + δίπτερος, with two fins (i. e. dorsal fins), + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil polypteroid fishes from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. It includes forms with scales ganoid and smooth like the surface of the skull, two dorsal fins, the paired fins obtusely lobate, teeth conical, and the caudal fin heterocercal. The species belonged to the genera *Diplopterus*, *Megalichthys*, and *Osteolepis*. Also called *Osteolepididæ*.

Saurodipterini (sâ-rō-dip-tẹ-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurodipter*(*idæ*) + *-ini*.] Same as *Saurodipteridæ*.

Saurodon (sâ'rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil fishes, of Cretaceous age, referred to the *Sphyrænidæ*, or made type of the *Saurodontidæ*.

saurodont (sâ'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurodontidæ*.

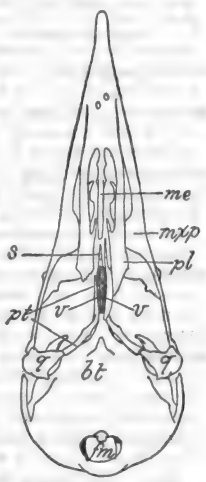
II. *n.* A fish of the family *Saurodontidæ*.

Saurodontidæ (sâ-rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Saurocephalidæ*.

Saurognathæ (sâ-rog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *saurognathus:* see *saurognathous*.] A superfamily of birds, containing the woodpeckers and their allies, or the *Picidæ*, *Picumnidæ*, and *Iyngidæ;* the *Celeomorphæ* of Huxley. *W. K. Parker.* See cuts under *Picumnus*, *Picus*, *saurognathous*, and *wryneck*.

saurognathism (sâ-rog'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *saurognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a peculiar arrangement of the bones of the palate which has been seen in some woodpeckers; the saurognathous type of palatal structure.

saurognathous (sâ-rog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + γνάθος, the jaw.] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the bones of the palate which constitutes a simplification and degradation of the ægithognathous structure, as a woodpecker: as, a *saurognathous* bird or palate; a *saurognathous* type of structure. The case is far from clear or satisfactory, though named, described, and figured by high authority (the late William Kitchen Parker), and may be only an individual variation in some woodpeckers. In the flicker's skull here figured from nature is found a condition of things that fairly answers to Parker's description, subsisting mainly in the presence of a pair of stunted vomers separate from each other; but the like state of the parts does not appear in several other woodpeckers' skulls examined in the preparation of this paragraph.



Saurognathous Skull of Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*). *v*, *v*, the posterior parts of the abortive vomer; *s*, point of sphenoid; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *me*, ossified mesethmoid; *pl*, palatine; *q*, quadrate; *bt*, basitemporal; *fm*, foramen magnum. The posterior part of one palatine is cut away to show the long anterior projection of the pterygoid.

sauroid (sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σαυροειδής, like a lizard, < σαῦρος, m., σαύρα, f., a lizard, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a saurian in general; having characters of or some affinity with reptiles; reptilian; sauropsidan, as a vertebrate; pertaining to the *Sauroidei*, as a fish.

The existence of warm periods during the Cretaceous age is plainly shown . . . by the corals and huge *sauroid* reptiles which then inhabited our waters.
J. Croll, Climate and Time.

II. *n.* 1. One of a family of ganoid fishes including the lepidosteids and various extinct



Restored Sauroid (*Pygopterus*).

forms; a member of the *Sauroidei:* as, "the *sauroids* and sharks," *Buckland.*—2. A member of the *Sauropsida*. *Huxley*, 1863.

Sauroidei (sâ-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαυροειδής, like a lizard: see *sauroid*.] **1.** A group of ganoid fishes supposed to have reptilian characteristics. The name was used by Agassiz for fishes with conical pointed teeth alternating with small brush-like ones, flat rhomboid scales, and a bony skeleton. It included numerous extinct species which are now known to have few common characteristics, and also living fishes of the families *Polypteridæ* and *Lepidosteidæ*.

2. An order of ganoid fishes: same as *Holostei*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

sauroidichnite (sâ-roi-dik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Sauroidichnites*.] The fossil footprint of a saurian; a saurichnite left by a member of the genus *Sauroidichnites*.

Sauroidichnites (sâ″roi-dik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *sauroidichnite*.] A generic name of saurians which have left uncertain sauroidichnites. *Hitchcock*, 1841.

Sauromalus (sâ-rom'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὁμαλός, even, equal.] A genus of robust lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*. *S. ater* is the alderman-lizard (so called from its obesity), which has commonly been known to American herpetologists by its untenable synonym *Euphryne obesa*.

saurophagous (sâ-rof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *saurophagus*, < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon reptiles; reptilivorous.

Saurophidia† (sâ-rō-fid'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὄφις, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] An order of reptiles, including the typical saurians and the ophidians or serpents, and contrasting with the *Emydosauria* or *Crocodilia*. The term was introduced by De Blainville in 1816, for the same forms that were called *Squamata* by Merrem.

saurophidian (sâ-rō-fid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurophidia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saurophidia*.

Saurophidii† (sâ-rō-fid'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὄφις, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] A group of reptiles having rudimentary or no legs. It was proposed in 1825 by J. E. Gray for saurians and ophidians having atrophied limbs and a narrow mouth, and included the families *Scincidæ*, *Anguidæ*, *Typhlopidæ*, *Amphisbænidæ*, and *Chalcididæ*.

sauropod (sâ'rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sauropoda*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauropoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sauropoda*.

Sauropoda (sâ-rop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] An order of *Dinosauria*. It contains gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs with plantigrade unguiculate quinquedigitate feet with unossified distal row of carpal and tarsal bones, fore and hind limbs of proportionate lengths and with solid bones, pubes united distally without postpubes, paired sternal bones, anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian, and premaxillary teeth present. The families *Atlantosauridæ*, *Diplodocidæ*, and *Morosauridæ* are assigned to this order.

sauropodous (sâ-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *Sauropoda* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sauropoda*.

Sauropsida (sâ-rop'si-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὄψις, appearance, + *-ida*.] In Huxley's classification, a superclass of vertebrates; one of three prime divisions of *Vertebrata*, in which birds and reptiles are brigaded together and contrasted on the one hand with *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes, and on the other with *Mammalia*, or mammals. They almost always have an epidermic exoskeleton in the form of scales or feathers. The vertebral centra are ossified with epiphyses. The occipital condyle is single and median, formed from ossified exoccipitals and basioccipital; the latter is completely ossified, and there is a large basisphenoid, but no separate parasphenoid in the adult. The proötic bone is always ossified and remains distinct from the epiotic and opisthotic, or only unites with these after they have united with adjacent bones. The mandible consists of an articular element and several membrane bones, and the articular is connected with the skull by a quadrate bone. The ankle-joint is mediotarsal. The intestine ends in a cloaca. The heart is trilocular or quadrilocular, and some of the blood-corpuscles are red, oval, and nucleated. The aortic arches are usually two or more, but may be reduced to one, dextral. Respiration is never effected by gills. The diaphragm is incomplete, if any. Wolffian bodies are replaced by permanent kidneys. There is no corpus callosum, nor are there any mammary glands. The embryo is amniotic and allantoic; reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous. The *Sauropsida* consist of the two classes *Reptilia* and *Aves*.

sauropsidan (sâ-rop'si-dạn), *a.* [< *Sauropsida* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sauropsida*.

Sauropsides (sâ-rop'si-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sauropsida*. *Haeckel.*

sauropsidian (sâ-rop-sid'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Sauropsida* + *-ian*.] Same as *sauropsidan*. *Huxley.*

Sauropterygia (sâ″rop-tẹ-rij'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), a wing, < πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] An order of fossil saurians usually called *Plesiosauria*. The name is now often used instead of the earlier and equally appropriate designation. See cut under *Plesiosaurus*. *Owen.*

sauropterygian (sâ″rop-tẹ-rij'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sauropterygia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauropterygia;* plesiosaurian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sauropterygia;* a plesiosaur.

Saurornia (sâ-rôr'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Saurornithes*.] A class of extinct reptiles, the pterodactyls: so named by H. G. Seeley from their resemblance to birds in some respects. The class corresponds with the order *Pterosauria* or *Ornithosauria*. [Not in use.]

Saurornithes (sâ-rôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird.] Same as *Saururæ*.

saurornithic (sâ-rôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Saurornith-es* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Saurornithes* or *Saururæ*, as the *Archæopteryx*.

Saurothera (sâ-rō-thē'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot), < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + θήρ, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ*, embracing several species of West Indian ground-cuckoos, as *S. vetula*.

Saurotherinæ (sâ″rō-thē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurothera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Cuculidæ;* the ground-cuckoos. They are characterized by the large strong feet, in adaptation to terrestrial life, the short rounded concavo-convex wings, and very long graduated tail of ten tapering feathers. The genera are *Saurothera* and *Geococcyx*. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

saurotherine (sâ-rō-thē'rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurotherinæ*.

Saururaceæ (sâ-rō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Saururæ* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, characterized by flowers with three or four carpels instead of one, and each with two to eight ovules. It consists of the genera *Saururus* (the type), *Anemopsis*, and *Polypara*, American and Asiatic herbs with cordate leaves. It was formerly regarded as a tribe (*Saurureæ*) of the *Piperaceæ*.

Saururæ (sâ-rö′rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1866, in the forms *Sauriuræ* and *Sauriuri*), fem. pl. of **saururus*: see *saururous*.] A subclass or an order of *Aves*, of Jurassic age, based upon the genus *Archæopteryx*, having a long lacertilian tail of many separate bones without a pygostyle and with the feathers arranged in pairs on each side of it, the sternum carinate, the wings functionally developed, and teeth present; the lizard-tailed birds. Also called *Saurornithes*, and, by Owen, *Uroioni*.

saururan (sâ-rö′ran), *n.* and *a.* [< *saurur-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* A member of the *Saururæ*.

II. *a.* Saururous; of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

Sarureæ (sâ-rö′rē-ē) *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Saururus* + *-eæ*.] The name employed for the plant family *Saururaceæ* by authors who treated it as a tribe of the *Piperaceæ*.

saururous (sâ-rö′rus), *a.* [< NL. *saururus*, < Gr. σαῦρος, lizard, + οὐρά, tail.] Lizard-tailed, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

Saururus (sâ-rö′rus), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), so called in allusion to the inflorescence; < Gr. σαῦρος, lizard, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the type of the family *Saururaceæ*. Characterized by naked, bisexual, and racemed flowers, each sessile within a pedicelled bract and consisting of six or eight stamens and of three or four nearly distinct carpels which contain two to four ascending ovules and in fruit coalesce into a capsule that soon separates into three or four roughened nutlets. There are 2 species, *S. Loureiri* in eastern Asia and *S. cernuus* in North America, the latter known as *lizardtail* and *breastweed*, and extending on the Atlantic coast into Canada. They are smooth herbs with broadly heart-shaped alternate leaves, and numerous small flowers crowded in a terminal catkin-like raceme.



Flowering Branch of Lizardtail (*Saururus cernuus*). *a*, flower.

Saurus (sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σαῦρος, m., σαύρα, f., a lizard.] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes of the family *Synodontidæ*; the lizard-fishes. Called *Synodus* by Scopoli in ★1777. See *Synodus*.

saury (sâ′ri), *n.*; pl. *sauries* (-riz). [Per. < LL. *saurus*, < Gr. σαῦρος, lizard.] A fish, *Scomberesox saurus*, the skipper or bill-fish; any species of this genus. The true saury is found on both sides of the Atlantic. It attains a length of 18 inches, and is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly, with a distinct silvery band, as broad as the eye, bounding the dark color of the back.



Saury or Skipper (*Scomberesox saurus*).

saury-pike (sâ′ri-pīk), *n.* The saury; any fish ★of the family *Scomberesocidæ*.

sausage (sâ′sāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saulsage*, *saucidge*; dial. *sassage*; < ME. *saucige* (also extended *sawcister*, *sawcyster*, *saucestour*, *salsister*), prop. **saucisse* (= D. *saucijs*), < OF. *saucisse*, *saulcisse*, *sauchise*, F. *saucisse* = It. *salciccia*, *salsiccia* = Sp. *salchicha* (cf. F. *saucisson*), *salchichón* = Pg. *salchicha*, *salchichão*, < ML. *salsitia*, *salcitia*, *salsicia*, *salsutia*, f., *salsitium*, *salsutium*, etc. (after Rom.), prop. *salsicium*, neut., a sausage, of salted or seasoned meat, < L. *salsus*, salted: see *sauce*.] An article of food, consisting usually of chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, etc., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig, tied or constricted at short intervals. When sausages are made on an extensive scale the meat is minced and stuffed into the intestines by machinery.

> Varius Heliogabalus . . . had the peculiar glory of first making *sausages* of shrimps, crabs, oysters, prawns, and lobsters. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

Bologna sausage, a large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin, as a large intestine.

sausage-cutter (sâ′sāj-kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting sausage-meat. Such machines exist in great variety. Some operate chopping-knives in a horizontally rotating circular metal trough with a wooden bottom; others consist of a horizontally rotating cylinder with cutting-teeth that pass between fixed cutting-teeth in an environing shell; and others act merely to tear the meat into the required state of fineness. Most of them are hand-machines operated by cranks; but in large manufactories they are often driven by power.

sausage-grinder (sâ′sāj-grin″dėr), *n.* A domestic machine for mincing meat for sausages.

sausage-machine (sâ′sāj-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for grinding, mincing, or cutting meat as material for sausages; a meat-chopper.

sausage-poisoning (sâ′sāj-poi″zn-ing), *n.* A poisoning by spoiled sausages, characterized by vertigo, vomiting, colic, diarrhea, and prostration, and sometimes fatal. Also called *allantiasis* and *botalismus*.

sausage-roll (sâ′sāj-rōl), *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of flour paste, and cooked.

sauset, *n.* An obsolete form of *sauce*.

sauseflemet, *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sauseflem*, *sawceflem*, < OF. *sauseflegme*, < ML. *salsum flegma*, 'salt phlegm,' salty humor or inflammation: *salsum*, salty (neut. of *salsus*, salted: see *sauce*); *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] **I.** *n.* An eruption of red spots or scabs on the face.

II. *a.* Having a red pimpled face.

> For *sawceflem* he was, with eyes narwe.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 625.

sausert, *n.* An obsolete form of *saucer*.

Saussurea (sâ-sū′rē-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1810), named after Théodore de *Saussure* (1767–1845), and his father, H. B. de *Saussure* (1740–99), Swiss writers on botanical science.] An untenable name for *Heterotrichum*, a genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynareæ*. It is characterized by smooth and free filaments, by pappus of one row of equal and plumose bristles, with sometimes an additional row of small slender and unbranched bristles, and by the absence of spines on either leaves or involucres. There are about 125 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are smooth or white-woolly perennial herbs, bearing alternate leaves which vary from entire to pinnatifid, and purplish or bluish flowers in heads which are small and corymbed, or broad and solitary or loosely panicled. Several species are sometimes known as *sawwort*, from their cut toothed leaves. For *H. Lappa*, see *costus-root*.

saussurite (sâ-sū′rīt), *n.* [Named after H. B. de *Saussure* (1740–99), its discoverer: see *Saussurea*.] A fine-grained compact mineral of a white, gray, or green color. It has a specific gravity above 3, and in part is identical with zoisite; in many cases it can be shown to have been derived from the alteration of feldspar. It is found in the Alps at various points as a constituent of the rock gabbro (including euphotide), and also at other localities.

saussuritic (sâ-sū-rit′ik), *a.* [< *saussurite* + *-ic*.] Resembling, pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of saussurite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 239.

saussuritization (sâ-sū-rit-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *saussurite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into saussurite: a term used by some lithologists in describing certain metamorphic changes in various feldspars. Also, and less correctly, *saussurization*.

> The felspar in all these rocks affords more or less evidence of incipient *saussurization*.
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 532.

saut[1] (sât), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *salt*[1].

> The king he turned round about,
> And the *saut* tear blinded his ee.
> *Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 184).

saut[2]†, *n.* See *sault*[1].

sautet†, *n.* and *v.* See *sault*[1].

sautellust (sâ-tel′us), *n.* [NL.] In *bot.*, a deciduous bulb formed in the axil of a leaf or on the crown of a root.

sauter (sō-tā′), *v. t.* [F.] To fry in a pan lightly, with very little grease or butter.

sautert, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

sautereau (sōt-rō′), *n.* [F., a jack, grasshopper, etc., < *sauter*, leap: see *sault*[1]. Cf. *sauterelle*.] In musical instruments like the harpsichord, spinet, etc., same as *jack*[1], 11 (*g*).

sauterellt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *sauterel*, **saulterel*, *saultereau*, a leaper, jumper, also a locust, grasshopper, < *sauter*, < L. *saltare*, leap: see *sault*[1].] A term of abuse (exact sense uncertain, being used in depreciation).

> Mi souerayne lorde, yone *sauterell* he sais,
> He schall caste doune oure tempill, noȝt for to layne,
> And dresse it vppe dewly with-in thre daies,
> Als wele as it was, full goodely agayne.
> *York Plays*, p. 310.

sauterelle (sōt-rel′), *n.* [< F. *sauterelle*, a shifting-bevel, grasshopper; cf. OF. *sauterel*, a leaper, grasshopper: see *sauterell*.] An instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters for tracing and forming angles.

Sauterne (sō-tern′), *n.* [< *Sauterne*, a place in France, department of Gironde.] A name for certain white wines from the department of Gironde, France. (*a*) A wine grown at and near the village of Sauterne, on the left bank of the Garonne, some distance above Bordeaux. (*b*) A general name for the white wines of similar character and flavor exported from Bordeaux, including some of quality much superior to (*a*): thus, Château Yquem and Château Suduiraut are considered as Sauternes. All these wines are sweet, but lose their excess of sweetness with age.

sautfit (sât′fit), *n.* A dish for salt. [Scotch.]

sautoire, sautoir (sō-twor′), *n.* [F., a saltier: see *saltier*[1].] In *her.*, a saltier.—**En sautoire.** (*a*) In *her.*, saltierwise, or in saltier. (*b*) Borne or worn diagonally: as, a ribbon worn *en sautoire* crosses the body from one shoulder to the opposite hip.

sautriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery*.

sautrient, *v. i.* [ME., < *sautrie*, *sautry*, psaltery: see *psaltery*.] To play on the psaltery.

> Nother sailen ne *sautrien* ne singe with the giterne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 208.

sautry[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery*.

sautry[2]†, *a.* [Cf. *saltier*, *sautoire*.] In *her.*, same as *en sautoire* (which see, under *sautoire*).

sauvaget, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *savage*.

Sauvagesia (sâ-vā-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after F. B. de *Sauvages* de la Croix (1706–1767), a writer on vegetable morphology, and professor of botany at Paris in 1752.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Ochnaceæ*, tribe *Luxemburgieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five equal and convolute petals, five very short fertile stamens, and dimorphous staminodes of two rows, the outer thread-shaped and very numerous or only five, the inner five and petaloid, and by a one-celled ovary with three placentæ, becoming in fruit a three-valved capsule with many small seeds and fleshy albumen. There are about 11 species, one of which, *S. erecta*, is found in all tropical countries; the rest are all natives of Brazil. They are extremely smooth herbs or undershrubs, with alternate and slightly rigid leaves, deeply fringed stipules, and white, rose, or violet flowers in the axils or in terminal racemes. See *herb of St. Martin*, under *herb*.

Sauvagesieæ (sâ″vā-jē-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Sauvagesia* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants originally classed with the *Clusiaceæ*, but placed by Bentham and Hooker in the *Violaceæ*, or violet family, not without pointing out its anomalous characters. All but one of the 6 genera included in it by the last-named authors are placed by Engler in the family *Ochnaceæ*, tribe *Luxemburgieæ*.

sauvet, *v.* A Middle English form of *save*.

sauvegarde (sōv′gärd), *n.* [< F. *sauvegarde*, lit. safeguard: see *safeguard*.] A monitor, or varanian lizard; a safeguard.

> Hence, probably, their names of *sauvegarde* and monitor.
> *Cuvier*, Règne Anim., 1829 (trans. 1849), p. 274.

sauveourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *savior*.

savable (sā′va-bl), *a.* [< *save*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being saved. Also *saveable*.

> All these difficulties are to be past and overcome before the man be put into a *savable* condition.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

savableness (sā′va-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being saved.

> The *savableness* of Protestants.
> *Chillingworth*, Religion of Protestants, p. 317.

savaciount, *n.* A Middle English form of *salvation*.

savage (sav′āj), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savadge*, *salvage*, *sauvage*; < ME. *savage*, *sauvage*, < OF. *salvage*, *sauvage*, *savaige*, F. *sauvage* = Pr. *salvatge*, *salvage* = Sp. *salvaje* = Pg. *salvagem* = It. *salvatico*, *selvaggio*, < L. *silvaticus*, belonging to a wood, wild, ML. *silvaticus*, *sylvaticus*, also *salvaticus*, n., a savage, < *silva*, a wood: see *silva*, *sylvan*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the forest or wilderness. (*a*) Growing wild; uncultivated; wild.

> And when you are come to the lowe and playn ground, the residue of the iourney is all together by the sandes; it is throughout baren and *saluage*, so that it is not able to nourishe any beastes for lacke of pasture.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 27).

> A place . . . which yeeldeth balme in great plenty, but *saluage*, wilde, and without vertue.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 202.

> Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, iii. 855.

(*b*) Possessing, characterized by, or presenting the wildness of the forest or wilderness.

> The scene was *savage*, but the scene was new.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 43.

2. Living in the forests or wilds. (*a*) Not domesticated; feral; wild; hence, fierce; ferocious; untamed: as, *savage* beasts of prey.

In time the *savage* bull doth bear the yoke.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 263.

(*b*) Brutal; beastly.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in *savage* sensuality.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

3. Living in the lowest condition of development; uncultivated and wild; uncivilized: as, *savage* tribes.

The *salvage* nation feele her secret smart,
And read her sorrow in her count'nance sad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

I will take some *savage* woman, she shall rear my dusky race. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man in such a condition; unpolished; rude: as, *savage* life or manners. Hence—**5.** Barbarous; fierce; cruel.

Thy threatening colours now wind up;
And tame the *savage* spirit of wild war.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 74.

Some are of disposition fearefull, some bold, most cautelous, all *Savage*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 129.

6. Wild or enraged as from provocation, irritation, restraint, etc.

Michel Angelo's head is full of masculine and gigantic figures as gods walking, which makes him *savage* until his furious chisel can render them into marble.
Emerson, Old Age.

7. In *her.*, nude; naked; in blazonry, noting human figures unclothed, as the supporters of the arms of Prussia.

On either side stood as supporters . . . a *salvage* man proper, to use the language of heraldry, wreathed and cinctured. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xli.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** Brutish, heathenish.—**5.** Pitiless, merciless, unmerciful, remorseless, bloody, murderous.

II. *n.* **1.** A wild or uncivilized human being; a member of a race or tribe in the lowest stage of development or cultivation.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble *savage* ran.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I. i. 1.

The civilized man is a more experienced and wiser *savage*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 45.

2. An unfeeling, brutal, or cruel person; a fierce or cruel man or woman, whether civilized or uncivilized; a barbarian.—**3.** A wild or fierce animal.

When the grim *savage* [the lion], to his rifled den
Too late returning, snuffs the track of men.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 373.

His office resembled that of the man who, in a Spanish bull-fight, goads the torpid *savage* to fury by shaking a red rag in the air, and by now and then throwing a dart.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

4. Same as *jack of the clock*. See *jack*[1].

savage (sav'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *savaged*, ppr. *savaging*. [< *savage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [Rare.]

Let then the dogs of Faction bark and bay,
Its bloodhounds *savaged* by a cross of wolf,
Its full-bred kennel from the Blatant-beast.
Southey.

II. *intrans.* To act the savage; indulge in cruel or barbarous deeds. [Rare.]

Though the blindness of some ferities have *savaged* on the bodies of the dead, . . . yet had they no design upon the soul. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

savagedom (sav'āj-dum), *n.* [< *savage* + *-dom.*] A savage state or condition; also, savages collectively.

The scale of advancement of a country between *savagedom* and civilization may generally be determined by the style of its pottery. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xviii.

savagely (sav'āj-li), *adv.* **1.** In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly.

Your wife and babes *savagely* slaughter'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 205.

2. With extreme impetuosity or fierceness: as, to attack one *savagely*. [Colloq.]

savageness (sav'āj-nes), *n.* **1.** Savage character or condition; the state of being rude, uncivilized, or barbarous; barbarism.—**2.** Wild, fierce, or untamed disposition, instincts, or habits; cruelty; barbarity; savagery.

An admirable musician: O! she will sing the *savageness* out of a bear. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 200.

3. Fierceness; ferocity; rabid impetuosity.

In spite of the *savageness* of his satires, . . . [Pope's] natural disposition seems to have been an amiable one, and his character as an author was as purely fictitious as his style. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 426.

savagery (sav'āj-ri), *n.* [< F. *sauvagerie;* as *savage* + *-ry.*] **1.** Savage or uncivilized state or condition; a state of barbarism.

The human race might have fallen back into primeval *savagery*. *Froude*, Short Studies on Great Subjects, p. 261.

2. Savage or barbarous nature, disposition, conduct, or actions; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 48.

A huge man-beast of boundless *savagery*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

3. Wild growth, as of plants; wildness, as of nature.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the coulter rusts
That should deracinate such *savagery*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 47.

Except for the rudest purposes of shelter from rain and cold, the cabin possessed but little advantage over the simple *savagery* of surrounding nature.
Bret Harte, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands (Argonauts, p. 29).

savagism (sav'āj-izm), *n.* [< *savage* + *-ism.*] **1.** Savagery; utter barbarism.

The manner in which a people is likely to pass from *savagism* to civilization.
W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 295.

2. Savage races or tribes collectively.

An elective judiciary supersedes the chief of *savagism* or the despot of the Orient. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 551.

savanilla (sav-ạ-nil'ạ), *n.* A large herring-like fish, the tarpon, *Tarpon atlanticus*. Also called *sabalo* and *silverfish*. [Texas.]

★**savanna** (sạ-van'ạ), *n.* [Also *savannah*; = Sp. *sábana* = F. *savane* = G. *savanne*, < OSp. *zavana*, *çavana*, said (by Oviedo) to be a Carib word. *N. E. D.*] (*a*) A plain or extensive flat area covered with a sheet of snow or ice: so first used, with the accent on the first syllable, by Spanish writers. (*b*) A treeless plain: so first used in reference to American topography by Oviedo (1535), with the accent on the second syllable. Used in modern times in Spain, with the accent changed to the second syllable (sabána), and defined in various dictionaries (1865–82) as meaning an "extensive treeless plain," and generally with the additional statement that it is "a word much used in America." This word was frequently used by English writers on various parts of America, in the form *savanna* and *savannah*, as early as 1699, and always with the meaning of "treeless region." It is still used occasionally with that meaning, and as being more or less nearly the equivalent of *prairie*, *steppe*, or *plain*, by writers in English on physical geography. As a word in popular use it is hardly known among English-speaking people, except in the southern Atlantic States, and chiefly in Florida.

At Sun-set I got out into the clear open *Savannah*, being about two Leagues wide in most Places, but how long I know not. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

On the Bank of this Brook I found many pleasant *Savana's*, or Meadows, plain, smooth, and cover'd with Grass. *De Foe*, Crusoe, I. 115. [*N. E. D.*]

Regions of wood and wide *savannah*, vast
Expanse of unappropriated earth.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Thus, Mr. Barbour says, in speaking of the land adjacent to the St. John's river, above Lake Monroe, "it is a flat, level region of *savannas*, much resembling the vast prairies of Illinois."
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 187.

savanna-blackbird (sạ-van'ạ-blak″bėrd), *n.* Same as *ani*.

savanna-finch (sạ-van'ạ-finch), *n.* See *finch*[1].

savanna-flower (sạ-van'ạ-flou″ėr), *n.* A West Indian name for various species of *Echites*, a genus of the dogbane family.

savanna-sparrow (sạ-van'ạ-spar″ō), *n.* Any sparrow of the genus *Passerculus*, especially



Savanna-sparrow (*Passerculus savanna*).

that one (*P. savanna*) which is common throughout the greater part of North America.

savanna-wattle (sạ-van'ạ-wot[1]), *n.* A name of the West Indian trees *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinereum*, otherwise called *fiddlewood*.

savant (sa-von'), *n.* [< F. *savant*, a learned man, < *savant*, learned, knowing, ppr. of *savoir*, know, < L. *sapere*, have sense or discernment: see *sapient*, of which *savant* is a doublet.] A man of learning or science; one eminent for learning.

It is curious to see in what little apartments a French *savant* lives; you will find him at his books, covered with snuff, with a little dog that bites your legs.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Savart's wheel. See *wheel*.

save[1] (sāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saved*, ppr. *saving*. [< ME. *saven*, *sauven*, *salven*, < OF. *sauver*, *salver*, F. *sauver*, save, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *salvar* = It. *salvare*, < LL. *salvare*, make safe, secure, save, < L. *salvus*, safe: see *safe*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To preserve from danger, injury, loss, destruction, or evil of any kind; wrest or keep from impending danger; rescue: as, to *save* a house from burning, or a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin.

Theophylus was of that Cytee also, that oure Ladye *savede* from oure Enemye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

And thei speken of hire propre nature, and *salven* men that gon thorghe the Desertes, and speken to hem als appertely as thoughe it were a man.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 274.

Yet shal I *saven* hire, and thee and me.
Hastow not herd how *saved* was Noe?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 347.

But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, *save* me.
Mat. xiv. 30.

None has deserv'd her,
If worth must carry it, and service seek her,
But he that *sav'd* her honour.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Not long after, a Boat, going abroad to seeke out some releefe amongst the Plantations, by Nuports-news met such ill weather, though the men were *saued*, they lost their boat.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 82.

2. To deliver from the power and penal consequences of sin; rescue from sin and spiritual death.

He shall *save* his people from their sins. Mat. i. 21.

And they were astonished out of measure, saying among themselves, Who then can be *saved?* Mark x. 26.

Men cannot be *saved* without calling upon God; nor call upon him acceptably without faith.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

All who are *saved*, even the least inconsistent of us, can be *saved* only by faith, not by works.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 170.

3. To deliver; defend.

But of all plagues, good heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh! *save* me from the Candid Friend!
Canning, New Morality, l. 210.

4. To spare: as, to *save* one's self much trouble and expense.

If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his labours you 'ld have done, and *saved*
Your husband so much sweat. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 18.

Save your labour;
In this I'll use no counsel but mine own.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

Robin's buckler proved his chiefest defence,
And *saved* him many a bang.
Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 240).

5. To use or preserve with frugal care; keep fresh or good, as for future use; husband: as, to *save* one's clothes; to *save* one's strength for a final effort.

His youthful hose, well *saved*, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.

Every thing—including the carpet and curtains—looked at once well worn and well *saved*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxix.

6. To avoid, curtail, or lessen; especially, to lessen waste in or of; economize: as, to *save* time, expense, or labor.

Bestow every thing in even hogsheads, if you can; for it will *save* much in the charge of freight.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

7. To lay by, little by little, and as the result of frugal care; lay up; hoard: as, he has *saved* quite a good sum out of his scanty earnings.

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I *saved* under your father.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 39.

8. To take advantage of; utilize; avoid missing or losing; be in time for; catch: as, to *save* the tide.

To *save* the post, I write to you after a long day's worry at my place of business. *W. Collins.*

9. To prevent the occurrence, use, or necessity of; obviate: as, a stitch in time *saves* nine.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

The best way 's to let the blood barken upon the cut—that *saves* plasters. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

The lift of a round wave helped her [the skiff] on, and the bladder-weed *saved* any chafing.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, iv.

God save the mark! **Save the mark!** See *mark*[1].—**Save your reverence.** See *reverence*.—**To save alive,** to keep safe and secure.

Let us fall unto the host of the Syrians: if they *save* us *alive*, we shall live; and if they kill us, we shall but die.
2 Ki. vii. 4.

To save appearances, originally, to show where any given planet would be at any given epoch (Ptolemy's definition of the purpose of his astronomical theories); now, commonly, to manage so that the appearances may be consistent with a probable theory; especially, to do something to prevent exposure, vexation, or molestation, as to save one's financial credit by avoiding the appearance of embarrassment; or, to keep up an appearance of competence, gentility, or propriety by shift or contrivance.

When they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To *save appearances;* how gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 82.

To save clean, to save all (the blubber) in cutting in: a whaling-term.—**To save one's bacon.** See *bacon*.

O Father! my Sorrow will scarce *save my Bacon:*
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.
Prior, Thief and Cordelier.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To redeem.—3. To protect.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be economical; keep from spending; spare.

It [brass ordnance] *saveth* . . . in the quantity of the material. *Bacon*, Compounding of Metals.

2. To be capable of preservation: said of fish: as, to *save* well.

save[1] (sāv), *conj.* [< ME. *save, saf, sauf,* < OF. *sauf*, save, except (*sauf mon droit*, 'save my right,' my right being excepted), = Sp. Pg. It. *salvo*, save, except, < L. *salvo* (fem. *salvā*), abl. (agreeing with its noun in the abl. absolute) of *salvus*, safe: see *safe*. *Save* is thus a form of *safe*. Cf. *salvo*[1].] Except; not including; leaving out of account; unless.

For alle thoughe it were so that hee was not cristned, zet he lovede Cristene men more than ony other Nacioun, *saf* his owne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 84.

Dischevele, *sauf* his cappe, he rood al bare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 683.

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes *save* one.
2 Cor. xi. 24.

Save that these two men told Christian that, as to Laws and Ordinances, they doubted not but that they should as conscientiously do them as he.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 112.

A channel bleak and bare,
Save shrubs that spring to perish there.
Byron, The Giaour.

Not that any man hath seen the Father, *save* he which is of God. John vi. 46.

I do entreat you not a man depart,
Save I alone. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 66.

Save they could be pluck'd asunder, all
My quest were but in vain.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

save[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *save*, < OF. *sauve*, < L. *salvia*, sage: see *sage*[2], of which *save*[2] is a doublet.] The herb sage or salvia.

Fremacyes of herbes, and eek *save*
They dronken, for they wolde here lymes have.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1355.

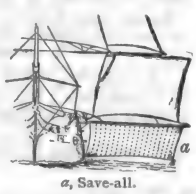
saveable, *a.* See *savable*.

save-all (sāv′âl), *n.* [< *save*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all.*] A contrivance for saving, or preventing waste or loss; a catch-all. In particular—(*a*) A small pan, of china or metal, having a sharp point in the middle, fitted to the socket of a candlestick, to allow the short socket-end of a candle to be burnt out without waste.

Go out in a Stink like a Candle's End upon a *Save-all.*
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 12.

You may remember, sir, that a few weeks back a new *save-all* came in, and was called candle-wedges, and went off well.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 392.

(*b*) A small sail set under another, or between two other sails, to catch or save the wind. (*c*) A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire-cloth.


a, Save-all.

saveguard†, *n.* Same as *safeguard*, 5.

saveloy (sav′e-loi), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cervelat:* see *cervelat*.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, but now of young pork salted.

There are office lads in their first surtouts, who club, as they go home at night, for *saveloys* and porter. *Dickens.*

savely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *safely*.

savenape† (sāv′nāp), *n.* [Also *salvenap, sanap;* < OF. **sauvenape*, < *sauver*, save, + *nape*, a table-cloth, napkin: see *nape*[2].] A napkin, or a piece of linen, oiled silk, or other material, laid over a table-cloth to keep it clean.

saver[1] (sā′vėr), *n.* [< *save*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who saves or rescues from evil, destruction, or death; a preserver; a savior.

Tell noble Curius,
And say it to yourself, you are my *savers.*
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 4.

2. One who economizes, is frugal in expenses, or lays up or hoards.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. A contrivance for economizing, or preventing waste or loss: as, a coal-*saver*.

saver[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *savor*.

save-reverence† (sāv′rev″e-rens), *n.* [See phrase under *reverence*, *n.*] A kind of apologetic remark interjected into a discourse when anything was said that might seem offensive or indelicate: often corrupted into *sir-reverence.*

The third is a thing that I cannot name wel without *save-reverence,* and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting-place! *Sir J. Harington*, Letter prefixed to Metam. of Ajax. (*Nares.*)

saverly[1]† (sā′vėr-li), *adv.* [< *saver* + *-ly*[2].] In a frugal manner. *Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 17.

saverly[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* Same as *savorly*.

savery[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *savory*[1].

savery[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *savory*[2].

savete†, *n.* A Middle English form of *safety*.

savetive†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *safety*, accom. to suffix *-ive*.] Safeguard.

Operys satisfaccio the souereyne *sauetyff,*
For soth as I yow tell.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 219.

Savigny (sa-vē′nyi), *n.* [F.] A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the department of Côte-d'Or, of several grades, the best being of the second class of Burgundy wines.

savillet†, *n.* [A corruption of *save-all.*] A pinafore or covering for the dress. *Fairholt.*

savin, savine (sav′in), *n.* [Also *sabin, sabine;* < ME. *saveine, savyne,* partly < AS. *safine, sauine,* savin, and partly < OF. (and F.) *sabine* = Sp. Pg. *sabina* = It. *savina,* < L. *sabina*, savin, orig. *Sabina herba*, lit. 'Sabine herb': *Sabina*, fem. of *Sabinus*, Sabine: see *Sabine*[2].] 1. A European tree or shrub, *Juniperus Sabina.* Its tops, containing a volatile oil, are the officinal savin, which is highly irritant, and is used as an anthelmintic, in amenorrhea and atonic menorrhagia, and also as an abortifacient. The similar American red cedar, *J. Virginiana*, is also called *savin.* (See *juniper.*) The name is further extended in the United States to *Tumion taxifolium*, one of the stinking-cedars, and in the West Indies to *Cæsalpinia vesicaria* and *Fagara Fagara.*

Within 12 miles of the top was neither tree nor grass, but low *savins*, which they went upon the top of sometimes.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 81.

And when I look
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin*-tree.
Middleton, Game at Chess.

2. A drug consisting of savin-tops. See def. 1.—**Kindly-savin,** a variety of the common savin.—**Oil of savin.** See *oil.*—**Savin cerate,** a cerate composed of fluid extract of savin (25 parts) and resin cerate (90 parts), used in maintaining a discharge from blistered surfaces. Also called *savin ointment.*

saving (sā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *save*[1], *v.*] 1. Economy in expenditure or outlay, or in the use of materials, money, etc.; avoidance or prevention of waste or loss in any operation, especially in expending one's earnings.—2. A reduction or lessening of expenditure or outlay; an advantage resulting from the avoiding of waste or loss: as, a *saving* of ten per cent.

The bonelessness and the available weight of the meat constitute a *saving* . . . of 5½*d.* a pound in a leg of mutton. *Saturday Rev.*, XXV. 691.

3. *pl.* Sums saved from time to time by the exercise of care and economy; money saved from waste or loss and laid by or hoarded up.

Enoch set
A purpose evermore before his eyes,
To hoard all *savings* to the uttermost.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

The *savings* of labor, which have fallen so largely into the hands of the few, . . . have built our railroads, steamships, telegraphs, manufactories.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 792.

4. Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

saving (sā′ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *save*[1], *v.*] 1. Preserving from evil or destruction; redeeming.

Scripture teaches us that *saving* truth which God hath discovered unto the world by revelation.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

It is given to us sometimes . . . to witness the *saving* influence of a noble nature, the divine efficacy of rescue that may lie in a self-subduing act of fellowship.
George Eliot, Middlemarch.

2. Accustomed to save; avoiding unnecessary expenditure or outlay; frugal; economical: as, a *saving* housekeeper.

She loved money; for she was *saving,* and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

3. Bringing in returns or receipts the principal or sum invested or expended; incurring no loss, though not profitable: as, the vessel has made a *saving* run.

Silvio, . . . finding a twelvemonth's application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain of it; and, since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover at least what he had laid out of his own.
Addison, Guardian, No. 97.

4. Implying or containing a condition or reservation: as, a *saving* clause. See *clause.*

Always directing by *saving* clauses that the jurisdiction of the Barons who had right of Haute Justice should not be interfered with. *Brougham.*

Saving grace. See *grace.*

saving (sā′ving), *conj.* [< ME. *savyng;* prop. ppr. of *save*[1], *v.*; cf. *save*[1], *conj.*] 1. Excepting; save; unless.

Rewarde and behold what gift will be hauyng;
Vnto you with-say neuer shall hire me,
Sauyng and excepte only o gift be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5528.

I could see no notable matter in it [the Cathedral church], *saving* the statue of St. Christopher.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 29.

Hardly one
Could haue the Lover from his Loue descry'd, . . .
Sauing that she had a more smiling Ey,
A smoother Chin, a Cheek of purer Dy
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Thou art rich in all things, *sauing* in goodness.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

2. Regarding; having respect for; with apology to. See *reverence.*

Saving your reverence. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 32.

You looked so grim, and, as I may say it, *saving* your presence, more like a giant than a mortal man.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 3.

savingly (sā′ving-li), *adv.* 1. In a saving or sparing manner; with frugality or parsimony.—2. So as to secure salvation or be finally saved from spiritual death: as, *savingly* converted.

To take or accept of God and his Christ sincerely and *savingly* is proper to a sound believer.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

savingness (sā′ving-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being saving or sparing; frugality; parsimony.—2. Tendency to promote spiritual safety or eternal salvation.

The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, Pref., p. v.

savings-bank (sā′vingz-bangk), *n.* An institution for the encouragement of the practice of saving money among people of slender means, and for the secure investment of savings, managed by persons having no interest in the profits of the business, the profits being credited or paid as interest to the depositors at certain intervals, as every month (in Great Britain), or every three or six months (as in the United States).—**Post-office savings-bank.** See *post-office.*

savior, saviour (sā′viọr), *n.* [< ME. *saveour, saveoure, savyor, savyour, savyoure, savyowre,* < OF. *saveor, sauveor, sauveour, salveor,* F. *sauveur* = Pr. *salvador* = Sp. Pg. *salvador* = It. *salvatore,* < LL. *salvator*, a saver, preserver (first and chiefly with ref. to Christ, as a translation of the Gr. σωτήρ, saviour, and the equiv. Ἰησοῦς, Jesus), < *salvare*, save: see *save*[1], *salvation*, etc. The old spelling *saviour* still prevails even where other nouns in *-our*, esp. agent-nouns, are now spelled with *-or*, the form *savior* being regarded by some as irreverent.] 1. One who saves, rescues, delivers, or redeems from danger, death, or destruction; a deliverer; a redeemer.

The Lord gave Israel a *saviour*, so that they went out from under the hand of the Syrians. 2 Ki. xiii. 5.

The Lord . . . shall send them a *saviour*, and a great one, and he shall deliver them. Isa. xix. 20.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the appellations given to God or to Jesus Christ as the one who saves from the power and penalty of sin. (Luke ii. 11; John iv. 42.) The title is coupled in the New Testament sometimes with Christ, sometimes with God. In this use usually spelled *Saviour.*

Item, nexte is the place where ye Jewes constreyned Symeon Cirenen, comynge from the towne, to take the Crosse after our *Sauyour.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

In the same Tower ys the ston vpon the whiche ower *Savyor* stonding ascendid in to hevyn.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our *Saviour*. 1 Tim. ii. 3.

Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our *Saviour*. Tit. i. 4.

savioress, saviouress (sā′viọr-es), *n.* [< *savior, saviour,* + *-ess.*] A female savior. [Rare.]

One says to the blessed Virgin, O *Saviouress*, save me! *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome.

Polycrita Naxia, being saluted the *saviouress* of her country. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 327.

Saviotti's canals. Very delicate artificial passages formed between the cells of the pancreas by injecting the duct under high pressure.

savite (sā′vīt), *n.* [< *Savi* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a zeolitic mineral from Monte Caporciano, Italy, probably identical with natrolite: named by Bechi after Professor P. Savi.

savodinskite (sav-ō-dins′kīt), *n.* [< *Savodinski*, the name of a mine in the Altai mountains, + *-ite*2.] The silver telluride hessite.

savoir-faire (sav′wor-fâr′), *n.* [F., skill, tact, lit. 'know how to do,' < *savoir*, know (< L. *sapere*, have discernment: see *sapient, savant*), + *faire*, < L. *facere*, do: see *fact.*] The faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it; skilful management; tact; address.

He had great confidence in his *savoir faire*. His talents were naturally acute, . . . and his address was free from both country rusticity and professional pedantry. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxv.

savoir-vivre (sav′wor-vē′vr), *n.* [F., good breeding, lit. 'know how to live,' < *savoir*, know (see above), + *vivre*, < L. *vivere*, live: see *vivid.*] Good breeding; knowledge of and conformity to the usages of polite society.

savonette (sav-o-net′), *n.* [= D. *savonet*, a wash-ball, < F. *savonette*, a wash-ball, dim. of *savon*, soap, < L. *sapo(n-)*, soap: see *soap.*] 1. A kind of soap, or a detergent for use instead of soap: a term variously applied.—2. A West Indian tree, *Pithecolobium micradenium*, whose bark serves as a soap.

savor, savour (sā′vọr), *n.* [< ME. *savour, savor, savur*, < OF. *savour, savor*, F. *saveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sabor* = It. *sapore*, < L. *sapor*, taste, < *sapere*, have taste or discernment: see *sapid, sapient.* Doublet of *sapor.*] 1. Taste; flavor; relish; power or quality that affects the palate: as, food with a pleasant *savor*.

If the salt have lost his *savour*. Mat. v. 13.

It will take the *savour* from his palate, and the rest from his pillow, for days and nights. *Lamb*, My Relations.

2. Odor; smell.

Whan the gaye gerles were in-to the gardin come,
Faire floures thei founde of fele maner hewes,
That swete were of *sauor* & to the sigt gode.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 816.

A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 421.

3†. An odorous substance; a perfume.

There were also that used precious perfumes and sweet *savors* when they bathed themselves. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 576.

4. Characteristic property; distinctive flavor or quality.

The *savour* of death from all things there that live. *Milton*, P. L., x. 269.

The *savour* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit. *Baxter.*

5. Name; repute; reputation; character.

Ye have made our *savour* to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh. Ex. v. 21.

A name of evil *savour* in the land. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

6. Sense of smell; power to scent or perceive. [Rare.]

Beyond my *savour*. *G. Herbert.*

7†. Pleasure; delight.

Ac I haue no *sauoure* in songewarie, for I se it ofte faille. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 148.

Thou never dreddest hir [Fortune's] oppressioun,
Ne in hir chere founde thou no *savour*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 20.

I finde no *sauour* in a meetre of three sillables, nor in effect in any odde; but they may be vsed for varietie sake. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 58.

=Syn. 1. *Flavor, Smack*, etc. See *taste.*—2. *Scent, Fragrance*, etc. See *smell.*

savor, savour (sā′vọr), *v.* [< ME. *savouren, savoren, saveren*, < OF. (and F.) *savourer* = Pr. *saborar* = Sp. Pg. *saborear* = It. *saporare*, < ML. *saporare*, taste, savor (cf. LL. *saporatus*, seasoned, savory), < L. *sapor*, taste: see *savor, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To taste or smell; have a taste, flavor, or odor (of some particular kind or quality).

Nay, thou shalt drynken of another tonne
Er that I go, shal *savoure* wors than ale.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 171.

But there thai wol be greet and *savoure* well.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

What is loathsome to the young
Savours well to thee and me.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. To have a bad odor; stink.

He *savours;* stop your nose; no more of him.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

Fie! here be rooms *savour* the most pitiful rank that ever I felt. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

3. To have or exhibit a peculiar quality or characteristic; partake of the nature; smack: followed by *of:* as, his answers *savor of* insolence.

Your majesty's excellent book touching the duty of a king: a work . . . not *savouring of* perfumes and paintings, as those do who seek to please the reader more than nature beareth. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 279.

The people at large show a keenness, a cleverness, and a profundity of wisdom that *savors* strongly *of* witchcraft. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 309.

To savor of the pan or **of the frying-pan†.** See *pan*1.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To perceive by taste or smell; smell; hence, to discern; note; perceive.

I do neither see, nor feel, nor taste, nor *savour* the least steam or fume of a reason. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Were it not that in your writings I *savour* a spirit so very distant from my disposition . . .
Heylin, Certamen Epistolare, p. 8.

2. To exhibit the characteristics of; partake of the nature of; indicate the presence of; have the flavor or quality of.

I cannot abide anything that *savours* the poor overworn cut. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

His father, being very averse to this way (as no way *savoring* the power of religion), . . . hardly . . . consented to his coming hither. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 203.

3†. To care for; relish; take pleasure in; enjoy; like.

Savour no more than thee bihove shal.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 5.

He *savoureth* neither meate, wine, nor ale.
Sir T. More, The Twelve Properties of a Lover.

Thou *savourest* [mindest, R. V.] not the things that be of God, but those that be of men. Mat. xvi. 23.

Sometime the plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of them [psalms] yet they [the reformers] *savour* not, because it is done by interlocution. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 37.

Savours himself alone, is only kind
And loving to himself.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4†. To please; give pleasure or satisfaction to; suit.

Good conscience, goo preche to the post;
Thi councel *sauerith* not my tast.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

5. To give savor or flavor to; season.

Fele kyn fische
Summe baken in bred, summe brad on the glede,
Summe sothen, summe in sewe, *sauered* with spyces,
& ay sawes so sleze, that the segge lyked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 891.

The Romans, it would appear, made great use of the leek for *savouring* their dishes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 409.

savorer†, savourer† (sā′vọr-ėr), *n.* One who savors or smacks of something; one who favors or takes pleasure in something.

She [Lady Eleanor Cobham] was, it seems, a great *savourer* and favourer of Wickliffe's opinions. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 61.

savorily, savourily (sā′vọr-i-li), *adv.* **1.** In a savory manner; with a pleasing relish.

Sure there 's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *savourily* [Globe ed., *savourly*] go down.
Dryden, King Arthur, Prol., l. 2.

The better sort have Fowls and Fish, with which the Markets are plentifully stored, and sometimes Buffaloes flesh, all which is drest very *savourily* with Pepper and Garlick. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 129.

2†. With gusto or appetite; heartily; with relish.

Hoard up the finest play-scraps you can get, upon which your lean wit may most *savourily* feed, for want of other stuff. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 149.

savoriness, savouriness (sā′vọr-i-nes), *n.* Savory character or quality; pleasing taste or smell: as, the *savoriness* of an orange or of meat.

savoring†, savouring† (sā′vọr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *savorynge;* verbal n. of *savor, v.*] Taste; the sense of taste.

Certes delices been after the appetites of the five wittes, as sighte, herynge, smellynge, *savorynge*, and touchynge. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

savorless, savourless (sā′vọr-les), *a.* [< *savor* + *-less.*] Destitute of flavor; insipid.

As a child that seeth a painted apple may be eager of it till he try that it is *savourless*, and then he careth for it no more. *Baxter*, Crucifying the World, § vi.

savorly†, savourly† (sā′vọr-li), *a.* [< ME. **savorly, saverly;* < *savor* + *-ly*1.] Agreeable in flavor, odor, or general effect; sweet; pleasant.

I hope no tong moȝt endure
No *sauerly* saghe say of that syȝt,
So watȝ hit clene & cler & pure.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 226.

savorly†, savourly† (sā′vọr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *savourly, saverly;* < *savorly, a.*] With a pleasing relish; heartily; soundly.

Thei wolde not a-wake the kynge Arthur so erly, ne his companye that slepten *sauourly* for the grete trauaile that thei hadde the day be-fore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

And for a good appetite, we see the toiling servant feed *savourly* of one homely dish, when his surfeited master looks loathingly on his far-fetched and dearly-bought dainties. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 140.

savorous, savourous (sā′vọr-us), *a.* [< ME. *savorous, savourous, saverous*, < OF. *savoureux, saverous*, F. *savoureux* = Pr. *saboros* = Sp. *sabroso* = Pg. *saboroso* = It. *saporoso*, < ML. *saporosus*, having a taste, savory, < L. *sapor*, taste: see *savor.*] Agreeable to the taste; pleasant.

Hir mouth that is so gracious,
So swete, and eke so *saverous*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2812.

★ **savory**1, **savoury** (sā′vọr-i), *a.* [< ME. *savori, savery;* < *savor* + *-y*1.] **1†.** Having a flavor.

If salt be vnsauori, in what thing schulen ȝe make it *sauori?* *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 50.

Tho that sitten in the sonne-syde sonner aren rype,
Swettour and *saueriour* and also more grettoure
Than tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the north-half. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 65.

2. Having savor or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell (especially the former); appetizing; palatable; hence, agreeable in general: as, *savory* dishes; a *savory* odor.

Let hunger moue thy appetyte, and not *sauery* sauces.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

And make me *savoury* meat, such as I love, and bring it to me, that I may eat. Gen. xxvii. 4.

They [Tonquinese] dress their food very cleanly, and make it *savory:* for which they have several ways unknown in Europe. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 30.

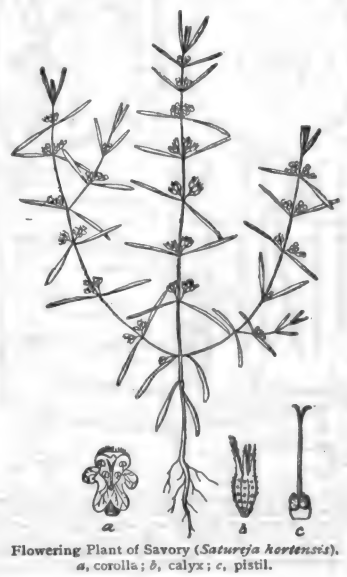
3†. Morally pleasing; morally or religiously edifying.

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not *savoury*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. In good repute; honored; respected. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I canna see why I suld be termed a Cameronian, especially now that ye hae given the name of that famous and *savoury* sufferer . . . until a regimental band of souldiers, whereof I am told many can now curse, swear, and use profane language as fast as ever Richard Cameron could preach or pray. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

savory2 (sā′vọr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savorie, savery;* < ME. *savery, saverey, savereye, saveray, saferay*, < OF. *savoree*, also *sadree, sadariege, saturige* (> ME. *saturege*), F. *savorée* = Pr. *sadreia* = Sp. *sagerida, axedrea* = Pg. *segurelha, cigurelha, saturagem* = OIt. *savoreggia, savorella*, It. *santoreggia* (with intrusive *n*), *satureja* = ME. *satureie* = MLG. *satureie* = G. *saturei* = Dan. *saturej* = Pol. *czaber, czabr* = OBulg. *shetraj, shetraja*, < L. *satureia*,



Flowering Plant of Savory (*Satureja hortensis*).
a, corolla; *b*, calyx; *c*, pistil.

savory: see *Satureja*. As with other plant-names of unobvious meaning, the word has suffered much variation in popular speech.] A plant of the genus *Satureja*, chiefly *S. hortensis*, the summer savory, and *S. montana*, the winter savory, both natives of southern Europe. They are low, homely, aromatic herbs, cultivated in gardens for seasoning in cookery. *S. Thymbra* of the Mediterranean region is a small evergreen bush, with nearly the flavor of thyme.

In these Indies there is an herbe much lyke vnto a yelowe lyllie, abowte whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces, as the lyke is partly seene in the herbe which we caule lased *sauery*.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 230).

Now *savery* seede in fatte undounged londe
Dooth weel, and nygh the see best wol it stonde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

★**savoy** (sạ-voi′), *n.* [So called from *Savoy* in France.] A variety of the common cabbage with a compact head and leaves reticulately wrinkled. It is much cultivated for winter use, and has many subvarieties.

Savoyard (sạ-voi′ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Savoyard*, < *Savoie*, Savoy, + *-ard*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Savoy.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Savoy, a former duchy lying south of Lake Geneva, afterward a part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1860 ceded to France. It forms the two departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie.

Savoy Conference, Declaration. See *conference, declaration*.

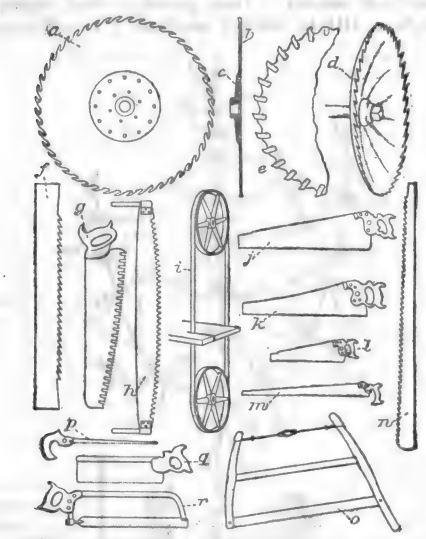
Savoy medlar. A European shrub or tree, *Amelanchier Amelanchier*, of the family *Malaceæ*, related to the June-berry or shad-bush.

savvy, savvey (sav′i), *v.* [< Sp. *sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, with an inf. 'know how,' 'can'; < L. *sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*. The word was taken up from Spanish speech in the southwestern part of the United States, in such expressions as "*sabe usted . . .*," 'do you know . . .,' "*no sabe*," 'he does not know,' "*sabe hablar Español*," 'he can speak Spanish,' etc. Cf. *savvy, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To know; understand; "twig": as, do you *savvy* that? [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To possess knowledge.

savvy, savvey (sav′i), *n.* [< *savvy, v.* Cf. Sc. *savie*, knowledge, < F. *savoir*, know, = Sp. *saber*, know.] General cleverness; knowledge of the ★world: as, he has lots of *savvy*. [Slang.]

saw[1] (sâ), *n.* [< ME. *sawe, saghe, saze*, < AS. *saga* = MD. *saghe, saeghe*, D. *zaag* = MLG. *sage* = OHG. *saga, sega*, MHG. *sage, sege*, G. *säge* = Icel. *sög* = Sw. *såg* = Dan. *sav, saug*, a saw; lit. 'a cutter' (cf. OHG. *seh*, MHG. *sech, seche*, G. *sech*, a plowshare, AS. *sigthe, sīthe*, E. *sithe*, misspelled *scythe*, lit. 'a cutter'), < √ *sag*, cut, = L. *secare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *secant, section*.] **1.** A cutting-tool consisting of a metal blade, band, or plate with the edge armed with cutting teeth, worked either by a reciprocating movement, as in a hand-saw, or by a continuous motion in one direction, as in a circular saw, a band-saw, and an annular saw. Saws are for the most part made of tempered steel. The teeth of the smaller kinds are formed by cutting or punching in the plate interdental spaces or gullets. In saws of large size inserted or removable teeth are now much used. Small saws are generally provided with a single handle of hard wood; larger saws, for use by two workmen, have a handle at each end. Reciprocating saws more generally have their teeth inclined toward the direction of their cutting-stroke (see *rake*[3], *n.*, 1), but some cut in both directions equally. To cut freely, saws must have, for most purposes, what is called *set*—that is, alternate teeth must be made to project somewhat laterally and uniformly from opposite sides of the saw in order that the kerf or saw-cut may be somewhat wider than the thickness of the saw-blade. This prevents undue friction of the sides of the blade against the sides of the kerf. Some saws, however, as surgeons' saws, hack-saws, etc., have little or no set, and undue friction against the kerf is prevented by making the blades of gradually decreasing thickness from the edge toward the back.



a, circular saw (right-hand and left-hand saws have the teeth running in opposite directions); *b*, section of circular saw showing flange at *c*; *d*, concave saw; *e*, circular saw with inserted teeth; *f*, mill-saw; *g*, ice-saw; *h*, cross-cut saw; *i*, band-saw; *j*, rip-saw; *k*, hand-saw; *l*, panel-saw; *m*, pruning-saw; *n*, whip-saw; *o*, wood-saw; *p*, keyhole- or compass-saw; *q*, back-saw; *r*, bow-back butchers'-saw.

2. A saw-blade together with the handles or frame to which the blade is attached, as a hand-saw, wood-saw, or hack-saw.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *compar. anat.*, a serrated formation or organ, or a serrated arrangement of parts of formations or organs. (*a*) The set of teeth of a merganser, as *Mergus serrator*. (*b*) The serrate tomial edges of the beak of any bird. See *sawbill, serratirostrate*. (*c*) The long flat serrate or dentate snout of the saw-fish. See cut under *Pristis*. (*d*) The ovipositor of a saw-fly (*Tenthredinidæ*).

4. A sawing-machine, as a scroll-saw or jig-saw.—**5.** The act of sawing or see-sawing; specifically, in *whist* [U. S.], same as *see-saw*, 3 (*b*).—**Annular saw.** (*a*) A saw having the form of a hollow cylinder or tube, with teeth formed on the end, and projecting parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder, around which axis the saw is rotated when in use. Also called *barrel-saw, crown-saw, cylinder-saw, drum-saw, ring-saw, spherical saw*, and *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*. (*b*) In *surg.*, a trephine.—**Brier-tooth saw,** a saw gulleted deeply between the teeth, the gullets being shaped in a manner which gives the teeth a curvature resembling somewhat the prickles of briers (whence the name). This form of tooth is chiefly used in circular saws, rarely or never in reciprocating saws. Also called *gullet-saw*.—**Butcher's saw** [named after R. G. *Butcher*, a Dublin surgeon], a narrow-bladed saw set in a frame so that it can be fastened at any angle: used in resections.—**Circular saw,** a saw made of a circular plate or disk with a toothed edge, either formed integrally with the plate, or made by inserting removable teeth, the latter being now the most approved method for teeth of large lumber-cutting saws. Circular saws are very extensively used for manufacturing lumber, and their cutting power is enormous, some of them being over 7 feet in diameter, running with a circumferential velocity of 9,000 feet and cutting at the rate of 200 feet of kerf per minute. From the nature of this class of saws, they are exclusively used in sawing-machines. These machines, for small saws, are often driven by foot- or hand-power, but more generally by steam-, water-, or animal-power. Plain circular saws can cut only rectilinear kerfs, but some circular saws have a dished or concavo-convex form, by which curved shapes corresponding with the shape of the saw may be cut. See cut under *rim-saw*.—**Comb-cutters' saw.** Same as *comb-saw*.—**Cross-cut saw.** (*a*) A saw adapted by its filing and setting to cut across the grain. The teeth are filed to act more nearly like knife-points than those of rip-saws, which act more like chisels. Cross-cut saws have a wider set than rip-saws. (*b*) Particularly, a saw used by lumbermen for cutting logs from tree-trunks, having an edge slightly convex in the cutting-plane, a handle at each end projecting from and at right angles with the back in the plane of the blade, and teeth filed so that the saw cuts when drawn in either direction. It is operated by two workmen, one at each handle.—**Double saw,** two parallel saw-blades working together at a specific distance from each other, and in cutting leaving a piece of specific thickness between their kerfs.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw*.—**Equalizing saw,** a pair of circular saws placed on a mandrel and set at any desired distance apart by a gage: used for squaring off the ends of boards, etc.—**Hack-saw,** a small stout frame-saw with little set, close teeth, and well tempered: used for sawing metal, as in cutting off bolts, nicking heads of hand-made screws, etc.—**Half-back saw,** a hand-saw the back of which is stiffened to a distance of half the length of the blade from the handle.—**Half-rip saw,** a hand-saw without a back, and having a width of set intermediate between that of a cross-cut saw and that of a rip-saw.—**Hey's saw,** a small two-edged saw set in a short handle: one edge is straight, the other convex. It is used in removing pieces of bone from the skull.—**Interosseous saw.** See *interosseous*.—**Perforated saw,** a saw having a series of perforations behind the teeth.—**Pitch of a saw.** See *pitch*[1].—**Pit frame-saw,** a double frame-saw, worked by hand, to the frame of which are attached upper and lower cross-handles analogous to those used on the ordinary pit-saw.—**Railway cut-off saw,** a circular saw or buzz-saw supported on its frame upon a carriage moving on a track, so that it can be fed backward and forward to its work.—**Reversible saw,** a straight-edged saw having both edges armed with teeth, so that cutting can be done with either edge, at will, by reversing the saw.—**Smith's saw,** a hack-saw.—**To be held at the long saw**†, to be kept in suspense.

Between the one and the other he was *held at the long saw* above a month.
North, Life of Lord Guilford, i. 148. (*Davies.*)

(See also *back-saw, band-saw, belt-saw, buzz-saw, center-saw, chain-saw, fret-saw, gang-saw, gig-saw, ice-saw, jig-saw, rabbet-saw, ring-saw*, etc.)

★**saw**[1] (sâ), *v.*; pret. *sawed*, pp. *sawed* or *sawn*, ppr. *sawing*. [< ME. *sawen, saghen, sazen*, < AS. **sagian* = D. *zagen* = MLG. *sagen*, OHG. *sagōn, segōn*, MHG. *sagen, segen*, G. *sägen* = Icel. *saga* = Sw. *såga* = Dan. *save*, saw; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut or divide with a saw; cut in pieces with a saw.

By Caine Abel was slaine, . . . by Achab Micheas was imprisoned, by Zedechias Esaias was *sawen*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 90.

Probably each pillar [of the temple] was *sawn* into two parts; they are of the most beautiful granite, in large spots, and finely polished.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 108.

2. To form by cutting with a saw: as, to *saw* boards or planks (that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks).—**3.** To cut or cleave as with the motion of a saw.

Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand, thus, but use all gently. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 5.

4. In *bookbinding*, to score or cut lightly through the folded edges of, as the gathered sections of a book, in four or five equidistant spaces. The stout bands which connect the book to its covers are sunk in the saw-track, and the sewing-thread which holds the leaves together is bound around these bands.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use a saw; practise the use of a saw; cut with a saw.—**2.** To be cut with a saw: as, the timber *saws* smoothly.—**Sawing in,** in *bookbinding*, the operation of making four or more shallow cross saw-cuts in the back of the gathered sections of a book, in which cuts the binding cord or thread is placed.

saw[2] (sâ), *n.* [< ME. *sawe, sage, sage, sahe*, < AS. *sagu*, saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw (= MLG. *sage* = OHG. *saga*, MHG. G. *sage*, a tale, = Icel. *saga* = Sw. Dan. *saga*, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history, saga); < *secgan* (√ *sag*), say: see *say*[1]. Cf. *saga*.] **1**†. A saying; speech; discourse; word.

Leue lord & ludes lesten to mi *sawes!*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1439.

So what for o thynge and for other, swete,
I shal hym so enchaunten with my *sawes*
That right in hevene his soul is, shal he mete.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1395.

I will be subgett nyght & day as me well awe,
To serue my lord Jesu to paye in dede & *sawe*.
York Plays, p. 174.

2. A proverbial saying; maxim; proverb.

On Salomones *sawes* selden thow biholdest.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 137.

The justice, . . .
Full of wise *saws* and modern instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 156.

3†. A tale; story; recital. Compare *saga*.

Now cease wee the *sawe* of this seg sterne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 452.

4†. A decree.

A! myghtfull God, here is it sene,
Thou will fulfille thi forward right,
And all thi *sawes* thou will maynteyne.
York Plays, p. 504.

So love is Lord of all the world by right,
And rules the creatures by his powrfull *saw*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 884

=**Syn. 2.** *Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

saw[3] (sâ). Preterit of *see*[1].

saw[4] (sâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *salve*[1].

A' doctor's *saws* and whittles.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

sawara, *n.* See *Retinospora*.

saw-arbor (sâ′är″bor), *n.* The shaft, arbor, or mandrel upon which a circular, annular, or ring saw is fastened and rotated. Also called *saw-shaft, saw-spindle*, and *saw-mandrel*.

sawarra-nut (sạ-war′ạ-nut), *n.* Same as ★*souari-nut*.

saw-back (sâ′bak), *n.* An adjustable or fixed gage extending over the back of a saw, and covering the blade to a line at which it is desired to limit the depth of the kerf. Compare *saw-gage*.

sawback (sâ′bak), *n.* The larva of *Nerice bidentata*, an American notodontid moth, the dorsum of whose abdomen is serrate.

saw-backed (sâ′bakt), *a.* Having the dorsum serrate by the extension of the tip of each abdominal segment, as the larva of *Nerice bidentata* and other members of that genus.



Saw-backed Larva of *Nerice bidentata*, natural size.

Eight or ten of these peculiar *saw-backed* larvæ.
C. L. Marlatt, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., XI. 110.

saw-beaked (sâ′bēkt), *a.* Having the beak serrated. Also *saw-billed*. See cut under *serratirostral*.

saw-bearing (sâ′bãr″ing), *a.* In *entom.*, seuriferous: as, the *saw-bearing* hymenopters, the saw-flies.

sawbelly (sâ′bel″i), *n.* The blue-backed herring, or glut-herring, *Pomolobus æstivalis.* [Local, U. S.]

saw-bench (sâ′bench), *n.* In *wood-working*, a form of table on which the work is supported while being presented to a circular saw. It is fitted with fences and gages for sawing dimension-stuff, and is sometimes pivoted for bevel-sawing. *E. H. Knight.*

sawbill (sâ′bil), *n.* One of several different saw-billed birds. (*a*) Any motmot. See cut under *Momotus.* (*b*) A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphodon* or *Grypus*, having the long bill finely serrulate along the cutting edges. (*c*) A merganser or goosander: sometimes called *jack-saw.* See cut under *merganser.*

saw-billed (sâ′bild), *a.* Same as *saw-beaked.* See cut under *serratirostral.*

saw-block (sâ′blok), *n.* A square channel of wood or iron, with parallel slots at various angles, which guide the saw in cutting wood to exact miters.

sawbones (sâ′bōnz), *n.* [< *saw*[1], *v.*, + obj. *bones.*] A surgeon. [Slang.]

"Wos you ever called in," inquired Sam, . . . "wos you ever called in, ven you wos 'prentice to a *sawbones*, to wisit a post-boy?" *Dickens*, Pickwick, li.

sawbuck (sâ′buk), *n.* [= D. *zaagbok*; as *saw*[1] + *buck*[1].] Same as *sawhorse.* [U. S.]

sawcet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sauce.*

sawcer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saucer.*

saw-clamp (sâ′klamp), *n.* A frame for holding saws while they are filed. Also called *horse.*

sawder (sâ′dėr), *n.* [Also pronounced as if spelled **sodder*; a contraction of *solder.*] Flattery; blarney: used in the phrase *soft sawder.* [Slang.]

This is all your fault. Why did not you go and talk to that brute of a boy, and that dolt of a woman? You've got *soft sawder* enough, as Frank calls it in his new-fashioned slang. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 18.

My Lord Jermyn seems to have his insolence as ready as his *soft sawder.* *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxi.

She . . . sent in a note explaining who she was, with a bit of *soft sawder*, and asked to see Alfred. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xli.

saw-doctor (sâ′dok″tọr), *n.* Same as *saw-gummer.*

sawdon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan.*

sawdust (sâ′dust), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, but particularly of wood, produced by the attrition of a saw. Wood sawdust is used by jewelers, brass-finishers, etc., to dry metals which have been pickled and washed. Boxwood sawdust is considered the best for jewelry, because it is free from turpentine or resinous matter. That of beechwood is the next best. Sawdust is used for packing, and, on account of its properties as a non-conductor of heat, as filling in walls, etc.

sawdust-carrier (sä′dust-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A trough or tube for conducting away the sawdust from a machine-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

sawer[1] (sâ′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sawer*; < *saw*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *sawyer.*] One who saws; a sawyer. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 319.

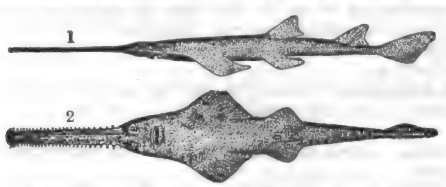
sawer[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sower.*

sawf†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salve*[1].

sawf-box† (sâf′boks), *n.* An obsolete form of *salve-box.*

saw-file (sâ′fil), *n.* A file specially adapted for filing saws. Triangular files are used for all small saws; for mill-saws, etc., the files are flat.

saw-fish (sâ′fish), *n.* **1.** An elasmobranchiate or selachian fish of the family *Pristidæ*, having the snout prolonged into a flat saw or serra beset on each side with horizontal teeth pointing sidewise. The body is elongate like that of a shark, but is depressed, and the branchial apertures are inferior. The first dorsal is opposite or a little back of the bases of the ventrals. Five or six species of the genus are known; they are chiefly inhabitants of the tropical oceans, but occasionally wander beyond their ordinary limits. The European species is *Pristis pristis*, the pristis of the ancients, of the Atlantic Ocean, attaining a length of from 10 to 20 feet, and of a grayish color. The common American saw-



Saw-fish (*Pristis pectinatus*). 1, side view; 2, under view.

fish is *Pristis pectinatus.* The saw attains a length of a yard or more, and is straight, flat, a few inches wide, obtuse at the end, and furnished in the European species with from sixteen to twenty pairs, and in the American with from twenty-four to thirty-two pairs of stout sharp teeth, firmly implanted at some distance apart; it is used as a weapon of offense and defense, especially in killing prey. See also cut under *Pristis.*

Hence also—**2.** By extension, one of the different selachians of the family *Pristiophoridæ*, having a similar saw-like appendage, which never reaches such a size as in the *Pristidæ*, or true saw-fishes. They are confined to the Pacific. See cut under *Pristiophorus.*

★**saw-fly** (sâ′fli), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, so called from the peculiar construction of the ovipositor (saw or terebra), with which they cut or pierce plants. Two plates of this instrument have serrate or toothed edges. The turnip saw-fly is *Athalia centifolia*; the gooseberry saw-fly, *Nematus grossulariæ*; the sweet-potato saw-fly, *Schizocerus ebeneus*; the wheat or corn saw-fly, *Cephus pygmæus*; the rose saw-fly, *Monostegia* (or *Hylotoma*) *rosæ*; the willow saw-fly, *Nematus ventricosus.* The pear-slug is the larva of *Selandria cerasi.* The wheat or corn saw-fly is exceedingly injurious to wheat and rye, the female depositing her eggs in the stalk, which the larva destroys. It is about half an inch long. The Scotch saw-fly is a member of the genus *Lophyrus.* See cuts under *Hylotoma, Lyda, rose-slug*, and *Securifera.*

In the case of the larch *saw-fly* (Nematus erichsonii, Hartig), the two sets of serrated blades of the ovipositor are thrust obliquely into the shoot by a sawing movement; the lower set of blades is most active, sliding in and out alternately, the general motion of each set of blades being like that of a back-set saw.

Packard, Entomology for Beginners, p. 166.

saw-frame (sâ′frām), *n.* The frame in which a saw is set; a saw-sash.

saw-gage (sâ′gāj), *n.* **1.** (*a*) A steel test-plate or standard gage for testing the thickness of saw-blades. (*b*) A straight-edge laid over the edge of a saw-blade to determine whether the teeth are in line. (*c*) A test for the range of the tooth-points of a saw in their distance from the center of rotation.—**2.** An attachment to a saw-bench for adjusting the stuff to be cut to the saw, the gage determining the width of cut.—**3.** A device for adjusting the depth of a saw-cut.

Also *sawing-machine gage.*

saw-gate (sâ′gāt), *n.* **1.** The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched. Also *sawmill-gate, saw-sash.*—**2**†. The motion or progress of a saw (?). *Encyc. Dict.*

The oke and the box wood, . . . although they be greene, doe stiffely withstand the *saw-gate*, choking and filling up their teeth even.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43. (*Richardson.*)

saw-gin (sâ′jin), *n.* A machine used to divest cotton of its husk and other superfluous parts. See *cotton-gin.*

saw-grass (sâ′gras), *n.* A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Cladium*, especially *C. effusum.* It is a marsh-plant with culms from 4 to 8 feet high, and long slender saw-toothed leaves. [Southern U. S.]

saw-guide (sâ′gīd), *n.* A form of adjustable fence for a saw-bench.

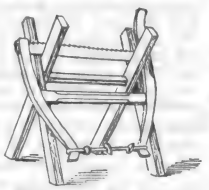
saw-gummer (sâ′gum″ėr), *n.* A punching- or grinding-machine for cutting out the spaces between the teeth of a saw; a gummer. Also *saw-doctor.*

saw-hanging (sâ′hang″ing), *n.* Any device by which a mill-saw is strained in its gate.

sawhorn (sâ′hôrn), *n.* Any insect with serrate antennæ; specifically, a beetle of the serricorn series. See *Serricornia.*

saw-horned (sâ′hôrnd), *a.* Having serrate antennæ, as the beetles of the series *Serricornia.*

sawhorse (sâ′hôrs), *n.* A support or rack for holding wood while it is cut by a wood-saw. Also called *sawbuck* or *buck.*



Wood-saw and Sawhorse.

sawing-block (sâ′ing-blok), *n.* A miter-box.

sawing-machine (sâ′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws. Also often called simply *saw*, generally, however, with a prefix indicating the kind of machine: as, *scroll-saw, gang-saw, band-saw*, etc.—**Lath-sawing machine.** See *lath*[1].—**Sawing-machine gage.** Same as *saw-gage.*—**Traversing sawing-machine,** a sawing-machine in which the work remains stationary, and the saw travels over it.

saw-jointer (sâ′join″tėr), *n.* An apparatus by which the jointing of gang-saws (that is, the filing and setting of the teeth) is performed with proper allowance for change of shape resulting from unequal strains in the saw-gate, so that parallelism of the breast-line and rake may be secured when the saws are put under tension. The main features of the apparatus are a guiding-frame for holding the saw during the operation of jointing, which moves upon adjustable ways in such manner as to gage the filing of the teeth so that their points will lie in the arc of a circle of considerable radius. Saws so jointed may have the tension adjusted in the gate in a manner that will secure the straight breast-line and uniform rake necessary for uniformity in their action in the gang.

saw-jumper (sâ′jum″pėr), *n.* Same as *saw-swage.*

saw-like (sâ′līk), *a.* Sharp and wiry or rasping in tone, as a bird's note; sounding like a saw in use or being sharpened.

The *saw-like* note of this bird foretells rain.

C. Swainson, British Birds, p. 33.

★**sawlog** (sâ′log), *n.* A log cut to the proper length for sawing in a sawmill.

saw-mandrel (sâ′man″drel), *n.* A saw-arbor.

sawmill (sâ′mil), *n.* A mill, driven by water or steam, for sawing timber into boards, planks, etc., suitable for building and other purposes. The saws used are of two distinct kinds, the *circular* and *reciprocating* (see *saw*[1], *n.*). In many of the larger sawmills of modern times many accessory machines are used, as shingle-, lath-, and planing-machines.

The Ilande of Medera . . . hath in it many springes of fresshe water and goodly ryuers, vpon the which are bylded manye *sawe mylles*, wherewith manye fayre trees, lyke vnto Ceder and Cypresse trees, are sawed and cut in sunder.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).

sawmill-gate (sâ′mil-gāt), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

sawn (sân). A past participle of *saw*[1].

sawndrest, *n.* Same as *sanders*[1] for *sandal*[2].

Sawney, Sawny (sâ′ni), *n.* [A further corruption of *Sandy* (ME. *Saunder, Sawnder*), which is a corrupted abbr. of *Alexander.*] A Scotsman: a nickname due to the frequent use of the name *Alexander* in Scotland, or to the characteristic Scotch pronunciation of the abbreviation.

saw-pad (sâ′pad), *n.* A device used as a guide for the web of a lock-saw or compass-saw in cutting out small holes.

saw-palmetto (sâ′pal-met″ō), *n.* See *Serenoa.*

saw-pierced (sâ′pērst), *a.* Cut out, like fret-work, by the use of the band-saw or jig-saw, as in woodwork: also noting similar work on a much smaller scale in metal, as in gold jewelry.

saw-pit (sâ′pit), *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

Thither [to the ale-house] he kindly invited me, to a place as good as a death's head, or memento for mortality; top, sole, and sides being all earth, and the beds no bigger than so many large coffins. Indeed it was, for beauty and conveniency, like a covered *sawpit.*

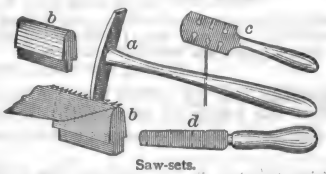
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 285.

saw-sash (sâ′sash), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

sawset, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce.*

sawsert, *n.* A Middle English form of *saucer.*

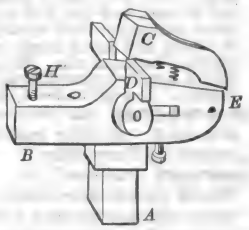
saw-set (sâ′set), *n.* An instrument used to



Saw-sets.

b, anvil used for setting saws in saw-factories, the setting being performed by blows of the peculiarly shaped hammer *a.* Every second tooth is set in one direction, and, the saw-blade being turned over, the intervening teeth are set in the reverse direction; *c* and *d* are notched levers by which in ordinary setting the alternate teeth are set in opposite directions.

wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately to the right and left so that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. Also called *saw-wrest.*—**Saw-set pliers.** See *plier.*



Saw-set for a Work-bench.

A, shank for fixing the implement to a bench; *C*, punch, hinged to a base *B* at *E*, and pressed upward by springs; *H*, screw-support for the back of the blade; *D*, gage which may be adjusted for different-sized teeth. The blade is moved along to bring alternate teeth under the punch, which is struck with a hammer.

saw-sharpener (sâ′-shärp″nėr), *n.* The greater titmouse, *Parus major*: so called from its sharp wiry notes. Also *sharp-saw.* See cut under *Parus.* [Local, Scotland.]

sawsieget, *n.* An obsolete form of *sausage. Baret*, 1580.

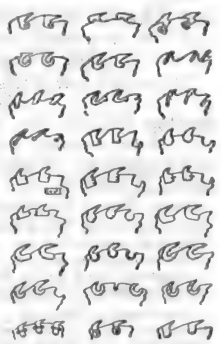
saw-spindle (sâ′-spin″dl), *n.* The shaft which carries a circular saw; a saw-arbor.

saw-swage (sâ′swāj), *n.* A form of punch or striker for flattening the end of a saw-tooth to give it width and set. *E. H. Knight.*

sawt, *n.* See *sault*[1].

saw-table (sâ′tā″bl), *n.* **1.** The table or platform of a sawing-machine, on which material to be sawn is held or clamped while sawing it.—**2.** A form of power sawing-machine for trimming the edges of stereotype plates. *E. H. Knight.*

Rocking saw-table, a form of cross-cutting machine in which the stuff is laid on a table which rocks on an axis, for convenience in bringing the stuff under the action of the circular saw. *E. H. Knight.*

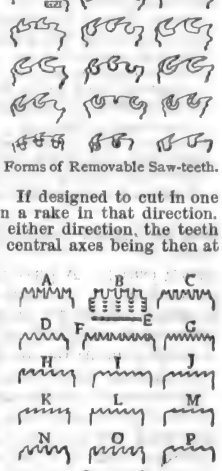


Forms of Removable Saw-teeth.

saw-tempering (sâ′-tem″pėr-ing), *n.* The process by which the requisite hardness and elasticity are given to a saw. *E. H. Knight.*— **Saw-tempering machine,** a machine for holding a saw-blade firmly so that it may not buckle when it is plunged into the tempering oil-bath.

sawteret, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalter.*

saw-tooth (sâ′töth), *n.* A tooth of a saw. Saw-teeth are made in a great variety of forms; typical shapes are shown in the cuts. If designed to cut in one direction only, they are given a rake in that direction. If they are to cut equally in either direction, the teeth are generally V-shaped, their central axes being then at right angles with the line of cut. Teeth of saws are either formed integrally with the plates or blades, or inserted and removable. The latter have the advantage that they can be replaced easily and quickly when worn or broken, and the need of gumming is entirely obviated. The method is, however, practicable only with the teeth of large saws.—**Saw-tooth indicator,** an adjustable device used in shaping the teeth of circular saws to insure their filing and setting at equal distances from the center.— **Saw-tooth swage,** an anvil-block used with a punch or wedge to flatten the edges of saw-teeth. Compare *saw-swage.*— **Saw-tooth upsetter,** an implement for setting the teeth of saws, or for spreading their teeth, and acting as a swage. See *swage.*



Saw-teeth.

A, cross-cut teeth; B, perforated saw, same tooth as A; C, double-cutting cross-cut teeth; D, cross-cut saw-teeth; E shows set of teeth shown in A and B; F, M-teeth, cross-cut; G, peg-teeth or fleam-teeth, cross-cut; H, half-moon teeth, cross-cut; I, cross-cut teeth for small saws; J, cross-cut hand-saw teeth; K, teeth used in some circular saws, also in some pit-saws, cross-cut saws, etc.; L, shouldered teeth; M and P, forms used in circular saws; N, O, brier-teeth. Saws with teeth A, B, C, D, and F cut in both directions; those with teeth H and L in only one.

saw-toothed (sâ′töthd), *a.* Serrate; having serrations like the teeth of a saw.—**Saw-toothed sterrinck,** *Lobodon carcinophagus,* an antarctic seal.

sawtryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *psaltery.*

> Armonia Rithmica is a sownynge melody, and divers instrumentes serue to this maner armony, as tabour, and timbre, harpe, and *sawtrye.*
>
> *Trevisa,* tr. of Barth. Aug. de P. R., xix. 41.

> Their instruments were various in their kind,
> Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind:
> The *sawtry,* pipe, and hautboy's noisy band.
>
> *Dryden,* Flower and Leaf, l. 358.

saw-upsetter (sâ′up-set″ėr), *n.* A tool used to spread the edges of saw-teeth, in order to widen the kerf; a saw-swage or saw-tooth upsetter.

saw-vise (sâ′vīs), *n.* A clamp for holding a saw firmly while it is filed; a saw-clamp.

saw-whet (sâ′hwet), *n.* The Acadian owl, *Nyctala acadica:* so called from its rasping notes, which resemble the sounds made in filing or sharpening a saw. It is one of the smallest owls of North America, only from 7½ to 8 inches long, and from 17 to 18 in extent of wings, the wing itself 5½. The bill is black and the eyes are yellow. The plumage is much variegated with brown, reddish, gray, and white, the facial disk being mostly white. It is widely distributed in North America. The name is sometimes extended to a larger congeneric species, *N. richardsoni,* of arctic America. See cut under *Nyctala.*

saw-whetter (sâ′hwet″ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *saw-whet.*—**2.** The marsh-titmouse, *Parus palustris.* [Prov. Eng.]

sawwort (sâ′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the Old World genus *Serratula,* especially *S. tinctoria,* whose foliage yields a yellow dye. The name is derived from the sharp serration of the leaves. Species of *Heterotrichum* are also so called.

saw-wrack (sâ′rak), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus serratus.*

saw-wrest (sâ′rest), *n.* A saw-set, either in the form of a notched lever or of pliers, in contradistinction to others operating by percussion, as those of the hammer and swage varieties.

sawyer (sâ′yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawier;* ME. *sawyer,* < **sawien, sawen,* saw (see *saw*[1], *v.*), + *-er*[1]. For the termination, see *-ier, -yer,* and cf. *lovyer, lawyer,* etc. Cf. *sawer*[1].] **1.** One whose employment is the sawing of timber into planks or boards, or the sawing of wood for fuel.

> I was sold in the field of Mars and bought of a *sawier,* which when he perceiued that my armes were better giuen to handle a lance than to pul at a sawe, he solde mee to the Consul Dacus.
>
> *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 142.

2. A tree swept along by the current of a river with its branches above water, or, more commonly, a stranded tree, continually raised and depressed by the force of the current (whence the name). The sawyers in the Missouri and the Mississippi are a danger to navigation, and frequently sink boats which collide with them. [Western U. S.]

> There was I perched up on a *sawyer,* bobbin' up and down in the water. *Robb,* Squatter Life.

3. See *top-sawyer.*

> Here were collected together, in all sorts of toggeries and situations, a large proportion of such persons, from the lowest stable-boy and threadbare, worn-out, white-coated cad up to the shawlified, four-in-hand, tip-top *sawyer.* Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 139.

4. In *entom.,* any wood-boring larva, especially of a longicorn beetle, as *Oncideres cingulatus,* which cuts off twigs and small branches; a girdler. The orange sawyer is the larva of *Elaphidion inerme.* See cuts under *hickory-girdler* and *Elaphidion.*—**5.** The bowfin, a fish. See *Amia,* and cut under *Amiidæ.* [Local, U. S.]

sax[1] (saks), *n.* [< ME. *sax, sex, seax, saex,* a knife, < AS. *seax,* a knife, = Icel. *sax,* a short, heavy sword, = Sw. Dan. *sax,* a pair of scissors, = OFries. *sax,* a knife, a short sword, = MD. *sas* = MLG. *sax* = OHG. MHG. *sahs,* a knife, < √ *sag,* cut: see *saw*[1].] **1†.** A knife; a sword; a dagger about 20 inches in length.

> Wan he thanne seyde
> "Nymeth 3oure *saxes,*" thot be a non mid the dede
> Drow ys knyf, and slow a non al an on ywar.
>
> *Rob. of Gloucester,* Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 125.

2. A slate-cutters' hammer. It has a point at the back of the head, for making nail-holes in slates. Also called *slate-ax.*

sax[2] (saks), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *six.*

Sax. An abbreviation of *Saxon* and *Saxony.*

saxafrast (sak′sa-fras), *n.* A form of *sassafras.*

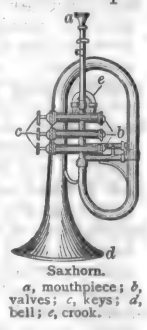
saxatile (sak′sa-til), *a.* [< L. *saxatilis,* having to do with rocks, frequenting rocks, < *saxum,* a rock, a rough stone.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.,* living or growing among rocks; rock-inhabiting; saxicolous or saxicoline.

saxaul, *n.* Same as *saksaul.*

saxcornet (saks′kôr″net), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + L. *cornu* = E. *horn.*] Same as *saxhorn.*

saxe (saks), *n.* [So called from *Saxe,* F. form of G. *Sachsen,* Saxony.] A commercial name for a quality of albuminized paper exported from Germany (Dresden) for photographic purposes.

saxhorn (saks′hôrn), *n.* [< *Sax* (see def.) + *horn.*] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, invented by Adolphe Sax, a Frenchman, about 1840. It has a wide cupped mouthpiece and a long, large tube with from three to five valves. The details of construction are such that the tone is remarkably full and even, the compass very long, and the fingering consistent and simple. Six or more sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series or family of similar tone and manipulation; they are named by their fundamental key or by their relative compass, as soprano, tenor, etc. The tenor saxhorn is also called *alt-horn;* the next larger, *barytone;* the next, *euphonium;* and the bass, *bombardon* or *sax-tuba.* These instruments are especially useful for military bands, but they have not been often introduced into the orchestra, because of the comparatively unsympathetic quality of the tone. Also *saxcornet* and *saxotromba.*



Saxhorn.

a, mouthpiece; *b,* valves; *c,* keys; *d,* bell; *e,* crook.

Saxicava (sak-sik′a-vä), *n.* [NL.: see *saxicavous.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Saxicavidæ,* whose species live mostly in the hollows of rocks which they excavate for themselves. The common European *S. rugosa* varies greatly under different conditions. Sometimes by excavation it does considerable damage to seawalls. Successive generations will occupy the same hole, the last inhabiting the space between the valves of its predecessor. See cut under *Glycymeris.*

Saxicavidæ (sak-si-kav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicava* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Saxicava.* The animal has the mantle-lobes mostly united, the siphons elongated, covered with a thin skin, and with fringed orifices, and the foot digitiform; the shell has thick valves, gaping at the extremities; the hinge has a single cardinal tooth, and the ligament is external. The species live in sand or mud as well as soft rocks, in which they excavate holes or burrows. Also called *Glycymeridæ.* See cut under *Glycymeris.*

saxicavous (sak-sik′a-vus), *a.* [< NL. *saxicavus,* < L. *saxum,* a rock, + *cavare,* hollow, < *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1].] Hollowing out rocks, as a mollusk; lithodomous.

Saxicola (sak-sik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *saxicolous.*] The typical genus of *Saxicolinæ;* the stonechats. There are many species, the greater number of which are African. The commonest is *S. œnanthe,* the stonechat or wheatear of Europe, rarely found in North America. The genus is also called *Œnanthe.* See cut under *stonechat.*

saxicole (sak′si-kōl), *a.* [< NL. *saxicola:* see *saxicolous.*] In *bot.,* same as *saxicolous.*

Saxicolidæ (sak-si-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicola* + *-idæ.*] The *Saxicolinæ* regarded as a separate family.

Saxicolinæ (sak″si-kō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicola* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine birds, referred either to the *Turdidæ* or the *Sylviidæ;* the chats. They have booted tarsi, a small bill much shorter than the head, oval nostrils, bristly rictus, pointed wings, and short square tail. There are numerous genera, and upward of a hundred species. They are almost exclusively Old World, though 3 genera appear in America. See cuts under *whinchat* and *stonechat.*

saxicoline (sak-sik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *saxicole* + *-ine*[1].] **1.** In *zoöl.,* living among rocks; rock-inhabiting; rupicoline; rupestrine; in *bot.,* same as *saxicolous.*—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saxicolinæ.*

saxicolous (sak-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *saxicola,* < L. *saxum,* a rock, + *colere,* inhabit.] Living or growing on or among rocks. Also *saxicole.*

Saxifraga (sak-sif′rā-gä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700): see *saxifrage.*] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants popularly known as *saxifrage,* type of the family *Saxifragaceæ* and tribe *Saxifrageæ.* It is characterized by a two-celled ovary maturing into a small two-beaked and two-celled many-seeded pod, with the placentæ in the axis, and by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five equal petals, and ten stamens, with slender filaments and two-celled anthers. There are about 180 species, chiefly natives of cold regions, especially high mountains and in arctic latitudes, chiefly of the northern hemisphere, rare in South America and in Asia. They are usually perennials, with a radical rosette of broad leaves, and varying in habit from erect to prostrate, and from very smooth to glandular-hairy. Their flowers are small, but of conspicuous numbers, usually white or yellow, and panicled or corymbed. There are about 210 species, of which 67 occur in North America exclusive of Mexico. They increase rapidly northward, and 25 or more are reported from Alaska, 9 of which extend to its most northern limit, Point Barrow, at 71° 27′. *S. oppositifolia,* the purple saxifrage, is perhaps the most characteristic and widely distributed plant of the arctic regions, where it is almost universal, and often the first flower to bloom, producing from four to nine pink or dark-purple petals, ranging from sea-level to 1,900 feet, and extending from northern Vermont to latitude 83° 24′. See *saxifrage.*

Most *Saxifrages* make stolons and offshoots freely, and by these the plants are easily propagated; they are also increased by division. *Bailey,* Cyclo. of Hort., IV. 1618.

Saxifragaceæ (sak″si-frā-gā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Saxifraga* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous plants, the saxifrage family, belonging to the order *Rosales.* It is closely allied to the *Rosaceæ,* but with usually only five or ten stamens, and is characterized by the usual presence of regular flowers with five sepals, five petals, free and smooth filaments, two-celled anthers, a swollen or divided disk, and an ovary of two carpels, often separate above and containing numerous ovules in two rows at the central angle. In Engler's system it includes about 600 species in 75 genera; but here the *Hydrangeaceæ, Escalloniaceæ,* and *Grossulariaceæ* are included, mostly as subfamilies. It exhibits great variety in habit. In the shrubby genera and trees the leaves are generally opposite; in the others alternate, and often chiefly radical. Many produce valued fruits, as the currant and gooseberry; in others the fruit is a dry capsule. Many are cultivated for their ornamental flowers. See *Heuchera* and *Saxifraga* (the type of the family); also *Francoa, Mitella, Parnassia,* and *Tiarella.*

saxifragaceous (sak″si-frā-gā′shius), *a.* [< *saxifrage* (L. *saxifraga*) + *-aceous.*] Belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ.*

saxifragal (sak-sif′rā-gal), *a.* [< *saxifrage* (L. *saxifraga*) + *-al.*] **1.** Like or pertaining to the plant saxifrage.—**2.** Typified by the family *Saxifragaceæ:* as, the *saxifragal* alliance. *Lindley.*

saxifragant (sak-sif′rā-gant), *a.* [< L. *saxifragus,* stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ant.*] Breaking or destroying stones; lithotritic. Also *saxifragous. Blount,* Glossographia.

saxifrage (sak′si-frāj), *n.* [< ME. *saxifrage,* < OF. (and F.) *saxifrage* = Sp. *saxifraga, saxifragua* (vernacularly *saxafrax, sasafrás, salsafras,* etc., > E. *sassafras*) = Pg. *saxifraga, saxifragia* = It. *sassifraga, sassifragia,* < L. *saxifraga,* in full *saxifraga herba* or *saxifragum adiantum,* maidenhair; lit. 'stone-breaking' (so called because found growing in the clefts of rocks or (Pliny) from its supposed lithotritic properties); fem. of *saxifragus,* stone-breaking, < *saxum,*

a stone, rock (prob. < √ *sac, sec,* in *secare,* cut: see *secant, saw*[1]), + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break, = E. *break:* see *fragile.* Cf. *sassafras.*] A plant of the genus *Saxifraga.*



Flowering Plant of Saxifrage (*Saxifraga Virginiensis*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

Scarcely any of the species have economic properties, but many are beautiful in foliage and flower. They are commonly rock-plants with tufted leaves and panicles of white, yellow, or red flowers. They are predominantly alpine, and of alpine plants they are the most easy to cultivate. One group, as *S. hypnoides,* has mossy foliage, forming a carpet, in spring dotted with white flowers. Others, as *S. Aizoon,* have the foliage silvery, in rosettes. Others, as *S. umbrosa,* the London-pride or none-so-pretty, and *S. oppositifolia,* the purple saxifrage, afford brilliant colored flowers. A leathery-leafed group is represented by the Siberian *S. crassifolia,* well known in cultivation. A common house-plant is *S. sarmentosa,* the beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium (see *geranium*), also called *sailor-plant, creeping-sailor,* and *Chinese saxifrage. S. Virginiensis* is a common spring flower in eastern North America.—**Burnet-saxifrage,** a common Old World plant, *Pimpinella Saxifraga,* with leaves resembling those of the garden burnet. The young plants are eaten as a salad, and the root has diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic properties. The great burnet-saxifrage is *P. magna,* a similar but larger plant.—**Golden saxifrage,** a plant of the genus *Chrysosplenium* of the saxifrage family; especially *C. oppositifolium* of the Old World, with golden-yellow flowers. The species are small smooth herbs of temperate regions.—**Lettuce saxifrage.** See *lettuce-saxifrage.*—**Meadow-saxifrage.** (*a*) *Saxifraga granulata,* a common white-flowered European species. (*b*) See *meadow-saxifrage.*—**Mossy saxifrage,** the European *Saxifraga hypnoides,* sometimes called *lady's-cushion.* See def. above.—**Pepper-saxifrage.** Same as *meadow-saxifrage,* 1.—**Swamp-saxifrage,** *S. Pennsylvanica,* a plant a foot or two high, with rather long tongue-like leaves and greenish flowers, found in bogs in the northern United States.

Saxifrageæ (sak-si-frā′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Saxifraga* + *-eæ.*] A name originally employed for the *Saxifragacèæ,* reduced to tribal rank by de Candolle in 1830 and so used by later authors. The tribe now embraces 25 genera, of which *Saxifraga* is the type. Some of the other more important genera are *Heuchera, Mitella,* and *Tiarella.*

saxifragine (sak-sif′rā-jin), *n.* [< L. *saxifragus,* stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ine*[2].] **1.** The trade-name of an explosive, consisting of 77 per cent. barium nitrate, 21 per cent. charcoal, and 2 per cent. sulphur. Its slow rate of combustion was claimed as an advantage.

2. A name for a grade of dynamite.

saxifragous (sak-sif′rā-gus), *a.* [< L. *saxifragus,* stone-breaking: see *saxifrage.*] Same as *saxifragant.* [Rare.]

saxigenous (sak-sij′e-nus), *a.* [< LL. *saxigenus,* sprung from stone, < L. *saxum,* a stone, rock, + *-genus,* produced: see *-genous.*] Growing on rocks: as, *saxigenous* lithophytes. *Darwin,* Coral Reefs, p. 85.

Saxon (sak′sn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **Saxon, Saxoun,* < OF. *Saxon, *Saxoun* (nom. also *Saisne,* > ME. *Saisne*), F. *Saxon* = Sp. *Sajón* = Pg. *Saxão* = It. *Sassone,* < LL. *Saxo(n-),* usually in pl. *Saxones,* Saxon; from an OTeut. form represented by AS. *Seaxa* (pl. *Seaxan, Seaxe,* gen. *Seaxena, Seaxna, Saxna*) = MD. **Saxe* = OHG. *Sahso,* MHG. *Sahse, Sachse,* G. *Sachse* = Icel. *Saxi,* pl. *Saxar* = Sw. *Sachsare* = Dan. *Sachser* (= with added suffix *-er,* D. *Sakser,* MD. *Sassenaer*), a Saxon, in pl. the Saxons; usually explained as lit. 'Sword-men' (as the Franks were 'Spear-men': see *Frank*[1]), < AS. *seax* = OHG. *sahs,* etc., a short sword, a knife: see *sax*[1]. Cf. AS. *Seaxnedt* = OHG. *Saxnōt,* a war-god, lit. 'companion of the sword'; Icel. *Jārnsaxa,* an ogress who carried an iron knife: see *Anglo-Saxon.* The Celtic forms, Gael. *Sasunnach,* Saxon, English, etc., W. *Sais,* pl. *Saeson, Seison,* an Englishman, *Seisoneg,* n., English, etc., are from E. or ML.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A member of a Germanic people dwelling near the mouth of the Elbe, one part of which (see *Anglo-Saxon*) invaded and conquered portions of southern England in the fifth and sixth centuries; also, one of their descendants. Those who remained in Germany are called *Old Saxons.* See *Angle*[2] and *Jute*[1].

2. One of the English race or English-speaking races. (*a*) A member of the English-speaking races as distinguished from other races or races speaking other languages; an Englishman, American, Canadian, Australian, etc. (*b*) A Lowlander of Scotland, as distinguished from a Highlander or Gael.

While on yon plain
The *Saxon* rears one shock of grain, . . .
The Gael, of plain and river heir,
Shall, with strong hand, redeem his share.
Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold
That plundering Lowland field and fold
Is aught but retribution true?
Scott, L. of the L., v. 7.

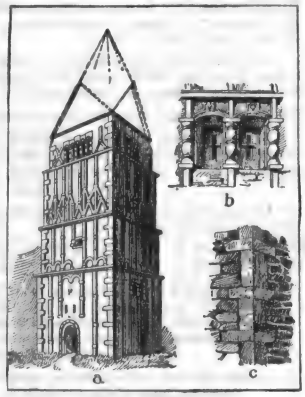
(*c*) An Englishman, as distinguished from an Irishman. [Ireland.]

Cassidy, before retiring, would assuredly intimate his approaching resignation to scores of gentlemen of his nation, who would not object to take the *Saxon's* pay until they finally shook his yoke off. *Thackeray,* Philip, xxx.

3. A native or an inhabitant of Saxony in its later German sense. The modern Saxon lands are in central Germany, and comprise the kingdom of Saxony, the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and part of the province of Saxony in Prussia.

4. The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; by extension, modern English speech of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin; English diction composed mainly of Saxon words, and not Latinized or of classical or other origin. See *Anglo-Saxon.* Abbreviated *Sax.*—**5.** In *entom.,* the noctuid moth *Hadena rectilinea:* an English collectors' name.—**Old Saxon,** Saxon as spoken on the continent in early times in the district between the Rhine and the Elbe. Abbreviated *O. Sax., O. S.,* or, as in this work, *OS.*

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Saxons (in any sense), their country, or language; Anglo-Saxon.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the later Saxons in Germany.—**Saxon architecture,** a rude variety of Romanesque, of which early examples occur in England, its period being from the conversion of England until about the Conquest, when the Norman style began to prevail. The few relics left us of this style exhibit its general characteristics as rude solidity and strength. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, without buttresses, and sometimes of herring-bone work; the towers and pillars are thick in proportion to height, the former being sometimes not more than three diameters high; the quoins or angle-masonry are of hewn stones set alternately on end and horizontally (long and short work); the arches of doorways and windows are rounded, or sometimes these openings have triangular heads, their jambs of long and short work carrying either rudely carved imposts or capitals with square abaci. Sometimes heavy moldings run round the arches, and when two or more arches are conjoined in an arcade they are carried on heavy low shafts formed like balusters. Window-openings in the walls splay from both the interior and the exterior, the position of the windows being in the middle of the thickness of the wall.—**Saxon blue.** (*a*) Same as *Saxony blue* (which see, under *blue*). (*b*) The blue obtained on wool by the use of Saxony blue. It is brighter than the blue of the indigo-vat, but not so fast to light or alkalis.



Saxon Architecture.

a, tower of Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonshire, England; *b*, baluster-window, in same church; *c*, an angle in long and short work.

Saxondom (sak′sn-dum), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-dom.*] Peoples or communities of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin, or the countries inhabited by them; the Anglo-Saxon race.

Look now at American *Saxondom,* and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower, two hundred years ago, from Delft Haven in Holland!
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, iv.

Saxonic (sak-son′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Saxonicus,* < LL. *Saxo(n-),* Saxon: see *Saxon.*] Of or pertaining to the Saxons; written in or relating to the Saxon language; Saxon: as, *Saxonic* documents.

Saxonical (sak-son′i-kal), *a.* [< *Saxonic* + *-al.*] Same as *Saxonic.*

Peaceable king Edgar, that *Saxonicall* Alexander.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 7.

Saxonisht, *a.* [< *Saxon* + *-ish.*] Same as *Saxon.*
Bale, Life of Leland.

Saxonism (sak′sn-izm), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-ism.*] An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.

The language [of Robert of Gloucester] . . . is full of *Saxonisms,* which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 49.

Saxonist (sak′sn-ist), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-ist.*] A Saxon scholar; one versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

A critical *Saxonist* has detected the corruptions of its [the Saxon Chronicle's] idiom, its inflections, and its orthography. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 134.

saxonite (sak′sn-īt), *n.* [< *Saxony* + *-ite*[2].] A rock made up essentially of olivin and enstatite. It occurs as a terrestrial rock, and also in various meteorites. See *peridotite.*

Saxonize (sak′sn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Saxonized,* ppr. *Saxonizing.* [= F. *saxoniser,* < ML. *Saxonizare,* < *Saxo(n-),* Saxon: see *Saxon.*] To render Saxon in character or sentiment; permeate or imbue with Saxon ideas, etc.

The reintroduction into *Saxonized* England, from the south, of Celtic myths nearly identical with those which the Anglo-Normans found in Wales . . . gave to the latter a fresh life. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 642.

saxony (sak′sn-i), *n.* [< *Saxony* (see def.), < LL. *Saxonia,* Saxony, < *Saxo(n-),* Saxon: see *Saxon.*] A woolen material taking its name from the kingdom of Saxony, and supposed to be of superior quality from the high reputation of the wool of that country. (*a*) A glossy cloth once much in vogue for wearing-apparel. (*b*) Flannel: the finest blankets being included in this. (*c*) Same as *Saxony yarn.* See *yarn.*

Saxony blue, green, lace, yarn. See *blue, green*[1], etc.

saxophone (sak′sō-fōn), *n.* [< *Sax* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή,* voice, sound.] A musical instrument, properly of the clarinet class, but with a metal tube like a trumpet or horn, invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. It consists of a clarinet mouthpiece or beak and a conical tube more or less convoluted, with about twenty finger-holes controlled by keys or levers. Eight sizes or varieties are made, which are named from their fundamental key or their relative compass. They are especially useful in military bands as a more sonorous substitute for clarinets, but are almost unused in the orchestra.



Saxophone.

saxophonist (sak′sō-fō-nist), *n.* [< *saxophone* + *-ist.*] A player upon the saxophone.

saxotromba (sak-sō-trom′-bä), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + It. *tromba,* a trumpet.] A wind-instrument, made in several sizes, with a tone between those of the trumpet and the bugle.

sax-tuba (saks′tū′bä), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + L. *tuba,* a trumpet.] One of the larger forms of saxotromba.

sax-valve (saks′valv), *n.* In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a kind of valve invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. Its peculiarity lies in its ingenious arrangement to secure pure intonation and to maintain an even quality of tone throughout the compass of the instrument.

say[1] (sā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *said,* ppr. *saying.* [< ME. *sayen, sain, seyen, seien, sein, seggen, siggen* (pret. *saide, seide, sayde, seyde, sede,* pp. *sayd, seid, seyd*), < AS. *secgan, secgean* (pret. *sægde, sǣde,* pp. *ge-sægd, ge-sǣd*) = OS. *seggean, seggian* = OFries. *seka, sega, sedsa, sidsa* = D. *zeggen* = MLG. *seggen, segen,* LG. *seggen* = OHG. *sekjan, segjan, sagēn,* MHG. G. *sagen* = Icel. *segja* = Sw. *säga* = Dan. *sige,* say, = Goth. **sagan* (inferred from preceding and from Sp. *sayón* = OPg. *saião,* a bailiff, executioner, < ML. *sagio(n-), sago(n-), saio(n-),* an officer among the Goths and West-Goths, an apparitor, bailiff, orig. 'speaker,' < Goth. **sagja* = OHG. *sago* = OS. *sago* = OFries. *sega,* chiefly in comp., a sayer, speaker); cf. Lith. *sakýti,* say, *sakan,* I say, OBulg. *sochiti,* indicate, = OIr. *sagim, saigim,* I speak, say, L. √ *sec,* in OL. *in-sece,* impv., relate, narrate, L. *in-sectiones,* narratives; prob. akin to L. *signum,* sign: see *sign, sain.* Hence ult. *saw*[2] and (from Icel.) *saga.* The pp. *sain,* formerly in occasional use, is, like *sawn, sewn,* etc., a conformation to orig. strong participles like *lain, sown.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing; speak.

Thou may *sey* a word to-dey
That vij zere after may be for-thought.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 53.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been *sain.*
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 83.

All's one for that, I know my daughters minde if I but *say* the word.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 60).

And Enid could not *say* one tender word.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To tell; make known or utter in words.

"And sun," he said, "I sall the *say*
Wharby thou sall ken the way."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

"Now, good Mirabell, what is best?" quod she,
"What shall I doo? *saye* me your good avise."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3236.

Well, *say* thy message. *Marlowe*, Edw. II., iii. 11.

Say in brief the cause
Why thou departed'st from thy native home.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 29.

3. To recount; repeat; rehearse; recite: as, to *say* a lesson or one's prayers; to *say* mass; to *say* grace.

They . . . *seyden* hire ensamples many oon.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1850.

What Tongue shall *say*
Thy Wars on Land, thy Triumphs on the Main?
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 3.

The "Angelus," as it is now *said* in all Catholic countries, did not come into use before the beginning of the xvi. century, and seems to have commenced in France.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 339.

4†. To call; declare or suppose to be.

Bycause euery thing that by nature fals down is *said* heauy, & whatsoeuer naturally mounts vpward is *said* light, it gaue occasion to say that there were diuersities in the motion of the voice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

5. To utter as an opinion; decide; judge and determine.

But what it is, hard is to *say*,
Harder to hit. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1013.

6. To suppose; assume to be true or correct; take for granted: often in an imperative form, in the sense of 'let us say,' 'we may say,' 'we shall say': as, the number left behind was not great, *say* only five.

Well, *say* there is no kingdom then for Richard;
What other pleasure can the world afford?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 146.

Say that a man should entertain thee now;
Wouldst thou be honest, humble, just, and true?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

Say I were guilty, sir,
I would be hang'd before I would confess.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

7. To gainsay; contradict; answer. [Colloq.]

"I told you so," said the farmer, ". . . but you wouldn't be *said*." *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, xxiv.

I dare say. See *dare*[1].—**It is said, they say,** it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain.—**It says,** an impersonal usage, equivalent to 'it is said.'

It says in the New Testament that the dead came out of their graves. *W. Collins*, Dead Secret.

That is to say, that is; in other words; otherwise.—**To go without saying.** See *go*.—**To hear say.** See *hear*.—**To say an ape's paternoster.** See *ape*.—**To say** (one's) **beads.** See *to bid beads*, under *bead*.—**To say** (any one) **nay.** See *nay*.—**To say neither baff nor buff†.** See *baff*[1].—**To say the devil's paternoster.** See *devil*.—**To say to,** to think of; judge of; be of opinion regarding.

What *say* you *to* a letter from your friends?
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 51.

=Syn. *Say, Speak, Tell, State.* Each of these words has its peculiar idiomatic uses. We *speak* an oration, and *tell* a story, but do not *say* either of them. We *say* prayers or a lesson, but do not *speak* or *tell* them, although the one praying may *tell* his beads. *Say* is the most common word before a quotation direct or indirect: Adam *said*, "This is now bone of my bones" (Gen. ii. 23); "If we *say* that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves" (1 John i. 8). *Tell* is often exactly synonymous with *say to:* as, *tell* (*say to*) him that I was called away. *Speak* draws its meanings from the idea of making audible; *tell*, from that of communicating. *Tell* is the only one of these words that may express a command. *State* is often erroneously used for simply *saying:* as, he *stated* that he could not come: *state* always implies detail, as of reasons, particulars; to *state* a case is to give it with particularity.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To speak; declare; assert; express an opinion: as, so he *says*.

"O Kynge Priam," quod they, "thus *siggen* we."
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 194.

At that Cytee entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle in to the See, as I to zou have *seyd* before. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 56.

And thei ansuerde that he had wele *seide* and wisely.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

For the other part of the imputation, of having said so much, my defence is, that my purpose was to *say* as well as I could. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

The Goddess *said*, nor would admit Reply.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux.

2†. To make answer; reply.

To this argument we shall soon have *said*; for what concerns it us to hear a husband divulging his household privacies? *Milton*.

★**Say away.** See *away*.

say[1] (sā), *n.* [< *say*[1], *v.* Cf. *saw*[2], the older noun from this verb.] **1.** What one has to say; a speech; a story; something said; hence, an affirmation; a declaration; a statement.

I'l condescend to hear you say your *say*,
Provided you yourselves in quiet spread
Before my window.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 74.

2. Word; assurance.

He took it on the page's *saye*,
Hunthill had driven these steeds away.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

3. A maxim; a saying; a saw.

That strange palmer's boding *say*.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 16.

4. Turn to say something, make a proposition, or reply: as, "It is now my *say*." [Colloq.]

say[2]† (sā), *n.* [By apheresis from *assay, essay:* see *assay, essay*.] **1.** Assay; trial by sample; sample; taste.

In the first chapter, . . . to give you a *say* or a taste what truth shall follow, he feigneth a letter sent from no man. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., [1850), p. 78.

Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 143.

To take
A *say* of venison, or stale fowl, by your nose,
Which is a solecism at another's table.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

2. A cut made in a dead deer in order to find out how fat it is.

And look to this venison. There's a breast! you may lay your two fingers into the *say* there, and not get to the bottom of the fat. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

3. Tried quality; temper; proof.

Through the dead carcases he made his way,
Mongst which he found a sword of better *say*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

To give a say, to make an attempt.

This fellow, captain,
Will come, in time, to be a great distiller,
And *give a say*—I will not say directly,
But very fair—at the philosopher's stone.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

To give the say, to give assurance of the good quality of the wines and dishes: a duty formerly performed at court by the royal taster.

His [Charles I.'s] cup was given on the knee, as were the covered dishes; *the say was given*, and other accustomed ceremonies of the court observed. *Herbert.* (*Nares.*)

To take the say. (*a*) To test or taste.

Philip therefore and Iollas, which were woont to *take the say* of the kings cup, having the poison ready in cold water, myxed it with wine after they had tasted it.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius.

(*b*) In *hunting*, to make a cut down the belly of a dead deer in order to see how fat it is.

say[2]† (sā), *v. t.* [< ME. *sayen;* by apheresis from *assay, essay.*] **1.** To assay; test.

No mete for mon schalle *sayed* be,
Bot for kynge or prynce or duke so fre;
For heiers of paraunce also y-wys
Mete shalle be *sayed;* now thenkys on this.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Sh' admires her cunning; and incontinent
'*Sayes* on herselfe her manly ornament.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2. To essay; attempt; endeavor; try.

Once I'll *say*
To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader.

say[3]† (sā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saye, saie;* < ME. *say, saye, saie,* < F. *saie,* fem. = Sp. *saya* = It. *saja:* cf. L. *saga,* pl. of *sagum,* a military cloak. *N. E. D.*] **1.** A cloth of fine texture resembling serge, all wool or partly of silk.

His garment nether was of silke nor *say*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 8.

2. Erroneously, silk [F. *soie*].

That fine *say*, whereof silke cloth is made.
Holland, tr. of Pliny. (*Draper's Dict.*)

say[4]† (sā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sey, saye, saie;* < ME. *say, saie, saye,* a kind of serge, < OF. *saie, saye,* a long-skirted coat or cassock, = Sp. *sayo,* a wide coat without buttons, a loose dress, *saya,* an upper petticoat, a tunic, = Pg. *sayo, saio,* a loose upper coat, *saia,* a petticoat, = It. *sajo,* a long coat, < L. *sagum,* neut., *sagus,* m., *saga,* f., a coarse woolen blanket or mantle, < Gr. σάγος, a coarse cloak, a pack, pack-saddle; perhaps connected with σαγή, harness, armor, σάγμα, a pack-saddle, covering, large cloak, < σάττειν (√ σαγ), pack, load: see *seam*[2]. The L. and Gr. forms are usually said to be of Celtic origin; but the Bret. *saé,* a coat, is from F.] A kind of serge. In the sixteenth century it seems to have been a fine thin cloth used for outer garments.

Item, j. tester and j. seler of the same. Item, iij. curtaynes of rede *saye*. *Paston Letters*, I. 482.

Worsteds, Carels, *Saies*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 440.

They [Benedictine monks] were attyred in blacke gownes with fine thin vayles of blacke *Say* over them.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 68.

Their trading is in cloth with the Dutch, and baies and *saies* with Spain. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1656.

Nor shall any worsted, bay, or woolen yarn, cloth, *says*, bays, kerseys, serges, frizes, . . . or any other drapery stuffs, or woolen manufactures whatsoever, made up or mixed with wool, in any of the said counties, be carried into any other county. *Franklin*, Autobiog., II. 183.

say[5] (sā), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sie,* ult. AS. *sīgan,* sink: see *sic*.[1]] A strainer for milk. [Scotch.]

say[6]†. An obsolete preterit of *see*[1]. *Chaucer.*

Saybrook platform. See *platform*.

sayet (sā). Same as *say*[1], *say*[3], *say*[4].

sayer[1] (sā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *seyere, seggere, siggere;* < *say*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who says.

As for that ye desyr that I shuld send yow word that I shuld sey in this mater, I pray yow in this and all other lyke, ask the *seyeres* if thei will abyd be ther langage, and as for me, sey I prupose me to take no mater uppon me butt that I woll abyde by. *Paston Letters*, I. 348.

Some men, namely, poets, are natural *sayers*, sent into the world to the end of expression. *Emerson*, The Poet.

sayer[2]† (sā′ėr), *n.* [< *say*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who assays, tests, or tries; an inspector or assayer: as, the market *sayer's* duty was to prevent unwholesome food from being sold in the market.

sayette (sā-et′), *n.* [< F. *sayette,* OF. *sayete* (= Sp. *sayete, sayito* = Pg. *saieta* = It. *saietta*), serge, dim. of *saye,* serge: see *say*[4].] **1.** A light stuff made of wool, or of wool and silk, or of cotton and silk: it is adapted for linings, furniture-coverings, and the like.—**2.** A woolen yarn intermediate in quality between combed yarn and carded yarn. A long staple is used, but instead of being combed it is carded on a mill of peculiar construction. It is used in making stockings, carpets, Berlin-wool work, etc. Also called *half-worsted yarn.* See *worsted yarn,* under *yarn*.—**Fil de sayette,** the peculiar woolen thread used for sayette.

sayid, saiyid (sā′id), *n.* [Ar.: see *seid*.] A title of honor (literally 'lord') assumed by the members of the Koreish, the tribe to which Mohammed belonged

On the death of the imam, or rather the *sayyid*, Said of Muscat, in that year, his dominions were divided between his two sons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 769.

saying (sā′ing), *n.* [< ME. *seyenge;* verbal n. of *say*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which is said; an expression; a statement; a declaration.

Here *Seyenges* I repreve noughte.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

Moses fled at this *saying*. Acts vii. 29.

Philosophy has a fine *saying* for everything.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

In the eschatological speeches of Jesus reported by the synoptical writers there is no doubt that *sayings* are introduced which are derived not from Jesus but from the Jewish apocalyptic writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 497, note.

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage.

We call it by a common *saying* to set the carte before the horse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 213.

First Goth. What, canst thou say all this, and never blush?
Aar. Ay, like a black dog, as the *saying* is.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 122.

Deed of saying†. See *deed*. =**Syn. 2.** *Axiom, Maxim,* etc. See *aphorism*.

sayker†, *n.* See *saker*[2].

sayle†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sail*[1].

sayman† (sā′man), *n.* [< *say*[2] + *man*.] Same as *saymaster*.

If your lordship in anything shall make me your *sayman*, I will be hurt before your lordship shall be hurt.
Bacon, To the Earl of Buckingham. (*Trench.*)

saymaster† (sā′mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< *say*[2] + *master*[1].] One who makes trial or proof; an assaymaster.

May we trust the wit
Without a *say-master* to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?
Shirley, Doubtful Heir, Epil.

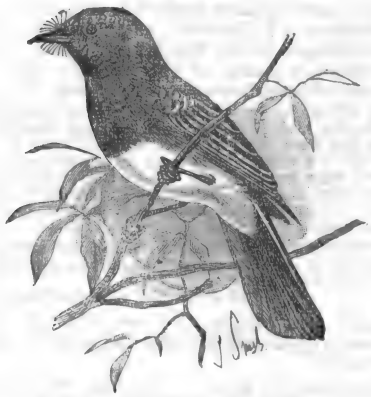
Great *say-master* of state, who cannot err,
But doth his caract and just standard keep,
In all the proved assays,
And legal ways. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xciv.

sayme, *n.* and *v.* Same as *seam*[3].

saynay (sā′nā), *n.* A lamprey.

sayon (sā′ọn), *n.* [OF., < *saye,* serge: see *say*[4].] A garment worn by men during the latter part of the middle ages, a kind of sleeveless jacket, peculiar to peasants and to soldiers of low grade.

Sayornis (sā-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *Say* (Thomas *Say,* an American naturalist) + Gr. ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of *Tyrannidæ;* the pewit flycatchers. The common pewit of the United States is *S. fuscus* or *phœbe*. The black pewit is *S. nigricans;* Say's pewit is *S. sayus*. The black-and-white one figured on following page abounds in western and especially southwestern parts of the United States, in rocky and watery places like those which the common phœbe haunts in the east. It has been found several thousand feet below the general surface of the country, at the bottom of the grand cañon of the Colorado. Say's pewit is also confined to the west, but is rather a



Black Phœbe or Pewit (*Sayornis nigricans*).

bird of dry open regions, in sage-brush, etc. The genus is otherwise named *Theromyias* and *Aulanax*. See also cut under *pewit*.

Sayre's operation. See *operation*.

say-so (sā′sō), *n.* [< *say*[1], *v.*, + *so*, *adv.*] 1. A saying or assertion; especially, an authoritative declaration; a command.

If Richard Cromwell keep not hold of the scepter — and Richard Cromwell is a simpleton — then Kelderby stands in the wind of Charles Stuart's *say-so*.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, xvii.

2. A personal assertion; an expression of individual opinion; hence, mere report; rumor.

Pete Cayce's *say-so* war all I wanted.
★ *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, xii.

S. B. An abbreviation of *Scientiæ Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Science).

Sb. In *chem.*, the symbol for antimony (in Latin *stibium*).

sbirro (sbir′rō), *n.*; pl. *sbirri* (-rē). [It. (> Sp. *esbirro* = OF. *sbirre*) *sbirro*, also without the unorig. prefix, *birro*, a bailiff, sergeant, cf. *berroviere*, a bailiff, a ruffian, prob. so called as being orig. in red uniform, < LL. *birrus*, a cloak of a reddish color, OL. *burrus*, red: see *birrus*, *burrel*.] An Italian police-officer.

'sblood (sblud), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's blood*, through *'ods-blood*, *uds-blood*. Cf. *'sdeath*, < *God's death*; *zounds*, < *God's wounds*, etc.] An imprecation.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat or a lugged bear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 82.

S-brake (es′brāk), *n.* A railway-brake having a brake-shoe attached to each end of an S-shaped rock-lever centrally axled between a pair of wheels on one side. When rocked on its axle it causes one of the shoes to bear against the front under side of the hind wheel, and the other shoe to press upon the back upper side of the front wheel of the pair.

S. C. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of the Latin *senatus consulto*, by decree of the senate (of Rome). (*b*) In *printing*, of *small capitals*.

sc. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *scilicet*. (*b*) Of Latin *sculpsit*, he (or she) engraved or carved (it). (*c*) [*cap.*] Of *Scotch* (used in the etymologies in this work).

Sc. In *chem.*, the symbol for *scandium*.

scab (skab), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *scab*, *scabbe*, also assibilated *shab* (the form *scab* being rather due to Scand.), < AS. *sceæb*, *sceb*, *sceabb*, scab, itch, = MD. *schabbe* = OHG. *scaba*, *scapā*, MHG. G. *schabe*, scab, itch, = Sw. *skabb* = Dan. *skab*, scab, itch; either directly < L. *scabies*, roughness, scurf, scab, itch, mange (cf. *scaber*, rough, scurfy, scabby), < *scabere*, scratch; or from the Teut. verb cognate with the L., namely, AS. *scafan* = G. *schaben*, etc., shave: see *shave*. Cf. *shab*, an assibilated form of *scab*.] **I.** *n.* 1. An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing. — 2. The mange, or some mangy disease caused by the presence of a parasite, as an itch-insect; scabies. — 3. A mean, paltry, or shabby fellow: a term of contempt.

A company of *scabs!* the proudest of you all draw your weapon if he can. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Though we be kennel-rakers, *scabs*, and scoundrels,
We, the discreet and bold — And yet, now I remember it,
We tilers may deserve to be senators.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *scab* of a currier. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Specifically, in recent use, a workman who is not or refuses to become a member of a labor-union, who refuses to join in a strike, or who takes the place of a striker: an opprobrious term used by the workmen or others who dislike his action. [Vulgar.]

Even the word *scab*, which we have heard so frequently of late, and which had to be defined for the Congressional Committee on Labor by one of its witnesses, was used in a law-suit tried in Philadelphia eighty years ago.
New Princeton Rev., II. 54.

5. In *bot.*, a fungous disease affecting various fruits, especially apples and pears, in which a black mold appears, often distorting or destroying the fruit. It is usually followed by a brown scab-like appearance, whence the name. The fungus producing the disease in apples and pears is *Fusicladium dendriticum*. The orange-leaf scab is produced by a species of *Cladosporium*. See *Fusicladium*.

6. In *founding*, any projection on a casting caused by a defect in the sand-mold.

II. *a.* Having to do with "scabs," or made by them: used opprobriously: as, *scab* mills; *scab* labor; *scab* shoes. [Vulgar.]

scab (skab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scabbed*, ppr. *scabbing*. [< *scab*, *n.*] To form a scab or scabby incrustation; become covered with a scab or scabs; specifically, to heal over; cicatrize; repair solution of continuity of a surface by the formation of a new skin or cicatrix.

Even granulating sores heal by the gradual process of cicatrisation from the edges — heal by *scabbing* in a way that we have never seen so satisfactory under any other dressing. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 946.

In the "glass snake" and other low orders of life, repair is usually by primary adhesion, by *scabbing*, or more rarely immediate union. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 277.

scabbado† (ska-bā′dō), *n.* [Appar. < *scab*, with Sp. It. term. *-ado*.] Venereal disease. [Rare.]

Within these five and twenty years nothing was more in vogue in Brabant than hot baths, but now they are every where grown out of use; but the new *scabbado* has taught us to lay them down.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 193.

scabbard[1] (skab′ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scabberd*, *scabarde*; < ME. *scauberd*, *scaubert*, earlier *scauberk*, *scawberk*, *skawberke*, *scaberk*, *schauberk*, *scaberge*, *scabarge*, prob. < OF. **escaubere*, **escaubert*, *escauber* (in pl. *escaubers*, *escauberz*), a scabbard, also a poniard; prob. formed (orig. in OLG. or OHG. †) from elements corresponding to OF. *escale*, F. *écale*, a scale, husk, case (< OHG. *scala* = AS. *scalu* = E. *scale*[1]), + *-berc* (as in *hauberc*, a hauberk), < OHG. *bergan* = AS. *beorgan*, protect: see *bury*[3], and cf. *hauberk*. The formation of the word was not perceived in E., and the second element came to be conformed to the suffix *-ard*. The first element has been by some referred to E. *scathe*, harm, to Icel. *scafi*, a chisel, to Icel. *skālpr*, OSw. *skalp*, a sheath, and even to AS. *scǣth*, a sheath.] A sheath; especially, a sheath for a sword or other similar weapon.

Into his *scaberge* the swerde put Gaffray.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3060.

I had a pass with him, rapier, *scabbard*, and all.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 303.

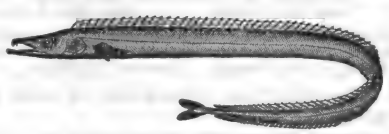
He is one
That wears his forehead in a velvet *scabbard*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 6.

scabbard[1] (skab′ärd), *v. t.* [< *scabbard*[1], *n.*] 1. To sheathe, as a sword. — 2. To provide with a scabbard or sheath; make a sheath for.

scabbard[2]† (skab′ärd), *n.* [< *scab* + *-ard*.] A mangy, scabby person. *Halliwell.*

scabbard[3] (skab′ärd), *n.* [A reduction of *scale-board*.] In *printing*, a scale-board.

scabbard-fish (skab′ärd-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Lepidopodidæ*, *Lepidopus caudatus*,



Scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*).

of the Mediterranean and Atlantic shores of Europe, as well as of New Zealand, of a bright silvery color, with a long dorsal and rudimentary anal fin: so called from suggesting by its form the sheath of a sword. Also called *scale-fish* and *frost-fish*. — 2. Any fish of the family *Gempylidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

scabbard-plane (skab′ärd-plān), *n.* In *printing*, a scale-board plane (which see, under *plane*[2]).

scabbed (skabd or skab′ed), *a.* [< ME. *scabbed*, *scabbyde*, *scabyd*; < *scab* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *shabbed*, an assibilated form of *scabbed*.] 1. Abounding in or covered with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbed*.
Bacon.

2. Specifically, mangy; affected with scabies.

The shepherd ought not, for one *scabbed* sheep, to throw by his tar-box. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

scabbedness (skab′ed-nes), *n.* A scabbed character or state; scabbiness.

A scab, or *scabbednesse*, a scall. Scabies. Une rongne, galle, teigne. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

scabbily (skab′i-li), *adv.* In a scabby manner.

scabbiness (skab′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being scabby.

scabble (skab′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scabbled*, ppr. *scabbling*. [Also *scapple*; perhaps a freq. of **scave*, unassibilated form of *shave*, AS. *scafan*, shave: see *shave*. Cf. *scab*, from the same ult. source.] In *stone-working*, to dress with a broad chisel or heavy pointed pick after pointing or broaching, and preparatory to finer dressing.

scabbler (skab′lèr), *n.* In *granite-working*, a workman who scabbles.

scabbling (skab′ling), *n.* [Also *scabling*; < *scabble* + *-ing*[1].] 1. A chip or fragment of stone. — 2. Same as *boasting*[2], 2.

scabbling-hammer (skab′ling-ham″èr), *n.* In *stone-working*, a hammer with two pointed ends for picking the stone, used after the spalling-hammer or cavel. Also *scappling-hammer*.

scabby (skab′i), *a.* [= D. *schabbig* = MHG. *schebic*, G. *schäbig*; as *scab* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *shabby*.] 1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.

A *scabby* tetter on their pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierced them to the quick.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 672.

2. Affected with scabies.

If the grazier should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby*, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*

3. Injured by the attachment of barnacles, limpets, and other shell-fish to the carapace, interfering with the growth of the shell at the spots affected: noting tortoise-shell so injured. — 4. In *printing*, noting printed matter that is blotched, spotty, or uneven in color.

scabellum (skā-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *scabella* (-ä). [L., also *scabillum*, a musical instrument (see def.), also a footstool, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench, a footstool: see *shamble*[2].] An ancient musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of two metal plates hinged together, and so fastened to the performer's foot that they could be struck together as a rhythmical accompaniment.

scaberulous (skā-ber′ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. **scaberulus*, irreg. dim. of L. *scaber*, rough: see *scabrous*.] In *bot.*, slightly scabrous or roughened. See *scabrous*.

scab-fungus (skab′fung″gus), *n.* See *scab*, 5, and *Fusicladium*.

scabies (skā′bi-ēz), *n.* [L., itch, mange, scab, < *scabere*, scratch: see *scab*.] The itch; a contagious disease of the skin, due to a parasitic mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which forms burrows (cuniculi) in the epidermis and gives rise to more or less severe dermatitis. See cut under *itch-mite*.

scabiophobia (skā″bi-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scabies*, scab, + Gr. *φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] An excessive fear of scabies.

Scabiosa (skā-bi-ō′sä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *scabiosa*, scabious: see *scabious*, *n.*] A genus of sympetalous plants, of the family *Dipsacaceæ*, the teasel family. It is characterized by terminal long-stalked and flattened heads of crowded flowers, having an involucre of leafy bracts partly in two rows, inconspicuous chaff on the receptacle, a four- or five-cleft corolla, which is often oblique or two-lipped, four perfect stamens, a thread-shaped style, and the fruit an achene crowned with the calyx-tube. There are about 100 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and the Orient, not found in America, but extending into South Africa. They are hairy annual or perennial herbs, with entire or dissected leaves, and blue, red, yellowish, or whitish flowers. They are known in general by the names *scabious* and *pincushion*. The roots of *S. Succisa* and *S. arvensis* are used to adulterate valerian.

scabious (skā′bi-us), *a.* [< F. *scabieux* = Pg. *escabioso* = It. *scabbioso*, < L. *scabiosus*, rough, scurfy, scabby, < *scabies*, scurf, scab: see *scabies*.] Consisting of scabs; scabby; scurfy; itchy.

If the humours be more rare and subtle, they are avoided by fumosites and sweat; if thicker, they turn to a *scabious* matter in the skin.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 501.

scabious (skā′bi-us), *n.* [< ME. *scabyowse*, *scabyose*, < OF. *scabieuse*, F. *scabieuse* = Pr. *scabiosa* = Sp. Pg. *escabiosa* = It. *scabbiosa*, scabious, < ML. *scabiosa*, sc. *herba*, 'scabious plant,' said to be so called because supposed to be efficacious in the cure of scaly eruptions, fem. of L. *scabiosus*, rough, scaly: see *scabious*, *a.*] A

plant of the genus *Scabiosa;* the pincushion-flower. Conspicuous species are *S. succisa,* the blue scabious, or devil's-bit (which see); *S. arvensis,* the field-scabious, or Egyptian rose, with pale lilac-purple heads; and *S. atropurpurea,* the sweet scabious, or mourning-bride, also called *Egyptian rose.* See *bluecap,* and *Egyptian rose* (under *rose*).

Scabiose, Bilgres, wildflax, is good for ache.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not the rhubarb found where the sun most corrupts the liver; and the *scabious* by the shore of the sea, that God might cure as soon as he wounds?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

Sheep's-scabious. Same as *sheep's-bit.*—**Sweet scabious.** (*a*) See above. (*b*) In America, sometimes, the daisy-fleabane, *Erigeron annuus.*

scabling, *n.* See *scabbling.*

scab-mite (skab′mīt), *n.* The itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei,* which produces the itch or scabies.

scabrate (skā′brāt), *a.* [< L. *scaber,* rough, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *scabrous.*

scabredity† (skab-red′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. for **scabridity,* < LL. *scabridus,* rough (cf. *scabredo,* roughness of the skin, mange): see *scabrid.*] Roughness; ruggedness.

He shall finde . . . warts, neves, inequalities, roughness, *scabredity,* palenesse. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 562.

scabrid (skā′brid), *a.* [< L. *scabridus,* rough, < *scaber,* rough, scurfy: see *scabrous.*] In *bot.,* slightly rough to the touch: as, a *scabrid* leaf. Compare *scabrous.*

scabriusculose (skā-bri-us′kū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **scabriusculus,* irreg. dim. of L. *scaber,* rough: see *scabrous.*] In *bot.,* same as *scabrid.*

scabriusculous (skā-bri-us′kū-lus), *a.* In *bot.,* same as *scabrid.*

scabrous (skā′brus), *a.* [= F. *scabreux* = It. *scabroso,* < LL. *scabrosus,* rough, < L. *scaber,* rough, scurfy, < *scabere,* scratch: see *scabies.*] 1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points or little asperities. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.,* rough or roughened as if scabby, as a surface; covered with little points or asperities: as, shagreen is the *scabrous* skin of a shark; especially, rough to the touch from hardly visible granules or minute angular elevations with which a surface, as of an insect or a plant, is covered. Also *scabrate.*

2†. Harsh; unmusical.

His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, Ded.

Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these [archaisms].
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

scabrousness (skā′brus-nes), *n.* In *bot.,* the state or property of being rough.

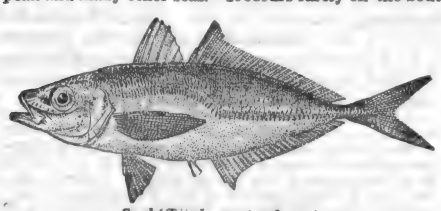
scabwort (skab′wėrt), *n.* [< *scab* + *wort*[1].] The elecampane, *Inula Helenium.*

scacchite (skak′īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Scacchi,* an Italian mineralogist.] In *mineral.,* manganese chlorid, a deliquescent salt found on Mount Vesuvius.

scad[1] (skad), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shad*[1].] 1†. A fish, probably the shad.

Of round fish, [there are] Brit, Sprat, Barne, Smelts, Whiting, *Scad.* *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall, p. 30.

2. A carangoid fish, formerly *Caranx trachurus,* now *Trachurus trachurus,* also called *saurel, skip-jack,* and *horse-mackerel,* of a fusiform shape, with vertical plates arming the entire lateral line from the shoulder to the caudal fin. It reaches a length of about a foot, and is found in the European and many other seas. It occurs rarely on the South



Scad (*Trachurus trachurus*).

Atlantic coast as well as on the Pacific coast of North America. It is sometimes found in immense shoals, and many thousands have been taken off Cornwall in a net at one time. In Cornwall and some other places it is split and dried salted. Its flesh is firm and of good flavor, somewhat like that of the mackerel, although generally it is but little esteemed. The name extends to any species of this genus, as *T. symmetricus,* the horse-mackerel of California, and also to the members of the related genus *Decapterus,* more fully called *mackerel-scad.* A species of *Trachurops, T. crumenophthalmus,* is known as the *goggler, goggle-eyed jack,* or *big-eyed scad.* See *goggle-eyed.*

3. The ray, *Raja alba.* [Local, Scotch.]

scad[2] (skad), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scald*[1].

scaddle (skad′l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scathel.* Also *skaddle.*

And there she now lay purring as in scorn! Tib, heretofore the meekest of mousers, the honestest, the least *scaddle* of the feline race, a cat that one would have sworn might have been trusted with untold fish.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends (ed. Hazard), II. 366.

Scæan (sē′an), *a.* [< Gr. σκαιός, left, on the left hand, hence also western (Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, the western gate of Troy): see *Scævola.*] Western, westward: used in the phrase *the Scæan Gate,* in legendary Troy.

Scævola (sev′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the irregular flower; < L. *Scævola,* a surname, 'the left-handed,' dim. of *scævus,* left-handed (*scæva,* a left-handed person), = Gr. σκαιός, left, on the left hand.] A name given by Linnæus in 1767 to *Lobelia,* a genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Goodeniaceæ.* The tube of the oblique corolla is split down behind to the base, the lobes spreading and unappendaged; there are five stamens with free anthers, and a two-celled ovary with one ovule in each cell, becoming in fruit an indehiscent drupe with the stone woody or bony. The species, numbering about 60, are all confined to Australia, except 8 or 10, which reach to the Pacific islands and Asiatic coast, while one, a widely distributed fleshy shrub, *Lobelia Plumierii,* extends also to the West Indies, Florida, and Mexico, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves and axillary flowers, the whole inflorescence peculiar in its hairs, the corolla-tube downy within, set with reflexed bristles without, and often with penicillate bristles on the lobes. *Lobelia Kœnigii* (*Scævola Kœnigii* of Vahl) is the Malayan rice-paper tree. *L. cuneiformis* of Western Australia has been called *fan-flower.*

scaf (skaf), *n.* [Cf. *scabble.*] In *metal-working,* the tapered end or feather-edge of a weld-lap. *E. H. Knight.*

scaff (skaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Food of any kind. [Scotch.]

scaffling (skaf′ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young eel. [Local, Eng.]

scaff-net (skaf′net), *n.* A kind of scoop-net; a flat net about 12 feet square, stretched by two long bows, the ends of which are attached to the corners of the net, arched up high above it, and crossed at the middle. See *scap-net.*

scaffold (skaf′ōld), *n.* [< ME. *scaffold, scaffolde, skaffold, scafold, scafald, scafalde, schaffalde, scalfalde,* < OF. **escafalt, eschafault, eschafaud, eschaafaut,* F. *échafaud,* OF. also *chafaut* (> D. *schavot* = G. *schafott* = Sw. *schavott* = Dan. *skafot*) and earlier *escadefalt, escadafaut* (ML. reflex *scafaldus, scadafaltum*); with expletive prefix *es-,* orig. OF. *cadefaut,* **catafalc,* F. *catafalque* = Pr. *cadafalc* = Sp. *cadafalso, cadahalso, cadalso,* also *catafalco* = Pg. *cadafalso,* also *catafalco* = It. *catafalco,* a funeral canopy over a bier, a stage, scaffold; prob. orig. It. (and not common Rom.), lit. 'a view-stage' (cf. *cataletto,* 'a view-bed'), < OIt. **catare,* see, view (found as It. *cattare,* get, obtain, etc.), It. dial. *catar,* find (= OSp. *catar,* see, view, < L. *captare,* strive to seize, strive after, seek to obtain, watch), + **falco,* irreg. var. of *balco,* a stage, orig. beam, balk: see *balk*[1], and cf. *balcony.* The same initial element (It. *cattare,* etc., L. *captare*) appears in *regatta, regrate*[1]; and the same It. word *catafalco* has come through F. *catafalque* into E. as *catafalque:* see *catafalque.*] 1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either as a place for exhibiting a spectacle or for spectators to stand or sit.

On the tother side thei sigh a *scaffolde,* and in that *scaffolde* satte a knyght that was of a 1 wynter age, and ther satte also the feirest lady of the worlde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.

Pardon, gentles all,
The flat unraised spirits that have dared
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shak.,* Hen. V., i., Prol.

Who sent thither their Ambassadors with presents, who had there their *scaffolds* prepared for them, and furnished according to their states. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 302.

2†. The gallery or highest tier of seats in a theater.

In Dekker's day, the price of admission to the galleries, or *scaffolds* as they are sometimes called, alike with the pit, was, at some of the inferior playhouses, one penny only.
J. Nott, in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook (rep. 1812), p. 133.

3. A stage or platform, usually elevated, for the execution of a criminal.

Whensoever there is to be any execution, . . . they erect a *scaffold* there, and after they have beheaded the offendours . . . they take it away againe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 229.

The *scaffold* was the sole refuge from the rack.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 324.

4. A temporary structure upon which workmen stand in erecting the walls of a building. See cut under *putlog.*—5. An elevated platform upon which dead bodies are placed—a mode of disposing of the dead practised by some tribes, as of North American Indians, instead of burial; a kind of permanent bier.—6. In *embryol.,* a temporary structure outlining parts to be subsequently formed in or upon it: a framework: as, the cartilaginous *scaffold* of the skull. Also *scaffolding.*—7. In *metal.,* an obstruction in the blast-furnace above the twyers, caused by the imperfect working of the furnace in consequence of insufficient or unsuitable flux, bad fuel, irregular charging, etc. As the materials under such a scaffold or agglomerated mass descend, this latter may itself give way and fall down; this is called a "slip," and if such slips occur on a large scale, or are several times repeated, the furnace may become choked or "gobbed up" (as it is technically called) to such an extent as seriously to interfere with or entirely to stop its working.

Obstructions technically known as *scaffolds* occur not unfrequently in blast furnace working, and are often a source of considerable trouble.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 142.

scaffold (skaf′ōld), *v. t.* [< *scaffold, n.*] 1. To furnish with a scaffold; sustain; uphold, as with a scaffold.

After supper his grace . . . came into the White Hall within the said Pallays, which was hanged rychely; the Hall was *scaffolded* and rayled on al partes.
Hall, Chron., Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To lay or place on a scaffold; particularly, to place (dead bodies) on a scaffold to decay or be eaten by birds, as is customary with some uncivilized tribes.

A grand celebration, or the Feast of the Dead, was solemnly convoked. Not only the remains of those whose bodies had been *scaffolded,* but of all who had died on a journey, or on the war-path, and been temporarily buried, were now gathered together and interred in one common sepulchre with special marks of regard.
D. Wilson, Prehistoric Man, xxi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scaffoldage (skaf′ōl-dāj), *n.* [= F. *échafaudage;* as *scaffold* + *-age.*] A scaffold; a stage; the timberwork of a stage; scaffolding.

'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage.*
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 156.

scaffold-bracket (skaf′ōld-brak′et), *n.* A plate fitted with claws devised to hold firmly to a shingled roof to afford support to scaffolding.

scaffolder† (skaf′ōl-dėr), *n.* [< *scaffold* + *-er*[1].] A spectator in the gallery of a theater; one of the "gods."

He ravishes the gazing *scaffolders.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iii. 28.

scaffolding (skaf′ōl-ding), *n.* [< *scaffold* + *-ing*[1].] 1. A frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place; in *building,* a temporary combination of timberwork consisting of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which are laid boards for supporting the builders when carrying up the different stages or floors of a building, or plasterers when executing their work in the interior of houses. The scaffolding is struck or removed as soon as it has answered its purpose. See cut under *putlog.*

This was but as the *Scaffolding* of a new edifice, which for the time must board, and overlooke the highest battlements. *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Materials for scaffolds. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Figuratively, any sustaining part; a frame or framework, as the skeleton; especially, in *embryol.,* a temporary formation of hard parts to be replaced by or modified into a permanent structure: as, the *scaffolding* of an embryonic skull.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*

4. In *metal.,* the formation of a scaffold; an engorgement. See *scaffold,* 7.

scaffolding-pole (skaf′ōl-ding-pōl), *n.* In *building,* one of the vertical poles which support the putlogs and boards of a scaffold. *E. H. Knight.*

scaff-raff (skaf′raf), *n.* [A loose compound, as if < *scaff* + *raff.* Cf. *riffraff, ruffscuff.*] Refuse; riffraff; rabble. Also *scaff and raff.* [Scotch.]

We wadna turn back, no for half a dizzen o' yon *scaff-raff.* *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxv.

Sitting there birling at your poor uncle's cost, nae doubt, wi' a' the *scaff and raff* o' the water side, till sun-down.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

scaglia (skäl′yä), *n.* [It., a scale, a chip of stone, etc.: see *scale*[1].] The local name in parts of the Italian Alps of a limestone of various colors, and of different geological ages. The typical scaglia is a reddish argillaceous limestone with a decidedly conchoidal fracture. This rock is of Jurassic age; but there is an upper scaglia which is of the age of the Upper Cretaceous.

scagliola (skäl-yō′lä), *n.* [Also *scaliola;* < It. *scagliuola,* dim. of *scaglia,* a scale: see *scale*[1].] In *arch.,* an Italian process for imitating stone, used for enriching columns and internal walls of buildings. It is an application of stucco consisting essentially of a mixture of plaster with glue. The plaster employed must be as pure and white as possible. Various colors are given to it by a mixture of metallic oxids. To

imitate different kinds of marble, the colors are mixed with the paste. Breccias are imitated by introducing fragments of colored stucco; granites and porphyries in the same way, and also by cutting into the stucco and filling the cavities with a paste having the color of the crystals it is desired to imitate. Sometimes the stucco is put upon the wall with a brush, as many as twenty coats being applied. It is then roughly polished, and the cavities and defective places filled up; and this is done over and over, until the surface has attained the desired perfection; a finer polish is then given.

So was [thrown open] the double door of the entrance-hall, letting in the warm light on the *scagliola* pillars, the marble statues, and the broad stone staircase, with its matting worn into large holes. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, i.

scaith (skāth), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *scathe*.

scaithless (skāth'les), *a.* A Scotch spelling of *scatheless*.

scala (skā'lä), *n.* [L., a ladder, a flight of steps: see *scale*[3].] 1. In *surg.*, an instrument for reducing dislocations.—2. Pl. *scalæ* (-lē). In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of three cavities of the cochlea, in man and other mammals winding spirally around the modiolus or columella of the ear, as a spiral staircase winds around the newel: in lower vertebrates much simplified.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, an old generic name of wentletraps: same as *Scalaria*. *Klein*, 1753.—**Scala media**, the middle passage of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the scala vestibuli by the membrane of Reissner and from the scala tympani by the basilar membrane, and containing upon its floor the organ of Corti. It terminates at both apex and base in a blind pointed extremity, but is continuous through the canalis reuniens, near its basal extremity, with the saccule of the vestibule. Also called *canalis membranaceus* and *cochlear duct* or *canal of the cochlea*; the latter two terms, however, are sometimes restricted to mean respectively the passage between the tectorial membrane and the basilar membrane and the one between the tectorial membrane and the membrane of Reissner.—**Scala tympani**, that part of the spiral canal of the cochlea which is on the under side of the spiral lamina, and is separated from the scala media by the basilar membrane. It communicates with the scala vestibuli at the apex of the modiolus, and is separated from the tympanum, in the recent state, by the membrane covering the fenestra rotunda.—**Scala vestibuli**, one of the three passages of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the cochlear canal by the membrane of Reissner. It begins at the vestibule, and communicates at the apex of the modiolus with the scala tympani. Also called *vestibular passage*.

scalable (skā'la-bl), *a.* [< *scale*[3] + *-able*.] Capable of being scaled, in any sense of that word. Also spelled *scaleable*.

By peep of day, Monsieur Didum was about the walls of Wesel, and, finding the ditch dry and the rampart *scaleable*, entered. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 27.

scalade† (skā-lād'), *n.* [Also *scalado* (after It. or Sp.); < OF. *escalade*, F. *escalade*, < It. *scalata* (= Sp. Pg. *escalada*), a scaling with ladders, < *scalare*, scale: see *scale*[3], *v.* Doublet of *escalade*.] An assault on a fortified place in which the soldiers enter by means of ladders; an escalade.

The nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

While we hold parley here,
Raise your *scalado* on the other side;
But, enter'd, wreak your sufferings.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

We understood for certain afterward that Monsieur La Tour's fort was taken by assault and *scalado*.
Winthrop, Hist. New Eng., II. 291.

★ **scalar** (skā'lär), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps, < *scala*, *scalæ*, a ladder, flight of steps: see *scale*[3]. Cf. *scalary*.] **I**, *n.* In quaternions, a real number, positive or negative, integral, fractional, or surd: but some writers lately extend the meaning so as to include imaginaries. Sir W. R. Hamilton introduced the word with the meaning "a real number"; and it tends to confuse the subject to use a word needed for one purpose to signify something else for which no new word is needed.—**Scalar of a quaternion**, a scalar which, being subtracted from the quaternion, leaves a vector as the remainder.

II, *a.* Of the nature of a scalar.—**Scalar function**. See *function*.—**Scalar operation**, an operation which, performed upon a scalar, gives a scalar.—**Scalar quantity**. See *quantity*.

Scalaria (skā-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*.] A genus of holostomous ptenoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scalariidæ*; the ladder-shells or wentletraps. They are marine shells, mostly of warm temperate and tropical seas, turreted and costate, or with many raised cross-ribs at intervals along the whorls. The most celebrated species is *S. pretiosa*, formerly considered rare and bringing a large price. Also *Scala*, *Scalia*, *Scalarius*, *Scalarus*.



Wentletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*).

Scalariacea (skā-lā-ri-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scalaria* + *-acea*.] Same as *Scalariidæ*.

scalarian (skā-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scalaria* + *-an*.] **I**, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Scalaria* or the *Scalariidæ*.

II, *n.* A species of *Scalaria*.

Scalaridæ (skā-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scalariidæ*.

scalariform (skā-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalaria*, a flight of steps (neut. pl. of *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, noting the venules or small cross-veins of an insect's wings when they are perpendicular to the longitudinal veins and placed at regular distances, like the rounds of a ladder. (*b*) In *bot.*, noting cells or vessels in which the walls are thickened in such a way as to form transverse ridges. These ridges, or alternating thick and thin places, follow each other with as much regularity as the rounds of a ladder.

2. In *conch.*, resembling or related to *Scalaria*; scalarian.—**Scalariform conjugation**, in fresh-water algæ, conjugation between several cells of two different filaments, when the two lie very near one another side by side. Each cell of each filament sends out a short protuberance on the side facing the other filament. When these protuberances meet, the cell-wall becomes absorbed at the extremity of each, and an open tube is thus formed. It is the ordinary mode of conjugation in the *Mesocarpaceæ*.—**Scalariform vessels**, vessels in which the walls are thickened in a scalariform manner. They are especially abundant in ferns.

Scalariidæ (skal-a-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scalaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of ptenoglossate gastropods whose type genus is *Scalaria*; the wentletraps. The animal has elongated tentacles, with eyes near their external base, a single gill, and many uniform or aciculate teeth in each cross-row on the radula; the shell is turreted, with the aperture entire and subcircular. The species are numerous, especially in warm seas. Also *Scaliidæ*, *Scalariacea*, *Scalaridæ*. See cut under *Scalaria*.

scalary (skā'la-ri), *a.* [< L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*.] Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Rare.]

Certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

Touching this kind of employment the Republic hath certain degrees, or *Scalary* ascents and rules of removall.
Howell, Venice, p. 23. [*N. E. D.*]

scalawag, scallawag (skal'a-wag), *n.* [Also *scallywag*; origin unknown.] 1. An undersized, scraggy, or ill-fed animal of little value.

The truth is that the number of miserable "*scallawags*" is so great that . . . they tend to drag down all above themselves to their own level.
New York Tribune (Cattle Report), Oct. 24, 1854.

Wade Hampton explained the origin of the term . . . by saying that '*scalawag*' was the name applied by drovers to lean and ill-favoured kine.
Daily News, Sept. 18, 1868. [*N. E. D.*]

2. A worthless, good-for-nothing, or contemptible fellow; a scamp; a scapegrace. The word was used in the southern United States, during the period of reconstruction (1865 to 1870 and later), in an almost specific sense, being opprobriously applied by the opponents of the Republican party to native Southerners who acted with that party, as distinguished from *carpet-bagger*, a Republican of Northern origin. [U. S.]

You good-for-nothin' young *scalawag*.
Haliburton (Sam Slick), Human Nature. (*Bartlett.*)

I don't know that he's much worth the saving. He looks a regular *scalawag*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 117.

scald[1] (skâld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scalded* (formerly or dial. also *scalt*), ppr. *scalding*. [< ME. *scalden*, *schalden*, *scolden*, scald, burn (with hot liquid or with a hot iron), = Icel. *skālda* = Norw. *skaalda* = Sw. *skålla* = Dan. *skolde*, scald, < OF. *escalder*, *eschauder*, F. *échauder* = Sp. Pg. *escaldar* = It. *scaldare*, heat with hot water, scald, < LL. *excaldare*, wash in hot water, < L. *ex-*, out, thoroughly, + *caldus*, contr. of *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calid*, *caldron*, etc., and cf. *chafe*, ult. from the same L. verb.] 1. To burn or affect painfully with or as with a hot or boiling liquid or with steam: formerly used also of burning with a hot iron.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 49.

Thick flow'd their tears, but mocked them the more,
And only *scalt* their cheeks which flam'd before.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 41.

Close to Earth his Face,
Scalding with Tears th' already faded Grass.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To cook slightly by exposure for a short time to steam or to hot water or some other heated liquid: as, to *scald* milk.—3. To subject to the action of boiling water for the purpose of cleansing thoroughly: as, to *scald* a tub.

Take chekyns, *scalde* hom fayre and clene.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 22.

To *scald* hogs and take of their haire, glabrare sues.
Baret.

She 's e'en setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 71.

scald[1] (skâld), *n.* [< *scald*[1], *v.*] A burn or injury to the skin and flesh by a hot liquid or vapor.=Syn. *Burn*, *Scald*. See *burn*[1].

scald[2] (skâld), *n.* [An erroneous form of *scall*, apparently due to confusion with *scald*[2], *a.*] Scab; scall; scurf on the head.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honorable eld,
Was overgrowne with scurfe and filthy *scald*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

Blanch swears her husband 's lovely, when a *scald*
Has blear'd his eyes. *Herrick*, Upon Blanch.

scald[2], *a.* See *scalled*.

scald[3], **skald**[2] (skald or skâld), *n.* [< ME. *scald*, *scalde*, *scawde* (= G. *skalde* = Sw. *skald* = Dan. *skjald*), < Icel. *skāld*, a poet, the accepted word for 'poet,' but prob. orig. or later used in a depreciative sense (as indicated by the derived *skāldi*, a poetaster, a vagrant verse-maker, *skāldfífl*, a poetaster; cf. *skālda*, make verses (used in depreciation), *leir-skāld*, a poetaster (*leir*, clay), *skāldskapr*, a libel in verse, also (in a good sense) poetry, etc., *skældinn*, libelous, etc.). According to Skeat, perhaps orig. 'loud talker,' < *skjalla* (pret. *skall*) (= Sw. *skalla* = G. *schallen*), resound; akin to *scold*: see *scold*. According to Cleasby and Vigfusson, the name has reference to libels and imprecations which were in the heathen age scratched on poles; cf. *skālda* (= OHG. *scalta*, MHG. *schalte*), a pole, *skāldstöng*, also *nīdhstöng* (*nīdh*, a libel), a pole with imprecations and charms scratched on it.] An ancient Scandinavian poet; one who composed poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and recited and sang them on public occasions. The scalds of the Norsemen answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts.

So proudly the *Scalds* raise their voices of triumph,
As the Northmen ride over the broad-bosomed billow.
W. Motherwell, Battle-flag of Sigurd.

I heard his *scalds* strike up triumphantly
Some song that told not of the weary sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 18.

scald[4] (skâld), *v.* A Scotch form of *scold*.

scald[5] (skâld), *n.* [Short for *scaldweed*.] A European dodder, *Cuscuta Europæa*. Also *scaldweed*. [Prov. Eng.]

scaldabanco†, *n.* [< It. *scaldabanco*, "one that keepes a seate warme, but ironically spoken of idle lecture[r]s that possesse a pewe in the schooles or pulpet in churches and baffle out they know not what; also a hot-headed puritane" (Florio, 1611); < *scaldare*, heat, warm, + *banco*, bench: see *scald*[1] and *bank*[2]. The allusion in *mountebank* and *saltimbanco* is different.] A hot declaimer.

The Presbyterians, those *Scalda-bancos* or hot declamers, had wrought a great distast in the Commons at the king.
Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 182. (*Davies.*)

scaldberry (skâld'ber'i), *n.* The European blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, which was once reputed to give children scald-head.

scalder[1] (skâl'dėr), *n.* [< *scald*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scalds (meat, vessels, etc.).

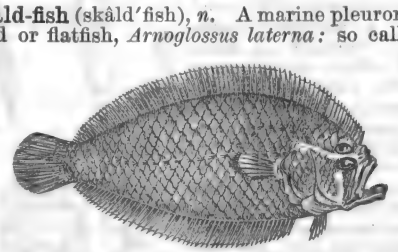
Or Ralph there, with his kitchen-boys and *scalders*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 3.

2. A pot or vessel for scalding: as, a milk-*scalder*.

scalder[2]† (skal'dėr or skâl'dėr), *n.* An erroneous form of *scald*[3].

These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic *scalders* had already planted.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. diss. i. (*Latham.*)

scald-fish (skâld'fish), *n.* A marine pleuronectid or flatfish, *Arnoglossus laterna*: so called,



Scald-fish (*Arnoglossus laterna*).

it is said, from its appearance of having been dipped in scalding water. *Day.*

scald-head (skâld'hed), *n.* [< *scald*[2], *scalled*, + *head*.] A vague term in vulgar use for tinea favosa, and other affections of the scalp which superficially resemble it.

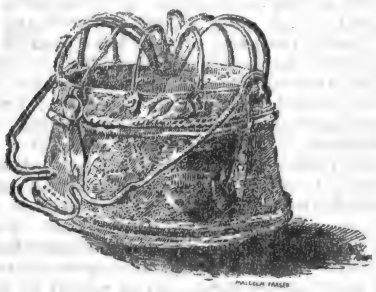
Mean of stature he [Mahomet] was, and evill proportioned; having ever a *scald-head*, which made him wear a white shash continually. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 42.

scaldic (skal'- or skâl'dik), *a.* [< *scald*[3] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.

scalding (skâl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scald*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of burning with hot liquid or with steam.—**2.** *pl.* Things scalded or boiled, especially while still scalding hot.

Immediately the boy belonging to our mess ran to the locker, from whence he carried off a large wooden platter, and in a few minutes returned with it full of boiled peas, crying *Scaldings* all the way as he came.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxv. (*Davies.*)

scaldino (skâl-dē'nō), *n.* [It., < *scaldare*, heat: see *scald*[1].] A small covered brazier of glazed earthenware, used in Italy.



Old Venetian Scaldino.

A man who had lived for forty years in the pungent atmosphere of an air-tight stove, succeeding a quarter of a century of roaring hearth fires, contented himself with the spare heat of a *scaldino*, which he held his clasped hands over in the very Italian manner.
W. D. Howells, Indian Summer, xi.

An aged crone with a *scaldino* in her lap, a tattered shawl over her head, and an outstretched, skinny palm, guards the portal of every sanctuary.
The Century, XXX. 208.

scaldragt (skâld'rag), *n.* [< *scald*[1], *v.*, + obj. *rag*[1].] One who scalds or boils rags; a scalder: a nickname for a dyer.

For to be a laundres imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace a beadle, a dyer a *scaldragge*, or a fishmonger a seller of gubbins.
John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 165. (*Halliwell.*)

scaldweed (skâld'wēd), *n.* Same as *scald*[5].

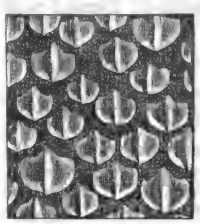
scale[1] (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skale;* < ★ME. *scale, shale, schale,* < OF. *escale* (below); also AS. *scealu, sceale,* a scale, husk, = MD. *schaele,* D. *schaal,* a scale, husk, = MLG. *schale* = OHG. *scala* (*ă* or *ā*), MHG. *schale, schal* (*ă* or *ā*), G. *schale,* a shell, husk, scale, = Dan. *skal,* shell, peel, rind, *skæl,* the scale of a fish, = Sw. *skal,* a shell, peel, rind, = Goth. *skalja,* a tile, OF. *escale,* F. *écale, écaille,* = It. *scaglia,* a shell, scale (< OHG.); akin to AS. *scāle, scăle,* MHG. *scale, scole,* E. *scale,* etc., a bowl, dish of a balance, etc. (see *scale*[2]), to AS. *scyll, scell,* E. *shell,* etc. (see *shell*), to G. *scholle,* a flake (of ice), a clod, etc.; < Teut. √ **skal,* **skel,* separate, split; cf. OBulg. *skolĭka,* a mussel (*-shell*), Russ. *skala,* bark, shell, Lith. *skelti,* split, etc. From the same root are ult. E. *scale*[2], *shale*[1] (a doublet of *scale*[1]), *shale*[2], *shell, scall, scalp*[1], *scallop* = *scollop, scull*[1] = *skull*[1], *scull*[2] = *skull*[2], *skill,* etc., *skoal* (a doublet of *scale*[2]), etc., and prob. the first element in *scabbard*[1]. Cf. *scale*[1], *v.*] **1.** A husk, shell, pod, or other thin covering of a seed or fruit, as of the bean.—**2.** In *bot.*, a small rudimentary or thin scarious body, usually a metamorphosed leaf, scale-like in form and often in arrangement, constituting the covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees in cold climates, the involucre of the *Compositæ*, the bracts of the catkin, the imbricated and thickened leaves which constitute the bulb, and the like. Also applied in the *Coniferæ* to the leaves or bracts of the cone, and to the chaff on the stems of ferns. See also cuts under *imbricate* and *rosin-plant.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, an epidermal or exoskeletal structure that is thin, flat, hard or dry, and of some definite extent; a piece of cuticle that is squamous, scaly, or horny, and does not constitute a hair, a feather, or a horn, hoof, nail, or claw; a squama; a scute; a scutellum. All these structures, however, belong to one class, and there is no absolute distinction. Scales are often of large size and great comparative thickness or solidity, and may be reinforced by bone, in which case they are commonly called *shields* or *plates.* Specifically—(*a*) In *ichth.*, one of the particular modifications of epidermis which collectively form the usual covering, more or less complete, of fishes; a fish-scale. They are of many forms and sizes, but have been sometimes considered under the four heads of *cycloid, ctenoid, ganoid,* and *placoid,* and fishes have been classified accordingly, as by Agassiz. (See *cycloid,* etc.) They are developed on the inner side of the general epidermis, but vary greatly in form and other characteristics. In most living fishes they are expanded horny lamellæ, and imbricated, the posterior edges of one transverse row overlapping adjacent parts of the succeeding row. Growth takes place from a central, subcentral, or posterior nucleus by increase at the periphery. Generally the anterior part, or base of insertion, is provided with striæ or grooves diverging backward. (1) In numerous fishes growth takes place in layers and at the posterior edges as much as at the anterior, and there are no teeth or denticles at the posterior margin: such are called *cycloid* scales. (2) When the posterior margin is beset with denticles, a *ctenoid* scale is the result. When vestiges of such teeth or denticles are retained on the surface between the nucleus and the posterior margin, the surface is to that extent *muricated.* In other forms the growth is almost entirely sideways and forward, and the nucleus is consequently near the posterior edge. (3) Still other fishes have a hard enameled surface to the scale, which is generally of a rhomboidal form, and such a scale is called *ganoid;* but few modern fishes are thus armed, though scales of this kind were developed by numerous extinct forms. (4) When the scales are very small, or represented by ossified papillæ of the cutis, they are called *placoid;* such are found in most of the sharks. Between these various types there are gradations, and there are also numerous modifications in other directions. The presence or absence of scales becomes also of slight systematic importance in some groups, and the same family may contain species with a scaleless body and others with scales of the ctenoid and cycloid types. The scales of various fishes, as the sheepshead, mullet, and drum, are used in the manufacture of ornamental work, as mock jewelry, flower-sprays, etc. Pearl-white or essence d'Orient, used in making artificial pearls, is prepared from the scales of *Alburnus lucidus* and other cyprinoid fishes. (*b*) In *herpet.*, one of the cuticular structures which form the usual covering of reptiles proper, as distinguished from amphibians, as a snake or lizard. These scales are commonly small, and are distinguished from the special *shields* or *plates* which cover the head, and the large specialized *gastrosteges* or *urosteges* of the under parts, as of a serpent. They are usually arranged in definite rows or series, and are also called *scutes* or *scutella.* In the *Chelonia* or turtles one of the thin plates of tortoise-shell which cover the carapace is a scale. See *tortoise-shell.* (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) A reduced feather, lacking locked barbs, and with flattened stem: as, the *scales* of a penguin. (2) A feather with metallic luster or iridescence, as those on the throat of a humming-bird. (3) A nasal opercle; a naricorn: as, the nasal *scale.* (4) One of the large regular divisions of the tarsal envelop; a scutellum: the smaller or irregular pieces being usually called *plates.* (*d*) In *mammal.*, one of the cuticular plates which may replace hairs on much of the body: as, the *scales* of a pangolin.



a, the scale-like leaves of the stem of *Lathræa Squamaria*; *b*, the cone with the scales of *Cupressus sempervirens*; *c*, the imbricate scale-like bracts of the spike of *Cyperus longus.*



a, Cycloid Scale of *Caranx*, enlarged. *b*, Ctenoid Scale of *Lepomis*, enlarged. *c*, Ganoid Scale of *Lepidosteus tristæchus*, three fifths natural size.

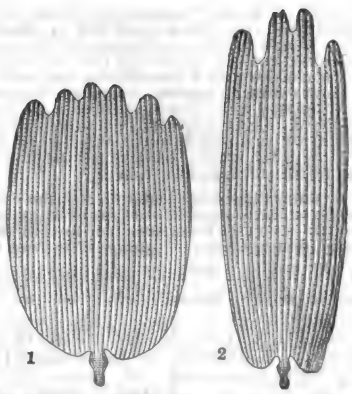


Placoid Scales of a Shark (*Odontaspis littoralis*).

4. Something like or likened to a scale; something desquamated or exfoliated; a flake; a shell; a scab.

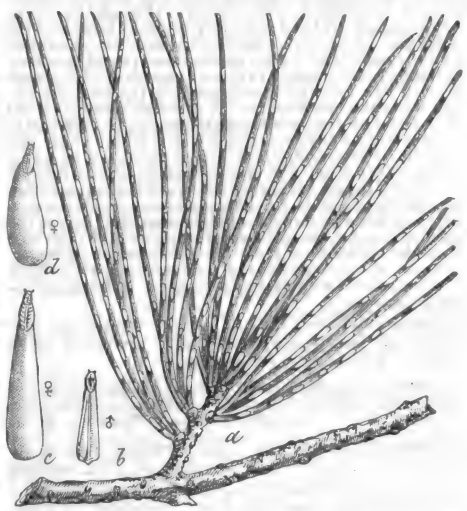
In the spiritual conflict of S. Pauls conversion there fell *scales* from his eyes that were not perceav'd before.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

Specifically—(*a*) A thin plate of bone; a scale-like or shell-like bone: as, the human lacrymal bone is a mere *scale;* the squamosal is a thin *scale* of bone. (*b*) A part of the periostracum, or epidermal covering of the shell of a mollusk. (*c*) One of the broad flat structures, or hemielytra, which cover some annelids, as the scalebacks, with a kind of defensive armor. (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) One of the minute structures which constitute the covering of the wings of lepidopterous insects, as the furriness of a butterfly or moth. These are modified hairs which when well developed are thin, flat plates, pointed at the end where they are attached to the surface and generally divided into a number of long teeth at the other end; they are set in rows overlapping each other slightly, like tiles or shingles on a roof. These scales are ornamented with microscopic lines, and are of various and often very bright colors. By covering the transparent membrane of the wings they form the beautiful patterns much admired in these insects. See cut in next column, and cut under *Lepidoptera.* (2) One of the plates, somewhat similar to those on a butterfly's wing, covering the bodies of most *Thysanura* (*Lepismatidæ, Poduridæ*). (3) One of the little flakes which, scattered singly or close together, so as to cover the whole surface in a uniform manner, ornament the bodies and



Scales from Wing of Butterfly (*Vanessa antiopa*), highly magnified. 1, from border of anterior wing, above; 2, from border of anterior wing, below.

wing-covers of many beetles, especially species of *Curculionidæ.* These scales are frequently mingled with hairs; they are often metallic and very beautifully colored. (4) One of the rudimentary wings of some insects, as fleas, or some similar process or formation on the thorax: as, the covering *scale,* the operculum or tegula of various insects. See *tegula.* (5) The shield covering the body of most female scale-insects (*Coccidæ*), and subsequently, when the insect dies and shrivels up, serving to protect the



a, Scales of *Chionaspis pinifoliæ* upon pine-leaves, natural size; *b*, scale of male, enlarged; *c*, straight scale of female, enlarged; *d*, curved scale of female, enlarged.

eggs and young which are concealed beneath it. (See accompanying cut.) It is formed either by an exudation from the body of the female, or by her cast-off larva-skins cemented together. Hence—(6) A coccid; a scale-insect: as, the barnacle *scale, Ceroplastes cirripediformis,* common in Florida. See cuts under *coccus, cochineal,* and *scale-insect.* (7) A vertical dilatation of the petiole of the abdomen, found in some ants. Also called *nodus* or *node.* (*e*) One of the large hard scabs which form in some diseases of the human skin. (*f*) One of the metal plates which form the sides of the frame of a pocket-knife, and to which the outer part, of ivory or other material, is riveted. (*g*) The crust of oxid formed on the surface of a metal heated with exposure to the air: used chiefly with reference to iron, as in the terms *mill-scale, hammer-scale,* etc.—**Black scale,** *Lecanium oleæ,* which feeds on the olive, oleander, citron, etc. It originated in Europe, but is now found in California and Australia. [California.]—**Chaff scale,** *Parlatoria pergandei,* an enemy of the orange and lemon. [Florida.]—**Cottony maple-scale.** See *Pulvinaria.*—**Flat scale,** *Lecanium hesperidum,* a common greenhouse pest on many plants in all parts of the world.—**Fluted scale.** See *cushion-scale.*—**Long scale,** *Mytilaspis gloveri,* a pest of citrus-plants, common to southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—**Mining scale,** *Howardia biclavis,* which burrows beneath the epidermal layer of leaves and twigs of various tropical plants.—**Oleander scale,** *Aspidiotus nerii,* a cosmopolitan enemy of the oleander.—**Pine-leaf scale,** *Chionaspis pinifoliæ.* See figure above.—**Purple scale,** *Mytilaspis beckii,* a pest of citrus-plants in southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—**Quince scale,** *Aspidiotus cydoniæ,* which infests the quince in Florida.—**Red scale,** *Aonidia aurantii,* a cosmopolitan enemy of the orange.—**Rose scale,** *Diaspis rosæ.*—**San José scale,** *Aspidiotus perniciosus,* native to China, especially injurious in the United States, in young orchards.—**Scales scaled.** See *scaled.*—**Scurfy scale,** *Chionaspis furfurus,* a common pest of the apple in the United States.—**White scale.** Same as *cushion-scale.*—**Willow scale,** *Chionaspis salicis,* the common white-willow bark-louse of Europe and North America.

★**scale**[1] (skāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scaled,* ppr. *scaling.* [Formerly also *skale* (Sc. *skail*); < ME. *scalen, schalen* = OHG. *skelen,* MHG. *scheln,* G. *schälen,* shell, = Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle,* shell, hull (cf. D. *schillen,* pare, peel); from the noun, but in the mere sense 'separate' prob. in part a secondary form (as if a var. of *skill, v.*) of the

primitive verb, Teut. √ *skal, skel*, separate: see *scale*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of scales, as a fish.

Scalyn fysche. Exquamo, squamo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

Our American neighbors neither allow set-nets, or drift-nets, on their shores, as they say nets break up the schulls of herring, and destroy them by *scaling* — that is, rubbing off their scales, when they are in a large body. *Perley.*

2. To peel; husk; shell: as, to *scale* almonds. —**3.** To pare down or off; shave or reduce, as a surface.

If all the mountains and hills were *scaled* and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 7.

4. In *metal.*, to get rid of the scale or film of oxid formed on the surface of (a metal), as of iron plates, in order to obtain a clean surface for tinning.—**5.** To clean (the inside of a cannon) by firing off a small quantity of powder.

The two large guns on the after tower were first *scaled* with light blank charges. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8695.

6. To cause to separate; disperse; scatter: as, to *scale* a crowd.

Ah, sirrah, now the hugy heaps of cares that lodgèd in my mind
Are *scaled* from their nestling-place, and pleasures passage find,
For that, as well as Clyomon, Clamydes broke his day.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

7. To spill: as, to *scale* salt; to *scale* water.—**8.** To spread, as manure or some loose substance. [In the last three senses obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ; become reduced by the separation or loss of surface scales or flakes.

The creatures that cast their skin are the snake, the viper. . . . Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab. . . . The old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 732.

The pillar [Pompey's] is well preserved, except that it has *scaled* away a very little to the south.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 8.

2. To separate; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

They would no longer abide, but *scaled*, & departed awaie. *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 499.

See how they *scale*, and turn their tail,
And rin to flail and plow, man.
The Battle of Sheriff-Muir, st. 5.

★ **scale**[2] (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scole*; < ME. *scale, skale*, also assibilated *schale*, also (with reg. change of long *ā*) *scoale, scole*, < AS. *scāle* (pl. *sceála*) (*scāle*?), a bowl, a dish of a balance, = OS. *scāla* (*scāla*?), a bowl (to drink from), = North Fries. *skal*, head(-pan) of a testaceous animal, Fries. *skeel*, a pot, = MD. *schalle*, D. *schaal* = MLG. *schale*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = OHG. *scāla* (*scāla*?), MHG. *schale, schal*, G. *schale*, a bowl, dish, cup, = Icel. *skāl*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skaal*, a bowl, cup (whence E. *skoal*, q. v.); akin to AS. *scealu, sceale*, a scale, shell, etc., E. *scale*[1], and to AS. *scyll, scell*, etc., shell, E. *shell*: see *scale*[1], *shell, scull*[1], *skull*[1], *scull*[2], *skull*[2], etc. The forms have been more or less confused with those of *scale*[1], and the distinction of quantity (*ā* and *ă*) is in the early forms more or less uncertain.] **1**†. A bowl; a cup.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a *scole*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1145.

2. The bowl or dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself, or the whole instrument: as, to turn the *scale:* generally used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

They buy and sell not with golde, but siluer, and that not coined, but euery one hath his *scoles* with him to the Market to weigh his siluer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 438.

I am one of those indifferent Men that would have the *Scales* of Power in Europe kept even.
Howell, Letters, ii. 43.

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 245.

3. *pl.* [*cap.*] The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.—**Beam and scales**, a balance.—**Even scales**, scales in which the beam is suspended at the midpoint of its length, so that the poise and the object balanced must be of the same weight.—**Pig-metal scales.** See *pig-metal.*—**Registering scale**, a weighing-scale in which pressure on a stud causes the weight of the object in the scale to be recorded on a card. *E. H. Knight.* (See also *platform-scale.*)

scale[2] (skāl), *v. t.* [< *scale*[2], *n.*] **1.** To weigh in or as in scales; measure; compare; estimate.

You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 257.

"Well," says old Bitters, "I expect I can *scale* a fair load of wood with e'er a man." *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To weigh; have a weight of: as, the fish *scaled* seven pounds. [Colloq.]—**3.** To make of the proper or exact weight: as, a *scaled* pottle of wine. [Colloq. or trade use.]

It is kneaded, allowed to stand an hour, and *scaled* into loaves, and baked, the oven being at 400° Fah. to 450° Fah.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 140.

Scaled herring, a smoked herring of the best quality. It must be 7 inches long, and fat.—**Scaling off**, in *breadmaking*, the process of cutting off masses of dough and bringing them to proper weight.

★ **scale**[3] (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scale, skale* = OF. *eschiel, sequele*, F. *échelle*, a ladder, = Sp. Pg. *escala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, = It. *scala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, < L. *scāla*, usually in pl. *scālæ*, a flight of steps, stairs, a staircase, a ladder, for **scadla*, < *scandere*, climb: see *scan, ascend, descend*, etc. From the L. *scāla* are also ult. E. *scalade, escalade, eschelon*, etc. In def. 7 the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A ladder; a flight of steps; anything by means of which one may ascend.

All true and fruitful natural philosophy hath a double *scale* or ladder, ascendent and descendent.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 156.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; . . . is the *scale*
By which to heavenly love thou mayst ascend.
Milton, P. L., viii. 591.

One still sees, on the bendings of these mountains, the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs, by which they used to ascend them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 445).

2. A series of marks laid down at determinate distances along a line, for purposes of measurement and computation; also, the rule upon which one or more such series are laid down.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A definite and standard series of tones within some large limiting interval, like an octave, selected for artistic purposes. The first step toward an artistic system of tones is the adoption of some interval for the division of the infinite possible range of tones into convenient sections of equal length. In Greek music, this unit of division was originally the tetrachord; in medieval music, the hexachord; and in modern music, the octave, though the octave is more or less recognized in all systems. Within the tetrachord, hexachord, or octave various scales are possible. (See *tetrachord* and *hexachord.*) The abstract method whereby the octave is divided and the succession of tones ordered within it is properly called a *mode;* but when a mode is applied at some given pitch the concrete result is called a *key* or *scale* (though *mode* and *scale* are often used interchangeably in the abstract sense). A scale is distinguished from a key in that it is used simply of the tones of the key when arranged in order of pitch. The successive tones of a scale are called *degrees;* they are usually numbered from below upward. The first tone or starting-tone is called the *key-note* or *key-tone.* The historic process of scale-invention is, of course, unconscious. The selection of tones seems to be controlled primarily by an instinctive perception of their harmonic relations to the starting-tone and to each other, though limited and modified by a desire to secure an even melodic succession without too short intervals. When the smallest interval allowed is the whole step or major second, five-toned or pentatonic scales are produced, such as are used among the Chinese, in the older music of various Celtic nations, and by certain semi-civilized peoples. When the half-step or semitone is tolerated, seven-toned or heptatonic scales are produced, as in the later Greek and all modern systems. When smaller intervals than the semitone are admitted, scales of more than seven tones are produced, as among the Hindus, the Persians, and other Orientals. In modern European music two chief forms of scale are used, the *major* and the *minor*, the latter having three varieties. (See *mode*[1], 7 (*a*) (3).) Both forms are termed *diatonic.* When, for purposes of modulation or of melodic variety, other intermediate tones are added, they are called *chromatic tones*, and a scale in which all the longer steps of a diatonic scale are divided by such intermediate tones is a *chromatic scale*, containing eleven tones in all. (See *chromatic.*) Properly an upward chromatic scale for melodic purposes differs from a downward, but on the keyboard they are assumed to be equivalent. In written music, a scale noted in both sharps and flats, so as to include the nominal constituents of both an upward and a downward chromatic scale, is called an *enharmonic scale.* A chromatic scale for harmonic purposes includes, in addition to the tones of the usual diatonic major scale, a minor second, a minor third, an augmented fourth, a minor sixth, and a minor seventh. When a scale of either kind is made up of tones having exact harmonic relations with the key-note, it is called *exact* or *pure;* but the compromise construction of the keyboard reduces all scales to an arbitrary form, called *tempered.* In solmization, the tones of a scale are represented by the syllables *do, re, mi*, etc. (See *interval, keyboard, solmization*, and *temperament.*) (*b*) Any particular scale based upon a given key-note: as, the *scale* of G or of F. Unless otherwise qualified, such a scale is understood to be a major scale. All major scales are essentially similar, except in pitch; all minor scales also. On the keyboard, however, there is considerable mechanical difference on account of the varying succession of the white and black digitals. (See *key*[1], 7.) (*c*) Of a voice or an instrument, same as *compass*, 5. (*d*) In an organ-pipe, the ratio between its width and its length: a broad scale producing full, sonorous tones, as in the open diapason; and a narrow scale, thin, string-like tones, as in the dulciana. The same usage occurs occasionally in connection with other instruments, referring to size in relation to the quality of the tones produced.

4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; gradation.

There is in this universe a stair, or manifest *scale*, of creatures, rising not disorderly, or in confusion, but with a comely method and proportion.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

In passing down the animal *scale*, the central spot [of the eye] is quickly lost. It exists only in man and the higher monkeys. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 75.

5. A system of proportion by which definite magnitudes represent definite magnitudes, in a sculpture, picture, map, and the like; also, a system of proportion for taxation or other purpose.

He [Governor Van Twiller] conceived every subject on so grand a *scale* that he had not room in his head to turn it over and examine both sides of it.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 149.

6. A system of numeration or numerical notation.—**7.** Any graded system of terms, shades, tints, sounds, etc., by reference to which the degree, intensity, or quality of a phenomenon or sense-perception may be estimated.—**8**†. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade or scalade.

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 656.

Accompaniment of the scale. See *accompaniment.*—**Auxiliary scales, Babylonian scale, binary scale, diagonal scale, dialing scale.** See the adjectives.—**Centigrade scale.** See *thermometer.*—**Character of scales and keys.** See *character.*—**Differential scale,** in *alg.*, the difference between unity and the scale of relation.—**Duodenary, fundamental, harmonic scale.** See the adjectives.—**Effective scale of intercalations.** See *effective.*—**Fahrenheit scale.** See *thermometer.*—**Gunter's scale,** a large plane scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inches broad.—**Magnetic scale.** See *magnetic.*—**Mannheim scale,** an arbitrary scale of four terms, for estimating and recording the force of the wind, adopted by the Mannheim Meteorological Association about 1780, and for a time very widely used by European meteorological observers.—**Mionnet's scale** [from *Mionnet*, the French numismatist, who used it in his "Description de Médailles Antiques," published in 1807], an arbitrary scale often employed by numismatists for measuring coins and medals. Many English numismatists, however, measure by inches and tenths of an inch.—**Octave, plane, proportional scale.** See the adjectives.—**Pentatonic or quinquegrade scale.** See def. 3 (*a*).—**Réaumur's scale.** See *thermometer.*—**Scale of color,** in *art*, the combination of colors used in a design.—**Scale of hardness,** in *mineral.* See *hardness.*—**Scale of relation,** the polynomial obtained by taking the equation of finite differences which subsists between the coefficients of a recurring series, by bringing all the terms to one side by transposition, and by substituting in this expression for the successive coefficients of the series, beginning with the highest involved, the successive powers of *x*.—**Scotch scale,** a form of pentatonic scale found in old Scotch melodies.—**Sliding scale.** See *slide, v. i.*—**Triangular scale,** a rule of triangular section, differently divided on its several edges, so as to afford a choice of scales. It is made either of steel or other metal, or of boxwood, and is used by engineers and draftsmen. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wind-scale,** a number of descriptive terms systematically arranged for use in estimating the force of the wind. Scales of four, six, seven, ten, and twelve terms have been used by different meteorological services. Seamen of all nations have very generally adopted the Beaufort scale, introduced into the British navy by Admiral Beaufort in 1805. This is a scale of twelve terms, as follows: 1, light air; 2, light breeze; 3, gentle breeze; 4, moderate breeze; 5, fresh breeze; 6, strong breeze; 7, moderate gale; 8, fresh gale; 9, strong gale; 10, whole gale; 11, storm; 12, hurricane.

scale[3] (skāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scaled*, ppr. *scaling.* [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scalen* = OF. *escheler, escheller* = Sp. Pg. *escalar* = It. *scalare*, < ML. *scalare*, climb by means of a ladder, scale, < L. *scāla*, a ladder: see *scale*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To climb by or as by a ladder; ascend by steps; in general, to clamber up.

Often have I *scaled* the craggie Oke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

My soule with joy shall *scale* the skies.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

Other Captains of the English did yet more, for they *scaled* Belleperche in the Province of Bourbon.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 126.

How they climb, and *scale* the steepy Walls!
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

2. To draw, project, or make according to scale; represent in true proportions.—**3.** In *lumbering*, to measure (logs), or estimate the amount of (standing timber). [U. S. and Canada.]—**4.** To cut down or decrease proportionally in every part; decrease or reduce according to a fixed scale or proportion: sometimes with *down:* as, to *scale* wages; to *scale* a debt or an appropriation.

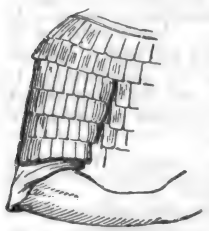
It will require seventeen and one-half years, provided there be no failure of the bills during that period, and that the item be not *scaled down*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 340.

II. *intrans.* To afford an ascent, as a ladder or stairs; lead up by steps or stairs.

Satan from hence, now on the lower stair
That *scaled* by steps of gold to heaven's gate,
Looks down with wonder. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 541.

scaleable, *a.* See *scalable*.

scale-armor (skāl'är″mor), *n.* Armor consisting of scales of metal or other hard and resistant substances secured to a flexible material, such as leather or linen, so as to lap over one another. It has been used by all armor-wearing nations, but never as the most common style. In Europe it was introduced as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, and was not absolutely relinquished until the fifteenth, but never replaced other kinds or became very common. See *horn-mail*. Also called *plate-mail*.



Scale-armor of the Early Middle Ages. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

scaleback (skāl'bak), *n.* An annelid of the family *Aphroditidæ;* a scaleworm; a kind of marine worm covered with scales or elytra on the back, as a sea-mouse or sea-centiped: as, the scolopendrine *scaleback, Polynoë scolopendrina*. See cut under *Polynoë*.

scale-beam (skāl'bēm), *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

scale-bearer (skāl'bār″er), *n.* A hydrozoan of the family *Rhodophysidæ*.

scale-bearing (skāl'bār″ing), *a.* Having on the back a series of scales called *hemielytra:* specifically noting certain marine annelids, the sea-mice or *Aphroditidæ*.

scale-board (skāl'bōrd, often skab'ord), *n.* **1.** A very thin board, such as is used for the back of a picture or a looking-glass.

Pasteboard, millboard, and *scaleboard* were included in the tax. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 78.

2. In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, formerly used around pages of type to aid in getting exact margins and register. Cardboard is now used for this purpose.—**Scale-board plane.** See *plane*².

scale-borer (skāl'bōr″er), *n.* A machine for removing scale from boiler-tubes.

scale-bug (skāl'bug), *n.* Same as *scale-insect*.

scale-carp (skāl'kärp), *n.* See *carp*², 1.

scaled (skāld), *a.* [< ME. *scaled;* < *scale*¹ + *-ed*².] **1.** Having scales, as a fish or reptile; scaly; squamate.—**2.** Having scutella, as a bird's tarsus; scutellate. See cuts under *Goura* and *Guttera*.—**3.** Having color-markings which resemble scales or produce a scaly appearance: as, a *scaled* dove or quail. See cuts under *Scardafella* and *Callipepla*.—**4.** In *entom.*, covered with minute scales, as the wings of butterflies and moths, the bodies of many weevils, etc. See cut under *scale*¹, *n.*—**5.** In *her.*, imbricated; covered with an imbricated pattern. See *escalloped*.—**Scaled pattern,** a pattern made by irregular impressions in the surface, close together, leaving small, rough ridges between them.—**Scales scaled,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a field imbricated, and having every one of the imbrications cusped or lobed with three or more divisions.

scale-degree (skāl'dē-grē″), *n.* See *degree*, 8 (*d*), and *scale*³, 3 (*a*).

scale-dove (skāl'duv), *n.* An American dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. inca* or *S. squamata*, having the plumage marked as if with scales. *Coues*, 1884. See cut under *Scardafella*.

scale-drake (skāl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*. [Orkneys.]

scale-duck (skāl'duk), *n.* See *duck*². *C. Swainson*, 1885.

scale-feather (skāl'feᵺ″er), *n.* A scaly feather. See *scale*¹, *n.*, 3 (*c*), (1) and (2).

scale-fern (skāl'fėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *scalfern;* < *scale*¹ + *fern*¹.] Same as *scaly fern* (which see, under *scaly*).

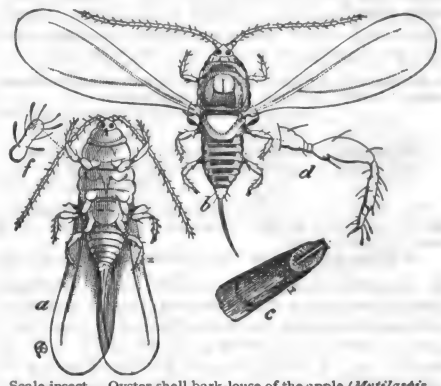
scale-fish (skāl'fish), *n.* **1.** Same as *scabbard-fish*, 1. See *scalefoot*.—**2.** A dry-cured fish, as the haddock, hake, pollack, cusk, or torsk, having much less commercial value than the cod, which is distinguished as *fish*. [A fishmongers' name.]

scalefoot (skāl'fůt), *n.* The scabbard-fish: so called from the reduction of the ventral fins to scale-like appendages, being a translation of the generic name *Lepidopus*. See *scabbard-fish*.

scale-ground (skāl'ground), *n.* Ground ornamented with scalework.

scale-hair (skāl'hār), *n.* In *entom.*, a short, flattened hair, having the form of a scale: applied especially to such hairs clothing the lower surfaces of the tarsi in certain insects.

scale-insect (skāl'in″sekt), *n.* Any insect of the homopterous family *Coccidæ;* a scale: so called from the appearance they present when sticking fast to plants, and from the fact that most of the common forms secrete a large shield-like scale under which they are hidden. The genera and species are numerous, and all are destructive to vegetation, usually remaining stationary upon the bark and sucking the sap through their slender beaks. *Chionaspis pinifoliæ* is a common species throughout the United States, and infests the different species of *Pinus*. (See cut under *scale*¹, *n.*, 4 (*d*) (5).)



Scale-insect.—Oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple (*Mytilaspis pomorum*); male.

a, ventral view with wings closed; *b*, dorsal view with wings expanded; *c*, scale (line shows natural size); *d*, leg; *f*, antennal joint. (All much enlarged.)

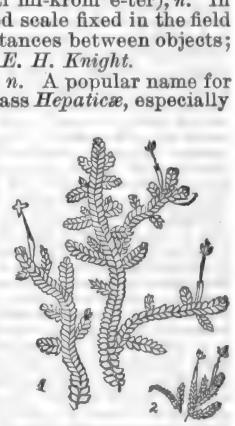
Mytilaspis pomorum is the cosmopolitan oyster-shell bark-louse or scale-insect of the apple, probably originally European, now found in both Americas, Australia, and New Zealand.—**Mealy-winged scale-insects,** the *Aleurodidæ*.

scaleless (skāl'les), *a.* [< *scale*¹ + *-less*.] Having no scales: as, the *scaleless* amphibians; the *scaleless* rhizome of a fern.

scale-louse (skāl'lous), *n.* A scale-insect, especially of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*.

scale-micrometer (skāl'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* In a telescope, a graduated scale fixed in the field of view to measure distances between objects; a linear micrometer. *E. H. Knight*.

scale-moss (skāl'môs), *n.* A popular name for certain plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, especially of the family *Jungermanniaceæ*. They resemble moss, and grow on the trunks of trees, in damp earth, and in similar places, and are so called from the scale-like leaves. See *Jungermannia, Jungermanniaceæ*, and *Hepaticæ*.



Scale-mosses.
1, *Ptilidium ciliare;* 2, *Lophocolea minor*. (Both natural size.)

scalene (skā-lēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *scalene*, F. *scalène* = Sp. *escaleno* = Pg. *escaleno, scaleno* = It. *scaleno,* < L. *scalenus,* < Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven, unequal, odd, slanting, scalene, oblique (*τρίγωνον σκαληνόν*, a scalene triangle); prob. akin to *σκολιός*, crooked; *σκελλός*, crooked-legged; *σκέλος*, a leg.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *math.*, having three sides unequal: noting a triangle so constructed. A cone or cylinder is also said to be *scalene* when its axis is inclined to its base, but in this case the epithet *oblique* is more frequently used. See also cut under *scalenohedron*.



Scalene Triangle.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Obliquely situated and unequal-sided, as a muscle: specifically said of the scaleni. See *scalenus*. (*b*) Pertaining to a scalene muscle.—**Scalene tubercle,** a prominence on the inner border of the first rib for attachment of the scalenus anticus muscle.

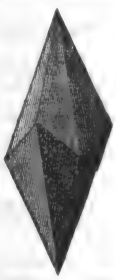
II. *n.* **1.** A scalene triangle.—**2.** One of the scalene muscles. See *scalenus*.

scaleni, *n.* Plural of *scalenus*.

scalenohedral (skā-lē-nō-hē'dral), *a.* [< *scalenohedron* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a scalenohedron.

The etchings were of very great beauty and perfection, the outline of the *scalenohedral* cross sections being in almost all cases very distinct and free from distortions of any kind. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 375.

scalenohedron (skā-lē-nō-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a twelve-sided form under the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, in which the faces are scalene triangles. It is regarded as a hemihedral form of the double twelve-sided pyramid. See *hemihedral*.



Scalenohedron.

scalenon (skā-lē'non), *a.* [< Gr. *σκαληνόν* (sc. *τρίγωνον*), neut. of *σκαληνός*, scalene: see *scalene, scalenum*.] Scalene.

A triangle . . . must be neither oblique, nor rectangle, neither equilateral, equicrural, nor *scalenon*.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 9.

scalenous (skā-lē'nus), *a.* [< L. *scalenus*, scalene: see *scalene*.] Same as *scalene*.

Scalent (skā'lent), *n.* In *geol.*, the name given by H. D. Rogers to a division of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It forms the upper part of the Upper Silurian, and is the equivalent of the Salina shales of the New York series.

scalenum (skā-lē'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκαληνόν* (sc. *τρίγωνον*), neut. of *σκαληνός*, scalene: see *scalene, scalenon*.] A scalene triangle.

Suppose but a man not to have a perfect exact idea of a right angle, a *scalenum*, or trapezium.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 15.

scalenus (skā-lē'nus), *n.*; pl. *scaleni* (-nī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven: see *scalene*.] A scalene muscle.—**Scalenus anticus, medius,** and **posticus,** the anterior, middle, and posterior scalene muscles—three muscles in man connecting the transverse processes of the six lower cervical vertebræ with the first and second ribs. They assist in respiration, and belong to the group of muscles called *prevertebral*. Also called respectively *prescalenus, mediscalenus,* and *postscalenus*. See first cut under *muscle*¹.

scale-pattern (skāl'pat″ėrn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An imbricated pattern.

II. *a.* Imbricated; having a pattern resembling scales: as, a *scale-pattern* tea-cup.

scale-pipette (skāl'pi-pet″), *n.* A tubular pipette with a graduated scale marked on it, for taking up definite quantities of liquid.

scale-quail (skāl'kwāl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*, having scale-like markings of the plumage. *Coues*, 1884. See cut under *Callipepla*.

scaler¹ (skā'lėr), *n.* [< *scale*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who scales fish; distinctively, a person in the act of scaling, or who makes a business of it: used specifically of the scaling of menhaden.—**2.** An instrument resembling a currycomb and usually made of tin, used for removing scales from fish.—**3.** An instrument used by dentists in removing tartar from the teeth.

scaler² (skā'lėr), *n.* [< *scale*³ + *-er*¹.] One who scales or measures logs.

scale-shell (skāl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Leptonidæ*. See cut under *Leptonidæ*.

scale-stone (skāl'stōn), *n.* Tabular spar, or wollastonite.

scaletail (skāl'tāl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*. See *Anomaluridæ*.

The *scale-tails* are unmistakably sciurine.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 132.

scale-tailed (skāl'tāld), *a.* Having scales on the under side of the tail: noting the *Anomaluridæ*. *Coues*. See cut under *Anomaluridæ*.

scale-winged (skāl'wingd), *a.* Having the wings covered with minute scales; lepidopterous, as a moth or butterfly: specifically noting the *Lepidoptera*. Also *scaly-winged*. See cuts under *Lepidoptera*, and *scale*¹, *n.*, 4 (*d*) (1).

scalework (skāl'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Objects or parts of objects consisting of scales lapping over one another, as in a kind of armor. See *scale-armor*.—**2.** Imbrication; imbricated ornament.

scaleworm (skāl'wėrm), *n.* A scaleback.

scaliness (skā'li-nes), *n.* Scaly character or condition.

scaling¹ (skā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scale*¹, *v.*] **1.** The process of removing incrustations of salt and other foreign matters from the inner surface of boilers.—**2.** In *metal-working*, the first process in making tin-plate, in which the plates are placed in a bath of dilute muriatic acid and then heated in a scaling-furnace to remove the scale.—**3.** The act or process of removing the scales of fish.

scaling¹ (skā'ling), *a.* Liable to rub the scales off fish, as some nets.

scaling[2] (skā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scale*[2], *v.*] The process of adjusting sights to the guns on board of a ship.

scaling-bar (skā'ling-bär), *n.* A bar or rod for removing the incrustation or scale from heating-surfaces, as from the surface of a steam-boiler.

scaling-furnace (skā'ling-fėr″nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace or oven in which plates of iron are heated for the purpose of scaling them, as in the preparation of plates for tinning.

scaling-hammer (skā'ling-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer for the removal of scale.

scaling-knife (skā'ling-nīf), *n.* A knife used to remove scales from fish. It is sometimes made with a serrated edge.

scaling-ladder (skā'ling-lad″ėr), *n.* **1.** A ladder used for the escalade of an enemy's fortress. Besides an ordinary ladder with hooks at the upper end and similar fittings, which is the common kind, scaling-ladders have been made with braces to support them at the proper angle and wheels by which the whole structure was run close up to the walls. They are now used chiefly for descending the height of the counterscarp into the ditch.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ladder having two pointed hooks at the tops of the uprights and two pointed ferrules at the bottom.—**3.** A firemen's ladder used for scaling buildings. See *ladder*.

scaling-machine (skā'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *scaler*, 2.

scaliola, *n.* See *scagliola*.

scall (skâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skall, skal,* ★*scaule;* < ME. *skalle, scalle, scalde,* a scab, scabbiness, eruption (generally used of the head), < Icel. *skalli,* a bald head; cf. *sköllōttr,* bald-headed; Sw. *skallig,* bald, lit. having a smooth roundish head, like a shell, < Icel. **skal,* Sw. Dan. *skal,* a husk, shell, pod, = AS. *scealu, sceale,* a shell-husk (cf. F. *tête,* a head, ult. < L. *testa,* a shell): see *scale*[1]. Cf. *scalled.*] **1.** A scaly eruption on the skin; scab; scurf; scabbiness.

> Under thy longe lockes thou maist have the *scalle,*
> But after my making thou write more trewe.
> *Chaucer,* Scrivener, l. 3.
>
> It is a dry *scall,* even a leprosy upon the head.
> Lev. xiii. 30.

2. In *mining,* loose ground; rock which easily becomes loosened, on account of its scaly or foliated structure. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Dry scall,** psoriasis, scabies, and other cutaneous affections.—**Moist scall,** eczema. Compare *scald*[2], *n.*

scall† (skâl), *a.* [Abbr. or misprint of *scalled.*] Mean; paltry.

> To be revenge on this same *scall,* scurvy, cogging companion. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 1. 123.

scallawag, *n.* See *scalawag*.

scalled, scald[2] (skâld), *a.* [< ME. *scalled, skalled;* < *scall* + *-ed*[2]. Prob. in part dependent on the orig. noun, < Sw. Dan. *skal,* etc., shell (see *scale*[1]); cf. Dan. *skaldet,* bald.] **1.** Scabby; affected with scald: as, a *scald* head.

> With *scaled* browes blake and piled berd.
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 627.
>
> If [she have] a fat hand and *scald* nails, let her carve the less, and act in gloves. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iv. 1.

Hence—**2.** Scurvy; mean; paltry; wretched; contemptible.

> Would it not grieve a King . . . to have his diadem
> Sought for by such *scald* Knaves as love him not?
> *Marlowe,* Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 2.
>
> Other news I am aduertised of, that a *scald* trivial lying pamphlet, cald Greens Groatsworth of Wit, is given out to be of my doing.
> *Nashe,* quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xv.
>
> Your gravity once laid
> My head and heels together in the dungeon,
> For cracking a *scald* officer's crown.
> *Fletcher (and others),* Bloody Brother, i. 1.

Scald crow, the hooded crow.

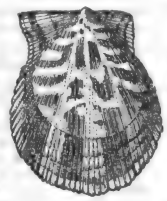
scallion (skal'yon), *n.* [Formerly called, more fully, *scallion onion;* early mod. E. also *skallion, scalion;* < ME. *scalyon, scalone* (also *scalier*) = D. *schalonge* = It. *scalogna* (Florio), *scalogno* = Sp. *ascalonia, escalona,* < L. *Ascalonia cæpa,* ML. *ascalonia,* or *ascalonium* (sc. *allium*), the onion of Ascalon; fem. or neut. of *Ascalonius,* of Ascalon, < *Ascalo(n-),* < Gr. 'Ασκάλων, Ascalon in Palestine. Cf. *shallot,* from the same source.] The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum,* especially a variety of that species; also, the leek, and the common onion when sown thick so as not to form a large bulb.

> Ac ich haue porett-plontes perselye and *scalones,*
> Chiboles and chiruylles and chiries sam-rede.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 310.
>
> Sivot, a *scallion,* a hollow or vnset Leeke. *Cotgrave.*
>
> Let Peter Onion (by the infernal gods) be turned to a leek, or a *scallion.* *B. Jonson,* Case is Altered, iv. 3.

scallion-faced† (skal'yon-fāst), *a.* Having a mean, scurvy face or appearance.

> His father's diet was new cheese and onions, . . . what a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis!
> *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Cure, ii. 1.

★**scallop** (skol'- or skal'op), *n.* [Also *scollop,* and formerly *scollup,* early mod. E. *scaloppe* (also in more technical use *escallop, escalop*); < ME. *scalop, skalop,* < OF. *escalope,* a shell, < MD. *schelpe,* D. *schelp* = LG. *schelpe, schulpe,* a shell, esp. a scallop-shell: see *scalp*[1].] **1.** A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidæ;* any pecten. There are many species, recent and fossil, among them *Pecten maximus,* of great size, and *P. jacobæus,* the St. James's shell. They are used for food and for other purposes. A common scallop of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *P. irradians. P. tenuicostatus* is a large species of the United States, used for food, and its shells for domestic utensils. *Hinnites pusio* is a different style of scallop from these, very prettily marked. See also cut under *Pectinidæ.*



Scallop (*Hinnites pusio*).

> Oceanus . . . sits triumphantly in the vast (but queint) shell of a siluer *scollup,* reyning in the heads of two wild sea-horses.
> *Dekker,* London's Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).
>
> And luscious '*Scallops* to allure the Tastes
> Of rigid Zealots to delicious Fasts.
> *Gay,* Trivia, ii. 417.

2. One of the valves of a scallop or pecten; a scallop-shell, as a utensil; also, a scallop-shell as the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop-shell.*

> My palmers hat, my *scallops* shell,
> My crosse, my cord, and all, farewell!
> *Herrick,* On Himselfe.
>
> Religion . . . had grown to be with both parties a political badge, as little typical of the inward man as the *scallop* of a pilgrim. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 399.

3. In *her.*, the representation of a scallop.—**4.** A small shallow pan in which fish, oysters, mince-meat, etc., are cooked, or are finally browned after being cooked. This was originally a large scallop-shell: it sometimes is so still, or is made in the exact form of such a shell.

5. One of a number of small curves resembling segments of circles, cut by way of ornament on the edge of a thing, the whole simulating the outer edge of a scallop-shell.

> Bases and buskins cut likewise at the top into siluer *scollups.*
> *Dekker,* London's Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

6. A lace band or collar scalloped round the edges.

> Made myself fine with Capt. Ferrers' lace band, being lothe to wear my own new *scallop,* it is so fine.
> *Pepys,* Diary, Oct. 12, 1662.

Scallop budding, in *hort.*, a method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped section of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

scallop (skol'- or skal'op), *v. t.* [Also *scollop* (also in more technical use *escallop*); < *scallop, n.*] **1.** To mark or cut the edge of into convex rounded lobes. (*a*) Regularly, as for ornamental purposes. Compare *invected.* (*b*) Irregularly, in a general sense. See the quotation.

> Have I for this with labour strove,
> And lavish'd all my little store,
> To fence for you my shady grove,
> And *scollop* every winding shore?
> *Shenstone,* Ode after Sickness.

2. To cook in a scallop; hence, specifically, to prepare by mixing with crumbs, seasoning, and baking until browned on the top: as, to *scallop* fish or meat.

> The shell [of the scallop *Pecten maximus*] is often used for *scalloping* oysters. *E. P. Wright,* Anim. Life, p. 555.

scallop-crab (skol'op-krab), *n.* A kind of pea-crab, *Pinnotheres pectinicola,* inhabiting scallops.

scalloped (skol'- or skal'opt), *p. a.* [Also *scolloped;* < *scallop* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with a scallop; made or done with a scallop.—**2.** Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles.

> A wide surbased arch with *scalloped* ornaments.
> *Gray,* To Mason. (*Latham.*)

3. In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

> It may be known that Monteth was a gentleman with a *scalloped* coat. *W. King,* Art of Cookery, Letter v.

4. In *bot.*, same as *crenate*[1], 1 (*a*).—**5.** Cooked in a scallop.—**Scalloped kalanchoe.** See *Kalanchoe,* 1.—**Scalloped oysters,** oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. This was at first literally done in distinct scallop-shells, and afterward in a dish for the purpose called a *scallop.*

scalloped-hazel (skol'opt-hā″zl), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Odontopera bidentata.*

scalloped-hooktip (skol'opt-hůk″tip), *n.* A British moth, *Platypteryx lacertula.*

scalloped-oak (skol'opt-ōk), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Crocallis elinguaria.*

scalloper (skol'- or skal'op-ėr), *n.* One who gathers scallops. Also spelled *scolloper.*

> The *scallopers* will tell you everywhere that the more they [scallops] are raked the more abundant they become.
> *Fisheries of U. S.,* V. ii. 570.

scalloping (skol'- or skal'op-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scallop, v.*] The act or industry of taking scallops.

scalloping-tool (skol'op-ing-töl), *n.* In *saddlery,* a tool for forming an ornamental edge on leather straps.

scallop-moth (skol'op-môth), *n.* A collectors' name in England for certain geometrid moths. *Scodiona belgiaria* is the gray scallop-moth.

scallop-net (skol'op-net), *n.* A small dredge-like net used for taking scallops. [New Bedford, Massachusetts.]

scallop-shell (skol'op-shel), *n.* [Also *escallop-shell;* early mod. E. *scaloppe-shell;* < *scallop* + *shell.*] **1.** A scallop, or the shell or valve of one. The scallop-shell was the badge of a pilgrim. Compare *cockle-shell.*

> And in thy hand retaining yet
> The pilgrim's staff and *scallop-shell!*
> *Whittier,* Daniel Wheeler.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Eucosmia undulata.*

scally† (skâ'li), *a.* [< *scall* + *-y*[1].] Scalled; scurfy; scald.

> Over its eyes there are two hard *scally* knobs, as big as a man's fist. *Dampier,* Voyages, an. 1676.

scalma (skal'mą), *n.* [NL., < OHG. *scalmo, scelmo,* pestilence, contagion; see *schelm.*] An obscure disease of horses, described and named by Professor Dieckerhoff of Berlin in 1885. It manifests itself by coughing, difficult breathing, paleness of the mucous membranes, loss of strength, fever, and more rarely pleuritis. The disease is more or less contagious in stables. Recovery takes place within three or four weeks.

scalonet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallion.*

scalop†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallop.*

Scalops (skā'lops), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *σκάλοψ,* a mole, < *σκάλλειν,* stir up, dig.] A genus of American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinæ,* having the median upper incisors



American Shrew-mole (*Scalops aquaticus*).

enlarged and rodent-like, the nose not fringed, and the dental formula 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side above, and 2 incisors, no canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side below. It includes the common mole or shrew-mole of the United States, *S. aquaticus,* of which the silvery mole, *S. argentatus,* is a western variety. The other moles of the same country, formerly referred to *Scalops,* are now placed in *Scapanus.* See *shrew-mole.*

scalp[1] (skalp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skalp;* < ME. *scalp,* the top of the head; cf. MD. *schelpe,* a shell, D. *schelp,* a shell, = LG. *schelpe, schulpe* = OHG. *sceliva,* MHG. *schelfe,* G. dial. *schelfe,* husk, scale, = Icel. *skālpr,* a sheath, = Sw. *skalp,* a sheath (cf. OIt. *scalpo* = F. *scalpe,* scalp, = G. *scalp* = Dan. *skalp,* scalp, all appar. < E. ?); with an appar. formative *-p,* from the same base as E. *scale*[1], *scale*[2], *shell,* and *skull*[1]: see *scale*[1], *scale*[2], *shell, skull*[1]. Doublet of *scallop, scollop,* q. v.] **1**†. The top of the head; the head, skull, or sconce.

> The *scalps* of many, almost hid behind,
> To jump up higher seem'd, to mock the mind.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 1413.

2. The integument of the upper part of the head and associated subcutaneous structures; the skin, the occipitofrontalis muscle, and its broad fascia-like tendon and connective tissue, with their vessels and nerves, together forming the covering of the skull, and freely movable upon the subjacent bones.

The *scalp* had been partially despoiled of hair from the disease. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 43.

3. The scalp or a part of it, together with the hair growing upon it, cut or torn from the head of a living or dead person. Among the North American Indians scalps are taken as trophies of victory.

Hurons and Oneidas, who speak the same tongue, or what may be called the same, take each other's *scalps*.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xix.

He had been for the Indians an object of particular notice, on account of the long flowing hair which curled down on his shoulders, and which made it a very desirable *scalp*. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 427.

4. The skin of the head of a noxious wild animal. A bounty has sometimes been offered for wolves' scalps.—**5.** The head or skull of a whale exclusive of the lower jaw.—**6.** In *her.*, the skin of the head of a stag with the horns attached: a rare bearing.

scalp[1] (skalp), *v. t.* [= F. *scalper*, scalp, > D. *scalperen* = G. *skalpiren* = Dan. *skalpere* = Sw. *skalpera;* from the noun. The similarity of this verb with L. *scalpere*, cut, carve, scratch, etc. (see *scalpel*), is accidental.] **1.** To deprive of the scalp; remove the scalp of. The scalping of slain or captured enemies is a custom of the North American Indians. The scalp being grasped by the scalp-lock, a circular cut is made with the scalping-knife, and the skin is then forcibly torn off; the operation requires but a few seconds at the hands of an expert.

Hence—**2.** To skin or flay in general; denude; lay bare; specifically, to deprive of grass or turf. [U. S.]

The valley is very narrow, and the high buttes bounding it rise, sheer and barren, into *scalped* hill-peaks and naked knife-blade ridges.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 655.

Many a good in-field [for base-ball] has no turf on it, and is called a *scalped* field. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 556.

3. In *milling:* (*a*) To separate (the fuzzy growths at the ends of the berries of wheat or other grain) by attrition and screening, with or without the employment of aspirators. (*b*) To separate, after the first operation of the breaking-rolls (the broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour), and after each subsequent use of the breaking-rolls (making in some schemes of milling six separate operations) to treat (the products) in the same manner with sieves, bolts, or screens of different grades of fineness. —**4.** To sell at less than official or recognized rates, by sharing the commission or profit with the purchaser, or by purchasing cheap and asking only a small advance: as, to *scalp* railway-tickets. [Colloq. or trade use.]

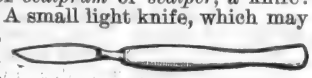
A corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad must protect itself against loss through *scalping* by the ample punishment for the crime which the laws of the State seem to provide for the scalper himself.
The Nation, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

5. In *Amer. polit. slang*, to destroy the political influence of, or punish for insubordination to party rule.

scalp[2] (skalp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scaup;* appar. connected with *scalp*[1] (D. *schelp*, a shell, scallop, etc.), but prob. not identical with it.] A bed of oysters or mussels.

scalp[3]† (skalp), *v. t.* [Found only in verbal n., in comp., *scalping-iron;* < L. *scalpere*, cut, carve. Cf. *scalper*[2], *scalpel.*] To cut or scrape. See *scalping-iron.*

scalpel (skal'pel), *n.* [< F. *scalpel* = Pr. *scapel* = Sp. *escalpelo* = Pg. *escalpello* = It. *scarpello*, < L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife, a scalpel, dim. of *scalprum* or *scalper*, a knife: see *scalper*[2].] A small light knife, which may be held like a pen, used in anatomical dissection and in surgical operations, having the back of the blade straight or nearly so, the edge more or less convex, and the point sharp. Such a knife is distinguished from a *bistoury*. The handle is light and thin, long enough to pass beyond the knuckles when the knife is held in its usual position, and is often made of steel forming one piece with the blade. A special heavy form of scalpel is called a *cartilage-knife*.


Scalpel.

scalpella, *n.* Plural of *scalpellum*, 1.

scalpellar (skal'pe-lär), *a.* [< *scalpellum* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to the scalpella of hemipterans.

scalpelliform (skal-pel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife (see *scalpel*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of the blade of a scalpel or a penknife. [Rare.]

scalpellum (skal-pel'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife: see *scalpel.*] **1.** Pl. *scalpella* (-ä). One of the four filamentous organs or hair-like lancets contained in the promuscis of hemipterous insects. The upper pair of scalpella are homologous with mandibles, the lower pair with maxillæ.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of thoracic cirripeds of the family *Pollicipedidæ*, related to *Ibla*, and notable in presenting in some species the sexes distinct, in others hermaphrodites with complemental males.

scalper[1] (skal'pėr), *n.* [< *scalp*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who scalps, or takes a scalp.—**2.** In *milling*, a machine or apparatus for scalping. (*a*) A machine for removing the fuzz from the ends of grain, as wheat or rye, and for cleaning off the surface-impurities accumulated in the fuzz, and the dirt which gathers in the creases of the berries, called *crease-dirt*. Such machines usually act by attrition upon the surfaces of the grain without crushing the latter. (*b*) A sieve, bolt, or screen used to separate different grades of broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour, and also to separate impurities and bran during various stages of roller-milling. (*c*) A machine for operating a sieve, bolt, or screen, or a combination of sifting or screening devices, for separating grades of flour, semolina, broken wheat, break-flour, bran, and impurities in the manufacture of wheat-, rye-, and buckwheat-flours.

3. One who sells at less than official or recognized rates; specifically, a dealer in railway and other tickets who shares his commission with his customer, or who purchases unused tickets and coupons at cheap rates, and sells them at a slight advance, but for less than the official price; a ticket-broker. [U. S.]

With the eternal quarrel between railroads and *scalpers* passengers have nothing to do.
The Nation, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

scalper[2]† (skal'pėr), *n.* [< L. *scalper* (*scalpr-*), also *scalprum*, a knife, chopper, chisel (of shoemakers, surgeons, husbandmen, sculptors, etc.), < *scalpere*, cut, carve, engrave.] An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

scalping-iron† (skal'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< **scalping*, verbal n. of *scalp*[3], *v.*, + *iron.*] Same as *scalper*[2]. *Minsheu.*

scalping-knife (skal'ping-nīf), *n.* A knife used by the Indians of North America for scalping their enemies. It is now usually a common steel butcher's knife, but was formerly a sharp stone.

scalping-tuft (skal'ping-tuft), *n.* A scalp-lock.

His closely shaven head, on which no other hair than the well-known and chivalrous *scalping-tuft* was preserved, was without ornament of any kind, with the exception of a solitary eagle's plume.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iii.

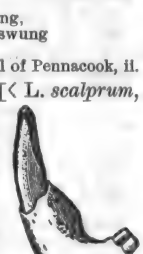
scalpless (skalp'les), *a.* [< *scalp*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Having no scalp, as a person who has recovered after being scalped.—**2.** Bald; bald-headed.

A cap of soot upon the top of his *scalpless* skull.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

scalp-lock (skalp'lok), *n.* A long lock or tuft of hair left on the scalp by the North American Indians, as an implied challenge to an enemy to take it if he can.

Loosely on a snake-skin strung,
In the smoke his *scalp-locks* swung
Grimly to and fro.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, ii.

scalpriform (skal'pri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalprum*, a knife, chisel, + *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped; having the character of a chisel-tooth; truncate at the end and beveled there to a sharp edge: specifically said of the incisor teeth of rodents, and the similar teeth of a few other mammals. See *chisel-tooth*, and cut under *Geomyidæ*.


Left Lower Scalpriform Incisor of a Beaver (*Castor fiber*), one half natural size.

scalt. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of ★*scald*[1].

scaly (skā'li), *a.* [< *scale*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Covered with scales; provided with scales; scaled; squamate; scutellate.

The *scaly* Dragon, beeing else too lowe
For th' Elephant, vp a thick tree doth goe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. Scale-like; of the nature of a scale; squamous.—**3.** Furfuraceous; scarious; desquamated; exfoliated; scabby.—**4.** In *bot.*, composed of scales lying over one another: as, a *scaly* bulb; having scales scattered over it: as, a *scaly* stem.—**5.** Shabby; mean; stingy. [Slang.]—**Scaly ant-eater** or **lizard,** a pangolin. See *Manis*, 1.—**Scaly buds,** buds, such as those of magnolia, hickory, lilac, etc., that are large and strong and provided with numerous scales, which serve to protect the tender parts in them from cold.—**Scaly epithelium,** squamous epithelium.—**Scaly fern,** the fern *Ceterach officinarum*, a native of Europe. It is a small densely tufted species with the fronds cut nearly or quite down to the rachis into alternate, blunt, broadly oblong or roundish lobes, which are coated on the lower surface with a dense covering of small reddish-brown membranaceous scales (whence the name). See *ceterach.* Also called *scale-fern* and *milt-waste.*—**Scaly tetter,** psoriasis.

scaly-winged (skā'li-wingd), *a.* Same as *scale-winged.*

scamble† (skam'bl), *v.* [Also assibilated *shamble* (see *shamble*); < ME. **scamlen* (in verbal n. *scamling*); origin uncertain. Cf. *scamp*[1] and *scamper*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To stir about in an eager, confused way; scramble; struggle for place or possession.

Thus sithe I have in my voyage suffred wracke with Ulisses, and wringing-wett *scambled* with life to the shore, stand from mee, Nausicaä, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forhead, and with sweete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule.
Gosson, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

These court feasts are to us servitors court fasts—such *scambling*, such shift for to eate, and where to eate.
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

2. To shift awkwardly; sprawl; be awkward; be without order or method.

II. *trans.* **1.** To mangle; maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To scatter; squander; dissipate.

Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenues thereof [*i. e.*, of Norwich]. *Fuller*, Worthies, London, II. 357.

3. To collect together without order or method.

Much more . . . being *scambled* vp after this manner.
Holinshed, Chron., Ep. Ded.

I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

scamble† (skam'bl), *n.* [< *scamble, v.*] A struggle with others; a scramble.

scambler† (skam'blėr), *n.* [< *scamble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who scambles.—**2.** A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer. *Steevens*, Note on Shakspere's Much Ado, v. 1.

scambling† (skam'bling), *n.* [Also *scamling;* verbal n. of *scamble, v.*] An irregular, hasty meal; a "scratch" meal.

Other some have so costly and great dinners that they eat more at that one dinner than the poor man can get at three *scamlings* on a day.
Bp. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 558. (*Davies.*)

scambling† (skam'bling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *scamble, v.*] Scrambling; struggling; disorderly; without method or regularity.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 4.

A fine old hall, but a *scambling* house. *Evelyn.*

scambling-days† (skam'bling-dāz), *n. pl.* Days in Lent when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as best he could. *Halliwell.*

Their "service of Meat and Drynk to be servyd upon the *Scamlynge-Days* in Lent Yerely, as to say, Mondays and Setterdays," was for "x Gentilmen and vj Childre of the Chapell iiij Measse." *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciii.

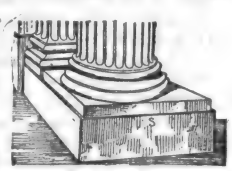
scamblingly (skam'bling-li), *adv.* With eager struggling; strugglingly.

Scamblingly, catch that catch may. *Cotgrave.*

scamel (skam'el), *n.* A word of uncertain meaning: supposed by some to be for *staniel.*

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring filberds, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *scamels* from the rock.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 176.

scamillus (skā-mil'us), *n.*; pl. *scamilli* (-ī). [L., dim. of *scamnum*, bench, stool, step, also a ridge or balk left in plowing: see *shamble*[1].] **1.** In *Gr. arch.*, a part of a block of stone, as of the lower drum or the capital of a Doric column, made to project slightly by the beveling of the edge or edges of its bearing face, that the edges of the exposed face or faces may not be liable to chip when the block is placed in position. —**2.** In *Rom. arch.*, a second plinth or block under a statue, column, or the like, to raise it, but not, like a pedestal, ornamented with any molding.


Scamillus in Roman architecture. *s*, Scamillus.

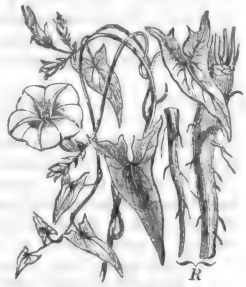
scammel†, *a.* [Perh. conn. with *scramble:* cf. Scotch *skemmel*, a tall, ungainly person. *N. E. D.*] Lean; scraggy.

scammonia (ska-mō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *scammony.*] Same as *scammony.*

scammoniate (ska-mō′ni-āt), *a.* [< *scammony* (L. *scammonia*) + *-ate*[1].] Made with scammony.

Scammoniate or other acrimonious medicines.
Wiseman, Surgery.

★**scammony** (skam′ō-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scammonie, scamony;* < ME. *scamony, scamoine,* < OF. *scamonee, scammonee, scammonie,* F. *scammonée* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escamonea* = It. *scamonea, scammonea,* < L. *scammonia, scammonea,* < Gr. σκαμμωνία, scammony; said to be of Pers. origin.] 1. A plant, *Convolvulus Scammonia,* which grows abundantly in Syria and Asia Minor. Its stems, bearing arrow-shaped leaves, trail or climb a distance of several feet, and it has a large tapering root which is the source of the drug scammony.



Scammony (*Convolvulus Scammonia*). *R*, the root.

They have also a very good *scamony* and althea here [in Mytilene], and I saw a great quantity of alkermes, but they do not make any use of it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 16.

2. A gum-resin consisting of the inspissated root-juice of this plant. It is obtained by slicing off the top of the root obliquely and collecting as it runs off the sap, which concretes in course of time. It appears in commerce commonly in fragments or cakes of a greenish-gray or blackish color, has a peculiar odor somewhat like that of cheese, and a slightly acrid taste. *Virgin scammony,* the pure exuded article, is little in the market; the common scammony is adulterated with a decoction of the root and with earthy and other substances, on which account the dried roots are to some extent imported and the resin extracted by alcohol. Scammony is an energetic cathartic.—**French** or **Montpellier scammony,** a substance made in the south of France from the expressed juice (it has been said) of *Cynanchum acutum* (*C. Monspeliacum*), mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.—**Lacryma scammony,** pure scammony, consisting of the juice mixed with the later scrapings of the cut surface and dried.—**Resin of scammony.** See *resin.*—**Scammony-root,** the dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia,* used in preparing resin of scammony.

scamp[1] (skamp), *v. t.* [Also in var. form *skimp;* prob. < Icel. *skamta,* dole out, apportion (meals), hence scant or stint: see *scant,* of which *scamp* is thus a doublet.] To execute in superficial manner; perform in a careless, slip-shod, dishonest, or perfunctory manner: as, to *scamp* work.

That all the accessories most needful to health, but not of the most elegant description, would be *scamped* or neglected. *Saturday Rev.*

These 9-inch chimneys, he told me, were frequent in *scamped* houses, houses got up at the lowest possible rate by speculating builders.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 356.

From the very earliest times the tendency to '*scamp*' work seems to have existed.
Smiles, Engineers, I. 11. [*N. E. D.*]

A portrait, in which . . . the man's figure had been what we call '*scamped.*'
W. P. Frith, Autobiog., III. v. 112. [*N. E. D.*]

scamp[2] (skamp), *n.* [Perhaps < *scamp, v.,* apparently cognate with *scamper, v.*] 1. A fugitive or vagabond; a worthless fellow; a swindler; a mean villain; a rascal; a rogue.

Scamp. A highwayman. [Thieves' cant.] Royal *scamp;* a highwayman who robs civilly. Royal foot *scamp;* a foot-pad who behaves in like manner.
Grose, Class. Dict. of Vulg. Tongue (2d ed.), 1788.

Scamp, a cheat, a swindler; often used as to one who contracts debt, and runs off without paying it.
Jamieson, Dict. Scot. Lang.

He has done the *scamp* too much honour.
De Quincey, Works, II. 43. (*Latham.*)

"The impudent bog-trotting *scamp,*" he thought, "dare to threaten me!" *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xiii.

The postillions and boatmen along this route were great *scamps,* frequently asking more than the legal fare, and in one instance threatened to prevent us from going on unless we paid it. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 346.

Among the Mexicans . . . every rich man looks like a grandee, and every poor *scamp* like a broken-down gentleman. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 84.

2. A serranoid fish, *Mycteroperca falcata,* of a brown color with irregular darker spots, and with the pectorals edged with blackish and orange. It occurs along the coast of Florida and in the West Indies, and belongs very near the groupers of the genus *Epinephelus.* See *Trisotropis.*

scampavia (skäm-pä-vē′ä), *n.* [It., < *scampare,* escape (see *scamp*[2]), + *via,* way, course (see *via*).] *Naut.,* a fast-rowing war-boat of Naples and Sicily. In 1814–15 they were built 150 feet in length, and were pulled by forty sweeps or large oars, every rower having his bunk under his sweep. They were rigged with one huge lateen sail at one third the distance from the bow, and no forward bulwark or stem was carried above deck. They carried a gun forward of the mast, about two feet above water. Aft they carried a lateen mizzen with topsail.

scamper[1] (skam′pėr), *n.* [< *scamp*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who scamps work. *Imp. Dict.*

scamper[2] (skam′pėr), *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin: poss. < OF. *escamper,* escape, decamp, or < It. *scampare,* decamp.] To run with speed; hasten away.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We were forc'd to cut our Cables in all haste, and *scamper* away as well as we could. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 189.

So horribly confounded were these poor savages at the tremendous and uncouth sound of the Low Dutch language that they one and all took to their heels, and *scampered* over the Bergen hills. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

scamper[2] (skam′pėr), *n.* [< *scamper*[2], *v.*] A hasty run or flight.

Wordsworth's ordinary amusements here were hunting and fishing, rowing, skating, and long walks around the lake and among the hills, with an occasional *scamper* on horseback. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

scampish (skam′pish), *a.* [< *scamp*[2], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish; rascally.

The alcalde personally renewed his regrets for the ridiculous scene of the two *scampish* oculists.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 23. (*Davies.*)

Scampish Alain and ruffianly Rodellec.
The American, VII. 170.

scampy (skam′pi), *a.* [< *scamp*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *scampish.*

scan (skan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scanned,* ppr. *scanning.* [Early mod. E. also *skan, scanne;* < ME. *scannen,* for **scanden,* < OF. *escander, exandir,* climb (also scan ?), F. *scander* (> D. *scanderen* = G. *scandiren* = Sw. *skandera* = Dan. *skandere*), scan, = It. *scandere,* climb, scan, < L. *scandere,* climb (*scandere versus,* measure or read verse by its feet, scan), = Skt. √ *skand,* spring, ascend. From the L. *scandere* are also ult. E. *scansion, scansorial*[1], etc., *ascend, descend, condescend, transcend,* and (through the deriv. *scala*) *scale*[3], *escalade,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To climb; mount. [Rare.]

Ne staide till she the highest stage had *scand,*
Where Cynthia did sit, that never still did stand.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 8.

2. To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

Scanne verse (*scannyn* verses). Scando.
Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas ears, committing short and long.
Milton, Sonnets, viii. 3.

Hence—3. To go over and examine point by point; examine minutely or nicely; scrutinize.

Exactly to *skan* the trueth of euery case that shall happen in the affaires of man.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

I would I might entreat your honour
To *scan* this thing no further.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 245.

My father's souldiers fled away for feare,
As soone as once theyr Captayne's death they *scand.*
Mir. for Mags. (ed. Haslewood), I. 78.

Yet this, if thou the matter rightly *scanne,*
Is of noe force to make the perfect man.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

Scanning my face and the changes wrought there.
M. Arnold, Faded Leaves, Separation.

II. *intrans.* To follow or agree with the rules of meter: as, lines that *scan* well.—**Scanning speech,** in *pathol.,* monotonous speech in which the syllables are separated by prolonged pauses.

scand†. An obsolete form of *scanned,* past participle of *scan.*

Scand. An abbreviation of *Scandinavian.*

scandal (skan′dạl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scandall;* < ME. *scandal, scandle* (= D. *schandaal* = G. Sw. *skandal* = Dan. *skandale*), < OF. *scandale, scandalle, scandele,* also *escandle,* F. *scandale* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo,* a scandal, offense, < LL. *scandalum,* a stumbling-block, an inducement to sin, a temptation, < Gr. σκάνδαλον (in LXX. and N. T.), a snare laid for an enemy, a trap or stumbling-block, also scandal, offense, in classical Gr. only in the form σκανδάληθρον, orig. the spring of a trap, the stick which sprang up when the trap was shut, and on which the bait was placed; prob. < √ **skand* = L. *scandere* = Skt. √ *skand,* climb, spring up: see *scan.* From the same source is derived E. *slander,* a doublet of *scandal.*] 1. Offense caused by faults or misdeeds; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered wrong; opprobrium; shame; disgrace.

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown
That two such noble peers as ye should jar!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 69.

Then there had been no such *scandals* raised by the degeneracy of men upon the most excellent and peaceable Religion in the World. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

My obscurity and taciturnity leave me at liberty, without *scandal,* to dine, if I see fit, at a common ordinary.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

2. Reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; malicious gossip.

When *Scandal* has new minted an old lie,
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis call'd a satire, and the world appears
Gath'ring around it with erected ears.
Cowper, Charity, l. 518.

No *scandal* about Queen Elizabeth, I hope?
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

3. In *law:* (*a*) A report, rumor, or action whereby one is affronted in public. (*b*) An irrelevant and defamatory or indecent statement introduced into a pleading or proceeding; any allegation or statement which is unbecoming the dignity of the court to hear, or is contrary to good manners, or which unnecessarily either charges a person with a crime or bears cruelly on his moral character.—4. That which causes scandal or gives offense; an action or circumstance that brings public disgrace to the persons involved, or offends public morals.

What shall I call thee, thou gray-bearded *scandal,*
That kick'st against the sovereignty to which
Thou ow'st allegiance? *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** Discredit, disrepute, dishonor.—**2.** Backbiting, slander, calumny, detraction.

scandal (skan′dạl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandaled* or *scandalled,* ppr. *scandaling* or *scandalling.* [< OF. *scandaler, escandaler,* < *scandale,* scandal: see *scandal, n.*] 1. To throw scandal on; defame; asperse; traduce.

If you know
That I do fawn on men and hug them hard
And after *scandal* them, . . . then hold me dangerous.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 76.

Ill tongues that *scandal* innocence.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 607.

Now say I this, that I do know the man
Which doth abet that traitorous libeller,
Who did compose and spread that slanderous rime
Which *scandals* you and doth abuse the time.
Heywood, Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 177).

2†. To scandalize; offend; shock.

They who are proud and pharisaical will be *scandalled* even at the best and well disciplined things.
Tooker, Fabrick of the Church (ed. 1604), p. 75. (*Latham.*)

scandal-bearer (skan′dạl-bãr″ėr), *n.* A propagator of scandal or malicious gossip.

The unwillingness to receive good tidings is a quality as inseparable from a *scandal-bearer* as the readiness to divulge bad. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

scandaled† (skan′dạld), *a.* [< *scandal* + *-ed*[2].] Scandalous; disgraceful.

Her [Venus's] and her blind boy's *scandal'd* company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 90.

scandalisation, scandalise. See *scandalization, scandalize.*

scandalization (skan″dạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scandalisacion,* < OF. *scandalisacion,* < *scandaliser,* scandalize: see *scandalize.*] 1. The act of scandalizing, defaming, or disgracing; aspersion; defamation.

The Lords of the Council laid hold of one Walmesley, a publican at Islington, and punished him for spreading false reports and "*scandalization* of my Lord of Shrewsbury." *Athenæum*, No. 3192, p. 889.

2. Scandal; scandalous sin.

Let one lyue neuer so wyckedly
In abhominable *scandalisacion,*
As longe as he will their church obaye,
Not refusynge his tithes duely to paye,
They shall make of him no accusacion.
Dyaloge betweene a Gentillman and a Husbandman, p. 168. (*Davies.*)

Also spelled *scandalisation.*

scandalize[1] (skan′dạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized,* ppr. *scandalizing.* [< OF. *scandaliser, escandaliser,* F. *scandaliser* = Pr. *escandalisar* = Sp. Pg. *escandalizar* = It. *scandalizzare, scandalezzare,* < LL. *scandalizare,* < Gr. σκανδαλίζειν, cause to stumble, tempt, < σκάνδαλον, a snare, stumbling-block: see *scandal.*] 1. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; shock; give offense to: as, to be *scandalized* at a person's conduct.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? *Hooker.*

Let not our young and eager doctors be *scandalized* at our views as to the comparative uncertainty of medicine as a science. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 100.

2. To disgrace; bring disgrace on.

It is the manner of men to *scandalize* and betray that which retaineth the state and virtue.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

3. To libel; defame; asperse; slander.

Words . . . tending to *scandalize* a magistrate, or person in public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

To tell his tale might be interpreted into *scandalizing* the order. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

Also spelled *scandalise*.

scandalize[2] (skan′dạl-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized*, ppr. *scandalizing*. [Probably from Spanish (Mediterranean) *escandalosa*, a gaff-sail.] *Naut.*, to trice up the tack of the spanker or mizzen in a square-rigged vessel, or the mainsail in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel. It is frequently done, to enable the helmsman to look to leeward under the foot of the sail. The same word is erroneously used of the sails on the mizzenmast of a ship when they are clued down (the ship being before the wind) to allow the sails on the mainmast to draw better. Also spelled *scandalise*.

scandal-monger (skan′dạl-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal; one who spreads defamatory reports or rumors concerning the character or reputation of others.

scandalous (skan′dạl-us), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *scandaleux* = Sp. Pg. *escandaloso* = It. *scandaloso*, < ML. *scandalosus*, scandalous, < LL. *scandalum*, scandal: see *scandal*.] 1. Causing scandal or offense; exciting reproach or reprobation; extremely offensive to the sense of duty or propriety; shameful; shocking.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God; all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hooker.*

For a woman to marry within the year of mourning is *scandalous*, because it is of evil report.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy: as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

The persons who drink are chiefly the soldiery and great men; but it would be reckon'd *scandalous* in people of business. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 181.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding.
Pope.

3. Defamatory; libelous; slanderous: as, a *scandalous* report; in *law procedure*, defamatory or indecent, and not necessary to the presentation of the party's case. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Wicked*, *Shocking*, etc. See *atrocious*.—2. Discreditable, disreputable.

scandalously (skan′dạl-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a scandalous manner; in a manner to give offense; disgracefully; shamefully.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift.*

2†. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

Shun their fault who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 556.

scandalousness (skan′dạl-us-nes), *n.* Scandalous character or condition.

scandalum magnatum (skan′dạ-lum mag-nā′-tum). [ML.: LL. *scandalum*, a stumbling-block (see *scandal*); *magnatum*, gen. pl. of *magnas*, an important person: see *magnate*.] In *law*, the offense of speaking slanderously or in defamation of high personages (magnates) of the realm, as temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are obsolete. Abbreviated *scan. mag.*

scandent (skan′dent), *a.* [< L. *scanden(t-)s*, ppr. of *scandere*, climb: see *scan.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Climbing; ascending by attaching itself to a support in any manner. See *climb*, 3. (*b*) Performing the office of a tendril, as the petiole of *Clematis*.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *scansorial*[1], 2.

Scandentes† (skan-den′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *scanden(t-)s*, ppr. of *scandere*, climb: see *scandent*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Scansores*.

Scandian (skan′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Scandia*, var. of *Scandinavia*, taken for the mod. countries so called, + *-an*.] Same as *Scandinavian*. *Skeat*, Principles of Eng. Etymology, p. 454.

scandic (skan′dik), *a.* [< *scand-ium* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from scandium.

Scandinavian (skan-di-nā′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Scandinavia*, Scandinavia, orig. L. *Scandinavia* (Pliny), also written *Scandinovia* (Pomponius Mela) and *Scandia* (Pliny), the name of a large and fruitful island in northern Europe, supposed by some to be Zealand, by others Schonen (which is not an island); later applied to the countries inhabited by the Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, or the region which comprehends the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with the adjacent islands, including Iceland, now an outlying possession of Denmark: as, *Scandinavian* literature; *Scandinavian* language.—2. Of or pertaining to the languages of Scandinavia.—**Scandinavian belting, lock,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of the region loosely called Scandinavia.—2. The language of the Scandinavians: a general term for Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Faroese, etc., and their dialects, or for their original. Abbreviated *Scand.*

scandium (skan′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scandia*, Scandinavia (see def.).] Chemical symbol, Sc; atomic weight, 44.1. An elementary body discovered by Nilson in 1879, by the help of the spectroscope, in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite. Its oxid is a white powder resembling magnesia; the metal itself has not yet been isolated. Scandium is interesting as being one of the elements (two others are gallium and germanium) the predicted existence of which by Mendelejeff has been confirmed.

There are now three instances of elements of which the existence and properties were foretold by the periodic law: (1) that of gallium, discovered by Boisbaudran, which was found to correspond with the eka-aluminium of Mendelejeff; (2) that of *scandium*, corresponding with eka-boron, discovered by Nilson; and (3) that of germanium, which turns out to be the eka-silicium, by Winckler.
J. E. Thorpe, Nature, XL. 196.

Scandix (skan′diks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *scandix*, < Gr. *σκάνδιξ*, the herb chervil.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Scandicineæ*. It is characterized by an oblong-linear wingless fruit with a long-beaked apex and with somewhat equal and slightly prominent primary ridges, obsolete secondary ridges, and obscure oil-tubes, and by a deeply-furrowed seed with involute margins. There are 15 species, natives of the old world, especially near the Mediterranean. They are smooth or hairy annual herbs with finely dissected leaves, and white flowers which are polygamous and often enlarged on the outside of the umbels. The umbels are compound, but with few rays, mostly without an involucre, but with numerous entire or dissected bractlets in the involucels. *S. Pecten-Veneris* is a common weed of English fields (see *lady's-comb* and *cammock*[1], 2), known also by many names alluding to its fruit, as *shepherd's-*, *beggar's-*, *crow's-*, *pink-*, and *puck-needle*, *devil's darning-needle*, *needle-chervil*, *poukenel*, and *Venus's-comb*. *S. grandiflora*, an aromatic annual of the Mediterranean region, is much esteemed there as a salad.

scanklyone†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*[1].

scan. mag. An abbreviation of *scandalum magnatum*.

scansion (skan′shọn), *n.* [< F. *scansion* = It. *scansione*, < L. *scansio(n-)*, a scanning, < *scandere*, pp. *scansus*, climb, scan: see *scan.*] The act of scanning; the measuring of a verse by feet in order to see whether the quantities are duly observed.

The common form of *scansion* given in English prosodies. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

He does not seem to have a quick ear for *scansion*, which would sometimes have assisted him to the true reading.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 320.

Scansores (skan-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. **scansor*, a climber, < L. *scandere*, climb: see *scan.*] 1. The climbers or scansorial birds, an old artificial order of birds, corresponding to the *Grimpeurs* of Cuvier, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind (see cut under *pair-toed*), whence also called *Zygodactylæ*. The order was named by Illiger in 1811; in 1849 it was restricted by Blyth to the parrots. The term is not now used in any sense, the members of the order being dissociated in several different groups of *Picariæ* and in *Psittaci*.

2. Applied by Sundevall to sundry other groups of climbing or creeping birds, as creepers, nuthatches, etc., usually placed in a different order: same as *Certhiomorphæ*.

scansorial[1] (skan-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *scansorius*, of or belonging to climbing (see *scansorious*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Habitually climbing, as a bird; pertaining to climbing: as, *scansorial* actions or habits; fitted or serving for climbing: as, *scansorial* feet; the *scansorial* tail of a woodpecker. Also *scandent*.—2†. Belonging to the *Scansores*.—**Scansorial barbets.** See *barbet*[2].

II.† *n.* A member of the *Scansores*; a zygodactyl.

scansorial[2] (skan-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *scansori-us* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the scansorius.

II. *n.* The scansorius.

scansorii, *n.* Plural of *scansorius*.

scansorious (skan-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *scansorius*, of or belonging to climbing, < *scansor*, a climber, < *scandere*, pp. *scansus*, climb: see *scan.*] Same as *scansorial*[1], 1.

The feet have generally been considered as *scansorious*, or formed for climbing.
Shaw, Gen. Zoöl., IX. i. 66. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scansorius (skan-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *scansorii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *scansorius*, of or for climbing: see *Scansores*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which in some animals, as monkeys, and occasionally in man, arises from the ventral edge of the ilium and is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. *Traill.*

scant (skant), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skant*; < ME. *scant*, *skant*, < Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skamr*, *skammr*, short, brief (cf. *skamtr*, Norw. *skant*, a portion, dole, share), = OHG. *scam*, short.] 1. Short in quantity; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; scanty: as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* piece of cloth for a garment.

Than can ȝe be no maner want
Gold, thocht ȝour pose wer neuer sa *skant*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 260.

By which Provisions were so *scant*
That hundreds there did die.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 14.

Scant space that warder left for passers by.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. [Rare.]

Be not to liberall nor to *scant*;
Vse measure in eche thing.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 121.

3. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce; short: with *of*.

He 's fat and *scant of* breath. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 298.

'Tis life whereof our nerves are *scant*.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. *Naut.*, of the wind, coming from a direction such that a ship will barely lie her course even when close-hauled.

scant (skant), *n.* [< *scant*, *a.* or *v.* Cf. Icel. *skamt* = Norw. *scant*, a portion, dole, share.] Scarcity; scantiness; lack.

Of necessary thynges that there be no *skant*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

I've a sister richly wed,
I'll rob her ere I'll want.
Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well
Consider of your *scant*.
George Barnwell, ii. 1. 84. (*Percy's Reliques*, III. 249.)

Let us increase their want,
Make barren their desire, augment their *scant*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

scant† (skant), *adv.* [< ME. *scant*; < *scant*, *a.*] 1. Scarcely; hardly.

In all my lyfe I could *scant* fynde
One wight true and trusty.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Scant one is to be found worthie amongst vs for translating into our Countrie speach.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

In the whole world there is *scant* one . . . such another.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

2. Scantily; sparingly.

And fodder for the beestes therof make,
First *scant*; it swelleth and encreaseth bloode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

scant (skant), *v.* [< ME. *scanten*, < Icel. *skamta* (= Norw. *skanta*), dole out, measure out, < *skamt*, scant: see *scant*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put on scant allowance; limit; stint: as, to *scant* one in provisions or necessaries.

Where a man hath a great living laid together, and where he is *scanted*. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

The flesh is to be tamed, and humbled, and brought in subjection, and *scanted* when greater things require it, but not to be destroyed and made unserviceable.
Baxter, Crucifying the World, Pref.

And Phœbe, *scanted* of her brother's beam,
Into the West went after him apace,
Leaving black darkness to possess the sky.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 50.

2. To make small or scanty; diminish; cut short or down.

Use *scanted* diet, and forbeare your fill.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 14.

Therefore I *scant* this breathing courtesy.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 141.

If God be perfect, he can be but one. . . .
The more you make, the more you shall depraue
Their Might and Potencie, as those that haue
Their vertue *scanted*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 67.

Cold had *scanted*
What the springs and nature planted.
Greene, Philomela's Second Ode.

3. To be niggard or sparing of; begrudge; keep back.

Like a miser, spoil his coat with *scanting*
A little cloth. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 47.

II. *intrans. Naut.*, of the wind, to become less favorable; blow in such a direction as to hinder a vessel from continuing on her course even when close-hauled.

When we were a seaboord the barre the wind *scanted* vpon vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

At night the wind *scanted* towards the S. with rain; so we tacked about and stood N. W. by N.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 17.

scantily (skan'ti-li), *adv.* [< *scanty* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *scantly*.] In a scanty manner; insufficiently.

That nourishment which their vegetable food so *scantily* supplies.
Goldsmith, Nat. Hist. (1776), III. 5. [*N. E. D.*]

scantiness (skan'ti-nes), *n.* Scanty character or condition; lack of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; insufficiency.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb.
South.

Nature! in the midst of thy disorders, thou art still friendly to the *scantiness* thou hast created.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 116.

scantity† (skan'ti-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *scant* + *-ity*.] Scantiness; scantness; scarcity.

Such is the *scantitie* of them [foxes and badgers] here in England, in comparison of the plentie that is to be seene in other countries.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 4. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

scantle[1]† (skan'tl), *v.* [Freq. or dim. of *scant*, *v.* The word was perhaps suggested by or confused with *scantle*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become less; fail; be or become deficient.

They [the winds] rose or *scantled*, as his sails would drive,
To the same port whereas he would arrive.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; draw in.

Then *scantled* we our sails with speedy hands.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

The soaring kite there *scantled* his large wings,
And to the ark the hovering castril brings.
Drayton, Noah's Flood.

scantle[2] (skan'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scantled*, ppr. *scantling*. [< OF. *escanteler*, *eschanteler*, break into cantles, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*), out, + *cantel*, later *chantel*, a cantle, corner-piece: see *cantle*. Cf. *scantling*[1].] 1. To cut up or divide into small pieces; partition.

The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy. *Chesterfield.*

2†. To cut down or cut short; scant.

The chines of beef in great houses are *scantled* to buie chains of gold; and the almes that was wont to releeve the poore is husbanded better to buy new rebatoes.
Lodge, Wit's Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

scantle[3] (skan'tl), *n.* [< *scantle*[1], *v.*, perhaps in part < Norw. *scant*, a measuring-rod: see *scant*.] A gage by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

scantlet† (skant'let), *n.* [< *scant-*, the assumed base of *scantling*[1], the suffix *-let* being substituted for the supposed equiv. *-ling*: see *scantling*[1].] A small pattern; measurement.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

scantling[1] (skant'ling), *n.* [Also *scantlin*; etymologizing alteration of *scantillon*, aphetic for OF. *eschantillon*, a small cantle, scantling. Origin uncertain.] 1†. A pattern; sample; specimen.

This may be taken as a *Scantling* of King Henry's great Capacity. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 294.

This is but a tast and *scantling* of those torments and punishments which are prepared and made ready for them in the world to come.
Beard, Theatre God's Judgem. (1612), p. 539. [*N. E. D.*]

Had you sent a *Scantling* of your Wit,
You might have blam'd us, if it did not fit.
Butler, Rem. (1759), I. 108.

2. A rough draft; a rude sketch.—3. A measuring-rod.

That nothing in al the Worlde is made of nought, . . . is a measuring of the builder and his building by one rule or *skantling*. *Golding*, De Mornay, x. 156. [*N. E. D.*]

Though it were of no rounde stone,
Wrought with squyre and *scantilone*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7064.

4. Measurement; size; dimensions; compass; grade.

Remede . . . that allay which Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Mony-makers are permitted to add unto the allowed imbasement of Gold and Silver. . . . This advantage they have gotten upon allegation that they cannot precisely hit or justly keep the *scantling* required of them by the law. *Cotgrave.*

This our Cathedrall, . . . hauing now beene twise burnt, is brought to a lesser *scantling*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 578.

Your lordship's wisdom and mine is much about a *scantling*. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

5. A small quantity, number, or amount; a modicum.

We must more take care that our desires should cease than that they should be satisfied: and therefore reducing them to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions is the best instrument to redeem their trouble.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 1.

Provided he got but his *scantling* of Burgundy.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

Mr. Cotton also replied to their answer very largely, and stated the differences in a very narrow *scantling*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 264.

Remove all these, remains
A *scantling*, a poor dozen at the best.
Browning, Paracelsus.

6. In *naval arch.*, the size in any case under consideration of some one of the principal parts of the hull of a ship, such as floors, frames, outside plating, etc.—7. In *carp.* and *stone-cutting*, the size to which it is intended to cut timber or stone; the length, breadth, and thickness of a timber or stone.—8. A small beam less than five inches square in section, such as the quartering for a partition, rafters, purlins, or pole-plates in a roof, etc.

Sells the last *scantling*, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
Cowper, Task, iii. 753.

I then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the *scantlings*.
Poe, Tales, I. 385.

The roof had no shingles, nothing but *scantling*.
The Century, XL. 222.

9. A kind of trestle or horse for supporting a cask.—**Scantling number**, a number computed from certain known dimensions of a ship, and fixing the sizes of frames, floors, etc., the method of computation and the scantlings corresponding thereto being regulated by some large registration society, as Lloyd's, or the Bureau Veritas.—**Scantling-sticks**, sticks upon which are marked the moldings of the square body-frames of a ship. *Thearle*, Naval Arch.—**Scheme of scantling**. See *scheme*.

scantling[2]† (skant'ling), *a.* [< *scant* + *-ling*[2], or ppr. of *scantle*[1], *v.*: see *scantle*[1].] Scant; small.

scantly (skant'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scantly*, *skantely*; < *scant* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a scant manner or degree; sparingly; illiberally; slightly or slightingly.

Spoke *scantly* of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 4. 6.

A grace but *scantly* thine. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

And the duste a-rose so thikke that *scantly* a man myght se fro hym-self the caste of a stone.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 193.

In faith, it was ouere *skantely* scored;
That makis it fouly for to faile.
York Plays, p. 352.

Scantly there were folke enow to remoue a piece of artillery. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 89.

Marmion, whose soul could *scantly* brook,
Even from his king, a haughty look.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 14.

scantness (skant'nes), *n.* [< ME. *scantnesse*, *scantenesse*; < *scant* + *-ness*.] Scant condition or state; narrowness; smallness: as, the *scantness* of our capacities.

Either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or sinking in defective *scantness*. *Barrow*, Works, I. ix.

scant-of-grace (skant'ov-grās), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a graceless person; a scapegrace.

Yet you associate yourself with a sort of *scant-of-grace*, as men call me. *Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

scanty (skan'ti), *a.* [< *scant* + *-y*[1].] 1. Lacking amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*

To pass there was such *scanty* room,
The bars, descending, razed his plume.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

2. Limited in scope, copiousness, fullness, or abundance; barely sufficient for use or necessity: as, a *scanty* wardrobe.

Our Rais . . . found himself under great difficulties to provide water enough for the voyage, for we had but a *scanty* provision left. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 328.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts.*

=**Syn. 2.** Short, insufficient, slender, meager.

Scapanus (skap'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Pomel, 1848), < Gr. *σκαπάνη*, a digging-tool, mattock, < *σκάπτειν*, dig.] A genus of North American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinæ*, having the median upper incisors enlarged, resembling those of rodents, and the end of the snout not fringed. The teeth are 3 incisors in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars above and below on each side. There are six species, *S. townsendi* being the best known of them. The hairy-tailed mole formerly placed in this genus is now called *Parascalops breweri*. These moles outwardly resemble *Scalops* quite closely, but the dental formula is different. The hairy-tailed is the nearest American representative of the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europæa*.

scape[1]† (skāp), *v. i.* or *t.* [< ME. *scapen*, aphetic form of *ascapen*, *askapen*, *escapen*, *eschapen*, escape: see *escape*.] To escape.

Help us to *scape*, or we been lost echon.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 422.

They had rather let all their enemies *scape* than to follow them out of array.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

scape[1]† (skāp), *n.* [< *scape*[1], *v.*] 1. An escape.

Hair-breadth *scapes* i' the imminent deadly breach.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 136.

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou excogitate?
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo, l. 511.

3. Freak; aberration; deviation; escapade; misdemeanor; trick; cheat.

Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd.
Milton, P. R., ii. 189.

For day, quoth she, night's *scapes* doth open lay.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 747.

Slight *scapes* are whipt, but damned deeds are praised.
Marston, Satires, v. 138.

scape[2] (skāp), *n.* [< F. *scape* = Sp. *escapo* = It. *scapo*, a shaft, < L. *scapus*, the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant, etc., a pillar, beam, post, = Gr. (Doric) *σκᾶπος*, a shaft, staff, cf. *σκῆπτρον*, a staff, scepter: see *scepter*.] 1. In *bot.*, a radical peduncle or stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus, primrose, hepatica, stemless violets, hyacinth, etc. See also cuts under *jonquil* and *pitcher-plant*. Also *scapus*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The basal joint of an antenna, especially when it is long and slender, as in the geniculate antennæ of many hymenopters and coleopters, or the two proximal joints, as in dipters, generally small and different from the others. When these two joints are quite separate, the basal one becomes the *bulbus*, leaving the name *scape* for the next one. (*b*) The stem-like basal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipter.—3. In *ornith.*, the shaft or stem of a feather; a rachis; a scapus. *Coues.*—4. In *arch.*, the apophyge or spring of a column; the part where a column springs from its base, usually molded into a concave sweep or cavetto.



Scape.
1. Wild hyacinth (*Scilla nonscripta*). 2. Oxlip (*Primula elatior*). *s*, *s*, scapes.

scape[3] (skāp), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] 1. The cry of the snipe when flushed.—2. The snipe itself.

scape-gallows (skāp'gal″ōz), *n.* [< *scape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *gallows*.] One who has escaped the gallows though deserving hanging; a villain: used in objurgation.

"And remember this, *scape-gallows*," said Ralph, . . . "that if we meet again, and you so much as notice me by one begging gesture, you shall see the inside of a gaol once more." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xliv.

scapegoat (skāp'gōt), *n.* [< *scape*[1] + *goat*.] 1. In the ancient Jewish ritual, a goat on which the chief priest, on the day of atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people. The goat was then driven into the wilderness. Lev. xvi. Hence—2. One who is made to bear the blame of the misdeeds of others.

And heap'd the whole inherited sin
On that huge *scape-goat* of the race;
All, all upon the brother.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

scapegrace (skāp'grās), *n.* [< *scape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *grace*.] 1. A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, harebrained fellow.

I could not always be present to guard the little *scapegrace* from all the blows which were aimed at his young face by pugilists of his own size. *Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

2. The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. Also *cape race*. [Local, New Eng.]

scapel† (skap'el), *n.* [< NL. *scapellus*, dim. of L. *scapus*, scape: see *scape*².] In *bot.*, the neck or caulicle of the germinating embryo.

scapeless (skāp'les), *a.* [< *scape*² + *-less.*] In *bot.*, destitute of a scape.

scapement (skāp'mẹnt), *n.* Same as *escapement*, 2.

scape-wheel (skāp'hwēl), *n.* The wheel which actuates the pendulum of a clock.

scapha (skā'fä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scapha* = Gr. *σκάφη*, a light boat, a skiff, a bowl, tub, orig. anything hollowed out, < *σκάπτειν*, dig, delve, hollow out: see *shave.*] 1. Pl. *scaphæ* (-fē). In *anat.*, the scaphoid fossa or fossa scaphoidea of the helix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*¹.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

scaphander (skā-fan'dėr), *n.* [= F. *scaphandre*, < Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, skiff (see *scapha*), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man.] 1. A diver's water-tight suit, with devices for assuring a supply of air; diving-armor.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scaphandridæ*.



Scaphander lignarius.

Scaphandridæ (skā-fan'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphander* (*-andr-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods. The frontal disk is simple behind and without tentacles; the radular teeth are triserial or multiserial, with the lateral teeth very large and curved; the shell is external and well developed. The species are mostly inhabitants of the northern seas.

Scapharca (skā-fär'kä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < L. *scapha*, a boat, skiff, + NL. *Arca*, q. v.] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *S. transversa* is known among fishermen as the *bloody clam*, from its red gills. [New Eng.]

scaphia, *n.* Plural of *scaphium*.

scaphidia, *n.* Plural of *scaphidium*, 1.

Scaphidiidæ (skā-fi-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1825), < *Scaphidium* + *-idæ.*] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Scaphidium*, composed of small oval or rounded oval, convex, very slimy necrophagous beetles, or scavenger-beetles, which live in fungi and feed on decaying animal and vegetable substances. The larvæ are said to have long antennæ. Also *Scaphidiadæ*, *Scaphidida*, *Scaphidii*, *Scaphidites*.

scaphidium (skā-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκαφίδιον*, a small tub or skiff, dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, etc.: see *scapha.*] 1†. Pl. *scaphidia* (-ä). In *bot.*, the sporangium in algæ. [Obsolete.]—2. [*cap.*] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Scaphidiidæ*. It is wide-spread, and about 30 species are known, of which 4 inhabit the United States. Also *Scaphidius*. *Olivier*, 1791.

Scaphidurinæ (skaf″i-dū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphidurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, named from the genus *Scaphidurus*; the boat-tailed grackles: synonymous with *Quiscalinæ*. *Swainson*, 1831.

scaphidurous (skaf-i-dū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *scaphidurus*, < Gr. *σκαφίς* (*σκαφιδ-*), a skiff, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Boat-tailed; pertaining to the *Scaphidurinæ*, or having their characters. See cut under *boat-tailed*.

Scaphidurus (skaf-i-dū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827): see *scaphidurous.*] A genus of grackles, giving name to the *Scaphidurinæ*; the boattails: synonymous with *Quiscalus*. Also *Scaphidura* (*Swainson*, 1837), and *Cassidix* (*Lesson*, 1831).

scaphiopod (skaf'i-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφιον* or *σκαφεῖον*, a shovel, spade (see *scaphium*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Spade-footed, as a toad.

II. *n.* A spade-footed toad.

Scaphiopodinæ (skaf″i-ō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphiopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Pelobatidæ*, typified by the genus *Scaphiopus*, having the sacrum distinct from the coccygeal style, and containing the American spade-footed toads.

Scaphiopus (skā-fī'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Holbrook): see *scaphiopod.*] A genus of toads of the family *Pelobatidæ* and subfamily *Scaphiopodinæ*, having a spade-like appendage of the fore feet, used for digging; the spadefoots. *S. holbrooki* is common in eastern North America, remarkable for the noise it makes in the spring. *S. intermontanus* is a similar toad of western North America.

Scaphirhynchinæ (skaf″i-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphirhynchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Acipenseridæ*, typified by the genus *Scaphirhynchus*; the shovel-nosed sturgeons. They have no spiracles, and the rows of bony shields are imbricated on the tail. Also called *Scaphirhynchopinæ*.

scaphirhynchine (skaf-i-ring'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scaphirhynchinæ*.

Scaphirhynchus (skaf-i-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Scaphorhynchus* (*Scaphorynchus*, Maximilian, 1831), < Gr. *σκάφη*, a bowl (*σκάφιον*, a bowl, shovel), + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant-flycatchers: same as *Megarhynchus* (Thunberg) of prior date.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Acipenseridæ*, having a spatulate snout; the shovelheads, or shovel-nosed sturgeons. *S. platyrhynchus* is a common species of the Mississippi and Missouri basins, attaining a length of 5 feet. This genus was so named by Heckel in 1835, but, the name *Scaphirhynchus* being preoccupied in ornithology, it is also called *Scaphirhynchops* (Gill). See cut under *shovelhead*.

scaphism (skaf'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, anything hollowed out (see *scapha*), + *-ism.*] A barbarous punishment inflicted among the Persians, by confining the victim in a hollow tree. Five holes were made—one for the head, and the others for the arms and legs. These parts were anointed with honey to attract wasps, and in this plight the criminal was left till he died. *Brewer.*

scaphite (skaf'īt), *n.* [< NL. *Scaphites.*] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Scaphites*.

Scaphites (skā-fī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *σκαφίτης*, one who guides a boat or skiff, orig. adj., pertaining to a boat), < Gr. *σκάφη*, a boat, + *-ites.*] A genus of ammonites, or fossil ammonoid cephalopods, of scaphoid shape, typical of the family *Scaphitidæ*; the scaphites. They have the early whorls regularly involute, but the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, when it becomes again recurved toward the body. Now greatly subdivided.



Scaphites equalis.

Scaphitidæ (skā-fit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphites* + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Scaphites*. The name has been proposed for extinct shells resembling the ammonites, but with the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, and then again recurved toward the body; the sutures are many-lobed, and the lobes are dendritic or branched. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, in Europe and North America, and about 40 are known. In recent classifications the family is greatly restricted.

★**scaphium** (skā'fi-um), *n.*; pl. *scaphia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *scaphium*, < Gr. *σκάφιον*, a bowl, basin, a concave mirror, etc., a shovel (cf. *σκαφεῖον*, a shovel, spade, mattock), dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, skiff: see *scapha.*] 1. In *bot.*, the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.—2. In *entom.*, the unpaired appendage lying between the uncus and the intromittent organ of lepidopterous insects; the upper organ, or tegumen of White, consisting in the swallowtail butterflies of chitinous points on a membranous body.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scaphidiidæ*, with two species, one of Europe, the other of the United States. *Kirby*, 1837.

scaphocalcaneal (skaf″ō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< *scapho(id)* + *calcaneal.*] Pertaining to the scaphoid and the calcaneum.

scaphocephalic (skaf″ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, boat, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Boat-shaped: applied to a skull deformed from the premature union of the sagittal suture, whereby the transverse growth is prevented, with an increase in the vertical and longitudinal directions.

Professor v. Baer, . . . in his elaborate and valuable memoir on the macrocephalic skull of the Crimea, proposes the term *scaphocephalic* to indicate the same boat-like head-form.

D. Wilson, Prehist. Annals Scotland, I. 236.

scaphocephalism (skaf-ō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [< *scaphocephal(ic)* + *-ism.*] Same as *scaphocephaly*.

Scaphocephalism, or a boat-shaped depression of the summit, occurs from defective parietal bone formation.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 614.

scaphocephalous (skaf-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< *scaphocephal(ic)* + *-ous.*] Same as *scaphocephalic*.

scaphocephaly (skaf'ō-sef-a-li), *n.* [< *scaphocephal(ic)* + *-y*³.] The condition of having a scaphocephalic skull.

scaphocerite (skā-fos'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn: see *cerite*².] In *Crustacea*, one of the parts of the antennæ, borne upon the basicerite. It is a scale-like appendage, considered morphologically to represent an exopodite. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley; Bate.*

scaphoceritic (skaf″ō-se-rit'ik), *a.* [< *scaphocerite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the scaphocerite, or having its characters.

scaphocuboid (skaf-ō-kū'boid), *a.* [< *scapho(id)* + *cuboid.*] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones: as, the *scaphocuboid* articulation. Also called *naviculocuboid*.

scaphocuneiform (skaf-ō-kū'nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *scapho(id)* + *cuneiform.*] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. Also called *naviculocuneiform*.

scaphognathite (skā-fog'nā-thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, an appendage of the second maxilla, apparently representing a combined epipodite and exopodite. In the crawfish it forms a broadly oval plate or scaphoid organ, which continually bales the water out of the respiratory chamber, and so lets fresh water in. See cut at *Podophthalmia* (*C, cd*).

scaphognathitic (skā-fog-nā-thit'ik), *a.* [< *scaphognathite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a scaphognathite, or having its characters.

scaphoid (skaf'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σκαφοειδής*, like a bowl or boat, < *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; cymbiform: in anatomy applied to several parts.—**Scaphoid bone.** See II.—**Scaphoid fossa.** See *fossa*¹.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) The bone on the radial side of the proximal row of the carpus, articulating with the lunar, magnum, trapezoid, trapezium, and radius. Also called *navicular*, *radiale*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *hand*, and *solidungulate*. (*b*) One of the tarsal bones, placed at the inner side, between the astragalus and the three cuneiforms, and sometimes articulating also with the cuboid. Also called *navicular*. See cut under *foot*.

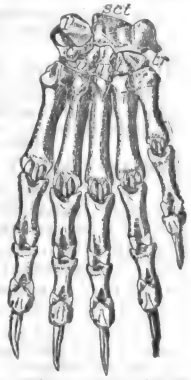
scaphoidea, *n.* Plural of *scaphoideum*.

scaphoides (skā-foi'dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *scaphoid.*] The scaphoid bone of the carpus. See *scaphoid*, *n.* (*a*).

scaphoideum (skā-foi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *scaphoidea* (-ä). [NL.: see *scaphoid.*] The scaphoid bone, whether of the wrist or the ankle: more fully called *os scaphoideum*. Also *naviculare*.

scapholunar (skaf-ō-lū'när), *a.* and *n.* [< *scapho(id)* + *lunar.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar* articulation.—2. Representing or constituted by both the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar* bone.

II. *n.* The scapholunar bone; the scapholunare.



Palmar Aspect of Left Fore Foot of a Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

scl, scapholunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *tr*, trapezium; *t*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform. The phalanges show a full series of sesamoid bones (unmarked).

scapholunare (skaf″ō-lū-nā'rē), *n.*; pl. *scapholunaria* (-ri-ä). [NL.: see *scapholunar.*] The scapholunar bone, representing or consisting of the scaphoid and semilunar in one, situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpal bones. It is found in the carpus of various mammals, and is highly characteristic of the carnivores. It has two ossific centers, supposed to represent the radiale and the intermedium of the typical carpus, and sometimes a third, representing the centrale. More fully called *os scapholunare*.

scaphopod (skaf'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scaphopus* (*scaphopod-*), < Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Having the foot fitted for burrowing, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Scaphopoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scaphopoda*; a toothshell.

Scaphopoda (skā-fop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **Scaphopus*: see *scaphopod.*] A class of *Mollusca* (formerly an order of gastropods), having the foot fitted for burrowing; the toothshells, also called *Cirribranchiata*, *Prosopocephala*, and *Solenoconchæ*. They have an elongate cylindrical body exhibiting bilateral symmetry in the disposition of its parts, inclosed in a tubular shell open at both ends; many long cirri or tentacles; euthyneural nervous system, with cerebral, pleural, pedal, and visceral pairs of nerves; paired nephridia and ctenidia; no heart; and distinct sexes. There are three genera, *Dentalium*, *Siphonodentalium*, and *Pulsellum*, usually not grouped into families. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

scaphopodan (skā-fop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *scaphopod* + *-an.*] Same as *scaphopod*.

scaphopodous (skā-fop′ō-dus), *a.* [< *scaphopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *scaphopod.*

Scaphorhynchus (skaf-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, anything hollowed out, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] Same as *Scaphirhynchus*, 1.

scapiform (skā′pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*[2]), + *forma*, form.] Scape-like; having the form or character of a scape, in any sense of that word.

scapigerous (skā-pij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*[2]), + *gerere*, carry.] In *bot.*, scape-bearing.

scapinade (skap-i-nād′), *n.* [< F. *scapinade*, < *scapin*, a knave, rogue (from a character in Moliere's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"), < It. *Scapino*, a character in Italian comedy, < *scapino*, *scappino*, a sock: see *chopine*.] An act or a process of trickery or roguery.

If Calhoun thought thus, it is not astonishing that Adams declared "the negociation [between England and the United States about the suppression of the slave-trade] itself a *scapinade*—a struggle between the plenipotentiaries to outwit each other, and to circumvent both countries by a slippery compromise between freedom and slavery." *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun, p. 212.

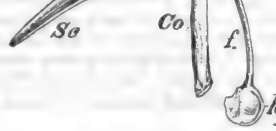
scap-net (skap′net), *n.* A net used by anglers to catch minnows, shrimps, etc., for bait. See *scoop-net.*

scapolite (skap′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. (Doric) *σκᾶπος*, a rod (see *scape*[2]), + *λίθος*, a stone.] One of a group of minerals, silicates of aluminium and calcium, with sometimes sodium, also often containing chlorin in small amount. They occur in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a white to grayish, yellowish, or reddish color. They are named *mionite*, *paranthine*, *ekebergite*, *dipyre*, *marialite*, etc. The species show something of the same progressive change in composition observed among the triclinic feldspars, the increase in amount of soda (from mionite to marialite) being accompanied by a corresponding increase in silica.

scapple (skap′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scappled*, ppr. *scappling*. Same as *scabble.*

scappling-hammer (skap′ling-ham″ėr), *n.* ★Same as *scabbling-hammer.*

scapula (skap′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *scapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < LL. *scapula*, the shoulder, in L. only in pl., *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, shoulder-pieces; prob. akin to L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk: see *scape*[2].] **1.** In *anat.*, the shoulder-blade, or blade-bone, or omoplate. It is the proximal element of the pectoral or scapular arch of vertebrates, especially of higher vertebrates, in which it is primitively the proximal part of a cartilaginous rod, the distal part of which is segmented off to form the coracoid. It assumes the most various shapes in different animals, but is usually flattened and expansive in mammals, in birds slender and saber-like. The scapula, whatever its shape, normally maintains connection with the coracoid, which is then a separate bone, but in all mammals above the monotremes the coracoid is completely consolidated with the scapula, appearing as a mere process of the latter. The human, like other mammalian scapulæ, with the exception noted, is therefore a compound bone, consisting of scapula and coracoid united. The scapula, or scapula and coracoid together, normally furnish an articulation for the clavicle when the latter is fully developed. In mammals above monotremes this articulation is with the spine or acromion. The glenoid cavity for the articulation of the humerus is always at the junction of the scapula proper with the coracoid, and when the latter is separate both bones enter into its formation. Morphologically a well-developed scapula, as in a mammal, has two ends, three borders, and three surfaces, corresponding to the prismatic rod of primitive cartilage, these parts, however, do not correspond with the borders, angles, and surfaces described in human anatomy (for which see *shoulder-blade*), the vertebral border, for instance, being really one end of the bone, and the edge of the spine being one of the morphological borders. The three surfaces correspond to the supraspinous, infraspinous, and subscapular fossæ, better known as the prescapular, postscapular, and subscapular surfaces. In all mammals and birds, and most reptiles proper, the scapula closely conforms to the characters here given. In batrachians and fishes, however, whose scapular arch is complicated with additional bones, the modifications are various, and some of the coracoid elements have been wrongly regarded and named as scapular. See cuts under *omosternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder-blade*. See also *postscapular*, *prescapular*, *subscapular*, *supracapular.*



Right Shoulder-girdle or Scapular Arch of Fowl, showing *hp*, the hypoclidium; *f*, furculum; *Co*, coracoid; *Sc*, scapula; *gl*, glenoid.

2. In *Crinoidea*, one of the plates in the cup which give rise to the arms.—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the parapsides or plicæ scapulares on the side of the mesoscutum. *Thomson.* (*b*) A pleura, including the episternum and epimeron, the latter being distinguished by Burmeister as the posterior wing of the scapula. Also *scapularium.* See *parapsis*[1]. (*c*) A shoulder-tippet, or shoulder-cover. See *patagium* (*c*). (*d*) A trochanter of the fore leg. *Kirby.*—**Dorsalis scapulæ**, the dorsal scapular artery (which see, under *scapular*).—**Scapula accessoria**, in *ornith.*, the os humeroscapulare, a small sesamoid bone developed about the shoulder-joint of many birds.

scapulacromial (skap″ū-la-krō′mi-al), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *acromion*: see *acromial.*] Pertaining to the acromion of the scapula; acromial.

scapulalgia (skap-ū-lal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *scapula*, q. v., + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

scapular (skap′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders, < L. *scapulæ*, the shoulders: see *scapula.* II. *n.* Early mod. E. *scapellar*, *skappler*, < ME. **scapelere* (usually in longer form: see *scapulary*), < F. *scapulaire* = Pr. *escapolari* = Cat. *escapulari* = Sp. Pg. *escapulario* = It. *scapolare*, < ML. *scapularium*, *scapulare*, a scapular, < *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders: see I. Cf. *scapulary.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the shoulders or the shoulder-blades; pertaining to the scapula (in any sense), or to scapulars. Also *scapulary.*—**Great scapular notch.** See *notch.*—**Scapular arch**, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, forming in vertebrates which have fore limbs or pectoral fins the suspensorium or bony apparatus for suspending such limb or fin from the trunk or head, the limb or fin from the shoulder-joint or its representative being the diverging appendage of the scapular arch. In all higher vertebrates (mammals, birds, and reptiles) the scapular arch consists primitively of a cartilaginous rod, more or less perfectly segmented into a proximal moiety (scapula) and a distal moiety (coracoid), to which an accessory bone (clavicle) is frequently added, together with various other supplementary osseous or cartilaginous pieces, either in the median line in front or in the line of the clavicle. In a batrachian, as the frog, there is a distinct superior ossification forming a suprascapula, with a precoracoid and an epicoracoid, besides the coracoid proper. In fishes the scapular arch is still further modified, especially by the presence of additional coracoid elements which have been variously homologized. Also called *scapular girdle*, and *pectoral arch* or *girdle.* See *scapula*, *coracoid*, *prescapula*, *suprascapula*, *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *omosternum*, *interclavicle*, *sternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *scapula.*—**Scapular artery.** (*a*) *Dorsal*, a large branch of the subscapular, which winds over the axillary border of the scapula to ramify in the infraspinous fossa. Also called *dorsalis scapulæ.* (*b*) *Posterior*, the continuation of the transversalis colli along the vertebral border of the scapula as far as the inferior angle.—**Scapular crow.** See *crow*[2] and *scapulated.*—**Scapular feathers**, in *ornith.*, those feathers which grow upon the pteryla humeralis or humeral tract; a packet of feathers lying upon the wing at or near its insertion into the body. See II., 3.—**Scapular hyoid muscle.** Same as *omohyoid.*—**Scapular line**, a vertical line drawn on the back through the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Scapular point**, a tender point developed in neuralgia of the brachial plexus, and situated at the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Scapular reflex**, a contraction of some of the scapular muscles from stimulation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Scapular region**, the region of the back over each scapula.—**Scapular veins**, the venæ comites of the scapular arteries.

II. *n.* **1.** A short cloak with a hood, apparently confined to monastic orders, and among them the garment for use while at work, etc., as distinguished from a fuller and longer robe; hence, specifically, (*a*) a long narrow strip of cloth, covering the shoulders and hanging down before and behind to the knees, worn by certain religious orders; (*b*) two small pieces of cloth connected by strings, and worn over the shoulders by lay persons in the Roman Catholic Church, as a token of devotion, in honor of the Virgin Mary, etc. The original scapular was first introduced by St. Benedict, in lieu of a heavy cowl for the shoulders. Also *scapulary.*

The doctoure of diuinitie, when he commenseth, hath his *scapular* cast ouer his headde, in token that he hathe forsaken the worlde for Christes sake.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 58).

And slow up the dim aisle afar,
With sable cowl and *scapular*,
And snow-white stoles, in order due,
The holy Fathers, two and two,
In long procession came.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 30.

2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the shoulder-blade. Also *scapulary.*—**3.** In *ornith.*, the bundle of feathers which springs from the pteryla humeralis or humeral tract, at or near the shoulder, and lies along the side of the back; the shoulder-feathers: generally used in the plural. Also *scapulary.* See cut under *covert.*

The scapular or shoulder feathers, *scapulars* or scapularies; these are they that grow on the pterylæ humerales. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 94.

Tongue-scapular, a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewed, put on a Cistercian monk who had offended with his tongue.

★**scapulare** (skap-ū-lā′rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulder: see *scapular.*] In *ornith.*, the region of the back or notæum whence spring the scapular feathers, alongside but not over the shoulder-blade. The insertion of the feathers of the scapulare is upon the pteryla humeralis, and not upon the pteryla dorsalis. See *interscapulum.* Also *scapularium.*

scapularia, *n.* Plural of *scapularium.*

scapularis (skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *scapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapular.*] Same as *supra*-★*scapular nerve* (which see, under *suprascapular*).

scapularium (skap-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scapularia* (-ä). [NL., < ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular.*] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *scapulare.* (*b*) The scapulars or scapularies, collectively considered.—**2.** In *entom.*, the pleura, or side of the mesothorax. Same as *scapula*, 3 (*b*). *Kirby.*

scapulary (skap′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scopelarie*; < ME. *scapularye*, *scapelerey*, *scaplerie*, *scapelori*, *scaplory*, *chapolorie*, etc., < OF. *scapulaire*, < ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular.*] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a scapular.

The King was in a *scopelarie* mantle, an hat of cloth of silluer, and like a white hermit.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 830.

II. *n.*; pl. *scapularies* (-riz). **1.** Same as *scapular*, 1.

Ha muhe werie *scapeloris* hwen mantel ham henegeth.
Ancren Riwle, p. 424, note c.

Thei schapen her *chapolories* & streccheth hem brode.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 550.

I *scapelerey* with an hodde. *Paston Letters*, III. 410.

The monastic garment named *scapulary*, the exact character of which has not been decidedly determined, appears to have been a short super-tunic, but having a hood or cowl. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 463.

2. Same as *scapular*, 2.—**3.** Same as *scapular*, 3.

scapulated (skap′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *scapulatus* (< L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades) + *-ed*[2].] In *ornith.*, having the scapular feathers notable in size, shape, or color: as, the *scapulated* crow or raven, *Corvus scapulatus.*

scapulet, scapulette (skap′ū-let), *n.* [< *scapula* + dim. *-et*, *-ette.*] An appendage at the base of each of the manubrial lobes of some acalephs. They are secondary folds of the oral cylinder.

The smaller appendages to the oral cylinder are sixteen in number, and are known as the *scapulettes* or upper leaf-like appendages. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIII. 123.

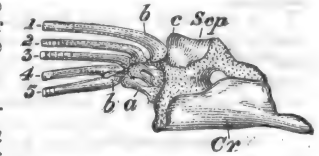
scapulimancy (skap′ū-li-man-si), *n.* [< L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a shoulder-blade: same as *omoplatoscopy.*

The principal art of this kind [the art of divining by bones] is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or omoplatoscopy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 124.

scapulimantic (skap″ū-li-man′tik), *a.* [< *scapulimancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to scapulimancy; omoplatoscopic: as, a *scapulimantic* rite or ceremony; a *scapulimantic* prophecy or omen.

scapuloclavicular (skap″ū-lō-kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *scapuloclavicularis*, < *scapula* + *clavicula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle: as, the *scapuloclavicular* articulation.—**Scapuloclavicular arch**, the pectoral arch.

scapuloclavicularis (skap″ū-lō-kla-vik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *scapuloclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapuloclavicular.*] An anomalous muscle which in man may extend from the sternal part of the clavicle to the superior border of the scapula.



Pectoral Arch and Fore Limb of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), an osseous fish, showing scapulocoracoid, composed of *Scp*, scapula or hypercoracoid, and *Cr*, coracoid or hypocoracoid; *c*, posterior end of the outer margin of the scapulocoracoid; *b*, *b*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, five fin-rays or radialia; *a*, actinosts or basalia.

scapulocoracoid (skap″ū-lō-kor′a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scapula* + *coracoides*: see *coracoid.*] Same as *coracoscapular.*—**Scapulocoracoid angle.** Same as *coracoscapular angle* (which see, under *coracoscapular*). The angle is that formed at *gl* by the bones *Sc* and *Co* in the cut under *scapula.*

scapulodynia (skap″ū-lō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *scapula* + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

scapulohumeral (skap″ū-lō-hū′me-ral), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *humerus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the humerus: as, the *scapulohumeral* articulation (that is, the shoulder-joint).

scapuloradial (skap″ū-lō-rā′di-al), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *radius* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining

to the scapula and the radius: as, a *scapuloradial* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the biceps).

scapulo-ulnar (skap″ū-lō-ul′när), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *ulna* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the ulna: as, a *scapulo-ulnar* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the triceps).

scapulovertebral (skap″ū-lō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *scapula* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the spine or vertebral column: as, the rhomboidei are *scapulovertebral* muscles.

scapus (skā′pus), *n.*; pl. *scapi* (-pī). [NL., < L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem: see *scape*².] **1.** In *arch.*, the shaft of a column.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *scape*², 1.—**3.** In *entom.*, the scape of an antenna.—**4.** In *ornith.*, the scape of a feather; the whole stem or shaft, divided into the barrel or calamus and the rachis.—**5.** [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

scar¹ (skär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skar*; < ME. *scar*, *scarre*, *skarre*, < OF. *escare*, F. *escarre*, *escharre* = Sp. Pg. It. *escara*, a scar, scab, crust, < L. *eschara*, a scar, esp. from a burn, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar caused by burning, a hearth, means of producing fire, etc.: see *eschar*.] **1.** A mark in the skin or flesh made by a wound, burn, or ulcer, and remaining after the wound, burn, or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix.

> He jests at *scars* that never felt a wound.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 1.
>
> Let Paris bleed; 'tis but a *scar* to scorn.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 114.
>
> That time, whose soft palm heals the wound of war,
> May cure the sore, but never close the *scar*.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 18.
>
> You have got a *Scar* upon your Cheek that is above a Span long. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 267.

2. Figuratively, any mark resulting from injury, material or moral.

> The very glorified body of Christ retained in it the *scars* and marks of former mortality.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 54.
>
> Th' Earth, degenerate
> From her first beauty, bearing still vpon her
> Eternall *Scars* of her fond Lords dishonour.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.
>
> This smooth earth . . . had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, . . . and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture in all its body. *Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 6.

3. A spot worn by long use, as by the limpet.

> The greatest distance from its *scar* at which I noticed a marked limpet to be was about three feet.
> *Nature*, XXXI. 200.

4. In *bot.*, a mark on a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stalk. See *hilum*.

> There were thick-stemmed and less graceful species with broad rhombic *scars* (Leptophleum), and others with the leaf-*scars* in vertical rows (Sigillaria), and others, again, with rounded leaf-*scars*, looking like the marks on Stigmaria. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 71.

5. In *conch.*, an impression left by the insertion of a muscle; a ciborium; an eye. In bivalve shells the principal scars are those left by the adductor muscles, which in most species are two in number, an anterior and a posterior, but in others only one, which is subcentral; other scars are left by the muscles which move the foot. See cut under *ciborium*.

6. In *entom.*, a definite, often prominent, space on the anterior face of the mandibles of rhynchophorous beetles of the family *Otiorhynchidæ*. It indicates the deciduous piece or cusp which falls off soon after the insect attains its perfect state. See *deciduous*.

7. In *founding*, a weak or imperfect place in a casting, due to a fault in the metal or mold.

scar¹ (skär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scarred*, ppr. *scarring*. [< *scar*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To mark with a scar or scars; hence, to wound or hurt.

> I'll not shed her blood,
> Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 4.
>
> I would not *scar* that body,
> That virtuous, valiant body, nor deface it,
> To make the kingdom mine.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become scarred; form a scar.

scar² (skär), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scaur*; < ME. *scarre*, *skerre*, < Icel. *sker*, an isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær* (cf. OD. *schaere*), a cliff, a rock; cf. Icel. *skor*, a rift in a rock; < Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skære*, cut, shear: see *shear*¹, and cf. *share*¹, *score*, and *shore*¹. Hence also *skerry*.] **1.** A naked, detached rock.—**2.** A cliff; a precipitous bank; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain.

> Is it the roar of Teviot's tide
> That chafes against the *scaur's* red side?
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 12.
>
> O, sweet and far from cliff and *scar*
> The horns of Elfland faintly blowing.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii. (song).

The word enters into many place-names in Great Britain, as *Scar*borough, *Scar*cliff, etc.

scar³, *a.* Same as *scare*¹.

scar⁴ (skär), *n.* [< L. *scarus*, < Gr. *σκάρος*, a sea-fish, *Sparisoma cretensis*, anciently supposed to chew the cud.] A scaroid fish. See *Scarus*.

scarab (skar′ab), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabe*; also *scarabee*, < F. *scarabée* = Pr. *escaravai* = Sp. *escarabajo* = Pg. *escarabeo*, *scaraveo* (also dim. *escaravelho*) = It. *scarabeo*, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle; cf. Gr. *κάραβος*, var. *καράβιος*, *καράμβιος*, *καραβίς*, a horned beetle, stag-beetle, also a kind of crab; Skt. *çarabha*, *çalabha*, a locust. The Gr. forms **σκαράβειος*, **σκάραβος*, commonly cited, are not authentic.] **1.** A beetle. It was supposed to be bred in and to feed on dung; hence the name was often applied opprobriously to persons. See *dung-beetle*, *tumblebug*, and cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

> Some [grow rich] by hearbs, as cankers, and after the same sort our apothecaries; others by ashes, as *scarabes*, and how else get our colliers the pence?
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 22.
>
> Such as thou,
> They are the moths and *scarabs* of a state.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 5.
>
> These sponges, that suck up a kingdom's fat,
> Battening like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.
> *Massinger*, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

2. In *entom.*, a coleopterous insect of the family *Scarabæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Scarabæus*; a scarabæid or scarabæoid.—**3.** A gem, usually emerald, green feldspar, or obsidian, cut in the form of a beetle and engraved on the under face, common among the ancient Egyptians as an amulet. Also *scarabæus*.



Scarab. Time of Thotmes III. (Size of original.)

> Theodoros in the bronze statue which he made of himself was represented holding in one hand a *scarab* engraved with the design of a quadriga.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 77.

scarabæid (skar-a-bē′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Scarabæidæ*; related to or resembling a scarabæid; scarabæoid. Also *scarabæidous*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*; a scarabæoid or scarab.

Scarabæidæ (skar-a-bē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Scarabæus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of beetles of the lamellicorn series, having the lamellæ of the antennal club capable of close apposition and not flattened, and having fossorial legs. The family contains about 7,000 described species, of which between 500 and 600 inhabit America north of Mexico. They are usually of large size, and among them are the largest beetles known. Many of them are leaf-feeders, others live on fruit, flowers, honey, sap, decaying animal matter, and excrement. The larvæ are robust white grubs, living ordinarily underground, or in decaying stumps and logs, or in dung. The males are usually much larger than the females, and are often distinguished by horns upon the head or prothorax, or by better-developed antennæ, or by modifications of the legs. Many noted pests to agriculture belong to this group, such as the May-beetles or June-bugs and cockchafers of America and Europe, the *Anisoplia austriaca* of the Russian wheat-fields, and the rose-chafer and fig-eater of the United States. Corresponding groups in former use are *Scarabæida*, *Scarabæides*, *Scarabæina*, and *Scarabæites*. See cuts under *Hercules-beetle*, *Pelidnota*, and *Scarabæus*.

scarabæidoid (skar-a-bē′i-doid), *a.* [< *scarabæid* + *-oid*.] Noting a stage of the larva (after the second molt) of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). This stage succeeds the caraboid, and is followed by the ultimate stage of the second larva, after which comes the coarctate pupa. *C. V. Riley*.

scarabæidous (skar-a-bē′i-dus), *a.* Same as *scarabæid*.

> The ordinary hairs of *scarabæidous* beetles.
> *Science*, III. 127.

scarabæist (skar-a-bē′ist), *n.* [< *Scarabæ(idæ)* + *-ist*.] A special student of the *Scarabæidæ*; a coleopterist who makes a special study of the *Scarabæidæ*.

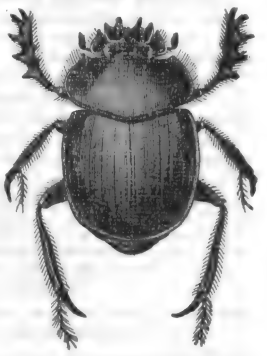
> The possibility of any coleopterist being more than a *scarabæist*. *Standard* (London), Nov. 11, 1885.

scarabæoid, scarabeoid (skar-a-bē′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scarabæus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling a scarab; scarabæid; pertaining, related, or belonging to the *Scarabæidæ*.—**2.** Specifically, scarabæidoid. *C. V. Riley*.

II. *n.* A carved scarab but remotely resembling the natural insect; or, more usually, an imitation or counterfeit scarab, such as were produced in great numbers by the ancient Phenicians.

> Others [scarabs] again but vaguely recall the form of the insect, and are called *scarabæoids*.
> *Maspero*, Egypt. Archæol. (tr. 1887), p. 242.

Scarabæus (skar-a-bē′us), *n.* [Also *Scarabeus*; NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] **1.** An Old World genus of lamellicorn beetles, typical of the *Scarabæidæ*, formerly equivalent to *Lamellicornia*, now restricted to about 70 species distributed through Africa and the warmer parts of Europe and Asia. They are coprophagous in habit, the adults rolling up balls of excrement in which the females lay their eggs. The sacred scarab of the Egyptians is *S. sacer*, found throughout the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is probable also that another species, *S. laticollis*, was held in religious veneration by the Egyptians, as the scarab is sometimes figured by them with striate elytra, a character which pertains to this alone. Species of *Ateuchus*, as *A. pius*, were formerly included in this genus.



Egyptian Scarabæus (*Ateuchus pius*), natural size.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *scarabæi* (-ī).] Same as *scarab*, 3.

scarabee (skar′a-bē), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabie*; < F. *scarabée*, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] Same as *scarab*.

> Such as you render the throne of majesty, the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabees* that batten in her dung, and have no palats to taste her curious viands. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.
>
> Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
> I scorn all earthly dung-bred *scarabies*.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xxxi. (To the Critics.)

scarabeoid, *a.* and *n.* See *scarabæoid*.

Scarabeus, *n.* See *Scarabæus*.

scaraboid (skar′a-boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *scarab* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a scarab; of the nature of a scarab.

> But these lenticular and *scaraboid* gems are precisely those which the amateur pardonably neglects.
> *The Academy*, Oct. 6, 1888, No. 857, p. 229.

II. *n.* **1.** In *entom.*, a scarabæoid beetle.—**2.** An ornament, amulet, etc., resembling a scarab, but not complete as to all its parts, or otherwise differing from a true scarab; also, an imitation scarab, as one of Phenician or Greek origin, as distinguished from a true or Egyptian scarab.

> From the Crimean tombs we learn that the favourite form of signet-ring in the fourth century was a scarab or *scaraboid*, mounted in a gold swivel-ring, and having a subject in intaglio on the under side.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 395.
>
> The design on a crystal *scaraboid* in the British Museum.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 123, note.

scaramouch (skar′a-mouch), *n.* [Formerly also *scaramoche*, also *scaramoucho* (after It.); < F. *scaramouche*, a buffoon, < *Scaramouche* (E. *Scaramouche*, *Scaramoucha*), < It. *Scaramuccia* (a name given to a famous Italian zany of the 2d half of the 17th century, probably from the part he played), < *scaramuccia* (> OF. *escarmouche*), a skirmish: see *skirmish*.] A buffoon in Italian comedy and farce, a cowardly braggadocio who is beaten by Harlequin. The character is often adopted in masquerades, with a dress usually of black, and grotesquely ornamented.

> Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place. . . .
> Stout *Scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in.
> *Dryden*, Epil. to Univ. of Oxford, 1673.
>
> His astonishment still increased upon him, to see a continued procession of harlequins, *scaramouches*, punchinellos, and a thousand other merry dresses.
> *Addison*, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

scarbot†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **scarbot*, *scarbotte*, *escarbot*, *escharbot*, *escarbote*, F. *escarbot* (ML. reflex *scarbo*, *scrabo*, *scabo*), beetle, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] A beetle. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 442.

scarbroite (skär′brō-īt), *n.* [< *Scarborough*, sometimes written *Scarbro'*, a town of England, + *-ite*².] A white clay-like mineral, void of luster, and essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium. It occurs as veins in the beds of sandstone covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough in England.

scarbug†, *n.* See *scarebug*.

scarce (skãrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scarse;* < ME. *scarce, skarce, scarse, scars* = MD. *schaers,* sparing, niggard, D. *schaars, schaarsch,* scarce, rare, = Bret. *scarz,* niggard, scanty, short, < OF. *scars,* usually *escars, eschars,* rarely *eschar, eskar, eschard,* sparing, niggard, parsimonious, miserly, poor; of things, small, little, weak, few, scarce, light (of weight), strict, F. *échars,* light (as winds), F. dial. *ecars,* rare, *echarre,* sparing, = Pr. *escars, escas* = OSp. *escasso,* Sp. *escaso* = Pg. *escasso* = It. *scarso,* niggard, sparing, scanty, etc., light (of weight); ML. *scarsus,* diminished, reduced; origin uncertain. According to Diez, Mahn, Skeat, and others, < ML. *scarpsus, excarpsus,* for L. *excerptus,* pp. of *excerpere,* pick out, choose, select (see *excerp* and *excerpt*), the lit. sense 'picked out,' 'selected,' leading, it is supposed, to the sense 'rare,' 'scarce' (Skeat), or to the sense 'contracted,' 'shortened' (Muratori, Mahn), whence 'small,' 'scarce'; but ML. *scarpsus, excarpsus,* is not found in any sense of *scarce,* and this view ignores the early personal use, 'sparing,' 'parsimonious,' which can hardly be connected with ML. *scarpsus* except by assuming that *scarpsus* was used in an active sense, 'picking out,' 'selecting,' and so 'reserving,' 'sparing.' The physical use in MD. *schaers afscheren,* shear off close, shave close, It. *cogliere scarso,* strike close, graze (see *scarce, adv.*), *scarsare,* cut off, pinch, scant (see *scarce, v.*), suggests some confusion with MD. *schaers,* a pair of shears, also a plowshare, and the orig. verb *scheeren,* shear (see *shear*[1], *shears, share*[1]). The personal sense, 'sparing,' 'niggard,' is appar. the earliest in E. and OF.] **1†.** Sparing; parsimonious; niggard; niggardly; stingy.

Ye shul use the richesses . . . in swich a manere that men holde nat yow to *scars* ne to sparynge ne to foollarge.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

That on was bothe curteis and kende,
Lef to give and lef to spende;
And that other lef to pinche,
Bothe he was *scars* and chinche.
Sevyn Sages, l. 1244.

Also God doeth commaund him which shall be king that he hoord not vp much treasure, that he be not *scarce,* or a nigarde, for the office of a Merchaunt is to keepe, but of a King to giue and to be liberall.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 11.

2. Scantily supplied; poorly provided; not having much: sometimes with *of.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

In day[e]s olde, whan small apparaill
Suffised vn-to hy astate or mene,
Was grete howsholde stuffid with vitaill;
But now howsholdes be full *scars* and lene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 108.

As when a vulture, on Imaus bred, . . .
Dislodging from a region *scarce of* prey,
. . . flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams.
Milton, P. L., iii. 433.

3†. Diminished; reduced from the original or the proper size or measure; deficient; short.

Nou behoueth to habbe tuo mesures, ane little and ane *scarse,* thet he useth touore the uolke. And anothre guode and large, thet he useth thet non ne y-zyzth [sees].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

4. Deficient in quantity or number; insufficient for the need or demand; scant; scanty; not abundant.

Hys moder he dude in warde & *scars* lyflede her fonde
In the abbeye of Worwell & bynome hyre hyr londe.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 334.

How be it ye wynde was so *scarce* and calme that we coude not come to the towne of Corfona tyll Monday ayenst nyght. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 11.

The Padre told Capt. Swan that Provision was now *scarce* on the Island; but he would engage that the Governour would do his utmost to furnish us.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 301.

5. Few in number; seldom seen; infrequent; uncommon; rare: as, *scarce* coins; a *scarce* book.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison,* Remarks on Italy.

Nor weeds are now, for whence arose the weed
Scarce plants, fair herbs, and curious flowers proceed.
Crabbe, Works, I. 59.

6. Characterized by scarcity, especially of provisions, or the necessaries of life.

Others that are provident rost their fish and flesh vpon hurdles as before is expressed, and keepe it till *scarce* times. *Capt. John Smith,* Works, I. 132.

To make one's self scarce, to make off; get out of the way; leave at once. [Colloq.]

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of *making myself scarce* in the two Castiles.
Smollett.

You left me planted there—obliged to *make myself scarce* because I had broken contract.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxii.

=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *Rare, Scarce.* See *rare*[1].

scarce (skãrs), *adv.* [= MD. *schaers, schaars,* scarce, close (cf. *schaers afscheren,* shear or shave close; cf. It. *cogliere scarso,* strike close, graze; prop. the adj.); < *scarce, a.*] Hardly; barely; scarcely.

Their successors have done very little, or *scarce* made any attempts. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, ii.

To Noah's Ark *scarce* came a thicker Croud
For life than to be slain there hither flow'd.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 170.

I had *scarce* taken orders a year, before I began to think seriously of matrimony. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, i.

While I profess my ignorance, I *scarce* know what to say I am ignorant of. *Lamb,* Chapter on Ears.

scarce† (skãrs), *v. t.* [< ME. *scarsen* (= It. *scarsare*); < *scarce, a.*] To make less; diminish; make scant. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 442.

Scarsare [It.], to *scarce,* to spare, to pinch, to cut off, to scant. *Florio.*

scarcely (skãrs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scarsly, scarsely, scarseliche, scarsliche, skarschliche;* < *scarce* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** Sparingly; parsimoniously; niggardly; stingily.

Lyve as *scarsly* as hym list desire.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 583.

2†. Scantily; insufficiently.

He that soweth *scarsly,* schal and *scarsly* repe; and he that soweth in blessingis schal repe and of blessyngis.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. ix. 6.

3. Hardly; barely; with difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 670.

Early one morning, when it was *scarcely* the gray of the dawn. *Irving,* Granada, p. 54.

The sentence of Bacon had *scarcely* been pronounced when it was mitigated. *Macaulay,* Bacon.

Their characters afford *scarcely* a point of contact.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

There was a thick fog, which the moon *scarcely* brightened. *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 118.

scarcement (skãrs'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *skarsment;* origin obscure.] **1.** In *building,* a setback in the face of a wall, or in a bank of earth; a footing or ledge formed by the setting back of a wall.—**2.** In *mining,* a small projecting ledge left in a shaft as a temporary support for a ladder, or for some similar purpose.

scarceness (skãrs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *scarsenes, scarsnesse;* < *scarce* + *-ness.*] The state or condition of being scarce. Specifically—(*a*†) Sparingness; parsimony; niggardliness.

The zeuen principals uirtues thet ansuerieth to the zeue vices, ase deth bozsamnesse a-ye prede, . . . Largesse a-ye *scarsnesse.* *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

(*b*) Deficiency; dearth.

We recouerde syght of the yle of Candy, wherof we made grete joye, not oonly for the happy escape frome the grete daunger yt we were late in, but also for the lacke and *scarsenes* of vytayllys that waa in our galye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

(*c*) Bareness; infrequency of occurrence; uncommonness.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness.*
Collier.

scarcity (skãr'si-ti), *n.* [< ME. *scarsitie, scarsete, scarsite, skarsete,* < OF. *escarsete, escarcete, escarcite, escharsete, escharcete, scharsete,* parsimony, niggardliness, miserliness, meanness, deficiency, lack, = It. *scarcità,* scarcity, light weight (cf. It. *scarsezza,* Sp. *escasez,* scarcity); as *scarce* + *-ity.*] **1†.** Sparingness; parsimony; niggardliness; stinginess.

Right as men blamen an averous man, bycause of his *skarsete* and chyncherie, in the same manner is he to blame that spendeth ouer largely.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (ed. Wright), p. 162.

2. The state or condition of being scarce; smallness of quantity or number, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; absolutely, deficiency of things necessary to the subsistence of man; dearth; want; famine.

The grounde was vntylled and vnsowen, whereof ensued great *scarsytie* and hunger, and after hunger ensued deth.
Fabyan, Chron., lxxv.

But all in vaine; I sate vp late & rose early, contended with the colde, and conuersed with *scarcitie.*
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

They have in all these parts a great *scarcity* of fuel; so that they commonly use either the reeds of Indian wheat or cow dung. *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 123.

Root of scarcity, or **scarcity-root,** mangel-wurzel.

=**Syn. 2.** *Scarcity, Dearth, Famine. Scarcity* of the necessities of life is not so severe as *dearth,* nor *dearth* so severe as *famine.* Primarily, *dearth* is a scarcity that is felt in high prices, and *famine* such scarcity that people have to go hungry; but both are generally stronger than their derivation would suggest, *famine* often standing for extreme difficulty in getting anything whatever to support life.

Scarcity and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 116.

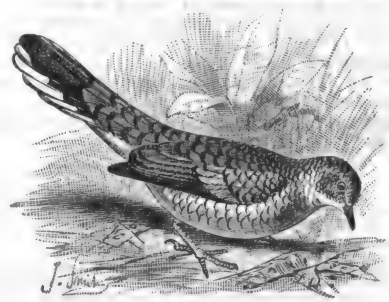
There happen'd an extraordinary *dearth* in England, corne bearing an excessive price.
Evelyn, Diary, p. 9 (1631).

Come not back again to suffer,
Where the *Famine* and the Fever
Wear the heart and waste the body.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xx.

scarcrow†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scarecrow*[1].

scard (skärd), *n.* A dialectal form of *shard*[1].

Scardafella (skär-da-fel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < It. *scardafella.*] An American genus of *Columbidæ,* containing ground-doves



Scaly Ground-dove (*Scardafella squamosa*).

of small size with cuneate tail and scaly plumage, as *S. inca* or *S. squamosa;* the scale-doves.

scare[1] (skãr), *a.* [Sc. also *skair, scar, skar, scaur,* ME. *scar, sker,* < Icel. *skjarr,* shy, timid.] Timid; shying. [Now only Scotch.]

The *skerre* horse. *Ancren Riwle,* p. 242, note.

scare[1] (skãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scared,* ppr. *scaring.* [Formerly also *skare,* Sc. *skair;* Sc. also *scar, skar,* E. and U. S. dial. *skear, skeer;* < ME. *scarren, skerren, skeren,* frighten, < *scar, sker,* scared, timid: see *scare*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To frighten; terrify suddenly; strike with sudden terror or fear.

This Ascatus with skathe *skerrit* of his rewme
Pelleus, with pouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13404.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 7.

I can hardly think there was ever any *scared* into heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

"Wasn't the Rabbit *scared,* Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy. "Honey, dey ain't bin no wusser *skeer'd* beas' sence de worril begin dan dish yer same Brer Rabbit."
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xvi.

To scare away, to drive away by frightening.—**To scare up,** to find; bring to light; discover: as, to *scare up* money. [Colloq.]=**Syn.** To daunt, appal, frighten; *scare* represents the least of dignity in the act or in the result; it generally implies suddenness.

II. *intrans.* To become frightened; be scared: as, a horse that *scares* easily. [Colloq.]

As a scowte wach [a sentinel] *scarred,* so the assery rysed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 838.

scare[1] (skãr), *n.* [< *scare*[1], *v.*] A sudden fright or panic: particularly applied to a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginary or causeless alarm.

God knows this is only a *scare* to the Parliament, to make them give the more money. *Pepys,* Diary, Nov. 25, 1664.

scare[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scar*[2].

scare[3] (skãr), *a.* [Perhaps due to *scarce,* earlier *scarse,* in like sense (the terminal *-se* taken for the plural suffix?). Cf. *scary*[2].] Lean; scanty; scraggy. [Prov. Eng.]

scare[4] (skãr), *n.* In *golf,* the narrow part of the head of the club by which it is fastened to the handle. [Scotch.]

scarebabe (skãr'bāb), *n.* [< *scare*[1], *v.,* + obj. *babe.*] Something to frighten a babe; a bugbear. *Grose.* [Rare.]

scarebug† (skãr'bug), *n.* [Also *scarbug;* < *scare*[1], *v.,* + *bug*[1].] Anything terrifying; a bugbear. See *bug*[1].

Yet remembering that these compliments, without the substance, are but empty gulls and *scarebugs* of majesty, the sophistry of government, as one calls them, and, as Zechariah the prophet saith, the instruments of a foolish governor. *Rev. S. Ward,* Sermons, p. 119.

scarecrow[1] (skãr'krō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scarcrow, skarcrowe;* < *scare*[1], *v.,* + obj. *crow*[2].] **1.** A figure of straw or clouts, made in grotesque semblance of a man, set in a grain-field or a garden to frighten off crows and other birds from the crops; hence, anything set up or in-

tended to frighten or keep off intruders, or to terrify the foolish.

Cacciacornacchie [It.], a *skar-crowe* in a field.
Florio (1598).

To be ready in our clothes is to be ready for nothing else; a man looks as if he be hung in chains, or like a *scarecrow*. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 67.

You, Antonio's creature, and chief manager of this plot for my daughter's eloping! you, that I placed here as a *scarecrow*? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

One might have mistaken him [Ichabod Crane] for the genius of famine descending upon the earth, or some *scarecrow* eloped from the cornfield.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

2. A person so poor and so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 41.

I think she was bewitch'd, or mad, or blind;
She would never have taken such a *scarecrow* else
Into protection. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

scarecrow[2] (skãr'krō), *n.* [Cf. *scart*[3] and *crow*[2].] The black tern, *Hydrochelidon fissipes*. *Pennant*. [Prov. Eng.]

scarefire† (skãr'fīr), *n.* [Also *skarefire*; < *scare*[1] + *fire*.] **1.** A fire-alarm.

From noise of *scare-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, benedicitie.
Herrick, The Bell-Man.

2. A house-burning; a conflagration. Compare *scathefire*.

Used foole-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously, but came home fewer than they went, doing no more good than one handfull of water, as men say, in a common *skare-fire*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

This general word [engine], communicable to all machines or instruments, use in this city hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench *scare-fires*.
Fuller, Worthies, London, II. 334.

Bells serve to proclaim a *scare-fire*. *Holder*.

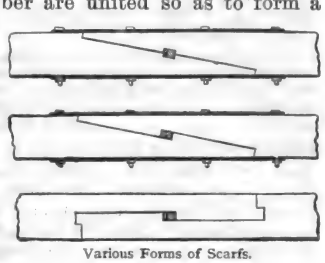
scare-sinner (skãr'sin″ėr), *n.* [< *scare*[1], *v.*, + obj. *sinner*.] One who or that which scares or frightens sinners. [Rare.]

Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scare-sinner* [Death] who is posting after me.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 76.

★ **scarf**[1] (skärf), *n.* [Formerly also *skarf*, also *scarph*, appar. simulating *scarf*[2] as a var. of *scarp*[2]; < Sw. *skarf*, a scarf, seam, joint, a piece sewed to another (cf. Norw. *skarv*, an end or fragment of a board or plank, = AS. *scearfe*, a fragment, piece, = D. *scherf*, a shred, = G. *scherbe*, a fragment, shard); associated with the verb, Sw. *skarfva*, join together, sew together, piece out (cf. in comp. *skarf-yxa*, an adz), = Norw. *skarva*, make even (by adding or taking away), equalize, balance, settle (accounts), = Dan. *skarve*, scarf, = AS. *scearfian*, cut small, shred, scrape (the AS. would give E. **sharf*, n., **sharve*, v.), = G. dial. (Bav.) *scharben*, cut, notch (timber), G. *scharben*, cut small; appar., with a formative or addition *-f* (*-v*), from the same source as the nearly equiv. Icel. *skör*, a rim, edge, joint in a ship's planking, a plank, row of benches or steps, = Norw. *skar*, a cut, notch, scarf, = Dan. dial. *skar*, a cut, notch (cf. Icel. *skāri* = Norw. *skaar* = Sw. *skär*, a cut made by a scythe, a swath, = Dan. *skaar*, a cut, incision, swath, *skaare*, a cut, notch), whence the verb, Icel. *skara*, clinch (the planks of a boat) so that each overlaps the plank beneath it, = Norw. *skara*, join, bring together, clinch (the planks of a ship), etc., = Dan. *skarre*, join, scarp; < Icel. *skera* = AS. *sceran*, etc., cut, shear: see *shear*. The words from this verb are very numerous, and some forms of its derivatives are confused with others. The sense 'cut' appears to be due to the AS.; the sense 'join' to Scand. The noun *scarf*, in E., may be from the verb.] **1.** A cut; notch; groove; channel.

The captured whale is towed to the beach at high tide, and a *scarf* is cut along the body and through the blubber, to which one end of a tackle is hooked.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

2. In *carp.*, a joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to form a continuous piece; also, the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined together longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint. (Different scarf-joints are shown in the accompanying cut.) The joint is secured by bolts and straps.


Various Forms of Scarfs.

Wee haled aground to stoppe a leake, which we found to be in the *skarfe* afore. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 453.

3. In *metal-working*, the flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for union by welding or brazing, as in the brazing together of the two ends of a band-saw.—**Edye's scarf**, a vertical scarf with two hooks, formerly much used for beams of ships when wood was the material of construction.

scarf[1] (skärf), *v. t.* [< Sw. *skarfva*, join together, sew together, piece out, = Norw. *skarva*, make even, = Dan. *skarve*, usually *skarre*, scarf: see *scarf*[1], *n.*] **1.** In *carp.*, to cut a scarf in; unite by means of a scarf. See *scarf*[1], *n.*, 2.

The leak . . . was principally occasioned by one of the bolts being wore away and loose in the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*. *Anson*, Voyage, ii. 7.

2. To flense, flay, or remove the skin and blubber from (a whale); cut off from a whale with the spade, as blubber; spade; cut in.

scarf[2] (skärf), *n.*; pl. *scarfs*, formerly also *scarves* (skärvz). [An altered form of *scarp*[2], appar. simulating *scarf*[1]: see *scarp*[2].] **1.** A band of some fine material used as a decorative accessory to costume, and sometimes put to practical use, as for muffling the head and face. The narrow mantle worn by women about 1830 to 1840 was of the nature of a scarf.

Then must they have their silk *scarfs* cast about their faces, and fluttering in the wind, with great lapels at every end, either of gold or silver or silk, which they say they wear to keep them from sun-burning.
Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses.

What fashion will you wear the garland of? about your neck, like an usurer's chain? or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 198.

There is a carpet in the next room; put it on, with this *scarf* over thy face. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

I . . . saw the palace-front
Alive with fluttering *scarfs* and ladies' eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. A band of warm and soft material, as knitted or crocheted worsted, worn around the neck and head in cold weather.—**3.** A cravat so worn that it covers the bosom of the shirt, whether it is passed through a ring, or tied in a knot, or put together in a permanent shape and fastened with a hook and eye or a similar appliance. See *scarf-pin*, *scarf-ring*.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *banderole*.—**5**†. A long thin plate.

The Vault thus prepared, a *scarf* of lead was provided, some two feet long and five inches broad, therein to make an inscription. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. vii. 49.

scarf[2] (skärf), *v. t.* [< *scarf*[2], *n.*] **1.** To wrap around one, as in the manner of a scarf.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 13.

2. To cover with or as if with a scarf.

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 47.

After breakfast Margaret opened the front door to look out. Here rose a straight and sheer breastwork of snow, five feet or more in height, nicely *scarfing* the door and lintels. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

scarf[3] (skärf), *n.* [Also irreg. (Sc.) *scart*, *skart*, *scarth*; < Icel. *skarfr* = Norw. Sw. *skarf*, the green cormorant.] The cormorant. [Prov. Eng.]

scarf[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *scarp*[1].

scarfed (skärft), *a.* [< *scarf*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Covered or adorned with or as if with a scarf; decorated with scarfs or pendants.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay! . . .
How like the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails!
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 15.

scarfing (skär'fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scarf*[1], *v.*] The act or process of removing blubber from a whale. It is done with a spade, in such a way that long strips of blubber are continuously unwound from the whale spirally, the carcass being turned or rolled as the operation proceeds.

scarfing-frame (skär'fing-frām), *n.* A device for holding firmly the scarfed ends of a band-★saw while they are being brazed together.

scarfing-machine (skär'fing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaving the ends of leather belting to a feather-edge where they are to be lapped to form a joint.

scarf-joint (skärf'joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint formed by scarfing.

scarf-loom (skärf'lōm), *n.* A figure-loom for weaving fabrics of moderate breadth.

scarf-pin (skärf'pin), *n.* An ornamental pin worn in a scarf or necktie.

scarf-ring (skärf'ring), *n.* An ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf or necktie are drawn.

scarf-skin (skärf'skin), *n.* The epidermis, especially the thin, dry outermost layer, which continually scales off. Also *scurf-skin*.

Not a hair
Ruffled upon the *scarfskin*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

scarf-weld (skärf'weld), *n.* A peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together. See *scarf*[1], *n.*, 3.

scarfwise (skärf'wīz), *adv.* As a scarf or sash; hence, crosswise.

They had upon their coats a scroll or band of silver, which came *scarfwise* over the shoulder, and so down under the arm. *Goldwell* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

Scaridæ (skar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*. The body is oblong and covered with large scales, the posterior of which are angulated; the head is compressed and the jaws are undivided in the middle, exposed, and have the teeth mostly coalescent with the bone, only the tips being free; the dorsal has nine spines and ten rays, and the anal two spines and eight rays. The species are characteristic of the tropical seas, and are generally brilliant in coloration. Over 100 are known. They attain for the most part a considerable size, many reaching a length of 3 feet or more, and as a rule are excellent table-fish. They are generally known as *parrot-fishes*. One of them, *Sparisoma cretense*, was celebrated among the Romans for its savoriness. Also *Scarina*. See cut under *parrot-fish*.

scarie, *n.* Same as *scaury*.

scarification (skar″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *scarification* = Pr. *escarificatio* = Sp. *escarificación* = Pg. *escarificação* = It. *scarificazione*, < L. *scarificatio(n-)*, later form of *scarifatio(n-)*, *scariphatio(n-)*, a scratching open, scarification, < *scarificare*, later form of *scarifare*, *scartphare*, scratch open: see *scarify*.] In *surg.*, the act of scarifying; the operation of making several superficial incisions in a part, as for the purpose of taking away blood or serum.

scarificator (skar'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *scarificateur* = Sp. *escarificador*, < NL. *scarificator*, < L. *scarificare*, scarify: see *scarify*.] **1.** One who scarifies; a scarifier.

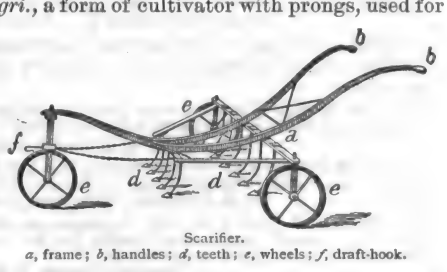
What though the *scarificators* work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. xvii.

2. An instrument used in scarification. One form combines ten or twelve lancets, which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied. This instrument is used in wet cupping. See *cupping*, *n.*, 1.

scarifier (skar'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *scarify* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who scarifies, either literally or figuratively.

I . . . have always had my idea that Digges, of Corpus, was the man to whom my flagellation was intrusted. . . . There is an air of fashion in everything which Digges writes, and a chivalrous conservatism, which makes me pretty certain that D. was my *scarifier*.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. An instrument used for scarifying.—**3.** In *agri.*, a form of cultivator with prongs, used for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form. Such implements are also called *hasps*, *scufflers*, and *grubbers*.



Scarifier.
a, frame; *b*, handles; *d*, teeth; *e*, wheels; *f*, draft-hook.

scarify (skar'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scarified*, ppr. *scarifying*. [Early mod. E. also *scarifie*, *scarrifie*, *scaryfie*; < OF. (and F.) *scarifier* = Pr. *escarificar* = Sp. Pg. *escarificar* (cf. Pg. *sarrafaçar*, *sarjar*) = It. *scarificare*, < L. *scarificare*, a later accom. form of *scarifare*, *scariphare*, scarify, scratch open, < Gr. *σκαριφᾶσθαι*, scratch an outline, sketch lightly, < *σκάριφος*, a stylus or sharp-pointed instrument for drawing outlines; prob. akin to E. *shear*, *sharp*, etc.] **1.** In *surg.*, to scratch or make superficial incisions in: as, to *scarify* the gums.

But to *scarrifie* a swelling, or make incision, their best instruments are some splinted stone.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 137.

2. To stir up and prepare for sowing or planting by means of a scarifier: as, to *scarify* the soil.—3. Figuratively, to harrow or rasp, as the feelings.

Scarina (skā-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scarus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's ichthyological system, the fifth group of *Labridæ:* same as *Scaridæ*.

Scarinæ (skā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Scarus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*, referred by most authors to the *Labridæ:* same as *Scaridæ*.

scariose (skā′ri-ōs), *a.* [< NL. *scariosus:* see *scarious*.] Same as *scarious*.

scarious (skā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *scarieux*, < NL. *scariosus*, < L. *scaria*, a word found in glossaries with the sense of 'thorny shrub' (Littré).] 1. In *bot.*, thin, dry, and membranaceous, as the involucral bracts of many composite plants.—2. In *zoöl.*, scaly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

scarious-bracted (skā′ri-us-brak″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, provided with or consisting of scarious bracts: said chiefly of flowers. See *Amarantaceæ*.

scaritid (skar′i-tid), *a.* [< NL. *Scarites* (see def.).] Pertaining to the *Scaritini*, a tribe of ground-beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Scarites*. Compare *Morio*.

scarlatet, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *scarlet*.

scarlatina (skär-la-tē′nä), *n.* [= F. *scarlatine* = Sp. Pg. *escarlatina*, < NL. *scarlatina*, < It. *scarlattina*, scarlatina, a name given by a Neapolitan physician in 1553, fem. of *scarlattino*, < ML. *scarlatinus*, scarlet, < *scarlatum*, scarlet: see *scarlet*.] Same as *scarlet fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).—**Scarlatina anginosa**, or *anginose scarlet fever*, that form of scarlet fever in which the faucial inflammation is very serious.—**Scarlatina maligna**, very severe scarlet fever, with grave nervous symptoms, and usually fatal.

scarlatinal (skär-la-tē′nal), *a.* [< *scarlatina* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scarlatina.

scarlatiniform (skär-la-tē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scarlatina* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling scarlatina or some feature of scarlatina.

scarlatinoid (skär-la-tē′noid), *a.* [< *scarlatina* + *-oid*.] Resembling scarlatina or any of its symptoms.

scarlatinous (skär-la-tē′nus), *a.* [< NL. *scarlatina* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scarlatina or scarlet fever.

scarless (skär′les), *a.* [< *scar*[1] + *-less*.] Free from scars.

scarlet (skär′let), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scarlate;* < ME. *scarlet, scarlett, scarlat, skarlet, scharlette* = MD. *scharlaet, scharlaeck*, D. *scharlaken* = MLG. *scharlaken* = MHG. *scharlāt*, later *scharlach, scharlachen*, G. *scharlach* = Dan. *skarlagen* = Sw. *skarlakan* (the forms in D. G. Dan. Sw. simulating D. *laken*, MHG. *lachen*, E. *lake*[4], a linen cloth) = Icel. *skarlat, skallat*, < OF. *escarlate*, F. *écarlate* = Pr. *escarlat* = Sp. Pg. *escarlata* = It. *scarlatto*, formerly *scarlato* = OBulg. *skrŭlato* = Serv. *skerlet, shkrlet*, = NGr. σκαρλάτον, ML. *scarlatum*, scarlet, a cloth of a scarlet color, = Turk. *iskerlat*, < Ar. *saqarlat*, a variant of *saqallāt, saqalāt*, Pers. *saqalat, siqalāt, suqlāt*, scarlet cloth, > *saqlātūn, saqlātīn*, scarlet cloth; cf. *suqlāt* (in the Panjab trade), broadcloth, used for banners, robes, quilts, leggings, housings, pavilions, etc.; Ar. *siqlāt*, fine painted or figured cloth, a canopy over a litter; all ult. < L. *sigillātus*, figured, painted, applied to cloth, etc.: see *sigillate*. From the Pers. Ar. *saqlatūn* came ME. *siclatoun, ciclatoun:* from the Pers. ult. *ciclatoun:* see *ciclaton*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A highly chromatic and brilliant red color, inclining toward orange. The color of red iodide of mercury is a typical example of it. A color more orange than red lead or as little orange as Chinese vermilion is not called *scarlet*.

> You would never be able . . . to bring your tincture of cochineal to die a perfect *scarlet*.
> *Boyle*, Colors, iii.

2. One of a group of coal-tar colors used for dyeing wool and silk, and to a certain extent for the manufacture of pigments. They are complex in composition, and belong to the oxy-azo group. They are acid colors and need no mordant, are quite fast to light, and have largely displaced cochineal in dyeing. They vary in shade from yellow through orange to scarlet, crimson, and brown.

3. Cloth of a scarlet color; a scarlet robe or dress.

> One he henttis a hode of *scharlette* fulle riche,
> A pavys pillione hatt, that pighte was fulle faire
> With perry of the oryent, and precyous stones.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3460.

> For duble fees
> A dunce may turne a Doctour, & in state
> Walke in his *scarlet!*
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

> Have ye brought me any *scarlets* sae red,
> Or any of the silks sae fine?
> *William and Marjorie* (Child's Ballads, II. 150).

Iodine scarlet. Same as *pure scarlet*.—**Pure scarlet**, a very brilliant but also very fugitive pigment composed of the iodide of mercury. It is not now used.

II. *a.* 1. Of the color scarlet; bright-red.

> They [kings and heralds] were entitled to six ells of *scarlet* cloth as their fee, and had all their expenses defrayed during the continuation of the tournament.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 209.

> The poppies show their *scarlet* coats.
> *Keats*, To my brother George.

2. Dressed in scarlet; wearing scarlet.

> Out, tawny coats! out, *scarlet* hypocrite!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 56.

Scarlet admiral, the red admiral, a butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta*.—**Scarlet bean.** Same as *scarlet runner*.—**Scarlet cup**, a fungus of certain scarlet species of *Peziza*, as *P. aurantia*. See *Peziza*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scarlet fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Scarlet fish**, the telescope-carp, a Chinese variety of the goldfish, of a red color, with very prominent eyes.—**Scarlet grain**, a coccid, the Polish berry, *Coccus polonicus* or *Porphyrophora polonica*. See *Polish*[2] and *Porphyrophora*.—**Scarlet grosbeak.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Scarlet hat**, a cardinal's hat; hence, the dignity of cardinal.—**Scarlet haw.** See *haw*[2], 3.—**Scarlet ibis.** See *ibis*, 1.—**Scarlet lake.** See *lake*[3].—**Scarlet lightning.** (*a*) The scarlet lychnis. (*b*) The red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scarlet lychnis.** See *Lychnis*, 2.—**Scarlet mallow.** See *Pavonia*.—**Scarlet maple, oak, ocher.** See the nouns.—**Scarlet mite**, a trombidiid, as *Trombidium holosericeum*, of a scarlet color when adult.—**Scarlet painted-cup.** See *painted-cup*.—**Scarlet pimpernel.** See *pimpernel*, 4.—**Scarlet rash.** Same as *roseola*.—**Scarlet runner.** See *runner*.—**Scarlet sage.** See *sage*[2].—**Scarlet snake**, *Osceola elapsoidea*, of the southern United States, which is bright-red with about twenty black rings, each inclosing a white one. It thus resembles a poisonous snake of the genus *Elaps*, but is quite harmless. See *coral-snake*.—**Scarlet tanager.** See *tanager*.—**The scarlet woman**, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5: variously applied by commentators to pagan Rome, to papal Rome, and to the spirit of worldliness and evil in all its various forms.—**To dye scarlet†.** See *dye*[1].

scarlet (skär′let), *v. t.* [< *scarlet*, *a.*] 1. To make scarlet or bright-red; redden. [Rare.]

> The ashy paleness of my cheek
> Is *scarleted* in ruddy flakes of wrath. *Ford.*

2. To clothe in scarlet. [Rare.]

> The idolatour, the tyraunt, and the whoremonger are no mete mynisters for hym, though they be never so gorgyously mytered, coped, and typpeted, or never so finely forced, pylyoned, and *scarletted*.
> *Bp. Bale*, The Vocacion, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 442). (*Davies.*)

scarlet-faced (skär′let-fāst), *a.* Having a very red face: as, the *scarlet-faced* saki.

scarletseed (skär′let-sēd), *n.* 1. A low West Indian tree, *Ternstrœmia obovalis*.—2. A fragrant West Indian shrub or small tree, *Lætia Thamnia*.

scarlet-tiger (skär′let-tī″gėr), *n.* A British moth, *Hyperocampa dominula*.

scar-limestone (skär′līm″stōn), *n.* A thick mass of calcareous rock frequently crowded with marine fossils, especially crinoids, corals, brachiopods, and various mollusks, forming the middle division of the Carboniferous limestone series: so called by English geologists because it forms scars or cliffs: same as *mountain limestone* (which see, under *limestone*). Of these scars the High Tor in Derbyshire is an excellent example. This has an escarpment of about 200 feet of bare rock, the summit rising to an elevation of 400 feet above the Derwent at its base. The scar-limestone is not the geological equivalent of the cliff-limestone of the western United States. Also called *thick* and *main limestone*.

scarmaget, scarmogt, scarmisht, scarmycht, *n.* Obsolete forms of *skirmish*.

scarn (skärn), *n.* Same as *sharn*. [North. Eng.]

scarn-bee (skärn′bē), *n.* A dung-beetle, tumblebug, or some other insect fond of scarn. [Local, Eng.]

scaroid (skā′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scarus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Scarus;* belonging to the *Scaridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scaridæ*.

scarp[1] (skärp), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *escarp*, *v.*, < F. *escarper*, cut slopewise, scarp, OF. *escarpir, escharpir*, cut off: see *escarp*, *v.*] *Milit.*, to cut down (a slope), so as to render it impassable.

> They had to open a direct passage through thickets, swamps, *scarped* ravines, rocks, and streams, but the thought of going to the assistance of comrades who were in danger sustained the strength of that small band.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 325.

★ **scarp**[1] (skärp), *n.* [Formerly also *scarf;* by apheresis from *escarp*, < F. *escarpe* = It. *scarpa* = Sp. Pg. *escarpa*, a scarp, slope: see *escarp*, and cf. *counterscarp*.] 1. In *fort.*, the interior talus or slope of the ditch, next the place at the foot of the rampart; hence, any sharp, steep slope. See cut under *parapet*.—2. Same as *escarpment*, 2. [Rare.]—**Scarp gallery**, a covered passage built in the scarp for the purpose of flanking the ditch.

scarp[2] (skärp), *n.* [< ME. **scarpe*, also assibilated *sharpe*, < OF. *escarpe, eskerpe, esquerpe, escharpe, escherpe, eschirpe, escrepe, escreipe*, a purse, pouch, a purse-band or belt, a sling, a scarf, F. *écharpe* (> D. *sjerp* = Sw. *skärp* = G. *schärpe;* cf. Dan. *skjærf*, < E. *scarf*), a scarf, = Sp. Pg. *charpa* = Olt. *scarpa*, a purse, It. *sciarpa, ciarpa*, a scarf, belt, < OHG. *scharpe* = MD. *scharpe, schærpe, scherpe* = LG. *schrap* = Icel. *skreppa* = Sw. *skräppa* (> E. *scrip*), a pouch, pocket, scrip; cf. AS. *sceorp*, a robe: see *scrip*[1], which is ult. a doublet of *scarp*[2]. Hence, by some confusion, *scarf*[2], the present form of the word. The name, applied to a pilgrim's pocket or pouch hung over the neck, came to be applied to the band suspending the pocket, and hence to a sash or scarf. See *scarf*[2].] 1†. A shoulder-belt or scarf: the word is found only in the Middle English form *sharpe*, and in the heraldic use (def. 2): otherwise in the later form *scarf*. See *scarf*[2].—2. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend sinister, having one half its breadth.


Scarp.

scarpalogy (skär-pal′ō-ji), *n.* See *scarpology*.

Scarpa's fascia. [Named from Antonio *Scarpa*, an Italian anatomist and surgeon (1747–1832).] The deeper layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen, blending with the fascia lata immediately below Poupart's ligament, except internally, where it is prolonged to the scrotum. It corresponds with the tunica abdominalis of the horse or ox.

Scarpa's fluid. Liquor Scarpæ. See *liquor*.

Scarpa's foramina. The anterior and posterior apertures of the anterior palatine canal in the bony palate.

Scarpa's triangle. See *triangle*.

scarped (skärpt), *p. a.* [< *scarp*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Steeply sloping, like the scarp of a fortification.

> The spring of the new year sees Spain invaded; and redoubts are carried, and passes and heights of the most *scarped* description. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 6.

> From *scarped* cliff and quarried stone
> She cries. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

scarph, *n.* Same as *scarf*[1].

scarpines (skär′pinz), *n. pl.* [< F. *escarpins*, light shoes, pumps, also an instrument of torture: see *chopine*.] An instrument of torture resembling the boot, used by the Inquisition.

> Being twice racked, . . . I was put to the *scarpines*, whereof I am, as you see, somewhat lame of one leg to this day. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vii.

scarpology (skär-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [< F. **scarpologie*, < ML. *scarpa* (F. *escarpin*), a light shoe (see *scarpines*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] See the quotation. Also *scarpalogy*. [Recent.]

> La Graphologie, a French journal, describes a new method of reading character, known as "*scarpalogy*." It consists in a study of the heels and soles of shoes.
> *Science*, VIII. 185.

scarre[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scar*[2].

scarre[2]**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *scare*[1]. *Minsheu.*

scarred (skärd), *p. a.* [< *scar*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Marked by scars; exhibiting scars; specifically, in *bot.*, marked by the scars left by leaves, fruits, etc., that have fallen off.

scarry[1] (skär′i), *a.* [< *scar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to scars; having scars or marks of old wounds.

scarry[2] (skär′i), *a.* [< *scar*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having scars, precipices, or bare patches.

> Verie deepe *scarrie* rockes. *Harrison*, Britaine, p. 93.

scarst, scarset, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *scarce*.

scarslyt, scarselyt, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *scarcely*.

scart[1] (skärt), *v. t.* [A transposed form of *scrat*[1] (like *cart* for *crat*, etc.): see *scrat*[1].] To scratch; scrape. [Scotch.]

> And what use has my father for a whin bits of *scarted* paper [that is, covered with indifferent writing]? *Scott.*

> A three-legged stool is a thief-like bane-kame to *scart* yer ain head wi'. *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 198.

scart[1] (skärt), *n.* [< *scart*[1], *v.*] 1. A scratch; a slight wound on the skin. [Scotch.]

> Hout tout, man, I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a *scart* on the pow. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

2. A dash or stroke, as of a pen or pencil. [Scotch.]

That costs but twa *skarts* of a pen.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, v.

I stude beside blessed Alexander Peden, when I heard him call the death and testimony of our happy martyrs but draps of blude and *scarts* of ink in respect of fitting discharge of our duty. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

scart[2] (skärt), *n.* [Prob. a transposed form of *scrat*[2].] A meager, puny-looking person; a niggard. [Scotch.]

scart[3] (skärt), *n.* Same as *scarf*[3]. [Scotch.]

But d'ye think ye'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld *skart?* *Scott*, Antiquary, viii.

scart-free (skärt'frē), *a.* Without scratch or injury. [Scotch.]

scarth (skärth), *n.* Same as *scarf*[3].

scartoccio† (skär-toch'iō), *n.* [It., "a coffin of paper for spice," etc. (Florio), same as *cartoccio*, a cartouche: see *cartouche, cartridge.*] A fold of paper; cover.

One poor groat's-worth of unprepared antimony, finely wrapt up in several *scartoccios.* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

scarus (skā'rus), *n.* [< L. *scarus*, < Gr. σκάρος, a kind of sea-fish: see *scar*[4].] 1. A fish of the genus *Scarus.*

The tender lard of Apulian swine, and the condited bellies of the *scarus.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Forskål, 1775).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the scarus of the ancient Greeks and Romans is the oldest known species, giving name to the *Scaridæ* or *Scarinæ*, and having varying limits; the parrot-wrasses or parrot-fishes. By most American authors the name has been used for the genus called *Pseudoscarus* by European authors, and the ancient scarus and its congeners have been placed in a genus called *Sparisoma.* See cut under *parrot-fish.*

scarves†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *scarf*[2].

scary[1] (skār'i), *a.* [Also *skeary;* < *scare*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. the earlier adj. *scare*[1], *a.*] 1. Scaring; causing or tending to cause a scare; causing fright: as, a *scary* situation.

But toe thee, poore Dido, this sight so *skearye* beholding,
What feeling creepeth?
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 438. (*Davies.*)

2. Inclined to be scared; subject to scares; timid.

It is not to be marvelled at that amid such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary.* *Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

3. Somewhat alarmed or frightened; fluttered.

I'm *scary* always to see her shake
Her wicked head. *Whittier.*

[Colloq. in all uses.]

scary[2] (skā'ri), *n.* [Cf. *scare*[3], lean, scanty, scraggy. Less prob. < *scar*, a bare place on the side of a steep (see *scar*[2]), + *-y*[1].] Poor land, having only a thin coat of grass. [Local, Eng.]

scat[1] (skat), *n.* [Also *scatt, skatt;* < ME. *scat* (< Icel.), **scet,* **shet* (cf. *cherset*), < AS. *sceat, sceatt, scætt,* a coin, money, tax (ML. reflex *scata, sceatta*), = OS. *scat* = OFries. *sket, schet,* a coin, money, wealth, cattle, = D. *schat* = MLG. *schat* = OHG. *scaz,* a coin, money, MHG. *schaz,* G. *schatz,* money, treasure, riches, treasury, = Icel. *skattr* = Sw. *skatt* = Dan. *skat,* tax, tribute, = Goth. *skatts,* a piece of money, money; perhaps related to OBulg. *skotŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *skot,* cattle, = Russ. *skot,* cattle, ORuss. also money (cf. L. *pecunia,* money, as related to *pecus,* cattle, and AS. *feoh,* cattle, fee: see *pecuniary* and *fee*[1]), but the OBulg. word, if related, may be borrowed from the Teut. The word *scot*[2] is of different origin.] A tax; tribute; specifically, a land-tax paid in the Shetland Islands.

The expenses of government were defrayed by a land-tax, called *skatt.* The incidence of *skatt* was originally calculated and fixed by a process in which all the lands then under cultivation were divided into districts of equal productive value, and consequently varying in superficial area in different parts of the islands according to the comparative value of the soil, but averaging about 104 Scottish acres each. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 689.

When he ravaged Norway,
Laying waste the kingdom,
Seizing *scatt* and treasure
For her royal needs.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, xvi.

scat[2] (skat), *n.* [Formerly also *skatt;* not related, unless by corruption, with *scud,* a flying shower: see *scud.*] A brisk shower of rain, driven by the wind. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

When Halldown has a hat,
Let Kenton beware of a *Skatt.*
Old Devon. proverb, quoted by Grose from Risdon.

scat[3] (skat), *n.* [Appar. an irreg. form of *scath, scathe,* but perhaps a deflected use of *scat*[1], 'tax,' hence 'damage.'] Damage; loss.

It is part of the *scat* of the geir quhilk was castine furth of the schipe. *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 25. (*Jamieson.*)

scat[4] (skat), *interj.* [Perhaps an interjectional form of *scoot*[1] or *scout*[2], ult. from the root of *shoot;* usually addressed to a cat, pronounced *'sss-cat!* and understood to consist of the word *cat* with a sibilant prefix. Cf. Sw. *schas,* up, begone.] Be off; begone: addressed to cats and other small animals.

scat[4] (skat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scatted,* ppr. *scatting.* [< *scat*[4], *interj.*] To scare or drive away (a cat or other small animal) by crying "Scat!"

scatch (skach), *n.* [< F. *escache,* an oval bit, prob. < OF. *escacher, esquachier, esquacher,* crush out, flatten, as wire, compress, as sheets of paper, etc.: see *squash*[1].] A kind of bit for bridles. Also called *scatchmouth.*

scatches† (skach'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *skatches;* another form of *skateses,* pl., < OF. *eschace, eschasse,* F. *échasse,* F. dial. *écase, écache, chache,* a stilt, < OFlem. *schaetse,* a high-heeled shoe, D. *schaats,* pl. *schaatsen,* skates, stilts: see *skate*[2].] Stilts used for walking in dirty places.

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, . . . or else men walking upon stilts or *scatches.* *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

scatchmouth (skach'mouth), *n.* [< *scatch* + *mouth.*] Same as *scatch.*

scate†, *n.* See *skate*[2].

scatebrous† (skat'e-brus), *a.* [< L. *scatebra,* a gushing up of water, a spring, < *scatere,* bubble, gush, well.] Abounding with springs. *Bailey*, 1731.

scath†, *v.* and *n.* An erroneous spelling of *scathe.*

scathe (skāᵺ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scathed,* ppr. *scathing.* [Sc., also *skaith;* < ME. *scathen, skathen,* < AS. *sceathan* (pret. *scōd,* pp. *sceathen*), also weak *scyththan, scetthan,* injure, harm, hurt, scathe, = OFries. *skathia, schadia, schaia* = D. *schaden* = MLG. LG. *schaden* = OHG. *scadōn,* MHG. G. *schaden* = Icel. *skatha, skethja* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade* = Goth. *skathjan,* also, in comp., *ga-skathjan* (pret. *skōth,* pp. *skathans*), injure, harm; possibly akin to Skt. *kshata,* wounded, < √ *kshan,* wound. Cf. Gr. ἀσκηθής, unscathed. Hence *scathe, n., scathel, scaddle.*] To injure; harm; hurt.

You are a saucy boy: is't so indeed?
This trick may chance to *scathe* you.
Shak., R. and J., I. 5. 86.

The pine-tree *scathed* by lightning-fire.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 3.

There are some strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

scathe (skāᵺ), *n.* [< ME. *scathe, skathe, schathe,* loss, injury, harm, < AS. **sceathu* (cf. equiv. *sceathen*) = OFries. *skatha, skada, schada* = D. MLG. *schade* = OHG. *scado,* MHG. G. *schade, schaden* = Icel. *skathi, skæthi* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade,* damage, loss, hurt (cf. AS. *scatha,* one who scathes or injures a foe, = OS. *scatho,* a foe, = OHG. *scado,* injurer); from the verb.] 1. Harm; injury; damage; mischief.

Cryseyde, which that nevere dide hem *scathe,*
Shal now no lenger in hire blisse bathe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 207.

Wherein Rome hath done you any *scath,*
Let him make treble satisfaction.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 7.

This life of mine
I guard as Gòd's high gift from *scathe* and wrong.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2†. Disadvantage; a matter of regret; a pity.

She was somdel deef, and that was *skathe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 446.

scathefire† (skāᵺ'fīr), *n.* [< *scathe* + *fire.* Cf. *scarefire.*] Destructive flames; conflagration.

In a great *scathfire* it is wisdom not only to suffer those houses to burn down which are past quenching, but sometimes to pull down some few houses wherein the fire is not yet kindled, to free all the rest of the city from danger. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, III. 559. (*Davies.*)

scatheful (skāᵺ'fůl), *a.* [< *scathe* + *-ful.*] Causing harm or mischief; injurious; destructive. Also *scathful.*

Such *scathful* grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 59.

scathefulness (skāᵺ'fůl-nes), *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness. Also *scathfulness.*

scathel†, *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. *scaddle, skaddle,* < ME. *scathel,* < AS. **sceathol,* injurious, mischievous (= OHG. *scadel* = Goth. *skathuls,* injurious, wicked), < *sceathan,* injure, harm: see *scathe, v.*] I. *a.* Harmful; injurious; mischievous.

Mony ladde ther forth-lep to laue & to kest,
Scopen out [of the ship] the *scathel* water, that fayn scape wolde. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 155.

II. *n.* Hurt; injury.

Lokez the contree be clere, the corners are large;
Discoveres now sekerly skrogges and other,
That no *skathelle* in the skroggez skorne us here aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1642.

scatheless (skāᵺ'les), *a.* [< ME. *skathelæs, scatheles* (= OFries. *skadlos, schadlos, schadlos* = D. *schadeloos* = MLG. *schadelōs* = MHG. *schadelōs* = Icel. *skathlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skadeslös*); < *scathe* + *-less.*] Without scathe or harm, without mischief, injury, or damage; unharmed.

At the laste thanne thought I,
That *scathles,* fulle sykerly,
I myght unto the welle go.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1550.

He 's sent back Grace safe and *skaithless.*
Scott, Black Dwarf, x.

scathful†, *a.* See *scatheful.*

scathfulness, *n.* Same as *scathefulness.*

scathing (skā'ᵺing), *p. a.* Damaging; wounding; blasting; scorching: as, *scathing* irony.

scathingly (skā'ᵺing-li), *adv.* With damaging or withering severity; unsparingly: as, he was *scathingly* denounced.

scathold (skat'hōld), *n.* [Also *scatthold, scathald, scattald, scattold;* < *scat*[1], tax, tribute, + *hold*[1], as in *freehold.* Cf. *scatland.*] In Orkney and Shetland, open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; scatland.

scathy (skā'ᵺi), *a.* [< *scathe* + *-y*[1].] Mischievous; vicious; dangerous: as, let him alone, he's *scathy.* [Scotch.]

scatland (skat'land), *n.* [< Icel. *skatt-land,* a tributary land, dependency, < *skattr,* tribute, + *land,* land. Cf. *scathold.*] In Orkney and Shetland, land which paid scat or duty for the right of pasture and of cutting peat.

scatology (skā-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (σκατ-), dung, ordure, + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of fossil excrement; the knowledge of animals which may be acquired by the examination of coprolites.

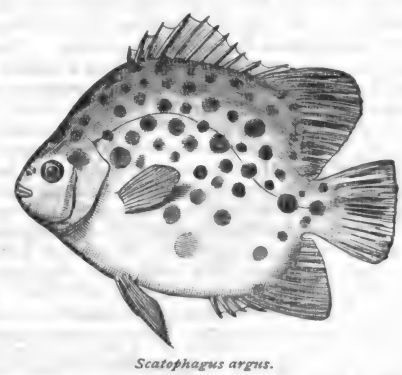
scatomancy (skat'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (σκατ-), dung, ordure, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination or diagnosis of disease by inspection of excrement. Compare *scatoscopy.*

There learned I drirrimancy, *scatomancy,* pathology, therapeusis, and greater than them all, anatomy.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi. (*Davies.*)

Scatophaga (skā-tof'a-gā), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803, in form *Scathophaga*): see *scatophage.*] A genus of *Scatophagidæ,* containing such species as *S. stercoraria;* the dung-flies.

scatophage (skat'ō-fāj), *n.* [< NL. *scatophagus,* dung-eating: see *scatophagous.*] An animal that feeds on dung; especially, a scatophagous insect, as a fly.

Scatophagidæ (skat-ō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scatophagus.* The body is oblong and elevated toward the front of the back, the head rather small and compressed, mouth small and armed with bands of slender teeth; the



Scatophagus argus.

dorsal is in two sections of nearly equal length, and the anterior spinous section is nearly separated from the posterior, which is mainly composed of branched rays. The anal is similar and opposite to the second dorsal and preceded by four spines; the ventrals are thoracic and complete. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Indian ocean and Australian seas.

Scatophaginæ (skat"ō-fā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scatophagidæ,* typified by the genus *Scatophaga;* the dung-flies.

scatophagoid (skā-tof'a-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scatophagus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scatophagidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Scatophagidæ.*

Scatophagoidea (skā-tof-a-goi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, with the forks of the

post-temporal intimately united with the posterior and inferior edges of the sides of the cranium, containing only the family *Scatophagidæ*.

scatophagous (skā-tof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *scatophagus*, < Gr. σκατοφάγος, dung-eating, < σκῶρ (σκατ-), dung, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon excrement, as a dung-fly.

Scatophagus (skā-tof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831): see *scatophagous*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Scatophagidæ*. The most common species, *S. argus*, enters rivers to some extent. It is said to feed upon excrementitious matter. See cut under *Scatophagidæ*.

scatoscopy (skat'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (σκατ-), dung, ordure, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Inspection of excrement for the purpose of divination or diagnosis.

scatt, *n.* See *scat*[1].

scatter (skat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *scateren, skateren, schateren*, scatter, < late AS. **scaterian, scateran* = MD. *scheteren*, scatter; formed (with a freq. suffix) < √ *scat*, not found elsewhere in Teut., but answering to Gr. √ σκεδ, in σκεδάννυσθαι, sprinkle, scatter, σκέδασις, a scattering. Cf. *shatter*, an assibilated form of *scatter*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw loosely about; strew; sprinkle.

He *scattereth* the hoarfrost like ashes. Ps. cxlvii. 16.

At the end of which time their bodies shall be consumed, and the winde shall *scatter* their ashes under the soles of the feet of the iust. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 182.

Scattered wide the seeds,
Lies, and words half true, of the bitterest deeds.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

2. To besprinkle or strew as with something thrown here and there.

Where cattle pastured late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcases and arms the ensanguined field.
Milton, P. L., xi. 653.

3. To separate and drive off in disorder and in all directions; rout; put to disorderly retreat or flight; disperse; dissipate: as, to *scatter* an enemy's forces; to *scatter* a mob.

I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
To *scatter* and disperse the giddy Goths.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 78.

I leave the rest of all my Goods to my first-born Edward, to be consumed or *scattered*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

Our Fleet being thus *scattered*, there were now no hopes of getting together again. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 38.

In order that a surface may be illuminated at all, it must be capable of *scattering* light, i. e., it must be to some extent opaque. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The cavalgada was frequently broken, and *scattered* among the rugged defiles of the mountains; and above five thousand of the cattle turned back, and were regained by the Christians. *Irving*, Granada, p. 82.

Hence—**4.** To throw into confusion; overthrow; dispel; put to flight: as, to *scatter* hopes, fears, plans, etc.

So doth God *scatter* the counsells of his enemies, and taketh the wise in their craftinesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

No one did more to *scatter* the ancient superstitions than Cicero. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 430.

5†. To let fall as by accident or at random; drop.

It is directed to you; some love-letter, on my life, that Luce hath *scatterd*. *The Wizard*, a Play, 1640, MS. (*Nares.*)

=**Syn. 1.** To diffuse, spread, distribute.—**3** and **4.** *Disperse, Dispel*, etc. See *dissipate*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate and disperse; proceed in different directions; hence, to go hither and thither at random.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, *scatter* up and down,
And care not who they sting.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 126.

2. Specifically, to throw shot too loosely or without concentration of the charge: said of a gun.

scatteration (skat-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-ation*.] A scattering or dispersion; a breaking up and departing in all directions. [Colloq.]

By some well-directed shots, as they [the enemy] crossed a hill, the Virginia guns with us sent wagons flying in the air, and produced a *scatteration*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 244.

scatterbrain (skat'ėr-brān), *n.* A thoughtless, giddy person; one incapable of serious, connected thought. *Cowper*. [Colloq.]

Poor Alexander, he is a fool, a *scatter-brain*, and for aught I know a versifier; but he is my son.
C. Reade, Art, p. 23.

scatter-brained (skat'ėr-brānd), *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; giddy.

This functionary was a good-hearted, tearful, *scatter-brained* girl, lately taken by Tom's mother . . . from the village school. *Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

scattered (skat'ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Widely separated; found, occurring, or placed at wide or irregular intervals of distance.

A few *scattered* garrisons still held out; but the whole open country was subjugated.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

2. Wandering; vague.

When the instruments of praise begin to sound [in the sanctuary], our *scattered* thoughts presently take the alarm, return to their post and to their duty, preparing and arming themselves against their spiritual assailants.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

3. Disunited; divided; distracted.

From France there comes a power
Into this *scatter'd* kingdom. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 31.

4. In *bot.*, irregular in position; without apparent regularity of order: as, *scattered* branches; *scattered* leaves.—**5.** In *entom.*, irregularly spread or strewn over a surface: noting punctures, dots, or other small marks of sculpture or color. Compare *dispersed*.—**Scattered eyes**, eyes in which the lenses are unconnected, and arranged without definite order. This is the rudimentary condition of the compound eyes as seen in many caterpillars, etc.—**Scattered light**, in *optics*, light which is irregularly reflected from a surface that is not smooth or is broken up into a multitude of small surfaces.

It is by *scattered light* that non-luminous objects are, in general, made visible. *Tait*, Light, § 78.

scatteredly (skat'ėrd-li), *adv.* In a dispersed or diffused manner. [Rare.]

scatterer (skat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which scatters.

scattergood (skat'ėr-gůd), *n.* [< *scatter*, *v.*, + obj. *good*.] A spendthrift.

Which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a *scatter-good;* if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton.
Sanders, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares.*)

scatter-gun† (skat'ėr-gun), *n.* A shot-gun. [U. S.]

scattering (skat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scatter*, *v.*] **1.** The act of sprinkling, strewing, or dispersing; dispersion.

When we examine the Milky Way, or the closely compressed clusters of stars of which my catalogues have recorded so many instances, this supposed equality of *scattering* must be given up.
Herschel, Philos. Trans., XCII. 495.

2. That which has been scattered or strewn abroad.

The promiscuous *scatterings* of his common providence.
South, Sermons, II. 378. (*Latham.*)

3. One of a number of disconnected or fragmentary things.

He has his sentences for Company, some *scatterings* of Seneca and Tacitus, which are good vpon all occasions.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Pretender to Learning.

4. The irregular reflection of light from a surface not perfectly smooth, or from many minute surfaces.

The four principal processes by means of which a ray of light may be polarised are reflexion, ordinary refraction, double refraction, and *scattering* by small particles.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 2.

scattering (skat'ėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Separating and dispersing in all directions: as, a *scattering* flock of birds; a *scattering* shot.

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds.
Thomson, Spring, l. 442.

2. Of rare or irregular occurrence; sporadic.

Letters appearing in the record less frequently than five per cent. of these numbers have been regarded as *scattering* errors, and only the percentage of them all together has been given. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 408.

3. Miscellaneous; diversified. as, *scattering* votes.—**4.** Separated from the school, as fish: hence, sparse; scarce. [New Eng.]

scatteringly (skat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner; here and there.

scatterling (skat'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-ling*[1].] A vagabond; one who has no fixed abode. [Rare.]

Many of them be such losells and *scatterlings* as that they cannot easely by any sheriff, constable, bayliff, or other ordinarye officer be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

scattery (skat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *scatter* + *-y*[1].] Scattered or dispersed; hence, sparse; scarce; few and far between. [New Eng.]

scatty (skat'i), *a.* [< *scat*[2] + *-y*[1].] Showery. [Prov. Eng.]

scatula (skat'ū-lą), *n.* [ML.] A rectangular parallelepiped having two dimensions equal and the third one tenth of the others.

scaturient (skā-tūr'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *scaturien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scaturire*, gush out, < *scatere*, gush out, well forth.] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain. [Rare.]

Sallying forth at rise of sun, . . . to trace the current of the New River—Middletonian Stream!—to its *scaturient* source. *Lamb*, Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago.

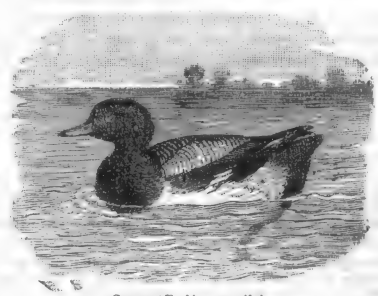
scaturiginous† (skat-ū-rij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *scaturiginosus*, abounding in springs, < *scaturigines*, gushing waters, spring-water, < *scaturire*, gush out: see *scaturient*.] Abounding with springs. *Imp. Dict.*

scaud (skäd), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *scald*[1].

scauld, *v.* A Scotch form of *scold*.

scaup[1] (skäp), *n.* A Scotch form of *scalp*[2].

scaup[2] (skâp), *n.* [The origin of the name is uncertain.] A duck, *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila* and related species. The common scaup inhabits Europe, Asia, and North America. It is from 18 to 20 inches long, and from 30 to 35 in extent of



Scaup (*Fulix marila*).

wings; in the male the head, neck, breast, rump, and vent are black; the back and belly are white, the former finely vermiculated with zigzag lines of black; the wing has a white speculum, and is lined with white; the bill is dull-blue, with black nail; the feet are dark-plumbeous; the iris is yellow. In the female a belt of white encircles the bill. A smaller species is *F. affinis* of North America. The ring-neck scaup, *F. collaris* or *rufitorques*, has a chestnut or orange-brown ring around the neck. All the scaups are near the pochards and redheads (including the canvasback) in general pattern of coloration, but the males have black instead of reddish heads. The American scaups, of 3 species, have many names, mostly local, as *broadbill* and *bluebill* (both with various qualifying words prefixed), *blackhead* and *blackneck* (with qualifying words), *raft-duck, mussel-duck, greenhead, grayback, flock-duck, flocking-fowl, troop-fowl, shuffler*, etc.

scaup-duck (skâp'duk), *n.* Same as *scaup*[2].

Scaup-Duck, meaning a Duck so called "because she feeds upon Scaup, i. e. broken shelfish," as may be seen in Willughby's Ornithology (p. 365); but it would be more proper to say that the name comes from the "Mussel-scaups" or "Mussel-scalps," the beds of rock or sand on which Mussels . . . are aggregated.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 378.

scauper (skâ'pėr), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form (in shop use?) of *scalper*[2].] A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers in the manner of a chisel to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving.

scaur[1] (skär), *a.* A Scotch form of *scare*[1].

scaur[2] (skär), *n.* Same as *scar*[2].

scaury (skä'ri), *n.* [Also *scaurie, scarie, scorey, scorie;* said to be < Sw. *skiura*, Norw. *skiure* (?).] A young gull. [Shetland.]

scavage[1]† (skav'āj), *n.* [< ME. *scavage, schevage, schewage*, < OF. **scavage, escavage, escauwage, escaulvaige*, etc. (ML. *scavagium*), an accom. form, with suffix *-age*, of *escawinghe* (ML. *scewinga, scheawing*, inspection), < ME. *shewing*, inspection, examination, show, verbal n. of *shewen*, etc. (> OF. *escauwer, escauver*), inspect: see *show, showing*.] A toll or duty anciently exacted from merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods offered for sale within their precincts.

scavage[2] (skav'āj), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *scavager*, taken as formed from a verb **scavage* + *-er*[1].] To act as a scavenger: used only or chiefly in the derived form *scavaging*.

scavager† (skav'āj-ėr), *n.* Same as *scavenger*, 1.

scavagery (skav'āj-ri), *n.* [< *scavage*[2] + *-ry*.] Street-cleaning; the sweeping up and removal of filth from the streets, etc., of a town. Also *scavengery*.

In *scavagery*, the average hours of daily work are twelve (Sundays of course excepted), but they sometimes extended to fifteen, and even sixteen hours.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 245.

scavaging (skav'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scavage*[2], *v.*] Street-cleaning; scavenging.

The *scavaging* work was scamped, the men, to use their own phrase, "licking the work over anyhow," so that fewer hands were required.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

★**scavenge** (skav'enj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scavenged*, ppr. *scavenging*. [A back-formation, < *scavenger*, taken as formed from a verb **scavenge* + *-er*[1].] To cleanse from filth.

While the rocks were covered with ten thousand sea-anemones and corals and madrepores, who *scavenged* the water all day long, and kept it nice and pure.
Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 175.

★**scavenger** (skav'en-jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavenger;* with intrusive *n* as in *messenger, passenger, porringer;* < ME. *scavager,* < OF. *scawageour,* lit. one who had to do with scavage, < **scavage, escavage,* scavage: see *scavage*[1]. The word has come to be regarded as a noun of agent in *-er*[1], whence the verb *scavenge.*] **1†.** An officer whose duty it was to take custom upon the inspection of imported goods, and later also to see that the streets were kept clean. Also *scavager.*

The *Scavagers,* Aleconners, Bedel, and other officials.
Liber Albus (ed. Riley), p. 34.

Hence—**2.** A person whose employment is to clean the streets, etc., of a city or the like, by scraping or sweeping together and carrying off the filth.

Dick, the *scavenger,* with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
Swift.

A cloaked Frere,
Sweating in th' channel like a *scavengere.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vii. 48.

3. In *cotton-spinning,* a child employed to collect the loose cotton lying about the floor or machinery.—**4.** In *entom.,* a scavenger-beetle. **Scavenger roll,** in *cotton-manuf.,* a roller in a spinning-machine to collect the loose fiber or fluff which gathers on the parts with which it is placed in contact.—**Scavenger's daughter,** a corruption of *Skevington's daughter,* an instrument of torture invented by Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of Henry VIII., consisting of a broad hoop of iron, which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the ★nose and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.

scavenger-beetle (skav'en-jėr-bē'tl), *n.* A necrophagous beetle, which acts as a scavenger: sometimes specifically applied to the family *Scaphidiidæ.* Compare *burying-beetle, sexton-beetle.*

scavenger-crab (skav'en-jėr-krab), *n.* Any crab which feeds on dead or decaying animal matter. Most crabs have this habit, and are notably efficient in making away with carrion, among them the edible crabs. On some parts of the Atlantic coast of the United States thousands of small fiddler-crabs may be seen about a carcass; and on some sandy beaches, as the Carolinian, a dead animal washed ashore is soon beset by a host of horseman-crabs (*Ocypoda*), which mine the sand and live in these temporary burrows as long as the feast lasts.

scavengering (skav'en-jėr-ing), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-ing*[1].] The work of scavengers; street-cleaning; cleansing operations.

A characteristic feature of the place are the turkey-buzzards, who do the *scavengering.*
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 163.

scavengerism (skav'en-jėr-izm), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-ism.*] Street-cleaning; scavenging work or operations. *Carlyle,* in Froude.

scavengership† (skav'en-jėr-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavengersshipe;* < *scavenger* + *-ship.*] Work in clearing away dirt and filth from the streets, etc.

To Mr. Mathewe, for *skavengersshipe.*
Churchwarden's Accounts (1560) *of S. Michael's, Cornhill* [(ed. by Overall), p. 152. (*Davies.*)

scavengery (skav'en-jėr-i), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] Same as *scavagery.*

The *scavengery* [of London] is committed to the care of the several parishes, each making its own contract; the sewerage is consigned by Parliament to a body of commissioners.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 203.

★**scavenging** (skav'en-jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scavenge, v.*] Street-cleaning; removal of filth.

In general terms it can be asserted that in these works the decreased cost of maintenance, repairs, *scavenging,* &c., of the wood as compared with the cost of the same services for macadam pays the increased cost incurred by the capital sunk in the roads, and the nett result has been equilibrium in the yearly expenditure.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 148.

scavernick (skav'ėr-nik), *n.* [< Corn. *scavernoeck, skavernak, scovarnog,* the hare, lit. 'long-eared' (Polwhele).] A hare. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scavilones† (skav'i-lōnz), *n. pl.* Drawers worn by men under the hose in the sixteenth century.

scaw, *n.* See *skaw.*

scazon (skā'zon), *n.*; pl. *scazons* or *scazontes* (skā'zonz, skā-zon'tēz). [L., < Gr. *σκάζων,* limping, hobbling, ppr. of *σκάζειν,* limp, halt.] In *anc. pros.,* a meter the rhythm of which is imperfect toward the close of the line or period. The name is especially given to two meters—(*a*) a trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is a long instead of the normal short, and (*b*) an iambic trimeter with a similar peculiarity. This is commonly known as a *choliamb,* and if the last four times of such a line are all long, it is said to be *ischiorrhogic.* Both scazons are sometimes described as *Hipponactean.* Meters of this kind were also called *lame* (χωλά, *clauda:* cf. *choliambus*) by the ancients, as opposed to *normal* or *perfect* (ὀρθά, *recta, integra*) meters. Some ancient Latin metricians apply the term *scazon,* apparently through misapprehension, to other irregular meters, such as the hexameter miurus, lines wanting the last syllable, etc. See *choliamb, Hipponactean, ischiorrhogic.*

scear, *n.* In *firearms,* same as *sear.*

The *scear* was acted upon by a trigger in the usual way.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 49.

sceat, *n.*; pl. *sceattas.* [AS. *sceat* (ML. *sceatta*): see *scat*[1].] An early Anglo-Saxon coin. Specimens occur in gold, but most frequently in silver. Their average weight is 15 grains, and they were probably current from about 600 to 750.



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Sceat.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

scedet†, *n.* [< OF. *scede,* a tablet for writing, < L. *scheda* or *scida,* a slip or sheet of paper: see *schedule.*] A strip of papyrus.

A deed (as I have oft seen) to convey a whole manor was *implicite* contained in some twenty lines or thereabouts, like that *scede,* or Sytala Laconica, so much renowned of old in all contracts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 51.

schedule†, *n.* See *schedule.*

scelerat†, *n.* See *scelerate.*

scelerate† (sel'ę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *scelerat;* < OF. *scelerat,* vernacularly *scelere,* F. *scélérat* = Pg. *scelerado* = It. *scellerato, scelerato,* < L. *sceleratus,* wicked, impious, lit. polluted by crime, pp. of *scelerare,* pollute, defile, desecrate, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] **I.** *a.* Wicked; villainous.

That whole Denomination, at least the Potentates or Heads of them, are charged with the most *scelerate* Plot that ever was heard of: that is, paying Assassins to murder a sovereign Prince. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 191.

II. *n.* A wicked man; a villain; a criminal.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *G. Cheyne.*

He was, and is, a *scelerat* and a coward.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxi.

scelerous† (sel'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *scelerosus,* wicked, abominable, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] Wicked; villainous.

Kynge Richard, by this abominable mischyef & *scelerous* act [the murder of the princes] thinkyng hymself well releuyd bothe of feare and thought, woulde not have it kept counsail. *Hall,* Richard III., an. i.

I have gathered and understand their deep dissimulation and detestable dealing, being marvellous subtle and crafty in their kind, for not one amongst twenty will discover either declare their *scelerous* secrets.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. iii.

scelestic† (sē-les'tik), *a.* [Also *scelestique;* < L. *scelestus,* villainous, infamous, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] Wicked; evil; atrocious.

For my own part, I think the world hath not better men than some that suffer under that name; nor, withall, more *scelestique* villaines. *Feltham,* Resolves, i. 5

scelet†, *n.* See *skelet.*

scelides (sel'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *scelis,* < Gr. *σκέλος,* a leg.] The lower, posterior, or pelvic extremities of mammals.

scelidosaur (sel'i-dō-sâr), *n.* A dinosaur of the genus *Scelidosaurus.*

scelidosaurian (sel″i-dō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scelidosauridæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Scelidosauridæ.*

Scelidosauridæ (sel″i-dō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scelidosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of mailed or stegosaurian herbivorous dinosaurs with separate astragalus, elongate metatarsals, and four functional digits of the pes, typified by the genus *Scelidosaurus.* Other genera are *Stegosaurus, Polacanthus, Hylæosaurus,* etc.

scelidosauroid (sel″i-dō-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scelidosaurus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Scelidosauridæ.*

II. *n.* A reptile of the family *Scelidosauridæ.*

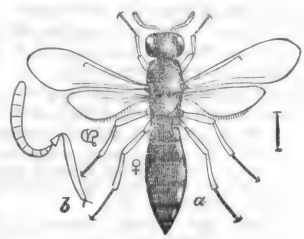
Scelidosaurus (sel″i-dō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκελίς* (*-ιδ-*), leg, + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] The typical genus of *Scelidosauridæ.*

scelidothere (sel'i-dō-thēr), *n.* A gigantic extinct edentate of the genus *Scelidotherium.*

The length of skull of the *scelidothere* must have been not less than two feet. *Owen.*

Scelidotherium (sel″i-dō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκελίς* (*-ιδ-*), leg, + *θηρίον,* a wild beast.] A genus of megatherioid edentate mammals founded by Owen in 1840 upon remains of a species called *S. leptocephalum,* from the Pleistocene of Patagonia. The genus contains a number of species whose characters are intermediate in some respects between those of *Megatherium* and those of *Mylodon.*

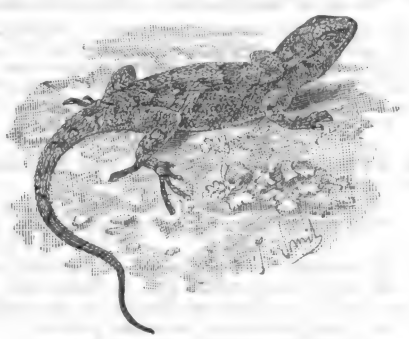
Scelio (sē'li-ō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of parasitic insects of the hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ,* typical of a subfamily *Scelioninæ.* The chief generic character is the lack of a postmarginal vein of the fore wings. The species are parasitic in the eggs or egg-pods of short-horned grasshoppers or locusts (*Acrididæ*). *S. famelicus* (*Caloptenobia ovivora* of Riley) is a common parasite of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, *Melanoplus spretus.* Another species (*C. calopteni*) infests the egg-pods of the lesser migratory locust, *Melanoplus atlanis,* while still another has been reared from the eggs of the large South American migratory locust.



Scelio famelicus.
a, female; *b*, her antenna. (Line shows natural size.)

scellum†, *n.* See *skellum.*

Sceloporus (sē-lop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann, 1828), also *Sceleophorus, Scelephorus;* < Gr. *σκέλος,* leg, + *πόρος,* pore.] An extensive genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ:* so called from the femoral pores. The best-known is the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *S. undulatus.*



Fence-lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*).

Many others inhabit different parts of the West. They are of small size (a few inches long) and of moderately stout form, with a long slender fragile tail; the upper parts are undulated and mottled with black, brown, and gray, very variable in shade and pattern, and there is a patch of vivid blue on each side of the belly. They are quite harmless, are very active, and feed upon insects.

scelp (skelp), *n.* In *gun-making,* one of several long strips of iron or steel used in welding up and forming a gun-barrel. These strips are twisted into spirals, then welded together at their margins, and well hammered while hot to close all fissures. The barrel is subsequently hammered cold on a mandrel, and then bored. Also *skelp.* *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 219.

scemando (she-män'dō). [It., ppr. of *scemare,* diminish.] In *music,* same as *diminuendo.*

scena (sē'nä), *n.*; L. pl. *scenæ* (-nē). [L. (and It.): see *scene.*] **1.** The stage of an ancient theater, including the permanent architectural front behind the stage platform and facing the audience in the Roman and later Greek theater. —**2** (It. pron. shā'nä; pl. *scene* (-ne)). In *music:* (*a*) In an opera, a scene. (*b*) An elaborate dramatic solo, similar to an operatic scene for a single performer, usually consisting largely of recitative or semi-recitative.

scenario (she-nä'ri-ō), *n.* [It.: see *scenery.*] **1.** A skeleton libretto of a dramatic work, giving the general movement of the plot and the successive appearances of the principal characters.—**2.** The plot itself of such a work.

scend (send), *v. i.* [A misspelling of *send,* simulating *ascend.*] To have the motion defined under *scend, n.*

scend (send), *n.* [< *scend, v.*] *Naut.,* in a vessel, the act of moving in a seaway with a rocking motion about a horizontal transverse axis at or near the middle of the water-line, the bows alternately plunging and rising: used generally as a correlative of *pitch* (which see) in the expression *pitch and scend,* in which 'scend' refers particularly to the upward motion of the bows.

scene (sēn), *n.* [Also in earlier use, as L., *scena, scæna;* = Dan. *scene* = Sw. *scen,* < OF. *scene,* F. *scène* = Sp. *escena* = Pg. It. *scena,* < L. *scena, scæna,* scene, stage, = OBulg. *skinija,* a tent, < Gr. *σκηνή,* a tent, stage, scene, akin to *σκιά,* shadow, and from the same root as E. *shade, shadow:* see *shade, shadow.*] **1.** A stage; the place where dramatic pieces and other shows are performed or exhibited; that part of a theater in which the acting is done.

Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,
She quits the tragic *scene*. *Churchill*, Rosciad.

Our *scene* precariously subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song.
Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato, l. 41.

2. The place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the place represented by the stage and its painted slides, hangings, etc.; the surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination.

In fair Verona, where we lay our *scene*.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

Asia, Africa, and Europe are the several *scenes* of his [Virgil's] fable. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 357.

3. The place where anything is done or takes place: as, the *scene* of one's labors; the *scene* of the catastrophe.

The large open place called the Roomey'leh, on the west of the Citadel of Cairo, is a common *scene* of the execution of criminals. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 333.

4. One of the painted slides, hangings, etc., used on the stage of a theater to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. These are of several kinds, and are known, according to their forms and uses, as *flats*, *drops*, *borders* or *soffits*, and *wings*.

By Her Majesty's Command no Persons are to be admitted behind the *scenes*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 5.

5. A division of a play or of an act of a play, generally so much as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place; also, some particular incident or situation represented in the course of a play.

At last, in the pump-and-tub *scene*, Mrs. Grudden lighted the blue-fire, and all the unemployed members of the company came in . . . in order to finish off with a tableau. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiv.

6. One of a series of events, actions, or situations contributing to form a complete view or spectacle or a written representation or description: as, *scenes* from the life of Buddha; *scenes* and sketches of camp life.

Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass!
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Hence—**7.** Any exhibition, display, or demonstration; especially, an exhibition of strong feeling, usually of a pathetic or passionate character, between two or more persons.

"Hush! hush!" whispers the doctor; "she must be quite quiet. . . . There must be no more *scenes*, my young fellow." *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvii.

8. A view; a landscape; scenery.

Overhead up grew
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 140.

Some temple's mouldering tops between
With venerable grandeur mark the *scene*.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 110.

Behind the scenes, back of the visible stage; out of sight of the audience; among the machinery of the theater; hence, having information or knowledge of affairs not apparent to the public.

You see that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not *behind the scenes*. *Disraeli*.

Carpenter's scene (*theat.*), a short scene played near the footlights, while more elaborate scenery is being set behind.—**Set scenes**, scenes on the stage of a theater made up of many parts mounted on frames which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, etc., a garden with built-up terraces, etc.—**To make a scene**, to make a noisy or otherwise unpleasant exhibition of feeling.

You have no desire to expostulate, to upbraid, to *make a scene*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

=Syn. 8. *Prospect*, *Landscape*, etc. See *view*.

scene† (sēn), *v. t.* [< *scene*, *n.*] To exhibit; make an exhibition or scene of; display; set out.

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scened* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation.
Abp. Sancroft, Letters, etc. (1691), II. 17. (*Latham.*)

scene-dock (sēn'dok), *n.* The space adjoining the stage of a theater in which the scenes are stored.

scene-man (sēn'man), *n.* One who manages the scenery in a theater; a scene-shifter.

scene-painter (sēn'pān″tėr), *n.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theaters.

scene-painting (sēn'pān″ting), *n.* A department of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of the theatrical stage. This painting is done chiefly in distemper, and, while usually of summary execution, it admits of the most striking effects.

scene-plot (sēn'plot), *n.* The list of scenes and parts of scenes needed for any given play.

scenery (sē'nėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *scenary*; = It. Pg. *scenario*, scenery, a playbill (= G. *scenerie* = Sw. Dan. *sceneri*, prob. < E. *scenery*), < L. *scenarius*, of or belonging to scenes, < *scena*, scene: see *scene*. The E. word is practically < *scene* + *-ery*.] **1.** The disposition and succession of the scenes of a play.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed; the painted slides, hangings, and other devices used on a stage to represent the place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place. See *scene*, *n.*, 4.

Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted *scenery*.
Twining, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, i.

3. The general appearance of a place, regarded from a picturesque or pictorial point of view; the aggregate of features or objects that give character to a landscape.

The *scenery* is inimitable; the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top, and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade.
Gilpin, Essay on Prints, p. 133. (*Latham.*)

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural *scenery*.
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

scene-shifter (sēn'shif″tėr), *n.* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theater in accordance with the requirements of the play.

scenic (sen'ik or sē'nik), *a.* [= F. *scénique* = Sp. *escénico* = Pg. It. *scenico*, < L. *scenicus*, < Gr. σκηνικός, of or belonging to the stage or scene, dramatical, theatrical, < σκηνή, stage, scene: see *scene*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical: as, the *scenic* poets; *scenic* games.

Bid *scenic* virtue form the rising age.
Johnson, Prol. Opening of Drury Lane Theatre (1747).

The long-drawn aisles of its *scenic* cathedral had been darkened so skilfully as to convey an idea of dim religious grandeur and vast architectural space.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxviii.

2. Of or pertaining to the landscape or natural scenery; abounding in fine scenery or landscape views: as, the *scenic* attractions of a place; a *scenic* route of travel. [Recent.]—**3.** Pertaining to pictorial design; of such nature as to tell a story or convey ideas through intelligible rendering of figures or other objects. [Recent.]

As a general principle, there is far less antagonism between what is decorative and what is *scenic* in painting than is sometimes supposed.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 307.

scenical (sen'i-kal or sē'ni-kal), *a.* [< *scenic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stage; scenic; dramatic; theatrical.

If he [Gildas] had prepared any thing *scenical* to be acted on the theatre, certainly it would have been a tragedy.
Fuller, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 101.

Many things and actions they speak of as having done, which they did no otherwise than in prophetic vision and *scenical* imagery. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 363.

Hence—**2.** Unreal, as in a play; conventional.

Nay, this occasion, in me who look upon the distinctions amongst men to be merely *scenical*, raised reflections upon the emptiness of all human perfection and greatness in general. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 167.

scenically (sen'i- or sē'ni-kal-i), *adv.* In a scenic manner; theatrically.

Not scientifically, but *scenically*.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 19.

scenographer (sē-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *scenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who practises scenography.

Apollodorus was sciagrapher or *scenographer* according to Hesychius.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 136.

scenographic (sē-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *scénographique* = Pg. *scenografico*, < Gr. σκηνογραφικός, < σκηνογραφία, scene-painting: see *scenography*.] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

scenographical (sē-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *scenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *scenographic*.

scenographically (sē-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

scenography (sē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *scenographie* = Sp. *escenografía* = Pg. It. *scenografia*, < Gr. σκηνογραφία, scene-painting, esp. in perspective, < σκηνογράφος, painting scenes, a scene-painter, < σκηνή, scene, + γράφειν, write.] The representing of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, and from a point of view not on a principal axis.

Scenopinidæ (sē-nō-pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scenopinus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of brachycerous flies, consisting of small slender bare species common in dwellings. The larvæ are very slender and white; they are found in decaying wood and under carpets, and are supposed to be carnivorous.

Scenopinus (sē-nō-pī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), emended to *Scenopœus* (Agassiz, 1847), < Gr. σκηνοποιός, tent-making, < σκῆνος, a hut, tent, + ποιεῖν, make, produce, create.] The typical genus of *Scenopinidæ*. Five species are North American, and four European. *S. fenestratus* and *S. fasciatus* are examples.

scent (sent), *v.* [Better spelled, as formerly, *sent* (a spelling which appears also in the compounds *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*), the *c* being ignorantly inserted, in the 17th century, as in *scythe* for *sithe*, *scite* for *site*, *scituate* for *situate* (perhaps in this case to simulate a connection with *ascent*, *descent*); early mod. E. *sent*, < ME. *senten*, < OF. *sentir*, F. *sentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sentir* = It. *sentire*, feel, perceive, smell, < L. *sentire*, perceive by the senses, observe, give one's opinion or sentiments; prob. orig. 'strive after,' 'go after,' akin to Goth. *sinths* = OHG. *sind* = AS. *sīth*, E. obs. *sithe*, a going, journey, time, and to OHG. *sinnan*, strive after, go, MHG. G. *sinnen*, perceive, feel, whence OHG. MHG. *sin* (*sinn-*), G. *sinn*, perception, sense: see *sithe*[2]. From the L. *sentire* are also ult. E. *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*, etc., *sense*[1], *sensory*, *consensus*, etc., *sentence*, *sententious*, *sentiment*, *presentiment*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perceive or discern by the smell; smell: as, to *scent* game.

Methinks I *scent* the morning air.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 58.

He . . . was fond of sauntering by the fruit-tree wall, and *scenting* the apricots when they were warmed by the morning sunshine. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, iii.

Hence—**2.** To perceive in any way; especially, to have a faint inkling or suspicion of.

Alas! I *scent* not your confederacies,
Your plots and combinations!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The rest of the men *scent* an attempted swap from the outset. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 187.

3. To fill with smell, odor, or effluvium; cause to smell; make fragrant or stinking; perfume.

Beneath the milk-white thorn that *scents* the ev'ning gale.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

The humble rosemary,
Whose sweets so thanklessly are shed
To *scent* the desert and the dead.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or become scented; have odor; be odoriferous; smell.

Thunder bolts and lightnings . . . doe *sent* strongly of brimstone. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 15.

★**2.** To hunt or pursue by scent.

scent (sent), *n.* [Better spelled *sent*, as in the verb; < ME. *sent*; from the verb.] **1.** An effluvium from any body capable of affecting the olfactory sense and being perceived as a smell; anything that can be smelled; odor; smell; fragrance or perfume.

The *sent* [of the Ferret] endureth fifteen or twentie dayes in those things which he hath come neere to, and causeth some Towne sometimes to be disinhabited.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Cloud-dividing eagles, that can tow'r
Above the *scent* of these inferior things!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

And *scent* of hay new-mown. *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

2. A fragrant liquid distilled from flowers, etc., used to perfume the handkerchief and other articles of dress; a perfume.—**3.** The sense of smell; the faculty of olfaction; smell: as, a hound of nice *scent*.

He [Solinus] addeth the tales of men with dogges heads; of others with one legge, and yet very swift of foot; of Pigmeis, of such as liue only by *sent*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 456.

The sporting-dogs formed a separate and valuable class of exports, including rough terriers or spaniels which ran entirely by *scent*. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 306.

4. The odoriferous trace of an animal's presence; the effluvium left by an animal in passing, by means of which it may be tracked or trailed by smell; hence, the track of such an animal; the course of its pursuit: as, to lose or recover the *scent*, as dogs: often used figuratively of any trace by which pursuit or inquiry of any kind can be guided.

He . . . travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia.
Sir W. Temple.

Trim found he was upon a wrong *scent*, and stopped short with a low bow. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 18.

Depend on it that they're on the *scent* down there, and that, if he moved, he'd blow upon the thing at once.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxvi.

There is nothing more widely misleading than sagacity if it happens to get on a wrong *scent*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

Hence—**5.** Scraps of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds, or by the "fox" in a paper-hunt, to enable the pursuers to track them or him.—**6†.** Inkling; faint knowledge or suspicion.

I'll ne'er believe but Cæsar hath some *scent*
Of bold Sejanus' footing. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Cold scent, a faint or weak scent discernible some time after an animal has passed.

He was used for coursing the deer, but his nose was good enough for hunting even a *cold scent*.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 34.

Second scent. (*a*) The power of discerning things future or distant by the sense of smell. *Moore.* [Rare.] (*b*) Specifically, the supposed faculty of discerning odors in some way distinct from ordinary physical means.—**To carry a scent,** in *fox-hunting*, to follow the scent.—**Syn. 1.** *Odor*, *Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*.

scent-bag (sent'bag), *n.* **1.** The bag or pouch of an animal which secretes or contains a special odoriferous substance, as those of deer, beaver, skunks, etc.; a scent-gland.—**2.** A bag containing anise-seed or some other odoriferous substance, used in fox-hunting as a substitute for the fox.

The young men . . . expended an immense amount of energy in the dangerous polo contests, [and] in riding at fences after the *scent-bag*.
C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, xvi.

scent-bottle (sent'bot″l), *n.* A small bottle for holding perfume, either a decorative object for the toilet-table, or a vinaigrette or smelling-bottle carried on the person.

scent-box (sent'boks), *n.* A box for perfume.

A Cane with a Silver Head and *Scent Box*, and a Ferril of Silver at the Bottom.
Advertisement, quoted in Ashton's Social Life, I. 158.

scented (sen'ted), *p. a.* Imbued or permeated with perfume or fragrance; perfumed: as, *scented* soap.—**Scented caper,** a small, closely rolled black tea about the size of small gunpowder. It is colored, and sold as gunpowder tea.—**Scented fern.** See *fern*[1].

scentful (sent'fûl), *a.* [< *scent* + *-ful*.] **1.** Yielding much smell; full of odor; highly odoriferous; scented.

The *scentfull* camomill, the verdurous costmary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 195.

The *sentfull* osprey by the rocke had fish'd.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. Quick of scent; smelling well; having a good nose, as a dog.

scent-gland (sent'gland), *n.* An odoriferous gland; a glandular organ which secretes any specially odoriferous substance, as musk or castoreum. Scent-glands are of many kinds in different animals, to which their peculiar odor is due, and they are for the most part of the category of secondary sexual organs, serving in the males to attract the females. The commonest are modified sebaceous follicles, which may be situated anywhere on the body. Preputial and anal glands are more specialized structures of this class, very highly developed in various animals, as the musk-deer, the beaver, civet-cats, most species of *Mustelidæ*, etc.

scent-holder (sent'hōl″dėr), *n.* A vessel of ornamental character for holding perfumes, especially one having a cover pierced with holes.

scentingly† (sen'ting-li), *adv.* Merely in passing; allusively; not directly; with mere passing reference or allusion.

Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the more remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly*, mentioned by Mr. Fox), burnt at Salisbury.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 322.

scentless (sent'les), *a.* [< *scent* + *-less*.] **1.** Having or yielding no scent; inodorous; not odoriferous.

The *scentless* and the scented rose; this red,
And of an humbler growth, the other tall.
Cowper, Task, vi. 151.

Few are the slender flowerlets, *scentless*, pale,
That on their ice-clad stems all trembling blow
Along the margin of the unmelting snow.
O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Line.

2. Destructive of scent; conveying no scent, as for hunting: said of the weather.

That dry *scentless* cycle of days.
The Field, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scent-organ (sent'ôr″gan), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a scent-bag or scent-gland. The term is applied especially to odoriferous vesicles at the end of the abdomen of many insects, to extensile vesicles on the backs of certain larvæ, and to organs in the thorax of other insects having minute external orifices called *scent-pores* at the sides of the metasternum, near the hind coxæ, as in certain longicorn beetles. These organs are also called *osmeteria*. See *repugnatorial*, and cut under *osmeterium*.

scent-pore (sent'pōr), *n.* In *entom.*, the orifice of a scent-organ, specifically of the metasternal scent-organs. See *metasternal*.

scent-vase (sent'vās), *n.* A vessel with a pierced cover, designed to contain perfumes. Compare *cassolette*, 2.

scent-vesicle (sent'ves″i-kl), *n.* A vesicle containing odoriferous matter.

scentwood (sent'wûd), *n.* A low bushy shrub, *Gynopogon buxifolius*, of the *Apocynaceæ*, found in Australia and Tasmania. Also *Tonka-bean wood* and *heath-box*.

scepsis, *n.* See *skepsis*.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. ★also *septer*; < ME. *sceptre*, *septre*, *sceptour*, *septor*, < OF. *sceptre*, *ceptre*, F. *sceptre* = Sp. *cetro* = Pg. *sceptro* = It. *scettro*, *scetro* = D. *schepter* = G. Sw. Dan. *scepter*, < L. *sceptrum*, < Gr. σκῆπτρον, a staff to lean on, a scepter, < σκήπτειν, prop or stay (one thing against another), lean on, also dart, hurl, throw (cf. σκηπτός, a gust or squall of wind); cf. Skt. √ *kship*, throw. See also *scape*[2].] **1.** A staff of office of the character accepted as peculiar to royalty or independent sovereignty. Those existing, or which are represented in trustworthy works of art of former times, have usually only a decorative character, but occasionally an emblem of religious or secular character occurs: thus, scepters are sometimes tipped with a cross, or with a small orb surmounted by a cross, or with a hand in the position of benediction, or with a royal emblem, such as the fleur-de-lis of France. In heraldry a scepter is generally represented with a fleur-de-lis at the upper end, the rest of it being a staff ornamented in an arbitrary manner.

I doute it for destany, and drede at the ende,
Ffor lure and for losse of the londe hole;
Bothe of soile & of *septor*, soueraynly of you;
That we falle into forfet with our fre wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2296.

So Esther drew near, and touched the top of the *sceptre*.
Esther v. 2.

And put a barren *sceptre* in my gripe.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 62.

Two *Scepters* of massie gold, that the King and Queene do carrie in their hands at their coronation.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 45, sig. D.

Hence—**2.** Royal power or authority: as, to assume the *scepter*.

The *sceptre* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. Gen. xlix. 10.

King Charles's scepter. See *Pedicularis*.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sceptered*, *sceptred*, ppr. *sceptering*, *sceptring*. [< *scepter*, *n.*] To give a scepter to; invest with royal authority, or with the emblem of authority.

Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed. *Bp. Hall*, Christ before Pilate.

scepterdom, sceptredom (sep'tėr-dum), *n.* [< *scepter* + *-dom*.] **1†.** Reign; period of wielding the scepter.

In the *scepterdome* of Edward the Confessor the sands first began to growe into sight at a low water.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151). (*Davies.*)

2. Imperial or regal authority. [Rare.]

The Sabbath comes down to us venerable in all the hoariness of an immemorial antiquity, and imperial with all the *sceptredom* of the Creator's example.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 251.

sceptered, sceptred (sep'tėrd), *a.* [< *scepter* + *-ed*[2].] Bearing a scepter; accompanied with a scepter; hence, pertaining to royalty; regal.

This royal throne of kings, this *scepter'd* isle, . . .
This fortress, built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 40.

Where darkness, with her gloomy *sceptred* hand,
Doth now command.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xliv.

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 98.

scepterless, sceptreless (sep'tėr-les), *a.* [< *scepter* + *-less*.] Having no scepter.

sceptic, sceptical, etc. See *skeptic*, etc.

sceptral (sep'tral), *a.* [< L. *sceptrum*, a scepter, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a scepter; regal.

Ministry is might,
And loving servitude is *sceptral* rule.
Bickersteth, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, iv. 969.

sceptre, sceptredom, etc. See *scepter*, etc.

Sceptrum Brandenburgicum. [NL.: L. *sceptrum*, scepter; *Brandenburgicum*, neut. of *Brandenburgicus*, of Brandenburg.] A constellation, the Scepter of Brandenburg, established by Gottfried Kirsch, a German astronomer, in 1688. It consisted of four stars lying in a straight line, in the first bend of Eridanus, west of the Hare. The constellation was used by Bode early in the nineteenth century, but is now obsolete.

Sceptrum et Manus Justiciæ. [NL.: L. *sceptrum*, scepter; *et*, and; *manus*, hand; *justiciæ*, gen. of *justicia*, prop. *justitia*, justice.] A constellation established in 1679 by Royer in honor of Louis XIV., now displaced by Lacerta.

sceptry (sep'tri), *a.* [< *scepter*, *sceptre*, + *-y*[1].] Bearing a scepter; sceptered; royal. [Rare.]

His highness Ludolph's *sceptry* hand.
Keats, Otho the Great, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

scernet†, *v. t.* [< It. *scernere*, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern*.] To discern. [Rare.]

But, as he nigher drew, he easily
Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 22.

sceuophorion (sū-ō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sceuophoria* (-ä). [< LGr. σκευοφόριον, < σκεῦος, a vessel, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a pyx or other receptacle for the reserved sacrament. Also *artophorion*.

sceuophylacium (sū″ō-fi-lā'shi-um), *n.* [< LGr. σκευοφυλάκιον, σκευοφυλακεῖον, a place for keeping the vessels, etc., used in religious service, in Gr. a place for baggage, etc., < σκευοφύλαξ, a keeper of such vessels, etc.: see *sceuophylax*.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the treasury or repository of the sacred utensils: a part of the diaconicon or sacristy; hence, the whole diaconicon. Also *skeuophylakion*.

They [the holy vessels, etc.] were kept in the *sceuophylacium* of the church. *Bingham*, Antiquities, VIII. x. 2.

sceuophylax (sū-of'i-laks), *n.* [< LGr. σκευοφύλαξ, a keeper of the vessels, etc., used in religious service, a sacristan, in Gr. a keeper of baggage, < σκεῦος, a vessel, a utensil, + φύλαξ, a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the officer having charge of the holy vessels and other treasures of the church; a sacristan. The great sceuophylax of the patriarch of Constantinople ranks next after the great sacellarius. He is custodian of the treasures of the patriarchate and of vacant churches. A similar officer to the sceuophylax in a nunnery is called the *sceuophylacissa*. Also *skeuophylax*.

sch. A consonant sequence arising in Middle English (as well as in Middle Dutch, Middle High German, etc.) from the assibilation of *sc*, and now simplified to *sh*. See *sh*. For Middle English words in *sch-*, see *sh-*.

schaap-stikker (skäp'stik″ėr), *n.* [S. African D., < D. *schaap*, = E. *sheep*, + *stikker*, choker, < *stikken*, choke.] A South African serpent of the family *Coronellidæ*, *Psammophylax rhombeatus*, very common at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome little reptile, prettily marked, and agile in its movements. It lives on insects and small lizards, on which it darts with great swiftness. Its length is about 2 feet.

schabrack, schabraque, *n.* See *shabrack*.

schabzieger (shäp'tsē″gėr), *n.* [G., < *schaben*, rub, grate (= E. *shave*), + *zieger*, green cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland: same as *sapsago*. Also written *schapziger*.

schadonophan (skā-don'ō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. σχαδών, σχάδων, the larva of some insects, + φαίνειν, appear.] The early quiescent larval stage in the development of certain mites, as apodermatous trombidiids. *H. Henking*, 1882.

Schæfferia (she-fē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1760), named after J. C. *Schaeffer* (1718–90), a German naturalist.] A genus of choripetalous plants, of the family *Celastraceæ*, tribe *Celastreæ*, and subtribe *Elæodendreæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers with four imbricated and orbicular sepals, four petals, four stamens, a two-celled ovary, and a two-cleft stigma. The fruit is a dry drupe with two seeds which are without an aril. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies, Florida, Texas, and Mexico. They are smooth and rigid shrubs, with small coriaceous entire and obovate leaves, and small green or white flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. frutescens*, a small tree of southern Florida and the neighboring islands, produces a valuable wood which from its color and hardness is known by the names of *yellow-wood* and *boxwood*.

schah, *n.* See *shah*.

schaifet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*[1].

schako, *n.* See *shako*.

schalenblende (shä'len-blend), *n.* [G., < *schale*, shell (= E. *scale*[1]: see *scale*[1], *shale*[1]), + *blende*, > E. *blende*.] A variety of sphalerite, or native zinc sulphid, occurring massive in curved layers, often alternating with galena and marcasite.

schalk†, *n.* See *shalk*.

schallot, *n.* See *shallot*.

schalstein (shäl'stīn), *n.* [G. *schalstein*, < *schale* (= E. *scale*[1], *shale*[1]), shell, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] A slaty or shaly variety of tufaceous (volcanic) rock: little used in English.

On the whole, this diabase series is largely made up of slaty volcanic rocks, much resembling the Nassau *Schalstein* (shale stone).
H. B. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales, p. 135.

schapbachite (shäp'bäch-īt), *n.* [< *Schapbach* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A sulphid of bismuth, silver, and lead, occurring in indistinctly crystallized and also massive forms of a lead-gray color at Schapbach in Baden.

schappe, *n.* Any one of various silk fabrics made of carded and spun silk, the silk used for this purpose being obtained from the thin, fuzzy beginnings and endings of cocoons in reeling.

Schappe or spun silk fabrics, not so lustrous as reeled silk goods, but stronger and cheaper.
Harper's Mag., V. lxxi. 246.

schapziger, *n.* See *schabzieger*.

Scharlachberger (shär'läch-ber-gėr), *n.* A white wine grown on the banks of the Rhine, near Mainz. It ranks with all but the best Rhine wines.

Scharzberger (shärts'ber-gėr), *n.* A wine grown in the neighborhood of Trèves, on a hill several miles from the Moselle. It is usually classed among the still Moselle wines.

Scharzhofberger (shärts'hof-ber-gėr), *n.* A good white wine grown on the banks of the Moselle, near Trèves. It is considered the best of the still Moselle wines.

schaum-earth (shoum'ėrth), *n.* [< G. *schaum*, foam, scum (= E. *scum;* cf. *meerschaum*), + E. *earth*1.] Aphrite.

schecklaton†, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

schediasm (skē'di-azm), *n* [< Gr. *σχεδίασμα*, something done offhand, < *σχεδιάζειν*, treat offhand, < *σχέδιος*, sudden, offhand, < *σχεδόν*, near, hard by.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [Rare.]

schedule (sked'ūl or, in England, shed'ūl), *n.* [Formerly also *shedule, scedule, scedull, cedule;* < ME. *sedell* = MD. *schedel, cedule, cedel*, D. *cedel, ceél*, a bill, list; < OF. *schedule, scedule, cedule*, a scroll, note, bill, F. *cédule*, a note of hand, = Pr. *cedule, cedola* = Sp. *cédula* = Pg. *cedula, sedula* = It. *cedola*, formerly also *cedula*, a note, bill, docket, etc. (> MHG. *zedel, zedele*, G. *zettel*, a sheet of paper, a note, = Icel. *sethill* = Sw. *sedel* = Dan. *seddel*), < LL. *schedula* (ML. also *scidula*), a small leaf of paper, ML. a note, schedule, dim. of L. *scheda*, a leaf or sheet of paper, also written *scida*, ML. *scida*, prob. (like the dim. *scindula*, a splint or shingle) < L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cleave, split: see *scission, shindle, shingle*. The L. form *scheda* is on its face < Gr. *σχέδη*, a leaf, tablet; but this does not appear in Gr. till the 13th century (MGr.), and is prob. a mere reflex of the L. *scheda*, which in turn is then either a false spelling, simulating a Gr. origin, of *scida* (as above), or a var. of **schida* (found once as *schidia*, a splinter or chip of wood), < Gr. **σχίδη*, an unauthenticated var. (cf. *σχίδαξ*, another var.) of *σχίζα, σχίζη* (> dim. *σχίδιον*), a splint, splinter, lath, also an arrow, spear, etc., also a cleft, separation, < *σχίζειν* (√ *σχιδ*), cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cut (as above): see *schism, schist*, etc. The ult. origin of the word is thus the same, in any case. The proper spelling of the word, according to the derivation from OF. *cedule*, is *cedule* (pron. sed'ūl); the spelling *scedule* (pron. sed'ūl) is an imperfect restoration of *cedule*, toward the form *schedule;* the spelling *schedule*, as taken from the OF. restored spelling *schedule*, should be pron. shed'ūl, and was formerly written accordingly *shedule;* but being regarded, later, as taken directly from the LL. *schedula*, it is in America commonly pronounced sked'ūl.] A paper stating details, usually in a tabular form or list, and often as an appendix or explanatory addition to another document, as a complete list of all the objects contained in a certain house, belonging to a certain person, or the like, intended to accompany a bill of sale, a deed of gift, or other legal paper or proceeding, any list, catalogue, or table: as, chemicals are in *schedule* A of the tariff law.

A gentilman of my Lord of York toke unto a yeman of myn, John Deye, a tokene and a *sedell* of my Lords entent whom he wold have knyghtts of the shyre, and I sende you a *sedell* closed of their names in this same letre. *Paston Letters*, I. 161.

I will giue out diuers *scedules* of my beauty; it shall be inuentoried, and euery particle and utensil labelled to my will. *Shak.*, T. N. (folio 1623), i. 5. 263.

I have procured a Royal *Cedule*, which I caused to be printed, and whereof I send you here inclosed a Copy, by which *Cedule* I have Power to arrest his very Person.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 14.

She [Marie Antoinette] had . . . kept a large corking-pin, and with this she scratched on the whitewashed walls of her cell, side by side with scriptural texts, minute little *schedules* of the items in her daily diminishing wardrobe. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 296.

We travel fast, and we reach places at the time named on the *schedule*. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 2.

=**Syn.** *Register, Inventory*, etc. See *list*5.

schedule (sked'ūl or, in England, shed'ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scheduled*, ppr. *scheduling*. [< *schedule, n.*] 1. To make a schedule of, as of a number of objects.—2. To include in a schedule, as any object.

scheelt, *v. t.* A Scotch form of *school*1.

Have not I no clergymen?
Pay I no clergy fee, O?
I'll *scheel* her as I think fit,
And as I think weel to be, O.
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 120).

Scheele's green. See *green*1.

scheelite (shē'līt), *n.* [< K. W. *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist (1742–86), + *-ite*2.] Native calcium tungstate, a mineral of high specific gravity, occurring in tetragonal crystals which often show hemihedral modifications, also massive, of a white, yellowish, or brownish color, and vitreous to adamantine luster.

scheelitine (shē'li-tin), *n.* [As *scheelite* + *-ine*2.] A name given by Beudant to the lead tungstate now called *stolzite*.

scheet†, *n.* See *skate*2.

schefferite (shef'ėr-īt), *n.* [< H. T. *Scheffer*, a Swedish chemist (1710–59), + *-ite*2.] A manganesian variety of pyroxene found at Långban in Sweden.

Scheibler's pitch. See *pitch*1, 3.

scheik, *n.* See *sheik*.

Scheiner's experiment. The production of two or more images of an object by viewing it out of focus through two or more pinholes in a card.

scheker†, *n.* An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

schelly (shel'i), *n.*; pl. *schellies* (-iz). A whitefish, *Argyrosomus clupeoides*.

schelm, shelm (skelm), *n.* [Also *schellum, skellum* (< D.), < OF. *schelme*, < G. *schelm*, a rogue, rascal (> D. *schelm* = Icel. *skelmir* = Sw. *skälm* = Dan. *skjelm*), < MHG. *schalme, schelme*, an abusive epithet, rogue, rascal, lit. pestilence, carrion, plague, < OHG. *scalmo, scelmo*, plague, pestilence.] A rogue; a rascal; a low, worthless fellow. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The gratitude o' thae dumb brutes, and of that puir innocent, brings the tears into my auld een, while that *schellum* Malcolm — but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition.
Scott, Waverley, lxxi.

scheltopusik (shel'tō-pū″sik), *n.* [Russ. 'yellow-bellied.'] A lizard, *Pseudopus pallasi*, found in Russia, Hungary, Dalmatia, etc., attaining a length of 2 or 3 feet, having no fore



Scheltopusik (*Pseudopus pallasi*).

limbs, and only rudimentary hind limbs, thus resembling a snake. It is of glassy appearance and dark-brownish coloration. It feeds on insects, small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, is quite harmless, and easily tamed. It is related to and not distantly resembles the common glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*) of the southern United States. Also spelled *sheltopusick* (Huxley).

scheltront, *n.* See *sheltron*.

schema (skē'mą), *n.*; pl. *schemata* (-mą-tą). [< L. *schema*, < Gr. *σχῆμα*, shape, figure, form: see *scheme*.] 1. A diagram, or graphical representation, of certain relations of a system of things, without any pretense to the correct representation of them in other respects; in the *Kantian philos.*, a product of the imagination intermediate between an image and a concept, being intuitive, and so capable of being observed, like the former, and general or quasi-general, like the latter.

The *schema* by itself is no doubt a product of the imagination only, but as the synthesis of the imagination does not aim at a single intuition, but at some kind of unity alone in the determination of the sensibility, the *schema* ought to be distinguished from the image. Thus, if I place five points, one after the other, ... , this is an image of the number five. If, on the contrary, I think of a number in general, whether it be five or a hundred, this thinking is rather the representation of a method of representing in one image a certain quantity (for instance, a thousand) according to a certain concept, than the image itself, which, in the case of a thousand, I could hardly take in and compare with the concept. This representation of a general procedure of the imagination by which a concept receives the image I call the *schema* of such a concept.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

2. Scheme; plan; outline; formerly, a geometrical diagram.—3. In *logic*, a figure of syllogism.—4. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure; a peculiar construction or mode of expression.—5. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the monastic habit: distinguished as *little* and *great*.—**Pedal schema,** in *anc. pros.*, the order or sequence of longs and shorts in a foot; the particular form of a foot as so determined.—**Transcendental schema,** the pure and general sensualization of a concept of the understanding a priori.

schematic (skē-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχῆμα* (*-ματ-*), shape, form (see *scheme*), + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a schema, in any sense; typical; made or done according to some fundamental plan: used in biology in much the same sense as *archetypal*.

If our system of notation be complete, we must possess not only one notation capable of representing . . . syllogisms of every figure and of no figure, but another which shall at once and in the same diagram exhibit every syllogistic mode, apart from all *schematic* differences, be they positive, be they negative.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. II. (B).

Schematic eye. Same as *reduced eye* (which see, under *reduce*).

schematically (skē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a schema or outline; in outline.

In the gracilis muscle of the frog the nervation is fashioned in the manner displayed *schematically* upon this diagram. *Nature*, XXXIX. 43.

schematise, *v.* See *schematize*.

schematism (skē'ma-tizm), *n.* [< L. *schematismos*, < Gr. *σχηματισμός*, a figurative manner of speaking, the assumption of a shape or form, < *σχηματίζειν*, form, shape: see *schematize*.] 1. In *astrol.*, the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline. [Rare.]

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*

3. A system of schemata; a method of employing schemata.

We have seen that the only way in which objects can be given to us consists in a modification of our sensibility, and that pure concepts a priori must contain, besides the function of the understanding in the category itself, formal conditions a priori of sensibility (particularly of the internal sense) which form the general condition under which alone the category may be applied to any object. We call this formal and pure condition of the sensibility, to which the concept of the understanding is restricted in its application, its schema; and the function of the understanding in these schemata, the *schematism* of the pure understanding.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

4. In *logic*, the division of syllogism into figures.

schematist (skē'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σχῆμα* (*-ματ-*), form, shape, figure (see *scheme*), + *-ist*.] One given to forming schemes; a projector.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. *Swift*, To Dr. King.

schematize (skē'ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schematized*, ppr. *schematizing*. [< Gr. *σχηματίζειν*, form, shape, arrange, < *σχῆμα*, form, shape: see *scheme*.] I. *trans.* To form into a scheme or schemes; arrange in outline.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a scheme or schemes; make a plan in outline.—2. To think by means of a schema in the Kantian sense.

To say that a man is a great thinker, or a fine thinker, is but another expression for saying that he has a *schematizing* (or, to use a plainer but less accurate expression, a figurative) understanding. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Also spelled *schematise*.

schematologion (skē″ma-tō-lō′ji-on), *n.* [< LGr. *σχηματολόγιον*, < Gr. *σχῆμα* (*σχηματ-*), figure, + *λέγειν*, say.] The office for admitting a monk: formerly contained in a separate book, now included in the euchologion.

scheme (skēm), *n.* [= F. *schème, schéma* = It. Pg. *schema* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *schema*, < L. *schema*, < Gr. *σχῆμα* (*σχηματ-*), form, appearance, also a term of rhetoric, < Gr. *ἔχειν*, fut. *σχήσειν*, 2d aor. *σχεῖν*, have, hold, √ *σεχ*, by transposition *σχε*, = Skt. √ *sah*, bear, endure. From the same Gr. source are *schesis, schetic, hectic*, and the first or second element of *hexiology, cachectic, cachexy, eunuch*, etc.] 1. A connected and orderly arrangement, as of related precepts or

coördinate theories; a regularly formulated plan; system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take at once in time and eternity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

It would be an idle task to attempt what Emerson himself never attempted, and build up a consistent *scheme* of Emersonian philosophy. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 155.

2. A linear representation showing the relative position, form, etc., of the parts or elements of a thing or system; a diagram; a sketch or outline.

To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople, or a map of France. *South.*

3. In *astrol.*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure of the heavens.

It is a *scheme* and face of Heaven,
As the aspects are dispos'd this even.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 539.

4. A statement or plan in tabular form; an official and formal plan: as, a *scheme* of division (see phrase below); a *scheme* of postal distribution or of mail service.

But, Phil, you must tell the preacher to send a *scheme* of the debate—all the different heads—and he must agree to keep rigidly within the *scheme*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

5. A plan to be executed; a project or design; purpose.

The winter passed in a mutual intercourse of correspondence and confidence between the king and Don Christopher, and in determining upon the best *scheme* to pursue the war with success. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 184.

I'm not going to give up this one *scheme* of my own, even if I never bring it really to pass. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

Alas for the preacher's cherished *schemes!*
Mission and church are now but dreams.
Whittier, The Preacher.

6. A specific organization for the attainment of some distinct object: as, the seven *schemes* of the Church of Scotland (for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the conversion of the Jews, home missions, etc.; these are under the charge of a joint committee).—**7†.** A figure of speech.

I might tary a longe time in declaring the nature of divers *schemes*, which are wordes or sentences altered either by speaking or writing contrary to the vulgare custome of our speache, without chaunging their nature at al. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetoric (1553).

Scheme of color, in *painting*, that element of the design which it is sought to express by the mutual relation of the colors selected; the system or arrangement of interdependent colors characteristic of a school, or of a painter, or of any particular work; the palette (see *palette*, 2) peculiar to any artist, or used in the painting of a particular picture. Also *color-scheme*.

One of the angel faces in the . . . picture strongly recalls the expression of Leonardo's heads, while the whole *scheme of* pure glowing *colour* closely resembles that employed by Di Credi in his graceful but slightly weak pictures of the Madonna and Child. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 175.

The *scheme of colour* of the picture is sober, businesslike, and not inappropriate to the subject: but it is also hot, and unduly wanting in variety and charm. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

Scheme of division, in *Scots judicial procedure*, a tabular statement drawn out to show how it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.—**Scheme of scantling,** a detailed description of the sizes, material, and method of construction of the various parts of the hull of a vessel. Also called *specification.*—**Syn. 5.** *Design, Project*, etc. See *plan*.

scheme (skēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schemed*, ppr. *scheming*. [< *scheme*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To plan; contrive; plot; project; design.

The powers who *scheme* slow agonies in hell.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To form plans; contrive; plan; plot.

"Ah, Mr. Clifford Pyncheon!" said the man of patches, "you may *scheme* for me as much as you please."
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

scheme-arch (skēm'ärch), *n.* [Irreg. adapted < It. *arco scemo*, an incomplete arch: *arco*, arch; *scemo*, diminished, deficient.] An arch which forms a part of a circle less than a semicircle. Sometimes erroneously written *skene-arch*.

schemeful (skēm'fūl), *a.* [< *scheme* + *-ful*.] Full of schemes or plans.

schemer (skē'mėr), *n.* One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver; a plotter.

So many worthy *schemers* must produce
A statesman's coat of universal use;
Some system of economy to save
Another million for another knave.
Chatterton, Resignation.

It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that, when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves. *Paley*, Sermon on Gen. xlvii. 12. (*Latham.*)

scheming (skē'ming), *p. a.* **1.** Planning; contriving.—**2.** Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

May yon just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
One flash, that, missing all things else, may make
My *scheming* brain a cinder, if I lie.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

schemingly (skē'ming-li), *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

schemist (skē'mist), *n.* [< *scheme* + *-ist*.] **1.** A schemer; a projector; one who is habitually given to scheming or planning.

Baron Puffendorf observed well of those independent *schemists*, in the words here following.
Waterland, Works, V. 500.

A number of *schemists* have urged from time to time that, in addition to our ordinary currency, there ought to be an interest-bearing currency. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.

2. An astrologer or fortune-teller; one who draws up schemes. See *scheme*, *n.*, 3.

Another *Schemist*
Found that a squint-ey'd boy should prove a notable
Pick-purse, and afterwards a most strong thief;
When he grew up to be a cunning Lawyer,
And at last died a Judge. Quite contrary!
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

schemy (skē'mi), *a.* [< *scheme* + *-y*[1].] Clever at scheming; sly; cunning. [Colloq.]

Oh, he was powerful *schemy!* But I was *schemy* too. That 's how I got out. *The Century*, XL. 223.

schenche†, *v.* Same as *skink*[1].

schend†, *v. t.* See *shend*.

schene (skēn), *n.* [= F. *schène*, < L. *schœnus*, also *schœnum*, < Gr. σχοῖνος, a rush, reed, cord, measure of distance: see *schœnus*.] An ancient Egyptian measure of length (in Egyptian called *atur*), originally (according to St. Jerome) the distance which a relay of men attached to a rope would drag a boat up the Nile. Its variations were great, but 4 English miles may be taken as an average value. It is essentially the same as the Hebrew unit called in the authorized version of the Bible (Gen. xxxv. 16, xlviii. 7; 2 Ki. v. 19) "a little way," and has also been identified with the Persian parasang.

schenk beer. See *beer*[1].

schenship†, schenchip†, *n.* See *shendship*.

schepen (skā'pen), *n.* [D., a magistrate, justice.] In Holland and in the Dutch settlements in America, one of a board of magistrates corresponding nearly to associate justices of a municipal court, or to English aldermen.

The post of *schepen*, therefore, like that of assistant alderman, was eagerly coveted by all your burghers of a certain description. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 156.

It was market-day; the most worthy and worshipful burgomaster and *schepens* of Nieuw Amsterdam turned over in bed, stretched their fat legs, and recognized that it was time to get up. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 577.

schepon†, *n.* See *shippen*.

schequer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

scherben-cobalt (shėr'ben-kō"bâlt), *n.* [G., < *scherben*, pl. of *scherbe*, a potsherd, fragment, + *kobalt*, cobalt.] A German name for some forms of native arsenic, having a reniform or stalactitic structure.

scherbet†, *n.* See *sherbet*.

scherbetzide, *n.* See *sherbetzide*.

schere†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shear*[1].

scherif, *n.* See *sherif*.

scherzando (sker-tsän'dō), *a.* [It., pp. of *scherzare*, play, joke, jest, < *scherzo*, a jest: see *scherzo*.] In *music*, playful or sportive: noting passages to be so rendered.

scherzo (sker'tsō), *n.* [It., a jest, joke, play, < MHG. G. *scherz* (> D. *scherts*), jest, sport.] In *music*, a passage or movement of a light or playful character; specifically, one of the usual movements of a sonata or symphony, following the slow movement, and taking the place of the older minuet, and, like it, usually combined with a trio. The scherzo was first established in its place by Beethoven.

schesis (skē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. σχέσις, state, condition, < ἔχειν, 2d aor. σχεῖν, have, hold: see *scheme*. Cf. *hectic*.] **1†.** General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude.—**2.** In *rhet.*, a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

schetic† (sket'ik), *a.* [< Gr. σχετικός, holding back, holding firmly, < ἔχειν, have, hold: see *schesis*.] Pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual. *Bailey*, 1731.

schetical† (sket'i-kal), *a.* [< *schetic* + *-al*.] Same as *schetic*.

Scheuchzeria (shök-zē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the brothers *Scheuchzer*, Swiss naturalists (first part of 18th century).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the family *Scheuchzeriaceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual and bracted flowers, with six oblong and acute perianth-segments, six stamens with weak filaments and projecting anthers, and a fruit of three diverging roundish and inflated one- or two-seeded carpels. The only species, *S. palustris*, is a native of peat-bogs in northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is a very smooth rush-like herb, with flexuous and erect stem proceeding from a creeping rootstock, and bearing long tubular leaves which are open at the top, and a few loosely racemed rigid and persistent flowers.

schiavone (skiä-vō'ne), *n.* [It., so called because it was the weapon of the life-guards of the Doge of Venice, who were known as the *Schiavoni* or Slavs: see *Slav*, *Slavonic*.] A basket-hilted broadsword of the seventeenth century. In many collections these weapons are known as *claymores*, from their resemblance to the broadswords popular in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and erroneously called *claymore* in imitation of the old two-handed sword which properly bears that name. See *claymore* and *basket-hilt*.

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* [< *Schiedam*, a city of Holland, the chief seat of the manufacture of this liquor.] Schiedam schnapps, or Holland gin.

Schilbe (shil'bē), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829): from Egypt. *shilbe*.] **1.** A genus of Nile catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus, of which there are several species, as *S. mystus*. Also *shilbe*. *Rawlinson*, Anc. Egypt.

schiller (shil'ėr), *n.* [G., play of colors, glistening brightness.] A peculiar, nearly metallic luster, sometimes accompanied by iridescence, observed on some minerals, as hypersthene, and due to internal reflection from microscopic inclusions: in some cases this is an effect produced by alteration.

schillerite (shil'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *schiller* + *-ite*[2].] Schiller-spar rock, an aggregate of anorthite and enstatite, the latter being more or less altered or schillerized, or even serpentinized: the English form of the German *Schillerfels*.

schillerization (shil"ėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* A term employed by J. W. Judd to designate a change in crystals, consisting in the development along certain planes of tabular, bacillar, or stellar inclosures, which, reflecting the light falling upon them, give rise to a submetallic sheen as the crystal is turned in various directions. This peculiarity has long been known to the Germans, and several minerals which exhibit it were classed together under the name of *schiller-spar* (which see). It is varieties of the monoclinic and rhombic pyroxenes, and especially bronzite and diallage, that exhibit this schillerization.

Some of these crystals show traces of *schillerization* in one direction, which I take to be a face of the prism. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 746.

Chemical reactions (like those involved in the process of *schillerization*) can readily take place. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 181.

schillerize (shil'ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *schillerized*, ppr. *schillerizing*. [< *schiller* + *-ize*.] To have that peculiar altered structure which causes the phenomenon known as schillerization.

This intermediate variety is highly *schillerized* along the cleavage-planes. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 533.

schiller-spar (shil'ėr-spär), *n.* [< *schiller* + *spar*[2].] An altered bronzite (enstatite) having a metalloidal luster with pearly iridescence: same as *bastite*.

schilling (shil'ing), *n.* Same as *skilling*[2].

schiltrount†, *n.* See *sheltron*.

schindylesis (skin-di-lē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχινδύλησις, a cleaving into small pieces, < σχινδύλειν, cleave, < σχίζειν, cleave: see *schism*. Cf. *schedule*, *shindle*.] In *anat.*, an articulation formed by the reception of a thin plate of one bone into a fissure of another, as the articulation of the rostrum of the sphenoid with the vomer.

schindyletic (skin-di-let'ik), *a.* [< *schindylesis* (*-let-*) + *-ic*.] Wedged in; sutured by means of schindylesis; pertaining to schindylesis.

Schinopsis (ski-nop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Schinus*, q. v., + Gr. ὄψις, view.] A name given by Engler in 1876 to *Quebrachia*, a genus of choripetalous trees, of the family *Anacardiaceæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with a flattish receptacle, five sepals, five spreading and nerved petals, five short stamens, a deeply lobed disk, and an ovoid and compressed one-celled ovary which becomes an oblong samara in fruit, containing a one-seeded stone. There are 5 species, natives of South America from Peru to Cordova. They are trees which bear blackish branchlets, panicled flowers, and alternate pinnate and thickish leaves of many small entire leaflets and with winged petioles. For *Quebrachia Lorentzii*, see *quebracho*.

Schinus (skī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σχῖνος*, the mastic-tree (prob. so named from its much-cracked bark), < *σχίζειν*, cleave, split: see *schism*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the family *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Rhoideæ*. It is characterized by dicœious flowers with unaltered calyx, five imbricated petals, ten stamens, three styles, and a one-celled ovary with a single ovule pendulous from near the summit of the cell, and becoming in fruit a globose wingless pisiform drupe, containing a leathery or bony stone penetrated by oil-tubes. There are about 12 species, natives of warmer parts of South America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate and odd-pinnate leaves, and small white flowers in axillary and terminal bracted panicles. For *S. Molle*, see *pepper-tree*, 1; and for *S. terebinthifolius*, see *aroeira*.

schipt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ship*[1].

schiremant, *n.* An obsolete form of *shireman*.

schirmerite (shêr'mêr-īt), *n.* [Named after J. F. L. *Schirmer*.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and silver, occurring at the Treasury lode in Park county, Colorado.

schirreve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*.

S-chisel (es'chiz″el), *n.* In *well-boring*, a boring-tool having a cutting face shaped like the letter S.

schisiophone (skiz'i-ō-fōn), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *σχίσις*, a cleaving, splitting, + *φωνή*, sound.] A form of induction-balance used for detecting flaws and internal defects in iron rails.

All the indications of the instrument proved absolutely correct, the rails, &c., on being broken, showing flaws at the exact spot indicated by the *schisiophone*.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 491.

schism (sizm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scism*; < ME. *scisme*, later *schisme*, < OF. *scisme*, *cisme*, F. *schisme* = Pr. *scisma*, *sisma* = Sp. *cisma* = Pg. *schisma* = It. *scisma*, < L. *schisma*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, a cleft, split, schism, < *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cut, = Skt. √ *chhid*, cut. Cf. *schist*, *squill*, *abscind*, *rescind*, etc., and *schedule*, etc.] **1.** Division or separation; specifically, in ecclesiastical usage, a formal separation within or from an existing church or religious body, on account of some difference of opinion with regard to matters of faith or discipline.

Schism is a rent or division in the church when it comes to the separating of congregations. *Milton*, True Religion.

Attraction is the most general law in the material world, and prevents a *schism* in the universe.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

2. The offense of seeking to produce a division in a church. In the authorized version of the New Testament the word *schism* occurs but once (1 Cor. xii. 25); but in the Greek Testament the Greek word *σχίσμα* occurs eight times, being rendered in the English version 'rent' (Mat. ix. 16) and 'division' (John vii. 43; 1 Cor. xi. 18). From the simple meaning of division in the church the word has come to indicate a separation from the church, and now in ecclesiastical usage is employed solely to indicate a formal withdrawal from the church and the formation of or the uniting with a new organization. See def. 1.

From all false doctrine, heresy, and *schism*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

3. A schismatic body.

They doo therfore with a more constante mynde perseuer in theyr fyrst fayth which they receaued . . . than doo manye of vs, beinge diuided into *scismes* and sectes, whiche thynge neuer chaunceth amonge them.
R. Eden, tr. of John Faber (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 290).

That Church that from the name of a distinct place takes autority to set up a distinct Faith or Government is a *Scism* and Faction, not a Church.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Great schism. See *great*.—**Schism Act**, or **Schism Bill**, in *Eng. hist.*, an act of Parliament of 1713 (12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 7), "to prevent the growth of schism and for the further security of the churches of England and Ireland as by law established." It required teachers to conform to the established church, and refrain from attending dissenting places of worship. The act was repealed by 5 Geo. I., c. 4.

schisma (skis'mä), *n.*; pl. *schismata* (-ma-tä-). [< L. *schisma*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, separation: see *schism*.] In *musical acoustics*, the interval between the octave of a given tone and the third of the eighth fifth, less four octaves, represented by the ratio $2:3^8 \div 2^{12} \times \frac{4}{5}$, or 32805 : 32768. This corresponds almost exactly to the difference between a pure and an equally tempered fifth, which difference is hence often called a *schisma*. A schisma and a diaschisma together make a syntonic comma.

schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *scismatic*; < OF. (and F.) *schismatique* = Pr. *sismatic* = Sp. *cismático* = Pg. *schismatico* = It. *scismatico*, < LL. *schismaticus*, < Gr. *σχισματικός*, schismatic, < *σχίσμα*(τ-), a cleft, split, schism: see *schism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by schism; tending or inclined to or promotive of schism: as, *schismatic* opinions; a *schismatic* tendency.

In the great schism of the Western Church, in which the Churches of the West were for forty years nearly equally divided, each party was by the other regarded as *schismatic*, yet we cannot doubt that each belonged to the true Church of Christ. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 67.

II. *n.* One who separates from an existing church or religious faith on account of a difference in opinion; one who partakes in a schism. See *schism*.

As much beggarly logic and earnestness as was ever heard to proceed from the mouth of the most pertinacious *schismatic*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 113.

Dr. Pierce preach'd at White-hall on 2 Thessal. ch. 3. v. 6. against our late *schismatics*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 22, 1678.

Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the *schismatics*, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

Expose the wretched cavils of the Nonconformists, and the noisy futility that belongs to *schismatics* generally.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

=**Syn.** *Sectary*, etc. See *heretic*.

schismatical (siz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *scismatical*; < *schismatic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or tainted with schism; schismatic.

The church of Rome calls the churches of the Greek communion *schismatical*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 282.

schismatically (siz-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a schismatic manner; by a schismatic separation from a church; by schism.

schismaticalness (siz-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* Schismatic character or condition.

schismatize (siz'ma-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *schismatized*, ppr. *schismatizing*. [< Gr. *σχίσμα* (*-ματ-*), a cleft, division (see *schism*), + *-ize*.] To play the schismatic; be tainted with a spirit of schism. Also spelled *schismatise*. [Rare.]

From which [Church] I rather chose boldly to separate than poorly to *schismatise* in it.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 42. (*Davies*.)

Schismatobranchia (skis″ma-tō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821, as *Chismatobranchia*), < Gr. *σχίσμα*(τ-), cleft, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in two plumes on the left side of the gill-cavity on each side of the mantle-slit, the body and shell spiral, the foot fringed and bearded, the eyes pedicelled, and the central teeth of the odontophore very large and sessile. It was defined by Gray, for the families *Haliotidæ* and *Scissurellidæ*, as one of 9 orders into which he divided his cryptobranchiate gastropods.

schismatobranchiate (skis″ma-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schismatobranchia*.

schismic (siz'mik), *a.* [< *schism* + *-ic*.] Tainted with or characterized by schism; schismatic. [Rare.]

Then to Carmel's top
The *Schismik* Priests were quickly called vp:
Vnto their Baal an Altar build they there;
To God the Prophet doth another rear.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

schismless (sizm'les), *a.* [< *schism* + *-less*.] Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Rare.]

The peace and good of the Church is not terminated in the *schismelesse* estate of one or two kingdomes, but should be provided for by the joynt consultation of all reformed Christendome.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

Schismobranchiata (skis-mō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825), < Gr. *σχίσμα*, *σχισμή*, a cleft (see *schism*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] De Blainville's second order of his class *Paracephalophora*, having the branchiæ communicating from behind by a large slit or cavity.

Schismopnea†, (skis-mop'nē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. by error for **Schismopnoa*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, *σχισμή*, a cleft (see *schism*), + *-πνοος*, breathing, *πνοή*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] An artificial order or group of so-called cartilaginous fishes, formerly supposed to have no opercula nor branchiostegal membrane, including the *Lophiidæ*, *Balistidæ*, and *Chimæridæ*. See cuts under *angler*, *Balistes*, and *Chimæridæ*.

schist (shist), *n.* [< F. *schiste*, < L. *schistos*, split, cleft, divided, < Gr. *σχιστός*, easily cleft, < *σχίζειν*, cleave: see *schism*.] A rock the constituent minerals of which have assumed a position in more or less closely parallel layers or folia, due not to deposition as a sediment, but — in large part, at least — to metamorphic action, which has caused a rearrangement or partial recrystallization of the component minerals, or the formation of new ones, these, in the course of the process, having assumed the parallel arrangement characteristic of the rock. *Schist* and *slate* are not essentially different terms; but of late years the latter has been chiefly employed to designate a fine-grained argillaceous rock divided into thin layers by cleavage-planes, and familiar in its use for roofing; while the word *schist* is generally employed in composition with a word indicating the peculiar mineral species of which the rock is chiefly made up, and which by its more or less complete foliation gives rise to the schistose structure: thus, *hornblende-schist*, *chlorite-schist*, *mica-schist*, etc. — all included under the general designation of *crystalline schists*, among which argillaceous schist also belongs, and from which it is separated only because its fissility is, as a general rule, more perfect than that of the other schists, and because it is for this reason of much practical importance, especially in its application to roofing. Also spelled *shist*.—**Knotted schist.** Same as *knot*[1], 3 (*f*).—**Protozoic schists.** See *protozoic*.

schistaceous (shis-tā'shius), *a.* [< *schist* + *-aceous*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, slate-gray; bluish-gray.

schistic[1] (shis'tik), *a.* [< *schist* + *-ic*.] Same as *schistose*.

schistic[2] (skis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχιστός*, divided (< *σχίζειν*, cleave, divide: see *schism*, *schisma*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to schismata, or based upon an allowance for the difference of a schisma: as, a *schistic* system of tuning.

schistify (shis'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *schist* + *-i-fy*.] To change to schist; develop a schistose structure in. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 301.

schistocœlia (skis-tō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *κοιλία*, cavity.] In *teratol.*, abdominal fissure; congenital defect of apposition of the right and left sides of the abdominal walls.

schistocœlus (skis-tō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL.: see *schistocœlia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster exhibiting schistocœlia.

schistomelia (skis-tō-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *schistomelus*.] In *teratol.*, the condition of a schistomelus.

schistomelus (skis-tom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *schistomeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *μέλος*, limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a fissured extremity.

schistoprosopia (skis″tō-prō-sō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] Fissural malformation of the face, due to the retarded development of the preoral arches.

schistoprosopus (skis″tō-prō-sō'pus), *n.*; pl. *schistoprosopi* (-pī). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, a monster whose face is fissured.

schistose, schistous (shis'tōs, -tus), *a.* [< *schist* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having the structure of schist; resembling schist, or made up of a rock so designated. A schistose structure differs from that resulting from sedimentation in that the former bears the marks of chemical action in the more or less complete interlacing or felting of the component particles, and in the continual breaks or want of continuity of the laminæ, while in the latter the particles are only held together by some cement differing from them in composition, or even by pressure alone, and are arranged in a more distinctly parallel order than is usually the case with the schists. In rocks in which a slaty cleavage is very highly developed, as in roofing-slate, this cleavage is almost always quite distinct from and independent in position of the lines of stratification, and this fact can ordinarily be recognized with ease in the field. There are cases, however, in which a schistose structure has been developed in a mass of rock parallel with the planes of stratification. Also spelled *shistose*, *shistous*.

schistosity (shis-tos'i-ti), *n.* [< *schistose* + *-ity*.] The condition of being schistose, or of having a schistose structure.

Here, then, we have . . . a continuous change of dip, and a common *schistosity*.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 249.

schistosomia (skis-tō-sō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *schistosomus*.] In *teratol.*, the condition of a schistosomus.

schistosomus (skis-tō-sō'mus), *n.*; pl. *schistosomi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *teratol.*, a monster with an abdominal fissure.

Schistostega (skis-tos'te-gä), *n.* [NL. (Mohr), < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *στέγη*, a roof.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the family *Schistostegaceæ*. It is the only genus.

Schistostegaceæ (skis-tos-te-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schistostega* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic family of bryaceous mosses. They are annual plants with very tender and delicate stems, the fertile leafy below only. The "flowers" are terminal, loosely gemmiform, producing a small subglobose capsule on a long soft pedicel. The calyptra is minute, narrowly mitriform, covering the lid only. There is no peristome.

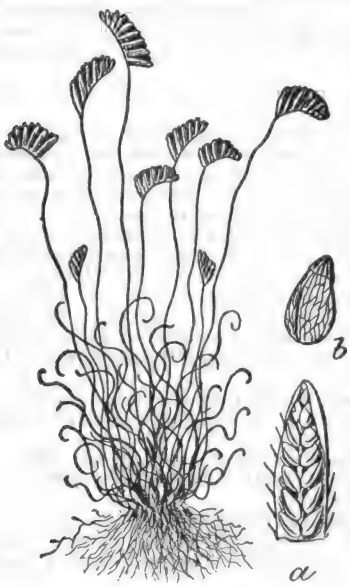
schistosternia (skis-tō-stėr'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *στέρνον*, breast, chest.] In *teratol.*, sternal fissure.

schistothorax (skis-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate.] A

malformation consisting of a fissure in the chest-walls, usually of the sternum.

schistotrachelus (skis″tō-trā-kē′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *τράχηλος*, neck, throat.] In *teratol.*, congenital fissure in the region of the neck.

Schizæa (skī-zē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1799), so called with ref. to the dichotomously many-cleft fronds; < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split: see *schism.*] A genus of ferns, typical of the family *Schizæaceæ*. They are small widely distributed plants of very distinct habit, having the sporangia large, ovoid, sessile, in two to four rows, which cover one side of close distichous spikes that form separate fertile segments at



Schizæa pusilla.
a, pinnule with sporangia; *b*, a sporangium, on larger scale.

the apex of the fronds. The sterile segments of the fronds are slender, and simply linear, fan-shaped, or dichotomously many-cleft. There are 20 species, of which number only one, *S. pusilla*, is North American, that being confined mainly to the pine-barrens of New Jersey.

Schizæaceæ (skiz-ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Schizæa* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of ferns, divided by various authors into 4 to 10 or more genera, of which the best known are *Schizæa*, *Lygodium*, *Mohria*.

Schizanthus (skī-zan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from the two deep-split and successively parted lips; < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Salpiglossideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a cylindrical tube and a spreading imbricated limb which is somewhat two-lipped and deeply cut into eight to thirteen lobes, and containing two perfect stamens, three dwarf staminodes, and an oblong two-celled ovary. There are about eleven species, all natives of Chile. They are erect annuals, somewhat glandular-viscid, with deeply cut leaves, and are cultivated for their variegated and elegant flowers, usually under the name *schizanthus*, sometimes also as *cut-flower*.

schizocarp (skiz′ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit which at maturity splits or otherwise separates into two or more one-seeded indehiscent carpels. The component carpels of such a fruit are called *cocci*. See *regma*, and cut under *coccus*.

schizocarpic (skiz-ō-kär′pik), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp.

schizocarpous (skiz-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp; splitting as in a schizocarp.—**Schizocarpous moss**, a moss of the order *Andreæaceæ*: so called from the fact that the capsule splits at maturity into four or rarely six equal segments, after the manner of a schizocarp. See *Andreæa*, *Bryaceæ*.

schizocephaly (skiz-ō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The practice of cutting off and preserving, often with ornaments or religious rites, the heads of departed chiefs, warriors, or estimable persons: common to tribes in South America, Micronesia, New Zealand, and northwestern America. *W. H. Dall.*

Schizocœla (skiz-ō-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizocœle*.] Those animals which are schizocœlous, or have a schizocœle.

schizocœle (skiz′ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, cavity.] That kind of cœloma or somatic cavity in which a perivisceral or perienteric space results from a splitting of the mesoblast: distinguished from some kinds of body-cavities, as an enterocœle, for example. See *enterocœle*, and quotation under *perivisceral*.

schizocœlous (skiz-ō-sē′lus), *a.* [< *schizocœle* + *-ous*.] Resulting from splitting of the mesoblast, as a body-cavity; having a schizocœle; characterized by the presence of a schizocœle. The cavity of the thorax and abdomen of man is schizocœlous. See the quotation under *perivisceral*. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 53.

schizodinic (skiz-ō-din′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *ὠδίς*, the pangs of labor.] Reproducing or bringing forth by rupture: noting the way in which mollusks without nephridia may be supposed to extrude their genital products: correlated with *idiodinic* and *porodinic*.

The arrangement in Patella, &c., is to be looked upon as a special development from the simpler condition when the Mollusca brought forth by rupture (= *schizodinic*, from *ὠδίς*, travail).
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 682.

Schizodon (skiz′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1841), < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split; + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of South American octodont rodents, related to *Ctenomys*, but with larger



Schizodon fuscus.

ears, smaller claws, less massive skull, broad convex incisors, and molars with single external and internal folds, which meet in the middle of the tooth. *S. fuscus* is the species.

schizogenesis (skiz-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *γένεσις*, production.] In *biol.*, fission as a mode of reproduction; generation by fission. *Haeckel.*

schizogenetic (skiz″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *schizogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

schizogenic (skiz-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, split, cleave, + *-γενής*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, produced by splitting or separation: applied to cavities or intercellular spaces in plants that are formed by the separation of contiguous cells as a result of their unequal growth. Compare *lysigenous*, *protogenic*, *hysterogenic*, 2.

schizogenous (skī-zoj′e-nus), *a.* [As *schizogen-ic* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

schizognath (skiz′og-nath), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A schizognathous bird.

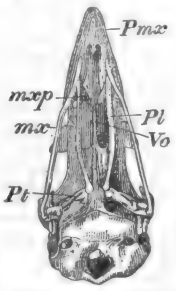
II. *a.* Schizognathous.

Schizognathæ (skī-zog′nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *schizognathus*: see *schizognathous*.] In *ornith.*, in Huxley's classification (1867), one of four primary divisions of carinate birds, embracing all those which exhibit schizognathism, or have the palate schizognathous. The division includes a number of superfamily groups—the *Peristeromorphæ*, *Alectoromorphæ*, *Sphenisomorphæ*, *Cecomorphæ*, *Geranomorphæ*, and *Charadriomorphæ*, or the pigeons, fowls, penguins, gulls and their allies, cranes and their allies, and plovers and snipes and their allies.

schizognathism (skī-zog′nā-thizm), *n.* [< *schizognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the schizognathous type or plan of palatal structure; the peculiar arrangement of the palatal bones exhibited by the *Schizognathæ*.

Schizognathism is the kind of "cleft palate" shown by the columbine and gallinaceous birds, by the waders at large, and by many of the swimmers.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 179.

schizognathous (skī-zog′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *schizognathus*, < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the bony palate cleft in such a way that in the dry skull "the blade of a thin knife can be passed without meeting with any bony obstacle from the posterior nares alongside the vomer to the end of the beak" (*Huxley*); exhibiting schizognathism in the structure of the bony palate: as, a *schizognathous* bird; a *schizognathous* palate; a *schizognathous* type of palatal structure. The vomer, whether large or small, tapers to a point in front, while behind it embraces the basisphenoidal rostrum, between the palatines; these bones and the pterygoids are directly articulated with one another and with the basisphenoidal rostrum, not being borne upon the divergent posterior ends of the vomer; the maxillopalatines, usually elongated and lamellar, pass inward over the anterior ends of the palatines, with which they unite, and then bend backward, along the inner ends of the palatines, leaving a broader or narrower fissure between themselves and the vomer, on each side, and do not unite with one another or with the vomer.



Schizognathous Skull of Common Fowl. *pmx*, premaxilla; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *mx*, maxilla; *pl*, palatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *vo*, vomer.

schizogony (skī-zog′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] Same as *schizogenesis*.

Schizogony having once been established, it must have been further beneficial to the species.
A. A. W. Hubrecht, Micros. Science, XXVII. 613.

schizomycete (skiz′ō-mī-sēt), *n.* A member of the *Schizomycetes*.

Schizomycetes (skiz″ō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a fungus, mushroom: see *Mycetes*[2].] A class or group of minute vegetable organisms known as bacteria, microbes, microphytes, etc., and allied forms, belonging to the achlorophyllous division of the *Schizosporeæ* of Cohn (the *Schizophyta* of later authorities), or to the branch *Protophyta* of other authors. They were at first regarded as being simple fungi, and hence are sometimes still called *fission fungi*, but recent investigations indicate that they are more closely allied to the *Schizophyceæ* or lower algæ than to the true fungi. They are probably degenerate algæ, a condition which has been brought about by their saprophytic or parasitic habits. They consist of single cells which may be spherical, oblong, or cylindrical in shape, or of filamentous or various other aggregations of such cells. The cells are commonly about 0.001 millimeter in diameter or from two to five times that measurement; but smaller and a few larger ones are known. They are, with one or two exceptions, destitute of chlorophyl, and multiply by repeated bipartitions. True spores are known in several forms, but no traces of sexual organs exist. They are saprophytic or parasitic, and occur the world over as saprophytes. They abound in running streams and rivers, in still ponds and ditches; in the sea, in bogs, drains, and refuse-heaps; in the soil, and wherever organic infusions are allowed to stand; in liquids containing organic matter, as blood, milk, wine, etc.; and on solid food-stuff, such as meat, vegetables, preserves, etc. As parasites, numerous species inhabit various organs of men and animals, causing most of the infectious diseases, as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cholera, etc. Plants are subject to their attack to a more limited degree, a circumstance that may be due to the acid fluids of the higher vegetable organisms. Schizomycetes vary to a considerable extent according to the conditions of their environment, and hence many growth-forms occur which have frequently received different generic names. The round growth-forms are called *Coccus* or *Micrococcus;* the rod-like forms have been termed *Bacillus*, *Bacterium*, etc.; the shortly coiled forms are known as *Vibrio;* the spiral forms have received the names *Spirillum* or *Spirochæta;* and the very elongated filiform ones are *Leptothrix*, etc. Their behavior with reference to the supply or exclusion of oxygen has led to their division by Pasteur into *aërobiotic*, or such as require a plentiful supply of free oxygen for the purpose of vegetation, and *anaërobiotic*, or those in which vegetation is promoted by the exclusion of oxygen, or at least is possible when oxygen is excluded. There are, however, various intermediate forms. See *entophyte*, *Fungi*, *Protophyta*, *Bacteriaceæ*, *Bacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Leptothrix*, *Bacillus*, *Spirillum*, *Spirochæta*, *Vibrio*.

schizomycetous (skiz″ō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging or related to the *Schizomycetes*.

schizomycosis (skiz″ō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., as *Schizomyc(ctes)* + *-osis*.] Disease due to the growth of *Schizomycetes* in the body.

Schizonemertea (skiz″ō-nē-mėr′tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Hoplonemertea* and *Palæonemertea*, containing the sea-longworms which have the head fissured, the mouth behind the ganglia, and no stylets in the proboscis, as *Lineus*, *Cerebratulus*, *Langia*, and *Borlasia*.

schizonemertean (skiz″ō-nē-mėr′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schizonemertea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Schizonemertea*, as a sea-longworm.

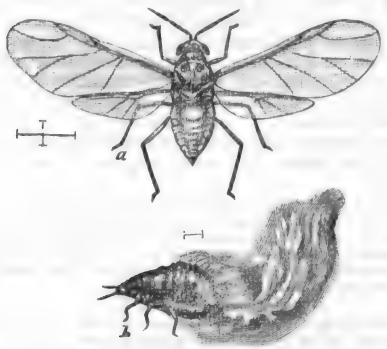
Also *schizonemertine*.

Schizonemertina, Schizonemertini (skiz-ō-nem-ėr-tī′nä, -nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*,

split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertes* + *-ina*[2], *-ini.*] Same as *Schizonemertea.*

schizonemertine (skiz″ō-nē-mėr′tin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Schizonemertea* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *schizonemertean.*

Schizoneura (skiz-ō-nū′rä), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A notable genus of plant-lice of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ*, having the antennæ six-jointed, the third discoidal vein of the fore wings with one fork, and the hind wings with two oblique veins. The genus is cosmopolitan and contains many species, nearly all of which excrete an abundance of flocculent or powdery white wax. Many live upon



Schizoneura (Eriosoma) lanigera.
a, winged female; *b*, wingless female. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

the roots of trees, and others upon the limbs and leaves. The best-known species is *S. lanigera*, known in the United States as the *woolly root-louse* of the apple, and in England, New Zealand, and Australia as the *American blight.* See also cuts under *root-louse.*

schizopelmous (skiz-ō-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, same as *nomopelmous.*

Schizophora (skī-zof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In Brauer's classification, a division of cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, or flies, containing the pupiparous flies of the families *Hippoboscidæ* and *Nycteribiidæ*, as well as all of the *Muscidæ* (in a broad sense): contrasted with *Aschiza.*

Schizophyceæ (skiz-ō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed, + *-eæ.*] The group of minute cryptogamous plants popularly known as the blue-green algæ and occurring commonly in stagnant pools and damp places during hot weather. It contains both unicellular and multicellular plants and propagation is by means of hormogonia (aggregations of vegetative cells) and nonsexual spores. They are considered as being closely related to the bacteria. Synonymous with *Cyanophyceæ, Physochromaceæ*, etc.

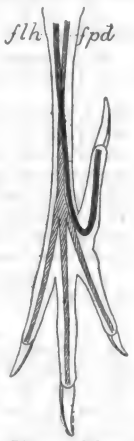


Diagram of plantar aspect of schizopelmous foot of a magpie (*Pica caudata*), showing the deep plantar tendons, separate from one another and from the superficial tendons. *flh*, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum.

Schizophytæ (skī-zof′i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A subdivision of the *Thallophytes*, containing the two classes *Schizophyceæ* (algæ) and *Schizomycetes* (bacteria).

schizophyte (skiz′ō-fīt), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to the subdivision *Schizophytæ.*

schizopod (skiz′ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *schizopus*, < Gr. *σχιζόπους* (*-ποδ-*), with cleft feet, < *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*]
I. *a.* Having the feet cleft and apparently double, as an opossum-shrimp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizopoda.*
II. *n.* A member of the *Schizopoda*, as an opossum-shrimp.

Schizopoda (skī-zop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Schizopus:* see *schizopod.*] 1†. An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Grallæ*, or waders. — 2. A suborder or similar group of long-tailed stalk-eyed crustaceans, having a small cephalothorax, a large abdomen, and the pereiopods or thoracic legs apparently cleft or double by reason of the great development of exopodites, which are as large as the endopodites. It includes the opossum-shrimps and their allies. See *Mysidæ*, and cut under *opossum-shrimp.* *Latreille*, 1817.

schizopodal (skī-zop′ō-dal), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-al.*] Same as *schizopod.*

Schizopodidæ (skiz-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schizopoda* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera* named by Le Conte (1861) from the genus *Schizopus*, now merged in *Buprestidæ.*

schizopodous (skī-zop′ō-dus), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *schizopod.*

schizopod-stage (skiz′ō-pod-stāj), *n.* A stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn (*Penæus*), when the larva resembles an adult schizopod.

The greatly enlarged thoracic limbs are provided with an endopodite and an exopodite as in the Schizopoda, the branchiæ are developed from them, and the abdominal appendages make their appearance. This may be termed the *schizopod-stage.*
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 301.



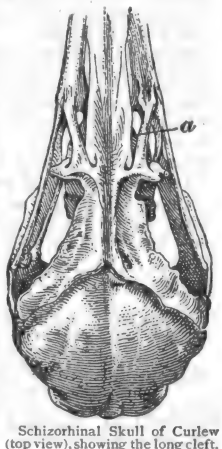
Schizopod-stage of a Prawn (*Penæus*).

Schizopteris (skī-zop′tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *πτέρις*, a wing, a kind of fern: see *Pteris.*] A generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of Europe, and supposed to belong to the ferns. Many additional species were later placed in the genus, most of the latter being now included in *Aphlebia*, but of this genus (as well as of *Schizopteris*) little is definitely known.

Schizorhinæ (skiz-ō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizorhinal.*] Schizorhinal birds collectively. *A. H. Garrod.*

schizorhinal (skiz-ō-rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose, + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, having each nasal bone deeply cleft or forked: opposed to *holorhinal.* The term denotes the condition of the nasal bone on each side (right and left), and not the separateness of the two nasal bones, which it has been misunderstood to mean. By a further mistake, it has been made to mean a slit-like character of the external nostrils, with which it has nothing to do.

In the Columbidæ, and in a great many wading and swimming birds, whose palates are cleft (schizognathous), the nasal bones are *schizorhinal:* that is, cleft to or beyond the ends of the premaxillaries, such fission leaving the external descending process very distinct from the other, almost like a separate bone. Pigeons, gulls, plovers, cranes, auks, and other birds are thus split-nosed. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 165.



Schizorhinal Skull of Curlew (top view), showing the long cleft, *a*, between upper and lower forks of each nasal bone.

Schizosiphona (skiz-ō-sī′fō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, split, cleave, + *σίφων*, tube, pipe.] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named from the split siphon, the edges of the mesopodium coming into apposition but not coalescing: opposed to *Holosiphona:* a synonym of *Tetrabranchiata.*

schizosiphonate (skiz-ō-sī′fō-nāt), *a.* [As *Schizosiphona* + *-ate*[1].] Having cleft or split siphons; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizosiphona.*

Schizostachyum (skiz-ō-stak′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1829), < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *στάχυς*, a spike.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Bambuseæ* and subtribe *Melocanneæ.* It is characterized by spikelets in scattered clusters forming a spike or panicle with numerous empty lower glumes, and bisexual flowers with two or three lodicules, six stamens, three elongated styles, and a pedicel continued beyond the flowers. There are about 12 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, China, and the Pacific islands. They are tall and arborescent grasses, resembling the bamboo in habit and leaf. Several species reach 25 to 40 feet or more in height, and several are cultivated for ornament or for culinary use, the young shoots being eaten in Java and elsewhere under the name of *rebong.*

Schizotarsia (skiz-ō-tär′si-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *τάρσος*, any broad, flat surface: see *tarsus.*] A family, tribe, or suborder of centipeds, represented by the family *Cermatiidæ.* See cut under *Scutigeridæ.*

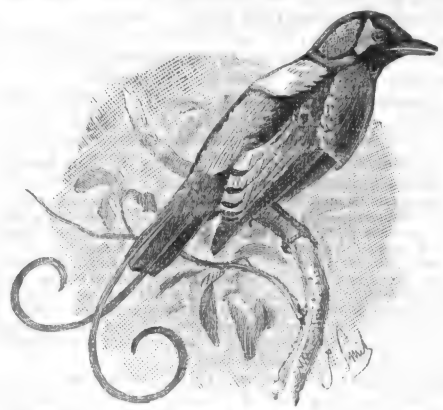
schizothecal (skiz-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *θήκη*, case, + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop, or podotheca, divided by scutellation or reticulation: the opposite of *holothecal.*

Schizotrocha (skī-zot′rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *schizotrochus:* see *schizotrochous.*] One of the major divisions of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules which have an intestine and anus and one divided disk, whence the name: correlated with *Holotrocha* and *Zygotrocha.*

schizotrochous (skī-zot′rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *schizotrochus*, < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Having a divided disk, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Schizotrocha;* neither holotrochous nor zygotrochous.

schläger (shlā′gėr), *n.* [G., < *schlagen*, beat, strike, = E. *slay:* see *slay*[1], *slayer.*] The modern dueling-sword of German university students. The blade is about 3 feet long and without point, the end being cut square off; each edge is very sharp for a few inches from the end of the blade. It is used with a sweeping blow around the adversary's guard, so as to cut the head or face with the sharpened corner. The schläger has a heavy basket-hilt completely protecting the hand. A heavy gauntlet of leather covers the arm to the elbow. The usual guard is by holding the blade nearly vertical, pommel uppermost, the hand just above the level of the eyes.

Schlegelia (shle-gē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bernstein, 1864), so called after Hermann *Schlegel*, an ornithologist of Leyden (1805–84).] A genus of birds of paradise. The species is *S. wilsoni*, better known as *Paradisea* or *Diphyllodes wilsoni*, of Waigiou and Batanta. The male is 7½ inches long, the tail 2, with its middle pair of feathers as long again, twice crossed and then curled in arietiform figure. The bald head



Schlegelia wilsoni.

is bright blue, the fore back is rich yellow, the rest lustrous crimson; the breastplate is mostly glittering green, and other parts of the plumage are of varied and scarcely less burnished hues. The female is somewhat smaller, and in plumage unlike the male, as usual in this family. The species has several technical synonyms. Professor Schlegel called it *Paradisea calva*, but not till after Mr. Cassin of Philadelphia had dedicated it to Dr. T. B. Wilson of that city. Mr. Elliot, the monographer of the *Paradiseidæ*, has it *Diphyllodes respublica*, after a mistaken identification made by Dr. Sclater of a bird very inadequately characterized by Prince Bonaparte, which belongs to another genus.

Schleichera (shlī′kėr-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after J. C. *Schleicher*, a Swiss botanist, author (1800) of a Swiss flora.] A genus of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the family *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Schleichereæ.* It is characterized by apetalous flowers with a small calyx of valvate lobes and repand disk, six to eight long stamens, and an ovary with three or four cells, becoming a dry and indehiscent one- to three-celled ovoid and undivided fruit, containing a pulpy and edible aril about the black top-shaped seed. The only species, *S. trijuga*, is a native of tropical Asia and the Malay archipelago, especially abundant in Pegu, sometimes called *lac-tree*, and known in India as *koosumbia.* It is a large hard-wood tree with alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, usually of three pairs of leaflets, and with small long-pedicelled flowers in slender racemes. Its timber is very strong, solid, and durable. In India and Ceylon it is valued as one of the trees frequented by the lac-insect (see *lac*[2]), and its young branches form an important source of shellac. The oil pressed from its seeds is there used for burning in lamps and as a remedy for the itch.

Schleichereæ (shlī-kē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1888), < *Schleichera* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the family *Sapindaceæ*, typified by the monotypic genus *Schleichera*, and containing also 5 genera, natives of the tropics of the old world.

Schlemm's canal. See *canal of Schlemm*, under *canal*[1].

schlich (shlik), *n.* See *slick*[2].

Schloss Johannisberger. The highest grade of Johannisberger, produced on the home estate of Prince Metternich.

schmelze (shmel′tse), *n.* [< G. *schmelz*, enamel: see *smelt*[1], *smalt, amel*, and *enamel.*] Glass of some peculiar sort used in decorative work: a word differently used by different writers. (*a*) Glass especially prepared to receive a deep-red color, and used when colored for flashing white glass. This is the common form of red glass prepared for ornamental windows. (*b*) Mosaic glass or filigree glass of any sort —

that is, glass in which colored canes and the like are inlaid. (c) A glass so colored that it is brown, green, or bluish by reflected light, but deep-red when seen by transmitted light.—**Schmelze aventurin, schmelze glass,** schmelze as defined in (*b*) or (*c*), above, upon the surface of which thin films of aventurin have been applied.

Schmidt's map-projection. See *projection*.

schnapps, schnaps (shnaps), *n.* [G. *schnapps* (= D. Sw. Dan. *snaps*), a dram, "nip," liquor, gin; cf. *schnappen* (= D. *snappen* = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*), snap, snatch: see *snap*.] Spirituous liquor of any sort; especially, Holland gin.

So it was perhaps
He went to Leyden, where he found conventicles and *schnapps*. *O. W. Holmes*, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

schneebergite (shnā′bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Schneeberg* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral occurring in minute honey-yellow octahedrons at Schneeberg in Tyrol. It has been shown to be a kind of garnet of unusual form.

Schneiderian (shnī-dē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Schneider* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or named after Conrad Victor Schneider, a German anatomist of the seventeenth century: in anatomy applied to the mucous membrane of the nose, first described by Schneider in 1660.—**Schneiderian membrane.** See *membrane*.

Schneider repeating rifle. See *rifle*2.

schœnite (shē′nīt), *n.* [< *Schöne*, the reputed discoverer of kainite-deposits at Stassfurt, Germany, + *-ite*2.] Same as *picromerite*.

Schœnocaulon (skē-nō-kâ′lon), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1837), from the rush-like habit; < Gr. σχοῖνος, rush, + καυλός, stem.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Melanthiaceæ*. It is characterized by densely spiked flowers with narrow perianth-segments, long and projecting stamens, and a free ovary ripening into an oblong and acuminate capsule containing many dark oblong or curved and angled and wingless seeds. The 5 species are all American, occurring from Florida to Venezuela. They are bulbous plants with long linear radical leaves, and small flowers in a dense spike on a tall leafless scape, remarkable for the long-persistent perianth and stamens. *S. officinale*, often called *Asagræa officinalis*, is the cevadilla-plant of Mexico. (See *cevadilla*.) Its seeds are the cevadilla or sabadilla of medicine.

Schœnus (skē′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σχοῖνος, a rush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family, and of the tribe *Rhynchosporeæ*, characterized by few-flowered spikelets in dark or blackish clusters which are often panicled or aggregated into a head or spike. Each spikelet contains a flexuous extension of the pedicel, numerous two-ranked glumes, and flowers all or only the lowest fertile, and furnished with six (or fewer) slender bristles, usually three stamens, and a three-cleft style crowning an ovary which becomes a small three-angled or three-ribbed beakless nut. There are about 70 species, mainly of Australia and New Zealand, 7 occurring in Europe, Africa, and the Malay peninsula. They are of varying habit, generally perennial herbs, robust, or long and rush-like, and erect or floating in water. *S. nigricans* of England is known as *bog-rush*, and *S. brevifolius* of Victoria as *cord-rush*.

Schœpfia (shep′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. C. Schreber, 1789), named after J. D. *Schoepf* (1752–1800), who traveled in North America and the Bahamas.] A genus of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the family *Olacaceæ*. It is characterized by a more or less sympetalous and tubular corolla, a small cup-shaped calyx, four to six stamens opposite to the petals, and a deeply three-celled ovary nearly immersed in a disk which becomes greatly enlarged in fruit. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical regions in both hemispheres. They are shrubs or small trees with entire and rigid leaves, and white flowers which are large for the order, and are grouped in short axillary racemes. *S. chrysophylloides* is known in the West Indies as *white beefwood*.

Schoharie grit. [So called from its occurrence at *Schoharie* in New York.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the New York formations, a division of the Devonian system, lying between the Esopus grit below and the Onondaga limestone above.

scholar (skol′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scholer*, *scholler* (dial. *scholard*, *scollard*), earlier *scoler* (the spelling *scholar* being a late conformation to the L. *scholaris*), < ME. *scoler*, *scolere*, *scolare*, < AS. *scōlere*, a pupil in a school, a scholar (= MLG. *schōler*, *schōlare*, *schōlre* = OHG. *scuolari*, MHG. *schuolære*, G. *schüler;* with suffix *-ere*, E. *-er*1), < *scōlu*, a school: see *school*1. Cf. D. *scholier*, < OF. *escolier*, F. *écolier*, also *scolaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escolar* = It. *scolare*, *scolajo*, a scholar, pupil, < ML. *scholaris*, a pupil, scholar; cf. LL. *scholaris*, a member of the imperial guard, < *scholaris*, of or pertaining to a school, < L. *schola*, *scola*, a school: see *school*1.] **1.** One who receives instruction in a school; one who learns from a teacher; one who is under tuition; a pupil; a student; a disciple.

Ine this clergie heth dame auarice uele [fele, many] *scolers*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

The Master had rather diffame hym selfe for hys teachyng than not shame his *Scholer* for his learnyng. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

I am no breeching *scholar* in the schools;
I'll not be tied to hours nor 'pointed times. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 1. 18.

The same Asclepius, in the beginning of his first booke, calleth himselfe the *scholler* of Hermes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 573.

Bleys
. . . taught him magic; but the *scholar* ran
Before the master, and so far, that Bleys
Laid magic by. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. In English universities, formerly, any student; now, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum; the holder of a scholarship.

For ther he was not lik a cloysterer,
With a thredbare cope as is a poure *scoler*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 260.

3. One who learns anything: as, an apt *scholar* in the school of deceit.—**4.** A learned man; one having great knowledge of literature or philology; an erudite person; specifically, a man or woman of letters.

He was a *scholar*, and a ripe and good one. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 51.

He [King James] was indeed made up of two men, a witty, well-read *scholar*, . . . and a nervous drivelling idiot. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

By *scholar* I mean a cultivator of liberal studies, a student of knowledge in its largest sense, not merely classical, not excluding what is exclusively called science in our days, but which was unknown when the title of *scholar* was first established. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 137.

Canonical scholar. See *canonical*.—**King's scholar,** in England, a scholar in a school founded by royal charter, or a scholar supported by a royal endowment or foundation.—**Scholar's mate.** See *mate*3.

scholarch (skol′ärk), *n.* [< Gr. σχολάρχης, the head of a school, < σχολή, a school, + ἄρχειν, rule.] The head of a school, especially of an Athenian school of philosophy.

Among the stock were contained many compositions which the *scholarchs*, successors of Theophrastus at Athens, had neither possessed nor known. *Grote*, Aristotle, ii.

He died in 314, and was succeeded as *scholarch* by Polemon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 718.

scholarism† (skol′ạr-izm), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-ism*.] Affectation or pretension of scholarship.

There was an impression that this new-fangled *scholarism* was a very sad matter indeed. *Doran*, Memorials of Great Towns, p. 225. (*Davies*.)

scholarity† (skō-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-i-ty*.] Scholarship.

Content, I'll pay your *scholarity*. Who offers? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

scholarly (skol′ạr-li), *a.* [< *scholar* + *-ly*1.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting a scholar; characterized by scholarship; learned; befitting a scholar: as, a *scholarly* man; *scholarly* attainments; *scholarly* habits.

In the house of my lord the Archbishop are most *scholarly* men, with whom is found all the uprightness of justice, all the caution of providence, every form of learning. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 143.

The whole chapter devoted to the Parthenon and its sculptures is a delightful and *scholarly* account of recent discovery and criticism. *Spectator*, No. 3229, p. 698.

=**Syn.** *Learned*, *Scholarly*. See *learned* and *studious*.

scholarly† (skol′ạr-li), *adv.* [< *scholarly*, *a.*] In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar.

Speak *scholarly* and wisely. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 2.

scholarship (skol′ạr-ship), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-ship*.] **1.** The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning; erudition.

A man of my master's understanding and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print. *Pope*. (*Johnson*.)

Such power of persevering, devoted labor as Mr. Casaubon's is not common. . . . And therefore it is a pity that it should be thrown away, as so much English *scholarship* is, for want of knowing what has been done by the rest of the world. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxi.

2. Education; instruction; teaching.

This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton*, Education.

3. Maintenance for a scholar, awarded by a college, university, or other educational institution; a sum of money paid to a student, sometimes to a university graduate, usually after competition or examination, to support him or to assist him in the prosecution of his studies.

A *scholarship* but half maintains,
And college rules are heavy chains. *Warton*, Progress of Discontent.

I'd sooner win two school-house matches than get the Balliol *scholarship*, any day. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Victoria has not yet extended its public system to secondary education, except by giving many *scholarships* as the reward of merit to the best pupils of the primary schools. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. *Learning*, *Erudition*, etc. See *literature*.

scholastic (skō-las′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *scolastique* = Pr. *escolastic* = Sp. *escolástico* = Pg. *escolastico* = It. *scolastico* (cf. G. *scholastisch*, a., *scholastiker*, n.), < L. *scholasticus*, < Gr. σχολαστικός, of or pertaining to school, devoting one's leisure to learning, learned, < σχολή, leisure, learning, school: see *school*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar: as, a *scholastic* manner; *scholastic* phrases.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or concerned with schooling or education; educational: as, a *scholastic* institution; a *scholastic* appointment.—**3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of scholasticism or the schoolmen; according to the methods of the Christian Aristotelians of the middle ages. See *scholasticism*.

The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the master, was like a barren tree that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the *scholastic* ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of conversing? *Hallam*, Middle Ages, III. 429.

The *scholastic* question which John of Salisbury propounds, Is it possible for an archdeacon to be saved? *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

Hence—**4.** Coldly intellectual and unemotional; characterized by excessive intellectual subtlety or by punctilious and dogmatic distinctions; formal; pedantic: said especially of the discussion of religious truth.—**Scholastic realist.** See *realist*, 1.—**Scholastic theology,** that form of theology whose fundamental principle is that religious truth can be reduced to a complete philosophical system: ordinarily used to designate a theological system which has become dogmatic or abstruse. See *scholasticism*.

II. *n.* **1.** A student or studious person; a scholar.

They despise all men as unexperienced *scholastics* who wait for an occasion before they speak. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

2. A schoolman; a Christian Aristotelian; one of those who taught in European schools from the eleventh century to the Reformation, who reposed ultimately upon authority for every philosophical proposition, and who wrote chiefly in the form of disputations, discussing the questions with an almost syllogistic stiffness: opposed to *Biblicist*.

The *scholastics* were far from rebelling against the dogmatic system of the church. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 23.

I have the smallest possible confidence in the metaphysical reasonings either of modern professors or of mediæval *scholastics*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 326.

Hence—**3.** One who deals with religious questions in the spirit of the medieval scholastics.—**4.** A member of the third grade in the organization of the Jesuits. A novitiate of two years' duration and a month of strict seclusion are prerequisite to entrance to the grade of scholastic. The term consists of five years' study in the arts, five or six years of teaching and study, a year of final novitiate, and from four to six years of study in theology. The scholastic is then prepared to be admitted as a priest of the order.

scholastical† (skō-las′ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *scholastic*, 3 and 4.

Our papists and *scholastical* sophisters will object and make answer to this supper of the Lord. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 263.

Perplex and leven pure Doctrin with *scholastical* Trash. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

II.† *n.* A scholastic.

The *scholasticalles* against the canonistes. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Hardinge, p. 259.

scholastically (skō-las′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the method of the metaphysical schools of the middle ages.

Moralists or casuists that treat *scholastically* of justice. *South*, Sermons, I. xi.

scholasticism (skō-las′ti-sizm), *n.* [= Sp. *escolasticismo* = G. *scholasticismus*, < NL. *scholasticismus*, scholasticism, < L. *scholasticus*, scholastic: see *scholastic*.] The Aristotelian teaching of the medieval schools and universities, and similar teaching in Roman Catholic institutions in modern times, characterized by acknowledgment of the authority of the church, by being largely, if not wholly, based upon the authority of the church fathers, of Aristotle, and of Arabian commentators, and by its stiff and formal method of discussion. It consisted of two distinct

and independent developments, the one previous the other subsequent to the discovery of the extra-logical works of Aristotle in the last part of the twelfth century. Scholasticism should be considered as arising about A. D. 1000, and is separated by a period of silence from the few writers between the cessation of the Roman schools and the lowest ebb of thought (such as Isidorus, Rhabanus, Gerbert, writers directly or indirectly under Arabian influence, Scotus Erigena and other Irish monks, the English Alcuin, with his pupil Fridigisus, etc.), writers marked by great ignorance, by a strong tendency to materialize abstractions, by a disposition to adopt opinions quite arbitrarily, but also by a certain freedom of thought. The first era of scholasticism was occupied by disputes concerning nominalism and realism. It naturally falls into two periods, since the disputants of the eleventh century took simple and extreme ground on one side or the other, the nominalistic rationalist Berengarius being opposed by the realistic prelate Lanfranc, the Platonizing nominalist Roscellin by the mystical realist Anselm; while in the twelfth century the opinions were sophisticated by distinctions until they cease to be readily classified as nominalistic and realistic. The scholastics of the latter period included Peter Abelard (1079–1142); Gilbert of Poitiers (died 1154), one of the few writers of the twelfth century ever quoted in the thirteenth; Peter Lombard (died 1164), compiler of the four books of "Sentences," or opinions of the fathers, which was the peg on which much later speculation was hung as commentary; and John of Salisbury (died 1180), an elegant and readable author. For more than a generation after his death the schoolmen were occupied with studying the works of Aristotle and the Arabians, without producing anything of their own. Then began the second era of scholasticism, and this divides itself into three periods. During the first, which extended to the last quarter of the thirteenth century, Alexander of Hales (died 1245), Albertus Magnus (1193–1280), and St. Thomas Aquinas (died 1274) set up the general framework of the scholastic philosophy, while Petrus Hispanus (perhaps identical with Pope John XXI., who died 1277) wrote the standard text-book of logic for the remainder of the middle ages, and Vincent of Beauvais (died about 1264) made an encyclopedia which is still found in every library of pretension. During this period the University of Paris received a thorough organization, and thought there became exclusively concentrated upon theology. The second period, which lasted for about a century, was the great age of scholastic thought, and it may be doubted whether the universities of western Europe have at any subsequent time been so worthy of respect as when Duns Scotus (died 1308) and his followers were working up the realistic conception of existence, while "Durus" Durandus (died 1332), Occam (died about 1349), and Buridanus (died after 1350) were urging their several nominalistic theories, and other writers, now so forgotten that it is useless to name them, were presenting other subtle propositions commanding serious examination. During this period the scholastic forms of discussion were fully elaborated—methods cumbrous and inelegant, but enforcing exactitude, and conformed to that stage of intellectual development. The third period, extending to the time of the extinction of scholasticism, earl. in the sixteenth century, presented somewhat different characters in different countries. It was, however, everywhere marked by the formal perfectionment of systems, and attention to trivial matters, with decided loss of vitality of thought. Among the innumerable writers of this time may be mentioned Albert of Saxony (fourteenth century), Pierre d'Ailly (1350–1425), Gerson (1363–1429), and Eckius, adversary of Luther. Those subsequent writers who follow colorless traditions of scholasticism, and maintain front against modern thought, must be considered as belonging to an era different from either of those mentioned.

scholia, *n.* Latin plural of *scholium*.

scholiast (skō′li-ast), *n.* [= F. *scoliaste* = Sp. *escoliasta* = Pg. *escholiaste* = It. *scoliaste* = G. *scholiast*, < NL. *scholiasta*, < MGr. σχολιαστής, a commentator, < σχολιάζειν, write commentaries, < Gr. σχόλιον, a commentary: see *scholium*.] One who makes scholia; a commentator; an annotator; especially, an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

The title of this satire, in some ancient manuscripts, was "The Reproach of Idleness"; though in others of the *scholiasts* it is inscribed "Against the Luxury and Vices of the Rich." *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii., Arg.

The *Scholiasts* differ in that. *Congreve*, On the Pindaric Ode, note.

scholiastic (skō-li-as′tik), *a.* [< *scholiast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.

scholiaze† (skō′li-āz), *v. i.* [< MGr. σχολιάζειν, write commentaries: see *scholiast*.] To make scholia or notes on an author's work. [Rare.]

He thinks to *scholiaze* upon the gospel. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

scholical† (skol′i-kal), *a.* [< **scholic* (< L. *scholicus*, < Gr. σχολικός, of or belonging to a school, exegetical, < σχολή, school, etc.: see *school*[1]) + *-al*.] Scholastic.

It is a common *scholical* errour to fill our papers and notebooks with observations of great and famous events. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 275.

scholion† (skō′li-on), *n.* Same as *scholium*.

Hereunto have I added a certain Glosse, or *scholion*, for thexposition of old wordes. *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey, prefixed to Shep. Cal.

scholium (skō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *scholia*, *scholiums* (-ä, -umz). [Formerly also *scholion*, also *scholy*; < F. *scolie* = Sp. *escolio* = Pg. *escholio* = It. *scolio*, < ML. *scholium*, < Gr. σχόλιον, interpretation, commentary, < σχολή, discussion, school: see *school*[1].] A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment; specifically, an explanatory remark annexed to a Latin or Greek author by an early grammarian. Explanatory notes inserted by editors in the text of Euclid's "Elements" were called *scholia*, and the style of exposition resulting from this was considered by later writers so admirable that they deliberately left occasion for and inserted scholia in their own writings. A geometrical scholium is, therefore, now an explanation or reflection inserted into a work on geometry in such a way as to interrupt the current of mathematical thought.

schollard (skol′ärd), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *scholar*.

You know Mark was a *schollard*, sir, like my poor, poor sister; and . . . I tried to take after him. *Bulwer*, My Novel, I. 3.

scholy† (skō′li), *n.* [= F. *scolie*, etc., < ML. *scholium*, scholium: see *scholium*.] A scholium.

Without *scholy* or gloss. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the Word and grounded upon the Word are made all one. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

scholy† (skō′li), *v. i.* [< *scholy*, *n.*] To write comments.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Schomburgkia (shom-bėr′ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after the traveler R. H. *Schomburgk* (1804–65).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and subtribe *Læliеæ*. It is characterized by a terminal and loosely racemed inflorescence with a somewhat wavy perianth, each anther with eight pollen-masses, four in each cell. There are about 12 species, all natives of tropical America. They are epiphytes with handsome flowers in a simple raceme on an elongated terminal peduncle, and thick pseudobulbs or long fleshy stems, which are covered with many sheaths and bear at the apex one, two, or three ovate or elongated rigid and fleshy leaves. They are remarkable for the very long and slender flower-stems, and the large dry sheaths enveloping them. In *S. tibicinis* of Honduras, the hollow pseudobulb, from 1 to 2 feet long, is a favorite with ants for the construction of their nests, and is used by children as a trumpet (whence also its name in cultivation of *cow-horn orchid*).

schondt, *n.* See *shand*.

school[1] (sköl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *scool* ★(Sc. *scule*), *scole* (the spelling *school*, with *sch-*, being an imperfect conformation to the L. *schola*, as similarly with *scholar*); < ME. *scole*, *scowle*, < AS. *scōlu*, a school, = OFries. *skūle*, *schūle* = D. *school* = MLG. *schole* = OHG. *scuola*, MHG. *schuole*, G. *schule* = Icel. *skōli* (< AS. ?) = Sw. *skola* = Dan. *skole* = W. *ysgol* = OF. *escole*, F. *école* = Sp. *escuela* = Pg. *escola* = It. *scuola*, a school, < L. *schola*, *scola*, learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, the disciples of a particular teacher, a school, sect, etc., < Gr. σχολή, a learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, a transferred use of σχολή, spare time, leisure; perhaps < ἔχειν (√ σεχ-, σχε-), hold, stop: see *scheme*. Hence (from L. *schola* or Gr. σχολή) also *scholar*, *scholastic*, *scholium*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A place where instruction is given in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a school-house; a school-room. In modern usage the term is applied to any place or establishment of education, as day-schools, grammar-schools, academies, colleges, universities, etc.; but it is in the most familiar use restricted to places in which elementary instruction is imparted to the young.

She hath at *scole* and elles wher him soght,
Til finally she gan so fer espye
That he last seyn was in the Jewerye.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 138.

This boke is made for chylde gonge
At the *scowle* that byde not longe;
Sone it may be conyd & had,
And make them gode iff thei be bad.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

In the eighth year of Edward III., licence was granted to Barbor the Bagpiper to visit the *schools* for minstrels in parts beyond the seas, with thirty shillings to bear his expenses. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

2. The body of pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the direction of one or more teachers: as, to have a large *school*.—**3.** A session of an institution of instruction; exercises of instruction; school-work.

How now, Sir Hugh! no *school* to-day? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1. 10.

4. In the middle ages, a lecture-room, especially in a university or college; hence, the body of masters and students in a university; a university or college; in the plural, *the schools*, the scholastics generally.

Witnesse on him, that eny perfit clerk is,
That in *scole* is gret altercacioun,
In this matere, and gret disputisoun,
And hath ben of an hundred thousand men.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 417.

That elicitation which *the schools* intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Abp. Bramhall.*

5. A large room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors take place.—**6.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; those who exhibit in practice the same general methods, principles, tastes, or intellectual bent; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, etc.; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers: as, the Socratic *school;* the painters of the Italian *school;* the musicians of the German *school;* economists of the laisser-faire *school*.

In twenty manere konde he trippe and daunce
(After the *scole* of Oxenforde tho).
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 143.

Let no man be less confident in his faith concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. A system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; a specific method or cast of thought; a particular system of training with special reference to conduct and manners: as, a gentleman of the old *school;* specifically, the manifestation or the results of the coöperation of a school (in sense 6): as, paintings of the Italian Renaissance *school*.

He was a lover of the good old *school*,
Who still become more constant as they cool.
Byron, Beppo, st. 34.

The fact that during the twelfth century a remarkable *school* of sculpture was developed in the Ile-de-France . . . —a *school* in some respects far in advance of all others of the Middle Ages—has not received the attention it deserved from students of the history of art. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 247.

8. Any place or means of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

The world, . . .
Best *school* of best experience.
Milton, P. R., iii. 238.

Court-breeding, and his perpetual conversation with Flatterers, was but a bad *Schoole*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Ye prim adepts in Scandal's *school*,
Who rail by precept and detract by rule.
Sheridan, A Portrait.

9. In *music*, a book or treatise designed to teach some particular branch of the art: as, A.'s violin *school*.—**Alexandrian school.** See *Alexandrian*.—**Articulation school.** See *articulation*.—**Athenian school**, a body of late Neoplatonists, followers of Plutarch the great (not the biographer). Boëthius is its most distinguished representative.—**Atomic school**, the body of ancient atomists.—**Board-school**, in Great Britain, formerly a school established by or under the control of a school-board of from five to fifteen members elected by the ratepayers under authority of the Education Acts of 1870–1 and later. By the Education Act of 1902 the school-board was abolished and the management of the schools transferred to local educational authorities. The board-schools (numbering about 6,000) were termed by this act *provided* schools. They are supported by rates and government grants at so much per head for pupils in average attendance. In *provided* schools the religious teaching is fixed by the local authority, subject to the condition that no catechism or sectarian creed be used.—**Brethren of the Christian Schools.** See *brother*.—**Catechetical, claustral, common, district, Dutch, Eliac school.** See the qualifying words.—**Dialectical school.** Same as *Megarian school*.—**Eleatic school**, the school founded by Xenophanes at Colophon, and afterward removed to Elea. See *Eleatic*.—**Endowed Schools Act.** See *endow*.—**Epicurean school**, the school of Epicurus, otherwise called *the Garden*.—**Eretrian school of philosophy.** See *Eretrian*.—**Eristic school.** Same as *Megarian school*.—**Exterior school**, in medieval universities, a school not within the walls of a monastery.

In 817 the Council of Aachen required that only those who had taken monastic vows should be admitted to the schools within the monastery walls, the regular clergy and others being confined to the *exterior schools*. *Laurie*, Universities, iii.

Flemish school. See *Flemish*.—**Graded school.** See *grade*[1].—**Grammar school.** See *grammar-school*.—**High school**, a school of secondary instruction, forming the conclusion of the public-school course, and the link between the elementary or grammar schools and the technical schools or the college or university. Other terms are still in use in many localities to designate schools of this grade, as *academy*, *free academy*, *union school*, etc. Even *grammar-school* is still sometimes used to designate a school of this grade.

English philology cannot win its way to a form in American *high-schools* until it shall have been recognized as a worthy pursuit by the learned and the wise. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

Historical, industrial, intermediate, Ionic, Lake, Lombardic school. See the qualifying words.—**Masters of the schools.** See *master*[1].—**Megarian, middle-class, monodic school.** See the adjectives.—**National schools**, in Ireland, those schools which are under the superintendence of the commissioners of national education. They are open to all religious denominations, and comprise a large part of all the schools of Ireland.—**Normal, old, organ school.** See the qualifying words.—**Orthodox school**, in *polit. econ.* See *political*.—**Oxford school**, a name given to that party of the

Church of England which adopted the principles promulgated in the "Tracts for the Times." The members were also called *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.—**Parochial schools**, in Scotland, schools established in the different parishes, in accordance with legislative enactments, for the purpose of furnishing education for the mass of the people at low rates. Such schools are now merged in the public schools, the management of them having been transferred from the heritors and presbytery of the Established Church to school-boards elected by the ratepayers.—**Peloponnesian school**. See *Peloponnesian*.—**Peripatetic school**, the school founded by Aristotle at Athens.—**Primary school**, a school of elementary instruction at the beginning of the public-school course.—**Public school**, in the United States, same as *common school;* in Scotland, a school under the management of a school-board. In England public schools are certain classical schools, such as Rugby, Eton, Harrow, Westminster, patronized chiefly by the wealthy and titled classes.—**Public Schools Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 118) providing for the government and extension of certain public schools in England.—**Pythagorean school**, the school founded by Pythagoras.—**Ragged school**, a free school, supported by voluntary efforts, for the education (and in some cases the maintenance) of destitute children. Many schools of this kind were established in Great Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, but since the establishment of board-schools they have become less important.—**Reform** or **reformatory school**. See *reformatory, n.*—**Rhodian, Roman, romantic school**. See the adjectives.—**Sabbath-school**. Same as *Sunday-school*.—**Satanic school**, in *literary criticism*, a school of writers, of whom Byron was a conspicuous representative, characterized by strong appeals to passion and by luridness of style.—**School commissioner**, an officer charged with the general oversight of public instruction throughout a State: sometimes known as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Public Education, etc.; also, as in the city of New York, a member of the Board of Education. [U. S.]—**School of Cnidus**, a school of medicine antedating that of Hippocrates, or the school of Cos, and located in the town of Cnidus. They noted friction-sounds of pleurisy and tapped the thorax for empyema.—**School of Cos**, a school of physicians which adopted the teachings of Hippocrates, including the doctrines of crasis, coction, crisis, and prognosis. They had vague ideas of anatomy and physiology, believing that the brain was a gland and that the arteries contained air, and confusing nerves with tendons. They had a better understanding of surgery.—**School of design, of refuge, of the prophets**. See *design, refuge*1, *prophet*.—**School of the Stoics**. Same as *the Porch* (which see, under *porch*).—**Scottish school**, a group of philosophical writers of Scotland beginning with Francis Hutcheson (1694–1747). They are intuitionalists in morals, and oppose Locke in regard to innate ideas.—**Skeptical school**, a group of skeptical philosophers. These embrace in ancient times the Pyrrhonists and Middle Academy; in modern times followers of Montaigne, of Hume, etc.—**Socratic school**, one of the schools founded by pupils of Socrates, embracing the Megaric or Eristic, the Elian, the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic or Hedonistic schools, and the Academy of Plato.—**Sunday school**. See *Sunday-school*.—**Syrian school**, the disciples and followers of Porphyry and Iamblichus, Neoplatonists.—**Tübingen school**, a name given to a certain phase of modern rationalistic philosophy which took its rise (1825–60) at the University of Tübingen, in Germany, under Ferdinand Christian Baur. The fundamental principle of this school is that the books of the New Testament were written for the purpose of establishing certain opinions and parties in the early church, that many of them were written at a later date than the one usually assigned to them, and that they are rather valuable as indications of the spirit of the early church than as authoritative revelations, or even as authentic records. The name is also sometimes, though more rarely, given to an earlier school in the same university, which taught almost exactly the reverse—namely, the credibility, integrity, and authority of the New Testament.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to a school or to education: as, a *school* custom.—**2.** Pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic: as, *school* philosophy (scholasticism).

The unsatisfactoriness and barrenness of the *school*-philosophy have persuaded a great many learned men to substitute the chymists three principles instead of those of the schools. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, Preface.

There are greater depths and obscurities, greater intricacies and perplexities, in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense than in the most abstruse and profound tract of *school*-divinity. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 4.

In quibbles, angel and archangel join,
And God the Father turns a *school*-divine.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 102.

Their author was Spenerus, from whom they learnt to despise all ecclesiastical polity, all *school* theology, all forms and ceremonies. *Chambers's Cyc.* (1738), art. Pietists.

school[1] (sköl), *v. t.* [< *school*[1], *n.*] **1.** To educate, instruct, or train in or as in school; teach.

He 's gentle, never *school'd*, yet learned.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 173.

So Macer and Mundungus *school* the Times,
And write in rugged Prose the Rules of softer Rhymes.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

2. To teach, train, or discipline with the thoroughness and strictness of a school; discipline thoroughly; bring under control.

Now must Matilda stray apart,
To *school* her disobedient heart.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 14.

She *schooled* herself so far as to continue to take an interest in all her public duties.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

3. To discipline or take to task; reprove; chide and admonish.

Good doctor, do not *school* me
For a fault you are not free from.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Thy father has *school'd* thee, I see.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

school[2] (sköl), *n.* [Now spelled *shoal* in conformity with *school*[1], with which *school*[2] is ult. identical; early mod. E. *scool, scoole, scole, scule, scull, skull*, < ME. *scull, sculle*, prop. *scole*, < AS. *scōlu*, a school, a multitude (= D. *school*, a school, a multitude): see *school*[1], and cf. *shoal*[2], the assibilated form of the same word.] A large number of fish, or porpoises, whales, or the like, feeding or migrating together; a company.

A *scole* of Dolphins rushing up the river, and encountered by a sort of Crocodiles, fighting as it were for soveraignty. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

A knauish *skull* of boyes and girles
Did pelt at him with stones.
Warner, Albion's England, i.

And there they fly or die like scaled *sculls*
Before the belching whale.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 22.

A ripple on the water grew,
A *school* of porpoise flashed in view.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

school[2] (sköl), *v. i.* [< *school*[2], *n.*] **1.** To form or go in a school, as fish; run together; shoal.

The weakfish run singly and much larger in size—four times the weight of those *schooling*—coming along under the still water of the ledges.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 244.

2. To go or move in a body; troop.

We *schooled* back to the Poorhouse Gorse.
The Field, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

To school up, to crowd close together at or near the surface of the water: as, menhaden do not *school up* until the beginning of the summer.

schoolable (skö'la-bl), *a.* [< *school*[1] + *-able*.] Of school age. [Recent.]

Each tax-payer . . . would have a far less burden to bear in the work of getting all the *schoolable* children within the schools. *Science*, XII. 88.

school-author† (sköl'â"thor), *n.* A schoolman. *Book of Common Prayer*, Articles of Religion, xiii.

school-board (sköl'bōrd), *n.* A local board of education or school-committee. In Great Britain, formerly a body of managers, elected by the ratepayers, male and female, in a town or parish, to provide adequate means of instruction for every child in the district, with the power of compelling the attendance of the children at school, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for otherwise. The Education Act of 1902 abolished school-boards in England and Wales and substituted in their place local educational authorities (County Councils, etc.).

school-book (sköl'bůk), *n.* A book used in schools.

school-boy (sköl'boi), *n.* A boy belonging to or attending a school.

school-bred (sköl'bred), *a.* Educated in a school.

That, though *school-bred*, the boy be virtuous still.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 840.

school-clerk† (sköl'klėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *schole-clark;* < *school*[1] + *clerk*.] One who is versed in the learning of schools.

The greatest *schole clarks* are not alwayes the wisest men.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

school-committee (sköl'kọ-mit"ē), *n.* A committee charged with the supervision of the schools of a town or district.

schoolcraft (sköl'kraft), *n.* Learning.

He has met his parallel in wit and *schoolcraft*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

school-dame (sköl'dām), *n.* A female teacher of a school; a schoolmistress.

school-days (sköl'dāz), *n. pl.* The time of life during which children attend school; time passed at school.

Is it all forgot?
All *school-days'* friendship, childhood, innocence?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 202.

school-district (sköl'dis"trikt), *n.* One of the districts into which a town or city is divided for the establishment and management of schools.

school-doctor (sköl'dok"tọr), *n.* A schoolman.

From that time forward I began to smell the word of God, and forsook the *school-doctors* and such fooleries.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 335.

schoolery† (sköl'lėr-i), *n.* [< *school*[1] + *-ery*.] That which is taught, as at a school; precepts collectively.

A filed toung furnisht with tearmes of art,
No art of schoole, but courtiers *schoolery*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 701.

school-fellow (sköl'fel"ō), *n.* One educated at the same school; an associate in school; a schoolmate.

The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke*.

★**school-fish** (sköl'fish), *n.* **1.** Any kind of fish that schools habitually; also, any individual fish of a school.—**2.** Specifically, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. [New York.]

school-girl (sköl'gėrl), *n.* A girl belonging to or attending a school.

school-house (sköl'hous), *n.* **1.** A building appropriated for use as a school.—**2.** The dwelling-house, generally attached to or adjoining a school, provided by the school authorities for the use of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. [Great Britain and Ireland.]

schooling (skö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *school*[1], *v.*] **1.** Instruction in school; tuition.

My education was not cared for. I scarce had any *schooling* but what I taught myself. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

2. Compensation for instruction; price paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.—**3.** Reproof; reprimand.

You shall go with me,
I have some private *schooling* for you both.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 116.

school-inspector (sköl'in-spek"tọr), *n.* An official appointed to examine schools and determine whether the education given in them is satisfactory.

schoolma'am (sköl'mäm), *n.* A schoolmistress. [Rural, New Eng.]

I don't care if she did put me on the girls' side, she is the best *Schoolma'am* I ever went to.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

schoolmaid (sköl'mād), *n.* A school-girl.

Lucio. Is she your cousin?
Isab. Adoptedly; as *school-maids* change their names
By vain though apt affection. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 47.

schoolman (sköl'man), *n.*; pl. *schoolmen* (-men). A master in one of the medieval universities or other schools; especially, a Christian Peripatetic of the middle ages; a scholastic. See *scholasticism*.

The *Schoolmen* reckon up seven sorts of Corporal Alms, and as many of Spiritual. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

If you want definitions, axioms, and arguments, I am an able *school-man*. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

There were days, centuries ago, when the *schoolmen* fancied that they could bring into class and line all human knowledge, and encroach to some extent upon the divine, by syllogisms and conversions and oppositions.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

schoolmarm (sköl'mäm), *n.* A bad spelling of ★*schoolma'am*. [U. S.]

schoolmaster (sköl'mās"tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scholemaster;* < ME. *scolmeistre, scolemaistre* (= D. *schoolmeester* = MHG. *schuolmeister*, G. *schulmeister* = Sw. *skolmästare* = Dan. *skolemester*); < *school*[1] + *master*[1].] A man who presides over or teaches a school; a man whose business it is to keep school.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the *schoolemaster* of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the reuiuer of vices, and mother of cowardize.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 39.

The law was our *schoolmaster* [*tutor*, R. V.] to bring us unto Christ. Gal. iii. 24.

The schoolmaster is abroad, a phrase used to express the general diffusion of education and of intelligence resulting from education. It is also often used ironically (*abroad* taken as 'absent in foreign parts') to imply a condition of ignorance.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. *The schoolma ter is abroad;* and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array. *Brougham*, Speech, Jan. 29, 1828. (*Bartlett.*)

schoolmate (sköl'māt), *n.* [< *school*[1] + *mate*[1].] One of either sex who attends the same school; a school companion.

school-miss (sköl'mis), *n.* A young girl who is still at school. [Rare.]

schoolmistress (sköl'mis"tres), *n.* [= D. *schoolmestres, schoolmatres;* as *school*[1] + *mistress*.] The mistress of a school; a woman who governs a school for children, but may or may not teach.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.
Dryden.

A matron old, whom we *School-mistress* name;
Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame.
Shenstone, School-mistress, st. 2.

school-name (sköl'nām), *n.* An abstract term; an abstraction; a word used by schoolmen only.

As for virtue, he counted it but a *school-name*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

school-pence (sköl'pens), *n. pl.* A small weekly sum paid in school for tuition. [Great Britain.]

If the parents are to pay *schoolpence*, why are not their pence taken for providing a daily substantial dinner for the children? *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 741.

school-point† (sköl'point), *n.* A point for scholastic disputation.

They be rather spent in declaryng *scholepoynt* rules than in gathering fit examples for vse and vtterance. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 131.

Dispute no more in this; for know, young man,
These are no *school-points*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

school-room (sköl'röm), *n.* **1.** A room for teaching: as, the duties of the *school-room*.—**2.** School accommodation: as, the city needs more *school-room*.

school-ship (sköl'ship), *n.* A vessel used for the instruction and training of boys and young men in practical seamanship.

school-taught (sköl'tât), *a.* Taught at or in school or the schools.

Let *school-taught* pride dissemble all it can. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 41.

school-teacher (sköl'tē'chėr), *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

school-teaching (sköl'tē'ching), *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

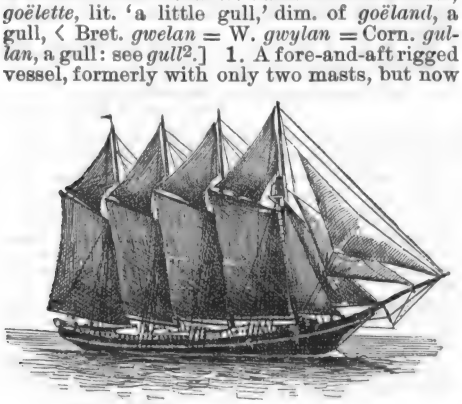
school-time (sköl'tīm), *n.* **1.** The time at which a school opens: as, nine o'clock is *school-time*.—**2.** The time in life passed at school.

Life here is but the *schooltime* of eternity hereafter. *Lancet*, No. 3501, p. 708.

school-whale (sköl'hwāl), *n.* A whale that habitually schools, or one in the act of schooling; one of a school of whales: opposed to *lone whale*.

schooly (skö'li), *n.* [Cf. *school-fish*, 2.] The menhaden.

schooner (skö'nėr), *n.* [The first vessel so called is said to have been built at Gloucester, Mass., by Captain Andrew Robinson, about 1713. When the vessel slid off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson instantly replied, "A *scooner* let her be!"; and from that time vessels of this kind have gone by the name thus accidentally imposed. The proper spelling is *scooner*, lit. 'skipper' or 'skimmer,' < *scoon*, q. v., + *-er*[1]. It is now spelled *schooner*, as if derived < D. *schooner*, but the D. *schooner*, G. *schoner*, *schooner*, *schuner*, Sw. *skonert*, Dan. *skonnert*, F. *schooner*, Sp. Pg. *escuna*, Russ. *shkuna*, Turk. *uskuna*, are all from E. A similar allusion to the light, skimming movement of the vessel is involved in the usual F. name for a schooner, *goëlette*, lit. 'a little gull,' dim. of *goëland*, a gull, < Bret. *gwelan* = W. *gwylan* = Corn. *gullan*, a gull: see *gull*[2].] **1.** A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, formerly with only two masts, but now



Four-masted Schooner.

often with three, and sometimes with four, five, and even seven. Schooners lie nearer the wind than square-rigged vessels, are more easily handled, and require much smaller crews, hence their general use as coasters and yachts. See also cut under *pilot-boat*.

Went to see Captain Robinson's lady. . . . This gentleman was the first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of the sort about eight years since. *Dr. Moses Prince*, Letter written at Gloucester, Mass., [Sept. 25, 1721 (quoted by Babson, Hist. of Gloucester, p. 252). (*Webster's Dict.*)

2. A covered emigrant-wagon formerly used on the prairies. See *prairie-schooner*.—**3.** A tall glass used for liquor, especially lager-beer, and supposed to hold more than an ordinary beer-glass. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Topsail schooner**, a schooner which has no tops at her foremast, and is fore-and-aft rigged at her mainmast. She differs from a hermaphrodite brig in that she is not properly square-rigged at her foremast, having no top and carrying a fore-and-aft foresail, instead of a square foresail and a spencer or trysail. *Dana*.

schooner-smack (skö'nėr-smak), *n.* A schooner-rigged fishing-smack: the first form of sharp-bowed schooner, out of which the present Gloucester schooner was developed.

schorget†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scourge*.

schorist (shō'rist), *n.* [G. *schorist* (see def.).] An advanced student in German Protestant universities who made a fag of a younger student. See *pennal*.

schorl, shorl (shôrl), *n.* [= F. *schorl*, < G. *schörl* = Sw. *skörl* = Dan. *skjörl*, schorl; perhaps < Sw. *skör* = Dan. *skjör*, brittle, frail.] A term used by early mineralogists to embrace a large group of crystallized minerals: later limited to common black tourmalin. Schorl is closely connected with granite, in which it often occurs, especially in tin-producing regions, schorl being a frequent associate of the ores of this metal.—**Blue schorl**, a variety of haüyne.—**Red schorl, titanic schorl**, names of rutile.—**Schorl rock**, an aggregate of schorl and quartz.—**Violet schorl**, axinite.—**White schorl**, albite.

schorlaceous, shorlaceous (shôr-lā'shius), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-aceous*.] In *mineral.*, containing schorl or black tourmalin, as granite sometimes does.

schorlomite (shôr'lō-mīt), *n.* [< *schorl* + Gr. *ὁμός*, same. *Shepard.*] A silicate of titanium, iron, and calcium, occurring massive, of a black color and conchoidal fracture, at Magnet Cove in Arkansas. The name refers to its resemblance to schorl. It is often associated with a titaniferous garnet, and is itself sometimes included in the garnet group.

schorlous (shôr'lus), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing schorl or tourmalin; possessing the properties of schorl.

schorly (shôr'li), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-y*[1].] Relating to or containing schorl or tourmalin.—**Schorly granite**, a granite consisting of schorl, quartz, feldspar, and mica. *Sir C. Lyell.*

schottische (sho-tēsh'), *n.* [Also *schottish*; < G. *schottisch*, Scottish, < *Schotte*, a Scot: see *Scot*[1], *Scottish*.] **1.** A variety of polka.—**2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm.

schout (skout), *n.* [< D. *schout*, a bailiff, sheriff, earlier *schouwt*, a spy, overseer, bailiff, < OF. *escoute*, a spy, scout: see *scout*[1].] A bailiff or sheriff: in the Dutch settlements in America this officer corresponded nearly to a sheriff, but had some functions resembling those of a municipal chief justice.

Startled at first by the unexpected order, and doubtful perhaps of their right to usurp the functions of the *schout*, the soldiers hesitated. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 192.

Schrader's grass. Same as *rescue-grass*.

Schrankia (shrang'ki-ą), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after Franz von Paula *Schrank* (1747–1835), a German naturalist.] An untenable name for *Leptoglottis*, a genus of plants, of the family *Mimosaceæ*. It is characterized by funnel-shaped flowers in a globose or cylindrical spike, with separate and projecting stamens, and a many-ovuled ovary becoming in fruit an acute and linear prickly legume with a dilated persistent margin as broad as the valves, and from which the latter fall away. There are about 10 species, all American, one extending also into tropical Africa. *L. uncinata*, known as *sensitive brier*, is a native of the southern United States. They are commonly prostrate herbs or undershrubs, armed with recurved spines, and bearing bipinnate leaves with many small leaflets which are often extremely sensitive to the touch. The rose-colored or purplish flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils.

schreibersite (shrī'bėr-sīt), *n.* [Named after Carl von *Schreibers* of Vienna, a director of the imperial cabinet.] A phosphide of iron and nickel, occurring in steel-gray folia and grains in many meteoric irons: it is not known to occur as a terrestrial mineral.

schrink†, *v.* A Middle English form of *shrink*.

Schroeder's operations. See *operation*.

schroetterite (shrėt'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Schroetter*, who first described it, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, related to allophane.

schroff†, *n.* See *scruff*, *shruff*.

schryche†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *shriek*.

schuchin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon*.

schuit† (skoit), *n.* [Also *schuyt*; < D. *schuit*, MD. *schuyt*, a small boat: see *scout*[4].] A short, clumsy Dutch vessel used in rivers.

We . . . took a *schuit*, and were very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers, where most speak French. *Pepys*, Diary, May 18, 1660.

Schulhof repeating rifle. See *rifle*[2].

Schultze's phantom. A manikin of the female pelvis and adjacent parts, used in teaching obstetrics.

schulzite (shůl'tsīt), *n.* [< W. *Schulz*, its discoverer, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *geocronite*.

schuyt†, *n.* See *schuit*.

Schwab's series. See *series*.

Schwalbea (shwal'bē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737), named after C. G. *Schwalbe*, a physician from Holland, who wrote on Farther India, 1715.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Rhinantheæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two bractlets, a two-lipped calyx and corolla, four stamens, equal anther-cells, and as fruit an ovate capsule with very numerous linear seeds. The only species, *S. Americana*, is a native of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts southward, and is known as *chaff-seed*. It is a perennial hairy herb, with ovate and entire opposite leaves which become narrower and alternate above, and yellowish and purple flowers in a somewhat one-sided wand-like raceme.

Schwann's sheath. Same as *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).

schwartzembergite (shwärts'em-bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named from Señor *Schwartzemberg* of Copiapo.] A mineral containing the iodide, chlorid, and oxid of lead, occurring with galena at a mine in Atacama, South America.

Schwartze's operation. See *operation*.

Schwartzian (shwärt'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Schwartz* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician H. A. Schwartz.—**Schwartzian derivative.** See *derivative*.

II. *n.* That differential function of a variable y which is denoted by the expression $2y'\,y''' - 3y''^2$, where the accents denote differentiations. It is the first function which attracted attention as a reciprocant.

schwatzite (shwät'sīt), *n.* [< *Schwatz* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of tetrahedrite containing 15 per cent. of mercury: it is found at Schwatz (Schwarz) in Tyrol.

Schweiggeria (shwī-gē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1821), named after A. F. *Schweigger* (1783–1821), a German naturalist.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Violaceæ* and tribe *Violeæ*, with flowers similar to the type as seen in the violet in the enlarged and spurred lower petals, the peculiar membranous dilatation of the anther-connectives, and the spur upon the two lower anthers, but distinguished by the very unequal sepals. The only species, *Schweiggeria fruticosa*, is a native of Brazil, and is an erect shrub with alternate leaves and solitary flowers in the axils. It is in cultivation as a greenhouse evergreen under the name of *tongue-violet* (so called from the shape of its white flowers).

Schweinfurth blue, green. See *blue*, *green*[1].

Schweinitzia (shwī-nit'zi-ą), *n.* [NL., named after L. D. von *Schweinitz* (1780–1834), an American botanist.] A name given by Nuttall in 1818 to *Monotropsis*, a genus of plants, of the family *Monotropaceæ*. It is characterized by persistent flowers with five scale-like erect sepals, a bell-shaped five-lobed corolla, ten stamens with introrsely pendulous anthers, a disk with ten rounded lobes, and a globose five-celled ovary with very numerous ovules crowded upon thick two-lobed placentæ. One of the two species, *Monotropsis odorata*, is a rare smooth and scaly leafless parasitic herb, which is found native in the United States from near Baltimore to Georgia in the mountains, and known as *sweet pine-sap*. The flesh-colored and nodding flowers form a loose spike, and, like the whole plant, emit the odor of violets. The other species is a native of Florida.

schweitzerite (shwīt'zėr-īt), *n.* [< M. E. *Schweitzer*, its discoverer.] A variety of serpentine from Zermatt in Switzerland.

schwelle (shwel'e), *n.* [G.] A threshold or *limen* in the psychophysical sense; the dividing line between stimulation which arouses and stimulation which fails to arouse sensation. A sound, a taste, a smell, a pressure, etc., as physical stimuli, arouse no sensations at all unless their intensity is greater than a certain limit.—**Differential schwelle**, that difference of stimulation which forms the dividing line between the sensory judgments of 'like' and 'different.' Attention was first called to the existence of the differential schwelle by E. H. Weber; the term *Unterschiedschwelle* was coined by Fechner.

Schwendenerian (shwen-de-nē'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Schwendener* (see *Schwendenerism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *n.* A believer in Schwendenerism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Schwendener or his theory.

Schwendenerism (shwen'den-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Schwendener* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The theory of Schwendener (a German botanist, born 1829) that a lichen consists of an algal host-plant and a parasitic fungus. See *Lichenes*.

According to *Schwendenerism*, a lichen is not an individual plant, but rather a community made up of two distinct classes of cryptogams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 557.

Schwenkfelder (shwengk'fel-dėr), *n.* [< *Schwenkfeld* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A member of a German denomination founded in Silesia in the sixteenth century by Kaspar Schwenkfeld. They select their ministers by lot, maintain a strict church discipline, and do not observe the sacraments. They are now found chiefly in Pennsylvania.

Schwenkfeldian (shwengk'fel-di-an), *n.* [< *Schwenkfeld* (see *Schwenkfelder*) + *-ian*.] A Schwenkfelder.

Schwenkfeld left behind him a sect who were called subsequently by others *Schwenkfeldians*, but who called themselves "Confessors of the Glory of Christ."
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 463.

schyttle†, **schyttyl**†, *n.* and *a.* Middle English forms of *shuttle*.

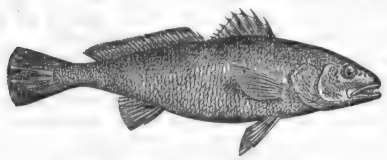
Sciadiaceæ (sī-ad-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciadium* + *-aceæ*.] A former family of fresh-water algæ, now included in the *Protococcaceæ*.

Sciadium (sī-ā-dī'um), *n.* [NL. (A. Braun), < Gr. σκιάδιον, σκιάδειον, an umbrella or sunshade, < σκιά, shade, shadow.] A genus of fresh-water grass-green algæ, of the family *Protococcaceæ*, containing three widely distributed species. Each cell-family is composed of a number of cylindrical cells, each of which is contracted at the base into a short slender stem by which they are united, causing the long cells to spread above.

Sciadophyllum (sī″a-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called with ref. to the use of the leaves as a sunshade; < Gr. σκιάς (σκιαδ-), a shade, canopy (< σκιά, shade), + φύλλον, leaf.] An untenable name for *Schefflera*, a genus of plants, of the family *Araliaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with usually five valvate petals united at the apex into a deciduous membrane, as many rather long stamens, a flattened disk, and an ovary with three to five cells with distinct styles. The fruit consists of fleshy drupes with a hard compressed stone. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs, usually with radiately compound leaves and entire leaflets, and often with elongated stipules. Their flowers are borne in small heads or in umbellets which are grouped in a raceme or panicle or terminal umbel. For *Schefflera Sciadophyllum*, also called *angelica-tree*, see *galapee-tree*.

Sciadopitys (sī-ā-dop'i-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκιάς (*-ad-*), a shade, canopy, + πίτυς, a pine-tree: see *pine*[1].] A genus of coniferous trees, of the family *Pinaceæ*, tribe *Taxodieæ*, distinguished by a lamina which bears seven to nine ovules and becomes greatly enlarged and hardened, composing nearly the whole scale of the cone when mature. The only species, *S. verticillata*, is a native of Japan, known in cultivation as *umbrella-pine* and *parasol-fir*. It is a tall evergreen tree, bearing as its true leaves minute scales, and as apparent leaves, rigid linear phyllodia, resembling pine-needles, which are produced yearly in small radiating and long-persistent tufts. The hard, thick cones, about 3 inches long, consist of numerous closely imbricated rounded woody scales which finally gape apart as in the pine, discharging the flattened and broadly winged seeds. It is a tree of slow growth, with compact white wood, and reaches a height of 80 or sometimes 140 feet.

Sciæna (sī-ē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi), < L. *sciæna*, < Gr. σκίαινα, a sea-fish, the maigre, < σκιά, shade, shadow.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Sciænidæ*. It is restricted by recent authors to such *Sciæninæ* as have the lower pharyngeal bones distinct, the lower jaw without barbels, the anal spines two, and well-developed teeth persistent in both jaws. In this narrow sense the species are still so numerous in all warm seas that attempts have been made to establish various sections regarded by some as of generic



Maigre (*Sciæna* (*Pseudosciæna*) *aquila*).

value. The fish to which the classic name *sciæna* was given is the maigre, *S. aquila*. *S.* (*Sciænops*) *ocellata* is the redfish, red-horse, red-bass, or channel-bass, which occurs along the Atlantic coast of the United States, attains a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds, and is known by an ocellus on each side of the tail (see cut under *redfish*). *S.* (*Rhinoscion*) *saturna* is the red roncador of the same country. See also cut under *roncador*.

Sciænidæ (sī-en'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sciæna*, to which different limits have been ascribed. (*a*) By Bonaparte, in 1833, the name was applied to the *Scienoïdes*, which form Cuvier's third family of acanthopterygian fishes. These have the preoperculum serrated and spines to the operculum, the bones of the cranium and face generally cavernous, and no teeth on the vomer and palatines. It included not only the true *Sciænidæ*, but many other fishes erroneously supposed to be related. (*b*) By Müller it was restricted to those species of *Scienoïdes* which have separate lower pharyngeals. (*c*) By Lowe it was limited to fishes with an oblong or moderately elongated body, covered with ctenoid scales, with the lateral line continuous and running out on the caudal fin, the head with the bones more or less cavernous and with the snout projecting, dorsal fins two (the first short and with spines and the second elongate or oblong), the anal short or moderate with not more than two spines, the pectorals with branched rays, and the ventrals thoracic and complete. In this sense it has been used by almost all recent writers. (*d*) In Günther's system it is the only family of the *Acanthopterygii sciæniformes*. It is a large and important family of 150 species of about 30 genera; many reach a large size, and nearly all are valued food-fishes. They are carnivorous, and most of them make a noise variously called *croaking, grunting, snoring*, and *drumming*. The air-bladder is generally complicated, and supposed to be concerned in the production of the noise. Hence various names of these fishes, as *croakers, grunters* or *grunts, drums, roncadors*, etc. With few exceptions, the members of this family are salt-water fishes, and they are widely distributed in tropical, warm, and temperate seas. Two species are British, the maigre, *Sciæna* (*Pseudosciæna*) *aquila*, and the bearded umbrina, *Umbrina cirrosa*. Many are American, as the fresh-water drum, croaker, sheepshead, or thunder-pumper, *Aplodinotus grunniens*; the drum, *Pogonias chromis*; redfish and roncadors of the genera *Sciæna, Sciænops*, and *Roncador*; the spot, *Liostomus Xanthurus*; a kind of croaker, *Micropogon undulatus*; roncadors of the genus *Umbrina*; kingfish of the genus *Menticirrus*; queenfish of the genus *Seriphus*; weakfish, sea-trout, or squeteagues of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*). The family is divisible into the subfamilies *Sciæninæ, Otolithinæ, Liostominæ*, and *Haplodinotinæ*. Also *Sciænoideæ*. See cuts under *croaker, drum, redfish, roncador, Sciæna*, and *weakfish*.

sciæniform (sī-en'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sciæna* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of, or resembling, the *Sciænidæ*; sciænoid; of or pertaining to the *Sciæniformes*.

Sciæniformes (sī-en-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sciæniform*.] In Günther's system, the fifth division of the order *Acanthopterygii*. The only family is *Sciænidæ* (*d*).

Sciæninæ (sī-ē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sciænidæ*, contrasted with *Otolithinæ*, having about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebræ, separate hypopharyngeals, and three pairs of epipharyngeals, and including most of the family.

sciænoid (sī-ē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sciæna* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Related or belonging to the *Sciænidæ*; sciæniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sciæniformes* or *Sciænidæ*.

Sciænoideæ (sī-ē-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Sciænidæ*.

sciagraph (sī'a-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. σκιά, shade, shadow, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The geometrical representation of a vertical section of a building, showing its interior structure or arrangement.—2. A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *ray*. Also *skiagraph*.

sciagrapher (sī-ag'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *sciagraph-y* + *-er*[1].] One skilled in sciagraphy.

Apollodorus of Athens, the *sciagrapher*, was the first who directed a deeper study to the gradations of light and shade. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 136.

sciagraphic (sī-a-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. σκιαγραφικός, < σκιαγραφία, painting in light and shadow: see *sciagraphy*.] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy.

sciagraphical (sī-a-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *sciagraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *sciagraphic*.

sciagraphically (sī-a-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sciagraphic manner.

sciagraphy (sī-ag'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *sciagraphia* (the title of a book by F. Büthner, 1650), < Gr. σκιαγραφία, painting in light and shadow, < σκιαγράφος, painting shadows, < σκιά, shade, shadow, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] 1. The act or art of delineating shadows correctly in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.—2. In *arch.*, a geometrical profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; a sciagraph.—3. In *astron.*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing.

Also *skiagraphy*.

sciamachy (sī-am'a-ki), *n.* [Also *sciomachy*; < Gr. σκιαμαχία, later σκιομαχία, fighting in the shade, i. e. practising in the school, a mock-fight, < σκιαμαχεῖν, fight in the shade, i. e. exercise in the school, < σκιά, shade, + μάχεσθαι, fight.] A fighting with a shadow; a futile combat with an imaginary enemy. [Rare.]

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant.
Cowley, Government of Oliver Cromwell.

sciametry (sī-am'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. σκιά, shade, + *-μετρία*, < μετρεῖν, measure.] The doctrine of eclipses, and the theory of the connection of their magnitudes with the semidiameters and parallaxes to the sun and moon.

Sciara (sī'a-rä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. σκιαρός, shady, dark-colored, < σκιά, shade, shadow.] A genus of gnats or midges, of the dipterous family *Mycetophilidæ*, containing minute species often flying in swarms and having plumose antennæ in the males. The larvæ of some are aquatic; others are found under bark in dense patches, and when ready to pupate migrate in solid columns (see *snakeworm*), as *S. militaris*. The genus gives name to the *Sciarinæ*.

Sciarinæ (sī-a-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciara* + *-inæ*.] A group of dipterous insects named from the genus *Sciara*. *Zetterstedt*, 1842.

sciascopy (sī-as'kō-pi), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

sciath, *n.* [Ir. *sciath*, a shield, buckler, twig basket, wing, fin, = Gael. *sgiath*, a shield, buckler, shelter, wing, fin, = W. *ysgwyd*, a shield, target; cf. L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*[1].] An oblong bulged shield of wickerwork covered with hide, formerly used in Ireland. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

sciatheric (sī-a-ther'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *sciathericon*, also *sciatherum*, a sun-dial; < MGr. σκιαθηρικός, pertaining to a sun-dial, neut. σκιαθηρικόν, a sun-dial, < Gr. σκιάθηρον, also σκιαθήρας, a sun-dial, < σκιά, shade, shadow, + θηρᾶν, chase, catch.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sun-dial. Also called *sciotheric*.—**Sciatheric telescope**, an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial with a telescope adjusted to it, for determining the time, whether of day or night, by means of shadows.

II. *n.* The art of dialing.

sciatherical (sī-a-ther'i-kal), *a.* [< *sciatheric* + *-al*.] Same as *sciatheric*.

sciatherically (sī-a-ther'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sciatheric manner; by means of the sun-dial.

sciatic (sī-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sciatick*; < OF. *sciatique, schiatique*, F. *sciatique* = Pr. *sciatic* = Sp. *ciático* = Pg. It. *sciatico*, < ML. *sciaticus*, a corrupt form of L. *ischiadicus*, < Gr. ἰσχιαδικός, subject to pains in the loins, < ἰσχιάς (ἰσχιαδ-), pain in the loins, < ἰσχίον, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns: see *ischiadic, ischiatic, ischium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, connected with, or issuing from the hip; ischiac, ischiadic, or ischiatic: as, the *sciatic* nerve, artery, vein, or ligament.—2. Affecting parts about the hip, especially the sciatic nerve; affected with or suffering from sciatica.—**Sciatic artery**, the larger of the terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac, distributed to the muscles of the back part of the pelvis after passing through the great sacrosciatic foramen.—**Sciatic foramen**. Same as *sacrosciatic foramen* (which see, under *sacrosciatic*).—**Sciatic hernia**, a rare hernia through the sacrosciatic foramen, below the pyriformis muscle.—**Sciatic nerves**, two divisions of the sacral plexus, the great and the small. The great sciatic, the largest nerve in the body, issues from the pelvis through the great sciatic foramen, and descends vertically behind the thigh to about the middle, where it divides into the internal popliteal and the peroneal. It gives branches to the hip-joint and to the muscles of the postfemoral group. The small sciatic arises by two roots from the second and third sacral nerves, and receives also a descending branch of the inferior gluteal nerve. This is a posterior cutaneous nerve, which issues with the great sciatic, and is distributed to the buttock, perineum, back of the thigh, and upper and back part of the leg.—**Sciatic notch**. See *notch*, and cut under *innominatum*.—**Sciatic region**, the region of the hip.—**Sciatic spine**, the spine of the ischium.—**Sciatic veins**, the venæ comites of the sciatic arteries, emptying into the internal iliac vein.

II. *n.* 1. A sciatic part or organ; especially, a sciatic nerve.—2. *pl.* Sciatica.

Rack'd with *sciatics*, martyr'd with the stone.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., I. vi. 54.

sciatica (sī-at'i-kä), *n.* [= F. *sciatique* = Sp. *ciática* = Pg. It. *sciatica*, < ML. *sciatica*, sciatica, prop. adj., fem. of *sciaticus*, of the hips: see *sciatic*.] Pain and tenderness in a sciatic nerve, its branches and peripheral distribution. It is properly restricted to cases in which the trouble is essentially neural, and is not due to extraneous disease, as to pelvic neoplasms or the like. It appears to be usually a neuritis of the sciatic, though some, probably rare, cases may be strictly neuralgic. The neuritis may be produced by gout, cold, or other causes. Also called *malum Cotunnii*.

Sir, he has born the name of a Netherland Souldier, till he ran away from his Colours, and was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a *Sciatica*: I mean, Sir, the Strapado.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

Sciatica cress†, a name of one or two cruciferous plants either of the genus *Lepidium* (peppergrass) or *Iberis* (candytuft), reputed remedies for sciatica.

sciatical (sī-at'i-kal), *a.* [< *sciatic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sciatic nerve; affected with sciatica.

A *sciatical* old nun, who might have been set up for ever by the hot baths of Bourbon.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

sciatically (sī-at'i-kal-i), *adv.* With or by sciatica.

scibile (sib'i-le), *n.* [= It. *scibile*, < LL. *scibilis*, that can be known, < L. *scire*, know: see *scient*.] Something capable of being known; an object of cognition.

scient†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

science (sī'ens), *n.* [< ME. *science, scyence*, < OF. *science, escience*, F. *science* = Pr. *sciensa* = Sp. *ciencia* = Pg. *sciencia* = It. *scienza*, < L. *scientia*, science, knowledge, < *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know: see *scient*.] 1. Knowledge;

comprehension or understanding of facts or principles.

For God seith hit hym-self "shal neuere good appel Thorw no sotel *science* on sour stock growe."
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 207.

Mercurie loveth wysdam and *science*,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 699.

As rose is aboue al floures most fine,
So is *science* most digne of worthynesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 107.

His reputation was early spread throughout Europe, on account of his general *science*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 33.

Absolute beginnings are beyond the pale of *science*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

2. Knowledge gained by systematic observation, experiment, and reasoning; knowledge coördinated, arranged, and systematized; also, the prosecution of truth as thus known, both in the abstract and as a historical development.

Since all phenomena which have been sufficiently examined are found to take place with regularity, each having certain fixed conditions, positive and negative, on the occurrence of which it invariably happens, mankind have been able to ascertain . . . the conditions of the occurrence of many phenomena; and the progress of *science* mainly consists in ascertaining these conditions.
J. S. Mill.

Science is nothing but the finding of analogy, identity in the most remote parts. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 75.

In *science* you must not talk before you know. In art you must not talk before you do. In literature you must not talk before you think. . . . *Science.*—The knowledge of things, whether Ideal or Substantial. Art.—The modification of Substantial things by our Substantial Power. Literature.—The modification of Ideal things by our Ideal Power. *Ruskin*, The Eagle's Nest (1872), § 8.

The work of the true man of *Science* is a perpetual striving after a better and closer knowledge of the planet on which his lot is cast, and of the universe in the vastness of which that planet is lost.
J. N. Lockyer, Spec. Anal., p. 1.

3. Knowledge regarding any special group of objects, coördinated, arranged, and systematized; what is known concerning a subject, systematically arranged; a branch of knowledge: as, the *science* of botany, of astronomy, of etymology, of metaphysics; mental *science;* physical *science;* in a narrow sense, one of the physical sciences, as distinguished from mathematics, metaphysics, etc. In reference to their degree of specialization, the sciences may be arranged as follows. (*A*) *Mathematics*, the study of the relations of the parts of hypothetical constructions, involving no observation of facts, but only of the creations of our own minds, having two branches—(1) *pure mathematics*, where the suppositions are arbitrary, and (2) *applied mathematics*, where the hypotheses are simplifications of real facts—and branching again into (*a*) *mathematical philosophy*, as the theory of probabilities, etc., (*b*) *mathematical physics*, as analytical mechanics, etc., and (*c*) *mathematical psychics*, as political economy, etc. (*B*) *Philosophy*, the examination and logical analysis of the general body of fact—a science which both in reason and in history precedes successful dealing with special elements of the universe—branching into (1) *logic* and (2) *metaphysics*. (*C*) *Nomology*, the science of the most general laws or uniformities, having two main branches—(1) *psychology* and (2) *general physics*. (*D*) *Chemistry*, the determination of physical constants, and the study of the different kinds of matter in which these constants differ. (*E*) *Biology*, the study of a peculiar class of substances, the protoplasms, and of the kinds of organisms into which they grow. (*F*) *Sciences of organizations of organisms*, embracing (1) *physiology*, the science of the working of physical structures of organs, and (2) *sociology*, the science of psychical unions, especially modes of human society, including ethics, linguistics, politics, etc. (*G*) *Descriptions and explanations of individual objects or collections*, divided into (1) *cosmology*, embracing astronomy, geognosy, etc., and (2) *accounts of human matters*, as statistics, history, biography, etc.

At o syde of the Emperours Table sitten many Philosofres, that ben preved for wise men in many dyverse *Sciences*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 234.

To instruct her fully in those *sciences*,
Whereof I know she is not ignorant.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 57.

A *science* is an aggregate of knowledge whose particular items are more closely related to one another in the way of kinship than to any other collective mass of particulars. *A. Bain*, Mind, XIII. 527.

4. Art derived from precepts or based on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or preëminent skill.

Nothing but his *science*, coolness, and great strength in the saddle could often have saved him from some terrible accident. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, v.

Kerkyon . . . killed all those who wrestled with him, except only Theseus; but Theseus wrestled with him by skill and *science* (σοφία), and so overcame him; and before the time of Theseus size and strength only were employed for wrestling.
Pausanias (trans.), quoted in Harrison and Verrall, [Ancient Athens, p. cv.

5†. Trade; occupation.

The more laboursome *sciences* be committed to the men. For the most part, every man is brought up in his father's craft. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

This very deuice [ferro et flamma] . . . a certaine base man of England being knowen euen at that time a bricklayer or mason by his *science* gaue for his crest.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

Absolute science, knowledge of things in themselves. —**Active science.** Same as *practical science.*—**Applied science**, a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to *pure science*, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. The term *pure science* is also applied to a science built on self-evident truths, and thus comprehends mathematical science, as opposed to *natural* or *physical science*, which rests on observation and experiment.—**Articulation of a science.** See *articulation.*—**Direct science**, a science conversant with objects, as contradistinguished from one conversant with the modes of knowing objects.—**Disputative science, eristic science**, logic.—**Historical science**, a science whose function it is to record facts, or events that have actually occurred.—**Inductive science.** See *inductive.*—**Liberal science**, a science cultivated from love of knowledge, and not as a means of livelihood. —**Lucrative science**, a science cultivated as a means of living, as law, medicine, theology, etc.—**Material science.** See *material.*—**Moral science**, the science of all mental phenomena, or, in a narrower sense, the same as *moral philosophy* or *ethics.*—**Natural science.** See *natural.*—**Occult sciences.** See *occult.*—**Physical science.** See *applied science*, above.—**Political, real, reflex, sanitary science.** See the adjectives.—**Practical science**, a science which teaches how to do something useful.—**Professional science.** Same as *lucrative science.*—**Simple science.** Same as *direct science.*—**Speculative science**, a science which merely satisfies scientific curiosity.—**The dismal science**, political economy. [Humorous.]—**The exact sciences**, the mathematical sciences. —**The gay science**†. See *gay*[1].—**The science**, the art of boxing; pugilism. [Slang.]

Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of *the science*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

The seven liberal sciences†, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, constituting the "trivium," with arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, constituting the "quadrivium." Also called *the seven arts.*

The two Apollinarii were fain, as a man may say, to coin all *the seven liberal sciences* out of the Bible.
Milton, Areopagitica, ¶ ii.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Art, Science.* See *art*[2].

sciencedt (sī′ẹnst), *a.* [< *science* + *-ed*[2].] Versed; instructed; skilled; learned; trained.

Deep *scienc'd* in the mazy lore
Of mad philosophy.
P. Francis, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 34.

Scienoïdes, *n. pl.* See *Sciænidæ*.

scient (sī′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *scien(t-)s*, knowing, skilled, ppr. of *scire*, know, understand, perceive, discern, have knowledge or skill, < √ *sci*, separate, discern, = Teut. √ *ski* in *skill*, etc.: see *skill*. From the L. *scire* are also ult. E. *science*, *sciolist*, *sciolous*, etc., *conscience*, *conscious*, *inscient*, *nescient*, *prescient*, *inscience*, *nescience*, *prescience*, *adscititious*, the second element of *plebiscite*, etc.] Skilful; knowing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

scienter (sī-en′tėr), *adv.* [L., knowingly, intentionally, < *scien(t-)s*, knowing, intending: see *scient*.] In *law*, knowingly; wilfully.

sciential (sī-en′shal), *a.* [< L. *scientia*, science (see *science*), + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to science or knowledge; producing or productive of knowledge.

His light *sciential* is, and, past mere nature,
Can salve the rude defects of every creature.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

Those *sciential* rules which are the implements of instruction. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

2. Skilful; knowing; characterized by accurate knowledge based on observation and inference.

Not one hour old, yet of *sciential* brain
To unperplex bliss from its neighbor pain.
Keats, Lamia, i. 192.

scientician (sī-ẹn-tish′an), *n.* [< *scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ician*.] A scientist; a person devoted to science. [Recent.]

The reason why *scientician*s have neglected to investigate the laws of the currents thoroughly, and to discover the truth concerning them, is that they have not regarded them as of much importance. *Science*, V. 142.

scientific (sī-ẹn-tif′ik), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *scientifique* = Sp. *científico* = Pg. It. *scientifico*, < NL. *scientificus*, pertaining to science, lit. 'making scient or knowing,' < L. *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *scient* and *-fic*. The word is now used instead of *sciential*, the proper adj. from *science*.] **1.** Concerned with the acquisition of accurate and systematic knowledge of principles by observation and deduction: as, *scientific* investigation.

No man who first trafficks into a foreign country has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty: that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against.
South. (*Johnson.*)

2. Of or pertaining to, treating of, or used in science: as, *scientific* works; *scientific* instruments; *scientific* nomenclature.

Voyages and travels, when not obscured by *scientific* observations, are always delightful to youthful curiosity.
V. Knox, Essays, xiv. (*Richardson.*)

3. Versed in science; guided by the principles of science, and not by empiricism or mere quackery; hence, learned; skilful: as, a *scientific* physician.

Bossuet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences.
Landor.

4. According to the rules or principles of science; hence, systematic; accurate; nice: as, a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

Such cool, judicious, *scientific* atrocity seemed rather to belong to a fiend than to the most depraved of men.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The *scientific* treatment of the facts of consciousness can never be, to any satisfactory extent, accomplished by introspection alone.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 10.

Literary and Scientific Institutions Act. See *institution.*—**Scientific experience**, relatively complete experience about any class of objects, obtained by systematic research.—**Scientific knowledge**, knowledge of the causes, conditions, and general characters of classes of things.

Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of insolence. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

Scientific logic, logic properly speaking; the knowledge of the theory of reasoning and of thinking in general, as opposed to *natural skill* and *subtlety.*—**Scientific method.** See *method.*—**Scientific psychology.** See *psychology.*

scientificalt (sī-ẹn-tif′i-kal), *a.* [< *scientific* + *-al*.] Same as *scientific*.

The most speculative and *scientificallest* Men, both in Germany and Italy, seem to adhere to it (the idea that the moon is inhabited). *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

Natural philosophy . . . proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure rational belief.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *Howell.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained are to be read more to know the hypotheses than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

It appears to be a very *scientifical* work.
Jefferson, To Thomas Paine (Correspondence, II. 416).

scientifically (sī-ẹn-tif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed.
Locke, Human Understanding.

scientism (sī′ẹn-tizm), *n.* [< *scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ism*.] The views, tendency, or practice of scientists. [Recent.]

Mr. Harrison's earnest and eloquent plea against . . . the exclusive *scientism* which, because it cannot find certain entities along its line of investigation, asserts loudly that they are either non-existent or "unknowable," is strong. *Nineteenth Century.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

scientist (sī′ẹn-tist), *n.* [< *scient* + *-ist*. In this word, and in *scientism*, *scientician*, the base is formally *scient* as given, but it is practically *scient-*, the base of L. *scientia*, science; *scientist* being equiv. to **sciencist*, < *science* + *-ist*.] A person versed in or devoted to science; a man of science; a savant.

As we cannot use physician for a cultivator of physics, I have called him a physicist. We need very much a name to describe a cultivator of science in general. I should incline to call him a *Scientist*.
Whewell, Philos. Inductive Sciences (ed. 1840), [I., Aphorisms, p. cxiii.

scientistic (sī-ẹn-tis′tik), *a.* [< *scientist* + *-ic*.] Making pretensions to scientific method, but really not in the right.

The *scientistic* haranguer is indebted to the religion he attacks for the reckless notoriety he attains.
D. D. Whedon, quoted in N. Y. Independent, June 19, 1879.

Scientistic denotes the method of one-sided scientists.
Carus, Fundamental Problems (trans.) (1889), p. 33.

scientolism (sī-en′tō-lizm), *n.* [< *scient* + dim. *-ol* + *-ism*; after *sciolism*.] False science; superficial or inaccurate knowledge. *Fallows.*

sci. fa. An abbreviation of *scire facias*.

scil. An abbreviation of *scilicet*.

scilicet (sil′i-set), *adv.* [L., a contraction of *scire licet*, lit. 'it is permitted to know' (like the AS. *hit is tō witanne*, 'it is to wit'): *scire*, know (see *scient*); *licet*, it is permitted or possible: see *license*. Cf. *videlicet*.] To wit; videlicet; namely. Abbreviated *scil.* or *sc.*

Scilla (sil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735, including the squill, *Urginea maritima*), < L. *scilla*, *squilla*, < Gr. σκίλλα (also σχίνος), a squill, sea-onion: see *squill*.] **1.** A genus of liliaceous

plants, type of the tribe *Scilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with separate spreading perianth-segments, marked by a single central nerve, stamens with thread-shaped filaments, and a three-celled ovary with slender style, and usually two ovules in each cell. The fruit is a thin globose three-lobed capsule, long enveloped by the withered perianth, and containing three to six black obovoid or roundish seeds with a hard albumen. There are about 80 species, natives of the Old World throughout temperate regions, and also within the tropics upon mountains. They are stemless plants from an onion-like coated bulb, with narrow radical leaves, and flowers on a leafless scape, which are blue, pink, or purple, and form racemes which are often very much prolonged. Many are cultivated for borders, especially *S. Sibirica*, with porcelain-blue flowers in earliest spring. (For various species formerly classed here, see *squill*, *Urginea*, *Camassia*, and *camass*.) Several species are known as *wild hyacinth*. (See *hyacinth*, 2.) *S. verna*, the spring squill of England, is also known as *sea-onion*. *S. nonscripta*, a beautiful species abundant in British copses, by some assigned to a genus *Endymion* (Dumortier, 1827), is known in England as *bluebell*, in Scotland as *harebell*, exchanging names with *Campanula rotundifolia*, which is the bluebell of Scotland, but the harebell of England and the United States. *S. nonscripta* is also known as *bell-bottle*, *crow-bells*, *crow-leek*. See also *culverkey*, 2, and cut under *scape*.

2. [*l. c.*] In the United States and British pharmacopœias, the sliced bulb of *Urginea maritima*; squill.

Scilleæ (sil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Scilla* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by the flowers being borne in a terminal leafless and unbranched raceme. They do not produce umbels as the related tribe *Allieæ*, nor flowers so few nor so large as the *Tulipeæ*; otherwise, in habit and in growth from a coated bulb, the three tribes are closely akin. The *Scilleæ* include about 24 genera, of which *Scilla* is the type, mainly natives of temperate climates and very largely South African. For important genera, see *Hyacinthus*, *Muscari*, and *Ornithogalum*.

scillocephalous (sil-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σκιλλωκέφαλος*, also *σχινοκέφαλος*, having a squill-shaped head (an epithet applied to Pericles), < *σκίλλα*, squill, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a pointed head.

scillocephalus (sil-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *scillocephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *scillocephalous*.] A person having a cranium which is conical or pointed.

Scillonian (si-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Scilly* (see def.) + *-on-ian*.] A native or an inhabitant of the Scilly Islands, a small group southwest of England.

scimitar, scimiter, *n.* See *simitar*.

scinc, *n.* See *skink*[3].

Scincidæ (sin'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scincus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, having united parietal bones, the supratemporal fossæ roofed over, clavicles dilated proximally, arches present, premaxillary double, and the body provided with osteodermal plates as in the *Gerrhosauridæ*: it is typified by the genus *Scincus*; the skinks. The family is widely distributed, and the species and genera are very numerous. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Scincus*, and *skink*.

scinciform (sin'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scincus*, skink, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a skink in form or aspect; related to the skinks; scincoid.

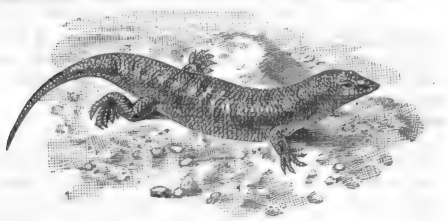
scincoid (sing'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Scincus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a skink; related or belonging to the *Scincidæ*; scinciform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scincidæ* in a broad sense.

Scincoidea (sing-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scincus* + *-oidea*.] A group corresponding to the *Scincoides* of Oppel, containing forms now separated in different families; the scincoid or scinciform lizards.

scincoidian (sing-koi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *scincoid* + *-i-an*.] Same as *scincoid*.

Scincus (sing'kus), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti), < L. *scincus*, < Gr. *σκίγκος*, *σκίγγος*, a kind of lizard: see *skink*[2].] The typical genus of the family



Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

Scincidæ: formerly used with great latitude, now restricted to a few species of northern Africa and Syria, as *S. officinalis*, the officinal skink, or adda, once in high medical repute.

Scindapsus (sin-dap'sus), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), so called from the climbing habit; < Gr. *σκινδαψός*, an ivy-like shrub of doubtful genus.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Araceæ* and tribe *Monstereæ*. It is characterized by a shrubby climbing stem, branches bearing numerous usually oblique leaves with numerous nearly equal curving veins, and bisexual flowers without floral envelops, consisting of four stamens and a thick truncate and somewhat prismatic ovary which is strongly dilated upward and contains one cell and one ovule with a large embryo destitute of albumen. There are 10 species, natives of the East Indies, especially Bengal and Java. They are climbing shrubs clinging by rootlets produced on the branches, and bear taper-pointed leaves, ovate or narrower, with long broadly sheathing petioles. The flowers are borne in dense masses over a cylindrical spadix inclosed in a boat-shaped spathe, and form in fruit a syncarp of closely united juicy berries. Many remarkable plants of other genera have been cultivated under this name, especially those with perforated leaves now classed under *Monstera*. Some species have been called *Indian ivy*, as *S. hederaceus*, a vine with abruptly pointed leaves. Several bear ornamental white-mottled leaves, as *S. argyræus*, cultivated from the Philippines under the name *silver-vine*. Several others have often been cultivated under the name *Pothos*. The fruit of *S. officinalis* is prescribed in India as a diaphoretic, dried sections of it being sold by the native druggists under the name *guj-pippul*.

scinkt, scinquet, *n.* See *skink*[3].

scintilla (sin-til'ä), *n.* [= OF. *scintille* = Sp. *centella* = Pg. *scintilla*, *centelha* = It. *scintilla*, < L. *scintilla*, a spark; cf. Gr. *σπινθήρ*, a spark; perhaps akin to AS. *scinan*, etc., shine: see *shine*. Hence ult. (from L. *scintilla*) E. *scintillate*, etc., *stencil*, *tinsel*.] 1. A spark; a glimmer; hence, the least particle; a trace; a tittle.

Perhaps Philip's eyes and mine exchanged glances in which ever so small a *scintilla* of mischief might sparkle.
Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

This single quotation . . . throws no *scintilla* of light upon the point in question.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 365.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Deshayes*, 1855. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Guenée*, 1879.—**Scintilla juris**, a shadow of law or right.

scintillant (sin'ti-lant), *a.* [= F. *scintillant* = Sp. *centellante* = Pg. It. *scintillante*, < L. *scintillan(t-)s*, ppr. of *scintillare*, sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash: see *scintillate*.] 1. Emitting little sparks or flashes of light; scintillating; sparkling; twinkling.

But who can view the pointed rays
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?
M. Green, The Spleen.

Slim spires
And palace-roofs and swollen domes uprose
Like *scintillant* stalagmites in the sun.
T. B. Aldrich, Pythagoras.

2. In *her.*, sparkling; having sparks as if of fire issuing from it: noting any bearing so represented.

scintillante (shēn-til-län'te), *a.* [It.: see *scintillant*.] In *music*, brilliant; sparkling.

scintillate (sin'ti-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scintillated*, ppr. *scintillating*. [< L. *scintillatus*, pp. of *scintillare* (> It. *scintillare* = Pg. *scintillar* = Sp. *centellar*, *centellear* = Pr. *scintillar* = F. *scintiller*), sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash, < *scintilla*, a spark: see *scintilla*.] To emit sparks; hence, to sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

A very long silence succeeded. What struggle there was in him between Nature and Grace in this interval, I can not tell; only singular gleams *scintillated* in his eyes, and strange shadows passed over his face.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

While Holmes's rockets curve their long ellipse,
And burst in seeds of fire that burst again
To drop in *scintillating* rain.
Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Sparkle*, *Glister*, etc. (see *glare*[1], *v. i.*), coruscate.

scintillation (sin-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *scintillation* = Pr. *scintilacio* = Sp. *centilación* = Pg. *scintillação* = It. *scintillazione*, < L. *scintillatio(n-)*, < *scintillare*, pp. *scintillatus*, sparkle: see *scintillate*.] 1. The act of scintillating, or emitting sparks or spark-like flashes of light; the act of sparkling.—2. A flash; a spark.

Some *scintillations* of Promethean fire.
Cowper, tr. of Milton's Ode to his Father.

3. Specifically, the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars. By shaking the head, so as to elongate the image, it is seen that not merely the intensity, but also the color of the light varies. See *scintillometer*.

scintillometer (sin-ti-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *scintilla*, a spark, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument devised by Montigny for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars. The apparatus consists essentially of a circular glass plate mounted obliquely upon an axis very near and in front of the eyepiece of a telescope. An opening in the center of the plate allows the insertion of a ring, through which passes the axis, parallel to the optical axis of the telescope and at a distance from it of about twenty-five millimeters. The plate is rotated about the axis by a mechanism. By this device, the rays of light from a star are refracted through the inclined glass plate, and the image describes a perfect circle in the field. If the star undergoes no change, the circumference is a continuous line exhibiting the color of the star; but if the star scintillates, this circumference is divided into fugitive arcs of different colors. The number of changes of color per unit of time indicates the intensity of the scintillation.

scintillous (sin'ti-lus), *a.* [Also *scintillose*; < L. *scintilla*, a spark (see *scintilla*), + *-ous*.] Scintillant. [Rare.]

scintillously (sin'ti-lus-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *syntillously*; < *scintillous* + *-ly*[2].] In a scintillous or sparkling manner.

Wyth theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers of stomackes chaufed *syntillously*.
Skelton, Boke of Three Fooles.

sciography (sī-og'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

The first *sciography*, or rude delineation, of atheism.
Cudworth, Intellectual System (1678), v. § 3.

sciolism (sī'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *sciol-ous* + *-ism*.] Superficial knowledge; unfounded pretense to profound or scientific knowledge.

A status not only much beneath my own, but associated at best with the *sciolism* of literary or political adventurers.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvii.

Here [in Macbeth] there is some genuine ground for the generally baseless and delusive opinion of self-complacent *sciolism* that he who runs may read Shakespeare.
A. C. Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 186.

sciolist (sī'ō-list), *n.* [< *sciol-ous* + *-ist*.] One who has only superficial knowledge; a pretender to profound or scientific knowledge; a smatterer.

It is the ingrateful Genius of this Age that, if any *Sciolist* can find a Hole in an old Author's Coat, he will endeavour to make it much more wide.
Howell, Letters, iv. 31.

It is of great importance that those whom I love should not think me a precipitate, silly, shallow *sciolist* in politics, and suppose that every frivolous word that falls from my pen is a dogma which I mean to advance as indisputable.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 105.

sciolistic (sī-ō-lis'tik), *a.* [< *sciolist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; resembling a sciolist; having only superficial knowledge; shallow.

From its apparently greater freedom in skilful hands, blank verse gives more scope to *sciolistic* theorizing and dogmatism than the rhyming pentameter couplet.
Lowell, Among my Books, II. 298.

sciolous (sī'ō-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *esciolo* = Pg. *esciolo* = It. *sciolo*, < LL. *sciolus*, one who knows little, a smatterer, prop. dim. adj., < L. *scire*, know: see *scient*.] Superficial; shallow.

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgement joined with their zeal.
Howell.

The speculations of the *sciolous*.
Hoffman, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), II. 196.

sciolto (shiol'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sciogliere*, untie, loose, dissolve, < L. *exsolvere*, loose, < *ex*, out, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*.] In *music*: (*a*) Free; unrestrained: opposed to *strict*: as, a fuga *sciolta* (a free fugue). (*b*) Not legato; detached; staccato.

sciomachy (sī-om'a-ki), *n.* See *sciamachy*.

sciomancy (sī'ō-man-si), *n.* [= OF. *sciomance* = Sp. It. *sciomancia*, < Gr. *σκιά*, a shade, shadow, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the shades of the dead; psychomancy.

sciomantic (sī-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< *sciomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciomancy.

scion (sī'on), *n.* [Formerly also *sion*, *scien*, *cion*, *cyon*; < ME. *sion*, *sioun*, *syon*, *scion*, *cion*, *cyun*, < OF. *sion*, *cion*, F. *scion*, dial. *chion*, a scion, shoot, sprig, twig; origin uncertain. The proper spelling is *sion*; the insertion of *c* in the F. word, and so in the E., is an error.] 1. A shoot or twig, especially one cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting.

As well the seedes
As *scions* from the grettest roote ysette.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Our *scions*, put in wild or savage stock.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 7.

The *cion* preserves its natural purity and intent, though it be fed and nourished by a mere crab.
W. Forsythe, Fruit Trees, xxii. (1824), 304. [*N. E. D.*]

In making the *scions* only the well ripened portions of such shoots are used.
Garden, March 25, 1882, p. 200.

Hence—2. A descendant.

Herself the solitary *scion* left
Of a time-honour'd race.
Byron, The Dream, ii.

Was he proud—a true *scion* of the stock?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 331.

scioptic (sī-op'tik), *a.* [= Pg. *scioptico*, < Gr. *σκιά*, a shade, shadow, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight or seeing: see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to

the camera obscura, or the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room. Also *scioptric*.—**Scioptic ball**, a perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its center to a small extent in any direction, like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window-shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

sciopticon (sī-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. σκιά, a shade, shadow, + ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight or seeing: see *optic*.] A form of magic lantern.

scioptics (sī-op′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *scioptic* (see *-ics*).] The art of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, etc.

scioptric (sī-op′trik), *a.* Same as *scioptic*. Compare *catoptric*.

Sciot, Sciote (sī′ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< It. *Scio*, < Gr. Χίος, Chios; cf. NGr. Χιώτης.] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Scio or Chios; a Chiote.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to Scio, ancient Chios, an island of the Ægean Sea, or its inhabitants.

sciotheism (sī′ō-thē-izm), *n.* [Formed by Huxley < Gr. σκιά, a shade, shadow, + E. *theism*.] The deification of ghosts or the shades of departed ancestors; ancestral worship.

Sciotheism, under the form of the deification of ancestral ghosts, in its most pronounced form, is therefore the chief element in the theology of a great moiety, possibly of more than half, of the human race.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 494.

sciotheric (sī-ō-ther′ik), *a.* Same as *sciatheric*.

Scio turpentine. Same as *Chian turpentine*. See *Chian*.

scire facias (sī′rē fā′shi-as). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *scire*, know (see *scient*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facere*, make, cause.] In *law*, a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record, or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

scire-wyte†, *n.* [ME. (or ML. reflex), mod. E. as if **shirewite*; < AS. *scir*, *scire*, shire (see *shire*), + *wīte*, punishment, tax in money: see *wite*.] The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

scirgemot, *n.* [AS. *scīrgemōt*: see *shiremoot*.] Same as *shiremoot*.

The voice which the simple freeman, the Ceorl, had in the Assembly of his Mark, he would not lose in the Assembly of his Shire, the *Scirgemót*.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., I. 68.

sciroccot, *n.* An obsolete form of *sirocco*.

Scirpeæ (sėr′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), < *Scirpus* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family. It is characterized by numerous mostly bisexual flowers in each spikelet, without empty glumes or with only one or two, and without perianth or with its representatives reduced to filiform bristles or to flattened scales. It includes about 1,500 species, of 18 genera, of which *Scirpus*, the bulrush, is the type. They are grass-like or rush-like plants, with either triangular or rounded stems, and with long flat triangular or cylindrical leaves. The inflorescence becomes chiefly conspicuous when in fruit, and is often ornamental from its shape or from its dark-brown colors, or by reason of the frequent lengthening of the bristles into woolly or plume-like tufts.

Scirpus (sėr′pus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *scirpus*, *sirpus*, a rush, bulrush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants including the bulrushes, type of the tribe *Scirpeæ* in the family *Cyperaceæ*. It is characterized by small many-flowered roundish spikelets with imbricated and numerous glumes, each flower bisexual and usually with six bristles, representing a perianth, and surrounding the ovary, from which the continuous and slender style falls away without leaving any conspicuous tubercle. Over 300 species have been described, now reduced to 200 by the best authorities. About 30 species occur in the United States. They are small tufted or floating annuals, or strong perennials with a creeping rootstock, bearing usually a compound panicle of numerous brown spikelets, sometimes reduced to a small cluster or solitary. They are known by the general names *bulrush* and *club-rush*, the first applied especially to *S. lacustris*, a species of peculiar habit, with tall, smooth, round stems of a blue-green color projecting out of lake- and river-waters; also called in England *matrush*, from its use in making mats, ropes, chair-bottoms, and hassocks. The subspecies *occidentalis* and the kindred species *S. riparius* are the tule of California. (See *tule*.) *S. maritimus*, the sea club-rush, with a dense compact cluster of large spreading spikelets, each often over an inch long, is a characteristic feature of sea-shore marshes in both tropical and temperate climates throughout the world. (For *S. cæspitosus*, see *deer-hair*.) *S. cyperinus*, one of the most conspicuous of American rushes in fresh-water swamps, ranging from Newfoundland to Virginia and Kentucky, is known as *wool-grass* and *cotton-grass*.



1. Flowering Plant of Bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*). 2. The inflorescence. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

scirrhoid (sir′- or skir′oid), *a.* [< *scirrhus* + *-oid*.] Resembling scirrhus.

scirrhous (sir′- or skir′us), *a.* [Also *scirrous*; < OF. *scirrheux*, F. *squirreux*, *squirrheux* = Sp. *escirroso* = Pg. *scirrhoso* = It. *scirroso*, < NL. **scirrhosus*, < *scirrhus*, < L. *scirros*, a hard swelling: see *scirrhus*.] Proceeding from, or of the nature of, scirrhus; resembling a scirrhus; indurated: as, a *scirrhous* tumor.

Blow, flute, and stir the stiff-set sprigs,
And *scirrhous* roots and tendons.
Tennyson, Amphion.

A gamesome expression of face, shining, *scirrhous* skin, and a plump, ruby head. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

Scirrhous bronchocele, cancer of the thyroid gland.—**Scirrhous cancer**, a hard carcinoma, with abundant stroma, usually of slow growth.

scirrhus (sir′- or skir′us), *n.* [= OF. *scirre*, F. *squirre* = Sp. *escirro* = Pg. *scirrho*, *scirro* = It. *scirro*, < NL. *scirrhus*, < L. *scirros*, < Gr. σκίρρος, prop. σκῖρος, any hard coat or covering, a tumor.] A hard tumor; specifically and now exclusively, a scirrhous cancer. See above.

scirtopod (sėr′tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scirtopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. σκιρτᾶν, spring, leap, bound, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having saltatorial feet, or limbs fitted for leaping; specifically, pertaining to the *Scirtopoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A scirtopod rotifer, or saltatorial wheel-animalcule.

Scirtopoda (sėr-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scirtopus*: see *scirtopod*.] An order of rotifers which swim by means of their wheel-organs and also skip by means of hollow muscular limbs; the saltatorial wheel-animalcules. It contains the family *Pedalionidæ*. *C. T. Hudson*, 1884. See cut under *rotifer*.

sciscitation† (sis-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sciscitatio(n-)*, an inquiry, < *sciscitari*, inquire, question, < *sciscere*, *scisci*, search, seek to know, inceptive of *scire*, know: see *scient*.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand.

There is not a more noble proofe of our faith then to captivate all the powers of our understanding and will to our Creator; and, without all *sciscitations*, to goe blindefold whither hee will leade us.
Bp. Hall, The Annunciation.

scise† (sīz), *v. i.* [< L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide: see *scission*.] To cut; penetrate.

The wicked steel *scised* deep in his right side.
Fairfax. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scism†, **scismatic**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *schism*, etc.

scissar†, **scissars**†. Obsolete spellings of *scissor*, *scissors*.

scissel (sis′el), *n.* [Also *scissil*, *scissile*, *sizel*; < OF. (and F.) *cisaille*, usually in pl. *cisailles*, clippings of metal, etc., < *ciseler*, cut, chisel, < *cisel*, F. *ciseau*, a chisel: see *chisel*[2]. The spellings *scissel*, *scissil*, *scissile*, simulate, as with *scissors*, a connection with L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide (see *scissile*[1], *scission*).] 1. The clippings of various metals, produced in several mechanical operations.—2. The remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage; scrap.

scissible (sis′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide, + *-ible*.] Capable of being cut or divided, as by a sharp instrument.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, figurable and not figurable, mouldable and not mouldable, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter are plebeian notions, applied unto the instruments and uses which men ordinarily practise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

scissil (sis′il), *n.* Same as *scissel*.

scissile[1] (sis′il), *a.* [= F. *scissile* = It. *scissile*, < L. *scissilis*, that may easily be split or cleft, < *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide.] Capable of being cut or divided, as by a sharp instrument; scissible.

Animal fat . . . is *scissile* like a solid.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

scissile[2] (sis′il), *n.* Same as *scissel*.

scission (sish′on), *n.* [< F. *scission* = It. *scissione*, < LL. *scissio(n-)*, a cleaving or dividing, < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide; cf. Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, divide (see *schism*). From the L. *scindere* are also ult. E. *scissile*[1], *abscind*, *rescind*, *abscissa*, *shindle*, *shingle*[1], etc.; also prob. *schedule*.] 1. The act of cutting or dividing, as with an edged instrument; the state of being cut; hence, division; fission; cleavage; splitting.

This was the last blow struck for freedom in the Walloon country. The failure of the movement made that *scission* of the Netherlands certain which has endured till our days. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 404.

2†. Schism. *Jamieson*.

scissiparity (sis-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, cut, divide, + *parere*, bring forth, beget, + *-ity*: see *parity*[2].] In *biol.*, schizogenesis; reproduction by fission; fissiparity.

Scissirostrum (sis-i-ros′trum), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1845, also *Sissirostrum*), < L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, cut, divide, + *rostrum*, beak.] A monotypic genus of sturnoid passerine birds of Celebes, with cuneate tail, spurious first primary, scutellate tarsi, and peculiar beak. *S. dubium* was originally named by Latham, in 1801, the



Scissirostrum dubium.

dubious shrike (*Lanius dubius*), and in 1845 redescribed by Lafresnaye as *Sissirostrum pagei*; it is 8 inches long, of a slate-gray color shading into greenish-black on some parts, having the rump and upper tail-coverts with waxy crimson tips and a few crimson-tipped feathers on the flanks.

scissor, *n.* The singular of *scissors*.

scissor (siz′or), *v. t.* [Formerly also *scissar*; < *scissors*, *n.*] To cut with scissors; prepare with the help of scissors.

Let me know
Why mine own barber is unblest, with him
My poor chin too, for 'tis not *scissar'd* just
To such a favourite's glass?
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

scissorbill (siz′or-bil), *n.* A skimmer; a bird of the genus *Rhynchops*: derived from the French *bec-en-ciseaux*. See *skimmer*[1], 3, and cut under *Rhynchops*.

scissor-bird (siz′or-bėrd), *n.* Same as *scissor-tail*.

scissoring (siz′or-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scissor*, *v.*] A clipping made with scissors.

A Weekly Scrap paper, made up of *scissorings* from other newspapers. *Contemporary Rev.*

scissorium (si-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scissoria* (-ä). [ML., also *cissorium*, *cisorium*, a trencher, also a butcher's knife, < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, cleave: see *scissile*.] A wooden trencher used in the middle ages.

scissors (siz′orz), *n. pl.* [The spelling *scissors*, formerly also *scissars*, simulating a derivation from L. *scissor*, one who cleaves or divides, a carver, in ML. also a tailor, is an alteration of the early mod. E. *cisors*, *cizors*, *cizers*, *cizars*, *cissers*, *cysers*, *sizers*, *sizars*, *sizzers*, < ME. **ciser*, *cysers*, *cysors*, *cisoures*, *cysowres*, *sisoures*, *sesours*, < OF. *cisoires*, scissors, shears, F. *cisoires*, shears (cf. *cisoir*, a graver), = It. *cesoje*, scissors, < ML. **scissorium*, found only in other senses (*scissorium*, *cissorium*, *cisorium*, *cinsorium*, a trencher on which meat is cut, *cisorium*, a butcher's cleaver), < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cleave, divide, cut: see *scission*, *scissile*[1]. The word seems to have been confused with OF. *ciseaux*, scissors, pl. of *cisel*, a cutting-instrument, a chisel (> E. *chisel*[2]) (cf. OF. *cisailles*, shears), prob. < ML. as if **cæsellus*, < L. *cædere*, pp. *cæsus*, cut: see *chisel*[2].] 1. A pair of shears of medium or small size. See *shears*.

Withoute rasour or *sisoures*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 690.

And after, as if he had forgot somewhat to be done about it, with *sizzers*, which he holdeth closely in his hand.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 302.

Wanting the *Scissors*, with these Hands I'll tear
(If that obstructs my Flight) this load of Hair.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2†. Candle-snuffers. *Halliwell.*—**Buttonhole-scissors**, scissors each blade of which is made with a step

or break, so that the cutting edges are short and end abruptly some distance beyond the rivet, so as to cut in cloth a slit which is of fixed length or which does not reach the edge. They are often so made that the length of the cut is adjustable.—**Lamp-scissors**, scissors especially made for trimming the wicks of lamps. They have commonly a bend or step, like a bayonet, in order to keep the fingers from contact with the wick, and a box or receptacle, like snuffers, to receive the burnt parts trimmed off.—**Revolving scissors**, scissors having very short blades which are so pivoted as to operate at any desired angle with the handles, and thus reach deep-seated parts.—**Scissors and paste work** (generally abbreviated, **scissors and paste**), mere mechanical compilation as by means of clippings pasted together, as distinguished from original work. [Colloq.]

scissors-grinder (siz′ȯrz-grīn″dėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the grinding of scissors.—2. The European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

scissortail (siz′ȯr-tāl), *n.* An American bird of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Milvulus;* a scissor-tailed flycatcher. The name applies to two distinct species. One of these scissor-birds is *M. tyrannus*, called the *fork-tailed flycatcher*, distinguished



Scissortail, or Swallowtail Flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*).

from *M. forficatus*, the swallowtail flycatcher, to which the name *scissortail* most frequently applies, because the bird is so much commoner than the other in English-speaking countries. See *Milvulus*.

scissor-tailed (siz′ȯr-tāld), *a.* Having a long deeply forficate tail which can be opened and shut like a pair of scissors, as a bird. Compare *scissortail*.

scissor-tooth (siz′ȯr-tȯth), *n.* The sectorial or carnassial tooth of a carnivore, which cuts against its fellow of the opposite jaw as one blade of a pair of scissors against the other.

scissorwise (siz′ȯr-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of scissors.

A pair of scoops . . . close upon one another *scissorwise* on a hinge.
Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 214.

scissura (si-ṣū′rä), *n.*; pl. *scissuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *scissure*.] In *anat.*, a fissure or cleft.

scissure (sish′ūr), *n.* [< OF. *scissure, cisure*, < L. *scissura*, a rending, a dividing, < *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide: see *scission*.] A longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting; a cleft; a rent; a fissure; hence, a rupture, split, or division; a schism.

Therby also, by the space of .viij. palmes frome the place of the lefte arme of Criste, hangynge on ye crosse, is a *scissure* or clyfte in the stone rok, so moche that a man almoste may lye therin.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

To this Sect may be imputed all the *Scissures* that have happened in Christianity. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 3.

Scissurella (sis-ū-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1823), < L. *scissura*, a slit, + *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods, with a shell whose outer lip is deeply slit, typical of the family *Scissurellidæ*.



Scissurella crispata.

Scissurellidæ (sis-ū-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scissurella* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scissurella*. The animal has the mantle-slit in front very long, slender at the sides, the tentacles long and ciliated, and the foot narrow and truncate in front. The shell is spiral, and the walls are indented by a keel and a slit in front of the keel which is gradually filled up as the shell enlarges. The operculum is circular, horny, and subspiral. The species are inhabitants of the warm seas, and are of small size.

Scitaminales (sit-a-mi-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1898) (earlier named *Scitamina* (Linnæus, 1751)), < L. *scitam(enta)*, pl., delicacies for food (< *scitus*, beautiful, knowing, pp. of *sciscere, scisci*, seek out: see *sciscitation*), + *-ales*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, including the present families *Musaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Cannaceæ*, and *Marantaceæ*.

scitamineous (sit-a-min′ē-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Scitaminales* (*Scitamineæ*).

Sciuridæ (sī-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sciuromorphic simplicident rodent mammals, typified by the genus *Sciurus*, containing the squirrels and related animals. The postorbital processes are distinct; the infraorbital opening is small; the ribs are twelve or thirteen pairs; the true molars are rooted, tubercular, three above and below on each side; and the premolars are small, sometimes deciduous, normally two above and one below on each side. The family is cosmopolitan, with the exception that it is absent from the Australian region. The species are very numerous, but the generic forms are comparatively few. The leading genera besides *Sciurus* are *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys*, the flying-squirrels; *Xerus*, an Ethiopian genus; *Tamias*, the chipmunks; *Spermophilus*, the ground-squirrels; *Cynomys*, the prairie-dogs; and *Arctomys*, the marmots. The fossil genera are several, going back to the Eocene. The family is conveniently divided into the arboreal *Sciurinæ* and the terrestrial *Arctomyinæ*. See cuts under *flying-squirrel, Sciuropterus, prairie-dog, chickaree, fox-squirrel, squirrel*, and *chipmunk*.

Sciurinæ (sī-ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sciuridæ*, having the tail long and bushy, and usually distichous; the arboreal squirrels. They are of lithe form and very active in their movements, live in trees, and are found in nearly all parts of the world, excepting the Australian region.

sciurine (sī′ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sciurus*, a squirrel (see *Sciurus*), + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Squirrel-like; related to *Sciurus*, or belonging to the *Sciuridæ;* especially, of or pertaining to the *Sciurinæ*.

II. *n.* A squirrel; a member of the *Sciuridæ*, and especially of the *Sciurinæ*.

sciuroid (sī-ū′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sciurus* + *-oid*.] Same as *sciurine* in a broad sense.

sciuromorph (sī-ū′rō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Sciuromorpha*.

Sciuromorpha (sī-ū-rō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel, + *μορφή*, form.] One of three superfamilies of simplicident *Rodentia*, comprising the *Anomaluridæ, Sciuridæ, Ischyromyidæ* (fossil), *Haplodontidæ*, and *Castoridæ*, or the scaletails, squirrels in a broad sense, sewellels, and beavers: correlated with *Myomorpha* and *Hystricomorpha*, and also with *Lagomorpha* of the duplicident series. The clavicles are perfect, and the fibula persists as a distinct bone; the angular portion of the lower mandible springs from the lower edge of the bony covering of the under incisor, and premolars are present.

sciuromorphic (sī-ū-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *sciuromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of a squirrel; related to the *Sciuridæ;* of or pertaining to the *Sciuromorpha*.

Sciuropterus (sī-ū-rop′tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1825), < Gr. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] One of two genera of flying-squirrels



Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus pulverulentus*).

having a parachute or patagium, and a distichous tail. They are small species, of Europe, Asia, and America, called *polatouches* and *assapans*. The common flying-squirrel or assapan of America is *S. volucella*. The polatouche is *S. volans* of Europe. See also cut under *flying-squirrel*.

Sciurus (sī-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sciurus*, < Gr. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade-tailed,' < *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *οὐρά*, tail. Hence ult. *squirrel*.] A Linnean genus of *Sciuridæ*, now restricted to arboreal squirrels with a very long bushy distichous tail and no parachute. The species are numerous, particularly in North America. The common squirrel of Europe is *S. vulgaris*. The chickaree or red squirrel of America is *S. hudsonius*. The com-



Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).

mon gray squirrel is *S. carolinensis*. The fox-squirrel is *Sciurus ludovicianus*, which runs into many varieties. A large and beautiful gray squirrel with tufted ears and a red back is *S. aberti*, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States. *S. fossor* is a very large gray Californian species. There are many in Mexico, and *S. æstuans* is South American. Many also inhabit the warmer parts of Asia. See also cuts under *squirrel, chickaree*, and *fox-squirrel*.

scl-. For Middle English and dialectal words so beginning, see under *sl-*.

sclaff (sklåf), *v. i.* and *t.* [A use of the Sc. *sclaff*, to strike with the open hand or with anything flat: prob. of onomatopœic origin. *N. E. D.*] In *golf*, to scrape (the ground) with the club behind the ball in striking; to hit the ball with such a scrape.

sclandert, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

sclat, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slat*[3].

sclate, sclater, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slate*[2], *slater*.

sclaundert, sclandret, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *slander*.

Sclav, Sclavonian, etc. See *Slav*, etc.

sclavint, sclavynet, *n.* See *slavine*.

scleiret, *n.* [< ME. *scleyre, skleire, skleir, sklayre*, a veil; prop. **sleire*, < D. *sluijer* = MHG. *sloier, slogier, sleier*, G. *schleier*, a veil.] A veil. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 5.

sclender, sclendre, *a.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slender*.

sclentt, *v. i.* See *slent*[1].

sclera (sklē′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough, harsh: see *sclere*.] The sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

scleragogy (sklē′ra-gō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληραγωγία*, hardy training, < *σκληρός*, hard, harsh, + *ἀγειν*, lead, conduct.] Severe discipline or training; hard treatment of the body; mortification. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 51. [Rare.]

scleral (sklē′ral), *a.* [< *sclera* + *-al*.] Sclerous; specifically, or of pertaining to the sclera or sclerotic. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIX. 410.

Scleranthеæ (sklē-ran′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saint-Hilaire, 1815), < *Scleranthus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) plants of the family *Silenaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers which are all alike, an ovary with but one or two ovules, containing an annular embryo, and by opposite connate leaves without stipules. It includes the typical genus *Scleranthus*, and *Habrosia*, a monotypic Syrian annual with a two-ovuled ovary.

scleranthium (sklē-ran′thi-um), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, same as *diclesium*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Scleranthus (sklē-ran′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) plants of the family *Silenaceæ*, type of the tribe *Scleranthеæ*. It is characterized by having a herbaceous perianth, which forms an indurated cup below, and by an ovoid one-celled ovary with two erect styles and a single pendulous ovule. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe, Africa, western Asia, and Australasia; one, *S. annuus*, the knawel, also called *German knot-grass*, is widely naturalized in the United States. They are small rigid herbs with numerous forking branches, often forming dense tufts, and bearing opposite rigid and prickly-pointed leaves, and small greenish flowers.

sclere (sklēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough, harsh, < *σκλῆναι*, 2d aor. of *σκέλλειν*, dry, parch. From the same ult. source are E. *skelet, skeleton*.] In sponges, one of the hard, horny, silicious, or calcareous bodies which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a skeletal element; a spicule, of whatever kind.

The walls of Ascetta are strengthened by calcareous *scleres*, more especially designated as spicules.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

Spherical sclere, a sclere produced by a concentric growth of silica or calcite about an organic particle, or which occurs as a reduction of a rhabdus.

sclerectasia (sklē-rek-tā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἔκτασις*, extension: see *ectasis*.] Scleral staphyloma. See *staphyloma*.

sclerema (sklē-rē′mä), *n.* Same as *scleroderma*.—**Sclerema neonatorum**, induration of the skin coming on a few days after birth, accompanied with severe constitutional symptoms, and resulting usually in death in from four to ten days.

sclerencephalia (sklē″ren-se-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] Sclerosis of the brain.

sclerenchyma (sklē-reng′ki-mä), *n.* [Also *sclerenchyme*; < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous*.] 1. The hard substance of the calcareous skeleton or corallum of sclerodermic corals, a proper tissue-secretion or calcification of the soft parts of the polyps themselves.—2. In *bot.*, a tissue composed of highly thickened and indurated cells from which the protoplasm has disappeared. The walls are thickened by deposition internally of layers of lignin so that in many cases the cell-lumen is almost obliterated. Sclerenchyma is of two types: *stone-cells*, which are nearly or quite isodiametric, and *sclerenchyma fibers*, which are elongated spindle-shaped elements with pointed ends. Sclerenchyma is a mechanical tissue, giving strength and rigidity to the plant. The fibers often attain great length and form the basis of many textile products. They have also been called *bast-fibers*.

sclerenchymatous (sklē-reng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< *sclerenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Having the character of sclerenchyma; containing or consisting of that substance: as, *sclerenchymatous* tissue; a *sclerenchymatous* polyp.

sclerenchyme (sklē-reng′kīm), *n.* [< NL. *sclerenchyma*.] Same as *sclerenchyma*.

scleretinite (sklē-ret′i-nīt), *n.* [For *scleroretinite*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, rough, hard, + *ῥητίνη*, resin.] A black, hard, brittle mineral resin, nearly allied to amber, found in the coal-formation of Wigan in England, in drops and pellets.

Scleria (sklē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Berg, 1765), from the hard fruit; < Gr. *σκληρία*, hardness, < *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclere*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family, type of the tribe *Sclerieæ*. It is characterized by small and solitary pistillate and numerous staminate flowers in small spikelets which are grouped in cymes, panicles, or minute axillary clusters, and by the hard bony fruit, which is a small roundish nut, commonly white and shining, and borne on a dilated disk. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, extending into temperate climates in North America, where 10 species (known as *nutgrass*) occur on the Atlantic coast, 4 as far north as Massachusetts. They are rush-like herbs of various habit, either low and spreading or tall and robust, bearing grass-like leaves, and often with rigid prickly-pointed bracts below the involucres, giving to *S. reflexa* the name *cutting-grass* in the West Indies. See *knife-grass* and *razor-grass*.

scleriasis (sklē-rī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρίασις*, a hardening (of the eyelid), < *σκληρός*, hard, rough: see *sclere*.] Sclerodermia.

Scleriеæ (sklē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Scleria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Cyperaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, in spikelets composed of two or more staminate flowers above and a solitary pistillate flower at the base, or in panicles with the lower part composed of one-flowered pistillate spikelets. It includes 8 genera, of which *Scleria* is the type. The remainder are all small genera found in the tropics of both hemispheres.

sclerite (sklē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, rough, hard, + *-ite*².] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Any separate skeletal element or definite hard part of the integument of arthropods; a piece of the chitinous skeleton or crust, as of an insect, in any way distinguished from other parts. In insects the regular or constant sclerites, of which there are many, receive for the most part special names, as *sternite*, *pleurite*, *tergite*, *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc., or are identified by qualifying terms, as *sternal*, *dorsal*, etc. See cut I. under *Insecta*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*. (*b*) A scleroderматous spicule in the substance of a polyp, especially of an alcyonarian. (*c*) A spongespicule; a sclere.—**Cervical, jugular**, etc., **sclerites**. See the adjectives.

scleritic (sklē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *sclerite* + *-ic*.] 1. Sclerous; hardened or chitinized, as a definite tract of the body-wall of an arthropod; of or pertaining to a sclerite.—2. Silicious or calcareous, as a sclerite or spicule of a polyp or a sponge.

scleritis (sklē-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclera* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eye; sclerotitis.

sclerobase (sklē′rō-bās), *n.* [< NL. *sclerobasis*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *βάσις*, base.] A dense coneous or calcareous mass into which the axial part of the cœnosarc of a compound actinozoan may be converted, as it is in the red coral of commerce, for example. See cut under *Coralligena*.

It is in these Octocoralla that the form of skeleton which is termed a *sclerobase*, which is formed by cornification or calcification of the axial connective tissue of the zoanthodeme, occurs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 143.

sclerobasic (sklē-rō-bā′sik), *a.* [< *sclerobase* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobasica*.—2. Of or pertaining to a sclerobase; containing or consisting of a sclerobase: as, a *sclerobasic* skeleton. The epithet notes the corallum, which forms a solid axis that is invested by the soft parts of the animal. The sclerobasic corallum is in reality an exoskeleton, somewhat analogous to the shell of a crustacean, being a true tegumentary secretion. It is termed *foot-secretion* by Dana. The sclerobasic corallum is produced by a compound organism only, and can be distinguished from a sclerodermic corallum by being usually more or less smooth, and invariably devoid of the cups or receptacles for the separate polyps always present in the latter.—**Sclerobasic Zoantharia**†. Same as *Corticata*, 1.

Sclerobasica (sklē-rō-bā′si-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sclerobasic*.] The sclerobasic zoantharians, a division of *Zoantharia*, the black corals. Also called *Antipatharia*.

sclerobasis (sklē-rob′a-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *sclerobase*.] Same as *sclerobase*.

scleroblast (sklē′rō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A cell which takes part in the formation of mesoblastic skeletal structures.

A superficial spiral thickening in the wall of a spicule-cell or *scleroblast*. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

scleroblastic (sklē-rō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *scleroblast* + *-ic*.] Forming sclerous tissue, as a spicule-cell of a sponge; of or pertaining to scleroblast.

Sclerobrachia (sklē-rō-brā′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *βραχίων*, the arm.] An order of brachiopods, including the *Spiriferidæ* and *Rhynchonellidæ*.

Sclerobrachiata (sklē-rō-brak-i-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *βραχίων*, the arm, + *-ata*².] In some systems, an order of brachiopods, represented by the *Rhynchonellidæ*, having the oral arms supported by a shelly plate of the ventral valve. [Not in use.]

sclerobrachiate (sklē-rō-brā′ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobrachiata*.

scleroclase (sklē′rō-klāz), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *κλᾶσις*, fracture: see *clastic*.] Same as *sartorite*.

sclerocorneal (sklē-rō-kôr′nē-al), *a.* [< NL. *sclera* + *cornea* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sclerotica and the cornea of the eye.

scleroderm (sklē′rō-dėrm), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The hard or stony external skeleton of scleродermatous zoantharians, or corals in an ordinary sense; corallum; coral.—2. A member of the *Sclerodermata*, as a madrepore.—3. A plectognath fish of the group *Sclerodermi*, having the skin rough and hard, as the file-fish, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*; sclerodermous.

scleroderma[1] (sklē-rō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL.: see *scleroderm*.] Same as *scleродermia*.

Scleroderma[2] (sklē-rō-dėr′mä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scleroderm*.] Same as *Sclerodermata*, 1.

Sclerodermata (sklē-rō-dėr′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sclerodermatus*: see *scleродermatous*.] 1. The squamate or scaly reptiles; reptiles proper, as distinguished from *Malacodermata*. Also *Scleroderma*.—2. One of the divisions of *Zoantharia*, containing the stone-corals or madrepores. See cuts under *brain-coral*, *coral*, *Madrepora*, and *madrepore*.—3. A suborder of thecosomatous pteropods, represented by the family *Eurybiidæ*.

sclerodermatous (sklē-rō-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *sclerodermatus*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin: see *derma*.] 1. Having a hard outer covering; consisting, composed of, or containing scleroderm; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermata*.—2. Pertaining to, having the character of, or affected with sclerodermia.

Sclerodermi (sklē-rō-dėr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derma*.] In *ichth.*, a division of plectognath fishes, to which different limits and values have been assigned. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by the conical or pyramidal snout, prolonged from the eyes and terminated by a small mouth, armed with a few distinct teeth in each jaw, and with the skin rough or invested with hard scales. It included the true *Sclerodermi* and the *Ostracodermi*. (*b*) In Günther's system it was also regarded as a family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by having jaws with distinct teeth, and the same limits were assigned to it. (*c*) In Bonaparte's later systems it was raised to ordinal rank, but contained the same fishes as were referred to it by Cuvier. (*d*) In Gill's system, a suborder of plectognath fishes with a spinous dorsal or single spine just behind or over the cranium, with a normal pisciform shape, scales of regular form or more or less spiniform, and distinct teeth in the jaws. It is thus restricted to the families *Triacanthidæ* and *Balistidæ*.

sclerodermia (sklē-rō-dėr′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A chronic non-inflammatory affection of the skin, in which it becomes very firm and firmly fixed to the underlying tissues. The disease may present itself in patches, or involve the entire skin. Also called *scleroderma* and *dermatosclerosis*.

sclerodermic (sklē-rō-dėr′mik), *a.* [< *scleroderm* + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *sclerodermatous*, 1.—2. In *ichth.*, having a rough, hard skin, as a fish; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*.

sclerodermite (sklē-rō-dėr′mīt), *n.* [< *scleroderm* + *-ite*².] The hard skeletal element or chitinous test of any somite or segment of the body of an arthropod.

sclerodermitic (sklē″rō-dėr-mit′ik), *a.* [< *sclerodermite* + *-ic*.] In *arthropods*, of or pertaining to a sclerodermite.

sclerodermous (sklē-rō-dėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *scleродermatous*.

sclerogen (sklē′rō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, rough, hard, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, the lignifying matter which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of some plants, contributing to their thickness, as in the shell of the walnut; lignin.

A more complete consolidation of cellular tissue is effected by deposits of *Sclerogen*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 356.

Sclerogenidæ (sklē-rō-jen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, rough, hard, + *γένυς*, the lower jaw, the cheek, = E. *chin*, + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of acanthopterygian fishes; the mailed-cheeks: same as *Scleropariæ*. See *Cottoidea*.

sclerogenous[1] (sklē-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *zoöl.*, producing or giving origin to a sclerous or scleritic tissue or formation; hardening or becoming sclerous.

sclerogenous[2] (sklē-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough, + *γένυς*, the lower jaw, cheek.] Mail-cheeked, as a fish; belonging to the *Sclerogenidæ*, or mailed-cheeks.

scleroid (sklē′roid), *a.* [< Gr. *σκληροειδής*, of a hard nature or kind, < *σκληρός*, hard, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, having a hard texture, as the shells of nuts.—2. In *zoöl.*, hard, as a sclere or sclerite; scleritic; sclerous.

sclero-iritis (sklē″rō-i-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclera* + *iris* (see *iris*, 6) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat and iris.

scleroma (sklē-rō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκλήρωμα*, an induration, < **σκληροῦν*, harden, indurate, < *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclere*.] Sclerosis; also, sclerodermia or sclerema.

scleromeninx (sklē-rō-mē′ningks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane.] The dura mater.

sclerometer (sklē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining with precision the degree of hardness of a mineral. The arrangement is essentially as follows: the crystal to be examined is placed, with one surface exactly horizontal, upon a delicate carriage movable below a vertical rod which ends in a diamond or hard steel point. The rod is attached to an arm of a lever, and the weight is determined which must be placed above in order that a scratch shall be made upon the given surface as the carriage is moved.

scleromucin (sklē-rō-mū′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + E. *mucin*, q. v.] An inodorous, tasteless, gummy nitrogenous substance found in ergot, said to possess ecbolic qualities.

Scleropariæ (sklē″rō-pā-rī′ē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *παρειά*, cheek.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes. It is characterized by the great development of the third suborbital bone, which extends across the cheek, and articulates with the inner edge of the preopercular bone, thus strengthening and hardening the cheeks. Also called *Sclerogenidæ*, *Cottoidea*, *buccæ loricatæ*, *joues cuirassées*, and *mailed-cheeks*. See *Cottoidea*.

scleropathia (sklē-rō-path′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *πάθος*, a suffering.] Same as *scleroma*.

sclerosal (sklē-rō′sal), *a.* [< *scleros(is)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.

sclerosed (sklē′rōst), *a.* [< *sclerosis* + *-ed*².] Rendered abnormally hard; affected with sclerosis. Also *sclerotized*.

Nerve fibres were afterwards found in the *sclerosed* tissue. *Lancet*, No. 3481, p. 1071.

★**sclerosis** (sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκλήρωσις, an induration, < *σκληροῦν, harden, indurate, < σκληρός, hard: see *sclere*.] 1. A hardening or induration; specifically, the increase of the sustentacular tissue (neuroglia, or connective tissue) of a part at the expense of the more active tissue.—2. In *bot.*, the induration of a tissue or cell-wall either by thickening of the membranes or by their lignification (that is, by the formation of lignin in them). *Goebel.*—**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.** See *amyotrophic*.—**Annular sclerosis**, sclerosis of the periphery of the spinal cord. Also called *chronic annular myelitis*.—**Lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.** Same as *primary spastic paraplegia* (which see, under *paraplegia*).—**Multiple sclerosis**, a chronic progressive disease of the cerebrospinal axis, characterized by the presence of multiple areas of sclerosis scattered more or less generally over this organ, and producing symptoms corresponding to their location; but very frequently there are present nystagmus, intention tremor, and scanning speech, combined with other extensive and serious, but less characteristic nervous derangements. Also called *disseminated sclerosis, insular sclerosis, focal sclerosis*, and *multilocular sclerosis*.—**Posterior sclerosis**, sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, such as is exhibited in tabes dorsualis.

scleroskeletal (sklē-rō-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *sclero-skelet(on)* + *-al*.] Ossified in the manner of the scleroskeleton; forming a part of the scleroskeleton.

scleroskeleton (sklē-rō-skel′e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + σκελετόν, a dry body: see *skeleton*.] Those hard or skeletal parts, collectively considered, which result from the ossification of tendons, ligaments, and similar sclerous tissues, as sesamoid bones developed in tendons, ossified tendons, as those of a turkey's leg, the marsupial bones of marsupials, the ring of bonelets in the eyeball, etc. Such ossifications are generally considered apart from the bones of the main endoskeleton. To those named may be added the bone of the heart and of the penis of various animals. Tendons of birds are specially prone to ossify and form scleroskeletal parts. See cuts under *marsupial* and *sclerotal*.

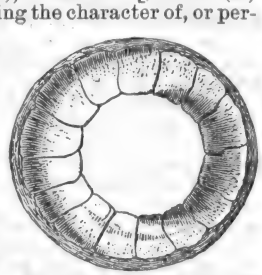
sclerosteous (sklē-ros′tē-us), *a.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ὀστέον, bone.] Consisting of bone developed in tendon or ligament, as a sesamoid bone; scleroskeletal.

There are two such *sclerosteous* or ligament-bones in the external lateral ligament.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

★**Sclerostoma** (sklē-ros′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + στόμα, mouth.] 1. In *Vermes*, a genus of strongles, or nematoid worms of the family *Strongylidæ*. *S. duodenale* (or *Dochmius anchylostomus*) is a very common parasite of the human intestine, about ½ of an inch long. *S. syngamus* is one which causes the disease called the *gapes* in fowl. Also written *Sclerostomum*. *De Blainville*, 1828. Also called *Syngamus*. 2. [*l. c.*] A strongle of the genus *Sclerostoma*.

sclerotal (sklē-rō′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *sclerot(ic)* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sclerotal: distinguished from *sclerotic*.—2. Same as *sclerotic*. [Rare.]



Sclerotals of Eye of Bald Eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), natural size.

II. *n.* 1. In *zoöl.*, a bone of the eyeball; one of a number of scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the sclerotic coat of the eye, usually consisting of a ring of small flat squarish bones encircling the cornea, having slight motion upon one another, but collectively stiffening the coat of the eye and preserving the peculiar shape which it has, as in an owl, for instance. In birds the sclerotals are usually from twelve to twenty in number.

The sclerotic coat is very dense, almost gristly in some cases; and it is reinforced by a circlet of bones, the *sclerotals*. These are packed alongside each other all around the circumference of one part of the sclerotic, like a set of splints. . . . The bony plates lie between the outer and middle coats, anterior to the greatest girth of the eyeball, extending from the rim of the disk nearly or quite to the edge of the cornea. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 182.

2. Same as *sclerotica*. [Rare.]

sclerote (sklē′rōt), *n.* [< NL. *sclerotium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *sclerotium*.

Sclerothamnidæ (sklē-rō-tham′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerothamnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinellidan sponges, typified by the genus *Sclerothamnus*, characterized by the arborescent body perforated at the ends and sides by narrow round radiating canals.

Sclerothamnus (sklē-rō-tham′nus), *n.* [NL. (Marshall, 1875), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + θάμνος, a bush, shrub.] The typical genus of *Sclerothamnidæ*.

sclerotia, *n.* Plural of *sclerotium*.

sclerotic (sklē-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **sclerotic*us, < *sclerosis* (*-ot-*): see *sclerosis*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.—2. Related to or derived from ergot. Also *sclerotinic*.—**Sclerotic acid**, one of the two most active constituents of ergot. It is a yellowish-brown, tasteless, inodorous substance with a slight acid reaction: used hypodermically for the same purposes as ergot.—**Sclerotic coat.** Same as *sclerotica*.—**Sclerotic myelitis**, highly chronic myelitis with much development of firm connective tissue.—**Sclerotic parenchyma**, in *bot.*, certain iso-diametric cells with more or less thickened walls, found associated with various other elements in woody tissues. The grit-cells in pears and many other fruits are examples.—**Sclerotic ring.** See *ring*1, and cut under *sclerotal*.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *sclerotica*.—2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

sclerotica (sklē-rot′i-kä), *n.* [NL., fem. of **scleroticus*: see *sclerotic*.] An opaque white, dense, fibrous, inelastic membrane, continuous with the cornea in front, the two forming the external coat of the eyeball; the sclerotic coat or tunic of the eye. See first cut under *eye*1.

You can not rub the *sclerotica* of the eye without producing an expansion of the capillary arteries and corresponding increase in the amount of nutritive fluid.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 195.

scleroticochoroiditis (sklē-rot′i-kō-kō-roi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerotic* + *choroid* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye.

sclerotinic (sklē-rō-tin′ik), *a.* [< *sclerot(ic)* + *-ine*1 + *-ic*.] Same as *sclerotic*, 2.

sclerotitic (sklē-rō-tit′ik), *a.* [< *sclerotitis* + *-ic*.] Inflamed, as the sclerotic coat; affected with sclerotitis.

sclerotitis (sklē-rō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerot(ic)* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

sclerotium (sklē-rō′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *sclerotia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard: see *sclerosis*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A pluricellular tuber-like reservoir of reserve material forming on a primary filamentous mycelium, from which it becomes detached when its development is complete. It usually remains dormant for a time, and ultimately produces shoots which develop into sporophores at the expense of the reserve material. The shape is usually spherical, but it may be horn-shaped, as in *Claviceps purpurea*. In the *Mycetozoa* the sclerotium is formed out of a plasmodium, and after a period of rest it develops again into a plasmodium. *De Bary*. (*b*) [*cap.*] An old genus of fungi, comprising hard, black, compact bodies which are now known to be a resting-stage of the mycelium of certain other fungi, as *Sclerotinia tuberosa*. See *ergot*1, 2.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the peculiar quiescent cysts or hypnocysts of *Mycetozoa*, not giving rise to spores.

Dryness, low temperature, and want of nutriment lead to a dormant condition of the protoplasm of the plasmodium of many Mycetozoa, and to its enclosure in cyst-like growths known as *sclerotia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 841.

★**sclerotized** (sklē′rō-tīzd), *a.* [< *sclerosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, same as *sclerosed*.

sclerotome (sklē′rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] 1. A sclerous or scleroskeletal structure intervening between successive myotomes; a division or partition of muscles by means of intervening sclerous tissue, as occurs in the muscles of the trunk of various amphibians and fishes.—2. A knife used in incising the sclerotic.

sclerotomy (sklē-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *sclera* + Gr. τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Incision into the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

sclerous (sklē′rus), *a.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough: see *sclere*.] Hard, firm, or indurated, in general; ossified or bony, as a part of the scleroskeleton; scleritic.

Sclerurinæ (sklē-rō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, represented by the genus *Sclerurus*. *Sclater*, 1862.

sclerurine (sklē-rō′rin), *a.* [As *Sclerurus* + *-ine*1.] Having stiff, hard tail-feathers, as a bird of the genus *Sclerurus*.



Sclerurus caudacutus.

Sclerurus (sklē-rō′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + οὐρά, tail.] The only genus of *Sclerurinæ*. It resembles *Furnarius*, but has stiff acuminate tail-feathers. There are about 10 species of South and Central America and Mexico, of various brown and gray coloration, as *S. caudacutus*, *S. umbretta*, and *S. mexicanus*. One is olivaceous, *S. olivascens*, of western Peru. Also called *Tinactor* and *Oxypyga*.

scley†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly*.

sclice†, **scliset**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *slice*.

sclide, sclidere. Obsolete forms of *slide, slidder*.

sclopette†, *n.* [OF.: see *escopette*.] A hand-culverin of the end of the fourteenth century. See *escopette*.

sclopus†, *n.* [ML.] A hand-gun of the earliest form, used in the fourteenth century.

scoat, *n.* and *v.* See *scote*.

scobby, scoby (skob′i, skō′bi), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

scobiform (skō′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scobis, scobs*, sawdust, filings, etc. (see *scobs*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling sawdust or raspings.

scobina† (skō-bī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scobina*, a rasp, < *scobis, scobs*, sawdust, filings: see *scobs*.] In *bot.*, the zigzag rachis of the spikelets of some grasses.

scobs (skobz), *n.* [< ME. *scobes*, < L. *scobis*, also *scobs*, sawdust, scrapings, raspings, < *scabere*, scrape: see *scab, scabies*.] Sawdust; shavings; also, raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substances; dross of metals, etc.

Eke populer or fir is profitable
To make and ley among hem *scobes* able.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

scoby, *n.* See *scobby*.

scochon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon*.

scoff (skôf), *n.* [< ME. *scof, skof* (not found in ★AS.) = OFries. *schof*, a scoff, taunt; cf. MD. *schobbe*, a scoff, sarcasm, *schobben, schoppen*, scoff, mock, *schoffieren, schofferen*, disgrace, corrupt, violate, ruin, Dan. *skuffe*, deceive; Icel. *skaup*, later *skop*, mockery, ridicule (*skeypa, skopa*, scoff, mock, *skopan*, railing); the forms seem to indicate a confusion of two words; perhaps in part orig. 'a shove,' 'a rub'; cf. AS. *scyfe, scife*, a pushing, instigation, Sw. *skuff*, a push, shove, *skuffa*, push; LG. *schubben*, rub, = OHG. *scupfen*, MHG. *schupfen, schüpfen*, push: see *scuff*1, *shove*. Not connected with Gr. σκώπτειν, scoff: see *scomm*.] 1. An expression of contempt, derision, or mocking scorn; a taunt; a gibe; a flout.

If we but enter presence of his Grace,
Our payment is a frown, a *scoff*, a frump.

Greene, James IV., ii.

With *scoffs* and scorns and contumelious taunts.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 39.

So he may hunt her through the clamorous *scoffs*
Of the loud world to a dishonored grave!

Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

I met with *scoffs*, I met with scorns,
From youth and babe and hoary hairs.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxix.

2. An object of scoffing or scorn; a mark for derision; a butt.

The principles of liberty were the *scoff* of every grinning courtier, and the Anathema Maranatha of every fawning dean. *Macaulay*, Milton.

★**scoff** (skôf), *v.* [Cf. MD. *schoffieren*, scoff, *schobben, schoppen*, scoff, = Icel. *skopa*, scoff: see *scoff*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To speak jeeringly or derisively; manifest mockery, derision, or ridicule; utter contemptuous or taunting language; mock; deride: generally with *at* before the object.

They shall *scoff at* the kings. Hab. i. 10.

It is an easy thing to *scoff at* any art or recreation; a little wit, mixed with ill-nature, confidence, and malice, will do it. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 22.

The vices we *scoff at* in others laugh at us within ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 15.

Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
And fools who came to *scoff* remain'd to pray.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 180.

=Syn. *Gibe, Jeer*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat with derision or scorn; mock at; ridicule; deride. [Rare.]

Within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king
Keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits,
Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 163.

To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest.

Glanville, Sermons, p. 213. (*Latham.*)

2. To eat hastily; devour. [Naut. slang.]

scoffer (skôf′ėr), *n.* [< *scoff* + *-er*1.] One who scoffs; one who mocks or derides; a scorner.

They be readie *scoffers*, priuie mockers, and euer ouer light and mer[r]y. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, "Where is the promise of his coming?" 2 Pet. iii. 3.

Let him that thinks fit scoff on, and be a *Scoffer* still.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 23.

scoffery† (skôf'ėr-i), *n.* [< *scoff* + *-ery*.] The act of scoffing; mockery. [Rare.]

King Henrie the fift in his beginning thought it a meere *scofferie* to pursue anie fallow deere with hounds or greihounds.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, iii. 4. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

scoffingly (skôf'ing-li), *adv.* In a scoffing manner; in mockery or scorn; by way of derision.

Wordsworth, being asked his opinion of the same poem [Keats's "Hyperion"], called it, *scoffingly*, "a pretty piece of paganism." *Landor*, Southey and Landor, ii.

scoganism† (skō'gan-izm), *n.* [< *Scogan*, the name of a famous jester, + *-ism*.] A scurrilous jesting.

But what do I trouble my reader with this idle *Scoganism?* Scolds or jesters are only fit for this combat.
Bp. Hall, Works, IX. 183. (*Davies.*)

scoganly† (skō'gan-li), *a.* [< *Scogan* (see *scoganism*) + *-ly*1.] Scurrilous.

He so manifestly belies our holy, reverend, worthy Master Fox, whom this *scoganly* pen dare say plays the goose.
Bp. Hall, Works, IX. 262. (*Davies.*)

scogie (skō'gi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kitchen drudge; a maid-servant who performs the dirtiest work; a scuddle. [Scotch.]

scoke (skōk), *n.* [Origin unknown. Cf. *coakum*.] Same as *pokeweed*.

scolaie†, *v. i.* See *scoley*.

scold (skōld), *v.* [Also *scould*, *scoule*; Sc. *scald*, *scauld*; < ME. *scolden*, poss. < *scold*, *n.*; poss. < MD. *scheldan* (pret. *schold*) = OFries. *skelda* = MLG. LG. *schelden* = OHG. *sceltan*, MHG. *schëlten*, G. *schelten* (pret. *schalt*, pp. *gescholten*), scold, revile; prob. orig. 'goad,' more lit. push, shove, < OHG. *scaltan*, MHG. G. *schalten* = OS. *skaldan*, push, shove. The word can hardly be connected with Icel. *skjalla* (pret. *skal*, pp. *skollinn*), clash, clatter, slam, make a noise, = G. *schallen*, resound, or with the deriv. Icel. *skella*, clash, clatter, = Sw. *skälla*, bark at, abuse, = Dan. *skjælde*, abuse.] **I.** *intrans.* To chide or find fault, especially with noisy clamor or railing; utter harsh rebuke, railing, or vituperation.

The angred man doth but discouer his minde, but the fierce woman to *scold*, yell, and exclame can finde no end.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 303.

I had rather hear them *scold* than fight.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 240.

I just put my two arms round her, and said, "Come, Bessie! don't *scold*." *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

II. *trans.* To chide with railing or clamor; berate; rail at.

She had *scolded* her Husband one Day out of Doors.
Howell, Letters, iv. 7.

She *scolded* Anne, . . . but so softly that Anne fell asleep in the middle of the little lecture.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

scold (skōld), *n.* [Appar. < ON. *skald*. See *scald*. *N. E. D.*] **1.** One who scolds; a scolder; especially, a noisy, railing woman; a termagant.

I know she is an irksome brawling *scold*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 188.

I'l undertake a drum or a whole kennel
Of *scolds* cannot wake him.
Brome, The Queen's Exchange, iii.

The Bully among men, and the *Scold* among women.
Steele, Tatler, No. 217.

2. A scolding: as, she gave him a rousing *scold*. [Rare.]—**Common scold**, a woman who, by the practice of frequent scolding, disturbs the peace of the neighborhood.

A *common scold* is indictable at common law as a nuisance. *Bishop*, Crim. Law, § 1101.

Scold's bridle. Same as *branks*, 1.

scoldenore (skōl'de-nōr), *n.* [Cf. *scolder*3.] The oldwife or south-southerly, a duck, *Harelda glacialis*. Also called *scolder*. See cut under *oldwife*. [New Hampshire.]

scolder1 (skōl'dėr), *n.* [< *scold*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who scolds or rails.

Scolders, and sowers of discord between one person and another. *Cranmer*, Articles of Visitation.

scolder2 (skōl'dėr), *n.* [Also *chaldrick*, *chalder*; origin obscure.] The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. [Orkneys.]

scolder3 (skōl'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *scoldenore*. [Massachusetts.]

scolding (skōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scold*, *v.*] Railing or vituperative language; a rating: as, to get a good *scolding*.

Was not mamma often in an ill-humor; and were they not all used to her *scoldings?* *Thackeray*, Philip, xx.

=**Syn.** See *rail*5, *v.*

scolding-stool† (skōl'ding-stōl), *n.* A cucking-stool. *Halliwell*.

scoldster†, *n.* [Also *scolster*, *skolster*; < *scold* + *-ster*.] A scold. *A. H. A. Hamilton's Quarter Sessions*, p. 85.

scole1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*1.

scole2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*2.

scole3, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scale*2.

scoleces, *n.* Plural of *scolex*.

Scolecida (skō-les'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ*, a worm, + *-ida*.] A class of *Annuloida* or worms, contrasting with *Echinodermata*, consisting of the wheel-animalcules, the turbellarians, and the trematoid, cestoid, and nematoid worms, including the gordians and *Acanthocephala*. This group was tentatively proposed, and the term has scarcely come into use. *Huxley*, 1869. See cuts under *Rhabdocœla* and *Rotifera*.

scoleciform (skō-les'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a scolex: specifically noting an early larval stage of tapeworms. Thus, the measle of pork is the *scoleciform* stage of *Tænia solium*. *T. S. Cobbold*.

Scolecimorpha† (skō-les-i-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ*, a worm, + *μορφή*, form.] A group of worms containing the turbellarians, trematoids, and cestoids: synonymous with *Platyhelmintha*.

scolecimorphic (skō-les-i-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Scolecimorpha* + *-ic*.] Worm-like in form or structure; of or pertaining to the *Scolecimorpha*.

Scolecina (skol-ē-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, + *-ina*2.] A group of annelids, typified by the earthworm, corresponding to the lumbricine, terricolous, or oligochætous annelids. Also called *Scoleina*.

scolecine (skol'ē-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scolecina*; lumbricoid, terricolous, or oligochætous, as an annelid.

scolecite (skol'ē-sīt), *n.* [In def. 1 also *skolecite* (so called because it sometimes curls up before the blowpipe, as if it were a worm); < Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, + *-ite*2.] **1.** One of the zeolite group of minerals, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in acicular crystals, also fibrous and radiated massive, commonly white. Early called *lime-mesotype*.—**2.** In *bot.*, the vermiform archicarp of the fungus *Ascobolus*, a name proposed by Tulasne. It is a structure composed of a chain of cells developed from the end of a branch of the mycelium.

scolecoid (skō-lē'koid), *a.* [< Gr. *σκωληκώδης*, contr. for *σκωληκοειδής*, worm-like, < *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a scolex; cysticercoid; hydatid.

Scolecomorpha (skō-lē-kō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, + *μορφή*, form.] A class of *Mollusca*, represented by the genus *Neomenia* (or *Solenopus*), further distinguished as a special series *Lipoglossa*, contrasting with the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, etc., collectively. *E. R. Lankester*.

Scolecophaga† (skol-ē-kof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scolecophagus*: see *scolecophagous*.] An Aristotelian group of insectivorous birds, containing most of the present *Oscines*.

scolecophagous (skol-ē-kof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *scolecophagus*, < Gr. *σκωληκοφάγος*, worm-eating, < *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Worm-eating, as a bird.

Scolecophagus (skol-ē-kof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831): see *scolecophagous*.] A genus of *Icteridæ* of the subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having a rounded tail shorter than the wings, and a thrush-like bill; the maggot-eaters or rusty grackles. Two species are very common birds of the United States—*S. ferrugineus* and *S. cyanocephalus*, of eastern and western North America respectively. The latter is the blue-headed or Brewer's blackbird. The name *rusty grackle* of the former is only descriptive of the females and young, the adult males being entirely iridescent-black. See cut under *rusty*.

Scolecophidia (skō-lē-kō-fid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, + *ὄφις*, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] A series or superfamily of worm-like angiostomatous snakes, having the opisthotic fixed in the cranial walls, palatines bounding the choanæ behind, no ectopterygoids, and a rudimentary pelvis. It includes the *Epanodonta* or *Typhlopidæ*, and the *Catodonta* or *Stenostomatidæ*.

scolecophidian (skō-lē-kō-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scolecophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Worm-like or vermiform, as a snake; of or pertaining to the *Scolecophidia*.

II. *n.* A worm-like snake; a member of the *Scolecophidia*.

Scoleina (skol-ē-ī'nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Scolecina*.

scolert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholar*.

scolex (skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ*, pl. *σκώληκες*, a worm.] **1.** Pl. *scoleces* (skō-lē'sēz), erroneously *scolices* (skol'i-sēz). In *Scolecida*, the larva produced from the egg, which may by gemmation give rise to infertile deutoscoleces, or to ovigerous proglottides; the embryo of an entozoic worm, as a fluke or tape; a cystic worm or cysticercus; a hydatid. See cuts under *Tænia*.

The *scolex*, which develops the chain or strobila by a process of budding. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 52.

2†. [*cap.*] An old genus of worms.

scolex-form (skō'leks-fôrm), *n.* The form, state, or condition of a scolex.

In some stages, as, for example, in the *scolex-form* of many Cestoda, this differentiation of the secondary axes is not expressed. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

scoley†, *v. i.* [ME. *scolaien*, *scoleyen*, attend school, study, < OF. *escoler*, instruct, teach, < *escole*, school: see *school*1, *v.*] To attend school; study.

He . . . bisily gan for the soules preye
Of hem that gaf hym wherewith to *scoleye*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 302.

Scolia (skō'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), said to be < Gr. *σκῶλος*, a pointed stake, a thorn, prickle; but perhaps < *σκολιός*, bent, slanting, oblique.] An important genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Scoliidæ*, having the eyes emarginate within, and the fore wings with only one recurrent nervure. It is a large cosmopolitan genus, containing species which have the normal burrowing habit of the digger-wasps, as well as some which are parasitic. Thus, *S. flavifrons* of Europe is parasitic within the body of the lamellicorn beetle *Oryctes nasicornis*. Twenty-eight species are found in the United States and twenty-three in Europe, while many are tropical.

scoliast†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholiast*.

scolices, *n.* An erroneous plural of *scolex*.

Scoliidæ (skō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scolia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, containing large, often hairy, short-legged wasps, which abound in tropical countries, and in sunny, hot, and sandy places. *Tiphia*, *Myzine*, and *Elis* are the principal North American genera. The adult wasps are found commonly on flowers, and the larvæ either live normally in burrows prepared by the adults, or they are parasitic, usually on the larvæ of beetles. Some are called *sand-wasps*. Also *Scoliadæ* (Leach, 1817), *Scolietes* (Latreille, 1802), *Scoliites* (Newman, 1834), and *Scolida* (Leach, 1812). See cuts under *Elis* and *Tiphia*.

Scoliodon (skō-lī'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. *σκολιός*, oblique, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of sharks of the family *Carchariidæ*; the oblique-toothed sharks. *S. terræ-novæ* of the Atlantic coast of America, common southward, is the sharp-nosed shark, of slender form and gray color, with a conspicuous black edging of the caudal fin.

scoliosis (skol-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκολίωσις*, a bending, a curve, < *σκολιοῦν*, bend, crook, < *σκολιός*, bent, crooked, curved.] Lateral curvature of the spinal column: distinguished from *lordosis* and *kyphosis*.—**Scoliosis brace**, a brace for treating lateral curvature of the spine.

scoliotic (skol-i-ot'ik), *a.* [< *scoliosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scoliosis.

scolite (skō'līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκολιός*, bent, crooked, + *-ite*2.] A tortuous tube or track, which may have been the burrow of a worm, found fossil in the rocks of nearly all ages; a fossil worm, or the trace of one, of undetermined character. Also *scolithus*.

scollard (skol'ärd), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scholar*.

scollop, scolloped, etc. See *scallop*, etc.

scolopaceous (skol-ō-pā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *scolopaceus*, < L. *scolopax*, a large snipe-like bird: see *Scolopax*.] Resembling a snipe: specifically noting a courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*. (See *Aramus*.) The resemblance is slight, as may be judged from the figure (see following page); but courlans in some respects depart from their allies (cranes and rails) in the direction of the snipe family.

Scolopacidæ (skol-ō-pas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopax* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicoline precocial wading birds, named from the genus *Scolopax*, containing all kinds of snipes and woodcocks, sandpipers, tattlers or gambets, godwits, and curlews; the snipe tribe. It is one of the two largest limicoline families (the other being *Charadriidæ* or plovers), characterized by the length, slenderness, and sensitiveness of the bill, which is in some genera several times as long as the head, grooved for one half to nearly the whole of its length, and forming a delicate probe with which to explore the ground in search of food. The legs



Scolopaceous Courlan (*Aramus scolopaceus*).

are more or less lengthened, usually bare above the suffrago, scutellate or partly reticulate; there are four toes, with few exceptions, cleft to the base or furnished with one or two basal webs, never full-webbed nor lobate. The *Scolopacidæ* average of small size, like plovers; they nest almost always on the ground, and lay four pointedly pyriform eggs; the young are hatched downy, and run about at once. The family is of cosmopolitan distribution. See *snipe*, and cuts under *Limosa*, *ruff*, *Rhyacophilus*, *Rhynchæa*, *sandpiper*, *sanderling*, and *redshank*.

Scolopacinæ (skol″ō-pā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, represented by the genus *Scolopax* and its immediate relatives; the true snipes and woodcocks. The bill is at least twice as long as the head, straight, with closely contracted gape, very long nasal grooves, and great sensitiveness. The leading genera besides *Scolopax* are *Philohela* (the American woodcock), *Gallinago* (the ordinary snipe), and *Macrorhamphus*. See these words.

scolopacine (skol′ō-pas-in), *a.* [⟨ *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-ine*[1].] Snipe-like; resembling, related to, or characteristic of snipes; belonging to the *Scolopacidæ*, and especially to the *Scolopacinæ*.

scolopacoid (skol′ō-pak-oid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *σκολόπαξ* (*-πακ-*), a snipe, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a snipe, plover, or other limicoline bird; limicoline; charadriomorphic; belonging to the *Scolopacoideæ*.

Scolopacoideæ (skol″ō-pā-koi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of wading birds, the snipes and their allies; the plover-snipe group: synonymous with *Limicolæ* and *Charadriomorphæ*. [Recent.]

Scolopax (skol′ō-paks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ LL. *scolopax*, ⟨ Gr. *σκολόπαξ*, a large snipe-like bird, perhaps a woodcock.] A Linnean genus of *Scolopacidæ*, formerly including most of the scolopacine and some other birds, but now restricted to the genus of which the European woodcock, *S. rusticula*, is the type: in this sense synonymous only with *Rusticola*. The birds most frequently called *snipe* belong to the genera *Gallinago* and *Macrorhamphus*. See *snipe*.

scolopender†, *n.* Same as *scolopendra*.

scolopendra (skol-ō-pen′drä), *n.* [Also *scolopender*; ⟨ F. *scolopendre* = Sp. Pg. *escolopendra* = It. *scolopendra*, ⟨ L. *scolopendra*, a milleped, also a certain fish supposed, when caught by a hook, to eject its entrails, remove the hook, and then take them in again; ⟨ Gr. *σκολόπενδρα*, a milleped, also the sea-scolopendra, an animal of the genus *Nereis*, or *Aphrodite*, 2.] **1.** Some imaginary sea-monster.

Bright *Scolopendraes* arm'd with silver scales.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1735).] A Linnean genus of myriapods, approximately the same as the class *Myriapoda*, subsequently variously restricted, now the type of the limited family *Scolopendridæ*, and containing such centipeds as have the cephalic segments imbricate, four stemmatous ocelli on each side, attenuated antennæ, and twenty-one pairs of feet. Among them are the largest and most formidable centipeds, whose poisonous claws inflict very painful and even dangerous wounds. Such is *S. castaniceps*, of a greenish color with chestnut head, and 5 or 6 inches long, justly dreaded in southerly portions of the United States. See cuts under *basilar*, *centiped*, *cephalic*, and *epilabrum*.

Scolopendrella (skol″ō-pen-drel′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendra* + *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Scolopendrellidæ*.

Scolopendrellidæ (skol″ō-pen-drel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendrella* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scolopendrella*, having the body and limbs short, the antennæ long with more than sixteen joints, and sixteen imbricated dorsal scutes. Also *Scolopendrellinæ*, as a subfamily. *Newport*.

Scolopendridæ (skol-ō-pen′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendra* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilopod myriapods, typified by the genus *Scolopendra*, and variously restricted. In a now usual acceptation it includes those centipeds which have from twenty-one to twenty-three limb-bearing segments, uniserial scutes, few ocelli if any, and the last pair of legs thickened and generally spinose. There are many genera. The family is contrasted with *Cermatiidæ*, *Lithobiidæ*, *Scolopendrellidæ*, and *Geophilidæ*.

Scolopendrieæ (skol″ō-pen-drī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of ferns, based on *Scolopendrium* of Adanson (*Phyllitis*) and embracing that genus only. [Obsolete.]

scolopendriform (skol-ō-pen′dri-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scolopendra* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a centiped; scolopendrine. Applied in entomology to certain larvæ: (*a*) carnivorous elongate and depressed larvæ, having falcate acute mandibles, a distinct thoracic shield, and the rudiments of antennæ, as those of certain beetles; and (*b*) depressed and elongate spinose caterpillars of some butterflies. Also called *chilopodiform*.

Scolopendrinæ (skol″ō-pen-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendra* + *-inæ*.] **1.** A subfamily of *Scolopendridæ*: contrasted with *Lithobiinæ* and *Geophilinæ*: same as *Scolopendridæ* in the usual sense.—**2.** A restricted subfamily of *Scolopendridæ*, characterized by nine pairs of valvular spiracles.

scolopendrine (skol-ō-pen′drin), *a.* [⟨ *Scolopendra* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a centiped; pertaining to the *Scolopendridæ* or *Scolopendrinæ*; chilopod in a narrow sense.—**Scolopendrine scaleback**, a polychætous marine annelid of the genus *Polynoë*, as *P. scolopendrina*; a kind of sea-centiped. See cut under *Polynoë*.

Scolopendrium (skol-ō-pen′dri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *scolopendrion* = Gr. *σκολοπένδριον*, a kind of fern, ⟨ *σκολόπενδρα*, a milleped: see *scolopendra*.] The name given by Adanson in 1763 to *Phyllitis* (Ludwig, 1757), a genus of asplenioid ferns, characterized by having the sori linear, and confluent in pairs, opening toward each other. The fronds are usually large, and coriaceous or subcoriaceous in texture. The genus contains three species. *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*, the only species found in North America, is also found in England, Gothland to Spain, Madeira, the Azores, Caucasus, Persia, Japan, and Mexico. It has entire or undulate fronds that are oblong-lanceolate from an auricled heart-shaped base. They are 6 to 18 inches long and from 1 to 2 inches wide. The plant is commonly called *hart's-tongue*, but has also such provincial names as *adder's-tongue*, *buttonhole*, *fox-tongue*, *lamb's-tongue*, *snake-fern*, etc. See *finger-fern*.

scolopendroid (skol-ō-pen′droid), *a.* [⟨ *scolopendra* + *-oid*.] Scolopendriform or scolopendrine in a broad sense.

scolopsite (skō-lop′sīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *σκόλοψ*, anything pointed, a pale, stake, thorn, + *-ite*[2].] A partially altered form of the mineral haüynite.

scolster†, *n.* See *scoldster*.

Scolytidæ (skō-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), ⟨ *Scolytus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Scolytus*, containing bark- and wood-boring beetles of small size, having the pygidium surrounded at the edge by the elytra, and the tibiæ usually serrate, the head not rostrate, the maxillæ with one lobe, and the antennæ short, claviform or perfoliate. In their larval state these insects do immense damage to forest- and fruit-trees, under the bark of which they bore long galleries, as do the *Bostrychidæ*, with which they have been sometimes confounded. Their color is black or brown, and they are almost exclusively lignivorous in habit. Nearly 1,000 species have been described, of which 150 belong to temperate North America. *Xyleborus dispar*, the shot-borer or pin-borer, and *Tomicus calligraphus*, the fine-writing bark-beetle, are familiar examples. See *Xylophaga*, and cut under *pin-borer*.

scolytoid (skol′i-toid), *a.* [⟨ *Scolytus* + *-oid*.] **1.** Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scolytidæ*.—**2.** Specifically, noting the sixth and final larval stage of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). The scolytoid follows the coarctate stage of such insects. *C. V. Riley*.

Scolytus (skol′i-tus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), also *Scolyttus*, prop. **Scolyptus*, irreg. ⟨ Gr. *σκολύπτειν*, crop, strip, peel; cf. *κόλος*, docked, clipped.] A genus of bark-beetles, typical of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the ventral surface of the body flattened or concave. The species are mainly European and North American. *S. rugulosus* is the so-called pear-blight beetle.

scomber[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scumber*.

Scomber[2] (skom′bėr), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), ⟨ L. *scomber*, ⟨ Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a mackerel, a tunny.] A Linnean genus of acanthopterygian fishes, used with varying limits, and typical of the family *Scombridæ* and subfamily *Scombrinæ*. As at present restricted, it includes only the species of true mackerels which have the spinous dorsal fin of less than twelve spines, short and remote from the second or soft dorsal, teeth on both palatines and vomer, and the corselet obsolete, as *S. scombrus*, *S. japonicus*, etc. This excludes the frigate-mackerels (*Auxis*), the Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus*), the horse-mackerels, bonitos, tunnies, etc. See *mackerel*[1].

Scomberesoces (skom-bę-res′ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Scomberesox*.] Same as *Scomberesocidæ*.

Scomberesocidæ (skom″bę-re-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomberesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of synentognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Scomberesox*, to which varying limits have been assigned. They are physoclistous fishes, with the body scaly and a series of keeled scales along each side of the belly, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the lower pharyngeals united in a single bone, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. In a broad sense, the family consists of about 8 genera and 100 species, including the belonids or gars, the hemirhamphines or halfbeaks, and the exocœtines or flying-fish. In a restricted sense, it includes the flying-fishes and hemirhamphines as well as the sauries, the belonids being excluded. Also *Scombresocidæ*. See cut under *saury*.

Scomberesocinæ (skom-bę-res-ō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomberesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of synentognathous fishes, represented by the genus *Scomberesox*, which has been variously limited, but is generally restricted to those *Scomberesocidæ* which have the maxillary ankylosed with the premaxillary, both jaws produced, and both anal and dorsal fins with finlets.

scomberesocine (skom-bę-res′ō-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Scomberesocinæ*, or having their characters.

Scomberesox (skom-ber′e-soks), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), ⟨ *Scomber*[2] + *Esox*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Scomberesocidæ*; the mackerel-pikes, saury pikes, or sauries. The body is long, compressed, and covered with small deciduous scales; the jaws are more or less produced into a beak; the gill-rakers are long, slender, and numerous; the air-bladder is large; and there are no pyloric cæca. The dorsal and anal fins are opposite as in *Esox*, and finlets are developed as in *Scomber*. In *S. saurus*, the true saury, also called *skipper* and *bill-fish*, the beak is long; the color is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly; and the length is about 18 inches. This species is wide-ranging in the open sea. *Cololabis brevirostris* is a smaller saury, with the jaws scarcely forming a beak; it is found on the coast of California. Also *Scombresox*. See cut under *saury*.

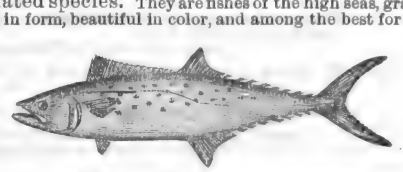
Scomberidæ (skom-ber′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomber*[2] + *-idæ*.] Same as *Scombridæ*. *Yarrell*, 1836.

scomberoid (skom′bę-roid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *Scomber*[2] + *-oid*.] Same as *scombroid*.

Scomberoides (skom-bę-roi′dēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *scomber*, mackerel, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *Scombroides*.

Scomberoidinæ (skom″bę-roi-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomberoides* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*, typified by the genus *Scomberoides*, with the premaxillaries not protractile (except in the very young), the pectoral fins short and rounded, the second dorsal like the anal, and both much longer than the abdomen. It contains a few tropical sea-fishes, one of which (*Oligoplites saurus*) sometimes reaches the southern coast of the United States.

Scomberomorus (skom-bę-rom′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), ⟨ L. *scomber*, mackerel (see *Scomber*[2]), + Gr. *ὁμορος*, bordering on, closely resembling.] A genus of scombroid fishes, containing the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*, and related species. They are fishes of the high seas, graceful in form, beautiful in color, and among the best for the table. A technical difference from *Scomber* is the length of the spinous dorsal fin, which has more than twelve spines and is contiguous to the second dorsal, the presence of a caudal keel, the strength of the jaw-teeth, and the weakness of those on the vomerine and palatine bones. This genus used to be called *Cybium*; its type is the cero, *S. regalis*, which attains a weight of 20 pounds. *S. caballa* sometimes weighs 100 pounds. All the foregoing inhabit the Atlantic, *S. concolor* the Pacific.



Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*).

Scombresocidæ (skom-bre-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scomberesocidæ*.

Scombresox (skom′bre-soks), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Scomberesox*.

scombrid (skom′brid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Scombridæ*; any mackerel, or one of several related fishes.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scombridæ*; resembling or related to the mackerel; scombroid; scombrine.

Scombridæ (skom′bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomber*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous physoclistous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the

genus *Scomber*, to which very different limits have been ascribed. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, two dorsal fins, either finlets or the spinous dorsal composed of free spines or modified into a suctorial disk, or the ventrals jugular and composed of four rays, and scales none or very small. (*b*) By Bonaparte, first used as a synonym of *Scomberoides* of Cuvier; later restricted to such forms as had two dorsal fins or several of the first rays of the dorsal spiniform. (*c*) By Gill, limited to *Scombroidea* of a fusiform shape, with the first dorsal fin elongate, or separated by a wide interval from the soft dorsal, with posterior rays of the second dorsal and of the anal generally detached as special finlets, and with numerous vertebræ. The body is elongate, not much compressed, and covered with minute cycloid scales, or quite naked; the scales sometimes united into a kind of corselet anteriorly; the lateral line is present; the branchiostegals are seven; the dorsal fins two, of which the first has rather weak spines, and the second resembles the anal; the caudal peduncle is very slender, usually keeled, and the lobes of the caudal fin are divergent and falcate, producing the characteristic deeply forked tail; the ventral fins are thoracic in position, of moderate size, with a spine and several soft rays; the vertebræ are numerous (more than twenty-five); pyloric cæca are many; the air-bladder is present or absent; the coloration is metallic and often brilliant. There are 17 genera and about 70 species, all of the high seas and wide-ranging, in some cases cosmopolitan; and among them are extremely valuable food-fishes, as mackerel of all kinds, bonitos, tunnies, and others. See cuts under *bonito*, *mackerel*, *Scomberomorus*, and *scombroid*.

scombridal (skom'bri-dal), *a.* [< *scombrid* + *-al*.] Same as *scombroid*.

Scombrina (skom-brī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*[2] + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's early system, the first group of *Scombridæ*, having the dorsal fin with the spinous part separate and less developed than the soft, and the body oblong, scaleless or with very small scales: later raised to family rank, and same as *Scombridæ* (*a*).

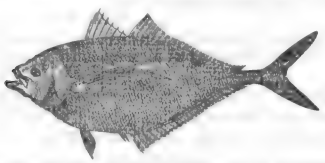
Scombrinæ (skom-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*[2] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scombridæ*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) By Gill, limited to those *Scombridæ* which have two dorsals widely distant, and thus including only the typical mackerels and frigate-mackerels. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert, extended to embrace those with finlets, and with the dorsal spines less than twenty in number. It thus includes the mackerels, frigate-mackerels, tunnies, bonitos, and Spanish mackerel.

scombrine (skom'brin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Scombrinæ*.

II. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the subfamily *Scombrinæ* or family *Scombridæ*.

Scombrini (skom-brī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*[2] + *-ini*.] A subfamily of scombroid fishes, typified by the genus *Scomber*. It was restricted by Bonaparte to *Scombridæ* with the anterior dorsal fin continuous, and the posterior as well as the anal separated behind into several spurious finlets, and with the body fusiform; it included most of the true *Scombridæ* of recent ichthyologists.

scombroid (skom'broid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a mackerel, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the mackerel; pertaining or belonging to the *Scombridæ* or *Scombroidea*. Also *scombridal*.



Green Mackerel (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*), a Scombroid Fish.

II. *n.* A scombroid fish; a scombrid. Also *scomberoid*.

Scombroidea (skom-broi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*[2] + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of uncertain limits, but containing the families *Scombridæ*, *Histiophoridæ*, *Xiphiidæ*, *Lepidopodidæ*, *Trichiuridæ*, *Carangidæ*, etc.

Scombroides (skom-broi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. *σκόμβρος*, mackerel, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of carangoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Scomberoidinæ*. They are numerous in tropical seas. By recent writers two subdivisions are ranked as genera. In the typical species the dorsal spines are seven in number, the pterygoids are armed with teeth, and the scales are normally developed. But in the American representative there are no pterygoid teeth, and the linear scales are embedded. Such is the character of the genus called *Oligoplites*, to which belongs the well-known leather-jacket, *O. saurus*, of both coasts of Central America and north to New York and California. It is bluish above, silvery below, with yellow fins.

scomet†, **scomer**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scum*, *scummer*.

scomfish (skom'fish), *v.* [Corruption of *scomfit*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discomfit. [North. Eng.] —2. To suffocate, as by noxious air, smoke, etc.; stifle; choke. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

My cousin, Mrs. Glass, has a braw house here, but a' thing is sae poisoned wi' snuff that I am like to be *scomfished* whiles. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

I'll *scomfish* you if ever you go for to tell. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xviii. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To be suffocated or stifled. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

scomfit†, *v. t.* [ME. *scomfiten*, *skomfiten*, *scomfeten*, *scumfiten*, *scowmfeten*; by apheresis from *discomfit*.] To discomfit.

That Arke or Hucche, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome whan he had *scomfyted* alle the Jewes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 85.

And to Generydes I will returne,
So rebukyd and *skomfite* as he was,
He cowde not make no chere but alwey mourn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 570.

scomfiture†, *n.* [ME.; by apheresis from *discomfiture*.] Discomfiture; defeat.

Ful strong was Grimold in werly *scomfiture*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4148.

scomm† (skom), *n.* [< L. *scomma*, < Gr. *σκῶμμα*, a jest, joke, gibe, scoff, taunt, jeer, < *σκώπτειν*, mock, scoff, jest.] 1. A flout; a jeer.

His vain ostentation is worthily scoffed with [the] *scomme* of the orator. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 189.

2. A buffoon.

The *scommes*, or buffoons of quality, are wolvish in conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

scommatic† (sko-mat'ik), *a.* [Also *scommatique*; < Gr. *σκωμματικός*, jesting, scoffing, < *σκῶμμα*, a jest, scoff: see *scomm*.] Scoffing; jeering; mocking.

The heroique poem dramatique is tragedy. The *scommatique* narrative is satyre; dramatique is comedy. *Hobbs*, Ans. to Pref. to Gondibert.

scon[1], *v.* A variant of *scun*[2].

scon[2] (skon), *n.* A Scotch form of *scum*.

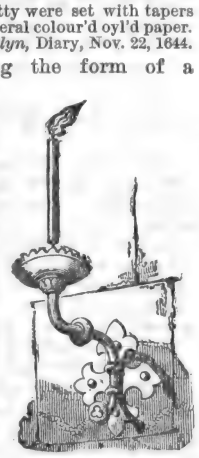
sconce[1] (skons), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sconse*, *skonce*, *scons*, < ME. *sconse*, *sconce*, *skonce*, *scons*, a lantern, candlestick, = Icel. *skons*, a dark lantern, *skonsa*, a dark nook; < OF. *esconse*, *esconce*, a dark lantern, F. dial. *cconse*, a lantern, < ML. *absconsa* (also *absconsum*), also (after Rom.) *sconsa*, a dark lantern, fem. (and neut.) of L. *absconsus*, pp. of *abscondere*, hide away: see *abscond*. Cf. *sconce*[2].] 1. A lantern with a protecting shade; a dark lantern; any lantern.

It wexyth derke, thou nedyst a *scons*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

Wood. Yonder 's a light, master-constable.
Blurt. Peace, Woodcock, the *sconce* approaches.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

The windows of the whole citty were set with tapers put into lanterns or *sconces* of several colour'd oyl'd paper. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

2. A candlestick having the form of a bracket projecting from a wall or column; also, a group of such candlesticks, forming, with an appliqué or flat, somewhat ornamented disk or plaque which seems to adhere to the wall, a decorative object. These were most commonly of brass during the years when sconces were most in use.



Sconce.

I have put Wax-lights in the *Sconces*; and placed the Footmen in a Row in the Hall. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

3. The socket for the candle in a candlestick of any form, especially when having a projecting rim around it.

sconce[2] (skons), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sconse*, *skonce*; < MD. *schantse*, D. *schans* = MLG. *schantze*, a fortress, sconce, = late MHG. *schanze*, a bundle of twigs, intrenchment, G. *schanze*, G. dial. *schanz*, bulwark, fortification (> It. *scancia*, bookcase), = Dan. *skandse*, fort, quarter-deck, = Sw. *skans*, fort, sconce, steerage: poss. < OF. *esconse*, *esconce*, f., *escons*, m., a hiding-place, a retreat, < L. *absconsa*, f., *absconsum*, neut., pp. of *abscondere* (reg. pp. *absconditus*), hide: see *abscond*. Cf *sconce*[1], from the same source.] 1. A cover; a shelter; a protection; specifically, a screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shed or hut for protection from the weather; a covered stall.

If you consider me in little, I
Am, with your worship's reverence, sir, a rascal;
One that, upon the next anger of your brother,
Must raise a *sconce* by the highway, and sell switches.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

The great pine at the root of which she was sitting was broken off just above her head, and blown to the ground; and, by its fall, enclosed her in an impenetrable *sconce*, under which alone in the general wreck could her life have been preserved. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

2. A work for defense, detached from the main works for some local object; a bulwark; a block-house; a fort, as for the defense of a pass or river.

Basilius . . . now had better fortified the overthrown *sconce*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Tush, my Lords, why stand you upon terms?
Let us to our *sconce*, and you, my Lord, to Mexico.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have bin forc'd, or yielded up, or quitted. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

They took possession, at once, of a stone *sconce* called the Mill-Fort, which was guarded by fifty men. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 11.

3. A cover or protection for the head; a headpiece; a helmet.

An you use these blows long, I must get a *sconce* for my head, and insconce it too. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 37.

Hence—4. The head; the skull; the cranium, especially the top of it. [Colloq.]

To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. i. 110.

Though we might take advantage of shade, and even form it with upraised hands, we must by no means cover our *sconces*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 357.

5. Brains; sense; wits; judgment or discretion.

Which their dull *sconses* cannot eas'ly reach. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 13.

6. A mulct; a fine. See *sconce*[2], *v. t.*, 3.

When I was at Oriel, some dozen years ago, *sconces* were the fines, of a few pence, inflicted in the "gate-bill" upon undergraduates who "knocked-in" after Tom had tolled his hundred-and-one strokes. The word was traditionally supposed to be derived from the candlestick, or sconce, which the porter used to light him while opening the door. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 523.

7. A seat in old-fashioned open chimney-places; a chimney-seat. [Scotland and the north of Eng.]—8. A fragment of an ice-floe.

As the *sconce* moved rapidly close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope and hold on to it by a whale-line. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 72.

To build a sconce†, to run up a bill for something, and decamp without paying; dodge; defraud; cheat.

These youths have been playing a small game, cribbing from the till, and *building sconces*, and such like tricks that there was no taking hold of. *Johnston*, Chrysal, xxviii.

A lieutenant and ensign whom once I admitted upon trust . . . *built a sconce*, and left me in the lurch. *Tom Brown*, Works, ii. 282. (*Davies.*)

sconce[2] (skons), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sconced*, ppr. *sconcing*. [< *sconce*[2], *n.*] 1. To fortify or defend with a sconce or block-house.

They set upon the town of Jor, for that was *sconced* [palisaded] and compassed about with wooden stakes, most of the houses being of straw. *Linschoten*, Diary, 1594 (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 328). [(*Davies.*)

2. Same as *ensconce*.

I'll *sconce* me even here. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 4.

3. To assess or tax at so much per head; mulct; fine; specifically, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to put the name of in the college buttery-books by way of fine; mulct in a tankard of ale or the like for some offense. See the quotations.

I have had a head in most of the butteries of Cambridge, and it has been *sconced* to purpose. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

Arist. . . . Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.
2d Schol. 'Twere charity in him to *sconce* 'em soundly; they would have but a poor quantum else.
Randolph, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

During my residence at Brasenose—say 1835–1840—I remember the college cook, being sent for from the kitchen, appearing in the hall in his white jacket and paper cap, and being *sconced* a guinea by the vice-principal at the high table, on the complaint of some bachelor or undergraduate members of the college, for having sent to table meat in an unfit state, or some such culinary delinquency. *W. E. Buckley*, N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 216.

sconcheon (skon'shon), *n.* [Also *scuncheon*, *squinch*: see *sconce*[2].] In *arch.*, the part of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall. *Gwilt.*

scone (skōn), *n.* [Also *scon*, *skon*; "perhaps a shortened adoption of MD. *schoonbrot*, MLG. *schonbrot*, fine bread." *N. E. D.*] A large round cake made of wheat or barley-meal baked on a griddle; one of the four quadrant-shaped pieces into which such a cake is often cut, or a cake of this shape separately baked. *N. E. D.* [Scotch.]

On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
In souple *scones*, the wale o' food!
Burns, Scotch Drink.

Hoo mony men, when on parade, or when singin' sangs aboot the war, are gran' hands, but wha lie flat as *scones* on the grass when they see the cauld iron!
N. Macleod, The Starling, ii.

sconner, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

sconset†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sconce*[1], *sconce*[2].

scool†, *n.* An earlier spelling of *school*[1], *school*[2].

scoon (skön), *v. i.* [A var. of Sc. and E. dial. *scun*, *scon:* see *scun*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To skim along, as a vessel on the water. See *schooner*. [Prov. or colloq.]

II. *trans.* To cause (flat stones) to skip or skim on the surface of water. [Scotch and New Eng.]

scoop (sköp), *n.* [< ME. *scope*, *skope*, *skoupe* = MD. *schoepe*, *schuppe*, a scoop, shovel, D. *schop*, a spade (*schoppen*, spades at cards), = MLG. *schuppe*, LG. *schüppe* (> G. *schüppe*), a shovel, also a spade at cards, = Sw. *skopa*, a scoop; cf. G. *schöpfe*, a scoop, ladle, *schoppen*, a pint measure; perhaps connected with *shove*, *shovel*. Some compare Gr. σκίφος, a cup, σκάφος, a hollow vessel, < σκάπτειν, dig: see *shave*. In senses 6–8 from the verb.] 1. A utensil like a shovel, but having a short handle and a deep hollow receptacle capable of holding various small articles. Especially—(*a*) A large shovel for grain. (*b*) A small shovel of tin-plate for taking flour, sugar, etc., from the barrel. (*c*) A bankers' shovel for taking coin from a drawer, used where checks are commonly paid in specie. (*d*) A kind of light dredge used in scooping or dredging oysters; a scraper.

Hence—2. A coal-scuttle. [Eng.]—3. A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow.

Some had lain in the *scoop* of the rock,
With glittering ising-stars inlaid.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

The conduits round the gardens sing,
And meet in *scoops* of milk-white stone.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

Of a sudden, in a *scoop* of sand, with the rushes overhanging, I came on those two little dears, fast asleep.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, x.

4. An instrument used in hollowing out anything, or in removing something out of a hollow or so as to leave a hollow: as, a cheese-*scoop*. Specifically—(*a*) A spoon-shaped surgical instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, etc. (*b*) An implement for cutting eyes from potatoes, the core from apples, or the like. (*c*) The bucket of a dredging-machine.

5. The vizor or peak of a cap. [Scotland.]—6. A big haul, as if in a scoop-net; in particular, a big haul of money made in speculation or in some similar way. [Colloq.]—7. The act of scooping; a movement analogous to the act of scooping.

A *scoop* of his hands and a sharp drive of his arm, and the ball shot into Anson's hands a fraction of a second ahead of the runner.
Walter Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII. 947.

8. The securing and publishing by a newspaper of a piece of news in advance of its rivals; a "beat," especially a "beat" of unusual success or importance. [Slang.]

scoop (sköp), *v.* [< ME. *scopen*, < *scoop*, *n.* Cf. OS. *skeppian* = D. *scheppen* = MLG. *scheppen*, *schepen*, LG. *scheppen* = OHG. *scaphan*, *scephan*, *sceffan*, *skepfen*, MHG. *schephen*, *schepfen*, G. *schöpfen*, scoop, ladle out; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take with or as with a scoop or a scoop-net: generally with *out*, *up*, or *in:* as, to *scoop up* water.

He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

Finishing his breakfast of broad beans, which he *scooped* out of a basin with his knife.
W. Collins, Sister Rose, ii. 3.

One attends to keeping the canoe's head up stream while the other watches for a fish; on seeing one he *scoops* it *out* with a small net attached to a pole six feet long.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

2. Figuratively, to gather up as if with a scoop; hence, to gain by force or fraud. [Chiefly colloq.]

If you had offered a premium for the biggest cold caught up to date, I think I should have *scooped* the outfit.
Amer. Angler, XVII. 334.

The Irish are spreading out into the country, and *scooping* in the farms that are not picturesque enough for the summer folks. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

3. To empty as with a scoop or by lading; hence, to hollow out; excavate: commonly with *out*.

Those carbuncles . . . the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a Pint. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins, p. 176.

To some dry nook
Scooped out of living rock.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 22.

A niche of the chalk had been cleverly enlarged and *scooped* into a shell-shaped bower.
R. D. Blackmore, Erema, xliv.

4. To form by hollowing out as with a scoop.

Love *scooped* this boat, and with soft motion
Piloted it round the circumfluous ocean.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xxxiii.

5. To take with a dredge, as oysters; dredge. [U. S.]—6. In newspaper slang, to get the better of (a rival or rivals) by securing and publishing a piece of news in advance of it or them; get a "beat" on. See *scoop*, *n.*, 8.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a scoop; dredge, as for oysters. [U. S.]—2. To feed; take food, as the right or whalebone whale. See *scooping*, *n.* [Sailors' slang.]

Again, the whale may be *scooping* or feeding—a more horrible sight has never been witnessed ashore or afloat than a large right whale with contracted upper lips, exposing the long layers of baleen, taking his food.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 264.

Scooping avoset. See *avoset*, 1.

scooper (skö'pėr), *n.* [< *scoop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which scoops; specifically, a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.—2. The scooping avoset: so called from the peculiar shape of the bill.

scooping (skö'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scoop*, *v.*] The action of the right whale when feeding. When it gets into a patch of feed or brit (which resembles sawdust on the surface of the water), it goes through it with only the head out and the mouth wide open. As soon as a mouthful of water is obtained, the whale closes its lips and ejects the water through the layers of baleen, the feed being left in the mouth and throat. [Sailors' slang.]

scoop-net (sköp'net), *n.* 1. A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. When in use it is allowed to trail in the rear of the boats, which are permitted to drift slowly down the stream.

2. A form of net used to bail out fish collected in a pound; also, a small hand-net, used for catching bait; a scap-net.

scoop-wheel (sköp'hwēl), *n.* A wheel made like an overshot water-wheel, with buckets upon its circumference. This, being turned by a steam-engine or other means, is employed to scoop up the water in which the lower part dips and raise it to a height equal to the diameter of the wheel, when the buckets, turning over, deposit the water in a trough or reservoir prepared to receive it. Such wheels are sometimes used for irrigating land. Compare *tympanum*.

★**scoot**[1] (sköt), *v.* [A var. of *shoot*. Cf. *skeet*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flow or gush out suddenly and with force, as from a syringe. [Scotch.]—2. To run, fly, or make off with celerity and directness; dart. [Colloq., U. S.]

The laugh of the gull as he *scoots* along the shore.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 371.

W'en ole man Rabbit say "*scoot*," dey *scooted*, en w'en ole Miss Rabbit say "scat," dey scatted.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

II. *trans.* To eject with force, as from a syringe; squirt: as, to *scoot* water on one. Also *skite*. [Scotch.]

★**scoot**[1] (sköt), *n.* [< *scoot*[1], *v.*] 1. A sudden gust or flow, as of water; hence, a quick, light motion as of something suddenly ejected from a confined place: as, a sudden *scoot*.—2. A syringe or squirt. [Scotch in both senses.]

scoot[2] (sköt), *n.* [Cf. *scoter*.] A scoter: as in the names *batter-scoot*, *bladder-scoot*, and *blatherscoot* of the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, in Virginia. *G. Trumbull.*

scoot[3]†, *n.* Same as *scout*[4].

★**scooter**[1] (skö'tėr), *n.* [< *scoot*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which scoots.—2. A scoot; a squirt or syringe. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

scooter[2] (skö'tėr), *n.* Same as *scoter*.

scopa (skō'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scopa*, twigs, shoots, a broom, besom: see *scope*[2].] In *entom.*, a mass of stiff hairs like a brush; specifically, masses of bristly hairs on the outside of the tibiæ and tarsi, or on the lower surface of the abdomen, of many bees, used to collect and carry grains of pollen which become entangled in them. Also called *pollen-brush* and *sarothrum*.

Scoparia (skō-pā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scopa*, twigs, shoots, a broom: see *scopa*.] 1. A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Botidæ*, or type of a family *Scopariidæ*, having porrect fasciculate palpi and short antennæ. (*Haworth*, 1812.) About 40 species are known, mostly European and Asiatic. The larvæ live mainly in moss. Also called *Gesneria*.

2. A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants (Linnæus, 1748), of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, tribe *Digitaleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-parted calyx, a spreading four-cleft densely bearded corolla, four nearly equal stamens, and a dry and roundish septicidal capsule, with entire valves and obovoid seeds. There are 6 species, natives of South America and Mexico, with one species, *S. dulcis*, also very widely dispersed through warmer parts of the Old World. They are herbs or shrubs, with very numerous branched, opposite or whorled, and dotted leaves, and rather small flowers, commonly in pairs, either white, yellow, or pale-blue. *S. dulcis* is used as a stomachic in the West Indies, and is called *sweet broomweed* and *licorice-weed*.

Scopariidæ (skō-pa-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < *Scoparia* + *-idæ*.] A little-used family name for the plicate pyralid moths related to *Scoparia*. They have the body slender, legs long, smooth, and slender; fore wings long, narrow, clouded, obtuse at tips, and with very distinct markings; hind wings broad, plicate, without markings. The family includes 5 genera, of which *Scoparia* is the most important.

scoparin (skō'pa-rin), *n.* [< *Scoparium* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A crystalline principle ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$) found in the flowers of *Cytisus scoparius*, used in medicine as a diuretic.

scoparious (skō-pā'ri-us), *a.* [Cf. LL. *scoparius*, a sweeper; < L. *scopa*, a broom, brush: see *scope*[2].] Same as *scopiform*.

scopate (skō'pāt), *a.* [< NL. **scopatus*, < L. *scopa*, a broom, brush: see *scope*[2].] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a dense brush of stiff hairs, as the legs of bees. (*b*) Densely covered with stiff hairs: as, a *scopate* surface.

scope[1] (skōp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scoop*. *Halliwell.*

scope[2]†, *n.* [ME., < L. *scopa*, usually in pl. *scopæ*, twigs, shoots, branches, a broom, besom, brush.] A bundle, as of twigs. [Rare.]

Every yere in *scopes* hem to brenne,
And thicker, gretter, swetter wol up renne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

scope[3] (skōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skope*; = Pg. *scopo*, aim, object, < It. *scopo*, a mark or butt to shoot at, aim, scope, purpose, intent, < LL. **scopus*, *scopos*, a mark, aim, < Gr. σκοπός, a mark, also a spy, a watcher, < σκοπεῖν, see, < σκεπ- in σκέπτεσθαι, see, view, consider, = L. *specere*, see: see *skeptic*, *spy*.] 1†. A mark to shoot at; a target.

And, shooting wide, doe misse the marked *scope*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. That which is aimed at; end or aim kept or to be kept in view; that which is to be reached or accomplished; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce and qualify the laws
As to your soul seems good.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 65.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy *scope*,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton*, P. R., i. 494.

3. Outlook; intellectual range or view: as, a mind of wide *scope*.—4. Room for free outlook or aim; range or field of free observation or action; room; space.

O, cut my lace in sunder, that my pent heart
May have some *scope* to beat.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 35.

All the uses of nature admit of being summed in one, which yields the activity of man an infinite *scope*.
Emerson, Nature.

5. Extent; length; sweep; (*naut.*) length of cable or anchor-chain at which a vessel rides when at anchor: as, *scope* of cable.

The glorious Prince, whose Scepter ever shines,
Whose Kingdom's *scope* the Heav'n of Heav'ns confines.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

When out to a good *scope*, from forty-five to sixty fathoms, according to the depth of water, let go the weather bower and veer away roundly. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 525.

6†. A wide tract.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

7†. A liberty; a license enjoyed; hence, an act of riot or excess.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope* by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 131.

scope[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scoup*[2].

scopeful† (skōp'fūl), *a.* [< *scope*[3] + *-ful*.] Extensive; with a wide prospect.

Amplo [It.], ample, large, *scopeful*, great. *Florio.*

Sith round beleaguer'd by rough Neptune's legions,
Within the strait-nookes of this narrow Ile,
The noblest volumes of our vulgar style
Cannot escape unto more *scopefull* regions.
Sylvester, Sonnet to Master R. N. (*Davies.*)

scopeless (skōp'les), *a.* [< *scope*[3] + *-less*.] Having no scope or aim; purposeless; useless.

Scopeless desire of searching into things exempt from humane inquisition. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 81.

Scopelidæ (skō-pel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scopelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Scopelus*, and admitted with various limits. (*a*) In Günther's system of classification, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary only, preopercular apparatus sometimes

incompletely developed, no barbels, gill-openings very wide, pseudobranchiæ well developed, no air-bladder, adipose fin present, pyloric appendages few or absent, and eggs inclosed in the sacs of the ovarium and excluded by an oviduct. (*b*) By Gill restricted to iniomous fishes with the supramaxillaries elongate, slender, and separate from the intermaxillaries, which alone form the margin of the upper jaw, the dorsal fin occupying the middle of the length, and short or of moderate extent, and with an adipose fin; the body is generally covered with scales, and phosphorescent spots are usually developed. The mouth is very wide, and when these fishes were brought near or among the *Salmonidæ* they were sometimes called *wide-mouthed salmon*. The genera are more than 10, and the species over 50, mostly inhabiting deep water.

scopeliform (skop'e-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Scopelus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of the *Scopelidæ;* scopeloid.

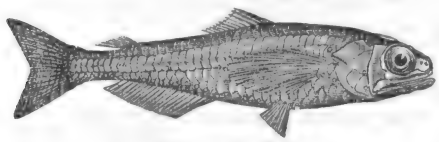
Scopelinæ (skop-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scopelus* + *-inæ*.] The *Scopelidæ*, in the narrowest sense, ranked as a subfamily.

scopeline (skop'e-lin), *a.* [< *Scopelus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or relating to the *Scopelinæ;* scopeloid.

scopeloid (skop'e-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scopelus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Scopelidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scopelidæ*.

Scopelus (skop'e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *σκόπελος*, a high rock: see *scopulous*.] The typical genus of *Scopelidæ*. Various limits have been assigned to this genus, some authors referring to it



Scopelus (*Myctophum*) *boöps*.

many species which by others are segregated among different genera. The name is by recent authors replaced by the older *Myctophum* of Rafinesque.

Scopidæ (skop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scopus* + *-idæ*.] An African family of altricial wading birds, typified by the genus *Scopus;* the shadow-birds, umber-birds, umbers, or umbrettes. They are related on the one hand to the storks or *Ciconiidæ*, and on the other to the *Ardeidæ* or herons. See cut under *Scopus*.

scopiferous (skō-pif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *scopa*, a broom, brush (see *scope*[2]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Brushy; having a tuft or tufts of hair; scopuliferous, as an insect.

scopiform (skō'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scopa*, a broom, brush, + *forma*, form.] Broom-shaped; having the form of a broom or brush; scopuliform; scopulate. *Kirwan.* Also *scoparious*.

scopious† (skō'pi-us), *a.* [< *scope*[3] + *-i-ous*.] Scopeful; spacious. [Rare.]

Until their full-stuft gorge a passage makes
Into the wide maws of more *scopious* lakes.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 4.

scopiped (skō'pi-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *scopa*, a broom, brush, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *entom.*, same as *scopuliped*.

scopperil (skop'e-ril), *n.* [Also *scopperill*, *scopperell*, < ME. *scoperelle;* < Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top (*skoppara-kringla*, a top).] 1. A top; a teetotum.—2. The bone foundation of a button. [Prov. Eng.]

scoppet† (skop'et), *v. t.* [Appar. < **scoppet*, n., same as *scuppet*, n., dim. of *scoop:* see *scoop*, *scope*[1], and *scuppet*.] To lade out.

Vain man! can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it [the channel] out so fast as it fills? *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Ps. lx. 2.

Scops (skops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώψ*, a small owl, prob. the little horned owl. In the earlier use (def. 1) perhaps intended, like *Scopus*, to refer to Gr. *σκιά*, shadow.] 1†. An old genus name of the African cranes now called *Anthropoides*. *Moehring*, 1752.—2. A genus of *Strigidæ*, the screech-owls, characterized by small size and the presence of plumicorns. (*Brünnich*, 1772.) There are numerous species, of most countries. The European species is *S. giu;* the United States species is *S. asio*, the common gray, red, or mottled owl, of which there are many varieties. These form a section now called *Megascops*. See *red owl*, under *red*[1].

3. [*l. c.*] An owl of this genus; a scops-owl.

scops-owl (skops'oul), *n.* A scops, especially the small scops of Europe, *Scops giu*. *Yarrell*.

scoptic (skop'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σκωπτικός*, given to mockery, < *σκώπτειν*, mock, jest: see *scomm*.] Mocking; scoffing.

Lucian and other *scoptick* wits.
Bp. Ward, Sermons (1670), p. 57.

scoptical† (skop'ti-kal), *a.* [< *scoptic* + *-al*.] Same as *scoptic*.

Another most ingenious and spritefull imitation . . . I must needs note here, because it flies all his Translators and Interpreters, who take it meerely for serious, when it is apparently *scopticall* and ridiculous.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi., Com.

None but the professed quack, or mountebank, avowedly brings the zany upon the stage with him: such undoubtedly is this *scoptical* humour.
Hammond, Works, II. 167. (*Latham*.)

scoptically† (skop'ti-kal-i), *adv.* Mockingly; scoffingly.

Homer (speaking *scoptically*) breakes open the fountaine of his ridiculous humour. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii., Com.

scopula (skop'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *scopulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, dim. of *scopa*, *scopæ*, a broom: see *scopa*, *scope*[2].] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small scopa or brush-like organ. Specifically—(1) A series of bristles or bristly hairs on the tarsi (usually the hind tarsi) of certain hymenopterous insects. These are well marked on the first joint of the hind tarsi of honey-bees, forming a part of the corbiculum. (See cut under *corbiculum*.) The drones of honey-bees and the parasitic bees have scopulæ, not for pollen-bearing, but for cleansing the body. These are called *brushlets*, and a group of solitary bees is named *Scopulipedes* from this character. A bee's leg so furnished is said to be *scopulate*. (2) A similar brush of stiff hairs on the legs of many spiders. In this case the scopula is usually on the under side of the tarsus, sometimes on the metatarsus, rarely also on the tibia. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of pyralid moths. *Schrank*, 1802.—2. In sponges, a fork- or broom-shaped spicule, consisting of a long axial shaft to the distal end of which generally four slender rays are attached.

scopularia[1] (skop-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *scopulariæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a scopulate or besom-shaped spicule with tylolate or knobbed rays which vary in number from two to eight; a scopula.

Scopularia[2] (skop-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, having uncinate spicules in the form of scopulariæ. It is divided into 5 families—*Euretidæ*, *Mellitionidæ*, *Chonelasmatidæ*, *Volvulinidæ*, and *Sclerothamnidæ*.

scopularian (skop-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *scopularia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Scopularia*.

scopulate (skop'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **scopulatus*, < L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] 1. Broom-shaped; scopiform or scopuliform.—2. Having a scopula, as the leg of a bee.

scopuliform (skop'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a broom; scopulate in form; scopiform.

scopuliped (skop'ū-li-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having brushy feet: specifically applied to a group of solitary bees.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scopulipedes*. Also *scopiped*.

Scopulipedes (skop-ū-lip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scopuliped*.] In Latreille's classification, a group of solitary bees: so named from the thick coating of hairs of the hind legs. It includes such genera as *Eucera*, *Anthophora*, and *Centris*. Also *Scopulipedinæ*.

scopulous† (skop'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *scopulosus*, full of rocks, rocky, < *scopulus*, < Gr. *σκόπελος*, a high rock, cliff, promontory; perhaps orig. a look-out, < *σκοπός*, a lookout: see *scope*[3].] Full of rocks; rocky. *Bailey*, 1731.

Scopus (skō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), derived by the namer < Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, with ref. to its somber color.] The only genus of *Scopidæ*. *S. umbretta*, the shadow-bird, is the only species. The culmen is carinate, high at the base and hooked at the tip; the sides of the bill are compressed and grooved throughout; the long gonys ascends; the nostrils have a



Shadow-bird or Umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

membranous opercle; the tarsus is reticulate; the toes are webbed at the base; the middle claw is pectinate; there are intrinsic syringed muscles, and two cæca; the plumage lacks pulviplumes, is of somber color, and presents an occipital crest.

scorbute† (skôr'būt), *n.* [< F. *scorbut*, OF. *scorbut*, *scurbut* = Sp. Pg. *escorbuto* = It. *scorbuto* (LG. *scorbut*), < ML. *scorbutus*, *scorbatus*, Latinized form of MLG. *schorbūk*, LG. *schorbock*, *scharbock*, *schärbuuk* = MD. *schorbuyck*, *scheurbuyck*, D. *scheurbuik* = G. *scharbock*, scurvy, tartar on the teeth, = Dan. *skörbug* = Sw. *skörbjugg*, scurvy; appar., from the form, orig. 'rupture of the belly,' < MD. *schoren*, *scheuren*, tear, rupture, *schore*, *scheure* (D. *scheur*), a cleft, rupture, + *buyck* (D. *buik* = G. *bauch*), belly (see *bouk*[1], *bulk*[1]); but the second element is uncertain.] Scurvy. See *scurvy*[2].

The *Scorbute* so weakened their men that they were not able to hoise out their boats, except in the Generalls ship, whose men (drinking euery morning three spoonefuls of the iuice of Limons) were healthfull.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 692.

scorbutic (skôr-bū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *scorbutique* = Sp. *escorbútico* = Pg. *escorbutico* = It. *scorbutico*, < NL. **scorbuticus*, < ML. *scorbutus*, scurvy: see *scorbute*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of scurvy.—2. Affected, tainted, or diseased with scurvy; suffering from scurvy: as, *scorbutic* persons.

Violent purging hurts *scorbutic* constitutions.
Arbuthnot.

Scorbutic dysentery, a form of dysentery which affects those having scurvy.—**Scorbutic fever**, a name given to the febrile condition seen in some cases of scurvy.

II. *n.* A person affected with scurvy.

scorbutical† (skôr-bū'ti-kal), *a.* [< *scorbutic* + *-al*.] Same as *scorbutic*. *Bailey*.

scorbutically (skôr-bū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it.

A woman . . . *scorbutically* and hydropically affected.
Wiseman, Surgery.

scorbutus (skôr'bū-tus), *n.* [ML.: see *scorbute*.] Same as *scurvy*[2].

scorce†, *v.* See *scourse*[1].

scorch (skôrch), *v.* [< ME. *scorchen*, *scorgen*, *schorchen*, *scrochen*, scorch; prob. an assibilated form of **scorken*, in other forms *scorelen*, *scorklen*, *skorclen*, *scorkelen*, *scorcnen*, scorch, prob. orig. shrink, < Norw. *skrokkna*, shrivel, Sw. dial. *skråkkla*, wrinkle: see *shrug*, *shrink*. The meaning does not suit the usual derivation < OF. *escorcher*, *escorcer*, flay, skin, F. *écorcher*, *écorcer*, flay, skin, fig. rasp, grate, fleece, = Sp. Pg. *escorchar* = It. *scorticare*, flay, < ML. *excorticare*, also, after Rom., *scorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, shell, flay: see *excorticate*. The sense 'skin, flay' does not appear in the E. word, and the sense 'scorch' does not appear in the OF. word.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To burn superficially; subject to a degree of heat that changes the color, or both the color and the texture, of the surface; parch or shrivel up the surface of by heat; singe.

What Gaffray with long toth thy son hath don!
A hundred monkes *scroched* and brend plain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3551.

So Deuly ther came owt of the Chirche wall with in forth, ny ther the Sowdon was, an howge gret Serpent that ranne endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Chirche wall, and *scorged* the seyd wall as it had be sengid with fyer all the wey that he wente, whyche *schorchyng* ys sene in to thys Day. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

Summer drouth or singed air
Never *scorch* thy tresses fair.
Milton, Comus, l. 929.

2. To burn or consume, as by the direct application of fire.

He made cast her in to the riuer, and drenche her and her childe, and made to *scorche* the knight quicke [alive].
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 6.

I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death.
Dryden.

3. To give the sensation of burning; affect with a sensation or an effect similar to that produced by burning; figuratively, to attack with caustic invective or sarcasm.

The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or rosted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are *scorched* and sindged with nipping cold.
Holland, Pliny, xxii. 25. (*Richardson*, under *singe*.)

To begin an economic discussion by *scorching* one's opponent with "moral indignation," seems a womanish rather than a scientific mode of procedure.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 527.

=**Syn. 1.** *Scorch*, *Singe*, *Sear*, *Char*, *Parch*. To *scorch* is to burn superficially or slightly, but so as to change the color or injure the texture; sometimes, from the common effect of heat, the word suggests shriveling or curling, but not generally. *Singe* is one degree more external than *scorch;* we speak of *singeing* the hair and *scorching* the skin; a fowl is *singed* to remove the hairs after plucking out the feathers. *Sear* has primary reference to drying, but more commonly to hardening, by heat, as by cauterization; hence its figurative use, as when we speak of *seared* sensibilities, a *seared* conscience, heat not being thought of as

a part of the figure. To *char* is to reduce to carbon or a black cinder, especially on the surface: when a timber is *charred* it is burned black on the outside and to an uncertain depth. *Parch* has a possible meaning of burning superficially or roasting, as in *parched* corn or peanuts, but almost always refers to drying or shriveling.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be burned on the surface; become parched or dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To ride very fast on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

scorched (skôrcht), *p. a.* **1.** Burned; parched with heat.

As the *scorch'd* locusts from their fields retire,
While fast behind them runs the blaze of fire.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 14.

2. In *zoöl.*, colored as if scorched or singed.

scorched-carpet (skôrcht'kär″pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Ligdia adustata*.

scorched-wing (skôrcht'wing), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eurymene dolabraria*.

scorcher (skôr'chėr), *n.* [< *scorch*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** Anything that burns or parches; anything that is very hot: as, this day has been a *scorcher*. —**2.** Anything caustic, biting, or severe: as, that critique was a *scorcher*. [Chiefly slang in both uses.]—**3.** One who rides very fast on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

scorching (skôr'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scorch*, *v.*] **1.** In *metal-working*, the process of roughing out tools on a dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. It is so called from the great heat produced. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** Fast riding on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

scorching (skôr'ching), *p. a.* **1.** Burning; torrid; very hot.

He again retir'd, to shun
The *scorching* Ardour of the Mid-day Sun.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Causing a sensation as of burning; stinging; hence, figuratively, bitterly sarcastic or upbraiding; caustic; scathing.

The first senior to the bat made first-base on a *scorching* grounder past third. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 945.

scorchingly (skôr'ching-li), *adv.* In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or burn the surface.

scorchingness (skôr'ching-nes), *n.* The property of scorching or burning.

scorcle†, **scorkle**†, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch*.] To scorch; burn.

Ek Nero governede alle the poeples that the vyolent wynd Nothus *scorklith*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 6.

scorcne†, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch*.] To scorch.

For thatt te land wass drizzedd alle
And *scorrcnedd* thurrh the druhhthe.
Ormulum, l. 8626.

scordato (skôr-dä'tō), *a.* [It., prop. pp. of *scordare*, be out of tune: see *discord*.] In *music*, put out of tune; tuned in an unusual manner for the purpose of producing particular effects.

scordatura (skôr-dä-tö'rä), *n.* [It., < *scordare*, be out of tune: see *scordato*.] In stringed musical instruments, an intentional deviation from the usual tuning of the strings for some special effect; the altering of the proper accordatura.

The violoncello is less amenable to the *scordatura* than the violin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 245.

scordium (skôr'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *scordion*, < Gr. *σκόρδιον*, a plant smelling like garlic, perhaps water-germander, < *σκόρδον*, contr. for *σκόροδον*, garlic.] An old name of the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium*.

score[1] (skōr), *n.* [< ME. *score*, *skore*, *schore*, a notch, score, < AS. *scor*, a score, twenty (denoted by a long cut on a stick) (= Icel. *skora* = Sw. *skåra* = Dan. *skaar*, a score, notch, incision), < *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *shore*[1]. For a specific sense, cf. E. *tally* and G. *kerb-holz*, a tally-score, reckoning.] **1.** A notch; a crack; a fissure; a cleft.

Than shalt thou go the dore bifore,
If thou maist fynden ony *score*,
Or hole, or reeft, whatevere it were,
Than shalt thou stoupe and lay to ere
If they withynne aslepe be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2660.

[Sixteenth-century editions have *shore*.]

2. Especially, a notch or cut made on a tally in keeping count of something: formerly a usual mode of reckoning; also, the tally or stick itself; hence, any mark used in reckoning or keeping count.

Score or tallie of wood whereon a number of things delivered is marked. *Baret*, Alvearie.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 38.

3. A reckoning or account kept by scores, marks, or otherwise, as the reckoning for unpaid potations marked with chalk on the tap-room door of a public house; hence, a reckoning or account in general: as, to keep the *score*.

E'en now the godlike Brutus views his *score*
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door.
Crabbe.

We reckon the marks he has chalked on the door,
Pay up and shake hands and begin a new *score*.
O. W. Holmes, Our Banker.

4. The marks, or the sum of the marks, placed to one's debit; amount due; debt.

They say he parted well, and paid his *score*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 52.

Now when in the Morning Matt ask'd for the *Score*,
John kindly had paid it the Ev'ning before.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 24.

The week's *score* at the public-house is paid up and a fresh one started. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 80.

5. The aggregate of points made by contestants in certain games or matches: as, he makes a good *score* at cricket or base-ball; the *score* stood 5 to 1. Hence—**6.** The detailed record or register of the various points or items of play made by players in a game or by competitors in a match.—**7.** Account; reason; ground; motive.

I see no reason for disbelieving one attested story of this nature more than another on the *score* of absurdity. *Lamb*, Witches.

The habitual scowl of her brow was, undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent *score* of near-sightedness. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

8. A line drawn; a long superficial scratch or mark.

A letter 's like the music that the ladies have for their spinets—naething but black *scores*, compared to the same tune played or sung. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvii.

Specifically, the line at which a marksman stands in target-shooting, or which forms the "scratch" or starting-point in a race.

In case of breech-loaders, the party called to the *score* shall not place his cartridge in the gun until he arrives at the *score*. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 506.

9. In *music*, a written or printed draft or copy of a composition on a set of two or more staffs braced and barred together. In a *full* or *orchestral* score, a separate staff is assigned to each instrument and voice, so that it contains all that is indicated in all the instrumental or vocal parts taken together. A *vocal* or *piano* score is one in which the voice-parts are given in full, usually on separate staffs, while the accompaniment is condensed into two staffs for performance on a pianoforte or organ. An *organ* score is either the same as the last or one in which three staffs are used, as in regular organ music. A score in which more than one part is written on a staff is called *short*, *close*, or *compressed*, especially in the case of four-part vocal music when written on two staffs; but these terms are also occasionally applied to an abridged or skeleton transcription. In an orchestral score the various parts are usually grouped, so that instruments of the same class appear together. The usual arrangement is (read downward) wood wind (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), brass wind (horns, trumpets, trombones), percussives (tympani, cymbals), upper strings (violins, violas), voices (soprano, alto, tenor, bass), lower strings (violoncellos, double basses); but considerable variations from this order occur. The arts of reading from a full score, and of transcribing for the pianoforte from such a score, are among the most difficult branches of musical accomplishment. Also *partition*.

I use the phrase in *score*, as Dr. Johnson has explained it in his Dictionary: "A song in *score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed." But I understand that in scientific propriety it means all the parts of a musical composition noted down in the characters by which it is exhibited to the eye of the skilful.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, æt. 66, note.

10. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally, or a separate series of marks; twenty.

Att Southamptone on the see es sevene *skore* chippes,
ffrawghte fulle of ferse folke, owt of ferre landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3549.

The munday aftyr Palme sonday I cam to Lyon, which was a long Jorney, xij *scor* myle and x.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

They chose divers *scores* men, who had no learning nor judgment which might fit them for those affairs.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 344.

(*a*†) In *old archery*, twenty yards: thus, a mark of twelve *score* meant a mark at the distance of 240 yards.

Ful fifteene *score* your marke shall be.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 316).

A' would have clapped i' the clout at twelve *score*, and carried you a forehand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 52.

(*b*) Twenty pounds weight: as, a *score* of meal. [Ireland and West of Eng.]

11. *Naut.*: (*a*) The groove cut in the side and bottom of a block or deadeye for the strapping to fit in. (*b*) A notch or groove made in a piece of timber or metal to allow another piece to be neatly fitted into it.

The *scores* are then cut on the upper side of the keel to receive the floors and filling floors.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 178.

Supplementary score, in *music*, an appendix to a full score, giving a part or parts that had been omitted for lack of space upon the page.—**To go off at score**, in *pedestrianism*, to make a spirited start from the score or scratch; hence, to start off in general.

He *went off at score*, and made pace so strong that he cut them all down. *Lawrence*, Sword and Gown.

To pay off old scores. See *pay*[1].—**To quit scores.** See *quit*[1].

I'll soon with Jenny's Pride *quit Score*,
Make all her Lovers fall.
Prior, The Female Phaeton, st. 7.

score[1] (skōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scored*, ppr. *scoring*. [< ME. *scoren*, *skoren*, notch, count, = Icel. *skora* = Dan. *skaare*, score; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make scores or cuts in or upon; mark with incisions, notches, or grooves; furrow; slash; specifically, to make a long shallow cut in (cardboard or very thick paper), so that the card or paper can be bent without breaking, as for book-covers or folded cards.

Let us *score* their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 12.

The *scored* state of the grooves in almost every large planing machine testifies to the great amount of friction which still exists between the sliding surfaces.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 251.

2. To incise; engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also *scor'd*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 2.

3. To stripe; braid.

A pair of velvet slops *scored* thick with lace.
Middleton, Black Book.

4. To mark or record by a cut or score; in general, to mark; note; record.

Draw your just sword,
And *score* your vengeance on my front and face.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

Or shall each leaf,
Which falls in autumn, *score* a grief?
G. Herbert, The Temple, Good Friday.

An hundred Loves at Athens *score*,
At Corinth write an hundred more.
Cowley, Anacreontics, vi.

5. To set down, enter, or charge as a debt or debtor: sometimes with *up*.

Ther-fore on his gerde [tally] *skors* shalle he
Alle messys in halle that seruet be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Score a gallon of sack and a pint of olives to the Unicorn. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, cross the score of their sins, *score up* God as their debtor. *Fuller*.

6. To succeed in making or winning and having entered to one's account or credit, as points, hits, runs, etc., in certain games; make a score of: as, he *scored* twenty runs; to *score* another victory.

She felt that she had *scored* the first success in the encounter. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 159.

In the four games [base-ball] between New York and Chicago, New York *scored* 37 runs to Chicago's 31.
N. Y. Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

7. In *music*: (*a*) To write out in score; transcribe. (*b*) Same as *orchestrate*: as, the movement is *scored* for brass and strings only. (*c*) To arrange for a different instrument.—**8.** *Milit.*, to produce erosion of (the bore of a gun) by the explosion of large charges.—**Scored pulley.** See *pulley*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To keep the score or reckoning; act as scorer.—**2.** To make points or runs in a game; succeed in having points or runs entered to one's credit or account; also, to be a winner or have the advantage: as, in the first inning he failed to *score*; A struggled hard, but B *scored*.—**3.** To run up a score; be or become a purchaser on credit.

It is the commonest thing that can bee for these Captaines to *score* and to *score*; but when the scores are to be paid, Non est inventus.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).

score[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *scour*[1].

scorer (skōr'ėr), *n.* [< *score*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which scores or notches. (*a*) An instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers, etc., on forest-trees. (*b*) An instrument for cutting across the face of a board, so that it can be planed without slivering. *E. H. Knight*.

2. One who scores or records a score; specifically, one who keeps the score or marks the game in cricket, base-ball, a shooting-match, or the like.

There is one *scorer*, who records the order in which contestants finish, as well as their time.
The Century, XL. 206.

The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the *scorers* were prepared to notch the runs.
Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

★ **scoria**[1] (skō′ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *scoriæ* (-ē). [= F. *scorie* = Sp. Pg. *escoria* = It. *scoria*, < L. *scoria*, < Gr. σκωρία, refuse, dross, scum, < σκῶρ (σκατ-, orig. *σκαρτ-), dung, ordure, akin to L. *stercus*, Skt. *çakrit*, dung, AS. *scearn* = Icel. *skarn*, dung: see *scarn*, *sharn*.] Dross; cinder; slag: a word of rather variable and indefinite meaning, generally used in the plural, and with reference to volcanic rocks. See *scoriaceous*.

The loose, rough, angular, cindery-looking fragments [of lava] are termed *scoriæ*. *J. W. Judd*, Volcanoes, p. 70.

Scoria[2] (skō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829).] A genus of geometrid moths, containing such as the black-veined moth, *S. dealbata*.

scoriac (skō′ri-ak), *a.* [< *scoria*[1] + *-ac.*] Scoriaceous. [Rare.]

These were days when my heart was volcanic
As the *scoriac* rivers that roll —
As the lavas that restlessly roll
Their sulphurous currents. *Poe*, Ulalume.

scoriaceous (skō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *scoria*[1] + *-aceous.*] Made up of or resembling scoriæ; having a coarsely cellular structure: used chiefly with reference to lava.

Portions [of lava] where the cells occupy about as much space as the solid part, and vary much in size and shape, are called *scoriaceous*, this being the character of the rough clinker-like scoriæ of recent lava streams.
A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 94.

scoriæ, *n.* Plural of *scoria*[1].

scorie (skō′ri), *n.* Same as *scaury*.

scorification (skō″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *scorify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] 1. In *assaying*, a method of assay of the precious metals, performed by fusion of the ore with metallic lead and borax in a so-called scorifier. In this operation, the silver with the gold is taken up by the lead, the superfluous lead and the base oxids being separated in the form of a slag or scoria. The metallic mass obtained is afterward treated by the cupellation process to separate the gold and silver.
2. In *metal.*, the treatment of a metal with lead in the refining process. Copper intended for rolling into sheets is sometimes thus treated in order that traces of antimony and other foreign metals may be removed. These combine with the oxid of lead, which rises to the surface of the molten copper in the form of a slag or scoria, which is then skimmed off before casting.

scorifier (skō′ri-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *scorify* + *-er*[1].] 1. In *assaying*, a small flat dish made of a refractory substance, used in the assay of various ores according to the method called *scorification*. Such dishes are usually from two to three inches in diameter.—2. An apparatus used in extracting gold and silver from jewelers' sweepings, and in various other chemical operations. It consists essentially of a large or small furnace with appliances whereby all combustible materials may be burned, leaving scoriæ consisting chiefly of insoluble carbonaceous material, from which the contained gold, silver, or other substance to be separated is dissolved out by aqua regia or other solvent.

scoriform (skō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scoria*, scoria, + *forma*, form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan*.

scorify (skō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scorified*, ppr. *scorifying*. [< L. *scoria*, scoria, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria, slag, or dross.

scoring (skōr′ing), *n.* 1. Same as *score*, *n.*, 8.

In the sandstone west of New Haven, Connecticut, the deep broad *scorings* can be plainly seen, running toward the southeast. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 66.

2. In *founding*, the bursting or splitting of a casting from unequal contraction in cooling. This accident is especially likely to happen to cylinders and similar works if the core does not give way when the casting cools. *E. H. Knight.*
3. In *music*, the act, process, or result of writing out in score, of orchestrating in some particular manner, or of arranging for a different instrument: same as *instrumentation*, *orchestration*, or *transcription*.—4. In *racing*, the act of bringing a horse and his rider over and over again to the score or starting line, so as to make a fair start.

He is a very nervous horse, and it required months of practice before he became accustomed to *scoring*, so that he was fit to start in a race. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 705.

scoring-engine (skōr′ing-en″jin), *n.* A scoring-machine.

scoring-machine (skōr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting in blocks the grooves to receive the ropes or straps by which the blocks are slung.—2. In *paper-box manuf.*, an apparatus with an adjustable knife which cuts away from the blank the superfluous material, and scores the cardboard where the edges of the box are to be, so that the material will bend as desired at these places.

scorious (skō′ri-us), *a.* [< *scoria*[1] + *-ous.*] Drossy; recrementitious. [Rare.]

For by the fire they emit not only many drossy and *scorious* parts, but whatsoever they had received from either the earth or loadstone.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

scorkle†, *v. t.* See *scorcle*.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scorn*, assibilated *schorn*, with orig. vowel *scarn*, *skarn*, assibilated *scharn*, rarely also *scare*, < OF. *escarn*, assibilated *escharn*, *eschern*, with loss of terminal consonant *escar*, *eschar* = Pr. *esquern* = Sp. *escarnio* = Pg. *escarneo* = It. *scherno*, *scorno*, mockery, derision, scorn, < OHG. *skern*, *scern*, MHG. *schern* = OLG. *scern* = MD. *scherne*, mockery, derision; cf. OBulg. *skrienja*, scurrility, L. *scurra*, a jester (see *scurril*). The change of the vowel (ME. *scarn* to *scorn*) arose in the verb, which became confused in OF. and It. with another word: see *scorn*, *v.*] 1. Mockery; derision; contempt; disdain.

Among men such as be modest and graue, & of little conuersation, nor delighted in the busie life and vayne ridiculous actions of the popular, they call him in *scorne* a Philosopher or Poet.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

The red glow of *scorn* and proud disdain.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 57.

See kind eyes, and hear kind words, with *scorn*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 214.

2. The expression of mockery, derision, contempt, or disdain; a scoff; a slight.

And if I unto yow myn othes bede
For myn excuse, a *scorn* shal be my mede.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 305.

If sickly ears . . .
Will hear your idle *scorns*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 875.

And every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn.
Dryden, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxiii.

3. An object of derision, contempt, or disdain; a thing to be or that is treated with contempt; a reproach or disgrace.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us.
Ps. xliv. 13.

Thou . . . art confederate with a damned pack
To make a loathsome abject *scorn* of me.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 106.

They that reverence too much old times are but a *scorn* to the new. *Bacon*, Innovations.

Inhuman *scorn* of men, hast thou a thought
T' outlive thy murders? *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

To laugh to scorn. See *laugh.*—**To take** or **think scorn**†, to disdain; scorn.

Take thou no *scorn* to wear the horn.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 2. 14.

I as then esteeming my self born to rule, and *thinking* foul *scorn* willingly to submit my self to be ruled.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

To think scorn of†, to regard with contempt; despise.

I know no reason why you should *think scorn of* him.
Sir P. Sidney.

scorn (skôrn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scornen*, *skornen*, assibilated *schornen*, with orig. vowel *scarnen*, *skarnen*, < OF. *escarnir*, *eskarnir*, *eskernir*, *esquiernir*, assibilated *escharnir*, *eschernir*, *echarnir*, *echernir*, *acharnir*, *achernir*, transposed *escrenir*, also later *escorner* = Pr. *esquernir*, *escarnir*, *schirnir* = Sp. Pg. *escarnecer* = It. *schernire*, *scornare*, mock, scoff, scorn, < OHG. *skirnōn*, *skernōn*, *scernon*, MHG. *schernen* = MD. *schernen*, mock, deride, < OHG. *skern*, etc., mockery, derision, scorn: see *scorn*, *n.* The later forms of the verb, OF. *escorner*, It. *scornare*, scorn, were due to confusion with OF. *escorner* = It. *scornare*, deprive of the horns, deprive of honor or ornament, disgrace (< L. *ex-*, out, + *cornu*, horn); hence the change of vowel in the E. verb, to which the noun then conformed.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold in scorn or contempt; disdain; despise: as, to *scorn* a hypocrite; to *scorn* all meanness.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the lowly. Prov. iii. 34.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . .
To *scorn* delights and live laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 70.

With all those Optic Miracles I learn'd
Which *scorn* by Eagles eyes to be discern'd.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 46.

The poorer sort, who have not a Slave of their own, will yet hire one to carry a Mess worth of Rice for them, tho not one hundred paces from their own homes, *scorning* to do it themselves. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 131.

2. To bring to scorn; treat with scorn or contempt; make a mock of; deride.

There made thei the Croune of Jonkes of the See; and there thei kneled to him, and *skornede* him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.

His felawe that lay by his beddes syde
Gan for to lawghe, and *scorned* him ful faste.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 267.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother
To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 153.

3†. To bring into insignificance or into contempt.

Fortune, . . .
The dispitouse debonaire,
That *scorneth* many a creature.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 625.

=**Syn. 1.** *Contemn*, *Despise*, *Scorn*, *Disdain*. *Contemn*, *scorn*, and *disdain* less often apply to persons. In this they differ from the corresponding nouns and from *despise*, which apply with equal freedom to persons and things. *Contemn* is the generic term, expressing the fact; it is not so strong as *contempt*. To *despise* is to look down upon with strong contempt from a superior position of some sort. To *scorn* is to have an extreme and passionate contempt for. To *disdain* is to have a high-minded abhorrence of, or a proud and haughty contempt of. See *arrogance*.

What in itself is perfect
Contemns a borrow'd gloss.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

No man ever yet genuinely *despised*, however he might hate, his intellectual equal.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 254.

I am that maid that have delay'd, denied,
And almost *scorn'd* the loves of all that tried
To win me but this swain.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon *disdains:*
Destruction fang mankind!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 22.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel scorn or contempt.—2†. To point with scorn; scoff; jeer: generally with *at*.

Thei *scornen* whan thei seen ony strange Folk goynge clothed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 178.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd at* me.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 131.

He *scorned at* their behaviour, and told them of it.
Good News from New-England, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 365.

scorner (skôr′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *scornere*, *scornare*; < *scorn* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scorns; a despiser.

They are . . . great *scorners* of death.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a *scorner* of your sex,
But venerator. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. A scoffer; a derider; one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers.

When Christianity first appeared, it made no great progress among the disputers of this world, among the men of wit and subtlety, for this very reason; because they were *scorners*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

scornful (skôrn′fûl), *a.* [< *scorn* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; insolent.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the *scornful*. Ps. i. 1.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow,
And dart not *scornful* glances from those eyes.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 137.

Th' enamour'd deity pursues the chace;
The *scornful* damsel shuns his loathed embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

2. Provoking or exciting scorn or contempt; appearing as an object of scorn.

The *scornful* mark of every open eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 520.

=**Syn.** See *scorn*, *v.*

scornfully (skôrn′fûl-i), *adv.* In a scornful manner; with proud contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons.

scornfulness (skôrn′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being scornful or contemptuous.

scorning (skôr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *scorninge*, *skorning*, *schornunge*, *scærninge*, *schorning*; verbal n. of *scorn*, *v.*] Mockery; derision.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their *scorning*, and fools hate knowledge? Prov. i. 22.

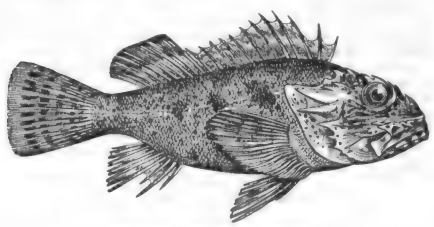
scorny† (skôr′ni), *a.* [< *scorn* + *-y*[1].] Deserving scorn. [Rare.]

Ambition . . . scrapes for *scornie* drosse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 506.

scorodite (skor′ō-dīt), *n.* [Also *skorodite*; so called in allusion to the arsenical fumes given off before the blowpipe; < Gr. σκόροδον, contr. σκόρδον, garlic, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of iron, usually occurring in orthorhombic crys-

tals of a pale leek-green or liver-brown color. It occurs in many localities, associated with arsenical ores, especially with arsenopyrite; it has also been observed as a deposit about some hot springs, as in the Yellowstone region.

Scorpæna (skôr-pē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi; Linnæus, 1758), < L. *scorpæna*, < Gr. σκόρπαινα, a fish, *Scorpæna scrofa*, so called in allusion to the dorsal spines, which are capable of inflicting a stinging wound; < σκορπίος, a scorpion: see *scorpion*.] A Linnean genus of fishes, used with varying latitude, now closely restricted and made the type of the family *Scorpænidæ*. The original fish of this name is *S. scrofa*, of European waters. Another is *S. porcus*, known as *pig-foot*, found in southern Europe. *S. guttata* is a Californian representative known as *scorpion* or *scorpene*, also *sculpin*; and other species are called in Spanish-speaking countries *rascacios*. See *hogfish*.



Scorpene (*Scorpæna guttata*).

Scorpænidæ (skôr-pē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scorpæna*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes* with perfect or nearly perfect ventrals, and a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, this stay arising from the infraorbital ring. (*b*) In Gill's system, those *Scorpænoidea* which have the dorsal fin consisting of an elongated spinigerous and short arthropterous section; well-developed thoracic or post-thoracic ventrals; head moderately compressed; branchial apertures extending forward and not separated by an isthmus; and a dorsadiform (or nuchadiform) trunk. The scorpænoids resemble percoids, having the body oblong, more or less compressed, with usually large head and wide terminal mouth, and ridges or spines on the top and also on the opercles. A bony stay extends from the suborbital to the preopercle; the gill-slits are wide; the scales are ctenoid (sometimes cycloid); and the lateral line is single. The ventrals are thoracic, with one spine and typically five rays; the dorsal is rather long with numerous (from eight to sixteen) spines and about as many soft rays; the anal is rather short, with three spines and from five to ten rays. The pseudobranchiæ are large, the pyloric cæca few (less than twelve in number), and an air-bladder is present. Over 20 genera and 200 species inhabit all seas; they are specially numerous in temperate regions of the Pacific ocean, where they form a large, conspicuous, and economically important feature of the piscifauna. The northern species mostly live about rocks, and hence their most general name is *rockfish* or *rock-cod*. Many are viviparous, the young being born alive when about a fourth of an inch long; some of them attain a large size, and all are used for food. Besides *Scorpæna*, notable genera which include American forms are *Sebastes*, *Sebastodes*, and *Sebastichthys*, including a great variety of rockfish or rock-cod, mainly of the Pacific coast, known as *rose-fish*, *redfish*, *snapper*, *boccaccio*, *merou*, *priest-fish*, *viuva*, *garrupa*, *fiaum*, *rasher* or *rasciera*, *tambor*, *corsair*, *fly-fish*, *rena*, *Spanish-flag*, *tree-fish*, etc. See the generic and vernacular names, and cuts under *priest-fish*, *rockfish*, *Sebastes*, *Spanish-flag*, *corsair*, and *Scorpæna*.

Scorpæninæ (skôr-pē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpæna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scorpænidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Scorpæna*, with three pairs of epipharyngeals, vertebræ in variable number, and the dorsal commencing above the operculum. The species are mostly tropical and most numerous in the Indo-Pacific region. Some of them are remarkable for brilliancy of color and the development of spines or fringes.

scorpænoid (skôr-pē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scorpæna* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scorpænidæ* or *Scorpænoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Scorpænidæ*.

Scorpænoidea (skôr-pē-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpæna* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked fishes, with the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid bones normally developed, a complete myodome, and post-temporals normally articulated with the cranium, comprising the families *Scorpænidæ*, *Synanceidæ*, *Hexagrammidæ*, and *Anoplopomidæ*.

scorpene (skôr′pēn), *n.* [< It. *scorpina* = OF. *scorpene*, < L. *scorpæna*, a fish, *Scorpæna scrofa*: see *Scorpæna*. The name for *S. scrofa* was transferred by the Italian fishermen on the Californian coast to *S. guttata*.] A scorpænoid fish, *Scorpæna guttata*. The cheeks, opercle, and top of the head are naked, the breast is scaly, and the color is brown mottled and blotched with rosy purplish and pale olive. It is about a foot long, and is abundant on the southern Californian coast, where it is also called *sculpin*. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

scorper (skôr′pėr), *n.* [A misspelling of *scauper*.] 1. In *wood-* and *metal-work*, a form of gouging-chisel for working in hollows, as in forming bowls and in undercutting carvings, etc.—2. A pointed, flat, or rounded steel tool with a sharp edge, set in a wooden or other handle, used by the jeweler for drilling holes and cutting away parts of the metal-work around settings to hold precious stones.

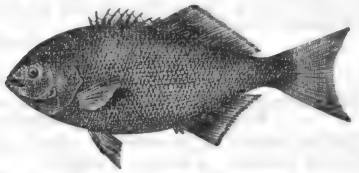


Scorpers (def. 1).

scorpiack† (skôr′pi-ak), *a.* [< MGr. σκορπιακός, pertaining to a scorpion, < Gr. σκορπίος, a scorpion: see *scorpion*.] Of or pertaining to a scorpion; figuratively, stinging.

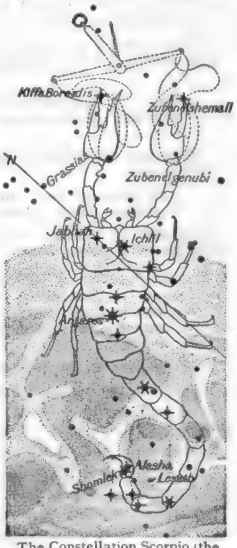
> To wound him first with arrows of sharp-pointed words, and then to sting him with a *scorpiack* censure.
> *Hacket*, Life of Williams, i. 82. (*Davies.*)

Scorpidinæ (skôr-pi-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpis* (*-pid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Scorpis*. It was introduced by Gill for *Pimelepteridæ* with the front teeth incisor-like but without roots extending backward, with teeth on the vomer, and the soft fins densely scaly. Few species are known. *Medialuna californiensis* occurs along the Californian coast.



Medialuna (*Medialuna californiensis*), one of the *Scorpidinæ*.

Scorpio (skôr′pi-ō), *n.* [L. NL.: see *scorpion*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a Linnean genus of arachnidans, equivalent to the modern order *Scorpionida*, used with various restrictions, now the type of the limited family *Scorpionidæ*. See *scorpion*.—2. A constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♏. The constellation, which is prominent in early summer in the skies of the southern United States (where the whole of the magnificent tail clears the horizon), contains the first-magnitude red star Antares and several of the second magnitude. With the Chaldeans and Greeks it extended over one sixth of the planetary circle, the scorpion being represented with exaggerated claws embracing a circular space where Libra is now placed. From this irregularity it may be inferred that the constellation is older than the zodiac, which was formed before 2000 B. C. Libra, though later, is of no small antiquity, since it appears in the Egyptian zodiacs. Its adoption by Julius Cæsar in his calendar made it familiar. Ptolemy, however, though living in Egypt nearly two centuries later, follows Babylonian and Greek astronomers in covering the place of Libra with the scorpion's claws. In designating the stars of this constellation by means of the Greek letters, the genitive *Scorpii* (from the alternative Latin form *scorpius*: see *scorpion*) is used: thus, Antares is *α Scorpii*.

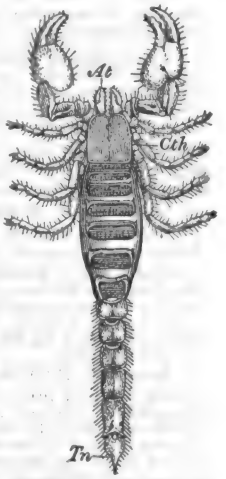


The Constellation Scorpio (the Scorpion), with Libra.

Scorpiodea, Scorpioidea (skôr-pi-ō′dē-ä, -oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scorpioid*.] Same as *Scorpionida*.

scorpioid (skôr′pi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. σκορπιοειδής, contr. σκορπιώδης, like a scorpion, < σκορπίος, a scorpion, + εἶδος, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling or related to a scorpion; belonging to the *Scorpionida*. (*b*) Rolled over or curled like the tail of a scorpion; cincinnal; coiled in a flat spiral.—2. In *bot.*, curved or circinate at the end, like the tail of a scorpion; rolled up toward one side in the manner of a crozier, unrolling as the flowers expand, as in some of the *Boraginaceæ*. See cut in next column.

scorpion (skôr′pi-on), *n.* [< ME. *scorpion*, *scorpioun*, *scorpiun*, < OF. *scorpion*, *scorpiun*, *escorpion*, F. *scorpion* = Pr. Sp. *escorpion* = Pg. *escorpião* = It. *scorpione*, also *scorpio* = D. *schorpioen* = MLG. *schorpiōn*, *schorpie* = OHG. *scorpjo*, *scorpo*, MHG. *schorpe*, *schorp*, *scorpe*, *scorp*, G. *scorpion* = Sw. Dan. *skorpion*, < L. *scorpio(n-)*, also *scorpius*, < Gr. σκορπίος (later also σκορπίων in sense of a military engine), a scorpion, also a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant, the constellation so called, a military engine.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an arthropod of the order *Scorpionida*. It has an elongated body: the cephalothorax is continuous with the abdomen, which ends in a long slender post-abdomen, which latter can be curled up over the back and is armed at the end with a sharp sting or telson, more or less hooked like a claw, and connected with a venom-gland, so that its puncture inflicts a poisoned wound. (See also cuts under *Buthus* and *Scorpionidæ*.) The sting of a scorpion is painful, and is said to paralyze the organs of speech. The scorpion has also a large pair of nippers in front, like the great claws of a lobster, and the whole figure is suggestive of a little lobster, an inch or a few inches long. Scorpions abound in tropical and warm temperate countries. In the former they attain the maximum size of 8 or 10 inches, and are very formidable. They commonly lurk in dark retreats, as under stones and logs, and are particularly active at night. They are carnivorous and predaceous; they seize their prey with their nippers, and sting it to death. Scorpions are justly dreaded, but some popular beliefs respecting them have no foundation in fact, as that when the creature is surrounded by fire it stings itself to death rather than be burned, or that some fluid extracted from a scorpion will cure its sting.



Scorpion (*Scorpio afer*), seen from above.

At, the cheliceræ, or chelate antennæ; the large claws are chelate pedipalpi; *Cth*, cephalothorax; the first two legs are cephalic appendages, the next two thoracic; *Tn*, the telson or sting.

> Thes is the *scorpioun* thet maketh uayr mid the heauede, and enueymeth mid the tayle.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

> I lykne her to the *scorpioun*,
> That is a fals flatering beste;
> For with his hede he maketh feste,
> But al amyd his flateringe
> With his tayle he wol stinge
> And envenyme.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 636.

> And though I once despair'd of woman, now
> I find they relish much of *scorpions*,
> For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 5.

> 'Tis true, a *scorpion's* oil is said
> To cure the wounds the vermin made.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 1029.

Hence—2. Some creature likened to or mistaken for a scorpion, and poisonous or supposed to be so. (*a*) A false scorpion; any member of the *Pseudoscorpiones*. Among these arachnidans, belonging to the same class as the true scorpion, but to a different order, the members of the genus *Chelifer* are known as *book-scorpions*. (See *Cheliferidæ*, and cut under *Pseudoscorpiones*.) Those called *whip-scorpions* are of the family *Thelyphonidæ*. (See cut under *Pedipalpi*.) Closely related to these, and sometimes sharing the name, are the *Phrynidæ*. (See cut under *Phrynidæ*.) (*b*) Centipeds and tarantulas are often confounded in the popular mind with scorpions, as are also (*c*) various small lizards, in the latter case probably from the habit some of them have of carrying their tails up. Thus, in the United States, some harmless lizards or skinks, as of the genera *Sceloporus* and *Eumeces*, are commonly called *scorpions*. (*d*) Same as *scorpion-bug*.

3. In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish or sea-scorpion; one of several different members of the *Scorpænidæ*, some of which are also called *scorpene* and *sculpin*. See cut under *Scorpæna*, and etymology of *Scolopendra*.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 23d. See *Scorpio*, 2.

> Th' Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
> Hung forth in heaven his golden scales,
> Yet seen betwixt Astræa and the *Scorpion* sign.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 998.

5. A kind of whip said to have been armed with points like that of a scorpion's tail; a scourge, described as having a handle of iron, or of wood braced and ferruled with iron, and two, three, or more chains attached, like the lashes of a whip, and set with balls, rings, or angled and pointed masses of iron.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*. 1 Ki. xii. 11.

If the people resisted [Rehoboam], they should be punished not with whips, but with *scorpions:* that is, rods of knotted wood furnished with barbs, producing a wound like the bite of a scorpion.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 57.

6. An old military engine, used chiefly in the defense of the walls of a town. It resembled the ballista in form, consisting essentially of two beams with ropes stretched between them, from the middle of which ropes rose a third beam, called the *stylus*, so disposed as to be pulled back and let go at pleasure; to the top of this beam were fastened iron hooks to which a sling of iron or hemp for throwing stones was hung.

Heer crooked Coruies, fleeing bridges tall,
Their scathfull *Scorpions*, that ruynes the wall.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

He watched them at the points of greatest danger falling under the shots from the *scorpions*.

Froude, Cæsar, p. 349.

7†. An instrument for grappling a battering-ram.—8†. A gun whose dolphins represented the scorpion.—**False scorpion.** See def. 2.

scorpion-broom (skôr'pi-ọn-bröm), *n.* Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.

scorpion-bug (skôr'pi-ọn-bug), *n.* A large predaceous water-beetle whose raptorial fore legs suggest a scorpion; a water-scorpion. See *Nepa*.

scorpion-dagger (skôr'pi-ọn-dag″ėr), *n.* [Tr. Hind. *bichhwā*, a small stiletto with a curved blade, < *bichchhū*, a scorpion.] A small dagger, sometimes poisoned, used by the people of India.

Scorpiones (skôr-pi-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *scorpio*(*n-*), scorpion: see *scorpion*.] True scorpions as a suborder of *Arachnida:* distinguished from *Pseudoscorpiones:* synonymous with *Scorpionida*.

scorpion-fish (skôr'pi-ọn-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Scorpænidæ* and genus *Scorpæna;* a sea-scorpion: so called on account of the spines of the head and fins. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

scorpion-fly (skôr'pi-ọn-flī), *n.* A mecopterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ*, and especially of the genus *Panorpa:* so called from the forceps-like apparatus at the end of the slender abdomen of the male, and the tendency of the abdomen to curl like the tail of a scorpion. *P. communis* is a European example. See cut under *Panorpa*.

scorpion-grass (skôr'pi-ọn-gràs), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosotis;* the forget-me-not or mouse-ear.

Scorpion-grass, the old name of the plant now called Forget-me-not. . . . It was called *scorpion-grass*, from its spike resembling a scorpion's tail, and its being therefore supposed, on the doctrine of signatures, to be good against the sting of a scorpion.

Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

Mouse-ear scorpion-grass, *Myosotis palustris*.

scorpionic (skôr-pi-on'ik), *a.* [< *scorpion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the scorpion. [Rare.]

Below the Serpent Bearer we find the Scorpion (Scorpio), now fully risen and showing truly *scorpionic* form.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 3, pp. 209-210.

Scorpionida (skôr-pi-on'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpiones* + *-ida*.] An order of *Arachnida*, having pulmotracheate respiration, the cephalothorax indistinctly separated from the abdomen, a long jointed postabdomen ending in a hook or telson, and long maxillary palpi, or pedipalps, ending in a usually large chelate claw, or pincer; the true scorpions or *Scorpiones*. The ambulatory legs are seven-jointed, and of moderate and approximately equal lengths. The eyes are from six to twelve in number. The falces or cheliceræ are well developed and pincer-like. There are four pairs of pulmotracheæ. The long postabdomen or tail is very flexible, and is generally carried curled up over the back; the hook with which it ends is perforated for a poison-duct, and constitutes a sting, sometimes of very formidable character. The order is very homogeneous, and all the forms of it were formerly included in a single family, *Scorpionidæ*, or even in the genus *Scorpio*. It has been divided, according to the number of eyes (six, eight, ten, or twelve), into *Scorpionidæ*, *Telegonidæ*, *Vejovidæ*, and *Androctonidæ*, and in other ways. From 1 to more than 30 genera are recognized. See cut for *Scorpionidæ* above, and those under *Buthus* and *scorpion*.

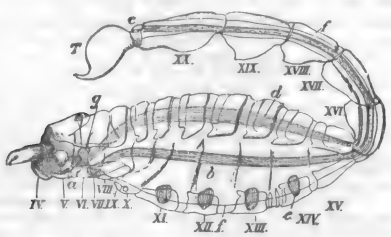


Diagram of Structure of *Scorpionidæ* (most of the appendages removed).

IV. to *XX.*, fourth to twentieth somite; *IV.*, basis of the pedipalpi or great claws; *V.*, *VI.*, of two succeeding cephalic segments; *T*, telson or sting; *a*, mouth; *b*, alimentary canal; *c*, anus; *d*, heart; *e*, a pulmonary sac; *f*, line of the ventral ganglionated cord; *g*, cerebroganglia.

scorpion-lobster (skôr'pi-ọn-lob″stėr), *n.* A long-tailed decapod crustacean of the family *Thalassinidæ*.

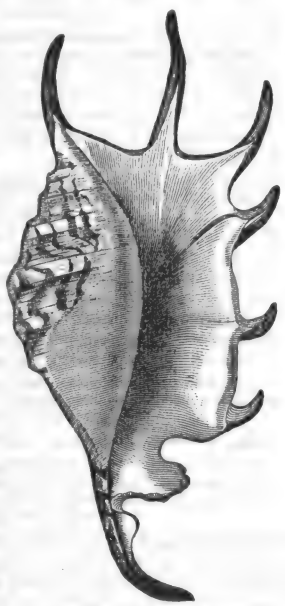
scorpion-oil (skôr'pi-ọn-oil), *n.* An oily substance formerly prepared from scorpions, and supposed to be capable of curing their sting.

scorpion-plant (skôr'pi-ọn-plant), *n.* 1. A Javan orchid of the genus *Renanthera*, *R. Flos-aëris*. It has large creamy-white or lemon-colored flowers, resembling a spider, continuing to bloom long from the summit of the spike.

2. *Genista Scorpius* of southwestern Europe. More specifically called *scorpion-broom* and *scorpion-thorn*.

scorpion-senna (skôr'pi-ọn-sen″ä), *n.* See *Coronilla*[2].

scorpion-shell (skôr'pi-ọn-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras*, distinguished by the development of long tubular or channeled spines from the outer lip of the aperture. About a dozen species are known, some a foot long, all inhabitants of the Indian seas and the Pacific, as *P. lambis*.



Scorpion-shell (*Pteroceras lambis*).

scorpion-spider (skôr'pi-ọn-spī″dėr), *n.* Any arachnidan of the order *Pedipalpi;* a whip-scorpion: a sort of false scorpion. Those of the family *Thelyphonidæ*, with a long slender whip-like postabdomen, resemble scorpions very closely in superficial appearance. The likeness of the *Phrynidæ*, which have merely a button-like postabdomen, is less striking. See cuts under *Phrynidæ* and *Pedipalpi*.

scorpion's-tail (skôr'pi-ọnz-tāl), *n.* See *Scorpiurus*.

scorpion-thorn (skôr'pi-ọn-thôrn), *n.* Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.

scorpionwort (skôr'pi-ọn-wėrt), *n.* 1. Same as *scorpion-grass*.—2. A leguminous plant, *Coronilla scorpioides*, native to southern Europe and related to the scorpion-senna.

Scorpis (skôr'pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. σκορπίς, a kind of sea-fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pimelepteroid fishes, variously limited, containing species of the southern Pacific. The northern fish formerly referred to the genus, the medialuna of California, a handsome fish a foot long and valued for food, belongs to the genus *Medialuna*. See cut under *Scorpidinæ*.

Scorpiurus (skôr-pi-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. σκορπίουρος, a plant so called, lit. 'scorpion-tailed,' < σκορπίος, scorpion, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, tribe *Hedysareæ*, and subtribe *Coronilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers solitary or few on a leafless peduncle with beaked keel-petals, and a cylindrical, furrowed, and circinately coiled pod, which is commonly warty or prickly and does not split open, but breaks across into joints containing roundish seeds with remarkably twisted and elongated seed-leaves. There are about 6 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending from the Canary Islands into western Asia. They are stemless or decumbent herbs, with entire and simple leaves, unlike most of the family in this last respect, and with small yellow nodding flowers. They are curious but not ornamental plants; their rough coiled pods, called "caterpillars," are sometimes used to garnish dishes. The species have been named *scorpion's-tail* and *caterpillar-plant*.

scorset†, *v.* See *scourse*[1], *scourse*[2].

scortatory (skôr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *scortator*, a fornicator, < *scortari*, associate with harlots, < *scortum*, a harlot.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

Here are . . . churches that proscribe intellect; *scortatory* religions.

Emerson, Cond. Life, Worship.

scortch†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scotch*[2].

scorza (skôr'zä), *n.* [Said to be from *skortza*, a name used by Wallachian miners. *Chester.*] A variety of epidote occurring near Muska, Transylvania, in a form resembling sand.

Scorzonera (skôr-zō-nē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700); cf. Sp. *escorzonera* = Pg. *escorcioneira* = F. *scorsonère*, F. dial. *escorsionère*, *scorsonère* = G. *skorzonere* = Sw. *skorsonera* = Dan. *skorsonere*, < It. *scorzonera*, appar. lit. 'black bark,' < *scorza*, bark (see *scorza*), + *nera*, black, fem. of *nero*, < L. *niger*, black (see *negro*); said by others to be orig. Sp. *escorzonera* (so named from the use of the root as a remedy for snake-bites), < *escorzon*, snake-poison.] 1. A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Cichoriaceæ*, type of the tribe *Scorzuntereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with involucral bracts of many gradually increasing series, plumose and unequal pappus of many rows, and many-ribbed achenes without a beak and commonly without wings. There are about 100 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending into central Asia. They are smooth, woolly, or bristly plants, generally perennials, bearing alternate and grass-like or broader and dissected leaves, and rather large long-stalked heads of yellow flowers. The best-known species is *S. Hispanica*, the black salsify, much cultivated, chiefly in Europe, for its root, which is used as a vegetable, and has, when moderately boiled, the remedial properties of dandelion. *S. deliciosa* of Sicily is said to be equal to salsify, and *S. crocifolia* in Greece is a favorite salad and spinach. *S. tuberosa* and perhaps other eastern species afford an edible root. An old name of *S. Hispanica* is *viper's-grass*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Colonel Blunt presented the company . . . with excellent *scorzoneras*, which he said might be propagated in England as much as parsnips.

Oldenburg, To Boyle, Nov. 15, 1666.

Scot[1] (skot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Scott;* < ME. *Scot*, *Scott*, *Scotte*, pl. *Scottes*, < AS. *Scot*, usually in pl. *Scottas*, *Sceottas* = D. *Schot* = OHG. *Scotto*, MHG. G. *Schotte* = Icel. *Skotr*, usually in pl. *Skotar* = Sw. Dan. *Skotte*, a Scot; cf. OF. *Escot* = Sp. Pg. *Escoto* = It. *Scoto* (< LL.) = Ir. *Scot* = W. *Ysgotiad* (< E.) = Pol. *Szkot* = Bohem. *Skot* (< G. or E.); first in LL. *Scōtus*, also *Scottus*, usually in pl. *Scoti*, *Scotti*, MGr. NGr. Σκῶτος, pl. Σκῶτοι, a people in the northern part of Britain, called thence *Scotia* (AS. *Scotland*, *Scotta land*, E. *Scotland*). As with most other names of the early Celtic and Teutonic tribes, the origin of the name is unknown; it has been variously referred—(*a*) to Gael. *sguit* = Ir. *scuite*, a wanderer; (*b*) to Gr. Σκύθης, L. *Scytha*, *Scythes*, a Scythian, said to mean 'wanderer,' 'nomad,' or, according to an old view, 'an archer' (see *Scythian*); (*c*) to Gr. σκότος, darkness (the LL. *Scotus*, prop. *Scōtus*, being taken in this view as *Scŏtus*, with a short vowel) (see *scotia*). Hence the surname *Scott*, formerly also spelled *Scot*, ME. *Scott*, *Scot*, D. *Schot*, G. *Schott*, OF. *Scot*, *Escot*, etc., ML. *Scotus* (as in *Duns Scotus*), etc., one of the few mod. surnames orig. tribal or national names (others are *Britt*, *Brett*, or *Bret*, *Briton*, *Britton*, or *Britten*, *Saxon*, *Dane*); cf. the surnames *English*, *Irish*, *French*, G. *Deutsch*, *Deutscher*, etc., orig. adj.] 1. A member of a Gaelic tribe, which came from the northern part of Hibernia, and settled in the northwestern part of Britannia (Scotland) about the sixth century.—2. A native or an inhabitant of Scotland, a country lying north of England, and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That hot termagant *Scot* had paid me scot and lot too.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

Scots, wha hae with Wallace bled,
Scots, wham Bruce has often led. *Burns.*

scot[2] (skot), *n.* [Also assibilated *shot;* < ME. *scot*, *scott*, < AS. *scot*, *scott*, *sceot*, also *gescot*, contribution, payment (= OFries. *skot*, *schot*, a payment, = MD. D. *schot* = MLG. LG. *schot* = G. *schoss* = Icel. *skot*, a contribution, payment, tax; cf. Gael. *sgot* = OF. *escot*, F. *écot* = Pr. *escot* = Sp. Pg. *escote* = It. *scotto* (ML. *scotum*), scot, payment, < LG. or E.); lit. that which is 'shot' or thrown in, < *scéotan*, pp. *scoten*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shot*[2].] 1. A payment; contribution; fine; mulct; reckoning; shot.

Vor altheruerst [first] he becomth tauernyer; thanne he playth ate des [dice]; thanne he zelth his ozen [own

goods]; thanne he becomth . . . thyef; and thanne me hine [him] anhongeth. This is thet *scot:* thet me ofte payth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Specifically—2. In *old law*, a portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.—**Scot and lot.** [ME. *scot and lot, scotte and lotte*, AS. *scot and hlot* (cited as *hlot et scot* in the Latin Laws of William the Conqueror); MD. *schot ende lot;* a riming formula, lit. 'contribution and share,' the words, as in other riming formulas, being not very definitely discriminated.] Parish or borough rates or taxes assessed according to the ability of the person taxed: hence, to pay *scot and lot* is to pay one's share of the rates or taxes. *Scot* implies a contribution toward some object to which others contributed equally; *lot*, the privilege and liability thereby incurred. Sometimes in the older writers *lot and scot*.

And that alle and euery man in ye for sayd fraunches beyng, and the fraunches and fre custumes of the same cyte wyllyng to reioyse, be in *lotte and scott* and partiners of alle maner charges for the state of the same francheis. . . . And yt all and euery man of the fraunches of ye same cite being, and wtout ye sayd cite dwellyng and haunten her marchaundices in ye same cite, that they be in *scotte and lotte* wt our comonars of ye same citee or ellis yt they lese her fraunches.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

I shalbe redy at *scott and lotte*, and all my duties truly pay and doo. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

I have paid *scot and lot* there any time this eighteen years. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

scot[2] (skot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scotted*, ppr. *scotting*. [= OF. *escoter*, < ML. **scotare, scottare;* from the noun.] To pay scot. *Jamieson.*

Scot. An abbreviation of *Scotland, Scotch*, or *Scottish*.

scotal†, *n.* See *scotale*.

scotale† (skot'āl), *n.* [Also *scotal* (ML. reflex *scotala, scotale, scotalium, scotallum*); < *scot*[2] + *ale*.] In *law*, the keeping of an ale-house within a forest by an officer of the forest, and drawing people (who fear to incur his displeasure) to spend their money there.

Part of the immunity which the outlaws enjoyed was no doubt owing to the connivance of the officers of the forest, who levied forced contributions from them, and compelled all who feared their displeasure to drink at ale-houses which they kept, this extortionate practice being known as *Scothala* or Scotteshale. These exactions were curbed by the Statute of Fines Levied (27 Ed. I., A. D. 1299), which enacted that, "No Forester or Bedel from henceforth shall make *Scotal*, or gather garb, or oats, or any corn, lamb, or pig, nor shall make any (gathering but) by the sight and upon the (view) of the twelve Rangers, when they shall make their (range)."

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 31.

★ **Scotch**[1] (skoch), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *Scots* (= D. *Schots*); a contr. of *Scottish:* see *Scottish*.]

I. *a.* Same as *Scottish*. [The form *Scotch*, usual in England and the United States, is little used in Scotland, where either *Scottish* or *Scots* prevails, and where the preference for *Scotsman* instead of *Scotchman* is still more decided.]—**Scotch asphodel.** See *Tofieldia*.—**Scotch attorneys.** See *attorney*[1].—**Scotch barley.** See *barley*[1].—**Scotch bluebell,** or *bluebell of Scotland.* See *bluebell* (*a*) and *Campanula*.—**Scotch bonnets,** the fairy-ring mushroom, *Marasmius oreades*.—**Scotch broom,** an American designation of the common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.—**Scotch cambric,** a fine cotton textile, sometimes white, and sometimes printed, used especially for women's dresses.—**Scotch camomile.** See *camomile*.—**Scotch cap.** See *bonnet*, 1.—**Scotch carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Scotch catch** or **snap,** in *music*, the rhythmic figure usually represented by 𝅘𝅥𝅯. —that is, the division of a beat into a short part under the accent followed by a long part; the reverse of the common division, in which the dotted note precedes. So called because frequently occurring in Scotch songs and dances. It is characteristic of the strathspey.—**Scotch curlies,** a variety of kale, so called from its curled leaves.—**Scotch dipper** or **duck.** See *duck*[2].—**Scotch douche,** a douche of hot water, beginning at a temperature of 40° C., increased gradually to 45–50° C., and immediately followed by cold water; more generally, a succession of alternate hot and cold douches.—**Scotch dumpling, elm, fiddle.** See the nouns.—**Scotch fir.** Same as *Scotch pine*.—**Scotch furnace,** a simple form of ore-hearth used in smelting lead ores.—**Scotch gambit.** See *gambit*.—**Scotch grass.** Same as *Pará grass*. [West Indies.]—**Scotch hearth,** a small ore-hearth or furnace used in Scotland and the north of England for smelting lead ore. The hearth-bottom and all the parts adjacent to it are of cast-iron. It is very similar to the ore-hearth in general use for the same purpose in the Mississippi valley. See *ore-hearth*.—**Scotch heath** or **heather,** most properly, *Erica cinerea* (see *heath*, 2); also [U. S.], the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.—**Scotch jewelry, lovage, marriage, mist, nightingale.** See the nouns.—**Scotch kale,** a variety of kale with light-green lobed leaves which are much curled and crinkled on the margins; green borecole.—**Scotch pebble,** a semi-precious stone of a kind found in Scotland, and used in inexpensive jewelry, the mounting of weapons, and the like: the name is especially given to varieties of agate and jasper. Compare *cairngorm*.—**Scotch pine, primrose, rose, saw-fly, scale.** See the nouns.—**Scotch ptarmigan,** the common red game of Great Britain, *Lagopus scoticus*.—**Scotch snap.** Same as *Scotch catch*.—**Scotch spur, stone, thistle, turbine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Scotch teal.** Same as *Scotch dipper* or *duck*.

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of Scotland. Also *Scots*, as plural of *Scot*.—2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. Also *Scots*.—3. Scotch whisky. [Colloq.]

scotch[2] (skoch), *v. t.* [A contraction, perhaps due in part to association with the unrelated *scutch*, of early mod. E. *scortch*, which stands for **scartch*, a transposed form of *scratch*, as *scart* is a transposed form of *scrat*, the orig. source of *scratch:* see *scratch, scrat*[1], *scart*.] 1. To scratch; score or mark with slight incisions; notch; hack. See *scotching*.

Afore thy meat, nor afterward,
With knyfe *scortche* not the Boorde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

He *scotched* him and notched him like a carbonado.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 197.

2. In the following passage a reading suggested by Theobald [*scorch'd* in 1623 edition].

We have *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 13.

3. To dock; fine; amerce. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scotched collops,** in *cookery*, a dish consisting of beef cut or minced into small pieces, and stewed with butter, flour, salt, pepper, and a finely sliced onion. Also erroneously *scotch-collops*.

What signify *scotcht-collops* to a feast?
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 21.

scotch[2] (skoch), *n.* [< *scotch*[2], *v.*] 1. A slight cut or shallow incision; a scratch; a notch.

I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 10.

Give him [a chub] three or four cuts or *scotches* on the back with your knife, and broil him on charcoal.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

2. A line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.—**Out of all scotch**†, excessively. *Halliwell.*

scotch[3] (skoch), *n.* [An irreg. extension of *scote* (due to confusion with *scotch*[2]).] 1. A prop or strut placed behind or before a wheel, to prevent its moving, or placed under a log to prevent it from rolling.

Some bits of old rails lying near might have been used as *scotches*, but no one thought of this.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 415.

2. In *well-boring*, a slotted bar used to hold up the rod and tools while a section is being attached or detached from above.

scotch[3] (skoch), *v.* [< *scotch*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To prop or block, as the wheel of a coach or wagon, with a stone or other obstacle; hence, to put on the brake or drag to.

Stop, dear nature, these incessant advances of thine; let us *scotch* these ever-rolling wheels.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

II.† *intrans.* To hold back.

For when they come to giving unto holie and necessarie uses, then they will sticke at a pennie, and *scotch* at a groat, and every thing is too much.
Dent's Pathway, p. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

Scotch-amulet (skoch'am″ū-let), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Dasydia obfuscata*.

Scotch-and-English (skoch'and-ing'glish), *n.* The boys' game of prisoner's base as played in Great Britain: so called in the north of England, probably in allusion to the old border wars.

Scotch-cap (skoch'kap), *n.* The wild black raspberry. [U. S.]

scotch-collops. See *scotched collops*, under *scotch*[2].

scotch-hop (skoch'hop), *n.* Same as *hop-scotch*. *Clarke*, Phraseologia Puerilis (1655), p. 322. (*Halliwell.*)

scotching (skoch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scotch*[2], *v.*] In *masonry*, a method of dressing stone either with a pick or with pick-shaped chisels inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer. Also *scutching*.

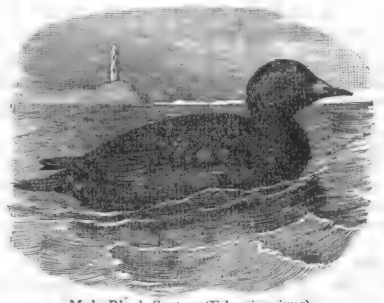
★ **Scotchman** (skoch'man), *n.*; pl. *Scotchmen* (-men). [Also *Scotsman* (see *Scotch*[1], *a.*); early mod. E. *Scotcheman;* < *Scotch*[1] + *man*.] 1. A native of Scotland; a Scotsman.—2. *Naut.*, a wrapping of stiff canvas or a piece of wood or metal fitted to a shroud or any other standing rigging, to save it from being chafed.

At sea there is generally an ugly chafe between the lower and the futtock shrouds, to prevent which good iron *scotchmen* should be seized to the former.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 118, note.

scote (skōt), *n.* [Also *scoat;* prob. < OF. *escot*, F. *écot*, a branch or stump of a tree, F. dial. *ascot*, a prop, < OHG. *scuz*, a shoot, MHG. *schuz*, G. *schuss*, a shot: see *shot*[1].] A prop. [Prov. Eng.]

scote (skōt), *v. t.* [Also *scoat;* prob. < OF. **ascoter, ascouter*, F. dial. (Wall.) *ascoter*, prop, < *ascot*, a prop, *escot*, a branch of a tree: see *scote, n.* The word is usually referred to Bret. *scoazya*, shoulder, prop, *scoaz*, shoulder, W. *ysgwyddo*, shoulder, *ysgwydd*, a shoulder. Hence later *scotch*[3].] To stop or block, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle, as a stone, under it to prevent its rolling; scotch.

scoter (skō'tėr), *n.* [Also, in comp., *scooter* (also *scoter-duck, scooter-duck*); also *scoot*, perhaps < Icel. *skoti*, shooter, < *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot*. Cf. *scoot*[2], *scooter*[2].] A large sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*, belonging to the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having in the male the plumage



Male Black Scoter (*Œdemia nigra*).

black and a red gibbosity of the bill, as *Œdemia nigra* of Europe. The corresponding American species is *Œ. americana*. The name is extended to the velvet or white-winged scoter, *Œ. fusca* or *Œ. velvetina*, and to the surf-scoter, *Œ. perspicillata*. In the United States all three species are commonly called *coot*, or *sea-coot*, with various qualifying terms and some very fanciful names. See *Œdemia*, and cut under *Pelionetta*.—**Double scoter,** the great black scoter, *Œdemia fusca*.

scoter-duck (skō'tėr-duk), *n.* Same as *scoter*.

scot-free (skot'frē), *a.* [< *scot*[2] + *free*.] 1. Free from payment of scot; untaxed.

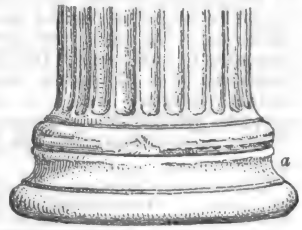
By this light, a cogging cheator; . . . he furnisheth your ordinary, for which he feeds *scot-free*.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

2. Unhurt; clear; safe. In this sense also *shot-free*, with the intention of a pun.

They'll set me *scot-free* from your men and you.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

I, at whom they shot, sit here *shot-free*.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

scotia (skō'ti-ȧ), *n.* [= F. *scotie*, < Gr. σκοτία, darkness, < σκότος, darkness, gloom.] A concave molding, used especially beneath the eye, as in the bases of columns between the fillets of the tori. It takes its name from the dark shadow formed by it. It is frequently formed in the best work by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii, or of curves which are not segments of a circle. Sometimes called *casement* (erroneously *casemate*), and often, from its resemblance to the groove of a common pulley, *trochilus*. See also diagram under *base*[2], 3.



Base of Column (Ionic) of the Erechtheum, Athens. *a*, scotia.

Scoticè (skot'i-sē), *adv.* [NL., < LL. *Scoticus*, Scottish, < *Scotus*, Scot: see *Scot*[1].] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.

Scoticism, Scoticize. See *Scotticism, Scotticize*.

scotino (skō-tē'nō), *n.* [It.] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Cotinus Cotinus;* also, its pulverized foliage used as a tanning material.

Scotish, *a.* An erroneous form of *Scottish*.

Scotism (skō'tizm), *n.* [< *Scotus* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The metaphysical system of John Duns Scotus (born probably at Duns in Berwickshire, Scotland, though the place is doubtful; died at Cologne in 1308), the most acute thinker of the middle ages. His method is the logical analysis of the elements of existence. His fundamental doctrine is that distinctions which the mind inevitably draws are to be considered as real, although they do not exist in the things apart from their relations to mind. Such distinctions were called *formal*, the abstractions thence resulting *formalities*, and those who insisted upon them *formalists* or *formalizers* (Middle Latin *formalizantes*). He taught the important principle of hæccеity—that individual existence is no quality, is capable of no description or general conception, but is a peculiar element of being. He held that the natures of genera and species, as *animal* and *horse*, are real, and are not in themselves either general or particular, though they cannot exist except as particular nor be thought except as general. The teaching of Scotism in the English universities was prohibited by the royal injunctions of 1535.

Scotist (skō'tist), *n.* [= F. *Scotiste* = Sp. Pg. *Escotista* = It. *Scotista*, < ML. *Scotista*, < *Sco-*

tus (see *Scotism*): see *Scot*[1].] A follower of Duns Scotus. See *Scotism*.

Dun's disciples, and like draff called *Scotists*, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 75.

Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

Scotistic (skō-tis'tik), *a.* [< *Scotist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Scotists.

Scotize (skot'īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Scotized*, ppr. *Scotizing*. [< *Scot*[1] + *-ize.*] To imitate the Scotch, especially in their opposition to prelacy.

The English had *Scotized* in all their practices.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 328. (*Davies.*)

scotograph (skot'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. σκότος, darkness, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for aiding the blind to write.

scotoma (skō-tō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *scotomata* (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. σκότωμα, darkness: see *scotomy*.] A defect in the visual field.

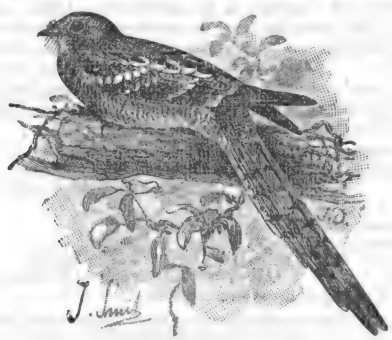
scotome (skot'ōm), *n.* [< NL. *scotoma*, q. v.] A scotoma.

scotomy (skot'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *scotome* = Sp. Pg. *escotomia* = It. *scotomia*, < NL. **scotomia*, irreg. < Gr. σκότωμα, darkness, dizziness, vertigo, < σκοτόειν, become dark, < σκότος, darkness.] Imperfect vision, accompanied with giddiness.

I shall shame you worse, an I stay longer.
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already: . . .
You all turn round—do you not dance, gallants?
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

Scotophis (skot'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Giraud, 1853), < Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + ὄφις, snake.] A genus of colubrine serpents of North America, having carinated scales only on the median dorsal rows, and the plates on the head typical. There are several species, as *S. alleghaniensis*, among the largest serpents of the United States, but perfectly harmless. The characteristic color is brown or black in square blotches on the back and sides, separated by lighter intervals.

Scotornis (skō-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, as *Scortornis*, appar. by misprint, corrected by same author in same year to *Scotornis*), < Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of African *Caprimulgidæ*, characterized by the great length of the tail, as in *S. longicaudus*, the leading species, of western Africa. The genus is also named *Climacurus* (Gloger, 1842) from this characteristic.



Scotornis longicaudus.

scotoscope (skot'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + σκοπεῖν, examine, view.] An old optical instrument designed to enable one to discern objects in the dark; a night-glass.

There comes also Mr. Reeve, with a microscope and *scotoscope*. For the first I did give him £5. 10*s*. . . . The other he gives me, and is of value; and a curious curiosity it is to look objects in a darke room with.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 13, 1664.

Scots (skots), *a.* and *n.* [A contracted form of ME. *Scottis*, dial. form of *Scottish*: see *Scottish*, *Scotch*[1].] **I.** *a.* Scotch; Scottish: as, *Scots* law; five pound *Scots*. [Scotch.]

We think na on the lang *Scots* miles.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Scots Grays. See *gray*, 4.

II. *n.* The Scottish dialect.

Scotsman (skots'man), *n.*; pl. *Scotsmen* (-men). A native of Scotland; a Scot. Also *Scotchman*.

Scott[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Scot*[1].

scott[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scot*[2].

scottering (skot'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **scotter*, *v.*, perhaps a var. of *scatter*.] The burning of a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

Scotticism (skot'i-sizm), *n.* [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish (see *Scottish*), + *-ism.*] An idiom or expression peculiar to Scotland. Also *Scoticism*.

Scotticize (skot'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scotticized*, ppr. *Scotticizing*. [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish, + *-ize.*] To render Scottish in character or form. Also *Scoticize*.

Scottification (skot″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *Scottify* + *-ication.*] The act of Scottifying something, or of giving a Scottish character or turn to it; also, that which has been Scottified or rendered Scottish in character or form. [Colloq.]

Which *scottification* I hope some day to print opposite Caxton's own text.
F. J. Furnivall, Forewords to Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

Scottify (skot'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scottified*, ppr. *Scottifying*. [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish, + *-fy.*] To render Scotch in character or form; give a Scottish turn to. [Colloq.]

Adam Loutfut, Sir Wm. Cummyn's scribe, had copied the poem from an English original, and *scottified* it as he copied.
F. J. Furnivall, Forewords to Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

Scottish (skot'ish), *a.* [Also contracted *Scotch*, Sc. *Scots*; < ME. *Scottish*, *Scotyssh*, Sc. *Scottis*, < AS. **Scottisc*, by reg. umlaut *Scyttisc*, *Scittisc* (= D. *Schotsch*, *Schots* = G. *Schottisch* = Icel. *Skotzkr* = Sw. *Skottsk* = Dan. *Skotsk*), Scottish, < *Scot*, pl. *Scottas*, Scot, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]. Cf. LL. *Scoticus*, = MGr. NGr. Σκωτικός, Scottish; OF. *Escossais*, F. *Écossais* = Sp. *Escocés* = Pg. *Escossez* = It. *Scozzese* (> NGr. Σκοτζέσος), < ML. as if **Scotiensis*, Scottish, a Scotchman, < LL. *Scotia* (> OF. *Escosse*, F. *Écosse* = Sp. *Escocia* = Pg. *Escossia* = It. *Scozia*), Scotland, < *Scotus*, a Scot: see *Scot*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Scotland or its inhabitants; pertaining to the form of English peculiar to Scotland, or to the literature written in it; Scotch: as, *Scottish* scenery; *Scottish* traits. See *Scotch*[1].

It was but xx *scotyssh* myle fro the Castell of Vandesbires.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

Scottish dance, the schottische.—**Scottish school.** See *school*[1].

scoug, *n.* See *skug*[1].

scoult, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scowl*.

scould, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scold*.

Scoulton pewit. See *pewit*.

scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* and *a.* [Poss., with excrescent *d* (as in *thunder*, *tender*, etc.), for earlier **scounrel*, **scounerel*, with suffix *-el*, denoting a person, < *scouner*, *scunner*, disgust, cause loathing, also feel disgust at, loathe, shun; or from the related noun, **scouner*, *scunner*, *sconner*, an object of disgust, also one who shrinks through fear, a coward: see *scunner*, *v.* and *n.*, and the ult. source *shun*. This etymology, however, which is due to Skeat, is open to objection on various grounds. The origin of the word is uncertain. In the N. E. D. the possibility of a French source is suggested.] **I.** *n.* A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low villain; a man without honor or virtue.

By this hand, they are *scoundrels* and substractors.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 36.

=**Syn.** Knave, rogue, cheat, swindler, sharper.

II. *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; unprincipled.

"A penny saved is a penny got."
Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

scoundreldom (skoun'drel-dum), *n.* [< *scoundrel* + *-dom.*] Scoundrels collectively, or their ways or habits; scoundrelism.

High-born *scoundreldom*. *Froude.*

scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* [< *scoundrel* + *-ism.*] The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Thus . . . shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth. . . . Alas, the *scoundrelism* and hard usage are not so easy of abolition! *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 9.

scoundrelly (skoun'drel-i), *a.* [< *scoundrel* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; villainous; rascally.

I had mustered the *scoundrelly* dragoons ten minutes ago in order to beat up Burley's quarters.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii.

scouner (skou'nėr), *v.* and *n.* Same as *scunner*.

scoup[1] (skoup), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scoop*.

scoup[2] (skoup), *v. i.* [Also *scowp*; early mod. E. *scoupe*, *scope*, < ME. *scopen*, < Icel. *skopa*, take a run; perhaps connected with Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top, and with E. *skip*.] To leap or move hastily from one place to another; run; scamper; skip. [Scotch.]

I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his praye. Je vas par saultées. *Palsgrave.*

That it ne can goe *scope* abrode where it woulde gladly goe. *Drant*, Horace (1567), fo. E. iiij. (Cath. Ang., p. 324).

The shame *scoup* in his company,
And land where'er he gae!
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 194).

scour[1] (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoure*, *scower*, *scowre*, *skour*, *skoure*; < ME. *scouren*, *scowren*, *scoren* (= D. *schuren* = MLG. *schuren*, LG. *schueren*, *schoeren* = MG. *schüren*, G. *scheuern* = Dan. *skure* = Sw. *skura*), scour, prob. < OF. *escurer* = Pr. Sp. *escurar* = It. *scurare* (ML. reflex *scurare*), scour, rub, < L. *excurare*, used only in pp. *excuratus*, take great care of, < *ex-* intensive + *curare*, care for: see *cure*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cleanse by hard rubbing; clean by friction; make clean and bright on the surface by rubbing; brighten.

Ther thei . . . *scoured* hauberkes and furbisshed swerdes and helmes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

Scouring and forbishing his head-piece or morion.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 809.

2. To cleanse from grease and dirt by rubbing or scrubbing thoroughly with soap, washing, rinsing, etc.; cleanse by scrubbing and the use of certain chemical appliances: as, to *scour* blankets, carpets, articles of dress, etc.; to *scour* woolens.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous as, if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 362.

Every press and vat
Was newly *scoured*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 293.

3. To cleanse or clean out by flushing, or by a violent flood of water.

Augustus, hauing destroyed Anthonie and Cleopatra, brought Egypt into a Prouince, and *scowred* all the Trenches of Nilus. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 586.

The British Channel, with its narrow funnel opening at the straits of Dover, is largely *scoured* by the Atlantic rollers or tidal waves. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 63.

4. To purge thoroughly or with violence; purge drastically.

What rhubarb, cyme [in some eds. *senna*], or what purgative drug,
Would *scour* these English hence?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 56.

I will *scowre* thy gorge like a hawke.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

5. To cleanse thoroughly in any way; free entirely from impurities, or whatever obstructs or is undesirable; clear; sweep clear; rid.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sir P. Sidney.*

And, like a sort of true-born scavengers,
Scour me this famous realm of enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

6. To remove by scouring; cleanse away; obliterate; efface.

Never came reformation in a flood,
With such a heady currence, *scouring* faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 34.

Sour grief and sad repentance *scours* and clears
My stains with tears.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

7. To run over and scatter; clean out.

And Whackum in the same play ["The Scowrers"] describes the doings of the fraternity of Scourers. "Then how we *Scour'd* the Market People, over-threw the Butter Women, defeated the Pippin Merchants."
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 179.

How many sail of well-mann'd ships before us . . .
Have we pursu'd and *scour'd!*
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Scoured wool, wool which has been thoroughly cleansed after shearing.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rub a surface for the purpose of cleansing it.

Speed. She can wash and *scour*.
Launce. A special virtue. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 313.

2. To cleanse cloth; remove dirt or grease from a texture.

Warm water . . . *scoureth* better than cold.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 362.

3. To be purged thoroughly or violently; use strong purgatives.

And although he [Greene] continually *scoured*, yet still his belly sweld, and neuer left swelling vpward, vntill it sweld him at the hart and in his face.
Repentance of Robert Greene (1592), Sig. D. 2.

scour[1] (skour), *n.* [< *scour*[1], *v.*] **1.** The clearing action of a strong, swift current through a narrow channel; the removal of more or less of the material at the bottom of a river or tidal channel by the action of a current of water flowing over it with sufficient velocity to produce this effect.

There is a low water depth of only about 4 ft., but this is to be increased by about 20 ft. by dredging and *scour*.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 452.

2. A kind of diarrhea or dysentery among cattle or other animals; violent purging.—3. The material used in scouring or cleansing woolens, etc.

The wool was then lifted out and drained, after which it was rinsed in a current of clean water to remove the *scour*, and then dried. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 657.

scour[2] (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scower, scowre;* < ME. *scouren, scoren, schouren;* origin obscure: perh. < OF. *escourre, escorre,* rush forth, run out, scatter, diminish, = It. *scorrere,* run over, run hither and thither, < L. *excurrere,* run out, run forth: see *excur,* of which *scour*[2] is a doublet. *Scour* in these senses is generally confused with *scour*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To run with celerity; scamper; scurry off or along.

Hit is beter that we to heom *schowre*.
King Alisaunder, l. 3722.

In plesurys new your hert dooth *score* and raunge.
Paston Letters, III. 185.

The Moon was kind, and as we *scoured* by
Shew'd us the Deed whereby the great Creator
Instated her in that large Monarchy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 101.

2. To rove or range for the purpose of sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

II. *trans.* To run quickly over or along, especially in quest or as if in quest of something.

Not so, when swift Camilla *scours* the plain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 372.

We ventured out in parties to *scour* the adjacent country. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 235.

scourage (skour'āj), *n.* [< *scour*[1] + *-age.*] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

scourer[1] (skour'ėr), *n.* [< *scour*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scours or cleans by rubbing or washing.—2. A form of grain-cleaner in which smut, dust, etc., are removed from the berry by a rubbing action. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A drastic cathartic.

scourer[2]† (skour'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scowerer;* in sense 1 < *discoverer;* in sense 2 < *scour*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who reconnoiters; a scout.—2. One who scours or roams the streets by night; a rover, robber, or footpad; specifically, one of a band of young scamps who, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, roamed the streets of London and committed various kinds of mischief.

Bullies and *scowerers* of a long standing.
Steele, Spectator, No. 324.

Who has not heard the *scowerer's* midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name?
Gay, Trivia, iii. 325.

scourge (skėrj), *n.* [< ME. *scourge, scowrge, scorge, scurge, schorge, schurge,* < OF. *escorge, escurge,* = It. *scoreggia,* a whip, scourge; cf. the deriv. OF. *escorgie, escurgie, escourgee,* a whip, scourge, thong, latchet, F. *escourgée,* a scourge; prob. < L. *ex-* intensive + *corrigia,* a thong, latchet for a shoe, LL. rein, < *corrigere,* make straight: see *correct.* In this view the OIt. *scoriata, scoriada, scuriata, scuriada,* It. *scoriada,* a whipping, a whip, scourge, is unrelated, being connected with *scoria,* a whip, *scoriare,* whip, lit. 'flay,' < L. *excoriare,* flay: see *excoriate.*] 1. A whip for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash. See *flagellum,* 1.

A *scowrge;* flageum, flagellum. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 324.

In hys sermon at on tyme he had a balys in hys hond, a nother tyme a *schorge*, the iiide tyme a Crowne of thorne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

And when he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. John ii. 15.

Hence—2. A punishment; a punitive affliction; any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering.

Famine and plague . . . are sent as *scourges* for amendment. 2 Esd. xvi. 19.

Wars are the *scourge* of God for sin.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 41.

3. One who or that which greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

The Nations which God hath made use of for a *scourge* to others have been remarkable for nothing so much as for the vertues opposite to the most prevailing vices among those who were overcome by them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

scourge (skėrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scourged,* ppr. *scourging.* [< ME. *scourgen, scorgen, schorgen,* < OF. *escorgier, escourgier, escorjier,* whip, < *escorge,* a whip: see *scourge, n.*] 1. To whip with a scourge; lash; apply the scourge to.

A philosophre upon a tyme . . . broghte a yerde to *scour*[g]*e* with the child. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

From thens we went vnto ye hous of Pylate, in ye whiche our Sauyoure was *scorged*, betyn, crowned with thorne. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman?
Acts xxii. 25.

2. To punish with severity; chastise or correct; afflict for sins or faults, and for the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. Heb. xii. 6.

3. To afflict greatly; harass; torment.

Bashaws or governors have been allowed to *scourge* and impoverish the people. *Brougham.*

scourger (skėr'jėr), *n.* [< *scourge* + *-er*[1].] One who scourges or punishes; specifically, a flagellant.

The sect of the *scourgers* [i. e. flagellants] broached several capital errours. *N. Tindal*, tr. of Rapin's Hist. Eng.

scourge-stick (skėrj'stik), *n.* A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge-stick* and leather strap should be left to their own making.
Locke, Education, § 130.

★ **scouring** (skour'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scour*[1], *v.*] The act expressed by the verb *to scour* in its various senses. Specifically—(*a*) In *woolen-manuf.*, the process of beating a fabric in water to clean it from the oil and dirt incident to the manufacture. The work is sometimes performed in a scouring-stock or scouring-machine. (*b*) The cleaning of metal as a preliminary process in electroplating or tin-plate making. (*c*) In *hydraul. engin.*, same as *flushing*[2]. (*d*) A method of treating grain by rubbing and brushing in a grain-cleaner or scourer to free it from smut, mildew, etc. (*e*) In *leather-manuf.*, a method of treating green hides to remove the flesh or the bloom. Formerly done by hand with stiff brushes and water, but now by machinery. (*f*) In *angling*, the freshening and reddening of angleworms for bait, by placing them for a while in clean sand.

scouring (skour'ing), *p. a.* Having an erosive action on the hearth of the furnace: said of slag which is acid in character when the linings are basic, or basic when the linings are silicious. Acid slags are usually very fusible and fluid when melted, highly vitreous when cooled.

If the slag becomes more or less of a *scouring* character through incomplete reduction of considerable amounts of iron, notable quantities of phosphorus are . . . present therein. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 296.

scouring-ball (skour'ing-bâl), *n.* A ball combined of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

scouring-barrel (skour'ing-bar″el), *n.* A machine in which scrap-iron or small articles of metal are freed from dirt and rust by friction.

scouring-basin (skour'ing-bā″sn), *n.* A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out from sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes at low water, to scour a channel and its bar. *E. H. Knight.*

scouring-drops (skour'ing-drops), *n. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

★ **scouring-machine** (skour'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for cleansing the cloth from oil and dirt. It consists of two large rollers by means of which the cloth is passed through a trough containing an alkaline solution of soap. Compare *scouring-stock.*

scouring-rush (skour'ing-rush), *n.* One of the horsetails, *Equisetum hyemale:* so called on account of its silicious coating, being used domestically and in the arts to polish wood and even metals. Other species may to some extent be so employed and named. *E. hyemale* is reputed diuretic, and is used to some extent for dropsical diseases, etc. Also called *shave-grass,* and, as imported into England from the Netherlands, *Dutch rush.* See *Equisetum, horse-pipe, pewterwort.*

scouring-stick† (skour'ing-stik), *n.* A rod used for cleaning the barrel of a gun: sometimes the ramrod, sometimes a different implement.

scouring-stock (skour'ing-stok), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, an apparatus in which cloths are treated after weaving to remove the oil added to the wool before carding, and to cleanse them from the dirt taken up in the process of manufacture. The cloth is put into a trough containing an alkaline solution of soap (formerly various other materials were used) and pounded with heavy oaken mallets which oscillate on an axis, and are lifted by tappet-wheels. Compare *scouring-machine.*

scouring-table (skour'ing-tā″bl), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a large strong table used for scouring. It has a top of stone or some close-grained wood, slightly inclined away from the workman so that the water may run off at the side opposite to him.

scourse[1] (skōrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse, scorce, scoss,* dial. *scoce;* supposed by some to be an aphetic form of *discourse,* taken in the sense 'exchange words,' hence 'exchange, trade' (see *discourse, v.*). The word seems to have been used chiefly with ref. to trading in horses, and prob. arose by confusion from *course*[4], also written *coarse,* and the orig. *courser*[2], esp. in the comp. *horse-courser,* which alternated with *horse-scourser:* see *course*[4], *courser*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To exchange; barter; trade; swap: as, to *scourse* horses.

I know the barber will *scourse* [the fiddle] . . . away for some old cittern.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorce*.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, p. 56.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xx. 78.

II. *intrans.* To make an exchange; exchange; trade.

Or cruel, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take.
Drayton, Idea, liii.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going street-nag.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

scourse[1]† (skōrs), *n.* [See *scourse*[1], *v.*] Discourse. [Rare.]

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompenst them with a better *scorse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 55.

scourse[2]† (skōrs), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse;* < OF. *escourser, escorser, escourcier, escorcier,* run, run a course, < L. *excurrere,* pp. *excursus,* run out: see *scour*[2], *excursion.*] To run; scamper; hurry; skurry.

And from the country back to private farmes he *scorsed*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 3.

scouse (skous), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *lobscouse.*

The cook had just made for us a mess of hot *scouse*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 34.

★ **scout**[1] (skout), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skout, skowt;* < ME. *scoute,* < OF. *escoute,* a spy, scout, watchman, F. *écoute,* a watch, lookout (= Sp. *escucha* = Pg. *escuta* = It. *ascolta, scolta,* a spy, scout, watchman), < *escouter, ascouter, escolier, esculter,* F. *écouter* = Pr. *escoutar* = OSp. *ascuchar,* Sp. *escuchar* = Pg. *escutar* = It. *ascoltare, scoltare,* listen, < L. *auscultare,* listen: see *auscultate.* Cf. *schout.*] 1. A person sent out to gain and bring in information; specifically, one employed to observe the motions and obtain intelligence of the numbers of an enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again
That dogg'd the mighty army of the Dauphin?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 1.

2†. A scouting party.

Mount. What were those pass'd by?
Rocca. Some *scout* of soldiers, I think.
Mount. It may be well so, for I saw their horses.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

3†. A spy; a sneak.

I'll beg for you, steal for you, go through the wide world with you, and starve with you, for though I be a poor cobler's son I am no *scout*.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xv. (*Davies.*)

4. A college servant or waiter. [Oxford and Harvard universities.]

No *scout* in Oxford, no gyp in Cambridge, ever matched him in speed and intelligence.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvi.

5. In *cricket,* a fielder.

It [the ball] fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the *scouts*.
Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

6. The act of looking out or watching; lookout; watch.

While the rat is on the *scout*,
And the mouse with curious snout.
Cowper, The Cricket (trans.).

7. One of various birds of the auk family (*Alcidæ*) which are common on the British islands, as the razor-billed auk, the common or foolish guillemot, and the puffin or sea-parrot.—8†. In the Netherlands, a bailiff or magistrate. See *schout.*

For their Oppidan Government, they [the United Provinces] have Variety of Officers, a *Scout*, Burgmasters, a Balue, and Vroetschoppens. The *Scout* is chosen by the States. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

scout[1] (skout), *v.* [< ME. *skowten;* < *scout*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To observe or explore as a scout; watch the movements of an enemy.

Ho [the dove] skyrmez vnder skwe & *skowtez* aboute,
Tyl hit waz nyȝe at the nagt & Noe then sechez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 483.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 133.

II. *trans.* 1. To watch closely; observe the actions of; spy out.

Take more men,
And *scout* him round.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2. (*Richardson.*)

2. To range over for the purpose of discovery.

One surveys the region round, while the other *scouts* the plain. *Swift*, Battle of the Books.

scout[2] (skout), *v. t.* [Appar. < **scout*[2], *n.*, a taunt (not recorded in the dictionaries), < Icel. *skūti*, *skūta*, a taunt; cf. *skot-yrthi*, scoffs, taunts, *skota*, shove, < *skjōta* (pret. pl. *skutu*), shoot: see *shoot*. Cf. *scout*[5].] To ridicule; sneer at; treat with disdain and contempt; reject with scorn: as, to *scout* a proposal.

Flout 'em and *scout* 'em,
And *scout* 'em and flout 'em.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 130.

scout[3]† (skout), *n.* [< ME. *scoute*, a cliff, < Icel. *skūti*, a cave formed by projecting rocks, < *skūta*, jut out; akin to *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scout*[2].] A high rock.

The skweȝ of the *scowtes* skayued [skayned?] hym thoȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2167.

scout[4]† (skout), *n.* [Also *skoutt*, *scute*, *skute*, *skut* (also *schuit*, *schuyt*, < D.); < Icel. *skūta* = Sw. *skuta* = Dan. *skude* = MD. *schuyt*, D. *schuit*, a small boat; perhaps named from its quick motion; from the root of Icel. *skjōta*, etc., shoot: see *shoot*, *scoot*[1], *scud*. A similar notion appears in *schooner*, *cutter*, and other names of vessels.] A swift Dutch sailing boat.

Where *skut's* furth launched theare now the great wayn is entred. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

It [the alicunde-tree] serues them also for boats, one of which cut out in proportion of a *Scute* will hold hundreths of men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 698.

scout[5] (skout), *v. i.* [A var. of *scoot*[1], ult. of *shoot* (< Icel. *skjōta*, shoot): see *shoot*.] To pour forth a liquid forcibly; eject liquid excrement. [Scotch.]

scout[6] (skout), *n.* [Also written *skout;* an Orkney name; < *scout*[5], eject liquid excrement: see *scout*[5]. Cf. *scouty-aulin*.] The guillemot. [Orkneys.]

scouter (skou'tėr), *n.* In *stone-working*, a workman who uses jumpers, feathers, and wedges in the process of removing large projections by boring holes transversely in order to scale off large flakes.

Scoutetten's operation. See *operation*.

scouth (skouth), *n.* [Also *scowth*, *skouth;* perhaps < Icel. *skotha*, view, look about (*skothan*, a viewing), = Sw. *skåda* = ODan. *skode*, view, look about; akin to E. *show:* see *show*[1].] Room; liberty to range; scope. [Scotch.]

If he get *scouth* to wield his tree,
I fear you'll both be paid.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

scouther[1] (skou'ŦHėr), *v. t.* [Also *scowder*, *skoldir*, overheat, scorch; origin obscure.] To scorch; fire hastily on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

scouther[1] (skou'ŦHėr), *n.* [< *scouther*[1], *v.*] A hasty toasting; a slight scorching. [Scotch.]

scouther[2] (skou'ŦHėr), *n.* [Also *scowther;* origin obscure.] A flying shower. [Prov. Eng.]

scoutingly (skou'ting-li), *adv.* Sneeringly; with ridicule.

Foreigners speak *scoutingly* of us.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 243.

scout-master (skout'mȧs"tėr), *n.* An officer who has the direction of scouts and army messengers.

An admirable *scout-master*, and intrepid in the pursuit of plunder, he never commanded a brigade or took part in a general action. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 372.

scout-watch† (skout'woch), *n.* [< ME. *skowtewacche;* < *scout*[1] + *watch*.] 1. A scout or spy.

Other ferís opon fer the freikes withoute,
With *skowte wacche* for skathe & skeltyng of harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6042.

2. The act of scouting or spying: as, to be in *scout-watch* (that is, on duty as a scout).

Upon lighting in the tree, this saide, this flie—
Being in *scoutwatch*, a spider spiying me.
J. Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556). (*Nares.*)

scouty-aulin (skout'i-â'lin), *n.* [Also *scouti-aulin*, *scouti-allin*, and transposed *aulin-scouty*, < **scouty*, adj., < *scout*[5], eject liquid excrement (see *scout*[5]), + *aulin*, q. v.] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Also called *dirty aulin*, or simply *aulin*, also *skait-bird*. See *aulin*.

scovan (skō'vȧn), *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scove*[1].] A vein of tin. [Cornwall.]—**Scovan lode.** See *lode*[1].

scovany (skō'vȧn-i), *a.* [< *scovan* + *-y*[1].] Noting a lode in which the working is not made easy to the miner by selvages or seams of gouge, flucan, or any other kind of decomposed or soft material which could be easily worked out with the pick. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scove[1]†, *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scovan*.] Tin stuff so rich and pure as it rises out of the mine that it has scarce any need of being cleansed by water. *Pryce.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

scove[2] (skōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scoved*, ppr. *scoving*. [Cf. *scovy*.] To cover or smear the sides of with clay, in order to prevent the escape of heat in burning: as, to *scove* a pile of bricks in a kiln, preparatory to firing.

scovel (skuv'l), *n.* [< W. *ysgubell*, a whisk, besom, broom, < *ysgub*, a sheaf, besom (cf. *ysgubo*, sweep), < L. *scopa*, *scopæ*, twigs, a broom: see *scope*[2].] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin. *Withals*, Dict.; *Minsheu.*

scovillite (skō'vil-īt), *n.* [< *Scoville* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of didymium, yttrium, and other rare earths, found in pinkish or yellowish incrustations on limonite at the Scoville ore-bed at Salisbury in Connecticut: probably identical with the mineral rhabdophane.

scovy (skō'vi), *a.* [Cf. *scove*[2].] Smeared or blotchy, as a surface unevenly painted. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scow (skou), *n.* [Also sometimes *skow*, *skew;* < D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat, punt, scow.] 1. A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter; a pram.—2. A small boat made of willows, etc., and covered with skins; a ferry-boat. *Imp. Dict.*

These Scots vsed commonlie to steale ouer into Britaine in leather *skewes*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, iv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

scow (skou), *v. t.* [< *scow*, *n.*] To transport in a scow.

scowder (skou'dėr), *v. t.* Same as *scouther*[1].

scower†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scour*[1], *scour*[2].

scowerer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scourer*[2].

scow-house (skou'hous), *n.* A scow with a house or hut built on it; an ark.

scowk†, *v.* An obsolete form of *skulk*.

scowl[1] (skoul), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul;* < ME. *scoulen*, *scowlen*, *skoulen*, < Dan. *skule*, scowl, cast down the eyes (cf. Dan. *skiule*, hide, Icel. *skolla*, skulk, hold aloof), = D. *schuilen*, take shelter, hide, skulk, lurk, = MLG. LG. *schulen*, hide oneself, G. dial. *schulen*, hide the eyes, look slyly; prob. akin to Sw. Dan. *skjul* = Icel. *skjōl*, shelter, cover: see *skeal*[2]. Hence *skulk*.] **I.** *intrans.* To lower the brows as in anger or displeasure; frown, or put on a frowning look; look gloomy, severe, or angry: either literally or figuratively.

Als wode lyons thai [devils] sal than fare,
And raumpe on hym, and *skoul* and stare.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 2225.

She *scould* and frownd with froward countenaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 35.

The skies likewise began to *scowle;*
It hayld and raind in pittious sort.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 301).

II. *trans.* 1. To affect with a scowl: as, to *scowl* one down or away.—2. To send with a scowling or threatening aspect. [Rare.]

The louring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landskip snow, or shower.
Milton, P. L., ii. 491.

scowl[1] (skoul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul;* < *scowl*[1], *v.*] A lowering or wrinkling of the brows as in anger or displeasure; a look of anger, displeasure, discontent, or sullenness; a frown or frowning appearance or look.

A ruddy storm, whose *scoul*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul.
Crashaw, Delights of the Muses.

By scowl of brow, by sheer thought; by mere mental application: as, to work it out *by scowl of brow*.

scowl[2] (skoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Old workings at the outcrop of the deposits of iron ore. Some of these are of large dimensions, and are ascribed to the Romans. [Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, Eng.]

scowlingly (skou'ling-li), *adv.* In a scowling manner; with lowering brows; frowningly; with a sullen look.

scowp, *v. i.* See *scoup*[2].

scowther, *n.* See *scouther*[2].

scoymus†, *a.* A Middle English form of *squeamish*.

scr. An abbreviation of *scruple*, a weight.

scrab[1] (skrab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbed*, ppr. *scrabbing*. [Var. of *scrap*, *scrape;* cf. *scrabble*, *v.*] To scratch; scrape.—**Scrabbed eggs**, a lenten dish consisting of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper.

scrab[2] (skrab), *n.* [Cf. *crab*[2].] A crab-apple, the common wild apple.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbled*, ppr. *scrabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *scrable;* var. of *scrapple*[1], freq. of *scrape:* see *scrape*, *scrab*, and cf. *scraffle*, *scrapple*[1], *scramble*. The word in def. 3 has come to be associated with *scribble*[1] (cf. *scrawl*[2]), but there is no orig. connection with *scribble* or its source, L. *scribere*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To scrape, scratch, or paw with the hands; move along on the hands and knees; crawl; scramble: as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They . . . wente their way, leaving him for dead. But he *scrabled* away when they were gone.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

2. To scramble or struggle to catch something.

True virtue . . . is in every place and in each sex of equal value. So is not continence, you see; that phantom of honour which men in every age have so contemned, they have thrown it amongst the women to *scrabble* for.
Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, iii. 1.

3. To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; scrawl; scribble. *Imp. Dict.*

And he [David] . . . feigned himself mad in their hands and *scrabbled* [or, made marks, margin] on the doors of the gate. 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

"Why should he work if he don't choose?" she asked. "He has no call to be scribbling and *scrabbling*."
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, vi.

II. *trans.* To scrape or gather hastily: with *up*, *together*, or the like.

Great gold eagles and guineas flew round the kitchen jest as thick as dandelions in a meadow. I tell you, she *scrabbled* them *up* pretty quick, and we all helped her.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 138.

Every spectator can see and count the thirty pieces of silver as they are rung down upon a stone table, and the laugh is loud as Judas greedily *scrabbles* them *up* one by one into his bag. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 37.

scrabble (skrab'l), *n.* [< *scrabble*, *v.* Cf. *scramble*, *n.*] A moving on the hands and knees; a scramble. *Imp. Dict.*

scrack (skrak), *n.* [Var. of *crake*[1].] A crake: as, the corn-*scrack* (the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*). [Local, Scotch.]

scraffle (skraf'l), *v. i.* [A form of *scrabble* or *scramble*.] 1. To scramble; struggle; hence, to wrangle or quarrel. *Halliwell.*—2. To be busy or industrious. *Brockett.*—3. To shuffle; use evasion. *Grose.* [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

scrag[1] (skrag), *n.* [Also *scragg*, assibilated *shrag*, and with a diff. vowel *scrog*, *shrog;* < Sw. dial. *skraka*, a great dry tree, a long lean man; akin to Sw. dial. *skrokk*, anything wrinkled or deformed, *skrugeg*, crooked, *skruggug*, wrinkled; cf. Dan. *skrog*, carcass, the hull of a ship; Icel. *skröggr*, a nickname of the fox, *skröggs-ligr*, lean, gaunt; Fries. *skrog*, a lean person; prob. from the root of Sw. *skrukka*, shrink, Norw. *skrekka* (pret. *skrakk*), shrink, Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, stoop: see *shrink* and *shrug*. The Gael. *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, rocky, *sgreagag*, a shriveled old woman, Ir. *sgreag*, a rock, are appar. unrelated: see *scrog*, *shrog*.] 1. A crooked branch. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Something thin or lean, and at the same time rough.—3. A scraggy or scrawny person.—4. A scrag-whale.

A whale, of the kind called *scragg*, came into the harbor, and continued there three days. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 30.

5. A remnant, or refuse part; specifically, the neck, or a piece of the neck, of beef or mutton.

They sat down with their little children to a little *scrag* of mutton and broth with the highest satisfaction.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 3.

scrag[1] (skrag), *a.* [< *scrag*[1], *n.*] Scragged or scraggy: said of whales.

scrag[2] (skrag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scragged*, ppr. *scragging*. [Prob. < *scrag*[1], 5, taken as simply 'neck' (see *scrag*[1]); but cf. Gael. *sgrog*, the head, side of the head, the neck (in ridicule), also a hat or bonnet.] To put to death by hanging; hang. [Slang.]

"He'll come to be *scragged*, won't he?" "I don't know what that means," replied Oliver. "Something in this way, old feller," said Charley. As he said it, Master Bates caught up an end of his neckerchief, and holding it erect in the air, dropped his head on his shoulder, and jerked a curious sound through his teeth; thereby indicating by a lively pantomimic representation that *scragging* and hanging were one and the same thing.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

scragged (skrag'ed), *a.* [< *scrag*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Rough with irregular points or a broken sur-

face; full of asperities or surface irregularities; scraggy; ragged.

Fed with nothing else but the *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Conclusion.

2. Lean; thin and bony; showing angularity of form; lacking in plumpness; ill-conditioned.

scraggedness (skrag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being scragged; leanness, or leanness with roughness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.

scraggily (skrag'i-li), *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

scragginess (skrag'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; ruggedness; roughness.

scraggling† (skrag'ling), *a.* [Prop. **scragling*, < *scrag*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Scraggy.

The Lord's sacrifice must be fat and fair; not a lean *scraggling* starved creature.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 124. (*Davies.*)

scraggly (skrag'li), *a.* [Prop. **scragly*, < *scrag*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Having or presenting a rough, irregular, or ragged appearance: as, a *scraggly* beard.

The tough, *scraggly* wild sage abounds.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 93.

scraggy (skrag'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skraggy*, *skraggie*; < *scrag*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *scroggy*.] 1. Having an irregular, broken surface; rough with irregular points; rugged; scragged.

A *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

2. Lean; thin; bony; poor; scrawny.

A bevy of dowagers stout or *scraggy*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xviii.

Mary's throat, however, could not stand the severe test of laceless exposure. It was too slender and long. . . . Miss Erroll announced that she looked *scraggy*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 224.

scrag-necked (skrag'nekt), *a.* Having a scraggy neck.

scrag-whale (skrag'hwāl), *n.* A name loosely applied by whalers to lean or undersized whalebone whales of several species. It has no definite application.

scraich, scraigh (skrāch), *v. i.* [< Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreuch*, screech, scream, = Ir. *sgreach*, shriek, = W. *ysgrechio*, scream; cf. *screech*, *shriek*, *shrike*[1].] To scream hoarsely; screech; shriek; cry, as a fowl. [Scotch.]

Paitricks *scraichin'* loud at e'en.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

scraich, scraigh (skrāch), *n.* [< *scraich*, *v.*] A hoarse scream; a shriek or screech. [Scotch.]

scrall†, *v.* and *n.* See *scrawl*[1], *scrawl*[2].

scramasax (skram'a-saks), *n.* [Old Frankish **scramasacs*, **scramasax* (cited in ML. acc. pl. *scramasaxos*), < **scrama* (MHG. *schrame*, G. *schramme*, a wound: see *scrawm*) + **sacs* (OHG. *sahs* = AS. *seax*), knife: see *sax*[1].] A long and heavy knife used by the Franks in hunting and in war, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

scramb (skramb), *v. t.* [A var. of *scramp*. Cf. *scramble*.] To pull or scrape together with the ★hands. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scramble (skram'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrambled*, ppr. *scrambling*. [Freq. of *scramb*, *scramp*; or a nasalized form of *scrabble*, a freq. verb from the same ult. source: see *scrabble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To struggle or wriggle along as if on all fours; move on with difficulty or in a floundering manner, as by seizing objects with the hand and drawing the body forward: as, to *scramble* up a cliff; to *scramble* on in the world.

The cowardly wretch fell down, crying for succour, and *scrambling* through the legs of them that were about him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Up which defatigating hill, nevertheless, he *scrambled*, but with difficulty. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 200.

The hissing Serpents *scrambled* on the floor.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 130.

Make a shift and *scramble* through
The world's mud. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 23.

2. To struggle rudely or in a jostling manner with others for the purpose of grasping or getting something; strive eagerly, rudely, and without ceremony for or as if for something thrown on the ground: as, to *scramble* for pennies; to *scramble* for a living; to *scramble* for office.

The corps de garde which kept the gate were *scrambling* to gather them [walnuts] up. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Now no more shalt thou need to *scramble* for thy meat, nor remove thy stomach with the court; but thy credit shall command thy heart's desire.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

The Bishops, when they see him [the Pope] tottering, will leave him, and fall to *scrambling*, catch who may.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

You must expect the like disgrace,
Scrambling with rogues to get a place;
Must lose the honour you have gain'd,
Your numerous virtues foully stain'd.
Swift, Answer to Mr. Lindsay.

II. *trans.* 1. To stir or toss together in a random fashion; mix and cook in a confused mass.

Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea. *Bulwer*, My Novel, viii. 5.

2. To throw down to be scrambled or struggled for: as, to *scramble* nuts. [Colloq.]

The gentlemen laughs and throws us money; or else we pelt each other with snowballs, and then they *scrambles* money between us.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

3. To advance or push in a scrambling way.

A real, honest, old fashioned boarding-school, where . . . girls might be sent to be out of the way, and *scramble* themselves into a little education, without any danger of coming back prodigies. *Jane Austen*, Emma, iii.

Scrambled eggs, eggs broken into a pan or deep plate, with milk, butter, salt, and pepper, mixed together slightly and cooked slowly.

scramble (skram'bl), *n.* [< *scramble*, *v.*] 1. A walk or ramble in which there is clambering and struggling with obstacles.

How often the events of a story are set in the framework of a country walk or a burnside *scramble*.
Saturday Rev., April, 1874, p. 510.

2. An eager, rude contest or struggle for the possession of something offered or desired; an unceremonious jostling or pushing for the possession of something.

Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Several lives were generally lost in the *scramble*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 266.

There was much that was ignoble and sordid: a *scramble* for the salaried places, a rush to handle the money provided for arms. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 553.

★**scrambler** (skram'blėr), *n.* [< *scramble* + *-er*[1].] One who scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.
Addison.

scrambling (skram'bling), *p. a.* Straggling; rambling; irregular; haphazard; random: as, *scrambling* streets.

Farewell, my fellow-courtiers all, with whom
I have of yore made many a *scrambling* meal
In corners, behind arrases, on stairs.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Peter seems to have led a *scrambling* sort of literary existence. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 137.

scramblingly (skram'bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling or haphazard manner.

scramp (skramp), *v. t.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *scrape*, conformed to the series *scrimp*, *scrump*, etc. Cf. *scramb*, *scramble*.] To catch at; snatch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scran (skran), *n.* [Also *skran*; prob. < Icel. *skran*, rubbish, also marine stores. Cf. *scrannel*, *scranny*.] 1. Scraps; broken victuals; refuse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Most of the lodging-house keepers buy the *scran* . . . of the cadgers; the good food they either eat themselves or sell to the other travellers, and the bad they sell to parties to feed their dogs or pigs upon.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 466.

2. Food in general. [Military slang.]—**Bad scran to you!** bad luck to you! may you fare badly!—a mild imprecation used by the Irish.—**Out on the scran**, begging. [Beggars' slang.]

scranch (skränch), *v. t.* [Also *scraunch*, *scrunch*; prob. < D. *schransen*, MD. *schrantsen*, = LG. *schransen* = G. *schranzen*, eat heartily; cf. G. dial. *schranz*, a crack, report, bang. In effect *scranch*, *scraunch*, *scrunch* are intensified forms, with prefixed *s*, of *cranch*, *craunch*, *crunch*.] To grind with the teeth, with a crackling sound; craunch. [Colloq.]

scranky (skrang'ki), *a.* [Appar. a nasalized form of *scraggy*; cf. *scranny*.] Scraggy; lank. *J. Wilson.* [Scotch.]

scrannel (skran'el), *a.* [Appar. < **scran* (hardly identical with *scran*, refuse) + *-el*, here an adj. suffix with dim. effect. Cf. *scranny*.] Slight; slender; thin; squeaking.

When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 124.

In its [the palm-squirrel's] shrill gamut there is no string of menace or of challenge. Its *scrannel* quips are pointless—so let them pass.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 41.

scranning (skran'ing), *n.* [< *scran* + *-ing*[1].] The act of begging for food. [Slang.]

scranny (skran'i), *a.* [Also, and now usually, *scrawny*; appar. < **scran* (see *scrannel*) + *-y*[1].] ★Same as *scrawny*. [Prov. Eng.]

scrap[1] (skrap), *n.* [< ME. *scrappe*, < Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles, = Norw. *skrap* = Sw. **skrap* in *af-skrap*, off-scrapings, refuse, dregs, = Dan. *skrab*, scrapings, trash, < Icel. Sw. Norw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = E. *scrape*: see *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached portion; a bit; a fragment; a remnant: as, *scraps* of meat.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scraps*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 40.

You again
May eat *scraps*, and be thankful.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

He is a Fool with a good Memory, and some few *Scraps* of other Folks Wit. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

The girl ran into the house to get some crumbs of bread, cold potatoes, and other such *scraps* as were suitable to the accommodating appetite of fowls.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

2. A detached piece or fragment of something written or printed; a short extract: as, *scraps* of writing; *scraps* of poetry.

A *scrap* of parchment hung by geometry
(A great refinement in barometry)
Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.
Swift, Elegy on Partridge.

This is a very *scrap* of a letter. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 434.

Clive is full of humour, and I enclose you a rude *scrap* representing the bishopess of Clapham, as she is called.
Thackeray, Newcomes, iii.

Scraps of thundrous epic lilted out.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. A picture suited for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, etc.: as, colored *scraps*; assorted *scraps*.—4. *pl.* Fat, after its oil has been tried out; also, the refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed: as, blubber *scraps*. See *graves*[1].—5. Wrought iron or steel, in the form of clippings or fragments, either produced in various processes of manufacture, or collected for the purpose of being reworked.

In the manufacture of laminated steel barrels, the best quality of steel *scrap* is mixed with a small proportion of charcoal iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 51.

Dry scrap, the refuse of menhaden or other fish, after the oil has been expressed, dried in the sun or by artificial heat, for use as manure.—**Green scrap**, crude fish-scrap or guano, containing 50 to 60 per cent. of water; chum or crude pomace.—**Scrap-cutting machine**, a machine in which long metal scrap is cut to size for bundling and reworking.

scrap[1] (skrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrapped*, ppr. *scrapping*. [< *scrap*[1], *n.*] 1. To consign to the scrap-heap, as old bolts, nuts, spikes, and other worn-out bits of iron.—2. To make scrap or refuse of, as menhaden or other fish from which the oil has been expressed.

scrap[2] (skrap), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scrape*[1].

scrap[2] (skrap), *n.* [< *scrap*[2], *v.* Cf. *scrape*[1], *n.*, 3.] A fight; a scrimmage. [Slang.]

scrap[3] (skrap), *n.* [Also *scrape*, and assibilated *shrap*, *shrape*; perhaps due to *scrap*[2] = *scrape*[1], scratch, grub, as fowls; but cf. Icel. *skreppa*, a mouse-trap, perhaps same as *skreppa*, a bag, scrip: see *scrip*[1].] A snare for birds; a place where chaff and grain are laid to lure birds. [Prov. Eng.]

scrap-book (skrap'bůk), *n.* A book for holding scraps; a volume for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or prose, prints, engravings, etc., clipped from books and papers.

scrap-cake (skrap'kāk), *n.* Fish-scrap in mass. Also *scrap-cheese*.

scrap-cinders (skrap'sin″dėrz), *n. pl.* The ash or residue of whale-scrap burnt in the try-★works, used for scouring decks, etc.

scrape[1] (skrāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scraped*, ppr. *scraping*. [< ME. *scrapien*, *scrapen*, also assibilated *shrapen*, *shrapien*, *shreapien*, < Icel. Norw. Sw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = D. *schrapen*, scrape; AS. *scearpian*, scarify: a secondary form of a strong verb, AS. *screpan*, *screopan* (pret. *scræp*, pp. *screpen*), scrape, also in comp. *āscrepan*, scrape off (*screope*, a scraper); connected with AS. *scearp*, etc., sharp: see *sharp*. Cf. *scrap*, *scrapple*[1], *scrab*, *scrabble*, *scramble*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shave or abrade the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, especially a broad instrument, or with something hard; scratch, rasp, or shave, as a surface, by the action of a sharp or rough instrument; grate harshly over.

A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

Somebody happened to *scrape* the floor with his chair just then; which accidental sound has the instantaneous effect that the cutting of the yellow hair by Iris had upon infelix Dido. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

2. To make clean or smooth by scratching, rasping, or planing with something sharp or hard.

And he shall cause the house to be *scraped* within round about. Lev. xiv. 41.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in firing
At requiring,
Nor *scrape* trencher, nor wash dish.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 187.

3. To remove or take off by or as by scratching or rubbing; erase: with *out*, *off*, or the like.

Offerings to be made at the shrine of saints, or a little to be *scraped off* from men's superfluity for relief of poor people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. Ezek. xxvi. 4.

Like the sanctimonious pirate, that went to sea with the Ten Commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 9.

4. To collect by careful effort; gather by small earnings or savings: with *together* or *up*, or the like: as, to *scrape* enough money *together* to buy a new watch.

You shall not think, when all your own is gone, to spend that I have been *scraping up* for Michael.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

What if in forty-and-two years' going about the man had *scraped together* enough to give a portion to his child?
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

I wish I could book up to you at such a moment as this, but I haven't got it. I send you all I can *scrape together*.
C. Lever, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 172.

To scrape acquaintance with a person, to get on terms of acquaintance by careful effort; insinuate one's self into acquaintance with a person.

Presently afterward the sergeant arrived. . . . He said he had *scraped an acquaintance* with Murphy.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 4.

To scrape down, to express disapprobation of and to silence by scraping the feet on the floor: as, to *scrape down* an unpopular speaker. [Eng.]

When the debate was resumed, the tide ran so strongly against the accused that his friends were coughed and *scraped down*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. 1. *Scrape*, *Scratch*, *Chafe*, *Abrade*, *Erode*. *Scraping* is done with a comparatively broad surface: as, to *scrape* the ground with a hoe; *scratching* is done with that which is somewhat sharp: as, to *scratch* the ground with a rake; *chafing* and *abrading* are done by pressure or friction: as, a *chafed* heel. *Erode* is chiefly a geological term, meaning to wear away by degrees as though by gnawing or biting out small amounts. *Scraping* generally removes or wears the surface; *scratching* makes lines upon the surface; *chafing* produces heat and finally soreness; *abrading* wears away the surface; *eroding* may cut deep holes. Only *chafe* may be freely figurative.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scratch, or grub in the ground, as fowls. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 450.—2. To rub lightly or gratingly: as, the branches *scraped* against the windows.—3. To draw back the foot in making obeisance: as, to bow and *scrape*.—4. To play with a bow on a stringed instrument: a more or less derogatory use.

You shall *scrape*, and I will sing
A scurvy ditty to a scurvy tune,
Repine who dares.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

The symphonious *scraping* of fiddles, the tinkling of triangles, and the beating of tambourines.
T. L. Peacock, Headlong Hall, xi.

5. To save; economize; hoard penuriously.

She *scraped* and *scraped* at pleasure, till I was almost starved to death. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxv.

A scraping acquaintance, a mere bowing acquaintance.

scrape[1] (skrāp), *n.* [< *scrape*[1], *v.* In def. 3 a particular use ('a tight place,' 'a squeeze'); but it may have arisen from the dial. *scrape*[2], a snare: see *scrape*[2], *scrap*[3].] 1. The act or noise of scraping or rubbing, as with something that roughens or removes a surface; hence, the effect of scraping, rubbing, or scratching: as, a noisy *scrape* on a floor; the *scrape* of a pen.—2. A scraping or drawing back of the foot in making obeisance.

Every moment, also, he took off his Highland-bonnet, and performed a bow and *scrape*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3. An embarrassing position, usually due to imprudence and thoughtlessness.

Trust me, Yorick, this unwary pleasantry of thine will sooner or later bring thee into *scrapes* and difficulties.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

The Naybe Musa . . . found into what a terrible *scrape* he had got; but hunger did not leave him for a moment to deliberate. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 456.

O mercy! have they drawn poor little dear Sir Lucius into the *scrape*? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

When a thinker is compelled by one part of philosophy to contradict another part, he cannot leave the conflicting assertions standing, and throw the responsibility for his *scrape* on the arduousness of the subject.
Mill, On Hamilton, viii.

4. The concreted turpentine obtained by scraping it out from incisions in the trunks of *Pinus palustris*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 711.—5. A shave. [Slang.]

scrape[2] (skrāp), *n.* Same as *scrap*[3].

scrape-good (skrāp'gụd), *a.* [< *scrape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *good*.] Miserly; avaricious; stingy.

None will be there an usurer, none will be there a pinch-penny, a *scrape-good* wretch, or churlish hardhearted refuser. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

scrape-penny (skrāp'pen″i), *n.* [< *scrape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] An avaricious or ★penurious person; a miser.

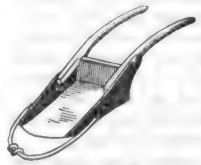
scraper (skrā'pėr), *n.* [< *scrape*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped. Specifically—(*a*) An iron implement placed at or near the door of a house, on which to scrape the dirt from the soles of the shoes.

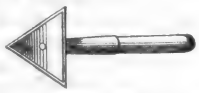

Scraper, 1 (*a*).

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, or at the foot of the stairs; . . . the *scraper* will last longer.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

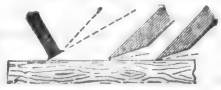
"Bad!" echoed Mrs. Briggs. "It's death's-door as you've been nigh, my dear, to the very *scraper*."
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xix.

(*b*) An apparatus drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc., and generally for raising and removing loosened soil, etc. In use the scraper is held with the handles slightly elevated till it scoops up its charge of earth, which is held by the sides and back. The handles are then pressed downward, which elevates the edge so that it no longer scrapes; the scraper being then drawn along, sliding on the bottom, to the place of discharge, the handles are suddenly and sharply raised, which engages the edge with the ground, and the draft then turns the scraper bottom-side upward, dumping the contents. (*c*) A large broad hoe used in cleaning roads, courtyards, cow-houses, etc. (*d*) An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the decks, masts, or planking of ships, etc. (*e*) In *engraving*: (1) A three-sided and fluted tool set in a wooden handle, used to remove the ridge or bur raised by the burin or dry-point from the sides of furrows cut into the surface of a copperplate. (2) A three-sided tool with a lozenge-shaped point, used by wood-engravers to lower the edges in the light parts of a block in order to protect the edges in presswork. (*f*) In *lithog.*, the angled edge in a press against which the protected sheet is drawn by a scraping movement, and which gives the required impression. (*g*) A marble-workers' tool for cutting flutes and channels. (*h*) A stucco-workers' shaping-tool. (*i*) A tool used by miners for removing the dust or so-called "bore-meal" from the drill-hole. (*j*) A wood-working tool with a straight or a curved blade and with one or two handles, used to remove address-marks from packing-boxes and in finishing fine woodwork. (*k*) A tool used by cabinet-makers in dressing off and smoothing veneers, etc. (*l*) A planing-machine in which the wood is forced against a stationary scraper or cutting-bar. (*m*) An implement of wood, with a thin blade shaped like an ordinary knife-blade, used to scrape sweat from horses. (*n*) In *iron-working*, a tool used after the planer to give a true face. (*o*) A road-scraper. (*p*) *Mil.*, an instrument for scraping powder from the bores of mortars and howitzers. It consists of a handle of iron, having a scraper at one end and a spoon for collecting dirt at the other, both made of steel. (*q*) A thumb-flint. (*r*) A small dredge or scoop used for taking oysters, scallops, etc., and also for cleaning off the beds. It is shaped something like a stout scythe, with a bag of iron ring-work on one side of the blade. (*s*) An instrument with which to clean the tongue by scraping off the fur.


Scraper, 1 (*b*).


Scraper, 1 (*d*).


Wood-scrapers.
a, handles; *b*, blades; *c*, scraper, 1 (*f*).


Cabinet-makers' Scrapers, showing forms of edges.

2. One who scrapes. Specifically—(*a*) A miser; one whose possessions are acquired by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty but not covetous. Therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due.
Never was *scraper* brave man.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Porch.

(*b*) A fiddler, as one who scrapes the strings.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers*. *Cowley.*

3. *pl.* The scratchers or gallinaceous birds of the old order *Rasores*. *Macgillivray.*—**Crumb-scraper**, a utensil with a broad flat blade, usually of metal, for removing crumbs from the table-cloth.

scraper-bar (skrā'pėr-bär), *n.* In a lithographic press, a piece of wood the lower edge of which is beveled on both sides to an edge about one fourth of an inch in width, beneath and against which the tympan of the press is dragged under great pressure.

scraper-machine (skrā'pėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A form of lithographic press which gives impression by the scraping of the protected sheet against an angled platen. [Eng.]

scrape-scall† (skrāp'skâl), *n.* [< *scrape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *scall*.] A miser; a scrape-penny.

That will draw unto him everything, goode, badde, precious, vile, regarding nothing but the gaine, a scraper, or *scrape-scall*, trahax.
Withals, Dict. (1608), p. 80. (*Nares.*)

scrap-forging (skrap'fôr″jing), *n.* A piece of scrap-iron piled, heated, and drawn into a bar.

scrap-heap (skrap'hēp), *n.* A place in a railroad yard where all old iron, such as bolts, nuts, odd bits of metal, and spikes, is collected. —**To go to the scrap-heap**, or **to be fit for the scrap-heap**, to go to ruin, or to be fit for no useful purpose.

scrap-house (skrap'hous), *n.* An establishment in which fish-scrap is prepared.

scrapiana (skrap-i-an'ä), *n. pl.* [Pseudo-NL., < E. *scrap*[1] + *-i-ana*.] A collection of literary ★scraps or fragments. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

scraping (skrā'ping), *n.* [< ME. *scrapynge*; verbal n. of *scrape*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who scrapes.—2. That which is scraped off from a substance, or is collected by scraping or raking: generally used in the plural: as, the *scrapings* of the street; pot-*scrapings*.

All thy tricks
Of cozening with a hollow cole, dust, *scrapings*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

They [the pastry-cooks] buy also *scrapings*, or what remains in the butter-firkins when emptied by the butter-sellers in the shops.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 208.

3. *pl.* Savings; hard earnings; hoardings.

Trusted him with all,
All my poor *scrapings* from a dozen years
Of dust and deskwork. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

scraping-ground (skrā'ping-ground), *n.* A place to which deer resort to scrape or rub the velvet off their antlers.

When the leaves are falling, the nights cool, and the October moon is full, the lordly bucks begin their nocturnal rambles over their favorite runways and *scraping-grounds*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 89.

scrapingly (skrā'ping-li), *adv.* By scraping.

scraping-plane (skrā'ping-plān), *n.* A plane having a vertical cutter or bit with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end-screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

scrapire (skrap'ir), *n.* [Manx.] The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

scrap-iron (skrap'ī″ėrn), *n.* Old iron, as cuttings of plates and other miscellaneous fragments, accumulated for reworking. Wrought scrap-iron consists of cuttings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horseshoe-nails; when carefully selected and rewrought, the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

scrap-metal (skrap'met″al), *n.* Fragments of any kind of metal which are of use only for reworking or remelting.

scrappily (skrap'i-li), *adv.* In scraps or fragments; fragmentarily; desultorily. [Colloq.]

He [Carlyle] was still a raw, narrow-minded, *scrappily* educated Scotchman. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 779.

scrappiness (skrap'i-nes), *n.* Scrappy character or condition; fragmentariness; disconnectedness. [Colloq.]

The extracts are taken from the works of Dumas, Berquin, Gautier, Guizot, Victor Hugo, and the Comtesse de Ségur; they are well graduated, and sufficiently long to avoid *scrappiness*.
The Academy, April 12, 1890, p. iv. of adv'ts.

scrapping-machine (skrap'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In bakeries, an attachment to a panning-machine, which gathers and removes the waste after the dough has been cut into cakes, etc.

scrapple[1] (skrap'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scrape*[1], *v.*] To grub about. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scrapple[2] (skrap'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap*[1].] An article of food something like sausage-meat, made from scraps of pork, with liver, kidneys, etc., minced with herbs, stewed with rye- or corn-meal, and pressed into large cakes. When cold it is cut in slices and fried. It is of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin.

scrappy (skrap'i), *a.* [< *scrap* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The balanced sing-song neatness of his speech . . . was the more conspicuous from its contrast with good Mr. Brooke's *scrappy* slovenliness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

scrat[1] (skrat), *v.* [Also, transposed, *scart*; < ME. *scratten*, orig. **scarten*, scratch: see *scart*[1] and *shear*. Cf. *scratch*[1], *scrattle*.] I. *trans.* To scratch. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I will *scrat* out those eyes
That taught him first to lust.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 105.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scratch.

Thet child . . . thet *scratteth* agenn, and bit [biteth] upon the gerde. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 186.

2. To rake; search.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would haue,
So *scrats*, and scrapes, for scorfe and scornie drosse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 506.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

scrat[2]† (skrat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skrat*; < ME. *scrat*, *skrat*, *skratt*, *scratte*, *scart*, *scrayte*, < AS. **scræt*, an assumed form, for which is found the appar. deriv. *scritta* (for **scretta*?), in a once-occurring gloss, a hermaphrodite, appar. orig. a 'monster,' = OHG. *scraz*, also *scrāz*, MHG. *schraz*, *schrāz*, also OHG. *scrato*, MHG. *schrate*, *schrat*, G. *schratt*, also OHG. MHG. *screz*, a goblin, imp, dwarf, = Icel. *skratti*, a goblin, wizard. Hence, from G., Slovenian *shkrat*, Bohem. *skrzhet*, *shkratek*, *shkrzhitek* = Pol. *skrzot*, a goblin. Cf. *scratch*[2]. It is possible that the AS. and E. sense is due to some literary association with L. *scratta*, *scrattia*, *scratia*, *scrapta*, an epithet applied to an unchaste woman.] 1. A hermaphrodite. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxix. 22.—2. A devil: in the phrase ★*Aud Scrat*, Old Scratch. See *scratch*[2].

scratch[1] (skrach), *v.* [An extended form of *scrat*, due to confusion with *cratch*[1]: see *scrat*[1] and *cratch*[1], and cf. *scotch*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark or wound slightly on the surface by the scraping or tearing action of something rough, sharp, or pointed.

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs that one shall swear she bleeds.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 60.

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. To rub or scrape, as with the finger-nails or with a scratcher, but without wounding or marking, as for the purpose of relieving itching or irritation.

When he read, he *scratch'd* his head,
And rav'd like one that 's mad.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 388).

Enlarge, diminish, interline;
Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails.
Swift, On Poetry.

3. To write or draw hurriedly or awkwardly; scribble.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

4. To dig, scrape, or excavate with the claws: as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—5. To erase or blot out; obliterate; expunge.

His last act is to try and get his name *scratched*, so that he may not die in the service of a stranger.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 189.

Specifically—(*a*) In *horse-racing*, to erase, as the name of a horse, from the list of starters.

How 's the horse? . . . You haven't *scratched* him, have ye, at the last minute? I tell ye, he'll carry all the money to-morrow; and he ought to be near winning, too—see if he won't! *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

(*b*) In *U. S. politics*, to erase (the name of a candidate on a printed ballot) by drawing a line through it; hence, to reject (a candidate).—**To scratch out**, to erase; rub out; obliterate.=Syn. 1. *Chafe*, *Abrade*, etc. See *scrape*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the nails, claws, or the like for tearing the surface, or for digging, as a hen.

Dull tame things . . . that will neither bite nor *scratch*.
Dr. H. More.

The indefatigable zeal with which she *scratched*, and her unscrupulousness in digging up the choicest flower or vegetable for the sake of the fat earth-worm at its root.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. To relieve cutaneous irritation by the scraping action of the nails or claws or of a scratcher.

If my hair do but tickle me, I must *scratch*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 28.

3. In *U. S. politics*, to expunge or delete a name on a voting-paper or ballot; reject one or more candidates on a regular party ticket, by canceling their names before casting the ballot.

The greatest scolds are notoriously partisans who have themselves *scratched* and bolted whenever it was their interest or pleasure to do so. *The Century*, XXXVII. 314.

4. In *billiards*, to make a scratch or fluke.—**To scratch along**, to scramble on; get along somehow. [Colloq.]

"Oh, I suspect we'll *scratch along* all right," Macarthy replied. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

★**Where the hen scratches.** See *hen*.

scratch[1] (skrach), *n.* and *a.* [< *scratch*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed; a slight furrow; a score: as, a *scratch* on wood or glass.

The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

2. A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision: as, he escaped with a mere *scratch* on the face.

My greatest hurt
Is but a *scratch* compar'd to mortal wounds.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

3. *pl.* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs between the heel and the pastern-joint.—4. In various contests: (*a*) The line from which the contestants start.

The runners stand with their toes on the *scratch*, the starter calls "set," and the men assume the positions which they think will get them into their best speed the quickest. *Scribner's Mag.*, VII. 777.

The report reached us, and with a scurry the five ponies came away from the *scratch*, followed by a cloud of dust.
The Century, XXXVIII. 403.

The *scratch*, or line from which the jump is taken, is a joist, some five inches wide, sunk flush with the ground.
The Century, XL. 207.

(*b*) A line drawn across a prize-ring, to which boxers are brought in order to join fight. See *to come up to the scratch*, under *come*. (*c*) The starting-point or time of starting of a player or contestant who has to make the full score or who is allowed no odds in a handicap game or contest; also, a player or competitor holding such a position.—5. In *billiards*, a stroke which is successful, but not in the way intended; a fluke.—6. A kind of wig covering only a part of the head; a scratch-wig.

When I was last at Paris, no person of any condition, male or female, appeared but in full dress, . . . and there was not such a thing to be seen as a peruque ronde; but at present I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis.
Smollett, Travels, vi. (*Davies.*)

7. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees.*—8. A scrawl. [Colloq.]

"This is Chichely's *scratch*. What is he writing to you about?" said Lydgate, wonderingly, as he handed the note to her. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxv.

To come up to the scratch. See *come*.—**To toe the scratch**, to come to the scratch; be ready to meet one's opponent. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* 1. Taken at random or haphazard, or without regard to qualifications; taken indiscriminately; heterogeneous: as, a *scratch* crew. [Colloq.]

The corps is a family gathered together like what jockeys call a "*scratch* team"—a wheeler here and a leader there, with just smartness enough to soar above the level of a dull audience. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, lvi.

2. Without handicap or allowance of time or distance: noting a race or contest in which all competitors start from the same mark or on even terms, or a competitor who receives no handicap allowance.—**Scratch division.** See *division*.

scratch[2] (skrach), *n.* [In the phrase *Old Scratch*, a var. of *scrat*[2], as in the dial. *Aud Scrat*, the devil: see *scrat*[2]. Cf. *scratch*[1], var. of *scrat*[1].] A devil: only in the phrase *Old Scratch*, the devil.

scratch-awl (skrach'âl), *n.* A scriber or scribe-awl.

scratch-back (skrach'bak), *n.* Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

scratch-brush (skrach'brush), *n.* A name of various brushes. (*a*) A brush of hard, fine brass wire, used in metal-working, particularly by workers in fine metals and alloys and electroplaters, for operating upon metal surfaces to remove dead luster and impart brilliancy. (*b*) A brush of iron or steel wire, used by brass- and iron-founders for cleaning sand from castings. (*c*) A brush of fine spun glass, sometimes used by electroplaters for imparting brilliant surfaces to articles of extreme delicacy.

scratch-coat (skrach'kōt), *n.* In *plastering*, the rough coat of plaster first laid on. In two-coat plastering, it is also called, when laid on lath, the *laying-coat*, and when laid on brick the *rendering-coat*. In three-coat plastering, it is called the *pricking-up coat* when laid on lath, *roughing-in coat* when laid on brick. It is named *scratch-coat* from the fact that it is usually roughened by scratching the surface with a pointed instrument before it is set hard, in order that the next coat may more strongly adhere to it.

scratch-comma (skrach'kom″ä), *n.* In *printing*, a diagonal line of the form /, used as a comma by Caxton. Compare *solidus*.

scratch-cradle (skrach'krā″dl), *n.* Same as *cat's-cradle*.

scratched (skracht), *a.* [< *scratch* + *-ed*[2].] In *ceram.*, decorated with scratches or rough incisions in the paste.—**Scratched lacquer.** See ★*lacquer*.

scratcher (skrach'ėr), *n.* [< *scratch*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which scratches. Specifically—(*a*) An implement for scratching to allay irritation. See *back-scratcher*, 1. (*b*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds; the scrapers. (*c*) In *U. S. politics*, one who erases a name or names from a ballot before voting it; one who rejects one or more names on a ticket. (*d*) A day-book. [U. S.]

He [a bank-teller] would not enter deposits in his *scratcher* after a certain hour. *Phila. Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

scratch-figure (skrach'fig″ūr), *n.* In *printing*, a type of a figure crossed by an erasing line: used in elementary arithmetics to illustrate canceling.

scratch-finish (skrach'fin″ish), *n.* A finish for decorative objects of metal-work, in which a surface otherwise smooth is diversified by small curved scratches forming irregular scrolls over the whole field.

scratch-grass (skrach'grȧs), *n.* 1. The arrow-leafed tear-thumb, *Polygonum sagittatum*. [U. S.]—2. Same as *scratchweed*.

scratchingly (skrach'ing-li), *adv.* With scratching action. [Rare.]

Like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

scratchings (skrach'ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *scratch*[1], *n.*, 7. Possibly it may be a corruption of *searcings*, < *search*, a sieve.] Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified; scraps. [Prov. Eng.]

She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard wi', and then wonder as the *scratchins* run through.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, xviii.

scratch-pan (skrach'pan), *n.* A pan in saltworks to receive the scratch.

scratchweed (skrach'wēd), *n.* The cleavers or goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. The stems are prickly backward, and the leaves rough on the margin and midrib. [Prov. Eng.]

scratch-wig (skrach'wig), *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a part of the head; a scratch.

His *scratch wig* on one side, his head crowned with a bottle-slider, his eye leering with an expression betwixt fun and the effects of wine. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

scratch-work (skrach'wėrk), *n.* Wall-decoration executed by laying on the face of a building, or the like, a coat of colored plaster, and covering it with a coat of white plaster, which is then scratched through in any design, so that the colored ground appears; graffito decoration.

scratchy (skrach'i), *a.* [< *scratch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of mere scratches, or presenting the appearance of such; ragged; rough; irregular.

The illustrations, though a little *scratchy*, are fairly good. *The Nation*, XLVII. 461.

2. Scratching; that scratches, scrapes, or grates: as, a *scratchy* pen; a *scratchy* noise.—3. Of little depth of soil; consisting of rocks barely covered with soil: as, *scratchy* land. [Prov. Eng.]—4. Wearing a scratch-wig.

Scratchy Foxton and he [Neuberg] are much more tolerable together. *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, xxiv.).

scrattle (skrat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrattled*, ppr. *scrattling*. [Freq. of *scrat*[1], *v.*] To scramble; scuttle. [Prov. Eng.]

In another minute a bouncing and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs, and a white bull-dog rushed in.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iii.

scraul†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrawl*[1].

scraunch (skränch), *v. t.* Same as *scranch* or *scrunch*.

scraw (skrâ), *n.* [< Gael. *scrath*, *sgraith*, a turf, sod, greensward (*sgrathan*, a little peeling or paring), = Ir. *scrath*, a turf, = W. *ysgrawen*, a hard crust, what forms a crust.] A turf; a sod. [Ireland and Scotland.]

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins or make up their ditches. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, vii.

scrawe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrow*.

scrawl[1]† (skrâl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scraul*, *scrall*; < ME. *scraulen*, crawl; a form of *crawl* with intensive *s* prefixed: see *crawl*[1].] To creep; crawl; by extension, to swarm with crawling things.

Ye ryuer *scrauled* with the multitude of frogges in steade of fyszshes. *Coverdale*, Wisdom xix. 10.

The ryuer shall *scraule* with frogges.
Coverdale, Ex. viii. 3.

scrawl[1] (skrâl), *n.* [< *scrawl*[1], *v.* In def. 2 perhaps suggested by *trawl*.] 1. The young of the dog-crab. [Prov. Eng.]

On thy ribs the limpet sticks,
And in thy heart the *scrawl* shall play.
Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

2. A trawl. [Newfoundland to New Jersey.]

scrawl[2] (skrâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scrall*, a contr. form of *scrabble*, perhaps confused with *scrawl*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly with a pen, pencil, or

other marking implement; write awkwardly, hastily, or carelessly; scribble: as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to make irregular lines or bad writing on: as, to *scrawl* a piece of paper.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou seest its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

2. To mark with irregular wandering or zigzag lines: as, eggs *scrawled* with black (natural marking).

II. *intrans.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

I gat paper in a blink,
And down gaed stumpie in the ink. . . .
Sae I've begun to *scrawl*.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

★ **scrawl**[2] (skrâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrall*; < *scrawl*[2], *v.*] A piece of unskilful or inelegant writing; also, a piece of hasty, bad writing.

I . . . should think myself exceeding fortunate could I make a real discovery of the Cardinal's ashes, of which, &c., more another time, for I believe I have tired you now with my *scrall*.
B. Willis, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 20.

Mr. Wycherley, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*.
Pope.

scrawl[3] (skrâl), *n.* [Prob. a contraction of **scraggle*, dim. of *scrag*[1].] A ragged, broken branch of a tree; brushwood. [New Eng.]

scrawler (skrâ'lėr), *n.* [< *scrawl*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

scrawly (skrâ'li), *a.* [< *scrawl*[2] + *-y*[1].] Scrawling; loose; ill-formed and irregular: noting writing or manuscript. [Colloq.]

scrawm (skrâm), *v. t.* [Prob. < D. *schrammen* = MLG. *schrammen*, scratch; from the noun, D. *schram*, a wound, rent, = G. *schramm*, *schram*, *schramme*, a wound, = Icel. *skrāma* = Sw. *skråma* = Dan. *skramme*, a scar; prob. ult. < √ *skar*, cut: see *shear*[1].] To tear; scratch. [North. Eng.]

He *scrawm'd* an' scratted my faäce like a cat.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

scrawniness (skrâ'ni-nes), *n.* Scrawny, raw-boned, or lanky character or appearance.

scrawny (skrâ'ni), *a.* [A dial. form of *scranny*, now prevalent: see *scranny*.] Meager; wasted; raw-boned; lean: as, a *scrawny* person; *scrawny* hens.

White-livered, hatchet-faced, thin-blooded, *scrawny* reformers. *J. G. Holland*, Timothy Titcomb.

scray, scraye (skrā), *n.* [< W. *ysgräell*, *ysgräen*, the sea-swallow, = Bret. *skrav*, > F. *screau*, the small sea-gull, *Larus ridibundus*.] The common tern or sea-swallow, *Sterna hirundo*. See cut under *tern*. [Eng.]

screablet (skrē'a-bl), *a.* [< L. *screare*, hawk, hem, + *-ble*.] That may be spit out. *Bailey*, 1731.

screak (skrēk), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *screek*, *scriek*; now usually assibilated terminally *screech* or initially *shriek*, being subject, like other supposed imitative words, to considerable variation: see *screech*, and *scrike*, *shriek*, *shrike*[1].] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; scream or screech; also, to creak, as a door or wheel.

I would become a cat,
To combat with the creeping mouse
And scratch the *screeking* rat.
Turberville, The Louer.

screak (skrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrike*; < *screak*, *v.* Cf. *screech*, *shriek*, *shrike*[1], *n.*] A creaking; a screech; a creaking sound.

scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *scremen*, *screamen*, < Icel. *skræma* = Sw. *skrämma* = Dan. *skræmme*, scare, terrify; cf. Sw. *skrän*, a scream, *skräna*, whimper; prob. ult. akin to Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, shriek (see *screak*, *shriek*, *shrike*[1]), Dan. *skrække*, scare, E. *shrill*, Se. *skirl*, cry aloud, G. *schreien*, D. *schreijen*, Sw. *skria*, cry aloud, shriek, etc. (see *skire*).] 1. To cry out with shrill voice; give vent or utterance to a sharp or piercing outcry; utter shrill cries, as in fright or extreme pain, delight, etc.

I heard the owl *scream* and the crickets cry.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 16.

Never peacock against rain
Scream'd as you did for water.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

2. To give out a shrill sound: as, the railway whistle *screamed*. = **Syn.** See *scream*, *n.*

scream (skrēm), *n.* [< *scream*, *v.*] 1. A sharp, piercing sound or cry, as one uttered in fright, pain, etc.

Dismal *screams*, . . .
Shrieks of woe.
Pope, Ode, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 57.

2. A sharp, harsh sound.

The *scream* of a madden'd beach dragg'd down by the wave. *Tennyson*, Maud, iii.

= **Syn.** *Scream*, *Shriek*, *Screech*. A *shriek* is sharper, more sudden, and, when due to fear or pain, indicative of more terror or distress than a *scream*. *Screech* emphasizes the disagreeableness of the sharpness or shrillness, and its lack of dignity in a person. It is more distinctly figurative to speak of the *shriek* of a locomotive than to speak of its *scream* or *screech*.

screamer (skrē'mėr), *n.* [< *scream*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which screams.

The *screamer* aforesaid added good features and bright eyes to the powers of her lungs.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, one of several different birds. (*a*) The cariama or seriema, *Cariama cristata*, more fully called *crested screamer*. See cut under *seriema*. (*b*) Any member of the family *Palamedeidæ*. The horned screamer is *Palamedea cornuta*; crested screamers are *Chauna chavaria* and *C. derbiana*. See cut under *Palamedea*. (*c*) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. See cut under *Cypselus*. [Local, British.]

3. Something very great, excellent, or exciting; a thing that attracts the attention or draws forth screams of astonishment, delight, etc.; a whacker; a bouncer. [Slang, U. S.]

If he 's a specimen of the Choctaws that live in these parts, they are *screamers*. *Thorpe*, Backwoods.

screaming (skrē'ming), *p. a.* 1. Crying or sounding shrilly.—2. Causing a scream: as, a *screaming* farce (one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter).

scree[1] (skrē), *n.* [< Icel. *skritha* (= Sw. Dan. *skred*), a landslip on a hillside (frequent in Icel. local names, as *Skritha*, *Skrithu-klaustr*, *Skrith-dalr*, etc.; *skrithu-fall*, an avalanche), < *skrītha*, creep, crawl, move, glide, = AS. *scrīthan*, go: see *scrithe*.] A pile of debris at the base of a cliff; a talus. [Used in both the singular and the plural with the same meaning.]

A landslip, a steep slope on the side of a mountain covered with sliding stones, in Westmoreland called *screes*.
Cath. Ang., p. 326, note.

Before I had got half way up the *screes*, which gave way and rattled beneath me at every step. *Southey.*

scree[2] (skrē), *n.* [A dial. abbr. of *screen*.] A riddle or coarse sieve. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

screech (skrēch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skreech*, *skriech*, dial. also *scritch*; < ME. *schrichen*, *scriken*, *shryken*, *schriken*, *shriken*, < Icel. *skrækja*, shriek, *skrikja*, titter, = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*, shriek: see *shriek* and *screak*, other forms of the same ult. imitative word.] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; scream harshly or stridently; shriek.

And the synfulle thare-with ay cry and *skryke*.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7347.

The screech-owl *screeching* loud.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 383.

= **Syn.** See *scream*, *n.*

II. *trans.* To utter (a screech).

And when she saw the red, red blude,
A loud skriech *skrieched* she.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 310).

screech (skrēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skreech*, *skriech*, *scritch*; < *screech*, *v.* Cf. Sw. *skri*, *skrik* = Dan. *skrig*, a shriek: see *shriek*.] 1. A sharp, shrill cry; a harsh scream.

Forthwith there was heard a great lamentation, accompanyed with groans and *skreeches*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 9.

The birds obscene . . .
With hollow *screeches* fled the dire repast.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

2. Any sharp, shrill noise: as, the *screech* of a railway-whistle.

She heard with silent petulance the harsh *screech* of Philip's chair as he heavily dragged it on the stone floor.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

3. In *ornith.*, the mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn.** *Shriek*, etc. See *scream*.

screech-cock (skrēch'kok), *n.* Same as *screech*, 3. [Prov. Eng.]

screecher (skrē'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which screeches; a screamer.—2. Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *screamer*, *squealer*. (*b*) *pl.* The *Strepitores*.

screech-hawk (skrēch'hâk), *n.* The nightjar or churr-owl, a goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. See cut under *night-jar*. [Local, Eng.]

screech-martin (skrēch'mär″tin), *n.* The swift, *Cypselus apus*. [Local, Eng.]

screech-owl (skrēch'oul), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *scritch-owl* (= Sw. *skrik-uggla*); < *screech*, *scritch*[2], + *owl*[1].] An owl that screeches, as distinguished from one that hoots: applied to various species. In Great Britain it is a common name of the barn-owl. In the United States it is specifically applied to the small horned owls of the genus *Scops* (or *Megascops*). See *red owl* (under *red*[1]), and compare *saw-whet*.

Battes, Owles, and *Scritch-owles*, birds of darknesse, were the obiects of their darkened Deuotions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 697.

A *screech-owl* at midnight has alarmed a family more than a band of robbers. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

screech-thrush (skrēch'thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. *Macgillivray.*

screechy (skrē'chi), *a.* [< *screech*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Shrill and harsh, like a screech. *Cockburn.*—2. Given to screeching; screamy; loud-★mouthed: as, a *screechy* woman.

screed (skrēd), *n.* [A var. of *shred*; < ME. *screde*, AS. *screáde*, a shred: see *shred*, an assibilated form, with shortened vowel.] 1. A piece torn off; a shred: as, a *screed* of cloth. [Now chiefly Scotch.]—2. A long strip of anything; hence, a prolonged tirade; a harangue.

Some reference to infant-schools drew Derwent Coleridge forth from his retirement in an easy-chair in a corner, and he launched out into a Coleridgean *screed* on education. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 46.

Shall I name these, and turn my *screed* into a catalogue?
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iii.

3. In *plastering*: (*a*) A strip of mortar about 6 or 8 inches wide, by which any surface about to be plastered is divided into bays or compartments. The screeds are 4, 5, or 6 feet apart, according to circumstances, and are accurately formed in the same plane by the plumb-rule and straight-edge. They thus form gages for the rest of the work, the interspaces being filled out flush with them. (*b*) A strip of wood similarly used.—4. The act of rending or tearing; a rent; a tear.

When . . . lasses gi'e my heart a *screed*, . . .
I kittle up my rustic reed;
It gi'es me ease. *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

A screed o' drink, a supply of drink in a general sense; hence, a drinking-bout. [Scotch.]—**Floating screed.** See *floating*.

screed (skrēd), *v. t.* [A var. of *shred*, *v.*, as *screed*, *n.*, is of *shred*, *n.*: see *screed*, *n.*, and *shred*, *v.*] 1. To rend; tear.—2. To repeat glibly; dash off with spirit.

Wee Davock 's turn'd sae gleg, . . .
He'll *screed* you aff Effectual Calling
As fast as ony in the dwalling.
Burns, The Inventory.

screed-coat (skrēd'kōt), *n.* In *plastering*, a coat made even or flush with the screeds. See *screed*, *n.*, 3.

screeket, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *screak*.

screen (skrēn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*, ★*skreine*, *scriene*, < ME. *scren*, a screen (against fire or wind), < OF. *escren*, *escrein*, *escran*, a screen (against a fire), the tester of a bed, F. *écran*, a screen; origin uncertain; perhaps related to OF. *escrene*, *escriene*, *escrenne*, *escreigne*, *ecreigne*, *ecraigne*, *ecraine*, *screigne*, etc., F. *écraigne*, a wattled hut, < OHG. *scranna*, *skranna*, MHG. *schranne*, a bench, court, G. *schranne*, bench, shambles, a railing, rack, grate, court. The word is glossed in ME. by *scrinium*, *scrineum*, as if identified with L. *scrinium*, a shrine: see *shrine*.] 1. A covered framework, partition, or curtain, either movable or fixed, which



Fire-screen, covered with tapestry.—Louis-Seize style.

serves to protect from the heat of the sun or of a fire, from rain, wind, or cold, or from other inconvenience or danger, or to shelter from observation, conceal, shut off the view, or secure privacy: as, a *fire-screen*; a folding *screen*; a window-*screen*, etc.; hence, such a covered framework, curtain, etc., used for some

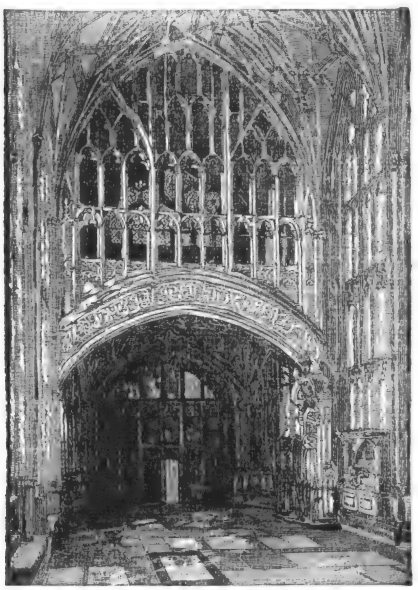
other purpose: as, a *screen* upon which images may be cast by a magic lantern; in general, any shelter or means of concealment.

Your leafy *screens*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 6. 1.

There is . . . great use of ambitious men in being *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy.
Bacon, Ambition.

Mill. Mincing, stand between me and his Wit.
Wit. Do, Mrs. Mincing, like a *Skreen* before a great Fire.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

Specifically, in *arch.*: (*a*) An ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal, usually so placed in a church or other building as to shut out an aisle from the choir, a private chapel from a transept, the nave from the choir, the high



Screen.—Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave.

altar from the east end, an altar-tomb from a public passage, or to fill any similar purpose. See *perclose*, and cut under *organ-screen*. (*b*) In some medieval and similar halls, a partition extending across the lower end, forming a lobby within the main entrance-doors, and having often a gallery above. (*c*) An architecturally decorated wall inclosing a courtyard or the like. Such a feature as the entire façade of a church may be considered as a screen when it does not correspond with the interior structure, as is commonly the case in Italian and frequent in English churches, but is merely a decorative mask for the building behind it. See cut under *reredos*.

The *screen* of arches recently discovered in the hôtel of the Prefecture at Angers.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 490.

The western façade . . . of Lincoln consists of a vast arcaded *screen* unbroken by upright divisions, with a level cornice terminating its multiplied horizontal lines.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 162.

2. A kind of riddle or sieve. Especially—(*a*) A sieve used by farmers for sifting earth or seeds. Other screens for grain and other substances are in the shape of cylinders, some having knockers or brushes as in a flour-bolt. See cuts under *pearling-mill*. (*b*) A wire sieve for sifting sand, gravel, etc. See *sand-screen* (with cut). (*c*) In *metal.*, a perforated plate of metal, used in the dressing of ores. The screens of a stamp-mill are placed in front of the mortars, and regulate the fineness to which the material has to be reduced before it can pass through, and thus escape further comminution. (*d*) An apparatus for sizing coal in a coal-breaker. Screens of cast-iron are used for the coarser sizes, and of woven wire for the very smallest. (*e*) A device to prevent the passage of fish up a stream, made of common wire painted with tar, or strips of laths planed and nailed to a strong frame: employed by fish-breeders.

3. A large scarf forming a kind of plaid. [Scotch.]

The want of the *screen*, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a bongrace, as she called it: a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

Folding screen. (*a*) A screen consisting of several leaves or flats hinged together in such a way that when they are opened at an angle the screen will stand firmly. (*b*) A screen supported on cross-rails, feet, or the like, enabling it to stand firmly, and with hinged flaps which when opened increase its width.—**Ladder-screens**, coverings put underneath ladders on board ship to prevent the feet of those going up and down from being seen. The ladders when so covered are said to be dressed.—**Magazine-screen** (*naut.*), a curtain made of baize, flannel, or fearnaught, and having an aperture closed by a flap. In time of action, or when the magazine is open, this curtain is hung before the scuttle leading from the magazine, and the cartridges are passed through the aperture for distribution to the guns.—**Magnetic screen.** See *magnetic*.—**Screen bulkhead.** See *bulkhead*.

screen (skrēn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*; < *screen*, *n.*] **1.** To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, danger, or observation; cover; conceal.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of the earth.
Milton, P. R., iv. 30.

The Romans still he well did use,
Still *screen'd* their Roguery.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 30.

2. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen: as, to *screen* coal.—**Syn. 1.** To defend, hide, mask, cloak, shroud.

screener (skrē'nėr), *n.* One who screens, in either sense.

Engine men, bank hands, *screeners*, all wanted a rise, and in most cases got it. *The Engineer*, LXX. 259.

screening-machine (skrē'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus having a rotary motion, used for screening or sifting coal, stamped ores, and the like.

screenings (skrē'ningz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *screen*, *v.*] **1.** The refuse matter left after sifting coal, etc.—**2.** The small or defective grains of wheat separated by sifting.

screes (skrēz), *n. pl.* Same as *scree*[1].

screeve (skrēv), *v.* [Prob. < Dan. *skrive*, write: see *scribe*.] To write or draw; write a begging letter, etc. [Thieves' slang.]

screever (skrē'vėr), *n.* [Prob. < Dan. *skriver*, scribe, < *skrive*, write: see *screeve*.] One who writes begging letters, or draws colored-chalk pictures on the pavements. [Thieves' slang.]

The *screevers*, or Writers of Begging-letters and Petitions. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 649.

screeving (skrē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *screeve*, *v.*, prob. < Dan. *skrive*, < L. *scribere*, write: see *shrive*.] Begging by means of letters, petitions, or the like; writing false or exaggerated accounts of afflictions and privations, in order to receive charity; drawing or writing on the pavements with colored chalks. [Thieves' slang.]

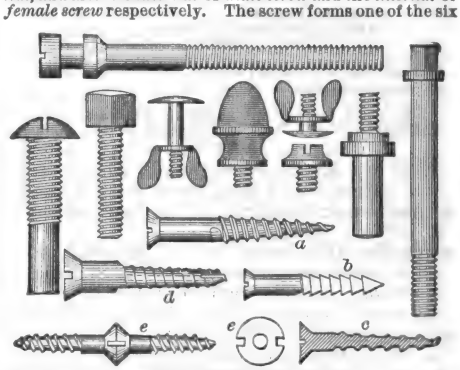
I then took to *screeving* (writing on the stones). I got my head shaved, and a cloth tied round my jaws, and wrote on the flags "Illness and Want," though I was never better in my life, and always had a good bellyfull before I started of a morning.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 461.

screfe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

Scremerston crow. The hooded crow.

screne†, *n.* A Middle English form of *screen*.

screw[1] (skrö), *n.* [Formerly also *scrue*; = MD. *schroeve*, D. *schroef*, *scrūve*, *schrūve* = MLG. *schruve*, LG. *schruve*, *schruwe* = MHG. *schrūbe*, G. *schraube*, G. dial. *schrauf*, *schraufen* (cf. Russ. *shchurupŭ*, < G.) = Icel. *skrūfa* = Sw. *skruf* = Dan. *skrue*, a screw (external screw); < OF. *escroue*, *escroe*, *escro*, F. *écrou*, the hole in which a screw turns, an internal screw, a nut; prob. < L. *scrobis*, rarely *scrobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, in ML. used also of the holes or furrows made by rooting swine (cf. L. *scrofa*, a sow): see *scrobiculate*, *scrofula*. The Teut. forms are all derived (through the LG.) from the OF., with change of sense, as in E., from 'internal screw' to 'external screw.' In defs. 5, 6, 7, etc., the noun is from the verb.] **1**†. The hole in which a screw (in sense 2) turns.—**2.** A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it, usually turning in a hollow cylinder, in which a spiral channel is cut corresponding to the ridge. These convex and concave spirals, with their supports, are often called the *screw* and *nut*, and also the *external* or *male screw* and the *internal* or *female screw* respectively. The screw forms one of the six



Samples of variously formed Screws used in Carriage-making and Carpentry: *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* are special forms of wood-screws in common use.

mechanical powers, and is virtually a spiral inclined plane—only, the inclined plane is commonly used to overcome gravity, while the screw is more often used to overcome some other resistance. Screws are *right* or *left* according to the direction of the spiral. They are used (1) for balancing forces, as the jack-screw against gravity, the propeller-screw against the resistance of water, ordinary screws against friction in fastening pieces together, the screw-press against elasticity, etc.; and (2) for magnifying a motion and rendering it easily manageable and measurable, as in the screw-feet of instruments, micrometer-screws, etc. For the *pitch* of a screw, see *pitch*[1], 7 (*b*). See also *leading-screw*, *leveling-screw*.

3. A spiral shell; a screw-shell.

His small private box was full of peg-tops, . . . *screws*, birds' eggs, etc. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

4. A screw propeller.—**5.** [Short for *screw steamer*.] A steam-vessel propelled by means of a screw propeller.—**6.** A small parcel of tobacco done up in paper with twisted ends, and usually sold for a penny. [Great Britain.]

I never was admitted to offer them [cigars] in a parlour or tap-room; that would have interfered with the order for *screws* (penny papers of tobacco).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 494.

7. A turn of a screw.

Strained to the last *screw* he can bear.
Cowper, Truth, l. 385.

8. A twist or turn to one side: as, to give a billiard-ball a *screw* by striking it low down or on one side with a sharp, sudden blow. Compare *English*, 5.

The nice Management of . . . [the beau's] Italian Snuff box, and the affected *Screw* of his Body, makes up a great Part of his Conversation.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 140.

9. Pressure: usually with *the*. [Slang.]

However, I will put *the screw* on them. They shall have nothing from me till they treat her better.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

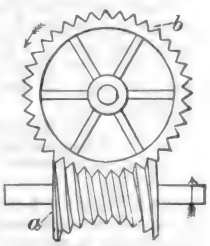
10. A professor or tutor who requires students to work hard, or who subjects them to strict examination. [College slang, U. S.]—**11.** Wages or salary. [Slang.]

He had wasted all his weekly *screw*,
And was in debt some sixpences besides.
Australian Printers' Keepsake. (*Leland.*)

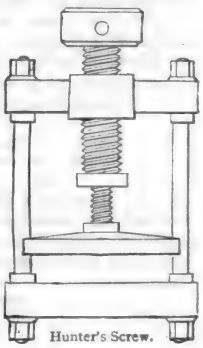
12. In *math.*, a geometrical form resulting from the combination of an axis, or straight line given in position, with a pitch or linear magnitude.—**Archimedean screw.** See *Archimedean*.—**A screw loose**, something defective or wrong, as with a scheme or an individual.

My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, "that there was *a screw loose* somewhere." *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

Auxiliary screw, a screw propeller in a vessel having sail-power as her main reliance, generally so fitted that it can be hoisted clear of the water when not in use. See cut under *banjo-frame*.—**Auxiliary steering-screw**, a secondary screw exerting its force at an angle with the plane of symmetry of a vessel, and used to increase a vessel's manageableness.—**Back-center screw.** See *back-center*.—**Backlash of a screw.** See *backlash*.—**Blake's screw**, a screw-bolt having an eye in one end and a screw-thread cut in the other; an eye-bolt.—**Compound, coreciprocal screw.** See the adjectives.—**Differential screw**, an arrangement consisting of a male screw working in a female screw and having a female screw cut through its axis with a different pitch, a second male screw working in this. If the hollow screw is turned while the inner one is prevented from turning, the latter advances proportionally to the difference of the pitches.—**Double screw**, a screw which has two consecutive spiral ridges or threads, both having the same pitch.—**Endless screw.** See *endless*.—**Female screw.** See *female*.—**Flat screw**, a spiral groove cut in the face of a disk, which by its revolution communicates a rectilinear motion to a sliding bar carrying a pin which works in the groove.—**Fossil screw.** See *fossil* and *screwstone*.—**Hindley's screw**, a screw cut on a solid, of such form that if any plane be taken through its longitudinal axis, the intersections of the plane by the perimeter are arcs of the pitch-circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work. It is so named from having been first employed by Mr. Hindley of York in England.—**Hunter's screw** [named from its inventor, Dr. John *Hunter*], a double screw consisting of a principal male screw that turns in a nut, but in the cylinder of which, concentric with its axis, is formed a female screw of different pitch that turns on a secondary but fixed male screw. The device furnishes a screw of slow but enormous lifting power without the necessity of finely cut and consequently frail threads. Everything else being equal, the lifting power of this screw increases exactly as the difference between the pitches of the principal male screw and the female screw diminishes, in accordance with the principle of virtual velocities.—**Interior screw.** See *interior*.—**Interrupted screw**, in *mach.*, a screw part or parts of whose thread are cut away, rendering it discontinuous; specifically, a screw whose exterior is divided into six

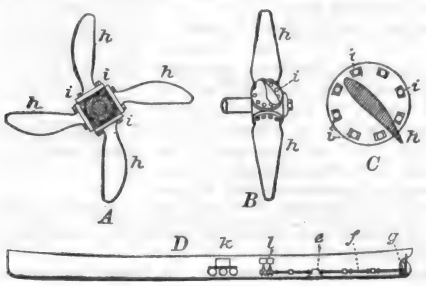


Hindley's Screw.
a, screw; *b*, toothed wheel meshing with *a*. When *a* turns as indicated by straight arrow, *b* turns as indicated by curved arrow.



Hunter's Screw.

equal parts, with the screw-threads removed from alternate sectors, used to form the closure of a breech-loading cannon. In some cases the interruptions extend entirely around the screw, so that, in the common parlance of mechanics, "every other thread" is removed. Such a screw will turn perfectly in a nut of sufficient length. See cut under *cannon*.—**Involution of six screws.** See *involution*.—**Left-handed screw,** a screw which is advanced by turning from right to left, in contradistinction to the usual or *right-handed* screw, which turns in the opposite direction.—**Male screw.** See *male*[1].—**Metric screw,** a screw in which the pitch is commensurable in units or fractions of a unit of the French metric system.—**Milled screw,** a screw with a flat broad head the edge of which is fluted, crenated, or roughened, to afford a firm hold for the fingers. Such screws are much used in chemical, philosophical, and electrical instruments, and in small machines.—**Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*).—**Plane screw.** See *plane*[1].—**Portland screw,** the cast of the interior of a fossil shell, *Cerithium portlandicum*. See *screwstone*.—**Principal screw of inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Quadruple screw,** a screw with four consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Reciprocal screws.** See *reciprocal*.—**Regulating screw,** a screw used to determine a motion; a screw which guides the slides and moving parts of machinery.—**Riggers' screw.** See *rigger*.—**Right-and-left screw,** a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions. See cuts under *compound* and *lathe*.—**Screw propeller,** a propeller acting on the principle of the screw, attached to the exterior end of a shaft protruding through the hull of a vessel at the stern. It consists of a number of spiral metal blades either cast together in one piece or bolted to a hub. In some special cases, as in ferry-boats, there are two screws, one at each end of the vessel. In some war-vessels transverse shafts with small propellers have been used to assist in turning quickly. An arrangement of screws now common is the twin-screw system, in which two screws are arranged at the stern, each on one of two parallel shafts, which are driven by power independently one of the other. By stopping or slowing up one shaft while the other maintains its



Screw Propeller.

A, sectional elevation, the section being through shaft and hub, showing method of attaching blades *h* by bolts *i*; *B*, side elevation; *C*, cross-section of blade, on larger scale; *D*, diagrammatic view of hull of a screw-propeller ship, in which *k* shows position of boilers; *l*, the engines; *f*, propeller-shaft; *e*, thrust-block; *g*, propeller.

velocity, very rapid turning can be effected by twin screws, which have, moreover, the advantage that, one being disabled, the vessel can still make headway with the other. Some vessels designed to attain high speed have been constructed with three screws. A very great variety of forms have been proposed for screw-propeller blades; but the principle of the original true screw is still in use. Variations in pitch and modifications of the form of the blades have been adopted with success by individual constructors. The actual area of the screw propeller is measured on a plane perpendicular to the direction in which the ship moves. The outline of the screw projected on that plane is the actual area, but the effective area is, in good examples, from 0.2 to 0.4 greater than this; and it is the effective area and the mean velocity with which the water is thrown astern that determine the mass thrown backward. The mass thrown backward and the velocity with which it is so projected determine the propelling power. A kind of feathering propeller has also been used, but has not been generally approved. Compare *feathering-screw*. See also cut under *banjo-frame*.—**Screw surface,** a helicoid.—**Setting-up screw,** a screw for taking up space caused by wear in journal-boxes, etc.; an adjusting-screw.—**Society screw,** a screw by which an objective is attached to the tube of a microscope, of a standard size adopted (in 1857) by the Royal Microscopical Society of London and now almost universally used.—**Spiral screw,** a screw formed upon a conical or conoidal core.—**Transport screw,** a screw working in a trough or passage for transferring grain or other granular or pulverulent material. Compare *conveyer*.—**Triple screw,** a screw having three consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Under the screw,** subjected to or influenced by strong pressure; compelled; coerced.—**Variable screw,** in lathes and other machines, a feed-screw which by the varying velocity of its rotation gives a variable feed.—**V-threaded screw,** a screw having a thread of triangular cross-section. See diagram of screw-threads under *screw-thread*.—**Winged screw,** a screw with a broad flattened head projecting in a line with its axis so as to be conveniently grasped by the ends of the fingers for turning it. (See also *lead-screw, leveling-screw, micrometer-screw, thumb-screw, wood-screw*.)

screw[1] (skrö), *v.* [Formerly also *scrue;* = D. *schroeven* = MLG. *schruven* = G. *schrauben* = Icel. *skrūfa* = Sw. *skrufva* = Dan. *skrue*, screw; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn, move, tighten, fasten, press, or make firm by a screw, or by giving a turn to a screw; apply a screw to, for the purpose of turning, moving, tightening, fastening, or pressing: as, to *screw* up a bracket; to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

Screw up the heighten'd pegs
Of thy sublime Theorbo four notes high'r.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

2. To turn or cause to turn, as if by the application of a screw; twist.—**3.** To force; especially, to force by the application of pressure similar to that exerted by the advancing action or motion of a screw; squeeze: sometimes with *up* or *out*: as, to *screw up* one's courage.

We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking-place,
And we'll not fail. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 60.

Fear not, man;
For, though the wars fail, we shall *screw* ourselves
Into some course of life yet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

He *scrued up* his poore old father in law's accounte to above 200li, and brought it on ye generall accounte.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 289.

4. To press hard upon; oppress as by exactions or vexatious restrictions or conditions.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France.
Swift.

In the presence of that board he was provoked to exclaim that in no part of the world, not even in Turkey, were the merchants so *screwed* and wrung as in England.
Hallam. (*Imp. Dict.*)

5. To twist; contort; distort; turn so as to distort.

Screw your face at one side thus, and protest.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

The self-important man in the cocked hat . . . *screwed* down the corners of his mouth, and shook his head.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn so as to serve for tightening, fastening, etc.: as, a nut that *screws* to the right or to the left.—**2.** To have or assume a spiral or twisting motion: as, the ball *screwed* to the left.—**3.** To move or advance by means of a screw propeller. [Rare.]

Screwing up against the very muddy boiling current.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, vii.

4. To require students to work hard, or subject them to strict examination.

screw[2] (skrö), *n.* [< ME. *screwe*, assibilated *shrewe*, mod. E. *shrew:* see *shrew*[1].] **1.** A stingy fellow; a close or penurious person; one who makes a sharp bargain; an extortioner; a miser; a skinflint.

The ostentatious said he was a *screw;* but he gave away more money than far more extravagant people.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

2. A vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

Along the middle of the street the main business was horse-dealing, and a gypsy hostler would trot out a succession of the weediest old *screws* that ever kept out of the kennels. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 625.

What *screws* they rode!
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iii.

screwable (skrö′a-bl), *a.* Capable of being screwed: as, a *screwable* bracket. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 411.

screw-alley (skrö′al″i), *n.* In a screw steamer, a passageway along the shaft as far aft as the stern tubing, affording an opportunity for thorough examination of the shaft and its bearings: known in the United States as ★*shaft-alley*. Also *shaft-tunnel*. [Eng.]

screw-auger (skrö′â″gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

screw-bean (skrö′bēn), *n.* The screw-pod mesquite; also, one of its pods. See *bean*[1] and *screw-pod mesquite* (under *mesquite*[2]).

screw-bell (skrö′bel), *n.* An instrument resembling a bell in shape, with a screw-thread cut on the interior surface: used for recovering lost tools in a bore-hole.

screw-blank (skrö′blangk), *n.* A piece of metal cut from a bar preparatory to forming it into a screw.

screw-bolt (skrö′bōlt), *n.* A square or cylindrical piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other. It is adapted to pass through holes made for its reception in two or more pieces of timber, metal, etc., to fasten them together by means of a nut screwed on the end that is opposite to the knob or head. See cuts under *bolt* and *screw*.

screw-box (skrö′boks), *n.* A device for cutting the external threads on wooden screws, similar in construction and operation to the screw-plate.

screw-burner (skrö′bėr″nėr), *n.* In lamps: (*a*) A burner having a screw to raise and lower the wick. (*b*) A burner which is attached by a screw-thread to the socket of the lamp-top. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-caliper (skrö′kal″i-pėr), *n.* A caliper in which the adjustment of the points is made by a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-cap (skrö′kap), *n.* A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw, or a cap or cover fitted with a screw.

screw-clamp (skrö′klamp), *n.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

screw-collar (skrö′kol″är), *n.* In *microscopy*, a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of an objective so as to maintain definition with varying thickness of the cover-glass. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. ii. 317.

screw-coupling (skrö′kup″ling), *n.* A device, in the form of a collar with an internal screw-thread at each end, for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains and giving them any desired degree of tension; a screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

screw-cut (skrö′kut), *n.* A cut made in a spiral direction; specifically, a spiral cut in the tip of horn to form a plate which, pressed out flat, may be used for comb-making.

screw-cutter (skrö′kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A hand-tool or die for cutting screws. It consists of a revolvable head (into which the material to be operated on is inserted), to the interior of which cutters, adjustable by screws from the outside, are attached radially. **2.** A screw-cutting machine, or one of the cutting-tools used in such a machine.

screw-cutting (skrö′kut″ing), *a.* Used in cutting screws.—**Screw-cutting chuck.** See *chuck*[4].—**Screw-cutting die,** the cutting-tool in a screw-cutting machine; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-cutting gage,** a gage with angles, by which the inclination of the point of the screw-cutting tool can be regulated, as well as the inclination of the tool itself, when placed in position for cutting the thread. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *center-gage*.—**Screw-cutting lathe.** (*a*) A lathe with a slide-rest, with change-gears by which screws of different pitch may be cut. (*b*) Same as *screw-cutting machine*.—**Screw-cutting machine,** a form of lathe for cutting screw-threads upon rods. The rod is caused to rotate against a cutting-tool while being thrust forward at a fixed rate. The pitch of the screw is determined by the relative speeds of rotation and advance of the bar, which are controlled by suitable gearing; and the size and depth of the thread are controlled by the cutting-tool employed. Also called *screw-cutting lathe*.

screw-die (skrö′dī), *n.* A die used for cutting screw-threads.

screw-dock (skrö′dok), *n.* A kind of graving-dock furnished with large screws to assist in raising and lowering vessels.

screw-dog (skrö′dog), *n.* In a lathe, etc., a clamp, adjustable by means of a screw, for holding the stuff securely in the carriage.

screw-dollar (skrö′dol″är), *n.* A medallion of which the obverse and reverse are in separate plaques which can be screwed together so as to form a very small box. Also called *screw-medal*.

screw-driver (skrö′drī″vėr), *n.* A tool, in form like a blunt chisel, which fits into the nick in the head of a screw, and is used to turn the screw, in order to cause it to enter its place or to withdraw it.

screwed (skröd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *screw*[1], *v.*] "Tight"; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]

Alone it stood, while its fellows lay strew'd,
Like a four-bottle man in a company *screw'd*,
Not firm on his legs, but by no means subdued.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 161.

She walked so unsteadily as to attract the compassionate regards of divers kind-hearted boys, who . . . bade her be of good cheer, for she was "only a little *screwed*."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

screwed-work (skröd′wėrk), *n.* In *wood-turning*, work in which the cutting is done in a spiral direction, so as to leave a spiral fillet, bead, or other ornamental spiral pattern upon the finished article, as in balusters, etc.

Chestnut or sycamore is far more suitable for the production of *screwed-work*. *Campin*, Hand-turning, p. 257.

screw-elevator (skrö′el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* **1.** A form of elevator or lift operated by a vertical screw. [Seldom used.]—**2.** A dentists' tool, consisting of a staff having a gimlet-screw on the end to screw into the root of a tooth in order to pull it out.—**3.** In *surg.*, a conical screw of hard rubber used to force open the jaws of maniacs or persons suffering from lockjaw. *E. H. Knight.*

screwer (skrö′ėr), *n.* [< *screw*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which screws.

screw-eye (skrö′ī), *n.* **1.** A screw having a loop or eye for its head: a form much used to furnish a means of fastening, as by a hook, a cord, etc.—**2.** A long screw with a handle, used in theaters by stage-carpenters in securing scenes.

screw-feed (skrö′fēd), *n.* **1.** The feeding-mechanism actuating the lead-screw of a lathe.—**2.** Any feed-mechanism governed or operated by a screw.

screw-fish (skrö′fish), *n.* Fish packed under a screw-press. [Trade-name.]

screw-forceps (skrö′fôr″seps), *n.* A dentists' instrument with jaws between which is a screw, which is caused to protrude into and fill the nerve-canal, to obviate risk of crushing the tooth when the jaws of the instrument are closed upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-gage (skrö′gāj), *n.* A device for testing the diameter, the pitch, and the accuracy of the thread of screws. It consists of a steel ring cut with an internal screw of the standard gage. Also called *screw-thread gage.*—**Internal screw-gage**, a steel screw with an external thread cut to an accurate gage, used to test internal-threaded or female screws.

screw-gear (skrö′gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a worm-screw and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-hoist (skrö′hoist), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus consisting of a large toothed wheel, with which is geared an endless screw.

screwing (skrö′ing), *a.* Exacting; close; careful; economical.

Whose *screwing* iron-handed administration of relief is the boast of the parish. *Howitt.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

screwing-engine (skrö′ing-en″jin), *n.* A machine for cutting wooden screws and for the making of screwed-work.

screwing-machine (skrö′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *screw-machine.*

screwing-stock (skrö′ing-stok), *n.* Same as *screw-stock.*—**Guide screwing-stock**, a common form of die-stock for cutting threads on pipe or rods. It has a guide in the form of a bushing with screws, to clamp the exterior of the pipe or rod and cause the die to turn in a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the object upon which the screw-thread is to be cut.

screwing-table (skrö′ing-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *screw-table.*

screw-jack (skrö′jak), *n.* In *dentistry*, an implement, consisting of two abutments with screws between them, for regulating displaced or crowded teeth.—**Traversing screw-jack.** See ★ *traversing-jack.*

screw-key (skrö′kē), *n.* A key for turning a screw. It may be a form of screw-driver, or a form of wrench. See cut under *screw-stock.*

screw-lock (skrö′lok), *n.* A type of lock having a movable opening bar, which is secured by a screw when the lock is closed. It is made in various forms, and is used for handcuffs, fetters, padlocks, etc.

screw-machine (skrö′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making screws. For metal screws it is a form of lathe similar to a bolt-machine. For wooden screws it is a machine, or a series of machines, working more or less automatically, for trimming, nicking, and threading screw blanks, which are fed in by a hopper, and are turned out as finished screws. The name is also given to *screw-cutting machines* (which see, under *screw-cutting*).

screw-mandrel (skrö′man″drel), *n.* A mandrel of the head-stock of a lathe provided with a screw for attaching chucks.

screw-medal (skrö′med″al), *n.* Same as *screw-dollar.*

screw-molding (skrö′mōl″ding), *n.* 1. The molding of screws in sand for casting. A cylindrical mold is made, and a pattern screw run through it to form the thread.—2. The process of forming screws of sheet-metal for collars or caps, by pressing upon a former.

screw-nail (skrö′nāl), *n.* A screw used to fasten pieces of wood together.

screw-neck (skrö′nek), *n.* A neck of a bottle, flask, etc., provided with a male screw for the reception of a screw-cap.

screw-pile (skrö′pīl), *n.* A pile with a screw at the lower end, sunk by rotation aided by pressure if necessary. See *sheet-pile.*. Also called *boring-anchor.*

screw-pillar (skrö′pil″ăr), *n.* The tool-post of an engine-lathe.

screw-pin (skrö′pin), *n.* A screw which has an extension in the form of a pin, the screwed part being used to hold the pin firmly in its ★ socket.

screw-pine (skrö′pīn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pandanus*, or more broadly of the family *Pandanaceæ:* so called from the spiral arrangement of the leaves and their resemblance to those of the pineapple. The best-known species is *P. tectorius*, found from the East Indies to the Pacific islands. Its richly scented male flowers are the source of the keora-oil of perfumers. In India it is sometimes planted for hedges, and to fix the banks of canals. Its leaves and those of other species are made into matting and sacking. It has a large compound fruit of a bright-orange color, which is edible, though insipid, and bears the name of *breadfruit.* See *chandelier-tree*, and cut under *Pandanus.*

screw-plate (skrö′plāt), *n.* 1. A holder for the dies used in cutting screw-threads.—2. A small steel plate containing dies by which screws of various sizes may be formed. See cut under *screw-stock.*—3. A tool for cutting external screw-threads upon wire, small rods, or pipes. See *die-stock*, and cut under *screw-stock.*

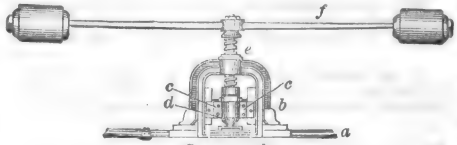
screw-pod, screw-pod mesquite (skrö′pod, skrö′pod mes-kē′tā), *n.* The screw-bean, *Prosopis odorata.* See *mesquite.*

screw-post (skrö′pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, the inner stern-post through which the shaft of a screw ★ propeller passes.

screw-press (skrö′pres), *n.* A simple form of press producing pressure by the direct action of a screw: used by printers and bookbinders for dry-pressing, or removing the indentations of impression from printed sheets, and for making bound books more compact and solid.

screw-propeller, *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw.*—**Screw-propeller governor.** See *governor.*

screw-punch (skrö′punch), *n.* A punch in



Screw-punch.

a, bed; *b*, yoke, on the inner sides of which are slides for the cross-head *c*; *d*, the punch proper; *e*, nut for the screw; *f*, weighted lever by which the screw is made to exert its power upon the punch *d*.

which the operating pressure is applied by a screw.

screw-quoin (skrö′koin), *n.* In *printing*, a quoin of two or more parts which widens and tightens composed types by means of a screw which connects these parts. Many forms are in use.

screw-rod (skrö′rod), *n.* A rod with a screw and nut at one or both ends, used principally as a binding- or tightening-rod.

screw-rudder (skrö′rud″ėr), *n.* An application of the screw to purposes of steering, taking the place of a rudder. The direction of its axis is changed, by means of a joint in the shaft, to give the required direction to the vessel, and the efficiency of this device does not depend upon the motion of the vessel, as with a rudder. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-shackle (skrö′shak″l), *n.* A shackle of which the shackle-bolt is screwed into place.

screw-shell (skrö′shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Turritellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

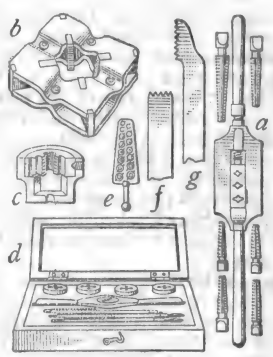
screw-spike (skrö′spīk), *n.* A cylindrical spike having a screw-thread cut on a part of its stem. It is driven partly in, and then screwed home. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-stair (skrö′stâr), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase; a hanging-stair.

He was a bachelor, and lived in a very small house, above his shop, which was reached by a *screw-stair.*
N. McLeod, The Starling, xxv.

screw-stem (skrö′stem), *n.* A plant of the genus *Bartonia* of the gentian family. These plants are low, delicate herbs, sometimes with a twisted stem. *Wood.*

screw-stock (skrö′stok), *n.* A handle for holding the threaded die by which the thread is cut on a bar, a nut, or a pipe; a die-stock; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*



Screw-stocks, Screw-taps, and Dies.

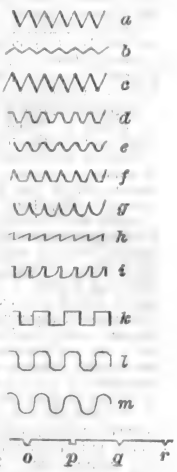
a, screw-stock with dies and taps; *b*, screw-cutting die; *c*, section of a die; *d*, jewelers' box of dies, stocks, and taps (called a screw-plate set); *f*, chasers used in a lathe for cutting outside screws; *g*, ditto for inside screws.

screwstone (skrö′stōn), *n.* A wheel-stone; an entrochite; one of the joints of the stem of an encrinite, stone-lily, or fossil crinoid; a fossil screw. See cuts under *Encrinidæ* and *encrinite.*

screw-table (skrö′tā″bl), *n.* A form of screw-stock used for forming the threads of screw-bolts or wooden screws. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-tap (skrö′tap), *n.* A tool for cutting screw-threads on the inside of pipes, or making interior screw-threads of any form. It is the reverse of the external screw-cutter, or screw-plate. Compare *plug-tap* and *taper-tap.*

screw-thread (skrö′thred), *n.* 1. The spiral ridge formed on the cylinder of a male screw, or on the inner surface of a female screw or nut. A screw-thread has the same slope throughout relatively to a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the screw, and all points on it are equidistant from that axis.



Screw-threads.

a, *c*, V-threads; *b*, shallow thread; *d*, truncated thread; *e*, angular thread, rounded top and bottom; *f*, thread with bottom angles truncated (wood screws); *g*, rounded thread, sometimes used in joinery; *h*, thread beveled more on the inner side than the outer, by which a firmer hold against withdrawal is secured; *i*, German wood-screw thread; *k*, rectangular thread, much used in large screws; *l*, same as *k*, with truncated angles; *m*, rounded thread; *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, special types of thread.

2. A single turn of the spiral ridge of a male or female screw: used by mechanics to designate the number of such turns in a unit of length of the axis of the screw. Commonly called simply *thread.*—**Screw-thread gage.** Same as *screw-gage.*

screw-tool (skrö′töl), *n.* Any tool, as a tap, a die, a chaser, or a machine, for cutting screws.

screw-tree (skrö′trē), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

screw-valve (skrö′valv), *n.* 1. A stop-cock furnished with a puppet-valve opened and shut by a screw instead of by a spigot.—2. A screw with a conical point forming a small valve, fitted to a conical seat and used for regulating flow.

screw-ventilator (skrö′-ven″ti-lā-tor), *n.* A ventilating apparatus, consisting of a screw-wheel set in a frame or a window-pane, etc., which is caused to rotate by the passage of a current of heated air. It exerts no mechanical force to promote the discharge of vitiated air, but it can be made to rotate in only one direction, so that it will not yield to a cold current impinging upon it from the outside, and will thus oppose its entrance.

screw-well (skrö′wel), *n.* A hollow in the stern of some ships into which the propeller can be lifted after being detached from the shaft, when the ship is to run under canvas only.

screw-wheel (skrö′hwēl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.

screw-wire (skrö′wīr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a cable-twisted wire used for fastening soles to uppers. It is applied by means of a machine which, with great rapidity of action, fits the parts together, forces the pieces of wire into place, and cuts them from the coil at the proper lengths.

screw-worm (skrö′wėrm), *n.* The larva of a blow-fly, *Lucilia macellaria*, which deposits its eggs or larvæ on sores on living animals. The larvæ, usually in great numbers, develop rapidly and cause serious, often fatal, results. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are attacked, and there are cases on record in which human beings have suffered severely, death resulting in some instances. The best remedy is a free use of pyrethrum powder, followed by carbolic acid. [Southwestern U. S.]

screw-wrench (skrö′rench), *n.* 1. Any form of wrench, as one with fixed jaws or one in the form of a spanner, adapted for turning square- or polygonal-headed screws or bolts.—2. A wrench of which the jaws are opened or drawn together by means of a screw.

screwy[1] (skrö′i), *a.* [< *screw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Tortuous, like the thread or motion of a screw: as, a *screwy* motion.

screwy[2] (skrö′i), *a.* [< *screw*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Exacting; close; stingy; mean; oppressive. [Colloq.]

Mechanics are capital customers for scientific or trade books, such as suit their business. . . . But they're not so *screwy*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 319.

2. Worn out; worthless. [Colloq.]

The oldest and *screwiest* horse in the stables.
R. Broughton, Red as a Rose, xix.

scrib†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *scrub*[1].] A scrub; a miser.

Promus magis quam condus: he is none of these miserable *scribs*, but a liberall gentleman.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 575. (*Nares.*)

scribable† (skrī′ba-bl), *a.* [< ME. *scribabil;* < *scribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

Paper *scribabil* the bale, vi. d'. Paper spendable the reme, q'. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 74.

scribacious (skrī-bā′shus), *a.* [< L. as if **scribax* (*scribac-*), given to writing (< *scribere*, write:

see *scribe*), + *-i-ous*.] Given to writing; fond of writing. [Rare.]

We have some letters of popes (though not many), for popes were then not very *scribacious*, or not so pragmatical. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

scribaciousness (skrī-bā'shus-nes), *n.* Scribacious character, habit, or tendency; fondness for writing. Also *scribatiousness*. [Rare.]

Out of a hundred examples, Cornelius Agrippa "On the Vanity of Arts and Sciences" is a specimen of that *scribatiousness* which grew to be the habit of the gluttonous readers of his time. *Emerson*, Books.

scribal (skrī'bal), *a.* [< *scribe* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a scribe or penman; clerical.

This, according to palæographers who know their business, stands for haberet, and is, no doubt, a *scribal* error. *The Academy*, No. 901, p. 88.

2. Of or pertaining to the scribes, or doctors of the Jewish law.

We must look back to what is known of the five pairs of teachers who represented the *scribal* succession. *E. H. Plumptre*, Smith's Bible Dict. (Scribes, § 3).

scribbet† (skrib'et), *n.* [Appar. dim., ult. < L. *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] A painters' pencil.

scribblage (skrib'lāj), *n.* [< *scribble*[1] + *-age*.] Scribblings; writings.

A review which professedly omitted the polemic *scribblage* of theology and politics. *W. Taylor*, Survey of German Poetry, I. 352. (*Davies.*)

scribble[1] (skrib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling*. [Early mod. E. *scrible*; freq. of *scribe*, *v.* Cf. OHG. *scribilōn*, write much, G. *schreibler*, a scribbler, < OHG. *scrīban*, *schreiben*, write: see *scribe*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance: as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet.

I cannot forbear sometimes to *scribble* something in poesy. *John Cotton*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 23.

2. To cover or fill with careless or worthless writing, or unintelligible and entangled lines.

Every margin *scribbled*, crost, and cramm'd. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *intrans.* To write without care or regard for correctness or elegance; scrawl; make unintelligible and entangled lines on paper or a slate for mere amusement, as a child does.

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 34.

scribble[1] (skrib'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scrible*; < *scribble*[1], *v.*] Hurried or careless writing; a scrawl; hence, a shallow or trivial composition or article: as, a hasty *scribble*.

O that . . . one that was born but to spoil or transcribe good Authors should think himself able to write any thing of his own that will reach Posterity, whom together with his frivolous *Scribles* the very next Age will bury in oblivion. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 19.

[In the following quotation the word is used figuratively for a hurried, scrambling manner of walking, opposed to "a set pace," as a scribble is to "a set copy."

O you are come! Long look'd for, come at last. What! you have a slow set pace as well as your hasty *scribble* sometimes. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, i. 1. (*Davies.*)]

scribble[2] (skrib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling*. [< Sw. *skrubbla*, card, freq. of *skrubba* = Dan. *skrubbe*, scrub, rub, etc.: see *scrub*[2].] To card or tease coarsely; pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

Should any slight inequality, either of depth or of tone, occur, yet when the whole of the wool has been *scribbled* together such defects disappear, and the surface of the woven cloth will be found to exhibit a colour absolutely alike in all parts. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 651.

scribblement (skrib'l-ment), *n.* [< *scribble*[1] + *-ment*.] A worthless or careless writing; scribble. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

scribbler[1] (skrib'lèr), *n.* [< *scribble*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who scribbles or writes carelessly, loosely, or badly; hence, a petty author; a writer of no reputation.

Venal and licentious *scribblers*, with just sufficient talent to clothe the thoughts of a pander in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the sovereign and of the public. *Macaulay*, Milton.

scribbler[2] (skrib'lèr), *n.* [< *scribble*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** A machine used for scribbling cotton or woolen fiber.—**2.** A person who tends such a machine and is said to scribble the fiber.

scribble-scrabble (skrib'l-skrab″l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scrabble*.] A shambling, ungainly fellow.

By your grave and high demeanour make yourself appear a hole above Obadiah, lest your mistress should take you for another *scribble-scrabble* as he is. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, i. (*Davies.*)

scribbling[1] (skrib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribble*[1], *v.*] The act of writing hastily and carelessly.

scribbling[2] (skrib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribble*[2], *v.*] The first coarse teasing or carding which wool or cotton receives.

scribbling-engine (skrib'ling-en″jin), *n.* A form of carding-engine having one main cylinder, and a number of small rollers in contact with the upper surface of this cylinder in place of top-cards: used for fine, short wool. *E. H. Knight.*

scribblingly (skrib'ling-li), *adv.* In a scribbling way.

scribbling-machine (skrib'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a coarse form of carding-machine, through which oiled wool is passed one or more times, preparatory to treatment in the carding-machine proper. *E. H. Knight.*

scribe (skrīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribed*, ppr. *scribing*. [= OF. *escrire*, F. *écrire* = Sp. *escribir* = Pg. *escrever* = It. *scrivere* = OHG. *scrīban*, MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben* = MLG. *schrīven* = D. *schrijven* = OFries. *skriva* = OS. *scrībhan*, write, = Icel. *skrifa* (not **skrīfa*), write, scratch, embroider, paint, = Sw. *skrifva* = Dan. *skrive*, write (in OFries. *skriva*, and AS. *scrīfan*, impose a penance, shrive); = Gael. *sgriob*, *sgriobh*, write, scratch, scrape, comb, curry, etc.; < L. *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, draw (or otherwise make letters, lines, figures, etc.), write, compose, draw up, draft (a paper), enlist, enroll, levy, etc.; orig. 'scratch'; prob. akin to *scrobis*, *scrobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, to *scalpere*, cut, to *sculpere*, cut, carve, grave, etc.: see *screw*[1], *scalp*[3], *sculp*, etc. Connection with Gr. γράφειν, write, and with AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*, is not proved: see *grave*[1]. The Teut. forms were from the L. at a very early period, having the strong inflection; they appear to have existed earlier in a different sense, for which see *shrive*, *shrift*. For the native Teut. word for 'write,' see *write*. The verb *scribe* in E. is later than the noun, on which it in part depends: see *scribe*, *n.* From the L. *scribere* are also ult. E. *scribble*[1], *scrip*[2], *script*, *scripture*, *scriven*, *scrivener*, *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, etc., *conscript*, *manuscript*, *transcript*, etc., *ascription*, *conscription*, *description*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write; mark; record. [Rare.]

The appeal to Samuel Pepys years hence is unmistakable. He desires that dear, though unknown, gentleman . . . to recall . . . the very line his own romantic self was *scribing* at the moment. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

Specifically—**2.** To mark, as wood, metal, bricks, etc., by scoring with a sharp point, as an awl, a scribe or scriber, or a pair of compasses. Hence—**3.** To fit closely to another piece or part, as one piece of wood in furniture-making or joiners' work to another of irregular or uneven form.

II. *intrans.* To write.

It's a hard case, you must needs think, madam, to a mother to see a son that might do whatever he would, if he'd only set about it, contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and *scribe*. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, x. 6. (*Davies.*)

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [< ME. *scribe*, < OF. (and F.) *scribe* = Sp. Pg. *escriba* = It. *scriba*, < L. *scriba*, a writer, scribe, < *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *v.* In def. 4 the noun is of mod. E. origin, from the verb.] **1.** One who writes; a writer; a penman; especially, one skilled in penmanship.

O excellent device! was there ever heard a better,
That my master, being *scribe*, to himself should write the letter? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 146.

He is no great *scribe*; rather handling the pen like the pocket staff he carries about with him. *Dickens*, Bleak House, liii.

2. An official or public writer; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist.

There-at Jove wexed wroth, and in his spright
Did inly grudge, yet did it well conceale;
And bade Dan Phœbus *scribe* her Appellation seale.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

Among other Officers of the Court, Stephen Gardner, afterward Bishop of Winchester, sat as chief *Scribe*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 276.

3. In *Scripture usage*: (*a*) One whose duty it was to keep the official records of the Jewish nation, or to act as the private secretary of some distinguished person (Esther iii. 12). (*b*) One of a body of men who constituted the theologians and jurists of the Jewish nation in the time of Christ. Their function was a threefold one—to develop the law, both written and traditional, to teach it to their pupils, and to administer it as learned interpreters in the courts of justice.

And he gathered all the chief priests and *scribes* of the people, & asked them where Christ shulde be born. *Bible* of 1551, Mat. ii. 4.

4. A pointed instrument used to mark lines on wood, metal, bricks, etc., to serve as a guide in sawing, cutting, etc. Specifically—(*a*) An awl or a point inserted in a block of wood, which may be adjusted to a gage, used by carpenters and joiners for this purpose. (*b*) A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, used to mark bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mold, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gaged arches.

scribe-awl (skrīb'âl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (*a*).

scriber (skrī'bèr), *n.* [< *scribe*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] ★Same as *scribe*, 4.

scribing (skrī'bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribe*, *v.*] **1.** Writing; marks or marking.

The heading [of a cask] has been brought on board, but the *scribing* upon it is very indistinct. *Capt. M'Clintock*, Voyage of the Fox, xiii.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) Incised lines cut with an awl; the marks thus made. (*b*) The adjustment of one piece of wood to another by means of scribing. One piece is placed next the other, scribed and cut and fitted.

scribing-awl (skrī'bing-âl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (*a*).

scribing-block (skrī'bing-blok), *n.* A metal base for a scribing- or marking-tool.

A *scribing-block*, which consists of a piece of metal jointed to a wooden block at one end, and having at the other a point; it is useful for marking centres, and for similar purposes. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 66.

scribing-compass (skrī'bing-kum″pas), *n.* In *saddlery* and *cooper-work*, a compass having one leg, pointed and used as a pivot, and one scoop-edge, which serves as a marker. It has an arc and a set screw to regulate the width of opening.

scribing-iron (skrī'bing-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4.

scribism (skrī'bizm), *n.* [< *scribe* + *-ism*.] The functions, teachings, and literature of the ancient Hebrew scribes.

Then follows a section on *Scribism*, giving an account of the Jewish canon and its professional interpretation. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 497.

scrid (skrid), *n.* Same as *screed*. [Rare.]

scrienet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

scrieve (skrēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrieved*, ppr. *scrieving*. [< Icel. *skrefa* = Sw. *skrefva* = Dan. *skræve*, stride, < Icel. Sw. *skref* = Dan. *skræv*, a stride; perhaps akin to *scrithe*, stride, move: see *scrithe*.] To move or glide swiftly along; also, to rub or rasp along. [Scotch.]

The wheels o' life gae down-hill *scrievin'*,
Wi' rattlin' glee. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

scriggle (skrig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scriggled*, ppr. *scriggling*. [Prob. a var. of **scruggle*, freq. of **scrug*, the earlier form of *shrug*, q. v.; with the sense partly due to association with *wriggle*. Otherwise, perhaps ult. < Icel. *skrika*, slip, = OHG. *screcchōn*, orig. spring up, jump, hop, MHG. G. *schrecken* = D. *schrikken*, cause to jump, startle, terrify; cf. G. *heu-schrecke*, grasshopper.] To writhe; struggle or twist about with more or less force; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

They *skriggled* and began to scold,
But laughing got the master. *Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

scriggle (skrig'l), *n.* [< *scriggle*, *v.*] A wriggle; a wriggling.

A flitter of spawn that, unvivified by genial spirit, seems to give for a time a sort of ineffectual crawl, and then subsides into stinking stillness, unproductive of so much as the *scriggle* of a single tadpole. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

scrikeť, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *skrike* and *scriek* (also *screak*, q. v.); the earlier (unassibilated) form of *shrike*, *shriek*: see *shrike*[1], *shriek*.] To shriek.

The litle babe did loudly *scrike* and squall. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 18.

Woe, and alas! the people crye and *skrike*,
Why fades this flower, and leaues nee fruit nor seede?
Puttenham, Partheniades, ix.

scrim (skrim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** Thin, strong cloth, cotton or linen, used in upholstery and other arts for linings, etc.—**2.** *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking. *E. H. Knight.*

scrime (skrīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrimed*, ppr. *scriming*. [< F. *escrimer*, fence: see *skirm*, *skirmish*.] To fence; play with the sword.

The fellow did not fight with edge and buckler, like a Christian, but had some newfangled French devil's device of *scryming* and foining with his point, ha'ing and stamping, and tracing at me, that I expected to be full of eyelet holes ere I close with him. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

scrimer† (skrī'mėr), *n.* [< F. *escrimeur*, a fencer, a swordsman, < *escrimer*, fence: see *scrime*. The AS. *scrimbre*, a gladiator (Lye), is appar. a late

form, < OF.] One practised in the use of the sword; a skilful fencer.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 101.

scrimmage (skrim'āj), *n.* [Also *scrummage*, *skrimmage;* early mod. E. **scrimmish*, *scrymmyshe*, a var. of *skirmish*, q. v.] A skirmish; a confused row or contest; a tussle.

If everybody 's caranting about to once, each after his own men, nobody 'll find nothing in such a *scrimmage* as that. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxx.

Specifically, in *foot-ball:* (*a*) A confused, close struggle round the ball; technically, the play resulting from and ensuing upon a down after the ball is held.

And then follows rush upon rush, and *scrummage* upon *scrummage*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, i. 5.

(*b*) The act on the part of the two contesting teams of forming in opposing lines, and putting the ball in play.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.* [Also *skrimp*, assibilated *shrimp;* < ME. **scrumpen*, < AS. **scrimpan* (pret. **scramp*, pp. **scrumpen*) = OSw. **skrimpa* (in pp. *skrumpen* = Dan. *skrumpen*, adj., shrunken, shriveled) = MHG. *schrimpfen*, shrink; equiv. to AS. *scrimman* (pret. **scram*, pp. **scrummen*), shrivel, shrink, and akin to *scrincan*, shrink: see *shrink*. *Scrimp* exists also in the assibilated form *shrimp*, and the secondary forms *shram*, *scrump*, *shrump*, these forms being related as *crimp*, *cramp*, *crump*, which may, indeed, assuming a loss of initial *s*, be of the same origin. With *crimp*[2], *crimple*, *crumple* may be compared *rimple*, *rumple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pinch or scant; limit closely; be sparing in the food, clothes, money, etc., of; deal sparingly with; straiten.

I trust you winna *skrimp* yourself for what is needfu' for your health, since it signifies not muckle whilk o' us has the siller, if the other wants it.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

2. To be sparing in; narrow, straiten, stint, or contract, especially through a niggard or sparing use or allowance of something; make too small, short, or scanty; limit: as, to *scrimp* a coat, or the cloth for making it.

Do not *scrimp* your phrase,
But stretch it wider.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To be parsimonious or miserly: as, to save and *scrimp*.

scrimp (skrimp), *a.* and *n.* [< *scrimp*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted.

II. *n.* A niggard; a pinching miser. [U. S.]

scrimped (skrimpt), *p. a.* Narrow; contracted; pinched.

'A could na bear to see thee wi' thy cloak *scrimpit*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

The women are all . . . ill-favored, *scrimped;* that means ill-nurtured simply.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 71.

scrimping-bar (skrim'ping-bär), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a grooved bar which smooths the fabric right and left to facilitate its proper feeding to the printing-machine.

The *scrimping-bar* is made of iron or brass with a curved surface furrowed by grooves, cut right and left from the centre. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 558.

scrimply (skrimp'li), *adv.* In a scrimp manner; barely; hardly; scarcely.

Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen,
Till half a leg was *scrimply* seen;
And such a leg! my bonnie Jean
Alone could peer it. *Burns*, The Vision.

scrimpness (skrimp'nes), *n.* Scantiness; pinched appearance or state; smallness of allowance.

scrimp-rail (skrimp'rāl), *n.* Same as *scrimping-bar*.

The cloth then passes over the corrugated *scrimp rails*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 493.

scrimption (skrimp'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *scrimp* + *-tion*.] A small portion; a pittance: as, add just a *scrimption* of salt. *Halliwell.* [Local.]

scrimpy (skrim'pi), *a.* [< *scrimp* + *-y*[1].] Scrimp. [Colloq.]

Four acres is *scrimpy* measure for a royal garden, even for a king of the heroic ages whose daughter did the family washing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 8.

scrimshaw (skrim'shâ), *v. t.* and *i.* [A nautical word of unstable orthography; also *scrimshon*, *scrimschon*, *skrimshon*, *scrimshorn*, *skrimschont*, *skrimshander;* origin unknown. If the form *scrimshaw* is original, the word must be due to the surname *Scrimshaw*.] To engrave various fanciful designs on (shells, whales' teeth, walrus-tusks, etc.); in general, to execute any piece of ingenious mechanical work. [Sailors' language.]

One of the most fruitful sources of amusement to a whale-fisherman, and one which often so engrosses his time and attention as to cause him to neglect his duties, is known as *scrimshawing*. *Scrimshawing*, which, by the way, is the more acceptable form of the term, is the art, if art it be, of manufacturing useful and ornamental articles at sea. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 231.

scrimshaw (skrim'shâ), *n.* and *a.* [< *scrimshaw*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* A shell or a piece of ivory scrimshawed or fancifully carved. [Sailors' language.]

II. *a.* Made by scrimshawing.

Let us examine some of the *scrimshaw* work. We find handsome writing desks, toilet boxes, and work boxes made of foreign woods, inlaid with hundreds of other pieces of precious woods of various shapes and shades.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 232.

scrimshon, scrimschon, scrimshorn, etc., *v.* and *n.* See *scrimshaw*.

scrin (skrin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a small vein or string of ore; a crack filled with ore branching from a larger vein. [North. Eng.]

scrine† (skrīn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scryne;* < ME. **scrine*, < OF. *escrin*, F. *écrin* = It. *scrignio*, < L. *scrinium*, a box, chest, shrine: see *shrine*, which is derived from the same source, through AS. *scrīn*.] A chest, bookcase, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. [Rare.]

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scryne*
The antique rolles which there lye hidden still.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i., Prol.

scringe (skrinj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scringed*, ppr. *scringing*. [Also *skringe;* a weakened form, with terminal assibilation, of **scrink*, *shrink* (< AS. *scrincan*), as *cringe* is of **crink* (< AS. *crincan*).] To cringe. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

'Twunt pay to *scringe* to England; will it pay
To fear that meaner bully, old "They'll say"?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

scrinium (skrin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *scrinia* (-ä). [L. *scrinium* (see def.): see *scrine*, *shrine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a case or box, generally cylindrical in shape, for holding rolls of manuscript.

scrip[1] (skrip), *n.* [< ME. *scrippe*, *schrippe*, < Icel. *skreppa*, a scrip, bag, = OSw. *skreppa*, Sw. dial. *skräppa*, a bag, a scrip, = Norw. *skreppa*, a knapsack, = MD. *scharpe*, *schaerpe*, *scerpe*, a scrip, pilgrim's wallet, = LG. *schrap*, a scrip, = OHG. *scharpe*, a pocket, perhaps akin to OHG. *scirbi*, MHG. *schirbe*, *scherbe*, G. *scherbe* = D. *scherf*, a shred, shiver, scrap, shard: see *scrap*[1] and *scarp*[2], *scarf*[2].] 1. A wallet; a bag; a satchel, as for travelers; especially, a pilgrim's pouch, sometimes represented as decorated with scallop-shells, the emblems of a pilgrim.

Horn tok burdon and *scrippe*,
And wrong his lippe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

He [the friar] went his wey, no lenger wolde he reste,
With *scrippe* and tipped staf, ytukked hye.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 29.

David . . . chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a *scrip*. 1 Sam. xvii. 40.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a pouch or almoner, and supposed to be a pilgrim's scrip. It is often combined with a pilgrim's staff, or bourdon. See *staff*.

scrip[2] (skrip), *n.* [A corruption of *script*, appar. by vague association with *scrip*[1]: see *script*.] 1. A writing; a certificate, deed, or schedule; a written slip or list.

Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 2.

No, no, my soueraign;
Ile take thine own word, without *scrip* or scrowle.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, I. 318).

2. A scrap of paper or parchment.

I believe there was not a note, or least *scrip* of paper of any consequence in my possession, but they had a view of it. *Bp. Spratt*, Harl. Misc. (*Davies.*)

It is ridiculous to say that bills of exchange shall pay our debts abroad; that cannot be till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke*, Considerations on Interest.

3. In *com.*, an interim or provisional document or certificate, to be exchanged, when certain payments have been made or conditions complied with, for a more formal certificate, as of shares or bonds, or entitling the holder to the payment of interest, a dividend, or the like; also, such documents or certificates collectively.

Lucky rhymes to him were *scrip* and share.
Tennyson, The Brook.

There was a new penny duty for *scrip* certificates.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 339.

4. Fractional paper money: so called in the United States during and after the civil war. —**Railway scrip**, scrip issued by a railway.

scrip-company (skrip'kum″pa-ni), *n.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

scrip-holder (skrip'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds shares in a company or stock, the title to which is a written certificate or scrip.

scrippage† (skrip'āj), *n.* [< *scrip*[1] + *-age*.] That which is contained in a scrip: formed jocosely, as *baggage* is from *bag*. [Rare.] See the quotation.

Though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and *scrippage*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 171.

script (skript), *n.* [< ME. *script*, *scrit*, < OF. *escript*, *escrit*, F. *écrit* = Sp. Pg. *escrito* = It. *scritto*, a writing, a written paper, a book, treatise, law, a line or mark, neut. of *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write: see *scribe*. Cf. *manuscript*, *postscript*, *prescript*, *rescript*, *transcript*, etc.] 1†. A writing; a written paper.

I trowe it were to longe yow to tarie,
If I yow tolde of every *scrit* [var. *script*] and bond
By which that she was feffed in his lond.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 453.

Do you see this sonnet,
This loving *script?* do you know from whence it came too?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

2. In *law*, an original or principal document. —3. Writing; handwriting; written form of letter; written characters; style of writing.

A good deal of the manuscript . . . was in an ancient English *script*, although so uncouth and shapeless were the characters that it was not easy to resolve them into letters.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 122.

4. In *printing*, types that imitate written letters or writing. See example under *ronde*.—**Lombardic script.** See *Lombardic*.—**Mirror script.** See *mirror-script*.—**Scripts of mart**†. Same as *letters of marque* (which see, under *marque*).

Script., script. An abbreviation of *scripture* or *scriptural*.

scription (skrip'shon), *n.* [< L. *scriptio(n-)*, a writing, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A handwriting, especially when presenting any peculiarity by which the writer or the epoch of the writing may be fixed: as, a *scription* of the fourteenth century.

Britain taught Ireland a peculiar style of *scription* and ornament for the writing of her manuscripts.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 275.

scriptitious (skrip-tish'us), *a.* Written: as, *scriptitious* testimony. *Bentham.*

scriptor (skrip'tor), *n.* [< L. *scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A writer; scribe.

scriptorium (skrip-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scriptoriums*, *scriptoria* (-umz, -ä). [= OF. *escriptoire* = It. *scrittojo*, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room, LL. a metallic style for writing on wax, prop. neut. of *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or a writer: see *scriptory*.] A writing-room; specifically, the room set apart in a monastery or an abbey for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

The annalist is the annalist of his monastery or his cathedral; his monastery or his cathedral has had a history, has records, charters, a library, a *scriptorium* for multiplying copies of record.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

scriptory (skrip'tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *scriptoire*, < L. *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or to a writer, < *scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*, *script*.] 1. Expressed in writing; not verbal; written.

Of wills duo sunt genera, nuncupatory and *scriptory*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii.

2. Used for writing. [Rare.]

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.
Sir T. Browne, Tracts, i.

scriptural (skrip'tū-ral), *a.* [< *scripture* + *-al*.] 1†. Of or pertaining to writing; written.

An original is styled the protocol, or *scriptural* matrix; and if the protocol, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. Pertaining to, contained in, or in accordance with the Scriptures: as, a *scriptural* phrase; *scriptural* doctrine. [Less specific than *Biblical*, and more commonly without a capital.]

The convocation itself was very busy in the matter of the translation of the Bible and *Scriptural* formulæ of prayer and belief.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 288.

=**Syn. 2.** *Biblical*, *Scriptural.* *Biblical* relates to the Bible as a book to be known or studied: as, a *Biblical* scholar; *Biblical* exegesis or criticism. *Scriptural* relates to the Bible as a book containing doctrine: as, the idea is not *scriptural;* it also means simply contained in the text of the Bible: as, a *scriptural* phrase. We speak of a *Bible* character, a *Bible* hero.

scripturalism (skrip′tū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *scriptural* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of a scripturalist; literal adherence to Scripture. *Imp. Dict.*

scripturalist (skrip′tū-ral-ist), *n.* [< *scriptural* + *-ist.*] One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy; one well versed in Scripture; a student of Scripture.

The warm disputes among some critical *Scripturalists* of those times concerning the Visible Church of Christ upon Earth.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 214. (*Davies.*)

scripturality (skrip-tū-ral′i-ti), *n.* Scripturalness.

Scripturality is not used by authors of the first class.
Austin Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 381.

scripturally (skrip′tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a scriptural manner; from or in accordance with the Scriptures. *Bailey.*

scripturalness (skrip′tū-ral-nes), *n.* Scriptural character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

scripture (skrip′tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *scripture, scryptour, scryptour,* < OF. *escripture, escriture,* F. *écriture* = Sp. Pg. *escritura* = It. *scrittura,* a writing, scripture, < L. *scriptura,* a writing, written character, a line, composition, something written, an inscription, LL. (N. T. and eccl.) *scriptura,* or pl. *scripturæ,* the writings contained in the Bible, the Scriptures, *scriptura,* a passage in the Bible, < *scribere,* fut. part. *scripturus,* write: see *script, scribe.*]

I. *n.* **1.** A writing; anything written. (*a*†) A document; a deed or other record; a narrative or other matter committed to writing; a manuscript or book, or that which it contains.

And many other marveylles ben there; that it were to combrous and to long to putten it in *scripture* of Bokes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

Of that *scripture*,
Be as be may, I make of it no cure.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1144.

(*b*†) An inscription or superscription; a motto or legend; the posy of a ring, or the like.

Pleyynge entrechangeden hire rynges,
Of which I can noght tellen no *scripture*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1369.

I will that a convenyent stoon of marbill and a flat fygure, aftyr the facion of an armyd man, be made and gravyn in the seyd stoon in laton in memoryall of my fadyr, John Fastolf, . . . with a *scripture* aboute the stoon makynge mencion of the day and yeer of hise obite.
Paston Letters, I. 454.

2. [*cap.*] The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible: used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article; often also *Holy Scripture.* See *Bible.*

Holy scryptour thus it seyth
To the that arte of cristen feyth,
"Yffe thou labour, thou muste ete
That with thi hondes thou doyste gete."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Holy scriptur spekyth moche of thys Temple whiche war to longe to wryte for this purpose.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

All *scripture* is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. 2 Tim. iii. 16.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or to forbear, but *the Scriptures* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text.

How dost thou understand the *Scripture*? The *Scripture* says "Adam digged." *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 41.

4. [*cap.*] Any sacred writing or book: as, a catena of Buddhist *Scriptures.*

Most men do not know that any nation but the Hebrews have had a *scripture*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 116.

Canonical Scriptures. See *canonical books*, under *canonical.*

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural: as, "*Scripture* history," *Locke.*

Why are *Scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *Scripture* examples? *Bp. Atterbury.*

scriptured (skrip′tūrd), *a.* [< *scripture* + *-ed*2.] Engraved; covered with writing. [Rare.]

Those *scriptured* flanks it cannot see.
D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

Scripture-reader (skrip′tūr-rē″dėr), *n.* An evangelist of a minor grade who reads the Bible in the houses of the poor and ignorant, in hospitals, barracks, etc.

scripturewort (skrip′tūr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *letter-lichen.*

scripturian (skrip-tū′ri-an), *n.* [< *scripture* + *-ian.*] A Biblical scholar; a scripturist. [Rare.]

Flo. Cursed be he that maketh debate 'twixt man and wife.
Le. Oh, rare *scripturian!* you have sealed up my lips.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

scripturient† (skrip-tū′ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *scripturien(t-)s,* ppr. of *scripturire,* desire to write, desiderative of L. *scribere,* pp. *scriptus,* write: see *scribe.*] **I.** *a.* Having a desire or passion for writing; having a liking or itch for authorship.

Here lies the corps of William Prynne— . . .
This grand *scripturient* paper spiller,
This endless, needless margin filler,
Was strangely tost from post to pillar.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 458.

II. *n.* One who has a passion for writing.

They seem to be of a very quarrelsome humour, and to have a huge ambition to be esteemed the polemical *scripturients* of the age. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 75.

scripturist (skrip′tūr-ist), *n.* [= It. *scritturista;* as *scripture* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the Scriptures.

Pembroke Hall, . . . noted from the very dawn of the Reformation for *scripturists* and encouragers of gospel learning. *Ridley*, quoted in Biog. Notice of Bradford (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xvii.

scrit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *script.*

scritch[1] (skrich), *v. i.* [A var. of *screech,* ult. an assibilated form of *scrike:* see *scrike, shrike*[1], *shriek.*] To screech; shriek.

That dismal pair, the *scritching* owl
And buzzing hornet! *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.
On that, the hungry curlew chance to *scritch*.
Browning, Sordello.

scritch[1] (skrich), *n.* [< *scritch*[1], *v.*; a var. of *screech,* ult. of *scrike, shrike, shriek.*] A shrill cry; a screech.

Perhaps it is the owlet's *scritch*. *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.

scritch[2] (skrich), *n.* [< ME. **scrich,* < AS. *scrīc,* a thrush: see *shrike*[2]. Cf. *scritch-owl, screech-owl.*] A thrush. See *screech,* 3. [Prov. Eng.]

scrithe†, *v. i.* [E. dial. also *scride;* < ME. *scrithen,* < AS. *scrīthan* = OS. *skrīdan* = D. *schrijden* = OHG. *scrītan,* MHG. *schrīten,* G. *schreiten* = Icel. *skrīdha* = Sw. *skrida* = Dan. *skride,* move, stride.] To stride; move forward. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2, note 3.

scritoire (skri-twor′), *n.* A variant of *escritoire.*

scrivano†, *n.* [< It. *scrivano,* a writer, clerk: see *scriven.*] A writer; clerk; one who keeps accounts.

The captain gaue order that I should deliuer all my mony with the goods into the hands of the *scriuano*, or purser of the ship. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 249.

You do not know the quirks of a *scrivano*,
A dash undoes a family, a point.
Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

scrive (skrīv), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *scrived,* ppr. *scriving.* [A var. of *scribe;* cf. *descrive, describe.*]
1†. To write; describe.

How mankinde dooth bigynne
Is wondir for to *scryue* so.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2. To draw (a line) with a pointed tool: same as *scribe,* 2.

When the lines of the sections or frames are accurately drawn, they are scratched or *scrived* in by a sharp-pointed tool. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 144.

scrive-board (skrīv′bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building,* a number of planks clamped edge to edge together and painted black, on which are marked with a sharp tool the lines of the sections or frames of an iron ship, which have been previously outlined.

scrivello (skri-vel′ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An elephant's tusk of less than 20 pounds in weight. *Imp. Dict.*

scriven† (skriv′n), *n.* [< ME. **scriven, scrivein,* < OF. *escrivain,* F. *écrivain* = Sp. *escribano* = Pg. *escrivão* = It. *scrivano,* < ML. *scribanus,* a writer, notary, clerk (cf. L. *scriba,* a scribe), < L. *scribere,* write: see *scribe.* Hence *scrivener.* The word *scriven* survives in the surname *Scriven.*] A writer; a notary.

Thise *scriueyns* . . . sseweth guode lettre ate ginnynge, and efterward maketh wycked.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

scrivent† (skriv′n), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *scriven, n.*; or < *scrivener,* regarded as formed with suffix *-er*[1] from a verb: see *scrivener.*] To write; especially, to write with the expansive wordiness and repetitions characteristic of scriveners or lawyers.

Here's a mortgage *scrivened* up to ten skins of parchment, and the king's attorney general is content with six lines. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 302. (*Davies.*)

scrivener (skriv′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrivenour;* < ME. *scrivener, scryvener, screvener, skrivenere,* with superfluous suffix *-ere* (E. *-er*[1], *-er*[2]) (as in *musicianer, parishioner,* etc.), < *scriven,* a notary: see *scriven.* Hence the surnames *Scrivener, Scribner.*] **1.** A writer; especially, a public writer; a notary; specifically, one whose occupation is the drawing of contracts or other writings.

As God made you a Knight, if he had made you a *Scrivener*, you would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skinnes then to haue written processe.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 83.

2. One whose business it is to receive money and place it out at interest, and supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

How happy in his low degree . . . is he
Who leads a quiet country life, . . .
And from the griping *scrivener* free!
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

Scriveners' cramp or **palsy,** writers' cramp. See *writer.*

scrivenership (skriv′nėr-ship), *n.* [< *scrivener* + *-ship.*] The office of a scrivener. *Cotgrave.*

scrivenish†, *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *scryvenyssh;* < *scriven* + *-ish*[1].] Like a scrivener or notary.

Ne *scryvenyssh* or craftily thow it write.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1026.

scriven-like†, *a.* Like a scrivener.

scrivenour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrivener.*

scrivenry (skriv′n-ri), *n.* [< *scriven* + *-ry.* Cf. OF. *escrivainerie* (also *escrivainie*), the office of a scrivener, < *escrivain,* a scrivener: see *scriven.*] Scrivenership.

scrob[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scrub*[1].

scrob[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *scrub*[2].

scrobe (skrōb), *n.* [< L. *scrobis,* a ditch, dike, trench. Hence ult. *scrobicula,* etc., and prob. ult. *screw*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) A groove in the side of the rostrum in which the scape or basal joint of the antenna is received, in the weevils or curculios. These scrobes may be directed straight forward, or upward or downward, and thus furnish characters much used in classifying such beetles. (*b*) A groove on the outer side of the mandible, more fully called *mandibular scrobe.*

scrobicula (skrō-bik′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *scrobiculus.*] In *zoöl.,* a smooth space surrounding a tubercle on the test of a sea-urchin.

scrobicular (skrō-bik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *scrobicula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or surrounded by scrobiculæ, as tubercles on a sea-urchin.

Scrobicularia (skrō-bik-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *scrobiculus,* a little ditch: see *scrobiculus.*] In *conch.,* the typical genus of *Scrobiculariidæ:* same as *Arenaria. Schumacher*, 1817.

Scrobiculariidæ (skrō-bik″ū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scrobicularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Scrobicularia.* They have only one branchial leaf on each side appendiculate behind, large labial palpi, and the shell telliniform with an external ligament and an internal cartilage lodged in a special fossa below the umbones. The species mostly inhabit warm or tropical seas. *Scrobicularia piperata* is the well-known mud-hen of England. They are sometimes called *mud-mactras.*

scrobiculate (skrō-bik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **scrobiculatus,* < L. *scrobiculus,* a little ditch or trench: see *scrobiculus.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* furrowed or pitted; having small pits or furrows; specifically, in *entom.,* having well-defined deep and rounded depressions which are larger than punctures; foveate.

scrobiculated (skrō-bik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *scrobiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *scrobiculate.*

scrobiculus (skrō-bik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *scrobiculus,* a little ditch or trench, dim. of *scrobis, scrobs,* a ditch, trench: see *scrobe.*] In *anat.,* a pit or depression; a fossa.—**Scrobiculus cordis,** the pit of the stomach: same as *anticardium.*

scrod (skrod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrodded,* ppr. *scrodding.* [A var. of *shred* or *shroud*[2] (AS. **screádan* = MD. *schrooden,* etc.): see *shred, shroud*[2].] To shred; prepare for cooking by tearing in small pieces: as, *scrodded* fish.

scrod (skrod), *n.* [< *scrod, v.*] **1.** Scrodded fish, or a dish prepared by scrodding fish.—**2.** A young codfish, especially one that is split and fried or boiled. [New Eng.]

Scrod is the name for a young codfish split and prepared for boiling. *Amer. Angler*, XVII. 333.

scrodgill (skrod′gil), *n.* [< *scrod* + *gill*[1].] An instrument for taking fish, made of four fish-hooks with the shanks laid together and the points projecting at right angles, to be dragged or jerked through the water; a pull-devil.

scrodgill (skrod′gil), *v. t.* [< *scrodgill, n.*] To take or catch with a scrodgill.

scrofula (skrof′ū-lą), *n.* [Formerly erroneously *scrophula,* also *scrofules, scrophules,* < F. *scrofules,* pl., = Sp. *escrófula* = Pg. *escrofulas* = It. *scrofula, scrofola* = G. *skrofeln* = Sw. Dan. *skrofler,* pl., scrofula, < L. *scrofulæ,* pl., scrofulous swellings, scrofula; perhaps so called from

the swollen appearance of the glands, prop. pl. of **scrofula*, a little sow, dim. of *scrofa*, a sow, so called with ref. to the rooting habit of swine, lit. a 'digger'; cf. *scrobis*, a ditch, from the same root as *scribere*, write, orig. scratch: see *scrobe*, *screw*[1], etc.] A constitutional disorder, especially in the young, expressing itself in lymphadenitis, especially glandular swellings in the neck, with a tendency to cheesy degeneration, inflammations of various joints, mucous membranes, and other structures, together with other less distinct indications of feeble health. The inflammations have been shown to be in most cases tubercular, and due to bacillary invasion. Also called *struma* and *king's evil*. See *evil*[1].

scrofulest, *n. pl.* [Also erroneously *scrophules*; < F. *scrofules*, < L. *scrofulæ*, scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swellings.

A cataplasme of the leaves and hogs grease incorporat togither doth resolve the *scrophules* or swelling kernels called the king's evill. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 14.

scrofulide (skrof'ū-lid), *n.* [< F. *scrofulide*.] Any affection of the skin regarded as of scrofulous origin.

scrofulitic (skrof-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *scrofula* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*.] Scrofulous.

scrofuloderm (skrof'ū-lō-dèrm), *n.* [< *scrofula* + *derm*.] A skin-lesion regarded as of scrofulous origin.

scrofulous (skrof'ū-lus), *a.* [< F. *scrofuleux*, earlier *scrophuleux* = Sp. Pg. *escrofuloso* = It. *scrofoloso*, < NL. **scrofulosus*, < L. *scrofulæ*: see *scrofula*.] **1.** Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; having a tendency to scrofula: as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.—**2.** Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Scrofulous abscess, suppurative lymphadenitis of children, especially in the neck.—**Scrofulous bubo**, a scrofulous lymphadenitis.—**Scrofulous ceratitis**, a form of parenchymatous inflammation of the cornea seen in scrofulous subjects.

scrofulously (skrof'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

scrofulousness (skrof'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Scrofulous character or condition.

scrog (skrog), *n.* [Also assibilated *shrog*; < ME. *scrog*, *skrogge*, *shrogge*; a var. of *scrag*[1]. Cf. Gael. *sgrogag*, stunted timber or undergrowth, *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, parched, rocky, etc.; Ir. *screag*, a rock.] **1.** A stunted bush; also, a tract of stunted bushes, thorns, briers, etc.; a thicket; underwood.

I cam in by yon greenwud,
And doun amang the *scrogs*.
Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

At the foot of the moss behind Kirk Yetton (Caer Ketton, wise men say) there is a *scrog* of low wood and a pool with a dam for washing sheep. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

2. A small branch of a tree broken off; broken boughs and twigs; brushwood.

"Scrogie Touchwood, if you please," said the senior; "the *scrog* branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxvi.

3. In *her.*, a branch of a tree: a blazon sometimes used by Scottish heralds.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in all uses.]

scroggy (skrog'i), *a.* [< ME. *scroggy*, covered with underwood or straggling bushes; < *scrog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *scraggy*.] **1.** Stunted; shriveled.—**2.** Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood. [Scotch or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

scrolar (skrō'lär), *a.* Pertaining to a scroll.—**Scrolar line**, a line lying in a surface, but not in one tangent plane.

scrolet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scroll*.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrowl*, ★*scrole*, *scrolle* (also sometimes *escroll*, after *escrow*); < ME. **scrolle*, *scrowle*, *scrawle*, < OF. *escrouelle*, *escroele*, a strip, roll (cf. *escrouete*, *escrowete*, *escroete*, f., *escrouet*, m., a roll, scroll), dim. of *escroue*, *escroe*, a strip, scroll: see *scrow*, of which *scroll* is thus ult. a dim. form.] **1.** A roll of parchment or paper, or a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule.

The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*. Isa. xxxiv. 4.

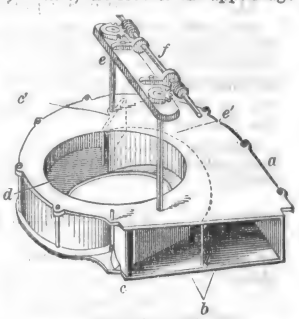
Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 4.

2. In a restricted sense, a draft or outline of what is afterward to be written out in full: also used attributively: as, a *scroll* minute.—**3.** An ornament of a spiral form; an ornament or appendage resembling a partly unrolled sheet of paper. (*a*) In *arch.*, any convolved or spiral ornament; specifically, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. See cuts under *linen-scroll* and *Vitruvian*. (*b*) The curved head of instruments of the violin class, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings. (*c*) Same as *scroll-head*. (*d*) A flourish appended to a person's signature or sign manual. (*e*) In *law*, a spiral or seal-like character, usually in ink, permitted in some states to be affixed to a signature to serve the purpose of a seal. (*f*) Any ornament of curved interlacing lines.

A large plain Silver hilted Sword with *Scrowls* and gilt in parts, with a broad gutter'd hollow Blade gilt at the shoulder. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 157.

(*g*) In *furniture* and *woodwork*, a carved volute or spiral, especially such an ornament forming the arm of a sofa, rocking-chair, or the like. (*h*) The ribbon-like label proceeding from the mouths of speakers in old tapestries and illustrations. (*i*) In *her.*, the ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon on which the motto is inscribed. Also *escroll*.

4. In *hydraul.*, a spiral or converging ajutage or waterway placed around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel to equalize the rate of flow of water at all points around the circumference, by means of the progressive decrease in the capacity of the waterway. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** In *geom.*, a skew surface, or non-developable ruled surface.—**6.** The mantling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet. [Rare.]—**7.** In *anat.*, a turbinate bone; a scroll-bone.



Hydraulic Scroll.

a, case, inclosing center-discharge turbine water-wheel; *b*, openings for inflow of water; *c*, *c'*, gates for admitting water to central wheel-space *d* (the wheel is not shown); *e*, *e'*, gate-shafts; *f*, shaft by which the two gates are operated simultaneously and equally from worm-gearing at the top of the gate-shafts.

scroll (skrōl), *v.* [< *scroll*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write down in a scroll or roll of parchment or paper; commit to writing; inscribe.—**2.** To draft; write in rough outline. See *scroll*, *n.*, 2.

I'll *scroll* the disposition in nae time. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

3. To roll up or form into a scroll.—**4.** To ornament with scrolls or scrollwork.

II. *intrans.* To roll or curl up.

When gum mucilage is used, the addition of a very little glycerine will make it hold better, and diminish its tendency to separate or *scroll*. *Lea*, Photography, p. 428.

scroll-bone (skrōl'bōn), *n.* In *anat.*, a scroll, or scrolled bone. The principal scroll-bones are the ethmoturbinals, maxilloturbinals, and sphenoturbinals.

scroll-chuck (skrōl'chuk), *n.* A form of lathe-chuck in which the dogs are caused to approach or recede from the center simultaneously by the revolution of a grooved scroll.

scrolled (skrōld), *p. a.* [< *scroll* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Consisting of scrolls; decorated over much of the surface with scrolls.—**2.** In *anat.*, turbinated, as a bone; scroll-like.

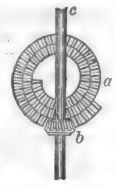
scroll-gear (skrōl'gēr), *n.* See *scroll-wheel*.

scroll-head (skrōl'hed), *n.* An ornamental piece at the bow of a vessel, finished off with carved work in the form of a volute or scroll turned outward. Also called *billet-head* and *scroll*.

scroll-lathe (skrōl'lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe especially adapted for spiral work, or objects of scroll-shaped outline, as piano-legs and balusters.

scroll-saw (skrōl'sâ), *n.* A saw or sawing-machine for cutting thin boards, veneers, or plates into ornamental scrollwork, or for preparing wood for inlaying. The smaller foot-power machines consist of narrow saw-blades fitted to a spring frame, and operated by a treadle. The larger machines include both reciprocating saws or jig-saws and band-saws. In all the saw passes through a hole in the table, and the material, laid on the table, is pushed against the saw. See cut under ★*band-saw*.

scroll-wheel (skrōl'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel in the form of a scroll, the effect of which is to cause the gearing to rotate more slowly when engaged with its inner parts than when it is working in the outer parts. It is used in some machines, as harvesters, as a means of converting rotary into reciprocal motion by rapid reversals of the motion of the scroll-wheel.



a, scroll-wheel, intermeshing with the pinion *b*, which, sliding by a feather on the shaft, *c*, imparts a gradually decreasing velocity to the latter as *b* is moved toward the center of *a*.

scrollwork (skrōl'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work of any kind in which scrolls, or lines of scroll-like character, are an element. The name is commonly given to ornamental work cut out in fanciful designs from thin boards or plates with a scroll-saw.

scrooge (skröj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.

scroop (skröp), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *hoop*[2], *whoop*, *roop*.] To emit a harsh or grating sound; grate; creak.

scroop (skröp), *n.* [< *scroop*, *v.*] **1.** A harsh sound or cry.

This man could mimic every word and *scroop* and shout that might be supposed proper to such a scene [the pulling of teeth]. *Dickens*, Household Words, XXX. 139.

Specifically—**2.** The crisp, crunching sound emitted when a bundle of silk yarn is tightly twisted and pressed together.

scrophulat, *n.* A former erroneous spelling of *scrofula*.

Scrophularia (skrof-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), so called because reputed a remedy for scrofula, or perhaps on account of the knots on the roots resembling scrofula; < L. *scrofulæ*, scrofula.] A genus of sympetalous plants, type of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Chelonieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a deeply five-cleft calyx, a nearly globose corolla with four short, flat, erect lobes and one spreading in front, four stamens with one-celled anthers, and often a scale-like staminode representing a fifth stamen. The fruit is a rigid two-celled septicidal capsule, roundish and commonly sharp-pointed, containing very numerous wrinkled seeds. There are about 120 species, chiefly Old World plants of the Mediterranean region, also extending widely through the north temperate zone, but very sparingly in America, where only 6 species occur, of which *S. Marylandica* is the American representative of the old-world figwort, *S. nodosa*. They are smooth or bristly herbs, sometimes shrubby, and often fetid. They bear leaves which are chiefly opposite, and are often covered with pellucid dots, and loose cymes of greenish, purplish, or yellow flowers disposed in a terminal thyrsus. The species are known as *figwort*, especially *S. aquatica* of England, also called *water-betony*, *bullwort*, and *bishop's-leaves*, and *S. nodosa*, a widely diffused species of Europe, used formerly in medicine in the treatment of scrofula. See *brownwort*, 1.



The Inflorescence of Maryland Figwort (*Scrophularia Marylandica*). *a*, the flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, a seed; *d*, a leaf.

Scrophulariaceæ (skrof″ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Scrophularia* + *-aceæ*.] An important family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the order *Polemoniales*, distinguished by a completely two-celled ovary with its placentæ on the middle partition, and by numerous seeds with fleshy albumen. The flowers have usually a persistent five-lobed calyx, a personate and irregularly inflated two-lipped corolla, four didynamous stamens borne on the corolla-tube, often with a staminode representing a fifth stamen, and an entire and sessile ovary which becomes a capsule opening by lines or terminal chinks, or rarely succulent and forming a berry. The family includes about 2,500 species, of 203 genera and 12 tribes, by many grouped in 3 subfamilies—the *Pseudosolaneæ*, with alternate leaves and flattish flowers, as the mullen, transitional to the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family; the typical section, the *Antirrhinideæ*, as the snap-dragon, with opposite lower leaves and the upper lip exterior in the bud; and the *Rhinanthideæ*, including the foxglove and *Gerardia*, with various leaves and the lower lip exterior. The species are mainly herbs—a few, as *Paulownia*, becoming trees. Their leaves are entire or toothed, seldom lobed, and always without stipules. The inflorescence is either perfectly centripetal, commonly racemose, or primarily centripetal, the branches however bearing centrifugal clusters, either axillary or forming together a thyrsus. In some exceptional genera the corolla is spreading and nearly flat (see *Veronica*, *Verbascum*, *Limosella*); in many others the typical personate form becomes altered to a funnel-shaped or bell-shaped body, or to an inflated pouch or sac, often with a conspicuous spur. The order is well distributed through all parts of the world; it is most frequent in temperate and montane regions, but is also found within both arctic and tropical climates. About 50 genera are found in North America exclusive of Mexico—one, *Veronica*, extending within the arctic circle. Most species are acrid and bitter, and of suspicious or actively poisonous properties; many, as *Scrophularia* (the type), *Digitalis*, etc., yield remedies formerly or at present in repute. Several genera, as *Buchnera* and *Gerardia*, show a marked tendency to parasitism, dry black, resist cultivation, are in various species leafless, and connect with the parasitic family *Orobanchaceæ*. Others yield some of the most ornamental flowers of the garden. For the principal types of tribes, see *Verbascum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Chelone*, 2, *Gratiola*, *Digitalis*, *Gerardia*, and *Euphrasia*. See

also *Collinsia*, *Castilleja*, *Maurandya*, *Melampyrum*, *Mimulus*, *Ilysanthes*, *Pentstemon*, *Pedicularis*, *Rhinanthus*, *Schwalbea*, and *Sibthorpia*.

scrophulariaceous (skrof-ū-lā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Scrophulariaceæ*.

scrophularin (skrof′ū-lā-rin), *n.* [< *Scrophularia* + *-in*².] A proximate principle found in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Walz has obtained from it [Scrophularia] two active principles, which he names respectively *scrophularin* and scrophularosmin. *Dispensatory U. S.*, p. 1645.

scrophularineous (skrof″ū-lā-rin′ē-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the *Scrophulariaceæ*.

scrophularosmin (skrof″ū-lā-ros′min), *n.* [< *Scrophularia* + *osmium* + *-in*².] A principle found by Walz in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

scrophulest, *n. pl.* See *scrofules*.

scrota, *n.* Plural of *scrotum*.

scrotal (skrō′tal), *a.* [= F. *scrotal;* as *scrotum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the scrotum.—**Long scrotal nerve**, the superficial perineal and the inferior pudendal.—**Posterior scrotal nerve**, the deep perineal branch of the pudic.—**Scrotal hernia**, inguinal hernia into the scrotum.—**Scrotal hypospadia**, a form of arrested development in which the two sides of the scrotum are not united, but form as a cleft, into which opens the urethra.

scrotiform (skrō′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scrotum*, scrotum, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, formed like a double bag, as the nectary in plants of the genus *Satyrium*.

scrotitis (skrō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL.; < *scrotum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the scrotum.

scrotocele (skrō′tō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *scrotum*, scrotum, + Gr. κήλη, a tumor.] A scrotal hernia.

scrotum (skrō′tum), *n.*; pl. *scrota* (-tä). [NL., < L. *scrotum*, scrotum, perhaps a transposed form, < *scortum*, a skin, a hide, prob. akin to *corium*, skin, hide: see *coriaceous*, *corium*.] The purse-like tegumentary investment of the testes and part of the spermatic cord; the cod. The scrotum is a double bag, whose two cavities are separated by the septum scroti, which is indicated on the surface by a median seam or raphe. It consists of two layers—the skin, or integumentary layer, and the contractile layer, or dartos. The integument is very thin, brownish, provided with hairs and sebaceous follicles, and more or less corrugated or rugose, owing to the contraction of the dartos, which is a vascular layer containing a large amount of non-striated muscular tissue. All mammals whose testes leave the abdominal cavity have a scrotum, but in position, as well as in other particulars, it differs much in different cases. It is perineal, as in man, monkeys, dogs, etc.; or inguinal, as in the horse, bull, etc.; or abdominal, as in marsupials, in the position of the mammary pouch of the female. It may be sessile and little protuberant, or pendulous by a narrow neck, as in the bull, marsupials, etc. —**Raphe of the scrotum**. See *raphe*.

scrouge (skrouj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrouged*, ppr. *scrouging*. [Also *scrooge*, *scrudge*, early mod. E. also *scruze*, *scruse;* dial. forms, terminally assibilated, of **scrug*, *shrug*, with sense partly imported from *crowd*¹: see *shrug*.] To squeeze; press; crowd. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You know what I am—a good, stiddy-going, hard-working farmer, shore to get my sheer of what 's to be had in the world without *scrouging* anybody else.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

scrouger (skrou′jėr), *n.* One who scrouges; figuratively, something big; a whopper; a screamer. [Slang, U. S.]

scrow (skrou), *n.* [< ME. *scrow*, *scrowe*, *skrowe*, *scroue*, < OF. *escroue*, *escroe* (ML. reflex *escroa*), f., a strip, slip of paper or parchment, a label, list, register, roll, schedule, brief, warrant, a jail-register, also *escrou*, m., F. *écrou*, m., a jail-register; < MD. *schroode*, a strip, shred, slip of paper, = AS. *screáde*, a strip, piece, shred: see *shred* and *screed*, of which *scrow* is thus a doublet. Cf. Icel. *skrætha*, an old scroll, an old book.] 1†. A strip or roll of parchment or paper; a scroll; a writing.

This *scrowe* is mad only for the informacion of the worthy and worshipfull lordes the arbitrores.
Paston Letters, I. 18.

2. Curriers' cuttings or clippings from hides, as the ears and other redundant parts, used for making glue.

scrowl (skroul), *n.* [A var. of *scroll*.] 1†. Same as *scroll*.—2. A thin incrustation, sometimes calcareous and sometimes silicious, upon the wall of a lode: so called as peeling off like a scroll. *R. Hunt.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

scroyle† (skroil), *n.* [Appar. orig. applied to a scrofulous person; < OF. *escroelles*, *escrouelles*, *ecrouelles* (ML. reflex *scroellæ*), < ML. *scrofellæ*, scrofula, dim. of L. *scrofulæ*, pl., scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] A fellow; especially, a mean fellow; a wretch.

These *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 373.

I cry thee mercy, my good *scroyle*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

scrub¹ (skrub), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **scrob*, assibilated *shrob*, *schrub*, < AS. *scrob* = D. dial. *skrub*, a shrub, = Norw. *skrubba*, the cornel-tree: see *shrub*, the common form of the same word. Hence ult. *scrub*². In def. 4 (and perhaps 3) from the verb *scrub*².] **I.** *n.* 1. A bush; shrub; a tree or shrub seemingly or really stunted.—2. Collectively, bushes; brushwood; underwood; stunted forest.

He . . . threw himself on the heathery *scrub* which met the shingle. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

'Twas his boast
That through thickest of *scrub* he could steer like a shot,
And the black horse was counted the best on the coast.
A. L. Gordon, From the Wreck.

3. A worn-out brush; a stunted broom. *Imp. Dict.*—4. One who labors hard and lives meanly; a drudge; a mean or common fellow.

They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the *scrubs* about us.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

5. A worn-out or worthless horse, ox, or other animal, or one of a common or inferior breed.

Observation, and especially conversation with those farmers who get on the trains, convinces me that raising *scrubs* can be set down against the East rather than against the middle section, or even the West.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 373.

6. Anything small and mean. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; ill-conditioned; hence, scraggy; shabby; mean; scurvy; contemptible; small.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

He finds some sort of *scrub* acquaintance.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxviii.

With much difficulty we got together a *scrub* wagon team of four as unkempt, dejected, and vicious-looking broncos as ever stuck fast in a quicksand.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 200.

Scrub birch. See *birch*.—**Scrub crew, nine**, etc., in contests or games, a crew, nine, or the like, the members of which have not trained beforehand.—**Scrub race** or **game**, a race or game for which the contestants have not trained beforehand; an impromptu race or game entered into for amusement, not for a prize.

scrub² (skrub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrubbed*, ppr. *scrubbing*. [< ME. **scrubben*, *scrobben* = D. *schrobben*, scrub, wash, rub, chide (> G. *schrubben*, scour, scrub), = Dan. *skrubbe* = Sw. *skrubba*, rub, scrub (cf. Norw. *skrubb*, a scrubbing-brush), orig. to rub with a scrub or small bush, i. e. a handful of twigs: see *scrub*¹, *shrub*. Cf. *broom*¹, a brush, likewise named from the plant.] **I.** *trans.* To rub hard, either with a brush or other instrument or a cloth, or with the bare hand, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; cleanse, scour, or polish by rubbing with something rough.

We lay here all the day, and *scrubb'd* our new Bark, that if ever we should be chased we might the better escape.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 4.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs.
Swift, Morning.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cleanse, scour, or polish things by rubbing them with something rough or coarse; rub hard.—2. To drudge; grub: as, to *scrub* hard for a living. [Colloq.]

scrub² (skrub), *n.* [< *scrub*², *v.*] A scrubbing.

scrubbed (skrub′ed), *a.* [< *scrub*¹ + *-ed*².] Same as *scrubby*.

A little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 162.

scrubber¹ (skrub′ėr), *n.* [< *scrub*¹ + *-er*¹.] An animal which breaks away from the herd, and runs wild in the scrub, generally coming out at night to feed in the open; in the plural, scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

The Captain was getting in the *scrubbers*, cattle which had been left, under the not very careful rule of the Donovans, to run wild in the mountains.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxix. (*Davies*.)

scrubber² (skrub′ėr), *n.* [= D. *schrobber*, a rubber, scraper, scrub-brush; as *scrub*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who scrubs; specifically, one of a scrub-gang aboard ship.—2. A scrubbing-brush.—3. An apparatus for freeing coal-gas from tarry impurities and ammonia. It consists of a tower filled with loose materials over which water trickles. The gas is caused to rise through the falling water, and is purified during the ascent. The tar-impregnated water is subsequently treated to recover the ammonia.
4. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for washing leather after it comes from the tan-pits.

scrubbing (skrub′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scrub*², *v.*] A cleansing or scouring accomplished by hard rubbing, as with a brush or something rough; a scrub.

The floor was yellow and shining from immemorial *scrubbings*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 282.

scrubbing-board (skrub′ing-bōrd), *n.* A corrugated board on which clothes are scrubbed in the course of washing; a wash-board.

Her great black, muscular arms drooped towards the *scrubbing-board* that reclined in the tub.
The Century, XXXVIII. 84.

scrubbing-brush (skrub′ing-brush), *n.* A brush with stiff, short bristles for cleaning woodwork, or the like, with water and soap, and sometimes sand.

scrub-bird (skrub′bėrd), *n.* A bird of the family *Atrichiidæ* (or *Atrichornithidæ*): so called because it inhabits the dense scrub of Australia.



Scrub-bird (*Atrichia* or *Atrichornis rufescens*).

The best-known is *A. clamosa* of western Australia; *A. rufescens* has been lately described by Ramsay, from Richmond river, New South Wales. See *Atrichia*. Also called *brush-bird*.

scrub-boxwood (skrub′boks″wůd), *n.* See *Hymenanthera*.

scrub-broom (skrub′bröm), *n.* A coarse broom used on board ships for scrubbing decks.

scrubby (skrub′i), *a.* [< *scrub*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Of inferior breed or stunted growth; stunted; hence, small; shabby; contemptible; mean: as, a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree.

I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that—poor *scrubby* midshipman as I am.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxv.

2. Covered with scrub or underwood: as, *scrubby* land.

scrub-cattle (skrub′kat″l), *n.* Cattle that stray from the herds and run wild in the scrub; scrubbers. [Australian.]

scrub-gang (skrub′gang), *n.* Sailors engaged in cleaning or dressing down the decks.

scrub-grass, scrubby-grass (skrub′grås, skrub′i-grås), *n.* The scouring-rush. [Prov. Eng.]

scrub-oak (skrub′ōk), *n.* A name of three low American oaks. (*a*) *Quercus Catesbæi* of the southeastern United States, a small tree useful chiefly for fuel. Also called *Turkey oak* and *black-jack*. (*b*) *Q. Gambelii*, of the Rocky Mountain region southward: sometimes a tree over 40 feet high, often a low shrub spreading by underground shoots and forming dense thickets. (*c*) The black scrub-oak, *Q. nana*, a straggling bush found on sandy barrens from New England to Kentucky; also called *bear-oak*.

scrub-pine (skrub′pīn), *n.* See *pine*¹.

scrub-rider (skrub′rī″dėr), *n.* One accustomed to ride through the scrub; specifically, a rancher who rides out in search of scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

A favourite plan among the bold *scrub-riders*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 278.

scrub-robin (skrub′rob″in), *n.* A bird of the genus *Drymodes* (*Drymaædus*), inhabiting the Australian scrub. Four species are described. [Australian.]

scrubstone (skrub′stōn), *n.* [< *scrub*² + *stone*.] A species of calciferous sandstone, used in some localities for scrubbing stone steps, flagstones, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

scrub-turkey (skrub′tėr″ki), *n.* A megapod or mound-bird. See cut under *megapod*.

Look at this immense mound, a *scrub turkey's* nest! thirty or forty lay their eggs in it.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 214.

scrubwood (skrub′wůd), *n.* A small composite tree, *Commidendrum rugosum*, of St. Helena.

scrudge (skruj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.

scruff¹ (skruf), *n.* Same as *scurf*¹.

scruff² (skruf), *n.* Same as *shruff*.

scruff³ (skruf), *n.* [Also *skruff;* variant (with intrusive *r*) of *scuff*, ult. of *scuft:* see *scuff*².

scuft.] The nape of the neck; the nape; technically, the nucha or cervix.

He 's what I call a real gentleman. He says if I ever go to him tipsy to draw, and says it quite solemn like, he'll take me by the *scruff* of the neck and kick me out.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 335.

"She'd take your honour's *scruff*," said he,
"And pitch you over to Bolong."
W. S. Gilbert, Babette's Love.

scruffy (skruf'i), *a.* [A var. of *scurfy*; cf. *scruff*[1].] Same as *scurfy*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The serpent goes to fenell when he would clear his sight, or cast off his old *scruffy* skin to wear a new one.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

The sheep [in South Africa] becomes *scruffy* and emaciated. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lviii. (1885), p. 150.

scrummage (skrum'āj), *n.* Same as *scrimmage*. [Prov. Eng.]

scrumptious (skrump'shus), *a.* [Perhaps < **scrumpti(on)* for *scrimpti(on)* + *-ous*, simulating a L. origin.] 1. Fine; nice; particular; fastidious. [Slang.]

Times are mopish and nurly. I don't mean to be *scrumptious* about it, Judge; but I do want to be a man.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

He thought his "best hat" would be "more *scrumptious*," and he shuffled off to bring it.
The Century, XXXVIII. 573.

2. Delightful; first-rate: as, *scrumptious* weather. [Slang.]

And we've got all the farther end of the wing down stairs — the garden bedrooms; you've no idea how *scrumptious* it is! *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.* [A var. of *scranch*, *scraunch*, ult., with unorig. prefixed *s-*, of *craunch*, *crunch*: see *scranch*, *craunch*, *crunch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To crush, as with the teeth; crunch; hence, to grind or keep down. [Colloq.]

It's the same . . . with the footmen. I have found out that you must either *scrunch* them or let them *scrunch* you. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 5.

2. To squeeze; crush. [Colloq.]

I packed my shirt and coat, which was a pretty good one, right over my ears, and then *scruntched* myself into a door-way, and the policeman passed by four or five times without seeing on me.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 566.

II. *intrans.* To crunch; make a crushing, crunching noise. [Colloq.]

We boys clapped our hands and shouted, "Hurrah for old Heber!" as his load of magnificent oak, well-bearded with gray moss, came *scrunching* into the yard.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 480.

scrunch (skrunch), *n.* [< *scrunch*, *v.*] A harsh, crunching sound. [Colloq.]

At each step there is a *scrunch* of human bones.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 627.

scruple[1] (skrö'pl), *n.* [< OF. **scruple*, *scrupule*, F. *scrupule* = Sp. *escrúpulo* = Pg. *escrupulo*, *escrupolo* = It. *scrupolo*, *scrupulo* = D. *scrupel* = G. Dan. Sw. *skrupel*, a scruple of conscience, in OF. and OIt. also lit. a sharp stone, < L. *scrupulus*, uneasiness of mind, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple, lit. a small rough or sharp stone (so only in a LL. grammarian), dim. of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone, also fig. anxiety, doubt, scruple; cf. Gr. *σκίρος*, chippings of stone, *ξυρόν*, a razor, = Skt. *kshura*, a razor. Cf. *scruple*[2].] Perplexity, trouble, or uneasiness of conscience; hesitation or reluctance in acting, arising from inability to satisfy conscience, or from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt; backwardness in deciding or acting.

Amongest Christians there is no warre so iustified but in the same remayneth some *scruple*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 67.

I have only err'd, but not
With the least *scruple* of thy faith and honour
To me. *Shirley*, Traitor, i. 1.

A man without truth or humanity may have some strange *scruples* about a trifle. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

To make scruple, to hesitate; be reluctant on conscientious grounds; doubt, or have compunction of conscience.

Cæsar, when he went first into Gaul, *made* no *scruple* to profess "that he had rather be first in a village than second at Rome."
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 342.

Some such thing
Cæsar *makes scruple* of, but forbids it not.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Then said Matthew, I *made* the *scruple* because I a while since was sick with eating of fruit.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 305.

To stand on scruple, to hesitate on punctilious grounds.

I had made up my mind to lift up the latch, and to walk in freely, as I would have done in most other houses, but *stood on scruple* with Evan Thomas.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, vi.

scruple[1] (skrö'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrupled*, ppr. *scrupling*. [< *scruple*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To have scruples; be reluctant as regards action or decision; hesitate about doing a thing; doubt; especially, to have conscientious doubts.

But surely neither a father nor a sister will *scruple* in a case of this kind. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

=**Syn.** *Scruple*, *Hesitate*, *Waver*. We *waver* through irresolution, and *hesitate* through fear, if only the fear of making a mistake. *Scruple* has tended more and more to limitation to a reluctance produced by doubt as to the right or the propriety of the thing proposed.

II. *trans.* To have scruples about; doubt; hesitate with regard to; question; especially, to have conscientious doubts concerning: chiefly with an infinitive as object (now the only common use).

Some *scrupled* the warrantableness of the course, seeing the major party of the church did not send to the churches for advice. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 388.

He [David] *scrupled* the killing of God's anointed; Must the People therefore *scruple* to condemn their own anointed? *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

scruple[2] (skrö'pl), *n.* [< ME. **scruple*, *scriple*, < OF. **scruple*, **scriple*, *scrupule*, *scriptule* = Sp. *escrúpulo* = Pg. *escrupulo*, *escrupolo* = It. *scrupolo*, *scrupulo*, OIt. also *scrittulo* = D. *scrupel* = G. Sw. Dan. *skrupel*, a scruple (weight or measure), < L. *scrupulus*, generally in neut., *scrupulum*, more commonly *scripulum* (sometimes *scriptulum*, *scriptlum*, as if < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, like Gr. *γράμμα*, a gram, < *γράφειν*, write), the smallest division of weight, the 24th part of an ounce, a scruple, also the 24th part of an uncia of land, the 24th part of an hour, any very small measure; usually identified with L. *scrupulus*, a small stone (see *scruple*[1]), but by some referred, as 'a part cut off,' directly to √ *skar*, cut: see *shear*.] 1. A unit of weight, the third part of a dram, being $\frac{1}{24}$ ounce in apothecaries' weight, where alone it is now used by English-speaking people: this is 20 grains (= 1.296 grams). With the ancient Romans a scruple was $\frac{1}{24}$ ounce or $\frac{1}{288}$ pound (= 1.137 grams), and thence $\frac{1}{288}$ of anything duodecimally subdivided, as a *jugerum* or acre, a *heredium* or lot of land, a *sextarius* or measure of capacity. The scruple is denoted now, as anciently, by the character ℈.

Wrynge oute the myrte and clense it; put therein
A *scriple* of foil and half a *scriple* of fyn
Saffron. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. A small fraction. Specifically—(*a*) One sixtieth; a minute—the expressions *first*, *second*, and *third scruple* being used for the first, second, and third power of one sixtieth.

As touching the Longitude of this city, it is 25 Degrees and 52 *Scruples*: and for the Latitude, it is 52 Degrees and 25 *Scruples*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 568. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) Eighteen seconds of time.

Sir Christopher Heydon, the last great champion of this occult science [astrology], boasted of possessing a watch so exact in its movements that it would give him with unerring precision, not the minute only, but the very *scruple* of time. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

(*c*) One twelfth of an inch; a line. (*d*) One tenth of a geometrical inch. (*e*) A digit; the twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter.

Hence, figuratively—3. A small part; a little of anything, chiefly in negative phrases: sometimes confused with *scruple*[1].

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 38.

Scruples of emergence. Same as *scruples of incidence*, except that it refers to the end of an eclipse, not the beginning.—**Scruples of half duration,** the arc of the moon's path from the beginning to the middle of an eclipse. The early astronomers also spoke of *scrupula moræ dimidiæ*, being the same thing for the total phase. —**Scruples of incidence,** the arc of the moon's path from its beginning to enter the earth's umbra to its being completely within it.

scrupleness† (skrö'pl-nes), *n.* Scrupulousness. *Tusser.*

scrupler (skrö'plėr), *n.* [< *scruple*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who scruples; a doubter; one who hesitates.

Away with those nice *scruplers*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 295.

scrupulist (skrö'pū-list), *n.* [< L. *scrupulus*, a scruple (see *scruple*[1]), + *-ist*.] One who doubts or scruples; a scrupler. *Shaftesbury.* [Rare.]

scrupulize (skrö'pū-līz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *scrupulized*, ppr. *scrupulizing*. [< L. *scrupulus*, a scruple, + *-ize*.] To scruple. [Rare.]

Other articles that eyther are or may be so *scrupulized*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.

scrupulosity (skrö-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *scrupulosita(t-)s*, < *scrupulosus*, scrupulous: see *scrupulous*.] Scrupulousness; especially, oversensitiveness.

scrupulous (skrö'pū-lus), *a.* [= D. *skrupuleus* = G. Sw. Dan. *skrupulös*, < OF. (and F.) *scrupuleux* = Sp. Pg. *escrupuloso* = It. *scrupoloso*, < L. *scrupulosus*, nice, exact, careful, full of scruples, scrupulous, < *scrupulus*, a scruple: see *scruple*[1].] 1. Inclined to scruple; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious from a fear of erring; especially, having scruples of conscience.

Abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrupulous*. *Hooker.*

For your honest Man, as I take it, is that nice *scrupulous* conscientious Person who will cheat no Body but himself. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, ii. 8.

The Italians are so curious and *scrupulous* . . . that they will admit no stranger within the wals . . . except he bringeth a bill of health. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 73.

Yet, though *scrupulous* in most things, it did not go against the consciences of these good brothers to purchase smuggled articles. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

2†. Given to making objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 48.

3†. Nice; doubtful.

If your warre had ben upon Jerusalem, it were to be holden for iust, but for that it is upon Marsillius, alway we hold it for *scrupulous*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 66.

4. Exact; precise; rigorous; punctilious.

William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that *scrupulous* respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

A diligent and *scrupulous* adherence to approved models is, therefore, for most persons, not only the best lesson to learn, but the only lesson they are able to learn.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 86.

Terrace, walks, and flower beds were kept in *scrupulous* order. *Froude*, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, i.

scrupulously (skrö'pū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrupulous manner.

scrupulousness (skrö'pū-lus-nes), *n.* 1. Scrupulous character or disposition; conscientious regard for duty, truth, propriety, or exactness; specifically, regard for or attention to the dictates of conscience in deciding or acting.

Others, by their weakness and fear and *scrupulousness*, cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts with that real benignity which the laws do exhibit.
T. Puller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 10.

2. Punctilious preciseness; exactness; rigorousness; punctiliousness.

The *scrupulousness* with which he paid public notice, in the street, by a bow, a lifting of the hat, a nod, or a motion of the hand, to all and sundry his acquaintances, rich or poor. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xv.

scrutable (skrö'tą-bl), *a.* [= It. *scrutabile*, < ML. *scrutabilis*, that may be examined, < L. *scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, < *scruta* = Gr. *γρύτη*: see *scrutiny*.] Capable of being submitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. [Rare.]

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us?
Decay of Christian Piety.

scrutation (skrö-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *scrutatio(n-)*, a searching or examining, < *scrutari*, pp. *scrutatus*, examine or search thoroughly: see *scrutiny*.] Search; scrutiny. [Rare.]

scrutator (skrö-tā'tor), *n.* [= F. *scrutateur* = Pr. *escruptador* = Sp. Pg. *escrutador* = It. *scrutatore*, < L. *scrutator*, < *scrutari*, examine: see *scrutiny*.] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer; a scrutineer.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

In order to secure fairness in this examination [for scientific adviser to one of the great communal councils], the Central Educational Board of Whitechapel sent down two *Scrutators*, who were required to affirm that they did not know any of the candidates even by name.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 99.

scruthing-bag, *n.* A utensil for straining cider, made of plaited meshes or coarse canvas. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scrutinate† (skrö'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *scrutinatus*, pp. of *scrutinare*, scrutinize: see *scrutiny*.] To examine; investigate.

The whole affair [was] *scrutinated* by the Court, who heard both the prosecution and the defence that was made. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 404.

scrutin de liste (skrü-tañ' dė lēst). [F., voting by list: *scrutin*, voting, balloting, lit. 'scrutiny'; *de*, of; *liste*, list.] A method of voting practised at certain recent periods in the elections to the French Chamber of Deputies. Each elector votes on one ballot for the whole number of deputies to which his department is entitled, and can choose the candidates by writing in the names, or by using the party lists (as selected by the party electoral committees), with the privilege of making any combination of names at his pleasure. The opposite method is the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, in which the arrondissement is the basis of representation, and an elector votes only for the candidate or candidates of his immediate locality.

scrutinet†, *v. i.* [< F. *scrutiner* = It. *scrutinare*, < ML. *scrutinare*, investigate, scrutinize, < LL.

scrutinium, scrutiny: see *scrutiny*.] To make an investigation or examination; investigate.

They laid their handes on the booke and were sworne, and departed to *scrutine* of the matter by inquirie amongst themselves. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

scrutineer (skrö-ti-nēr′), *n.* [< *scrutin-y* + *-eer*.] One who scrutinizes; specifically, one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, etc., to see if they are valid.

Is my Lord Chamberlain, and the *scrutineers* that succeed him, to tell us when the King and the Duke of York are abused? *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

Only the votes pronounced bad by the bureau in presence of representative *scrutineers* are preserved, in case these should be called for during the "Session pour vérification des Pouvoirs." *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 291.

scrutinize (skrö′ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrutinized*, ppr. *scrutinizing*. [< *scrutin-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To subject to scrutiny; observe or investigate closely; examine or inquire into critically; regard narrowly.

As all good history deals with the motives of men's actions, so the peculiar business . . . of religious history is to *scrutinize* their religious motives. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

We *scrutinise* the dates
Of long-past human things.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=Syn. *Explore*, etc. See *search*.

II. *intrans.* To make scrutiny.

Every thing about him is, on some account or other, declared to be good; and he thinks it presumption to *scrutinize* into its defects, or to endeavour to imagine how it might be better. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth, iii.

Also spelled *scrutinise*.

scrutinizer (skrö′ti-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *scrutinize* + *-er*1.] One who scrutinizes; one who examines with critical care; a scrutineer. Also spelled *scrutiniser*.

scrutinizingly (skrö′ti-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With due scrutiny or observation; searchingly. Also spelled *scrutinisingly*.

scrutinous (skrö′ti-nus), *a.* [< *scrutin-y* + *-ous*.] Closely inquiring or examining; scrutinizing; carefully critical.

Love has an intellect that runs through all
The *scrutinous* sciences.
Middleton, Changeling, iii. 3.

But age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleased. *Sir F. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

scrutinously (skrö′ti-nus-li), *adv.* With strict or sharp scrutiny; searchingly. *Imp. Dict.*

scrutiny (skrö′ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *scrutinies* (-niz). [= OF. *scrutine*, scrutiny, F. *scrutin*, scrutiny, balloting, = Sp. Pg. *escrutinio* = It. *scruttinio*, *scrutinio*, < LL. *scrutinium*, a search, an inquiry, < L. *scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, prob. orig. search among rubbish, < *scruta* (= Gr. *γρύτη*), rubbish, broken trash. Cf. AS. *scrudinan*, examine. Cf. *scrutable*, *scrutine*, etc.] **1.** Close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 515.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In the *early church*, the examination in Lent of catechumens, including instruction in and questions upon the creed, accompanied with prayers, exorcisms, and other ceremonies, prior to their baptism on Easter day. The days of scrutiny were from three to seven in number, according to different customs, the last usually occurring on the Wednesday before Passion Sunday. (*b*) One of the three methods used in the Roman Catholic Church for electing a Pope. In it each cardinal who is present at the conclave casts a vote in strict seclusion from his colleagues; the votes are then collected, and if two thirds plus one are for the same candidate he is declared elected. The other canonical modes are acclamation and accession.

3. In *canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.—**4.** An examination by a competent authority of the votes given or ballots cast at an election, for the purpose of rejecting those that are vitiated or imperfect, and thus correcting the poll.

The first *scrutiny* for Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Boileau, contrary to the method of convocation, ran 53 affirmations, and 118 against him. *Dr. Sykes*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 40.

=Syn. 1. *Investigation*, *Inspection*, etc. (see *examination*), sifting. See *search*, *v.*

scrutiny† (skrö′ti-ni), *v. t.* [< *scrutiny*, *n.*] To scrutinize. *Johnson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

scruto (skrö′tō), *n.* In theaters, a movable trap or doorway, constructed of strips of wood or whalebone, which springs into place after being used for quick appearances and disappearances.

scrutoire†, **scrutore**†, *n.* Obsolete erroneous forms of *scritoire* for *escritoire*.

A citizen had advertised a reward for the discovery of a person who had stolen sixty guineas out of his *scrutoire*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 237.

Bid her open the middle great drawer of Ridgeway's *scrutore* in my closet. *Swift*, Letter, Sept. 18, 1728.

scruze† (skröz), *v. t.* [Also *scruse*; a var. of *scrooge*, *scrouge*: see *scrouge*.] To crowd; compress; crush; squeeze.

Whose sappy liquor, that with fulnesse sweld,
Into her cup she *scruzd* with daintie breach
Of her fine fingers. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 56.

★ **scry**1† (skrī), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *ascry*, *escry*, *descry*.] To descry. Also *skry*.

They both arose, and at him loudly cryde,
As it had bene two shepheards curres had *scryde*
A ravenous Wolfe amongst the scattered flockes.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 38.

scry2 (skrī), *v.* [Also *skry*; < ME. **scryen*, < OF. *escrier*, F. *écrier* (= Pr. *esgridar* = It. *sgridare*), cry out, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To cry out.

II. *trans.* To proclaim; announce publicly or by way of advertisement: as, to *scry* a sale. [Scotch.]

scry2† (skrī), *n.* [Also *skry*; < ME. *scrye*; < *scry*2, *v.*] **1.** A cry.

Whyche me semyth better than alle the noyse of houndys, the blastes of hornys, and the *scrye* of foulis that hunters, fawkeners, & foulers can make.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, p. 5.

And so, with the *scry*, he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote and barelegged, . . . in great dout and feare of taking by the frenchmen. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxxii.

2. A flock of wild fowl.

scrymet†, *v. i.* See *scrime*.

scrynet†, *n.* See *scrine*.

scuchon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scutcheon*.

scud (skud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scudded*, ppr. *scudding*. [< Dan. *skyde*, shoot, push, shove, scud (orig. **skude*, as in comp. *skud-aar*, leap-year, etc.), = Sw. *skutta*, leap, secondary forms of Sw. *skjuta* = Icel. *skjōta*, shoot, slip, or scud away, abscond, = AS. *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*1, *scuddle*1, *scuttle*3, *v.*, from the same source. The alleged AS. *scūdan*, 'run quickly,' 'flee,' does not occur in that sense; it occurs but once, prop. **scuddan* = OS. *skuddian*, shake, and belongs to another group, only remotely connected with *scud*, namely *shudder*, etc.: see *shudder*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run swiftly; shoot or fly along with haste.

Sometime he *scuds* far off, and there he stares.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 301.

O how she *scudded*! O sweet scud, how she tripped!
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

Beside a pleasant dwelling ran a brook,
Scudding along a narrow channel. *Bryant*, Sella.

2. *Naut.*, to run before a gale with little or no sail set.

We *scudded*, or run before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles: that is, without any Sail abroad. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 415.

3. To throw thin flat stones so that they skip over the surface of water. [Scotch.]—**4.** In *tanning*, to remove remaining hairs, dirt, etc., from (skins or hides) with a hand-knife after depilation.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass over quickly.

His lessening flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.
Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.

The startled red-deer *scuds* the plain.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2. To beat or chastise, especially on the bare buttocks; skelp; spank. [Scotch.]

★ **scud** (skud), *n.* [< *scud*, *v.*] **1.** The act of scudding; a driving along; a running or rushing with speed or precipitation.—**2.** Small detached clouds driven rapidly along under a mass of storm-cloud: a common accompaniment of rain.

The clouds, as if tired of their furious chase, were breaking asunder, the heavier volumes gathering in black masses about the horizon, while the lighter *scud* still hurried above the water, or eddied among the tops of the mountains like broken flights of birds hovering round their roosts. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xix.

3. A slight flying shower. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A small number of larks, less than a flock. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A swift runner; a scudder. [Now school slang.]

"I say," said East as soon as he got his wind, looking with much increased respect at Tom, "you ain't a bad *scud*, not by no means." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

6. A smart stroke with the open hand; a skelp; a slap: as, to give one a *scud* on the face. [Scotch.]—**7.** A beach-flea or sand-flea: some small crustacean, as an isopod or amphipod. One of the largest scuds is *Gammarus ornatus* of the New England coast.

scuddawn (sku-dân′), *n.* Young herring. [Local, Irish.]

scudder (skud′ėr), *n.* [< *scud* + *-er*1.] One who or that which scuds.

scuddick (skud′ik), *n.* [E. dial. also *scuttuck*; prob. < *scut*, short (see *scut*1), + dim. *-ock*.] **1.** Anything of small value. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A shilling. [Slang, Eng.]

scudding-stone (skud′ing-stōn), *n.* A thin flat stone that can be made to skim the surface of a body of water. [Scotch.]

scuddle1 (skud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, ppr. *scuddling*. [A weakened form of *scuttle*3, after the related *scud*: see *scuttle*3.] Same as *scuttle*3. *Bailey*, 1731.

scuddle2 (skud′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, ppr. *scuddling*. [Appar. a back-formation, < *scudler*: see *scudler*.] **I.** *intrans.* To act as a kitchen-drudge. *Jamieson.*

II. *trans.* To cleanse; wash. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

scuddle2 (skud′l), *n.* [Cf. *scuddle*2, *v.*] A kitchen-drudge; a scullion. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

scudi, *n.* Plural of *scudo*.

scudler, scudlar (skud′lėr, -lär), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sculler*2. Hence *scuddle*2, cleanse.] A scullion. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

scudo (skö′dō), *n.*; pl. *scudi* (-di). [It. (= F. *écu*: see *écu*), a coin so named, lit. a shield, so called as bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued; < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*1.] **1.** A silver coin current in various parts of Italy during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its value has varied slightly in different states, but has usually been about 4*s.* (about 96 cents). The scudo of Sardinia in 1817 was worth 4*s.* 0½*d.* (about 97 cents); of Naples, in 1818 and 1859, 4*s.* 1½*d.* (about 99 cents); of the Papal States, in 1845 and 1859, 4*s.* 4½*d.* (about $1.05). The scudo was occasionally struck in gold. The gold scudo of Pius IX. (1859) was worth 4*s.* 3½*d.* (about $1.03).



Obverse.



Reverse.

Scudo of Pope Gregory XVI.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

2. The space inclosed within the outer rim of the bezel of a ring; also, a bezel in sense 3 (*b*), used especially for rings of classical antiquity in which there is an engraved device upon the metal itself. See *bezel*, 3 (*b*).

scue†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *skew*.

scuff1 (skuf), *v.* [< Sw. *skuffa* = Dan. *skuffe*, push, shove, jog; a secondary form of the verb represented by E. *shove*: see *shove*. Hence freq. *scuffle*1, *shuffle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; shuffle: rarely used of an analogous action of the hands.

A good masseur ought to be able to keep both hands going . . . at the same time, one contracting as the other relaxes, without scraping, *scuffing*, shaking the head, or turning a hair. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, IV. 659.

II. *trans.* To graze slightly. [Scotch.]—**2.** To roughen the surface of by hard usage; spoil the gloss, polish, or finish of. [Colloq.]

How to restore *scuffed* gloves.
New York Tribune, Dec. 12, 1879.

scuff2 (skuf), *n.* [A corruption (also in another corrupt form *scruff*) of *scuft*: see *scuft*.] Same as *scuft* and *scruff*3. [Prov. Eng.]

One . . . was seized by the *scuff* of the neck, and literally hurled on the table in front. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? x. 7.

"John Fry, you big villain!" I cried, with John hanging up in the air by the *scuff* of his neckcloth. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix.

scuff3† (skuf), *n.* [Cf. *scurf*1, *scruff*1.] A scurf; a scale.

Other scruingmen there were with the sayd Bassas, with red attire on their heads, much like French hoods, but the long flappe somewhat smaller towardes the end, with *scuffes* or plates of mettall, like vnto the chape of an ancient arming sword, standing on their foreheads.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 169.

scuffle[1] (skuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuffled*, ppr. *scuffling*. [Formerly also *skuffle;* freq. of *scuff*[1]. Cf. *shuffle.*] To push or fight in a disorderly or scrambling manner; struggle confusedly at close quarters.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages for number and place in the field in an orderlie waie then *skuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *Eikon Basilike*, iv.

They [ships] being waited for by fifteen or twenty Dunkirkers, which are not like to let them pass without some *scuffling*. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 3.

Talbot Twysden always arrived at Bays's at ten minutes past four, and *scuffled* for the evening paper, as if its contents were matter of great importance to Talbot.
Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

=**Syn.** See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

scuffle[1] (skuf'l), *n.* [< *scuffle*[1], *v.*] A confused pushing or struggle; a disorderly rencounter or fight.

There was a *scuffle* lately here 'twixt the D. of Nevers and the Cardinal of Guise; . . . they fell to Blows, the Cardinal struck the Duke first, and so were parted.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 19.

Bill's coat had been twisted into marvellous shapes in the *scuffle*. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 121.

=**Syn.** *Affray, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*[1].

scuffle[2] (skuf'l), *n.* [A dial. var. of *shovel* (AS. *scofl*): see *shovel*[1].] 1. A form of garden hoe or thrust-hoe which is pushed instead of pulled, and commonly has a narrow, sharp blade set nearly in line with the handle: used for cutting off weeds beneath the surface of the ground.

Where so much is to do in the beds, he were a sorry gardener who should wage a whole day's war with an iron *scuffle* on those ill weeds that make the garden-walks of life unsightly. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iii., note.

2. A child's pinafore or bib. [Prov. Eng.]

scuffle-harrow (skuf'l-har″ō), *n.* A form of harrow in which cutting-shares are substituted for the ordinary teeth.

scuffler[1] (skuf'lėr), *n.* [< *scuffle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who scuffles, or takes part in a scuffle.

scuffler[2] (skuf'lėr), *n.* [< *scuffle*[2] + *-er*[1].] In *agri.*, a kind of horse-hoe, or plow with a share somewhat like an arrow-head, used between drills of turnips or similar plants for rooting out weeds and stirring the soil.

scuffy (skuf'i), *a.* [< *scuff*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Lacking or having lost the original finish and freshness, as from hard usage; shabby: as, a *scuffy* hat; a *scuffy* book.—2. Shabby-looking; out-at-elbows; seedy: as, a *scuffy* fellow; a *scuffy* appearance. [Scotch or colloq. in both uses.]

scuft (skuft), *n.* [Also corruptly *scuff* and *scruff;* < Icel. *skopt*, pron. and better written *skoft*, mod. assimilated *skott*, hair (of the head), also a fox's tail, = Goth. *skufts*, hair. Cf. Icel. *skupla*, a hat for old women, = MHG. *schopf*, hair on top of the head; cf. also *scut*[2].] The nape of the neck; the scruff. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Down-stairs came Emily, . . . dragging after her the unwilling Keeper, . . . held by the "*scuft* of his neck," but growling low and savagely all the time.
Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Brontë, xii.

scug, *n.* and *v.* See *skug*[1].

sculduddery, *n.* See *skulduddery.*

sculjo, sculljoe (skul'jō), *n.* A haddock not split, but with the belly cut off, slack-salted, and dried hard. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

sculk, sculker. See *skulk, skulker.*

scull[1]†, *n.* See *skull*[1].

scull[2] (skul), *n.* [Also *skull;* a particular use of *scull*[1], *skull*[1], a bowl (the oar being named from the slightly hollowed blades, like the dish of a balance): see *scale*[2] (and *skoal*) and *skull*[1]. *Scull*[2] is etym. identical with *scull*[1], which is now more commonly spelled *skull:* see *skull*[1].] 1. A short, light, spoon-bladed oar, the loom of which is comparatively short, so that one person can row open-handed with a pair of them, one on each side.


Scull, 2.

Never mind the rudder; we don't want it, nor the waterman. Hand us that right-hand *scull*. That 's a smart chap! Now shove off!
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. viii.

2. An oar used to propel a boat by working it from side to side over the stern, the blade, which is always kept in the water, being turned diagonally at each stroke. See cut in preceding column.—3. A small boat for passengers; a skiff; a wherry.

The wherries then took the places in a great measure of our present cabs; and a cry of "Next Oars" or "*Sculls*," when anyone made his appearance at the top of "the Stairs," was synonymous with "Hansom" or "Four Wheeler."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

Not getting a boat, I was forced to walk to Stangate, and so over to White Hall in a *scull*.
Pepys, Diary, March 21, 1669.

★**scull**[2] (skul), *v.* [< *scull*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To propel with one oar worked at the stern: as, to *scull* a boat.—2. To propel with sculls.

II. *intrans.* 1. To work an oar against the water, at the stern of a boat, in such a way as to propel the boat. See *sculling.*

Around him were the goblin train—
But he *scull'd* with all his might and main,
And follow'd wherever the sturgeon led.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 20.

2. To be sculled, or capable of being propelled by a scull or sculls: as, the boat *sculls* well.

scull[3]† (skul), *n.* An obsolete form of *school*[2].

scull[4], *n.* See *skull*[4].

sculler[1] (skul'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *scullar, skuller;* < *scull*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sculls a boat.

You have the marshalling of all the ghosts too that pass the Stygian ferry; and I suspect you for a share with the old *sculler* there, if the truth were known.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

A *sculler's* notch in the stern he made,
An oar he shaped of the bootle-blade.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 18.

2. A boat rowed by one man with a pair of sculls or short oars.

Who chances to come by but fair Hero in a *sculler?*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

By water, at night late, to Sir G. Carteret's, but, there being no oars to carry me, I was fain to call a *skuller* that had a gentleman already in it. *Pepys*, Diary, July 12, 1665.

The little Boats upon the Thames, which are only for carrying of Persons, are light and pretty; some are row'd but by one Man, others by two; the former are call'd *Scullers*, and the latter Oars.
Misson, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 146.

sculler[2]† (skul'ėr), *n.* [Found in mod. E. use only in the Sc. var. *scudler, scudlar*, and as involved in *scullery*, q. v.; < ME. *squylloure, squyllare, squyler,* < AF. *sculer, scullier,* < OF. *escuelier, escuellier, escueillier, escuillier, esculier, escullier, esculer, esquelier*, an officer who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, usually (in OF.) a maker or seller of dishes and pots, = It. *scodellaio, scudellaio*, a dish-maker (Florio), < ML. *scutellarius*, an officer who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, a maker or seller of dishes and pots, < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. also a platter, plate, dish (> OF. *escuele, escuelle*, F. *écuelle*, a dish): see *scutella*[1], and cf. *scuttle*[1] and *skillet*, from the same source. Cf. *scullery.* According to Skeat, the ME. *squyler, squyllare*, etc., are variants of an orig. *swiller*, a washer; but this is disproved by the forms cited above.] An officer or servant who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, to keep them clean; a dish-washer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

How the *squyler* of the kechyn
. . . went furth out at the gate.
Robert of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 5913.

All such other as shall long unto the *squyllare*.
Rutland Papers, p. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

scullery (skul'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sculleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *skullery*, earlier *squillary;* < ME. *squylerey,* < OF. **escuelerie, escueillerie, esculerie*, f., the office of a servant who had charge of the dishes, etc., **escuelier, escuellier*, m., a place or room where dishes were kept, a scullery, < ML. *scutellarium*, neut., a place or room where dishes were kept, < L. *scutella*, a salver, ML. a platter, plate, dish: see *sculler*[2], *scuttle*[1]. The word has no orig. connection with *scullion*, with which it is now commonly associated in thought.] 1. A place where dishes, kettles, and other kitchen utensils are kept and washed, and where the rough or slop work of a kitchen is done; a back kitchen.

The pourvayours of the buttlarye and pourvayours of the *squylerey*. *Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Household* (1790), p. 77. (*Skeat.*)

He shall be published . . . with cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and drudging-boxes, &c., lately dug up at Rome out of an old subterranean *skullery*.
W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

2†. Slops; garbage; offal.

The soot and *skullery* of vulgar insolency, plebeian petulancy, and fanatick contempt.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 258. (*Davies.*)

sculling (skul'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scull*[2], *v.*] The act or operation of propelling a boat with one oar at the stern. The oar is moved sidewise with a peculiar twist or feathering by which the handle describes a figure of 8, and the blade presses against the water alternately on the one side and the other. The action of the blade resembles that of a screw propeller, but the motion is alternating or reversed at each stroke, instead of a continuous revolution. See cut under *scull*[2].

scullion (skul'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scolion, scoulyon;* < ME. *sculȝon, scwlione*, a dish-washer; appar., with transferred sense (due perhaps to the association with *scullery*), < OF. *escouillon, escouvillon*, a dish-clout, a malkin or drag to sweep an oven, F. *écouvillon*, a malkin or drag to sweep an oven, a sponge for a gun, < Sp. *escobillón*, a sponge for a gun, < *escobilla*, a small brush, dim. of *escoba*, a brush, broom, = It. *scopa*, a broom, = OF. *escouve, escoube*, F. *écouve*, a broom, < L. *scopa*, pl. *scopæ*, twigs, a broom of twigs: see *scope*[2]. The word is now generally associated in thought with *scullery*, which is, however, of different origin.] 1. A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial service in the kitchen or scullery.

Then out spoke the young *scullion* boy,
Said, "Here am I, a caddie."
The Rantin' Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 99).

For hence will I, disguised, and hire myself
To serve with *scullions* and with kitchen-knaves.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Hence—2. A low, disreputable, mean fellow.

Wilt thou prostrate to the odious charms
Of this base *scullion?* *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp. *South.*

scullionly (skul'yon-li), *a.* [< *scullion* + *-ly*[1].] Like a scullion; vile; mean.

But this is not for an unbuttoned fellow to discuss in the garret at his trestle, and dimension of candle by the snuff; which brought forth his *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul. *Milton*, Colasterion.

scullionry (skul'yon-ri), *n.* [< *scullion* + *-ry.*] The work of a scullion; drudgery. *Cotgrave.*

sculljoe, *n.* See *sculjo.*

sculp (skulp), *v. t.* [= It. *scolpire*, < L. *sculpere*, cut out, carve in stone, akin to *scalpere*, scratch, grave, carve (see *scalp*[3]), and prob. to Gr. γλύφειν, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph*).] 1. To cut; carve; engrave; sculpture. [Now colloq.]

O that the words I speak were registred, . . .
Or that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant!
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, xix.

Architect Palloy sent a large model of the Bastille *sculped* in a stone of the fortress to every town in France.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 836.

You pass under three spacious rest-houses, considerately erected by the monks, and are struck by the bold inscriptions in Chinese characters *sculped* on the face of the big stones and boulders which fringe the path.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 759.

2. To flense, flay, or take the skin and blubber from, as a seal. [Newfoundland.]

Having killed or at least stunned all they see within a short distance, they skin, or, as they call it, *sculp* them with a broad clasp-knife, called a sculping-knife.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 480.

sculp (skulp), *n.* [< *sculp, v.*, 2.] The skin of a seal removed with the blubber adhering to it.

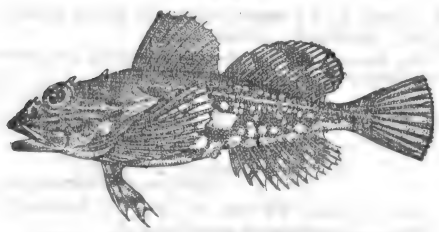
The legs, or flippers, and also the head, are then drawn out from the inside, and the skin is laid out flat and entire, with the layer of fat or blubber firmly adhering to it; and the skin in this state is called the "pelt," and sometimes the *sculp*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 480.

sculper (skul'pėr), *n.* See *scorper.*

sculpin, skulpin (skul'pin), *n.* 1. A calliony-★moid fish, *Callionymus lyra*, having at the angle of the preoperculum a strong compressed dentate spine; a dragonet: more fully called *yellow sculpin.* See *dragonet*, 2, and cut under *Callionymus.*—2. A mean or mischief-making fellow. [Local slang, New Eng.]

Ye see the miser'ble *sculpin* thought I'd never stop to open the goods. *Sarah O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 88.

3. A cottoid fish, especially a fish of the genus *Myoxocephalus*, as *M. scorpius* of the northern Atlantic; *M. grœnlandicus*, the daddy-sculpin; *M. æneus*, the grubby of the New England and New York coasts. One of the commonest on the Atlantic coast of the United States is *M. octodecimspinosus.* All these fishes are of ugly aspect, unshapely, with very large spiny head, wide mouth, comparatively slender tapering body, and irregularly mottled coloration. They inhabit the northern seas, and are especially numerous in the northern Pacific. They are used by the native Indians as food, but are generally held in contempt by the



Common Daddy-sculpin (*Myoxocephalus grœnlandicus*).

whites. In California a marketable cottoid, the bighead or cabezon, *Scorpænichthys marmoratus*, is also called *sculpin*.

4. A hemitripteroid fish, *Hemitripterus americanus*, occurring in deeper water than the true sculpins off the northeastern coast of America. Also called *deep-water sculpin*, *yellow sculpin*, and *sea-raven*. See cut under *sea-raven*.—5. A scorpænoid fish, *Scorpæna guttata*, of the southern Californian coast, there called *scorpene*. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

sculping-knife (skul'ping-nīf), *n.* A kind of knife used for sculping seals. See quotation under *sculp*, *v.*, 2.

sculpsit (skulp'sit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sculpere*, carve, grave: see *sculp.*] He (or she) engraved or carved (it): a word frequently put at the foot of an engraving or the base of a piece of sculpture after the engraver's or sculptor's name: as, A. B. *sculpsit*. It is often abbreviated to *sc.*, and sometimes to *sculps.*, and corresponds to *pinxit* (*pxt.*) on paintings.

sculptile (skulp'til), *a.* [< L. *sculptilis*, formed by carving or graving, etc.: see *sculp.*] Graven; carved.

The same description we find in a silver medal; that is, upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

★**sculptor** (skulp'tọr), *n.* [= F. *sculpteur* = Sp. *escultor* = Pg. *esculptor* = It. *scultore*, *scolpitore*, < L. *sculptor*, a sculptor, < *sculpere*, cut out, carve in stone: see *sculp.*] One who practises the art of sculpture, which includes modeling in clay or wax, casting or striking in bronze or other metal, and carving figures in stone.

"The *sculptors*," says Maximus Tyrius, in his 7th dissertation, ". . . chose out of many bodies those parts which appeared to them the most beautiful, and out of that diversity made but one statue."
Dryden, Observations on Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, [p. 39.

sculptress (skulp'tres), *n.* [< *sculptor* + *-ess.*] A female sculptor.

Perhaps you know the *sculptress*, Ney; if not, you have lost a great deal.
Zimmern, Arthur Schopenhauer, p. 242. (*Davies.*)

sculptural (skulp'tụ̄-ral), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to sculpture.

Some fine forms there were here and there; models of a peculiar style of beauty; a style, I think, never seen in England; a solid, firm-set, *sculptural* style.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

2. Pertaining to engraving.—3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the ornaments of a sculptured surface: as, *sculptural* marks or lines.

sculpturally (skulp'tụ̄-ral-i), *adv.* By means of sculpture.

The quaint beauty and character of many natural objects, such as intricate branches, grass, &c., as well as that of many animals plumed, spined, or bristled, is *sculpturally* expressible.
Ruskin.

★**sculpture** (skulp'tụ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *sculpture*, < OF. *scoulpture*, F. *sculpture* = Pr. *sculptura* = Sp. *escultura* = Pg. *esculptura* = It. *scultura*, *scoltura* = G. Sw. Dan. *skulptur*, < L. *sculptura*, sculpture, < *sculpere*, pp. *sculptus*, cut out, carve in stone: see *sculp.*] 1. The act or art of graving or carving; the art of shaping figures or other objects in the round or in relief out of or upon stone or other more or less hard substances. Besides the cutting of forms in marble, stone, wood, etc., the ancient chryselephantine work, etc., it includes modeling in clay, wax, etc., and casting in bronze or any other metal. Sculpture includes also the designing of coins and medals, and glyptics, or the art of gem-engraving. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Assyrian*, *Chaldean*, *Egyptian*, *Greek*, *Passitelean*, *Peloponnesian*, *Phidian*, and *Rhodian*.

As the materials used for writing in the first rude ages were only wood or stone, the convenience of *sculpture* required that the strokes should run chiefly in straight lines.
Five Pieces of Runic Poetry (1763), Pref.

Sculpture, . . . a shaping art, of which the business is to imitate natural objects, and principally the human body, by reproducing in solid form either their true proportions in all dimensions, or else their true proportions in the two dimensions of length and breadth only, with a diminished proportion in the third dimension of depth or thickness.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 206.

2. Carved work; any work of sculpture, as a figure or an inscription cut in wood, stone, metal, or other solid substance.

Nor did there want
Cornice or frieze with bossy *sculptures* graven;
The roof was fretted gold.
Milton, P. L., i. 716.

On another side of the stone is a very extraordinary *sculpture*, which has been painted, and from which I concluded that it was a temple dedicated to the sun.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 77.

Some sweet *sculpture* draped from head to foot.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3†. An engraving; an illustration.

The Publishers thought a Piece so well writ ought not to appear abroad without the usual and proper ornament of Writings of this kind, variety of *Sculptures*.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref.

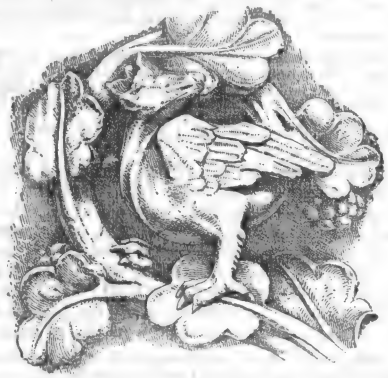
Settle had not only been prosperous on the stage, but, in the confidence of success, had published his play with *sculptures*, and a Preface of defiance.
Pref. to Notes on the Empress of Morocco (Dryden's Works, [ed. Malone, II. 272).

4. In *zoöl.*, markings resulting from irregularity of surface or difference in texture of a part; tracery: as, the *sculpture* of an insect's wing-covers; the *sculpture* of the plates or shields of a fish; the *sculpture* of a turtle's shell. The term specially indicates in entomology the arrangement or disposition of such markings, as by furrows, striæ, tubercles, punctures, etc., or the pattern of the resulting ornamentation; it is much used in describing beetles, and all the leading forms of sculpture have technical descriptive names. Also *sculpturing*.

The coarse part of the *sculpture* [of a fossil] is also similar.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 465.

There is an evident tendency to divide species [of beetles] upon small details of *sculpture*, fortunately checked, as the author admits, where the specimens are numerous.
Science, IV. 562.

Æginetan sculptures. See *Æginetan.*—**Cœlanaglyphic sculpture.** Same as *cavo-rilievo.*—**Foliate sculpture**, sculptured foliage; especially, decorative sculpture conventionalized more or less from foliage, or based on the fundamental forms or habit of vegetation.—**Greek, Renaissance**, etc., **sculpture.** See the qualifying words.—★**Rhodian school of sculpture.** See *Rhodian.*



Foliate Sculpture, 13th century.—From Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

sculpture (skulp'tụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sculptured*, ppr. *sculpturing*. [< *sculpture*, *n.*] 1. To represent in sculpture; carve; grave; form with the chisel or other tool on or in wood, stone, or metal.

On the base [of the Herakles] is *sculptured* a composition in very low relief, representing the capture of the cattle of Geryon.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 308.

Fair with *sculptured* stories it was wrought,
By lapse of time unto dim ruin brought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work; carve.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptured* high.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 264.

sculptured (skulp'tụ̄rd), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having elevated or impressed marks on the surface: as, *sculptured* elytra; *sculptured* seeds; a *sculptured* carapace.—**Sculptured tortoise**, a common land-tortoise of the United States, *Glyptemys insculpta*.

sculpturesque (skulp-tụ̄-resk'), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-esque.*] Possessing the character of sculpture; resembling sculpture; chiseled; hence, clean-cut and well-proportioned; statue-like; grand rather than beautiful or pretty: as, *sculpturesque* features.

An impressive woman, . . . her figure was slim and sufficiently tall, her face rather emaciated, so that its *sculpturesque* beauty was the more pronounced.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

sculpturing (skulp'tụ̄r-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sculpture*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *sculpture*, 4.

These imperforate portions are harder than the porous shell, and often project as ridges or tubercles, forming a more or less regular *sculpturing* of the surface.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 381.

sculsh (skulsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Rubbish; discarded stuff of all kinds: most generally used in England with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, as lollypops, etc. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Scultetus's bandage. Pieces of bandage which are long enough to go one and a half times around the limb, and are applied successively in shingle fashion.

sculyon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scullion.*

scum (skum), *n.* [Formerly also *skum*; < ME. *scum*, *scom*, < AS. **scūm* (not found, the ordinary word being *fām*, foam) = D. *schuim* = MLG. *schūm*, *schūme*, LG. *schum* = OHG. *scūm*, MHG. *schūm*, G. *schaum* = Icel. *skūm* (Haldorsen) = Sw. Dan. *skum* (cf. OF. *escume*, F. *écume* = Pr. Pg. *escuma* = It. *schiuma* (< LG. or G.), Ir. *sgum* (< E.)), foam, froth, scum; perhaps lit. a 'covering,' with formative *-m*, < √*sku*, cover: see *sky.* Hence *skim.*] 1. Foam; froth: as, the *scum* of the sea.

The brystelede boor marked with *scomes* the shuldres of Hercules.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

Those small white Fish to Venus consecrated,
Though without Venus ayd they be created
Of th' Ocean *scum*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. The impurities or extraneous substances which rise to the surface of liquids, as in boiling or fermentation, or which form by other means; also, the scoria of molten metals; hence, by extension, any film or surface of foul floating matter: as, the *scum* of a stagnant pond.

When God kindles such fires as these, hee doth not usually quench them till the very *scum* on the pot sides be boyled cleane away.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 14.

3. Refuse; dross; offscourings.

Did anything more aggravate the crime of Jeroboam's profane apostasy than that he chose to have his clergy the *scum* and refuse of his whole land?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

A *scum* of Bretons, and base lackey peasants.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 317.

Such rascals,
Who are the *scum* and excrements of men!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

We are most miserably dejected, the *scum* of the world.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 362.

scum (skum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scummed*, ppr. *scumming*. [Early mod. E. also *skum*, *scom*; < ME. *scummen*, *skommen*, *scomen* = D. *schuimen* = MLG. *schumen* = OHG. *scūmen*, MHG. *schumen*, G. *schäumen* = Sw. *skumma* = Dan. *skumme*, scum, skim; from the noun. Doublet of *skim.*] I. *trans.* 1. To remove the scum from; clear off the froth, dross, or impurities that have risen to or formed on the surface of; skim.

Oon boileth water salt and *skommeth* [it] clene,
Therinto colde his peres wol he trie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Some *scumd* the drosse that from the metall came.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 36.

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., i. 704.

2†. To sweep over; move swiftly upon; skim.

They liv'd by *scumming* those Seas and shoars as Pyrats.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To arise or be formed on the surface as foam or scum; be thrown up as scum.

Golde and siluer was no more spared then thoughe it had rayned out of the clowdes, or *scomed* out of the sea.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xlix.

2. To be or become covered with scum: generally with *over*.

Life and the interest of life have stagnated and *scummed over*.
A. K. H. Boyd.

3†. To skim lightly: with *over*.

Thou hast *skumed ouer* the schoole men, and of the froth of theyr folly made a dish of diuinitie brewesse which the dogges will not eate.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 45.

scumber (skum'bėr), *v. i.* [Also *scomber*, *scummer*; perhaps < OF. *escumbrier*, disencumber; cf. *exonerate* in similar use.] To defecate; dung: a hunting term applied especially to foxes. [Prov. Eng.]

And for a monument to after-commers
Their picture shall continue (though Time *scummers*
Vpon th' Effigie).
Davies, Commendatory Verses, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

Just such a one [an airing] as you use to a brace of greyhounds,
When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.
Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

scumber (skum'bėr), *n.* [< *scumber, v.*] Dung, especially that of the fox. [Prov. Eng.]

scumble (skum'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scumbled*, ppr. *scumbling*. [Freq. of *scum*.] In *oil-painting*, to blend the tints or soften the effect of, by lightly passing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque coloring over the surface; in *chalk-* or *pencil-drawing*, to rub lightly the blunt point of the chalk over the surface of, or to spread and soften the harder lines of with the stump: as, to *scumble* a painting or a drawing.

scumble (skum'bl), *n.* [< *scumble, v.*] A softened effect produced by scumbling. See *scumbling*. *T. H. Lister.*

scumbling (skum'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scumble, v.*] 1. In *painting*, the operation of lightly rubbing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque color over the surface, in order to soften and blend tints that are too bright, or to produce some other special effect. Owing to the dryness of the brush, it deposits the color in minute granules on the ground-tint instead of covering it completely as in glazing.

Scumbling is painting in opaque colours, but so thin that they become semi-transparent.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xxi.

Scumbling resembles glazing in that a very thin coat is spread lightly over portions of the work.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 138.

2. In *chalk-* and *pencil-drawing*, the operation of lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading and softening the harder lines by the aid of the stump.

★**scummer**[1] (skum'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *scomowre, scumure;* < *scum* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *skimmer*, a doublet of *scummer*.] One who scums; an implement used in skimming; specifically, an instrument used for removing the scum of liquids; a skimmer.

Pope Boniface the Eighth, a *scummer* of pots.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails. *Ray*, Remains, p. 120.

scummer[2], *v.* and *n.* Same as *scumber*.

scummings (skum'ingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *scum, v.*] Skimmings: as, the *scummings* of the boiling-house. *Imp. Dict.*

scummy (skum'i), *a.* [< *scum* + *-y*[1].] Covered with scum.

And from the mirror'd level where he stood
A mist arose, as from a *scummy* marsh.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

scun[1] (skun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning*. [< ME. *scunien, sconnen,* < AS. *scunian*, shun, *on-scunian*, detest, refuse: see *shun*. Cf. *scunner*.] To reproach publicly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scun[2] (skun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning*. [Also *scon, scoon;* < Norw. *skunna* = Sw. refl. *skynda*, dial. *skynna* = Dan. *skynde* = Icel. *skunda, skynda*, hasten, hurry, = AS. *scyndan*, hasten: see *shunt*, and cf. *shun*. Cf. *scoon, schooner*.] I. *intrans.* To skip or skim; pass quickly along, as a vessel on the water.

II. *trans.* To cause to skip or skim, as a stone thrown aslant on the water; skip.

scuncheon (skun'chon), *n.* See *sconcheon*.

scunner (skun'ėr), *v.* [Also *skunner, sconner, scouner;* freq. of *scun*[1], < ME. *scunien, sconnen,* < AS. *scunian:* see *scun*[1]. Hence ult. *scoundrel*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be or become nauseated; feel disgust, loathing, repugnance, or abhorrence.

An' yill an' whisky gi'e to cairds,
Until they *scunner*.
Burns, To James Smith.

2. To shrink back with disgust or strong repugnance: generally with *at* before the object of dislike.

II. *trans.* To affect with nausea, loathing, or disgust; nauseate.

They [grocers] first gie the boys three days' free warren among the figs and the sugar-candy, and they get *scunnered* wi' sweets after that. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iii.

[Scotch in all uses.]

scunner (skun'ėr), *n.* [Also *skunner, sconner, scouner;* < *scunner, v.*] A feeling of nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; a loathing; a fantastic prejudice.

He seems to have preserved, . . . as it were, in the pickle of a mind soured by prejudice, a lasting *scunner*, as he would call it, against our staid and decent form of worship. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

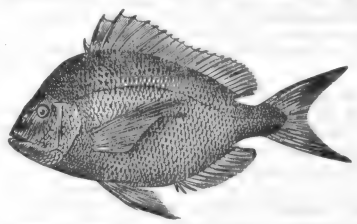
There gaed a *scunner* through the flesh upon his banes; and that was Heeven's advertisement.
R. L. Stevenson, Thrawn Janet.

scup[1] (skup), *n.* [< D. *schop*, a swing, shovel, = OHG. *scupha, scopha*, a swing-board, MHG. *schupfe*, G. *schupf*, a push, *schupp*, swinging motion, a push, jerk; cf. G. *schupfen*, shove, = Sw. *skubba*, scrub, = Dan. *skubbe*, shove, push (a secondary form from the orig. verb), = D. *schuiven* = G. *schieben*, etc., shove: see *shove*.] A swing: a term derived from the Dutch settlers. [New York.]

"What'll you give me if I'll make you a *scup* one of these days?" said Mr. Van Brunt. . . . "I don't know what it is," said Ellen. "A *scup!*—may be you don't know it by that name; some folks call it a swing."
S. Warner, Wide, Wide World, I. ii.

scup[1] (skup), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scupped*, ppr. *scupping*. [< *scup*[1], *n.*] To swing; have a swing. [New York.]

scup[2] (skup), *n.* [Said to be contr. < Amer. Ind. (Connecticut) *mishcup*, < *mishe-kuppe*, large, thick-scaled; cf. *scuppaug*, pl. *mishcuppaúog*, scuppaug. Cf. *porgee, porgy*.] A sparoid fish, the scuppaug or porgy, *Stenotomus chrysops*,



Scup, or Northern Porgy (*Stenotomus chrysops*).

attaining a length of a foot, and a valued food-fish, found from Cape Cod to Florida. The front teeth form narrow incisors, and the molars are in two rows. The body is compressed, with high back; the head is deep, with small mouth; the color is brownish, somewhat silvery below, everywhere with bright reflections, but without distinct markings in the adult, though the soft parts of the vertical fins are somewhat mottled; the young are faintly barred and with dusky axils. This fish is a near relative of the sheepshead, and of the pinfish or sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). It has had many technical names, as *Sparus* or *Pagrus* or *Diplodus argyrops*, and *Sargus ambassis*. A southern scup is sometimes specified as *S. aculeatus*.

The warm-water fisheries include the pursuit of a variety of fishes, but the *scup* . . . and the "blue-fish," both migratory species, are those whose capture is thought of most value. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 267.

scuppaug (sku-pâg'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see *scup*[2].] A fish, the scup.

scupper (skup'ėr), *n.* [Prob. so named because the water seems to 'spit' forth from it; < OF. *escopir, escupir* = Sp. *escupir*, spit out; perhaps < L. *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere*, spit: see *spew*.] *Naut.*, an opening in the side of a ship at the level of the deck, or slanting from it, to allow water to run off; also, the gutter or channel surrounding the deck, and leading to such openings: often in the plural.

Many a kid of beef have I seen rolling in the *scuppers*, and the bearer lying at his length on the decks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 34.

Scupper-leather (*naut.*), a piece of leather placed on the outside of a vessel, under the scupper, to prevent the flow from it from soiling the paint on the vessel's side. In modern ships it is commonly replaced by a guard of metal.

scupper-hole (skup'ėr-hōl), *n.* A scupper.

scupper-hose (skup'ėr-hōz), *n.* A leather or canvas pipe formerly attached to the outer end of a scupper to protect the ship's side from discoloration there, and also to prevent the entrance of water from the outside.

scupper-nail (skup'ėr-nāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a short nail with a very broad head.

scuppernong (skup'ėr-nong), *n.* [Amer. Ind. From *Scuppernong* Lake, North Carolina.] A cultivated variety of the muscadine, or fox-grape, *Vitis rotundifolia* (*V. vulpina*), of the southern United States and Mexico. It is a valued white- or sometimes purple-fruited grape. Its large berries are well flavored, and peculiar in that all on a bunch do not ripen at once. The ripe berries fall from the vine, and are gathered from the ground.

scupper-plug (skup'ėr-plug), *n.* *Naut.*, a plug to stop a scupper.

scupper-valve (skup'ėr-valv), *n.* *Naut.*, a flap-valve outside of a scupper, to prevent the sea-water from entering, but permitting flow from the inside. It is usually held in place by a lanyard.

scuppet†, scuppit† (skup'et, -it), *n.* [Cf. *scoppet*.] A shovel or spade of uniform width, with the sides turned a little inward. *Halliwell.*

What *scuppet* have we then to free the heart of this muddy pollution? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 267.

scuppet†, *v. t.* [< *scuppet, n.*] To shovel, as with a scuppet: as, to *scuppet* sand. *Nashe.*

scur[1] (skėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scurred*, ppr. *scurring*. [Also *skirr;* a var. of *scour*[2]. Cf. *scurry*.] I. *trans.* 1. To graze, skim, or touch lightly; jerk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The broader puddles, though *skirred* by the breeze, found the net-work of ice veiling over them.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps, The Carrier, ii.

2. To scour; pass over rapidly, as on horseback.

Mount ye, spur ye, *skirr* the plain,
That the fugitive may flee in vain!
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xxii.

II. *intrans.* To run or fly; flit hurriedly; scour. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You shall have a coachman with cheeks like a trumpeter, and a wind in his mouth, blow him afore him as far as he can see him; or *skirr* over him with his bat's wings a mile and a half ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

The light shadows,
That in a thought *scur* o'er the fields of corn,
Halted on crutches to 'em. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

scur[2] (skėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarfed or stunted horn. See the quotation. [Scotch.]

A heifer with only *scurs*, as the modified horns sometimes found in polled cattle and in cross-bred offspring of polled and horned breeds are called in Scotland. They are little bits of flat horn, loose at the roots, so that you can twist them about, and quite hidden in a mass of hair, continued from a thick, long tuft, which grows upon a pointed crown-ridge, and falls over the forehead and sides of the head; and I have seen similar *scurs* and top-knots on several female short-horns. Quoted in *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 1083.

★**scurf**[1] (skėrf), *n.* [Formerly also *skurf*, and transposed *scruff;* < ME. *scurf, scorf, scrof,* < AS. *scurf, sceorf* = MD. *scorf, schorft, schurft, schroft*, D. *schurft* (with excrescent *t*) = OHG. *scorf*, MHG. G. *schorf* = Icel. *skurfur*, pl., = Sw. *skorf* = Dan. *skurv*, scurf; from the verb represented by AS. *sceorfan* (pret. pl. *scurfon*), scrape, gnaw; cf. OHG. *scurfan*, MHG. G. *schürfen*, scratch, MHG. *schrephen*, G. *schröpfen*, cup (bleed); prob. akin to *scrape:* see *scrape*[1]. The OHG. form *scorf*, scurf, is not exactly cognate with AS. *scurf*, which would require OHG. **scorb*, but goes with the verb *scurfen*, which is a secondary form, cognate with AS. *sceorpan*. The words of this group, *scrape*[1], *sharp, scarp*[1], *scarf*[2], etc., are numerous, and more or less complicated in their forms and senses.] 1. Scaly or flaky matter on the surface of the skin; the scarf-skin or epidermis exfoliated in fine shreds or scales. Scurf is continually coming from the human skin, being removed by the friction of the clothes, in the bath, etc. The scurf of the head, where it may remain held by the hair in considerable quantity, is known as *dandruff*. In some diseases affecting the skin, scurf comes off in large flakes or layers, as in the desquamation or "peeling" after scarlet fever.

Well may we raise jars,
Jealousies, strifes, and heart-burning disagreements,
Like a thick *scurf* o'er life. *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

2. Any scaly or flaky matter on a surface.

There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top
Belch'd fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 672.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a loose bran-like scaly matter that is found on some leaves, as in the genus *Elæagnus*, etc. (*b*) A growth of polyps on oysters.

3. Scum; offscouring.

Priscian goes yonder with that wretched crowd,
And Francis of Accorso; and thou hadst seen there,
If thou hadst had a hankering for such *scurf*,
That one who by the Servant of the Servants
From Arno was transferred to Bacchiglione.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 111.

scurf[2] (skėrf), *n.* [Also *scurff, skurff;* < ME. *scurffe;* perhaps so called from the scaly or scabby appearance: see *scurf*[1].] A gray bull-trout; a variety of the trout, *Salmo trutta cambricus*. [Local, Eng.]

There are two sorts of them [Bull-trouts], Red Trouts and Gray Trouts or *Skurffs*, which keep not in in the Channel of Rivulets or Rivers, but lurk like the Alderlings under the roots of great Alders.
Moffett and Bennet, Health's Improvement (ed. 1746), [p. 283.

scurfer (skėrf'ėr), *n.* One who removes scale from boilers.

The Scrapers' and *Scurfers'* Union. *Engineer*, LXX. 293.

scurfiness (skėr'fi-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scorffynesse;* < *scurfy* + *-ness*.] The state of being scurfy; scurfy condition.

And euer to remayne
In wretched beggary,
And maungy misery, . . .
And scabbed *scorffynesse*.
Skelton, Duke of Albany, etc., l. 140.

scurf-skin (skėrf'skin), *n.* Same as *scarf-skin*.

scurfy (skėr'fi), *a.* [< ME. *scurfy* (= D. *schurftig* = G. *schorfig* = Sw. *skorfvig*, scurfy); < *scurf*[1] + *-y*[1]. In another form *scurvy:* see *scurvy*[1].] 1.

Covered with scurf; exfoliating in small scales; scurvy; scabby.—2. Resembling or consisting of scurf.—**Scurfy scale.** See *scale*[1].

scurget, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *scourge*.

scurrer (skėr'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also or formerly *scurrour, skouriour, skurriour;* a var. of *scourer*[2]. The word seems to have been confused with F. *coureur*, E. *courier*, etc.] One who scours; a scout. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And he sente for the *scurrers* to aduyse the dealynge of their ennemyes, and to se where they were, and what nombre they were of.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxiii.

scurril, scurrile (skur'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scurrill, skurril;* = It. *scurrile*, < L. *scurrilis*, buffoon-like, < *scurra*, a buffoon. Cf. *scorn*.] Befitting a vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious; scurrilous; low: as, *scurril* scoffing; *scurril* taunts.

Flatter not greatnesse with your *scurrill* praise.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

This, in your *scurril* dialect; but my inn
Knows no such language. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Their wits indeed serve them to that sole purpose, to make sport, to break a *scurrile* jest.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

It had bin plainly partiall, first, to correct him for grave Cicero, and not for *scurrill* Plautus.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 15.

"Bring the unfortunate girl to her father's, and break no *scurril* jests here," said the Sub-Prior.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

scurrility (sku-ril'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skurrillity;* < F. *scurrilité* = Pr. *scurilitat* = It. *scurrilità*, < L. *scurrilita(t-)s*, < *scurrilis*, scurril: see *scurril*.] 1. The quality of being scurril or scurrilous; low, vile, buffoon-like scoffing or jeering; indecent or gross abusiveness or railing; vulgar, indecent, or abusive language.

Yet will ye see in many cases how pleasant speeches and sauouring some *skurrillity* and vnshamefastnes haue now and then a certaine decencie, and well become both the speaker to say, and the hearer to abide.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 224.

So it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 55.

2. A scurrilous remark, attack, or outburst; an abusive tirade.

Buffons, altogether applying their wits to *Scurrillities* & other ridiculous matters.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

I loathed *scurrilities* in conversation, and had a natural aversion to immoderate drinking.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 185.

scurrilous (skur'i-lus), *a.* [< *scurril* + *-ous*.] 1. Using or given to the use of low and indecent language; scurril; indecently or grossly abusive or railing.

One would suspect him [John Standish] not the same man called by Bale a *scurrillous* fool, and admired by Pits for piety and learning, jealous lest another man should be more wise to salvation than himself.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, II. 203.

Though a fierce, unscrupulous, and singularly *scurrilous* political writer, he [Swift] was not, in the general character of his politics, a violent man.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile: as, *scurrilous* language.

He is ever merry, but still modest; not dissolved into undecent laughter, or tickled with wit *scurrilous* or injurious.
Habington, Castara, iii.

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and *scurrilous* discourse, is worth gold.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 87.

3. Opprobrious; abusive; offensive.

How often do we see a person, whose intentions are visibly to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind!
Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

=**Syn.** Ribald, blackguard, indecent, coarse, vulgar, gross.

scurrilously (skur'i-lus-li), *adv.* In a scurrilous manner; with scurrility.

He spoke so *scurrilously* of you, I had no patience to hear him.
Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

scurrilousness (skur'i-lus-nes), *n.* Scurrilous character; indecency of language or manners; scurrility. *Bailey.*

scurry (skur'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scurried*, ppr. *scurrying*. [Also *skurry;* an extended form of *scur* or the orig. *scour*[2], perhaps due in part to *skurriour* and similar forms of *scurrer*, and in part to association with *hurry*, as in *hurry-scurry*.] To hurry along; move hastily and precipitately; scamper.

He [Hannibal] commanded the horsemen of the Numidians to *scurry* to the trenches.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 882.

Poets have fancied the footprints of the wind in those light ripples that sometimes *scurry* across smooth water with a sudden blur. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 42.

scurry (skur'i), *n.*; pl. *scurries* (-iz). [Also *skurry;* < *scurry*, *v.*] 1. Hurry; fluttering or bustling haste.—2. A flurry.

The birds circled overhead, or dropped like thick *scurries* of snow-flakes on the water.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 305.

3. In *sporting*, a short race run for amusement by inferior horses or non-winners. *Krik's Guide to the Turf.*

scurvily (skėr'vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; meanly; shabbily.

How *scurvily* thou criest now, like a drunkard!
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

When I drew out the mony, he return'd it as *scurvily* again. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

scurviness (skėr'vi-nes), *n.* Scurvy character; meanness; baseness; shabbiness. *Bailey.*

scurvy[1] (skėr'vi), *a.* [< ME. *scurvy*, a var. of *scurfy* (with the usual change of *f* to *v*, as in *wife, wives*, etc.): see *scurfy*. For the fig. senses 2, 3, cf. *scabby, shabby*, in like uses.] 1. Scurfy; covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; scorbutic.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, . . . or be *scurvy* or scabbed, . . . he shall not come nigh to offer the bread of his God. Lev. xxi. 20.

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; paltry; shabby: as, a *scurvy* fellow.

A very *scurvy* tune to sing at a man's funeral.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 46.

'Twas but a little *scurvy* white money, hang it!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

While we lay at Tabago, we had like to have had a *scurvy* trick plaid us by a pretended Merchant from Panama, who came, as by stealth, to traffick with us privately. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 188.

3. Offensive; mischievous; malicious.

Nay, but he prated,
And spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 7.

★ **scurvy**[2] (skėr'vi), *n.* [Formerly also *scurvie, scurvey;* appar. abbr. of *scurvy disease* or some similar phrase; prob. confused also with *scorbute*, ML. *scorbutus:* see *scorbute*.] A disease usually presenting swollen, spongy, easily bleeding gums, fibrinous effusion into some of the muscles, rendering them hard and brawny, hemorrhages beneath the skin, rheumatoid pains, anemia, and prostration. It occurs at all ages and in all climates, and usually develops in those employing an unvaried diet, especially one from which vegetables are excluded. Also called *scorbutus*.—**Button-scurvy**, an epidemic of cachectic disease observed in the south of Ireland, characterized by button-like excrescences on the skin.—**Land-scurvy**, purpura.

scurvy-grass (skėr'vi-gras), *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress*, so named because used as a cure for scurvy.] 1. A cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia officinalis*, of northern and western Europe and arctic America: an antiscorbutic and salad plant. Locally called *scrooby-* or *scruby-grass*.

A woman crying, "Buy any *scurvy-grass?*"
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

2. One of the winter cresses, *Campe præcox*, a European plant cultivated as a winter salad, becoming wild in parts of the United States.

scuse (skūs), *n.* and *v.* [By apheresis from *excuse*.] Same as *excuse*.

Yea, Custance, better (they say) a badde *scuse* than none. . . . I will the truthe know een as it is.
Udall, Roister Doister, v. 2.

That '*scuse* serves many men to save their gifts.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 444.

scut[1] (skut), *a.* [Perhaps a mixture of *cut, cutty*, short, with *short* (AS. *sceort*), and further with *scut*[2], *n.*] Short, as a garment, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scut[2] (skut), *n.* [Also *skut;* appar. < *scut*[1], *a.*, but perhaps confused with Icel. *skott*, a fox's tail (see *scuft*), or ult. = L. *cauda* = W. *cwt*, a tail (with orig. initial *s*).] 1. A short tail, as that of the rabbit or deer.

My doe with the black *scut!*
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 20.

Watch came, with his little *scut* of a tail cocked as sharp as duty. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlii.

2. In *her.*, the tail, as of a cony: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest.

scuta, *n.* Plural of *scutum*.

scutage (skū'tāj), *n.* [< ML. *scutagium*, < OF. *escuage* (> E. *escuage:* see *escuage*), F. *écuage;* < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*[1].] In *feudal law:* (*a*) A tax on a knight's fee or scutum: same as *escuage*. (*b*) A commutation for personal service.

The famous *scutage*, the acceptance of a money composition for military service, dates from this time (1159).
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 451.

scutal (skū'tal), *a.* [< NL. **scutalis*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] In *zoöl.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a scute; in *entom.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the scutum of any segment of the notum.

scutate (skū'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus*, shield-shaped (L. *scutatus*, armed with a shield), < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*[1].] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Provided with scutes, shields, plates, or large scales; squamate; squamous; scaly; scutellate. (*b*) Resembling a scute or shield; broad and somewhat convex.—2. In *bot.*, formed like an ancient round buckler: as, a *scutate* leaf. See cut under *peltate*.—**Scutate tarsus**, in *entom.*: (*a*) A tarsus in which a single joint is dilated so as to form a broad plate. (*b*) A tarsus covered with large flat scales, as in the genus *Lepisma*.

scutatiform (skū'tā-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus*, shield-shaped (see *scutate*), + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *scutiform*.

scutch (skuch), *v. t.* [Prob. < OF. *escousser, escosser, escoucer*, shake, swing, shake off, strip, < LL. *excussare*, shake frequently or much, freq. of *excutere*, shake off: see *excuss*, and cf. *rescous, rescue*, from the same L. source, with an added prefix. Cf. *scutcher*. The word may have been confused with forms allied to Norw. *skoka, skoko, skuka*, a swingle for beating flax, or Sw. *skäkta*, swingle, prob. akin to E. *shake, shock*. Not related to *scotch*[2].] 1. To beat; drub. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To dress (fibrous material) by beating. The particles of woody matter adhering to the fibers are detached, and the bast is partially separated into its constituent fibers. The waste fiber obtained is called *scutching-tow* or *codilla*. Specifically—(*a*) In *flax-manuf.*, to beat off and separate the woody parts of, as the stalks of flax; swingle: as, to *scutch* flax. (*b*) In *cotton-manuf.*, to separate, as the individual fibers after they have been loosened and cleansed. (*c*) In *silk-manuf.*, to disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

scutch (skuch), *n.* [< *scutch*, *v.*] 1. Same as *scutcher*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A coarse tow that separates from flax during scutching.

scutch-blade (skuch'blād), *n.* A piece of hard, tough wood used in beating flax.

scutcheon (skuch'on), *n.* [Formerly also *scutchion, scutchin;* < ME. *scotchyne, scochone*, by apheresis from *escutcheon:* see *escutcheon*.] 1. A shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield; an escutcheon.

Scotchyne (var. *scochone*). Scutellum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 449.

I saw the monument of the Cardinall of Bourbon, and his statue very curiously made over it in Cardinals habites with his armes and *scutchin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48, sig. D.

They haue no *Scutchions* or blazing of Armes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

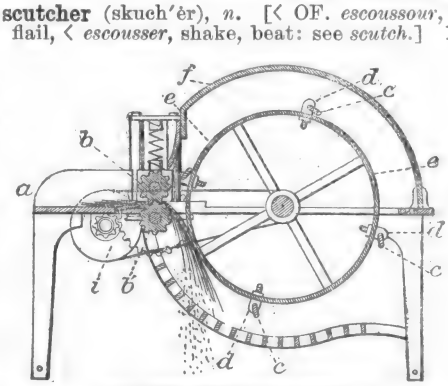
2. In *medieval arch.*, etc., a shield or plate on a door, from the center of which hung the door-handle.—3. The cover of a keyhole, usually pivoted at the top, so as to drop over the keyhole by its weight. A sliding scutcheon is called a *sheave*.—4. A plate for an inscription, especially a small one for a name, as on a knife or a walking-stick.—5. In *her.*, same as *escutcheon*, 1.

scutcheoned (skuch'ond), *a.* Emblazoned; ornamented or surmounted by a scutcheon or emblazoned shield.

The *scutcheon'd* emblems which it bore.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 15.

Far off her lover sleeps as still
Within his *scutcheoned* tomb.
Whittier, The Countess.

scutcher (skuch'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *escoussour*, a flail, < *escousser*, shake, beat: see *scutch*.] 1.



Scutching-machine or Scutcher for Flax.

a, feed-table on which the flax is fed to the fluted rollers *b*, *b'*, which seize it and present it to the scutches or beaters *c*, fastened by supports *d* to the rotating drum *e*. The latter revolves in a case *f*, with a grating at the bottom. The feed-rolls are driven by gearing *i*.

An implement or a machine for scutching fiber. Also *scutch*.—2†. A whip.

> *Verge*, . . . a rod, wand, . . . switch, or *scutcher* to ride with. *Cotgrave.*

3. One who scutches fiber.

scutch-grass (skuch′gràs), *n.* 1. A variant of *quitch-grass*.—2. By transfer, the Bermuda or Indian couch-grass, *Capriola Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.

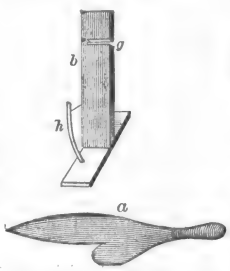
scutching (skuch′ing), *n.* Same as *scotching*.

scutching-machine (skuch′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for scutching or rough-dressing fiber, as flax, cotton, or silk. See cut under *scutcher*.

scutching-mill (skuch′ing-mil), *n.* Same as *scutching-machine*.

scutching-shaft (skuch′ing-shȧft), *n.* In a cotton-scutching machine, the revolving shaft which carries the first beater.

scutching-stock (skuch′ing-stok), *n.* In a scutching-machine, the part on which the hemp rests during the operation of scutching. *E. H. Knight.*



Scutching-sword and Stand.

scutching-sword (skuch′ing-sōrd), *n.* A beating-implement used in scutching flax by hand. The sword *a* (see cut) is held in the right hand, while with the left a handful of the bruised stems is introduced into the groove *g* in the stand *b*. A band stretched from the stand to a stake *h* causes the sword to rebound after each downward blow.

scute[1] (skūt), *n.* [< late ME. *scute*, < OF. *escut*, later *escu*, F. *écu*, a buckler or shield, a coin, etc., = Pr. *escut* = Sp. Pg. *escudo* = It. *scudo*, < L. *scutum*, rarely *scutus*, a shield, cover, = Gr. σκῦτος, a skin, also a buckler, < √ *sku*, cover, = Skt. √ *sku*, cover: see *sky*, *scum*, *obscure*, etc. Cf. *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*, from the same source.] 1†. A shield or buckler; also, a heraldic shield; an escutcheon.

> Confessing that he was himselfe a Mountacute,
> And bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my *scute*. *Gascoigne*, Deuise of a Maske.

2†. An old French gold coin, of the value of 3*s*. 4*d*. sterling, or 80 cents.

> And from a pair of gloves of half-a-crown
> To twenty crowns, will to a very *scute*
> Smell out the price. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, a scutum or scutellum, in any sense; a squama; a large scale; a shield, plate, or buckler: as, the dermal *scutes* of a ganoid fish, a turtle, an armadillo, a scaly ant-eater, etc. See cuts under *carapace* and *Acipenser*.—**Clavicular scute.** See *clavicular*.

scute[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*[1].

scutel (skū′tel), *n.* [< NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] A little scute; a scutellum. *Imp. Dict.*

Scutella[1] (skū-tel′ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish, dim. of *scutra*, a flat tray, a platter: see *scuttle*[1], *skillet*, *sculler*[2], *scullery*, etc.] 1. A genus of flat sea-urchins, or cake-urchins, giving name to the family *Scutellidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *scutellæ* (-ē).] Same as *scutellum* (*c*).

scutella[2], *n.* Plural of *scutellum*.

scutellar (skū′te-lär), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a scutellum, in any sense.—**Scutellar angle**, in *entom.*: (*a*) The angle of a wing-cover adjoining the scutellum, or next to the opposite elytron if the scutellum is concealed. (*b*) The basal posterior angle of a wing.—**Scutellar striæ**, short impressed lines on the elytra, near the scutellum and parallel to its margins. They are found in many beetles.

Scutellaria (skū-te-lā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *scutella*, a salver, dish, + *-aria*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Menthaceæ*, type of the subfamily *Scutellarioideæ*. It is distinguished by its peculiar two-lipped calyx, which is enlarged and closed in fruit, bearing a scale or projecting appendage above, with both lips entire, the lower persistent, the other falling with the inclosed fruit, and by its corolla with an enlarged and hooded or galeate upper lip, its roundish nutlets, and its transverse seeds. There are about one hundred and eighty species, widely dispersed through temperate regions and among tropical mountains, and abundant in the United States, which contains one quarter of the species. They are chiefly known as *skullcap* and *helmet-flower*, and are annual or perennial herbs, spreading or erect, and rarely shrubs. They bear opposite and commonly toothed leaves, and rather large blue, violet, scarlet, or yellow flowers in the axils or disposed in a terminal spike or raceme. See *skullcap*; also *madweed*, *hoodwort*, and *hedge-hyssop*, 2.

scutellate (skū′te-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **scutellatus*, < *scutellum*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Provided with scutella; scutate; squamate. Specifically, in ornithology, noting the foot of a bird when it is provided with the special plates or scales called *scutella*: opposed to *reticulate*: as, a *scutellate* tarsus; toes *scutellate* on top. (*b*) Formed into a scutellum; shaped like a plate or platter; divided into scutella.


Scutellate.—Foot of Bluebird, with laminiplantar and mostly booted tarsus, showing scutellation of lower part of tarsus and of the toes.

scutellated (skū′te-lā-ted), *a.* [< *scutellate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *scutellate*. *Woodward.*

scutellation (skū-te-lā′shon), *n.* [< *scutellate* + *-ion*.] In *ornith.*, the condition of the foot when the horny covering is fashioned into scutella; the state of being scutellate, or provided with scutella; the arrangement of the scutella: opposed to *reticulation*.

Scutellera (skū-tel′e-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < *scutellum*, q. v.] A group name for the true bugs now known as *Scutelleridæ*, subsequently used as a generic name by several authors, but not now in use.

Scutelleridæ (skū-te-ler′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scutellera* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of true bugs or *Heteroptera*, containing tortoise-shaped species in which the scutellum covers nearly the whole surface of the abdomen. They are often highly colored, and abound in the tropics.

scutellid (skū′te-lid), *n.* A clypeastroid or shield-urchin of the family *Scutellidæ*.

Scutellidæ (skū-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scutella* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Scutella*; the shield-urchins, with flat, discoidal shell, often perforated or fissured, and with ramified grooves on the under side. See *Echinarachnius*, *Mellita*, *sand-dollar*, and cuts under *cake-urchin* and *Encope*. Also called *Mellitidæ*.

scutelliform (skū-tel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Scutellate; in *bot.*, shaped like a scutellum.

scutelligerous (skū-te-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum* + L. *gerere*, carry.] Provided with a scutellum or with scutella; scutellate; scutigerous.

scutelline (skū′te-lin), *a.* Pertaining to *Scutella*, or to the family *Scutellidæ*.

> The *scutelline* urchins commence with the Tertiary. *Phillips*, Geol. (1885), I. 490.

scutelliplantar (skū″te-li-plan′tär), *a.* [< NL. *scutelliplantaris*, < *scutellum*, q. v., + L. *planta*, the sole of the foot (in birds the back of the tarsus): see *plant*[2].] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, scutellate: said especially of certain passerine birds, in distinction from *laminiplantar*.


Scutelliplantar Foot of Horned Lark: the tarsus scutellate before and behind, and the toes all scutellate on top.

Scutelliplantares (skū″te-li-plan-tā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scutelliplantar*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a series of his order *Oscines* (nearly equal to *Passeres* of most authors) which have the integument of the planta, or back of the tarsus, divided by transverse sutures, or furnished with small scutes, variously arranged. The *Scutelliplantares* are divided into five cohorts, *Holaspideæ*, *Endaspideæ*, *Exaspideæ*, *Pycnaspideæ*, and *Taxaspideæ*. The series corresponds in general, though not precisely, with the mesomyodian or clamatorial *Passeres*.

scutelliplantation (skū″te-li-plan-tā′shon), *n.* [As *scutelliplant(ar)* + *-ation*.] The scutelliplantar state of a bird's foot, or the formation of that state: correlated with *laminiplantation*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 653.

scutellum (skū-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *scutella* (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] A little shield, plate, or scute. (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) In grasses, a little shield-like expansion of the hypocotyl, which acts as an organ of suction through which the nutrient substance of the endosperm is absorbed by the embryo. (2) In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim. (*b*) In *entom.*, the third from before (or the penultimate one) of four pieces or sclerites composing any segment of the tergum of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum. There are three scutella, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, or one to each of the thoracic segments. That of the mesonotum (specifically the mesoscutellum, which see) is the most important in classification, and is generally meant when *scutellum* is said without qualifying term. It is variously modified: triangular in *Coleoptera*, sometimes invisible, at other times (as in some *Hemiptera*) large and covering the elytra and abdomen. (*c*) In *ornith.*, one of the large special horny plates, scales, or scutes with which the feet of most birds are provided, and which are generally arranged in a single vertical series upon the front, often also upon the back, of the tarsus and the tops of the toes: distinguished from the smaller or irregular plates which collectively constitute reticulation. The presence of such scutella constitutes scutellation, and a tarsus so furnished is said to be scutellate, as opposed to either a booted or a reticulate tarsus. The presence of scutella upon the back of the tarsus constitutes scutelliplantation — a condition rare in oscine birds, though usual in non-oscine *Passeres*, in *Picariæ*, etc. Also written *scutella*, with a plural *scutellæ*.—**Abdominal scutella, distinct scutellum, received scutellum.** See the adjectives.

scutibranch (skū′ti-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Scutibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scutibranchiata*. Also *scutibranchian*, *scutibranchiate*.

Scutibranchia (skū-ti-brang′ki-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *scutum*, shield, + *branchiæ*, gills.] A group of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in a spiral line on the left side of the gill-cavity, the eyes pedicelled, the shell, and sometimes the operculum, spiral. It was limited by Gray to the families *Neritidæ*, *Rotellidæ*, *Turbinidæ*, *Liotiidæ*, *Trochidæ*, and *Stomatellidæ*.

scutibranchian (skū-ti-brang′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *scutibranch* + *-ian*.] Same as *scutibranch*.

Scutibranchiata (skū″ti-brang-ki-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scutibranchiatus*: see *scutibranchiate*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, divided into the two families *Otidea* and *Calyptracea*, or the ear-shells and various limpet-like shells. See cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear*.

scutibranchiate (skū-ti-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scutibranchiatus*, < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *scutibranch*.

scutifer (skū′ti-fėr), *n.* [< L. *scutum*, a shield, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A shield-bearer; one who bears the shield of his master; a sort of squire; also, a person entitled to a shield (that is, to armorial bearing). [Rare.]

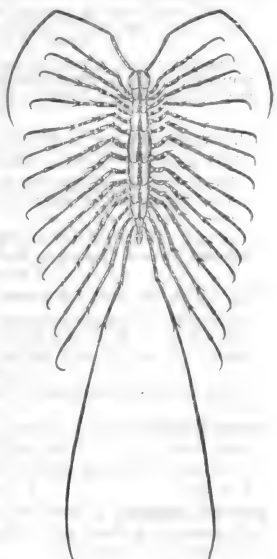
> He now became a "squire of the body," and truly an "armiger" or "*scutifer*," for he bore the shield and armour of his leader to the field. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 118.

scutiferous (skū-tif′e-rus), *a.* [As *scutifer* + *-ous*.] 1. Carrying a shield or buckler.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *scutigerous*.

scutiform (skū′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< OF. *scutiforme*, < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *forma*, form.] Shield-shaped. (*a*) Properly, of the form of a Roman scutum in one of its varieties (see cuts under *scutum*); most commonly, like the triangular or heater-shaped shield of the fourteenth century. (*b*) In *bot.*, peltate: as, a *scutiform* leaf. Also *scutatiform*.

scutiger (skū′ti-jėr), *n.* [< *Scutiger-a*.] In *zoöl.*, a centiped of the genus *Scutigera*; any member of the family *Scutigeridæ*.

Scutigera (skū-tij′e-rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802): see *scutigerous*.] The typical genus of *Scutigeridæ*: same as *Cermatia*. A common North American species is *S.* (or *Cermatia*) *forceps*, ordinarily known as *thousand-legs*, *centiped*, and *earwig*, which abounds in houses in the southern United States. It is carnivorous and preys upon house-flies, small cockroaches, and other household insects. It is ordinarily reputed to bite human beings with dangerous effect, but there is no reason to believe that this reputation is deserved. *S. coleoptrata* is a small species, scarcely an inch long, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. *S. nobilis* is about 2 inches long, found in India and Mauritius.


Scutigera (or *Cermatia*) *forceps*, one of the *Scutigeridæ*, slightly less than natural size.

Scutigeridæ (skū-ti-jer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847, after Gervais, 1837), < *Scutigera* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scutigera*: same as *Cermatiidæ*.

scutigerous (skū-tij′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *scutiger* (cf. L. *scutigerulus*, a shield-bearer), < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zoöl.*, provided with a scute or with scuta. Also *scutiferous*.

scutiped (skū'ti-ped), *a.* [< L. *scutum*, a shield, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *ornith.*, having the shanks scaly; having scutellate tarsi: distinguished from *plumiped*. See cuts under *scutellate* and *scutelliplantar*.

scutter (skut'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *scuttle*[3].] To scoot or run hastily; scurry; scuttle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A sound behind the tapestry which was more like the *scuttering* of rats and mice than anything else.
Mrs. Gaskell, Curious if True. (*Davies.*)

scutter (skut'ėr), *n.* [< *scutter*, *v.*] A hasty, precipitate run. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The dog's endeavour to avoid him was unsuccessful, as I guessed by a *scutter* downstairs, and a prolonged piteous yelping. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

scuttle[1] (skut'l), *n.* [< ME. *scotile*, *scotylle*, < AS. *scutel*, a dish, bowl, = D. *schotel* = OHG. *scuzzilā*, MHG. *schüzzel*, G. *schüssel*, a dish, = Icel. *skutill*, a plate, trencher, = OF. *escuelle*, F. *écuelle* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, *scudella*, a plate, bowl, porringer, < L. *scutella*, a salver or tray nearly square, also LL. a stand for vases, ML. also a platter, plate, dish, dim. of *scutra*, also *scuta*, a tray, platter, dish; prob. allied to *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*[1]. Cf. *scutella*, and cf. *skillet*, ult. a dim. form of the same word, and *sculler*[2], *scullery*, from the same L. source.] **1†.** A broad, shallow dish; a platter. Compare *scuttle-dish*.

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill*, Apology.

Alas! and what's a man?
A *scuttle* full of dust, a measur'd span
Of flitting time. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 8.

2. A deep vessel of sheet-iron, copper, or brass, used for holding coal in small amounts; a coal-scuttle or coal-hod. See *coal-scuttle*.—**3.** A ★swabber used for cleaning a bakers' oven.

scuttle[2] (skut'l), *n.* [Also *skuttle*; < OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille* (of a ship) = Sp. *escotilla* = Pg. *escotilha*, the scuttle of a ship; a dim. form, connected with Sp. *escotar*, cut (clothes so as to fit), slope, orig. cut a hole in a garment to fit the neck or bosom, < *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, a tucker (cf. *escota*, the sheet of a sail), < D. *schoot* = MLG. *schōt*, lap, sloping of a jacket, = OHG. *scōz*, *scōzo*, *scōza*, MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss*, lap, flap of a coat, bosom, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjöd*, lap, flap of a coat, = Goth. *skauts*, hem of a garment, = AS. *sceát*, corner, fold, sheet of a sail: see *sheet*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, or through the coverings of her hatchways; by extension, a hole in general.

The Night was something lightish, and one of the Sailors was got into the *Skuttle* (so I think they call it) at the Main-Top-Mast, looking out if he could see any Land.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 275.

2. A square hole in the wall or roof of a house, covered with a lid; also, the lid that covers such an opening.—**Flush scuttle**, a scuttle in which the framework is flush with the deck.—**Fore-scuttle**, a hatch by which the forecastle is entered. (See also *air-scuttle*.)

scuttle[2] (skut'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling*. [< *scuttle*[2], *n.*] *Naut.*, to cut holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship) for any purpose; specifically, to sink by making holes through the bottom.

He was the mildest manner'd man
That ever *scuttled* ship or cut a throat.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 41.

I wondered whether some among them were even now below *scuttling* the ship.
W. C. Russell, Wreck of the Grosvenor, xvii.

scuttle[3] (skut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling*. [Formerly also *skuttle*; also *scuddle* (also assibilated *shuttle*); freq. of *scud*, or of the more orig. *scoot*, *shoot*: see *scud*, *scoot*[1], and *shoot*.] To run hurriedly, or with short, hurried steps; hurry.

I have no inclination to *scuttle* barefoot after a Duke of Wolfenbuttle's army. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 476.

No mother nor brother viper of the brood
Shall *scuttle* off without the instructive bruise.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 286.

scuttle[3] (skut'l), *n.* [Formerly also *skuttle*; < *scuttle*[3], *v.*] A quick pace; a short, hurried run; a mincing, affected gait.

From Twelve to One. Shut myself up in my Chamber, practised Lady Betty Modely's *Skuttle*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 92.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator*.

scuttle-butt (skut'l-but), *n.* *Naut.*, a cask or butt having a scuttle or hole cut in it for the introduction of a cup or dipper, and used to hold drinking-water. Also called *scuttle-cask*.

The rest of the crew filled the *scuttled-butt*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, xxiii.

scuttle-cask (skut'l-kâsk), *n.* Same as *scuttle-butt*.

scuttle-dish† (skut'l-dish), *n.* A wooden platter.

She, . . . wen the pan was brimful,
Would mess you up in *scuttle dishes*,
Syne bid us sup till we were fou.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 273).

scuttlefish (skut'l-fish), *n.* A cuttlefish.

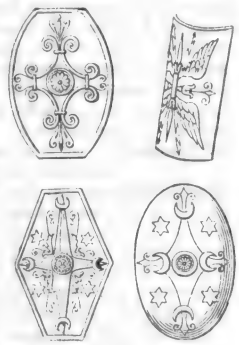
scuttler (skut'lėr), *n.* The streakfield, or striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.]

scuttling (skut'ling), *n.* See the quotation.

Manchester is becoming notorious for a form of street ruffianism known locally as "*scuttling*." It consists of gangs of youths going about certain districts ostensibly to fight with similar gangs of adjacent districts.
Lancet, No. 3499, p. 643.

scutulum (skū'tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *scutula* (-lä). [L., dim. of *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] A small shield; specifically, one of the shield-★shaped crusts of favus; a favus-cup.

scutum (skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *scuta* (-tä). [< L. *scutum*, a long shield: see *scute*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a large oblong shield of heavy-armed Roman legionaries, as distinguished from the small round shield, or clypeus. It was generally oval or semi-cylindrical in shape, made of wood or wickerwork covered with leather, and defended with plates of iron.


Various forms of the Roman Scutum.

2. In *anat.*, the knee-pan; the rotula or patella. See cut under *knee-joint*.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a plate, shield, buckler, or some similar part; a large scale; a scute; a scutellum; especially, some piece of dermal armor or exoskeletal formation, as one of the bony plates of a sturgeon or a crocodile, a piece of the shell of a turtle, a ring or plate of an armadillo, one of the great scales of a pangolin, the frontal shield of a coot, etc. See cuts under *Acipenser*, *armadillo*, *carapace*, *coot*, *crocodile*, *pangolin*, and *shield*. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, the second of the four sclerites into which the tergum of each of the three thoracic segments of an insect is divisible, situated between the præscutum and the scutellum. There are three such scuta, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, and respectively specified as the *proscutum*, *mesoscutum*, and *metascutum*. The last two are each sometimes separated into two or three parts. (*b*) In *Myriapoda*, one of the hard plates of any of the segments. (*c*) In *Vermes*, one of the dorsal scales of certain annelids, as the scalebacks of the genus *Polynoë*; an elytrum. See cut under *Polynoë*. (*d*) In *Cirripedia*, one of the lower or proximal pieces of which the multivalve shell or carapace of the barnacles and acorn-shells consists, and by which the cirri pass out. See diagrams under *Balanus* and *Lepadidæ*. (*e*) In echinoderms, a buccal scute; one of the five large interradial plates about the mouth, as in the ophiurians, more fully called *scuta buccalia*. (*f*) In *ornith.*, a scutellum of a bird's foot. *Sundevall*. [Rare.]

4. In *old law*, a penthouse or awning.—**Abdominal scutum**, in the *Arachnida*, a more or less segmented plate covering the abdomen, especially in the *Phalangiidæ*.—**Cephalothoracic scutum**. See *cephalothoracic*.

Scutum Sobiescianum. A constellation made by Hevelius late in the seventeenth century, and representing the shield of the King of Poland, John Sobieski, with a cross upon it to signify that he had fought for the Christian religion at the siege of Vienna. It lies in the brightest part of the Milky Way, over the bow of Sagittarius. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

scybala (sib'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκίβαλον*, dung, offal, refuse.] In *pathol.*, small hard balls into which the feces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon.

scybalous (sib'a-lus), *a.* [< *scybala* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling scybala.

It [mucus] may be found as a covering of *scybalous* masses. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 795.

Scydmænidæ (sid-mē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Scydmænus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, allied to the *Silphidæ*, but having coarsely granulated eyes. They are small, shining, usually ovate, sometimes slender beetles of a brown color, more or less clothed with erect hairs. They are found near water, under stones, in ants' nests, and under bark, and are frequently seen flying in the twilight. About 300 species are known. The family is represented in all parts of the world.

Scydmænus (sid-mē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σκύδμαινος*, angry-looking, sad-colored, < *σκυδμαίνειν*, be angry; cf. *σκύζεσθαι*, be angry.] The typical genus of *Scydmænidæ*. A large and wide-spread group, comprising about 200 species, of which about 35 inhabit America north of Mexico.

scye (sī), *n.* [Appar. a misspelling of Sc. *sey*, the opening in a garment through which the arm passes (this being appar. another use of *sey*, a slice: see *sey*[6]), simulating F. *scier*, saw, OF. *sier*, cut, < L. *secare*, cut, from the same root as *sey*, a slice: see *scion*, *sey*[6], *saw*[1], etc. Cf. *arm-scye*.] The opening left in a garment where the sleeve is to be attached, and shaped by cutting so as to regulate the fit and adjustment of the sleeve. Also called *arm-scye*.

scyelite (sī'e-līt), *n.* [< Loch *Scye* (see def.).] A variety of hornblende picrite, characterized by the presence of a considerable amount of a peculiar micaceous mineral: it occurs in Achavarasdale Moor, near Loch Scye, in Caithness, on the border of Sutherland, Scotland. *Judd*.

scylet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *skill*.

Scylla (sil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scylla*, < Gr. Σκύλλα, Σκύλλη, in Greek fable, a female monster with twelve arms and six necks, the presiding genius of a rock highly dangerous to navigation in the straits of Sicily, opposite Charybdis; the name and fable being associated with *σκύλαξ*, a young dog, whelp, in general a dog (it being fabled that Scylla barked like a dog); cf. *σκύλλειν*, rend, mangle.] A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, abode of a legendary monster Scylla. On the opposite side of the narrow strait was the whirlpool Charybdis; hence the allusive use of these names to imply great danger on either side.

Thus when I shun *Scylla*, your father, I fall into *Charybdis*, your mother. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 19.

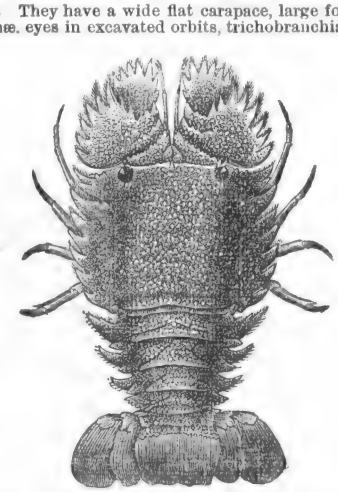
Scyllæa (si-lē'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scyllæus*, pertaining to *Scylla*, < L. *Scylla*, < Gr. Σκύλλα, Scylla: see *Scylla*.] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scyllæidæ*. The animal is elongate, compressed, with long narrow channeled foot, branchial tufts on two pairs of lobate processes, and slender retractile dorsal tentacles. There are several species, marine, as *S. pelagica*, which is found on gulfweed.

Scyllæidæ (si-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scyllæa*. The body is compressed, and the mantle produced into lateral lobes which bear the branchial plumes; the anus is lateral; the odontophore has one central tooth and numerous spinous denticulated teeth on each side. The species are pelagic, and mostly live on floating seaweed, the appearance of which they mimic.

scyllarian (si-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Scyllarus* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllaridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scyllaridæ*.

Scyllaridæ (si-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of long-tailed ten-footed marine crustaceans, typified by the genus *Scyllarus*. They have a wide flat carapace, large foliaceous antennæ, eyes in excavated orbits, trichobranchiate gills,


Paribacus antarcticus, a typical member of the family *Scyllaridæ*, reduced.

mandible with a single-jointed synaphopod, and mostly simple pereiopods. They live in moderately shallow water, where the bed of the sea is soft and muddy. Here they burrow rather deeply, and they issue from their retreats only to seek food. They are sometimes called *locust-lobsters*. The principal genera besides the type are *Ibacus* (or *Ibaccus*), *Paribacus*, *Thenus*, and *Arctus*.

scyllaroid (sil'a-roid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllaridæ*; scyllarian: as, *scyllaroid* crustaceans.

Scyllarus (sil'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < Gr. *σκύλλαρος*, also *κύλλαρος*, a kind of crab.]

The typical genus of *Scyllaridæ*, of which there are several species, some of them edible.

Scylliidæ (si-li′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scyllium* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scyllium;* the roussettes. They are mostly of warm seas, with about 30 species of 8 or 9 genera, having two spineless dorsal fins, the first of which is above or behind the ventrals, spiracles and anal fin present, tail not keeled, and no nictitating membrane. They are oviparous, and often of variegated coloration. Varying limits have been assigned to the family. (*a*) In Günther's system of classification it was a family of sharks with no nictitating membrane, the first dorsal above or behind the ventrals, an anal fin, mouth inferior, and teeth small, several series being generally functional at once. (*b*) Same as *Scylliorhinidæ*.

scylliodont (sil′i-ō-dont), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliodontes*.

Scylliodontes (sil″i-ō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The *Triacinæ* ranked as a family of sharks. See *Triacinæ*.

Scylliodontidæ (sil″i-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scylliodontes* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Scylliodontes*.

scyllioid (sil′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Scyllium* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Scyllioidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A scyllioid shark.

Scyllioidea (sil-i-oi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scyllium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Squali*, including the selachians of the families *Scylliidæ* (or *Scylliorhinidæ*), *Orectolobidæ*, and *Ginglymostomidæ*.

Scylliorhinidæ (sil″i-ō-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scylliorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scylliorhinus*. In Gill's earlier system it included all the sharks with the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the anal fin present, the caudal fin not bent upward, and the mouth inferior. In his later system it was restricted to such forms as have the nostrils closed behind by the intervention of the skin between them and the oral cavity. About 15 species are known from different seas, and 3 occur along the European coasts, but there are none on most of the American coasts. Preferably *Scyliorhinidæ*.

scylliorhinoid (sil″i-ō-rī′noid), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *Scylliorhinus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scylliorhinidæ*.

Scylliorhinus (sil″i-ō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish, + *ῥίνη*, a shark.] In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, giving name to the *Scylliorhinidæ*, to which different limits have been given: synonymous with *Scyllium*. See *mermaid's-purse*. Preferably *Scyliorhinus*.

Scyllium (sil′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), ⟨ Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish; cf. *σκύλαξ*, a dog, *σκύλλειν*, rend, mangle: see *Scylla*.] A genus of sharks including the common dogfishes of England, and representing a special family, the *Scylliidæ:* earlier called *Scyliorhinus*. *Cephaloscyllium uter* (*S. ventricosum*) is the swell-shark, a small voracious species found on the Pacific coast of California.

scymetar†, **scymitar**†, *n.* Variants of *simitar*.

scymmetrian† (si-met′ri-ạn), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ **scymmeter*, *scymetar* (see *simitar*), + *-ian*.] Simitar-like. [Rare.]

> Chase brutal feuds of Belgian skippers hence, . . .
> In clumsy fist wielding *scymmetrian* knife.
> *Gay*, Wine.

Scymnidæ (sim′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scymnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scymnus;* the sleeper-sharks. They have two dorsal fins, neither with spines, and no anal fin; all the fins are small; the gill-slits are small, in advance of the pectoral fins; and there is a long deep straight groove on each side of the arched mouth, and spiracles are present. The absence of dorsal spines chiefly distinguishes this family from *Spinacidæ*. There are 6 genera and few more species, the best known of which is the aberrant sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, of the arctic seas (by some referred to a distinct family), which often reaches a length of more than 15 feet, and generally approaches whaling-vessels, when whales are taken, to feed upon the blubber.

scymnoid (sim′noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scymnidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scymnidæ*.

Scymnus (sim′nus), *n.* [NL. (Kugelann, 1794), ⟨ Gr. *σκύμνος*, a cub, whelp; cf. *σκύλαξ*, a young dog, a whelp: see *Scylla*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidæ*, comprising species of small size, inconspicuous coloration, and short antennæ. More than 200 species are known, while many more remain undescribed. They are active, predaceous insects, and several are noted destroyers of well-known insect pests, such as the chinch-bug and the grape-phylloxera.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, typical of the family *Scymnidæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

scypha (sī′fạ), *n.* Same as *scyphus*.

scypher†, *v.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

scyphi, *n.* Plural of *scyphus*.

Scyphidium (sī-fid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup: see *scyphus*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians of the vorticelline group. These animalcules are solitary, elongate or pyriform, highly contractile, and adherent by means of a posterior sucker, with the integument often obliquely or transversely furrowed, and the mouth-parts as in a vorticella. There are several species found in salt and fresh water. Also *Scyphidia*.

scyphiferous (sī-fif′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scyphus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing scyphi.

scyphiform (sī′fi-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scyphus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** In *bot.*, goblet-shaped, as the fructification of some lichens. Also *scyphose*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

scyphistoma (sī-fis′tō-mạ), *n.*; pl. *scyphistomata* (sī-fis-tō′mạ-tạ). [NL., prop. **scyphostoma*, ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A generic name applied by Sars to certain polyps, under a misapprehension; hence, the actinula or fixed embryo of some hydrozoans, as a discophoran, which multiplies agamogenetically by budding, and gives rise to permanent colonies of hydriform polyps; a scyphula. See *Scyphomedusæ*, and cut under *strobila*. Also *scyphistome*, *scyphostome*.



Scyphistoma stage of *Cyanæa capillata*, showing two ordinary *hydræ tubæ*, between which are two others, *a*, *b*, undergoing fission (the strobila stage).

scyphistome (sī′fis-tōm), *n.* Same as *scyphistoma*.

scyphistomous (sī-fis′tō-mus), *a.* [⟨ *scyphistoma* + *-ous*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a scyphistoma or scyphula.—**2.** Provided with or characterized by scyphistomata or scyphulæ, as a stage in the development of an acaleph; forming or formed from scyphistomata; scyphomedusan; ephyromedusan.

scyphobranch (sī′fō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphobranchii*.

II. *n.* One of the *Scyphobranchii*.

Scyphobranchii (sī-fō-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of percomorphic fishes which have the post-temporal bone furcate, the epipharyngeals saucer-shaped, and the basis cranii simple. The group includes the blennies, gobies, and related fishes. *E. D. Cope.*

Scyphomedusæ (sī″fō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + NL. *Medusa*, q. v.] A prime division of hydrozoans, or a subclass of *Hydrozoa*. It contains those medusiforms which have four or eight interradial groups of gastric filaments, or phacellæ, and interradial or adradial endodermal genitalia, and whose young are short polyps with a broad hypostome or scyphistome giving rise to the medusiforms by strobilation or transfission, or, as in *Lucernarida*, developing genitalia directly. They are also called *Phanerocarpæ* (Eschscholtz, 1829), *Discophora* (Kölliker, 1853), *Lucernaridæ* (Huxley, 1856), *Medusæ* (Carus, 1867), *Steganophthalmia* (Forbes), *Acalephæ* (Claus, 1878), and *Ephyromedusæ*. By Haeckel the term was restricted to the *Lucernarida*.

scyphomedusan (sī″fō-mē-dū′sạn), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Scyphomedusæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphomedusæ*, or having their characters; ephyromedusan.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scyphomedusæ;* an ephyromedusan.

scyphomedusoid (sī″fō-mē-dū′soid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Scyphomedusæ* + *-oid*.] Same as *scyphomedusan*.

scyphophore (sī′fō-fōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Scyphophorous.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Scyphophori*.

Scyphophori (sī-fof′ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1870), ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *ichth.*, an order of physostomous fishes with a precoracoid arch, no coronoid or symplectic bone, the pterotic annular and including a cavity closed by a special bone, parietals distinct, and vertebræ simple. The name refers to the pterotic cavity. The group contains the families *Mormyridæ* and *Gymnarchidæ*.

scyphophorous (sī-fof′ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphophori*.

scyphose (sī′fōs), *a.* [⟨ L. *scyphus*, a cup, + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *scyphiform*, 1.

scyphostome (sī′fō-stōm), *n.* [⟨ NL. **scyphostoma:* see *scyphistoma*.] Same as *scyphistoma*.

scyphulus (sif′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *scyphuli* (-lī). [NL., ⟨ LL. *scyphulus*, dim. of L. *scyphus*, a cup: see *scyphus*.] In *bot.*, the cup-like appendage from which the seta of *Hepaticæ* arises.

scyphus (sī′fus), *n.*; pl. *scyphi* (-fī). [L. (in def. 2 NL.) *scyphus*, ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a drinking-cup.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a large drinking-cup shaped like the kylix, and, like it, with two handles not extending above the rim, but without a foot.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A cup-shaped appendage to a flower, etc., as the crown of the narcissus. (*b*) In lichens, a cup-like dilatation of the podetium or stalk-like elongation of the thallus, bearing shields upon its margin. [Rarely used.]

Also *scypha*.

scytal (sī′tạl), *n.* A snake of the genus *Scytale*.

scytale (sit′ạ-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie), ⟨ L. *scytale, scytala, scutula*, ⟨ Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a staff, rod, pole, a cudgel, a band of parchment wound round a staff (def. 1), also a kind of serpent.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a band of parchment used by the Spartans for the transmission of secret despatches. It was rolled spirally upon a rod, and then written upon; to read the communication, it was necessary that it should be wound about a rod of the same diameter as the first.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Scytalidæ*, or of *Scytalinæ*, colubriform snakes having the anterior teeth short, the rostral plate not protuberant, one row of subcaudal scutes, one preocular plate, and the body cylindrical. *E. D. Cope.*—**3.** The technical specific name of a coral-snake, not related to the foregoing. See *Tortrix*.—**4.** Erroneously, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*.

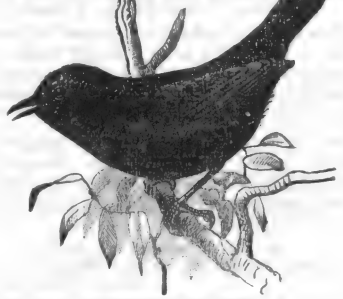
Scytalidæ (sī-tal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scytale* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system, a family of colubriform snakes, typified by the genus *Scytale*.

Scytalina (sit-ạ-lī′nạ), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Gilbert, 1880), dim. of L. *scytale*, ⟨ Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a kind of serpent: see *scytale*.] A remarkable genus of eel-like fishes of the family *Congrogadidæ*, having canines, and the dorsal fin beginning near the middle of the body. The form is very long and slender, and the head is shaped like that of a snake. *S. cerdale*, 6 inches long, is found burrowing among rocks at low-water mark in the straits of Juan de Fuca.

Scytalinæ (sit-ạ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scytale* + *-inæ*.] In Cope's classification of *Ophidia* (1886), a subfamily of *Colubridæ*, named from the genus *Scytale*, with 18 genera, of no definable common characters. These serpents most resemble the *Coronellinæ*.

scytaline (sit′ạ-lin), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Scytalinæ*.

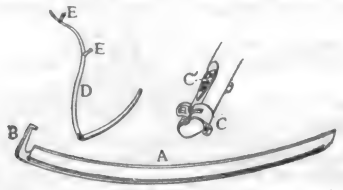
Scytalopus (sī-tal′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), ⟨ Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a kind of serpent, lit. a staff, a cudgel (see *scytale*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of South American formicari-


Scytalopus magellanicus.

oid passerine birds, of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. There are several species, as *S. magellanicus*, curiously similar to wrens in general appearance and habits, though belonging to a different suborder of birds. Also called *Sylviaxis*.

scythe (sīTH), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sithe, sythe*, the proper spelling being *sithe* (the *c* being ignorantly inserted after the analogy of *scent, scituate*, and other false spellings, prob. in this case to simulate a derivation from F. *scier*, saw, orig. cut, *scier* being itself a false spelling for *sier*), ⟨ ME. *sithe, sythe*, ⟨ AS. *sithe*, contr. of *sigthe*, a scythe, = Fries. *sīd, sied* = MLG. *segede, sichte*, LG. *seged, sicht, seqd, seed, seid* = Icel. *sigdhr, sigdh*, a sickle; with formative *-the* (in sense equiv. to OS. *segisna* = D. *zeis, zeisen* = OHG. *segansa, segisna*, MHG. *segense, sense*, G. *sense*, a scythe, with formative *-ansa*, etc.), ⟨ Teut. √ *sag*, cut (whence ult. E. *saw*[1], q. v.), = L. *secare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *secant, section, sickle, saw*[1].] **1.** An instrument used in mowing or reaping, consisting of a long

curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast at an angle to a handle or snath, which is bent



Scythe.

A, blade; *B*, tang; *C*, *C'*, fastening by which the scythe is attached rigidly to the snath; *D*, snath; *E*, *E*, handles grasped by the operator in mowing.

into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. Most scythes have, fixed to the principal handle, two projecting handles by which they are held.

He rent the sail with hokes like a *sythe*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.

Every one had his *sithe* and hooke in his hand.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 148.

2. A curved sharp blade anciently attached to the wheels of some war-chariots.

★**scythe** (sīŦH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scythed*, ppr. *scything*. [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe* (prop. *sithe*, as with the noun); < *scythe*, *n.*] **I.** To mow; cut with a scythe, or as with a scythe.

Time had not *scythed* all that youth begun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 12.

2. To arm or furnish with a scythe or scythes.

Chariots, *scythed*,
On thundering axles rolled.
Glover, Leonidas, iv.

Gorgon-headed targes, and the wheels
Of *scythed* chariots.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

scytheman (sīŦH'man), *n.*; pl. *scythemen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also **sitheman*, *sytheman*; < *scythe* + *man*.] One who uses a scythe; a mower.

The stooping *sytheman*, that doth barb the field,
Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures sleep.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iii. 2.

scythe-stone (sīŦH'stōn), *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

scythe-whet (sīŦH'hwet), *n.* The veery, *Turdus fuscescens* (Wilson's thrush): so named from the sharp metallic ring of its note. *Lowell.* [Local, U. S.]

★**Scythian** (sith'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Scythia*, < Gr. Σκυθία, Scythia, < Σκύθης, > L. *Scythes*, *Scytha*, a Scythian, as adj. Scythian; ult. origin unknown. The word has been compared with LL. *Scōtus*, *Scottus*, LGr. Σκῶτος, Scot: see *Scot*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Scythians, or to Scythia, an ancient region of indefinite extent north of the Black Sea, or in the northern and central parts of Asia.

I heartily congratulate your Return to England, and that you so safely crossed the *Scythian* Vale.
Howell, Letters, iv. 40.

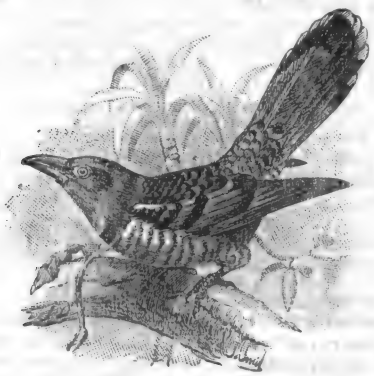
2. Pertaining to the family of languages sometimes called Ural-Altaic or Turanian.—**Scythian lamb.** See *agnus Scythicus* (under *agnus*), and *barometz*.

II. *n.* A member of an ancient nomadic race, found in the steppe regions from the Carpathian mountains eastward. The Scythians have been thought to be of Mongolian or more probably of Aryan descent.

The barbarous *Scythian* . . . shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd, pitied, and relieved,
As thou my sometime daughter. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 118.

Scythic (sith'ik), *a.* [< L. *Scythicus*, < Gr. Σκυθικός, of the Scythians, < Σκύθης, Scythian: see *Scythian*.] Scythian.

The *Scythic* settlement was not effected without a struggle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 789.



Channelbill (*Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*).

Scythrops (sī'throps), *n.* [NL. (John Latham, 1790), < Gr. σκυθρός, angry, + ὤψ, face, countenance.] A remarkable genus of Australian *Cuculidæ*; the channelbills, or horn-billed cuckoos. There is but one species, *S. novæ-hollandiæ*, notable for its large size and elegant plumage, the singular shape of the bill, and the naked scarlet sides of the head. See cut in preceding column.

scytodepsic (sī-tō-dep'sik), *a.* [< Gr. σκυτοδεψικός, pertaining to a tanner (fem. σκυτοδεψική, sc. τέχνη, the art of tanning), < σκυτοδέψης, a tanner, currier, < σκῦτος, skin, hide, anything made of hide, + δέψειν, soften, make supple, < δέφειν, soften, esp. by moisture.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner. [Rare.]—**Scytodepsic acid**, gallic acid.—**Scytodepsic principle**, tannin.

Scytodermata (sī-tō-dėr'ma-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scytodermatus*: see *scytodermatous*.] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the third class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Pelmatozoa* and *Actinozoa*, and containing the two orders *Holothuriæ* and *Sipunculida*.

scytodermatous (sī-tō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *scytodermatus*, < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + δέρμα, skin.] Having a tough, leathery integument, as a holothurian; of or pertaining to the *Scytodermata*.

Scytodes (sī-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1806), also incorrectly *Scytode*, < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Scytodidæ*.

Scytodidæ (sī-tod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Scytodes*. Also called *Scytodides*.

Scytomonadina (sī-tō-mon-a-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytomonas* (*-ad-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Stein's classification (1878), a family of flagellate protozoans, represented by *Scytomonas* and nine other genera.

scytomonadine (sī-tō-mon'a-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scytomonadina*.

Scytomonas (sī-tom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein), < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + NL. *Monas*, q. v.] A genus of pantostomatous monomastigate flagellate protozoans, containing free-swimming animalcules of minute size and persistent ovate form, without distinct oral aperture, dividing by transverse fission, and found in fresh water, as *S. pusilla*.

Scytonema (sī-tō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), so called because the filaments are inclosed in a sheath; < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + νῆμα, a thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Schizophyceæ*, and typical of the family *Scytonemaceæ*. They are composed of branching filaments which produce interwoven mats of greater or less extent. Each sheath incloses a single trichome, and the heterocysts are scattered here and there in the trichome without particular relation to the branches. There are about 24 species.

Scytonemaceæ (sī'tō-nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Schizophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*. They much resemble the *Rivulariaceæ* in consisting of branched filaments, inclosed, either singly or in numbers, in a mucilaginous sheath, but differ from that family in exhibiting no differentiation of the two extremities. The ordinary mode of propagation is by means of resting-spores, but they also multiply by parts of the individual filaments called *hormogonia* escaping from their sheath and investing themselves with a new mucilaginous envelop. It contains 6 genera, all growing in fresh water or the air, except *Plectonema*.

scytonematoid (sī-tō-nem'a-toid), *a.* [< *Scytonema*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Scytonema* or to the family *Scytonemaceæ*. Also *scytonemoid*, *scytonematous*.

scytonematous (sī-tō-nem'a-tus), *a.* [< *Scytonema*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Same as *scytonematoid*.

Scytonemeæ (sī-tō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-eæ*.] A former subfamily of fresh-water algæ, class *Schizophyceæ* and family *Scytonemaceæ*, type genus *Scytonema*.

scytonemin (sī-tō-nē'min), *n.* [< *Scytonema* + *-in*[2].] A yellow or dark-brown coloring matter found in *Scytonema* and similar algæ.

scytonemoid (sī-tō-nē'moid), *a.* [< *Scytonema* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, same as *scytonematoid*.

Scytosiphon (sī-tō-sī'fon), *n.* [NL. (Thuret), < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + σίφων, a tube.] A genus of marine algæ, of the class *Phæophyceæ*, typical of the family *Encœliaceæ*. The fronds are simple, cylindrical, usually constricted at intervals, hollow, the cortex of small colored cells; paraphyses single-celled, oblong-obovate, interspersed among the sporangia. *S. lomentarius*, found nearly all over the world, is common on stones between tide-marks along the New England coast.

Scytosiphonaceæ (sī-tō-sī-fō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-aceæ*.] A former family of marine algæ, now included in the *Encœliaceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytosiphon*. The fronds are unbranching, either membranaceous or tubular; plurilocular sporangia in short filaments, densely covering the whole under surface of the fronds; unilocular sporangia not perfectly known.

Scytosiphoneæ (sī-tō-sī-fon'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Scytosiphonaceæ*.

sdaint, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sdayn*, *sdeigne*, *sdeign*, *sdein*; < It. *sdegnare*, disdain, etc.: see *disdain* and *deign*.] Same as *disdain*.

Yet durst she not disclose her fancies wound,
Ne to himselfe, for doubt of being *sdayned*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 44.

sdaint, *n.* [< *sdain*, *v.* Cf. *disdain*, *n.*] Same as *disdain*.

So she departed full of griefe and *sdaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 51.

sdainful, *a.* [Also *sdaignefull*, *sdeinful*; < *sdain* + *-ful*. Cf. *disdainful*.] Same as *disdainful*.

She shrieks and turnes away her '*sdeigneful* eyes
From his sweet face.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

sdaynt, *v.* See *sdain*.

'sdeath (sdeth), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's death*. Cf. *'sblood*, *zounds*, etc.] An exclamation, generally expressive of impatience.

'Sdeath!
The rabble should have first unroof'd the city.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 221.

sdeignt, **sdeint**, *v.* See *sdain*.

se[1], *v.* An obsolete form of *see*[1].

se[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *sea*[1].

se[3] (sē), *pron.* [L. *se*, acc. and abl. (with *sui*, gen., *sibi*, dat.) of the refl. pron., = Goth. *sik* = G. *sich* = Icel. *sik*, dat. *sēr*, etc. (see *sere*[2]).] A Latin reflexive pronoun, occurring in some phrases used in English, as in *per se* (compare *amper-sand*), *in se*, *se defendendo*.

se[4] (sā), *prep.* [It., if, < L. *si*, if.] In *music*, if: occurring in some directive phrases, as *se bisogna*, if it is necessary.

se-. [= F. *se-*, *sé-* = Sp. Pg. It. *se-*, < L. *sē-*, also *sēd-*, without, apart, away, prob. 'by oneself,' orig. **swad*, abl. of the refl. pron. *se*, oneself (> *suus*, one's own), = Skt. *sva*, one's own self: see *se*[3].] A Latin prefix, meaning 'apart,' 'away,' occurring in many English words, as in *secede*, *secure*, *segregate*, *seclude*, *select*, *secret*, *seduce*, *separate*, *sever*, etc., and in the form *sed-* in *sedition*.

Se. In *chem.*, the symbol of *selenium*.

S. E. An abbreviation of *southeast* or *southeastern*.

★**sea**[1] (sē), *n.* [Formerly also *see*, *se*; < ME. *see*, *se*, earlier *sæ*, < AS. *sǣ* (fem., in some forms masc.: gen. *sǣ*, *sǣwe*, *seó*, f., *sǣes*, *sǣs*, m., dat. *sǣ*, f. and m.; pl. *sǣ*, f., *sǣs*, m., dat. *sǣm*, *sǣum*, *sǣwum*, f. and m.), the sea, water (as opposed to air or to land), a sea, a lake (glossed by L. *mare*, *æquor*, *pontus*, *pelagus*, *marmor*), = OS. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē* (acc. *sēo*, *sē*, dat. *sēwa*, *sēwe*), m., = OFries. *sē* = MD. *see*, D. *zee* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *see* = OHG. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē*, MHG. *sē*, m. and f., sea, lake, G. *see*, f., the sea, m., a lake, = Icel. *sær* = Sw. *sjö* = Dan. *sö* = Goth. *saiws*, m., sea, lake, also swamp-land, also in comp. *marisaiws* (*marei* = E. *mere*[1]), a lake. Some compare the word with L. *sævus*, wild, cruel, or with Gr. *aiólos*, movable; but there is no evidence to show that the name orig. implied 'raging water' or 'moving water.'] **1.** The salt waters that cover the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. [The word *sea* in compound words always has the meaning of 'ocean.' In this sense, with a hyphen, the word is the first element of numerous names, especially of animals and plants, the more noteworthy of which are entered in the following columns.]

The thridde day thei rode forth to the Rochell, and ther entred the *see*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 419.

"Here is a royal belt," she cried,
"That I have found in the green *sea*."
Kemp Owyne (Child's Ballads, I. 144).

The sun 's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast *sea*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 440.

2. A great body of salt water; a more or less distinctly limited or landlocked part of the ocean having considerable dimensions. Such seas are frequently limited or separated from each other by linear groups of islands; this is especially the case on the Pacific coast of Asia, and in the East Indies, where there are more *seas* in this sense than anywhere else. Smaller areas thus more or less completely inclosed by land are known as *bays*, *gulfs*, *sounds*, etc. Thus, we speak of the Mediterranean *Sea* and, as a smaller division of this, the Adriatic *Sea*; but of the *Gulf* of Taranto, and the *Bay* of Naples. The name *sea* is not now usually given to entirely landlocked sheets of water—such use being either traditional, as in the Dead *Sea*, *Sea* of Galilee, or exceptional, as in the Caspian *Sea*, *Sea* of Aral. *Sea*, *bay*, and *gulf* are more or less synonymous terms. Thus, the Arabian *Sea* and the *Bay* of Bengal do not differ essentially in

the extent to which they are landlocked; the same may be said of the *Gulf* of Mexico and the Caribbean *Sea;* and Hudson's *Bay* might equally well, or even more properly, be called Hudson *Sea.*

And this deed *See* hathe in brede est and west .vj. legges, and in lengthe northe and southe .v. dayes journey; and nyghe unto the sayd *see* it is comonly darke as hell. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 53.

Northwardis to the kingdom of Surr, And to the *se* of Cipres, in sum place.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

3. Any widely extended or overwhelming mass or quantity; an ocean; a flood: as, a *sea* of difficulties; a *sea* of upturned faces.

So she, deep-drenched in a *sea* of care,
Holds disputation with each thing she views.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1100.

4. The swell of the ocean, or the direction of the waves: as, there was a heavy *sea* on; to keep the boat's head to the *sea.*

His first Lieutenant, Peter, was
As useless as could be,
A helpless stick, and always sick
When there was any *sea.*
W. S. Gilbert, The Martinet.

5. A large wave; a billow; a surge: as, to ship a *sea.*

The warriors standing on the breezy shore,
To dry their sweat and wash away the gore,
Here paus'd a moment, while the gentle gale
Convey'd that freshness the cool *seas* exhale.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 761.

The broad *seas* swell'd to meet the keel,
And swept behind. *Tennyson,* The Voyage.

A long sea, a sea having a uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves.—**Arm of the sea,** a stretch of the sea extending inland: in law it is considered as extending as far into the interior of a country as the fresh water of rivers is propelled backward by the ingress and pressure of the tide. *Angell,* On Tide Waters, iii.—**At full sea,** at high water; hence, at the height.

A satyricall Romane in his time thought all vice, folly, and madnesse were all *at full sea.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

God's mercy was *at full sea.* *Jer. Taylor.*

At sea. (*a*) Voyaging on the ocean; out on the ocean; away on a voyage: as, her husband is now *at sea;* vessels spoken *at sea.*

Those that (*at Sea*) to see both Poles are wont,
Vpon their Compass two and thirty count.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(*b*) Out on the ocean, and out of sight of land; hence, in the condition of a mariner who has lost his bearings; in a state of uncertainty or error; astray; wide of the mark; quite wrong: as, you are altogether *at sea* in your guesses.—**Beyond the sea** or **seas.** See *beyond.*—**Brazen sea.** See *brazen.*—**Closed sea.** See *mare clausum.*—**Cross sea, chopping sea.** See *cross*[1].—**Gothland sea laws.** See *law*[1].—**Great sea.** See *great.*—**Half seas over,** tipsy. [Slang.]—**Heave of the sea.** See *heave.*—**Heavy sea,** a sea in which the waves run high; also, a wave moving with great force.—**High seas.** See *high.*—**Inland sea.** See *inland.*—**Main sea,** the ocean; that part of the sea which is not within the body of a country.—**Molten sea,** in *Scrip.,* the great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. 1 Ki. vii. 23–26.—**On the sea.** (*a*) Afloat. (*b*) By the margin of the sea; on the sea-coast.

A clear-wall'd city *on the sea.* *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

Over seas. See *over.*—**Perils of the sea.** See *peril.*—**Pustules of the sea.** See *pustule.*—**Sargasso Sea.** See *sargasso.*—**Sea laws.** See *law*[1].—**Short sea,** a sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel's bow, side, or quarter.—**The four seas,** the seas bounding Great Britain on the north, east, south, and west.—**The narrow sea.** See *narrow*[1].—**To go to sea, to follow the sea,** to follow the occupation of a sailor.—**To quarter the sea.** See *quarter*[1].

sea[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *see*[2].

sea-acorn (sē′ā″kôrn), *n.* A barnacle; one of the *Balanidæ.*

sea-adder (sē′ad″ėr), *n.* **1.** The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris:* same as *adder-fish.* [Local, Eng.]—**2.** One of certain pipe-fishes, as *Nerophis æquoreus* and *N. ophidion.* [Local, Eng. (Cornwall).]

sea-anchor (sē′ang″kor), *n.* **1.** The anchor lying toward the sea when a ship is moored.—**2.** A floating anchor used at sea in a gale to keep the ship's head to the wind: same as *drag-sheet.* Also called *drift-anchor.*

sea-anemone (sē′a-nem″ō-nē), *n.* An actinia; a cœlenterate of the class *Actinozoa* and order *Actiniaria,* of which there are several families besides the *Actiniidæ,* many genera, and numerous species. They are distinguished by the cylindrical form of the body, which is soft, fleshy, and capable of dilatation and contraction. The same aperture serves for mouth and vent, and is furnished with tentacles, by means of which the animal seizes and secures its food, and which when expanded give it somewhat the appearance of a flower. The tentacles may be very numerous, in some cases exceeding 200 in number. When fully expanded the appearance of the sea-anemones in all their varieties of color is exceedingly beautiful; but upon the slightest touch the tentacles can be quickly retracted under the infolded rim of the body. Sea-anemones are found on the sea-shore of most countries. See cuts under *Actinozoa, cancrisocial, Edwardsia,* and *Metridium.*

sea-angel (sē′ān″jel), *n.* The angel-fish, *Squatina squatina.* See cut under *angel-fish.*

sea-ape (sē′āp), *n.* **1.** Same as *sea-fox.*—**2.** The sea-otter: so called from its gambols.

When holding a fore-paw over their eyes in order to look about them with more distinctness, they are called *sea-apes.* *H. Partridge.*

sea-apple (sē′ap″l), *n.* Same as *sea-cocoanut.* See *cocoanut.*

sea-apron (sē′ā″prun), *n.* A kind of kelp or marine plant (*Laminaria*) having broad flattened fronds. See *kelp*[2].

sea-arrow (sē′ar″ō), *n.* **1.** A squid or calamary of elongated form, as of the genus *Ommastrephes;* a flying-squid: so called from their darting out of the water.—**2.** An arrow-worm; any member of the *Sagittidæ.* See cut under *Sagitta.*

sea-ash (sē′ash), *n.* The southern prickly-ash, *Fagara Clava-Herculis.* See *prickly-ash.*

sea-asparagus (sē′as-par″a-gus), *n.* A soft-shelled crab, as *Callinectes hastatus.*

sea-bank (sē′bangk), *n.* **1.** The sea-shore.

In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild *sea-banks,* and waft her love
To come again to Carthage.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 11.

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

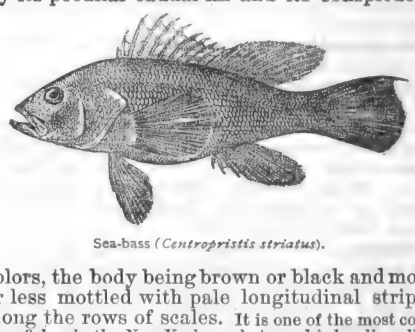
sea-bar (sē′bär), *n.* The sea-swallow or tern.

sea-barley (sē″bär′li), *n.* See *Hordeum.*

sea-barrow (sē′bar″ō), *n.* The egg-case of a ray or skate: so called from its shape, like that of a hand-barrow: same as *mermaid's-purse.*

sea-basket (sē′bas″ket), *n.* Same as *basket-fish.*

sea-bass (sē′bas), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Serranidæ, Centropristis striatus,* distinguished by its peculiar caudal fin and its conspicuous



Sea-bass (*Centropristis striatus*).

colors, the body being brown or black and more or less mottled with pale longitudinal stripes along the rows of scales. It is one of the most common fishes in the New York markets, and is locally called *black sea-bass, black perch, blackfish, blue bass,* and *bluefish.* **2.** A sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion nobilis,* related to the weakfish of the eastern United States, but much larger. It occurs along the coast of California, where it is also called *white sea-bass,* and *sea-salmon.*—**3.** The sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus. Jordan and Gilbert.* [Pacific coast, U. S.]—**4.** Same as *drum*[1], 11 (*c*).

sea-bat (sē′bat), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Platacidæ.* See *Platax.*—**2.** A maltheoid fish, *Ogcocephalus vespertilio:* same as *bat-fish,* 1.

sea-bean (sē′bēn), *n.* **1.** The seed of a leguminous climbing plant, *Entada scandens,* growing in the tropics of both hemispheres, and remarkable for the size of its pods. (See *similar-pod.*) The seeds or beans are some two inches broad and half an inch thick, have a hard polished exterior, and are often converted into trinkets. They are sometimes carried by ocean currents to the shores of Scotland and Norway. **2.** One of numerous different species of small univalve shells of the family *Triviidæ,* as *Trivia pediculus* of the West Indies, *T. californica,* etc. These somewhat resemble coffee-beans in size and shape, but are of various pretty colors, as pink, and used for ornamental purposes, fancy shellwork, etc. **3.** The operculum or lid of the aperture of any shell of the family *Turbinidæ,* as the common *Turbo pharaonis* of the East Indies. These objects vary in size with the several species, and are of different colors, as red, green, brown, etc., or variegated. They are thick, solid, and somewhat stony, generally plano-convex, the flat side showing subspiral lines, the other smooth. They are gathered and sold in large quantities for various superstitious and imaginary medicinal purposes, being worn about the neck as amulets or carried in the pocket as "lucky stones." They are also polished and used for watch-charms, jewelry-settings, etc.

sea-bear (sē′bār), *n.* **1.** The white or polar bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus.* See cut under *bear*[2].—**2.** The fur-seal *Callorhinus ursinus,* of the North Pacific, which affords the sealskin of commerce. (See *fur-seal.*) The name is also common to the various smaller otaries or fur-seals of southern and antarctic waters (species of *Arctocephalus*), as distinguished from the larger hair-seals called *sea-lions.* **3.** See *seiche.*

sea-beard (sē′bērd), *n.* A marine plant, *Cladophora rupestris.*

sea-beast (sē′bēst), *n.* A beast of the sea.

That *sea beast*
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.
Milton, P. L., i. 200.

sea-beat (sē′bēt), *a.* Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves.

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things; along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope,* Odyssey.

sea-beaten (sē′bē″tn), *a.* Same as *sea-beat.*

sea-beaver (sē′bē″vėr), *n.* The sea-otter, *Enhydris marina,* or *Latax lutris.*

sea-beet (sē′bēt), *n.* See *beet*[1].

sea-bells (sē′belz), *n. pl.* A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella,* bearing pink funnel-shaped flowers, and growing in sea-sands on European and Pacific coasts.

sea-belt (sē′belt), *n.* A plant, the sweet fucus, *Laminaria saccharina,* which grows upon stones and rocks by the sea-shore, the fronds of which resemble a belt or girdle. See *Laminaria* and ★*kambou.*

sea-bent (sē′bent), *n.* See *Ammophila.*

seaberry (sē′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *seaberries* (-iz). See *Haloragis* and *Rhagodia.*

sea-bindweed (sē′bīnd″wēd), *n.* Same as *sea-bells.*

sea-bird (sē′bėrd), *n.* A marine or pelagic web-footed bird; a sea-fowl: a name of no specific application.

sea-biscuit (sē′bis″kit), *n.* Ship-biscuit; sea-bread.

sea-blite (sē′blīt), *n.* See *blite*[2].

sea-blubber (sē′blub″ėr), *n.* An acaleph or sea-nettle; a jellyfish; a sea-jelly. Also *sea-blub.* See cuts under *acaleph* and *Discophora.*

seaboard (sē′bōrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sea-bord;* < *sea* + *board.*] **I.** *n.* The sea-shore; the coast-line; the sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea.

II. *a.* Bordering on or adjoining the sea.

There shall a Lion from the *sea-bord* wood
Of Neustria come roaring.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 47.

sea-boat (sē′bōt), *n.* **1.** A vessel considered with reference to her sea-going qualities or behavior at sea: as, a good or a bad *sea-boat.*—**2.** A sea-bug.

sea-book† (sē′bůk), *n.* An old name for a nautical map. See the quotation.

When the loxodromic maps first came into existence, hand-books with sailing directions were written to accompany them; hence the titles "sailing-directions," "*sea-books,*" portulani (by which word actual maps were afterwards meant), or cartas da marear. *Encyc. Brit.,* XV. 519.

sea-bord†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *seaboard.*

sea-bordering (sē′bôr″dėr-ing), *a.* Bordering or lying on the sea.

Those *sea-bord'ring* shores of ours that point at France.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 358.

sea-born (sē′bôrn), *a.* Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

But they,
Like Neptune and his *sea-born* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea.
Waller, To My Lord Admiral.

sea-borne (sē′bōrn), *a.* Carried on the sea.

This ordinance regulates, in five clauses, the sale of the common *sea-borne* articles of food.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

sea-bottle (sē′bot″l), *n.* A seaweed, *Valonia utricularis:* so called from the vesicular fronds.

sea-bound (sē′bound), *a.* **1.** Bounded by the sea.—**2.** On the way to or bound for the sea.

sea-bow (sē′bō), *n.* A prismatic bow formed when the sun's rays strike the spray of breaking waves, being reflected and refracted thereby just as by drops of rain. See *rainbow.*

sea-boy (sē′boi), *n.* A boy employed on board ship; a sailor-boy. [Rare.]

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *sea-boy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and most stillest night . . .
Deny it to a king? *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 27.

sea-brant (sē′brant), *n.* **1.** The brant- or brent-goose.—**2.** The velvet-duck or white-winged scoter. [Portsmouth, New Hampshire.]

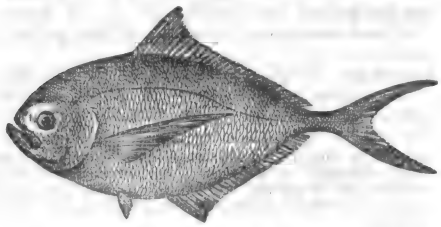
sea-breach (sē′brēch), *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking banks, dikes, etc.

Let me stand the shock
Of this mad *sea-breach,* which I'll either turn,
Or perish with it. *Beau. and Fl.,* Philaster, v. 3.

sea-bream (sē′brēm), *n.* **1.** One of several sparoid fishes; with some authors, the *Sparidæ* in general. The common sea-bream is *Pagellus centrodon-*

tus. The Spanish sea-bream is *P. bogaraveo*. The black sea-bream is *Cantharus lineatus*. The becker, *P. erythrinus*, is known as *king of the sea-breams*.

2. A fish of the family *Bramidæ*, *Brama rayi*,



Sea-bream (*Brama rayi*).

distantly related to the mackerels and dolphins.

sea-breeze (sē′brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land; specifically, in *meteor.*, a diurnal breeze felt near the sea-coast, setting in from the sea about 10 A. M., reaching its greatest strength from 2 to 3 P. M., and dying away about sunset. The sea-breeze and the corresponding land-breeze together constitute a local to-and-fro circulation due to the heating of the land above the ocean temperature during the day and the cooling below it during the night. The upper strata of the air that has become heated and expanded are carried away, leaving a diminished pressure for a short distance inland. This diminution of pressure initiates the sea-breeze, which extends a few miles inland, with a strength depending on the temperature-gradient and on the local topography. Hence it is most strongly marked in equatorial and tropical regions, where the diurnal range of temperature and the contrasts between ocean and land temperatures are greatest; but traces of it have been found even in arctic regions. Steep slopes and mountain-ranges near the coast intensify the sea-breeze by increasing the energy of convection-currents, which in turn create a demand for a greater local surface indraft. By kite observations in 1878 Abbe found the depth of the sea-breeze at Long Branch, N. J., to be about 400 feet, and by balloon observations in 1882 at Coney Island a similar result was attained. The velocity of the sea-breeze proper may reach 30 miles per hour in these localities. It is mainly the daily sea-breeze which renders the summer climate of the sea-shore attractive.

sea-brief (sē′brēf), *n.* Same as *sea-letter*.

sea-bristle (sē′bris″l), *n.* A sertularian polyp, *Plumularia setosa*.

sea-buckthorn (sē′buk″thôrn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*.

sea-bug (sē′bug), *n.* A coat-of-mail shell. See cuts under *Chiton* and *Polyplacophora*.

sea-bugloss (sē′bū″glos), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

sea-built (sē′bilt), *a.* **1.** Built for the sea.

> The *sea-built* forts in dreadful order move.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 57.

2. Built on the sea.

sea-bumblebee (sē′bum″bl-bē), *n.* The little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle alle*, also called *sea-dove*, *dovekie*, *rotche*, *pine-knot*, etc. See cut under *dovekie*. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

sea-bun (sē′bun), *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

sea-burdock (sē′bėr″dok), *n.* Clotbur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

sea-butterfly (sē′but″ėr-flī), *n.* See *butterfly*.

sea-cabbage (sē′kab″āj), *n.* **1.** See *Crambe*, 2; also *sea-kale*, under *kale*.—**2.** See *kambou*.

sea-cactus (sē′kak″tus), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Thyonidæ*.

sea-calf (sē′kăf), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina*; the harbor-seal. See cut under *Phoca*.

> The *sea-calf*, or seal, [is] so called from the noise he makes like a calf. *N. Grew*, Museum.

sea-campion (sē′kam″pi-ọn), *n.* See *campion*.

sea-canary (sē′ka-nā″ri), *n.* The white whale. See *beluga*.

sea-cap (sē′kap), *n.* **1.** A cap made to be worn at sea.

> I know your favour well,
> Though now you have no *sea-cap* on your head.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 364.

2. A basket-shaped sponge which sometimes attains great size, found in Florida.

sea-captain (sē′kap″tăn), *n.* The commanding officer of a sea-going vessel; a master mariner: a term more frequently used in connection with the merchant service than with the navy.

> Martin, her son, had gone to be a *sea-captain* in command of a goodly bark which his fond mother had built for him with her own dowry increased by years of hoardings. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 90.

sea-card† (sē′kärd), *n.* **1.** The card of the mariners' compass.

> The streight lines in *sea-cardes*, representing the 32. points of the compasse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 417.

2. A chart or map of the ocean or of some part of it.

> The point to the north which makes this bay [Contessa] is not brought out far enough to the east in the common maps, for it appears to me that there was another bay to the north of this; the whole, according to the *sea-cards*, being the bay of Contessa.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 148.

sea-carnation (sē′kär-nā″shọn), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone; a sea-pink.

sea-cat (sē′kat), *n.* A name of various animals. (*a*) The sea-bear or fur-seal. (*b*) The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*, a fish. (*c*) The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*. See cut under *Anarrhichas*. (*d*) The greater weever, *Trachinus draco*, a fish. (*e*) A squid or cuttlefish: translating an old Dutch name (*zeekat*) of Rumphius. (*f*) Any sea-catfish.

sea-caterpillar (sē′kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* A marine worm of the genus *Polynoë*; a scaleback.

sea-catfish (sē′kat″fish), *n.* A marine siluroid fish of any of the genera *Tachysurus*, *Arius*, *Galeichthys*, and *Felichthys*. The eastern American sea-catfish is *Galeichthys milberti*, found along the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida, and attaining a length of 2 feet. *Felichthys felis* is another eastern American sea-cat. See cuts under *Ariinæ* and *gaff-topsail*.

sea-catgut (sē′kat″gut), *n.* A common seaweed, *Chorda filum*: same as *sea-lace*. [Orkney.]

sea-cauliflower (sē′kâ′li-flou-ėr), *n.* A polyp, *Alcyonium multiflorum*.

sea-centiped (sē′sen″ti-ped), *n.* **1.** One of several large marine errant annelids, as of the genus *Eunice*: so called from the resemblance of the numerous parapodia to the legs of centipeds.—**2.** An isopod of the family *Idoteidæ*.

sea-change (sē′chānj), *n.* A change wrought by the sea.

> Nothing of him that doth fade
> But doth suffer a *sea-change*
> Into something rich and strange.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 400.

sea-chart (sē′chärt), *n.* A marine map. See *chart*, 1.

> Some say that it [Cyprus] was a hundred and seventy-five miles long, others two hundred; but the modern *sea carts* make it only one hundred and thirty-five in length, and sixty-two miles broad in the widest part.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 210.

sea-chestnut (sē′ches″nut), *n.* A sea-urchin: so called from the rough spines, like the prickles of a chestnut-bur.

sea-chickweed (sē′chik″wēd), *n.* A seaside species of sandwort, *Ammodenia peploides*, with very fleshy leaves. Also *sea-purslane*.

sea-clam (sē′klam), *n.* **1.** The surf-clam, *Mactra solidissima*, a large heavy bivalve, used for food, sharing with some others the names of *hen-clam*, *round clam*, etc.—**2.** A clam, clamp, or forceps closed by a weight, for use with deep-sea sounding-lines.—**Arctic sea-clam**, *Mya truncata*, the chief food of the walrus.

sea-cloth (sē′klôth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth used on the stage to represent the water of the sea.

sea-coal† (sē′kōl), *n.* [< ME. **secole*, < AS. **sæcol* (glossing L. *gagates*, jet), < *sæ*, sea, + *col*, coal.] Fossil coal, or coal dug from the earth: so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea. Such coal was also called *pit-coal* and *earth-coal*, to distinguish it from *charcoal*. As the use of fossil coal became general in England, so that it came to rank as the most important of fuels, these prefixes were dropped, and the material is now called simply *coal*, while the combustible prepared from wood by charring it in pits or kilns is called *charcoal*.

> We'll have a posset for't soon at night, in faith, at the latter end of a *sea-coal* fire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4. 9.

sea-coast (sē′kōst), *n.* The land immediately adjacent to the sea; the coast.—**Sea-coast artillery.** See *artillery*.

sea-cob (sē′kob), *n.* A sea-gull. *Ray*.

sea-cock (sē′kok), *n.* **1.** A fish of the genus *Trigla*, as *T. cuculus*; a gurnard.—**2.** The sea-plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. [Maine.]—**3.** In a marine steam-engine, a cock or valve in the injection water-pipe which passes from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the ordinary cock at the condenser, and is intended to serve in case this should be injured.

4. Any cock or valve communicating through a vessel's hull with the sea.—**5.** A sea-rover or viking. *Kingsley*.

sea-cockroach (sē′kok″rōch), *n.* An anomurous crustacean of the genus *Remipes*.

sea-cocoanut (sē′kō″kọ-nut), *n.* See *cocoanut*.

sea-colander (sē′kul″ạn-dėr), *n.* The popular name for *Agarum Turneri*, a large brown seaweed: so called on account of the roundish holes in the fronds. The fronds are oblong-ovate in general outline, with a cordate and crisped base, and grow from 1 to 4 feet long. The perforations begin to be formed after the frond has attained a length of 2 or 3 inches.

sea-colewort (sē′kōl″wėrt), *n.* Sea-kale (which see, under *kale*).

sea-compass (sē′kum″pas), *n.* The mariners' compass.

sea-cook (sē′kůk), *n.* A cook on board ship: used chiefly in opprobrium.

sea-coot (sē′köt), *n.* **1.** A scoter; a black sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*. See cuts under *Œdemia*, *scoter*, and *surf-duck*.—**2.** The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

sea-cormorant (sē′kôr″mọ-rạnt), *n.* A cormorant; a sea-crow.

sea-corn (sē′kôrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of the whelk or some similar gastropod: so called from its likeness to maize on the cob. Also *sea-ear*, *sea-ruffle*, *sea-honeycomb*, *sea-necklace*, etc. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 333.

sea-cow (sē′kou), *n.* **1.** The walrus. Also *sea-ox*, *sea-horse*.—**2.** A lately extinct sirenian of the North Pacific, *Rhytina stelleri*: more fully called *arctic*, *northern*, or *Steller's sea-cow*. See *Rhytina*.—**3.** Any sirenian, as the manatee, dugong, or halicore.—**4.** The hippopotamus: translating a name of the Dutch colonists.

sea-crab (sē′krab), *n.* A marine crab; any salt-water crab, as distinguished from a river-crab or land-crab.

sea-craft (sē′krâft), *n.* **1.** In *ship-building*, a former name for the uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Now usually called *clamp*.—**2.** Skill in navigation.

sea-crawfish (sē′krâ″fish), *n.* A shrimp or prawn; especially, any member of the *Palinuridæ*, as *Palinurus vulgaris*, or in California *P. interruptus*. See cut under *Palinurus*.

sea-crawler (sē′krâ″lėr), *n.* Any marine gastropod.

> The young snails do not undergo any transformation like that of the pteropodous infants of the *sea-crawlers*.
> *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 75.

sea-crow (sē′krō), *n.* **1.** A local name of various birds. (*a*) A sea-cormorant; the cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*: so called from its color. (*b*) A kind of sea-gull; the mire-crow or pewit-gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.] (*c*) The razor-billed auk. [Orkney.] (*d*) The common skua. [Local, British.] (*e*) The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. [Ireland.] (*f*) In the United States: (1) The American coot. [New Eng.] (2) The black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*. [Atlantic coast.] **2.** A fish, the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-cucumber (sē′kū″kum-bėr), *n.* Some or any holothurian; a trepang or bêche-de-mer: also called *sea-pudding*, etc. The name refers to the shape of some of the species. It is sometimes restricted to the *Psolidæ*, but is the most general popular name of holothurians. See cuts under *Pentactidæ* and *Holothurioidea*.

sea-cudweed (sē′kud″wēd), *n.* A cottony composite herb, *Otanthus maritimus*, found in the old world on Atlantic and Mediterranean shores.

sea-cunny (sē′kun″i), *n.* A helmsman in vessels manned by lascars in the East India trade.

sea-cushion (sē′kůsh″un), *n.* Same as *lady's-cushion*.

sea-dace (sē′dās), *n.* **1.** A sea-perch. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** The common English bass. See cut under *Labrax*. [Kent, Eng.]

sea-daffodil (sē′daf″ọ-dil), *n.* A plant belonging to species of the related amaryllidaceous genera *Pancratium* and *Hymenocallis*, which produce showy fragrant flowers. The plant specifically so called is *Hymenocallis calathina* of Peru. Another species is *Pancratium maritimum*, found in salt-marshes in southern Europe. See *Pancratium*.

sea-daisy (sē′dā″zi), *n.* The lady's-cushion, *Armeria vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

sea-devil (sē′dev″l), *n.* A name of various fishes. (*a*) A devil-fish; an enormous ray, *Ceratoptera vampyrus* or *Manta birostris*: so called from its huge size, horned head, dark color, and threatening aspect. See cut under *devil-fish*. (*b*) The ox-ray, *Mobula giornæ*. *Encyc. Dict.* (*c*) The angler, fishing-frog, or toad-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*. See cut under *angler*. (*d*) The angel-fish, *Squatina squatina*. See cut under *angel-fish*. [Local, Eng.] (*e*) A giant squid or large poulp. See extract under *poulp*.

sea-dog (sē′dog), *n.* **1.** The harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*; the sea-calf; also (in California), one of the eared seals, *Zalophus californianus*. See cuts under *Phoca* and *Zalophus*.—**2.** The dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*, a kind of shark.—**3.** A sailor who has been long afloat; an old sailor.

> What Englishman can forget the names of Benbow, Rooke, and Cloudesley Shovel? They were not always successful—as in the case of the first-named old *sea-dog*.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

4†. A pirate; a privateer.

> The Channel swarmed with *sea-dogs*, as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Condé.
> *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., vii.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a beast nearly like a talbot or alan, but with the addition

of a tail like that of a triton, and sometimes with a sort of serrated fin along the back, continued down the tail. The body is covered with scales.

sea-dotterel (sē′dot″ėr-el), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.*—2. Same as *ring-dotterel.* ★[Local, British.]

sea-dove (sē′duv), *n.* The dovekie or rotche, *Alle nigricans* (or *Alle alle*); the little **auk.** ★See cut under *dovekie.*

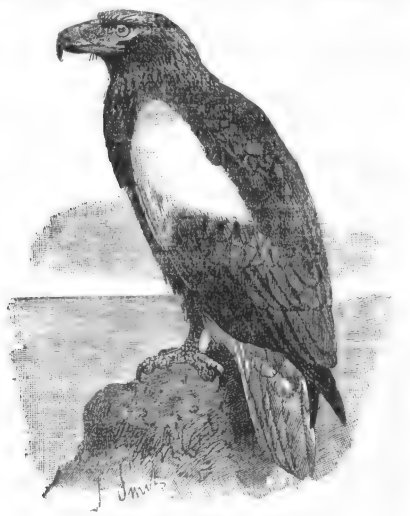
sea-dragon (sē′drag″ọn), *n.* 1. A fish, *Pegasus draco;* a flying sea-horse. See cut under *Pegasidæ.*—2. A kind of dragonet. See cut under *Callionymus.*

sea-drake (sē′drāk), *n.* 1. A sea-crow or sea-cormorant. *Encyc. Dict.* [Local, British.]—2. The male eider-duck. [New Eng.]

sea-duck (sē′duk), *n.* 1. A duck of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having the hind toe lobate, and often found on salt water. (See *Fuligulinæ.*) There are many species, to only one of which the name pertains without a qualifying word. (See def. 2.) The antithesis is *river-duck;* but many sea-ducks—that is, *Fuligulinæ*—are found inland. See cuts under *Nyroca, Œdemia, eider, canvasback, redhead, pied, scaup, scoter,* and *surf-duck.*

2. Specifically, the eider-duck. [New Eng.]

sea-eagle (sē′ē″gl), *n.* 1. Any eagle of the genus *Haliaëtus*, having the shank scaly. The bird to which the name most frequently attaches is *H. albicilla*, the white-tailed sea-eagle. The bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus*, is another. The largest and most magnificent sea-



Sea-eagle (*Haliaëtus pelagicus*).

eagle is *H.* (*Thalassoaëtus*) *pelagicus* of Kamchatka and other localities. This is over 3 feet long, 7 feet or more in extent of wings, the wing 2 feet, the tail 14 inches, cuneate and of 14 feathers; the adult is dark-brown, with white shoulders and tail, bright-yellow bill and feet, and pale-yellow eyes. See also cut under *eagle.*

2. The white-tailed fishing-eagle of India, *Palioaëtus ichthyaëtus.*—3. The osprey or fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaëtus.* See cut under *osprey.*—4. The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a batoid fish. See cut under *eagle-ray.*

sea-ear (sē′ēr), *n.* 1. A mollusk of the family *Haliotidæ;* an ormer or abalone: so called from the shape of the shell. Among the American species used or available for pearl-shell and for food are *Haliotis rufescens*, the red sea-ear; *H. splendens*, the splendid sea-ear; and *H. corrugata*, the rough sea-ear. See also cut under *abalone.*



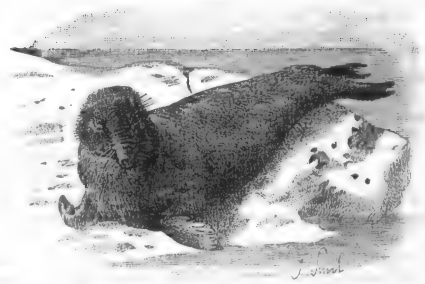
Sea-ear (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

★2. Same as *sea-corn.*

sea-eel (sē′ēl), *n.* [< ME. **se-ele*, < AS. *sǣ-æl*, < *sǣ*, sea, + *æl*, eel.] Any eel caught in salt water; specifically, a conger-eel.

sea-egg (sē′eg), *n.* 1. A sea-urchin; a sea-hedgehog or echinus; a whore's-egg. See cuts under *Echinoidea* and *Echinus.*—2. A species of medic, *Medicago Echinus*, with an echinate pod: more fully, *sea-egg clover.*

sea-elephant (sē′el″ē-fant), *n.* The seal *Macrorhinus elephantinus* or *proboscideus*, or *Morunga proboscidea*, largest of the earless seals. The snout is prolonged into a proboscis suggestive of an elephant's trunk. It is confined to the higher latitudes of the southern hemisphere, and is much hunted for its skin and blubber. A similar though distinct species, *M. angustirostris*, is found on the coast of California; but the other large seals of the North Pacific are of different genera (*Eumetopias* and *Zalophus*), and are called *sea-lions.* Also called *elephant-seal.* See cut in next column.



Sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*).

sea-eringo (sē′e-ring″gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium maritimum.* See *eringo* and *Eryngium.*

sea-fan (sē′fan), *n.* An alcyonarian polyp of the suborder *Gorgoniacea*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidæ*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum.* See cuts under *Alcyonaria, coral,* and *Rhipidogorgia.*

seafarer (sē′fār″ėr), *n.* [< *sea* + *fare*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *seafaring.*] One whose life is spent in voyaging on the ocean; a sailor; a mariner.

Some mean *sea-farer* in pursuit of gain.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, viii. 180.

seafaring (sē′fār″ing), *a.* [< ME. *sæfarinde*, seafaring: see *sea* and *fare*[1], *n.*] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

My wife, more careful for the latter-born,
Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 81.

sea-feather (sē′feтн″ėr), *n.* 1. A polyp of the family *Pennatulidæ;* a sea-pen.—2. A polyp, *Virgularia grandiflora;* the plumed sea-feather.

sea-fennel (sē′fen″el), *n.* Samphire.

sea-fern (sē′fėrn), *n.* Any alcyonarian polyp resembling a fern.

sea-fight (sē′fīt), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval battle or action.

sea-fir (sē′fėr), *n.* A hydroid polyp of the family *Sertulariidæ*, as *Sertularia abietina.*

sea-fire (sē′fīr), *n.* Phosphorescence at sea, as that produced by noctilucas, or by salps, etc.

sea-fish (sē′fish), *n.* [< ME. **se-fishe*, earlier *sæfisc*, < AS. *sǣfisc* (= Icel. *sæfiskr*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *fisc*, fish.] Any salt-water or marine fish.

sea-flea (sē′flē), *n.* Same as *sand-flea. H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 60.

sea-flier (sē′flī″ėr), *n.* One of the longipennine natatorial sea-birds, as gulls, terns, petrels, etc.

sea-flower (sē′flou″ėr), *n.* A sea-anemone or some similar zoantharian.

sea-foam (sē′fōm), *n.* 1. The froth or foam of the ocean.

The merry seamen laugh'd to see
Their gallant ship so lustily
Furrow the green *sea-foam.*
Scott, Marmion, ii. 1.

2. Meerschaum: a translation of the German name, which is due to a popular idea that the substance is solidified sea-froth.

sea-fog (sē′fog), *n.* A fog occurring near the coast, extending only a mile or two inland, produced by the mixture of a current of cold air with the warmer saturated air over the sea.

sea-folk (sē′fōk), *n.* [= D. *zeevolk* = Sw. *sjöfolk* = Dan. *söfolk*, sea-folk; as *sea* + *folk.*] Seafaring people.

The types of this humble company of shore and *seafolk*, assembled to do honour to a homely bride and bridegroom, are English. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

Seaforthia (sē-fôr′thi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), named after Francis, Lord *Seaforth.*] A former genus of palms, now included in *Ptychosperma.*

sea-fowl (sē′foul), *n.* [< ME. *seafoule*, < AS. *sǣfugel* (= Icel. *sæfugl*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *fugel*, fowl.] A sea-bird; collectively, sea-birds.

sea-fox (sē′foks), *n.* The fox-shark or thrasher, *Alopias vulpes:* so called from the long tail, likened to the brush of a fox. It attains a length of 12 or 15 feet. Also called *sea-ape.* See cut under *Alopias.*

sea-front (sē′frunt), *n.* The side or edge of the land bordering on the sea; also, the side, as of a building, which looks toward the sea.

We can trace out the long line of the *sea-front* of the palace which became a city.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 142.

sea-froth (sē′frôth), *n.* [< ME. *seefroth;* < *sea* + *froth.*] 1. The froth or foam of the sea.—2†. Seaweeds.

Other so dolven kesteth *seefroth* ynne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Seefroth the firthe is goo
To honge upp, and the Vth he saithe a sithe
Made for lupyne is upp to honge aswithe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

sea-furbelow (sē′fėr″be-lō), *n.* A name of various seaweeds, especially of the genus *Laminaria.*

sea-gage (sē′gāj), *n.* 1. The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.—2. A form of sounding-instrument in which the depth is ascertained by the registered pressure of a column of air or liquid. A tide-gage and a sea-gage are essentially different. A *tide-gage* is an instrument to register the amount of the rise and fall of the tide at a place; a *sea-gage* is any instrument for determining the depth of the sea.

sea-gasket (sē′gas″ket), *n.* Same as *furling-line.*

sea-gates (sē′gāts), *n. pl.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a supplementary pair of gates opening outward, sometimes placed at the entrance of a dock or tidal basin in exposed situations, as a safeguard against a heavy sea.

sea-gherkin (sē′gėr″kin), *n.* One of several small holothurians; a sea-cucumber.

sea-gilliflower (sē′jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* The common thrift, *Statice Armeria.*

sea-ginger (sē′jin″jėr), *n.* Millepore coral, as *Millepora alcicornis*, which bites the tongue like ginger. [West Indies and Florida.]

sea-girdle (sē′gėr″dl), *n.* A seaweed, the *Laminaria digitata:* same as *hanger,* 7.

sea-girt (sē′gėrt), *a.* Girt or surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean: as, a *sea-girt* isle.

Pass we the joys and sorrows sailors find,
Coop'd in their winged *sea-girt* citadel.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 28.

sea-god (sē′god), *n.* A marine deity; a divinity looked upon as presiding over the ocean or sea, as Neptune.

The syrens
. . . there the highest-going billows crown,
Until some lusty *sea-god* pulled them down.
B. Jonson, Masques, Neptune's Triumph.

sea-goddess (sē′god″es), *n.* A female deity of ★the ocean; a marine goddess. *Pope.*

sea-going (sē′gō″ing), *a.* 1. Designed or fit for going to sea, as a vessel.

In the model of the *sea-going* vessels there has apparently been little change from the first.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

2. Seafaring.

Subsequently the Greeks themselves became a *sea-going* people, and little by little drove the Phœnicians back from the coasts of European Greece.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxvii.

3. Catadromous, as a fish.

sea-goose (sē′gös), *n.* 1. A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.—2. A phalarope, either *Phalaropus fulicarius* or *Lobipes hyperboreus.* [New England to Labrador.]

Both known by the . . . inappropriate though curious name of *sea-geese.* *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 229.

sea-goosefoot (sē′gös″fůt), *n.* See *goosefoot.*

sea-gourd (sē′gōrd), *n.* Any member of the *Rhopalodinidæ.*

sea-gown (sē′goun), *n.* A skirted garment or wrapper meant to be worn at sea.

Up from my cabin,
My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 13.

My Guide carried my *Sea-gown*, which was my covering in the night, and my Pillow was a Log of Wood: but I slept very well, tho the weakness of my body did now require better accommodation. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 91.

★**sea-grape** (sē′grāp), *n.* 1. See *grape.*—2. The grape-tree or seaside grape, *Coccolobis uvifera.* See *grape-tree.*—3. A glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea.*—4. *pl.* The clustered egg-cases of squids, cuttles, and other cephalopods. Sometimes they are numerous enough to choke the ★dredges and interfere with oystering.

sea-grass (sē′gràs), *n.* 1. The thrift, *Statice Armeria*, and also one of the glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, both seaside plants; also, the eel-grass (*Zostera marina*), the tassel-grass (*Ruppia maritima*), the gulfweed (*Sargassum*), and probably other marine plants.—2. A variety of cirrus cloud whose form suggests the name: it is a forerunner of stormy weather.

sea-green (sē′grēn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having a luminous bluish-green color, suggesting that sometimes seen in sea-water.

II. *n.* 1. A rich bluish green of high luminosity.—2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea-gudgeon (sē′guj″ọn), *n.* See *gudgeon*[1].

sea-gull (sē′gul), *n.* A gull; any bird of the subfamily *Larinæ*, most of which fly over the sea as well as inland waters. Some of the larger

terns (*Sterninæ*) receive the same name. See cut under *gull*[2].

seah (sē′ä), *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish dry measure containing nearly 14 pints. *Simmonds.*

sea-haar (sē′här), *n.* A chilly, piercing fog or mist arising from the sea. [Scotch.]

sea-hair (sē′hâr), *n.* A sertularian polyp, as *Sertularia operculata.*

sea-hanger (sē′hang″ėr), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

sea-hare (sē′hâr), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Aplysiidæ.* See *Aplysia.*

sea-hawk (sē′hâk), *n.* A rapacious gull-like bird of the genus *Stercorarius* or *Lestris;* a jäger; a skua. See cut under *Stercorarius. Macgillivray.*

sea-heath (sē′hēth), *n.* See *Frankenia.*

sea-hedgehog (sē′hej″hog), *n.* **1.** Some or any sea-urchin, especially one having long or large spines; a sea-egg.—**2.** A globe-fish; a swell-fish; a porcupine-fish; any plectognath with prickles or spines, as that figured under *Diodon.*

sea-hen (sē′hen), *n.* **1.** The common murre or guillemot. [Local, British.]—**2.** The great skua, *Stercorarius skua.* [New Eng.]—**3.** The piper-gurnard. [Scotch.]

sea-hog (sē′hog), *n.* A porpoise; a sea-pig.

The old popular idea which affixed the name of *Sea-Hog* to the Porpoise contains a larger element of truth than the speculations of many accomplished zoologists of modern times. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 394.

sea-holly (sē′hol″i), *n.* The eringo, *Eryngium maritimum.* Also *sea-holm* and *sea-hulver.* See *eringo* and *Eryngium.*

sea-holm[1] (sē′hōlm), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *holm*[1]. Cf. AS. *sæholm*, the sea.] A small uninhabited isle.

sea-holm[2] (sē′hōlm), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *holm*[2].] Sea-holly.

Cornewall naturally bringeth forth greater store of *sea-holm* and sampire then is found in any other county. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 19.

sea-honeycomb (sē′hun″i-kōm), *n.* Same as ★*sea-corn.*

sea-horse (sē′hôrs), *n.* **1.** A fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder parts like those of a fish. The Nereids are fabled to have used sea-horses as riding-steeds, and Neptune to have employed them for drawing his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry a scalloped fin runs down the back.

There in the Tempest is Neptune with his Tritons in his Chariot drawn with *Sea Horses* and Mairmaids singing. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 254.

2. A hippopotamus.—**3.** A morse or walrus.—**4.** A hippocampus; any syngnathous fish of the family *Hippocampidæ.* See cut under *Hippocampidæ.*—**5.** The acanthopterygian fish *Agriopus* (or *Congiopodus*) *torvus.* See *Agriopus.*—**Flying sea-horses**, the *Pegasidæ.* See cut under *Pegasidæ.*—**Sea-horse tooth**, the ivory-yielding tooth of the walrus or of the hippopotamus.

sea-hound (sē′hound), *n.* The dogfish, a kind of shark.

sea-hulver (sē′hul″vėr), *n.* Same as *sea-holly.*

sea-island (sē′ī″land), *a.* An epithet applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. See *cotton-plant.*

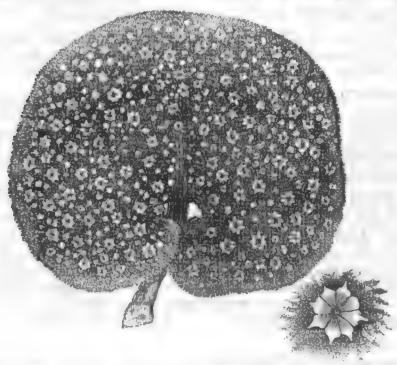
sea-jelly (sē′jel″i), *n.* A jellyfish; a sea-blubber.

sea-kale (sē′kāl), *n.* See *kale* and *Crambe*, 2.

sea-kelp (sē′kelp), *n.* See *kelp*[2].

sea-kemp (sē′kemp), *n.* See *kemp*[4].

sea-kidney (sē′kid″ni), *n.* A pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyp of the genus *Renilla:* so called from its shape. These polyps bear the polyps only on one side of the flat expansive polypidom. Though there is a stem from the hilum or notch of the reniform disk, they are free or very loosely attached to the sand where they live at or near low-water mark. Some are common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.



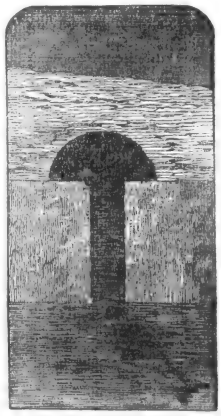
Sea-kidney (*Renilla reniformis*), natural size. Small figure shows a single polypite, enlarged.

sea-king (sē′king), *n.* One of the piratical Scandinavian chiefs who with their followers ravaged the coasts of Europe during the early medieval period.

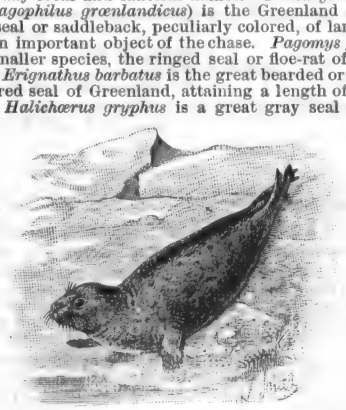
The *sea-kings'* daughter as happy as fair,
Blissful bride of a blissful heir.
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

sea-kittie (sē′kit″i), *n.* The kittiwake, a gull. See cut under *kittiwake.* [Norfolk and Suffolk, Eng.]

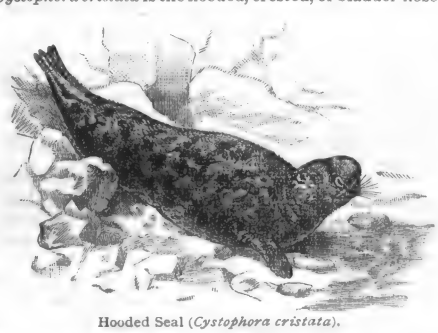
★**seal**[1] (sēl), *n.* [Also Sc. (retaining orig. guttural) *sealgh, selch, silch* (see *sealgh*); < ME. *sele,* < AS. *scol, siol, seolh* = Icel. *selr* = Sw. *sjel* (also *sjel-hund*, 'seal-hound') = Dan. *sæl* (also *sælhund*) = OHG. *selach, selah,* MHG. *seleh, sele,* a seal; perhaps = Gr. *σέλαχος,* mostly in pl. *σελάχη,* a sea-fish (applied to all cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks), a fish (see *selachian*); perhaps orig. 'of the sea'; cf. Gr. *ἅλς,* L. *sal,* the sea: see *sal*[1] and *salt*[1].] **1.** A marine carnivorous mammal of the order *Feræ,* suborder *Pinnipedia,* and family *Phocidæ* or *Otariidæ;* any pinniped not a walrus—for example, a hair-seal, a fur-seal, an eared seal, of which there are numerous genera and species. Seals are regarded as carnivores modified for aquatic life. The modification is profound, and somewhat parallel with that which causes certain other mammals, the cetaceans and sirenians, to resemble fishes in the form of the body and in the nature of the limbs. But seals retain a coat of hair or fur like ordinary quadrupeds, and an expression of the face like that of other carnivores. The body is more or less fusiform, tapering like that of a fish. It is prone, and can scarcely be lifted from the ground, so short are the limbs. These are reduced to mere flippers, especially in the true *Phocidæ,* in which the hind legs extend backward and cannot be brought into the position usual to mammals, but resemble the flukes of a cetacean. In the otaries (*Otariidæ*) the limbs are freer and less constrained. The latter have small but evident external ears, wanting in the former. The monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer,* lives in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic, and a related species, *Monachus tropicalis,* is found between the tropics in Central American and West Indian waters. Another seal, *Phoca caspica,* inhabits inland waters of the Caspian, Aral, and Baikal. But with few exceptions all seals are maritime and also extratropical. They are especially numerous in high latitudes of the northern hemisphere. Among the *Phocidæ* may be noted *Phoca vitulina,* the ordinary harbor-seal or sea-calf, common in British waters and along the Atlantic coast of the United States; it is often tamed and exhibited in aquaria, being gentle and docile, and capable of being taught to perform some amusing tricks; it is one of the smaller species, usually from 3 to 5 feet long, and being the best-known, as well as wide-ranging, it has many local and fanciful names. *Phoca grœnlandica* (*Pagophilus grœnlandicus*) is the Greenland seal, or harp-seal or saddleback, peculiarly colored, of large size, and an important object of the chase. *Pagomys fœtidus* is a smaller species, the ringed seal or floe-rat of Greenland. *Erignathus barbatus* is the great bearded or square-flippered seal of Greenland, attaining a length of 8 or 10 feet. *Halichœrus gryphus* is a great gray seal of both coasts of the North Atlantic, of about the dimensions of the last named. *Histriophoca* is a genus containing the banded seal or ribbon-seal, *H. fasciata* or *H. equestris.* All the foregoing are members of the subfamily *Phocinæ. Cystophora cristata* is the hooded, crested, or bladder-nosed seal; this is a large seal, but the largest is the sea-elephant, *Macrorhinus proboscideus,* of southern seas; and these two genera form the subfamily *Cystophorinæ.* Certain seals of the southern hemisphere, of the genera *Lobodon, Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*), *Leptonychotes* (formerly *Leptonyx*), and *Ommatophoca,* form the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ;* some of these are known as *sea-leopards* from their spotted coloration, and others as *sterrincks.* All the foregoing are *Phocidæ,* or earless seals, and they are also hair-seals. But the distinction between hair-seals and fur-seals is not, properly, that between *Phocidæ* and *Otariidæ,* but between those members of the latter family which do not and those which do have a copious under-fur of commercial value. The larger otaries are of the former character; they belong to the genera *Otaria, Eumetopias,* and *Zalophus,* are of great size, and are commonly called *sea-lions;* they are of both the northern and the southern hemisphere, chiefly in Pacific waters, and do not occur in the North Atlantic. The southern fur-seals or sea-bears are species of *Arctocephalus,* and among the smaller otaries. The fur-seal of most economic importance is the North Pacific sea-bear, *Callorhinus ursinus.* Some genera of fossil seals are described. The most important seal-fisheries are those on the Alaskan coast of the United States. On account of the attacks made by Canadians and others upon the seals in the open sea during their migrations to the Pribyloff Islands for the purpose of breeding, the United States endeavored to secure by agreement with Great Britain a season during which the seals should not be molested. This effort failed through the opposition of Canada. The United States then claimed that the waters within which the depredations were committed are within their jurisdiction, and on this ground seized several Canadian vessels. The dispute was submitted to arbitrators who met at Paris in 1893. They denied the United States claim of jurisdiction, awarded damages to Great Britain for the captured vessels, established a close season (May 1–July 31), and prohibited pelagic sealing within sixty miles of the Pribyloff Islands, and sealing in steam-vessels or with firearms. See cuts under *Cystophorinæ, Erignathus, Eumetopias, fur-seal, harp-seal, otary, Pagomys, Phoca, ribbon-seal, sea-elephant, sea-leopard, sea-lion,* and *Zalophus.*



Igloo, or Seal's House (shown in section).



Great Gray Seal (*Halichœrus gryphus*).



Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*).

2. In *her.,* a bearing representing a creature something like a walrus, with a long fish-like body and the head of a carnivorous animal.—**Pied seal.** Same as *monk-seal.* See def. 1.

seal[1] (sēl), *v. i.* [< *seal*[1], *n.*] To hunt or catch seals.

★**seal**[2] (sēl), *n.* [< ME. *scel, sele, seale, seall, seyalle,* < OF. *scel, seel,* pl. *seaux, seaus, seaulx,* F. *sceau* = Sp. *sello, sigilo* = Pg. *sello* = It. *sigillo,* a seal, = AS. *sigel, sigil, sigl,* a seal, an ornament, = D. *zegel* = MLG. *segel,* LG. *segel* = OHG. *sigil,* MHG. *sigel* (earlier *insigel, insigele,* OHG. *insigili*), G. *siegel,* a seal, = Icel. *sigli* = Sw. *sigill* = Dan. *segl* = Goth. *sigljō,* a seal, < L. *sigillum,* a seal, mark, dim. of *signum,* a mark, sign: see *sign.* Cf. *sigil,* directly from the L.] **1.** An impressed device, as of a letter, cipher, or figure, in lead, wax, paper, or other soft substance, affixed to a document in connection with or in place of a signature, as a mark of authenticity and confirmation, or for the purpose of fastening up the document in order to conceal the contents. In the middle ages seals were either impressed in wax run on the surface of the document, or suspended by cord or strips of parchment, as in the papal bulls. (See *bull*[2], 2.) In some jurisdictions an impression on the paper itself is now sufficient, and in others the letters *L. S.* (*locus sigilli,* the place of the seal) or a scroll or a mere bit of colored paper (see def. 3) are equivalent. In the United States the seal of a corporation or of a public officer may be by impression on the paper alone.

I hadde Lettres of the Soudan, with his grete *Seel;* and comounly other Men han but his Signett. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 82.

The word *seal* is often used to denote both the impression made and the object that makes the impress. More correctly the latter is called the "matrix," and only the impression is called the "*seal.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 586.

2. The engraved stone, glass, or metal stamp by which such an impression is made. Seals are sometimes worn as rings, and frequently as pendants from the watch-chain or fob.

A *seyalle* of sylver of the brotherredyis. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

If you have a ring about you, cast it off,
Or a silver *seal* at your wrist.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

3. A small disk of paper, or the like, attached to a document after the signature, and held to represent the seal of wax, which is in this case dispensed with.—**4.** That which authenticates, confirms, or ratifies; confirmation; assurance; pledge.

But my kisses bring again, bring again;
Seals of love, but seal'd in vain.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1. 6.

It comes now to you sealed, and with it as strong and assured *seals* of my service and love to you.
Donne, Letters, i.

5†. A sealed instrument; a writ or warrant given under seal.

On Thorisday last was ther wer browt unto this towne many Prevy *Selis*, and on of hem was indosyd to yow, . . . and anodyr was sent onto yowr sone, and indosyd to hym selfe alone. and asynyd wythinne wyth the Kynggys howyn hand. *Paston Letters*, I. 438.

He gaf Johne the *seel* in hand,
The scheref for to bere,
To brynge Robyn hym to,
And no man do hym dere.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 11).

6†. The office of the sealer or official who authenticates by affixing a seal.

As for the commission from the king, we received only a copy of it, but the commission itself staid at the *seal* for want of paying the fees.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 276.

7. The wax or wafer with which a folded letter or an envelop is closed; also, any other substance similarly used to assure security or secrecy, as lead for sealing bonded cars, etc. See *leaden seal*, below.

As soone as Gawein herde speke of tho childeren, he lepe on his feet, and toke the letter and brake the *seall* and hit radde all to the ende as he that well hadde lerned in his yowthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280.

Arthur spied the letter in her hand,
Stoopt, took, brake *seal*, and read it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

8. Figuratively, that which effectually closes, confines, or secures; that which makes fast.

Under the *seal* of silence. *Milton*, S. A., l. 49.

9. In *plumbing*, a small quantity of water left standing in a trap or curve of tubing connected with a drain or sewer in order to prevent the escape of gas from below.—**10.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The sign of the cross. (*b*) Baptism. (*c*) Confirmation. (*d*) Same as *holy lamb* (which see, under *lamb*).—**11.** In *old med.*, the so-called sigil or signature of a plant, mineral, etc. See *signature*.—**Broad seal.** See *broad-seal*.—**Clerk of the privy seal.** See *clerk*.—**Collation of seals.** See *collation*.—**Common seal.** See *common*.—**Fisher's Seal, Seal of the Fisherman,** the papal privy seal impressed on wax and not on lead (see *bull*[2] and *bulla*), representing St. Peter fishing.

Everything that appears in the Osservatore Romano may be taken as having been sealed with the *Fisher's Seal*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI., 642.

Great seal, a seal of state. The great seal of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland is used in sealing the writs to summon Parliament (Irish members included), also in sealing treaties with foreign states, and all other papers of great importance affecting the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor is the official custodian of the great seal; during a vacancy in the chancellorship it rests with an officer of equal dignity styled the Lord Keeper. The great seal of Ireland is used in the same manner as before the Union in 1800, except in the matter of summoning Parliament, etc. There is also a seal in Scotland for sealing grants and writs affecting private rights there. The great seal of the United States is placed in the custody of the Secretary of State; State seals usually are in the charge of the State secretaries.—**Hermetic seal.** See *hermetic*.—**Keeper of the Privy Seal,** or **Lord Privy Seal.** See *keeper*.—**Leaden seal,** a disk of lead pierced perpendicularly to its axis with two holes, through which are passed the ends of a twisted wire connecting two objects, as a hasp and staple. When the lead has been stamped down the fastening cannot be removed without cutting the wire or defacing the seal.—**Manual seal.** See *manual*.—**Metallic seal.** Same as *leaden seal*.—**Our Lady's seal.** See *Polygonatum*.—**Privy seal.** (*a*) In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterward to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the great seal. There is a privy seal in Scotland which is used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. (*b*) [*caps.*] Same as *Lord Privy Seal*. (*c*) In *Eng. hist.*, an instrument imposing a forced loan: so called because it was authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal.

I went againe to his Grace, thence to the Council, and mov'd for another *privy seale* for £20,000.
Evelyn, Diary, June 8, 1665.

Seal of an altar, a small stone placed over the cavity in an altar containing relics.—**Seal of baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Seal of cause,** in *Scots law*, the grant or charter by which power is conferred on a royal burgh, or the superior of a burgh of barony, to constitute subordinate corporations or crafts, and which defines the privileges and powers to be possessed by a subordinate corporation.—**Seal of confession.** See *confession*.—**Solomon's seal.** See *Solomon's-seal*.—**Testimonial of the great seal.** See *quarter-seal*.—**To pass the seals.** See *pass*.—**To set one's seal to,** to give one's authority or imprimatur to; give one's assurance of.—**Under seal,** authenticated or confirmed by sealing.

If the agreement of the grantee is considered as *under seal*, by reason of the deed being sealed by the grantor, it falls within the settled rule of the common law.
Supreme Court Reporter, X. 832.

seal[2] (sēl), *v.* [< ME. *seelen*, *selen*, < OF. *sceler*, F. *sceller*, < L. *sigillare*, seal, < *sigillum*, seal: see *seal*[2], *n.* Cf. AS. *sigelian* = D. *zegelen* = MLG. *segelen* = G. *siegeln* = Goth. *sigljan* (in comp.) (cf. OHG. *bisigiljan*, MHG. *besigelen* = Sw. *besegla* = Dan. *besegle*, seal); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set or affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity, confirmation, or execution: as, to *seal* a deed.

Lord Scroop was deposed from the Chancellorship for refusing to *seal* some Grants which the King had made.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 140.

I grant a free pardon,
Well *seal'd* by my own han'.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

2. To stamp, as with a seal.

But that which is sold to the merchants is made into little pellets, and *sealed* with the Turkish character.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 19.

Specifically—**3.** To certify with a stamp or mark; stamp as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality: as, to *seal* weights and measures; to *seal* leather.—**4.** To attest; affirm; bear witness to the truth or genuineness of, by some outward act: as, to *seal* one's loyalty with one's life; hence, to confirm; ratify; establish; fix.

But who will lay downe his life to *seale* some Politicians authoritie? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

Jove *seals* the league, or bloodier scenes prepares;
Jove, the great arbiter of peace and wars!
Pope, Iliad, iv. 113.

He [Grenville] would *seal* it with his blood that he never would give his vote for a Hanoverian.
Walpole, Letters, II. 15.

One in fire, and two in field,
Their belief in blood have *seal'd*.
Byron, Prisoner of Chillon.

5. To grant authoritatively or under seal.

Scorn him, and let him go; seem to contemn him,
And, now you have made him shake, *seal* him his pardon.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Immortalitie had beene *sealed*, both in soule and bodie, to him and his for euer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

At all times remission of sins may be *sealed* to a penitent soul in the sacrament. *Donne*, Sermons, xv.

6. To fasten or secure with a seal, or with some fastening bearing a seal; close or secure with sealing-wax, a wafer, or the like: as, to *seal* a letter.

She *sealed* it [a letter] wi' a ring.
Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 262).

The rector *sealed* his epistles with an immense coat of arms, and showed, by the care with which he had performed this ceremony, that he expected they should be cut open. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, v.

7. To shut up or close: as, to *seal* a book; to *seal* one's lips or eyes; hence, to establish; determine irrevocably.

Now pleasing sleep had *seal'd* each mortal eye.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 1.

Something *seal'd*
The lips of that Evangelist.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxi.

How I tremble for the answer which is to *seal* my fate!
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvi.

8. To mark; designate; appoint.

Hath some wound,
Or other dire misfortune, *seal'd* him for
The grave? *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

9. To set apart or give in marriage, according to the system of plural marriages prevalent among the Mormons of Utah. This use is apparently derived from such phrases as—"I pronounce you legally and lawfully husband and wife for time and for all eternity; and I *seal* upon you the blessings of the holy resurrection," etc., in the Mormon formula for marriage.

Hence the necessity and justification of polygamy, and the practice of having many wives *sealed* to one saint.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 828.

10. To inclose; confine; imprison.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so as henceforth not to scorn
The facile gates of hell. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 966.

Be blown about the desert dust,
Or *seal'd* within the iron hills.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

11. In *hydraul.*, *sanitary engin.*, etc., to secure against a flow or escape of air or gas, as by the use of a dip-pipe in any form. A vessel is thus sealed when a shallow channel formed around the neck is filled with water, into which dips the rim of a cover or cap inclosing the orifice. Such a device is said to form a water-seal. The principle has many and various applications, as in the different forms of plumbers' traps.

12. In *arch.*, to fix, as a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or other binding material for staples, hinges, etc. Hence—**13.** To close the chinks of, as a log house, with plaster, clay, or the like.

The house . . . was constructed of round logs *sealed* with mud and clay. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

14. To accept; adopt: as, to *seal* a design. [Eng. Admiralty use.]

This design was *sealed* by the Ordnance Committee, who did so, stating at the time that they had no opportunity of considering the design. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 271.

15. *Eccles.*: (*a*) To sign with the cross. (*b*) To baptize. (*c*) To confirm.—**Sealed earth,** terra sigillata, an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up into cakes and stamped or sealed.

II. *intrans.* To make the impression of a seal; attach a seal.

Yes, Shylock, I will *seal* unto this bond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 172.

To White Hall, to the Privy Seale, as my Lord Privy Seale did tell me he could *seale* no more this month, for he goes thirty miles out of towne, to keep his Christmas.
Pepys, Diary, I. 241.

To seal under†, to become surety, as on a bond.

I think the Frenchman became his surety, and *sealed under* for another. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 89.

seal[3]†, *v.* See *seel*[2].

sea-lace (sē'lās), *n.* A species of algæ, *Chorda filum*, the frond of which is blackish, slimy, perfectly cylindrical, or cord-like, and sometimes 20 or even 40 feet in length. Also called *sea-catgut*.

sea-lamprey (sē'lam″pri), *n.* A marine lamprey; any species of *Petromyzon*, specifically *P. marinus*: distinguished from *river-lamprey* (*Lampetra*). See cuts under *lamprey*.

sea-lark (sē'lärk), *n.* **1.** A sandpiper of some kind, as the dunlin, the sanderling, etc.; also, the turnstone.—**2.** A ring-plover of some kind, as the ring-dotterel.—**3.** The sea-titling, *Anthus obscurus*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-lavender (sē'lav″en-dėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Limonium*; most often, *L. Limonium* (*Statice Limonium* of Linnæus), and in the United States, *L. Carolinianum*. They are salt-marsh plants with radical leaves and wiry stems, bearing at the top a panicle of extremely numerous small lavender-colored flowers. Several species are cultivated, the finest being *L. latifolium*, from Siberia, a plant similar in habit to the last. The flowers of the genus are of dry texture.

sea-lawyer (sē'lâ″yėr), *n.* **1.** A querulous or captious sailor, disposed to criticize orders rather than to obey them; one who is always arguing about his work, and making trouble.—**2.** The gray or mangrove snapper. See *snapper*.—**3.** A shark.

[Nautical slang in all senses.]

seal-bag (sēl'bag), *n.* The bag in which the Lord High Chancellor of England formerly kept the great seal and other state seals.

seal-bird (sēl'bėrd), *n.* The slender-billed shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris*, of the North Pacific.

seal-brown (sēl'broun), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the color of prepared seal-fur.

II. *n.* The rich dark brown of the dressed and dyed fur of the fur-seal.

seal-club (sēl'klub), *n.* A club used for killing seals.

sealed (sēld), *p. a.* **1.** Certified or authenticated by seal.—**2.** Closed by sealing, or by clasping or fastening securely as with a seal; hence, inaccessible; unknown.—**3.** In textiles, same as *nail-headed*, 2.—**Sealed book,** a book the contents of which are unknown or cannot be known; hence, anything unknown or undiscoverable.

The Disciplina Clericalis long remained a *sealed book*, known only to antiquaries. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 64.

Sealed Books of Common Prayer, certain copies of the English Book of Common Prayer, certified under the seal of England as the standard text, and by act of Parliament in 1662 ordered to be placed in all cathedral and collegiate churches.—**Sealed proposals.** See *proposal*.

sea-leech (sē'lēch), *n.* A marine suctorial annelid of the genus *Pontobdella*. Also called *skate-sucker*.

sea-legs (sē'legz), *n. pl.* Legs suited for use at sea: a humorous term implying ability to walk on a ship's deck when she is pitching or rolling: as, to get one's *sea-legs*. [Colloq.]

In addition to all this, I had not got my *Sea legs* on, was dreadfully sea-sick, with hardly strength enough to hold on to anything. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 7.

sea-lemon (sē'lem″on), *n.* A doridoid; a nudibranchiate gastropod of the family *Doridida*: so called from some resemblance in shape and color to a lemon. See cuts under *Doris*, *Goniodoridida*, and *Ægirus*.

sea-lentil (sē'len″til), *n.* The gulfweed, *Sargassum vulgare*.

sea-leopard (sē'lep″ärd), *n.* A spotted seal of the southern and antarctic seas, belonging to the family *Phocidæ* and either of two different genera. One of these has been generally known as *Stenorhynchus*, and it has given name to the subfamily



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1 Seal of the United States
2 Seal of Alabama.
3 Seal of the Territory of Alaska.
4 Seal of Arizona.
5 Seal of Arkansas.
6 Seal of California.
7 Seal of Colorado.
8 Seal of Connecticut.
9 Seal of Delaware.
10 Seal of District of Columbia.
11 Seal of Florida.
12 Seal of Georgia.
13 Seal of Idaho.
14 Seal of Illinois.
15 Seal of Indiana.
16 Seal of Iowa.
17 Seal of Kansas.
18 Seal of Kentucky.
19 Seal of Louisiana.
20 Seal of Maine.
21 Seal of Maryland.
22 Seal of Massachusetts.
23 Seal of Michigan.



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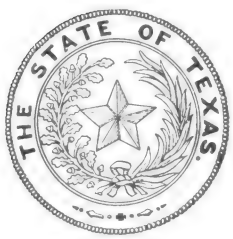
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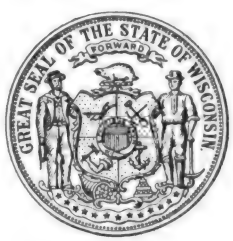
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24 Seal of Minnesota.
25 Seal of Mississippi.
26 Seal of Missouri.
27 Seal of Montana.
28 Seal of Nebraska.
29 Seal of Nevada.
30 Seal of New Hampshire.
31 Seal of New Jersey.
32 Seal of New Mexico.
33 Seal of New York.
34 Seal of North Carolina.
35 Seal of North Dakota.
36 Seal of Ohio.
37 Seal of Oklahoma.
38 Seal of Oregon.
39 Seal of Pennsylvania.
40 Seal of Rhode Island.
41 Seal of South Carolina.
42 Seal of South Dakota.
43 Seal of Tennessee.
44 Seal of Texas.
45 Seal of Utah.
46 Seal of Vermont.
47 Seal of Virginia.
48 Seal of Washington.
49 Seal of West Virginia.
50 Seal of Wisconsin.
51 Seal of Wyoming.



Sea-leopard (*Leptonychotes weddelli*).

Stenorhynchinæ; but, this generic name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed by Peters in 1875 to *Ogmorhinus*. The other genus, commonly known as *Leptonyx*, is in like case, being preoccupied in ornithology, and was changed by Gill in 1872 to *Leptonychotes*.

sealer[1] (sē′lėr), *n.* [< *seal*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A man or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery.

A fleet of *sealers* in Bering Sea.
Fur-seal Fisheries of Alaska, p. 141.

sealer[2] (sē′lėr), *n.* [< *seal*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who seals; one who stamps with a seal.

On the right, at the table, is the *sealer* pressing down the matrix of the great seal with a roller on the wax.
Archæologia, XXXIX. 358. (*Davies.*)

In 1414 the indenture for Somersetshire states that the *sealers* made the election "ex assensu totius communitatis," a form borrowed no doubt from the ancient return by the sheriff. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

2. In the United States, an officer appointed to examine and test weights and measures, and set a stamp upon such as are true to the standard; also, an officer who inspects and stamps leather; also, one who inspects brick-molds, sealing such as are of proper size.

sealery (sē′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sealeries* (-iz). [< *seal*[1] + *-ery.*] A place in which seals abound, or in which they are caught; a seal-fishing establishment or station.

sea-letter (sē′let″ėr), *n.* A document formerly issued by the civil authorities of a port in which a vessel is fitted out. It certified her nationality, and specified the kind, quantity, ownership, and destination of her cargo. Also called *sea-brief*. *Hamersly.*

sea-lettuce (sē′let″is), *n.* See *lettuce.*

sea-level (sē′lev″el), *n.* The surface of the sea, supposed to be level: commonly used as equivalent to *mean sea-level*, the level surface half-way between mean high and low water. The word assumes that the surface of the sea is level, which is not true where strong currents exist, nor where the trade-winds blow the water into partially closed seas. The sea-level must be considered as bulging out under the continents and wherever gravity is in excess (after due allowance for latitude); otherwise, very large corrections would have to be applied to the results of leveling operations.

seal-fishery (sēl′fish″ėr-i), *n.* The art or industry of taking seals; also, the place where seals are taken; a sealery.

seal-flower (sēl′flou″ėr), *n.* A name of the bleeding-heart, *Bikukulla spectabilis*.

sealgh (selch), *n.* [Also *selch, silch;* < ME. **seolg*, < AS. *seolh*, a seal: see *seal*[1].] A seal or sea-calf. [Scotch.]

Ye needna turn away your head sae sourly, like a *sealgh* when he leaves the shore. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

seal-hook (sēl′hůk), *n.* An iron hook inserted in the hasp of a railway freight-car door, fastened with a wire, and sealed, to secure the door.

sea-light (sē′līt), *n.* A light to guide mariners during the night. See *lighthouse, harbor-light.*

sea-lily (sē′lil″i), *n.* A living crinoid; a lily-star; a feather-star. The fossil encrinites are commonly distinguished as *stone-lilies*.

sea-line (sē′līn), *n.* **1.** The horizon at sea; the line where sea and sky seem to meet.

Her face was evermore unseen
And fixt upon the far *sea-line*.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

A strange sight, and a beautiful, to see the fleet put silently out against a rising moon, the *sea-line* rough as a wood with sails. *R. L. Stevenson*, Education of an Engineer.

2. *pl.* Long lines used for fishing in deep water.

At first there was a talk of getting *sea lines* and going after the bream. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xiii.

sealing[1] (sē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seal*[1], *v.*] The operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining the oil.

It was the height of the *sealing* season.
★ *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 90.

sealing[2] (sē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seal*[2], *v.*] The act of impressing with a seal; confirmation by a seal.

sealing-wax (sē′ling-waks), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Shellac and rosin with Venice turpentine, colored with suitable coloring matters, usually vermilion, and run into molds: used for making seals.

II. *a.* Resembling red sealing-wax: specifically said of the peculiar tips of the feathers of the waxwings. See *waxwing, Ampelis.*—**Sealing-wax varnish**, a varnish made of red sealing-wax and shellac dissolved in alcohol: used especially to coat parts of electrical machines.

sea-lintie (sē′lin″ti), *n.* The sea-titling or sea-lark, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *rock-lintie*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Scotland.]

sea-lion (sē′lī″ǫn), *n.* **1.** One of several large eared seals, or otaries. (*a*) *Eumetopias stelleri*, the largest otary of the North Pacific, the male attaining a length of 9 to 11 feet, a girth of 8 to 10 feet, and a weight of about 1,200 pounds. It is a hair-seal, not a fur-seal. See cut under *Eumetopias*. (*b*) A species of *Zalophus*, as *Z. lobatus* of Australasian waters, and *Z. californianus*, a quite distinct species of the Pacific coast of North America and thence to Japan. The latter is the sea-lion which attracts much attention on the rocks off San Francisco, and which barks so loudly and incessantly in traveling menageries. See cut under *Zalophus*. (*c*) Cook's otary,



Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*).

Otaria jubata, of the antarctic seas: more fully called *Patagonian sea-lion*. It is related to the sea-bear figured under *otary*, but is larger.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature having a head like that of a lion, but sometimes without the mane, two paws with long claws, and fish-like body. Also called *lion-poisson* and *morse*.

sea-liquor†, *n.* [ME. *see-licoure;* < *sea*[1] + *liquor.*] Sea-water; brine.

Weshe hem in *see licoure* whenne thai be clene,
Or water salt, and white thai longe endure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

sea-lizard (sē′liz″ärd), *n.* **1.** A nudibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Glaucus*. See cut under *Glaucus*.—**2.** An enaliosaur; a fossil reptile of the group *Enaliosauria*.—**3.** A mosasaurian; any member of the *Mosasauridæ*.

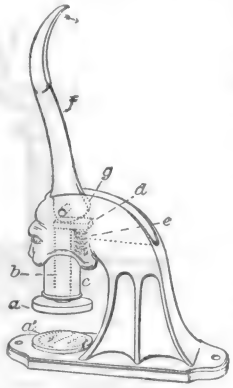
seal-lance (sēl′lans), *n.* A lance designed or used for killing seals.

seal-lock (sēl′lok), *n.* **1.** See *lock*[1].—**2.** A form of permutation-lock.

sea-loach (sē′lōch), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Gaidropsarus tricirratus*, also called *whistle-fish, three-bearded rockling, three-bearded cod, three-bearded gade*. See *Motella*.

sea-longworm (sē′lông″wėrm), *n.* A nemertean worm of the family *Lineidæ*.

sea-louse (sē′lous), *n.* **1.** One of various parasitic isopod crustaceans, as those of the family *Cymothoidæ*.—**2.** The Molucca crab, or horseshoe-crab of the East Indies, *Limulus moluccensis:* translating an old book-name, "*pediculus marinus*."



Seal-press.

a and *a′*, dies; *b* (dotted outline), bar sliding in guide *c*; *d* (dotted outline), abutment for coiled spring *e*; *f*, lever with cam *g* at the bottom. The lever moved in the direction indicated by the arrow forces *a* down upon *a′*; when it is released the spring reverses the motion.

sea-luce (sē′lūs), *n.* The hake, *Merluccius merluccius*. *Day.*

seal-pipe (sēl′pīp), *n.* A pipe so arranged that the open end dips beneath the surface of a fluid so as to prevent reflux of gases, etc.; a dip-pipe.

seal-press (sēl′pres), *n.* A press or stamp bearing dies on its jaws, or a die and a bed, for imprinting or embossing any device upon paper or a plastic material, as lead. It is much used to form the seals of seal-locks, and may be a kind of heavy pincers.

seal-ring (sēl′ring), *n.* A finger-ring in which a seal is inserted as the chaton or bezel; hence, by extension, a ring in which is set a piece of hard stone upon which a seal may be engraved.

I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's, worth forty mark. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 94.

seal-rookery (sēl′růk″ėr-i), *n.* A place where ★many seals breed together; a sealery.

sealskin (sēl′skin), *n.* [< ME. *seelskin* = Icel. *selskinn, selaskinn* = Dan. *sælskind;* as *seal*[1] + *skin.*] The skin of a seal, tanned or otherwise dressed as material for clothing (as boots, shoes, and caps), and for many other uses; especially, the prepared fur of the fur-seal, used for women's jackets or sacks; by extension, a garment made of this fur.—**Sealskin cloth**, a cloth made of mohair with a nap, and dyed to resemble the fur of the seal: used by women for outdoor garments.

sea-lungs (sē′lungz), *n.* A comb-jelly; a ctenophoran or comb-bearer: so called from the alternate contraction and expansion, as if breathing. See cuts under *Saccatæ*.

sea-lungwort (sē′lung″wėrt), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

seal-wax† (sēl′waks), *n.* Same as *sealing-wax.*

Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you 'tis an inch, Sir, of red *seal-wax*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 2.

sealwort (sēl′wėrt), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, and perhaps other ★species.

seam[1] (sēm), *n.* [< ME. *seem, scme,* < AS. *seám* = OFries. *sam* = D. *zoom* = MLG. *sôm*, LG. *soom* = OHG. MHG. *soum, saum* = Icel. *saumr* = Sw. Dan. *söm*, a seam; with formative *-m*, < AS. *siwian*, etc. (√ *su*), sew: see *sew*[1].] **1.** The line formed by joining two edges; especially, the joining line formed by sewing or stitching together two different pieces of cloth, leather, or the like, or two edges of the same piece; a line of union.

At Costantynoble is the Cros of our Lord Jesu Crist, and his Cote withouten *Semes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

The coat was without *seam*, woven from the top throughout. John xix. 23.

2. A piece of plain sewing; that on which sewing is being or is to be done; sewing.

Lady Margaret sits in her bower door,
Sewing at her silken *seam*.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 179).

Gae mind your *seam*. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

He asked her to put down her *seam*, and come for a walk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 117.

3. A line of separation, as between two strata, or two planks or the like when fastened together; also, the fissure or gap formed by the imperfect union of two bodies laid or fastened together: as, to calk the *seams* of a ship.—**4.** A fissure; a cleft; a groove.—**5.** The ridge in a casting which marks the place where two parts of the mold have been in contact, as in a plaster cast or a molded piece of earthenware.—**6.** A cicatrix or scar.—**7.** A bed or stratum: so used especially in speaking of coal: as, a *seam* of coal (a bed or continuous layer of coal).—**8.** *pl.* See the quotation.

The rags known technically as *seams*, being the clippings which fall from woolen rags under the scissors of the sorters, who prepare them for the machine by which they are torn into "rag-wool." These pieces are cut off and withheld from the tearing machine, precisely because they have a sewing thread running along them, or portions of cotton lining adherent, or other vegetal admixture. *Ure*, Dict., II. 360.

9. In *anat.*, a suture; a raphe.

If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to fly in pieces by the lambdoidal commissure, which is a *seam* in the hinder part of the skull.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

Bight seam (*naut.*), a seam formed by doubling over the canvas in the middle of a cloth, and stitching it down.—**False seam.** (*a*) A ridge produced on castings where the mold is joined. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, Gloss., p. 406. (*b*) In *sail-making*, a seam run in the middle of a cloth longitudinally, by overlaying a fold of the canvas on itself, so as to give the appearance of a regular seam as between two separate cloths. This is done for appearance in yacht-sails, and to make the sail stand flatter.—**Overhead seam.** See *overhead*.—**Round seam** (*naut.*), a seam formed by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping. This method is used in the United States with only the lightest kind of canvas.—**To toe a seam**, to stand on deck with the toes touching one of the seams. Such standing is imposed as a punishment for slight offenses.—**White seam**, underclothing in the process of making. [Scotch.]

Miss Becky was invited; . . . and, accordingly, with . . . a large work-bag well stuffed with *white-seam*, she took her place at the appointed hour.
Miss Ferrier, Marriage, xiv.

seam[1] (sēm), *v.* [= Sw. *sömma* = Dan. *sömme;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join with a seam; unite by sewing.—**2.** In *knitting*, to make an apparent seam in with a certain

stitch: as, to *seam* a stocking.—**3.** To mark with a seam, fissure, or furrow; scar: as, a face *seamed* with wounds.

It is yet a most beautifull and sweete countrey as any is under heaven, *seamed* throughout with many goodly rivers. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Dusky faces *seamed* and old.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To crack; become fissured or cracked.

Later their lips began to parch and *seam*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 400.

2. In *knitting*, to work in a particular manner so as to produce a seam.

seam[2]† (sēm), *n.* [< ME. *seem, seme, saem,* < AS. *seam*, a horse-load, = OHG. MHG. *soum*, G. *saum* = Icel. *saumr* = It. *salma, soma* = Sp. *salma* = Pr. *sauma* = OF. *somme, some, saume, same*, a pack, burden, F. *somme*, < L. *sagma*, ML. *sauma, salma*, a pack, burden, < Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle, < *σάττειν*, pack, put a load on a horse, fasten on a load, orig. fasten, allied to Skt. √ *sanj*, adhere. Cf. *summer*[2], *sumpter, saum, sagma.*] A horse-load; a load for a pack-horse; specifically, eight bushels of grain or malt. A seam of glass, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*, was 28 stone of 24 pounds each; but later it was 24 stone, understood by Young as 336 pounds, but by Kelly as 120 pounds. A seam of dung in Devonshire was 336 pounds.

I shal assoille the my-selue for a *seme* of whete.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 40.

Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store,
Bad else is the barley, or huswife much more.
Tusser, November's Husbandry, st. 2.

seam[3] (sēm), *n.* [Also *saim, sayme;* early mod. E. *seme,* < OF. *saïn, seyn*, F. *sain*, grease, lard (in *sain-doux*, melted lard), = Pr. *sain, sagin* = Sp. *sain* = It. *saime* = Wall. *sayen, seyen*, < ML. *sagimen*, fat, < L. *sagina*, grease, orig. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, food; perhaps akin to Gr. *σάττειν*, stuff, pack, cram: see *seam*[2].] Tallow; grease; lard. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The proud lord . . .
Bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
And never suffers matter of the world
Enter his thoughts. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 195.

Grammouse, a dish made of slices of cold meat fried with hogs *seame*. *Cotgrave.*

seam[3] (sēm), *v. t.* [Also *saim, sayme;* < *seam*[3], *n.*] To cover with grease; grease. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

On the other side, Dame Niggardize . . . sate barrelling vp the droppings of her nose, in steed of oyle, to *sayme* wool withall. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

sea-magpie (sē′mag″pī), *n.* A sea-pie; the oyster-catcher. See cut under *Hæmatopus.*

sea-maid† (sē′mād), *n.* **1.** A mermaid. See *mermaid.*

To hear the *sea-maid's* music.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 154.

2. A sea-nymph. *P. Fletcher.*

sea-mall (sē′mal), *n.* A sea-gull.

The lesser gull, or *seamall.*
Hill, Hist. of Animals, p. 448.

sea-mallow (sē′mal″ō), *n.* See *Lavatera.*

seaman (sē′man), *n.*; pl. *seamen* (-men). [< ME. *sǣ-mon,* < AS. *sǣman* (= D. *zeeman* = G. *seemann* = Icel. *sjómathr* = Sw. *sjöman* = Dan. *sömand*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *man*, man: see *sea*[1] and *man.*] **1.** A man whose occupation it is to coöperate in the navigation of a ship at sea; a mariner; a sailor: applied to both officers and common sailors, but technically restricted to men below the rank of officer.

With 29. as good *sea men*, and all necessary provisions as could possibly be gotten, we put to sea, and the 24 of Aprill fell [in] with Flowres and Coruos.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 109.

2†. A merman; a male corresponding to the mermaid. [Rare.]

Not to mention mermaids or *seamen*. *Locke.*

Able-bodied seaman or **able seaman.** See *able*[1]. Frequently abbreviated *A. B.*—**Merchant seaman.** See *merchant captain*, under *merchant.*—**Ordinary seaman.** See *ordinary.*—**Seaman's chest.** See *chest*[1].—**Seamen's register.** See *register*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Mariner*, etc. See *sailor.*

seaman-gunner (sē′man-gun″ėr), *n.* A grade in the naval service for seamen especially trained for gunnery duties.

seamanly (sē′man-li), *a.* [< *seaman* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of or befitting a seaman.

But for the *seamanly* foresight of Nipper in anchoring a line to warp along with, we shouldn't have been able to stir the raft from the ship's side.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

seamanship (sē′man-ship), *n.* [< *seaman* + *-ship.*] The skill of a good seaman; acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship at sea.

sea-mantis (sē′man″tis), *n.* A squill; a stomatopod crustacean of the family *Squillidæ:* so called from resembling the praying-mantis in general shape and posture. See *Squilla*, and cuts under *Squillidæ* and *mantis-shrimp.*

sea-marge (sē′märj), *n.* The border or shore of the sea.

Thy *sea-marge*, sterile and rocky-hard.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 69.

sea-mark (sē′märk), *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon, as a lighthouse, a mountain, etc.

They . . . were executed, some of them at London, . . . the rest at divers places upon the Sea-Coast of Kent, Sussex, and Norfolke, for *Sea-marks*, or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to avoid the Coast.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 142.

It [Fishers Island] is not only a *Sea-mark* for the River, but a secure place to ride in, and very convenient for Ships to anchor at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 10.

sea-mat (sē′mat), *n.* A polyzoan of the family *Flustridæ*, forming a flat matted coralline. See cut under *Flustra.*

sea-matweed (sē′mat″wēd), *n.* See *matweed*, 1.

sea-maw (sē′mâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *sea-mew.*

The white that is on her breast bare,
Like the down o' the white *sea-maw.*
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 278).

seam-blast (sēm′blâst), *n.* In *stone-blasting*, a blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices produced by a previous drill-blast.

seamed (sēmd), *a.* [Appar. < *seam*[3], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] In *falconry*, not in good condition; out of condition: said of a falcon.

sea-melon (sē′mel″on), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Pentactidæ*, as *Pentacta frondosa.* See cut under *Pentactidæ.*

seamer (sē′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *semere*, earlier *seamære*, < AS. *seámere*, a sewer, < *seám*, seam: see *seam*[1].] One who or that which seams; a seamster. See *seaming-machine*, 2.

sea-mew (sē′mū), *n.* [< ME. *semewe, semowe, sae-mawe;* < *sea*[1] + *mew*[1].] The common gull, or mew-gull, *Larus canus;* any sea-gull. See cut under *gull.*

Se-mow, bryd. Aspergo, alcedo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 452.

The Night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild *sea-mew.*
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 13 (song).

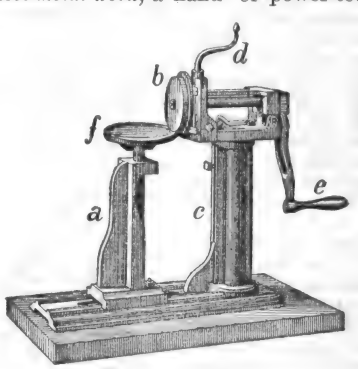
seam-hammer (sēm′ham″ėr), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a form of hammer used for flattening seams or joints.

sea-mile (sē′mīl), *n.* A nautical or geographical mile. See *mile.*

sea-milkwort (sē′milk″wėrt), *n.* See *milkwort*, 2, and *Glaux.*

seaming-lace (sē′ming-lās), *n.* **1.** See *lace.*—**2.** A galloon, braiding, gold lace, or other trimming used to sew upon seams in upholstery, carriage-making, etc., the edges or hems being especially decorated with it. Also *seam-lace.*

seaming-machine (sē′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** In *sheet-metal work*, a hand- or power-tool for



Seaming-machine.

a, vertical shaft and support, horizontally adjustable, and carrying at the top a former *f*; *b*, a counterpart former working at right angles with *f* on the support *c*; *d*, screw with crank by which *b* can be set toward or away from *f*; *e*, crank keyed to the shaft of *b*. The edge of the metal is passed under *b* and over *f* while the crank *e* is turned.

bending sheet-metal to form seams or joints in making tinware, cans, etc. It consists essentially of a pair of rollers of appropriate form, which bend the metal over wire or double it into joints. **2.** A kind of sewing-machine used to join fabrics lengthwise neatly and smoothly, preparatory to printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc. Also called *seamer.*

sea-mink (sē′mingk), *n.* The sciænoid fish *Menticirrus saxatilis*, a kind of American whiting. Also called *barb.*

seam-lace (sēm′lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace*, 2.

seamless (sēm′les), *a.* [< ME. *semlesse, semeles;* < *seam*[1] + *-less.*] Having no seams; without a seam.

sea-monk (sē′mungk), *n.* The monk-seal. See *seal*[1], 1.

sea-monster (sē′mon″stėr), *n.* **1.** A huge, hideous, or terrible marine animal.

Where luxury late reign'd, *sea-monsters* whelp'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 751.

2. Specifically, the chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa.* See cut under *chimera.*

sea-moss (sē′môs), *n.* **1.** A kind of compound polyzoan or bryozoan; an aggregate of moss-animalcules forming a mossy mat or tract; any such bryozoan or moss-animal. See cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella.*—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Irish moss, or carrageen. (*b*) Same as *seaweed.*

Sea-moss . . . to cool his boiling blood.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 761.

sea-mouse (sē′mous), *n.* **1.** A marine dorsibranchiate annelid of the family *Aphroditidæ.* The common sea-mouse, *Aphrodite aculeata*, of the British and French coasts, is from 6 to 8 inches long and 2 or 3 in width. In coloring it is one of the most splendid of animals.

2. Same as *sand-mouse.* [Local, Eng.]

seam-presser (sēm′pres″ėr), *n.* **1.** In *agri.*, an implement, consisting of two cast-iron cylinders, which follows the plow to press down the newly plowed furrows. Sometimes called *seam-roller.*—**2.** A goose or sad-iron used by tailors to press or flatten seams in cloth.

seam-rend† (sēm′rend), *v. t.* [< *seam*[1] + *rend;* first in *seam-rent, a.*] To rip or separate at the seams. [Rare.]

I confesse, I see I have here and there taken a few finish stitches, which may haply please a few Velvet eares; but I cannot now well pull them out, unlesse I should *seame-rend* all. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 89.

seam-rent (sēm′rent), *a.* Rent or ripped at the seams.

A lean visage, peering out of a *seam-rent* suit, the very emblems of beggary. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

seam-rent (sēm′rent), *n.* A rent along a seam.

seam-ripped† (sēm′ript), *a.* Same as *seam-rent. Fuller*, Worthies, Sussex, III. 243.

seam-roller (sēm′rō″lėr), *n.* **1.** In *agri.*, same as *seam-presser*, 1.—**2.** In *leather-working*, a burnisher or rubber for flattening down the edges where two thicknesses are sewed together. See *seam-rubber. E. H. Knight.*

seam-rubber (sēm′rub″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for smoothing or flattening down a seam, consisting essentially of a roller reciprocated mechanically on an arm or a bed over which the seam is adjusted. *E. H. Knight.*

seam-set (sēm′set), *n.* **1.** A grooved punch used by tinmen for closing seams.—**2.** In *leather-manuf.*, a tool for flattening down seams.

seamster†, **sempster**† (sēm′stėr, semp′stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *semster;* < ME. *semster, semestre,* < AS. *seámestre, sǣmestre*, fem. of *seámere*, m., a sewer: see *seamer.*] A man or woman employed in sewing: in early use applied to those who sewed leather as well as cloth.

Goldsmythes, Glouers, Girdillers noble;
Sadlers, souters, *semsteris* fyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1585.

In some of the *seamsters'* shops, the new tobacco-office, or amongst the booksellers.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 96.

[Enter] Wassel, like a neat *sempster*, and songster; her page bearing a brown bowl drest with ribands and rosemary before her. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Christmas.

As the fellow [Trim] was well beloved in the regiment, and a handy fellow into the bargain, my uncle Toby took him for his servant, and of excellent use was he, attending my uncle Toby in the camp and in his quarters as valet, groom, barber, cook, *sempster*, and nurse.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

seamstress, sempstress (sēm′stres, semp′stres), *n.* [< *seamster* + *-ess.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing.—**Seamstresses' cramp** or **palsy**, a neurosis, similar to writers' cramp, to which seamstresses are subject.

seamstressy† (sēm′stres-i), *n.* [< *seamstress* + *-y*[3].] Sewing; the occupation or business of a seamstress. [Rare.]

As an appendage to *seamstressy*, the thread-paper might be of some consequence to my mother.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 42.

sea-mud (sē′mud), *n.* A rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is also called *sea-ooze*, and is employed as a manure.

sea-mussel (sē′mus″l), *n.* A marine bivalve of the family *Mytilidæ* and one of the genera *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, etc., as *Mytilus edulis:* distinguished from the fresh-water or river mussels (*Unionidæ*). See cut under *Mytilus*.

seamy (sē′mi), *a.* [< ME. *semy;* < *seam*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a seam or seams; containing or showing seams.

A one-eyed woman, with a scarred and *seamy* face, the most notorious rebel in the workhouse.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, ii.

The seamy side, the side of a garment on which the seams or edges appear; the under side; hence, figuratively, the side that is less presentable or pleasing to the view.

Some such squire he was
That turn'd your wit *the seamy side* without,
And made you to suspect me.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 146.

Cannot one enjoy a rose without pulling it up by the roots? I have no patience with those people who are always looking on *the seamy side*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 112.

sean, *n.* See *seine*.

séance (sā-oṅs′), *n.* [< F. *séance*, < *séant*, < L. *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] A sitting or session: as, a spiritualistic *séance*, in which intercourse is alleged to be held with spirits.

There is scarcely any literature, not even the records of trials for witchcraft, that is more sad and ludicrous than the accounts of "spiritual *séances*." *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 202.

Massage was given for fifteen minutes twice daily—much more sensible than the *séances* of an hour each every three or four days.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 657.

sea-necklace (sē′nek″lās), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

sea-needle (sē′nē″dl), *n.* Same as *garfish* (*a*): so called from the slender form and sharp snout.

sea-nest (sē′nest), *n.* The glass-sponge *Holtenia carpenteria*.

sea-nettle (sē′net″l), *n.* A jellyfish; any acaleph that stings or urticates when touched.—**Fixed sea-nettle**, a sea-anemone.

seannachie (sen′a-ċhē), *n.* [Also *seannachy*, *sennachy*, *sennachie*, < Gael. *seanachaidh*, a historian, chronicler, genealogist, bard; cf. *seanachas*, history, antiquities, story, tale, narration, < *sean*, old, ancient, + *cùis*, a matter, affair, circumstance.] A Highland genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

The superb Gothic pillars by which the roof was supported were . . . large and . . . lofty (said my *seannachy*). *F. C. Rowland* (Child's Ballads, I. 249, expl. note).

Sprung up from the fumes of conceit, folly, and falsehood fermenting in the brains of some mad Highland *seannachie*.
Scott, Antiquary, vi.

sea-nurse (sē′nėrs), *n.* A shark of the family *Scyliorhinidæ*, *Scyliorhinus canicula*. [Local, Eng. (Yorkshire).]

sea-nymph (sē′nimf), *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea; one of the inferior classical divinities called Oceanids.

Her maidens, dressed like *sea-nymphs* and graces, handled the silken tackle and steered the vessel.
S. Sharpe, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xii. § 29.

sea-oak (sē′ōk), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus:* same as *bladder-wrack*. See cut under *Fucus*.—**Sea-oak coralline**, a sertularian polyp, *Sertularia picmida*. Compare *sea-fir*.

sea-onion (sē′un″yun), *n.* See *onion*.

sea-ooze (sē′ōz), *n.* Same as *sea-mud*.

All *sea-ooses*, or oosy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land.
Mortimer, Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

sea-orach (sē′or″ach), *n.* See *orach*.

sea-orange (sē′or″ānj), *n.* A holothurian, *Lophothuria fabricii*, of large size, with globose granulated body of an orange color, and a mass of bright-red tentacles.

sea-orb (sē′ôrb), *n.* A swell-fish or globe-fish. See *orb-fish*.

sea-ore† (sē′ōr), *n.* Same as *seaware*.

They have a method of breaking the force of the waves here [Southampton] by laying a bank of *Sea-ore*, as they call it. It is composed of long, slender, and strong filaments like pill'd hemp, very tough and durable; I suppose, thrown up by the sea, and this performs its work better than walls of stone or natural cliff.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 223. (*Davies.*)

sea-otter (sē′ot″ėr), *n.* A marine otter, *Enhydris marina*, belonging to the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Enhydrinæ:* distinguished from *land-otter* or *river-otter*. It inhabits the North Pacific; its fur is of great value, and its chase is an important industry. See cut under *Enhydris*.—**Sea-otter's cabbage**, a gigantic seaweed of the North Pacific, *Nereocystis Lütkeana*. Its huge fronds are a favorite resort for the sea-otters. See *Nereocystis*.

sea-owl (sē′oul), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

sea-ox (sē′oks), *n.* The walrus. See the quotation from Purchas under *morse*[1], 1.

sea-oxeye (sē′oks″ī), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Borrichia*, especially *B. frutescens*. There are 2 or 3 species, shrubby and somewhat fleshy sea-shore plants, with large yellow heads.

sea-packed (sē′pakt), *a.* Packed at sea or during a voyage, as fish to be sold on arrival in port.

sea-pad (sē′pad), *n.* A starfish or fivefingers.

seapage, *n.* See *seepage*.

sea-panther (sē′pan″thėr), *n.* A South African fish, *Agriopus torvus*, of a brown color with black spots.

sea-parrot (sē′par″ot), *n.* A puffin; an auk of the genus *Fratercula*, as *F. arctica* or *F. corniculata:* so called from its beak. The crested sea-parrot, or tufted puffin, is *Lunda cirrata*. See cuts under *puffin*.

sea-parsnip (sē′pärs″nip), *n.* A plant of the umbelliferous genus *Echinophora*, especially *E. spinosa* of the Mediterranean region.

sea-partridge (sē′pär″trij), *n.* The English conner, *Crenilabrus melops*, a labroid fish. [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

sea-pass (sē′pàs), *n.* A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to prove their nationality and secure them against molestation.

sea-pay (sē′pā), *n.* Pay received or due for actual service in a sea-going ship.—**In sea-pay**, in commission, as a ship; in actual service on the sea, as a sailor.

The fleet then left by Pepys *in sea-pay* comprised 76 vessels, and the men numbered 12,040.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 81.

sea-pea (sē′pē), *n.* The beach-pea, *Lathyrus maritimus*.

sea-peach (sē′pēch), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt, *Cynthia pyriformis:* so named from the globular figure and reddish or yellowish color.

sea-pear (sē′pār), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt of the genus *Boltenia* or family *Bolteniidæ:* so called from the pyriform shape.

sea-pen (sē′pen), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp, especially of the family *Pennatulidæ;* a sea-feather. See cut under *Alcyonaria*.

sea-perch (sē′pėrch), *n.* **1.** A percoideous fish, *Dicentrarchus labrax*, or some species of that genus; a sea-dace; a bass. Its spines, especially the dorsal spines, are strong and sharp, and the gill-covers are edged with projecting teeth that cut like lancets, so that if grasped carelessly it inflicts severe wounds. It is voracious in its habits. See cut under *Labrax*. **2.** A serranoid fish of the genus *Serranus;* any serranoid.—**3.** The redfish or rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [New York.]—**4.** Same as *cunner*.

sea-pert (sē′pėrt), *n.* The opah, *Lampris luna*.

sea-pheasant (sē′fez″ant), *n.* The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta:* so called from the shape of the tail. See cut under *Dafila*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-pie[1] (sē′pī), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *pie*[1].] A sailors' dish made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked with a crust.

sea-pie[2] (sē′pī), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *pie*[2].] **1.** The oyster-catcher or sea-magpie: so called from the pied coloration. Also *sea-pye*, *sea-piet*, *sea-pilot*.

We found plenty of young foule, as Gulles, *Seapies*, and others. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

Half a dozen *sea-pyes*, with their beautiful black and white plumage and scarlet beaks and feet, flew screaming out from the rocks and swept in rapid circles above the boat. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, ii.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a bird with the back and wings dark-brown, neck and breast white, and head red.

sea-piece (sē′pēs), *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

Great painters . . . very often employ their pencils upon *sea-pieces*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 489.

sea-piet (sē′pī″et), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*[2], 1.

sea-pig (sē′pig), *n.* **1.** A porpoise or some similar cetacean.—**2.** The dugong.

sea-pigeon (sē′pij″on), *n.* **1.** The black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cepphus grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*. [New England and northward.]—**2.** The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe: a misnomer. *G. Trumbull.* [Cape May, New Jersey.]

sea-pike (sē′pīk), *n.* **1.** A garfish or sea-needle. See *Belone*, and cut under *Belonidæ*.—**2.** The hake, *Merluccius merluccius*.—**3.** A fish of the family *Sphyrænidæ*.—**4.** A fish of the family *Centropomidæ*, of an elongate form with a projecting lower jaw like a pike, and with two dorsal fins, the first of which has eight spines. They also resemble the pike in the elongation of their form, and attain a large size. The color is silvery-white, with a green tinge on the back. The species are peculiar to tropical America, and most of them ascend into fresh water. The oldest known species is *Centropomus undecimalis*. See cut under *Centropomus*.

sea-pilot (sē′pī″lot), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*[2], 1.

sea-pimpernel (sē′pim″pėr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel*.

sea-pincushion (sē′pin″kůsh-un), *n.* **1.** A sea-barrow or mermaid's-purse.—**2.** A starfish whose rays are joined nearly or quite to their ends, thus forming a pentagon.

sea-pink (sē′pingk), *n.* **1.** See *pink*[2] and *thrift*[2].—**2.** A sea-carnation.

sea-plant (sē′plant), *n.* A plant that grows in salt water; a marine plant; an alga.

sea-plantain (sē′plan″tān), *n.* See *plantain*[1].

sea-plash† (sē′plash), *n.* Waves of the sea.

And bye thye good guiding through *seaplash* stormye we marched. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 161.

sea-plover (sē′pluv″ėr), *n.* See *plover*.

sea-poacher (sē′pō″chėr), *n.* Any fish of the family *Agonidæ;* specifically, the armed bullhead, pogge, lyrie, or noble, *Agonus cataphractus*, a small marine fish of British waters, about 6 inches long. See cut under *pogge*.

sea-poker (sē′pō″kėr), *n.* Same as *sea-poacher*.

sea-pool (sē′pöl), *n.* A pool or sheet of salt water.

Soe have I . . . heard it often wished . . . that all that land were a *sea-poole*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

sea-poppy (sē′pop″i), *n.* See *poppy*.

sea-porcupine (sē′pôr″kū-pīn), *n.* Some plectognathous fish, so called from the spines or tubercles; specifically, *Diodon hystrix*. See cut under *Diodon*.

sea-pork (sē′pôrk), *n.* An American compound ascidian, *Amorœcium stellatum*. It forms large, smooth, irregular, or crest-like masses, attached by one edge, which look something like slices of salt pork. [Local, U. S.]

seaport (sē′pôrt), *n.* **1.** A port or harbor on the sea.—**2.** A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea.

sea-potato (sē′pō-tā″tō), *n.* An ascidian of some kind, as *Boltenia reniformis* or *Ascidia mollis*. [Local, U. S.]

seapoy, *n.* An improper spelling of *sepoy*.

sea-pudding (sē′půd″ing), *n.* A sea-cucumber. See *holothurian*, *trepang*. [Local, U. S.]

sea-pumpkin (sē′pump″kin), *n.* A sea-melon.

sea-purse (sē′pėrs), *n.* **1.** A sea-barrow, or sea-pincushion; a skate-barrow. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.—**2.** A swirl of the undertow making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water; a local outward current, dangerous to bathers. Also called *sea-pouce* and *sea-puss*. [New Eng. and New Jersey coasts.]

sea-purslane (sē′pėrs″lān), *n.* See *purslane*.

sea-pye, *n.* See *sea-pie*[2], 1.

sea-quail (sē′kwāl), *n.* The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Connecticut.]

sear[1] (sēr), *a.* [Also *sere;* early mod. E. also *seer*, *seare*, *seere;* < ME. *seer*, *seere*, < AS. **seár*, dry, sear (found in the derived verb *seárian*, dry up), = MD. *sore*, *soore*, D. *zoor* = MLG. *sōr*, LG. *soor*, dry (cf. OF. *sor*, F. *saure* = Pr. *sor*, *saur* = It. *sauro* (ML. *saurus*, *sorius*), dried, brown, sorrel: see *sore*[3], *sorrel*[2]), < Teut. √ *saus* = Skt. √ *çush* = Zend √ *hush*, become dry or withered; Gr. *αὕειν*, parch, *αὐστηρός*, dry, rough, > E. *austere:* see *austere*.] Dry; withered: used especially of vegetation.

With *seer* braunches, blossoms ungrene.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4749.

My way of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 23.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sere*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 2.

November's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and *sear*.
Scott, Marmion, Int., i.

sear[1] (sēr), *v.* [Also *sere;* < ME. *seeren*, *seren*, < AS. *seárian*, dry up, wither away, = MD. *soren*, D. *zooren* = MLG. *sören*, LG. *soren*, OHG. *sōrēn*, become dry, wither; cf. OF. *saurir*, F. *saurer* = Pr. *saurar*, smoke-dry (herrings, etc.); from the adj.] **I.**† *intrans.* To become dry; wither. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make dry; dry up; wither.

A scatter'd leaf,
Sear'd by the autumn blast of grief.
Byron, The Giaour.

Frost winds *sere*
The heavy herbage of the ground.
Bryant, Hunter of the Prairies.

2. To wither or dry up on the surface by the application of heat or of something heated; scorch; burn the surface of; burn from the sur-

face inward; cauterize: as, to *sear* the flesh with a hot iron.

I would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow
Were red-hot steel, to *sear* me to the brain!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 61.

Hence—3. To deaden or make callous; deprive of sensibility or feeling.

Yet shalt thou feel, with horror
To thy *sear'd* conscience, my truth is built
On such a firm base that, if e'er it can
Be forc'd or undermin'd by thy base scandals,
Heaven keeps no guard on innocence.
Fletcher (and Massinger ?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

But so inconsistent is human nature that there are tender spots even in *seared* consciences.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. To blight or blast; shrivel up.

For calumny will *sear*
Virtue itself. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 73.

To sear up, to close by searing or cauterizing, stop.

How, how! another?
You gentle gods, give me but this I have,
And *sear up* my embracements from a next
With bonds of death! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 116.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear up* those of ill.
Sir W. Temple.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Singe*, etc. See *scorch*.

sear[2] (sēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seare*, *sere*; < OF. *serre*, F. dial. *serre*, a lock, bolt, bar, < L. *sera*, ML. also *serra*, a bar for a door: see *sera*.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock. See cuts under *gun-lock* and *rifle*.—**Light or tickle of the sear**†, easy to set off; easily excited; wanton.

The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are *tickle of the sere*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 336.

Discovering the moods and humours of the vulgar sort to be so loose and *tickle of the seare*.
Howard's Defensative (1620), quoted by Douce. (*Halliwell.*)

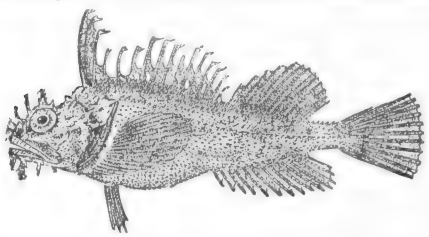
sear[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *seer*[1].

sea-radish (sē′rad″ish), *n.* See *radish*.

sea-ragwort (sē′rag″wėrt), *n.* Same as *dusty-miller*, 2.

sea-rat (sē′rat), *n.* 1. The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*. [Local, Eng.]—2. A pirate.

sea-raven (sē′rā″vn), *n.* 1. The cormorant.—2. A peculiar fish, *Hemitripterus americanus*, the type of the family *Hemitripteridæ*, of large



Sea-raven (*Hemitripterus americanus*).

size and singular appearance, common on the coast of North America, chiefly from Cape Cod northward, and known also as *Acadian bullhead*, *deep-water sculpin*, and *yellow sculpin*. It is distinguished by its long spinous dorsal fin, having about seventeen spines, of which the first two are highest and the fourth and fifth shorter than the succeeding ones, the fin being thus deeply and sigmoidally emarginated.

searce (sėrs), *n.* [Formerly also *searse*, *sarce*, *sarse*; < ME. *sarce*, *saarce*, *sarse*, *sars*, *cers* (with intrusive *r*, as in *hoarse*), < OF. *seas*, *saas*, *sas*, *sasse*, F *sas*, a sieve, = Sp. *cedazo*, a hair-sieve, searce, = Pg. *sedaço*, lawn for sieves, a sieve, bolter, = It. *staccio*, *setaccio*, a sieve, < ML. *setacium*, *setatium*, *setacius*, *sedacium*, prop. *setaceum*, a sieve, prop. a hair-sieve, neut. (sc. *cribrum*, sieve) of **setaceus*, of hair or bristles, < L. *seta*, a hair, a bristle: see *seta*, *setaceous*.] A sieve, especially a fine sieve. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

All the rest must be passed through a fine *searce*.
The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual (1676). (*Nares.*)

searce (sėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *searced*, ppr. *searcing*. [Formerly also *searse*, *sarce*, *sarse*; < ME. *sarcen*, *saarcen*, *sarsen*, < OF. (and F.) *sasser* = It. *stacciare*, < ML. *setaciare*, sift; from the noun.] To sift through a searce. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

To *sarse*, syfte, and trye out the best greyne.
Arnold's Chron., p. 87.

Bete all this smal, and *sarce* it smothe atte alle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

Sublimate and crude mercury, sir, well prepared and dulcified, with the jaw-bones of a sow, burnt, beaten, and *searced*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

searcer (sėr′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sercer*; < *searce* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a searce; a winnower; a bolter.—2. A fine sieve; a strainer.

To sift them [pieces of hellebore through a *sercer*, that the bark or rind may remain. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 5.

search (sėrch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *serch*; < ME. *serchen*, *cerchen*, < OF. *cercher*, *cerchier*, F. *chercher*, search, seek for, = Pr. *cercar*, *serquar* = Sp. *cercar*, encircle, surround, = Pg. *cercar*, encircle, surround, OPg. also search through, = It. *cercare*, search, < LL. *circare*, go round, go about, explore, < L. *circus*, a ring, circle, *circum*, round about: see *circus*, *circum-*, *circle*. Cf. *research*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go through and examine carefully and in detail, as in quest of something lost, concealed, or as yet undiscovered; explore: as, to *search* a ship; to *search* one's baggage or person at the custom-house.

That have passed many Londes and manye Yles and Contrees, and *cerched* manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable Companye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

Send thou men, that they may *search* the land of Canaan.
Num. xiii. 2.

Help to *search* my house this one time. If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 167.

2. To examine by probing; probe: as, to *search* a wound.

The wounded lete hem be ledde to townes, and *serched* theire sores. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 664.

You *search* the sore too deep.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

Such engines of terror God hath given into the hand of his minister as to *search* the tenderest angles of the heart.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

3. To test; put to the test; try. [Rare.]

Thou hast *searched* me, and known me. Ps. cxxxix. 1.

Prosperity does *search* a gentleman's temper
More than his adverse fortune.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

4. To look for; seek out; make search for; endeavor to find.

He hath been *search'd* among the dead and living,
But no trace of him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 11.

He bids ask of the old paths, or for the old wayes, where or which is the good way: which implies that all old wayes are not good, but that the good way is to be *searcht* with diligence among the old wayes.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To *search* a meaning for the song.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

5. To explore or investigate.

Enough is left besides to *search* and know.
Milton, P. L., vii. 125.

6†. To reach or penetrate to.

Mirth doth *search* the bottom of annoy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1109.

=Syn. 1. To sift, probe.—1 and 2. *Search*, *Scrutinize*, *Explore*. We *search* a place or *search for* a thing by looking everywhere with a close attention; we *scrutinize* a thing with a close attention, without emphasizing the idea of looking throughout; we *explore* that which is unknown and outside of our ordinary travels or knowledge. See *examination*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make search; seek; look: with *for* before the object sought.

But euer Grisandols *serched* thourgh the forestes, oon hour foreward, another bakke, that so endured viij dayes full. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 423.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 172.

2. To make strict or careful inquiry; inquire.

Thou mayest do well enough in . . . the next world, and be a glorious saint, and yet never *search* into God's secrets.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

He [an antiquary] never thinks of the beauty of the thought or language, but is for *searching* into what he calls the erudition of the author. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

search (sėrch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serch*; < *search*, *v.* Cf. F. *cherche*, < *chercher*, search.] A seeking or looking, as for something lost, concealed, desired, etc.; the act of going through a receptacle, place, collection of things, or the like, with the view of finding something lost, hidden, or undiscovered; exploratory examination; quest; inquiry; investigation: as, to make *search*; in *search* of a wife; to give up the *search*.

After long *search* and chauff he turned backe.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 21.

There s a place
So artificially contriv'd for a conveyance
No *search* could ever find it.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Some time ago, in digging at Portici, they found ruins under ground, and since that they have dug in *search* of antiquities. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 205.

Right of search, in *maritime law*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their lawfully commissioned cruisers to enter private merchant vessels of other nations met with on high seas, to examine their papers and cargo, and to search for enemies' property, articles contraband of war, etc.—**Search for encumbrances**, the inquiry made in the public records by a purchaser or mortgagee of lands as to the burdens and state of the title, in order to discover whether his purchase or investment is safe. =Syn. *Inquiry*, *Scrutiny*, etc. (see *examination*), exploration.

searchable (sėr′cha-bl), *a.* [< *search* + *-able*.] Capable of being searched or explored. *Cotgrave.*

searchableness (sėr′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being searchable.

searchant (sėr′chant), *a.* [< OF. *cerchant*, ppr. of *cercher*, search: see *search*.] Searching: a jocose word formed after the heraldic adjectives in *-ant*. [Rare.]

A civil cutpurse *searchant*; a sweet singer of new ballads allurant: and as fresh an hypocrite as ever was broached rampant. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

searcher[1] (sėr′chėr), *n.* [< *search* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who searches, in any sense of that word.

That our love is sound and sincere . . . who can pronounce, saving only the *Searcher* of all men's hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are His?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

'Tis endless to tell you what the curious *searchers* into nature's productions have observed of these worms and flies. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 96.

The *Searcher* follows fast; the Object faster flies.
Prior, Solomon, i.

In particular—(*a*) A customs officer whose business it is to search ships, baggage, goods, etc., for prohibited or undeclared dutiable articles, etc.

At the townes end certain *searchers* examined us for money, according to a custome . . . of Italy.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 93

(*b*) A prison official who searches or examines the clothing of newly arrested persons, and takes temporary possession of the articles found about them. (*c*) A civil officer formerly appointed in some Scottish towns to apprehend idlers on the street during church hours on the Sabbath.

If we bide here, the *searchers* will be on us, and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time. *Scott.*

(*d*) A person employed to search the public records of conveyances, mortgages, judgments, etc., to ascertain whether a title be good, or to find instruments affecting a title. (*e*†) A person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

Knowe, in my rage I have slaine a man this day,
And knowe not where his body to conveigh
And hide it from the *searchers* inquisition.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

(*f*) An inspector of leather. [Local, Eng.]

2. Something used in searching, examining, testing, etc. (*a*) An instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any defects in the bore. (*b*) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, or the like, to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, etc. (*c*) In *surg.*, a sound for searching the bladder for calculi. (*d*) An ocular or eyepiece of very low power, used in finding particular points of interest, to be examined then with higher powers of the microscope. Also called *searching-eyepiece*.

searcher[2] (sėr′chėr), *n.* [A var. of *searcer*, simulating *searcher*[1].] A sieve or strainer.

The [orange-] pulp is boiled, and then passed through a *searcher*, to remove the tough skin and pits.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 446.

searcheress† (sėr′chėr-es), *n.* [< *searcher*[1] + *-ess*.] A female searcher; an inventress.

Of theese dirye dolours eeke thow Queene Iuno the *searchresse*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

searchership (sėr′chėr-ship), *n.* [< ME. *serchorship*; < *searcher*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of searcher or examiner.

Wherfor I beseke youre maistirshipp that if my seid Lord have the seid office, that it lyke you to desyre the nomynacion of on of the officez, eythyr of the countroller or *serchorship* of Pernemuth, for a servaunt of yowrez.
Paston Letters, II. 97.

searching (sėr′ching), *p. a.* 1. Engaged in seeking, exploring, investigating, or examining: as, a *searching* party.—2. Keen; penetrating; close: as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* wind; a *searching* investigation.

That 's a marvellous *searching* wine.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 30.

Loosening with *searching* drops the rigid waste.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 105.

searchingly (sėr′ching-li), *adv.* In a searching manner.

searchingness (sėr′ching-nes), *n.* The quality of being searching, penetrating, close, or trying.

searchless (sėrch′les), *a.* [< *search* + *-less*.] Eluding search or investigation; inscrutable; unsearchable.

The modest-seeming eye,
Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,
Lurk *searchless* cunning, cruelty, and death.
Thomson, Spring, l. 990.

search-light (sėrch′līt), *n.* An electric arc-light having a lens or reflector, mounted on shipboard or on land on vertical and horizontal axes in such a way that the beam of light may be made to traverse in any direction. It is used on merchant ships to light up intricate channels at night, and on men-of-war to detect the approach of torpedo-boats or

other enemies. It is also used in military operations and for other purposes.

search-party (sėrch′pär″ti), *n.* A party engaged in searching for something lost, concealed, or the like. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 773.

search-warrant (sėrch′wor″ant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover, and if found to seize, the goods. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offenses are committed, such as base coin, coiners' tools, also gunpowder, nitroglycerin, liquors, etc., kept contrary to law.

sear-cloth†, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth*.

sea-reach (sē′rēch), *n.* The straight course or reach of a winding river which stretches out toward the sea.

searedness (sērd′nes), *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity or *searedness* of conscience. *South*, Sermons, IX. ii.

sea-reed (sē′rēd), *n.* The marram or matgrass, *Ammophila arenaria*.

sea-reeve (sē′rēv), *n.* An officer formerly appointed in maritime towns and places to take care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.

searing-iron (sēr′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A cautery.

sea-risk (sē′risk), *n.* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

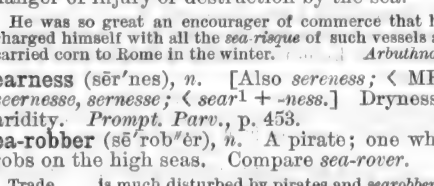
He was so great an encourager of commerce that he charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

searness (sēr′nes), *n.* [Also *sereness*; < ME. *seernesse, sernesse*; < *sear*[1] + *-ness*.] Dryness; aridity. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

sea-robber (sē′rob″ėr), *n.* A pirate; one who robs on the high seas. Compare *sea-rover*.

Trade . . . is much disturbed by pirates and *searobbers*. *Milton*, Letters of State.

★**sea-robin** (sē′rob″in), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Triglidæ*. In the United States, one of various species of the genus *Prionotus*, which is distinguished from *Trigla* by the longer pectoral fins and the development of teeth on the palatine bones. They are more or less red in color,



Sea-robin (*Prionotus carolinus*).

and are distinguished by the development of three rays below the pectoral fins on each side, serving as organs both of progression and of sensation. Several species are found along the eastern coast of the United States, as *P. evolans*, *P. strigatus*, and *P. carolinus*.

2. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Rowley, Massachusetts.]

sea-rocket (sē′rok″et), *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus *Cakile*. There are about 10 species, fleshy shore-plants, with few leaves and a two-jointed pod, each joint with one seed, the upper deciduous at maturity, the lower persistent. *C. maritima* is found in Europe; *C. edentula*, in the United States on the Atlantic coast, along the Great Lakes, and on the California coast.

sea-rod (sē′rod), *n.* A kind of sea-pen; a pennatulaceous polyp of the family *Virgulariidæ*.

sea-roll (sē′rōl), *n.* A holothurian.

sea-room (sē′rōm), *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement; space free from obstruction in which a ship can be easily manœuvered or navigated.

Bomilcar gat forth of the haven of Saracose with 35 ships, and, having *sea-roume*, halsed up sails, and away he went with a mery gale of wind. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 568.

sea-rose (sē′rōz), *n.* A sea-anemone, *Urticina nodosa*, found on Newfoundland, etc.

sea-rosemary (sē′rōz″mā-ri), *n.* 1. Same as *sea-lavender*.—2. A saline plant, *Dondia fruticosa* (*Chenopodium fruticosum* of Linnæus).

sea-rover (sē′rō″vėr), *n.* 1. A pirate; one who cruises for plunder.

A certain island . . . left waste by *sea-rovers*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

sea-roving (sē′rō″ving), *n.* Roving over the sea in quest of booty; piracy.

Nor was it altogether nothing, even that wild *sea-roving* and battling, through so many generations. *Carlyle.*

searset, *n.* and *v.* See *searce*.

sear-spring (sēr′spring), *n.* The spring in a gun-lock which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler. See cut under *gun-lock*.

sea-ruff (sē′ruf), *n.* A sparoid fish of the genus *Pagellus*, inhabiting most European coasts, including the Mediterranean; a sea-bream.

sea-ruffle (sē′ruf″l), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

sea-run (sē′run), *n.* Migration into the sea: also used attributively.

The group without hyoid teeth includes fontinalis, known in the *searun* condition as immaculatus, and in its northern habitat varying into hudsonicus of Suckley. *Science*, V. 424.

sea-running (sē′run″ing), *a.* Catadromous, as a fish.

searwood† (sēr′wụd), *n.* [Also *seerwood*, *serewood*; < *sear*[1] + *wood*[1].] Wood dry enough to burn; dry sticks.

And *serewood* from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 413.

sea-salmon (sē′sam″un), *n.* See *salmon*.

sea-salt (sē′sâlt), *n.* Sodium chlorid, or common salt, obtained by evaporation of sea-water. See *salt*.

sea-sandwort (sē′sand″wėrt), *n.* See *sandwort*.

sea-saurian (sē′sâ″ri-an), *n.* Any marine saurian. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 611.

seascape (sē′skāp), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece. [Recent.]

Seascape—as painters affect to call such things. *Dickens*, Household Words, XXXIV. 236.

On one of these happy days . . . he found perched on the cliff, his fingers blue with cold, the celebrated Andrea Fitch, employed in sketching a land or a *sea scape* on a sheet of grey paper. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

Mdme. ——, as a *seascape* painter, is placed on the line—which is nothing new to her. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 86.

Several of the once-admired interiors and *sea-scapes* of Eugène Isabey. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 381.

sea-scorpion (sē′skôr″pi-ọn), *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish; any member of the *Scorpænidæ*. See *scorpene*.—2. A cottoid fish, *Myoxocephalus scorpius*. Also called *sculpin*.

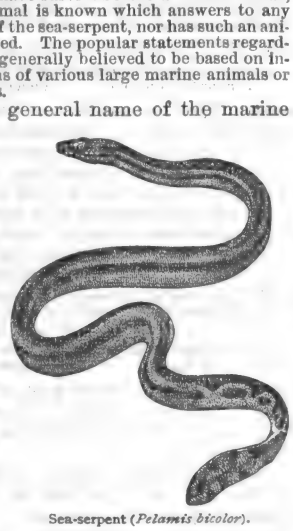
sea-scurf (sē′skėrf), *n.* A polyzoan of the genus *Lepralia* or other incrusting sea-moss.

seaset, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *seize*.

sea-sedge (sē′sej), *n.* 1. See *alva marina*.—2. The sedge *Carex arenaria*. Also called *German* ★*sarsaparilla*.

sea-serpent (sē′sėr″pent), *n.* 1. An enormous marine animal of serpentine form, said to have been repeatedly seen at sea. Most stories of the sea-serpent are obviously mythical. The few accounts which appear to have some foundation in fact have exhausted all possible conjectures respecting any actual creature. Some naturalists have suspected that a huge marine reptile may have survived from a former fauna; but certainly no animal is known which answers to any current conception of the sea-serpent, nor has such an animal ever been captured. The popular statements regarding sea-serpents are generally believed to be based on inaccurate observations of various large marine animals or of schools of animals.

2. In *herpet.*, a general name of the marine venomous serpents or sea-snakes of the family *Hydrophidæ*. There are several genera and species, of warm seas, and especially of the Indian ocean, all extremely poisonous. The best-known belong to the genera *Platurus*, *Pelamis*, and *Hydrophis*, and have the tail more or less compressed like a fin. See also cuts under *Hydrophis* and *Platurus*.



Sea-serpent (*Pelamis bicolor*).

3. A chain of salps linked together.

sea-service (sē′-sėr″vis), *n.* Service on the sea, or on board of a ship or vessel. (*a*) In the United States navy, service at sea or on board of a sea-going ship, as distinguished from *shore-service*. (*b*) Service in the British navy; naval service.

You were pressed for the *sea-service*, . . . and you got off with much ado. *Swift*, Directions to Servants.

sea-shark (sē′shärk), *n.* A large shark of the family *Lamnidæ*, also known as *man-eater*.

sea-shell (sē′shel), *n.* The shell of any salt-water mollusk; a marine shell, such as may be found on the sea-shore. See *Oceanides*, 2.

Sea-shells are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

sea-shore (sē′shōr), *n.* 1. The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.—2. In *law*, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

sea-shrimp (sē′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp.

sea-shrub (sē′shrub), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp; a sea-fan. See cuts under *coral* and *Rhipidogorgia*.

seasick (sē′sik), *a.* Affected with nausea from the motion of a vessel.

seasickness (sē′sik″nes), *n.* The state or condition of being seasick.

seaside (sē′sīd), *n.* [< ME. *see-side, sæ-side*; < *sea*[1] + *side*[1].] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea or near it: often used adjectively: as, a *seaside* residence or home.

On the *See-syde* Men may fynde many Rubyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 29.

There disembarking on the green *sea-side*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.
Pope, Odyssey, Ix. 639.

Seaside balsam, a balsamic juice which exudes from the branches of a variety of *Croton flavens*, a shrub three or four feet high, which is found in the West Indies.—**Seaside bean, finch, grape, pine**, etc. See the nouns.

sea-skimmer (sē′skim″ėr), *n.* The skimmer, a bird. See *Rhynchops*.

sea-slater (sē′slā″tėr), *n.* The rock-slater, *Ligia oceanica*, and other isopods of the same genus.

sea-sleeve (sē′slēv), *n.* A cuttlefish: same as *calamary*, 1.

sea-slug (sē′slug), *n.* 1. A marine opisthobranchiate gastropod whose shell is rudimentary or wanting; a nudibranch, as a doridoid. These creatures resemble the terrestrial pulmonates known as slugs, whence the name. There are many species, of different genera and families, some of them known as *sea-hares*, *sea-lemons*, etc. See cuts under *Polycera*, *Hermæa*, and *Ægirus*.

2. A holothurian of any kind.

sea-snail (sē′snāl), *n.* [< ME. *see-snail*, < AS. *sǣ-snægl, sǣsnāl*, sea-snail, < *sǣ*, sea, + *snægl*, snail.] 1. In *ichth.*, any fish of the family *Liparididæ*, and especially a member of the genus *Liparis*, of which there are several species, found in both British and American waters. The common sea-snail or snail-fish of Great Britain is *L. vulgaris*, the unctuous sucker, a few inches long. See cut under *snail-fish*.

2. In *conch.*, a marine gastropod whose shell resembles a helix, as those of the family *Littorinidæ*, of which the periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*, is a familiar form, and those of the family *Naticidæ*, of which *Lunatia heros* and related species are good examples. See also cuts under *Natica*, *Littorinidæ*, *Nerita*, and *Neritidæ*.



Sea-snail or Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), natural size.

sea-snake (sē′snāk), *n.* A sea-serpent, in any sense.

That great *sea-snake* under the sea. *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

sea-snipe (sē′snīp), *n.* 1. *Tringa alpina*: same as *dunlin*. [North of Eng. and East Lothian.]—2. The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. [Ireland.]—3. The snipe-fish, *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*.

sea-soldier†, (sē′sōl″jėr), *n.* A marine.

Six hundred *sea-soldiers*, under the conduct of Sir Richard Levison. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 136. (*Davies.*)

★**season** (sē′zn), *n.* [< ME. *seysoun, seson, scsun, sesoun, cesoun*, < OF. *seson, seison, saison*, F. *saison* = Pr. *sadons, sazon, sasos, sazos* = Sp. *sazón* = Pg. *sazão*, < L. *satio*(*n*-), a sowing, planting, ML. sowing-time, i. e. spring, regarded as the chief season for sowing crops, hence any season, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, prob. orig. **scsere*, redupl. of √ *sa*, sow: see *sow*[1]. Cf. *sation*, a doublet of *season*. In def. 3 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A particular period of time. Specifically—(*a*) One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided by the annual motion of the sun in declination, or by the resulting characteristics of temperature, moisture, conditions of vegetation, and the like. Astronomically the year is divided into four nearly equal seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, reckoned solely with respect to the sun's motion—spring beginning when the sun crosses the equator going northward, summer when it reaches the summer solstice, autumn when it crosses the equator going southward, and winter when it reaches the winter solstice. But popularly and historically the seasons refer to the four well-marked periods which in temperate regions are exhibited in the annual changes of climate and stages of vegetation. In consequence, the times of division and the duration of the seasons are entirely conventional, and are adjusted in terms of the monthly calendar in accordance with the local cli-

mate. In the United States and Canada spring is considered to begin with the first of March, and summer, autumn, and winter with the first of June, September, and December respectively. In Great Britain spring is regarded as beginning with February, summer with May, etc. In the southern hemisphere the summer season is simultaneous with the northern winter, and the periods of the other seasons are similarly interchanged. Within the tropics the annual variation of temperature is not so marked as that of humidity and rainfall, and, according to the locality, sometimes two, sometimes three, and sometimes four climatic seasons are distinguished, termed the *rainy* season, the *dry* season, etc.

In a somer *seson*, whan soft was the sonne.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 1.

The Turks do customably bring their galleys on shore every year in the winter *season*.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

I shall not intend this hot *season* to bid you the base through the wide and dusty champaine of the Councels.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*b*) The period of the year in which something is more in vogue than at others, as that in which a particular place is most frequented by visitors, or shows most bustling activity, or when a particular trade, business, or profession is in its greatest state of activity: as, the holiday *season;* the hop-picking *season;* the London *season;* the Newport *season;* the theatrical *season;* the peach *season*.

The *season* was advanced when I first put the play into Mr. Harris's hands: it was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Pref.

The London *season* extended from October to May, leaving four months during which the theatres were closed and all forms of dissipation suspended.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(*c*) A convenient or suitable time; the right time; period of time that is natural, proper, or suitable. See phrases below.

2. A period of time, in general; a while; a time.

Than stode y stille a litile *sesone*,
And constred this lettres or y wente thens.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*.
Acts xiii. 11.

You may be favoured with those blessed *seasons* of universal light and strength of which good men have often spoken. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 24.

3†. Seasoning; that which gives relish, or preserves vigor or freshness.

Salt too little which may *season* give
To her foul-tainted flesh.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 144.

All fresh humours . . .
Bearing no *season*, much less salt of goodness.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

Close-season. Same as *close-time*.—**In season.** (*a*) Ready for use; on the market; usable; edible: as, cherries are now *in season;* oysters are not *in season* during May, June, July, and August.

In that Contree, and in othere also, Men fynden longe Apples to selle, *in* hire *cesoun;* and Men clepen hem Apples of Paradys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn:
Delightful month, when cherries and green peason,
Custards, cheese-cakes, and kisses are *in season*.
Poor Robin (1705). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) Having the pelage in good order, as fur-bearing animals. This is usually in winter. (*c*) In good flesh, as beasts, birds, fishes, shell-fish, etc. (*d*) Affording good sport, as birds well grown and strong of wing. (*e*) Migrating, and therefore numerous, or found where not occurring at some other time, as birds or fish. (*f*) Allowed by law to be killed, as any game. (*g*) Seasonably; opportunely; at the right time; soon enough: as, to go to the theater *in season* for the overture.—**In season and out of season,** at all times; always.

A Church-mans jurisdiction is no more but to watch over his flock *in season and out of season*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Out of season. (*a*) Unseasonable; inopportune. (*b*) Not in season, as game; not in good condition for the table. In general, animals are out of season when breeding.—**Season ticket.** See *ticket*.—**The Four Seasons** (*eccles.*), the ember days.—**To take a season†,** to stay for a time.

From heuen til erthe his sone be sent
In mankinde *to take a cesoun*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

season (sē′zn), *v.* [= F. *saisonner*, have a good season, = Sp. Pg. *sazonar*, season with condiments; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To render suitable or appropriate; prepare; fit.

And am I then revenged,
To take him in the purging of his soul,
When he is fit and *season'd* for his passage?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 84.

2. To fit for any use by time or habit; habituate; accustom; mature; inure; acclimatize.

How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection!
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 107.

A man should . . . harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives.
Addison, Guardian, No. 102.

3. To bring to the best state for use by any process: as, to *season* a cask by keeping liquor in it; to *season* a tobacco-pipe by frequently smoking it; to *season* timber by drying or hardening, or by removing its natural sap.

The good gardiner *seasons* his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 254.

Men are more curious what they put into a new vessel than into a vessel *seasoned*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 28.

A clavestock and rabbetstock carpenters crave,
And *seasoned* timber for pinwood to have.
Tusser, Husbandly Furniture, st. 20.

4. To fit for the taste; render palatable, or give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant: as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* anything with spices.

And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou *season* with salt. Lev. ii. 13.

5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours.
Dryden, To John Dryden, l. 60.

She had an easy fluency of discourse, which, though generally of a serious complexion, was occasionally *seasoned* with agreeable sallies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6. To render more agreeable or less rigorous and severe; temper; moderate; qualify by admixture.

Earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy *seasons* justice.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 197.

'Tis a pride becomes 'em,
A little *season'd* with ambition
To be respected, reckon'd well, and honour'd
For what they have done.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

7. To gratify; tickle.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates
Be *season'd* with such viands.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 97.

8. To imbue; tinge or taint.

There 's no mirth
Which is not truly *season'd* with some madness.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Then being first *seasoned* with ye seeds of grace and vertue, he went to ye Courte, and served that religious and godly gentlman, Mr. Davison.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 409.

By degrees to *season* them with Principles of Rebellion and Disobedience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

9†. To preserve from decay; keep sweet or fresh.

All this to *season*
A brother's dead love, which she would keep fresh
And lasting in her sad remembrance.
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 30.

10†. To impregnate. *Holland.*—**Seasoning fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become mature; grow fit for use; become adapted to a climate, as the human body.—**2.** To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

3†. To give token; smack; savor.

Lose not your labour and your time together;
It *seasons* of a fool. *Fletcher*, The Chances, i. 9.

seasonable (sē′zn-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *seasonable*, < OF. **sesonable*, < *seson*, season: see *season* and *-able*.] Suitable as to time or season; opportune; occurring, happening, or done in due season or proper time for the purpose; in keeping with the season or with the circumstances: as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Thay sailed furth soundly with *seasonable* wyndes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2810.

Then the sonne reneweth his finished course, and the *seasonable* spring refresheth the earth.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Gen. Arg.

'Tis not *seasonable* to call a Man Traitor that has an Army at his Heels. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 111.

seasonableness (sē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* Seasonable character or quality; the quality of fitting the time or the circumstances; opportuneness of occurrence.

Seasonableness is best in all these things, which have their ripeness and decay. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Observations, § 15.

seasonably (sē′zn-a-bli), *adv.* In due time or season; in time convenient; sufficiently early: as, to sow or plant *seasonably*.

Time was wanting: the agents of Plymouth could not be *seasonably* summoned, and the subject was deferred.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 339.

seasonage† (sē′zn-aj), *n.* [< *season* + *-age*.] Seasoning; sauce.

Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every Christian duty.
South, Sermons, IX. v.

seasonal (sē′zn-al), *a.* [< *season* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons.

The deviations which occur from the *seasonal* averages of climate. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 6.

The rainfall of the British Islands has been examined with reference to its *seasonal* distribution in relation to the physical configuration of the surface.
Nature, XXXIII. 355

Seasonal dimorphism, in *zoöl.*, a dimorphism or change of form occurring at stated seasons: applied especially to the changes observed in successive generations of certain insects, those appearing at one season being remarkably different from the other broods of the year, so that they have frequently been described as distinct species. Seasonal dimorphism is not uncommon among the diurnal *Lepidoptera* and occurs in other orders of insects among species which have more than one generation annually.

seasonally (sē′zn-al-i), *adv.* Periodically; according to the season.

He believed that the fact of the moth being *seasonally* dimorphic was likely to introduce disturbing elements into the experiments.
Proc. of Ent. Soc., Nature, XXXV. 468.

seasoner (sē′zn-ėr), *n.* [< *season* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who seasons.—**2.** That which seasons, matures, or gives a relish.—**3.** A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beach-comber. [U. S.]

seasoning (sē′zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *season*, *v.*] **1.** The act by which anything is seasoned.—**2.** That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish, usually something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, etc.

There are many vegetable substances used by mankind as *seasonings* which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil, as thyme and savoury and all spices.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, iii. 4.

3. Something added or mixed to enhance pleasure or enjoyment, or give spice and relish: as, wit or humor serves as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations . . . are of so dry and austere a nature that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings* [of mirth and humour].
Addison, Freeholder, No. 46.

There was a *seasoning* of wisdom unaccountably mixed up with his strangest whims.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 42.

4. In *diamond-cutting*, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond-dust and oil.

seasoning-tub (sē′zn-ing-tub), *n.* In *baking*, a trough in which dough is set to rise.

seasonless (sē′zn-les), *a.* [< *season* + *-less*.] **1.** Unmarked by a succession of seasons.—**2†.** Without seasoning or relish; insipid.

And when the stubborne stroke of my harsh song
Shall *seasonlesse* glide through almightie eares,
Vouchsafe to sweet it with thy blessed tong.
G. Markham, Tragedy of Sir R. Grinuile.

sea-spider (sē′spī″dėr), *n.* Some marine animal whose appearance suggests a spider. (*a*) A pycnogonid. See cuts under *Nymphon* and *Pycnogonida*. (*b*) A spider-crab; any maioid, as *Maia squinado*. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.

sea-spleenwort (sē′splēn″wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium marinum*, native along the west coast of Europe.

sea-squid (sē′skwid), *n.* Any squid; a cuttle or calamary.

sea-squirt (sē′skwėrt), *n.* Any ascidian or tunicate: so called from their squirting water when they contract.

sea-staff (sē′staf), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

sea-star (sē′stär), *n.* A starfish of any kind.

sea-starwort (sē′stär″wėrt), *n.* See *starwort*.

sea-stick (sē′stik), *n.* A herring cured at sea as soon as it is caught, in order that it may be first in market and bring a high price. [Eng.]

The herrings caught and cured at sea are called *sea sticks*. In order to render them what are called merchantable herrings, it is necessary to repack them with an additional quantity of salt. *A. Smith*, Wealth of Nations, III. 31.

sea-stickleback (sē′stik″l-bak), *n.* A marine gasterosteid, *Spinachia spinachia*.

sea-stock (sē′stok), *n.* Fresh provisions, stores, etc., placed on board ship for use at sea.

With perhaps a recruit of green turtles for a *sea-stock* of fresh meat. *Scammon.*

sea-strawberry (sē′strâ″ber-i), *n.* A kind of polyp, *Alcyonium rubiforme*.

sea-sunflower (sē′sun″flou-ėr), *n.* A sea-anemone.

sea-surgeon (sē′sėr″jon), *n.* The surgeon-fish.

sea-swallow (sē′swol″ō), *n.* **1.** A tern; any ★bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Sterninæ:* so called from the long pointed wings, long forked tail, and slender form of most of these birds, whose flight and carriage resemble those of swallows. See cuts under *Sterna*, *tern*, *roseate*, *Gygis*, *Hydrochelidon*, and *Inca*.—**2.** The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. See cut under *petrel*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *her.*, same as *aylet*.

sea-swine (sē′swīn), *n.* **1.** A porpoise. Also *sea-hog, sea-pig.*

Most nations calling this fish Porcus marinus, or the *sea-swine.* *J. Ray,* Philos. Trans., Abridged (1700), II. 845.

2. The ballan-wrasse: in allusion to a supposed sucking noise like that of a pig made by the fish. See cut under *Labrus.* *F. Day.* [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

seat (sēt), *n.* [< ME. *sete, seete;* (*a*) in part < AS. *sǣt,* a place where one sits in ambush, = MD. *saete, sate,* a sitting, seat, chair, station, port, dock, = OHG. *sāza, gesāze,* MHG. *sāze,* a seat, = Icel. *sāt,* a sitting in ambush, an ambush; (*b*) in part < Icel. *sæti* = Sw. *säte* = Dan. *sæde,* a seat; from the verb, AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt,* pl. *sǣton*), etc., sit: see *sit.* Cf. *settle*[1], from the same verb, and cf. L. *sedes,* a seat (> E. *see*[2], *siege*), *sedile,* a seat, chair, *sella,* a seat, throne, saddle (> E. *sell*[2]), etc., from the cognate L. verb.] **1.** A place or thing on which to sit; a bench, stool, chair, throne, or the like.

Priam by purpos a pales gert make
Within the Cite full Solempne of a *sete* riall.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1630.

The tables of the moneychangers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves. Mat. xxi. 12.

2. That part of a thing on which one sits, or on which another part or thing rests, or by which it is supported: as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seats* in a wagon; the *seat* of a valve.

The *seat* of a valve is the fixed surface on which it rests, or against which it presses. *Rankine,* Steam Engine, § 111.

3. That part of the body on which one sits; the breech, buttocks, or fundament; technically, the gluteal region.—**4.** That part of a garment which covers the breech: as, the *seat* of a pair of trousers.

His blue jean trowsers, very full in the *seat,* might suggest an idea of a bluebottle fly.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 53.

5. Site; situation; location: as, the *seat* of Eden; the *seat* of a tumor, or of a disease.

This castle hath a pleasant *seat.* *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 6. 1.

Silver-street, the region of money, a good *seat* for a usurer. *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iii. 2.

6. Abode; place of abode or residence; specifically, a mansion: as, a family *seat;* a country-*seat.*

In an yle that was negh the noble kynges *sete,*
This clene flese was inclosede all with clere water,
Euon a forlong therfro, & fully nomore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 848.

Prusia, now called Bursia, which was the abiding *seat* of the kings of Bithynia.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 330.

It is the *seat* of an Archbishop, having been first an Episcopal cite before it was graced with the dignity of an Archbishopricke. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 100.

I call'd at my cousin Evelyn's, who has a very pretty *seate* in the forest, 2 miles behither Clifden.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

7. Regular or appropriate place, as of rest, activity, etc.; the place where anything is settled, fixed, or established, or is carried on or flourishes; the matter in which any form inheres: as, the *seat* of war; a *seat* of learning or of commerce.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a *seat*
In this distracted globe. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 5. 96.

The nature of man includes a mind and understanding, which is the *seat* of Providence.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is an interesting, but not a surprising fact, that the circumstances of the first planting of Christianity in places which were later among its most powerful *seats,* including Rome and Carthage, are not known.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 516.

8. A right to sit. (*a*) Membership, as in a legislative or deliberative body, or in the Stock or Produce Exchange: as, a *seat* in Parliament. (*b*) Sitting-room; sitting accommodation for one person; a sitting: as, a *seat* in a church; *seats* for the play.

9. Method or posture of sitting, as on horseback; hold in sitting: as, to have a firm *seat* in the saddle.

The ordinary Eastern *seat,* which approaches more or less the *seat* of a cross-country rider or fox-hunter, is nearly as different from the cowboy's *seat* as from that of a man who rides bareback.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 659.

10. A clutch or sitting (of eggs). [Prov. Eng.] —**11.** A place or situation in a shoemaking establishment: as, a *seat* of work; a *seat* of stuff (that is, an engagement to make stuff shoes). [Prov. Eng.]

After having worked on stuff work in the country, I could not bear the idea of returning to the leather-branch; I attempted and obtained a *seat* of stuff in Bristol.
Memoirs of J. Lackington, letter xvii. (*Davies.*)

12. Same as *seat-earth.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**Curule seat.** See *curule.*—**Deacons' seat.** See *deacon.*—**High seat.** Same as *rising-seat.*—**Redistribution of Seats Act.** See *redistribution.*—**Seat of the soul,** that part of the body which most dualistic psychologists suppose to be in direct connection with the soul; the sensorium.—**To take a seat,** to sit down. [Colloq.]

seat (sēt), *v.* [< *seat, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place on a seat; cause to sit down: as, to *seat* one's guests: often used reflexively: as, to *seat one's self* at table.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

The young ladies *seated themselves* demurely in their rush-bottomed chairs, and knit their own woollen stockings. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 170.

2. To furnish or fit up with seats: as, to *seat* a church for a thousand persons.—**3.** To repair by renewing or mending the seat: as, to *seat* a chair or a garment.—**4.** To afford sitting accommodation for; accommodate with seats or sittings: as, a room that *seats* four hundred.—**5.** To fix; set firm.

Thus Rodoll was *seated* againe in his Soueraignty, and Wallachia became subject to the Emperour.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

In youth it perpetually preserves, in age restores the complexion; *seats* your teeth, did they dance like virginal jacks, firm as a wall. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, ii. 1.

6. To locate; settle; place definitely as in a permanent abode or dwelling-place; fix: often reflexively.

Fiery diseases, *seated* in the spirit, embroile the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward,* Simple Cobler, p. 7.

The greatest plagues that human nature suffers
Are *seated* here, wildness and wants innumerable.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Perhaps it was with these three Languages as with the Frankes Language when they first *seated themselues* in Gallia. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 48.

7. In *mech.,* to fix in proper place, as on a bed or support; cause to lie truly on such support; fit accurately.—**8†.** To settle; plant with inhabitants: as, to *seat* a country.

Their neighbours of ye Massachusets . . . had some years after *seated* a towne (called Hingam) on their lands.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 368.

Plantations which for many years had been *seated* and improved, under the encouragement of several charters.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 93.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To fix or take up abode; settle down permanently; establish a residence.

The Dutch demanded what they intended, and whither they would goe; they answered, up ye river to trade (now their order was to goe and *seat* above them).
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 313.

The Allingtons *seated* here before 1289.
Evelyn, Diary, July 20, 1670.

2. To rest; lie down.

The folds where sheepe at night doe *seat.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 4.

sea-tang (sē′tang), *n.* A kind of seaweed; tang; tangle.

Drove the cormorant and curlew
To their nests of sedge and *sea-tang.*
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ii.

sea-tangle (sē′tang″gl), *n.* One of several species of seaweeds, principally of the genus *Laminaria.* See cut under *seaweed.*

seat-back (sēt′bak), *n.* A piece of tapestry or other textile fabric, leather, or the like made for covering the back of a sofa, chair, or other piece of furniture: especially used of decorative pieces made of the size and shape required.

seat-earth (sēt′ėrth), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the bed of clay by which many coal-seams are underlain. The composition of this clay varies much in various regions. Sometimes it is a plastic clay, often refractory, and much used as fire-clay; sometimes it is more or less mixed with silica, or even almost entirely silicious, as in some of the midland counties of England, when it is called *ganister.* Also called *seat-stone, seat-clay,* or simply *seat, clunch, pounson, bind, spavin,* and (in Leinster) *buddagh;* in the United States generally known as *under-clay.*

seated (sē′ted), *p. a.* Placed; situated; fixed in or as in a seat; located.

In the eyes of David it seemed a thing not fit, a thing not decent, that himself should be more richly *seated* than God. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, vii. 23.

A pretty house, ye see, handsomely *seated,*
Sweet and convenient walks, the waters crystal.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Never trust me, but you are most delicately *seated* here, full of sweet delight and blandishment! an excellent air!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

sea-tench (sē′tench), *n.* The black sea-bream, *Spondyliosoma lineatum.* [Ireland.]

sea-term (sē′tėrm), *n.* A word or term used especially by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

I agree with you in your censure of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

seat-fastener (sēt′fas″nėr), *n.* In a wagon, a screw-clamp for securing the seat to the body.

sea-thong (sē′thông), *n.* One of several species of cord-like or thong-like seaweeds, as *Himanthalia lorea, Chorda filum,* etc. See *Chorda, Himanthalia, Laminariaceæ.*

sea-thorn (sē′thôrn), *n.* Same as *pustule of the sea* (which see, under *pustule*).

sea-thrift (sē′thrift), *n.* See *thrift.*

seating (sē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seat, v.*] **1.** The act of placing on a seat; the act of furnishing with a seat or seats.—**2.** Textile material made for upholstering the seats of chairs, sofas, and the like; especially, haircloth.—**3.** *pl.* In *mech.,* collectively, the various fitted supports of the parts of a structure or of a machine.—**4.** In *ship-building,* that part of the floor which rests on the keel.

When the frames are perpendicular to the keel, the bevelling of the *seating* of the floors, i. e. the angle between the plane of the side of timber and the keel, is a right angle. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., § 46.

sea-titling (sē′tit″ling), *n.* The shore-pipit or sea-lark, *Anthus aquaticus* or *obscurus.* See *rock-pipit.* [Local, Eng.]

seat-lock (sēt′lok), *n.* In railroad-cars, etc., a form of lock for holding the back of a reversible seat in position.

sea-toad (sē′tōd), *n.* **1.** The sea-frog, fishing-frog, or angler, *Lophius piscatorius,* a fish. See cut under *angler.*—**2.** The toadfish, *Opsanus tau.*—**3.** The sculpin.—**4.** The great spider-crab, *Hyas araneus.* *Wood.*

sea-tortoise (sē′tôr″tis), *n.* A marine tortoise; a sea-turtle.

sea-toss (sē′tos), *n.* A toss overboard into the sea: as, give it a *sea-toss.* [Colloq.]

sea-tossed, sea-tost (sē′tost), *a.* Tossed by the sea.

In your imagination hold
This stage the ship, upon whose deck
The *sea-tost* Pericles appears to speak.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 60.

seat-rail (sēt′rāl), *n.* In furniture, one of the horizontal members of the frame which forms or supports the seat, as in a chair or a sofa.

sea-trout (sē′trout), *n.* **1.** Any catadromous trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis.*—**2.** A kind of weakfish; any one of the four species of sciænoid fishes of the genus *Cynoscion* which occur along the coast of the middle and southern United States. One of them is the squeteague. Also, sometimes, *salmon-trout.* See cut under *Cynoscion.*—**3.** Another sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion nobilis,* related to the weakfish of the Atlantic States. Also called *white sea-bass.* [California.]—**4.** A chiroid fish, as *Hexagrammos decagrammus,* of the Pacific coast of the United States: same as *rock-trout,* 2.

sea-trumpet (sē′trum″pet), *n.* **1.** A medieval musical instrument essentially similar to the monochord, but suggestive of the viol. It consisted of a wooden body about 6 feet long, flat in front, polygonal behind, and tapering from a somewhat large flat base, which could be rested on the floor, to a short thick neck, terminating in a head with a tuning-screw. It had but one large string, made of gut, stretched over a peculiar bridge, and tuned to a low pitch, usually about that of the second C below middle C. The bridge was made so as to rest firmly on only one foot, the other being free to vibrate upon the body. The instrument was played with a large bow, like that of a violoncello. The tones used were the natural harmonics of the string, produced by lightly touching the nodes. Its scale therefore coincided with that of the trumpet; and this fact, taken in connection with its general shape, probably suggested its name. It was used for both sacred and secular music, both alone and in sets of three or four. It was especially common in nunneries as an accompaniment for singing, since its tones corresponded in pitch with those of the female voice. The latest specimens date from early in the eighteenth century. The instrument is important in connection with the development of the viol. Also *marine trumpet, tromba marina, nuns'-fiddle,* etc.

2. In *bot.,* a large seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis,* of the southern ocean. It has a stem often more than 20 feet in height, crowned by a fan-shaped cluster of fronds, each 12 feet or more in length. The stem is hollow in the upper part, and when dried is frequently used as a trumpet by the native herdsmen of the Cape of Good Hope, whence the name. It is also used as a siphon. Also called *trumpetweed.*

3. A large marine gastropod of the genus *Triton.*

seat-stand (sēt′stand), *n.* In a railroad-car, a support, generally made of metal, for the end of the seat next the aisle.

seat-stone (sēt′stōn), *n.* Same as *seat-earth.*

sea-turn (sē′tėrn), *n.* A gale or breeze coming from the sea, generally accompanied by thick weather.

sea-turtle[1] (sē′tėr″tl), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *turtle*[1].] The sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle.* See cut under *guillemot.*

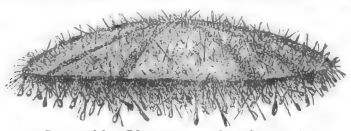
sea-turtle[2] (sē′tėr″tl), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *turtle*[2].] Any marine chelonian; a sea-tortoise. These all have the limbs formed as flippers. Some furnish the tortoise-shell of commerce; others are famous among epicures. The leading forms are the hawkbill, leatherback, loggerhead, and green turtle.

seat-worm (sēt′wėrm), *n.* A pinworm commonly infesting the fundament. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

sea-umbrella (sē′um-brel″ä), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp of the genus *Umbellularia*.

sea-unicorn (sē′ū″ni-kôrn), *n.* The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros:* so called from the single horn-like tusk of the male, sometimes 8 feet long. See cuts under *Monodon* and *narwhal*.

sea-urchin (sē′ėr″chin), *n.* An echinoid; any member of the *Echinoidea;* a sea-egg or sea-hedgehog. Many of the leading forms have popular designations or vernacular book-names, as heart-urchins, *Spatangidæ;* helmet-urchins, *Galeritidæ;* shield-urchins, *Scutellidæ;* turban-urchins, *Cidaridæ*. The common green sea-urchin of New England is *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis* (figured under the generic word). A purple sea-urchin is *Arbacia punctulata*. *Toxopneustes franciscorum* is a Californian sea-urchin used for food by Indians, and the common European one figured under *Echinus* is classic in the annals of gastronomy. The species here figured is



Sea-urchin (*Phormosoma luculentum*).

flatter and less prickly than usual; still flatter ones are those known as *cake-urchins, sand-dollars*, etc. (See *sand-dollar*.) Some sea-urchins have spines several inches long, and in others the spines become heavy clubs. Sea-urchins, like sea-anemones, are common objects on most sea-coasts, and their dry tests, usually lacking the spines, are often of beautiful tints. See *Echinus*, also cuts under *ambulacrum, Ananchytes, cake-urchin, Cidaris, Clypeastridæ, Echinoidea, Echinometra, Echinothuriidæ, Echinus, Encope, lantern, petalostichous*, and *Strongylocentrotus*.

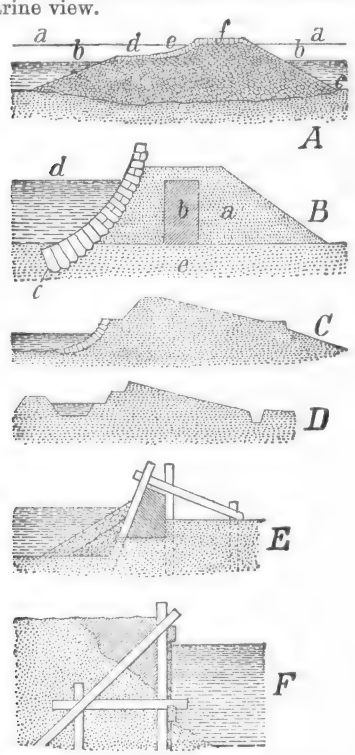
sea-valve (sē′valv), *n.* Any one of several valves in the bottom or side of a steamship communicating with the sea below the waterline.

sea-vampire (sē′vam″pīr), *n.* A devil-fish or manta.

seave (sēv), *n.* [Also written *seive;* < ME. *seyfe* = Icel. *sef* = Dan. *siv* = Sw. *säf*, a rush. Cf. *sieve*.] 1. A rush. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 327.—2. A wick made of rush.

seavent, seaventeent, etc. Obsolete spellings of *seven, seventeen*, etc.

sea-view (sē′vū), *n.* A prospect at sea or of the sea, or a picture representing a scene at sea; a marine view.



Sea-walls.

A. Plymouth (England) breakwater: *a, a*, level of the top; *b, b*, low water at spring tide; *c*, bottom; *d*, foreshore; *e*, sea-slope; *f*, top. *B*. Sea-dike: *c*, the sea-bottom; *a*, rubble; *b*, core; *c*, facing of stone; *d*, sea-level. *C* and *D*. Sectional diagrams of inclosure of Zuid Plas, near Rotterdam, Holland. *E*. Dutch polder-bank, consisting of sheet-piling with earth filling, and an apron of rubble on the side toward the sea. *F*. Wall of sheet-piling at Havre, France, with earth embankment behind the piles.

seavy (sē′vi), *a.* [< *seave* + *-y*[1].] Overgrown with rushes: as, *seavy* ground. *Ray*, Gloss. of North Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

sea-wall (sē′wâl), *n.* [< ME. **sewall*, < AS. *sǣweall* (poet.), a cliff by the sea, a wall formed by the sea, < *sǣ*, sea, + *weall*, wall.] 1. A strong wall or embankment on the shore, designed to prevent encroachments of the sea, to form a breakwater, etc. See cut in preceding column. —2. An embankment of stones thrown up by the waves on a shore.

sea-walled (sē′wâld), *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea. [Rare.]

When our *sea-walled* garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 43.

sea-wand (sē′wond), *n.* See *hanger*, 7.

seawan, seawant (sē′won, -wont), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Wampum.

This [Indian money] was nothing more nor less than strings of beads wrought of clams, periwinkles, and other shell-fish, and called *seawant* or wampun.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 232.

seaward, seawards (sē′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *sea* + *-ward*.] Toward the sea.

The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 681.

seaward (sē′wärd), *a.* [< *seaward, adv.*] 1. Directed toward the sea.

Those loving papers, where friends send
With glad grief to your *sea-ward* steps farewell.
Donne, Poems, Epistles, To Sir Henry Wotton, at his going [Ambassador to Venice.

2†. Fresh from the sea.

White herynge in a dische, if hit be *seaward* & fresshe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

seaware (sē′wâr), *n.* [Also *seawore*, dial. *seaore;* < ME. **seeware*, < AS. *sǣwār* (found only in the form *sǣwaur*, an error for **sǣwaar*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *wār*, weed: see *ware*[3].] Seaweed; especially, the larger, coarser kinds of algæ that are thrown up by the sea and used as manure, etc.

sea-washballs (sē′wosh″bâlz), *n. pl.* The egg-cases of the whelk *Buccinum undatum*. [Local, Eng.]

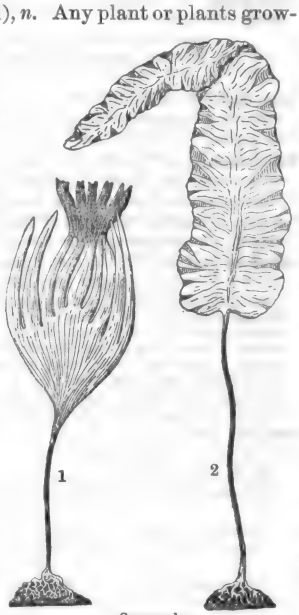
sea-water (sē′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *seewater*, < AS. *sǣwæter*, < *sǣ*, sea, + *wæter*, water.] The salt water of the sea or ocean. See *ocean*.

Sea-water shalt thou drink. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 462.

sea-wax (sē′waks), *n.* Same as *maltha*.

seaway (sē′wā), *n.* *Naut.*, progress made by a vessel through the waves.—**In a seaway,** in the position of a vessel where a moderately heavy sea is running.

seaweed (sē′wēd), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; more particularly, any member of the group *Algæ*. They are very abundant, especially in warm seas, and are often exceedingly delicate and beautiful. See *Algæ*. See also cuts under *air-cell, conjugation, Fucus, gulfweed*, and *Macrocystis*. Also called *sea-moss*.—**Seaweed-bath,** a bath made by adding to seawater an infusion of *Fucus vesiculosus*.—**Seaweed-fern,** the fern *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*.



Seaweeds.
1. *Laminaria digitata*. 2. *L. longicruris*.

sea-whip (sē′-hwip), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp of slender, straight or spiral, and little-branched or branchless shape; any alcyonarian of such form, as black coral. See *Antipathes*.

sea-whipcord (sē′hwip″kôrd), *n.* The common seaweed *Chorda filum*. See *sea-thong, sea-lace*.

sea-whiplash (sē′hwip″lash), *n.* Same as *sea-whipcord*.

sea-whistle (sē′hwis″l), *n.* The common seaweed *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of authors): so named because the bladders or vesicles in the continuity of the frond are used by children as whistles.

sea-wife (sē′wīf), *n.* 1. A kind of wrasse, *Labrus vetula*, a labroid fish.—2. The fish *Acantholabrus*.

sea-willow (sē′wil″ō), *n.* A gorgoniaceous polyp of the genus *Gorgonia*, as *G. anceps* and others, with slender flexible branches like withes or osier.

sea-wind (sē′wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the sea. See *sea-breeze*.

sea-wing (sē′wing), *n.* 1. A wing-shell. See *Pinna*[2].—2. A sail. [Rare.]

Antony
Claps on his *sea-wing*, and, like a doting mallard,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 20.

sea-withwind (sē′with″wind), *n.* A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*; sea-bells.

sea-wold (sē′wōld), *n.* A wold-like tract under the sea. [Rare.]

We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
On the broad *sea-wolds*. *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

sea-wolf (sē′wůlf), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhicus lupus*.—2. The bass, *Dicentrarchus lupus*. See *bass*[1] (*a*).—3. The sea-elephant or the sea-lion. [Now rare.]—4. A viking; a pirate.

Sullenly answered Ulf,
The old *sea-wolf*.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xix.

sea-woodcock (sē′wůd″kok), *n.* The European bar-tailed godwit. See cut under *Limosa*.

sea-woodlouse (sē′wůd″lous), *n.* 1. An isopod of the family *Asellidæ;* a sea-slater. Also *sea-louse*.—2. A chiton, or coat-of-mail shell: so called from resembling the isopods named wood-lice. See cut under *Chitonidæ*.

seawore (sē′wōr), *n.* Same as *seaware*.

sea-worm (sē′wėrm), *n.* A marine annelid; a free errant worm of salt water, as distinguished from a sedentary or a terrestrial worm; a nereid. The species are very numerous, and the name has no specific application.

sea-wormwood (sē′wėrm″wůd), *n.* A saline plant, *Artemisia maritima*, found on the shores of Europe and North Africa, also occupying large tracts in the region of the Black and Caspian seas.

sea-worn (sē′wōrn), *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea. *Drayton*.

seaworthiness (sē′wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* Seaworthy character or condition; fitness as regards structure, equipment, lading, crew, etc., for encountering the perils of the sea.

seaworthy (sē′wėr″ŦHi), *a.* In fit condition to encounter stormy weather at sea; stanch and well adapted for voyaging: as, a *seaworthy* ship.

Dull the voyage was with long delays,
The vessel scarce *sea-worthy*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

sea-wrack (sē′rak), *n.* 1. Same as *grass-wrack*.—2. Coarse seaweeds of any kind that are cast upon the sea-shore, such as *Fucaceæ, Laminariaceæ*, etc.; oreweed. See *wrack*, 1 (*a*).

seax, *n.* [AS. *seax*, a knife: see *sax*[1].] 1. A curved one-edged sword or war-knife used by Germanic and Celtic peoples; specifically, the largest weapon of this sort, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

They invited the British to a parley and banquet on Salisbury Plain; where suddenly drawing out their *seaxes*, concealed under their long coats—being crooked swords, the emblem of their indirect proceedings—they made their innocent guests with their blood pay the shots of their entertainment. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., I. v. 25.

Their arms and weapons, helmet and mail-shirt, tall spear and javelin, sword and *seax*, the short, broad dagger that hung at each warrior's girdle, gathered to them much of the legend and the art which gave color and poetry to the life of Englishmen.
J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, I. i.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weapon more or less like the above, but often approaching the form of a simitar, to distinguish it from which it is then engrailed at the back.

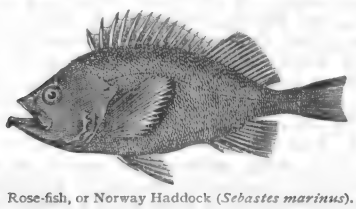
sebaceous (sē-bā′shius), *a.* [= F. *sebacé*, < L. *sebaceus*, of tallow, < *sebum, serum*, tallow, suet, grease.] 1. Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.—2. In *bot.*, having the appearance of tallow, grease, or fat: as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants. *Henslow.*—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Fatty; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, *sebaceous* substances: specifically noting the secretion of the sebaceous follicles. (*b*) Secreting, containing, or conveying sebaceous matter: as, a *sebaceous* follicle, gland, or duct.—**Sebaceous cyst,** a tumor formed from a sebaceous gland, its duct

having been obstructed and the secretion accumulated, this being accompanied by overgrowth of the epithelial lining of the sac and the surrounding connective tissue.—**Sebaceous gland, crypt, or follicle,** a cutaneous acinose gland of small size, opening usually into a hair-follicle, and secreting a greasy substance which lubricates the hair and the skin. Such structures are almost universal among the higher vertebrates, and of many special kinds, though all of one general character. In man they are especially notable on the face, being represented by the pores in the skin, which when stopped with a morbidly consistent secretion produce the unsightly black specks called *comedones*. The Meibomian follicles of the eyelids, the preputial follicles of the penis, the anal or subcaudal pouch of the badger, etc., are similar structures. The rump-gland of birds is an enormous sebaceous gland. (See *elæodochon*.) The mammary glands are allied structures, and apparently derived from sebaceous glands. The scent-glands of various animals, as the musk, beaver, civet, badger, etc., are all of like character. They serve to keep the skin in order, attract the sexes, repel enemies, etc. See *castor*[2], *civet*[1], *musk*, and cut under *hair*.—**Sebaceous humor,** an oily matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to lubricate the hairs and the skin. Also called *sebum*, *sebum cutaneum*, and *smegma*.—**Sebaceous tumor.** (*a*) A sebaceous cyst. See above. (*b*) Same as *pearl-tumor*, 2.

sebacic (sē-bas'ik), *a.* [= F. *sébacique;* as *sebac(eous)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to fat; obtained from fat: as, *sebacic* acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_4$), an acid obtained from olein. It crystallizes in white, nacreous, very light needles or laminæ resembling those of benzoic acid. Also *sebic*.

Se-Baptist (sē'bap″tist), *n.* [< L. *se*, oneself, + LL. *baptistes*, baptist: see *baptist*.] One who baptizes himself; specifically, a member of a small religious body which separated from the Brownists early in the seventeenth century: said to have been founded by John Smyth, who first baptized himself and then his followers.

Sebastes (sē-bas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, < *σεβάζεσθαι*, be afraid of, < *σέβας*, reverential awe, < *σέβεσθαι*, feel awe or fear.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, with few species, of northern seas. It was employed first for *Scorpænidæ* with a scaly head and without filaments, but by recent ichthyologists it is restricted to species with 15 dorsal spines and 31 vertebræ, inhabiting the North Atlantic, and typical of the *Sebasti-*



Rose-fish, or Norway Haddock (*Sebastes marinus*).

næ. *S. marinus*, of both coasts of the North Atlantic, is the redfish, rose-fish, red-snapper, Norway haddock, or hemdurgan, of a nearly uniform orange-red color.

Sebastiania (sē-bas-ti-ā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1821), named after Antonio *Sebastiani*, who wrote (1813–19) on the plants of Rome.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers without a disk and with minute floral bracts, a three- to five-parted calyx, the stamens usually two or three, the ovary three-celled, with spreading or revolute undivided styles and with three ovules. There are about 40 species, natives chiefly of Brazil, with two in the tropics of the old world, and another, *S. ligustrina*, in the United States from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana. They are usually slender shrubs, with small and narrow alternate leaves and slender racemes, which are terminal or also lateral, and consist of many minute staminate flowers, usually with a single larger solitary pistillate flower below.

Sebastichthys (sē-bas-tik'this), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, with 13 dorsal spines, 27 vertebræ, and moderate lower jaw. About 40 species inhabit the North Pacific. They are chiefly known as *rockfish* and *rock-cod*. They are of rather large size and varied, often brilliant, colors. All are ovoviviparous, and bring forth young about half an inch long. They have many local designations. See cuts under *corsair*, *priest-fish*, and *rockfish*.

Sebastinæ (sē-bas-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sebastes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of scorpænoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sebastes*, having the vertebræ increased in number (12 abdominal, 15 to 19 caudal), and the dorsal commencing over the operculum. The species are Pararctalian, and most numerous in the North Pacific. See *rockfish*.

sebastine (sē-bas'tin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A scorpænoid fish of the subfamily *Sebastinæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinæ*.

Sebastodes (sē-bas-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < *Sebastes* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, containing one species, differing from *Sebastichthys* by the very prominent chin and minute scales.

sebastoid (sē-bas'toid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinæ;* like the genus *Sebastes*.

sebastomania (sē-bas-tō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, + *μανία*, madness.] Religious insanity. *Wharton.* [Rare.]

Sebastopol goose. See *goose*.

Sebat, Shebat (se-, she-bat'), *n.* [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of the sacred or ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of January and the first part of February. Zech. i. 7.

sebate (sē'bāt), *n.* [= F. *sebate* = Sp. Pg. *sebato;* as L. *sebum*, tallow, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by sebacic acid and a base.

sebesten, sebestan (sē-bes'ten, -tan), *n.* [Also *sepistan;* = OF. *sebeste*, F. *sebeste* = Sp. *sebesten*, the tree, *sebasta*, the fruit, = Pg. *sebeste*, *sebesteira*, the tree, *sebesta*, the fruit (NL. *sebesten*), = It. *sebesten*, < Ar. *sebestān*, Pers. *sapistān*, the fruit sebesten.] A tree of the genus *Cordia;* also, its plum-like fruit. There are two species. *C. Myxa*, the more important, is found from Egypt to India and tropical Australia; the other is the East Indian *C. obliqua* (*C. latifolia*). In the East their dried fruit is used medicinally for its demulcent properties; it was formerly so used in Europe. In India the natives pickle the fresh fruit. Also called *Assyrian* or *sebesten plum*.

sebic (sē'bik), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *-ic.*] Same as *sebacic*.

sebiferous (sē-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *anat.*, *bot.*, and *zoöl.*, sebaceous; sebiparous.—**Sebiferous gland.** Same as *sebaceous gland* (which see, under *sebaceous*).

sebilla (sē-bil'ä), *n.* [= OF. *sebille*, F. *sébile*, a basket, pannier, wooden bowl; origin unknown.] In *stone-cutting*, a wooden bowl for holding the sand and water used in sawing, grinding, polishing, etc.

sebiparous (sē-bip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *parere*, produce.] Producing sebaceous matter; sebiferous; sebaceous, as a follicle or gland.

sebka (seb'kä), *n.* [Also *sebkha;* Ar. (?).] A name given in northern Africa to the dry bed of a salt lake, or to an area covered with an incrustation of salt; a salt-marsh. Compare *shott*.

At last its dwindling current bends westward to the *sebkha* (salt marsh) of Debiaya. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 832.

seborrhea, seborrhœa (seb-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *seborrhœa*, < L. *sebum*, tallow (see *sebaceous*), + Gr. *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by excessive and perverted excretion. It is divisible into seborrhea oleosa and seborrhea sicca, the former covering the skin with an oily coating, and the latter presenting crusts of the dried secretion.—**Seborrhea genitalium,** the accumulation of a cheesy excretion under the prepuce in the male, and within the labia in the female.

seborrheic, seborrhœic (seb-ō-rē'ik), *a.* [< *seborrhea* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, seborrhea.

Sebuæan (seb-ū-ē'an), *n.* [< LGr. *Σεβυαῖοι.*] One of a sect of Samaritans who kept the sacred festivals at dates different from those prescribed in the Jewish ritual.

sebum (sē'bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *sebum*, tallow: see *sebaceous*. Cf. *sevum*.] The secretion of the sebaceous glands. Also *sebum cutaneum*.—**Sebum palpebrale,** the secretion of the Meibomian glands.—**Sebum præputiale,** smegma.

sebundy, sebundee (sē-bun'di, -dē), *n.* [Also *sibbendy;* < Hind. *sibandī*, Telugu *sibbandi*, irregular soldiery.] In the East Indies, an irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police departments; also, collectively, local militia or police.

I found him in the command of a regiment of *sebundees*, or native militia. *Hon. R. Lindsay*, Anecdotes of an Indian Life, ii., note.

The employment of these people . . . as *sebundy* is advantageous. *Wellington Despatches* (ed. 1837), II. 170. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Sec., sec. An abbreviation of *secretary*, *secant*, *second*, *section*, etc.

sec. An abbreviation of *secundum*, according to.

secability (sek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *secabilita(t-)s*, capacity for being cut, < *secabilis*, that may be cut, < L. *secare*, cut.] Capability of being cut or divided into parts.

It is possible that it [matter] may not be indefinitely divisible; that there may be a limit to the successive division or *secability* of its parts. *Graham*, Chemistry, I. 133.

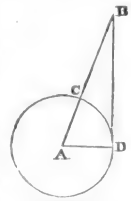
Secale (sē-kā'lē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *secale*, rye, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] A genus of grasses, including rye, of the tribe *Hordeeæ* and subtribe *Triticeæ*. It is characterized by its crowded cylindrical spike of compressed spikelets which have the flat side sessile against a hollowed joint of the main axis of the plant, and which are commonly but two-flowered. The flowering glume is tipped with a long awn formed from the five nerves, of which the lateral are obscure on the inner face and conspicuous on the outer. The 2 species have been long spontaneous in western and central Asia, and also in the Mediterranean region, where 1 or 2 native varieties are by some considered distinct species. All are erect annual grasses with flat leaves and dense terminal bearded spikes. The *secale cornutum* of pharmacy, used in obstetric practice, is merely the common rye affected with ergot. See *rye*.

Secamone (sek-a-mō'nē), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809).] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Secamoneæ*. It is characterized by the usually dextrorsely overlapping lobes of the wheel-shaped and five-parted corolla, and by the simple scales of the crown with distinct straight or incurved tips. There are about 24 species, natives of the tropics in Asia, Australia, and the Mascarene Islands. They are much-branched shrubby climbers, bearing opposite leaves which are often punctate with pellucid dots. The small flowers are borne in axillary cymes. Some species secrete an acrid principle, useful in medicine. The roots of *S. emetica* are employed in India as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Secamoneæ (sek-a-mō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1809), < *Secamone* + *-cæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*. It includes the 2 genera *Secamone* (the type) and *Toxocarpus*, both natives principally of Asia and Africa within the tropics, with perhaps a third genus, *Genianthus*, of the East Indies. In the system of Engler and Prantl *Toxocarpus* and *Genianthus* are made sections of *Secamone*.

secancy (sē'kan-si), *n.* [< *secan(t)* + *-cy.*] A cutting or intersection: as, the point of *secancy* of one line with another.

secant (sē'kant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sécant* = Sp. Pg. It. *secante* = D. *secans* = G. *secante* = Sw. Dan. *sekant*, < L. *secan(t-)s*, ppr. of *secare*, cut, = Teut. √ *sag*, *seg*, in AS. *sagu*, a saw, *sigthe*, a scythe, etc. From the L. *secare* are also ult. *section*, *sector*, etc., *bisect*, *dissect*, *exsect*, *intersect*, *prosect*, *resect*, *trisect*, *insect*, *scion*, *sickle*, *risk*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts.—**Secant plane,** a plane cutting a surface or solid.



Secant.
The ratio of AB to AD is the secant of the angle A; and AB is the secant of the arc CD.

II. *n.* **1.** A line which cuts a figure in any way.—**2.** Specifically, in *trigon.*, a line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc (whose secant it is said to be) to the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; or the ratio of this line to the radius; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbreviated *sec.*—**Double secant.** See *double*.—**Secant of an angle,** a trigonometrical function, the reciprocal of the cosine, equal to the ratio of the hypotenuse to a leg of a right triangle when these include the angle.—**Secant of an arc,** a line drawn normally outward from one extremity of the arc of a circle until it meets the tangent from the other extremity. This use of the term was introduced in 1583 by the Danish mathematician Thomas Finke.

secco (sek'kō), *n.* and *a.* [It., = F. *sec*, dry, < L. *siccus*, dry.] **I.** *n.* In the *fine arts*, same as *tempera painting* (which see, under *tempera*). Also called *fresco secco*.

II. *a.* In *music*, unaccompanied; plain. See *recitative*.

secede (sē-sēd'), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *seceded*, ppr. *seceding*. [< L. *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, go away, withdraw, < *se-*, apart, + *cedere*, go, go away: see *cede*.] To go apart; retire, withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association, separate one's self from others or from some association; specifically, to withdraw from a political or religious organization: as, certain ministers *seceded* from the Church of Scotland about the year 1733; certain of the United States of America attempted to *secede* and form an independent government in 1860–61.

seceder (sē-sē'dėr), *n.* [< *secede* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who secedes or withdraws from communion or association with an organization.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Secession Church in Scotland. See *Secession Church*, under *secession*.—**Original Seceders, United Original Seceders,** religious denominations in Scotland, offshoots, more or less remote, from branches of the Secession Church.

secern (sē-sėrn'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *secernere*, pp. *secretus*, sunder, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, divide, separate: see *concern*, *decern*, *discern*, etc., and cf. *secret*, *secrete*.] 1. To separate.

A vascular and tubular system, with a *secerning* or separating cellular arrangement.

B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 95.

2. To distinguish.

Averroes *secerns* a sense of titillation and a sense of hunger and thirst. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

3. In *physiol.*, to secrete.

The pituite or mucus *secerned* in the nose . . . is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

secernent (sē-sėr′nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *secernen(t-)s*, ppr. of *secernere*, sunder, separate: see *secern*.] **I.** *a.* Separating; secreting, or having the power of secreting.

II. *n.* **1.** That which promotes secretion. *Darwin.*—**2.** In *anat.*, an organ whose function is to secrete or separate matters from the blood.

secernment (sē-sėrn′ment), *n.* [< *secern* + *-ment*.] The process or act of separating or secreting; secretion.

secesh (sē-sesh′), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *secessionist*, also, as n., of the pl. *secessionists*.] Secessionist; also, secessionists collectively. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

You are unloyal—you are *secesh* against your birthright.
S. Bowles, In Merriam, I. 335.

secesher (sē-sesh′ėr), *n.* [< *secesh* + *-er*[1].] A secessionist. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

Schoolin 's wut they can't seem to stan'; they're tu consarned high-pressure;
An' knowin' t' much might spile a boy for bein' a *Secesher*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

secesst (sē-ses′), *n.* [= Sp. *seceso*, < L. *secessus*, a going away, withdrawal, retirement, < *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, separate, withdraw: see *secede*.] Retirement; retreat.

Silent *secesse*, waste solitude.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, To the Reader.

secession (sē-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *secession*, F. *sécession* = Sp. *secesión* = It. *secessione*, < L. *secessio(n-)*, a going aside, separation, schism, < *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, go aside: see *secede*.] **1**†. The act of seceding or withdrawing; withdrawal; retirement; seclusion; detachment; separation.

No desire, or fear, or doubt, that troubles the air; nor any difficulty, past, present, or to come, that the imagination may not pass over without offence, in that sweet *secession* [sleep]. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

But we must not take an abatement for an emptiness, a *secession* for a destitution. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 55.

2. Specifically, the act of seceding or withdrawing from a religious or political organization or association; formal withdrawal.

After the infallibility of the pope had been proclaimed as a dogma by the Vatican council in 1871, several communities as well as individuals declared their *secession* from the Roman Church. They are called Old Catholics, and they have selected a bishop who has been acknowledged by most of the states. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 469.

The doctrine of *secession*—the right of a State, or a combination of States, to withdraw from the Union—was born of that war [1812]. . . . They [New England States] had a convention [1814], famous under the name of Hartford, to which the design of *secession* was imputed. . . . The existence of that convention raised the question of *secession*, and presented the first instance of the greatest danger in the working of the double form of our government—that of a collision between a part of the States and the federal government. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 4.

(*a*) In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, the separation from the Established Church of Scotland which originated in 1733; hence, the whole body of the members of the Secession Church (which see, below). (*b*) In *U. S. hist.*, the attempted withdrawal, in 1860–61, of eleven States from the Union. See *Confederate States*, under *confederate*.—**Ordinances of secession**, in *U. S. hist.*, ordinances passed by conventions of eleven Southern States, in 1860–61, declaring their withdrawal from the Union.—**Secession Church**, a religious denomination in Scotland which took its rise in the secession of four ministers (Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher) from the Church of Scotland in 1733. A "breach" in 1747 resulted in the formation of the Burgher and Antiburgher Synods (see *Antiburgher*); but these were reunited in 1820 under the name of the *United Secession Church*, which in turn united with the Relief Synod in 1847 to form the existing United Presbyterian Church.—**War of secession**, in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war which resulted from the attempted withdrawal, in 1860–61, of eleven Southern States from the United States of America. It lasted a little over four years, and terminated in the defeat of the seceding States, with the attendant abolition of negro slavery in the United States. The seceding States were subsequently reconstructed as States of the Union. Also called the *war of the rebellion*, the *rebellion*, and the *civil war*.

secessionism (sē-sesh′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *secession* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of secession; the principle that affirms the right of a person or party to secede, separate, or withdraw from a political or religious organization, or the right of a state to secede at its pleasure from a federal union.

secessionist (sē-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sécessioniste*; as *secession* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who maintains the principle of secessionism; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who took part in or sympathized with the attempt of the Southern States, in 1860–65, to withdraw from the Union; an inhabitant of a Southern State who aided or sympathized with the secession movement.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to secession or secessionists.

secessive (sē-ses′iv), *a.* [< L. *secessus*, pp. of *secedere*, go aside, + *-ive*.] Set apart; separated; isolated. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 40. [Rare.]

sechet, *v.* A Middle English assibilated form of *seek*[1].

sechino (se-kē′nō), *n.* [It.] See *sequin*.

Sechium (sē′ki-um), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called, it is said, because used to fatten hogs in Jamaica; prop. **Secium*, < Gr. σηκός, a pen, fold, inclosure.] A name for *Chayota*, a genus of gourds, family *Cucurbitaceæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers with a saucer-shaped calyx marked with ten radiating ridges, a five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, five free anthers (four with two flexuous cells and the other with but one), a six-lobed stigma, and a bristly and spindle-shaped one-celled ovary with a single ovule which matures into a smooth woody roundish seed with very large cotyledons. The only species, *Chayota edulis*, is an annual climbing vine with roughish stems, native of the West Indies, cultivated in southern Europe and tropical America and Asia for its large edible fleshy fruit, which is oblong or pear-shaped and conspicuously furrowed. It bears thin heart-shaped and five-angled leaves, tendrils with two to five branches, and small yellow flowers in long racemes, the solitary fertile flower in the same raceme with the very numerous staminate ones. The fruits are very prickly, green and shining, white within, and about 4 inches long, and, like the large starchy roots, are eaten boiled with meat or as a vegetable. They are called *vegetable pears* in the British colonies. The large green seed protrudes from one end and often germinates before falling. See *cheyote*, the native name.

seckel (sek′el), *n.* [So called from its originating on the farm of Mr. *Seckel*, near Philadelphia.] A small delicious pear, ripening about the end of October, but keeping good for a short time only. These pears are often called *sickle-pears*. See *pear*[1], 2.

seclet, *n.* [< OF. *secle*, *siecle*, F. *siècle* = Pr. *secle*, *segle* = Cat. *sigle* = Sp. *siglo* = Pg. *seculo* = It. *secolo*, an age, century, < L. *sæculum*, *seculum*, poet. syncopated *sæclum*, *seclum*, a race, generation, usually of time, a lifetime, generation, an age, the age, the times, esp. a hundred years, a century, LL. eccl. this world, the world, worldliness: root uncertain. Hence ult. *secular*, etc.] A century.

It is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years. *Hammond*, Pract. Catechism.

seclude (sē-klöd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secluded*, ppr. *secluding*. [< L. *secludere*, shut off, < *se-*, apart, + *claudere*, shut: see *close*[1].] **1.** To shut off or keep apart, as from company, society, etc.; withdraw from society or into solitude: as, to *seclude* one's self from the world.

Sundrie Hon[bl]: Lords had obtained a large grante from y[e] king, for y[e] more northerly parts of that countrie, derived out of y[e] Virginia patente, and wholy *secluded* from their Governente. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 44.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

Miss Hepzibah, by *secluding* herself from society, has lost all true relation with it, and is, in fact, dead.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

2†. To shut or keep out; exclude; preclude.

He has the doores and windowes open in the hardest frosts, *secluding* only the snow.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.

Upon the opening of the Parliament, viz. letting in the *secluded* members, he girt on his long rustic sword (longer than ordinary), Sir William Waller marching behind him.
Aubrey, Lives, William Prinne.

secluded (sē-klö′ded), *p. a.* Separated from others; withdrawn from public observation; retired; living in retirement: as, a *secluded* spot; to pass a *secluded* life.

secludedly (sē-klö′ded-li), *adv.* In a secluded manner. *Imp. Dict.*

secluset (sē-klös′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*, shut off: see *seclude*.] **I.** *a.* Secluded; isolated. [Implied in the derived noun *secluseness*.]

II. *n.* Seclusion. [Rare.]

To what end did our lavish ancestors
Erect of old these stately piles of ours,
For threadbare clerks, and for the ragged muse,
Whom better fit some cotes of sad *seclose*?
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. ii. 4.

secluseness† (sē-klös′nes), *n.* [< *seclose* + *-ness*.] The state of being secluded from society; seclusion. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

seclusion (sē-klö′zhon), *n.* [< ML. *seclusio(n-)*, < L. *secludere*, pp. *seclusus*, shut off: see *seclude*.] **1.** The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded; a shutting out or keeping apart, or the state of being shut out, as from company, society, the world, etc.; retirement; privacy; solitude: as, to live in *seclusion*.

A place of *seclusion* from the external world.
Bp. Horsley, Works, II. xx.

2. A secluded place.

A *seclusion*, but seldom a solitude.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

Sweet *seclusions* for holy thoughts and prayers.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** *Retirement*, *Loneliness*, etc. See *solitude*.

seclusionist (sē-klö′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *seclusion* + *-ist*.] One who favors seclusion, or the principle or policy of refusing intercourse with others: as, Chinese *seclusionists*; monkish *seclusionists*.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land [Japan] it would probably be difficult to find so much as one genuine *seclusionist* or obstructionist.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 677.

If the progressionists had not seized the reins of government, the *seclusionists* would soon have had everything their own way. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 604.

seclusive (sē-klö′siv), *a.* [< L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*, shut off (see *seclude*, *secluse*), + *-ive*.] Disposed to shut out; inclined to dwell apart; retiring, or affecting retirement, privacy, or solitude; exclusive.

Charleston, . . . from its very foundation to the present day, has ever been conservative; it has also been *seclusive*, in the sense that it has never had a large floating population of mixed nationality like so many of our American cities. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 200.

secohm (sek′ōm), *n.* [< *sec*(*ond*)[2], the unit of time, + *ohm*, the unit of resistance.] A name proposed for the unit of electrical self-induction: now called *henry*.

secohmmeter (sek′ōm-mē-tėr), *n.* [< *secohm* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the coefficient of electrical self-induction.

As the first three letters in second are common to the name in English, French, German, Italian, &c., and ohm is also common, we venture to suggest "secohm" as a provisional name, and our instrument we will therefore call a *secohmmeter*.
W. E. Ayrton and J. Perry, Nature, XXXVI. 131.

★**second**[1] (sek′und), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *second*, *secound*, *secund*, < OF. (and F.) *second* = Pr. *segon* = Sp. Pg. *segundo* = It. *secondo*, second, < L. *secundus*, following, next in order, second, also of water, winds, etc., following, i. e. favorable to the vessel, hence in general favorable, propitious; with gerundive suffix *-undus*, < *sequi* (√ *sequ*, *sec*), follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *second*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, etc.: an ordinal numeral: as, the *second* day of the month; the *second* volume of a book; the *second* auditor of the treasury; the *second* table of the law

Jhesu dide eft this *secunde* tokene, whanne he cam fro Judee into Galilee. *Wyclif*, John iv. 54.

And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. Gen. xli. 5.

A *second* fear through all her sinews spread.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 903.

Hence—**2.** Secondary; not primary; subordinate; in *music*, lower in pitch, or rendering a part lower in pitch: as, *second* fiddle; *second* soprano.

I shall not speak superlatively of them [the laws of the land], lest I be suspected of partiality in regard of my own profession; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian World.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

3. Other; another: as, a *second* Daniel; his *second* self.

You have bestow'd on me a *second* life,
For which I live your creature.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 1.

As mine own shadow was this child to me,
A *second* self, far dearer and more fair.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ii. 24.

There has been a veneration paid to the writings and to the memory of Confucius which is without any *second* example in the history of our race. *Brougham.*

4. Favorable; helpful; aiding or disposed to aid.

Nay, rather, good my lords, be *second* to me;
Fear you his tyrannous passion more, alas,
Than the queen's life? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 27.

5. In *math.*, noting a function derived from the performance of the same operation twice in succession: thus, the *second* difference is the difference of the difference; so *second* differentials, derivatives, differential coefficients, etc.—**At second hand.** See *hand*.—**Proposition of second adjacent.** See *adjacent*.—**Second act**, that act by which a power is exercised. See *energy*, 4.—**Second advent, cabin, cause**, etc. See the nouns.—**Second base.** See *base-ball*.—**Second childhood**, a condition of mental weakness, like that of a child, which often accompanies physical weakness in the final period of old age.

After knocking and calling for a time an old man made his appearance. He was in his *second childhood*, but knew enough to usher us into the kitchen, and asked us to wait for the landlord's arrival.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 415.

Second coming, in *theol.*, the second coming of Christ; the second advent.—**Second controller.** See *controller*, 2.—**Second cousin.** See *cousin*[1], 2.—**Second curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Second-day**, Monday, the second day of the week: so called by members of the Society of Friends.—**Second death.** See *death*.—**Second dentition**, in diphyodont mammals, the set of teeth which replaces the first or milk dentition; the permanent dentition of any such mammal; also, the period during which this dentition is acquired, in man ranging from the sixth to the twentieth year, or later, when the last molar (wisdom-tooth) comes into functional position.—**Second distance**, in *painting*, the part of a picture between the foreground and background.—**Second ditch, energy, extreme.** See the nouns.—**Second figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9.—**Second flour, fluxion, furrows, intention, inversion, iron, joint, man, matter, notion, pedal.** See the nouns.—**Second guard**, an additional or outer guard of a sword. (*a*) In the two-handed sword, or spadone, a pair of hooks or projections slightly curved toward the point, forged with the blade itself, and separating the heel from the sharpened part of the blade. See *spadone*. (*b*) In rapiers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the outer defense beyond the cross-guard, formed of a ring surrounding the blade, a cross, pair of shells, or the like.—**Second nerve.** Same as *optic nerve* (which see, under *optic*).—**Second position.** See *position*, 4 and 10.—**Second probation**, a second trial which some theologians suppose will be given in another life to those who have refused to repent and accept the gospel in this life. See *probation*.—**Second scent, shift, sight.** See the nouns.—**Second substance**, a general substance; a thing generally considered, as man in general.—**To get one's second breath** or **wind.** See *breath*.—**To play second fiddle.** See *fiddle*.



Two-handed Sword, with Second Guard *a*; 15th century.

II. *n.* **1.** The one next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, or importance; that one of any two considered relatively which follows or comes immediately after the other.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own *second*
With one of an ingraft infirmity.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 143.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A tone on the next or second diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next tone in a diatonic series. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the next degree above or below. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the second tone from the bottom: solmizated *re*. The typical interval of the second is that between the first and second tones of the major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8 . 9. Such a second is called *major*, and also the *greater* or *acute major second*, to distinguish it from the second between the second and third tones of the scale, whose ratio is 9 : 10, and which is called the *less* or *grave major second*. Both of these contain two half-steps. A second a half-step shorter than the above is called *minor*; and one a half-step longer is called *augmented*. All kinds of seconds are classed as dissonances. Both varieties of major second are also called *whole steps*, *whole tones*, or simply *tones*; and a minor second is also called a *half-step* or *semitone*. See *interval*. (*e*) A second voice or instrument — that is, one whose part is subordinate to or lower than another of the same kind; specifically, a second violin or second soprano; popularly, an alto. (*f*) Same as *secondo*.

Sometimes he sings *second* to her, sometimes she sings *second* to him; and it is a fragmentary kind of thing — a line, or a verse, or merely the humming of the tune.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

3. *pl.* That which is of second grade or quality; hence, any inferior or baser matter.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with *seconds*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

Specifically — (*a*) A coarse kind of flour, or the bread made from it.

We buys a pound of bread, that 's two-pence farthing — best *seconds*, and a farthing's worth of dripping.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

(*b*) Acetic acid made from acetate of lime.

4. In *base-ball*, same as *second base*. See *base-ball*.—**5.** Another; another person; an inferior.

He which setteth a *second* in the place of God shall goe into hell. Az. 31.
The Koran, trans. in Purchas's Pilgrimage, p. 251.

6. One who assists and supports another; specifically, one who attends a principal in a duel or a pugilistic encounter, to advise or aid him, and see that all proceedings between the combatants are fair, and in accordance with the rules laid down for the duel or the prize-ring.

I'll be your *second* with all my heart — and if you should get a quietus, you may command me entirely.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

The *seconds* left off fighting, and went to the assistance of their principals; and it was then, it was averred, that Gen. Macartney treacherously stabbed the Duke.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 195.

7†. Aid; help; assistance.

This *second* from his mother will well urge
Our late design, and spur on Cæsar's rage.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Second of exchange. See *first of exchange*, under *exchange*.

second[1] (sek'und), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *seconder* = Pr. *segondar* = Cat. *secundar* = Sp. Pg. *segundar* = It. *secondare* (= D. *sekonderen* = G. *secundiren* = Dan. *sekundere* = Sw. *sekundera*), second, < L. *secundare*, direct favorably, adapt, accommodate, favor, further, second, < *secundus*, following, favorable, propitious: see *second*[1], *a*.] **1.** To follow up; supplement.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills, each elder worse,
And make them dread it, to the doers' thrift.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 14.

They intend to *second* thir wicked Words, if ever they have Power, with more wicked Deeds.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

2. To support; aid; forward; promote; back, or back up; specifically, to assist in a duel.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 45.

Come, follow me, assist me, *second* me!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

It is a mortifying circumstance, which greatly perplexes many a painstaking philosopher, that nature often refuses to *second* his most profound and elaborate efforts.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 40.

3†. In *music*, to sing second to.

Hoarse is my voice with crying, else a part
Sure would I beare, though rude; but, as I may,
With sobs and sighes I *second* will thy song.
L. Bryskett, Pastorall Æglogue.

4. In legislative and deliberative bodies, public meetings, etc., formally to express approval and support of (a motion, amendment, or proposal), as a preliminary to further discussion or to formal adoption.—**5.** In the British Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to put into temporary retirement, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the crown. He is seconded after six months of such employment — that is, he loses military pay, but retains his rank, seniority, etc., in his corps. After being seconded for ten years, he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether. [Among military men generally pronounced sē-kond'ed or sē-kund'ed.]

★**second**[2] (sek'und), *n.* [= D. *sekonde*, < F. *seconde* = Pr. *segonda* = Sp. Pg. *segundo* = It. *secondo* = G. *sekunde* = Icel. *sekunda* = Dan. Sw. *sekund*, < ML. *secunda*, a second, abbr. of *minuta secunda*, 'second minute,' i. e. second small division, distinguished from *minuta prima*, 'first minute,' prime (see *minute*[2]); fem. of L. *secundus*, second: see *second*[1]. Cf. *prime*.] The sixtieth part of a minute. (*a*) The sixtieth part of a minute of time — that is, the second division next to the hour; hence, loosely, a very short time. (*b*) The sixtieth part of a minute of a degree — that is, the second division, next to the degree. A degree of a circle and an hour of time are each divided into 60 minutes, and each minute is divided into 60 seconds, usually marked 60″ for subdivisions of the degree, and 60s. for seconds of time. See *degree*, 8 (*b*), and *minute*[2], 2.

second-adventist (sek'und-ad'ven-tist), *n.* One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal kingdom on the earth; a premillenarian; more specifically, one of an organized body of such believers, embracing several branches, with some differences in creed and organization. See *second advent*, under *advent*.

secondarily (sek'un-dā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *secundarilie*; < *secondary* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a sloping motion.
Sir K. Digby.

2. Secondly; in the second place.

Raymonde swere agayn *secundarilie*
That neuer no day forsworne wolde he be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 512.

First apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers.
1 Cor. xii. 28.

secondariness (sek'un-dā-ri-nes), *n.* Secondary or subordinate character, quality, or position.

The primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.
Norris.

Full of a girl's sweet sense of *secondariness* to the object of her love.
The Century, XXVII. 70.

★**secondary** (sek'un-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *secondarie*, *secundarie*, < ME. *secundarie* (in adv.); = G. *secundär* = Sw. *sekundär* = Dan. *sekundær*, < OF. *secondaire*, F. *secondaire* = Pr. *secundari* = Sp. Pg. *secundario* = It. *secondario*, < L. *secundarius*, of or belonging to the second class, second-class, second-rate, inferior, < *secundus*, second: see *second*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a second class or group; second, not merely as so counted, but in its own nature; appropriately reckoned as second; fulfilling a function similar to that which is primary, but less important: opposed to *primary* or *principal*. That which is secondary, properly speaking, differs from anything subsidiary or subordinate in that the latter only serves to enable the primary to fulfil its function, while the secondary thing fulfils a similar but less important function. Thus, a subsidiary purpose is a means to an ultimate end; but a secondary purpose or end is a weaker motive reinforcing a stronger one.

Qualities calde elementarie,
Knowne by the names of first & *secundarie*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The supreme power can never be said to be lodged in the original body of electors, but rather in those assemblies of *secondary* or tertiary electors who chose the representative.
Brougham.

Hence — **2.** Subordinate; inferior.

The work
Of *secondary* hands by task transferr'd
From Father to his Son.
Milton, P. L., v. 854.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Of the second order, rank, row, or series, between the primary and the tertiary, as remiges or flight-feathers. See cuts under *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *bird*[1]. (*b*) Pertaining to the secondaries: as, the *secondary* coverts. These are the largest and most conspicuous of the tectrices of a bird's wing, and are divided into greater, median or middle, and lesser. See cut under *covert*, *n.*, 6.

4. In *mineral.*, subsequent in origin; produced by chemical change or by mechanical or other means after the original mineral was formed: said of cleavage, twinning, etc.: as, the *secondary* twinning sometimes developed in pyroxene and other species by pressure.—**5.** [*cap.*] In *paleon.*, same as *Mesozoic*.—**Secondary acids**, organic acids in which the carboxyl is combined with a carbon atom which is combined with one hydrogen and two carbon atoms.—**Secondary alcohol.** See *alcohol*, 3.—**Secondary amputation**, amputation of a limb, etc., performed after inflammatory complication or suppuration has set in.—**Secondary battery**, in *elect.* See *battery*.—**Secondary capitulum**, in *bot.*, one of the six smaller cells borne by each of the eight capitula in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*.—**Secondary cause**, a partial cause producing a small part of the effect; also, a less principal cause; one which aids the principal cause to produce the effect, as a proegumenal or procatarctical cause, or an instrument.—**Secondary caustic.** See *caustic*.—**Secondary charge**, in *her.*, a small charge of which a number are borne upon the field, originally as a mark of cadency and not of the achievement of the head of the family: these have generally decreased in number, sometimes to six or even fewer; but in some cases the escutcheon remains covered with them, and they are then blazoned *sans nombre* or *semé*.—**Secondary circle.** See *circle*.—**Secondary coil**, that coil of an inductorium or transformer in which the secondary currents are induced. It is of fine or coarse wire, and of many or few turns, according as the desired potential of the induced current is to be higher or lower than that of the primary. See *induction*, 6.—**Secondary colors**, in a fanciful theory of colors formerly in some vogue, colors produced by the mixture of any two primary colors in equal proportions, as green, formed of blue and yellow, orange, of red and yellow, or purple, of red and blue. All this, however, is now discarded as inconsistent with fact; since yellow is not a primary color, the mixture of blue and yellow is never more than greenish, and often pink, etc.—**Secondary consciousness**, reflective consciousness; consciousness trained to self-observation.—**Secondary conveyance**, in *law*, same as *derivative conveyance*. See *conveyance*.—**Secondary creditor.** See *creditor*.—**Secondary current**, in *elect.*, the current induced in a closed circuit, the secondary circuit, by a variation or alternation of the current in another circuit in inductive relation to the former. The inducing circuit (and the current therein) is called the *primary*.—**Secondary deviation, dial.** See the nouns.—**Secondary education.** See *education*, 1.—**Secondary end.** See def. 1.—**Secondary enlargement** (of mineral fragments), the growth of grains of quartz, feldspar, hornblende, etc., as in a fragmental rock, by gradual deposition of the material about the original fragment, the newer parts (secondary quartz, etc.) ordinarily having the same crystallographic orientation as the old: in this way complete quartz-crystals are sometimes formed from rounded grains in a sandstone.—**Secondary evidence.** See *evidence*.—**Secondary fever**, a febrile condition which recurs in certain affections, as in the maturation of smallpox.—**Secondary hemorrhage**, hemorrhage occurring several days after a wound or operation.—**Secondary liber**, in *bot.*, liber formed on the outer face of a liber-bundle.—**Secondary linkage, meridian, motion.** See the nouns.—**Secondary mycelium**, in *bot.*, certain rhizoid attachments developed from the base of a sporophore, which are somewhat like the normal mycelium of the species. *De Bary*.—**Secondary plane**, in *crystal.*, any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.—**Secondary planet.** See *planet*, 1.—**Secondary prothallium**, in *bot.*, the supplementary or second prothallium developed from the mucilaginous protoplasm which fills the basal part of the macrospore in the *Selaginelleæ*. It is frequently separated from the

true prothallium by a diaphragm. The secondary prothallium is called the *endosperm* by some writers.—**Secondary pulse-wave.** See *pulse-wave.*—**Secondary qualities.** (*a*) In the *Aristotelian philos.*, derived qualities of bodies: that is to say, all except hot and cold, wet and dry, which are the primary qualities of the elements—fire, earth, water, and air. The secondary qualities are properly fourteen in number—namely, heavy and light, dense and rare, thick and thin, hard and soft, sticky and friable, rough and smooth, coherent and slippery. Color, smell, and taste are also secondary qualities. (*b*) In *modern philos.*, since Galileo (who in 1623 calls the qualities known as primary "primi accidenti") and Boyle (who in 1666 uses the term "secondary qualities, if I may so call them," in precisely the modern signification), affections of bodies; affective, patible, sensible qualities; imputed qualities; qualities of bodies relative to the organs of sense, as color, taste, smell, etc.: opposed to those characters (called *primary qualities*, though properly speaking they are not qualities at all) which we cannot imagine bodies as wanting. Sometimes called *secondary properties.*

Such qualities—which in truth are nothing in the objects themselves, but powers to produce various sensations in us by their primary qualities, i. e. by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of their insensible parts, as colours, sounds, tastes, etc.—these I call *secondary qualities.*

Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 10.

Secondary queen-posts. See *queen-post.*—**Secondary redistribution,** a redistribution among the parts of an animal body and among the relative motions of the parts; an alteration of structure or function going on within the body.—**Secondary root,** in *bot.* See *root*[1].—**Secondary sexual characters.** See *sexual.*—**Secondary spores,** in *bot.*, slender branches produced upon the promycelium of certain fungi, as *Tilletia caries*, which give rise to small sporidia. They are the same as the *sporidia* of De Bary.—**Secondary stems,** in *bot.*, branches; the ramifications of the stem.—**Secondary strata,** in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata. See *Mesozoic.*—**Secondary syphilis.** See *syphilis.*—**Secondary tints,** in *painting*, tints of a subdued kind, such as grays.—**Secondary tone,** in *music*, same as *harmonic.*—**Secondary truth,** demonstrative truth.—**Secondary use.** See *use.*—**Secondary wood,** in *bot.*, wood developed from a cambium, as distinguished from that produced by the primitive meristem.

II. *n.*; pl. *secondaries* (-riz). **1.** A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; one who occupies a subordinate or inferior position; specifically, a cathedral dignitary of the second rank, such as a minor canon, precentor, singing clerk, etc. The application of the title varies in different cathedrals.

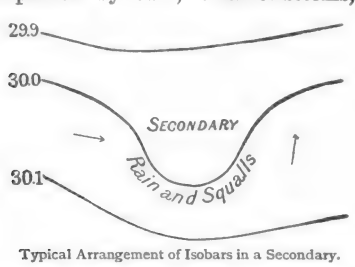
I am too high-born to be propertied,
To be a *secondary* at control.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 79.

2. A thing which is of second or secondary position or importance, or is dependent on a primary: said of circles, planets, etc.

A man's wages, to prevent pauperism, should include, besides present subsistence, what Dr. Chalmers has called his *secondaries.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 265.

Specifically—**3.** A secondary remex or flight-feather; one of the large quills of a bird's wing which are seated on the forearm, and intervene between the primaries and the tertiaries. They vary in number from six (in humming-birds) to forty or more (in albatrosses). See cuts under *bird*[1] and *covert.*—**4.** In *entom.*, one of the posterior or hind wings of an insect, especially of a butterfly or moth. See cut under *Cirrophanus.*—**5.** [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of fossiliferous formations which lies between the Primary or Paleozoic and the Tertiary or Cænozoic. Same as *Mesozoic*, a word introduced by John Phillips after *Paleozoic* had become current. *Paleozoic* and *Mesozoic* are now terms in general use; but *Cænozoic*, corresponding to *Tertiary* and *Quaternary*, is less common. *Secondary* as now used by geologists has a different meaning from that which it originally had when introduced by Lehmann, about the middle of the eighteenth century. According to his classification, all rocks were divided into primitive, secondary, and alluvial. This classification was improved by Werner, who intercalated a "Transition series" between the primary and the secondary. See *Mesozoic, Paleozoic, Tertiary,* and *Transition.*

6. In *meteor.*, a subsidiary cyclonic circulation, generally on the border of a primary cyclone, accompanied by rain, thunder-storms, and



Typical Arrangement of Isobars in a Secondary.

squalls: indicated on a weather-map by the bulging of a sea-level isobar toward the region of higher pressure.

second-best (sek'und-best), *a.* Next to the best; of second quality; best except one.

Item—I give unto my wife my *second-best* bed, with the furniture.
Shak., Last Will and Testament (Life, xiii., Knight).

I come into the *second-best* parlour after breakfast with my books . . . and a slate. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iv.

It is one of the prime weaknesses of a democracy to be satisfied with the *second-best* if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper—as it never is in the long run. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

To come off second-best, to be defeated; get the worst of a contest. [Humorous.]

second-class (sek'und-klȧs), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the class next after the first: specifically noting railway-carriages, steamer accommodations, and the like: as, *second-class* passengers; a *second-class* ticket.—**2.** Inferior, in any sense: as, a *second-class* hotel.—**Second-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States, mail-matter consisting of newspapers and other periodical publications, issued at stated intervals, and sent from the office of publication.

second-cut (sek'und-kut), *a.* In *hardware*, noting files of a grade between bastard files and smooth files.

seconde (se-kond'), *n.* [F., < *second*, second: see *second*[1].] In *fencing*, a parry, thrust, counter, etc., on the fencing-floor. Probably it was at first the *second* defensive position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. Also spelled *segoon.* See *prime*, *n.*, 5.

We'll go through the whole exercise: carte, tierce, and *segoon.* *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iv.

seconder (sek'un-dėr), *n.* [< *second*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who seconds; one who approves and supports what another attempts, affirms, or proposes: as, the *seconder* of a motion.

second-hand[1] (sek'und-hand), *a.* and *n.* [< *second hand*, in the phrase *at second hand* (which see, under *hand*).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Received from another or a previous owner or user. (*a*) Not original.

Some men build so much upon authorities they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

Those manners next
That fit us like a nature *second-hand;*
Which are indeed the manners of the great.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) Not new; having been used or worn: as, a *second-hand* book; *second-hand* clothes.

My bricks, being *second-hand* ones, required to be cleaned with a trowel. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 259.

2. Dealing in second-hand goods: as, a *second-hand* bookseller.

To point out, in the first instance, the particulars of the greatest of the *Second-Hand* trades—that in Clothing.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 526.

Second-hand witness, a witness who can give only hearsay evidence.

II. *n.* Matter derived from previous users.

I expected to find some hints in the good *second-hand* of a respectable clerical publication.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 217.

second-hand[2] (sek'und-hand), *n.* [< *second*[2] + *hand.*] A hand for marking seconds on a clock or watch.

secondinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *secundine.*

secondly (sek'und-li), *adv.* [< *second*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law of the most High; and, *secondly*, she hath trespassed against her own husband.
Ecclus. xxiii. 23.

second-mark (sek'und-märk), *n.* The character ″, used in mathematics as the mark for a second of arc, in architecture as the mark for inches, and as the sign for a second of time. ★ The last use is unusual and objectionable.

secondo (se-kon'dō), *n.* [It.: see *second*[2].] In *music*, the second performer or lower part in a duet, especially a pianoforte duet: opposed to *primo.* Also *second.*

second-rate (sek'und-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *second rate*, in the phrase *of the second rate.*] **I.** *a.* Of the second rate, as to size, rank, quality, importance, or estimation: as, a *second-rate* ship; *second-rate* works; a *second-rate* actor.

II. *n.* Anything that is rated or classed as second.

These so-called *second-rates* are more powerful than the best ironclads the French have afloat.
British Quarterly Rev., LVII. 118. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

second-sighted (sek'und-sī′ted), *a.* Possessing the faculty of second sight; gifted with second sight. See *second sight*, under *sight.*

Then *second-sighted* Sandy said,
"We'll do nae good at a', Willie."
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

A peculiar organisation, a habit of haunting the desert, and of fasting, combine to produce the inyanga or *second-sighted* man [among the Zulus]. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 204.

seconds-pendulum (sek'undz-pen′dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second of mean time. See *pendulum.*

seconic (sē-kon'ik), *n.* A conic section. *Cayley.*

secoundelyt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly.*

secret, secreet, *a.* and *n.* [ME., < OF. *secre*, also *secret*, > E. *secret:* see *secret.*] **I.** *a.* Secret.

Bote vndur his *secre* seal Treuthe sende a lettre,
And bad hem bugge boldely what hem best lykede.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 25.

Be not wroth, though I the ofte praye
To holden *secre* swich an heigh matere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 286.

II. *n.* A secret, or secrets collectively; a matter or matters of secrecy.

This false theef, this somonour, quod the frere,
Hadde alwey bawdes redy to his hond
As any hauk to lure in Engelond,
That tolde hym al the *secree* that they knewe.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 41.

secret, secreet, *adv.* [ME., < *secre*, *secree*, *a.*] Secretly.

It be doon *secre* that noo man see.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

secrecy (sē'kre-si), *n.* [Formerly also *secrecie*, *secresy*; < *secre*(*t*) + *-cy.*] **1.** The state of being secret or concealed; secret, secretive, or clandestine manner, method, or conduct; concealment from the observation or knowledge of others: as, to carry on a design in *secrecy*; to secure *secrecy.*

This to me
In dreadful *secrecy* impart they did.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 207.

Most surprising things having been managed and brought about by them [the Turks], in Cairo, with the utmost policy and *secrecy.*
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 178.

2. Privacy; retirement; seclusion; solitude.

Thou in thy *secresy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 427.

3. Ability to keep a secret or secrets; fidelity in keeping secrets; strict silence regarding matters intended to be kept secret.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and, for *secrecy*,
No lady closer. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 112.

4. Secretive habits; secretiveness; lack of openness.

The man is peremptory and secret: his *secresy* vexes me.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xviii.

5†. A secret; also, secrets collectively.

The subtle-shining *secrecies*
Writ in the glassy margents of such books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 101.

In nature's infinite book of *secrecy*
A little I can read. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 9.

secreet, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *secre.*

secrely†, secreely†, *adv.* [ME., < *secre*, *secree*, + *-ly*[2]. Doublet of *secretly.*] Secretly; in secret.

I can hyde and hele thynges that men oghte *secreely* to hyde. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

For Melusine, the woman off Fary,
Which thar-after cam full many a nyght
Into the chambre right full *secrely*
Wher nourished was Terry suetly to ryght.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4019.

secrenesset, *n.* [< ME. *secrenesse*, < *secre* + *-ness.* Doublet of *secretness.*] Secrecy; privacy.

Thou biwreyest alle *secrenesse.*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 675.

secret (sē'kret), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *secret, secrete, sekret*, usually *secre, secree*, < OF. *secret, secre*, F. *secret* = Pr. *secret* = Sp. *secreto* = Pg. *secreto, segredo* = It. *secreto, segreto*, secret; as a noun, < OF. *secret, secre*, etc., m., a secret, *secrete, secrette, segrette*, a secret place, a cap of fence, etc.; < L. *secretus*, separated, removed, solitary, lonely, hidden, concealed, secret; in neuter as a noun, *secretum*, retirement, solitude, secrecy, also a thing hidden, a mystery, secret, secret conversation; pp. of *secernere*, separate, set apart, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, separate: see *secern.* Cf. *secre, secree*, and *secrete, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Set or kept apart; hidden; concealed. (*a*) Kept from the knowledge of others; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private; not revealed.

Ye shal not dyscouer the counsell of the bretherynhod or of the crafte, that ye have knowlych of, that shold be *sekret* withyn ouer-selfe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

They will send the enemye *secrett* advertisement of all their purposes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. Judges iii. 19.

Nor shall he smile at thee in *secret* thought.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1065.

Cleanse, O cleanse my crafty soul
From *secret* crimes. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

(*b*) Privy; not decent to be exposed to view.

He smote the men of the city, both small and great, and they had emerods in their *secret* parts. 1 Sam. v. 9.

(c) Occult; mysterious; not seen; not apparent: as, the *secret* operations of physical causes.

> Physic, through which *secret* art . . . I have,
> Together with my practice, made familiar
> To me and to my aid the best infusions
> That dwell in vegetives, in metals, stones.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 32.

2. Affording privacy; retired; secluded; private.

> Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself. 1 Sam. xix. 2.

3. Close, cautious, or discreet in speech, or as regards the disclosure of one's own or another's affairs; faithful in keeping secrets; not given to blabbing or the betrayal of confidence; secretive; reticent.

> I haue founde yow, in ernest and in game,
> Att all tymes full *secrete* and full trew.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 720.
>
> Be true and *secret*, thou shalt want no gold.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.
>
> He was . . . very frailly built, with a singular tall forehead and a *secret* eye.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, p. 197.

Letters secret. See *letter*[3].—**Secret block,** a block or pulley open at only two orifices to permit the rope to be passed round the sheave. Its use is to prevent other ropes from being accidentally drawn into the score of the block. See cut under *block*.—**Secret dovetail.** See *dovetail*.—**Secret service,** a department of government service concerned with the detection of counterfeiting and other offenses, civil or political, committed or threatened by persons who operate in secrecy.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Secret, Latent, Private, Covert, Occult, Clandestine*, hidden, concealed, covered, shrouded, veiled, obscure, recondite, close, unknown. The last four of the italicized words, and in their primary sense the participles, express intentional concealment; the others do not. *Secret* is the most general, but expresses complete concealment. *Latent*, literally lying concealed, may mean hidden from those most concerned: as, I had a *latent* sense, feeling, or desire; hence its appropriateness in the expression *latent heat*. *Private* (as, it was kept strictly *private*) emphasizes the fact that some know the thing in question, while others are kept in ignorance. *Covert*—that is, *covered*—suggests something underhand or well put out of sight: as, a *covert* motive, sneer, irony: it is opposed to *frank* or *avowed*. *Occult* suggests mystery that cannot be penetrated: as, the *occult* operations of nature; *occult* arts. *Clandestine* is now always used for studious or artful concealment of an objectionable or dishonorable sort: as, a *clandestine* correspondence: it applies especially to action.

II. *n.* **1.** Something studiously hidden or concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed.

> A talebearer revealeth *secrets*. Prov. xi. 13.
>
> It is a kind of sicknesse for a Frenchman to keep a *secret* long, and all the drugs of Egypt cannot get it out of a Spaniard.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell (1650, rep. 1869), p. 31.
>
> She had no secret places to keep anything in, nor had she ever known what it was to have a *secret* in all her innocent life. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. A hidden, unrevealed, unexplained, or unexplainable thing; a mystery.

> The *secrets* of nature
> Have not more gift in taciturnity.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 74.

3. The key or principle by the application of which some difficulty is solved, or that which is not obvious is explained or made clear; hidden reason or explanation.

> At length critics condescended to inquire where the *secret* of so wide and so durable a popularity lay.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.
>
> The *secret* of this trick is very simple.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 108.

4. Secrecy. [Rare.]

> Letters under strict *secret* were at once written to bishops selected from various parts of Europe.
> *Card. Manning.*

5. In *liturgics*, a variable prayer in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies, said secretly (see *secretly*) by the celebrant after the offertory, etc., and immediately before the preface.

> After saying to himself a prayer, which was hence called the *Secret*, the bishop raised his voice, and began the "Preface." *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 35.

6. *pl.* The parts of the body which propriety requires to be concealed.—**7.** A concealed piece or suit of armor. Persons fearing assassination sometimes wear such defenses beneath their ordinary dress.

> He . . . wore under his jerkin a *secret*, or coat of chain-mail, made so light and flexible that it interfered as little with his movements as a modern under-waistcoat, yet of such proof as he might safely depend upon.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, iv.

8. A skull-cap of steel worn sometimes under and sometimes over the camail.—**9.** A skeleton cap of slender steel bars, affording a good defense against a blow, worn within a hat or other head-covering. It was sometimes made with the bars pivoted in such a way as to fold up, and could be easily carried about the person. See *wire hat*, under *wire*.



Secret, 8.

10. A secret device or contrivance.

> Below the stage thus formed a vast room, where was installed the machinery for the traps, counterpoises, and other strange engines and *secrets*, as they were called.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 74.

Discipline of the secret. See *discipline*.—**In secret,** in privacy or secrecy; without the knowledge of others; privately.

> Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. Prov. ix. 17.

Open secret, a matter or fact which is known to some, and which may be mentioned to others without violating any confidence; a secret which all who care to inquire into may learn.

> It is an *open secret* to the few who know it, but a mystery and a stumbling-block to the many, that Science and Poetry are own sisters.
> *F. Pollock*, Int. to W. K. Clifford's Lects.
>
> The mask [of anonymity] was often merely ostensible, a sufficient protection against legal prosecution, but in reality covering an *open secret*. *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, iv.

secreta (sē-krē′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *secretus*, separated, secreted: see *secrete*, *secret*.] The products of secretion. Compare *excreta*.

secretage (sē′kret-āj), *n.* [< F. *secrétage;* as *secrete* + *-age*.] In *furriery*, a process in preparing or dressing furs, in which mercury or some of its salts are employed to impart to the fur the property of felting, which it did not previously possess. Also called *secreting*, and improperly *carroting*, from the similarity of the manipulation to that of carroting. See *carrot, v. t.*

secretaire (sek-re-tãr′), *n.* [< F. *secrétaire:* see *secretary*.] Same as *secretary*, *n.*, 4.

> He . . . opened a *secretaire*, from which he took a parchment-covered volume, . . . which, in fact, was a banker's book. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

secretarial (sek-rē-tā′ri-al), *a.* [< *secretary* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a secretary or secretaries: as, *secretarial* work; a *secretarial* position.

> The career likeliest for Sterling . . . would have been . . . some *secretarial*, diplomatic, or other official training.
> *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 5.

secretarian† (sek-rē-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< *secretary* + *-an*.] Secretarial.

> We may observe in his book in most years a catalogue of preferments with dates and remarks, which latter by the *Secretarian* touches show out of what shop he had them. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 33. (*Davies.*)

secretariat (sek-rē-tā′ri-at), *n.* Same as *secretariate*.

★**secretariate** (sek-rē-tā′ri-āt), *n.* [< F. *secrétariat* = It. *segretariato*, < ML. *secretariatus*, the office of a secretary, < *secretarius*, a secretary: see *secretary*.] **1.** The office or official position of secretary.—**2.** The place or office where a secretary transacts business, preserves records, etc.

★**secretary** (sek′rē-tā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *secretary, secretarye*, also erroneously *secretory, secratory*, < OF. *secretaire*, F. *secrétaire* = Pr. *secretari* = Sp. Pg. *secretario* = It. *secretario, segretario*, < ML. *secretarius*, a secretary, notary, scribe, treasurer, sexton, etc. (a title applied to various confidential officers), prop. adj., private, secret, pertaining to private or secret matters (LL. *secretarium*, neut., a council-chamber, conclave, consistory), < L. *secretus*, private, secret: see *secret*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *secretaries* (-riz). **1**†. One who is intrusted with private or secret matters; a confidential officer or attendant; a confidant.

> *Ralph.* Nay, Ned, neuer wincke vpon me; I care not, I.
> *K. Hen.* Raphe tels all; you shall haue a good *secretarie* of him. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 86.
>
> The great *secretary* of nature and all learning, Sir Francis Bacon. *I. Walton*, Life of George Herbert.
>
> A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles. *Scott.*

2. A person who conducts correspondence, keeps minutes, etc., for another or others, as for an individual, a corporation, a society, or a committee, and who is charged with the general conduct of the business arising out of or requiring such correspondence, or the making of such records, etc.: as, a private *secretary*. Abbreviated *Sec.*, *sec.*

> Raymounde tho writyng,
> Paper and wexe toke to hys *secretory*,
> Anon a letter conceued hastily.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3135.
>
> And, Sir, uppon Fryday last passyd, Blake, the Kynges *secratory*, tolde me that there was delyvered a supersedyas for all men in that sute. *Paston Letters*, I. 222.
>
> His [Bacon's] only excuse was, that he wrote [the book] by command, that he considered himself as a mere *secretary*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. An officer of state who is charged with the superintendence and management of a particular department of government. (*a*) In the British government there are five secretaries of state—namely, those for the home, foreign, colonial, war, and Indian departments. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has charge of the privy signet office, and is responsible for the internal administration of justice, the maintenance of peace in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, sanitary affairs, etc. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs conducts all correspondence with foreign states, negotiates treaties, appoints ambassadors, etc. The Colonial Secretary performs for the colonial dependencies similar functions to those of the Home Secretary for the United Kingdom. The Secretary of State for War, assisted by the Army Council, has the entire control of the army; the office dates from 1855, when the office of Secretary at War was merged into it. The Secretary for India governs the affairs of that country with the assistance of a council. Each secretary of state is assisted by two under-secretaries, one permanent and the other connected with the administration. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is not a secretary of state, though his office entails the performance of duties similar to those performed by the secretaries of state. (*b*) In the United States government eight of the executive departments are presided over by secretaries—namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor—all members of the cabinet; their duties are described under the names of their respective departments. (See *department*.) Each State has also its Secretary of State, or corresponding officer.

4. A piece of furniture comprising a table or shelf for writing, and drawers, and pigeonholes for the keeping of papers: usually a high cabinet-shaped piece, as distinguished from a writing-table or desk.

> We have always believed a *Secretary* [the word had been used in sense 2] to be a piece of furniture, mostly of mahogany, lined with green baize or leather, with a lot of little drawers in it. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 15.

5. In *printing*, a kind of script type in imitation of an engrossing-hand.—**6.** The secretary-bird or crane-vulture, *Serpentarius secretarius*.—**Corresponding secretary,** a secretary of a society or other body who conducts correspondence on matters relating to that body.—**Recording secretary,** a secretary of a society or other body who is charged with noting the proceedings and keeping the minutes of that body.—**Secretary at War,** an officer of the British Ministry prior to 1855, who had the control of the financial arrangements of the army. The title was abolished in 1863.

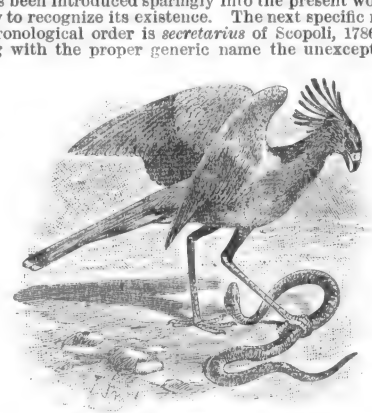
> The King, at Lord Bath's instigation, has . . . refused to make Pitt *Secretary at War*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

Secretary of Agriculture, of the Interior, of War, etc. See def. 3, and *department*.—**Secretary of embassy** or **of legation,** the principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

II. *a.* Of a secretary; clerkly: noting a style of handwriting such as is used in engrossing.

> Alas, Sir, that a fair hand should make such blots! what hand is it? *Secretarie*, Roman, Court, or Text?
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.
>
> The document from which I have transcribed the following yarn is contemporary with the date of the events referred to. It is written in a fine *secretary* hand, and is endorsed "A Sad Relation of a Ship in Extremity."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 23.

secretary-bird (sek′rē-tā-ri-bėrd), *n.* A remarkable raptorial bird of Africa, with very long legs; the serpent-eater or crane-vulture. This bird appears to have been first named *Sagittarius* by Vosmaer in 1769; it is *le secrétaire, le messager*, and *le mangeur de serpens* of early French writers, and *Falco serpentarius, Vultur serpentarius, Otis secretarius*, and *Vultur secretarius* of ornithologists of the last century. Between 1797 and 1817 four different generic names were based upon this type (see *Sagittarius*); and since 1800 five specific names have been added (*reptilivorus, africanus, capensis, gambiensis*, and, erroneously, *philippensis*)—the various combinations of the New Latin generic and specific names being now about twenty. The earliest tenable generic name (see *onym*) is *Serpentarius* of Cuvier; the earliest tenable specific name is *serpentarius* (Miller, 1785). Some strict constructionists of nomenclatural rules would combine these in the tautology of *Serpentarius serpentarius*, a form which has been introduced sparingly into the present work, simply to recognize its existence. The next specific name in chronological order is *secretarius* of Scopoli, 1786, yielding with the proper generic name the unexceptionable



Secretary-bird (*Serpentarius secretarius*).

onym *Serpentarius secretarius*. The name *secretary* refers to the bird's crest, which when lying smoothly on the head has been likened to a scribe's pen stuck over the ear; and this is also the explanation of *Sagittarius*. The term *crane-*

vulture (a reflection of Illiger's genus *Gypogeranus*) indicates the long legs like those of a grallatorial bird; *Serpentarius*, *Ophiotheres*, and *reptilivorus* describe the bird's characteristic habit of feeding upon snakes. Most of the remaining designations are place-names (one of them, *philippensis*, a blunder). The systematic position of this isolated type has been much discussed. It has usually been put in the *Raptores*, as a member of either of the families *Falconidæ* or *Vulturidæ*, or as forming a separate family called *Serpentariidæ* or *Gypogeranidæ*. Cuvier put the bird among waders, next to the boat-billed herons (*Cancroma*). The late Dr. H. Schlegel of Leyden thought it was a goshawk, and called it *Astur secretarius*. The expert of the British Museum in the latest official lists locates it next to the cariama (which is transferred to the family *Falconidæ* on the strength of the supposed relationship). The appearance of the secretary-bird is somewhat suggestive of the hoactzin (see cuts under *hoactzin* and *Opisthocomus*). It is about 4 feet long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; the wing from the carpal joint to the point measures 25 inches; the tail is about as long as this, the tarsus 13½ inches. The general color is ashy-gray; the flight-feathers, the feathered part of the legs, and the lower belly are black; the breast and under wing- and tail-coverts are whitish, more or less shaded with ashy; the two middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest, white-tipped, and with subterminal black bar. There is a bare orange-yellow space about the eyes; the iris is hazel; the shanks are flesh-colored. The long crest of black or gray black-tipped feathers springs from the hindhead and nape; these feathers are somewhat spatulate, and dispart when the crest is erected under excitement. The serpent-eater has a very capacious gullet and crop, capable of holding at once several snakes two or three feet long; it also eats other reptiles, as lizards, frogs, toads, and young tortoises. It is said to attack large serpents by grasping them in its talons and striking blows with the wings until it can deal a decisive thrust with the beak upon the head of its prey. The bird has often been tamed by the Dutch colonists, and kept to rid their premises of vermin.

secretaryship (sek′rē-tā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *secretary* + *-ship*.] The office of secretary.

secrete[1] (sē-krēt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secreted*, ppr. *secreting*. [< F. *sécréter* = Sp. *secretar*, < L. *secretus*, pp. of *secernere*, separate: see *secern*, *secret*.] **1.** To make or keep secret; hide; conceal; remove from observation or the knowledge of others: as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.

He can discern what things are to be laid open, and what to be *secreted*.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

As there is great care to be used for the counsellors themselves to be chosen, so there is of the clerks of the council also, for the *secreting* of their consultations.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

2. In *animal* and *vegetable physiol.*, to produce, prepare, or elaborate by the process of secretion — the product thus derived from the protoplasm being a substance not previously existing, the character of which depends upon the kind of organ which acts, or on the manner in which the secretory operation is carried on.

Chaucer had been in his grave one hundred and fifty years ere England had *secreted* choice material enough for the making of another great poet.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125.

Pearl *secreted* by a sickly fish.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 134.

Secreting fringes, synovial fringes. See *synovial*, and *mucilaginous gland* (under *gland*).—**Secreting glands**, those glands which give rise to a secretion; true glands, as distinguished from the lymphatic and other ductless glands.—**Secreting organs**, in *bot.*, certain specialized organs, tissue systems, of plants, whose function is the secretion of various substances, such as the nectar-glands of flowers, the stigmatic surface of a pistil, the resin-cells and -ducts of the *Coniferæ*, etc.=**Syn. 1.** *Hide*, etc. See *conceal*, and list under *hide*[1].

secrete[1]† (sē-krēt′), *a.* [< L. *secretus*, pp. of *secernere*, separate: see *secern* and *secret*. Cf. *discrete*.] Separate, distinct.

They suppose two other divine hypostases superior thereunto, which were perfectly *secrete* from matter.
Cudworth, Intellectual System (ed. 1845), i. 4.

secrete[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *secret*.

secret-false (sē′kret-fâls), *a.* Faithless in secret. [Rare.]

Teach sin the carriage of a holy saint;
Be *secret-false*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 15.

secreting (sē-krē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *secrete*[1], *v.*] In *furriery*, same as *secretage*.

secretion (sē-krē′shon), *n.* [< OF. *secretion*, F. *sécrétion* = Sp. *secrecion* = Pg. *secreção* = It. *secrezione*, < L. *secretio(n-)*, a dividing, separation, < *secernere*, pp. *secretus*, separate: see *secern*, *secret*.] **1.** In *physiol.*: (*a*) In animal physiology, the process of preparing and separating substances by glandular activity. The product or secretion usually consists of substances previously existing in the blood, such as water, salts, etc., combined with others which have been elaborated by the glandular epithelium from more or less different substances in the blood. The secretion may be eliminated from the body as detrimental, as urine, or it may be used, as the digestive secretions, to serve requirements of the organism or (as the milk) those of its offspring. Secretions which are merely eliminated as detrimental are called *excretions*. The act of secreting seems, in most instances at least, to be a vital act of the glandular epithelium, and is often, if not always, under direct nervous control. (*b*) In vegetable physiology, the process of giving off, by the protoplasm, of substances of either gaseous, liquid, or solid character, which play a further rôle in the life of the plant. Among plant-secretions may be mentioned enzymes, as diastase, emulsin, lipase, bromelin, etc.; mucilage; ethereal oils; nectar; and resins. In many instances, crystals are doubtless to be considered as true secretions rather than as simple excretions — which differ from secretions in not playing any part in the plant economy after being once formed. The distinction between *secretions* and *excretions* in plants is often a difficult one; hence many botanists fail to make any distinction between the two processes.

2. A substance or product secreted, or elaborated and emitted.—**Pancreatic secretion.** See *pancreatic*.=**Syn.** *Excretion*, *Secretion*. See *excretion*.

secretional (sē-krē′shon-al), *a.* [< *secretion* + *-al*.] In *physiol.*, same as *secretory*[1]. [Rare.]

secretist† (sē′kret-ist), *n.* [= F. *sécretiste* = Sp. *secretista* = Pg. *segredista*; < *secret* + *-ist*.] A dealer in secrets.

Those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another.
Boyle, Works, I. 315.

secretitious (sē-krē-tish′us), *a.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-itious*.] Produced by secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer*, On the Humours.

secretive (sē-krē′tiv), *a.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-ive*.] **1.** Tending to secrete or keep secret; given to secrecy or concealment; reticent or reserved concerning one's own or another's affairs.

The power of the newspaper is familiar in America, and in accordance with our political system. In England it stands in antagonism with the feudal institutions, and it is all the more beneficent succor against the *secretive* tendencies of a monarchy. *Emerson*, English Traits, xv.

2. Causing or promoting secretion.

secretively (sē-krē′tiv-li), *adv.* In a secretive manner; with a tendency to secrecy or concealment.

secretiveness (sē-krē′tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being secretive; tendency or disposition to conceal; specifically, in *phren.*, that quality the organ of which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual toward secrecy or concealment. It is located at the inferior edge of the parietal bones. See cut under *phrenology*.

Secretiveness is quite often a blind propensity, serving no useful purpose. *W. James*, Psychology, xxiv.

secretly (sē′kret-li), *adv.* [< ME. *secretly*; < *secret* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *secrely*.] **1.** In a secret or hidden manner; without the observation or knowledge of others; in secret; not openly.

And thei dide all his commaundement so *secretly* that noon it perceyved, ne not the lady her-self.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd. *Addison*.

2. In secrecy, concealment, or retirement.

Let her awhile be *secretly* kept in,
And publish it that she is dead indeed.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 205.

3. In *liturgics*, in a low or inaudible voice. See *ecphonesis*, 2. Also *secreto*.

secretness (sē′kret-nes), *n.* **1.** Secret, hidden, or concealed character or condition.—**2.** Secretive character or disposition; secretiveness.

There were thre or foure that knewe ye *secretnes* of his mynde. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxix.

For I could muster up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast Constancy and *Secretness*,
But these I neither look for nor profess.
Donne, The Damp.

secreto (sē-krē′tō), *adv.* [< L. *secretus:* see *secrete*[1].] Same as *secretly*, 3.

secretor (sē-krē′tor), *n.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-or*[1].] One who or that which secretes; specifically, a secreting organ: as, the silk-*secretor* of a spider. *Westwood*.

secretory[1] (sē-krē′tō-ri), *a.* [< F. *sécrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *secretorio*, secretory; as *secrete*[1] + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to secretion; performing the office of secretion: as, *secretory* vessels.

secretory[2]†, *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *secretary*.

secristane†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacristan*.

sect[1] (sekt), *n.* [< ME. *secte* (= D. *sekte* = MLG. *secta*, *secte* = MHG. *secte*, G. *secte*, *sekte* = Sw. Dan. *sekt*, < F. or L.), < OF. *secte*, F. *secte* = Pr. Sp. *secta* = Pg. *secta*, *seita* = It. *setta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, < LL. *secta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, a school, party, faction, class, gild, band, particularly a heretical doctrine or sect; in ML. in general a following, suite, a suit at law, a part, train, series, order, suit of clothes, etc.; L. *secta*, a school or set of doctrines (in philosophy), in earliest use a mode of life, a way, most frequently in the phrase *sectam* (*alicujus*) *sequi* or *persequi*, 'follow (some one's) way' (whence *sectam* (*alicujus*) *secuti*, 'those following (some one's) way,' one's party, sect, or faction), where *secta* is prop. 'a way, road,' lit. 'a way cut through,' being orig. pp., *secta* (sc. *via*, way), fem. of *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, as used in the phrase *secare viam*, take one's way, travel one's road, lit. 'cut one's way' (cf. Gr. *τέμνειν ὁδόν*, cut one's way, take one's way): see *secant*, *sect*[2], *section*. Cf. ML. *rupta*, a way, road, orig. a road broken through a forest: see *rout*[5], *route*[1], *rut*[1]. The L. *secta* has been explained otherwise: (*a*) According to Skeat and others, lit. 'a follower' (= Gr. *ἑπέτης*, a follower), with formative *-ta*, < *sequi* (√*sequ*, *sec-* as in *secundus*, etc.) (= Gr. *ἕπεσθαι*), follow: see *sequent*. But *secta* is never used in the sense of 'follower,' and the phrase *sectam alicujus sequi* cannot be translated 'follow some one's follower.' (*b*) L. *secta*, lit. 'a following,' formed from *sequi* as above; but this is equally untenable. The notion of 'a following,' however, has long been present in the use of the word, as in the ML. senses: see above, and cf. *sectator*, *suit*, *suite*, ult. < L. *sequi*, follow. (*c*) The notion that L. *secta* is lit. 'a party cut off,' namely from the true, orthodox, or established church, and thus implies schism and heresy (cf. *sect*[2]), is entirely groundless. Cf. *sept*[1].] **1.** A system or body of doctrines or opinions held by a number of persons and constituting the distinctive doctrines of a school, as propounded originally by the founder or founders of the school and (usually) developed or modified by later adherents; also and usually, the body of persons holding such doctrines or opinions; a school of philosophy or of philosophers: as, the *sect* of Epicurus; the *sect* of the Epicureans.

As of the *secte* of which that he was born
He kepte his lay, to which that he was sworn.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 10.

The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden*.

When philosophers in after-times embraced our religion, they blended it often with the peculiar notions of those *sects* in which they had been educated, and by that means corrupted the purity and simplicity of the Christian doctrine. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

2. A party or body of persons who unite in holding certain special doctrines or opinions concerning religion, which distinguish them from others holding the same general religious belief; a distinct part of the general body of persons claiming the same religious name or origin; especially, such a party of innovators, differing in their beliefs from those who support the older or orthodox views; a party or faction in a religious body; a separate ecclesiastical organization; an ecclesiastical denomination: as, the *sects* of the Jewish religion (which were not separately organized); the *sects* of the Christian church (usually separately organized); Mohammedan *sects;* Buddhist *sects*. The Latin word *secta*, from which the English word *sect* is derived, did not at first become limited in Christian usage to a specific meaning. It was used for 'way,' 'mode of life,' etc., but also for the Greek *αἵρεσις* (Latin *hæresis*, the original of the English word *heresy*), signifying 'a school of philosophy, opinion, or doctrine,' especially peculiar or erroneous doctrine. A familiar application was to the sect of Christians, as distinguished from Jews and pagans. In four of the nine passages in which *αἵρεσις* is found in the New Testament, the Vulgate has *hæresis*, in the other five *secta*. In Acts xxiv. 14 it has "the way (*sectam*) which they call heresy (*hæresim*)." The use of *secta* in these passages led to the meaning of 'a separate or heretical body,' which is found in writers of the fourth century, and by desynonymization *secta* emphasized the organization and *hæresis* the doctrine. Afterward it came to be supposed that the word *secta* meant, etymologically, 'a party cut off'; hence the more or less opprobrious use of *sect* by many writers. It is often used, however, unopprobriously, in a sense substantially identical with the original sense, to signify 'a body of persons who agree in a particular set of doctrines.'

This newe *secte* of Lollardie. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

After the most straitest *sect* of our religion I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

Slave to no *sect*, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God;
Pursues that chain which links the immense design,
Joins heaven and earth, and mortal and divine.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 331.

We might say that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was intended to extirpate, not a religious *sect*, but a political party. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The eighty or ninety *sects* into which Christianity speedily divided hated one another with an intensity that extorted the wonder of Julian and the ridicule of the Pagans of Alexandria. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 207.

3. A religion. [Rare.]

Wherfore methinkethe that Cristene men scholden ben more devoute to serven oure Lord God than ony other men of ony other *Secte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 261.

4. In a general sense, a number of persons holding the same opinions or practising the same customs, or having common associations or interests; a party; following; company; faction.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by the moon. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 18.

But in this age a *sect* of writers are,
That only for particular likings care.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, Prol.

5. Kind; sex: originally merely a particular use of *sect* in sense 4, but now regarded as a form of *sex*, and as such avoided as incorrect.

The wives love of Bathe
Whos lif and al hire *secte* God maintene.
Chaucer, C. T., l. 9046.

So is all her *sect;* an they be once in a calm, they are sick. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 41.

When she blushes,
It is the holiest thing to look upon,
The purest temple of her *sect* that ever
Made Nature a blest founder.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 1.

6†. Apparel; likeness.

Many tyme God hath ben mette amonge nedy peple,
There neuere segge hym seigh in *secte* of the riche.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 237.

★**Ionic sect.** See *Ionic*.

sect[2]† (sekt), *n.* [< L. *sectum*, a part cut (in pl. *secta*, parts of the body operated on), neut. of *sectus*, cut, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant*, *section*. Cf. *sect*[1], with which *sect*[2] has been confused.] A part cut off; a cutting; scion.

But we have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts, whereof I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or scion. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 336.

sectant (sek'tant), *n.* [< L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, + *-ant*. Cf. *secant*.] A portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity.

sectarial (sek-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< *sectary* (ML. *sectarius*) + *-al*.] Same as *sectarian*.—**Sectarial marks**, emblems marked on the forehead of the members of the different sects, or worshipers of the different gods, in India. They are painted or tattooed on the skin in the middle of the forehead. Representations of the gods have usually also a distinguishing mark of this kind. More than forty different sectarial marks are in common use.

sectarian (sek-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sectary* (ML. *sectarius*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; peculiar to a sect: as, *sectarian* interests; *sectarian* principles.—**2.** That inculcates the particular tenets of a sect: as, *sectarian* instruction; a *sectarian* book.—**3.** Of or pertaining to one who is bigotedly attached to a particular sect; characterized by or characteristic of bigoted attachment to a particular sect or its teachings, interests, etc.

Zeal for some opinion, or some party, beareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices [as slander]. *Barrow*, Works, Sermon xviii.

The chief cause of *sectarian* animosity is the incapacity of most men to conceive systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 141.

II. *n.* One of a sect; especially, a person who attaches excessive importance or is bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a sect.

But hardly less censurable, hardly less contemptible, is the tranquilly arrogant *sectarian*, who denies that wisdom or honesty can exist beyond the limits of his own ill-lighted chamber.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Lucian and Timotheus.

=**Syn.** See *heretic*.

sectarianise, *v. t.* See *sectarianize*.

sectarianism (sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sectarian* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being sectarian; adherence to a separate religious sect or party; especially, excessive partizan or denominational zeal.

There was in Foster's nature no *sectarianism*, religious or political. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 534.

sectarianize (sek-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectarianized*, ppr. *sectarianizing*. [< *sectarian* + *-ize*.] To render sectarian; imbue with sectarian principles or feelings. Also spelled *sectarianise*.

Sectarianizing the schools.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 83.

sectarism† (sek'tā-rizm), *n.* [< *sectar-y* + *-ism*.] **1.** Sectarianism.

Nor is ther any thing that hath more marks of Scism and *Sectarism* then English Episcopacy.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

2. A sect or sectarian party. [Rare.]

Towards Quakers who came here they were most cruelly intolerant, driving them from the colony by the severest penalties. In process of time, however, other *sectarisms* were introduced, chiefly of the Presbyterian family.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 81.

sectarist (sek'tā-rist), *n.* [< *sectar-y* + *-ist*.] A sectary. [Rare.]

Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle in which all *sectarists* agree: a departure from establishment. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

sectary (sek'tā-ri), *n.* and *a.*; pl. *sectaries* (-riz). [< F. *sectaire* = Sp. Pg. *sectario* = It. *settario*, < ML. *sectarius*, < L. *secta*, a sect: see *sect*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A member of a particular sect, school, party, or profession.

Then he would scoffe at learning, and eke scorne
The *Sectaries* thereof, as people base.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 833.

How long have you been a *sectary* astronomical?
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 162.

Specifically—**2.** A member or an adherent of a sect in religion; a sectarian: often used opprobriously by those who regard as mere sects all bodies of Christians outside of their own.

Sects may be in a true Church as well as in a false, when men follow the Doctrin too much for the Teachers sake, whom they think almost infallible; and this becomes, through Infirmity, implicit Faith; and the name *Sectary* pertains to such a Disiple. *Milton*, True Religion.

Anno 1663, divers *sectaries* in religion beginning to spread themselves there [in the Virginia colonies], great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 79.

He had no party's rage, no *sect'ry's* whim;
Christian and countryman was all with him.
Crabbe, Works, I. 115.

=**Syn.** *Dissenter*, *Schismatic*, etc. See *heretic*.

II. *a.* Sectarian.

These *sectary* precise preachers.
L. Bacon, Genesis of New Eng. Churches.

sectator† (sek-tā'tor), *n.* [= F. *sectateur;* < L. *sectator*, a follower, < *sectari*, follow eagerly, accompany, freq. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] A follower; a disciple; an adherent of a sect, school, or party.

The best learned of the philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth for them, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators* with those of Plato and the Academicks. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, i. 1.

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all her [Nature's] appearances to the principles of a school of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*.
Warburton, Prodigies, p. 92.

sectile (sek'til), *a.* [= F. *sectile* = Pg. *sectil;* < L. *sectilis*, cut, divided, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *sectant*, *section*.] Capable of being cut; in *mineral.*, noting minerals, as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut smoothly by a knife without the particles breaking, crumbling, or flying about; in *bot.*, appearing as if cut into small particles or pieces. Also *sective*.—**Sectile mosaic**, inlaid work the pieces of which are notably larger than the tesseræ of ordinary mosaic. See *opus sectile*, under *opus*.

sectility (sek-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *sectile* + *-ity*.] Sectile character or property; the property of being easily cut.

sectio (sek'shi-ō), *n.* [L.] A section or cutting.—**Sectio alta**, suprapubic lithotomy.—**Sectio cadaveris**, an autopsy; a post-mortem operation.—**Sectio** ★**lateralis**, lateral perineal lithotomy.

section (sek'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *section* = Sp. *sección* = Pg. *secção* = It. *sezione*, < L. *sectio(n-)*, a cutting, cutting off, excision, amputation of diseased parts of the body, a distribution by auction of confiscated property, in geom. a division, section, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant*.] **1.** The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting: as, the *section* of one plane by another.

In the *section* of bodies we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom, for the lodging of the intellective faculties.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 80.

2. A part cut or separated, or regarded as separated, from the rest; a division; a portion. Specifically—(*a*) A distinct part or division of a book or writing; a subdivision of a chapter; a division of a law or other writing; a paragraph. (*b*) In *music*, one of the equal and more or less similar divisions or parts of a melody or movement. The term is used inconsistently to describe either the half of a phrase or a double phrase. (*c*) A distinct part of a country or nation, community, class, or the like; a part of territory separated by geographical lines or of a people considered as distinct.

The extreme *section* of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme *section* of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics. *Macaulay*.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one *section* as to another. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 113.

(*d*) One of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; the thirty-sixth part of a township. (*e*) A certain proportion of a battalion or company told off for military movements and evolutions. (*f*) In *mech.*, any part of a machine that can be readily detached from the other parts, as one of the knives of a mower. (*g*) A division in a sleeping-car, including two seats facing each other, and designed to be made into two sleeping-berths. A double section takes in four seats, two on each side of the car. (*h*) In *bookbinding*, the leaves of an intended book that are folded together to make one gathering and to prepare them for sewing. (*i*) In *printing*, that part of a printed sheet of book-work which has to be cut off from the full sheet and separately folded and sewed. On paper of ordinary thickness, the section is usually of eight leaves or sixteen pages; on thick paper, the section is often of four leaves or eight pages.

3. The curve of intersection of two surfaces.—**4.** A representation of an object as it would appear if cut by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure; a diagram or picture showing what would appear were a part cut off by a plane supposed to pass through an object, as a building, a machine, a biological structure, or a succession of strata. In mechanical drawing, a *longitudinal section* usually presents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically, a *cross-section* or *transverse section* as cut crosswise and vertically, and a *horizontal section* as cut through its center horizontally. *Oblique sections* are made at various angles. Sections are of great importance in geology, as it is largely by their aid that the relations and positions of the various members of the different formations, both stratified and unstratified, are made intelligible. The geological structure of any region is best indicated by one or more cross-sections on which the groups of rocks are represented in the order in which they occur and with the proper dips, as well as the irregularities due to faults, crust-movements, and invasions by igneous masses, by which causes the stratigraphy of a region may be made so complicated and obscure as to be unintelligible without such assistance to its comprehension as is afforded by cross-sections.

5. A thin slice of an organic or inorganic substance cut off, as for microscopic examination.—**6.** In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of no fixed grade or taxonomic rank; a division, series, or group of animals: used, like *group*, differently by different authors. Sections, cohorts, phalanges, tribes, etc., are frequently introduced between the family and the order, or between the family and the genus; but it is commoner to speak of *sections* of a genus (*i. e.*, subgenera). The sense corresponds to that of the word *coup* as much used by French zoölogists. The sections of many English entomologists often correspond to families as they are understood in continental Europe and the United States.

7. In *bot.*, a group of species subordinate to a genus: nearly the same as *subgenus* (which see).—**8.** In *fort.*, the outline of a cut made at any angle to the principal lines other than a right angle.—**9.** The sign §, used either (*a*) as a mark of reference to a foot-note, or (*b*), prefixed to consecutive numerals, to indicate divisions of subdivisions of a book.—**Abdominal section**, laparotomy.—**Angular sections.** See *angular*.—**Cæsarean, conic, dominant section.** See the adjectives.—**Frontal section.** See *frontal plane*, under *frontal*.—**Frozen section**, a cutting of frozen parts, or that which is cut while frozen; especially, the surface of such cutting. It is much used in anatomy to show the exact relations of soft parts which might be disarranged or distorted if cut in their natural state.—**Golden, macrodiagonal, principal section.** See the adjectives.—**Harmonic section**, the cutting of a straight line at four points harmonically situated.—**Microscopic section.** See def. 5, and *section-cutter*.—**Normal section.** See *normal*, 4.—**Pubic section**, symphyseotomy.—**Rhinocerotic section, ribbon sections, sagittal sections, serial sections, Sigaultian section, subcontrary section**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Vertical section.** ★See *orthograph.*=**Syn. 2.** *Division*, *Piece*, etc. See *part*, *n.*

section (sek'shon), *v. t.* [< *section*, *n.*] To make a section of; divide into sections, as a ship; cut or reduce to the degree of thinness required for study with the microscope.

The embryos may then be embedded in paraffine and *sectioned* lengthwise. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 829.

sectional (sek'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *sectionnel;* < *section* + *-al*.] **1.** Composed of or made up in several independent sections: as, the *sectional* hull of a ship.—**2.** Of or pertaining to some particular section or region; for or in regard to some particular part of a country as distinct from others; local: as, *sectional* interests; *sectional* prejudices; *sectional* spirit; *sectional* legislation.

If that government be not careful to keep within its own proper sphere, and prudent to square its policy by rules of national welfare, *sectional* lines must and will be known.
W. Wilson, Congressional Government, vi.

Sectional dock. See *dock*[3].

sectionalism (sek'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *sectional* + *-ism*.] The existence, development, or exhibition of sectional prejudices, or of a sectional spirit, arising from the clashing of sectional interests, whether commercial or political; the arraying of one section of a country against another on questions of interest or policy, as, in the United States, the Northern States against the Southern, or the contrary; sectional prejudice or hatred. [U. S.]

Their last organic act was to meet the dark wave of this tide of *sectionalism* on the strand, breast high, and roll it back upon its depths. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 427.

sectionality (sek-shọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *sectional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

sectionalization (sek″shọn-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sectionalize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering sectional in scope or spirit.

Cincinnati gathered the remains of a once powerful national party, and contributed to its further *sectionalization* and destruction. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 152.

sectionalize (sek′shọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionalized*, ppr. *sectionalizing.* [< *sectional* + *-ize.*] To render sectional in scope or spirit.

The principal results of the struggle were to *sectionalize* parties. *The Century*, XXXIV. 524.

sectionally (sek′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a sectional manner; in or by sections. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 316.

section-beam (sek′shọn-bēm), *n.* In *warping*, a roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. In the latter case, also called *yarn-beam.* *E. H. Knight.*

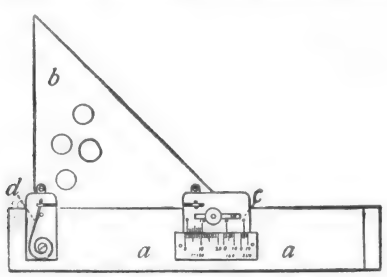
section-cutter (sek′shọn-kut″ėr), *n.* An instrument used for making sections for microscopic work. Some forms have two parallel blades; others work mechanically, and consequently with more precision. The specimen from which the section is to be taken is often frozen by means of ether-spray or otherwise. Also called *microtome.*

sectionize (sek′shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionized*, ppr. *sectionizing.* [< *section* + *-ize.*] To cut up, divide, or form into sections.

The *sectionized* parts became perfect individuals on the day of their division. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 766.

This whole region was *sectionized* by the general land office several years previously. *Science*, VIII. 142.

section-liner (sek′shọn-lī″nėr), *n.* A draftsman's instrument for ruling parallel lines. It



Section-liner.

a, *a*, straight-edge; *b*, triangle moving on *a* for a distance determined by the set of the micrometer-scale *c*; *d*, spring for releasing triangle and keeping it in the end of its slot.

may consist of a triangle so attached to a straight-edge that it can be moved back and forth on it a distance predetermined by the adjustment of a set-screw.

section-plane (sek′shọn-plān), *n.* A cut surface; a plane exposed by section.

The *section-plane*, as made by the saw, passed just sinistrad of the meson. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 109.

sectioplanography (sek″shi-ō-plā-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting off, + *planus*, plane, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A method of laying down the sections of engineering work, as railways, in which the line of direction is made a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

sectism (sek′tizm), *n.* [< *sect*[1] + *-ism.*] Sectarianism; devotion to a sect. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sectist (sek′tist), *n.* [< *sect*[1] + *-ist.*] One devoted to a sect; a sectarian. [Rare.]

The Diuell . . . would maintaine,
By sundry obstinate *Sectists* (but in vaine),
There was not one Almighty to begin
The great stupendious Worke.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

sectiuncle (sek′ti-ung-kl), *n.* [< L. as if **sectiuncula*, dim. of *sectio*(*n-*), a section, but intended as a dim. of *sect:* see *sect*[1].] A petty sect. [Rare.]

Some new sect or *sectiuncle*. *J. Martineau.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

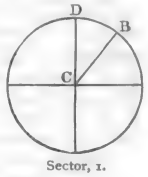
sective (sek′tiv), *a.* [< L. *sectivus*, that may be cut, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut, divide: see *secant.*] Same as *sectile.*

sect-master† (sekt′mȧs″tėr), *n.* The leader or founder of a sect. [Rare.]

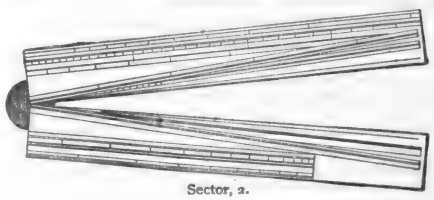
How should it be otherwise, when a blind company will follow a blind *sect-master*? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 76.

That *sect-master* [Epicurus]. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 28.

★ **sector** (sek′tọr), *n.* [= F. *secteur* = Sp. Pg. *sector* = It. *settore* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sektor*, < L. *sector*, a cutter, LL. a sector of a circle (tr. Gr. *τομεύς*), < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant, section.*] **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A plane figure inclosed between the arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve and two radii to its extremities from the center. Thus, in the figure, CDB is a *sector* of a circle. (*b*) A solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about one of its radii.—**2.** A mathematical rule consisting of two flat pieces connected by a stiff rule-joint so that the broad sides move in their own planes, and bearing various scales, especially double scales which are scales of



Sector, 1.



Sector, 2.

trigonometric functions, etc., duplicated on the two pieces and radiating from the center of the joint. The joint is opened until the distance between two certain corresponding points is equal to the indicated trigonometric line for a given radius, when the distances between all the corresponding points on all the double scales are equal to the respective trigonometric lines for the same radius.

Bp. Seth Ward, of Sarum, has told me that he first sent for Mr. . . . Gunter, from London (being at Oxford university), to be his Professor of Geometrie; so he came and brought with him his *sector* and quadrant, and fell to resolving of triangles and doeing a great many fine things. *Aubrey*, Lives, Henry Savill.

3. An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope turning about the center of a graduated arc. It was formerly used for measuring differences of declination. See *zenith-sector.*—**4.** In *mech.*, a toothed gear of which the face is an arc of a circle, intended for reciprocating action. See cut under *operating-table.*—**5.** In *entom.*, one of the veins of the wing of some insects, as the ephemerids; a branch of the cubitus.—**Sector of a sphere**, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, which remains fixed; a conic solid whose vertex coincides with the center of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere. (See also *dip-sector.*)

sectoral (sek′tọr-al), *a.* [< *sector* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to a sector: as, a *sectoral* circle.—**Sectoral barometer**, an instrument in which the height of the mercury is ascertained by observing the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

sector-cylinder (sek′tọr-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A cylinder of an obsolete form of steam-engine (never widely used), called the *sector-cylinder steam-engine.* It has the form of a sector of a cylinder, in which, radially to the axis of the cylinder, a rectangular piston oscillates on a rocking-shaft—a lever on the outer end of the shaft being connected to a crank for converting oscillating into continuous rotary motion.

sector-gear (sek′tọr-gēr), *n.* **1.** See *sector*, 4.—**2.** Same as *variable wheel* (which see, under *wheel*).

sectorial (sek-tō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sectorius*, pertaining to a cutter, < *sector*, a cutter: see *sector.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, adapted for cutting, as a tooth; carnassial: specifically said of a specialized molar or premolar, as the flesh-tooth of a carnivore: not said of incisors.—**2.** In *math.*, of or relating to a sector.—**Sectorial harmonic.** See *harmonic.*

II. *n.* A sectorial tooth; a flesh-tooth; a scissor-tooth.

sectorius (sek-tō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sectorii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *den*(*t-*)*s*, tooth): see *sectorial.*] A sectorial tooth: more fully called *dens sectorius.* *Owen.*

sector-wheel (sek′tọr-hwēl), *n.* Same as *sector-gear.*

sectour†, *n.* See *secutour.*

secular (sek′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sæcular*; < ME. *secular, seculer, seculere*, < OF. *seculier, seculer*, F. *séculier* = Pr. Sp. *seglar, secular* = Pg. *secular* = It. *secolare*, < L. *sæcularis, secularis*, of or belonging to an age or period (pl. *sæculares, sæcularia*, the secular games), also LL. of or belonging to the world, worldly, secular, < *sæculum, seculum*, a generation, age, LL. the world: see *secle.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Celebrated or occurring once in an age or a century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

2. Going on from age to age; accomplished or taking place in the course of ages; continued through an indefinite but long period of time; not recurrent or periodical, so far as known: as, *secular* change of the mean annual temperature; the *secular* cooling or refrigeration of the globe; the *secular* inequality in the motion of a planet. The last, however, is known to be periodical. It is called *secular* because, being dependent on the position of the orbits of the disturbing and disturbed bodies, not on the positions of the planets in the orbits, its period is excessively long.

So far as the question of a *secular* change of the temperature is concerned, no definite result appears to have been reached by Plantamour. *J. D. Whitney*, Climatic Changes, p. 227.

Shrinkage consequent on the earth's *secular* cooling led to the folding and crushing of parts of the crust. *Athenæum*, No. 3071, p. 298.

3. Living for an age or ages; permanent.

Though her body die, her fame survives
A *secular* bird ages of lives. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1707.

Nature looks provokingly stable and *secular*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 275.

4. Of or pertaining to the things of time or of this world, and dissociated from or having no concern with religious, spiritual, or sacred matters or uses; connected with or relating to the world or its affairs; concerned with mundane or temporal matters; temporal; worldly; profane: as, *secular* affairs; the *secular* press; *secular* education; *secular* music.

When Christianity first appeared, how weak and defenceless was it, how artless and undesigning! How utterly unsupported either by the *secular* arm or *secular* wisdom! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

The *secular* plays . . . consisted of a medley of different performances, calculated chiefly to promote mirth, without any view to instruction. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 242.

A *secular* kingdom is but as the body
Lacking a soul. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 1.

5†. Lay, as opposed to clerical; civil. See def. 4.

He which that hath no wyf I holde him shent;
He lyveth helpless and al desolat—
I speke of folk in *secular* estaat.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 78.

6. Living in the world, not in the cloister; hence, not bound by monastic vows or rules, nor subject to a monastic order: used especially of parish priests and other non-monastic clergy, as distinguished from the monastic or *regular* clergy.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease, to the clergy, both *secular* and regular. *Sir W. Temple.*

The Spanish Archbishop of Santa Fé has for his diocese the wild territory of New Mexico, which supports only thirty-six *secular* priests, nearly all of whom are Spaniards or Mexicans. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 811.

Abandonment to the secular arm. See *abandonment.*—**Secular abbot, benefice, change, equation, perturbations**, etc. See the nouns.—**Secular games** (*ludi sæculares*), a festival of imperial Rome, celebrated at long but (despite the name, which would imply a fixed period or cycle) irregular intervals in honor of the chief among the gods and the prosperity of the empire. The festival lasted three days and nights, and was attended with sacrifices, illuminations, choral hymns, and games and dramatic representations of every description. This festival was a survival in a profoundly modified form of the Tarentine or Taurian games of the republic, a very ancient festival in propitiation of the infernal deities Dis and Proserpine.—**Secular refrigeration**, in *geol.*, the cooling of the earth from its supposed former condition of igneous fluidity.=**Syn. 4.** *Temporal*, etc. See *worldly.*

II. *n.* **1**†. A layman.

Whether thou be male or female, . . . ordred or unordred, wys or fool, clerk or *seculeer*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The clergy thought that if it pleased the *seculars* it might be done. *Hales*, Letter from the Synod of Dort, p. 6. (*Latham.*)

2. An ecclesiastic, such as a parish priest, who lives in the world and not in a monastery, is not subject to any monastic order or rule, and is bound only to celibacy; a secular priest: opposed to *religious* or *regular.*

If cloistered Avarice scruple not to wrong
The pious, humble, useful *Secular*,
And rob the people of his daily care.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 19.

While the Danish wars had been fatal to the monks—the "regular clergy" as they were called—they had also dealt heavy blows at the *seculars*, or parish priests. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 332.

3. An unordained church officer.

secularisation, secularise. See *secularization, secularize.*

secularism (sek′ū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *secular* + *-ism.*] Exclusive attention to the present life and its duties, and the relegation of all considerations regarding a future life to a secondary place; the system of the secularists; the

ignoring or exclusion of religious duties, instruction, or considerations. See *secularist*.

Secularism is the study of promoting human welfare by material means, measuring human welfare by the utilitarian rules, and making the service of others a duty of life. *Secularism* relates to the present existence of man, and to action. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 317.

In *secularism* the feeling and imagination, which in the religious world are bound to theological belief, have to attach themselves to a positive natural philosophy. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 407.

secularist (sek'ū-lär-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *secular* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who theoretically rejects or ignores all forms of religious faith and worship established on the authority of revelation, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; one who maintains that public education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.

What is the root-notion common to *Secularists* and Denominationalists, but the notion that spread of knowledge is the one thing needful for bettering behaviour? *H. Spencer*, Sociology, p. 361.

II. *a.* Holding the principles of secularism.

There is a section of the London working classes which is *secularist* or agnostic. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 689.

secularity (sek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sécularité* = Sp. *secularidad* = Pg. *secularidade* = It. *secolarità*, < ML. *sæcularita(t-)s*, secularness, < L. *sæcularis*, secular: see *secular*.] Exclusive or paramount attention to the things of the present life; worldliness; secularism.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

The practical question of the present day is how to defend the very principle of religion against naked *secularity*. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 111.

secularization (sek″ū-lär-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *sécularisation* = Sp. *secularización* = Pg. *secularisação* = It. *secolarizzazione*; as *secularize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering secular, or the state of being secularized. (*a*) Conversion to secularism: as, the *secularization* of the masses. (*b*) Conversion to merely secular uses or purposes: as, the *secularization* of church property, especially called *alienation* (see *alienation* (*b*)); the *secularization* of the Sabbath; on the Continent, especially in the former German empire, the transfer of territory from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers: as, the *secularization* of the bishopric of Halberstadt in the Peace of Westphalia. (*c*) Absolution or release from the vows or rules of a monastic order; change from the status of regular to that of secular: as, the *secularization* of a monk. (*d*) The exclusion of religion and ecclesiasticism from civil or purely secular affairs; the exclusion from the affairs of this life of considerations regarding the life to come; the divorce of civil and sacred matters: as, the *secularization* of education or of politics.

Also spelled *secularisation*.

secularize (sek'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secularized*, ppr. *secularizing*. [= F. *séculariser* = Sp. Pg. *secularizar* = It. *secolarizzare*; as *secular* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make secular. (*a*) To change or transfer from regular or monastic into secular: as, to *secularize* a monk or priest. (*b*) To change or degrade from religious or ecclesiastical appropriation to secular or common use: as, the ancient abbeys were *secularized*; especially, to transfer, as territory, from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers.

The celebrated proposal of the "Unlearned Parliament" of Henry IV., to *secularize* all Church property, was kept in mind by its successor. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i., note.

2. To make worldly or unspiritual; divest of religious observances or influences: as, to *secularize* the Sabbath; to *secularize* the press; to *secularize* education.—**3.** To convert to or imbue with secularism: as, to *secularize* the masses.

A *secularized* hierarchy, . . . to whom the theocracy was only a name, and whose whole interests were those of their own selfish politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 55.

Also spelled *secularise*.

secularly (sek'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

secularness (sek'ū-lär-nes), *n.* Secular quality, character, or disposition; worldliness; worldly-mindedness. *Johnson*.

secund (sē'kund), *a.* [< L. *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] **1†.** An obsolete form of *second*[1]. —**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arranged on one side only; unifarious; unilateral, as the flowers of the lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*), the false wintergreen (*Pyrola secunda*), etc.: as, *secund* processes of the antennæ.

secundariet, *a.* An obsolete form of *secondary*.

secundarius (sek-un-dā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *secundarii* (-ī). [ML.: see *secondary*.] A lay vicar. See *lay*[4].

secundate (sē-kun'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secundated*, ppr. *secundating*. [< L. *secundatus*, pp. of *secundare* (> It. *secondare* = Sp. *secundar* = F. *seconder*), direct favorably, favor, further, < *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] To make prosperous; promote the success of; direct favorably. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

secundate (sē-kun'dāt), *n.* [< NL. *Secundates*.] A member of the *Secundates*.

Secundates (sek-un-dā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (formed on the type of *Primates*), < L. *secundus*, second: see *second*[1].] A term applied by De Blainville to the *Feræ* of Linnæus (as a correlative of the Linnean term *Primates*). It is equivalent to the *Carnassia* or *Carnaria* of Cuvier, and therefore to the modern *Carnivora* or *Feræ* proper (with the *Insectivora*). The *Secundates* were divided by Blyth (1849) into *Cynodia* and *Ecanina* (= *Feræ* and *Insectivora*); but none of these terms are now in use, though the divisions they indicate are retained.

secundation (sek-un-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *secundate* + *-ion*.] Prosperity. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

secundelicht, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly*.

Secundian (sē-kun'di-ạn), *n.* [< *Secundus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a dualistic gnostic sect of the second century, followers of Secundus, a disciple of Valentinus. See *Valentinian*.

secundine (sek'un-din), *n.* [Formerly *secondine*; < F. *secondine* = It. *secondina*, < LL. *secundinæ*, afterbirth, < L. *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] **1.** The afterbirth; what remains in the womb to be extruded after the birth of the fetus, being the fetal envelops, placenta, and part of the navel-string: generally used in the plural.

The *secundine* that once the infant cloth'd,
After the birth, is cast away and loath'd.
Baxter, Self-Denial, Dialogue.

2. In *bot.*, the second (or inner) coat or integument of an ovule, lying within the primine. It is really the first coat of the ovule to be formed, and by some authors is sometimes called the *primine*. See *primine*, *ovule*, 2.

secundipara (sek-un-dip'a-rạ), *n.* [L., < *secundus*, second, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is parturient for the second time.

secundly (sē'kund-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, arranged in a secund manner: as, a *secundly* branched seaweed.

secundogeniture (sē-kun-dō-jen'i-tụr), *n.* [< L. *secundus*, following (see *second*[1]), + *genitura*, generation: see *geniture*. Cf. *primogeniture*.] The right of inheritance pertaining to a second son; also, the possessions so inherited.

The kingdom of Naples . . . was constituted a *secundogeniture* of Spain. *Bancroft*, Hist. of U. S., ii. 206.

secundo-primary (sē-kun-dō-prī'ma-ri), *a.* Intermediate between primary and secondary.—★**Secundo-primary quality.** See *quality*.

secundum (sē-kun'dum). [L., orig. neut. of *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] A Latin preposition, meaning 'according to,' 'by rule or practice of': used in some phrases which occur in English books.—**Secundum artem**, according to art or rule. (*a*) Artificially; not naturally. (*b*) Artistically; skilfully; scientifically; professionally: used especially as a direction to an apothecary for compounding a prescription.—**Secundum naturam**, naturally; not artificially.—**Secundum quid**, in some respect only.—**Secundum veritatem**, universally valid. A refutation *secundum veritatem*, contradistinguished from a refutation *ad hominem*, is one drawn from true principles, and not merely one which satisfies a given individual.

securable (sē-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [< *secure* + *-able*.] Capable of being secured. *Imp. Dict.*

securance (sē-kūr'ans), *n.* [< *secure* + *-ance*. Cf. *surance*.] Assurance; confirmation.

After this, when, for the *securance* of Thy Resurrection, upon which all our faith justly dependeth, Thou hadst spent forty days upon earth, I find Thee upon Mount Olivet. *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness, § 10.

secure (sē-kūr'), *a.* [= F. *sûr*, OF. *seür* (> E. *sure*) = Pr. *segur* = Sp. Pg. *seguro* = It. *sicuro*, secure, sure, < L. *securus*, of persons, free from care, quiet, easy; in a bad sense, careless, reckless; of things, tranquil, also free from danger, safe, secure; < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care: see *cure*. Older E. words from the same L. adj. are *sicker* (through AS.) and *sure* (through OF.), which are thus doublets of *secure*.] **1.** Free from care or fear; careless; dreading no evil; unsuspecting; hence, over-confident.

But we be *secure* and uncareful, as though false prophets could not meddle with us. *Latimer*, Remains (ed. 1845), p. 365.

But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden*.

Hezekiah, king of Jerusalem, caused it to be taken away, because it made the people *secure*, to neglect their duty in calling and relying upon God. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

2. Free from apprehension or doubt; assured; certain; confident; sure: with *of* or an infinitive.

To whom the Cretan thus his speech addrest:
Secure of me, O king! exhort the rest.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 303.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions unexplored, *secure* to share
Thy state. *Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 678.

3. Free from danger; unexposed to danger; safe: frequently with *against* or *from*, and formerly *of*: as, *secure against* the attacks of the enemy.

Secure of thunder's crack or lightning flash.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 8.

For me, *secure from* fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 29.

It was thought the roads would be more *secure* about the time when the great caravan was passing. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

4. In safe custody or keeping.

In iron walls they deem'd me not *secure*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 49.

I suppose your own prudence will enforce the necessity of dissembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune *secure*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

5. Of such firmness, stability, or strength as to insure safety, or preclude risk of failure or accident; stanch, firm, or stable, and fit for the purpose intended: as, to make a bridge *secure*; a *secure* foundation.—**Syn. 3.** See *safe*.

secure (sē-kūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secured*, ppr. *securing*. [= Sp. Pg. *segurar* = It. *sicurare*; from the adj. Cf. *sure*, *v.*] **1†.** To make easy or careless; free from care, anxiety, or fear.

Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the conscience lack
To think I shall lack friends? *Secure* thy heart.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 185.

2. To make safe or secure; guard from danger; protect: as, a city *secured* by fortifications.

If this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him, and *secure* you. Mat. xxviii. 14.

We'll higher to the mountains; there *secure* us.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 8.

For Woods before, and Hills behind,
Secur'd it both from Rain and Wind.
Prior, The Ladle.

You and your Party fall in to *secure* my Rear.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

3. To make certain; assure; guarantee: sometimes with *of*: as, we were *secured of* his protection.

He *secures* himself *of* a powerful advocate.
W. Broome, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.

How are we to *secure* to labor its due honor?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 273.

4. To make sure of payment, as by a bond, surety, etc.; warrant or guarantee against loss: as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage; to *secure* a creditor.—**5.** To make fast or firm: as, to *secure* a window; to *secure* the hatches of a ship. —**6.** To seize and confine; place in safe custody or keeping: as, to *secure* a prisoner.—**7.** In *surg.*, to seize and occlude by ligature or otherwise, as a vein or an artery, to prevent loss of blood during or as a consequence of an operation.—**8.** To get hold or possession of; make one's self master of; obtain; gain: as, to *secure* an estate for a small sum; to *secure* the attention of an audience; to *secure* a hearing at court.

They adapted their tunes exactly to the nature of each person, in order to captivate and *secure* him. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slave to the Turkes, did all she could to *secure* me. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 58.

There was nothing she would not do to *secure* her end. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxi.

9†. To plight; pledge; assure.—**Secure piece**, a command in artillery directing that the piece be moved in battery, the muzzle depressed, the tompion inserted in the muzzle, and the vent-cover placed on the vent.—**To secure arms**, to hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle down, and the lock well up under the arm, the object being to guard the weapon from the wet.

secureful† (sē-kūr'fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *secure* + *-ful*.] Protecting.

I well know the ready right-hand charge,
I know the left, and every sway of my *secureful* targe.
Chapman, Iliad, vii. 209.

securely (sē-kūr'li), *adv.* In a secure manner. (*a*) Without care or thought of evil or danger; with confidence; confidently.

Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee. Prov. iii. 29.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails,
And yet we strike not, but *securely* perish.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 266.

(*b*) Without risk or danger; in security; safely: as, to lie *securely* hidden.

The excellent nocturnal Government of our City of London, where one may pass and repass *securely* all Hours of the Night, if he gives good Words to the Watch.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

(*c*) Firmly; in such a manner as to prevent failure or accident; so that loss, escape, injury, or damage may not result: as, to fasten a thing *securely*; lashed *securely* to the rigging.

Even gnats, if they rest on the glands [of *Drosera rotundifolia*] with their delicate feet, are quickly and *securely* embraced. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 264.

securement (sē-kūr'ment), *n.* [< *secure* + *-ment*. Cf. *surement*.] 1†. Security; protection.

They, like Judas, desire death; . . . Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. The act of securing, obtaining, or making sure.

The *securement* . . . of perpetual protection.
The Century, XXVI. 475.

secureness (sē-kūr'nes), *n.* The state of being secure or safe. (*a*) The feeling of security; confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *secureness* to my understanding.
Bacon, Letters (1657), p. 20. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Safety; security.

securer (sē-kūr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which secures or protects.

securicula (sek-ū-rik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *securiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *securis*, an ax or hatchet with a broad edge, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*, and cf. *saw*[1], *scythe*, from the same ult. root.] A little ax; specifically, a votive offering, amulet, or toy having the shape of an ax-head, with a tongue or with an entire handle attached.

Securidaca (sek-ū-rid'ą-kä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < L. *securidaca*, an erroneous reading of *securiclata*, a weed growing among lentils, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *securiclatus*, shaped like a hatchet, < *securicula*, a hatchet, a little ax: see *securicula*.] 1†. An untenable name for *Bonaveria*, a genus of leguminous plants. See *Securigera*. —2. A genus of plants (Linnæus, 1742), of the family *Polygalaceæ*. It is characterized by two large, wing-shaped sepals, a one-celled ovary, and a samaroid or crested fruit usually with a long wing. There are about 30 species, natives of the tropics, mostly in America, with 4 or 5 in Africa or Asia. They are shrubs, often of climbing habit, with alternate leaves and terminal or axillary racemes of violet, red, white, or yellow flowers. Many South American species climb upon trees to a great height, and are very beautiful in flower. *S. longepedunculata* is a shrub of the Zambesi region, 5 or 10 feet high, forming thickets near water, and contains a very tough fiber, used for fish-lines and nets. See *buaze-fiber*.

securifer (sē-kū'ri-fėr), *n.* [< L. *securifer*: see *Securifera*.] A hymenopterous insect of the division *Securifera*; a securiferous insect, as a saw-fly.

Securifera (sek-ū-rif'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *securifer*, ax-bearing, < *securis*, an ax, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of *Hymenoptera*, divided into two tribes, *Tenthredinidæ* and *Urocerata*, the saw-flies and horntails. It included the forms with sessile abdomen, and is equivalent to the *Terebrantia* of modern systems. (See *Terebrantia*.) Also called *Phytophaga*, *Serrifera*, and *Sessiliventres*.



Securifera.
Saws of Saw-fly (*Lophyrus suffusus*), greatly enlarged.

securiferous (sek-ū-rif'ę-rus), *a.* [As *securifer* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Securifera*.

securiform (sē-kū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *securis*, an ax, + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like an ax or a hatchet; dolabriform.—2. In *entom.*, subtriangular or trapezoidal and attached by one of the acute angles, as a joint or other part.

Securigera (sek-ū-rij'ę-rä), *n.* [NL., from the shape of the pod; < L. *securis*, a knife, + *gerere*, bear.] A name given by A. P. de Candolle in 1815 to *Bonaveria*, a genus of leguminous plants. It is characterized by the elongated linear flat and tapering pod, which is nearly or quite indehiscent, is curved and sickle-shaped, and has broadly thickened margins. The flowers bear a short, broad, and somewhat two-lipped calyx, a nearly circular banner-petal, an incurved keel, diadelphous stamens, and a sessile ovary with numerous ovules which ripen into flat squarish seeds. The only species, *Bonaveria Securidaca*, a smooth, spreading herb, is a native of the Mediterranean region. See *hatchet-vetch* and *axfitch*.

Securinega (sek-ū-rin'ę-gä), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1789), alluding to the hardness of the wood, which withstands the ax; < L. *securis*, a knife, an ax, + *nego*, deny.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllantheæ*. It is distinguished from *Phyllanthus* by the presence in the staminate flowers of a rudimentary ovary which is often long and two- or three-cleft. It includes about 10 species, natives of South America, Spain, and Africa, and of other temperate and tropical regions. They are branching shrubs, bearing small entire alternate leaves, and numerous small staminate flowers in axillary clusters, with the few pistillate flowers borne on longer stalks, on separate plants or on the same. *S. durissima* is the myrtle of Tahiti and Mauritius, sometimes cultivated for its white flowers.

securipalp (sē-kū'ri-palp), *n.* A beetle of the section *Securipalpi*.

Securipalpi (sē-kū-ri-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < L. *securis*, an ax, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] In *Coleoptera*, a group corresponding to Stephens's family *Melandryidæ*, and characterized by the large size of the three terminal joints of the maxillary palpi, which are often serrated and deflexed. Also called *Serripalpi*.

securitan† (sē-kū'ri-tan), *n.* [< *securit-y* + *-an*.] One who dwells in fancied security. [Rare.]

The sensual *securitan* pleases himselfe in the conceits of his owne peace. *Ep. Hall*, Sermons. (*Latham.*)

securite (sek'ū-rīt), *n.* [A trade-name.] A modern high explosive, said to consist of 26 parts of metadinitrobenzene and 74 parts of ammonium nitrate. It is a yellow powder, emitting the odor of nitrobenzol. There are also said to be three modifications, respectively containing trinitrobenzene, dinitronaphthalene, and trinitronaphthalene. Also called *securit*.

security (sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *securities* (-tiz). [< F. *sécurité* = Sp. *seguridad* = Pg. *seguridade* = It. *sicurità*, *sicurtà*, < L. *securita(t-)s*, freedom from care, < *securus*, free from care: see *secure*. Cf. *surety*, a doublet of *security*, as *sure* is of *secure*.] 1. The state of being secure. (*a*) Freedom from care, anxiety, or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, unconcernedness; carelessness; heedlessness; over-confidence.

And you all know, *security*
Is mortals' chiefest enemy.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 32.

The last daughter of pride is delicacy, under which is contained gluttony, luxury, sloth, and *security*.
Nash, Christ's Tears Over Jerusalem, p. 137. (*Trench.*)

The army, expecting from the king's illness a speedy order to return, conversed of nothing else within their camp, with that kind of *security* as if they had already received orders to return home.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 37.

(*b*) Freedom from annoyance, harm, danger, or loss; safety.

The people neither vsed vs well nor ill, yet for our *securitie* we tooke one of their petty Kings, and led him bound to conduct vs the way.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

What greater *security* can we have, than to be under the protection of infinite wisdom and goodness?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

The right of personal *security* is, . . . that no person, except on impeachment, and in cases arising in the military and naval service, shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, or for any offence above the common-law degree of petit larceny, unless he shall have been previously charged on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury; that no person shall be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; and, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused is entitled to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury; and upon the trial he is entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence; and as a further guard against abuse and oppression in criminal proceedings, it is declared that excessive bail cannot be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
Kent's Commentaries (12th ed.), II. 12.

2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; defense; guard.

Anjou is neighbouring upon Normandy: a great *Security* to it, if a Friend; and as great a Danger, if an Enemy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

There are only two or three poor families that live here, and are in perpetual fear of the Arabs, against whom their poverty is their best *security*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 59.

(*a*) A guaranty or pledge; something given or deposited as surety for the fulfilment of a promise or an obligation, the payment of a debt, or the like.

This is no time to lend money, especially upon bare friendship, without *security*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 46.

Ten. Well, sir, your *security*?
Amb. Why, sir, two diamonds here.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 1.

We obliged him to give his son Mahomet in *security* for his behaviour towards us. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

(*b*) A person who engages or pledges himself for the performance of another's obligations; one who becomes surety for another.

3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond or a certificate of stock: as, government *securities*.

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift*, Examiner.

Collateral, heritable, personal security. See the adjectives.—**Infeftment in security.** See *infeftment*.—**To go security.** See *go*.—**To marshal securities.** See *marshal*[1].

secutour† (sek'ū-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sectour*; < ME. *secutour*, *secatour*, *seketowre*, *sectour*, *secture*, < OF. *executour*, F. *exécuteur*, an executor: see *executor*.] An executor.

If me be destaynede to dye at Dryghtyns wylle,
I charge the my *sektour*, cheffe of alle other,
To mynystre my mobles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 665.

Mery. Who shall your goodes possesse?
Royster. Thou shalt be my *sectour*, and haue all more and lesse. *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

sed[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seed*.

sed[2] (sed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A line of silk, gut, or hair by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snood. *J. W. Collins.* [Maine.]

sedan (sē-dan'), *n.* [Said to be so named from *Sedan*, a town in northeastern France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan.] 1. A covered chair serving as a vehicle for carrying one person who sits within it, the inclosure being therefore of much greater height than width: it is borne on two poles, which pass through



Sedan.

rings secured to the sides, and usually by two bearers. These chairs were first introduced in western Europe in the sixteenth century (first seen in England in 1581, and regularly used there from 1634), but their use was greatly extended in the eighteenth century, when they were the common means of transportation for ladies and gentlemen in the cities of England and France. They were often elaborately decorated, with paintings by artists of note, panels of *vernis Martin*, and the like, and lined with elegant silks. Similar chairs, carried on the shoulders of two or more bearers, have long been in use in China.

If your wife be the gentle woman o' the house, sir, shee 's now gone forth in one o' the new Hand-litters: what call yee it, a *Sedan*. *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 10.

Close mewed in their *sedans*, for fear of air;
And for their wives produce an empty chair.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 186.

Sedans, from hence [Naples] brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncomb. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

2. A hand-barrow with a deep basket-like bottom made of barrel-hoops, used to carry fish. It has been used since the eighteenth century to carry fish from the beach over the sand to the flakes. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

Sedan black. See *black*.

sedan-chair (sē-dan'chãr), *n.* Same as *sedan*, 1.

When not walking, ladies used either a coach or *sedan chair*, and but seldom rode on horseback.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 93.

sedant (sē'dant), *a.* [F. **sedant*, < L. *seden(t-)s*, sitting: see *sedent*, *sejant*.] In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

sedate (sē-dāt'), *a.* [= It. *sedato*, < L. *sedatus*, composed, calm, pp. of *sedare*, settle, causal of *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit*: see *sit*.] Quiet; composed; placid; serene; serious; undisturbed by passion: as, a *sedate* temper or deportment.

With countenance calm, and soul *sedate*.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 999.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural fieriness of temper, affect always to appear sober and *sedate*.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

He was about forty-eight—of a *sedate* look, something approaching to gravity.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 78.

A mind
Of composition gentle and *sedate*,
And, in its movements, circumspect and slow.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

When he touched a lighter string, the tones, though pleasingly modulated, were still *sedate*.
Gifford, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

=**Syn.** Imperturbable, serious, staid.

sedate†, *v. t.* [< *sedate*, *a.*] To calm; compose.

To *sedate* these contests. *Dr. John Owen*, Works, VIII., [pref., p. 48. (N. and Q.)

sedately (sē-dāt'li), *adv.* In a sedate manner; calmly; serenely; without mental agitation.

She took the kiss *sedately*. *Tennyson*, Maud, xii. 4.

sedateness (sē-dāt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedate; calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; composure; placidity; serenity; tranquillity: as, *sedateness* of temper; *sedateness* of countenance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council.
Addison, State of the War.

sedation (sē-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sedatio(n-)*, an allaying or calming, < *sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, settle, appease: see *sedate*.] The act of calming.

The unevenness of the earth is clearly Providence. For since it is not any fixed *sedation*, but a floating mild variety that pleaseth, the hills and valleys in it have all their special use. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 85.

sedative (sed'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sedatif*, F. *sédatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedativo*, < NL. **sedativus*, < L. *sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, compose: see *sedate*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to calm, tranquilize, or soothe; specifically, in *med.*, having the power of allaying or assuaging irritation, irritability, or pain.—**Sedative salt**, boracic acid.—**Sedative water**, a lotion composed of ammonia, spirit of camphor, salt, and water.

II. *n.* Whatever soothes, allays, or assuages; specifically, a medicine or a medical appliance which has the property of allaying irritation, irritability, or pain.

All its little griefs soothed by natural *sedatives*.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

Cardiac sedatives, medicines which reduce the heart's action, such as veratria, aconite, hydrocyanic acid, etc.

sede[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *seed*.

sede[2]†. A Middle English form of *said*.

se defendendo (sē dē-fen-den'dō). [L.: *se*, abl. of pers. pron. 3d pers. sing.; *defendendo*, abl. sing. of gerundive of *defendere*, avert, ward off: see *defend*.] In *law*, in defending himself: the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defense.

sedell†, *n.* A Middle English form of *schedule*.

sedent (sē'dent), *a.* [< L. *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] Sitting; inactive; at rest.

Sedentaria (sed-en-tā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), one of three orders of *Annelida*, distinguished from *Apoda* and *Antennata*, and containing the sedentary or tubicolous worms: opposed to *Errantia*. —2. The sedentary spiders: same as *Sedentariæ*.—3. A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, containing those which are sedentary, as the *Vorticellidæ*: distinguished from *Natantia*.

Sedentariæ (sed-en-tā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary*.] A division of *Araneina*, containing those spiders that spin webs in which to lie in wait for their prey; the sedentary spiders: opposed to *Errantia*. It includes several modern families, and many of the most familiar species.

sedentarily (sed'en-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a sedentary manner. *Imp. Dict.*

sedentariness (sed'en-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or the habit of being sedentary.

Those that live in great towns . . . are inclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad.
L. Addison, West Barbary (1671), p. 113.

★ **sedentary** (sed'en-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sedentaire*, F. *sédentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedentario*, < L. *sedentarius*, sedentary, sitting, < *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sitting; being or continuing in a sitting posture; working habitually in a sitting posture. [Rare.]

She sits unmoved, and freezes to a stone.
But still her envious hue and sullen mien
Are in the *sedentary* figure seen.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

When the text of Homer had once become frozen and settled, no man could take liberties with it at the risk of being tripped up himself on its glassy surface, and landed in a lugubrious *sedentary* posture, to the derision of all critics. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Hence—(*a*) Fixed; settled; permanent; remaining in the same place.

The *sedentary* fowl
That seek yon pool, and there prolong their stay
In silent congress. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

(*b*) Inactive; idle; sluggish: as, a *sedentary* life.

The great Expence it [travel upon the king's service] will require, being not to remain *sedentary* in one Place as other Agents, but to be often in itinerary Motion.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

I imputed . . . their corpulency to a *sedentary* way of living. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

(*c*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Abiding in one place; not migratory, as a bird. (2) Fixed in a tube; not errant, as a worm; belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (3) Spinning a web and lying in wait, as a spider; belonging to the *Sedentariæ*. (4) Affixed; attached; not free-swimming, as an infusorian, a rotifer, polyp, cirriped, mollusk, ascidian, etc.; specifically, belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (5) Encysted and motionless or quiescent, as a protozoan. Compare *resting-spore*.

2. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; hence, secluded.

But, of all the barbarians, this humour would be least seen in the Egyptians: whose sages were not *sedentary* scholastic sophists, like the Grecian, but men employed and busied in the public affairs of religion and government. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

3. Characterized by or requiring continuance in a sitting posture: as, a *sedentary* profession; the *sedentary* life of a scholar.

Sedentary and within-door arts, and delicate manufactures (that require rather the finger than the arm), have in their nature a contrariety to a military disposition.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms, etc. (ed. 1887).

4. Resulting from inactivity or much sitting.

Till length of years
And *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs.
Milton, S. A., l. 571.

II. *n.*; pl. *sedentaries* (-riz). **1.** A sedentary person; one of sedentary habits.—**2.** A member of the *Sedentariæ*; a sedentary spider.

sederunt (sē-dē'runt). [Taken from records orig. kept in Latin: L. *sederunt*, 3d pers. pl. perf. ind. of *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*.] **1.** There sat: a word used in minutes of the meetings of courts and other bodies in noting that such and such members were present and composed the meeting: as, *sederunt* A. B., C. D., etc. (that is, there sat or were present A. B., C. D., etc.). Hence —**2.** *n.* A single sitting or meeting of a court; also, a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, or company of men.

'Tis a pity we have not Burns's own account of that long *sederunt*. *J. Wilson*.

That fable . . . of there being an Association . . . which . . . met at the Baron D'Holbach's, there had its blue-light *sederunts*, and published Transactions, . . . was and remains nothing but a fable. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

Acts of Sederunt. (*a*) Ordinances of the Scottish Court of Session, under authority of the statute 1540, xciii., by which the court is empowered to make such regulation as may be necessary for the ordering of processes and the expediting of justice. The Acts of Sederunt are recorded in books called Books of Sederunt. (*b*) A Scotch statute of 1692 relating to the formalities of publicity in conveying lands.

sedes impedita (sē'dēz im-pē-dī'tä). [L.: *sedes*, a seat; *impedita*, fem. of *impeditus*, pp. of *impedire*, entangle, hinder, hold fast: see *impede*, *impedite*.] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when there is a partial cessation by the incumbent of his episcopal duties.

sedes vacans (sē'dēz vā'kanz). [L.: *sedes*, a seat; *vacans*, ppr. of *vacare*, be vacant: see *vacant*.] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when absolutely vacant.

sedge[1] (sej), *n.* [Also dial. (common in early mod. E. use) *seg*; < ME. *segge*, *segg*, < AS. *secg* = MD. *segghe* = MLG. LG. *segge*, sedge, lit. 'cutter,' so called from the shape of the leaves; < Teut. √*seg*, *sag*, cut: see *saw*[1]. Cf. Ir. *seasg*, *seisg* = W. *hesg*, sedge. For the sense, cf. E. *sword-grass*; F. *glaïeul*, < L. *gladiolus*, a small sword, sword-lily, flag (see *gladiolus*); G. *schwertel*, sword-lily, *schwertel-gras*, sedge, < *schwert*, a sword.] A plant of the genus *Carex*, an extensive genus of grass-like cyperaceous plants. The name is thence extended, especially in the plural, to the family *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family. In popular use it is loosely comprehensive of numerous flag-like, rush-like, or grassy plants growing in wet places. See *Carex* and *Cyperaceæ*.

The meads, the orchards, and the primrose-lanes,
Instead of *sedge* and reeds, bear sugar-canes.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 103.

Thirtie or fortie of the Rapahanocks had so accommodated themselues with branches, as we tooke them for little bushes growing among the *sedge*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 185.

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,
But, choked with *sedges*, works its weedy way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 41.



Sedges.

1, the male plant of *Carex scirpoidea*; 2, the female plant of *Carex scirpoidea*; 3, the inflorescence of *Carex vulpinoidea*; 4, the inflorescence of *Carex crinita*; 5, schematic view of the female flower (*Ax*, axis; *Br*, bract; *P*, perigynium; *R*, rachis; *F*, fruit). *a*, fruit with the perigynium of *Carex scirpoidea*; *b*, a bract; *c*, perigynium of *C. crinita*; *d*, the achene; *e*, a bract.

Beak-sedge. See *Rhynchospora*.—**Myrtle sedge.** See *myrtle*.—**Sweet sedge.** Same as *sweet-flag*. (See also *cotton-sedge*, *hammer-sedge*, *nut-sedge*.)

sedge[2] (sej), *n.* [A var. of *siege* (ME. *sege*), seat, sitting: see *siege*.] A flock of herons or bitterns, sometimes of cranes.=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*[1].

sedge-bird (sej'bėrd), *n.* A sedge-warbler. *Yarrell*.

sedged (sejd), *a.* [< *sedge*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Composed of flags or sedge.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the windring brooks,
With your *sedged* crowns and ever-harmless looks.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 129.

sedge-flat (sej'flat), *n.* A tract of land lying below ordinary high-water mark, on which a coarse or long sedge grows which cattle will not eat.

sedge-hen (sej'hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*). [Maryland and Virginia.]

"I've never fished there," Dick interrupted; "but last fall I shot over it with Matt, and we had grand sport. We got forty-two *sedge-hens*, on a high tide."
St. Nicholas, XVII. 638.

sedge-marine (sej'ma-rēn″), *n.* The sedge-warbler. *C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]

sedge-warbler (sej'wâr″blėr), *n.* An acrocephaline bird; a kind of reed-warbler, specifically *Sylvia* or *Calamoherpe* or *Salicaria* or *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, or *A. schœnobænus*, a sedge-bird widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and



Sedge-warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).

Africa, about 5 inches long, rufous-brown above and buffy-brown below, frequenting sedgy and reedy places. There are many other species of this genus, all sharing the name. Also called *reed-warbler*, *reed-wren*, *sedge-wren*, etc. See *reed-thrush*, and quotation under *reeler*, 2.

sedge-wren (sej'ren), *n.* Same as *sedge-warbler*.

sedgy (sej'i), *a.* [< *sedge*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to sedge: as, a *sedgy* growth.

If they are wild-ducks, parboil them with a large carrot (cut to pieces) inside of each, to draw out the fishy or *sedgy* taste. *Miss Leslie*, Cook-book (ed. 1854), p. 94.

2. Overgrown or bordered with sedge.

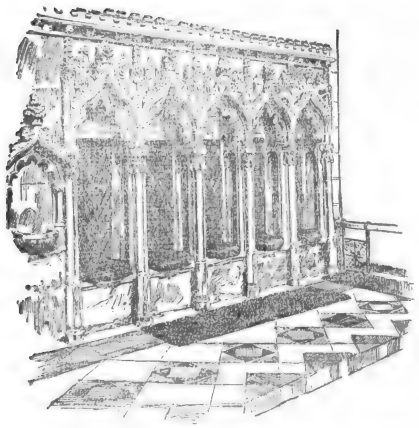
Gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 98.

To the right lay the *sedgy* point of Blackwell's Island, drest in the fresh garniture of living green.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 116.

sedigitated (sē-dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *sedigitus*, having six fingers on one hand, < *sex*, six (= E. *six*), + *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sexdigitate*. *Darwin*.

sedile (sē-dī'lē), *n.*; pl. *sedilia* (-dil'i-ä). [L. *sedile*, a seat, bench, < *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] *Eccles.*, one of the seats within the sanctuary provided originally or specifically for the celebrant of the mass (or holy communion) and his assistants. The sedilia are typically three in number, for the use of the priest, the deacon, and the subdeacon, and in England are often recesses constructed in the south wall of the chancel, and generally enriched with carving. The name is sometimes also used for non-structural seats serving the same purpose. The singular *sedile* is little used. See cut on following page.

Sedillot's operation. See *operation*.



Sedilia, Southwell Minster, England.

★**sediment** (sed'i-ment), *n.* [< OF. *sediment*, F. *sédiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedimento*, < L. *sedimentum*, a settling, subsidence, < *sedere*, sit, settle, = E. *sit:* see *sit.*] The matter which settles to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs; in *geol.*, detrital material mechanically suspended in or deposited from water; the material of which the sedimentary rocks are composed.

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South*, Sermons.

In recent years it has been attempted to calculate the amounts of *sediment* worn off by various great rivers from the surface of the regions drained by them.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 18.

Latericeous sediment. See *latericeous.*

sedimental (sed-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *sediment* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sediment or dregs.

For if the ratified and azure body of this lower heaven be folded up like a scroll of parchment, then much more this drossy, feculent, and *sedimental* earth shall be burnt.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 336.

sedimentary (sed-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= F. *sédimentaire;* as *sediment* + *-ary.*] In *geol.*, formed by deposition of materials previously held in suspension by water: nearly synonymous with *aqueous.* A rock is *massive* when it has no structure indicating an aqueous origin; it is *sedimentary* when its appearance indicates that it is made up of the detritus of other rocks, eroded and carried away by watery currents, to be deposited in another place. All sedimentary rocks are made up of the fragments of the original crust of the earth, of eruptive materials which have come up through this crust from below, or of other sedimentary beds which, having been deposited, have again in their turn been subjected to erosion and redeposition. It is in sedimentary rocks that organic remains are found; in the original crust of the earth, or in volcanic materials, traces of life could not be expected to occur.—**Sedimentary cataract,** a soft cataract, in which the denser parts have subsided.

★**sedimentation** (sed″i-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sediment* + *-ation.*] The deposition of sediment; the accumulation of earthy sediment to form strata.

sediment-collector (sed'i-ment-ko-lek″tor), *n.* Any apparatus in vessels containing fluids for receiving deposits of sediment and impurities, with provision for their removal.

sedition (sē-dish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sedicion;* < ME. *sedicioun*, < OF. *sedition, sedicion*, F. *sédition* = Pr. *sedicio* = Sp. *sedición* = Pg. *sedição* = It. *sedizione*, < L. *seditio(n-)*, dissension, civil discord, sedition, lit. 'a going apart,' hence dissension, < **sedire* (not used), go apart, < *se-*, apart, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1], etc. Cf. *ambition, redition, transition.*] A factious commotion in a state; the stirring up of such a commotion; incitement of discontent against government and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings, or acts or language tending to breach of public order: as, to stir up a *sedition;* a speech or pamphlet abounding in *sedition.* *Sedition*, which is not strictly a legal term, comprises such offenses against the authority of the state as do not amount to treason, for want of an overt act. But it is not essential to the offense of sedition that it threaten the very existence of the state or its authority in its entire extent. Thus, there are seditious assemblies, seditious libels, etc., as well as direct and indirect threats and acts amounting to sedition—all of which are punishable as misdemeanors by fine and imprisonment.

Thus have I evermore been burdened with the word of *sedition.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

And he released unto them him that for *sedition* and murder was cast into prison. Luke xxiii. 25.

If the Devil himself were to preach *sedition* to the world, he would never appear otherwise than as an Angel of Light. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

The hope of impunity is a strong incitement to *sedition;* the dread of punishment, a proportionably strong discouragement to it. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 26.

Sedition Act. See *alien and sedition laws*, under *alien.*

=Syn. *Rebellion, Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection.*

seditionary (sē-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *sedition* + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to sedition; seditious.

II. *n.*; pl. *seditionaries* (-riz). An inciter or promoter of sedition.

A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 71.

seditious (sē-dish'us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sedicious;* < OF. *seditieux, sedicieus*, F. *séditieux* = Sp. Pg. *sedicioso* = It. *sedizioso*, < L. *seditiosus*, factious, seditious, < *seditio(n-)*, sedition: see *sedition.*] 1. Partaking of the nature of sedition; tending to the promotion of sedition: as, *seditious* strife; *seditious* speech; a *seditious* harangue.

This *sedicious* conspiracye was not so secretly kept, nor so closely cloked. *Hall*, Henry IV., an. 6.

We weaken the Reins of the Government of our selves by not holding them with a stricter hand, and make our Passions more *seditious* and turbulent by letting them alone. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

It was enacted "that such as imagined or spoke any *seditious* or scandalous news, rumours, sayings, or tales of the King or the Queen should be set upon the pillory if it fortuned to be said without any city or town corporate." *Strype*, Memorials, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

2. Engaged in sedition; guilty of sedition; exciting or promoting sedition: as, *seditious* persons.

While they lived together in one city, their numbers exposed them to the delusions of *seditious* demagogues.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 496.

=Syn. Incendiary. See *insurrection.*

seditiously (sē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a seditious manner; with sedition. *Locke*, On Toleration.

seditiousness (sē-dish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being seditious.

Sedlitz powder. See *Seidlitz powder*, under *powder.*

seduce (sē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seduced*, ppr. *seducing.* [= F. *séduire* = Pr. *seduire* = Sp. *seducir* = Pg. *seduzir* = It. *sedurre, seducere*, < L. *seducere*, lead apart or astray, < *se-*, apart, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct.* Cf. *adduce, conduce, deduce*, etc.] To lead aside or astray; entice away from duty, legal obligation, or rectitude, as by promises, bribes, etc.; corrupt, specifically, to entice (a woman) to a surrender of chastity. See *seduction*, 2.

For me, the gold of France did not *seduce;*
Although I did admit it as a motive.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 155.

Beware of them, Diana; their promises, enticements, oaths, tokens, and all these engines of lust, are not the things they go under: many a maid hath been *seduced* by them. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5. 22.

The best historians of later times have been *seduced* from truth, not by their imagination, but by their reason.
Macaulay, History.

O Popular Applause! what heart of man
Is proof against thy sweet *seducing* charms?
Cowper, Task, ii. 482.

=Syn. *Lure, Decoy*, etc. See *allure*[1], and list under *entice.*

seduceable (sē-dū'sa-bl), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-able.*] Capable of being seduced or led astray; seducible.

seducement (sē-dūs'ment), *n.* [= It. *seducimento;* as *seduce* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of seducing; seduction.

Court-madams,
Daughters of my *seducement.*
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

He made a very free and full acknowledgement of his error and *seducement.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 74.

2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.

'Twas a weak Part in Eve to yield to the *Seducement* of Satan; but it was a weaker Thing in Adam to suffer himself to be tempted by Eve. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 24.

seducer (sē-dū'sėr), *n.* [< *seduce* + *-er*[1].] One who seduces; one who entices another from the path of rectitude and duty; specifically, one who, by solicitation, flattery, or promises, persuades a woman to surrender her chastity.

Grant it me, O king! . . . otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 146.

God's eye sees in what seat there sits, or in what corner there stands, some one man that wavers in matters of doctrine, and inclines to hearken after a *seducer.*
Donne, Sermons, x.

seducible (sē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-ible.*] Capable of being seduced, or drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.

The vicious examples of ages past poison the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

seducingly (sē-dū'sing-li), *adv.* In a seducing or seductive manner.

seducive (sē-dū'siv), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-ive.*] Seductive. [Rare.]

There is John Courtland—ah! a *seducive* dog to drink with. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, I. 11.

seduction (sē-duk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *seduction*, F. *séduction* = Pr. *seduction* = Sp. *seducción* = Pg. *seducção* = It. *seduzione*, < L. *seductio(n-)*, a leading astray, < *seducere*, pp. *seductus*, seduce: see *seduce.*] 1. The act of seducing; enticement, especially to evil; seductive influences: as, the *seductions* of wealth.

The *seductions* of such Averroistic pantheism as was preached by heretics like Amalric of Bena.
Encyc. Brit., X. 549.

2. The act of persuading a woman to surrender her chastity.

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction.*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) The tort committed against a woman, or against her parent or master, by enticing her to surrender her chastity. (*b*) In some jurisdictions (by statute), the criminal offense of so doing, especially under promise of marriage.

seductive (sē-duk'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *seductivo*, < L. *seductus*, pp. of *seducere*, lead astray (see *seduce*), + *-ive.*] Tending to seduce or lead aside or astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

Go, splendid sycophant! No more
Display thy soft *seductive* arts.
Langhorne, Fables of Flora, i.

seductively (sē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a seductive manner; with seduction.

seductiveness (sē-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* Seductive character, influence, or tendency: as, the *seductiveness* of sin.

seductor (sē-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *séducteur* = Sp. Pg. *seductor* = It. *seducitore*, < LL. *seductor*, a misleader, seducer, < L. *seducere*, pp. *seductus*, mislead, seduce: see *seduce.*] One who seduces or leads astray; a leader of sedition. [Rare.]

To suppress
This bold *seductor.*
Massinger, Believe as you List, ii. 2.

seductress (sē-duk'tres), *n.* [< *seductor* + *-ess.*] A female seducer; a woman who leads a man astray. *Imp. Dict.*

sedulity (sē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sedulite* = It. *sedulità*, < L. *sedulita(t-)s*, sedulousness, assiduity, < *sedulus*, sedulous: see *sedulous.*] Sedulous care and diligence; diligent and assiduous application; constant attention; unremitting industry.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South.*

Sedulity . . . admits no intermission, no interruption, no discontinuance, no trepidity, no indifferency in religious offices. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

That your *Sedulities* in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so egregious we both gladly understand, and earnestly exhort ye that you would persevere in your good Will and Affection towards us.
Milton, Letters of State, May 31, 1650.

sedulous (sed'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *sedulus*, diligent, prob. lit. 'sitting fast, persistent' (cf. *assiduus*, busy, occupied, assiduous), < *sedere*, sit (cf. *sedes*, a seat): see *sedent, sit.* In another view, lit. 'going, active, agile,' < √ *sad*, go, seen in Gr. ὁδός, a way, ὁδεύειν, travel.] Diligent in application or in the pursuit of an object; constant, steady, and persevering; steadily industrious; assiduous.

The *sedulous* Bee
Distill'd her Honey on thy purple Lips.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

The laziest will be *sedulous* and active where he is in pursuit of what he has much at heart.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

=Syn. See *assiduity.*

sedulously (sed'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a sedulous manner; diligently; industriously; assiduously.

sedulousness (sed'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedulous; assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.=Syn. See comparison under *assiduity.*

Sedum (sē'dum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sedum*, houseleek.] 1. A genus of choripetalous plants, of the family *Crassulaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-lobed calyx, the same number of separate petals, twice as many stamens alternately adnate to the petals, and a number of small scales inserted beneath the four or

five ovaries, the latter containing numerous ovules and ripening into separate follicles. There are about 200 species, natives of north temperate and frigid regions, 75 occurring in North America and 10 in the northeastern United States. They are most abundant in the mountainous regions. They are usually smooth herbs, either erect or decumbent, often tufted or moss-like, and remarkable for their fleshy stems and leaves. The latter are of very varied shapes, usually entire or but slightly toothed, and either opposite, alternate, or whorled. The flowers are borne in cymes, usually white, yellow, or pink, sometimes purplish or blue. Many species are common in dry, barren, or rocky places where little else will grow. The 10 British species and some of the American are known as *stonecrop*. Many others, known in cultivation by the generic name, and favorites for ornamenting rockwork, filling vases, and covering walls, are valued for the permanence of their foliage, which resists drought. Several with stiff rosettes of thick leaves are used for bedding out in summer, or employed for decorative borders and to form permanent designs, mottos, and lettering. Many similar Mexican plants so used, and commonly confused with these, belong to the genus *Echeveria*, and are distinguished by their united five-furrowed corolla-tube. A similar habit occurs in the related genus *Sempervivum*. Several other species are in cultivation for their pink, purple, or scarlet flowers, and others for their variegated leaves mottled with white or yellow. Many species are remarkable for persistence of life, cut stems growing and even flowering when fastened on a wall, deriving nourishment from reserves in their lower leaves and succulent stem, especially *S. Telephium* (for which see *orpine*, 2), also called *live-for-ever* and *livelong*, and known as *Aaron's rod* because sometimes growing when pressed and apparently dried, and as *midsummer-men* because formerly used for divination on midsummer eve by setting up two stems to see if the one representing the lover will turn to the other. *S. acre*, the English wall-pepper, bird's-bread, creeping-jack, or pricket, an emetic and cathartic, is often cultivated in America as *moss, golden-moss*, or *love-entangle*, and *S. Sieboldii*, a Japanese species valued for its grayish-green whorled leaves, as *constancy*. *S. rupestre* is known in England as *jealousy*; and for *S. Anacampseros*, see *herb of friendship*, under *herb*. *S. album*, formerly esteemed in medicine and eaten cooked or as a salad, is known as *wormgrass* and *prickmadam*. *S. pulchellum* of the southern United States is sometimes cultivated under the name of *widow's-cross*. *S. ternatum*, the wild stonecrop of rocky places in Pennsylvania and southward, with white flowers and rounded ornamental leaves in threes, is also often cultivated. *S. telephioides*, from western New York southward, and the roseroot, in the Rocky Mountains and arctic America, are conspicuous on account of their growth in multitudes on high ledges of dry mountain-cliffs.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Sedum*: extended by very early writers to the houseleek and other crassulaceous plants. Sometimes written *cedum*.

Yf bestes harme it that beth in the grounde,
Let mynge juce of *cedum* [houseleek] smal ygrounde
With water, and oon nyght thi seede ther stepe,
And beestes wicke away thus may me kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

★ **see**[1] (sē), *v.*; pret. *saw*, pp. *seen*, ppr. *seeing*. [< ME. *seen, sen*, without inf. term. *see, se* (pret. *saw, saugh, sawgh, sauh, sawh, say, saygh, sey, sei, seigh, seih, seyh, seiz, sigh, sy*, etc., pp. *sein, seyn, sewen, sezen, seien, sen, seie*, etc.), < AS. *seón, sión* (pret. *seah*, pl. *sāwon, sēgon*, pp. *gesegen, gesewen*) = OS. *sehan, sēan* = OFries. *sia* = MD. *sien*, D. *zien* = MLG. *sēn*, LG. *seen* = OHG. *sehan*, MHG. *sehen*, G. *sehen* = Icel. *sjā* = Sw. Dan. *se* = Goth *saihwan* (pret. *sahw*, pl. *sēhwum*, pp. *saihwans*), see, Teut. √ *sehw* (> *segw, sew*), see; accordant in form, and prob. identical in origin, with L. *sequi* = Gr. ἕπεσθαι, follow, = Lith. *sekti*, follow (√ *seq*, follow): see *sequent, sue*, etc. The transfer of sense is not certain; prob. 'follow with the eyes.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perceive by the eye; become aware of (an object) by means of light-waves emitted by it or reflected from it to the organs of sight; behold: as, to *see* a man coming; no man can *see* God.

He abode, tille the Damysele *saughe* the Schadewe of him in the Myrour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 24.

This we *saw* with our eies, and reioyced at it with our hearts. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 42.

2. To examine with the eyes; view; behold; observe; inspect: as, to *see* the games; to *see* the sights of a town.

But as some of vs visyted one place and some an other, so yt whan we mette eche reported vnto other as we had founden and *sene*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

And euery wight will haue a looking glasse
To *see* himselfe, yet so he seeth him not.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

He 's awa to the wedding house,
To *see* what he could *see*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 35).

How can any Body be happy while they're in perpetual Fear of being *seen* and censur'd?
Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 9.

3. To perceive mentally; discern; form a conception or idea of; distinguish; understand; comprehend: as, to *see* the point of an argument; to *see* a joke.

William & his worthi make, whan thei *sei* time,
Told themperour treuli that hem tidde hadde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

Lady Easy. . . . To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman. . . .
Lady Betty. Ay, but the world knows, that is not the case between my lord and me.
Lady Easy. Therefore, I think you happy.
Lady Betty. Now, I don't *see* it.
Cibber, Careless Husband, ii. 1.

The sooner you lay your head alongside of Mr. Bruff's head, the sooner you will *see* your way out of the deadlock. *W. Collins*, The Moonstone, iii. 6.

4†. To keep in sight; take care of; watch over; protect.

Unnethes myghte the frere speke a word,
Till atte laste he seyde, "God you *see*."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 469.

5. To bring about as a result; superintend the execution or the performance of a thing so as to effect (a specified result); make sure: with an object-clause with *that* specifying the result. The *that* is often omitted, and the clause may suffer further ellipsis: as, *see that* it is done; or, *see* it is done; or, *see* it done.

See that ye fall not out by the way. Gen. xiv. 24.

See the lists and all things fit. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 54.

Farewell; and *see* this business be a-foot
With expedition.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

'Tis his Business to *see that* they and all other about the House perform their Duties. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 23.

Take him away now, then, you gaping idiot, and *see that* he does not bite you, to put an old proverb to shame.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

6. To wait upon; attend; escort: with an objective predicate: as, to *see* a friend off to Europe; to *see* a lady home.

Ant. But, hark ye, Ferdinand, did you leave your key with them?
Ferd. Yes; the maid who *saw* me out took it from the door. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 2.

She was with him, accompanying him, *seeing* him off.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

7. To call on; visit; have an interview with.

Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
See Brutus at his house. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 154.

8. To meet and speak with; receive: as, I cannot *see* any one to-day.

I was to *see* Monsieur Baudelot, whose Friendship I highly value. I received great Civilities from him.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 46.

Assert your right boldly, man! . . . *see* what company you like; go out when you please; return when you please. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

9. To consult for a particular purpose; sometimes, euphemistically, to consult as a lobbyist for the purpose of influencing by a bribe or the like. See the quotation under *lobbyist*. [Colloq.]—**10.** To find out; learn by observation or experience.

The people had come rudely to the boat when I was absent, and had said that they would *see* whether this stranger would dare come out another day, having taken great umbrage at my copying the inscriptions.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 105.

11. To feel; suffer; experience; know by personal experience. See *seen, p. a.*

If a man keep my saying he shall never *see* death.
John viii. 51.

When remedies are past, the griefs are ended
By *seeing* the worst. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 203.

Let one more attest
I have lived, *seen* God's hand thro' a lifetime, and all was for best. *Browning*, Saul.

12. In *poker* and other gambling games, to meet and accept by staking a similar sum: as, to *see* a bet.—**Not to see the fun of.** See *fun*.—**To have seen one's** (or **its**) **best days**, to have begun to decline; be on the wane.

True wit *has seen its best days* long ago.
Dryden, Limberham, Prol., l. 1.

To have seen service. See *service*[1].—**To have seen the day.** See *day*[1].—**To see one through**, to aid one in accomplishing. [Colloq.]—**To see out.** (*a*) To see or hear to the end.

I had a mind to *see* him *out*, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 22.

(*b*) To outdo, as in drinking; beat.

I have heard him say that he could *see* the Dundee people *out* any day, and walk home afterwards without staggering. *Dickens*.

To see the back of. See *back*[1].—**To see the elephant.** See *elephant*.—**To see the light.** See *light*[1]. = **Syn. 1-3.** *See, Perceive, Observe, Notice, Behold, Witness.* The first five express either the physical sight or the result of reflection; *witness* expresses sight only. *See* is the general word; it represents often an involuntary act; to *perceive* implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind; to *observe* implies the purpose of inspecting minutely and taking note of facts connected with the object. *Notice* applies to the involuntary discovery of some object by the sight, or of some fact by the mind; it has also the meaning of *observe*: as, to *notice* the operation of a steam-engine. To *behold* is to look at a thing for some time, to see plainly, or to see that which is interesting, remarkable, or otherwise worth seeing. To *witness* is to see a thing done or happening: as, to *witness* a surgical operation; hence, legally, to *witness* a signature is to certify that one saw it made.

How he should be truly eloquent who is not a good man I *see* not. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Lo, she is one of this confederacy!
Now I *perceive* they have conjoin'd all three
To fashion this false sport, in spite of me.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 193.

He who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds on worlds compose one universe,
Observe how system into system runs, . . .
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 25.

When he lay dying there,
I *noticed* one of his many rings, . . . and thought,
It is his mother's hair. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv. 8.

Haste hither, Eve, and worth thy sight *behold*,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton*, P. L., v. 308.

You ask if nurses are obliged to *witness* amputations and such matters, as a part of their duty. I think not, unless they wish. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have the power of perceiving by the eye; have the power of sight; perceive or discern objects or their apparent qualities by the organs of sight.

Though neither eyes nor ears, to hear nor *see*,
Yet should I be in love by touching thee.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 437.

We went on thro' clouds of dust to Akmim, for, the wind being high, it raised the sands to such a degree that we could not *see* before us any further than in a very thick fog. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 80.

2. To perceive mentally; apprehend; discern; understand: often with *into* or *through*.

I *see into* thy end, and am almost
A man already. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 169.

Many sagacious persons will . . . *see through* all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson*.

3†. To look: with *after, for, on, up*, or *upon*.

She was ful moore blisful *on* to *see*,
Than is the newe pereionette tree.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 61.

I gae up to my tapmast,
And *see for* some dry land.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

4. To examine or inquire; consider.

See now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman to close with us. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 352.

We'll take three men on either side,
And *see* if we can our fathers agree.
Græme and Bewick (Child's Ballads, III. 82).

5†. To meet; see one another.

How have ye done
Since last we *saw* in France?
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 2.

Let me see, let us see, let 's see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.—**See to it,** look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—**To see about a thing,** to pay some attention to it; consider it.—**To see after.** See *after*.—**To see double.** See *double*.—**To see good.** See *good*.—**To see into** or **through a millstone.** See *millstone*.—**To see through one,** to understand one thoroughly.

He is a mere piece of glass: I *see through him* by this time. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

To see to. (*a*†) To look at or upon; behold.

An altar by Jordan, a great altar to *see to*. Josh. xxii. 10.

A certain shepherd lad,
Of small regard to *see to!*
Milton, Comus, l. 620.

(*b*) To attend to or care or arrange for; look after; take care of.

The Sick . . . they *see to* with great affection.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 8.

I will go and purse the ducats straight,
See to my house, left in the fearful guard
Of an unthrifty knave. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 176.

See is used imperatively, or as an interjection, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject, signifying 'lo!' 'look!' 'behold!'

see[1] (sē), *n.* [< *see*[1], *v.*] What one has to see. [Rare.]

May I depart in peace, I have seen my *see*.
Browning, Ring and Book, ii. 128.

see[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sea*[1].

see[3] (sē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sea*; < ME. *see, se*, < OF. *se, sed, siet* = Sp. *sede*, see, = Pg. *sede, se* = It. *sede*, a seat, see, < L. *sedes*, a seat, < *sedere* = E. *sit*: see *sit*. Cf. *seat*.] **1†.** A seat of power or dignity; a throne.

And smale harpers with her glees
Saten under hem in *sees*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1210.

In the Roofe, ouyr the popes *see*,
A saluator may thou see,
Neuer peynted with hond of mon.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Scho lifte me up lightly with hir leve hondes,
And sette me softely in the *see*, the septre me rechede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3351.

Jove laught on Venus from his soverayne *see*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 2.

2. The seat of a bishop, whether an ordinary bishop, or a bishop of higher rank (metropolitan, etc., patriarch, pope); the local center of a diocese and of diocesan authority, or of a diocese and other subordinate dioceses; the city or locality from which ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised; hence, episcopal rank, authority, and jurisdiction as exercised from a permanent local center. The word *see*, from meaning any seat of dignity, came to apply specifically to the cathedra, or episcopal throne, situated in a cathedral, thence to the city which contained the cathedral and was the chief city of a bishop's diocese, and so in modern usage to the diocese itself. It differs from *diocese*, however, in that *diocese* represents the territorial province for the care of which the bishop is responsible (that is, where his duties lie), whereas *see* is the local seat of his authority, dignity, and episcopal privileges. Both words differ from *bishopric*, in that *bishopric* represents the bishop's office, whether actual or nominal. See *throne*.

The church where the bishop is set with his college of presbyters about him we call a *see*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Apostolic see. See *apostolic*.—**Holy see**, the see of Rome.—**See of Rome**, the papal office or jurisdiction; the papal court.

Others, that would to high preferment come,
Leave vs, & flie vnto the *Sea of Rome*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

seeable (sē'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< late ME. *seabylle*; < *see*[1] + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being seen; to be seen.

II. *n.* That which is to be seen. [Rare.]

We shall make a march of it, seeing all the *seeables* on the way. *Southey*, Letters, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

seebachite (sē'bak-īt), *n.* [Named after Karl von *Seebach*, a German geologist (1839–78).] A zeolitic mineral from Richmond, near Melbourne, Victoria, probably identical with herschelite.

see-bright (sē'brīt), *n.* The clary, *Salvia Sclarea*. See *clary*[2] and *sage*[2].

seecatchie (sē'kach"i), *n.* [Russian *syekach*.] The male fur-seal or sea-bear of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus*.

What catholic knowledge of fish and fishing banks any one of those old *seecatchie* must possess which we observe hauled out on the Pribylov rookeries each summer!
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 354.

seecawk (sē'kâk), *n.* [Cree *sikāk*.] The common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*.

seed (sēd), *n.* [< ME. *seed*, *sede*, *sēd*, *sad*, < AS. *sǣd*, seed, sowing, offspring, = OS. *sād* = OFries. *sēd* = MD. *sæd*, D. *zaad* = MLG. *sāt* = OHG. MHG. *sāt*, G. *saat* = Icel. *sæthi*, *sāth* = Sw. *säd* = Dan. *sæd* = Goth. **sēths* (in comp. *mana-sēths*, mankind, the world), seed; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *sāwan*, etc., sow: see *sow*[1].] 1. The fertilized and matured ovule of the higher or flowering plants. It is a body within the pericarp or seed-vessel, containing an organized embryo, or nucleus, which, on being placed under favorable circumstances, develops into an individual similar to that from which it came. The reproductive bodies of the lower or flowerless plants (cryptogams) differ in their mode of germination and in other ways, and are not called true seeds, but *spores*. (See *spore*.) The seed-coats are those of the ovule — two, or rarely only one. The outer, answering to the primine, is the more firm and is not rarely crustaceous in texture, and takes the name of *testa* (also *spermoderm* and *episperm*). The inner, answering to the secundine, is called *tegmen* (sometimes *endopleura*); when present, it is always conformed to the nucleus, and is thin or soft and delicate in texture. The seed-stalk or podosperm, when there is one, is the pedicel or attachment of the seed to the placenta, and answers to the funiculus of the ovule. The chalaza, raphe, and hilum of the ovule retain the same names in the seed. The foramen of the ovule is called the *micropyle* in the seed. The terms which denote the position of the ovule, such as *orthotropous*, *anatropous*, *amphitropous*, etc., also apply equally to the resulting seed. The nucleus may consist of the embryo alone, or of the embryo and the albumen, which is the nourishing substance upon which the developing plant is to feed until it is capable of maintaining itself. See the various terms, and cuts under *anatropous*, *campylotropous*, *Cruciferæ*, and *plumule*.

Oute of thaire kynde eke *seedes* wol renewe,
And change hemself, as writeth clercs trewe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

2. The male fecundating fluid; semen; sperm or milt, as of fish; spat, as of oysters: without a plural.—3. Very young animals, as oysters.

Now the Wareham district gives little else except *seed:* that is, young oysters intended to be transferred to other localities where they may pursue their growth under more favorable conditions. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants: as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense, chiefly scriptural, the word is applied to one person or to any number collectively, and is not used in the plural.

The *seed* of Banquo kings! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 70.

His faithfull eyes were fixt upon that incorruptible reward, promis'd to Abraham and his *seed* in the Messiah.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

We, the latest *seed* of Time. *Tennyson*, Godiva.

5. Race; generation; birth.

O Israel, O household of the Lord,
O Abraham's brats, O brood of blessed *seed*,
O chosen sheep that loved the Lord indeed!
Gascoigne, De Profundis.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held.
Waller, To Zelinda.

6. That from which anything springs; first principle; origin: often in the plural: as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice; to sow the *seeds* of discord.

Seeds and roots of shame and iniquity.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

These fruitful *seeds* within your mind they sowed;
'Twas yours to improve the talent they bestowed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 495.

7. Same as *red-seed:* a fishermen's term.—8. The egg or eggs of the commercial silkworm-moth, *Sericaria mori*.

The egg of the silk-worm moth is called by silk-raisers the "*seed*." It is nearly round, slightly flattened, and in size resembles a turnip-seed.
C. V. Riley, A Manual of Instruction in Silk-culture.

9. In *glass-making*, one of the small bubbles which form in imperfectly fused glass, and which, when the glass is worked, assume elongated or ovoid forms, resembling the shapes of some seeds.—**Angola seeds**, crabs'-eyes. See *Abrus*.—**Cevadilla seeds.** See *cevadilla*.—**Cold seeds.** See *cold*.—**Coriander-seed.** See *coriander*.—**Cumin-seed.** See *cumin*, 2.—**Holy seed.** See *holy*.—**Musk-seed.** See as *amber-seed*.—**Niger** or **ramtil seeds.** See *Guizotia*.—**To run to seed.** See *run*[1], *v. i.*—**To set seed.** See *set*[1]. (See also *amber-seed*, *bawchan-seed*, *bonduc-seeds*, *canary-seed*, *fern-seed*, *mustard-seed*.)

seed (sēd), *v.* [< ME. *seeden*, *seden*, < AS. *sǣdian*, provide with seed, < *sǣd*, seed: see *seed*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go to seed; produce seed; grow to maturity: as, plants that will not *seed* in a cold climate.

The floure nel *seeden* of my corn.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4344.

Your chere floureth, but hit wol not *sede*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 306.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The tree [teak] *seeds* freely every year.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 103.

The old are all against you, for the name of pleasure is an affront to them; they know no other kind of it than that which has flowered and *seeded*, and of which the withered stems have indeed a rueful look.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

II. *trans.* 1. To sow; plant; sprinkle or supply with or as with seed.—2. To cover with something thinly scattered; ornament with small and separate figures.

A sable mantle *seeded* with waking eyes.
B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.

3†. To graft. [Rare.]

Or thus I rede
You doo: with gentil graffes hem [vines] to *sede*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

4. In *lard-rendering* and *-refining*, to granulate by slow cooling, or cooling without stirring, as stearin in lard.—**To seed down**, to sow with grass-seed.

seed-bag (sēd'bag), *n.* A bag designed to contain seeds; specifically, a bag filled with flax-seed, put around the tubing in a bore-hole, in order that by its swelling it may form a watertight packing: formerly extensively used in the oil-region of Pennsylvania.

seed-basket (sēd'bas"ket), *n.* In *agri.*, a basket for holding the seed to be sown.

seed-bed (sēd'bed), *n.* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed: often used figuratively.

The family, then, was the primal unit of political society, and the *seed-bed* of all larger growths of government.
W. Wilson, State, § 26.

seed-bird (sēd'bèrd), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

seedbox (sēd'boks), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, a seed-vessel or capsule.—2. See *Ludwigia*.

seed-bud (sēd'bud), *n.* The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

seed-cake (sēd'kāk), *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

seed-coat (sēd'kōt), *n.* In *bot.*, the covering of a seed, usually the testa, or exterior coat.

seed-cod (sēd'kod), *n.* A basket or vessel for holding seed while the husbandman is sowing it; a seed-leap. [Prov. Eng.]

seed-coral (sēd'kor"al), *n.* Coral in very small and irregular pieces as used in the arts. Compare *negligée beads*, under *negligée*.

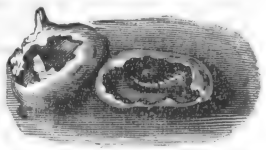
seed-corn (sēd'kôrn), *n.* Corn or grain for seed; seed-grain; ears or kernels of maize set apart as seed for a new crop.

Who else like you
Could sift the *seedcorn* from our chaff?
Lowell, To Holmes.

Seed-corn maggot, the grub of a fly which injures corn. See *maggot*.



Seed-corn Maggot (*Phorbia fusciceps*). *a*, maggot (line shows natural size); *b*, pupa, natural size.


Kernels of Maize, showing work of the maggot.

seed-crusher (sēd'-krush"ėr), *n.* An instrument for crushing seeds for the purpose of expressing their oil.

seed-down (sēd'-doun), *n.* The down on certain seeds, as the cotton.

seed-drill (sēd'-dril), *n.* A machine for sowing seed in rows or drifts; a drill.

seed-eater (sēd'ē"tėr), *n.* A granivorous bird; specifically, a bird of the genus *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* (as *S. moreleti* of Texas and Mexico) and some related genera of small American finches. See also *Spermestes*, and compare *Chondestes*.—**Little seed-eater.** See *grassquit*.

seeded (sē'ded), *a.* [< *seed* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Bearing seed; hence, matured; full-grown.

The *seeded* pride
That hath to this maturity blown up
In rank Achilles must or now be cropp'd.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 316.

The silent *seeded* mellow-grass.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Sown; sprinkled with seed.—3. In *her.*, having the stamens indicated: used only when they are of a different tincture from the rest of the flower: as, a rose gules *seeded* or.—**Fleur-de-lis seeded.** See *fleur-de-lis*.

seed-embroidery (sēd'em-broi"dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which the seeds of certain plants are fastened upon the ground and form parts of the design, as pumpkin-, melon-, and cucumber-seeds.

seeder (sē'dėr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which sows or plants seeds; a seed-planting tool or machine; a seeding-machine or sower; a seed-drill.—2. An apparatus for removing seeds from fruit: as, a raisin-*seeder*.—3. A breeding or spawning fish: a seed-fish.

seed-field (sēd'fēld), *n.* A field in which seed is raised, or a field ready for seeding.

Time is not sleeping, nor Time's *seedfield*.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

seed-finch (sēd'finch), *n.* A South American finch of the genus *Oryzoborus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

seed-fish (sēd'fish), *n.* A fish containing seed, roe, or spawn; a ripe fish.

seed-fowl† (sēd'foul), *n.* [< ME. *sede-foul*; < *seed* + *fowl*[1].] A bird that feeds on grain, or such birds collectively.

The *sede-foul* chosen hadde
The turtel trewe, and gan hir to hem calle.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 576.

seedful (sēd'fûl), *a.* [< *seed* + *-ful*.] Full of seed; pregnant; rich in promise.

She sits all gladly-sad expecting
Som flame (against her fragrant heap reflecting)
To burn her sacred bones to *seedfull* cinders.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

seed-gall (sēd'gâl), *n.* A small gall, as if a seed, raised on any plant by one of various insects, as the phylloxera.

seed-garden (sēd'gär"dn), *n.* A garden for raising seed.

seed-grain (sēd'grān), *n.* Corn or grain used as seed for a new crop; hence, that from which anything springs.

The primary *seed-grain* of the Norse Religion.
Carlyle, Hero-Worship, i.

In 1876 and 1877 the grasshoppers ruined the wheat crops of Minnesota, and reduced many farmers to a condition of distress. The Legislature accordingly made profuse *seed-grain* loans to individuals, to be refunded gradually in the form of special taxes. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 700.

seediness (sē'di-nes), *n.* [< *seedy* + *-ness*.] The character or condition of being seedy. (*a*) The state of abounding in seed. (*b*) Shabbiness; worn-out appearance.

A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a Temple dedicated to the Genius of *Seediness*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xliii.

(*c*) Exhausted or worn-out condition as regards health or spirits. [Colloq.]

What is called *seediness*, after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty.
J. S. Blackie, Self-Culture, p. 95.

seeding (sē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seed*, *v.*] The sowing of or with seed.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor"; there is the *seeding:* "the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble; there is the harvest." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 373.

seeding-machine (sē′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* An agricultural machine for sowing or planting seeds, including machines for planting seeds in hills, drills, or broadcast; a seeder. Many of these machines form the furrow, deposit the seeds, and cover them by means of a following wheel or other device.

seeding-plow (sē′ding-plou), *n.* A plow fitted with a hopper, from which seed is automatically deposited in the furrow as it is turned.

seed-lac (sēd′lak), *n.* See *lac*², 1.

seed-leaf (sēd′lēf), *n.* In *bot.*, a cotyledon. Also ★called *seminal leaf*. See cuts under *exogen* and *plumule*.

seed-leap (sēd′lēp), *n.* [Also *seed-lip*, *seed-lop*; < ME. *seed-leep*, *seed-lep*, *sedlepe*, < AS. *sǣdlǣp*, *sǣdleáp*, a seed-basket, < *sǣd*, seed, + *leap*, a basket: see *seed* and *leap*².] A seed-basket; a vessel in which a sower carries seed. *Bailey*, 1731.

seedless (sēd′les), *a.* [< *seed* + *-less*.] Having ★no seeds: as, a *seedless* orange.

seedling (sēd′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *seed* + *-ling*¹.]

I. *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layering, or from a budded or grafted tree or shrub.

II. *a.* Produced from the seed: as, a *seedling* pansy.

seed-lip, seed-lop (sēd′lip, -lop), *n.* Same as *seed-leap*.

seed-lobe (sēd′lōb), *n.* In *bot.*, a seed-leaf; a cotyledon.

seedman (sēd′man), *n.* Same as *seedsman*.

seedness† (sēd′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sedness*; < *seed* + *-ness*.] Sowing.

Trymenstre *sedness* eke is to respite
To places colde of winter snowes white.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

Blossoming time
That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 42.

seed-oil (sēd′oil), *n.* See *oil* and *pulza-oil*.

seed-oysters (sēd′ois″tėrz), *n. pl.* Very young oysters, fit for planting.

seed-pearl (sēd′pėrl), *n.* See *pearl*.

seed-planter (sēd′plan″tėr), *n.* A seeding-machine or seeder. The term is applied especially to machines for planting seed in hills.

seed-plat (sēd′plat), *n.* Same as *seed-plot*.

seed-plot (sēd′plot), *n.* A piece of ground in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a piece of nursery-ground; hence, figuratively, a nursery or hotbed.

In France! that garden of humanity,
The very *seed-plot* of all courtesies.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

seed-sheet (sēd′shēt), *n.* The sheet containing the seed which a sower carries with him. *Carlyle*.

seedsman (sēdz′man), *n.*; pl. *seedsmen* (-men). [< *seed's*, poss. of *seed*, + *man*.] **1.** A sower; one who scatters seed.

Strange, untrue, and unnatural conceits set abroad by *seedsmen* of rebellion, only to animate unquiet spirits.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

The *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters the grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 24.

2. A dealer in seeds.

seed-sower (sēd′sō″ėr), *n.* A broadcast seeding-machine or seeder, used especially for grain- and grass-planting.

seed-stalk (sēd′stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, the funiculus. See *seed*, 1.

seedster† (sēd′stėr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-ster*.] A sower. [Rare.]

Fell Mars (the *Seedster* of debate).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

seed-tick (sēd′tik), *n.* A young or small tick: applied to any species of *Ixodidæ*, especially the cattle-tick, *Boöphilus annulatus*. [U. S.]

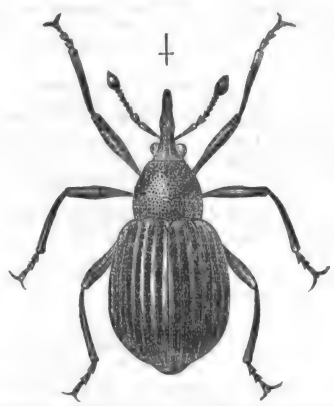
With *seed-tick* coffee and ordinary brown sugar costing fabulous sums and almost impossible to be obtained, it is small matter of wonder that the unsatisfied appetite of the rebel sharpshooter at his post far to the front often impelled him . . . to call a parley with the Yankee across the line. *The Century*, XXXVI. 766.

seed-time (sēd′tīm), *n.* [< ME. **sedtime*, < AS. *sǣd-tīma* (= Icel. *sāth-tīmi*), seed-time, time for sowing, < *sǣd*, seed, sowing, + *tīma*, time: see *seed* and *time*.] The season proper for sowing seed.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. Gen. viii. 22.

Too forward *seed-times* make thy harvest lame.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 4.

seed-vessel (sēd′ves″el), *n.* In *bot.*, the pericarp which contains the seeds. See cuts under *dehiscence*, *flax*, and *follicle*.



Seed-weevil (*Apion rostrum*). (Cross shows natural size.)

seed-weevil (sēd′wē″vl), *n.* A small weevil which infests seeds, as a species of *Apion*. See *Apioninæ*.

seed-wool (sēd′wůl), *n.* Raw cotton when freshly taken from the bolls, before the seeds have been separated from the fiber.

seedy¹ (sē′di), *a.* [< *seed* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Abounding with seeds; running to seed.

Of human weeds I shall not now speak except to observe how *seedy* they are, how they increase and multiply over the more valuable and highly cultivated plants.
The Century, XIX. 689.

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from weeds growing among the vines: applied to French brandy.—**3.** Full of spawn, as a seed-fish.—**4.** Run to seed; no longer fresh, new, or prosperous; worn-out; shabby; poor: as, a *seedy* coat; to look rather *seedy*.

However *seedy* Mr. Bagshot may be now, if he hath really played this frolic with you, you may believe he will play it with others, and when he is in cash you may depend on a restoration. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, i. 12. (*Davies*.)

He is a little *seedy*, . . . not well in clothes.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

5. Looking or feeling wretched, as after a debauch; not well; out of sorts. [Colloq.]—**6.** In *glass-making*, containing the bubbles called *seed*.

The mixture will melt from the top only, the lower part not being sufficiently heated; and, whatever efforts the founder may make subsequently, his found will be prolonged, and his glass will be *seedy*. *Glass-making*, p. 120.

seedy², *n.* See *sidi*.

seedy-toe (sē′di-tō), *n.* A diseased condition of a horse's foot, in which the hoof-wall near its lower margin is separated from the bone by the formation of imperfect horn.

Any horse with the least tendency to *seedy-toe*, thrush, or any such disease of the feet.
The Field (London), Jan. 30, 1886.

seeing (sē′ing), *conj.* [Orig. ppr. of *see*¹, *v.*, agreeing with the subject expressed or understood.] Because; inasmuch as; since; considering; taking into account, or in view of the fact (with *that* expressed or understood).

Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?
Gen. xxvi. 27.

Seeing I have now mentioned the guarde, I will make some large relation thereof. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40, sig. D.

seeing-stone† (sē′ing-stōn), *n.* A looking-glass; a mirror.

They must look into that true *seeing-stone*, the teaching of Christ's Church, whose holy volumes they beheld before them, sparkling with the emblematical ball of crystal. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 295.

seek¹ (sēk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sought*, ppr. *seeking*. [< ME. *seken*, also assibilated *seechen*, *sechen* (pret. *souhte*, *soghte*, *sohte*, pp. *soht*, *sogt*, *sowt*), < AS. *sēcan*, *sēcean* (pret. *sōhte*, pp. *gesōht*) = OS. *sōkian* = OFries. *sēka* = D. *zoeken* = MLG. *sōken*, LG. *soeken* = OHG. *suohhan*, MHG. *suochen*, G. *suchen* = Icel. *sækja* (for **sækja*) = Sw. *söka* = Dan. *söge* = Goth. *sokjan*, seek; prob. connected with *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), fight, contend, *sacu*, strife, etc. (see *sake*¹), and akin to Ir. *sāigim*, lead, perhaps to L. *sagire*, perceive quickly or acutely, Gr. *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead. Hence in comp. *beseek*, now only *beseech*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go in search or quest of; look or search for; endeavor to find: often followed by *out*.

To the whiche oure Lord sente seynt Peter and seynt James, for to *seche* the Asse, upon Palme Sonday, and rode upon that Asse to Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

Antonio . . . did range the town to *seek* me *out*.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 7.

2. To inquire for; ask for; solicit; desire or try to obtain.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. Ps. civ. 21.

Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. Luke xi. 16.

Charles was not imposed on his countrymen, but *sought* by them. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. To go to; resort to; have recourse to.

And to vysyte ayen suche other holy place as we had deuocion vnto, and also to *seke* and vysyte dyuers pylgrymages and holy thynge that we had not sene byforne.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

Seek not Beth-el, nor enter into Gilgal. Amos v. 5.

The Queen, not well pleased with these Proceedings, *seeks* all Means to incite the Lords of her Party, and they as much seek to incite her to make Opposition.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 194.

4. To aim at; pursue as an object; strive after; attempt: as, to *seek* a person's life or his ruin.

I do forgive you;
And though you *sought* my blood, yet I'll pray for you.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

5. To try; endeavor: with an infinitive object.

Lying report hath *sought* to appeach mine honour.
Greene, Pandosto (1588).

A thousand ways he *seeks*
To mend the hurt that his unkindness marr'd.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 477.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm?
Milton, P. L., ix. 1152.

Some, covetous
Above the rest, *seek* to engross me whole,
And counter-work the one unto the other.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

6. To search; search through.

Whan thei weren comen azen fro the Chace, thei wenten and *soughten* the Wodes, zif ony of hem had ben hid in the thikke of the Wodes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 226.

Have I *sought* every country far and near,
And, now it is my chance to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless cruel death?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 3.

They've *sought* Clyde's water up and doun,
They've *sought* it out and in.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 16).

7†. To look at; consult. *Minsheu.*—**Seek dead!** the order given by a sportsman to a dog to search for and retrieve killed game.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To go; proceed; resort; have recourse; apply: with *to*.

The soudiours by assent *soghten to* the tempull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3221.

Now, Queen of Comfort! sithe thou art that same
To whom I *seeche* for my medicyne,
Let not my foo no more my wounde entame.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 78.

And all the earth *sought to* Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart. 1 Ki. x. 24.

Wisdom's self
Oft *seeks to* sweet retired solitude.
Milton, Comus, l. 376.

2. To search, or make search or inquiry.

Ask and it shall be given you, *seek* and ye shall find.
Mat. vii. 7.

I'll not *seek* far . . . to find thee
An honourable husband. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 141.

Sought after, in demand; desired; courted: as, his company is greatly *sought after*.

You see, my good wenches, how men of merit are *sought after*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 405.

To seek. (*a*) To be sought; desired but out of reach or not found: as, the work has been decided on, but the man to carry it out is still *to seek*.

Oure counseil was nat longe for *to seche*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 784.

This King hath stood the worst of them in his own House without danger, when his Coach and Horses, in a Panic feare, have bin *to seek*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

(*b*†) At a loss; without knowledge, experience, or resources; helpless: used adjectively, usually with *be*.

So shall not our English Poets, though they *be to seeke* of the Greeke and Latin languages, lament for lack of knowledge sufficient to the purpose of this arte.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

For, if you reduce usury to one low rate, it will ease the common borrower, but the merchant will *be to seeke* for money. *Bacon*, Usury.

I that have dealt so long in the fire will not *be to seek* in smoke now. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Does he not also leave us wholly *to seek* in the art of political wagering? *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, v.

To seek for, to endeavor to find.

The sailors *sought for* safety by our boat.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 77.

To seek out†, to withdraw.

An you engross them all for your own use, 'tis time for me to *seek out*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

To seek upon†, to make trial of.

Sometyme be we suffred for to *seke*
Upon a man, and doon his soule unreste,
And nat his body, and al is for the beste.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 196.

seek²†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*¹.

seeker (sē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *seker*, *sekere*; < *seek*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who seeks; an inquirer: as, a

seeker after truth.—**2†.** One who applies or resorts: with *to*.

Cato is represented as a *seeker to* oracles. *Bentley.*

3. A searcher.

So the bisynesse of the *sekere* was scorned.
Wyclif, Gen. xxxi. 35.

4. [*cap.*] One of a sect in the time of Cromwell which professed no determinate religion, but claimed to be in search of the true church, ministry, sacraments, and Scriptures.

Others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say; and are therefore called *Seekers*, looking for new Nuntio's from Christ, to assoile these benighted questions. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

These people were called *Seekers* by some, and the Family of Love by others; because, as they came to the knowledge of one another, they sometimes met together, not formally to pray or preach at appointed times or places, in their own wills, as in times past they were accustomed to do; but waited together in silence, and, as any thing rose in any one of their minds that they thought favoured of a divine spring, they sometimes spoke.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

5. In *anat.*, same as *tracer*.

Insert a *seeker* into it [the pedal gland of the common snail]—it can be readily introduced for a distance of more than an inch.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 281.

seeking† (sē′king), *p. a.* Investigating; searching for the truth.

A student . . . informed us of a sober and *seeking* man of great note in the city of Duysburgh; to him we gave some books. There was one more who was tender and inquiring, to whom also we gave some books.
Penn, Travels in Holland, Works, III. 402.

seek-no-further (sēk′nō-fėr″ᵀᴴėr), *n.* A reddish winter apple, with a subacid flavor. Also *go-no-further*. [U. S.]

seek-sorrow† (sēk′sor″ō), *n.* [< *seek*, *v.*, + obj. *sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation; a self-tormentor.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seek-sorrow* Claius them among.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

seel[1]**†**, *a.* [ME. *sel*, < AS. *sēl*, *sǣl*, good, fortunate, happy, = OHG. **sāl* (in MHG. *sālliche*) = Icel. *sæll* = Sw. *säll* = Dan. *sæl* = Goth. *sēls*, good, useful; prob. = L. *sollus*, whole, entire, *sōlus* (prob. orig. identical with *sollus*), alone (see *sole*[1]), *salvus*, *salvos*, orig. **solvos*, whole, sound, well, safe (see *safe*), = Gr. ὅλος, dial. οὖλος, whole, = Skt. *sarva*, whole, all. Hence *seel*[1], *n.*, and, by extension from *seel*[1], *a.*, *seely* (which only partly depends on the noun *seel*) (cf. *holy*, similarly extended from *hole*, now spelled *whole*), and from that the mod. *silly*.] Good; fortunate; opportune; happy. *Layamon*, l. 1234.

seel[1] (sēl), *n.* [< ME. *sele*, *cele*, *sel*, *sæl*, < AS. *sǣl*, time, season, happiness, < *sǣl*, *sēl*, fortunate, opportune: see *seel*[1], *a.*] **1.** Good fortune; happiness; bliss. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I is thyn awen clerk, swa have I *seel* [var. *hele*].
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 319.

Take droppyng of capone rostyd wele
With wyne and mustarde, as have thou *cele*,
With onyons smalle schrad, and sothun [sodden] in grece,
Meng alle in fere, and forthe hit messe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 288.

2. Opportunity; time; season: as, the *seel* of the day: used frequently as the second element in a compound: as, hay-*seel* (hay-time), barley-*seel*, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

seel[2] (sēl), *v. t.* [Also *ceel;* early mod. E. also *seele*, *seal*, *cele;* < OF. *siller*, *ciller*, sew up the eyelids of, hoodwink, wink, F. *ciller*, open and shut the eyes, wink, < *cil*, eyelid, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid, eyelash: see *cilium*.] **1.** To close, or close the eyes of, with a thread. The eyelids of a newly taken hawk were thus sealed in falconry, to keep them together, and aid in making it tractable.

She brought a *seeled* dove, who, the blinder she was, the higher she strove. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up,
With a feather through his nose, that he may only
See heaven, and think whither he is going.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

So have I seen a harmless dove made dark with an artificial night, and her eyes *sealed* and locked up with a little quill. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 660.

Hence—**2.** To close, as a person's eyes; blind; hoodwink.

She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,
To *seel* her father's eyes up close as oak.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 210.

Cold death . . . his sable eyes did *seel*. *Chapman.*

seel[3] (sēl), *v. i.* [Prob. < F. *siller*, run ahead, make headway, < OF. *sigler*, *singler*, F. *cingler*, sail, make sail (= Sp. *singlar*), sail, < Icel. *sigla*, sail: see *sail*[1], *single*[2], *v.*] To lean; incline to one side; heel; roll, as a ship in a storm.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

seel[3] (sēl), *n.* [< *seel*[3], *v.*] A roll or pitch, as of a ship in a storm.

All aboard, at every *seele*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms (ed. 1636), p. 181.

In a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland), coming upon some occasion above ye grattings, was with a *seele* of ye shipe throwne into [ye] sea.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 76.

seel[4]**†**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *seal*[2].

seelily† (sē′li-li), *adv.* In a seely or silly manner.

seeliness†, *n.* The character of being seely; happiness; blissfulness.

Worldly *selynesse*,
Which clerkes callen fals felicite,
Ymedled is with many a bitternesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 813.

seely†, *a.* [Early mod. E., also *seeley;* < ME. *sely*, *seli*, < AS. *sǣlig*, fortunate, prosperous, happy, blessed (= OS. *sālig* = OFries. *selich*, *silich* = MD. *salig*, D. *zalig*, blessed, MLG. *sālich*, *sēlich* = OHG. *sālig*, MHG. *sælec*, fortunate, blessed, happy, G. *selig*, blessed, = Icel. *sælligr*, happy, wealthy, blissful, = Sw. Dan. *salig*, blessed); extended, with adj. suffix, < *sǣl*, *sēl*, fortunate, happy: see *seel*[1], *a.* Hence in later use *silly*, in a restricted sense: see *silly*.] **1.** Happy; lucky; fortunate.

For *sely* is that deth, soth for to seyne,
That oft ycleped cometh and endeth peyne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 503.

O noble prince, that god shall blesse so farre as to be the onely meane of bringing this *seely* frozen Island into such everlasting honnour that all the nations of the World shall knowe and say, when the face of an English gentleman appeareth, that he is eyther a Sowldiour, a philosopher, or a gallant Cowrtier.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

To get some *seeley* home I had desire. *Fairfax.*

2. Good.

Seli child is sone ilered [taught].
Life of Beket (ed. Black), p. 158. (*Stratmann.*)

For *sely* child wol alday sone lere.
Chaucer, Prioress s Tale, l. 60.

3. Simple; artless; innocent; harmless; silly. See *silly*.

O *sely* womman, ful of innocence,
Ful of pitee, of truthe and Conscience,
What maked yow to men to trusten so?
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1254.

I, then, whose burden'd breast but thus aspires
Of shepherds two the *seely* cause to show.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

A face like modest Pallas when she blush'd;
A *seely* shepherd should be beauty's judge.
Greene, Description of Silvestro's Lady.

Honest foole duke, . . . *seely* novice Ferneze!
I do laugh at yee.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 7.

4. Poor; trifling.

And for to apparaylle with oure Bodyes, wee usen a *sely* litylle Clout, for to wrappen in oure Careynes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 293.

seem (sēm), *v.* [< ME. *semen;* not from the AS. *sēman*, *gesēman*, satisfy, conciliate, reconcile, but from the related Scand. verbs, Icel. *sæma* (for **sœma*), honor, bear with, conform to, *sōma*, befit, beseem, become (= Dan. *sömme*, be becoming, be proper, be decent); cf. *sǣmr*, fit, becoming, < *sama*, beseem, befit, become, conform to (= Goth. *sanyan*, please), < *samr* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *same*, and cf. *seemly*, *beseem*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To be fit or suitable.

To the tempull full tyte toke he the gate.
Ffull mylde on his maner meuit within.
On a syde he hym set, as *semyt* for a straungior.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2879.

2. To appear; have or present an appearance of being; appear to be; look or look like; in a restricted sense, be in appearance or as regards appearance only.

And I have on of tho precyouse Thornes, that *semethe* licke a white Thorn, and that was zoven to me for gret Specyaltee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

This is to *seeme*, and not to bee.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 29.

She *seemd* a woman of great bountihed.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 41.

So shall the day *seem* night.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 122.

Some truths *seem* almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

In every exercise of all admired,
He *seemed*, nor only *seemed*, but was inspired.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 221.

3. To appear; be seen; show one's self or itself; hence, to assume an air; pretend.

For loue made I this worlde alone,
Therfore my loue shalle in it *seme*.
York Plays, p. 15.

As we *seme* best we shall shewe our entent.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

There did *seem* in him a kind of joy
To hear of it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 18.

4. In an impersonal reflexive use, to appear: with the person in the dative, later apparently in the nominative as the quasi-subject of *seem* in the sense of 'think, consider': as, *me seem*, *him seemed*, *they seemed*, *the people seemed*, it seems to me, it seemed to him, them, or the people (*meseems* being often written as a single word).

The peple com to the gate, and saugh apertly the Duke, as *hem semed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

"Sir," sais syr Sextenour, "saye what the lykez,
And we salle suffyre the, als *us* beste *semes*."
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 1701.

It was of fairye, as the *peple semed*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

Me seemeth good that, with some little train,
Forthwith from Ludlow the young prince be fetch'd
Hither to London, to be crown'd our king.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 120.

5. To appear to one's self; imagine; feel as if: as, I still *seem* to hear his voice; he still *seemed* to feel the motion of the vessel.

Gazing I *seem* to see
Thought folded over thought . . . in thy large eyes.
Tennyson, Eleanore, vi.

It is habitual with the New-Englander to put this verb to strange uses, as, "I can't *seem* to be suited," "I couldn't *seem* to know him." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

It seems, it appears: often used parenthetically, and nearly equivalent to 'as the story goes, as is said, as we are told.' Often used sarcastically or ironically: as, this, *it seems*, is the man you call good!

I am abus'd, betray'd! I am laugh'd at, scorn'd,
Baffled, and bor'd, *it seems!*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

It seems to me that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation.
Dryden.

The river here is about a quarter of a mile broad, or something more. *It should seem* it was the Angyrorum Civitas of Ptolemy. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 80.

It seems a countryman had wounded himself with his scythe. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

=Syn. 2. *Seem*, *Look*, *Appear*. *Look* differs from *seem* only in more vividly suggesting the use of the eye, literally or figuratively: as, it *looks* (or *seems*) right. *Appear* is somewhat stronger, having sometimes the sense of coming into view or coming to seem. Each may stand for that which is probably true, or in opposition to that which is true: not to *seem*, but to *be;* the *seeming* and the *real*. *Should seem* and *would seem* are equally correct, but differ in strength. To say that a thing *should seem* to be true is to say that it ought to seem so or almost necessarily seems so; to say that it *would seem* true is to say that, while there are reasons for holding an opposite view, the preponderance of evidence is on the side of its being true.

II.† *trans.* To become; beseem; befit; be fit, suitable, or proper for.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight Mother Hubberd, who did farre surpas
The rest in honest mirth, that *seem'd* her well.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 35.

seemer (sē′mėr), *n.* One who seems; one who makes a show of something; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 54.

seeming (sē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seem*, *v.*] **1.** Appearance; show; outward appearance or looks; semblance; especially, a false appearance.

And to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my *seeming*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 129.

He concludes with a sentence faire in *seeming*, but fallacious. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2†. Fair appearance.

These keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 75.

3†. Opinion; judgment; way of thinking; estimate; apprehension.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming* than that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem.
Hooker.

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason, to her *seeming*, and with truth.
Milton, P. L., ix. 737.

seeming (sē′ming), *p. a.* [< ME. *semyng;* ppr. of *seem*, *v.*] **1†.** Becoming; befitting; proper; seemly.

As hym thought it were right wele *semyng*
Ffor to do hym seruice as in that case,
And rather ther thanne in a stranger place.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 327.

It wer farr more *seeming* that they shoulde wt the, by good liuing, begin to be men, then thou shouldest with them, by the leauing of thy good purpose, shamefully begin to bee a beast. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 12.

2. That appears to be (real, proper, or the like); having a semblance or appearance of being real, or what is purported; ostensible; apparent: as, *seeming* happiness; a *seeming* friend.

We have very oft awaked him, as if to carry him to execution, and showed him a *seeming* warrant for it.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 160.

To your court
Whiles he was hastening, . . . meets he on the way
The father of this *seeming* lady. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 191.

All things seek their own good, or at least *seeming* good.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 103.

seeming† (sē'ming), *adv.* [< *seeming, p. a.*] In a becoming or seemly manner; seemly.

Bear your body more *seeming*, Audrey.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 72.

seemingly (sē'ming-li), *adv.* In a seeming manner; apparently; ostensibly; in appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 43.

This *seemingly* simple feeling.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 60.

seemingness (sē'ming-nes), *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility; semblance.

The authority of Aristotle and his learned followers presses us on the one side, and the *seemingness* of those reasons we have already mention'd perswades us on the other side. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies, vii.

seemless† (sēm'les), *a.* [< *seem* + *-less.*] Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. [Rare.]

The Prince . . . did his father place
Amids the paved entry, in a seat
Seemless and abject. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xx. 397.

seemlihead (sēm'li-hed), *n.* [Also *seemlihed*; < ME. *semelyhede*; < *seemly* + *-head.*] Seemliness; becomingness; fair appearance and bearing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A yong man ful of *semelyhede*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1130.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared, . . .
And by his persons secret *seemlyhed*
Well weend that he had beene some man of place.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 14.

Then his tongue with sober *seemlihed*
Gave utterance. *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

seemlily (sēm'li-li), *adv.* In a seemly or becoming manner; decently; comelily. *Imp. Dict.*

seemliness (sēm'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *seemlinesse*; < *seemly* + *-ness.*] Seemly character, appearance, or bearing; comeliness; grace; beautiful appearance or bearing; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

Womanhod and trouthe and *seemlinesse*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1041.

And *seemliness* complete, that sways
Thy courtesies, about thee plays.
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

seemly (sēm'li), *a.* [< ME. *semly, semli, semely, semeli, semlich, semliche, semelich, semelike*, < Icel. *sæmiligr* = Dan. *sömmelig*, seemly, becoming, fit, < *sæmr*, fit, becoming, < *sama*, beseem: see *seem.*] 1. Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable; decent; proper.

Hit were sittyng for sothe, & *semly* for wemen,
Thaire houses to haunt & holde hom with in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2962.

A *semely* man oure hoost was withalle,
For to han been a marshal in an halle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 751.

Are these *seemly* company for thee?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

A *seemly* gown of Kendal green,
With gorget closed of silver sheen.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

2†. Comely; goodly; handsome; beautiful.

By that same hade he sonnes. *semly* men all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1474.

Hit maketh myn herte light
Whan I thenke on that swete wight
That is so *semely* on to se.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1177.

The erle buskyd and made hym yare
For to ryde ovyr the revere,
To see that *semely* syght.
Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances), l. 198.

seemly (sēm'li), *adv.* [< *seemly, a.*] In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly; fitly.

There, *seemly* ranged in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disused to blood.
Pope, Odyssey.

Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad.
Milton, P. R., ii. 299.

seemlyhed†, **seemlyhood**†, *n.* Same as *seemlihead.*

seen (sēn), *p.* and *a.* **I.** *p.* Past participle of *see*[1].

II.† *a.* 1. Manifest; evident.

Al was forgeten, and that was *sene*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 413.

2. Experienced; versed; skilled.

It is verie rare, and maruelous hard, to proue excellent in the Latin tong, for him that is not also well *seene* in the Greeke tong. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

He 's affable, and *seene* in many thinges;
Discourses well, a good companion.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

She was *seene* in the Hebrew, Greeke, and Latin tongues.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 2.

Arithmetic and Geometry I would wish you well *seen* in.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

For he right well in Leaches craft was *seene*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 3.

seenet†, *n.* [ME., also *cene*, Sc. *seinye, senye*, < OF. *sene*, a synod, prop. a senate: see *senate*, and cf. *synod.*] A synod. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

seep (sēp), *v. i.* [Also *seap, seip*; a var. of *sipe*, q. v.] 1. To ooze or percolate gently; flow gently or drippingly through pores; trickle.

The melting waters of summer are diffused through the unconsolidated snow of the preceding winter, and slowly *seep* through the soft slush, but have not a motion sufficiently rapid to cause them to gather into streams and erode well-defined channels.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 122.

2. To drain off: said of any wet thing laid on a grating or the like to drain: as, let it *seep* there.

seepage (sē'pāj), *n.* [Also *seapage*; < *seep* + *-age.*] Percolation; oozing fluid or moisture; also, the amount of a fluid that percolates: as, the *seepage* is great.

We might call the vast streams which then filled the valleys ordinary rivers, since they were not bordered immediately by ice. Yet the *seepage* of ooze and flow of Gletschermilch, silt, and sand, which had helped fill the broad channels of the osar-plains period, still continued from the uplands with even greater rapidity.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 144.

seepy (sē'pi), *a.* [< *seep* + *-y*[1].] Oozing; full of moisture: specifically noting land not properly drained.

seer[1] (sēr or sē'èr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sear* (with distinctive term. *-ar* for *-er*, as in *forebear, beggar*, etc.); < ME. *seere* = D. *ziener* (with irreg. *n*, from the inf.) = MHG. *seher* (in *sternseher*, star-gazer), G. *seher* = Dan. *seer* = Sw. *siare*, a seer, prophet; as *see*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sees.

A dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions.
Addison, Spectator.

2. A prophet; a person who foresees or foretells future events.

So also were they the first Prophetes or *seears*, Videntes —for so the Scripture tearmeth them in Latine, after the Hebrue word. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake, Come, and let us go to the *seer*: for he that is now called a Prophet was beforetime called a *Seer*.
1 Sam. ix. 9.

How soon hath thy prediction, *Seer* blest,
Measured this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 553.

3. Specifically, one supposed to be gifted with second sight.

Go preach to the coward, thou death-telling *seer!*
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

=Syn. 2. *Soothsayer*, etc. See *prophet.*

seer[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sear*[1].

seer[3]†, *a.* See *sere*[2].

seer[4] (sēr), *n.* [Also *saer*, and more prop. *ser*; ★< Hind. *ser.*] An East Indian weight, of varying value: at Madras, 9 ounces troy; in the presidency of Bengal, officially determined to be equal to 80 tolas or 2.06 pounds avoirdupois.

seerfish (sēr'fish), *n.* [Also *seirfish*; a partial translation of Pg. *peixe serra*, lit. 'saw-fish,' applied to various species of the genus *Cybium*: *peixe*, < L. *piscis*, = E. *fish*; *serra*, < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate.*] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus guttatus*, of an elongate fusiform shape, and resembling the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*. It inhabits the East Indian seas, and is a valuable food-fish, much esteemed for its savoriness.

seerpaw (sēr'pâ), *n.* [Formerly also *serpaw, serpow*; < Hind. *sar-o-pā* (also *sar-tā-pā*), from head to foot: *sar*, also *sir*, head (< Pers. *sar*, head, = Gr. *κάρα*, head: see *cheer*[1]); *pā*, < Pers. *pā*, foot: see *foot.*] In India, a robe of honor or state suit, presented by way of compliment or as a token of either favor or homage.

seersucker (sēr'suk-èr), *n.* [Hind. *shīr shakar*, "a kind of silk, cloth" (Shakespear, Dict. Hind. and Eng., 1817, p. 521), so called in allusion to the alternate stripes; < *shīr* (< Pers. *shīr*), milk, + *shakar* (< Pers. *shakar*), sugar (see *sugar*).] A linen or cotton fabric, usually distinguished by alternate stripes of a crinkled weave: originally from the East Indies. Its surface is irregularly crinkled, producing an effect somewhat like crape; it is often manufactured in narrow stripes of grayish blue and white.—**India seersucker**, a thin cotton cloth having alternate smooth and puckered stripes running lengthwise, which are usually about a quarter of an inch in width. The puckering is produced by holding the threads in the warp of the puckered sections more loosely than the other threads during the process of weaving.

seerwood†, *n.* See *searwood.*

see-saw (sē'sâ), *n.* and *a.* [A varied reduplication of *saw*[1], in allusion to the action of two men sawing wood or stone: see *saw*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A sport in which two children sit one at each end of a board or long piece of timber balanced on some support, and move alternately up and down. This amusement is of remote antiquity; it is familiar in Greek vase-paintings as a pastime, especially of girls older than the children who usually resort to it now.

The butt-ends of the three old streets that led down towards the sea-ground were dipped as if playing *see-saw* in the surf. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna, liv.

2. A board adjusted for this sport.—3. Any process resembling directly or indirectly the reciprocating motion of the see-saw.

The sovereignty was at *see-saw* between the throne and the parliament—and the throne-end of the beam was generally uppermost.
W. Wilson, Congressional Government, vi.

Especially—(*a*) A circular definition or proof; the definition of a word or thing by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; the proof of a proposition by means of a premise which is itself proved from the first proposition as a premise.

The ancients called the circular definition also by the name of diallelon, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other. In probation, there is a similar vice which bears the same names. We may, I think, call them by the homely English appellation of the *see-saw*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xxiv.

(*b*) In *whist*, the playing of two partners so that each alternately trumps a low non-trump card led by the other; a double ruff; a cross-ruff.

II. *a.* Reciprocating; reciprocal; back and forth, or up and down: as, a *see-saw* motion.

His wit all *see-saw*, between that and this.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 323.

see-saw (sē'sâ), *v.* [< *see-saw, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move as in the see-saw; move backward and forward, or upward and downward; teeter, literally or figuratively.

So they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *trans.* To cause to move or act in a see-saw manner.

'Tis a poor idiot boy,
Who sits in the sun and twirls a bough about,
And, staring at his bough from morn to sunset,
See-saws his voice in inarticulate noises. *Coleridge.*

He ponders, he *see-saws* himself to and fro.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, i. 9.

seethe (sēŦH), *v.*; pret. *seethed* (formerly *sod*), pp. *seethed* (formerly *sodden, sod*), ppr. *seething.* [Also *sceth*; < ME. *sethen* (pret. *seeth*, pl. *soden, sudon, sothen*, pp. *soden, sothen*), < AS. *seóthan* (pret. *seáth*, pp. *soden*) = OFries. *siatha* = D. *zieden* = MLG. *sēden*, LG. *seden* = OHG. *siodan*, MHG. G. *sieden* = Icel. *sjōtha* = Sw. *sjuda* = Dan. *syde*, boil, seethe; hence Icel. *saudhr*, a sheep, orig. a burnt-offering, = Goth. *sauths*, a burnt-offering; akin to Icel. *svitha* (pret. *sveith*), burn, singe (*svitha*, a burning, roasting), = Sw. *sveda* = Dan. *svide, svie*, burn, singe, = OHG. *swedan*, burn in a smoldering fire, whence MHG. *swadem, swaden*, G. *schwadem, schwaden*, steam; AS. *swathul*, smoke; < Teut. √ *suth*, √ *swith*, burn. Hence ult. *sod, suds.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To boil; decoct, or prepare for food by boiling: as, to *seethe* flesh.

Wortes or othere herbes tymes ofte
The whiche she shredde and *seeth* for hir livinge.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

Of the fat of them [serpents], beinge thus *sodde*, is made an excedinge pleasaunte brothe or potage.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 85).

Jacob *sod* pottage. Gen. xxv. 29.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in his mother's milk.
Ex. xxiii. 19.

Can *sodden* water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 18.

2. To soak.

They drown their wits, *seethe* their brains in ale.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 340.

There was a man—sleeping—still alive; though *seethed* in drink, and looking like death.
D. Jerrold, St. Giles and St. James.

II. *intrans.* 1. To boil; be in a state of ebullition, literally or figuratively.

Tho the gode mon nolde don after him, a caudrun he lette fulle
With oyle and let hit *sethen* faste and let him ther-Inne putte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 4.

Will virtue make the pot *seeth*, or the Jack
Turn a spit laden?
Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, VI. 374).

2. To boil; prepare food by boiling.

He cowde roste and *sethe* and broille and frie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

seether (sē′ᵺėr), *n.* One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on
(Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone).
Dryden, Baucis and Philemon, l. 57.

seetulputty (sē′tul-put″i), *n.* [Also *seetulpatti*; < Hind. *sītal-pātī*, *sītal-pattī*, a fine cool mat, esp. the Assam mat, < *sītal*, cool, + *pātī*, a mat, the side of a bed.] A kind of mat made especially in Bengal of fine grass or reeds, used to sleep on.

Sefton cake. Same as *ramskin*.

seg[1] (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*, *sag*; unassibilated form of *sedge*: see *sedge*[1].] 1. Sedge (which see).

First Car comes crown'd with osier, *segs*, and reed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 220.

2. The yellow flower-de-luce, *Iris Pseudacorus*. [Now only prov. Eng.]

seg[2] (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*; not found in early use; prob. < Teut. √ **sag*, cut: see *saw*[1], *secant*, etc.] A castrated bull; especially, a bull castrated when full-grown; a bull-segg. [Scotch.]

seg[3]†, **segge**[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *secg*, a man, warrior.] A man; a warrior.

He slow of oure *segges* sothli alle the best,
& conquered with clene miȝt the king & his sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4234.

Eury *segge* [var. *seg*, C] shal seyn I am sustre of ȝowre hous. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 63.

seg[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *say*[1].

segar, *n.* An improper spelling of *cigar*.

seget, *n.* An obsolete form of *siege*.

segg, *n.* A dialectal variant of *seg*[1].

seggan (seg′an), *n.* [A dim. form of *seg*[1].] Sedge. [Scotch.]

seggar (seg′är), *n.* Same as *saggar*.

seggent, segge[2]†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *say*[1].

seggon†, *n.* [Cf. *seg*[3].] A man; a laboring man.

Poore *seggons* halfe starued worke faintly and dull.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 174. (*Davies.*)

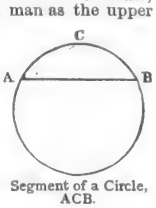
seggrom, seggrum (seg′rum), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. *Prior*, Pop. Names of Brit. Plants.

seghol (se-gōl′), *n.* [< Heb. *seghól* (so called from its appearance), lit. 'a bunch of grapes.'] In *Heb. gram.*: (*a*) A vowel-point consisting of three dots placed under a consonant, thus ֱ, and indicating the sound of an open *e*, usually short, as in English *met*, but also long, nearly as in *there*. (*b*) The sound represented by this vowel-point.

segholate (seg′ō-lāt), *n.* [NL. *segolatum*; < *seghol* + *-ate*[1].] In *Heb. gram.*, a noun or noun-form (adjective, infinitive, etc.) of a type usually represented by dissyllables pointed with a long tone-vowel in the first and a short seghol (ĕ) in the second syllable. Segholates have a monosyllabic primitive form with one short vowel (ă, ĭ, ŭ), belonging usually to the first radical. By giving the second radical a short seghol as helping vowel, the form becomes dissyllabic. The first syllable then becomes open, and, taking the tone, appears as long *e* (seghol or tsere) or long *o*.

segm. An abbreviation for *segment*, used in botanical writings. *Gray*.

segment (seg′ment), *n.* [= F. *segment* = Sp. Pg. *segmento* = It. *segmento*, *semmento*, < L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off, a strip, segment of the earth, a strip of tinsel, ML. in geom. (tr. Gr. *τμῆμα*) a segment, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*, and cf. *section*, *sector*.] 1. A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section: as, the *segments* of a calyx; the *segments* of an orange; the *segments* of a leaf. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) One of the rings, somites, or metameres of which the body of an animal is theoretically or actually composed, as an arthromere of a worm or crustacean, or a diarthromere of a vertebrate. See cuts under *Callimorpha*, *cephalic*, *Podophthalmia*, *præstomium*, and *prometheus*. (*b*) One of the three primary divisions of either fore or hind limb of a vertebrate, corresponding to the parts known in man as the upper arm, forearm, and hand, or the thigh, leg, and foot. See cut under *pinion*[1]. (*c*) One of the three rings or divisions of the skull; a cranial segment, which has been by some considered a modified vertebra.



Segment of a Circle, ACB.

2. In *geom.*, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane. A *segment of a circle* is a part of the area contained within an arc and its chord, as ACB. The chord is sometimes called the *base of the segment*. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from any point in its arc to the extremities of its chord or base.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing one part only of a rounded object, as a coronet or wreath: usually a piece less than half of the circle.—**Abdominal, basilar, maxillary, postoral,** etc., **segments.** See the adjectives.—**Calcifying or calcific segment.** See *calcify*.—**Segment of a line,** the part included between two points.—**Segment of a sphere,** any part of it cut off by a plane not passing through the center.—**Similar segments of circles.** See *similar*, 3.

segment (seg′ment), *v.* [< *segment*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To divide or become divided or split up into segments. (*a*) In *embryol.*, to undergo segmentation, as an ovum or vitellus. See *segmentation*. (*b*) In *physiol.*, to reproduce by semifission or budding.

Before this occurs, however, the vegetal unit, if it does not divide, may *segment* or bud; the bud grows into a unit similar to its parent, and this in its turn may also *segment* or bud. *Bastian*, The Brain as an Organ of Mind, i.

II. *trans.* To separate or divide into segments: as, a *segmented* cell.

segmenta, *n.* Plural of *segmentum*.

segmental (seg′men-tal), *a.* [< *segment* + *-al*.] 1. Having the form of the segment of a circle; being a segment: as, a *segmental* arch.—2. Of or pertaining to segments or segmentation: as, a *segmental* formula; *segmental* parts; *segmental* organs.—3. Specifically, in *embryol.*, noting the primitive and rudimentary renal organs which occur in all vertebrates and some invertebrates, consisting in the former of branched tubules opening at one end into the somatic cavity and at the other by one or more main ducts into the cloaca or hindgut. The segmental organs of a vertebrate are divisible into three parts, anterior, middle, and posterior. The foremost is the head-kidney or *pronephros*, whose duct becomes in part the Müllerian duct. The next is the Wolffian body proper, or *mesonephros*, whose duct is the Wolffian duct. The last or hindmost is the rudiment of the permanent kidney, whose duct is the ureter; this is the *metanephros*. The epithet *segmental* in this sense was originally used to note the kind of renal or excretory organs which annelids, as worms and leeches, possess, in more or fewer of the segments of the body, whence the name; it was subsequently extended to the above-described embryonic renal organs of vertebrates which are replaced by permanent kidneys—these segmental organs being thus loosely synonymous with *primitive kidney* and *protonephros*. See cut under *leech*.

segmentally (seg′men-tal-i), *adv.* In a segmental manner; in segments: as, the spinal nerves are arranged *segmentally*.

These organs, being . . . *segmentally* arranged, are termed segmental organs or nephridia.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 244.

segmentary (seg′men-tā-ri), *a.* [< *segment* + *-ary*[1].] Segmental; pertaining to or indicating segments: especially noting in entomology colored bands, rings, or other marks on the abdomen, corresponding to successive segments, as in many *Lepidoptera*.—**Segmentary geometry.** See *geometry*.

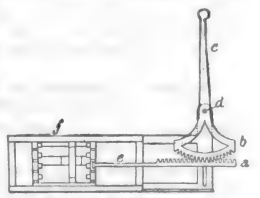
segmentate (seg′men-tāt), *a.* [< L. *segmentatus*, ornamented with strips of tinsel, lit. having segments, < *segmentum*, a segment: see *segment*.] Having segments; segmented. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 292.

segmentation (seg-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *segment* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting into segments; a division into segments; the condition of being divided into segments; the manner in which a segmented part is divided.—**Segmentation cavity,** in *embryol.*, the central space inclosed by the blastomeres of the embryo, before the formation of a gastrula by invagination; the hollow of a blastosphere; a blastocœle.—**Segmentation nucleus,** the nucleus of an impregnated ovum or germ-cell, resulting from fusion of a male and a female pronucleus, and capable of undergoing segmentation.—**Segmentation of the vitellus,** in *embryol.*, yolk-cleavage; morulation; the first process of germination of the ovum of any metazoic animal, by which the original single cell of which the ovum primitively consists becomes converted, wholly or in part, into a mass of similar cells, constituting a morula or mulberry-mass. The cells thus formed are specified as *cleavage-cells*, *blastomeres*, or *segmentella*. Segmentation goes on in different cases with some variations, chiefly due to the presence of food-yolk and the position of this yolk relatively to the formative yolk (see *centrolecithal*, *ectolecithal*). *Total* segmentation is necessarily restricted to holoblastic ova; it is distinguished from the *partial* segmentation of meroblastic ova (see *holoblastic*, *meroblastic*), the terms meaning respectively that all, or that only some, of the yolk segments. Total segmentation is *equal* or *regular* when the whole germ-cell divides into two similar cleavage-cells, and these into four, and so on, the resulting gastrula being the archigastrula. Total segmentation is *unequal* or *irregular* when the cleavage-cells are unlike one another; it results in the amphigastrula. The partial segmentation of meroblastic eggs is always unequal, and either *discoidal* with formation of a discogastrula, or *superficial* and forming a perigastrula. Total equal segmentation is also styled *primitive*, *primordial*, and *palingenetic*, the modifications introduced in unequal and partial segmentation being described as *kenogenetic*. Other terms, descriptive rather than definitive, are used by different writers; the foregoing is nearly Haeckel's nomenclature. See *egg*[1], *ovum*, *vitellus*, and cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation*.—**Segmentation rhythm,** the rate of production of successive cleavage-cells, or their numerical ratio of increase, whether 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc., or any other mode of multiplication.—**Segmentation sphere,** a ball of cleavage-cells; a blastosphere; a morula.

segmented (seg′men-ted), *a.* [< *segment* + *-ed*[2].] Divided into segments, segmenta, or segmentella; characterized by or exhibiting segmentation; somitic; metameric: thus, the body of a vertebrate is *segmented* according to the number of vertebræ, whether any actual division of parts may be evident or not.

segmentellum (seg-men-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *segmentella* (-ä). [NL., dim. of L. *segmentum*, a cutting: see *segment*.] One of the cleavage-cells which result from segmentation of the vitellus of a fecundated ovum: same as *blastomere*. See cut under *gastrulation*.

segment-gear (seg′ment-gēr), *n.* A gear extending over an arc only of a circle, and intended to provide a reciprocating motion.



Segment-gear and Rack.
a, rack; *b*, segment-gear; *c*, lever connected with *b* and pivoted to frame at *d*; *e*, connecting-rod shown as joined to and operating *f*, the follower of a hand-press.

segment-rack (seg′ment-rak), *n.* A cogged surface differing from an ordinary rack in that it is curved, and works by oscillating on a center instead of reciprocating in slides or guides. *E. H. Knight*.

segment-saw (seg′ment-sâ), *n.* 1. A circular saw used for cutting veneers from squared logs, consisting of a conical disk having the apex central with the arbor, and very thin firmly toothed segmental saw-plates fastened to the outer margin of the disk. Such a saw having a diameter of 60 inches would be about 16 inches thick at the arbor—the object being to bend the veneers out like a thin shaving as they are sawed from the log.

2. In *surg.*, same as *Hey's saw*. See *saw*[1].

segment-shell (seg′ment-shel), *n.* A modern projectile for artillery, usually in the form of a conical or oblong shell for rifled guns, in which an inner cylinder of thin iron contains the bursting-charge, and this is contained in an outer shell composed of segmental pieces which are either thrown in all directions on the bursting of the shell, or thrown forward, according to the arrangement made: the whole is cased in lead for transportation and loading.

segmentum (seg-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *segmenta* (-tä). [NL. use of L. *segmentum*, segment: see *segment*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a segment, as an arthromere, a metamere, a diarthromere, an antimere, an actinomere, a somite, etc.

segment-valve (seg′ment-valv), *n.* See *valve*.

segment-wheel (seg′ment-hwēl), *n.* A wheel of which only a part of the periphery is utilized to perform any function. Applications of it appear in the segment-gear and segment-rack.


Segment-wheels.

segnitude† (seg′ni-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *segnitudo*, for L. *segnitia*, *segnities*, slowness, tardiness, < *segnis*, slow, slack, sluggish, tardy: usually referred to *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. *Imp. Dict.*

segnity† (seg′ni-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **segnita*(*t*-)*s*, for *segnitia*, *segnities*, slowness: see *segnitude*.] Same as *segnitude*. *Imp. Dict.*

segno (sā′nyō), *n.* [It., a sign, < L. *signum*, mark, token, sign: see *sign*.] In *musical notation*, a sign or mark used to indicate the beginning or end of repetitions. Abbreviated 𝄋. See *al segno*, *dal segno*.

sego (sē′gō), *n.* [Ute Indian.] A showy flowered plant, *Calochortus Nuttallii*, widely distributed in the western United States.

segoon, *n.* Same as *seconde*.

segra-seed (sē′grā-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Fevillea cordifolia*, or the plant itself. See *Feuillea*.

segreant (seg′rē-ant), *a.* [Written *sergreant* in "Guillem's Heraldry" (ed. 1638), and there explained as an epithet of the griffin, meaning 'of a twofold nature,' because the griffin passant combined parts of the eagle and the lion; perhaps an error for a form intended to represent L. *surgen*(*t*-)*s* (> OF. *sourdant*), rising: see *surgent*.] In *her.*, rising on the hind legs, usually with the wings raised or indorsed: an epithet noting the griffin: equivalent to *rampant* and *salient*.

segregant† (seg'rē-gant), *a.* [< L. *segregan(t-)s*, ppr. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] Separated; divisional; sectarian.

My heart hath naturally detested . . . tolerations of divers Religions, or of one Religion in *segregant* shapes.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 5.

Segregatæ† (seg-rē-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his shell-less acephals; the simple or solitary ascidians: distinguished from *Aggregata*.

segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *segregated*, ppr. *segregating*. [< L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare* (> It. *segregare* = Sp. Pg. *segregar*), set apart from a flock, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*. Cf. *aggregate*, *congregate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate or detach from the others, or from the rest; cut off or separate from the main body; separate.

Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for vertues which they were carelesse to possesse, nor for desire they had to purge or *segregate* themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withall. *Kenelworth Parke* (1594), p. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

According to one account, he [Sir T. More] likened his predecessor [Wolsey] to a rotten sheep, and the King to the good shepherd who had judiciously *segregated* it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, to set apart or dissociate (the members of a group): as, species *segregated* under another genus; faunal regions of the sea *segregated* from those of the land in zoögeography.—3. In *geol.*, to separate out from the mass of a rock, as in the case of certain accumulations, pockets, or nodules of metalliferous ore, or of mineral matter in general, which appear from the phenomena which they present to have been gradually separated out or segregated from the adjacent rock by molecular action.—**Segregated vein.** See *vein*.

II. *intrans.* To separate or go apart; specifically, in *crystal.*, to separate from a mass and collect about centers or lines of fracture.

segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Apart from others; separated; set apart; separate; select.

Often saith he that he was an apostle *segregate* of God to preach the gospel.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 289.

Human Philosophy, or Humanity, . . . hath two parts: the one considereth man *segregate*, or distributively; the other congregate, or in society.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *zoöl.*, simple or solitary; not aggregate, compound, colonial, or social; specifically, pertaining to the *Segregata*.—**Segregate polygamy**, in *bot.*, a mode of inflorescence in which several florets comprehended within an anthodium or a common calyx are furnished also with proper perianths, as in the dandelion.

II. *n.* In *math.*, one of an asyzygetic system of covariants of a given degorder, capable of expressing in their linear functions with numerical coefficients all other covariants of the same degorder.

segregation (seg-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *segregation*, F. *ségrégation* = Sp. *segregación* = Pg. *segregação*, < LL. *segregatio(n-)*, a separating, dividing, < L. *segregare*, pp. *segregatus*, separate: see *segregate*.] 1. The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting; a dispersion.

A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 10.

2. In *crystal.*, separation from a mass and gathering about centers through crystallization.—3. In *geol.* and *mining*, a separating out from a rock of a band or seam, or a nodular mass of some kind of mineral or metalliferous matter, differing more or less in texture or in composition or in both respects from the material in which it is inclosed. Many important metalliferous deposits appear to be of the nature of segregations. See *segregated vein*, under *vein*.

segregative (seg'rē-gā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *ségrégatif* = Sp. *segregativo*; as *segregate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by segregation or separation into clusters.

The influences of barbarism, beyond narrow limits, are prevailingly *segregative*.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

segue (sā'gwe), *v. i.* [It., it follows, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *seguire*, follow, < L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *sue*.] In *music*, same as *attacca*.

seguidilla (seg-i-dēl'yä), *n.* [= F. *séguidille*, *séguedille*, < Sp. *seguidilla* (= Pg. *seguidilha*), a kind of song with a refrain or recurring sequence, dim. of *seguida*, a succession, continuation, < *seguir*, follow: see *sequent*, *suit*, *suite*.] 1. A Spanish dance, usually of a lively character, for two dancers. Three varieties are distinguished, the manchega, the bolera, and the gitana, the first being the most vivacious, and the last the most stately. A characteristic peculiarity of the dance is the sudden cessation of the music after a number of figures, leaving the dancers standing in various picturesque attitudes.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick, resembling the bolero.

From the same source he [Conde] derives much of the earlier rural minstrelsy of Spain, as well as the measures of its romances and *seguidillas*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8, note 49.

segurt, *n.* An obsolete form of *saggar*.

seit, **seiet**. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *see*[1]. *Chaucer*.

seiant (sē'ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

seiche (sāsh), *n.* [F. *sèche*, fem. of *sec*, < L. *siccus*, dry.] A name given in Switzerland, and especially on the Lake of Geneva, to occasional periodic waves or fluctuations of the level of the water, which may be raised or lowered to the amount of several feet. The term is now generally used in physical geography. The origin of seiches is generally considered to be sudden local variations in the barometric pressure, attended with the development of local cyclonic winds. A similar phenomenon on the shores of the Baltic is called (in German) *see-bär*, as meaning a sudden and temporary oscillation or fluctuation of the water-level in a lake or nearly or quite land-locked parts of the sea: (incorrectly) Englished *sea-bear*.

seidel (zī'del), *n.* [G.] A mug, as for beer, holding about a pint.

Seidlitz powder. See *powder*.

seigneur, etc. See *seignior*, etc.

seignior, seigneur (sē'nyor), *n.* [Also *signior*, *signor* (after It.); < ME. *seignour*, < OF. *seigneur*, *seignur*, *segnor*, *segnour*, *saignor*, *saingnor*, *seigneur*, etc., *senhor*, *senior*, etc., F. *seigneur* = Pr. *senhor*, *senher* = Cat. *senyor* = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = It. *signore*, *segnore*, < L. *senior*, acc. *seniorem*, an elder lord; prop. adj., elder: see *senior*, also *sir*, *sire*, *sieur*, *signor*, *señor*, *senhor*. The word *seignior* also appears in comp. *monseigneur*, *monsignor*, etc.] 1. A lord; a gentleman; used as a title of honor or customary address, 'sir.' See *sir*, *signor*, *señor*.—2. In *feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor.—**Grand seignior.** (*a*) [*caps.*] A title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey. Hence—(*b*) A great personage or dignitary.

Whenever you stumble on a *grand seigneur*, even one who was worth millions, you are sure to find his property a desert. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 25.

Seignior in gross, a lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

seigniorage (sē'nyor-āj), *n.* [< OF. **seignorage*, < ML. *senioraticum*, lordship, domination, < *senior*, lord: see *seignior*.] 1. Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; specifically, an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined or to be exchanged for coin; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the face-value of the pieces coined from it.

If government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion, and is called "levying a *seigniorage*"), the coin will rise to the extent of the *seigniorage* above the value of the bullion. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A royalty; a share of profit; especially, the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works.

seignioralty (sē'nyor-al-ti), *n.* [< *seignior* + *-al* + *-ty*.] The jurisdiction or territory of the lord of a manor. *Milman.*

seigniorial (sē-nyō'ri-al), *a.* [Also *seigneurial*, < F. *seigneurial*; as *seignior* + *-i-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

Those lands were *seigneurial*. *Sir W. Temple.*

A century since, the English Manor Court was very much what it now is; but the *signorial* court of France was a comparatively flourishing institution.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, ix.

He [the tenant] was required to bake his bread in the *seigneurial* oven. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 153.

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

seigniorie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *seigniory*.

seigniorize (sē'nyor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seigniorized*, ppr. *seigniorizing*. [Also *signorise*; < *seignior* + *-ize*.] To lord it over. [Rare.]

As faire he was as Cithereas make,
As proud as he that *signoriseth* hell.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 46.

seigniory (sē'nyor-i), *n.*; pl. *seigniories* (-iz). [Formerly also *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seigneury*, *signiory*, *signory*; < ME. *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seignurie*, < OF. *seigneurie*, *seignorie*, F. *seigneurie* = Sp. *señoria*, also *señorío* = Pg. *senhoria*, *senhorio* = It. *signoria*, < ML. *senioria* (*segnoria*, *senhoria*, etc., after Rom.), < *senior*, lord: see *senior*, *seignior*.] 1. Lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord; jurisdiction; power.

She hath myght and *seignurie*
To kepe men from alle folye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3213.

The inextinguishable thirst for *signiory*. *Kyd*, Cornelia.

The Earl into fair Eskdale came,
Homage and *seignory* to claim.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 10.

2†. Preëminence; precedence.

And may thy floud haue *seignorie*
Of all flouds else; and to thy fame
Meete greater springs, yet keep thy name.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

3. A principality or province; a domain.

Diuers other countreis and *seigneuries* belonging as well to the high and mighty prince. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 208.

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my *signories*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 22.

Which *Signiory* [of Dolphinie and Viennois] was then newly created a County, being formerly a part of the kingdome of Burgundy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45, sig. E.

The commune of Venice, the ancient style of the commonwealth, changed into the *seigniory* of Venice.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 527.

4. The elders who constituted the municipal council in a medieval Italian republic.

Of the *Seigniory* there be about three hundreth, and about fourtie of the priuie Counsell of Venice.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 151.

The college [of Venice] called the *signory* was originally composed of the doge and six counsellors.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 353.

5. A lordship without a manor, or of a manor in which all the lands were held by free tenants: more specifically called a *seigniory in gross*.

seigniory†, *v. t.* [ME. *seignorien*; < *seigniory*, *n.*] To exercise lordship over; be lord of. [Rare.]

Terry *seignoried* a full large contre,
Hattyd of no man.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5090.

Seik, *n.* See *Sikh*.

seil[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sail*[1].

seil[2], *n.* A Scotch form of *seel*[1].

seil[3], *v.* A Scotch form of *sile*[1].

seint. A Middle English form of the past participle of *see*[1].

seinde†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *singe*[1].

seine[1] (sān or sēn), *n.* [Formerly also *sein*, *sean*; early mod. E. *sayne*; < ME. *seine*, *saine*, partly (*a*) < AS. *segne* = OLG. *segina*, a seine, and partly (*b*) < OF. *seine*, *seigne*, earlier *sayme*, *saime*, F. *seine* = It. *sagena*, a seine; < L. *sagena*, < Gr. σαγήνη, a fishing-net, a hunting-net. Cf. *sagene*[1], from the same source.] A kind of net used in taking fish; one of the class of encircling nets, consisting of a webbing of network provided with corks or floats at the upper edge, and with leads of greater or less weight at the lower, and used to inclose a certain area of water, and by bringing the ends together, either in a boat or on the shore, to secure the fish that may be inclosed. Seines vary in size from one small enough to take a few minnows to the shad-seine of a mile or more in length, hauled by a windlass worked by horses or oxen or by a steam-engine. The largest known seine was used for shad at Stony Point on the Potomac in 1871; it measured 3,400 yards, or nearly 2 miles; the lines and seine together had a linear extent of 5 miles, and swept 1,200 acres of river-bottom; this net was drawn twice in 24 hours.

The *sayne* is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, with which they encompasse a part of the sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes fastned at his ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

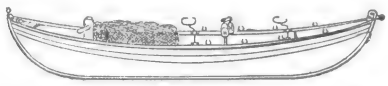
They found John Oldham under an old *seine*, stark naked, his head cleft to the brains, and his hands and legs cut. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 226.

Cod-seine, a seine used to take codfish near the shore, where they follow the caplin.—**Drag-seine**, a haul-ashore seine.—**Draw-seine**, a seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag.—**Haul-ashore seine**, a seine that is hauled or dragged from the shore; a drag-seine.—**Shad-seine**, a seine specially adapted or used for taking shad, and generally of great size. See def.—**To blow up the seine**, to press against the lead-line of a seine in the endeavor to escape, as fish.—**To boat a seine**, to stow the seine aboard of the seine-boat in such a manner that it may be paid out without entangling. A seine may be boated as it is hauled from the water, or after it has been hauled and piled on the beach. (See also *purse-seine*.)

seine[1] (sān or sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seined*, ppr. *seining*. [< *seine*[1], *n.*] To catch with a seine: as, fish may be *seined*.

seine[2]†. A Middle English form of *sain* and of *sign*.

seine-boat (sān′bōt), *n.* A boat specially designed or used for holding, carrying, or paying out a seine.



Seine-boat.

seine-captain (sān′kap″tān), *n.* The overseer of a seine-gang. [U. S.]

seine-crew (sān′krö), *n.* The crew of a seine-gang; the men as distinguished from their gear.

seine-engine (sān′en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine employed in hauling seines. [U. S.]

seine-fisher (sān′fish″ėr), *n.* A seiner.

seine-gang (sān′gang), *n.* A body of men engaged in seining, together with their boats and other gear. Such a gang is a sailing-gang or a steamer-gang, as they may work from a sailing vessel or to a steamer.

seine-ground (sān′ground), *n.* Same as *seining-ground*.

seine-hauler (sān′hâ″lėr), *n.* A fisherman using the seine: in distinction from *giller* or *gill-netter*.

seine-man (sān′man), *n.* A seine-hauler; one of a seine-gang.

seine-needle (sān′nē″dl), *n.* A needle with which the meshes of a seine are netted: same as *hanging-needle*.

seiner (sā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayner*; < *seine*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who makes a business of seining; also, a vessel attending seine-fishery: applied very generally to vessels engaged in purse-seining for menhaden and mackerel.

> *Sayners* complayne with open mouth that these drouers worke much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reape thereby small gaine to themselves.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

seine-roller (sān′rō″lėr), *n.* A rolling cylinder or drum over which a seine is hauled.

seining (sā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seine*[1], *v. t.*] The act, method, or industry of using the seine.

seining-ground (sā′ning-ground), *n.* The bottom of a river or lake over which a seine is hauled. Also *seine-ground*.

seint[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint*[1].

seint[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *seint*, *seynt*, *saint*, for **ceint*, < OF. *ceint*, *ceinct*, < L. *cinctus*, *cinctum*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird: see *cincture*.] A girdle or belt.

> He rood but hoomly in a medlee cote,
> Girt with a *seynt* of silk, with barres smale.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 329.

seintuarie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sanctuary*.

seip (sēp), *v. i.* Same as *seep*.

seir†, *a.* A variant of *sere*[2].

seirfish, *n.* See *seerfish*.

Seirospora (sī-rō-spō′rą), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *σιρά* or *σειρόν*, a garment, + *σπορά*, a spore.] A genus of florideous algæ, formerly regarded as a subgenus of the large genus *Callithamnion*. *S. Griffithsiana* is a beautiful little alga with capillary dioecious fronds, 2 to 6 inches high, pyramidal in outline, with delicate, erect, dichotomo-multifid, corymbose branches. The American specimens are easily distinguished by the presence of the so-called seirospores and the uninucleate cells.

seirospore (sī′rō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. **seirosporum*, < Gr. *σειρά*, garment, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, one of a special kind of non-sexual spores, or organs of propagation, occurring in certain florideous algæ. They are branched moniliform rows of roundish or oval spores, resulting from the division of terminal cells of particular branches, or produced on the main branches.

seirosporic (sī-rō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *seirospore* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characteristic of seirospores.

seise, *v. t.* An obsolete or archaic form of *seize*.

seisin, *n.* See *seizin*.

seismal (sīs′mal), *a.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake (< *σείειν*, shake, toss), + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

seismic (sīs′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an earthquake; relating to or connected with an earthquake, or with earthquakes in general. To a considerable extent, *seismic* takes the place of *earthquake* used as an adjective or in compound words. Thus *seismic center* is the equivalent of *earthquake center*, etc.—**Seismic area**, the region or part of the earth's surface affected by the shock of an earthquake.—**Seismic center**, or **seismic focus**, the place beneath the earth's surface where an earthquake-shock is started or originated.—**Seismic vertical**, the earth's radius which connects the seismic center with the surface; the shortest path of the shock to the surface. See *earthquake* and *epicenter*.

seismical (sīs′mi-kal), *a.* [< *seismic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

seismogram (sīs′mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*[2].] The record made by ★ a seismograph.

seismograph (sīs′mō-grâf), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording earthquakes or other seismic phenomena. Among the many forms of seismographs worthy of mention on account of their wide distribution and accurate records, is the Omori seismograph, a form of horizontal pendulum first suggested by James E. Ewing, modified by Gray and Omori, and now made in its best form by Bosch of Strassburg. It consists of a steady mass that remains as nearly as possible at rest during the few seconds required for the passage of an earthquake-shock. A pen attached to the steady mass records the relative movement of the earth. See the supplement. The most delicate seismograph consists of a non-magnetic needle suspended horizontally by silk or quartz fiber as in the magnetograph; the relative motion of the quiet needle and the earth is recorded on a magnified scale photographically, on the same sheet with the magnetogram, and enables the magnetist to distinguish between true magnetic disturbances and earthquake records.

seismographer (sīs-mog′ra-fėr), *n.* Same as *seismologist*. [Rare.]

seismographic (sīs-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *seismograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismography; connected with or furnished by the seismograph: as, *seismographic* records, observations, studies, etc.

seismographical (sīs-mō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *seismographic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismographic*.

seismography (sīs-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study of earthquake phenomena, with the aid of seismographs, or instruments specially contrived for recording the most important facts regarding the direction, duration, and force of these disturbances of the earth's crust.

seismological (sīs-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *seismology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to or connected with seismology, or the scientific investigation of ★ the phenomena of earthquakes.

> The object of all *seismological* investigation should be, primarily, to determine both the true direction and velocity of motion of the particles set in motion by the earthquake-wave. *Oldham*, Cachar Earthquake, p. 90.

seismologically (sīs-mō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a seismological aspect.

seismologist (sīs-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *seismology* + *-ist*.] A scientific investigator or student of earthquake phenomena; one who endeavors, by the aid of seismometric observations, to arrive at the more important facts connected with the origin and distribution of earthquakes.

seismologue (sīs′mō-log), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-λόγος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A catalogue of earthquake observations; a detailed account of earthquake phenomena.

> The labour of collecting and calculating further and future *seismologues* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless the cultivators of science of all countries . . . shall unite in agreeing to some one uniform system of seismic observation.
> *R. Mallet*, in Trans. Brit. Ass. for Adv. of Sci., 1858, p. 1.

seismology (sīs-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The branch of science which has for its object the investigation of the causes and effects of earthquakes, and, in general, of all the conditions and circumstances of their occurrence.

> The objects and aims of *Seismology* are of the highest interest and importance to geology and terrestrial physics.
> *R. Mallet*, in Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry (3d ed.), p. 327.

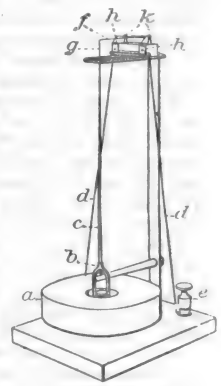
★ **seismometer** (sīs-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[1].] An instrument by the aid of which the data are obtained for the scientific study of earthquake phenomena. The forms of instruments used for this purpose are varied, and more or less complicated, in accordance with the wishes and means of the observer. A common bowl partly filled with a viscid fluid, like molasses, which, on being thrown by the earthquake-wave against the side of the bowl, leaves a visible record of the event, is one of the simplest forms of seismometer which have been proposed, as giving a rude approximation to the direction of the horizontal element of the wave. Another simple form of seismometer consists of two sets of cylinders, each set numbering from six to twelve, and the individual cylinders in each uniformly decreasing in size. These are placed on end, one set at right angles to the other, on plates resting on a hard horizontal floor, surrounded by a bed of dry sand, in which the cylinders when overthrown will rest, exactly in the position originally given by the shock. This instrument is theoretically capable of giving the velocity of the horizontal component of the shock, its surface-direction in azimuth, or the direction of the horizontal component of the seismic wave, and also the direction of translation of the wave. In practice, however, the results given by this simple and inexpensive apparatus have not been found satisfactory. The seismometer now most generally used in large observatories, or those where accurate work is expected, involves Zöllner's horizontal pendulum, the use of which was proposed many years ago, but which was put into the present practical form by Messrs. Ewing and Gray. The group of instruments constituting the seismometer of Prof. J. A. Ewing is arranged to give a complete record of every particular of the earthquake movement, by resolving it into three rectangular components—one vertical and two horizontal—and registering these by three distinct pointers on a sheet of smoked glass which is made to revolve uniformly by clockwork, the clock being started by an arrangement similar to that of the Palmieri seismoscope. To this is added another clock which gives the date of the shock and the interval which has elapsed since it took place. Another and simpler form of seismometer designed by Mr. Ewing, and called the "duplex-pendulum seismograph," does not show the vertical element of the disturbance, nor exhibit anything of the relation of time to displacement; but it is in other respects satisfactory in its performance. Of this latter form, fifteen sets were in use in Japan in 1886, and others were being made for other countries. Compare *seismograph*, and see cut under *seismoscope*.

> Instruments which will in this way measure or write down the earth's motions are called *seismometers* or seismographs. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 13.

seismometric (sīs-mō-met′rik), *a.* [< *seismometr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismometry or the seismometer; used in or made, produced, or observed by means of a seismometer: as, *seismometric* instruments; *seismometric* observations.

seismometrical (sīs-mō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *seismometric* + *-al*.] Same as *seismometric*.

seismometry (sīs-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] The theory and use of the seismometer; more generally, the scientific study of earthquake phenomena by the aid of observations made either with or without the use of seismometric ★ instruments.



Seismoscope.

a, heavy mass supported by loop at point near center of gravity; *b*, point on which upper side of loop rests; *c*, long needle projecting from upper side of loop; *d*, conducting-wire; *e*, binding-post; *f*, long arm of lever pivoted at *h*; *g*, point where end of lever rests on end of needle; *h*, mercury-cup.

seismoscope (sīs′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A name of the simpler form of seismometer. It is generally so arranged that the exact moment of passage is noted by stopping a clock, either by direct mechanical means or by the use of an electric current. The epoch may also be registered on a revolving cylinder or other similar device. The essential part of a seismoscope usually consists of a delicately suspended or balanced mass, the configuration of which is readily disturbed on the passage of the seismic wave.

> To construct an instrument which at the time of an earthquake shall move and leave a record of its motion, there is but little difficulty. Contrivances of this kind are called *seismoscopes*. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 13.

seismoscopic (sīs-mō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *seismoscope* + *-ic*.] Relating to or furnished by the seismoscope: as, *seismoscopic* data, observations, etc.

Seison (sī′son), *n.* [NL. (Grube, 1859), < Gr. *σείειν* (in comp. *σεισ-*), shake; cf. *σείσων*, an earthen vessel for shaking beans in.] A remarkable genus of parasitic leech-like rotifers. *S. nebaliæ* is a wheel-animalcule which is parasitic upon the crustaceans of the genus *Nebalia*.

seist†. A Middle English form of *sayest*, second person singular indicative present of *say*[1].

Seisura (sī-sū′rą), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), more prop. *Sisura* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σείειν* (in comp. *σεισ-*), shake, + *οὐρά*, tail. Cf. *Seiurus*.] A notable genus of Australian *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers. The best-known species is *S. inquieta*, 8 inches long, slate-colored with glossy-black head and white under parts. Among its English book-names are *vol-*



Restless Flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*).

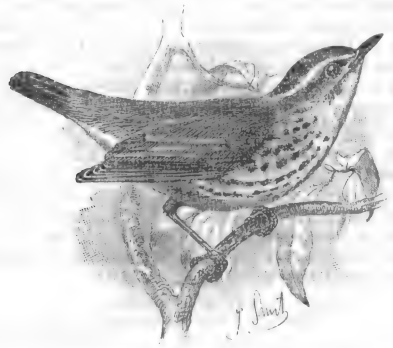
atile, restless, and *doubtful thrush,* and it is known to the Anglo-Australians as *dish-washer* and *grinder.* A second species is *S. nana.*

seity (sē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *se,* oneself, + *-ity.*] Something peculiar to one's self. [Rare.]

The learned Scotus, to distinguish the race of mankind, gives every individual of that species what he calls a *Seity,* something peculiar to himself, which makes him different from all other persons in the world. This particularity renders him either venerable or ridiculous, according as he uses his talents. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 174.

Seiurinæ (sī-ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seiurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ,* typified by the genus *Seiurus.* Also called *Enicocichlinæ* or *Henicocichlinæ.*

Seiurus (sī-ū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), more prop. *Siurus* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. σείειν, shake, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ,* giving name to the *Seiurinæ;* the American wagtails or water-thrushes. Three species are common in the United States. *S. auricapillus* is the golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird. (See cut under



New York Water-thrush (*Seiurus nævius*).

oven-bird.) *S. noveboracensis* or *nævius* is the New York water-thrush, dark olive-brown above with conspicuous superciliary stripe, and sulphury-yellow below with a profusion of dusky spots in several chains. *S. motacilla* or *ludovicianus* is the Louisiana water-thrush, like the last, but larger, with a longer bill and lighter coloration. Also called *Enicocichla* or *Henicocichla* and *Exochocichla.*

seive, *n.* See *seave.*

seizable (sē′za-bl), *a.* [< *seize* + *-able.*] Possible to be seized; liable to be taken possession of.

The carts, waggons, and every attainable or *seizable* vehicle were unremittingly in motion.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VII. 177. (*Davies.*)

seize (sēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *seized,* ppr. *seizing.* [Early mod. E. also (and still archaically in legal use) *seise;* < ME. *seisen, seysen, sesen, ceesen, saisen, saysen,* < OF. *saisir, seisir,* put one in possession of, take possession of, seize, F. *saisir,* seize, = Pr. *sazir, sayzir* = It. *sagire* (not in Florio), < ML. *sacire* (8th century), later *saisire* (after OF.), take possession of, lay hold of, seize (another's property), prob. < OHG. *sazzan, sezzan,* G. *setzen,* set, put, place, = E. *set,* of which *seize* is thus a doublet: see *set*[1], *v.* Cf. *seizin, seizure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in possession; make possessed; possess: commonly with *of* before the thing possessed: as, A. B. was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor; to *seize* one's self *of* an inheritance.

He torned on his pilwes ofte,
And wald of that he myssed han ben *sesed.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 445.

& [he] sent his stiward as swithe to *sese* him ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5391.

They could scarcely understand the last words, for death began to *seize* himself *of* his heart.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

All those his lands
Which he stood *seized of.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 89.

[He] standeth *seized of* that inheritance
Which thou that slewest the sire hast left the son.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To take possession of—(*a*) By virtue of a warrant or legal authority: as, to *seize* smuggled goods; to *seize* a ship after libeling.

It was judged, by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized.* *Bacon.*

(*b*) By force, with or without right.

The Citie to *sese* in the same tyme,
We shall found by my feith, or ellis fay worthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1154.

The peple of Claudas recouered, . . . and of fin force made hem forsake place, and the tentes and pavilouns that thei hadden take and *sesed.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

The grand Caraman, the Turcoman, ruler of Caramania, took the opportunity of these quarrels to *seize* Corycus, the last Frank stronghold of Armenia.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

3. To lay sudden or forcible hold of; grasp; clutch: either literally or figuratively.

There is an hour in each man's life appointed
To make his happiness, if then he *seize* it.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 3.

To *seize* his papers, Curll, was next thy care;
His papers, light, fly diverse, toss'd in air.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 114.

The predominance of horizontal lines . . . sufficiently proves that the Italians had never *seized* the true idea of Gothic or aspiring architecture.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 47.

4. To come upon with sudden attack; have a sudden and powerful effect upon: as, a panic *seized* the crowd; a fever *seized* him.

Such full Conviction *seiz'd* th' astonish'd King
As left no entrance for the least Demurr.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 247.

All men who are the least given to reflection are *seized* with an inclination that way. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 386.

A horror *seized* him as he went.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

5†. To fasten; fix.

So downe he fell before the cruell beast,
Who on his neck his bloody clawes did *seize.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 15.

6. *Naut.,* to bind, lash, or make fast, as one thing to another, with several turns of small rope, cord, or small line; stop: as, to *seize* two fish-hooks back to back; to *seize* or stop one rope on to another.

Sam, by this time, was *seized* up, as it is called—that is, placed against the shrouds, with his wrists made fast to them, his jacket off, and his back exposed.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 113.

Covenant to stand seized to uses. See *covenant.*—**Syn. 2** and **3.** To snatch, catch, capture, apprehend, arrest, take, attach.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lay hold in seizure, as by hands or claws: with *on* or *upon.*

The mortall sting his angry needle shott
Quite through his shield, and in his shoulder *seasd.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 38.

Thee and thy virtues here I *seize upon.*
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 255.

The Tartars in Turkeman vse to catch wilde horses with hawkes tamed to that purpose, which *seising on* the necke of the horse, with his beating, and the horses chafing, tireth him, and maketh him an easie prey to his Master.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 422.

This last Ship had been at Merga a considerable time, having been *seized on* by the Siamites, and all the men imprisoned, for some difference that happened between the English and them. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 151.

The text which had "*seized upon* his heart with such comfort and strength" abode upon him for more than a year. *Southey,* Bunyan, p. xxi.

★**2.** In *metallurgy,* to cohere.

★**seizer** (sē′zėr), *n.* [< *seize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which seizes.

★**seizin, seisin** (sē′zin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seasin, seysin;* < ME. *saisine, seisine, seysyne, sesyne,* < OF. *seisine, saisine, saizine,* F. *saisine* (= Pr. *sazina, saizina, sadina* = It. *sagina;* ML. reflex *saisina, seisina*), seizin, possession, < *saisir, seisir,* seize: see *seize.*] In *law:* (*a*) Originally, the completion of the ceremony of feudal investiture, by which the tenant was admitted into his freehold. *Angell.*

A soldier, plucking a handful of thatch from a cottage, placed it in the Duke's hand as *seizin* of all that England held within it. *E. A. Freeman,* Norman Conquest, III. 271.

Hence—(*b*) Possession as of freehold—that is, the possession which a freeholder could assert and maintain by appeal to law. *Digby.* (*c*) Possession of land actual or constructive under rightful title. Seizin is either *seizin in fact* (or *in deed*), actual occupation of the land either by the freeholder himself or by some one claiming under him, or *seizin in law,* the constructive seizin which arises when a person acquires the title and there is no adverse possession; thus, one taking a deed of vacant lands is seized in law before he takes possession.

[They shall] take *sesyne* the same daye that laste waste assygnede,
Or elles alle the ostage withowttyne the wallys,
Be hynggyde hye appone hyghte alle holly at ones!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3589.

The death of the predecessor putteth the successor by blood in *seisin.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

(*d*) The thing possessed. (*e*†) Ownership and possession of chattels.—**Equitable seizin,** such a possession or enjoyment of an equitable interest or right in lands as may be treated in equity, by analogy to legal seizin. Thus, where a trustee holds the legal estate, the cestui que trust, though in possession and enjoying the rents and profits, cannot be said to hold the seizin in the legal sense, because that is in the trustee; but he is protected by courts of equity as holding an equitable seizin. —**Livery of seizin.** See *livery*[2].—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp.*—**Seizin ox,** in *Scots law,* same as ★*sasine ox* (which see, under *sasine*).

seizing (sē′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seize, v.*] **1.** The act of taking hold or possession.—**2.** *Naut.,* the operation of fastening, binding, or lashing with several turns of a cord, or the fastening so made; also, the cord used for that purpose; seizing-stuff. See also cut under *rose-lashing.*



Seizings, 2.

Several sailors appeared, bearing among them two stout, apparently very heavy chests, which they set down upon the cabin floor, taking care to secure them by lashings and *seizings* to the stanchions.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxi.

seizing-stuff (sē′zing-stuf), *n.* *Naut.,* small tarred cord used for seizing.

seizling† (sēz′ling), *n.* The yearling of the common carp. *Holme,* 1688.

seizor (sē′zor), *n.* [< *seize* + *-or*[1].] In *law,* one who seizes or takes possession.

seizure (sē′zūr), *n.* [< *seize* + *-ure.*] **1.** The act of seizing; the act of taking or laying hold; a taking possession, either legally or by force: as, the *seizure* of smuggled goods by revenue officers; *seizure* of arms by a mob.

All things that thou dost call thine
Worth *seizure* do we seize into our hands.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1. 10.

First Guyne, next Pontien, and then Aquitain,
To each of which he made his title known,
Nor from their *seizure* longer would abstain.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 28.

After the victory of the appellants in 1388, royal letters were issued for the *seizure* of heretical books and the imprisonment of heretical teachers.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404

Say, is not bliss within our perfect *seizure?*
Keats, Endymion, iv.

2. The fact of being seized or in possession of anything; possession; hold.

In your hands we leave the queen elected;
She hath *seizure* of the Tower.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

If we had ten years agone taken *seizure* of our portion of dust, death had not taken us from good things, but from infinite evils. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Dying, iii. 7.

3. The thing seized; the thing taken hold or possession of.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and Death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure* many days.
Milton, P. L., xi. 254.

4. A sudden onset or attack, as of some malady, emotion, panic, or the like; a spell; a turn.

Myself too had weird *seizures,* Heaven knows what.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

★**sejant, sejeant** (sē′jant), *a.* [Also *seiant, sedant;* < OF. **seiant, seant,* < L. *sedent(t-)s,* sitting, ppr. of *sedere* (> F. *seoir*), sit: see *sedent, séance.*] In *her.,* sitting, like a cat, with the fore legs upright: applied to a lion or other beast. *Assis* is a synonym. — **Sejant adorsed,** sitting back to back: said of two animals.—**Sejant affronté,** in *her.,* sitting and facing outward, the whole body being turned to the front. See cut under *crest.*—**Sejant gardant,** in *her.,* sitting and with the body seen sidewise, the head looking out from the field.—**Sejant rampant.** See *rampant sejant,* under *rampant.*



Lion sejant.

sejoint† (sē-join′), *v. t.* [< ME. *sejoynen,* < OF. **sejoindre,* < L. *sejungere,* separate, disjoin, < *se-,* apart, + *jungere,* join: see *join.*] To separate; part.

The arrow . . . doth *sejoin* and join the air together.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

sejoint† (sē-joint′), *p. a.* [< ME. *sejointe,* < OF. **sejoint,* < L. *sejunctus,* pp. of *sejungere,* separate: see *sejoin.*] Separated.

Devyde hem pith be fro pith *serjointe* [read *sejointe*], In thende of March thaire graffyng is in pointe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

sejugous (sē′jū-gus), *a.* [< L. *sejugis,* a team of six (sc. *currus,* a chariot, a vehicle), < *sex,* six (= E. *six*), + *jugum,* a yoke, = E. *yoke.*] In *bot.,* having six pairs of leaflets.

sejunction† (sē-jungk′shon), *n.* [< L. *sejunctio(n-),* a separation or division, < *sejungere,* pp. *sejunctus,* disjoin: see *sejoin.*] The act of sejoining or disjoining; separation.

A *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, ii.

sejungible† (sē-jun′ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *sejungere,* separate, divide (see *sejoin*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being sejoined or separated. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, i.

sek[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*[1].

sek[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

seke†. A Middle English form of *seek*[1], *sick*[1].

sekel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle.*

seker†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seeker.*

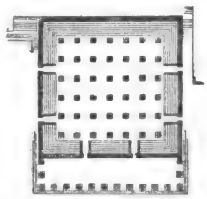
sekere†, **sekerly**†. Middle English forms of *sicker*, *sickerly*.

sekirness†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickerness*.

seklit, *a.* A Middle English form of *sickly*.

seknes†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickness*.

sekos (sē′kos), *n.* [< Gr. σηκός, a pen, inclosure.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sacred inclosure; a shrine or sanctuary; the cella of a temple; a building which none but those initiated or especially privileged might enter: as, the *Sekos* of the Mysteries at Eleusis: used of churches by some early Christian writers.



Sekos.—Plan of the Great Hall of the Mysteries, Eleusis, as excavated in 1888.

sektour†, *n.* A variant of *secutour*.

sel†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *seel*[1].

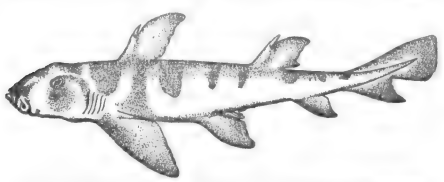
sel′, *n.* A Scotch variant of *self*.

Selacha (sel′a-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Selache*.] Same as *Selachii*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

Selache (sel′a-kē), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σέλαχος, a sea-fish, including all cartilaginous fishes, esp. the sharks: see *seal*[1].] A genus of sharks whence some of the names of selachians are derived. It has been variously used, but oftenest for the common dusky or great basking-shark, *S. maxima*. (See cut under *basking-shark*.) It is now superseded by the prior genus *Cetorhinus* of De Blainville (1816). Also *Selachus*.

Selachia (sē-lā′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Selachii*.

selachian (sē-lā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Selache*, *Selachii*, + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a shark of the genus *Selache;* pertaining to the *Selachii*, or having their characters; squaloid or raioid; plagiostomous; in the broadest sense, elasmobranchiate. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *saw-fish*, *shark*, and *skate*.



Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus philippii*), a Selachian.

II. *n.* A shark or other plagiostomous fish; any elasmobranch.

Selachii (sē-lā′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σέλαχος, a cartilaginous fish, a shark. Cf. *seal*[1].] A large group of vertebrates to which different values and limits have been assigned; the sharks and their allies. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, having the palatines and lower jaw alone armed with teeth and supplying the place of jaws (the usual bones of which are reduced to mere vestiges). (*b*) In Cope's system, a subclass of fishes characterized by the articulation of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium, the absence of opercular or pelvic bones, and the development of derivative radii sessile on the sides of the basal bones of the limbs and rarely entering into articulation. (*c*) In Gill's system, a class of ichthyopsid vertebrates characterized by the absence of dermal or membrane bones from the head and shoulder-girdle, the existence of a cartilaginous cranium, a well-developed brain, and a heart composed of an auricle and a ventricle. It includes the sharks, rays, and chimeras, the first two of these constituting the subclass *Plagiostomi*, the third the subclass *Holocephali*. (*d*) In Jordan's system, a subclass of *Elasmobranchii*, containing the sharks and such other selachians as the rays or skates, or the *Squali* and the *Raiæ*, together contrasted with the chimeras or *Holocephali*. They have the gill-openings in the form of slits, five, six, or seven in number on each side; and the jaws distinct from the rest of the skull. The *Selachii* correspond to the *Plagiostomata*. Also *Selacha*, *Selachia*.

selachoid (sel′a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Shark-like; selachian; plagiostomous; of or pertaining to the *Selachoidei*.

II. *n.* A selachoid selachian; any shark.

Selachoidei (sel-a-koi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *selachoid*.] In Günther's classification, the first suborder of plagiostomous fishes, contrasting with the *Batoidei;* the sharks, in a broad sense, or *Squali*, as distinguished from the rays. It has been divided by Haswell into the *Palæoselachii* and the *Neoselachii*.

selachologist (sel-a-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *selachology* + *-ist*.] One who is devoted to the study of selachology.

selachology (sel-a-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoölogy which relates to the selachians.

selachostome (sel′a-kō-stōm), *n.* A ganoid fish of the group *Selachostomi*.

Selachostomi (sel-a-kos′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *selachostomus:* see *selachostomous*.] A superfamily of ganoid fishes, of the order *Chondrostei*, or an order of the class *Chondrostei*, containing sturgeon-like fishes which have the maxillary and interopercle obsolete and have teeth, or the family *Polyodontidæ:* thus distinguished from *Glaniostomi*. See *Polyodontidæ*, and cut under *paddle-fish*.

selachostomous (sel-a-kos′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *selachostomus*, < Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + στόμα, mouth.] Shark-mouthed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Selachostomi*.

Selachus (sel′a-kus), *n.* Same as *Selache*.

selagid (sel′a-jid), *n.* A plant of the tribe *Selagineæ*. *Lindley*.

Selagineæ (sel-a-jin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1806), < *Selago* (*-gin-*) + *-eæ*.] A small tribe of scrophulariaceous plants, characterized by flowers with a corolla of five or sometimes four equal or unequal spreading lobes, four didynamous or two equal stamens, one-celled anthers, and a superior one- or two-celled ovary, forming one or two small nutlets in fruit, often with a fleshy surface and corky furrowed or perforated interior, investing a pendulous cylindrical seed with fleshy albumen. It has been given family rank by most botanists (Jussieu, Endlicher, Bentham and Hooker, etc.), and Lindley used the form *Selaginaceæ*, in which he was followed by de Candolle. It includes about 156 species belonging to 6 genera, of which *Selago* is the type. They are chiefly diminutive heath-like shrubs of South Africa, with alternate, narrow, and rigid leaves, and small flowers grouped in terminal spikes or dense globular heads, commonly white or blue, rarely yellow.

Selaginella (sē-laj-i-nel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805), dim. of L. *Selago* (*-gin-*), a genus separated from *Lycopodium*, lycopodium: see *Selago*.] A genus of heterosporous vascular cryptogams, typical of the *Selaginellaceæ*. They have the general habit of *Lycopodium* (the ground-pine, club-moss, etc.), differing from it mainly by the dimorphic spores. The stems are copiously branched, trailing, suberect, sarmentose, or scandent; in shape they are more or less distinctly quadrangular, with the faces angled or flat. The leaves are small, with a single central vein, usually tetrastichous and dimorphous, and more or less oblique, the two rows of the lower plane larger and more spreading, the two rows of the upper ascending, adpressed, and imbricated; spikes usually tetrastichous, often sharply square, at the end of leafy branches; microsporangia numerous; macrosporangia few, and confined to the base of the spike. About 335 species have been described, from the warmer parts of the globe. Many species are cultivated in conservatories, and numerous forms have resulted. *S. lepidophylla* is well known under the name *resurrection-plant*, and shares with *S. convoluta* the name *rock-lily* or *rock-rose*.



Fertile Plant of *Selaginella lepidophylla*.

Selaginellaceæ (sē-laj″i-ne-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Underwood, 1881), < *Selaginella* + *-aceæ*.] A family of heterosporous vascular cryptogamous plants of the order *Lycopodiales*. It consists of the single genus *Selaginella* (which see for characterization).

Selaginelleæ (sē-laj-i-nel′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selaginella* + *-eæ*.] A group of heterosporous vascular cryptogams. By many writers employed as an interchangeable synonym with *Selaginellaceæ*. It embraces the single genus *Selaginella*.

Selago (sē-lā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *selago*, a similarly dwarf but unrelated plant, *Lycopodium Selago*.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, type of the tribe *Selagineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a two- to five-lobed calyx, nearly regular or somewhat two-lipped corolla, four didynamous and perfect stamens, and a two-celled ovary which separates into two nutlets in fruit. There are about 80 species, natives of tropical and South Africa, and one, *S. muralis*, growing on the walls of the capital of Madagascar. They are dwarf heath-like shrubs, sometimes small annuals, often low and diffuse, and with many slender branchlets. They bear narrow leaves, commonly alternate and clustered in the axils, and sessile flowers in dense or slender spikes.

Selah (sē′lä). [LL. (Vulgate), < Heb. *selāh*, of unknown meaning; connected by Gesenius with *sālāh*, rest.] A transliterated Hebrew word, occurring in the Psalms frequently, and in Habakkuk iii.: probably a direction in the musical rendering of the passage. It is explained by most authorities as meaning 'Pause,' but occurs also at the end of psalms.

Selandria (sē-lan′dri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817); formation uncertain.] An important genus of saw-flies or *Tenthredinidæ*. They have a short thick body, costa of the fore wing thick and dilated before the stigma, and the lanceolate cell petiolate, open, and without a cross-vein. Their larvæ are stout, slimy, slug-like creatures, and feed upon the leaves of various trees. That of *S. cerasi* is the pear- or cherry-slug, now placed in the genus *Eriocampa*, and that of *S. rosæ* is the rose-slug, now placed in the genus *Monostegia*. See cut under *rose-slug*.

Selasphorus (sē-las′fō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. σέλας, light, brightness, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of *Trochilidæ;* the flame-bearers or lightning-hummers. *S. rufus* is the red-backed or Nootka Sound humming-bird, notable as the species which goes furthest north, being found in Alaska. *S. platycercus* is the broad-tailed humming-bird. Both are common in western North America, and several others occur in Mexico and Central America.

selbite (sel′bīt), *n.* [< C. J. *Selb*, a German mineralogist (1755–1827), + *-ite*[2].] An ash-gray or black ore of silver, supposed to contain silver carbonate, but later shown to be a mixture of argentite with silver, dolomite, etc. It was found at Wolfach in Baden. A similar mineral mixture is found at some Mexican mines, where it is called *plata azul*.

selch, *n.* See *sealgh*.

selcouth† (sel′köth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *selcouth*, *selkouth*, *selkowth*, *selcuth*, *selkuth*, < AS. *selcūth*, *seld-cūth*, strange, wonderful, < *seld*, rarely, + *cuth*, known: see *seld* and *couth*. Cf. *uncouth*.]

I. *a.* Rarely or little known; unusual; uncommon; strange; wonderful.

I se þondyr a ful *selcouth* syght,
Wher-of be-for no synge was seene.
York Plays, p. 74.

Now riden this folk and walken on fote
To seche that seint in *selcouthe* londis.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 2.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 14.

II. *n.* A wonder; a marvel.

And sythen I loked vpon the see and so forth vpon the sterres,
Many *selcouthes* I seygh ben nought lo seye nouthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 355.

Sore longet the lede lagher to wende,
Sum *selkowth* to se the sercle with-in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13506.

selcouthly† (sel′köth-li), *adv.* [ME. *selcoutheli;* < *selcouth* + *-ly*[2].] Strangely; wonderfully; uncommonly.

The stiward of spayne, that stern was & bold,
Hadde bi-seged that cite *selcoutheli* hard.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3263.

seld† (seld), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *selde*, *seelde;* < ME. *seld*, < AS. *seld*, adv. (in compar. *seldor*, *seldre*, superl. *seldost*, and in comp.: see *selcouth*, *seldseen*, *selly*, etc.), = OHG. MHG. G. *selt-* = Sw. *säll-* = Dan. *sæl-* = Goth. *silda-* (only in comp. and deriv.); prob. from an orig. adj. (the E. adj. appears much later and evidently as taken from the adverb), with formative *-d* (see *-ed*[2], *-d*[2]), perhaps from the root of Goth. *silan* in *ana-silan*, become silent, = L. *silere*, be silent: see *silent*. Cf. *seldom*.] Rarely; seldom.

For grete power and moral vertu heere
Is *selde* yseyn in o person yfeere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 168.

Goods lost are *seld* or never found.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 175.

seld† (seld), *a.* [< ME. *selde*, orig. *seld*, *adv.*, as used to qualify a verbal noun, or in comp., and not directly representing the orig. adj. from which *seld*, *adv.*, is derived: see *seld*, *adv.*] Scarce; rare; uncommon.

For also seur as day cometh after nyght,
The newe love, labour, or other wo,
Or elles *selde* seynge of a wight,
Don olde affeccions alle overgo.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 423.

Honest women are so *selde* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish those poore few that are.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 4.

selden†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *seldom*.

seldom (sel′dum), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome*, also **selden*, *seelden;* < ME. *seldom*, *seldum*, *selden*, *selde*, < AS. *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum* (= OFries. *sielden* = MD. *selden*, D. *zelden* = MLG. *selden*, LG. *selden*, *sellen* = OHG. *seltan*, MHG. G. *selten* = Icel. *sjaldan* = Sw. *sällan* (for **saldan*) = Dan. *sjelden*), at rare times, seldom, orig. dat. pl. (suffix *-um*) or weak dat. sing. (suffix *-an*) of **seld*, a., rare: see *seld*, *adv.* The term. *-om* is the same as in *whilom;* it once existed also, in part, in *little*, *muckle* (*litlum*, *miclum*), *adv.*] Rarely; not often; infrequently.

For *seelden* is that hous poore there God is steward.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

'Tis *seldom* seen, in men so valiant,
Minds so devoid of virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

Experience would convince us that, the earlier we left our beds, the *seldomer* should we be confined to them.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

seldom (sel'dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome, seldoome;* < late ME. *seldome, seldone* (= MD. *selden*); < *seldom, adv.*] Rare; infrequent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 328. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *seldoome* faule of rayne.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 176).

A spare diet, and a thin coarse table, *seldom* refreshment, frequent fasts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

seldomness (sel'dum-nes), *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness. [Rare.]

The *seldomness* of the sight increased the more unquiet longing. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

seldom-times† (sel'dum-tīmz), *adv.* Rarely; hardly ever.

Which is *seldome times* before 15 yeeres of age.
Brinsley, Grammar Schoole, p. 307.

seldseen†, *a.* [< ME. *seldsene, seldcene, seltsene* (= MD. *seldsaem*, D. *zeldzaam* = MLG. *selsen, seltsen, seltsem, seltsam* = OHG. *seltsāni*, MHG. *seltsæne*, G. *seltsam* = Icel. *sjaldsēnn* = Sw. *sällsam* = Dan. *sælsom* — the G. Sw. Dan. forms with the second element conformed to the term. *-sam, -som*, = E. *-some*), rarely seen, < *seld*, rarely, + *-sēne*, in comp., < *seón*, see, + adj. formation *-ne* (*-sēne* being thus nearly the same as the pp. *sewen*, with an added formative vowel).] Rarely seen; rare.

Our speche schal be *seldcene*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 80.

seld-shown† (seld'shōn), *a.* [< *seld, adv.*, + *shown*. Cf. *selcouth, seldseen.*] Rarely shown or exhibited.

Seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular throngs, and puff
To win a vulgar station. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 229.

sele†. An obsolete spelling of *seal*[1], *seal*[2], *seel*[1].

select (sē-lekt'), *v.* [< L. *selectus*, pp. of *seligere*, pick out, choose, < *se-*, apart, + *legere*, pick, choose: see *legend*. Cf. *elect, collect.*] **I.** *trans.* To choose or pick out from a number; pick out; choose: as, to *select* the best; to *select* a site for a monument.

To whom does Mr. Gladstone assign the office of *selecting* a religion for the state from among hundreds of religions? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

=**Syn.** To *Elect, Prefer*, etc. (see *choose*), single out, fix upon, pitch upon.

II. *intrans.* To conduct artificial selection methodically. See second quotation under *methodical selection*, below.

select (sē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *selecto*, < L. *selectus*, chosen, pp. of *seligere*, choose: see *select, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chosen on account of special excellence or fitness; carefully picked or selected; hence, choice; composed of or containing the best, choicest, or most desirable: as, *select* poems; a *select* party; a *select* neighborhood.

To this must be added industrious and *select* reading.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

We found a diary of her solemn resolutions tending to practical virtue, with letters from *select* friends, all put into exact method. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

2. Careful or fastidious in choice, or in associating with others; exclusive; also, made with or exhibiting carefulness or fastidiousness. [Colloq.]

And I have spoken for Gwendolen to be a member of our Archery Club — the Brackenshaw Archery Club — the most *select* thing anywhere.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

Select committee, vestry, etc. See the nouns. — **Select Meeting**, in the Society of Friends, a meeting of ministers and elders. In some yearly meetings the name has of late been superseded by that of *Meeting of Ministry and Oversight*, with some additions to the membership. =**Syn. 1.** Picked. See *choose*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is selected or choice. [Colloq. or trade use.] — **2.** Selection. [Rare.]

Borrow of the profligate speech-makers or lyars of the time in print, and make a *select* out of a *select* of them to adorn a party. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 32. (*Davies.*)

selected (sē-lek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Specially chosen or preferred; choice; select: as, *selected* materials.

Great princes are her slaves; *selected* beauties
Bow at her beck.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

2†. Specially set apart or devoted.

The limbs they sever from th' inclosing hide,
The thighs, *selected* to the gods, divide.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 504.

selectedly (sē-lek'ted-li), *adv.* With selection.

Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed.
Heywood, Descrip. of the King's Ship, p. 48. (*Latham.*)

★**selection** (sē-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *sélection* = Sp. *selección* = Pg. *selecção*, < L. *selectio(n-)*, a choosing out, selection, < *seligere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select.*] **1.** The act of selecting, choosing, or preferring; a choosing or picking out of one or more from a number; choice.

He who is deficient in the art of *selection* may, by showing nothing but the truth, produce all the effect of the grossest falsehood. *Macaulay*, History.

2. A thing or number of things chosen or picked out.

His company generally consisted of men of rank and fashion, some literary characters, and a *selection* from the stage. *W. Cooke*, S. Foote, I. 143.

The English public, outside the coteries of culture, does not pretend to care for poetry except in *selections*.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 479.

3. In *biol.*, the separation of those forms of animal and vegetable life which are to survive from those which are to perish; the facts, principles, or conditions of such distinction between organisms; also, the actual result of such principles or conditions; also, a statement of or a doctrine concerning such facts; especially, natural selection. See phrases below. — **Artificial selection**, man's agency in modifying the processes and so changing the results of natural selection; the facts or principles upon which such interference with natural evolutionary processes is based and conducted. This has been going on more or less systematically since man has domesticated animals or cultivated plants for his own benefit. Such selection may be either *unconscious* or *methodical* (see below). It has constantly tended to the latter, which is now systematically conducted on a large scale, and has resulted in numberless creations of utility or of beauty, or of both, which would not have existed had the animals and plants thus improved been left to themselves — that is, to the operation of natural selection. Examples of artificial selection are seen in the breeding of horses for speed, bottom, or strength, or for any combination of these qualities; of cattle for beef or milk; of sheep for mutton or wool; of dogs for speed, scent, courage, docility, etc.; of pigs for fat pork; of fowls for flesh or eggs; of pigeons for fancied shapes and colors, or as carriers; in the cultivation of cereals, fruits, and vegetables to improve their respective qualities and increase their yield, and of flowers to enhance their beauty and fragrance. — **Methodical selection**, artificial selection methodically or systematically carried on to or toward a foreseen desired result; the facts or principles upon which such selection is based, and the means of its accomplishment. See above.

Methodical selection is that which guides a man who systematically endeavours to modify a breed according to some predetermined standard.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 177.

In the case of *methodical selection*, a breeder selects for some definite object, and free intercrossing will wholly stop his work. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

Natural selection, the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life and the destruction of others, in the natural order of such things, by the operation of natural causes which, in the course of evolution, favor some organisms instead of some others in consequence of differences in the organisms themselves. (*a*) The fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence — which means that those animals and plants which are best adapted, or have the greatest adaptability, to the conditions of their environment do survive other organisms which are less adapted, or less capable of being adapted, to such conditions. This fact rests upon observation, and is unquestionable. (*b*) The means by which or the conditions under which some forms survive while others perish; the law of the survival of the fittest; the underlying principle of such survival, and the agencies which effect that result. These seem to be mainly intrinsic, or inherent in the organism; and they are correlated, in the most vital manner possible, with the varying plasticity of different organisms, or their degree of susceptibility to modification by their environment. Those which respond most readily to external influence are the most modifiable under given circumstances, and consequently the most likely to be modified in a way that adapts them to their surroundings, which adaptation gives them an advantage over less favored organisms in striving to maintain themselves. Hence (and this is the gist of Darwinian natural selection) — (*c*) The gradual development of individual differences which are favorable to the preservation of the life of the individual, with corresponding gradual extinction of those peculiarities which are unfavorable to that end; also, the transmission of such modified characters to offspring, and so the perpetuation of some species and the extinction of others — a fact in nature respecting which there is no question, since we know that more species, genera, etc., have perished than are now living. (*d*) The theory of natural selection; any statement of opinion or belief on that subject, which may or may not adequately reflect the facts in the case. Ignorance alike of these facts and of this theory has been fruitful of misunderstandings and objections respecting the latter. Some of its supporters have made of the theory a cause of the facts which it is simply designed to explain; some of its opponents, unconsciously biased perhaps by such other extremists, have denied that the theory has any validity. Between these extremes, the author of the theory states explicitly that it neither originates variability, nor accounts for the origin of variations, in individuals, still less in species; but that, given the origination and existence of variations, it shows that some of these are preserved while others are not; that favorable variations tend to be perpetuated and unfavorable variations to become extinct; that those variations which best adapt an organism to its environment are most favorable to its preservation; and, consequently, that the theory of natural selection is adequate to explain, to some extent, the observed fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence — that is, natural selection in sense (*a*) above. Natural selection, in so far as sex is concerned, is specified as *sexual selection* (see below). The facts and principles of natural selection, as recognized and used by man for his own benefit in his treatment of plants and animals, come under the head of *artificial selection* (see above). An extension of the theory of natural selection to the origination (as distinguished from the preservation) of individual variations has been named *physical selection* (see below).

This preservation of favourable variations and the rejections of injurious variations I call *Natural Selection*. Variations neither useful nor injurious would not be affected by *natural selection*, and would be left a fluctuating element, as perhaps we see in the species called polymorphic. *Darwin*, Origin of Species (ed. 1860), iv.

Natural selection . . . implies that the individuals which are best fitted for the complex and in the course of ages changing conditions to which they are exposed generally survive and procreate their kind.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 178.

Physical selection, the law of origin for differential changes or modifications in organisms which have arisen through the action of physical causes in the environment, in habits, etc. It is distinguished from *natural selection*, which relates not to the origin but to the preservation of these changes. *A. Hyatt.* — **Sexual selection**, that province or department of natural selection in which sex is especially concerned, or in which the means by which one sex attracts the other comes prominently into play. Thus, anything which exhibits the strength, prowess, or beauty of the male attracts the female, and decides her preference for one rather than another individual of the opposite sex, with the result of affecting the offspring for the better; and this principle of selection, operative through many generations, may in the end modify the specific characters of animals, and thus become an important factor in natural selection.

If it be admitted that the females prefer or are unconsciously excited by the more beautiful males, then the males would slowly but surely be rendered more and more attractive through *sexual selection*.
Darwin, Descent of Man (ed. 1881), p. 496.

For my own part, I conclude that of all the causes which have led to the differences in external appearance between the races of men, and to a certain extent between man and the lower animals, *sexual selection* has been by far the most efficient. *Darwin*, Descent of Man (ed. 1871), II. 367.

Unconscious selection, artificial selection effected unknowingly, or carried on without system or method; man's agency in unmethodical selection, or the result of that agency. See the extract.

Unconscious selection in the strictest sense of the word — that is, the saving of the more useful animals and the neglect or slaughter of the less useful, without any thought of the future — must have gone on occasionally from the remotest period and amongst the most barbarous nations.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 199.

★**selective** (sē-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *select* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by selection or choice; selecting; using that which is selected or choice.

Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this *selective* providence of the Almighty?
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iii. 122.

Selective breeding through many generations has succeeded in producing inherited structural changes, sometimes of very remarkable character.
W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 5.

Strange to say, so patent a fact as the perpetual presence of *selective* attention has received hardly any notice from psychologists of the English empiricist school.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 402.

Selective absorption, the absorption of substances which arrest certain parts only of the radiation of heat and light from any source: as, the *selective absorption* of the sun's atmosphere, which is the cause of the larger part of the dark lines in the solar spectrum. See *spectrum*.

This power of *absorption* is *selective*, and hence, for the most part, arise the phenomena of color.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 69.

selectively (sē-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* By means of selected specimens; by selection.

There is no variation which may not be transmitted, and which, if *selectively* transmitted, may not become the foundation of a race. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 269.

selectman (sē-lekt'man), *n.*; pl. *selectmen* (-men). [< *select* + *man.*] In New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen annually to manage various local concerns. Their number is usually from three to nine in each town, and they constitute a kind of executive authority. In small towns the office is frequently associated with that of assessor and overseer of the poor. The office was derived originally from that of select vestryman. See *vestry*.

He soon found, however, that they were merely the *selectmen* of the settlement, armed with no weapon but the tongue, and disposed only to meet him on the field of argument. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 235.

As early as 1633, the office of townsman or *selectman* appears, who seems first to have been appointed by the General Court, as here, at Concord, in 1639.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

selectness (sē-lekt'nes), *n.* Select character or quality. *Bailey.*

★**selector** (sē-lek'tor), *n.* [< LL. *selector*, a chooser, < L. *seligere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select.*] **1.** One who selects or chooses.

Inventors and *selectors* of their own systems.
Knox, Essays, No. 104.

2. In *mach.*, a device which separates and selects.

A shuttle with jaws that take hold of each hair as it is presented, and a device which is known as the *selector*.
Nature, XLII. 357.

Selenaria (sel-ē-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Busk), < Gr. σελήνη, the moon: see *Selene*.] The typical genus of *Selenariidæ*.

Selenariidæ (sel″ē-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Selenaria*. They are orbicular or irregular in outline, convex on one side and plane or concave on the other; the zoœcia are immersed and flustrine.

selenate (sel′ē-nāt), *n.* [< *selen(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of selenic acid with a base: as, sodium *selenate*.

Selene (sē-lē′nē), *n.* [< Gr. Σελήνη, the Moon, a personification of σελήνη, dial. σελάνα, σελάννα, the moon, also a month, a moon-shaped cake; cf. σέλας, brightness.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the moon, called in Latin *Luna*. She is the daughter of Hyperion and Theia, and sister of Helios (the sun) and Eos (the dawn), but is also a double of Artemis (Diana). She is also called *Phœbe*.

2. [NL. (Lacépède, 1803).] In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes; the moonfishes, whose soft dorsal and anal fins have the anterior rays much produced in the adult. *S. vomer* is known as the *lookdown* and *horsehead*. See cut under *horsehead*.

seleniate (sē-lē′ni-āt), *n.* [< *seleni(um)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *selenate*.

selenic (sē-len′ik), *a.* [< *selen(ium)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to selenium: as, *selenic* acid, H_2SeO_4. A salt is formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with niter. It is a strong corrosive dibasic acid, much resembling sulphuric acid. The concentrated acid has the consistence of oil, and is strongly hygroscopic. Its salts are called *selenates*.

selenide (sel′ē-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of selenium with a more electropositive element or radical: same as *hydroselenate*.

Selenidera (sel-ē-nid′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1831), also prop. *Selenodera*, < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + δέρη, neck: so called from the crescentic collar characteristic of these birds.] A genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, containing toucans of small size, as *S. maculirostris* of Brazil; the toucanets, of which there are several species. See cut under *toucanet*.

seleniferous (sel-ē-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *selenium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing selenium; yielding selenium: as, *seleniferous* ores.

selenious (sē-lē′ni-us), *a.* [< *seleni(um)* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced from selenium. —**Selenious acid**, H_2SeO_3, a dibasic acid derived from selenium. It forms salts called *selenites*.

seleniscope† (sē-len′i-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **seleno-scope*; < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for observing the moon.

Mr. Henshaw and his brother-in-law came to visit me, and he presented me with a *seleniscope*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 9, 1653.

selenite (sel′ē-nīt), *n.* [= F. *sélénite* = Sp. Pg. *selenites*, selenite (Sp. *Selenita*, an inhabitant of the moon), = It. *selenite*, selenite, < L. *selenites*, *selenitis*, moonstone, < Gr. σεληνίτης, of the moon (λίθος σεληνίτης, moonstone; οἱ Σεληνῖται, the men in the moon), < σελήνη, the moon: see *Selene*.] **1**†. [*cap.*] A supposed inhabitant of the moon.—**2.** A foliated or crystallized and transparent variety of gypsum, often obtained in large thin plates somewhat resembling mica; also, specifically, a thin plate of this mineral used with the polarizing apparatus of the microscope.—**3.** In *chem.*, a salt of selenious acid.

Selenites (sel-ē-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σεληνίτης, of the moon: see *selenite*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope*, 1840.—**2.** In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Selenitidæ*.

selenitic (sel-ē-nit′ik), *a.* [= F. *sélénitique* = Sp. *selenítico* = It. *selenitico*; < *selenite* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the moon.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing calcium sulphate: as, *selenitic* waters.

Selenitidæ (sel-ē-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenites* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having a spiral heliciform shell, the mantle submedian or posterior and included within the shell, and the jaw ribless, with aculeate teeth, much as in *Glandinidæ*.

selenitiferous (sel″ē-ni-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *selenites*, moonstone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing selenite.

selenium (sē-lē′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σελήνη, the moon (cf. σελήνιον, moonlight): see *Selene*. The element was so called (by Berzelius) as chemically related to *tellurium* (< L. *tellus*, earth).] Chemical symbol, Se; atomic weight, 79.2. A non-metallic element extracted from the pyrite of Falun in Sweden, and discovered in 1817 by Berzelius. In its general chemical analogies it is related to sulphur and tellurium. It is found in combination with native tellurium, as in selen-tellurium, with sulphur in selen-sulphur; also in very small quantity in some of the varieties of iron pyrites, and in several rare selenides, as clausthalite, or lead selenide, etc. When precipitated it appears as a red powder, which melts when heated, and on cooling forms a brittle mass, nearly black, but transmitting red light when in thin plates. When heated in the air it takes fire, burns with a blue flame, and produces a gaseous compound, oxid of selenium, which has a most penetrating and characteristic odor of putrid horse-radish. Selenium undergoes a remarkable change in electrical resistance under the action of light: hence the use of selenium-cells. See *resistance*, 3, and *photophone*.

seleniuret (sē-lē′niū-ret), *n.* [< NL. *selenium* + *-uret*.] Same as *selenide*.

seleniureted, seleniuretted (sē-lē′niū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *seleniuret* + *-ed*[2].] Containing selenium; combined or impregnated with selenium.—**Seleniureted hydrogen.** Same as *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).

selenocentric (sē-lē-nō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + κέντρον, center: see *centric*.] Having relation to the center of the moon, or to the moon as a center; as seen or estimated from the center of the moon.

selenod (sel′ē-nōd), *n.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + *od*, q. v.] The supposed odic or odylic force of the moon; lunar od; artemod. *Reichenbach*.

selenodont (sē-lē′nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *selenodus* (*-odont-*), < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having crescentic ridges on the crowns, as molar teeth; not bunodont. In this form of dentition the molar tubercles are separated, or united at angles, elevated, narrowly crescentic in section, with deep valleys intervening. **2.** Having selenodont teeth, as a ruminant; of or pertaining to the *Selenodonta*.

II. *n.* A selenodont mammal.

Selenodonta (sē-lē-nō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *selenodus* (*-odont-*): see *selenodont*.] One of two primitive types of the *Artiodactyla*, the other being *Bunodonta*, continued from the Eocene *Anoplotherium* through a long line of descent with modification to the ruminants of the present day. Existing selenodonts are divisible into the three series of *Tylopoda*, or camels, *Traguloidea*, or chevrotains, and *Pecora* or *Cotylophora*, or ordinary ruminants, as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, etc.

selenograph (sē-lē′nō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + γράφειν, write: see *selenography*.] A delineation or picture of the surface of the moon, or of part of it.

selenographer (sel-ē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A student of selenography; one who occupies himself with the study of the moon, and especially with its physiography.

He [Mr. Oughtred] believed the sun to be a material fire, the moon a continent, as appears by the late *Selenographers*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1655.

selenographic (sē-lē-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to selenography.—**Selenographic chart**, a map of the moon.

selenographical (sē-lē-nō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *selenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *selenographic*.

selenographist (sel-ē-nog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *selenographer*.

selenography (sel-ē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *sélénographie* = Sp. *selenografía* = Pg. *selenographia* = It. *selenografia*, < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The scientific study of the moon: chiefly used with reference to study of the moon's physical condition, and especially the form and disposition of the elevations and depressions by which its surface is characterized.

selenological (sē-lē-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *selenolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or relating to selenology, or the scientific study of the moon, and especially of its physiography; selenographic.

With the solidification of this external crust began the "year one" of *selenological* history.
Nasmyth and Carpenter, The Moon, p. 18.

selenologist (sel-ē-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *selenolog-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *selenographer*. *Nature*, XLI. 197.

selenology (sel-ē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, say, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *selenography*.

selenotropic (sē-lē′nō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + τρέπειν, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, curving or turning toward the moon: said of certain growing plant-organs which under favorable conditions are influenced in the direction of their growth by moonlight.

selenotropism (sel-ē-not′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *selenotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being selenotropic.

selenotropy (sel-ē-not′rō-pi), *n.* [< *selenotrop-ic* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, same as *selenotropism*.

selen-sulphur (sē-lēn′sul″fėr), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *sulphur*.] A variety of sulphur, of an orange-yellow color, containing a small amount of selenium.

selen-tellurium (sē-lēn′te-lū′ri-um), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *tellurium*.] A mineral of a blackish-gray color and metallic luster, consisting of selenium and tellurium in about the ratio of 2:3, found in Honduras.

seler[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

seler[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seller*[3].

Seleucian (se-lū′si-an), *n.* [< L. *Seleucus*, < Gr. Σέλευκος, Seleucus (see def.), + *-ian*.] One of a sect of the third century, which followed Seleucus of Galatia, whose teaching included the doctrines, in addition to those of Hermogenes (see *Hermogenean*), that baptism by water is not to be used, and that there is no resurrection ★of the body and no visible paradise.

Seleucid (se-lū′sid), *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

Seleucidæ (se-lū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [< L. *Seleucides*, < Gr. Σελευκίδης, a descendant of Seleucus, < Σέλευκος, Seleucus.] The members of a dynasty, founded by Seleucus (a general of Alexander the Great), which governed Syria from about 312 B. C. to the Roman conquest (about 64 B. C.).

Seleucidan (se-lū′si-dan), *a.* [< *Seleucid* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Seleucidæ.—**Seleucidan era.** See *era*.

Seleucides (se-lū′si-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < L. *Seleucides*: see *Seleucidæ*.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, subfamily *Epimachinæ*, containing the twelve-wired bird of paradise, the male of which has the flank-feathers long and fluffy, with some shafts drawn out into six long wiry filaments on each side of the body. The single species inhabits New Guinea. It is variously called *S.*



Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (*Seleucides niger*).

niger, *S. albus*, *S. acanthylis*, *S. resplendens*, and by other names, as *manucode*, or *promérope à douze filets* of the French ornithologists. The male is about 12 inches long; the "wires" are sometimes drawn out 10 inches; the general color is velvety-black, glancing in different lights oil-green, coppery or bronze, violet and fiery purple; the black breastplate is set in an emerald-green frame; the belly, vent, and silky flank-plumes are tawny-yellow. The female is quite different, with much of the plumage bright chestnut, and she has no "wires." This is one of the slender-billed paradise-birds, ranging with the genera *Ptiloris*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epimachus*. The genus is also ★called *Nematophora*.

self (self), *a.*, *pron.*, and *n.* [Also Sc. *sel*, *sell*; < ME. *self*, *silf*, *seolf*, *sulf* (pl. *selfe*, *seolfe*, *selve*, *sulve*, *seolve*, later *selves*; in oblique cases *selven*), < AS. *self*, *seolf*, *silf*, *siolf*, *sylf*, same, self, = OS. *self* = OFries. *self*, *selva* = OD. *self*, D. *zelf* = MLG. *self*, *sulf*, LG. *sulv* = OHG. *selb*, MHG. *selp*, G. *selb* (inflected *selber*, etc.), *selbst* (uninflected) = Icel. *sjælfr*, *sjálfr* = Sw. *sjelf* = Dan. *selv* = Goth. *silba*, same, self; origin unknown: (*a*) in one view (Skeat) the orig. form **selba* is perhaps for **seliba*, 'left to oneself,' < *se-*, *si-* (Goth. *si-k* = L. *se*, oneself, = Skt. *sva*, one's own self), + *lib-*, the base of AS. *līfan*, be left, *lāf* = Goth. *laiba*, a remnant, etc. (see *leave*[1], *life*, *live*[1]). (*b*) In another view (Kluge) perhaps orig. 'lord, possessor, owner,' akin to Ir. *selb*, possession; cf. Skt. *patis*, lord, with Lith. *pats*, self; cf. also *own*[1], *v.*, *owner*, with the related *own*[1], *a.*, which in some uses is nearly equiv. to *self*. The use of *self* in comp. to form the reflexive pronouns arose out of the orig. independent use of *self* following the personal pronouns, and agreeing with them in inflection, in AS. as follows: *ic selfa* (*ic self*), 'I self' (I myself), *mīn selfes*, 'of me self' (of

myself), *mē selfum*, 'to me self' (to myself), *mē selfne*, 'me self' (myself), pl. *wē selfe*, 'we self' (we ourselves), etc.; so *thū selfa* (*thū self*), 'thou self' (thyself), *thīn selfes*, 'of thee self' (of thyself), etc., *hē selfa* (*hē self*), 'he self' (himself), *his selfes*, 'of him self' (of himself), etc., the adj. *self* becoming coalesced with the preceding pronoun in the oblique cases *mine, my, me, our, thine, thy, thee, your, his, him, her, their, them*, etc., these being ultimately reduced in each instance to a single form, which is practically the dative *me, thee, him, her, them*, etc. (in which the acc. was merged), mixed in part with the genitive *mine, my, our, thine, thy, your*, etc., these orig. genitives in time assuming the appearance of mere possessives, and *self* thus taking on the semblance of a noun governed by them, whence the later independent use of *self* as a noun (see III.). The reflexive combination *me selfe, him selfe* (*selve*), etc., came to be used, as the dative of reference, to indicate more distinctly the person referred to — 'I (for) my self,' 'he (for) him self,' etc., thus leading to the emphatic use. The former (AS. ME.) adj. pl. *-e* has now changed to the noun pl. *-es* (*selves*, as in *wolves, wives*, etc.). *Itself* and *oneself* retain the original order of simple juxtaposition: *it* + *self*, *one* + *self*. In the more common *one's self*, *self* is treated as an independent noun.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same; identical; very same; very. [Obsolete or archaic except when followed by *same*. See *selfsame*.]

She was slayn, right in the *selve* place.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 666.

Than hit semet, for-sothe, that the *selfe* woman
Wold haue faryn hym fro.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13828.

As it [discretio] is communely used, it is nat only like to Modestie, but it is the *selfe* modestie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 25.

To shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 148.

2†. Own; personal.

Thy *selve* neighebor wol thee despyse.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 17.

Who . . . by *self* and violent hands
Took off her life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 70.

3. Single; simple; plain; unmixed with any other: particularly noting colors: as, *self*-colored.

The patterns, large bold scrolls, plain and embossed, generally in blue, upon a *self*-drab ground.
J. Arrowsmith, Paper-Hanger's Companion, p. 82.

II. *pron.* A pronominal element affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, or to denote a reflexive use. Thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself;* thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself;* the writing *itself* shall be exhibited. "I *myself* will decide" not only expresses my determination to decide, but my determination that no other shall decide. Reflexively, I abhor *myself;* he admires *himself;* it pleases *itself*. *Himself, herself, themselves* are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective. When the elements are separated by an adjective, *self* becomes a mere noun: as, *my* own *self*, *our* two *selves, his* very *self;* so *one's self* for *oneself*. See III.

Now chese *yourselven* whether that you liketh.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples. John iv. 2.

III. *n.*; pl. *selves* (selvz). **1.** A person in his relations to that very same person. *Self* differs from *ego* as being always relative to a particular individual, and as referring to that person in all his relations to himself and not merely as given in consciousness.

So they loved, as love in twain
Had the essence but in one;
Two distincts, division none; . . .
Property [individuality] was thus appalled,
That the *self* was not the same.
Single nature's double name
Neither two nor one was called.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 38.

Self is that conscious thinking thing . . . which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness or misery.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 17.

The best way of separating a man's *self* from the world is to give up the desire of being known to it.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

The consciousness of *Self* involves a stream of thought, each part of which as 'I' can (1) remember those which went before, and know the things they knew; and (2) emphasize and care paramountly for certain ones among them as 'me,' and appropriate to these the rest.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 400.

2. A thing or class of things, or an attribute or other abstraction, considered as precisely distinguished from all others: as, the separation of church and state is urged in the interest of religion's *self*.

Nectar's *self* grows loathsome to them.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 355.

3. Personal interest and benefit; one's own private advantage.

The circle of his views might be more or less expanded, but *self* was the steady, unchangeable centre.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of *Self*, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. In *hort.*, a flower with its natural plain color; a self-colored flower, as distinguished from one which has become "rectified" or variegated. Compare *self-colored*. [*Self* is the first element in numerous compounds, nearly all modern. It may be used with any noun having an associated verb, or with any participial adjective (in *-ing*[2] or *-ed*[2] or *-en*[1]), or other adjective implying action. It indicates either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or toward whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like; and the meaning is frequently negative, implying that the relation exists toward self only, not toward others: as, *self-acting*, etc. Most of these compounds are of obvious meaning; only the more important of them are given below (without etymology, except when of early formation). In words compounded with *self*, the element *self* has a certain degree of independent accent, generally less than that of the following element, but liable to become by emphasis greater than the latter.] — **By one's self.** See *by*[1]. — **To be beside one's self.** See *beside*. — **To be one's self**, to be in full possession of one's powers, both mental and physical.

self-abandonment (self-ạ-ban′dọn-ment), *n.* Disregard of self or of self-interest.

self-abasement (self-ạ-bās′ment), *n.* **1.** Abasement or humiliation proceeding from guilt, shame, or consciousness of unworthiness. — **2.** Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

Enough — no foreign foe could quell
Thy soul, till from itself it fell;
Yes! *Self-abasement* paved the way
To villain-bonds and despot sway.
Byron, The Giaour.

self-absorbed (self-ạb-sôrbd′), *a.* Absorbed in one's own thoughts or pursuits.

He was a dreamy, silent youth, an omnivorous reader, retiring and *self-absorbed*. *Athenæum*, No. 3276, p. 184.

self-abuse (self-ạ-būs′), *n.* **1.** The abuse of one's own person or powers.

My strange and *self-abuse*
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 142.

2. Masturbation.

self-accusation (self-ak-ū-zā′shọn), *n.* The act of accusing one's self.

He asked, with a smile, if she thought the *self-accusation* should come from him. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 346.

self-accusatory (self-ạ-kū′zạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Self-accusing.

He became sensible of confused noises in the air; incoherent sounds of lamentation and regret; wailings inexpressibly sorrowful and *self-accusatory*.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, i.

self-accusing (self′ạ-kūˊzing), *a.* Accusing one's self.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self-accusing* look. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

self-acting (self-ak′ting), *a.* Acting of or by itself: noting any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of a machine: as, the *self-acting* feed of a boring-mill, whereby the cutters are carried forward by the general motion of the machine.

self-activity (self-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* An inherent or intrinsic power of acting or moving.

If it can intrinsically stir itself, . . . it must have a principle of *self-activity*, which is life and sense. *Boyle.*

Self-activity may undoubtedly be explained as identical with self-conscious intelligence.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 200.

self-adjusting (self-ạ-jus′ting), *a.* Designed or contrived to adjust itself; requiring no external adjustment in the performance of a specific operation or series of operations: as, a *self-adjusting* screw.

This is an adjustable and *self-adjusting* machine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 92.

self-affected (self-ạ-fek′ted), *a.* Well-affected toward one's self; self-loving.

His sail is swell'd too full; he is grown too insolent,
Too *self-affected*, proud. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

self-appointed (self-ạ-poin′ted), *a.* Appointed or nominated by one's self.

Leigh Hunt himself was, as Mr. Colvin has observed, a kind of *self-appointed* poet laureate of Hampstead.
Athenæum, No. 3277, p. 215.

self-approving (self-ạ-prō′ving), *a.* Implying approval of one's own conduct or character; also, justifying such approval.

One *self-approving* hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 255.

self-asserting (self-ạ-sėr′ting), *a.* Given to asserting one's opinions, rights, or claims; putting one's self forward in a confident or presumptuous manner.

self-assertion (self-ạ-sėr′shọn), *n.* The act of asserting one's own opinions, rights, or claims; a putting one's self forward in an over-confident or presumptuous way.

self-assertive (self-ạ-sėr′tiv), *a.* Same as *self-asserting*.

self-assertiveness (self-ạ-sėr′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or character of asserting confidently or obtrusively one's opinions or claims; self-assertion.

His own force of character and *self-assertiveness*.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 453.

self-assumed (self-ạ-sūmd′), *a.* Assumed by one's own act or authority: as, a *self-assumed* title.

self-assumption (self-ạ-sump′shọn), *n.* Self-conceit.

In *self-assumption* greater
Than in the note of judgement.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 133.

self-baptizer (self-bap-tī′zėr), *n.* One who performs the act of baptism upon himself; a Se-Baptist.

self-begotten (self-bē-got′n), *a.* Begotten by one's own powers; generated without the agency of another.

That *self-begotten* bird
In the Arabian woods. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1700.

self-binder (self-bīn′dėr), *n.* The automatic binding machinery attached to some harvesters or reapers, by means of which the grain as it is cut is collected into sheaves and bound up with wire or twine before it leaves the machine; also, a harvester fitted with machinery of this nature.

self-blinded (self-blīn′ded), *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's self.

Self-blinded are you by your pride,
Tennyson, Two Voices.

self-blood† (self-blud′), *n.* **1.** Direct progeny or offspring. [Rare.]

Though he had proper issue of his own,
He would no less bring up, and foster these,
Than that *self-blood*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

2. The shedding of one's own blood; suicide. [Rare.]

Do you know
What 'tis to die thus? how you strike the stars
And all good things above? do you feel
What follows a *self-blood?* whither you venture,
And to what punishment?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

self-born (self-bôrn′), *a.* Begotten or created by one's self or itself; self-begotten.

From himself the phœnix only springs,
Self-born.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 580.

self-bounty† (self-boun′ti), *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of *self-bounty*, be abused.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 200.

self-bow (self′bō), *n.* See *bow*[2].

self-centered (self-sen′tėrd), *a.* Centered in self.

self-charity† (self-char′i-ti), *n.* Charity to one's self.

Nor know I aught
By me that's said or done amiss this night;
Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 202.

self-closing (self-klō′zing), *a.* Closing of itself; closing or shutting automatically: as, a *self-closing* bridge or door. — **Self-closing faucet.** See *faucet*.

self-collected (self-kọ-lek′ted), *a.* Self-possessed; self-contained; confident; calm.

Still in his stern and *self-collected* mien
A conqueror's more than captive's air is seen.
Byron, Corsair, ii. 8.

self-colored (self-kul′ọrd), *a.* **1.** In *textile fabrics:* (*a*) Of the natural color. (*b*) Dyed in the wool or in the thread; retaining the color which it had before weaving: as, a *self-colored* fabric. — **2.** Colored with a single tint, usually in the glaze, as Oriental porcelain. — **3.** In *hort.*, having the natural seedling color unmodified by artificial selection; uniform in color: noting flowers.

self-command (self-kọ-mànd′), *n.* That equanimity which enables one in any situation to be reasonable and prudent, and to do what the circumstances require; self-control.

Suffering had matured his [Frederic's] understanding, while it had hardened his heart and soured his temper. He had learnt *self-command* and dissimulation: he affected to conform to some of his father's views.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

self-complacency (self-kŏm-plā′sĕn-si), *n.* The state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's self, or with one's own opinions or conduct.

What is expressed more particularly by *Self-complacency* is the act of taking pleasure in the contemplation of one's own merits, excellences, productions, and various connexions. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-complacent (self-kŏm-plā′sĕnt), *a.* Pleased with one's self; self-satisfied.

In counting up the catalogue of his own excellences the *self-complacent* man may beguile a weary hour.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-conceit (self-kŏn-sēt′), *n.* An overweening opinion of one's self; vanity.

Thyself from flattering *self-conceit* defend.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

Self-conceit comes from a vague imagination of possessing some great genius or superiority; and not from any actual, precise knowledge of what we are.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 105.

=Syn. *Pride, Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

self-conceited (self-kŏn-sē′ted), *a.* Having self-conceit; having an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; conceited; vain.

Others there be which, *self-conceited* wise,
Take a great pride in their owne vaine surmise,
That all men think them soe.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Some men are so desperately *self-conceited* that they take every man to be *self-conceited* that is not of their conceits.
Baxter, Self-Denial, xiv.

self-conceitedness (self-kŏn-sē′ted-nes), *n.* Conceited character or manner; an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; vanity; self-conceit.

Because the papists have gone too far in teaching men to depend on the church and on their teachers, therefore *self-conceitedness* takes advantage of their error to draw men into the contrary extreme, and make every infant Christian to think himself wiser than his most experienced brethren and teachers. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xiv.

self-condemnation (self-kon-dem-nā′shŏn), *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience or confession.

self-condemned (self-kŏn-demd′), *a.* Condemned by one's own conscience or confession.

self-condemning (self-kŏn-dem′ing), *a.* Condemning one's self.

Johnson laughed at this good quietist's *selfcondemning* expressions. *Boswell*, Johnson, II. 155.

self-confidence (self-kon′fi-dens), *n.* Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own observation, opinions, or powers, without other aid.

The preference of self to those less esteemed, the respect for our own good qualities, is shown in various ways, and perhaps most conspicuously in the feature of *Self-confidence*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-confident (self-kon′fi-dent), *a.* Confident of one's own strength or qualifications; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the capability of one's own powers, without other aid.

self-confidently (self-kon′fi-dent-li), *adv.* With self-confidence.

self-confiding (self-kŏn-fī′ding), *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers; self-confident.

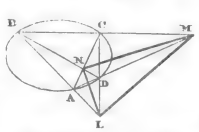
To warn the thoughtless *self-confiding* train
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii. 174.

self-congratulation (self-kŏn-grat-ū-lā′shŏn), *n.* The act or state of congratulating or felicitating one's self.

But the crowd drowned their appeal in exclamations of *self-congratulation* and triumph. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 920.

Self-congratulation that we do not live under foreign criminal law. *Athenæum*, No. 3272, p. 61.

self-conjugate (self-kon′jō-gāt), *a.* Conjugate to itself.—**Self-conjugate pentagon**, a pentagon every side of which is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic. Every plane pentagon is self-conjugate relatively to some conic.—**Self-conjugate subgroup**, a subgroup of substitutions of which each one, T, is related to some other T by the transformation $T' = STS^{-1}$, where S is some operation of the main group.—**Self-conjugate triangle**, a triangle of which each side is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic.



Self-conjugate Triangle.
The vertices of LMN, the self-conjugate triangle, are each the pole of the opposite side. This is shown by the fact that they are at the intersections of the sides of the quadrangle, ABCD, inscribed in the conic.

self-conscious (self-kon′shus), *a.* **1.** Aware of one's self; having self-consciousness.

Speculation and moral action are co-ordinate employments of the same *self-conscious* soul, and of the same powers of that soul, only differently directed.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 149.

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one appears to others.

Barcelona is the only town in Spain where the inhabitants do not appear *self-conscious*, the only one that has at all the cosmopolitan air.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

self-consciousness (self-kon′shus-nes), *n.* **1.** In *philos.*, the act or state of being aware of one's self. (*a*) The state of being aware of the subject as opposed to the object in cognition or volition; that element of a sense of reaction which consists in a consciousness of the internal correlative. Many psychologists deny the existence of a direct sense of reaction, or of any immediate knowledge of anything but an object of knowledge. (*b*) An immediate perception by the soul of itself. This is denied by almost all psychologists. (*c*) A direct perception of modifications of consciousness as such, and as discriminated from external objects; introspection. Many psychologists deny this.

Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phænomena of the external world; *Self-consciousness* the power by which we apprehend the phænomena of the internal. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxix.

(*d*) An instinctive idea of a self, or element of cognition, subject to correction or amplification, and thus distinguished from objective reality. (*e*) An acquired knowledge of a self as a center of motives.

2. A state of being self-conscious; the feeling of being under the observation of others.

That entire absence of *self-consciousness* which belongs to keenly felt trouble.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

Over *self-consciousness*, too much inwardness and painful self-inspection, absence of trust in our instincts and of the healthful study of Nature. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 636.

=Syn. 2. *Pride, Egotism, Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

self-considering (self-kŏn-sid′ėr-ing), *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates. *Pope*.

self-consistency (self-kŏn-sis′tĕn-si), *n.* The quality or state of being self-consistent.

self-consistent (self-kŏn-sis′tĕnt), *a.* Consistent or not at variance with one's self or with itself.

self-constituted (self-kon′sti-tū-ted), *a.* Constituted by one's self or by itself: as, *self-constituted* judges; a *self-constituted* guardian.

self-consuming (self-kŏn-sū′ming), *a.* Consuming one's self or itself.

What is loose love? a transient gust, . . .
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wandering, *self-consuming* fire.
Pope, Chor. to Tragedy of Brutus, ii.

self-contained (self-kŏn-tānd′), *a.* **1.** Contained or wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not sympathetic or communicative.

The queen . . . thought him cold,
High, *self-contain'd*, and passionless.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others: as, a *self-contained* house. [Scotland.]—**3.** Complete in itself: as, a *self-contained* motor.—**Self-contained engine**, an engine and boiler in one, complete for working, similar to a portable engine, but without the traveling-gear. *E. H. Knight*.

self-contempt (self-kŏn-tempt′), *n.* Contempt for one's self.

Perish in thy *self-contempt!* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

self-content (self-kŏn-tent′), *n.* Satisfaction with one's self; self-complacency.

There is too much self-complacency and *self-content* in him. *Portfolio*, N. S., No. 6, p. 125.

self-contradiction (self-kon-tra-dik′shŏn), *n.* **1.** The act or fact of contradicting one's self: as, the *self-contradiction* of a witness.—**2.** A statement, proposition, or the like which is contradictory in itself, or of which the terms are mutually contradictory: as, the *self-contradictions* of a doctrine or an argument.

self-contradictory (self-kon-tra-dik′tō-ri), *a.* Contradicting or inconsistent with itself.

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*. *Spectator*.

self-control (self-kŏn-trōl′), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, *self-control*,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
Tennyson, Œnone.

self-convicted (self-kŏn-vik′ted), *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

Guilt stands *self-convicted* when arraign'd.
Savage, The Wanderer, iii.

self-conviction (self-kŏn-vik′shŏn), *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-conviction*. *Swift*.

self-correspondence (self-kor-e-spon′dens), *n.* A system of correspondence by which the points of a manifold correspond to one another.

self-corresponding (self-kor-e-spon′ding), *a.* Corresponding to itself: thus, in a one-to-one continuous correspondence of the points of a surface to one another, there are always two or more *self-corresponding* points which correspond to themselves.

self-covered (self-kuv′ėrd), *a.* Covered, clothed, or dressed in one's native semblance.

Thou changed and *self-cover'd* thing, for shame.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 62.

self-creation (self-krē-ā′shŏn), *n.* The act of coming into existence by the vitality of one's own nature, without other cause.

self-criticism (self-krit′i-sizm), *n.* Criticism of one's self.

self-culture (self-kul′tūr), *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers.

Self-culture is what a man may do upon himself: mending his defects, correcting his mistakes, chastening his faults, tempering his passions.
H. Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, 2d ser., p. 65.

self-danger† (self-dān′jėr), *n.* Danger from one's self.

If you could . . . but disguise
That which, to appear itself, must not yet be
But by *self-danger*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 149.

self-deceit (self-dē-sēt′), *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or which originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* . . . is taken notice of in these words: Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 399.

self-deceiver (self-dē-sē′vėr), *n.* One who deceives himself.

self-deception (self-dē-sep′shŏn), *n.* Deception concerning one's self; also, the act of deceiving one's self.

self-defense (self-dē-fens′), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation; in *law*, the act of forcibly resisting a forcible attack upon one's own person or property, or upon the persons or property of those whom, by law, one has a right to protect and defend. *Robinson.*—**The art of self-defense**, boxing; pugilism.

self-defensive (self-dē-fen′siv), *a.* Tending to defend one's self; of the nature of self-defense.

self-delation (self-dē-lā′shŏn), *n.* Accusation of one's self.

Bound to inform against himself, to be the agent of the most rigid *self-delation*. *Milman*.

self-delusion (self-dē-lū′zhŏn), *n.* The deluding of one's self, or delusion respecting one's self.

Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience? *South*, Sermons.

self-denial (self-dē-nī′al), *n.* The act of denying one's own wishes, or refusing to satisfy one's own desires, especially from a moral, religious, or altruistic motive; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

Another occasion of reproach is that the gospel teaches mortification and *self-denial* in a very great degree.
Watts, Works, I. 220.

One secret act of *self-denial*, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers, in which idle people indulge themselves. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 188.

=Syn. *Self-denial, Self-sacrifice, Austerity, Asceticism*, self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness. The italicized words agree in representing the voluntary refusal or surrender of personal comfort or desires. *Self-denial* is to be presumed wise, necessary, or benevolent, unless indication is given to the contrary; it may be the denial of selfishness; it may be not only the refusal to take what one might have, but the voluntary surrender of what one has; it may be an act, a habit, or a principle. *Self-sacrifice* goes beyond *self-denial* in necessarily including the idea of surrender, as of comfort, inclination, time, health, while being also presumably in the line of a real duty. The definition of *austerity* is implied in that of *austere* in the comparison under *austere;* it stands just at the edge of that frame of mind which regards self-denial as good for its own sake; it pushes simplicity of living and the refusal of pleasure beyond what is deemed necessary or helpful to right living by the great mass of those who are equally earnest with the austere in trying to live rightly. *Asceticism* goes beyond *austerity*, being more manifestly excessive and more clearly delighting in self-mortification as a good in itself; it also generally includes somewhat of the disposition to retire from the world. See *austere*.

self-denying (self-dē-nī′ing), *a.* Denying one's self; characterized by self-denial.

A devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self-denying* frame of spirit. *South*, Sermons.

Self-denying Ordinance. See *ordinance*.

self-denyingly (self-dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

To the Oxford Press and the labours *self-denyingly* and generously tendered of hard-worked tutors we owe the translation of Ranke's History of England. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

self-dependence (self-dē-pen'dens), *n.* Reliance on one's self, with a feeling of independence of others.

Such self-knowledge leads to *self-dependence*, and *self-dependence* to equanimity. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 352.

self-dependent (self-dē-pen'dent), *a.* Depending on one's self; characterized by self-dependence.

While *self-dependent* pow'r can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

self-depending (self-dē-pen'ding), *a.* Same as *self-dependent*.

self-depreciation (self-dē-prē-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Depreciation of one's self.

self-depreciative (self-dē-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Marked by self-depreciation.

self-despair (self-des-pâr'), *n.* Despair of one's self; a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc.

The history of evangelical theology, with its conviction of sin, its *self-despair*, and its abandonment of salvation by works. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 311.

self-destruction (self-dē-struk'shon), *n.* The destruction of one's self, or of itself.

self-destructive (self-dē-struk'tiv), *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self, or of itself.

self-determination (self-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* Determination by one's self or itself; determination by one's own will or powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between; the ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

self-determined (self-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* Particularized or determined by its own act alone: thus, the will, according to the sectaries of free-will, is *self-determined*.

self-determining (self-dē-tėr'mi-ning), *a.* Capable of self-determination.

Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, *self-determining* principle. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 12.

self-development (self-dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* Spontaneous development.

If the alleged cases of *self-development* be examined, it will be found, I believe, that the new truth affirms in every case a relation between the original subject of conception and some new subject conceived later on. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 465.

self-devoted (self-dē-vō'ted), *a.* Devoted by one's self; also, characterized by self-devotion.

self-devotement (self-dē-vōt'ment), *n.* Same as *self-devotion*.

self-devotion (self-dē-vō'shon), *n.* The act of devoting one's self; willingness to sacrifice one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

self-devouring (self-dē-vour'ing), *a.* Devouring one's self or itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy

self-disparagement (self-dis-par'āj-ment), *n.* Disparagement of one's self.

Inward *self-disparagement* affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv. 478.

self-dispraise (self-dis-prāz'), *n.* Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

There is a luxury in *self-dispraise*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv. 477.

self-distrust (self-dis-trust'), *n.* Distrust of, or want of confidence in, one's self or one's own powers.

It is my shyness, or my *self-distrust*. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

self-educated (self-ej'ū-kā-ted), *a.* Educated by one's own efforts alone, without regular training under a preceptor.

self-elective (self-ē-lek'tiv), *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or (as a body) of electing its own members; of or pertaining to this right.

An oligarchy on the *self-elective* principle was thus established. *Brougham*.

self-end† (self-end'), *n.* An end or good for one's self alone.

The sick man may be advertised that in the actions of repentance he separate low, temporal, sensual, and *self-ends* from his thoughts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

But all *Self-ends* and Int'rest set apart.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

self-endeared (self-en-dērd'), *a.* Enamored of one's self; self-loving. [Rare.]

She cannot love,
Nor take no shape nor project of affection,
She is so *self-endeared*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 56.

self-enjoyment (self-en-joi'ment), *n.* Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

self-esteem (self-es-tēm'), *n.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self; especially, an estimate of one's self that is too high.

Oft-times nothing profits more
Than *self-esteem*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 572.

self-estimation (self-es-ti-mā'shon), *n.* Self-esteem.

self-evidence (self-ev'i-dens), *n.* The quality of being self-evident.

Any . . . man knows, that the whole is equal to all its parts, or any other maxim, and all from the same reason of *self-evidence*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 10.

self-evident (self-ev'i-dent), *a.* Evident in itself without proof or reasoning; producing clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

Where . . . agreement or disagreement [of ideas] is perceived immediately by itself, without the intervention or help of any other, there our knowledge is *self-evident*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 2.

self-evidently (self-ev'i-dent-li), *adv.* By means of self-evidence; without extraneous proof or reasoning.

self-evolution (self-ev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* Development by inherent power or quality.

self-exaltation (self-eks-âl-tā'shon), *n.* The exaltation of one's self.

self-examinant (self-eg-zam'i-nant), *n.* One who examines himself.

The humiliated *self-examinant* feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good. *Coleridge*.

self-examination (self-eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.

Preach'd at St. Gregories one Darnel on 4 Psalms, v. 4. concerning ye benefit of *selfe examination*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1655.

self-example (self-eg-zam'pl), *n.* One's own example or precedent. [Rare.]

If thou dost seek to have what thou dost hide,
By *self-example* mayst thou be denied!
Shak., Sonnets, cxlii.

self-executing (self-ek'sē-kū-ting), *a.* Needing no legislation to enforce it: as, a *self-executing* treaty.

A constitutional provision may be said to be *self-executing* if it supplies a sufficient rule by means of which the right given may be enjoyed and protected, or the duty imposed may be enforced. *T. M. Cooley*, Constitutional Limitations, iv.

self-existence (self-eg-zis'tens), *n.* The property or fact of being self-existent.

self-existent (self-eg-zis'tent), *a.* Existing by one's or its own virtue alone, independently of any other cause.

self-explanatory (self-eks-plan'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Explaining itself; needing no explanation; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.

self-explication (self-eks-pli-kā'shon), *n.* The act or power of explaining one's self or itself.

A thing perplex'd
Beyond *self-explication*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 8.

self-faced (self-fāst'), *a.* Undressed or unhewn: noting a stone having its natural face or surface.

self-fed (self-fed'), *a.* Fed by one's self or itself alone.

It [evil] shall be in eternal restless change
Self-fed and self-consumed. *Milton*, Comus, l. 597.

self-feeder (self-fē'dėr), *n.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself, and does not require to be fed; specifically, a self-feeding apparatus or machine: as, in ore-dressing, an arrangement for feeding ore to the stamps automatically, or without the employment of hand-labor; or a stove having a reservoir for coal which is fed gradually to the fire.

self-feeding (self-fē'ding), *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose: as, a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing-press, etc.

self-fertility (self-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, ability to fertilize itself, possessed by many hermaphrodite flowers.

The degree of *self-fertility* of a plant depends on two elements, namely, on the stigma receiving its own pollen and on its more or less efficient action when placed there. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 48.

self-fertilization (self-fėr″ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower. Compare *cross-fertilization*.

Self-fertilisation always implies that the flowers in question were impregnated with their own pollen. *Darwin*, Cross and *Self Fertilisation*, p. 10.

self-fertilized (self-fėr'ti-līzd), *a.* In *bot.*, fertilized by its own pollen.

self-flattering (self-flat'ėr-ing), *a.* Too favorable to one's self; involving too high an idea of one's own virtue or power.

Self-flattering delusions. *Watts*.

self-flattery (self-flat'ėr-i), *n.* Indulgence in reflections too favorable to one's self.

self-focusing (self-fō'kus-ing), *a.* Brought into focus, as an eyepiece, by simply being pushed in as far as it will go.

self-forgetful (self-fȯr-get'fůl), *a.* So much devoted to others as to subordinate one's own interests or comfort to theirs.

self-forgetfully (self-fȯr-get'fůl-i), *adv.* With self-forgetfulness.

self-forgetfulness (self-fȯr-get'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being self-forgetful.

self-gathered (self-gaᵺ'ėrd), *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

There in her place she did rejoice,
Self-gather'd in her prophet-mind.
Tennyson, Of Old sat Freedom.

self-glazed (self-glāzd'), *a.* Covered with glaze of a single tint: noting Oriental porcelain. Compare *self-colored*.

self-glorious (self-glō'ri-us), *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain; boastful. [Rare.]

Then you may talk, and be believ'd, and grow worse,
And have your too *self-glorious* temper rock'd
Into a dead sleep.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

self-governed (self-guv'ėrnd), *a.* Governed by one's self or itself: as, a *self-governed* state.

self-governing (self-guv'ėr-ning), *a.* That governs itself: as, a *self-governing* colony.

self-government (self-guv'ėrn-ment), *n.* **1.** The government of one's self; self-control.—**2.** The government of a nation, province, district, or town by itself, either in all points or in certain particulars (as local affairs).

It is to *self-government*, the great principle of popular representation and administration—the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all—that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be. *D. Webster*.

self-gratulation (self-grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* Reflection upon one's own good fortune or success as such.

self-harming (self-härm'ing), *a.* Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.

self-heal (self'hēl), *n.* A name of two or three plants, reputed panaceas, so called as enabling one to do without a physician. The plant most commonly bearing the name is *Prunella vulgaris* (see *Prunella*², 2). The sanicle, *Sanicula Europæa*, and the burnet-saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, have also been so named.



Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*).

The upper part of the stem with flowers. *a*, the calyx; *b*, the corolla; *c*, a leaf; *d*, a bract from the inflorescence.

self-healing (self-hē'ling), *a.* Having the power or property of becoming healed without external application.

self-help (self-help'), *n.* Working for one's self without assistance from others.

selfhood (self'hůd), *n.* [< *self* + *-hood*.] The mode of being of an individual person; independent existence; personality.

self-idolized (self-ī'dol-īzd), *a.* Regarded with extreme complacency by one's self. *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 94.

self-imparting (self-im-pär'ting), *a.* Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris*.

self-importance (self-im-pôr'tans), *n.* The feeling or the manner of one who too much obtrudes his sense of his own importance; egotism; pomposity.

Our *self-importance* ruins its own scheme.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 368.

self-important (self-im-pôr'tant), *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.

self-imposed (self-im-pōzd'), *a.* Imposed or taken voluntarily on one's self: as, a *self-imposed* task.

self-impotent (self-im'pō-tent), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself with its own pollen: said of a flower or a plant.

self-induction (self-in-duk'shon), *n.* See *induction*.

self-inductive (self-in-duk'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-induction.

The *self-inductive* capacity of non-magnetic wires of different metals. *Science*, VII. 442.

self-indulgence (self-in-dul'jens), *n.* The habit of undue gratification of one's own passions, desires, or tastes, with little or no thought of the cost to others.

self-indulgent (self-in-dul'jent), *a.* Given to the undue indulgence or gratification of one's own passions, desires, or the like.

self-infection (self-in-fek'shon), *n.* Infection of the entire organism or of a second part of it by absorption of virus from a local lesion.

self-inflicted (self-in-flik'ted), *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self: as, a *self-inflicted* punishment; *self-inflicted* wounds.

self-interest (self-in'tèr-est), *n.* **1.** Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self, without regard to altruistic gratification.—**2.** Selfishness; pursuit of egotistical interests exclusively, without regard to conscience.

From mean *self-interest* and ambition clear.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 439.

self-interested (self-in'tèr-es-ted), *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 7.

self-involution (self-in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

Heraclitus, as well as psychologists of recent times, seemed to appreciate the dangers of *self-involution*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 630.

self-involved (self-in-volvd'), *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

The pensive mind
Which, all too dearly *self-involved*,
Yet sleeps a dreamless sleep to me.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

selfish (sel'fish), *a.* [= G. *selbstisch* = Sw. *sjelfvisk* = Dan. *selvisk*; as *self* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Caring only for self; influenced solely or chiefly by motives of personal or private pleasure or advantage: as, a *selfish* person.

What could the most aspiring or the most *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection in him?
Addison, Spectator, No. 257.

Were we not *selfish*, legislative restraint would be unnecessary. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 243.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of one who cares solely or chiefly for his own personal or private pleasure, interest, or advantage; proceeding from love of self: as, *selfish* motives.

His book
Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd
In *selfish* silence, but imparted oft.
Cowper, Task, iii. 394.

The extinction of all *selfish* feeling is impossible for an individual, and if it were general it would result in the dissolution of society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 103.

Selfish theory of morals, the theory that man is capable of acting only from calculation of what will give him the greatest pleasure. =**Syn.** Mean, illiberal, self-seeking.

selfishly (sel'fish-li), *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Who can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And show the sense of it without the love.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 293.

selfishness (sel'fish-nes), *n.* Selfish character, disposition, or conduct; exclusive or chief regard for one's own interest or happiness. =**Syn.** *Selfishness*, *Self-love*. See the quotations.

Not only is the phrase *self-love* used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded . . . with the word *selfishness*, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind.
D. Stewart, Philos. of Active and Moral Powers, ii. 1.

The mention of *Selfishness* leads me to remind you not to confound that with *Self-love*, which is quite a different thing. *Self-love* is . . . a rational, deliberate desire for our own welfare, and for anything we consider likely to promote it. *Selfishness*, on the other hand, consists not in the indulging of this or that particular propensity, but in disregarding, for the sake of any kind of personal gratification or advantage, the rights or the feelings of other men. *Whately*, Morals and Chr. Evidences, xvi. § 3.

selfism (sel'fizm), *n.* [< *self* + *-ism*.] Devotedness to self; selfishness. [Rare.]

This habit [of egotism] invites men to humor it, and, by treating the patient tenderly, to shut him up in a narrower *selfism*. *Emerson*, Culture.

selfist (sel'fist), *n.* [< *self* + *-ist*.] One devoted to self; a selfish person. [Rare.]

The prompting of generous feeling, or of what the cold *selfist* calls quixotism. *Jer. Taylor*.

self-justification (self-jus″ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* Justification of one's self.

self-kindled (self-kin'dld), *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden*.

self-knowing (self-nō'ing), *a.* **1.** Knowing of one's self, or without communication from another.—**2.** Possessed of self-consciousness as an attribute of man.

A creature who, not prone
And brute as other creatures, but indued
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest, *self-knowing*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 510.

self-knowledge (self-nol'ej), *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

self-left (self-left'), *a.* Left to one's self or to itself. [Rare.]

His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 93.

selfless (self'les), *a.* [< *self* + *-less*.] Having no regard to self; unselfish.

Lo, now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her *selfless* mood.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

selflessness (self'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from selfishness.

self-life (self-līf'), *n.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's own gratification or advantage.

self-like† (self'līk), *a.* [< *self* + *like*[2], *a.* Cf. *selfly*.] Exactly similar; corresponding.

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self-like* case hee knew.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

self-limited (self-lim'i-ted), *a.* Limited by itself only; in *pathol.*, tending to spontaneous recovery after a certain course: applied to certain diseases, as smallpox and many other acute diseases.

self-love (self-luv'), *n.* That instinct by virtue of which man's actions are directed to the promotion of his own welfare. Properly speaking, it is not a kind of love; since A is said to love B when B's gratification affords gratification to A. In this sense, love of self would be a meaningless phrase.

Selfe-loue is better than any guilding to make that seeme gorgious wherein our selues are parties.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Self-love is, in almost all men, such an overweight that they are incredulous of a man's habitual preference of the general good to his own; but when they see it proved by sacrifices of ease, wealth, rank, and of life itself, there is no limit to their admiration. *Emerson*, Courage.

Self-love is not despicable, but laudable, since duties to self, if self-perfecting—as true duties to self are—must needs be duties to others.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 166.

Self-love, as understood by Butler and other English moralists after him, is . . . an impulse towards pleasure generally, however obtained.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 77.

We see no reason to suppose that *self-love* is primarily or secondarily or ever love for one's mere principle of conscious identity. It is always love for something which, as compared with that principle, is superficial, transient, liable to be taken up or dropped at will.
W. James, Psychology, x.

=**Syn.** *Selfishness*, *Self-love*. See *selfishness*.

self-loving (self-luv'ing), *a.* Having egotistical impulses, with deficiency of altruistic impulses or love of others.

With a joyful willingness these *self-loving* reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *I. Walton*.

self-luminous (self-lū'mi-nus), *a.* Luminous of itself; possessing the property of emitting light: thus, the sun, flames, and all incandescent bodies, in contradistinction from those shining by reflected light, are *self-luminous*.

selfly (self'li), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *selflīc*, selfish, < *self*, self, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] In or by one's self or itself. [Rare.]

So doth the glorious lustre
Of radiant Titan, with his beams, embright
Thy gloomy Front, that *selfly* hath no light.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

self-made (self'mād), *a.* **1.** Made by one's self or itself.

How sweet was all! how easy it should be
Amid such life one's *self-made* woes to bear!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

Hence—**2.** Having attained success in life without extraneous advantages, especially without material aid from one's family: as, a *self-made* man.

The proud Roman nobility had selected a *self-made* lawyer as their representative. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 136.

self-mastery (self-mās'tèr-i), *n.* Mastery of one's self; self-command; self-control.

self-mettle† (self-met'l), *n.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

Anger is like
A full-hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 134.

self-motion (self-mō'shon), *n.* Motion or action due to inward power, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*.
G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin.

self-moved (self-mövd'), *a.* Moved or brought into action by an inward power without external impulse.

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self-mov'd* with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope*, Odyssey, v. 123.

self-movent† (self-mō'vent), *a.* Same as *self-moving*.

Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not *self-movent*. *N. Grew*.

self-moving (self-mō'ving), *a.* Moving or acting by inherent power without extraneous influence.

self-murder (self-mėr'dėr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sylf-myrthra*, a self-murderer, *sylf-myrthrung*, suicide; D. *zelf-moord* = G. *selbst-mord* = Sw. *själf-mord* = Dan. *selv-mord*, self-murder: see *self* and *murder*.] The killing of one's self; suicide.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime.
Sir W. Temple.

self-murderer (self-mėr'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide. *Paley*.

self-neglecting (self-neg-lek'ting), *n.* A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self-neglecting*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 75.

selfness (self'nes), *n.* [< *self* + *-ness*.] **1.** Egotism; the usurpation of undue predominance by sentiments relating to one's self.

Who indeed infelt affection bears,
So captives to his saint both soul and sense;
That, wholly hers, all *selfness* he forbears.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 533).

2. Personality.

The analogical attribution to things of *selfness*, efficiency, and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

In that religious relation the relation ceases; the self loses sight of its private *selfness*, and gives itself up, to find itself and more than itself.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 19.

self-offense (self-ō-fens'), *n.* One's own offense.

Grace to stand, and virtue go;
More nor less to others paying
Than by *self-offences* weighing.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 280.

self-opiniated† (self-ō-pin'i-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

self-opinion (self-ō-pin'yon), *n.* **1.** One's own opinion.—**2.** The tendency to form one's own opinion without considering that of others to be worth much consideration.

There are some who can mix all . . . together, joyning a Jewish obstinacy, with the pride and *self-opinion* of the Greeks, to a Roman unconcernedness about the matters of another life. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

self-opinionated (self-ō-pin'yon-ā-ted), *a.* Holding to one's own views and opinions, with more or less contempt for those of others.

For there never was a nation more *self-opinionated* as to their wisdom, goodness, and interest with God than the Jews were when they began their war.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

self-opinioned (self-ō-pin'yond), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South*.

self-originating (self-ō-rij'i-nā-ting), *a.* Originating in, produced by, beginning with, or springing from one's self or itself.

self-partiality (self-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Lord Kames*.

self-perception (self-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* The faculty of immediate introspection, or perception of the soul by itself. Such a faculty is not universally admitted, and few psychologists would now hold that the soul in itself can be perceived.

self-perplexed (self-pėr-plekst'), *a.* Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

Here he look'd so *self-perplext*
That Katie laugh'd. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

self-pious (self-pī'us), *a.* Hypocritical. [Rare.]

This hill top of sanctity and goodnesse above which there is no higher ascent but to the love of God, which from this *self-pious* regard cannot be assunder.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

self-pity (self-pit'i), *n.* Pity on one's self.

Self-pity, . . . an unequivocal effusion of genuine tender feeling towards self — a most real feeling, not well understood by superficial observers, and often very strong in the sentimentally selfish, but quite real in all who have any tender susceptibilities, and sometimes their only outlet. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 104.

self-pleached (self-plēcht' or -plē'ched), *a.* Pleached or interwoven by natural growth. [Rare.]

Round thee blow, *self-pleached* deep,
Bramble roses, faint and pale,
And long purples of the dale.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

self-pleasing (self-plē'zing), *a.* Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.

With such *selfe-pleasing* thoughts her wound she fedd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 6.

self-poised (self-poizd'), *a.* Poised, or kept well balanced, by self-respect or other regard for self.

Self-poised they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.
M. Arnold, Self-Dependence.

self-pollution (self-pō-lū'shon), *n.* See *pollution*, 3.

self-possessed (self-pō-zest'), *a.* Composed; not disturbed.

She look'd; but all
Suffused with blushes — neither *self-possess'd*
Nor startled, but betwixt this mood and that.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

self-possession (self-pō-zesh'on), *n.* The control of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command.

self-praise (self-prāz'), *n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause: as, *self-praise* is no commendation.

Self-praise is sometimes no fault. *W. Broome.*

self-preservation (self-prez-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self-preservation* in the highest and truest meaning.
Bentley.

All institutions have an instinct of *self-preservation*, growing out of the selfishness of those connected with them. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics.

self-preservative (self-prē-zėr'vą-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-preservation.

The *self-preservative* instinct of humanity rejects such art as does not contribute to its intellectual nutrition and moral sustenance. *The Academy*, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 167.

self-preserving (self-prē-zėr'ving), *a.* Tending to preserve one's self.

self-pride (self-prīd'), *n.* Pride in one's own character, abilities, or reputation; self-esteem. *Cotton.*

self-profit (self-prof'it), *n.* One's own profit, gain, or advantage; self-interest.

Thy mortal eyes are frail to judge of fair,
Unbiass'd by *self-profit*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

self-propagating (self-prop'a-gā-ting), *a.* Propagating one's self or itself.

self-protection (self-prō-tek'shon), *n.* Self-defense.

self-raker (self-rā'kėr), *n.* A reaper fitted with a series of rakes, which gather the grain into gavels as it falls on the platform, and sweep these off to the ground.

self-realization (self-rē″al-i-zā'shon), *n.* The making, by an exertion of the will, that actual which lies dormant or in posse within the depths of the soul.

The way to *self-realisation* is through self-renunciation.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 211.

The final end with which morality is identified, or under which it is included, can be expressed not otherwise than by *self-realization*. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 74.

self-reciprocal (self-rē-sip'rō-kal), *a.* Self-conjugate.

self-recording (self-rē-kôr'ding), *a.* Making, as an instrument of physical observation, a record of its own state, either continuously or at definite intervals: as, a *self-recording* barometer, tide-gage, anemometer, etc.—**Self-recording level.** See *level*¹.

self-regard (self-rē-gärd'), *n.* Regard or consideration for one's self.

But *selfe-regard* of private good or ill
Moves me of each, so as I found, to tell.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 682.

self-regarding (self-rē-gär'ding), *a.* Having regard to one's self.

self-registering (self-rej'is-tėr-ing), *a.* Registering automatically: as, a *self-registering* thermometer.—**Self-registering barometer.** Same as *barograph*.

self-regulated (self-reg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.

self-regulating (self-reg'ū-lā-ting), *a.* Regulating itself or one's self.

self-regulative (self-reg'ū-lą-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

self-relation (self-rē-lā'shon), *n.* See *relation*.

self-reliance (self-rē-lī'ans), *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

self-reliant (self-rē-lī'ant), *a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.

It by no means follows that these newer institutions lack naturalness or vigor; in most cases they lack neither — a *self-reliant* race has simply re-adapted institutions common to its political habit. *W. Wilson*, State, § 997.

self-relying (self-rē-lī'ing), *a.* Depending on one's self; self-reliant.

self-renunciation (self-rē-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

In the Christian conception of *self-renunciation*, to live no longer to ourselves is, at the same time, to enter into an infinite life that is dearer to us than our own.
Faiths of the World, p. 59.

self-repellency (self-rē-pel'en-si), *n.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body.

self-repelling (self-rē-pel'ing), *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power.

self-repression (self-rē-presh'on), *n.* Repression of self; the holding of one's self in the background.

Self-repression is a long step toward the love for his fellow-men that made Ben Adhem's name lead all the rest.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 660.

self-reproach (self-rē-prōch'), *n.* A reproaching or condemning of one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

It was quite in Maggie's character to be agitated by vague *self-reproach*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 7.

self-reproaching (self-rē-prō'ching), *a.* Reproaching one's self.

self-reproachingly (self-rē-prō'ching-li), *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

self-reproof (self-rē-prōf'), *n.* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

self-reproving (self-rē-prō'ving), *a.* Reproving one's self.

self-reproving (self-rē-prō'ving), *n.* Self-reproach.

He's full of alteration
And *self-reproving*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 4.

self-repugnant (self-rē-pug'nant), *a.* Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory; inconsistent.

A single tyrant may be found to adopt as inconsistent and *self-repugnant* a set of principles as twenty could agree upon. *Brougham.*

self-respect (self-rē-spekt'), *n.* Respect for one's self or for one's own character; a proper regard for and care of one's own person and character; the feeling that only very good actions are worthy of the standard which one has generally maintained, and up to which one has acted.

With the consciousness of the lofty nature of our moral tendencies, and our ability to fulfil what the law of duty prescribes, there is connected the feeling of *self-respect*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Lect. xlvi.

The return of *self-respect* will, in the course of time, make them respectable.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

self-respectful (self-rē-spekt'fûl), *a.* Self-respecting.

His style, while firm and vigorous, is *self-respectful* with that reticence which in manners we call breeding and in art distinction. *The Academy*, Sept. 6, 1890, p. 192.

self-respecting (self-rē-spek'ting), *a.* Actuated by or springing from a proper respect for one's self or character: as, a *self-respecting* man.

One of the most valuable traits of the true New England woman — which had impelled her forth, as might be said, to seek her fortune, but with a *self-respecting* purpose to confer as much benefit as she could anywise receive.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

Every *self-respecting* nation had, they noticed, a constitution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 682.

self-restrained (self-rē-strānd'), *a.* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will; not controlled by external force or authority.

Power *self-restrained* the people best obey.
Dryden.

self-restraint (self-rē-strānt'), *n.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control.

self-reverence (self-rev'e-rens), *n.* Very high or serious respect for one's own character, dignity, or the like; great self-respect. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

self-reverent (self-rev'e-rent), *a.* Having very serious respect for one's self.

Self-reverent each, and reverencing each.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

self-righteous (self-rī'tyus), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical.

self-righteousness (self-rī'tyus-nes), *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness.

self-righting (self-rī'ting), *a.* That rights itself when capsized: as, a *self-righting* life-boat.

self-rolled (self-rōld'), *a.* Coiled on itself.

In labyrinth of many a round *self-rolled*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 183.

self-sacrifice (self-sak'ri-fīs), *n.* Sacrifice of what commonly constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of duty or other high motive; the preference for altruistic over egotistical considerations. The sacrifice of the happiness of one's life to an ignoble passion, or to any mere transient motive, is not called *self-sacrifice*.

Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of *self-sacrifice*.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

=**Syn.** *Austerity*, *Asceticism*, etc. (see *self-denial*), self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness.

self-sacrificing (self-sak'ri-fī-zing), *a.* Yielding up one's own selfish interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's egotistical to one's altruistic desires.

selfsame (self'sām), *a.* [= Dan. *selvsamme*; as *self*, *a.*, + *same*.] The very same; identical.

And his servant was healed the *selfsame* hour.
Mat. viii. 13.

I am made
Of the *self-same* metal that my sister is.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 70.

selfsameness (self'sām-nes), *n.* The fact of being one and the same, or of being the very same self; sameness as regards self or identity.

Now the first condition of the possibility of my guiltiness, or of my becoming a subject for moral imputation, is my *self-sameness*; I must be throughout one identical person. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 5.

self-satisfaction (self-sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* Satisfaction with one's own excellence.

In her *self-satisfaction*, she imagined that she had not been influenced by any unworthy motive.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 591.

Even the sake seemed gifted to produce the maximum of *self-satisfaction* with the minimum of annoyance to others. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 688.

self-satisfied (self-sat'is-fīd), *a.* Satisfied with one's abilities and virtues.

No cavern'd hermit rests *self-satisfied*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 42.

self-satisfying (self-sat'is-fī-ing), *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

self-scorn (self-skôrn'), *n.* A mood in which one entertains scorn for another mood or phase of one's self.

Deep dread and loathing of her solitude
Fell on her, from which mood was born
Scorn of herself; again from out that mood
Laughter at her *self-scorn*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

self-seeker (self-sē'kėr), *n.* One who seeks his own selfish interest, to the detriment of justice and mercy.

All great *self-seekers* trampling on the right.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

self-seeking (self-sē'king), *n.* Undue attention to one's own interest.

All your petty *self-seekings* and rivalries done,
Round the dear Alma Mater your hearts beat as one!
Whittier, The Quaker Alumni.

self-seeking (self-sē'king), *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness unduly; selfish.

self-setting (self-set'ing), *a.* Working automatically to reset itself after being sprung, as a trap.—**Self-setting brake.** See *car-brake*.

self-shining (self-shī'ning), *a.* Self-luminous. *Boyle.*

self-slaughter (self-slâ'tėr), *n.* The slaughter of one's self.

Against *self-slaughter*
There is a prohibition so divine
That cravens my weak hand.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 78.

self-slaughtered (self-slâ'tėrd), *a.* Slaughtered or killed by one's self.

Till Lucrece' father, that beholds her bleed,
Himself on her *self-slaughter'd* body threw.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1733.

self-sterile (self-ster'il), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself: said of certain flowers or plants.

I have often found that plants which are *self-sterile*, unless aided by insects, remained sterile when several plants of the same species were placed under the same net.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 22.

self-sterility (self-stē-ril'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the inability of a flower or plant to fertilize itself.

But the strongest argument against the belief that *self-sterility* in plants has been acquired to prevent self-fertilisation, is the immediate and powerful effect of changed conditions in either causing or in removing *self-sterility*.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 346.

self-styled (self-stīld'), *a.* Called or styled by one's self; pretended; would-be.

You may with those *self-styled* our lords ally
Your fortunes. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

self-subdued (self-sub-dūd'), *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means.

He . . . put upon him such a deal of man
That worthied him, got praises of the king
For him attempting who was *self-subdued*.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 129.

self-substantial (self-sub-stan'shal), *a.* Composed of one's own substance. [Rare.]

But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light's flame with *self-substantial* fuel.
Shak., Sonnets, i.

self-sufficience (self-su-fish'ens), *n.* Same as *self-sufficiency*.

self-sufficiency (self-su-fish'en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient. (*a*) Inherent fitness for all ends or purposes; independence of others; capability of working out one's own ends.

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

(*b*) An overweening opinion of one's own endowments or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

self-sufficient (self-su-fish'ent), *a.* 1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or fulfilling all one's own desires without the aid of others.

It is well marked that in the holy book, wheresoever they have rendered Almighty, the word is *self-sufficient*.
Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need mortal assistance. *South.*

2. Having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; haughty; overbearing.

This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner, but with an humble dependence on divine grace.
Watts.

self-sufficing (self-su-fī'zing), *a.* Sufficing for one's self or itself.

He had to be *self-sufficing:* he could get no help from the multitude of subsidiary industries. *Nature*, XLII. 492.

self-suggested (self-su-jes'ted), *a.* Due to self-suggestion.

Whether such *self-suggested* paralysis would be on the opposite side to the head-injury in a person familiar with the physiology of the central nervous system is an interesting point for observation. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 444.

self-suggestion (self-su-jes'chon), *n.* Determination by motives or impulses inherent in one's own mental or nervous organization, as in idiopathic somnambulism, self-induced trance or self-mesmerization, etc.

self-support (self-su-pōrt'), *n.* The support or maintenance of one's self or of itself.

self-supported (self-su-pōr'ted), *a.* Supported by itself without extraneous aid.

Few *self-supported* flowers endure the wind.
Cowper, Task, iii. 657.

self-supporting (self-su-pōr'ting), *a.* Supporting or maintaining one's self or itself without extraneous help: as, the institution is now *self-supporting*.

State-organised, *self-supporting* farms.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 146.

The revenue derived from the increased sale of charts will finally result in making the [hydrographic] office *self-supporting*. *Science*, XIV. 301.

self-surrender (self-su-ren'dėr), *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's will, affections, or person to another.

If Goddess, could she feel the blissful woe
That women in their *self-surrender* know?
Lowell, Endymion, ii.

self-sustained (self-sus-tānd'), *a.* Sustained by one's own efforts, inherent power, or strength of mind.

self-sustaining (self-sus-tā'ning), *a.* Self-supporting.

The strong and healthy yeomen and husbands of the land, the *self-sustaining* class of inventive and industrious men, fear no competition or superiority.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

self-sustenance (self-sus'tē-nans), *n.* Self-support.

Life, unless your father is a millionaire, and does not spend or lose his millions before he dies, sums up practically in an activity in some profession — an activity aiming at a decent *self-sustenance*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 391.

self-sustentation (self-sus-ten-tā'shon), *n.* Self-support.

There must be conformity to the law that benefits received shall be directly proportionate to merits possessed: merits being measured by power of *self-sustentation*.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 21.

self-taught (self'tât), *a.* Taught by one's self only: as, a *self-taught* genius.

self-thinking (self-thing'king), *a.* Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinions, and not borrowing them ready-made from others, or merely following prevalent fashions of thought; of independent judgment.

Our *self-thinking* inhabitants agreed in their rational estimate of the new family. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

self-torture (self-tôr'tūr), *n.* Pain or torture inflicted on one's self: as, the *self-torture* of the heathen.

self-trust (self-trust'), *n.* Trust or faith in one's self; self-reliance.

Then where is truth, if there be no *self-trust?*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 158.

self-view (self-vū'), *n.* 1. A view of one's self, or of one's own actions and character. — 2. Regard or care for one's personal interests.

self-violence (self-vī'ō-lens), *n.* Violence inflicted upon one's self.

Exact your solemn oath that you'll abstain
From all *self-violence*.
Young, Works (ed. 1767), II. 153. (*Jodrell.*)

self-will (self-wil'), *n.* [< ME. *selfwille*, < AS. *selfwill*, self-will, adv. gen. *selfwilles*, *silfwilles*, *sylfwilles*, wilfully (OHG. *selb-willo*, self-will); as *self* + *will*[1], *n.*] One's own will; obstinate or perverse insistence on one's own will or wishes; wilfulness; obstinacy.

If ye haue sturdy Sampsons strength and want reason withall,
It helpeth you nothing, this is playne, *selfe-will* makes you to fall. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

A king like Henry VII., who would be a tyrant only in self-defence, to be succeeded by a son who would be a tyrant in very *self-will*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 227.

self-willed (self-wild'), *a.* Obstinately unmindful of the will or wishes of others; obstinate: as, a *self-willed* man; *self-willed* rulers.

Presumptuous are they, *self-willed*. 2 Pet. ii. 10.

self-willedness (self-wild'nes), *n.* Self-will; obstinacy.

That is a fitter course for such as the Apostle calls wandring Starres and Meteors, without any certaine motion, hurryed about with tempests, bred of the Exhalations of their own pride and *self-willednesse*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

And much more is it *self-willedness* when men contradict the will of God, when Scripture saith one thing and they another. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xv.

self-williness†, *n.* Self-willedness. *Cotgrave.*

self-willy†, *a.* [< *self* + *will* + *-y*[1].] Self-willed. *Cotgrave.*

self-worship (self-wėr'ship), *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

self-worshiper (self-wėr'ship-ėr), *n.* One who idolizes himself.

self-wrong (self-rông'), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself.

But lest myself be guilty to *self-wrong*,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 168.

selictar (sē-lik'tär), *n.* [< Turk. *silihdār*, *silahdār*, an armor-bearer, squire, < Pers. *silahdār*, an armed man, < Ar. *silāh*, arms (pl. of *silh*, a weapon, arm) (> Turk. *silāh*, a weapon), + Pers. *-dār*, having.] The sword-bearer of a Turkish chief.

Selictar! unsheathe thou our chief's scimitar.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 72 (song).

selily†, *adv.* A Middle English spelling of *seelily*. *Chaucer.*

Selinum (sē-lī'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley, said to be *Apium graveolens:* see *celery* and *parsley*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants belonging to the tribe *Ammineæ*, and the type of the subtribe *Seselineæ*. It is characterized by white flowers which have broad or wedge-shaped petals with a slender infolded apex, short or moderately long styles from an entire, conical, or flattened base, and ovoid fruit slightly compressed on the back, with solitary oil-tubes, the ridges prominent or winged, the lateral broader than the dorsal. There are about thirteen species, natives of Europe and Asia. They are smooth and tall much-branched perennials, with pinnately decompound leaves, the flowers in many-rayed umbels with few or no involucral bracts, but numerous bractlets in the involucels. See *milk-parsley*.

selion (sel'yon), *n.* [< ML. *selio(n-)*, *sellio(n-)*, *seillum*, a certain portion of land, a ridge, a furrow, prob. < OF. *seillon*, *sillon*, F. *sillon*, a ridge, furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows: sometimes applied to the half-acre strips in the open-field system, which were separated by such ridges.

Seljuk (sel-jök'), *n.* [Turk.] A member of a Turkish family which furnished several dynasties of rulers in central and western Asia, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. The chief Seljuks were Toghrul Beg, who defeated the Abbasid califs of Bagdad in the eleventh century, and his successors Alp Arslan and Melik Shah. In distinction from the Ottoman Turks, often called *Seljuk Turks*.

Seljukian (sel-jö'ki-an), *a.* [< *Seljuk* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Seljuks.

selk†, **selket**, *n.* Middle English forms of *silk*.

selkouth†, **selkowth**†, *a.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *selcouth*.

sell[1] (sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sold*, ppr. *selling*. [< ME. *sellen*, *sillen*, *sullen* (pret. *solde*, *salde*, *sealde*, *sælde*, pp. *sold*, rarely *selled*), < AS. *sellan*, *sillan*, *syllan* (pret. *sealde*, pp. *geseald*), give, hand over, deliver, sell, = OS. *sellian* = OFries. *sella* = OD. *sellen* = MLG. *sellen* = OHG. *saljan*, MHG. *sellen* = Icel. *selja* = Sw. *sälja* = Dan. *sælge*, give, hand over, sell, = Goth. *saljan*, bring an offering, offer, sacrifice; cf. Lith. *sulyti*, proffer, offer, *pa-sula*, an offer: root unknown. Hence ult. *sale*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give; furnish.

Dispitous Day, thyn be the pyne of helle! . . .
What! profrestow thy light here for to *selle?*
Go *selle* it hem that smale seles grave,
We wol the noght, us nedeth no day have.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1461.

2†. To give over; give up; deliver. — 3. To give up or make over to another for a consideration; transfer ownership or exclusive right of possession in (something) to another for an equivalent; dispose of for something else, especially for money: the correlative of *buy*, and usually distinguished from *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another.

At Cayre, that I spak of before, *sellen* Men comounly bothe Men and Wommen of other Lawe, as we don here Bestes in the Markat. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

If thou wilt be perfect, go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. Mat. xix. 21.

Jack, how agrees the devil and thee about thy soul, that thou *soldest* him on Good-Friday last, for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 127.

4. To make a matter of bargain and sale; accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty or trust; take a bribe for; betray.

Ne *sule* thu neuer so etheliche . . . his deorewurthe spuse that costnede him so deore. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 290.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 170.

Hence — 5. To impose upon; cheat; deceive; disappoint. [Slang.]

We could not but laugh quietly at the complete success of the Rajah's scheme; we were, to use a vulgar phrase, "regularly *sold*." *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xl.

Sold notes. See *bought note*, under *note*[1]. — **To sell a bargain**†. See *bargain*. — **To sell one's life dearly**, to cause great loss to those who take one's life; do great injury to the enemy before one is killed. — **To sell one up or out**, to sell a debtor's goods to pay his creditors. — **To sell out.** (*a*) To dispose entirely of: as, to *sell out* one's holding in a particular stock: sometimes with a view of closing business in a commodity or a place. (*b*) To betray by secret bargains: as, the leaders *sold out* their candidate for governor. [U. S. political slang.] — **To sell the bear**†. See *bear*[2], 5 (*a*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To dispose of goods or property, usually for money.

The mayster dyngeres of peyntours in the Citee, that tweyȝe godmen and trewe be y-chose by commune assent, and y-swore to assaye the chaffare of straunge chapmen that cometh in to the towne to *selle*, and to don trewleche the assys to the sellere and to the byggere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

Men ete and drank, shortly to tell,
Ilkan with other, and *solde* and boght.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 4849.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you, . . . but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 36.

2. To be in demand as an article of sale; find purchasers; be sold.

A turpentine drops from the fruit of this sort [of fir], which they call mastic, and *sells* dear, being used in surgery for wounds.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

Few writings *sell* which are not filled with great names.
Addison, Spectator, No. 567.

To sell out. (*a*) Formerly, in the British army, to sell one's commission and retire from the service. (*b*) To dispose of all one's shares in a company, all of one's interest in a business, or all of one's stock as of a given commodity. (*c*) In *stock-broking*, to dispose in open exchange of shares contracted to be sold, but not paid for at the time speci-

fied for delivery, the original purchaser being required to make good the difference between the contract price and ★the price actually received.—**To sell short.** See *short.*

sell[1] (sel), *n.* [< *sell*[1], *v.*] An imposition; a cheat: a deception; a trick played at another's expense. [Slang.]

In a little note-book which at that time I carried about with me, the celebrated city of Angers is denominated a *sell.* *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 96.

sell[2] (sel), *n.* [< ME. *selle*, < OF. *selle, sele*, F. *selle* = Pr. *sella, selha, cella* = Sp. *silla* = Pg. It. *sella*, < L. *sella*, a seat, chair, stool, saddle, for **sedla*, < *sedere*, sit: see *sit.* Cf. *saddle.*] **1.** A seat, especially an elevated or dignified one; a place of honor and dignity.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell.*
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 7.

Where many a yeoman bold and free
Revell'd as merrily and well
As those that sat in lordly *selle.*
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 8.

2. A saddle.

Hir *selle* it was of reele bone.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

What mightie warriour that mote bee
That rode in golden *sell* with single spere.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 12.

[Some commentators on Shakspere think that the passage in Macbeth, i. 7. 27,

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps *itself*
And falls on the other,

should read, "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps its *sell.*"] [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

sell[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sill*[1].

sell[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cell.*

sell[5] (sel), *n.* A Scotch form of *self.*

I'll hae tools ready, and we'll gang quietly about our job our twa *sells*, and naebody the wiser for 't.
Scott, Antiquary, xxiv.

sella (sel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *sellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sella*, a seat: see *sell*[2].] In *anat.*, the pituitary fossa (which see, under *fossa*[1]): more fully called *sella turcica, sella equina*, and *sella sphenoidalis.*

sellable (sel'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *sell*[1] + *-able.*] That can be sold; salable. *Cotgrave.*

sellably† (sel'ạ-bli), *adv.* [< *sellable* + *-ly*[2].] By sale. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

sellaite (sel'ạ-īt), *n.* [Named after Quintino *Sella*, an Italian statesman and mineralogist (1827–84).] Magnesium fluoride, a rare mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals with anhydrite and sulphur near Moutiers, in the department of Savoie, France.

sellanders, sellenders (sel'ạn-dėrz, -en-dėrz), *n.* [Also *sallenders* and *solander;* < F. *solandre*, sellanders; origin uncertain.] An eczematous eruption in the horse, occupying the region of the tarsus.

sellary[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *celery.*

Pray ask Mr. Synge whether his fenocchio be grown; it is now fit to eat here, and we eat it like *sellary*, either with or without oil. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, July 1, 1727.

sellary[2]†, *n.* [< L. *sellarius*, < *sellaria*, a room furnished with chairs, a sitting-room, drawing-room, < *sella*, a seat, chair: see *sell*[2].] A lewd person. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
Unto his spintries, *sellaries*, and slaves.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

selle†. An obsolete or Middle English form of *sell*[1], *sell*[2], *sill*[1], *cell.*

sellenders, *n.* See *sellanders.*

seller[1] (sel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *seller, sellere, siller, sullar, sullere* (= Icel. *seljari* = Sw. *säljare* = Dan. *sælger*); < *sell*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who gives; a giver; a furnisher.

It is not honest, it may not avaunce,
For to delen with no such poraille,
But al with riche and *sellers* of vitaille.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 248.

2. One who sells; a vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 240.

Seller's option, in Exchange transactions, the option which a seller has, or has reserved to himself, of delivering the thing sold at any time within a certain number of days specified: usually abbreviated to *s. o.* (as *s. o.* 3, for a three-days' option). See *buyer's option*, under *buyer.*

seller[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *sellier*, F. *sellier* = Sp. *sillero* = Pg. *selleiro* = It. *sellajo*, < ML. *sellarius*, a saddler, < L. *sella*, a saddle: see *sell*[2].] A saddler. *York Plays.*

seller[3]† (sel'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sellar* (?); < ME. *seler, saler, celere*, < OF. **selere, saliere, salliere*, F. *salière* = Pr. *saliera, saleira* = It. *saliera*, a vessel for salt, < L. *salaria*, fem. of *salarius*, of salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1], *salary*[1], *salary*[2], and cf. *salt-cellar.*] A small vessel for holding salt: now only in composition *salt-seller*, misspelled *salt-cellar.*

The salte also touche nat in his *salere*
Withe nokyns mete, but lay it honestly
On youre Trenchoure, for that is curtesy.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

seller[4]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*[1], 1.

Then straight into the *seller* hee'l them bring;
'Tis sweetest drinking at the verry spring.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

selliform (sel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sella*, a saddle, + *forma*, form.] In *bot., zoöl.*, and *anat.*, saddle-shaped.

sellok (sel'ok), *n.* A variant of *sillock.*

selly†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *selli, sellich, sillich, sullich, sellic*, < AS. *sellīc, sillīc, syllīc*, orig. **seldlīc*, wonderful, strange, rare, excellent, = OS. *seldlīk*, wonderful, rare, = Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful; as *seld* + *-ly*[1]. See *seld.*] **I.** *a.* Wonderful; admirable; rare. *Layamon.*

II. *n.* A wonder; marvel.

selly†, *adv.* [ME., also *selliche*, < AS. *sellīce, sillīce*, wonderfully, < *sellīc, sillīc*, wonderful: see *selly, a.*] Wonderfully.

Sikurly I telle the here
Thou shal hit bye ful *selly* dere.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

Selninger sandpiper. See *sandpiper.*

selor†, *n.* Same as *celure.*

selthe†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *gesǣlth*, happiness, < *ge-* + *sǣl*, happy: see *seel*[1].] Blessedness.

seltzogene (selt'sō-jēn), *n.* [< F. *selzogène;* as *Seltz(er)*, *Selters* (see *Selters water*, under *water*), + *-gen.*] Same as *gazogene.*

selure†, *n.* See *celure.*

selvage, selvedge (sel'vāj, -vej), *n.* [Early ★mod. E. also *selvidge, selvege;* < ME. *selvage*, < MD. *selfegge, selfegghe* (Kilian), D. *zelfegg* (Sewel) = MLG. *self-egge, sulf-egge*, selvage, < *self, sulf*, extreme, extremity (Kilian), appar. a particular use of *self*, D. *zelf*, same, self, + *egge*, edge: see *self* and *edge*[1]. Cf. MD. *self-ende*, MLG. *selfende, sulf-ende* (*ende* = E. *end*), MD. *self-kant*, D. *zelf-kant* = LG. *self-kant* (*kant* = E. *cant*[1]), selvage, similarly formed.] **1.** The edge of a web or textile fabric so finished that it does not allow of raveling out the weft.

Tho ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde,
To tho vttur syde the *seluage* brade;
Tho ouer *seluage* he schalle replye,
As towelle hit were fayrest in hye.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

I end with the prayer after my text, which is like a rich garment, that hath facing, guards, and *selvage* of its own.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 112.

The trees have ample room to expand on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. There Nature has woven a natural *selvage.*
Thoreau, Walden, p. 202.

2. That part of a web at either edge which is not finished like the surface of the cloth, and which is meant to be torn away when the material is made up, or for use in making the seam. See *list*[4], 2.—**3.** In *mining*, the part of a vein ★or lode adjacent to the walls on each side, and generally consisting of flucan or gouge. It is usually formed in part by the decomposition of the rock adjacent to the vein, and in part by the washing in of clayey material to fill any vacancy which may occur along the walls of the fissure. See *vein.*

4. The edge-plate of a lock, through which the bolt shoots.—**5.** Same as *selvagee.*

selvage, selvedge (sel'vāj, -vej), *v.* To hem. *Minsheu.*

selvaged, selvedged (sel'vājd, -vejd), *a.* [< *selvage, selvedge*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a selvage.

selvagee (sel-vā-jē'), *n.* [< *selvage* + *-ee* (here appar. a mere extension).] *Naut.*, an untwisted skein of rope-yarn marled together and used for any purpose where a strong and pliant strap is required. Also *selvage.* See cut under *nipper*[1], 8.

selve†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *self.*

selvedge, selvedged. See *selvage, selvaged.*

selver†, *n.* A Middle English form of *silver.*

selves, *n.* Plural of *self.*

sely†, *a.* See *seely, silly.*

selyness†, *n.* See *seeliness, silliness.*

semæology†, *n.* See *semiology.*

semantron (sē-man'tron), *n.*; pl. *semantra* (-trạ). [< Gr. *σήμαντρον*, a seal, signet, MGr. a semantron, < *σημαίνειν*, show by a sign, give a signal, MGr. strike the semantron, < *σῆμα*, a mark, sign: see *sematic.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a long bar or piece of wood or metal struck with a mallet, and used instead of a bell to summon worshipers to service. The use of semantra seems older than that of church-bells, and they have continued in use in Mohammedan countries, as in these the ringing of bells is usually forbidden. The mallet with which the large semantron is struck is also called a *semantron* (a *hand-semantron*, *χειροσήμαντρον*). The iron semantra are called *hagiosidera.* (See *hagiosideron.*) A wooden semantron is called *the wood* or *the holy wood* (*τὸ ἱερὸν ξύλον*). Also *hagiosemantron, semanterion.*

semantus (sē-man'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σημαντός*, marked, emphatic, < *σεμαίνειν*, mark: see *semantron.*] In *anc. pros.* See *trochee semantus*, under *trochee.*

semaphore (sem'ạ-fōr), *n.* [= F. *sémaphore;* irreg. < Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A mechanical device for displaying signals by means of which information is conveyed to a distant point. The word is now confined almost entirely to apparatus used on railways employing the block system. The blade is a day signal, the lantern is used at night. A vertical position of the blade or a white light exhibited by the lantern indicates safety; a horizontal position of the blade or a red light indicates danger; an intermediate position of the blade or a green light demands a cautious approach with lessened speed.



Railway Semaphore.
a, lever, which operates both *b*, blade, and *c*, lantern.

semaphore-plant (sem'ạ-fōr-plant), *n.* The telegraph-plant, *Meibomia gyrans.*

semaphoric (sem-ạ-for'ik), *a.* [< *semaphore* + *-ic.*] Relating to a semaphore or to semaphores; telegraphic.

semaphorical (sem-ạ-for'i-kạl), *a.* [< *semaphoric* + *-al.*] Same as *semaphoric.*

semaphorically (sem-ạ-for'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of a semaphore.

semaphorist (sem'ạ-fōr-ist), *n.* [< *semaphore* + *-ist.*] One who has charge of a semaphore.

semasiological (sē-mā″si-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to semasiology or meaning. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 450.

semasiology (sē-mā-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σημασία*, the signification of a word (< *σημαίνειν*, show by a sign, signify: see *semantron*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the development and connections of the meanings of words; the department of significance in philology.

Semasiology in all its various aspects does not offer much that is as regular even as the phonetic life of words; so much more worthy of attention are the parallelisms in the development of meanings, which repeat themselves oftentimes in most varied surroundings, inviting even to a search for a psychological cause for this persistence. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 100.

semasphere (sem'ạ-sfēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] An aërostatic signaling apparatus, consisting of a powerful electric light attached to a balloon which is steadied by kites or parachutes, and secured by ★ropes. The latter may also serve as conductors.

sematic (sē-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, token.] Significant; indicative, as of danger; serving as a sign or warning; ominous; monitory; repugnatorial.

The second great use of colour is to act as a warning or signal (*sematic* colour), repelling enemies by the indication of some unpleasant or dangerous quality.
Nature, XLII. 557.

sematology (sem-ạ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σῆμα(τ-)*, a sign, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

For the proper understanding of Hebrew a knowledge of the related tongues is indispensable; and in every comprehensive Hebrew dictionary all the new facts that can be gained from any of them to illustrate Hebrew phonology, etymology, or *sematology* must be accurately and judiciously presented. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 343.

sematrope (sem'ạ-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, sign, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] *Milit.*, an adaptation of the heliotrope to the purpose of transmitting military signals in the day-time by means of the number and the grouping of the flashes.

semawe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sea-mew.*

semblable† (sem'bla-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *semblable*, < OF. (and F.) *semblable* (= Pr. *semblable, semlable* = It. *sembiabile, semblabile, sembrabile*), like, resembling, < *sembler*, be like, resemble: see *semble, v.*] **I.** *a.* Like; similar; resembling.

I woot wel that my lord can moore than I;
What that he seith I holde it ferme and stable;
I seye the same or elles thyng *semblable.*
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 256.

And the same tyme, in *semblable* wise, there to be redde the Maires Commission of the Staple.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 419.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 72.

II. *n.* Likeness; resemblance; representation; that which is like or represents a certain thing.

His *semblable* is his mirror. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 124.

semblably† (sem'bla-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *semblably*; < *semblable* + *-ly*[2].] In a similar manner; similarly.

After hys hoires *semblably* werkyng,
Regnyng after hym as men full myghty.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5330.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 21.

Semblably he intended for to winne the plaine earth.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 88.

semblance (sem'blans), *n.* [< ME. *semblance, semblaunce*, < OF. *semblance*, F. *semblance* (= Pr. *semblansa, semlansa* = Sp. *semblanza* = Pg. *semelhança* = It. *sembianza*), < *semblant*, appearing, seeming: see *semblant*.] **1.** The state or fact of being like or similar; likeness; similarity; resemblance.

I thought nobody had been like me; but I see there was some *semblance* betwixt this good Man and me.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 298.

The Reins were cloath'd in whitest silk, to hold
Some *semblance* to the Hand that them controlled.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 67.

2. Likeness; image; exterior form.

And Merlyn com to Vlfyn, and transfigured hym to the *semblaunce* of Iurdan, and than sente hym to the kynge. And whan the kynge saugh Vlfyn, he hym blissed, and seide, "Mercy God! how may eny man make oon man so like a-nother?" *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

No more than wax shall be accounted evil
Wherein is stamp'd the *semblance* of a devil.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1246.

3†. Face; countenance; aspect.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were.
Fairfax.

4. Appearance; outward seeming; show.

His words make a *semblance* as if hee were magnanimously exercising himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

If you could be alarmed into the *semblance* of modesty, you would charm everybody.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

semblandt, *n.* See *semblant*.

semblant (sem'blant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **semblant, *semblaunt* (only as a noun?), < OF. (and F.) *semblant* (= Pr. *semblant, semlant* = Sp *semblante* = Pg. *semelhante* = It. *sembiante*), like, similar, apparent, ppr. of *sembler*, seem, simulate: see *semble*. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *semblaunt*, < ME. *semblant, semblaunt, sembland, semlant, semelant, semelaunt*, < OF. *semblant, *semlant*, F. *semblant* (= Pr. *semblant, semlant* = Sp. *semblante* = Pg. *semblante* = It. *sembiante, semblante*), resemblance, appearance, aspect, countenance, < *semblant*, like, apparent: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Like; resembling.

Comparing them together, see
How in their *semblant* Vertues they agree.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 275.

Thy Picture, like thy Fame,
Entire may last, that as their Eyes survey
The *semblant* Shade, Men yet unborn may say
Thus Great, thus Gracious look'd Britannia's Queen.
Prior, An Epistle, desiring the Queen's Picture.

2. Appearing; seeming, rather than real; specious.

Thou art not true; thou art not extant — only *semblant*.
Carlyle.

II.† *n.* **1.** Appearance; aspect; show; semblance.

Mekely she leet her eyen falle,
And thilke *semblant* sat her wel withalle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1735.

It semes by his *sembland* he had leuere be sette
By the feruent fire, to fleme hym fro colde.
York Plays, p. 257.

Be of fayre *semelaunt* and contenaunce,
For by fayre manerys men may thee a-vaunce.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Tho, backe returning to that sorie Dame,
He shewed *semblant* of exceeding mone
By speaking signes, as he them best could frame.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 4.

2. Face; countenance; aspect.

Sothli whenne thei dredden, and bowiden her *semelant* in to erthe, thei seiden to hem, What seke ye the lyuynge with deede men? *Wyclif*, Luke xxiv. 5.

With glad *semblaunt* and pure good cher.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

All dreri then was his *semblaunte*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 48).

semblative† (sem'bla tiv), *a.* [< *semble*[1] + *-ative*.] In simulation or likeness; like (to). [Rare.]

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 34.

semblaunt†, *n.* See *semblant*.

semble[1] (sem'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sembled*, ppr. *sembling*. [< ME. *semblen, sembelen*, seem, < OF. (and F.) *sembler*, resemble, appear, seem, = Pr. *semblar, semlar* = Sp. *semblar* (obs.), *semejar* = It. *sembrare, sembiare*, < L. *simulare*, simulate, resemble: see *simulate*, and cf. *dissemble, resemble*.] **1**†. To appear; seem.

Ite *sembeles* that he slepand is.
Old Eng. Metr. Hom. (ed. Small), p. 134.

2. In *law*, used impersonally (generally abbreviated *sem.* or *semb.*) as Old French, *semble*, it appears, it seems, preceding a statement of opinion, thus qualified, on a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case) which has not been directly settled. — **3**†. To dissemble.

Ile tell thee what, thou wilt even *semble* and cog with thine own father,
A couple of false knaves together, a theefe and a broker.
Three Ladies of London (1584). (*Nares.*)

4†. To make a likeness; practise the art of imitation.

Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy great designs.
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

semble[1]† (sem'bl), *a.* [Irreg. < *semble*[1], *v.*, as if ult. < L. *similis*, like: see *similar*.] Like; similar. [Rare.]

A tyrant vile,
Of name and deed that bare the *semble* stile
That did this King.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

semble[2]†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *semblen, semelen*, by apheresis from *assemblen*: see *assemble*[1], *v.*] To assemble; meet; gather together.

Than aswithe thei *sembled* to-gader,
& alle maner menstracie maked was sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3811.

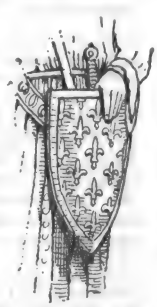
He *sembled* all his men full still.
Specimens of Early English (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. 129.

semble[2]†, *n.* [ME. *semble*; by apheresis from *assemble*: see *assemble*[1], *n.*, *assembly*.] A gathering; a meeting; an assembly.

Barouns and burgeis and bonde-men also
I sauȝ in that *semble* as ȝe schul heren her-aftur.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 97.

semet. An obsolete spelling of *seem*, *seam*[2].

semé (se-mā'), *a.* and *n.* [F., pp. of *semer*, < L. *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] **I.** *a.* In *her.*, covered with small bearings whose number is not fixed, and which form a sort of pattern over the surface: said of the field or of any bearing. Where the bearings are distributed equally, and those which come next to the edges of the escutcheon are cut off, it is held by some writers that the blazon must be *semé*, and not *sans nombre* (see *sans nombre*). Also *powdered, aspersed*.



A Shield Semé of Fleurs-de-lis.

Heralds in blew velvet *semée* with fleurs de lys.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

II. *n.* In *decorative art*, a powdering; a small, constantly repeated figure; a decoration of which the different units do not touch one another, but are separated by the background.

Semecarpus (sem-ē-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), so called from the use of the unripe fruit in Ceylon in marking cotton cloths; irreg. < Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark or badge, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of choripetalous trees, of the family *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Semecarpeæ*. It is characterized by simple flowers with five imbricated petals, five stamens, a one-celled ovary with three styles, and a single ovule pendulous from the apex. There are about 40 species, chiefly natives of the East Indies, especially in Ceylon. They are trees with alternate coriaceous leaves, and small flowers in terminal or lateral bracted panicles, followed by hard kidney-shaped nuts with a thick resinous cellular pericarp, the source, in the leading species, of an indelible ink, and, after ripening, of a varnish and of a corrosive application used by the Hindus for rheumatism. See *marking-nut*, and *Oriental cashew-nut* (under *cashew-nut*).

semeia, *n.* Plural of *semeion*.

semeiography, semeiologic, etc. See *semiography*, etc.

semeion (sē-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *semeia* (-ä). [< Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark, sign, token, < *σῆμα*, a mark, sign, token, etc.: see *sematic*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The unit of time; a primary time, or mora. See *time*. (*b*) One of the two divisions of a foot, known as *thesis* and *arsis*, or an analogous division of a measure or colon — for instance, ⏑ | ⏑; ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑; ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑.— **2.** In *paleog.*, a mark, such as the coronis, asterisk, diple, etc., used to indicate metrical and other divisions.

semelant†, **semelaunt**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *semblant*.

semele[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *semble*[2].

Semele[2] (sem'e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Σεμέλη.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the mother of Bacchus, by Zeus (Jupiter). — **2.** In *conch.*, a genus of bivalves, regarded by some as typical of the family *Semelidæ*.

semelichet, semelyt, *a.* Middle English forms of *seemly*.

Semelidæ (sē-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Semele*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Semele*, generally united with the family *Scrobiculariidæ*.

semeline (sem'e-lin), *n.* [< L. *semen lini*, flaxseed (from the form of the crystals): *semen*, seed; *lini*, gen. of *linum*, flax.] A variety of titanite found in volcanic rocks near the Laacher See near the Eifel.

semelinesst, *n.* A Middle English form of *seemliness*.

semelyhedet, *n.* A Middle English form of *seemlihead*.

semen (sē'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *semen*, seed, < *serere*, pp. *satus* (√ *se, sa*), sow: see *sow*.] **1.** In *bot.*, the seed of plants, or the matured ovule. — **2.** A thick whitish fluid of a peculiar odor, the combined product of the testes and accessory generative glands, containing spermatozoa as its essential constituent. — **Semen contra.** Same as *semencine*.

semencine (sē'men-sin), *n.* [< F. *semencine*, < NL. *semen cinæ*: L. *semen*, seed; *cinæ*, gen. of *cina*, a local name of *santonica*, 1.] Same as *santonica*, 2.

semen-multiplex (sē'men-mul'ti-pleks), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

semese (se-mēs'), *a.* [< L. *semesus*, half-eaten, < *semi-*, half, + *esus*, pp. of *edere*, eat, = E. *eat*.] Half-eaten. [Rare.]

No; they're sons of gyps, and that kind of thing, who feed on the *semese* fragments of the high table.
Farrar, Julian Home, vii.

semester (sē-mes'tėr), *n.* [< F. *semestre* = G. *semester*, < L. *semestris*, half-yearly, < *sex*, six (see *six*), + *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] A period or term of six months; specifically, one of the half-year courses in German and many other Continental universities, and hence in some colleges in the United States: as, the summer and winter *semesters*.

semestral (sē-mes'tral), *a.* [< L. *semestris*, half-yearly, + *-al*.] Relating to a semester; half-yearly; semiannual.

semi- (sem'i). [F. *semi-* = Sp. Pg. It. *semi-*, < L. *sēmi-* = Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, = Skt. *sāmi*, half-way, = AS. *sām-*, half: see *hemi-* and *sam-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'half': much used in English in the literal sense, and, more loosely, to mean 'in part, partly, almost, largely, imperfectly, incompletely.' It may be used, like *half*, with almost any adjective or noun. Only a few compounds are given below (without etymology, if of recent formation in English).

semiacid (sem-i-as'id), *n.* and *a.* Half-acid; subacid.

semi-adherent (sem'i-ad-hēr'ent), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lower half adherent, as a seed, stamen, etc.

semiamplexicaul (sem'i-am-plek'si-kâl), *a.* In *bot.*, half-amplexicaul; embracing half of the stem, as many leaves.

semianatropal, semianatropous (sem'i-a-nat'rō-pal, -pus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *amphitropous*.

semiangle (sem'i-ang-gl), *n.* The half of a given or measuring angle.

semiannual (sem-i-an'ū-al), *a.* Half-yearly.

semiannually (sem-i-an'ū-al-i), *adv.* Once every six months.

semiannular (sem-i-an'ū-lär), *a.* Forming a half-circle; semicircular.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *N. Grew*, Museum.

semi-anthracite (sem-i-an'thra-sīt), *n.* Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and semibituminous coal. In anthracite the volatile matter is usually less than 7 per cent. in quantity; in semi-anthracite, less than 10 per cent.

Semi-anthracite is neither as hard nor as dense as anthracite, its luster not so brilliant; its percentage of volatile matter is greater, and the cleavage planes or "cleats" are much closer, the fracture often approaching the cuboidal.
Penn. Survey, Coal Mining, p. 16.

semi-ape (sem-i-āp'), *n.* A lemur or allied animal; a prosimian; any one of the *Prosimiæ*.

semiaquatic (sem″i-ạ-kwat′ik), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living close to water, and sometimes entering it, but not necessarily existing by it: as, the *semiaquatic* spiders, which run over the surface of water, or dive and conceal themselves beneath it; *semiaquatic* plants, which grow between tides, or in pools that periodically become dry, etc.

Semi-Arian (sem-i-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

II. *n.* In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a body of the Arians which arose in the fourth century. The Semi-Arians held the strict Arian doctrine that the Son was created by the will of the Father, but maintained that the Father and the Son are of similar and not of different substances. See *Arian*[1], *homoiousian*, and *homoüsian*.

Semi-Arianism (sem-i-ā′ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Semi-Arian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians.

semi-articulate (sem″i-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* Loose-jointed; half-invertebrate.

A most indescribable thin-bodied *semi-articulate* but altogether helpful kind of a factotum manservant.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 256.

semi-attached (sem″i-ạ-tacht′), *a.* Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

We would have been *semi-attached*, as it were. We would have locked up that room in either heart where the skeleton was, and said nothing about it.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, ii.

Semi-Augustinianism (sem-i-â-gus-tin′i-ạn-izm), *n.* A moderate form of Augustinianism, prevalent in the sixth century.

semi-band (sem′i-band), *n.* In *entom.*, a band of color extending half-way around a part or half-way across a wing: as, *semi-bands* of black on the fore wings. Also *semifascia*. [Rare.]

semibarbarian (sem″i-bär-bā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Half-savage; partially civilized.

II. *n.* One who is but partially civilized.

semibarbaric (sem″i-bär-bar′ik), *a.* Half-barbarous; partly civilized: as, *semibarbaric* display.

semibarbarism (sem-i-bär′bạ-rizm), *n.* The state or quality of being semibarbarous or half-civilized.

semibarbarous (sem-i-bär′bạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *semibarbarus*, < *semi-*, half, + *barbarus*, barbarous.] Half-civilized.

semibituminous (sem″i-bi-tū′mi-nus), *a.* Partly bituminous, as coal.

semibreve (sem′i-brēv), *n.* [Also *semibrief*; = F. *semi-brève* = Sp. Pg. *semibreve*, < It. *semibreve*, < *semi-*, half, + *breve*, a short note: see *semi-* and *breve*, *brief*.] In *music*, a whole note, or the space of time measured by it. See *note*[1], 13. —**Semibreve rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

semibrief (sem′i-brēf), *n.* Same as *semibreve*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Great red coals roll out on the hearth, sparkle a *semibrief*, . . . and then dissolve into brown ashes.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

semi-bull (sem′i-bůl), *n.* *Eccles.*, a bull issued by a pope between the time of his election and that of his coronation. A semi-bull has an impression on only one side of the seal. After the consecration the name of the pope and the date are stamped on the reverse, thus constituting a double bull.

semi-cadence (sem-i-kā′dens), *n.* In *music*, same as *imperfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).

semicalcareous (sem″i-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* Partly chalky; imperfectly calcareous; approaching chalk in substance or appearance. Compare *corneocalcareous*.

semi-calcined (sem-i-kal′sind), *a.* Half-calcined: as, *semi-calcined* iron.

semi-canal (sem″i-ka-nal′), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a channeled sheath open at one side, so that it does not form a complete tube.

semicartilaginous (sem-i-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* Gristly; imperfectly cartilaginous.

semicastrate (sem-i-kas′trāt), *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

semicastration (sem″i-kas-trā′shọn), *n.* Deprivation of one testicle.

For one [testicle] sufficeth unto generation, as hath been observed in *semicastration*, and ofttimes in carnous ruptures. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

semicaudate (sem-i-kâ′dāt), *a.* Having a small or rudimentary tail, as man. See *tailed*, *a.*

semicell (sem′i-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two parts of a cell which is constricted in the middle, as in the *Desmidiaceæ*.

semi-centennial (sem″i-sen-ten′i-ạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Occurring at the end of, or celebrating the completion of, fifty years, or half a century: as, a *semi-centennial* celebration.

II. *n.* A semi-centennial celebration.

semichoric (sem-i-kō′rik), *a.* Partaking somewhat of the character of a chorus, or noting an utterance half sung, half spoken.

semichorus (sem′i-kō-rus), *n.* In *music*: (*a*) Either a small number of singers selected for lighter effects from all the parts of a large chorus, or a chorus made up of fewer than the full number of parts, as a male chorus or a female chorus: opposed to *full chorus*. Also called *small chorus*. (*b*) A movement intended to be performed by such a partial chorus.

semichrome, *n.* Same as *semicrome*.

semicircle (sem′i-sėr-kl), *n.* [= Sp. *semicírculo* ★= Pg. *semicirculo* = It. *semicircolo*, < L. *semicirculus*, a semicircle, as adj. semicircular, < *semi-*, half, + *circulus*, circle: see *circle*.] **1.** The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between a diameter and the half of a circumference; also, the half of the circumference itself.—**2.** Any body or arrangement of objects in the form of a half-circle.

Looking back, there is Trieste on her hillside, . . . backed by the vast *semicircle* of the Julian Alps.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 97.

3. An instrument for measuring angles; a species of theodolite with only half a graduated circle; a graphometer.

semicircled (sem′i-sėr-kld), *a.* [< *semicircle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *semicircular*.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait in a *semi-circled* farthingale.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 68.

semicircular (sem-i-sėr′kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *semi-circulaire* = Sp. *semicircular* = Pg. *semicircular* = It. *semicircolare*, < L. *semicirculus*, semicircle: see *semicircle*.] **1.** Having the form of a half-circle.—**2.** Specifically, in *anat.*, noting the three canals of the internal ear, whatever their actual shape. They are usually horseshoe-shaped or oval, and sometimes quite irregular. See *canal*[1], and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *ear*[1], and *periotic*.

semicircularly (sem-i-sėr′kū-lär-li), *adv.* In the form of a semicircle.

semicirque (sem′i-sėrk), *n.* A semicircle; a semicircular hollow.

Upon a *semicirque* of turf-clad ground,
The hidden nook discovered to our view
A mass of rock. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

semiclosure (sem-i-klō′zūr), *n.* Half or partial closure.

Ferrier's experiments on monkeys . . . had the effect of "torsion of the lip and *semiclosure* of the nostril."
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 519.

semicolon (sem′i-kō-lọn), *n.* [= F. Sp. *semicolon* = G. Sw. Dan. *semikolon*; as *semi-* + *colon*[1].] In *gram.* and *punctuation*, the point (;). It is used to mark a division of a sentence somewhat more independent than that marked by a comma. (See *punctuation*.) In old books a mark like the semicolon was often used as a mark of abbreviation, being in fact another form of the abbreviative character ȝ, z, in *oz.*, *viz.*, etc.: thus, "Senatus populusq; Romani"; and in Greek the semicolon mark (;) is the point of interrogation.

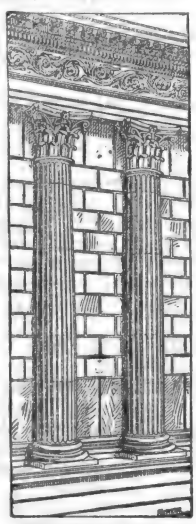
Caxton had the merit of introducing the Roman pointing as used in Italy; . . . the more elegant comma supplanted the long, uncouth | ; the colon was a refinement; . . . but the *semicolon* was a Latin delicacy which the obtuse English typographer resisted.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 242.

Semicolon butterfly, the butterfly *Polygonia interrogationis*: from a silver mark on the under side of the lower wings which resembles a semicolon. [U. S.]

semi-column (sem′i-kol-um), *n.* A half column; an engaged column of which one half protrudes from the wall.

semi-columnar (sem″i-kō-lum′när), *a.* Like a half column; flat on one side and rounded on the other: applied in botany to a stem, leaf, or petiole.

semi-complete (sem″i-kọm-plēt′), *a.* In *entom.*, incomplete: applied by Linnæus and the older entomologists to pupæ which have only rudiments of wings, but otherwise resemble the imago, as in the *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, etc. —**Semi-complete metamorphosis**, metamorphosis in which the pupa is semi-complete. The terms *incomplete* and *subincomplete metamorphosis* are now used instead. See *hemimetaboly*.



Semi-columns (Roman).—Engaged columns of the Maison Carrée, Nîmes, France.

semiconfluent (sem-i-kon′flö-ẹnt), *a.* In *pathol.*, half-confluent: noting specifically certain cases of smallpox in which some of the pustules run together but most of them do not. See *confluent*, 4 (*b*).

semiconjugate (sem-i-kon′jö-gāt), *a.* Conjugate and halved: thus, *semiconjugate* diameters are conjugate semi-diameters.

semiconscious (sem-i-kon′shus), *a.* Imperfectly conscious; not fully conscious. *De Quincey*.

semiconvergent (sem″i-kọn-vėr′jẹnt), *a.* Convergent as a series, while the series of moduli is not convergent: thus, $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+\ldots$ is a *semiconvergent* series.

semicopet (sem′i-kōp), *n.* [< ME. *semi-cope*, *semy-cope*; < *semi-* + *cope*[1].] An outer garment worn by some of the monastic clergy in the middle ages.

Of double worsted was his *semy-cope*,
That roundede as a belle out of the presse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

semicorneous (sem-i-kôr′nē-us), *a.* Partly horny; imperfectly corneous; intermediate between horn and ordinary skin or hair, as, for example, the horns of the American antelope.

semicoronate (sem-i-kor′ō-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having a semicoronet; half surrounded by a line of spines, bristles, or other projections.—**Semicoronate prolegs**, prolegs with a semicircle of crotchets or little hooks on the edge of the apical surface or sole.

semicoronet (sem-i-kor′ō-net), *n.* In *entom.*, a line of spines, bristles, or other projections half surrounding a part, especially at the apex.

semicostiferous (sem″i-kos-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* Half bearing a rib; having a costal demifacet—that is, sharing with another vertebra a costal articulation. Most vertebræ which bear ribs are semicostiferous.

Seventh cervical *semicostiferous*, without vertebrarterial canal. *Coues*, Monographs of N. A. Rodentia (1877), p. 549.

semicritical (sem-i-krit′i-kal), *a.* Related to a differential equation and its criticoids as a seminvariant is related to an algebraic equation and its invariants.

semicroma (sem-i-krō′mä), *n.* A variant of *semicrome*.

semicrome (sem′i-krōm), *n.* [< It. *semicroma*, < *semi-*, half, + *croma*, croma.] In *music*, a sixteenth-note. Some old writers apply the name to the eighth-note. Also *semichrome*, *semicroma*.

semi-crotchet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *semie crochet*; < *semi-* + *crotchet*.] Same as *semicrome*. *Florio*.

semicrustaceous (sem″i-krus-tā′shius), *a.* Half hard or crusty (and half membranous): said of the fore wings of hemipterous insects.

semi-crystalline (sem-i-kris′tạ-lin), *a.* Half or imperfectly crystallized.

semicubical (sem-i-kū′bi-kal), *a.* Of the degree whose exponent is $\frac{3}{2}$: now used only in the expression *semicubical parabola*—that is, a parabola whose equation is $y=x^{\frac{3}{2}}$. See *parabola*[2].

semicubium, semicupium (sem-i-kū′bi-um, -pi-um), *n.* [= It. *semicupio*, < ML. *semicupium*, < L. *semicupæ*, a half tun, < *semi-*, half, + *cupa*, a tub, tun: see *cup*, *coop*.] A half bath, or a bath that covers only the legs and hips. [Rare.]

semicylinder (sem-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* Half a cylinder in longitudinal section.

semicylindric (sem″i-si-lin′drik), *a.* Same as *semicylindrical*.

semicylindrical (sem″i-si-lin′dri-kal), *a.* Shaped like or resembling a cylinder divided longitudinally; of semicircular section.—**Semicylindrical leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf that is elongated, flat on one side, and round on the other.—**Semicylindrical vaulting**. See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindric*.

semidefinite (sem-i-def′i-nit), *a.* Half definite. —**Semidefinite some**, some in the sense of an exclusion of all; some, but not all; some only.

semidemisemiquaver (sem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.

semidependent (sem″i-dē-pen′dẹnt), *a.* Half dependent or depending.

semidesert (sem-i-dez′ėrt), *a.* Half-desert; mostly barren, with a sparse vegetation.

semi-detached (sem″i-dē-tacht′), *a.* Partly separated: noting one of two houses joined together by a party-wall, but detached from other buildings: as, a *semi-detached* villa.

semidiapason (sem-i-dī-ạ-pā′zọn), *n.* In *mediæval music*, a diminished octave.

semidiapente (sem-i-dī-ạ-pen′tē), *n.* In *mediæval music*, a diminished fifth.

semidiaphaneity (sem-i-dī″a-fā-nē′i-ti), *n.* Half-transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semi-diaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle*, On Colours.

semidiaphanous (sem″i-dī-af′a-nus), *a.* Partly diaphanous; somewhat transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

semidiatessaron (sem-i-dī-a-tes′a-ron), *n.* In *medieval music*, a diminished fourth.

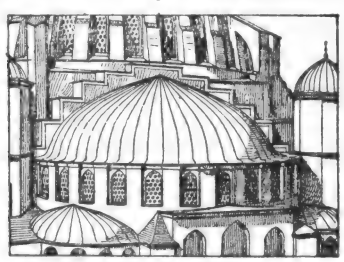
semiditast, *n.* In *medieval music*, the reduction of the time-value of notes by one half. See *diminution*, 3.

semi-ditone (sem-i-dī′tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, a minor third.—**Diapason semi-ditone.** See *diapason*.

Semidiurna (sem″i-dī-ėr′nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *semi-* + *Diurna*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a group of lepidopterous insects, corresponding to Latreille's *Crepuscularia*, and including the hawk-moths.

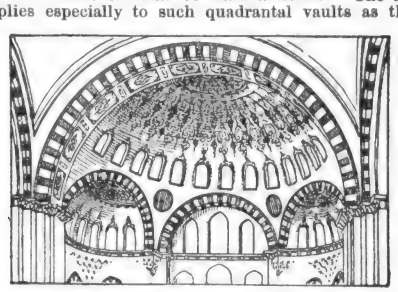
semidiurnal (sem″i-dī-ėr′nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day (either twelve hours or six hours); continuing half a day.—2. In *entom.*, partly diurnal; flying in twilight; crepuscular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Semidiurna*.—**Semidiurnal arc**, in *astron.*, the arc described by a heavenly body in half the time between its rising and setting.

semi-dome (sem′i-dōm), *n.* Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section; less



Semi-dome, exterior.
Apse of Suleimanié Mosque, Constantinople (A. D. 1550).

properly, any feature of form or construction more or less similar to half a dome. The term applies especially to such quadrantal vaults as those



Semi-dome, interior.
Apse of Suleimanié Mosque, Constantinople (A. D. 1550).

which cover in the apse of most Italian medieval churches, and of many French and German Romanesque churches. See also cut under *apse*.

One of the most beautiful features of French vaulting, almost entirely unknown in this country, is the great polygonal vault of the *semi-dome* of the chevet, which as an architectural object few will be disinclined to admit is, with its walls of painted glass and its light constructive roof, a far more beautiful thing than the plain *semi-dome* of the basilican apse, notwithstanding its mosaics. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 573.

There is an apse at each end of the building, . . . covered with a *semi-dome*. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 171.

semi-double (sem-i-dub′l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect: said of a flower.

II. *n.* A festival on which half the antiphon is repeated before and the whole antiphon after the psalm. See *double*.

semi-effigy (sem-i-ef′i-ji), *n.* A portrait or other representation of a figure seen at half length only, as in certain tombs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, monumental brasses, etc.

semi-elliptical (sem″i-e-lip′ti-kal), *a.* Having the form of half an ellipse which is cut transversely; semioval.

semi-fable (sem-i-fā′bl), *n.* A mixture of truth and fable; a narrative partly fabulous and partly true. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

semi-faience (sem″i-fa-yons′), *n.* In *ceram.*, pottery having a transparent glaze instead of the opaque enamel of true faience.

semifascia (sem-i-fash′i-ä), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *semi-band*.

semifibularis (sem-i-fib-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *semifibulares* (-rēz). In *anat.*, same as *peroneus brevis*.

semi-figure (sem-i-fig′ūr), *n.* A partial human figure in ornamental design, as a head and torso with or without arms, ending in scroll-work, leafage, or the like.

semiflex (sem′i-fleks), *v. t.* To half-bend; place in a position midway between extension and complete flexion, as a limb or joint.

After the accident he could more than *semi-flex* the forearm. *Lancet*, No. 3466, p. 242.

semiflexion (sem-i-flek′shon), *n.* The posture of a limb or joint half-way between extension and complete flexion.

semi-floret (sem-i-flō′ret), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *semi-floscule*.

semi-floscular (sem-i-flos′kū-lär), *a.* Same as *semi-flosculous*.

semi-floscule (sem-i-flos′kūl), *n.* In *bot.*, a floret or floscule with a strap-shaped corolla, as in the *Cichoriaceæ*.

semi-flosculous, semi-flosculose (sem-i-flos′kū-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< *semi-* + L. *flosculus*, a little flower.] In *bot.*, having the corolla split, flattened out, and turned to one side, as in the *Cichoriaceæ*.

semi-fluid (sem-i-flō′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Fluid, but excessively viscous.

II. *n.* An excessively viscous fluid.

semifluidic (sem″i-flọ-id′ik), *a.* Same as *semi-fluid*.

semi-formed (sem′i-fôrmd), *a.* Half-formed; imperfectly formed: as, a *semi-formed* crystal.

semi-frater (sem-i-frā′tėr), *n.* [ML., < L. *semi-*, half, + *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] In *monasticism*, a secular benefactor of a religious house who for his services is regarded as connected with its order or fraternity, and has a share in its intercessory prayers and masses.

semi-fused (sem′i-fūzd), *a.* Half-melted.

By grinding the *semi-fused* mass and treating it with water. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 599.

semigeometer (sem″i-jē-om′e-tėr), *n.* A moth or caterpillar of the section *Semigeometræ*.

Semigeometræ (sem″i-jē-om′e-trē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *Geometræ*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths resembling the *Geometridæ* in general appearance.

semigeometrid (sem″i-jē-om′e-trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semigeometræ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Semigeometræ*; a semigeometer; a semilooper.

semiglobose (sem-i-glō′bōs), *a.* Having the shape of half a sphere: applied especially to the eggs of certain insects.

semiglobularly (sem-i-glob′ū-lär-li), *adv.* So as to form a half-sphere: as, a surface *semiglobularly* expanded.

semi-god (sem′i-god), *n.* [Tr. L. *semideus*, < *semi-*, half, + *deus*, god.] A demigod. [Rare.]

Yonder souls, set far within the shade,
That in Elysian bowers the blessed seats do keep,
That for their living good now *semi-gods* are made.
B. Jonson, Golden Age Restored.

semiheterocercal (sem-i-het″e-rō-sėr′kal), *a.* Partly heterocercal. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 371.

semihoral (sem-i-hō′ral), *a.* Half-hourly.

semi-independent (sem-i-in-dē-pen′dent), *a.* Not fully independent; half or partly dependent.

★**semi-infinite** (sem-i-in′fi-nit), *a.* Limited at one end and extending to infinity away from it.—**Semi-infinite quantity.** See *quantity*.

semi-ligneous (sem-i-lig′nē-us), *a.* Half or partially ligneous or woody: in botany noting a stem which is woody at the base and herbaceous at the top, as in common rue, sage, and thyme.

semi-liquid (sem-i-lik′wid), *a.* Half-liquid; semi-fluid.

semi-liquidity (sem″i-li-kwid′i-ti), *n.* The state of being semi-liquid; partial liquidity.

semilogical (sem-i-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the expression of ordinary or idiomatic language in strict logical form.—**Semilogical fallacy.** See *fallacy*.

semilooper (sem-i-lö′pėr), *n.* A semigeometer.

semilor (sem′i-lôr), *n.* Same as *similor*.

semilucent (sem-i-lū′sent), *a.* Half-transparent.

'Twas Sleep slow journeying with head on pillow, . . .
His litter of smooth *semilucent* mist
Diversely tinged with rose and amethyst.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

semilunar (sem-i-lū′när), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *semilunaire* = Sp. Pg. *semilunar* = It. *semilunare*, < NL. **semilunaris*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a half-moon in form; half-moon shaped; loosely, in *anat.*, *bot.*, and *zoöl.*, crescentic in shape; crescentiform; meniscoid; concavo-convex: noting several structures, without much regard for precision in the implied meaning.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *N. Grew.*

Semilunar aortic valves, the three pocket-like valves at the origin of the aorta. The free margin is strengthened by a fibrous band, and is thickened at a middle point called the *corpus Arantii*. The valves are attached by their convex borders to the arterial wall at its point of junction with the ventricle.—**Semilunar bone**, the second bone of the proximal row of the carpus, in man a small, irregularly cubic bone articulating with the radius, scaphoid, cuneiform, magnum, and unciform. Also called *lunare*, *intermedium*, and *os lunare*, *semilunare*, or *lunatum*. See *semilunare*.—**Semilunar cartilage.** See *cartilage*, and cut under *knee-joint*.—**Semilunar cavity**, in *anat.*, the sigmoid cavity at the lower end of the radius. See *sigmoid*.—**Semilunar fascia**, a strong, flat, aponeurotic band which passes downward and inward from the inner side of the lower part of the biceps tendon to blend with the deep fascia of the forearm. Also called *bicipital fascia* (which see, under *bicipital*). See cut under *median*.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage.** Same as *semilunar cartilage*.—**Semilunar fold of the eye**, the plica semilunaris or rudimentary third eyelid of man and many other mammals.—**Semilunar fold of Douglas** (James *Douglas*, Scottish physician and anatomist (1675–1741)). (*a*) The lower concave border of the posterior layer of the sheath of the rectus muscle, lying about midway between the umbilicus and pubis. (*b*) Same as *rectovesical fold* (which see, under *rectovesical*).—**Semilunar folds of the peritoneum**, the recto-uterine folds. See cut under *peritoneum*.—**Semilunar fossa** or **depression**, in *ornith.*, one of a pair of large crescentic cavities on top of the skull, one over each orbit, lodging a supraorbital gland whose secretion is conducted into the nasal cavity. It is very commonly present in water-birds, as loons for example.—**Semilunar ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Semilunar lobes of the cerebellum**, the superior posterior and inferior posterior lobes.—**Semilunar membrane**, in *ornith.* See *membrane*.—**Semilunar notch**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The interclavicular notch. (*b*) The suprascapular notch.—**Semilunar pulmonary valve**, one of three pocket-like valves which guard the opening of the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle of the heart. They are very like the aortic valves of the same name (see above).=**Syn.** *Semilunar*, *Sigmoid*. In anatomy, formerly (as still sometimes) these words described the same crescentic figure, for the reason that a later form of the Greek letter sigma, Σ, was like a C. The two forms are distinguished in structures later named. Compare *sigmoid* (cavity of the ulna) with *sigmoid* (flexure of the rectum), under *sigmoid*, *a.*

II. *n.* The semilunar or lunar bone of the wrist. See *semilunare*.

semilunare (sem″i-lū-nā′rē), *n.*; pl. *semilunaria* (-ri-ä). [NL.: see *semilunar*.] The semilunar bone of the wrist; the second bone of the proximal row of carpals, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform: so called from its concavo-convex shape in the human wrist. More fully called *os semilunare*. Also *lunare* and *lunatum*. See *scapholunare*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

semilunary (sem-i-lū′na-ri), *a.* [As *semilunar* + *-y*.] Same as *semilunar*. [Rare.]

The Soldania Bay is of a *semi-lunary* forme. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa (ed. 1638), p. 13.

semilunate (sem-i-lū′nāt), *a.* [< NL. **semiluna*, half-moon, + *-ate*[1] (cf. *lunate*).] Same as *semilunar*.

semimalignant (sem″i-mā-lig′nant), *a.* Somewhat but not very malignant: said of tumors.

semimature (sem″i-mā-tūr′), *a.* [ME. *semymature*, < LL. *semimaturus*, half-ripe, < *semi-*, half, + *maturus*, ripe.] Half-ripe.

Semymature also me may hem glene,
And daies V in salt water hem lene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

semimembranose (sem-i-mem′brā-nōs), *a.* Same as *semimembranous*.

semimembranosus (sem-i-mem-brā-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *semimembranosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *semimembranous*.] A long muscle of the back of the thigh, or postfemoral region, arising from the ischial tuberosity, and inserted chiefly into the back part of the inner tuberosity of the tibia: so called from its semimembranous character in man, retained in few other animals. Its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings, and also expands to enter into the formation of the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. Its action flexes the leg upon the thigh. Also called *membranosus* and *ischiopoplitibialis*.

semimembranous (sem-i-mem′brā-nus), *a.* In *anat.*, partly membranous; intersected by several broad, flat tendinous intervals, as the semimembranosus.

semi-menstrual (sem-i-men'strŏ-al), *a.* [< L. *semi-*, half, + *menstrualis*, monthly.] Half-monthly: specifically noting an inequality of the tide which goes through its changes every half-month.

semi-metal (sem-i-met'al), *n.* In *old chem.*, a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, antimony, zinc, etc. The semi-metals were at first called "bastards" of the metals proper: thus, antimony was considered to be the bastard of lead, bismuth of tin, etc. The number, character, and relations of the semi-metals were quite differently given by the older chemists: Boerhave classed various ores among them; Brandt (1735) made them six in number—namely, quicksilver, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, and zinc. His putting cobalt (a malleable and ductile metal) among the semi-metals was due to the fact that this metal was known at that time only in a very impure condition.

semi-metallic (sem$''$i-me-tal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a semi-metal; imperfectly metallic in character.

semi-metamorphosis (sem-i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *demi-metamorphosis*. See also *hemimetaboly*.

semiminim (sem'i-min-im), *n.* [< ML. *semiminima;* as *semi-* + *minim.*] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *crotchet*, or, with a hook added to the sign, same as *quaver*, the former being called *major*, the latter *minor*.

semiminima (sem-i-min'i-mä), *n.* Same as *semiminim*.

semimonthly (sem-i-munth'li), *a.* Occurring twice in each month.

semi-mute (sem-i-mūt'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Noting a person who, owing to the loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.

II. *n.* A person thus affected.

seminal (sem'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *seminal*, F. *séminal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *seminal* = It. *seminale*, < L. *seminalis*, relating to seed, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to seed or semen or the elements of reproduction. —2. Containing the seed or elements of reproduction; germinal: as, *seminal* principles.

The Spirit of God produced them [whales] then, and established, and conserves ever since, that *seminal* power which we call nature, to produce all creatures . . . in a perpetual succession. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

3. Rudimentary; original; primary.

These are very imperfect rudiments of "Paradise Lost"; but it is pleasant to see great works in their *seminal* state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. *Johnson*, Milton.

Seminal animalcule, a spermatozoön.—**Seminal capsule.** Same as *vesicula seminalis*.—**Seminal cartridge, seminal rope**, in cephalopods. See *spermatophore*.—**Seminal cyst**, a cyst of the testicle near the epididymis.—**Seminal fluid**, semen.—**Seminal leaf.** Same as *seed-leaf* or *cotyledon*.—**Seminal receptacle.** See *spermatheca*.—**Seminal vesicle.** Same as *vesicula seminalis*.

II.† *n.* A seed; a seminal or rudimentary element.

The *seminals* of other iniquities. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 4.

seminality (sem-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *seminal* + *-ity.*] Seminal, germinal, or reproductive quality or principle.

There was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib, which, by the information of a soul, was individuated into Eve. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

[For explanation of this extract, see *theory of incasement* (under *incasement*), and *spermist*.]

seminally (sem'i-nal-i), *adv.* As a seed, germ, or reproductive element; as regards germs or germination. *Gauden*, Tears of the Ch., p. 470.

seminar (sem-i-när'), *n.* [< G. *seminar:* see *seminary*.] In German and American universities, a room or suite of rooms equipped with books, etc., for the use of students in some special department; hence, the studies pursued or work done in a seminar; the group of instructors and students working in a seminar. Englished *seminary*.

seminarian (sem-i-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *seminary* + *-an.*] Same as *seminarist*.

seminarist (sem'i-nā-rist), *n.* [< F. *séminariste* = Sp. Pg. It. *seminarista* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *seminarist;* as *seminar-y* + *-ist.*] A member of a seminary; specifically, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

Seminarists now come from Rome to pervert souls. *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 170. (*Latham.*)

seminary (sem'i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*, = Pg. It. *seminario*, < L. *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*. II. *n.* < ME. *semynairie*, < OF. *seminaire*, F. *séminaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *seminario*, a seed-plot, a seminary, = G. *seminar*, a seminary, < L. *seminarium*, a seed-plot, nursery-garden, NL. a school, seminary, neut. of *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to seed or semen; seminal.

They [detractors] so comprehend those *seminarie* vertues to men vnknown that those things which, in course of time or by growing degrees, Nature of itselfe can effect, they, by their art and skil in hastning the works of Nature, can contriue and compasse in a moment. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 76.

Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory. *J. Smith*, On Old Age (1666), p. 117.

2. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 3): said of a Roman Catholic priest.

In 1584, a law was enacted, enjoining all Jesuits, *seminary* priests, and other priests, whether ordained within or without the kingdom, to depart from it within forty days, on pain of being adjudged traitors. *Hallam*, Hist. Eng., I. 153.

3. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 5): as, a *seminary* course.

II. *n.*; pl. *seminaries* (-riz). 1†. A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery: now only in figurative use.

But in the *semynairie* moost thai roote
With dounge and moolde admixt unto thaire roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

That precious trainment [art] is miserably abused which should be the fountain of skill, the root of virtue, the *seminary* of government, the foundation of all private and public good. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Figuratively—2. The original place or original stock whence anything is brought.

But the Arke preualleth ouer the preualling waters, a figure of the Church, the remnant of the Church, the remnant of the elder and *Seminarie* of the new world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

Whoever shall look into the *seminary* and beginnings of the monarchies of this world he shall find them founded on poverty. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization (Works, [ed. Spedding, X. 324).

The council chamber at Edinburgh had been, during a quarter of a century, a *seminary* of all public and private vices. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university in which persons (especially the young) are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments; specifically, a school for the education of men for the priesthood or ministry.

Certaine other Schooles in the towne farre remote from this Colledge, which serueth for another *Seminary* to instruct their Nouices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 68.

He [Cardinal Allen] procur'd a *Seminary* to be set up in Doway for the English. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 381.

I closed the course at our *Seminary* here just two weeks before you returned. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 33.

4. A seminary priest; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, especially a foreign one; a seminarist.

Able Christians should rather turne Jesuites and *Seminaries* than run into Convents and Frieries. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 46.

A while agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Of a long time I have not only been supposed a Papist, but a *seminary*, a Jesuit, an emissary of Rome. *Penn*, Speech, March 22, 1678.

5. In some universities and institutions, a group of advanced students pursuing some branch by real research, the writing of theses, etc.; also, the course of study engaged in by such students; a seminary course. Compare *seminar*, of which *seminary* is used as the English form.

seminate (sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seminated*, ppr. *seminating*. [< L. *seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, engender, also beget, bring forth, produce, propagate, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To sow; spread; propagate; inseminate; disseminate.

Thus all were doctors who first *seminated* learning in the world by special instinct and direction of God. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 19. (*Latham.*)

Sir Thomas More, and others who had intended to *seminate*, engender, and breed among the people and subjects of the King a most mischievous and seditious opinion. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

semination (sem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sémination* = It. *seminazione, seminagione*, < L. *seminatio(n-)*, a sowing, propagation, < *seminare*, pp. *seminatus*, sow, propagate: see *seminate*.] 1. The act of sowing; the act of disseminating; insemination.

If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semination*. *Evelyn.*

2†. Propagation; breeding.

3. In *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds; the process of seeding.

semine†, *v. t.* [= F. *semer* = It. *seminare*, < L. *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *seminate*.] To sow; scatter.

Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

seminiferous (sem-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Seed-bearing; producing seed.—2. Serving to carry semen; containing or conveying the seminal fluid.—**Seminiferous scale**, in *bot.*, a scale above the bract-scale in the *Coniferæ*, upon which the ovules, and ultimately the seeds, are placed.

seminific (sem-i-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed (see *semen*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing semen; forming the seminal fluid.

seminifical (sem-i-nif'i-kal), *a.* [< *seminific* + *-al.*] Same as *seminific*.

seminification (sem-i-nif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind. [Rare.]

seminist (sem'i-nist), *n.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ist.*] In *biol.*, one who believes that the embryo is formed from admixture of male semen with the so-called seed of the female. The theory is an old one, and in its original form was crude; in its present exact form, it declares one of the most fundamental and comprehensive of biological facts, and has been minutely worked out in detail by embryologists. The use of the word *ovum* for *seed* would adapt the old theory to the most exacting of modern conceptions respecting the parts taken by the male and female elements of generation. A *seminist* is in no sense to be confounded with a *spermist* (which see). See also *nucleus, pronucleus, feminonucleus, masculonucleus, gamete, gamogenesis, generation, reproduction, egg*[1], *ovum, spermatozoön*, and *sex*.

Seminole (sem'i-nōl), *n.* and *a.* [Ind. (Florida).] **I.** *n.* A member of a tribe of American Indians, allied to the Creeks, and formerly resident in Florida. They were defeated by United States troops in two wars, 1817–18 and 1835–42, and the greater part are now on reservations in the Indian Territory, though a small number still inhabit some parts of Florida.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Seminoles.

semi-nude (sem-i-nūd'), *a.* [< L. *seminudus*, half-naked, < *semi-*, half, + *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] Half-naked.

seminulum (sē-min'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *seminula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*.] A little seed; a spore.

seminvariant (sem-in-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *sem(i)-* + *invariant.*] A function of the coefficients of a binary quantic which remains unaltered but for a constant factor when $x + l$ is substituted for x, but not when $y + l$ is substituted for y. A seminvariant is the leading coefficient of a covariant. Otherwise called *peninvariant*.

seminvariantive (sem-in-vā'ri-an-tiv), *a.* [< *seminvariant* + *-ive.*] Having the character of a seminvariant.

seminymph (sem'i-nimf), *n.* The nymph or pupa of an insect which undergoes only semi-metamorphosis; a hemimetabolic nymph; a propupa.

semi-obscure (sem$''$i-ob-skūr'), *a.* In *entom.*, noting the wings of hymenopterous or other insects when they are deeply tinged with brownish gray, but semidiaphanous or semi-transparent.

semi-official (sem$''$i-o-fish'al), *a.* Partly official; having some degree of official authority; made upon information from those who have official knowledge: as, a *semi-official* confirmation of a report; a *semi-official* organ.

semi-officially (sem$''$i-o-fish'al-i), *adv.* With semi-official authority; as if from official sources or with official authority; in a semi-official manner: as, it is *semi-officially* announced; the statement is made *semi-officially*.

semiography, semeiography (sē-mi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σημεῖον, a mark, a trace, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The doctrine of signs in general; specifically, in *pathol.*, a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.

semiologic, semeiologic (sē$''$mi-o-loj'ik), *a.* [< *semiolog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *semiological*.

semiological, semeiological (sē$''$mi-o-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *semiologic* + *-al.*] Relating to semiology, or the doctrine of signs; specifically, pertaining to the symptoms of diseases. Also *semiologic, semeiologic*.

semiology, semeiology (sē-mi-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Formerly improp. *semæology;* < Gr. σημεῖον, a **mark,**

sign, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The logical theory of signs, of the conditions of their fulfilling their functions, of their chief kinds, etc.—**2†.** The use of gestures to express thought.

These ways of signifying our thoughts by gestures, called by the learned Bishop Wilkins *semæology.*
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Pref.

3. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning morbid symptoms and their pathological significance; symptomatology; semiotics.

Semeiology infers, from the widening of one pupil, which of internal double organs is most diseased. *Mind*, IX. 97.

semi-opacous† (sem″i-ō-pā′kus), *a.* Semiopaque.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies.
Boyle.

semi-opal (sem-i-ō′pal), *n.* A variety of opal not possessing opalescence.

semi-opaque (sem″i-ō-pāk′), *a.* Half-transparent; half-opaque.

Semioptera (sē-mi-op′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1859), ‹ Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark, standard, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, characterized by the two long white plumes which project from each wing of the male, and by the extension of a burnished green pectoral shield into long lateral tufts; the standardwings. The only species known is *S. wallacei*, 11½ inches long, inhabiting the islands of Batchian and Jilolo.



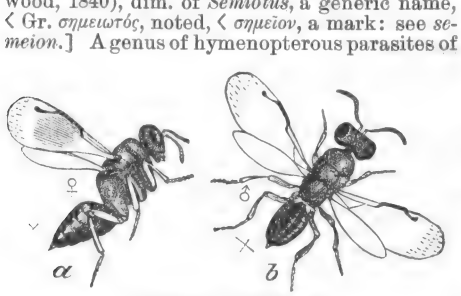
Wallace's Standardwing (*Semioptera wallacei*).

semi-orbicular (sem″i-ôr-bik′ū-lär), *a.* **1.** Having the shape of a half-orb or -sphere.—**2.** In *entom.*, bounded approximately by half a circle and its diameter.

semi-ordinate (sem-i-ôr′di-nāt), *n.* In *conic sections*, half a chord bisected by the transverse diameter of a conic.

semiosseous (sem-i-os′ē-us), *a.* Partly bony; somewhat or incompletely ossified.

Semiotellus (sē″mi-ō-tel′us), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), dim. of *Semiotus*, a generic name, ‹ Gr. *σημειωτός*, noted, ‹ *σημεῖον*, a mark: see *semeion.*] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididæ* and subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, of few species, but wide distribution. *S. chalcidiphagus* is a notably beneficial insect, as it is a common parasite of the destructive joint-worm of the United States (*Isosoma hordei*). See *joint-worm* and *Isosoma.*



Semiotellus chalcidiphagus.
a, female, from side; *b*, male, from above. (Hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

semiotic, semeiotic (sē-mi-ot′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *σημειωτικός*, fitted for marking, portending, ‹ *σημειοῦν*, mark, interpret as a portent, ‹ *σημεῖον*, a mark, sign: see *semeion.*] Relating to signs; specifically, relating to the symptoms of diseases; symptomatic.

semiotics, semeiotics (sē-mi-ot′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *semiotic, semeiotic* (see *-ics*).] **1.** The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs.—**2.** Specifically, that branch of pathology which is concerned with the significance of all symptoms in the human body, whether healthy or diseased; symptomatology; semiology.

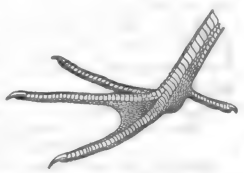
semioval (sem-i-ō′val), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an oval; semi-elliptical.

semiovate (sem-i-ō′vāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an ovate surface or plane.

semioviparous (sem″i-ō-vip′a-rus), *a.* Imperfectly viviparous, as an implacental mammal: noting the marsupials and monotremes (the latter, however, have been ascertained to be oviparous).

semiovoid (sem-i-ō′void), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an ovoid solid.

semipalmate (sem-i-pal′māt), *a.* Half-webbed, as the toes of a bird; having partly webbed or imperfectly palmate feet, as a bird: applied to many species whose toes are webbed at the base only, or not more than half-way to their ends. Compare cuts under *bicolligate* and *palmate.*



Semipalmate Foot of Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*).

semipalmated (sem-i-pal′mā-ted), *a.* Semipalmate: mostly used of the birds themselves: as, the *semipalmated* plover, snipe, sandpiper, etc. See cut under *Ereunetes.*

semipalmation (sem″i-pal-mā′shon), *n.* Half-webbing of the toes, as a bird's; the state of being semipalmated.

Such basal webbing of the toes is called *semipalmation.* It . . . occurs in many birds of prey, in most gallinaceous birds, etc.; the term is mostly restricted, in descriptive ornithology, to those wading birds, or grallatores, in which it occurs. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 131.

semi-parabola (sem″i-pa-rab′ō-lä), *n.* In *math.*, a curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

semipause (sem′i-pâz), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a semibreve rest. See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

semipectinate (sem-i-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* Same as *demi-pectinate.*

semiped (sem′i-ped), *n.* [‹ L. *semipes* (*-ped-*), a half-foot, ‹ *semi-*, half, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] In *pros.*, a half-foot.

semipedal (sem′i-ped-al), *a.* [‹ *semiped* + *-al.*] In *pros.*, pertaining to or constituting a half-foot.

Semi-Pelagian (sem″i-pē-lā′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Half-Pelagian; pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

II. *n.* One who holds to the system of Semi-Pelagianism.

Semi-Pelagianism (sem″i-pē-lā′ji-an-izm), *n.* The compromise between Augustinianism and Pelagianism attempted in the fifth century by Cassian in southern France, who maintained that man is morally sick, in opposition to Augustine, who asserted that he is morally dead, and to Pelagius, who held that he is morally well. The Semi-Pelagians believe that the free will of man cooperates with divine grace in the attainment of salvation, and that God determines to save those who he sees will of themselves seek salvation. Semi-Pelagianism therefore denies unconditional election, and substitutes a doctrine of predestination conditioned upon man's exercise of his free will to choose the good.

semipellucid (sem-i-pe-lū′sid), *a.* Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent: as, a *semipellucid* gem.

semipenniform (sem-i-pen′i-fôrm), *a.* Half penniform; penniform on one side only; in *anat.*, specifically, noting a muscle whose fleshy fibers converge on one side of a tendon, like the web on one side of the shaft of a feather.

semiperfect (sem-i-pėr′fekt), *a.* In *entom.*, nearly perfect; deficient in some parts: as, *semiperfect* limbs; a *semiperfect* neuration.

Semiphyllidia (sem″i-fi-lid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Semiphyllidiana.*] Same as *Semiphyllidiana.*

Semiphyllidiacea (sem″i-fi-lid-i-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Semiphyllidi*(*ana*) + *-acea.*] Same as *Semiphyllidiana.*

semiphyllidian (sem″i-fi-lid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semiphyllidiana.*

II. *n.* A semiphyllidian or monopleurobranchiate gastropod.

Semiphyllidiana (sem″i-fi-lid-i-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *semi-*, half, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In Lamarck's classification, a family of gastropods having the gills in a row on the right side of the body, containing the genera *Pleurobranchus* and *Umbrella.*

Semiphyllididæ (sem″i-fi-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Semiphyllid*(*iana*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Semiphyllidiana.* More correctly *Semiphyllidiidæ.*

semipiscine (sem-i-pis′in), *a.* Half fish-like: as, the *semipiscine* form of Oannes or Dagon. See cut under *Dagon.*

Semiplantigrada (sem″i-plan-tig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *semiplantigradus:* see *semiplantigrade.*] A division of *Carnivora*, including those carnivores which are semiplantigrade. It corresponds to the family *Mustelidæ.*

semiplantigrade (sem-i-plan′ti-grād), *a.* [‹ NL. *semiplantigradus*, ‹ L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *plantigradus:* see *plantigrade.*] Incompletely plantigrade; partly digitigrade; subplantigrade; of or pertaining to the *Semiplantigrada.*

semiplastic (sem-i-plas′tik), *a.* Imperfectly plastic; in a state between full plasticity and rigidity.

These impurities had been gathered while the glass was in a *semi-plastic* condition. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 184.

The falling body [meteoric iron] was partly *semiplastic.*
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 286.

Semiplotina (sem″i-plō-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Semiplotus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group or subfamily of cyprinoids, typified by the genus *Semiplotus.* They have the air-bladder developed into an anterior and posterior section; the pharyngeal teeth in a single, double, or triple series (the outer never containing more than seven teeth); the anal fin short or of moderate length, with from eight to eleven branched rays not extending forward to below the dorsal fin; the lateral line, if complete, running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin elongate, with numerous branched rays and one osseous ray. They are found in Asiatic streams.

Semiplotinæ (sem″i-plō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Semiplotus* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Semiplotina.*

Semiplotus (sem-i-plō′tus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *semi-*, half, + Gr. *πλωτός*, sailing, floating: see *Plotus.*] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Semiplotina.* The sundaree, *S. macclellandi*, of Assam, is a species.

semipluma (sem-i-plö′mä), *n.*; pl. *semiplumæ* (-mē). [NL.: see *semiplume.*] In *ornith.*, a semiplume. See *feather.*

semiplumaceous (sem″i-plō-mā′shius), *a.* In *ornith.*, having or partaking of the character of a semiplume: noting a feather of partly pennaceous and partly plumulaceous structure.

semiplume (sem′i-plōm), *n.* [‹ NL. *semipluma*, ‹ L. *semi-*, half, + *pluma*, a small soft feather: see *plume.*] In *ornith.*, a feather of partly downy structure, possessing a pennaceous stem and a plumulaceous web. See *feather.*

semipupa (sem-i-pū′pä), *n.*; pl. *semipupæ* (-pē). [NL., ‹ L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *pupa*, pupa.] In *entom.*, same as *pseudopupa* or *propupa.*

semipupal (sem-i-pū′pal), *a.* [‹ *semipupa* + *-al.*] Of the character of a semipupa; semi-nymphal.

semiquadrate (sem-i-kwod′rāt), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45 degrees, or half a quadrant.

semiquartile (sem-i-kwâr′til), *n.* Same as *semiquadrate.*

semiquaver (sem′i-kwā-vėr), *n.* **1.** In *musical notation*, same as *sixteenth-note.*—**2.** Figuratively, something of very short duration; a very short space of time.

Till then, earth's *semiquaver*, mirth, farewell.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

Semiquaver rest. Same as *sixteenth-note rest.* See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

semiquaver (sem′i-kwā-vėr), *v. t.* [‹ *semiquaver*, *n.*] To play or sing in, or as in, semiquavers.

With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and *semiquav'ring* care away.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 127.

Semi-Quietism (sem-i-kwī′et-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Semi-Quietists.

Semi-Quietist (sem-i-kwī′et-ist), *n.* One of a sect of mystics which maintains with the Quietists that the most perfect state of the soul is passive contemplation, but holds that this state is incompatible with external sinful or sensual action.

semiquintile (sem-i-kwin′til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or 36 degrees.

semirecondite (sem″i-rē-kon′dit), *a.* Half-hidden or half-concealed; specifically, in *zoöl.*, noting the head of an insect half-concealed within the shield of the thorax.

semireflex (sem-i-rē′fleks), *a.* Involuntarily or irreflectively performed, yet not altogether beyond the influence of the will.

semi-regular (sem-i-reg′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *semi-regularis* (Kepler); as *semi-* + *regular*.] Pertaining to or containing a quadrilateral which has four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles. A *semi-regular solid* is one whose faces are all alike and semi-regular, which has dissimilar solid angles, distinct in the number of their lines, but not more than two kinds of them, lying on the surfaces of not more than two concentric spheres, and of each class of angles there are the same number as in a regular solid. Of semi-regular solids, so defined, there are but two—the rhombic dodecahedron and the triacontahedron; but modern writers often intend by the semi-regular solids the Archimedean bodies.

semi-retractile (sem-i-rē-trak′til), *a.* Retractile to some extent, as the claws of various carnivores, but incapable of being completely sheathed like a cat's. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 440.

semirhomb (sem′i-romb), *n.* One half of the pectinated rhomb or hydrospire of a cystic echinoderm, each half being a separate piece. See *hydrospire*.

semi-ring (sem′i-ring), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tracheal or bronchial half-ring. See *tracheal rings* (under *ring*[1]), and cut under *pessulus*.

semis (sē′mis), *n.* [L., < *semi-*, half, + *as*, as: see *as*[4].] A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half the value of the as. The obverse type is a head of Jupiter, the reverse type the prow of a vessel, and the mark of value *S*.

semisagittate (sem-i-saj′i-tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like the longitudinal half of a barbed arrow-head, or like the barbed end of a fish-hook; acuminate, rectilinear on one side, and spreading to a sharp projection on the other: noting color-marks, especially on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.



Semisagittate Mark.

semi-savage (sem-i-sav′āj), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Semibarbarian; half-civilized.

II. *n.* A half-civilized person; a semibarbarian.

Semi-Saxon (sem-i-sak′sn), *a.* and *n.* Early Middle English: an inexact term applied to Middle English in its first stage, the period from about 1150 to about 1250, when the Saxon inflections had not wholly fallen away.

semisection (sem-i-sek′shon), *n.* Same as *hemisection*.

Homén also, after *semisection* of the cervical region in dogs, found distinct degenerating fibres in the opposite lateral tract. *Lancet*, No. 3424, p. 720.

semiseptate (sem-i-sep′tāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, half-partitioned; having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to separate it into two entire cells.

semisextile (sem-i-seks′til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the half of a sextile, or 30 degrees.

semi-smile (sem′i-smīl), *n.* A faint smile; a suppressed or forced smile. [Rare.]

Mr. Beaufort put on a doleful and doubtful *semi-smile* of welcome. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, iv. 3.

semisolid (sem-i-sol′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A surface composed of facets, like a geometrical solid, but not closing so as to inclose space.

II. *a.* Half-solid.

semisospire (sem′i-sō-spīr), *n.* [< ML. *semisuspirium*, q. v.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *eighth-note rest*. Also *semisuspirium*.

semi-sound (sem′i-sound), *n.* [< ME. *semisoun*; as *semi-* + *sound*[5].] A half-sound; a low or broken tone. [Rare.]

Softe he cougheth with a *semy soun*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 511.

semispata (sem-i-spā′tä), *n.* [ML., also *semispathium*, LL. *semispatha*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *spatha*, a broad two-edged sword: see *spathe*.] A Frankish dagger about 2 feet long, having a single edge, and several grooves in the back of the blade. See *sax*[1], 1.

semi-spherical (sem-i-sfer′i-kal), *a.* Having the figure of a half-sphere; hemispherical.

semispinalis (sem″i-spī-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *semispinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*).] A deep muscular layer of the back, in the vertebral groove beneath the complexus, splenius, spinalis dorsi, and longissimus. It consists of oblique fascicles extending across several vertebræ, from the transverse and articular processes to the spinous processes. The series extend in man from the lower part of the thoracic to the upper part of the cervical region, and those of the back and neck respectively are sometimes distinguished as *semispinalis dorsi* and *semispinalis colli*. —**Semispinalis capitis**. Same as *complexus*[2].

semisquare (sem′i-skwār), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are 45 degrees distant from each other.

semi-steel (sem′i-stēl), *n.* Puddled steel. [U.S.]

semisubstitution (sem-i-sub-sti-tū′shon), *n.* A linear transformation of two variables in which one of them remains unaltered.

semisupernatural (sem-i-sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral), *a.* Half-divine and half-human: used of the classic demigods or heroes.

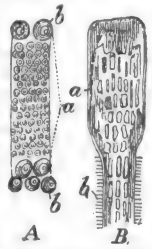
The Greeks . . . were surrounded with a world of *semi-supernatural* beings.
R. S. Perrin, Religion of Philosophy, p. 442.

semisupinated (sem-i-sū′pi-nā-ted), *a.* Placed in a position between supination and pronation, as the hand.

When the hand is *semisupinated*, i. e. with the radius and ulna parallel.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 534.

semisuspirium (sem″i-su-spir′i-um), *n.*; pl. *semisuspiria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *semi-*, half, + *suspirium*, a breathing, < *suspirare*, breathe: see *suspire*.] Same as *semisospire*.

semita (sem′i-tä), *n.*; pl. *semitæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *semita*, a narrow way, a path.] In echinoderms, a fasciole; a sort of lesser ambulacrum (having, however, nothing to do with the ambulacral organs proper), consisting of a band of minute close-set tubercles which bear ciliated clubbed spines. Semitæ are characteristic of the spatangoid sea-urchins. See also cut under *Spatangoida*.



A *B*

A, Semita, magnified, of a Spatangoid, *Amphidotus cordatus*: *a*, minute semital tubercles; *b*, *b*, ordinary tubercles. *B* A Semital Spine, more highly magnified, borne upon one of the semital tubercles: *a*, its clubbed end; *b*, its ciliated stem.

semital (sem′i-tal), *a.* [< NL. *semita* + *-al*. Cf. L. *semitalis*, of or belonging to a path.] Of or pertaining to a semita: as, a *semital* spine; a *semital* tubercle.—**Semital spine**, the peculiar clavate ciliated spine borne upon a semital tubercle.

semi-tangent (sem-i-tan′jent), *n.* In *math.*, the tangent of half an arc.

semitary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *simitar*.

Here, disarm me, take my *semitary*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

semitaur (sem′i-târ), *n.* [Formerly *semitaure*, *semitawre*; < L. *semi-*, half, + *taurus*, a bull.] A fabulous animal, half bull and half man. Semitaurs are among the commonest representations in Hindu religious art. The ordinary form is figured under *Durga*, which goddess is usually depicted spearing or cutting off the human head of a semitaur. Also *semitaure*.

He sees Chimeras, Gorgons, Mino-Taures,
Medusas, Haggs, Alectos, *Semi-Taures*.
Sylvester, tr. of Bethulia's Rescue, vi.

Some *semitawres*, and some more halfe a beare,
Other halfe swine deepe wallowing in the miers.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 8. (*Davies*.)

Semite (sem′īt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. **Semites*, < LL. *Sem*, < Gr. Σήμ, Shem.] **I.** *n.* A descendant or supposed descendant of Shem, son of Noah.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to Shem or his descendants.

Also *Shemite*.

semitendinose (sem-i-ten′di-nōs), *a.* Same as *semitendinous*.

semitendinosus (sem-i-ten-di-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *semitendinosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *semitendinous*.] A fusiform muscle with a remarkably long tendon, on the back of the thigh, at the inner side of the biceps femoris, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium in common with the biceps, and inserted at the inner anterior side of the shaft of the tibia beneath the insertion of the sartorius. This muscle flexes the leg, and its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings. Also called *tendinosus* and *ischiopretibialis*.

semitendinous (sem-i-ten′di-nus), *a.* Tendinous for half its length or thereabouts, as a muscle; having a tendon about as long as its fleshy part, as the semitendinosus.

semiterete (sem″i-tē-rēt′), *a.* Half-round; semicylindric, like a cheese-scoop.

semitertian (sem-i-tėr′shan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Partly tertian and partly quotidian: applied to intermittent fevers.

II. *n.* A semitertian fever.

semitesseral (sem-i-tes′e-ral), *a.* Exhibiting the hemihedrism characteristic of forms of the tesseral or isometric system.

Semitesseral forms [of crystals]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 355.

Semitic (sē-mit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Sémitique* = Sp. *Semítico* = Pg. It. *Semitico* (cf. G. *Semitisch* = Dan. Sw. *Semitisk*), < NL. **Semiticus*, < *Semita*, Semite: see *Semite*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Semites, or the descendants of Shem; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it, as the Arabians and the Assyrians. Also *Shemitic*, *Shemitish*.

The term [*Semitic*] . . . was not in general use until the first quarter of this century, having been used in Germany, as it is alleged, by Schlözer in 1781. . . . It could not, however, have been general, since Eichhorn claims to have introduced it in place of Oriental in 1794. . . . It may not improperly be said that the term *Semitic* is authoritative.
J. S. Blackwell, in Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass., 1881, p. 28.

Semitic languages, an important family of languages distinguished by triliteral verbal roots and vowel-inflection. It comprises two principal branches, the northern and the southern. To the northern branch belong the Assyrian, Aramean (including Syrian), and Palestinian (including Hebrew and Phenician); to the southern belong the Arabic (including Sabean) and its derived subbranch, the Ethiopic.

II. *n.* The Semitic languages collectively.

Semitisation, Semitise. See *Semitization, Semitize*.

Semitism (sem′i-tizm), *n.* [< *Semite* + *-ism*.] 1. A Semitic word or idiom.

So extensively had Semitic influences penetrated Egypt that the Egyptian language, during the period of the nineteenth dynasty, is said by Brugsch to be as full of *Semitisms* as German is of Gallicisms.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 498.

2. Semitic ways, life, thought, etc.; especially, the religious doctrines and principles or practices of the Jewish people.

Also *Shemitism*.

Semitist (sem′i-tist), *n.* [< *Semite* + *-ist*.] A Semitic scholar; one versed in Semitic language, literature, etc.

Possibly, like some other *Semitists*, Prof. Driver may not regard the results of Assyriology with pre-eminent favour. *The Academy*, July 26, 1890, p. 66.

Semitization (sem″i-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Semitize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering Semitic in character, language, or other attribute. Also spelled *Semitisation*.

The partial *Semitization* of the southern districts of Abyssinia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 656.

Semitize (sem′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Semitized*, ppr. *Semitizing*. [< *Semite* + *-ize*.] 1. To render Semitic in character, language, or religion.

That they [the Philistines] were a Semitic or at least a thoroughly *Semitized* people can now hardly be made a matter of dispute. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 756.

2. To convert to the Hebrew religion.

Also spelled *Semitise*.

semitone (sem′i-tōn), *n.* [= F. *semiton* = Sp. *semitono*; < LL. *semitonium*, a half-tone, < L. *semi-*, half, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, an interval approximately equal to half of a tone; a minor second; a half-step. The typical semitone is that between the seventh and the eighth tone of the major scale; this is called *diatonic*, and its ratio is 15 : 16. That between any tone and its flat or its sharp is called *chromatic*; its ratio is either 24 : 25 or 128 : 135—the former being called the *less*, and the latter the *greater*. The semitone resulting from a doubly diminished third is called *enharmonic*. The semitone produced by equal temperament is called *tempered* or *mean*; its ratio is 1 : $2^{1/12}$. The semitone is not the same as the ancient hemitone (sometimes called the *Pythagorean semitone*), which was the remnant left from a perfect fourth after subtracting two tones. See *limma*, 1. Rarely called *demitone*.

semitonic (sem-i-ton′ik), *a.* [< *semitone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

semi-transparency (sem″i-tråns-par′en-si), *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

semi-transparent (sem″i-tråns-par′ent), *a.* Half-transparent or imperfectly transparent.—**Semi-transparent china**, a name given to a fine pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in the early years of the factory which afterward produced the famous Spode porcelain.

semi-tropical (sem-i-trop′i-kal), *a.* Belonging in part to the tropics and in part to more temperate regions; characteristic of regions bordering on the tropics; subtropical: as, *semi-tropical* vegetation; a *semi-tropical* climate.

semitubular (sem-i-tū′bū-lär), *a.* Like the half of a tube divided longitudinally; elongate, with parallel margins, one surface being strongly convex and the other strongly concave.

semitychonic (sem″i-tī-kon′ik), *a.* Approximating to the astronomical system of Tycho Brahe. The *semitychonic system* supposes the earth to revolve on its axis daily, but the sun to revolve around the earth, and the other primary planets to revolve around the sun.

semi-uncial (sem-i-un′sial), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *paleography*, intermediate between uncial and minuscule: noting a method of writing Latin and Greek characters found in the sixth or seventh and succeeding centuries.

Where contracting is the main business, it is not well to write, as the fashion now is, uncial or *semiuncial* letters, to look like pig's ribs.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, i. 20. (*Davies*.)

Scholia, in two or more fine *semiuncial* hands, are frequent through the entire book. *Classical Rev.*, III. 18.

II. *n.* One of the characters exhibiting the transition from uncial to minuscule writing.

It [Irish script] is usually called the Irish uncial or *semi-uncial*, but its connection with the normal uncial script has never been explained.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, v. ii. 173.

semivitreous (sem-i-vit′rē-us), *a.* Partially vitreous; having more or less of a vitreous structure: a term used in describing the structure of various minerals, constituents of rocks, especially of volcanic rocks. See *vitreous*.

Finely vesicular rhyolitic rock with compact *semivitreous* green-grey base. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 74.

semi-vitrification (sem-i-vit″ri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* 1. The process of partly vitrifying anything, or the state of being partly vitrified.—2. A substance or mass in the state of being semi-vitrified, or partially converted into glass.

semi-vitrified (sem-i-vit′ri-fīd), *a.* Half-vitrified, or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

semivive†, *a.* [ME. *semivyf*, < OF. **semivif* = It. *semivivo*, < L. *semivivus*, half-alive, half-dead, < *semi-*, half, + *vivus*, alive, living: see *vivid*.] Half-alive; half-dead.

He myȝte neither steppe ne stonde ne stere fote ne handes,
Ne helpe hym-self sothely for *semiwyf* he semed.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 55.

semivocal (sem-i-vō′kạl), *a.* [< L. *semivocalis*, half-sounding, half-vocal, as a noun a semivowel, < *semi-*, half, + *vocalis*, vocal: see *vocal*, *vowel*.] Of or pertaining to a semivowel; half-vocal; imperfectly sounding.

semivowel (sem-i-vou′el), *n.* [< F. *semivoyelle* = It. *semivocale*, < L. *semivocalis*, sc. *litera* (translating Gr. *ἡμίφωνον*, sc. *στοιχεῖον*), semivowel: see *semivocal*.] A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant; an articulation lying near the line of division between vowel and consonant, and so capable of being used with either value; also, the sign representing such a sound. The name is very variously applied by different authorities; *w* and *y* are oftenest called semivowels, also *l* and *r*, and sometimes the nasals *m* and *n*.

semi-weekly (sem-i-wēk′li), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Made, issued, or occurring twice a week, or once every half-week: as, a *semi-weekly* tour of inspection; a *semi-weekly* newspaper.

II. *n.* A journal that is issued twice a week.

Semla gum. See *gum*[2].

semland†, *n.* A Middle English form of *semblant*.

semly[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *seemly*.

semly[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *semble*[2].

semmit (sem′it), *n.* [Prob. orig. a form of *samite*, q. v.] An undershirt. [Scotch.]

semnable† (sem′nạ-bl), *a.* [A corrupt form of *semblable*.] Similar.

"From Berwick to Dover, three hundred miles over." That is, from one end of the land to the other. *Semnable* the Scripture expression, "From Dan to Beersheba."
Fuller, Worthies, Northumberland, II. 542. (*Davies.*)

semnopithece (sem″nọ-pi-thēs′), *n.* [< *Semnopithecus*.] One of the so-called sacred monkeys, as the entellus or hanuman; any member of the *Semnopithecinæ*.

Semnopithecidæ (sem″nọ-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopithecus* + *-idæ*.] The *Semnopithecinæ* advanced to the rank of a family.

Semnopithecinæ (sem-nọ-pith-ē-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopithecus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of catarrhine monkeys. The stomach is complex and sacculated, with a dilated cardiac and elongated pyloric aperture; there are no cheek-pouches and no vermiform appendix of the colon; the limbs and tail are long; the sternum is narrow; the third lower molar tooth is five-tuberculate; and ischial callosities are present. It includes many large monkeys, most nearly approaching the apes of the family *Simiidæ*. The leading genera, besides *Semnopithecus*, are *Nasalis*, *Colobus*, and *Guereza*. These monkeys are found in Africa and Asia. They date back to the Miocene. Also called *Colobinæ*. See cuts under *entellus*, *guereza*, and *Nasalis*.

semnopithecine (sem-nọ-pith′ē-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semnopithecinæ*; semnopithecoid.

II. *n.* A monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecus*; a semnopithecoid.

semnopithecoid (sem″nọ-pi-thē′koid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *semnopithecine*.

Semnopithecus (sem″nọ-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σεμνός*, revered, honored, sacred (< *σέβεσθαι*, revere), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical genus of *Semnopithecinæ*, the so-called sacred monkeys of Asia, having a thumb, and not found in Africa. (Compare *Colobus*.) Numerous species inhabit wooded portions of the Oriental region, from the Himalayas southward, and extend into Borneo and Java. They are of large size and slender-bodied, with long limbs and tail and often handsome coloration. The best-known is the hanuman, or sacred monkey of the Hindus, *S. entellus*. One species, *S. roxellana*, inhabits Tibet. See cut under *entellus*.

semola (sem′ọ-lä), *n.* [= F. *semoule*, OF. *semole* = Sp. *sémola* = Pg. *semola*, fine flour, < It. *semola*, bran, < L. *simila*, fine wheaten flour; cf. ML. *simella*, wheaten bread; Gr. *σεμίδαλις*, fine wheaten flour. Cf. OHG. *semala*, *simila*, fine wheat, flour, bread, MHG. *semel*, *semele*, *simel*, G. *semmel* (> Sw. *semla*), wheaten bread, a roll; appar. an independent word, < OHG. *semōn*, eat (but influenced by the L. word).] Same as *semolina*.

semolina, semolino (sem-ọ-lē′nä, -nō), *n.* [< It. *semolino*, grits, a paste for soups, etc., small seed, dim. of *semola*, bran: see *semola*.] The large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it. It is of various degrees of fineness, and is often made intentionally in considerable quantities, being a favorite food in France, and to some extent used in Great Britain for making puddings. Also called *manna-croup*. Compare *Glyceria*.

Semostomæ (sē-mos′tọ-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *semostomus*: see *semostomous*.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ*, containing ordinary jelly-fishes or sea-jellies with the parts in fours and eights, having four genital pouches arranged about the single centric mouth, which is provided with long arm-like (or flag-like) processes. The families *Pelagiidæ*, *Cyaneidæ*, and *Aureliidæ* illustrate this group, which is also called *Monostomea*. The name would be preferably written *Sematostomata* or *Semiostomata*. See cuts under *Aurelia* and *Cyanea*.

semostomous (sē-mos′tọ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *semostomus*, < Gr. *σῆμα*, sign, mark, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having long oral processes, as a jellyfish; pertaining to the *Semostomæ*, or having their characters.

semoted† (sē-mō′ted), *a.* [< L. *semotus*, pp. of *semovere*, move apart, separate (< *se-*, apart, + *movere*, move: see *move*), + *-ed*[2].] Separated; removed; remote.

Is it enough if I pray with my mind, the heart being *semoted* from mundane affairs and worldly businesses?
Becon, Works, p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

Semotilus (sē-mot′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *σῆμα*, banner, + *πτίλον*, feather, wing (with ref. to the dorsal fin).] An American genus of leuciscine fishes. The species are variously known as *chub* and *dace*. *S. atromaculatus* is the horned chub, 10 inches long, abounding from New England to Missouri and Georgia. *S. corporalis* is the fall-fish or silver chub, the largest of the *Cyprinidæ* in the regions it inhabits — east of the Alleghanies from Massachusetts to Virginia. It reaches a length of 18 inches; the coloration is brilliant steel-blue above, silvery on the sides and belly; in the spring the males have the belly and lower fins rosy or crimson.

semper idem (sem′pėr ī′dem). [L.: *semper* (> Pr. OF. *sempre*), always, ever (< *sem-*, *sim-*, in *semel*, once, *simul*, at once, E. *same*, etc., + *-per*, akin to *per*, through: see *per-*); *idem*, the same: see *identic*.] Always the same.

sempervirent (sem-pėr-vī′rent), *a.* [< L. *semper*, always, + *viren(t-)s*, ppr. of *virere*, be green or verdant: see *virid*.] Always green or fresh; evergreen.

sempervive (sem′pėr-vīv), *n.* [< OF. *sempervive*, < L. *semperviva*, *sempervivum*, fem. or neut. of *sempervivus*, ever-living, < *semper*, always, + *vivus*, living, < *vivere*, live.] The houseleek. See *Sempervivum*.

The greater *semper-vive* . . . will put out branches two or three years; but . . . they wrap the root in a cloth besmeared with oil, and renew it once in half a year.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 29.

Sempervivum (sem-pėr-vī′vum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *sempervivum*, also *semperviva*, in full *semperviva herba*, houseleek, lit. the 'ever-living plant' (tr. Gr. *ἀείζωον*), so called because it is evergreen and of great vitality; neut. or fem. of *sempervivus*, ever-living: see *semper-vive*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Crassulaceæ*. Characterized by numerous or more than five calyx-lobes, as many acute narrow petals, which are entirely separate or united only at the base, usually twice as many stamens, and as many carpels as petals, the fruit consisting of many-seeded follicles. There are about 50 species, natives especially of central and southern Europe, also extending to Madeira and the Canaries, into Asia Minor and the western Himalayas, and into Africa in Nubia and Abyssinia. They are plants of peculiarly fleshy habit, in some species with a leaf-bearing stem, but in most stemless and consisting of a rosette of short and broad alternate fleshy and commonly revolute leaves. The flowers are white, red, green, yellow, or purple, and borne in panicled and commonly compactly flowered cymes. They are remarkable, like the related *Sedum*, for tenacity of life: *S. cæspitosum* is said to have grown when planted after being for eighteen months pressed in a herbarium. Those with shrubby stems have yellow or rarely white flowers, are all from the Canary Islands, are cultivated under glass, and show many divergences from the typical structure — some, as the subgenus *Greenovia*, having as many as thirty-two petals. The best-known species of outdoor cultivation are *S. globiferum* (see *hen-and-chickens*) and *S. tectorum* (the houseleek). The latter is in England a familiar plant, with such old names as *homewort*, *bullock's-eye*, *imbreke*, *joubarb*, etc. See *houseleek*, *houseleek-tree*.

sempiternt (sem′pi-tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *sempiterne*, < OF. *sempiterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *sempiterno*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting, < *sempi-*, for *semper*, always, + *-ternus*, as in *æviternus*, *æternus*, etern, eternal.] Everlasting.

To fle fro synne and derk fire *sempiterne*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

The god whose . . . beinge is *sempiterne*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

sempiternal (sem-pi-tėr′nạl), *a.* [< ME. *sempiternal*, < OF. (and F.) *sempiternel*, < ML. *sempiternalis* (in adv. *sempiternaliter*); as *sempitern* + *-al*.] Eternal; everlasting; endless; having no end.

As thou art cyte of God, & *sempiternal* throne,
Here now, blessyd lady, my wofulle mone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

The *Sempiternall*, Immortall, Omnipotent, Inuisible, and the most consummate and absolute Deitie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 90.

All truth is from the *sempiternal* source
Of light divine. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 499.

sempiternity (sem-pi-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [< LL. *sempiternita(t-)s*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] Duration without end; endless duration; perpetuity.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 94.

sempiternize† (sem-pi-tėr′nīz), *v. t.* [< *sempitern* + *-ize*.] To perpetuate.

Nature, nevertheless, did not after that manner provide for the *sempiternizing* of the human race, but, on the contrary, created man naked, tender, and frail.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 8.

sempiternous† (sem-pi-tėr′nus), *a.* [< L. *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] Sempiternal.

A *sempiternous* crone and old hag was picking up and gathering some sticks in the said forest.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 15.

sempiternum† (sem-pi-tėr′num), *n.* [< L. *sempiternum*, neut. of *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] A stuff formerly in use in England, named from its durability. It is described as a twilled woolen material used for garments. *Draper's Dict.*

semple (sem′pl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *simple*.

semplice (sem′plē-che), *a.* [It., = E. *simple*.] In *music*, simple; unaffected: noting passages to be rendered without embellishments or rhythmic liberties.

sempre (sem′pre), *adv.* [It., < L. *semper*, always: see *semper idem*.] In *music*, in the same style throughout; similarly: used with some other direction, to prevent this from being forgotten, or its force suspended: as, *sempre piano*, softly throughout. Compare *simile*.

sempster†, *n.* See *seamster*.

sempstress, *n.* See *seamstress*.

semseyite (sem′si-īt), *n.* [Named after A. von *Semsey*.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, near jamesonite in composition, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a gray color and metallic luster: it is found at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

semster†, *n.* See *seamster*.

semuncia (sē-mun′shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *semunciæ* (-ē). [L., < *semi-*, half, + *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce: see *ounce*[1].] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachmas, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

semuncial (sē-mun′shiạl), *a.* [< *semuncia* + *-al*.] Belonging to or based on the semuncia.

Small bronze pieces belonging to the *Semuncial* system.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 43.

sen[1]†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *sine*[1].

sen[2] (sen), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese copper or bronze coin, equal to the one-hundredth part of a yen or dollar; a Japanese cent. There



Obverse. Reverse.
Sen. (Size of original.)

are 1- and 2-sen copper pieces, a nickel 5-sen piece, and 10-, 20-, and 50-sen silver pieces.

sen. or **Sen.** An abbreviation of *senior*.

señal (se-nyal'), *n.* [Sp., a mark, landmark, = E. *signal:* see *signal*.] In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, a landmark.

senarius (sē-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *senarii* (-ī). [L., sc. *versus*, a verse of six feet: see *senary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse of six feet; especially, an iambic trimeter.

senarmontite (se-när'mont-īt), *n.* [Named after H. H. de *Sénarmont* (1808–62), a French mineralogist and physicist.] Native antimony trioxid (Sb_2O_3), occurring in isometric octahedrons, also massive: it is colorless or grayish, of a resinous to subadamantine luster.

senary (sen'ą-ri), *a.* [= F. *senaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *senario*, < L. *senarius*, consisting of six each, < *seni*, six each, < *sex* = E. *six:* see *six*.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six. *Bailey.*

senate (sen'ąt), *n.* [< ME. *senat*, < OF. *senat*, also *sené*, F. *sénat* = Pr. *senet* = Sp. Pg. *senado* = It. *senato* = D. *senaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *senat*, < L. *senatus*, council of elders, a senate, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man (compar. *senior*, older; *senium*, old age), = Skt. *sana* = Gr. *ἒνος*, old, = Goth. *sineigs*, old (superl. *sinista*, eldest), = Lith. *senas* = W. *hen* = Ir. Gael. *sean*, old. From the same L. adj. *senex* (*sen-*) are ult. E. *senile*, *senior*, *signor*, *seignior*, etc., *sir*, *sire*, *sirrah*, etc.; and the same element exists in *seneschal*, q. v.] **1.** An assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government of a state. Especially—(*a*) In ancient Rome, a body of citizens appointed or elected from among the patricians, and later from among rich plebeians also, or taking seats by virtue of holding or of having held certain high offices of state. Originally the senate had supreme authority in religious matters, much legislative and judicial power, the management of foreign affairs, etc. At the close of the republic, however, and under the empire, the authority of the senate was little more than nominal apart from certain administrative functions, chiefly fiscal, and from its sittings as a high court of justice and as an appellate tribunal. The original senate of the patricians numbered 100; after the adjunction of the tribes Tities or Sabines and Luceres, the number became 300, and remained at this figure for several centuries, with the exception of some temporary changes, until the supremacy of Sulla. Julius Cæsar made the number 900, and after his death it became over 1,000, but was reduced to 600 by Augustus, and varied under subsequent emperors. (*b*) The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, Italy, the United States, and in all the separate States of the Union. The Senate of the United States consists of two senators from each State, and numbers 96 members. A senator must be at least thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the country, and a resident of the State from which he is chosen. Senators were elected by the State legislatures, but an amendment to the Constitution for their (direct) election by popular vote was submitted by Congress to the States, was ratified by three fourths of the State legislatures, and became effective in 1913. Senators sit for six years, but the terms of office are so arranged that one third of the members retire every two years. In addition to its legislative functions, the Senate has power to confirm or reject nominations and treaties made by the President, and also tries impeachments. The vice-president of the United States is the president of the Senate; in his absence a senator is chosen president pro tempore. The upper house of the Canadian Parliament is also called the Senate; its 87 members are appointed by the crown for life. Hence—(*c*) In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

2. In an extended use, a body of venerable or distinguished persons.

> There sate on many a sapphire throne
> The great who had departed from mankind,
> A mighty *senate*. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, i. 54.

3. (*a*) The governing body of the University of Cambridge, and of some other institutions of learning.

The legislative body of the University is called the *Senate*, and the place in which it assembles is called the Senate-House. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Science, and Letters, Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, Law, and Surgery, having their names upon the University Register, have votes in this assembly.

Cambridge University Calendar for 1889, p. 1.

(*b*) In certain American colleges, where the students take part in the discipline of the institution, a disciplining and advisory body composed of members of the faculty and representatives of the students.—**Courtesy of the senate.** See *courtesy*.—**Prince of the senate.** See *princeps senatus*, under *princeps*.

senate-chamber (sen'ąt-chām"bėr), *n.* A chamber or hall in which a senate assembles.

senate-house (sen'ąt-hous), *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.

> *Sic.* The people do admit you, and are summon'd
> To meet anon, upon your approbation.
> *Cor.* Where? at the *senate-house?*
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 158.

Senate-House examination. See *examination*.

senator (sen'ą-tor), *n.* [< ME. *senatour*, *senatur*, < OF. *senatour*, F. *sénateur* = Sp. Pg. *senador* = It. *senatore* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *senator*, < L. *senator*, a senator, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate*.] **1.** A member of a senate. (See *senate*, 1.) In Scotland the lords of session are called *senators of the College of Justice*.

> But God wot, quod this *senatour* also,
> So vertuous a lyvere in my lyf
> Ne saugh I never.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 925.
>
> The tyrant custom, most grave *senators*,
> Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war
> My thrice-driven bed of down.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 230.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a member of the king's council; a king's councilor. *Burrill.*

senatorial (sen-ą-tō'ri-ąl), *a.* [= F. *sénatorial* = D. *senatoriaal;* as < L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator (< *senator*, a senator: see *senator*), + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a senate or senators; appropriate to a senator; consisting of senators: as, a *senatorial* robe; *senatorial* eloquence.

> Go on, brave youths, till in some future age
> Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.
> *T. Warton*, Newmarket (1751).

2. [*cap.*] Entitled to elect a Senator: as, a *Senatorial* district. [U. S.]—**3.** Controlled by a senate. [Rare.]

The other [Roman] provinces, however, remained *senatorial*, their affairs directed by the Senate's decrees, their pro-consuls or proprætors appointed by the Senate, as of old. *W. Wilson*, State, § 167.

senatorially (sen-ą-tō'ri-ąl-i), *adv.* In a senatorial manner; in a way appropriate to or becoming a senator; with dignity or solemnity.

> The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave.
> *A. Drummond*, Travels, p. 17

senatorian (sen-ą-tō'ri-ąn), *a.* [= F. *sénatorien;* as L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator: see *senator*.] Same as *senatorial*.

> Propose your schemes, ye *senatorian* band,
> Whose ways and means support the sinking land.
> *Johnson*, Imit. of Third Satire of Juvenal.

senatorious† (sen-ą-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator, < *senator*, a senator: see *senator*.] Senatorial. *Imp. Dict.*

senatorship (sen'ą-tor-ship), *n.* [< *senator* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a senator.

senatory† (sen'ą-tǫ-ri), *n.* [< ML. **senatorium*, a place of meeting of senators, neut. of L. *senatorius*, of senators: see *senatorial*.] A senate.

> As for the commens vniuersally,
> And a greate parte of the *senatory*
> Were of the same intencion.
> *Roy and Barlow*, Rede me and be nott Wrothe, p. 40. (*Davies.*)

senatus (sē-nā'tus), *n.* [L.: see *senate*.] A senate; also, a governing body in certain universities.—**Senatus academicus**, one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues (subject to the control and review of the university court), and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.—**Senatus consultum**, a decree of the ancient Roman senate, pronounced on some question or point of law.

senatusconsult (sē-nā'tus-kǫn-sult'), *n.* [< L. *senatusconsultum*, prop. two words, *senatus consultum*, a decree of the senate: *senatus*, gen. of *senatus*, senate (see *senate*); *consultum*, a decree: see *consult*, *n.*] A senatus consultum.

It was the *senatusconsults* that were the principal statutory factors of what was called by both emperors and jurists the jus novum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 704.

sence[1], *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *since*.

sence[2]†. An obsolete spelling of *sense*[1] and of *sense*[2].

senceless†, *a.* An obsolete form of *senseless*.

sench†, *v. t.* [< ME. *senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, cause to sink, causal of *sincan*, sink: see *sink*.] To cause to sink.

sencion†, *n.* [ME., also *senchion*, < OF. (and F.) *seneçon* = OIt. *seneccione*, *senezone*, < L. *senecio(n-)*, groundsel: see *Senecio*.] Groundsel.

For to take fysche with thy handys.—Take groundis walle, that ys *senchion*, and hold yt yn thi handes, yn the water, and all fysche wylle gaddar thertoo.

Relig. Antiq., i. 324. (*Halliwell.*)

send (send), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sent*, ppr. *sending*. [< ME. *senden* (pret. *sende*, *sente*, pp. *send*, *sent*), < AS. *sendan* (pret. *sende*, pp. *sended*) = OS. *sendian* = OFries. *senda*, *sanda*, *seinda* = MD. *senden*, D. *zenden* = MLG. *senden* = OHG. *santan*, *sentan*, MHG. *senden*, *senten*, G. *senden* = Icel. *senda* = Sw. *sända* = Dan. *sende* = Goth. *sandjan*, send, lit. 'make to go' (associated with the noun, AS. *sand*, etc., a sending, message, embassy: see *sand*[2]), causal of AS. as if **sindan* = Goth. **sinthan* (pret. *santh*), go, travel, = OHG. *sinnan* (for **sindan*), MHG. *sinnen*, go, go forth, G. *sinnen* (pret. *sann*), go over in the mind, review, reflect upon (cf. L. *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent*, *sentient*, *sense*[1]); hence Goth. *sinth*, a time, = AS. *sith* (for **sinth*), ME. *sithe*, a journey, time: see *sithe*[2]. Cf. OLith. *suntu*, I send.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to go or pass from one place to another; despatch: as, to *send* a messenger.

The Citizens finding him [Jack Cade] to grow every Day more insolent than other, they sent to the Lord Scales for Assistance, who *sendeth* Matthew Gout, an old Soldier, to them, with some Forces and Furniture out of the Tower.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 191.

> God . . .
> Thither will *send* his winged messengers
> On errands of supernal grace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 572.

2. To procure the going, carrying, transmission, etc., of; cause to be conveyed or transmitted; forward: as, to *send* one's compliments or a present; to *send* tidings.

> And he wrote in King Ahasuerus' name, . . . and *sent* letters by posts on horseback. Esther viii. 10.
>
> Dr. M—— *sent* him [Molière] word he would come to him upon two conditions. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 173.
>
> To your prayer she *sends* you this reply.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

3. To impel; propel; throw; cast; hurl: as, a gun that *sends* a ball 2,000 yards.

> In his right hand he held a trembling dart,
> Whose fellow he before had *sent* apart.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

There is a physical excitation or disturbance which is *sent* along two different nerves, and which produces two different disturbances in the brain.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 41.

4. To direct to go and act; appoint; authorize.

> I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran.
> Jer. xxiii. 21.

5. To cause to come; dispense; deal out; bestow; inflict.

> God *send* them more knowledge and charity.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 343.
>
> He . . . *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust.
> Mat. v. 45.

Great numbers regard diseases as things that come arbitrarily, or are *sent* by Divine Providence as judgments or punishments for sins.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 369.

6. To cause to be; grant. [Obs. or archaic.]

> God *send* him well! *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 190.
>
> *Send* her victorious,
> Happy and Glorious.
> *H. Carey*, God save the Queen.
>
> God keep you all, Gentlemen; and *send* you meet, this day, with another Bitch-otter.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 61.

7. To turn; drive.

He had married a worthless girl, who robbed him of all he possessed, and then ran away; this *sent* him mad, and he soon afterwards died.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 45.

8. To cause to go forward doing an act indicated by a verb in the present participle: as, to *send* one packing.

> His son . . . flung him out into the open air with a violence which *sent* him staggering several yards.
> *Warren*, Now and Then, i.

The royal troops instantly fired such a volley of musketry as *sent* the rebel horse flying in all directions. *Macaulay.*

To be sent up Salt River. See *Salt River*.—**To send about one's business.** See *business*.—**To send down,** in the University of Oxford, to send away from the university for a period, by way of punishment.—**To send forth** or **out.** (*a*) To produce; to put or bring forth: as, a tree *sends forth* branches. (*b*) To emit: as, flowers *send forth* fragrance.—**To send owls to Athens.** See *owl*.—**To send salaam.** See *salaam*.—**To send to Coventry,** to send to an imaginary place of social banishment; exclude from society; treat with conspicuous neglect or contempt, on account of offensive or objectionable conduct; ostracize socially; cut: originally a military phrase implying exclusion from the society of the mess. The reason for this use of the name Coventry is matter of conjecture.

The skilful artisan, who in a given time can do more than his fellows, but who dares not do it because he would be *sent to Coventry* by them, and who consequently cannot reap the benefit of his superior powers.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 248.

To send to prentice. See *prentice*.—**To send to the right-about.** See *right-about*.—**To send up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to hoist (a mast or yard) into its place aloft on shipboard. (*b*) To convict of crime and imprison. [Colloq., U. S.]

Some of them seem rather proud of the number of times they have been "*sent up.*"

Scribner's Mag., VIII. 619.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To despatch a missive, message, or messenger; despatch an agent for some purpose.

> See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away mine head? 2 Ki. vi. 32.

So great physicians cannot all attend,
But some they visit, and to some they *send*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 336.

The Cashif *sent* to me to come to him, and I presented him with the liquor I brought for him, and sat with him for some time. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 56.

2. *Naut.*, to pitch or plunge precipitately into the trough of the sea. [In this nautical use partly differentiated, with former variant *sand*, and with preterit *sended*.]

She *sands* or *sends*, when the ship's head or stern falls deep in the trough of the sea.
J. H. Moore, Practical Navigator (13th ed., 1798), p. 286.

She *sended* forth heavily and sickly on the long swell. She never rose to the opposite heave of the sea again.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, ii.

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought: as, to *send for* a physician; to *send for* a coach.

Let not my lord be amused. For to this end
Was I by Cæsar *sent for* to the isle.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 6.

I was civilly received in a good private house, and *sent* out *for* every thing I wanted, there being no inn.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 201.

Next day the Queen tried the plan which the Whigs had for some time cherished, and *sent for* Lord L——.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 537.

send (send), *n.* [< ME. *send*, a variant, conformed to the verb, of *sand*, *sond:* see *sand*2. In mod. use directly < *send*, *v.*] **1†.** That which is or has been sent; a missive or message.—**2.** A messenger; specifically, in some parts of Scotland, one of the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding.

It 's nae time for brides to lye in bed
When the bridegroom's *send* 's in town.
There are four-and-twenty noble lords
A' lighted on the green.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 334).

He and Rob set off in the character of "*Sen's*" to Samie Pikshule's, duly to inquire if there was a bride there.
W. Alexander, Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, xxxix.

3†. That which is given, bestowed, or awarded; a gift; a present.

Thurgh giftes of our goddys, that vs grace leuys,
We most suffer all hor *senndes*, & soberly take.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3330.

Ye're bidden send your love a *send*,
For he has sent you twa.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

4. The impulse of a wave or waves by which a ship is carried bodily.

The May Flower sailed from the harbor, . . .
Borne on the *send* of the sea.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, v.

5. Same as *scend*.

sendable†, *a.* [ME. *sendabylle;* < *send* + *-able.*] That may be sent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 329.

sendal (sen'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sendall*, *sendell*, *cendal*, *cendell*, *syndale*, sometimes *sandal;* < ME. *sendel*, *sendal*, *sendale*, *sendalle*, *sendell*, *cendel*, < OF. *sendal*, *cendal* = Sp. Pg. *cendal* = It. *zendalo*, *zendado*, "a kind of fine thin silken stuffe, called taffeta, sarcenett, or *sendall*" (Florio) (> Turk. *sandal*, brocade), < ML. **sendalum*, *cendalum*, *sendal*, also *cindadus*, *cindatus*, *cindatum*, *sendatum*, etc., equiv. to Gr. *σινδών*, fine linen: see *sindon.*] A silken material used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for rich dresses, flags, pennons, etc.; also, a piece of this material. It was apparently of two kinds: the first a thin silk, like sarsenet, used for linings, flags, etc.; the other much heavier and used for ceremonial vestments and the like.

Ioseph Ab Arimathia asked of Pylate the bodye of our Lorde and leyde it in a clene *Sendell*, and put it in a Sepulcre that no man had ben buryed in.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

In sangwin and in pers he clad was al,
Lined with taffata and with *sendal*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 440.

Sendale . . . was a thynne stuffe lyke sarcenett, . . . but coarser and narrower than the sarcenett now ys, as myselfe can remember.
Thynne, Anim. on Speght's Chaucer (1598). (*Fairholt.*)

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,
With gold embroider'd gorgeously,
Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,
And this I bought thee gladly.
Greensleeves (Ellis's Specimens, III. 328). (*Nares.*)

Sails of silk and ropes of *sendal*,
Such as gleam in ancient lore.
Longfellow, Secret of the Sea.

★ **sender** (sen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *sendere;* < *send* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who sends.

Exe. This was a merry message.
K. Hen. We hope to make the *sender* blush at it.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 299.

2. In *telegraphy* and *telephony*, the instrument by means of which a message is transmitted, as distinguished from the receiver at the other end of the line; also, the person transmitting. See *curb-sender*.

★ **sending** (sen'ding), *n.* [< ME. *sendynge* (= MHG. G. *sendunge*, G. *sendung*); verbal n. of *send*, *v.*] **1.** The act of causing to go forward; despatching.—**2.** *Naut.*, pitching bodily into the trough of the sea, as a ship.

send-off (send'ôf), *n.* A start, as on a journey or career of any kind, or a demonstration of good-will on the occasion of such a departure; a speeding: as, his friends gave him a hearty *send-off;* an enthusiastic *send-off* to an actor. [Colloq.]

sendony†, *n.* Same as *sindon*.

sene1**†**. A Middle English form of *seen*.

sene2**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *scene*.

sene3**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sign*.

sene4**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *senna*.

Senebiera (sen-e-bē'riä), *n.* [NL., named after Jean *Senebier* (1742–1809), a Swiss naturalist.] De Candolle's name (1799) for *Coronopus*, a genus of cruciferous plants. It is distinguished by the fruit, a didymous pod of which the rugose and nearly spherical valves separate at maturity into two one-seeded nutlets. There are 12 species, widely diffused through warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are annual or biennial herbs, nearly prostrate and very much branched, bearing alternate entire or dissected leaves, and minute white or rarely purple flowers in short racemes opposite the leaves. *Coronopus Niloticus* of Egypt has been used as a salad, as has *C. Coronopus*, the wart-cress of England, also known as *swine-cress*, *herb-ivy*, and *buck's-horn*. *C. didymus*, the lesser wart-cress, a weed often covering waste ground in western England, is found naturalized in parts of the Atlantic States.

Seneca (sen'ē-kä), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] **1.** A member of an Indian tribe which formed part of the former Iroquois confederacy of the Five Nations.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *senega*.

seneca-grass (sen'ē-kä-gràs), *n.* See *Hierochloë*.

Seneca-oil (sen'ē-kä-oil), *n.* [Also (formerly ?) *Senega-*, *Seneka-*oil, etc.; < *Seneca*, name of a tribe of the Five Nations (Latinized as *Senega*), + *oil.*] Petroleum in a crude state: so called from its having been first collected and used, in their religious ceremonies, by the Seneca Indians.

Seneca's microscope. A glass globe filled with water, used as a magnifier.

Senecio (sē-nē'si-ō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *senecio*(*n-*), a plant, groundsel, so called in allusion to the receptacle, which is naked and resembles a bald head; < *senecio*(*n-*), an old man, < *senex*, old: see *senate*. Cf. *sencion*.] **1.** A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe *Senecioneæ* and subtribe *Eusenecioneæ*. It is characterized by terminal flower-heads with a broad or cylindrical involucre of one or two rows of narrow bracts, numerous regular and perfect disk-flowers with truncate and cylindrical recurved style-branches and nearly cylindrical five- to ten-ribbed achenes, smooth or but slightly downy, and little or not at all contracted at the summit, which bears a copious soft white pappus of slender simple bristles. Some species have flower-heads calyculate with a few bractlets below, and the majority bear spreading pistillate rays, which are, however, minute in some and in others absent. This has been esteemed the largest genus of flowering plants, containing at least 1,000 clearly distinct species; it is yet uncertain whether or not it is surpassed by the leguminous genus *Astragalus*, under which 1,500 species have been described, but perhaps not over 900 of these are genuine. The species of *Senecio* are mostly herbs, of polymorphous habit, either smooth or woolly, and bear alternate or radical leaves which are entire, toothed, or dissected. Their flower-heads are either large or small, corymbed, panicled, or solitary, and are in the great majority of species yellow, especially the disk-flowers. The genus is of almost universal distribution, but the range of individual species is remarkably limited. They are most abundant in temperate climates; probably about two thirds of the species belong to the old world, and of these half to South Africa and over a fourth to Europe and the Mediterranean region. About ninety-five species are found in North America, twenty-three of which occur in the central and northeastern United States, the remainder in the southern and western parts of the continent. American species are much more abundant in the Andean region, where they assume a shrubby habit and in three fourths of the species develop no ray-flowers, the reverse of the proportion elsewhere. Many of the Andean species grow close to the snow-line, and have leaves quite glossy and glutinous above and clothed with warm wool beneath; some gummy-leaved species have been used for firewood by the Bolivians under the name *tola*. In St. Helena and New Zealand a number of species become small trees. (See *he-cabbagetree* and *puka-puka*.) (For the principal British and American species, see *ragwort*, *liferoot*, and *jacobæa;* for the original species, *S. vulgaris*, a weed sold for cage-birds in London under the names *bird-seed* and *chickenweed*, and also called *sencion* and *simson*, see *groundsel*1.) Several species have been in repute as remedies for wounds, as *S. Saracenicus* (for which see *Saracen's comfrey*, under *Saracen*). *S. paludosus* is known as *bird's-tongue*, *S. hieracifolius* as *hawkweed*, and *S. Lyallii*, of New Zealand, as *mountain-marigold*. *S. lobatus*, a tall and rather showy species of the southern United States, is known as *butterweed*, from its fleshy leaves. *S. Cineraria*, a bushy yellow-flowered perennial of Mediterranean shores from Spain to Greece and Egypt, is the dusty-miller of gardens, valued for its numerous long and pinnately cleft leaves, remarkably whitened with close down; from it the native dusty-miller of the Atlantic coast, *Artemisia Stelleriana*, is distinguished by its short, roundish, less deeply cut leaves. *S. mikanioides*, Cape ivy, a tender climber with smooth and shining bright-green angled leaves, from the Cape of Good Hope, is a favorite in cultivation. Several species are cultivated for their flowers under the generic name *senecio*, as the orange *S. Japonicus*, and the purple and yellow *S. pulcher*, which reach nearly or quite 3 inches in diameter. *S. argenteus*, the silvery senecio, a dwarf 2 inches high, is valued for edgings, and several others for rock-gardens. The most important species, perhaps, are those of the section *Tephroseris*, cultivated under glass, some of which have deep-blue rays, a color elsewhere absent from this genus as from most other composite genera.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

senecioid (sē-nē'si-oid), *a.* [NL., < *Senecio* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Senecio*.

Senecioneæ (sē-nē″si-ō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini, 1826), < *Senecio*(*n-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by usually radiate flower-heads, nearly equal involucral bracts in one or two rows, pappus composed of bristles, anthers with a tailless base or with two short points, and penciled, truncate or appendaged style-branches in the perfect flowers. It includes 3 subtribes, of which *Liabum*, *Senecio*, and *Othonna* are the types, and comprises 51 genera and about 1,500 species, which extend into all parts of the world. They are mainly annual and perennial herbs with alternate leaves and yellow disk-flowers, often also with yellow rays. Among other genera, *Petasites*, *Arnica*, and *Erechtites* are represented in the United States.

senectitude (sē-nek'ti-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *senectitudo* for L. *senectus* (*senectut-*), old age, < *senex*, old: see *senate.*] Old age. [Rare.]

Senectitude, weary of its toils. *H. Miller.*

senega (sen'ē-gä), *n.* [NL.: see *Seneca-oil.*] A drug consisting of the root *Polygala Senega*, the Seneca snakeroot. The drug is said to have been used as an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake. It is now almost exclusively used as an expectorant and diuretic. Also *seneca*.

Senegal (sen'ē-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senegal* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Senegal, a river in western Africa, and the region near it. Compare *Senegambian*.—**Senegal crow.** See *crow*2.—**Senegal galago**, *Galago senegalensis*.—**Senegal gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*2.—**Senegal jackal**, a variety of the common jackal, *Canis anthus*.—**Senegal mahogany.** See *Khaya*.—**Senegal parrot**, *Palæornis senegalus*.—**Senegal sandpiper†, senna, shrike.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A dealers' name of the small African blood-finches of the genus *Lagonosticta*. They are tiny birds, averaging under 4 inches long, and would be taken for little finches, but belong to the spermestine group of the *Ploceidæ* (not to *Fringillidæ*). More than 20 species of *Lagonosticta* are described, all African; they are closely related to the numerous species of *Spermestes*, all likewise African, and of *Estrelda* and its subdivisions, mainly African, but also Indian, some of which are known to the dealers as *amadavats*, *strawberry-finches*, etc. The blood-finches (*Lagonosticta* proper) are so called from their leading color, a rich crimson, shaded into browns, grays, and black, and often set off with pearly white spots. Several different birds share the name *senegal*. That to which it specially pertains inhabits Senegambia; it is the *sénégali* of the early French and the *fire-bird* or *fire-finch* of the early English ornithologists, the *Fringilla senegala* of Linnæus, and the *Estrelda senegala* of many writers; it is 3¾ inches long, the male mostly crimson, with black tail and brown belly, and the back brown washed over with crimson. *L. minima* is scarcely different, but slightly smaller, and has a few white dots on the sides of the breast.


Senegal Blood-finch (*Lagonosticta minima*).

Senegambian (sen-ē-gam'bi-an), *a.* [< *Senegal* + *Gambia*, the two chief rivers of the region.] Pertaining to Senegambia, a region in western Africa, belonging in great part to France and other European powers.

senegin (sen'ē-gin), *n.* Same as *saponin*.

senescence (sē-nes'ens), *n.* [< *senescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The condition of growing old, or of decaying by time; decadence.

The world with an unearthly ruddy Hue; such might be the color cast by a nearly burnt-out sun in the *senescence* of a system. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

senescent (sē-nes'ent), *a.* [= It. *senescente*, < L. *senescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *senescere*, grow old, < *senere*, be old, < *senex*, old: see *senate.*] Growing old; aging: as, a *senescent* beau.

The night was *senescent*,
And star-dials pointed to morn. *Poe*, Ulalume.

It [the Latin of the twelfth century] is not a dead but a living language, *senescent*, perhaps, but in a green old age.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 153.

seneschal (sen'e-shal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seneshall;* < ME. *seneschal* (= It. *senesciallo*), < OF. *seneschal, senescal*, F. *sénéchal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senescal* = It. *siniscalco, seniscalco*, < ML. *senescalcus, siniscalcus*, later also *senescallus, senescaldus* (> MHG. *seneschalt, sineschalt*, G. *seneschall*), a steward, prefect, majordomo, as if < Goth. **sinaskalks*, 'old servant,' < **sins* (superl. *sinista*), old (= L. *sen-ex*, old: see *senate*), + *skalks*, servant: see *shalk*. The same element *-shal* occurs in *marshal*[1], q. v.] Formerly, an officer in the household of a prince or dignitary, who had the superintendence of domestic ceremonies and feasts; a majordomo; a steward. In some instances the seneschal was a royal officer serving as the presiding magistrate of a district or province.

The disorders of *seneschalls*, captaynes, and theyr souldiours, and many such like. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Thrusting in his rage
To right and left each *seneschal* and page.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

seneschalship (sen'e-shal-ship), *n.* [< *seneschal* + *-ship*.] The office of seneschal.

seneshall†, *n.* See *seneschal*.

senet†, *n.* See *sennet*.

Senex (sē'neks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1839), < L. *senex*, old: see *senate*.] 1. A South American genus of polyborine hawks, the type of which is *S. leucurus*.—2†. A South American genus of *Cypselidæ*, the type of which is *Cypselus senex* or *Senex temmincki*, a Brazilian swift. *Streubel*, 1848.

senge†, *v.* An obsolete (the original) form of *singe*[1].

sengelly†, **senglely**†, *adv.* [ME., also *sengilly, sengeley*, < AS. *singallice*, continually, < *singal*, continual, continuous.] Continually.

Ouere-so-euer I lugged gemmez gaye,
I sette hyr *sengeley* in synglure.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 8.

Bot I am *sengilly* here, with sex sum of knyghtes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 471.

seng-gung (seng'gung), *n.* [Sunda Javanese.] The teledu or Javan badger, *Mydaus meliceps*. See cut under *teledu*.

senglet†, *a.* An obsolete form of *single*[1].

sengreen (sen'grēn), *n.* [< ME. *sengrene, singrene*, evergreen, < AS. *sin-grene* (= D. *sempergroen* = MHG. *singruene*, G. *singrün* = Dan. *singrön*, periwinkle), < *sin-*, an intensive prefix, exceeding, very, great (*sin-byrnende*, ever-burning, *sin-grim*, exceeding fierce, *sin-niht*, eternal night, *sin-here*, immense army, etc.) (= MD. OHG. *sin-* = Icel. *si-*; perhaps akin to E. *same*, and L. *semper:* see *semper idem*), + *grēne*, green: see *green*[1].] 1. A plant, the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.—2. In *her.*, a figure resembling the houseleek, used as a bearing.—**Water-sengreen**, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also *knights' water-sengreen*.

senhor (se-nyōr'), *n.* [Pg.: see *senior, señor, signor, sir*.] The Portuguese form corresponding to the Spanish *señor* and Italian *signor*. ★See *señor, signor*.

senile (sē'nil), *a.* [< OF. *senile*, F. *sénile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senil* = It. *senile*, < L. *senilis*, of or belonging to an old man or old age, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate, senior*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old age; proceeding from age; especially, pertaining to or proceeding from the weaknesses that usually attend old age: as, *senile* garrulity; *senile* petulance.

Loss of colour of the hair may be accidental, premature, or *senile*. *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med.

A person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgement with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle*, On Colours. (*Latham.*)

Consider briefly the striking phenomena of loss of memory in what is called *senile* imbecility.
Maudsley, Mind, XII. 508.

Senile atrophy, wide-spread lacunar resorption of bone incident to old age.—**Senile bronchitis**, the subacute or chronic bronchitis of old people.—**Senile dementia**. See *dementia*.—**Senile involution**, the shrinking or shriveling up of the body or any organ in aged people.—**Senile tremor**, the shaking movement or tremor seen in old persons.

senility (sē-nil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sénilité;* as *senile* + *-i-ty*.] The state of being senile; old age; especially, the weakness or imbecility of old age.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*, and, looking full in Johnson's face, said to him, "You'll find in Dr. Young, O my coevals! remnants of yourselves." *Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1778.

It is wonderful to see the unseasonable *senility* of what is called the Peace Party.
Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.

senior (sē'niọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *seniour;* < L. *senior*, older; as a noun an elder, elderly person, old man, eccl. an elder, ML. a lord, chief; compar. of *senex* (*sen-*), old: see *senate*. From the L. *senior* are also ult. *seignior, signor, señor, senhor, sire, sir;* also the second element in *monsieur* and *monsignor*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Older; elder: when following a personal name, as John Smith, *senior* (usually abbreviated *Sr.* or *Sen.*), it denotes the older of two persons in one family or community of that name.—2. Older in office or service: as, a *senior* judge, colonel, etc.—3. Belonging or pertaining to the fourth or last year of the curriculum of an American college, seminary, or other institution: as, the *senior* class.—**Senior optime**. See *optime*.—**Senior soph**. See *sophister*, 3.—**Senior wrangler**. See *wrangler*.

II. *n.* 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life; an elder.

Excepte they washe their handes ofte, eate not, observinge the tradicions of the *seniours*. *Tyndale*, Mark vii. 3.

He [Pope] died in May, 1744, about a year and a half before his friend Swift, who, more than twenty years his *senior*, had naturally anticipated that he should be the first to depart. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 241.

2. One who is older in office or service, or whose first entrance upon such office or service was anterior to that of another.—3. An aged person; one of the older inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden*.

4. In the universities of England, one of the older fellows of a college. See *seniority*, 3.—5. In the United States, a student in the last year of the curriculum in colleges or seminaries; also, one in the last or most advanced year in certain professional schools; by extension, a student in the most advanced class in various institutions.

seniority (sē-niọr'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *senyoryte*, < ML. *seniorita(t-)s*, < *senior*, elder: see *senior*.] 1. The state of being senior; priority of birth: opposed to *juniority:* as, the elder brother is entitled to the place by *seniority*.

Mr. Treatall, upon the serving up of the supper, desired the ladies to take their places according to their different age and *seniority*, for that it was the way always at his table to pay respect to years.
Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

2. Priority in office or service: as, the *seniority* of a surgeon or a chaplain.—3. A body of seniors or elders; an assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

The Duke Satt in Seynt Markes Churche in ryght hys astate in the Qwer on the ryght syd with *senyoryte*, which they call lords, in Riche aparell, as purpyll velvet, cremsyn velvet, ffyne Scarlett.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

The dons . . . regarded the matter in so serious a light that they summoned a *seniority* for its immediate investigation. *Farrar*, Julian Home, xxiii.

seniorize† (sē'niọr-īz), *v. i.* [< *senior* + *-ize*.] To exercise lordly authority; lord it; rule. *Fairfax*.

seniory† (sē'niọr-i), *n.* [< ML. *senioria*, < L. *senior*, senior: see *senior*. Cf. *seigniory*.] Same as *seniority*.

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of *seniory*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 36.

senium (sē'ni-um), *n.* [L.] The feebleness of ★old age.

senna (sen'a), *n.* [Formerly also *sena, seny, senie, sene;* < OF. *senne, sene*, F. *séné* = Sp. *sen, sena* = Pg. *senne* = It. *sena* (= D. *zeneblad* = G. *senesblätter* = Sw. *sennetsblad* = Dan. *sennesblad*) = Hind. *senā*, < Ar. *sena, sana*, senna.] 1. A drug consisting of the dried leaflets of several species of *Cassia*. The officinal species are *C. acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*, the former being known as *Alexandrian*, the latter as *Indian senna*. The product of some other species is more or less used. (See names below.) Senna is a prompt, efficient, and very safe purgative, especially suited to fevers and febrile complaints. It was introduced into medicine by the Arabs.



Flowering Branch of Senna (*Cassia obovata*). *a*, a pod.

2. Any species of *Cassia* yielding the above drug. The name is extended more or less to other species of *Cassia*, and to a few similar plants.—**Aleppo senna**, the product of *Cassia obovata*, an inferior kind, wild in Syria, Egypt, and Senegambia, formerly cultivated in Italy, etc., but now out of commerce except as an adulterant. The same plant is called *Italian* and *Senegal senna*.—**Alexandrian senna**, one of the officinal sennas exported by way of Alexandria, derived from *Cassia acutifolia*, a species which grows wild abundantly in Upper Egypt, Nubia, etc.—**American senna**, *Cassia Marilandica*, an erect herb 3 or 4 feet high, with from six to nine pairs of leaflets and yellow flowers, abounding southward in the eastern United States. Its leaves are a safe and efficient cathartic, but less active than the Oriental kinds. Also *wild senna*.—**Bastard senna**. Same as *bladder-senna*.—**India** or **Indian senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* (*C. elongata*, etc.), obtained chiefly in Arabia, but reaching western lands by way of Bombay and other Indian ports. Sometimes also called *Mocha senna*, as originally from that port. The same plant in cultivation yields Tinnevelly senna.—**Mecca senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* exported through Mecca.—**Mocha senna**. See *India senna*.—**Scorpion-senna**. See *Coronilla*[2].—**Senegal senna**. See *Aleppo senna*, above.—**Tinnevelly senna**. See *India senna*, above.—**Tripoli senna**, an article ascribed to *Cassia Æthiopica*, and thought to be obtained in Fezzan.—**Wild senna**. See *American senna*, above.

sennachie, sennachy, *n.* Same as *seannachie*.

senna-tree (sen'ạ-trē), *n.* A species of *Cassia, C. emarginata* of tropical America.

sennet[1]† (sen'et), *n.* [Also written *sennit, senet, sennate, synnet, cynet, signet, signate:* see *signet, signate*.] A particular set of tones on a trumpet or cornet, different from a flourish. The word occurs chiefly in the stage directions of old plays.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

Cornets sound a *cynet*.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge. (*Nares.*)

sennet[2] (sen'et), *n.* Same as *sennight*. [Prov. Eng.]

sennight (sen'īt), *n.* [E. dial. *sennet;* early mod. E. *senyght, sevenyght*, < ME. *seve-niht, sovenyht, sevennyghte, sefennahht*, a week, < *seven* + *night:* see *seven* and *night*, and cf. *fortnight* (for **fourteennight*).] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

I chanced to show you, most honorable audience, this day *sennight*, what I heard of a man that was slain.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

She shall never have a happy hour, unless she marry within this *sen'night*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

We agreed to meet at Watertown that day *sen'night*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 46.

My love for Nature is as old as I;
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
And three rich *sennights* more, my love for her.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

★**sennit**[1] (sen'it), *n.* [Also *sinnet*, formerly *sinnett;* said to be < *seven* (contracted to *sen-* as in *sennight*) + *knit:* see *knit*, and for the sense 'seven-knitted' cf. similar formations, as *dimity* ('two-threaded') and *samite* ('six-threaded').] *Naut.*, a sort of flat braided cordage used for various purposes, and formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun yarn together; also, grass or straw plaited by seamen for making hats.



Plaiting of Sennit.

Trene. A threefold rope, cord, string, or twist, called by Mariners a *Sinnet*. *Cotgrave*.

The boys who could not sew well enough to make their own clothes laid up grass into *sinnet* for the men, who sewed for them in return.
R. H. Dana, Two Years Before the Mast, p. 269.

sennit[2]†, *n.* See *sennet*[1].

senocular (sē-nok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *seni*, six each (< *sex*, six), + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*[3].] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some . . . *senocular*.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 3, note.

Senonian (sē-nō'ni-an), *n.* [< L. *Senones*, a people in central Gaul, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Upper Cretaceous in France and Belgium. The term is also used to some extent in English geology. The *Senonian* lies between the Turonian and the Danian, and is subdivided into the Santonian and Campanian; it corresponds to the "Upper Chalk with flints" of the English Cretaceous, which is there essentially a white pulverulent mass of chalk, with flints arranged in nearly parallel layers. Although exhibiting in England a remarkable uniformity of lithological character from top to bottom, it has been shown to be paleontologically separable into several distinct zones closely resembling those into which the chalk of the northern Cretaceous basin of France has been divided.

señor (se-nyōr'), *n.* [Sp. *señor*, a gentleman, sir, < L. *senior*, elder, ML. a lord: see *senior, sir*.]

A gentleman; in address, sir; as a title, Mr.: in Spanish use.

señora (se-nyō′rä), *n.* [Sp. (fem. of *señor*), a lady, madam: see *señor.*] A lady; in address, madam; as a title, Mrs.: the feminine of *señor:* ★in Spanish use.

señorita (sen-yō-rē′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *señora:* see *señor.*] 1. A young lady; in address, miss; as a title, Miss: in Spanish use.—2. In *ichth.*, a graceful little labroid fish of California, *Pseudojulis* or *Oxyjulis californicus.* It is 6 or 7 inches long, prettily marked with indigo-blue, orange, and black upon an olive-brown ground, cream-colored below.

Senousi (se-nō′si), *n.* [Algerian: see quot. under *Senousian, n.*] A Mohammedan religious and political society, especially influential in northern Africa. See the quotation.

The Mussulman confraternity of *Senousi.* This sect, which is distinguished by its austere and fanatical tenets, arose forty-six years ago under an Algerian, and appears to have in a greater or less degree permeated the Mohammedan world, and acquired vast political importance. It flourishes especially in Northern Africa, reaching as far south as Timbuctoo. *Nature*, XXX. 478.

Senousian (se-nō′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senousi* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Senousi.

Ready at a moment's notice to convey to the interior the persons and property of the *Senousian* authorities. *Science*, IV. 459.

II. *n.* One of the Senousi.

Senousians, or the Brotherhood of Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senousi, the founder of the order. *Science*, IV. 457.

Senoyst, *a.* and *n.* [< OF. **Sienois* = It. *Sienese*, Sienese: see *Sienese.*] Sienese.

The Florentines and *Senoys* are by the ears. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 1.

senst, *v. t.* Same as *sense*[2] for *incense*[2].

sensable (sen′sa-bl), *a.* [< *sense*[1] + *-able.*] Intelligible. [Rare.]

Your second [sort of figures] serues the conceit onely and not th' eare, and may be called *sensable*, not sensible, nor yet sententious. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

sensart, *n.* An obsolete form of *censer.*

sensate (sen′sāt), *a.* [< L. *sensatus*, endued ★with sense, < *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1].] Perceived by the senses.

sensate† (sen′sāt) *v. t.* [< *sensate, a.*] To have perception of, as an object of the senses; apprehend by the senses or understanding.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye. *Hooke*, Hist. Royal Soc., iii. 2. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sensated, *a.* Same as *sensate.*

sensation (sen-sā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *sensacion*, ★F. *sensation* = Pr. *sensation* = Sp. *sensación* = Pg. *sensação* = It. *sensazione*, < ML. **sensatio(n-)*, < L. *sensatus*, endued with sense: see *sensate.*]

1. In *psychol.*, the element of the perception or idea; an elementary mental process, conditioned upon a physiological process in a definite or local bodily organ: loosely, in literary usage, any mental process, perception, feeling, etc., which suggests a bodily origin. Most modern psychologists distinguish two classes of elementary mental process, the sensation, and the affection or the simple feeling. The former is at the root of our intellectual, the latter of our emotive and volitional experience. Sensations are classified as sensations of special sense (visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, cutaneous) and as organic sensations (kinesthetic, respiratory, alimentary, sexual, etc.). No approach to a final enumeration of the different kinds of sensation has as yet been made, though experimental investigation has brought to light some 50,000 distinguishable qualities. Sensations are also classified as peripherally and centrally excited, according as they are constituents of a sense-perception or of an idea.

Those that make motion and *sensation* thus really the same, they must of necessity acknowledge that no longer motion, no longer *sensation*, . . . and that every motion or reaction must be a new *sensation*, as well as every ceasing of reaction a ceasing of *sensation*. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. i. 12.

The perception which actually accompanies and is annexed to any impression on the body made by an external object, being distinct from all other modifications of thinking, furnishes the mind with a distinct idea, which we call *sensation*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

Sensation, so long as we take the analytic point of view, differs from perception only in the extreme simplicity of its object or content. . . . From the physiological point of view both *sensations* and perceptions differ from thoughts in the fact that nerve-currents coming in from the periphery are involved in their production. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, xvii.

Impressions may be divided into two kinds, those of *sensation* and those of reflexion. The first kind arises in the soul originally, from unknown causes. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. ii.

The feelings which accompany the exercise of these sensitive or corporeal powers, whether cognitive or appetent, will constitute a distinct class, and to these we may with great propriety give the name of *sensations;* whereas on the feelings which accompany the energies of all our higher powers of mind we may with equal propriety bestow the name of sentiments. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlv.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.
While thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick *sensations* skip from vein to vein.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 212.

Sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

She was hardly conscious of any bodily *sensation* except a *sensation* of strength inspired by a mighty emotion. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 5.

2. A state of interest or of feeling; especially, a state of excited interest or feeling.

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many. *Brougham.*

The actor's dress had caught fire, and the house had a *sensation* not bargained for. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxii.

An intellectual voluptuary, a moral dilettante [Petrarch], the first instance of that character, since too common, the gentleman in search of a *sensation*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

3. That which produces sensation or excited interest or feeling: as, the greatest *sensation* of the day.—**Muscular sensations.** See *muscular.*—**Perverse temperature-sensations,** the production of a sensation of heat by a cold body applied to the skin, and of cold by a hot body.—**Sensation novels,** novels that produce their effect by exciting and often improbable situations, by taking as their groundwork some dreadful secret, some atrocious crime, or the like, and painting scenes of extreme peril, high-wrought passion, etc.

sensational (sen-sā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *sensation* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to sensation; relating to or implying sensation or perception through the senses.

With *sensational* pleasures and pains there go, in the infant, little else but vague feelings of delight and anger and fear. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

This property of Persistence, and also of recurrence in Idea, belonging more or less to *sensational* states, is their [*i. e.*, sensations'] intellectual property. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 17.

2. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient. *Dunglison.*—3. Intended, as a literary or artistic work, to excite intense emotion; appealing to the love of being moved, as a chief source of interest.

The *sensational* history of the Paston letters, rather than the really valuable matter contained in them, has been the chief element in the demand for their production. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 56.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism; adhering to philosophical sensationalism.

Are we then obliged to give in our adherence to the *sensational* philosophy? *Farrar*, Origin of Language, p. 148.

He never forgot that Berkeley was a *sensational*, while he was an intellectual, idealist. *A. J. Balfour*, Mind, IX. 91.

sensationalism (sen-sā′shọn-al-izm), *n.* [< *sensational* + *-ism.*] 1. In *philos.*, the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses or sensations; sensualism.

Sensationalism at once necessitates and renders impossible a materialistic explanation of the universe. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 13.

2. Sensational writing or language; the presentation of matters or details of such a nature or in such a manner as to thrill the reader or to gratify vulgar curiosity: as, the *sensationalism* of the press.

There was an air of *sensationalism* about its news departments that was new in that field. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 695.

sensationalist (sen-sā′shọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *sensational* + *-ist.*] 1. In *metaph.*, a believer in or an upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism: sometimes used adjectively.

Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *sensationalist* school, whose ultimate conclusions his calm and pious mind would have indignantly repudiated. . . . We consider this on the whole a less objectionable term than "sensualist" or "sensuist"; the latter word is uncouth, and the former, from the things which it connotes, is hardly fair. *Farrar*, Origin of Language, p. 150, and note.

2. A sensational writer or speaker.

sensationalistic (sen-sā-shọn-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *sensationalist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sensationalists, or sensationalism in philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 40.

sensationally (sen-sā′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a sensational manner.

sensationary (sen-sā′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *sensation* + *-ary.*] Possessing or relating to sensation; sensational.

sensationism (sen-sā′shọn-izm), *n.* Same as *sensationalism.*

sensative (sen′sa-tiv), *a.* [< *sensate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensatory. [Rare.]

Force vegetiue and *sensatiue* in Man
There is. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 13.

sensatorial (sen-sā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sensate* + *-ory* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensational. [Rare.]

A brilliantly original line of research, which may possibly . . . lead to a restatement of the whole psychophysical theory of *sensatorial* intensity as developed by ★Weber. *The Academy*, Aug. 16, 1890, p. 136.

sense[1] (sens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sence;* Icel. *sansar*, pl., the senses, Sw. *sans* = Dan. *sands*, sense, < OF. (and F.) *sens* = Pg. It. *senso*, < L. *sensus*, feeling, sense, < *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *scent.*] 1. The capacity of being the subject of sensation and perception; the mode of consciousness by which an object is apprehended which acts upon the mind through the senses; the capacity of becoming conscious of objects as actually now and here; sense-perception; mental process as directly dependent upon sensations.

Sense thinks the lightning born before the thunder:
What tells us then they both together are? . . .
Sense outsides knows, the soul through all things sees.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, ii.

We adore virtue, though to the eyes of *sense* she be invisible. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

Wherever there is *sense* or perception, there some idea is actually produced, and present in the understanding. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. ix. 4.

These two doctrines of Leibnitz—that *sense* is confused thought, and that existence in space and time is a phenomenon reale—have a special importance when viewed in relation to the ideas of Kant. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 91.

Errors of *sense* are only special instances where the mind makes its synthesis unfortunately, as it were, out of incomplete data, instantaneously and inevitably interpreting them in accordance with the laws which have regulated all its experience. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 455.

2. A special sensation or group of sensations connected with a bodily organ; the mode of sensation awakened by the stimulation of a given type of sensory nerve-ending. In this signification, man is commonly said to have five senses—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. A sixth sense is often specified as the muscular sense; a seventh is sometimes spoken of, meaning the inner sense, the common sense of Aristotle, an unknown endowment, or a sexual feeling. The seven senses are also often spoken of, meaning consciousness in its totality. Modern psychology distinguishes more than twelve senses, adding to the five mentioned above the senses of warmth, cold, pain, strain, dizziness, etc.

Whiles every *sence* the humour sweet embayd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

The filly was soon scared out of her seven *senses*, and began to calcitrate it, to wince it, to frisk it. *Motteux*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 14.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree,
While the blithe season comforts every *sense*.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

The five *senses* just enumerated — sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch — would seem to comprise all our perceptive faculties, and to leave no further *sense* to be explained. *Aristotle*, De Anima (tr. by Wallace).

3. Feeling; immediate consciousness; sensation perceived as inward or subjective, or, at least, not decidedly as objective; also, vague consciousness or feeling.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of *sense*,
Lie in three words — health, peace, and competence.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 79.

A *sense* of pleasure, subtle and quiet as a perfume, diffused itself through the room. *C. Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

Dim and faint
May be the *sense* of pleasure and of pain.
Bryant, Among the Trees.

Such expressions as the abysmal vault of heaven, the endless expanse of ocean, &c., summarize many computations to the imagination, and give the *sense* of an enormous horizon. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 209, note.

At the same time he [Manzoni] had that exquisite courtesy in listening which gave to those who addressed him the *sense* of having spoken well. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 515.

Then a cool naked *sense* beneath my feet
Of bud and blossom.
A. C. Swinburne, Two Dreams.

4. A power of perceiving relations of a particular kind; a capacity of being affected by certain non-sensuous qualities of objects; a special kind of discernment; also, an exertion of such a power: as, the religious *sense;* the *sense* of duty; the *sense* of humor.

Sense of Right and Wrong [is] as natural to us as natural affection itself, and a first principle in our constitution and make. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, I. iii. § 1, quoted in Fowler, p. 70.

Tempests themselves, high seas and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands —
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel —
As having *sense* of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 71.

And this arrangement into schools, and the definiteness of the conclusions reached in each, are on the increase, so that here, it would seem, are actually two new *senses*, the scientific and the artistic, which the mind is now in the process of forming for itself.

W. K. Clifford, Conditions of Mental Development.

And full of cowardice and guilty shame,
I grant in her some *sense* of shame, she flies.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense* of locality, and it is influenced by various conditions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 480.

From a *sense* of duty the Phœnicians burned their children alive. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 202.

5. Mind generally; consciousness; especially, understanding; cognitive power.

And cruell sword out of his fingers slacke
Fell downe to ground, as if the steele had *sence*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 21.

Are you a man? have you a soul or *sense*?

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 374.

And for th' Impression God prepar'd their *Sense;*
They saw, believ'd all this, and parted thence.

Cowley, Davideis, i.

6. Sound or clear mind. (*a*) Ordinary, normal, or clear mental action: especially in the plural, with a collective force.

When his lands were spent,
Troubled in his *sences*,
Then he did repent
Of his late lewd life.

Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 230).

Their Battle-axes was the next; whose piercing bils made sometime the one, sometime the other to have scarce *sense* to keepe their saddles.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 17.

He [George Fox] had the comfort of a short illness, and the blessing of a clear *sense* to the last.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The patients are commonly brought to their *senses* in three or four days, or a week, and rarely continue longer.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 103.

(*b*) Good judgment approaching sagacity; sound practical intelligence.

The latter is most cried up; but he is more reserved, seems sly and to have *sense*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 362.

"Nay, madam," said I, "I am judge already, and tell you that you are perfectly in the wrong of it; for, if it was a matter of importance, I know he has better *sense* than you." *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

(*c*) Acuteness of perception or apprehension; discernment.

This Basilius, having the quick *sence* of a lover, took, as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

7. Discriminative perception; appreciation; a state of mind the result of a mental judgment or valuation.

Abundance of imaginary great men are put in straw to bring them to a right *sense* of themselves.

Steele, Tatler, No. 125.

Beware of too sublime a *sense*
Of your own worth and consequence.

Cowper, The Retired Cat.

She dusted a chair which needed no dusting, and placed it for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her *sense* of the difference in their conditions.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

8. Meaning; import; signification; the conception that a word or sign is intended to convey.

Whereof the allegory and hid *sense*
Is that a well erected confidence
Can fright their pride.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

We cannot determine in what exact *sense* our bodies on the resurrection will be the same as they are at present.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 277.

9. The intention, thought, feeling, or meaning of a body of persons, as an assembly; judgment, opinion, determination, or will in reference to a debated question.

It was the universal and unanimous *sense* of Friends "That joining in marriage is the work of the Lord only, and not of priest or magistrate."

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

The *sense* of the House was so strongly manifested that, after a closing speech of great keenness from Halifax, the courtiers did not venture to divide.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. That which is wise, judicious, sound, sensible, or intelligent, and accords with sound reason: as, to talk *sense*.

As you have put the words together, they are neither Latin nor *Sense*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

When was there ever better and more weighty *sense* spoken by any than by the Apostles after the day of Pentecost? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

I no more saw *sense* in what she said
Than a lamb does in people clipping wool;
Only lay down and let myself be clipped.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 19.

Chemical sense, the sense of taste or of smell, as operating by means of the chemical action of substances on the organ.

In the case of the so-called *chemical senses*, taste and smell, we have as yet no method of reckoning the degree of the physical force which constitutes the stimulus.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 47.

Collective, common, divided sense. See the adjectives.—**Composite sense**, that sense of a modal proposition in which the mode is considered as predicated of the indicative proposition: opposed to *divisive sense:* thus, that it is possible for that which is hot to be cold is true in a *divisive sense*, but not in a *composite sense*.—**Divisive sense.** See *composite sense*, above.—**Esthetic sense.** See *esthetic.*—**Exterior sense**, one of the senses by which the outer world is perceived.—**Fixed sense**, one of the five more definite senses.—**Good sense**, sound judgment.—**Illative sense.** See *illative.*—**In all sense†**, in every respect.

You should *in all sense* be much bound to him.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 136.

Inner sense. Same as *internal sense.*—**In one's senses**, in one's right mind; in the enjoyment of a sound mind; of sound mind.—**In sense of†**, in view of; impressed with.

In sense of his [Mr. Thompson's] sad condition, [the elders] offered up many prayers to God for him, and, in God's good time, they received a gracious answer.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 324.

Interior sense, self-consciousness; the power of perceiving what is in our own minds; also, the noetic reason; the source of first truths.—**Internal sense.** See *internal.*—**Magnetic, moral, muscular, mystical sense.** See the adjectives.—**Out of one's senses**, of unsound mind, or temporarily deprived of a sound use of one's judgment.

Puff. You observed how she mangled the metre?
Dangle. Yes—egad, it was the first thing made me suspect she was *out of her senses*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

Pickwickian sense. See *Pickwickian.*—**Proper sense**, the original or exact meaning of a word or phrase, as distinguished from later or looser uses.—**Reflex sense.** See *reflex.*—**Sense of effort.** See *effort.*—**Special sense**, one of the five bodily senses.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—**Strict sense**, the narrow sense of a word or phrase, which it takes as a well-recognized and established term, as of philosophy, or exact science, as distinguished from wider and looser senses.—**To abound in or with one's own sense†.** See *abound.*—**To be frightened out of one's (seven) senses**, to be so frightened as to lose one's understanding for the time being.—**Vague sense**, the less specialized and less objective of the bodily senses, as the muscular sense, the sexual sense, various visceral sensations, etc.—**Vital sense.** See *vital.*

sense[1] (sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensed*, ppr. *sensing*. [= Dan. *sandse*, perceive, = Sw. *sansa* (refl.), recover oneself; from the noun.] **1.** To perceive by the senses.

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others then they are by him?

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

2†. To give the sense of; expound.

'Twas writ not to be understood, but read;
He that expounds it must come from the dead;
Get —— undertake to *sense* it true,
For he can tell more than himself e'er knew.

Cartwright's Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

3. To perceive; comprehend; understand; realize; take into the mind. [Prov. or colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

He button-holed everybody, and offended nobody; found out the designs of every clique, the doings of every secret caucus, got at the plans of the leaders, the temper of the crowd, *sensed* the whole situation.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 101.

sense[2]**†**, *n.* and *v.* [< ME. *sensen*, *sencen*, by apheresis from *encensen*, incense: see *incense*[2].] Same as *incense*[2].

Whan thei comen there, thei taken Ensense and other aromatyk thinges of noble Smelle, and *sensen* the Ydole, as we wolde don here Goddes precyouse Body.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

An image of Owr Lady with ij awngellis *sensyng*, gilthe.

Paston Letters, III. 433.

sense-body (sens'bod″i), *n.* One of the various peripheral sense-organs or marginal bodies of the disk, bell, or umbrella of acalephs, supposed to have a visual or an auditory function, as a lithocyst, an ocellicyst, or a tentaculicyst. See cut under *lithocyst.*

There are eight *sense-bodies* arranged at regular intervals around the margin of the umbrella, alternately with which arise the tentacles. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 592.

sense-capsule (sens'kap″sūl), *n.* A hollow organ of a special sense; a special structure or organ exclusively devoted to the reception of a particular kind of impression, or sensory perception, from without, as the nose, eye, and ear; in the simplest form, a receptive chamber connected by a nerve-commissure with a nerve-center. In man three sense-capsules are distinguished, of the nose, eye, and ear respectively. The excavation of the ethmoid bone is the first; the eyeball is the second; and the petrosal part of the temporal bone is the third; the last is also called *otic capsule*. Many analogous sense-organs of invertebrates are commonly called *sense-capsules.*

sense-cavity (sens'kav″i-ti), *n.* Same as *sense-capsule.*

sense-cell (sens'sel), *n.* Any cell of an organ of special sense; specifically, one of the cells entering into the formation of the nerve-hillocks or neuromasts of the lower vertebrates (batrachians and fishes). See *neuromast.*

The *sense-cells* found in the skin: i. e., differentiated Ectoderm cells. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 45.

sense-center (sens'sen″tėr), *n.* A ganglion of gray nerve-tissue, or a part of the cortex of the brain, having immediate relations with some special sensation or class of sensations.

sensed (senst), *p. a.* Considered or chosen as to sense or meaning conveyed or to be conveyed. [Rare.]

Words well *sens'd*, best suting subject grave.

Marston, Sophonisba, Epil.

sense-element (sens'el″ē-ment), *n.* A sensation regarded as the irreducible element of a perception or idea.

A percept is a complex psychical product formed by a coalescence of *sense-elements.*

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 336.

sense-epithelium (sens'ep-i-thē″li-um), *n.* A sensory or specially sensitive tract of ectoderm, epiderm, or cuticle which functions as an organ of sense, as in hydrozoans.

sense-filament (sens'fil″a-ment), *n.* A filament having the function of an organ of sense: as, the peculiar *sense-filaments* of the *Pauropoda*. *A. S. Packard.*

senseful† (sens'fûl), *a.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ful.*] **1.** Perceptive.

Prometheus, who celestial fire
Did steal from heaven, therewith to inspire
Our earthly bodies with a *senseful* mind.

Marston, Satires, v. 19.

2. Full of sense; hence, reasonable; judicious; sensible; appropriate.

The Ladie, hearkning to his *sensefull* speach,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor geason.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

And gaue thee power (as Master) to impose
Fit *sense-full* Names vnto the Hoast that rowes
In watery Regions; and the wandring Heards
Of Forrest people; and the painted Birds.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

sense-impression (sens'im-presh″ọn), *n.* A sensation or complex of sensations due to the stimulation of a peripheral organ of sense.

The higher and more revivable feelings are connected with well-discriminated *sense-impressions* and percepts, whereas the lower feelings are the accompaniments of vague undiscriminated mental states.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 487.

senseless (sens'les), *a.* [Formerly also *senceless* (= Dan. *sandseslös* = Sw. *sanslös*); < *sense*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; incapable of sensation or feeling; insensible.

Their lady lying on the *sencelesse* grownd.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 63.

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 380.

2. Inappreciative; lacking in appreciation; without perception.

His wits are dull,
And *sencelesse* of this wrong.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I would thank you too, father; but your cruelty
Hath almost made me *senseless* of my duty.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

O race of Capernaitans, *senslesse* of divine doctrine, and capable onely of loaves and belly-cheere.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. Lacking understanding; acting without sense or judgment; foolish; stupid.

Like *senseless* Chymists their own Wealth destroy,
Imaginary Gold t' enjoy. *Cowley*, Reason, st. 2.

They were a stupid *senseless* race.

Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

4. Without meaning, or contrary to reason or sound judgment; ill-judged; unwise; foolish; nonsensical.

Sencelesse speach, and doted ignorance.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

We should then have had no memory of those times but what your Josippus would afford us, out of whom you transcribe a few *senseless* and useless Apothegms of the Pharisees. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

senselessly (sens'les-li), *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably: as, a man *senselessly* arrogant.

senselessness (sens'les-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being senseless, in any sense.

sense-organ (sens'ôr″gan), *n.* Any organ of sense, as the eye, ear, or nose.

sense-perception (sens'pėr-sep″shọn), *n.* Perception by means of the senses; also, a perception of an object of sense.

senser†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *censer.*

sense-rhythm (sens'riŦHm), *n.* An arrangement of words characteristic of Hebrew poetry, in which the rhythm consists not in a rise and

fall of accent or quantity of syllables, but, as it were, in a pulsation of sense rising and falling through the parallel, antithetic, or otherwise balanced members of each verse; parallelism. *W. Robertson Smith.*

sense-seta (sens′sē″tä), *n.* A bristle-like appendage acting as an organ of sense. *A. S. Packard.*

sense-skeleton (sens′skel″e-ton), *n.* The support or framework of a sense-organ, especially when hard or bony.

sensibility (sen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sensibilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *sensibilitee*, < OF. *sensibilite*, F. *sensibilité* = Pr. *sensibilitat* = Sp. *sensibilidad* = Pg. *sensibilidade* = It. *sensibilità*, sensibility, < LL. *sensibilita(t-)s*, the sense or meaning of words, sensibility, < *sensibilis*, sensible: see *sensible*.] **1.** The state or property of being sensible or capable of sensation; capability of sensation.

Having now been exposed to the cold and the snow near an hour and a half, some of the rest began to lose their *sensibility*. *Cook*, Voyages, i. 4.

There are accidental fluctuations in our inner *sensibility* which make it impossible to tell just what the least discernible increment of the sensation is without taking the average of a large number of appreciations.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 539.

2. Mental receptivity or susceptibility in general.

We call *sensibility* the receptivity of our soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in anywise affected.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 51.

If my granddaughter is stupid, learning will make her conceited and insupportable; if she has talent and *sensibility*, she will do as I have done—supply by address and with sentiment what she does not know.
The Century, XL. 649.

3. Specifically, the capacity of exercising or being the subject of emotion or sentiment; capacity for the higher or more refined feelings, intellectual, moral, esthetic, etc.

As our tenderness for youth and beauty gives a new and just importance to their fresh and manifold claims, so the like *sensibility* gives welcome to all excellence, has eyes and hospitality for merit in corners. *Emerson*, Success.

Her *sensibility* to the supreme excitement of music was only one form of that passionate *sensibility* which belonged to her whole nature.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 6.

4. In a still narrower sense, peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; unusual delicacy of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; sensitiveness; in *psychol.* (usually in the plural), feeling; affective experience.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility* as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of everything hurtful.
Addison, Spectator.

Virtue and taste are built upon the same foundation of *sensibility*, and cannot be disjoined without offering violence to both. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility*. *Burke.*

'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and feeling none,
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And *sensibilities* so fine.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

By sympathetic *sensibility* is to be understood the propensity that a man has to derive pleasure from the happiness, and pain from the unhappiness, of other sensitive beings. *Bentham*, Principles of Morals, vi. § 20.

5. The property, as in an instrument, of responding quickly to very slight changes of condition; delicacy; sensitiveness (the better word in this use). [Rare.]

All these instruments have the same defect, that their *sensibility* diminishes as the magnets grow weaker.
Science, XIII. 294.

6†. Sensation; perception; idea.

Philosophres that hyhten Stoyciens that wenden that ymages and *sensibilitees*, that is to seyn sensible ymaginacions or elles ymagynacions of sensible thinges, weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies withouteforth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

7†. Appreciation; sense; realization.

His soul laboured under a sickly *sensibility* of the miseries of others. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Recurrent sensibility. See *recurrent.* = **Syn. 3** and **4.** ★*Taste, Sensibility.* See *taste.*

sensible (sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sencible*; < ME. *sensible*, < OF. (and F.) *sensible* = Sp. *sensible* = Pg. *sensivel* = It. *sensibile*, < L. *sensibilis*, perceptible by the senses, having feeling, sensible, < *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *sense*[1], *scent.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of affecting the senses; perceptible through the bodily organs.

Reason, vsing sense, taketh his principles and fyrst sedes of thinges *sensyble*, and afterwarde by his owne discourse and searching of causes encreaseth the same from a seede to a tree. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 9).

Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 36.

Return, fair soul, from darkness, and lead mine
Out of this *sensible* hell.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

Wherever God will thus manifest himself, there is heaven, though within the circle of this *sensible* world.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 49.

When we take a simple *sensible* quality, like light or sound, and say that there is now twice or thrice as much of it present as there was a moment ago, although we seem to mean the same thing as if we were talking of compound objects, we really mean something different.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 546.

2. Perceptible to the mind through observation and reflection; appreciable.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain.
Sir W. Temple.

In the present evil world, it is no wonder that the operations of the evil angels are more *sensible* than of the good ones. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

No *sensible* change has taken place during eighty years in the coral knolls [of Diego Garcia].
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 92.

3. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; endowed with sense or sense-organs; sensitive: as, the eye is *sensible* to light.

I would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.
Shak., Cor., i. 3. 95.

4. Appreciative; amenable (to); influenced or capable of being influenced (by).

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so dear a show of zeal.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 94.

5. Very liable to impression from without; easily affected; highly sensitive.

With affection wondrous *sensible*
He wrung Bassanio's hand.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8. 48.

Of a *sensible* nostrill. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 29.

Sunderland, though not very *sensible* to shame, flinched from the infamy of public apostasy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Perceiving or having perception either by the senses or by the intellect; aware; cognizant; persuaded; conscious: generally with *of*.

In doing this I shall be *sensible of* two things which to me will be nothing pleasant.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

I am glad you are so *sensible of* my attention.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Hastings, it is clear, was not *sensible of* the danger of his position. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

7. Capable of responding to very slight changes of condition; sensitive (in this sense the better word): as, a *sensible* thermometer or balance. [Rare.]—**8.** Possessing or characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with or characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; reasonable; judicious: as, a *sensible* man; a *sensible* proposal.

To be now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast! O strange! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 309.

No *sensible* person in Arrowhead village really believed in the evil eye. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, iv.

Sensible caloric†, an old term for sensible heat.—**Sensible form, heat, matter.** See the nouns.—**Sensible horizon.** See *horizon*, 1.—**Sensible idea.** Same as *sensual idea.* See *sensual.*—**Sensible note** or **tone**, in *music*, same as *leading tone* (which see, under *leading*[1]).—**Sensible perspiration, quality**, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Sensible, Perceptible.* Literally, these words are of about the same meaning and strength, the difference depending chiefly upon the connection; for example, a *sensible* difference, a *perceptible* difference.—**3** and **4.** *Be Sensible, Be Conscious*, etc. See *feel*[1].—**3** and **7.** *Sensible, Sensitive, Sentient. Sensible* in its first meaning was passive, but is now quite as often active. As active, it is both physical and mental, and is unemphatic: as, to be *sensible* (that is, aware) of heat or cold, of neglect or injury. *Sensitive* means feeling acutely, either in body or in mind. A *sensible* man will school himself not to be too *sensitive* to criticism. *Sentient* is a physiologically descriptive word, indicating the possession or use of the sense of feeling: as, the fly is a *sentient* being.—**6.** Observant, aware, conscious.—**8.** *Sensible, Judicious*, discreet, sage, sagacious, sound. As compared with *judicious*, *sensible* means possessing common sense, having a sound and practical reason, while *judicious* means discreet in choosing what to do or advise; the one applying to the understanding and judgment, the other to the judgment in its relation to the will. *Sensible, Intelligent, Common-sense.* As compared with *intelligent*, *sensible* means possessed of the power to see things in their true light, the light of a correct judgment, a large, sound, roundabout sense, while *intelligent* means possessed of a clear and quick understanding, so as to apprehend an idea promptly and see it in its true relations. The relation between cause and effect is here so close that *intelligent* often seems to mean essentially the same as *well-informed.* Where the sense implied in *sensible* is thought of as peculiarly general or level to the experience, conclusions, or notions of the mass of men, *common-sense* is, by a new usage, sometimes employed: as, he was a *common-sense* person: he took a *common-sense* view of the matter. All these words apply both to the person and to his opinions, words, writings, etc.

II.† *n.* **1.** Sensation; sensibility.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper changed
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 278.

2. That which arouses sensation; that which impresses itself on the senses; something perceptible; a material substance.

We may them [brutish manners] read in the creation
Of this wide *Sensible*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 35.

3. That which possesses sensibility or capability of feeling; a sensitive being.

This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles*. *Burton.*

sensibleness (sen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being sensible, in any sense of that word.

sensibly (sen′si-bli), *adv.* In a sensible manner, in any sense of the word *sensible.*

sensifacient (sen-si-fā′shient), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact.*] Producing sensation; sensific. [Rare.]

The epithelium may be said to be receptive, the nerve fibers transmissive, and the sensorium *sensifacient.*
Huxley, Science and Culture, p. 264.

sensiferous (sen-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or conveying sensation; acting as an organ of sense.

The sense-organ, the nerve, and the sensorium, taken together, constitute the *sensiferous* apparatus.
Huxley, Science and Culture, p. 267.

The most important functions of the proboscis are of a *sensiferous*, tactile nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 327.

In speaking of the antennæ and palpi, I have called them *sensiferous* organs. *Shuckard*, British Bees, p. 55.

sensific (sen-sif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *sensificus*, producing sensation, < L. *sensus*, sense, perception, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing, causing, or resulting in sensation. *Imp. Dict.*

sensificatory (sen-sif′i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *sensificator*, that which produces sensation, < *sensificare*, endow with sensation, < *sensificus*, producing sensation: see *sensific.*] Sensifacient; sensific. *Huxley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sensigenous (sen-sij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, produce: see *-genous.*] Giving rise to sensation; sensific; originating a sensory impulse: noting the initial point of a series of molecular movements which are ultimately perceived as a sensation.

And, as respects the ectodermal cells which constitute the fundamental part of the organs of the special senses, it is becoming clear that the more perfect the sensory apparatus the more completely do these *sensigenous* cells take on the form of delicate rods or filaments.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 64.

sensigerous (sen-sij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *gerere*, carry.] Sensiferous.

sensile (sen′sil), *a.* [< L. *sensilis*, sensible, < *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1].] Capable of affecting the senses.—**Sensile quality.** See *quality.*

sension (sen′shon), *n.* [< ML. *sensio(n-)*, thought, lit. perception, < L. *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, perceive: see *sense*[1].] The becoming aware of being affected from without in sensation.

sensism (sen′sizm), *n.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ism.*] In *philos.*, same as *sensualism*, 2.

sensist (sen′sist), *n.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ist.*] Same as *sensationalist*, 1.

sensitive (sen′si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sencitive*; < OF. (and F.) *sensitif* = Pr. *sensitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *sensitivo*, < ML. **sensitivus*, < L. *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, perceive: see *sense*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting the senses; depending on the senses.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers through them and is sensibly altered. *Dryden*, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. Having sense, sensibility, or feeling; capable of receiving impressions from external objects: often extended, figuratively, to various inanimate objects.

Wee haue spoken sufficiently of trees, herbes, and frutes. We wyll nowe therefore entreate of thynges *sencitiue.*
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 131).

When in the most *sensitive* condition, the tendril is actively circumnutating, so that it travels over a large area, and there is considerable probability that it will come into contact with some body around which it can twine.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 60.

3. Of keen sensibility; keenly susceptible of external influences or impressions; easily and acutely affected or moved by outward circumstances or impressions: as, a *sensitive* person,

or a person of *sensitive* nature: figuratively extended to inanimate objects.

She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*

We are *sensitive* to faults in those we love, while committing them ourselves as if by chartered right.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 137.

What is commonly called a *sensitive* person is one whose sense-organs cannot go on responding as the stimulus increases in strength, but become fatigued.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

Specifically — (*a*) In *entom.*, noting parts of the surface of the antennæ which are peculiarly modified and, it is supposed, subservient to some special sense. These surfaces exhibit an immense number of microscopical pores, covered with a very delicate transparent membrane; they may be generally diffused over the joints or variously arranged in patches, the position of which has been used in the classification of certain families of *Coleoptera*. (*b*) Susceptible in a notable degree to hypnotism; easily hypnotized or mesmerized.

I borrow the term *sensitive*, for magneto-physiological reaction, from vegetable physiology, in which plants of definite irritability . . . are called *sensitive*.
Reichenbach, Dynamics (trans., 1851), p. 58.

(*c*) Noting a condition of feverish liability to fluctuation: said of markets, securities, or commodities.

4. So delicately adjusted as to respond quickly to very slight changes of condition: said of instruments, as a balance. — 5. In *chem.* and *photog.*, readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, iodized paper is *sensitive* to the action of light. — 6†. Sensible; wise; judicious.

To Princes, therefore, counsaylours, rulers, gouernours, and magistrates, as to the most intellectiue and *sensitiue* partes of the societie of men, hath God and nature geuen preeminence.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xl.).

Sensitive brier. See *Schrankia*. — **Sensitive cognition.** See *cognition*. — **Sensitive fern,** the fern *Onoclea sensibilis*: so called from the slight tendency of the segments of the fronds, after being detached and while wilting, to fold together. *D. C. Eaton*, Ferns of North America, II. 198. — **Sensitive flames,** flames which are easily affected by sounds, being made to lengthen out or contract, or change their form in various ways. The most sensitive flame is produced by burning gas issuing from a small taper jet. Such a flame will be affected by very small noises, as the ticking of a watch held near it, or the clinking of coins at a considerable distance. The gas must be turned on so that the flame is just at the point of flaring. **Sensitive joint-vetch.** See *vetch*. — **Sensitive love, pea, power.** See the nouns. — **Sensitive plant.** See *sensitive-plant*. = **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Sentient*, etc. See *sensible*.

II. *n.* 1†. Something that feels; a sensorium. — 2. A sensitive person; specifically, one who is sensitive to mesmeric or hypnotic influences or experiments. See I., 3 (*b*).

For certain experiments it is much to be desired that we should find more *sensitives* of every kind.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 48.

First sensitive† [tr. Gr. *πρῶτον αἰσθητικόν*], the common sense in the Aristotelian use.

sensitively (sen'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness (sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* The property or character of being sensitive; especially, tendency or disposition to be easily influenced or affected by external objects, events, or circumstances: as, abnormal *sensitiveness;* the *sensitiveness* of a balance or some fine mechanism.

Parts of the body which lose all *sensitiveness* come to be regarded as external things.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 401.

★**sensitive-plant** (sen'si-tiv-plant), *n.* The tropical and greenhouse plant *Mimosa pudica;* the humble-plant. It is mechanically irritable in a higher degree than almost any other plant. The leaves are bipinnate, the very numerous linear leaflets ranked on two pairs of branches which are inserted close to the end of the common petiole, thus appearing digitate. At night each leaf curves downward and the leaflets fold together, and in the daytime a slight touch causes them to assume the same position. It has purple flowers in heads on long peduncles. It is widely diffused through the tropics, native at least in South America and naturalized in the southern United States. The name is extended to other sensitive mimosas, as *M. sensitiva*, which is irritable in a less degree, and sometimes to the whole genus. — **Bastard sensitive-plant,** *Æschynomene Americana*. [West Indies.] — **Wild sensitive-plant.** (*a*) *Mimosa strigillosa* of the southern border of the United States. (*b*) Same as ★*sensitive pea* (which see, under *pea*[1]).

sensitivity (sen-si-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *sensitive* + *-ity*.] The state of being sensitive; sensitiveness. Specifically — (*a*) In *chem.* and *photog.*, the quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, the *sensitivity* of silvered paper. More usually expressed by *sensitiveness*. (*b*) In *physiol.*, sensibility; irritability, especially of the receptive organs. (*c*) In *psychol.*, acuteness of sense-discrimination; the difference of sensations produced by any two fixed excitations of like quality but different intensity.

If the *sensitivity* of women were superior to that of men, the self-interest of merchants would lead to their being always employed [as pianoforte-tuners, wine- and tea-tasters, wool-sorters, etc.]. *Galton*, Human Faculty, p. 30.

sensitization (sen″si-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *sensitize* + *-ation*.] The act, process, or result of sensitizing, or rendering sensitive.

After *sensitization* — which occupies from thirty to fifty seconds — the plate is removed from the bath by raising it first with a bent silver hook, and then seizing it by one corner with the hand. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 236.

sensitize (sen'si-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensitized*, ppr. *sensitizing*. [< *sensit(ive)* + *-ize*.] To render sensitive; specifically, in *photog.*, to render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light: as, *sensitized* paper, or a *sensitized* plate. See *sensitized paper*, under *paper*.

It was as if the paper upon his desk was *sensitized*, taking photographs of nature around.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 5.

★**sensitizer** (sen'si-tī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which sensitizes; specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical agent or bath by which films or substances are rendered sensitive to light.

sensitometer (sen-si-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *sensit(ive)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus or device of any kind for testing or determining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films, emulsions, etc.; also, loosely, the sensitiveness of a plate (generally expressed in numbers) as indicated by a sensitometer.

sensitory (sen'si-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *sensitories* (-riz). [< *sense*[1] + *-it-ory*.] Same as *sensorium*, 1.

sensive† (sen'siv), *a.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ive*.] Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive.

Shall *sensive* things be so sensless as to resist sense?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The infection,
Which as a subtle vapour spreads itself
Confusedly through every *sensive* part.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

sensomotor (sen'sō-mō″tor), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense (see *sense*[1]), + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] Same as *sensorimotor*.

sensor (sen'sor), *a.* [< NL. **sensorius:* see *sensory*.] Sensory.

Various combinations of disturbances in the *sensor* tract lead to the appropriate combinations of disturbances in the motor tract. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 108.

sensoria, *n.* Plural of *sensorium*.

sensorial (sen-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *sensory* or *sensori(um)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sensorium; as, *sensorial* power or effect; also, of or pertaining to sensation; sensory: opposed to *motorial:* as, a *sensorial* nerve.

Sensorial images are stable psychic facts; we can hold them still and look at them as long as we like.
W. James, Mind, IX. 14.

sensoridigestive (sen'sō-ri-di-jes″tiv), *a.* [< NL. **sensorius* (see *sensory*) + E. *digestive*.] Partaking of digestive functions and those of touch or other senses, as the tongue of a vertebrate animal, the maxillæ of insects, etc. *A. S. Packard.*

★**sensorimotor** (sen'sō-ri-mō″tor), *a.* Sensory and motor; pertaining both to sensation and to movement. Also *sensomotor*.

We have seen good reason to believe that certain areas of the cerebral cortex are especially connected with certain corresponding *sensory-motor* activities.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 537.

Sensorimotor nerve, a mixed nerve, composed of both sensory and motor fibers.

sensoriolum (sen-sō-rī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sensoriola* (-lä). [NL., dim. of LL. *sensorium:* see *sensorium*.] A little sensorium. See second extract under *sensorium*.

sensorium (sen-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sensoria, sensoriums* (-ä, -umz). [= F. *sensorium* = Sp. Pg. It. *sensorio*, < LL. *sensorium*, the seat or organ of sensation, < L. *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1]. Cf. *sensory*.] 1. The collective name for those portions of the nervous system in which molecular activity of certain kinds and certain grades of intensity immediately conditions sensation; the so-called "seat of the soul"; usually, the cerebral cortex, or this together with the basal ganglia; loosely, the brain, or the brain and spinal cord. Also *sensory, sensitory*.

The ringing of the bell, and the rap at the door, struck likewise strong upon the *sensorium* of my Uncle Toby.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 10.

The noblest and most exalted way of considering . . . infinite space is that of Sir Isaac Newton, who calls it the *sensorium* of the Godhead. Brutes and men have their sensoriola, or little *sensoriums*, by which they apprehend the presence, and perceive the actions, of a few objects that lie contiguous to them.
Addison, Spectator, No. 565.

2. In *biol.*, the whole sensory apparatus of the body, or physical mechanism of sensation, including the skin and entire nervous system as well as the special sense-organs; all the parts, organs, and tissues of the body which are capable of receiving or transmitting impressions from without. In this sense, *sensorium* is correlated with the other three principal apparatus, the motor, nutritive, and reproductive; and *sensorium* and *motorium* are together contrasted, as the "animal organ-system," with the nutritive and reproductive apparatus which constitute the "vegetative organ-system."

sensorivolitional (sen'sō-ri-vō-lish″on-al), *a.* Pertaining to sensation and volition, or voluntary motion: as, the *sensorivolitional* nervous ★system.

sensory (sen'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **sensorius*, pertaining to sense or sensation (cf. LL. *sensorium*, neut., the seat or organ of sensation: see *sensorium*), < L. *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sensorium, in either sense. — 2. Conveying sensation, as a nerve; pertaining to sensation; sensorial; giving rise to sensation; sentient; sensitive: as, a *sensory* surface of the body. — **Sensory aphasia.** See *aphasia*. — **Sensory nerve,** a nerve conveying sensory impulses, or, more strictly, one composed exclusively of sensory fibers: nearly equivalent to *afferent nerve*.

II. *n.*; pl. *sensories* (-riz). 1. Same as *sensorium*, 1.

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton*, Opticks.

2†. An organ or a faculty of sense.

God, who made this *sensorie* [the eye], did with the greatest ease and at once see all that was don thro' the vast universe. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 9, 1690.

Common sensory. See *common*.

sensual (sen'sū-al), *a.* [= F. *sensuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sensual* = It. *sensuale*, < LL. *sensualis*, endowed with feeling, sensual, < L. *sensus*, feeling, sense: see *sense*[1].] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception; relating to the senses or sensation; sensible.

Far as creation's ample range extends
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 208.

Scepticism commonly takes up the room left by defect of imagination, and is the very quality of mind most likely to seek for *sensual* proof of supersensual things.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

2. Relating to or concerning the body, in distinction from the spirit; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine.
Hooker.

This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, *sensual*, devilish. Jas. iii. 15.

These be they who separate themselves, *sensual*, having not the Spirit. Jude 19.

There is no Religion so purely spiritual, and abstracted from common natural Ideas and *sensual* Happiness, as the Christian. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

3. Specifically, pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite: as, *sensual* pleasures.

You will talk of the vulgar satisfaction of soliciting happiness from *sensual* enjoyment only.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vi.

4. Given to or characterized by the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; especially, voluptuous; lewd.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

5. In *philos.*, asserting sensation to be the only source of knowledge; pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine. — **Sensual idea,** an idea in the mind, as distinguished from an idea in the brain, or material idea; an idea which exists in the mind by virtue of a sensation. Also *sensible idea*. = **Syn.** *Sensuous, Sensual. Carnal, Voluptuous.* *Sensuous* has taken the not unfavorable meanings connected with the use of the senses, and *sensual* the unfavorable ones, implying degradation or grossness; hence we speak of *sensuous* perception or delight, and of *sensual* pleasures. *Carnal*, connected with the flesh, gratifying the animal nature, sometimes is the same as *sensual*, and sometimes, from its frequent use in the Bible, especially conveys the idea of the sinfulness of the act, character, etc. *Voluptuous* expresses the disposition to gratify the nicer tastes in the pleasures of sense, and to carry this gratification to softness or an elegant sensuality. A *voluptuous* beauty is such as to excite this disposition in him who sees it and to stimulate sexual desire.

sensualisation, sensualise. See *sensualization, sensualize*.

sensualism (sen'sū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *sensualisme* = Sp. Pg. *sensualismo;* < *sensual* + *-ism*.] 1. A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetites; sensuality; especially, lewdness.

Tyrants, by the sale of human life,
Heap luxuries to their *sensualism*.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that the only source of knowledge is sensation; sensationalism. Also *sensism*.

sensualist (sen'sū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *sensualiste* = Sp. Pg. *sensualista;* as *sensual* + *-ist*.] 1.

A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

There must be some meanness and blemish in the beauty which the *sensualist* no sooner beholds than he covets.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? vii. 23.

The short method that Plato and others have proposed for deciding the issue between the Philosopher and the *Sensualist* is palpably fallacious.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 127.

2. One who holds the sensual theory in philosophy; a sensationalist. Also *sensuist*.

sensualistic (sen″sū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *sensualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Upholding the doctrine of sensualism.—2. Sensual.

sensuality (sen-sū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sensualite*, F. *sensualité* = Pr. *sensualitat* = Sp. *sensualidad* = Pg. *sensualidade* = It. *sensualità*, < LL. *sensualita(t-)s*, capacity for sensation, sensibility, ML. also sensuality, < *sensualis*, endowed with feeling or sense: see *sensual*.] 1†. Sensual or carnal nature or promptings; carnality; worldliness.

A great number of people in divers parts of this realm, following their own *sensuality*, and living without knowledge and due fear of God, do wilfully and schismatically abstain and refuse to come to their own parish churches.
Act of Uniformity (1661). (*Trench*.)

2. Unrestrained gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

If some pagan nations deified *sensuality*, this was simply because the deification of the forces of nature, of which the prolific energy is one of the most conspicuous, is among the earliest forms of religion, and long precedes the identification of the Deity with a moral ideal.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 112.

sensualization (sen″sū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sensualize* + *-ation*.] The act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized. Also spelled *sensualisation*. *Imp. Dict.*

sensualize (sen′sū-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sensualized*, ppr. *sensualizing*. [< *sensual* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications.

Sensualized by pleasure, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe.
Pope.

II.† *intrans.* To indulge the appetites.

First they visit the tavern, then the ordinary, then the theatre, and end in the stews; from wine to riot, from that to plays, from them to harlots. . . . Here is a day spent in an excellent method. If they were beasts, they could not better *sensualise*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 310.

Also spelled *sensualise*.

sensually (sen′sū-al-i), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

sensualness (sen′sū-al-nes), *n.* Sensual character; sensuality. *Bailey*, 1727.

sensuism (sen′sū-izm), *n.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ism*.] Same as *sensualism*, 2.

sensuist (sen′sū-ist), *n.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ist*.] Same as *sensualist*, 2.

sensuosity (sen-sū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *sensuous* + *-ity*.] Sensuous character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

sensuous (sen′sū-us), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ous*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, derived from, or ministering to the senses; connected with sensible objects: as, *sensuous* pleasures.

To which [logic] poetry would be made subsequent, or, indeed, rather precedent, as being less subtile and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate.
Milton, Education.

To express in one word all that appertains to the perception, considered as passive and merely recipient, I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*.
Coleridge.

The agreeable and disagreeable feelings which come through sensations of smell, taste, and touch are for the most part *sensuous* rather than strictly æsthetic.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 521.

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.

Too soft and *sensuous* by nature to be exhilarated by the conflict of modern opinions, he [Keats] found at once food for his love of beauty and an opiate for his despondency in the remote tales of Greek mythology. *Quarterly Rev.*

Sensuous cognition, cognition through the senses.—**Sensuous indistinctness**. See *indistinctness*, 2. =**Syn. 1**. *Carnal*, etc. See *sensual*.

sensuously (sen′sū-us-li), *adv.* In a sensuous manner. *Coleridge*.

sensuousness (sen′sū-us-nes), *n.* Sensuous character or disposition.

The *sensuousness* of all perception, and its inability to supply us with the conception of an object.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 323.

sent[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An old, and historically more correct, spelling of *scent*.

sent[2]†, *n.* [ME. *sent;* an aphetic form of *assent*.] Assent.

Alle the lordes of that lond lelli at o *sent*
Sent William to seie so as was bi-falle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5253.

sent[3] (sent). Preterit and past participle of *send*.

sent[4]†. A Middle English contracted form of *sendeth*, third person singular present indicative of *send*.

sent[5]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *saint*[1].

sentence (sen′tens), *n.* [< ME. *sentence, sentens, scentence*, < OF. (and F.) *sentence* = Pr. *sentencia, sentensa* = Sp. *sentencia* = Pg. *sentença* = It. *sentenza, sentenzia*, < L. *sententia*, way of thinking, opinion, sentiment, for **sentientia*, < *sentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, think: see *sentient, sense*[1], *scent*.] 1. Way of thinking; opinion; sentiment; judgment; decision.

When thow me hast geven an audience,
Therefter maistow telle alle thi *sentence*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 546.

I have no great cause to look for other than the selfsame portion and lot which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion and *sentence* with you. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i. § 1.

My *sentence* is that we trouble not them which from among the Gentiles are turned to God. Acts xv. 19.

My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 51.

2. A saying; a maxim; an axiom.

Who fears a *sentence* or an old man's saw
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 244.

Thou speakest *sentences*, old Bias.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

3. A verdict, judgment, decision, or decree; specifically, in *law*, a definitive judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In technical language *sentence* is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime or in maritime causes. In civil cases the decision of a court is called a *judgment* or a *decree*. In criminal cases *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.

Than the archebisshop yaf the *scentence* full dolerouse, and cursed of god and with all his power alle tho that in the londe dide eny forfet, or were a-gein the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

But it is to be observ'd that in Egypt many causes are carried before leading men, who absolutely decide, even against the *sentence* of the magistrate.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 171.

4. In *gram.*, a form of words having grammatical completeness; a number of words constituting a whole, as the expression of a statement, inquiry, or command; a combination of subject and predicate. A sentence is either assertive, as *he is good;* or interrogative, as *is he good?* or imperative, as *be good!* Sentences are also classed as simple, compound, or complex: *simple*, if divisible into a single subject and a single predicate; *compound*, if containing more than one subject or predicate or both; and *complex*, if including a subordinate sentence or clause: as, he who is good is happy; I like what you like; he goes when I come. Sentences are further classed as independent and as dependent or subordinate (the latter being more often called a clause than a sentence); a dependent sentence is one which enters with the value of a single part of speech — either noun or adjective or adverb — into the structure of another sentence.

5†. Sense; meaning.

I am nat textuel;
I take but the *sentens*, trusteth wel.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 58.

Go, litel bille, bareyn of eloquence,
Pray yonge children that the shal see or reede,
Thoughe thow be compendious of *sentence*,
Of thi clauses for to taken heede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Now to the discours it selfe, voluble anough, and full of *sentence*, but that, for the most part, either specious rather then solid, or to his cause nothing pertinent.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

6†. Substance; matter; contents.

Tales of best *sentence* and most solas.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 798.

7. In *music*, a complete idea, usually consisting of two or four phrases. The term is used somewhat variously as to length, but it always applies to a division that is complete and satisfactory in itself.—**Book of the Sentences**, one of the four Books of Sentences, or dicta of the church fathers, compiled by Peter Lombard ("Master of the Sentences") in the twelfth century, or the whole collection of four books. This formed the great text-book of theology in the middle ages; and most of the treatises on scholasticism during that period are in the form of questions following the divisions of this work.—**Cumulative sentence**. See *cumulative*.—**Loose sentence**, a sentence so constructed as to be grammatically complete at one or more points before its end.—**Master of the Sentences**. See *master*[1], and *Book of the Sentences* (above).—**Sentence arbitrale**, in *French law*, award.—**To serve a sentence**. See *serve*[1].

sentence (sen′tens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentenced*, ppr. *sentencing*. [< OF. (and F.) *sentencier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sentenciar* = It. *sentenziare*, < ML. *sententiare*, pronounce judgment or sentence upon, judge, decide, assent, < L. *sententia*, opinion, judgment, sentence: see *sentence, n.*] 1. To pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on; condemn; doom to punishment.

Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

Dredge and his two collier companions were *sentenced* to a year's imprisonment with hard labor, and the more enlightened prisoner, who stole the Debarrys' plate, to transportation for life. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlvi.

Thirty-six children, between the ages of nine and sixteen, were *sentenced* to be scourged with rods on the palms of their hands once a week for a year.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 105.

2†. To pronounce as judgment; express as a decision or determination; decree.

Let them . . .
Enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to *sentence*.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 22.

One example of iustice is admirable, which he *sentenced* on the Gouernour of Casbin, conuict of many extortions, briberies, and other crimes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 387.

3†. To express in a short, energetic, sententious manner.

Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tattle.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 93.

sentencer (sen′ten-sėr), *n.* [< OF. *sentencier, sentenchier*, < ML. *sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, < L. *sententia*, sentence: see *sentence*.] One who pronounces sentence; a judge.

He who can make the best and most differences of things by reasonable and wittie distinction is to be the fittest iudge or *sentencer* of [decency].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

Haruth and Maruth went,
The chosen *sentencers;* they fairly heard
The appeals of men to their tribunal brought,
And rightfully decided. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv. 9.

sentential (sen-ten′shal), *a.* [< L. *sententialis*, in the form of a sentence, < *sententia*, a sentence: see *sentence*.] 1†. Authoritatively binding or decisive.

There is no doubt but our pardon, or constituted justification in covenant title, is a virtual, *sentential* justification. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence, or series of words having grammatical completeness: as, a *sentential* pause; *sentential* analysis.

sententially (sen-ten′shal-i), *adv.* 1. By way of sentence; judicially; decisively.

We *sententially* and definitively by this present writing judge, declare, and condemn the said Sir John Oldcastle, Knight, and Lord Cobham, for a most pernicious and detestable heretic. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 42.

2. In or by sentences.

sententiarian (sen-ten-shi-ā′ri-an), *n.* [< *sententiary* + *-an*.] A commentator upon Peter Lombard (twelfth century), who brought all the doctrines of faith into a philosophical system in his four Books of Sentences, or opinions of the fathers.

sententiary (sen-ten′shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sententiaries* (-riz). [< ML. *sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, one who writes sentences, also one who lectured upon the *Liber Sententiarum*, or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, < L. *sententia*, a sentence, precept: see *sentence*.] Same as *sententiarian*.—**Sententiary bachelors**. See *bachelor*, 2.

sententiosity† (sen-ten-shi-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *sententious* + *-ity*.] Sententiousness.

Vulgar precepts in morality, carrying with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

sententious (sen-ten′shus), *a.* [< ME. *sentencyowse*, < OF. *sententieux, sentencieux*, F. *sentencieux* = Sp. Pg. *sentencioso* = It. *sentenzioso*, < L. *sententiosus*, full of meaning, pithy, sententious, < *sententia*, opinion, precept, sentence: see *sentence*.] 1. Full of pithy sentences or sayings; pithy; terse: as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

Your third sort serues as well th' eare as the conceit, and may be called *sententious* figures, because not only they properly apperteine to full sentences for bewtifying them with a currant & pleasant numerositie, but also giuing them efficacie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

2. Given to the use of pithy or axiomatic sayings or sentences.

How he apes his sire!
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.

He was too *sententious* a person to waste words on mere salutation. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xii.

3†. Same as *sentential*, 2.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them: as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did; next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

=**Syn. 1**. Laconic, pointed, compact.

sententiously (sen-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

The poets make Fame a monster; they describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*. *Bacon*, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

sententiousness (sen-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sententious or short and energetic in expression; pithiness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with strength.

That curious folio of secret history, and brilliant *sententiousness*, and witty pedantry, the Life of Archbishop Williams by Bishop Hacket.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 330.

sentery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sentry*[1]. *Milton.*

sentience (sen'shi-ens), *n.* [< *sentien(t)* + *-ce.*] Sentient character or state; the faculty of sense; feeling; consciousness.

This opinion, in its general form, was that of the *sentience* of all vegetable things. *Poe*, Tales, I. 301.

Since, therefore, life can find its necessary mobility in matter, can it not also acquire its necessary *sentience* from the same source? *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 346.

If the term *sentience* be employed as preferable to consciousness, it must be understood as equivalent to consciousness in the broader sense of the latter word.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 8.

sentiency (sen'shi-en-si), *n.* [As *sentience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sentience*.

There are substances which, when added to the blood, render *sentiency* less vivid.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 42.

sentient (sen'shi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sentant* = Sp. *senciente* = Pg. *sensiente* = It. *sentiente*, < L. *sentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent*, *sense*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of sensation or of sense-perception; having the power of feeling.

The series of facts by which Socrates manifested himself to mankind, and the series of mental states which constituted his *sentient* existence, went on simultaneously with the series of facts known by the name of the Peloponnesian war. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. v. § 6.

How the happiness of any part of the *sentient* creation would be in any respect diminished if, for example, children cut their teeth without pain, we cannot understand.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

2. Characterized by the exercise of sense or sense-perception.

A *sentient* and rational life without any self-interest in the examination of its own permanent characteristics, and of the grounds upon which it rests, would be an absurdity. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 585.

3. In *physiol.*, noting those parts which on stimulation give rise to sensation.—**Sentient soul.** See *soul*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Sensitive*, etc. See *sensible*.

II. *n.* The mind as capable of feeling.

If the *sentient* be carried, "passibus æquis," with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

sentiently (sen'shi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

sentiment (sen'ti-ment), *n.* [< ME. *sentement*, < OF. *sentement*, *sentiment*, F. *sentiment* = Pr. *sentiment* = Sp. *sentimiento* = Pg. It. *sentimento*, < ML. *sentimentum*, feeling, affection, sentiment, opinion, < L. *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *sense*[1], *scent*.] **1**†. Feeling; sensation; sentience; life.

She colde was and withouten *sentemente*,
For ought he woot, for breth ne felt he non.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1177.

2. Higher feeling; emotion. (*a*) In *psychol.*, an emotional judgment; also, the faculty for a special emotion.

I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions.
Hume, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

We speak of *sentiments* of respect, of esteem, of gratitude; but I never heard the pain of the gout, or any other mere feeling, called a *sentiment*.
Reid, Active Powers, v. 7.

The mental or internal feelings — the *sentiments* — may be divided into contemplative and practical. The former are the concomitants of our cognitive powers, the latter of our powers of conation. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlv.

Sentiment is nothing but thought blended with feeling; thought made affectionate, sympathetic, moral.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 236.

But immediately that the proper stimuli bring them into action there will be a certain pleasure from the moral exercise, as there is from the exercise of other functions; and that pleasure is naturally felt as moral *sentiment*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 172.

Hume seems to have perceived in belief something more than the mere operation of ideas. He speaks frequently of this phenomenon as a *sentiment*, and he appears to have regarded it as an ultimate fact, though governed by the conditions of association and habit.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 75.

(*b*) Sensibility, or a tendency to make emotional judgments; tender susceptibility.

Inasmuch as religion and law and the whole social order of civilized society, to say nothing of literature and art, are so founded on *sentiment* that they would all go to pieces without it, it is a word not to be used too lightly in passing judgment, as if it were an element to be thrown out or treated with small consideration.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at Breakfast-Table.

3. Exhibition or manifestation of feeling or sensibility, as in literature, art, or music; a literary or artistic expression of a refined or delicate feeling or fancy.

Sentiment is intellectualized emotion, emotion precipitated, as it were, in pretty crystals by the fancy.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 365.

The grace and *sentiment* of French design [medieval painting] are often exquisite, but are less constant than in the work of the early Italian painters.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 306.

4. Thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reflection: as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.

On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report, we define our *sentiments*. On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our opinions.
William Taylor, English Synonyms Discriminated (1850).

It has always been a *sentiment* of mine that to propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

5. The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them: as, we may like the *sentiment* when we dislike the language. Hence —**6.** A thought expressed in striking words; especially, a sentence expressive of some particularly important or agreeable thought, or of a wish or desire; in particular, a toast, often couched in proverbial or epigrammatic language.

Come, Mr. Premium, I'll give you a *sentiment;* here's success to usury! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

This charming *sentiment*, recommended as much by sense as novelty, gave Catherine a most pleasing remembrance of all the heroines of her acquaintance.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xv.

7. *pl.* In *phren.*, the second division of the moral or affective faculties of the mind, the first being termed *propensities*. See *phrenology*.— **8**†. Taste; quality.

Other Trees there ben also, that beren Wyn of noble *sentement*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 189.

Practical sentiments. See *practical*.—**Syn. 2-4.** *Sentiment*, *Thought*, *Feeling*. *Sentiment* has a peculiar place between *thought* and *feeling*, in which it also approaches the meaning of *principle*. It is more than that *feeling* which is sensation or emotion, by containing more of *thought* and by being more lofty, while it contains too much *feeling* to be merely *thought*, and it has large influence over the will: for example, the *sentiment* of patriotism; the *sentiment* of honor; the world is ruled by *sentiment*. The *thought* in a *sentiment* is often that of duty, and is penetrated and exalted by *feeling*.

★**sentimental** (sen-ti-men'tal), *a.* [= F. *sentimental* = Sp. Pg. *sentimental* = It. *sentimentale* = D. *sentimenteel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sentimental;* as *sentiment* + *-al.*] **1.** Swayed, or apt to be swayed, by sentiment; of a tender and susceptible heart; mawkishly tender or susceptible: as, a *sentimental* person. This quality was highly valued about the third quarter of the eighteenth century, but later was regarded almost with disgust. Hence the word at one time bore a favorable, at a later time an unfavorable implication.

A *sentimental* mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness. *Whately.*

Some of the most *sentimental* writers, such as Sterne (and Byron), seem to have had their capacities of tenderness excited only by ideal objects, and to have been very hard-hearted towards real persons.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 208.

2. Containing or characterized by sentiment; appealing to the feelings rather than to reason: as, a *sentimental* song; *sentimental* works.

I have something else for you, which I am fabricating at a great rate, and that is my *Sentimental* Journey, which shall make you cry as much as it has affected me, or I will give up the business of *sentimental* writing, and write to the body. *Sterne*, Letters, cxiii.

Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully because more cautiously. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 171.

=**Syn.** *Romantic*, *Sentimental* (see *romantic*), hysterical, gushing, etc. (in style).

sentimentalise, sentimentaliser. See *sentimentalize*, *sentimentalizer*.

sentimentalism (sen-ti-men'tal-izm), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ism.*] Tendency to be swayed by sentiment; affected sensibility or sentiment; mawkish susceptibility; specifically, the philosophy of Rousseau and others, which gave great weight to the impulses of a susceptible heart. The French revolution, with its terror, was regarded as in some measure the consequence of this philosophy, which thenceforward fell more and more into contempt. At present, the fact that it was a deliberately defended attitude of mind is almost forgotten, the current of sentiment running now strongly the other way.

Eschew political *sentimentalism*.
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 15.

In German sentiment, which runs over so easily into *sentimentalism*, a foreigner cannot help being struck with a certain incongruousness.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

sentimentalist (sen-ti-men'tal-ist), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ist.*] One who is guided by mere sentiment; a sentimental person; in a better sense, one who regards sentiment as more important than reason, or permits it to predominate over reason.

For Burke was himself also, in the subtler sense of the word, a *sentimentalist* — that is, a man who took what would now be called an æsthetic view of morals and politics. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

sentimentality (sen″ti-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ity.*] The quality of being sentimental; affectation of fine or tender feeling or exquisite sensibility; sentimentalism.

The false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 201.

They held many aversions, too, in common, and could have the comfort of laughing together over works of false *sentimentality* and pompous pretension.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

sentimentalize (sen-ti-men'tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sentimentalized*, ppr. *sentimentalizing*. [< *sentimental* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To indulge in sentiment; talk sentiment; play the sentimentalist.

And so they reproach and torment themselves, and refine and *sentimentalize*, till gratitude becomes burdensome, . . . and the very idea of a benefactor odious.
Miss Edgeworth, Emilie de Coulanges.

II. *trans.* To render sentimental; give a sentimental character to.

The adapters . . . *sentimentalize* the character of Lydia, and almost humanize the hero.
Athenæum, No. 3284, p. 457.

Also spelled *sentimentalise*.

sentimentalizer (sen-ti-men'tal-ī-zėr), *n.* One who sentimentalizes. Also spelled *sentimentaliser*.

A preacher-up of Nature, we now and then detect under the surly and stoic garb [of Thoreau] something of the sophist and the *sentimentalizer*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 203.

sentimentally (sen-ti-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a sentimental manner; as regards sentiment; toward or in reference to sentiment: as, to be *sentimentally* inclined; to speak *sentimentally*.

sentine† (sen'tin), *n.* [< OF. *sentine*, F. *sentine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sentina*, < L. *sentina*, water in the hold of a ship, bilge-water.] A place into which dregs, dirt, etc., are thrown; a sink.

I can say grossly . . . the devil to be a stinking *sentine* of all vices, a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs.
Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 42.

sentinel (sen'ti-nel), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sentinell*, *centinel*, *centinell*, *centonell;* = MD. *sentinelle* = Sp. *centinela* = Pg. *sentinella* = It. *sentinella*, a sentinel, < OF. *sentinelle*, F. *sentinelle*, a sentinel, a watch, a sense transferred from the earlier meaning 'a watching at a particular post,' not given by Cotgrave, but apparent from Kilian's def. (MD. "*sentinelle*, excubiæ, vigiliæ, primæ excubiæ, excubitor exstans, statio, stationes"— Kilian, Appendix), and from the phrase *lever de sentinelle*, relieve from sentinel's duty, lit. 'take from his beat,' *sentinelle* being originally, it appears, the post itself, a sentinel's beat, the same as *sentinelle*, a path, a little path, dim., like the equiv. *sentelle*, a little path, of OF. *sente*, a path (cf. OF. *senteret*, a little path, dim. of *sentier*, F. *sentier*, a path, < ML. *semitarius*, a path), < L. *semita*, a path, foot-path, by-path, prob. < *se-*, apart, + *meare* (√ *mi*), go: see *meatus*. This view agrees with a similar explanation of *sentry*[1], q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Watch or guard kept by a soldier stationed for the purpose at a particular place.

Counsellors are not commonly so united but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another.
Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).

Vpon the verge of the Riuer there are flue houses, wherein liue the honester sort of people, as Farmers in England, and they keepe continuall *centinell* for the townes securitie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 12.

2. A soldier stationed as a guard, either to challenge persons drawing near and to allow to pass only those who give a watchword, and, in the absence of this, to resist them and give an alarm, or for display or ceremony only.

I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
About relieving of the *sentinels*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 70.

3. A sentinel-crab.

II. *a.* Acting as a sentinel; watching.

Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lowered,
And the *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky.
Campbell, Soldier's Dream.

sentinel (sen'ti-nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentineled* or *sentinelled*, ppr. *sentineling* or *sentinelling*. [< *sentinel*, *n.*] 1. To watch over as a sentinel.

All the powers
That *sentinel* just thrones double their guards
About your sacred excellence.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; place under the guard of sentinels. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

sentinel-crab (sen'ti-nel-krab), *n.* A crab of the Indian Ocean, *Podophthalmus vigil;* a sentinel: so called from the remarkable length of the eye-stalks.

sentisection (sen-ti-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *sentire*, feel, + *sectio(n-)*, cutting.] Painful vivisection; the dissection of living animals without recourse to anesthetics or other means of preventing pain: opposed to *callisection*. *B. G. Wilder.* [Rare.]

sentoree, *n.* See *sundoree*.

sentry[1] (sen'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *centry*, earlier *sentrie* and in fuller form *sentery*, prob. a transferred use of OF. *senteret*, a path (in the same manner as *sentinelle*, a sentinel, from *sentinelle*, a path), *senteret* being dim. of *sentier* (It. *sentiero*), a path, < ML. *semitarius*, a path, < L. *semita*, a path: see *sentinel*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *sentries* (-triz). 1†. A place of watch; a watch-tower. [Rare.]

Guerite, . . . a *sentry* or watch-tower. *Cotgrave.*

2. Watch; guard: same as *sentinel*, 1.

What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries* and stations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 412.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my temples *sentry* keep.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. § 12.

3. One stationed as a guard: same as *sentinel*, 2. —**Sentry go**, originally, the call made to announce the time of changing the watch; hence, by loose colloquial extension, any active military duty.

II. *a.* Acting as a sentry; watching.

sentry[2]†, *n.* Same as *centry*[1], *center*[2].

Pleasure is but like *sentries*, or wooden frames set under arches till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone.
Jer. Taylor, Apples of Sodom. (*Latham.*)

sentry-board (sen'tri-bōrd), *n.* A platform outside the gangway of a ship for a sentry to stand upon.

sentry-box (sen'tri-boks), *n.* A kind of box or booth intended to give shelter to a sentinel in bad weather.

sentuary†, **sentwary**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *sanctuary*.

senvey†, **senviet**, *n.* See *senvy*.

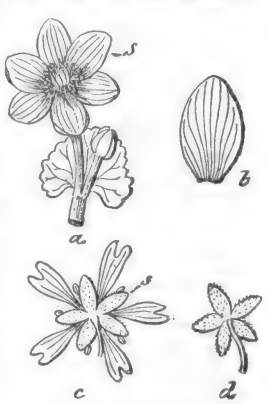
senvy†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *senvye*, *senvie;* < ME. *senvey*, < OF. *seneve* = It. *senape*, *senapa* = AS. *senep*, *senap* = OFlem. *sennep* = OHG. *senaf*, MHG. *senef*, *senf*, G. *senf* = Sw. *senap* = Dan. *senep*, *sennep*, < L. *sinapi*, also *sinape*, *sinapis* = Goth. *sinap*, < Gr. *σίναπι*, also *σίνηπι*, *σίναπυ*, *σίνηπυ*, *σίνηπυς*, in Attic *νᾶπυ*, mustard: see *sinapis*.] Mustard; mustard-seed.

Senvey lete sowe it nowe, and cool sede bothe,
And when the list, weelwrought fatte lande thai love.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Senvie . . . is of a most biting and stinging tast, of a fierie effect, but nathelesse very good and wholsom for man's bodie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, [xix. 8. (*Davies.*)

senza (sen'tsä), *prep.* [< It. *senza*, without: see *sans.*] In *music*, without: as, *senza sordino* or *sordini*, without the mute (in violin-playing), or without dampers (in pianoforte-playing); *senza tempo*, without strict rhythm or time; *senza organo*, without organ, etc. Abbreviated *S.*

sep. An abbreviation used by botanical writers for *sepal*.



Forms of Sepals.

a, flower of *Caltha palustris*, showing the petaloid sepals *s*; *b*, one of the sepals, on larger scale; *c*, flower of *Cerastium longipedunculatum*, seen from below: *s*, a sepal; *d*, calyx, showing the five free sepals.

sepal (sep'al or sē'pal), *n.* [= F. *sépale*, < NL. *sepalum*, formed (after the analogy of *petal*, *lepal*) < L. *separ*, separate, different: see *separate*. Cf. ML. *sepalis*, a dubious form, undefined, appar. an error for *separalis*, several: see *several*. The term was proposed by Necker, and adopted by A. P. de Candolle and all later botanists.] In *bot.*, a calyx-leaf; one of the individual leaves or parts that make up the calyx, or outer circle of floral envelops. See *calyx*, cut in preceding column, and cuts under *anti-sepalous* and *dimerous*.

The term *sepal* was devised by Neckar to express each of the divisions of the calyx.
Whewell, Philos. Inductive Sciences, I., p. xciv.

sepaled (sep'ald or sē'pald), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, provided with sepals.

sepaline (sep'a-lin), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, relating to a sepal or sepals; having the nature of a sepal.

sepalody (sep'a-lō-di), *n.* [< *sepal* + *-ode*, a form of *-oid*, + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, metamorphosis or change of petals or other organs into sepals or sepaloid organs.

sepaloid (sep'a-loid), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-oid.*] Like a sepal, or distinct part of a calyx.

sepalous (sep'a-lus), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ous.*] Relating to or having sepals.

separability (sep*a-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *separabilis*, admitting of separation, < *separare*, separate: see *separate.*] The property of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion; divisibility. *Glanville.*

separable (sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *separable*, F. *séparable* = Sp. *separable* = Pg. *separavel* = It. *separabile*, < L. *separabilis*, that can be separated, < *separare*, separate: see *separate.*] 1. Capable of being separated, disjoined, or disunited: as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist.

We can separate in imagination any two ideas which have been combined; for what is distinguishable is *separable*. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. § 51.

2†. Separative.

In our two loves there is but one respect,
Though in our lives a *separable* spite.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvi.

separableness (sep'a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being separable; separability.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

separably (sep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In a separable manner.

separata, *n.* Plural of *separatum*.

separate (sep'a-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *separated*, ppr. *separating*. [< L. *separatus*, pp. of *separare* (> It. *separare* = Sp. Pg. *separar* = Pr. *separar*, *sebrar* = F. *séparer* and *sevrer* (> E. *sever*)), separate (cf. *separ*, separate, different), < *se-*, apart, + *parare*, provide, arrange: see *se-* and *pare*[1]. Cf. *sever.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sever the connection or association of; disunite or disconnect in any way; sever.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen. xiii. 9.

They ought from false the truth to *separate*,
Error from Faith, and Cockle from the Wheat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

In the darkness and confusion, the bands of these commanders became *separated* from each other.
Irving, Granada, p. 95.

I think it impossible to *separate* the interests and education of the sexes. Improve and refine the men, and you do the same by the women, whether you will or no.
Emerson, Woman.

2. To divide, place, or keep apart; cut off, as by an intervening space or body; occupy the space between: as, the Atlantic *separates* Europe from America.

We are *separated* from it by a circumvallation of laws of God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

Separated flowers, flowers in which the sexes are separated; diclinous flowers. = **Syn. 1.** To disjoin, disconnect, detach, disengage, sunder, cleave, distinguish, isolate.—**2.** To dissociate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To part; be or become disunited or disconnected; withdraw from one another.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture.
Locke.

The universal tendency to *separate* thus exhibited [by political parties and religious sects] is simply one of the ways in which a growing assertion of individuality comes out. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 476.

2. To cleave; open; come apart.—**Separating post-office**, a post-office where mail is received for distribution and despatched to other post-offices. [U. S.]

separate (sep'a-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Divided from the rest; disjoined; disconnected: used of things that have been united or associated.

Come out from among them, and be ye *separate*, saith the Lord. 2 Cor. vi. 17.

Nothing doth more alienate mens affections than withdrawing from each other into *separate* Congregations.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Specifically, disunited from the body; incorporeal: as, the *separate* state of souls.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 15.

3. By its or one's self; apart from others; retired; secluded.

Beyond his hope, Eve *separate* he spies.
Milton, P. L., ix. 424.

Now in a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 954.

4. Distinct; unconnected.

Such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. Heb. vii. 26.

Have not those two realms their *separate* maxims of policy? *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

5. Individual; particular.

While the great body [of the empire], as a whole, was torpid and passive, every *separate* member began to feel with a sense, and to move with an energy, all its own.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Hepzibah did not see that, just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every *separate* need.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

Separate coxæ. See *coxa*, 3.—**Separate estate, separate property.** (*a*) The property of a married woman, which she holds independently of her husband's interference and control. (*b*) An estate held by another in trust for a married woman.—**Separate form.** See *form.*—**Separate maintenance**, a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife in cases in which they decide to live apart. = **Syn.** *Distinct*, etc. (see *different*), disunited, dissociated, detached. See the verb.

II. *n.* 1†. One who is or prefers to be separate; a separatist; a dissenter.

Chusing rather to be a rank *Separate*, a meer Quaker, an arrant Seeker.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 41. (*Davies.*)

2. A member of an American Calvinistic Methodist sect of the eighteenth century, so called because of their organization into separate societies. They maintained that Christian believers are guided by the direct teachings of the Holy Spirit, and that such teaching is in the nature of inspiration, and superior though not contrary to reason.

3. An article issued separately; a separate slip, article, or document; specifically, in *bibliography*, a copy of a printed article, essay, monograph, etc., published separately from the volume of which it forms a part, often retitled and repaged.

It will be noticed that to the questions 16, 17, and 18, in the *separate* of January 18, 1886, no reply is given by the superintendent of the mint.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 405.

★**separately** (sep'a-rāt-li), *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; each by itself; apart; distinctly; singly: as, the opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

If you are constrained by the subject to admit of many figures you must then make the whole to be seen together, . . . and not everything *separately* and in particular.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

The allies, after conquering together, return thanks to God *separately*, each after his own form of worship.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

separateness (sep'a-rāt-nes), *n.* Separate or distinct character or state. *Bailey.*

separatical (sep-a-rat'i-kal), *a.* [< *separate* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatic. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

separating-disk (sep'a-rā-ting-disk), *n.* In *dentistry*, an emery-wheel used with a dental engine for cutting a space between teeth.

separating-funnel (sep'a-rā-ting-fun*el), *n.* See *funnel*.

separating-sieve (sep'a-rā-ting-siv), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a compound sieve by which the grains are sorted relatively to size.

separating-weir (sep'a-rā-ting-wēr), *n.* A weir which permits the water to flow off in case of flood, but under ordinary circumstances collects it in a channel along the face of the weir.

★**separation** (sep-a-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *separation*, *separacion*, *separaison*, F. *séparation* = Pr. *separatio* = Sp. *separación* = Pg. *separação* =

It. *separazione*, < L. *separatio(n-)*, a separating, < *separare*, pp. *separatus*, separate: see *separate*.] **1.** The act of separating, removing, or disconnecting one thing from another; a disjoining or disjunction: as, the *separation* of the soul from the body; the *separation* of the good from the bad.—**2.** The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

I remember to have heard . . . that a fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of *separation*, except you put a greater quantity of silver, . . . which . . . is the last refuge in *separations*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 798.

3. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection; separate existence.

Remove her where you will, I walk along still;
For, like the light, we make no *separation*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

The soul is much freer in the state of *separation*; and if it hath any act of life, it is much more noble and expedite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

4. Specifically, a limited divorce, or divorce from bed and board without a dissolution of the marriage tie. This may be by common consent or by decree of a court; in the latter case it is called a *judicial separation*. See *divorce*.

A *separation*
Between the king and Katharine.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 148.

5. In *music:* (*a*) A passing-note between two tones a third apart. (*b*) In organ-building, a contrivance introduced into instruments where the great organ keyboard has a pneumatic action, enabling the player to use that keyboard without sounding the pipes belonging to it, even though its stops may be more or less drawn. It is particularly useful where the action of the other keyboards when coupled together is too hard to be convenient.

6†. A body of persons separated in fact or doctrine from the rest of the community; a body of separatists or nonconformists; specifically, in the seventeenth century, the Puritans collectively.

These chastisements are common to the saints,
And such rebukes we of the *separation*
Must bear with willing shoulders.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

If ther come over any honest men that are not of ye *separation*, they will quickly distast them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

Dry separation, the cleaning of coal or concentration of ore by the aid of a strong current or blast of air, or by the so-called "wind method"; concentration without the use of water.—**Separation of the roots of an equation.** See *root*1.

separationist (sep-ą-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *separation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates or favors separation, in some special sense.

No excellence, moral, mental, or physical, inborn or attained, can buy for a "man of colour," from these *separationists*, any distinction between the restrictions of his civil liberty and those of the stupidest and squalidest of his race. *G. W. Cable*, Contemporary Rev., LIII. 452.

separatism (sep′ą-rā-tizm), *n.* [< *separate* + *-ism*.] Separatist principles or practices; disposition to separate or withdraw from some combination or union.

separatist (sep′ą-rā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *separate* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; one who favors separation. Especially—(*a*) One who withdraws from an established or other church to which he has belonged; a dissenter: as, the *separatists* (Brownists) of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: applied to the members of various specific sects, especially in Germany and Ireland.

After a faint struggle he [Charles II.] yielded, and passed, with the show of alacrity, a series of odious acts against the *separatists*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

But at no time in his history was the Nonconformist or Puritan a *Separatist* or Dissenter from the Church of England. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

(*b*) In recent British politics, an epithet applied by the Unionist party to their opponents, whom they charge with favoring the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom.

The Home Rule party are properly *separatists*, for their policy leads inevitably to separation.
Contemporary Rev., L. 158.

The transfer of votes from Unionists to *Separatists* at Spalding was not so large as was the transfer in the opposite direction in the St. Austell division of Cornwall.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 253.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of separatists or separatism; advocating separation: as, *separatist* politics; *separatist* candidates for Parliament; a *separatist* movement.

This majority, so long as they remain united, can always defeat the *Separatist* minority.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 9.

separatistic (sep′ą-rā-tis′tik), *a.* [< *separatist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by separatism; schismatical. *Imp. Dict.*

separative (sep′ą-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *séparatif* = Pr. *separatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *separativo*, < LL. *separativus*, pertaining to separation, disjunctive, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] **1.** Separating; tending to separate; promoting separation.

I shall not insist on this experiment, because of that much more full and eminent experiment of the *separative* virtue of extreme cold that was made against their wills by the forementioned Dutchmen that wintered in Nova Zembla. *Boyle*, Works, I. 491.

The spirit of the synagogue is essentially *separative*.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

God's *separative* judgment-hour.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

2. In *nat. hist.*, distinctive; serving for distinction of species or groups: as, *separative* characters.

separator (sep′ą-rā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *separator*, one who separates, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] **1.** One who separates.—**2.** Any implement, machine, or contrivance used for separating one thing from another: as, cream-*separators*; grain-*separators*; magnetic *separators* (for separating valuable ores from the rock or sand by means of powerful magnets); etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *agri.*, a machine for separating from wheat imperfect grains, other seeds, dirt, chaff, etc. The most common form appears in the fanning-mill or fanning attachment to a threshing-machine, and employs a blast of air to blow the light dust out of the grain. Another form of separator uses graduated screens, either flat or cylindrical, the cylindrical screens being made to revolve as the grain passes through them, and the flat screens having often a reciprocating motion to shake the dust out as the grain is passed over the screen. A recent form of separator employs cylinders of dented sheet-metal, the good grain being caught in the indentations and carried away from the chaff, which slips past the cup-like depressions. In still another form, the grain slides down a revolving cone, the round weed-seeds fly off by centrifugal force, while the grain slides into a spout provided to receive it. A variety of screens for sorting fruit and roots according to sizes are also called *separators*: as, a potato-*separator*. There are also special separators for sorting and cleaning barley, grass-seed, oats, etc. (*b*) In *weaving*, a comb-like device for spreading the yarns evenly upon the yarn-beam of a loom; a ravel. (*c*) A glass vessel (one form of which is shown in the figure) used to separate liquids which differ in specific gravity and are not miscible. The vessel is filled with the mixture, and left at rest till the liquids separate mechanically, when the fluids can be drawn off by the cocks at their respective levels, or (in the form here figured) the denser liquid may be first drawn off completely through the stop-cock at the bottom, the narrow neck allowing the separation to be almost exactly performed. (*d*) A name given to various modern and more or less complicated forms of apparatus used for dressing ore.—**Chop separator**, in *milling*, a machine for separating the flour from quantities of cracked grain as the meal comes from the roller-mill. *E. H. Knight.*


Separator (*c*).

separatory (sep′ą-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *separate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Causing or used in separation; effecting separation; separative: as, *separatory* ducts.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels or *separatory* ducts. *G. Cheyne*, Phil. Prin.

In distilling with steam, a large quantity of water passes over with the product; as this continues during the whole operation, the distillate is received in a *separatory* apparatus, so as to allow the water to escape.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 643.

Separatory funnel, a form of funnel fitted with one or more stop-cocks, like the separator, of which it is a form, and used for separating liquids of different specific gravity. See *separator*, 2 (*c*).

II. *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquids of different specific gravity; a separator. See *separator*, 2 (*c*).

separatrix (sep′ą-rā-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *separator*: see *separator*.] Something that separates; specifically, the line separating light and shade on any partly illuminated surface.

separatum (sep-ą-rā′tum), *n.*; pl. *separata* (-tą). [NL., prop. neut. of *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] A separate copy or reprint of a paper which has been published in the proceedings of a scientific society. It is now a very general custom to issue such separata for the benefit of specialists who do not care for the complete proceedings.

separist† (sep′ą-rist), *n.* [< *separ(ate)* + *-ist*.] A separatist.

Jove separate me from these *Separists*,
Which think they hold heavens kingdome in their fists.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

sepawn, *n.* Same as *supawn*.

sepelible† (sep′e-li-bl), *a.* [< L. *sepelibilis*, that may be buried or concealed, < *sepelire*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] Fit for, admitting of, or intended for burial; that may be buried. *Imp. Dict.*

sepelition† (sep-e-lish′on), *n.* [< ML. *sepelitio(n-)*, misspelled *sepelicio(n-)*, < L. *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] Burial; interment.

The other extreme is of them who do so over-honour the dead that they abridge some parts of them of a due *sepelition*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 416. (*Davies.*)

Sephardic (se-fär′dik), *a.* [< *Sephardim* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Sephardim: as, *Sephardic* ritual. Also *Sepharadic*.

The *Sephardic* immigration is best known by the converts to Christianity whom it supplied, as Isaac D'Israeli and his son Lord Beaconsfield (who was baptized at the age of twelve). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 684.

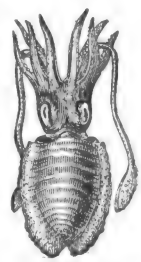
Sephardim (se-fär′dim), *n. pl.* [Heb.] Spanish-Portuguese Jews, as distinguished from Ashkenazim, or German-Polish Jews. See *Ashkenazim*.

The *Sephardim*, or Jews descended from the refugees from Spain after the expulsion in 1492, are generally darker in complexion and have darker hair than other Jews.
Jour. of Anthropological Inst., XIX. 83.

sephen (sef′en), *n.* [< Arabic.] A sting-ray of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, *Dasyatis sephen*: it is of commercial value for shagreen.

Sephiroth (sef′i-roth), *n. pl.* [Heb., lit. 'enumerations.'] In the cabala, the first ten numerals, as attributes and emanations of the Deity, compared to rays of light, and identified with Scripture names of God. By the Sephiroth the first and highest of four worlds was said to be formed. See *cabalist*.

sepia (sē′pi-ą), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sèche*, *seiche* (OF. *seche*), a cuttlefish, *sepia*, its secretion, = Pr. *sepia* = Cat. *sipia*, *cipia* = Sp. *sepia*, *jibia* = Pg. *siba* = It. *seppia*, a cuttlefish, its secretion, < L. *sepia*, < Gr. σηπία, a cuttlefish, also ink derived from it, sepia.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A black secretion or ink produced by the cuttlefish; also, in the arts, a pigment prepared from this substance. The *Sepia officinalis*, common in the Mediterranean, is chiefly sought for the profusion of color which it affords. This secretion, which is insoluble in water, but extremely diffusible through it, is agitated in water to wash it, and then allowed slowly to subside, after which the water is poured off, and the black sediment is formed into cakes or sticks. In this form it is used as a common writing-ink in China, Japan, and India. When prepared with caustic lye it forms a beautiful brown color, with a fine grain, and has given name to a species of monochrome drawing extensively cultivated. See cuts under *Tibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, *belemnite*, and *Belemnitidæ*.


Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiidæ*, and containing such species as the common or officinal cuttle, *S. officinalis*. See also cuts under *cuttlefish*, *Dibranchiata*, and *ink-bag*.—**3.** A cuttlefish.—**4.** Cuttlebone: more fully called *os sepiæ*. It is an antacid, used in dentifrices, and given to canaries. See *os* and *sepiost*.—**Roman sepia.** Same as *warm sepia*, but with a yellow instead of a red tone.—**Warm sepia**, a water-color used by artists, prepared by mixing some red pigment with sepia.

II. *a.* Done in sepia, as a drawing.

Sepiacea (sē-pi-ā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-acea*.] A group of cephalopods: same as *Sepiidæ* in a broad sense.

sepiacean (sē-pi-ā′sē-an), *a.* [< *Sepiacea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sepiacea*.

Sepiadariidæ (sē″pi-ą-dā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiadarium* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiadarium*. They have the mantle united to the neck or back, the fins narrow, developed only along the smaller part of the length, and no internal shell. The known genera are mainly confined to the Pacific.

Sepiadarium (sē″pi-ą-dā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σηπιάς (σηπιαδ-), a cuttlefish (see *sepia*), + dim. *-άριον*.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiadariidæ*.

sepiarian (sē-pi-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sepiary* + *-an*.] Same as *sepiary*.

sepiary (sē′pi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *sepia* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidæ*: as, a *sepiary* cephalopod.

II. *n.*; pl. *sepiaries* (-riz). A member of the *Sepiidæ*.

sepic (sē′pik), *a.* [< *sepia* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sepia.—**2.** Done in sepia, as a drawing.

sepicolous (sē-pik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, a fence, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting or growing in hedge-rows.

sepidaceous (sep-i-dā′shius), *a.* [Irreg. < NL. *sepia* + *-d-* (?) *-aceous*, or more prob. an error for *sepiaceous*.] In *zoöl.*, of or relating to sepia or the genus *Sepia*.

Sepidæ[1] (sep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ.*] In *conch.*, same as *Sepiidæ*.

Sepidæ[2] (sep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ.*] In *herpet.*, a family of scincoid lizards, named from the genus *Seps*. Also *Sepsidæ*.

Sepidea (sē-pid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idea.*] A group of decacerous cephalopods: same as *Sepioidea*.

Sepididæ (sē-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidiidæ*, < *Sepidium* + *-idæ.*] In *entom.*, a family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Sepidium*.

sepiform (sep'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Seps* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the lizards of the genus *Seps:* as, a *sepiform* lizard.

Sepiidæ (sē-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ.*] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepia*. They have eyes covered by transparent skin, and lidless; the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized; and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone. The mantle is supported by a cartilaginous button and corresponding pit; the fins are lateral, and extend along most of the body. Cuttles of this family furnish both sepia and the bone which is given to canaries. The family, in a wider or narrower sense, is also called *Sepiacea*, *Sepiadæ*, *Sepidæ*, *Sepiaria*, *Sepiarii*, and *Sepiophora*. See cut under *Sepia*.

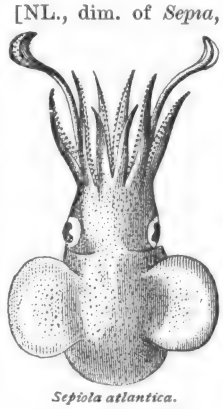
sepiment (sep'i-ment), *n.* [< L. *sæpimentum*, *sepimentum*, a hedge, a fence, < *sæpire*, *sepire*, hedge, fence, < *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, fence.] A hedge; a fence; something that separates. [Rare.]

sepioid (sē'pi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sepia* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a cuttlefish; pertaining to the *Sepioidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sepioidea*.

Sepioidea (sē-pi-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-oidea.*] 1. A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods with eyes covered by transparent skin and lidless, the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized, and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone.—2. An order of dibranchiate cephalopods, contrasted with *Belemnoidea*. *A. Hyatt.*

Sepiola (sē-pī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Sepia*, q.v.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Sepiolidæ*, having the body short, and the fins broad, short, and lobe-like, as in *S. atlantica*.



Sepiola atlantica.

Sepiolidæ (sē-pi-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idæ.*] A family of decacerous cephalopods. See *Sepiola*. They have a small cartilaginous or corneous gladius or cuttlebone, and, in the male, the first dorsal pair of arms hectocotylized.

Sepiolidea (sē″pi-ō-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idea.*] Same as *Sepioloidea*.

sepiolite (sē'pi-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. σήπιον, the bone of the cuttlefish (< σηπία, the cuttlefish), + λίθος, stone.] The mineralogical name for the hydrous magnesium silicate meerschaum. See *meerschaum*.

Sepioloidea (sē″pi-ō-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods with eyes covered by a transparent skin but with false eyelids more or less free, arms of the first pair hectocotylized, and the gladius corneous and rudimentary or absent. Also *Sepiolidea*.

Sepiophora (sē-pi-of'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σηπία, sepia, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] The *Sepiidæ* as a group of decapod cephalopods characterized by a calcareous internal bone. Also *Sepiæphora*.

sepiophore (sē'pi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< *Sepiophora.*] A member of the *Sepiophora*, as a cuttlefish.

sepiost (sē'pi-ost), *n.* [< Gr. σήπιον, the bone of the cuttlefish, + ὀστέον, a bone.] The bone or internal skeleton of the cuttlefish; cuttlebone. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *calamary*.

sepiostaire (sē″pi-os-tār'), *n.* [< F. *sépiostaire:* see *sepiost.*] Same as *sepiost*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 575.

sepistan, *n.* Same as *sebesten*.

sepium (sē'pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σήπιον, the bone of a cuttlefish, < σηπία, the cuttlefish: see *sepia.*] Cuttlebone; sepiost or sepiostaire.

sepometer (sē-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σήπειν, make rotten or putrid, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in sodium permanganate, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

sepon, *n.* Same as *supawn*.

sepose† (sē-pōz'), *v.* [After the analogy of *pose*[2], *depose*, etc., < L. *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, lay apart, put aside, < *se-*, apart, + *ponere*, put, place: see *pose*[2]. Cf. *seposit.*] **I.** *trans.* To set apart.

God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship. *Donne*, To Sir H. G.

II. *intrans.* To go aside; retire.

That he [a Christian] think of God at all times, but that, besides that, he *sepose* sometimes, to think of nothing but God. *Donne*, Sermons, xix.

seposit† (sē-poz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *sepositus*, pp. of *seponere*, put aside: see *sepose.*] To set aside.

Parents and the neerest bloud must all for this [marriage] be laid by and *seposited*. *Feltham*, Letters, i.

sepositionț (sep-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *sepositio(n-)*, a laying aside, a separation, < *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, put aside: see *sepose.*] The act of setting aside or apart; a setting aside.

We must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction and *sepositiọn* of all our other affairs. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 230.

sepoy (sē'poi, formerly and better sē-poi'), *n.* [Also *seapoy*, formerly also *sipoy*, and (more nearly like the Hind.) *sipahee*, *spahi* (G. *sepoy*, < E.) = F. *spahi*, *cipaye*, a sepoy, = Sp. *espahí*, a cavalryman (in Turkey or Algeria); < Hind. *sipāhi*, a native soldier in distinction from a European soldier, a beadle, peon or messenger of a court, < Pers. *sipāhī*, a horseman, soldier, < *sipāh*, *supāh* (> Hind. *sipāh*), soldiers, an army, military force.] In India, a native soldier disciplined and uniformed according to European regulations; especially, a native soldier of the British army in India. The officers of sepoys have usually been European, and those of the higher ranks are exclusively so.

As early as A. D. 1592, the chief of Sind had 200 natives dressed and armed like Europeans; these were the first *Sepoys*. *R. F. Burton*, Camoens: a Commentary, II. 445, note 8.

Sepoy mutiny. See *mutiny*.

seppuku (sep″pùk'ö), *n.* [Jap., colloquial pronunciation of *setsŭ pukŭ*, 'cut the belly' (the syllable *tsŭ*, except when initial, being assimilated in mod. Jap. and Chin. words to a *k*, *p*, or *s* following): *setsŭ*, < Chin. *ts'ieh*, *ts'it*, cut; *fukŭ*, *pukŭ*, < Chin. *fuh*, *fuk*, belly, abdomen.] Same as *hara-kiri*. *Seppuku*, which is of Chinese origin, is considered more elegant than the purely native term *hara-kiri*.

Seps (seps), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *seps*, < Gr. σήψ, a kind of lizard, also a kind of serpent the bite of which was alleged to cause putrefaction, < σήπειν, make rotten: see *septic.*] 1. A genus of scincoid lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*, giving name to the *Sepidæ*. They have an elongate cylindric body, with very small limbs, and imbricated scales. They are sometimes known as *serpent-lizards*.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

Like him whom the Numidian *seps* did thaw
Into a dew with poison.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

Sepsidæ (sep'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidæ*, < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Sepidæ*[2].

sepsine (sep'sin), *n.* [< *seps(is)* + *-ine*[2].] 1. A name loosely applied to the ptomaïnes of septic poisoning.—2. A toxic crystalline substance obtained by Schmiedeberg and Bergman from decaying yeast.

sepsis (sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῆψις, putrefaction, < σήπειν, make rotten: see *Seps.*] 1. Putridity or putrefaction; decomposition; rot.—2. Infection of the organism by certain putrefactive or pyogenic bacteria or their products; blood-poisoning, septicemia; sapremia. The main symptoms are chills, fever, and sweating, recurring at regular intervals, and intense prostration.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidæ*. *Fallen*, 1810.

sept[1] (sept), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septe;* usually regarded as a corruption of *sect* (perhaps due to association with L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure: see *sept*[2]): see *sect*[1].] A clan: used especially of the tribes or families in Ireland.

For that is the evill which I nowe finde in all Ireland, that the Irish dwell togither by theyr *septs* and severall nations, soe as they may practize or conspire what they will. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The *Sept*, or, in phrase of Indian law, the Joint Undivided Family — that is, the combined descendants of an ancestor long since dead. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 231.

The Celtic tenure of land, which disallowed all individual possessions, making it the common property of the *sept*, almost necessitated a pastoral rather than an agricultural society. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 445.

sept[2] (sept), *n.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure.] An inclosure; a railing.

Men . . . have been made bold to venture into the holy *sept*, and invade the secrets of the temple. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 421.

Sept. An abbreviation (*a*) of *September;* (*b*) of *Septuagint*.

septa, *n.* Plural of *septum*.

septæmia, *n.* See *septemia*.

septal[1] (sep'tal), *a.* [< *sept*[1] + *-al.*] Of or belonging to a sept or clan.

He had done much to Normanize the country by making large and wholly illegal grants of *septal* territory to his followers. *J. H. McCarthy*, Outline of Irish History, iii.

septal[2] (sep'tal), *a.* [< *sept*[2], *septum*, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to septa; having the character of a septum; septiform; partitioning, or forming a partition.

septan (sep'tan), *a.* [< L. *sept(em)*, seven, + *-an.*] Recurring every seventh day.—**Septan fever.** See *fever*[1].

septangle (sep'tang-gl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, an angle: see *angle*[3].] In *geom.*, a figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

septangular (sep-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, angle, + *-ar*[3].] Having seven angles.

Septaria[1] (sep-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure: see *septum.*] In *conch.*, a genus of shipworms: synonymous with *Teredo*. *Lamarck; Férussac.*

septaria[2] (sep-tā'ri-ä), *n.* Plural of *septarium*.

septarian (sep-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< *septarium* + *-an.*] Having the character of, containing, or relating to a septarium.

The "Tealby Beds" are (1) the iron stone, . . . (2) clays with thin sand stones, *septarian* nodules, selenite, and pyrites. *Geol. Mag.*, V. 32.

septarium (sep-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *septaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *Septaria*[1].] A concretion or nodule of considerable size, and roughly spherical in shape, of which the parts nearest the center have become cracked during the drying of the mass, the open spaces thus formed having been subsequently filled with some infiltrated mineral, usually calcite. Such septaria or septarian nodules are abundant in various shaly rocks, especially in the Liassic beds in England.

Septata (sep-tā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *septatus*, *sæptatus:* see *septate.*] An order of gregarines in which the medullary substance is separated into two chambers — an anterior smaller one called *protomerite*, and a posterior larger one called *deutomerite*, which contains the nucleus. The genera *Gregarina* and *Hoplorhynchus* are representative of the order. *E. R. Lankester.*

septate (sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *sæptatus*, *septatus*, surrounded with a fence or inclosure, < *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence: see *septum.*] Having a septum or septa; partitioned; divided into compartments; septiferous; loculate; specifically, belonging to the *Septata*.—**Septate spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.—**Septate uterus,** a uterus divided into two sections by a septum or partition.

septated (sep'tā-ted), *a.* [< *septate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, provided with septa or partitions; septate.

septation (sep-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *septate* + *-ion.*] Partition; division into parts by means of septa or of a septum.

sept-chord (sept'kôrd), *n.* [< F. *sept*, seven, + E. *chord.*] Same as *seventh-chord*.

September (sep-tem'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Septembre*, *Septembyr*, < OF. *Septembre*, *Setembre*, F. *Septembre* = Pr. *Septembre*, *Setembre* = Sp. *Setiembre* = Pg. *Setembro* = It. *Settembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *September*, < L. *September* (> LGr. Σεπτέμβριος), *Septembris*, sc. *mensis*, the seventh month of the Roman year, < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven:* see *seven.*] **I.** *n.* The ninth month of the year. When the year began with March, it was the seventh month (whence the name). Abbreviated *Sept.*

II. *a.* Occurring, appearing, or prevailing in September: as, the *September* gales.—**September thorn,** *Ennomos erosaria*, a British geometrid moth.

Septembral (sep-tem'bral), *a.* [< *September* + *-al.*] Of September.

There were few that liked the ptisane, but all of them were perfect lovers of the pure *septembral* juice. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

Septembrist (sep-tem'brist), *n.* [< F. *septembriste* (see def.), < *Septembre*, September.] One

of those who, in the first French Revolution, took part in the massacre of the prisoners in Paris in the beginning of September, 1792; hence, any malignant or bloodthirsty person.

septemfluous (sep-tem'flō̤-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow, + *-ous.*] Flowing in seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river. [Rare.]

> The town is seated on the east side of the river Ley [Leal, which not only parteth Hertfordshire from Essex, but also seven times parteth from its self, whose *septemfluous* stream in coming to the town is crossed again with so many bridges.
> *Fuller*, Hist. Waltham Abbey, i. 83. (*Davies.*)
>
> The main streams of this *septemfluous* river [the Nile].
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xvi. § 11. (*Trench.*)

septemia, septæmia (sep-tē'mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *septæmia*, < Gr. σηπτός, verbal adj. of σήπειν, make rotten, + αἷμα, blood.] Septicemia; sepsis.

septempartite (sep-tem-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite.*] Divided into seven parts; in *bot.*, so divided nearly to the base.

septemtrion†, *n.* See *septentrion.*

septemvious (sep-tem'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *via*, a way.] Going in seven different directions. [Rare.]

> Officers of state ran *septemvious*, seeking an ape to counteract the bloodthirsty tomfoolery of the human species.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxiii.

septemvir (sep-tem'vėr), *n.*; pl. *septemvirs*, *septemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *septemviri*, a board of seven men; orig. two words: *septem*, seven: *viri*, pl. of *vir*, man.] One of seven men joined in any office or commission: as, the *septemviri* epulones, one of the four chief religious corporations of ancient Rome.

septemvirate (sep-tem'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *septemviratus* (see def.), < *septemviri*, septemvirs: see *septemvir.*] The office of a septemvir; government or authority vested in seven persons.

septenarius (sep-te-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *septenarii* (-ī). [L., sc. *versus*, a verse of seven feet; prop. adj., consisting of seven: see *septenary.*] In *Latin pros.*, a verse consisting of seven feet. The name is used especially for the trochaic tetrameter catalectic (*versus quadratus*), which in the older Latin writers admits a spondee or anapest in the first, third, and fifth, as well as in the second, fourth, and sixth places, and for the iambic tetrameter catalectic.

septenary (sep'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *septénaire* = Pr. *setenari* = Sp. *setenario* = Pg. *septenario* = It. *settenario*, < L. *septenarius*, consisting of seven, < *septeni*, pl., seven apiece, by sevens, < *septem*, seven: see *seven.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or relating to seven: as, a *septenary* number.

> They [Mohammedan Arabs] have discovered or imagined an immense number of *septenary* groups in religion, history, art, philosophy, and indeed all branches of human knowledge. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 338.

2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years: as, a *septenary* term; a *septenary* council.

II. *n.*; pl. *septenaries* (-riz). **1.** The number seven; the heptad. [Rare.]

> These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

2. A group of seven things.

> The modern literature of Persia abounds in sevens. Native dictionaries enumerate above a hundred *septenaries*, groups of objects designated as the seven so-and-so.
> *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 329.

septenate (sep'te-nāt), *a.* [< L. *septeni*, seven apiece (see *septenary*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having seven parts, as a compound leaf with seven leaflets springing from one point.

septennate (sep-ten'āt), *n.* [= F. *septennat*; as LL. *septennium*, a period of seven years (see *septennium*), + *-ate*[3].] A period of seven years, or an arrangement lasting or intended to last through seven years.

> In sticking to the term of three years they [the Opposition] showed themselves bad tacticians, the more so as the tradition of a double renewal of the *Septennate* was in favour of the Government demand.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 593.

septennial (sep-ten'i-ạl), *a.* [Cf. F. *septennal* = Sp. *sieteañal* = Pg. *septenal*; < L. *septennium*, a period of seven years: see *septennium.*] **1.** Lasting or continuing seven years: as, *septennial* parliaments.—**2.** Occurring or returning once in every seven years: as, *septennial* elections.

> Being dispensed with all for his *septennial* visit, . . . he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 16.

Septennial Act, a British statute of 1716 fixing the existence of a parliament at seven years from the date of the writ summoning it, unless previously dissolved.

septennially (sep-ten'i-ạl-i), *adv.* Once in seven years.

septennium (sep-ten'i-um), *n.* [= It. *settennio*, < L. *septennium*, a period of seven years, < *septennis*, of seven years, < *septem*, seven, + *annus*, a year.] A period of seven years.

septentrial† (sep-ten'tri-ạl), *a.* [< *septentri-on* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the north; septentrional. [Rare.]

> Waveny in her way, on this *Septentrial* side,
> That these two Eastern Shires doth equally divide,
> From Laphamford leads on her stream into the East.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 19.

Septentrio (sep-ten'tri-ō), *n.* [L., one of the *Septentriones*, the seven stars forming Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear: see *septentrion.*] In *astron.*, the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

septentrion† (sep-ten'tri-o̤n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *septemtrion*, *septemtrioun*, *septemptrion*, < OF. *septemtrion*, F. *septentrion* = Pr. *septentrio* = Sp. *setentrión* = Pg. *septentrião* = It. *settentrione*, < L. *septentrio(n-)*, *septemtrio(n-)*, usually in pl. *septentriones*, *septemtriones*, the seven stars of the Great Bear near the north pole, hence the north; lit. the seven plow-oxen, < *septem*, seven, + *trio(n-)*, a plow-ox.] **I.** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Same as *Septentrio.*—**2.** The north.

> But from the colde *Septemptrion* declyne,
> And from northwest there chylling sonnes shyne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.
>
> This wyde world hadde in subjecciouu,
> Both Est and West, South and *Septemtriouu*.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 477.
>
> And also that other parte of Indien is aboute *Septentryon*, and there is great plenty of wyne, bredde, and all maner of vytayle.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxii.).
>
> Thou art as opposite to every good . . .
> As the south to the *septentrion*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 136.

II. *a.* Northern; septentrional. [Rare.]

> A ridge of hills,
> That screen'd the fruits of the earth, and seats of men,
> From cold *Septentrion* blasts. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 31.

septentrional (sep-ten'tri-ō̤-nạl), *a.* [< ME. *septentrional*, *septentrionel*, *septentrionelle*, < OF. *septentrionel*, F. *septentrional* = Sp. *setentrional* = Pg. *septentrional* = It. *settentrionale*, < L. *septentrionalis*, pertaining to the north, < *septentrio(n-)*, the north: see *septentrion.*] Northern; boreal; hyperborean.

> That is at the Northe parties, that men clepen the *Septentrionelle*, where it is alle only cold.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.
>
> In the same maner maistow wyrke with any latitude *septentrional* in alle signes. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 40.
>
> The parts *Septentrionall* are with these Sp'ryts Much haunted.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 568.
>
> Not only our Saxons, but all the *septentrional* Nations, adored and sacrificed to Thor, a Statue resembling a crown'd King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 3.

septentrionality (sep-ten"tri-ō̤-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *septentrional* + *-i-ty.*] The state of being northern; northerliness. *Bailey.*

septentrionally (sep-ten'tri-ō̤-nạl-i), *adv.* Northerly; toward the north.

> For if they be powerfully excited and equally let fall, they commonly sink down and break the water at that extream whereat they were *septentrionally* excited.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

septentrionate (sep-ten'tri-ō̤-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *septentrionated*, ppr. *septentrionating.* [< *septentrion* + *-ate*[2].] To tend, turn, or point toward the north. [Rare.]

> True it is, and confirmable by every experiment, that steel and good iron never excited by the loadstone discover in themselves a verticity: that is, a directive or polary facultie, whereby, conveniently placed, they do *septentrionate* at one extream, and australize.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Septentriones (sep-ten-tri-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Septentrio*: see *septentrion.*] The seven brightest stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; hence, this constellation itself.

> This Nero governed by ceptre alle the poeples that ben under the colde sterres that hyhten *vii tyryones*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 6.

septet (sep-tet'), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *-et.*] In *music*: (*a*) A work for seven voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet.* (*b*) A company of seven performers who sing or play septets. Also *septette*, *septuor.*

septfoil (sept'foil), *n.* [< F. *sept* (< L. *septem*), seven, + *feuille* (< *folium*), a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **1.** A plant, *Potentilla erecta.* See *tormentil.*—**2.** A figure composed of seven lobes or leaves. Compare *cinquefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *sexfoil.* Specifically—**3.** A figure of seven equal segments of a circle, used as an ecclesiastical symbol of the seven sacraments, seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, etc.

septic (sep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σηπτικός, characterized by putridity, < σηπτός, verbal adj. of σήπειν, make rotten.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to sepsis in general; putrefactive or putrefying; septical: opposed to *antiseptic.*

> If hospitals were not overcrowded, if the system of ventilation were perfect, if there were a continuous water supply, a proper isolation of wards and distribution of patients, the causes of *septic* diseases would not be generated.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 236.

Septic fever, peritonitis, etc. See the nouns.—**Septic poisoning.** See *sepsis.*

II. *n.* A substance which causes sepsis.

septicæmia, septicæmic. See *septicemia*, *septicemic.*

septical (sep'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *septic.*

septically (sep'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a septic manner; by means of septics.

septicemia, septicæmia (sep-ti-sē'mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *septicæmia*, irreg. < Gr. σηπτικός, putrefying (see *septic*), + αἷμα, blood.] Sepsis. *Pyemia* is the term used to designate cases in which there are multiple metastatic abscesses. Also *septemia*, *septæmia.*—**Mouse septicemia**, an infectious disease of mice, first described by R. Koch in 1878, who produced it by injecting under the skin minute quantities of putrescent liquids. These contained a very small, slender bacillus, which rapidly multiplies in the body of mice and pigeons, and causes death in a few days. The bacillus closely resembles that of rouget in swine.—**Pasteur's septicemia**, the malignant edema of Koch, produced in rabbits by inserting garden-mold under the skin of the abdomen. Death follows in one or two days. A delicate motile bacillus is found in the edematous tissues.—**Puerperal septicemia.** See *puerperal.*

septicemic, septicæmic (sep-ti-sē'mik), *a.* [< *septicemia*, *septicæmia*, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with septicemia.

> A specific *septicæmic* micrococcus not necessarily always present in the sputum and lungs of human croupous pneumonia. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 50.

septicidal (sep'ti-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *septicide* + *-al.*] Dividing at the septa or partitions: in botany, noting a mode of dehiscence in which the pericarp or fruit is resolved into its component carpels by splitting asunder through the dissepiments. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *loculicidal.*



Septicidal Dehiscence.
v, valves; *d*, dissepiments; *c*, axis.

septicidally (sep'ti-sī-dạl-i), *adv.* In a septicidal manner.

> The fruit is described as *septicidally* septifragal. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 149.

septicide (sep'ti-sīd), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure (see *septum*), + *-cida*, < *cædere*, cut.] Same as *septicidal.*

septicine (sep'ti-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *septic* + *-ine*[2].] A name given by Hager to a ptomaïne resembling conine, obtained from putrefying bodies.

septicity (sep-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *septic* + *-ity.*] Septic character or quality; tendency to promote putrefaction; sepsis.

septifarious (sep-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *septifarius*, sevenfold, < L. *septem*, seven, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious.*] Turned seven different ways.

septiferous (sep-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a septum; septate.

septifluous (sep-tif'lō̤-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.* Cf. *septemfluous.*] Flowing in seven streams.

septifolious (sep-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *folium*, leaf.] Having seven leaves.

septiform[1] (sep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a septum; forming a septum; septal.

septiform[2] (sep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *forma*, form.] Sevenfold.—**Septiform litany**, a litany said to have been instituted by St. Gregory the Great, A. D. 590, and used on St. Mark's day (April 25th). Seven processions started, each from a different church, all meeting at one church (whence the name).

septifragal (sep-tif'rā-gal), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *frangere* (√ **frag*), break, + *-al.*] In *bot.*, literally, breaking from the partitions: noting a mode of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments, whether formed by their sides or by expansions of the placenta. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *septicidal* and *loculicidal.*

septilateral (sep-ti-lat'ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral.*] Having seven sides: as, a *septilateral* figure.

septile (sep′til), *a.* [< L. *sæptum, septum*, an inclosure, + *-ile.*] In *bot.*, of or belonging to ★septa or dissepiments.

septillion (sep-til′yon), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + F. *(m)illion*, million: see *million*[1].] 1. In the British system of numeration, a million raised to the seventh power; a number expressed by unity followed by forty-two ciphers.—2. In the French numeration, generally taught in the United States, the eighth power of a thousand; a thousand sextillions.

septimal (sep′ti-mal), *a.* [< L. *septimus, septumus*, seventh (< *septem*, seven), + *-al.*] Relating to the number seven.

septimanarian (sep″ti-mā-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *septimanarius* (see def.) (< LL. *septimana*, a week, < L. *septimanus*, pertaining to the number seven, < *septem*, seven) + *-an.*] A monk on duty for a week. *Imp. Dict.*

septime (sep′tēm), *n.* [< L. *septimus*, the seventh, < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven:* see *seven.*] The seventh position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard. The hand being kept opposite the right breast with the nails upward, the point of the foil is directed a little downward and in a section of a circle to the left, thus causing the opponent's point to deviate, and pass the body. Practically this parry is only quart with the point lowered to protect the lower part of the body. Also *thrust* or *point in septime* — that is, defended by the parry called *septime.*

septimole (sep′ti-mōl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven (*septimus*, seventh), + *-ole.*] In *music*, a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same kind. It is indicated by the sign ⁷ placed over the group. Also *septole.*

septinsular (sep-tin′sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *insula*, island: see *insular.*] Pertaining to or made up of seven islands: as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Islands. [Rare.]

A *Septinsular* or Heptanesian history, as distinguished from the individual histories of the seven islands.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 206.

septisyllable (sep′ti-sil-a-bl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of seven syllables.

septole (sep′tōl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *-ole.*] ★Same as *septimole.*

septomaxillary (sep-tō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *septomaxillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *septum*, q. v., + E. *maxillary.*] **I.** *a.* Combining characters of a nasal septum and of a maxillary bone; common to or connecting such parts, as a bone or cartilage of some vertebrates.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone which in some birds unites the maxillopalatines of opposite sides across the midline of the skull with each other or with the vomer. *Nature*, XXXVII. 501.

septonasal (sep-tō-nā′zal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *septum*, q. v., + L. *nasus*, nose: see *nasal.*] **I.** *a.* Forming a nasal septum; internasal: as, the *septonasal* cartilage of an embryonic skull.

II. *n.* A bone which in some birds forms a nasal septum. *W. K. Parker.*

septuagenarian (sep-tū-aj-e-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< *septuagenary* + *-an.*] A person seventy years of age, or between seventy and eighty.

septuagenary (sep-tū-aj′e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *septuagénaire* = Sp. Pg. *septuagenario* = It. *settuagenario*, < L. *septuagenarius*, belonging to the number seventy, < *septuageni*, seventy each, distributive form of *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuagint.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy or seventy odd years old.

Nor can the three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his *septuagenary* determination. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

II. *n.*; pl. *septuagenaries* (-riz). A septuagenarian.

septuagesima (sep″tū-a-jes′i-mä), *n.* [= F. *septuagésime* = Sp. Pg. *septuagesima* = It. *settuagesima* = G. *septuagesima*, < L. *septuagesima (dies)*, seventieth (day), fem. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth, < *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuagint.*] 1. A period of seventy days.—2. [*cap.*] The third Sunday before Lent: more fully called *Septuagesima Sunday.* The original history of this name and of *Sexagesima* (applied to the Sunday following) is not known; and any direct reference to sixty and seventy in these periods of sixty-three and fifty-six days before Easter is not to be traced. The probability is that the use of *Quadragesima Sunday* for the first Sunday in Quadragesima or Lent, and the independent use of *Quinquagesima* for the fiftieth day before Easter (both included), led to the extension of the series by the inexact application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the two Sundays preceding. Also called *Lost Sunday, Alleluia Sunday.* See *Sunday.*

septuagesimal (sep″tū-a-jes′i-mal), *a.* [< *septuagesima* + *-al.*] Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy (or between seventy and eighty) years.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* ages.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

Septuagint (sep′tū-a-jint), *n.* and *a.* [F. *les septante;* G. *septuaginta* (def. 2); < L. *septuaginta* (Gr. *ἑβδομήκοντα*), seventy: see *seventy.*] **I.** *n.* 1†. The Seventy—that is, the seventy (or more) persons who, according to the tradition, made a translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. The rounded legend is that the translation was made by seventy-two persons in seventy-two days. In another view, the Seventy were members of the sanhedrim (about seventy in number) who sanctioned the translation.

The *Septuagints* translation. *Minsheu.*

2. A Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures made by the Seventy (see def. 1): usually expressed by the symbol LXX ('the Seventy'). This version is said by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work, not only of different hands, but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually; but the translation is believed to have been completed by the second century B. C. The Septuagint is written in the Hellenistic (Alexandrine) dialect, and is linguistically of great importance from its effect upon the diction of the New Testament, and as the source of a large part of the religious and theological vocabulary of the Greek fathers, and (through the Old Latin version of the Bible (see *Italic*) and the influence of this on the Vulgate) of that of the Latin fathers also and of all western nations to the present day. In the Greek Church the Septuagint has been in continuous use from the earliest times, although other Greek versions (see *Hexapla*) were anciently also in circulation, and it is the Old Testament still used in that church. The Septuagint contains the books called *Apocrypha* intermingled among the other books. It is the version out of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken. Abbreviated *Sept.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

Septuagintal (sep″tū-a-jin′tal), *a.* [< *Septuagint* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the Septuagint; contained in the Septuagint.

The *Septuagintal* tradition was at length set aside.
Smith, Dict. of the Bible, III. 1701.

septuary† (sep′tū-ā-ri), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven (after *septua(ginti)*), + *-ary.*] Something composed of seven; a week. *Ash.*

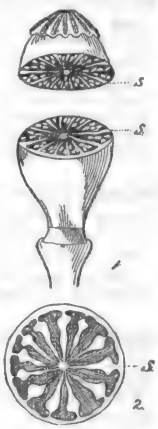
septulate (sep′tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **septulatus*, < *septulum*, a little partition, inclosure: see *septulum.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having a septulum or septula.—2. In *bot.*, noting fruits having indistinct or false septa.

septulum (sep′tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *septula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *sæptum, septum*, a partition: see *septum.*] A little septum or small partition.—**Septula renum**, inward prolongations of the cortical substance of the kidneys, extending between the pyramids as far as the sinus and bases of the papillæ. Also called *columnæ Bertini* or *columns of Bertin*, and ★*cortical columns.*

septum (sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *septa* (-tä). [NL., < L. *sæptum, septum*, fence, inclosure, partition, < *sæpire, sepire*, pp. *sæptus, septus*, hedge in, inclose, < *sæpes, sepes*, a hedge, a fence.] A partition; a wall separating two cavities.

It is found upon experiment that hydrogen goes through a *septum* or wall of graphite four times as fast as oxygen.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 205.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, any kind of a partition, whether a proper dissepiment or not: as, the *septum* in a seed; the *septum* of a spore. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a partition; a wall between two cavities, or a structure which divides a part or an organ into separate portions; a dissepiment. In vertebrates the formations known as *septa* are most frequently situated in the vertical longitudinal median line of the body, but may be transverse or otherwise disposed. A number of them are specified by qualifying words. See phrases following. (*c*) In *corals*, a calcified mesentery; one of the six or more vertical plates which converge from the wall to the axis of the visceral space, dividing this into a number of radiating loculi or compartments. Each septum appears single or simple, but is really a duplicature of closely apposed plates, just as the mesentery itself is a fold. They are to be distinguished from the horizontal dissepiments, or tabulæ, which may cut them at right angles. They are variously modified in details of form, may be connected by synapticulæ, and are divided, according to their formation, into *primary, secondary*, and *tertiary.* (*d*) In *conch.*, one of the transverse partitions which separate the cavity of the shell of a cephalopod into chambers. (*e*) In *Vermes*, a sort of diaphragm, a series of which may partition a worm into several cavities. (*f*) In *Protozoa*, the wall between any two compartments of the test, as of a foraminifer.—**Branchial, crural, intermuscular, nasal, pectiniform, pericardial septum.** See the adjectives.—**Septum aorticum**, the aortic or anterior segment of the mitral valve.—**Septum atrium**, or **septum auricularum**, the partition between the right and left auricles of the heart. It is perfect in the adults of the higher vertebrates, as mammals and birds, but in the embryo is perforated by an opening called *foramen ovale*, from its shape in man.—**Septum cerebelli.** Same as *falx cerebelli.*—**Septum cordis**, the partition between the right and left cavities of the heart.—**Septum crurale**, a layer of condensed areolar tissue which closes the femoral ring in man, serves as a barrier to the protrusion of a femoral hernia, and is perforated for the passage of lymphatics: badly so named by J. Cloquet, and better called *septum femorale.*—**Septum femorale**, the septum crurale. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1888).—**Septum linguæ**, the partition of the tongue; a vertical median layer of fibrous tissue dividing the tongue into right and left halves. It sometimes includes a cartilaginous rod, as the lytta or so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. See *lytta.*—**Septum lucidum**, the median partition of the lateral ventricles of the brain, inclosing the camera, pseudocœle, or so-called fifth ventricle. Also called *septum pellucidum, septum medium, septum ventriculorum, ventricular septum, septum medullare triangulare.* See cut under *corpus.*—**Septum narium**, the partition between the right and left nasal cavities or meatus of the nose. In man it is formed chiefly by the mesethmoid, or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, the vomer, and the triangular cartilage of the nose.—**Septum nasi.** Same as *septum narium.* In zoölogy it is often restricted to the surface between the openings of the right and left nostrils, which may be of this or that character, deeply cleft as in the hare, hairy or naked, etc.—**Septum orbitale** or **orbitarum**, the orbital partition; any formation which separates the right and left eye-sockets. The term is less frequently used in relation to mammals, whose eyes are generally small and far apart, than among lower vertebrates, as birds, whose orbits are very large comparatively, and separated only by a thin vertical plate of bone, which may be perforated, or so far defective that the opposite orbits are thrown into one large cavity.—**Septum pectiniforme**, the pectinated septum of the penis, a median vertical partition between the right and left cavernous bodies of that organ. In man it is a dense, firm fibrous structure with many vertical slits, through which the blood-vessels of the opposite sides communicate freely, this comb-like appearance giving the name. It sometimes includes an ossification, the os penis or penis-bone, as in the dog, racoon, etc. Also called *septum penis.*—**Septum pontis**, the septum of the pons Varolii.—**Septum rectovaginale**, the wall which separates the rectal from the vaginal cavity.—**Septum scroti**, the partition between the right and left cavities of the scrotum.—**Septum sphenoidale**, the mesial partition between the sphenoidal sinuses.—**Septum transversum**, the diaphragm; the transverse partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities.—**Septum ventriculorum**, or **ventricular septum.** (*a*) The partition between the right and left ventricles of the heart. (*b*) Same as *septum lucidum.*



1. Fruit of Poppy, cut transversely to show the 12 septa (*S*) with the seeds. 2. Diagram of same, the seeds omitted.

septuor (sep′tū-ôr), *n.* [F., < L. *sept(em)*, seven, + *(quatt)uor*, four.] Same as *septet.*

septuple (sep′tū-pl), *a.* [< F. *septuple*, < LL. **septuplus* (in neut. as a noun *septuplum*, a septuple) (= Gr. *ἑπτάπλους*, sevenfold), < L. *septem*, seven, + *-plus*, akin to *-fold.* Cf. *duple, quadruple*, etc.] Sevenfold; seven times as much.

septuple (sep′tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *septupled*, ppr. *septupling.* [< *septuple, a.*] To multiply by seven; increase sevenfold.

And the fire in an oven whose heat was *septupled* touched not those three servants of the Lord.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 91.

septuplet (sep′tū-plet), *n.* [< LL. *septuplum*, a septuple: see *septuple.*] Same as *septimole.* Compare *triplet, decimole*, etc.

septure†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *scepter.*

sepulcher, sepulchre (sep′ul-kėr), *n.* [< ME. *sepulcre, sepulchre, sepulcur*, < OF. *sepulcre*, later *sepulchre*, F. *sépulcre* = Pr. *sepulcre* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcro* = It. *sepolcro*, < L. *sepulcrum*, also erroneously spelled *sepulchrum*, a burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulcher; with formative *-crum* (as in *fulcrum, simulacrum*, etc.), < *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury, prob. orig. 'honor,' or 'show respect to,' = Skt. *saparya*, worship, < **sapas*, honor, < √ *sap*, honor, worship.] 1. A tomb; a cave, building, etc., for interment; a burial-vault.

The *sepulcur* that therinne was layde
His blessud bodi al be-bled.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

It is not longe sithen the *Sepulcre* was alle open, that Men myghte kisse it and touche it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 75.

He rolled a great stone to the door of the *sepulchre*, and departed. Mat. xxvii. 60.

2. In *eccles. arch.*, a recess in some early churches, in which were placed on Good Friday, with appropriate ceremonies, the cross, the reserved sacrament, and the sacramental plate, and from which they were taken at high mass on Easter, to typify the burial and resurrection of Christ.—**Knights of the Holy Sepulcher.** See *knight.*—**Order of the Holy Sepulcher**, the name of several orders. One, said to have been founded by the Crusaders, but in reality probably by Pope Alexander VI., was by Pope Pius IX. divided into three classes.

—**The Holy Sepulcher**, the sepulcher in which the body of Christ lay between his burial and resurrection. Its site is now doubtful or disputed, though professedly marked since very early times by a church at Jerusalem.

sepulcher, sepulchre (sep'ul-kėr, formerly also sē-pul'kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchered, sepulchred*, ppr. *sepulchering, sepulchring*. [< *sepulcher, n.*] To bury; inter; entomb.

But I am glad to see that time survive
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, To Robert, Earl of Salisbury.

And so *sepulchered*, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings, for such a tomb, would wish to die.
Milton, Ep. on Shakspeare, l. 15.

sepulchral (sē-pul'krąl), *a.* [< OF. *sepulchral*, F. *sépulcral* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcral* = It. *sepolcrale, sepulcrale*, < L. *sepulcralis*, of or belonging to a sepulcher, < *sepulcrum*, sepulcher: see *sepulcher*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sepulcher or tomb; connected with burial or the grave; erected on a grave or to the memory of the dead: as, a *sepulchral* stone or statue.

Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
Like hidden lamps in old *sepulchral* urns.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 358.

2. Suggestive of a sepulcher or tomb. Hence—(*a*) Deep; grave; hollow in tone: as, a *sepulchral* voice. (*b*) Gloomy; funereal; solemn.

A dismal grove of sable yew,
With whose sad tints were mingled seen
The blighted fir's *sepulchral* green.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 9.

Sepulchral cone, a small conical vessel, especially Egyptian, in which the mummy of a bird or other small animal has been interred. They are usually furnished with covers.—**Sepulchral cross.** See *cross*[1], 2.—**Sepulchral mound.** See *barrow*[1], 3.

sepulchralize (sē-pul'krąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchralized*, ppr. *sepulchralizing*. [< *sepulchral* + *-ize*.] To render sepulchral or solemn. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sepulchre, *n.* and *v.* See *sepulcher*.

sepultural (sē-pul'tū-ral), *a.* [< *sepulture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sepulture or burial.

Belon published a history of conifers and a treatise on the funeral monuments and *sepultural* usages of the ancients and the substances used by them for the preservation of bodies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 697.

sepulture (sep'ul-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *sepulture, sepultur*, < OF. *sepulture, sepouture*, F. *sépulture* = Pr. *sepultura, sebultura* = Sp. Pg. *sepultura* = It. *sepoltura, sepultura*, < L. *sepultura*, burial, < *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] **1.** Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a burial-place.

That blissed man neuer had *sepulture;*
Wilbelouid sir, this you say sertain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

He foretold, and verified it, that himself would rise from the dead after three days' *sepulture*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 238.

The common rites of *sepulture* bestow,
To soothe a father's and a mother's woe.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 429.

2†. Grave; burial-place; sepulcher; tomb.

But whan ye comen by my *sepulture*,
Remembreth that youre felowe resteth there.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 327.

Oh my soule! what be all these thinges, but certeine cruell summoners, that cite my life to inhabite the sorrowful *sepulture?*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

Euripides had his tomb in Africa, but his *sepulture* in Macedonia. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

sepulture (sep'ul-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepultured*, ppr. *sepulturing*. [< OF. *sepulturer*, bury, < *sepulture*, burial: see *sepulture, n.*] To bury; entomb; sepulcher. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

sepurture (sep'ėr-tūr), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, raised above the back and opened: noting the wings of a bird: as, a falcon's wings *sepurture*. *Berry.*

sequacious (sē-kwā'shus), *a.* [< L. *sequax* (*-ac-*), following or seeking after, < *sequi*, follow, pursue: see *sequent*.] **1.** Following; attendant; adhering; disposed to follow a leader.

Trees unrooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre.
Dryden, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 50.

The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent among the *sequacious* thinkers of the day.
Sir W. Hamilton.

And now, its strings
Boldlier swept, the long *sequacious* notes
Over delicious surges sink and rise.
Coleridge, The Eolian Harp.

2†. Ductile; pliant; manageable.

In the greater bodies the forge was easie, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded into such shapes and machines, even by clumsie fingers.
Ray, Works of C[illegible]ation, ii.

3. Logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. [This use of the word is peculiar to Coleridge and his admirers.]

The motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and *sequacious*. *De Quincey.*

sequaciously (sē-kwā'shus-li), *adv.* In turn or succession; one after another.

sequaciousness (sē-kwā'shus-nes), *n.* Sequacious character or disposition; disposition to follow; sequacity.

The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 181.

sequacity (sē-kwas'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *sequacita(t-)s*, following, obsequiousness, < L. *sequax* (*-ac-*), following or seeking after: see *sequacious*.] **1.** A following, or disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either in lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes.
Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 207.

It proved them to be hypotheses, on which the credulous *sequacity* of philosophers had bestowed the prescriptive authority of self-evident truths. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. Ductility; pliableness.

All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefaction have evermore a closeness, sentour, and *sequacitie*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 900.

sequannock (sē-kwan'ok), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Same as *poquauhock*. *Roger Williams.*

sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* [Formerly also *sequell, sequele;* < OF. *sequelle, sequele*, sequel, consequence, following, train, F. *séquelle*, a band, gang, series, string, = Pr. *sequela* = Sp. *secuela* = Pg. *sequela* = It. *sequela, seguela*, sequel, consequence, < LL. *sequela, sequella*, that which follows, a follower, result, consequence, sequel, ML. also a following, train, etc., < L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] **1.** That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part: as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history.

O, let me say no more!
Gather the *sequel* by what went before.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 96.

The *sequel* of the tale
Had touch'd her.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. Consequence; result; event.

The commodites and good *sequele* of vertue, the discommodies and euyll conclusion of vicious licence.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

Adversity, . . . an occasion of many men's falling from God, a *sequel* of God's indignation and wrath, a thing which Satan desireth and would be glad to behold.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

I argue thus: The World agrees
That he writes well who writes with Ease:
Then he, by *Sequel* logical,
Writes best who never thinks at all.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

The chaunces of this present life haue in themselues alone no more goode or euil than according to their *sequele* and effect they bring.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 322.

The *sequel* of to-day unsolders all
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
Whereof this world holds record.
Tennyson, Morte D'Arthur.

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [Rare.]

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An "archdeacon is the chief deacon": ergo, he is only a deacon.
Whitgift, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 305.

4†. Succession; order.

The king hath granted every article:
His daughter first, and then in *sequel* all,
According to their firm proposed natures.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 361.

5†. Those who follow or come after; descendants.

A goodly meane both to deterre from crime
And to her steppes our *sequele* to enflame.
Surrey, Death of Sir T. W.

6. In *Scots law*. See *thirlage*.

sequela (sē-kwē'lą), *n.*; pl. *sequelæ* (-lē). [L., that which follows, a follower: see *sequel*.] That which follows; a following. (*a*) A band of adherents. (*b*) An inference; a conclusion; a corollary.

Sequelæ; or thoughts suggested by the preceding aphorism.
Coleridge, Aids to Reflection, Aphorisms on Spiritual [Religion, ix.

(*c*) In *pathol.*, the consequent of a disease; a morbid affection which follows another, as cardiac disease after acute rheumatism, etc.—**Sequela causæ**, the process and depending issue of a cause for trial.—**Sequela curiæ**, in *law*, same as *suit of court* (which see, under *suit*).

sequence (sē'kwens), *n.* [< ME. *sequence*, < OF. *sequence*, a sequence at cards, answering verses, F. *séquence* = Sp. *secuencia* = Pg. *sequencia* = It. *seguenza*, < LL. *sequentia*, a following, < L. *sequen(t-)s*, following: see *sequent*.] **1.** A following or coming after; connection of consequent to antecedent in order of time or of thought; succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 199.

Arms and learning, whereof the one correspondeth to the body, the other to the soul of man, have a concurrence or near *sequence* in times.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

The idea of Time in its most primitive form is probably the recognition of an order of *sequence* in our states of consciousness.
J. Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

We cannot frame ideas of Co-existence, of *Sequence*, and of Difference without there entering into them ideas of quantity. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 93.

Causality, which, as a pure conception, expresses the relation of reason and consequent, becomes schematised as invariable *sequence*. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

2. Order of succession or following in time or in logical arrangement; arrangement; order.

Athens, in the *sequence* of degree
From high to low throughout.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 211.

Writing in my dungeon of Micham without dating, have made the chronology and *sequence* of my letters perplexed to you. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

Weber next considers the *sequence* of tenses in Homeric final sentences.
B. L. Gildersleeve, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 425.

3. An instance of uniformity in successive following.

He who sees in the person of his Redeemer a fact more stupendous and more majestic than all those observed *sequences* which men endow with an imaginary omnipotence, and worship under the name of Law—to him, at least, there will be neither difficulty nor hesitation in supposing that Christ . . . did utter his mandate, and that the wind and the sea obeyed.
Farrar, Life of Christ, I. xxiii.

4. A series of things following in a certain order, as a set of cards (three or more) immediately following one after another in order of value, as king, queen, knave, etc.; specifically, in *poker*, a "straight."

In the advertisement of a book on America, I see in the table of contents this *sequence*, "Republican Institutions, American Slavery, American Ladies."
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 30.

The only mode by which their ages [those of caves at Ellora] could be approximated was by arranging them in *sequences*, according to our empirical or real knowledge of the history of the period during which they were supposed to have been excavated.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 440.

To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and *sequences*.
Cowper, Task, i. 475.

5. In *music*, a series of melodic or harmonic phrases or groups repeated three or more times at successive pitches upward or downward, usually without modulation or chromatic deviation from the key. The interval between the repetitions may be uniformly a half-step, a whole step, or even a longer interval, or it may vary diatonically between a step and a half-step. When the repetition is precise, interval for interval, the sequence is called *exact, real*, or *chromatic;* when it uses only the tones of the key, it is *tonal* or *diatonic*. Compare *rosalia*. Also called *progression* and *sequentia*.

Melodious *sequence* owes a considerable part of its expressive character to its peculiar pleasurable effect on the mind. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 226.

6. In *liturgics*, a hymn in rhythmical prose or in accentual meter sung in the Western Church after the gradual (whence the name) and before the gospel. The sequence is identical with the *prose* (which see), or the name is given to such a hymn as used in this part of the liturgy. In medieval times a great number of sequences were in use, and a different selection of them in different places. At present in the Roman Catholic Church only four are retained.

Ther clerkis synge her *sequens*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Halleluiatic sequence. See *halleluiatic*.—**Sequence of tenses**, a rule or usage by which, in deviation from the strict requirements of sense, one tense is followed by another according with it: as, he *thought* it *was* so; one *might* know it *was* true. Also *consecution of tenses*.

sequent (sē'kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sequi*, follow, < Gr. ἕπεσθαι, follow, = Skt. √*sach*, follow; prob. = Goth. *saihwan* = AS. *seón*, see: see *see*[1]. From the L. *sequi* are also ult. E. *consequent, subsequent, consequence, execute, persecute, prosecute, consecutive, executive*, etc., *exequies, obsequies, sequel, sequester, second*[1], *second*[2], *secondary*, etc., *sue, ensue, pursue, suant, pursuant, suit, suite, suitable, suitor, pursuit, pursuivant*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Continuing in the same course or order; following; succeeding.

The galleys
Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers
This very night at one another's heels.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 11.

Either I am
The fore-horse in the team, or I am none
That draw i' the *sequent* trace.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation, and now grown
Suspected to a *sequent* king.
Milton, P. L., xii. 165.

2. Following by natural or logical consequence.

Indeed your "O Lord, sir!" is very *sequent* to your whipping. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 56.

Those enemies of the table, heat and haste, are joy-killers, with *sequent* dyspepsia.
A. Rhodes, Monsieur at Home, p. 35.

A torpor of thought, a stupefaction of feeling, a purely negative state of joylessness *sequent* to the positive state of anguish. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 335.

II. *n.* 1†. A follower. [Rare.]

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 142.

2. A sequence or sequel; that which follows as a result. [Rare.]—3. That which follows by an observed order of succession: used, in opposition to *antecedent*, where one wishes to avoid the implication of the relation of effect to cause that would be conveyed by the use of *consequent*.

We can find no case in which a given antecedent is the only antecedent to a given *sequent*.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 16.

sequentia (sē-kwen'shi-ä), *n.* [LL., a following: see *sequence*.] In *music*, same as *sequence*, 5.

sequential (sē-kwen'shal), *a.* [< LL. *sequentia*, sequence, + *-al*.] Being in succession; succeeding; following.

Both years [1688, 1888] are leap years, and the *sequential* days of the week in relation to the days of the month exactly correspond. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 183, note.

sequentiality (sē-kwen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *sequential* + *-ity*.] The state of being sequential; natural connection and progress of thought, incident, or the like.

The story is remarkable for its fresh naturalness and *sequentiality*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

sequentially (sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* By sequence or succession.

sequest†, *v. t.* [Abbr. of *sequester*.] Same as *sequester*.

Pemissapan *sequesting* himselfe, I should not importune him for victuall, and to draw his troupes, found not the Chawonests so forward as he expected.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 92.

sequester (sē-kwes'tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *sequestre*; < OF. *sequestrer*, F. *séquestrer* = Pr. Pg. *sequestrar* = Sp. *secuestrar* = It. *sequestrare*, < LL. *sequestrare*, surrender, remove, lay aside, < L. *sequester*, a mediator, trustee, agent; prob. orig. a 'follower,' one who attends, < *sequi*, follow, attend: see *sequent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put aside; remove; separate from other things; seclude; withdraw.

So that I shall now *sequester* the from thyne euill purpose. *William Thorpe* (1407), Trial of Thorpe, 1 Howells [State Tr., 175.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train?
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 75.

The rest of the holy Sabbath, I *sequester* my body and mind as much as I can from worldly affairs.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

There are few that know how to *sequester* themselves entirely from perishable creatures.
Thomas a Kempis, Imit. of Christ (trans.), iii. 31.

The virtue of art lies in detachment, in *sequestering* one object from the embarrassing variety.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To separate from the owner for a time; seize or take possession of, as the property and income of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied.

The process of sequestration is a writ or commission issuing under the Great Seal, sometimes directed to the sheriff or (which is most usual) to certain persons of the plaintiff's own nomination, empowering him or them to enter upon and *sequester* the real and personal estate and effects of the defendant (or some particular part or parcel of his lands), and to take, receive, and *sequester* the rents, issues, and profits thereof.
E. R. Daniell, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1255.

(*b*) To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law. For use in Scots law, see *sequestrate*. See also *sequestration*. Hence—3. To seize for any purpose; confiscate; take possession of; appropriate.

Witherings was superseded, for abuses in the exertion of both his offices, in 1640; and they were *sequestered* into the hands of Philip Burlamachy.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

The liberties of New York were thus *sequestered* by a monarch who desired to imitate the despotism of France.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 415.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To withdraw.

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Eutopian polities, which never can be drawn into use, will not mend our condition. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

2. In *law*, to renounce or decline, as a widow any concern with the estate of her husband. [Rare.]

sequester (sē-kwes'tėr), *n.* [< *sequester*, *v.*] 1†. The act of sequestering; sequestration; separation; seclusion.

This hand of yours requires
A *sequester* from liberty. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 40.

2. In *law*, a person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. *Bouvier*. [Rare.]

Kynge Iohn and pope Iulius dyed both in one day, wherby he [Basilius] lacked a conuenient *sequester* or solicitoure. *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

sequestered (sē-kwes'tėrd), *p. a.* 1. Secluded; private; retired.

Along the cool *sequester'd* vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

I sing in simple Scottish lays,
The lowly train in life's *sequester'd* scene.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Separated from others; being sent or having gone into retirement.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 33.

Mr. Owen, a *sequester'd* and learned minister, preach'd in my parlour. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 5, 1649.

sequestra, *n.* Plural of *sequestrum*.

sequestrable (sē-kwes'tra-bl), *a.* [< *sequester* + *-able*.] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration. *Boyle*.

sequestral (sē-kwes'tral), *a.* [< *sequestrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a sequestrum.

Around the *sequestral* tube the bone has the involucral thickening which has been felt in the stump.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 128.

sequestrate (sē-kwes'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sequestrated*, ppr. *sequestrating*. [< LL. *sequestratus*, pp. of *sequestrare*, surrender, lay aside: see *sequester*.] 1†. To set apart from others; seclude.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the maligunity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

2. In *law*, to sequester. Especially—(*a*) In *Scots law*, to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors. (*b*) To seize for the use of the state. See *sequestration*, 1 (*f*).

sequestration (sek-wes- or sē-kwes-trā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *sequestration*, F. *séquestration* = Sp. *secuestración* = Pg. *sequestração* = It. *sequestrazione*, < LL. *sequestratio(n-)*, a sequestration: see *sequestrate*, *sequester*.] 1. The act of sequestering, or the state of being sequestered or set aside; separation; retirement; seclusion from society.

Our comfort and delight expressed by . . . *sequestration* from ordinary labours, the toils and cares whereof are not meet to be companions of such gladness.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 70.

The sacred Book,
In dusty *sequestration* wrapt too long.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 29.

There is much that tends to give them [women] a religious height which men do not attain. Their *sequestration* from affairs, and from the injury to the moral sense which affairs often inflict, aids this. *Emerson*, Woman.

2†. Disunion; disjunction; division; rupture. [Some commentators are of opinion that in the quotation from Shakspere the word means 'sequel.']

It was a violent commencement [*i. e.*, the love of Desdemona for Othello], and thou shalt see an answerable *sequestration*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 351.

Without any *sequestration* of elementary principles.
Boyle.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it. (*b*) The setting apart of the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration. (*c*) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners or to the sheriff, commanding them or him to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It might be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court. (*d*) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; especially, in ecclesiastical practice, a species of execution for debt in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect, under which the profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied. (*e*) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent. (*f*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state: particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy. (*g*) The seizing of the estate of an insolvent or a bankrupt, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.—4. The formation of a sequestrum; the separation of a dead piece of bone (or cartilage) from the living bone (or cartilage) about it.

sequestrator (sek'wes- or sē'kwes-trā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *sequestrator*, one who hinders or impedes, < *sequestrare*, put aside, sequestrate: see *sequester*.] 1. One who sequesters property, or who takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy or secure the satisfaction of a demand out of its rents or profits.

He is scared with the menaces of some prating *Sequestrator*. *Ep. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 238.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

A sequestration is usually directed to four *sequestrators*, and care ought to be taken that the persons named be such as are able to answer for what shall come to their hands, in case they should be called upon to account.
E. R. Daniell, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1256.

sequestrotomy (sē-kwes-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *sequestrum* + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A cutting operation for the removal of a sequestrum.

sequestrum (sē-kwes'trum), *n.*; pl. *sequestra* (-trä). [NL., < ML. *sequestrum*, something put in sequestration: see *sequester*.] A necrosed section of bone (or cartilage) which separates itself from the surrounding living bone (or cartilage).—**Sequestrum forceps**, in *surg.*, a forceps for use in removing a sequestrum.

sequin (sē'kwin, formerly and better sek'in), *n.* [Also *zechin*, *chequin*, *secchin*, *sechino* (= G. *zechine*, < It.); < F. *sequin* = Sp. *cequí*, *zequí* = Pg. *sequim*, < It. *zecchino*, a Venetian coin, < *zecca* = Sp. *zeca*, *seca*, a place of coining, a mint, < Ar. *sikka*, a die for coins: see *sicca*.] A gold coin of Venice (Italian *zecchino* or *zecchino d'oro*), first minted about 1280, and issued by the doges till the extinction of the Venetian republic. (See *zecchino*.) It was worth rather more than 9*s.*, about $2.18, and bore on the obverse a representation of St. Mark blessing the banner of the republic held by the doge kneeling, and on the reverse a figure of Christ.

This citie of Ragusa paieth tribute to the Turke yerely fourteene thousand *Sechinos*, and euery *Sechino* is of Venetian money eight liuers and two soldes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 102.

Sequoia (sē-kwoi'ä), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), named from *Sequoiah*, *Sequo Yah* (also called George Guess), an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, who invented an alphabet and taught it to his tribe.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the family *Pinaceæ* and tribe *Taxodieæ*. It is characterized by an oval cone, with persistent woody scales each bearing about five ovules, and dilated upward in fruit into a rhomboidal wrinkled and flattened slightly prickle-tip-



Part of one of the Big Trees (*Sequoia Washingtoniana*), Mariposa Grove, California. (Diameter, 30 feet.)

ped apex. The flowers are monœcious, terminal or axillary on young shoots, with their scales spirally set. The small and involucrate staminate flower consists of an oblong column of united stamens, bearing crowded ovate connective scales, each with three to five anthers. The compressed seed bears a thick spongy margin, and contains four to six seed-leaves. There are but two species, both Californian, and ranking among the most remarkable of trees, growing straight, tall, and columnar, with short densely spreading branches, soft red wood, and very thick fibrous and spongy bark. They bear acute, compressed, and keeled decurrent narrow leaves, which are alternate and spirally inserted, or spread in two ranks on the younger branches. Their small cones ripen in the second year. For *S. sempervirens*, discovered by Menzies about 1794, see *redwood*, 1. The other species, *S. Washingtoniana*, the *Wellingtonia* of English gardens, is the mammoth tree or big tree of the Sierras of California. It is a less graceful tree, with shorter branches, pendulous branchlets, paler appressed leaves, its wood a duller red, with thin white sapwood, its bark near the ground one to two feet thick, and its cones much larger (two or three inches long). It forms a series of forests in Tulare county, California, isolated groves extending 260 miles northward, and it has been recently reported from southern Oregon. The tallest tree now known, one of the Calaveras grove, is 325 feet high; one in the King's River forest is 35 feet 8 inches in diameter inside the bark 4 feet from the ground, and its age is estimated at over 4,000 years. Both species were early classed under *Taxodium* (which see), their nearest American living relative; a closer ally, however, is *Athrotaxis* (Don, 1839), a genus of three Tasmanian trees distinguished by a cone with mucronate or umbonate scales; their other living relatives are a few distant and mostly monotypic genera of Japan and China. A very large number of fossil species are known with certainty, showing that the genus was much more abundant in late Cretaceous and Tertiary time than at present.

ser†. An obsolete spelling of *sear*[1], *sere*[2], *sir*, *sure*, *seer*[4].

ser. An abbreviation of the word *series*. See *series*, *n.*, 10.

sera (sē′rä), *n.*; pl. *seræ* (-rē). [L., < *serare*, bind together, join, < *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a lock of any kind. See *lock*[1].

sérac (sā-rak′), *n.* [Swiss F. *sérac*, *serac* (De Saussure), prop. a kind of cheese put up in cubic or parallelepipedal lumps.] A name current in the Swiss Alps, and commonly used by writers in English on the glaciers of that region, to designate the grand cuboidal or parallelepipedal masses into which the névé breaks in passing down a steep incline, in consequence of the intersection of the transverse and longitudinal crevasses to which the descent gives rise.

seraglio (se-ral′yō), *n.* [Formerly also *serail*, = D. G. Dan. *serail* = Sw. *seralj*, < OF. *serrail*, *sarrail*, an inclosure, seraglio, a bolt, F. *sérail*, a seraglio, = Sp. *serrallo* = Pg. *serralho*, a seraglio; < It. *serraglio*, an inclosure, a close, seraglio, formerly also a padlock; < ML. *serraculum*, found only in the sense of 'a faucet of a cask,' lit. a 'small bolt' or 'bar,' equiv. to LL. *seracula*, a small bolt, dim. of L. *sera*, ML. also *serra*, a bar, bolt: see *sera*. The word *seraglio* in def. 2 has been confused with Turk. Pers. *saray*, *serai*, a palace, court, seraglio: see *serai*.] **1†.** An inclosure; a place to which certain persons are confined, or where they are restricted within prescribed bounds.

I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. . . . I passed by the piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins, for being inviron'd with walls, they are lock'd up every night. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

2. A walled palace; specifically, the chief or official palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of great size, and contains government buildings, mosques, etc., as well as the sultan's harem.

On the 1st hill [of Stamboul], the most easterly, are situated the remains of the *Seraglio*, former palace of the Ottoman sultans. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 304.

3. A place for the seclusion of concubines; a harem; hence, a place of licentious pleasure.

We've here no gaudy feminines to show,
As you have had in that great *seraglio*.
W. Broome, To Mr. J. B.

Back to their chambers, those long galleries
In the *seraglio*, where the ladies lay
Their delicate limbs. *Byron*, Don Juan, vi. 26.

He [Clarendon] pined for the decorous tyranny of the old Whitehall, . . . and could scarcely reconcile himself to a court with a *seraglio* and without a Star-chamber. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

serai (se-rä′i), *n.* [Formerly also *serray*, *sarray*, *suray*, *serauee*, *serahee*; = Turk. *saray* = Ar. *serāy*, *sarāya* = Hind. *serāi*, < Pers. *sarāi*, a palace, court, seraglio. The word as used in E. is partly from Turk., Hind., or Pers., according to circumstances. Hence ult. in comp. *caravansary*. Cf. *seraglio*.] **1.** In Eastern countries, an inclosed place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary; a khan; a choltry.

The whole number of lodgers in and about the *serai* probably did not fall short of 500 persons. What an admirable scene for eastern romance would such an inn as this afford! *Bp. Heber*, Journey through India (ed. 1829), III. 70.

The Kumharsen *Serai* is the great four-square sink of humanity where the strings of camels and horses from the North load and unload. *Rudyard Kipling*, The Man who would be King.

2. A seraglio, or place of seclusion for women.

Not thus was Hassan wont to fly
When Leila dwelt in his *Serai*.
Byron, The Giaour.

serail† (se-rāl′), *n.* [Also *seraile*; < OF. *serail*, F. *serrail*, *serail*, an inclosure, seraglio: see *seraglio*.] Same as *seraglio*.

Of the most part of the Cloister (because it was neare the *Seraile*) they made a stable for Horses. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

The purest monotheism, they discovered, was perfectly compatible with bigotry and ferocity, luxury and tyranny, *serails* and bowstrings. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxxi.

Seral (sē′ral), *n.* [< L. *serus*, late, + *-al*.] In *geol.*, according to the nomenclature proposed by H. D. Rogers for the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania, same as the *Pottsville Conglomerate* or *Millstone-grit*; No. XII. of the numerical designation of these rocks by the Pennsylvania Survey.

seralbumin (sēr-al-bū′min), *n.* [NL., < *serum* + *albumin*.] An albumin found in the blood plasma, the serum, the lymph, and under certain pathological conditions in the urine. It is soluble in water and dilute saline solutions and is crystallizable.

seralbuminous (sēr-al-bū′mi-nus), *a.* [< *seralbumin* + *-ous*.] Composed of or containing seralbumin.

serang (se-rang′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pers. *sarhang*, commander, overseer.] In the East Indies, the boatswain of a lascar crew; also, the skipper of a small native vessel.

serape (se-rä′pe), *n.* [< Mex. Sp. *sarape*.] A shawl or wrap for men, often of gay colors, worn by Spanish Americans.

A very fancy *serape* hanging on a hook, with a ranchero's bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

Serapeum, Serapeion (ser-a-pē′um), *n.* [< LL. *Serapeum*, < Gr. Σεραπεῖον, Σαραπεῖον, a temple of Serapis, < Σέραπις, Σάραπις, L. *Serāpis*, Serapis: see *Serapis*.] A temple of Serapis; especially, the great Egyptian sanctuary near Memphis, where the series of Apis bulls were buried. This sanctuary is distinct from the Greek temple and cult of Serapis, which were attached to it by the Ptolemies. See *Serapis*.

The *Serapeum* was at the same time a sanatory institution. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 260.

seraph (ser′af), *n.*; pl. *seraphs*, but sometimes the Hebrew plural *seraphim* is used (formerly also *seraphims*). [= D. Sw. Dan. *seraf* = G. *seraph*; < Heb. *serāphīm*, pl., seraphs (Isa. vi. 2) (for Rom. forms, see *seraphin*; LL. *seraphim*, *seraphin*, pl., LGr. σεραφείμ, pl.), < *sārap*, burn. From the etym. of the name, *seraphs* have usually been regarded as 'burning' or 'flaming' angels, consisting of or like fire, and associated with the ideas of light, ardor, and purity; but some authorities suppose the *serāphīm*, 'seraphs,' of Isa. vi. 2 to be of mythical origin, orig. denoting serpent forms (though this does not agree with the description in the passage, which indicates a shape in the main human), and identify them with the *serāphīm*, 'burning serpents,' of Num. xxi. 6. Cf. *seraphin*.] One of the celestial beings described in Isaiah vi. 1–6 as surrounding the throne of Jehovah. In angelology the seraphs are regarded as the highest order of angels (see *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy*), and as having a twofold office, that of celebrating Jehovah's holiness and power, and serving as messengers and ministers between heaven and earth. See the etymology.

Above it [the throne of God] stood the *seraphims*; each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly. Isa. vi. 2.

To thee, Cherubim and *Seraphim* [in the English Book, Cherubin and *Seraphin*] continually do cry. *Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

The flaming *seraph* [Abdiel], fearless, though alone. *Milton*, P. L., v. 875.

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 277.

Order of the Seraphim, a Swedish order which was founded in the fourteenth century, or less probably in the thirteenth century, but which remained dormant for many years, until in 1748 it was reorganized as a most limited and exclusive order. The Swedish members must have been members first of the Order of the Polar Star or of that of the Sword, and on obtaining the Seraphim they become commanders in the other order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross of white enamel, with winged angelic heads of red enamel between the arms. Every arm of the cross is charged with a patriarchal cross in gold, and the center is a medallion of blue enamel, bearing the implements of the Passion, the letters I. H. S., and three crowns. The collar consists of alternate winged angelic heads of ★gold and patriarchal crosses in red enamel.

seraphic (se-raf′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *séraphique* = Sp. *seráfico* = Pg. *seraphico* = It. *serafico*, < LL. **seraphicus*, < LGr. σεραφικός, pertaining to seraphs, < σεραφείμ, LL. *seraphim*, seraphs: see *seraph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a seraph or seraphs; angelic; celestial: as, *seraphic* trophies; *seraphic* harmonies.

The great *seraphic* lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret conclave sat.
Milton, P. L., i. 794.

Pierces the keen *seraphic* flame
From orb to orb, from veil to veil.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxx.

2. Worthy of a seraph; superhuman; pure; refined from grossness.

Lloyd tells me that, three or 400 yeares ago, Chymistrey was in a greater perfection much than now. The proces was then more *seraphique* and universall. Now they looke only after medicines. *Aubrey*, Lives, Saint Dunstan.

Whether he at last descends
To act with less *seraphic* ends . . .
Must never to mankind be told.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Seraphic intellect and force
To seize and throw the doubts of man.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

He has learned not only that art . . . is alluring, but that, when used as a means of expressing what cannot otherwise be quite revealed, it becomes *seraphic*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 160.

Seraphic hymn, the Sanctus. (See Isa. vi. 3.)

II. *n.* A zealot; an enthusiastic sectary: in allusion to the burning zeal of such persons. [Rare.]

I could never yet esteem these vapouring *Seraphicks*, these new Gnosticks, to be other than a kind of Gypsy-Christians, or a race of circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

seraphical (se-raf′i-kal), *a.* [< *seraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *seraphic*.

An thou wert in heaven, I would not pray to thee, for fear of disturbing thy *seraphical* devotion. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Jer. Taylor*.

seraphically (se-raf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; with exalted and burning love or zeal.

seraphicalness (se-raf′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being seraphic. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

seraphicism† (se-raf′i-sizm), *n.* [< *seraphic* + *-ism*.] The character of being seraphic. *Cudworth*.

seraphim, seraphims (ser′a-fim, -fimz), *n.* Plural of *seraph*.

seraphim (ser′a-fim), *n.* [< *seraphim*, pl., used as sing.] **1.** In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Lobophora halterata*, or *L. hexaptera*: an English collectors' name. The small seraphim is *L. sexalisata*.—**2.** A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus*, as *P. anglicus*: said to be so called by Scotch quarrymen, from some fancied resemblance of the creatures to their notion of seraphs.

seraphim-moth (ser′a-fim-môth), *n.* Same as *seraphim*, 1.

seraphin† (ser′a-fin), *n.* [< OF. *seraphin*, F. *séraphin* = Pr. *seraphin* = Sp. *serafin* = Pg. *seraphim* = It. *serafino*, a seraph; dim. in form, but orig. an adaptation as a singular of the LL. *seraphim*, pl.: see *seraph*.] A seraph.

Those eternall burning *Seraphins*
Which from their faces dart out fierie light.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 94.

seraphina (ser-a-fē′nä), *n.* [NL.: see *seraphine*.] Same as *seraphine*.

seraphine (ser′a-fēn), *n.* [< *seraph* + *-ine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harmonium, of which it was the precursor. It was invented in 1833 by John Green. See *reed-organ*.

seraphot†, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *serif*.] Same as *serif*.

Coinage of the early Saxon period, when the *seraph* of the letters were formed by a triangular punch: thus, an E was formed of a straight line with three such triangles before it, more or less elongated according to the slope of the blow in the die. *Fairholt*.

Serapias (se-rā′pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *Serāpis*, an Egyptian god: see *Serapis*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Ophrydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Serapieæ*. It resembles the genus *Orchis* in habit and structure, but is distinguished by flowers with a prolonged anther-connective, and a spurless lip with the middle lobe usually tongue-shaped and appendaged at the base with a glandular lamina. The four or five species are natives of the Mediterranean region, one extend-

ing to the Azores. They are terrestrial herbs, growing from undivided tubers, and bearing narrow leaves and a spike of a few handsome flowers. *S. Lingua* is known as the *tongue-flowered* and *S. cordigera* as the *heart-flowered orchis*, both of which are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

Serapic (se-rā′pik), *a.* [Cf. LL. *Serapicus, Serapiacus, Sarapiacus*, Gr. only as personal name, Σαραπιακός, Σεραπιακός.] Of or pertaining to Serapis or his cult.

They include various types of the god Abraxas, Cnuphic and *Serapic* emblems, Egyptian types.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 560.

Serapis (se-rā′pis), *n.* [< L. *Serāpis*, < Gr. Σάραπις, also Σέραπις, Serapis.] 1. The Roman name of a deity of Egyptian origin whose worship was officially promoted under the Ptolemies, and was introduced into Greece and Rome. Serapis was the dead Apis honored under the attributes of Osiris; he was lord of the under-world, and identified with the Greek Hades. His worship was a combination of Egyptian and Greek cults, and was favored by the Ptolemies for political reasons.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

seraskier (se-ras′kēr, ser-as-kēr′), *n.* [Also *serasquier, siraskier;* < F. *sérasquier, séraskier* = Sp. Pg. *serasquier* = G. *seraskier*, < Turk. *serasker* (*seraskyer*), < (Pers.) *sar, ser*, head, + (Ar.) *'asker, 'askar*, army.] A Turkish general or commander of land forces. This title is given by the Turks to every general having command of an army, but especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

The *Seraskier* is knock'd upon the head,
But the stone bastion still remains, wherein
The old Pacha sits among some hundreds dead.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 98.

seraskierat (se-ras′kēr-at, ser-as-kēr′at), *n.* [< *seraskier.*] The central office of the ministry of war at Constantinople.

The great tower of Galata, like that of the *Seraskierat* (War Office) on the opposite height in Stamboul, is used as a fire-tower. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 307.

Serb (sėrb), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *serbe* = G. *Serbe, Serbier* = Dan. *Serber* = Turk. *Serp*, a Servian, < Serv. *Serb*, lit. 'kinsman': see *Servian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Servia or the Servians.

To oppose the *Serb* advance on Sofia, the Prince of Bulgaria had but three battalions on the frontier.
Contemporary Rev., L. 503.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Servia; a Servian.—2. The language of the Servians; Servian.

Serb became a proscribed tongue.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 146.

Serbian (sėr′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Servian.*

There is no *Serbian* original of the Memoirs of a Janissary. *The Academy*, Jan. 13, 1890, p. 41.

Serbonian (sėr-bō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Serbonis* or *Sirbonis* + *-ian.*] Noting a large bog or lake in Egypt, lying between the Delta and the Isthmus of Suez. It was surrounded by hills of loose sand, which, being blown into it, afforded a treacherous footing. whole armies attempting to cross it having been swallowed up. Hence the phrase *Serbonian bog* has passed into a proverb, signifying a difficult or complicated situation from which it is almost impossible to extricate one's self; a distracting condition of affairs.

A gulf profound as that *Serbonian bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

I know of no *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be.
Disraeli, in London Times, March 19, 1867. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sercel (sėr′sel), *n.* 1. Same as *sarcel.*—2. Same as *sarcelle.*

serdab (sėr′dab), *n.* [Ar. *serdāb*, a subterranean chamber.] In the funereal architecture of ancient Egypt, the secret cell of the mastaba (the most ancient and archæologically important form of monumental tomb), in which were preserved statues and other representations of the defunct, to serve as "supports" to the soul, in order to assure its continued existence in the event of the crumbling of the mummified body.

sere[1], *a.* and *v.* See *sear*[1].

sere[2]†, *a.* [Also *scer;* < ME. *sere, ser*, < Icel. *sēr*, for oneself, separately, prop. dat. refl. pron., to oneself; cf. Icel. acc. *sik* (= G. *sich* = L. *se*, etc.), oneself.] Separate; several; many.

I haf seten by your-self here *sere* twyes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1522.

Be-halde now, ser, and thou schalt see
Sere kyngdomes and *sere* contre;
Alle this wile I giffe to the. *York Plays*, p. 183.

Therefore I have seen good shooters which would have for every bow a *sere* case, made of woollen cloth.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 112.

sere[3]†, *a.* [ME. *sere, ser*, mod. E. dial. *seer;* appar. a var. of *sure*, ME. *seur, suir:* see *sure.*] Safe; secure.

And thankyd God ofte-sythe
That sche sawe hur lorde so dere
Comyn home bothe hoole and *sere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222. (*Halliwell.*)

sere[4]† (sēr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *serre*, F. dial. *sarre* = Pr. It. *serra*, a talon, < L. *sera*, a bar to close a door, lock: see *sear*[2], *seraglio.*] A claw or talon.

In spite of all your eagles' wings, we'll work
A pitch above ye; and from our height we'll stoop
As fearless of your bloody *seres*, and fortunate,
As if we prey'd on heartless doves.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

Of lions it is said, and eagles,
That, when they go, they draw their *seres* and talons
Close up. *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

serecloth†, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth.*

serein (sē-raṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *serene*[2].] A mist or exceedingly fine rain which falls from a cloudless sky, a phenomenon not unusual in tropical climates.

By local refrigeration, after sunset, the vapour invisibly diffused through the atmosphere is condensed at once into excessively fine drops of liquid water, forming the rain called *serein*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 40.

serelepes†, *adv.* [ME., < *sere*, separate (see *sere*[2]), + *-lepes*, an adv. gen. form of *-lepi* in *anlepi*, < AS. *ānlepig*, single.] Separately; by themselves.

Thus it is, nedeth no man to trowe non other,
That thre thinges bilongeth in owre lorde of heuene,
And aren *serelepes* by hem-self, asondry were neure.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 164.

serely†, *adv.* [< ME. *serelych;* < *sere*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Severally.

Sone haf thay her sortes sette & *serelych* deled,
& ay the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 193.

serena[1]† (sē-rē′nä), *n.* [See *serene*[2], *serein.*] The damp, unwholesome air of evening.

They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the *Serena* with a caudle.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 108. (*Davies.*)

serena[2] (se-rā′nä), *n.* [< Pr. *serena:* see *serenade.*] Same as *serenade* in its original sense: opposed to *aubade.*

serenade (ser-e-nād′), *n.* [Formerly also *serenate* (= D. G. Dan. *serenade* = Sw. *serenad*); < OF. *serenade*, F. *sérénade* = Sp. Pg. *serenata* = It. *serenata*, "music given under gentlewomens windowes in a morning or evening" (Florio) (cf. Pr. *serena*, a serenade), < *serenare*, make serene, < *sereno*, serene: see *serene*[1], and cf. *serene*[2], *soiree.*] 1. In *music*, an evening song; especially, such a song sung by a lover at the window of his lady.

Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade
At her deaf doors with some vile *serenade?*
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 239.

Be not loud, but pathetic; for it is a *serenade* to a damsel in bed, and not to the Man in the Moon.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 2.

2. An instrumental piece resembling such a song; a nocturne.—3. Same as *serenata.*

serenade (ser-e-nād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *serenaded*, ppr. *serenading.* [< *serenade*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To entertain with a serenade or nocturnal music.

Oh, the fiddles, the fiddles! I sent for them hither to oblige the women, not to offend 'em; for I intend to *serenade* the whole Park to-night.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

What, I suppose, you have been *serenading* too! Eh, disturbing some peaceable neighbourhood with villainous catgut and lascivious piping! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

God grant he may soon be married, for then shall all this *serenading* cease. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

serenader (ser-e-nā′dėr), *n.* [< *serenade* + *-er*[1].] One who serenades, or performs nocturnal music.

serenata (ser-e-nä′tä), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade.*] In *music*, either a variety of secular cantata, or (more usually) an instrumental work consisting of several movements, like a suite, and intended more or less distinctly for performance in the open air by a private orchestra or band. The serenata forms an intermediate link between the suite and the symphony, being more emancipated from the control of mere dance-forms than the one, and much less unified and technically elaborate than the other. It was a favorite form of composition with Mozart. Also *cassation* and *divertimento.*

On Saturday we had a *serenata* at the Opera-house, called Peace in Europe, but it was a wretched performance. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 152.

June the 10th will be performed Acis and Galatea, a *serenata*, revised with several additions.
Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 361.

serenate† (ser-e-nāt′), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade.*] A serenade.

Or *serenate*, which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain.
Milton, P. L., iv. 769.

serene[1] (sē-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *serein* = Pr. *seren, sere* = Sp. Pg. It. *sereno*, < L. *serenus*, bright, clear, calm (of weather); akin to Gr. σέλας, brightness, σελήνη, the moon (see *Selene*), Skt. *svar*, sun, sunlight, heaven.] **I.** *a.* 1. Clear, or fair, and calm.

Spirits live insphered
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air.
Milton, Comus, l. 4.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.
Pope, Winter, l. 6.

Full many a gem of purest ray *serene*
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Calm; placid; unruffled; undisturbed: as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.

Unruffled and *serene* I've met
The common accidents of life.
Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

He who resigns the world has no temptation to envy, hatred, malice, anger, but is in constant possession of a *serene* mind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

Thine eyes are springs, in whose *serene*
And silent waters heaven is seen.
Bryant, Fairest of the Rural Maids.

Serene, and resolute, and still,
And calm, and self-possessed.
Longfellow, The Light of Stars.

3. An epithet or adjunct to the titles of some persons of very high rank: it is not given to any noble or official in England, and is used chiefly (in the phrase *Serene Highness*) in rendering the German term *Durchlaucht* (given to members of certain mediatized houses, and to some other princes) and the French epithet *sérénissime.*

To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria. *Milton*, Letters of State.

Noble adventurers travelled from court to court; . . . they . . . became the favorites of their *Serene* or Royal Highnesses. *Thackeray*, Four Georges, George I.

Drop serene. See *drop.*—**Syn. 1.** Bright, peaceful.—**1** and **2.** *Tranquil, Placid*, etc. See *calm*[1].—**2.** Sedate.

II. *n.* 1. Clearness; serenity; a serene expanse or region.

As winds come whispering lightly from the west,
Kissing, not ruffling, the blue deep s *serene.*
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 70.

How beautiful is night! . . .
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain
Breaks the *serene* of heaven. *Southey*, Thalaba, i. 1.

2. Serenity; placidity; tranquillity; calmness. [Rare.]

The *serene* of heartfelt happiness has little of adventure in it. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 241. (*Davies.*)

My body is cleft by these wedges of pains
From my spirit's *serene.*
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

serene[1] (sē-rēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serened*, ppr. *serening.* [< *serene*[1], *a.*] 1. To make clear and calm; tranquilize.

The Hand
That hush'd the thunder, and *serenes* the sky.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1240.

A smile *serenes* his awful brow. *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 178.

2. To clear; clarify. [Rare.]

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

serene[2]† (sē-rēn′), *n.* [Also in mod. technical use *serein* (< mod. F.); formerly also *syrene;* < OF. *serein*, earlier *serain*, F. *serein* = Pr. *seren* = Sp. Pg. *sereno*, the night-dew, the damp of evening, appar. orig. applied to a clear, beautiful evening, < L. *serenum*, neut. of *serenus*, serene (see *serene*[1]), but taken later as a derivative of *serus*, late (see *soiree*).] The chilly damp of evening; unwholesome air; blight.

The fogges and the *Syrene* offends vs more
(Or we made thinke so), then they did before.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia (ed. Grosart), i. 1.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

serenely (sē-rēn′li), *adv.* 1. Calmly; quietly; placidly.

He dyed at his house in Q. street, very *serenely;* asked what was o'clock, and then, sayd he, an hour hence I shall depart; he then turned his head to the other side and expired. *Aubrey*, Lives, Edward Lord Herbert.

The moon was pallid, but not faint, . . .
Serenely moving on her way.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

2. Without excitement; coolly; deliberately.

Whatever practical rule is, in any place, generally and with allowance broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had set up.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 18.

sereneness (sē-rēn'nes), *n.* The state of being serene or tranquil; serenity.

The *sereneness* of a healthfull conscience.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 5.

sereness, *n.* See *searness*.

serenify†, *v. i.* [< ML. *serenificare*, make serene, < L. *serenus*, serene, + *facere*, make.] To become serene.

It's now the faire, virmilion, pleasant spring,
When meadowes laugh, and heaven *sereneſies*.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

serenitude (sē-ren'i-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *serenitudo*, for L. *serenitas*, serenity: see *serenity*.] Tranquillity; serenity.

A future quietude and *serenitude* in the affections.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

serenity (sē-ren'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *serenities* (-tiz). [< OF. *serenite*, F. *sérénité* = Pr. *serenitat* = Sp. *serenidad* = Pg. *serenidade* = It. *serenità*, < L. *serenita(t-)s*, clearness, serenity, < *serenus*, clear, serene: see *serene*[1].] **1.** The quality or condition of being serene; clearness; calmness; quietness; stillness; peace: as, the *serenity* of the air or sky.

They come out of a Country which never hath any Rains or Fogs, but enjoys a constant *serenity*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 186.

2. Calmness of mind; tranquillity of temper; placidity.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 13.

Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying in long *serenity* away. *Bryant*, October.

3. A title of dignity or courtesy given to certain princes and high dignitaries. It is an approximate translation of the German *Durchlaucht*, more commonly rendered *Serene Highness*. See *serene*[1], 3.

There is nothing wherein we have more frequent occasion to employ our Pens than in congratulating your *Serenities* [the Duke and Senate of Venice] for some signal Victory. *Milton*, Letters of State, Oct., 1657.

The army [of Pumpernickel] was exhausted in providing guards of honor for the Highnesses, *Serenities*, and Excellencies who arrived from all quarters.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiii.

serenize†, (sē-rē'nīz), *v. t.* [< *serene*[1] + *-ize*.] To make serene; hence, to make bright; glorify.

And be my Grace and Goodnesse most abstract,
How can I, wanting both, *serenize* Thee?
Davies, Muses' Sacrifice, p. 33. (*Davies.*)

Serenoa (sē-rē'nō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1883), named after Dr. *Sereno* Watson, curator of the herbarium of Harvard University.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Sabaleæ*. It is distinguished from the genus *Sabal*, the palmetto, in which it was formerly included, by its valvate corolla, and fruit tipped with a slender terminal style, and containing a somewhat cylindrical seed with sub-basilar embryo and solid albumen. One of the 2 species, *S. serrulata*, is found from North Carolina to Florida and Texas, and is known as *saw-palmetto* from the spiny-edged petioles. It is a dwarf palm growing in low tufts from a creeping branching caudex, which is clad with a network of fibers. The coriaceous leaves are terminal and orbicular, deeply parted into many narrow two-cleft segments. The white flowers are borne on a long, woolly, and much-branched spadix which is sheathed at the base by numerous spathes. The fruit is black, and about an inch in diameter.

serenous† (sē-rē'nus), *a.* [< ME., < L. *serenus*, serene: see *serene*.] Serene.

In lande plesaunt and *serenous* thai cheve,
In every kynde as easy is to preve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

serewood†, *n.* See *searwood*.

sereyn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *siren*.

serf (sėrf), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *serf*, fem. *serve* = Pr. *serf* = Sp. *siervo* = Pg. It. *servo*, < L. *servus*, a slave: see *serve*[1].] **1.** A villein; one of those who in the middle ages were incapable of holding property, were attached to the land and transferred with it, and were subject to feudal services of the most menial description; in *early Eng. hist.*, one who was not free, but by reason of being allowed to have an interest in the cultivation of the soil, and a portion of time to labor for himself, had attained a status superior to that of a slave.

The slave, indeed, still remained [in the fourteenth century], though the number of pure *serfs* bore a small proportion to the other cultivators of the soil. . . . But even this class had now acquired definite rights of its own; and, although we still find instances of the sale of *serfs* "with their litter," or family, apart from the land they tilled, yet, in the bulk of cases, the amount of service due from the *serf* had become limited by custom, and, on its due rendering, his holding was practically as secure as that of the freest tenant on the estate.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. of Eng. People, v. § 4.

The *serf* was bound to the soil, had fixed domestic relations, and participated in the religious life of the society; and the tendency of all his circumstances, as well as of the opinions and sentiments of the time, was in the direction of liberation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 352.

2. A laborer rendering forced service on an estate under seigniorial prescription, as formerly in Russia.

In Russia, at the present moment, the aristocracy are dictated to by their emperor much as they themselves dictate to their *serfs*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

The next important measure was the emancipation of the *serfs* in 1861. . . . The landlords, on receiving an indemnity, now released the *serfs* from their seigniorial rights, and the village commune became the actual property of the *serf*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 102.

3. Figuratively, an oppressed person; a menial. =**Syn.** *Serf*, *Slave*. The *serf* is, in strictness, attached to the soil, and goes with it in all sales or leases. The *slave* is absolutely the property of his master, and may be sold, given away, etc., like any other piece of personal property. See definitions of *peon* and *coolie*. See also *servitude*.

serfage (sėr'fāj), *n.* [< *serf* + *-age*. Cf. *servage*.] Same as *serfdom*.

The peasants have not been improved by liberty. They now work less and drink more than they did in the time of *serfage*. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 40.

serfdom (sėrf'dum), *n.* [< *serf* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a serf.

Whenever a lord provided his slave with an outfit of oxen, and gave him a part in the ploughing, he rose out of slavery into *serfdom*.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 405.

The Tories were far from being all oppressors, disposed to grind down the working-classes into *serfdom*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, iii.

serfhood (sėrf'hùd), *n.* [< *serf* + *-hood*.] Same as *serfdom*.

serfism (sėr'fizm), *n.* [< *serf* + *-ism*.] Same as *serfdom*.

Serg. An abbreviation of *sergeant*.

sergant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sergeant*.

serge[1] (sėrj), *n.* [< ME. **serge*, *sarge* (= D. *sergie* = G. *sersche*, *sarsche* = Dan. Sw. *sars*), < OF. *serge*, *sarge*, F. *serge* = Pr. *serga*, *sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia* (ML. reflex *serga*, *sarga*, *sargea*), cloth of wool mixed with silk or linen, serge (cf. ML. *serica*, *sarica*, a silken tunic, later applied to a coarse blouse), < L. *serica*, fem. of *sericus*, silken, neut. pl. *serica*, silken garments: see *Seric*, *sericeous*, *silk*.] **1**†. A woolen cloth in use throughout the middle ages, apparently of coarser texture than say.

By ordinaunce thurghout the citee large,
Hanged with cloth of gold, and nat with *sarge*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1710.

Ah, thou say, thou *serge*, nay, thou buckram lord!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 27.

2. A kind of twilled fabric, woven originally of silk, but now commonly of worsted. It is remarkably strong and durable. Silk serges are used chiefly for tailors' linings.—**Serge de Berry**, a soft woolen material used for women's dresses.—**Silk serge**. See *silk*.

serge[2]†, *n.* See *cerge*.

The candelstik . . . wat3 cayred thider sone; . . .
Hit wat3 not wonte in that wone [place] to wast [burn] no *serges*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1489.

serge[3]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *search*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

serge[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *searce*. *Halliwell.*

sergeancy, serjeancy (sär'- or sėr'jen-si), *n.* [< *sergean(t)* + *-cy*.] Same as *sergeantship*.

The lord keeper who congratulated their adoption to that title of *serjeancy*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 110. (*Latham.*)

sergeant, serjeant (sär'- or sėr'jent), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serjant*; < ME. *sergeant*, *sergeaunt*, *serjant*, *serjaunt*, *serjawnt*, *sergant*, < OF. *sergeant*, *sergent*, *serjant*, *sergient*, *sergant*, F. *sergent* = Pr. *servent*, *sirvent* = Sp. Pg. *sargento*, also Sp. *sirviente* = Pg. *servente*, a servant, = It. *sergente*, sergeant, also *servente*, servant, < ML. *servien(t-)s*, a servant, vassal, soldier, apparitor (cf. *serviens ad legem*, 'sergeant at law'; *servi-ens armorum*, 'sergeant at arms'), prop. adj., < L. *servien(t-)s*, ppr. of *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1]. Doublet of *servant*. For the variations of spelling, *sergeant*, *serjeant*, see below.] **1**†. [In this and the next four senses usually spelled *serjeant*.] A servant; a retainer; an armed attendant; in the fourteenth century, one holding lands by tenure of military service, commonly used as not including those who had received knighthood (afterward called *esquires*). Serjeants were called to various specific lines of duty besides service in war.

Holdest thou thanne hym a myhty man that hath envyrowned hyse sides with men of armes or *seriauntz*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 5.

A maner *sergeant* was this privee man,
The which that faithful ofte he founden hadde
In thinges grete. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 563.

Than com oute of the town knyghtes and *sergeauntes* two thousande, and be-gonne the chase vpon hem that turned to flight. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 211.

Hence—**2**†. An officer of an incorporated municipality who was charged with duties corresponding to those previously or elsewhere performed by an officer of the crown.

And the xxiiij. Comyners that cheseth the lawe Bailly, at that tyme beynge present, to chese the ij. *seriaunts* for the lowe Bailly. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 395.

He gave Licence to the City of Norwich to have Coroners and Bailiffs, before which Time they had only a *Serjeant* for the King to keep Courts.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

Hence, also—**3**†. A substitute upon whom a serjeant was allowed to devolve the personal discharge of his duties; a bailiff.

Seriawnt, undyr a domys mann, for to a-rest menn, or a catchepol (or baly). Apparitor, satelles, angarius.
Prompt. Parv., p. 453.

This fell *sergeant*, death,
Is strict in his arrest. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 347.

4. One of a body or corps attendant on the sovereign, and on the lord high steward on the trial of a peer; a serjeant-at-arms.—**5.** [In this sense the modern spelling is *serjeant*.] In England and Ireland, a lawyer of high rank. Serjeants at law are appointed by writ or patent of the crown, from among the utter barristers. While they have precedence socially, they are professionally inferior to queen's counsel; formerly, however, the king's (or queen's) premier serjeant and ancient serjeant had precedence of even the attorney-general and solicitor-general. Till the passing of the Judicature Act, 1873, the judges of the superior English common-law courts had to be serjeants; but this is not now required. No serjeants have been created since 1868, and the rank will in all likelihood soon become extinct.

Seriauntes hij semede that seruen atte barre,
To plede for penyes and poundes the lawe.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 160.

A *Sergeant* of the Lawe, war and wys, . . .
And every statut coude he pleyn by rote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 309.

"*Serjeant* Buzfuz and Mr. Skimpin for the plaintiff," said the judge. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

6. In Virginia, an officer in towns having powers corresponding to those of constable; in cities, an officer having powers connected with the city court corresponding to those of sheriff, and also charged with collecting city revenues.—**7.** A non-commissioned officer of the army and marines in the grade next above corporal, and usually selected from among the corporals for his intelligence and good conduct. He is appointed to preserve discipline, to teach the drill, and to command detachments, as escorts and the like. Every company has four sergeants, of whom the senior is the *color-sergeant*. A superior class are the *staff-sergeants* (see *staff-sergeant*); and above all is the *sergeant-major*. See also *color-sergeant*, *commissary-sergeant*, *drill-sergeant*, *lance-sergeant*, *quartermaster-sergeant*. Abbreviated *Serg.*

Why should I pray to St. George for victory when I may go to the Lord of Hosts, Almighty God himself; or consult with a *serjeant*, or corporal, when I may go to the general? *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

Two color-*sergeants*, seizing the prostrate colors, continued the charge. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 154.

8. A police officer of superior rank.

The *sergeants* are presented. . . . We have the whole Detective Force from Scotland Yard, with one exception.
Dickens, The Detective Police.

9. A servant in monastic offices.—**10.** In *ichth.*, the sergeant-fish.—**Common sergeant** or **serjeant.** See *common*.—**Covering sergeant**, a sergeant who, during the exercise of a battalion, stands or moves behind each officer commanding or acting with a platoon or company. [Eng.]—**Inferior sergeants** or (preferably) **serjeants**, serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, etc. There are also serjeants of manors, etc. [Eng.]—**King's** or **queen's sergeant** or (preferably) **serjeant**, the name given to one or more of the serjeants at law (see def. 5), whose presumed duty is to plead for the king in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason. [Eng.]—**Orderly sergeant.** See *orderly*.—**Pay-sergeant**, a sergeant appointed to pay the men and to account for all disbursements.—**Prime** or **premier sergeant** or (preferably) **serjeant**, the queen's (or king's) first serjeant at law. [Eng.]—**Provost sergeant.** See *provost*.—**Sergeant-at-arms, serjeant-at-arms.** (*a*) An armed attendant; specifically, a member of a corps said to have been instituted by Richard I. of England. It consisted originally of twenty-four persons, not under the degree of knight, whose duty it was to be in immediate attendance on the king's person. One is assigned by the crown to attend each house of parliament. The lord chancellor, the lord treasurer, and on great occasions the lord mayor of London were each thus attended. One, usually the one attending the House of Lords, is an officer of the Supreme Court, to make arrests, etc.

For the bailiffes of a Cite purvey ye must a space,
A yemañ of the crowne, *Sargeaunt of armes* with mace.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Each house had also its *serjeant-at-arms*, an officer whose duty it was to execute the warrants and orders of the house while in session. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 434.

(*b*) A similar attendant on the king's person in France. (*c*) An executive officer in certain legislative bodies. In the United States Senate he serves processes, makes arrests,

and aids in preserving order; the sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives has similar duties, and also has charge of the pay-accounts of the members.—**Sergeant** or (usually) **serjeant at law.** See def. 5, above.—**Sergeant-** (or **serjeant-**)**at-mace,** an officer of a corporation bearing a mace as a staff of office.—**Sergeant's** (or **serjeant's**) **mace.** See *mace*[1].—**Sergeants** or (usually) **serjeants of the household,** officers who execute several functions within the royal household in England, as the serjeant-surgeon, etc.—**Sergeant's** or (usually) **serjeant's ring,** a ring which an English serjeant at law presented on the occasion of his "taking the coif," or assuming the rank of serjeant. The custom seems to have existed since the fourteenth century. The rings were presented to the eminent persons who might be present, their value differing greatly: thus, in 1429, Sir John Fortescue mentions the most costly rings as being given to any prince, duke, or archbishop, and to the lord chancellor and lord treasurer of England, rings of less value to earls, bishops, and certain officials, of less value again to members of Parliament, and so on.—**Sergeant trumpeter,** an officer of the British royal household since the sixteenth century, originally charged with the direction of a band of sixteen trumpeters.

[The two spellings *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both correct, and were formerly used indifferently. *Sergeant,* however, is more in accordance with modern analogies, and now generally prevails except in the legal sense, and as applied to feudal tenants, to certain officers of the royal household, and, in part, to officers of municipal and legislative bodies, where the archaic spelling *serjeant* is retained. See defs. 1–5, above.]

sergeantcy, serjeantcy (sär'- or sėr'jẹnt-si), *n.* Same as *sergeantship.*

sergeant-fish (sär'jẹnt-fish), *n.* The cobia, *Rachycentron canada:* from the lateral stripes, suggesting a sergeant's chevrons. It is of a fusiform shape, with a broad depressed head, with a few free dorsal spines in advance of the dorsal fin, and of a grayish or brownish color with a longitudinal blackish lateral band. The sergeant-fish is common in the West Indies and along the southern coast of the United States. It is voracious, but quite savory, and along the coast of Virginia and Maryland is commonly called *bonito.* Also called *crab-eater* and *snook.* See cut under *cobia.* [Florida.]

sergeant-major (sär'jẹnt-mā″jọr), *n.* **1.** In the army, the highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment. He acts as assistant to the adjutant.—**2.** The cow-pilot, a fish.

sergeantry, serjeantry (sär'- or sėr'jẹn-tri), *n.* [< OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie* (ML. *servientaria, sergenteria*), the office of a sergeant, a tenure so called, < *sergent, serjant,* etc., servant, sergeant, etc.: see *sergeant.*] Same as *sergeanty.*

sergeantship, serjeantship (sär'- or sėr'jẹnt-ship), *n.* [< *sergeant* + *-ship.*] The office of a sergeant or serjeant.

sergeanty, serjeanty (sär'- or sėr'jẹn-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sergentie, serjantie, serjeantie* (ML. *servientia, sergentia*), equiv. to *sergenterie,* etc.: see *sergeantry.*] An honorary kind of feudal tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only.—**Grand sergeanty** or **serjeanty,** a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to attend on the king in person, not merely in war, but in his court, and at all times when summoned.—**Petit sergeanty** or **serjeanty,** a tenure in which the services stipulated for bore some relation to war, but were not required to be executed personally by the tenant, or to be performed to the person of the king, as the payment of rent in implements of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, or a lance.

serge-blue (sėrj'blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (which see, under *blue*).

sergedusoy† (sėrj'dū-soi), *n.* [F. *serge de soie,* silk serge: see *serge*[1], *de*[2], *say*[3].] A material of silk, or of silk and wool, used in the eighteenth century for men's coats. *Planché.*

sergette (sėr-jet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serge,* serge: see *serge*[1].] A thin serge.

serial (sē'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *seriel;* as *series* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Arranged or disposed in a series, rank, or row, as several like things set one after another; placed seriatim; successive, as beads on a string. Also *seriate.*—**2.** Characterized by or exhibiting serial arrangement; having the nature or quality of a series; of or pertaining to series: as, *serial* homology (see *homology*).

Subjects . . . specially adapted to *serial* preaching.
Austin Phelps, Theory of Preaching, p. 600.

3. Published at regularly recurring or successive times; periodical, as a publication; pertaining to a serial.—**Serial sections,** in *microscopic anat.,* sections arranged in consecutive order as cut from the object.—**Serial symmetry,** in *biol.,* the relation between like parts which succeed one another in the long axis of the body; the resemblance of metameric divisions, as the rings of an annelid; metamerism (which see). This kind of symmetry is distinguished from *bilateral symmetry,* from *actinomeric* or *radial symmetry,* and from *dorsabdominal symmetry.* It is concerned with the same disposition of parts as is anteroposterior symmetry, but views them differently. The appreciation or recognition of this symmetry constitutes serial homology.

II. *n.* **1.** A tale or other composition published in successive numbers of a periodical.—**2.** A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

The quality of the shilling *serial* mistakenly written for her amusement, . . . and, in short, social institutions generally, were all objectionable to her.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.

seriality (sē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *serial* + *-ity.*] Succession or sequence; the quality of a series; the condition of being serial.

No apparent simultaneity in the consciousness of the two things between which there is a relation of coexistence can be taken as disproving their original *seriality.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 365.

serially (sē'ri-al-i), *adv.* So as to be serial; in the manner of a series; seriatim. Also *seriately.*

Serian (sē'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Seres,* < Gr. Σῆρες, Chinese: see *Seric, silk.*] Same as *Seric.*

No *Serian* worms he knows, that with their thread
Draw out their silken lives.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii. 3.

seriate (sē'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seriated,* ppr. *seriating.* [< ML. *seriatus,* pp. of *seriare,* arrange in a series, < *series,* a row, series: see *series.*] To put into the form of a series, or a connected or orderly sequence.

Feeling is Change, and is distinguishable from Cosmic Change in that it is a special and *seriated* group of changes in an organism.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. iv. § 56.

The gelatinous tubes or sheaths in which the cells are *seriated* are very obvious.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 227.

seriate (sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *seriatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Arranged in a series or order; serial.

seriately (sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* [< ME. **seriatly, ceriatly;* < *seriate* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *serially.*

With-out tariyng to wash ther handes went;
After went to sitte ther *ceriatly.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1836.

seriatim (sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* [ML., < L. *series,* a series, + *-atim,* as in *verbatim,* q. v.] Serially or seriately; so as to be or make a series; one after another.

seriation (sē-ri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *sériation;* as *seriate* + *-ion.*] The formation of an orderly sequence or series.

Thinking is *seriation.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 36.

Seric (ser'ik), *a.* [< L. *Sericus,* < Gr. Σηρικός, of the Seres, < Σήρ, pl. Σῆρες, L. *Seres,* the Seres (see def.). Hence ult. E. *silk* and *serge*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Seres, an Asiatic people, from whom the ancient Greeks and Romans got the first silk. The name *Seres* is used vaguely, but their land is generally understood to be China in its northern aspect, or as known by those approaching it from the ★northwest.

Serica (ser'i-kä), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. σηρικός, silken: see *Seric, silk.*] A genus of melolonthine beetles, giving name to a disused family *Sericidæ,* having an ovate convex form and the tarsal claws cleft. *S. brunnea* is a British species.

Sericaria (ser-i-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. σηρικός, silken: see *Seric, silk.*] A genus of bombycid moths, important as containing the mulberry-silkworm, or common silkworm of commerce, *S. mori.* Many authors, however, retain the old generic name *Bombyx* for this species. See cut under *Bombyx.*

sericate (ser'i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sericus,* < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *sericeous.*

sericated (ser'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *sericate* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with a silky down.

sericeous (sē-rish'ius), *a.* [< LL. *sericeus,* of silk, < L. *sericum,* silk: see *serge*[1], *silk.*] **1.** Containing, pertaining to, or consisting of silk; having the character of silk; silky.—**2.** Resembling silk; silky or satiny in appearance; smooth, soft, and shiny, as the plumage of a bird, the surface of an insect, etc.—**3.** In *bot.,* silky; covered with soft shining hairs pressed close to the surface: as, a *sericeous* leaf.

sericicultural (ser'i-si-kul″tūr-al), *a.* [< *sericiculture* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sericiculture. Also *sericultural.*

sericiculture (ser'i-si-kul″tūr), *n.* [= F. *sericiculture,* < LL. *sericum,* silk (see *silk, sericeous*), + *cultura,* culture.] The breeding, rearing, and treatment of silkworms; that part of the silk-industry which relates to the insects that yield silk. Also *sericulture.*

sericiculturist (ser'i-si-kul″tūr-ist), *n.* [< *sericiculture* + *-ist.*] One who breeds, rears, and treats silkworms; one who is engaged in sericiculture. Also *sericulturist.*

Sericidæ (sē-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica* + *-idæ.*] The *Sericides* rated as a family of scarabæoid *Coleoptera.*

Sericides (sē-ris'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica* + *-ides.*] A section or series of melolonthine beetles, including the genus *Serica* and related forms.

sericin (ser'i-sin), *n.* [< LL. *sericum,* silk, + *-in*[2].] The gelatinous substance of silk; silk-gelatin.

sericite (ser'i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. σηρικός, silken, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of potash mica, or muscovite, occurring in fine scales of a greenish- or yellowish-white color: so named from its silky luster. It forms an essential part of a silky schist called *sericite-schist,* which is found near Wiesbaden in Germany.

sericite-gneiss (ser'i-sīt-nīs), *n.* Gneiss containing sericite in the place of the ordinary more coarsely crystalline muscovite.

sericite-schist (ser'i-sīt-shist), *n.* A variety of mica-schist, made up of quartzose material through which sericite is distributed, in the manner of muscovite in the typical mica-schist.

sericitic (ser-i-sit'ik), *a.* [< *sericite* + *-ic.*] Made up of, characterized by, or containing sericite.—**Sericitic gneiss.** Same as *sericite-gneiss.*

Sericocarpus (ser″i-kō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1832), so called in allusion to the silky hairs covering the achenes; < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Astereæ* and subtribe *Heterochromeæ.* It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Aster* by the usually ovoid involucre with coriaceous whitish green-tipped squamose bracts, imbricated in several ranks, by few-flowered heads with about five white rays, and by always silky hairy achenes. The four species are natives of North America, and are known as *white-topped aster.* They are erect perennials, usually low, and spreading in colonies by horizontal rootstocks. They bear alternate sessile undivided leaves, and numerous small heads of whitish flowers, which are borne in a flat corymb. *S. asteroides* and *S. linifolius* are the common species of the Atlantic States.

sericon (ser'i-kon), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *alchemy,* a red tincture: contrasted with *bufo,* black tincture. The words were used to terrify the uninitiated.

Out goes
The fire; and down th' alembecs, and the furnace;
Both *sericon* and bufo shall be lost.
Piger Henricus, or what not. Thou wretch!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Sericostoma (ser-i-kos'tọ-mä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Sericostomatidæ.* Two species inhabit the southern United States. The adults are elongate, appear in summer, and do not stray from the margins of their breeding-places. The larvæ live in cylindrical cases in small and moderately swift streams. *S. personatum* is a British species.

Sericostomatidæ (ser″i-kō-stọ-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836, as *Sericostomidæ*), < *Sericostoma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of peculiar trichopterous insects or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Sericostoma.* It is a large and wide-spread group, represented in nearly all parts of the world, and comprises (usually) excessively hairy insects, for the most part uniform in color or with few markings. The larvæ generally inhabit streams, and their cases, usually formed of sand or small stones, vary greatly in form.

sericterium (ser-ik-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sericteria* (-ä). [NL., irreg. < Gr. σηρικόν, silk, + term. *-τήριον.*] A spinning-gland; a glandular apparatus in insects for the secretion of silk. Sericteria have been compared to salivary glands when consisting of larger or smaller tubes opening near the mouth. Such organs occur in various insects, and in different parts of their bodies. The most important are those of silkworms.

The larva of the antlion has its spinning organs at the opposite end of the body, the wall of the rectum . . . taking the place of the *sericteria.* *Claus,* Zoöl. (trans.), p. 532.

sericultural (ser'i-kul-tūr-al), *a.* Same as *sericicultural.*

sericulture (ser'i-kul-tūr), *n.* Same as *sericiculture.*

sericulturist (ser'i-kul-tūr-ist), *n.* [< *sericulture* + *-ist.*] Same as *sericiculturist.*

Sericulus (sē-rik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1825), dim. of LL. *sericum,* silk: see *Seric, silk.*] An Australian genus of *Oriolidæ* or of *Paradiseidæ,* with sericeous black and golden-yellow plumage; regent-birds, as *S. melinus* or *chrysocephalus,* the common regent-bird. The position of the genus has been much questioned. See cut under *regent-bird.*

serie†, *n.* [ME., also *serye,* < OF. **serie,* < L. *series,* a row: see *series.*] A series.

What may I conclude of this longe *serye,*
But after wo I rede us to be merye?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2209.

seriema (ser-i-ē'mä), *n.* [See *cariama.*] A remarkable South American bird, whose name is as unsettled in orthography as is its position in the ornithological system. It is usually regarded as grallatorial, and related to the cranes, but sometimes placed with the birds of prey, next to the African secretary-bird, which it resembles in some respects. It is 3 feet long; the wing 15 inches, the tail 13, the tarsus 7½;

the legs are bare above the suffrago; the head is crested with a frontal egret; the bill is red; the bare orbit bluish; the iris yellow; the plumage is dark, but somewhat variegated with lighter colors, and the tall is tipped with white. The seriema inhabits the campos of Brazil and northern Paraguay, and may be domesticated. For its technical names, see *Cariama* and *Cariamidæ*.



Seriema (*Cariama cristata*).

★**series** (sē′rēz or sē′ri-ēz), *n.*; pl. *series*. [In earlier use (ME.) *serie*, < OF. **serie*, F. *série* = Sp. Pg. It. *serie*; < L. *series*, a row, succession, course, series, connection, etc., < *serere*, pp. *sertus*, join together, bind, = Gr. εἴρειν, fasten, bind; cf. σειρά, a rope, Skt. √ *si*, bind. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *assert*, *desert*, *dissert*, *exert*, *exsert*, *insert*, *seraglio*, *serial*, etc.] **1.** A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to one another; an extended order, line, or course; sequence; succession: as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of calamitous events; definitions arranged in several distinct *series*.

> A dreadful *series* of intestine wars,
> Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 325.

> A *series* of unmerited mischances had pursued him from that moment. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 13.

2. In *geol.*, a set of strata having some common mineral or fossil characteristic and deposited in an epoch: as, the Wenlock *series*. —**3.** In *chem.*, a number of elements or compounds which have certain common properties and relations, or which exhibit, when arranged in orderly succession, a constant difference from member to member. Thus lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium form a natural series having the properties of the alkaline metals, and certain striking physical relations to the other elements. The hydrocarbons methane (CH_4), ethane (C_2H_6), propane (C_3H_8), etc., form a series having the constant difference CH_2 between successive members, but all the members having in common great chemical stability, slight reactive properties, and incapacity to unite directly with any element or radical.

4. In *numis.*, a set of coins made at any one place or time, or issued by any one sovereign or government.

> In the Thracian Chersonese the most important *series* is one of small autonomous silver pieces, probably of the town of Cardia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

5. In *philately*, a set of similar postage- or revenue-stamps.—**6.** In *math.*, a progression; also, more usually, an algebraic expression appearing as a sum of a succession of terms subject to a regular law. In many cases the number of terms is infinite, in which case the addition cannot actually be performed; it is, however, indicated.

7. In *systematic bot.*, according to Gray, the first group below *kingdom* and the next above *class*: equivalent to *phylum* (which see). In Bentham and Hooker's "Genera" it is a group of cohorts with four stages between it and kingdom; in Engler's system it usually has the rank of an order in zoölogy and is given the ordinal termination *-ales*. In the code of nomenclature adopted by American botanists in 1904 (Canon 4) its use is not recognized except in the sense of a group which may differ with different authors.

8. In *zoöl.*, a number of genera in a family, of families in an order, etc.; a section or division of a taxonomic group, containing two or more groups of a lower grade: loosely and variably used, like *grade*, *group*, *cohort*, *phalanx*, etc.—**9.** In *anc. pros.*, same as *colon*[1], 2.—**10.** In *bibliography*, a set of volumes, as of periodical publications or transactions of societies, separately numbered from another set of the same publication. Abbreviated *ser.*—**Abel's series,** the series

$$fx = f0 + xf'\beta + \frac{x(x-2\beta)}{2!}f''(2\beta) + \dots + \frac{x(x-n\beta)^{n-1}}{n!}f^{(n)}(n\beta) + \dots$$

Arithmetical series, a succession of quantities each differing from the preceding by the addition or subtraction of a constant difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc., or 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, −2, −4, −6, etc.; algebraically, a, $a+d$, $a+2d$, $a+3d$, $a+4d$, etc., or z, $z-d$, $z-2d$, $z-3d$, $z-4d$, etc., where a represents the least term, z the greatest, and d the common difference.—**Ascending series,** a series according to ascending powers of the variable, as $a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+a_3x^3+a_4x^4+\dots$.—**Bernoullian series.** See *Bernoullian*.—**Binet's series,** the series

$$\phi(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu}\int_0^1 x(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \frac{1}{2\mu(\mu+1)}\int_0^1 x(1-x)(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \dots + \frac{1}{n\mu(\mu+1)\dots(\mu+n-1)}\int_0^1 x(1-x)\dots(n-1-x)(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \dots,$$

where $\phi(\mu)$ is defined by the equation

$$\Gamma(\mu) = \sqrt{2\pi\mu}\,\mu^{\mu-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-\mu+\phi(\mu)}.$$

Binomial series, the series of the binomial theorem.—**Bürmann's series,** the series of Bürmann's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Cayley's series,** the series

$$f(x+a+b+c+e+\dots) = f(x+b+c+e+\dots) + \int_0^a da.f'(x+c+e+\dots) + \int_0^a da\int_0^{a+b} d(a+b)\,f''(x+e+\dots) + \dots$$

Circular series, a series whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, etc.—**Contact series of the metals.** Same as *electromotive series*.—**Continued series,** a continued fraction.—**Convergent or converging series.** See *converging*.—**Descending series.** See *descending*.—**De Stairville's series,** the series

$$(1-kz)^{-a/k} = 1 + az + a(a+k)z^2/2! + a(a+k)(a+2k)z^3/3! + \dots$$

Determinate series, a series whose terms depend on different powers or other functions of a constant.—**Dirichlet's series,** the series $\Sigma\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)\frac{1}{n}$, where $\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol.—**Discontinuous series,** a series the value of the sum of which does not vary continuously with the independent variable, so that for certain values of the variable the series represents one function and for other values another. Thus, the series

$$\sin\phi - \tfrac{1}{2}\sin 2\phi + \tfrac{1}{3}\sin 3\phi - \dots$$

is equal to $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ for values of ϕ between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$; but for values between π and 2π, it is equal to $\frac{1}{2}(\pi-\phi)$.—**Divergent series.** See *divergent*.—**Double series,** a series the general term of which contains two variable integers. Such a series is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} &a_{00} + a_{01}x + a_{02}x^2 + \dots \\ &+ a_{10}\cos x + a_{11}x\cos x + a_{12}x^2\cos x + \dots \\ &+ a_{20}\cos 2x + a_{21}x\cos 2x + a_{22}x^2\cos 2x + \dots \\ &+ \dots \end{aligned}$$

Eisenstein's series, the double series the general term of which is $1/(M^2+N^2+\dots)^s$, where M, N, are integers varying independently from 1 to ∞.—**Electrochemical, electromotive, equidifferent series.** See the adjectives.—**Exponential series,** a series whose terms depend on exponential quantities.—**Factorial series,** a series proceeding by factorials instead of powers of the variable.—**Farey series,** a succession of all proper vulgar fractions whose terms do not exceed a given limit, arranged in order of their magnitudes.—**Fibonacci's series,** the phyllotactic succession of numbers: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, etc. These numbers are such that the sum of any two successive ones gives the next, a property possessed also by the series 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, etc., and by no other series except derivatives of these. The series is named from the Italian mathematician Fibonacci or Leonardo of Pisa (first part of the thirteenth century), who first considered it. Also called *Lamé's series*.—**Figurate series,** a regular succession of figurate numbers.—**Finite series,** a polynomial consisting of all the terms which satisfy a certain general condition, especially when, by virtue of that condition, they have a determinate linear order.—**Fluent by series.** See *fluent*.—**Fourier's series,** the series

$$fx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)d\beta + \cos x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\cos\beta.d\beta + \sin x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\sin\beta.d\beta + \cos 2x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\cos 2\beta.d\beta + \sin 2x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\sin 2\beta.d\beta + \dots$$

Functional series, a series in which the general term contains a variable operational exponent.—**Gaussian series.** See *Gaussian*.—**Geometrical series,** a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common multiplier or common divisor, termed the *common ratio*. See *progression*.—**Gregory's series,** the series arc tan $x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$.—**Harmonic series,** the finite series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + 1/n$, which is nearly equal to nat log $\sqrt{n(n+1)} + 1/6n(n+1) + 0.5772156649$.—**Heine's series,** or **Heinean series,** the series

$$1 + \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}\cdot\frac{1-q^b}{1-q^c}x + \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}\cdot\frac{1-q^{a+1}}{1-q^2}\cdot\frac{1-q^b}{1-q^c}\cdot\frac{1-q^{b+1}}{1-q^{c+1}}x^2 + \dots,$$

invented by Heine in 1847.—**Hyperbolic series,** a series whose sum depends upon the quadrature of the hyperbola, as the harmonic series.—**Hypergeometric series.** Same as *Gaussian series*.—**Indeterminate series.** See *indeterminate*.—**Infinite series,** an algebraical expression appearing as a sum of terms, but differing therefrom in that the terms are infinite in number. The most usual way of writing an infinite series is to set down a few of the first terms added together, and then to append "+ . . . , or + etc.," which is not addition, certainly, but is the indication of something analogous to the addition of the terms given. Another way is to write a general expression for any one of the terms of the series, and to prefix to this Σ, the sign for summation.—**In series.** See *in parallel*, under *parallel*.—**Jet-rock series.** See *jet*[2].—**Karoo series.** See *karoo*.—**Lagrange's series,** the series of Lagrange's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Lambert's series,** the series

$$\frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} + \frac{x^3}{1-x^3} + \dots$$

That the nth differential coefficient relatively to x should be equal to $2n$! is the necessary and sufficient condition of n being prime.—**Lamé's series.** Same as *Fibonacci's series*.—**Laplace's series,** the series of Laplace's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Law of a series,** that relation which subsists between the successive terms of a series, and by which their general term may be expressed.—**Leibnitz's series,** the series

$$D^m uv = uD^m v + mDu.D^{m-1}v + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}D^2u.D^{m-2}v + \dots$$

Logarithmic series, a series whose terms depend on logarithms.—**Maclaurin's series,** the series of Maclaurin's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Malacozoic series.** See *malacozoic*.—**Mixed series,** a series whose summation partly depends on the quadrature of the circle and partly on that of the hyperbola.—**Nummulitic series.** See *nummulitic*.—**Oölitic series.** See *oölite*.—**Osborne series,** in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Tertiary series, forming a subgroup in the Oligocene of the Hampshire basin, England, and the Isle of Wight. It consists of clays, marls, sands, and limestones, in which are fresh-water shells, and is about seventy feet in thickness. Also called *St. Helen's beds*.—**Pea-grit series.** See *pea-grit*.—**Reciprocal series,** a series each term of which is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series.—**Recurrent series,** a series in which each term is a given linear function of a certain number of those which precede it.—**Recurring series.** See *recurring*.—**Red Marl series.** See *marl*[1].—**Reversion of series.** See *reversion*.—**Rhizoristic series.** See *rhizoristic*.—**Schwab's series,** the succession of positive numbers A, B, C = ½(A + B), D = √BC, E = ½(C + D), F = √DE, etc.—**Semi-convergent series.** (*a*) A series which is at first convergent and afterward divergent. Such series are of great value, and frequently afford extremely close approximations. (*b*) A series which is convergent although if the signs of all the terms were the same (or their arguments considered as imaginaries were the same) it would be divergent.—**Series dynamo.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Summation of series,** the method of finding the sum of a series whether the number of terms is finite or infinite. See *progression*.—**Syllogistic series,** a logical sorites.—**Taylor's series,** the series of Taylor's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**The general term of a series,** a function of some indeterminate quantity x, which, on substituting successively the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., for x, produces the terms of the series.—**Thermo-electric series.** See *thermo-electricity*.—**To arrange in series,** as voltaic cells. See *battery*, 8 (*b*).—**To revert a series.** See *revert*.—**Trigonometric series,** a series in which the successive terms are sines and cosines of successive multiples of the variables multiplied by coefficients—that is, the series

$$A_0 + A_1\cos x + A_2\cos 2x + \dots + B_1\sin x + B_2\sin 2x + \dots$$

series-wound (sē′rēz-wound), *a.* Noting dynamos or motors wound in series, or so that the whole or practically the whole armature current passes through the field-magnet coils. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.

serif (ser′if), *n.* [Also *ceriph* and *seriph*; prob. < D. *schreef*, a stroke, line, < *schrijven*, write, scratch.] The short cross-line put as a finish at the ends of the terminating or unconnected strokes of roman or italic types, as in H, l, d, and y. In the Elzevir it is short and stubby; in some French styles it is long, flat, and slender; in the Scotch-face it is curved like a bracket on the inner side.



Elzevir. French. Scotch-face.

Seriform (sē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Seres*, Gr. Σῆρες, the Chinese, + *forma*, form.] Noting a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc. [Rare.]

serigraph (ser′i-gràf), *n.* An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

Serilophus (sē-ril′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), emended to *Sericolophus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + λόφος, crest.] An Indian genus of broadbills of the subfamily *Eurylæminæ*, containing such species as *S. lunatus*, the lunated broadbill, which ranges from Tenasserim to Rangoon. *S. rubropygius* is a Nepaulese species.

serimeter (se-rim′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk thread.

serin (ser′in), *n.* [< F. *serin*, m., *serine*, f. (NL. *Serinus*), OF. *serin*, *sercin* = Pr. *serin* (ML. *serena*): origin unknown. There is no support for the proposed derivations from L. *citrinus* (see *citrine*), or L. *serenus* (see *serene*), or L. *siren* (see *siren*).] A small bird of central and southern Europe, the finch *Fringilla serinus* or *Serinus hortulanus*, closely related to the canary. It very closely resembles the wild canary in its natural coloration, and the canary is in fact a kind of serin-finch. See *Serinus* (with cut).

serinette (ser-i-net′), *n.* [F., < *seriner*, teach a bird to sing, < *serin*, a serin: see *serin*.] A small hand-organ used in the training of songbirds; a bird-organ.

serin-finch (ser′in-finch), *n.* The serin or other finch of the genus *Serinus*, as a canary-bird.

seringa (se-ring′gä), *n.* [So called because caoutchouc was used to make syringes; < Pg.

seringa = Sp. *seringa* = It. *sciringa, scilinga* = OF. *siringue, syringue*, F. *seringue*, a syringe: see *syringe*.] A name of several Brazilian trees of the genus *Hevea*, yielding india-rubber.—**Seringa-oil.** Same as *siringa-oil* (which see, under *oil*).

seringhi (se-ring′gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A musical instrument of the viol class, used in India.

Serinus (sē-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1816), from the specific name *Fringilla serinus*, < F. *serin*, a serin: see *serin*.] A genus of birds of the family *Fringillidæ*; the serins, serin-finches, or canaries. The common serin is *S. hortulanus*; the canary is *S. canarius* of Madeira and the Canary Islands and Azores—in its wild state hardly more than a variety of the foregoing; a third species, *S. aurifrons* or *canonicus*, inhabits Palestine. There are more than a dozen other ★ species.



Serin (*Serinus hortulanus*).

serio-comic (sē′ri-ō-kom′ik), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

serio-comical (sē′ri-ō-kom′i-kal), *a.* Same as *serio-comic*.

serio-comically (sē′ri-ō-kom′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a half-serious, half-comic manner.

Seriola (sē-rī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), from an Italian name of the type species, *S. dumerili*.] A genus of carangoid fishes; the amber-fishes, of moderate and large size, often of showy coloration, and valuable for food. *S. zonata* is the rudder-fish; *S. rivoliana* and *S. falcata* are known as *rock-salmon* in Florida; *S. lalandi* or *dorsalis* is called *yellowtail*. These fishes inhabit warm waters of the Atlantic, the rudder-fish going as far north as Cape Cod. See cut under *amber-fish*.

Seriolinæ (sē′ri-ō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Seriola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*, typified by the genus *Seriola*, with the premaxillaries protractile, the pectoral fins short and not falcate, maxillaries with a distinct supplemental bone, and the anal fin shorter than the second dorsal. It includes the amber-fishes, pilot-fish, etc. See cuts under *amber-fish* and *Naucrates*.

serioline (sē-rī′ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Seriolinæ*.

II. *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Seriolinæ*.

serioso (sā-ri-ō′sō), *adv.* [It.: see *serious*.] In *music*, in a serious, grave, thoughtful manner.

serious (sē′ri-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *seriouse, seryouse*; < ME. *seryows*, < OF. *serieux*, F. *sérieux* = It. *serioso*, < ML. *seriosus*, an extension of L. *sērius* (> It. Sp. Pg. *serio*), grave, earnest, serious; perhaps for **sevrius*, and in effect another form of *severus*, grave, serious, austere, severe: see *severe*. Some compare AS. *swǣr, swār* = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = MD. *swaere*, D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swār* = OHG. *swāri, swār*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer*, heavy, weighty, = Icel. *svārr* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær*, heavy, = Goth. *swērs*, esteemed, honored (lit. 'heavy'?); cf. Lith. *swarùs*, heavy, *svóras, svāras*, weight.] **1.** Grave in feeling, manner, or disposition; solemn; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile; of things, springing from, expressing, or inducing gravity or earnestness of feeling.

> Away, you fool! the king is *serious*,
> And cannot now admit your vanities.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.
>
> I am more *serious* than my custom; you
> Must be so too, if heed me.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 219.
>
> Whether thou choose Cervantes' *serious* air,
> Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 21.
>
> Retracing step by step our homeward walk,
> With many a laugh among our *serious* talk.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 1.

2. In earnest; not jesting or making pretense.

> I hear of peace and war in newspapers; but I am never alarmed, except when I am informed that the sovereigns want treasure; then I know that the monarchs are *serious*. *Disraeli.*

3. Important; weighty; not trifling.

> Socrates . . . was nat ashamed to account daunsinge amonge the *seriouse* disciplines, for the commendable beautie, for the apte and proportionate meuinge, and for the craftie disposition and facionyng of the body.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 20.
>
> I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 47.
>
> The State of Ireland being thus in combustion, a *serious* Consultation is holden whom to send to quench it.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 387.

4. Attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension: as, a *serious* illness.

> With *serious* lung-complication a full rash [of measles] may recede. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 926.

5. Deeply impressed with the importance of religion; making profession of or pretension to religion. [Now cant.]

> And Peter Bell . . .
> Grew *serious*—from his dress and mien
> 'Twas very plainly to be seen
> Peter was quite reformed.
> *Shelley*, Peter Bell the Third, i. 1.
>
> *Serious* family— . . . each female servant required to join the Little Bethel Congregation three times every Sunday—with a *serious* footman.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

=**Syn. 1.** *Solemn*, etc. See *grave*[3].—**1** and **2** Sedate, staid, sober, earnest.—**3.** Great, momentous.

seriously[1] (sē′ri-us-li), *adv.* **1.** In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity: as, to think *seriously* of amending one's life.

> Juno and Ceres whisper *seriously*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 125.

2. In a grave or alarming degree or manner; so as to give ground for apprehension.

> The sounder side of a beam should always be placed downwards. Any flaw on the lower surface will *seriously* weaken the beam.
> *R. S. Ball*, Experimental Mechanics, p. 188.

seriously[2]† (sē′ri-us-li), *adv.* [< **serious*[2] (< L *series*, series) + *-ly*[2].] In a series; seriatim.

> Thus proceeding to the letters, to shewe your Grace summarily, for rehersing everything *seriously*, I shal over long moleste your Grace.
> *State Papers*, I. 299. (*Halliwell.*)

seriousness (sē′ri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being serious, in any sense of that word.

seriph, *n.* See *serif*.

Serj. An abbreviation of *serjeant*.

Serjania (ser-jā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after P. *Serjeant*, a French botanist.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the family *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Paullinieæ*. It is characterized by irregular flowers with five concave sepals (or with two of them united), four petals, a wavy disk enlarging into four glands, eight stamens united at the base, a three-celled ovary containing three solitary ovules, and ripening into three indehiscent wing-fruits bearing the seed at the apex. About 172 species are recognized, all of tropical and subtropical America. They are climbing or twining shrubs, with alternate compound leaves, often pellucid-dotted, and yellowish flowers in axillary racemes or panicles, frequently tendril-bearing. Some of the species are narcotic-poisonous, *S. lethalis*, of Brazil, there called *timboe*, being used as a fish-poison. For *S. polyphylla*, see *basket-wood*.

serjant†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sergeant*.

serjeant, serjeancy, etc. See *sergeant*, etc.

serk†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *sark*.

serkel†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *circle*.

serliche†, *adv.* Same as *sirely*.

sermocinal (sėr-mos′i-nal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *sermocinari*, talk, discourse, + *-al*.] Pertaining to speech.

sermocination (sėr-mos-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< F. *sermocination*, < L. *sermocinatio(n-)*, < *sermocinari* (> It. *sermocinare*), talk, discourse, harangue, < *sermo(n-)*, speech, talk, discourse: see *sermon*.] **1**†. Speech-making.

> *Sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 2.

2. A form of prosopopœia in which the speaker, having addressed a real or imaginary hearer with a remark or especially a question, immediately answers for the hearer: as, "Is a man known to have received foreign money? People envy him. Does he own it? They laugh. Is he formally convicted? They forgive him."

sermocinator† (sėr-mos′i-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *sermocinator*, a talker, < L. *sermocinari*, discourse: see *sermocination*.] One who makes speeches; one who talks or harangues.

> These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howell.*

sermologus (sėr-mol′ō-gus), *n.*; pl. *sermologi* (-jī). [NL., < L. *sermo*, a speech, + Gr. *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A volume containing various sermons by the church fathers and the popes, or that section of the "Legenda" which contains such sermons. *F. G. Lee.*

sermon (sėr′mon), *n.* [< ME. *sermon, sermone, sermoun, sermun, sarmon, sarmoun*, < OF. *sermon, sermun, sermoun*, F. *sermon* = Pr. *sermon, sermo* = Sp. *sermón* = Pg. *sermão* = It. *sermone* = Icel. *sermon*, < L. *sermo(n-)*, speaking, speech, talk, conversation, discourse, discussion, a speech or discourse, report, rumor, a conversational satire, style, a word, etc., ML. a sermon; perhaps akin to AS. *swerian*, speak: see *swear, answer*.] **1**†. A speech, discourse, or writing.

> But what availeth suche a longe *sermoun*
> Of aventures of love up and doune?
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 209.
>
> Yelverton mad a fayir *sermone* at the Sesschyonys, and seyd . . . so that the Kyng was informyd that ther was a ryotows felawschep in thys contre. *Paston Letters*, I. 178.

2. A discourse delivered by a clergyman, licentiate, or other person, for the purpose of religious instruction and edification, during divine service, usually founded upon or in elucidation of some text or passage of Scripture.

> For alle cunnynge clerkis siththe Crist 3ede on erthe
> Taken ensaumples of here sawis in *sarmonis* that thei maken,
> And be here werkis and here werdis wissen vs to Dowel.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 266.
>
> So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly wrong, if we did not esteem Preaching as the blessed ordinance of God, *sermons* as keys to the kingdom of heaven, as wings to the soul, as spurs to the good affections of man.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.
>
> A verse may find him who a *Sermon* flies.
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple, The Church Porch.
>
> Upon this occasion . . . he [Sydney Smith] preached in the cathedral two remarkable *sermons*, upon the unjust judge, and the lawyer who tempted Christ.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

Hence—(*a*) A written dissertation of similar character. (*b*) Any serious address on a moral or religious theme, whether delivered or published, by a clergyman or by a layman: as, a lay *sermon*. (*c*) Any serious exhortation, counsel, or reproof: usually in an admonitory or reprobatory sense.

> Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
> Perhaps turn out a *sermon*.
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Baccalaureate sermon. See *baccalaureate*.—**Sermon on the Mount,** the discourse reported in the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Matthew and in the sixth chapter of Luke, as delivered by Christ.=**Syn. 2.** *Sermon, Homily, Exhortation.* *Sermon* is the standard word for a formal address on a religious subject, founded upon a text of Scripture. *Homily* is an old word for the same thing, especially for an exposition of doctrine, but is now more often used for a conversational address, shorter than a sermon, of much directness and seriousness, perhaps upon a point of duty. *Exhortation* is occasionally used for a religious address appealing to one's conscience or calling one to the performance of duty in general or some specific duty.

sermon (sėr′mon), *v.* [< ME. *sermonen*, < OF. *sermoner*, F. *sermonner* = It. *sermonare*, discourse, lecture, < LL. *sermonari*, talk, discourse, < *sermo(n-)*, speech, talk, LL. a sermon: see *sermon, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To discourse of, as in a sermon.

> To some, I know, this Methode will seeme displeasaunt, which had rather have good discipline delivered plainly in way of precepts, or *sermoned* at large.
> *Spenser*, To Sir Walter Raleigh, Prefix to F. Q.

2. To tutor; lecture.

> Come, *sermon* me no further. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 181.

II.† *intrans.* To compose or deliver a sermon; discourse.

> You *sermon* to vs of a dungeon appointed for offendors and miscredents.
> *Holinshed*, Chron., I., Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

sermoneer (sėr-mo-nēr′), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-eer*.] A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer.

> The wits will leave you if they once perceive
> You cling to lords; and lords, if them you leave
> For *sermoneers*. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxviii.

sermoner (sėr′mon-ėr), *n.* Same as *sermonizer*.

> This [grandiloquence] is the sin of schoolmasters, governesses, critics, *sermoners*, and instructors of young or old people. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, De Finibus.

sermonet, sermonette (sėr′mon-et), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-et*.] A little sermon. [Recent.]

> It [the Rule of Benedict] opens with a *sermonet* or hortatory preface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.
>
> It was his characteristic plan to preach a series of week-day *sermonets*.
> *Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1883. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sermonic (sėr-mon′ik), *a.* [< *sermon* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sermon. [Rare.]

> Conversation . . . grave or gay, satirical or *sermonic*.
> *J. Wilson.*

sermonical (sėr-mon′i-kal), *a.* [< *sermonic* + *-al*.] Same as *sermonic*.

sermoning (sėr′mon-ing), *n.* [< ME. *sermoning*; verbal n. of *sermon, v.*] The act of preaching

or teaching; hence, homily; instruction; advice.

But herof was so long a *sermoning*,
Hit were to long to make rehersing.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1184.

If the like occasion come againe, hee shall lesse need the help of breviates, or historicall rhapsodies, than your reverence to eek out your *sermonings* shall need repaire to Postills, or Polianthea's.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

sermonise, sermoniser. See *sermonize, sermonizer*.

sermonish (sėr'mon-ish), *a.* [< *sermon* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sermon. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sermonist (sėr'mon-ist), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-ist*.] A writer or deliverer of sermons.

sermonium (sėr-mō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sermonia* (-ă). [NL. (see def.), < L. *sermo(n-)*, a speaking, discourse: see *sermon*.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church. *Bailey*.

sermonize (sėr'mon-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sermonized*, ppr. *sermonizing*. [< ML. *sermonizari*, < L. *sermo(n-)*, a discourse: see *sermon*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To preach; discourse; harangue; use a dogmatic or didactic style in speaking or writing.

In sailor fashion roughly *sermonizing*
On providence and trust in Heaven.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

I feel as if I ought to follow these two personages of my *sermonizing* story until they come together or separate.
O. W. Holmes, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 668.

2. To lecture; lay down the law.

The dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father.
Chesterfield. (*Latham.*)

Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little *sermonizing* and no false sentiment.
St. James's Gazette, Dec. 22, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make sermons; compose or write a sermon.

II. *trans.* To preach a sermon to; discourse to in a formal way; persuade, affect, or influence by or as by a sermon.

We have entered into no contest or competition which of us shall sing or *sermonize* the other fast asleep.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sidney.

Also spelled *sermonise*.

sermonizer (sėr'mon-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *sermonize* + *-er*[1].] A preacher or writer of sermons: used chiefly in a depreciatory sense. Also spelled *sermoniser*.

He [Crowley] was not less a favorite *sermonizer*. He touched a tremulous chord in the hearts of the people, and his opinions found an echo in their breasts.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 377.

sermount†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sermon*.

sermountain (sėr'moun"tān), *n.* [< OF. *sermontain*, "siler mountain, bastard loveage" (Cotgrave): see *Siler*.] A European umbelliferous plant, probably a species of *Laserpitium*, *L. Siler*.

sermuncle (sėr'mung-kl), *n.* [< L. *sermunculus*, a little discourse, common talk, tattle, dim. of *sermo(n-)*, discourse, talk: see *sermon*.] A little sermon or discourse.

The essence of this devotion is a series of *sermuncles*, meditations, hymns, or prayers.
Church Times, April 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

serofibrinous (sē-rō-fī'bri-nus), *a.* [< L. *serum* + E. *fibrin*: see *fibrinous*.] Consisting of serum which contains fibrin.

seron, *n.* [Trade-name; cf. *seroon*.] An oblong package of mate, or Paraguay tea, holding about 200 pounds, of which the outer wrapping material is raw hide put on and sewed together while green, the subsequent shrinkage in drying compacting the mass.

seroon (se-rön'), *n.* [Also *ceroon*, *seron*, *serone*; < Sp. *serón*, a hamper, crate (= Pg. *ceirão*, a great basket), aug. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket, also a rush, = Pg. *ceira*, a basket used by porters, a frail, also a rush. Cf. Cat. Sp. *sarria*, a net or basket woven of rushes, = OF. *sarrie*, a pannier; origin uncertain.] A hamper, pannier, or crate in which raisins, figs, almonds, and other fruit, seeds and other articles, especially from Spain or the Mediterranean, are commonly packed.

seropneumothorax (sē-rō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *θώραξ*, breast.] The presence of serous fluid together with gas or air in a pleural cavity: same as *pneumohydrothorax*.

seropurulent (sē-rō-pū'rō-lent), *a.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + *purulentus*, purulent.] Composed of serum mixed with pus.

serosanguinolent (sē"rō-sang-gwin'ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + *sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bloody serum.

serose† (sē'rōs), *a.* [< NL. **serosus*: see *serous*.] Same as *serous*. *Dr. H. More*.

serosity (sē-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sérosité* = Sp. *serosidad* = Pg. *serosidade* = It. *serosità*, *sierosità*; as *serous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being serous or watery.—2. That which is serous or watery; a serous fluid; serum. [Rare.]

In Elephantiasis Arabum . . . the other tissues, for example, of the lower limbs or neck become changed in structure, intumescent, hard, and at times loaded more or less with *serosity*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 40.

serotina (ser-ō-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *serotinus*, late: see *serotine*.] The decidua serotina (which see, under *decidua*).

serotine (ser'ō-tin), *n.* [= F. *sérotine*, < L. *serotinus*, late, backward, < *sero*, late, at a late time, prob. abl. neut. of *serus*, late.] A small European bat, *Vespertilio* or *Vesperugo serotinus*, of a reddish-brown color above and paler grayish- or yellowish-brown below, about 3 inches long: so called because it flies late in the evening.

serotinous (sē-rot'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *serotine*, *serotino*, < L. *serotinus*, late, backward: see *serotine*.] In *bot.*, appearing late in a season, or later than some allied species.

serous (sē'rus), *a.* [< OF. *sereux*, F. *séreux* = Sp. Pg. *seroso* = It. *sieroso*, < NL. **serosus*, < L. *serum*, whey, serum: see *serum*.] 1. Having the character or quality of serum; of or pertaining to serum or serosity: as, a *serous* fluid; *serous* extravasation.—2. Secreting, containing, or conveying serum; causing serosity; concerned in serous effusion: as, a *serous* membrane; a *serous* surface.—3. Consisting of whey.

Bland, a subacid liquor made out of the *serous* part of the milk. *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

Serous liquid or **fluid**, any liquid formed in the body similar to blood-serum, such as that which moistens serous membranes, or as the cephalorachidian fluid, or as that which accumulates in tissues or cavities in dropsy. But the liquid part of uncoagulated blood is called *plasma*, and the contents of lymphatic vessels are called *lymph*, and the latter word is used in application to other serous liquids, especially when they are normal in quantity and quality.—**Serous membrane.** See *membrane*.

serpedinous (sėr-ped'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *serpedo* (*-din-*), equiv. to *serpigo* (*-gin-*), ringworm: see *serpiginous*.] Serpiginous. [Rare.]

The itch is a corrupt humour between the skin and the flesh, running with a *serpedinous* course till it hath defiled the whole body. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 501.

Serpens (sėr'penz), *n.* [L.: see *serpent*.] An ancient northern constellation intimately connected with, but not treated as a part of, *Ophiuchus* (which see).

serpent (sėr'pent), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. adj., but in E. first used as a noun; also formerly and dial. *sarpent*; < ME. *serpent*, < OF, *serpent*, *sarpent*, F. *serpent*, dial. *sarpent*, *sarpan*, a serpent, snake, a musical instrument so called, = Pr. *sarpent* = Sp. *serpiente* = Pg. It. *serpente*, a serpent, < L. *serpen(t-)s*, creeping, as a noun a creeping thing, a serpent (also applied to a louse), ppr. of *serpere*, creep, = Gr. *ἕρπειν*, creep, = Skt. √ *sarp*, creep (> *sarpa*, a snake); usually identified also with L. *repere*, creep (see *repent*[2], *reptile*), the √ *sarp* being perhaps seen also in E. *salve*: see *salve*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Crawling on the belly, as a snake, or reptant, as an ophidian; of or pertaining to the *Serpentia*: correlated with *salient* and *gradient*.—2. Having the form or nature of a serpent; of a kind similar to that which a serpent has or might have.

Back on herself her *serpent* pride had curl'd.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Serpentine; winding; tortuous.

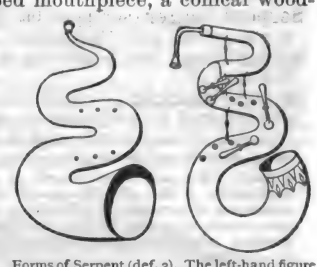
Their *serpent* windings and deceiving crooks.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, ii. 9.

II. *n.* 1. A scaly creature that crawls on the belly; a limbless reptile; properly, a snake; any member of the order *Ophidia* (which see for technical characters). *Serpent* and *snake* now mean precisely the same thing; but the word *serpent* is somewhat more formal or technical than *snake*, so that it seldom applies to the limbless lizards, many of which are popularly mistaken for and called snakes, and *snake* had originally a specific meaning. (See *snake*.) Serpents are found all over the world, except in very cold regions. Most of them are timid, inoffensive, and defenseless animals; others are among the most dangerous and deadly of all creatures. Some are very powerful, in consequence of their great size and faculty of constriction, as boas, pythons, and anacondas. Those which are not venomous are known as *innocuous* serpents, or *Innocua*; those which are poisonous are *noxious* serpents, or *Nocua*, sometimes collectively called *Thanatophidia*. All are carnivorous; and most are able, by means of their dilatable mouths and the general distensibility of their bodies, to swallow animals of greater girth than themselves. In cold and temperate countries serpents hibernate in a state of torpidity. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and in some cases the young take refuge from danger by crawling into the gullet of the mother, whence the common belief that snakes swallow their young. Most serpents can be tamed, or at least rendered gentle, by handling; others, as the rat-snake of India, are almost domestic; but the more venomous kinds can be safely handled only when the fangs have been removed. There is a very general misapprehension respecting the comparative numbers of venomous and harmless serpents. Out of more than 300 genera of ophidians, only about 50, or one sixth, are poisonous, and more than half of these belong to the two families *Najidæ* and *Crotalidæ* (the cobra and the rattlesnake families). The true vipers (*Viperidæ*) and the sea-serpents (*Hydrophidæ*), all venomous, have six or eight genera apiece; and four other venomous families have but one to three genera apiece. The proportion of venomous to non-venomous species is still smaller than that of the genera, as the latter will average more species to a genus than the former. Poisonous serpents are mainly confined to tropical and warm temperate countries; they are more numerous and diversified in the Old World than in the New, and rather more forms are *Proteroglypha* than *Solenoglypha* (see these words). Serpents large enough to be formidable from their powers of constriction belong to the *Boidæ* and *Pythonidæ*. A few families contain very small species, worm-like in appearance and to some extent in habits. A majority of all serpents belong to one family, the harmless *Colubridæ*. See cuts under the various popular and technical names.

And hadde not ben the doublet that he hadde of a *serpentes* skyn, deed hadde he ben with-oute recouer.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 336.

Now the *serpent* was more subtil than any beast of the field. Gen. iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. See *Ophiuchus*.—3. A musical instrument, properly of the trumpet family, having a cupped mouthpiece, a conical wooden tube bent to and fro several times and usually covered with leather, and nine finger-holes very irregularly disposed. Its compass extended from two to four octaves upward from about the third C below middle C, and included more or less diatonic and chromatic tones according to the skill of the performer. Its tone was pervasive, though somewhat harsh. It is said to have been invented by a canon of Auxerre in 1590 for use in church music. It was retained in orchestras until the invention of the contrafagotto, and is still occasionally used in French churches.



Forms of Serpent (def. 3). The left-hand figure is an early form of the instrument.

A *serpent* was a good old note; a deep, rich note was the *serpent*. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

4. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop similar to the trombone.—5. Figuratively, a person who in looks or ways suggests a serpent; a wily, treacherous person; rarely, a fatally fascinating person.

Ye *serpents*, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? Mat. xxiii. 33.

He's speaking now,
Or murmuring, "Where's my *serpent* of old Nile?"
For so he calls me. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 25.

6. A kind of firework which burns with a zigzag, serpentine motion or light.

In fire-works give him leave to vent his spite,
Those are the only *serpents* he can write.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 452.

7. In *firearms*, same as *serpentin*.—**Naked serpents.** See *naked*.—**Pharaoh's serpent,** a chemical toy consisting of a small quantity of sulphocyanide of mercury enveloped in a cone of tinfoil. The cone is ignited at the apex, when a bulky ash is at once formed which issues from the burning mass in a serpent-like form.—**Rat-tailed serpent.** See *rat-tailed*.—**Serpent starfish.** Same as *serpent-star*.—**The old serpent,** Satan.

And he laid hold on the dragon, that *old serpent*, which is the Devil, and Satan. Rev. xx. 2.

Some, whose souls *the old serpent* long had drawn
Down, as the worm draws in the wither'd leaf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

serpent (sėr'pent), *v.* [< OF. *serpenter*, crawl like a serpent, wriggle (= It. *serpentare*, importune, tease), < *serpent*, a serpent: see *serpent*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To wind along like a snake, as a river; take or have a serpentine course; meander.

A circular view to ye utmost verge of ye horizon, which with the *serpenting* of the Thames is admirable.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

II. *trans.* To entwine; girdle as with the coils of a serpent.

The feilds, planted with fruit-trees, whose boles are *serpented* with excellent vines.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

[Rare in both uses.]

serpentaria (sėr-pen-tā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed: see *serpentary*.] The officinal name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, the Virginia snakeroot; serpentary-root. It has the properties of a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. See *snakeroot*.

Serpentariidæ (sėr″pen-tā-ri-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-idæ*.] An African family of raptorial birds, named from the genus *Serpentarius:* oftener called *Gypogeranidæ*.

Serpentariinæ (sėr-pen-tā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-inæ*.] The *Serpentariidæ* as a subfamily of *Falconidæ*.

Serpentarius (sėr-pen-tā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. **serpentarius* (fem. *serpentaria*, as a noun: see *serpentary*), < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] **1.** The constellation Ophiuchus.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the serpent-eaters or secretary-birds: Cuvier's name (1797–8) of the genus of *Falconidæ* previously called *Sagittarius*, and subsequently known as *Secretarius*, *Gypogeranus*, and *Ophiotheres*. See cuts under *secretary-bird* and ★*desmognathous*.

serpentary (sėr′pen-tā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *serpentarie*, F. *serpentaire* = It. *serpentaria*, < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed, fem. of **serpentarius*, adj., < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] **1.** The Virginia snakeroot, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.—**2†.** A kind of still.

> Do therto a galun of good reed wyne, . . . and thanne distille him thorow a *serpentarie*.
> *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, 15th cent. (*Halliwell.*)

serpentary-root (sėr′pen-tā-ri-röt), *n.* Same as *serpentaria*.

Serpent-bearer (sėr′pent-bār″ėr), *n.* Same as *Serpentarius*, 1, or *Ophiuchus*.

serpent-boat (sėr′pent-bōt), *n.* Same as *pamban-manche*.

serpent-charmer (sėr′pent-chär″mėr), *n.* One who charms or professes to charm or control serpents by any means, especially by the power of music; a snake-charmer. The practice is of very ancient origin, and is best known in modern times by its application to the cobra-di-capello in India. This most ★venomous of serpents is allured by the simple monotonous music of a pipe, and easily captured by the expert charmer, who then extracts its fangs and tames the snake for exhibition.

serpent-charming (sėr′pent-chär″ming), *n.* The act or practice of fascinating and capturing serpents, especially by means of music. See *serpent-charmer*.

serpentcleide (sėr′pent-klīd), *n.* [Irreg. < *serpent* (L. *serpen(t-)s*, equiv. to Gr. *ὄφις*) + (*ophi*)*cleide*.] A musical instrument invented in England in 1851, which was essentially an ophicleide with a wooden tube. It was too large to be carried by the player.

serpent-cucumber (sėr′pent-kū″kum-bėr), *n.* Same as *snake-cucumber;* also, a long-fruited variety of the muskmelon. See *cucumber*.

serpent-deity (sėr′pent-dē″i-ti), *n.* The deity, divinity, or god of the Ophites, otherwise known as the god Abraxas. He is commonly represented in the form of a man with a hawk's head, legs like twin serpents, and holding in one hand a scourge and in the other a shield. This figure is one of the commonest and most characteristic of the so-called Gnostic gems, and is modified from a conventional figure of Horus or Osiris. Also called *ophis*, *serpent-god*, *snake-deity*, etc. See cuts under *Abraxas*.

serpent-eagle (sėr′pent-ē″gl), *n.* A book-name of hawks of the genus *Spilornis*.

serpent-eater (sėr′pent-ē″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which eats serpents; specifically, a large long-legged raptorial bird of Africa, the secretary-bird (which see, with cut).—**2.** A kind of wild goat found in India and Cashmere, *Capra megaceros*, the markhor: so called from some popular misapprehension.

serpenteau (sėr-pen-tō′), *n.* [< F. *serpenteau*, a young serpent, a serpent (firework), dim. of *serpent*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] An iron circle having small spikes to which squibs are attached, employed in the attack or defense of a breach.

Serpentes (sėr-pen′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] **1†.** In the Linnean system, the second order of the third class (*Amphibia*), containing limbless reptiles referred to six genera, *Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coluber*, *Anguis*, *Amphisbæna*, and *Cæcilia*, the first three of which are properly serpents, or *Ophidia*, the fourth and fifth are lizards, or *Lacertilia*, and the sixth is amphibian. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*).—**2.** Same as *Ophidia*.

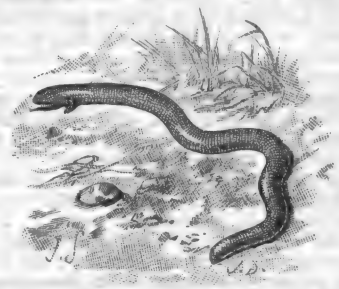
serpent-fish (sėr′pent-fish), *n.* The bandfish or snake-fish, *Cepola rubescens*. See cut under *Cepolidæ*.

serpent-god (sėr′pent-god), *n.* A serpent-deity; a snake-god.

serpent-grass (sėr′pent-gras), *n.* The alpine bistort, *Polygonum viviparum*. It is a dwarf herb, 4 to 8 inches high, with a spike of flesh-colored flowers, or in their place little red bulblets which serve for propagation. It grows well northward or on mountains in both hemispheres.

Serpentia (sėr-pen′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *serpentia*, serpents, neut. pl. of *serpen(t-)s*, creeping: see *serpent*.] An old name, originating with Laurenti (1768), of serpents (ophidians), or limbless scaled reptiles. Laurenti included some limbless lizards in this order *Serpentia*, which excepted, the term is the same as *Ophidia*. In Merrem's system (1820) *Serpentia* are the same as *Ophidia*, but included the amphisbænians. See *Serpentes*.

serpentiform (sėr-pen′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine; ophidian in structure or affinity; snake-like: said chiefly of reptiles which are not serpents, but resemble them: as, a *serpentiform* lizard or amphibian.



Serpentiform Lizard (*Chirotes canaliculatus*).

The one here figured is an amphisbænian, with a small pair of limbs like ears just behind the head. (See *Chirotes*.) Other examples are figured under *amphisbæna*, *blind-worm*, *glass-snake*, *Pseudopus*, and *scheltopusik*.

serpentigenous (sėr-pen-tij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *serpentigena*, serpent-born, < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *-genus*, produced (see *-genous*).] Bred of a serpent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

serpentine (sėr′pen-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *serpentyne*, < OF. *serpentin*, F. *serpentin* = Sp. Pg. It. *serpentino*, of a serpent, < LL. *serpentinus*, of a serpent, < L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*. II. *n.* < ME. *serpentin*, a cannon, < OF. *serpentin*, m., the cock of a harquebus, part of an alembic, *serpentine*, f., a kind of alembic, a kind of cannon, F. *serpentine*, serpentine (stone), grass-plantain, = It. *serpentina*, f., a kind of alembic; ML. *serpentina*, f., a kind of cannon, serpentine (stone); from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling a serpent.

> The bytter galle pleynly to enchace
> Of the venym callid *serpentyne*.
> *Lydgate*, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Especially—(*a*) Having or resembling the qualities or instincts ascribed to serpents; subtle; cunning; treacherous or dangerous.

> I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> It is not possible to join *serpentine* wisdom with the columbine innocency.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 282.

> Being themselves without hope, they would drive all others to despair, employing all their force and *serpentine* craft. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 142.

(*b*) Moving like a serpent; winding about; writhing; wriggling; meandering; coiling; crooked; bent; tortuous; sinuous; zigzag; anfractuous; specifically, in the *manège*, lolling out and moving over the bit, as a horse's tongue.

> The not inquiring into the ways of God and the strict rules of practice has been instrumental to the preserving them free from the *serpentine* enfoldings and labyrinths of dispute. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 3.

> Till the travellers arrived at Vivian Hall, their conversation turned upon trees, and avenues and *serpentine* approaches. *Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, i.

(*c*) Beginning and ending with the same word, as a line of poetry, as if returning upon itself. See *serpentine verse*.—**Serpentine nervure**, in *entom.*, a vein or nervure of the wing that forms two or more distinct curves, as in the membranous wings of certain beetles.—**Serpentine verse**, a verse which begins and ends with the same word. The following are examples:

> Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
> [Greater grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows greater.]
> *Juvenal*, Satires (trans.), xiv. 139.

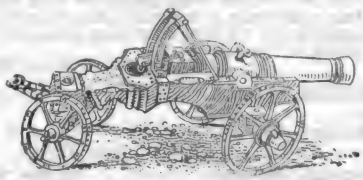
> Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.
> [Both in the bloom of life, Arcadians both.]
> *Virgil*, Eclogues (tr. by Conington), vii. 4.

Serpentine ware, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled gray and green.

II. *n.* **1†.** In French usage, part of the lock of an early form of harquebus; a match-holder, resembling a pair of nippers, which could be brought down upon the powder in the pan.

> The great feature [of the match-lock gun] consisted in holding the match in a *serpentin* or cock (or rather, the prototype of what afterwards became the cock in a gun-lock). *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 45.

2†. A cannon in use in the sixteenth century. The serpentine proper is described as having a bore of 1½



Serpentine. (From an etching by Albert Dürer.)

inches, and the cannon serpentine as having a bore of 7 inches and a shot of 53¾ pounds. Compare *organ-gun*.

> Item, iij. gounes, called *serpentins*.
> *Paston Letters*, Inventory, I. 487.

The *Serpentin*, a long light cannon of small bore, and semi-portable, with the mouth formed to resemble the head of a serpent, griffin, or some fabulous monster.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 31.

3†. A kind of still; a serpentary.

> *Serpentina* [It.], . . . a kind of winding limbecke or still called a *serpentine* or double SS in English. *Florio.*

4. A hydrous silicate of magnesium, occurring massive, sometimes fine, granular, and compact, again finely fibrous, less often slaty. It is usually green in color, but of many different shades, also red, brown, or gray, sometimes with spots resembling a serpent's skin. There are numerous varieties, differing in structure and color. The most important of these are—precious or noble serpentine, under which term are comprised the more or less translucent serpentines, having a rich oil-green color; foliated varieties, including marmolite and antigorite; fibrous varieties, as chrysotile (sometimes called *serpentine asbestos*) and metaxite. Other minerals more or less closely allied to or identical with serpentine are picrolite, williamsite, bowenite, retinalite, baltimorite, vorhauserite, hydrophite, jenkinsite, villarsite, etc. Serpentine occurs widely distributed and in abundance, forming rock-masses, many of which were formerly regarded as being of eruptive origin, but which are now generally conceded to have been formed by the metamorphism of various rocks and minerals; indeed, it has not been proved that serpentine has ever been formed in any other way than this. The peridotites appear to have been peculiarly liable to this kind of alteration, or serpentinization, as it is called. Massive serpentine has been extensively used for both interior and exterior architectural and decorative purposes, but in only a few localities is a material quarried which stands outdoor exposure without soon losing its polish, and eventually becoming disintegrated. The serpentinous rock commonly called *verd-antique*, and known to lithologists as *ophicalcite*, is a very beautiful decorative material, and has been extensively employed for ornament in various parts of the world. See *verd-antique*.

> The Stones are loyn'd so artificially
> That, if the Mason had not checkered fine
> Syre's Alabaster with hard *Serpentine*, . . .
> The whole a whole Quar one might rightly tearm.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

serpentine (sėr′pen-tin or -tīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentined*, ppr. *serpentining*. [< *serpentine*, *n.*] To wind like a serpent; move sinuously like a snake; meander; wriggle.

> In those fair vales by Nature form'd to please,
> Where Guadalquiver *serpentines* with ease.
> *W. Harte*, Vision of Death.

> The women and men join hands until they form a long line, which then *serpentines* about to a slow movement which seems to have great fascination.
> *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 90.

serpentinely (sėr′pen-tin-li or -tīn-li), *adv.* In a serpentine manner; serpentiningly.

Serpentinian (sėr-pen-tin′i-an), *n.* [< LL. *serpentinus*, pertaining to a serpent: see *serpent*.] One of an ancient Gnostic sect: same as *Ophite*[2].

serpentinic (sėr-pen-tin′ik), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-ic*.] Same as *serpentinous*.

> Have studied . . . the "blue ground," and have shown that it is a *serpentinic* substance. *Geol. Mag.*, IV. 22.

serpentiningly (sėr-pen-tī′ning-li), *adv.* With a serpentine motion or appearance. [Rare.]

> What if my words wind in and out the stone
> As yonder ivy, the god's parasite?
> Though they leap all the way the pillar leads,
> Festoon about the marble, foot to frieze,
> And *serpentiningly* enrich the roof.
> *Browning*, Balaustion's Adventure.

serpentinization (sėr-pen-tin-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *serpentinize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into serpentine, an extremely common result in the course of the metamorphic changes which ferromagnesian minerals have undergone. It is especially the rocks made up wholly or in part of olivin which have become converted into serpentine.

> The mineral [olivin] is quite colorless, . . . and is traversed by irregular cracks, along which *serpentinization* may frequently be seen to have commenced.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., CXXXI. 34.

serpentinize (sėr′pen-tin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serpentinized*, ppr. *serpentinizing*. [< *serpentine* + *-ize*.] To convert into serpentine.

A specimen of the variety of picrite known as scyelite was discovered by Bonney in the island of Sark, British Channel. It consists of *serpentinized* olivine, altered augite, bleached mica. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 1007.

serpentinoid (sėr'pen-tin-oid), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-oid.*] Having in a more or less imperfect degree the character of serpentine.

The prevalence of serpentines and obscure *serpentinoid* rocks in great masses in these altered portions [the Coast ranges of California] is also a fact of much geological interest. *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 801.

serpentinous (sėr'pen-tin-us), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-ous.*] Relating to, of the nature of, or resembling serpentine.

So as not . . . to disturb the arrangement of the *serpentinous* residuum. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 495.

serpentive† (sėr'pen-tiv), *a.* [< *serpent* + *-ive.*] Serpentine. [Rare.]

And finding this *serpentive* treason broken in the shell—do but lend your reverend ears to his next designs. *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 1.

serpentize (sėr'pen-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentized*, ppr. *serpentizing*. [< *serpent* + *-ize.*] To wind; turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; meander. [Rare.]

The path, *serpentizing* through this open grove, leads us by an easy ascent to a . . . small bench. *Shenstone*, Works (ed. 1791), II. 296.

Even their bridges must not be straight; . . . they *serpentize* as much as the rivulets. *Walpole*, On Modern Gardening.

serpent-like (sėr'pent-līk), *adv.* Like a serpent.

She hath . . . struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent-like*, upon the very heart.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 163.

serpent-lizard (sėr'pent-liz'ärd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Seps*.

serpent-moss (sėr'pent-môs), *n.* A greenhouse plant, *Selaginella serpens*, from the West Indies.

serpentry (sėr'pen-tri), *n.*; pl. *serpentries* (-triz). [< *serpent* + *-ry.*] **1.** A winding about, or turning this way and that, like the writhing of a serpent; serpentine motion or course; a meandering. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** A place infested by serpents. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** A number of serpents or serpentine beings collectively. [Rare.]

Wipe away all slime
Left by men-slugs and human *serpentry*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

serpent-star (sėr'pent-stär), *n.* A brittle-star; an ophiuran. Also *serpent starfish*.

serpent-stone (sėr'pent-stōn), *n.* **1.** A porous substance, frequently found to consist of charred bone, which is supposed to possess the virtue of extracting the venom from a snake-bite when applied to the wound. It has been often used for this purpose by ignorant or superstitious people in all parts of the world. Also called *snakestone*.
2. Same as *adder-stone*.

serpent's-tongue (sėr'pents-tung), *n.* **1.** A fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*, especially *O. vulgatum*, so called from the form of its fronds; adder's-tongue. See cut under *Ophioglossum*.—**2.** A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they show resemblance to tongues with their roots.—**3.** A name given to a short sword or dagger whose blade is divided into two points, especially a variety of the Indian kuttar.—**Serpent's-tongue drill.** See *drill*[1].

serpent-turtle (sėr'pent-tėr'tl), *n.* An enaliosaur.

serpent-withe (sėr'pent-with), *n.* A twining plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima*, of tropical America. It is said to have properties analogous to those of the Virginia snakeroot.

serpentwood (sėr'pent-wůd), *n.* An East Indian shrub, *Rauvolfia serpentina*. The root is used in India medicinally, as a febrifuge, as an antidote to the bites of poisonous reptiles, in dysentery, and for various other purposes.

serpet† (sėr'pet), *n.* [Appar. < OF. **serpet* (?), dim., equiv. to L. dim. *sirpiculus*, *scirpiculus*, a basket made of rushes, < *sirpus*, *scirpus*, a rush.] A basket.

So the troupe returning in order as they came; after are carried in *Serpets* their presents and apparell. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

serpette (sėr-pet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serpe*, a bill, pruning-knife.] A curved or hooked pruning-knife.

serpierite (sėr'pi-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named from M. *Serpieri*, an explorer at Laurion.] A basic sulphate of copper and zinc, occurring in minute tabular crystals of a greenish-blue color at the zinc-mines of Laurion in Greece.

serpiginous (sėr-pij'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *serpigo* (*-gin-*), ringworm: see *serpigo*.] **1.** Affected with serpigo.—**2.** In *med.*, noting certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another: as, *serpiginous* erysipelas.

serpigo (sėr-pī'gō), *n.* [ML., ringworm, < L. *serpere*, creep, crawl: see *serpent*. Cf. *herpes*, from the same ult. source.] One or another form of herpes. See *shingles*.

Thine own bowels . . .
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 31.

serplath (sėr'plath), *n.* [A corrupt form of **serpler*, *sarplar*: see *sarplar*.] A weight equal to 80 stones. [Scotch.]

serplus (sėr'plus), *n.* Same as *sapples*.

serpolet (sėr'pō-let), *n.* [< F. *serpolet*, OF. *serpoullet*, dim. of **serpoul* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *serpol* = It. *serpello*, *serpillo*, < L. *serpillum*, *serpyllum*, *serpullum*, wild thyme, < Gr. ἕρπυλλος, wild thyme, < ἕρπειν, creep: see *serpent*.] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

Pleasant the short slender grass, . . . interrupted . . . by little troops of *serpolet* running in disorder here and there. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Achilles and Helena.

Serpolet-oil, a fragrant essential oil distilled from the wild thyme for perfumery use.

Serpula (sėr'pū-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpere*, creep, crawl: see *serpent*.] **1.** A Linnean (1758) genus of worms, subsequently used with various restrictions, now type of the family *Serpulidæ*. They are cephalobranchiate tubicolous annelids, inhabiting cylindrical and serpentine or tortuous calcareous tubes, often massed together in a confused heap, and attached to rocks, shells, etc., in the sea. These tubes are so solid as to resemble the shells of some mollusks, and are closed by an operculum formed by a shelly plate on one of the tentacles. They are in general beautifully colored. The largest are found in tropical seas.



Mass of Serpula Tubes, from one of which the tentacles of the worm are shown expanded.

2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this or some related genus; also, a tube or bunch of tubes of such worms; a serpulian or serpulite.

serpulan (sėr'pū-lan), *n.* [< *Serpula* + *-an.*] Same as *serpulian*.

serpulian (sėr-pū'li-an), *n.* [< *Serpula* + *-ian.*] A member of the genus *Serpula*.

Serpulidæ (sėr-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpula* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine tubicolous cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Serpula*, to which different limits have been assigned. See cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula*.

serpulidan (sėr-pū'li-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Serpulidæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Serpulidæ*.

II. *n.* A worm of this family.

serpulite (sėr'pū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Serpula* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil of the family *Serpulidæ*, or some similar object; specifically, one of the fossils upon which a genus *Serpulites* is founded. Such formations are tubes, sometimes a foot long, occurring in the Silurian rocks, supposed to have been inhabited by worms.

serpulitic (sėr-pū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *serpulite* + *-ic.*] Resembling a serpulite; consisting of, containing, or pertaining to serpulites.

serpuloid (sėr'pū-loid), *a.* [< *Serpula* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Serpula*; like or likened to the *Serpulidæ*.

serr† (sėr), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *serrer*, close, compact, press near together, lock, = Pr. *sarrar*, *serrar*, = Sp. Pg. *cerrar* = It. *serrare*, < LL. *serare*, bolt, < L. *sera*, a bar.] To crowd, press, or drive together.

★**serra** (ser'ą), *n.*; pl. *serræ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a saw or saw-like part or organ; a serrated structure or formation; a set or series of serrations; a serration, pectination, or dentation: as, (*a*) the saw of a saw-fish (see cut under *Pristis*), (*b*) the saw of a saw-fly (see cuts under *rose-slug* and *Securifera*), (*c*) a serrate suture of the skull (see cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*).

serradilla (ser-ą-dil'ą), *n.* [Pg. *serradela*, Sp. *serradilla*.] A species of bird's-foot clover, *Ornithopus sativus*, cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. Also *serradella*.

serrage (se-räzh'), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal pressure exerted between the component parts of any built-up gun, assembled in any manner whatever, in order to produce compression on the inner member with a view to increasing the strength of the system. It is a more comprehensive term than *shrinkage*.

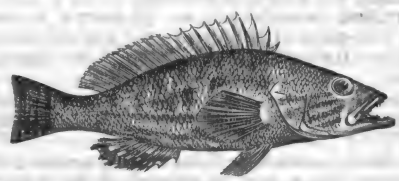
Serranidæ (se-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), < *Serranus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Serranus*, related to the *Percidæ* and by most ichthyologists united with that family, and containing about 40 genera and 300 species of carnivorous fishes of all warm seas, many of them known as *groupers*, *sea-bass*, *rockfish*, etc. (*a*) By Sir John Richardson, the name was applied in a vague and irregular manner, but his family included all the true *Serranidæ* of recent ichthyologists. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert, the name was applied to all acanthopterygians with the ventral fins thoracic and perfect, the lower pharyngeal bones separate, scales well developed, pectoral fins entire, skull not especially cavernous, maxillary not sloping under the preorbital for its whole length, mouth nearly horizontal, and anal fin rather short. The family thus included the *Centropomidæ* and *Rhypticidæ*, as well as true *Serranidæ*. (*c*) In Gill's system, the name was restricted to serranoids with the body oblong and compressed and covered with scales, the head compressed and the cranium normal, the supramaxillaries not retractile behind under the suborbitals, the spinous part of the dorsal fin about as long as the soft or longer, and three anal spines developed. The family as thus restricted includes about 300 fishes, which chiefly inhabit the tropical seas; but a considerable contingent live in the temperate seas. It includes many valuable food-fishes. The jewfish or black sea-bass is *Stereolepis gigas*; the stone-bass is *Polyprion americanus*. The groupers or garrupas are fishes of this family, of the genera *Epinephelus* and *Trisotropis*. Other notable genera are *Promicrops* and *Dules*. See cuts under *sea-bass*, *Serranus*, and *grouper*.

serrano (se-rä'nō), *n.* [< Sp. (Cuban) *serrano*, < NL. *Serranus*.] A fish, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, the squirrel-fish of the West Indies and southern Atlantic States. See *squirrel-fish*.

serranoid (ser'ą-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Serranus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Serranus*; of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Serranidæ*.

Serranus (se-rā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828), < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Serranidæ*; the sea-perches or sea-bass. The maxillary is not supplemented with another bone, and the lateral canines are stronger than those in front. The type of the genus is the Mediterranean *S. scriba*. *S. cabrilla* is a British species.

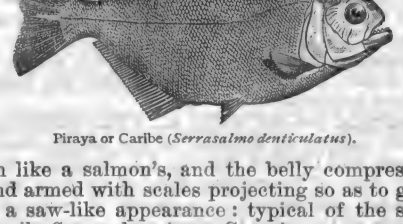


Smooth Serranus (*Serranus cabrilla*).

Among American species related and by some referred to *Serranus* may be noted *Centropristis striatus*, the black sea-bass or blackfish, from Cape Cod to Florida, 12 in. long; the squirrel-fish or serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, West Indies to South Carolina; *Paralabrax clathratus*, the rock-bass or cabrilla of California, attaining a length of 18 inches; and *P. nebulifer*, the Johnny Verde of the same region. See also cut under *sea-bass*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the lettered *serranus*, *S. scriba*; the smooth *serranus*, *S. cabrilla*.

Serrasalmo (ser-ą-sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < L. *serra*, a saw, + *salmo*, a salmon.] A genus of characinoid fishes having an adipose



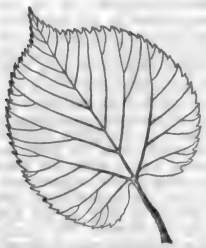
Piraya or Caribe (*Serrasalmo denticulatus*).

fin like a salmon's, and the belly compressed and armed with scales projecting so as to give it a saw-like appearance: typical of the subfamily *Serrasalminæ*. See *piraya*.

Serrasalminæ (ser-ą-sal-mō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serrasalmo*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Serrasalmo*. They have a compressed high body, with the belly sharply compressed and the scales developed to give a serrated appearance to it; the branchial apertures wide; the branchial membrane deeply incised, and free below; the dorsal fin elongated, and an adipose fin. The teeth are well developed and mostly trenchant. The species are characteristic of the fresh waters of tropical South America. Among them are some of the most dreaded and carnivorous of fishes. By means of their sharp teeth they are enabled to cut the flesh of animals as with a pair of scissors, and where they are found it is impossible for an animal to go into the water without danger. They are attracted by the smell of blood, and congregate from considerable distances to any spot where blood has been spilt. They are best known by the name of *caribe*. Many species have been

described, some of which attain the length of 2 feet, but most are much smaller. See *piraya*.

serrate (ser'āt), *a.* [= Sp. *serrato*, < L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, saw-like (cf. *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw, saw up), < *serra*, a saw, prob. for **secra*, < *secare*, cut, and thus akin to AS. *saga*, E. *saw*, from the same root: see *secant* and *saw*[1].] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed; specifically, in *bot.*, having small sharp teeth along the margin, pointing toward the apex: as, a *serrate* leaf. When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate*, as in the elm. The word is also applied to a calyx, corolla, or stipule. A *serrate-ciliate* leaf is one having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures. A *serrate-dentate* leaf has the serratures toothed. In zoölogy and anatomy *serrate* is applied to very many structures much unlike one another, but having more or fewer similar teeth.—**Serrate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ whose joints are triangular and compressed, presenting a serrate outline on the inner margin: sometimes the outer joints (usually three in number) are enlarged, forming a serrate club. See cuts under *Serricornia* and *serricorn*.—**Serrate palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi whose joints are flat, produced, and pointed on one side.—**Serrate preoperculum**, a preoperculum with numerous parallel denticles on its posterior border.—**Serrate suture**, one of several kinds of cranial sutures in which a large number of small irregular teeth of the edge of one bone interlock or interdigitate with similar teeth on another bone, as in the sagittal, coronal, and lambdoidal sutures. The phrase is sometimes restricted to the interfrontal suture, the sagittal being called *dentate*, and the coronal *limbose*, but the difference is slight, if any, and holds for few animals besides man. See cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*.—**Serrate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which have a row of sharp teeth along the greater part of the outer edge, as in the *Scolytidæ*.—**Serrate ungues**, in *entom.*, ungues or claws having a row of sharp teeth on the lower edge. See cut *f* under *Mordella*.



Serrate Leaf of American Linden (*Tilia Americana*).

serrated (ser'ā-ted), *a.* [< *serrate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *serrate*.

serrati, *n.* Plural of *serratus*.

serration (se-rā'shon), *n.* [< *serrate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being serrate; a serrated condition; formation in the shape of the edge of a saw.

> Far above, in thunder-blue *serration*, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin.*

2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*: (*a*) A serra; a formation like a saw in respect of its teeth; a set or series of saw-like teeth. See cuts under *Priacanthus* and *serratirostral*. (*b*) One of a set of serrate or dentate processes: as, one of the nine *serrations* of the serratus magnus muscle.

serratirostral (ser″ā-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, + *rostrum*, a bill: see *rostral*.] Saw-billed, as a bird; having the cutting edges of the bill serrate, as a sawbill or motmot.



Serratirostral Bill of Motmot (*Momotus nattereri*).

Serratirostres (ser″ā-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serratirostral*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyoides*, consisting of the single family *Momotidæ*, the motmots or saw-bills, as distinguished from *Angulirostres* and *Cylindrirostres*. See also cut under *Momotus*.

serratodenticulate (ser″ā-tō-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, serrate with teeth which are themselves denticulate.

Serratula (se-rat'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named in allusion to the rough, sharp-edged, and toothed leaves; < L. *serratula*, betony, fem. of **serratulus*, dim. of *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynareæ* and subtribe *Centaureæ*. It is characterized by involucral bracts with the tip acute, awned, or prolonged by a narrow entire appendage, and destitute of any floral leaves beneath, and by flowers with the anthers usually somewhat tailed and the achenes smooth and nearly cylindrical. There are about 40 species, natives of the old world from Europe and northern Africa to Japan. They are perennial herbs, bearing alternate toothed or pinnatifid leaves without spines and either green or hoary with dense wool. The flowers are usually purple or violet, and solitary or grouped in loose corymbs. See *sawwort*.

serrature (ser'ā-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *serratura*, a being saw-shaped (cf. L. *serratura*, a sawing, < *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw): see *serrate*.] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, same as *serration*.

> These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*

serratus (se-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *serrati* (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), a serrate muscle: see *serrate*.] In *anat.*, one of several muscles of the thorax: so named because they arise by a series of digitations from successive ribs, and are thus serrate.—**Great serratus.** Same as *serratus magnus*.—**Serratus magnus**, a broad quadrilateral muscle occupying the side of the chest, an important muscle of respiration. It arises by nine serrations from the outer surface of the eight upper ribs, and is inserted into the whole length of the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *great serratus*, *magniserratus*, *costoscapularis*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Serratus posticus inferior**, a thin, flat muscle on the lower part of the thorax, beneath the latissimus dorsi. Also called *infraserratus*.—**Serratus posticus superior**, a thin, flat quadrilateral muscle on the upper part of the thorax, beneath the rhomboidei. Also called *supraserratus*.

serre-fine (sâr-fēn'), *n.* [F., < *serrer*, close, + *fine*, a fine (blood-vessel).] A small spring-forceps of spiral wire, used for closing a wounded blood-vessel during an operation.

serre-nœud (sâr-nē'), *n.* [F., < *serrer*, close, + *nœud*, knot.] An instrument for tightening a ligature used in snaring off a tumor.

sericorn (ser'i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Having serrate antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Serricornia*.

II. *n.* A serricorn beetle; a member of the *Serricornia*.



1. A serricorn beetle (an elater). 2, 3. Enlarged antennæ of other serricorns (species of *Phyllocerus* and of *Pachyderes*).

Serricornes (ser-i-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] The *Serricornia*; in Latreille's system, the third family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, divided into *Sternoxi*, *Malacodermi*, and *Xylotrogi*.

Serricornia (ser-i-kôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its whole length, and the antennæ as a rule serrate, rarely clavate or capitate. Among leading families are *Buprestidæ*, *Elateridæ*, *Ptinidæ*, *Cleridæ*, and *Lampyridæ*. The group is modified from Latreille's *Serricornes*. See also cuts under *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, and *serricorn*.



Lampyris noctiluca, one of the *Serricornia*. (Line shows natural size.)

serried (ser'id), *p. a.* [See *serry*.] Crowded; compacted in regular lines.

> But now
> Foul dissipation follow'd, and forced rout;
> Nor served it to relax their *serried* files.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 599.

> Like reeds before the tempest's frown,
> That *serried* grove of lances brown
> At once lay levelled low.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 17.

Serrifera (se-rif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), neut. pl. of *serrifer*: see *serriferous*.] In *entom.*, a group of hymenopterous insects: same as *Phytophaga* and *Securifera*, the saw-flies and horntails (*Tenthredinidæ* and *Uroceridæ*).

serriferous (se-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *serrifer*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a serra, or serrate part or organ; provided with serration; serrated.

serriform (ser'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, toothed like a saw.—**Serriform palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is securiform and the two preceding ones are dilated internally, thus giving a serrate outline to the organ.

serripalp (ser'i-palp), *a.* [< NL. *serripalpus*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] Having serrate palpi; of or pertaining to the *Serripalpi*.

Serripalpi (ser-i-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Redtenbacher, 1845), pl. of *serripalpus*: see *serripalp*.] Same as *Securipalpi*.

serriped (ser'i-ped), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Having the feet serrate, or serrations on the feet, as an insect.

serrirostrate (ser-i-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill serrated with tooth-like processes; odontorhynchous. See *serratirostral*.

serro-motor (ser'ō-mō-tor), *n.* In marine engines, a steam reversing-gear by which the valve is rapidly brought into the position of front gear, back gear, or mid gear. The serro-motor has a small engine-cylinder, the piston of which is connected with the reversing-lever, the movement of the latter requiring so much power in large marine engines as to render the reversal by hand difficult, and too slow of action in a sudden emergency.

serrous (ser'us), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *-ous*.] Like the teeth of a saw; irregular; rough. [Rare.]

> If while they [bees and flies] hum we lay our finger on the back or other parts, thereupon will be felt a *serrous* or jarring motion, like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a comb through paper.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

serrula (ser'ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *serrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serra*.] One of the serrated appendages of the throat of the mudfish (*Amia*). The anterior one is called *præserrula*; the posterior, *postserrula*. Each is paired and placed on either side of the copula or isthmus which connects the shoulder-girdle with the hyoid arch. Also called *flabellum*.

> The serrated appendages (*serrulæ*) of the throat of Amia.
> *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXV. 259.

serrulate (ser'ö-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **serrulatus*, < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] Finely serrate; having minute serrations. See cut under *rough-winged*.

serrulated (ser'ö-lā-ted), *a.* [< *serrulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *serrulate*.

serrulation (ser-ö-lā'shon), *n.* [< *serrulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being serrulate; formation of fine serration, minute notches, or slight indentations.—2. One of a set of such small teeth; a denticulation.

serrurerie (se-rü-rē-rē'), *n.* [F., ironwork, locksmithing, < *serrure*, a lock, < *serrer*, lock: see *serr*.] In *decorative art*, ornamental wrought-metal work.

serry (ser'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serried*, ppr. *serrying*. [First and chiefly in the pp. or p. a. *serried*, which is an accom., with pp. *-ed*[2], of F. *serré*, close, compact, pp. of *serrer*, close firmly or compactly together: see *serr*, which is the reg. form from the F. infinitive.] To crowd; press together. [Chiefly in the past participle.]

sertan†, sertayn†, serteyn†, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *certain*.

sertes†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *certes*.

Sertularia (sèr-tū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *serta*, wreaths or garlands of flowers, < *sertus*, pp. of *serere*, plait, interweave, entwine: see *series*.] A Linnean genus of polyps, corresponding to the modern *Sertulariidæ* or *Sertularida*; the sea-firs, with small sessile lateral hydrothecæ, as *S. pumila* or *S. abietina*.



Sertularia tubitheca.

sertularian (sèr-tū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sertularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Sertularia* in a broad sense, or having its characters. Also *sertularidan*.

II. *n.* A member of the group to which the genus *Sertularia* belongs.

sertularid (sèr'tū-lar-id), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sertularidan*.

Sertularida (sèr-tū-lar'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + *-ida*.] An order or suborder of calyptoblastic hydroid polyps, comprising those whose hydrosoma (or entire organism) becomes fixed by an adherent base, called a *hydrorhiza*, developed from the end of the cœnosarc, or the common medium by which the various polypites constituting the compound animal are united. These polypites are invariably defended by little cup-like expansions called *hydrothecæ*. The cœnosarc generally consists of a main stem with many branches, and it is so plant-like in appearance that the common sertularians are often mistaken for seaweed, and are often called *sea-firs*. The young sertularian, developed from the ovum, appears as a free-swimming ciliated body, which soon loses its cilia, fixes itself, and develops a cœnosarc, by budding from which the branching hydrosoma of the perfect organism is produced.

sertularidan (sèr-tū-lar'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sertularida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sertularian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sertularida*.

Sertulariidæ (sèr″ tū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of sertularian hydroid polyps or calyptoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typified by the genus *Sertularia*, having sessile polypites in hydrothecæ alternating on either side of the finely branched polyp-stock, and fixed gonophores.

serum (sē'rum), *n.*; pl. *sera* (-rä), *serums* (-rumz). [= F. *sérum* = Sp. *suero* = It. *siero*, *siero*, < L. *serum*, whey, = Gr. *ὀρός*, whey.] 1. The thin part of milk separated from the curd and oil; whey. Also called *serum lactis*.—2. The clear pale-yellow liquid which separates from the clot in coagulation of the blood; blood-serum.—3. Any serous liquid, as chyle or lymph.—4. The blood-serum of an animal

containing antitoxin.—**Serum-albumin,** albumin of the blood, similar to but distinct from egg-albumin.—★**Serum-globulin,** a globulin found in the blood-serum.

serv. An abbreviation (*a*) of *servant;* (*b*) in *phar.*, of the Latin *serva*, 'keep, preserve'; (*c*) [*cap.*] of *Servian.*

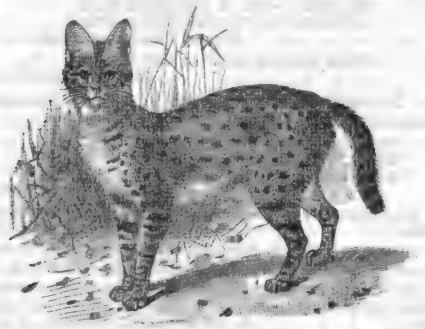
servable (sėr'va-bl), *a.* [< *serve*[1] + *-able.*] ★Capable of being served. *Bailey*, 1731.

servage† (sėr'vāj), *n.* [< ME. *servage*, < OF. (and F.) *servage* (ML. *servagium*) = It. *servaggio;* < *serf*, serf: see *serve*[1], *serf.*] Servitude; subjection; service; specifically, the service of a lover.

Servant in love and lord in mariage—
Thanne was he bothe in lordship and *servage.*
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 66.

Aftre that the Comaynz, that weren in *Servage* in Egypt, felten hem self that thei weren of gret Power, thei chesen hem a Soudain amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 36.

serval (sėr'val), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. G. *serval*, from a S. African native name (?).] The African tiger-cat, *Felis serval.* It is long-bodied and short-



Serval (*Felis serval*).

tailed, without pencilling of the ears, of a tawny color spotted with black, and about 30 inches long, exclusive of the tail, which is 10 inches long and ringed. Also called *bushcat.*

servaline (sėr'val-in), *a.* [< *serval* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the serval: as, the *servaline* cat, *Felis servalina*, of western Africa.

servand†, *n.* A Middle English form of *servant.*

servant (sėr'vant), *n.* [< ME. *servant, servaunt, servawnt, servand*, < OF. (and F.) *servant*, serving, waiting (as a noun, OF. *servant*, m., usually *sergeant*, etc., an attendant, servant, *servante*, F. *servante*, f., a female servant), = Pr. *servente, sirvente* = Sp. *sirviente* = Pg. It. *serviente*, a servant, < ML. *servien(t-)s*, a servant, retainer, officer of a court, sergeant, apprentice, etc., < L. *servien(t-)s*, serving, ppr. of *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1]. Doublet of *sergeant, serjeant, servient.*] **1.** One who serves or attends, whether voluntarily or involuntarily; a person employed by another, and subject to his orders; one who exerts himself or herself, or labors, for the benefit of a master or an employer; an attendant; a subordinate assistant; an agent. The earlier uses of this word seem to imply protection on the part of the sovereign, lord, or master, and the notion of clientage, the relation involved being one in no sense degrading to the inferior. In modern use it denotes specifically a domestic or menial helper. (See (*c*), below.) In law a servant is a person who, for a consideration, is bound to render service under the legal authority of another, such other being called the *master.* Agents of various kinds are sometimes included in the general designation of *servants;* but the term *agent* implies discretionary power, and responsibility in the mode of performing duty, such as is not usually implied in the term *servant:* as, the uniformed *servants* of a railway-company. See *master*[1], 2.

Thou schalt not desire thi neiȝboris feere,
Ne falsli his *seruaunt* from him hent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

If I sent ouer see my *seruantz* to Bruges,
Or in-to Pruslonde my prentys my profit to wayten,
To marchaunden with monoye.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 392.

My learn'd and well-beloved *servant*, Cranmer,
Prithee, return. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 238.

Menatonon sent messengers to me with Pearle, and Okisco King of Weopomeoke, to yeelde himselfe *seruant* to the Quéene of England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 91.

The flag to be used by H. M.'s Diplomatic *Servants*, . . . whether on shore or embarked in boats or other vessels, is the Union Flag, with the Royal Arms in the centre.
Foreign Office List, 1890, p. 246.

Specifically—(*a*) A bondman or bondwoman; a slave.

Remember that thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt.
Deut. v. 15.

He that is called in the Lord, being a *servant*, is the Lord's freeman. 1 Cor. vii. 22.

In all India were no *seruants*, but all freemen.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

Mrs. M—— had inherited a number of negroes from her father's estate. It is recorded of her that she never allowed any of these *servants* to be punished for any offence whatever.
S. D. Smedes, Memorials of a Southern Planter, viii.

(*b*) A person hired for a specified time to do manual or field labor; a laborer.

Penalty of 40. s. a month for useing the Trade of a Joiner or Carpenter, not having served a seven years apprenticeship and been free of the Company, except he work as a *Servant* or Journeyman with a Freeman of the Company.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

Dr. Plott, speaking of the Statutes for hiring *servants*, says that at Bloxham the carters stood with their whips in one place, and the shepherds with their crooks in another. *Hone*, Table-Book, p. 202.

(*c*) A person in domestic service; a household or personal attendant; a domestic; a menial. An *upper servant* is one who has assistants under him or her, as a butler, a head cook, or a head coachman; an *under servant* is one who takes orders from an upper one, as an under-nurse, a scullery-maid, or a groom.

A *servant*, with this clause,
Makes drudgery divine:
Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that, and th' action, fine.
G. Herbert, The Elixir.

Time was, a sober Englishman would knock
His *servants* up, and rise by five o'clock.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 162.

The servants [at a dinner-party] are not *servants*, but the before-mentioned retail tradesmen.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

2. One in a state of subjection.

The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is *servant* to the lender. Prov. xxii. 7.

3. One who dedicates himself to the service of another; one who professes himself ready to do the will of another. See phrases below.

O Daniel, *servant* of the living God. Dan. vi. 20.

Paul, a *servant* of Jesus Christ. Rom. i. 1.

4†. A professed lover. The correlative term *mistress* is still in use.

If any *seruaunt* durst or oghte aryght
Upon his lady pitously compleyne,
Than wene I that I oghte be that wyght.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1345.

Valentine. Madam and mistress, a thousand good-morrows. . . .
Silvia. Sir Valentine and *servant*, to you two thousand.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 106.

Phil. Peace to your fairest thoughts, dearest mistress!
Are. Oh, my dearest *servant*, I have a war within me!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

Where the first question is how soon you shall die? next, if her present *servant* love her? next, if she shall have a new *servant?* and how many? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

Civil servant. See *civil.*—**Company's servant,** an official attached to the civil service of the East India Company.—**His** or **Her Majesty's Servants, the King's Servants,** a name sometimes given to the dramatic profession in Great Britain, in allusion to the names formerly given to actors—*the King's* or *His Majesty's Servants*, etc.

This comœdie was first acted in the yeere 1605 by *the King's Maiesties Servants.*
Title page of *B. Jonson's* Volpone (ed. 1616).

Soon after Charles II.'s entry into London, two theatrical companies are known to have been acting in the capital. For these companies patents were soon granted, under the names of "the Duke (of York's" and "*the King's Servants.*"
Encyc. Brit., VII. 434.

The King's Servants acted then, as they do now, at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 12.

Proctors' servant. Same as *bulldog*, 3.—**Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin.** See *Servite.*—**Servant of servants,** one degraded to the lowest condition of servitude.

And he [Noah] said, Cursed be Canaan; a *servant of servants* shall he be unto his brethren. Gen. ix. 25.

Servant of the servants of God, a title (Latin *servus servorum Dei*) assumed by the popes since the time of Gregory the Great.—**Servant out of livery** a servant of a higher grade, as a majordomo or butler, who does not wear the livery of his employer.—**Servants' hall,** the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, etc.

Whoever should happen to overhear their character discussed in their own *servants' hall*, must prepare to undergo the scalpel of some such an anatomist as Mr. Fairservice. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

By the time he had told his tale twice or thrice in the *servants'-hall* or the butler's private apartment, he was pretty perfect and consistent. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xvi.

Solomon's servants, a certain class of the returned exiles enumerated in Scripture after the Levites and the Nethinim. They were probably connected in some inferior capacity with the temple service. Ezra ii. 55, 58.—**Your (humble or obedient,** etc.) **servant,** a phrase of courtesy, used especially in closing a letter, and now purely formal.

Sir, I can nothing say,
But that I am *your most obedient servant.*
Shak., All's Well, ii. 5. 77.

I'll make haste home and prevent her. *Your servant,* sir. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 7.

They [the Blount family] are extremely *your servants*, or else I should not think them my friends.
Pope, To the Duchess of Hamilton.

servant† (sėr'vant), *v. t.* [< *servant, n.*] **1.** To subject; subordinate.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 89.

2. To furnish with one or more servants.

The uncles and the nephew are now to be double-*servanted* (single-*servanted* they were before), and those servants are to be double-armed when they attend their masters abroad. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

servant-girl (sėr'vant-gėrl), *n.* A female servant, or maid-servant.

servant-maid (sėr'vant-mād), *n.* A maid-servant.

servant-man (sėr'vant-man), *n.* A male servant, or man-servant.

servantry (sėr'vant-ri), *n.* [< *servant* + *-ry.*] Servants collectively; a body of servants.

The male *servantry* summoned to do homage by the blast of the cows' horns.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 205.

servant's-call (sėr'vants-kâl), *n.* A whistle or small horn used to call attendants: such a call is often found combined with a table-utensil, tobacco-stopper, or the like, of manufacture as late as the eighteenth century.

servantship (sėr'vant-ship), *n.* [< *servant* + *-ship.*] The post, station, or relation of a servant.

Usurpation of *servantship* coincides necessarily with wrongful imposition of mastership.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 43.

servatory†, *n.* [< LL. *servatorium*, conservatory, magazine (glossing Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, phylactery), < L. *servare*, keep: see *serve*[1]. Cf. *conservatory.*] That which preserves, keeps, or guards. [Rare.]

Their Phylacteries or *Seruatories*, Defensiues (so the word signifieth), in Hebrew Totaphoth, they vsed as Preseruatines [read *-tiues*] or Remembrancers of the Law, and ware them larger then other men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 141.

serve[1] (sėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *served*, ppr. *serving.* [< ME. *serven, servien, serfen*, < OF. (and F.) *servir* = Pr. *servir, sirvir* = Sp. Pg. *servir* = It. *servire*, < L. *servire*, serve; allied to L. *servus*, a slave, *servare*, keep, protect, < √ *sar*, protect, = Zend *har*, protect, *haurva*, protecting. From the same L. source (*servus, servire*) are also ult. E. *serf, servant, sergeant, deserve, disserve, misserve, subserve, desert*[2], etc. In the ME. sense, 'deserve,' the word is in part an aphetic form of *deserve.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attend or wait upon; act as servant to; work for; be in the employment of as a slave, domestic, hired helper, or the like.

His master shall bore his ear through with an aul; and he shall *serve* him for ever. Ex. xxi. 6.

No man can *serve* two masters. Mat. vi. 24.

I *serve* the king;
On whose employment I was sent to you.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 136.

2. To render spiritual obedience and worship to; conform to the law and do the will of.

And if it seem evil unto you to *serve* the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will *serve.* Josh. xxiv. 15.

For ye *serve* the Lord Christ. Col. iii. 24.

For a whole century
Had he been there,
Serving God in prayer.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

3. To be subordinate or subservient to; minister to.

How happy is he born and taught
That *serveth* not another's will.
Sir H. Wotton, The Happy Life.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 87.

4. To wait on or attend in the services of the table or at meals.

Make ready wherewith I may sup, and gird thyself, and *serve* me, till I have eaten and drunken. Luke xvii. 8.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate. *Dryden.*

With diligence he'll *serve* us while we dine.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

5. To bring forward and place or arrange, as viands or food on a table: often with *up*, formerly with *forth* or *in.*

Serve hym [a pheasant] *fourth;* no sawse but salte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 68.

Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
To *serve* the hot-and-hot.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

6. To administer the service of; perform the duties required for: as, a curate may *serve* two churches.

In 1823 he [Keble] left Oxford, . . . to *serve* one or two small and poorly endowed curacies.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 24.

7. To contribute or conduce to; promote.

They make Christ and his Gospell onelie *serue* Ciuill pollicie. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 32.

Sir Modred . . . sought
To make disruption in the Table Round
Of Arthur, and to splinter it into feuds,
Serving his traitorous end. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Evil can but *serve* the right,
Over all shall love endure.
Whittier, Calef in Boston.

8. To aid by good offices; minister to the wants or well-being of.

For David, after he had *served* his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep. Acts xiii. 36.

He would lose his life to *serve* his country, but would not do a base thing to save it.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

Not less, tho' dogs of Faction bay,
Would *serve* his kind in deed and word.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

9. To be of use to instead of something else: with *for:* as, a sofa may *serve* one *for* a bed.

The cry of Talbot *serves* me *for* a sword.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 79.

Not far from the Castle is an old unfinish'd Palace of Faccardine's, *serving* however the Bassa *for* his Seraglio.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 45.

10. To regulate one's conduct in accordance with the spirit, fashion, or demands of; comply with.

Men who think that herein we *serve* the time, and speak in favour of the present state, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. i. § 1.

The Man who spoke,
Who never sold the truth to *serve* the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

11. To behave toward; treat; requite: as, he *served* me very shabbily.

If Pisanio
Have . . . given his mistress that confection
Which I gave him for cordial, she is *served*
As I would *serve* a rat. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 247.

12. To suffice; satisfy; content.

Less than a pound shall *serve* me for carrying your letter. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 111.

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The 21st day we sent out our Moskito Strikers for Turtle, who brought aboard enough to *serve* both Ships Companies. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 146.

A polite country squire shall make you as many bows in half an hour as would *serve* a courtier for a week.
Addison, Spectator, No. 119.

Never let me hear you utter any thing like a sentiment; I have had enough of them to *serve* me the rest of my life.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

13. To be of use or service to; answer the requirements of; avail.

Our indiscretion sometimes *serves* us well,
When our deep plots do pall.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 8.

Sir, you have now at length this question for the time, and, as my memory would best *serve* me in such a copious and vast theme, fully handl'd.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

14†. To be a professed lover of; be a suitor to.

Syn I have trouthe hire hight
I wol nat ben untrewe for no wight,
But as hire man I wol ay lyve and sterve,
And nevere noon other creature *serve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 448.

15. To handle; manipulate; work; manage: as, the guns were well *served*.

But the garrison of Sumter, being destitute of the proper accessories, could only *serve* a small number of guns, and was already suffering from want of provisions.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 138.

16. *Naut.*, to bind or wind tightly with small cord, generally spun-yarn or marline: as, to *serve* a backstay.—**17.** In *law*, to deliver or send to; present to in due form; communicate by delivery or by reading, according to different methods prescribed by different laws: often with *on* or *upon* before the person: as, to *serve* a notice *upon* a tenant.

They required that no bookseller should be allowed to unpack a box of books without notice and a catalogue *served upon* a judge. *Brougham.*

18. To supply; furnish: usually said of regular and continuous supply: as, a newsman *serves* families with papers; a reservoir *serves* a town with water.

The watir cometh all by condite, in grett plente, ffrom Ebrom and Bedelem, which condites *serve* all the Citee in every place. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

And, although the sea be so deep between it [the tower] and the shore that a ship may sail through, yet is it *served* with fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

19. To earn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**20.** To copulate with; cover: used of male animals, as stallions, jacks, or bulls, kept for breeding purposes at a price.—**21.** To deliver, as a ball, in the manner of the first player in tennis or lawn-tennis, or the pitcher in base-ball: as, he *served* a swift ball.—**22†.** To deserve.

Haf I prys wonnen?
Haue I thryuandely thonk [thanks] thurg my craft *serued?*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1380.

I gyfe the grace and graunt, thofe thou hafe grefe *servede!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2591.

To serve a cable (*naut.*). See *cable.*—**To serve a hawk,** in *falconry*, to drive out a quarry which has taken refuge or concealed itself.—**To serve an apprenticeship,** to perform the service or fulfil the legal conditions of an apprentice.—**To serve an attachment** or **writ of attachment,** in *law*, to levy such a writ on the person or goods by seizure.—**To serve an execution,** to levy an execution on the person, goods, or lands by seizure.—**To serve an office,** to discharge the duties incident to an office.—**To serve a person heir to a property,** in *Scots law*, to take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession. See *service of an heir*, under *service*[1].—**To serve a process** or **writ,** to communicate a process or writ to the person to whom it is directed, as by delivering or reading it to him, or by leaving it at his place of residence or business, as the law may direct. The person is said to be *served* with the process or writ.—**To serve a sentence,** to undergo the punishment prescribed by a judicial sentence: as, to *serve a sentence* of eighteen months' hard labor.—**To serve a turn, one's turn,** or **the turn.** See *turn.*—**To serve one a trick,** to play a trick upon one.

Well, if I be *served* such another *trick*, I'll have my brains ta'en out. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 6.

To serve one out, to punish or take revenge on one; make an example of one.

The Right Honourable Gentleman had boasted he had served his country for twenty years. Served his country! He should have said *served her out!*
Bulwer, My Novel, xii. 25.

To serve one right, to treat one as he deserves: often used interjectionally.

Webb dated all his Grace's misfortunes from Wynendall, and vowed that Fate *served the traitor right.*
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

Workhouse funeral—*serve him right!*
Dickens, Pickwick, xlii.

To serve one's self of, to avail one's self of; use. [A Gallicism.]

If they elevate themselves, it is only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor their virtue.
Dryden, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

To serve one's time, to complete one's apprenticeship.

At first there was a very general desire to reëstablish the apprentice system of the middle ages. The traditions of the past were still strong. The lad must *serve his time*—that is, be legally bound to remain with his master for a term of four or five years.
The Century, XXXVII. 402.

To serve one (with) **the same sauce.** See *sauce.*—**To serve out,** to deal out or distribute in portions: as, to *serve out* ammunition to soldiers; to *serve out* grog to sailors.—**To serve the purpose of,** to take the place of in use; do the work of; serve for: as, a bent pin *served the purpose of* a fish-hook.—**To serve the vent,** in *gun.*, to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged.—**To serve time,** to undergo a term of imprisonment.

The under-world, with the police and detective forces practically in its interest, holds in rigorous bondage every unfortunate or miscreant who has once *served time.*
Science, VIII. 287.

=**Syn. 1.** To labor for, attend, aid, assist, help.—**7.** To advance, forward, benefit.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or act as a servant or attendant; be employed in services or ministrations for another: formerly with *to.*

Blessed Angels he sends to and fro,
To *serve to* wicked man. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 1.

Serve by indenture *to* the common hangman.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 187.

They also *serve* who only stand and wait.
Milton, Sonnet on his Blindness.

When a man can say I *serve*—to the whole extent of my being I apply my faculty to the service of mankind in my especial place—he therein sees and shows a reason for his being in the world, and is not a moth or incumbrance in it. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

Specifically—(*a*) To perform domestic offices for another; wait upon one as a servant.

For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that *serveth?* . . . but I am among you as he that *serveth.*
Luke xxii. 27.

And now, Mrs. Cook, I proceed to give you my instructions, . . . whether you *serve* in town or country.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Cook).

(*b*) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; do duty in any capacity under authority, especially as a soldier or seaman.

Under what captain *serve* you? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 95.

Leontius, you and I have *serv'd* together,
And run through many a fortune with our swords.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

His talk is all of war and pleasure, and he longs to *serve* in the next campaign. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, ii. 6.

"Has he *served* in the army?" "Yes—no—not, strictly speaking, *served;* but he has been . . . trained to arms."
Scott, Rob Roy, x.

Is na' this Hester, as *serves* in Foster's shop?
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

Likewise had he *served* a year
On board a merchantman, and made himself
Full sailor. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*c*) To be in subjection or servitude.

And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to *serve* with rigour; and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage. Ex. i. 13.

Better to reign in hell than *serve* in heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 263.

(*d*) *Eccles.*, to act as server at the celebration of the eucharist. See *server*, 1 (*a*).

"Canstow *seruen,*" he seide, "other syngen in a churche?"
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 12.

2. To answer the purpose; accomplish the end; avail; be sufficient; suffice: often followed by a present infinitive of purpose.

Rom. Courage, man; the hurt cannot be much.
Mer. No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill *serve.*
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 101.

For they say The Riches of the Church are to *serve* as Anchors in Time of a Storm. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 61.

The Indians make use of no more Land than *serves* to maintain their Families in Maiz and to pay their taxes.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 119.

Learning itself, received into a mind
By nature weak, or viciously inclin'd,
Serves but to lead philosophers astray.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 433.

Short greeting *serves* in time of strife!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 24.

3. To suit; be convenient; be favorable: said especially of a favoring wind or current.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune: . . .
And we must take the current when it *serves.*
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 223.

His Ships were readie, but the wind *serv'd* not for many days. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The tide *serving* at half-past two, we got clear of the docks at that hour. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

The sportsman, narrating his feats when opportunity *serves*, keeps such spoils of the chase as he conveniently can. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 349.

4†. To be a professed lover or suitor.

Gode godely [Cryseyde], to whom *serve* I and laboure
As I best can. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 458.

5. To deliver or bat the ball, as done by the player who leads off in tennis or lawn-tennis.

serve[1] (sėrv), *n.* [< *serve*[1], *v.*] In *tennis* or *lawn-tennis:* (*a*) The act of the first player in striking the ball, or the style in which the ball is then delivered: as, a good *serve.* (*b*) The right of hitting or delivering the ball first: as, it is my *serve.*

He lost his *serve*, and the next game as well, and before five minutes had passed he was two games to the bad in the last set. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 920.

serve[2]† (sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *serve;* < AS. *syrfe* = F. *sorbe* = Sp. *sorba, serba,* = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorba,* f., service-berry, *sorbo,* m., service-tree, < L. *sorbus,* f., the service-tree, *sorbum,* neut., its fruit: see *sorb,* and cf. *service*[2].] **1.** The service-tree.

He may ont graffe atte Marche in thorn and *serve.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

2. The fruit of the service-tree.

Crato . . . utterly forbids all maner of fruits, as peares, apples, plumma, cherries, strawberries, nuts, medlers, *serves*, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 69.

servee†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **servie, serve,* service, < *servir,* serve: see *serve*[1].] Service.

And make youre selfe sogettys to be
To hem that owyn yow *servee.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

★ **server** (sėr'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *server;* < *serve*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who serves.

So are ye image-*servers*—that is, idolaters.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.

Specifically—(*a*) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, an attendant on the priest at a low celebration of the eucharist, who helps the priest to vest and unvest, arranges the service-book, lights and extinguishes the altar-lights, places the elements and cruets on the credence and brings them to the priest at the offertory, brings the priest the basin and towel and pours the water at the lavabo, pours out the ablutions of wine and water, and ministers in other ways. The server is usually a boy or other layman, and represents, as far as a layman can, the priest's assistants and the choir at a high celebration. (*b*) One who serves up a meal, or sets the dishes on table.

Byfore the cours tho stuarde comes then,
The *seruer* hit next of alle kyn men
Mays way. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

The medieval baron removed from one to another of his castles with a train of servants and baggage. his chaplains and accountants, steward and carvers, *servers,* cupbearers, clerks, squires, yeomen, grooms and pages, chamberlain, treasurer, and even chancellor.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 473.

(*c*) In the game of tennis or of lawn-tennis, the player who serves or strikes the ball first. See *lawn-tennis.*

The game begins by serving the ball upon the left wall of the Hazard Court (which the *server* faces).
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 105.

2. That which serves or is used in serving. Specifically—(*a*) A salver or small tray. (*b*) A utensil for

distributing articles of food at the table, differing from the ordinary implement, such as spoon or fork: as, an oyster-*server*; an asparagus-*server*. (*c*†) A conduit.

They . . . derived rilles and *servers* of water into every street. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 248. (*Davies.*)

Servetian (sėr-vē′shan), *n.* [< *Servetus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A follower of Servetus (died 1553), who maintained substantially the views regarding the nature of Christ afterward known as *Socinianism.* [Rare.]

serviablet, *a.* Same as *serviceable*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

Servian (sėr′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Servia* (F. *Servie* = G. *Serbien* = Russ. *Serbiya*; < E. *Serb* = F. *Serbe* = G. *Serbe* = Russ. *Serbŭ*, < Serv. *Srb*, a Servian) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Servia, a kingdom of Europe, situated south of the Austrian empire, and formerly subject to Turkey; pertaining to the Servians or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Servia; a member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Servia: the term is applied by extension to inhabitants of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, etc., allied in race and language to the inhabitants of Servia.—**2.** A Slavic language spoken in Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc. The dialect spoken in Croatia is often called *Croatian, Servian* being restricted to the other dialects; the whole group of dialects is sometimes called *Serbo-Croatian.* Abbreviated *Serv.*

★ Also *Serbian.*

service[1] (sėr′vis), *n.* [Early mod. E. (and dial.) also *sarvice*; < ME. *service, servyce, servise, servyse*, < OF. *servise, service*, F. *service* = Pr. *servisi* = Sp. *servicio* = Pg. *serviço* = It. *servizio*, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, service, servitude, < *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] **1.** The act of serving, or attendance, in any sense; the rendering of duty to another; obedience; the performance of any office or labor for another.

As glad, as humble, as bisy in *servyse*,
And eek in love, as she was wont to be,
Was she to him in every maner wyse.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 549.

Upon your oath of *service* to the pope.
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 23.

Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for *service*, or but serves when prest'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 86.

Should this first master claim
His *service*, whom does it belong to? him
Who thrust him out, or him who saved his life?
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

Specifically—**2.** Spiritual obedience, reverence, and love.

Present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable *service*.
Rom. xii. 1.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3. The duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee: thus, *personal service* consists in homage and fealty, etc.; *annual service* in rent, suit to the court of the lord, etc.; *accidental services* in heriots, reliefs, etc.—**4.** Place or position of a servant; employment as a servant; state of being or acting as a servant; menial employ or capacity: as, to be out of *service*.

To leave a rich Jew's *service*, to become
The follower of so poor a gentleman.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 156.

To the judge's house shee did enquire,
And there shee did a *service* get.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

Answer that . . . a poor servant is not to be blamed if he strives to better himself; that *service* is no inheritance.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

5. Labor performed for another; assistance rendered; obligation conferred; duty done or required; office.

As thou lovest me, Camillo, wipe not out the rest of thy *services* by leaving me now; the need I have of thee thine own goodness hath made. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2. 12.

He [Temple] did not betray or oppress his country: nay, he rendered considerable *services* to her.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

6. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function: as, the diplomatic *service*; the consular *service*; hence, specifically, military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; formerly, a bold and daring performance of such duties; also, the army or navy as a profession.

At this day, that Vocation [the esquire's] is growne to be the first degree of gentry, taken out of the *service* in the warrs, from whence all the other degrees of nobility are borowed. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

He waylays the reports of *services*, and cons them without book, damning himself he came new from them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

The best room in the dilapidated house was put at the service of the commanding officer of the impress *service*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

Men in professions of any kind, except the two *services*, could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 85.

7. A useful office; an advantage conferred or brought about; benefit or good performed, done, or caused; use; employment.

He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the *service* of man. Ps. civ. 14.

I have done the state some *service*, and they know 't.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 339.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

Tell Roderick Dhu I owed him naught,
Not the poor *service* of a boat,
To waft me to yon mountain side.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 37.

8. Profession of respect uttered or sent: as, my *service* to you, sir.

Pray do my *service* to his majesty.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 179.

Pray, give my *service* to . . . all my friends and acquaintance in general who do ask after me.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

9. Suit as a lover; professed love. [Archaic.]

Wel I woot my *servyce* is in vayn,
My gerdoun is but brestyng of myn herte.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 244.

Has Arthur spoken aught? or would yourself,
Now weary of my *service* and devoir,
Henceforth be truer to your faultless lord?
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. Public religious worship and instruction conducted according to the forms or methods prescribed by ecclesiastical law, precept, or custom in any given communion: as, the *services* for the following week are, etc.

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

11. A liturgical form prescribed for public worship; also, a form prescribed for public worship or ceremonial of some special character; an office: as, the marriage *service*.

Ther was also a Nonne, a Prioresse, . . .
Ful wel she song the *service* divyne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

The next daye, Fryday, we went to Mounte Syon to masse, and there sayde our *seruyce*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

On Days of Fasting and Thanksgiving, . . . the Minister may appoint such Psalms as he shall think fit, . . . unless any shall have been appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority in a *Service* set out for the Occasion.
Book of Common Prayer.

We should profane the *service* of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 259.

12. A full set of musical settings of the congregational or choral canticles, chants, etc., of a liturgy, especially of the Anglican liturgy. It does not include metrical hymns or special anthems. The full list of parts for the Anglican morning prayer, communion office, and evening prayer includes the Venite, Te Deum, Benedicite, Benedictus (Dominus), Jubilate, Kyrie, Nicene Creed, Sanctus, Agnus, Benedictus (qui venit), Gloria in Excelsis, Magnificat, Cantate, Nunc Dimittis, and Deus Misereatur; but all of these are not usually contained in any one service.

13. Things required for use; furniture. Especially—(*a*) A set of things required for table use: as, a dinner-*service*; a *service* of plate.

A dinner-party [was] given by a certain noble lord, at which the whole *service* was of silver, a silver hot-water dish being placed under every plate.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 120.

(*b*) An assortment of table-linen.

14. That which is served. (*a*) A course served up at table.

Your fat king and your lean beggar is but variable *service*, two dishes, but to one table; that 's the end.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 25.

Service is ready to go up, man; you must slip on your coat, and come in; we lack waiters pitifully.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 1.

The entertainment is of a pretty substantial kind. Besides tea, there is a *service* of cheese, of bacon and beef fried, etc. *Jamieson*, Dict. (under *rocking*).

(*b*) The portion served to an individual; an allowance of food or drink.

And whanne thou seest afore thee thi *seruice*,
Be not to hasti upon breed to bite.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

The women, having eaten, drank, and gossiped sufficiently, were each presented with "a *Service* of Sweetmeats, which every Gossip carried away in her Handkerchief."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 6.

With farthing candles, chandeliers of tin,
And *services* of water, rum, and gin.
Chatterton, Kew Gardens.

I'll spread your *service* by the door,
That when you eat you may behold
The knights at play where the bowls are rolled.
R. H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree.

15. In *law*. See *service of a writ*, etc., below, and *serve*, *v. t.*, 17.—**16.** In *lawn-tennis*, that striking of the ball with the racket which commences a turn of play; also, the ball thus struck: as, he made a swift *service*.—**17.** The small cordage wound round a rope in serving. Also *serving*.—**18.** That which is supplied or furnished; the act or means of supplying something which is in general demand, or of furnishing specific accommodation: said of transportation: as, railway or mail *service*; cab *service*: also of the distribution of water and light: as, electric-light *service*.

A short squat omnibus, . . . which was then the daily *service* between Cloisterham and external mankind.
Dickens, Edwin Drood, vi.

19. A service-pipe.

I had taken up about a dozen *services* when I approached one that had been only a comparatively short time in duty.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 9100.

Active service. See *active*.—**At one's service**, placed at one's disposal; free for one to use or enjoy.—**At your service**, ready to serve you: a phrase of civility.

I am, sir, a practitioner in panegyric, or, to speak more plainly, a professor of the art of puffing, *at your service*—or anybody else's. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

Breakfast-service, a set of utensils required for the breakfast-table. Compare *dinner-service*.—**Burial, choral, church, civil service.** See the qualifying words.—**Civil-service reform.** See *reform*.—**Claim in a service.** See *claim*[1].—**Constructive service.** See *personal service* (*a*), under *personal*.—**Covenanted civil service.** See *civil*.—**Dessert-service.** See *dessert*.—**Dinner-service**, a set of dishes, plates, and other table-utensils, usually of porcelain or of fine earthenware, sometimes of plate, etc., intended for use at the dinner-table. It may include what is needed for all the courses of an elaborate dinner, but more generally excludes the dessert-service, and also the silverware, knives, etc.—**Divine service.** See *divine*.—**Dry service.** See *dry mass*, under *mass*[1].—**Free services.** See *free*.—**Full service.** (*a*) A setting of the musical parts of a church service for a chorus, without solos. Compare *full anthem*, under *anthem*. (*b*) A service in which music is used as much as possible.—**General service.** See *service of an heir*, below.—**Harlequin, heriot, honorary, life-saving service.** See the qualifying words.—**Lunch-service**, a set of the utensils required for the lunch-table.—**Merchant, personal service.** See the adjectives.—**Plain service**, in Anglican usage, an office which is simply read, sung on one note, or pronounced without any musical or choral accompaniment.—**Predial services.** See *predial*.—**Preventive service.** See *coast-guard*.—**Real services.** Same as *predial services*.—**Revenue-cutter service.** See *revenue*.—**Secret service.** See *secret*.—**Service of an heir**, in *Scots law*, a proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either *general* or *special*. A *general service* determines generally who is heir of another; a *special service* ascertains who is heir to him in respect of particular lands, etc.—**Service of a writ, process**, etc., in *law*, the communication of it to the person concerned in the manner required by law, as by delivering it to him, or by reading it to him, or by leaving an attested copy with him.—**Service of the Horn.** Same as *cornage*, 1.—**Service paste.** See *paste*[1].—**Substituted service, or service by substitution**, a mode of serving a process upon a defendant by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place, or delivering it to a neighboring person, or both: allowed when entrance to his dwelling cannot be effected. The phrase is also applied to publication and mailing when allowed (as in some cases of absence, etc.) as substitutes for personal service.—**Table-service**, a set of utensils for the table, of any one kind or material: as, a cut-glass *table-service*, a silver *table-service*, etc., in any case including the articles commonly made of the material in question or required for the purpose in question.—**Tenure by divine service.** See *divine*.—**Three hours' service.** See *hour*.—**To have seen service.** (*a*) To have been in active military or naval service; to have made campaigns. (*b*) Figuratively, to have been put to hard use or wear.

If this be a horseman's coat, it *hath seen* very hot *service*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 71.

Uncovenanted civil service. See *civil*.—**Yeoman's service.** See *yeoman*.

service[2] (sėr′vis), *n.* [An extended form of *serve*[2], due to some confusion with *service*[1]: see *serve*[2]. The word has nothing to do, as some have supposed, with L. *cerevisia*, beer.] **1.** Same as *service-tree*.—**2.** The fruit of the service-tree.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

serviceability (sėr″vi-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *serviceable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *serviceableness*. [Recent.]

There are adjustments by which *serviceability* . . . has power still further to improve all adaptations by some process of self-edification. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 73.

serviceable (sėr′vi-sa-bl), *a.* [< ME. *servisable, servicyable, servysiabylle*, < OF. *servisable*, < ML. *serviciabilis*, serving, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, service: see *service*[1] and *-able*.] **1.** Disposed to be of service; willing; diligent; attentive.

Curteys he was, lowely and *servysable*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 99.

The servants [were] not so many in number as cleanly in apparel and *serviceable* in behaviour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

And Enid . . . boil'd the flesh and spread the board,
And stood behind and waited on the three;
And, seeing her so sweet and *serviceable*,
Geraint had longing in him evermore
To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb
That crossed the trencher. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2†. Connected with service; proffering service.

There is an inward reasonable, and there is a solemn outward *serviceable* worship belonging unto God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd Angels sit, in order *serviceable*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 244.

3. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in public affairs, the more *serviceable*.
Hooker.

His gold-headed cane, too—a *serviceable* staff, of dark polished wood—had similar traits.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. Durable; admitting of hard or long use or wear: as, a *serviceable* fabric.

serviceableness (sėr'vi-sa-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris*.

2. Helpfulness; readiness to do service.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sir P. Sidney*.

serviceably (sėr'vi-sa-bli), *adv.* In a serviceable manner; so as to be serviceable.

serviceage† (sėr'vi-sāj), *n.* [< *service*[1] + *-age*.] A state of servitude.

His threats he feareth, and obeyes the raine
Of thraldome base, and *seruiceage*, though loth.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 83.

service-berry (sėr'vis-ber"i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *service-berrie*, *sarvice-berrie*; < *service*[2] + *berry*[1].] **1.** A berry of the service-tree.—**2.** The fruit of the whitebeam, *Sorbus Aria*. [Scotch.]—**3.** A North American shrub or small tree, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, or its berry-like subacid fruit; the shad-bush or Juneberry. The name extends to the other species of the genus, especially the western *A. alnifolia*.



Service-berry (*Amelanchier Canadensis*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

service-book (sėr'vis-bůk), *n.* A book containing the forms for public worship appointed for any given church; an office-book. The service-book of the Anglican Church is the Book of Common Prayer. Among the service-books of the Roman Catholic Church are the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, etc. Among those of the Greek Church are the Euchologion, Horologion, Typicum, Menæa, Triodion, Pentecostarion, Paracletice, Octoëchus, and Menologion. A much greater number of service-books was formerly in use in the Western Church than now, such as the Gradual, Epistolary, Evangeliary, etc.

Although to forbid the *service-book* there be much more reason, as being of itself superstitious.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

service-box (sėr'vis-boks), *n.* A form of expansion-joint used in street-mains of steam-heating systems or electric service, which provides for expansion and contraction in the main pipes, and supplies a connection for the service-pipes of distribution to houses.

service-cleaner (sėr'vis-klē"nėr), *n.* A portable air-compressing pump and receiver used to free gas service-pipes from obstructions. The holder is filled with compressed air, and connected with the obstructed pipe by a short piece of hose. On turning a cock, the compressed air suddenly escapes into the pipe, and blows the obstruction before it.

service-line (sėr'vis-līn), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, one of the two lines drawn across the court twenty-one feet from the net. See *lawn-tenns*.

service-magazine (sėr'vis-mag-a-zēn"), *n.* *Milit.*, a magazine for the storage of ammunition intended for immediate use. It may be constructed either wholly or partly under ground or entirely above ground. Its size is regulated by the number of rounds to be held in readiness.

service-pipe (sėr'vis-pīp), *n.* A pipe, usually of lead or iron, for the supply of water, gas, or the like from the main to a building.

service-tree (sėr'vis-trē), *n.* [< *service*[2] + *tree*.] **1.** A tree, *Sorbus domestica*, native in continental Europe. It grows from 20 to 60 feet high, has leaves like those of the mountain-ash, and yields a small pear-shaped or apple-shaped fruit which, like the medlar, is pleasant only in an overripe condition. Its wood is hard and close-grained, and is sought after for mill-work and other purposes—being preferred to all other woods for making the screws of wine-presses. Old or local names are *corme* and *checker-tree*.

2†. In some old books, apparently, the common pear.—**Wild service-tree**, *Pyrus torminalis*, native southward in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. It bears a fruit, which in England is locally produced for market, of similar character to that of the service-tree. See *swallow-pear*, under *pear*[1].

serviciousᵗ, *a.* [ME. *servycyows*, < ML. *serviciosus*, *serviciosus*, serving, < L. *servitium*, service: see *service*[1].] Doing service.

Serv(yc)yowse or servyable [var. *servycyows* or servicyable, servysable], obsequiosus, serviciosus, servilis. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

servient (sėr'vi-ent), *a.* [< L. *servien(t-)s*, ppr. of *servire*: see *serve*[1]. Cf. *servant*, *sergeant*, from the same source.] Subordinate.

My soul is from me fled away,
Nor has of late inform'd my body here,
But in another's breast doth lie,
That neither is nor will be I,
As a form *servient* and assisting there.
Cowley, The Soul.

Servient tenement, in *law*, a tenement which is subject to an easement in favor of another than its owner, the *dominant tenement* being that to which or to the owner of which the service is due.

serviette (ser-vi-et'), *n.* [< F. *serviette*, OF. *serviette* = Sp. *servilleta* = It. *salvieta*, a napkin: origin uncertain, the forms being discordant and appar. in part perverted. (*a*) In one view, orig. It., *salvieta*, 'that which preserves one's garments from soiling,' < *salvare*, preserve, save (see *save*[1]), being in F. conformed to *servir*, serve. (*b*) In another view (Diez), orig. F., *serviette*, for **servitette*, with dim. *-ette*, < OF. *servit* (= Pr. *servit* = It. *servito*), pp. of *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1]. (*c*) Orig. F., *serviette*, directly < *servir*, serve (cf. *serviable*, serviceable), + *-ette*. None of these explanations is free from difficulties.] A napkin.

servile (sėr'vil), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *servile*, < OF. (and F.) *servile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servil* = It. *servile*, < L. *servilis*, of a slave, servile, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf* and *serve*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to slaves or servants.

Let not the Chairman with assuming Stride
Press near the Wall, and rudely thrust thy Side:
The Laws have set him Bounds; his *servile* Feet
Should ne'er encroach where Posts defend the Street.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 153.

The *servile* wars of Sicily, and the still more formidable revolt of Spartacus, had shaken Italy to its centre, and the shock was felt in every household.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 320.

2. Consisting or made up of slaves; belonging to the class of slaves; held in subjection; dependent.

Every *servile* groom jests at my wrongs.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, iv. 11.

The unfree or *servile* class is divided by Tacitus into two: one answering to the coloni of Roman civilisation, and the other to slaves. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

The employment of *servile* cultivators implies an inequality in the shares of the arable which they cultivate for their respective masters. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

3. Pertaining or appropriate to a slave or dependent; fit or proper for a slave.

Leue *seruile* werkis & nyce aray;
This is the thridde comaundement.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Yet there is nothing of rigour used by the Master to his Slave, except it be the very meanest, such as do all sorts of *servile* work. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 141.

4. Resembling a slave or dependent; characteristic or worthy of a slave; slavish; hence, mean-spirited; cringing; base; lacking independence.

Scarce their Words of Insolency were out of their Mouths when they fell to Words of most *servile* Submission. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

Such as our motive is our aim must be;
If this be *servile*, that can ne'er be free.
Cowper, Charity, l. 568.

A *servile* adoption of received opinions.
Story, Oration at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1826.

Political talent and ambition, having no sphere for action, steadily decay, and *servile*, enervating, and vicious habits proportionately increase. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 276.

5. Obedient; subject.

A breath thou art
Servile to all the skyey influences.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 9.

He is a merchant, a mere wandering merchant,
Servile to gain.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

6. In *gram.*, of secondary or subordinate character; not independent, but answering an orthographic purpose.

One of the three is . . . a weak or *servile* letter, hardly more than a hiatus.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 302.

Case relations are denoted by added syllables, some of which retain their form and sense as independent words, and others have been degraded into *servile* particles.
John Avery, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xvii.

II. *n.* **1.** A slave; a menial.

From his foot, in sign of degradation, sprang the Sudra, or *serviles*, doomed to menial duties.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 19.

2. In *gram.*, a servile element, whether sound or character; a non-radical element.

servilely (sėr'vil-li), *adv.* In a servile manner, in any sense of the word *servile*.

servileness (sėr'vil-nes), *n.* Same as *servility*.

servilism (sėr'vil-izm), *n.* [< *servile* + *-ism*.] The existence of a servile class, regarded as an institution. [Recent.]

The remnants of domination and of *servilism* [in the southern United States] will soon take themselves hence.
Congregationalist, Nov. 17, 1880.

servility (sėr-vil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *servilité* = Sp. *servilidad* = Pg. *servilidade* = It. *servilità*; < L. as if **servilita(t-)s*, < *servilis*, servile: see *servile*.] The state or character of being servile. Especially—(*a*) The condition of a slave or bondman; slavery.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 113.

Servility with freedom to contend.
Milton, P. L., vi. 169.

(*b*) Mean submission; baseness; slavishness; obsequiousness; slavish deference.

This unhappy *servility* to custom.
Government of the Tongue.

Loyalty died away into *servility*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *servility* and heart-burnings of repining poverty.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

A desire to conform to middle-class prejudices may produce quite as real a *servility* as the patronage of aristocracies or of courts. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

serving (sėr'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *serve*[1], *v.*] **1.** Same as *service*[1], 1.—**2.** *Naut.*, same as *service*[1], 17.

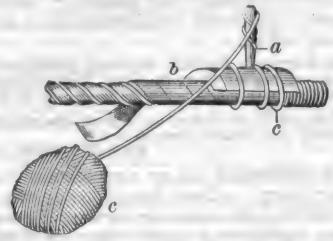
The core travels through another set of machines, which first wrap it with a thick *serving* of tarred jute.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 403.

serving-board (sėr'ving-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood fitted with a handle, used for serving spun-yarn on small ropes.

The second mate . . . has charge of the boatswain's locker, which includes *serving-boards*, marline-spikes, etc.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 12.

serving-maid (sėr'ving-mād), *n.* A female servant.

serving-mallet (sėr'ving-mal"et), *n.* *Naut.*, a semicylindrical piece of wood, fitted with a handle, and having a groove on one side to fit



a, serving-mallet; *b*, "wormed" rope "parceled" with canvas; *c*, serving-yarn.

the convexity of a rope. It is used for convenience in serving ropes, or wrapping them round with spun-yarn, etc., to prevent chafing.

serving-man (sėr'ving-man), *n.* **1.** A male servant; a menial.

If ye will be a *Seruingman*,
With attendaunce doe begin.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Where's the cook? is supper ready? . . . the *serving-men* in their new fustian? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 49.

2†. A professed lover. See *servant*, 4.

A *serving-man*, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress' heart. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 87.

serviousᵗ, *a.* [< ME. *servyowse*, < OF. *serveux*, serving (used as a noun), < *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1].] Obsequious. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

servisableᵗ, serviseᵗ. Middle English forms of *serviceable*, *service*[1].

Servite (sėr'vīt), *n.* [< ML. *Servitæ* (also called *servi beatæ Mariæ*), < L. *servus*, servant: see *serf*, *serve*[1].] One of a mendicant order of monks and nuns, entitled the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Italy in the thirteenth century, and following the Augustine rule. By Innocent VIII. it was granted privileges and prerogatives equal to those enjoyed by the other mendicant orders.

servitium (sėr-vish'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *service*[1].] In *law*, service; servitude.

servitor (sėr'vi-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *servitour*; < ME. *servitour*, *servytour*, < OF. *servitour*, *serviteur*, < F. *serviteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servidor* = It. *servidore*, *servitore*, < LL. *servitor*, one who serves, < L. *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] One who serves or attends; a subordinate; a follower; an adherent.

"No 'maister,' sire," quod he, "but *servitour*."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 485.

Come, I have heard that fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 52.

His words (by what I can expresse) like so many nimble and airy *servitors* trip about him at command.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Specifically—(*a*) A male domestic servant; a menial.

Se that ye haue *seruytours* semely the disches for to bere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

There sat the lifelong creature of the house,
Loyal, the dumb old *servitor*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*†) One who serves in the army; a soldier.

Of these souldiers thus trained the Isle it selfe is able to bring forth into the field 4000. And at the instant of all assaies appointed there bee three thousand more of most expert and practiced *servitours* out of Hampshire.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 275. (*Davies.*)

I have been a poor *servitor* by sea and land any time this fourteen years, and followed the fortunes of the best commanders in Christendom.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

(*c*) Formerly, at Oxford University, an undergraduate who was partly supported by the college funds, who was distinguished by peculiar dress, and whose duty it was to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. This class of scholars no longer exists, and practically has not existed for a century. The statement of Thackeray below is inexact, inasmuch as the Oxford servitors did not correspond to the Cambridge sizars, but to the subsizars.

The term subsizar became forgotten, and the sizar was supposed to be the same as the *servitor*.
Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, p. 1147.

The unlucky boys who have no tassels to their caps are called sizars—*servitors* at Oxford—(a very pretty and gentleman-like title). A distinction is made in their clothes because they are poor; for which reason they wear a badge of poverty, and are not allowed to take their meals with their fellow-students. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xiii.

(*d*†) One who professes duty or service: formerly used in phrases of civility.

With a constant Perseverance of my hearty desires to serve your Lordship, I rest, my Lord, Your most humble *Servitor*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

servitorship (sėr'vi-tor-ship), *n.* [< *servitor* + *-ship*.] The position of a servitor. See *servitor* (*c*).

Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M'Aulay.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

★ **servitude** (sėr'vi-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *servitute*, < OF. *servitute*, *serviuit*, *servitu*, *servitude*, F. *servitude* = Pr. *servitut* = OSp. *servitud* = Pg. *servidão* = It. *servitù*, < L. *servitudo* (*-din-*), mixed in Rom. with *servitu(t-)s*, servitude, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf*, *serve*[1].] **1.** The condition of a slave or servant; the state of subjection to a master; slavery; bondage.

Jeroboam and all Israel came and spake to Rehoboam, saying, . . . Ease thou somewhat the grievous *servitude* of thy father, and his heavy yoke that he put upon us.
2 Chron. x. 4.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 171.

To the victor, it was supposed, belonged the lives of his captives; and, by consequence, he might bind them in perpetual *servitude*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 214.

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of *servitude*. *Const. of U. S.*, 15th Amendment, § 1.

2. Menial service or condition.

Sheila . . . devoted all her time to waiting upon her two guests, until Lavender could scarcely eat, through the embarrassment produced by her noble *servitude*.
W. Black, A Princess of Thule, v.

3. Compulsory service or labor, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment: as, penal *servitude*. See *penal*.

When you were a little familiar with colonial phraseology you at once understood that . . . Giles had "left his country for his country's good," not of his own free will, and was what was called a "free by *servitude* man"—i. e., a convict whose sentence of transportation had expired.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 765.

4. Service rendered in duty performed in the army or navy. Compare *service*[1], 6. [Specific Anglo-Indian use.]—**5.** A state of spiritual, moral, or mental bondage or subjection; compulsion; subordination.

In greet lordshipe, if I wel avyse,
Ther is greet *servitude* in sondry wyse:
I may nat don as euery plowman may.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 742.

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy that they can be pleased at it. *South.*

6†. Servants collectively. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 132. —**7.** In *law*, the burden of an easement, the condition of a tenement which is subject to some right of enjoyment by another than the owner of the tenement, in virtue of his ownership of another tenement. (See *easement*.) In Roman law, a right to use or deal with, in a given and definite manner, a thing belonging to another. As to real estate, it is nearly equivalent or correlative to the easement of the common law, except that it also embraces rights to take the fruits of the servient estate, which in English law are not called *easements*, but *profits à prendre*.—**Affirmative servitude.** See *negative servitude*, below.—**Discontinuous servitude**, in *law*, an easement which consists in the right to perform a series of distinct acts, as a right of way or of common, or the servitude answering thereto, such as cannot be enjoyed but by the intervention of man: distinguished from a *continuous servitude*, which consists in a constant servitude, or in the reservation of some characteristic of the servient tenement, as a right of view or a right to a watercourse.—**Negative servitude**, a servitude or easement which consists in the right merely to restrict the enjoyment of the owner of the servient tenement, as distinguished from one which entitles one to do an act which without the existence of the easement would be a positive wrong to the owner of that tenement. Thus, the right to receive light and air by windows over the land of another is a *negative servitude*, whereas the right to discharge water upon the land of another is an *affirmative servitude*.—**Personal servitude**, a right constituted over a subject in favor of a person, without reference to possession or property.—**Predial servitude**, a right constituted over one subject or tenement enjoyed by the owner of another subject or tenement. Predial servitudes are either *rural* or *urban*, according as they affect land or houses. The usual *rural servitudes* are passage or road, or the right which a person has to pass over another's land; pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land; fail and divot, or the right to cut turf and peats on another's land; aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land; thirlage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. *Urban servitudes* consist chiefly in the right to use a party-wall, or a common drain, or to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or house; the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house; the right of the owner of a flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, etc.=**Syn. 1.** Serfdom, thraldom, vassalage, peonage.—**1** and **3.** *Servitude*, *Slavery*, *Bondage*. These words express involuntary subjection, and are in the order of strength. *Servitude* is the general word, its application to voluntary service being obsolete. *Slavery* emphasizes the completeness and the degradation of the state. *Bondage*, literally the state of being bound, is used chiefly in elevated style or figurative senses: as, *bondage* to appetite; Egyptian *bondage*. *Servitude* is the only one of these words that applies to compulsory and unpaid service required as a legal penalty; the phrase *penal servitude* is very common. See *serf* and *captivity*.

servitureᵗ (sėr'vi-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *servitura*, service, < L. *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] **1.** The condition of servant or slave; slavery. [Rare.]

A very *serviture* of Egypt is to be in danger of these papistic bishops. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 179.

2. Servants collectively; the whole body of servants in a family. [Rare.]

The chorus of shepherds prepare resistance in their master's defence, calling the rest of the *serviture*.
Milton, Plan of a Tragedy called Sodom.

3. Same as *servitor* (*c*). [Erroneous use.]

Trim's a Critick; I remember him a *Serviture* at Oxon.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

servitus (sėr'vi-tus), *n.* [LL., service, servitude: see *servitude*.] In *Rom. law*, the right of a person not the owner of the thing to use it or have it serve his interest in a particular manner not wholly exclusive, but by way of exception to the general power of exclusive use belonging to the owner.

servo-motor (sėr″vō-mō'tor), *n.* A motor whose movements are automatically controlled and follow the motions of a controlling apparatus.

servt. An abbreviation of *servant*.

servulateᵗ (sėr'vū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *servulus*, a young servant (dim. of *servus*, a slave, servant), + *-ate*[2].] To do obsequious service. [A euphuistic use.]

Bri. I embrace their loves.
Egre. Which we'll repay with *servulating*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother (ed. 1637), i. 2.

servyceᵗ, *n.* A Middle English form of *service*.

sestᵗ, *n.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

sesame (ses'a-mē), *n.* [ME. *sysame*; < OF. *sesame*, *sisame*, F. *sésame* = Sp. *sésamo* = Pg. *sesamo* = It. *sesamo*, *sisamo* = D. *sesam(-kruid)* = G. Sw. Dan. *sesam*, < L. *sesamum*, *sisamum*, *sesama*, neut., *sesima*, *sesama*, f. (= Turk. *sīsām*, *susam*), sesame, < Gr. σήσαμον, Laconian σάαμον, neut., the seed or fruit of the sesame-plant, the plant itself, σησάμη, f., the sesame-plant. Cf. Ar. *simsim*, > Pers. *simsim* = Hind. *samsam*, sesame. The E. word is pronounced as if directly from the Gr. σησάμη.] An annual herbaceous plant, *Sesamum orientale*, which is widely cultivated and naturalized in tropical and subtropical countries. Its value lies chiefly in its seeds, from which is expressed the gingili-, sesame-, or til-oil. The seeds are also variously used as food. The oil in large doses is laxative, and the leaves when macerated yield a mucilaginous remedy, useful in cholera infantum, dysentery, etc. The plant is simple of culture, and thrives in sterile soil. It is somewhat grown in the southern United States. Also called *benne*.

Sysame in fatte soil and gravel is sowe,
Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Open sesame, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" (in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments") flew open; hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

It [a poet's philosophy] is rather something which is more energetic in a word than in a whole treatise, and our hearts unclose themselves instinctively at its simple *Open sesame!* *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

Sesameæ (se-sā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1823), < *Sesamum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Pedaliaceæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary divided into four cells by false partitions, each cell containing numerous ovules. It includes 4 genera, chiefly African and tropical, of which *Sesamum* is the type.

★ **sesame-oil** (ses'a-mē-oil), *n.* Oil of sesamum. See *sesame* and *oil*.

sesamineᵗ (ses'a-min), *a.* [< F. *sesamin*, < L. *sesaminus*, < Gr. σησάμινος, of sesame (ἔλαιον σησάμινον, sesame-oil), < σήσαμον, σησάμη, sesame: see *sesame*.] Derived from sesame.

They [Brachmanes] were annointed with *Sesamine* oyle, wherewith, and with hony, they tempered their bread.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

sesamoid (ses'a-moid), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *sesamoides*, a plant resembling sesame; < Gr. σησαμοειδής, like sesame or its seeds, < σήσαμον, σησάμη, sesame, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the shape of a grain of sesame: especially applied in anatomy to small independent osseous or cartilaginous bodies occurring in tendinous structures.—**Sesamoid bones**, bony nodules developed in tendons where they pass over an angular projection. The patella, in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, is the largest in the human body.—**Sesamoid cartilage of the larynx**, a small cartilaginous nodule occasionally developed at the side of each arytenoid, near the tip, in the perichondrium.—**Sesamoid cartilages**, cartilaginous nodules which develop in tendons under the same conditions as do the sesamoid bones.—**Sesamoid fibrocartilages.** Same as *sesamoid cartilages*.—**Sesamoid nasal cartilages**, small nodules of cartilage found on the upper margin of the alar cartilages. Also called *epactal cartilages*.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a bone developed in the tendon of a muscle at or near a joint; a sclerosketal ossification, usually of a nodular shape. The largest sesamoid of the human body is the patella or kneepan. Smaller sesamoids, in pairs, are normally developed in the metacarpophalangeal and metatarsophalangeal joints of the inner digits (thumb and great toe), and in the black races of men, and many other animals, at these joints of all the digits. Sesamoids may be developed at any joint, as the shoulder-joint of some birds. The so-called navicular bone of the horse's foot is a sesamoid. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *hoof*, *knee-joint*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, *scapholunar*, and *solidungulate*.

sesamoidal (ses-a-moi'dal), *a.* [< *sesamoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sesamoid*.

sesamoiditis (ses″a-moi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sesamoid* + *-itis*.] Disease of the sesamoid bones and enveloping tissues situated behind the metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal articulation (fetlock) in the horse.

Sesamum (ses'a-mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *sesamum*, < Gr. σήσαμον, sesame: see *sesame*.] A genus of sympetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sesameæ* in the family *Pedaliaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a corolla-tube curved down and dilated above a short oblique base, terminating in a somewhat two-lipped limb; with a regular ovary which becomes a usually four-angled oblong capsule, partially loculicidal, and at the apex unarmed, compressed,

and obtuse or shortly acuminate. There are 14 species, natives of tropical Africa and the East Indies. They are erect or prostrate herbs with a rough and gummy surface. They bear opposite leaves below, alternate above, and either entire or cleft. The pale or violet flowers are solitary in the axils. The one important species is *S. orientale*, the sesame, widely naturalized and cultivated. See *sesame*, and cut under *benne*.—**Oil of sesamum.** See *sesame* and *oil*.



Sesame (*Sesamum orientale*).

sesban[1] (ses'ban), *n.* [< F. *sesban*, < Ar. *seisebān*, *saisabān*, < Pers. *sīsabān*, the plant *Sesban Ægyptiaca*.] A plant, *Sesban Ægyptiaca*, native throughout the tropics of the old world. It is an elegant but soft-wooded and short-lived shrub, from 6 to 10 feet high. Also called *jyntee*.

Sesban[2] (ses'ban), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < *sesban*[1], q. v.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Robinieæ*. It is characterized by a beardless style with a small stigma, and a long linear and compressed roundish or four-winged pod which is divided within by cross-partitions between the seeds. There are about 15 species, widely dispersed through warm regions of both hemispheres. They are herbs or shrubs, or small short-lived trees, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with numerous and entire leaflets, and loose axillary racemes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers on slender pedicels. They are known as *swamp pea-tree*. *S. macrocarpa*, a smooth annual of the southern United States, bears very slender pendulous and curving pods about a foot long, and yellow and red purple-dotted flowers; it is thought to be the source of the fiber known as *Colorado-river hemp*. For *S. Ægyptiaca*, see *sesban* and *jyntee*. For other species, see *pea-tree*, 2, and *dhunchee*.

sescuncia (ses-kun'shi-ą), *n.* [L., < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *uncia*, an ounce: see *ounce*[1].] In *Rom. antiq.*, a weight of an ounce and a half; in the sextantal system of coinage, a piece of one and a half ounces, or one eighth of an as.

sescuple (ses'kū-pl), *a.* In *anc. pros.*, same as *hemiolic*.

sese[1]†, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *seize*.

sese[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

seseli (ses'e-li), *n.* [Formerly also *seselie*, *sisley*, *cicely* (see *cicely*); < OF. *seseli*, *sesel*, F. *séséli* = Sp. Pg. It. *seseli*, < L. *seselis*, < Gr. σέσελι, σέσελις, also σίλι, name of a plant, *Tordylium officinale*, or, according to others, of several umbellifers of different genera, one of them *Seseli tortuosum*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Seseli*; cicely.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Seselinæ*. It is characterized by flowers with broad petals notched and deeply inflexed at the apex, and smooth, woolly, or bristly beakless fruit with mostly solitary oil-tubes, and obtuse and nearly equal primary ridges, but without corky thickening or secondary ridges. There are about 60 species, or only 40 which are clearly distinct, natives of north temperate regions of the Old World, with 2 in mountains of Australia. They are usually smooth perennials with erect branching stems, tall or slender or rigid, bearing ternately dissected leaves with narrow and often thread-shaped segments. The white flowers are disposed in compound umbels, usually with numerous undivided bracts and bractlets, and often with prominent calyx-teeth, an unusual feature in the order. Some species are known as *meadow-saxifrage* and as *hartwort*. (Compare *cicely*.) *S. Hippomarathrum* is known as *horse-poppy* and *horse-fennel*.

Seselinæ (ses-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Drude, 1897), < *Seseli* + *-inæ*.] A subtribe of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*. It is characterized by a fruit which is roundish in transverse section or compressed on the back, with a broad commissure, without conspicuous secondary ridges, and with its lateral ridges either distinct or united into a nerve-like or corky margin, but not dilated. It includes 42 genera, principally of the old world, of which *Seseli* is the type, and *Crithmum*, *Œnanthe*, *Æthusa*, *Fœniculum*, *Anethum*, *Meum*, *Selinum*, *Ligusticum*, and *Thaspium* are important.

Sesha (sā'shą), *n.* [< Skt. *çesha*.] In *Hind. myth.*, the king of the serpents, with a thousand heads, on which the world rests, and on which Vishnu reclines while asleep: it was also used as a rope in churning the ocean.

Sesia (sē'shi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σής (gen. σεός, later σητός), a moth.] A notable genus of clear-winged moths, typical of the family *Sesiidæ*. It contains small or medium-sized species, with antennæ slightly thickened externally, or with a brush of hair at the tip. The fore wings have two or three clear spots, and the hind wings are hyaline. Most of the European and North American species of the family belong to this genus. *Ægeria* is a synonym.

Sesiades (sē-sī'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sesia* + *-ades*.] A division of sphinxes, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Sesiidæ*.

sesiid (ses'i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Sesiidæ*.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidæ*.

Sesiidæ (sē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Speyer, 1843, as *Sesidæ*), < *Sesia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Ægeriidæ*. *Sesiidæ* is adopted by most late writers. Also *Sesiæ* (Hübner, 1816), *Sesiariæ* (Boisduval, 1829), *Sesiatica* (Gravenhorst, 1843), *Sesiades*, and *Sesiadæ*.

Sesleria (ses-lē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1760), named after L. *Sesler*, a botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Sesslerieæ*. It is characterized by two- to six-flowered spikelets crowded into globose or cylindrical spike-like panicles, and by usually three- to five-nerved flowering glumes which are toothed or pointed or short-awned. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe and western Asia. They are perennial turf-forming grasses with flat or convolute leaves, and usually with short bluish or silvery-shining spikes. See *moor-grass*.

seson[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *season*.

seson[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seizin*.

sesount†, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

sesours†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scissors*.

sesqui- (ses'kwi). [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *sesqui-*, < L. *sesqui-*, usually as a prefix, rarely as an independent word, also *sesque*, one half more, more by one half; perhaps contracted < **semisque*, < *semis*, a half (see *semi-*), + *-que* (= Gr. *καί*), and.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'one half more'—that is, an amount equal to one and a half times some unit, as in *sesquitone*; or an amount equal to a unit plus some part of itself, as in *sesquialtera*, *sesquitertia*, etc. (*a*) In *chem.*, it is used to designate compounds in which there are one and a half times as many atoms or radicals of one member of the compound as of the other: thus, *sesquioxid* of iron is an oxid containing two atoms of iron to three of oxygen. (*b*) In *arith.*, it expresses a superparticular ratio—that is, a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and one aliquot part over: thus, the ratio of 3 to 2 is sesquialteral, that of 4 to 3 sesquitertial, that of 5 to 4 sesquiquartal, etc. But these words are rare in an English form. Thus, T. Hills in 1600 writes: "If the quotient be 1½ then it is named *sesquialtera*, if 1⅓ then *sesquitertia*, if 1¼ then *sesquiquarta*, if 1⅕ then *sesquiquinta*, and so foorth infinitely, which names cannot be englished otherwise but thus, once and a halfe, once and a third, once and a quarter, once and a fift, etc."

★**sesquialter** (ses-kwi-al'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sesquialter*, one half more, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *alter*, another.] In *entom.*, a large spot inclosing a smaller one; a sesquiocellus.

sesquialtera (ses-kwi-al'tę-rą), *n.* [L., fem. of *sesquialter*, one half more: see *sesquialter*.] In *music*: (*a*) An interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 2:3—that is, a perfect fifth. (*b*) A rhythm in which three minims are made equal to a preceding two. Compare *hemiolia*. (*c*) In organ-building, a variety of mixture.

sesquialteral (ses-kwi-al'tę-ral), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more (see *sesquialter*), + *-al*.] One and a half more; one half more. Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, noting a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more: thus, the ratio 9 to 6 is *sesquialteral*. (*b*) In *bot.*, noting that there is half as much more as the number of some other part to which a given part bears special relation, as where the stamens are one half as many more as the petals or sepals, or that a fertile flower is accompanied by an abortive one, as in some grasses; also, noting a large fertile floret accompanied by a small abortive one. (*c*) In *entom.*, noting any part or ornament which is accompanied by another half as large, or much smaller—as (1) an ocellated spot having a smaller one close to it, the two being generally inclosed by a common ring of color (also called *sesquialter* and *sesquiocellus*); (2) a colored band crossing both of the outspread wings, and accompanied on either the primary or the secondary wing alone by another band; or (3) a cell or areolet of the wing to which a much smaller one is appended.

sesquialterate (ses-kwi-al'tę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *sesquialteral*.

sesquialterous (ses-kwi-al'tę-rus), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ous*.] Same as *sesquialteral*.

sesquibasic (ses-kwi-bā'sik), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *basis*, a base: see *basic*.] In *chem.*, noting a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid.

sesquiduple (ses-kwi-dū'pl), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-* + E. *duple*: a modern irregular formation.] Of three and a half times.

sesquiduplicate (ses-kwi-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-* + E. *duplicate*.] Being in the ratio of 2½ to 1, or 5 to 2.

sesquih. In *med.*, an abbreviation of L. *sesquihora*, an hour and a half.

sesquinona (ses-kwi-nō'nä), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *nonus*, ninth: see *none*[2].] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅛ or 9:10—that is, a lesser major second.

sesquinonal (ses-kwi-nō'nal), *a.* [As *sesquinona* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 10 to 9.

sesquiocellus (ses″kwi-ō-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *sesquiocelli* (-ī). [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] In *entom.*, a large ocellate spot which has a smaller one within it, as on the wings of certain butterflies; a sesquialter. See *sesquialteral* (*c*) (1).

sesquioctava (ses″kwi-ok-tā'vą), *n.* [< LL. *sesquioctava*, fem. of *sesquioctavus*, < L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅛ or 8:9—that is, a greater major second.

sesquioctaval (ses-kwi-ok'tā-val), *a.* [As *sesquioctava* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 9 to 8.

sesquioxid, sesquioxide (ses-kwi-ok'sid, -sīd or -sīd), *n.* [< *sesqui-* + *oxid*.] A compound of oxygen and a basic element in the proportion of three atoms of oxygen to two of the other: as, iron *sesquioxid*, Fe_2O_3.

sesquipedal (ses'kwi-ped-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sesquipedalis*, of a foot and a half, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sesquipedalian*.

Fustian, big *sesquipedal* words.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 660.

II. *n.* A person or thing a foot and a half high. [Rare.]

I am but a *sesquipedal* [compared with the giants of the club], having only six foot and a half of stature.
Addison, Spectator, No. 108.

sesquipedalian (ses″kwi-pē-dā'liąn), *a.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ian*.] **1.** Containing or measuring a foot and a half: as, a *sesquipedalian* pygmy: often humorously said of long words, in translation of Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* (words a foot and a half long).

This "ornate style" introduced *sesquipedalian* Latinisms, words of immense dimensions, that could not hide their vacuity of thought.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 195.

2. Addicted to the use of long words.

The words gathered size like snow-balls, and toward the end of her letter Miss Jenkyns used to become quite *sesquipedalian*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, v.

sesquipedalianism (ses″kwi-pē-dā'liąn-izm), *n.* [< *sesquipedalian* + *-ism*.] The condition of being sesquipedalian; the practice of using, or fondness for using, long words; also, a long word, or a style abounding in long words.

Are not these masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism* using proper language?
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

sesquipedalism (ses-kwi-ped'al-izm), *n.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ism*.] Same as *sesquipedalianism*.

The era of galvanized *sesquipedalism* and sonorous cadences, inaugurated by Johnson.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 148.

sesquipedality (ses″kwi-pē-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ity*.] **1.** The condition or property of being sesquipedalian; hence, the condition of being over-large.

Imagine to yourself a little squat, uncourtly figure of a Doctor Slop, of about four feet and a half perpendicular height, with a breadth of back, and a *sesquipedality* of belly, which might have done honour to a serjeant in the horse-guards.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

2. The practice of using long words.

sesquiplicate (ses-kwip'li-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sesquiplex* (*-plic-*), taken one and a half times, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *plicare*, pp. *plicatus*, fold: see *plicate*.] Noting the ratio of a cube to a square: as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

sesquiquadrate (ses-kwi-kwod'rāt), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quadratus*, square: see *quadrate*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 135°, or a quadrant and a half.

sesquiquarta (ses-kwi-kwâr'tą), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 4:5—that is, a major third.

sesquiquartal (ses-kwi-kwâr'tal), *a.* [As *sesquiquarta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 5 to 4.

sesquiquinta (ses-kwi-kwin'tą), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quintus*, fifth.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅓ or 5:6—that is, a minor third.

sesquiquintal (ses-kwi-kwin'tal), *a.* [As *sesquiquinta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 6 to 5.

sesquiquintile (ses-kwi-kwin'til), *a.* At a distance in the zodiac of about 108°. [Rare.]

sesquiseptimal (ses-kwi-sep'ti-mal), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *septimus*, seventh, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 8 to 7.

sesquisextal (ses-kwi-seks'tal), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *sextus*, sixth, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 7 to 6.

sesquisulphid, sesquisulphide (ses-kwi-sul'fid, -fid or -fid), *n.* [< *sesqui-* + *sulphid.*] A compound of sulphur with some more basic element in the proportion of three atoms of sulphur to two of the other element.

sesquitertia (ses-kwi-tėr'shiä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sesquitertia*, fem. of *sesquitertius*, containing one and a third, bearing the ratio of four to three, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 3:4—that is, a perfect fourth.

sesquitertial (ses-kwi-tėr'shal), *a.* [As *sesquitertia* + *-al.*] Same as *sesquitertian.*

sesquitertian (ses-kwi-tėr'shan), *a.* [As *sesquitertia* + *-an.*] Being in the ratio of 4 to 3.

sesquitertianal (ses-kwi-tėr'shan-al), *a.* [< *sesquitertian* + *-al.*] Same as *sesquitertian.*

sesquitone (ses'kwi-tōn), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, a minor third—that is, an interval equal to a tone and a half.

sess[1]† (ses), *v. t.* [Also misspelled *cess;* by aphæresis from *assess:* see *assess* and *cess*[2].] To assess; tax.

> The Grecians were contented a tax should be levied, and that every city should be reasonably *sessed* according to their wealth and ability.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 285.

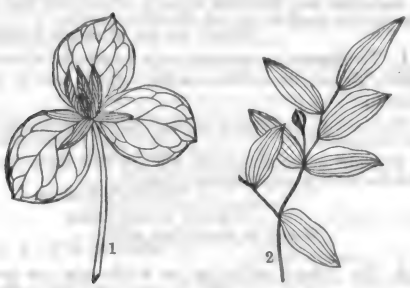
sess[1] (ses), *n.* [Also misspelled *cess;* < *sess*[1], *cess*[2], *v.*: see *cess*[2], *assess.*] A tax.

sess[2] (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a variant form and particular use of *suss, soss*, as in *cesspool:* see *soss, cesspool.*] In *soap-making*, one of a number of rectangular frames which are fitted one on another, and secured together with screw-rods so as to form a kind of well, in which the soap is left to cool and solidify.

sessa† (ses'ä), *interj.* [A variant of *sa sa*, < D. *sa! sa!* "come on, cheer up, quickly: an interjection much used to stir up fighting dogs" (Sewel); a repetition of the sibilant syllable *sa*, come on! used to excite or encourage dogs, etc.] A word used by Shakspere with uncertain and disputed meaning.

> Let the world slide: *sessa!*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.
>
> Still through the hawthorn blows the cold wind. . . .
> Dolphin, my boy, my boy, *sessa!* let him trot by.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 104.

sessile (ses'il), *a.* [= F. *sessile* = Sp. *sesil* = Pg. *sessil* = It. *sessile;* < L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, < *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit: see *sedent, session.*] 1. In *bot.*, attached without any sensible projecting support; sitting directly on the body to which it belongs without a support; attached by the base: as, a *sessile*



1. Sessile Flower of *Trillium sessile.* 2. Sessile Leaves of *Uvularia sessilifolia.*

leaf, one issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a petiole or footstalk; a *sessile* flower, one having no peduncle; a *sessile* stigma, one without a style, as in the poppy.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Seated flat or low; fixed by a broad base; not stalked or pedunculated.

> Such outgrowths . . . are at first *sessile*, but become elongated. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 12.

(*b*) Fixed; not free; sedentary. [Rare.]

> It is now important to observe that great numbers of centrifugal animals are sedentary or *sessile*, while the longitudinal are vagrant, moving from place to place.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 193.

(*c*) Specifically, in *Crustacea:* (1) Having no peduncle, as a cirriped; belonging to the *Sessilia.* (2) Having no stalk or ophthalmite, as an eye. (*d*) In *conch.*, having no stalk or ommatophore, as an eye. (*e*) In *entom.*, not petiolate, as an abdomen. (*f*) In *Hydroida*, not detachable or separable, as a gonophore.

sessile-eyed (ses'il-īd), *a.* Having sessile eyes. (*a*) Edriophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to *stalk-eyed.* See *Arthrostraca.* (*b*) Basommatophorous; not stylommatophorous, as a gastropod.

Sessilia† (se-sil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting: see *sessile.*] 1. A group of fixed rotifers; the *Floscularidæ* and *Melicertidæ:* opposed to *Natantia.* See *Pedata.*—2. In Lamarck's classification (1801–1812), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Pedunculata*, and containing the sessile as distinguished from the pedunculate cirripeds; the sessile barnacles, as acorn-shells.

Sessiliventres (ses'i-li-ven'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, + *venter* (*ventr-*), the belly.] In *entom.*, same as *Securifera.*

session (sesh'on), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *session* = Sp. *sesión* = Pg. *sessão* = It. *sessione*, < L. *sessio*(*n-*), a sitting, session, < *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sit, sedent.*] 1. The act of sitting, or the state of being seated: now rare except in the specific theological sense of Christ's sitting or enthronement at the right hand of God the Father. Also *assession.*

> Christ . . . hath as Man, not as God only, supreme dominion over quick and dead, for so much his ascension into heaven and his *session* at the right hand of God do import. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

> The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of *session* or recubation, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

> But Vivien . . .
> Leapt from her *session* on his lap, and stood.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, etc., or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business: as, the court is now in *session* (that is, the members are assembled for business).

> This *sessions*, to our great grief we pronounce,
> Even pushes 'gainst our heart: the party tried
> The daughter of a king. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 1.

> The Stygian council thus dissolved; . . .
> Then of their *session* ended they bid cry
> With trumpets' regal sound the great result.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 514.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets daily for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up. Thus, a *session* of the legislature commonly means the period from its assembling to its adjournment for the year or season, in contradistinction to its *daily sessions* during that period. So a *session* of Parliament comprises the time from its meeting to its prorogation, of which there is in general but one in each year. Technically at common law it was held that a meeting of Parliament could not be called a *session* unless the sovereign passed an act. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term.* Also applied in the United States to the daily or half-daily periods of work of a school.

> During the twenty-five years of the York dynasty . . . the *sessions* of those parliaments which really met extended over a very few months. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

> The *sessions* of the Reichstag must be public; it is not within its choice to make them private. A private *session* is regarded as, legally, only a private conference of the members of the Reichstag, and can have no public authority whatever. *W. Wilson*, State, § 417.

4. *pl.* In *law*, a sitting of justices in court, originally, as in England, upon commission: as, the *sessions* of oyer and terminer. See *oyer.*

> God is the Iudge, who keeps continuall *Sessions*
> In every place to punish all Transgressions.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

5. *Eccles.*, the lowest court of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling or lay elders of the local church. It has the power to admit and discipline members, regulate the times of service, and administer all the spiritual affairs of the local church, and is answerable for its acts to the presbytery. In the Established Church of Scotland it is specifically called the *kirk session* (which see, under *kirk*).

> Wi' pinch I pat a Sunday's face on,
> An' snooved awa' before the *Session.*
> *Burns*, To a Tailor.

Clerk of the Session. See *clerk.*—**County sessions.** See *county*[1].—**Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions, and an appellate jurisdiction over the principal inferior courts. It was instituted in 1532, and consists of a lord president, a lord justice-clerk, and eleven ordinary lords. They sit in two divisions, the lord president and three ordinary lords forming the first division, and the lord justice-clerk and other three ordinary lords the second division. The first and second divisions form what is called the *inner house.* There are five permanent lords ordinary, each of whom holds a court, the courts of the lords ordinary forming what is called the *outer house.* The junior lord ordinary officiates in the bill-chamber during session. See *bill-chamber.*—**Court of Sessions, Court of General Sessions, Court of Special Sessions,** in the United States, local criminal courts whose jurisdiction does not generally extend to offenses of the highest grades.—**General session of the peace,** in Great Britain, a meeting of the justices held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *general quarter-sessions of the peace.*—**Lords of Council and Session.** See *council.*—**Ordinary of assize and sessions.** See *ordinary,* 1 (*b*).—**Petty sessions,** the meeting of two or more justices for trying offenses in a summary way under various acts of Parliament empowering them to do so.—**Quarter sessions.** See *quarter-sessions.*—**Session of Christ,** in *theol.*, the perpetual presence of the human nature of Christ at the right hand of God.—**Sessions of the peace,** in Great Britain, the name given to sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general. Similar judicial arrangements prevailed in most of the American colonies, also in some of the States subsequently to the Revolution.—**Special sessions,** sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a burgh, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licenses, etc.

sessional (sesh'on-al), *a.* [< *session* + *-al.*] Relating or belonging to a session or sessions.

> Each [English] county is divided by its Quarter Sessions into petty *sessional* districts, and every neighborhood is given thus its own court of Petty Sessions—from which in almost all cases an appeal lies to Quarter Sessions.
> *W. Wilson*, State, § 744.

Sessional orders, in Parliament, certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and not intended to endure beyond the existing session. *Sir E. May.*

session-clerk (sesh'on-klėrk), *n.* In Scotland, an officer who officially records the transactions and keeps the books and documents of a kirk session.

sesslet† (ses'l), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To change seats very often. *Halliwell.*

sesspool†, *n.* See *cesspool.*

sester, *n.* A variant of *sexter.*

sesterce (ses'tėrs), *n.* [< F. *sesterce* = Sp. Pg. *sestercio* = It. *sesterzio*, < L. *sestertius:* see *sestertius.*] A Roman coin: same as *sestertius.*

> Put twenty into his hand, twenty *sesterces* I mean, and let nobody see. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.
>
> A donative of ten *sesterties,*
> I'll undertake, shall make 'em ring your praises
> More than they sang your pleasures.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

sesternet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cistern.*

sestertium (ses-tėr'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *sestertia* (-ä). [L.: see *sestertius.*] A money of account used by the ancient Romans in reckoning large sums: it was equal to a thousand sestertii.

sestertius (ses-tėr'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *sestertii* (-ī). [L., a silver coin (see def.), prop. adj. (sc. *nummus*, coin), two and a half, for **semistertius*, < *semis*, half (see *semi-*), + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] 1. A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 269 B. C. It was the quarter of the denarius. See *denarius.* In the quotation there is a confusion of *sestertius* and *sestertium.*



Obverse. Reverse.
Sestertius (silver).—British Museum. (Size of original.)

> The *sestertius* was a small silver coyne marked H. S. or rather LLˢ, valu'd 2 pound and half of silver, viz. 250 denarii, about 25 golden ducati. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

2. The largest coin of copper alloy of the Roman empire. It was coined in orichalc, or brass, a finer alloy than the bronze of the as and of the usual coinage of antiquity. It was issued by Augustus and by some of his immediate successors, and was equivalent to four asses.

sestet (ses'tet), *n.* [< It. *sestetto*, dim. of *sesto*, sixth, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *sixth, six.*] 1. In *music*, same as *sextet.*—2. The two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three lines each; the last six lines of a sonnet.

> Milton . . . frequently disregards the law which makes separate sections of octave and *sestet*, and welds the two.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3253, p. 273.

sestetto (ses-tet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *sestet.*] Same as *sextet.*

sestina (ses-tē'nä), *n.* [It.: see *sestine.*] A poem in fixed form, borrowed from the French, and said to have been invented by the Provençal troubadour Arnaut Daniel (thirteenth century). It consisted originally of six stanzas of six unrimed lines, with a final triplet or half-stanza, also unrimed—all the lines being of the same length. The terminal words of stanzas 2 to 6 were the same as those of stanza 1, but arranged differently; and they were repeated in the triplet or envoy, partly at the end and partly in the middle of the lines. The modern sestina is written on two or three rimes, and the formula for a two-rimed sestina is thus given in the "Vers Français et leur Prosodie" of the best French authority, M. de Gramont: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 6, 1, 5, 2, 4, 3; 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5; 5, 3, 2, 6, 1, 4; 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2; 2, 4, 6, 5, 3, 1; triplet 2, 4, 6 at the end, and 1, 3, 5 at the beginning of the lines. In stanza 1, lines 1, 3, and 4 rime, and 2, 5, and 6 rime. Sestinas were written in Italy by Dante and Petrarch, in Spain and Portugal by Cervantes and Camoëns, and in England by Drummond of Hawthornden (1585–1649). Mr. Swinburne (in "Poems and Ballads," 2d ser.) has achieved a double sestina.

A *sestina* is a poem written neither in rhyme nor blank verse, but in so-called six-line stanzas, each one of which has to take the last word of the stanza preceding it, and twist it about into some new and fantastic meaning.
Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 14.

sestine (ses'tin), *n.* [< It. *sestina*, a kind of poem, = Sp. *sextina*, *sextilla* = Pg. *sextina*, *sextilha* = F. *sextine*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, ordinal of *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Doublet of *sextain*.] In *pros.*, same as *sestina*.

The day was so wasted that onely his riming *Sestine*, delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favor to bee heard. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

sestole (ses'tōl), *n.* [< It. *sesto*, sixth, + *-ole*.] In *music*, same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sestolet (ses'tō-let), *n.* [< *sestole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sesun[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

sesun[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seizin*.

Sesuvium (sē-sū'vi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759).] A genus of apetalous plants, of the family *Aizoaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five or more stamens, and a three- to five-celled ovary with axillary placentæ, numerous ovules, and a circumscissile capsule. There are about five species, natives of tropical shores throughout the world. They are erect or prostrate branching and succulent herbs, sometimes slightly shrubby. They bear opposite, fleshy, linear or oblong leaves without distinct stipules, and with axillary, solitary or clustered, usually reddish or purplish flowers. They are known as *sea-purslane*. *S. Portulacastrum* is a widely diffused species, useful with others in binding sea-sands, and in western Asia ★eaten as a salad. See *purslane*.

set[1] (set), *v.*; pret. and pp. *set*, ppr. *setting*. [Early mod. E. also *sett*, *sette*; < ME. *setten* (pret. *sette*, *sætte*, also *settide*, pl. *settiden*, pp. *set*, *sette*, *i-set*, *y-set*, *i-sett*, *i-sette*), < AS. *settan* (pret. *sette*, pp. *geset*), set, = OS. *settian* = OFries. *setta* = MD. *setten*, D. *zetten* = MLG. LG. *setten* = OHG. *sazzan*, *sezzan*, *setzan*, MHG. G. *setzen* = Icel. *setja* = Sw. *sätta* = Dan. *sætte* = Goth. *satjan*, set, put, place, etc. (in a wide variety of applications), lit. cause to sit, causal of AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*), etc., sit: see *sit*. Cf. *beset*, *seize*. The verb *set*, orig. transitive, by reason of its reflexive use, and ult., by omission of the object, its intransitive use, and by reason of its phonetic similarity or identity in some forms with the primitive verb *sit* (also dial. *set*, obs. or dial. pret. and pp. *sat*), has become more or less confused and involved in its later uses. In the sense 'sink,' as the sun or stars, it is partly of Scand. origin, < Icel. refl. *setask*, set, as the sun, etc. Many uses are highly idiomatic, the verb, like *put*, its nearest equivalent, and *do*, *make*, *get*, etc., having become of almost universal application, and taking its distinctive color from the context.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or cause to rest as on a seat; cause to be put, placed, or seated; place in a sitting, standing, or any natural or normal posture; put: as, to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet: often with *up* or *down*: as, to *set up* a statue or a flagstaff; to *set down* a burden.

Thei, castynge her clothis on the colt, *setten* Jhesu on hym. *Wyclif*, Luke xix. 35.

He tooke, he tooke him up a,
All by the lilly-white hand,
And *set* him on his feet.
By Lands-dale Hey Ho (Child's Ballads, V. 432).

The dishes have feet like standing bolles, and are so *set* one upon another that you may eat of each without removing of any. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

No man, when he hath lighted a candle, covereth it, . . . but *setteth* it on a candlestick. Luke viii. 16.

Lo! as a careful housewife runs to catch
One of her feather'd creatures broke away,
Sets down her babe and makes all swift despatch.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

2. To put in a certain place, position, direction, or relation; put; place; fix; establish.

With mete & drynke be-fore the *sette*,
Hold the plesyd, & aske no bette.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Roben *set* hes horne to hes mowthe,
And blow a blast that was foll god.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. Gen. ix. 13.

He *set* his horse head to the water,
Just thro' it for to ride.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

Come, boy, *set* two chairs; and . . . we will, if you please, talk of some other subject.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 239.

A design to beguile thee of thy salvation, by turning thee from the way in which I had *set* thee.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 97.

More specifically—(*a*) To arrange; dispose; adjust; place; station; post.

They went and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and *setting* a watch. Mat. xxvii. 66.

Set we our squadrons on yond side o' the hill,
In eye of Cæsar's battle. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 9. 1.

If his Princely wisedome and powerfull hand, renowned through the world for admirable government, please but to *set* these new Estates into order, their composure will be singular. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 59.

Then she cast off her lad's attire;
A maiden's weede upon her backe she seemely *set*.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

I . . . could not effecte y[t] which I aimed at, neither can yet *sett* things as I wished.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 36.

(*b*) To place or plant firmly: as, he *set* his foot upon his opponent's neck.

To lond he him sette,
And fot on stirop *sette*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 757.

Set him breast-deep in earth, and famish him.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 179.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her cream-white mule his pastern *set*.
Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

(*c*) To establish, as in a certain post, office, or relation; appoint; ordain: as, to *set* a person over others; to *set* a man at the head of affairs.

Theose sixe ben *i-set* to saue the castel;
To kepe this wommon this wyse men ben charget.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 22.

Behold, this child is *set* for the fall and rising again of many in Israel. Luke ii. 34.

We'll *set* thee to school to an ant. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 68.

I look upon myself as one *set* to watch the manners and behaviour of my countrymen and contemporaries.
Addison, Spectator, No. 435.

(*d*) To place before the mind: often with a direct and an indirect object.

Herein she *sets* me good example of a patience and contentment hard for me to imitate.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xx.

(*e*) To adjust, as an instrument: as, to *set* a clock, a telescope, an alarm, or a metronome; to *set* the feed of a sewing-machine; to *set* the focus of a microscope.

Hath some frolic heart *set* back the hand
Of fate's perpetual clock? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 7.

The Overseer of the Poor
Is *setting* the Workhouse Clock.
Hood, The Workhouse Clock.

3. Specifically—(*a*) To put (a domestic fowl when broody) in position for incubation; place (a broody hen or other fowl) on a nest containing eggs, for the purpose of hatching them.

What woman cannot *sette* an hen on broode
And bryng her briddes forth?
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

(*b*) To place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird in a nest, or in an incubator, for the purpose of hatching them.—**4.** To cause or procure to be or do; dispose; put from one state into another: followed by an object with a predicate to it: as, to *set* at ease; to *set* in order; to *set* matters right. See also phrases below.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father.
Mat. x. 35.

Law addressed herself to *set* wrong right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 152.

5. To make or cause to do, act, or be; start; bestir; employ; busy: followed by an object with a further predicate determining the object's action: as, to *set* a faucet running; to *set* a man to work; to *set* one's self to improve matters.

A wys womman wol *sette* [var. *busy*] hire evere in oon
To get hire love ther as she hath noon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 209.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to *set* the table on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 210.

We were *set* to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinarie slaues in the said Court.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Come, what's here to do? you are putting the town-pleasures in her head, and *setting* her a-longing.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

How utterly they are at a stand until they are *set* a-going by some paragraph in a newspaper.
Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

Blow, bugle, blow, *set* the wild echoes flying.
Tennyson, Princess, iii. (song).

When now
The good things of the hall were *set* aglow
By the great tapers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

The twilight that sends the hens to roost *sets* the fox to prowl. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 42.

6. To fix. (*a*) To make rigid or immovable: as, rust had *set* the weathercock.

Peace, *set* your countenance then, for here he comes.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

(*b*) To make stiff, firm, or solid: as, to *set* milk with rennet.

They [liquors] are then evaporated to crystallizing point, . . . When *set*, . . . the masses of crystals are drained.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 33.

The coated plate is then left on the stand until it [the gelatin] is quite *set*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 279.

(*c*) To make fast or permanent, as a color: as, to *set* a blue with alum. (*d*) To fix for preservation; prepare for examination, as a specimen of natural history: technically said, especially in entomology, of transfixing an insect on a pin, and adjusting its wings, legs, and feelers so that these shall dry in a desired position; also, of placing insects thus set in rows in proper boxes; also, in taxidermy, of mounting or posing a stuffed specimen, as a bird on its perch. In some of these processes a simple instrument called a *setting-needle* is much used.

7. To fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement. (*a*) To appoint or determine, as a time or place for a specific purpose.

The king said unto me, . . . For how long shall thy journey be? and when wilt thou return? So . . . I *set* him a time. Neh. ii. 6.

I am to bruise his heel;
His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head.
Milton, P. L., x. 499.

Lord Dingwall courted this lady gay,
And so he *set* their wedding-day.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 289).

(*b*) To assign or prescribe, as a copy or a task.

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time, as may allow him no opportunity to be idle.
Locke, Education, § 127.

8. To fix, determine, or regulate beforehand, as a price, value, or amount: as, to *set* a price on a house or a horse.

And as for these whose ransom we have *set*,
It is our pleasure one of them depart.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 139.

Do you not see what feigned prices are *set* upon little stones or rarities? *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

9. To put in order or trim for use; make ready: as, to *set* a razor (that is, to give it a fine edge); to *set* a saw (to incline the teeth laterally to the right and left in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade); to *set* a trap; to *set* the table for dinner; to *set* a scene on the stage.

She gan the hous to dyghte,
And tables for to *sette* and beddes make.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 339.

Yeomen of Chambre, IIII, to make beddes, to bere or hold torches, to *sette* bourdes.
Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. 313, note.

Sir, the scene is *set*, and everything is ready to begin, if you please. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

An elaborate scene is *set* when it is arranged upon the stage, and "struck" when it is removed.
New York Daily Tribune, July 14, 1889.

10. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable: distinguished from *sow*: often with *out*: as, to *set out* strawberry-plants.

To serue hym for euere,
Bothe to sowe and to *sette*, the while I swynke myghte.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 548.

I'll not put
The dibble in earth to *set* one slip of them.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 100.

An honest and laborious servant, whose skill and profession was to *set* or sow all wholesome herbs.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

11. To frame or mount, as a precious stone in gold, silver, or other metal: as, to *set* a diamond.

Onyx stones, and stones to be *set*, glistering stones, and of divers colours. 1 Chron. xxix. 2.

He had flue emrauds *set* in golde, which were woorth flue hundred or sixe hundred crownes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 249.

Never so rich a gem
Was *set* in worse than gold.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 55.

12. To adorn with or as with one or more precious stones, or with ornaments of any kind; stud: as, to *set* a miniature with diamonds; to *set* a snuff-box with pearls or gold beads; a lawn *set* with statues and vases.

Oon or two
With gemmes fele aboute on hem *ysette*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 167.

A cup o' the good red goud,
Weel *set* wi' jewels sae fair to see.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads), I. 169.

He had a most rich George in a sardonyx *set* with diamonds. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 9, 1705.

The old Knight . . . bid me observe how thick the City was *set* with Churches. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 383.

A rosebud *set* with little wilful thorns.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

13. To reduce from a state of dislocation or fracture, and fix, if necessary, in a position suitable for recovery: as, to *set* a bone or a leg.

In order to get firm osseous union in a case of fracture, the great points to attend to are accurate apposition of the fragments and complete rest of the broken bone. Accurate apposition is termed "*setting* the fracture"; this is best done by the extension of the limb and coaptation of the broken surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 682.

14. To fix with settled or earnest purpose; direct or fix intently, as the hopes or affections; bend: as, she had *set* her heart on going.

In you haue I *sette* all my hope.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 680.

I have *set* my affection to the house of my God.
1 Chron. xxix. 3.

K. John having now gotten a Vacation, and a Time of Ease, which agreed much better with his Nature than Wars, *sets* his Mind wholly upon Pleasures.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 69.

Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit. *Addison.*

15. To stake at play; wager; risk; also, to bet with.

I have *set* my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4. 9.

Give you him all you play for; never *set* him;
For he will have it. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

16. To embarrass; perplex; pose; bring to a mental standstill.

Learning was pos'd; Philosophie was *set;*
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net.
G. Herbert, The Church Militant.

To shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, there are several who for want of other materials are forced to represent the bill . . . as a kind of grievance.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 20.

I was hard *set* what to do. It was rudeness to refuse, but I could not stand it, and sent it away.
The Century, XXXVIII. 662.

17. In *music:* (*a*) To fit, as words to music or music to words; adapt; arrange for musical performance; also, to arrange or transcribe for a particular voice or instrument.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

He had been very successful in *setting* such old songs as "Orpheus with his lute."
Tennyson, The Window, Prefatory Note.

In the same year Purcell *set* Sir Charles Sedley's Ode for the queen's birthday, "Love's Goddess sure was blind."
Grove, Dict. Music, III. 49.

Music, *set* to madrigals,
Loitered all day through groves and halls.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

(*b*) To pitch.

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into tune.
Spectator.

18. To hold; keep (see *keep*, *v. t.* and *i.*, 1); heed; regard: followed by an object noun or pronoun expressing value (*store*, *much*, etc., especially small value, *mite*, *groat*, *haw*, *straw*, *tare*, *cress* (*kers*), etc., *lite*, *little*, *naught*, *short*, etc.), with the thing in question, preceded by *by* (sometimes *of*), in the sense of 'about, concerning.' The object pronouns *much*, *lite*, *little*, *naught* were taken later as adverbs, and the transitive verb, by reason of this construction and by reason also of the mere omission of the object, became intransitive (in the then idiomatic phrase *to set by*)—*set by* in the transitive use being equivalent to a unitary verb, 'value, esteem,' and taking as such a passive construction.

I *sette* nat *an haw of* his proverbes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 659.

He that good manners seemes to lack,
No wyse man doth *set by;*
Wythout condicions vertuous,
Thou art not worth a flye.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Set nought by golde ne grotes,
Theyr names if I durst tell.
Skelton, Colyn Cloute, l. 160.

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 67.

Sir Thomas Clifford, who appears a very fine gentleman, and much *set by* at Court for his activity in going to sea, and stoutness every where, and stirring up and down.
Pepys, Diary, II. 456.

God knows how hard it is to help *setting a good deal by* one's children. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

19†. To assume; suppose; posit.

I *set* the werste, lest that ye dreden this;
Men wolde wondren sen hym come or gon.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 367.

20. To contrive; plan.

Most freely I confess, myself and Toby
Set this device against Malvolio here.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 368.

21. To put in opposition; oppose; offset.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 94.

22. To let to a tenant; lease. [Now prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For to save hym in his ryght
My goodes beth *sette* and solde.
Robin Hood, i. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

About this time [1750] the custom of *setting* or leasing a mine on tribute came into use.
R. Hunt, British Mining, p. 107.

23. To write; note; enter, as in a book. Compare *to set down* (*b*), below.

All his faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learn'd, and conn'd by rote.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 98.

24†. To flute or crimp; adjust the plaits of: as, to *set* a ruff with a poking-stick.

His linen collar labyrinthian *set*,
Whose thousand double turnings never met.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. vii. 39.

25†. To point out or mark, as game-birds, by crouching, or standing stiffly, with the muzzle directed toward the scent; point: as, a dog *sets* a covey of partridges. See *setter*[1]. Hence—**26.** To mark or designate for prey, in allusion to a dog which sets birds; hunt, as game, with a setter; formerly, also, to take, as birds, with a net.

He with his squadron overtakes a coach which they had *set* overnight, having intelligence of a booty of four hundred pounds in it.
Memoirs of Du Vall, 1670 (Harl. Misc., III. 311). (*Davies.*)

A combination of sharpers, it seems, had long *set* him as a man of fortune.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 204. (*Davies.*)

27. See the quotation.

A bell of about 52 cwt. at Hereford, which he and some other boys used to raise and *set* (i. e. ring till it stands mouth upwards).
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 370.

28. To push; propel by pushing with a pole against the bank or bottom of the stream: said of boats. See *setting-pole*. [Local, Eng., and U. S.]

With rowing, drawing, and *setting* [our boats], we went this day 7 miles more. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 366.

29. To direct or accompany part or all of the way: as, to *set* one home; to *set* one on one's way.

He directed me to the Wicket-Gate, which else I should never have found, and so *set* me into the way that hath led me directly to this house.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

He went out with Will; he said he were going to *set* him a part of the way. . . . So the two lads set off together.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxii.

30. To form, after fertilization, for development, as fruit or seed.

Flowers legitimately fertilised *set* seeds under conditions which cause the almost complete failure of illegitimately fertilised flowers.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 28.

31. In *printing:* (*a*) To place in the proper order for reading, as types representing letters, spaces, punctuation-marks, etc.; compose. (*b*) To put into type: as, to *set* a manuscript: sometimes with *up*. (*c*) To put (newly printed sheets) aside until the ink is perfectly dry, and sets in the paper.—**32.** *Naut.*: (*a*) To loosen and extend; spread to the wind: as, to *set* the sails. (*b*) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, to *set* the land.—**33.** In *leather-manuf.*, to treat (leather) by wetting it, spreading it on a stone or table, and beating it with the slicker until it adheres to the table by atmospheric pressure.—**34.** To become; suit.

Tak down, tak down the mast o' goud;
Set up the mast o' tree;
Ill *sets* it a forsaken lady
To sail sae gallantlie.
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 103).

Lath floated and set fair, lath laid and set. See *lath*[1].—**Set close,** a printing-house order to compose types in a compact style.—**Set her, him,** or **you up,** a phrase of contempt applied to a person who makes undue show or pretension: as, she must have her new carriage; *set her up! set you up* with your fine company! [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Set out,** in *printing:* (*a*) [*set*, pp.] Said of a case or a font of type that has been exhausted. (*b*) [*set*, impv.] An order to compose types so as to occupy much space.—**Setting-out rod.** See *rod*[1].—**Setting the wort.** Same as *pitching*, 4.—**Setting-up screw.** See *screw*[1].—**Set wide,** a printing-house order to space words widely in composing.—**To be dead set against.** See *dead.*—**To set abroach.** See *abroach.*—**To set a case,** to assume; suppose; take for granted. Compare *put the case*, under *put*[1].

Yet *sette* I *caas* ye have bothe myght and licence for to venge yow. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

To set against. (*a*) To set in comparison; oppose; also, to set in wager.

If he [Edward III.] would *set* his Kingdom of England, though much meaner, *against* his of France, he would then accept the Challenge, and meet him in the Field in single Combat. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 119.

Setting the probabilities of the story *against* the credit of the witnesses. *Brougham.*

(*b*) To prejudice against; incline to an unfriendly opinion of: as, to *set* one friend *against* another.

To set an example, to do that which may or should serve as a pattern or model, as in conduct, manners, or morals.

Their Master Christ gave them this precept, and *set* them *this example*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

And say, to which shall our applause belong, . . .
Or he who bids thee face with steady view
Proud fortune, and look shallow greatness through,
And, while he bids thee, *sets th' example* too?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 109.

To set a paper, in university use, to prepare or formulate an examination-paper.

We are informed that at the Universities there is a difficulty in finding persons capable of *setting papers* in Spanish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 43.

To set apart. See *apart*[1], 1 (*b*).—**To set a pole,** in *fishing*, to fasten a pole (with a line and baited hook attached) to some support, to be left (generally over night) for fish to take the bait.—**To set aside.** (*a*) To omit for the present; leave out of the question.

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

It must not be forgotten that, *setting aside* the coast cities, the land in which Trieste stands has for ages been a Slavonic land. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 75.

(*b*) To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

(*c*) To discard; annul: as, to *set aside* a verdict.—**To set at defiance.** See *defiance.*—**To set at ease,** to quiet; content: as, to *set* the mind *at ease.*—**To set at liberty,** to release from confinement or imprisonment; free.

At the same time that I was Released there were *set at liberty* about xx English men.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

To set at naught. See *naught.*—**To set before.** (*a*) To present to the view of; exhibit or display to.

Behold, I have *set before* thee an open door. Rev. iii. 8.

(*b*) To serve up to, as food or drink.

Whatsoever is *set before* you, eat. 1 Cor. x. 27.

The bishop shewed me the convent with great civility, and *set before* us an elegant collation of dryed sweetmeats, prunellas, and pistachio nuts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 96.

To set by. (*a*) To put aside or away.

It is a custom with the Arabs never to *set by* any thing that comes to the table, so that, when they kill a sheep, they dress it all, call in their neighbours and the poor to finish every thing.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

(*b*) See def. 18.—**To set by the ears.** See *ear*[1].—**To set down.** (*a*) To place upon the floor or ground; deposit: as, to *set down* one's burden; to *set down* a passenger at the station.

The Dorchester man being *set down* at Connecticut, near the Plimouth trading house, the governour, Mr. Bradford, wrote to them, complaining of it as an injury.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 198.

(*b*) To enter in writing; make a note of; note.

My tables—meet it is I *set* it *down*
That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 107.

Even the great Islands, E. Indies many of them, are without Names, or at least so variously *set down* that I find the same Islands named by divers Names.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 308.

(*c*†) To ordain; fix; establish.

This law . . . which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

(*d*) To ascribe; attribute: as, you may *set* his silence *down* to diffidence. (*e*) To count; consider; regard.

Set it *down* that a habit of secrecy is both politic and moral. *Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

You may *set* it *down* as mere bewilderment.
Fitch, Lects. on Teaching, p. 189.

(*f*†) To lower.

O, you are well tuned now!
But I'll *set down* the pegs that make this music.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 203.

(*g*) To take to task; rebuke; snub. [Colloq.]—**To set eyes on.** See *eye*[1].

No single soul
Can we *set eye on.*
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 131.

To set fire on†, set fire to, to apply fire to; set on fire.

Thenne,
Though *fire* be *sette on* it, it shal not brenne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

To set forth. (*a*) To present to view or consideration; represent by words; make known fully; declare.

When we assemble and meet together . . . to *set forth* his most worthy praise, to hear his most holy Word.
Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession.

I ought diligently to hear and to learn the gospel, and to *set* it *forth* both in word or talking and also in example of living. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 258.

We wish to *set forth* that we in our island, you on your continent, we in Middle England, you in New, are brethren in one common heritage.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 54.

(*b*) To publish; issue.

All the floresaid publique Readers of arte and the common lawes shall once within every six yeares *set forth* some new bookes in printe.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 9.

Mr. Rogers hath *set forth* a little book of faith.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

(*c*†) To prepare and send out; equip; furnish; fit out.

They are very curious and ambitious in *setting forth* their Funeralls. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 582.

We hope to *sete forth* a ship our selves with in this month.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 120.

(*d*†) To adorn; decorate.

Every other day hightherto she hath a newe devyce of heade dressyng without any coste and yett *setteth forthe* a woman gaylie well. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 23.

(*e*) To arrange; draw up; display.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 295.

(*f*) To praise; recommend.

Beauty itself doth of itself persuade
The eyes of men without an orator;
What needeth then apologies be made
To *set forth* that which is so singular?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 32.

To set forward, to further the interest of; aid in advancing; help onward.

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

To set hand to fist†. See *hand.*—**To set in,** to put in the way to do something; give a start to.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in.* *Jeremy Collier.*

To set in order, to adjust or arrange; attend to.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come. 1 Cor. xi. 34.

To set off. (*a*) To adorn; beautify; enhance the appearance of: as, a garment *sets off* the wearer.

Does . . . [she] want any jewels, in your eyes, to *set off* her beauty? *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

What strange Dress is this? It is all over *set off* with Shells scollop'd, full of Images of Lead and Tin, and Chains of Straw-Work.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

(*b*) To act as foil to; display to advantage by contrast: as, a dark beauty *sets off* a fair one.

My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly and attract more eyes
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 239.

(*c*) To put forward or plead as an equivalent; reckon against.

It was also felt that though, in the ordinary course of criminal law, a defendant is not allowed to *set off* his good actions against his crimes, a great political cause should be tried on different principles.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

It [the English sparrow] must be regarded as an instance of reciprocity, and be *set off* against the American weed [choke-pondweed, *Anacharis Canadensis*] which chokes our rivers. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 204.

(*d*) To mark off; separate, as by a mark or line: as, this clause is *set off* by a colon; one field was *set off* from another.

In modern wit all printed trash is
Set off with numerous breaks and dashes.
Swift, On Poetry.

(*e*) To explode; discharge: as, to *set off* fireworks.—**To set on,** to incite; instigate; put up.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 131.

To set one's cap†. See *cap*[1].—**To set one's cap at** or **for.** See *cap*[1].—**To set one's face,** to turn, direct, or address one's self; hence, to resolve; determine resolutely.

He rose up, and passed over the river, and *set his face* toward the mount Gilead. Gen. xxxi. 21.

For the Lord God will help me; . . . therefore have I *set my face* like a flint. Isa. l. 7.

When a minority of two hundred, or even of eighty members, *set their faces* to stop all legislation unless they get their will, no rules of procedure which the wit of man can devise will prevent waste of time.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 295.

To set one's face against, to discountenance; disapprove of; oppose.

I will even *set my face against* that soul, and will cut him off from among his people. Lev. xx. 6.

To set one's hand to, to sign; affix one's signature to.

Lady Wishfort. You will grant me Time to consider?
Fainall. Yes, while the Instrument is drawing *to* which you must *set your Hand.*
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

To set one's heart at rest, to set one's heart on. See *heart.*—**To set one's seal to.** See *seal*[2].—**To set one's shoulder to the wheel.** See *shoulder.*—**To set one's teeth,** to press them together forcibly or passionately; hence, to take resolute or desperate measures.—**To set one to the door.** See *door.*—**To set on fire.** See *fire.*—**To set on foot.** See *foot.*—**To set on ground**†. Same as *to bring to ground* (which see, under *ground*[1]).—**To set out.** (*a*) To assign; allot: as, to *set out* the portion of each heir of an estate. (*b*) To publish, as a proclamation.

That excellent proclamation *set out* by the king. *Bacon.*

The other ministers also *set out* an answer to his sermon, confuting the same by many strong arguments.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 264.

(*c*) To mark by boundaries; define.

Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out,* or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. *Locke.*

(*d*) To adorn; decorate; embellish.

A goldsmith's shop *sets out* a city maid.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

In this Church are two Altars *set out* with extraordinary splendour, being deck'd with rich Miters, Embroider'd Copes. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 99.

This day Mrs. Russel did give my wife a very fine St. George in alabaster, which will *set out* my wife's closet mightily. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 71.

(*e*) To equip and send out.

They *set out* a ship the last year with passengers and goods for Providence.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 15.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out,* in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 389).

(*f*) To show; display; demonstrate; indicate.

What doe they else but, in the abounding of mans sinne, *set out* the superabounding grace of God?
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Thus have I attempted to describe this duty [of praise], to *set out* the great reasonableness, and to stir you up to the practice of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

(*g*) To recite; state at large: as, to *set out* one's complaint. (*h*) In *engineering,* to locate. (*i*) To place, as a stone in masonry, so that it projects beyond the stone next adjoining, especially the stone or course next beneath; cause to jut out; corbel out.

The early Byzantine architects—in Sta. Sophia for instance—did fit pendentives to circular arches, but it was with extreme difficulty, and required very great skill both in *setting out* and in execution.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 450.

To set over. (*a*) To appoint or constitute as director or ruler over.

I have *set* thee *over* all the land of Egypt. Gen. xli. 41.

(*b*) To assign; transfer; convey.—**To set right,** to rectify; correct; put right.—**To set sail** (*naut.*). See *sail*[1].—**To set seed,** to form seed within the ovary: said of ovules which develop and become seeds—that is, do not abort. See II., 3, below.—**To set short**†. See *short.*—**To set the hand to.** See *hand.*—**To set the headband,** in *bookbinding,* to adjust the leather of the cover so as to lap over the head-band.—**To set the heather on fire, to set the land, to set the palette.** See *heather, land*[1], *palette.*—**To set the river on fire.** See *fire.*—**To set the teeth on edge.** See *edge.*—**To set the temperament,** in tuning a pianoforte, organ, or other instrument in which tempered intonation is used, to tune a single octave in accordance with the temperament desired, so that the remaining octaves may be tuned at pure octaves therewith.—**To set to rights.** See *right.*—**To set to sale**†. See *sale*[1].—**To set up.** (*a*) To erect; place upright; put together in an upright or natural form, especially by means of articulating, stuffing the skin, or similar processes; mount: as, the skeleton of a mammoth has been *set up* for the museum.

Nebuchadnezzar the king made an image of gold: . . . he *set* it *up* in the plain of Dura. Dan. iii. 1.

(*b*) In the army, to fit (a man) by drill for military movements and parade. *Wilhelm.* (*c*) To begin, as a new enterprise, institution, or arrangement; put in operation; establish; found; institute: as, to *set up* a factory; to *set up* a school.

There was another printer in town, lately *set up.*
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 45.

Is Perry going to *set up* his carriage, Frank? I am glad he can afford it. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xli.

The large number of ice-making machines which have recently been *set up.* *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 16.

(*d*) To provide adequately; supply; furnish; fit out; stock: as, I have enough capital to *set* me *up* in trade; she is *set up* in winter gowns.

Two Deskes and a quire of Paper *set* him *up,* where he now sits in state for all commers.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Aturney.

Some ends of verse his betters might afford,
And gave the harmless fellow a good word.
Set up with these, he ventur'd on the town,
And with a borrow'd play outdid poor Crowne.
Pope, Macer.

(*e*) To raise; promote; exalt.

Whom he would he *set up,* and whom he would he put down. Dan. v. 19.

(*f*) To place in view; display: as, to *set up* a notice or a signal.

Set this [paper] *up* with wax
Upon old Brutus' statue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 145.

On all her olive-hills
Shall men *set up* the battle-sign of fire.
Mrs. Hemans, Siege of Valencia.

It appears unlikely that Asoka would have been allowed to *set up* two copies of his edicts in the dominions of such powerful kings as Aira and his father seem to have been.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 139.

(*g*) To utter loudly; raise, as a noise, or as the voice.

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear.
Dryden, Amaryllis, l. 88.

Wherever in a lonely grove
He *set up* his forlorn pipes,
The gouty oak began to move,
And flounder into hornpipes.
Tennyson, Amphion.

(*h*) To advance; propose for reception or consideration: as, to *set up* a new doctrine. (*i*) To raise from misfortune or dejection; encourage; restore: as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up.* (*j*) To exhilarate: as, he was a little *set up.* [Colloq.] (*k*) *Naut.*, to haul taut, or take in the slack of, as the standing rigging. (*l*) In *printing:* (1) To put in type: as, to *set up* a page of copy.

He had only written the opening pages, and had them *set up.* *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 107.

(2) To arrange in the proper order of words, lines, etc.; compose: as, to *set up* type. (*m*) To offer to bidders at auction: as, the next three lots were *set up* together. (*n*) To bring about; produce; establish: as, a permanent curvature of the spine was *set up.*

Sometimes it [eczema] is *set up* as the result of local or general irritation of the skin in certain occupations.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 122.

(*o*) To place (an instrument) on its support: as, to *set up* a theodolite.—**To set up a side**†, to become partners at cards.—**To set up one's birse.** See *birse.*—**To set up one's rest**†. (*a*) To make up one's mind; resolve; determine; stake one's chances. [The origin of this phrase is obscure, but is generally referred to the old game of primero, in which, it is alleged, a player who stood upon the cards in his hand in the hope that they might prove stronger than those held by his opponent was said to *stand upon his rest.* Compare *rest*[1], *n.*, 14.]

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his rest,* and commonly hazards the winning or loosing of as great a thing as life may be worth.
Churchyard's Challenge, p. 62. (*Nares*, under *rest.*)

I have *set up my rest* to run away.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 110.

Could I *set up my rest*
That he were lost, or taken prisoner,
I could hold truce with sorrow.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 2.

(*b*) To pause for rest; make a halt; sojourn.

'Tis also cheape living which causes travellers to *set up their rest* here more than in Florence.
Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Place, Lay,* etc. See *put*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sink downward; settle down; especially, to decline toward and pass below the horizon, as the sun, moon, or stars.

Now, when the sun was *setting,* all they that had any sick . . . brought them unto him. Luke iv. 40.

His smother'd light
May *set* at noon and make perpetual night.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 784.

This day the ship heaved and *set* more than before, yet we had but few sick.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 11.

He keeped her sae late and lang,
Till the evening *set,* and birds they sang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

2. To become fixed or firmly joined.

Maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another.
Bacon.

(*a*) To become motionless or immovable.

The device [a car-brake] has a brake with a shoe connected to a main body, combined with an interposed spring or springs, to prevent the *setting* and sliding of the wheels.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 74.

(*b*) To become firm, stiff, or solid: as, the jelly would not *set.*

The frequent application of heat to gelatine destroys its *setting* powers. *Workshop Receipts,* 1st ser., p. 278.

3. In *bot.* and *hort.*, to develop the ovaries after fertilization; begin the growth of fruit: as, the blossoms were abundant, but failed to *set;* the peaches *set* well, but were blasted; in *fish-culture,* to begin to germinate: said of eggs.

It appears that the *setting* of the flowers—that is, the production of capsules, whether good or bad—is not so much influenced by legitimate and illegitimate fertilisation as is the number of seeds which the capsules contain.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 47.

4†. To engage in gambling; gamble. (*a*) To stake money in gambling; wager; bet.

From six to eleven. At basset. Mem. Never *set* again upon the ace of diamonds. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 323.

(*b*) To take part in a game of hazard; play with others for stakes.

Throw boldly, for he *sets* to all that write;
With such he ventures on an even lay,
For they bring ready money into play.
Dryden, Secret Love, Prol., ii. (1667).

Sir John Bland and Offley made interest to play at Twelfth-night, and succeeded—not at play, for they lost 1400*l.* and 1300*l.* As it is not usual for people of no higher rank to play, the King thought they would be bashful about it, and took particular care to do the honours of his house to them, *set* only to them, and spoke to them at his levee next morning. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 419.

5. To begin a journey, march, or voyage; start: commonly with *on* or *out* (see phrases below).

The king is *set* from London.
Shak., Hen. V., ii., Prol., l. 34.

She gies the herd a pickle nits . . .
To watch, while for the barn she *sets,*
In hopes to see Tam Kipples.
Burns, Hallowe'en.

6. To have motion in a certain direction; flow; tend: as, the tide *sets* to the north; the current *sets* westward.

The old bookseller with some grumbling opened his shop, and by the twinkling taper (for he was *setting* bedwards) lighted out the relic from his dusty treasures.
Lamb, Old China.

And his soul *set* to grief, as the vast tide
Of the bright rocking Ocean *sets* to shore
At the full moon.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being *sets* to thee.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. To point game by crouching, in the original manner, now obsolete, of a setter dog; more rarely, to hunt game with the aid of a setter; also, formerly, to catch birds with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *setting,* I think myself beholden to him that assures me that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.* (*Johnson.*)

8. To make a beginning; apply one's self: as, to *set* to work.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ. *Hammond.*

The gale *set* to its work, and the sea arose in earnest.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, x.

9. To face one's partner in dancing.

They very often made use of a . . . Step called *Setting*, which I know not how to describe to you but by telling you that it is the very reverse of Back to Back.
Budgell, Spectator, No. 67.

She . . . sometimes makes one in a country-dance, with only one of the chairs for a partner, . . . and *sets* to a corner cupboard. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

A propensity on the part of that unlucky old lady . . . to amble about, and *set* to inanimate objects, accompanying herself with a chattering noise, as in a witch dance.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxiii.

10. To acquire a set or bend; get out of shape; become bent; warp: said of an angler's rod.— **11.** To sit, as a broody hen: a wrong use, by confusion with *sit*.—**To set about**, to take the first steps in; begin: as, to *set about* a business or enterprise.

Why, as to reforming, Sir Peter, I'll make no promises, and that I take to be a proof that I intend to *set about* it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No nation in any age or in any part of the globe has failed to invent for itself a true and appropriate style of architecture whenever it chose to *set about* it in the right way. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 45.

To set aland†, to steer landward.

He made his ship *alonde* for *to sette*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2166.

To set around a pod. See *pod*.—**To set forth** or **forward**, to begin to march; advance.

The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari *set forward*.
Num. x. 17.

I must away this night toward Padua,
And it is meet I presently *set forth*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 404.

I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldst *set forth* out of doors with me, to accompany me a little in my way. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

To set in. (*a*) To begin: as, winter in England usually *sets in* about December.

Yet neither doe the wet or dry Seasons *set in* or go out exactly at one time in all Years; neither are all places subject to wet or dry Weather alike.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

(*b*) To become settled in such or such a state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad. *Addison.*

(*c*) To flow toward the shore: as, the tide *sets in:* often used figuratively.

A tide of fashion *set in* in favour of French in the England of the thirteenth century.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 159.

(*d*) To reappear after temporary absence or disappearance, as a school of fish. (*e*†) To go in; make an onset or assault.

Neuertheles thei *sette in* a-monge hem, for thei were moche peple and stronge, and the cristin hem resceyved full fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 583.

They had allready devoured Uncass & his in their hops; and surly they had done it in deed, if the English had not timly *sett in* for his aide.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 431.

To set off. (*a*) To start, as on a journey.

Is it true . . . that you are *setting off* without taking leave of your friends? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

(*b*) In *printing*, to deface or soil the next sheet: said of the ink on a newly printed sheet when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry.

To prevent *setting-off*, the leaves after copying should be removed by blotting paper.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 331.

(*c*†) To make a show or appearance; appear.

I, now, but think how poor their spite *sets off*,
Who, after all their waste of sulphurous terms, . . .
Have nothing left but the unsavoury smoke.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

To set on. (*a*) [*On*, adv.] To begin; start; set out.

In the dawnynge of the day loke ye *sette on* alle to-geder ther as ye shull here an horne blowe right high and lowde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 383.

Ha! what strange music? . . .
How all the birds *set on!* the fields redouble
Their odoriferous sweets!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, v. 3.

(*b*) [*On* (or *upon*), prep.] (1) To begin, as an enterprise.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

(2) To make an attack; assault: as, they all *set upon* him at once. See *assail*.

We met with v. Rovers or men of war, whom we *set upon*, and burnt their Admirall, and brought those ships into Narr. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 19.

Gather we our forces out of hand,
And *set upon* our boasting enemy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 103.

It seems to me the time to ask Mr. Lyon to take a little rest, instead of *setting on* him like so many wasps.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

To set out. (*a*) To begin a journey, proceeding, or career: as, to *set out* for London; to *set out* in business or in the world.

Some there be that *set out* for this crown, and, after they have gone far for it, another comes in and takes it from them. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 152.

Thus arm'd, he *set out* on a ramble — alack!
He *set out*, poor dear Soul! — but he never came back!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 330.

After residing at Cambridge two years, he [Temple] departed without taking a degree, and *set out* upon his travels. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*b*) To flow out; ebb: as, the tide *sets out* at 4 P. M.—**To set to**, to apply one's self; go at a piece of work.

I wish you were a dog; I'd *set to* this minute, and . . . cut every strip of flesh from your bones with this whip.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, v.

To set up. (*a*) To begin business or a scheme of living: as, to *set up* in trade; to *set up* for one's self.

They say [she has gone] to keepe a Taverne in Foy, and that M. Spencer hath given her a stocke to *set up* for her selfe. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).

If not the tradesman who *set up* to-day,
Much less the 'prentice who to-morrow may.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 36.

At Bologna he had got into debt, and *set up* as tutor to the young archdeacons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 140.

(*b*) To make pretensions; claim to be recognized, admired, or esteemed: as, he *sets up* for a man of wit.

There is nothing more absurd than for a Man to *set up* for a Critick without a good Insight into all the Parts of Learning. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

Besides, it is found by experience that those men who *set up* for morality without regard to religion are generally virtuous but in part. *Swift*, Testimony of Conscience.

To set upon. See to *set on* (*b*).=Syn. *Attack*, *Set upon*, ★etc. See *assail*.

set[1] (set), *p. a.* **1.** Placed; located; stationary; fixed: as, a *set* range; *set* tubs; a *set* smirk.

Why do you frown? good gods, what a *set* anger
Have you forc'd into your face! come, I must temper you.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

His love-fit 's upon him;
I know it by that *set* smile and those congees.
How courteous he 's to nothing!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, i. 1.

2. Fixed; immovable.

O he 's drunk, Sir Toby, an hour agone, his eyes were *set* at eight i' the morning. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 205.

On coming up to him, he saw that Marner's eyes were *set* like a dead man's. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, i.

3. Regular; in due form; formal; deliberate: as, a *set* discourse; of a battle, pitched.

Rail'd on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good *set* terms, and yet a motley fool.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 17.

I do not love *set* speeches nor long praises.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 1.

She had been . . . to bright hay-making romps in the open air, but never to a *set* stately party at a friend's house. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

4. Fixed in opinion; determined; self-willed; obstinate: as, a man *set* in his opinions or way.

I se thou art *sette* my solace to reue [take away].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 487.

No woman 's yet so fiercely *set*
But she'll forgive, though not forget.
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 127).

He was an amazing *set* kind of man, the cap'n was, and would have his own way on sea or shore.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 153.

5. Established; prescribed; appointed: as, *set* forms of prayer.

On a season *isett* assembled they bothe.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 339.

An old Colledge Butler is none of the worst Students in the house, for he keepes the *set* houres at his booke more duly then any.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Old Colledge Butler.

We might now have expected that his own following Praier should add much credit to *set* Formes; but on the contrary we find the same imperfections in it, as in most before, which he lays heer upon Extemporal.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

And all sorts of *set* Mourning, both Black and Gray, and all other Furniture sutable to it, fit for any person of Quality. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 50.

The town of Berne is plentifully furnished with water, there being a great multitude of handsome fountains planted at *set* distances from one end of the streets to the other.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 519).

6. Formed; built; made: noting the person: as, well *set;* thick-*set*. See *set up*, below.

He [Butler] is of a middle stature, strong *sett*, high coloured, a head of sorrell haire, a severe and sound judgement: a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives, S. Butler.

7. Astounded; stunned. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A set match**†. See *match*[1].—**Of set purpose**, with deliberate intention; designedly.

For how should the brightness of wisdom shine where the windows of the soul are *of* very *set purpose* closed?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

She would fall out with, and anger him *of set purpose*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 485.

Set duster. See *duster*.—**Set piece** (*theat.*), a piece of scenery only moderately high, and permitting more distant pieces to be seen over it.—**Set scenes.** See *scene*.—**Set speech**, a speech carefully prepared beforehand; elaborated discourse.

I affect not *set speeches* in a Historie.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

He [Pitt] was no speaker of *set speeches*. His few prepared discourses were complete failures.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Set up. (*a*) Built; formed: noting the person: as, a tall man, and well *set up*.

Very pretty damsels, and well *set up*.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

(*b*) In the army, noting a man fitted by drill for military movements and parade.

The scouts . . . are lithe, and naturally well *set up*, as the soldiers phrase it. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 544.

(*c*) Unduly uplifted or elated, as by success or prosperity. [Colloq.]

Our nineteenth century is wonderfully *set up* in its own esteem. *The Century*, XXVIII. 116.

Sharp-set, keen, as a saw; hence, figuratively, eager; keen in the pursuit of any end; keenly resentful; also, very hungry; ravenous.

The News of this Massacre, adding a new Edge of Revenge to the old Edge of Ambition, made the Danes *sharper set* against the English than ever they had been before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

The perplexity of mannerlinesse will not let him feed, and he is *sharpe set* at an argument when hee should cut his meate.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

By this light she looks as *sharp-set* as a sparrow-hawk!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 4.

It is a well-known sporting-house, and the breakfasts are famous. Two or three men in pink, on their way to the meet, drop in, and are very jovial and *sharp-set*, as indeed we all are. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

★**set**[1] (set), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sett* (still used archaically), *sette;* < *set*[1], *v.* According to Skeat, *set*, in the sense of 'a number of things or persons belonging together,' etc., is a corruption of *sept*[1] and ult. of *sect*[1].] **1.** A young plant fit for setting out; a slip; shoot: as, *sets* of whitethorn or other shrub; onion *sets*.

Syon, a yong *sette*. *Palsgrave.*

2. A rudimentary fruit: used especially of apples, pears, peaches, etc.: as, the peaches set well, but the *sets* all dropped off. Compare *set*[1], *v. i.*, 3.—**3.** The setting of the sun or other luminary; hence, the close, as of a day.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 19.

If the sun shine pale, and fall into blacke clouds in his *set*, it signifieth the winde is shifting into the North quarter. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 183.

Thou that faintly smilest still,
As a Naiad in a well,
Looking at the *set* of day.
Tennyson, Adeline.

4†. A venture; a wager; a stake; hence, a game of chance; a match.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, by God's grace, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 262.

I would buy your pardon,
Though at the highest *set*; even with my life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

I give o'er the *set*, throw down the cards.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

5. General movement; direction; drift; tendency: used both literally and figuratively.

Individuals, alive to the particular evils of the age, and watching the very *set* of the current. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The *set* of opinion in England at present.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, App. C, p. 244.

When the storm winds prevail, the *set* is strong from the east. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 101.

6. Build; conformation; form; hence, bearing; carriage: said of the person.

A goodly gentleman,
Of a more manly *set* I never look'd on.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 5.

Should any young lady incline to imitate Gwendolen, let her consider the *set* of her head and neck.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.

He was a young man, and not over middle height; but there was something effective and picturesque in the *set* of his strongly built frame. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 291.

7. A permanent change of shape caused by pressure or by being retained long in one position; a bend, warp, or kink; hence, figuratively, a mental or moral warp or bias of character.

The behaviour of men to domestic animals must have been, on the whole, more kind than the reverse. Had it been otherwise, the *set* of the brute's brains, according to modern theory, would have been that of shyness and dread of us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 137.

8†. A settled state.

Ye heate with a long *set* of faire and warm weather had even ignited the aire and prepar'd the materials to conceive the fire. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 3, 1666.

9. The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth; the effect produced in a saw by bending alternate teeth slightly in opposite directions. See cuts under *saw-set*.

The less *set* a saw has, the less wood it wastes.
Ure, Dict., IV. 961.

10†. One of the plaits or flutings of a ruff; also, such plaited or fluted work.

The *set* of my ruff looked like so many organ pipes.
Randolph, Hey for Honestie.

11. In *plastering*, the last coat of plaster on walls prepared for papering.—**12.** Young oysters, planted or fit for planting: occasionally used improperly for *spat* or *spawn;* also, a bed or plant of young oysters. Compare *strike, seed.*

At only a few places does a breed of oysters, or a *set*, as it is termed, occur with any regularity, or of any consequence. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

13. In *mining:* (*a*) A mine or number of mines (including the area necessary for their working) taken on lease: used with this meaning in Cornwall and Devon chiefly, but also to some extent in other coal-mining districts of England. Not used in the United States. (*b*) One of the frames of timber which support the roof and sides of a level: same as *durns, durnz*, or *durnze* (see *durn*[1]); also, one of the horizontal members of the timbering by which a shaft is supported.

A gallery requires what are called frames (*sets* or durnzes) for its proper support. A complete frame consists of a sole-piece (foot-piece, sill, or sleeper), two side props (legs or arms), and a crown (cap or collar).
Callon, Lectures on Mining (trans.), I. 257.

(*c*) In some coal-mining districts of England, nearly the same as *lift*[2], 6 (*b*). (*d*) A measure of length along the face of a stall by which holers and drivers are paid: it is usually from 6 to 10 feet. *Gresley.* [Midland coal-fields, Eng.] In all these senses commonly spelled *sett.*—**14.** The pattern or combination of colors of a tartan. [Scotch.]

A tartan plaid, spun of good hawslock woo,
Scarlet and green the *sets*, the borders blew.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd (ed. 1852), I. 1.

The petticoat was formed of tartan silk, in the *set* or pattern of which the colour of blue greatly predominated.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ix.

15. In theaters, a set scene. See *set*[1], *p. a.*, and *scene.*—**16.** In *type-founding*, the type-founder's adjustment of space between types of the same font. Types with too much blank on one or both sides are wide-set; with too little space, close-set.—**17.** In *whaling:* (*a*) A stroke; a thrust: as, a *set* of the lance. (*b*) A chance or opportunity to strike with the lance: as, he got a good *set*, and missed.—**18.** In *mach.*: (*a*) A tool used to close the plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head. (*b*) An iron bar bent into two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A hook-wrench having three sides equal and the fourth long, to serve as a lever. It is a form of key, spanner, or screw-wrench for turning bolts, etc.—**19.** In *saddlery*, the filling beneath the ground-seat of a saddle, which serves to bring the top seat to its shape. *E. H. Knight.*—**20.** A number of things which belong together and are intended to be used together. (*a*) Such a collection when the articles are all alike in appearance and use: as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of table-knives; a *set* of buttons; a *set* of dominoes; a *set* of teeth.

I'll give my jewels for a *set* of beads.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 147.

A *set* or pack of cards, but not equally ancient with those above mentioned, were in the possession of Dr. Stukeley.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

(*b*) Such a collection when of varied character and purpose, but intended to be used together and generally of similar or harmonizing design: as, a *set* of parlor furniture; a dinner-*set;* a toilet-*set*. *Set* was formerly used specifically of horses, to mean six, as distinguished from a pair or four-in-hand.

He found the windows and streets exceedingly thronged, . . . and in many places *sets* of loud music.
England's Joy (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

Shortly after, Bourchier, returning into England, he bought a most rich Coach and Curious *Sett* of Six Horses to it. *T. Lucas*, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. iii.

Here to-day about five o'clock arrived Lady Sarah Sadleir and Lady Betty Lawrence, each in her chariot-and-six. Dowagers love equipage, and these cannot travel ten miles without a *sett*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 226.

21. A number of things having some other relation to each other, as resemblance or natural affinity.

There are a *set* of heads that can credit the relations of mariners, yet question the testimonies of St. Paul.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 21.

I say a *set* rather than a "series," because the articles were written on various occasions, and have therefore little formal connection, or necessary logical sequence.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 50.

22. A number of persons customarily or officially associated: as, a *set* of bankers; a *set* of officers; or a number of persons drawn together by some affinity, as of taste, character, position, or pursuits; hence, a clique or coterie: as, he belonged to the fast *set.*

There's nothing we Beaus take more Pride in than a *Sett* of Genteel Footmen.
Tunbridge Walks, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, I. 76.

We should be as weary of one *Set* of Acquaintance, tho' never so good, as we are of one Suit tho' never so fine.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

This *set* of ladies, indeed, as they daily do duty at court, are much more expert in the use of their airs and graces than their female antagonists, who are most of them bred in the country. *Addison*, Meeting of the Association.

Choose well your *set;* our feeble nature seeks
The aid of clubs, the countenance of cliques.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

23. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole: as, a *set* of features.—**24.** In *music* and *dancing:* (*a*) The five figures or movements of a quadrille or a country-dance. (*b*) The music adapted to a quadrille.

Then the discreet automaton [at the piano] . . . played a blossomless, tuneless *set*.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 11.

(*c*) The number of couples required to execute a square dance.

Emma was . . . delighted to see the respectable length of the *set* as it was forming, and to feel that she had so many hours of unusual festivity before her.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxxviii.

Quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three *sets* of dancers. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

25. One of a number of games or matches which together make up a series: as, A won the first *set*, B the second and third *sets.*—**26.** In *ornith.*, specifically, the number of eggs found in one nest at any time; especially, the full number of eggs laid by any bird before incubation; a clutch.—**A dead set.** (*a*) The act of a setter dog when it finds the game, and stands stiffly pointing; a point (originally, the crouching attitude of the setter when making a point, now wholly obsolete). (*b*) A state or condit on which precludes further progress. (*c*) A concerted scheme to defraud a player in gaming. *Grose.* (*d*) A determined stand in argument or in proceeding; a determined attack. [Colloq.]

There should be a little filagree about a woman—something of the coquette. . . . The more of *a dead set* she makes at you the better. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

Clock-set, a set of three or more decorative pieces of which the centerpiece is a clock, usually of bronze or porcelain wholly or in part.—**Egg-set,** a set of egg-cups and spoons with a stand for holding boiled eggs, or, in some cases, an egg-boiler with sand-glass and often separate salt-cellars, the whole forming a more or less decorative set.—**Fir t set,** in *whaling.* See *first.*—**Harlequin set.** See *harlequin.*—**Render and set; render, float, and set.** See *render*[2].—**Set or set t of a burgh,** in *Scots law*, the constitution of a burgh. The sets are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modeled by the convention of burghs.—**Set of exchange,** the different parts of a bill of exchange (the bill and its duplicates), which are said to constitute a set. Each part is complete by itself, but the parts are numbered successively, and when one part is paid the others become useless.—**Set of the reed.** Same as *number of the reed* (which see, under *number*).—**Sets and eyes of potatoes,** slices of the tubers of the potato for planting, each slice having at least one eye or bud.

set[2] (set), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *sit*, common in rustic use.

set[2] (set). A form of the preterit and past participle of *sit*, now usually regarded, in the preterit, as an erroneous form of *sat*, or, in the past participle, as identical with *set*, past participle of *set*[1]. See *sit.*

When he was *set*, his disciples came unto him.
Mat. v. 1.

set[2] (set), *n.* [A var. of *sit.*] Fit; way of conforming to the lines of the figure.

"The Marchioness of Granby," with her graceful figure in profile, her hands at her waist, and her head turned towards you as though she were looking at the *set* of her dress in a glass. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 366.

set[3]†. A Middle English contracted form of *setteth*, third person singular present indicative of *set*[1].

★**seta** (sē′tä), *n.*; pl. *setæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *seta, sæta*, a thick stiff hair, a bristle; etym. doubtful.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bristle; a chæta; a stiff, stout hair; a fine, slender spine or prickle; any setaceous appendage. (*a*) One of the bristles of swine and other mammals. See *Setifera.* (*b*) One of the rough hairy appendages of the legs or other parts of crustaceans. See cut under *Podophthalmia.* (*c*) One of the mouth-parts characteristic of hemipterous insects; a bristle. These lie within the rostrum; the upper pair, or superior setæ, are the mandibles, and the lower pair, or inferior setæ, are the maxillæ. See cut under *mosquito.* (*d*) A vibrissa; a rictal bristle, as of a bird, or one of the whiskers of a cat. Such setæ show well in the cut under *Platyrhynchus.* See also *setirostral*, and cuts under *Antrostomus, panther*, and *serval.* (*e*) A chæta; one of the setaceous appendages of the parapodia of a chætopod worm. These are supposed to be tactile setæ in some cases. See cuts under *Polynoë* and *pygidium.* (*f*) In *Infusoria*, a hair-like flexible but non-vibratile cilium. *W. S. Kent.*

2. In *bot.*, a bristle of any sort; a stiff hair; a slender, straight prickle; also, the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses.

setaceous (sē-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *setaceus*, < L. *seta, sæta*, a hair, bristle: see *seta.* Cf. *searce.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Bristly; setiform; having the character of a seta, chæta, or bristle. (*b*) Bristling; setiferous or setigerous; setose; provided with bristles or stiff, stout hairs.—**2.** In *bot.*, bristle-shaped; having the character of setæ: as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet.—**Setaceous antennæ or palpi,** in *entom.*, antennæ or palpi in which the joints are cylindrical, and closely fitted together, and the outer ones are somewhat more slender than the others. They are a variety of the filiform type.

setaceously (sē-tā′shius-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a setaceous manner; so as to form or possess setæ.

setal (sē′tal), *a.* [< *seta* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to setæ: as, the *setal* bands of a brachiopod, which may run along the pallial margin and denote the site of the setæ. *T. Davidson.*

Setaria (sē-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Beauvois, 1807), so called from the awned flower-spikes: see *setarious.*] An untenable name for *Chætochloa*, a genus of grasses. It is characterized by flowers with four glumes, all crowded into a dense cylindrical spike or a narrow thyrsus, the joints of which are set with rigid bristles much longer than the ovate spikelets. There are about 20 species, very variable and difficult of distinction, widely scattered through both tropical and temperate regions, and some of them now cosmopolitan weeds of cultivated land. They are annuals with flat leaves and bristly spikes which are sometimes long and tail-like, whence their popular names *foxtail* and *pusstail.* (For *Chætochloa Italica*, see *Italian millet* (under *millet*) and *Bengal grass* (under *grass*). For *C. glauca*, see *pigeon-grass.*) *C. viridis*, also known as *bottle-grass*, the green foxtail-grass, which accompanies the last, also furnishes an inferior hay, and its seeds are a favorite food of poultry.

setarious (sē-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *setarius*, < L. *seta*, a bristle: see *seta.*] In *entom.*, ending in or bearing a bristle; aristate: specifically noting aristate antennæ in which the arista is naked: opposed to *plumate.*

★**set-back** (set′bak), *n.* **1.** Same as *backset*, 1. [U. S.]

Every point gained by the political conservative is a *set-back* and a hindrance to the attainment of the liberal's greatest ends. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 165.

2. Same as *backset*, 2. [U. S.]—**3.** A pool or overflow setting back over the land, as from a freshet. [U. S.]—**4.** In *arch.*, a flat plain set-off in a wall.

set-bolt (set′bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, an iron bolt for faying planks close to each other, or for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

set-down (set′doun), *n.* A depressing or humiliating rebuke or reprehension; a rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply.

sete[1]†. A Middle English spelling of *seat* and *sat.* *Chaucer.*

sete[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *sety*, < Icel. *sætt*, endurable, suitable, < *sitja*, sit: see *sit.*] Suitable; fit.

Take ij. of the ffysshmongers, to be indifferently chosen and sworn, to se that alle suche vytelle be able and *sete* for mannys body. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 397.

And his Alekonner with hym, to taste and vndirstand that the ale be gode, able, and *sety.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

sete[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *city.*

setee, *n.* See *settee*[2].

setel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *settle*[1].

seten†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *sit.*

Seterday†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday.*

setewale†, *n.* An obsolete form of *setwall.*

set-fair (set′fâr), *n.* **1.** The coat of plaster used after roughing in, and floated, or pricked up and floated.—**2.** A word sometimes inscribed on barometers at a point where the instrument is supposed to indicate settled fair weather. Also *set fair.*

set-foil (set′foil), *n.* Same as *septfoil.* [Rare.]

set-gun (set′gun), *n.* A spring-gun.

seth[1]†, *adv.* Same as *sith*[1] for *since.*

seth[2], *n.* Same as *saith*[2].

set-hammer (set′ham′ėr), *n.* A hammer of which the handle is not wedged, but merely inserted or set in. It is the form used for being struck on the work with a sledge-hammer.

sethe[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *seethe.*

sethe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saith*[2].

sethen†, *adv.* Same as *sithen* for *since.*

Sethian (seth′i-an), *n.* Same as *Sethite.*

Sethite (seth′īt), *n.* [< LL. **Sethitæ, Sethoitæ*, < *Seth* (see def.).] One of a branch of the Gnostic sect of Ophites. They received their name from the fact that they regarded Seth, the son of Adam, as the

first pneumatic (spiritual) man, and believed that he reappeared as Christ. Also *Sethian*.

Setifera (sē-tif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *setifer:* see *setiferous*.] A superfamily of artiodactyl ungulates, whose body is covered with stiff hairs or bristles; the swine. They are unguligrade and cloven-footed, with false hoofs not functionalized. The snout is more or less discoidal, and the nostrils open forward in it. The mammæ are from four to ten, ventral as well as inguinal. The *Setifera* comprise the living families *Phacochœridæ*, or wart-hogs; *Suidæ*, or swine proper; *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries; and probably the fossil *Anthracotheriidæ*. Also *Setigera*. See cuts under *babirussa, boar, peccary, Phacochœrus,* and *Potamochœrus*.

setiferous (sē-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *setifer*, < L. *seta, sæta*, bristle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bristling; having bristles or bristly hairs; setaceous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Setifera*, as swine. Also *setigerous*.

setiform (sē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a seta; shaped like or resembling a bristle; setaceous.—**Setiform antennæ**, in *entom.*: (*a*) Antennæ having a short and thick basal joint, the rest of the organ being reduced to a bristle-like appendage, as in the dragon-flies. (*b*) Same as *setaceous antennæ* (which see, under *setaceous*).—**Setiform palpi**, palpi that are minute and bristle-shaped, as in the bedbug.

setiger (sē′ti-jėr), *n.* [< L. *setiger, sætiger:* see *setigerous*.] A setigerous or chætopodous worm; a member of the *Setigera*.

Setigera (sē-tij′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *setiger, sætiger*, bristle-bearing: see *setigerous*.] 1†. In *Vermes*, same as *Chætopoda*.—2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Multungulata;* the swine or *Setifera*.

setigerous (sē-tij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *setiger, sætiger*, bristle-bearing, having coarse hair, < *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *setiferous*.

The head is bare of frontal horns, but carries a pair of *setigerous* antennæ. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 598.

set-in (set′in), *n.* A beginning; a setting in.

The early and almost immediate *set-in* of the drift. *Virginia Cor. N. Y. Tribune.* (*Bartlett.*)

setiparous (sē-tip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Giving rise to setæ; producing bristles: applied to certain organs of annelids.

The *setiparous* glands of the inner row of setæ. *Rolleston*, Forms of Anim. Life, p. 125.

setireme (sē′ti-rēm), *n.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair, + *remus*, an oar.] The fringed or setose leg of an aquatic insect, serving as an oar.

setirostral (sē-ti-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill furnished with conspicuous bristles along the gape; having long rictal vibrissæ: opposed to *glabrirostral*. *P. L. Sclater.*

Setirostres (sē-ti-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *setirostral*.] In *ornith.*, a division of *Caprimulginæ*, including those which are setirostral, as the true goatsuckers or night-jars: distinguished from *Glabrirostres*. See cuts under *fissirostral* and *night-jar*. *P. L. Sclater.*

setling† (set′ling), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *settling;* < *set*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A sapling; a young set or shoot.

For such as be yet infirm and weak, and newly planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no sure root in the same, are easily moved as young *setlings*, and carried away. *Becon*, Early Works (Parker Soc.), p. 18.

For *settlings* — they are to be preferred that grow nearest the stock. *Evelyn.*

setness[1]† (set′nes), *n.* [< ME. *setnesse*, < AS. *gesetnes*, constitution, statute, appointed order (cf. G. *gesetz*, a law, statute; cf. also ME. *asetnesse*, < AS. *asetnis*, institute), < *settan*, set: see *set*[1].] A law; statute.

setness[2] (set′nes), *n.* [< *set*, pp. of *set*[1], + *-ness*.] The state or character of being set, in any sense.

set-net (set′net), *n.* A net stretched on a conical frame, which closes the outlet of a fishway, and into which fish may fall.

set-off (set′ôf), *n.*; pl. *sets-off* (setz′ôf). 1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

An example or two of peace broken by the public voice is a poor *set-off* against the constant outrages upon humanity and habitual inroads upon the happiness of the country subject to an absolute monarch. *Brougham.*

He pleaded his desertion of Pompey as a *set-off* against his faults. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 454.

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

This coarse creature,
That has no more *set-off* but his jugglings,
His travell'd tricks.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

3. In *arch.*, a connecting member interposed between a lighter and a more massive structure projecting beyond the former, as between a lower section of a wall or a buttress and a section of less thickness above; also, that part of a wall, or the like, which is exposed horizontally when the part above it is reduced in thickness. Also called *offset*.

The very massive lower buttress, *c*, is adjusted to the flying buttress, *b*, by a simple *set-off*, *d*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 78.

4. A counter-claim or -demand; a cross-debt; a counterbalancing claim.

If the check is paid into a different bank, it will not be presented for payment, but liquidated by *set-off* against other checks. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., III. xii. § 6.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The balancing or countervailing of one debt by another. (*b*) The claim of a debtor to have his debt extinguished in whole or in part by the application of a debt due from his creditor, or from one with whom his creditor is in privity. *Set-off* is that right which exists between two persons each of whom, under an independent contract, owes an ascertained amount to the other, to set off their respective debts, by way of mutual deduction, so that the person to whom the larger debt is due shall recover the residue only after such deduction. (*Kerr.*) *Set-off, counter-claim,* and *recoupment* are terms often used indiscriminately. *Counter-claim* is more appropriate of any cross-demand on which the claimant might if he chose maintain an independent action, and on which, should he establish it as a cause of action, either in such independent action or by way of counter-claim when sued, he would be entitled to an affirmative judgment in his own favor for payment of the claim except so far as his adversary's claim might reduce or extinguish it. This use of the word distinguishes it from such claims as may be set off in favor of a person, which yet would not sustain an action by him, nor any affirmative judgment in his favor. *Recoupment* is appropriate only to designate a cross-demand considered as dependent on the concession of plaintiff's demand, subject to a right to cut down the amount recoverable by virtue of it. In these, which are the strict senses of the words, a *recoupment* only reduces plaintiff's demand, and leaves him to take judgment for what remains after the deduction; a *set-off* extinguishes the smaller of two independent demands and an equal amount of the larger, but may leave the residue of the latter unenforced; a *counter-claim* is one that may be established irrespective of the adversary's success or failure in establishing his claim, and, although subject to be reduced or extinguished by the adversary's success, may otherwise be enforced in the same action.

6. In *printing*, same as *offset*, 9. Also *setting off*.—**Set-off sheet**, in *printing*, paper laid between newly printed sheets to prevent the transfer or set-off of moist ink; the sheet of tissue-paper put before prints in books.

seton (sē′ton), *n.* [< OF. *seton, sedon*, F. *séton* (cf. Sp. *sedal*, a seton) = It. *setone*, < LL. **seto(n-)*, < L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, thick stiff hair, also (LL.) silk: see *say*[3], *satin*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) A skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue.

Seton (in Surgery) is when the Skin of the Neck, or other Part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of Pack-Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with Bristles, or a Skean of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, which is moved to and fro, to discharge the ill Humours by Degrees.
E. Phillips, 1706.

(*b*) The issue itself.

seton-needle (sē′ton-nē″dl), *n.* In *surg.*, a needle by which a seton is introduced beneath the skin.

Setophaga (sē-tof′a-gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σής*, later *σητός*, a moth, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The leading genus of *Setophaginæ*. The bill is broad and flat, with long rictal bristles (as in the Old World *Muscicapidæ*); the wings are pointed, not shorter than the rounded tail; the slender tarsi are scutellate in front; and the coloration is various, usually bright or strikingly contrasted. *S. ruticilla* is the common redstart. *S. picta* and *S. miniata* are two painted fly-catching warblers, black, white, and carmine-red. Numerous others inhabit subtropical and tropical America. They are all small birds, about 5 inches long, insectivorous, and with the habits and manners of flycatchers. See second cut under *redstart*.

Setophaginæ (sē-tof-a-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Setophaga* + *-inæ*.] American fly-catching warblers, a subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, chiefly inhabiting the warmer parts of America, represented by several genera besides *Setophaga*, as *Myiodioctes, Cardellina, Basileuterus*, and about 40 species.

setophagine (sē-tof′a-jin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Setophaginæ*, or having their characters.

setose (sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *setosus, sætosus*, abounding in bristles, < *seta, sæta*, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair: see *seta*.] 1. In *bot.*, bristly; having the surface set with bristles: as, a *setose* leaf or receptacle.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, bristling or bristly; setaceous; covered with setæ, or stiff hairs; setous. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

setous (sē′tus), *a.* [< L. *setosus, sætosus:* see *setose*.] Same as *setose*. [Rare.]

set-out (set′out), *n.* 1. Preparations, as for beginning a journey.

A committee of ten, to make all the arrangements and manage the whole *set-out*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

2. Company; set; clique. [Rare.]

She must just hate and detest the whole *set-out* of us. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 8.

3. A display, as of plate, or china, or elaborate dishes and wines at table; dress and accessories; equipage; turn-out.

"When you are tired of eating strawberries in the garden, there shall be cold meat in the house." "Well, as you please; only don't have a great *set-out*."
Jane Austen, Emma, xlii.

His "drag" is whisked along rapidly by a brisk chestnut pony, well-harnessed; the whole *set-out*, I was informed, pony included, cost £50 when new.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 46.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, the act or process of smoothing out or setting a moistened hide with a slicker on a stone or table. See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 33. [Colloq. in all senses.]

set-pin (set′pin), *n.* A dowel.

set-pot (set′pot), *n.* In *varnish-making*, a copper pan heated by a pipe or flue wound spirally about it: used to boil oil, gold-size, japans, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

set-ring (set′ring), *n.* A guide above the main frame of a spoke-setting machine, on which the spokes are rested to be set and driven into the hub.

set-screw (set′skrö), *n.* (*a*) A screw, as in a cramp, screwed through one part tightly upon another, to bring pieces of wood, metal, etc., into close contact. (*b*) A screw used to fix a pulley, collar, or other detachable part to a shaft, or to some other part of a machine, by screwing through the detachable part and bearing against the part to which it is to be fastened. Such screws have usually pointed or cup-shaped ends, which bite into the metal.

set-stitched (set′sticht), *a.* Stitched according to a set pattern. *Sterne.*

sett, *n.* See *set*[1], *set*[2].

settable (set′a-bl), *a.* [< *set*[1] + *-able*.] That may be set, in any sense of the verb.

They should only lay out *settable* or tillable land, at least such of it as should butt on ye water side.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 216.

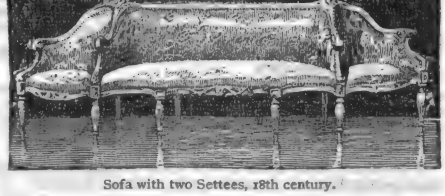
settet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *set*[1].

settee[1] (se-tē′), *n.* [A fanciful variation, perhaps orig. in trade use, of *settle*[1], *n.* (with substitution of suffix *-ee*[2]): see *settle*[1].] A seat or bench of a particular form. (*a*) A sofa; especially, a sofa of peculiar pattern, as a short one for two persons only (compare *tête-à-tête*), or one having two or three chair-backs instead of a continuous back.

Ingenious Fancy . . . devised
The soft *settee:* one elbow at each end,
And in the midst an elbow it received,
United yet divided, twain at once.
Cowper, Task, i. 75.

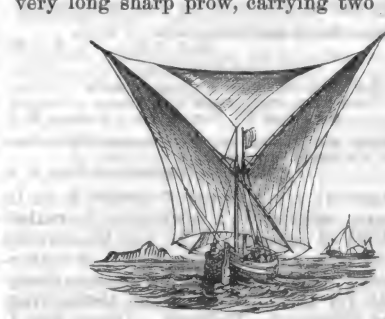
There was a green *settee*, with three rockers beneath and an arm at each end. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, i.

(*b*) A small part taken off from a long and large sofa by a kind of arm: thus, a long sofa may have a settee at each end partly cut off from the body of the piece.



Sofa with two Settees, 18th century.

settee[2] (se-tē′), *n.* [Also *setee*, < F. *scétie, sétie*, also *scitie, setie*, prob. < It. *saettia*, a light vessel: see *satty*.] A vessel with one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three



Settee.

masts with lateen sails, used on the Mediterranean.

setter[1] (set'ėr), *n.* [= D. *zetter* = G. *setzer* = Sw. *sättare* = Dan. *sætter;* as *set*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sets: as, a *setter* of precious stones; a *setter* of type (a compositor); a *setter* of music to words (a musical composer): chiefly in composition. Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a plant which sets or develops fruit.

Some of the cultivated varieties are, as gardeners say, "bad *setters*"—i. e., do not ripen their fruit, owing to imperfect fertilization. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

(*b*) In the game of hazard. See *hazard*, 1.

2. An implement or any object used in or for setting. Specifically—(*a*) In *gun.*, a round stick for driving fuses, or any composition, into cases made of paper. (*b*) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden handle into the end of which is cemented the diamond to be cut. It is held in the left hand of the workman, while the cutter is held in the right. (*c*) In *seal-engraving*, a steel tool provided with square wrench-like incisions, used in setting the tools in the quill of the lathe-head. (*d*) In *ceram.*, a variety of saggar used for porcelain, and made to hold one piece only, which it nearly fits, whereas the saggar often holds several pieces.

The *setters* for china plates and dishes answer the same purpose as the saggers, and are made of the same clay. They take in one dish or plate each, and are "reared" in the oven in "bungs" one on the other.

Ure, Dict., III. 614.

3. A kind of hunting-dog, named from its original habit of setting or crouching when it scented game. These dogs are now, however, trained to stand rigidly when they have found game. The setter is of about the same size and form as the pointer, from which it differs chiefly in the length of the coat. The ears are well fringed with long hair, and the tail and hind legs are fringed or feathered with hair still longer than that on the ears. There are three distinct varieties of setters—the *Irish*, which are of a solid dark mahogany-red color; the *Gordon*, black with red or tan marks on each side of the muzzle from set on of neck to nose, on the hind legs below the hocks, and on the fore legs below the knees; and the *English*, which are divided into two classes, Llewelyns and Laveracks, the former being black, white, and tan in color, the latter black and white.

Ponto, his old brown *setter*, . . . stretched out at full length on the rug with his nose between his fore paws, would wrinkle his brows and lift up his eyelids every now and then, to exchange a glance of mutual understanding with his master. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

Hence—**4.** A man who is considered as performing the office of a setting-dog—that is, who seeks out and indicates to his confederates persons to be plundered.

Gads. Stand.
Fal. So I do, against my will.
Poins. O, 'tis our *setter:* I know his voice.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 53.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net. *South.*

We have *setters* watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by.
Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

Clock-setter (*naut.*), one who tampers with the clock to shorten his watch; hence, a busybody or mischief-maker aboard ship; a sea-lawyer.—**Rough-setter**, a mason who merely builds rough walling, in contradistinction to one who is competent to hew as well.—**Setter forth**, one who sets forth or brings into public notice; a proclaimer; formerly, a promoter.

He seemeth to be a *setter forth* of strange gods.
Acts xvii. 18.

One Sebastian Cabota hath bin the chiefest *setter forth* of this iourney or voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

Setter off, one who or that which sets off, decorates, adorns, or recommends.

They come as refiners of thy dross; or gilders, *setters off*, of thy graces.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 30. (*Latham.*)

Setter on, one who sets on; an instigator; an inciter.

I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter-on* to do it.
Ascham.

Setter out, one who sets out, publishes, or makes known, as a proclaimer or an author.

Duke John Frederick, . . . defender of Luther, a noble *setter out*, and as true a follower of Christ and his gospell.
Ascham, Affairs of Germany.

Setter up, one who sets up, in any sense of the phrase.

Thou *setter up* and plucker down of kings.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 37.

Old occupations have
Too many *setters-up* to prosper; some
Uncommon trade would thrive now.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

I am but a young *setter up;* the uttermost I dare venture upon 't is threescore pound.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

setter[2] (set'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. < **setter*[2], *n.* (as in *setter-grass*, *setterwort*), a corruption (simulating *setter*[1]) of *seton* (?).] To cut the dewlap of (an ox or a cow), helleboraster, or setterwort, being put into the cut, and an issue thereby made for ill-humors to vent themselves. Compare *setterwort*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root [setterwort] into the dewlap . . . as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called pegging or *settering*. *Gerarde*, Herbal, p. 979.

setter-grass (set'ėr-gras), *n.* [< late ME. *setyr-grysse;* appar. < **setter*[2], *n.* (see *setter*[2], *v.*), + *grass.*] Same as *setterwort*.

Setyr grysse, eleborus niger, herba est.
Cath. Ang., p. 331.

setterwort (set'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< **setter*[2], *n.* (see *setter*[2], *v.*), + *wort*[1].] The bear's-foot or fetid hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*. Its root was formerly used as a "setter" (seton) in the process called *settering* (see *setter*[2]). The green hellebore, *H. viridis*, for a similar reason was called *peg-roots*. (*Dale*, Pharmacologia (Prior).) The former has also the names *setter-grass*, *helleboraster*, and *oxheal*.

settima, settimo (set'ti-mä, -mō), *n.* [It., fem. and masc. respectively of *settimo*, < L. *septimus*, seventh, < *septem*, seven: see *seven*.] In *music*, the interval of a seventh.

settimetto (set-ti-met'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *settimo*, q. v.] A septet.

setting (set'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *settynge;* verbal n. of *set*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sets, in any sense.

She has contrived to show her principles by the *setting* of her commode; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.
Addison, The Ladies' Association.

Specifically—**2.** The adjusting of a telescope to look at an object by means of a setting-circle or otherwise; also, the placing of a micrometer-wire so as to bisect an object.—**3.** In *music*, the act, process, or result of fitting or adapting to music, or providing a musical form for: as, a *setting* of the Psalms.

Arne gave to the world those beautiful *settings* of the songs "Under the greenwood tree," "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," . . . which seem to have become indissolubly allied to the poetry. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 84.

4. *Theat.*, the mounting of a play or an opera for the stage; the equipment and arrangement of scenery, costumes, and properties; the mise en scène.—**5.** The adjusting of the teeth of a saw for cutting.

The teeth [of a saw] are not in line with the saw-blade, but . . . their points are bent alternately to the right and left, so that their cut will exceed the thickness of the blade to an extent depending upon the amount of this bending, or set, as it is called. Without the clearance due to this *setting*, saws could not be used in hard wood.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 55.

6. The hardening of plaster or cement; also, same as *setting-coat*.

Setting may be either a second coat upon laying or rendering, or a third coat upon floating.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 121.

7. The hardening process of eggs: a term used by fish-culturists.—**8.** The sinking of the sun or moon or of a star below the horizon.

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full meridian of my glory
I haste now to my *setting*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 225.

The *setting* of a great hope is like the *setting* of the sun.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 1.

9†. The sport of hunting with a setter-dog. See the quotation under *set*[1], *v. i.*, 7.—**10.** Something set in or inserted.

And thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones. Ex. xxviii. 17.

11. That in which something, as a jewel, is set: as, a diamond in a gold *setting;* by extension, the ornamental surrounding of a jewel, seal, or the like: as, an antique *setting;* hence, figuratively, that which surrounds anything; environment.

Nature is a *setting* that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. *Emerson*, Nature, i.

Heliacal setting. See *heliacal.*—**Setting off.** (*a*) Adornment; becoming decoration; relief.

Might not this beauty, tell me (it's a sweet one),
Without more *setting-off*, as now it is,
Thanking no greater mistress than mere nature,
Stagger a constant heart?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

(*b*) In *printing*, same as *offset*, 9.—**Setting out.** (*a*) An outfit; an equipment. [Now provincial.]

Perseus's *setting out* is extremely well adapted to his undertaking. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

(*b*) Same as *location*, 3.

II. *a.* Of the sunset; western; occidental. [Rare.]

Conceiv'd so great a pride,
In Severn on her East, Wyre on the *setting* side.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 266.

setting-back (set'ing-bak'), *n.* In *glue-making*, the vessel into which glue is poured from the caldron, and in which it remains until the impurities settle.

setting-board (set'ing-bōrd), *n.* A contrivance used by entomologists for setting insects with the wings spread. It is generally a frame made of wood or cork, with a deep groove in which the bodies of the insects lie while the wings are spread out on flat surfaces at the sides, and kept in position with pins and cardboard braces or pieces of glass until they are dry.

setting-box (set'ing-boks), *n.* A box containing the setting-boards used by entomologists. Several such boards may be fitted in the box like shelves, and the box itself may resemble a dummy book to stand on a shelf.

setting-circle (set'ing-sėr″kl), *n.* A graduated circle attached to a telescope used in finding a star. For a motion in altitude, the most convenient form of setting-circle is one carrying a spirit-level.

setting-coat (set'ing-kōt), *n.* The best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings; a coat of fine stuff laid over the floating, which is of coarse stuff.

setting-dog (set'ing-dog), *n.* A setter.

Will is a particular favourite of all the young heirs, whom he frequently obliges . . . with a *setting-dog* he has made himself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

setting-fid (set'ing-fid), *n.* See *fid.*

setting-gage (set'ing-gāj), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a machine for obtaining the proper pitch or angle of an axle to cause it to suit the wheels; an axle-setter. *E. H. Knight.*

setting-machine (set'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for setting the wire teeth in cards for the card-clothing of carding-machines.

setting-needle (set'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle, fixed in a light wooden handle, used in setting the wings of insects in any desired position.

setting-pole (set'ing-pōl), *n.* See *pole*[1], and *set*[1], *v. t.*, 28.

Setting-poles cannot be new, for I find "some set [the boats] with long poles" in Hakluyt.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

setting-punch (set'ing-punch), *n.* In *saddlery*, a punch with a tube around it, by means of which a washer is placed over the shank of a rivet, and so shaped as to facilitate riveting down the shank upon the washer. *E. H. Knight.*

setting-rule (set'ing-röl), *n.* In *printing*, same as *composing-rule*.

A *setting-rule*, a thin brass or steel plate which, being removed as successive lines are completed, keeps the type in place. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

setting-stick (set'ing-stik), *n.* **1**†. A stick used for adjusting the sets or plaits of ruffs.

Breton (Pasquil's Prognostication, p. 11) says that Doomsday will be near when "maides will use no *setting sticks.*"
Davies.

2. In *printing*, a composing-stick.

setting-sun (set'ing-sun'), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Tellinidæ*, *Psammobia vespertina*. It has a shell of an oblong oval shape, and of a whitish color shading to a reddish-yellow at the beaks, and diversified by rays of carmine and purplish or pinkish hue. The epidermis is olivaceous brown. It inhabits the sandy coast, and where it is abundant in some parts of Europe it is used as manure, while in other places it is extensively eaten.

settle[1] (set'l), *n.* [< ME. *settle, setle, setel, setil, seotel*, < AS. *setl* = OS. *sedal* = MD. *setel*, D. *zetel* = MLG. *setel* = OHG. *sedal, sezal, sezzal*, MHG. *sedel, sezzel*, G. *sessel* = Goth. *sitls*, a seat, throne, = L. *sella* (for **sedla*) (> E. *sell*[2]), a seat, chair, throne, saddle (see *sell*[2]), = Gr. ἕδρα, a seat, base; from the root of *sit:* see *sit*. Cf. *saddle.*] **1.** A seat; a bench; a ledge. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Upon the *setil* of his mageste.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6122.

Then gross thick Darkness over all he dight. . . .
If hunger driue the Pagans from their Dens,
Ones [sic] 'gainst a *settle* breaketh both his shins.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

From the high *settle* of king or caldorman in the midst to the mead-benches ranged around its walls.
J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, i.

2. Specifically, a seat longer than a chair; a bench with a high back and arms, made to accommodate two or more persons. Old settles were usually of oak, and were often made with a chest or coffer under the seat. Compare *box-settle* and *long settle*, below.

On oaken *settle* Marmion sate,
And view'd around the blazing hearth.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 3.

By the fireside, the big arm-chair . . . fondly cronied with two venerable *settles* within the chimney corner.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 46.

3†. A seat fixed or placed at the foot of a bedstead.

Itm. an olde standing bedstead wth a *settle* unto it.
Archæologia, XL. 327.

4. A part of a platform lower than another part.—**5.** One of the successive platforms or stages leading up from the floor to the great altar of the Jewish Temple.

From the bottom [of the altar] upon the ground even to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser *settle* even to the greater *settle* shall be four cubits. Ezek. xliii. 14.

The altar (independently of the bottom) was composed of two stages called *settles*, the base of the upper *settle* being less than that of the lower.
Bible Commentary, on Ezek. xliii. 14.

Box-settle, a settle the seat of which is formed by the top of a chest or coffer.—**Long settle**, a bench, longer than the ordinary modern settle, with a high solid back which often reached to the floor. As a protection against drafts, these settles were ranged along the walls of ancient halls, and drawn toward the fire in cold weather.

settle[1] (set'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [< ME. *settlen*, *setlen*, also *sattelen*, *satlen*, *satlen*, tr. cause to rest, intr. sink to rest, subside, < AS. *setlan*, fix, = D. *zetelen*, < *setel*, a seat (*setl-gang*, the setting of the sun), = Icel. *sjötlask*, settle, subside: see *settle*[1], *n.* This verb has been confused with another verb, which has partly conformed to it: see *settle*[2].]

I. *trans.* **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent position or condition; confirm; establish, as for residence or business.

Til that youre [restored] sighte *yeatled* be a while,
Ther may ful many a sighte yow bigile.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1161.

But I will *settle* him in mine house, and in my kingdom for ever. 1 Chron. xvii. 14.

The God of all grace . . . stablish, strengthen, *settle* you. 1 Pet. v. 10.

The land Salique is in Germany, . . .
Where Charles the Great, having subdued the Saxons,
There left behind and *settled* certain French.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 47.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 540.

That the glory of the City may not be laid upon the tears of the Orphans and Widows, but that its foundations may be *setled* upon Justice and Piety.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

2. To establish or fix, as in any way of life, or in any business, office, or charge: as, to *settle* a young man in a trade or profession; to *settle* a daughter by marriage; to *settle* a clergyman in a parish.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

I therefore have resolved to *settle* thee, and chosen a young lady, witty, prudent, rich, and fair.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

3. To set or fix, as in purpose or intention.

Settle it therefore in your hearts, not to meditate before what ye shall answer. Luke xxi. 14.

Hoping, through the blessing of God, it would be a means, in that unsettled state, to *settle* their affections towards us. *Good News from New-England*, in Appendix [to New England's Memorial, p. 367.

4. To adjust; put in position; cause to sit properly or firmly: as, to *settle* one's cloak in the wind; to *settle* one's feet in the stirrups.

Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet,
Ere he himself could *settle*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

5. To change from a disturbed or troubled state to one of tranquillity, repose, or security; quiet; still; hence, to calm the agitation of; compose: as, to *settle* the mind when disturbed or agitated.

How still he sits! I hope this song has *settled* him.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

'Sfoote,
The Duke's sonne! *settle* your lookes.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 3.

King Richard at his going out of England had so well *settled* the Government of the Kingdom that it might well have kept in good Order during all the Time of his Absence. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

Sir Paul, if you please, we'll retire to the Ladies, and drink a Dish of Tea, to *settle* our heads.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, i. 4.

6. (*a*) To change from a turbid or muddy condition to one of clearness; clear of dregs; clarify.

So working seas *settle* and purge the wine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

(*b*) To cause to sink to the bottom, as sediment.—**7.** To render compact, firm, or solid; hence, to bring to a dry, passable condition: as, the fine weather will *settle* the roads.

Thou waterest her furrows abundantly; thou *settlest* [margin, *loweresť*] the ridges thereof.
Ps. lxv. 10 (revised version).

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

8. To plant with inhabitants; colonize; people: as, the Puritans *settled* New England.

No colony in America was ever *settled* under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 117.

Provinces first *settled* after the flood. *Mitford.*

9. To devolve, make over, or secure by formal or legal process or act: as, to *settle* an annuity on a person.—**Settled estate**, in *law*, an estate held by some tenant for life, under conditions, more or less strict, defined by the deed.—**Settled Estates Act**, any one of a number of modern English statutes (1856, 1874, 1876, 1877), facilitating the leasing and sale, through the Court of Chancery, etc., of estates held subject to limitations or in trust. See *settlement*.—**Settled Land Act**, either of the English statutes of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 38) and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 18), which authorize the sale, exchange, or leasing of land, including heirlooms, limited or in trust by way of succession.—**To settle the land**, to cause it to appear to sink by receding from it.—**To settle the topsail-halyards** (*naut.*), to ease off the halyards a little so as to lower the yard slightly.—**Syn. 1.** To fix, institute, ordain.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become set or fixed; assume a continuing, abiding, or lasting position, form, or condition; become stationary, from a temporary or changing state; stagnate.

Out, alas! she's cold;
Her blood is *settled*, and her joints are stiff.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 26.

I was but just *settling* to work.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

The Heat with which thy Lover glows
Will *settle* into cold Respect. *Prior*, Ode, st. 5.

The Opposition, like schoolboys, don't know how to *settle* to their books again after the holidays.
Walpole, Letters, II. 498.

And ladies came, and by and by the town
Flow'd in, and *settling* circled all the lists.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The narrow strip of land . . . on which the name of Dalmatia has *settled* down has a history which is strikingly analogous to its scenery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 85.

2. To establish a residence; take up permanent habitation or abode.

Before the introduction of written documents and title-deeds, the people spread over the country and *settled* wherever they pleased.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 171.

Now, tell me, could you dwell content
In such a baseless tenement? . . .
Because, if you would *settle* in it,
'Twere built for love in half a minute.
F. Locker, Castle in the Air.

3. To be established in a way of life; quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life; be established in an employment or profession; especially, to enter the married state or the state of a householder, or to be ordained or installed over a church or congregation: as, to *settle* in life: often with *down*. [Largely colloq.]

Having flown over many knavish professions, he *settled* only in rogue. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 106.

Why don't you marry, and *settle*?
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

My landlady had been a lady's maid, or a nurse, in the family of the Bishop of Bangor, and had but lately married away and *settled* (as such people express it) for life.
De Quincey, Opium Eater (reprint of 1st ed.), p. 25.

4. To become clear; purify itself; become clarified, as a liquid.

Moab hath been at ease from his youth, and he hath *settled* on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel: . . . therefore his taste remaineth in him.
Jer. xlviii. 11.

5. To sink down more or less gradually; subside; descend: often with *on* or *upon*.

Huntyng holliche that day . . .
Till the semli sunne was *settled* to rest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

Muche sorȝe thenne *satteled vpon* segge [the man] Ionas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 409.

As doth the day light *settle* in the west,
So dim is David's glory and his gite.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

Specifically—(*a*) To fall to the bottom, as sediment.

By the *settling* of mud and limous matter brought down by the river Nilus, that which was at first a continued sea was raised at last into a firm and habitable country.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

This reservoir is meant to keep up a stock, and to allow mud, etc., to *settle* out.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 450.

(*b*) To sink, as the foundations or floors of a building; become lowered, as by the yielding of earth or timbers beneath: as, the house has *settled*. (*c*) To become compact and hard by drying: as, the roads *settle* after rain or the melting of snow. (*d*) To alight, as a bird on a bough or on the ground.

And, yet more splendid, numerous flocks
Of pigeons, *settling* on the rocks.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

6. To become calm; cease to be agitated.

Then, till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 482.

7. To resolve; determine; decide; fix: as, they have not yet *settled* on a house.

I am *settled*, and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 79.

8. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

settle[2] (set'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [< ME. *saȝtlen*, *sahtlen*, *saghetelen*, *sauȝtlen*, reconcile, make peace, also become calm, subside, < AS. *sahtlian*, reconcile, < *saht*, reconciliation, adjustment of a lawsuit: see *saught*. This verb has been confused in form and sense with *settle*[1], from which it cannot now be wholly separated.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To reconcile.

For when a sawele is *saȝtled* & sakred to dryȝtyn,
He holly haldes hit his & haue hit he wolde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1139.

2. To determine; decide, as something in doubt or debate; bring to a conclusion; conclude; confirm; free from uncertainty or wavering: as, to *settle* a dispute; to *settle* a vexatious question; to *settle* one's mind.

I am something wavering in my faith:
Would you *settle* me, and swear 'tis so!
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

The governour told them that, being come to *settle* peace, etc., they might proceed in three distinct respects.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 81.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.
Swift.

When the pattern of the gown is *settled* with the milliner, I fancy the terror on Mrs. Baynes's wizened face when she ascertains the amount of the bill.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.

We are in these days *settling* for ourselves and our descendants questions which, as they shall be determined in one way or the other, will make the peace and prosperity or the calamity of the next ages.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3. To fix; appoint; set, as a date or day.

The next day we had two blessed meetings; one amongst friends, being the first monthly meeting that was *settled* for Vrieslandt. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

4. To set in order; regulate; dispose of.

Men should often be put in remembrance to take order for the *settling* of their temporal estates whilst they are in health. *Book of Common Prayer*, Visitation of the Sick.

I several months since made my will, *settled* my estate, and took leave of my friends. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

His wife is all over the house, up stairs and down, *settling* things for her absence at church.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 69.

5. To reduce to order or good behavior; give a quietus to: as, he was inclined to be insolent, but I soon *settled* him. [Colloq.]—**6.** To liquidate; balance; pay: as, to *settle* an account, claim, or score.—**To settle one's hash.** See *hash*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become reconciled; be at peace.

I salle hym surelye ensure that *saghetylle* salle we never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

The se *saȝtled* ther-with, as sone as ho moȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 232.

2. To adjust differences, claims, or accounts; come to an agreement: as, he has *settled* with his creditors.

"Why, hang it all, man, you don't mean to say your father has not *settled* with you?" Philip blushed a little. He had been rather surprised that there had been no settlement between him and his father.
Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

Hence—**3.** To pay one's bill; discharge a claim or demand. [Colloq.]

settle-bed (set'l-bed), *n.* **1.** A bed which forms a settle or settee by day; a folding bed. Compare *sofa-bed*.

Our maids in the coachman's bed, the coachman with the boy in his *settle-bed*, and Tom where he uses to lie.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 112.

But he kept firm his purpose, until his eyes involuntarily rested upon the little *settle-bed* and recalled the form of the child of his old age, as she sate upon it, pale, emaciated, and broken-hearted.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

2. A small bed having a narrow canopy: probably so called from the resemblance of this to the small canopy sometimes attached to a settle.

settled[1] (set'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *settle*[1], *v.*] **1.** Fixed; established; steadfast; stable.

Thou art the Rocke, draw'st all things, all do'st guide,
Yet in deep *setled* rest do'st still abide.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 107.

All these being against her, whom hath she on her Side but her own Subjects, Papists yesterday and to-day Protestants! who being scarce *settled* in their Religion, how shall they be *settled* in their Loyalty?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 330.

His virtuous toil may terminate at last
In *settled* habit and decided taste.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 778.

A land of *settled* government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.
Tennyson, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

2. Permanently or deeply fixed; firmly seated; decided; resolved: as, a *settled* gloom; a *settled* conviction.

This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose *settled* visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 90.

Why do you eye me
With such a *settled* look?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 3.

I observed a *settled* melancholy in her countenance.
Addison, Omens.

3. Quiet; orderly; steady: as, he now leads a *settled* life.

Mercy on me!—he's greatly altered—and seems to have a *settled* married look! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

4. Sober; grave.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than *settled* age his sables and his weeds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 81.

settled[2] (set'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *settle*[2], *v.*] Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise: as, a *settled* account.

settledness (set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being settled, in any sense of the word.

We cannot but imagine the great mixture of innocent disturbances and holy passions that, in the first address of the angel, did . . . discompose her *settledness*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 27.

When . . . we have attained to a *settledness* of disposition . . . our life is labour.
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 67.

★ **settlement**[1] (set'l-ment), *n.* [< *settle*[1] + *-ment*. Cf. *settlement*[2].] **1.** The act of settling, or the state of being settled.

I went to Deptford, where I made preparation for my *settlement*, no more intending to go out of England, but endeavour a settl'd life. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 9, 1652.

(*a*) Establishment in life; especially, establishment in a business or profession or in the married state.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) The act of colonizing or peopling; colonization: as, the *settlement* of a new country.

The *settlement* of Oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation. *W. Mure*, Lit. of Greece, I. v. § 1.

The laws and representative institutions of England were first introduced into the New World in the *settlement* of Virginia.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng. People, viii. § 4.

(*c*) The ordination or installation of a minister over a church or congregation. [Colloq.] (*d*) Adjustment of affairs, as the public affairs of a nation, with special reference to questions of succession to the throne, relations of church and state, etc.; also, the state of affairs as thus adjusted. Compare the phrase *Act of Settlement*, below.

Owning . . . no religion but primitive, no rule but Scripture, no law but right reason. For the rest, always conformable to the present *settlement*, without any sort of singularity. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wotton, March 30, 1696.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The conveyance of property or the creation of estates therein to make future provision for one or more beneficiaries, usually of the family of the creator of the settlement, in such manner as to secure to them different interests, or to secure their expectancies in a different manner, from what would be done by a mere conveyance or by the statutes of descent and distribution. (See *strict.*) Thus, a *marriage settlement* is usually a gift or conveyance to a wife or intended wife, or to trustees for her benefit or that of herself for life and her husband or children or both after her, in consideration of which she waives her right to claim dower or to succeed to his property on his death.

An agreement to make a marriage *settlement* shall be decreed in equity after the marriage, though it was to be made before the marriage.
Blackstone, Com., I. xv., note 29.

Mr. Casaubon's behaviour about *settlements* was highly satisfactory to Mr. Brooke, and the preliminaries of marriage rolled smoothly along.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ix.

(*b*) A bestowing or granting under legal sanction; the act of conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make.
Dryden, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxvii.

3. A settled place of abode; residence; a right arising out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and pledges the parish or town to his support.

They'll pass you on to your *settlement*, Missis, with all speed. You're not in a state to be let come upon strange parishes 'ceptin' as a Casual.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 8.

4. A tract of country newly peopled or settled; a colony, especially a colony in its earlier stages: as, the British *settlements* in Australia; a back *settlement*.

Raleigh . . . now determined to send emigrants with wives and families, who should make their homes in the New World; and . . . he granted a charter of incorporation for the *settlement*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 83.

5. In sparsely settled regions of the United States, especially in the South, a small village, as opposed to scattered houses.

There was a clearing of ten acres, a blacksmith's shop, four log huts facing indiscriminately in any direction, a small store of one story and one room, and a new frame court-house, whitewashed and inclosed by a plank fence. In the last session of the legislature, the *Settlement* had been made the county-seat of a new county; the additional honor of a name had been conferred upon it, but as yet it was known among the population of the mountains by its time-honored and accustomed title [*i. e.*, the *Settlement*]. *M. N. Murfree*, In the Tennessee Mountains, p. 91.

6†. That which settles or subsides; sediment; dregs; lees; settlings.

The waters [of the ancient baths] are very hot at the sources; they have no particular taste, but by a red *settlement* on the stones, and by a yellow scum on the top of the water, I concluded that there is in them both iron and sulphur. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.

7. In *building*, etc., a subsidence or sinking, as of a wall or part of a wall, or the effect of such subsidence, often producing a cracked or unstable condition, binding or disadjustment of doors or shutters, etc.—**8.** A sum of money formerly allowed to a pastor in addition to his regular salary. [U. S.]

Before the war began, my people punctually paid my salary, and advanced one hundred pounds of my *settlement* a year before it was due by contract.
Rev. Nath. Emmons, Autobiography. (*Bartlett.*)

9. A pastor's homestead as furnished by a parish, by a gift either of land, with or without buildings, or of money to be applied for its purchase. [U. S.]

I had just purchased a *settlement* and involved myself in debt. *Rev. Nath. Emmons*, Autobiography. (*Bartlett.*)

Act of Settlement. Same as *Limitation of the Crown Act* (which see, under *limitation*).—**Disposition and settlement.** See *disposition*.—**Family settlement**, in *Eng. law*, the arrangement now used instead of entail, by which land is transferred in such manner as to secure its being kept in the family for a considerable period, usually by giving it to one child, commonly the eldest son, for his life, and then to his sons and their issue if he have any, and on failure of issue then to the second son of the settlor for his life, and then to his sons, and so on. Under such a settlement a son to whom the land is given for life, and his son on coming of age, can together convey an absolute title and thus part with the family estates.

settlement[2] (set'l-ment), *n.* [< *settle*[2] + *-ment.*] The act or process of determining or deciding; the removal or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of a claim or account; adjustment; arrangement: as, the *settlement* of a controversy; the *settlement* of a debt.

Taking the paper from before his kinsman, he [Rob Roy] threw it in the fire. Bailie Jarvie stared in his turn, but his kinsman continued "That's a Hieland *settlement* of accounts." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

Ring settlement. See *ring*[1].

settler[1] (set'lèr), *n.* [< *settle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who settles; particularly, one who fixes his residence in a new colony.

The vigor and courage displayed by the *settlers* on the Connecticut, in this first Indian war in New England, struck terror into the savages.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 316.

2. A separator; a tub, pan, vat, or tank in which a separation can be effected by settling. (*a*) In *metal.*, a tub for separating the quicksilver and amalgam from the pulp in the Washoe process (which see, under *pan*[1], 3). (*b*) In the manufacture of chlorin and bleaching-powders, a tank for the separation of calcium sulphate and iron oxid from the neutral solution of manganese chlorid after treatment of acid manganese chlorid with sodium carbonate, or one in which the manganese peroxid formed by the treatment of the neutral manganese chlorid with milk of lime settles in the form of thin black mud. The former is technically called a *chlorid of manganese settler*, and the latter the *mud settler*.—**Settlers' clock.** Same as *laughing jackass* (which see, under *jackass*).

settler[2] (set'lèr), *n.* [< *settle*[2] + *-er*[1].] That which settles or decides anything definitely; that which gives a quietus: as, that argument was a *settler;* his last blow was a *settler*. [Colloq.]

settling[1] (set'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *settle*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which settles, in any sense of that word.—**2.** *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Winter Yellow Cotton Seed Oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and *settlings*.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 292.

settling[2] (set'ling), *n.* [< ME. *sazтlyng;* verbal n. of *settle*[2], *v.*] Reconciliation.

Ho [the dove] brozt in hir beke a bronch of olyue, . . .
That watz the syngne of sauyté that sende hem oure lorde,
& the *sazтlyng* of hymself with tho sely bestez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 490.

settling-day (set'ling-dā), *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts; specifically, in the stock-exchange, the fortnightly account-day for shares and stocks.

settlor (set'lor), *n.* [< *settle*[2] + *-or*[1]. Cf. *settler*[2].] In *law*, the person who makes a settlement.

set-to (set'tö'), *n.* A sharp contest; especially, a fight at fisticuffs; a pugilistic encounter; a boxing-match; also, any similar contest, as with foils. [Slang.]

They hurried to be present at the expected scene, with the alacrity of gentlemen of the fancy hastening to a *set-to*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

As prime a *set-to*
And regular turn-up as ever you knew.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 317.

set-trap (set'trap), *n.* A trap which works with a spring or other device to be released and set in operation by means of a trigger, the animal being caught when the trap is sprung. Most traps are of this description.

setula (set'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *setulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle: see *seta*.] A small seta; a little bristle; a setule.

setule (set'ūl), *n.* [< NL. *setula:* see *setula*.] A setula.

setuliform (set'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *setula*, a setule, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a setule, or little bristle; filamentous; thready.

setulose (set'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *setule* + *-ose.*] Finely setose; covered with setules.

set-up (set'up), *n.* **1.** Build; bearing; carriage. [Colloq.]

They [English soldiers] have a *set-up* not to be found in any of the soldiers of the Continental armies.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 147.

2. In *metal.*, the steam-ram of the squeezer, which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. It serves to upset or condense the bloom longitudinally after it has been lengthened by the action of the squeezer.

3. In *baking*, one of the wooden scantlings placed like a frame around the loaves in the oven to hold them in position. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A favorable arrangement of the balls in billiards, croquet, etc., especially when left so by one player for the next.—**5.** A treat. [Slang, U. S.]

setwall (set'wâl), *n.* [Formerly also *setywall;* < ME. *setwale, setewale, setuale, cetewale, setwaly,* also *sedwale, sedewale, seduale,* valerian, zedoary, < AF. *cetewale,* OF. *citoual, citoal, citouart,* F. *zédoaire* (> E. *zedoary*), < ML. *zedoaria* (AS. *sideware*), < Pers. *zadwar, zidwar,* also *jadwar,* zedoary: see *zedoary*, another E. form of the same name.] A name early transferred from the Oriental drug zedoary to the valerian. The root was highly popular for its sanatory properties, mixed with many dishes to make them wholesome. The original species was *Valeriana Pyrenaica*, a plant cultivated in gardens, now naturalized in parts of Great Britain. Latterly the name has been understood of the common officinal valerian, *V. officinalis.*

★ **set-work** (set'wėrk), *n.* **1.** In *plastering*, two-coat work on lath.—**2.** In *boat-building*, the construction of dories and larger boats in which the streaks do not lap, but join edge to edge, and are secured by battens upon the inside of the boat. See *lapstreak.*

seurement†, *n.* See *surement.*

seurtet, seureteet, *n.* Obsolete variants of *surety.*

sevadilla, *n.* A variant of *cevadilla.*

seven (sev'n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*seaven;* < ME. *seven, sevene, seoven, seofen, seve, seove, seofe,* < AS. *seofon, seofone* = OS. *sibun, sivun* = OFries. *soven, saven, savn, siugun, sigun, sogen* = MD. *seven,* D. *zeven* = MLG. LG. *seven* = OHG. *sibun,* MHG. *siben,* G. *sieben* = Icel. *sjau,* mod. *sjö* = Sw. *sju* = Dan. *syv* = Goth. *sibun* = L. *septem* (> It. *sette* = Sp. *siete* = Pg. *sete, sette* = Pr. *set* = OF. *set, sept,* F. *sept*) = Gr. *ἑπτά* = W. *saith* = Gael. *seachd* = Ir. *seacht,* seven, = OBulg. *sebd-* in **sebdmŭ, sedmŭ,* seventh, *sedmi,* seven, = Bohem. *sedm* = Pol. *siedm* = ORuss. *seme, sedmi,* Russ. *semĭ* = Lith. *septīni* = Lett. *septini* = Zend *hapta* = Skt. *saptan,* seven: ulterior origin unknown.] **I.** *a.* One more than six; the sum of three and four: a cardinal numeral. *Seven* is a rare number in metrology, perhaps its only occurrences being in the seven handbreadths of the Egyptian cubit (for the probable explanation of which, see *cubit*), and in the seven days of the week, certainly early connected, at least, with the astrological assignment of the hours in regular rotation to the seven planets. This astrological association explains the identification by Pythagoras of the number *seven* with the opportune time (*καιρός*), as well as the fact that light was called *seven* by the Pythagoreans. That they termed it "motherless" may be due to the "seven spirits" of the Chaldeans—that is, the planets—being called "fatherless and motherless." The astrological association further explains why the number *seven* has so frequently been suggested by the conception of divine or spiritual influence, and why it was

made the number of intelligence by Philolaus. The common statement that *seven* implies perfection has no further foundation than that the cabalistic meanings of all odd numbers are modes of perfection. One is the first, and was with the Pythagoreans the number of essence (οὐσία). Two involves otherness, and was the number of opinion, "because of its diversity." Three involves mediation, and was the number of beginning, middle, and end. Four naturally suggests a square, and so equity, and was commonly considered the number of justice; but it further carries the suggestion of system, and often has that signification. Five connects itself with the five fingers, used in counting, and thus is an ordinary synecdoche for a small group ("*Five* of you shall chase an hundred"—Lev. xxvi. 8); but the Pythagoreans, for some unknown reason, made it the number of marriage. Six played an important part in the sexagesimal system of the Chaldeans; but its Pythagorean meaning is doubtful. In the Apocalypse 666 is the number of the beast. Eight, being the first cube, would naturally suggest solidity; but according to Dr. Wordsworth it is the dominical or resurrection number. Nine, or three triads, was the number of the great gods of Egypt, and was considered efficient in all magical operations. Ten, for reasons connected with the history of the Pythagorean brotherhood, was considered by them as the great number of power. To eleven no particular significance is attached. Twelve was important in the Chaldean division of the circle, and was the number of the great gods. Thirteen, according to Dr. Mahan, is the number of schism. *Seven* was formerly used generally and vaguely to indicate a large number.

> I can then thanke Sensuall Apetyte;
> That is the best daunce without a pype
> That I saw this *seven* yere.
> *Interlude of the Four Elements*, n. d. (*Halliwell.*)

> And thou shalt number *seven* sabbaths of years unto thee, *seven* times *seven* years. Lev. xxv. 8.

> Tears *seven* times salt
> Burn out the sense and virtue of mine eye!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 154.

Case of the seven bishops. See *bishop*.—**Seven-branched candlestick.** See *candlestick*.—**Seven-day fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Seven great hymns.** See *hymn*.—**Seven Psalms.** See *penitential psalms*, under *penitential*.—**Seven-shilling piece.** See *shilling*.—**Seven wise men of Greece.** Same as *the seven sages*.—**Seven wonders of the world.** See *wonder*.—**The bodies seven.** See *body*.—**The seven arts†.** Same as *the seven liberal sciences*.

> Eny science vnder sonne, *the seuene ars* [var. *artz*] and alle. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 93.

The seven chief or principal virtues, faith, hope, charity, prudence, temperance, chastity, and fortitude. See *cardinal* and *theological*.—**The seven churches of Asia,** the churches to which special epistles are addressed in the second and third chapters of the Book of Revelation.—**The seven deadly sins.** See *sin*[1].—**The seven dolors of Mary.** See *dolors of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—**The seven gifts of the Holy Ghost,** wisdom, understanding, counsel, ghostly strength or fortitude, knowledge, godliness, and the fear of the Lord.—**The seven liberal sciences.** See *science*.—**The seven rishis.** See *rishi*.—**The seven sages.** See *sage*[1].—**The seven sleepers (of Ephesus),** seven Christian youths who are said to have concealed themselves in a cavern near Ephesus during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249–251) and to have fallen asleep there, not awaking till two or three hundred years later, when Christianity had become the religion of the empire.—**The seven stars.** (*a*†) The planets—that is, the sun, the moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

> Oure sire [Lord] in his see aboue the *seuene sterris*
> Sawe the many myssheuys that these men dede.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 352.

(*b*†) Charles's Wain in the constellation Ursa Major.

> We that take purses go by the moon and *the seven stars*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 16.

> *The Seuen Starres*, called Charles waine in the North.
> *Minsheu*, 1617.

(*c*) The Pleiades.—**To be frightened out of one's seven senses.** See *sense*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than six; a group of things amounting to this number.

> Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*. Gen. vii. 2.

> Of every beast and bird, and insect small,
> Came *sevens* and pairs. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 735.

Of all numbers, there is no one which has exercised in this way a wider influence, no one which has commanded in a higher degree the esteem and reverence of mankind, than the number *Seven*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 325.

2. The symbol representing this number, as 7, or VII, or vii.—**3.** *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having seven syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza. *Sevens double* (7s, D.) has eight lines, and other varieties are marked by the number of lines, as 7s, 6l, or 7s, 3l. *Sevens and fives* is a trochaic meter having three lines of seven syllables with one of five. *Sevens and sixes* is a meter, usually of eight lines, in which trochaic lines of seven syllables alternate with iambic lines of six syllables. Other varieties occur. See *meter*[2], 3.

4. A playing-card with seven spots or pips on it.—**At sixes and sevens.** See *six*.—**Cannon of seven†.** See *cannon*.—**The Seven,** the Pleiades.—**To set on seven†.** (*a*) To set in order.

> *Maria.* The fader of heven, God omnypotent,
> That *sett* alle *on seven*, his son has he sent.
> *Towneley Mysteries* (Surtees' Soc.), p. 118.

(*b*) To set in confusion.

> Thus he *settez on sevene* with his sekyre knyghttez; . . .
> And thus at the joyenyge the geauntez are dystroyede.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2131.

seveneyes (sev'n-īz), *n.* Same as *sevenholes*.

sevenfold (sev'n-fōld), *a.* [< ME. *seovenfald, sefenfald, seovevald, seovevold, sevefeald,* < AS. *seofon-feald* = OFries. *savnfald* = D. *zeven-voud, zeven-voudig* = MLG. *sevenvalt, sevenvolt, sevenvaldich, sevenvoldich* = OHG. *sibenfaltīg*, MHG. *siben-valt, sibenvaltic*, G. *siebenfältig* = Icel. *sjaufaldr* = Sw. *sjufaldig* = Dan. *syv-fold;* as *seven* + *-fold*.] **1.** Having seven plies, folds, or thicknesses.

> He said, and, rising, high above the field
> Whirl'd the long lance against the *sev'nfold* shield.
> *Pope*, Iliad, vii. 206.

2. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

> The light of the sun shall be *sevenfold*, as the light of seven days. Isa. xxx. 26.

3. Consisting of seven; having seven parts.

> A high and stately Tragedy, shutting up and intermingling her solemn Scenes and Acts with a *sevenfold* Chorus of halleluja's and harping symphonies.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

> From Heaven itself though *sevenfold* Nilus flows.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 359.

sevenfold (sev'n-fōld), *adv.* **1.** Seven times as much or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

> Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. Gen. iv. 15.

2. In seven coils or folds. [Rare.]

> Till that great sea-snake under the sea . . .
> Would slowly trail himself *sevenfold*
> Round the hall where I sate.
> *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

seven-folded†, *a.* Same as *sevenfold*.

> The upper marge
> Of his *sevenfolded* shield away it tooke.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 6.

seven-gilled (sev'n-gild), *a.* Having seven gill-slits on each side: specifically noting a cow-shark or sevengills.

sevengills (sev'n-gilz), *n.* A shark of the genus *Acpt ranchias*, a cow-shark. See cut under *Hexanchus*.

sevenholes (sev'n-hōlz), *n.* The river-lamprey: so called from the branchial apertures of each side. Also *seveneyes*. [Local, Eng.]

sevennight (sev'n-nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. **seven-niht, seveniht, sovenyht,* < AS. *seofon niht:* see *seven* and *night*. Cf. contr. *se'nnight*.] The period of seven days and nights; a week, or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. See *sennight*.

> Thilke day that she was *sevennight* old.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 53.

> Having given this public notice of my court, I must further add that I intend to open it on this day *seven-night*, being Monday the twentieth instant.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 250.

seven-point (sev'n-point), *a.* Related to seven points: as, the *seven-point* circle. See *circle*.

seven-shooter (sev'n-shō″tėr), *n.* A revolver, or other form of firearm, having seven chambers or barrels. [Colloq.]

seven-shooting (sev'n-shō″ting), *a.* Discharging from seven chambers or barrels; firing seven shots without reloading: as, a *seven-shooting* rifle. [Colloq.]

sevensome (sev'n-sum), *a.* [< *seven* + *some*. See *some*.] Consisting of seven things or parts; about seven. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Thair was bot *sevensum* of thame all.
> *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

sevensomeness (sev'n-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being sevensome; arrangement or gradation by sevens. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

seven-spotted (sev'n-spot″ed), *a.* Having seven spots: as, the *seven-spotted* ladybird, *Coccinella septenpunctata*.

seventeen (sev'n-tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seuentene, sewintine,* < AS. *seofon-tyne* = OS. *sivontein* = OFries. *siuguntine* = D. *zeventien* = MLG. *seventein* = MHG. *siben-zehen*, G. *siebzehn* = Icel. *sjautjān, sautjan, seytjan* = Sw. *sjutton* = Dan. *sytten* = L. *septendecim* = Gr. ἑπτα(καί)-δεκα = Skt. *saptadaça;* as *seven* + *ten:* see *ten* and *-teen*.] **I.** *a.* One more than sixteen or less than eighteen, being the sum of seven and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Seventeen-day fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Seventeen-year locust.** See *locust*[1], 3, and cut under *Cicadidæ*.

II. *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 17, or XVII, or xvii.

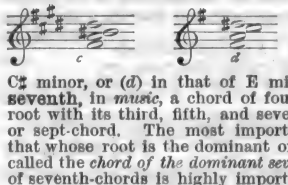
seventeenth (sev'n-tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [With restored *n* in the last syllable, < ME. **seventethe, seventithe,* < AS. *seofon-teótha* = OFries. *siugun-tinda* = D. *zeven-tiende* = MHG. *siben-zehende*, G. *siebzehnte* = Icel. *seytjándi, sau-tjándi, sjau-tjándi* = Sw. *sjuttonde* = Dan. *syttende;* as *seventeen* + *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** One next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen of the same class: an ordinal numeral: as, the *seventeenth* day of the month.—**2.** Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

II. *n.* **1.** The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.—**2.** The quotient of unity divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.—**3.** In *music*, the melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a third; or an organ-stop giving tones at such an interval from the normal pitch of the digitals; a tierce.

seventh (sev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seventhe, seuend, sevende, sefende,* with restored *n*, for earlier *sevethe, seovethe, seofethe, sefthe,* < AS. *seofotha* = OS. *sibhondo* = OFries. *sigunda* = D. *zevende* = MLG. *sevende* = OHG. *sibunto*, MHG. *sibende*, G. *siebente* = Icel. *sjaundi* = Sw. *sjunde* = Dan. *syvende* = Goth. **sibunda* = Skt. *saptatha*, seventh; as *seven* + *-th*[2]. The L. *septimus*, Gr. ἕβδομος, seventh, have a diff. suffix, the same as that in L. *primus* (AS. *forma*), first: see *prime, former*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in order of a series of seven; preceded by six of the same kind; next in order after that which is sixth: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided: as, the *seventh* part.—**Seventh-day,** the name used by the Society of Friends for Saturday, the seventh day of the week.—**To be in the seventh heaven.** See *heaven*, 3.

II. *n.* **1.** One next in order after the sixth.—**2.** The quotient of unity divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole is divided.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the seventh degree above or below a given tone; the next tone to the octave. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the seventh degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (*d*) In a scale, the seventh tone from the bottom; the leading-tone: solmizated *si*, or, in the tonic sol-fa system, *ti*. The typical interval of the seventh is that between the first and the seventh tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8:15. Such a seventh is called *major*. A seventh a half-step shorter is called *minor;* and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*. All kinds of sevenths are classed as dissonances, the minor seventh being the most beautiful and the most useful of dissonant intervals. The seventh produced by taking two octaves downward from the sixth harmonic of the given tone is sometimes called the *natural seventh;* it is sometimes used in vocal music, and on instruments, like the violin, whose intonation is not fixed.

4. In *early Eng. law*, a seventh of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**Chord of the diminished seventh,** in *music*, a chord of four tones, consisting in its typical form of the seventh, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a minor scale, and made up, therefore, of three minor thirds superposed. It is usually regarded as a chord of the ninth with the root omitted. Several different resolutions of it are possible. Such a chord on a keyboard instrument like the pianoforte is capable of four enharmonic interpretations, so that it is possible to modulate immediately from it into any one of the keys of the keyboard. Thus, in the key of G minor, the typical chord of the diminished seventh is (*a*), which on the keyboard is identical with either (*b*) in the key of B♭ minor, or (*c*) in that of C♯ minor, or (*d*) in that of E minor.



—**Chord of the seventh,** in *music*, a chord of four tones, comprising a root with its third, fifth, and seventh; a seventh chord or sept-chord. The most important seventh-chord is that whose root is the dominant of the key; it is often called the *chord of the dominant seventh*. The resolution of seventh-chords is highly important to the close and satisfactory structure of a composition: usually the seventh itself progresses downward. See *chord*, 4.—**Essential seventh.** See *essential*.

seventh-chord (sev'nth-kôrd), *n.* In *music*, same as *chord of the seventh* (which see, under *seventh* and *chord*, 4). Also *sept-chord*.

Seventh-day (sev'nth-dā), *a.* Pertaining to, occurring upon, or observing in some special manner the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath of the Jews.—**Seventh-day Adventists.** See *Adventist*.—**Seventh-day Baptists.** See *Baptist*.

seven-thirty (sev'n-thėr'ti), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.: used of certain notes issued by the United States Government. See II.

II. *n. pl.* The popular name for certain notes issued by the government of the United

States in 1861, 1864, and 1865, redeemable in three years, and bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.—that is, 2 cents a day on $100.

seventhly (sev'nth-li), *adv.* In the seventh place.

seventieth (sev'n-ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seventiethe*, < AS. **(hund)seofontigotha* = D. *zeventigste* = G. *siebenzigste, siebzigste* = Icel. *sjautugti* = Sw. *sjuttionde*, seventieth; as *seventy* + *-eth*², *-th*².] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the sixty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting or being one of seventy parts into which a whole may be divided.

II. *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixty-ninth; the tenth after the sixtieth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

seventy (sev'n-ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seofentig, seoventi, seventi*, < AS. *hund-seofontig* (the element *hund-* being later dropped: see *hundred*) = OS. *sibuntig* = OFries. *siuguntich* = D. *zeventig* = MLG. *seventich* = OHG. *sibunzug, sibunzō*, MHG. *siben-zic*, G. *siebenzig, siebzig* = Icel. *sjautugr* = Sw. *sjuttio* = Norw. *sytti* = Goth. *sibun-tehund*, seventy; cf. L. *septuaginta* (> E. *Septuagint*), Gr. ἑβδομήκοντα, Skt. *saptati*, seventy; as *seven* + *-ty*¹.] **I.** *a.* Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine: a cardinal numeral.—**The seventy disciples.** See *disciple*.

II. *n.*; pl. *seventies* (-tiz). 1. The number which is made up of seven times ten.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 70, or LXX, or lxx.—**The Seventy,** a title given—(*a*) to the Jewish sanhedrim; (*b*) to the body of disciples mentioned in Luke x. as appointed by Christ to preach the gospel and heal the sick; (*c*) to the body of scholars who, according to tradition, were the authors of the Septuagint: so called from their number seventy-two (see *Septuagint*); (*d*) to certain officials in the Mormon Church whose duty it is, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, "to travel into all the world and preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances" (*Mormon Catechism*).

seventy-four (sev'n-ti-fōr'), *n.* A ship of war rated as carrying 74 guns; a 74-gun ship.

seven-up (sev'n-up'), *n.* A game, the same as *all-fours*.

sever (sev'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *severen*, < OF. (and F.) *sevrer*, also later *separer*, F. *séparer* = Pr. *sebrar* = Sp. Pg. *separar* = It. *severare, sevrare*, also *separare*, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*, of which *sever* is a doublet, without the suffix.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate; part; put or keep distinct or apart.

> And vynes goode of IV or V have mynde,
> And *severed* by hemself sette everie kynde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.
>
> Here are *sever'd* lips
> Parted with sugar breath.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 118.
>
> We see the chaff may and ought to be *severed* from the corn in the ear. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 367.

2. To part, sunder, or divide; separate into two or more parts: as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.

> Our state cannot be *sever'd;* we are one.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 958.
>
> The nat'ral bond
> Of brotherhood is *sever'd* as the flax
> That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 10.

3. To separate from the rest: said of a part with reference to the whole or main body of anything: as, to *sever* the head from the body.

> Than he *seuered* a part of his peple, and seide to Pounce Antonye and to ffrolle that thei sholde haue mynde to do well, and breke her enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.
>
> The angels shall come forth, and *sever* the wicked from among the just. Mat. xiii. 49.
>
> A second multitude
> With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
> *Severing* each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 704.
>
> His *sever'd* head was toss'd among the throng,
> And, rolling, drew a bloody trail along.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 189.

4. To separate; disjoin: referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie.

> No, God forbid that I should wish them *sever'd*
> Whom God hath join'd together; ay, and 'twere pity
> To sunder them that yoke so well together.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 21.
>
> Death's proper hateful office 'tis to *sever*
> The loving Husband from his lawful Wife.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 159.

5. To distinguish; discriminate; know apart.

> Expedient it will be that we *sever* the law of nature observed by the one from that which the other is tied unto. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.
>
> *Volp.* Am I then like him?
> *Mos.* O sir, you are he:
> No man can *sever* you.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 3.
>
> He is a poor Divine that cannot *sever* the good from the bad. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 31.

6. In *law*, to disunite; disconnect; part possession of.

> We are, lastly, to inquire how an estate in joint-tenancy may be *severed* and destroyed. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To separate; part; go asunder; move apart.

> They *seuerid* and sondrid, ffor somere hem ffaylid . . .
> All the hoole herde that helde so to-gedir.
> *Richard the Redeless*, ii. 14.
>
> Ho swęze [stooped] doun, & semly hym kyssed,
> Sithen ho *seueres* hym fro.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1797.
>
> What envious streaks
> Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 8.
>
> Ae fond kiss, and then we *sever;*
> Ae farewell, alas! for ever!
> *Burns*, Ae Fond Kiss.

2. To make a separation or distinction; distinguish.

> The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. Ex. ix. 4.

3. To act separately or independently.

> Preston, Ashton, and Elliot had been arraigned at the Old Bailey. They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. It was therefore necessary to try them separately. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

severable (sev'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *sever* + *-able*.] Capable of being severed.

several (sev'ėr-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *severalle*, < OF. *several*, < ML. **separalis* (also, after OF., *severalis*), adj., separate, as a noun in neut. *separale*, a thing separate, a thing that separates, a dividing line, equiv. to L. *separabilis*, separable (see *separable*), < *separare*, separate: see *separate, sever*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Separated; apart; not together.

> So be we now by baptism reckoned to be consigned unto Christ's church, *several* from Jews, paynims, &c. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 246.
>
> If the King have power to give or deny any thing to his Parlament, he must doe it either as a Person *several* from them or as one greater. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

2. Individual; not common to two or more; separate; particular.

> Let euery line beare his *seuerall* length, euen as ye would haue your verse of measure.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.
>
> They haue neuerthelesse *seuerall* cloysters and *seuerall* lodgynges, but they kepe all theyr dyuine seruyce in one quere al togyther. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 79.
>
> Both Armies having their *several* Reasons to decline the Battel, they parted without doing any thing.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 118.
>
> So different a state of things requires a *several* relation. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.
>
> Let every one of us, in our *several* places and stations, do our best to promote the kingdom of Christ within us, by promoting the love and practice of evangelical purity and holiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Different; diverse; various: as, they went their *several* ways; it has happened three *several* times.

> For on his back a heavy load he bare
> Of nightly stelths, and pillage *severall*,
> Which he had got abroad by purchas criminall.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 16.
>
> A long coate, wherein there were many *severall* peeces of cloth of divers colours. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.
>
> I thank God I have this Fruit of my foreign Travels, that I can pray to him every Day of the Week in a *several* Language, and upon Sunday in seven.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.
>
> Through London they passed along,
> Each one did passe a *severall* streete.
> *Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

4. Single; particular; distinct.

> Each *several* ship a victory did gain.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 191.
>
> Each *several* heart-beat, counted like the coin
> A miser reckons, is a special gift
> As from an unseen hand. *O. W. Holmes*, Questioning.

5. In *law*, separable and capable of being treated as separate from, though it may be not wholly independent of, another. Thus, a *several obligation* is one incurred by one person alone, as a bond by a single obligor, or concurrently with others, as in a subscription paper, in which latter case, though his promise is in a measure dependent on that of the other subscribers, the obligation of each may be *several;* while, on the other hand, in a contract by partners or an instrument expressed to be joint, the obligors are not at common law severally liable, but either has the right to have the others joined in an action to enforce payment. So a *several estate* is one which belongs to one person alone, and, although it may in a sense be dependent on others, it is not shared by others during its continuance. (See *estate*, 5.) A *joint and several obligation* is one which so far partakes of both qualities that the creditor may in general treat it in either way, by joining all or suing each one separately.

6. Consisting of or comprising an indefinite number greater than one; more than one or two, but not many; divers.

> Adam and Eve in bugle-work; . . . upon canvas . . . *several* filligrane curiosities. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

> At Paris I drove to *several* hotels, and could not get admission. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A joint and several note or **bond**, a note or bond executed by two or more persons, each of whom binds himself to pay the whole amount named in the document.—**Several fishery, inheritance,** etc. See the nouns.—**Several tenancy.** See *entire tenancy*, under *entire*.—**Syn. 2-4.** *Distinct*, etc. See *different*.

II. *n.* 1†. That which is separate; a particular or peculiar thing; a private or personal possession.

> All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
> *Severals* and generals of grace exact, . . .
> Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
> As stuff for these two to make paradoxes.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 180.
>
> Truth lies open to all; it is no man's *several*.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2†. A particular person; an individual.

> Not noted, is't,
> But of the finer natures? by some *severals*
> Of head-piece extraordinary?
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 226.

3†. An inclosed or separate place; specifically, a piece of inclosed ground adjoining a common field; an inclosed pasture or field, as opposed to an open field or common.

> We have in this respect our churches divided by certain partitions, although not so many in number as theirs [the Jews']. They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for the priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 14.
>
> Of late he's broke into a *several*
> Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
> Both corn and pasture.
> *Sir John Oldcastle*, iii. 1. (*Nares.*)

4. An outer garment for women, introduced about 1860 and named in France from the English word, in allusion to the different uses to which the garment could be put: its form could be changed by folding, buttoning, etc., so that it should make a shawl, a burnoose, or other garment at pleasure.—**In several,** in a state of separation or partition.

> More profit is quieter found,
> Where pastures *in severall* be,
> Of one seely acre of ground,
> Than champion maketh of three.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry (Champion Country and Severall).

severall† (sev'ėr-al), *adv.* [< *several*, *a.*] Separately; individually; diversely; in different ways.

> We'll dress us all so *several*,
> They shall not us perceive.
> *Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 385).

severall† (sev'ėr-al), *v. t.* To divide or break up into severals; make several instead of common.

> Our *severalling*, distincting, and numbring createth no thing. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).
>
> The people of this isle used not to *severall* their grounds. *Harrison*, Descrip. of England, x.

severality† (sev-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *several* + *-ity*.] The character of being several; also, any one of several particulars taken singly; a distinction.

> All the *severalities* of the degrees prohibited run still upon the male. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 5.

severalize† (sev'ėr-al-īz), *v. t.* [< *several* + *-ize*.] To separate; make several or individual; distinguish.

> There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places, however segregated and infinitely *severalized* in persons.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

severally (sev'ėr-al-i), *adv.* [< *several* + *-ly*².] Separately; distinctly; individually; apart from others.—**Conjunctly and severally,** in *Scots law*, collectively and individually.

severalty (sev'ėr-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *severalte*, < OF. **severalte*, < *several*, several: see *several*. Cf. *severality*.] A state of separation from the rest, or from all others: used chiefly of the tenure of property.

> And thi land shal be, after thi discesse plain,
> Parted in partes I beleue shal be,
> Neuer to-geders hold in *seueralte*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3640.

Further, there were lands of inheritance held in *severalty* by customary titles, and derived originally, as it is presumed, out of common land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, App., p. 190.

Estate in severalty, ownership by one without being joined with other owners connected with him in point of interest during his ownership: as distinguished from joint tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy in common.—**Land in severalty,** the system of ownership by individuals, as distinguished from ownership or occupancy in common. The phrase is used in reference to recent legislation in the United States, under which Indian reservations in the occupancy of tribes of Indians without any individual proprietorship have been divided, and specific holdings allotted to the respective members of the tribe

to be held in severalty, leaving the residue of the tribal possession to be sold by the government, in part or in whole, for the benefit of the tribe or members of it.

severance (sev'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *sever* + *-ance*. Cf. *disseverance*.] The act of severing, or the state of being severed; separation; the act of dividing or disuniting; partition.

> A God, a God their *severance* ruled!
> And bade betwixt their shores to be
> The unplumb'd, salt, estranging sea.
> *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, v.

Severance of a joint tenancy, in *law*, a severance made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus, when there are two joint tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a severance. —**Severance of an action**, the division of an action, as when two persons are joined in a writ and one is nonsuited: in this case severance is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

severe (sē-vēr'), *a.* [< OF. *severe*, F. *sévère* = Sp. Pg. It. *severo*, < L. *severus*, severe, serious, grave in demeanor; perhaps orig. 'honored,' 'reverenced,' being prob. < √ *sev*, honor, = Gr. *σέβεσθαι*, honor, reverence. Cf. *serious*, < L. *sērius*, prob. from the same root.] **1.** Serious or earnest in feeling, manner, or appearance; without levity; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

> Then the justice, . . .
> With eyes *severe* and beard of formal cut.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 155.
>
> Happy who in his verse can gently steer
> From grave to light, from pleasant to *severe*.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, i. 76.

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or action; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; harsh; rigid; merciless: as, *severe* criticism; *severe* punishment.

> Come, you are too *severe* a moraler.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 301.
>
> The boar, that bloody beast,
> Which knows no pity, but is still *severe*.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1000.
>
> In Madagascar . . . the people are governed on the *severest* maxims of feudal law, by absolute chieftains under an absolute monarch. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 460.
>
> I was sorry not to meet a well-known character in the mountains, who has killed twenty-one men. . . . He is called, in the language of the country, a *severe* man.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 270.

3. Strictly regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; hence, in *lit.*, *art*, etc., avoiding, or not exhibiting or permitting, unnecessary or florid ornament, amplification, or the like; restrained; not luxuriant; always keeping measure; pure in line and form; chaste in conception; subordinated to a high ideal: as, a *severe* style of writing; the *severest* style of Greek architecture; the *severe* school of German music.

> The near scene,
> In naked and *severe* simplicity,
> Made contrast with the universe.
> *Shelley*, Alastor.
>
> The habits of the household were simple and *severe*.
> *Froude*, Cæsar, vi.
>
> A small draped female figure, remarkable for the *severe* architectonic composition of the drapery.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 91.

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme: as, *severe* pain, anguish, or torture; *severe* cold; a *severe* winter.

> See how they have safely surviv'd
> The frowns of a sky so *severe*.
> *Cowper*, The Winter Nosegay.
>
> This action was one of the *severest* which occurred in these wars. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. Difficult to be endured; trying; critical; rigorous: as, a *severe* test; a *severe* examination.

> I find you have a Genius for the most solid and *severest* sort of Studies. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 40.
>
> Olympia and the other great agonistic festivals were, as it were, the universities where this elaborate training was tested by competitive examinations of the *severest* kind.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 323.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Harsh*, *Strict*, etc. (see *austere*), unrelenting.—**3**. Exact, accurate, unadorned, chaste.—**4**. Cutting, keen, biting.

severely (sē-vēr'li), *adv.* In a severe manner, in any sense of the word *severe*.

severeness (sē-vēr'nes), *n.* Severity. *Sir W. Temple*, United Provinces, i.

severer (sev'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which severs.

Severian (sē-vē'ri-an), *n.* [< *Severus*, a name, + *-ian*.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A member of an Encratite sect of the second century. (*b*) A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century: often identified with (*a*). (*c*) A follower of Severus, Monophysite patriarch of Antioch A. D. 512–519, still honored by the Jacobites next after Dioscorus. See *Monophysite*.

severity (sē-ver'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *severities* (-tiz). [< OF. *severite*, F. *sévérité* = Sp. *severidad* = Pg. *severidade* = It. *severità*, < L. *severita(t-)s*, earnestness, severity, < *severus*, earnest, severe: see *severe*.] The character or state of being severe. Especially—(*a*) Gravity; austerity; seriousness: the opposite of *levity*.

> It is too general a vice, and *severity* must cure it.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 106.
>
> Strict Age, and sour *Severity*,
> With their grave saws in slumber lie.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 109.

(*b*) Extreme rigor; strictness; rigidity; harshness.

> Behold therefore the goodness and *severity* of God: on them which fell, *severity*; but toward thee, goodness.
> Rom. xi. 22.
>
> *Severity*, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.
> *Macaulay*, Addison.

(*c*) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment: as, *severity* practised on prisoners of war.

> The Pharisaical Superstitions, and Vows, and *Severities* to themselves in fetching blood and knocking their heads against the walls. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

(*d*) In *lit.*, *art*, etc., the quality of strict conformity to an ideal rule or standard; studied moderation; freedom from all exuberance or florid ornament; purity of line and form; austerity of style.

> I thought I could not breathe in that fine air,
> That pure *severity* of perfect light—
> I wanted warmth and colour, which I found
> In Lancelot. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

(*e*) The quality or power of afflicting, distressing, or paining; extreme degree; extremity; keenness: as, the *severity* of pain or anguish; the *severity* of cold or heat; the *severity* of the winter.

> Lib'ral in all things else, yet Nature here
> With stern *severity* deals out the year;
> Winter invades the spring.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 209.
>
> We ourselves have seen a large party of stout men travelling on a morning of intense *severity*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

(*f*) Exactness; rigor; niceness: as, the *severity* of a test. (*g*) Strictness; rigid accuracy.

> I may say it with all the *severity* of truth, that every line of yours is precious. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

=**Syn.** (*a*) and (*b*) *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), unkindness.—(*b*), (*c*), and (*e*) Sharpness, keenness, force. See list under *harshness*.

severy†, *n.* See *civery*. Also spelled *severey*, *severie*, *severee*.

Sevillan (se-vil'an), *a.* [< *Seville* (Sp. *Sevilla*) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Seville, a city and province in southern Spain.—**Sevillan ware**, pottery made in Seville; specifically, an imitation of Italian majolica, differing from the original in being coarser and having a thinner glaze.

sevocation† (sev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sevocare*, pp. *sevocatus*, call apart or aside, < *se-*, disjunct. prefix, + *vocare*, call.] A calling aside. ★*Bailey*.

Sèvres (sāvr), *n.* [< *Sèvres*, a town of France, near Paris, noted for its porcelain manufactures.] Sèvres porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].—**Jeweled Sèvres**, a variety of Sèvres porcelain decorated with small bubbles or drops of colored enamel, translucent and brilliant, like natural rubies, emeralds, etc., or opaque, like turquoises cut en cabochon. This decoration was introduced about 1780, and is confined to the richest pieces, the jewels being set in bands of gold slightly in relief, and serving to frame medallion pictures.

sevum (sē'vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *sevum*, *sebum*, suet: see *sebaceous*, *sew*[2], *suet*.] Suet; the internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep (*Ovis aries*), purified by melting and straining. It is used in the preparation of ointments, etc. ★*U. S. Pharmacopœia*.

sew[1] (sō), *v.*; pret. *sewed*, pp. *sewed* or *sewn*, ppr. *sewing*. [Early mod. E. also *sow* (in accordance with the pronunciation sō, the proper historical spelling being *sew*, pron. sū; cf. *shew*, now written *show*, pron. shō), < ME. *sewen*, *sowen*, *souwen* (pret. *sewide*, *souwede*, *sewede*, pp. *sewed*, *sowed*), < AS. *siwian*, *siwigan*, *seowian* (pret. *siwode*) = OFries. *sīa* = OHG. *siuwan*, *siwan*, MHG. *siuwen*, *suwen*, *suen* = Icel. *sýja* = Sw. *sy* = Dan. *sye* = Goth. *siujan* = L. *suere* (in comp. *con-suere*, sew together, in ML. reduced to **cosire*, *cosere*, *cusire*, > It. *cucire*, *cuscire* = Sp. Pg. *coser*, *cusir* = Pr. *coser*, *cuzir* = F. *coudre*, sew) = OBulg. **sjuti*, *shiti* = Serv. Bohem. *shiti* = Pol. *szyc* = Russ. *shitĭ* = Lith. *siuti* = Lett. *shūt* = Skt. √ *sīv*, sew. From the Teut. root are ult. *seam*[1], *seamster*, *seamstress*, etc.; from the L. are ult. *suture*, *consute*, *consutile*, etc.; from the Skt., *sutra*. The historical form of the pp. is *sewed*; the collateral form *sewn* is modern, due, as in *shown*, *worn*, and other cases, to conformation with participles historically strong, as *sown*, *blown*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite, join, or attach by means of a thread, twine, wire, or other flexible material, with or without the aid of a needle, awl, or other tool.

> The wounde to *sewe* fast he began to spede, . . .
> And they yet say that the stytches brake.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.
>
> "Myself to medes [for my reward] wol the lettre *sowe*,"
> And helde his hondes up, and fil on knowe;
> "Now, gode nece, be it never so lite,
> Gif me the labour it to *sowe* and plyte [fold]."
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1201.
>
> Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
> And *sew* them on in a dream!
> *Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

2. To put together or construct, or to repair, as a garment, by means of a needle and thread.

> And *seouweth* and amendeth chirche clothes.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.
>
> And ȝe, louely ladyes, with ȝoure longe fyngres,
> That ȝe han silke and sendal, to *sowe* [var. *sewen*], whan time is,
> Chesibles for chapelleynes, cherches to honoure.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 11.
>
> I *sew'd* his sheet, making my mane.
> *The Lament of the Border Widow* (Child's Ballads, III. 87).
>
> *Sewing* at once, with a double thread,
> A Shroud as well as a Shirt.
> *Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

Sewed flexible, noting a book with unsawed sections, on the back of which the cross-bands are placed, projecting outward, giving more flexibility.—**Sewed on bands**, noting a book on the back of which bands of tape or strips of parchment are used instead of twine.—**Sewed on false bands**, noting a book sewed on bands that are drawn out after the sewing has been done.—**Sewed on sunk bands**, noting a book that has its bands of twine sunk in the grooves made by saw-cuts in the backs of the sections.—**Sewn all along**, noting a book sewed the whole length of the back.—**To be sewed**, or **sewed up**. (*a*) *Naut.*, to rest upon the ground, as a ship, when there is not sufficient depth of water to float her. A ship thus situated is said to be *sewed*, or *sewed up*, by as much as is the difference between the surface of the water and her floating-mark or -line. Also spelled *sue* in this sense. (*b*) To be brought to a standstill; be ruined or overwhelmed. [Slang.]

> Here 's Mr. Vinkle reg'larly *sewed up* vith desperation.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xl.

(*c*) To be intoxicated. [Slang.]

> He . . . had twice had Sir Rumble Tumble (the noble driver of the Flash-o'-lightning-light-four-inside-post-coach) up to his place, and took care to tell you that some of the party *were* pretty considerably *sewn up* too.
> *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

To sew up. (*a*) To secure or fasten within some enveloping fabric or substance by means of stitches. (*b*) To close or unite by sewing: as, to *sew up* a rent.

> I commanded the sleeves should be cut out and *sewed up* again. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 148.

To sew up one's stocking, to put one to silence; discomfit one; confute one. [Prov. Eng.]

> At this home thrust Mrs. Wilson was staggered. . . . "Eh! Miss Lucy," cried she, . . . "but ye've got a tongue in your head. Ye've *sewed up my stocking*."
> *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xxvi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise sewing; join things by means of stitches.

> A time to rend, and a time to *sew*. Eccl. iii. 7.
>
> Fair lady Isabel sits in her bower *sewing*,
> Aye as the gowans grow gay.
> *Lady Isabel and the Elf-Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 195).

2. *Naut.*, to be sewed, or sewed up. See phrase above.

sew[2]†, *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *sew*, *seew*, *sewe*, *sæw*, juice, broth, gravy, < AS. *seáw* = OHG. MHG. *sou* (*souw-*), juice, sap, = Skt. *sava*, juice, < √ *su*, press out (see *soma*). The ME. word has also been referred to (*b*) OF. *sui*, *suc*, F. *suc* = Pr. *suc* = Sp. *suco* = Pg. *sumo*, *succo* = It. *succo*, < L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap (see *sew*[3]), or to (*c*) OF. *seu*, *suis*, *suif*, F. *suif* = Pr. *seu* = Sp. Pg. *sebo* = It. *sevo*, < L. *sebum*, also *sevum*, tallow, suet, fat, grease (> ult. E. *suet*, formerly *sewet*); perhaps akin to L. *sapo*, soap, and to *sapa*, sap, juice: see *soap*, *sap*[1], *sevum*, *suet*. Some confusion with these OF. forms may have occurred. Cf. W. *sewion*, gravy, juice, jelly.] Juice; broth; gravy; hence, a pottage; a made dish.

> Fele kyn fischez, . . .
> Summe sothen [boiled] summe in *sewe*, sauered with spyces.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 892.
>
> I wol nat tellen of her strange *sewes*.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 59.
>
> Droppe not thi brest with *seew* & other potage.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

sew[3] (sū), *v.* [< ME. *sewen*, dry, wipe (the beak), for **essewen*, < OF. *essuier*, *essuyer*, *essuer*, also in partly restored form *essucquer*, F. *essuyer*, dry (pp. *essuyé*, > E. dial. *assue*, drained, as a cow), = Pr. *eisugar*, *essugar*, *echucar*, *issugar* = Sp. *enjugar* = Pg. *enxugar* = It. *asciugare*, < L. *exsucare*, *exsuccare*, *exucare*, dry, deprive of moisture, suck the juice from, < *ex-*, out (see *ex-*), + *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap, moisture: see *sew*[2]. *succulent*. Cf. *sewer*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drain dry, as land; drain off, as water. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Rather breake a statute which is but penall then *sew* a pond that maye be perpetuall.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 414.

2†. In *falconry*, to wipe: said of a hawk that cleans its beak. *Berners.* (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

sew[3] (sū), *n.* [Also dial. *seugh*; < *sew*[3], *v.*] A drain; a sewer. [Prov. Eng.]

The town sinke, the common *sew*.
Nomenclator (ed. 1585), p. 391. (*Skeat.*)

sew[4]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *sewen*, serve at table, lit. act as a sewer, or bearer of dishes; a back-formation, < *sewer*, one who sets the table, etc.: see *sewer*[2].] To serve at table, as by carving, tasting, etc. *Palsgrave.*

To *sewe* at ye mete; deponere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

The sewer muste *sewe*, & from the borde conuey all maner of potages, metes, & sauces.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 270.

sew[5]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sue*.

sew[6]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sow*[1].

sewage (sū'āj), *n.* [< *sew-*, the apparent base of *sewer*[3], + *-age*. Cf. *sewerage*.] **1.** The matter which passes through sewers; excreted and waste matter, solid and liquid, carried off in sewers and drains. Also *sewerage*.

Rivers which have received *sewage*, even if that *sewage* has been purified before its discharge into them, are not safe sources of potable water.
E. Frankland, Chemistry, p. 555.

2. Same as *sewerage*, 1. [An objectionable use.] =**Syn.** See *sewerage*.

sewage (sū'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sewaged*, ppr. *sewaging*. [< *sewage*, *n.*] **1.** To fertilize by the application of sewage. [Recent.]

In irrigated meadows, though in a less degree than on *sewaged* land, the reduction of the amount, or even the actual suppression, of certain species of plants is occasionally well-marked. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 364.

2. To furnish with sewers; drain with sewers; sewer. *Encyc. Dict.*

sewage-fungus (sū'āj-fung″gus), *n.* A name applied, especially by engineers, to *Beggiatoa alba*, a schizomycetous fungus found in sulphureted waters and the waters discharged from manufactories and sewage-works. It has the remarkable power of extracting sulphur from the water and storing it up in the form of minute refringent globules.

sewage-grass (sū'āj-gràs), *n.* Grass grown upon sewaged land; grass manured by the application of sewage.

That *sewage-grass* is very inferior to normal herbage.
Science, XI. 156.

sewant†, *a.* and *n.* See *suant*.

sewelt, **sewellt**, *n.* See *shewel*.

sewellel (sē-wel'el), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see quot.] A rodent mammal of the family *Aplodontidæ*, *Aplodontia rufa*, inhabiting Washington and Oregon and parts of California. It is most nearly related to the beaver, but resembles the muskrat in size, shape, and general appearance, except that it has almost no tail. The length is about a foot. The color is uniform rich dark brown, paler and grayer below. It is not aquatic, lives in burrows, and feeds on roots, herbs, and seeds. There are at least five other species and subspecies. The name *sewellel* first appears in print in this form in the "Travels" of Lewis and Clarke, where the authors say "*sewellel* is a name given by the natives to a small animal found in the timbered country." On this animal Rafinesque based his *Anisonyx rufa* (whence *Haplodon rufus* of Coues), and Richardson his *Aplodontia leporina*. See *Haplodon*. Also called *boomer* and *mountain-beaver*.

Its name, in the Nisqually language, is *show'l* (*show-hurll*, Suckley). . . . The Yakima Indians call it *squallah*. . . . The Chinook name for the animal itself is *o-gwool-lal*. *She-wal-lal* (*sewellel*, corrupt) is their name for the robe made of its skins.
Quoted in *Coues*, Monographs of North American [Rodentia (1877), pp. 596, 597.

sewen, *n.* See *sewin*.

sewent†, *a.* See *suant*.

sewer[1] (sō'èr), *n.* [< ME. *sewer*, *soware*, *sawere*; < *sew*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who sews or uses the needle.

Euery seruant that ys of the forsayd crafte [tailors] that takyt wagys to the waylor of xx. s. and a-boffe, schall pay xx. d. to be a ffre *sawere* to us.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

A *sewer*, filator, sutor-trix. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

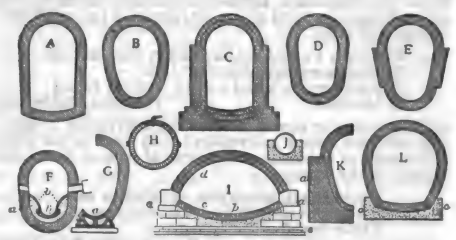
Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, the operator, usually a woman, who sews together the sections of a book. (*b*) In *entom.*, the larva of a tortricid moth, one of the leaf-rollers or leaf-folders, as *Ancylis nubeculana*, the apple-leaf sewer.

sewer[2]† (sū'èr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewar*; < ME. *sewer*, *seware*, prob. short for *assewer*, *asseour*, which also occur, in household ordinances and accounts; < AF. *asseour* (ML. *adsessor*), one who sets the table, < *asseoir*, set, place, orig. intr., sit by, < ML. *assidere*, sit by, assess, < L. *ad*, to, by, + *sedere*, sit: see *sit*, *assize*, *assess*. Cf. *sew*[4]. The word seems to have been confused with *sew*[5], now *sue*, follow (as if 'an attendant'), or with *sew*[2], juice, broth (as if 'a kitchen officer' or 'a cook').] A person charged with the service of the table, especially a head servant or upper servant in such a capacity.

To be a *sewere* y wold y hed the connynge; . . .
y wold se the sizt of a *Sewere* what wey he shewethe in seruynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Why are not you gone to prepare yourself?
May be you shall be *sewer* to the first course,
A portly presence! *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

sewer[3] (sū'èr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewar*, *sure*, also *shore* (where *sh* is due to the pron. of *s* before the diphthongal *ew* or *u*); also dial. (Sc.) *siver* (like *skiver* = *skewer*); < late ME. *sewer*, earlier **sewere* (AL. *sewera*, *suera*), < OF. *seuwiere*, a canal, as for conducting water to a mill, or for draining a pond, < ML. as if **exaquaria*, equiv. to *exaquatorium*, a canal for draining, < L. *ex*, out, + *aqua*, water: see *ewe*[2]. Similarly, E. *ewer*[1], a water-bearer, is ult. < L. *aquarius*, and *ewer*[2], a water-pitcher, ult. < ML. *aquaria*: see *ewer*[1], *ewer*[2]. The word *sewer*[3] has appar. been confused with *sew*[3], drain.] **1.** A conduit or canal constructed, especially



Cross-sections of Sewers.

A, B, C, D, E, forms used in London, Paris, and other European cities; F, G, H, I, J, K, L, special forms used in New York and other American cities. F shows a method of repairing with tiles the bottom of an oval sewer: *a*, concrete; *b*, *b'*, tiles. G, tile-bottomed sewer: *a*, tile bottom. H, barrel sewer, also called *trunk sewer*, of wood bound with iron, for outlets at river-fronts, with a manhole at the top, used under piers, etc. I, a form used for large sewers: *c*, foundation; *a*, stonework; *b*, concrete; *c*, an inverted arch of brickwork; *d*, arch J, section of pipe-sewer. K, half-section of sewer having section similar to B, but also provided with a spandrel, *a*. L, the aqueduct form, used for large sewers only; it rests on a bed of concrete, *c*.

in a town or city, to carry off superfluous water, soil, and other matters; a public drain.

Hect. Goodnight, sweet Lord Menelaus.
Ther. Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet *sure*. *Shak.*, T. and C. (ed. 1623), v. 1. 83.

Ay, marry, now you speak of a trade [informer] indeed; . . . the common-*shore* of a city; nothing falls amiss into them. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

Thither flow,
As to a common and most noisome *sewer*,
The dregs and feculence of every land.
Cowper, Task, i. 683.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cloaca.—**Courts of Commissioners of Sewers**, in England, temporary tribunals with authority over all defenses, whether natural or artificial, situate by the coasts of the sea, all rivers, watercourses, etc., either navigable or entered by the tide, or which directly or indirectly communicate with such rivers.—**Open sewer**, a sewer of which the channel is open to the air, instead of being concealed underground or covered in.

sewer[3] (sū'èr), *v. t.* [< *sewer*[3], *n.*] To drain by means of sewers; provide with sewers.

A few years ago the place was *sewered*, with the result of a very substantial saving of life from all causes, and notably from phthisis. *Lancet*, No. 3430, p. 1056.

sewerage (sū'èr-āj), *n.* [< *sewer*[3] + *-age*.] **1.** The process or system of collecting refuse and removing it from dwellings by means of sewers. **2.** A system of sewers: as, the *sewerage* of London.—**3.** Same as *sewage*, 1.=**Syn.** *Sewerage*, *Sewage*. *Sewerage* is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *sewage* to the matter carried off.

sewer-basin (sū'èr-bā″sn), *n.* A catch-basin connected with a sewer, usually by a trap-device.

sewer-gas (sū'èr-gas), *n.* The contaminated air of sewers.

sewer-hunter (sū'èr-hun″tèr), *n.* One who hunts in sewers for articles of value.

The mud-larks, the bone-grubbers, and the *sewer-hunters*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 5.

sewerman (sū'èr-man), *n.*; pl. *sewermen* (-men). [< *sewer*[3] + *man*.] A man who works in sewers.

Sewers unhealthy! Look at our stalwart *sewermen*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 191.

sewer-rat (sū'èr-rat), *n.* The ordinary gray or brown Norway rat, *Mus decumanus*: so called as living in sewers.

The *sewer-rat* is the common brown or Hanoverian rat, said by the Jacobites to have come in with the first George, and established itself after the fashion of his royal family.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 489.

sewin, **sewen** (sū'in, -en), *n.* [< W. *sewyn*, a grayling, sewin.] The scurf, *Salmo trutta cambricus*.

Sewin . . . are the very best fish I catch.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, i.

sewing[1] (sō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sewynge*; verbal n. of *sew*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or occupation of one who sews or uses the needle.

A *sewynge*; filatura, sutura. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

2. A piece of work with needle and thread.—**3.** In *bookbinding*, the operation of fastening together with thread the sections of a book. The thread is passed through the central double leaf of the folded section at intervals of about 1½ inches, and reversed around the cross-bands from the top to the bottom of the book. It is distinct from *stitching*.

4. *pl.* Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, to be used for sewing.—**5.** In *lace-making*, the operation of securing one piece of lace to another by any process, as when fresh threads and bobbins are introduced into the work, or when finished pieces are combined by working the background to both of them.—**Plain sewing**, needlework of a simple and useful sort, as the manufacture of garments, preparation of bed-linen, and the like.

sewing[2]† (sū'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sewynge*; verbal n. of *sew*[3], *v.*] The serving of food; the duty of a sewer or server.

Than goo to the borde of *sewynge*, and se ye haue offycers redy to conuey, & seruantes for to bere, your dysshes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 270.

sewing[3]†, *a.* and *n.* See *suing*.

sewing-bench (sō'ing-bench), *n.* Same as *sewing-press*.

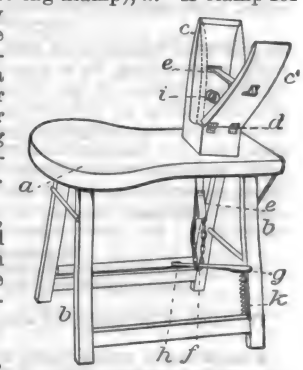
sewing-bird (sō'ing-bèrd), *n.* A clamp used by women to hold fabrics in position for stitching by hand. The bird is screwed to the edge of a table or the like; and its beak, which closes by a spring and can be opened by a lever actuated by the tail, holds the material. It is now little used. Compare *sewing-clamp*.

sewing-circle (sō'ing-sèr kl), *n.* **1.** A society of women or girls who meet regularly to sew for the benefit of charitable or religious objects.

Sewing-circles are maintained in the most populous neighborhoods. . . . A circle sews, not for the poor, for there are none, but for some public object like an organ for the Sunday meeting or a library for the Sunday school.
The Century, XL. 563.

2. A meeting of such an organization.

sewing-clamp (sō'ing-klamp), *n.* A clamp for holding firmly material to be sewed; especially, in *saddlery*, a stout clamp for holding leather while it is being stitched. Compare *sewing-bird*.



Sewing-horse.

a, seat; *b*, legs; *c*, *c'*, clamping-jaws, *c'* hinged to *c* at *d*; *e*, strap fastened to *c'* passing through *c*, and attached by the chain *f* to the foot-lever *g*, the latter pivoted at *h*; *i*, spring which opens the jaws when not pulled together by *e*; *k*, ratch which *g* engages to hold the jaws together.

sewing-cotton (sō'ing-kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread made for plain sewing in white or printed cotton goods.

sewing-horse (sō'ing-hôrs), *n.* In *saddlery*, a sewing-clamp with its supports.

sewingly†, *adv.* See *suingly*.

sewing-machine (sō'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for stitching fabrics, operated by foot or other power. The sewing-machine is the outgrowth of a very great number of experiments and inventions made in France, England, and the United States, and first culminating practically in the machine invented by Elias Howe. It was developed through the simple type of machine using a needle which passes through the fabric—a type which survives in the Bonnaz or embroidery machine. Then followed the chain-stitch machine and the machines making an interwoven stitch, and lastly came the lock-stitch machines, which are the most approved type at the present day. The various kinds of sewing-machines are all essentially alike, and have been adapted, by the aid of numerous mechanical attachments and devices, to perform almost every kind of sewing that can be done by hand. In figs. 1 and 2 (Singer sewing-machine) *a* is the frame and cloth-plate or bed-plate; *b*, arm; *c*, treadle; *e*, pitman; *d*, main driving-wheel; *f*, band; *g*, small driving-wheel at-

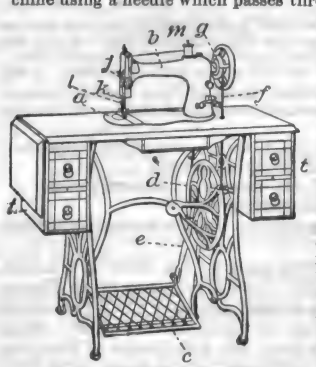


Fig. 1. Singer Sewing-machine.

tached to shaft *h*; *i*, take-up cam with set-screw; *j*, take-up lever with roller and stud; *k*, presser-bar carrying

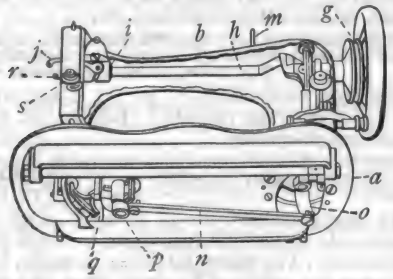


Fig. 2. Singer Sewing-machine.

presser-foot; *l*, needle-bar; *m*, spool-pin; *n*, shuttle-pitman taking motion from crank *o*; *p*, shuttle bell-crank; *q*, shuttle-carrier and shuttle; *r*, thread-guide; *s*, tension-disk; *t*, drawers. In fig. 3 *a* is the body of shuttle for the same machine; *b*, the tension-spring; *c*, the bobbin. In figs. 4 and 6 (Wheeler and Wilson machine) *a* is the frame; *b*, shaft-crank which rocks the hook-shaft *e*, receiving its motion from the double crank on the upper shaft *e'* in the arm *g* through the shaft-connection *c*; *d*, band-wheel turned by a band (not shown) from a wheel on a treadle-shaft below the table; *f*, feed-cam; *h*, feed-bar; *i*, bobbin-case; *j*, rotating hook which is attached to *e* and oscillates with it; *k*, bobbin-holder; *l*, presser; *m*, presser-spring; *n*, needle-bar link; *o*, needle-bar; *p*, take-up lever; *q*, take-up cam; *r*, spool-holder; *s*, thread-leader; *t*, face-plate covering parts *l* to *p* inclusive (fig. 4); *v*, presser thumb-screw; *w*, thread-check; *x*, tension-nut by which tension is regulated; *y*, tension-pulley around which the thread is wound, and which is caused to turn less or more easily by the nut *x*; *z*, thread-guide and -controller; *z'*, presser-foot. In fig. 6 (same machine) *a* is the bobbin-case; *c*, bobbin; *b*, thread wound on bobbin; *d*, projection from bobbin-case which keeps it from turning; *e*, thread leading out; and in fig. 7 *a* is the bobbin-holder, partly opened to show hook *b*, and bobbin-case *c*; *d*, feed points; *e*, presser-foot. In fig. 8 (Willcox and Gibbs machine) *a* is the frame, which in use is fastened to the stand and which supports all the working parts except the treadle, main driving-wheel and its crank-shaft (not shown in the cut); *b*, shaft of small driving-wheel *c*, which is driven by the belt *d* from the main driving-wheel; *e*, stitch-regulator, which, through the link *i*, regulates the reciprocating motion of the feed-bar *h* and attached feed-surface *j*, and hence also the length of the stitches, when it is turned into different positions numbered on its perimeter, which show through a slot in the cloth-plate *k*; *f*, rocker carrying at its upper extremity the looper *g*; *l*, vertically reciprocating needle-bar; *n*, needle-bar nut which clamps the needle in the needle-bar, both parts being moved together by the rock-lever *p*, pivoted by the lever-stud *z* and having its shorter end connected with the crank on shaft *b* by the connecting-rod *z'*; *m*, presser-foot attached to the vertically movable presser-bar *q*, which is raised by the lifter *r*; *o*, needle-bar screw; *s*, take-up, through which and through the pull-off *u* (a hole in the side of the lever *p*) the thread passes from a spool on the spool-pin holder *w* when the machine is working; *v*, spool-pin; *x*, automatic tension, under the cap of which the thread is passed on its way from the spool to the pull-off; *y*, tension-rod; *t*, embroidery-spring, used only in embroidering, in which work the thread is also passed through its loop; *z*, ball-joint connecting the rod *z'* with the lever *p*; *z''*, cap. See also cuts under *presser-foot*.

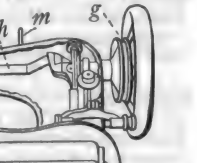


Fig. 3.

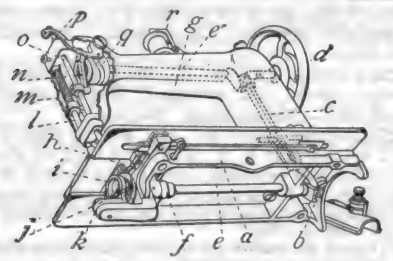


Fig. 4. Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-machine.

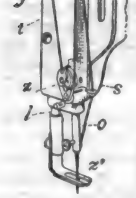


Fig. 5.

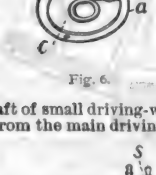


Fig. 6.

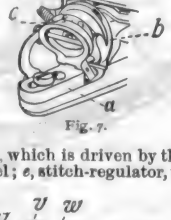


Fig. 7.

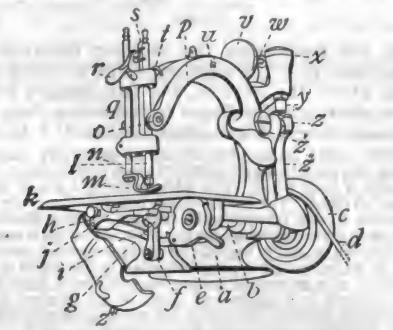
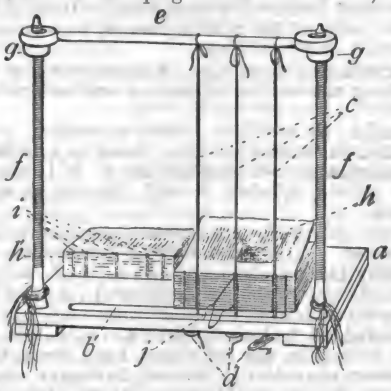


Fig. 8. Willcox and Gibbs Sewing-machine.

2. In *bookbinding*, a machine used for sewing together the sections of a book.—**Hand sewing-machine.** (*a*) A form of sewing-machine having pivoted jaws working like scissors, one part containing the bobbin and looping-hook, and the other the needle. There are various forms. (*b*) A small sewing-machine operated by hand.—**Sewing-machine gage**, a device connected with a sewing-machine for guiding the fabric to the needle in a direction parallel with the edge, hem, etc., at the will of the operator.—**Sewing-machine hook**, in the mechanism of a sewing-machine, a device by which the needle-thread is caught and opened beneath the work, so as to form a loop, through which the next stitch is passed.—**Sewing-machine needle**, a needle used in a sewing-machine. These needles differ widely in size, form, etc., but agree in having the eye near the point.

sewing-needle (sō'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle used in ordinary sewing, as distinguished from a sail-needle, an embroidery-needle, and others.

sewing-press (sō'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a platform with upright rods at each end, connected by a top crosspiece, on which strings are fastened, and to which the different sections of an intended book are successively sewed.



Sewing-press.

a, table with slot *b*, through which the cords *c* pass; *d*, staples by which the lower ends of the cords are held from passing through the slot when stretched; *e*, adjustable bar around which the upper ends of the cords are looped; *f*, screw-threaded rods upon which the nuts *g* are turned, to adjust the bar *e*; *h*, *h'*, book-sections to be stitched to the cords; *i*, grooves cut in the backs of the sections for reception of the cords; *j*, needle and thread, illustrating method of stitching.

sewing-silk (sō'ing-silk), *n.* Silk thread made for tailors and dressmakers, and also for knitting, embroidery, or other work. The finer and closely twisted is that which generally bears this name, the others being called *embroidery-silks*, *floss-silk*, etc.—**China sewing-silk**, fine white sewing-silk used by glovemakers. *Dict. of Needlework.*

sewing-table (sō'ing-tā″bl), *n.* **1.** A table constructed to hold all the implements for needlework.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a table for the sewing-press to stand upon.

sewn (sōn). A past participle of *sew*[1].

sewster (sō'stèr), *n.* [< ME. *sewstare*, *sowstare*, < *sew*[1] + *-ster*. Cf. *seamster* and *spinster*.] A woman who sews; a seamstress. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> *Sewstare*, or sowstare (sowares). Sutrix.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 454.
>
> At every twisted thrid my rock let fly
> Unto the *sewster*, who did sit me nigh.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

sewtt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *suit*.

sex[1] (seks), *n.* [< ME. *sexe*, *cexe*, < OF. (and F.) *sexe* = Pr. *sexe* = Sp. Pg. *sexo* = It. *sesso*, < L. *sexus*, also *secus*, sex; perhaps orig. 'division,' i. e. 'distinction,' < *secare*, divide, cut: see *secant*. A less specific designation for 'sex' was L. *genus* = Gr. γένος, sex, gender: see *gender*, *genus*.] **1.** The character of being either male or female; the anatomical and physiological distinction between male and female, evidenced by the physical character of their generative organs, and the part taken by each in the function of reproduction; gender, with reference to living organisms. Sex is properly predicable only of male or female, those organisms which are neither male nor female being sexless or neuter. But the two sexes are often combined in the same individual, then said to be hermaphrodite or monœcious. Sex runs nearly throughout the animal kingdom, even down to the protozoans, with, however, many exceptions here and there among hermaphrodites. The distinction of sex is probably the most profound and most nearly universal single attribute of organized beings, and among the higher animals at least it is accompanied or marked by some psychological as well as physical characteristics. The essential attribute of the male sex is the generation of spermatozoa, that of the female the generation of ova, accomplished in the one case by a testis or a homologous organ, and in the other by an ovary or a homologous organ. The act of procreation or begetting in the male is the uniting of a spermatozoön to an ovum; the corresponding function in the female is the fecundation of an ovum by a spermatozoön, resulting in conception or impregnation. The organs by which this result is accomplished are very varied in physical character; and various organs which characterize either sex, besides those directly concerned in the reproductive act, are known as secondary sexual characters. See *gender*, *generation*, *reproduction*, and quotation from Buck under *sexuality*, 1.

> Under his forming hands a creature grew,
> Man-like, but different *sex*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 471.

2. Either one of the two kinds of beings, male and female, which are distinguished by sex; males or females, collectively considered and contrasted.

> Think you I am no stronger than my *sex*,
> Being so father'd and so husbanded?
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 296.
>
> Which two great *sexes* animate the world.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 151.

3. Especially, the female sex; womankind, by way of emphasis: generally with the definite article.

> Twice are the Men instructed by thy Muse,
> Nor must she now to teach *the Sex* refuse.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.
>
> Not that he had no cares to vex;
> He loved the Muses and *the sex*.
> *Byron*, Mazeppa, iv.

4. In *bot.*, the character or structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals, there being, except in the lowest groups, a clear differentiation of male and female elements. In flowering plants the male organ is the stamen, the female the carpel; in cryptogams different designations are used according to the class of plants, as antheridium, archegonium, etc. See *male*[1], *a.*, 2, and *n.*, 2; *female*, *n.*, 2 (*b*), and *a.*, 2 (*b*); and *Linnean system*, under *Linnean*.—**The fair sex, the gentle** (or **gentler**) **sex, the softer sex, the weaker sex**, the female sex collectively; womankind. [Chiefly colloq.]—**The sterner sex**, the male sex collectively: opposed to the *gentle* (or *gentler*) *sex*. [Chiefly colloq.]

sex[1] (seks), *v. t.* [< *sex*[1], *n.*] To ascertain the sex of (a specimen of natural history); mark or label as male or female. [Colloq.]

> The still more barbarous phrase of "collecting a specimen" and then of "*sexing*" it.
> *A. Newton*, Zoölogist, 3d ser., XII. 101.

sex[2], *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *six*.

sexadecimal (sek-sa-des'i-mal), *a.* [Prop. **sexdecimal*, < L. *sexdecim*, *sedecim*, sixteen, < *sex*, = E. *six*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] Sixteenth; relating to sixteen.

sexagecuple (sek-saj'e-kū-pl), *a.* [Irreg. and barbarous; < L. *sexag(inta)*, sixty, + *-cuple*, as in *decuple*.] Proceeding by sixties: as, a *sexagecuple* ratio. *Pop. Encyc.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sexagenal (sek-saj'e-nal), *a.* [< L. *sexageni*, sixty each (see *sexagenary*), + *-al*.] Same as *sexagenary*.

sexagenarian (sek″sa-je-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty (see *sexagenary*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Sixty years old; sexagenary.

II. *n.* A person sixty years of age, or between sixty and seventy.

sexagenary (sek-saj'e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sexagenaire*, F. *sexagénaire* = Sp. Pg. *sexagenario* = It. *sessagenario*, < L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty, < *sexageni*, sixty each, distributive of *sexaginta*, sixty, = E. *sixty*: see *sixty*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; specifically, sixty years old; sexagenarian. Also *sexagenal*.

> I count it strange, and hard to understand,
> That nearly all young poets should write old;
> That Pope was *sexagenary* at sixteen,
> And beardless Byron academical.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i.

Sexagenary arithmetic. Same as *sexagesimal arithmetic* (which see, under *sexagesimal*).—**Sexagenary cycle.** See *cycle*[1].—**Sexagenary table**, a table of proportional parts for units and sixtieths.

II. *n.*; pl. *sexagenaries* (-riz). **1.** A sexagenarian.

> The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a *sexagenary* like myself. *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

2. A thing composed of sixty parts or containing sixty.

sexagene (sek'sa-jēn), *n.* [< L. *sexageni*, sixty each: see *sexagenary*.] An arc or angle of 60°; a sixth of a circumference. See *sexagesimal fractions*, under *sexagesimal*.

Astronomers, for speed and more commodious calculation, have devised a peculiar manner of ordering numbers about their circular motions, by *sexagenes* and sexagesms, by signs, degrees, minutes, etc.

Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

Sexagesima (sek-sa-jes'i-mä), *n.* [Earlier in E. form, ME. *sexagesym*, < OF. *sexagesime*, F. *sexagésime* = Sp. *sexagésima* = Pg. *sexagesima* = It. *sesagesima*; < ML. *sexagesima*, sc. *dies*, the sixtieth day, fem. of L. *sexagesimus*, earlier *sexagensimus*, *sexagensumus*, sixtieth, for **sexagentimus*, ordinal of *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sexagenary*, *sixty*.] The second Sunday before Lent. See *Septuagesima*.

sexagesimal (sek-sa-jes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (see *Sexagesima*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. —**Sexagesimal** or **sexagenary arithmetic**, a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds. It took its origin in Babylon.—**Sexagesimal fractions**, or **sexagesimals**, fractions whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty: as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. These fractions are also called *astronomical fractions*, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. They are still retained in the division of the circle and of the hour. The circle is first divided into six sexagenes, the sexagene into sixty degrees, the degree into sixty minutes, the minute into sixty seconds, and so on. The hour is divided like the degree; and in old writers the radius of a circle in the same manner.

II. *n.* A sexagesimal fraction. See I.

sexagesimally (sek-sa-jes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By sixties.

So the talent of the 80 grain system was *sexagesimally* divided for the mina which was afterwards adopted by Solon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 489.

sexagesm (sek'sa-jesm), *n.* [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth: see *Sexagesima*.] A sixtieth part of any unit. See *sexagene*.

Sexagesym†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Sexagesima*.

sexangle (sek'sang-gl), *n.* [< L. *sexangulus*, six-cornered, hexagonal, < *sex*, six, + *angulus*, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides; a hexagon.

sexangled (sek'sang-gld), *a.* [As *sexangle* + *-ed*2.] Same as *sexangular*.

sexangular (sek-sang'gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sexangulus*, hexagonal (see *sexangle*), + *-ar*3.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

sexangularly (sek-sang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

sexation (sek-sā'shon), *n.* [< *sex*1 + *-ation*.] Sexual generation; genesis by means of opposite sexes. See *generation*.

sexcentenary (sek-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + E. *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of six hundred, especially six hundred years; made up of or proceeding by groups of six hundred.

Bernoulli's *Sexcentenary* Table.

Philosophical Mag., XXV. 2d p. of cover.

Oxford was represented at the *sexcentenary* festival of the University of Montpellier.

The Academy, May 31, 1890, p. 371.

II. *n.*; pl. *sexcentenaries* (-riz). 1. That which consists of or comprehends six hundred (commonly the space of six hundred years).—2. A six-hundredth anniversary.

sexdigitate (seks-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet, as an anomaly of occasional occurrence in man; six-fingered or six-toed. See cut under *polydactylism*. Also *sedigitated*.

sexdigitism (seks-dij'i-tizm), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, a finger, + *-ism*.] The possession of six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet; the state of being sexdigitate. It is a particular case of the more comprehensive term *polydactylism*.

sexdigitist (seks-dij'i-tist), *n.* [As *sexdigit(ism)* + *-ist*.] A six-fingered or six-toed person; one who or that which exhibits or is characterized by sexdigitism.

sexed (sekst), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-ed*2.] 1. Having sex; sexual; not being sexless or neuter.—2. Having certain qualities of either sex.

> Stay, Sophocles, with this tie up my sight;
> Let not soft nature so transform'd be
> (And lose her gentle *sex'd* humanitie)
> To make me see my Lord bleed.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

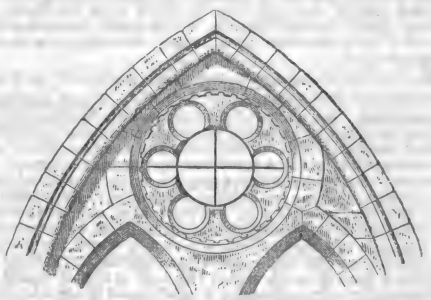
> Shamelesse double *sex'd* hermaphrodites,
> Virago roaring girles.
>
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

sexennial (sek-sen'i-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexennal*; < L. *sexennium* (> It. *sessennio* = Sp. *sexenio* = Pg. *sexennio*), a period of six years, < *sex*, six, + *annus*, year: see *six* and *annals*.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. *Imp. Dict.*

sexennially (sek-sen'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in six years.

sexfid (seks'fid), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, separate: see *bite*.] In *bot.*, six-cleft: as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

sexfoil (seks'foil), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + E. *foil*1, < L. *folium*, leaf.] 1. A plant or flower with six leaves.—2. In *her.*, *decorative art*, *arch.*,



Sexfoil.—Clearstory window of St. Leu d'Esserent, France.

etc., a figure of six lobes or foliations, similar in character to the cinquefoil. Also *sisefoil* (in heraldry).

sexhindman† (seks-hind'man), *n.* [ML. or ME. reflex of AS. *sixhynde-man*, < *six*, *syx*, *siex*, six, + *hund*, hundred, + *man*, man.] In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the middle thanes, who were assessed at 600 shillings.

sexiant (sek'si-ant), *n.* A function whose vanishing shows that six screws are reciprocal to one.

sexifid (sek'si-fid), *a.* Same as *sexfid*.

sexillion (sek-sil'yon), *n.* Same as *sextillion*.

sexisyllabic (sek'si-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ic*.] Having six syllables.

The octosyllabic with alternate *sexisyllabic* or other rhythms. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 41.

sexisyllable (sek'si-sil-a-bl), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word having six syllables.

sexivalent (sek-siv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have strength or power: see *valent*.] In *chem.*, having an equivalence of six; capable (as an atom) of combining with or becoming exchanged for six hydrogen atoms. Also *sexvalent*.

sexless (seks'les), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-less*.] Having, or as if having, no sex; not sexed; neuter as to gender.

Uttered only by the pure lips of *sexless* priests.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii. (*Davies*.)

sexlessness (seks'les-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being without sex; absence of sex.

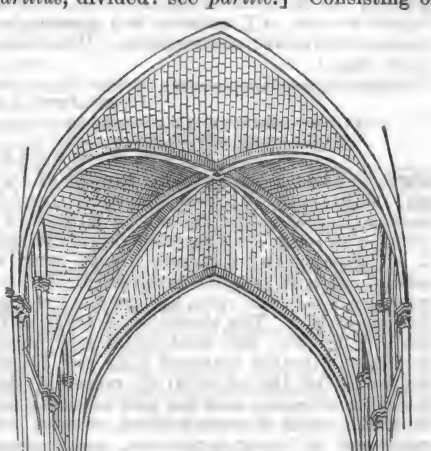
sexlocular (seks-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] Six-celled; having six cells, loculi, or compartments.

sexly (seks'li), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-ly*1.] Belonging to or characteristic of sex, especially of the female sex. [Rare.]

Should I ascribe any of these things to my *sexly* weaknesses, I were not worthy to live.

Queen Elizabeth. (*Imp. Dict.*)

sexpartite (seks'pär-tīt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] Consisting of or divided (whether for ornament or in construction) into six parts, as a vault, an arch-head, or any other structure, etc.



Sexpartite Vaulting.—Nave of Bourges Cathedral, France.

The arrangement and forms of the piers [of Senlis cathedral] indicate that the original vaults were *sexpartite*.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 38.

sexradiate (seks-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *radius*, a ray: see *radiate*.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.

Growth in three directions along three rectangular axes produces the primitive *sexradiate* spicule of the Hexactinellida. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

sext, sexte (sekst), *n.* [< F. *sexte* = Sp. Pg. *sexta* = It. *sesta*, < ML. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour, fem. of L. *sextus*, sixth (= E. *sixth*), < *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Cf. *siesta*, from the same source.] 1. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the sixth hour, originally and properly said at midday. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.—2. In *music*: (*a*) The interval of a sixth. (*b*) In organ-building, a mixture-stop of two ranks separated by a sixth—that is, consisting of a twelfth and a seventeenth.

sextactic (seks-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *tactus*, touch: see *tact*.] Pertaining to a six-pointic contact.—**Sextactic points on a curve**, points at which a conic can be drawn having six-pointic contact with the curve.

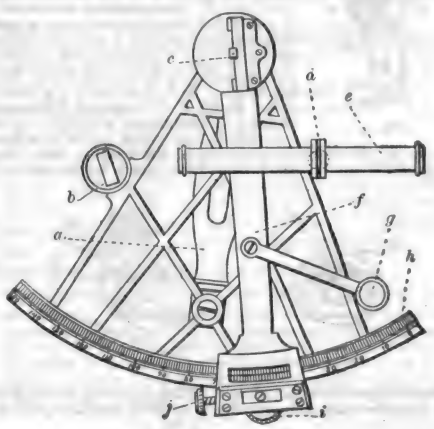
sextain (seks'tān), *n.* [< F. **sextain* = It. *sestano*, < ML. as if **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sestina*.] A stanza of six lines.

sextan (seks'tan), *a.* [< ML. **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth. Cf. *sextain*.] Recurring every sixth day.—**Sextan fever.** See *fever*1.

sextans (seks'tanz), *n.* [L., a sixth part, < *sex*, six: see *sextant*.] 1. A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, in value one sixth of the as. (See *as*4.) The obverse type is the head of Mercury; the reverse type, the prow of a vessel, and two pellets (• •) as the mark of value.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690. It represents the instrument used by Tycho Brahe in Uranienborg (island of Hven, Sweden), but it is placed between Leo and Hydra, two animals of a fiery nature according to the astrologers, to commemorate the burning of his own instruments and papers in 1679. The brightest star of the constellation is of magnitude 4.5. Also called *Uranies Sextans*, and *Sextant*.

sextant (seks'tant), *n.* [< F. *sextant* = Sp. *sextante* = Pg. *sextante*, *seistante* = It. *sestante*, < L. *sextan(t-)s*, a sixth part (of an as), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six. Cf. *quadrant*.] 1. In *math.*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence—2. An important instrument of navigation and surveying, for measuring the angular distance of two stars or other objects, or the altitude of a star above the horizon, the two images being brought into coincidence by reflection from the transmitting horizon-glass, lettered *b* in the figure. The frame of a sextant is generally made of brass, the arc *h* being graduated upon a slip of silver. The handle *a* is of wood. The mirrors *b* and *c* are of plate-glass, silvered. The horizon-glass *b* is, however, only half silvered, so that rays from the horizon or other direct object may enter the telescope *e*. This telescope is carried in the ring *d*, and is capable of being adjusted, once for all, by a linear motion perpendicular to the plane of the sextant, so as to receive proper proportions of light from the silvered and unsilvered parts of the horizon-glass. The figure does not show the colored glass shades which may be interposed behind the horizon-glass and between this and the index-glass *c*, upon which the light from one of the objects is first received, in order to make the contact of the images more distinct. This index-glass is attached to the movable arm *f*. The movable arm is clamped by the screw *i*, and is furnished with a tangent screw *j*. The arc is read by means of a vernier carried by the arm,



Sextant.

with the reading-lens *g*. In the hands of a competent observer, the accuracy of work with a sextant is surprising.

The first inventor of the *sextant* (or quadrant) was Newton, among whose papers a description of such an instrument was found after his death—not, however, until after its reinvention by Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, in 1730, and, perhaps, by Hadley, in 1731.
Chauvenet, Astronomy, II. § 78.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Sextans*, 2.—**Box-sextant**, a surveyors' instrument for measuring angles, and for filling in the details of a survey, when the theodolite is used for long lines and for laying out the larger triangles.—**Prismatic sextant**, a sextant in which a rectangular prism takes the place of the common horizon-glass, and with which any angle up to 180° can be measured.

sextantal (seks'tan-tal), *a.* [< L. *sextan(t-)s* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman coin called sextans; pertaining to the division of the as into six parts, or to a system based on such division.

Bronze coins of the end of the third century, with marks of value and weights which show them to belong to the *sextantal* system. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 38.

sextarius (seks-tā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sextarii* (-ī). [L.: see *sextary*[1].] A Roman measure of capacity, one sixth of a congius, equal to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ United States pints or $\frac{19}{20}$ imperial pint. Several of the later Eastern systems had sextarii derived from the Roman, and generally somewhat larger.

sextary[1] (seks'tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sextaries* (-riz). [< L. *sextarius*, a sixth part, also a sixteenth part, < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sexter*, *sester*.] A sextarius.

Then must the quantity be two drams of castoreum, one *sextary* of honey and oyle, and the like quantity of water.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

sextary[2]†, *n.* Same as *sextry*.

sexte, *n.* See *sext*.

sexten†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sexton*.

sextennial (seks-ten'i-al), *a.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *annus*, a year, + *-al*. Cf. *sexennial*.] Occurring every sixth year.

In the seventh place, the legislatures of the several states are balanced against the Senate by *sextennial* elections. *J. Adams*, To J. Taylor (Works, VI. 468).

sexter (seks'tėr), *n.* [Also *sextar*, *sester*; < ME. *sexter*, *sexster*, *sester*, < OF. *sextier*, *sestier*, *septier*, *setier*, a measure (of grain, land, wine, etc.) of varying value, < L. *sextarius*, a measure: see *sextary*[1], *sextarius*.] A unit of capacity, apparently a small variety of the French *setier*.

Weede hem wel, let noo weede in hem stande;
V *sexter* shall suffice an acre lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the sheriffwick of Warwick, with the borough and royal manors, rendered £65, and "thirty-six *sextars* of honey, or £24 6*s.* instead of honey (pro omnibus quæ ad mel pertinebant). . . . Now . . . it renders twenty-four *sextars* of honey of the larger measure." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 380.

sextern (seks'tėrn), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *-tern*, as in *quartern*.] A set of six sheets: a unit of tale for paper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

sextery†, *n.* Same as *sextry*.

sextet, sextette (seks-tet'), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth (see *sext*), + *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. *sestet*.] **1.** In *music*: (*a*) A work for six voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet*. Also *sestet*, *sextuor*. (*b*) A company of six performers who sing or play sextets.—**2.** A bicycle for six riders.

sextetto (seks-tet'tō), *n.* Same as *sextet*.

Sextian (seks'ti-an), *n.* [< *Sextus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a philosophical school at Rome in the period of the empire, followers of Sextus Empiricus. The Sextians held views intermediate between those of the Cynics, Stoics, and Pythagoreans.

sextic (seks'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of the sixth degree; of the sixth order.—**Sextic curve.** See *curve*.

II. *n.* A quantic, or equation, of the sixth degree; also, a curve of the sixth order.—**Anharmonic-ratio sextic**, the equation of the sixth degree which gives the six cross-ratios of the roots of an equation ★of the fourth degree.

sextile (seks'til), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *sextil* = It. *sestile*, < L. *sextilis*, sixth, used only in the calendar, sc. *mensis*, the sixth month (later called *Augustus*, August), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *bissextile*.] In *astrol.*, noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus, ⚹. The sextile, like the trine, was considered one of the good aspects; the square or quartile an evil one. Used also as a noun.

That planet [the moon] receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

And yet the aspect is not in trine or *sextile*,
But in the quartile radiation
Or tetragon, which shows an inclination
Averse, and yet admitting of reception.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.

sextillion (seks-til'yon), *n.* [More prop. *sexillion*, < L. *sex*, six (*sextus*, sixth), + E. (*m*)*illion*.] According to English and original Italian numeration, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by unity with thirty-six ciphers annexed; according to French numeration, commonly taught in America, a thousand raised to the seventh power; a thousand quintillions. [For a note on the nomenclature, see *trillion*.]

sextillionth (seks-til'yonth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Last in a series of sextillion; also, being one of sextillion equal parts.

II. *n.* One of sextillion equal parts; the ratio of unity to sextillion.

sextine†, *a.* [A false Latin-seeming form, with sense of E. *sixteenth*.] Sixteenth.

From that moment to this *sextine* centurie (or, let me not be taken with a lye, five hundred ninety-eight, that wants but a paire of yeares to make me a true man) they [the sands] would no more live under the yoke of the sea.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

[Nashe seems to have considered that 1598 belonged to the fifteenth century—an erroneous nomenclature which has only of recent years passed into complete desuetude.]

sextinvariant (seks-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *sext*(*ic*) + *invariant*.] An invariant of the sixth degree in the coefficients.

sextipartite (seks'ti-pär-tīt), *a.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide.] Made into six parts; consisting of six parts; sexpartite.

sextiply (seks'ti-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextiplied*, ppr. *sextiplying*. [Irreg. (after *multiply*, etc.) < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *plicare*, fold.] To multiply sixfold.

A treble paire doth our late wracke repaire,
And *sextiplies* our mirth for one mishappe.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

sexto (seks'tō), *n.* [< L. (NL.) *sexto* (orig. *in sexto*), abl. of *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*. Cf. *quarto*, *octavo*.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

sexto-decimo (seks$^{\prime}$tō-des'i-mō), *n.* [L. (NL.) *sexto decimo* (orig. *in sexto decimo*), abl. of *sextus decimus*, sixteenth: *sextus*, sixth; *decimus*, tenth.] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 16 leaves of equal size; also, a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 16 leaves: usually indicated thus, 16*mo* or 16° (commonly read *sixteenmo*). Also used adjectively. When the size of paper is not named, the 16mo leaf untrimmed is supposed to be of the size 4$\frac{1}{2}$ by 6$\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Also *decimo-sexto*.

sextole (seks'tōl), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-ole*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sextolet (seks'tō-let), *n.* [< *sextole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

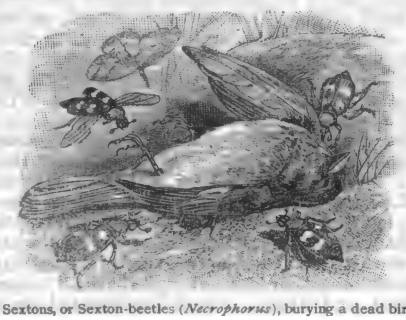
sexton (seks'ton), *n.* [Also dial. *saxton* (which appears also in the surname *Saxton* beside *Sexton*); early mod. E. also *sexten*, *sextin*; < ME. *sextein*, *sexteyne*, *sexesten*, *sexestein*, contr. of *sacristan*, *secristan*, a sexton, sacristan: see *sacristan*. Cf. *sextry*, similarly contracted.] **1.** An under-officer of a church, whose duty it is to act as janitor, and who has charge of the edifice, utensils, furniture, etc. In many instances the sexton also prepares graves and attends burials. Usually, in the Church of England, the sexton is a life-officer, but in the United States he is hired in the same manner as the janitor of any public building. See *sacristan*.

The *sexesten* went [weened] welle than
That he had be a wode man.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240. (*Halliwell.*)

The *sexton* of our church is dead,
And we do lack an honest painful man
Can make a grave, and keep our clock in frame.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, iii. 1.

They went and told the *sexton*,
And the *sexton* toll'd the bell.
Hood, Faithless Sally Brown.

2. In *entom.*, a sexton-beetle; a burying-beetle; any member of the genus *Necrophorus*. See also cut under *Necrophorus*.



Sextons, or Sexton-beetles (*Necrophorus*), burying a dead bird.

sexton-beetle (seks'ton-bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Necrophorus*: same as *burying-beetle*.

sextoness (seks'ton-es), *n.* [< *sexton* + *-ess*.] A female sexton. [Rare.]

Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a pass
That the *sextoness* hasten'd to turn on the gas.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 43.

As the *sextoness* had personally seen it [the coffin of Jefferys] before 1803, the discovery of 1810 can only be called the rediscovery in a manner that made it more public.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 162.

sextonry†, (seks'ton-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sextenry*; a contraction of *sacristanry*, as *sexton* of *sacristan*; < *sexton* + *-ry*.] Sextonship.

The same maister retayned to hymselfe but a small lyueng, and that was the *sextenry* of our lady churche in Renes, worthe by yere, if he be resydent, a C. frankes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxcvii.

sextonship (seks'ton-ship), *n.* [< *sexton* + *-ship*.] The office of a sexton.

sextry†, (seks'tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sextery*, *sextary*, *saxtry*; < ME. *sextrye*, a corruption of *sacristy*: see *sacristy*.] A sacristy; vestry.

A *Sextry*, sacrarium. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 105.

Sextry land, land given to a church or religious house for the maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

sextubercular (seks-tū-bėr'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *tuberculum*, a boil, tubercle: see *tubercular*.] Having six tubercles: as, a *sextubercular* molar. *Nature*, XLI. 467.

sextumvirate (seks-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* [Erroneously (after *duumvirate*) for *sexvirate*.] The union of six men in the same office; the office or dignity held by six men jointly; also, six persons holding an office jointly.

A *sextumvirate* to which all the ages of the world cannot add a seventh. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

sextuor (seks'tū-ôr), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + ★(*quatt*)*uor*, four.] In *music*, same as *sextet* (*a*).

sextuple (seks'tū-pl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *sextuple* = Sp. *séxtuplo* = Pg. *sextuplo* = It. *sestuplo*, < ML. as if **sextuplus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc.; cf. *duple*, *quadruple*, *septuple*, etc.] Sixfold; six times as much.

Which well agreeth unto the proportion of man; whose length—that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot—is *sextuple* unto his breadth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Sextuple rhythm or time, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by six beats or pulses to the measure. It has two distinct forms, the one derived from duple rhythm by subdividing each part into three secondary parts, making a triply compound duple rhythm; and the other derived from triple rhythm by subdividing each part into two secondary parts, making a duply compound triple rhythm. The term is usually applied to the former, especially when indicated by the rhythmic signature $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{4}$.

sextuple (seks'tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextupled*, ppr. *sextupling*. [< *sextuple*, *a.*] To multiply by six.

We have *sextupled* our students.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 248.

sextuplet (seks'tū-plet), *n.* [< *sextuple* + *-et*.] **1.** A union or combination of six things: as, a *sextuplet* of elliptic springs.—**2.** In *music*, a group of six notes to be performed in the time of four; a double triplet. Also *sestole*, *sextole*, *sextolet*, etc. Compare *triplet*, *decimole*, etc.—**3.** A bicycle for six riders.

sextuplex (seks'tū-pleks), *v. t.* [< **sextuplex*, a., < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-plex* as in *quadruplex*, etc.] In *teleg.*, to render capable of conveying six messages at the same time.

If the line is already duplexed, the pnonopnore will quadruplex it. If it is already quadruplexed, the phonophore will *sextuplex* or octuplex it.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV. 6.

sextus (seks'tus), *n.* [ML., sixth: see *sext*, *sixth*.] In medieval music for more than four voice-parts, the second additional voice or part.

sexual (sek'shū-al), *a.* [= F. *sexuel* = Sp. Pg. *sexual* = It. *sessuale*, < L. *sexualis*, < *sexus* (*sexu-*), sex: see *sex*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to sex or the sexes in general: as, *sexual* characteristics.—**2.** Distinctive of sex, whether male or female; peculiar to or characteristic of either sex; genital: as, *sexual* organs; the *sexual* system.—**3.** Of the two sexes; done by means of the two sexes; reproductive: as, *sexual* intercourse; *sexual* reproduction.—**4.** Peculiar to or affecting the sexes or organs of sex; venereal: as, *sexual* disease or malformation.—**5.** Having sex; sexed; separated into two sexes; monœcious: the opposite of *asexual*: as, a *sexual* animal.—**Secondary sexual characters**, some or any characteristics, not immediately concerned in reproduction, which one sex has and the other sex has not; any structural peculiarity, excepting the organs of generation, which distinguishes male from female. Thus, the hair on a man's face and breast, the antlers of the

deer, the train of the peacock or any other difference in the plumage of a bird between the male and the female, the scent-glands of any male, the claspers of a fish, and many other features are regarded as secondary sexual characters, and are concerned in sexual selection.—**Sexual affinity.** (*a*) The unconscious or instinctive attraction of one sex for the other, as exhibited by the preference or choice of any one individual, rather than of any other, of the opposite sex, as a matter of sexual selection. In man such selection is often called *elective affinity* (after Goethe). (*b*) Such degree of affinity between the sexes of different species as enables these species to interbreed or hybridize.—**Sexual dimorphism,** difference of form or of other zoölogical character in the members of either sex, but not of both sexes, of any animal. Thus, a species of cirripeds which has two kinds of males, or a species of butterflies whose females are of two sorts, exhibits sexual dimorphism. The term properly attaches to the adults of perfectly sexed animals, and not to the many instances of dimorphism among sexless or sexually immature organisms. Thus, the honey-bee is not a case of sexual dimorphism, as there is only one sort of perfect males (the drones) and one of perfect females (the queen), though the hive consists mostly of a third sort of bees (workers or undeveloped females). Sexual dimorphism is common among invertebrates, rare in the higher animals.—**Sexual method,** in *bot.*, same as *sexual system* (*b*).—**Sexual organs,** organs immediately concerned in sexual intercourse or reproduction; the sexual system.—**Sexual reproduction,** reproduction in which both sexes concur; gamogenesis.—**Sexual selection.** See *selection*.—**Sexual system.** (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the reproductive system; the sexual organs, collectively considered. (*b*) In *bot.*, a system of classification founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female. Also called *sexual method, artificial system, Linnean system.* See *Linnean*.

sexualisation, sexualise. See *sexualization, sexualize*.

sexualist (sek′ṣū-al-ist), *n.* [< *sexual* + *-ist*.] One who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants by the sexual system.

sexuality (sek-ṣū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *sexual* + *-ity*.] 1. The character of sex; the state of being sexual or sexed or having sex; the distinction between the sexes; sex in the abstract.

It was known even before the time of Linnæus that certain plants produced two kinds of flowers, ordinary open, and minute closed ones; and this fact formerly gave rise to warm controversies about the *sexuality* of plants.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 310.

Sex is a term employed with two significances, which are often confused, but which it is indispensable to distinguish accurately. Originally sex was applied to the organism as a whole, in recognition of the differentiation of the reproductive function. Secondarily, sex, together with the adjectives male and female, has been applied to the essential reproductive elements, ovum and spermatozoon, which it is the function of the sexual organisms (or organs) to pro luce. According to a strict biological definition *sexuality* is the characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements (genoblasts), and sex of the individuals in which the reproductive elements arise. A man has sex, a spermatozoon *sexuality*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VI. 436.

2. Recognition of sexual relations. [Rare.]

You may . . . say again, as I have heard you say ere now, that the popular Christian paradise and hell are but a Pagan Olympus and Tartarus, as grossly material as Mahomet's, without the honest thoroughgoing *sexuality* which, you thought, made his notion logical and consistent. *Kingsley*, Yeast, viii. (*Davies.*)

sexualization (sek″ṣū-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sexualize* + *-ation*.] The attribution of sex or of sexuality to (a person or thing). Also spelled *sexualisation*. [Rare.]

We are inclined to doubt Pott's confident assumption that *sexualization* is a necessary consequence of personification. *Classical Rev.*, III. 391.

sexualize (sek′ṣū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sexualized*, ppr. *sexualizing*. [< *sexual* + *-ize*.] To separate by sex, or distinguish as sexed; confer the distinction of sex upon, as a word or a thought; give sex or gender to, as male or female. Also spelled *sexualise*.

Sexualizing, as it were, all objects of thought.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 215.

sexually (sek′ṣū-al-i), *adv.* By means of sex; in the sexual relation; after the manner of the sexes: as, to propagate *sexually*.

sexus (sek′sus), *n.*; pl. *sexus*. [L.] Sex; also, either sex, male or female.

sexvalent (seks′vā-lent), *a.* Same as *sexivalent*.

sey[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *say*[1].

sey[2]†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *see*[1].

sey[3], *v.* A Scotch form of *sie*[1].

sey[4]†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *say*[2], *say*[3].

sey[5] (sā), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *segi, sigi*, a slice, bit, akin to *sög*, a saw, *saga*, cut with a saw, etc.: see *saw*[1]. The word spelled *scye* appears to be the same, misspelled to simulate F. *scier*, cut.] Same as *scye*. [Scotch.]

seybertite (sī′bert-īt), *n.* [Named after H. *Seybert*, an American mineralogist (1802–83).] In *mineral.*, same as *clintonite*.

Seychelles cocoanut. Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

seyd, *n.* Same as *sayid*.

seyet, seynt. Middle English past participles of *see*[1].

seyghet. A Middle English form of the preterit of *see*[1].

Seymeria (sē-mē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Henry *Seymer*, an English amateur naturalist.] A name given by Pursh in 1814 to *Afzelia*, a genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, tribe *Gerardieæ*. It is characterized by bractless flowers with a bell-shaped calyx having narrow and slender lobes, a short corolla-tube with broad open throat and five spreading lobes, four short woolly stamens, smooth and equal anther-cells, and a globose capsule with a compressed pointed or beaked apex. There are 10 species, of which one is a native of Madagascar and the rest all of the United States and Mexico. They are erect branching herbs, often turning black in drying, usually clammy-hairy, and bearing chiefly opposite and incised leaves, and yellow flowers in an interrupted spike or raceme. For *Afzelia macrophylla*, of the Mississippi valley, see *mullen foxglove*, under *foxglove*.

seyndt. A Middle English past participle of *senge, singe*.

seynt†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *saint*[1].

seyntuariet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sanctuary*.

sey-pollack, *n.* The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

sf. An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato*.

sfogato (sfọ̄-gä′tọ̄), *a.* [It., pp. of *sfogare*, evaporate, exhale, vent.] Exhaled; in *music*, noting a passage to be rendered in a light, airy manner, as if simply exhaled.—**Soprano sfogato,** a thin, high soprano.

'sfoot† (sfụt), *interj.* [Also written *'udsfoot, 'odsfoot*; abbr. < *God's foot*; cf. *'sblood*.] A minced imprecation.

'Sfoot, I'll learn to conjure and raise devils.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

'Sfoot, what thing is this?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

sforzando (sfor-tsän′dọ̄), *a.* [It., ppr. of *sforzare*, force, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *fortia*, force: see *force*[1].] In *music*, forced or pressed; with sudden, decided energy or emphasis: especially applied to a single tone or chord which is to be made particularly prominent. Abbreviated *sf.* and *sfz.*, or marked >, ∧.—**Sforzando pedal.** See *pedal*.

sforzato (sfor-tsä′tọ̄), *a.* [It., pp. of *sforzare*, force: see *sforzando*.] Same as *sforzando*.

sfregazzi (sfre-gät′si), *n.* [It., < *sfregare*, rub, < L. *ex*, out, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] In *painting*, a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, etc. It consisted in dipping the finger in the color and drawing it once, with an even movement, along the surface to be painted. *Fairholt*.

sfumato (sfọ̄-mä′tọ̄), *a.* [It., smoked, < L. *ex*, out, + *fumatus*, pp. of *fumare*, smoke: see *fume, v.*] In *painting*, smoked: noting a style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that outlines are scarcely perceptible, the effect of the whole being indistinct or misty.

sfz. An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato*.

sgraffiato (sgräf-fiä′tō), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiati* (-ti). Same as *sgraffito*.

sgraffito (sgräf-fē′tọ̄), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiti* (-ti). [It.: see *graffito*.] 1. Same as *graffito decoration* (which see, under *graffito*).

Its [the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry's] exterior is beautifully adorned by *sgraffiti* frescoes and majolica medallions of celebrated artists and masters.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 571.

2. A kind of pottery made in Europe and formerly in Pennsylvania, in which a clay of different color is laid upon another and the pattern is produced by cutting away the outer layer, as in cameos and cameo-glass.

A rude kind of *sgrafito* ware was also made in Germany and Holland during the 17th and 18th centuries.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 631.

sh. [ME. *sh, ssh, sch*, occasionally *ch, ss, x*, earlier *sc*, partly an assibilated form of AS. *sc* (as in most of the following words in *sh-*, as well, of course, medially and terminally, in many others), partly when medial representing OF. *-ss-*, as in the verbal termination *-ish*[2]; the AS. *sc* = OS. *sk*, *sc* = OFries. *sk* = D. *sch* = MLG. LG. *sch* = OHG. *sc, sk*, MHG. G. *sch* = Icel. *sk* = Sw. Dan. *sk* = Goth. *sk*. The palatalization, so called, of the orig. *c* or *k*, which, when the *c* or *k* was not preceded by *s*, became OF. and ME. *ch*, mod. E. *ch* (pron. tsh), mod. F. *ch* (pron. sh), led to the change of *s*, as combined with the palatalized *c* or *k*, into another sibilant, which in the earlier Teut., as well as in L. and Gr., was unknown, or was not alphabetically represented, and which, at first represented by *sc*, later commonly by *sch* and occasionally by *ch, ss*, or *x*, came to be written reg. *sh*. The cumbrous form *sch*, representing the same sound, is still retained in German. (See *S*.) Many words exist in E. in both the orig. form *sc-* or *sk-* (as *scab, scot*[2], *scrub*[1], etc.) and the assibilated form in *sh-* (as *shab, shot*[2], *shrub*[1], etc.).] A digraph representing a simple sibilant sound akin to *s*. See *S*, and the above etymology.

sh. An abbreviation of *shilling*.

sha (shä), *n.* [Chin.] A very light, thin silken material made in China; silk gauze.

shab (shab), *n.* [< ME. *shab, *schab*; an assibilated form of *scab, n.* Cf. *shabby*.] 1†. A scab.

He shrapeth on his *shabbes*.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 239.

2. A disease incident to sheep; a kind of itch which makes the wool fall off; scab: same as *ray*[6] or *rubbers*.

shab (shab), *v.* [An assibilated form of *scab, v.*; cf. *shab, n.*] I. *trans.* To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.—**To shab off,** to get rid of.

How eagerly now does my moral friend run to the devil, having hopes of profit in the wind! I have *shabbed* him *off* purely. *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To play mean tricks; retreat or skulk away meanly or clandestinely. [Old cant.]

shabbed† (shab′ed), *a.* [< ME. *shabbid, shabbyd, schabbed*; < *shab* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Scabby; mangy.

All that ben sore and *shabbid* eke with synne
Rather with pite thanne with reddour wynne.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

Thyne sheep are ner al *shabbyd*.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 264.

2. Mean; shabby.

They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabbed* condition, and looked rather like prentices.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 743. (*Todd.*)

shabbily (shab′i-li), *adv.* In a shabby manner, in any sense of the word *shabby*.

shabbiness (shab′i-nes), *n.* Shabby character or condition. Especially—(*a*) A threadbare or worn-out appearance. (*b*) Meanness or paltriness of conduct.

shablet, *n.* See *shable*.

shabby (shab′i), *a.* [An assibilated form of *scabby*.] 1. Scabby; mangy. *Halliwell.*—2. Mean; base; scurvy.

They were very *shabby* fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed. *Clarendon*, Diary, Dec. 7, 1688.

He 's a *shabby* body, the laird o' Monkbarns; . . . he'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August as about a back sey o' beef. *Scott*, Antiquary, xv.

3. Of mean appearance; noting clothes and other things which are much worn, or evidence poverty or decay, or persons wearing such clothes; seedy.

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny.
Swift, Hamilton's Baron, an. 1729. (*Richardson.*)

The necessity of wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts.
Macaulay.

Her mother felt more and more ashamed of the *shabby* fly in which our young lady was conveyed to and from her parties—of her *shabby* fly, and of that *shabby* cavalier who was in waiting sometimes to put Miss Charlotte into her carriage. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxii.

They leave the office, the cotton-broker keeping up a fragmentary conversation with the *shabby* gentleman.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 153.

shabby-genteel (shab″i-jen-tēl′), *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility; aping gentility, but really shabby.

As . . . Mrs. Gann had . . . only 60*l.* left, she was obliged still to continue the lodging-house at Margate, in which have occurred the most interesting passages of the *shabby genteel* story. *Thackeray*, *Shabby Genteel* Story, ix.

shablet (shab′l), *n.* [Also *shabble*; a var. of *sable*[2], itself an obs. var. of *sabre, saber*: see *saber*.] A saber. [It is defined in 1680 as shorter than the sword, but twice as broad, and edged on one side only.]

[He was] mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good clashing *shable* by his side.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 42.

He tugged for a second or two at the hilt of his *shabble*, . . . finding it loth to quit the sheath.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

shabrack (shab′rak), *n.* [Also *schabrack, schabraque* (< F.); = D. Sw. *schabrak* = Dan. *skaberak* = F. *chabraque, schabraque*, < G. *schabracke*, < Pol. *czaprak* = Russ. *chaprakŭ* = Sloven. *chaprag* = Lith. *shabrakas* = Lett. *shabraka* = Hung. *csábrág*, < Turk. *shābrāq*.] A saddle-cloth or housing used in modern European armies.

shack[1] (shak), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *shake*.] 1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.—2. To feed on stubble, or upon the waste corn of the

field.—3. To hibernate, as an animal, especially the bear: also said of men who "lay up" or "hole up" for the winter, or go into winter quarters. [Western U. S.]

★**shack**[1] (shak), *n.* [< *shack*[1], *v.*] 1. Grain fallen from the ear and eaten by hogs, etc., after harvest; also, fallen mast or acorns. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Liberty of winter pasturage. [Prov. Eng.] —3. In the fisheries, bait picked up at sea by any means, as the flesh of porpoises or of seabirds, refuse fish, etc., as distinguished from the regular stock of bait carried by the vessel or otherwise depended upon. Also *shack-bait*. [New Eng.]—4. [< Nahuatl *xacalli*, a hut (?). *J. Platt, Jr.*] A very roughly built house or cabin, especially such a one as is put up for temporary occupation while securing a claim under the preëmption laws. [Western U. S.]

The only . . . thing in the shape of a boat on the Little Missouri was a small flat-bottomed scow in the possession of three hard characters who lived in a *shack* or hut some twenty miles above us. *The Century*, XXXVI. 42.

Common of shack, the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

shack[2] (shak), *v.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *shack*[1]; cf. *shake* and *shog* in like senses.] I. *intrans.* To rove about, as a stroller or beggar.

II. *trans.* To go after, as a ball batted to a distance. [Local, U. S.]

shack[2] (shak), *n.* [Cf. *shack*[2], *v.*] A strolling vagabond; a shiftless or worthless fellow; a tramp. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Great ladies are more apt to take sides with talking flattering Gossips than such a *shack* as Fitzharris.
Roger North, Examen, p. 293. (*Davies.*)

I don't believe Bill would have turned out such a miserable *shack* if he'd a decent woman for a wife.
New England Tales.

shackaback (shak'a-bak), *n.* Same as *shackbag*. [Prov. Eng.]

shackatory† (shak'a-tō-ri), *n.* [Origin obscure: said to be "for *shake a Tory*" (Imp. Dict.), where *Tory* is presumably to be taken in its orig. sense.] An Irish hound.

No *shackatory* comes neere him; if hee once get the start, hee's gone, and you gone too.
The Wandering Jew. (*Halliwell.*)

That Irish *shackatory* beat the bush for him.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, ii.

shackbag (shak'bag), *n.* [Also *shackaback*; cf. *shake-rag* and *shake-bag*.] An idle vagabond. [Prov. Eng.]

shack-bait (shak'bāt), *n.* Same as *shack*[1], 3.

shack-bolt (shak'bōlt), *n.* Same as *shackle-bolt*, 3.

shacked (shakt), *a.* A dialectal variant of *shagged*.

shack-fisherman (shak'fish'ėr-man), *n.* A vessel which uses shack for bait.

shack-fishing (shak'fish'ing), *n.* Fishing with shack for bait.

shackle[1] (shak'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shackil*; < ME. *schakkyl, schakylle, schakle, scheakel,* < AS. *sceacul, scacul, sceacel, scecel*, shackle, fetter, prob. also in the general sense, 'a link or ring of a chain' (= MD. *schaeckel*, later *schakel*, a link of a chain, ring of a net, = Icel. *skökull*, the pole of a carriage, = Sw. *skakel*, the loose shaft of a carriage (cf. Sw. dial. *skak*, a chain), = Dan. *skagle*, a trace for a carriage); lit. 'a shaking thing,' with adj. suffix *-ol, -ul*, < *sceacan, scacan*, shake: see *shake*. Cf. *ramshackle*[1].] 1. A bent or curved bar, as of iron, forming a link or staple used independently and not forming part of a continuous chain. (*a*) The bar of a padlock which passes through the staple. (*b*) An iron link closed by a movable bolt. Shackles are mostly used to connect lengths of chain cable together. See cuts under *mooring-swivel* and *anchor-shackle*. (*c*) A long link securing two ankle-rings or wrist-rings together, or an ankle-ring to a wrist-ring, so as to secure a prisoner; hence, in the plural, fetters; manacles.

What, will thy *shackles* neither loose nor break?
Are they too strong, or is thine arm too weak?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

(*d*) A form of insulator used for supporting telegraph-wires where the strain is considerable. It is usually of porcelain, with a hole through the center through which a bolt passes. This bolt secures the insulating spool to two iron straps by which it is secured to the pole or other support.

Hence—2. Figuratively, anything which hinders, restrains, or confines.

The fetters and *shackles* which it [sin] brings to enslave men with must be looked on and admired as ornaments.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

There Death breaks the *Shackles* which Force had put on.
Prior, Thief and Cordelier.

3. In *her.*, some part of a chain or fetter used as a bearing, usually a single long, narrow link.—4. The wrist. [Prov. Eng.]=Syn. 1 (*c*). *Shackle, Gyves, Manacle, Fetter.* *Shackle* and *gyves* are general words, being applicable to chains for either the arms or the legs, or perhaps any other part of the body, but *gyves* is now only elevated or poetic. By derivation, *manacles* are for the hands, and *fetters* for the feet.

shackle[1] (shak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shackled*, ppr. *shackling*. [< ME. *schakklen, schaklen*; < *shackle*[1], *n.*] 1. To chain; confine with shackles; manacle or fetter; hence, figuratively, to confine or bind so as to prevent or impede free action; clog; embarrass; hamper; impede; trammel.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters.
Locke, Education.

And what avails a useless brand
Held by a captive's *shackled* hand?
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 17.

2. To join or make fast with a shackle.

shackle[2] (shak'l), *n.* [Dim. of *shack*[1], or as if a diff. application of *shackle*[1] as 'that which shakes' in the wind, etc., < *shake*, *v.*: see *shake*, and cf. *shackle*[1].] Stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

shackle[3] (shak'l), *n.* A raffle. [Local, U. S.]

[He] stated that he went to defendant's house on Dec. 24, and was asked by a young man to join in a *shackle* for live tame rabbits. He consented, and a box was brought containing three threepenny pieces, and those who threw the highest gained the rabbits.
Western Gazette, Jan. 30, 1885, quoted in N. and Q., 6th [ser., XI. 245.

shackle-bar (shak'l-bär), *n.* The coupling-bar or link of a railroad-car. [U. S.]

shackle-bolt (shak'l-bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end.—2. A bolt which is passed through the eyes of a clevis or shackle. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A shackle. Also *shack-bolt*.—4. In *her.*, a bearing representing a fetlock for hobbling a horse. Compare *spanceled*. Also called *prisoner's-bolt*.

"What device does he bear on his shield?" replied Ivanhoe. "Something resembling a bar of iron, and a padlock painted blue on the black shield." "A fetterlock and *shackle-bolt* azure," said Ivanhoe; "I know not who may bear the device, but well I ween it might now be mine own."
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxix.

shackle-bone (shak'l-bōn), *n.* [Also Sc. *shackle-bane*; < *shackle*[1] + *bone*[1].] The wrist. [Scotch.]

shackle-crow (shak'l-krō), *n.* A bolt-extractor having a shackle in place of a claw, used on shipboard.

shackle-flap (shak'l-flap), *n.* A cover for a manhole which is attached to the plate by a shackle. *E. H. Knight.*

shackle-hammed† (shak'l-hamd), *a.* Bow-legged. *Halliwell.*

A brave dapper Dicke, . . . his head was holden uppe so pert, and his legges *shackle-ham'd*, as if his knees had beene laced to his thighes with points.
Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 403).

shackle-jack (shak'l-jak), *n.* An implement used to attach the thills of a vehicle to the shackle on the axle when a box of india-rubber is used to prevent rattling.

shackle-joint (shak'l-joint), *n.* A joint involving the principle of the shackle. Specifically, in *anat.*, a kind of articulation, found in the exoskeleton of some fishes, formed by the passing of a bony ring of one part through a perforation of another part, the two being thus movably linked together.



Shackle-joint of a large spine with a bony plate of the skin of a siluroid fish.

The spines of some Teleostei present us with a peculiar kind of articulation—a *shackle-joint*, the base of a spine forming a ring which passes through another ring developed from an ossicle supporting it.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 277.

shackle-pin (shak'l-pin), *n.* The small pin of wood or iron that confines a shackle-bolt in place.

shackle-punch (shak'l-punch), *n.* A punch for driving out shackle-bolts.

shackle-vein† (shak'l-vān), *n.* A vein of the horse, apparently the median antebrachial, from which blood used to be let.

The cure is thus: let him blood of his two breast vaines, of his two *shackle vaines*, and of his two vaines above the cronets of his hinder hooves.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 400. (*Halliwell.*)

shackling (shak'ling), *a.* [< *shackle*[1], taken adjectively (cf. *ramshackle*[1]), + *-ing*[2]. Cf. *shackly*.] Shackly; rickety. [U. S.]

The gate itself was such a *shackling* concern a child couldn't have leaned on it without breaking it down.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 387.

shack-lock (shak'lok), *n.* [Short for *shackle-lock*, < *shackle*[1] + *lock*[1], *n.*] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.

The swarthy smith spits in his buckehorne fist,
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, *shacklockes*, hampers, gyves, and chaines,
His linked bolts. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5

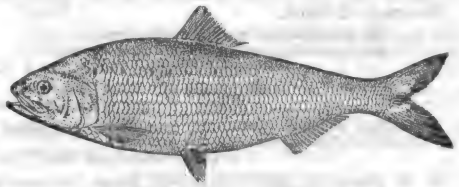
shackly (shak'li), *a.* [< *shack*[1] + *-ly*[1]; cf. *shackle*[1], *shackling*.] Shaky; rickety; tottering; ramshackle; especially, in feeble health. [U. S.]

A very small man, slender and brittle-looking, or what old colored nurses call *shackly*.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 55.

They had come to a short lane, from the opening of which was visible an unpainted and *shackly* dwelling.
The Century, XXXV. 672.

shackrag† (shak'rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

shad[1] (shad), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. ★*shadde, chad*; < ME. **schad*, < AS. *sceadda*, a kind of fish (explained by Somner, Lye, etc., as a skate, but from the form prob. the shad), = G. dial. *schade*, a shad. Cf. W. *ysgadenyn* (pl. *ysgadan*) = Ir. Gael. *sgadan*, a herring.] 1. A clupeoid fish of the genus *Alosa*, in which there are no palatal teeth and the cheeks are deeper than they are long. The common shad of America, *A. sapidissima*, is one of the most important food-fishes along



American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*).

the Atlantic coast of the United States, and has lately been introduced on the Pacific coast. It is anadromous, ascending rivers to spawn. It is usually from 18 to 28 inches long, of stout compressed form, the body being comparatively deep. The color is silvery, becoming bluish on the back, with a dark spot behind the opercle, and sometimes several others along the line dividing the color of the back from the white of the sides. The mouth is large, the fins are comparatively small, and the dorsal is much nearer to the snout than to the base of the caudal fin. The shad is taken with the seine, and is highly esteemed for its excellent flavor. The British shad are of two species: the allice-shad, *A. vulgaris*, and the twaite, *A. finta*. The Chinese shad is *A. reevesi*.

And there the eel and *shad* sometimes are caught.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

2. In the Ohio valley, a clupeoid, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*, with persistent and well-developed teeth in the premaxillaries and front of the lower jaw.—3. With a qualifying word, one of several other fishes. See *gizzard-shad*, and phrases below.—**Green-tailed shad, hard-head** or **hard-headed shad**, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]—**Long-boned shad**, any food-fish of the family *Gerridæ* or genus *Gerres*, as found along the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Bermudas.—**Ohio shad**, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*. See def. 2.—**Rebel shad**, a small shad about as large as a herring or alewife. [Hudson river.]—**White-eyed shad**. Same as *mud-shad*.—**White shad**, the true shad of America. See def. 1.—**Yellow-tailed shad**, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]

shad[2]†. A Middle English past participle of *shed*[1].

shad-bellied (shad'bel'id), *a.* 1. Having little abdominal protuberance: as, a *shad-bellied* person.

He was kind o' mournful and thin and *shad-bellied*.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 8.

2. Sloping away gradually in front; cutaway: as, a *shad-bellied* coat.

In this Livingston Company many wore three-cornered hats, *shad-bellied* coats, shoe and knee buckles.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 13.

shad-bird (shad'bėrd), *n.* 1. The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Delaware.] —2. The common European sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Shropshire, Eng.] Both birds are so called with reference to their appearance at the shad-fishing season.

shad-blossom (shad'blos'um), *n.* The flower or bloom of the shad-bush; also, the plant itself.

shad-bush (shad'bush), *n.* The June-berry or service-berry, *Amelanchier Botryapium*: so named in New England because it blossoms just when shad appear in the rivers. (*Gray.*) The name 'shad-bush' is sometimes given (erroneously) to the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida*. Also *shad-flower*.

shadde[1]†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *shed*[1].

shadde[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shed*[2].

shaddock (shad'ok), *n.* [Prob. first as *shaddock-tree*; named after a Capt. *Shaddock*, who brought it to the West Indies, in the 17th century.] A tree, *Citrus decumana*, of the orange genus; also, its fruit. The tree grows 30 or

40 feet high, and is the most handsome of the genus. It is a native of the Malayan and Polynesian islands, now cultivated in many warm countries. The fruit is globose or pyriform and orange-like, but very large, weighing sometimes 15 pounds, and of a pale-yellow color; the pulp is yellow, green, pink, or crimson, and is wholesome; the rind and partitions are very bitter. There are numerous varieties, some very juicy and refreshing. The shaddock proper is, however, generally inferior to its smaller variety, the grape-fruit or pomelo, which is further distinguished by bearing its fruit in clusters. Both are to some extent grown in Florida, the latter becoming a considerable article of export to the North. Also *pompelmous*. See *grape-fruit* and *pomelo*.



Leaf of Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*).

shaddowt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

shade[1] (shād), *n.* [< ME. *schade* (Kentish *ssed*), partly < AS. *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), f., partly < *scead* (gen. *sceades*, *scedes*), neut., shade, the form *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, etc.) producing reg. E. *shadow*: see *shadow*, to which *shade* is related as *mead*[2] is to *meadow*. Cf. *shed*[2], *n.*] **1.** The comparative obscurity, dimness, or gloom caused by the interception or interruption of the rays of light.

The buschys that were blowed grene,
And leued ful louely that lent grete *schade*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 22.

Sit you down in the *shade*, and stay but a little while.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 65.

The fainty knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no *shade* was near.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 382.

2. A place or spot sheltered from the sun's rays; a shaded or shady spot; hence, a secluded or obscure retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 1.

These *shades*
Are still the abodes of gladness.
Bryant, Inscription for Entrance to a Wood.

3. *pl.* Darkling shadows; darkness which advances as light wanes; darkness: as, the *shades* of evening.

Then thus I turn me from my country's light
To dwell in solemn *shades* of endless night.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 177.

See, while I speak, the *shades* disperse away;
Aurora gives the promise of a day.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4. In *painting*, the dark part or parts of a picture; also, deficiency or absence of illumination.

'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.
Dryden.

5. Degree or gradation of defective luminosity in a color: often used vaguely from the fact that paleness, or high luminosity combined with defective chroma, is confounded with high luminosity by itself: as, a dark or deep *shade*; three different *shades* of brown. See *color*, *hue*[1], and *tint*.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, scarlet, . . . and the rest, come in only by the eyes.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. iii. § 1.

Her present winter garb was of merino, the same soft *shade* of brown as her hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

It is when two *shades* of the same color are brought side by side that comparison makes them odious to each other.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

6. A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount; a trace; a trifle.

In the golden hour of friendship, we are surprised with *shades* of suspicion and unbelief. *Emerson*, Friendship.

She takes, when harsher moods remit,
What slender *shade* of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlviii.

7. A person's shadow. [Poetical.]

Since every one hath, every one, one *shade*.
Shak., Sonnets, liii.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 466.

8. The soul after its separation from the body: so called because supposed to be perceptible to the sight, but not to the touch; a departed spirit; a ghost: as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

I shall be made,
Ere long, a fleeting *shade*;
Pray come,
And doe some honour to my tomb.
Herrick, To the Yew and Cypresse to Grace his Funerall.

Unknowing to command, proud to obey,
A lifeless King, a Royal *Shade* I lay.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

Peter Bell excited his [Byron's] spleen to such a degree that he evoked the *shades* of Pope and Dryden, and demanded of them whether it were possible that such trash could evade contempt? *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The ghost or phantasm seen by the dreamer or the visionary is like a shadow, and thus the familiar term of the *shade* comes in to express the soul.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 388.

9. *pl.* The departed spirits, or their unseen abode; the invisible world of the ancients; Hades: with the definite article.

See! on one Greek three Trojan ghosts attend,
This, my third victim, to *the shades* I send.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 561.

10. A screen; especially, a screen or protection against excessive heat or light; something used to modify or soften the intensity of heat or light: as, a *shade* for the eyes; a window-*shade*; a sun*shade*.

To keepe vs from the winde we made a *shade* of another Mat. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 204.

He put on his grey cap with the huge green *shade*, and sauntered to the door.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically—(*a*) A colored glass used in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observation, for toning down and coloring the sun's image, or that of the horizon, in order to make the outlines more distinct and perceptible. (*b*) A globe, cylinder, or conic frustum of glass, porcelain, or other translucent material surrounding the flame of a lamp or candle, a gas-jet, or the like, to confine the light to a particular area, or to soften and diffuse it. (*c*) A hollow perforated cylinder used to cover a night-light.

She had brought a rushlight and *shade* with her, which, with praiseworthy precaution against fire, she had stationed in a basin on the floor. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxii.

(*d*) A hollow glass covering for protecting ornaments, etc., from dust.

Spar figures under glass *shades*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 369.

(*e*) A more or less opaque curtain of linen, muslin, paper, or other flexible material, used at a window to exclude light, or to regulate the amount admitted; a blind. Shades are usually attached to a roller actuated by a spring within it, or by a cord.

11. *Milit.*, same as *umbrel*.—**12**†. Guise; cover.

So much more full of danger is his vice
That can beguile so under *shade* of virtue.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

13. In *entom.*, a part of a surface, generally without definite borders, where the color is deepened and darkened either by being intensified or by admixture of black: applied especially to dark, ill-defined spaces on the wings of moths, which in some cases are distinguished by specific names: as, the median *shade*.—**14.** Same as *shutter* (*c*): as, the *shades* of the swell-box in a pipe-organ.—**Median shade**, in *entom.* See *median*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Shade*, *Shadow*. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit, whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no thought of form or size, as of course we have when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*.—**8.** *Apparition*, *Specter*, etc. See *ghost*.

shade[1] (shād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaded*, ppr. *shading*. [< *shade*[1], *n.* The older verb is *shadow*, q. v.; no ME. **shaden* appears.] **1.** To shelter or screen from glare or light; shelter from the light and heat of the sun.

There, while I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens,
I pulled a plant. *Dryden*, Æneid, iii. 35.

Leicester drew the curtain, heavy with entwined silk and gold, so as completely to *shade* his face.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxii.

2. To hide; screen; shelter; especially, to shelter or screen from injury.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 211.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee, and protects.
Milton, P. L., ix. 266.

Let Myrrha weeping Aromatick Gum,
And ever-living Lawrel, *shade* her Tomb.
Congreve, On the Death of Queen Mary.

3. To cast a shade over; overspread with darkness, gloom, or obscurity; obscure; cast into the shade.

Bright orient pearl, alack, too timely *shaded*!
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, i. 133.

The Piece by Virtue's equal Hand is wrought,
Mixt with no Crime, and *shaded* with no Fault.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 12.

4. In *drawing* and *painting*: (*a*) To paint in obscure colors; darken. (*b*) To mark with gradations of color.—**5.** To cover with a shade or screen; furnish with a shade or something that intercepts light, heat, dust, etc.—**6**†. To typify; foreshow; represent figuratively.

A Goddesse of great powre and soverainty,
And in her person cunningly did *shade*
That part of Justice which is Equity.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 3.

How fain would I paint thee to all men's eyes,
Or of thy gifts at least *shade* out some part!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 543).

7. To place something near enough to the top of (an open organ-pipe) to affect the vibrating air-column, and thus raise the pitch of its tone.—**8.** To place (a gun-barrel) so that about half the interior shall be in shadow, for the purpose of testing the straightness of the bore.

shade[2] (shād). A dialectal form of *shed*[2], *shed*[1], and *sheath*.

shaded (shā'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with gradations of color.

Let Thalestris change herself into a motley party-coloured animal: the pearl necklace, the flowered stomacher, the artificial nosegay, and *shaded* furbelow may be of use to attract the eye of the beholder, and turn it from the imperfections of her features and shape.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

2. Screened; sheltered.

He was standing with some papers in his hand by a table with *shaded* candles on it.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 5.

shade-fish (shād'fish), *n.* [Tr. of L. *umbra*, shade.] A book-name of the maigre.

shadeful (shād'fûl), *a.* [< *shade*[1] + *-ful*.] Shady.

The eastern Avon vaunts, and doth upon her take
To be the only child of *shadeful* Savernake.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 78.

shadeless (shād'les), *a.* [< *shade* + *-less*.] Without shade or shelter from the light, heat, or the like: as, *shadeless* streets.

A gap in the hills, an opening
Shadeless and shelterless. *Wordsworth.*

shader (shā'dėr), *n.* [< *shade*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shades.

shade-tree (shād'trē), *n.* A tree planted or valued for its shade, as distinguished from one planted or valued for its fruit, foliage, beauty, etc.

shad-flower (shad'flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** An abundant low herb resembling a miniature sweet alyssum, which blooms about the time that the shad appear in the rivers; the whitlow-grass, *Draba verna*. [Local, U. S.]—**2.** Same as *shad-bush*.

shad-fly (shad'flī), *n.* An insect which appears when shad are running; a May-fly; a day-fly.
The name is given to various *Trichoptera*, *Plecoptera*, and especially *Ephemerida*. The shad-fly of the Potomac river is *Palingenia bilineata*. See cuts under *caddis-worm* and *day-fly*.

shad-frog (shad'frog), *n.* A sort of frog, *Rana halecina*, of the United States, so called because it becomes active in the spring at the same time that shad begin to run. It is a large, handsome, and very agile frog, able to jump 8 or 10 feet.

shad-hatcher (shad'hach″ėr), *n.* One who engages in the artificial propagation of shad.

shadily (shā'di-li), *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

shadine (sha-dēn'), *n.* [< *shad*[1] + *-ine*, in imitation of *sardine*[1].] The menhaden, prepared and put up in oil like the sardine. Also called *American sardine*.

shadiness (shā'di-nes), *n.* Shady character or quality: as, the *shadiness* of the forest; the *shadiness* of a transaction.

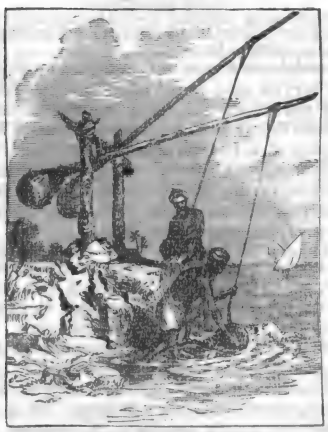
shading (shā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shade*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making a shade; interception of light; obscuration.—**2.** That which represents the effect of light and shade in a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

shading-pen (shā'ding-pen), *n.* A pen with a broad flat nib, which when used with the flat side makes a broad ink-mark, with the edge a narrow mark. By changing the position a great variety of marks useful in ornamental penmanship can be made.

shadoet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

shadoof, shaduf (sha-döf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf*.] A contrivance extensively employed in Egypt and the East generally for raising water. It consists of a long stout rod suspended on a frame at about one fifth of its length from the end. The short end is weighted so as to serve as the counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket is suspended by a rope. The shadoof is extensively used in Egypt for lifting water from the Nile for irrigation. The worker dips the bucket in the river, and, aided by the counterpoise weight, empties it into a hole dug on the bank, from which a runnel conducts the water to the lands to be irrigated. In the cut (see the following page) two shadoofs are shown, employed side by side.

shadow (shad'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaddow*, *shadoe*; < ME. *schadowe*, *schadewe*, *shadwe*, *schadue*, < AS. *sceadu*, *sceado* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), f. (also *scead* (gen. *sceades*, *scedes*), neut.), = OS. *skado* = MD. *schaeduwe*, *schaedue*, *schaede*, D. *schaduw* = MLG. *schaduwe*, *schadewe*, *schede* = OHG. *scato*, MHG. *schate*, G. *schatten* = Goth. *skadus*, shadow, shade, = OIr. *scath*, Ir. *sgath*, Gael. *sgath*, shade, shadow, shelter (cf. OIr. *scāil*, shadow), perhaps = Gr. σκότος (also σκοτία), darkness, gloom, < √ *ska*, cover; perhaps akin



Raising Water by Shadoofs.

also to Gr. *σκιά*, shade, shadow, *σκηνή*, a tent (> E. *scene*), Skt. *chhāyā*, shade, etc. Hence the later form *shade*[1], q. v.] **1.** The fainter light and coolness caused by the interruption or interception of the rays of light and heat from the sun; shade.

Vnder a tri appeltre . . .
That was braunched ful brode & bar gret *schadue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 754.

And for further beautie, besides commoditie of *shadow*, they plant trees at their dores, which continue greene all the yeare long. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

2. *pl.* Same as *shade*[1], 3.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

3. Shade within defined limits; the dark figure or image projected by a body when it intercepts the light. In optics *shadow* may be defined as a portion of space from which light is shut off by an opaque body. Every opaque object on which light falls is accompanied with a shadow on the side opposite to the luminous body, and the shadow appears more intense in proportion as the illumination is stronger. An opaque object illuminated by the sun, or any other source of light which is not a single point, must have an infinite number of shadows, though these are not distinguishable from each other, and hence the shadow of such an opaque body received on a plane is always accompanied by a *penumbra*, or partial shadow, the complete shadow being called the *umbra*. See *penumbra*.

There is another Hille, that is clept Athos, that is so highe that the *Schadewe* of hym rechethe to Lempne, that is an Ile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 16.

The *shadow* sits close to the flying ball.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

4. Anything which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; an inseparable companion.

Sin and her *shadow*, Death. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 12.

5†. An uninvited guest introduced to a feast by one who is invited: a translation of the Latin *umbra*.

I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

6. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water; hence, any image or portrait.

Narcissus so himself himself forsook,
And died to kiss his *shadow* in the brook.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 162.

The Basutos . . . think that, if a man walks on the river bank, a crocodile may seize his *shadow* in the water and draw him in. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 388.

7. The dark part of a picture; shade; representation of comparative deficiency or absence of light.

Take such advantageous lights, that after great lights great *shadows* may succeed.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

8. Type; mystical representation. Compare *eidolon* and *paradigm*.

Types
And *shadows* of that destined seed to bruise.
Milton, P. L., xii. 233.

9. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; a prefiguration; a foreshowing; a dim bodying forth.

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. Heb. x. 1.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh*.

10. The faintest trace; a slight or faint appearance: as, without a *shadow* of doubt.—**11.** Disguise; pretext; subterfuge.

Their [the priests'] teaching is but a iest and *shadow* to get money. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 915.

12. Anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the deceptive appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 216.

What *shadows* we are, and what *shadows* we pursue!
Burke, Speech at Bristol, Sept. 9, 1780.

13. A phantom; a shade; a spirit; a ghost.

Then came wandering by
A *shadow* like an angel.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 53.

Are ye alive? or wandering *shadows*,
That find no peace on earth till ye reveal
Some hidden secret?
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

14. A shaded or shady spot or place; an obscure, secluded, or quiet retreat.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser*.

I'll go find a *shadow*, and sigh till he come.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 222.

15. Shade; retirement; privacy; quiet; rest.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason, but are impatient of privateness, even in age and sickness, which require the *shadow*.
Bacon, Of Great Place (ed. 1887).

16. Shelter; cover; protection; security.

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the *shadow* of the Almighty. Ps. xci. 1.

I doubt not but your honours will as well accept of this as of the rest, & Patronize it under the *shadow* of your most noble vertues. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, Ded.

17†. That which shades, shelters, or protects, as from light or heat; specifically, a sunshade, a parasol, or a wide-brimmed hat for women.

Item, for a cale and *shadoe* 4 Sh.
Wardship of Richard Fermor (1580).

They [Tallipoies] haue a skin of leather hanging on a string about their neckes, whereon they sit bare-headed and bare-footed, with their right armes bare, and a broad Sombrero or *shadow* in their hands, to defend them in Summer from the Sunne, and in Winter from the raine.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

18. A light four-cornered sail used by yachts in fair winds. It has a special gaff, and is set on the foremast of schooners and on the mast of cutters and sloops.

19. In *entom.*, a very slight and undefined darker color on a light ground, as on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.—**Earthquake-shadow.** See *earthquake*.—**Line of shadows.** Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Shadow of death**, approach of death or dire calamity; terrible darkness. Job iii. 5.; Ps. xxiii. 4.=**Syn. 3.** See *shade*[1].

shadow (shad'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *shadwen, schadowen, schadewen* (Kentish *ssedwi*), < AS. *sceadwian, scadewian* = OS. *skadoian, skadowan* = D. *schaduwen* = OLG. *scadowan* = OHG. *scatewen*, MHG. *schatewen*, G. *überschatten* = Goth. *skadwjan* (in comp. *ufar-skadwjan*, overshadow); from the noun. Cf. *shade*[1], *v.*] **1.** To cover or overspread with shade; throw into shade; cast a shadow over; shade.

With grene trees *shadwed* was his place.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 607.

The warlike Elfe much wondred at this tree,
So fayre and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 56.

As the tree
Stands in the sun and *shadows* all beneath,
So in the light of great eternity
Life eminent creates the shade of death.
Tennyson, Love and Death.

2. To darken; cloud; obscure; bedim; tarnish.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The *shadow'd* livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour and near bred.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 2.

Yet further for my paines to discredit me, and my calling it New-England, they obscured it and *shadowed* it with the title of Cannada.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 262.

3. To mark with or represent by shading; mark with slight gradations of color or light; shade; darken slightly.

If the parts be too much distant, . . . so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, we are then to take occasion to place in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the parts.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, xxii.

It is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows.
Peacham.

4. To represent in a shadowy or figurative way; hence, to betoken; typify; foreshow: sometimes with *forth* or *out*.

The next figure [on a medal] *shadows out* Eternity to us, by the sun in one hand and the moon in the other.
Addison, Dialogues on Medals, ii.

The tales of fairy-spiriting may *shadow* a lamentable verity. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

5. To shelter; screen; hide; conceal; disguise.

The dere draw to the dale,
And leve the hilles hee,
And *shadow* hem in the leves grene,
Vndur the grene-wode tre.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 1).

They seek out all shifts that can be, for a time, to *shadow* their self-love and their own selves.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 351.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him: thereby shall we *shadow*
The numbers of our host. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4. 5.

6. To attend closely, like a shadow; follow about closely in a secret or unobserved manner; watch secretly and continuously: as, to *shadow* a criminal. [Colloq.]

shadow-bird (shad'ō-bėrd), *n.* The African umbre, umbrette, or hammerhead, *Scopus umbretta*. See cut under *Scopus*.

shadowed (shad'ōd), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *entrailed*.

shadow-figure (shad'ō-fig″ūr), *n.* A silhouette.

The *shadow-figures* sold this winter by one of my informants were of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 311.

shadow-house† (shad'ō-hous), *n.* A summer-house.

One garden, summer, or *shadowe house* covered with blue slate, handsomely benched and waynscotted in parte.
Archæologia, X. 419. (*Davies.*)

shadowiness (shad'ō-i-nes), *n.* Shadowy or unsubstantial character or quality.

shadowing (shad'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *shadowing*; verbal n. of *shadow*.] **1†.** Shade.

Narcisus, shortly to telle,
By aventure com to that welle
To resten hym in that *shadowing*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1503.

2. Shading; gradation of light and shade; also, the art of representing such gradations.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison*.

shadowish (shad'ō-ish), *a.* [< *shadow* + *-ish*[1].] Shadowy. [Rare.]

Men will answer, as some have done, "that, touching the Jews, first their religion was of far less perfection and dignity than ours is, ours being that truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* prefigurative resemblance."
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VIII. iii. 1.

shadowless (shad'ō-les), *a.* [< *shadow* + *-less*.] Having no shadow; hence, weird; supernatural.

She [the nurse] had a large assortment of fairies and *shadowless* witches and banshees.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, iii.

shadow-stitch (shad'ō-stich), *n.* In *lace-making*, a mode of using the bobbins so as to produce delicate openwork borderings and the like, the thread crossing from one solid part of the pattern to another in a sort of ladder-stitch.

shadow-test (shad'ō-test), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

shadow-vane (shad'ō-vān), *n.* The part of a back-staff which received the shadow, and so indicated the direction of the sun.

shadowy (shad'ō-i), *a.* [< ME. *shadewy*; < *shadow* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *shady*.] **1.** Full of, causing, or affording shadow or shade; shady; hence, dark; gloomy.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With *shadowy* forests and with champains rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 65.

The close confines of a *shadowy* vale.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, xiii.

2. Faintly representative; typical.

Those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
Milton, P. L., xii. 291.

3. Like a shadow; hence, ghostlike; unsubstantial; unreal; obscure; dim.

His [the goblin's] *shadowy* flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

And summon from the *shadowy* Past
The forms that once have been.
Longfellow, A Gleam of Sunshine.

4. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

Wherefore those dim looks of thine,
Shadowy, dreaming Adeline?
Tennyson, Adeline.

shad-salmon (shad'sam″un), *n.* A coregonoid fish, *Coregonus clupeiformis*, the so-called fresh-water herring of the Great Lakes of North America. See cut under *whitefish*.

shad-seine (shad'sān), *n.* See *seine*.

shad-spirit (shad'spir″it), *n.* The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni*; the shad-bird. See *snipe*, and cut under *Gallinago*.

The fishermen when drawing their seines at night often start it from its moist resting place, and hear its sharp cry as it flies away through the darkness. They do not know the cause of the sound, and from the association they have dubbed its author the *shad-spirit*.
G. B. Grinnell, The Century, Oct., 1883.

shad-splash (shad'splash), *n.* Same as *shad-wash*.

shaduf, *n.* See *shadoof*.

shad-waiter (shad'wā″tėr), *n.* A coregonoid fish, the Menomonee whitefish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*, also called *pilot-fish* and *roundfish*.



Shad-waiter (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

shad-wash (shad'wosh), *n.* The wash, swish, or splash of the water made by shad in the act of spawning; hence, a place where shad spawn. The shad spawn generally at night, and select shallow water. They run side by side in pairs, male and female, and come suddenly out of the water as the female deposits her spawn, and the male ejects the milt upon it. Also *shad-splash*.

shad-working (shad'wėr″king), *n.* The artificial propagation of shad.

shady (shā'di), *a.* [= G. *schattig*; as *shade* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *shadowy*.] **1.** Abounding with or affording shade.

Their babble and talk vnder bushes and *shadie* trees, the first disputation and contentious reasoning.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

Shady coverts yield a cool retreat.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Sheltered from glare or sultry heat; shaded: as, a *shady* place.

Cast it also that you may have rooms . . . *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

We will go home through the wood: that will be the *shadiest* way. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

3. Such as cannot bear the light; of doubtful honesty or morality: as, a *shady* transaction. [Colloq.]

There were admirers of Putney: workmen of rebellious repute and of advanced opinions on social and religious questions; nonsuited plaintiffs and defendants of *shady* record, for whom he had at one time or another done what he could. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

His principal business seems to have been a billiard-marker, which he combined with much *shadier* ways of getting money. *The Century*, XXXV. 558.

On the shady side of, beyond: used with reference to age: as, to be *on the shady side of* forty. [Colloq.]—**To keep shady**, to keep dark. [Slang.]

shaffle† (shaf'l), *v. i.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *shuffle*; but cf. Sc. *shachle*, *shochle*. Cf. also *shaffling*.] To walk shamblingly; hobble or limp.

shaffling (shaf'ling), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *shaffle*, *v.*]
I. *a.* Indolent.
II. *n.* An awkward, insignificant person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shaffornet†, **shaffront**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chamfron*.

Shafiite (shaf'i-īt), *n.* [< Ar. *Shāfi'ī*, name of the founder, + *-ite*[2].] A member of one of the four divisions or sects into which the orthodox Mohammedans, or Sunnites, are divided.

shafnet†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *shaftment*.] ★Same as *shaftmond*.

shaft[1] (shâft), *n.* [< ME. *shaft*, *schaft*, *scheft*, *scæft*, an arrow, shaft, rod, pole (of a spear), < AS. *sceaft*, a shaft (of a spear), dart (= OS. *skaft* = D. *schacht* = MLG. LG. *schacht* (*ch* for *f*, as also in D. *lucht* for *luft*, air) = OHG. *scaft*, MHG. G. *schaft* = Icel. *skapt*, prop. *skaft*, shaft, missile, = Sw. Dan. *skaft*, a handle, haft), with formative *-t*, prob. orig. pp., lit. 'a shaven or smoothed rod or stick,' < *scafan*, shave: see *shave*. The L. *scapus*, a stalk, stem, shaft, Gr. *σκῆπων*, *σκᾶπτον*, *σκῆπτρον*, a staff, may be from the same root: see *scape*[2], *scepter*. Cf. *shaft*[2], *shaft*[3].] **1.** A long slender rod forming the body of a spear or lance; also, the spear or lance itself.

Hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nauther, . . .
Ne no *schafte*, ne no schelde, to scheone, ne to smyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

His sleep, his mete, his drynk is him byraft,
That lene he wex, and drye as is a *shaft*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 504.

2. An arrow; a long arrow, used with the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt, or quarrel, used with the crossbow. See *arrow*, *broad-arrow*, *flight-arrow*.

The sent-strong Swallow sweepeth to and fro,
As swift as *shafts* fly from a Turkish Bowe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

From the hour that first
His beauty she beheld, felt her soft bosom pierc'd
With Cupid's deadliest *shaft*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 311.

Shafts
Of gentle satire, kin to charity.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Something resembling an arrow or a missile in shape, motion, or effect: as, *shafts* of light.

A mitre . . .
Was forged all of fyne gold, and fret fulle of perrils,
Stiȝt staffulle of stanes that stragt out bemes
As it ware schemerand *schaftis* of the schire sonne.
King Alexander, p. 53, quoted in Alliterative Poems (ed. [Morris), Gloss., p. 189.

A thousand *shafts* of lightning pass.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

4. A body of a long cylindrical shape; an unbranched stem, stalk, trunk, or the like; the columnar part of anything. Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*: (1) The body of a column between the base and the capital; the fust or trunk. It generally diminishes in diameter, sometimes from the bottom, sometimes from a quarter or from a third of its height, and sometimes it has a slight swelling, called the *entasis*. In Ionic and Corinthian columns the difference of the upper and lower diameters of the shaft varies from a fifth to a twelfth of the lower diameter. See *column*. (2) In medieval architecture, one of the small columns often clustered around main pillars, applied against a wall to receive the impost of a rib, an arch, etc., or used in the jambs of doors and windows, in arcades, etc. See cuts under *jamb-shaft* and *pillar*. (3) The spire of a steeple. (4) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The cora hummingbird, *Thaumastura cora*. See cut under *sheartail*. (2) The main stem, stock, or scape of a feather, including both calamus and rachis. (*c*) In *anat.*: (1) The part of a hair which is free and projects beyond the surface of the skin, between the root and the point, or as far as the pith extends. See *hair*, *n.*, 1. (2) The continuity or diaphysis of a long bone, as distinguished from its articular extremities, condyles, or epiphyses. (*d*) In *entom.*, the cylindrical basal part of an organ when it supports a larger head or apex. Specifically—(1) The basal joint or scape of an antenna. (2) The scape or stipe supporting the capitulum in the haiter or poiser of a dipterous insect. Also called *scapus* and *stipes*. (*e*) In *mach.*: (1) A kind of large axle: as, the *shaft* of a fly-wheel; the *shaft* of a steamer's screw or paddles; the *shaft* or crank-axle of a locomotive. See cuts under *paddle-wheel*, *screw propeller*, and *seaming-machine*. (2) A revolving bar or connected bars serving to convey the force which is generated in an engine or other prime mover to the different working machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or with cog-wheels. See cuts under *scroll-wheel*, *shafting*, and *oil-mill*.

5. A handle, as of a tool, utensil, instrument, or the like: as, the *shaft* of a hammer, ax, whip, etc.—**6.** A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.—**7.** One of the bars or trams between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; also, the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, or the like.

When Alexander came thither, he had a great desire to see the tower in which was the palace of Gordius & Mydas, that he might behold the *shafts* or beam of Gordius his cart, & the indissoluble knot fastned thereto.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Cloth-yard shaft. See *cloth-yard*.—**Regulator-shaft.** See *regulator*.—**To make a shaft or a bolt of it**, to make or do what one can with the material in hand; hence, to take the risk and make the best of it. The shaft was the arrow used with the longbow, the bolt that used with the crossbow.

I'll *make a shaft or a bolt on 't*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 24.

The Prince is preparing for his Journey; I shall to it [my business] again closely when he is gone, or *make a Shaft or a Bolt of it*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 24.

shaft[2] (shâft), *n.* [In this sense not found in ME. or AS., and due to G. influence (from German miners in England); = Dan. *skakt*, < G. *schacht*, MHG. *schaht*, shaft (of a mine), prop. a LG. form, used only in this sense (G. *schacht* also a square rood), < MLG. LG. (also D.) *schacht*, a shaft (in a mine), a particular use, appar. in allusion to its being straight and narrow, of *schacht*, a shaft or rod (as of a spear): see *shaft*[1].] **1.** In *mining*, a vertical or inclined excavation made in opening the ground for mining purposes. A shaft may be sunk vertically, without regard to the dip of the lode, or it may be sunk by an incline following the lode, either closely or approximately, according as its dip is more or less regular. When it is expected that extensive operations will be carried on, the shafts are usually sunk vertically, and connected with the lode at various depths by cross-drifts or levels. When, however, the dip of the lode is pretty uniform and its thickness considerable, all the shafts of the mine may be sunk upon it as inclines. This is the case with the largest mines on Lake Superior. Shafts have various forms, some being round, others oval; but the most common shape is rectangular. In large mines the shaft is usually divided into several compartments, one being used for the pumping-machinery, two or more for hoisting ore, and another for lowering heavy timbers. In the English coal-mines the shafts are mostly circular in section; in Belgium, polygonal; in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania the winding shafts are always square or rectangular, and there the largest shafts have a length of from 44 to 52 feet, and a width of 10 or 12.

2. In *milit. mining*, a vertical pit the bottom of which serves as a point of departure for a gallery or series of galleries leading to mines or chambers filled with explosives.—**3.** The interior space of a blast-furnace above the hearth, and especially the part where the diameter remains nearly the same, or that which is above the boshes. More often called the *body* of the furnace.—**Pumping-shaft**, in *mining*, the shaft in which is placed the "pit-work," or the pumping-machinery used in raising water from the lower portions of the mine.

shaft[3]†, *n.* [ME. *shaft*, *schaft*, < AS. *sceaft*, a creature, *gescæaft*, *gescæft*, *gesceft*, the creation, a created thing or being, a creature, decree, fate, destiny (= OS. *gisefti*, decree of fate, = OHG. *gascaft*, creation, creature, fate, = Goth. *gaskafts*, creation; cf. AS. *gesceap*, a creation, creature, decree of fate, destiny, etc.), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *sceapan*, shape, form: see *shape*.] **1.** Creation; a creation; a creature. *Halliwell*.—**2.** Make; form; figure.

For be a man faire or foule, it falleth nougte for to lakke
The shappe ne the *shafte* that god shope hymselue;
For al that he did was wel ydo.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 387.

shaft-alley (shâft'al″i), *n.* A fore-and-aft passage in the after part of a ship, extending from the engine-room to the stern-bearing, and containing the screw-shaft and couplings: known in England as *screw-alley*.

shaft-bearing (shâft'bār″ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing for a shaft; a journal-box or pillow-block for shafting, whether resting on the floor, on a bracket, or suspended from the ceiling. When suspended from a ceiling, such bearings are called *shafting-hangers*, or simply *hangers*. See cut under *journal-bearing*.

shaft-bender (shâft'ben″dėr), *n.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

shaft-coupling (shâft'kup″ling), *n.* **1.** A device for connecting two or more lengths of shafting together. See *coupling*.—**2.** A device for connecting the shafts of a wagon to the front axle.—**Shaft-coupling jack**, a tool for bringing the shaft-eye and the axle-clip of a vehicle into their proper relative position, so that the connecting-bolt will pass through them.

shafted (shâf'ted), *a.* [< *shaft*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a shaft or shafts. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, noting a spear, arrow, or similar weapon, and denoting a difference of tincture in the shaft from that of the head, feathers, etc. Thus, an arrow *shafted* gules, flighted and barbed argent, denotes that the head and feathers are of argent, while the shaft only is of gules. (*b*) Ornamented with shafts or small clustered pillars; resting upon shafts: as, a *shafted* arch. See cut under *impost*.

When the broken arches are black in night,
And each *shafted* oriel glimmers white.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

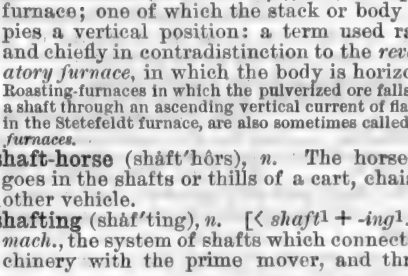
(*c*) In *ornith.*, having the shafts (of feathers) of a specified character: used in composition: as, after*shafted*, red-*shafted*, yellow-*shafted*.—**Shafted imposts.** See *impost*, 2.

shaft-eye (shâft'ī), *n.* A hole in a shaft of any kind, through which a pin or bolt is passed.

shaft-furnace (shâft'fėr″nās), *n.* An upright furnace; one of which the stack or body occupies a vertical position: a term used rarely, and chiefly in contradistinction to the *reverberatory furnace*, in which the body is horizontal. Roasting-furnaces in which the pulverized ore falls down a shaft through an ascending vertical current of flame, as in the Stetefeldt furnace, are also sometimes called *shaft-furnaces*.

shaft-horse (shâft'hôrs), *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a cart, chaise, or other vehicle.

shafting (shâf'ting), *n.* [< *shaft*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *mach.*, the system of shafts which connects machinery with the prime mover, and through



Shafting.

a, shaft; *b*, *b'*, pulleys; *c*, *c'*, belts; *d*, *d'*, hangers; *e*, drip-cup to receive oil dropping from the bearing in *d'*.

which motion is communicated to the former by the latter. See *shaft*[1], 4 (*e*).—**Flexible shafting**, a form of shafting composed of a number of wires wound spirally one over another, used to convey power for short distances to tools that require to be moved about, or changed in position or direction.

shafting-box (shâf'ting-boks), *n.* An inclosed bearing for a shaft. Such a bearing sometimes consists of a perforated box within another box, the latter being kept filled with oil.

shaft-jack (shâft'jak), *n.* In a vehicle, a coupling by which the shafts are secured to the axle; a shaft-coupling jack.

shaft-line (shâft'līn), *n.* A narrow sharp line of color produced in plumage by the shaft of a feather when it is differently colored from the vanes. *Coues.*

shaft-loop (shâft'lōp), *n.* In *harness*, a loop or tag on a saddle, serving to support a shaft of a vehicle. Also called *shaft-tug.*

shaftment†, shaftman†, *n.* Same as *shaftmond.*

shaftmond†, *n.* [Also *shaftmound, shaftmont, shaftment, shaftmon, shaftman, shafman, shafmei, shafnet,* etc.; < ME. *schaftmonde,* < AS. *sceaftmund, scæftmund* (Bosworth), a palm, a palm's length, < *sceaft,* a shaft, + *mund,* a hand, also protection, guardianship, = OS. *mund,* hand, = OFries. *mund,* guardian, guardianship, = OHG. MHG. *munt,* palm, hand, cubit, protection, protector, G. *mund* = Icel. *mund,* hand, a hand's measure: see *shaft*[1] and *mound*[1].] A span, a measure of about 6 inches.

Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe males,
Bothe schere thorowe schoulders a *schaftmonde* large!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2546.

Therefore let your bow have good big bend, a *shaftment* and two fingers at the least for these which I have spoken of. *Ascham,* Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

shaft-monture (shâft'mon″tūr), *n.* See *monture.*

shaft-spot (shâft'spot), *n.* A short shaft-line of color somewhat invading the vanes. See *shaft-line. P. L. Sclater.*

shaft-stripe (shâft'strīp), *n.* Same as *shaft-line.*

shaft-tackle (shâft'tak″l), *n.* Same as *poppet-head,* 2.

shaft-tip (shâft'tip), *n.* A cap or ferrule of metal forming a finish at the end of a wagon-shaft.

shaft-tug (shâft'tug), *n.* Same as *shaft-loop.*

shaft-tunnel (shâft'tun″el), *n.* Same as *screw-alley* or *shaft-alley.*

shag[1] (shag), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **shagge,* < AS. *sceacga,* hair, = Icel. *skegg* = Sw. *skägg,* a beard, = Dan. *skæg,* a barb, beard, wattle; perhaps akin to Icel. *skaga,* jut out, *skagi,* a cape, headland (> E. *skaw*). Cf. *shog*[2], *shock*[3], a rough-coated dog. Hence *shagged, shaggy.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Rough matted hair, wool, or the like.

Of the same kind is the goat hart, and differing onely in the beard and long *shag* about the shoulders.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.

A sturdy veteran . . . who had cherished, through a long life, a mop of hair not a little resembling the *shag* of a Newfoundland dog.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

Hence — 2. The nap of cloth, especially when long and coarse.

True Witney Broad Cloth, with its *Shag* unshorn,
Unpierc'd is in the lasting Tempest worn.
Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay,* Trivia, i. 47.

3. Any cloth having a long nap.

Chiorze, where Buls as big
As Elephants are clad in silken *shag,*
Is great Sems Portion.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

The King, says Petion, wore a coat of dark *shag,* and his linen was not clean. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLII. 294.

4. A coarsely cut tobacco, used in England.

The fiery and wretched stuff [tobacco] passing current as the labourer's and the ploughman's "*shag*" and "roll" of to-day. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 574.

II. *a.* 1. Rough and coarse; hairy; shaggy.

Oxen of great strength, with tailes like vnto horses, and with long *shagge* haire vpon their backes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 116.

Fetlocks *shag* and long. *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 295.

2. Made of the cloth called shag.

A new *shag* gown, trimmed with gold buttons and twist.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 31, 1663.

I am going to buy a *shag* ruff.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

Shag tobacco. See I., 4.

shag[1] (shag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shagged,* ppr. *shagging.* [< *shag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To roughen or make shaggy: used chiefly in the past participle.

Where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades.
Milton, Comus, l. 429.

Where the rude torrent's brawling course
Was *shagg'd* with thorn and tangling sloe.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

The eye reposes on a secret bridge,
Half gray, half *shagged* with ivy to its ridge.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

II. *intrans.* To hang in or form shaggy clusters.

With hollow eyes deepe pent,
And long curld locks that downe his shoulders *shagged.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 10.

shag[2] (shag), *n.* [Prob. < *shag*[1], with ref. to its tuft. Cf. Icel. *skegg-lingr,* mod. *skeggla,* a kind of bird, supposed to be the green cormorant.] In *ornith.,* a cormorant; especially, the crested cormorant, or scart, *Phalacrocorax graculus,* of Europe, so called in Great Britain. It is smaller than the common cormorant, when adult of a rich dark glossy green varied with purple and bronze, and in the breeding season has the head crested with bundles of long curly plumes.

shaganappy (shag-a-nap'i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *shagginappi,* etc.; Ojibwa.] Rawhide; also, tough; rough. [Western U. S. and Canada.]

Shaganappi in this part of the world does all that leather, cloth, rope, nails, glue, straps, cord, tape, and a number of other articles are used for elsewhere.
G. M. Grant, Ocean to Ocean, p. 129.

shagbark (shag'bärk), *n.* 1. A kind of hickory, *Hicoria ovata,* which yields the best hickory-nuts. Also called *shellbark* (which see), and *shagbark walnut.* [U. S.]—2. Same as *savonette,* 2. [West Indies.]

shag-bush† (shag'bûsh), *n.* A hand-gun. *Halliwell.*

shag-dog (shag'dog), *n.* A dog with shaggy hair. *Ford,* Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

shag-eared (shag'ērd), *a.* Having shaggy ears.

Thou liest, thou *shag-ear'd* villain!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 83.

[Some editions read *shag-hair'd.*]

shagebush†, *n.* A corrupt form of *sackbut.*

shagged (shag'ed), *a.* [< ME. **shagged,* < AS. *sceacgede, sceagode,* hairy (= Icel. *skeggjathr* = Dan. *skægget,* bearded), < *sceacga,* hair: see *shag*[1].] 1. Rough, coarse, thick, or unkempt; long and tangled; shaggy.

In raging mood
(Colossus-like) an armed Giant stood;
His long black locks hung *shagged* (slouen-like)
A-down his sides.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost every thing but his viciousness. He was gaunt and *shagged,* with a ewe neck and a head like a hammer. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 436.

2. Figuratively, covered with scrub, or with some scrubby growth; rugged; rough: as, *shagged* hillsides.

shaggedness (shag'ed-nes), *n.* Same as *shagginess. Dr. H. More.*

shaggily (shag'i-li), *adv.* [< *shaggy* + *-ly*[2].] Roughly; so as to be shagged: as, *shaggily* pilose.

shagginess (shag'i-nes), *n.* [< *shaggy* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being shagged or shaggy; roughness produced by long hair or wool; hirsuteness.—2. Roughness of any sort caused by irregular, ragged projections, as of a tree, a forest, or a person in rags.

shaggy (shag'i), *a.* [= Sw. *skäggig,* shaggy; as *shag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Rough, coarse, or unkempt; thick, rough, and irregular.

Their masks were accommodated with long *shaggy* beards and hair. *Scott,* Kenilworth, xxxvii.

His dark, square countenance, with its almost *shaggy* depth of eyebrows, was naturally impressive.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

2. Rough; covered with long coarse or bushy hair, or with something resembling it.

Liberally the *shaggy* Earth adorn
With Woods, and Buds of fruits, of flowers and corn.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The sapling tree
Which then was planted stands a *shaggy* trunk,
Moss-grown, the centre of a mighty shade.
Bryant, Fifty Years.

3. In *bot.,* pubescent or downy with long and soft hairs; villous.—4. In *embryol.,* villous: noting specifically that part of the chorion which develops long villous processes, and thus enters into the formation of the placenta, the rest of the chorion remaining smooth.

shag-haired (shag'hârd), *a.* Having rough, shaggy hair.

Full often, like a *shag-hair'd* crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 367.

shagling (shag'ling), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *shackling.*] Shackling; rickety; tottering; infirm.

Edmund Crispyne of Oriell coll., lately a *shagling* lecturer of physic, now one of the Proctors of the University.
A. Wood, Fasti Oxon., i. 72.

shagrag† (shag'rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag.*

shagreen (sha-grēn'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *chagrin* = D. *segrijn* = G. *schagrin* = Sw. *schagräng* = Dan. *chagrin* = Russ. *shagrinŭ,* < F. *chagrin,* < It. dial. (Venetian) *zagrin,* It. *zigrino* = Pers. *saghrī,* shagreen, < Turk. *sāghrī, saghrī,* shagreen, lit. 'the back of a horse' (this leather being orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse, wild ass, or mule). Hence ult., in a fig. sense, *chagrin*[2], q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of leather with a granular surface, prepared without tanning from the skin of the horse, ass, and camel, and sometimes the shark, sea-otter, and seal. Its granular appearance is produced by embedding in the skin, while soft, the seeds of a species of *Chenopodium,* and afterward shaving down the surface, and then, by soaking, causing the parts of the skin which had been indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. Specifically called *Oriental shagreen,* having been originally and most extensively produced in Eastern countries.

A bible bound in *shagreen,* with gilt leaves and clasps, never opened but once. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 245.

2. Specifically, the skin of a shark or some related selachian, which is roughened with calcified papillæ (placoid scales), making the surface harsh and rasping. See cut under *scale*[1], and compare *sephen.*

The integument [of sharks, etc.] may be naked, and it never possesses scales like those of ordinary fishes; but very commonly it is developed into papillæ, which become calcified, and give rise to tooth-like structures; these, when they are very small and close-set, constitute what is called *shagreen.* *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 111.

3. An imitation of genuine shagreen, made by passing raw hide in a moist state through rollers in contact with a roughened copper plate.—4†. Chagrin. See *chagrin*[2].

II. *a* Made of the leather called shagreen.

Two Table-Books in *Shagreen* Covers,
Fill'd with good Verse from real Lovers.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Shagreen ray, a batoid fish, *Raia fullonica,* about 30 inches long and a foot or more broad, covered with shagreen, common off the British coasts.—**Shagreen skate.** Same as *shagreen ray.*

shagreened (sha-grēnd'), *a.* [< *shagreen* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a rough surface like that of shark-skin.—2. Covered with shagreen.

shah (shä), *n.* [Formerly *schah, shaw;* = F. *schah,* a shah, = Ar. Turk. Hind. *shāh,* < Pers. *shāh,* a king; cf. Skt. *kshatra,* dominion (see *satrap*). From the Pers. *shāh,* king, are also ult. E. *check*[1], *chess*[1], *checker*[1], *exchequer,* etc. Cf. also *padishah, pasha, bashaw,* etc.] In the Persian language, the ruler of a land, as either sovereign or vassal. The monarch of Persia (usually called *the Shah* by English writers) is designated by the compound appellation of *padishah.*

shaheen (sha-hēn'), *n.* [Also *shahin;* < Hind. *shāhīn,* < Pers. *shāhīn,* a falcon.] A falcon of the peregrine type which does not travel, like the peregrine, all over the world. The true shaheen is Indian, and nearly confined to India. Its technical names are *Falco peregrinator* (Sundevall, 1837); *F. shaheen* (Jerdon, 1839); *F. sultaneus* (Hodgson, 1844); and *F. ruber* (Schlegel, 1872). The adult female is 16 inches long, the wing 12, the tail 6½.

shahi (shä'i), *n.* [< Pers. *shāhī,* royal, also royalty, < *shāh,* king: see *shah.*] A current copper coin of Persia, worth about .48 of a U. S. cent. Two-shahi and four-shahi pieces are also struck in copper, and five-shahi and ten-shahi pieces in silver.

shaik, *n.* See *sheik.*

shail[1]† (shāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shayle, shale;* < ME. *schaylen, scheylen,* also *skailen;* cf. G. *schielen* = Sw. *skela* = Dan. *skele,* squint; Icel. *skelgjask,* come askew: see *shallow.*] To walk crookedly.

You must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

shail[2]† (shāl), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shewel* (ME. *schawles*): see *shewel.*] A scarecrow.

The good husbande, whan he hath sowen his grounde, settethe up cloughtes or thredes, whiche some call *shailes,* some blenchars, or other like showes, to feare away birdes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

shaird (shârd), *n.* A Scotch form of *shard.*

shairl (shârl), *n.* [Named from the *shairl* goat.] A very fine fabric, a kind of cashmere, made from the wool of the shairl goat, a variety of goat domesticated in Tibet.

shakal (shak'âl), *n.* Same as *jackal.*

Howling like a hundred *shakals.*
E. Moor, Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 118.

shake (shāk), *v.*; pret. *shook* (formerly also *shaked*), pp. *shaken* (formerly or dialectally also *shook*), ppr. *shaking.* [< ME. *shaken, schaken* (pret. *shook, schook, shok, schok,* pp. *schaken,*

shaken, shake, ischake; also weak pret. *schekd,* etc.), < AS. *sceacan, scacan* (pret. *scōc, sceóc,* pp. *sceacen, scacen*), shake, move, shift, flee, = OS. *skakan,* move, flee, = Icel. *skaka* (pret. *skōk,* pp. *skekinn*), shake, = Sw. *skaka* = Dan. *skage,* shift, veer; akin to D. *schokken,* LG. *schucken,* MHG. *schocken,* shock (> ult. E. *shock*[1]), G. *schaukeln,* agitate, swing. Hence ult. *shack*[1], *shackle*[2], *shock*[1], *shog*[1], *jog.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to move with quick vibrations; move or sway with a rapid jolting, jerking, or vibratory motion; cause to tremble, quiver, or shiver; agitate: as, to *shake* a carpet; the wind *shakes* the trees; the explosion *shook* the house; to *shake* one's fist at another; to *shake* one's head as in displeasure or negation.

With many a tempest hadde his berd ben *shake.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 406.

And as he was thus sayinge he *shaked* his heade, and made a wrie mouthe, and so he helde his peace.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Now the storm in its might would seize and *shake* the four corners of the roof, roaring like Leviathan in anger.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. To loosen, unfasten, remove, throw off or aside, expel, dispel, or get rid of, by a jolting, jerking, or abrupt vibrating action or motion, or by rough or vigorous measures: generally with *away, down, off, out, up,* etc.: as, to *shake off* drowsiness; to *shake out* a reef in a sail; also, in colloquial use, absolutely: as, to *shake* a bore.

And but I it had by other waye atte laste I stale it,
Or pryuiliche his purse *shoke* vnpiked his lokkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 368.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Who is in evil once a companion
Can hardly *shake* him *off,* but must run on.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

When he came an hundred miles neerer, his terrible noyse *shooke* the teeth *out* of all the Roman heads.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 228.

At the first reproof he *shook off,* at once and for ever, the practice of profane swearing, the worst if not the only sin to which he was ever addicted.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 34.

3. To weaken or impair in any respect; make less firm, sure, certain, solid, stable, or courageous; impair the standing, force, or character of; cause to waver or doubt: as, a searching cross-examination failed to *shake* the testimony of the witness.

His fraud is then thy fear; which plain infers
Thy equal fear that my firm faith and love
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduced.
Milton, P. L., ix. 287.

I would not *shake* my credit in telling an improbable truth.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

But, though the belief in witchcraft might be *shaken,* it still had the advantage of being on the whole orthodox and respectable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

4. To agitate or disturb; rouse: sometimes with *up.*

How he *shook* the King,
Made his soul melt within him, and his blood
Run into whey.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender trance.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1023.

The coachman *shook up* his horses, and carried them along the side of the school close . . . in a spanking trot.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

5. To give a tremulous sound to; trill: as, to *shake* a note in music.—**6.** To steal. [Slang, Australia.]

I got betting and drinking, . . . as young chaps will, and lost my place, and got from bad to worse till I *shook* a nag and got bowled out and lagged.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xix.

To shake a cask, to knock off the hoops and pack together the staves and head of a cask.—**To shake a foot** or **a leg,** to dance. [Provincial and slang.]

And I'd like to hear the pipers blow,
And *shake a fut* with Fanny there!
Thackeray, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

To shake a loose leg. See *leg.*—**To shake a vessel in the wind,** to bring a ship's head so near the wind as to shiver the sails.—**To shake down** or **together,** to shake into place; compact by shaking.

Good measure, pressed down, and *shaken together.*
Luke vi. 38.

To shake hands. (*a*) To greet or salute by grasping one another's hands; hence, **to shake hands with,** figuratively, to take leave of; part with; say good-by to.

Shake hands with earth, and let your soul respect
Her joys no farther than her joys reflect
Upon her Maker's glory.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

Nor can it be safe for a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands with* their allegiance.
Eikon Basilike.

(*b*) To come to an agreement; agree fully: as, *to shake hands* over a bargain.

When two such personages
Shall meete together to *shake hands* in peace.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 106).

To shake off the dust from one's feet, to disclaim or renounce solemnly all intercourse or dealings with a person or a locality.

And whosoever will not receive you, . . . *shake off the very dust from your feet* for a testimony against them.
Luke ix. 5.

To shake out a reef, to let it out and thereby enlarge a sail.—**To shake the bells**†. See *bell*[1].—**To shake the elbow.** See *elbow.*—**To shake the head,** to move the head from side to side—a movement expressing disapprobation, reluctance, dissent, refusal, negation, reproach, disappointment, or the like.

When he *shakes his head* at any piece of public news, they all of them appear dejected.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

To shake up. (*a*) To restore to shape or proper condition by shaking: as, to *shake up* a pillow. (*b*) To shake or jar thoroughly or in such a way as to damage or impair; shock: as, he was badly *shaken up* in the collision. (*c*) To upbraid; berate.

Adam. Yonder comes my master, your brother.
Orl. Go apart, Adam, and thou shalt hear how he will *shake* me *up.*
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 30.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; tremble; shiver; quake: as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shook* in the tempest.

But atte laste the statue of Venus *shook*
And made a signe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1407.

The foundations of the earth do *shake.*
Isa. xxiv. 18.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God.
Milton, P. L., vi. 833.

2†. To fall; jump.

Out of the sadil he *schok.*
Sir Perceval, l. 694.

3†. To go quickly; hasten.

Golde and oper goodes gripe it by dene,
And shote into our shippes, *shake* on our way.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3178.

4. In *music,* to use shakes or trills; perform a shake or trill; trill.

Bedford, to hear her song, his dice forsakes,
And Nottingham is raptur'd when she *shakes:*
Lull'd statesmen melt away their drowsy cares
Of England's safety in Italian Airs.
Hughes, Tofts and Margaretta.

A minstrel's fire within me burned;
I'd sing, as one whose heart must break,
Lay upon lay; I nearly learned
To *shake.*
C. S. Calverley, Changed.

5. To steal. [Slang, Australia.]—**6.** To shake hands: usually in the imperative: as, *shake,* stranger. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**Shaking palsy,** paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Shaking prairie.** See *trembling prairie,* under *tremble.*—**To shake down,** to betake one's self to a shake-down; to occupy an improvised bed. [Colloq.]

An eligible apartment in which some five or six of us *shook down* for the night, and resigned ourselves to the musquitoes and to slumber.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 40.

To shake together, to come to be on good terms; get along smoothly together; adapt one's self to another's habits, way of working, etc. [Colloq.]

The rest of the men had *shaken* well *together.*
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xi.

To shake up. Same as *to shake together.*

I can't *shake up* along with the rest of you. . . . I am used to hard lines and a wild country.
W. Collins, Hide and Seek, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Swing, Roll,* etc. See *rock*[2].

shake (shāk), *n.* [< ME. *schak;* < *shake, v.*] **1.** A rapid jolt or jerk one way and then the other; an abrupt wavering or vibrating motion: as, give it a *shake;* a *shake* of the head.

Your pencil rivals the dramatic art of Mr. Puff in the Critic, who crammed a whole complicated sentence into the expressive *shake* of Lord Burleigh's head.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, i.

2. A shock or concussion; especially, a shock that disarranges or impairs; rude or violent attack or treatment.

The great soldier's honour was composed
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake.*
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

His brain has undergone an unlucky *shake.*
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. A tremor; a quaver; a shiver.

'Tis he; I am caught; I must stand to it stoutly,
And shew no *shake* of fear.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

But Hepzibah could not rid herself of the sense of something unprecedented at that instant passing, and soon to be accomplished. Her nerves were in a *shake.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

4. A trembling-fit; a chill; specifically, in the plural and with the definite article, *the shakes,* ague; intermittent fever; also, delirium tremens. [Colloq.]—**5.** In *music,* a melodic embellishment consisting of the rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone one degree above it; a trill: indicated by the mark *tr.,* with or without the sign ∾. According to modern usage, the principal tone is sounded first, and receives the accent throughout; but in old music the reverse was the case. If the subsidiary tone is chromatically altered, this is indicated by a sharp or a flat added to the sign of the shake. A shake is usually concluded with a turn, and often preceded by a prefix of one or more tones; in the latter case it is said to be *prepared.* A shake occurring in two or three voice-parts at once is called *double* or *triple.* A succession of shakes is called a *chain.* A shake inserted in the midst of a rapid or flowing melody is called *passing.*

6. A brief moment; an instant: as, to do a thing in a couple or brace of *shakes,* or in the *shake* of a lamb's tail (that is, to do it immediately). [Slang.]

I'll be back in a couple of *shakes,*
So don't, dears, be quivering and quaking.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

Now Dragon [a mastiff] could kill a wolf in a brace of *shakes.*
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciii. (*Davies.*)

7. A crack or fissure in timber, produced during growth by strain of wind, sudden changes of temperature, or causes not well determined, or formed during seasoning. Nearly all exogenous woods are in some degree subject to this defect, which appears in several forms. *Heart-shake* is a fissure through the center or pith, slight or serious, in its simplest form running the length of the trunk in one plane, in some specimens twisted. Another cleft may cross at right angles. *Star-shake* consists of radial fissures, sometimes even reaching the circumference. *Cup-shake* consists of clefts between the concentric layers, occurring most often near the root. All these shakes are commonly called *wind-shakes.*

It [the teak] shrinks very little in seasoning, and has no *shakes* upon the outer surface of the log.
Laslett, Timber, p. 113.

8. A fissure in the earth. [Prov. Eng.]—**9.** A long shingle or stave: same as *clapboard,* 2.—**10.** In *printing,* a blurred or doubled print made by a shaking or moving of the sheet under impression. [Eng.]—**11.** The redshank, *Totanus calidris:* so called from its constant nodding or bobbing of the body. See cut under *redshank.* *C. Swainson.* [Connemara, Ireland.]—**Great shakes,** literally, a thing of great account; something extraordinary; something of value or worth: usually in the negative. [Slang.]

I had my hands full, and my head too, just then, so it ["Marino Faliero"] can be *no great shakes.* I mean the play.
Byron, To Murray, Sept. 28, 1820.

It were th' Queen's drawing-room, they said, and th' carriages went bowling along toward her house, some wi' dressed up gentlemen . . . in 'em, and rucks o' ladies in others. Carriages themselves were *great shakes* too.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, ix.

shake-bag (shāk'bag), *n.* [< *shake, v.,* + obj. *bag*[1].] A large-sized game-cock. *Halliwell.*

Wit. Will you go to a cock-match?
Sir Wil. With a wench, Tony? Is she a *shake-bag,* sirrah?
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 11.

shake-buckler† (shāk'buk'lėr), *n.* [< *shake, v.,* + obj. *buckler.*] A swaggerer; a swashbuckler; a bully.

Let the parents . . . by no means suffer them to live idly, nor to be of the number of such Sim *Shake-bucklers* as in their young years fall unto serving, and in their old years fall into beggary.
Becon, Works, II. 355. (*Davies.*)

shake-down (shāk'doun), *n.* A temporary bed made by shaking down or spreading hay, rushes, or the like, or also quilts or a mattress, with coverings, on the floor, on a table, etc. [Colloq.]

I would not choose to put more on the floor than two beds, and one *shake-down,* which will answer for five.
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, i. 3.

In the better lodging-houses the *shake-downs* are small palliasses or mattresses; in the worst, they are bundles of rags of any kind; but loose straw is used only in the country for *shake-downs.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 272.

shake-fork (shāk'fôrk), *n.* [Also dial. *shack-fork;* < *shake* + *fork.*] A fork with which to toss hay about; in *her.,* a bearing resembling the pall, but not reaching the edges of the escutcheon: the three extremities are usually pointed bluntly.


Shake-fork.

shaken (shā'kn), *p. a.* **1.** Impaired; weakened; disordered; undermined: as, one *shaken* in health.

Be mov'd with pitty at the afflicted state of this our *shaken* Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Cracked or split: as, *shaken* timber.

Nor is the wood *shaken* nor twisted, as those about Cape Town.
Barrow, Travels.

shaker (shā'kėr), *n.* [< *shake, v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shakes.

Thou Earth's drad *Shaker* (at whose only Word
Th' Eölian Scouts are quickly still'd and stirr'd),
Lift vp my soule.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2. Specifically, any mechanical contrivance for shaking: as, a carpet-*shaker*.—3. [*cap.*] A member of a religious denomination founded in Manchester, England, about the middle of the eighteenth century: so called, popularly, from the agitations or movements which form part of their ceremonial. Its members call themselves "the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," which they maintain took place in 1770 through Mother Ann Lee, their founder, and continued in those who embraced her testimony. They hold that God is male and female, and that he has given to man four revelations, through the patriarchs as the Great Spirit, through the law of Moses and the prophets as Jehovah, through Christ and the primitive disciples as the Father, and through Ann Lee and her successors as the Eternal Mother: the last is to be continuous. They practise oral confession, celibacy, and community of goods, and hold the doctrines of continence, non-resistance, and non-participation in any earthly government. They wear a peculiar dress, and engage chiefly in agriculture (especially the production of herbs) and the manufacture of simple articles, such as brooms and mats. Their principal settlement is at New Lebanon in New York, where they have been since about 1780.

4. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A breed of domestic pigeons. See *pigeon*, 1 (*c*).

shake-rag† (shāk′rag), *n.* [Also *shackrag*, *shakrag*, *shagrag*; < *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *rag*[1]. Cf. *shackbag*.] A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion: also used attributively.

Was ever Jew tormented as I am?
To have a *shag-rag* knave to come—
Three hundred crowns—and then five hundred crowns!
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 5. 63.

I'd hire some *shag-rag* or other for half a zequine to cut 's throat. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

He was a *shake-rag* like fellow, . . . and, he dared to say, had gipsy blood in his veins.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

Shakeress (shā′kėr-es), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ess*.] A female Shaker.

Shakerism (shā′kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ism*.] The principles and practices of the denomination called Shakers.

shake-scene† (shāk′sēn), *n.* [< *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *scene*.] A scene-shifter: so called in contempt (in the passage quoted, with a punning allusion to the name of Shakspere).

There is an vpstart Crow beautified with our Feathers, that with his Tygres heart, wrapt in a Players hyde, supposes hee is as well able to bombast out a Blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Iohannes factotem, is in his owne conceyt the only *Shake-scene* in a Countrey. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

Shakespearian, Shakesperian, etc., *a.* See *Shaksperian*.

shake-up (shāk′up), *n.* [< *shake up*, verb phrase.] A shaking or stirring up; commotion; disturbance. [Colloq.]

shake-willy (shāk′wil″i), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a willy or willowing-machine.

shakily (shā′ki-li), *adv.* In a shaky, trembling, or tottering manner; feebly.

shakiness (shā′ki-nes), *n.* Shaky character or condition.

shaking (shā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shake*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of moving with a rapid vibratory motion, jolting, agitating, etc.

There are also nodding movements and lateral *shakings* of the head. *Lancet*, No. 3485, p. 1294.

Specifically—2. A violent jolting or agitation: as, give him a good *shaking*.—3. *pl.* Small pieces of cordage, rope, yarn, or canvas used for making oakum or paper.

shaking-frame (shā′king-frām), *n.* 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a form of sifting-machine used in graining, in which a set of sieves are agitated by means of a crank or otherwise.—2. A form of buddle, or ore-sorting sieve.

shaking-machine (shā′king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A tumbling-box.

Shaking-quaker, *n.* Same as *Shaker*, 3.

shaking-shoe (shā′king-shö), *n.* Same as *shoe*, 3 (*f*).

shaking-table (shā′king-tā′bl), *n.* Same as *joggling-table*.

shako (shak′ō), *n.* [Also *schako*; = F. *shako* = G. *schako* = Pol. *tzako*, < Hung. *csako*, a shako.] A head-dress worn by soldiers, especially infantry, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is in form a cylinder or truncated cone, stiff, with a vizor in front, and generally has a plume or pompon.

He had been on duty that morning, and had just come in. His sabre was cast upon the floor before him, and his *shako* was on the table.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

shakrag†, *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

Shaksperian (shāk-spē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Shakspere* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Shakspere* has been variously written—namely, *Shakspere*, *Shakespere*, *Shakespear*, *Shakespeare*, *Shakspeare*, *Shackespeare*, and in many other ways, the usage in Shakspere's time varying, as with other surnames. The common forms are *Shakespear* (as in Aubrey, Rowe, Pope, Hanmer, Warburton, and others), *Shakspeare* (as in Malone, Steevens, Johnson, Douce, Drake, Ritson, Bowdler, Boswell, Chalmers, Coleridge, and others), *Shakespeare* (as in the first folio), and *Shakspere* (as in one of Shakspere's own signatures). *Shakspere* is the form adopted in the publications of the New Shakspere Society of London, and in this dictionary. According to the etym. (< *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *spear*), the proper mod. spelling is *Shakespear*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to William Shakspere (1564–1616), the great English dramatist and poet, or his dramas; found in or characteristic of the writings, plays, or poems of Shakspere; relating to Shakspere, or in his style.

No one type of character, feeling, or belief occurs as *Shakespearian;* the word suggests what is vivid and many-sided, and nothing else. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 87.

II. *n.* A Shaksperian scholar; a specialist in the study of Shakspere.

Also *Shakspearian*, *Shakspearean*, *Shakespearean*, *Shakesperian*, etc. See the etymology.

Shaksperiana (shāk-spē-ri-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [< *Shakspere* (see def.) + *-i-ana*.] Items, details, or collections of lore of all kinds pertaining to Shakspere and his writings.

Shaksperianism (shāk-spē′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Shaksperian* + *-ism*.] Something specifically relating to or connected with Shakspere; especially, a word or locution peculiar to Shakspere.

I think that the spirit of modern *Shakspearianism*, among readers, critics, and actors, is quite false to Shakspeare, himself, because true to the traditions of our own times. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLX. 250.

Shaksperize (shāk′spēr-īz), *v.* [< *Shakspere* (see *Shaksperian*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To bring into special relation to Shakspere; especially, to imbue with the spirit of Shakspere.

Now, literature, philosophy, and thought are *Shakespearized*. His mind is the horizon beyond which, at present, we do not see. *Emerson*, Shakespeare or the Poet.

II. *intrans.* To imitate Shakspere.

The English dramatic poets have *Shakespearized* now for two hundred years. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 78.

[Rare in both uses.]

★**shaku** (shak′ö), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *chih*, a foot.] The Japanese foot, containing 10 tsŭn or inches, and equal to 11.93 English inches.

shakudo (shak′ö-dō′), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *ch'ih t'ung*, flesh-colored copper: *shakŭ* (= Chinese *ch'ih*), red, flesh-colored; *dō* (= Chinese *t'ung*), copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper with from one to ten per cent. of gold, much used for ornamental metal-work. It has a bluish-black patina produced by boiling in a solution of copper sulphate, alum, and verdigris, which removes some of the copper and exposes a thin film of gold.

In addition to the castings, the repoussé work should be mentioned; . . . the inlaying of this kind of ware is sometimes of extraordinary delicacy and beauty. The dark blue colour shown by a great number of smaller pieces is that of the *shakudo*, composed of copper, and 3 or 4 per cent. of gold. *Workshop Receipts* (3d ser.), p. 28.

shaky (shā′ki), *a.* [< *shake* + *-y*[1].] 1. Disposed to shake or tremble; shaking; unsteady: as, a *shaky* hand.—2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.—3. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked, split, or cleft, as timber.—4. Feeble; weak. [Colloq.]

I feel terribly *shaky* and dizzy; . . . that blow of yours must have come against me like a battering-ram.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, xxviii.

5. Wavering; undecided; uncertain: as, there are a good many *shaky* voters in the district. [Colloq.]

Four of the latter [delegation] are adverse, and several others *shaky*. *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 21, 1858.

6. Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability. [Colloq.]

Other circumstances now occurred, . . . which seemed to show that our director was—what is not to be found in Johnson's "Dictionary"—rather *shaky*.
Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

shalder[1] (shâl′dėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shold*, *shoal*[1], *shelve*[2].] To give way; tumble down. *Halliwell.*

Two hils, betwixt which it ran, did *shalder*, and so choke vp his course.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, xv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

shalder[2] (shâl′dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of slate.—2. A broad, flat rush. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.] *Halliwell.*

shale[1] (shāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaile*; < ME. *shale*, *schale*, assibilated form of *scale*, < AS. *sceale*, a shell, husk, rind, scale: see *scale*[1]. Cf. *shale*[2].] A shell or husk.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle
Under a walshe-note *shale*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1281.

Your fair show shall suck awa, their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 18.

shale[1] (shāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaled*, ppr. *shaling*. [E. dial. also *sheal*, *sheel*; < ME. *schalen*, assibilated form of *scalen*, scale, shell: see *scale*[1], and cf. *shell*, *v.*] To take off the shell or coat of.

I have beene *shaling* of peascods.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

★**shale**[2] (shāl), *n.* [< G. *schale*, a scale, shell, husk, a slice, a thin layer (*schalen-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata), = E. *scale*, *shale:* see *scale*[1], *shale*[1].] Clay, or argillaceous material, which has a fissile structure, or which splits readily into thin leaves. Shale differs from slate in being decidedly less firmly consolidated, and its structure is parallel to its stratification.—**Alum shale.** See *alum*.—**Bituminous shale.** See *bituminous*.—**Kimmeridge shale.** See *Kimmeridgian*.—**Lorraine shale,** a member of the series of formations constituting the upper part of the Hudson River group.—**Niagara shale,** a division of the Niagara group, especially interesting from its relation to the recession of Niagara Falls. It is there a shaly rock, and it underlies a more compact limestone, each division being at the present Falls about 80 feet thick. The shale wears away more rapidly than the limestone, which is thus undermined and breaks off in large fragments, greatly aiding the work of the water in causing the recession of the Falls.—**Tarannon shale,** a group of slates and shaly rocks forming a division of the Upper Llandovery series in Wales, and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in thickness. They were first described by Sedgwick under the name of *paste-rock*, and have also been called the *pale slates*. They are named from the river Tarannon, on which (in Montgomeryshire, near Llanidloes) the group is especially well-developed.

shaled† (shāld), *a.* [< *shale*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a shale or shell.

Hasell nuts, . . . as good and thin *shaled* as are our Filberds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 397.

★**shale-oil** (shāl′oil), *n.* The trade-name of a certain grade of naphtha from bituminous shale.

shalk†, *n.* [ME., also *schalk*, < AS. *scealc* = OS. *scalc* = OFries. *skalk*, *schalk* = D. MLG. *schalk* = OHG. *scalc*, *scalk*, *scalch*, MHG. *schalc*, *schalch*, G. *schalk* = Icel. *skālkr* = Sw. Dan. *skalk* = Goth. *skalks*, a servant. Cf. It. *scalco* = OF. *escalque*, < OHG.; see also *seneschal* and *marshal*[1].] A servant; man.

He translated it into latyn for likyng to here;
But he shope it so short that no *shalke* might
Haue knowlage by course how the case felle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

shall[1] (shal), originally *v. t.*, now only *auxiliary*. Pres. 1 *shall*, 2 *shalt*, 3 *shall*, pl. *shall;* imperf. 1 *should*, 2 *shouldest* or *shouldst*, 3 *should*, pl. *should*. *Shall* has no participles, no imperative, and no infinitive. [A defective verb, classed with *can*, *may*, *will*, etc.: (1) Pres. 1st and 3d pers. *shall*, also dial. (Sc.) *sall*, *sal*, < ME. *shal*, *schal*, *schalle*, *schel*, *ssel*, *scheal*, *sceal*, *scal*, also *sal*, *sel*, *sæl*, < AS. *sceal;* 2d pers. *shalt*, < ME. *shalt*, *schalt*, *ssalt*, *salt*, < AS. *scealt;* pl. *shall*, < ME. *shul*, *shulen*, *shullen*, *schulen*, *schullen*, *sholen*, *sculen*, *scullen*, *sulen*, *sullen*, etc., < AS. *sculon*, *sculun*, *sceolon;* (2) pret. 1st and 3d pers. *should*, dial. (Sc.) *suld*, < ME. *sholde*, *scholde*, *ssolde*, *scolde*, *soulde*, *solde*, < AS. *scolde*, *sceolde;* 2d pers. *shouldest*, *shouldst*, < ME. *schuldest*, etc.; pl. *should*, < ME. *sholden*, *scholden*, *ssolden*, *scolden*, *sulden*, etc., < AS. *scoldon*, *sceoldon;* inf. ME. *schulen*, < AS. *sculan;* = OS. *skal*, *scal* (pret. *skulda*, *skolda*, *sculda*, *scolda*, inf. *skulan*) = OFries. *skil*, *skel*, *schel* (pret. *skolde*, inf. *skila*, *skela*, *schela*, *sela*) = D. *zal* (pret. *zoude*, inf. *zullen*) = OHG. *scal*, *scol*, *sal*, *sol* (pret. *scolta*, *solta*, inf. *sculan*, *scolan*, *solan*, *suln*), MHG. *sol* (pret. *solte*, inf. *scholn*, *soln*), G. *soll* (pret. *sollte*, inf. *sollen*) = Icel. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skyldi*, *skyldu*, inf. *skulu*) = Sw. *skall* (pret. *skulle*, inf. *skola*) = Dan. *skal* (pret. *skulde*, inf. *skulle*) = Goth. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skulda*, inf. *skulan*); a preterit-present verb, the AS. *sceal*, etc., being orig. pret., from Teut. √ *skal*, owe, be in debt, be liable (whence also AS. *scyld* = D. G. *schuld* = Sw. *skuld*, *skull* = Dan. *skyld*, fault, debt, guilt); cf. Lith. *skelu*, I am indebted, *skilti*, owe, be liable; L. *scelus*, guilt (> E. *scelerate*, *scelerous*, etc.); Skt. √ *skhal*, stumble.] **A.**† As an independent transitive verb. To owe; be indebted or under obligation for.

Lhord, ich ne habbe huer-of maki the yeldinge; uoryef me thet ich the *ssel*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

By that feith I *shal* to God and yow.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1649.

Euerych cart[load of wool] y-seld in the town, to men out of fraunchyse, *shal* to the kynge of custome an halpeny. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

B. As an auxiliary. **1.** Am (is, are, was, etc.) obliged or compelled (to); will (or would) have (to); must; ought (to): used with an infinitive (without *to*) to express obligation, necessity, or duty in connection with some act yet to be carried out.

Men seyn that sche *schalle* so endure in that forme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 23.

For ye *shul* nat tarye,
Though in this toun is noon apotecarie,
I shal myself to herbes techen yow.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 127.

To folewe that lord we *schulden* be fayn,
in what degree that euere we stood.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

This is a ferly thinge that thow hast seide, I *sholde* venquyse myn enmyes in a litere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

The baner of a kynge *sholde* not ben hidde, and namly in bataile, but to be born in the formest fronte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

I *should* report that which I say I saw,
But know not how to do it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 31.

To subdue or expell an usurper *should* be noe unjust enterprize nor wrongfull warre. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

When Kings rise higher than they *should*, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 49.

2. Am (is, are, was, etc.) to (do something specified by the infinitive): forming verb-phrases having the value of future and conditional tenses, and usually (and properly enough) called such. (*a*) *Shall* is used in direct assertion to form the first persons singular and plural of the future and future-perfect tenses, the second and third persons in these tenses being formed by *will*. In this connection *shall* simply foretells or declares what is about to take place: as, I *shall* go to town to-morrow; we *shall* spend the summer in Europe. The future tense of the verb *go* thus becomes

I *shall*	go;	We *shall*	go.
Thou *wilt*		You *will*	
He *will*		They *will*	

"The use of *shall* instead of *will* in the first person is probably due to the fact that the act thus announced as about to take place ensues from the duty or obligation arising outwardly but contemplated inwardly as proper, and consequently as now about to take place in virtue of a tacit act of the speaker's will. Should the will or resolution of the speaker intervene, or be prominent in his mind, then *will* would be the proper word to express the futurity of the act: thus, 'I *will* go' means 'I am determined to go, 'I have made up my mind to go.' 'I *shall* go home this evening' announces a future event as settled by consideration outside of the speaker's self; 'I *will* go home this evening' announces a future event having both its cause and its accomplishment in the speaker's own mind." (*Dr. Beard.*) In indirect assertion *shall* may express mere futurity in the second and third persons: as, he says that he *shall* go; he said that he *should* go: in these sentences "he" refers to one and the same person, the one who "says." If it referred to any other person, *will* would be used and not *shall*.

That woman had to water her soup with her furtive tears, to sit of nights behind hearts and spades, and brood over her crushed hopes. If I contemplate that wretched old Niobe much longer, I *shall* begin to pity her.
Thackeray, Philip, II. xiii.

"Well, we *shall* all miss you quite as much as you will miss us," said the master.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

I *shall* stay and sleep in the church.
George Eliot, Romola, xiv.

(*b*) In the second and third persons *shall* implies authority or control on the part of the speaker, and is used to express (1) promise: as, you *shall* receive your wages; (2) command: as, thou *shalt* not steal; (3) determination: as, you *shall* go.

My glass *shall* not persuade me I am old,
So long as youth and thou are of one date.
Shak., Sonnets, xxii.

Ne'er stare nor put on wonder, for you must
Endure me, and you *shall*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

But she *shall* have him; I will make her happy, if I break her heart for it. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

(4) Certainty or inevitability as regards the future.

And if I die, no man *shall* pity me [that is, it is certain no man will pity me]. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 201.

(*c*) Interrogatively, *shall* or *will* is used according as the one or the other would be used in reply, and accordingly '*shall* I go?' '*shall* we go?' '*shall* he go?' '*shall* they go?' ask for direction, or refer the matter to the determination of the person asked—that is, '*shall* I go?' anticipates the answer 'you *shall* go.'

Pan. But will you tell me? *Shall* I marry?
Troud. Perhaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
About relieving of the sentinels:
Then how or which way *should* they first break in?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 71.

(*d*) After conditionals, such as *if* or *whether*, and after verbs expressing condition or supposition, *shall* expresses simple futurity in all persons, the idea of restraint or necessity involved originally in the word *shall* being excluded by the context—thus:

If { I (or we) *shall* / Thou *shalt*, or you *shall* / He (or they) *shall* } say.

If then we *shall* [that is, are to] shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wing,
Away with me! *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 291.

A man would be laugh'd at by most people who *should* maintain that too much money could undo a nation.
B. Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, p. 213.

That man would do a great and permanent service to the ministry who *should* publish a catalogue of the books in history . . .
Southey, Wesley, I. 309, note (quoted in F. Hall's False [Philol., p. 49).

In the older writers, as for instance in the authorized version of the Bible, *shall* was used of all three persons.

Whose worcheth bi wil, wraththe maketh ofte;
I sigge hit bi thi-seluen, thou *schalt* hit sone fynde.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 57.

Lord, howe ze vs lere,
Full wele we take rewarde,
And certis we *schall* not rest.
York Plays, p. 152.

The London fleet of twenty sail (whose admiral *shall* be Captain Philpot, a Kentish man, who heretofore fought a duel between the two armies in the Low Countries), being all ready, have this fortnight been suing for their despatch.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 161.

Shall, like other auxiliaries, is often used with an ellipsis of the following infinitive.

Men dreme of thing that nevere was ne *shal*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 274.

It *shall* [sc. go] to the barber's with your beard.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 521.

From the Devil they came, and to the Devil they *shalt* [sc. assuredly go]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

You have not pushed these diseased neither with side nor shoulder, but have rather strewed their way into the Palace with flowers, as you *should*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. The past tense *should*, besides the uses in which it is merely the preterit of *shall*, as above, has acquired some peculiar uses of its own. In some of these uses *should* represents the past subjunctive, not the past indicative. It is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech: as, I said I *should* [was to] go; I arranged that he *should* [was to] go. *Should* is often used to give a modest or diffident tone to a statement, or to soften a statement from motives of delicacy or politeness: thus, 'I *should* not like to say how many there are' is much the same as 'I hardly like,' or 'I do not like,' etc. Similarly, 'it *should* seem' is often nearly the same as 'it seems.'

He is no suitor then? So it *should* seem.
B. Jonson.

Should was formerly sometimes used where we should now use *might*.

The scribis and Pharisees aspieden hym that thei *schulden* fynde cause whereof thei *schulden* accuse hym.
Wyclif, Luke vi. 7.

The distinctions in the uses of *shall* and *will* and of *should* and *would* are often so subtle, and depend so much upon the context or upon subjective conditions, that they are frequently missed by inaccurate speakers and writers, and often even by writers of the highest rank. There is a tendency in colloquial English to the exclusive use of *will* and (except after a conditional word) *would*. See *will*[1].

Cæsar *should* [would] be a beast without a heart
If he should stay at home to-day for fear.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 42.

I will win for him an I can; if not, I *will* [shall] gain nothing but my shame and the odd hits.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 183.

Nay, if you find fault with it, they *shall* [will] whisper, tho I did not like it before; I'll ha' no body wiser than myself. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

=Syn. *Ought*, *Should*. See *ought*[2].

shall[2] (shal), *n.* [Ar.] An African siluroid fish of the genus *Synodontis*; specifically, *S. schal* of the Nile, a kind of catfish with a small mouth, long movable teeth in the lower jaw, a nuchal buckler, and six barbels. Also *schal*.

shalli (shal'i), *n.* [Also *challi*, *challis*; appar. same as Anglo-Ind. *shalee*, *shaloo*, < Hind. *sālū*, a soft twilled cotton stuff of a Turkey-red color.] A red or otherwise colored cotton stuff or piece-goods of soft texture, made in India, and much worn by the poorer natives. The later and finer shallis of England and France seem to be modifications of the Indian fabric.

A large investment of piece-goods, especially of the coarse ones, Byrampauts, *chelloes*, and others, for the Guinea market. *Grose*, Voyage to the East Indies, I. 99.

shallon (shal'on), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (reported in this form by Lewis and Clarke); cf. *salal-berry*.] The salal-berry, *Gaultheria Shallon*.

shalloon (sha-lön'), *n.* [< ME. *chalon*, *chaloun*, a coverlet (see *chalon*) (= Sp. *chalon*, *chalun* = MHG. *schalūne*, G. *schalun*, shalloon), < OF. *chalons* (cf. F. *ras de Châlons*, Chalons cloth), so called from *Chalons*, F. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, a town in France, < L. *Catalauni*, a tribe that lived in the neighborhood. For similar cloth-names of local origin, see *cambric*, *muslin*, *worsted*, etc.] A light woolen stuff used for the linings of coats and for women's dresses.

Shalloon, a sort of woolen stuff, chiefly used for the linings of coats, and so call'd from *Chalons*, a city of France, where it was first made. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

In addition to the woollen fabrics, *shalloons*, calimancoes, and tammies were made in considerable numbers in this town and neighborhood [of Colne].
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 30.

shallop (shal'op), *n.* [= G. *schaluppe*, < F. *chaloupe*, *chaluppe*, = It. *scialuppa*, < Sp. Pg. *chalupa*, < D. *sloep*, LG. *sluup*, *slupe*; see *sloop*.] A light boat or vessel, with or without a mast or masts; a sloop.

A little bote lay hoving her before; . . .
Into the same shee lept, and with the ore
Did thrust the *shallop* from the floting strand.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

shallot (sha-lot'), *n.* [Also *schallot*, and formerly *shalot*, *schalote*, *chalot*, *eschalot* (= D. *sjalot* = G. *schalotte* = Sw. *schalott* = Dan. *skalot*); < OF. *eschalote*, *eschalotte*, F. *échalote*, an altered form, simulating a dim. term., of OF. *eschalone*, *escalogne*, *escalone*, whence E. *scallion*: see *scallion*.] **1.** A vegetable of the onion kind, *Allium Ascalonicum*, native in Syria, and elsewhere cultivated; the scallion or cibol. The bulb forms bulblets or cloves in the axils of the scales, like the garlic and rocambole.

2. In *organ-building*, the small brass tube in a reed-pipe through which the compressed air admitted to the lower part of the pipe passes into the upper part. Over or in an oblong opening in the side of this tube is affixed the elastic reed or tongue of brass the vibrations of which generate the tone. See *pipe*, *reed*, and *reed-pipe*.

shallow[1] (shal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *shalow*, *schalowe*, shallow, prob. lit. 'sloping, shelving,' for **schelowe*, < AS. **sceolh* (in comp. *scelg-*, *sceol-*, *scul-*, *scyl-*), sloping, oblique, squint (found only in comp. *scelg-ēgede*, *sceol-ēgede*, *scul-ēgede*, *scyl-ēgede*, *scyl-eágede*, *sceol-ēge*, *sceol-īge*, squint-eyed), = MD. *schelwe*, *scheel*, D. *scheel* = MLG. *schēl* = OHG. *scelah* (*scelh-*, *scelaw-*), MHG. *schelch*, *schel* (*schelh-*, *schelw-*), G. *scheel*, sloping, crooked, squint, = Icel. *skjálgr*, oblique, wry, squint (as a noun, applied to the crescent moon, to a fish, and as a nickname of a person), = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, oblique, wry, crooked (not found in Goth.); perhaps, with a formative guttural, from a base **skel* = Gr. *σκολιός*, crooked, wry, akin to *σκαληνός*, uneven, scalene, *σκελλός*, crook-legged: see *scoliosis*, *scalene*. The sense 'shallow' appears only in E. The E. forms are somewhat irregular, the ME. forms *shalow*, *schalowe* being associated with other forms of Scand. origin, *schald*, *schold*, etc., early mod. E. *shold*, E. *shoal*, Sc. *shaul*, shallow, which, together with the related verbs *shail*[1] and *shelve*[2], exhibit variations of the vowel, as well as terminal variations due to the orig. guttural. See *shoal*[1], *shail*[1], *shelve*[2], *shelf*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not deep; of little depth: as, a *shallow* brook; a *shallow* place; a *shallow* vessel or dish.

Deep sounds make lesser noise than *shallow* fords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1329.

Shallow water, crisp with ice nine months of the year, is fatal to the race of worms. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

2. Not deep intellectually; superficial: as, a *shallow* person; a *shallow* mind.

My wit's too *shallow* for the least Designe
Of thy drad Counsails sacred, and divine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

In my *shallow* Apprehension your Grace might stand more firm without an Anchor. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 18.

Shallow ground, land with gold near the surface. [Mining slang, Australia.]

II. *n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal; a shelf; a flat; a bank.

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in *shallows* and in miseries.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 221.

Thou hast left Life's *shallows*,
And dost possess the deep.
Lowell, A Requiem.

shallow[1] (shal'ō), *v.* [< *shallow*[1], *a.* Cf. *shoal*[1], *v.*, and *shelve*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make shallow; decrease the depth of.

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall . . . choke and *shallow* the sea in and about it [Venice].
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, xii.

That thought alone thy state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

II. *intrans.* To become shallow; decrease in depth: as, the water *shallows* rapidly as one approaches the bar.

The involution is regular, being deepest in the centre, and *shallowing* in all directions towards the edge.
Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 524.

shallow[2] (shal'ō), *n.* [Cf. *shallow*[1].] The rudd, a fish. [Local, Eng.]

The rudd, or red-eye, is the *shallow* of the Cam.
Yarrell, Hist. British Fishes. (*Latham.*)

shallow-brained (shal′ō-brānd), *a.* Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

To this effect the policie of playes is verie necessarie, however some *shallow-brayned* censurers (not the deepest serchers into the secrets of gouernment) mightily oppugne them. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 59.

shallow-hearted (shal′ō-här′ted), *a.* Incapable of deep or strong feeling or affection.

Ye sanguine, *shallow-hearted* boys!
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 97.

shallowling (shal′ō-ling), *n.* [< *shallow*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A shallow or silly person.

Can Wee suppose that any *Shallowling*
Can finde much Good in oft-Tobacconing?
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

shallowly (shal′ō-li), *adv.* In a shallow manner; with little depth; superficially; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 118.

shallowness (shal′ō-nes), *n.* The character of being shallow; lack of depth or profundity, either literally or figuratively; superficiality: as, the *shallowness* of a river; *shallowness* of mind or wit.

shallow-pated (shal′ō-pā′ted), *a.* Of weak mind; silly.

Some *shallow pated* Puritan, in reading this, will shoot his Bolt, and presently cry me up to have a Pope in my Belly. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

shally-shally† (shal′i-shal′i), *adv.* [An accom. adv. form of the repeated question *Shall I? shall I?* marking hesitation; now by variation *shilly-shally.*] Same as *shilly-shally.*

Why should I stand *shally-shally* like a Country Bumpkin? *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

shalm, *n.* See *shawm.*

shalmy†, **shalmie**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *shawm.*

shalot†, **shalote**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *shallot.*

shalt (shalt). The second person singular of *shall*[1].

shaltow†. A Middle English reduction of *shalt thou.*

shaly (shā′li), *a.* [< *shale*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of shale; resembling shale: as, a *shaly* soil.

sham (sham), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. form of *shame* (like *shack* for *shake*, *tak* for *take*, etc.). The noun depends in part on the verb (see *sham*, *v.*). It came into general literary use, in the later senses, in the last quarter of the 17th century, as if a piece of slang.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Shame; disgrace; fault. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A trick put upon one; a trick or device that deludes or disappoints expectation; fraud; imposture; make-believe; humbug: as, an age of *shams.*

Two young gent. that heard Sr. H. tell this *sham* so gravely rode the next day to St. Alban's to enquire; comeing there, nobody had heard of any such thing, 'twas altogether false. *Aubrey*, Lives, Henry Blount.

Shamming is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, which the sly Wag the Author only laughs at himself; and, making himself believe 'tis a good Jest, puts the *Sham* only upon himself. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

That *Sham* is too gross to pass on me.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

If peace is sought to be defended or preserved for the safety of the luxurious and the timid, it is a *sham*, and the peace will be base. *Emerson*, War.

3. Some device meant to give a thing a different outward appearance, as of neatness and finish, or to imitate something which it is not. Specifically—(*a*†) A false shirt-front; a dicky.

You put upon me, when I first came to Town, about being orderly, and the Doctrine of wearing *Shams*, to make Linen last clean a Fortnight. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

(*b*) A false pillow-cover; a pillow-sham. (*c*) A strip of fine linen, often embroidered, put under the upper edge of the bed-coverings and turned over, as if forming the upper end of the sheet. (*d*) *pl.* Gaiters. [Local, Eng.]

II. *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended: as, a *sham* fight.

The Discovery of your *Sham* Addresses to her, to conceal your Love to her Neice, has provok'd this Separation. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 1.

The other two packets he carried with him to Halifax, where he stayed some time to exercise the men in *sham* attacks upon *sham* forts. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 257.

Sham answer, sham defense, sham plea, in *law*, a pleading so clearly false in fact as to present no substantial issue. The phrase is commonly taken to imply a pleading formally sufficient, and interposed for the mere purpose of delay.=**Syn.** Mock, spurious, make-believe.

sham (sham), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shammed*, ppr. *shamming.* [< *sham*, *n.*; orig. a var. of *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deceive; trick; cheat; delude with false pretenses.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Law. Why, I'm sure you joked upon me, and *shammed* me all night long.
Man. Shammed! prithee what barbarous law-term is that? . . .
Free. Shamming is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, etc. [see this quotation under *sham*, *n.*, 2].
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

2†. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To make a pretense of in order to deceive; feign; imitate: as, to *sham* illness.

But pray, why does your master pass only for ensign?—now if he had *shamm'd* general indeed.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

To sham Abraham, to pretend to be an Abraham-man; hence, as used by seamen, to pretend illness in order to avoid doing duty in the ship, etc. See *Abraham-man.*

II. *intrans.* To pretend; make false pretenses; pretend to be, do, etc., what one is not, does not, does not mean, etc.

Then all your Wits that fleer and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

He *shammed* ill, and his death was given publicly out in the French papers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvii.

sham-Abraham (sham′ā′bra-ham), *a.* Pretended; mock; sham. See *to sham Abraham*, under *sham*, *v. t.*

I own I laugh at over-righteous men,
I own I shake my sides at ranters,
And treat *sham Abr'am* saints with wicked banters.
Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.

shamalo-grass (sham′a-lō-gras), *n.* [E. Ind. *shamalo* + E. *grass.*] A cereal grass, *Echinochloa colona*, cultivated in India, probably introduced from tropical Africa. It yields a millet-like grain, a wholesome article of diet, used especially by the poorer classes, and is also a good forage-grass. Also *Deccan grass.*

shaman (shä′man), *n.* [= G. *schaman*, < Tunguz *shaman*, Manchu *saman*, a sorcerer (Yule).] A sorcerer or 'medicine-man,' among barbarous tribes, who practises magic with the aid of dance, trance, and fetishes. See *shamanism.*

The connexion of the *shamans* or sorcerers with fetish-objects, as where the Tatars consider the innumerable rags and tags, bells and bits of iron, that adorn the *shaman's* magic costume to contain spirits helpful to their owner in his magic craft.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 142.

shamanic (shä-man′ik), *a.* [< *shaman* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to shamans or shamanism.

shamanism (shä′man-izm), *n.* [< *shaman* + *-ism.*] A general name applied to the religions of a number of barbarous nations, comprehending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyeds, and other inhabitants of Siberia as far as the Pacific Ocean; at present also applied to all similar types of religion. Shamanism is the belief that man, with the help of supernatural powers conceived of in anthropomorphic or zoömorphic form, can influence the supernatural world. The supernatural helpers of the shaman may take his soul to distant countries or to the abode of the dead; by their help he can remove disease spirits from the body.

The earliest religion of Accad was a *Shamanism* resembling that of the Siberian or Samoyed tribes of to-day.
Encyc. Brit., III. 192.

shamanist (shä′man-ist), *n.* [< *shaman* + *-ist.*] A believer in shamanism.

shamanistic (shä-ma-nis′tik), *a.* [< *shamanist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of shamanism; characteristic of shamans or shamanists.

Colonel Dalton states that the paganism of the Ho and Moondah in all essential features is *shamanistic.*
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 225.

shamble[1] (sham′bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shammel*, *shamell*; < ME. *schambylle*, earlier *shamel*, *schamel*, *schamil*, *schamylle*, *scheomel*, a butchers' bench or stall, orig. a stool, < AS. *scamol*, *scamel*, *sceamul*, a stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool), = OS. *scamel*, *scamil*, stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool), = OHG. *scamal*, *scamil*, MHG. *schemel*, *schamel*, G. *schämel*, *schemel* = Icel. *skemill* = Dan. *skammel*, a footstool, = OF. *scamel*, *eschamel*, < L. *scamellum*, a little bench or stool; cf. *scabellum*, a footstool (> It. *sgabello*, a joint-stool, = F. *escabeau*, *escabelle*, a stool); dim. of *scamnum*, a step; cf. L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk, Gr. σκήπτειν, prop, etc.: see *scape*[2], *scepter*, *shaft*[1].] **1**†. A footstool.

Vor thi alle the halewen makeden of al the worlde ase ane *scheomel* to hore uet [feet]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 166.

2. A bench; especially, a bench or stall in a market on which goods are exposed for sale. Specifically—**3.** *pl.* The tables or stalls on or in which butchers expose meat for sale; hence, a flesh- or meat-market.

Whatsoever is sold in the *shambles*, that eat.
1 Cor. x. 25.

Many there are of the same wretched Kind,
Whom their despairing Creditors may find
Lurking in *Shambles*; where with borrow'd Coin
They buy choice Meats.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

4. *pl.* A slaughter-house; a place of butchery: sometimes treated as a singular.

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 71.

I will therefore leaue their *shambles*, and . . . will visite their holies and holy places.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 344.

Straightway Virginius led the maid a little space aside,
To where the reeking *shambles* stood, piled up with horn and hide. *Macaulay*, Virginia, l. 148.

5†. In *mining.* See *shammel*, 2.—**Clerk of the market and shambles.** See *clerk.*

shamble[1] (sham′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling.* [< *shamble*[1], *n.*] To slaughter; destine to the shambles. [Rare.]

Must they die, and die in vain,
Like a flock of *shambled* sheep?
The Century, XXXVIII. 730.

shamble[2] (sham′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling.* [An assibilated form of *scamble.*] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if with weak knees.

Such was the appearance of Ichabod and his steed, as they *shambled* out of the gate of Hans Van Ripper
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

shamble[2] (sham′bl), *n.* [< *shamble*[2], *v.*] A shambling walk or gait.

The man in the red cloak put on his old slouch hat, made an awkward bow, and, with a gait which was half stride, half *shamble*, went out of the Raleigh, and disappeared. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

shambling (sham′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shamble*[2], *v.*] An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich old banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

shambling (sham′bling), *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular, clumsy, weak-kneed motion or gait: as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

He was a tall, *shambling* youth.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

shambrough† (sham′brō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a bearing representing an old form of ship or caravel, with two or three masts. *Berry.*

shame (shām), *n.* [< ME. *shame*, *schame*, *shome*, *schome*, *scheome*, *scome*, *ssame*, *same*, < AS. *sceamu*, *scamu* = OS. *scama* = OFries. *skome* = D. *schaam* (in comp.) = MLG. *schame* = OHG. *scama*, MHG. *schame*, *scham*, G. *scham*, shame, = Icel. *skömm* (*skamm-*), shame, a wound, = Sw. Dan. *skam*, shame; akin to AS. *sceand*, *sceond*, *scand*, *scond* = D. G. *schande* = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace (see *shand*), and perhaps to Skt. √ *kshan*, wound: see *scathe*, etc. Cf. *sham*, orig. a dial. form of *shame.*] **1.** A painful feeling or sense of degradation excited by a consciousness of having done something unworthy of one's own previous idea of one's excellence; also, a peculiar painful feeling or sense of being in a situation offensive to decency, or likely to bring contempt upon the person experiencing the feeling.

Also here Book seythe that, whan that sche had childed undre a Palme Tree, sche had gret *schame* that sche hadde a Child. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 133.

In all humility,
And with no little *shame*, I ask your pardons.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 2.

Shame . . . is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of having done something which is indecent, or will lessen the valued esteem which others have for us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 17.

2. Tendency to feel distress at any breach of decorum or decency, especially at any unseemly exposure of one's person.

My purpos hathe ben longe my hert thus to chast,
And til this yeres day y ne durst for *schame*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 39.

When a woman shall be inflamed with ire, the man ought to suffer her, and after the flame is somewhat quenched, to reprehend her; for if once she begin to loose her *shame* in the presence of her husband, they will euery houre cleaue the house with yels.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 305.

Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame*,
No touch of bashfulness?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 285.

3. A thing or person to be ashamed of; that which brings or is a source or cause of con-

tempt, ignominy, or reproach; a disgrace or dishonor.

Why, thou *shame* of women,
Whose folly or whose impudence is greater
Is doubtful to determine!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iv. 2.

And then eleven great Stars thought it no *shame*
To crouch before me who admired them.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 111.

It isn't for want of cleverness he looks like a poor man, Miss Lyon. I've left off speaking, else I should say it 's a sin and a *shame*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxii.

4. Grossly injurious or ignominious treatment or acts; ignominy; disgrace; dishonor; derision; contempt; contumely.

Whenne he to his lorde come,
The lettre sone he hym nome,
And sayde, Alle gose to *schome!*
And went his way.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

Many *shames* that the Iues hym diden; and after that he suffred bitter deth for vs upon the crosse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

God geve yow bothe on *shames* deth to dyen.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1133.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen.
Ezek. xxxvi. 6.

I think the echoes of his *shames* have deaf'd
The ears of heavenly justice.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

5. The parts of the body which modesty requires to be covered.

Thy nakedness shall be uncovered, yea, thy *shame* shall be seen. Isa. xlvii. 3.

For shame! an interjectional phrase, signifying 'you should be ashamed!' 'shame on you!'

For shame now; here is some one coming.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

To put to shame, to cause to feel shame; inflict shame, disgrace, or dishonor on.

Seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and *put* him *to* an open *shame*. Heb. vi. 6.

=Syn. 1. Mortification.—**4.** Opprobrium, odium, obloquy, scandal.

shame (shām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shamed*, ppr. *shaming*. [< ME. *shamen, schamen, schamien, schomien, scheomien, scomien*, < AS. *sceamian, scamian, sceomian, scomian*, intr. be ashamed, tr. (refl.) make ashamed, = OS. *scamian* = D. *schamen* = OHG. *scamēn, scamōn*, MHG. *schamen*, G. *schämen* = Icel. *skamma* = Sw. *skämma* = Dan. *skamme* = Goth. *skaman*, refl., make ashamed; from the noun. Cf. *ashame, ashamed.*]

I. *intrans.* To be or feel ashamed.

And thei seyn that God made Adam and Eve all naked, and that no man scholde *shame* that is of kyndely nature.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 178.

I do *shame*
To think of what a noble strain you are,
And of how coward a spirit.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 3. 23.

Art thou a man? and *sham'st* thou not to beg?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To be ashamed of.

For who so *schameth* me and my wordis, mannus sone schal *schame* hym, whanne he cometh in his maieste and of the fadris, and of the hooli aungels.
Wyclif, Luke ix. 26.

2. To make ashamed; cause to blush or to feel degraded, dishonored, or disgraced.

Shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 120.

Who *shames* a scribbler? break one cobweb through,
He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread anew.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 89.

3. To cover with reproach or ignominy; disgrace.

Alle tho that ben of his kyn, or pretenden hem to ben his Frendes, and thei come not to that Feste, thei ben repreved for evere and *schamed*, and maken gret doel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 202.

Thou hast in a few days of thy short reign,
In over-weening pride, riot, and lusts,
Sham'd noble Diocleſian and his gift.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, v. 1.

4. To force or drive by shame.

In female breasts did sense and merit rule,
The lover's mind would ask no better school;
Shamed into sense, the scholars of our eyes,
Our beaux from gallantry would soon be wise.
Sheridan, The Rivals, Epil.

5†. To shun through shame.

My master sad—for why, he *shames* the court—
Is fled away. *Greene*, James IV., v. 6. (*Davies.*)

6†. To mock at: deride; treat with contumely or contempt.

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor. Ps. xiv. 6.

=Syn. 2. To mortify, humiliate, abash.

shamefaced (shām'fāst), *a.* [A corruption of *shamefast*, simulating *face:* see *shamefast.*] Modest; bashful: originally *shamefast.*

Men *shamefaced* and of noble mindes haue greate cause to beware that they begin not to hourd or laye vp mony: for if he once giue him selfe to hourd, . . . he shall euery day fall into a thousand euils, shames, and confusions.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 256.

The rose with its sweet, *shamefaced* look.
W. Motherwell, Certain Pleasant Verses.

shamefacedly (shām'fāst-li), *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.

shamefacedness (shām'fāst-nes), *n.* [A corruption of *shamefastness*, q. v.] Bashfulness; excess of modesty.

The embarrassed look of shy distress,
And maidenly *shamefacedness.*
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

shamefast (shām'fast), *a.* [< ME. *shamefast, schamefast, schamfast, sceomefest*, < AS. *sceamfæst, scamfæst*, modest, lit. 'firm' or 'fast in shame,' i. e. modesty, < *sceamu, scamu*, shame, + *fæst*, fast, firm: see *shame* and *fast*[1].] Modest; bashful. [Obsolete or archaic: see *shamefaced*, the form now usual.]

Shamefast she was in mayden's shamefastnesse.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 55.

It is a lamentable thing to see, that a mother shal send her sonne to the house of a Gentleman, clad, shod, *shamefast*, honest, solitarie, well manered, and deuoute, and at the yeares end the poore young man shall returne ragged, bare legged, dissolute, . . . and a quareller.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 151.

I'll not meddle with it [conscience]: . . . 'tis a blushing *shamefast* [*shamefac'd* in f. 1623] spirit that mutinies in a man's bosom. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 142.

shamefastness (shām'fast-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shamfastnes*; < ME. *shamefastnesse, schamefastnesse*; < *shame* + *fast*[1] + *-ness.*] Modesty; bashfulness; shamefacedness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And ye, sir clerk, let be your *shamefastnesse.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 840.

To blush with a genuine *shamefastness.*
E. H. Plumptre, Sophocles, xxxiii.

shame-flower (shām'flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *blushwort.*

shameful (shām'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *schamful, scheomeful* (= Sw. *skamfull* = Dan. *skamfuld*), modest; < *shame* + *-ful.*] **1†.** Modest; shamefaced.

Wherein he would have hid
His *shamefull* head. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 13.

For certain, sir, his bashfulness undoes him,
For from his cradle he had a *shameful* face.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

2†. Full of shame; tinged or permeated with a feeling of shame.

Shameful reflections on all our past behaviours.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv. 7.

3. That brings or ought to bring or put to shame; disgraceful; scandalous: as, *shameful* conduct.

And Phœbus, flying so most *shamefull* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implyes,
And hydes for shame. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 6.

Who submitted himselfe to a death in itselfe bitter, before men *shamefull*, and of God accursed.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

A change so *shameful*, say, what cause has wrought?
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 147.

Shameful reel. Same as *shame-reel.* [Scotland.]

"Win up, win up, now bride," he says,
"And dance a *shamefu' reel.*"
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

=Syn. 3. Dishonorable, disreputable, outrageous, villainous, heinous, nefarious.

shamefully (shām'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. **schamfully, ssamvolliche*; < *shameful* + *-ly*[2].] In a shameful manner; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

But thou in clumsy verse, unlicked, unpointed,
Hast *shamefully* defied the Lord's anointed.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 503.

shamefulness (shām'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *schamefulnes*; < *shameful* + *-ness.*] **1†.** Modesty; diffidence.

To suche as shall see it to be ouer presumptuous, let them lay the fault upon your honour, whiche did first write unto me, and not on me, that do aunswere with *shamefulnesse.*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 75.

2. Shameful character; disgracefulness.—**3.** Shame; disgrace.

The king debated with himself
If Arthur were the child of *shamefulness*,
Or born the son of Gorlois.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

shamel†, shamell†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *shamble*[1].

shameless (shām'les), *a.* [< ME. *shameles, shamelees, schameles, schomeles, schomeleas*, < AS. *sceamleás, scamleás* (= D. *schaamteloos* = MLG. *schamelos* = OHG. *scamalōs*, MHG. *schamelōs*, G. *schamlos* = Icel. *skammlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skamlös*), shameless, < *sceamu, scamu*, shame, + *-leás*, E. *-less.*] **1.** Having no shame; lacking in modesty; immodest; impudent; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And shroue hire of hire shrewednesse *shamelees*, I trowe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 44.

To tell thee whence thou camest, of whom derived,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 120.

2. Done without shame; indicating or characterized by lack of shame: as, a *shameless* disregard of honesty.

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify. *Raleigh.*

=Syn. 1. Unblushing, brazen; profligate, reprobate, abandoned, incorrigible.

shamelessly (shām'les-li), *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

shamelessness (shām'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being shameless; utter want of shame; lack of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

shamely† (shām'li), *adv.* [ME. *schameli, schomely, schameliche, schomeliche*, < AS. *sceamlīc* (= OHG. *scamalīh*, MHG. *schamelich, schemelich* = Sw. *skamlig* = Dan. *skammelig*), shameful, < *sceamu*, shame, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[2].] Shamefully.

Bot, I trow, ful tyd, ouer-tan that he [Jonah] were,
So that *schomely* to schort he schote of his ame.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), iii. 128.

shame-proof (shām'pröf), *a.* Callous or insensible to shame.

King. They will shame us; let them not approach.
Biron. We are *shame-proof*, my lord.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 513.

shamer (shā'mėr), *n.* [< *shame* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes ashamed.

My means and my conditions are no *shamers*
Of him that owes 'em, all the world knows that,
And my friends no reliers on my fortunes.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

shameragt, *n.* An obsolete form of *shamrock.*

shame-reel (shām'rēl), *n.* In some parts of Scotland, the first reel or dance after the celebration of a marriage. It was performed by the bride and best man and the bridegroom and best maid. *Jamieson.*

shamevoust, *a.* [ME., irreg. < *shame* + *-evous* as in similar ME. forms of *bounteous, plenteous.*] Shameful.

Yff atwixst his handis he hym haue myght,
He wold make hym ende, and *shameuous* deth dight!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3444.

shammatha (sha-mä'thä), *n.* [< Heb. *shammāthā'.*] The highest degree of excommunication among the ancient Jews, consisting in final exclusion from the Jewish church for life.

shammelt (sham'el), *n.* **1.** An obsolete form of *shamble*[1]. Specifically—**2.** In *mining*, a stage or shelf-like arrangement of boards, or a plat cut in the rocks, upon which the ore was shoveled by the miner in the ancient method of working a mine, "cast after cast," as it was called. The shammels were about six feet apart. Also called *shamble.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

If the lode was wide and the walls of it and the adjoining country very hard, solid ground, it was in such case more easy for them to make *shammels* or stages, with such timber, &c., as was cheapest and nearest at hand. *Pryce.*

shammelt (sham'el), *v. i.* [< *shammel, n.*] In *mining*, to work a mine by throwing the material excavated on to a shammel (which see) in the "cast after cast" method, which was the usual way before the art of regular mining by means of shafts and leads had been introduced. [Cornwall, Eng.]

This, with streaming, I take to be the plain simple state of mining in general three centuries ago, and from hence is derived the custom of *shammeling* both above and under ground at this time. *Pryce.*

shammer (sham'ėr), *n.* [< *sham* + *-er*[1].] One who shams; an impostor; a liar; a trickster.

I shou'd make the worst *Shammer* in England; I must always deal ingenuously. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

shammisht (sham'ish), *a.* [< *sham* + *-ish*[1].] Deceitful.

The overture was very *shammish.*
Roger North, Examen, p. 100. (*Davies.*)

shammockt (sham'ok), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To idle; loaf; lounge.

Pox take you both for a couple of *shammocking* rascals: . . . you broke my tavern, and that broke my heart.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 184. (*Davies.*)

shammy (sham'i), *n.*; pl. *shammies* (-iz). [Also *shamoy*, formerly *shamois, shamoys, chamois*, < F. *chamois:* see *chamois.*] **1.** Same as *chamois*, 2.

Love thy brave man of war, and let thy bounty
Clap him in *shamois*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii.

The day after to-morrow we go in cavalcade with the Duchess of Richmond to her audience; I have got my cravat and *shammy* shoes.
H. Walpole, To Gen. Conway, Jan. 12, 1766.

2. A bag of chamois leather in which miners keep their gold-dust. [Australia.]

shamoy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shammy*, *chamois*, 2.

shamoy (sham'oi), *v. t.* [< *shamoy*, *n.*] To prepare (leather) by working oil into the skin instead of the astringent or ammonium chlorid commonly used in tanning; dress or prepare in the way chamois leather is prepared.

Skivers are split grain sides of sheep skins tanned in sumach, and similarly finished — the flesh split being *shamoyed* for inferior qualities of shamoy or wash leather.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 388.

shampoo (sham-pō'), *v. t.* [Also *shampo*, and more prop. *champoo*, *champo*; < Hind. *chāmpnā* (impv. *chāmpo*), shampoo, lit. 'join, press, stuff, thrust in.'] 1. To rub and percuss the whole surface of (the body), and at the same time to extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with a hot bath, for the purpose of restoring tone and vigor to the system: a practice introduced from the East. Such kneading and rubbing of the whole body is now commonly called *massage*. Also used figuratively.

Old women and amateurs [at an auction-sale] have invaded the upper apartments, pinching the bed-curtains, poking into the feathers, *shampooing* the mattresses, and clapping the wardrobe drawers to and fro.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvii.

2. To lather, wash, and rub or brush (the head) thoroughly.

shampoo (sham-pō'), *n.* [< *shampoo*, *v.*] The act or operation of shampooing, in either sense.

shampooer (sham-pō'ėr), *n.* One who shampooes, in either sense of the word.

shamrag†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shamrock*.

shamrock (sham'rok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*shamroke*, *shamrag*, *shamerag*, < Ir. *seamrog* (= Gael. *seamrag*), trefoil, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil.] A plant with trifoliate leaves: the national emblem of Ireland. According to Britten and Holland, "English Plant Names," the plant at the present day most in repute as the true shamrock is one of the hop-clovers, *Trifolium dubium*, a slender trailing species with small yellow heads, perhaps a variety of *T. procumbens*. It is in use in many counties of Ireland, and forms a great part of the shamrock sold in London on St. Patrick's day. The black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, is also thus used; but the white clover, *T. repens*, is widely understood to be the common shamrock. The identity of the original shamrock which, according to tradition, St. Patrick used to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity, is uncertain. It has been variously supposed to be the common white clover, *T. repens* (which, however, is believed to be of late introduction in Ireland); the red clover, *T. pratense*; the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (locally called *shamrock* in England); and even the water-cress (though its leaves are not trifoliate).

Yf they founde a plotte of water-cresses or *sham-rokes*, there they flocked as to a feast. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Whilst all the Hibernian kerns, in multitudes,
Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebagh.
John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

Blue-flowered shamrock. See *Parochetus*. — **Indian shamrock**, the birthroot, *Trillium erectum*.

shamrock-pea (sham'rok-pē), *n.* See *Parochetus*.

shan[1] (shan), *n.* [Cf. *shand*, *n.*] *Naut.*, a defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fiber in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

shan[2] (shan), *n.* [Cf. *shanny*[1].] Same as *shanny*[1].

shand (shand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *shande*, *schond*, *schonde*, *sconde*, also *schend* (in comp.), < AS. *sceand*, *scand*, *sceond*, *scond* = D. *schande* = MLG. *schande* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande* = Dan. *skand* (in comp. *skand-skrift*, libel) = Goth. *skanda*, shame; akin to AS. *sceamu*, etc., shame: see *shame*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Shame; scandal; disgrace.

Forr thatt wass, alls he wisste itt wel,
Hiss azhenn shame and *shande*.
Ormulum, l. 11956.

My dere dozttur,
Thou most vndor-stonde
For to gowerne well this hous,
And saue thy selfe frow *schond*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 39.

God shilde his cors fro *shonde*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 197.

2. Base coin. [Scotch.]

"I doubt Glossin will prove but *shand* after a', Mistress," said Jabos; . . "but this is a gude half-crown ony way."
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

II. *a.* Worthless. [Scotch.]

shandry (shan'dri), *n.*; pl. *shandries* (-driz). A shortened form of *shandrydan*.

In a pause of Mrs. Robson's sobs, Hester heard the welcome sound of the wheels of the returning *shandry*, bearing the bride and bridegroom home.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxix.

shandrydan (shan'dri-dan), *n.* [Also *shandaradan*; appar. of Ir. origin.] A light two-wheeled cart or gig; any old rickety conveyance.

An ancient rickety-looking vehicle of the kind once known as *shandrydan*.
Cornhill Mag., V. 440.

shandygaff (shan'di-gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mixture of bitter ale or beer with ginger-beer. The original English recipe is a pint of bitter beer with a small bottle of old-fashioned ginger-beer; but porter or stout or lager-beer is sometimes substituted for the bitter beer, and ginger-ale for the ginger-beer.

If the sun is out, one feels, after scrambling over the rocks and walking home by the dusty road, like taking a long pull at a cup of *shandygaff*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 187.

shangan, *n.* See *shangie*.

shanghai (shang-hī'), *n.* [So called from *Shanghai*, *Shanghae*, a city of China.] 1. A very long-legged hen with feathered shanks, reputed to have been introduced from Shanghai, China. The breed (if, despite its great vogue at one time, it could ever claim to be one) is now obsolete, having been developed or differentiated into the different varieties of brahmas and cochins. Also called *brahmaputra*, *brahmapootra*. Hence — 2. A tall person; especially, a tall dandy. [Slang, U. S.] — 3. A long, slender oyster; a stick-up or stuck-up; a coon-heel, rabbit-ear, or razor-blade. [Connecticut.] — 4. A kind of fish-hook. *Norris*.

shanghai (shang-hī'), *v. t.* [Lit. to ship to *Shanghai*, *Shanghae*, a port of China, representing any distant port to which persons so treated are shipped.] *Naut.*, to render insensible, as a person, by drugs, liquor, or violence, and ship him on a vessel wanting hands, for the purpose of fraudulently securing advance-money and any premium offered for procuring seamen.

shangie, **shangan** (shang'i, -an), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < OF. *chaine*, F. *chaîne*, a chain: see *chain*.] 1. A shackle; the shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in a cow-house. *Jamieson.* — 2. A ring of straw or hemp put round a jumper by miners to prevent the water in the bore-hole from squirting up. — 3. A stick cleft at one end, in which the tail of a dog is put by way of mischief. [Scotch in all uses.]

Shangti (shang'tē'), *n.* [Chin., < *shang*, high, supreme, + *ti*, ruler.] One of the names (literally, 'supreme ruler') used among Christians in China for God, the others being *Shin* ('god' or 'gods,' 'spirit' or 'spirits'), used (sometimes with the prefix *chin*, true) by those who object to the use of *Shangti* and *Tien-chu* ('lord of heaven'), used by Roman Catholics. Also *Shangte*.

shaning (shan'ing), *n.* Same as *shanny*[1].

shank[1] (shangk), *n.* [< ME. *shanke*, *schanke*, *schonke*, *sceonke*, *sconke*, < AS. *sceanca*, *scanca*, *sceonca*, the bone of the leg, also a hollow bone, = OFries. *skunka*, *schonk* = D. *schonk*, a bone, = LG. *schunke*, also *schake*, leg, = Sw. *skank* = Dan. *skank*, leg, shank; cf. dim. D. *schenkel* = MHG. G. *schenkel*, shank, leg, thigh, = Icel. *skekill*, shank; allied to OHG. *scincho*, *scincha*, shank, hollow bone (> It. dial. *schinco*, *stinco*, shin-bone), MHG. *schinke*, G. *schinken*, ham, = Sw. *skinka* = Dan. *skinke*, ham. From the same ult. source is derived E. *skink*[1].] 1. The leg, or the part of the leg which extends from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone.

Eftsoones her white streight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shankes*, of marrowe empted;
And her faire face to fowle and loathsome hewe,
And her fine corpes to a bag of venim grewe.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 350.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shank*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 161.

(*a*) Technically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the shin, crus, or leg proper, between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, represented by the length of the tibia. (*b*) In a horse, popularly, the part of the fore leg between the so-called knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the metacarpus. See cut under *horse*.

2. In a bird, popularly, the part of the foot between where the feathers usually end and the roots of the toes, commonly held upright and appearing like a part of the leg, not of the foot, as it really is; the tarsometatarsus. — 3. In *entom.*, the tibia: same as *shin*, 5. — 4. In *bot.*, the footstalk or pedicel of a flower. — 5. A stocking, or the part of a stocking which covers the leg; specifically, a stocking in the process of being knitted (a Scotch use); also, a legging or leg-covering.

All the riche clothynge was awaye
That he byfore sawe in that stede;
Hir a [one] *schanke* blake, hir other graye,
And all hir body lyke the lede.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 102).

Four or five pairs of heavy woollen socks cover his feet, and over them is placed a pair of caribou *shanks* [leggings made of the skin of the caribou worn with the hair outside].
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 510.

6. That part of an instrument, tool, or the like which connects the acting part with a handle or the part by which it is held or moved. Specifically — (*a*) The stem of a key, between the bow and the bit. (*b*) The stem of an anchor, connecting the arms and the stock. (*c*) The tang of a knife, chisel, etc., or part which is inserted in the handle. (*d*) That part of a fish-hook which is toward the head; the straight part above the bend. (*e*) The straight part of a nail between the head and the taper of the point. (*f*) In *printing*, the body of a type, or that part which is between the shoulder and the feet. See cut under *type*. (*g*) The eye or loop on a button. (*h*) That part of an ax-head which is between the edge and the back, which in some old forms is drawn out long and thin. (*i*) Of a spur, one of the two cheeks or side-pieces. (*j*) Of a spoon, the slender part between the flattened handle and the bowl.

7. That part of a shoe which connects the broad part of the sole with the heel. See cut under *boot*. — 8. In *metal.*, a large ladle to contain molten metals, managed by a straight bar at one end and a cross-bar with handles at the other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the metal. — 9. The shaft of a mine. [Scotch.] — 10. *pl.* Flat pliers with jaws of soft iron used for nibbling glass for lenses preparatory to grinding. See *nibbling*. — 11. In *arch.*: (*a*) The shaft of a column. (*b*) The plain space between the grooves of the Doric triglyph. — 12†. A kind of fur, mentioned as used for trimming outer garments in the sixteenth century, and as derived from the legs of animals. — 13. The latter end or part of anything. [Colloq.]

Bimeby, to'rds de *shank* er de evenin', Brer Rabbit sorter stretch hisse'f, he did, en 'low hit 's mos' time fer Brer Fox ter git 'long home.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xv.

Shanks' mare. See *mare*[1].

shank[1] (shangk), *v.* [< *shank*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or footstalk; fall off by decay of the footstalk: often with *off*.

The germens of these twelve flowers all swelled, and ultimately six fine capsules and two poor capsules were produced, only four capsules *shanking off*.
Darwin, Different Form of Flowers, p. 83.

2. To take to one's legs: frequently with an impersonal *it*: as, to *shank it* (that is, to make the journey on foot). [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* 1. To send off without ceremony. [Scotch.]

Some say ye suld baith be *shankit* aff till Edinburgh Castle.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxvi.

2. In the making of lenses, to break off (the rough edges) with pliers of soft iron. — **To shank ane's sel' awa'**, to take one's self off quickly. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii. [Scotch.]

shank[2] (shangk), *n.* A shell: same as *chank*[2].

shank-cutter (shangk'kut″ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine or tool for cutting out shanks. *E. H. Knight.*

shanked (shangkt), *a.* [< *shank*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a shank; having a shank or shanks of a kind specified: as, spindle-*shanked*; yellow-*shanked*. — 2. Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

shanker (shang'kėr), *n.* An Anglicized spelling of *chancre*.

★**shanking** (shang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shank*[1], *v.*] The process by which lenses are roughly brought to a circular form: same as *nibbling*, 2.

The pressure of the pliers applied near the edges of the glass causes it to crumble away in small fragments, and this process, which is called *shanking* or nibbling, is continued until the glasses are made circular.
Ure, Dict., III. 106.

shank-iron (shangk'ī″ėrn), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*: (*a*) A shaping-tool or former for shoe-shanks. (*b*) A plate of iron inserted as a stiffening between the leather parts of a shank.

shank-laster (shangk'lās″tėr), *n.* A shoemakers' tool, combining a gripping-jaw and a lever, for fitting the upper-leather over the shank of the last. *E. H. Knight.*

shank-painter (shangk'pān″tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a short rope and chain sustaining the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.

shank-shell (shangk'shel), *n.* Same as *chank*[2].

The *shank-shell* is carved by the Cingalese; when found reversed it is considered sacred.
P. P. Carpenter, Mollusca, p. 83.

shank-spring (shangk'spring), *n.* A small piece of elastic steel used to join the sole and heel of a boot or shoe so as to give an elastic support to the instep.

shank-wheel (shangk'hwēl), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a tool for giving an ornamental finish to a shank.

shanna (shan'ä). A Scotch form of *shall not*.

shanny[1] (shan'i), *n.*; pl. *shannies* (-iz). [Also *shan*, *shaning*; origin uncertain.] The smooth blenny, *Blennius lævis*, a fish of an oblong form with a smooth skin, and without filaments or appendages to the head. It is found along the coasts of England and of Europe generally, chiefly lurking under stones and in seaweed between tide-marks. By means of its pectoral fins it is able to crawl upon land, and when the tide ebbs will often creep on the shore until it finds a crevice wherein it can hide until the tide returns.

shanny[2] (shan'i), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shand*.] Giddy; foolish. [Prov. Eng.]

Shanscrit†, *n.* A former spelling of *Sanskrit*.

sha'n't (shänt). A contraction of *shall not*. [Colloq.]

shanty[1] (shan'ti), *a.* [Also *shawnty*, *shunty*; var. of *janty*, *jaunty*, q. v.] Jaunty; gay; showy. [Prov. Eng.]

shanty[2] (shan'ti), *n.*; pl. *shanties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *shantee*; origin obscure. It has been variously guessed to be (*a*) of Ir. origin, < Ir. *sean*, old (or *sion*, weather, storm), + *tig*, a house; (*b*) < F. *chantier*, a yard, timber-yard, < L. *canterius*, *cantherius*, a rafter: see *cant*[1], *cantle*; (*c*) < a supposed F. **chienté*, as if lit. 'dog-kennel,' < *chien*, a dog: see *kennel*[1].] **1.** A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building of rough and flimsy character. Compare *boist*[2].

> This was the second season that le Bourdon had occupied "Castle Meal," as he himself called the *shanty*.
> *Cooper*, Oak Openings, p. 26.

> The diamond town of Kimberley is still a huge aggregation of *shanties* traversed by tramways and lit by electric light. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, iii. 1.

2. A public house, or place where liquor is sold. [Slang.]—**Sly grog-shanty**, a place where liquor is ★sold without a license. [Slang, Australia.]

shanty[2] (shan'ti), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shantied*, ppr. *shantying*. [< *shanty*[2], *n.*] To live in a shanty, as lumbermen do: common in Manitoba and the lumber regions of North America.

shanty[3] (shan'ti), *n.* [Also *chantey*; prob. < F. *chanter*, sing: see *chant*.] A song with a boisterous chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan or windlass or hoisting up heavy weights, to enable them to pull or heave together in time with the song.

shanty-man[1] (shan'ti-man), *n.* [< *shanty*[2] + *man*.] One who lives in a shanty; hence, a backwoodsman; a lumberer.

shanty-man[2] (shan'ti-man), *n.* [Also *chanteyman*; < *shanty*[3] + *man*.] The sailor on board ship who leads the shanty to which the sailors work in heaving at the capstan, hoisting sail, etc.

> The *shanty-man*—the chorister of the old packet-ship—has left no successors. . . . It was in the windlass-songs that the accomplished *shanty-man* displayed his fullest powers and his daintiest graces.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 281, 283.

shapable (shā'pa-bl), *a.* [< *shape* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being shaped.

> My task is to sit and study how *shapeable* the Independent way will be to the body of England.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 38.

> Soft and *shapeable* into love's syllables. *Ruskin.*

2†. Having a proper shape or form; shapely.

> I made [earthenware] things round and *shapeable* which before were filthy things indeed to look on.
> *De Foe*, Robinson Crusoe, x.

Also *shapeable*.

shape (shāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaped* (pp. formerly *shapen*), ppr. *shaping*. [(*a*) < ME. *shapen*, *schapen* (pret. *shoop*, *shop*, *schop*, *schope*, *scop*, pp. *shapen*, *schapen*, *shape*, *yshapen*, *yschape*), < AS. *sceapan*, *scapan* (pret. *scōp*, *sceóp*, pp. *sceapen*, *scapen*), form, make, shape, = OS. *scapan* = OFries. *skeppa*, *scheppa* (pret. *skōp*, *schōp*) = MD. *schappen*, do, treat, = OHG. *scaffan*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, shape, create, produce, = Icel. *skapa* = Sw. *skapa* = Dan. *skabe* = Goth. **skapjan*, *ga-skapjan* (pret. *ga-skōp*), create, form, shape; also in secondary forms, partly merged with the preceding, namely (*b*) ME. *shapen*, *schapen*, *schapien*, *schepien* (pret. *shaped*, *schapide*, pp. *shaped*), < AS. *sceppan*, *scyppan*, *scippan* = OS. *sceppian* = OHG. *scepfen*, *skeffen*, create, form; (*c*) OHG. *scaffōn*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, procure, obtain, furnish, be busy about, > MD. D. *schaffen* = Dan. *skaffe* = Sw. *skaffa*, procure, furnish; < Teut. √ *skap*, supposed by some to have meant orig. 'cut (wood) into shape,' and to be connected with AS. *scafan*, etc., shave: see *shave*. Hence ult. *shaft*[3] and *-ship*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form; make; create; construct.

> Swithe go *shape* a shippe of shides and of bordes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 131.

> O blake Nyght! as folk in bokes rede,
> That *shapen* art by God this world to hyde
> At certein tymes with thy derke wede,
> That under that men myghte in reste abyde.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1480.

> Behold, I was *shapen* in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me. Ps. li. 5.

2. To give shape or form to; cut, mold, or make into a particular form: as, to *shape* a garment; to *shape* a vessel on the potters' wheel.

> To the forge with it then; *shape* it.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 239.

> But that same weed ye've *shaped* for me,
> It quickly shall be sewed for thee.
> *John Thomson and the Turk* (Child's Ballads, III. 356).

> A Ribbon bound and *shap'd* her slender Waist.
> *Prior*, Colin's Mistakes, viii.

> Only those items which I notice *shape* my mind.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 402.

> Wordsworth was wholly void of that *shaping* imagination which is the highest criterion of a poet.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 116.

3. To adapt, as to a purpose; cause to conform; adjust; regulate: with *to* or *unto*.

> Good sir, *shape* yourself
> To understand the place and noble persons
> You live with now. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

> Charm'd by their Eyes, their Manners I acquire,
> And *shape* my Foolishness *to* their Desire.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

> So, as I grew, I rudely *shaped* my life
> *To* my immediate wants. *Browning*, Pauline.

4. To form with the mind; plan; contrive; devise; arrange; prepare.

> At which the God of Love gan loken rowe,
> Right for despit, and *shop* to ben ywroken.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 207.

> You may *shape*, Amintor,
> Causes to cozen the whole world withal,
> And yourself too.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

> I see the bottom of your question; and, with these gentlemen's good leave, I will endeavour to *shape* you an answer. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 166.

5†. To get ready; address (one's self to do something).

> Upon the chaungynge of the moone,
> Whan lightlees is the world a nyght or tweyne,
> And that the welkin *shap* hym for to reyne,
> He streight o morwe unto his nece wente.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 551.

> "3e, certes," quath he, "that is soth," and *shop* hym to walke. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 247.

6. To direct (one's course); betake (one's self): as, to *shape* one's course homeward.

> He will aray hym full rad with a route noble,
> And *shape* hym to our shippes with his shene knightes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1144.

> Now to shores more soft
> She [the Muse] *shapes* her prosperous sail.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 5.

> Behold, in awful march and dread array
> The long-expected squadrons *shape* their way!
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

7. To image; conceive; call or conjure up.

> Oft my jealousy
> *Shapes* faults that are not.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 148.

> Guilt *shapes* the Terror; deep within
> The human heart the secret lies
> Of all the hideous deities.
> *Whittier*, The Over-Heart.

8†. To dress; array.

> Assemble you soudiours, sure men & nobill,
> *Shapyn* in shene ger, with shippis to wynde,
> The Grekys to greue, & in grem brynge.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2572.

> I wol erly *shape* me therfore.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 809.

9. To destine; foreordain; predestine.

> If so be my destine be *shape*
> By eterne word to deyen in prisoun,
> Of oure lynage have sum compassioun.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 250.

To shape up, to give form to by stiff or solid material, so that the shape will be retained: said of articles covered with needlework or of textile fabrics.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take shape or form; be or become adapted, fit, or comformable. [Rare.]

> Their dear loss,
> The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shaped*
> Unto my end of stealing them.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 346.

2†. To turn out; happen.

> So *shop* it that hym fil that daye a tene
> In love, for whiche in wo to bedde he wente.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 61.

★**shape** (shāp), *n.* [< ME. *shape*, *schape*, *shap*, *schap*, *schappe*, *scheap*, shape, way, < AS. *geseeap*, a creature, creation, fate, destiny, form, figure, shape, pl. *gesceapu*, the genitals, = MD. *schap* = OHG. *scaf*, form, MHG. *geschaf*, a creature, = Icel. *skap*, state, condition, temper, mood; from the verb. Cf. *shaft*[3].] **1.** Form; figure; outward contour, aspect, or appearance; hence, guise: as, the two things are dissimilar in *shape*; the *shape* of the head; in man's *shape*.

> First a charming *shape* enslaved me,
> An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
> Till by her wit Corinna saved me,
> And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

> Tulip-beds of different *shape* and dyes,
> Bending beneath the invisible West-wind's sighs.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

> The martyrdom which in an infinite variety of *shapes* awaits those who have the heart, and will, and conscience to fight a battle with the world.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

> When we say that a body can be moved about without altering its *shape*, we mean that it can be so moved as to keep unaltered all the angles in it.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 312.

2. That which has form or figure; a mere form, image, or figure; an appearance; a phantasm.

> 'Tis strange he will not let me sleep, but dives
> Into my fancy, and there gives me *shapes*
> That kneel and do me service, cry me king.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

> The other *shape*,
> If *shape* it might be called that shape had none
> Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 666.

> He hears quick footsteps—a *shape* flits by.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

3. Concrete embodiment or form, as of a thought, conception, or quality.

> I am so busy with this frivolous project, and can bring it to no *shape*, that it almost confounds my capacity.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

> Yet the smooth words took no *shape* in action.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng. (ed. 1864), II. 123.

4. Appearance; guise; dress; disguise; specifically, a theatrical costume (a complete dress).

> Why, quod the somonnour, ride ye than or goon
> In sondry *shape*, and nat alway in oon?
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 172.

> Now for her a *shape*,
> And we may dress her, and I'll help to fit her
> With a tuft-taffata cloke. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

> Kinaston, the boy, had the good turn to appear in three *shapes*: first as a poor woman in ordinary clothes to please Morose; then in fine clothes, as a gallant, and in them was clearly the prettiest woman in the whole house; and lastly, as a man. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 7, 1661.

> A scarlet cloth *shape* (for Richard).
> *Sale Catalogue of Covent Garden Theatre*, Sept., 1829, p. 33.

5. Way; manner.

> But schortly for to telle the *schap* of this tale,
> the duk hade the dougtiere men to deme the sothe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

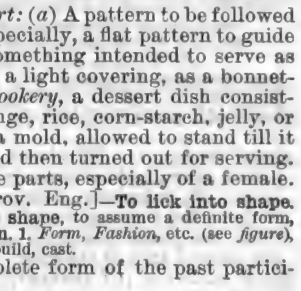
> But are ye in any *shape* bound to this birkie Peppercull? *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxv.

6. In *industrial art*: (*a*) A pattern to be followed by workmen; especially, a flat pattern to guide a cutter. (*b*) Something intended to serve as a framework for a light covering, as a bonnet-frame.—**7.** In *cookery*, a dessert dish consisting of blanc-mange, rice, corn-starch, jelly, or the like cast in a mold, allowed to stand till it sets or firms, and then turned out for serving.—**8.** The private parts, especially of a female. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—**To lick into shape.** See *lick*.—**To take shape**, to assume a definite form, order, or plan.=Syn. 1. *Form*, *Fashion*, etc. (see *figure*), outline, mold, cut, build, cast.

shape†. An obsolete form of the past participle of *shape*.

shapeable, *a.* See *shapable*.

shaped (shāpt), *p. a.* Having a varied ornamental form: noting an object such as is usually of simple form, as a tray or a panel of a piece of furniture, which, instead of being rectangular, round, or oval, is broken up into various curves.



A Shaped Mirror, 18th century.

shapeless (shāp'les), *a.* [< ME. *schaples*, *schapelesse*; < *shape*, *n.*, + *-less*.] **1.** Destitute of regu-

lar form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; deformed; amorphous.

He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
Ill-faced, worse bodied, *shapeless* everywhere.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 20.

The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 158.

2†. That has no shaping tendency or effect; that effects nothing.

Wear out thy gentle youth with *shapeless* idleness.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

shapelessness (shāp'les-nes), *n.* Shapeless character or condition; lack of regular or definite form.

shapeliness (shāp'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *schaplynesse*; < *shapely* + *-ness*.] The state of being shapely; beauty of form.

shapely (shāp'li), *a.* [< ME. *shapely, schaply, shapelich, schapelich*; < *shape*, *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Well-formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

Unknown to those primeval sires
The well-arch'd dome, peopled with breathing forms
By fair Italia's skilful hand, unknown
The *shapely* column. *J. Warton*, Enthusiast.

The moon on the east oriel shone
Through slender shafts of *shapely* stone.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 11.

2†. Fit; likely.

Tho sleightes yit that I have herd yow steere,
Ful *shapely* ben to faylen alle yfeere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1450.

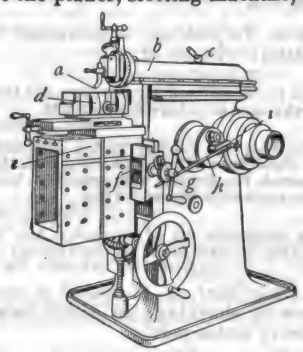
shapen†. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.

shaper (shā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *shapere, schapare* ★(= OHG. *scaffāri*, MHG. *schaffære*, G. *schöpfer* = Icel. *skapari* = Sw. *skapare* = Dan. *skaber*), < *shape* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes, forms, or shapes.

The Lord thi *shapere*, that bente heuenes, and foundede the erthe. *Wyclif*, Isa. li. 13.

Unconsciously, and as it were in spite of themselves, the *shapers* and transmitters of poetic legend have preserved for us masses of sound historical evidence.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 376.

2. In machine-shop practice, a power tool allied to the planer, slotting-machine, and key-seater. It is practically a modified planer but differs from it in size and in having a relatively fixed table for the work and a moving ram carrying the cutting tool. The cut is short and may be a thrust or a draw cut. It differs from the slotting-machine and the key-seater, chiefly in the horizontal position of the ram carrying the cutter. The table supporting the work is adjustable and has a feed-motion to present a fresh surface of the work at each stroke of the cutter.



Shaper.

a, cutting-tool, driven forward and backward by the action of the ram *b*, the length of the stroke being regulated by the stop *c*. After each stroke of the tool, the work, which is clamped in the vise *d* on the sliding table *e*, is moved over the width of the cut by the action of the screw *f*, operated by the ratchet-wheel *g* and the rod *h*, and regulated at the slotted section *i*.

3. In *wood-working*, a paneling- or molding-machine for cutting moldings of irregular forms.

shaperoon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaperon*.
★*J. Taylor*.

shaper-plate (shā'pėr-plāt), *n.* A pattern-plate, as a plate in a lathe, by which the cut of the tool is regulated. *E. H. Knight*.

shaper-vise (shā'pėr-vīs), *n.* A form of vise for holding the work to a planer or shaper. See *shaper*.

shapesmith (shāp'smith), *n.* [< *shape* + *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. [Burlesque.]

No *shape-smith* set up shop and drove a trade
To mend the work wise Providence had made.
Garth, Cleremont, l. 98.

shapester†, shapster†, *n.* [< ME. *shapster, shepster, shappester*; < *shape* + *-ster*.] A female cutter or shaper of garments; a milliner or dressmaker.

Lyke a *shappesters* sheres. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 75.

Auenge me fele tymes other frete my-selue
Wyth-inne, as a *shepster* shere;—I-shrewed men and cursed! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 331.

Mabyll the *shepster* . . . maketh surplys, shertes, breches, keverchiffs, and all that may be wrought of lynnen cloth.
Caxton, Boke for Travellers. (*Nares*.)

shaping (shā'ping), *n.* [< ME. *shapyng*; verbal n. of *shape*, *v.*] **1.** The act of forming or reducing to shape. Specifically—**2†.** The cutting and fitting of clothes; tailoring.

Ye [tailors] schall take no howse to okepaey *shapyng* unto the tyme ye be amyttyd, by the M. and Wardons, gode and abell to okewpy *shapyn*[g].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

3. Representation; imagination; that which is formed or imagined.

How oft, my Love, with *shapings* sweet
I paint the moment we shall meet!
Coleridge, Lines written at Shurton Bars.

shaping-machine (shā'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A shaper.—**2.** In *block-making*, a machine for turning the outsides of wooden blocks for tackle and rigging, consisting essentially of a rotating horizontal wheel to the periphery of which a series of blocks are fixed, and brought against a cutter which moves in an arc. When one face of the block has been cut, the wheel is stopped, and the blocks are turned one quarter round to receive the next cut.—**3.** In *hat-making*, a machine, adjustable for various sizes, for giving the final blocking to hats.

shapournet, *n.* In *her.*, another form of *chapournet*.

shaps (shaps), *n. pl.* [Abbr. of Sp. *chaparejos*.] Stiff leather riding-overalls or -leggings. [Western U. S.]

The spurs, bit, and revolver silver-mounted, the *shaps* of sealskin, etc. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 8.

sharbat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sherbet*.

shard[1] (shärd), *n.* [Also *sherd*, and formerly *sheard* (Sc. *shaird*); < ME. *scherd, scheard, shord, schord, scheord*, < AS. *sceard*, a broken piece, a fragment (= MD. *schaerde*, a fragment, a crack, D. *schaard*, a fragment, a shard, = MLG. *schart*, LG. *schaard*, a fragment, a crack, = G. *scharte*, a shard); < *sceard*, broken, cut off (= OS. *scard* = OFries. *skerde* = OHG. *scart*, MHG. *schart* = Icel. *skardhr*, diminished, hacked): with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < *sceran*, cut, shear; see *shear*[1], and cf. *shard*[2]. In the sense of 'shell' or 'wing-case' *shard*[1] may be due in part to OF. *escharde*, F. *écharde*, a splinter, = OIt. *scarda*, scale, shell, scurf.] **1.** A piece or fragment, as of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment of any hard material.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 254.

And scarce ought now of that vast City 's found
But *Shards* and Rubbish, which weak Signs might keep
Of forepast Glory, and bid Travellers weep.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

And when the auld moon 's gaun to lea'e them
The hindmost *shaird*, they'll fetch it wi' them.
Burns, To William Simpson.

2. A scale; a shell, as of an egg or a snail.

A dragon whos *scherdes* schinen as the sonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

3. The wing-cover or elytrum of a beetle.

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2. 19.

Like the shining *shards* of beetles.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xii.

shard[2] (shärd), *n.* [< ME. **shard* (not found in this sense ?), prob. < Icel. *skardh* = D. *schaard* = MLG. *schart*, a notch, = OHG. *scarti*, MHG. G. *scharte*, a notch, cut, fissure, saw-wort; of like origin with *shard*[1]—namely, < AS. *sceard* = OHG. *scart* = Icel. *skardhr*, etc., adj., cut, notched: see *shard*[1].] **1.** A notch. *Halliwell*.—**2.** A gap in a fence. *Stanihurst*.—**3.** An opening in a wood. *Halliwell*.—**4.** A bourn or boundary; a division.

Upon that shore he spyed Atin stand,
There by his maister left, when late he far'd
In Phædrias flitt barck over that perlous *shard*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 38.

5. The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched.

Shards or mallows for the pot.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 32.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

shard[3] (shärd), *n.* [Cf. *shard*[1], *sharn*.] Dung; excrement; ordure. [Prov. Eng.]

Such souls as *shards* produce, such beetle things.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 321.

shard-beetle (shärd'bē″tl), *n.* One of the *Geotrupinæ*.

shard-borne† (shärd'bōrn), *a.* Borne along by shards or scaly wing-covers. [Rare.]

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hums.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 42.

[Some take the word here to be *shard-born*, 'produced in shard or dung.']

sharded (shär'ded), *a.* [< *shard*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having shards or elytra, as a beetle; coleopterous.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 20.

shardy (shär'di), *a.* [< *shard*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a shard; like shards; sharded.

The hornet's *shardy* wings.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, vii.

★**share**[1] (shār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *schare*; < ME. *schare, schere*, < AS. *scearu*, **scaru*, *scaro*, a cutting, shearing, tonsure, also a part or division (chiefly in comp., *land-scearu*, a share of land, *folc-scearu*, a division of the people, etc.), < *sceran* (pret. *scær*, pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1]. Identity of the AS. word with OHG. *skara*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar*, *schar*, troop, host, division of an army, is not probable, as the orig. (OHG.) sense appears to be 'troop.' Cf. *share*[2], *share*[3].] **1†.** A piece cut off; a part cut out; a cut; a slice.

Frae her sark he cut a *share*.
Clerk Colvill (Child's Ballads, I. 193).

A large *share* it hewd out of the rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

2. A part or portion.

I found afterwards they expected I should let them have a *share* of everything I had; for it is the nature of the Arabs to desire whatever they see.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 81.

The gold could not be granted,
The gallows pays a *share*,
And it 's for mine offence I must die.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

3. A part or definite portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to any one of the proprietors; specifically, one of the whole number of equal parts into which the capital stock of a trading company or corporation is or may be divided: as, *shares* in a bank; *shares* in a railway; a ship owned in ten *shares*. See *stock*.

I thinke it conscionable and reasonable yt you should beare your *shares* and proportion of ye stock.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 259.

4. An allotted part; the part that falls to, or belongs naturally or of right to, one in any division or distribution among a number; apportioned lot: as, to have more than a fair *share* of work, responsibility, or blame; to claim a *share* in the profits.

Such oft is the *share* of fatherlesse children.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 2.

Their worth and learning cast a greater *share* of businesse upon them. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

While Fortune favoured . . .
I made some figure there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 115.

And, oh! when Passion rules, how rare
The hours that fall to Virtue's *share*!
Scott, Rokeby, v. 23.

Deferred shares. See *defer*[2], *v. t.*—**Lion's share.** See *lion*.—**Ordinary shares**, the shares which form the common stock of a company or corporation.—**Preference shares**, or **preferred shares.** See *preference*.—**Share and share alike**, in equal shares: used to indicate a division in which all share alike, or are equally interested.—**To go shares.** Same as *to go halves* (which see, under *go*).
= Syn. 2. *Portion, Division*, etc. See *part*.—3 and 4. Interest, allotment, apportionment, quota.

share[1] (shār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [< *share*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide in portions; apportion among two or more.

He part of his small feast to her would *share*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 5.

The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2. 23.

Take one day; *share* it into sections; to each section apportion its task. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

2. To partake, suffer, bear, or enjoy with others; seize and possess jointly or in common.

Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway.
Logie. (*Latham*.)

In vain doth Valour bleed,
While Avarice and Rapine *share* the land.
Milton, Sonnets, x.

Light is the task when many *share* the toil.
Bryant, tr. of Homer's Iliad, xii. 493.

3. To receive as one's portion; enjoy or suffer; experience.

When their brave hope, bold Hector, march'd to field,
Stood many Trojan mothers, *sharing* joy
To see their youthful sons bright weapons wield.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1431.

= Syn. *Participate*, etc. See *partake*.

II. *intrans.* To have part; get one's portion; be a sharer; partake.

And think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 64.

In which sickness the seamen *shared* also deeply, and many died, to about the one half of them before they went away. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 51.

A right of inheritance gave every one . . . a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke*, Of Government, § 91.

★**share**[2] (shãr), *n.* [< ME. *share, schare, shaar, schar, ssare,* < AS. *scear* (= OFries. *skere, schere* = D. *schaar*, in comp. *ploeg-schaar*, plowshare, = OHG. *scaro*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar*, in comp. *pflug-schaar* = Dan. *plovskjær*, plowshare), a plowshare, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*[1]. Cf. *share*[1].] **1.** The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; a plowshare. See cut under *plow*.

He sharpeth *shaar* and kultour bisily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

If in the soil you guide the crooked *share*,
Your early breakfast is my constant care.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

2. The blade in a seeding-machine or drill which makes a furrow for the seed.

share[3] (shãr), *n.* [< ME. *schare, schore, schere,* < AS. *scaru, scare*, the pubes, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), cut: see *share*[1], *share*[2].] The pubis; the pubic bone; the share-bone; the private parts.

Heo thurh-stihten dsboset adun into the *schere*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 272.

Clad in a coat beset with embossed gold, like unto one of these kings servants, arrayed from the heele to the *share* in manner of a nice and pretie page.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

They are vexed with a sharpe fever, they watch, they rave, and speake they wot not what: they vomite pure choler, and they cannot make water; the *share* becometh hard, and hath vehement paine.
Barrough, Method of Physick (1624). (*Nares.*)

share[4] (shãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [A var. of *shear*[1], depending partly on *share*[1], *share*[2].] To cut; shear; cleave.

Hur skarlet sleve he *schare* of then,
He seyde, lady, be thys ye shalle me ken.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

It was a thin oaten cake, *shared* into fragments.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

share-beam (shãr′bēm), *n.* That part of a plow to which the share is fixed.

share-bone (shãr′bōn), *n.* The pubic bone, or os pubis; the pubis.

share-broker (shãr′brō″kėr), *n.* A dealer or broker in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies, etc.

shareholder (shãr′hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock or incorporated company, in a common fund, or in some property: as, a *shareholder* in a railway, a mining or banking company, etc.

share-line (shãr′līn), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the dividing line. *Imp. Dict.*

share-list (shãr′list), *n.* A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, etc.

shareman (shãr′man), *n.* Same as *sharesman*.

share-penny† (shãr″pen″i), *n.* [< *share*[4], *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] A niggardly person; a skinflint; a miser.

I'll go near to cosen old father *share-penny* of his daughter.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Dr., III. 299). (*Davies.*)

sharer (shãr′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who shares, divides, or apportions.—**2.** One who shares with others. (*a*) A shareholder or proprietor; a stockholder.

They directed a letter to me and my fellow-*sharers*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(*b*) One who participates in anything with another or others; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; a partaker.

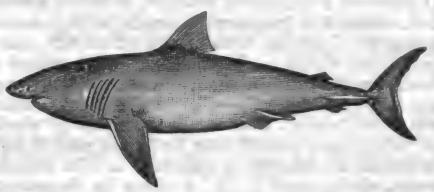
But who are your assistants? though I am
So covetous of your glory that I could wish
You had no *sharer* in it.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Happy is thy cottage, and happy is the *sharer* of it.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 113.

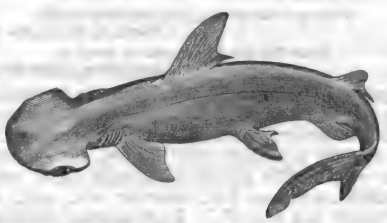
sharesman (shãrz′man), *n.*; pl. *sharesmen* (-men). [< *shares*, pl. of *share*[1], + *man*.] A member of the crew of a fishing-vessel who assumes part of the risk of a voyage and has a share in the profits instead of wages.

sharewort (shãr′wėrt), *n.* [< *share*[3] + *wort*[1]: tr. L. *inguinalis*, sc. *herba*, a plant supposed to cure diseases of the share or groin.] An old plant-name commonly referred to *Aster Tripolium*, but really belonging to *Pallenis spinosa*, a composite plant of southern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

★**shark**[1] (shärk), *n.* [Not found in ME. (the ME. name therefor being *hound-fish*): usually derived < L. *carcharus*, < Gr. καρχαρίας, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth, < κάρχαρος, jagged (of teeth); cf. καρκίνος, a crab; Skt. *karkata*, a crab, *karkara*, hard. But the requisite OF. forms intermediate between E. *shark* and L. *carcharus* are not found, and it is not certain that the name was orig. applied to the fish; it may have been first used of a greedy man (see *shark*[2]).] A selachian of the subclass *Plagiostomi*, of an elongate form, with the pectoral fins moderately developed, the branchial apertures lateral, and the mouth inferior (rarely terminal). Over 150 species are known as inhabitants of the modern seas, and sharks formed a very important or even predominant contingent to the faunæ of early epochs. The internal differences manifested by species having a considerable resemblance externally are so great as to have led some naturalists to propose for them three distinct orders, which have been named *Anarthri, Proarthri*, and *Opistharthri*. Most living sharks belong to the first order and represent therein 15 families, while of the *Proarthri* only one family with 4 species is known, and of the *Opistharthri* two families with 6 or 7 species. Most sharks are carnivorous, and some of them eminently so; their dentition corresponds to this character, the teeth being often compressed, with trenchant and frequently serrated edges, arranged in many rows, and folded back on the jaws, leaving only the outermost erect for action. These rows of teeth successively come into functional position. In others, however, the teeth are flattish and not erectile. In a few, also, which attain a large size, the teeth are extremely small, and the animal feeds upon very small animals, being not truly carnivorous. The skin is generally covered with small scales or plates firmly adherent to the skin and overlapping, forming shagreen. (See cut under *scale*[1].) But various deviations are manifested in different forms, and in one, *Echinorhinidæ*, the surface is mostly naked, only some thorn-like plates being developed. Sharks inhabit for the most part tropical and warm waters; the larger ones live in the open sea, but a few species extend into high north and south latitudes. The largest shark is *Rhinodon typicus*, the whale-shark, said to attain a length of over 50 feet. Next in size is the great basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, which is reported occasionally to reach a length of 40 feet. (See *Cetorhinus*, and cut under *basking-shark*.) Another large species is *Carcharodon carcharias*, among those known as *man-eaters*. The ordinary carnivorous sharks belong to the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, as the common blue sharks. The topes also belong to this family. (See cut under *Galeorhinus*.) The hammer-headed sharks belong to the family *Sphyrnidæ* or *Zygænidæ*. Fox-sharks or threshers are *Alopeciidæ*. The porbeagles or mackerel-sharks are *Lamnidæ*. (See cut under *mackerel-shark*.) Gray sharks or cow-sharks are *Notidanidæ*. (See cut under *Hexanchus*.) Dogfishes are sharks of the families *Spinacidæ* and *Scylliorhinidæ*. False sharks are the chimeras or *Holocephali*.—**Angel-shark**, the angel-fish or monk-fish, *Squatina squatina*. See cut under *angel-fish*.—**Beaumaris shark**, the porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*.—**Blue shark**, a shark of the genus *Carcharhinus* of De Blainville, or *Carcharias* of Cuvier, as the European blue shark, *C. glaucus*. See cut under *Carcharhinus*.—**Bonnet-headed shark**, a hammer-headed shark of the genus *Reniceps*. Also called *shovel-headed shark*.—**Dog-shark**, *Triacis* or *Rhinotriacis semifasciatus* of California. See also *dogfish, Scyllium*, and *Scylliorhinus*.—**Dusky shark**, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, one of the blue sharks common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of moderate size and not formidable.—**Fresh-water shark**, a pike or pickerel. [U. S.]—**Gray shark**, the sand-shark, *Carcharias americanus*.—**Hammer-headed shark**. See *hammerhead*, 1, *Sphyrna*, and *Zygæna*.—**Hound-shark**, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*, as *M. canis*; also, of *Galeorhinus*, as *G. galeus*.—**Liver-shark**, *Cetorhinus maximus*, the great basking-shark: so called from its liver, which may afford several barrels of oil. See def. above, and cut under *basking-shark*.—**Man-eater shark**. See def. above.—**Nurse-shark**. Same as *nurse*, 7. See also cut under *mermaid's-purse*.—**Oblique-toothed shark**, *Scoliodon terræ-novæ*. See *Scoliodon*.—**Port Jackson shark**, a shark of the family *Heterodontidæ* or *Cestraciontidæ*; any cestracion: notable from their relationship with extinct forms. See *Cestracionti-dæ*, and cut under *selachian*.—**Shark's manners**. See *manner*[1].—**Sharp-nosed shark**, *Isogomphodon limbatus*; also, *Scoliodon terræ-novæ*.—**Shovel-headed shark**. Same as *bonnet-headed shark*.—**Smooth-toothed shark**, a species of *Aprionodon*.—**Spinous shark**, a shark of the genus *Echinorhinus*, as *E. spinosus*. See cut under *Echinorhinus*.—**White shark**, a man-eater shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*. (See also *basking-shark, bone-shark, cow-shark, fox-shark, mackerel-shark, oil-shark, sand-shark, sleeper-shark, thresher-shark, tiger-shark, whale-shark*. See also cut under *Pristiophorus*.)



Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*).



Bonnet-headed Shark (*Reniceps tiburo*).

shark[1] (shärk), *v. i.* [< *shark*[1], *n.*] To fish for or catch sharks.

shark[2] (shärk), *n.* [Now regarded as a transferred use of *shark*[1], but prob. orig. of diff. origin (and perhaps itself the source of *shark*[1]); associated with *shark*[2], *v.*] **1.** A sharper; a cheat; a greedy, dishonest fellow who eagerly preys upon others; a rapacious swindler.

A thread-bare *shark*; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

We do take away the possibility of a "corner" or of speculation on the part of the bullion owners, and give the Secretary of the Treasury some opportunity to defend himself and the Treasury against the *sharks* who might attempt at the end of each month to force him to purchase at a fabulous price the amount directed by law.
Congressional Record, XXI. 7783.

2†. The sharp practice and petty shifts and stratagems of a swindler or needy adventurer.

Wretches who live upon the *shark*.
South, Sermons, II. vi.

Land-shark, a sailor's name for a sharper.

shark[2] (shärk), *v.* [Prob. < *shark*[2], *n.* (according to the usual view, < *shark*[1]). Cf. *shirk*, which is thought to be a var. of *shark*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To play the shark or needy adventurer; live by one's wits; depend on or practise the shifts and stratagems of a needy adventurer; swindle: sometimes with an impersonal *it*: as, to *shark* for a living.

I left the route,
And closely stole away, having defraide
A great part of the reckning; which I paide . . .
Because they should not think I came to *sharke*
Only for vittailes. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Ah, captain, lay not all the fault upon officers! you know you can *shark*, though you be out of action.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who *shark* about the world, as if they had no right or business in it.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

To shark out, to slip out or escape by low artifices. [Vulgar.]

II. *trans.* To pick up; obtain or get together by sharking: with *up* or *out*.

Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
Shark'd up a list of lawless resolutes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

If to dig they are too lazy, to beg ashamed, to steal afraid, to cheat want wit, and to live means, then thrust in for a room in the church; and, once crept in at the window, make haste to *shark out* a living.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 453.

What a detestable set of characters has Ford here *sharked up* for the exercise of his fine talents!
Gifford, note in Ford's 'Tis Pity, ii. 4.

sharker (shär′kėr), *n.* [< *shark*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who lives by sharking; an artful swindler or adventurer; a sharper.

Though y' are sure of this money again at my hands, yet take heed how this same Lodovico get it from you; he's a great *sharker*.
Chapman, May-Day, ii. 5.

Men not worth a groat, but mere *sharkers*, to make a fortune.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 490.

sharking (shär′king), *a.* [< *shark*[2], *n.*, + *-ing*[2].] Prowling or voracious like a shark; greedy; always on the outlook for something to snap up.

Alguazeir; a *sharking* panderly constable.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure (ed. 1679), Dram. Pers.

His hair hung in straight gallows-locks about his ears, and added not a little to his *sharking* demeanor.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

shark-moth (shärk′môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinæ*: so called popularly in England from their shape when at rest. *Cucullia umbratica* is an example. *C. chamomillæ* is the camomile-shark, *C. tanaceti* the tansy-shark, *C. lactucæ* the lettuce-shark, etc.

shark-mouthed (shärk′moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like a shark's; selachostomous.

shark-oil (shärk′oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the liver of sharks: used sometimes in place of cod-liver oil. See *liver-shark* (under *shark*[1]), and cut under *basking-shark*.

shark-ray (shärk′rā), *n.* **1.** A beaked ray; a selachian of the family *Rhinobatidæ*.—**2.** The angel-fish.

shark's-mouth (shärks′mouth), *n.* *Naut.*, the opening in an awning to admit a mast or stay.

sharn (shärn), *n.* [Also *scarn, shearn, shern*; < ME. *scharn*, **schern*, < AS. *scearn, scærn, scern* = OFries. *skern* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *skarn*, dung.] The dung of cattle. [Scotch.]

sharnbod†, *n.* [ME. *sharnbodde, sharnbude*, < AS. **scearnbudda* (in a gloss, "scarabæus, *scearnbudoa* uel *budda*"), a beetle, < *scearn*,

dung (see *sharn*), + *budda*, beetle.] A dung-beetle.

The *ssarnboddes* . . . beuleth [avoid] the floures and louleth thet dong. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Nowe *sharnebodde* encombreth the bee.
Pursue on him that slayne anoon he be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

★**sharp** (shärp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sharp, scharp, scherp, ssarp, scærp*, < AS. *scearp* = OS. *scarp* = OFries. *skerp, scherp, scharp* = D. *scherp* = MLG. LG. *scharp* = OHG. *scarf, scarph* (rare), MHG. *scharf, scharpf*, G. *scharf* = Icel. *skarpr* = Sw. Dan. *skarp* (Goth. not recorded), sharp; appar. connected with AS. *screpan* (pret. *scræp*), scrape, *sceorpan*, scrape, and perhaps with *sceorfan*, cut up, cut off: see *scrape*, *scarp*[1], *scarf*[1], etc. The OHG. MHG. *sarf*, sharp, Icel. *snarpr*, sharp, are prob. not connected with *sharp*. The words of similar form and sense are very numerous, and exhibit considerable phonetic diversity, indicating that two or more orig. diff. words have become more or less entangled.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a fine cutting edge or point; acute; keen: opposed to *blunt*: as, a *sharp* sword; a *sharp* needle.

Fyrste loke that thy handes be clene,
And that thy knyf be *sharpe* & kene;
And cutte thy breed & alle thy mete
Ryȝth euen as thou doste hit ete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

He dies upon my scimitar's *sharp* point
That touches this my first-born son and heir!
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 91.

2. Terminating in a point or peak; peaked: opposed to *obtuse*, *blunt*, or *rounded*: as, a *sharp* roof; a *sharp* ridge.—**3.** Clean-cut; well-defined; distinct: opposed to *blurred*, *misty*, or *hazy*; specifically, in *optics* and *photog.*, perfectly focused.

Sometimes it was carved in *sharp* relief
With quaint arabesques of ice-fern leaf.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii., Prel.

A crag just over us, two thousand feet high, stood out clear and *sharp* against the sky. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 76.

4. Abrupt; of acute angle: as, a *sharp* turn of the road: said also of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are braced at the most acute angle with the keel.—**5.** Angular and hard; not rounded: as, *sharp* sand.

Two parts clean, *sharp* sand.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 319.

6. Angular; having the bones prominent, as in emaciation or leanness: as, a *sharp* visage.—**7.** Keenly affecting the organs of sense. (*a*) Pungent in taste; acrid; acid; sour; bitter: as, *sharp* vinegar.

Sharp physic is the last. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1. 72.

In the suburbs of St. Privé there is a fountayne of *sharp* water wch they report wholesome against the stoue.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 21, 1644.

Its taste is *sharp*, in vales new-shorn it grows,
Where Mella's stream in watery mazes flows.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Shrill or piercing in sound: as, a *sharp* voice.

You shall find the sound strike so *sharp* as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 138.

The wood-bird's plaintive cry,
The locust's *sharp* reply.
Whittier, The Maids of Attitash.

(*c*) Keenly cold; piercing; biting; severe: as, a *sharp* frost; *sharp* weather.

The Winter is long and *sharpe*, with much snow in Cibola, and therefore they then keepe in their Cellers, which are in place of Stoues vnto them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 778.

I felt the *sharp* wind shaking grass and vine.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

(*d*) Intensely bright.

8. Cutting; acrimonious; keen; severe; harsh; biting: as, *sharp* words; a *sharp* rebuke.

The loss of liberty
No doubt, sir, is a heavy and *sharp* burden
To them that feel it truly.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 317.

(*a*) Stern; rigid; exacting.

Apter to blame than knowing how to mend;
A *sharp*, but yet a necessary friend.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iv. 1093.

(*b*) Severe; intense; violent; impetuous; fierce: as, a *sharp* struggle or contest.

The contention was so *sharp* between them that they departed asunder one from the other. Acts xv. 39.

Though some few shrunk at these first conflicts & *sharp* beginnings (as it was no marvell), yet many more came on with fresh courage.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 15.

(*c*) Poignant; painful or distressing; afflictive: as, a *sharp* fit of the gout; a *sharp* tribulation.

Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 41.

One of those small but *sharp* recollections that return, lacerating your self-respect like tiny pen-knives.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

It was a *sharp* fever that destroyed him.
G. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 358.

9. Acute; quick; keen; strong: noting the senses of sight and hearing: as, a *sharp* eye; a *sharp* ear.

He had a *sharp* and piercing sight,
All one to him the day and night.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

All ears grew *sharp*
To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

Hence—**10.** Vigilant; attentive: as, to keep a *sharp* lookout for thieves or for danger.

The only way for us to travel was upon the county roads, always keeping a *sharp* ear for the patrol, and not allowing ourselves to be seen by a white man.
The Century, XL. 615.

11. Acute of mind; keen-witted; of quick or great discernment; shrewd; keen: as, a *sharp* man.

Skelton a *sharpe* Satirist, but with more rayling and scoffery than became a Poet Lawreat.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

To seem learned, to seem judicious, to seem *sharp* and conceited. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

Hence—**12.** Keenly alive to one's interests; quick to see favorable circumstances and turn them to advantage; keen in business; hence, barely honest; "smart": applied to both persons and things: as, *sharp* practices.

They found that the Don had been too *sharp* for them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 228.

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 361).

I will not say that he is dishonest, but at any rate he is *sharp*. *Trollope*, Framley Parsonage, ix.

13. Disposed to say cutting things; sarcastic.

Your mother is too *sharp*. The men are afraid of you, Maria. I've heard several young men say so.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: said of things.

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause. *Hooker.*

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleged
Many *sharp* reasons to defeat the law.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 14.

Shee hath a wit as *sharpe* as her needle.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange.

15. Eager or keen, as in pursuit or quest.

Then he shope hym to ship in a *sharp* haste,
And dressit for the depe as hym dere thught.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1780.

My falcon now is *sharp* and passing empty.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 193.

To satisfy the *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting those fair apples.
Milton, P. L., ix. 584.

16. Keenly contested: as, a *sharp* race.—**17.** Quick; speedy: as, a *sharp* walk; *sharp* work.

Away goes the Tally-ho into the darkness, forty-five seconds from the time they pulled up; Ostler, Boots, and the Squire stand looking after them under the Peacock lamp. "*Sharp* work," says the Squire, and goes in again to his bed, the coach being well out of sight and hearing.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

18. In *phonetics*, noting a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; non-vocal: as, the *sharp* mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*.—**19.** In *music*: (*a*) Of tones, above a given or intended pitch: as, a piano is *sharp*. (*b*) Of intervals, either major or augmented: as, a *sharp* third (a major third); a *sharp* fifth (an augmented fifth). (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having sharps in the signature: as, the key of D is a *sharp* key. (*d*) Of organ-stops, noting mutation- or mixture-stops that give shrill tones. Opposed to *flat* in all senses but the last.—**Sharp dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**Sharp impression,** in *printing*, a clear print which shows the sharp edges of every type without any overlapping of ink.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sharp, Keen, Acute.* *Sharp* is the general word, and is applicable to edges, long or short, coarse or fine, or to points. *Keen* is a strong word, and applies to long edges, as of a dagger, sword, or knife, not to points. *Acute* is not very often used to express sharpness; when used, it applies to a long, fine point, as of a needle.—**6.** (*a*) Biting, pungent, hot, stinging, piquant, highly seasoned. (*c*) Nipping.—**8.** (*c*) Poignant, intense.—**11.** Astute, discerning, quick, ready, sagacious, cunning.—**13.** Caustic, tart.

II. *n.* **1.** A pointed weapon; especially, a small sword; a dueling-sword, as distinguished from a blunted or buttoned foil: as, he fences better with foils than with *sharps*. [Obsolete or slang.]

Mony swougninge lay thorw schindringe of *scharpe*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.
Jeremy Collier, Essays, Duelling.

The Coast is once more clear, and I may venture my Carcase forth again—though such a Salutation as the last wou'd make me very unfit for the matter in hand.—The Battoon I cou'd bear with the Fortitude and Courage of a Hero; but these dangerous *Sharps* I never lov'd.
Aphra Behn, Feigned Curtizans, iii.

2. *pl.* One of the three usual grades of sewing-needles, the others being blunts and betweens. The sharps are the longest and most keenly pointed.—**3.** A sharper; a shark.

Gamblers, slugging rings, and pool-room *sharps* of every shape. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

4. An expert: as, a mining *sharp*. [Slang.]

One entomological *sharp*, who is spoken of as good authority, estimates the annual loss in the United States from this source [insect parasites] at $300,000,000.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 249.

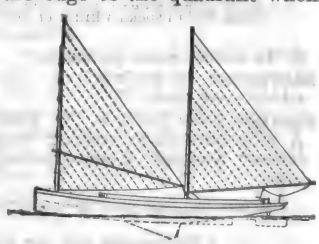
5. *pl.* The hard parts of wheat, which require grinding a second time: same as *middlings*. See *middling*, *n.*, 3.—**6.** A part of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. *C. Kingsley.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** An acute or shrill sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 28.

8. In *music*: (*a*) A tone one half-step above a given tone: as, the *sharp* of F (that is, F sharp).

The lutenist takes flats and *sharps*,
And out of those so dissonant notes does strike
A ravishing harmony.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 5.

(*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next above or to the right. See *flat*, *n.*, 7 (*b*). (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♯, which when attached to a note or staff-degree raises its significance one half-step. Opposed to *flat* in all senses.—**9.** A sharp consonant. See I., 18.—**10.** In *diamond-cutting*, the edge of the quadrant when an octahedral diamond is cleft into four parts.—**11.** A kind of boat used by oystermen. Also *sharpie*, *sharpy*.—**Double sharp,** in *music*: (*a*) A tone two half-steps higher than a given tone; the sharp of a sharp. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one above or to the right of a given key. (*c*) The character ×, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree raises its significance two half-steps.—**To fight or play at sharps,** to fight with swords or similar weapons.


Sharp, 11.

Nay, sir, your commons seldom *fight at sharp*,
But buffet in a warehouse.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, v. 3.

The devil, that did but buffet St. Paul, *plays* methinks *at sharp* with me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

sharp (shärp), *v.* [< ME. *sharpen, scharpen*, < AS. *scerpan, scyrpan* (= OS. *scerpan* = MD. D. *scherpen* = MLG. *scharpen, scherpen* = MHG. *scherfen, scherpfen*, G. *schärfen* = Sw. *skärpa* = Dan. *skjærpe*), make sharp, < *scearp*, sharp: see *sharp*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sharpen; make keen or acute.

He *sharpeth* shaar and kultour bisily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

To *sharpe* my sence with sundry beauties vew.
Spenser, To all the gratious and beautifull Ladies in the [Court.

Then Lammikin drew his red, red sword,
And *sharped* it on a stane.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

2. In *music*, to elevate (a tone); specifically, to apply a sharp to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to elevate it a half-step. Also *sharpen*.—**To sharp the main bowline.** See *bowline*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To indulge in sharp practices; play the sharper; cheat.

Among the rest there are a *sharping* set
That pray for us, and yet against us bet.
Dryden, King Arthur, Prol., l. 38.

Went plungin' on the turf; got among the Jews; . . . *sharped* at cards at his club.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 128.

2. In *music*, to sing or play above the true pitch. Also *sharpen*.

sharp (shärp), *adv.* [< ME. *sharpe*; < *sharp*, *a.*]

1. Sharply.

And cried "Awake!" ful wonderliche and *sharpe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 729.

No marvel, though you bite so *sharp* at reasons.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 33.

2. Quickly.

Knights gather, riding *sharp* for cold.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

3. Exactly; to the moment; not a minute later. [Colloq.]

Captain Osborne . . . will bring him to the 150th mess at five o'clock *sharp*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxvii.

4. In *music*, above the true pitch: as, to sing *sharp*.—**To brace sharp.** See *brace*[1].—**To look sharp.** See *look*[1].

sharp-cedar (shärp′sē″där), *n.* A tree, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, of the Mediterranean region; also, a tree, *Acacia Oxycedrus*, of Australia.

sharp-cut (shärp′kut), *a.* Cut sharply and clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal or an engraving; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

sharpen (shär′pn), *v.* [< ME. *sharpenen*; < *sharp* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make sharp or sharper; render more acute, keen, eager, active, intensive, quick, biting, severe, tart, etc.: as, to *sharpen* a sword or a knife; to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* vinegar.

To *scharpen* her wittes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 773.

Good Archers, *sharpning* their Arrowes with fish bones and stones. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Iron *sharpeneth* iron; so a man *sharpeneth* the countenance of his friend. Prov. xxvii. 17.

All this served only to *sharpen* the aversion of the nobles. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

2. In *music*, same as *sharp*, *v.*, 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make something sharp; put a keen edge or sharp point on something.

Cres. I prithee, Diomed, visit me no more.
Ther. Now she *sharpens*; well said, whetstone!
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 75.

2. To grow or become sharp.

Driven in by Autumn's *sharpening* air
From half-stripped woods and pastures bare,
Brisk Robin seeks a kindlier home.
Wordsworth, The Redbreast.

3. In *music*, same as *sharp*.

sharpener (shärp′nėr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens.

sharper (shär′pėr), *n.* [< *sharp* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A man shrewd in making bargains; a tricky fellow; a rascal; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

A *Sharper* that with Box and Dice
Draws in young Deities to Vice.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

2. A sharpener; an instrument or tool used for sharpening.

Engine lathes, hand lathes, upright drills, milling-machines, *sharpers*, etc. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. vii. 10.

3. A long, thin oyster. [Florida to Texas.]

sharp-eyed (shärp′īd), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

To *sharp-eyed* reason this would seem untrue.
Dryden.

Sharpey's fibers. See *fiber*[1].

sharp-fin (shärp′fin), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 586.

sharp-ground (shärp′ground), *a.* Ground upon a wheel till sharp; sharpened.

Hadst thou no poison mix'd, no *sharp-ground* knife,
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,
But "banished" to kill me? *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 44.

sharp-headed (shärp′hed″ed), *a.* Having a sharp head.—**Sharp-headed finner.** See *finner*[1].

sharpie (shär′pi), *n.* Same as *sharpy*.

sharpling, sharplin (shärp′ling, -lin), *n.* [= G. *schärfling*, the stickleback; as *sharp* + *-ling*[1].] The stickleback, a fish of which there are several species. Also *jack-sharpling*. See *stickleback* and *Gasterosteus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Th' hidden loue that now-adaies doth holde
The Steel and Load-stone, Hydrargire and Golde,
Th' Amber and straw; that lodgeth in one shell
Pearl-fish and *sharpling*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

sharp-looking (shärp′lůk″ing), *a.* Having the appearance of sharpness; hungry-looking; emaciated; lean.

A needy, hollow-eyed, *sharp-looking* wretch.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 240.

sharply (shärp′li), *adv.* [< ME. *scharply, sharpely, scharpliche* (= G. *schärflich*); < *sharp* + *-ly*[2].] In a sharp or keen manner, in any sense of the word *sharp*.

sharpnails (shärp′nāls), *n.* The stickleback, or sharpling: more fully *jack-sharpnails*.

sharpness (shärp′nes), *n.* [< ME. *scharpnes, scharpnesse*; < *sharp* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sharp, in any sense of that word.

And the best quarrels in the heat are cursed
By those that feel their *sharpness*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 57.

That the Tree had power to giue *sharpnesse* of wit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

God sent him *sharpness* and sad accidents to ensober his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

Hans Reinier Oothout, an old navigator famous for the *sharpness* of his vision, who could see land when it was quite out of sight to ordinary mortals.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 143.

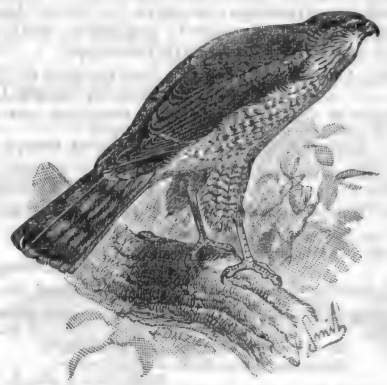
sharp-nosed (shärp′nōzd), *a.* **1.** Having a sharp, pointed, or peaked nose: specifically said of the common eel, *Anguilla anguilla*. See cut under *Anguilla*.—**2.** Keen of scent; having a good nose or faculty of smell, as a dog.—**Sharp-nosed shark.** See *shark*[1].

sharp-saw (shärp′sâ), *n.* Same as *saw-sharpener*. [Local, Eng.]

sharp-set (shärp′set), *a.* Having a sharp appetite.

What was still more unfortunate, the fare which they were content to live upon themselves was so new to us, that we could not eat it, *sharp set* as we were.
B. Hall, Travels in North America, II. 178.

sharp-shinned (shärp′shind), *a.* Having slender shanks: specifically noting a hawk, *Accipiter fuscus*, one of the two commonest of the small hawks of North America. The adults are dark-plumbous or slate-gray above, barred transversely



Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter fuscus*); adult female.

below with rufous on a white ground, and marked lengthwise with blackish shaft-lines. The tail is crossed with four blackish bars and tipped with whitish; the primaries are also barred or indented. The male is 10 or 12 inches long, and 21 in extent of wings; the female, 12 or 14 inches long, and 25½ in extent.

sharp-shod (shärp′shod), *a.* Having shoes with calks or sharp spikes for safety in moving over ★ice: correlated with *rough-shod*, *smooth-shod*.

sharp-shooter (shärp′shö″tėr), *n.* **1.** One skilled in shooting with firearms, especially with the rifle; specifically, in military use, a skirmisher, or the occupant of a rifle-pit, posted to cut off outlying parties of the enemy, artillerists, or the like, or to prevent approach by the enemy to a ford or other object of importance.—**2.** A swift, clipper-built schooner. [Massachusetts.]

sharp-shooting (shärp′shö″ting), *n.* The act of shooting accurately and with precise aim; practice or service as a sharp-shooter. See *sharp-shooter*.

sharp-sighted (shärp′sī″ted), *a.* **1.** Having quick or acute sight: as, a *sharp-sighted* eagle or hawk.—**2.** Having or proceeding from quick discernment or acute understanding: as, a *sharp-sighted* opponent; *sharp-sighted* judgment.

An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, iii.

Sharp's rifle. See *rifle*[2].

sharptail (shärp′tāl), *n.* **1.** The sharp-tailed grouse. See *Pediocætes*.—**2.** One of the many synallaxine birds of South America. See *Synallaxinæ*.—**3.** The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. [Local, U. S.]

sharp-tailed (shärp′tāld), *a.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having a sharp-pointed tail: as, the *sharp-tailed* grouse, *Pediocætes phasianellus* or *columbianus*, the common prairie-hen of northwestern parts of America. See cut under *Pediocætes*. (*b*) Having acute or acuminate tail-feathers: specifically said of a finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, a small sparrow of the marshes of eastern parts of the United States and Canada, and of a sandpiper, *Actodromas acuminata*, of Alaska and Asia.

sharp-visaged (shärp′viz″ājd), *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.

The Welch that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

sharp-witted (shärp′wit″ed), *a.* Having an acute mind.

The *sharpest witted* lover in Arcadia.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

Yet . . . I have known a number of dull-sighted, very *sharp-witted* men. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 82.

sharpy (shär′pi), *n.*; pl. *sharpies* (-piz). [Also *sharpie*; < *sharp* + dim. *-y*[2].] Same as *sharp*, *n.*, 11.

sharrag (shar′ag), *n.* Same as *shearhog*.

shash†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sash*[2].

shaster, shastra (shäs′tėr, -trä), *n.* [Also *sastra*; < Skt. *çāstra*, < √ *çās*, govern, teach.] A text-book or book of laws among the Hindus: applied particularly to a book containing the authorized institutes of their religion, and considered of divine origin. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric.

shathmont†, *n.* Same as *shaftmond*.

shatter (shat′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *schateren*, scatter, ★dash (of falling water); an assibilated form of *scatter*: see *scatter*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To scatter; disperse.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forced fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 5.

2. To break or rend in pieces, as by a single blow; rend, split, or rive into splinters, flinders, or fragments.

He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 95.

Here *shattered* walls, like broken rocks, from far
Rise up in hideous views, the guilt of war.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. To break; disorder; derange; impair; destroy: as, *shattered* nerves; a constitution *shattered* by dissipation.

No consideration in the World doth so break in pieces and confound and *shatter* the Spirit of a Man, like the apprehension of God's wrath and displeasure against him for his sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

I was *shattered* by a night of conscious delirium.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** *Smash*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* To scatter; fly apart; be broken or rent into fragments.

Some [fragile bodies] *shatter* and fly in many pieces.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

In welt'ring waves my ship is tost,
My *shattering* sails away be shorn.
Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 460).

shatter (shat′ėr), *n.* [< *shatter*, *v.*] **1.** One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment: used chiefly in the plural, and in the phrase to *break* or *rend into shatters*.

You may likewise stick the candle so loose that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and *break* it *into shatters*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

2. A shattered or impaired state.

If the nerves are to be continually in a *shatter* with want of sleep. *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 23.

shatterbrain (shat′ėr-brān), *n.* A careless, giddy person; a scatterbrain. *Imp. Dict.*

shatter-brained (shat′ėr-brānd), *a.* Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatterbrained.

You cannot . . . but conclude that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others.
Dr. J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, iii.

shatter-pated (shat′ėr-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *shatter-brained*.

shattery (shat′ėr-i), *a.* [< *shatter* + *-y*[1].] Brittle; that breaks and flies into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture.

A coarse gritstone, . . . of too *shattery* a nature to be used except in ordinary buildings.
Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 272.

shauchle[1], **shaughle**[1] (shâch′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled, shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling, shaughling*. [Sc., also *schachle, shochel*; cf. *shaffle*.] To walk with a shuffling gait, as one lame or deformed. [Scotch.]

shauchle[2], **shaughle**[2] (shâch′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled, shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling, shaughling*. [Sc., also *schachle* (and *shach*); prob. in part < *shauchle*[1], *v.*, but perhaps in part associated with Icel. *skelgja-sk*, come askew, < *skjälgr*, wry, oblique, squinting, sloping: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1].] To distort; deform; render shapeless or slipshod. [Scotch.]

And how her new shoon fit her auld *shachl't* feet.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

shaul (shâl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shoal*[1].

shaup, shawp (shâp), *n.* [Assibilated form of *scaup*[1].] A husk or pod: as, a pea-*shaup*. [Scotch.]

shave (shāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaved* (pp. sometimes *shaven*), ppr. *shaving*. [< ME. *shaven, schaven* (pret. *schoof, schof*, also *schavyde*, pp. *shaven, shave, i-schaven, y-schave*), < AS. *sceafan, scafan* (pret. *scōf*, pp. *scafen*), shave, = D. MLG. *schaven*, scrape, plane, = OHG. *scaban, scapan*, MHG. G. *schaben*, scratch, shave, scrape, = Icel. *skafa* = Sw. *skafva* = Dan. *skave* = Goth. *skaban*, scrape, shave; prob. = L. *scabere*, scratch, scrape; cf. Gr. *σκάπτειν*, dig, = Lith. *skapoti*, shave, cut; *skopti*, hollow out; Russ. *kopatĭ*, dig; *skobli*, scraping-iron. From *shave* are derived *shaveling*, perhaps *shaft*[1], *shaft*[2]; from the same ult. source are *scab, shab, scabby, shabby*.] I. *trans.* 1. To remove by a slicing, paring, or sliding action of a keen-edged instrument; especially, to remove by cutting close to the skin with a razor: sometimes with *off*: as, to *shave* the beard.

Also thei seye that wee synne dedly in *schavynge* oure Berdes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

2. To make bare by cutting off the hair, or the like: as, to *shave* the chin or head; also, to remove the hair or beard of with a razor: as, to *shave* a man: often used figuratively.

Bot war the wel, if thou be waschen wyth water of schrytte, & polysed als playn as parchmen *schauen*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii.

For I am *shave* as nye as any frere. *Chaucer*, Complaint to his Purse, l. 19.

The labourer with a bending scythe is seen,
Shaving the surface of the waving green.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 41.

3. To cut down gradually by taking off thin shavings or parings: as, to *shave* shingles or hoops.

And ten brode arowis held he there,
Of which five in his right honde were,
But they were *shaven* wel and dight,
Noked and fethered aright.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 941.

The third rule shall be, the making of some medley or mixture of earth with some other plants bruised or *shaved* either in leaf or root. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 528.

4. To skim along or near the surface of; pass very close to; come very near touching or grazing. Compare *shave, n.*, 3.

He scours the right-hand coast, sometimes the left;
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep.
Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

5. To strip; fleece; cheat; swindle.

I have been *shaved*—mischiefe and a thousand divells cease him!—I have been *shaved!*
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

Shaven latten. See *latten*.—**To shave notes**, to purchase promissory notes at a rate of discount greater than is customary. [U. S.]—**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Peel, Shave off*, etc. See *pare*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To remove the beard with a razor; use a razor in removing the beard or hair from the face or head.—2. To be hard or extortionate in bargains; specifically, to purchase notes or securities at a greater discount than is common. [U. S.]

shave (shāv), *n.* [< *shave, v.*] 1. The act or operation of shaving; the being shaved.

The proprietors of barbers' shops, where a penny *shave* had been the staple trade, burst forth as fashionable perfumers. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 74.

2. A shaving; a thin paring.—3. Motion so close to something as almost to scrape or graze it; a very close approach; hence, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape: often with *close* or *near*.

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a *shave*. *Dickens.*

"By Jove, that was a *near shave!*" This exclamation was drawn from us by a bullet which whistled within an inch of our heads. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xxi.

4. A knife with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, spokes (a spokeshave), etc.; a drawing-knife, used by shoemakers.

Wheel ladder for harvest, light pitch-forks, and tough, *Shave*, whip-lash well knotted, and cart-rope enough. *Tusser*, Husbandly Furniture, st. 6.

5. In *stock transactions*, a premium or consideration paid for an extension of time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a contract in some particular.—6. The proportion of receipts paid by a local theatrical manager to a traveling company or combination. [Theatrical cant.]—7. One who is close or hard in bargaining; specifically, one who shaves notes. [Colloq.]—8. A trick; a piece of knavery, especially in money matters; hence, by extension, any piece of deception.

The deep gloom of apprehension—at first "a *shave* of old Smith's," then a well-authenticated report. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xii.

shavet. A Middle English past participle of *shave*.

shave-grass (shāv'grȧs), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush*.

shave-hook (shāv'hůk), *n.* A tool used for cleaning the surfaces of metal preparatory to soldering, and for smoothing and dressing off solder. Tinmen use a triangular plate of steel with sharpened edges; plumbers have a stouter form of scraper. See cut under *soldering-tool*.

shaveling (shāv'ling), *n.* [< *shave* + *-ling*[1].] A shaven person; hence, a friar or religious: an opprobrious term. Compare *beardling*.

About him stood three priests, true *shavelings*, clean shorn, and polled. *Motteux*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 45.

It maketh no matter how thou live here, so thou have the favour of the pope and his *shavelings*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 291.

Then Monsieur le Curé offers you a pinch of snuff, or a poor soldier shows you his leg, or a *shaveling* his box. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii, 16.

News spread fast up dale and fiord how wealth such as men never dreamed of was heaped up in houses guarded only by priests and *shavelings*, who dared not draw sword. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ii. 63.

shaven (shā'vn). A past participle of *shave*.

shaver (shā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *schaver*, a barber: see *shave*.] 1. One who shaves, or whose occupation it is to shave; a barber.

She 's gotten him a *shaver* for his beard,
A comber till his hair.
Young Beke (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

The bird-fancier was an easy *shaver* also, and a fashionable hair-dresser also; and perhaps he had been sent for . . . to trim a lord, or cut and curl a lady. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

2. One who makes close bargains, or is sharp in his dealings; one who is extortionate or usurious, or who fleeces the simple.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Whoo! the brace are flinch'd,
The pair of *shavers* are sneak'd from us, Don.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

"He pays well, I hope?" said Steerforth. "Pays as he speaks, my dear child—through the nose. . . . None of your close *shavers* the Prince ain't."
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxii.

3. A fellow; a chap; now, especially with the epithet *little* or *young*, or even without the epithet, a young fellow; a youngster. [Colloq.]

Bar. Let me see, sirrah, are you not an old *shaver?*
Slave. Alas, sir! I am a very youth.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 3.

If he had not been a merry *shaver*, I would never have had him. *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 375).

And all for a "Shrimp" not as high as my hat—
A little contemptible "*Shaver*" like that!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 127.

shave-weed (shāv'wēd), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush*.

shavie (shā'vi), *n.* [Also *skavie*, perhaps < Dan. *skæv*, wry, crooked, oblique, = Sw. *skef* = Icel. *skeifr* = D. *scheef* = MLG. *schēf* = G. *schief*, skew, oblique: see *skew*.] A trick or prank. [Scotch.]

But Cupid shot a shaft,
That play'd the dame a *shavie*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

shaving (shā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shave, v.*] 1. The act of one who shaves; the removal of the beard or hair of the head with a razor; the use of a razor for removing the beard.

As I consider the passionate griefs of childhood, the weariness and sameness of *shaving*, the agony of corns, and the thousand other ills to which flesh is heir, I cheerfully say, for one, I am not anxious to wear it forever. *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, xvii.

Before Alexander's time only the Spartans shaved the upper lip, but after that *shaving* became more general. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 455.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument; especially, a thin slice of wood cut off by a plane or a planing-machine.

Rippe vp the golden Ball that Nero consecrated to Jupiter Capitollinus, you shall haue it stuffed with the *shauinges* of his Beard. *S. Gosson*, The Schoole of Abuse.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, a process which follows skiving, and consists in removing inequalities and roughnesses by means of the curriers' knife, leaving the leather of uniform thickness, and with a fine smooth surface on the flesh side.—4. The act of fleecing or defrauding; swindling.

And let any hook draw you either to a fencer's supper, or to a player's that acts such a part for a wager; for by this means you shall get experience, by being guilty to their abominable *shaving*. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 166.

shaving-basin (shā'ving-bā"sn), *n.* Same as *barber's basin* (which see, under *barber*).

shaving-brush (shā'ving-brush), *n.* A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

shaving-cup (shā'ving-kup), *n.* A cup used to hold the soap and lather for shaving.

shaving-horse (shā'ving-hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a bench fitted with a clamping device, used to hold a piece of timber as it is shaved with a drawing-knife.

shaving-machine (shā'ving-ma-shēn"), *n.* 1. In *hat-manuf.*, a pouncing-machine.—2. A machine for shaving stereotype plates. *E. H. Knight.*

shaving-tub (shā'ving-tub), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the wooden tub or box into which the cuttings of paper are made to fall when the forwarder is cutting the edges of books.

shaw[1] (shâ), *n.* [< ME. *shaw, schaw, schawe, schowe, schage*, < AS. *scaga*, a shaw; cf. Icel. *skōgr* = Sw. *skog* = Dan. *skov*, a shaw; perhaps akin to Icel. *skuggi* = AS. *scūa, scūwa*, a shade, shadow: see *show*[1], *sky*[1].] 1. A thicket; a small wood; a shady place; a grove.

A nos on the north syde & nowhere non ellez
Bot al echet in a *schawe* that schaded ful cole.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 452.

Gaillard he was as goldfynch in the *shawe*.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 3.

I have mony steads in the forest *schaw*.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 37).

Close hid under the greenwood *shaw*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 52.

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato or turnip.

[Now only North. Eng. or Scotch in both senses.]

shaw[2] (shâ), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *show*[1].

shaw[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shah*.

shawere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shower*[2].

shaw-fowl (shâ'foul), *n.* [< *shaw*[2], show, + *fowl*[1].] A representation or image of a fowl set up by fowlers to shoot at for practice. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

shawl[1] (shâl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shoal*[1].

shawl[2] (shâl), *n.* [= F. *châle* = Sp. *chal* = Pg. *chale* = It. *sciallo* = D. *sjaal* = G. *schawl*, shawl, = Sw. Dan. *schal, sjal* (< E.) = Ar. Hind. *shāl*, < Pers. *shāl*, a shawl or mantle.] A square or oblong article of dress, forming a loose covering for the shoulders, worn chiefly by women. Shawls are of several sizes and divers materials, as silk, cotton, hair, or wool; and occasionally they are made of a mixture of some or all of these staples. Some of the Eastern shawls, as those of Cashmere, are very beautiful and costly fabrics. The use of the shawl in Europe belongs almost entirely to the present century. Compare *chudder, cashmere*.—**Camel's-hair shawl.** See *camel*.—**Shawl dance**, a graceful dance originating in the East, and made effective by the waving of a shawl or scarf.

She 's had t' best of education—can play on t' instrument, and dance t' *shawl dance*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

Shawl muscle. Same as *trapezius* and *cucullaris*.

shawl[2] (shâl), *v. t.* [< *shawl*[2], *n.*] To cover with a shawl; put a shawl on. [Rare.]

Lady Clonbrony was delighted to see that her son assisted Grace Nugent most carefully in *shawling* the young heiress. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, iii.

The upper part of Mrs. McKillop's body, bonneted and *shawled*, cautiously displayed itself in the aperture. *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Fair to See, xxxviii.

shawl-loom (shâl'lōm), *n.* A figure-weaving loom.

shawl-mantle (shâl'man"tl), *n.* A mantle or cloak for women's wear, made of a shawl, and usually very simple in its cut, having no sleeves, and often resembling the burnoose.

shawl-material (shâl'mā-tē ri-al), *n.* A textile of silk and wool used for dresses and parts of dresses for women. The material is soft and flexible, and is usually woven in designs of Oriental character.

shawl-pattern (shâl'pat"ėrn), *n.* A pattern having decided forms and colors, supposed to be like those of an Eastern shawl, applied to a material or a garment usually of plainer design: also used adjectively: as, a *shawl-pattern* waistcoat.

shawl-pin (shâl'pin), *n.* A pin used for fastening a shawl.

shawl-strap (shâl'strap), *n.* A pair of leather straps with buckles or automatic catches, fitted to a handle, for carrying shawls, parcels, etc.

shawl-waistcoat (shâl′wāst″kōt), *n.* A vest or waistcoat with a large prominent pattern like that of a shawl.

He had a *shawl waistcoat* of many colors; a pair of loose blue trousers; . . . a brown cutaway coat.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, viii.

shawm, shalm (shâm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaume, shaulm, shalme, shaulme;* < ME. *shalme, shaume, shalmie, shalmye* = D. *scalmei* = MLG. LG. *schalmeide* = MHG. *schalmie*, G. *schalmei* = Sw. *skalmeja* = Dan. *skalmeie*, < OF. *chalemie*, F. dial. *chalemie* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), a pipe, a later form (< L. as if **calamia*) for *chalemelle*, f., *chalemel, chalumeau*, m., < ML. *calamella*, f., *calamellus*, m., a pipe, flute, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *chalumeau* and *calumet*.] A musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed inclosed in a globular mouthpiece. It was akin to the musette and the bagpipe, and passed over into the bassoon. The word survives in the *chalumeau* register of the clarinet. It is inaccurately used in the Prayer-book version of the 98th Psalm for *cornet* or *horn*. Compare *bombard*, 6.

Many thousand tymes twelve,
That maden londe menstralcyes
In cornemuse and *shalmyes*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1218.

As the minstrelles therefore blewe theyr *shaulmes*, the barbarous people drew neare, suspecting that noyse to bee a token of warre, whereupon they made ready theyr bowes and arrowes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

Cit. What stately music have you? Have you *shawms?*
Prol. Shawms? No.
Cit. No? I am a thief if my mind did not give me so. Ralph has a stately part, and he must needs have *shawms:* I'll be at the charge of them myself, rather than that we'll be without them.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

shawp, *n.* See *shaup.*

shay, *n.* See *chay*[1].

shayak (sha′yak), *n.* [Tripoli.] A coarse woolen cloth manufactured at Tripoli and elsewhere in northern Africa.

shaya-root (shā′ä-rōt), *n.* [Also *ché-root, choy-root;* prop. *chaya-root* (also simply *chay*); < Tamil *saya*, a root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, + E. *root*[1].] The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, or the plant itself, also called *Indian madder*. The outer bark of the roots furnishes a dye, in India in great repute, the source of the durable red for which the Indian chintzes are famous. The plant grows wild on the Coromandel coast, and is also cultivated there. The leaves are considered by the native doctors as expectorant.



Shaya-root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*). *a*, flower; *b*, pistil and calyx.

shaykh, *n.* Same as *sheik.*

Shaysite (shā′-zīt), *n.* [< *Shays* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *U. S. hist.*, a follower or supporter of Daniel Shays, who in 1786–7 led an unsuccessful insurrection against the government of Massachusetts, in the western part of that State.

she (shē), *pron.* and *n.* [< ME. *she, sche, sheo, schee, sho, scho*, in the earliest form of this type, *scæ* (in the AS. Chronicle), she, pron. 3d pers. fem., taking the place of AS. *heó*, ME. *he, ho*, she, but in form irreg. < AS. *seó* = OS. *siu* = D. *zij* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *se* = OHG. *siu, si*, MHG. *sie, si*, G. *sie* = Icel. *sū, sjā* = Goth. *sō*, the, fem. of the def. art., AS. *se* = Icel. *sā* = Goth. *sa*, the, orig. a demonstrative pron. meaning 'that'; = Russ. *siia* (fem. of *sei*), this, = Gr. ἥ, fem. of ὁ, the, = Skt. *sā*, she, fem. of *sas*, he, < √ *sa*, that, distinct from √ *ki*, > E. *he*, etc. The change from AS. *seó* to ME. *sche, scho*, etc., was irreg., and due to some confusion with *heo*, ME. *he, ho*, the reg. fem. pron. of 3d pers. fem. of *he*, he: see *he*[1], *her*.] **I.** *pron.* 3d pers. fem., possessive *her* or *hers*, objective *her;* nom. pl. *they*, possessive *their* or *theirs*, objective *them*. The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person, used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified in the feminine. Compare *he*[1], especially for the forms *her, hers*.

And *she* was cleped Madame Eglentine.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 121.

Then followeth *she;* and lastly her slaves, if any have been given her. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 52.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

She was the grandest of all vessels,
Never ship was built in Norway
Half so fine as *she!* *Longfellow*, King Olaf.

She is often used by people of small education or of comparatively secluded lives for the female that is chief in importance to the speaker, especially a wife; in this case it has a peculiar emphasis, separating the person referred to from all other women: as, "Sit down, *she*'ll be here in a minute." Compare the similar use of *he*.

She was formerly and is still dialectally sometimes used as an indeclinable form.

Yet will I weep, vow, pray to cruel *She*.
Daniel, Sonnet IV. (Eng. Garner, i. 582).

In the English of the Scotch Highlanders *she* is commonly used for *he;* so *her* for *his*.

II. *n.* **1.** A female person; a woman: correlative to *he*, a man. [Now only humorous.]

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 259.

Whoe'er she be,
That not impossible *she*,
That shall command my heart and me.
Crashaw, To his Supposed Mistress.

I stood and gaz'd at high Mall till I forgot 'twas winter, so many pretty *she's* marched by me.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

2. A female animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the female sex: correlative to *he*, a male animal: hence used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'female,' with names of animals, or, in occasional or humorous use, of other beings: as, a *she*-bear, a *she*-cat, a *she*-devil, etc. See *he*[1], *n.*, 2.

You would think a smock were a *she*-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand and the work about the square on 't.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 211.

This is a Dopper, a *she* Anabaptist!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

They say that . . . the Hee and the *She* Eel may be distinguished by their fins.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), x.

shea (shē′ä), *n.* The tree yielding shea-butter: same as *karite*. Also *shea-tree*.

shea-butter (shē′ä-but″ėr), *n.* See *vegetable butters* (under *butter*[1]), *gutta-shea*, and *karite*.

sheading (shē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *scheding, shæding, schodinge*, division, separation, verbal n. of *scheden*, separate: see *shed*[1].] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six sheadings.

sheaf[1] (shēf), *n.*; pl. *sheaves* (shēvz). [< ME. *sheef, scheef, shef, scheffe, schof, shaf* (pl. *sheves*), < AS. *sceáf* (pl. *sceáfas*), a sheaf, pile of grain (= D. *schoof* = MLG. LG. *schōf* = OHG. *scoub, scoup*, MHG. *schoup* (*schoub-*), G. dial. *schaub* = Icel. *skauf*, a sheaf), lit. a pile of grain 'shoved' together, < *scūfan* (pret. *sceáf*), shove: see *shove*.] A bundle or collection.

I am so haunted at the court, and at my lodging, with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another *sheaf*, I know not how!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Jermyn, looking gravely and steadily at Felix while he was speaking, at the same time drew forth a small *sheaf* of papers from his side-pocket, and then, as he turned his eyes slowly on Harold, felt in his waistcoat-pocket for his pencil-case. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Specifically—(*a*) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

The Virgin next, . . .
Milde-proudly marching, in her left hand brings
A *sheaf* of Corn, and in her right hand wings.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The farmers laughed and nodded, and some bent
Their yellow heads together like their *sheaves*.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

(*b*) A bundle of twenty-four arrows, the number furnished to an archer and carried by him at one time.

A *sheef* of pecok arwes brighte and kene
Under his belt he bar ful thriftily.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 104.

And, at his belt, of arrows keen
A furbish'd *sheaf* bore he.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 17.

(*c*) A bundle of steel containing thirty gads or ingots.

As for our steele, it is not so good for edge-tooles as that of Colaine, and yet the one is often sold for the other, and like tale vsed in both—that is to sale, thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelue *sheffes* to the burden.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 11.

(*d*) In *geom.*, a doubly infinite manifold of curves or surfaces comprising all which fulfil certain general conditions and also pass through certain fixed points; a manifold of straight lines or planes passing through one fixed point.—**Center of a sheaf.** See *center*[1]. =**Syn.** (*a*) *Sheaf, Shock, Stack, Rick.* A *sheaf* is about an armful of the stalks of any small grain, tied at the middle into a bundle; a *shock* is a pile of sheaves, generally from ten to twelve, standing upright or leaning together, sometimes with two or three laid across the top to turn off rain; a *stack* or *rick* is a much larger pile, constructed carefully to stand for some time, and thatched or covered, or so built as to keep out rain. In the United States the word *stack* is much more common than *rick*.

Oak returned to the *stack*-yard. . . . There were five wheat-*ricks* in this yard, and three *stacks* of barley. . . . "Mrs. Tall, I've come for the key of the granary, to get at the *rick*-cloths." . . . Next came the barley. This it was only possible to protect by systematic thatching. . . . She instantly took a *sheaf* upon her shoulders, clambered up close to his heels, placed it behind the rod, and descended for another.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi., xxxvii.

And he would feed them from the *shock*
With flower of finest wheat.
Milton, Ps. lxxxi., l. 65.

When the wild peasant rights himself, the *rick*
Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

sheaf[1] (shēf), *v.* [< *sheaf*[1], *n.* Cf. *sheave*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To collect and bind; make sheaves of.
II. *intrans.* To make sheaves.

They that reap must *sheaf* and bind.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 113.

sheaf[2] (shēf), *n.* Same as *sheave*[2].

sheaf-binder (shēf′bīn″dėr), *n.* A hand-tool for facilitating the binding of sheaves of grain with twine. One form consists of a large wooden needle with a hook at the point, which serves to tighten the cord round the sheaf and form it into a knot. Another form consists of a wooden block, which is attached to the cord and used to make a slip-knot, the block being left on the sheaf.

sheafy (shē′fi), *a.* [< *sheaf*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sheaf or sheaves.

Ceres, kind mother of the bounteous year,
Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear.
Gay, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vi. 190.

Sheah, *n.* Same as *Shiah*.

sheal[1] (shēl), *n.* [Also *shiel;* a dial. form of *shell*, partly also of the related *shale*[1].] A shell, husk, or pod. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sheal[1] (shēl), *v. t.* [Also *sheel, shill;* a dial. form of *shell, v.* Cf. *sheal*[1], *n.*] To take the husks or pods off; shell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

That 's a *shealed* peascod. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 219.

sheal[2] (shēl), *n.* [Also *sheel, sheil, shiel;* either (*a*) < Icel. *skāli* = Norw. *skaale*, a hut; or (*b*) < Icel. *skjōl*, a shelter, cover, *skȳli*, a shed, shelter (cf. *skȳla*, screen, shelter, *skȳling*, a screening), = Sw. Dan. *skjul*, a shelter, a shed: all < √ *sku*, cover, Skt. √ *sku*, cover: see *sky*[1], *shaw*[1], *shade*[1], *shed*[2].] A hut or cottage used by shepherds, fishermen, sportsmen, or others as a temporary shelter while engaged in their several pursuits away from their own dwellings; also, a shelter for sheep on the hills during the night. Also *shealing*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A martiall kinde of men, who from the moneth of April unto August lye out scattering and Summering (as they tearme it) with their cattell, in little cottages here and there, which they call *sheales* and shealings.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 506. (*Davies.*)

To be wi' thee in Hieland *shiel*
Is worth lords at Castlecary.
Ballad of Lizie Baillie, ii. (Chambers's Scottish Song, iii. [144).

The swallow jinkin' round my *shiel*.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

sheal[2] (shēl), *v. t.* [< *sheal*[2], *n.*] To put under cover or shelter: as, to *sheal* sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

shealing[1] (shē′ling), *n.* [< *sheal*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act of removing the shell or husk.—**2.** The outer shell, pod, or husk of pease, oats, and the like. [Prov. Eng.]

shealing[2] (shē′ling), *n.* [Also *sheeling, sheiling, shieling;* < *sheal*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Same as *sheal*[2]. [Scotch.]

You might ha'e been out at the *shealin*,
Instead o' sae lang to lye.
Lizzie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 66).

shealing-hill (shē′ling-hil), *n.* A knoll near a mill, where formerly the shelled oats were winnowed. *Scott*, Old Mortality. [Scotch.]

shear[1] (shēr), *v.*; pret. *sheared* or (archaic) *shore*, pp. *sheared* or *shorn*, ppr. *shearing*. [< ME. *sheren, scheren, sceren* (pret. *shar, schar, schare, scar*, pp. *schoren, schorn, schore*), < AS. *sceran, sciran* (pret. *scær*, pl. *scēron*, pp. *scoren*), shear, clip, cut, = OFries. *skera, schera* = D. *scheren* = MLG. LG. *scheren* = OHG. *sceran*, MHG. *schern*, G. *scheren* = Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skjære*, shear, cut; prob. = Gr. κείρειν (for **σκει-ρειν*), shear, < √ *skar* = L. *scur-*, cut, in *curtus* (for **scurtus*), short (see *short*[1]). From *shear*[1] or its orig. form are ult. E. *share*[1], *share*[2], *share*[3],

shard[1], *shard*[2], *scar*[2], *score*[1], perhaps *scare*[1], *shear*[2], *shears*, *sheer*[2], *shred*, *shore*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut; specifically, to clip or cut with a sharp instrument, as a knife, but especially with shears, scissors, or the like: as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth (that is, to clip the nap).

The mete that she *schar*.
Sir Degrevant (Thornton Romances), l. 801.

Eftsoones her shallow ship away did slide,
More swift then swallow *sheres* the liquid sky.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 5.

God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the *shorn* lamb.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey (Paris).

How strong, supple, and living the ship seems upon the billows!
With what a dip and rake she *shears* the flying sea!
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, i.

2. To clip off; remove by clipping: as, to *shear* a fleece.

And sleping in hir barm upon a day,
She made to clippe or *shere* his heer awey.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 77.

How many griefs and sorrows that, like shears,
Like fatal shears, are *shearing* off our lives still!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 3.

But she, the wan sweet maiden, *shore* away
Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Hence—**3.** To fleece; strip bare, especially by swindling or sharp practice.

Thus is he *shorne*
Of eight score poundes a year for one poore corne
Of pepper. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

In his speculation he had gone out to *shear*, and come home *shorn*. *Mrs. J. H. Riddell*, City and Suburb, xxvii.

4†. To shave.

Not only thou, but every myghty man,
Though he were *shorn* ful hye upon his pan,
Sholde have a wyf.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 64.

The seventeenth King was Egbert, who after twenty Years Reign forsook the World also, and *shore* himself a Monk. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 6.

5. To cut down or reap with a sickle or knife: as, to *shear* grain. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And ye maun *shear* it wi' your knife,
And no lose a stack [stalk] o' 't for your life.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

6†. To make or produce by cutting.

Till that I see his body bare,
And sithen my fyngir putte in thare within his hyde,
And fele the wound the spere did *schere* rizt in his syde;
Are schalle I trowe no tales be-twene. *York Plays*, p. 453.

7. To produce a shear in. See *shear*[1], *n.*, 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cut; cut, penetrate, or divide something with a sweeping motion.

This heard Geraint, and, grasping at his sword, . . .
Made but a single bound, and with a sweep of it
Shore thro' the swarthy neck. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *mining*, to make a vertical cut in the coal, or a cut at right angles to that made in "holing." See *hole*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—**3.** To receive a strain of the kind called a shear. See *shear*[1], *n.*, 3.

shear[1] (shēr), *n.* [< *shear*[1], *v.* Cf. *share*[1].] **1.** A shearing or clipping: used in stating the age of sheep: as, a sheep of one *shear*, a two-*shear* sheep (that is, a sheep one or two years old), in allusion to the yearly shearing.—**2.** A barbed fish-spear with several prongs. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** A strain consisting of a compression in one direction with an elongation in the same ratio in a direction perpendicular to the first. Thus, in fig. 1, suppose a body in which the axis AC is compressed to *ac*. Suppose there is an axis of equal elongation, upon which take BD equal to *ac*, so that after elongation it will be brought to *bd*, equal to AC. Then, all planes perpendicular to the plane of the diagram and parallel either to AB or to AD will remain undistorted, being simply rotated into positions parallel to *ab* or *ad*. If the body while undergoing strain be so rotated that *a* and *b* remain in coincidence with A and B (see fig. 2), the shear will be seen to be an advance of all planes parallel to a fixed plane in parallel lines in those planes by amounts proportional to their distances from the fixed plane. A shear is often called a *simple shear*, meaning a shear uncompounded with any other strain. Any simple strain may be resolved into a shear, a positive or negative elongation perpendicular to the shear, and a positive or negative expansion.

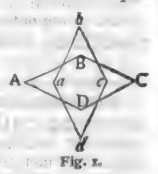


Fig. 1.

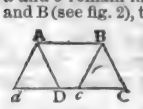


Fig. 2.

4. Deflection or deviation from the straight; curve or sweep; sheer: as, the *shear* of a boat.

Some considerable *shear* to the bow lines will make a drier and safer boat. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 558.

Complex shear, a strain compounded of two or more simple shears.—**Double shear.** (*a*) In *dynam.*, a compound of two shears. (*b*) In *practical mech.*, a twofold doubling and welding.

shear[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *shere*, *schere*, < AS. *sceara* (also in early glosses *scerero*, *sceruru*) (= OFries. *skere*, *schere* = D. *schaar* = OHG. *skār*, *skāra*, pl. *scāri*, MHG. *schære* (prob. pl.), G. *scheere*, *schere* = Icel. *skæri*, shears; cf. Sw. *skära*, a reaping-hook, Dan. *skjær*, *skjære*, plowshare, colter), < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*[1]. Cf. *share*[2].] Same as *shears*.

This Sampson never sider drank ne wyn,
Ne on his heed cam rasour noon ne *shere*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 66.

shear[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *sheer*[3].

shearbill (shēr'bil), *n.* The scissorbill, cutwater, or black skimmer; the bird *Rhynchops nigra*: so called from the bill, which resembles a pair of shears. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

sheard†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shard*[1].

shearer (shēr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *scherere*, *scherer* = D. *scheerder* = OHG. *scerari*, *skerāre*, MHG. G. *scherer*, a barber; as *shear*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shears. (*a*) One who clips or shears sheep; a sheep-shearer. (*b*) One who shears cloth; a shearman. (*c*) A machine used to shear cloth. (*d*) One who cuts down grain with a sickle; a reaper. [Scotland and Ireland.]

2. A dyadic determining a simple shear.

shear-grass (shēr'gras), *n.* One of various sedgy or grassy plants with cutting leaves, as the saw-grass, *Cladium Mariscus*.

shearhog (shēr'hog), *n.* A sheep after the first shearing. Also, contracted, *sherrug*, *sharrag*. [Prov. Eng.]

He thought it a mere frustration of the purposes of language to talk of *shearhogs* and ewes to men who habitually said *sharrags* and yowes.
George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love Story, i. (*Davies.*)

shear-hooks, *n. pl.* See *sheer-hooks*.

shear-hulk, *n.* See *sheer-hulk*.

shearing (shēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shear*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of cutting by means of two edges of hardened steel, or the like, which pass one another closely, as in ordinary shears and scissors, and in machines made on the same principle.—**2.** That which is shorn or clipped off; that which is obtained by shearing: as, the *shearings* of cloth; the whole *shearing* of a flock.—**3.** A shearling.—**4.** The act, operation, or time of reaping; harvest. [Scotland and Ireland.]

O will ye fancy me, O,
And gae and be the lady o' Drum,
And lat your *shearing* abee, O?
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 118).

5. The process of producing shear-steel by condensing blistered steel and rendering it uniform.—**6.** In *geol.*, the compression, elongation, and deformation of various kinds to which the components of rocks have frequently been subjected in consequence of crust-movements; the dynamic processes by which shear-structure has been produced.—**7.** In *mining*, the making of vertical cuts at the ends of a part of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass.—**8.** In *dynam.*, the operation of producing a shear.

shearing-hooks† (shēr'ing-hůks), *n. pl.* [Also *sheering-hooks*; < ME. *shering-hokes*.] A contrivance for cutting the ropes of a vessel. Compare *sheer-hooks*.

In goth the grapenel so ful of crokes,
Among the ropes rennyth the *shering-hokes*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 641.

★**shearing-machine** (shēr'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine used for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metals.—**2.** A machine for shearing cloth, etc.

shearing-stress (shēr'ing-stres), *n.* A stress occasioned by or tending to produce a shear.

shearing-table (shēr'ing-tā″bl), *n.* A portable bench fitted with straps or other conveniences for holding a sheep in position for shearing.

shear-legs (shēr'legz), *n. pl.* Same as *sheers*, 2.

Shear-legs . . . are now frequently used by marine engineers for the purpose of placing boilers, engines, and other heavy machinery on board large steamers.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 39.

shearless† (shēr'les), *a.* [Also *sheerless*; < *shear*[2], *shears*, + *-less*.] Without shears or scissors.

And ye maun shape it knife-, *sheerless*,
And also sew it needle-, threedless.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

shearling (shēr'ling), *n.* [< *shear*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A sheep of one shear, or that has been once shorn.

In the European provinces lambs do not pay the tax until they are *shearlings*. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 386.

shearman (shēr'man), *n.*; pl. *shearmen* (-men). [Formerly also *sheerman*, *sherman*; < ME. *scherman*, *scharman*; < *shear*[1] + *man*. Hence the surname *Shearman*, *Sherman*.] **1.** One whose occupation it is to shear cloth.

Villain, thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 141.

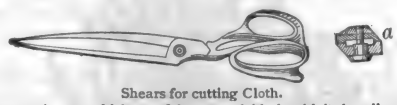
This Lord Cromwell was born at Putney, a Village in Surrey near the Thames Side, Son to a Smith; after whose Decease his Mother was married to a *Sheer-man*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 288.

2†. A barber.

Scharman, or *scherman*. Tonsor, attonsor.
Prompt. Parv., p. 444.

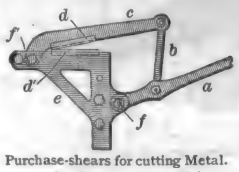
shearn, *n.* Same as *sharn*.

shears (shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Formerly also ★*sheers* (still used in naut. sense: see *sheers*); < ME. *sheres*, *scheres*, pl., also *schere*, *shere*, sing.,



Shears for cutting Cloth.
a, screw-pivot on which as a fulcrum each blade with its handle works.

shears: see *shear*[2].] **1.** A cutting- or clipping-instrument consisting of two pivoted blades with beveled edges facing each other, such as is used for cutting cloth, or of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, the elasticity of the back causing the blades to spring open when the pressure used in cutting has ceased. The latter is the kind used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, etc. Shears of the first kind differ from scissors chiefly in being larger. Implements of similar form used for cutting metal are also called *shears*. See also cuts under *clipping-shears* and *sheep-shears*.



Purchase-shears for cutting Metal.
a and *c*, levers connected by a link-bar *b*, and respectively pivoted at *f* and *f'* to the frame *e*. By the arrangement of the levers the movable blade *d*, attached to *c*, acts with a strong purchase in combination with the stationary blade *d'*, rigidly attached to the frame *e*.

Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 91.

Time waited upon the *shears*, and, as soon as the thread was cut, caught the medals, and carried them to the river of Lethe. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

Puddled bars are also generally sheared hot, either by crocodile or guillotine *shears*, into lengths suitable for piling. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 347.

2. Something in the form of the blades of shears. (*a*†) A pair of wings.

Two sharpe winged *sheares*,
Decked with diverse plumes, like painted Jayes,
Were fixed at his backe to cut his ayery wayes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 5.

(*b*) In *bookbinding*, a long, heavy, curved knife, with a handle at one end and a heavy counterpoise at the other end of the blade, which cuts thick millboards, scissors-fashion, against a fixed straight knife on the side of an iron table. (*c*) An apparatus for raising heavy weights. See *sheers*, 2.

3. The ways or track of a lathe, upon which the lathe-head, poppet-head, and rest are placed.—**4.** A shears-moth.—**Knight of the shears.** See *knight*.—**Perpetual shears.** Same as *revolving shears*.—**Revolving shears**, a cylinder around which thin knife-blades are carried in a spiral, their edges revolving in contact with a fixed straight-edge called the *ledger-blade*. The machine is used to trim the uneven fibers from the face of woolen cloth.—**Rotary shears.** See *rotary*.—**Sieve and shears.** See *sieve* and *coscinomancy*.—**There goes but a pair of shears**†. See *pair*[1].

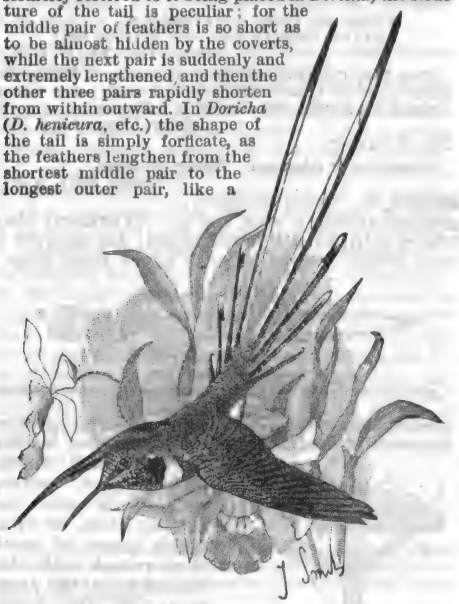
shears-moth (shērz'môth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths; a shears or sheartail, as *Hadena dentina*: an English collectors' name. *Mamestra glauca* is the glaucous shears; *Hadena didyma* is the pale shears.

shear-steel (shēr'stēl), *n.* [So called from its applicability to the manufacture of shears, knives, scythes, etc.] Blister-steel which has been fagoted and drawn out into bars under the rolls or hammer: a repetition of the process produces what is known as *double-shear steel*. The density and homogeneousness of the steel are increased by this process, and it is generally admitted that a better result is attained by hammering than by rolling. See *steel*.

shear-structure (shēr'struk″tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, a structure superinduced in rocks by shearing; a structure varying from lamellar to schistose, somewhat resembling the so-called "fluxion-structure" often seen in volcanic rocks, but produced by the flowing, not of molten, but of solid material, as one of the consequences of the immense strain by which the upheaval or plication of large masses of rock has been accompanied.

sheartail (shēr'tāl), *n.* **1.** A humming-bird of the genus *Thaumastura*, having a very long forficate tail, like a pair of shears, as *T. cora*, *T. henicura*, etc. In the cora hummer (to which the

genus *Thaumastura* is now usually restricted, the others formerly referred to it being placed in *Doricha*) the structure of the tail is peculiar; for the middle pair of feathers is so short as to be almost hidden by the coverts, while the next pair is suddenly and extremely lengthened, and then the other three pairs rapidly shorten from within outward. In *Doricha* (*D. henicura*, etc.) the shape of the tail is simply forficate, as the feathers lengthen from the shortest middle pair to the longest outer pair, like a



Sheartail (*Thaumastura cora*).

tern's. In all these cases the long feathers are very narrow and linear, or of about uniform width to their ends. The peculiar formation is confined to the males. *T. cora* has the tail (in the male) about 4 inches long, though the length of the bird is scarcely 6 inches; it is golden-green above and mostly white below, with a metallic crimson gorget reflecting blue in some lights, and the tail black and white. The female is 3½ inches long, the tail being 1½. It inhabits Peru. Five species of *Doricha* range from the Bahamas and parts of Mexico into Central America.

2. A sea-swallow or tern: from the long forked tail. See cut under *roseate*. [Prov. Eng.]—

★3. A British shears-moth, as *Hadena dentina*.

shearwater (shēr′wâ″tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sheerwater*, *shirewater*; < *shear*, *v.*, + obj. *water*.] 1. A sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, and section *Puffineæ*, having a long and comparatively slender, much-hooked bill, short nasal tubes obliquely truncate and with a thick nasal septum, long pointed wings, short tail, and close oily plumage. There are many species, mostly of the genus *Puffinus*, found on all seas, where they fly very low over the water, seeming to shear, shave, or graze it with their long blade-like wings (whence the name). Some of them are known as *hags* or *hagdens*. Three of the commonest are the greater shearwater, *P. major*; the Manx shearwater, *P. anglorum*; and the sooty shearwater, *P. fuliginosus*, all of the North Atlantic. They nest in holes by the seaside, and the female lays one white egg. See cut under *hagden*.

2. Same as *cutwater*, 3. See *Rhynchops*.

sheat[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheet*[1].

sheat[2] (shēt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shote*[2] (cf. *sheat*[3], var. of *shote*[1]). Cf. *sheat-fish*.] The shad. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

sheat[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shote*[1].

sheat[4]†, *a.* [Origin obscure.] Apparently, trim, or some such sense.

> Neat, *sheat*, and fine,
> As brisk as a cup of wine.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 163.

sheat-fish (shēt′fish), *n.* [Formerly also (erroneously) *sheath-fish*; appar. < *sheat*[2], a shote, + *fish*[1].] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, especially *Silurus glanis*, the great catfish of central and eastern Europe, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe except the sturgeons, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds. The flesh is edible, the fat is used in dressing leather, and the sound yields a kind of gelatin. It is of elongate form with a small dorsal, no adipose fin, a long anal, and a distinct caudal with a roundish margin: there are six barbels. It takes the place in Europe of the common catfish of North America, and belongs to the same family, but to a different subfamily. (See cut under *Siluridæ*.) With a qualifying term, *sheat-fish* extends to some related families. See phrases following.

> At home a mighty *sheat-fish* smokes upon the festive board.
> *Kingsley*, Hypatia, x. (*Davies.*)

Electric sheat-fishes, the electric catfishes, or *Malapteruridæ*.—**Flat-headed sheat-fishes**, the *Aspredinidæ*.—**Long-headed sheat-fishes**, the *Pteronotidæ*.—**Mailed sheat-fishes**, the *Loricariidæ*.—**Naked sheat-fishes**, the *Pimelodidæ*.—**True sheat-fishes**, the *Siluridæ*.

★**sheath** (shēth), *n.* [< ME. *shethe*, *schethe*, also *shede*, < AS. *scēath*, *scāth*, *sceáth* = OS. *scēthia*, *scēdia* = D. *scheede* = MLG. *schēde*, LG. *schede*, *schee* = OHG. *sceida*, MHG. G. *scheide* = Icel. *skeithir*, fem. pl., also *skīthi*, a sheath, = Sw. *skida*, a sheath, a husk or pod of a bean or pea, = Dan. *skede*, sheath: appar. orig. applied (as in Sw.) to the husk of a bean or pea, as 'that which separates,' from the root of AS. *scādan*, *sceádan*, etc., separate: see *shed*[1], *v.* Cf. *shide*.] 1. A case or covering, especially one which fits closely: as, the *sheath* of a sword. Compare *scabbard*[1].

> His knif he drazh out of his *schethe*,
> & to his herte hit wolde habbe ismite
> Nadde his moder hit vnder hete.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

> Put up thy sword into the *sheath*. John xviii. 11.

> A dagger, in rich *sheath* with jewels on it
> Sprinkled about in gold.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. Any somewhat similar covering. (*a*) In *bot.*, the part of an expanded organ that is rolled around a stem or other body, forming a tube, as in the lower part of the leaves of grasses, the stipules of the *Polygonaceæ*, the tubular organ inclosing the seta of mosses, etc.; a vagina; also, an arrangement of cells inclosing a cylindrical body, as the medullary sheath. See cuts under *Equisetum*, *exogen*, and *ocrea*.



Leaf of *Lolium perenne*, showing sheath.

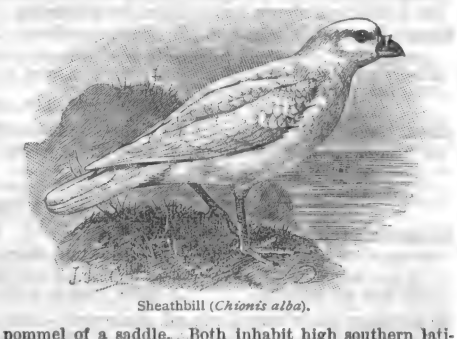
> The cleistogamic flowers are very small, and usually mature their seeds within the *sheaths* of the leaves.
> *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. [333.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, some sheathing, enveloping, or covering part. (1) The preputial sheath into which the penis is retracted in many animals, as the horse, bull, dog, etc. This sheath corresponds in the main with the foreskin of man, and is often called *prepuce*. (2) An elytron, wing-cover, or wing-case of an insect. (3) The horny covering of the bill or feet of a bird; especially, a sort of false cere of some birds, as the sheathbills, jagers, etc. See cuts under *puffin*. (4) The lorica or test which envelops many infusorians or other protozoans, some rotifers, etc. (5) The fold of skin into which the claws of a cat or other feline may be retracted. (*c*) In *anat.*, specifically, a membrane, fascia, or other sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue which closely invests a part or organ, and serves to bind it down or hold it in place. Such sheaths may be cylindrical, as when investing a nerve or blood-vessel and extending in its course; or flat and expansive, as when binding down muscles. A layer of deep fascia commonly forms a continuous sheath of all the muscles of a limb, as notably in the case of the fascia lata, which envelops the thigh, and is made tense by a special muscle (the tensor fasciæ latæ). See *fascia*, 7.

3. A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.—**Carotid, chordal, cortical, crural, femoral sheath.** See the adjectives.—**Cirrus-sheath.** See *cirrus*.—**Dentinal sheath of Neumann**, the proper sheath of the dentinal fibers; the wall of the dentinal canaliculi. Also called *dental sheath*.—**Leaf-sheath**, in *bot.*: (*a*) The sheath of a leaf. Specifically—(*b*) The membranous toothed girdle which surrounds each node of an *Equisetum*, corresponding to the foliage of the higher orders of plants. See cut under *Equisetum*.—**Medullary, mucilaginous, penial, perivascular, rostral sheath.** See the adjectives.—**Protective sheath**, in *bot.*, the sheath or layer of modified parenchyma-cells surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.—**Sheath of Henle**, a delicate connective-tissue envelop of a nerve-fiber outside of the sheath of Schwann, being a continuation of the perineurium.—**Sheath of Mauthner**, the protoplasmic sheath underneath Schwann's sheath, and passing inward at the nodes of Ranvier to separate the myelin from the axis-cylinder. It thus incloses the myelin in a double sac. (*Ranvier.*) The outer leaf becomes thickened about the middle of the internode, inclosing a nucleus.—**Sheath of Schwann.** Same as *neurilemma*, or *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Sheath of the optic nerve**, that continuation of the membranes of the brain which incloses the optic nerve.—**Sheath of the rectus**, the sheath formed, above the fold of Douglas, by the splitting of the aponeurotic tendon of the internal oblique muscle, and containing between its layers most of the rectus muscle.

sheath (shēth), *v. t.* Same as *sheathe*.

sheathbill (shēth′bil), *n.* A sea-bird of the family *Chionididæ*. There are two species, *Chionis alba*, in which the sheath is flat like a cere, and *C.* (or *Chionarchus*) *minor*, in which the sheath rises up like the



Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

pommel of a saddle. Both inhabit high southern latitudes, as the Falkland Islands and Kerguelen Land; the plumage is pure-white, and the size is that of a large pigeon. They are known to sailors as *kelp-pigeon* and *sore-eyed pigeon*.

sheath-billed (shēth′bild), *a.* Having the bill sheathed with a kind of false cere. See *sheath-bill*.

sheathclaw (shēth′klâ), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Thecodactylus*.

sheathe (shēᴛʜ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheathed*, ppr. *sheathing*. [Also sometimes *sheath*, which is proper only as taken from the mod. noun, and pron. shēth; < ME. *schethen*, *scheden* = Icel. *skeitha*, sheathe; < *sheath*, *n.*] 1. To put into a sheath or scabbard; inclose in or cover with or as with a sheath or case: as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.

> 'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

> *Sheathe* thy sword,
> Fair foster-brother, till I say the word
> That draws it forth.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 273.

2. To protect by a casing or covering; cover over or incase, as with armor, boards, iron, sheets of copper, or the like.

> It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh.*

> The two knights entered the lists, armed with sword and dagger, and *sheathed* in complete harness.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

3. To cover up or hide.

> Her eyes, like marigolds, had *sheathed* their light.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 397.

> In the snake, all the organs are *sheathed*; no hands, no feet, no fins, no wings. *Emerson*, Civilization.

4. To render less sharp or keen; mask; dull.

> Other substances, opposite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheathe* those sharp salts; as pease and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

To sheathe the sword, figuratively, to put an end to war or enmity; make peace.

> Days of ease, when now the weary *sword*
> Was *sheath'd*, and luxury with Charles restored.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 140.

sheathed (shēᴛʜd), *p. a.* 1. Put into a sheath; incased in a sheath, as a sword; specifically, in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, having a sheath; put in or capable of being withdrawn into a sheath; invaginated; vaginate.—2. Covered with sheathing or thin material, inside or outside.

sheather (shē′ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *schethere*; < *sheathe* + *-er*[1].] One who sheathes, in any sense.

sheath-fish (shēth′fish), *n.* A false form of *sheat-fish*. *Encyc. Brit.*; *Web. Int. Dict.*

sheathing (shē′ᴛʜing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sheathe*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sheathes.—2. That which sheathes, covers, or protects, or may be used for such purpose. Specifically—(*a*) In *carpenter-work*, boarding applied to any surface, or used to cover a skeleton frame; especially, such boarding when forming the inner or rough covering intended to receive an outer coating of any sort. (*b*) Thin plates of metal used for covering the bottom of a wooden ship, usually copper or yellow metal, and serving to protect it from the boring of marine animals; also, a covering of wood applied to the parts under water of many iron and steel vessels, to prevent corrosion of the metal and to delay fouling of the bottom. (*c*) Anything prepared for covering a surface, as of a wall or other part of a building: applied to tiles, metallic plates, stamped leather hangings, etc.

> Mural *sheathings* imitative of the finest Persian patterns.
> *Art Jour.*, N. S., VII. 36.

(*d*) A protection for the main deck of a whaling-vessel, as pine boards, about one inch in thickness, laid over the deck to prevent it from being cut up by the spades, being burned while trying out oil, etc.

sheathing (shē′ᴛʜing), *p. a.* Inclosing by or as by a sheath: as, the *sheathing* base of a leaf; *sheathing* stipules, etc. See cut under *sheath*, 2.—**Sheathing canal.** See *canal*[1].

sheathing-nail (shē′ᴛʜing-nāl), *n.* A nail suitable for nailing on sheathing. That used in nailing on the metallic sheathings of ships is a cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin.

sheathing-paper (shē′ᴛʜing-pā′pėr), *n.* A coarse paper laid on or under the metallic sheathing of ships, and used for other like purposes; lining-paper.

sheath-knife (shēth′nīf), *n.* A knife worn in a sheath attached to the waist-belt, as by merchant seamen and by riggers.

sheathless (shēth′les), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-less*.] Having no sheath; not sheathed; evaginate.

sheath-winged (shēth′wingd), *a.* Having the wings sheathed or incased in elytra, as a beetle; sharded; coleopterous; vaginipennate.

sheathy (shē′thi), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-y*[1].] Sheath-like. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

shea-tree, *n.* Same as *shea*.

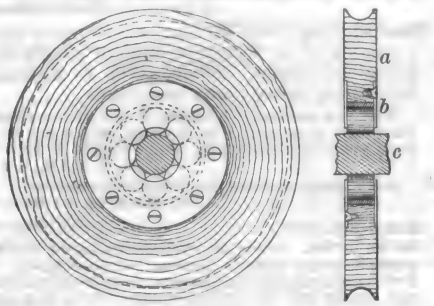
sheave[1] (shēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheaved*, ppr. *sheaving*. [< *sheaf*[1], *n.* Cf. *sheaf*[1], *v.*, and

leave[3], < *leaf*[1], etc.] To bring together into sheaves; collect into a sheaf or into sheaves.

sheave[2] (shēv), *n.* [Also *sheeve, sheaf;* a var. of *shive:* see *shive.*] 1. A slice, as of bread; a cut. [Scotch.]

She begs one *sheave* of your white bread,
But and a cup of your red wine.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

2. A grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley;



Block-sheave.
a, sheave; *b*, brass bushing; *c*, pin.

a shiver. See cut under *block*[1].—3. A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.—**Dumb sheave,** an aperture through which a rope reeves without a revolving sheave.—**Patent sheave,** a sheave fitted with metal rollers to reduce friction.

sheaved (shēvd), *a.* [< *sheaf*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Made of straw.

Her hair, nor loose nor tied in formal plat,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheaved* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 31.

2. Finished around the top with a flare, like that of a sheaf.

A well-*sheaved* wine glass could be made only in England. *Reports to Society of Arts,* II. 134.

sheave-hole (shēv'hōl), *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

sheaves, *n.* Plural of *sheaf*[1] and of *sheave*[2].

she-balsam (shē'bâl″sam), *n.* See *balsam-tree.*

shebander (sheb'an-dėr), *n.* [Also better *shabander, shabunder, sabander*†, etc., < Hind. *shahbandar* (> Malay *shabander, shāhbander, shāhbandara*), < Pers. *shāh-bandar,* 'king of the port,' < *shāh,* king, + *bandar,* port.] A Dutch East India commercial officer.

shebang (shē-bang'), *n.* [Supposed to be an irreg. var. of *shebeen.*] A shanty; place; "concern": as, who lives in this *shebang?* he threatened to clean out the whole *shebang.* [Slang, U. S.]

Shebat, *n.* See *Sebat.*

shebbel (sheb'el), *n.* A certain fish. See the quotation.

The catching of the *shebbel* or Barbary salmon, a species of shad, is a great industry on all the principal rivers of the coast [of Morocco], and vast numbers of the fish, which are often from 5 to 15 pounds in weight, are dried and salted. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 834.

shebeck (shē'bek), *n.* Same as *xebec.*

shebeen (she-bēn'), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A shop or house where excisable liquors are sold without the license required by law. [Ireland and Scotland.]

shebeener (she-bē'nėr), *n.* [< *shebeen* + *-er*[1].] One who keeps a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

shebeening (she-bē'ning), *n.* [< *shebeen* + *-ing*[1].] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

Shechinah, Shekinah (shē-kī'nä), *n.* [< Chal. and late Heb. *shekhīnāh,* dwelling, < Heb. *shākhan,* dwell (the verb used in Ex. xxiv. 16, Num. ix. 17, 22, x. 12).] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat.

shecklaton†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton.*

shed[1] (shed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shed,* ppr. *shedding.* [Early mod. E. also *shead, shede;* < ME. *sheden, scheden, schoden, shæden* (pret. *shedde, shadde, schadde, ssedde, shode,* pp. *shad, i-sched*), < AS. *sceádan, (sceādan), scādan* (pret. *scēd, sceód,* pp. *sceáden, scāden*), part, separate, distinguish, = OS. *skēthan* = OFries. *skētha, skēda, schēda* = D. *scheiden* = MLG. *schēden* = OHG. *sceidan,* MHG. G. *scheiden,* part, separate, distinguish, = Goth. *skaidan,* separate; akin to AS. *scīd,* E. *shide,* AS. *scǣth,* E. *sheath,* etc.; Teut. √ *skid,* part, separate; cf. Lith. *skedzu, skedu,* I part, separate, L. *scindere* (perf. *scidi*), split, Gr. σχίζειν, split, σχίζα, a splinter, Skt. √ *chid,* split: see *scission, schedule, schism,* etc. Cf. *sheath, shide, skid,* from the same ult. source. The alleged AS. **sceddan,* shed (blood), is not authenticated, being prob. an error of reading. The OFries. *schedda,* NFries. *schoddjen,* push, shake, G. *schütten,* shed, spill, cast, etc., go rather with E. *shudder.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To part; separate; divide: as, to *shed* the hair. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yif ther be any thing that knytteth and felawshippeth hymselfe to thilke mydel poynt it is constreyned into symplicite, that is to seyn unto immoeveablete, and it ceseth to ben *shad* and to fletyn dyversly.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

But with no crafte of combis brode,
They myȝte hire hore lokkis *schode.*
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

Scriminale, . . . a pin or bodkin that women vse to diuide and *shed* their haires with when they dresse their heads. *Florio.*

Then up did start him Childe Vyet,
Shed by his yellow hair.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

2. To throw off. (*a*) To cast off, as a natural covering: as, trees *shed* their leaves in autumn.

Trees which come into leaf and *shed* their leaves late last longer than those that are early either in fruit or leaf. *Bacon,* Hist. Life and Death, Nature Durable, § 20.

(*b*) To molt, cast, or exuviate, as a quadruped its hair, a bird its feathers, a crab its shell, a snake its skin, or a deer its antlers. (*c*) To throw or cause to flow off without penetrating, as a roof or covering of oil-cloth, or the like.

3. To scatter about or abroad; disperse; diffuse: as, to *shed* light on a subject.

"Some shal sowe the sakke," quod Piers, "for *shedyng* of the whete." *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 9.

Yf there were English *shedd* amongest them and placed over them, they should not be able once to styrre or murmure but that it shoulde be knowen.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The love of God is *shed* abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost. Rom. v. 5.

All heaven,
And happy constellations, on that hour
Shed their selectest influence; the earth
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill.
Milton, P. L., viii. 513.

That still spirit *shed* from evening air!
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

4. To sprinkle; intersperse. [Rare.]

Her hair,
That flows so liberal and so fair,
Is *shed* with gray.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

5. To let or cause to flow out; let fall; pour out; spill: used especially in regard to blood and tears: as, to *shed* blood; to *shed* tears of joy.

Thou schalt *schede* the oile of anoyntyng on his heed.
Wyclif, Ex. xxix. 7.

And many a wilde hertes blood she *shedde.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 267.

The Copies of those Tears thou there hast *shed* . . . are Already in Heaven's Casket bottled.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 150.

But, after looking a while at the long-tailed imp, he was so shocked by his horrible ugliness, spiritual as well as physical, that he actually began to *shed* tears.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cast, part with, or let fall a covering, vestment, envelop, or seed; molt; lose, cast, throw off, or exuviate a covering: as, the bird *sheds* in August; the crab *sheds* in June.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 439.

2†. To be let fall; pour or be poured; be spilled.

Schyre *schedeȝ* the rayn in schowreȝ ful warme.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne *shadde*
That slow the fyr, and made him to escape.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 741.

Faxe fyltered, & felt flosed hym vmbe,
That *schod* fro hi's schulderes to his schyre wykes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1690.

shed[1] (shed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shead, shede,* also dial. *shode;* < ME. *sheed, schede, schead, shode, schode, schood, schad, shæd,* separation, division, the parting of the hair, the temple or top of the head, < AS. *scāde,* the top of the head, a division, separation, *ge-sceád,* division, separation, = OS. *scēth* = OFries. *skēthe, skēd, scheid* = OHG. *sceit,* MHG. G. *scheit,* distinction, division, etc.; cf. D. (*haar-*)*scheel,* a tress of hair, = MLG. *schēdel* = OHG. *sceitila,* MHG. G. *scheitel,* the parting of the hair, the top of the head, the hair thereon; from the verb. The noun *shed* is most familiar in the comp. *water-shed.*] 1. A division or parting: as, the *shed* of the hair (obsolete or provincial); a water-*shed.*

In heed he had a *sheed* biforn. *Cursor Mundi,* l. 18837.

Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly *shed.*
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

2. In *weaving,* a parting or opening between sets of warp-threads in a loom, made by the action of the heddles, or by the Jacquard attachment, for the passage of the shuttle and the weft-thread.

A double *shed* . . . is used when two tiers of shuttles are used at one time. *A. Barlow,* Weaving, p. 112.

3. The slope of land or of a hill: as, which way is the *shed?*—4†. The parting of the hair; hence, the top of the head; temples.

Ful streight and even lay his joly *shode.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 130.

shed[2] (shed), *n.* [< ME. **shed,* **shad,* in pl. *shaddys;* perhaps a particular use of ME. **shed,* written *ssed,* a Kentish form of *shade:* see *shade*[1]. The particular sense is prob. due to association with the diff. word *shud,* a shed: see *shud*[2].] 1. A slight or temporary shelter; a penthouse or lean-to; hence, an outhouse; a hut or mean dwelling: as, a snow-*shed;* a wood-*shed.*

Houses not inhabited, as shoppis, celars, *shaddys,* warehouses, stables, wharfes, kranes, tymbre hawes.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 72.

Courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly *sheds*
With smoky rafters than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton,* Comus, l. 323.

But when I touched her, lo! she, too,
Fell into dust and nothing, and the house
Became no better than a broken *shed.*
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, vehicles, etc.: as, a *shed* on a wharf; a railway-*shed;* an engine-*shed.*

These [wagons] filled the inn-yards, or were ranged side by side under broad-roofed *sheds.*
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

shed[3]†, *n.* [Appar. ult. < L. *scheda,* a sheet of paper: see *schedule.*] A sheet. [Rare.]

Scheda . . . Angl. A sheet or *shed* of paper. . . . *Schedula* . . . Angl. A little sheet or scrow of paper.
Calepini Dictionarium Undecim Linguarum, ed. 1590.

shed[4] (shed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

shedder (shed'ėr), *n.* [< *shed*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sheds, pours out, or spills.

A son that is a robber, a *shedder* of blood.
Ezek. xviii. 10.

2. In *zoöl.,* that which sheds, casts, or molts; especially, a lobster or crab which is shedding its shell, or has just done so and is growing a new one.

I'm going to make a cast, as soon as you drop the anchor and give me some of that bait—which, by the way, would be a great deal more tempting to the trout if it were a *shedder* or "buster" instead of a hard-shell crab.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 639.

★3. An adult female salmon after spawning.

shedding[1] (shed'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sheding, shedyng, shæding;* verbal n. of *shed*[1], *v.*] 1. A parting; separation; a branching off, as of two roads or a water-shed; hence, the angle or place where two roads meet. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Forr Farisew [Pharisee] bitacneth uss *shædinng* inn Ennglissh spæche. *Orminn,* 16863.

Then we got out to that *shedding* of the roads which marks the junction of the highways coming down from Glasgow and Edinburgh. *W. Black,* Phaeton, xxix.

2. A pouring out or spilling; effusion: as, the *shedding* of blood.

I thank the, lord, with ruful entent
Of thi peynus and thi turment,
With carful hert and dreri mod,
For *schedynd* of thi swet blod.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

Almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without *shedding* of blood is no remission. Heb. ix. 22.

3. The act of letting fall, casting off, or parting with something, as a plant its seed when ripe, or a covering husk: as, the *shedding* of wheat.

Promptly with the coming of the spring, if not even in the last week of February, the buffalo begins the *shedding* of his winter coat.
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 412.

4. That which is shed, cast off, or exuviated; a cast or exuvium.

shedding[2] (shed'ing), *n.* [< *shed*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A collection of sheds, or sheds collectively. [Colloq.]

Self-contained Roofs in spans up to 30 ft., of Malleable Iron Columns requiring no foundations, are the most economical forms of durable *shedding* that can be erected.
The Engineer, LXIX., p. xv. of adv't's.

shedding-motion (shed′ing-mō″shon), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism for separating the warp-threads in a loom, to form an opening between them for the passage of the shuttle; a dobby: more particularly used with reference to the Jacquard loom. See *loom*[1].

shed-line (shed′līn), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of a water-shed.

shed-roof (shed′röf), *n.* Same as *pent-roof*.

shedulet, *n.* An obsolete form of *schedule*.

Sheeah, *n.* Same as *Shiah*.

sheeft, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*[1].

sheel. See *sheal*[1], *sheal*[2].

sheeling (shē′ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

sheen[1] (shēn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shine* (simulating *shine*[1], *v.*); < ME. *sheene, shene, schene, scheene, scene, sceone, scone,* < AS. *scēne, scȳne, sceóne, scióne* = OS. *skōni, scōni* = OFries. *skēne, schēn, schōn* = D. *schoon* = MLG. *schōne*, LG. *schöne, schön* = OHG. *scōni*, MHG. *schœne*, G. *schön*, fair, beautiful, = Sw. *skön* = Dan. *skjön*, beautiful (cf. Icel. *skjóni*, a piebald horse), = Goth. *skauns*, well-formed, beautiful (cf. *ibnaskauns*, of like appearance, **skauns*, n., appearance, form, in comp. *gutha-skaunei*, the form of God); prob., with orig. pp. formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *sceáwian*, etc., look at, show: see *show*[1].] Fair; bright; shining; glittering; beautiful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"After sharpest shoures," quath Pees, "most *sheene* is the sonne." *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 456.

Youre blisful suster, Lucina the *sheene*,
That of the see is chief goddesse and queene.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 317.

So faire and *sheene*
As on the earth, great mother of us all,
With living eye more fayre was never seene.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 10.

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 29.

sheen[1] (shēn), *v. i.* [< *sheen*[1], *a.*; in part a variant of *shine*[1].] To shine; glisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But he lay still, and sleeped sound,
Albeit the sun began to *sheen*.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

Ye'll put on the robes o' red,
To *sheen* thro' Edinbruch town.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 326).

This town,
That, *sheening* far, celestial seems to be.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 17.

sheen[1] (shēn), *n.* [< *sheen*[1], *v.* or *a.*] Brightness; luster; splendor. [Chiefly poetical.]

And thirty dozen moons with borrow'd *sheen*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 167.

The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

sheen[2]† (shēn), *n.* An obsolete (Scotch) plural of *shoe*.

She lean'd her low down to her toe,
To loose her true love's *sheen*.
Willie and Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 58).

Four-and-twenty fair ladies
Put on that lady's *sheen*.
Young Hastings the Groom (Child's Ballads, I. 189).

sheenly† (shēn′li), *adv.* [< ME. *scheenely*; < *sheen*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Brightly.

Seuin sterres that stounde stoutlich imaked,
Hee showes forthe *scheenely* shynand bright.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

sheeny[1] (shē′ni), *a.* [< *sheen*[1] + *-y*[1].] Bright; glittering; shining; beautiful. [Poetical.]

Did of late Earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* Heaven, and thou, some goddess fled,
Amongst us here below to hide thy nectar'd head?
Milton, Death of Fair Infant, l. 48.

Many a *sheeny* summer-morn
Adown the Tigris I was borne.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

sheeny[2] (shē′ni), *n.*; pl. *sheenies* (-niz). [Origin obscure.] A sharp fellow: specifically applied opprobriously to Jews: also used attributively. ★[Slang.]

sheep[1] (shēp), *n.*; pl. *sheep*. [< ME. *sheep, shep, scheep, schepe, sceap, sscep, sep* (pl. *sheep, scheep*), < AS. *sceáp, scēp* (pl. *sceáp, scēp*) = OS. *scāp* = OFries. *skēp, schēp* = D. *schaap* = MLG. *schāp*, LG. *schaap* = OHG. *scāf*, MHG. G. *schaf*, sheep; root unknown. Not found in Goth., where *lamb* (= E. *lamb*) is used, nor in Scand., where Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, appears (see *Faroese*).] 1. A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidæ*, subfamily *Ovinæ*, and genus *Ovis*; specifically, *Ovis aries*, domesticated in many varieties, and one of the animals most useful to man. The male is a ram, the female a ewe, and the young a lamb; the flesh of the adult is mutton; of the young, lamb; the coat or fleece is wool, a principal material of warm clothing; the prepared hide is sheepskin, used for many purposes; the entrails furnish sausage-cases, and are also dried and twisted into strings for musical instruments ("catgut"); the prepared fat makes tallow or suet; and the twisted horns of the ram are used in the manufacture of various utensils. The milk of the ewe is thicker than that of the cow, yielding a relatively greater quantity of butter and cheese. The sheep is one of the most harmless and timid of animals. The artificial breeds of *O. aries* are numerous; it is not known from what wild stock or stocks they are descended. The mouflon is a probable ancestor of some at least of the domestic varieties, especially those with short tail and crescentic horns. The principal English varieties of the sheep are the large Leicester, the Cotswold, the Southdown, the Cheviot, and the black-faced breeds. The Leicester comes early to maturity, attains a large size, has a fine full form, and carries more mutton, though not of finest quality, in the same apparent dimensions than any other; the wool is not so long as in some other breeds, but is considerably finer. The Cotswolds have been improved by crossing with Leicesters; their wool is fine, and their mutton fine-grained and full-sized. Southdowns have short, close, and curled wool, and their mutton is highly valued for its flavor; they attain a large size. All these require a good climate and rich pasture. The Cheviot is much hardier, and is well adapted for the green, grassy hills of Highland districts; the wool is short, thick, and fine. The Cheviot possesses good fattening qualities, and yields excellent mutton. The black-faced is hardiest of all, and adapted for wild heathery hills and moors; its wool is long and coarse, but its mutton is the very finest. The Welsh resembles the black-faced, but is less hardy; its mutton is delicious, but its fleece weighs only about 2 pounds. The foreign breeds of sheep are numerous, some of the more remarkable being (*a*) the broad-tailed sheep, common in Asia and Egypt, and remarkable for its large heavy tail; (*b*) the Iceland sheep, having three, four, or five horns; (*c*) the fat-rumped sheep of Tatary, with an accumulation of fat on the rump, which, falling down in two great masses behind, often entirely conceals the tail; (*d*) the Astrakhan or Bucharian sheep, with the wool twisted in spiral curls, and of very fine quality; (*e*) the Wallachian or Cretan sheep, with very large, long, and spiral horns, those of the male being upright, and those of the female at right angles with the head. All the wild species of *Ovis* have the book-name *sheep*, and also particular designations. (See *argali, bighorn, mouflon, musimon.*) The best-known form in the new world is the Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn, *O. montana*. Certain *Ovinæ* of modern genera detached from *Ovis* are called *sheep* with a qualifying term, as the aoudad, or Barbary sheep. See cuts under *aoudad, bighorn, merino, Ovis, quadricorn*, and *Ruminantia*.

In that Lond ben Trees that beren Wolle, as thoghe it were of *Scheep*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 268.

2. Leather made from sheepskin, especially split leather used in bookbinding.—3. In contempt, a silly fellow.—**Barbary sheep**, the bearded argali, or aoudad.—**Black sheep**, one who in character or conduct does little credit to the flock, family, or community to which he belongs; the reprobate or disreputable member: as, the *black sheep* of the family.

Jekyl . . . is not such a *black sheep* neither but what there are some white hairs about him.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxvi.

Indian sheep†, the llama.—**Marco Polo's sheep**, *Ovis poli*, one of the finest species of the genus.—**Merino sheep**. See *merino*.—**Peruvian sheep**†, the llama.—**Rocky Mountain sheep**, the bighorn.—**Sheep's eye** or **eyes**, a bashful, diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer; an amorous look.

Go to, Nell; no more *sheep's eyes;* ye may be caught, I tell ye; these be liquorish lads.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 51).

Well, but for all that, I can tell who is a great admirer of miss; pray, miss, how do you like Mr. Spruce? I swear I have often seen him cast a *sheep's eye* out of a calf's head at you; deny it if you can. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Those [eyes] of an amorous, roguish look derive their title even from the sheep; and we say such a one has a *sheep's eye*, not so much to denote the innocence as the simple slyness of the cast. *Spectator*.

A fig for their nonsense and chatter!—suffice it, her
Charms will excuse one for casting *sheep's eyes* at her.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 334.

Sheep's-foot trimmer, a shears or cutting-pincers for removing superfluous growth from a sheep's foot.—**Sheep's-head porgy.** See *porgy*.—**Vegetable sheep.** Same as *sheep-plant*. See *Raoulia*.

sheep[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *scheep, schepe,* < AS. **scēpe*, one who takes charge of sheep, < *sceáp*, sheep: see *sheep*[1]. Cf. *herd*[2], < *herd*[1].] A shepherd.

In a somer seson, whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes as I a *shepe* [var. *scheep* (A), *shepherde* (C)] were. *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 2.

sheep-backs (shēp′baks), *n. pl.* Same as *roches moutonnées*.

The rounded knolls of rock along the track of a glacier have been called *sheep-backs* (*roches moutonnées*), in allusion to their forms.
J. D. Dana, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 699.

sheepberry (shēp′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *sheepberries* (-iz). 1. A small tree, *Viburnum Lentago*, of eastern North America. It bears small white flowers in cymes, and black edible drupes.—2. The fruit of the above tree, so called from its fancied resemblance to sheep-droppings. Also *nanny-berry*.

sheep-biter† (shēp′bī″tėr), *n.* A mongrel or ill-trained shepherd-dog which snaps at or worries sheep; hence, one who cheats or robs the simple or those he should guard; a petty thief, or perhaps a faultfinding, backbiting, or censorious person. Compare *bite-sheep*.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheep-biter* come by some notable shame?
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 6.

I wish all such old *sheep-biters* might dip their fingers in such sauce to their mutton. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 1.

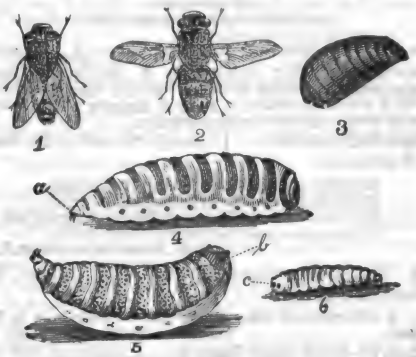
There are political *sheep-biters* as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trust as well as of private.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

sheep-biting (shēp′bī″ting), *a.* Given to biting, snapping at, or worrying sheep or simple or defenseless persons; hence, given to robbing or backbiting those under one's care.

Why, you bald-pated, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you? Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you! Show your *sheep-biting* face, and be hanged an hour!
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 359.

Sheep-biting mongrels, hand-basket freebooters!
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

sheep-bot (shēp′bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Œstrus ovis*, or its larva. It is a large yellowish-gray fly, which deposits its young larvæ in the nasal orifices of sheep. The larvæ crawl back into the passages of the nostrils or throat, and usually into the frontal sinuses, where they remain



Sheep-bot (*Œstrus ovis*).
1, adult fly, with wings closed; 2, same, with wings expanded; 3, empty puparium; 4, full-grown larva, dorsal view: *a*, mouth-hooks; 5, full-grown larva, ventral view: *b*, anal appendages; 6, young larva: *c*, anal stigmata.

feeding upon the mucous membrane for nine months, when they crawl out, drop to the ground, and transform to pupæ, issuing as flies in six weeks or more. They are a source of great damage to sheep, and are frequently the indirect or even direct cause of death. The sheep-bot is common to Europe and America, and has been carried in exported sheep to many other parts of the world.

sheep-cote (shēp′kōt), *n.* [< ME. *schep-cote;* < *sheep*[1] + *cote*[1].] A small inclosure for sheep with a shepherd's house in it; a pen.

Pray you, if you know,
Where in the purlieus of this forest stands
A *sheep-cote* fenced about with olive trees?
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 78.

sheep-dip (shēp′dip), *n.* Same as *sheep-wash*.

sheep-dog (shēp′dog), *n.* 1 A dog trained to watch and tend sheep; especially, a collie.—2. A chaperon. [Slang.]

"Some men are coming who will only bore you. I would not ask them, but you know it 's for your good, and now I have a *sheep-dog*, I need not be afraid to be alone." "A *sheep-dog*—a companion! Becky Sharp with a companion! Isn't it good fun?" thought Mrs. Crawley to herself.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

sheep-faced (shēp′fāst), *a.* Sheepish; bashful.

sheep-farmer (shēp′fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer whose occupation is the raising of sheep.

sheepfold (shēp′fōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheepefould;* < ME. *schepfalde;* < *sheep*[1] + *fold*[2], *n.*] A fold or pen for sheep.

sheephead (shēp′hed), *n.* Same as *sheepshead*, a fish.

In fishes which live near the bottom and among the rocks, such as the sea-bass, red snapper, *sheephead*, and perch, the scales are usually thick. *Science*, XV. 211.

sheep-headed (shēp′hed″ed), *a.* Dull; simple-minded; silly; stupid.

And though it be a divell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple *sheepe-headed* fooles whom it hath undone and beggered.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

sheepherdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *shepherd*.

sheep-holder (shēp′hōl″dėr), *n.* A cradle or table for holding a sheep during the process of shearing; a sheep-table. *E. H. Knight*.

sheep-hook (shēp′hůk), *n.* [< *sheep*[2] + *hook*.] A shepherds' crook.

Thou a sceptre's heir,
That thus affect'st a *sheep-hook!*
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 431.

sheepish (shē′pish), *a.* [< ME. *shepisshe;* < *sheep*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1†. Of or pertaining to sheep.

Of other shepherds, some were running after their sheep, strayed beyond their bounds; . . . some setting a bell for an ensign of a *sheepish* squadron.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Of their *sheepish* Astarte yee heard euen now, and of their Legend of Dagon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 91.

2. Like a sheep; having the character attributed to sheep or their actions; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; stupid; silly.

I haue reade ouer thy *sheepish* discourse of the Lambe of God and his Enemies, and entreated my patience to bee good to thee whilst I read it.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 45.

Wanting there [at home] change of company, . . . he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke*, Education, § 70.

I never felt the pain of a *sheepish* inferiority so miserably in my life. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

Reserved and *sheepish;* that 's much against him.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

sheepishly (shē′pish-li), *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence; sillily.

sheepishness (shē′pish-nes), *n.* The character of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.

sheep-laurel (shēp′lâ″rel), *n.* The lambkill, *Kalmia angustifolia*, an American shrub the leaves of which are reputed poisonous to animals. Also *sheep-poison, calfkill, wicky.*

sheep-louse (shēp′lous), *n.* [Cf. ME. *schepys lowce*, 'sheep's louse': see *sheep*[1] and *louse*[1].] 1. A parasitic dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus;* a sheep-tick. See *Melophagus*, and cut under *sheep-tick.*—2. A mallophagous parasite, *Trichodectes sphærocephalus*, 1 millimeter long, infesting the wool of sheep in Europe and America: more fully called *red-headed sheep-louse.*

sheepman (shēp′man), *n.*; pl. *sheepmen* (-men). A sheep-farmer or sheep-master.

Unless reserved or protected, the whole region will soon or late be devastated by lumbermen and *sheepmen*.
The Century, XL. 667.

sheep-market (shēp′mär″ket), *n.* A place where sheep are sold. John v. 2.

sheep-master (shēp′mās″tėr), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep-farmer.

Suche vengeaunce God toke of their inordinate and vnsaciable couetousnes, sendinge amonge the shepe that pestiferous morrein, whiche much more iustely shoulde haue fallen on the *shepe-masters* owne heades.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest audits of any man in my time—a great grazier, a great *sheepmaster*, a great timber man, a great collier.
Bacon, Riches (ed. 1887).

sheep-pen (shēp′pen), *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

sheep-pest (shēp′pest), *n.* 1. The sheep-tick.—2. In *bot.*, a perennial rosaceous herb, *Acæna ovina*, found in Australia and Tasmania. The hardened calyx-tube in fruit is beset with barbed spines, making it a serious nuisance in wool.

sheep-pick (shēp′pik), *n.* A kind of hay-fork. See *sheppick.*

His servant Perry one evening in Campden-garden made an hideous outcry, whereat some who heard it coming in met him running, and seemingly frighted, with a *sheep-pick* in his hand, to whom he told a formal story how he had been set upon by two men in white with naked swords, and how he defended himself with his *sheep-pick*, the handle whereof was cut in two or three places.
Examination of Joan Perry, etc. (1676). (*Davies.*)

sheep-plant (shēp′plant), *n.* See *Raoulia.*

sheep-poison (shēp′poi″zn), *n.* 1. Same as ★*sheep-laurel.*—2. A Californian plant, *Lupinus densiflorus.*

sheep-pox (shēp′poks), *n.* An acute contagious febrile disease of sheep, accompanied by an eruption closely resembling that of smallpox; variola ovina. It appears in epizoötics, the mortality ranging from 10 to 50 per cent., according to the type of the disease. The virus is transmitted through the air, as well as by direct contact. The disease, not known in the United States, has been greatly restricted on the continent of Europe in recent years by the strict enforcing of sanitary and preventive measures. Thus, in 1887 it prevailed to a slight extent in France, Italy, and Austria. In Rumania, on the other hand, it attacked during the same year 64,000 sheep. Inoculation was practised during the first half of the present century, and frequently became the source of fresh outbreaks. It is now recommended only when the disease has actually appeared in a flock.

The formidable disorder of *sheep-pox* is confined chiefly to the continent of Europe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 204.

sheep-rack (shēp′rak), *n.* 1. A building for holding sheep, especially for convenience in feeding them. It is provided with suitable gates or doors, and is fitted with a rack for hay and with troughs. It is sometimes mounted on a frame with wheels, so as to be movable.

2. The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris:* so called from its habit of perching on the backs of sheep to feed on the ticks. [Prov. Eng.]

sheep-range (shēp′rānj), *n.* See *range*, 7 (*a*).

sheep-reeve† (shēp′rēv), *n.* [< ME. *shepe-refe;* < *sheep*[1] + *reeve*[1].] A shepherd.

Item, where as Brome ys not well wyllyng yn my maters, whych for the wrong takyng and wyth haldyng my shepe I ought take a accioun ayenst hym; for declaracioun in whate wyse he dyd it, John Bele my *shepereſe* can enforme you best, for he laboured about the recuvere of it.
Paston Letters, I. 175.

sheep-rot (shēp′rot), *n.* A name given to the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, marsh-plants supposed to produce the rot in sheep. See *white rot* (under *rot*), *sheep's-bane, flukewort*, and *Hydrocotyle.* [Prov. Eng.]

sheep-run (shēp′run), *n.* A large tract of grazing-country fit for pasturing sheep. A sheep-run is properly more extensive than a sheepwalk. It appears to have been originally an Australian term.

sheep's-bane (shēps′bān), *n.* A species of pennywort—in England *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, and in the West Indies *H. umbellata:* so named from their association with sheep-rot. See *Hydrocotyle* and *pennyrot.*

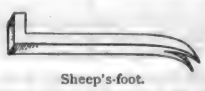
sheep's-beard (shēps′bērd), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Urospermum*, related to the chicory. There are two species, natives of the Mediterranean region. *U. Dalechampii*, a dwarf tufted plant with large lemon-colored heads, is handsome in cultivation.

sheep's-bit (shēps′bit), *n.* A plant, *Jasione montana:* so called, according to Prior, to distinguish it from the devil's-bit scabious. The name is somewhat extended to other species of the genus. See *Jasione.* Also called *sheep's-scabious.*

sheep's-eye (shēps′ī), *n.* See *sheep's eye*, under *sheep*[1].

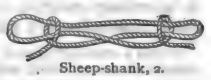
sheep's-fescue (shēps′fes″kū), *n.* A grass, *Festuca ovina*, native in many mountain regions, also cultivated elsewhere. It is a low tufted perennial with fine leaves and culms, perhaps the best of pasture-grasses in sandy soils, forming the bulk of the sheep-pasturage in the Scotch Highlands. It is also an excellent lawn-grass.

sheep's-foot (shēps′fůt), *n.* In *printing*, an iron hammer with a split curved claw at the end which serves for a handle. The claw is used as a pry for lifting forms from the bed of a press.


Sheep's-foot.

sheep-shank (shēp′shangk), *n.* 1. The shank or leg of a sheep; hence, something lank, slender, or weak: in the quotation applied to a bridge.

I doubt na', frien', ye'll think
ye're nae *sheepshank,*
Ance ye were streekit o'er
frae bank to bank!
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

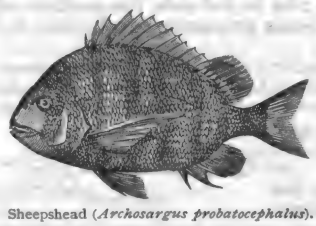

Sheep-shank, 2.

2. *Naut.*, a kind of knot, hitch, or bend made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.

sheepshead (shēps′hed), *n.* 1†. A fool; a silly person.

Ah errant *Sheepes-head*, hast thou liu'd thus long,
And dar'st not looke a Woman in the face?
Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 136).

2. A sparoid fish, *Archosargus* or *Diplodus probatocephalus* (formerly known as *Sargus ovis*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed as a food-fish. It is a stout- and very deep-bodied fish, with a steep frontal profile, of a grayish color with about eight vertical dark bands, and the fins mostly dark. It attains a length of 30 inches, though usually found of a smaller size.


Sheepshead (*Archosargus probatocephalus*).

3. A sciænoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States, *Haplodinotus grunniens.* Also called *drum, croaker*, and *thunder-pumper.*—**Sheepshead (or sheep's-head) porgy.** See *porgy.*—**Three-banded sheepshead.** Same as *moonfish* (*d*).

sheepshead (shēps′hed), *v. i.* To fish for or ★catch sheepshead. [U. S.]

sheep-shearer (shēp′shēr″ėr), *n.* One who shears or clips sheep.

Judah was comforted, and went up unto his *sheep-shearers* to Timnath. Gen. xxxviii. 12.

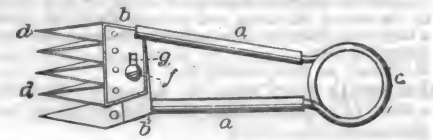
sheep-shearing (shēp′shēr″ing), *n.* 1. The act of shearing sheep.—2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

I must go buy spices for our *sheep-shearing.*
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 125.

There are two feasts annually held among the farmers, . . . but not confined to any particular day. The first is the *sheep-shearing*, and the second the harvest home.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 467.

Sheep-shearing machine, a machine for shearing sheep. The cutters usually reciprocate between guard-teeth, like the knives of a mowing-machine.

sheep-shears (shēp′shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of shears used for shearing sheep. The pointed blades are connected by a steel bow, which renders them self-opening.



Multiple-bladed Sheep-shears.

a, a, handles joined by coiled spring *c*; *b, b'*, plates joined to the handles and sliding upon each other, the motion being limited by the screw *f* working in slot *g*; *d, d*, blades.

sheep-silver (shēp′sil″vėr), *n.* 1. A sum of money formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep.—2. Mica. Also *sheep's-silver.* [Scotch.]

The walls and roof . . . composed of a clear transparent rock, incrusted with *sheeps-silver*, and spar, and various bright stones.
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 249).


Sheep-shears.

sheepskin (shēp′skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a sheep; especially, such a skin dressed or preserved with the wool on, and used as a garment in many parts of Europe, as by peasants, shepherds, etc. The skin of a sheep fastened to the end of a long stick is used in Australia for beating out bush-fires.

Get the women and children into the river, and let the men go up to windward with the *sheep-skins.*
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxiv.

2. Leather made from the skin of a sheep. See *sheep*[1], 2.—3. A diploma, deed, or the like engrossed on parchment prepared from the skin of the sheep. [Colloq.]

Where some wise draughtsman and conveyancer yet toils for the entanglement of real estate in the meshes of *sheepskin.* *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxii.

★**sheep-sorrel** (shēp′sor″el), *n.* A plant, *Rumex Acetosella*, a slender weed with hastate leaves of an acid taste, abounding in poor dry soils. Also *field-sorrel.* See cut under *Rumex.*

sheep's-parsley (shēps′pärs″li), *n.* 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris.*—2. Another umbelliferous plant, *Chærophyllum temulum.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sheep-split (shēp′split), *n.* The skin of a sheep split by a knife or machine into two sections.

sheep's-scabious (shēps′skā″bi-us), *n.* Same as *sheep's-bit.*

sheep's-silver, *n.* See *sheep-silver*, 2.

sheep-station (shēp′stā″shon), *n.* A sheep-farm. [Australia.]

sheep-stealer (shēp′stē″lėr), *n.* One who steals sheep.

sheep-stealing (shēp′stē″ling), *n.* The stealing of sheep: formerly a capital offense in Great Britain.

sheepswool (shēps′wůl), *n.* A kind of sponge, *Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*, of high commercial value, found in Florida. Another sponge, of unmarketable character, is there called *bastard sheepswool.*

The *sheepswool* sponges are by far the finest in texture of any of the American grades.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 820.


Sheep-tick (*Melophagus ovinus*), eight times natural size.

sheep-tick (shēp′tik), *n.* 1. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ*, *Melophagus ovinus*, which infests sheep. It is common in pasture-grounds about the commencement of summer. The pupæ laid by the female are shining oval bodies, like the pips of small apples, which are to be seen attached by the pointed ends to the wool of the sheep. From these issues the tick, which is horny, bristly, of a rusty-ocher color, and destitute of wings. It fixes its head in the skin of the sheep, and extracts the blood, leaving a large round tumor. Also called *sheep-louse*. See cut on preceding page.

2. Same as *sheep-louse*, 2.

sheepwalk (shēp′wâk), *n.* A pasture for sheep; a tract of considerable extent where sheep feed. See *sheep-run*.

It is only within the last few years that the straths and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and that the whole country has been converted into an immense *sheep walk*.
Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, II. 310.

sheep-walker (shēp′wâ″kėr), *n.* A sheep-master; one who keeps a sheepwalk. *Encyc. Dict.* [Colloq.]

sheep-wash (shēp′wosh), *n.* 1. A lotion or wash applied to the fleece or skin of sheep, either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.—2. A sheep-washing (preparatory to sheep-shearing), or the feast held on that occasion.

A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our *sheepe-wash*.
Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

Also *sheep-dip*.

sheep-whistling (shēp′hwis″ling), *a.* Whistling after sheep; tending sheep.

An old *sheep-whistling* rogue, a ram-tender.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 805.

sheep-worm (shēp′wėrm), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Trichocephalus affinis*, infesting the cæcum of sheep.

sheepy (shē′pi), *a.* [< *sheep*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish. *Chaucer.*

sheer[1] (shēr), *a.* [< (*a*) ME. *shere, scheere, schere, skere*, < AS. as if **scǽre* = Icel. *skærr* = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær*, bright, clear, sheer, pure; merged in ME. with (*b*) ME. *shire, schire, schyre, shir*, < AS. *scīr*, bright, = OS. *skīr, skīri* = OFries. *skīre* = MD. *schīr* = MLG. *schīr*, LG. *schier* = MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, clear, free from knots, = Icel. *skirr* = Sw. *skir* = Goth. *skeirs*, bright, clear; < Teut. √ *ski*, in AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine*.] 1†. Pure; clear; bright; shining.

The blod schot for scham in-to his *schyre* face.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 317.

Had lifte awey the grave stone,
That clothed was as snow *shire*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream through muddy passages
Hath held his current and defiled himself!
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 61.

2. Uncombined with anything else; simple; mere; bare; by itself.

If she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lyingest knave in Christendom.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 25.

Thou never hadst in thy house, to stay men's stomachs,
A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammen of bacon,
Or any esculent, but *sheer* drink only.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iv. 2.

3. Absolute; utter; downright: as, *sheer* nonsense or ignorance; *sheer* waste; *sheer* stupidity.

Poor Britton did as he was bid—then went home, took to his bed, and died in a few days of *sheer* fright, a victim to practical joking.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 37.

Here is a necessity, on the one side, that I should do that which, on the other side, it appears to be a *sheer* impossibility that I should even attempt. *De Quincey.*

A conviction of inward defilement so *sheer* took possession of me that death seemed better than life.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 126.

Mr. Jonathan Rossiter held us all by the *sheer* force of his personal character and will, just as the ancient mariner held the wedding guest with his glittering eye.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 424.

4. Straight up or straight down; perpendicular; precipitous; unobstructed: as, a *sheer* descent.

This "little cliff" arose, a *sheer* unobstructed precipice of black shining rock. *Poe*, Tales, I. 161.

Upon a rock that, high and *sheer*,
Rose from the mountain's breast.
Bryant, Hunter's Vision.

5. Very thin and delicate; diaphanous: especially said of cambric or muslin.

Fine white batistes, French lawns, and *sheer* organdies delicately hemstitched.
New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

sheer[1] (shēr), *adv.* [< ME. **schere* (= MLG. *schīre* = G. *schier*); < *sheer*[1], *a.*] Quite; right; straight; clean.

You give good fees, and those beget good causes;
The prerogative of your crowns will carry the matter,
Carry it *sheer*. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up *sheer*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 419.

Sheer he cleft the bow asunder.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

She, cut off *sheer* from every natural aid.
Browning, Ring and Book, IV. 720.

Then we came to the isle Æolian, where dwelt Æolus, . . . in a floating island, and all about it is a wall of bronze unbroken, and the cliff runs up *sheer* from the sea.
Butcher and Lang, Odyssey, x.

sheer[1]† (shēr), *v. t.* [< ME. (*a*) *sheren, scheren, skeren* (= OSw. *skæra* = ODan. *skære*), (*b*) also *schiren, skiren*, make bright or pure; < *sheer*[1], *a.*] To make pure; clear; purify.

sheer[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shear*[1].

sheer[3] (shēr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shear, shere;* ★a particular use of *sheer*[2], now spelled *shear*, due to D. influence, or directly < D. *scheren*, shear, cut, barter, jest, refl. withdraw, go away, warp, stretch, = G. *scheren*, refl., withdraw, take oneself off: see *shear*[1].] *Naut.*, to swerve or deviate from a line or course; turn aside or away, as for the purpose of avoiding collision or other danger: as, to *sheer* off from a rock.

They boorded him againe as before, and threw foure kedgers or grapnalls in iron chaines; then *shearing* off, they thought so to have torne downe the grating.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

As ye barke *shered* by ye canow, he shote him close under her side, in ye head.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

If they're hard upon you, brother, . . . give 'em a wide berth, *sheer* off and part company cheerily.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxix.

To sheer alongside, to come carefully or by a curving ★movement alongside any object.

sheer[3] (shēr), *n.* [< *sheer*[3], *v.*] 1. The rise from a horizontal plane of the longitudinal lines of a ship as seen in looking along its side. These lines are more or less curved; when they do not rise noticeably at the bow and stern, as is most common, the ship is said to have a *straight sheer* or *little sheer*. See cut under *forebody*.

The amount of rise which gives the curvilinear form of the top side, decks, etc., is termed the *sheer* of these lines.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 90.

In side-wheel boats the guards are wide enough to inclose the paddle-boxes. There is a very slight *sheer*, or rise, at the bows, and a smaller rise at the stern, so that the deck is practically level. *The Century*, XXVIII. 365.

2. The position in which a ship at single anchor is placed to keep her clear of the anchor.—3. A curving course or sweep; a deviation or divergence from a particular course.

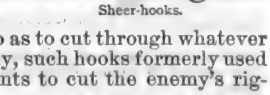
It was a wonderful and beautiful sight to see her flying along the water, with her white decks bare to our gaze as they seemed to lean almost up and down to us. . . . When she was almost abeam of us they gave her a wide *sheer*; this brought her so close that the faces of the people aboard were distinctly visible.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

[Nautical in all uses.]

Sheer draft. See *draft*[1].—**Sheer plan.** Same as *sheer draft*.—**Sheer ratline.** See *ratline*.—**To break sheer.** See *break*.

sheer-batten (shēr′bat″n), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *sheer-pole*, 2.—2. In *ship-building*, a strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to bolting the planks on.

sheer-hooks (shēr′hůks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *shear-hooks*; cf. *shearing-hooks*. *Sheer* is the old spelling, but retained prob. because of association with the also nautical *sheer*[3].] A combination of hooks having the inner or concave curve sharpened, so as to cut through whatever is caught; especially, such hooks formerly used in naval engagements to cut the enemy's rigging.


Sheer-hooks.

sheer-hulk (shēr′hulk), *n.* An old dismasted ship, with a pair of sheers mounted on it for masting ships. Also *shear-hulk*. See cut in next column.

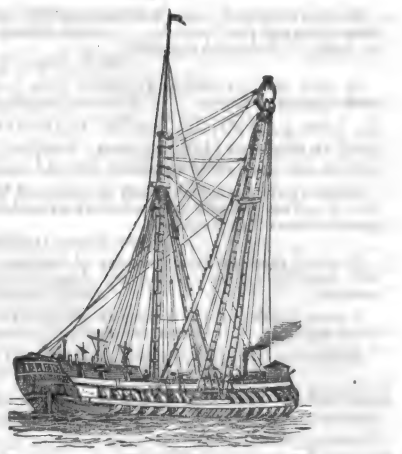
Here, a *sheer hulk*, lies poor Tom Bowling,
The darling of the crew;
No more he'll hear the tempest howling,
For Death has broached him to.
C. Dibdin, Tom Bowling.

sheering-hooks†, *n. pl.* See *shearing-hooks*.

sheer-leg (shēr′leg), *n.* 1. One of the spars forming sheers.—2. *pl.* Same as *sheers*.

sheerless†, *a.* See *shearless*.

sheerly (shēr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *schyrly;* < *sheer*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Absolutely; thoroughly; quite.


Sheer-hulk.

There he schrof hym *schyrly*, & schewed his mysdedez
Of the more & the mynne, & merci besechez,
& of absolucioun he on the segge calles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1880.

Turn all the stories over in the world yet,
And search through all the memories of mankind,
And find me such a friend! h'as out-done all,
Outstripp'd em *sheerly*, all, all, thou hast, Polydore!
To die for me! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

sheerman†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearman*.

sheer-mold (shēr′mōld), *n.* In *ship-building*, a long thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

sheer-pole (shēr′pōl), *n.* 1. One of the spars of a sheers, or a single spar stayed by guys, and serving as a substitute for sheers of the usual form.—2. *Naut.*, an iron rod placed horizontally along the shrouds on the outside, just above the deadeyes, and seized firmly to each shroud to prevent its turning. Also *sheer-batten*.

sheers (shērz), *n. pl.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *shears*.—2. A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, mounting or dismounting guns, etc., and consisting of two or more spars or poles fastened together near the top, with their lower ends separated to form a base. The legs are steadied by guys, and from the top depends the necessary tackle for hoisting. Permanent sheers, in dockyards, etc., are sloped together at the top, and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. The sheers used in masting, etc., are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on an old ship called a *sheer-hulk*. The apparatus is named from its resemblance in form to a cutting-shears. Also *shears, shear-legs*.

sheer-strake (shēr′strāk), *n.* [< *sheer*[3] + *strake*.] In *ship-building*, same as *paint-strake*.

Sheer strakes are the strakes of the plating (generally outer) which are adjacent to the principal decks.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 298.

Sheer Thursday (shēr-thėrz′dā). [< ME. *shere Thursdai, schere Thorsdai, scere Thorsdai*, < Icel. *skīri-thōrsdagr* (= Sw. *skär-torsdag* = Dan. *skjær-torsdag*), < *skīra*, cleanse, purify, baptize (< *skīrr*, pure), + *thōrsdagr*, Thursday: see *sheer*[1], *a.*, and *Thursday*.] The Thursday of Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. Compare *Clare Thursday*.

And the nexte daye, that was *Shyre Thursdaye*, aboute noone, we landed at Kyryell in Normandy, and rode to Depe the same nyght. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

sheerwater†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearwater*.

sheesheh (shē′she), *n.* [< Pers. word signifying 'glass.'] An Eastern pipe with long flexible stem: like the narghile, except that the ★water-vessel is of glass.

sheet[1] (shēt), *n.* [Under this form (early mod. E. also *sheat*) are merged three words of different formation, but of the same radical origin: (*a*) < ME. *shete, schete, scheete, ssete*, < AS. *scēte, scȳte* (not **scȳta* as in Lye), pl. *scȳtan*, a sheet (of cloth); (*b*) < ME. *schete*, < AS. *sceáta*, the foot of a sail (*sceát-līne*, a line from the foot of a sail, a sheet), = MD. **schote*, D. *schoot* = MLG. *schote*, LG. *schote*, > G. *schote*, a line from the foot of a sail; the preceding being secondary forms of the more orig. noun; (*c*) < ME. *schete, scet*, < AS. *sceát, scēt*, pl. *sceátas, sceáttas, scētas*, a sheet (of cloth), a towel, the corner or fold of a garment, also a projecting angle (*thrȳ-sceát*, three-cornered, etc.), a part (*eorthan sceát*,

foldan sceát, a portion of the earth, a region, the earth; *sǣs sceát*, a portion of the sea, a gulf, bay, etc.), = OFries. *skāt, schāt*, the fold of a garment, the lap, = D. *schoot* = MLG. *schôt* = OHG. *scōz*, also *scōzo, scōza*, MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss, schooss*, the fold of a garment, lap, bosom, = Icel. *skaut*, the corner of a square cloth or other object, a corner or quarter of the earth or heavens, a line from the foot of a sail, the skirt or sleeve of a garment, the lap, bosom, a hood, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjöd*, the flap of a coat, the lap, bosom, = Goth. *skauts*, the hem of a garment; appar. orig. in sense of 'projecting corner,' so called as jutting out, or less prob. from the resemblance to the head of a spear or arrow (cf. *gore*[2], a triangular piece of cloth or ground, ult. < AS. *gār*, spear); from the root of AS. *sceótan* (pret. *sceát*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*. The forms of these three groups show mixture with each other and with forms of *shoot*, *n.*, and *shot*[1], *n.*] **1.** A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton spread over a bed, under the covers, next to the sleeper: as, to sleep between *sheets*.

Se the *shetes* be fayre & swete, or elles loke ye have clene *shetes*; than make up his bedde manerly.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

Ne *shetis* clene to lye betwene,
Made of thred and twyne.
The Nutbrowne Maide (Child's Ballads, IV. 151).

How bravely thou becomest thy bed, fresh lily,
And whiter than the *sheets*!
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 15.

2. In general, a broad, usually flat, and relatively thin piece of anything, either very flexible, as linen, paper, etc., or less flexible, or rigid, as lead, tin, iron, glass, etc. (a plate).

Oure lady her hede sche schette in a *schete*,
And 3it lay still doted and dased,
As a womman mapped and mased.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

(*a*) One of the separate pieces, of definite size, in which paper is made; the twenty-fourth part of a quire. In the printing-trade the sheet is more clearly defined by naming its size: as, a *sheet* of cap or a *sheet* of royal (see *sizes of paper*, under *paper*); in bookbinding the sheet is further defined by specifying its fold: as, a *sheet* of quarto or a *sheet* of duodecimo.

I would I were so good an alchemist to persuade you that all the virtue of the best affections that one could express in a *sheet* were in this rag of paper.
Donne, Letters, xxxiii.

(*b*) A newspaper: so called as being usually printed on a large piece of paper and folded.

That guilty man would fain have made a shroud of his Morning Herald. He would have flung the *sheet* over his whole body, and lain hidden there from all eyes.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

(*c*) [Commonly in the plural.] Leaves and pages, as of a book or a pamphlet.

In sacred *sheets* of either Testament
'Tis hard to finde a higher Argument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The following anecdote is also related of him, but with what degree of truth the editor of these *sheets* will not pretend to determine. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 23.

(*d*) In *math.*, a separate portion of a surface, analogous to the branch of a curve; especially, one of the planes of a Riemann's surface.

[*Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates: as, *sheet*-iron, *sheet*-glass, *sheet*-tin.]

3. A broad expanse or surface: as, a *sheet* of water, of ice, or of flame.

Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 46.

We behold our orchard-trees covered with a white *sheet* of bloom in the spring.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

When the river and bay are as smooth as a *sheet* of beryl-green silk. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 193.

4†. A sail.

A deeper Sea I now perforce must saile,
And lay my *sheats* ope to a freer gale.
Heywood, Anna and Phillis.

5. *Naut.*, a rope or chain fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail to extend it and hold it extended, or to change its direction. In the square sails above the courses the ropes by which the clues are extended are called *sheets*. In the courses each clue has both a tack and a sheet, the tack being used to extend the weather clue and the sheet the lee clue. In fore-and-aft sails—except gaff-topsails, where the reverse is the case—the sheet secures the after lower corner and the tack the forward lower corner. In studdingsails the tack secures the outer clue and the sheet the inner one.

6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a layer; a lamina or lamella, as of any membranous tissue.—**7.** In *mining*, galena in thin and continuous masses. The ore itself is frequently called *sheet-mineral*. [Upper Mississippi lead region.]—**Advance-sheets.** See *advance*, *n.*, 6.—**A sheet in the wind,** somewhat tipsy; fuddled; hence, to be or have **three sheets in the wind,** to be very tipsy or drunk.

Though S. might be a thought tipsy—*a sheet* or so *in the wind*—he was not more tipsy than was customary with him. He talked a great deal about propriety and steadiness, . . . but seldom went up to the town without coming down *three sheets in the wind*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 185.

Flat sheets. See *blanket-deposit*.—**Flowing sheets.** See *flowing*.—**In sheets,** not folded, or folded but not bound: said especially of printed pages: as, a copy of a book *in sheets*.—**Oiled sheets.** See *oil*.—**Set-off sheet.** See *set-off*.—**Sheet and a half,** in *printing*, a sheet of paper, or a folded section, which contains one half more paper or pages than the regular sheet or section.—**To flow a jib or staysail sheet.** See *flow*[1].—**To gather aft a sheet.** See *gather*.—**To haul the sheets flat aft.** See *flat*[1].

sheet[1] (shēt), *v. t.* [< *sheet*[1], *n.*] **1.** To furnish with sheets: as, a *sheeted* couch.—**2.** To fold in a sheet; shroud; cover with or as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The bark of trees thou browsed'st.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4. 65.

A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless, and the *sheeted* dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 115.

The strong door *sheeted* with iron—the rugged stone stairs. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 5.

3. To form into sheets; arrange in or as in sheets.

Then *sheeted* rain burst down, and whirlwinds howl'd aloud.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 36.

To sheet home (*naut.*). See *home*, *adv.*

Our topsails had been *sheeted home*, the head yards braced aback, the fore-topmast staysail hoisted, and the buoys streamed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 70.

sheet[2] (shēt). An old variant of *shoot*, used in *sheet-anchor*, and common in dialectal speech.

sheet-anchor (shēt'ang″kor), *n.* [Formerly also *shoot-anchor, shoot-anker, shot-anchor;* lit. anchor to be 'shot' out or suddenly lowered in case of great danger; < *shoot, sheet*[2], + *anchor*[1].] **1.** One of two anchors, carried on shores in the waist, outside, abaft the fore-rigging, and used only in cases of emergency. The sheet-anchors were formerly the heaviest anchors carried, but they are now of the same weight as the bowers.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, chief dependence; main reliance; last resort.

This saying they make their *shoot-anker*.
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 117.

sheet-bend (shēt'bend), *n.* *Naut.*, a bend very commonly used for fastening two ropes together. It is made by passing the end of one rope up through the bight of another, round both parts of the bight, and under its own part.

sheet-cable (shēt'kā″bl), *n.* The chain-cable belonging to or used with the sheet-anchor. Also called *sheet-chain*.

sheet-calender (shēt'kal″en-dėr), *n.* A form of calendering-machine in which rubber, paper, and other materials are pressed into sheets and surfaced. *E. H. Knight.*

sheet-copper (shēt'kop″ėr), *n.* Copper in sheets or broad thin plates.

sheet-delivery (shēt'dē-liv″ėr-i), *n.* In *printing*, the act or process of delivering the printed sheet from the form to the fly. *E. H. Knight.*

sheeted (shē'ted), *p. a.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a broad white band or patch around the body: said of a beast, as a cow.—**2.** In *printing*, noting presswork which requires the placing of a clean sheet over every printed sheet to prevent the offset of moist ink.

sheeten† (shē'tn), *a.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of sheeting.

Or wanton rigg, or letcher dissolute,
Do stand at Fowles-Crosse in a *sheeten* sute.
Davies, Paper's Complaint, l. 250. (*Davies.*)

sheet-glass (shēt'glàs), *n.* A kind of crown-glass made at first in the form of a cylinder, which is cut longitudinally and placed in a furnace, where it opens out into a sheet.—**Sheet-glass machine,** a machine for forming glass in a plastic state into a sheet. It consists of an inclined table, on which the molten glass is poured, with adjustable pieces on the sides of the table to regulate the width of the layer. From the table the sheet of glass passes to rollers, which bring it to the desired thickness.

sheeting (shē'ting), *n.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act or process of forming into sheets or arranging in sheets: as, the *sheeting* of tobacco.—**2.** Stout white linen or cotton cloth made wide for bed-sheets: it is sold plain or twilled, and bleached or unbleached.—**3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a lining of timber to a caisson or coffer-dam, formed of sheet-piles, or piles with planking between; also, any form of sheet-piling used to protect a river-bank.—**4.** In *milit. engin.*, short pieces of plank used in conjunction with frames to support the earth forming the top and sides of galleries.—**Calico sheeting,** cotton cloth used for bed-sheets. [Eng.]

sheeting-machine (shē'ting-ma-shēn′), *n.* A wool-combing machine.

sheeting-pile (shē'ting-pīl), *n.* Same as *sheet-pile*.

sheet-iron (shēt'ī′ėrn), *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

sheet-lead (shēt'led'), *n.* See *lead*[2].

sheet-lightning (shēt'līt-ning), *n.* See *lightning*[1], 2.

No pale *sheet-lightnings* from afar, but fork'd
Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

sheet-metal (shēt'met′al), *n.* Metal in sheets or thin plates.—**Sheet-metal die,** one of a pair of formers between which sheet-metal is pressed into various shapes.—**Sheet-metal drawing-press,** a form of stamping-machine for forming seamless articles from sheet-metal.—**Sheet-metal gage,** a gage, usually working by a screw, for measuring the thickness of sheet-metal.—**Sheet-metal polisher,** a machine with scouring surfaces, between which metallic plates are passed to remove scale or foreign matters preparatory to tinning, painting, etc.—**Sheet-metal scourer,** a machine in which sheet-metal is scoured by means of wire brushes, and polished by rollers covered with an elastic or fibrous material and carrying sand.—**Sheet-metal straightener,** a machine for straightening sheet-metal by the action of rollers or pressure surfaces applied transversely to the bend or buckle of the plate.

sheet-mineral (shēt'min′e-ral), *n.* A name given to galena when occurring in thin sheet-like masses, especially in the upper Mississippi lead region. See *sheet*[1], 7.

sheet-pile (shēt'pīl), *n.* A pile, generally formed of thick plank shot or jointed on the edge, and sometimes grooved and tongued, driven between the main or gage piles of a coffer-dam or other hydraulic work, either to retain or to exclude water, as the case may be. Also *sheeting-pile*. See cut under *sea-wall*.

sheet-work (shēt'wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, presswork in which the sheet is printed on one side by one form of type, and on the other side by another form: in contradistinction to *half-sheet work*, in which the sheet is successively printed on both sides from the same form.

sheeve, *n.* See *sheave*[2].

shefe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*[1].

sheik, sheikh (shēk or shāk), *n.* [Also *scheik, shaik, sheyk, sheykh, shaykh*, formerly *sheck;* = OF. *esceque, seic*, F. *cheik, scheik, cheikh* = G. *scheik* = Turk. *sheykh*, < Ar. *sheikh*, a chief, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, lit. 'old' or 'elder' (used like L. *senior:* see *senior, sire, seigneur*, etc.), < *shākha*, grow old, be old.] In Arabia and other Mohammedan countries, an old man; an elder. (*a*) The head of a tribe or village; a chief.

Here wee should have paid two dollars apeice for our heads to a *Sheck* of the Arabs. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 119.

We may hope for some degree of settled government from the native sultans and *sheikhs* of the great tribes.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 862.

I resolved to take a Berberi, and accordingly summoned a *Shaykh*—there is a *Shaykh* for everything down to thieves in Asia—and made known my want.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 62.

(*b*) A religious chief among Mohammedans; a title of learned or devout men; master.—**Sheik ul Islam,** the title of the grand mufti at Constantinople, the chief authority in matters of sacred law of the Turkish empire; the presiding official of the hierarchy of Moslem doctors of law.

sheil, sheiling, *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

shekarry (shē-kar'i), *n.* See *shikaree*.

shekel (shek'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sicle* (< F.); = D. *sikkel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sekel* = Icel. *sikill*, < OF. *sicle, cicle*, F. *sicle* = Sp. Pg. It. *siclo*, < LL. *siclus*, < Gr. σίκλος, σίγλος, a Hebrew shekel, a weight and a coin (expressed by δίδραχμον in the Septuagint, but equal to 4 Attic δραχμαί in Josephus; the Persian σίγλος was one three-thousandth part of the Babylonian talent), < Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight), < *shāqal*, Assyrian *shāqual* = Ar. *thaqal*, weigh.] **1.** A unit of weight first used in Babylonia, and there equal to one sixtieth part of a mina. As there were two Assyrian minas, so there were two shekels, one of 17 grams (258 grains troy), the other of 8.4 grams (129 grains). A trade shekel had a weight of 8.2 grams (127 grains). Modified both in value and in its relation to the mina, the shekel was adopted by the Phenicians, Hebrews, and other peoples. There were many different Phenician shekels, varying through 15.2 grams (234 grains), 14.5 grams (224 grains), 14.1 grams (218 grains), down to 13.5 grams (208 grains). The Hebrew shekel, at least under the Maccabees, was 14.1 grams. See also *siglos*.

2. The chief silver coin of the Jews, probably first coined in 141 B. C. by Simon Maccabæus. Obverse, "Shekel of Israel," pot of manna or a sacred vessel; reverse, "Jerusalem the holy," flower device, sup-



Obverse. Reverse.

Jewish Shekel.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

posed to be Aaron's rod budding. Specimens usually weigh from 212 to 220 grains. Half-shekels were also struck in silver at the same date.

3. *pl.* Coins; coin; money. [Slang.]

From their little cabinet-piano were evoked strains of enchanting melody by fingers elsewhere only to be bought by high-piled *shekels*. *The Century*, XL. 577.

shekert, *n.* An obsolete form of *checker*[1].

Shekinah, *n.* See *Shechinah*.

sheld[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shield*.

sheld[2] (sheld), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sholdl* for *shoal*[1].

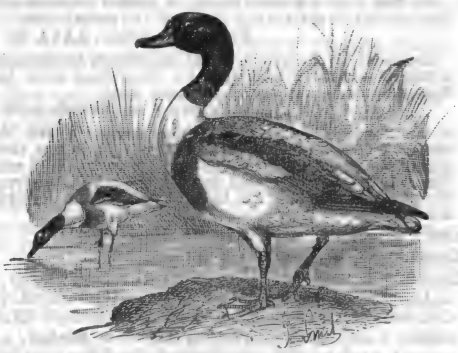
sheld[3] (sheld), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *shelled* (Halliwell); appar. only in comp., as in *sheldrake* and *sheldapple*, being the dial. or ME. *sheld*, a shield, used of 'spot' in comp.: see *sheld*[1], *sheldapple*, *sheldrake*.] Spotted; variegated. *Coles*.

sheldaflet, *n.* See *sheldapple*.

sheldapple (shel'dap-l), *n.* [Also in obs. or dial. forms *sheldappel*, *sheld-aple*, *sheldafle* (appar. by error), also *shell-apple*, *sheel-apple*, early mod. E. *sheld appel*, appar. for **sheld-dapple*, < *sheld*[1], shield, + *dapple*. The second element may, however, be a popular perversion of *alp*[2], a bullfinch. Cf. D. *schildvink*, a greenfinch, lit. 'shield-finch.' Cf. *sheldrake*.] **1.** The chaffinch. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. See cut under *crossbill*.

sheld-fowl (sheld'foul), *n.* [< *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*) + *fowl*[1].] The common sheldrake. [Orkney.]

sheldrake (shel'drāk), *n.* [Formerly also *shelldrake* (also *shieldrake*, *shield-drake*, *shildrake*, appar. artificial forms according to its orig. meaning), < ME. *scheldrak*, prob. for **sheldrake*, lit. 'shield-drake,' < *sheld*, a shield (in allusion to its ornamentation) (< AS. *scyld*, a shield, also part of a bird's plumage), + *drake*: see *shield* and *drōke*[1]. Cf. Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake, *skjöldōttr*, dappled, < *skjöld*, a shield, a spot on cattle or whales; Dan. *skjoldet*, spotted, brindled, < *skjold*, a spot, a shield. Cf. *sheldduck*, *sheld-fowl*. The Orkney names *skeldrake*, *skeelduck*, *skeelgoose* appar. contain a corrupted form of the Scand. word cognate with E. *sheld*[1], *shield*.] **1.** A duck of either of the genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*. The common sheldrake is *T. vulpanser*, or *T. cornuta*, the so-called *links goose*, *sly goose*,



Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta* or *vulpanser*).

skeelgoose or *skeelduck*, *burrow-* or *barrow-duck*, *bergander*, etc., of Great Britain and other parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This is a duck, though with somewhat the figure and carriage of a goose, and belongs to the *Anatinæ* (having the hallux unlobed), but is maritime, and notable for nesting in underground burrows. It is about as large as the mallard, and has a similar glossy greenish-black head and neck; the plumage is otherwise varied with black, white, and chestnut in bold pattern; the bill is carmine, with a frontal knob, and the legs are flesh-colored. This bird is half-tamed in some places, like the eider-duck, and laid under contribution for its eggs. The ruddy sheldrake or Brahminy duck is *T. casarca*, or *Casarca rutila*, wide-ranging like the foregoing. Each of these sheldrakes is represented in Australian, Papuan, and Polynesian regions by such forms as *Tadorna radjah*, *Casarca tadornoides*, and *C. variegata*. No sheldrakes properly so called are American.

2. The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, whose variegated plumage somewhat resembles that of the sheldrake. [Local, Eng.]—**3.** A merganser or goosander; especially, the red-breasted merganser, also called *sheldduck*.—**4**†. The canvasback duck. [Virginia.]

Sheldrach or canvasback.

Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1788).

shelduck (shel'duk), *n.* [Also *sheldduck*, for orig. **sheld-duck*, < *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*), + *duck*[2].] **1.** Same as *sheldrake*, 3.—**2.** The female of the sheldrake.—**3.** The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *Yarrell*. [Local, Ireland.]

shelf[1] (shelf), *n.*; pl. *shelves* (shelvz). [< ME. *schelfe*, *shelfe* (pl. *schelves*, *shelves*), < AS. *scylfe*, a plank or shelf, = MLG. *schelf*, LG. *schelfe*, a shelf, = Icel. *skjálf*, a bench, seat (only in comp. *hlidh-skjálf*, lit. 'gate-bench,' a name for the seat of Odin); prob. orig. 'a thin piece'; cf. Sc. *skelve*, a thin slice; D. *schilfer*, a scale, *schilferen*, scale off, LG. *schelfern*, scale off, peel, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, *schelfen*, *schelfern*, peel off; Gael. *sgealb*, a splinter, split. Cf. *shelf*[2].] **1.** A thin slab or plank, a piece of marble, slate, wood, or other material, generally long and narrow, fixed horizontally to a wall, and used for supporting small objects; in general, a narrow flat surface, horizontal or nearly so, and raised above a larger surface, as of a floor or the ground.

In the southern wall there is a . . . little *shelf* of common stone, supported by a single arch; upon this are placed articles in hourly use, perfume bottles, coffee cups, a stray book or two. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

2. In *ship-building*, an inner timber, or line of timbers, following the sheer of the vessel, and bolted to the inner side of ribs, to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams. See cut under *beam*, 3.

The ends of the deck-beams rest upon a line of timbers secured on the inside surface of the frames. This combination of timbers is termed the *shelf*.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 201.

3. The charging-bed of a furnace.

The bed of the furnace is divided into two parts; the "working bed," that nearest the fire, is 6 in. or so lower than the *shelf* or charging bed.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 290.

4. In scissors, the bottom of the countersink which receives the head of the screw uniting the two blades.—**To put, lay, or cast on the shelf**, to put aside or out of use; lay aside, as from duty or active service; shelve.

The seas
Had been to us a glorious monument,
Where now the fates have *cast us on the shelf*
To hang 'twix air and water.

Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea.

shelf[1] (shelf), *v. t.* [< *shelf*[1], *n.* Cf. *shelve*[1], the more common form of this verb.] Same as ★*shelve*[1].

shelf[2] (shelf), *n.*; pl. *shelves* (shelvz). [Regarded as a particular use of *shelf*[1], but in part at least, in the sense of 'shoal' or 'sand-bank,' due to association with *shelve*[2], and thus ult. practically a doublet of *shoal*[1], *sheld*[2], *shallow*[1]: see *shelve*[2], *shoal*[1], *shallow*[1].] **1.** A rock, ledge of rocks, reef, or sand-bank in the sea, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships; a reef or shoal; a shallow spot.

To auoyde the daungiours of suche shalowe places and *shelfes*, he euer sent one of the smaulest carauelles before, to try the way with soundinge.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 89).

What sands, what *shelves*, what rocks do threaten her!
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

On the tawny sands and *shelves*
Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 117.

Ships drift darkling down the tide,
Nor see the *shelves* o'er which they glide.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 27.

2. A projecting layer or ledge of rock on land.—**3.** The bed-rock; the surface of the bed-rock; the rock first met with after removing or sinking through the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

shelfy (shel'fi), *a.* [< *shelf*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of shelves; shelvy. (*a*) Abounding with sand-banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous: as, a *shelfy* coast.

Advent'rous Man, who durst the deep explore,
Oppose the Winds, and tempt the *shelfy* Shoar.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

(*b*) Full of rocky up-cropping ledges.

The tillable fields are in some places so . . . tough that the plough will scarcely cut them, and in some so *shelfie* that the corn hath much adoe to fasten its roote.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 19.

shell (shel), *n.* [< ME. *schelle*, *shelle*, < AS. *scel*, *scell*, *scill*, *scyl*, *scyll*, *scelle*, a shell, = D. *schel*, also *schil*, shell, cod, peel, rind, web (of the eye), bell, = Icel. *skel*, a shell, = Goth. *skalja*, a tile; akin to *scale*[1]. Cf. *sheal*[1], a doublet of *shell*.]

1. A scale or husk; the hard outer covering of some kinds of seeds and fruits, as a cocoanut.

In Ægypt they fill the *shell* with milk, and let it stand some time, and take it as an emetic.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 233.

2. In *zoöl.*, a hard outer case or covering; a crust; a test; a lorica; a carapace; an indurated (osseous, cartilaginous, cuticular, chitinous, calcareous, silicious, etc.) integument or part of integument. (See *exoskeleton*.) Specifically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, the peculiar integument of an armadillo, forming a carapace, and sometimes also a plastron, as in the fossil glyptodons. (*b*) An egg-shell.

This lapwing runs away with the *shell* on his head.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 193.

(*c*) In *herpet.*, a carapace or plastron, as of a turtle; specifically, tortoise-shell. (*d*) In *ichth.*, the box-like integument of the ostracionts. (*e*) In *Mollusca*, the test of any mollusk; the valve or valves of a shell-fish; the chitinized or calcified product of the mantle; a conch. A shell in one, two, or several pieces is so highly characteristic of mollusks that these animals are commonly called *shell-fish* collectively, and many of them are grouped as *Testacea*, *Conchifera*, etc. In some mollusks, as dibranchiate cephalopods, the shell is internal, constituting the pen or cuttle (see *calamary*); in others there is no shell. The shell is secreted chiefly by a mantle or folds of the mantle which are developed around the soft parts, and is usually composed of carbonate of lime. It is generally univalve and spiral, as in most gastropods. In chitons there are eight valves imbricated in a longitudinal series, bound together by a marginal band. In bivalves two shells are developed from and cover the sides of the animal, right and left. (See cuts under *bivalve*.) Some mollusks otherwise bivalve have accessory valves. (*f*) In *Brachiopoda* there are two valves, but one covers the back and the other the abdominal region, so that the valves are dorsal and ventral. These shells are sometimes composed chiefly of phosphate of lime, as in lingulas. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, the hard chitinous or calcareous integument or crust, or some special part of it: as, the *shell* of a crab or lobster. (*h*) In *entom.*: (1) The wing-case of a beetle; an elytron; a shard: as, "cases or *shells* (elytra)," *Swainson and Shuckard*. (2) The cast skin of a pupa, especially of lepidopterous insects; a pupa-shell. (*i*) In echinoderms, the hard crust or integument, especially when it coheres in one hollow case or covering; a test: as, the *shell* of a sea-urchin. (*j*) In *Vermes*, the tube or case of a tubicolous worm, when hard, thick, or rigid, like a mollusk's shell: as, the *shell* of a serpula. (*k*) In some *Protozoa*, a silicious or calcareous test or lorica of any kind. Such shells are present under numberless modifications, often beautifully shaped and highly complicated, perforated, camerated, etc., as in foraminifers, radiolarians, sun-animalcules, many infusorians, etc.

3. In *anat.*, some hard thin or hollowed part. (*a*) A turbinate bone; a scroll-bone. (*b*) A hollow or cylindric cast or exfoliation, as of necrosed bone; a squama.

4. The outer ear, auricle, or conch: as, pearly *shells* or pink *shells*. [Chiefly poetical.]

The whole external *shell* of the ear, with its cartilages, muscles, and membranes, is in Man a useless appendage.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 437.

5. A shelled or testaceous mollusk; a shell-fish. In this sense *shell* may be added, with or without a hyphen, to numerous words, serving to specify mollusks or groups of mollusks. Some of the best-established of such combinations are noted after the phrases given below.

6. The outer part or casing of a block which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin which forms the axle of the sheave. See cuts under *block*[1].

A block consists of a *shell*, sheave, pin, and strap (or strop). The *shell* is the frame or case.

Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 13.

7. The thin film of copper which forms the face of an electrotype, and is afterward backed with type-metal to the required thickness.—**8.** Something resembling or suggesting a shell in structure or use. (*a*) A frail structure or vessel incapable of sustaining rough handling, or of which the interior has been destroyed: as, the house is a mere *shell*.

His seraglio, which is now only the *shell* of a building, has the air of a Roman palace.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 91.

The ruin'd *shells* of hollow towers.

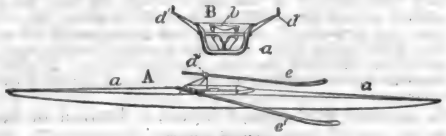
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

(*b*) Any framework or exterior structure regarded as not being completed or filled in.

The Marquis of Medina Cidonia, in his viceroyalty, made the *shell* of a house, which he had not time to finish, that commands a view of the whole bay, and would have been a very noble building had he brought it to perfection.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 426).

(*c*) A kind of rough coffin; also, a thin coffin designed to be inclosed by a more substantial one. (*d*) A racing-boat of light build, long, low, and narrow (generally made of cedar



Shell or Shell-boat.

A, side-view; B, cross-section: *a*, shell; *b*, sliding-seat; *d*, *d'*, outriggers; *e*, *e'*, oars.

or paper), rowed by means of outriggers, and (as now made) with the ends covered over to a considerable distance from both bow and stern, to prevent water from washing in; a scull; a gig.

When rowing alone in a single gig or *shell* the amateur will encounter in his early lessons the novel experience of considerable difficulty in maintaining the balance of his boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 320.

(*e*) Collectively, the outside plates of a boiler.

9. A hollow object of metal, paper, or the like, used to contain explosives. Especially—(*a*) In *pyrotechny*, a sort of case, usually of paper, thrown into the air, often by the explosion of another part of the firework, and bursting by the ignition of the charge from a fuse usually lighted by the same explosion. (*b*) *Milit.*, a metal case containing an explosive, formerly spherical and thrown from mortars or smooth-bore cannon, now generally long and partly cylindrical with a conical or conoidal



Shell for use in Army and Navy Breech-loading Rifled Ordnance.

a, body of shell, of cast-iron for ordinary use, or of steel for penetrating armor; *b*, rotating ring of copper, which engages the rifle-grooves and imparts axial rotation to the shell; *c*, bursting-charge; *d*, fuse.

point; a bombshell. Shells are exploded either by a fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time and ignited by the shock of discharge, or by the concussion of striking. Spherical shells were formerly used also as hand-grenades. See cut under *percussion-fuse*.

10. A copper cylinder used as a roller in printing on paper or calico, the design being engraved upon the outer surface: so called because it is thin and hollow, and is mounted upon a wooden roller when in use.—**11.** A part of the guard of a sword, consisting of a solid plate, sometimes perforated, attached to the cross-guard on either side. The combination of the two shells resulted in the cup-guard.

I imagined that his weapon had perforated my lungs, and of consequence that the wound was mortal; therefore, determined not to die unrevenged, I seized his *shell*, which was close to my breast, before he could disentangle his point, and, keeping it fast with my left hand, shortened my own sword with my right, intending to run him through the heart.

Smollett, Roderick Random, lix. (*Davies.*)

A Silver and Gold hilted Sword of a Trophy Pattern, with a man on Horseback on the Middle of the Pommel, and the same in the *Shell*.

Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 157.

12. A shell-jacket.—**13.** A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground to shape. The glass is attached to the face of a runner, and is worked around in the shell with a swinging stroke. *E. H. Knight.*

The grinding and polishing tools . . . for convex lenses consist of a concave rough grinding-tool of cast iron, called a *shell*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 106.

14. A gouge-bit or quill-bit.—**15.** In *weaving*, the part of the lay into the grooves of which the reed fits. They are called respectively *upper* and *under shells*. *E. H. Knight.*—**16.** A musical instrument such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to classic legend, of strings drawn over a tortoise's shell.

When Jubal struck the corded *shell*.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

When Music, heavenly maid, was young, . . .
The Passions oft, to hear her *shell*,
Thronged around her magic cell.
Collins, The Passions.

Cheered by the strength of Ronald's *shell*,
E'en age forgot his tresses hoar.
Scott, Glenfinlas.

17. In some public schools, an intermediate class or form.

The sixth form stood close by the door on the left. . . . The fifth form behind them, twice their number and not quite so big. These on the left; and on the right the lower fifth, *shell*, and all the junior forms in order.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

"The *shell*" [at Harrow School], observed Bertram, "means a sort of class between the other classes. Father's so glad Johnnie has got into the *shell*."

Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xix.

18. Outward show, without substance or reality.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion that, if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Baptismal shell. See *baptismal*.—**Blind shell.** (*a*) A bombshell which, from accident or a bad fuse, has fallen without exploding. (*b*) A shell filled with fuse-composition, and having an enlarged fuse-hole, used at night to determine the range. (*c*) A shell whose bursting-charge is exploded by the heat of impact.—**Bombay shell**, a name in India for the *Cassis rufa*, one of the helmet-shells, imported at Bombay in large quantities from Zanzibar, and reshipped to England and France to make cameos.—**Chambered shells.** See *chambered*.—**Chank- or shank-shell.** Same as *chank*[2].—**Chaslesian shell.** See *Chaslesian*.—**Coat-of-mail shell**, a chiton. See cuts under *Polyplacophora* and *Chitonidæ*.—**Convolute shell.** See *convolute*.—**Incendiary, live, magnetic shell.** See the adjectives.—**Left-handed shell**, a sinistral or sinistrorse shell of a univalve. See *sinistral*.—**Mask-shell**, a gastropod of the genus *Persona*, resembling a triton. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Metal shell**, a cartridge-case of thin, light metal charged with powder and shot (or ball), for use in breech-loading guns and rifles, and fitted with a cap or primer for firing by percussion. They are used and loaded like paper shells (see below), and can be fired and recharged many times. Similar metal shells are almost universally used for the fixed ammunition of revolving pistols, but for shot-guns they are largely superseded by paper shells. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.—**Money-shell**, a money-cowry. See *cowry*.—**Pallial shell.** See *pallial*.—**Panama shell**, a certain volute, *Voluta vespertilio*.—**Paper shell.** (*a*) A case made of successive layers of paper pasted one on another, and filled with a small bursting-charge of powder, and various pyrotechnic devices. It is fired from a mortar, and is fitted with a fuse so regulated as to explode it at the summit of its trajectory. (*b*) A cartridge-case of pasteboard, containing a charge of powder and shot, to be exploded by center-fire or rim-fire percussion, now much used for breech-loading shot-guns instead of metal shells. They are made in enormous quantities for sportsmen, of different sizes to fit the usual bores, and of various patterns in respect of the devices for firing. Some have pretty solid metal heads, with nipples for percussion-caps, and such may be reloaded like metal shells, though they are not generally used after once firing. They are loaded by special machines for the purpose, including a device for crimping the open end down over the shot-wad, and take different charges of powder and shot according to the game for killing which they are designed to be used. See cut under *shot-cartridge*. (*c*) A rowboat made of paper. See def. 8 (*d*).—**Perspective shell.** See *perspective* and *Solarium*.—**Pilgrim's shell.** See *pilgrim*.—**Purple-shell**, a gastropod affording a dyestuff. See *Murex*, *Purpura*, and *purple*, *n.*—**Ram's-horn shell**, an ammonite.—**Reverse shell.** See *reverse*.—**Right-handed shell**, a dextral or dextrorse shell of a univalve. See *dextral*.—**Shell couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Slit top-shell**, any member of the *Scissurellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Watering-pot shell.** See *aspergillum* and *watering-pot*. (See also *acorn-shell*, *agate-shell*, *apple-shell*, *ark-shell*, *auger-shell*, *basket-shell*, *boat-shell*, *bubble-shell*, *cameo-shell*, *carrier-shell*, *clink-shell*, *cone-shell*, *date-shell*, *ear-shell*, *egg-shell*, *fan-shell*, *fig-shell*, *gold-shell*, *helmet-shell*, *idol-shell*, *jingle-shell*, *ladder-shell*, *lamp-shell* *lantern-shell*, *nutshell*, *pheasant-shell*, *razor-shell*, *rice-shell*, *rock-shell*, *rosary-shell*, *scorpion-shell*, *screw-shell*, *shuttle-shell*, *silver-shell*, *tooth-shell*, *top-shell*, *trumpet-shell*, *tube-shell*, *tulip-shell*, *tun-shell*, *turban-shell*, *tusk-shell*, *wedge-shell*, *wing-shell*, *worm-shell*.)

shell (shel), *v.* [< ME. **schellen*, *schyllen*, shell (= D. *schillen*, pare, peel), < *shell*, *n.* Cf. *scale*[1], *sheal*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip off or remove the shell or outer covering of; take out of the shell: as, to *shell* nuts.

For duller than a *shelled* crab were she. *J. Baillie.*

Under the largest of two red-heart cherry-trees sat a girl *shelling* peas. She had a professional way of inserting her small, well-curled thumb into the green shales, ousting their contents with a single movement.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 31.

2. To remove from the ear or cob: as, to *shell* corn.—**3.** To cover with or as with a shell; incase in or as in a shell.

Shell thee with steel or brass, advised by dread,
Death from the casque will pull thy cautious head.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xvi. (*Davies.*)

4. To cover or furnish with shells, as an oyster-bed; provide shells for spat to set; also, to cover (land) with oyster-shells as a fertilizer.

The planter now employs all his sloops, and hires extra men and vessels, to distribute broadcast, over the whole tract he proposes to improve that year, the many tons of shells that he has been saving all winter. . . . Sometimes the same plan is pursued with seed that has grown naturally, but too sparingly, upon a piece of uncultivated bottom; or young oysters are scattered there as spawners, and the owner waits until the next season before he *shells* the tract. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 543.

5. To throw bombshells into, upon, or among; bombard: as, to *shell* a fort or a town.

There was nothing to prevent the enemy *shelling* the city from heights within easy range.

Gen. McClellan, quoted in The Century, XXXVI. 393.

6. See the quotation.

Rigodon. Formerly a beat of drum while men who were *shelled* (a French punishment, the severest next to death) were paraded up and down the ranks previous to their being sent to their destination. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

To shell out, to hand over; deliver up: as, *shell out* your money! [Slang.]

Will you be kind enough, sir, to *shell out* for me the price of a daacent horse fit to mount a man like me?

Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.—**2.** To cast the shell or exterior covering: as, nuts *shell* in falling.—**3.** To deal in or have to do with oyster-shells in any way; transport, furnish, or make use of oyster-shells as an occupation. See I., 4. [Local, U. S.]

shellac (she-lak′ or shel′ak), *n.* [Also *shellack*, *shell-lac*, *shell-lack*; < *shell* + *lac*[2].] Seed-lac melted and formed into thin plates. This is the form in which it is generally sold for making varnish and the like. See *lac*[2].—**Shellac finish**, a polish, or a polished surface, produced by the application of shellac varnish and subsequent rubbing of the surface. The varnish is usually applied more than once, each coat being thoroughly rubbed, so that the pores of the wood are filled up and the surface is left smooth, but without any thick coat of varnish covering it.—**Shellac varnish**, a varnish made by dissolving shellac in some solvent, as alcohol, with sometimes the addition of a coloring matter.

shellac (she-lak′ or shel′ak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shellacked*, ppr. *shellacking*. [Also *shellack*; < *shellac*, *n.*] To coat with shellac.

In the finishing of this class of rods they are polished with pumice stone, their pores are filled with whiting and water, and they are *shellacked* and varnished.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 196.

shell-apple (shel′ap′l), *n.* See *sheld-apple*.

shell-auger (shel′â′gėr), *n.* An auger which has a hollow shell extending several inches from the cutting edge toward the handle.

shellback (shel′bak), *n.* An old sailor; a sea-dog; a barnacle. [Slang.]

Had a landsman heard me say that I had changed my name, then, unless I had explained that property was the cause, he would straightway have suspected me of arson, forgery, or murder; . . . these two *shell-backs* asked no questions, suspected nothing, simply said "Hegerton it is," and so made an end of the matter.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx.

shell-bank (shel′bangk), *n.* A shelly bank or bar, usually covered at high tide, forming favorite feeding-grounds for various fishes. [U. S.]

shellbark (shel′bärk), *n.* Either of two hickories of eastern North America, so named from the loose, flat, strap-like scales of the bark on old trees. The principal one is *Hicoria ovata*; the big or bottom shellbark, thriving particularly on bottom-lands in the west, is *H. laciniosa*. Both are important hard-wood timber-trees, and both yield sweet and oily marketable nuts, those of the former being smaller, thinner-shelled, and sweeter. Also *shagbark*. See cut under *hickory*.

shell-bit (shel′bit), *n.* A typical form of the bit for boring in wood. It is shaped like a gouge so as to shear the fibers round the circumference of the holes.

shell-blow (shel′blō), *n.* A call sounded on a horn made of a large shell, usually the conch or strombus. [West Indies.]

shell-board (shel′bōrd), *n.* A frame placed on a wagon or cart for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, etc.

shell-boat (shel′bōt), *n.* Same as *shell*, 8 (*d*).

shell-box (shel′boks), *n.* **1.** A box divided into compartments for keeping small shells of different varieties as part of a conchological collection.—**2.** A box decorated by the application of shells arranged in ornamental patterns.

shell-button (shel′but′n), *n.* A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turnover seam at the edge and usually covered with silk or cloth.

shell-cracker (shel′krak′ėr), *n.* A kind of sunfish, *Eupomotis speciosus*. [Florida.]

shell-crest (shel′krest), *n.* Among pigeon-fanciers, a form of crest running around the back of the head in a semicircle: distinguished from *peak-crest*.

shell-dillisk (shel′dil′isk), *n.* The dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata*: so called from its growing among mussel-shells near low-water mark. See *dulse*, *dillisk*, *Rhodymenia*. [Ireland.]

shell-dove (shel′duv), *n.* A ground-dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. squamata* or *S. inca*; a scale-dove. See cut under *Scardafella*.

shelldraket, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheldrake*.

shellduck, *n.* See *shelduck*.

shell-eater (shel′ē′tėr), *n.* The open-beaked stork: same as *clapper-bill*. See cut under *open-bill*.

shelled (sheld), *a.* Having a shell, in any sense; as applied to animals, testaceous, conchiferous, ostracous, ostracodermatous, entomostracous, thoracostracous, coleopterous, loricate, thick-skinned, etc. (see the specific words).

Mr. Cumberland used to say that authors must not be thin-skinned, but *shelled* like the rhinoceros.

I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, p. 216.

sheller (shel′ėr), *n.* [< *shell* + *-er*[1].] One who shells or husks, or a tool or machine used in shelling or husking: as, a corn-*sheller*; pea-*shellers*.

These young rascals,
These pescod-*shellers*, do so cheat my master
We cannot have an apple in the orchard
But straight some fairy longs for 't.

Randolph, Amyntas, iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) A machine for stripping the kernels of maize or Indian corn from the cob; a corn-sheller. (*b*) One who makes a business of opening bivalves for market; an opener; a shucker; a sticker. [New Jersey.]

The clams are thoroughly washed before they are given over to the knives of the "*shellers*," or "openers"—as they are sometimes called. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 593.

Shelley's case. See *case*[1].

shell-fire 'shel'fīr), *n.* Phosphorescence from decayed straw, etc., or touchwood. *Halliwell.* ★[Prov. Eng.]

shell-fish (shel'fish), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. *shelfish, shelfisshe,* < ME. *shelfish,* < AS. *scelfisc, scylfisc* (= Icel. *skelfiskr*), < *scell, scyll,* shell, + *fisc,* fish.] An aquatic animal, not a fish, having a shell, and especially one which comes under popular notice as used for food or for ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A testaceous or conchiferous mollusk, as an oyster, clam, scallop, whelk, piddock, etc.; collectively, the *Mollusca.*

The inhabitantes of this Ilande [Molucca], at suche tyme as the Spanyardes came thether, toke a *shelfysshe* [*Tridacna gigas*] of suche houdge bignes yat the fleshe therof wayed .xlvij pound weyght. Wherby it is apparaunt yat great pearles should be found there, forasmuch as pearles are the byrth of certayn *shelfishes.*

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 34).

(*b*) A crustaceous animal, or crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn.

shell-flower (shel'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. See *Molucella.*—2. The turtlehead or snakehead, *Chelone glabra,* and other species.—3. One of various species of *Languas* of the *Zinziberaceæ.*

shell-follicle (shel'fol″i-kl), *n.* A shell-sac; the integument of a mollusk, in the form of an open follicle or sac in which the shell primarily lies, out of and over which it may and usually does extend.

shell-gage (shel'gāj), *n.* A form of calipers with curved detachable interchangeable arms and a graduated arc, for determining the thickness of the walls of a hollow projectile.

shell-gland (shel'gland), *n.* 1. The shell-secreting organ of a mollusk. It appears at a very early period of embryonic development, and is the active secretory substance of the shell-sac or shell-follicle. The original shell-gland of the embryo may be transient and be replaced by a secondary shell-forming area, or may be permanently retained in a modified form.

2. An excretory organ of the lower crustaceans, as entomostracans, forming a looped canal in a mantle-like fold of the integument, one end being cæcal, the other opening beneath the mantle: so called from its position beneath the shell. See cuts under *Apus* and *Daphnia.*

At the anterior boundary of the head, the double, black, median eye . . . shines through the carapace, and at the sides of the latter two coiled tubes with clear contents, the so-called *shell-glands,* are seen.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 235.

shell-grinder (shel'grīn″dėr), *n.* The Port Jackson shark. See *Cestraciontidæ,* and cut under *selachian. Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 174.

shell-gun (shel'gun), *n.* A cannon intended to be used for throwing shells; especially, such a cannon used for horizontal firing, as distinguished from a mortar, which is used for vertical firing.

shellhead (shel'hed), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Georgia.]

shell-heap (shel'hēp), *n.* A large accumulation of shells, usually mixed with bones of animals, ashes, bits of charcoal, and utensils of various kinds, the whole being the remains of a dwelling-place of a people subsisting chiefly on shell-fish. Such accumulations are found in many places in Europe and America, along coasts and rivers. They are sometimes of prehistoric age, but similar accumulations may be forming and are forming at the present time in any part of the world where savage tribes find the conditions favorable for the support of life on shell-fish. See *kitchen-midden.*

shell-hook (shel'hůk), *n.* An implement for grappling and carrying projectiles.

shell-ibis (shel'ī'bis), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus.* See cut under *openbill.*

shell-ice (shel'īs), *n.* Ice left suspended by the withdrawal of the water beneath. Such ice may be either ice formed earlier and then overflowed or over the land; the thickness ranges upward from a film, but the name is generally applied only to ice that is shell-like in thinness.

shelling (shel'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shell, v.*] 1. The act of removing the shell.—2. The act of bombarding a place.—3. A commercial name for groats. *Simmonds.*

shell-insects† (shel'in″sekts), *n. pl.* An old name of entomostracous crustaceans; the *insectes à coquilles* of the French. Also *shelled insects.*

shell-jacket (shel'jak″et), *n.* An undress military jacket.

Three turbaned soldiers in tight *shell-jackets* and baggy breeches. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXX. 396.

shell-lac (shel-lak'), *n.* Same as *shellac.*

shell-less (shel'les), *a.* [< *shell* + *-less.*] Having no shell; not testaceous; tunicate: as, the *shell-less* mollusks (that is, the ascidians). See *Nuda* (*b*). *Cuvier* (trans.); *Huxley.*

shell-lime (shel'līm), *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

shell-limestone (shel'līm″stōn), *n.* A deposit of shells, in a more or less fragmentary condition, which has become imperfectly solidified by pressure or by the infiltration of calcareous or sandy material. Shell-limestone, or shelly limestone, is called in Florida *coquina.* The muschelkalk, a division of the Triassic, is a shell-limestone, and this is a literal translation of the German name for this rock. See *Triassic* and *muschelkalk.*

shellman (shel'man), *n.*; pl. *shellmen* (-men). One of a gun's crew on board a man-of-war whose duty it is to pass shells for loading.

shell-marble (shel'mär″bl), *n.* An ornamental marble containing fossil shells. See *marble,* 1.

shell-marl (shel'märl), *n.* A white earthy deposit, crumbling readily on exposure to the air, and resulting from the accumulation of more or less disintegrated fragments of shells. Such deposits are of frequent occurrence at the bottom of lakes and ponds, or where such bodies of water have formerly existed.

shell-meat (shel'mēt), *n.* Shelled food; some edible having a shell, as shell-fish or eggs. [Rare.]

Shellmeats may be eaten after foul hands without any harm. *Fuller,* Holy State, p. 386. (*Latham.*)

shell-mound (shel'mound), *n.* A mound or heap chiefly made of shells of mollusks which have in former times been used for food; a shell-heap (which see).

shell-ornament (shel'ôr″na-ment), *n.* Ornamentation of which forms studied from natural shells form an important part; any piece of decoration of which any shell-form is a characteristic part.

shell-parrakeet (shel'par″a-kēt), *n.* The Australian undulated, waved, or zebra grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus.* See cut under *Melopsittacus.*

shell-parrot (shel'par″ọt), *n.* Same as *shell-parrakeet.*

shell-proof (shel'pröf), *a.* Same as *bomb-proof.*

shell-pump (shel'pump), *n.* In *well-boring,* a sand-pump.

shell-quail (shel'kwāl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla,* as *C. squamata;* a scale-quail. See cut under *Callipepla.*

shell-reducer (shel'rē-dū″sėr), *n.* A tool made on the principle of pincers, with which a die or a plug is used to reduce or expand a cartridge-shell in order to make it fit the bullet.

shell-room (shel'röm), *n.* A room on board ship below the berth-deck, constructed and lighted like a magazine, and used for the stowage of loaded shell.

shell-sac (shel'sak), *n.* Same as *shell-follicle.*

shell-sand (shel'sand), *n.* Sand chiefly composed of the triturated or comminuted shells of mollusks, valuable as a fertilizer.

shell-snail (shel'snāl), *n.* A snail with a shell; any such terrestrial gastropod, as distinguished from slugs, which have a small shell, if any. Both these forms used to be called *snails.*

shellum (shel'um), *n.* Same as *schelm, skellum.* ★[Old Eng. and Scotch.]

shell-work (shel'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work made up of marine shells, usually small, combined in various patterns and glued to a surface, as of wood or cardboard. See *sea-bean,* 2.

shell-worm (shel'wėrm), *n.* 1. A worm with a shell; a tubicolous annelid with a hard case, as a serpula. See cut under *Serpula.*—2. A mollusk of the family *Dentaliidæ;* a tooth-shell. See cut under *tooth-shell.*

shelly[1] (shel'i), *a.* [< *shell* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in, provided with, or covered with shells.

The Ocean rolling, and the *shelly* Shore,
Beautiful Objects, shall delight no more.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

Go to your cave, and see it in its beauty,
The billows else may wash its *shelly* sides.
J. Baillie.

2. Consisting of a shell or shells; forming or formed by a shell.

The snail . . .
Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1034.

3. Of the nature of a shell; testaceous; conchylious; chitinous, as the carapace of a crab; calcareous, as the shell of a mollusk; silicious, as the test of a radiolarian.

This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature.
Goldsmith, Hist. Earth, IV. v.

shelly[2] (shel'i), *n.*; pl. *shellies* (-iz). [Appar. an abbr. dim. of *shell-apple, sheld-apple.*] Same as *chaffinch,* 1. *Macgillivray.*

shelm, *n.* See *schelm.*

shelook (she-lök'), *n.* [< Ar. *shalūk.*] An Arabian name for any hot, dry, dust-bearing desert wind, excluding the simoom.

shelter (shel'tėr), *n.* [An altered form of *sheltron, sheltrum,* q. v. The formation of this word became obscured, and the terminal element conformed to the common termination *-ter,* the first syllable being prob. always more or less vaguely associated with *shield,* ME. and dial. *sheld,* its actual origin, and perhaps in part with *sheal*[2].] 1. A cover or defense from exposure, attack, injury, distress, annoyance, or the like; whatever shields or serves as a protection, as from the weather, attack, etc.; a place of protection: as, a *shelter* from the rain or wind; a *shelter* for the friendless.

I will bear thee to some *shelter.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 6. 17.

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter,* and from heat a shade.
Pope, Messiah, l. 16.

2. The protection or immunity from attack, exposure, distress, etc., afforded by a place or thing; refuge; asylum.

Your most noble vertues, . . . under which I hope to have *shelter* against all storms that dare threaten.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, Ded.

It happened to be a very windy evening, so we took *shelter* within the walls of some cottages.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 164.

If a show'r approach,
You find safe *shelter* in the next stage-coach.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 492.

The tribunals ought to be sacred places of refuge, where . . . the innocent of all parties may find *shelter.*
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=Syn. 1. Screen, shield.—2. Cover, covert, sanctuary, haven. See the verb.

shelter (shel'tėr), *v.* [< *shelter, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To protect from exposure, attack, injury, distress, or the like; afford cover or protection to; hence, to harbor: as, to *shelter* thieves.

The weeds which his broad-spreading leaves did *shelter.*
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 50.

Why was not I deform'd, that, *shelter'd* in
Secure neglect, I might have scap'd this sin?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 142.

In vain I strove to check my growing Flame,
Or *shelter* Passion under Friendship's Name.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Near thy city-gates the Lord
Sheltered his Jonah with a gourd.
D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

A lonely valley *sheltered* from the wind.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. To place under cover or shelter; seek shelter or protection for; house; with a reflexive pronoun, to take refuge; betake one's self to cover or a safe place.

They *sheltered themselves* under a rock. *Abbot.*

Another royal mandate, so anxious was he to *shelter himself* beneath the royal shadow, he [Cranmer] caused to be addressed to his own officers, to cite his own clergy to Lambeth. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

=Syn. 1. To *Defend, Protect,* etc. (see *keep*), shield, screen, shroud, house, ensconce, hide.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter.

There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 1109.

shelterer (shel'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who shelters, protects, or harbors: as, a *shelterer* of thieves or of outcasts.

shelterless (shel'tėr-les), *a.* [< *shelter* + *-less.*] 1. Affording no shelter or cover, as from the elements; exposed: as, a *shelterless* roadstead.

No more orange groves and rose gardens; but the treeless, *shelterless* plain, with the fierce sun by day and frosts at night. *Froude,* Sketches, p. 211.

2. Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

Now, sad and *shelterless,* perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp and the chill rain
Drops from some pent-house on her wretched head.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

shelter-tent (shel'tėr-tent), *n.* See *tent.*

sheltery (shel'tėr-i), *a.* [< *shelter* + *-y*[1].] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne (ed. 1875), p. 114.

sheltie, *n.* See *shelty*[1].

sheltopusick, *n.* See *scheltopusik. Huxley.*

sheltron†, **sheltrum**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheltron,* occurring in the var. form *jeltron;* < ME. *sheltron, sheltrone, sheltroun, sheltrun, scheltron, scheltrone, scheltroun, schiltroun, sheltrum, schiltrum, scheldtrume, sheldtrume, shultrom,* Sc. *chel-*

drome, childrome (AF. *chiltron*), a body of guards or troops, squadron, hence defense, protection, shelter, < AS. *scyld-truma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard of men with shields, < *scyld*, a shield, + *truma*, a band or troop of men (cf. *getrum*, a cohort), < *trum*, firm, steadfast: see *shield* and *trim*. Hence *shelter*, q. v.] 1. A body of troops in battle array; a squadron; a battalion.

Thaire shippis in *sheltrons* shotton to lond,
Knyt hom with cables & with kene ancres.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6033.

His archers on aythere halfe he ordaynede ther-aftyre
To schake in a *sheltrone*, to schotte whene thame lykez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1992.

A-gein hem myght endure noon harneys, ne no kynge, ne warde, ne *sheltron*, were it neuer so clos.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 326.

2. Shelter; refuge; defense. See *shelter*.

For-thi mesure we vs wel and make owre faithe owre *scheltrown*,
And thorw faith cometh contricioun conscience wote wel.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 81.

shelty[1], **sheltie** (shel'ti), *n.*; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Also *shalt, sholt;* said to be an abbr. dim. of *Shetland pony.*] A small sturdy horse; a Shetland pony. [Scotch.]

Three *shelties* . . . were procured from the hill—little shagged animals, more resembling wild bears than any thing of the horse tribe, yet possessed of no small degree of strength and spirit. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

shelty[2] (shel'ti), *n.*; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Cf. *sheal*[2] (?).] A sheal; a cabin or shanty.

The Irish turf cabin and the Highland stone *shelty* can hardly have advanced much during the last two thousand years. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 212.

shelve[1] (shelv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr. *shelving*. [Also *shelf;* < *shelf*[1], *n.*] 1. To place on a shelf: as, to *shelve* books.—2. To lay by on a shelf; put away or aside as disposed of or not needed; hence, to put off or neglect: as, to *shelve* a question or a claim.

But even though he die or be *shelved*, the race of traitors will not be extinct. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 79.

3. To furnish with shelves, as a room or closet.

shelve[2] (shelv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr. *shelving*. [Prob. ult. < Icel. *skelgja-sk*, refl., become askew, lit. 'slope itself' (= Sw. dial. *skjalgäs, skjälgäs*, refl., become crooked, twist), < *skjälgr*, wry, oblique, hence sloping, = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, crooked, *skjælg*, oblique, awry: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1], *sheld*[2], of which *shelve*[2] is thus practically the verb. The change of the final guttural *g* to *v* appar. took place through *w*, which appears in *shallow* and some of its cognate forms.] I. *intrans.* To slope; incline.

After we had, with much ado, conquered this hill, we saw in the midst of it the present mouth of Vesuvio, which goes *shelving* down on all sides till above a hundred yards deep. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 439).

At Keeling atoll the shores of the lagoon *shelve* gradually where the bottom is of sediment. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 40.

In the stillness she heard the ceaseless waves lapping against the *shelving* shore. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xlv.

II. *trans.* To incline or tip (a cart) so as to discharge its load. [Prov. Eng.]

shelve[2] (shelv), *n.* [< *shelve*[2], *v.*, or a variant of *shelf*[2].] A shelf or ledge. [Rare.]

Couch'd on a *shelve* beneath its [a cliff's] brink, . . .
The wizard waits prophetic dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 5.

Above her, on a crag's uneasy *shelve*,
Upon his elbow raised, all prostrate else,
Shadow'd Enceladus. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

shelver (shel'vėr), *n.* [< *shelve*[2] + *-er*[1].] A wagon or truck shelving or sloping toward the back.

shelves, *n.* Plural of *shelf*.

shelving[1] (shel'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shelve*[1], *v.*] 1. Materials for shelves, or shelves collectively.—2. The act of placing or arranging on a shelf or shelves: as, the *shelving* of one's books; hence, the act of putting away, off, or aside.—3. In *husbandry*, an open frame fitted to a wagon or cart to enable it to receive a larger load of some light material, as hay or leaves.

shelving[2] (shel'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shelve*[2], *v.*] 1. Sloping.—2. A shelvy place; a bank or reef. [Rare.]

He spoke, and speaking, at his stern he saw
The bold Cloanthus near the *shelvings* draw.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 219.

shelvy (shel'vi), *a.* [< *shelve*[2], *shelf*[2], + *-y*[1].] Shelving; sloping; shallow.

I had been drowned but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 15.

The bat in the *shelvy* rock is hid.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

shemering†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shimmering*.

Shemite (shem'īt), *n.* [< *Shem* + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *Semite*.] Same as *Semite*.

Shemitic (shē-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Shemite* + *-ic*. Cf. *Semitic*.] Same as *Semitic*.

Shemitish (shem'ī-tish), *a.* [< *Shemite* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Semitic*.

Shemitism (shem'i-tizm), *n.* [< *Shemite* + *-ism*.] Same as *Semitism*.

shenanigan (shē-nan'i-gan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Nonsense; humbug; deceit: as, now, no *shenanigan* about this. [Slang.]

shend† (shend), *v.* [< ME. *shenden, schenden, scenden*, < AS. *scendan*, bring to shame, disgrace, harm, ruin, = OS. *scendan* = OFries. *schanda* = MD. D. *schenden* = MLG. *schenden* = OHG. *scentan*, MHG. *schenden*, G. *schänden* = Sw. *skända* = Dan. *skjænde*, bring to shame, disgrace; from the noun: AS. *scand, sceand, scond, sceond* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande*, etc., = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace, ruin: see *shand*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put to shame; bring reproach, disgrace, or ignominy upon; disgrace.

We be all *shent*,
For so fals a company in englond was nevar.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly *shend*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

2. To blame; reprove; reproach; scold; revile.

Though that I for my prymer shal be *shent*,
And shal be beten thryes in an houre,
I wol it conne, our lady for to honoure.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 89.

For silence kepynge thou shalt not be *shent*,
Where as thy speache May cause thee repent.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

Alas, sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 112.

3. To injure; harm; spoil; punish.

Herowde the kyng has malise ment,
And shappis with shame yow for to *shende*,
And for that ze non harmes shulde hente,
Be othir waies God will ye wende.
York Plays, p. 137.

Hasty processe will *shende* it euery dele,
Avise yow wele and do be good councell.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1657.

4. To ruin; destroy.

Of me unto the worldes ende
Shal neither ben ywriten nor ysonge
No goode worde, for this bokes wol me *shende*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1060.

Such a dream I had of dire portent
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wars and woeful strife.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 110.

5. To defeat; outdo; surpass.

Anthony is *shent*, and put hire to the flighte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 652.

That did excell
The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser starres. *Spenser*, Prothalamion, l. 122.

6. To forbid. *Halliwell.*—7. To defend; protect.

Not the aide they brought,
Which came too late, nor his owne power could *shend*
This wretched man from a moste fearfull end.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Let David's harp and lute, his hand and voice,
Give laud to him that loveth Israel,
And sing his praise that *shendeth* David's fame,
That put away his sin from out his sight,
And sent his shame into the streets of Gath.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

II. *intrans.* To be ruined; go to destruction.

Less the tender grasses *shende*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1400.

shendful† (shend'fûl), *a.* [ME. *schendful, schindful;* < *shand, *shend, n.*, + *-ful*.] Ignominious.

She is ful glad in hir corage,
If she se any gret lynage
Be brought to nought in *schynful* wise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 259.

Swuch was Godes death o rode—pinful and *shendful* ouer alle othre. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 356.

shendfully† (shend'fûl-i), *adv.* [ME. *schendfuliche;* < *shendful* + *-ly*[2].] Ignominiously; miserably; shamefully.

Spec hire scheome *schendfuliche*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 316.

As the bible telleth,
God sende to seye that Saul schulde dye,
And al his seed for that sunne *schendfuliche* ende.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 261.

The enemyes of the lande were *shendfully* chasyd and utterly confounded. *Fabyan.*

shendship† (shend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *shendshipe, schendschip, schenschip, schenship, schenchip, schendshepe;* < *shand, *shend, n.*, + *-ship*.] Shame; punishment; injury; harm.

And thair *schendschepe* salle be mare
Than ever had any man here in thoght.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7146.

To much defouled for *shendshipe* that man is worthy to have. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

shenet†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sheen*[1].

Shenshai (shen'shī), *n.* A member of one of the two sects into which the Parsees of India are divided. Compare *Kadmee*.

shent†. Preterit and past participle of *shend*.

she-oak (shē'ōk), *n.* [Cf. *she-pine*.] One of various shrubs and trees of the peculiar, chiefly Australian, genus *Casuarina*. They are without true leaves, the place of these being supplied by whorls of slender deciduous branchlets. The latter are of an acidulous taste, and are relished by cattle. The wood is very hard, excellent as fuel, and valuable for fine or coarse woodwork; its appearance gives to some species the name of *beefwood*. The species specifically called *she-oak* are *C. stricta*, the coast she-oak (sometimes, however, called *he-oak*), *C. glauca*, the desert she-oak, and *C. suberosa*, the erect she-oak. See *Casuarina*.

Sheol (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *she'ôl*, a hollow place, a cave, < *shā'al*, dig, hollow out, excavate.] The place of departed spirits: a transliteration of the Hebrew. The original is in the authorized version generally rendered *grave, hell*, or *pit;* in the revised version of the Old Testament the word *Sheol* is substituted. It corresponds to the word *Hades* in Greek classic literature and in the revised version of the New Testament. See *hell*[1].

sheolic (shē-ō'lik), *a.* [< *Sheol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Sheol or hell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., vi. 398. [Rare.]

shepe[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *sheep*[1], *sheep*[2].

shepe[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *scipe*, wages.] Wages; hire.

In withholdynge or abreggynge of the *shepe*, or the hyre, or of the wages of servauntz. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

shepent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shippen*.

shepherd (shep'ėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*shephard, shepheard, sheepherd* (also as a surname *Shepherd, Sheppard, Shepard*); < ME. *scheepherde, shepherd, shephirde, schepherd, schephurde, schepphirde, scheperde, schepparde*, < AS. *sceáphyrde, scephyrde* (= G. *schafhirte*), a keeper of sheep, shepherd (cf. *sceapheorden*, a sheepfold), < *sceáp*, sheep, + *hyrde*, a herd, a guardian: see *sheep*[1] and *herd*[2].] A man who herds, tends, and guards sheep in pasture; a pastor.

In the Weye to Jerusalem, half a Myle fro Betheleem, is a Chirche, where the Aungel seyde to the *Scheppardes* of the Birthe of Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

The Lord is our *shepherd*, and so called in more places than by any other name. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

Shepherd kings, or **Hyksos**, a race or dynasty probably of Semitic origin, who took Memphis, and rendered the whole of Egypt tributary. The conquest appears to have taken place about 2200 or 2100 B. C., and dynasties XV. and XVI. were probably Hyksos. Their rule in Egypt may have lasted from 200 to 500 years. Attempts have been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative in the book of Exodus.—**Shepherd's crook**, a long staff having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by shepherds.—**Shepherd's dog**, a variety of dog employed by shepherds to protect the flocks and control their movements. It is generally of considerable size, and of powerful, lithe build, with the hair thick-set and wavy, the tail inclined to be long and having a bushy fringe, the muzzle sharp, and the eyes large and bright. The collie or sheep-dog of Scotland is one of the best-known and most intelligent dogs of this wide-spread and useful variety.—**Shepherd's flute**, either a flageolet or an oboe of simple construction, such as is used by shepherds. Also *shepherd's pipe*.—**Shepherd's plaid**. Same as *shepherd's tartan*.—**Shepherd's tartan**. See *tartan*.—**Shepherd's weather-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. Also *poor-man's weather-glass*. These and the names *shepherd's-clock, -watch, -calendar*, and *-sundial*, and *John-go-to-bed-at-noon* allude to the closing of its flowers early in the afternoon or at the approach of bad weather. See *pimpernel*, 4.—**The Good Shepherd**, a title given to Jesus Christ (John x. 11).—**The Shepherds**, a fanatical sect which originated among shepherds in northern France about 1251, professedly for the deliverance of Louis IX. (St. Louis), who had been prisoner in Egypt. The Shepherds were fiercely opposed to the clergy and monks, and usurped priestly functions. They held possession of Paris for a while, and committed many outrages, especially upon the Jews. The movement was soon suppressed. An outbreak of mendicants similarly named took place under Philip V. in 1320, but this also soon came to an end.

shepherd (shep'ėrd), *v. t.* [< *shepherd, n.*] 1. To tend or guide as a shepherd.

Multitudes of dense white fleecy clouds
Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,
Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

2. To attend or wait on; gallant. [Jocose.]

Shepherding a lady. *Edinburgh Rev.*

3. To watch over, as a mining claim, and establish a right to it by doing a certain amount of work on it: said especially of digging small pits in the neighborhood of a rich deposit of gold; hence, to attend or hang about (a person)

on the chance of getting something out of him. [Slang, Australia.]

The speculators who sat dangling their legs in their infant pits, *shepherding* their claims, awaiting with anxiety . . . the run of the vein.
Percy Clarke, New Chum in Australia, p. 71.

shepherd-bird (shep′ėrd-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the rose-starling, *Pastor roseus*. See cut under *pastor*.

shepherd-dog (shep′ėrd-dog), *n.* [< ME. *schepherde doge, schepphirde dogg;* < *shepherd* + *dog*.] Same as *shepherd's dog* (which see, under *shepherd*).

shepherdess (shep′ėr-des), *n.* [< *shepherd* + *-ess*.] A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Shepherdia (she-pėr′di-ą), *n.* [NL., named after John *Shepherd* (died 1836), curator of the botanic garden at Liverpool.] Nuttall's name (1818) for *Lepargyrea*, a genus of plants, of the family *Elæagnaceæ*. It is distinguished from the two other genera of the family by its opposite leaves, and by dicœcious flowers with a four-cleft, somewhat spherical or ovoid calyx, and a thick disk with eight lobes, the male flowers with eight stamens and the ovary in the female with one cell and one ovule. There are 3 species, all natives of North America, chiefly in the western United States—one, *Lepargyrea Canadensis*, with yellowish flowers and insipid reddish fruit, extending east to Maine. They are small shrubs covered with a silvery or rusty shining scurf, and bearing petioled oblong and entire leaves, small flowers in short spikes or racemes, and numerous fleshy berries (each formed of the thickened calyx) persistent around the true fruit, which is a small achene. *L. argentea*, the buffalo-berry, also known as *rabbit-berry* and *beefsuet-tree*, is an abundant spiny shrub found from Kansas and Nevada to Hudson's Bay; its branches are covered in autumn with clusters of scarlet berries of the size of currants, containing an edible acid and mealy pulp.

shepherdish (shep′ėr-dish), *a.* [< *shepherd* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

The fair Pamela . . . had . . . taken on *shepherdish* apparel, which was of russet cloth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

shepherdism (shep′ėr-dizm), *n.* [< *shepherd* + *-ism*.] Pastoral life or occupation. [Rare.]

shepherdling (shep′ėrd-ling), *n.* [Formerly also *shephardling, shepheardling;* < *shepherd* + *-ling*[1].] A little or young shepherd. [Rare.]

The Fourth 's another valiant *Shepheardling*,
That for a Cannon takes his silly sling,
And to a Scepter turns his Shepheards staff,
Great Prince, great Prophet, Poet, Psalmograph.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

On a hillock thou mayst sing
Unto a handsome *shephardling*.
Herrick, To His Muse.

shepherdly† (shep′ėrd-li), *a.* [< *shepherd* + *-ly*[1].] Pastoral; rustic.

Their poems were named Eglogues or *shepheardly* talke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

shepherd's-bag (shep′ėrdz-bag), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-purse*.

shepherd's-club (shep′ėrdz-klub), *n.* The common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See cut under *mullen*. [Eng.]

shepherd's-cress (shep′ėrdz-kres), *n.* A dwarf European cruciferous plant, *Teesdalia nudicaulis*. [Prov. Eng.]

shepherd's-joy (shep′ėrdz-joi), *n.* A plant of one or two species, forming the liliaceous genus *Geitonoplesium*, found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Pacific islands. It is an evergreen twiner climbing to a considerable height, bearing purplish-green flowers in cymes. [Australia.]

shepherd's-knot (shep′ėrdz-not), *n.* The herb tormentil, *Potentilla erecta*.

shepherd's-myrtle (shep′ėrdz-mėr′tl), *n.* See *Ruscus*.

shepherd's-needle (shep′ėrdz-nē′dl), *n.* Same as *lady's-comb*.

shepherd-spider (shep′ėrd-spī′dėr), *n.* A harvestman or daddy-long-legs; any phalangiid.

shepherd's-pouch (shep′ėrdz-pouch), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-purse*.

shepherd's-purse (shep′ėrdz-pėrs), *n.* A common cruciferous weed, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris*. It has a cluster of toothed or pinnatifid root-leaves, and a short stem with longer wiry branches upon which small white flowers are racemed. These are followed by flat obcordate-triangular pods, suggesting the common name. The plant has been used as an antiscorbutic and in hematuria. It has also been called *shepherd's-pouch* or *-bag, caseweed, clappede-pouch, mother's-heart*, etc.



Plant with Flowers and Fruits of Shepherd's-purse (*Bursa Bursa-pastoris*). *a*, a flower; *b*, a pod.

shepherd's-rod (shep′ėrdz-rod), *n.* A small kind of teasel, *Dipsacus pilosus*, growing in Europe.

shepherd's-staff (shep′ėrdz-staf), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-rod*.

she-pine (shē′pīn), *n.* [Cf. *she-oak*.] A large Australian conifer, *Nageia elata*.

Sheppey argentine. See *argentine* and *pearlside*.

sheppick† (shep′ik), *n.* [Also *sheppeck;* a var. of *sheep-pick*.] A kind of hay-fork. *Nares*.

sheppy (shep′i), *n.*; pl. *sheppies* (-iz). [Also *sheppey;* cf. *shepen, shippen*.] A sheep-cote; a sheep-shed.

I took the two finest and heaviest [sheep], and with one beneath my right arm, and the other beneath my left, I went straight home to the upper *sheppey*, and set them inside and fastened them.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

shepstare (shep′stār), *n.* [Also *shepster, chepster;* < *sheep*[1] + *stare*[2].] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. Compare *sheep-rack*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

Sometime I would betray the byrds
That lyght on lymed tree,
Especially in *Shepstare* tyme,
When thicke in flockes they flye.
Googe, Eglogs, vi. (*Davies*.)

shepstarling (shep′stär″ling), *n.* Same as *shepstare*.

shepster[1]† (shep′stėr), *n.* [< *sheep*[1] + *-ster*.] A sheep-shearer. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell*.)

shepster[2] (shep′stėr), *n.* Same as *shepstare*.

shepster[3]†, *n.* See *shapester*.

Sherardia (shē-rär′di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named after W. *Sherard* (1659–1728), an English botanist.] A genus of sympetalous plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Galieæ*, having lanceolate and persistent calyx-lobes, subsessile flowers surrounded by an involucre, and a two-branched style and capitate stigma. It has a funnel-shaped corolla with four ovate spreading lobes, four stamens, and a two-celled ovary containing two ovules and ripening into twin nutlets. The only species, *S. arvensis*, the field-madder, also known as *spurwort*, is a native of Europe and the Mediterranean region from Persia westward. It is a slender, roughish, and procumbent herb, with four-angled branches, and lanceolate prickly-pointed leaves four or six in a whorl. The pink or blue flowers are borne in clusters surrounded by an involucre formed of united bracts.

sherbet (shėr′bet), *n.* [Formerly also *scherbet, sherbert, zerbet;* < Turk. *sherbet* = Pers. Hind. *sharbat*, < Ar. *sharbat*, a drink, sip, beverage, syrup, < *shariba*, he drank. Cf. *sorbet*, a doublet of *sherbet*, and *shrub*[2], *shrab, syrup*, from the same Ar. source.] **1.** A favorite cooling drink of the East, made of fruit-juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavored. It is cooled with snow when this can be procured.—**2.** A water-ice, variously flavored.

sherbetlee (shėr′bet-lē), *n.* A seller of sherbet; especially, an itinerant sherbet-seller in the streets of a Levantine city.

sherbetzide (shėr′bet-zīd), *n.* An itinerant vender of sherbet, syrup, etc., in Eastern towns.

sherd (shėrd), *n.* Same as *shard*[1].

shere[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *shear*[1], *sheer*[1], *sheer*[3].

shere[2]† (shēr), *n.* In *minting*, the deviation from standard weight permitted by law, now called the *remedy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 482.

shereef, *n.* See *sherif*.

shereefee (she-rē′fē), *n.* [Ar. **sharīfī*, cf. *ashrāfi*, a counter of gold, < *sharīf*, noble: see *sherif*. Cf. *noble*, the name of an English coin.] A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, of the value of 9*s.* 4*d.* English (about $2.24). Also called *altoon*.

shere-grass†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shear-grass*.

sheregrig (sher′i-grig), *n.* [Arabic *shirikrak, shirigrag*.] A bird, defined by Johnson (Arabic and Persian Dict., 1852) as a magpie. Lane (Arabic Lexicon, 1863) calls it a woodpecker. The same as Hebrew *sharakrak*, a bird which, according to the Talmudists, will announce by its hissing the coming of the Messiah. *James Platt, Jr.*, in N. and Q., 9th ser., X. 4.

shereman, *n.* A dialectal form of *shireman*.

Shere Thursday†. See *Sheer Thursday*.

sherif, shereef (she-rēf′), *n.* [Also *sheriff, scherif, sherrife, cherif;* = F. *chérif* = Sp. *jerife* = Pg. *xarife, xerife, cherif*, a sherif (cf. Sp. *xarifo*, adorned, well-dressed), = Turk. *sherif* = Hind. *sharif*, noble, illustrious, a prince, a descendant of Mohammed, = Pers. *sharīf*, noble, < Ar. *sharīf*, lofty, noble, applied to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima, wife of Ali; cf. *sharaf*, elevation, nobility, *sharfa*, a pinnacle, etc.] **1.** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima.

The relations of Mahomet, called in Arabic *Sherif* or noble, by the Turks Emir or prince, have the priviledge of being exempt from appearing before any judge but their own head. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

2. A prince or ruler; specifically, the chief magistrate of Mecca.

sheriff[1] (sher′if), *n.* [Also sometimes in the restored or explanatory form *shire-reeve;* also sometimes contracted *shrieve*, early mod. E. *sheriffe, schereff, shireeve*, etc., < ME. *shereve, scherreve, shireve, shirreve, schyreve, schirreve, syrreve* (pl. *shireves, schirreves, shrives*), < AS. *scīr-gerēfa*, 'shire-reeve,' < *scire*, shire, + *gerēfa*, a reeve, officer: see *shire*[1] and *reeve*[1]. Cf. *townreeve, portreeve*.] The chief civil officer charged with administering justice within a county, under direction of the courts, or of the crown or other executive head of the state, and usually having also some incidental judicial functions. (*a*) In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county or shire, who does all the sovereign's business in the county, the crown by letters patent committing the custody of the county to him alone. Sheriffs are appointed by the crown upon presentation of the judges in a manner partly regulated by law and partly by custom (see *pricking*); the citizens of London, however, have the right of electing the sheriffs for the city of London and the county of Middlesex. Those appointed are bound under a penalty to serve the office, except in specified cases of exemption or disability. As keeper of the queen's peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office, which he holds for a year. He is specially intrusted with the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace, and for this purpose he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county—in old legal phraseology, the *posse comitatus*. He has also some judicial functions, less extensive now than formerly. The most ordinary of his functions, which he always executes by a deputy called *under-sheriff*, consists in the execution of writs. The sheriff performs in person such duties only as are either purely honorary, such as attendance upon the judges on circuit, or of some dignity and public importance, such as the presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings, which he may call at any time.

A *shirreve* hadde he been and a countour.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 359.

Erlez of Ynglande with archers ynewe:
Schirreves scharply schiftys the comouns.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 725.

"Rise vp," he seid, "thou prowde *schereff*."
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 5).

The reeve of the shire had doubtless been a fiscal officer from the beginning. It was the *Sheriff* who had to see to the King's profit and his own in every corner of his shire. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

(*b*) In Scotland, the chief local judge of a county. There are two grades of sheriffs, the chief or superior sheriffs and the sheriffs-substitute (besides the lord lieutenant of the county, who has the honorary title of *sheriff-principal*), both being appointed by the crown. The chief sheriff, usually called simply the *sheriff*, may have more than one substitute under him, and the discharge of the greater part of the duties of the office now practically rests with the sheriffs-substitute, the sheriff being (except in one or two cases) a practising advocate in Edinburgh, while the sheriff-substitute is prohibited from taking other employment, and must reside within his county. The civil jurisdiction of the sheriff extends to all personal actions on contract, bond, or obligation without limit, actions for rent, possessory actions, etc., in which cases there is an appeal from the decision of the sheriff-substitute to the sheriff, and from him to the Court of Session. He has also a summary jurisdiction in small-debt cases where the value is not more than £12. In criminal cases the sheriff has jurisdiction in all offenses the punishment for which is not more than two years' imprisonment. He has also jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases to any amount. (*c*) In the United States, except in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, sheriffs are elected by popular vote, the qualification being that the sheriff must be a man, of age, a citizen of the United States and of the State, and a resident in the county; usually he can hold no other office, and is not eligible for reelection until after the lapse of a limited period. In all the States there are deputy sheriffs, who are agents and servants of the sheriff. In New York and some other States there is, as in England, an under-sheriff, who acts in place of his chief in the latter's absence, etc. The principal duties of the sheriff are to preserve peace and order throughout the county, to attend the courts as the administrative officer of the law, to guard prisoners and juries, to serve the process and execute the judgments of the courts, and to preside at inquisitions and assessments of damages on default.—**High sheriff**, the sheriff as distinguished from the under-sheriff and other deputies.—**Joint sheriff**, two persons jointly appointed sheriff, or one of such persons.—**Sheriff of Middlesex case**, a decision in 1840, noted in English constitutional history, on the relative powers of Parliament, to imprison for contempt and the courts to discharge on habeas corpus.—**Sheriff's jury**. See *jury*.—**Sheriff turn**, in *early Eng. law*, the periodical court or session held by a sheriff successively in the various hundreds of his county, at which the freeholders were bound to appear as a part of their service.—**Statute of sheriffs**. See *statute*.

sheriff[2], *n.* See *sherif*.

sheriffalty (sher′if-al-ti), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-alty*, after the equiv. *shrievalty*.] **1.** The office or

jurisdiction of sheriff; sheriffship; shrievalty. —2. Term or period of office as sheriff.

Sir Rowland Meredith, knighted in his *sheriffalty*, on occasion of an address which he brought up to the king from his county. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, viii.

The Year after I had Twins; they came in Mr. Pentweazel's *sheriffalty*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

sheriff-clerk (sher'if-klėrk), *n.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

sheriffdom (sher'if-dum), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-dom.*] 1. The office of sheriff; shrievalty.

Hereditary *sheriffdoms*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 98.

2. The district or territory over which a sheriff's jurisdiction extends.

Wigtown was probably created a *sheriffdom* in the 13th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 564.

sheriffess (sher'if-es), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ess.*] A female sheriff. [Rare.]

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lord Clifford, was *sheriffess* of Westmoreland for many years. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), II. 186, note.

sheriffhood (sher'if-hud), *n.* [< ME. *sherefhode, shorefhode;* < *sheriff* + *-hood.*] The office of sheriff.

The furst Artycle. Weteth that we haue graunted and by our charter present confermed to the citezens of London the *Shorefhode* of London and of Middelsex, wyth all thingis and custumes that fallith to the same *sherefhold* of London wt in the cite and wythout, by lande and bi water. *Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 14.

sheriff-officer (sher'if-of'i-sėr), *n.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, and the like.

sheriffry†, *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ry*, syncopated form of *-ery.*] Sheriffship.

sheriffship (sher'if-ship), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ship.*] The office or the jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

sheriff-tooth† (sher'if-töth), *n.* A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts: a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. *Wharton.*

sheriffwick (sher'if-wik), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *wick*, as in *bailiwick, constablewick.*] The district under a sheriff's jurisdiction.

sherk†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shirk.*

sherman†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearman.*

shern (shėrn), *n.* Same as *sharn.*

sheroot, *n.* See *cheroot.*

sherris, *n.* Same as *sherry.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

The second property of your excellent *sherris* is, the warming of the blood. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 111.

sherris-sack†, *n.* See *sack*[3].

sherrug (sher'ug), *n.* Same as *shearhog.*

sherry (sher'i), *n.*; pl. *sherries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *sherris*, from which, mistaken as a plural, the supposed singular *sherry* was formed (cf. *cherry*[1], *pea*[1], similarly formed from **cheris, pease*[1], etc.); abbr. of *Sherris-wine* (or *Sherris-sack*) (= D. *Xeres-wijn* = G. *Xeres-wein;* F. *vin de Xeres* = Pg. *vinho de Xerez*), < *Sherris*, also written *Sherries* (with *sh* for Sp. *x*), also *Xeres, Xerez*, < Sp. *Xeres*, now *Jerez*, prop. *Jerez de la Frontera*, in southern Spain, near Cadiz, where the wine is still made; < L. *Cæsaris*, gen. of *Cæsar*, Cæsar, after whom the town was named: see *Cæsar.* Cf. Sp. *Saragossa*, contr. < L. *Cæsarea Augusta.*] 1. Originally, the wine of Xeres; hence, a general name for the strong white wines of the south of Spain, of all qualities except the lowest. It is a wine that is much manipulated, differences of color being often produced by artificial means, and a very large part of the exported wine being fortified with brandy or alcohol, and otherwise disguised. Compare *amontillado.*

I have
A bottle of *sherry* in my power shall beget
New crotchets in your heads.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 1.

2. A small wine-glass of the size and form commonly used for sherry and similar wines.

sherry-cobbler (sher'i-kob'lėr), *n.* A cobbler made with sherry. See *cobbler*[2], 1.

sherry-vallies (sher'i-val'iz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps, through a F. or Sp. form, ult. < LL. *saraballa, sarabara*, wide trousers such as are worn in the East, < Heb. (Chaldee) *sarbalin* (translated "hosen" in Dan. iii. 21).] Overalls of thick cloth or leather, buttoned or tied round the legs over the trousers as a guard against mud or dust when traveling on horseback; leggings. [Western U. S.]

shertе†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shirt.*

she-sole (shē'sōl), *n.* The whiff, a fish. [Irish.]

shet, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shut*[1].

shete†. A Middle English form of *shoot, sheet*[1].

sheter†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shooter.*

sheth (sheth), *n.* The post or standard of a plow, which is attached at its upper extremity to the plow-beam, and affords below an attachment for the mold-board and land-side and indirectly for the plowshare.

shethe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sheath.*

Shetland argus. See *Argus.*

Shetlander (shet'land-ėr), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Shetland, a group of islands lying to the north-northeast of the mainland of Scotland, and forming, with the Orkney Islands, the most northerly county of Scotland.

Shetland lace. A needle-made openwork ornamental trimming, like needle-point lace in all respects except that it is made of woolen yarn, and is therefore coarse and large in pattern, and capable of being made very warm. Shawls, scarfs, etc., are made of it.

Shetland pony. See *shelty.*

Shetland wool. See *wool.*

sheuch, sheugh (shūch or shuch), *n.* [Also *seuch, sewch;* perhaps a form of *sew*[2].] A furrow; a ditch; a gully. [Scotch.]

It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony *sheuch;*
But at the gates o' Paradise
That birk grew fair eneuch.
The Clerk's Twa Sons o' Owsenford (Child's Ballads, II. 70).

I saw the battle sair and teugh,
And reekin' red ran mony a *sheugh.*
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

sheva (shʻvä), *n.* [Also *shewa, shiva;* < Heb. *shevā', shewā'*, prob. same as *shāv', shāw'*, evil, emptiness, < *shā'*, crash, be destroyed.] In *Heb. gram.*: (*a*) An obscure vowel-sound, similar to or identical with that known as the neutral vowel. (*b*) The vowel-point representing such a sound. *Simple sheva* consists of two dots placed thus, ̈, under a letter, and represents the neutral vowel or the absence of a vowel-sound after a consonant. In the latter capacity it is called *silent sheva*, in the former *sheva mobile. Compound sheva* consists of the points representing short *a, e*, and *o* respectively, with a simple sheva placed at the right (thus, ֲ, ֱ, ֳ), and indicates sounds intermediate in nature between these and the neutral vowel. A neutral vowel in the Aryan languages is also sometimes called *sheva.*

I would suggest that the original word was προπαλακίζω = προκαλκιζω (the π by labiation for *q*, and the second α a *sheva*, as in μαλακός). *Classical Rev.*, II. 251.

shew (shō). An archaic form of *show*[1], *show*[3].

shewbread, *n.* See *showbread.*

shewel, sewel† (shō'-, sū'el), *n.* [Also *sewell;* early mod. E. also *shaile*, < ME. *schawle*, a scarecrow; perhaps from the root of *shy*[1]; usually referred to *shew, show*[1].] A scarecrow.

Thou [the owl] seist that gromes [men] the ifoth [take],
And heie on rodde the anhoth [hang],
And the to-twichet and to-schaketh
And summe of the *schawles* maketh.
Owl and Nightingale (Morris's Spec. Early Eng.), l. 1648.

Any thyng that is hung up is called a *Sewel.* And those are used most commonly to amaze a Deare, and to make him refuse to passe wher they are hanged up.
Turberville, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 98.

So are these bugbears of opinions brought by great clerks into the world to serve as *shewels* to keep them from those faults whereto else the vanity of the world and weakness of senses might pull them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

shewer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shower*[2].

shewink (shē-wingk'), *n.* Same as *chewink.*

sheyk, sheykh, *n.* See *sheik.*

Shiah (shē'ä), *n.* [Also *Sheeah, Sheah;* = Pers. Hind. Ar. *shī'a, shī'ah*, orig. Ar., lit. 'sect.'] A member of that division of the Mohammedans which maintains that Ali, first cousin of Mohammed and husband of his daughter Fatima, was the first legitimate imam or successor of the Prophet, and rejects the first three califs of the Sunnis (the other great division) as usurpers. The Shiahs "are also called the Imamiyahs, because they believe the Muslim religion consists in the true knowledge of the Imam or rightful leaders of the faithful" (*Hughes*, Dict. Islam). (See *imam* and *calif.*) They claim to be the orthodox Mohammedans, but are treated by the Sunnis as heretics. The Shiahs comprise nearly the whole Persian nation, and are also found in Oudh, a province of British India; but the Mohammedans of the other parts of India are for the most part Sunnis. Also *Shiite.*

We have seen above that the *Shi'a* were divided into several sects, each holding for one of the direct descendants of 'Alí, and paying him the reverence due to a deity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 598.

shibboleth (shib'ō-leth), *n.* [= F. *schibboleth* = G. *schiboleth* = LL. *scibboleth*, < Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, a stream (in the case mentioned prob. used in the latter sense, with ref. to the river Jordan), < **shābhal*, increase, flow, grow.] A Hebrew word, meaning 'ear of corn' or 'stream,' used by Jephthah, one of the judges of Israel, as a test-word by which to distinguish the fleeing Ephraimites (who could not pronounce the *sh* in *shibboleth*) from his own men, the Gileadites (Judges xii. 4–6); hence, a test-word, or the watchword or pet phrase of a party, sect, or school. Similarly, during the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers, the French betrayed their nationality by inability to pronounce correctly the Italian word *cicer.*

Without reprieve, adjudged to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth.*
Milton, S. A., l. 289.

So exasperated were they at seeing the encouragement the Flemish and French tongues met with, that a general massacre took place of all who had the *shibboleth* of those languages upon them.
Goldsmith, On Propagation of Eng. Language.

Nowadays it is a sort of sibboleth and *shibboleth* by which to know whether anyone has ever visited the place [Tangier] to note whether he adds the final s or not.
The Academy, July 6, 1889, p. 4.

Shick-shack-day (shik'shak-dā), *n.* [Also *Shig-shag-day;* origin obscure.] The 29th of May, or Royal Oak day. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

When I was at the College School, Gloucester, some twenty years ago, almost every boy wore an oak-apple (some of which were even gilded) in his buttonhole on the 29th of May. Those who had not this decoration were called sotto voce in the school-room and yelled after in the grove, *Shig-shag!* this opprobrious epithet, when uttered at close quarters, being generally accompanied by three pinches. No boy who cared for his peace of mind and wished to save himself some "nips and tweaks" would appear in school without at least an oak-leaf in honour of the day.
S. R. Townshend Mayer, in N. and Q., 5th ser., IV. 176–7.

shide (shīd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shyde, schyde;* < ME. *shide, schide, schyde*, < AS. *scīd*, a splinter, a billet of wood (*scīd-weall*, a paling fence), = OFries. *skīd* = OHG. *scīt*, MHG. *schīt*, G. *scheit* = Icel. *skīdh*, a billet of wood, = Sw. *skid*, a wooden shoe or sole, a skate, = Norw. *skid*, a snow-shoe, = Dan. *ski*, a piece of wood, a billet, a snow-shoe (see *ski*); cf. Lith. *skeda, skedra*, Lett. *skaida*, a splinter, Gr. σχίζα, a splinter (see *schedule, schism*); related to *sheath*, ult. from the root of *shed*[1]: see *shed*[1]. Doublet of *skid*[1].] A piece of wood; a strip; a piece split off; a plank. [Old and prov. Eng.]

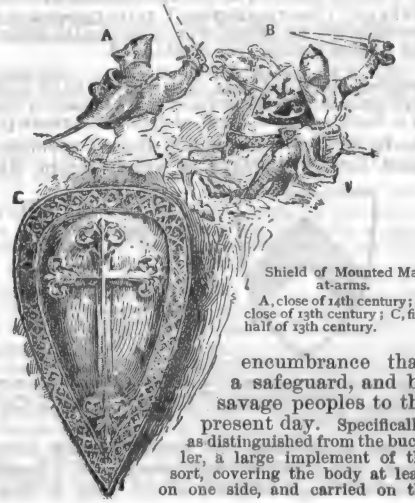
And [he] come to Noe anon and bad hym nouȝt lette:
"Swithe go shape a shippe of *shides* and of bordes."
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 131.

Both holmes, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and *shides* of okes,
With wedges great they clive.
Phaer's Virgil (1600). (*Nares.*)

shie, *v.* See *shy*[2].

shiel, *n.* Same as *sheal*[1], *sheal*[2].

shield (shēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sheild;* < ★ME. *sheeld, sheelde, scheeld, sheld, scheld, shelde, schelde*, < AS. *scild, scield, sceld, scyld*, a shield, = OS. *scild* = OFries. *skeld* = D. *schild* = MLG. *schilt*, LG. *schild* = OHG. *scilt*, MHG. *schilt*, a shield, G. *schild*, shield, coat of arms, trade-sign, = Icel. *skjöldr* (pl. *skildir*) = Sw. *sköld* = Dan. *skjold*, a shield, *skilt*, badge, trade-sign, = Goth. *skildus*, a shield: root unknown. Some connect the word with *shell* and *scale*[1], as denoting a thin piece of wood or metal (see *shell* and *scale*[1]), others with Icel. *skella, skjalla*, clash, rattle.] 1. A frame or rounded plate made of wood, metal, hide, or leather, carried by warriors on the arm or in the hand, as a defense, from remote antiquity until the perfection of firearms rendered it more an



Shield of Mounted Man-at-arms.
A, close of 14th century; B, close of 13th century; C, first half of 13th century.

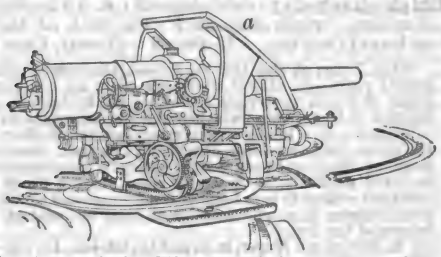
encumbrance than a safeguard, and by savage peoples to the present day. Specifically, as distinguished from the buckler, a large implement of the sort, covering the body at least on one side, and carried on the

arm, which passed through rings or straps on its inner side, or hung around the neck by a guige or strap. The shield of the middle ages was in the tenth century very long, pointed at the bottom and rounded at the top. (See *kite-shield*, below.) At later periods it was changed in size and shape, becoming shorter and smaller, at first triangular and afterward broad, short, and pointed. (See *écu*, and *tilting-shield* (below).) In the fifteenth century the shield proper was relegated to the just, and soon after disappeared altogether. (For the hand-shield used for parrying blows, see *buckler*; for the large shield used in sieges, see *pavise*.) Shields of barbarous peoples differ greatly in size, shape, and material: thus, those of the peoples of South Africa, made of hide, are nearly six feet long; those of the Mussulman nations are much smaller and usually round. See also cuts under *buckler*, *enarme*, *hoplite*, *orle*, *pavise*, *pelta*, *rondache*, and *scutum*.

What signe is the levest
To haue schape in thi *scheld* to scheue armes?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3214.

So to the fight the thick battalions throng,
Shields urg'd on *shields*, and men drove men along.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 485.

2. Anything that protects or is used as a protection. (*a*) A movable screen, usually of steel, serving to protect heavy guns and the gunners while serving them.

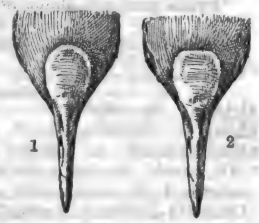


Six-inch Breech-loading Rifle on the United States Cruiser Atlanta.
a, shield.

A similar contrivance is used by sappers. (*b*) In *mining*, a framework erected for the protection of a miner in working an adit, pushed forward as the work progresses. (*c*) In *submarine work*, a construction at the head of a tunnel to keep back the silt or clays as the tunnel is advanced. In some operations the shield is left permanently in place, being covered in by the brickwork that follows close behind the excavation.

The work of excavating in the tunnel will be done with large steel *shields*, 22 feet in diameter.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 41.

(*d*) A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn-plow to prevent clods from rolling on to the young plants. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A protective or defensive plate, buckler, or cuirass, of some determinate size, shape, or position; a scute, scutum, or scutellum; a lorica; a carapace: as, the *shields* or bucklers of a ganoid fish; the *shields* of a turtle, an armadillo, etc. See cuts under *carapace*, *leaf-roller*, *scale*, *armadillo*, and *coluber*. (2) Some part, place, or mark likened to a shield; a thyroid formation. See cut under *larynx*. (*f*) In *dressmaking*, a piece or strip of some repellent fabric used to protect a dress from mud, perspiration, etc.: as, a skirt-*shield*; an arm-*shield*.



Frontal Shield of (1) European Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*), (2) American Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

3. Figuratively, a shelter, protection, or defense; a bulwark.

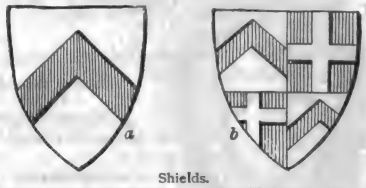
Fear not, Abram: I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

My counsel is my *shield*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3. 56.

4. In *bot.*, any flat, buckler-like body that is fixed by a stalk or pedicel from some part of the under surface, as the apothecium in certain lichens. (See *apothecium*.) In the *Characeæ* each of the eight flat disk-shaped cells composing the antheridium is called a *shield*. See *shield-shaped*.

Some of the species [of Platanthera] . . . have curious contrivances, such as a channelled labellum, lateral *shields*, &c., compelling moths to insert their proboscides directly in front. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 75.

5. In *her.*: (*a*) The shield-shaped escutcheon used for all displays of arms, except when borne by women and sometimes by clergymen. See *escutcheon* and *lozenge*. (*b*) A bearing representing a knightly shield.—**6†.** A French crown (in French, *écu*), so called from its having on one side the figure of a shield.



Shields.
a, argent, a chevron gules (that is, the field silver and the chevron red); *b*, quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron gules (as in *a*), second and third gules, a cross argent (that is, the field red and the cross silver or white).

He was bounden in a reconyssaunce
To paye twenty thousand *sheeld* anon.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 331.

7. The semi-transparent skin of the sides of a boar-pig, which is of considerable thickness, affording shield-like protection against the attacks of an adversary: apparently used formerly to furnish a shield for burlesque or mimic contests. *N. and Q.*, 2d ser., X. 478.

He looks like a *shield* of brawn at Shrovetide, out of date.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

We will drink in helmets,
And cause the souldier turn his blade to knives,
To conquer capons, and the stubble goose;
No weapons in the age to come be known
But *shield* of bacon and the sword of brawn.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers (1646). (*Nares.*)

8. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are four varieties, black, red, blue, and silver.—**Cephalic, cephalothoracic, frontal, pygal shield.** See the adjectives.—**Kite-shield**, the tall, long-pointed shield of the early middle ages.—**Norman shield**, a name given to the *kite-shield*.—**Shield à bouche**, a shield having in its right side or upper right-hand corner an opening or indentation for the lance or sword-blade. See *bouche*, 4.—**Shield of pretense.** See *pretense*, and *escutcheon of pretense* (under *escutcheon*).—**Shield of the Passion**, a pretended escutcheon in which the attributes of the Passion are depicted like the bearings of a coat of arms.—**Standing shield.** (*a*) Same as *pavise*. (*b*) More properly, a mantlet or wooden bulwark for crossbowmen and the like.—**Tilting-shield**, a shield borne by a knight in the just or tilting-lists.



Kite-shield, Norman, of 10th or 11th century.

shield (shēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sheild*; < ME. *shelden*, *schelden*, *shilden*, *schilden*, *schylden*, *scilden*, < AS. *scildan*, *scyldan*, *gescildan* = Icel. *skjalda*, protect, guard, defend, shield; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To protect, defend, or shelter from danger, calamity, distress, annoyance, or the like: as, to *shield* one from attack; to *shield* one from the sun; to *shield* a criminal.

And *shelde* hem fro poverte and shonde.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 88.

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquished father *shield*.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 1135.

2†. To ward off.

They brought with them theyr usuall weedes, fitt to *sheild* the cold, and that continuall frost to which they had at home bene enured. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

A cobweb over them they throw, . . .
To *shield* the wind if it should blow.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. To forfend; forbid; avert. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take what yow list, God *shilde* that ye spare.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 286.

God *shield* I should disturb devotion.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 41.

II. *intrans.* To act or serve as a shield; be a shelter or protection.

That schene sayde, that god wyl *schylde*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 964.

The truly brave,
When they behold the brave oppressed with odds,
Are touch'd with a desire to *shield* and save.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 106.

shield-animalcule (shēld'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Aspidiscidæ*.

shield-backed (shēld'bakt), *a.* Having a very large pronotum extended like a shield over the next two thoracic segments: specifically noting a group of wingless grasshoppers (*Locustidæ*) known in the United States as *western crickets*, as of the genera *Thyreonotus* and *Anabrus*. *J. H. Comstock.*

shield-bearing (shēld'bār″ing), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a shield; scutate or scutigerous; squamate; loricate; cataphract.

shield-beetle (shēld'bē″tl), *n.* Any coleopterous insect of the family *Cossyphidæ*. *A. Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist.

shield-belt (shēld'belt), *n.* In *her.*, a guige used as a bearing. This is rare as an independent bearing, but often occurs in connection with a shield, which is hung by it from a boss, or held up by a supporter, human or animal.

shield-bone (shēld'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *sheeld-bone*; < *shield* + *bone*[1].] A blade-bone. [Prov. Eng.]

Some of his bones in Warwicke yett
Within the castle there doe lye:
One of his *sheeld-bones* to this day
Hangs in the cityе of Coventrye.
Legend of Sir Guy. (*Halliwell.*)

shield-brooch (shēld'brōch), *n.* A brooch representing a shield. Particularly—(*a*) A small model, as of an ancient buckler. (*b*) At the present time, a more elaborate composition, as of a shield surrounded by weapons, standards, or the like.

shield-budding (shēld'bud″ing), *n.* Budding by means of a T-shaped incision, the most ordinary method; T-budding. See *budding*, 3.

shield-bug (shēld'bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the family *Scutelleridæ*: so called from the size of the scutellum.

shield-centiped (shēld'sen″ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Cermatiidæ*. See cut under *Scutigeridæ*.

shield-crab (shēld'krab), *n.* Any crab of the family *Dorippidæ*.

shield-dagger (shēld'dag″ėr), *n.* An implement of war carried in the left hand, and serving as a buckler and on occasion as an offensive weapon; specifically, a weapon used by certain Indian tribes, in which a pair of horns of some variety of antelope are secured together by crosspieces. It is capable of inflicting formidable wounds.

shield-drake (shēld'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shield-duck (shēld'duk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shielded (shēl'ded), *a.* [< *shield* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, shield-bearing; scutigerous; cataphract; loricate. See cut under *phylloxera-mite*.

shielder (shēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *schelder*; < *shield* + *-er*[1].] One who shields, protects, or shelters.

shield-fern (shēld'fėrn), *n.* A fern of either of the genera *Dryopteris* and *Polystichum*: so called from the form of the indusium of the fructification. The sori or fruit-dots are roundish and scattered or arranged in ranks; the indusia are solitary, roundly peltate or kidney-shaped, fixed by the middle or edge.—**Christmas shield-fern**, an evergreen fern, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, with rigid lanceolate fronds, much used in decoration at Christmas-time. The pinnæ are linear-lanceolate, somewhat scythe-shaped or half-halberd-shaped at the slightly stalked base, the upper ones only fertile. It is a native of eastern North America.

shield-gilled (shēld'gild), *a.* Scutibranchiate. *P. P. Carpenter.*

shield-headed (shēld'hed″ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Stegocephalous, as an amphibian. (*b*) Peltocephalous, as a crustacean.

shield-lantern (shēld'lan″tėrn), *n.* A lantern so arranged and protected as to throw light through an opening in a shield outward, so that the bearer of the shield sees his enemy while unseen himself: a rare device of the later middle ages.

shieldless (shēld'les), *a.* [< *shield* + *-less*.] Without shield or protection.

Are eunuchs, women, children, *shieldless* quite
Against attack their own timidity tempts?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 235.

shieldlessly (shēld'les-li), *adv.* In a shieldless manner or condition; without protection.

shieldlessness (shēld'les-nes), *n.* Unprotected state or condition.

shield-louse (shēld'lous), *n.* A scale-insect; any coccid, but especially a scale of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*.

shield-plate (shēld'plāt), *n.* A plate, usually of bronze and circular, thought to have formed the umbo of a circular shield the other parts of which have decayed. Such plates are numerous in graves of northern Europe; they are often richly decorated with circular bands, spiral scrolls, and other devices.

shieldrake (shēl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shield-reptile (shēld'rep″til), *n.* A shielded or cataphract reptile; a turtle or tortoise; an alligator or crocodile; any member of the *Cataphracta*. *J. E. Gray*, Catalogue of the Shield Reptiles in the British Museum.

shield-shaped (shēld'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shield, or suggesting a shield in figure; scutate; peltate; thyroid. The forms of shields being various, the term is equally indefinite; but in botanical use it means, specifically, plane and round or oval, with a stalk or support attached to some part of the under surface, as the leaves of *Brasenia*, *Nelumbo*, *Hydrocotyle umbellata*, the indusia of certain ferns, and the apothecia of many lichens. See *scutate*, *peltate*, *apothecium*, *indusium*, and cut under *larynx*.

shield-ship (shēld'ship), *n.* A vessel fitted with one or more massive iron shields, each protecting a heavy gun or guns: a type not in use. *Smythe.*

shield-slater (shēld'slā″tėr), *n.* A cursorial isopod of the genus *Cassidina*.

shieldtail (shēld'tāl), *n.* A snake of the family *Uropeltidæ*.

shield-toad (shēld'tōd), *n.* A turtle or tortoise.

shield-urchin (shēld'ėr"chin), *n.* A clypeastroid sea-urchin; an echinoid of flattened and irregular or circular form; especially, a member of the *Scutellidæ*. See cut under *Clypeastridæ*.

shieling (shē'ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

shier, shiest (shī'ėr, shī'est), *a.* Forms of the comparative and superlative of *shy*.

shift (shift), *v.* [< ME. *shiften, schiften, shyften*, < AS. *sciftan, scyftan*, divide, separate, = D. *schiften* = MLG. *schiften, schichten*, LG. *schiften*, divide, separate, turn, = Icel. *skipta* (for **skifta*) = Sw. *skifta* = Dan. *skifte*, divide, part, shift, change; cf. Icel. *skīfa*, shive, cut in slices: see *shive*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; partition; distribute; apportion; assign: as, to *shift* lands among coheirs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Witness Tyburces and Valerians shrifte,
> To whiche God of his bountee wolde *shifte*
> Corones two of floures wel smellinge.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 278.

2. To transfer or move, as from one person, place, or position to another: as, to *shift* the blame; to *shift* one's quarters; to *shift* the load to the other shoulder.

> For good maner he hath from hym *schifte*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.
>
> Unto Southampton do we *shift* our scene.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii., Prol., l. 42.
>
> You are a man, and men may *shift* affections.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.
>
> And now supine, now prone, the hero lay,
> Now *shifts* his side, impatient for the day.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 18.
>
> The shepherd *shifts* his mantle's fold,
> And wraps him closer from the cold.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

3†. To cause or induce to move off or away; get rid of, as by the use of some expedient.

> Whilst you were here o'erwhelmed with your grief, . . .
> Cassio came hither; I *shifted* him away.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 79.
>
> Then said Christian to himself again, These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark how should I *shift* them? how should I escape being by them torn in pieces?
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 116.

4. To remove and replace with another or others; put off and replace; change: as, to *shift* one's clothes; to *shift* the scenes on a stage.

> Sir, I would advise you to *shift* a shirt.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 2. 1.
>
> It rained most part of this night, yet our captain kept abroad, and was forced to come in in the night to *shift* his clothes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 26.

5. To clothe (one's self) afresh or anew; change the dress of.

> As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 23.

6. To alter or vary in character, form, or other respect; change.

> For who observes strict policy's true laws
> *Shifts* his proceeding to the varying cause.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 57.
>
> Every language must continually change and *shift* its form, exhibiting like an organized being its phases of growth, decline, and decay.
> *C Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 103.

Shift the helm. See *helm*[1].—**To shift a berth** (*naut.*), to move to another place in the same harbor.—**To shift off.** (*a*) To delay; defer: as, to *shift off* the duties of religion. (*b*) To put away; disengage or disencumber one's self of, as of a burden or inconvenience.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To make division or distribution.

> Everich hath of God a propre gifte,
> Som this, some that, as hym liketh to *shifte*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 104.

2. To change. (*a*) To pass into a different form; give place to something different: as, the scene *shifts*.

> The sixth age *shifts*
> Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 157.
>
> If . . . the ideas of our minds . . . constantly change and *shift* in a continual succession, it would be impossible, may any one say, for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. § 13.

(*b*) To change place, position, direction, or the like; move.

> Most of the Indians, perceiving what they went about, *shifted* overboard, and after they returned, and killed such as remained. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 146.
>
> Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 151.
>
> You vary your scene with so much ease, and *shift* from court to camp with such facility. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.
>
> Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat.
> *Scott.*
>
> The wind hardly *shifted* a point during the passage.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 286.

(*c*) To change dress, particularly the under-garments.

> When from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,
> She begs you just would turn you, while she *shifts*.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, vi. 42.

3. To use changing methods or expedients, as in a case of difficulty, in earning a livelihood, or the like; adopt expedients; contrive in one way or another; do the best one can; seize one expedient when another fails: as, to *shift* for a living; to *shift* for one's self.

> And dressed them in redynes with suche thynges as they thought shuld best releue them and helpe theym at the shore to saue theyr lyues, and wayted for none other, but euery man to *shyfte* for his escape as Almyghty God wolde yeue theym grace.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 60.
>
> I must *shift* for life,
> Though I do loathe it.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.
>
> After receiving a very indifferent education, she is left in Mrs. Goddard's hands to *shift* as she can.
> *Jane Austen*, Emma, viii.

4. To pick up or make out a livelihood; manage to succeed.

> She that hath wit may *shift* anywhere.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.
>
> Every man would be forced to provide winter fodder for his team (whereas common garrons *shift* upon grass the year round).
> *Sir W. Temple*, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.

5. To practise indirect methods.

> All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. In playing the violin or a similar instrument, to move the left hand from its first or original position next to the nut.—**To shift about,** to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point; vacillate.—**To shift for one's self,** to take care of or provide for one's self.

> I will be cheated. . . . Not in grosse, but by retaile, to try mens severall wits, and so learne to *shift for myselfe* in time and need be.
> *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.
>
> Let Posterity *shift for itself*.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 1.

★ = Syn. 2. To vary, veer chop.

shift (shift), *n.* [< ME. *shift, schift* = Icel. *skipti* (for **skifti*) = Sw. Dan. *skifte*, a division, exchange, shift: see *shift*, *v.*] **1.** Change; alteration or variation in kind, character, place, position, direction, or the like; the substitution of one thing, kind, position, direction, or the like for another.

> He had *shifte* of lodgings, where in euery place his hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him.
> *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.
>
> Languages are like Laws or Coins, which commonly receive some change at every *Shift* of Princes.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.
>
> With the progress of the Teutonic tribes northwestward they came to use for each smooth mute the corresponding rough, for a rough the corresponding middle, for a middle the corresponding smooth. This first *shift* is believed to have been completed during the third century.
> *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Gram., § 41.

2. In playing the violin or a similar instrument, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut. When the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the next tone to that of the open string, it is said to be in the *first position;* when it is moved so that the first finger falls where the second was originally, it is in the *second position* or at the *half-shift*. The *third position* is called the *whole shift*, and the *fourth position* the *double shift*. When the hand is not in the first position, it is said to be *on the shift*.

3. The substitution of one thing or set of things for another; a change: as, a *shift* of clothes.

> They told him their comming was for some extraordinary tooles, and *shift* of apparell: by which colourable excuse they obtained sixe or seauen more to their confederacie.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 213.

4. A woman's under-garment; a chemise.

> At home they [the women at Loheia] wear nothing but a long *shift* of fine cotton-cloth, suitable to their quality. ★
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 307.
>
> Having more care of him than of herself,
> So that she clothes her only with a *shift*.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxiii. 42.

5. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a seam or stratum, accompanied by depression of one part, destroying the continuity.—**6.** A squad or relay of men who alternate with another squad or relay in carrying on some work or operation; hence, the time during which such a squad or relay works: as, to be on the day *shift;* a night *shift;* the day is divided into three *shifts* of eight hours each.

> Each *shift* comprised 1 foreman, 4 drill-men, 4 assistant drill-men, 1 powder-man, 1 car-man, and 2 laborers.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 318.

7. Turn; move; varying circumstance.

> Truth's self, like yonder slow moon to complete
> Heaven, rose again, and, naked at his feet,
> Lighted his old life's every *shift* and change.
> *Browning*, Sordello, vi.

8. An expedient, device, or contrivance which may be tried when others fail; a resource.

> If Paul had had other *shift*, and a man of age as meet for the room, he would not have put Timothy in the office.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 18.
>
> I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 7.
>
> The *shifts* to which, in this difficulty, he has recourse are exceedingly diverting.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Hence—**9.** A petty or indirect expedient; a dodge; a trick; an artifice.

> Me thinkes yat you smile at some pleasaunt *shift*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 82.
>
> I see a man here needs not live by *shifts*,
> When in the streets he meets such golden gifts.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 187.

10. In *building*, a mode of arranging the tiers of bricks, timbers, planks, etc., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.—**Shift of crops,** in *agri.*, a change or variation in the succession of crops; rotation of crops: as, a farm is wrought on the five years' *shift* or the six years' *shift*.—**To make shift,** to contrive; find ways and means of doing something or of overcoming a difficulty.

> I hope I shall *make shift* to go without him.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 97.
>
> *Acres.* Odds crowns and laurels! your honour follows you to the grave.
> *David.* Now, that's just the place where I could *make* a *shift* to do without it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

=Syn. 8. *Device, Resort*, etc. (see *expedient*). stratagem.—9. *Subterfuge*, etc. (see *evasion*), dodge, ruse, wile, quirk.

shiftable (shif'ta-bl), *a.* [< *shift* + *-able.*] Capable of being shifted or changed.

shifter (shif'tėr), *n.* [< *shift* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shifts or changes: as, a scene-*shifter*.—**2†.** *Naut.*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.—**3.** A contrivance used in shifting. (*a*) A kind of clutch used in shifting a belt from a loose to a fixed pulley. (*b*) In a knitting-machine, a mechanism, consisting of a combination of needles or rods, serving to move the outer loops of a course and to put them on the next needles, within or without, in order to narrow or to widen the fabric. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A locomotive used for shunting cars.

4. One who is given to change; a fickle person; also, one who resorts to petty shifts or expedients; one who practises artifice; a dodger; a trickster; a cozener.

> Go, thou art an honest *shifter;* I'll have the statute repealed for thee. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.
>
> He scornes to be a changeling or a *shifter;* he feares nothing but this, that hee shall fall into the Lord your fathers hands for want of reparations.
> *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 38).

Car-truck shifter, a mechanism for facilitating the change of car-trucks on railroads where the gage varies, or where trucks are to be repaired or to be replaced by others.

shifter-bar (shif'tėr-bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a bar having projections or stops which serve to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the corresponding one. *E. H. Knight.*

shiftiness (shif'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being shifty, in any sense.

shifting (shif'ting), *n.* [< ME. *schifting;* verbal n. of *shift*, *v.*] **1.** A moving or removal; change from one place, position, or state to another; change.

> Ælian therefore compares them to Cranes, & Aristides to the Scythian Nomades; alway by this *shifting* enioying a temperate season. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 362.
>
> The . . . vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

2. Recourse to shifts, or petty expedients; artifice; shift.

> Nought more than subtill *shiftings* did me please,
> With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 144.

shifting (shif'ting), *p. a.* **1.** Changing; changeable or changeful; varying; unstable: as, *shifting* winds.

> Neither do I know how it were possible for Merchants in these parts to Trade by Sea from one Country to another, were it not for these *shifting* Monsoons.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 23.
>
> The great problem of the *shifting* relation between passion and duty is clear to no man who is capable of apprehending it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

2. Shifty.

> Seducement is to be hindered . . . by opposing truth to errour, no unequal match: truth the strong, to errour the weak, though sly and *shifting*. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Shifting ballast, ballast capable of being moved about, as pigs of iron or bags of sand.—**Shifting bar,** in *printing*, a movable cross-bar that can be fitted in a chase by dovetails, as required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Shifting beach,** a beach of gravel that is shifted or moved by the action of the sea or the current of a river.—**Shifting center.** Same as *metacenter.*—**Shifting clause.** See *clause.*—**Shifting coupling.** See *coupling*, 4 (*b*).—**Shifting rail,** a temporary or removable back to the seat of a vehicle.—**Shifting use,** in *law.* See *use.*

shifting-boards (shif'ting-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Fore-and-aft bulkheads of plank put up in a ship's hold to prevent ballast from shifting from side to side.

shiftingly (shif'ting-li), *adv.* In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; deceitfully.

shiftless (shift'les), *a.* [< *shift* + *-less.*] 1. Lacking in resource or energy, or in ability to shift for one's self or one's own; slack in devising or using expedients for the successful accomplishment of anything; deficient in organizing or executive ability; incapable; inefficient; improvident; lazy: as, a *shiftless* fellow.

The court held him worthy of death, in undertaking the charge of a *shiftless* maid, and leaving her (when he might have done otherwise) in such a place as he knew she must needs perish. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 290.

He was a very friendly good-natured man as could be, but *shiftlesse* as to the world, and dyed not rich. *Aubrey*, Lives, Wenceslaus Hollar.

Her finale and ultimatum of contempt consisted in a very emphatic pronunciation of the word "*shiftless*"; and by this she characterized all modes of procedure which had not a direct and inevitable relation to accomplishment of some purpose then definitely had in mind. People who did nothing, or who did not know exactly what they were going to do, or who did not take the most direct way to accomplish what they set their hands to, were objects of her entire contempt. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xv.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of slackness or inefficiency, especially in shifting for one's self or one's own.

Forcing him to his manifold shifts, and *shiftlesse* remouings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

Yet I was frighten'd at the painful view
Of *shiftless* want, and saw not what to do.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 78.

shiftlessly (shift'les-li), *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

shiftlessness (shift'les-nes), *n.* Shiftless character or condition; lack of resource; inability to devise or use suitable expedients or measures; slackness; inefficiency; improvidence.

And there is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose softness, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal *shiftlessness* can compare with that of this worthy, as found in a brisk Yankee village. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

shifty (shif'ti), *a.* [< *shift* + *-y*[1].] 1. Changeable; changeful; shifting; fickle; wavering: as, *shifty* principles. [Rare.]—2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; well able to shift for one's self.

She had much to learn in this extended sphere; and she was in many ways a *shifty* and business-like young person, who had early acquired a sense of responsibility. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

3. Given to or characterized by shifts, tricks, or artifices; fertile in dodges or evasions; tricky.

His political methods have been *shifty* and not straightforward. *The American*, VII. 218.

Scholars were beginning to be as *shifty* as statesmen. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 51.

shigram (shi-gräm'), *n.* [< Marathi *shighr*, < Skt. *çighra*, quick.] A kind of hack gharry: so called in Bombay.

I see a native "swell" pass me in a tatterdemalion *shigram*, or a quaint little shed upon wheels, a kind of tray placed in a bamboo framework. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 146.

Shiism (shē'izm), *n.* [< *Shi(ah)* + *-ism.*] The body of principles or doctrines of the Shiahs.

In the course of time, when the whole of Persia had adopted the cause of the family of 'Alí, *Shi'ism* became the receptacle of all the religious ideas of the Persians, and Dualism, Gnosticism, and Manicheism were to be seen reflected in it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 592.

Shiite (shē'īt), *n.* [= F. *schiite;* as *Shi(ah)* + *-ite*[1].] Same as *Shiah.*

Shiitic (shē-it'ik), *a.* [< *Shiite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Shiahs or Shiites: as, "*Shiitic* ideas," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 238.

shikar (shi-kär'), *n.* [Hind. *shikār*, hunting.] In India, hunting; sport. *Yule and Burnell.*

shikaree, shikarí (shi-kär'ē), *n.* [Also *shikarry, shekarry, shikary, chickary, chikary;* < Hind *shikārī*, a hunter, sportsman, < *shikār*, hunting: see *shikar.*] In India, a hunter or sportsman.

shiko (shik'ō), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, the posture of prostration with folded hands assumed by a native in the presence of a superior, or before any object of reverence or worship.

shilbe, *n.* See *schilbe,* 2.

shilf (shilf), *n.* [= OHG. *sciluf*, MHG. G. *schilf*, sedge; prob. akin to or ult. same as OHG. *sceliva*, MHG. *schelfe*, shell or hull of fruit, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, = D. *schelp*, a shell: see *scallop, scalp*[1], *shelf*[1].] Straw. [Prov. Eng.]

shill[1] (shil), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *sheal*[1].

shill[2]†, *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *schillen, skillen* = OHG. *scellan, scellen, skellen, schellen*, MHG. *schellen* = Icel. *skella, skjalla* = Goth. **skillan* (not recorded) (cf. It. *squillare*, < OHG.), sound loud and clear, ring. Hence the adj. *shill*[2], and the noun, OHG. *scal*, MHG. *schal*, G. *schall*, sound, tone (whence the secondary verb, MHG. G. *schallen*, sound, resound), and prob. also ult. E. *shilling.*] To sound; shrill. *Sainte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

shill[2]†, *a.* [ME. *shill, schille, schylle,* < AS. *scyll* = MD. *schel* = MHG. *schel*, sounding loud and clear, shrill: see *shill*[2], *v.*] Shrill.

Schylle and scharpe (var. *schille*, lowde), acutus, sonorus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

shillalah (shi-lā'lä), *n.* [Also *shillelah, shillaly;* said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in County Wicklow, Ireland, famous for its oaks; lit. 'seed or descendants of Elach,' < Ir. *siol*, seed (= W. *sileu*, seedling; *silio*, spawn), + *Elaigh*, Elach.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used in Ireland as a cudgel.

shilling (shil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *shilling, shillyng, schilling,* < AS. *scilling, scylling*, a shilling, = OS. OFries. *skilling* = D. *schelling* = MLG. *schillink*, LG. *schilling* = OHG. *scillinc*, MHG. *schillinc*, G. *schilling* (> Icel. *skillingr* = Sw. Dan. *skilling*) = Goth. *skilliggs*, a shilling (cf. OF. *schelin, escalin, eskallin*, F. *escalin* = Sp. *chelín* = It. *scellino* = OBulg. *skúlenzí, sklenzí*, a coin, = Pol. *szelang*, a shilling, = Russ. *shelegú*, a counter, < Teut.); prob. orig. a 'ringing' piece, with suffix *-ing*[3] (as also in *farthing* and orig. in *penny*, AS. *pening*, etc.), < Goth. **skillan* = OHG. *scellan*, etc., E. (obs.) *shill*, ring: see *shill*[2], *v.* According to Skeat (cf. Sw. *skilje-mynt* = Dan. *skille-mynt*, small, i. e. 'divisible,' change or money), < Teut. √ *skil* (Icel. *skilja*, etc.), divide, + *-ling*[1], as in AS. *feorthling*, also *feorthing*, a farthing.] 1. A coin or money of account, of varying value, in use among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic peoples.—2. An English silver coin, first issued by Henry VII., in whose reign it weighed 144 grains. The coin has been issued by succeeding English rulers. The shilling of Victoria weighs 87.2727 grains troy. Twenty shillings are equal to one pound (£1 = $4.84), and twelve pence to one shilling (about 24 cents). (Abbreviated *s., sh.*) At the time when the decimal system was adopted by the United States, the shilling or twentieth part of the pound in the currency of New England and Virginia was equal to one sixth of a dollar; in that of New York and North Carolina, to one eighth of a dollar; in that of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to two fifteenths of a dollar; and in that of South Carolina and Georgia, to three fourteenths of a dollar. Reckoning by the shilling is still not uncommon in some parts of the United States, especially in rural New England. See also cuts under *pine-tree, porcullis*, 4, and *accolated.*—**Boston or Bay shillings.** See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree.*—**Mexican shilling.** See *bit*[2], 7.—**Seven-shilling piece,** an English gold coin of the value of seven shillings, being the third part of the guinea, coined by George III. from 1797 to 1813 inclusive.—**Shrub-shilling,** a variety of the pine-tree shilling. See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree.*—**To cut off with a shilling.** See *cut.*—**To take the shilling, or the King's or Queen's shilling,** in Great Britain, to enlist as a soldier by accepting a shilling from a recruiting-officer. Since the passing of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 this practice has been discontinued.

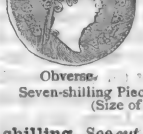


Obverse.

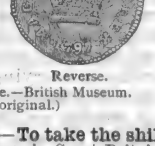


Reverse.

Shilling of Henry VIII.—British Museum. (Size of original.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Seven-shilling Piece.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

The Queen's shilling once being *taken*, or even sworn to have been taken, and attestation made, there was no help for the recruit, unless he was bought out. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 203.

shilly†, *adv.* [ME. *schylly;* < *shill*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Shrilly.

Schylly and scharply (or loudly), acute, aspere, sonore. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

shilly-shallier (shil'i-shal/i-ėr), *n.* One who shilly-shallies; an irresolute person.

O mercy! what shoals of silly shallow *shilly-shallyers* in all the inferior grades of the subordinate departments of the lowest walks of literature overflow all the land! *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal/i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shilli, shalli;* a variation of *shally-shally*, reduplication of *shall I?* a question indicating hesitation. Cf. *shally-shally, willy-nilly.*] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; hesitate.

Make up your mind what you will ask him, for ghosts will stand no *shilly-shallying.* *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal/i), *adv.* [Formerly also *shill I, shall I:* see the verb.] In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because, when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill I, shall I* then; if I say 't, I'll do 't. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal/i), *n.* [< *shilly-shally, v.*] Indecision; irresolution; foolish trifling. [Colloq.]

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing. No *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

The times of thorough-going theory, when disease in general was called by some bad name, and treated accordingly without *shilly-shally.* *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

shilpit (shil'pit), *a.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected with Sw. *skäll*, watery, thin, tasteless.] 1. Weak; washy; insipid. [Scotch.]

Sherry 's but *shilpit* drink. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, xx.

2. Of a sickly paleness; feeble-looking. [Scotch.]

The laird . . . pronounced her to be but a *shilpit* thing. *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, xxiv.

shily, *adv.* See *shyly.*

shim[1] (shim), *n.* [Formerly also *shimm;* (*a*) < ME. **shimme*, **shime* (in adj. *shimmed*), < AS. *scima*, shade, glimmer, = OS. *scimo*, a shade, apparition, = MD. *schimme, scheme*, shade, glimmer, dusk, D. *schim*, a shade, ghost, = MHG. *schime, scheme, schim*, G. *schemen*, a shade, apparition; (*b*) cf. AS. *scīma*, brightness, = OS. *scīmo* = OHG. *scīmo, skīmo*, MHG. *schīme*, brightness, = Icel. *skīmi, skīma*, a gleam, = Goth. *skeima*, a torch, lantern; with formative *-ma*, < Teut. √ *ski* (*skī, skī*), shine, seen also in AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine.* Hence ult. *shim*[2], *shime, v., shimmer.*] 1. A white spot, as a white streak on a horse's face. [Prov. Eng.]

The *shimm*, or rase downe the face of a horse, or strake down the face. *More's* MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words. [(*Halliwell.*)

2. An ignis fatuus. [Prov. Eng.]

shim[1]†, *v. i.* Same as *shime.*

shim[2] (shim), *n.* [Perhaps due to confusion of **shim*[1], in the appar. sense 'streak,' with *shin*, in the orig. sense 'splint.'] 1. Broadly, in *mach.*, a thin slip (usually of metal, but often of other material) used to fill up space caused by wear, or placed between parts liable to wear, as under the cap of a pillow-block or journal-box. In the latter case, as the journal and box wear and the journal gets loose, the removal of one or more shims allows the cap to be forced down by its tightening bolts and nuts against the journal to tighten the bearing.

When off Santa Cruz the engines were slowed down on account of a slight tendency to heating shown by the cross-head of one of the high-pressure cylinders, and were finally stopped to put *shim* under the cross-head to relieve this tendency. *New York Evening Post*, May 9, 1889.

2. Any thin piece or slip of wood or metal used to raise one part of any construction to bring it in line with another part. Used in stone-work, in machinery and under the ends of rails. Such work is called *shimming.*—3. A shim-plow (which see, under *plow*).

In the isle of Thanet they are particularly attentive to clean their bean and pea stubbles before they plough. . . . For this purpose they have invented an instrument called a *shim.* *A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, III. x.

shim[2] (shim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shimmed*, ppr. *shimming.* [< *shim*[2], *n.*] To wedge up or fill out to a fair surface by inserting a thin wedge or piece of material.

shime†, *v. i.* [ME. *schimien,* < AS. *scīmian, scīman* (= OHG. *scīman*), shine, gleam, < *scīma*, brightness, gleam: see *shim*[1].] To gleam.

shimmer[1] (shim'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *shimeren, schimeren, shemeren, schemeren,* < AS. *scimrian, scymrian* (= MD. *schemeren, schemelen*, D. *schemeren* = MLG. *schemeren*, LG. *schemmeren*, > G. *schimmern* = Sw. *skimra*), shimmer, gleam, freq.

from *scima*, etc., shade, glimmer: see *shim*[1], *shime*.] To shine with a veiled, tremulous light; gleam faintly.

> Twinkling faint, and distant far,
> *Shimmers* through mist each planet star.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 17.

> The beauty that *shimmers* in the yellow afternoons of October — who ever could clutch it?
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

shimmer[1] (shim'ėr), *n.* [MD. *schemer*, *schemel* = D. *schemer* = G. *schimmer* = Sw. *skimmer*; from the verb.] A faint or veiled and tremulous gleam or shining.

> The silver lamps . . . diffused . . . a trembling twilight or seeming *shimmer* through the quiet apartment.
> *Scott.*

shimmer[2] (shim'ėr), *n.* [< *shim*[2] + *-er*[2].] A workman in cabinet-work or other fine woodwork who fills up cracks or makes parts fit by the insertion of shims or thin pieces.

shimmering (shim'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *schimeringe*, *shemering* (D. *schemering* = MLG. *schemeringe*, shimmering, = Dan. *skumring*, twilight); verbal n. of *shimmer*[1], *v.*] A faint and tremulous gleaming or shining.

shimming (shim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shim*[2], *v.*] The insertion of thin pieces of material to make two parts fit, or to fill out cracks or uneven places; also, the thin pieces so used.

> *Shimming* has been used in fitting on car-wheels when the wheel-seat of the axle was a little too small.
> *Car-Builder's Dict.*

shim-plow (shim'plou), *n.* See under *plow*.

shin[1] (shin), *n.* [< ME. *shinne*, *schynne*, *shine*, ★*shyne*, *schine*, *schene*, *scine* (pl. *shinnes*, *shines*), < AS. *scina*, *scyne*, shin (*scin-bān*, shin-bone), = MD. *schene*, D. *scheen* = MLG. *schene*, shin, shin-bone, = OHG. *scina*, *scena*, *sciena*, MHG. *schine*, *schin*, G. *schiene*, a narrow slice of metal or wood, a splint, iron band, in OHG. also a needle, prickle (MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein*, shin-bone), = Sw. *skena*, a plate, streak, tire (*sken-ben*, shin-bone), = Dan. *skinne*, a splint, band, tire, rail (*skinne-been*, shin-bone); orig. appar. a thin piece, a splint of bone or metal. Hence (< OHG.) It. *schiena*, the backbone, = Sp. *esquena*, spine of fishes, = Pr. *esquina*, *esquena* = OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the backbone, the chine; It. *schiniera*, a leg-piece: see *chine*[2], which is thus a doublet of *shin*[1]. Perhaps akin to *skin*: see *skin*.] 1. The front part of the human leg from the knee to the ankle, along which the sharp edge of the shin-bone or tibia may be felt beneath the skin.

> And Shame shrapeth his clothes and his *shynes* wassheth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 423.

> But gret harm it was, as it thoughte me,
> That on his *shinne* [var. *schyne*] a mormal hadde he.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 386.

> I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit till I break my *shins* against it.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4. 60.

> Mugford led the conversation to the noble lord so frequently that Philip madly kicked my *shins* under the table.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

Hence — 2. The shin-bone. — 3. The lower leg; the shank: as, a *shin* of beef. — 4. In *ornith.*, the hard or scaly part of the leg of a bird; the shank. See *sharp-shinned*. [An incorrect use.] — 5. In *entom.*, the tibia, or fourth joint of the leg. Also called *shank*. See cut under *coxa*. — 6. A fish-plate.

shin[1] (shin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shinned*, ppr. *shinning*. [< *shin*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use the shins in climbing; climb by hugging with arms and legs: with *up*: as, to *shin up* a tree.

> Nothing for it but the tree; so Tom laid his bones to it, *shinning up* as fast as he could.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

2. To go afoot; walk: as, to *shin* along; to *shin* across the field.

> I was up in a second and *shinning* down the hill.
> *Mark Twain*, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, iv.

II. *trans.* 1. To climb by grasping with the arms and legs and working or pulling one's self up: as, to *shin* a tree. — 2. To kick on the shins.

> A ring! give him room, or he'll *shin* you — stand clear!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 351.

shin[2] (shin), *n.* [Chin.-Jap.] A god, or the gods collectively; spirit, or the spirits; with a capital, the term used by many Protestant missionaries in China, and universally among Protestant Christians in Japan, for the Supreme Being; God. (See *kami*.) Sometimes the adjective *chin*, 'true,' is prefixed in Chinese. See *Shangti* and *Shinto*.

shinbalde†, *n.* [ME., also *schynbawde*; < *shin*[1] + *-balde*, appar. connected with *bield*, protect.] In *medieval armor*, same as *greaves*[1].

shin-bone (shin'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *schynbone*, *skinbon*, < AS. *scinbān* (= D. *scheenbeen* = MLG. *schenebein* = MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein* = Sw. *skenben* = Dan. *skinnebeen*), < *scina*, shin, + *bān*, bone: see *shin*[1] and *bone*[1].] The tibia. See cuts under *crus*, *fibula*, and *skeleton*.

> I find I am but hurt
> In the leg, a dangerous kick on the *shin-bone*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

shin-boot (shin'bōt), *n.* A horse-boot with a long leather shield, used to protect the shin of a horse from injury by interference.

shindig (shin'dig), *n.* [Cf. *shindy*.] A ball or dance; especially, a dance attended with a shindy or much uproar and rowdyism. [Western U. S.]

shindle† (shin'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shindel*; < ME. ★*shindel*, found only in the corrupted form *shingle* (> mod. E. *shingle*), prob. < AS. ★*scindel* (which, however, with the other LG. forms, is not recorded, the notion being generally expressed by AS. *tigel*, etc., tile, also of L. origin) = OHG. *scintila*, MHG. G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint (cf. Serv. *shindra*, also *simla*, Bohem. *shindel*, Upper Sorbian *shindzhel* = Little Russ. *shyngla* = Hung. *zsindel* = Turk. *shindere*, a shingle, < G.), < LL. *scindula*, a shingle, wooden tile, a dim. form, prob. orig. identical with ★*scidula*, written *schedula*, a leaf of paper (> ult. E. *schedule*), dim. of L. *scida*, written *scheda*, a strip of papyrus, *schidia*, a chip, splinter, < *scindere*, split, cleave: see *scission* and *shide*, and cf. *schedule*, where the irregularities in this group of L. words, due to confusion with the Gr. *σχίζα*, etc., are explained. The LL. ML. *scindula*, a shingle (cf. Gr. *σχινδαλαμός*, a shingle), may, however, be merely a later form, simulating *scindere*, split, of L. *scandula* (> It. dial. *scandola* = F. *échandole*), a shingle, which is usually referred to *scandere*, climb (in ref. to the 'steps' which the overlapping shingles form), but which is more prob. a perverted form of *scindula*, which in turn was prob. orig. ★*scidula*. Hence, by a perversion which took place in ME., the now exclusive form *shingle*[1], q. v.] 1. A shingle. *Minsheu.*

> The bourds or *shindles* of the wild oke called robur be of all others simply the best.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 10.

2. A roofing-slate.

shindle† (shin'dl), *v. t.* [< *shindle*, *n.* Cf. *shingle*[1], *v.*] To cover or roof with shingles. *Holland.*

shindy (shin'di), *n.*; pl. *shindies* (-diz). [Cf. *shinty*, *shinny*, *shindig*.] 1. The game of shinny, hockey, or bandy-ball. [U. S.] — 2. A row, disturbance, or rumpus: as, to kick up a *shindy*. [Slang.]

> You may hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 101.

> I've married her. And I know there will be an awful *shindy* at home.
> *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxii.

> We usen't to mind a bit of a *shindy* in those times; if a boy was killed, why, we said it was "his luck," and that it couldn't be helped.
> *Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall*, Ireland, I. 429.

shine[1] (shīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shone*, ppr. *shining* (*shined*, pret. and pp., is obsolete or vulgar). [< ME. *shinen*, *schinen*, *schynen* (pret. *shon*, *shoon*, *schoon*, *schon*, *schone*, *schane*, pp. *shinen*), < AS. *scīnan* (pret. *scān*, pl. *scinon*, pp. *scinen*) = OS. *skīnan* = OFries. *skīna*, *schīna* = D. *schijnen* = MLG. *schīnen*, LG. *schinen* = OHG. *scīnan*, MHG. *schīnen*, G. *scheinen* = Icel. *skīna* = Sw. *skina* = Dan. *skinne* = Goth. *skeinan*, shine; with present-formative *-na*, < Teut. √ *skī*, shine, whence also ult. E. *shim*[1], *shime*, *shimmer*[1], etc., also E. (obs.) *shire*[2], and *sheer*[1], bright, etc.; prob. akin to Gr. *σκιά*, a shadow (whence ult. E. *squirrel*), *σκίρον*, sunshade, parasol.] I. *intrans.* 1. To send forth or give out light or brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the sun *shines* by day, the moon by night.

> But ever the sone *shyneth* ryght cler and hote.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 21.

> After which long night, the Sunne of Righteousnesse *shone* unto the Syrians.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 86.

> If the Moon *shine* they use but few Torches, if not, the Church is full of light.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

> Ye talk of Fires which *shine* but never burn;
> In this cold World they'll hardly serve our Turn.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Answer to the Platonicks.

2. To present a bright appearance; glow; gleam; glitter.

> His heed was balled, that *schon* as eny glas.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 198.

> A dragon, . . .
> Whose scherdes *shinen* as the sonne.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

> His eyes, like glow-worms, *shine* when he doth fret.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 621.

> The walls of red marble *shined* like fire, interlaid with gold, resembling lightning.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

3. To beam forth; show itself clearly or conspicuously; be noticeably prominent or brilliant.

> In this gyfte *schynes* contemplacyone.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

> Her face was veil'd, yet to my fancied sight
> Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*
> So clear as in no face with more delight.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, xviii.

4. To excel; be eminent, distinguished, or conspicuous: as, to *shine* in society, or in conversation; to *shine* in letters.

> This proceeds from an ambition to excel, or, as the term is, to *shine* in company.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

> He bade me teach thee all the ways of war,
> To *shine* in councils, and in camps to dare.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ix. 571.

5†. To present a splendid or dazzling appearance; make a brave show.

> He made me mad
> To see him *shine* so brisk and smell so sweet.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 54.

> Some put on the gay green robes,
> And some put on the brown;
> But Janet put on the scarlet robes,
> To *shine* foremost through the town.
> *Fair Janet* (Child's Ballads, II. 90).

To cause (or make) the face to shine†, to be propitious.

> The Lord *make* his *face shine* upon thee, and be gracious unto thee.
> Num. vi. 25.

To shine up to, to attempt to make one's self pleasing to, especially as a possible suitor; cultivate the admiration and preference of: as, to *shine up to* a girl. [Low, U. S.]

> Mother was always hecterin' me about gettin' married, and wantin' I should *shine up to* this likely girl and that, and I puttin' her off with a joke.
> *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 4, 1886.

=Syn. 1. To radiate, glow. *Shine* differs from the words compared under *glare*, *v.*, in that it generally stands for a steady radiation or emission of light. It is with different thoughts of the light of the fixed stars that we say that they *shine*, *sparkle*, *gleam*, or *glitter*.

II. *trans.* To cause to shine. (*a*) To direct or throw the light of in such a way as to illuminate something; flash: as, the policeman *shone* his lantern up the alley. (*b*) To put a gloss or polish on, as by brushing or scouring: as, to *shine* shoes; to *shine* a stove. [Colloq.]

> And thou hintest withal that thou fain would'st *shine* . . . These bulgy old boots of mine.
> *C. S. Calverley*, The Arab.

To shine deer, to attract them with fire by night for the purpose of killing them. The light shining on their eyes makes them visible in the darkness to the hunter. See *jack-lamp*, 2.

shine[1] (shīn), *n.* [= OS. *scīn*, *skīn* = D. *shijn* = OHG. *scīn*, *schīn*, MHG. *schīn*, G. *schein* = Icel. *skin* = Sw. *sken* = Dan. *skin*; from the verb.] 1. Light; illumination.

> The Earth her store, the Stars shall leave their measures,
> The Sun his *shine*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

> Ashtaroth . . .
> Now sits not girt with tapers' holy *shine*.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 202.

2. Sunshine; hence, fair weather.

> Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*.
> *Dryden.*

> Their vales in misty shadows deep,
> Their rugged peaks in *shine*.
> *Whittier*, The Hilltop.

3. Sheen; brilliancy; luster; gloss.

> The *shine* of armour bright.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto, xxxvii. 15. (*Nares.*)

> He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the beauty of holiness is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold.
> *Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. Brightness; splendor; irradiation.

> Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with *shine* about it.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> That same radiant *shine* —
> That lustre wherewith Nature's nature decked
> Our intellectual part.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 8.

> This addition
> Of virtue is above all *shine* of state,
> And will draw more admirers.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 1.

5. A fancy; liking: as, to take a *shine* to a person. [Low, U. S.] — 6. A disturbance; a row; a rumpus; a shindy. [Slang.]

> I'm not partial to gentlefolks coming into my place, . . . there 'd be a pretty *shine* made if I was to go a visiting them, I think.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, lvii.

7. A trick; a prank: as, to cut up *shines*. [Low, U. S.]

> She needn't think she 's goin' to come round me with any o' her *shines*, going over to Deacon Badger's with lying stories about me.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 235.

To take the shine out of, to cast into the shade; outshine; eclipse. [Slang.]

As he goes lower in the scale of intellect and manners so also Mr. Dickens rises higher than Mr. Thackeray — his hero is greater than Pendennis, and his heroine than Laura, while "my Aunt" might, alike on the score of eccentricities and kindliness, *take the shine out of* Lady Rockminster.

Phillips, Essays from the Times, II. 333. (*Davies.*)

shine[2]† (shīn), *a.* [A var. of *sheen*[1], simulating *shine*[1].] Bright or shining; glittering.

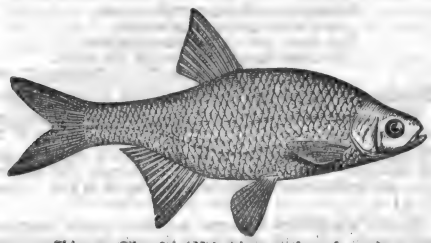
These warlike Champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to define.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

★**shiner** (shī'nėr), *n.* [< *shine*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which shines. Hence — 2. A coin, especially a bright coin; a sovereign. [Slang.]

Sir George. He can't supply me with a shilling. . . .
Loader. . . . To let a lord of lands want *shiners!* 'tis a shame. *Foote*, The Minor, ii.

Is it worth fifty *shiners* extra, if it 's safely done from the outside? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xix.

3. One of many different small American freshwater fishes, mostly cyprinoids, as minnows, which have shining, glistening, or silvery scales. (*a*) Any species of *Notropis*, as *N. cornutus*, the redfin or dace. (*b*) A dace of the genus *Leuciscus*, as *L. elongatus*, the red-sided shiner. (*c*) Any member of the genus *Notemigonus*, more fully called *golden shiner*, as *N. chrysoleucus*, one of the most abundant and familiar cyprinoids from New England to the Dakotas and Texas. This is related to the fresh-water bream of England, and has a compressed body, with a moderately long anal fin (having about thirteen rays), and a short dorsal (with eight rays). The color is sometimes silvery, and in other cases has golden reflections. (*d*) A surf-fish or embiotocoid of the genus *Abeona*, as *A. minima* and *A. aurora;* also, the surf-fish *Cymatogaster aggregatus.* (*e*) The young of the mackerel. *Day.* [Scotch.]



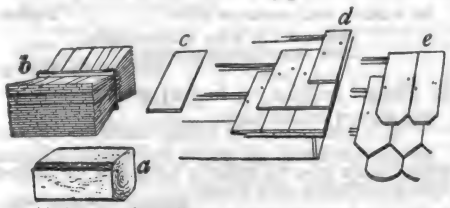
Shiner or Silverfish (*Notemigonus chrysoleucus*).

4. In *angling*, a hackle used in making an artificial fly. — 5. A fishtail, silvertail, or silverfish; any insect of the genus *Lepisma*. See cut under *silverfish*. — **Blunt-nosed shiner.** Same as *horse-fish*, 1. — **Milky-tailed shiner.** See *milky-tailed*.

shinesst†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shyness*.

shing (shing), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese measure of capacity, varying from about a pint to about a quart.

★**shingle**[1] (shing'gl), *n.* [< ME. *shingle, shyngyl, shyngul, scingle, single*, a corruption of *shindle, shindel:* see *shindle*. The cause of the change is not obvious; some confusion with *single*[1], *a.*, or with *shingle*[2], orig. **single*, or with some OF. word, may be conjectured. It is noteworthy that all the words spelled *shingle* (*shingle*[1], *shingle*[2], *shingles*) are corrupted in form.] 1. A thin piece of wood having parallel sides and



a, block prepared for splitting or sawing into shingles; *b*, shingles as bunched for market; *c*, a shingle; *d*, plain shingles laid on a roof; *e*, fancy shingles laid.

being thicker at one end than the other, used like a tile or a slate in covering the sides and roofs of houses; a wooden tile. In the United States shingles are usually about 6 inches in width and 18 inches long, and are laid with one third of their length to the weather — that is, with 12 inches of cover and 6 inches of lap.

Shyngle, whyche be tyles of woode suche as churches and steples be covered wyth, *Scandulæ*. *Huloet.*

The whole house, with its wings, was constructed of the old-fashioned Dutch *shingles* — broad, and with unrounded corners. *Poe*, Landor's Cottage.

Another kind of roofing tile, largely used in pre-Norman times and for some centuries later for certain purposes, was made of thin pieces of split wood, generally oak; these are called *shingles*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 388.

2. A small sign-board, especially that of a professional man: as, to hang out one's *shingle*. [Colloq., U. S.] — **Metallic shingle**, a thin plate of metal, sometimes stamped with an ornamental design, intended for use in place of ordinary wooden shingles. — **Shingle-jointing machine**, a machine, on the principle of the circular saw or plane, for truing the edges of rough shingles. *E. H. Knight.* — **Shingle-planing machine**, a machine in which rough shingles are faced by planing in the direction of the grain of the wood.

shingle[1] (shing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shingled*, ppr. *shingling*. [< ME. *schinglen;* < *shingle*[1], *n.*] 1. To cover with shingles: as, to *shingle* a roof.

They *shingle* their houses with it.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. iv. § 1.

2. To cut (the hair) so that streaks of it overlap like rows of shingles; hence, to cut (the hair, or the hair of) very close. — 3. In *puddling iron*, to hammer roughly or squeeze (the ball of metal). This is done after the ball is taken from the furnace, in order to press the slag out of it, and prepare it to be rolled into the desired shape.

shingle[2] (shing'gl), *n.* [An altered form, appar. simulating *shingle*[1] (with which the word is generally confused), of **single*, < Norw. *singel* (also *singling*), coarse gravel, shingle, so called from the 'singing' or crunching noise made by walking on it; < *singla* = Sw. dial. *singla*, ring, tinkle (cf. *singla-skälla*, a bell for a horse's neck; *singel*, bell-clapper), freq. form of *singa*, Sw. *sjunga* = Icel. *syngja*, sing, = AS. *singan*, > E. *sing:* see *sing*. Cf. *singing sands*, moving sands that make a ringing sound.] A kind of water-worn detritus a little coarser than gravel: a term most generally used with reference to debris on the sea-shore, and much more commonly in the British Islands than in the United States.

On thicket, rock, and torrent hoarse,
Shingle and scrae, and fell and force,
A dusky light arose.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 8.

The baffled waters fell back over the *shingle* that skirted the sands. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

Shingle ballast, ballast composed of shingle.

shingle[3]† (shing'gl), *n.* [A corrupt form of **single*, early mod. E. also *sengle*, prop. *cingle*, < OF. *cengle, sengle, sangle*, F. *sangle*, < L. *cingula*, girdle, girth: see *cingle, surcingle*. Hence *shingles.*] Girth; hence, the waist; the middle.

She hath some black spots about her *shingle*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 51.

shingled[1] (shing'gld), *a.* [< *shingle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered with shingles; as, a *shingled* roof.

The peaks of the seven gables rose up sharply; the *shingled* roof looked thoroughly water-tight.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

2†. Clincher-built; built with overlapping planks: as, *shingled* ships.

Alle shal deye for his dedes bi dales and bi hulles,
And the foules that fleeghen forth with other bestes,
Excepte oneliche of eche kynde a couple,
That in thi *shyngled* shippe shul ben ysaued.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 141.

shingled[2] (shing'gld), *a.* [< *shingle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with shingle.

Round the *shingled* shore,
Yellow with weeds. *W. E. Henley*, Attadale.

shingle-machine (shing'gl-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making shingles from a block of wood. One form is an adaptation of the machine-saw; another splits the shingles from the block by means of a knife. The latter form is sometimes called a *shingle-riving-machine*. Also called *shingle-mill*.

shingle-mill (shing'gl-mil), *n.* 1. Same as *shingle-machine*. — 2. A mill where shingles are made.

shingle-nail (shing'gl-nāl), *n.* A cut nail of stout form and moderate size, used to fasten shingles in place.

shingle-oak (shing'gl-ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus imbricaria*, found in the interior United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and furnishes a timber of moderate value, somewhat used for shingles, clapboards, etc. From its entire oblong shining leaves it is also called *laurel-oak*.

shingler (shing'glėr), *n.* [< *shingle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shingles. Especially — (*a*) One who roofs houses with shingles. (*b*) One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles. (*c*) A workman who attends a shingling-hammer or -machine. (*d*) A machine for shingling puddled iron, or making it into blooms.

shingle-roofed (shing'gl-röft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

shingles (shing'glz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *shingle*[3] (cf. L. *zona*, a girdle, also the shingles): see *cingle, surcingle.*] A cutaneous disease, herpes zoster. See *herpes*.

shingle-trap (shing'gl-trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a row of piles or pile-sheeting sunk on a beach to prevent the displacement of sand and silt, and to protect the shore from the wash of the sea.

shingle-tree (shing'gl-trē), *n.* An East Indian leguminous tree, *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. It is an erect tree, 50 feet high below the branches; its wood is used in making furniture, for shingles, and for general building purposes.

shinglewood (shing'gl-wůd), *n.* A middle-sized West Indian tree, *Dumburneya Antillana* (*Nectandra Antillana*), of the laurel family.

shingling (shing'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shingle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of covering with shingles, or a covering of shingles. — 2. In *metal.*, the act or process of squeezing iron in the course of puddling. See *shingle*[1], *v.*, 3. Also called *blooming*.

shingling-bracket (shing'gling-brak″et), *n.* A device, in the form of an adjustable iron claw or stand, intended to form a support for a temporary platform on an inclined roof, as for use in the operation of shingling.

shingling-hammer (shing'gling-ham″ėr), *n.* The hammer used in shingling. See *shingle*[1], *v.*, 3.

shingling-hatchet (shing'gling-hach″et), *n.* A carpenters' tool used in shingling a roof, etc. It is a small hatchet with which are combined a hammer and a nail-claw.

shingling-tongs (shing'gling-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *metal.*, a heavy tongs, usually slung from a crane, used to move a ball of red-hot iron for a trip- or steam-hammer. *E. H. Knight.*

shingly[1] (shing'gli), *a.* [< *shingle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with shingles.

The painted *shingly* town-house.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

shingly[2] (shing'gli), *a.* [< *shingle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Composed of or covered with shingle.

Along Benharrow's *shingly* side.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 7.

shininess (shī'ni-nes), *n.* Shiny or glossy character or condition; luster; glossiness; sheen.

Certain makes [of wheels], however, may be considered practically free from these faults under all general conditions, a slight *shininess* of surface being the visible indication. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 193.

shining (shī'ning), *n.* [< ME. *schynyng;* verbal n. of *shine*[1], *v.*] 1. Brightness; effulgence; light; sheen.

This Emperour hathe in his Chambre, in on of the Pyleres of Gold, a Rubye and a Charboncle of half a fote long, that in the nyght zevethe so gret clartee and *schynynge* that it is als light as day. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 239.

The stars shall withdraw their *shining*. Joel ii. 10.

2†. Lightning. — 3. An effort to eclipse others or to be conspicuous; ostentatious display. [Rare.]

Would you both please and be instructed too,
Watch well the rage of *shining* to subdue.
Stillingfleet.

4. The hunting of deer by attracting them with fire by night; jack-hunting. See *to shine deer*, under *shine*[1].

shining (shī'ning), *p. a.* [< ME. *schynyng;* ppr. of *shine*[1], *v.*] 1. Emitting or reflecting light; bright; gleaming; glowing; radiant; lustrous; polished; glossy.

And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And *shining* morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 146.

Fish that with their fins and *shining* scales
Glide under the green wave. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 401.

2. Splendid; illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; notable: as, a *shining* example of charity.

Since the Death of the K. of Sweden, a great many Scotch Commanders are come over, and make a *shining* shew at Court. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

I cannot but take notice of two *shining* Passages in the Dialogue between Adam and the Angel.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

Shining flycatcher or **flysnapper**, the bird *Phainopepla nitens*. See *Phainopepla*, and cut under *flysnapper*. — **Shining gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lucerna*, called by Cornish fishermen the *long-finned captain*. = Syn. Resplendent, effulgent, brilliant, luminous. See *shine*[1], *v. i.*

shiningly (shī'ning-li), *adv.* [< ME. *schynyngli;* < *shining* + *-ly*[2].] Brightly; splendidly; conspicuously.

shiningness (shī'ning-nes), *n.* Brightness; luster; splendor. [Rare.]

The Epithets marmoreus, eburneus, and candidus are all applied to Beauties by the Roman Poets, sometimes as to their Shape, and sometimes as to the *Shiningness* here spoken of. *Spence*, Crito, note *k*.

shinleaf (shin'lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, properly *P. elliptica:* said to be so named from the use of its leaves for shinplasters.

shinner† (shin'ėr), *n.* [< *shin*[1] + *-er*[1].] A stocking.

An hose, a nether stocke, a *shinner*.
Nomenclator, an. 1585, p. 167.

shinny (shin'i), *n.* [Also *shinney, shinnie*, also *shinty, shintie*, also *shinnock;* origin obscure; < Gael. *sinteag*, a skip, bound.] 1. The game of

nockey or bandy-ball. See *hockey*[1].—2. The club used in this game.

shinny (shin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shinnied*, ppr. *shinnying*. [< *shinny*, *n.*] To play shinny; knock the ball at shinny.—**Shinny on your own side**, keep or act within your own lines. [Colloq.]

Shinotawaro fowls. See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

shin-piece (shin'pēs), *n.* In the middle ages, a piece of armor worn over the chausses to protect the fore part of the leg. Compare *bainberg*.

shinplaster (shin'plâs'tèr), *n.* 1. A small square patch of brown paper, usually saturated with vinegar, tar, tobacco-juice, or the like, applied by poor people to sores on the leg. [U. S.] Hence, humorously—2. A small paper note used as money; a printed promise to pay a small sum issued as money without legal security. The name came into early use in the United States for notes issued on private responsibility, in denominations of from three to fifty cents, as substitutes for the small coins withdrawn from circulation during a suspension of specie payments; people were therefore obliged to accept them, although very few of them were ever redeemed. Such notes abounded during the financial panic beginning with 1837, and during the early part of the civil war of 1861–5. After the latter period they were replaced by the fractional notes issued by the government and properly secured, to which the name was transferred. [Slang, U. S.]

shinti-yan, shintigan (shin'ti-yan, -gan), *n.* [Ar. *shintiān*.] Wide, loose trousers or drawers worn by the women of Moslem nations. They are tied around the waist by a string running loosely through a hem, and tied below the knees, but are usually full enough to hang lower than this, the loose part sometimes reaching to the feet. They are generally made of cotton, or silk and cotton, with colored stripes.

Shinto (shin'tō'), *n.* [Also *Sintoo*, *Sintu*; Chin.-Jap. *Shintō*; = Chinese *shin tao*, lit. 'the way of the gods'; *shin*, god (or gods), spirit; *tao*, way, path, doctrine. The native Jap. term is *kami-no-michi*. See *kami*.] The system of nature- and hero-worship which forms the indigenous religion of Japan. Its gods number about 14,000, and are propitiated by offerings of food and by music and dancing. The chief deity is Amaterasu, the sun-goddess (that is, the sun), the first-born of Izanagi and Izanami, the divine creative pair. The system inculcates reverence for ancestors, and recognizes certain ceremonial defilements, such as contact with the dead, for purification from which there are set forms. It possesses no ethical code, no doctrinal system, no priests, and no public worship, and its temples and shrines contain no idols. See *kami*.

Shintoism (shin'tō-izm), *n.* [Also *Sintoism*, *Sintooism*; = F. *sintoïsme*, *sintisme*; as *Shinto* + *-ism*.] Same as *Shinto*.

Shintoist (shin'tō-ist), *n.* [< *Shinto* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or supports Shintoism.

shinty (shin'ti), *n.* Same as *shinny*.

shiny (shī'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *shinie*; ★< *shine*[1] + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* Clear; unclouded; lighted by the sun or moon.

> The night
> Is *shiny*; and they say we shall embattle
> By the second hour. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 3.
>
> From afar we heard the cannon play,
> Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day.
> *Dryden*, To the Duchess of York, l. 31.

2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy.

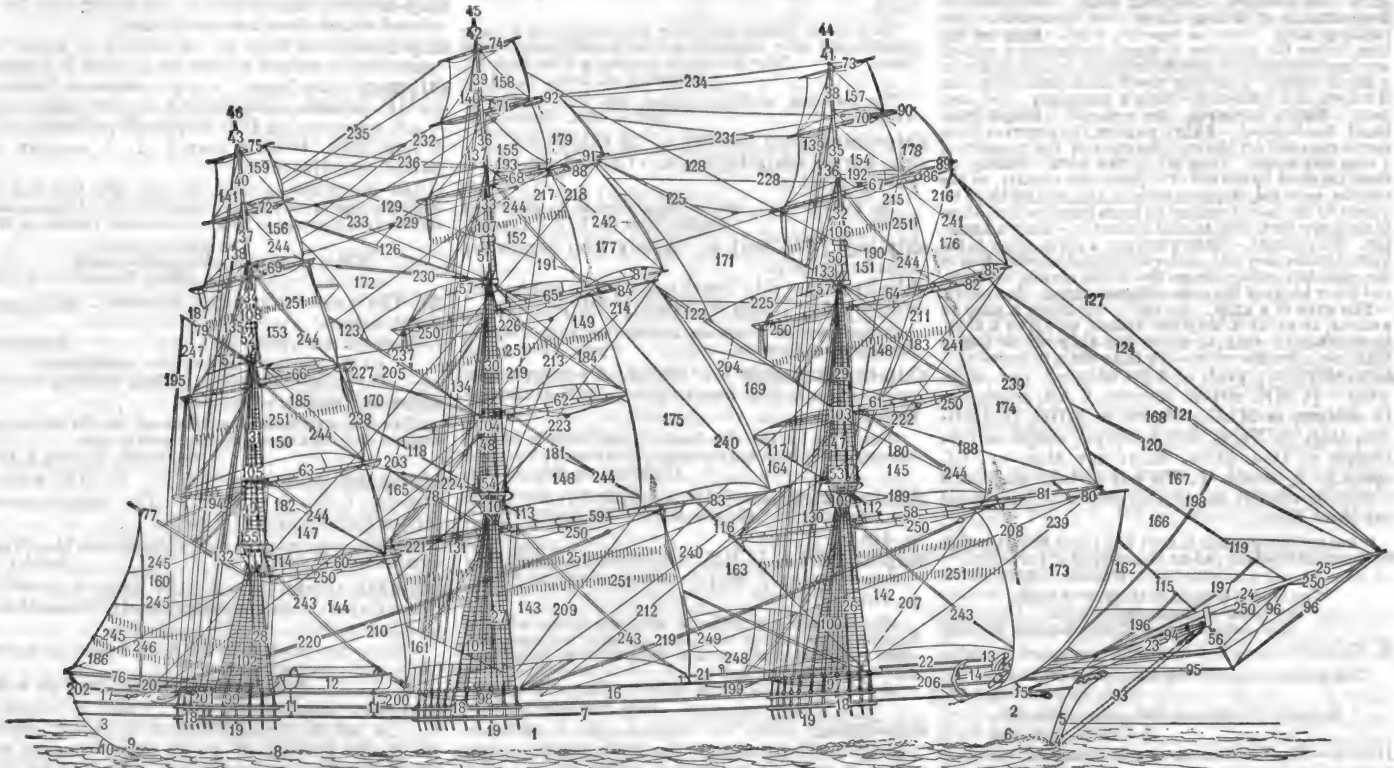
> Yet goldsmithes cunning could not understand
> To frame such subtile wire, so *shinie* cleare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 20.

"But how come you to be here?" she resumed; "and in such a ridiculous costume for hunting? umbrella, *shiny* boots, tall hat, go-to-meeting coat, and no horse!"
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xv.

II. *n.* Gold; money. Also *shiney*. [Slang.]

> We'll soon fill both pockets with the *shiney* in California. *C. Reade*, Never too Late, i.

★**ship** (ship), *n.* [< ME. *ship*, *schip*, *schup*, *ssip*, *schippe* (pl. *shippes*, *schipes*), < AS. *scip*, *scyp* (pl. *scipu*) = OS. *skip* = OFries. *skip*, *schip* = D. *schip* = MLG. *schip*, *schep*, LG. *schipp* = OHG. *scif*, *scef*, MHG. *schif*, G. *schiff* (hence (< OHG.) It. *schifo* = Sp. Pg. *esquife* = F. *esquif*, > E. *skiff*, a boat) = Icel. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = Goth. *skip*, a ship; cf. OHG. *scif*, a containing vessel, *sciphi*, a vial (cf. E. *vessel*, a containing utensil, and a ship); root unknown. There is no way of deriving the word from AS. *scapan*, etc., shape, form, of which the secondary form *scippan*, *scyppan*, has no real relation to *scip* (see *shape*); and it cannot be related to L. *scapha*, < Gr. *σκάφη*, also *σκάφος*, a bowl, a small boat, skiff, prop. a vessel hollowed out, < *σκάπτειν*, dig (see *scapha*).] 1. A vessel of considerable size adapted to navigation: a general term for sea-going vessels of every kind, except boats. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses, and receive different names, according to their rig, motive power (wind or steam or both), and the purposes to which they are applied, as war-ships, transports, merchantmen, barks, brigs, schooners, luggers, sloops, xebecs, galleys, etc. The name *ship*, as descriptive of a particular rig, and as roughly implying a certain size, has been used to designate a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts—a mainmast, a foremast, and a mizzenmast—each of which is composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallantmast, and carries a certain number of square sails. The square sails on the mizzen distinguish a ship from a bark, a bark having only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen. But the development of coastwise navigation, in which the largest vessels have generally a schooner rig and sometimes four masts has



Merchant Sailing Ship.

1, hull; 2, bow; 3, stern; 4, cutwater; 5, stem; 6, entrance; 7, waist; 8, run; 9, counter; 10, rudder; 11, davits; 12, quarter-boat; 13, cathead; 14, anchor; 15, cable; 16, bulwarks; 17, taffrail; 18, channels; 19, chain-plates; 20, cabin-trunk; 21, after deck-house; 22, forward deck-house; 23, bowsprit; 24, jib-boom; 25, flying-jib boom; 26, foremast; 27, mainmast; 28, mizzenmast; 29, foretopmast; 30, maintopmast; 31, mizzentopmast; 32, foretopgallantmast; 33, maintopgallantmast; 34, mizzentopgallantmast; 35, foreroyalmast; 36, mainroyalmast; 37, mizzenroyalmast; 38, foreskysailmast; 39, mainskysailmast; 40, mizzenskysailmast; 41, foreskysail-pole; 42, mainskysail-pole; 43, mizzenskysail-pole; 44, fore-truck; 45, main-truck; 46, mizzen-truck; 47, foremast-head; 48, mainmast-head; 49, mizzenmast-head; 50, foretopmast-head; 51, maintopmast-head; 52, mizzentopmast-head; 53, foretop; 54, maintop; 55, mizzentop; 56, dolphin-striker; 57, outriggers; 58, foreyard; 59, mainyard; 60, crossjack-yard; 61, fore lower topsail-yard; 62, main lower topsail-yard; 63, mizzen lower topsail-yard; 64, fore upper topsail-yard; 65, main upper topsail-yard; 66, mizzen upper topsail-yard; 67, foretopgallant-yard; 68, maintopgallant-yard; 69, mizzentopgallant-yard; 70, foreroyal-yard; 71, mainroyal-yard; 72, mizzenroyal-yard; 73, foreskysail-yard; 74, mainskysail-yard; 75, mizzenskysail-yard; 76, spanker-boom; 77, spanker-gaff; 78, maintrysail-gaff; 79, monkey-gaff; 80, lower studdingsail-yard; 81, foretopmast studdingsail-boom; 82, foretopmast studdingsail-yard; 83, maintopmast studdingsail-boom; 84, maintopmast studdingsail-yard; 85, foretopgallant studdingsail-boom; 86, foretopgallant studdingsail-yard; 87, maintopgallant studdingsail-boom; 88, maintopgallant studdingsail-yard; 89, foreroyal studdingsail-boom; 90, foreroyal studdingsail-yard; 91, mainroyal studdingsail-boom; 92, mainroyal studdingsail-yard; 93, bobstays; 94, bowsprit-shrouds; 95, martingale-guys; 96, martingale-stays; 97, forechains; 98, main-chains; 99, mizzen-chains; 100, fore-shrouds; 101, main-shrouds; 102, mizzen-shrouds; 103, foretopmast-shrouds; 104, maintopmast-shrouds; 105, mizzentopmast-shrouds; 106, foretopgallant-shrouds; 107, maintopgallant-shrouds; 108, mizzentopgallant-shrouds; 109, futtock-shrouds; 110, futtock-shrouds; 111, futtock-shrouds; 112, forestay; 113, mainstay; 114, mizzenstay; 115, foretopmast-stay; 116, maintopmast-stay; 117, spring-stay; 118, mizzentopmast-stay; 119, jib-stay; 120, flying-jib stay; 121, foretopgallant-stay; 122, maintopgallant-stay; 123, mizzentopgallant-stay; 124, foreroyal-stay; 125, mainroyal-stay; 126, mizzenroyal-stay; 127, foreskysail-stay; 128, mainskysail-stay; 129, mizzenskysail-stay; 130, foretopmast-backstays; 131, maintopmast-backstays; 132, mizzentopmast-backstays; 133, foretopgallant-backstays; 134, maintopgallant-backstays; 135, mizzentopgallant-backstays; 136, foreroyal-backstays; 137, mainroyal-backstays; 138, mizzenroyal-backstays; 139, foreskysail-backstays; 140, mainskysail backstays; 141, mizzenskysail-backstays; 142, foresail or forecourse; 143, mainsail or maincourse; 144, cross-jack; 145, fore lower topsail; 146, main lower topsail; 147, mizzen lower topsail; 148, fore upper topsail; 149, main upper topsail; 150, mizzen upper topsail; 151, foretopgallant-sail; 152, maintopgallant-sail; 153, mizzentopgallant-sail; 154, foreroyal; 155, mainroyal; 156, mizzenroyal; 157, foreskysail; 158, mainskysail; 159, mizzenskysail; 160, spanker; 161, mizzenstaysail; 162, foretopmast-staysail; 163, maintopmast lower staysail; 164, maintopmast upper staysail; 165, mizzentopmast-staysail; 166, jib; 167, flying jib; 168, jib-topsail; 169, maintopgallant-staysail; 170, mizzentopgallant-staysail; 171, mainroyal-staysail; 172, mizzenroyal-staysail; 173, lower studdingsail; 174, foretopmast-studdingsail; 175, maintopmast-studdingsail; 176, foretopgallant-studdingsail; 177, maintopgallant-studdingsail; 178, foreroyal-studdingsail; 179, mainroyal-studdingsail; 180, forelift; 181, mainlift; 182, crossjack-lift; 183, fore lower topsail-lift; 184, main lower topsail-lift; 185, mizzen lower topsail-lift; 186, spanker-boom topping-lift; 187, monkey-gaff lift; 188, lower studdingsail-halyards; 189, lower studdingsail inner halyards; 190, foretopmast studdingsail-halyards; 191, maintopmast studdingsail-halyards; 192, foretopgallant studdingsail-halyards; 193, maintopgallant studdingsail-halyards; 194, spanker peak-halyards; 195, signal-halyards; 196, weather jib-sheet; 197, weather flying-jib sheet; 198, weather jib topsail-sheet; 199, weather fore-sheet; 200, weather main-sheet; 201, weather crossjack-sheet; 202, spanker-sheet; 203, mizzentopgallant staysail sheet; 204, mainroyal staysail-sheet; 205, mizzenroyal staysail-sheet; 206, lower studdingsail-sheet; 207, foretopmast studdingsail-sheet; 208, foretopmast studdingsail-tack; 209, maintopmast studdingsail-sheet; 210, maintopmast studdingsail-tack; 211, foretopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 212, foretopgallant studdingsail-tack; 213, maintopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 214, maintopgallant studdingsail-tack; 215, foreroyal studdingsail-sheet; 216, foreroyal studdingsail-tack; 217, mainroyal studdingsail-sheet; 218, mainroyal studdingsail-tack; 219, forebrace; 220, mainbrace; 221, crossjack-brace; 222, fore lower topsail-brace; 223, main lower topsail-brace; 224, mizzen lower topsail-brace; 225, fore upper topsail-brace; 226, main upper topsail-brace; 227, mizzen upper topsail brace; 228, foretopgallant-brace; 229, maintopgallant-brace; 230, mizzentopgallant-brace; 231, foreroyal-brace; 232, mainroyal-brace; 233, mizzenroyal-brace; 234, foreskysail-brace; 235, mainskysail-brace; 236, mizzenskysail-brace; 237, upper maintopsail-downhaul; 238, upper mizzentopsail-downhaul; 239, foretopmast studdingsail-downhaul; 240, maintopmast studdingsail-downhaul; 241, foretopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 242, maintopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 243, clue-garnets; 244, clue-lines; 245, spanker-brails; 246, spanker-gaff vangs; 247, monkey-gaff vangs; 248, main bowline; 249, bowline-bridle; 250, foot-ropes; 251, reef-points.

gone far toward rendering this restricted application of the word of little value. Owing to increase of size, and especially increase in length, some sailing vessels now have four masts, and this rig is said to have certain advantages. Until recent times wood, such as oak, pine, etc., was the material of which all ships were constructed, but it is being rapidly superseded by iron and steel; and in Great Britain, which is the chief ship-building country in the world, the tonnage of the wooden vessels constructed is small compared with that of vessels built of iron. The first iron vessel classed at Lloyd's was built at Liverpool in 1838, but iron barges and small vessels had been constructed long before this. Four-masted vessels which are square-rigged on all four masts are called *four-masted ships;* those which have fore-and-aft sails on the after mast are called *four-masted barks.* See also cuts under *beam*, 3, *body-plan*, *counter*, *forebody*, *forecastle*, *keel*, *poop*, and *prow*.

Swithe go shape a *shippe* of shides and of bordes.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 131.

Simon espyed a *ship* of warre.
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 332).

2†. *Eccles.*, a vessel formed like the hull of a ship, in which incense was kept: same as *navicula*, 1. *Tyndale.*

Acerra, a *schyp* for censse.
Nominale MS., xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

A *ship*, such as was used in the church to put frankincense in. *Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

About ship! See *ready about*, under *about*, *adv.*—**Anno Domini ship**, an old-fashioned whaling-vessel. [Slang.]—**Armed ship.** See *armed*.—**Barbette ship.** See *barbette*.—**Free ship**, a neutral vessel. Formerly a piratical craft was called a *free ship*. *Hamersly*.—**General ship**, a ship open generally for conveyance of goods, or one the owners or master of which have engaged separately with a number of persons unconnected with one another to convey their respective goods, as distinguished from one under charter to a particular person.—**Guinea ship**, a sailors' name for *Physalia pelagica*, a physophorous siphonophorous hydromedusan, or jellyfish, better known as *Portuguese man-of-war*. See cut under *Physalia*.—**Merchant ship.** See *merchant*.—**Necessaries of a ship.** See *necessary*.—**Register ship.** See *register*[1].—**Registration of British ships.** See *registration*.—**Repeating ship.** Same as *repeater*, 6 (*a*).—**Ship of the line**, before the adoption of steam navigation, a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take a place in a line of battle. A modern vessel of corresponding class is known as a *battle-ship*.—**Ship's company.** See *company*.—**Ship's corporal.** See *corporal*[2].—**Ship's husband.** See *husband*.—**Ship's papers**, the papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of a ship and cargo. They are of two sorts—namely, (1) those required by the law of a particular country, as the register, crew-list, shipping articles, etc., and (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships to vindicate their title to that character.—**Ship's register.** See *register*[1].—**Ship's writer**, a petty officer in the United States navy who, under the immediate direction of the executive officer, keeps the watch-muster, conduct, and other books of the ship.—**Sister ships.** See *sister*[1].—**The eyes of a ship.** See *eye*[1].—**To bring a ship to anchor, to clear a ship for action, to drive a ship, to overhaul a ship, to prick the ship off, to pump ship**, etc. See the verbs.—**To take ship**, to embark.

ship (ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shipped*, ppr. *shipping*. [< ME. *shipen*, *schipen*, < AS. *scipian* = D. *schepen* = MLG. *schepen* = MHG. G. *schiffen*, ship, = Norw. *skipa*, *skjepa*, *skæpa* = Sw. *skeppa* = Dan. *skibe*, ship: see *ship*, *n.* Cf. *equip*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or take on board a ship or vessel: as, to *ship* goods at Liverpool for New York.

It was not thought safe to send him [Lord Bury] through the heart of Scotland; so he was *shipped* at Inverness.
Walpole, Letters, II. 18.

The tane is *shipped* at the pier of Leith,
The tother at the Queen's Ferrie.
The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 113).

2. To send or convey by ship; transport by ship.

This wicked emperor may have *shipp'd* her hence.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 23.

At night, I'll *ship* you both away to Ratcliff.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

Hence—**3.** To deliver to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both: as, to *ship* by express, by railway, or by stage. [Commercial.]—**4.** To engage for service on board any vessel: as, to *ship* seamen.—**5.** To fix in proper place: as, to *ship* the oars, the tiller, or the rudder.—**To ship a sea**, to have a wave come aboard; have the deck washed by a wave.—**To ship off**, to send away by water.

They also [at Joppa] export great quantities of cotton in small boats to Acre, to be *ship'd off* for other parts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 3.

To ship on a lay. See *lay*[1].—**To ship one's self**, to embark.

But, 'gainst th' Eternall, Ionas shuts his eare,
And *ships himself* to sail another-where.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

The next day, about eleven o'clock, our shallop came to us, and we *shipped ourselves*.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 350.

To ship the oars. See *oar*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go on board a vessel to make a voyage; take ship; embark.

Firste, the Wednysday at nyght in Passyon weke that was ye .viij. day of Apryll in the .xxi. yere of the reygne of our soueraygne lord kynge Henry the .viij., the yere of our Lorde God .M.D.vj., aboute .x. of ye cloke the same nyght, we *shypped* at Rye in Sussex.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

2. To engage for service on board a ship.

-ship. [< ME. *-schipe*, *-schepe*, *-schupe*, < AS. *-scipe*, *-scype* = OFries. *-skipe* = OS. *-scepi*, rarely *-scaft* = MD. *-scap*, D. *-schap* = OHG. MHG. *-scaf*, also *-scaft*, G. *-schaft* = Icel. *-skapr* = Sw. *-skap* = Dan. *-skab* (not found in Goth.); < AS. *scapan*, etc., E. *shape*. This suffix also occurs as *-scape* and *-skip* in *landscape*, *landskip*, q. v.] A common English suffix, which may be attached to any noun denoting a person or agent to denote the state, office, dignity, profession, art, or proficiency of such person or agent: as, lord*ship*, fellow*ship*, friend*ship*, clerk*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*, wor*ship* (orig. worth*ship*), etc.

ship-biscuit (ship'bis″kit), *n.* Hard biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship; hardtack. Also called *pilot-bread*.

ship-board (ship'bōrd), *n.* [< *ship* + *board*, *n.*, 1.] A board or plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *ship-boards* of fir-trees of Senir.
Ezek. xxvii. 5.

shipboard (ship'bōrd), *n.* [< ME. *schip-bord* (= Icel. *skipborth*, *skipsborth*; < *ship* + *board*, *n.*, 13.] The deck or side of a ship: used chiefly or only in the adverbial phrase *on shipboard*: as, to go *on shipboard* or *a-shipboard*.

Let him go *on shipboard*. *Abp. Bramhall.*

They had not been *a-shipboard* above a day when they unluckily fell into the hands of an Algerine pirate.
Addison, Spectator, No. 198.

ship-boat (ship'bōt), *n.* A ship's boat; a small boat.

The greatest vessels cast anker, and conueighed al theyr vytailles and other necessaries to lande with theyr *shippe boates*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 111).

The *ship-boat*, striking against her ship, was overwhelmed. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

ship-borer (ship'bōr″ėr), *n.* A ship-worm.

ship-borne (ship'bōrn), *a.* Carried or transported by ship.

The market shall not be forestalled as to *ship-borne* goods. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

ship-boy (ship'boi), *n.* A boy who serves on board of a ship.

ship-breach† (ship'brēch), *n.* [ME. *shipbreche*, *schipbruche*; < *ship* + *breach*.] Shipwreck.

Thries Y was at *shipbreche*, a nyȝht and a dai Y was in the depnesse of the see. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. xi. 25.

ship-breaker (ship'brā″kėr), *n.* A person whose occupation it is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea.

More fitted for the *ship-breaker's* yard than to be sent to carry the British flag into foreign waters.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 262.

shipbreaking†, *n.* [ME. *schyppbrekynge*; < *ship* + *breaking*.] Shipwreck. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

shipbroken†, *a.* [< ME. **schipbroken*, *schypbroke*; < *ship* + *broken*.] Shipwrecked. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

All schipmen and marinaris allegeing thame selffis to be *schipbrokin* without they have sufficient testimoniallis, salbe takin, adjudged, estemit, and pwnist as strang beggarris, and vagabundis.
Scotch Laws, 1579, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 346.

ship-broker (ship'brō″kėr), *n.* **1.** A mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargo, etc., or who is engaged in buying and selling ships.—**2.** A broker who procures insurance on ships.

ship-builder (ship'bil″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.

ship-building (ship'bil″ding), *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other large vessels carrying masts: in distinction from *boat-building*.

ship-canal (ship'ka-nal″), *n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.

ship-captain (ship'kap″tān), *n.* The commander or master of a ship. See *captain*.

ship-carpenter (ship'kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter who works at ship-building.

ship-carver (ship'kär″vėr), *n.* One who carves figureheads and other ornaments for ships.

ship-chandler (ship'chand″lėr), *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

ship-chandlery (ship'chand″lėr-i), *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler.

ship-deliverer (ship'dē-liv″ėr-ėr), *n.* A person who contracts to unload a vessel. *Simmonds.*

shipen, *n.* See *shippen*.

ship-fever (ship'fē″vėr), *n.* Typhus fever, as common on board crowded ships. See *fever*.

shipful (ship'fûl), *n.* [< *ship* + *-ful*.] As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.

ship-holder (ship'hōl″dėr), *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping; a ship-owner.

ship-jack (ship'jak), *n.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack used for lifting ships and other heavy objects. A number of such jacks may be used in combination, according to the weight to be lifted. *E. H. Knight.*

ship-keeper (ship'kē″pėr), *n.* **1.** A watchman employed to take care of a ship.

If the captains from New Bedford think it policy to lower for whales, they leave the vessel in charge of a competent person, usually the cooper—the office being known as *ship-keeper*. *Fisheries of the U. S.*, V. ii. 222.

2. An officer of a man-of-war who seldom goes on shore.

shipless (ship'les), *a.* [< *ship* + *-less*.] Destitute of ships.

While the lone shepherd, near the *shipless* main,
Sees o'er the hills advance the long-drawn funeral train.
Rogers, Ode to Superstition.

shiplet† (ship'let), *n.* [< *ship* + *-let*.] A little ship.

They go to the sea betwixt two hils, whereof that on the one side lieth out like an arme or cape, and maketh the fashion of an hauenet or peere, whither *shiplets* sometime doo resort for succour.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, vi. (Holinshed's Chron.).

ship-letter (ship'let″ėr), *n.* A letter sent by a vessel which does not carry mail.

ship-load (ship'lōd), *n.* A cargo; as much in quantity or weight as can be stowed in a ship.

shipman (ship'man), *n.*; pl. *shipmen* (-men). [< ME. *shipman*, *schipman* (pl. *shipmen*, *ssipmen*), < AS. *scipmann* (= Icel. *skipmathr*, *skipamathr*), < *scip*, ship, + *man*, man.] **1.** A seaman or sailor; a mariner.

And the *Schipmen* tolde us that alle that was of Schippes that weren drawen thidre be the Adamauntes, for the Iren that was in hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 271.

The dreadful spout
Which *shipmen* do the hurricano call.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 172.

2†. The master of a ship. *Chaucer.*—**Shipman's card†**, a chart.

Shypmans carde, carte. *Palsgrave.*

All the quarters that they [the winds] know
I' the *shipman's card*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 17.

Shipman's stone†, a lodestone.

Aftre that men taken the Ademand, that is the *Schipmannes Ston*, that drawethe the Nedle to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

shipmaster (ship'mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *schypmayster*; < *ship* + *master*[1].] The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? Jonah i. 6.

shipmate (ship'māt), *n.* [< *ship* + *mate*[1].] One who serves in the same vessel with another; a fellow-sailor.

Whoever falls in with him will find a handsome, hearty fellow, and a good *shipmate*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 96.

shipment (ship'ment), *n.* [< *ship* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of despatching or shipping; especially, the putting of goods or passengers on board ship for transportation by water: as, invoices viséed at the port of *shipment*; goods ready for *shipment*.—**2.** A quantity of goods delivered at one time for transportation, or conveyed at one time, whether by sea or by land; a consignment: as, large *shipments* of rails have been sent to South America.

ship-money (ship'mun″i), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a charge or tax imposed by the king upon seaports and trading-towns, requiring them to provide and furnish war-ships, or to pay money for that purpose. It fell into disuse, and was included in the Petition of Right as a wrong to be discontinued. The attempt to revive it met with strong opposition, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. It was abolished by statute, 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640), which enacted the strict observance of the Petition of Right.

Mr. Noy brought in *Ship-money* first for Maritime Towns. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 107.

Thousands and tens of thousands among his [Milton's] contemporaries raised their voices against *Ship-money* and the Star-chamber. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Case of ship-money, the case of the King *v.* John Hampden, before the Star Chamber in 1637 (3 How. St. Tr., 825), for resisting the collection of a tax called *ship-*

money, which had not been levied for many years, and which Charles I. attempted to revive without the authorization of Parliament. Though the case was decided in favor of the king, the unpopularity of the decision led to a debate in Parliament, and the virtual repeal of the right to ship-money by 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640). Also called *Hampden's case*.

ship-owner (ship′ō″nėr), *n.* A person who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

shippage (ship′āj), *n.* [< *ship* + *-age*.] Freightage. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The cutting and *shippage* [of granite] would be articles of some little consequence. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 406.

shipped (shipt), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with a ship or ships.

Mon. Is he well *shipp'd*?
Cas. His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 47.

2. Delivered to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation.

shippen (ship′n), *n.* [< ME. *schupene, schipne, shepne*, a shed, stall, < AS. *scypen*, with formative *-en* (perhaps dim.), < *sceoppa*, a hall, hut, shop: see *shop*[1].] A stable; a cow-house. Also *shippon, shipen*. [Local, Eng.]

The *shepne* brennynge with the blake smoke.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1142.

At length Kester got up from his three-legged stool on seeing what the others did not — that the dip-candle in the lantern was coming to an end, and that in two or three minutes more the *shippon* would be in darkness, and so his pails of milk be endangered.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

ship-pendulum (ship′pen″dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used to ascertain the heel of a vessel. Also called *clinometer*.

★**shipper** (ship′ėr), *n.* [< ME., = D. *schipper* (> E. *skipper*) = G. *schiffer*, a shipman, boatman (in def. 2, directly < *ship*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]). Doublet of *skipper*.] 1†. A seaman; a mariner; a skipper.

The said Marchants shal . . . haue free libertie . . . to name, choose, and assigne brokers, *shippers*, . . . and all other meet and necessary laborers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 266.

2. One who delivers goods or merchandise to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both.

If the value of the property . . . is not stated by the *shipper*, the holder will not demand of the Adams Express Company a sum exceeding fifty dollars for the loss.
Express Receipt, in Maguire v. Dinsmore, 56 N. Y. 168.

3. In a machine-shop, a device for shifting a belt from one pulley to another; a belt-shipper

★or belt-shifter.

shipping (ship′ing), *n.* [< ME. *schyppynge*; verbal n. of *ship*, *v.* (< *ship*, *v.*, + *-ing*[1]); in def. 3 merely collective, < *ship*, *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] 1†. The act of taking ship; a voyage.

God send 'em good *shipping*!
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 43.

2. The act of sending freight by ship or otherwise. — 3. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, etc.; also, their aggregate tonnage: as, the *shipping* of the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other country: also used attributively: as, *shipping* laws.

The Gouernour, by this meanes being strong in *shipping*, fitted the Caruill with twelue men, vnder the command of Edward Waters formerly spoken of, and sent them to Virginia about such businesse as hee had conceiued.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. See *Lloyd's*. — **To take shipping**†, to take passage on a ship or vessel; embark.

The morne aftyr Seynt Martyn, that was the xij Day of novembr, at j of the clok att aftyr noon, I *toke shippyng* at the Rodis. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

Take, therefore, *shipping*; post, my lord, to France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 87.

An it were not as good a Deed as to drink to give her to him again — I wou'd I might never *take Shipping*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 9.

shipping-agent (ship′ing-ā″jent), *n.* The agent of a vessel or line of vessels to whom goods are consigned for shipment, and who acts as agent for the ship or ships.

shipping-articles (ship′ing-är″ti-klz), *n. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.

shipping-bill (ship′ing-bil), *n.* An invoice or manifest of goods put on board a ship.

shipping-clerk (ship′ing-klėrk), *n.* An employee in a mercantile house who attends to the shipment of merchandise.

shipping-master (ship′ing-mȧs″tėr), *n.* The official before whom sailors engaged for a voyage sign the articles of agreement, and in whose presence they are paid off when the voyage is finished. In British ports the shipping-master is under the Local Marine Board, and is subject to the Board of Trade.

shipping-note (ship′ing-nōt), *n.* A delivery or receipt note of particulars of goods forwarded to a wharf for shipment. *Simmonds.*

shipping-office (ship′ing-of″is), *n.* 1. The office of a shipping-agent. — 2. The office of a shipping-master, where sailors are shipped or engaged.

ship-plate (ship′plāt), *n.* See *plate*.

shippo (ship′pō′), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'the seven precious things,' in allusion to the number and value or richness of the materials used; < Chinese *ts'ih pao*: *ship* (assimilated form of *shichi, shītsŭ* before *p*, = Chinese *ts'ih*), seven; *pō* (= Chinese *pao*), a precious thing, a jewel.] Japanese enamel or cloisonné. See *cloisonné*.

shippon, *n.* See *shippen*.

ship-pound (ship′pound), *n.* A unit of weight used in the Baltic and elsewhere. Its values in several places are as follows:

	Local pounds.	Avoirdupois pounds.	Kilos.
Reval	400	379	172
Riga	400	369	168
Libau	400	368	167
Mitau	400	369	167
Lübeck	280	300	136
"	320	345	157
Schwerin	280	314	142
"	320	359	163
Oldenburg	290	307	139
Hamburg	280	299	136
"	320	342	155

ship-propeller (ship′prō-pel″ėr), *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw*[1].

shippy† (ship′i), *a.* [< *ship*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to ships; frequented by ships.

Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise faire frames,
And rock hewen pillars, for theatrick games.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

ship-railway (ship′rāl″wā), *n.* A railway having a number of tracks with a car or cradle on which vessels or boats can be floated, and then carried overland from one body of water to another.

I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a *ship-railway* across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 214.

ship-rigged (ship′rigd), *a.* Rigged as a three-masted vessel, with square sails on all three masts; also, square-rigged: as, a *ship-rigged* mast. See *ship*, 1.

ship-scraper (ship′skrā″pėr), *n.* A tool for scraping the bottom and decks of vessels, etc. It consists of a square or three-cornered piece of steel with sharpened edges, set at right angles to a handle. See cut under *scraper*.

shipshape (ship′shāp), *a.* In thorough order; well-arranged; hence, neat; trim.

Look to the babes, and till I come again
Keep everything *shipshape*, for I must go.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

ship-stayer (ship′stā″ėr), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, anciently fabled to arrest the progress of a ship; in the plural, the *Echeneididæ*. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

ship-tire† (ship′tīr), *n.* A form of woman's headdress. It has been supposed to be so named because it was adorned with streamers like a ship when dressed, or it may have been fashioned so as to resemble a ship.

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow that becomes the *ship-tire*, the tire-valiant, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 60.

Shipton moth (ship′ton-môth), *n.* A noctuid moth, *Euclidea mi*, the larva of which feeds on clover and lucern: an English collectors' name.

shipway (ship′wā), *n.* A collective name for the supports forming a sort of sliding way upon which a vessel is built, and from which it slides into the water when launched; also, the supports collectively upon which the keel of a vessel rests when placed in a dock for repairs or cleaning.

ship-worm (ship′wėrm), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, especially *T. navalis*, which bores into and destroys the timber of ships, piles, and other submerged woodwork; a ship-borer. It has very long united siphons, and thus looks like a worm. See *Teredinidæ* and *Teredo*.



Ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*), about one fifth natural size.

shipwrack† (ship′rak), *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *shipwreck*.

shipwreck (ship′rek), *n.* [Formerly also *shipwrack*; < ME. *ship-wracke*; < *ship*, *n.*, + *wreck*, *n.*] 1. The destruction or loss of a vessel by foundering at sea, by striking on a rock or shoal, or the like; the wreck of a ship.

And so we suffer *shipwrack* everywhere!
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 35.

There are two kinds of *shipwreck*: (1) When the vessel sinks, or is dashed to pieces. (2) When she is stranded, which is when she grounds and fills with water.
Kent, Com., III. 418, note (b).

2. Total failure; destruction; ruin.

Holding faith, and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith have made *shipwreck*.
1 Tim. i. 19.

So am I driuen by breath of her Renowne
Either to suffer *Shipwracke*, or arriue
Where I may haue fruition of her loue.
Shak., Hen. VI. (fol. 1623), v. 5. 8.

Let my sad *shipwrack* steer you to the bay
Of cautious safety. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 192.

3. Shattered remains, as of a vessel which has been wrecked; wreck; wreckage. [Rare.]

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

To make shipwreck of, to cause to fail; ruin; destroy.

Such as, having all their substance spent
In wanton joyes and lustes intemperate,
Did afterwards *make shipwrack* violent
Both *of* their life and fame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

shipwreck (ship′rek), *v. t.* [< *shipwreck*, *n.*] 1. To wreck; subject to the perils and distress of shipwreck.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity,
No friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 149.

2. To wreck; ruin; destroy.

I' th' end his pelfe
Shipwracks his soule vpon hels rocky shelfe.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Shall I think any with his dying breath
Would *shipwreck* his last hope?
Shirley, The Wedding, iii. 1.

shipwright (ship′rīt), *n.* [< ME. *schipwrigt, schypwryte*, < AS. *scipwyrhta*, < *scip*, ship, + *wyrhta*, wright: see *ship* and *wright*.] 1. A builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

In Isabella he lefte only certeyne sicke men and *shippe wrightes*, whom he had appointed to make certeyne caraуels. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 82).

Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 75.

2. A local English name of the spotted ling: so called because it has "a resemblance to the spilt pitch on the clothes of these mechanics." *Day.*

ship-writ (ship′rit), *n.* An old English writ issued by the king, commanding the sheriff to collect ship-money.

shipyard (ship′yärd), *n.* A yard or piece of ground near the water in which ships or vessels are constructed.

shir, *v.* and *n.* See *shirr*.

Shiraz (shē-räz′), *n.* [Pers. *Shiraz*.] A wine produced in the neighborhood of Shiraz in Persia. There are a red variety and a white variety, and one about the color of sherry, sweet and luscious.

shire[1] (shēr or shīr; in the United Kingdom now usually shīr, except in composition), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shyre, shiere*; < ME. *shire, shyre, schire, schyre*, < AS. *scīr*, also *scire*, office, stewardship, business, administration, district, county, shire, diocese, parish; cognate with OHG. *scira*, business, employment. The word has long been confused with AS. *sceran, scieran*, divide, shear, and its derivates, *scierian*, allot, assign, *scearu*, share, etc., and this has appar. affected its use and its pronunciation. The normal mod. pronunciation would be *shīr*.] 1†. A district.

It may seem not impossible that the original name of the subdivision immediately above the township was scir or *shire*, a term of various application. The city of York was divided into seven *shires*, and the use of the word in northern Northumbria, the present Lowlands of Scotland, a territory which was peopled by Saxons and little disturbed by Danish aggression, points to the same conclusion.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. Eng., I. 112.

An exact diuision thereof [Palestine] into twelve *shires* or shares. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

In the earlier use of the word, *shire* had simply answered to division. The town of York was parted into seven such *shires*. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 230.

2. Originally, a division of the kingdom of England under the jurisdiction of an ealdorman, whose authority was intrusted to the sheriff ('shire-reeve'), on whom the government ultimately devolved; also, in Anglo-Saxon use, in general, a district, province, diocese, or parish; in later and present use, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is parted out for political and administrative purposes; a county. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial appellation of *shire*, as Richmondshire, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Hallamshire, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding, which is nearly coextensive with the parish of Sheffield. See *knight of the shire*, under *knight*.

Of maystres hadde he moo than thries ten,
That were of lawe expert and curious; . . .
An able for to helpen al a *shire*
In any caas that mighte falle or happe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 584.

The foole expects th' ensuing year
To be elect high sherif of all the *sheire*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

The name *scir* [AS. *scīre*] or *shire*, which marks the division immediately superior to the hundred, merely means a subdivision or share of a larger whole, and was early used in connexion with an official name to designate the territorial sphere appointed to the particular magistracy denoted by that name. So the diocese was the bishop's *scire*, and the stewardship of the unjust steward is called in the Anglo Saxon translation of the Gospel his *græfscire*. We have seen that the original territorial hundreds may have been smaller *shires*. The historical *shires* or counties owe their origin to different causes.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 48.

3†. A shire-moot. See the quotation under *shire-day*.—**The shires**, a belt of English counties running in a northeast direction from Devonshire and Hampshire, the names of which terminate in *shire*. The phrase is also applied in a general way to the midland counties: as, he comes from *the shires;* he has a seat in *the shires*.

shire[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sheer*[1].

shire-clerk (shīr'klėrk), *n.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

shire-day (shēr'dā), *n.* A day on which the shire-moot, or sheriff's court, was held.

Walter Aslak, . . . on the *shyre-day* of Norffolk, halden at Norwiche, the xxviij. day of August, in the seyd secunde yeer, beyng there thanne a grete congregacion of poeple by cause of the seyd shyre, . . . swiche and so many manaces of deth and dismembryng maden. *Paston Letters*, I. 13.

shireeve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

shire-gemot (shēr'ge-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *sciregemōt, scirgemōt:* see *shire-moot*.] Same as *shire-moot*.

Whether the lesser thanes, or inferior proprietors of land, were entitled to a place in the national council, as they certainly were in the *shiregemot*, or county-court, is not easily to be decided. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, i. 8.

shire-ground (shēr'ground), *n.* Territory subject to county or shire administration.

Except the northern province and some of the central districts, all Ireland was *shire-ground*, and subject to the crown [of England], in the thirteenth century.
Leland, Itinerary, quoted in Hallam's Const. Hist., xviii.

shire-host (shēr'hōst), *n.* [< *shire*[1] + *host*[1]. There is no corresponding AS. compound.] The military force of a shire.

When the *shire-host* was fairly mustered, the foe was back within his camp.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 85.

shire-house† (shēr'hous), *n.* [< ME. *schirehows;* < *shire*[1] + *house*[1].] A house where the shire-moot was held.

And so John Dam, with helpe of other, gate hym out of the *schire-hows*, and with moche labour brought hym unto Sporyer Rowe. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

shire-land (shēr'land), *n.* Same as *shire-ground*.

A rebellion of two septs in Leinster under Edward VI. led to a more complete reduction of their districts, called Leix and O'Fally, which in the next reign were made *shire-land*, by the names of King's and Queen's county.
Hallam, Const. Hist., xviii.

shireman (shēr'man), *n.*; pl. *shiremen* (-men). [Also dial. *shereman;* < ME. *shireman* (> ML. *schirmanus*), < AS. *scireman, scirman* (also *sciresman*), < *scire*, shire, + *man*, man.] 1. A sheriff. Compare *earl*.

The shire already has its *shireman* or shire-reeve.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 223.

2. A man belonging to "the shires" (which see, under *shire*).

Shire-man.—Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. "Aye, I knew he must be a *shere-man* by his tongue." Forby, p. 296. *Halliwell.*

shire-moot (shēr'möt), *n.* [Also *shiremote;* < AS. *sciregemōt, scirgemōt*, also *scyresmōt* (> ML. *scyre-motus*), shire-moot, < *scire*, shire, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *shire*[1] and *moot*[1]. Cf. *folkmoot, witena-gemot.*] Formerly, in England, a court or assembly of the county held periodically by the sheriff along with the bishop of the diocese, and with the ealdorman in shires that had ealdormen.

The presence of the ealdorman and the bishop, who legally sat with him [the sheriff] in the *shire-moot*, and whose presence recalled the folk-moot from which it sprang, would necessarily be rare and irregular, while the reeve was bound to attend; and the result of this is seen in the way in which the *shire-moot* soon became known simply as the sheriff's court.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 230.

The *shiremoot*, like the hundredmoot, was competent to declare folkright in every suit, but its relation to the lower court was not, properly speaking, an appellate jurisdiction. Its function was to secure to the suitor the right which he had failed to obtain in the hundred.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 50.

shire-reeve† (shēr'rēv), *n.* [See *sheriff*[1].] A sheriff.

shire-town (shīr'toun), *n.* The chief town of a shire; a county town.

shire-wick† (shēr'wik), *n.* A shire; a county. *Holland.*

shirk (shėrk), *v.* [More prop. *sherk;* appar. the same as *shark* (cf. *clerk* and *clark*, ME. *derk* and E. *dark*[1]): see *shark*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To practise mean or artful tricks; live by one's wits; shark.

He [Archbishop Laud] might have spent his time much better . . . than thus *sherking* and raking in the tobacco-shops. *State Trials* (1640), H. Grimstone.

2. To avoid unfairly or meanly the performance of some labor or duty.

One of the cities *shirked* from the league.
Byron, To Murray, Sept. 7, 1820.

There was little idling and no *shirking* in his school.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 425.

To shirk off, to sneak away. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To procure by mean tricks; shark. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To avoid or get off from unfairly or meanly; slink away from: as, to *shirk* responsibility. [Colloq.]

They would roar out instances of his . . . *shirking* some encounter with a lout half his own size.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

shirk (shėrk), *n.* [See *shirk, v.*, and *shark*[2], *n.*] 1†. One who lives by shifts or tricks. See *shark*[2].—2. One who seeks to avoid duty.

shirker (shėr'kėr), *n.* [< *shirk* + *-er*[1].] One who shirks duty or danger.

A faint-hearted *shirker* of responsibilities.
Cornhill Mag., II. 109.

shirky (shėr'ki), *a.* [< *shirk* + *-y*[1].] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking. *Imp. Dict.*

shirl[1] (shėrl), *v.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrill*.

shirl[2] (shėrl), *v. t.* [Also *shurl;* prop. **sherl*, a freq. of *shear*[1].] To cut with shears. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shirl[3] (shėrl), *v. i.* [Perhaps prop. **sherl*, freq. of *sheer*[1]; otherwise due to *shirl*[2].] 1. To slide.

My young ones lament that they can have no more *shirling* in the lake: a motion something between skating and sliding, and originating in the iron clogs.
Southey, Letters, 1826.

2. To romp about rudely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

shirl[4] (shėrl), *n.* [< G. *schirl*, for *schörl:* see *schorl, shorl.*] Schorl. [Rare.]

shirly (shėr'li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrilly*.

shirp†, *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *chirp*[1].] To puff with the mouth in scorn.

Buffa, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call *shirpyng*. *Thomas*, Italian Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

shirr, shir (shėr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; hardly found in literature or old records; perhaps a dial. form (prop. **sher*) and use of *sheer*[2], *v.*] 1. To pucker or draw up (a fabric or a part of a fabric) by means of parallel gathering-threads: as, to *shirr* an apron.—2. In *cookery*, to poach (eggs) in cream instead of water.

shirr, shir (shėr), *n.* [< *shirr, v.*] 1. A puckering or fulling produced in a fabric by means of parallel gathering-threads.—2. One of the threads of india-rubber woven into cloth or ribbon to make it elastic.

shirred (shėrd), *p. a.* 1. (*a*) Puckered or gathered, as by shirring: as, a *shirred* bonnet. [U. S.] (*b*) Having india-rubber or elastic cords woven in the texture, so as to produce shirring. [Eng.]—2. In *cookery*, poached in cream: said of eggs.

shirreve†, *n.* An earlier form of *sheriff*[1].

shirring (shėr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shirr, v.*] 1. Decorative needlework done by gathering the stuff in very small gathers, and holding it at more than one point, either by stitching, or by cords which pass through it and gather it more or less closely at pleasure.—2. Manufactured webbing, and the like, in which an elastic cord or thread gives the effect described above. Also called *elastic*.

shirring-string (shėr'ing-string), *n.* A string or cord passed between the two thicknesses of a double shirred fabric, so as to make the small gathers closer or looser at pleasure. Several such cords are put in side by side.

shirt (shėrt), *n.* [< ME. *shirte, schirte, schyrt, schirt, sherte, sserte, shurte, scurte, scorte*, either < AS. **sceorte* or **scyrte* (not found), or an assibilated form, due to association with the related adj. *short* (< AS. *sceort*), of *skirt, skirte*, < Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle, = Sw. *skjorta, skört* = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = D. *schort* = MLG. *schorte* = MHG. *schurz*, G. *schurz, schürze*, an apron; from the adj., AS. *sceort* = OHG. *scurz*, short (cf. Icel. *skortr*, shortness): see *short*. Doublet of *skirt*.] 1. A garment, formerly the chief under-garment of both sexes. Now the name is given to a garment worn only by men and a similar garment worn by infants. It has many forms. In western Europe and the United States, the shirt ordinarily worn by men is of cotton, with linen bosom, wristbands, and collar prepared for stiffening with starch, the collar and wristbands being usually separate and adjustable. Flannel and knitted worsted shirts or under-shirts are also worn.

The Emperour a-non
A-lihte a-doun and his clothus of caste euerichon,
Anon to his *schurte*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

"You must wear my husband's linen, which, I dare say, is not so fine as yours." "Pish, my dear; my *shirts* are good *shirts* enough for any Christian," cries the Colonel.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxii.

2†. The amnion, or some part of it.

Agneliere, the inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a womb-lodged infant; called by some midwives the coif or biggin of the child; by others, the childs *shirt*.
Cotgrave.

3. In a blast-furnace, an interior lining.—**A boiled shirt**, a white or linen shirt: so called in allusion to the laundrying of it. [Slang.]

There was a considerable inquiry for "store clothes," a hopeless overhauling of old and disused raiment, and a general demand for *boiled shirts* and the barber.
Bret Harte, Fool of Five Forks.

Bloody shirt, a blood-stained shirt, as the symbol or token of murder or outrage. Hence, "to wave the bloody shirt" is to bring to the attention or recall to mind, in order to arouse indignation or resentment, the murders or outrages committed by persons belonging to a party, for party advantage or as a result of party passion: specifically used in the United States with reference to such appeals, often regarded as demagogic and insincere, made by Northern politicians with reference to murders or outrages committed in the South during the period of reconstruction and later (see *Kuklux Klan*), or to the civil war.

Palladius—who . . . was acquainted with stratagems—invented . . . that all the men there should dress themselves like the poorest sort of the people in Arcadia, having no banners but *bloody shirts* hanged upon long staves, with some bad bagpipes instead of drum and fife.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The sacred duty of pursuing the assassins of Othman was the engine and pretence of his [Moawiyah's] ambition. The *bloody shirt* of the martyr was exposed in the mosch of Damascus.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall (ed. Smith, 1855), VI. 277.

He [M. Leon Foucher, reviewing Guizot's translation of Sparks's Washington] adds: "It is by spreading out the miseries of the workmen, the *bloody shirt* of some victim, the humiliation of all, that the people are excited to take arms" . . . He then proceeds to state, apparently as a corollary of what may be called his *bloody-shirt* principle, that our Revolution was not popular with what he terms the inferior classes. . . . But most assuredly the Americans did not want a visible signal to push them on; and he who should have displayed a *bloody shirt* for that purpose would have been followed by the contempt of the spectators, and saluted with stones by every idle boy in the streets.
L. Cass, France, its King, etc., p. 49.

Hair shirt. See *hair*[1].

shirt, *v. t.* [< *shirt, n.*] To clothe with a shirt; hence, by extension, to clothe; cover.

Ah, for so many souls, as but this morn
Were clothed with flesh, and warmed with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air!
Dryden, King Arthur, ii. 1.

shirt-buttons (shėrt'but'nz), *n.* A kind of chickweed, *Alsine Holostea*, with conspicuous white flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

shirt-frame (shėrt'frām), *n.* A machine for knitting shirts or guernseys. *E. H. Knight.*

shirt-frill (shėrt'fril), *n.* A frill of fine cambric or lawn, worn by men on the breast of the shirt—a fashion of the early part of the nineteenth century.

shirt-front (shėrt'frunt), *n.* 1. That part of a shirt which is allowed to show more or less in front; the part which covers the breast, and is often composed of finer material or ornamented in some way, as by ruffles or lace, or by being plaited, or simply starched stiffly. Ornamental buttons, or studs, or breastpins are often worn in connection with it.

First came a smartly-dressed personage on horseback, with a conspicuous expansive *shirt-front* and figured satin stock. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

2. A dicky.

shirting (shėr'ting), *n.* [< *shirt* + *-ing*[1].] 1. Any fabric designed for making shirts. Specifically—(*a*) A fine holland or linen.

Cand. Looke you, Gentlemen, your choice: Cambrickes? *Cram.* No sir, some *shirting*.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, I. i. 10.

(*b*) Stout cotton cloth such as is suitable for shirts: when used without qualification, the term signifies plain white bleached cotton.

2. Shirts collectively. [Rare.]

A troop of droll children, little hatless boys with their galligaskins much worn and scant *shirting* to hang out.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xlv.

Calico shirting, cotton cloth of the quality requisite for making shirts. [Eng.]—**Fancy shirting**, a cotton cloth woven in simple patterns of one or two colors, like gingham, or printed in colors in simple patterns.

shirtless (shėrt'les), *a.* [< *shirt* + *-less*.] Without a shirt; hence, poor; destitute.

Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 116.

shirt-sleeve (shėrt'slēv), *n.* The sleeve of a shirt.

Sir Isaac Newton at the age of fourscore would strip up his *shirt sleeve* to shew his muscular brawny arm.
Sir J. Hawkins, Johnson, p. 440, note.

In one's shirt-sleeves, without one's coat.

They arise and come out together *in their* dirty *shirt-sleeves*, pipe in mouth. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 185.

shirt-waist (shėrt'wāst), *n.* A garment for women's and children's wear, resembling a shirt in fashion, but worn over the underclothing, and extending no lower than the waist, where it is belted.

shish-work (shish'wėrk), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *shīsha*, glass, + E. *work*.] Decoration produced by means of small pieces of mirror inlaid in wooden frames, and used, like a mosaic, for walls and ceilings. Compare *ardish*, in which a slightly different process is followed.

shist, *n.* See *schist*.

shitepoke (shīt'pōk), *n.* The small green heron of North America, *Butorides virescens*, also called *poke*, *chalk-line*, and *fly-up-the-creek*. The poke is 16 to 18 inches long, and 25 in alar extent. The plumage of the crest and upper parts is mainly glossy-green, but the lance-linear plumes which decorate the back in the breeding-season have a glaucous-bluish cast, and the wing-coverts have tawny edgings; the neck is rich purplish-chestnut, with a variegated throat-line of dusky and



Shitepoke (*Butorides virescens*).

white; the under parts are brownish-ash, varied on the belly with white; the bill is greenish-black, with much of the under mandible yellow, like the lores and irides; the legs are greenish-yellow. This pretty heron abounds in suitable places in most of the United States; it breeds throughout this range, sometimes in heronries with other birds of its kind, sometimes by itself. The nest is a rude platform of sticks on a tree or bush; the eggs are three to six in number, of a pale-greenish color, elliptical, 1¾ inches long by 1¼ broad. There are other pokes of this genus, as *B. brunnescens* of Cuba.

shittah-tree (shit'ä-trē), *n.* [< Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittīm*, a kind of acacia (the medial letter is *teth*).] A tree generally supposed to be an acacia, either *Acacia scorpioides* or *A. Seyal*. These are small gnarled and thorny trees suited to dry deserts, yielding gum arabic, and affording a hard wood—that of one being, as supposed, the shittim-wood of Scripture.

I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the *shittah tree* and the myrtle, and the oil tree. Isa. xli. 19.

shittim-wood (shit'im-wůd), *n.* [< *shittim* (F. *setim*), < Heb. *shittīm* (see *shittah-tree*), + *wood*[1].] 1. The wood of the shittah-tree, prized among the Hebrews, and, according to Exodus and Deuteronomy, furnishing the material of the ark of the covenant and various parts of the tabernacle. It is hard, tough, durable, and susceptible of a fine polish.

And they shall make an ark of *shittim wood*. Ex. xxv. 10.

2. A tree, *Bumelia lanuginosa*, of the southern United States, yielding a wood used to some extent in cabinet-making, and a gum, called *gum-elastic*, of some domestic use. The small western tree *Rhamnus Purshiana* is also so called.

shittle[1] (shit'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shuttle*[1].

shittle[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *shuttle*[2].

shittle-brained†, **shittlecock**†, etc. Same as *shuttle-brained*, etc.

Shiva, *n.* Same as *Siva*.

shivaree (shiv-a-rē'), *n.* A corruption of *charivari*. [U. S.]

shivaree (shiv-a-rē'), *v. t.* [< *shivaree*, *n.*] To salute with a mock serenade. [Southern U. S.]

The boys are going to *shivaree* old Poquelin to-night.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 202.

★**shive** (shīv), *n.* [< ME. *schive*, *schife*, prob. < AS. **scīfe*, **scīf* (not recorded) = MD. **schijve*, D. *schijf*, a round plate, disk, quoit, counter (in games), etc., = MLG. *schīve*, LG. *schive* = OHG. *scība*, *scīpa*, a round plate, ball, wheel, MHG. *schībe*, G. *scheibe*, a round plate, roll, disk, pane of glass, = Icel. *skīfa*, a slice, = Sw. *skifva* = Dan. *skive*, a slice, disk, dial, sheave; perhaps akin to Gr. σκοῖπος, a potters' wheel, σκίπων, a staff, L. *scipio*(*n*-), a staff. The evidence seems to indicate two diff. words merged under this one form, one of them being also the source of *shiver*[1], q. v. Cf. *sheave*[2], a doublet of *shive*.] 1. A thin piece cut off; a slice: as, a *shive* of bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*, we know.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 86.

This sort of meat . . . is often eaten in the beer shops with thick *shives* of bread.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 255.

2. A splinter: same as *shiver*[1], 2.—3. A cork stopper large in diameter in proportion to its length, as the flat cork of a jar or wide-mouthed bottle.—4. A small iron wedge for fastening the bolt of a window-shutter. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shiver[1] (shiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *shiver*, *schivere*, *schyvere*, *schyvyr*, *shever*, *schevir* (pl. *scivren*, *scifren*), prob. < AS. **scifera* (not recorded), a thin piece, a splinter, = OHG. *skivero*, a splinter of stone, MHG. *schivere*, *schver*, *schever*, a splinter of stone or wood, esp. of wood, G. *schiefer* (> Sw. *skiffer* = Dan. *skifer*), a splinter, shiver, slate; with formative *-er* (*-ra*), < Teut. √*skif*, separate, part, whence AS. *sciftan*, part, change, etc.: see *shift*. Prob. connected in part with *shive*: see *shive*. Hence *shiver*[1], *v.*, and ult. *skiver*, *skewer*, q. v.] 1†. Same as *shive*, 1.

Of youre softe breed nat but a *shyvere*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

Tho kerver hym parys a *schyver* so fre,
And touches tho louys yn quere a-boute.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

2. A broken bit; a splinter; a sliver; one of many small pieces or fragments such as are produced by a sudden and violent shock or blow. Also *shive*.

Scip arne [ran] to-3en scip
Tha hit al to-wode to *scifren*.
Layamon, l. 4537.

To fill up the fret with little *shivers* of a quill and glue, as some say will do well, by reason must be stark nought.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

Russius saith that the rootes of reed, being stampt and mingled with hony, will draw out any thorne or *shiver*.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 421. (*Halliwell*.)

He would pun thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 42.

Thorns of the crown and *shivers* of the cross.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

3. In *mineral.*, a species of blue slate; schist; shale.—4†. *Naut.*, a sheave; the wheel of a pulley.—5. A small wedge or key. *E. H. Knight*.

shiver[1] (shiv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *shiveren*, *schyveren*, *scheveren* (= MD. *scheveren*, split, = MHG. *schiveren*, G. *schiefern*, separate in scales, exfoliate); < *shiver*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To break into many small fragments or splinters; shatter; dash to pieces at a blow.

And round about a border was entrayld
Of broken bowes and arrowes *shivered* short.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

Shiver my timbers, an imprecation formerly used by sailors, especially in the nautical drama.=**Syn.** *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* To burst, fly, or fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

Ther *shyveren* shaftes upon sheeldes thikke.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1747.

The reason given by him why the drop of glass so much wondered at *shivers* into so many pieces by breaking only one small part of it is approved for probable.
Aubrey, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

The hard brands *shiver* on the steel,
The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

shiver[2] (shiv'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shever*; an altered form, perhaps due to confusion with *shiver*[1], of *chiver*, *chyver*, < ME. *chiveren*, *cheveren*, *chyveren*, *chivelen*, *chyvelen*; appar. an assibilated form of **kiveren*, supposed by Skeat to be a Scand. form of *quiver*: see *quiver*[1]. The resemblance to MD. *schoeveren*, "to shiver or shake" (Hexham), is appar. accidental; the verb is trans. in Kilian.] I. *intrans.* To shake; shudder; tremble; quiver; specifically, to shake with cold.

The temple walles gan *chiuere* and schake,
Veiles in the temple a-two thei sponne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,
Wel sydder than his chyn thei *chiueled* [var. *ychiueled*] for elde. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 192.

And I that in forenight was with no weapon agasted . . .
Now *shiuer* at shaddows. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 754.

At last came drooping Winter slowly on. . . .
He quak'd and *shiver'd* through his triple fur.
J. Leaumont, Psyche, iv. 64.

=**Syn.** *Shiver*, *Quake*, *Shudder*, *Quiver*. We *shiver* with cold or a sensation like that of cold; we *quake* with fear; we *shudder* with horror. To *quiver* is to have a slight tremulous or fluttering motion: as, her lip *quivered*; to *quiver* in every nerve.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail by trimming the yards or shifting the helm so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail.

If about to bear up, *shiver* the mizzen topsail or brail up the spanker. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 367.

shiver[2] (shiv'ėr), *n.* [< *shiver*[2], *v.*] A tremulous, quivering motion; a shaking- or trembling-fit, especially from cold.

Each sound from afar is caught,
The faintest *shiver* of leaf and limb.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, I.

It was a night to remember with a *shiver*—lying down in that far-off wilderness with the reasonable belief that before morning there was an even chance of an attack of hostile Indians upon our camp.
S. Bowles, In Merriam, II. 88.

The shivers, the ague; chills: as, he has *the shivers* every second day. [Colloq.]

shivered (shiv'ėrd), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as broken into fragments or ragged pieces: said especially of a lance.

★**shivering**[1] (shiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *shiver*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A sliver; a strip. [Rare.]

In stead of Occam they vse the *shiuerings* of the barke of the sayd trees. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 270.

★**shivering**[2] (shiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shiver*[2], *v.*] A tremulous shaking or quivering, as with a chill or fear.

Four days after the operation, my patient had a sudden and long *shivering*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab.

shiveringly (shiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With or as with shivering or slight shaking.

The very wavelets . . . seem to creep *shiveringly* towards the shallow waters.
Pall Mall Gazette, March 31, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

shiver-spar (shiv'ėr-spär), *n.* A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate: so called from its slaty structure. Also called *slate-spar*.

shivery[1] (shiv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shiver*[1] + *-y*[1].] Easily falling into shivers or small fragments; not firmly cohering; brittle.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone.
Woodward.

shivery[2] (shiv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shiver*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a shiver or shivering; characterized by a shivering motion: as, a *shivery* undulation.—2. Inclined or disposed to shiver.

The mere fact of living in a close atmosphere begets a *shivery*, susceptible condition of the body.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 149.

The frail, *shivery*, rather thin and withered little being, enveloped in a tangle of black silk wraps.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 294.

3. Causing shivering; chill.

The chill, *shivery* October morning came; . . . the October morning of Milton, whose silver mists were heavy fogs. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxi.

shizōkŭ (shē-zō′kŭ), *n.* [Jap. (= Chinese *shi-* (or *sze-*) *tsuh*, 'the warrior or scholar class'), < *shi* (or *sze*), warrior, scholar, + *zokŭ* (= Chinese *tsuh*), class.] **1.** The military or two-sworded men of Japan; the gentry, as distinguished on the one hand from the *kuwazokŭ* or nobles, and on the other from the *heimin* or common people.—**2.** A member of this class.

sho[1], *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *she*.

sho[2] (shō), *interj.* Same as *pshaw*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

shoad[1]†, **shoad**[2]. See *shode*[1], *shode*[2].

shoal[1] (shōl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*shole*, Sc. *shaul*, *shawl*; early mod. E. also *shoald*, *shold* (dial. *sheld*, Sc. *shauld*, *schald*, *shaud*, *shawd*), < ME. *schold*, *scholde*; with appar. unorig. *d* (perhaps due to conformation with the pp. suffix *-d*[2]), prob. lit. 'sloping,' 'slant,' < Icel. *skjālgr*, oblique, wry, squint, = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, OSw. *skälg*, oblique, slant, wry, crooked, = AS. **sceolh* (in comp. *sceol-*, *scelg-*), oblique: see *shallow*, a doublet of *shoal*[1].] **I.** *a.* Shallow; of little depth.

Schold, or schalowe, nogte depe, as water or other lyke. *Bassa* [var. *bassus*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

The 21 day we sounded, and found 10 fadome; after that we sounded againe, and found but 7 fadome; so *shoalder* and *shoalder* water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 236.

The River of Alvarado is above a Mile over at the Mouth, yet the entrance is but *shole*, there being Sands for near two Mile off the shore. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 123.

The *shoaler* soundings generally show a strong admixture of sand, while the deeper ones appear as purer clays. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 479.

II. *n.* A place where the water of a stream, lake, or sea is of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow; more particularly, among seamen, a sand-bank which shows at low water: also used figuratively.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the depths and *shoals* of honour.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 436.

So full of *sholds* that, if they keepe not the channell in the middest, there is no sayling but by daylight.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 707.

The tact with which he [Mr. Gallatin] steered his way between the *shoals* that surrounded him is the most remarkable instance in our history of perfect diplomatic skill. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 522.

shoal[1] (shōl), *v.* [< *shoal*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become shallow, or more shallow.

A splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a *shoaling* sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The bottom of the sea off the coast of Brazil *shoals* gradually to between thirty and forty fathoms.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 77.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to cause to become shallow, or more shallow; proceed from a greater into a lesser depth of: as, a vessel in sailing *shoals* her water. *Marryat.*

shoal[2] (shōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; an assibilated form of *scole*, also *scool*, *school*, *scoll*, *scull*, *skull*, < ME. *scole*, a troop, throng, crowd, < AS. *scōlu*, a multitude, shoal: see *school*[2], of which *shoal*[2] is thus a doublet. The assibilation of *scole* (*scool*, *school*, etc.) to *shole*, *shoal* is irregular, and is prob. due to confusion with *shoal*[1].] A great multitude; a crowd; a throng; of fish, a school: as, a *shoal* of herring; *shoals* of people.

I sawe a *shole* of shepeheardes outgoe
With singing, and shouting, and jolly chere.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

As yet no flowrs with odours Earth reuiued:
No scaly *shoals* yet in the Waters diued.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

A *shoal*
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn . . .
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

shoal[2] (shōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; < *shoal*[2], *n.*] To assemble in a multitude; crowd; throng; school, as fish.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The waue-sprung entrailes, about which fausens and other fish
Did *shole*, to nibble at the fat. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 191.

shoald†, *a.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

shoal-duck (shōl′duk), *n.* The American eider-duck, more fully called *Isles of Shoals duck*, from a locality off Portsmouth in New Hampshire. See cut under *eider-duck*.

shoaler (shō′lėr), *n.* [< *shoal*[1] + *-er*[1].] A sailor in the coast-trade; a coaster: in distinction from one who makes voyages to foreign ports.—**Shoaler-draft**, light draft: used with reference to vessels.

shoal-indicator (shōl′in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* A buoy or beacon of any form fixed on a shoal as a guide or warning to mariners.

shoaliness (shō′li-nes), *n.* The state of being shoaly, or of abounding in shoals.

shoaling (shō′ling), *p. a.* Becoming shallow by filling up with shoals.

Had it [Inveresk] been a *shoaling* estuary, as at present, it is difficult to see how the Romans should have made choice of it as a port. *Sir C. Lyell*, Geol. Evidences, iii.

shoal-mark (shōl′märk), *n.* A mark set to indicate shoal water, as a stake or buoy.

He . . . then began to work her warily into the next system of *shoal-marks*.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 140.

shoalness (shōl′nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholdnesse*; < *shoal*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being shoal; shallowness.

These boats are . . . made according to the *sholdnesse* of the riuer, because that the riuer is in many places full of great stones. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 213.

The *shoalness* of the lagoon-channels round some of the islands. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 168.

shoalwise (shōl′wīz), *adv.* [< *shoal*[2] + *-wise*[2].] In shoals or crowds.

When he goes abroad, as he does now *shoalwise*, John Bull finds a great host of innkeepers, &c. *Prof. Blackie.*

shoaly (shō′li), *a.* [< *shoal*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of shoals or shallow places; abounding in shoals.

The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 1130.

shoart. An obsolete spelling of *shore*[1] and *shore*[2].

shoat, *n.* See *shote*[2].

shock[1] (shok), *n.* [Formerly also *chock* (< F. ★*choc*); < ME. **schok* (found only in the verb), < MD. *schock*, D. *schok* = OHG. *scoc*, MHG. *schoc*, a shock, jolt (> OF. (and F.) *choc* = Sp. Pg. *choque*, a shock, = It. *cicoco*, a block, stump); appar. < AS. *scacan*, *sceacan*, etc., shake: see *shake*. The varied forms of the verb (*shock*, > *shog*, > *jog*, also *shuck*) suggest a confusion of two words. The E. noun may be from the verb.] **1.** A violent collision; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing together or against, as of bodies; specifically, in *seismology*, an earthquake-shock (see *earthquake*).

With harsh-resounding trumpets' dreadful bray,
And grating *shock* of wrathful iron arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 136.

At thy command, I would with boyst'rous *shock*
Go run my selfe against the hardest rock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of an hog.
Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick, p. 27. (*Latham*, under [*chock*).

It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the *shock*.
Cowper, Loss of the Royal George.

2. Any sudden and more or less violent physical or mental impression.

A cup of water, . . . yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips,
May give a *shock* of pleasure to the frame.
Talfourd, Ion, i. 2.

With twelve great *shocks* of sound, the shameless noon
Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers.
Tennyson, Godiva.

There is a *shock* of likeness when we pass from one thing to another which in the first instance we merely discriminate numerically, but, at the moment of bringing our attention to bear, perceive to be similar to the first; just as there is a *shock* of difference when we pass between two dissimilars. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 529.

Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, a making or breaking of, or sudden variation in, an electric current, acting as a stimulant to sensory nerves or other irritable tissues. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a condition of profound prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions, of acute onset, caused by trauma, surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance (mental shock). It is due, in part at least, to the over-stimulation and consequent exhaustion of the nervous centers, possibly combined with the inhibitory action of centers rendered too irritable by the over-stimulation or otherwise.

The man dies because vital parts of the organism have been destroyed in the collision, and this condition of *shock*, this insensibility to useless pain, is the most merciful provision that can be conceived. *Lancet* (1887), II. 306.

(*c*) A sudden attack of paralysis; a stroke. [Colloq.]

3. A strong and sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; a startling surprise accompanied by grief, alarm, indignation, horror, relief, joy, or other strong emotion: as, a *shock* to the moral sense of a community.

A single bankruptcy may give a *shock* to commercial centres that is felt in every home throughout all nations.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 132.

She has been shaken by so many painful emotions . . . that I think it would be better, for this evening at least, to guard her from a new *shock*, if possible.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxii.

The *shock* of a surprise causes an animated expression and stir of movements and gestures, which are very much the same whether we are pleased or otherwise.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 563.

Erethismic shock, in *pathol.* See *erethismic*.—**Shock of the glottis.** See *glottis*.—**Syn.** *Shock*, *Collision*, *Concussion*, *Jolt*. A *shock* is a violent shaking, and may be produced by a *collision*, a heavy *jolt*, or otherwise; it may be of the nature of a *concussion*. The word is more often used of the effect than of the action: as, the *shock* of battle, a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* from the sudden announcement of bad news. A *collision* is the dashing of a moving body upon a body moving or still: as, a railroad *collision*; *collision* of steamships. *Concussion* is a shaking together; hence the word is especially applicable where that which is shaken has, or may be thought of as having, parts: as, *concussion* of the air or of the brain. *Collision* implies the solidity of the colliding objects: as, the *collision* of two cannon-balls in the air. A *jolt* is a shaking by a single abrupt jerking motion upward or downward or both, as by a springless wagon on a rough road. *Shock* is used figuratively; we speak sometimes of the *collision* of ideas or of minds; *concussion* and *jolt* are only literal.

shock[1] (shok), *v.* [< ME. *schokken*, < MD. *schocken*, D. *schokken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schocken* (> F. *choquer*), shock, jolt; from the noun. Cf. *shog*[1], *jog*, *shuck*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike against suddenly and violently; encounter with sudden collision or brunt; specifically, to encounter in battle: in this sense, archaic.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall *shock* them. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 117.

2. To strike as with indignation, horror, or disgust; cause to recoil, as from something astounding, appalling, hateful, or horrible; offend extremely; stagger; stun.

This cries, There is, and that, There is no God.
What *shocks* one part will edify the rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 141.

A nature so prone to ideal contemplation as Spenser's would be profoundly *shocked* by seeing too closely the ignoble springs of contemporaneous policy.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 144.

= **Syn. 2.** To appal, dismay, sicken, nauseate, scandalize, revolt, outrage, astound. See *shock*[1], *n.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To collide with violence; meet in sudden onset or encounter.

Chariots on chariots roll; the clashing spokes
Shock; while the maddingsteeds break short their yokes.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 445.

"Have at thee then," said Kay; they *shock'd*, and Kay
Fell shoulder-slipt. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

2†. To rush violently.

He schodirde and schrenkys, and schontes [delays] bott lyttle,
Bott *schokkes* in scharpely in his schene wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4236.

But at length, when they saw flying in the darke to be more suerty vnto them then fighting, they *shocked* away in diuers companies. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

3. To butt, as rams. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shock[2] (shok), *n.* [< ME. *schokke*, a shock, < MD. *schocke* = MLG. *schok*, a shock, cock, heap, = MHG. *schoche*, heap of grain, a heap, = Sw. *skock*, a crowd, heap, herd; prob. the same as OS. *scok* = D. *schok* = MLG. *schok* = MHG. *schoc*, G. *schock* = Sw. *skock* = Dan. *skok*, threescore, another particular use of the orig. sense, 'a heap'; perhaps orig. a heap 'shocked' or thrown together, ult. < *shock*[1] (cf. *sheaf*[1], ult. < *shove*). Cf. *shook*[2].] **1.** In *agri.*, a group of sheaves of grain placed standing in a field with the stalk-ends down, and so arranged as to shed the rain as completely as possible, in order to permit the grain to dry and ripen before housing. In England also called *shook* or *stook*.

The sheaves being yet in *shocks* in the field.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

He . . . burnt up both the *shocks* and also the standing corn. Judges xv. 5.

2. A similar group of stalks of Indian corn or maize, not made up in sheaves, but placed singly, and bound together at the top in a conical form. Such shocks are usually made by gathering a number of cut stalks around a center of standing corn. [U. S.]—**3**†. A unit of tale, sixty boxes or canes, by a statute of Charles II. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Stack*, etc. See *sheaf*[1].

shock[2] (shok), *v.* [< ME. *schokken* = MD. *schocken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schochen*, heap together in shocks; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To make up into shocks or stooks: as, to *shock* corn.

Certainly there is no crop in the world which presents such a gorgeous view of the wealth of the soil as an American corn-field when the corn has been *shocked* and has left the yellow pumpkins exposed to view.
New Princeton Rev., II. 184.

II. *intrans.* To gather sheaves in piles or shocks.

Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn.
Tusser, August's Husbandry.

shock[3] (shok), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shog*, also *shough*, *showghe*; usually regarded as a variant of *shag*; but phonetic considerations are against this assumption, except as to *shog*: see *shag*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A dog with long rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog.

Showghes, Water-Rugs, and Demy-Wolues are clipt
All by the Name of Dogges.
Shak., Macbeth (folio 1623), iii. 1. 94.

No daintie ladies fisting-hound,
That lives upon our Britaine ground,
Nor mungrell cur or *shog*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

2. A thick, disordered mass (of hair).

Slim youths with *shocks* of nut-brown hair beneath their tiny red caps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 70.

II. *a.* Shaggy.

A drunken Dutchman . . . fell overboard; when he was sinking I reached through the water to his *shock* pate, and drew him up. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 34.

shock[4], *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *shuck*[2]. [U. S.]

When brought to the shore, some [oysters] are sent to market, while others are *shocked*, and sold as solid meats. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 259.

shock-dog (shok'dog), *n.* A rough-haired or woolly dog; specifically, a poodle.

You men are like our little *shock-dogs:* if we don't keep you off from us, but use you a little kindly, you grow so fiddling and so troublesome there is no enduring you.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, ii. 2.

The *shock-dog* has a collar that cost almost as much as mine. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

shocker[1] (shok'ėr), *n.* [< *shock*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shocks; specifically, a bad character. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** That which shocks; specifically, a vulgarly exciting tale or description. Compare *penny dreadful*, under *dreadful*, *n.* [Colloq.]

The exciting scenes have a thrill about them less gruesome than is produced by the shilling *shocker*.
The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 235.

shocker[2] (shok'ėr), *n.* [< *shock*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine for shocking corn: same as *ricker*.

shock-head (shok'hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *shock-headed*; by extension, rough and bushy at the top.

The *shock-head* willows two and two
By rivers gallopaded. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

II. *n.* A head covered with bushy or frowzy hair; a frowzy head of hair.

A *shock-head* of red hair, which the hat and periwig of the Lowland costume had in a great measure concealed, was seen beneath the Highland bonnet.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxii.

shock-headed (shok'hed″ed), *a.* Having thick and bushy or shaggy hair, especially when tumbled or frowzy.

Two small *shock-headed* children were lying prone and resting on their elbows.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

shocking (shok'ing), *p. a.* Causing a shock of indignation, disgust, distress, or horror; extremely offensive, painful, or repugnant.

The grossest and most *shocking* villanies.
Secker, Sermons, I. xxv. ★

The beasts that roam over the plain
My form with indifference see;
They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is *shocking* to me.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

=**Syn.** *Wicked*, *Scandalous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), frightful, dreadful, terrible, revolting, abominable, execrable, appalling.

shockingly (shok'ing-li), *adv.* In a shocking manner; alarmingly; distressingly.

You look most *shockingly* to-day.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sitting would . . . make the member more shamelessly and *shockingly* corrupt. *Burke*, Duration of Parliaments.

shockingness (shok'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being shocking.

The *shockingness* of intrusion at such a time.
The American, IX. 215.

shod[1] (shod). Preterit and past participle of *shoe*[1].

shod[2] (shod), *v.* A dialectal preterit of *shed*[1].

shodden (shod'n). A past participle of *shoe*[1].

shoddy (shod'i), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in early use, and presumably orig. a factory word; in this view it is possible to consider *shoddy* as a dial. form (diminutive or extension) of dial. *shode*, lit. 'shedding,' separation, shoddy being orig. made of flue or fluff 'shed' or thrown off in the process of weaving, rejected threads, etc.: see *shode*[1], *shed*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Wool fibers recovered for remanufacture from woolen rags, threads, etc., specifically from soft woolens, by unraveling or picking them apart by some mechanical means. Compare *mungo*[1].—**2.** The inferior cloth made from this substance; hence, any unsubstantial goods. The large amount of shoddy in the clothing furnished by contractors for the Union soldiers in the earlier part of the American civil war gave the word a sudden prominence. The wealth obtained by these contractors and the resulting ambition of some of them for social prominence caused *shoddy* (especially as an adjective) to be applied to those who on account of lately acquired wealth aspire to a social position higher than that to which their birth or breeding entitles them.

Hence—**3.** A person or thing combining assumption of superior excellence with actual inferiority; pretense; sham; vulgar assumption. [Colloq.]

Working up the threadbare ragged commonplaces of popular metaphysics and mythology into philosophic *shoddy*. *The Academy*, May 11, 1889, p. 325.

A scramble of parvenus, with a horrible consciousness of *shoddy* running through politics, manners, art, literature, nay, religion itself. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 56.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of shoddy: as, *shoddy* cloth. Hence—**2.** Of a trashy or inferior character: as, *shoddy* literature.—**3.** Pretending to an excellence not possessed; pretentious; sham; counterfeit; ambitious for prominence or influence not deserved by character or breeding, but aspired to on account of newly acquired wealth: as, a *shoddy* aristocracy. See I., 2. [Colloq.]—**Shoddy fever**, the popular name of a kind of bronchitis caused by the irritating effect of floating particles of dust upon the mucous membrane of the trachea and its ramifications.

shoddy (shod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoddied*, ppr. *shoddying*. [< *shoddy*, *n.*] To convert into shoddy.

While woolen and even cotton goods can be *shoddied*, . . . no use is made of the refuse of silk.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

shoddyism (shod'i-izm), *n.* [< *shoddy* + *-ism.*] Pretension, on account of wealth acquired newly or by questionable methods, to social position or influence to which one is not entitled by birth or breeding. See *shoddy*, *n.*, 2.

The Russian merchant's love of ostentation is of a peculiar kind—something entirely different from English snobbery and American *shoddyism*. . . . He never affects to be other than he really is.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 176.

shoddy-machine (shod'i-ma-shēn″), *n.* A form of rag-picker used for converting woolen rags, etc., into shoddy.

shoddy-mill (shod'i-mil), *n.* A mill for the manufacture of shoddy and products made therefrom, as yarn and cloth.

shode[1]† (shōd), *n.* [Also *shoad*; < ME. *shode*, *schode*, < AS. *sceád*, **scāde*, **sceáde* (cf. *gesceád*), separation: see *shed*[1], of which *shode*[1] is a doublet. Cf. also *shode*[2] and *shoddy*, also *show*[3].] **1.** Separation; distinction.—**2.** A chasm or ravine.

Hem bituen a gret *schode*,
Of gravel and erthe al so.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

3. The line of parting of the hair on the head; the top of the head.

Ful streight and evene lay his joly *shode*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 130.

shode[2] (shōd), *n.* [Also *shoad*; prob. another use of *shode*[1], lit. 'separation': see *shode*[1].] In *mining*, a loose fragment of veinstone; a part of the outcrop of a vein which has been moved from its original position by gravity, marine or fluviatile currents, glacial action, or the like. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take.
Woodward.

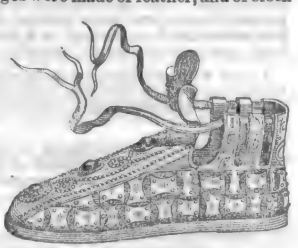
shode[2] (shōd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shoded*, ppr. *shoding*. [< *shode*[2], *n.*] To seek for a vein or mineral deposit by following the shodes, or tracing them to the source from which they were derived. [Cornwall, Eng.]

shode-pit (shōd'pit), *n.* A pit or trench formed in shoding, or tracing shodes to their native vein.

shoder (shō'dėr), *n.* [< *shode*[1] + *-er*[1].] A gold-beaters' name for the package of skin in which the hammering is done at the second stage of the work. See *cutch*[2] and *mold*[4], 11. *E. H. Knight.*

shode-stone (shōd'stōn), *n.* Same as *shode*[2].

shoe[1] (shö), *n.*; pl. *shoes* (shöz), archaic pl. *shoon* ★(shön). [Early mod. E. *shoo*, *shooe* (reduced to *shoe*, like *doe*, now *do*, for **dooe*, *doo*; the *oe* being not a diphthong, but orig. long *o*, pron. *ō*, followed by a silent *e*), < ME. *shoo*, *scho*, *sho*, *schoo*, *sso*, *schu* (pl. *shoon*, *schoon*, *shon*, *schon*, *schone*, *scheon*, also *sceos*), < AS. *sceó* (*sceō*), contr. of **sceóh* (**sceōh*) (pl. *sceós*, collectively *gescỹ*) = OS. *skōh*, *scōh* = OFries. *skō* = D. *schoen* = MLG. LG. *scho* = OHG. *scuoh*, MHG. *schuoch*, G. *schuh*, dial. *schuch* = Icel. *skōr* (pl. *sküar*, *skōr*) = Sw. Dan. *sko* = Goth. *skōhs*, a shoe. Root unknown; usually referred, without much reason, to the √ *ska* or √ *sku*, cover, whence ult. E. *sky*[1], L. *scutum*, a shield, etc.] **1.** A covering for the human foot, especially an external covering not reaching higher than the ankle, as distinguished from *boot*, *buskin*, etc. Shoes in the middle ages were made of leather, and of cloth of various kinds, often the same as that used for other parts of the costume, and even of satin, cloth of gold, and other rich fabrics for persons of rank. They were sometimes embroidered, and even set with precious stones. The fastening was usually of very simple character, often a strap passing over the instep, and secured with a button or a hook. Buckled shoes were worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At the present time shoes are commonly of leather of some kind, but often of cloth. For *wooden shoes*, see *sabot*; for *water-proof shoes*, see *rubber* and *galosh*. See also cuts under *cracow*, *poulaine*, *sabbaton*, *sabot*, and *sandal*.



Shoe, 9th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Duckbill Shoes, close of 15th century

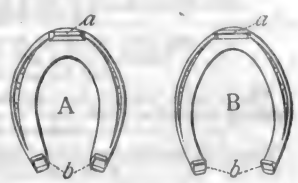
Two thongede *scheon*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

His *shoon* of cordewane. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

Loose thy *shoe* from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy. Josh. v. 15.

Her little foot . . . was still incased in its smartly buckled *shoe*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

2. A plate or rim of metal, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal, as a horse, mule, ox, or other beast of burden, to defend it from injury.—**3.** Something resembling a shoe in form, use, or position. (*a*) A plate of iron or slip of wood nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. (*b*) The inclined piece at the bottom of a water-trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water and discharging it from the wall of a building. (*c*) An iron socket used in timber framing to receive the foot of a rafter or the end of a strut; also, any piece, as a block of stone or a timber, interposed to receive the thrust between the base of a pillar and the substructure, or between the end of any member conveying a thrust and the bearing surface.



Horseshoes.
A, shoe for fore foot; B, shoe for hind foot; *a*, toe-calks; *b*, heel-calks.

Its [an Ionic column's at Bassæ] widely spreading base still retains traces of the wooden origin of the order, and carries us back towards the times when a *shoe* was necessary to support wooden posts on the floor of an Assyrian hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 255.

(*d*) A drag into which one of the wheels of a vehicle can be set; a skid. It is usually chained to another part of the vehicle, and the wheel resting in it is prevented from turning, so that the speed of the vehicle is diminished: used especially in going downhill. (*e*) The part of a brake which bears against the wheel. (*f*) An inclined trough used in ore-crushing and other mills; specifically, a sloping chute or trough below the hopper of a grain-mill, kept in constant vibration by the damsel (whence also called *shaking-shoe*), for feeding the grain uniformly to the millstone. See cuts under *mill*[1]. (*g*) The iron ferrule, or like fitting, of a handspike, pole, pile, or the like. (*h*) *Milit.*, the ferrule protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft, handle of a halberd, or the like. It is often pointed or has a sharp edge for planting in the ground, or for a similar use. (*i*) In *metal.*, a piece of chilled iron or steel attached to the end of any part of a machine by which grinding or stamping is done, in order that, as this wears away by use, it may be renewed without the necessity of replacing the whole thing. (*j*) A flat piece of thick plank slightly hollowed out on the upper side to receive the end of a sheer-leg to serve in moving it. (*k*) The step of a mast resting on the keelson. (*l*) The outer piece of the forefoot of a ship. (*m*) In *printing*, a rude pocket attached to a composing-stand, for the reception of condemned type. (*n*) In *ornith.*, a formation of the claws of certain storks suggesting a shoe.—**Another pair of shoes**, something entirely different. [Colloq.]

My gentleman must have horses, Pip! . . . Shall colonists have their horses (and blood 'uns, if you please, good Lord!) and not my London gentleman? No, no! We'll show 'em *another pair of shoes* than that, Pip, won't us?
Dickens, Great Expectations, xl.

Cutting shoe. See *cutting-shoe*.—**Dead men's shoes.** See *dead*.—**Piked shoon†.** See *pike*[1], *n.*, 1 (*e*).—**Sandaled shoes.** See *sandaled*.—**Shoe of an anchor.** (*a*) A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor-fluke, used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow when raised or lowered. (*b*) A broad triangular piece of thick plank fastened to an anchor-fluke to extend its area and consequent bearing-surface when sunk in soft ground.—**Shoe of silver** (or **of gold**), an ingot of silver (or of gold), vaguely resembling a boat, used as money in the far East. See *sycee-silver*, and the smaller of the two ingots shown in cut under *dotchin*. [The form *shoe of gold* represents the D. *goudschuit*, in F. form *goltschut*, lit. 'gold boat': see *gold* and *scout*[4], *schuit*.]

I took with me about sixty pounds of *silver shoes* and twenty ounces of gold sewed in my clothes, besides a small assortment of articles for trading and presents.
The Century, XLI. 6.

To be in one's shoes or boots, to be in one's place. [Colloq.]—**To die in one's shoes or boots,** to suffer a violent death; especially, to be hanged. [Slang.]

And there is M'Fuze,
And Lieutenant Tregooze,
And there is Sir Carnaby Jenks, of the Blues,
All come to see a man *die in his shoes!*
Ingoldsby Legends, I. 235.

To hunt the clean shoe. See *hunt*.—**To know or feel where the shoe pinches.** See *pinch*.—**To put the shoe on the right foot,** to lay the blame where it belongs. [Colloq.]—**To win one's shoes†,** to conquer in combat: said of knights.

It es an harde thyng for to saye
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done,
Of felle feghtynges and batelles sere,
And how that thir knyghtis hase *wone thair schone*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149. (*Halliwell.*)

shoe[1] (shö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shod* (pp. sometimes *shodden*), ppr. *shoeing*. [Early mod. E. also *shooe*; < ME. *schoen, schon, shon* (pret. *schoede*, pp. *shod, schod, shodde, ischod, iscod*), < AS. *sceōian* (also *gescȳgian*, < *gescȳ*, shoes) = D. *schoeijen* = MLG. *schoen, schoien, schoigen* = OHG. *scuahan*, MHG. *schuohen* (cf. G. *beschuhen*) = Icel. *skūa, skōa* = Sw. Dan. *sko*, shoe; from the noun.] **1.** To fit with a shoe or shoes, in any sense: used especially in the preterit and past participle.

Dreme he barefote or dreme he *shod*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 98.

For yche a hors that ferroure schalle *scho*,
An halpeny on day he takes hym to.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

His horse was silver *shod* before,
With the beaten gold behind.
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 40).

What a mercy you are *shod* with velvet, Jane!—a clod-hopping messenger would never do at this juncture.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

When our horses were *shodden* and rasped.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxii.

2. To cover or arm at a point, as with a ferrule.

The small end of the billiard stick, which is *shod* with brass or silver. *Evelyn.*

He took a lang spear in his hand,
Shod with the metal free.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 20).

To shoe an anchor. See *anchor*[1].

shoe[2], *pron.* A dialectal form of *she*.

shoebeak (shö'bēk), *n.* Same as *shoebill*.

shoebill (shö'bil), *n.* The whalehead, *Balæniceps rex*. See cut under *Balæniceps*. *P. L. Sclater*.

shoe-billed (shö'bild), *a.* Having a shoe-shaped bill; boat-billed: as, the *shoe-billed* stork.

shoeblack (shö'blak), *n.* [< *shoe*[1] + *black*, *v.*] A person who cleans and polishes shoes and boots, especially one who makes a living by this.

shoeblack-plant (shö'blak-plant), *n.* An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*, often cultivated in hothouses. It is a tree 20 or 30 feet high, with very showy flowers 4 or 5 inches broad, borne on slender peduncles. The flowers contain an astringent juice causing them to turn black or deep-purple when bruised, used by Chinese women for dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and in Java for blacking shoes (whence the name). Also *shoe-flower* and *Chinese rose*.

shoeblacker (shö'blak″ėr), *n.* [< *shoe*[1] + *blacker*.] Same as *shoeblack*. [Rare.]

shoe-blacking (shö'blak″ing), *n.* Blacking for boots and shoes.

shoe-block (shö'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block with two sheaves, whose axes are at right angles to each other, used for the buntlines of the courses.

Shoe-block.

shoe-bolt (shö'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a countersunk head, used for sleigh-runners. *E. H. Knight.*

shoeboy (shö'boi), *n.* A boy who cleans shoes.

When you are in lodgings, and no *shoe-boy* to be got, clean your master's shoes with the bottom of the curtains, a clean napkin, or your landlady's apron.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

shoe-brush (shö'brush), *n.* A brush for cleaning, blacking, or polishing shoes.

shoe-buckle (shö'buk″l), *n.* A buckle for fastening the shoe on the foot, generally by means of a latchet or strip passing over the instep, of the same material as the shoe. Shoes were secured by buckles throughout the latter part of the seventeenth century and nearly the whole of the eighteenth. They were worn by both men and women. Such buckles were sometimes of precious material, and even set with diamonds. The fashion has been restored at intervals, but most contemporary shoe-buckles are sewed on merely for ornament.

shoe-fastener (shö'fȧs″nėr), *n.* **1.** Any device for fastening a shoe.—**2.** A button-hook.

shoe-flower (shö'flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *shoe-black-plant*.

shoe-hammer (shö'ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a broad and slightly convex face for pounding leather on the lapstone to condense the pores, and for driving sprigs, pegs, etc., and with a wide, thin, rounded peen used to press out the creases incident to the crimping of the leather. Also called *shoemakers' hammer*.


Shoe-hammer.

shoe-horn (shö'hôrn), *n.* Same as *shoeing-horn*, 1.

shoeing (shö'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shooing*; < ME. *schoynge*; verbal n. of *shoe*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of putting on shoes or furnishing with shoes.

Schoynge, of hors. Ferracio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Outside the town you find the *shoeing* forges, which are relegated to a safe distance for fear of fire.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 13.

2. Foot-covering; shoes collectively. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Schoynge of a byschope; . . . sandalia.
Cath. Ang., p. 337.

The national sandal is doubtless the most economical, comfortable, and healthy *shoeing* that can be worn in this country. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 234.

shoeing-hammer (shö'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A light hammer for driving the nails of horseshoes. *E. H. Knight.*

shoeing-horn (shö'ing-hôrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shooing-horne*; < ME. *schoynge-horne*; < *shoeing* + *horn*.] **1.** An implement used in putting on a shoe, curved in two directions, in its width to fit the heel of the foot, and in its length to avoid contact with the ankle, used for keeping the stocking smooth and allowing the counter of the shoe to slip easily over it. Such implements were formerly made of horn, but are now commonly of thin metal, ivory, bone, wood, or celluloid. Also *shoe-horn*.

Sub. But will he send his andirons?
Face. His jack too,
And 's iron *shoeing-horn*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. Figuratively, anything by which a transaction is facilitated.

By little and little, by that *shoeing-horn* of idleness, and voluntary solitariness, melancholy, this feral fiend is drawn on. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 246.

Hence—(*a*) A dangler about young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

Most of our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort, to retain in their service . . . as great a number as they can of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 536.

(*b*†) An article of food acting as a whet, especially intended to induce drinking of ale or the like.

A slip of bacon . . .
Shall serve as a *shoeing-horn* to draw on two pots of ale.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 1.

Haue some *shooing horne* to pul on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 54.

shoe-jack (shö'jak), *n.* An adjustable holder for a last while a shoe is being fitted upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

shoe-key (shö'kē), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a hook used to withdraw the last from a boot or shoe. *E. H. Knight.*

shoe-knife (shö'nīf), *n.* A knife with a thin blade fixed by a tang in a wooden handle, used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

shoe-lace (shö'lās), *n.* A shoe-string.

shoe-latchet (shö'lach″et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoo-latchet*; < *shoe*[1] + *latchet*.] A thong, strap, or lace for holding a shoe on the foot; also, in *Scrip.*, a strap used to fasten a sandal to the foot. Compare *shoe-tie*.

shoe-leather (shö'leтн″ėr), *n.* **1.** Leather for shoes.

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, . . . upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe-leather*.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

2. Shoes, in a general sense, or collectively: as, he wears out plenty of *shoe-leather*. [Colloq.]

shoeless (shö'les), *a.* [< *shoe* + *-less*.] Destitute of shoes, whether from poverty or from custom.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors.
Addison.

shoemaket†, *n.* An old spelling of *sumac*.

shoemaker (shö'mā″kėr), *n.* [= D. *schoenmaker* = MLG. *schomaker, schomeker* = MHG. *schuochmacher*, G. *schuhmacher* = Sw. *skomakare* = Dan. *skomager*; as *shoe*[1] + *maker*.] A maker of shoes; one who makes or has to do with making shoes and boots.—**Coral shoemaker.** See *coral*.

shoemaker's-bark (shö'mā″kėrz-bärk), *n.* Same as *muruxi-bark*.

shoemaking (shö'mā″king), *n.* The trade of making shoes and boots.

shoepack (shö'pak), *n.* A shoe made without a separate sole, or in the manner of a moccasin, but of tanned leather. [Lake Superior.]

shoe-pad (shö'pad), *n.* In *farriery*, a pad sometimes inserted between the horseshoe and the hoof. *E. H. Knight.*

shoe-peg (shö'peg), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a small peg or pin of wood or metal used to fasten parts of a shoe together, especially the outer and inner sole, and the whole sole to the upper. Before recent improvements in shoemaking machinery, cheap shoes were commonly pegged, especially in the United States. See cuts under *pey* and *peg-strip*.

shoe-pocket (shö'pok″et), *n.* A leather pocket sometimes fastened to a saddle for carrying extra horseshoes; also, a wall-pocket for shoes.

shoer (shö'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shooer*, < ME. *schoer*, also *shoer*, horseshoer; < *shoe*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who furnishes or puts on shoes; especially, a blacksmith who shoes horses.

A *schoer*; ferrarius. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 337.

shoe-rose (shö'rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1], 3.

shoes-and-stockings (shöz'and-stok'ingz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*: less commonly applied to some other plants.

shoe-shaped (shö'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shoe; boat-shaped; slipper-shaped; cymbiform. See *Paramecium*.

shoe-shave (shö'shāv), *n.* A tool, resembling a spokeshave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

shoe-stirrup (shö'stir″up), *n.* A stirrup or foot-rest shaped like a shoe, as the stirrups of side-saddles were formerly made.

shoe-stone (shö'stōn), *n.* A cobblers' whetstone.

shoe-strap (shö'strap), *n.* A strap usually passing over the instep and fastened with a buckle or button, to secure the shoe on the foot.

shoe-stretcher (shö'strech″ėr), *n.* A last made with a movable piece which can be raised or lowered with a screw, to distend the leather of the shoe in any part.

shoe-string (shö'string), *n.* A string used to draw the sides of a shoe together, so as to hold it firmly upon the foot.

Shoe-strings had gone out, and buckles were in fashion; but they had not assumed the proportions they did in after years.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 154.

shoe-thread (shö'thred), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoothred*; < *shoe*[1] + *thread*.] Shoemakers' thread.

shoe-tie (shö'tī), *n.* A ribbon or silk braid for fastening the two sides of a shoe together, usually more ornamental than a shoe-string, and formerly very elaborate: hence used, humorously, as a name for a traveler.

Shoe-ties were introduced into England from France, and *Shoe-tye, Shoo-tie*, etc., became a characteristic name for a traveler. *Nares.*

Master Forthlight the tilter, and brave Master *Shooty* the great traveller. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 18.

They will help you to *shoe-ties* and devices.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

shoe-valve (shö'valv), *n.* A valve in the foot of a pump-stock, or in the bottom of a reservoir. *E. H. Knight.*

shoe-worker (shö'wėr″kėr), *n.* A worker in a shoe-factory; one who has to do with the making of shoes in any capacity.

The *shoeworkers'* strike and lock-out.
Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 23, 1888.

shoft. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

shofar, *n.* See *shophar*.

shofet†. A Middle English preterit of *shave*.

shog[1] (shog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shogged*, ppr. *shogging*. [< ME. *schoggen*, a var. of *shocken*, shock (perhaps influenced by W. *ysgogi*, wag, shake): see *shock*[1], and cf. *jog*.] **I.** *trans.* To shake; agitate.

And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with waivis. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 24.

II. *intrans.* To shake; jog; hence, with *off* or *on*, to move off or move on; be gone.

Shall we *shog*? the king will be gone from Southampton. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3. 47.

Nay, you must quit my house; *shog on*. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

Laughter, pucker our cheekes, make shoulders *shog*
With chucking lightnesse!
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

shog[1] (shog), *n.* [< *shog*[1], *v.*] A jog; a shock.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which with a *shog* casts all the hair before.
Dryden, Epil. to Etheredge's Man of Mode, l. 28.

"Lads," he said, "we have had a *shog*, we have had a tumble; wherefore, then, deny it?"
R. L. Stevenson, Black Arrow, ii. 1.

shog[2]† (shog), *n.* An obsolete variant of *shock*[3].

shogging (shog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shog*[1], *v.*] A concussion; shaking; jogging.

One of these two combs . . . [in machine lace-making] has an occasional lateral movement called *shogging*, equal to the interval of one tooth or bolt. *Ure*, Dict., III. 31.

shoggle (shog'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoggled*, ppr. *shoggling*. [Also (Sc.) *schoggle*, *shogle*; freq. of *shog*[1].] To shake; joggle. [Provincial.]

shogun (shō'gön'), *n.* [Jap. (= Chin. *tsiang kiun*, handle (or lead) the army), < *sho* (= Chin. *tsiang*), take, hold, have charge of, or lead in fight, + *gun* (= Chin. *kiun*, *kun*), army.] General: the title of the commander-in-chief or captain-general of the Japanese army during the continuance of the feudal system in that country. More fully called *tai shogun* ('great general'), or *sei-i tai-shogun*, 'barbarian-subduing-great-general'—the earlier wars of the Japanese (when this form of the title was first used) having been waged against the 'barbarians' or aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The office was made hereditary in the Minamoto family in 1192, when the title was bestowed on a famous warrior and hero named Yoritomo, and continued in that family or some branch of it until 1868, when it was abolished, and the feudal system virtually came to an end. From the first a large share of the governing power naturally devolved on the shogun as the chief vassal of the mikado. This power was gradually extended by the encroachments of successive shoguns, especially of Iyeyasu, founder in 1603 of the Tokugawa line, and in course of time the shoguns became the virtual rulers of the country—always, however, acknowledging the supremacy of the mikado, and professing to act in his name. This state of things has given rise to the common but erroneous opinion and assertion that Japan had two emperors—"a spiritual emperor" (the mikado), living in Kioto, and "a temporal emperor" (the shogun), who held court in Yedo (now called Tokio). In the troubles which arose subsequent to 1858 in connection with the ratification and enforcement of the treaties which the shogunate had made with foreign nations, establishing trade relations, etc., many of the daimios, tired of the domination of the shogun and disapproving of the treaties, sided with the emperor; this led in 1867 to the resignation of the shogun of the time, and in the following year the office was abolished, the reigning mikado undertaking to govern the country in person. See *daimio* and *tycoon*.

shogunal (shō'gön-al), *a.* [< *shogun* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a shogun or the shoguns, or to the period when they flourished.

shogunate (shō'gön-āt), *n.* [< *shogun* + *-ate*[3].] The office, power, or rule of a shogun; the government of a shogun.

The succession to the *shōgunate* was vested in the head branch of the Tokugawa clan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 583.

shola (shō'lä), *n.* [< Tamil *sholāi*.] In southern India, a thicket or jungle.

shold[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

shold[2]†, **sholde**†. Obsolete preterits of *shall*.

sholdre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shoulder*. *Halliwell*.

shole[1]†, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

shole[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[2].

shole[3] (shōl), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sole*[1], confused with *shore*[2].] A piece of plank placed under the sole of a shore while a ship is building. It is used to increase the surface under the shore, so as to prevent its sinking into soft ground.

sholt (shōlt), *n.* [Cf. *shote*[2].] 1. A shaggy dog.

Besides these also we haue *sholts* or curs dailie brought out of Iseland, and much made of among vs bicause of their sawcinesse and quarrelling.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, vii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. Same as *sheltie*.

shome†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *shame*.

shonde[1]†, *n.* and *a.* See *shand*.

shonde[2]†, *n.* Same as *shande*.

shone (shōn, sometimes shon). Preterit and past participle of *shine*[1].

shongable†, *n.* See *shoongavel*.

shoo[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoe*[1].

shoo[2] (shö), *interj.* [Formerly also *shooe*, *shue*, *shu*, *shee*, *shough*, < late ME. *schowe*, *ssou*, etc.; cf. F. *chou*, It. *scioia*, Gr. σοῦ, σοῦ, shoo! a vocalized form of *'sh* or *'ss*, a sibilation used to attract attention. Not connected with G. *scheuchen*, scare off, etc. (see *shy*[1], *shewel*).] Begone! off! away! used to scare away fowls and other animals.

Scioare, to cry *shooe*, *shooe*, as women do to their hens. *Florio*, ed. 1611.

Shough, *shough!* up to your coop, pea-hen.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 1.

shoo[2] (shö), *v.* [< *shoo*[2], *interj.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cry or call out "Shoo," as in driving away fowls.

II. *trans.* To scare or drive away (fowls or other creatures) by calling out "Shoo."

He gave her an ivory wand, and charged her, on her life, to tell him what she would do with it, and she sobbed out she would *shoo* her mother's hens to roost with it.
The Century, XXXVII. 788.

shood (shöd), *n.* [Also *shude*; prob. a dial. var. of *shode*[1], orig. 'separation': see *shode*[1], *shode*[2]. Cf. also *show*[3].] 1. Chaff of oats, etc. [Scotch.] —2. The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-cake. *Simmonds.*—3. Broken pieces of floating ice. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

shoof†. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

shook[1] (shůk). Preterit of *shake*.

shook[2] (shůk), *n.* [Cf. *shock*[2].] A set of staves and headings sufficient for one hogshead, barrel, or the like, prepared for use and bound up in a compact form for convenience of transport. Boards for boxes prepared or fitted for use and packed in the same way bear the same name.

All Empty Barrels must have six hoops, and be delivered in form, *shooks* or staves not being a good delivery.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 280.

shook[2] (shůk), *v. t.* [< *shook*[2], *n.*; a var. of *shock*[2].] To pack in shooks.

shook[3] (shůk), *n.* Same as *shock*[2], 1.

shool[1], *n.* and *v.* A dialectal (English and Scotch) variant of *shovel*[1].

shool[2] (shöl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To saunter about; loiter idly; also, to beg. [Prov. Eng.]

They went all hands to *shooling* and begging, and, because I would not take a spell at the same duty, refused to give me the least assistance.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xli. (*Davies.*)

shooldarry (shöl-dar'i), *n.*; pl. *shooldarries* (-iz). [Also *shoaldarree*; < Hind. *chholdārī*.] In India, a small tent with a steep roof and low sides.

shoon (shön), *n.* An archaic plural of *shoe*[1].

shoongavel†, *n.* [ME. *shongable*; < *shoon* + *gavel*[1].] A tax upon shoes.

Enerych sowtere that maketh shon of newe rothes lether shal bote, at that feste of Estre, twey pans, in name of *shongable*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

shoopt†. A Middle English preterit of *shape*.

shoot (shöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shot*, ppr. *shooting* (the participle *shotten* is obsolete). [< ME. *shoten*, *schoten*, also *sheten*, *sheeten*, *scheten*, *sseten* (pret. *schot*, *shet*, *schet*, *sset*, *shette*, *schette*, pl. *shoten*, *schoten*, pp. *shoten*, *schoten*, *schuten*), < AS. *scēotan* (pret. *scēat*, pp. *scoten*) (the E. form *shoot*, < AS. *scēotan*, being parallel with *choose*, < AS. *cēosan*, both these verbs having ME. forms with *e*) (ME. also in weak form *shoten*, *schoten*, *schotien* (pret. *schotte*), < AS. *scotian*, shoot, dart, rush); = OS. *sceotan*, *skeotan* = OFries. *skiata*, *schiata* = D. *schieten* = MLG. *schēten*, LG. *scheten* = OHG. *sciozan*, MHG. *schiezen*, G. *schiessen* = Icel. *skjōta* = Sw. *skjuta* = Dan. *skyde* = Goth. **skiutan* (not recorded), shoot, i. e. orig. dart forth, rush or move with suddenness and rapidity; perhaps akin to Skt. √ *skand*, jump, jump upward, ascend, L. *scandere*, climb: see *scan*. From the verb *shoot* in its early form, or from its cognates, are ult. E. *sheet*[1], *shot*[1], *shot*[2], *shut*, *shuttle*[1], *shuttle*[2], *scot*[2], *scud*, *scuttle*[2], *scuttle*[3], *skit*[1], *skittish*, *skittle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dart forth; rush or move along rapidly; dart along.

Certain stars *shot* madly from their spheres,
To hear the sea-maid's music.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 153.

As the rapid of life
Shoots to the fall. *Tennyson*, A Dedication.

2. To be emitted, as light, in darting rays or flashes: as, the aurora *shot* up to the zenith.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 942.

There *shot* no glance from Ellen's eye
To give her steadfast speech the lie.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 18.

Between the logs
Sharp quivering tongues of flame *shot* out.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3. To dart along, as pain through the nerves; hence, to be affected with sharp darting pains.

Stiff with clotted blood, and pierc'd with pain,
That thrills my arm, and *shoots* thro' ev'ry vein.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 638.

When youthful love, warm-blushing, strong,
Keen-shivering, *shot* thy nerves along.
Burns, The Vision, ii.

These preachers make
His head to *shoot* and ache. *G. Herbert*, Misery.

And when too short the modish Shoes are worn,
You'll judge the Seasons by your *shooting* Corn.
Gay, Trivia, i. 40.

4. To come forth, as a plant; put forth buds or shoots; sprout; germinate.

Behold the fig tree, and all the trees; when they now *shoot* forth, ye see . . . that summer is now nigh at hand. Luke xxi. 30.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

Delightful task! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to *shoot*.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1151.

5. To increase rapidly in growth; grow quickly taller or larger: often with *up*.

I am none of those that, when they *shoot* to ripeness,
Do what they can to break the boughs they grew on.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

The young lord was *shooting up* to be like his gallant father. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

The young blades of the rice *shoot up* above the water, delicately green and tender.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 260.

6. To send out spicula; condense into spicula or shoots, as in crystallization.

If the menstruum be overcharged, . . . the metals will *shoot* into certain crystals.
Bacon, Physiological Remains, Minerals.

7. To lie as if pushed out; project; jut; stretch.

Those promontories that *shoot* out from the Continents on each side the Sea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

Its [Tyrol's] dominions *shoot* out into several branches that lie among the breaks and hollows of the mountains.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 538).

8. To perform the act of discharging a missile, as from an engine, a bow, or a gun; fire.

For thei *schote* well with Bowes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 154.

Pipen he coude, and fisshe and nettes beete,
And turne coppes, and wel wrastle and *sheete*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 8.

Who's there? . . . speak quickly, or I *shoot*.
Shak., K. John, v. 6. 2.

9. Specifically, to follow or practise the sport of killing birds or other game, large or small, with a gun; hunt.—**Close-shooting firearm.** See *close*[2], *adv.*—**To shoot ahead**, to move swiftly forward or in front; outstrip competitors in running, sailing, swimming, or the like.—**To shoot at rovers.** See *rover*.—**To shoot flying**, to shoot birds on the wing.

From the days when men learned to *shoot flying* until some forty years ago, dogs were generally if not invariably used to point out where the covey . . . was lodged.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 332.

To shoot over, in *sporting language*: (*a*) To go out shooting with (a dog or dogs): said of sportsmen.

This holiday he was about to spend in *shooting over* his two handsome young setters, presumably now highly accomplished. *The Century*, XXXV. 671.

(*b*) To hunt upon: as, to *shoot over* a moor.—**To shoot over the pitcher**, to brag about one's shooting. [Slang, Australia.]

II. *trans.* 1. To send out or forth with a sudden or violent motion; discharge, propel, expel, or empty with rapidity or violence; especially, to turn out or dump, as the contents of a cart by tilting it.

Percevelle sayde hafe it he wolde,
And *schott* owtt alle the golde;
Righte there appone the faire molde
The ryng owte glade. *Sir Perceval*, l. 2114.

Now is he gone; we had no other means
To *shoot* him hence but this.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

When sharp Winter *shoots* her sleet and hardened hail.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 69.

The law requires him to refrain from *shooting* this soil in his own yard, and it is *shot* on the nearest farm to which he has access.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 510.

2. To emit, as a ray; dart.

And Glory *shoots* new Beams from Western Skies.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 5.

The sun obliquely *shoots* his burning ray.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 20.

3. To drive, cast, or throw, as a shuttle in weaving.

An honest weaver, and as good a workman as e'er *shot* shuttle. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

Other nations in weaving *shoot* the woof above, the Egyptians beneath. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 57.

4. To push or thrust sharply in any direction; dart forth; protrude.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

Where Hibernia *shoots*
Her wondrous causeway far into the main.
Cowper, To the Immortal Memory of the Halibut.

Safe bolts are *shot* not by the key, as in an ordinary lock, but by the door handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 144.

5. To put forth or extend in any direction by growth or by causing growth: as, a tree *shoots* its branches over the wall: often with *up* or *out*.

The high Palme trees . . .
Out of the lowly vallies did arise,
And high *shoote up* their heads into the skyes.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 192.

When it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all herbs, and *shooteth out* great branches.
Mark iv. 32.

All the verdant grass
The spring *shot up* stands yet unbruised here
Of any foot. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

6. To let fly, or cause to be propelled, as an arrow by releasing the bowstring, or a bullet or ball by igniting the charge.

Than he *shette* a-nothir bolte, and slowgh a malarde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

You are the better at proverbs, by how much "A fool's bolt is soon *shot*." *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 132.

And such is the end of all which fight against God and their Soueraigne: their arrows, which they *shoote* against the clouds, fall downe vpon themselues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

7. To discharge (a missile weapon), as a bow by releasing its string, or a gun by igniting its charge: often with *off*.

We *shot off* a piece and lowered our topsails, and then she brailed her sails and stayed for us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 25.

But man . . . should make examples
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot off*,
To fright the rest from crimes.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

8. To strike with anything shot; hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; put to death or execute by shooting.

Apollo, with Jupiter's connivance, *shot* them all dead with his arrows. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be *shot* for sixpence in a battle-field?
Tennyson, Audley Court.

9. To pass rapidly through, under, or over: as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge.

She sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound
To rouse Alecto. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 450.

10. In *mining*, to blast.

They [explosives] are used in the petroleum industry to *shoot* the wells, so as to remove the paraffine which prevents the flow of oil. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 576.

11. To set or place, as a net; run out into position, as a seine from the boat; pay out; lay out: as, the lines were *shot* across the tide.

[Drift-nets] . . . are cast out or *shot*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 251.

12. To hunt over; kill game in or on. [Colloq.]

We shall soon be able to *shoot* the big coverts in the hollow. *Daily News* (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

13. In *carp.*, to plane straight, or fit by planing.

Two pieces of wood that are *shot*—that is, planed or pared with a paring-chisel. *Moxon.*

14. To variegate, as by sprinkling or intermingling different colors; give a changing color to; color in spots, patches, or threads; streak; especially, in *weaving*, to variegate or render changeable in color by the intermixture of a warp and weft of different colors: chiefly in the past participle. See *shot*[1], *p. a.*

Her [Queen Elizabeth's] gown was white silk, . . . and over it a mantle of bluish silk *shot* with silver threads.
P. Hentzner (1602), quoted in Draper's Dict., p. 300.

Great elms o'erhead
Dark shadows wove on their aërial looms,
Shot through with golden thread.
Longfellow, Hawthorne.

Her Majesty . . . wore a pink satin robe, *shot* with silver. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 60.

As soon as the great black velvet pall outside my window was *shot* with gray, I got up.
Dickens, Great Expectations, ii.

I'll be shot, a mild euphemistic imprecation. [Vulgar.]

I'll be shot if it ain't very curious; how well I knew that picture! *Dickens*, Bleak House, vii.

To be shot of, to get quit of; be released from. See *to be shut of*, under *shut*. [Colloq.]

Are you not glad to *be shot of* him? *Scott.*

To shoot off or **out,** to remove or separate from its place or environment by shooting: as, to *shoot off* the plume from a helmet; an arm was *shot off* by a cannon-ball.

And Philip the ferse King foule was maimed;
A schaft with a scharp hed *shet oute* his yie.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 277.

To shoot spawn, to spawn, as certain fish. For example, the male and female shad, in spawning, swim about in circles, probably following the eddies of the stream, sometimes with the dorsal fins out of the water; when suddenly the whole shoal, as if seized by a common impulse, dart forward and discharge clouds of milt and spawn into the water.—**To shoot the compass** (*naut.*), to go wide of the mark.—**To shoot the pit.** See *pit*[1].—**To shoot the sun,** to take the sun's altitude. [Nautical slang.]—**To shoot to spoil,** to dump (excavated material) on an inclined surface in such a manner that it will shoot or roll down on the declivity.

The question is simply this—whether it is easier to chip away 50,000 yards of rock, and *shoot* it *to spoil* (to borrow a railway term) down a hill-side, or to quarry 50,000 cubic yards of stone, remove it, probably a mile at least, to the place where the temple is to be built, and then to raise and set it.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 338.

★ **shoot** (shöt), *n.* [< ME. *shote, schote*, a shooting, throwing, shoot; from the verb. Cf. *shot*[1], which is the older form of the noun from this verb. In senses 8–13 *shoot* is in part confused with *chute* (also spelled *shute*) of like meaning and pronunciation, but of diff. origin: see *chute*.] **1.** The act of shooting; the discharge, as of a missile weapon; a shot.

End thy ill aim before thy *shoot* be ended.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 579.

When a man shooteth, the might of his *shoot* lieth on the foremost finger and on the ringman.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

He straight commaunded the gunner of the bulwarke next vnto vs to shoote three *shootes* without ball.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.

2. A match at shooting; also, a shooting-party.

And therefore this marcke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight, we shal now meat for y^e *shoot*, and consider how neare toward or how farre of your arrowes are from the prick.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 33.

At the great *shoots* which took place periodically on his estate he was wont to be present with a walking-stick in his hand. *W. E. Norris*, Major and Minor, xxv.

3. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth, as the annual layer of growth on the shell of an oyster.

The bourderis about abasshet with leuys,
With *shotes* of shire wode shene to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

Overflowing blooms, and earliest *shoots*
Of orient green, giving safe pledge of fruits.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

4†. A sprouting horn or antler.

Thou want'st a rough pash [head] and the *shoots* that I have
To be full like me. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 128.

5†. Range; reach; shooting distance; shot. Compare *ear-shot*, and *shot*[1], *n.*, 5.

Hence, and take the wings
Of thy black infamy, to carry thee
Beyond the *shoot* of looks, or sound of curses.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Every night vpon the foure quarters of his house are foure Sentinels, each from other a slight *shoot*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

6. The thrust of an arch.—**7.** One movement of the shuttle between the threads of the warp, toward the right or left; also, the thread put into its place in a web by this movement; hence, a thread or strand of the weft of any textile.—**8.** In *mining:* (*a*) An accumulation or mass of ore in a vein, of considerable extent and having some regularity of form; a chimney. See *chimney*, 4 (*b*). In some mines the shoots or chimneys of ore have, although narrow, a remarkable persistency in depth and parallelism with each other. (*b*) Any passageway or excavation in a mine down which ore, coal, or whatever is mined is shot or allowed to fall by gravity: a term used chiefly in coal-mines, and sometimes spelled *chute* and *shute*. It is synonymous with *mill* and *pass* in metal-mines.—**9.** A sloping trough, or a long narrow box vertically arranged, for conveying articles to a receptacle below, or for discharging ballast, ashes, etc., overboard from a ship; also, an inclined waterway for floating logs: as, a *shoot* for grain, for coal, for mail-matter, for soiled clothes, etc.; also, a passageway on the side of a steep hill down which wood, coal, etc., are thrown or slid.—**10.** A place for shooting rubbish into.

Two of the principal *shoots* by the river side were at Bell-wharf, Shadwell, and off Wapping-street.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 287.

11. A river-fall or rapid, especially one over which timber is floated or through which boats or canoes can shoot.

A single *shoot* carried a considerable stream over the face of a black rock, which contrasted strongly in colour with the white foam of the cascade.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, l.

I have hunted every wet rock and *shute* from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough.
Kingsley, 1849 (Life, I. 161). (*Davies.*)

12. An artificial contraction of the channel of a stream in order to increase the depth of the water. [U. S.]—**13.** A part of a dam permanently open or opened at pleasure for any purpose, as to relieve the pressure at a time of high water or to permit the downward passage of timber or boats.

At the tails of mills and arches small,
Where as the *shoot* is swift and not too clear.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

14. The game of shovelboard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**15.** A crick in the neck. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**16.** A narrow, steep lane. *Halliwell.* [Isle of Wight.]

shootable (shö'ta-bl), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-able.*] **1.** That can or may be shot.

I rode everything rideable, shot everything *shootable*.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

2. That can or may be shot over. [Colloq.]

If the large coverts are not easily *shootable*.
Daily News (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

shoot-anchor, *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoteancre*; < *shoot* + *anchor*[1].] An obsolete form of *sheet-anchor*.

This wise reason is their *shoteancre* and all their hold.
Tyndale, Works, p. 264.

shoot-board (shöt'bōrd), *n.* Same as *shooting-board*. *Encyc. Dict.*

shooted (shö'ted), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-ed*[2].] Planed or pared, as with a chisel: said of boards fitted together. Also *shot*.

Boards without *shooted* edges (undressed).
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lv. (1885), p. 665.

★ **shooter** (shö'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *shoter, sheter, ssetar, ssietere,* < AS. *sceótere*, a shooter, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*[1].] **1.** One who shoots: most commonly used in composition, as in the term *sharp-shooter*.

The *ssetares* donward al uor nogt vaste slowe to grounde,
So that Harald thoru the neye [eye] yssotte was dethe's wounde. *Rob. of Gloucester*, l. 159.

See then the quiver broken and decay'd,
In which are kept our arrows! Rusting there, . . .
They shame their *shooters* with a random flight.
Cowper, Task, ii. 807.

[Formerly used attributively, in the sense of 'useful for shooting, as for bows in archery.'

The *shetere* ew [yew], the asp for shaftes pleyne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 180.

The *shooter* ewe [yew], the broad-leav'd sycamore.
Fairfax.]

2. An implement for shooting; a pistol or gun: usually compounded with some descriptive word, forming a compound term denoting the kind of weapon: as, a *pea-shooter;* a *six-shooter* (a revolver).—**3.** A shooting-star. [Rare.]

Methought a star did shoot into my lap; . . .
But I have also stars, and *shooters* too.
G. Herbert, Artillery.

4. The guard of a coach.

He had a word for the ostler about "that gray mare," a nod for the "*shooter*" or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

shooter-sun (shö'tėr-sun), *n.* [Prob. an accom. E. form of some E. Ind. name.] An Indian sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis, H. obscura*, of the waters off Madras.

★ **shooting** (shö'ting), *n.* [< ME. *shetynge,* < AS. *sceótung*, verbal n. of *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot, v.*] **1.** The act of one who shoots. (*a*) The act or practice of discharging missile weapons.

Thei satte and Iaped, and pleyed with hym alle to-geder; and of the *shetynge* that thei hadde seyn, and of the wordes that he hadde seide to the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 170.

Our king hath provided a *shooting* match.
Robin Hoods Progress to Nottingham (Child's Ballads, [V. 291).

(*b*) Especially, at the present day, the killing of game with firearms; gunning.

Some love a concert, or a race;
And others *shooting*, and the chase.
Cowper, Love of the World Reproved.

2. A right, purchased or conferred, to kill game with firearms, especially within certain limits. [Great Britain.]

As long as he lived, the *shooting* should be Mr. Palmer's, to use or to let, and should extend over the whole of the estate. *George MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xli.

3. A district or defined tract of ground over which game is shot. [Great Britain.]—**4.** A quick dart; a sudden and swift motion.

Quick *shootings*, like the deadly zigzag of forked lightning.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 15, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. A quick, glancing pain, often following the track of a nerve.

I fancy we shall have some rain, by the *shooting* of my corns. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

6. In *carp.*, the operation of planing the edge of a board straight. =**Syn. 1** (*b*). *Hunting*, etc. See *running*.

shooting-board (shö′ting-bōrd), *n.* A board or planed metallic slab with a device for holding the object fixed while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners, and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates. Also *shoot-board*.

shooting-box (shö′ting-boks), *n.* A small house or lodge for the accommodation of a sportsman or sportsmen during the shooting-season.

shooting-coat (shö′ting-kōt), *n.* An outer coat commonly used by sportsmen, generally made of corduroy, dogskin, or duck, and containing one or more large inside pockets for holding game. Also called *shooting-jacket*.

shooting-gallery (shö′ting-gal″ėr-i), *n.* A long room or gallery, having a target of some kind, and arranged for practice with firearms.

shooting-iron (shö′ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* A firearm, especially a revolver. [Slang, U. S.]

Timothy hastily vaulted over the fence, drew his *shooting-iron* from his boot-leg, and, cocking it with a metallic click, sharp and peremptory in the keen wintry air, . . .
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 78.

shooting-jacket (shö′ting-jak″et), *n.* A short and plain form of shooting-coat; in general, same as *shooting-coat*.

Ainslie arrived in barracks . . . without uniforms, and without furniture, so he learned a good deal of his drill in a *shooting-jacket*. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

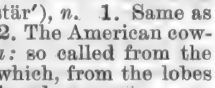
shooting-needle (shö′ting-nē″dl), *n.* A blasting-needle; a metallic rod used in the tamping of a drill-hole, with the object of leaving a cavity through which the charge may be fired. It is kept in the hole while the tamping is being done, and withdrawn after that operation is completed. The general use of the safety-fuse has almost entirely done away with the old and more or less dangerous method in which the shooting-needle or pricker was employed. See *needle*, 3 (*b*). Also called *nail*.

shooting-plane (shö′ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a light side-plane for squaring or beveling the edges of stuff. It is used with a shooting-board. *E. H. Knight*.

shooting-range (shö′ting-rānj), *n.* A place used for practising shooting, especially rifle-shooting, where various ranges or shooting distances are measured off between the respective firing-points and the targets.

shooting-star (shö′ting-stär′), *n.* **1.** Same as *falling-star*. See *star*.— **2.** The American cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*: so called from the bright nodding flowers, which, from the lobes of the corolla being reflexed, present an appearance of rapid motion.

shooting-stick (shö′ting-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a piece of hard wood or metal, about ten inches long, which is struck by a mallet to tighten or loosen the quoins in a chase.


Shooting-stick.

Small wedges, called quoins, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a *shooting-stick*, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.

shootress† (shöt′res), *n.* [< *shooter* + *-ess*.] A woman who shoots; a female archer.

For that proud *shootress* scorned weaker game.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 41.

shooty (shö′ti), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-y*[1].] Of equal growth or size; coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. [Prov. Eng.]

shop[1] (shop), *n.* [< ME. *shoppe, schoppe, ssoppe, shope* (> ML. *shoppa*), < AS. *sceoppa*, a stall or booth (used to translate LL. *gazophylacium*, a treasury), = MD. *schop* = LG. *schuppe, schoppe, schup*, a shed, = OHG. *scopf, scof*, MHG. *schopf* (> OF. *eschoppe, eschope*, F. *échoppe*), a booth, G. dial. *schopf*, a building without walls, a vestibule; cf. G. *schoppen, schuppen* (< MD. LG.), a shed, covert, cart-house. Hence ult. *shippen*, q. v.] **1**†. A booth or stall where wares were usually both made and displayed for sale.

Ac marchauns metten with hym and made hym abyde,
And shutten hym in here *shoppes* to shewen here ware.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 223.

A prentys whilom dwelled in oure citee,
And of a craft of vitailliers was hee; . . .
He loved bet the taverne than the *shoppe*.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 12.

A sumptuous Hall, where God (on euery side)
His wealthie *Shop* of wonders opens wide.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Hence— **2.** A building, or a room or suite of rooms, appropriated to the selling of wares at retail.

Mr. Hollar went with him . . . to take viewes, landscapes, buildings, &c., remarqueable in their journey, wch wee see now at ye print *shoppes*.
Aubrey, Lives, Wenceslaus Hollar.

Miss, the mercer's plague, from *shop* to *shop*
Wand'ring, and litt'ring with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving none.
Cowper, Task, vi. 279.

[In the rural districts and smaller towns of the United States the term *store* takes almost exclusively the place of the British *shop*, but the latter word is in occasional and increasing use in this sense in large cities.

I was amused by observing over one of the stores, as the *shops* are called, a great, staring, well-wigged figure painted on the sign, under which was written Lord Eldon.
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, I. 8.]

3. A room or building in which the making, preparing, or repairing of any article is carried on, or in which any industry is pursued: as, a machine-*shop*; a repair-*shop*; a barber's *shop*; a carpenter's *shop*.

And as for yron and laten to be so drawen in length, ye shall se it done in xx *shoppis* almost in one strete.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 127.

Like to a censer in a barber's *shop*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 91.

Hence, figuratively— **4**†. The place where anything is made; the producing place or source.

Then [he] gan softly feel
Her feeble pulse, . . .
Which when he felt to move, he hoped faire
To call backe life to her forsaken *shop*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 43.

Because I [the belly] am the store-house and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 137.

Galen would have the Liver, which is the *Shop* and Source of the Blood, and Aristotle the Heart, to be the first framed. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

5. In *glass-making*, a team or set of workmen. See the quotation.

They [glass-makers] are grouped into sets or *shops* of three or four, who work together and share profits together on a well-understood grade of division. Generally four constitute a *shop*, the most skilful workman (the blower) at the head, the gatherer (a young fellow) next, and two boys, one handling moulds or tools, and the other carrying the products to the annealing oven.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 259.

6. One's own business, craft, calling, or profession; also, talk specifically relating to this: used in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense. Compare *to talk shop*, below.

Had to go to Hartley Row for an Archdeacon's Sunday-school meeting, three hours useless (I fear) speechifying and *shop*. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856. (*Davies.*)

All men, except the veriest, narrowest pedants in their craft, avoid the language of the *shop*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on the Eng. Lang., xi.

Chow-chow shop. See *chow-chow*.— **Fancy shop.** See *fancy store*, under *fancy*.— **Forfeits in a barber's shop.** See *forfeit*.— **The other shop**, a rival institution or establishment of any kind. [Ludicrous.]

"Senior Wrangler, indeed; that's at *the other shop*." "What is *the other shop*, my dear child?" said the lady. "Senior Wranglers at Cambridge, not Oxford," said the scholar. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

To shut up shop, figuratively, to withdraw from or abandon any enterprise. [Colloq.]

I'll quite give o'er, and *shut up shop* in cunning.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

If it go on thus, the commissioners may *shut up shop*.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 21.

To sink the shop, to refrain from talking about one's business, or matters pertaining to it. [Colloq.]

There was only one thing he [Story] did not talk about, and that was law; as the expressive phrase goes, he *sunk the shop*; though this same "shop" would have been a subject most interesting.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 193.

To talk shop, to converse in general society about matters pertaining to one's own calling or profession. [Colloq.]

Actors and actresses seem the only artists who are never ashamed of *talking shop*.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.

shop[1] (shop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shopped*, ppr. *shopping*. [< *shop*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To visit shops or stores for the purpose of purchasing or examining goods.

We have been a-*shopping*, as Mrs. Mirvan calls it, all this morning, to buy silks, caps, gauzes, and so forth.
Miss Burney, Evelina, x.

She had gone *shopping* about the city, ransacking entire depôts of splendid merchandise, and bringing home a ribbon. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

II. *trans.* To shut up; put behind bars; imprison. [Cant.]

A main part of his [a bum-bailiff's] office is to swear and bluster at their trembling prisoners, and cry, "Confound us, why do we wait? Let us *shop* him."
Four for a Penny (1678) (Harl. Misc., IV. 147). (*Davies.*)

They had likewise *shopped* up themselves in the highest of their house.
W. Patten, Exped. into Scotland, 1548 (Eng. Garner, III. 86).

It was Bartlemy time when I was *shopped*. . . . Arter I was locked up for the night, the row and din outside made the thundering old jail so silent that I could almost have beat my brains out. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

shop[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *shape*.

shop-bell (shop′bel), *n.* A small bell so hung as to give notice automatically of the opening of a shop-door.

But, at this instant, the *shop-bell*, right over her head, tinkled as if it were bewitched.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

shop-bill (shop′bil), *n.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or a list of his goods, printed for distribution.

shop-board (shop′bōrd), *n.* A broad board or bench on which work (especially tailors' work) is done.

No Error near his [a tailor's] *Shop-board* lurk'd;
He knew the Folks for whom he work'd.
Prior, Alma, i.

shop-book (shop′bůk), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

I will study the learned languages, and keep my *shop-book* in Latin. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 2.

shop-boy (shop′boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

shope†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *shape*.

shopen†. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.

shop-girl (shop′gėrl), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

Her personal beauty was an attraction to customers, and he valued her aid as *shop-girl*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 12.

shophar (shō′fär), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, usually made of the curved horn of a ram. Also written *shofar*.

shopholder (shop′hōl″dėr), *n.* A shopkeeper. [Rare.]

Hit ys ordeyned by the M. and Wardons that at euery coste of ale that ys geven into the forsayde ffraternyte and Gyld euery *shopholder* shall spend ther-to j. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

shopkeeper (shop′kē″pėr), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *keeper*.] **1.** One who keeps a shop for the sale of goods; a trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; in general, a tradesman.

To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers may at first sight appear a project fit only for a nation of *shopkeepers*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, IV. vii. 3.

2. An article that has been long on hand in a shop: as, that chair is an old *shopkeeper*. [Colloq.]

shopkeeping (shop′kē″ping), *n.* The business of keeping a shop for the sale of goods by retail.

shoplift† (shop′lift), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *lift*[3].] A shoplifter.

This is to give notice that those who have sustained any loss at Sturbridge Fair last, by Pick Pockets or *Shop lifts*, If they please to apply themselves to John Bonner in Shorts Gardens, they may receive information and assistance therein. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 232.

shoplifter (shop′lif″tėr), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *lifter*[2].] One who purloins goods from a shop; particularly, one who under pretense of buying takes occasion to steal.

Like those women they call *shop-lifters*, who when they are challenged for their thefts appear to be mighty angry and affronted. *Swift*, Examiner, No. 28.

shoplifting (shop′lif″ting), *n.* Larceny of goods committed in a shop; the stealing of goods from a shop.

More honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it [Gravity] in one twelve-month than by pocket-picking and *shop-lifting* in seven.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

shoplike (shop′līk), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *like*[3].] Having the manners or ways of a shop; hence, tricky; vulgar.

Be she never so *shop-like* or meretricious.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

shop-maid (shop′mād), *n.* A young woman who tends a shop; a shop-girl.

The *shopmaid*, who is a pert wench. *Spectator*, No. 277.

shopman (shop′man), *n.*; pl. *shopmen* (-men). [< *shop* + *man*.] A retail trader; a shopkeeper; also, a salesman in a shop.

The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.
Dryden, To his Kinsman, John Dryden, l. 108.

I am sure there are many English in Paris who never speak to any native above the rank of a waiter or *shopman*.
Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

A *Shopman* to a Tradesman in Fore-street.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 243.

shopmate (shop′māt), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *mate*[1].] A fellow-workman or a fellow-clerk or -attendant in a shop.

I called the attention of a *shopmate*, a grizzled old veteran, to the peculiar behavior of the chisel.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 212.

shopocracy (sho-pok'ra-si), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *-o-* + *-cracy*, after analogy of *democracy*, *plutocracy*.] The body of shopkeepers. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

The balls at Cranworth Court, in which Mr. Cranworth had danced with all the belles of the *shopocracy* of Eccleston.
Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xxxiii.

Shopocracy . . . belongs to an objectionable class of words, the use of which is very common at the present day, but which ought to be carefully avoided.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 92.

shopper (shop'ėr), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shops; one who visits shops for the purpose of buying or examining goods.

A day's shopping is a sort of campaign, from which the *shopper* returns plundered and discomfited, or laden with the spoil of vanquished shopmen.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

shopping (shop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shop*[1], *v.*] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purchase or examination of goods: as, she is very fond of *shopping*.

What between *shopping* and morning visits with mamma, . . . I contrive to enjoy myself tolerably.
Mrs. H. More, Celebs, xxiii.

There was an army of dressmakers to see, and a world of *shopping* to do.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

shoppish (shop'ish), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

shoppy (shop'i), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a shop or shops; shoppish; belonging to trade; commercial: as, *shoppy* people.

"His statement about being a shop-boy was the thing I liked best of all." "I am surprised at you, Margaret," said her mother. "You who were always accusing people of being *shoppy* at Hilstone!"
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xi.

2. Characterized by the presence of shops; abounding with shops: as, a *shoppy* street.

The street book-stalls are most frequent in the thoroughfares which are well-frequented, but which, as one man in the trade expressed himself, are not so *shoppy* as others.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 292.

3. Given to talking shop: as, he is apt to be *shoppy* in conversation.—4. Concerning one's own business, profession, or pursuit.

They [artists] associate chiefly with one another, or with professedly art-appreciating people whose conversation, if not unintellectual, is generally *shoppy*.
The Century, XXXI. 399.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

shop-rid† (shop'rid), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-rid*, as in *bedrid*.] Shop-worn.

May the moths branch their velvets, and their silks only be worn before sore eyes! may their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, stains, and oldness in their stuffs, and make them *shop-rid*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

shop-shift† (shop'shift), *n.* A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; cheating.

There's a *shop-shift*! plague on 'em.
B. Jonson.

shop-thief (shop'thēf), *n.* One who steals goods or money from shops; a shoplifter.

shop-walker (shop'wâ″kėr), *n.* Same as *floor-walker*.

shop-window (shop'win″dō), *n.* A window of a shop, especially one of the front windows in which goods are displayed for sale; a show-window.

Some may think more of the manner of displaying their knowledge to a monetary advantage, like goods in a *shop-window*, than of laying hold upon the substance.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 20.

shop-woman (shop'wům″an), *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

shop-worn (shop'wōrn), *a.* Somewhat worn or defaced by the handling received in a shop or store, or by exposure outside a shop.

shorage (shōr'āj), *n.* [Also *shoreage*; < *shore*[1] + *-age*.] Duty paid for goods brought on shore.

shore[1] (shōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schore*, < AS. **score*, shore (Somner, Lye, etc., without a reference) (= MD. *schore*, *schoore*, *schoor*, shore, alluvial land, foreland, = MLG. *schore*, *schor*, *schare*, shore, coast); prob. orig. land 'cut off' (cf. *scoren clif*, 'shorn cliff,' a precipice), < *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *score*[1].] 1. The coast or land adjacent to a considerable body of water, as an ocean or sea, or a lake or river; the edge or margin of the land; a strand.

On wyther half [the opposite side] water com doun the *schore*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 230.

Upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her *shores*.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 101.

He [Canute] caus'd his Royal Seat to be set on the *shoar* while the Tide was coming in.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In *law*, the space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

In the Roman law, the *shore* included the land as high up as the largest wave extended in winter.
Burrill.

Lee shore. See *lee*[1].—**Shore cod-liver oil.** See *cod-liver*.—**Shore fish.** See *fish*[1].—**Shore-grounds,** inshore fishing-grounds. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—**Shore-pool,** a fishing-place for shore-seining. [Delaware River, New Jersey.]—**Shore sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.

shore[1] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [< *shore*[1], *n.*] To set on shore.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones, aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, . . . let him call me rogue for being so far officious.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 869.

shore[2] (shōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schore* = D. *schoor*, a prop, = Norw. *skora*, a prop, = Sw. dial. *skåre*, a piece of cut wood (cf. Icel. *skordha*, a prop, esp. under a boat, = Norw. *skorda*, a prop); prob. orig. a piece 'cut off' of a suitable length, < AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *shore*[1].] A post or beam of timber or iron for the temporary support of something; a prop.

Schore, undursettynge of a thynge that wolde falle; . . . Suppositorium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 448.

As touching props and *shores* to support vines, the best (as we have said) are those of the oke or olive tree.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the *shores* and spurs.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

Especially—(*a*) A prop or timber obliquely placed, acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when the wall is in danger of falling, or when alterations are being made in the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress. See *dead-shore*. (*b*) In *ship-building:* (1) A prop fixed under a ship's side or bottom to support her on the stocks, or when laid on the blocks on the slip. See also cut under *launching-ways*. (2) A timber set temporarily beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck when taking in the lower masts. See *dogshore*, *skegshore*, and *spur*. (*c*) A stake set to prop or bear up a net in hunting. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]


Frame of a Vessel supported by Shores.

shore[2] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schoren* (= D. *schoren*); < *shore*[2], *n.*] To support by or as by a post or shore; prop, as a wall, particularly when some more permanent support is temporarily taken away: usually with *up*: as, to *shore up* a building.

If I can but finde the parentall roote, or formall reason of a Truth, I am quiet; if I cannot, I *shore up* my slender judgement as long as I can, with two or three the handsomest props I can get.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

The most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shoared* him *up*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 238.

A huge round tower . . . *shores up* with its broad shoulders the beautiful palace and garden-terrace.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 6.

shore[3] (shōr). An obsolete or archaic preterit (and obsolete past participle) of *shear*[1].

shore[4] (shōr), *v. t.* and *i.* [An assibilated form of *score*[1].] To count; reckon. [Scotch.]

shore[5] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [Sc. also *schore*, *schor*, *schoir*; perhaps an assibilated form of *score*[1], in a similar sense (cf. *shore*[4]); or another form of *sure*, *v.*, equiv. to *assure* (cf. *shore*[7], var. of *sewer*[3]).] 1. To threaten; warn. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

But, like guid mithers, *shore* before you strike.
Burns, Prologue for Sutherland's Benefit Night.

2. To offer. [Scotch.]

A panegyric rhyme, I ween,
Even as I was he *shor'd* me.
Burns, Petition of Bruar Water.

shore[6]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *share*[3].

shore[7], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sewer*[3].

Shorea (shō'rē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1805), named after John *Shore*, Baron Teignmouth (1751–1834), governor-general of India.] A genus of choripetalous plants, of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ* and tribe *Shoreæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a very short calyx-tube unchanged in fruit, and imbricated calyx-lobes, some or all of which become much enlarged and wing-like and closely invest the hard nut-like fruit. There are about 87 species, natives of the East Indies, Malay archipelago, Philippine Islands, and New Guinea. They are resin-bearing trees, smooth, hairy, or scurfy, bearing entire or repand leaves with peculiar parallel veins. The flowers are commonly loosely arranged in axillary and terminal panicles, usually with five much-twisted petals and numerous stamens of several rows. *S. robusta* is the sal-tree, or Indian sal. See *sal*[2].

shoreage, *n.* See *shorage*.

shore-anchor (shōr'ang″kor), *n.* The anchor lying toward the shore.

shore-beetle (shōr'bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Pimeliidæ*: more fully called *burrowing shore-beetle*. *A. Adams*.

shore-bird (shōr'bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird that frequents the sea-shore, the mouths of rivers, and estuaries; a limicoline wading bird, or any member of the *Limicolæ*: so called in distinction from paludicole wading birds. (See *Limicolæ*.) Many of these birds are also called *bay-birds* or *bay-snipe*.—2. The river-swallow, sand-martin, or bank-swallow, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*. [Local, British.]—**Crouching shore-bird,** the pectoral sandpiper, or squat-snipe. See *kricker*. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*.

shore-cliff (shōr'klif), *n.* A cliff at the water's edge or extending along shore.

[He] saw once a great piece of a promontory,
That had a sapling growing on it, slide
From the long *shore-cliff's* windy walls to the beach.
Tennyson, Geraint.

shore-crab (shōr'krab), *n.* A littoral crab of the family *Carcinidæ*; specifically, *Carcinus mænas*. See cuts under *Brachyura*, *Carcinus*, *Megalops*, and *Zoæa*.

shore-grass (shōr'grâs), *n.* Same as *shoreweed*.

shore-hopper (shōr'hop″ėr), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea; a small crustacean of one of the families *Orchestiidæ*, *Gammaridæ*, etc., as *Orchestia littorea*. See cut under *Orchestia*.

shore-jumper (shōr'jum″pėr), *n.* A beach-flea.

shore-land (shōr'land), *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

shore-lark (shōr'lärk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eremophila* (or *Otocorys*); a horned lark, as *E. alpestris*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

shoreless (shōr'les), *a.* [< *shore* + *-less*.] Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

Through the short channels of expiring time,
Or *shoreless* ocean of eternity.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

shore-line (shōr'līn), *n.* The line where shore and water meet.

Considering the main body of Lake Bonneville, it appears from a study of the *shorelines* that the removal of the water was accompanied, or accompanied and followed, by the uprising of the central part of the basin.
Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

shoreling (shōr'ling), *n.* Same as *shorling*.

shoreman (shōr'man), *n.*; pl. *shoremen* (-men). A sewerman.

The *shore-men*, however, do not collect the lumps of coal and wood they meet with on their way, but leave them as the proper perquisites of the mud-larks.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 168.

shore-oil (shōr'oil), *n.* The purest kind of cod-liver oil.

shore-pipit (shōr'pip″it), *n.* The rock-pipit.

shore-plover (shōr'pluv″ėr), *n.* A rare book-name of *Esacus magnirostris*, an Australian plover.

shorer (shōr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *shorier*, *shoryer*; < *shore*[2] + *-er*[1].] That which shores; a prop.

"Thees thre *shoryeres*," quath he, "that bereth vp this plonte,
Thei by-tokneth trewely the Trinite of heuene."
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 25.

Then setteth he to it another *shorer*, that all thinge is in the Newe Testament fulfilled that was promysed before.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 473.

shore-service (shōr'sėr″vis), *n.* In the United States navy, any duty not on board a sea-going ship.

shore-shooting (shōr'shö″ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting shore-birds.

shoresman (shōrz'man), *n.*; pl. *shoresmen* (-men). 1. One engaged in the fisheries whose duties keep him ashore, as the owner of a vessel, or the proprietor of, or an employee or laborer in, a packing-house; especially, a sole or part owner of a vessel.—2. A longshoreman.

shore-snipe (shōr'snīp), *n.* The common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Perth.]

shore-teetan (shōr'tē″tan), *n.* The rock-pipit: same as *gutter-teetan*. [Orkney.]

shore-wainscot (shōr'wān″skot), *n.* A British moth, *Leucania littoralis*, found among sand-hills.

shoreward (shōr'wärd), *adv.* [< *shore*[1] + *-ward*.] Toward the shore.

This mounting wave will roll us *shoreward* soon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

shoreweed (shōr'wēd), *n.* [< *shore*[1] + *weed*[1].] A low herb, *Littorella lacustris*, growing in mud and wet sand in northern or mountainous parts of Europe. It has a tuft of linear radical leaves and monœcious flowers, the pistillate hidden among the leaves, the

staminate on scapes an inch high with long filaments, the most conspicuous part of the plant. Also *shore-grass*.

shore-whaling (shōr'hwā'ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the whale near the shore. It was the earliest method practised in America. The boats were launched from the beach, and the captured whale was towed ashore, to be cut in and tried out. Most shore-whaling in America is now done on the Pacific coast, and the men employed are mainly foreigners. California shore-whaling was begun at Monterey in 1851 by Captain Davenport, and conducted much as it had been for 150 years in New England. This method is distinguished from both coast-whaling and deep-sea whaling. See *whaling*.

shoring[1] (shōr'ing), *a.* [Appar. < *shore*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Awry; aslant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shoring[2] (shōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shore*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of supporting with shores or props. —**2.** A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

shorl, shorlaceous. See *schorl, schorlaceous*.

shorling (shōr'ling), *n.* [Also *shoreling*; < *shore*[3] (*shorn*) + *-ling*[1].] **1.** A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly shorn sheep.—**2.** See the quotation.

Shorling and morling, or mortling, are words to distinguish fells of sheep, *shorling* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back, and morling the fells flayed off after they [the sheep] die or are killed.
Tomlin, Law Dict. (*Latham.*)

3†. A shaveling: a contemptuous name for a monk or priest.

After that this decree and doctrine of transubstantiation came in, no crying out hath there been to receive it (no, that is the prerogative of the priests and shaven *shorlings*). *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 276.

This Babylonish whore, or disguised synagogue of *shorelings*, sitteth upon many waters or peoples that are fantastical, fickle, or foolish.
Bp. Bale, Image of Both Churches, xvii. 6.

shorn (shōrn). Past participle of *shear*[1].

short (shôrt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *short, schort, scheort, ssort, sceort, scort,* < AS. *sceort, scort* = OHG. *scurz*, short, = Icel. **skortr*, short (*skortr*, shortness); otherwise found only in derivatives (see *short, v., shirt, skirt*[1]); root unknown. The word represented by E. *curt* (= OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kurt* = D. *kort* = MLG. *kort* = OHG. *churz*, G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. Dan. *kort*, < L. *curtus*, short) appears to have taken the place, in L. and G. and Scand., of the orig. Teut. adj. represented by *short*. The Teut. forms, AS. *sceort*, OHG. *scurz*, etc., are commonly supposed to be identical with L. *curtus* (assumed to stand for **scurtus*), but the phonetic conditions do not agree (AS. *t* = L. *d*). They are also supposed to be derived, with formative *-tu*, from AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), etc., cut, shear, as if lit. 'shorn'; but the sense requires the formative to be *-d*, E. *-d*[2] (as in *old, cold*, etc.), and the adj. word formed from *sceran* with this pp. suffix is in fact AS. *sceard* (see *shard*[1]). The root of *sceort* remains unknown. Hence ult. *shirt, skirt.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not long; having little length or linear extension: as, a *short* distance; a *short* flight; a *short* stick or string.

This Weye is most *schort* for to go streyghte unto Babiloyne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 56.

Now draweth cut, er that we ferrer twynne;
He which that hath the *shorteste* shal bigynne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 836.

What is right and what is wrang?
A *short* sword and a lang.
Burns, Ye Jacobites by Name.

2. Not tall; low in stature.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both *short* and tall.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 36.

The Nymph too *short* her Seat should seldom quit,
Lest, when she stands, she may be thought to sit.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. Not long in time; of brief duration.

For but [unless] ich haue bote of mi bale, bi a *schort* time, I am ded as dore-nail. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 628.

The triumphing of the wicked is *short*. Job xx. 5.

4. Not up to a required standard or amount; not reaching a certain point; lacking; scant; insufficient; deficient: as, a *short* supply of provisions; *short* allowance of money; *short* weight or measure.

She passes praise; then praise too *short* doth blot.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 241.

Some silk they [people of Chios] make, and some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

You have detected a baker in selling *short* weight; you prosecute him for the cheat.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xi. 24.

In this sense much used predicatively, followed by *of*, in comparative statements. (*a*) Less than; inferior to: as, his escape was little *short of* a miracle.

His brother . . . was no whit *short of* him in the knowledge of God's will, though his youth kept him from daring to offer himself to the congregation.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 149.

One Snake, whom I have detected in a matter little *short of* forgery. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

(*b*) Inadequate to; incommensurate to.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens.
Sir P. Sidney.

That merit which with favour you enlarge
Is far, far *short of* this propos'd reward.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(*c*) On the hither side of; not up with or even with; not having reached or attained: as, you are *short of* the mark.

The body of the maid was found by an Indian, about half a year after, in the midst of thick swamp, ten miles *short of* the place he said he left her in.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 290.

Put a grasshopper on your hook, and let your hook hang a quarter of a yard *short of* the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

5. Deficient in wisdom or discretion; defective; at fault; in error.

My wit is *short*, ye may wel understonde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 746.

He was . . . *shorte* in resting on a verball order from them; which was now denyd, when it came to a perticuler of loss. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 282, note.

In doctrine, they were in some things *short*; in other things, to avoid one extreme they ran into another.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

6. Insufficiently provided or supplied (with); scantily furnished (with); not possessed of the required or usual quantity or amount (of): often with *of*: as, we have not received our allowance, we are still *short*; to be *short of* funds, materials, or tools.

Achates and his guest,
. . . *short of* succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 690.

Whether sea-going people were *short of* money about that time, or were *short of* faith, . . . I don't know; all I know is that there was but one solitary bidding.
Dickens, David Copperfield, i.

7. In *exchange transactions*: (*a*) Noting something that has been sold short (see under *short, adv.*); not in hand or possession when contract to deliver is made: as, *short* stocks. (*b*) Noting transactions in values not possessed at the time of contract, but to be procured before the time of delivery: as, *short* sales. (*c*) Not possessed of a sufficiency to meet one's engagements: with *of*: as, to be *short of* X preferred. (*d*) Of or pertaining to those who have sold short: as, the *short* interest in the market (that is, the "bears," or those persons who have sold short, and whose interest it is to depress prices).—**8.** Not far in the future; not distant in time; near at hand. [Now rare.]

Sore offended that his departure should be so *short*.
Spenser.

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

9. Limited in power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; not tenacious or retentive: said of mental faculties: as, a *short* memory.

Since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present. *Rowe.*

10. Brief; not lengthy; concise. (*a*) Said of that which is spoken or written.

Short tale to make, we at Saint Alban's met.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 120.

Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The *short* and simple annals of the poor.
Gray, Elegy.

(*b*) Said of a speaker or writer.

What 's your business?
And, pray ye, be *short*, good friends; the time is precious.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

To be *short*, euery speach wrested from his owne naturall signification to another not altogether so naturall is a kinde of dissimulation, because the wordes beare contrary countenaunce to th' intent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 155.

My advice to you is only that in your pleadings you are *short* and expressive. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

11. Curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; petulant; crusty; uncivil: as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 138.

How, pretty sullenness,
So harsh and *short*! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

The French and English Ambassadors, interceding for a Peace, had a *short* Answer of Philip II.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

12. In *archery*, not shot far enough to reach the mark: opposed to *gone* and *wide*.

Standinge betwixt two extremes, eschewing *short*, or gone, or either side wide.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 22.

13. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling readily; inclined to flake off; defective in point of coherence or adherence: as, pastry is made *short* with butter or lard; iron is made cold-*short* by phosphorus, and hot-*short* by sulphur; the presence of coal-cinders makes mortar *short*.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In *short* and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 40.

The rogue's made of pie-crust, he 's so *short*.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

The flesh of him [the chub] is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 66.

14. Not prolonged in utterance; less in duration than times or sounds called long: said of times, vowels, and syllables. Specifically—(*a*) In *pros.*, not exceeding in duration the unit of time (*mora, semeion*), or so regarded. The ordinary short vowel of ancient pronunciation varied somewhat in actual duration, but seems to have usually been uttered as rapidly as was consistent with full distinctness of sound. (See *long*[1], *n.*, 2.) Sometimes in metrical or rhythmical treatment a short syllable occupied less time in utterance than a normal short (was a *diminished short*, βραχεῖα μεμειωμένη), and in what is commonly known as *elision* the first of two vowel-sounds, although still audible, was shortened to such a degree as to be entirely disregarded in metrical composition. A syllable containing a short vowel was regarded as short unless the vowel stood in *position* (which see). Rhythmical or musical composition occasionally allowed itself the liberty of treating a prosodic short as a long (an *augmented short*, βραχεῖα ηὐξημένη), and vice versa. In metrical composition a short syllable usually did not take the ictus; hence, in modern versification, an unaccented syllable, whatever its duration, is said to be *short*. A short time, vowel, or syllable is marked by a curved line written independently or above the vowel: thus, ⏑, *ă*.

What better [than a song will] teach the foreigner the tongue,
What 's long or *short*, each accent where to place?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 207.

(*b*) In *Eng. orthoëpy*, noting the pronunciation of the vowels *a, e, i, o, u* exemplified in the words *fat, met, sit, not, nut*. See *long*[1], *a.*, 5 (*b*).

15. Unmixed with water; undiluted; neat, as spirits; hence, strong: as, something *short* (a glass of spirits as distinguished from beer or other mild beverage). [Colloq.]

"There an't no drain of nothing *short* handy, is there?" said the Chicken, generally. "This here sluicing night is hard lines." *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxii.

Come, Jack, shall us have a drop of some'at *short*?
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xvii.

16. Small (and hence portable). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A short bit.** See *bit*[2].—**A short horse is soon curried,** a simple matter or plain business is soon disposed of.—**At short sight,** a phrase noting a bill which is payable soon after being presented to the acceptor or payer.—**At short words**†, briefly; in short.

At short wordes thou shalt trowen me.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 956.

In short meter. See *meter*[2].—**Short allowance,** less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the reduced allowance to sailors or soldiers during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is running low, with no present prospect of a fresh supply. In the British navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called *short-allowance money*. Hence, a scanty supply of anything.—**Short and.** Same as *ampersand*.—**Short appoggiatura.** See *appoggiatura*.—**Short bill,** in *com.*, a bill having less than ten days to run.—**Short circuit,** a shunt or side circuit of relatively low resistance connecting two points of an electric circuit so as to carry the greater part of the current.—**Short clothes.** (*a*) Same as *small-clothes*.

Will you wear the *short clothes*,
Or will you wear the side?
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 272).

(*b*) The petticoats or the whole dress of young children who have left off the long clothes of early infancy.—**Short coats,** the shortened skirts of a young child when the long clothes of its earliest infancy are discarded.—**Short commissure.** See *commissure*.—**Short commons.** See *commons*.—**Short cross,** in *printing*, the thick and short cross-bar of a chase. See *chase*[2], 1.—**Short cut.** See *cut, n.*, 10.—**Short division.** See *division*.—**Short elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra which cover less than half of the abdomen, as in the rove-beetles.—**Shorter Catechism.** See *catechism*.—**Short fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Short gown,** a full, loose jacket formerly worn with a skirt by women; a bed-gown.

Brisk withered little dames, in close crimped caps, long-waisted *shortgowns*, homespun petticoats, with scissors and pincushions and gay calico pockets hanging on the outside. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

Short haul. See *long haul*, under *long*[1].—**Short hose,** the stockings of the Scottish Highlander, reaching nearly to the knee: a name originating in the sixteenth century or earlier, when Englishmen wore hose covering the thigh, leg, and foot in one piece, and perhaps used in discrimination from the trews. The short hose were commonly cut from tartan cloth, and not knitted.—**Short lay.** See *lay*[1], 6.—**Short leet, meter, mordent.** See the nouns.—**Short number,** in *printing*, said of an edition of 250 copies or less.—**Short oct, octave.** See the nouns.—**Short of.** See defs. 4, 6, and 7.—**Short Parliament.** See *parliament*.—**Short pull,** in *printing*, a light impression on a hand-press, which requires only a short pull of the bar.—**Short reduction,** in *logic*. See *reduction*.—**Short rib.** (*a*) One of the lower ribs, which are shorter than some of the upper ones, and do not reach to the breastbone; a false rib, or floating rib.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortribs* under the muscles. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

(*b*) *pl.* The right or left hypochondrium; the hypochondriac region, where the short or floating ribs are.—**Short**

score. See *score*[1], 9.—**Short sea, shrift, sixes, splice, stitch, suit, warp, whist,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come short, to come short of.** See *come*.—**To cover short sales.** See *cover*[1].—**To enter a bill short.** See *enter*[1].—**To fall short.** See *fall*[1].—**To go short.** (*a*) To fail to equal or match: generally with *of*.

Drake was a Dy'dapper to Mandeville.
Candish, and Hawkins, Furbisher, all our voyagers
Went short of Mandeville. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 6.

(*b*) On the stock-exchange, to sell largely, expecting to buy later as many shares as may have been previously sold.—**To heave a cable short.** See *heave*.—**To make short boards.** See *board*.—**To make short work of, with,** etc. See *work*.

II. *n.* **1.** A summary account: as, the *short* of the matter: see *the long and the short*, under *long*[1].

The *short* is this:
'Tis no ambition to lift up myself
Urgeth me thus.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 3.

The *short* is that your sister Gratiana
Shall stay no longer here.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

2. In *pros.*, a short time or syllable. See *long*[1], *n.*, 2.

The average long would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average *short*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 264.

The sounds being divided into longs and *shorts*.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 68.

3. Whatever is deficient in number, quantity, or the like.

In counting the remittances of bank notes received for redemption during the year, there was found $25,528 in overs, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and $8,246 in *shorts*, being amounts less than the amounts claimed. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 100.

This [coin-package] is a self-counter, in which there can be no danger of *shorts* or overs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 194.

4. *pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—**5.** *pl.* In *rope-making*, the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines; also, hemp inferior to that used in making staple ropes.—**6.** *pl.* Small-clothes; knee-breeches: a term introduced when but few persons still wore this dress, trousers being more common.

A little emphatic man, with a bald head, and drab *shorts*, who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snapping the two little legs encased in the drab *shorts*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiii.

We can recall a pair of drab *shorts* worn as part of a walking dress, with low quartered shoes and white cotton stockings, nearly as late as 1829 or 30.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 195.

The little old gentleman . . . follows him, in black *shorts* and white silk stockings.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

7. *pl.* In *printing*, the copies that have been or should be reprinted to make full a deficient edition.—**8.** In *exchange dealings:* (*a*) A short sale: as, to cover one's *shorts*. (*b*) One who has made short sales, or has sold short. See *to sell short*, below.—**9.** In *base-ball*, same as *short-stop*.—**For short,** by way of abbreviation: as, her name is Elizabeth, but she is called Bet *for short*. [Colloq.]

The property-man, or, as he is always called, "props," *for short*. *New York Tribune*, July 14, 1889.

In short, in few words; in brief; to sum up briefly.

Now I must telle *in shorte*, for I muste so,
Youre observaunce that ye shalle done at none.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Gay and sunny, pellucid in air and water, we are sure that Smyrna is—*in short*, everything that could be wished.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

★**To cover shorts.** See *cover*[1].

short (shôrt), *adv.* [< *short*, *a.*] In a short manner, in any sense; briefly or curtly; not at length; insufficiently; friably.

Speak *short*, and have as short despatch.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

If the cakes at tea ate *short* and crisp, they were made by Olivia. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

He answer'd not,
Or *short* and coldly.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To blow short. See *blow*[1].—**To cut short.** See *cut*.—**To sell short,** in *exchange dealings*, to sell what the seller does not at the time possess, but hopes to buy at a lower rate before the time specified for delivery.—**To set short†,** to regard or treat as of little value. Compare *to set light*, etc.

For-thy ich consaille alle creatures no clerk to dispise,
No *sette short* by here science what so thei don hemselue.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 65.

To take up short, to check abruptly; answer or interrupt curtly; take to task unceremoniously or uncivilly.

When some of their Officers that had been sent to apprehend him came back with admiration of him, and said, Never man spake like this man, they *take* them *up short*, and tell them, They must believe as the Church believes.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. x. i.

He was *taken up short*, as one that spoke irreverently of a mystery. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

★**short**† (shôrt), *v.* [< ME. *shorten, schorten*, < AS. *sceortian* (= OFries. *korta, kerta, kirta* = D. *korten* = MLG. *korten* = OHG. *curzen, kurzen, kürzen*, MHG. *schürzen, kürzen*, G. *kürzen* = Sw. *korta* = Dan. *korte*), become short, < *sceort*, short: see *short*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become short; shorten.

His sight wasteth, his wytte mynysheth, his lyf *shorteth*.
The Book of Good Manners (1486).

2. *Naut.*, to take in the slack; haul in.

We layd out one of those ankers, with a hawser which he had of 140 fadom long, thinking to haue warpt in, but it would not be; for as we *shorted* vpon ye said warpe the anker came home. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 277.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make short; shorten.

And eek I praye, Jhesu *shorte* hir lyves
That nat wol be governed by hir wyves.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

Which affray *shorttyd* the lyffdayes of the sayd Phillippe, whiche dyed withynne shorte tyme after the said affray. *Paston Letters*, I. 278.

But let my loves fayre Planet *short* her wayes
This yeare ensuing, or else *short* my dayes.
Spenser, Sonnets, lx.

2. To make the time appear short to; amuse; divert: used reflexively.

Furth I fure . . . to *schort me* on the sandis.
Sir D. Lindsay.

shortage (shôr'tāj), *n.* [< *short* + *-age*.] A deficit; deficiency; the amount by which anything is short.

On all Grain blown and screened to lighters for harbor delivery, *shortage* in excess of one bushel per thousand bushels will not be guaranteed.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 236.

short-armed (shôrt'ärmd), *a.* Having short arms; not reaching far; hence, feeble.

Which *short-armed* ignorance itself knows.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 15.

short-ax (shôrt'aks), *n.* A battle-ax with a short handle, adapted for wielding with one hand, and especially for mounted knights: distinguished from the poleax, which was essentially the arm of a foot-soldier.

short-billed (shôrt'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a short bill; brevirostrate or brevirostral: specifically applied to many birds: as, the *short-billed* kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris;* the *short-billed* marsh-wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*.

short-bread (shôrt'bred), *n.* Same as *short-cake* (*a*). [Scotch.]

All kinds of cake were there, and soda-scones, *short-bread*, marmalade, black-currant jam, and the like.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ii.

short-breathed (shôrt'bretht), *a.* Having short breath or hurried respiration; dyspnœic.

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short-breathed* man is half a gallon of hydromel with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot*.

shortcake (shôrt'kāk), *n.* A rich crisp tea-cake, made short with butter, sweetened, and baked rather thin. (*a*) A broad, flat, thin cake made crisp and short with lard or butter, and served up hot. (*b*) Pie-crust or pastry baked in small cakes and eaten without the filling. (*c*) A thin, light, tender cake, shortened, sometimes sweetened, and served either hot or cold. It is often prepared in layers with fruit between them, to be eaten with cream, as strawberry *shortcake*, peach *shortcake*, etc. [U. S.]

Sweet cakes and *short cakes*, ginger cakes and honey cakes, and the whole family of cakes.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

★**short-circuit** (shôrt'sėr″kit), *v. i.* To complete an electric circuit by a conductor of low resistance so that a current passes which is excessive compared with the current for which the circuit is intended.

short-cloak (shôrt'klōk), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Cidaria picata:* more fully called *short-cloak carpet*.

short-coarse (shôrt'kōrs), *n.* One of the grades of wool into which a fleece is divided.

short-coat (shôrt'kōt), *v. t.* [< *short coat-s* (see under *short*, *a.*).] To dress in the first short garments, so as to leave the legs free for standing and walking; put short clothes on: said of infants.

"I really do believe," continued the young matron slowly, . . . "that we shall have to *short-coat* him before the three months are out."
Mrs. L. B. Walford, The Baby's Grandmother, xxiv.

Manitoba is as yet in its headstrong youth, and the North-West Territories are waiting to be *shortcoated*.
Athenæum, No. 3252, p. 238.

shortcoming (shôrt'kum″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *come short* (see under *come*).] **1.** A falling-off of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop.—**2.** A failure of performance, as of duty; a coming short; a delinquency.

It would argue a just sensibleness . . . of our unworthy *shortcomings*, in not having more strenuously endeavoured to prevent this course of defection, . . . if for this we were mourning. *M'Ward*, Contendings (1723), p. 222.

I . . . have not
Completed half my task; and so at times
The thought of my *shortcomings* in this life
Falls like a shadow on the life to come.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

Very little achievement is required in order to pity another man's *shortcomings*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxi.

short-dated (shôrt'dā″ted), *a.* Having little time to run.

The course of thy *short-dated* life.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Eccles., ix.

short-drawn (shôrt'drân), *a.* Drawn in incompletely; imperfectly inspired: as, *short-drawn* breath.

short-eared (shôrt'ērd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having short plumicorns: as, the *short-eared* owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, formerly *Strix brachyotus* or *Brachyotus palustris*.

shortelichet, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *shortly*.

shorten (shôr'tn), *v.* [< *short* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become short or shorter; contract; diminish in length: as, ropes *shorten* when wet.

Futurity still *shortens*, and time present sucks in time to come. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 13.

The *short'ning* winter day is near a close.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. To make anything short: used with *in* in the nautical phrase *to shorten in on the cable*, to heave in short or shorter.—**3.** To come short; fail.

They had at that present but one Minister, nor neuer had but two, and they so *shortned* of their promises that but onely for meere pity they would haue forsaken them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 163.

To shorten in, in *hort.*, to prune.

Some people imagine that when they have taken a pair of hedge shears or some such instrument, and shorn off the ends of the shoots on the outside of the tree indiscriminately, they are *shortening in;* and so they are, as they would a hedge! *P. Barry*, Fruit Garden, p. 257.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make short or shorter; abridge; curtail: as, to *shorten* hours of work; to *shorten* the skirt of a dress.

I am sorry that by hanging thee I can
But *shorten* thy life one week.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 488.

But here and elsewhere often, when he telleth tales out of Schoole, the good mans tongue is *shortned*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

In pity to us, God has *shortened* and bounded our view.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

The race that *shortens* its weapons lengthens its boundaries. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

2. To make appear short: as, pleasant companionship *shortens* a journey; a concave mirror *shortens* the face.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art.
Suckling, Detraction Execrated.

There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood
Seems sunk, and *shorten'd* to its topmost boughs.
Cowper, Task, i. 306.

3. Figuratively, to make inefficient or incapable. Compare *short-armed*.

Behold, the Lord's hand is not *shortened*, that it cannot save. Isa. lix. 1.

4. To take in; contract; lessen in extent or amount: as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance.

Grind their joints
With dry convulsions, *shorten* up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 260.

5. To check; confine; restrain.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden*.

6. To deprive.

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears,
Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 669.

7. To cause to come short or fail.

By the discovery
We shall be *shorten'd* in our aim, which was
To take in many towns ere almost Rome
Should know we were afoot. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 23.

8. To make short or friable, as pastry with butter or lard.—**9.** To pronounce or measure as short: as, to *shorten* a vowel or syllable.—**To shorten sail.** See *sail*[1].

shortener (shôrt'nėr), *n.* [< *shorten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shortens.

The gout . . . is not usually reckoned a *shortener* of life.
Swift, Inquiry into the Behaviour of the Queen's Last [Ministry, ii.

shortening (shôrt'ning), *n.* In *cookery*, lard, butter, or other substance used to make pastry short or flaky.

shorthand (shôrt'hand), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *short-hand, short hand;* < *short* + *hand.*]

I. *n.* A method of rapid writing with brief characters, different from longhand, and capable of being so contracted and combined that the hand can keep pace with speech; stenography; brachygraphy; tachygraphy; phonography (which see). Shorthand was used by the Greeks and Romans, but all knowledge of the art was lost from the tenth to the sixteenth century, when modern shorthand had its inception in the treatises of Dr. Timothy Bright (1588) and Peter Bales (1590), in which arbitrary signs were used to represent each word. The first system of any practical importance was that of John Willis (1602), which was based on the common alphabet with the addition of arbitrary signs. Among Willis's imitators were T. Shelton (1626), Jeremiah Rich (1642), William Mason (1672), Thomas Gurney (1750), John Byrom (1767), William Mavor (1779), and Samuel Taylor (1786). Taylor's was considered the best of the a-b-c systems, and was largely used until Isaac Pitman (1837) invented phonography, which, as variously modified by its originator and others, has been more widely adopted than any other method. In its improved form (ninth edition 1852, tenth edition 1857) it is the system best known in the United States. It has been modified by Benn Pitman (brother of Isaac), A. J. Graham, J. E. Munson, Osgoodby, Burnz, and others. In this system speeds ranging from 200 to 250 words per minute, for ten minutes' continuous writing from new matter with accurate transcripts, have been attained. It has been adapted to the French, German, Spanish, and other languages.

PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET.

CONSONANTS.

EXPLODENTS.				CONTINUANTS.			
P		B		F		V	
T		D		*TH*		TH	
CH		J		S		Z	
K		G		SH		ZH	
NASALS.	M			N		NG	
LIQUIDS.	L			R			
COALESCENTS.	W		Y	ASPIRATE.	H		

VOWELS.

LONG.			SHORT.	
1.	AH	*as in* *tah*	ă	*as in* *pat*
2.	EH	,, *tay*	ĕ	,, *pet*
3.	EE	,, *tea*	ĭ	,, *pit*
1.	AW	,, *taw*	ŏ	,, *not*
2.	OH	,, *toe*	ŭ	,, *nut*
3.	OO	,, *too*	o͝o	,, *foot*

DIPHTHONGS. I OW OI U WI

[The following passage is an early allusion to the use of the word in this sense:

Blep. He could never find the way to my house.
Chrem. But now he shall at a short-hand.
Blep. What, brachygraphy? Thomas Shelton's art?
Chrem. No, I mean suddenly.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, ii. 3.]

Phonetic shorthand. See *phonetic.*

II. *a.* **1.** Of writing, contracted; stenographic; written in shorthand: as, *shorthand* notes.—**2.** Of persons, using shorthand; stenographic.

It must after this be consign'd by the *Short-hand* Writers to the Publick Press.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 5.

short-handed (shôrt'han″ded), *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands, servants, or assistants.

Alston, the owner of the ranch, eyed him over from crown to spur, . . . and, being *short-handed*, engaged him on the spot. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 459.

shorthander (shôrt'han″dėr), *n.* A stenographer. [Colloq.]

It is a pity that no English *shorthander* has tried the experiment of a purely script basis, in which the blunt angles and other defects of the geometric systems shall not merely be reduced to a minimum, but eliminated altogether. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 243.

short-head (shôrt'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, a sucking whale under one year old: when near that age, it is very fat and yields above thirty barrels of blubber. *Simmonds.* [Eng.]

short-heeled (shôrt'hēld), *a.* Having the hind claw short, as a bird: as, the *short-heeled* field-lark (the tree-pipit, *Anthus arboreus* or *trivialis*). [Scotch.]

★**shorthorn** (shôrt'hôrn), *n.* One of a breed of cattle having very short horns. The breed originated in the beginning of the nineteenth century in the valley of the Tees in England, but is now spread over all the richly pastured districts of Great Britain. The cattle are easily fattened, and the flesh is of excellent quality, but for dairy purposes they are inferior to some other breeds. The word is often used adjectively: as, the *shorthorn* breed. Also called *Durham* and *Teeswater.* *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 387.

short-horned (shôrt'hôrnd), *a.* **1.** Having short horns, as cattle: specifically noting the breed of cattle called *shorthorns.*—**2.** Having short antennæ, as an insect.—**Short-horned flies,** the suborder *Brachycera.*—**Short-horned grasshoppers,** the family *Acrididæ.* See *grasshopper* and *locust*, 1.

Shortia (shôr'ti-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1842), named after Charles W. *Short*, an American botanist (1794–1863).] A genus of sympetalous plants, of the family *Diapensiaceæ* and tribe *Galaceæ.* It is characterized by scaly-bracteolate flowers, with a five-parted persistent calyx, five-lobed bell-shaped corolla, five stamens and five scale-shaped incurved staminodes, and a globose three-celled ovary, which ripens into a three-valved capsule crowned with the filiform style, and containing very numerous small seeds. There are but 2 species, *S. uniflora* of Japan, and



Flowering Plant of *Shortia galacifolia.* *a*, the corolla, laid open.

S. galacifolia of the mountains of N. and S. Carolina, long thought the rarest of North American plants, and famed as the plant particularly associated with Asa Gray, who first described it from a fragment seen in Paris in 1839, with a prediction of its structure and relationship, verified on its first discovery in flower in 1877. It is a smooth and delicate stemless plant from a perennial root, with long-stalked round or cordate evergreen radical leaves. The handsome nodding white flower is solitary upon a long peduncle which becomes erect in fruit. The plant grows in extensive patches in mountain ravines, in company with its relative *Galax.*

short-jointed (shôrt'join″ted), *a.* **1.** Having short intervals between the joints: said of plants.—**2.** Having a short pastern: specifically said of a horse.

Round-hoof'd, *short-jointed*, fetlocks shag and long.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 295.

short-laid (shôrt'lād), *a.* In *rope-making*, short-twisted.

short-legged (shôrt'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having short legs, as the breed of hens called *creepers.*

Some pigeons, Davy, a couple of *short-legged* hens.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 28.

short-lived (shôrt'līvd), *a.* [< *short* + *life* + *-ed*².] Having a short life or existence; not living or lasting long; of short continuance: as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* passion.

Such *short-lived* wits do wither as they grow.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 54.

Some have . . . sought
By pyramids and mausolean pomp,
Short-liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones.
Cowper, Task, v. 184.

Suit lightly won, and *short-lived* pain,
For monarchs seldom sigh in vain.
Scott, Marmion, v. 9.

shortly (shôrt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *shortly, shortli, schortly, schortliche, scheortliche,* < AS. *sceortlīce, scortlice,* < *sceort, scort,* short: see *short* and *-ly*².] In a short manner. (*a*) In a short time; presently; soon: often with *before* or *after.*

To shew unto his servants things which must *shortly* come to pass. Rev. i. 1.

I shall be *shortly* in London. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

They lost her in a storm that fell *shortly after* they had been on board.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 98.

(*b*) In few words; briefly.

And *shortly* to procede in this mater,
They chase hym kyng by voice of the land.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

Are not those circumstances true that this gentleman hath so *shortly* and methodically delivered?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

I may be permitted to indicate *shortly* two or three fallacies. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 220.

(*c*) Curtly; abruptly; sharply.

Lituli Johne seid he had won v shyllyngs,
And Robyn Hode seid *schortly* nay.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 3).

shortneck (shôrt'nek), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* See cut under *sandpiper.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]

shortness (shôrt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *schortnes, schortnesse,* < AS. *sceortnys, scortnys,* < *sceort, scort,* short: see *short* and *-ness.*] The quality or state of being short. (*a*) Want of length or extent in space or time; little length or little duration.

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The *shortness* of the emperors' reigns . . . did not give the workmen time to make many of their figures; and, as the *shortness* of their reigns was generally occasioned by the advancement of a rival, it is no wonder that nobody worked on the figure of a deceased emperor when his enemy was on the throne.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 496).

(*b*) Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

I am called awai, I prai you pardon mi *shortnes.*
Sir J. Cheke, in Ascham's Scholemaster, Int., p. 6.

(*c*) Want of reach, or of the power of retention: as, the *shortness* of the memory. (*d*) Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; poverty: as, the *shortness* of our reason; *shortness* of provisions.

In case from any *shortness* of water, or other cause, the turbine should have to be stopped.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 121.

(*e*) Curtness; sharpness: as, her temper was evident from the *shortness* of her answers. (*f*) Brittleness; friability; crispness.

From this pulverized stone, sand, and cement a stronger mortar was obtained than from sand and cement only; the mixture also was quite free from *shortness.*
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 276.

short-shipped (shôrt'shipt), *a.* **1.** Put on board ship in deficient quantity.—**2.** Shut out from a ship accidentally or for want of room.

short-sighted (shôrt'sī″ted), *a.* **1.** Having distinct vision only when the object is near; near-sighted; myopic.

Short-sighted men see remote objects best in Old Age.
Newton, Opticks, I. 11.

To be *short-sighted*, or stare, to fleer in the Face, to look distant, to observe, to overlook.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, I. 1.

2. Not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect; not able to discern remoter consequences or results; not gifted with foresight.

The wise his days with pleasure ends,
The foolish and *short-sighted* die with fear,
That they go no-where.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, iv.

3. Proceeding from or characterized by a want of foresight: as, a *short-sighted* plan.

short-sightedly (shôrt'sī″ted-li), *adv.* In a short-sighted manner; hence, with lack of foresight or penetration.

short-sightedness (shôrt-sī″ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being short-sighted. (*a*) Near-sightedness; myopia. (*b*) Defective or limited intellectual discernment; inability to see far into futurity or to discern remote consequences.

We think a thousand years a great matter . . . through our *short-sightedness.*
Abp. Leighton, Works (ed. 1867), I. 303.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness.*
Addison, Spectator, No. 225.

(*c*) Lack of foresight; the fact of being characterized by, or of proceeding from, want of foresight: as, the *shortsightedness* of a proposed policy.

short-spoken (shôrt'spō″kn), *a.* Speaking in a short or quick-tempered manner; sharp in address; curt of speech.

short-staple (shôrt'stā″pl), *a.* Having the fiber short: applied in commerce to the ordinary upland cotton of the United States. See *cotton-plant*, and compare *long-staple.*

short-stop (shôrt'stop), *n.* A player in the game of base-ball who is stationed between second and third base; also, the position filled by that player. See *base-ball.* Also called *short.*

short-styled (shôrt'stīld), *a.* In *bot.*, having a short style. See *heterogonous trimorphism*, under *heterogonous.*

shorttail (shôrt'tāl), *n.* A short-tailed snake; a tortricid; a roller.

short-tailed (shôrt'tāld), *a.* Having a short tail; having short tail-feathers; brevicaudate; brachyurous: specifically said of many animals and of a few groups of animals.—**Short-tailed crustaceans,** the *Brachyura.*—**Short-tailed field-mice,** the voles or *Arvicolinæ.*—**Short-tailed snakes,** the *Tortricidæ.*—**Short-tailed swimmers,** the brachyurous or pygopod natatorial birds, as auks, loons, grebes, and penguins.—**Short-tailed terns,** the terns or sea-swallows of the genus *Hydrochelidon,* as the black tern, *H. nigra* or *H. lariformis.* See cut under *Hydrochelidon.*

short-tempered (shôrt'tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a hasty temper; easily put out of temper.

short-toed (shôrt'tōd), *a.* Having short toes; brachydactylous.—**Short-toed eagle,** *Circaëtus gal-*

licus (formerly *Falco gallicus* and *Aquila brachydactyla*), a bird of prey inhabiting all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence eastward to the whole of the Indian peninsula and part of the Malay archipelago. The male is 26 inches long; the female, 30 inches; the pointed wings are more than half as long again as the tail; the tarsi are mostly naked; the nostrils are oval perpendicularly; the head is crested with lanceolate feathers; and in the adult the breast is white, streaked with brown. This bird is the *Jean-le-Blanc* of early French ornithologists; its book-name *short-toed eagle* is not very happy, as it is a poor example of an eagle, with nothing noticeable about its toes. Also called *snake-buzzard* (where see cut).

short-tongued (shôrt'tungd), *a.* Having a short, thick, fleshy tongue, as a lizard; crassilingual.

short-waisted (shôrt'wās″ted), *a.* 1. Having a short waist or body: applied to persons, and also to dresses, coats, or other garments covering the body.—2. Pertaining to garments of this character. as, *short-waisted* fashion or style.—3. Short-tempered; touchy; crusty. [Prov. Eng.]

short-winded (shôrt'win″ded), *a.* [< ME. *shortwynded;* < *short* + *wind*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Breathing with difficulty; dyspnœic.—2. Unable to bear long-continued violent exertion, as running, without difficulty of breathing; out of breath.

Whan thei saugh the Saisnes well chased and *short wynded*, thei lete renne at hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

Poins. [Reads] "I [Falstaff] will imitate the honourable Romans in brevity:" he sure means brevity in breath, *short-winded.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 136.

3. Panting; characterized by difficulty of breathing.

Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *short-winded* accents of new broils.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 3.

short-windedness (shôrt'win″ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being short-winded; dyspnœa.

Balm taken fasting, . . . is very good against *short-windedness.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 374.

short-winged (shôrt'wingd), *a.* Having comparatively or relatively short wings: specifically noting certain hawks used in falconry, as the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, in comparison with the true falcons, as the peregrine or gerfalcon.

short-witted (shôrt'wit″ed), *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment.

Piety doth not require at our hands that we should be either *short-witted* or beggarly.
Sir M. Hale, Remains, p. 200. (*Latham.*)

shory (shōr'i), *a.* [< *shore*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Lying near the shore or coast. [Rare.]—2. Shelving.

There is commonly a descent or declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, . . . and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 13.

shost†. A Middle English contracted form of *shouldest*, the second person singular of the preterit of *shall*[1].

shot[1] (shot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shotte;* < ME. *shot, schot,* < AS. *ge-sceot, ge-scot*, implements for shooting, an arrow or dart (= OFries. *skot*, a shot, = D. *schot*, a shot, shoot, = MLG. *schot*, implements for shooting, an arrow, ammunition, = OHG. *scoz*, MHG. *schoz*, G. *schoss, schuss* = Icel. *skot* = Sw. *skott* = Dan. *skud*, a shot, a shooting), < *sceótan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot: see *shoot, v.* Cf. *shoot, n.*, *shot*[2], *n.*] 1†. A missile weapon; an arrow; a dart.

No man therfore, up peyne of los of lyf,
No maner *shot*, ne pollax, ne short knyf
Into the lystes sende or thider brynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1686.

2. A projectile; particularly, a ball or bullet; also, such projectiles collectively. Projectiles for large guns are seldom called by this name without some qualifying term: as, *solid shot, round shot, grape-shot.* The term properly denotes a missile not intended to explode, as distinguished from a shell or bomb. Projectiles of unusual character, but solid and not explosive, are usually called *shot* with some descriptive word: as, *bar-shot, buck-shot, chain-shot.*

Storm'd at with *shot* and shell.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. A small ball or pellet, of which a number are combined in one charge; also, such pellets collectively. They are made by running molten lead combined with a little arsenic through a sieve, or pouring it from a ladle with a serrated edge from the top of a high tower (see *shot tower*) into water at the bottom. The stream of metal breaks into drops which become spherical. To obviate the use of the high tower, various expedients have been tried, such as dropping the metal through a tube up through which a strong current of air is driven, or dropping it through a column of glycerin or oil. Such shot is assorted by sizes of the pellets, distinguished by letters (as *BB*, spoken *double-B*), or by numbers (usually Nos. 1 to 10 or 12), or by specific names (as *swan-shot*, etc.).

4. The distance passed over by a missile or projectile in its flight; range: used, in combination with the name of the weapon or missile, as a rough measure of length.

Therby is an other churche of our Lady, distance from the churche of Bethlem .v. arrow *shottes.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

And she went, and sat her down . . . a good way off, as it were a bow*shot.* Gen. xxi. 16.

He show'd a tent
A stone-*shot* off. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Hence—5. Range in general; reach: as, within ear-*shot.*

Keep you in the rear of your affection,
Out of the *shot* and danger of desire.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 35.

6. Anything emitted, cast, or thrown forth; a shoot.

Violent and tempestuous storm and *shots* of rain.
Ray, Physico-Theological Discourses, p. 221.

7. Among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; also, one cast or set of the nets; also, the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets. See *shoot, v. t.*, 11.—8. A place where fishermen let out their nets. See *shoot, v. t.*, 11.—9. The act of shooting; discharge of, or the discharge from, a bow, gun, or other missile weapon.

Whan he moughte no lenger sustaine the *shotte* of dartes and arowes, he boldly lepte in to the see.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

And y had a bow, be the rode,
On [one] *schot* scholde yow se.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 26).

That's a perilous *shot* out of an elder-gun!
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 210.

10. One who shoots, especially with a firearm. (*a*†) A man armed with a musket or harquebus, as distinguished from a pikeman, bowman, or the like; also, a number of men so armed, collectively.

A guard of chosen *shot* I had,
That walked about me every minute while.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 53.

In his passage from his lodging to the court were set in a ward fiue or sixe thousand *shot* that were of the Emperors gard. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

(*b*) A marksman, especially with reference to his skill: as, a good *shot;* a crack *shot;* a wing-*shot.*

He was a capital cricketer; was so good a *shot* that any house desirous of reputation for its bags on the 12th or 1st was glad to have him for a guest.
Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, xiii.

11. In *weaving*, a single thread of weft carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle.—12. A defect, of the nature of a streak, in the texture of silk and other textiles, caused by the interweaving of a thread or threads differing from the others in color, quality, or size. Compare *shot*[1], *p. a.*, 3.—13. In *mining*, a blast.—14. A nook; an angle; a plot of land; specifically, a square furlong of land; a group of strips or allotments, each one furlong in length, and together a furlong in width, in the open-field system. See *field.*

The Infield is divided into three *shots* or parts, much about eighteen acres in all.
Scott of Rossie (Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 32). (*Jamieson.*)

He claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit *shot* of corn. *Scott*, Pirate, xxx.

15. A move or stroke in a game, as in curling or billiards.—16. A stitch in one's side. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—17. A handful of hemp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—18. Spermaceti; whale-shot.—**A bad shot**, a wrong guess; a mistake. [Colloq.]

"I think he was fair," he said once, but it turned out to be *a bad shot*, the person in question being as black as a coal. *Mrs. L. B. Walford*, Cousins, i.

A shot in the locker, a reserve of money or provisions; funds; resources. [Colloq.]

My wife shall travel like a lady. As long as there's *a shot in the locker* she shall want for nothing.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

A snap shot. See *snap.*—**Barbed shot.** See *barbed*[1].—**Bird-shot**, drop-shot of a size used for birds and small game generally, especially one of the finer sizes, as No. 7 or 8. The finest is usually called *mustard-seed* or *dust-shot.* Some of the largest may also take distinctive names, as *swan-shot.*—**Canister-shot.** Same as *case-shot*, 1.—**Chilled shot.** See *chill*[1].—**Drop-shot.** (*a*) Shot made by dropping or pouring melted lead, as opposed to such as are cast, as buck-shot and bullets. See def. 3, above.

The thick covering of feathers and down with which they [swans] are protected will turn the largest *drop shot.*
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 185.

(*b*) Same as *dropping fire* (which see, under *drop*). Also called *dropping shot.*—**Fancy shot.** See *fancy.*—**Flowering shot.** Same as *Indian-shot.*—**Flying shot**, a shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; also, one who fires such a shot; a wing-shot.—**Gallery shot.** See *gallery.*—**Head-mold shot**†. See *head-mold.*—**Indian shot.** See *Indian-shot.*—**Mustard-seed shot.** See *mustard-seed.*—**Parthian, random, red-hot, ricochet shot.** See the qualifying words.—**Round shot**, a spherical shot; a cannon-ball.—**Shot of a cable** (*naut.*). (*a*†) The splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two cables thus united. (*b*) A length of rope as it comes from the ropewalk; also, the length of a chain-cable between two shackles, generally fifteen fathoms.—**To arm a shot, drop to shot**, etc. See the verbs. (See also *bean-shot, buck-shot, dust-shot, feather-shot, snap-shot, swan-shot, wing-shot.*)

shot[1] (shot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shotted*, ppr. *shotting.* [< *shot*[1], *n.*] To load with shot: as, to *shot* a gun.

His order to me was "to see the top chains put upon the cables, and the guns *shotted.*"
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 345).

shot[1]. Preterit and past participle of *shoot.*

shot[1] (shot), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shoot, v.*] 1†. Advanced.

Well *shot* in yeares he seem'd. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 19.

2. Firm; stable; secure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. Having a changeable color, like that produced in weaving by all the warp-threads being of one color and all the weft of another; chatoyant. Silk is the usual material thus woven, but there are also shot alpaca and other goods.

Hoarse
With a thousand cries is its stream,
And we on its breast, our minds
Are confus'd as the cries which we hear,
Changing and *shot* as the sights which we see.
M. Arnold, The Future.

4. Same as *shooted.*

shot[2] (shot), *n.* [An assibilated form of *scot*[2]: see *scot*[2], and cf. *shot*[1].] 1. A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; charge; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.

I'll to the alehouse with you presently; where, for one *shot* of five pence, thou shalt have five thousand welcomes.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 5. 9.

"Come, brothers, be merry," said jolly Robin,
"Let us drink, and never give ore;
For the *shot* I will pay, ere I go my way,
If it cost me five pounds and more."
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 36).

You have had a feast, a merry one; the *shot*
Is now to be discharged.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, iv. 1.

2†. A supply or amount of drink, perhaps paid for at a fixed rate.

About noon we returned, had a *shot* of ale at Slathwaite.
Meeke, Diary, Jan. 23, 1691. (*Davies.*)

Rescue shot†. See *rescue.*—**To pay the shot.** See *pay*[1].—**To stand shot**, to meet the expense; pay the bill.

Are you to *stand shot* to all this good liquor?
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

"Bring him some victual, landlord," called out the recruiting serjeant. "I'll *stand shot.*"
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

shot[3] (shot), *n.* [As *shote*[1], < ME. **schote*, < AS. *sceóta*, a trout, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shot*[1]. Cf. *shote*[1].] 1. The trout, *Salmo fario.* [Westmoreland, Eng.]—2. The grayling, *Thymallus vulgaris.* Also *shut, shutt.* [Teme river, Eng.]

shot[4] (shot), *n.* [Prob. so called as 'shot' or rejected: see *shot*[1]. Cf. *shote*[2].] 1. An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep.—2. A young hog; a shote.

shot[5]†. A Middle English past participle of *shut*[1].

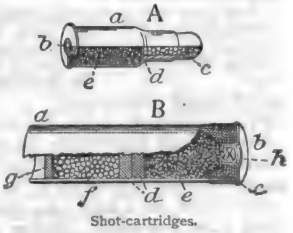
shot-anchor† (shot'ang″kor), *n.* Same as *sheet-anchor* for *sheet-anchor.*

shot-belt (shot'belt), *n.* A shoulder- or waist-belt, usually of leather, to which a receptacle is secured, or several receptacles, for small shot: a common form is that which has but a single long bag or pouch, with a metal charger at the lower end. See cut B under *shot-pouch.*

shot-borer (shot'bōr″ėr), *n.* A small lignivorous beetle of the family *Scolytidæ*, as *Xyleborus dispar*, which bores holes in trees to such an extent that they seem to have been peppered with bird-shot; a pin-borer. See cuts under *borer* and *pin-borer.* [U. S. and Canada.]

shot-bush (shot'bush), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis:* from its shot-like fruit.

shot-cartridge (shot'kär″trij), *n.* A cartridge containing shot instead of a bullet, and intended to serve various purposes. (*a*) For convenience in loading a breech-loader, the powder and shot being packed in a metal or paper case which has the percussion-cap at the end. See *shell*, 10. (*b*) To keep the shot together and prevent immediate scattering as it leaves the muzzle, the cartridge of this kind



Shot-cartridges.

A. *a*, copper case; *b*, primer; *c*, wooden capsule filled with shot; *e*, powder charge; *d*, paper partition between the rear end of the capsule and the powder. B. *a*, paper case to which is fitted the brass base *b*, with a reinforcement of layers of paper, *c*, cemented together; *d*, cloth or felt wads; *e*, powder; *f*, shot; *g*, paper shot-wad, half as thick as one of the wads *d*; *h*, primer.

being made commonly of wire and pasteboard, and the charge of shot being inclosed in a wire net. Distinctively called *wire-cartridge*.

shot-clog† (shot′klog), *n.* A person who is a mere clog on a company, but is tolerated because he pays the shot for the rest.

A gull, a rook, a *shot-clog*, to make suppers, and be laughed at? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Drawer, take your plate. For the reckoning there 's some of their cloaks; I will be no *shot-clog* to such. *Amends for Ladies*, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

shot-compressor (shot′kom-pres″ȯr), *n.* In *surg.*, a forceps used to secure the ends of a ligature by fastening a split leaden shot upon them, instead of tying them.

shot-corn (shot′kôrn), *n.* A small shot. [Rare.]

A gun was levelled at Clarke by some one very near at hand. One single *shot-corn* struck him in the inside of the right thigh. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 221.

shot-crossbow (shot′krôs″bō), *n.* A crossbow in the stock of which a gun-barrel was inserted, and which served at will as a firearm or an arbalist.

shote[1] (shōt), *n.* [Also *shot*, a trout (see *shot*[3]); < ME. **schote*, < AS. *sceóta*, a trout, < *scеótan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] Same as *shot*[3].

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

shote[2] (shōt), *n.* [Also *shoat*, E. dial. also *shoot*, *shot*, formerly also *shete*: see *shot*[4], and cf. *sholt*.] 1. A young hog; a pig.

Yong *shoates* or yong hogs, nefrendes. *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 72. (*Nares.*)

Cochet, a Cockerel or Cock-chick; also a *shote*, or *shete*, Pig. *Cotgrave.*

2. A thriftless, worthless fellow: used generally with some derogatory adjective, as *poor* or *miserable*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

shoter†, *n.* Same as *shotter*.

shot-flagon (shot′flag″ȯn), *n.* The host's pot, given where the guests have drunk above a shilling's worth of ale. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shot-free (shot′frē), *a.* Same as *scot-free*, 2.

As. But pray, why must they be punish'd that carry off the Prize?

Eut. Lest their too great Felicity should expose them to Envy, if they should carry away the Prize and go *Shot-free* too. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 426.

shot-gage (shot′gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing cannon-projectiles. Shot-gages are of two kinds—ring-gages and cylinder-gages. Two sizes of the first kind are employed for each caliber. The shot or shell must pass through the larger, but not through the smaller. It is afterward rolled through the cylinder-gage, any jamming or sticking in which causes the rejection of the projectile.

shot-garland (shot′gär″land), *n.* 1. See *shot garland*, under *garland*.—2. In land-batteries, an iron or wooden stand on which shot and shell are piled in order to preserve them from deterioration.

shot-glass (shot′glȧs), *n.* In *weaving*, same as *cloth-prover*: so called because fitted for counting the shots in a given piece of textile.

shot-gromet (shot′grom″et), *n.* See *gromet*.

shot-gun (shot′gun), *n.* A smooth-bore gun used for firing small shot, as in the chase of birds and small quadrupeds; a fowling-piece: commonly called *gun* simply, in implied distinction from *rifle* or other small-arm. Some shot-guns are too heavy to be brought to the shoulder. (See *punt-gun*, *ducking-gun*.) Shot-guns are usually either single-barreled or double-barreled; rarely a third barrel is added; sometimes one of the barrels is rifled (see the quotation). Besides being smooth-bored, a shot-gun differs from any form of rifle in having no hind-sight and a simple pin as fore-sight. Shot-guns are also distinguished as *muzzle-loaders* and *breech-loaders*; the former are little used now. Though the bore is always smooth, it is often contracted toward the muzzle to concentrate the discharge. (See *choke-bore*.) The standard shot-gun now most used by sportsmen is the double-barreled breech-loader, of 7 to 10 pounds weight, about 30 inches length of barrel, length and drop of stock fitting the shooter, often with pistol-grip, caliber usually 10, 12, or 14, and taking corresponding sizes of paper or metal shot-cartridges (see *shell*) with center-fire primers or percussion-caps and an automatic ejector; such as have the cock or hammer concealed in the mechanism of the lock are specified as *hammerless*. The special makes are numberless, but decided variations from the standard pattern are rare. Shot-guns are seldom fitted with hair-triggers, but usually with rebounding locks, in which the hammer flies back to half-cock on delivering the blow on the plunger. A special form of shot-gun, used by naturalists, is described under *cane-gun*.

The combination of a rifle and *shot-gun* in one double-barrel weapon is much esteemed by South African sportsmen. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 192.

Shot-gun policy, in *U. S. polit. slang*, a name used by partizan extremists in the North to denote the alleged political control of negro voters in the South by violence and intimidation.—**Shot-gun prescription**, in *med.*, a prescription which contains a great number of drugs of varying properties. [Colloq.]—**Shot-gun quarantine**. See *quarantine*.

shot-hole (shot′hōl), *n.* A hole made by the passage of a shot fired from a gun; also, a blasting-hole or drill-hole charged and prepared for a blast or "shot," as this term is sometimes used by miners.

shot-ice (shot′īs), *n.* A sheet of ice. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

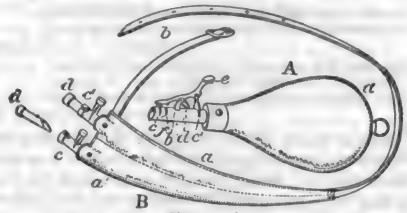
shot-line (shot′līn), *n.* In the *life-saving service*, a light cord attached to a ball which is fired from a gun or mortar so as to fall over a vessel in distress. By means of the cord a heavier rope can then be hauled from the shore to the vessel. In the United States service a cord of braided linen is used.

shot-locker (shot′lok″ėr), *n.* A compartment for containing cannon-balls, especially on shipboard. See *locker*[1].

shot-pepper (shot′pep″ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

shot-plug (shot′plug), *n.* A tapered wooden plug formerly used on board a wooden man-of-war to stop up holes made by shot. It is often covered with feârnaught or some similar material to insure a closer fit.

shot-pouch (shot′pouch), *n.* 1. A receptacle for the small shot used in hunting small game. Such pouches were formerly made of different material and of many different forms, but generally of leather, and



Shot-pouches.

A, pouch for one size of shot: *a*, pouch; *b*, charger with gates *c*, *c*′; *d*, spring which holds the gate *c* closed until the lever *e*, which shuts the gate *c*′ and opens *c*, is depressed, when the charge filling the nozle between the two gates is released. The charge can be lessened by placing the gate *c* in the slot *f*. B, pouch (shot-belt) for two sizes of shot: *a*, *a*′, pouches; *b*, strap for attachment to the person of the sportsman; *c*, *c*′, nozles, each with a single spring gate. The charge is measured in the detachable charger *a*.

fitted with a metal charger, or device for measuring a desired charge of shot. Like the powder-flask or powder-horn, the shot-pouch has almost disappeared with the nearly universal use of breech-loaders, which take fixed ammunition in the form of shot-cartridges.

He searched under his red flannel shirt, beneath the heavy tangle of *shot-pouches*, and powder-flask, and dangling chargers of antelope-horn, and the like. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 119.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*: so called in allusion to the quantity of shot often required to kill it. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

shot-proof (shot′prōf), *a.* Proof against shot or missile weapons.

Arete's favour makes any one *shot-proof* against thee, Cupid. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

shot-prop (shot′prop), *n.* An arrangement for filling a shot-hole which is low in a ship's side and is likely to admit water. It is a plug braced from within by means of a timber or several timbers, which support it firmly in place.

shot-rack (shot′rak), *n.* Same as *shot-garland*, 1.

shotrel†, *n.* [Appar. < *shot*[3] + *-er-el*, as in *pickerel*.] A pike in the first year.

As though six mouths and the cat for a seventh be not sufficient to eat an harlotry *shotrel*, a pennyworth of cheese, and half a score sparlings. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

shot-sorter (shot′sôr″tėr), *n.* A frame holding a series of rotary screens for sorting shot into various sizes.

shot-star (shot′stär), *n.* The alga *Nostoc commune*.

shott (shot), *n.* [Ar.] In northern Africa, the bed of an old saline lake which has become dried up by excess of evaporation over precipitation, and is now filled with deposits of salt and gypsum mingled with sand blown from the adjacent desert. The word is frequently used by writers in English and other languages on the physical geography of northern Africa.

shot-table (shot′tā″bl), *n.* A rotating table having an annular groove or channel in which a round shot is placed to cool after casting. It is designed to cause the metal to shrink equally in all directions.

shotted (shot′ed), *p. a.* 1. Loaded with a ball as well as with the cartridge of powder: said of cannon.

Once fairly kindled, he [Carlyle] is like a three-decker on fire, and his *shotted* guns go off, as the glow reaches them, alike dangerous to friend and foe. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 148.

2. Having a shot attached; weighted with shot.

His heavy-*shotted* hammock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vi.

Shotted line. See *line*[2].

shotten (shot′n), *p. a.* [< ME. *schoten*, < AS. *scoten*, pp. of *scеótan*, shoot, rush: see *shoot*, *v.*] 1. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone. See the quotation under *shoulder-shotten*.—2. Having spawned; spent, as a fish.

If manhood, good manhood, be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 142.

Dismally shrunk, as Herrings *shotten*. *Prior*, The Mice.

3. Sour; curdled, as milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Shotten herring**. (*a*) See def. 2. (*b*) See *herring*.

shotten-souled† (shot′n-sōld), *a.* Having lost or got rid of the soul; soulless. [Rare.]

Upbraid me with your benefits, you pilchers,
You *shotten-soul'd*, slight fellows!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

shotter† (shot′ėr), *n.* [Also *shoter*; appar. < *shoot*, *shot*, + *-er*[1]; cf. *shout*[2].] A large fishing-boat.

Boats "called *shotters* of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from Aprill to June for macrell," are mentioned in a MS. dated 1580 relating to the Brighton fishermen. *Nares.*

shot-tower (shot′tou″ėr), *n.* A high round tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top. See *shot*[1], *n.*, 3.

shotty (shot′i), *a.* [< *shot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Shot-like; resembling shot, or pellets of lead.

Purpuric eruptions, . . . *shotty* to the feel. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 226.

Weathered barley has a dull and often a dirty appearance, quite distinct from the bright *shotty* character of good samples. *Ure*, Dict., III. 185.

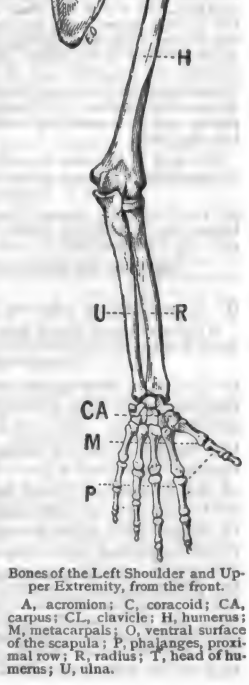
shot-window (shot′win″dō), *n.* [ME. *shotwyndowe*, *schotwyndowe*; < *shot*, shooting, + *window*: prob. orig. applied to loopholes for archers. The explanation < *shot*[5], for *shut*, + *window*, is untenable on various grounds.] A special form of window projecting from the wall. See the quotation from Chambers.

He . . . dressed hym up by a *shot wyndowe*
That was upon the carpenteris wal. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 172.

Then she has ta'en a crystal wand,
And she has stroken her troth thereon;
She has given it him out at the *shot window*,
Wi' mony a sad sigh, and heavy groan. *Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

Go to the *shot-window* instantly, and see how many there are of them. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

By *shot-window* is meant a certain species of aperture, generally circular, which used to be common in the staircases of old wooden houses in Scotland, and some specimens of which are yet to be seen in the Old Town of Edinburgh. It was calculated to save glass in those parts of the house where light was required, but where there was no necessity for the exclusion of the air. *Chambers's Scottish Songs*, [III. 216, note.



Bones of the Left Shoulder and Upper Extremity, from the front.

A, acromion; C, coracoid; CA, carpus; CL, clavicle; H, humerus; M, metacarpals; O, ventral surface of the scapula; P, phalanges, proximal row; R, radius; T, head of humerus; U, ulna.

shought†. An obsolete form of *shock*[3], *shoo*[2].

should (shud). Preterit of *shall*[1].

shoulder (shōl′dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*, Sc. *shouther*, etc.; < ME. *scholdre*, *shulder*, *schulder*, *schuldere*, *shuldre* (pl. *scholdres*, *schylderez*, *ssoldren*, *schuldren*), < AS. *sculder*, *sculdor*, *sculdur* (pl. *sculdru*, *sculdra*, collectively *gesculdru*, *gesculdre*) = OFries. *skulder*, *scholder* = D. *schouder* = MLG. *schuldere*, *schulder*, LG. *schulder*, *schuller* = OHG. *scultarra*, *scultra*, MHG. G. *schulter* = Dan. *skulder* = Sw. *skuldra*, shoulder; root unknown.] 1. A part of the body at the side and back of the bottom of the neck, and at the side and top of the chest;

collectively, the parts about the scapula or blade-bone; the scapular region, including both bony and soft parts; especially, in man, the lateral prominence of these parts, where the upper arm-bone is articulated, having as its bony basis the united ends of the collar-bone and the blade-bone, overlaid by the mass of the deltoid muscle. See also cut under *shoulder-blade*.

In another Yle, toward the Southe, duellen folk of foule Stature and of cursed kynde, that han no Hedes, and here Eyen ben in here *Scholdres*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 203.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So bear I thee upon my manly *shoulders*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 63.

I commend thy iudgement for cutting thy cote so iust to the bredth of thy *shoulders*.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincolns [Inne.

Ammon's great son one *shoulder* had too high.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 117.

2. Figuratively, sustaining power; strength to support burdens: as, to take the work or the blame on one's own *shoulders*.

The government shall be upon his *shoulder*. Isa. ix. 6.

Her slanderous tongue,
Which laid their guilt upon my guiltless *shoulders*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 98.

3. The shoulder-joint.—**4.** The parts of an animal corresponding to the shoulder of man, including some other parts, and sometimes the whole fore quarter of an animal: thus, a *shoulder* of mutton includes parts of the neck, chest, and foreleg.

I'll assure your worship,
A *shoulder* of mutton and a pottle of wine, sir.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

5. In *ornith.*, the carpal joint, or wrist-joint, of a bird's wing; the bend of the wing, which, when the wing is folded, fits against the shoulder proper, and appears in the place of this. The distinctively shaded or white parts which show in the cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *sea-eagle* are the *shoulders* in this sense.

Robert of Lincoln [the bobolink] is gayly drest, . . .
White are his *shoulders* and white his crest.
Bryant, Robert of Lincoln.

6. Some part projecting like a shoulder; specifically, in *anat.*, the tuberculum of a rib, separated from the head by the neck, and usually articulating with the transverse process of a vertebra. See *tuberculum*, and cut under *rib*. —**7.** A prominent or projecting part below the top; a rounded projection: as, the *shoulder* of a hill; especially, a projection on an object to oppose or limit motion or form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.

We already saw the French flag floating over the *shoulder* of the mountain. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

Out of the *shoulders* of one of the towers springs a tall young fir-tree. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 462.

Then they resumed their upward toil, following the rough path that zigzagged up the mighty *shoulders* and slopes [of Ben Nevis]. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

Specifically—(*a*) The butting-ring on the axle of a vehicle. (*b*) The projection of a lamp-chimney just below the contraction or neck. (*c*) In *carp.*, the finished end of a tenoned rail or mullion; the part from which the tenon projects, and which fits close against the piece in which the mortise is cut. See cut under *mortise*. (*d*) In *printing*, the projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter. See cut under *type*. (*e*) In *archery*, the broadest part of a barbed arrow-head; the width across the barbs, or from the shaft to the extremity of one of the barbs. (*f*) The upper part of the blade of a sword. (*g*) In a vase, jug, bottle, etc., the projection below the neck.

The body of this vase is richly ornamented: . . . round the *shoulder* is a frieze of Scythians.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 381.

(*h*) In a knife, the enlarged part between the tang and the blade. (*i*) In *angling*, a feather to the body of an artificial fly. (*j*) The back part of a sail.

The wind sits in the *shoulder* of your sail.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 56.

8. A projecting edge or ridge; a bur.

What constitutes a good plate in photo-engraving is deep sharp lines free from dirt or *shoulders*.
Scribner's Mag., VIII., p. 90 of Adv'ts.

9. In *fort.*, the angle of a bastion included between the face and the flank. Also called *shoulder-angle*. See cut under *bastion*.—**10.** In the *leather-trade*, a name given to tanned or curried hides and kips.—**11.** In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the humeri or front upper corners of an insect's thorax: but in *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera* the term generally denotes the upper front angles of the wing-covers. (*b*) A shoulder-moth.—**Head and shoulders.** See *head*.—**Over the left shoulder.** See *left*[1].—**Point of the shoulder**, the acromial process of the scapula; the acromion. Formerly also called *shoulder-pitch*. See cuts under *shoulder* and *shoulder-blade*.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail.** See *sail*[1], and cut under *sharpie*.—**Shoulder to shoulder**, with united action and mutual cooperation and support.

Exchanging that bird's-eye reasonableness which soars to avoid preference and loses all sense of quality, for the generous reasonableness of drawing *shoulder to shoulder* with men of like inheritance.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxiii.

To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder. See *cold*.

The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just *showing o' the cauld shouther*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxiii.

"Does he ever come back?" . . . "Ay, he comes back," said the landlord, "to his great friends now and again, and *gives the cold shoulder* to the man that made him."
Dickens, Great Expectations, liii.

To put or set one's shoulder to the wheel, to assist in bearing a burden or overcoming a difficulty; exert one's self; give effective help; work personally.

And I then *set my shoulder to the wheel* in good earnest.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

With one shoulder†, with one consent; with united effort. Compare *shoulder to shoulder*.

That they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him *with one shoulder*. Zeph. iii. 9 (margin).

shoulder (shōl'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*; < ME. *schulderen* = D. *schouderen* = G. *schultern* = Sw. *skyldra*, *skylbra* = Dan. *skuldre*, shoulder; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder energetically or with violence.

That new rotten sophistrie began to beard and *sholder* logicke in her owne tong.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 196.

Approching nigh unto him, cheeke by cheeke,
He *shouldered* him from off the higher ground.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 49.

But with his son, our soveraign Lord that is,
Youthful Theodrick was prime man in grace,
And quickly *shouldered* Ethelswick from Court.
Broome, Queens Exchange, iii.

2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders: as, to *shoulder* a basket; specifically (*milit.*), to carry vertically or nearly so, as a musket in one hand and resting against the arm and the hollow of the shoulder, the exact position varying in different countries and at different times.

The broken soldier . . .
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 158.

Playing, at the beat of drum, their martial pranks,
Should'ring and standing as if struck to stone.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 137.

At their head came Thor,
Shouldering his hammer. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

Down in the cellars merry bloated things
Shoulder'd the spigots, straddling on the butts
While the wine ran. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. To form a shoulder or abutment on, by cutting or casting, as in a shaft or a beam.—**Shoulder arms**, the order given to infantry to shoulder their muskets.

II. *intrans.* To push forward, as with the shoulder foremost; force one's way by or as if by using the shoulder, as through a crowd.

All [serving-men] tramped, kicked, plunged, *shouldered*, and jostled, doing as little service with as much tumult as could well be imagined. *Scott*, Rob Roy, v.

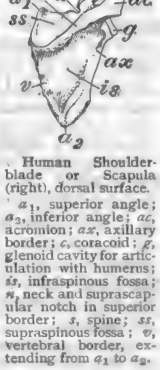
Then we *shoulder'd* thro' the swarm.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

shoulder-angle (shōl'dėr-ang″gl), *n.* In *fort.*, same as *shoulder*, 9.

shoulder-belt (shōl'dėr-belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn over the shoulder, for use or ornament. See *bandoleer*, *baldric*, *guige*, *sword-belt*.

Up, and put on my new stuff-suit, with a *shoulder-belt*, according to the new fashion. *Pepys*, Diary, May 17, 1668.

shoulder-blade (shōl'dėr-blād), *n.* [< ME. *schulderblad* = D. *schouderblad* = MLG. *schulderblat*, G. *schulterblatt* = Dan. Sw. *skulderblad*; as *shoulder* + *blade*.] The scapula (which see). The human shoulder-blade is somewhat peculiar in shape, and some of its parts are named in terms not applicable or seldom applied to scapulæ in general. It is a compound bone, including a coracoid as a mere process, and develops from seven centers of ossification, two of which are coracoid. It is commonly said to have two *surfaces*, three *borders*, and three *angles*. Of these, the ventral surface, which lies upon the ribs, is the *venter*; the other surface is the *dorsum*. This latter is unequally divided into two parts by the development of a high ridge, the *spine*, extended into a stout process, the *acromion*. The flat part above the spine is the *supraspinous fossa*; that below the spine, the *infraspinous fossa*; the venter is also called the *subscapular fossa*. These three fossæ indicate the primitively prismatic and rod-like character of the bone; and they correspond respectively to the *prescapular*, *postscapular*, and *subscapular surfaces* of a more general nomenclature. The spine being actually in the axis of the scapula, it follows that the long *vertebral border* (a_1 to a_2 in the figure) is the proximal end of the bone. The *glenoid fossa* is at the other end of the bone, at its confluence with the coracoid. The *axillary border* is one edge of the primitive prism; the *superior border* is another; and the third is along the free edge of the spine. The *suprascapular notch* in the superior border (converted into a foramen by a ligament) denotes the passage there of the vessels and nerve called by the same name. The peculiarities of the human scapula result mainly from its extensive growth downward to the inferior angle (a_2), with consequent lengthening of the axillary border and of the so-called vertebral "border," and from great development of the spine and acromion. This bone, as usual in the higher vertebrates, has two articulations—with the clavicle and with the humerus; excepting the acromioclavicular articulation, it is attached to the trunk solely by muscles, of which sixteen (sometimes seventeen) arise from or are inserted into the bone. (Compare the shape of the rabbit's shoulder-blade, figured under *metacromion*, and of a bird's, under *scapula*.) See also cut under *shoulder*.



Human Shoulder-blade or Scapula (right), dorsal surface.
a_1, superior angle; a_2, inferior angle; *ac*, acromion; *ax*, axillary border; *c*, coracoid; *g*, glenoid cavity for articulation with humerus; *ss*, infraspinous fossa; *n*, neck and suprascapular notch in superior border; *s*, spine; *ss*, supraspinous fossa; *v*, vertebral border, extending from a_1 to a_2.

I fear, sir, my *shoulder-blade* is out.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 77.

As for you and me, my good Sir, are there any signs of wings sprouting from our *shoulder-blades*?
Thackeray, Philip, v.

shoulder-block (shōl'dėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large single block having a projection on the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed.


Shoulder-block.

shoulder-bone (shōl'dėr-bōn), *n.* [< ME. *scholderbon*, *schuldirbon*, *schuldrebone*; < *shoulder* + *bone*[1].] **1.** The humerus.—**2.** The shoulder-blade.

My sonys hed hath reste none,
But leneth on the *schuldre bone*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

To see how the bear tore out his *shoulder-bone*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 97.

shoulder-brace (shōl'dėr-brās), *n.* A surgical appliance for treating round shoulders.

shoulder-brooch (shōl'dėr-brōch), *n.* A brooch such as is used in the costume of the Scottish Highlanders to secure the plaid on the shoulder.

shoulder-callosity (shōl'dėr-ka-los″i-ti), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobes*, under *prothoracic*.

shoulder-cap (shōl'dėr-kap), *n.* The piece of armor which covers the point of the shoulder, forming part either of the articulated epaulet or of the pauldron.

shoulder-clapper† (shōl'dėr-klap″ėr), *n.* One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity or to arrest him; in the latter sense, a bailiff.

A back-friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that countermands
The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 37.

shoulder-cover (shōl'dėr-kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, ★same as *shoulder-tippet*. See *patagium* (*c*).

shouldered (shōl'dėrd), *a.* [< ME. *yshuldred*; < *shoulder* + *-ed*[2].] Having shoulders, of this or that character: as, broad-*shouldered*, round-*shouldered*, red-*shouldered*.

Take oxen yonge, . . .
Yshuldred wyde is goode, and huge brest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Broad-*shouldered* was he, grand to look upon.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

shoulder-girdle (shōl'dėr-gėr″dl), *n.* The pectoral or scapular arch or girdle. See *pectoral girdle*, under *girdle*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, *sternum*, *scapula*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder*.

shoulder-guard (shōl'dėr-gärd), *n.* **1.** Same as *épaulière*.—**2.** Armor of the shoulder, especially when added to the hauberk or gambeson as an additional defense. See cuts under *epaulet*, 2, and *pauldron*.

shoulder-hitter (shōl'dėr-hit″ėr), *n.* One who hits from the shoulder; one who in boxing delivers a blow with the full weight of his body; hence, a pugilist; a bully; a rough. [Colloq., U. S.]

A band of *shoulder-hitters* and ballot-box stuffers.
New York Tribune, Sept. 30, 1858.

shouldering (shōl'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shoulder*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pushing or crowding with the shoulder or shoulders.

Some thought to raise themselves to high degree
By riches and unrighteous reward;
Some by close *shouldring*; some by flatteree.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 47.

Those *shoulderings* aside of the weak by the strong, which leave so many "in shallows and in miseries."
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 151.

2. A shoulder; a sloping projection or bank.

When there is not a kerb there should be a *shouldering* of sods and earth on each side to keep the road materials in place, and to form with the finished surface the water tables or side channels in which the surface drainage is collected. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 583.

3. In *slating*, a bed of haired lime placed beneath the upper edge of the smaller and thicker sorts of slates, to raise them and aid in making the joints water-tight.

shouldering-file (shōl′dėr-ing-fīl), *n.* A flat, safe-edged file, the narrower sides of which are parallel and inclined. See *V-file*. *E. H. Knight.*

shoulder-joint (shōl′dėr-joint), *n.* The joint between the humerus and the pectoral girdle. In most mammals the humerus and scapula are alone concerned, but in the monotremes and lower animals the coracoid bone also takes part. The joint is a ball-and-socket or enarthrodial one, permitting extensive movements. See cuts under *shoulder*, *sternum*, and *interclavicle*.

shoulder-knot (shōl′dėr-not), *n.* 1. A knot of ribbon or of metal lace worn on the shoulder. The fashion was introduced from France in the time of Charles II. It is now confined to servants in livery.

Sir, I admire the mode of your *shoulder-knot;* methinks it hangs very emphatically, and carries an air of travel in it; your sword-knot too is . . . modish.
Farquhar, Constant Couple, i. 1.

2. An epaulet.—3. A piece of jewelry made to wear on the shoulder, as a brooch or simple ornament: most generally a diamond pin set with many stones.—4. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Hadena basilinea* is the rustic shoulder-knot.—**Shoulder-knot grouse**, the ruffled grouse, *Bonasa umbella*. Also *tippet-grouse*. *J. Latham*, 1783; *J. Sabine*, 1823.

shoulder-knotted (shōl′dėr-not′ed), *a.* Wearing a shoulder-knot.

A *shoulder-knotted* Puppy, with a grin,
Queering the threadbare Curate, let him in.
Colman the Younger, Poetical Vagaries, p. 144. (*Davies.*)

shoulder-lobe (shōl′dėr-lōb), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobes*, under *prothoracic*.

shoulder-loop (shōl′dėr-lōp), *n.* A narrow strap of cloth extending along the shoulder-seam of a uniform coat from the sleeve to the collar. The shoulder-loop may be ornamented by insignia of rank, by the number of a regiment, etc. In the United States army the service coat has a shoulder-loop to which are fastened the insignia of rank in metal.

shoulder-moth (shōl′dėr-môth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis plecta* is the flame-shoulder.

shoulder-note (shōl′dėr-nōt), *n.* See *note*[1], 5.

shoulder-pegged (shōl′dėr-pegd), *a.* Gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion: applied to horses.

shoulder-piece (shōl′dėr-pēs), *n.* A shoulder-strap; a strap or piece joining the front and back of a garment, and passing over the shoulder.

It [the ephod] shall have the two *shoulderpieces* thereof joined at the two edges thereof; and so it shall be joined together. Ex. xxviii. 7.

shoulder-pitch† (shōl′dėr-pich), *n.* The point of the shoulder; the acromion.

Acromion. The *shoulder pitch*, or point, wherewith the hinder and fore parts of the necke are joyned together.
Cotgrave.

shoulder-pole (shōl′dėr-pōl), *n.* A pole to be carried on the shoulders of two persons to support a burden slung between them.

The double gate was thrown open to admit a couple of fettered convicts carrying water in a large wooden bucket slung between them on a *shoulder-pole*.
The Century, XXXVII. 35.

shoulder-screw (shōl′dėr-skrō), *n.* An external screw made with a shoulder which limits the distance to which it can be screwed in.

shoulder-shield (shōl′dėr-shēld), *n.* 1. Same as *pauldron*.—2. An outer and additional piece of armor worn in the just or tourney, generally on the left shoulder only.

shoulder-shotten (shōl′dėr-shot′n), *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.

Swayed in the back and *shoulder-shotten*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

shoulder-slip (shōl′dėr-slip), *n.* A slip or sprain of the shoulder; a dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

The horse will probably take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Groom).

shoulder-slipped (shōl′dėr-slipt), *a.* Having a slip of the shoulder; suffering dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

Mr. Floyd brought word they could not come, for one of their horses was *shoulderslipt*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 173.

He mounted him again upon Rosinante, who was half *shoulder-slipped*.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 8. (*Davies.*)

shoulder-splayed (shōl′dėr-splād), *a.* Same as *shoulder-slipped*.

shoulder-spotted (shōl′dėr-spot′ed), *a.* Having spotted shoulders: as, the *shoulder-spotted* roquet, *Liocephalus ornatus*, a tropical American lizard.

shoulder-strap (shōl′dėr-strap), *n.* 1. A strap worn over the shoulder to support the dress or some article to be carried.

2. A rectangular strap of cloth, edged with gold or silver embroidery and ornamented with an embroidered or metal design, worn on the shoulder of a uniform coat as a badge of rank. In the United States army the shoulder strap is worn by commissioned officers on the dress uniform. The color of the cloth indicates the arm of the service and the design embroidered on it indicates the rank. Colors: general officers, dark blue; staff corps, dark blue; engineers, scarlet piped with white; signal corps, orange piped with white; ordnance corps, black piped with scarlet; medical corps, maroon; quartermaster's corps, buff; cavalry, yellow; artillery, scarlet. Embroidered designs: second lieutenant, no design—plain field; first lieutenant, single silver bars; captain, double silver bars; major, gold leaves; lieutenant-colonel, silver leaves; colonel, silver eagle; brigadier-general, a silver star; major-general, two silver stars; lieutenant-general, three silver stars; general, coat of arms of United States in gold and two silver stars. In the United States navy the designs are: lieutenant, junior grade, single silver bar with silver foul anchor in the center; lieutenant, double silver bars with silver foul anchor in the center; lieutenant-commander, gold oak-leaf at each end with silver foul anchor in the center; commander, silver oak-leaf at each end with silver foul anchor in the center; captain, silver foul anchor at each end and silver spread eagle in the center; rear-admiral, two silver stars with a silver foul anchor between them; admiral, four silver stars with a gold foul anchor under each outer star.

3. Same as *épaulière*.

shoulder-tippet (shōl′dėr-tip′et), *n.* In *entom.*, a patagium. See *patagium* (*c*).

shoulder-wrench (shōl′dėr-rench), *n.* A wrench, strain, or sprain of the shoulder.

shouler, *n.* A dialectal form of *shoveler*[2].

shoup (shoup), *n.* Same as *hip*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

shout[1] (shout), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *showt*, *shoute*, *showte;* < ME. *shouten*, *schouten;* origin unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a loud significant call or outcry, either inarticulate, as in laughter, calls, signals, etc., or articulate; speak in a very loud and vehement manner. It is generally applied to loud utterance or calling out in order to express joy, applause, or exultation, to give an alarm, to draw attention, or to incite to an action.

With that gan al hire meyne for to *shoute:*
"A! go we se, caste up the gates wide."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 614.

All the sons of God *shouted* for joy. Job xxxviii. 7.

2. To order drink for another or others as a treat. [Slang, Australia and U. S.]

And so I *shouted* for him and he *shouted* for me, and at last I says—"Butty," says I, "who are these chaps round here on the lay?" *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 335.

He must drink a nobbler with Tom, and be prepared to *shout* for all hands at least once a day.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 243.

To shout at. to deride or revile with shouts.

That man would be *shouted at* that should come forth in his great-grandsire's suit, though not rent, not discoloured.
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World, Sermon, Rom. xii. 2.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud and vehement voice; utter with a shout; express with raised voice.

They threw their caps, . . .
Shouting their emulation. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 218.

The people cried, . . .
Shouting, "Sir Galahad and Sir Percivale!"
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

★**shout**[1] (shout), *n.* [< ME. *showte, schowte;* < *shout*[1], *v.*] A vehement and sudden outcry, expressing joy, exultation, animated courage, or other emotion; also, a loud call to attract attention at a distance, to be heard by one hard of hearing, or the like. A shout is generally near a middle pitch of the voice, as opposed to a cry, scream, shriek, or screech, which are all at a high pitch, and a roar, which is at a low pitch.

Than a-roos a *showte* and so grete noyse that alle thei tho turned to flight, and the chase be-gan that longe endured, for from euensonge it lasted vnto nyght.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

Thursday, the vij Day of Januarii, the Maryoners made a grett *Showte*, seyng to vs that they sey londe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

The universal host up sent
A *shout* that tore hell's concave.
Milton, P. L., i. 542.

Great was the *shout* of guns from the castles and ship.
Pepys, Diary, April 9, 1660.

shout[2] (shout), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *scout*[4] in like sense; otherwise a dial. var. of *shoot*, and so called with ref. to its light movement.] A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of Lincolnshire: when broader and larger it is used in shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a *gunning-shout*. [Prov. Eng.]

And from two boats, forfeited anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a *showte*, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accomptant of waifs and estrays.
Archæologia, XXIV. 303. (*Halliwell.*)

shouter (shou′tėr), *n.* 1. One who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thin'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters'* heads. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

Hence—2. A noisy or enthusiastic adherent of a person or cause. [Slang, U. S.]

shoutman† (shout′man), *n.* [< *shout*[2] + *man*.] One who manages or uses a shout. See *shout*[2]. *Archæologia*, XXIV. 303.

shove (shuv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoved*, ppr. *shoving*. [< ME. *shoven, schoven, shoofen, ssofen* (weak verb, pret. *shovede*), usually *schouven, showven* (strong verb, pret. *shof*, pp. *shoven, shove*), < AS. *scofian* (weak verb, pret. *scofode*), usually *scūfan* (strong verb, pret. *sceáf*, pl. *scufon*, pp. *scofen*) = OFries. *skūva* = D. *schuiven* = MLG. *schuven* = OHG. *sciupan, sceopan*, MHG. G. *schieben* = Icel. *skūfa, skŷfa* = Sw. *skuffa* = Dan. *skubbe* = Goth. *skiuban*, shove; allied to Skt. √ *kshubh*, become agitated, in causal form agitate, shake, impel; cf. Lith. *skubti*, hasten, OBulg. *skubati*, pull, pluck. Hence ult. *shovel*[1], *sheaf*[1], *scuffle*[1], *shuffle*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press or push along by the direct application of strength continuously exerted; particularly, to push (something) so as to make it slide or move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument: as, to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat into the water.

Brennynge brymstone and lede many a barelle fulle,
They *shoofedde* hit downne ryzte as shyre watur.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii., f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

The hand could pluck her back that *shoved* her on.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 131.

The players [at shovel-board] stand at the end of the table, . . . each of them having four flat weights of metal, which they *shove* from them one at a time alternately.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 395.

The maiden lady herself, sternly inhospitable in her first purposes, soon began to feel that the door ought to be *shoved* back, and the rusty key be turned in the reluctant lock. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2†. To prop; support.

Hit [a tree] hadde shoriers to *shoue* hit up.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 20.

3. To push roughly or without ceremony; press against; jostle.

Of other care they little reckoning make
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest!
Milton, Lycidas, l. 118.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

4†. To push; bring into prominence.

If that I live, thy name shal be *shove*
In English, that thy sleighte shal be knowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1381.

To shove by, to push aside or away; delay or reject.

Offence's gilded hand may *shove by* justice.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 58.

To shove down, to overthrow by pushing.

And on Friday, after sakeryng, one come fro cherch warde, and *schoffe doune* all that was thereon, and trad on the wall and brake sum, and wente over.
Paston Letters, I. 217.

A strong man was going to *shove down* St. Paul's cupola.
Arbuthnot.

To shove off, to thrust or push off or away; cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars: as, to *shove off* a boat.

The country-folk wasted their valor upon entrenchments which held them easily at bay till the black boats were *shoved off* to sea again. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

To shove the queer. See *queer*[1]. =**Syn. 1.** To push, propel, drive. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press or push forward; push; drive; move along.

He *shof* ay on, he to and fro was sent.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 487.

And here is greet hevyng an *shovyng* be my Lord of Suffolk and all his counsell for to aspye hough this mater kam aboute. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

2. To move in a boat by pushing with a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water or to the shore: often with *off* or *from*.

Every man must know how much water his own vessel draws, and not to think to sail over, wheresoever he hath seen another . . . *shove* over. *Donne*, Sermons, XIII.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd from* shore.
Garth.

3. To germinate; shoot; also, to cast the first teeth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**shove** (shuv), *n.* [< ME. *shoffe* (= Sw. *skuff* = Dan. *skub*); < *shove, v.*] 1. The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing by strength continuously exerted; a strong push, generally along or as if along a surface.

Than thei ffrusshed in so rudely that thei threwe CCC at the firste *shoffe* in theire comynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

An' 'eligs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noän to lend 'im a *shove*. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. The central woody part of the stem of flax or hemp; the boon.—**3.** A forward movement of packed and piled ice; especially, such a movement in the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, caused in the early winter by the descent of the ground-ice from the Lachine Rapids above, which, on reaching the islands below the city, is packed, thus forming a dam. The body of water formed by the dam bursts the crust of ice on its surface, and the current shoves or pushes the ice in great cakes or blocks, forming in some places masses over 30 feet high. In the spring the shove is caused by the breaking or honeycombing of the ice by the heat of the sun and the pressure of the ice brought from Lake St. Louis by the current. [Local, Canada.]

Some gentlemen were looking at the tons of ice piled upon the dike Wednesday, and the conversation turned upon the power of the ice during a *shove*.
Montreal (Canada) *Witness*, Feb. 7, 1889.

shove-board† (shuv′bōrd), *n.* [< *shove* + *board*; appar. suggested by *shove-groat*, < *shove* + obj. *groat*. The other form, *shovel-board*, appears to be earlier.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

With me [a shilling of Edward VI.] the unthrifts every day,
With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play.
John Taylor, Travels of Twelve-pence. (*Nares.*)

shove-groat† (shuv′grōt), *n.* [< *shove* + obj. *groat*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

Pist. Thrust him down stairs! know we not Galloway nags?
Fal. Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

shove-halfpenny† (shuv′hā″pe-ni), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

I remarked, however, a number of parallel lines, such as are used for playing *shove halfpenny*, on a deal table in the tap-room frequented by them.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 198.

★**shovel**[1] (shuv′l), *n.* [< ME. *shovele, schovel, schovele, showell, schoule, shole* (> E. dial. *shoul, shool*), < AS. *scofl, scofle*, in oldest form *scobl* (= D. *schoffel* = Sw. *skofvel* = Dan. *skovl*; cf. (with long vowel) MLG. *schūfele, schūfle, schuffele*, LG. *schüfel, schuffel* = OHG. *scūvala*, MHG. *schūfele, schūfel*, G. *schaufel*), a shovel, < *scūfan* (pp. *scofen*), shove: see *shove*.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or concave blade with a handle, used for taking up and removing loose substances, as coal, sand, earth, gravel, corn, coin, etc. The most common form of shovel is that used for removing loose earth, coal, or the like; it is made of thin iron, the blade square and flat, with low sides nearly at right angles with it, and a wooden handle somewhat curved, about two feet six inches in length, and terminating in a bow-handle. See *fire-shovel*.

Tho nome hi spade and *schole* and ner the place wende
Depe hi gonne to delue. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

To knock him about the sconce with a dirty *shovel*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 110.

2. A shovel-hat. [Colloq.]

A queer old hat, something like a doctor of divinity's *shovel*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

3. In *zoöl.*, a formation suggesting a shovel. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *shoveler*[2].—**4.** See the quotation. [Slang.]

In the early days after the Crimean War, the engineers in the Navy were a rough lot. They were good men, but without much education. They were technically known as *shovels*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 344.

Mouth of a shovel. See *mouth*.—**Pronged shovel**, a shovel made with prongs instead of an undivided blade: used for moving broken stone, etc.

shovel[1] (shuv′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoveled* or *shovelled*, ppr. *shoveling* or *shovelling*. [< ME. *schovelen* (= D. *schoffelen*, hoe, = G. *schaufeln* = Sw. *skofla* = Dan. *skovle*, shovel); from the noun. Cf. *shoul.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take up and move with a shovel.

In winter, to *shovel* away the snow from the side-walk.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To move or throw in large quantities, hastily and clumsily, as if with a shovel: as, to *shovel* food into the mouth with a knife.—**To shovel up.** (*a*) To throw up with a shovel. (*b*) To cover up with earth by means of a spade or shovel.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be shot for sixpence in a battle-field,
And *shovell'd up* into a bloody trench
Where no one knows? *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

II. *intrans.* To use a shovel: as, to *shovel* for one's living.

shovel[2]†, *n.* [A particular use of *shovel*[1], or abbr. of *shoveler*[2], *shovelbill*.] Same as *shoveler*[2]. *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Halliwell*, under *shovell.*)

shovel[3]†, *v.* [< ME. *shovelen*; a var. of *shuffle*, q. v.] An obsolete form of *shuffle*.

Shoveling [var. *stumblende*] forth.
Wyclif, Tobit xi. 10. (*Stratmann.*)

They heard him quietly, without any *shovelling* of feet, or walking up and down.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

shovelar†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoveler*[2].

shovelard† (shuv′el-ärd), *n.* [< ME. *schovelerd, schevelard* (cf. contr. *shoulerd*, < ME. **schoulard, scholarde*); a var. of *shoveler*[2], with accom. suffix *-ard*. Cf. *shoulerd.*] **1.** An obsolete form of *shoveler*[2], 1.

No manner of deer, heron, *shovelard* — a species of duck.
Statute 33 *Hen. VIII.*, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in [England, III. 284.

2. An obsolete form of *shoveler*[2], 2.

shovelbill (shuv′l-bil), *n.* Same as *shoveler*[2], 1. [Local, U. S.]

shovel-board, shuffle-board (shuv′l-bōrd, shuf′l-bōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoofle-board, shoofleboord*; < *shovel*[3], *shuffle*, + *board*. Cf. *shoveboard*, which is appar. later, but on etymological grounds is prob. earlier.] **1.** A game in which the players shove or drive by blows of the hand pieces of money or counters toward certain marks, compartments, or lines marked on a table. As the game is played in recent times, the players strive to shove the counters beyond a certain line and as near the end of the table as possible, without shoving them entirely off. Formerly also *shove-board*, and (because often played with silver pieces), *shove-groat, slide-groat, shovel-penny*, or *shove-halfpenny*.

On a night when the lieutenant and he for their disport were plaieing at slidegrote or *shoofleboord*.
Stanihurst, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1523 (Holinshed's [Chron.).

The game of *shovelboard*, though now considered as exceedingly vulgar, and practised by the lower classes of the people, was formerly in great repute among the nobility and gentry; and few of their mansions were without a shovel-board. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

2. The table or board on which the game of shovel-board is played; also, the groat, shilling, or other coin used in the game.

Away slid I my man like a *shovel-board* shilling.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

3. A game played on shipboard by pushing wooden or iron disks with a crutch-shaped mace or cue so that they may rest on one of the squares of a diagram of nine numbered squares chalked on the deck.—**Edward shovel-board**†, a shilling of Edward VI., formerly used in playing shovel-board.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two *Edward shovel-boards*, that cost me two shilling and twopence a-piece.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 159.

shoveler[1], **shoveller**[1] (shuv′l-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *schoveler*; < *shovel*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shovels.

The fillers-in, or *shovellers* of dust into the sieves of sifters. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 194.

shoveler[2], **shoveller**[2] (shuv′l-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoveler*, dial. contr. *shouler*; < ME. *schoveler* (cf. var. *shovelar, shovelard, shoulerd*); a particular use of *shoveler*[1], or formed independently < *shovel*[1] + *-er*[1]; so called with ref. to its broad bill (from which it is also called *broad-bill* and *spoonbill*).] **1.** A duck, *Spatula clypeata*, having a very broad bill which widens toward the end. It is a medium-sized fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia,



Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*).

Africa, and America. The male is of showy party-colored plumage, with glossy dark-green head like a mallard's, white breast, purplish-chestnut abdomen, sky-blue wing-coverts, and rich green speculum set in black and white, black rump and tail-coverts, blackish bill, orange eyes, and vermilion or reddish feet. The female is much less gaudy. The length is from 17 to 21 inches. The eggs are about 8 in number, little over 2 by 1½ inches in size, pale-drab or greenish-gray. The shoveler is one of the best ducks for the table. More fully called *blue-winged* or *red-breasted shoveler*, and *mud-shoveler*; also *shovelbill, spoonbill, spoon-billed duck, spoon-billed teal* or *widgeon, broadbill, broady*, and *swaddlebill*.

2. The spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*.

The *shovelar* with his brode beck. *Skelton.*

shovel-fish (shuv′l-fish), *n.* Same as *shovel-head*.

shovel-footed (shuv′l-fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *schovelle-fotede*; < *shovel*[1] + *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having feet like shovels; having broad and flat feet.

Schovelle-fotede was that schalke, and schaylande hyme semyde,
With schankez unschaply, schowande [shoving, knocking] to-gedyrs. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1098.

shovelful (shuv′l-fůl), *n.* [< *shovel*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a shovel will hold or will readily lift at one time.

Not a *shovelful* of earth had been thrown up in those three weeks to fortify either the Federal camps or the approaches to the dépôt of Pittsburg Landing.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 535.

shovel-hat (shuv′l-hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England.

The profession of this gentleman's companion was unmistakable — the *shovel-hat*, the clerical cut of the coat, the neck-cloth without collar. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

Whereas the English Johnson only bowed to every Clergyman, or man with a *shovel-hat*, I would bow to every Man with any sort of hat, or with no hat whatever.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 6.

shovelhead (shuv′l-hed), *n.* **1.** The shovel-headed sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*, or another of the same genus.—**2.** The bonnet-headed shark, *Sphyrna* or *Reniceps tiburo*. See cut under *shark*[1], *n.*



Shovel-headed Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*).

shovel-headed (shuv′l-hed″ed), *a.* Having a broad, flat snout, like a shovel: specifically noting the shovelheads.—**Shovel-headed shark.** See *shark*[1].

shoveling-flat (shuv′ling-flat), *n.* In *naval arch.*, a flat surface in a fire-room or coal-bunker where coal may be shoveled conveniently. It is generally made of thicker iron to resist the wearing of the shovels.

shoveller, *n.* See *shoveler*[1], *shoveler*[2].

shovelnose (shuv′l-nōz), *n.* **1.** The shovel-★nosed sturgeon.—**2.** One of two different shovel-nosed sharks. (*a*) The sand-shark, *Carcharias* or *Odontaspis littoralis*. (*b*) A cow-shark of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Hexanchus corinus*. See *Hexanchus*.

shovel-nosed (shuv′l-nōzd), *a.* Same as *shovel-headed*.

shovel-penny†(shuv′l-pen″i), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1.

shovel-plow (shuv′l-plou), *n.* A plow, with a simple triangular share, used for cultivating the ground between growing crops.

shover (shuv′ėr), *n.* [= D. *schuiver* = MLG. *schuver*; as *shove*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shoves. Specifically—(*a*) One who pushes, poles, or sets a boat. [Local, U. S.]

The moon is at its full in September or October, and the perigee, or in *shover* parlance "pagy," tides take place.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 177.

(*b*) A pole with which the mouth of the tunnel of a fish-pound is opened and closed. [Lake Michigan.]—**Shover of the queer**, one who passes counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

★**show**[1] (shō), *v.*; pret. *showed*, pp. *shown* or *showed*, ppr. *showing*. [Also archaically *shew* (the older form); < ME. *shewen, schewen, schawen, scheawen, scheauwen, seawen, scawen*, < AS. *sceáwian* (pret. *sceáwode*, pp. *sceáwod*), see, behold, also make to see, show, = OS. *skawōn* = OFries. *skawia, skowia, schoia, skua* = D. *schouwen*, inspect, view, = MLG. *schouwen* = OHG. *scawōn, scauwōn, scowōn, scouwōn*, see, look at, consider, MHG. *schowen, schouwen*, G. *schauen*, see, behold, = Dan. *skue*, behold, = Goth. **skawjan* (in comp. *us-skawjan*, awake), **skaggwōn*, see; cf. Goth. *skuggwa*, a looking-glass; OHG. *scūcar, scūchar*, a looking-glass; AS. *scūa* = OHG. *scūwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade (see *skug*); Icel. *skygna*, spy, *skodha*, spy, *skyn*, insight, perception; < Teut. √ *sku*, see, perceive, = L. *cavere* (√ **scav*), take heed, be careful, orig. look about, = Gr. *κοεῖν*, notice; cf. Skt. *kavi*, wise; OBulg. *chuti*, know, perceive, = Sloven. Serv. *chuti*, hear, = Bohem. *chiti* = Pol. *czuc*, feel, = Russ. *chuyatĭ*, feel, dial. *chutĭ*,

hear. From the root of *show*[1] are ult. E. *scavage*[1], *scavager*, *scavenger*, etc., *sheen*[1], etc., *skug*, etc. The pp. *shown* (like *sawn*, *sewn*, etc.) is modern, conformed to the analogy of *sown*, *blown*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To let be seen; manifest to the sight; disclose; discover.

Than be-gan the day for to clere, and the sonne to *shewe* out his bemes and dryed theire harneys.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

All the more it seeks to hide itself,
The bigger bulk it *shows*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 81.

The sportive wind blows wide
Their flutt'ring rags, and *shows* a tawny skin.
Cowper, Task, i. 568.

2. To exhibit or present to the view; place in sight; display.

The men, which wonder at their wounds,
And *shewe* their scarres to euery commer by.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Go thy way, *shew* thyself to the priest. Mat. viii. 4.

I was *shown* in it a sketch of bombs and mortars as they are now used.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 371).

3. To communicate; reveal; make known; disclose.

They knew when he fled, and did not *shew* it to me.
1 Sam. xxii. 17.

O, let me live!
And all the secrets of our camp I'll *show*.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 93.

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days.
Milton, P. L., xi. 357.

4. To prove; manifest; make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, etc.; demonstrate; explain.

Whan thei herden what he was, thei seiden as gladde peple that he *shewed* well fro whens he was comen.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

This continuall course and manner of writing or speech *sheweth* the matter and disposition of the writers minde more than one or few wordes or sentences can *shew*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

He draws upon life's map a zigzag line,
That *shows* how far 'tis safe to follow sin.
Cowper, Hope, l. 608.

Show your good breeding, at least, though you have forgot your duty. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

5. To inform; teach; instruct.

One of the black ones went with me to carry a quarter of beef, and I went . . . to *show* her how to corn it.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 223.

6. To mark; indicate; point out.

"We seche the kynge Arthur." . . . At this worde answerde Nascien. . . . "My feire sones, lo, hym yonde," . . . and *shewde* hym with his fynger.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

An altar of black stone, of old wrought well,
Alone beneath a ruined roof now *showed*
The goal whereto the folk were wont to crowd.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

7. To point out the way to; guide or usher; conduct.

Come, good sir, will you *show* me to this house?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 20.

O, gentlemen, I beg pardon for not *showing* you out; this way. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

8. To bestow; confer; afford: as, to *show* favor or mercy.

And eke, o lady myn, Facecia!
My penne thow guyde, and helpe vnto me *shewe*.
Labees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Felix, willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. Acts xxiv. 27.

The Commons of England . . . treated their living captain with that discriminating justice which is seldom *shown* except to the dead. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

9. To explain; make clear; interpret; expound.

What this montaigne bymeneth and the merke dale
And the felde ful of folke, I shal 3ow faire *schewe*.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 2.

Interpreting of dreams, and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts. Dan. v. 12.

10. Figuratively, to exercise or use upon, usually in a slight and superficial way; barely touch with. [Colloq. and humorous.]

As for hair, tho' it's red, it's the most nicest hair when I've time to just *show* it the comb.
Hood, The Lost Heir.

To show a leg. See *leg.*—**To show cause.** See *cause.*—**To show fight**, to manifest a disposition or readiness to resist.—**To show forth**, to manifest; publish; proclaim.

O Lord, open thou my lips; and my mouth shall *shew forth* thy praise. Ps. li. 15.

To show off, to set off; exhibit in an ostentatious manner: as, to *show off* one's accomplishments.—**To show one's colors.** See *color.*—**To show one's hand.** See *hand.*—**To show one the door**, to dismiss one from the room or house.—**To show the cloven hoof.** See *cloven.*—**To show the cold shoulder.** See *cold.*—**To show the elephant.** See *elephant.*—**To show the heels, show a clean pair of heels.** See *heel*[1].—**To show the white feather.** See *white feather*, under *feather.*—**To show up**, to expose; hold up to animadversion, ridicule, or contempt: as, to *show up* an impostor.

How far he was justified in *showing up* his friend Macklin may admit of question.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxix.

It would be unprofitable to spend more time in disentangling, or rather in *showing up* the knots in, the ravelled skeins of our neighbours. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 30.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be seen; appear; become visible or manifest; come into sight, or, figuratively, into knowledge.

The Almykanteras in her astrolabies ben streyhte as a line so as *shewyth* in this figure.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 26.

The fire i' the flint
Shows not till it be struck.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 23.

The painter, whose pictures *show* best at a distance, but very near, more unpleasing.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

A faint green light began to *show*
Far in the east.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

Cuckoo, calling from the hill,
Swallow, skimming by the mill,
Mark the seasons, map our year,
As they *show* and disappear.
M. Arnold, Poor Matthias.

2. To make one's (or its) appearance; be visible; be present. [Now colloq.]

Sche lyethe in an olde Castelle, in a Cave, and *schewethe* twyes or thryes in the Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

The ladies, . . . finding the rapid gallops and easy leaps of the "light lands" greatly to their taste, always *showed* in good numbers. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xi.

To show off, to make a show; make a conscious and more or less obvious display of one's accomplishments or advantages; display one's self. See also *showing-off.*

Young gentlemen . . . *show off* to advantage beside the befustianed, rustic, and inebriate portion of the crowd.
Grenville Murray, Round about France, p. 226.

To show up, to appear; put in an appearance; attend or be present. [Colloq.]

show[1] (shō), *n.* [Also archaically *shew*; < ME. *schewe*, < AS. *sċeawe*, a show, = D. *schouw* (in *schouw-spel*, a spectacle, show) = MLG. *schouwe* = G. *schau* = Dan. *skue*, a show, view; from the verb.] 1. The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to view or notice; manifestation; demonstration.

But I have that within which passeth *show*;
These but the trappings and the suits of woe.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 86.

Nor doth this grandeur and majestick *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
. . . allure mine eye. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 110.

Not long after the Admiral's Death the Protector was invaded with several Accusations; wherein the Earl of Warwick made not always the greatest *show*, but had yet always the greatest hand. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 307.

2. Appearance, whether true or false; semblance; likeness.

Long she thus travelled, . . .
Yet never *shew* of living wight espyde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 10.

Of their Fruits, Ananas is reckoned one of the best, in taste like an Apricocke, in *shew* a farre off like an Artichoke, but without prickles, very sweete of sent.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

Nor was this opinion destitute of a *show* of reason.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

His intellectual eye pierces instantly beneath the *shows* of things to the things themselves, and seems almost to behold truth in clear vision. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 22.

3. Ostentatious display; parade; pomp.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a *show*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 187.

In the middle ages, the love of *show* was carried to an extravagant length. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 24.

The city [Geneva] itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

4. A sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a pageant; a play: as, the Lord Mayor's *show*; specifically, that which is shown for money: as, a traveling *show*; a flower-*show*; a cattle-*show*.

Some delightful ostentation, or *show*, or pageant, or antique, or firework. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 118.

Was my Lo. Maior's *shew*, with a number of sumptuous pageants, speeches, and verses.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

Here raree *shows* are seen, and Punche's Feats,
And Pocket's pick'd in Crouds and various Cheats.
Gay.

The shrill call, across the general din,
"Roll up your curtain! Let the *show* begin!"
Whittier, The Panorama.

5. A feint; a deceptive or plausible appearance; a pretense of something, designed to mislead; pretext.

In *shew* to keepe the straits, in deed to expect the euent.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 386.

Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

They seem'd a while to bestirr them with a *shew* of diligence in thir new affairs. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

6. The first sanguinolent discharge in labor; also, the first indication of the menses. [Colloq.]—7. A sign; indication; prospect; promise: as, a *show* of petroleum; a *show* of gold. [U. S. and Australia.]

The depth to which a well is drilled is generally regulated by the depth of the producing wells in the immediate vicinity, and sometimes by the *show*, as it is called, of the oil in the well. *Cone and Johns*, Petrolia, p. 144.

8. Chance; opportunity. [Colloq., U. S.]

Tom may be innocent; and he ought to have a fair *show*, anyhow. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xi.

[Used attributively to indicate display or effect: as, this is a *show* day at the club; B was the *show* figure of the party.]—**A show of hands**, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.—**Dumb show.** See *dumb-show.*—**Show Sunday**, the Sunday before Commemoration at Oxford University.—**To make a show**, to show off; make a display.

Hee seemes not sincerely religious, especially on solemne daies; for he comes oft to Church to *make a shew*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Sight, representation.—3. *Display, Parade*, etc. (see *ostentation*), flourish, dash, pageantry, splendor, ceremony.—5. Color, mask.

show[2], *v.* A dialectal variant of *shove.*

show[3] (shō), *n.* [Also *shew*; prob. a reduced form of *shode*[1], *shood*, lit. 'separation,' applied to various uses: see *shode*[1], *shode*[2], *shood.*] Refuse: used in the plural.

He . . . recommends that the ground immediately under the stem of the oak, birch, and other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shews*, being the refuse of a flax-mill, which of course serves to exclude the drought, like the process which gardeners call mulching.
Scott, Prose Works, XXI. 142.

Coal used to be quarried in Scholes. . . . It must . . . have been worked at a very early period, and the heaps of *shows* (refuse and cinders . . .) would naturally give a name to the place.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 255.

show-bill (shō'bil), *n.* A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing an announcement of goods for sale; also, such a placard announcing a show.

show-box (shō'boks), *n.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity exhibited as a show, as the box for a Punch and Judy show.

Mankind are his *show-box*—a friend, would you know him?
Pull the string, ruling passion the picture will show him.
Burns, Fragment Inscribed to Fox.

showbread, shewbread (shō'bred), *n.* [= G. *schaubrod* = Sw. *skådebröd* = Dan. *skuebröd*; as *show*[1] + *bread*[1].] Among the ancient Jews, the bread which was placed every Sabbath before Jehovah on the table of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, set in the holy place, on the north side of the altar of incense. It consisted of twelve loaves, to represent the twelve tribes of Israel, and was made of fine flour, sprinkled with incense. It was accounted holy, remained on the golden table during an entire week, and was eaten in the sanctuary by the priests alone.

Have ye not read . . . how he entered into the house of God, and did eat the *shewbread*, which was not lawful for him to eat, . . . but only for the priests? Mat. xii. 4.

show-card (shō'kärd), *n.* A tradesman's card containing an announcement; also, a card on which patterns are exhibited in a shop.

show-case (shō'kās), *n.* A case or inclosure of which all or some of the sides are of glass, intended to keep small and delicate or valuable objects from dust and injury, while leaving them in plain sight, whether in a museum or in a place of sale.

show-end (shō'end), *n.* That end of a piece of stuff, as woolen cloth, which forms the outside of the roll, and is unrolled to be shown to customers. It is often ornamented and lettered with silk or other thread woven into the piece.

shower[1] (shou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *showre*; < ME. *shour*, *shoure*, *schour*, *schowre*, *schur*, < AS. *sċūr*, a storm, shower (*hægles sċūr*, *hagal-scūr*, a hail-shower, *regna sċūr*, *rēn-sċūr*, a rain-shower, *wolcna sċūr*, 'cloud-shower,' *flāna sċūr*, a shower of arrows, *sċūr-boga*, shower-bow, rainbow), also poet. conflict, battle, = OS. *skūr*, a conflict, battle, = OFries. *schur*, a fit, paroxysm, = D. *schoer* = MLG. *schūr* = LG. *schure*, *schuur* = OHG. *scūr*, MHG. *schūr*, G. *schauer*, a shower, storm, fit, paroxysm, = Icel. *skūr* = Sw. *skur* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra windis*, a storm of wind); perhaps orig. 'a thick dark cloud, rain-cloud'; cf. L. *obscurus*, and see *sky*[1].] 1. A light, or moderately heavy, fall of rain, hail, or sleet; used absolutely, a fall of rain.

But graceles gostis, golours of hem-self,
That neuere had harnesse ne hayle-*schouris*.
Richard the Redeless, i. 26.

Whan that Aprille with his *shoures* soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Fast falls a fleecy *show'r*, the downy flakes
Descending. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 325.

2. Figuratively, a fall of any liquid in drops, or of solid objects in large number.

So fro heuen to helle that hatel *schor* [of fiends] laste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 227.

In the three and twentieth Year a *Shower* of Blood rained in the Isle of Wight two Hours together.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 59.

How quick they wheel'd, and, flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy *showers* against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 324.

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.

Sweet Highland girl, a very *shower*
Of beauty is thy earthly dower!
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

4. In *pyrotechny*, a device in which small stars of a slow-burning composition fall from rockets or shells, presenting the appearance of a shower of fire.—**5**†. An attack; an assault; a conflict; a battle.

To put the of peril i haue ney perisched oft,
And many a scharp *schour* for thi sake tholed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4514.

In the laste *shour*, soth for to telle,
The folk of Troye hemselven so mysledden
That with the worse at nyght homeward they fledden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 47.

Than thei yaf hem a sharpe *shour* that thei were disconfited and chaced oute of the place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 353.

Meteoric shower. See *meteoric*.

shower[1] (shou'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *showre*; < *shower*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To water with or as with a shower; wet copiously with rain.

Or serve they as a flowery verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *shower* the earth?
Milton, P. L., xi. 883.

2. Hence, to wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray or in drops: as, to *shower* plants from a watering-pot; to *shower* one's head in bathing; to *shower* a convict as a punishment.—**3.** To discharge in a shower; pour down copiously and rapidly; bestow liberally; distribute or scatter in abundance.

Once more
I *shower* a welcome on ye.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 4. 63.

We *shower'd* darts
Upon them, but in vain; they reach'd their ships.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

On their naked limbs the flowery roof
Shower'd roses. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 773.

II. *intrans.* To rain in showers; fall as a shower: as, tears *showered* down his cheeks.

Sir, all the accumulations of honour *showre* down upon you. *Brome*, Northern Lass, v. 2.

Before me *shower'd* the rose in flakes.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

shower[2] (shō'ėr), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewer*; < ME. *shewer*, *schewer*, a shower, a looking-glass, < AS. *sceáwere*, a looker, spy, < *sceáwian*, look, see, show: see *show*[1]. For the sense 'looking-glass,' cf. OHG. *scūcar*, *scūchar*, a looking-glass: see under *show*[1].] **1.** One who or that which shows or exhibits. In Scots law, showers in jury causes are two persons named by the court, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the jurors when a view of the property which the cause relates to is allowed. See *viewer*.

It [the star of Bethlehem] schon to the schepherdes a *schewer* of blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 153.

To check this, the mayor was commanded, if any such reports or writings got abroad, to examine as to the first *showers* and utterers thereof, whom, when found, he was to commit to prison and sharply to punish, as an example to others. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

2†. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He made a brasun lauatorye, with his foot, of the *shewers* of wymmen. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxviii. 8.

He puttyth in hys pawtener
A kerchyf and a comb,
A *shewer*, and coyf
To bynd with hys loks.
Poem on the Times of Edwd. II. (ed. Hardwick), st. 16.

shower-bath (shou'ėr-bȧth), *n.* **1.** A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.—**2.** An apparatus for pouring a shower of water upon the body.

showeriness (shou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being showery.

showerless (shou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *shower*[1] + *-less*.] Without showers.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, i.

showery (shou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shower*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

Murranus came from Anxur's *showery* height.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 423).

2. Like a shower; frequent or abounding, like the drops in a shower.

Dew'd with *showery* drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

showfully†(shō'fûl-i), *adv.* [< **showful* (< *show*[1] + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Gaudily; showily.

The Torch-bearers habits were likewise of the Indian garb, but more strauagant than those of the Maskers; all *showfully* garnisht with seueral-hewd fethers.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

show-glass (shō'glȧs), *n.* **1.** A glass in which something is seen; a mirror; especially, a magic mirror, or a glass in which things not present are made to appear.—**2.** A show-case.

The maid, who views with pensive air
The *show-glass* fraught with glitt'ring ware,
Sees watches, bracelets, rings, and lockets.
Cowper, Pineapple and Bee.

showily (shō'i-li), *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

showiness (shō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

showing (shō'ing), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewing*; < ME. *shewing*, *schewynge*, < AS. *sceáwung*, verbal n. of *sceáwian*, look, show: see *show*[1], *v.*] **1.** Appearance; coming into view.

And the child . . . was in the deserts till the day of his *shewing* unto Israel. Luke i. 80.

2†. Aspect; looks.

Thanne, al abawed in *shewing*,
Anoon spak Drede, right thus seiyng.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4041.

3. A setting forth or demonstration by words: as, he is wrong by his own *showing*.

The first remark which . . . suggests itself is that, on this *showing*, the notes at least of private banks are not money. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. xii. § 7.

4†. A warning; a prophecy. *Halliwell*.

showing-off (shō'ing-ôf'), *n.* **1.** Ostentatious display.—**2.** In a specific use, technical in ornithology, the peculiar actions or attitudes of many male birds in mating, when such are very marked or conspicuous; amatory antics or display. The showing-off is a characteristic habit of the peacock, turkey, and many other gallinaceous birds (see cut under *peafowl*); of some pigeons (pouters are developed from this trait, for example); of the bustards, in some of which the inflation of the neck becomes enormous; of various waders (the cut under *ruff* shows the ruff in the act); and of the sand-hill and other cranes, etc.

showish (shō'ish), *a.* [< *show*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Showy; gaudy; ostentatious. [Rare.]

They are as *showish*, and will look as magnificent, as if he was descended from the blood royal.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

showman (shō'man), *n.*; pl. *showmen* (-men). [< *show*[1] + *man*.] One who exhibits a show, especially the proprietor of a traveling exhibition.

shown (shōn). A past participle of *show*[1].

show-place (shō'plās), *n.* **1.** A place for public exhibitions.—**2.** A gymnasium (which see). [Rare.]

The common *show-place* where they exercise.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 12.

show-room (shō'röm), *n.* **1.** A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show-room*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. A room or apartment, as in a warehouse, where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers; or, in a hotel, an apartment set aside for the use of commercial travelers, in which they can exhibit samples to their customers.

Miss Knag darted hastily up stairs with a bonnet in each hand, and presented herself in the *show-room*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

show-stone (shō'stōn), *n.* A polished quartz crystal serving as a magic mirror in certain incantations.

Among these [Dr. Dee's magical apparatus] was a *show-stone*, or an angelical mirror, placed on a pedestal. . . . E. K., looking into the *showstone*, said, "I see a garland of white rose-buds about the border of the stone; they be well opened, but not full out."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 296, 298.

showte†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shout*.

show-up (shō'up), *n.* Exposure of something concealed, as a fraud or an absurdity, to ridicule or animadversion. [Colloq.]

We can forgive Samuel Johnson the mode he adopted of expressing his apprehensions of Foote's satire, because it was immediate, and treading closely on the heels of a threatened *show up*.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxvii.

show-window (shō'win″dō), *n.* A window in a shop arranged for the display of goods.

showy (shō'i), *a.* [< *show*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Making a show or striking appearance; gay; brilliant; gaudy; effective.

The men would make a present of everything that was rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired.
Addison, Spectator, No. 434.

In Europe our golden-rod is cultivated in the flower-gardens, as well it might be. The native species is found mainly in woods, and is much less *showy* than ours.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XX. 100.

2. Given to show or display; ostentatious.

The effect of "moral" interests appears in habits without which the scholar or artist is not properly free for his work, nor exempt from the temptation to be *showy* instead of thorough in it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

She was so used now to the ways of the Italians, and their *showy* affection, it was hard for her to realize that people could be both kind and cold.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 135.

Showy orchis. See *Orchis*, 2.=**Syn.** Gorgeous, magnificent, sumptuous, pompous, grand, flashy, glaring, garish, dressy.

show-yard (shō'yärd), *n.* An inclosure for the exhibition of horses, stock, machinery, or other large objects at a show.

The railway was pitched down, so to speak, anyhow in the *showyard*. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 13.

The great agricultural societies . . . began . . . to offer prizes at their shows for milch cows and dairy produce, and to exhibit a working dairy in the *showyard*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 298.

shrab (shrab), *n.* [< Hind. *sharāb*, wine, spirituous liquor, < Ar. *sharab*: see *shrub*[2], *sherbet*.] Sherbet; hence, wine or spirits.

"Of what caste are you?" asked an Englishman of a native of India. "Oh," replied the native, "I'm a Christian—I take brandy *shrab* and get drunk, like you."
Nature, XXXVIII. 269.

When I tasted the brandy, he said it was *Shrāb* (the general name for wine and spirits).
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 20.

shrag (shrag), *n.* [< ME. *schragge*, an assibilated form of *scrag*[1].] **1.** Something lopped off; a clipping; especially, a twig. [Prov. Eng.]

"Yar brum owt ta ha' fine *shrags*." This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clippings of live fences. *Moor*, Suffolk Words.

2. A rag; a jagged piece.

With flatte ferthynges the freke was floreschede alle over,
Many schredys and *schragges* at his skyrttes hynnges.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3474.

shrag†(shrag), *v. t.* [Also dial. *shreg*, *shrig*; < ME. *schraggen*; < *shrag*, *n.*] To clip; lop; shred; also, to ornament with tags or shreds. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

A red hod on hir heved, *shragid* al of shridis,
With a riche riban gold be-gon.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm., 27, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

To *shrag* trees, arbores putare. *Baret.*

shragger†(shrag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *schreggare*; < *shrag*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who lops; one who trims trees. *Huloet.*

shram (shram), *v. t.* [An assibilated form of **scram*, var. of **scrim*, *scrimp*: see *scrimp*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; benumb. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shrank (shrangk). A preterit of *shrink*.

shrap[1] (shrap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thicket. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shrap[2] (shrap), *n.* Same as *scrap*[3].

You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl.
Bp. Bedell, Letters (1620), p. 339.

Setting silver lime twigs to entangle young gentlemen, and casting foorth silken *shraps* to catch woodcocks.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

shrape (shrāp), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *shrapen*, an assibilated form of *scrape*[1], q. v.] **1**†. To scrape.

For lat a dronken daffe in a dyke falle, . . .
And Shame *shrapeth* his clothes and his shynes wassheth.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 428.

Herly in the morowe to *shrapyn* in the vale,
To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.
Lydgate, The Chorle and the Bird.

2. To scold. [Prov. Eng.]

shrapnel (shrap'nel), *n.* [Named after the British Gen. *Shrapnel* (died 1842).] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting-charge just sufficient to split it open and release the bullets at any given point, generally about 80 yards be-

fore reaching the object aimed at. After the explosion of the shell, the bullets and fragments fly onward in a shower.—**Boxer shrapnel**, a cylindrical iron shell, interiorly grooved, lined with paper filled with balls and rosin, carrying a bursting-charge in a tin chamber at the base, and having a wooden head overlaid with sheet-iron. The charge is connected with a fuse in an iron tube.

shread†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *shred*.

shread-head (shred'hed), *n.* [For **shred-head*(?): see *shred* and *head*.] In *arch.*, same as *jerkinhead*. *Imp. Dict.*

shred (shred), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shred* (sometimes *shredded*), ppr. *shredding*. [Early mod. E. also *shread*; < ME. *shreden, schreden* (pret. *shred, schred, schredde*, pp. *schred, schrede*), < AS. *screádian* (pret. **screádode*) (in comp. *be-screádian*), orig. strong, **screádan* (pret. **screód*), cut up, shred (> *screádung*, shredding, and *screáde*, a shred), = OFries. *skrēda* = MD. *schrooden, schrooijen*, shred, clip, = MLG. *schrōden, schrāden, scrōden* = OHG. *scrōtan*, MHG. *schrōten*, hew, cut, lop, G. *schroten*, cut, saw, gnaw, nibble, bruise, grind, = Dan. *skraae*, cut, lop; not recorded in Goth. Hence *shred*, *n.*, *screed*, and ult. *shroud*[1], *scroll, screw*. Cf. AS. *scrudnian*, OHG. *scrotōn*, investigate, L. *scrutari*, investigate: see *scrutiny*.] 1. To cut or tear into small pieces; also, to cut or tear pieces from.

> Wortes, or othere herbes times otte,
> The whiche she *shredde* and seeth for hir living.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

> One . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his lap full, and came and *shred* them into the pot of pottage. 2 Ki. iv. 39.

> This sword shall *shred* thee as small unto the grave
> As minced meat for a pie.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

2. To tear into pieces, either small and irregular, or long in proportion to their width; tear into ragged bits, scraps, or strips: as, to *shred* old linen.—3. To prune; lop; trim, as a pole or a hedge. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Then they lerned to *shred* their vynes, and they lerned to plant and graffe their olyues.
> *A. Golding*, tr. of Justin, fol. 178.

> The superfluous and wast sprigs of vines, being cut and *shreaded* off, are called sarmenta.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 103.

shred (shred), *n.* [Also *screed*, an unassibilated form, known chiefly in a differentiated sense; < ME. *shrede, schrede, schread*, < AS. *screáde*, a piece, strip, shred, = OFries. *skred, schred* = MD. *schroode* = MLG. *schrōde, schrāde*, a piece cut off, = OHG. *scrōt*, a cut, MHG. *schrōt*, a cut, stroke, wound, a piece cut or sawed off, G. *schrot*, a piece, shred, block, = Icel. *skrjōdhr*, a shred, = Dan. *skrot*, rubbish; from the (orig. strong) verb: see *shred*, *v.* *Shred* also appears in the forms *screed* and *scrow*, the latter from LG. through OF.: see *screed, scrow, scroll*.] 1. A bit, scrap, fragment, rag, or strip made by cutting or tearing up something: used specifically of cloth or list for nailing up plants.

> *Schrede*, or clyppynge of clothe or other thynge, Scissura, presegmen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

> A cutpurse of the empire and the rule, . . .
> A king of *shreds* and patches.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 102.

> He munched a *shred* of toast, and was off by the omnibus to chambers. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, iii.

2. Figuratively, a bit; a particle; also, something that is like a scrap or fragment in being worn or valueless, or in having a forlorn appearance.

> That poor *shred* [a tailor]
> Can bring more to the making up of a man
> Than can be hoped from thee; thou art his creature.
> *Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

> There was not a *shred* of evidence against his client, and he appealed to the magistrates to discharge him at once.
> *H. Smart*, Struck Down, x.

> The cockroach has retained some *shreds* of reputation by eating mosquitoes.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 203.

shred-cock (shred'kok), *n.* The fieldfare, a thrush, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]

shredding (shred'ing), *n.* [< ME. *schredynge, schridyng*, < AS. *screádung*, verbal n. of **screádan, screádian*, cut, shred: see *shred*, *v.*] 1. The act of tearing or cutting into shreds; also, the act of pruning or clipping.

> *Schredynge*, of trees and other lyke, sarmentacio, sarculacio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

2. That which is shred; a ragged strip; a fragment; a scrap.

> Yet many things in it [our form of prayer] they say are amiss; . . . it hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings* which may be better called wishes than prayers.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.

3. *pl.* In *carp.*, short, light pieces of timber fixed as bearers below a roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters. Also called *furrings*.

shredding-knife (shred'ing-nīf), *n.* A pruning-knife.

shreddy (shred'i), *a.* [< *shred* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of shreds; torn into shreds; ragged.

> Small bits of *shreddy* matter fall to the bottom of the vessel. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 24.

shred-pie (shred'pī), *n.* Mince-pie: so called from the shredding or thin shaving of the ingredients. [Eng.]

> Beef, mutton, and pork, *shred pies* of the best,
> Pig, veal, goose, and capon, and turkey well drest.
> *Tusser*, Christmas Husbandly Fare.

> In winter there was the luxury of a *shredpie*, which is a coarse north country edition of the pie abhorred by puritans. *Southey*, The Doctor, viii. (*Davies.*)

shreek[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shriek*.

shreek[2] (shrēk), *n.* Same as *shrike*[2].

shreetalam, shreetaly (shrē'ta-lam, -li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The talipot-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*.

shrew[1] (shrö), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *shrow*; < ME. *shrew, shrewe, schrewe, shrowe*, also unassibilated *screwe*, wicked, evil, as a noun a wicked person (*the shrewe*, the evil one, the devil), < AS. **screáwa*, a wicked person, found only in another sense, *screáwa*, a shrew-mouse (see *shrew*[2]); both supposed to mean lit. 'biter' (the bite of a shrew-mouse was formerly considered venomous), < √ *skru*, cut, seen in *shred* and *shroud*[1]. For the later use of the noun as an adj., and the still later extension of the adj. with pp. suffix *-ed*[2], *-d*[2], in *shrewd*, cf. *wicked*, which has a similar history in these respects. Cf. *screw*[2], a doublet of *shrew*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1†. A wicked or evil person; a malignant person.

> And alle that worche with wronge wenden hij shulle
> After her deth day and dwelle with that *shrewe* [Satan].
> *Piers Plowman* (B), i. 127.

> For unto *shrewes* joye it is and ese
> To have her [their] felawes in peyne and disese.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 193.

> The wickid aungil bad him be boold
> To calle bothe fadir & modir *schrewis*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

2. A woman of a perverse, violent, or malignant temper; a scold; a termagant.

> *Shrews* . . . cannot otherwise ease their cursed hearts but by their own tongues and their neighbours' ears.
> *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

> The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3†. An evil thing; a great danger.

> Than seide Dodinell the sauage that it were a *shrewe* to go, for in this foreste is noon rescettes, and oure horse sholde dyen for the faute and for hungir.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

4†. A planet of evil or malignant aspect or influence.

> That he be nat retrograd, ne combust, ne joigned with no *shrewe* in the same signe. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 5.

II.† *a.* Wicked; evil; ill-natured; unkind.

> Yet was he to me the moste *shrewe*,
> That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 505.

shrew[1] (shrö), *v. t.* [< ME. *schrewen, ssrewen*, make evil, curse, < *schrewe*, an evil person: see *shrew*[1], *n.* Cf. *beshrew* and *shrewd*.] 1†. To make evil; deprave.

> *Schrewyn*, pravo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

2. To curse; beshrew.

> O vile proude cherl, I *shrewe* his face.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 525.

> *Shrew* me
> If I would lose it for a revenue
> Of any king's in Europe.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 147.

shrew[2] (shrö), *n.* [< ME. **shrewe*, < AS. *screáwa*, the shrew-mouse: supposed to mean lit. 'biter': see *shrew*[1]. Cf. G. dial. *schermaus*, a mole, < *scheren* (= E. *shear*), cut, + *maus* = E. *mouse*.] A small insectivorous mammal of the genus *Sorex* or family *Soricidæ*; a shrew-mouse. They are all small, greatly resembling mice in size, form, color, and general appearance (whence the name *shrew-mouse*), but belong to a different order (*Insectivora*, not *Rodentia*). They may be distinguished at a glance by the long sharp snout. They are widely distributed, chiefly in the northern hemisphere, and the species are numerous, of several different genera, particularly *Sorex*, which contains more than any other. The little animals are very voracious, and devour great quantities of insects and worms; but there is no foundation in fact for the vulgar notion that shrews are poisonous, or for any other of the popular superstitions respecting these harmless little creatures. The shrews have usually a musky odor, due to the secretion of some special subcutaneous glands with which they are provided, and in some of the larger kinds this scent is very strong. Among the shrews are the most diminutive of all mammals, with the head and body less than 2 inches long; others are two or three times as large as this. The common shrew of Europe is *Sorex vulgaris*. The common-



Common European Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*).

est in the United States is a large short-tailed species, *Blarina brevicauda*. The teeth of shrews are generally chestnut or reddish-black, but some shrews are white-toothed, as those of the genus *Crocidura;* some are aquatic, as the oared or oar-footed shrew, *Crossopus fodiens* of Europe, and *Neosorex palustris* of North America. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to related animals of a different family, as the shrew-moles and desmans. See *shrew-mole, elephant shrew, marsh-shrew, mole-shrew, musk-shrew, squirrel-shrew, water-shrew*, and cuts under *Blarina, desman, Petrodromus, Ptilocercus, Rhynchocyon*, and *Tupaia*.



American Water-shrew (*Neosorex palustris*).

> *Museragno* [It.], a kinde of mouse called a *shrew*, deadlie to other beasts if he bite them, and laming any bodie if he but touch them, of which that curse came, I beshrew thee.
> *Florio*, 1598.

> In Italy the hardy *shrews* are venomous in their biting.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 58.

Broad-nosed shrew, the common *Sorex platyrhinus* of North America.—**Ciliated shrew**, *Crocidura suaveolens*, a very diminutive shrew of southern Europe.—**House shrew**, *Crocidura aranea*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Indian shrew**, the musk-shrew.—**Oared** or **oar-footed shrews**, aquatic shrews, of the genera *Crossopus* and *Neosorex*. See def.—**Rat-tailed shrew**, the musk-shrew.—**Short-tailed shrew**, any species of the American genus *Blarina*, specifically *B. brevicauda*.

shrew-ash (shrö'ash), *n.* An ash-tree into a hole in the body of which a shrew-mouse has been plugged alive. Its twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, were formerly supposed to give them immediate relief from the pains they endured from a shrew-mouse having run over them.

shrewd (shröd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd*; < ME. *shrewed, schrewed, schrewid*, depraved, wicked, lit. 'accursed,' pp. of *schrewen*, curse, beshrew: see *shrew*[1]. Cf. *cursed, curst*, formerly used in the sense of 'having a violent temper'; cf. also *wicked*[1]. For the partial elevation of sense from 'cursed' through 'mischievous, cunning,' to 'astute, sagacious,' cf. *pretty*, which has passed from 'tricky, cunning,' to 'fine, beautiful.'] 1†. Evil; accursed; malignant; wicked.

> God shal take veniaunce on alle swiche preestes,
> Wel harder and grettere on suche *shrewede* faderes,
> Than euere he dude on Ophni and Finees.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 122.

> Helle repreued tho the deuel sathan,
> And horribli gan him dispice;
> "To me thou art a *schrewide* captayn,
> A combrid wretche in cowardise."
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

> If a man be good and doth or seith a thing to good entente, the bakbiter wol turne al thilke goodnesse up-so-doun to his *shrewed* entente. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> There are *shrewd* books with dangerous Frontispices set to sale. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 24.

2†. Having a curst temper; scolding; vixenish; shrewish.

> Thowe shalte bettyr chastise a *shrode* wyfe with myrthe then with strokes or smytyng.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

> As curst and *shrewd*
> As Socrates' Xantippe.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 70.

3†. Annoying; mischievous; vexatious; troublesome; malicious.

> He may do his ennemy a *scherewd* turne and never far the warse in hys howsholde, ner the lesse men abowthe hym. *Paston Letters*, I. 297.

> An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a *shrewd* thing in an orchard or garden.
> *Bacon*, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

> Byrlady, a *shrewd* business and a dangerous!
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

> Ye State was much offended, and his father suffered a *shrowd* check, and he had order to apprehend him for it.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 150.

4. Sharp; keen; biting; harsh.

> To lift *shrewd* steel against our golden crown.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 59.

While I spake then, a sting of *shrewdest* pain
Ran shrivelling thro' me.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

The sky is harsh, and the sea *shrewd* and salt.
D. G. Rossetti, Ruggiero and Angelica.

5. Sly; cunning; artful; spiteful.

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that *shrewd* and knavish sprite
Call'd Robin Goodfellow. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 33.

Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his dealings with others?
South, Sermons, vi.

6. Astute; sagacious; discriminating; discerning; smart; sharp: as, a *shrewd* man of the world.

Patriots are grown too *shrewd* to be sincere.
Cowper, Task, v. 495.

Shrewd was the good St. Martin; he was famed
For sly expedients and devices quaint.
Bryant, Legend of St. Martin.

7. Indicating shrewdness; due to shrewdness; involving or displaying sagacity or astuteness: as, a *shrewd* remark; a *shrewd* face.

I know not what he said; but I have a *shrewd* guess what he thought.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

We desire to learn Sydney Smith's opinion on any matter of public interest, . . . because we know it will generally be *shrewd*, honest, independent.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 140.

A shrewd many†, a great number.

Cast. He threw twice twelve.
Cred. By 'r lady, *a shrewd many*.
Cartwright, Ordinary. (*Nares.*)

=Syn. 5. *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), wily, subtle.—**6.** *Acute*, *Keen*, etc. (see *acute*), discerning, penetrating, politic, ingenious.

shrewdly (shrōd'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowdly*, *shroudly*, *shroadly*; < ME. *shrewedly*, *shrewdely*: see *shrewd* and *-ly*[2].] In a shrewd manner. (*a*†) Accursedly; wickedly.

Were it not better that we went alle to dye with good herte in the servise of oure lorde . . . than to dye as cowardes *shrewdely* oon with-oute a-nother?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

(*b*†) Mischievously; injuriously; maliciously; ill.

What, lo, my cherl, lo, yet how *shrewedly*
Unto my confessour to day he spak.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 536.

This practice [artifice] hath most *shrewdly* pass'd upon thee. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 360.

(*c*) Sharply; keenly; severely.

Ham. The air bites *shrewdly*. It is very cold.
Hor. It is a nipping and an eager air.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 1.

I knew one *shrewdly* gor'd by a Bull.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 99.

(*d*) Astutely; in a discerning or discriminating manner; sagaciously.

The aforesaid author observes very *shrewdly* that, having no certain ideas of the terms of the proposition, it is to him a mystery. *Waterland*, Works, I. 219.

shrewdness (shrōd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *schrewdnes*, *shrewednesse*, *schrewidnesse*; < *shrewd* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being shrewd. (*a*†) Badness; wickedness; iniquity.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And shroue hire of hire *shrewednesse*.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 44.

Thoughte I, as greet a fame han shrewes—
Thogh hit be naught—for *shrewednesse*,
As gode folk han for godenesse.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1853.

(*b*) Sagaciousness; astuteness; sharpness: as, a man of great *shrewdness* and penetration.

Her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy too.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 69.

Not being bred
To barter, nor compensating the want
By *shrewdness*, neither capable of lies.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. A company or group (of apes). [An old hunting term.]

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a *shrewdness* of apes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

=Syn. 1. (*b*) See *shrewd*.

shrew-footed (shrō'fůt″ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a shrew: as, the *shrew-footed* uropsile, *Uropsilus soricipes*.

shrewhead†, *n.* [ME. *schreuhede*; < *shrew*[1] + *-head*.] Wickedness. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), xxiv. 31. (*Stratmann.*)

shrewish (shrō'ish), *a.* [< *shrew*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a shrew; given to exhibitions of ill temper; vixenish: applied to women.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 2.

Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a *shrewish* tongue!
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

shrewishly (shrō'ish-li), *adv.* In a shrewish manner; with scolding or rating.

He speaks very *shrewishly*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 170.

shrewishness (shrō'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being shrewish; the conduct of a shrew.

I have no gift at all in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 301.

shrew-mole (shrō'mōl), *n.* A North American insectivorous mammal of either of the genera *Scalops* and *Scapanus*. The shrew-moles are the characteristic moles of North America, outwardly resembling very closely the true Old World moles, but distinguished by technical characters of the dentition, etc. The common shrew-mole of the United States is *Scalops aquaticus*; others are Townsend's, *Scapanus townsendi*, and the hairy-tailed, *Parascalops breweri*. See cut under *Scalops*.—**Silvery shrew-mole**, a variety of the common shrew-mole, *Scalops aquaticus machrinus*, of a lustrous light color, common on the prairies of the western United States.

shrew-mouse (shrō'mous), *n.* [< *shrew*[2] + *mouse*.] The common shrew of Europe; any small true shrew, like a mouse. See cuts under *shrew*[2].

shrew-struck (shrō'struk), *a.* Poisoned by a shrew; smitten with a malady which a shrew was superstitiously supposed to impart by its bite or even its touch.

If a child was scalded, a tooth ached, a piece of silver was stolen, a heifer *shrew-struck*, a pig bewitched, a young damsel crost in love, Lucy [a "white witch"] was called in, and Lucy found a remedy. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iv.

shrich†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *shriek*.

shride† (shrīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *schryden*; a var. of *shred* or *shroud*[3].] To hew or lop (wood).

Hooke to hewe wode, or *schrydynge* [var. hoke to hev with woode, or *schraggynge*], sirculus [var. sarculus].
Prompt. Parv., p. 242.

shriefe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

shriek (shrēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*, *schryke*; < ME. *shriken*, *shryken*, *schriken*, *skriken*, *scriken* (pret. *schriked*, *skriked*, *skryked*, *schrykede*, also *shrighte*, *shryghte*), < Icel. *skrikja*, shriek (found only in sense of 'titter') (cf. *skrækja*, shriek), = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*, shriek; cf. Gael. *sgreach* = W. *ysgrechio*, shriek, scream. The word also appears as *shrike*[1], *screak*, *screech*, q. v. As with other words denoting sounds, it was regarded as more or less imitative, and suffered variation.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter a sharp, shrill cry; cry out more or less convulsively, at a pitch above that of a scream, as in great and sudden fright, in horror, or in extreme pain: used sometimes, by hyperbole, of laughter.

Shrighte Emelyn and howleth Palamon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1959.

Therwithal they *shrykede* and they houped.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 580.

Downe in her lap she hid her face, and lowdly *shright*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 32.

It was the owl that *shriek'd*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 3.

I *shriek*, start up, the same sad prospect find.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 247.

II. *trans.* To utter with a shriek or a shrill wild cry.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly Owle,
Shrieking his balefull note.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 33.

Berkley, whose fair seat hath been famous long,
Let thy sad echoes *shriek* a deadly sound.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 67.

shriek (shrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*, < ME. *shrike* (= Sw. *skrik*, *skri* = Dan. *skrig*); from the verb.] A sharp, shrill outcry: as, the *shriek* of a whistle; *shrieks* of laughter. See *shriek*, *v.*

Whi made the childe this *shrike*? wilt thow sleue it?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owle,
With drery *shriekes* did also her bewray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 30.

Not louder *shrieks* to pitying heaven are cast
When husbands or when lapdogs breathe their last.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 157.

=Syn. *Screech*, etc. See *scream*.

shrieker (shrē'kėr), *n.* [= Sw. *skrikare*; as *shriek* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shrieks.

Again—the shrieking charmers—how they rend
The gentle air—the *shriekers* lack a friend.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, vii. (*Richardson.*)

2. The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. [Local, Eng.]

shriek-owl (shrēk'oul), *n.* **1.** A screech-owl. —**2.** The swift, *Cypselus apus*. [Local, Eng.]

shrieval (shrē'val), *a.* [< *shrieve*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

Chaste were his cellars, and his *shrieval* board
The grossness of a city feast abhorr'd.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 618.

shrievalty (shrē'val-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *shrivalty*, *shrevalty* (also later *sheriffalty*); < late ME. *shrevaltee*; < *shrieve*[1] + *-al-ty*.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 42.

It was ordained by statute 28 Edw. I., c. 8, that the people should have election of sheriffs in every shire where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance.
Blackstone, Com., I. ix.

Spenser . . . was recommended in a letter from Queen Elizabeth for the *shrievalty* of the county of Cork.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

2. The period during which the office of sheriff is held.

For the twelve Sessions, during his *Shrievalty*.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 2.

That £1000 fine which was imposed upon him [Sir Walter Long] in the Star Chamber, for absence out of his county in time of *shrievalty*.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 162.

shrieve[1]† (shrēv), *n.* [Also *shriefe*; a contracted form of *sheriff* (ME. *shirreve*, etc.): see *sheriff*[1].] A sheriff.

Mayors and *shrieves* may yearly fill the stage:
A king's or poet's birth doth ask an age.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Epil.

Now mayors and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 91.

shrieve[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shrive*[1].

shrift (shrift), *n.* [< ME. *shrift*, *shryft*, *schrift*, *schryft*, < AS. *scrift*, confession or absolution (= Icel. *skript* = Sw. *skrift* = Dan. *skrifte*, confession, absolution; cf. OHG. *scrift*, MHG. G. *schrift*, a writing: see *script*), < *scrīfan*, shrive: see *shrive*[1].] **1.** The penitential act of confession to a priest, especially in the case of a dying penitent.

No receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart . . . whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil *shrift* or confession.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

Address you to your *shrift*; . . .
And be yourself; for you must die.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iv. 1.

2. Absolution received after confession; pardon.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after *schrifte*,
And carefullich mea culpa he comsed to shewe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 76.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift:
Riddling confession finds but riddling *shrift*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 56.

3. The priestly act of confessing and absolving a penitent.

In *shrift*, in prechynge is my diligence.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 110.

Call your executioner, and off with Barnardine's head; I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a better place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 223.

In shrift. (*a*) In confession.

Yet I have call'd my conscience to confession,
And every syllable that might offend
I have had *in shrift*.
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 2.

(*b*†) Figuratively, in strict confidence; as if in confession.

But sweete, let this be spoke *in shrift*, so was it spoke to me. *Warner*, Albion's Eng., xii. 18. (*Nares.*)

Short shrift, the infliction of punishment without delay: implying execution shortly after condemnation, as leaving little time for confession and absolution.

shrift (shrift), *v. t.* [= Icel. *skripta* = Sw. *skrifta* = Dan. *skrifte*, give shrift, shrive; from the noun.] To confess and absolve; shrive. [Rare.]

I saw a gray Frier *shrift* a faire Gentlewoman, which I . . . mention because it was the first *shrifting* that ever I saw. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 44.

shrift-father (shrift'fä″ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *shrift-fader*, *schrift-fader* (= Sw. Dan. *skriftefader*); < *shrift* + *father*.] A father confessor.

I shrewe thise *shrifte-fadres* everychoon.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 144.

How and where he doth that synne,
To hys *schryffader* he mote that mynne.
J. Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 233.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where (but *shrift fathers*) never mankind treads.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem, xi. 9.

shrig† (shrig), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *shrug*.] To contract; reduce, as by pruning or thinning.

Atticus is of opinion That the shaddow of elmes is one of the thickest and most hurtful: . . . marie, if the braunches thereof, or of any tree within-forth, be *shrigged* (constrictæ), I thinke that the shade will doe no harme at all. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 12. (*Richardson.*)

Those of the other hoped, if all men were *shrigged* of their goods, and left bare, they should live in safetie, grew at length to open proscriptions and hanging of silly innocent persons.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

shright†. An obsolete preterit of *shriek*.

shright†, *n.* [< ME. *shright*; < *shriek* or *shrike*, pret. *shright*.] Shrieking; sobbing.

With brokyn vois, al hors for *shright*, Cryseyde
To Troylus thise like wordes seyde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1147.

That with their piteous cryes, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 57.

shrike[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shriek*.

shrike[2] (shrīk), *n.* [Also *shreek;* < ME. **shrike*, < AS. *scrīc*, a shrike or thrush (glossed by L. *turdus*), = Icel. *skrīkja*, a shrike (butcher-bird), so called from its cry: see *shrike*[1], *v.* Cf. *shrite*, a thrush.] 1. A dentirostral oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidæ*, having a notably strong hooked and toothed bill, and of actively predaceous nature; a butcher-bird; a nine-killer; a wood-chat. The species are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. The most characteristic habit of these birds—at least of those of the genus *Lanius* and of some allied genera—is to catch and kill more insects, small birds, and small quadrupeds than they devour at once, and to impale these victims on a thorn or sharp twig. The great gray or cinereous shrike of Europe is *Lanius excubitor*, of which the corresponding American species is the northern butcher-bird, *L. borealis*. The loggerhead shrike of the United States is *L. ludovicianus*. The red-backed shrike of Europe is *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio* (see *wood-chat*). See cuts under *butcher-bird*, *Lanius*, and *Pachycephala*.

2. One of many different birds that resemble shrikes, or were held to belong to the genus *Lanius*. This was a Linnean genus, of amplitude and elasticity, and all the birds that were put in it used to be recorded in the books as shrikes of some sort, whence many English phrase-names, now practically obsolete except in some hyphenated compounds. Among these birds were various thrushes, ant-thrushes of both worlds, flycatchers, starlings, etc. See phrases below, and *bush-shrike*, *drongo-shrike*, *swallow-shrike*, *Artamidæ*, *Dicruridæ*, and *Thamnophilinæ*.—**Cubla shrike**. Same as *cubla*.—**Dubious shrike**†. See *Scissirostrum*.—**Fiscal shrike**, a shrike of the genus *Fiscus*, as *F. collaris;* a fiscal.—**Fork-tailed shrike**. See *fork-tailed*.—**Frontal shrike**, *Falcunculus frontatus* of Australia, with a strong curved and toothed bill, a crest, above greenish-yellow, below bright-yellow, the plumage also varied with black and white, the length 7 inches.—**Great northern shrike**, the American butcher-bird, *Lanius borealis*.—**Green shrike**†, *Leptopterus chabert* (not a shrike) of Madagascar.—**Hook-billed shrike**, *Vanga curvirostris* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*.—**Keroula shrike**†, *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (not a shrike), inhabiting India and China. See cut under *Tephrodornis*.—**Rufous shrike**, *Vanga rufa* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*.—**Senegal shrike**, *Telephonus senegalus*. See *Telephonus*.—**Spotted shrike**, a South American bush-shrike, *Thamnophilus nævius*.—**Thick-headed shrikes**, the shrikes of the genus *Pachycephala* and related forms, sometimes grouped as *Pachycephalinæ*.—**Varied shrike**, *Laniarius multicolor* of western Africa.—**White-headed shrike**, *Artamia leucocephala* of Madagascar. It is 7½ inches long, and greenish-black in color, with the rump, head, and under parts white.—**Yellow-browed shrike**, *Laniarius sulphureipectus*, of the whole Ethiopian region.

shrike-crow (shrīk'krō), *n.* A bird of the genus *Barita*. *Swainson.*

shrill (shril), *v.* [Also, by transposition, Sc. *shirl*, also unassibilated *skirl;* < ME. *schrillen*, *scrillen* = G. *schrillen*, sound shrill; cf. Norw. *skryla*, *skräla*, cry shrilly, = Sw. *skrâla* = Dan. *skraale*, squall (of children); Icel. *skrölta*, resound shrilly, = AS. *scralletan*, cry aloud; partly from the adj., but mainly original, from a common root **skrel*, **skral*. See *shrill*, *a.* Cf. *shill*[2], shrill.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter or emit a keen, piercing, high-pitched sound.

Then gan the bagpypes and the hornes to *shrill*
And shrieke aloud. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 46.

Like a locust *shrills* the imprisoned sap.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

The *shrilling* of the male [cricket] is a sexual call, made by raising the fore wings and rubbing them on the hind wings. *Packard*, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 563.

2. To sound shrilly; be shrill.

The horrid yells and *shrilling* screams.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Idly list the *shrilling* lay
With which the milkmaid cheers her way.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to give out a shrill sound.

About me leap'd and laugh'd
The modish Cupid of the day,
And *shrill'd* his tinsel shaft.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. To utter or produce with a shrill sound.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolours forth!
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 84.

The locust *shrills* his song of heat.
Whittier, The Summons.

shrill (shril), *a.* [E. dial. (Sc.) also, transposed, *shirl;* < ME. *shril*, *schryl*, *schrylle* = D. *schril* = LG. *schrell*, > G. dial. *schrill*, shrill; appar. from the verb or noun: see *shrill*, *v.*] 1. Sharp and piercing in sound; high and keen (somewhat disagreeably so) in voice or note: the common use of the word.

Shyrle as ones voyse is— . . . trenchant.
Palsgrave, L'Éclaircissement, p. 323.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, *shrill* and sound,
And all is semblative a woman's part.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 33.

Some female vendor's scream, belike
The very *shrillest* of all London cries.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. Emitting or capable of emitting a sharp, high, piercing sound.

Hear the *shrill* whistle which doth order give
To sounds confused. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 9.

Wind the *shrill* horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 96.

3. Piercing; sharp; affecting the senses sharply or keenly; bright. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Quen glem of glodez agaynz hem glydez
Wyth schymerynge schene ful *schrylle* thay [silver leaves] schynde. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 80.

The Lady's-head upon the prow
Caught the *shrill* salt, and sheer'd the gale.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

shrill (shril), *n.* [< *shrill*, *v.*] A keen or piercing sound. [Rare.]

I heard a voyce, which loudly to me called,
That with the suddein *shrill* I was appalled.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 581.

You may . . . almost fancy you hear the *shrill* of the midsummer cricket.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 151.

shrill (shril), *adv.* [< ME. *schrille*, *schirle;* < *shrill*, *a.*] In a shrill manner; shrilly.

The hounds and horn
Through the high wood echoing *shrill*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 53.

shrill-edged (shril'ejd), *a.* Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound. [Rare.]

I heard
The *shrill-edged* shriek of a mother divide the shuddering night. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 4.

shrill-gorged (shril'gôrjd), *a.* Having a gorge or throat that gives a shrill or acute sound; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

Look up a-height; the *shrill-gorged* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 53.

shrilling (shril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrill*, *v.*] A shrill noise or cry: as, the *shrilling* of the locust.

As if in revenge, some relative of the murdered katydid found its way into the room, and began its vibrant *shrilling* near her bed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 37.

shrillness (shril'nes), *n.* The quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound; high pitch and sharpness or fineness of tone or voice.

Sure, this voice is new,
Whose *shrillness*, like the sounding of a bell,
Tells me it is a woman.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

shrill-tongued (shril'tungd), *a.* Speaking in a high and shrill voice.

Is she *shrill-tongued* or low? *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3. 15.

shrill-voiced (shril'voist), *a.* Having a shrill or piercing voice.

What *shrill-voiced* suppliant makes this eager cry?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 75.

shrilly (shril'i), *a.* [< *shrill* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat shrill.

Some kept up a *shrilly* mellow sound.
Keats, Endymion, i.

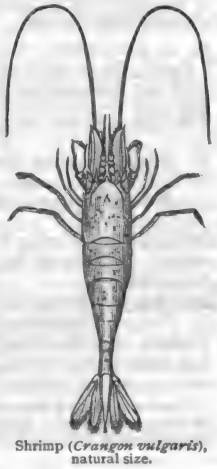
shrilly (shril'li), *adv.* [< *shrill* + *-ly*[2].] In a shrill manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.

Mount up aloft, my Muse; and now more *shrilly* sing.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 40.

The small philosopher . . . cries out *shrilly* from his elevation. *Landor*, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

shrimp[1] (shrimp), *v. t.* and *i.* [Assibilated form of *scrimp*. Cf. *shrump*.] To contract; shrink.

shrimp[2] (shrimp), *n.* [< ME. **shrimp*, *shrymp*, *schrymp;* < **shrimp*, assibilated form of *scrimp*, scanty, small: see *shrimp*[1], *v.*, *scrimp*, *a.*] 1. A salt-water long-tailed ten-footed crustacean of the family *Crangonidæ*, and especially of the genus *Crangon*. *C. vulgaris* is the common shrimp of Great Britain, about 2 inches long, greenish-gray dotted with brown, of fragile structure, somewhat translucent, and esteemed a delicacy as food. It boils to a brown color, not red as is usual with crustaceans. The shrimps are closely related to prawns, and one of the prawns, *Pandalus annulicornis*, a British species, is often miscalled *shrimp*. The name is also extended to various related crustaceans. Among those bearing this name in the United States are some *Gammaridæ*, as *Gammarus fasciatus;* species of *Pandalus*, as *P. annulicornis*, the deep-water shrimp, and *P. danæ*, which is dried in California for exportation to China; the river-shrimp, *Palæmon ohionis;* and *Penæus brasiliensis* of the Carolinas, Florida, etc. See also cut under *Gammarus*.



Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), natural size.

Schrymp, fysche, Stingus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

2. A little wrinkled person; a dwarfish creature; a manikin: in contempt.

We borel men been *shrympes;*
Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched ympes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 67.

Alas, this is a child, a silly dwarf!
It cannot be this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror to his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 23.

Fresh-water shrimp. See *fresh-water*.—**Mountebank shrimp**, a beach-flea or sand-hopper: so called from its agility.

shrimp[2] (shrimp), *v. i.* [< *shrimp*[2], *n.*] To catch or fish for shrimps.

shrimp-chaff (shrimp'chaf), *n.* Refuse winnowed from dried shrimps by Chinese in California, and exported to China as a fertilizer for tea-plants. The meat of the shrimp is an article of food. [California.]

shrimper (shrim'pėr), *n.* [< *shrimp*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person who catches shrimps; a shrimp-catcher.

The *shrimpers*, who wade nearly to their middle for hours. *E. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 535.

Fishers and *shrimpers* by name, smugglers by opportunity. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 742.

shrimping (shrim'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrimp*[2], *v.*] The occupation or business of catching shrimps.

shrimp-net (shrimp'net), *n.* A fishing-net adapted to the capture of shrimps; a small-meshed bag-net or scoop-net with a long wooden handle.

shrinal (shrī'nal), *a.* [< *shrine* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a shrine; containing a shrine; of the nature of a shrine. [Rare.]

There appears to have been a pagan Saxon household close outside the east gate of the City of Exeter, whereof the four daughters became Christian—two of them martyrs, of whom one has left her name, St. Sidwell, in a *shrinal* church on the blood-stained spot.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 251.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [< ME. *shryne*, *schrin*, *schryne*, *scryne*, < AS. *scrīn*, an ark (used with ref. to the ark of the covenant), = D. *schrijn* = MLG. *schrīn* = OHG. *scrīni*, MHG. *schrīn*, G. *schrein* = Icel. *skrīn* = Sw. Dan. *skrin* = OF. *scrin*, *escrin* (> E. *scrine*), F. *écrin* = Pr. *escrin* = OSp. *escrinio*, *escriño*, a box, shrine, = It. *scrigno* = OBulg. *skriniya*, *skrina* = Serv. *skrinya* = Bohem. *skrzhine* = Pol. *skrzynia*, *krzynia* = Russ. *skrynya*, *skrinŭ* = Hung. *szekrény* = Lith. *skrine* = Lett. *skrine*, *skrīnis*, a shrine, = L. *scrinium*, a chest, box, case, letter-case, escritoire, casket, ML. (eccles.) a shrine; root unknown. (*chest*, *box*, and *ark* are also derived through AS. from L. (*box* ult. from Gr.); *case* is also derived from L. through F.] 1. A box; an ark; a chest.

She [Cleopatre] . . .
Made hir subtil werkmen make a *shryne*
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she koude espye; and forth she fette
This dede cors, and in the *shryne* it shette.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 672.

2. A box for holding the bones of saints or other sacred relics; a reliquary. Portable shrines containing relics were commonly arched boxes covered with precious metal, enamels, and engraving, and in churches were generally placed near the altar. See cut under *monstrance*.

He [Ethelred] bestows the reliques of St. Alban in a *shrine* of Pearl and Gold. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

Over the high altar are preserved, in a very large wrought *shrine* of massy gold, the relicks of St. Firmin, their patron saint. *Gray*, Letters, I. 18.

Hence—3. A tomb of a canonized or other sacred person; the mausoleum of a saint; a tomb of shrine-like configuration.

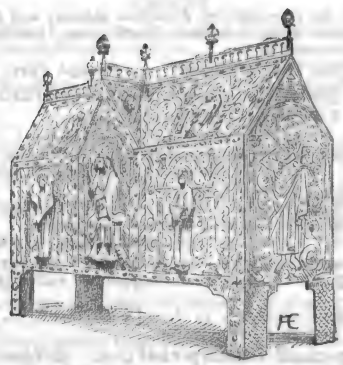
Howbeit there is a merualous fayre *shryne* for hym, wrought all of fyne whyte marble, of wonderful curyous and sumptuous werke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

It was a national as well as a religious feeling that drew great multitudes to the *shrine* of Becket, the first Englishman who since the Conquest had been terrible to the foreign tyrants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. An altar, small chapel or temple, or other sacred object or place peculiarly consecrated to and supposed to be hallowed by the presence of some deity, saint, mythological hero, or other personality reputed sacred. See cut on following page, and cut under *octastyle*.

For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, which made silver *shrines* for [of, R. V.] Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen. Acts xix. 24.

Forsooth, a blind man at Saint Alban's *shrine*,
Within this half-hour, hath received his sight.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 63.



Shrine of St. Calmine, Duke of Aquitaine, in enameled and gilded copper; early 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

It [sculptured relief with figure of a goddess] is in the form of a small *shrine* (ναΐσκος [a little temple]).
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 44.

5†. Erroneously, an image.

From the four corners of the earth they come,
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal-breathing saint.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 40.

Hearing us praise our loves of Italy,
. . . for feature, laming
The *shrine* of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.

6. Metaphorically, a thing or place hallowed and consecrated by its history or past associations, or supposed to be the incarnation of some object of worship.

Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee?
Byron, The Giaour, l. 106.

I . . . worshipped at innumerable *shrines* of beauty.
Willis, Florence Gray.

7†. A charnel-house. *Hollyband.* (*Halliwell.*)

—Bell-shrine, a cover put over a bell when it is not in use: an ecclesiastical utensil, and as such usually decorated with religious emblems, especially in early Irish art.

shrine (shrīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrined*, ppr. *shrining*. [< ME. *shrynen, schrynen*, enshrine, canonize; < *shrine*, *n.* Cf. *enshrine.*] **1.** To place in a shrine; enshrine; hence, figuratively, to deify or canonize.

Ye might be *shryned* for your brotelnesse,
Bet than Dalyda, Creseide, or Candace.
Against Women Unconstant.

The Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrined in his sanctuary of heaven secure.
Milton, P. L., vi. 672.

2. To inclose in something suggestive of the great preciousness of what is inclosed: as, the jewel was *shrined* in a velvet casket.

In painting her I *shrined* her face
'Mid mystic trees. *D. G. Rossetti*, The Portrait.

shrink (shringk), *v.*; pret. *shrank* and *shrunk*, pp. *shrunk* and *shrunken* (formerly also *shrinked*), ppr. *shrinking*. [< ME. *shrinken, schrinken, scrinken* (pret. *schrank, schronk*, pp. *shrunken, shrunke*), < AS. *scrincan* (pret. *scranc*, pp. *scruncen*), contract, shrivel up (chiefly in comp. *for-scrincan*), = MD. *schrinken*, shrink; in causal form OHG. *sarenchan, screnken, schrenken*, MHG. *schrenken*, G. *schränken*, cause to shrink, intr. sink, go aside; cf. Sw. *skrynka*, a wrinkle, *skrynkla*, wrinkle, rumple, dial. *skrukka*, shrink together, Icel. *skrenkr*, shrunk; prob. akin to *shrimp*[1], *scrimp*. Cf. *scringe, shrug.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To contract spontaneously; draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent property: as, woolen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere.

He touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh in the sinew that *shrank*. Gen. xxxii. 32.

Water, water everywhere,
And all the boards did *shrink*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

2. To diminish; reduce.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 150.

Philosophy, that lean'd on Heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 644.

3. To shrivel; become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 34.

And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 266.

4. To draw back or retire, as from danger; recoil physically, as in fear, horror, or distrust; sometimes, simply, to go aside.

But no way he saw he could so much pleasure them as by leaving the two friends alone, who being *shrunk* aside to the banqueting house, where the pictures were, there Palladius recounted unto Pyrocles his fortunate escape from the wreck and his ensuing adventures.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

It is shamefull for a King to boast at Table and *shrink* in fight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

E'en as a bather might
Shrink from the water, from the naked night
She *shrank* a little.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 316.

5. To decline or hesitate to act, as from fear; recoil morally or mentally, as in fear, horror, distrust, distaste, and the like.

The proud have had me exceedingly in derision; yet have I not *shrinked* from thy law.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. cxix. 51.

I have seen him do such things belief would *shrink* at.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

He *shrunk* from no deed of treachery or violence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

6. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body; wince; flinch.

The gray mare
Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills
From tile to scullery, and her small good-man
Shrinks in his arm-chair. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

=Syn. 3. See *shrivel.*—**4–6.** To flinch, blench.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to contract: as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

To *shrink* mine arm up like a wither'd shrub.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 156.

The first is merry drunk,
And this, although his braines be somewhat *shrunk*
I' th' wetting, hath, they say, but little hart
In his demeanour. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To make smaller; make appear smaller.

He had some other drawbacks as a gardener. He *shrank* the very place he cultivated. The dignity and reduced gentility of his appearance made the small garden cut a sorry figure. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Old Scotch Gardener.

3. To withdraw: formerly with *in*.

The Libyck Hammon *shrinks* his horn.
Milton, Nativity, l. 203.

His [Beelzebub's] awful Horns above his crown did rise,
And force his friends to *shrink in* theirs.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 16.

That the Mountains should *shrink in* their heads, to fill up the vast places of the deep.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

Another-while onder the Crystoll brinks
Her alabastrine well-shap't Limbs she *shrinks*,
Like to a Lilly sunk into a glasse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

To shrink on, to fix firmly by causing to shrink: thus, the tire of a wheel or the hoop or jacket of a cannon is *shrunk on* by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into place, and then rapidly cooling it.

This mortar was strengthened by heavy wrought-iron bands *shrunk on* it. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 72.

shrink (shringk), *n.* [< *shrink*, *v.*] **1.** The act of shrinking; a spontaneous drawing into less compass.

Although they [horses] be striken cleare through, or that the bullets do still remaine in them, they after the first *shrinck* at the entring of the bullet doo passe their Carrire as though they had verie little or no hurt.
Sir J. Smyth, in Ellis's Letters, p. 55.

2. A contraction.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink* or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

3†. A shrug.

We
That tread the path of public business
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a *shrink*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

You cannot blame the Spaniard to be satyrical against Q. Elizabeth; for he never speaks of her but he fetcheth a *Shrink* in the Shoulder. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 71.

4. A diminution; a falling away; shrinkage.

I saw a visible *shrink* in all orders of men among us, from that greatness and that goodness which was in the first grain that our God brought from three sifted kingdoms into this land, when it was a land not sown.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

5. A withdrawing from fear or horror; recoil.

Not a sigh, a look, or *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i. 52.

shrinkable (shring'ka-bl), *a.* [< *shrink* + *-able.*] Capable of being shrunk; able or liable to shrink.

shrinkage (shring'kāj), *n.* [< *shrink* + *-age.*] **1.** The contraction of a material to a smaller surface or bulk, whether by cooling after being heated, as a metal, or by drying, as timber or clay, or by wetting, as cord or fabrics.

There are some grades of imported wool on which the *shrinkage* and loss in manufacture are so great that the compensating duty is not excessive.
Taussig, Tariff History, p. 211.

I have also subjected the cortex to the action of glycerine, with more remarkable results in the way of *shrinkage.* *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 559.

2. Figuratively, a similar reduction of any kind, as loss of weight; especially, loss of value: as, *shrinkage* in real estate.—**3.** Amount of diminution of surface or bulk, weight or value: as, the *shrinkage* of cast-iron by cooling is one eighth of an inch to a foot; the *shrinkage* on the goods was 10 per cent.—**4.** In *gun.*, the difference between the outside diameter of the inner cylinder and the inside diameter of the outer cylinder of a built-up gun. The quantity by which the former exceeds the latter is often called the *absolute shrinkage*, and is expressed in the decimal parts of an inch. *Relative shrinkage* is the ratio obtained by dividing the absolute shrinkage by the interior diameter of the outer cylinder. It is expressed in thousandths and decimal parts of thousandths of an inch, and represents the absolute shrinkage per linear inch of the diameter of the outer cylinder. The *theoretical shrinkage* for a particular gun is that deduced by mathematical computation from known and assumed conditions and dimensions. The *actual shrinkage* is that actually obtained in practice, and varies from the theoretical shrinkage on account of the imperfections of manufacture.

shrinkage-crack (shring'kāj-krak), *n.* One of various small cracks such as are occasionally seen to form a kind of network on the surface of a bed of rock, and which appear to have been caused by shrinkage soon after that particular layer had been deposited and while it was being dried by exposure to the sun and air; a sun-crack.

An entirely different kind of *shrinkage-crack* is that which occurs in certain carbonised and flattened plants, and which sometimes communicates to them a marvellous resemblance to the netted under surface of an exogenous leaf. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 33.

shrinkage-rule (shring'kāj rōl), *n.* A rule, used by pattern-makers, in which the graduations are so much larger than the normal measurements that the patterns measured off by such a rule will be large enough to allow for shrinkage, without any computation on the part of the workman. The rule must be graduated with reference to the particular metal to be cast.

shrinker (shring'kėr), *n.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

shrinking-head (shring'king-hed), *n.* A mass of molten metal poured into a mold to compensate for the shrinkage of the first casting. Also called *sinking-head* and *riser.*

shrinkingly (shring'king-li), *adv.* In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

shrite (shrīt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shrike*, < ME. **shrike*, < AS. *scrīc*, a thrush: see *shrike*[2].] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* *Macgillivray.* See cut under *mistlethrush.*

shrivalty†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shrievalty.*

shrive[1] (shrīv), *v.*; pret. *shrove, shrived*, pp. *shriven, shrived*, ppr. *shriving.* [Formerly also *shrieve*; < ME. *shriven, shryven, schriven, schryven, schryfen* (pret. *shrove, shrof, schrof, schraf*, pp. *shriven, schriven, scriven, screffe, y-shryve*), < AS. *scrīfan* (pret. *scrāf*, pp. *scrifen*), prescribe penance, hear confessions, = OFries. *skrīva*, shrive; cf. Icel. *skripta*, shrive, confess, impose penance, = Sw. *skrifta* = Dan. *skrifte*, confess (from the noun represented by E. *shrift*); usually identified, as orig. 'write,' with OS. *scrībhan* = OFries. *skriva* = D. *schrijven* = MLG. *schrīven* = OHG. *scrīban*, MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben*, write, < L. *scribere*, write, draw up (a law, decree, charge, etc.), enroll: see *scribe*, *v.* Cf. *shrift, Shrovetide.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prescribe penance to for sin; impose penance on.

Persie, beleeue me, thou *shrivest* me verie neere in this latter demaund, which concerneth vs more deeply than the former, and may worke vs more damage than thou art aware of. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 67.

"In the week immediately before Lent, every one shall go to his confessor," said the Ecclesiastical Institutes, "and confess his deeds; and his confessor shall so *shrive* him as he then may hear by his deeds what he is to do."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

2. To receive a confession from (a penitent) and grant absolution; hence, to receive an acknowledgment (of a fault) from, and pardon.

In that chapelle, yf thou wolte crave,
vii M yere thou myghtest have,
And so many lenttis more
yff thowe be *screffe*, thou mayste have soo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 130.

I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 144.

Let me go hence,
And in some cloister's school of penitence,
Across those stones, that pave the way to heaven,
Walk barefoot, till my guilty soul be *shriven!*
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, King Robert of Sicily.

3. To acknowledge a fault; confess to a priest and receive absolution: used reflexively.

A scolere at Pares had done many full synnys, the whylke he hade schame to *schryfe hym* of.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And *shroue hire* of hire shrewednesse shamelees, I trowe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 44.

I am bound, . . . if I have hurt my neighbor, to *shrive myself* unto him, and to make him amends.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

Bid call the ghostly man
Hither, and let me *shrive me* clean and die.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *intrans.* 1. To receive a confession, impose the necessary penance, and grant absolution.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wil. Hey, ho, hallidaye!
Per. When holy fathers went to *shrieve;*
Wil. Now ginneth this roundelay.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

2. To make confession.

And who art thou, thou Gray Brother,
That I should *shrive* to thee?
Scott, Gray Brother.

shrive[2] (shrīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrived*, ppr. *shriving*. [Origin obscure; the form suggests a confusion of *shive* with *shred* or *shroud*[3] in similar meanings.] To prune (trees). [Prov. Eng.]

shrivel (shriv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shriveled* or *shrivelled*, ppr. *shriveling* or *shrivelling*. [Not found in ME.; a freq. form, perhaps ult. based on ONorth. *screpa*, pine away; cf. Norw. *skrypa*, waste, from the adj., Norw. *skryv*, transitory, frail, = Sw. dial. *skryp*, weak, feeble, frail, = Icel. *skrjūpr*, brittle, frail (cf. Sw. *skröplig* = Dan. *skröbelig*, feeble); perhaps ult. connected with *shrimp*[1], *shrink*. The relations of these forms are not clear.] **I.** *intrans.* To contract; draw or be drawn into wrinkles; shrink and form corrugations, as a leaf in the hot sun, or the skin with age.

When, *shriveling* like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 31.

The century *shrivels* like a scroll,
The past becomes the present.
O. W. Holmes, Burns's Centennial Celebration.

And the vines *shrivelled* in the breath of war.
Whittier, Mithridates at Chios.

=**Syn.** To *shrivel* is to become wrinkled or corrugated by contraction; to *shrink* is, as a rule, to contract while preserving the same general form.

II. *trans.* 1. To contract into wrinkles; cause to shrink into corrugations.

A fire from heaven came and *shrivell'd* up
Their bodies, even to loathing.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 4. 9.

Dipping the bough of life, so pleasant once,
In fire which *shrivelled* leaf and bud alike.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 289.

2. To make narrow; limit in scope.

None but *shrivelled* souls with narrow vision of the facts of life can entertain the notion that Philosophy ought to be restricted within the limits of the Logic of Signs.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 221.

3. To wither; blight; render impotent.

Milton was less tolerant; he *shrivelled* up the lips of his revilers by the austerity of his scorn.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, ii.

shriven (shriv'n). A past participle of *shrive*[1].

shriver (shrī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *schryfer, ssrivere;* < *shrive*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shrives; a confessor.

He ssel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche, zuo thet the *ssriuere* izi [may see] openliche the herte . . . of him that him ssrifth.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shrift.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 108.

shriving (shrī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrive*[1], *v.*] Shrift; the act of one who shrives, or (as a priest) hears confession.

Better a short tale than a bad long *shriving*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 543.

shriving-pew† (shrī'ving-pū), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

To the Joyner for takynge downe the *shryvyng pew*, and making another pew in the same place.
Churchwardens Accounts (1548) *of St. Michael's, Cornhill* (ed. Overall, p. 69). (*Davies.*)

shroadly, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrewdly*.

shrockled (shrok'ld), *a.* [Pp. of **shrockle*, appar. a freq. of **shrock*, var. of *shrug*, ult. < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, etc., shrink: see *shrink*, *shrug*.] Withered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shroff[1]†, *n.* See *shruff*.

shroff[2] (shrof), *n.* [A syncopated form of Anglo-Ind. *sharaf, saraff*, < Hind. *sarrāf*, commonly *saraf*, vernacularly *sarāph, sarāpe, sarāpu*, etc., < Ar. *sarrāf, sairāf* (initial *sād*), a money-changer, a banker (cf. Heb. *sōrēf*, a goldsmith), < *sarafa*, change (money), spend (money).] 1. In India, a banker or money-changer.—2. In China, Japan, etc., a native teller or silver-expert, employed by banks and mercantile establishments to inspect and count all dollars that reach the firm, and detect and throw out the bad or defaced ones.

shroff[2] (shrof), *v. t.* [< *shroff*[2], *n.*] To inspect for the purpose of detecting and throwing out what is bad: as, to *shroff* dollars. [Ports of China and Japan.]

shroffage (shrof'āj), *n.* [< *shroff*[2] + *-age.*] 1. The examination of coins by an expert, and the separation of the good from the debased or defaced.—2. The expense of such expert inspection.

shrog (shrog), *n.* [An assibilated form of *scrog.*] A shrub: same as *scrog*.

They cutt them downe two summer *shroggs*
That grew both under a breere,
And sett them threescore rood in twaine
To shoote the prickes y-fere.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne (Percy's Reliques).

shrood (shröd), *v. t.* A variant of *shroud*[3].

shroud[1] (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* ★< ME. *shroud, schroud, schrowde, shrud, schrud, srud*, < AS. *scrūd*, a garment, clothing, = Icel. *skrūdh*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, appendages, ornaments, the furniture of a church, also a kind of stuff, = Norw. *skrud*, dress, ornament, = Sw. Dan. *skrud*, dress, attire; prob. orig. a piece of stuff 'cut,' < Teut. √ *skrud*, whence also *shred:* see *shred.*] 1. A garment; a covering of the nature of a garment; something which envelops and conceals; clothing.

I shope me in *shroudes* as I a shepe [shepherd] were,
In habite as an heremite vnholy of workes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 2.

Than bycometh the ground so proude
That it wol have a newe *shroude*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 64.

Giue my nakednes
Some *shroud* to shelter it.
Chapman, Odyssey, vi. 274.

And Jura answers, through her misty *shroud*,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 92.

2. A winding-sheet; a piece of linen or other cloth in which a dead body is enveloped; hence, by extension, a garment for the dead, as a long white robe or gown, prepared expressly for the burial.

The *shroud* wherein our Saviours blessed body was wrapped when it was put into the Sepulchre.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 79.

The knell, the *shroud*, the mattock, and the grave.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 10.

3†. Protection.

But it would warm his spirits
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shrowd*,
The universal landlord.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 71.

4†. A place of shelter; covert; retreat.

To schewe his lyzte in every *shrowed* and shade.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

Vnto a selly *shrowde*,
A sheepecote closely builte
Amid the woodds.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 97.

The *shroud* to which he won his fair-eyed oxen.
Chapman.

Run to your *shrouds* within these brakes and trees.
Milton, Comus, l. 147.

5. A place under ground, as the burrow of an animal, a vault, the crypt of a church, etc.: sometimes in the plural, used collectively as a singular.

The *shrowds*, . . . a covered space on the side of the church [St. Paul's], to protect the congregation in inclement seasons.
Pennant, London (ed. 1813), p. 512.

The *shrouds* or crowds, as we learn from Stow, was a chapel under the choir of St. Paul's Church, where sermons were preached in the winter, and when the weather would not permit an audience to stand in the churchyard.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough, note.

6. One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water-wheel which form the sides of the buckets.

shroud[1] (shroud), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. *schrouden, schruden, scruden*, also *schreden, shriden, sriden* (pret. *schrudde*, also *schred, srid*, pp. *shrid, schred, ischrud, iscrud*), < AS. *scrȳdan, scrīdan* (= Icel. *skrȳtha*), clothe, < *scrūd*, a garment: see *shroud*[1], *n.* Cf. *enshroud.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover as with a garment or veil; especially, to clothe (a dead body) for burial.

Thus *shrowding* his body in the skinne, by stalking he approacheth the Deere.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 134.

The trestle-bearers and the persons who held the flambeaux were *shrouded* from forehead to foot in white sheets with holes pierced for the eyes.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 33.

2†. To clothe one's self in; put on.

Ligber [Lucifer] he *sridde* a dere srud,
An he wurthe in him-seluen prud.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 271.

3. To cover or deck as with a garment; overspread; inclose; envelop.

Ther is neither busk nor hay
In May, that it nyl *shrouded* ben.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 55.

Thy Virgin Womb in wondrous sort shall *shrowd*
Jesus the God.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

The portraits of my forefathers, *shrouded* in dust, like the forms they represent.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

4. To cover so as to disguise or conceal; veil; obscure.

Sorrow close *shrouded* in hart,
I know, to kepe is a burdenous smart.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Take heed thou hast not, under our integrity,
Shrouded unlawful plots.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

And sometimes too he *shrowds*
His soaring Wings among the Clouds.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 9.

5. To shelter; screen; hide.

Millions of birds sange *shrowded* in the shade.
Puttenham, Partheniades, ix.

Those terrors of slaves, and mirrors of fools, . . . for all their puissance, are glad to run into a hole, and cowardly *shroud* themselves.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 549.

Beneath an abbey's roof
One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
Humbly, in a religious hospital;
Or haply *shrouded* in a hermit's cell.
Wordsworth.

Shrouded gear, shrouded pinion, a gear or pinion in which the ends of the teeth are protected and strengthened by flanges extending usually as high as the point of the teeth.

II. *intrans.* 1. To put one's self under cover; take shelter.

I will here *shroud* till the dregs of the storm be past.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 43.

We see a cloud,
And, fearing to be wet, do run and *shroud*
Under a bush.
Randolph, An Eclogue to Master Jonson.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know.
Milton, Comus, l. 316.

2. To gather together, as beasts do for warmth.
★*Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

shroud[2] (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. **schroud* (in naut. sense), < Icel. *skrūdh*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, = Norw. *skrud*, shrouds, tackle, orig. 'dress,' = Sw. Dan. *skrud* = AS. *scrūd*, dress: see *shroud*[1].] One of a set of strong ropes extending from a ship's mastheads to each side of the ship to support the mast. The shrouds of the lower masts and topmasts are generally spoken of as *rigging:* as, the fore-, main-, or mizzen-*rigging*. The *topmast-shrouds* extend from the topmast-heads to the top-rims. The *topgallant-shrouds* extend from the topgallantmast-heads to the outer ends of the topmast-crosstrees, and frequently thence to the tops. The *bowsprit-shrouds* support the bowsprit on both sides. The *futtock-shrouds*, to which the lower ends of the topmast- and topgallant-shrouds are secured, extend from the outer rims of the tops and crosstrees to a spider-band round the lower mast or topmast. The lower ends of the fore-, main-, and mizzen-shrouds are set up to chain-plates bolted to the side of the ship. See cuts under *channel*[2] and *ship*.

Such a noise arose
As the *shrouds* make at sea in a stiff tempest.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 72.

Twice the Saylours had essayd
To heaue him o're, . . .
And now the third time stroue they him to cast;
Yet by the *shrowds* the third time held he fast.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Bentinck shrouds†. See *bentinck.*

shroud[3] (shroud), *v. t.* [Also *shrowd, shrood;* a var. of *shred* (due in part to association with the ult. related *shroud*[1]): see *shred, v.*] To lop the branches from; trim, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

A fellow in North Wales, *shrowding* of a tree, fell down on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay for dead.
Aubrey's Wiltshire, MS. Ashmole. (*Halliwell.*)

By the time the tree was felled and *shrouded*.
T. Hughes. (*Imp. Dict.*)

shroud[3]† (shroud), *n.* [A var. of *shred*, or directly from the verb *shroud*[3], q. v.] 1. A cutting, as of a tree or plant; a slip.

The lyke they affirme of plantes or *shrouddes* of younge vines.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 73).

2. A bough; a branch; hence, collectively, the branching top or foliage of a tree.

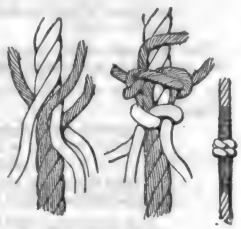
A cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shadowing *shroud*.
Ezek. xxxi. 3.

Where like a mounting Cedar he should beare
His plumed top aloft into the ayre,
And let these shrubs sit vnderneath his *shrowdes*,
Whilst in his armes he doth embrace the clowdes.
Drayton, Queen Margaret to Duke of Suffolk.

In ellum-*shrouds* the hangbird clings.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, vi.

★**shrouding** (shrou'ding), *n.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The sides of a water-wheel which form the ends of the buckets.

shrouding-gear (shrou'ding-gēr), *n.* A cog-gear in which the cogs are protected or strengthened by a flange at the side which comes out even with the face of the wheel, and makes the cogs in effect mortises in the face of the wheel. *E. H. Knight.*



Shroud-knots.

shroud-knot (shroud'not), *n.* A knot by which the two parts of a shroud which has been broken or shot away are reunited.

shroudless (shroud'les), *a.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Without a shroud: especially noting a dead body unburied, or buried hastily.

To where a mangled corse,
Expos'd without remorse,
Lies *shroudless*, unentomb'd he points the way.
Dodsley, Melpomene.

2. Unveiled; unobscured.

Above the stars in *shroudless* beauty shine.
C. Swain, quoted in Southey's Doctor, lxxviii. (*Davies.*)

shroudlike (shroud'līk), *a.* Resembling a shroud; hence, funereal.

And thou, whose hands the *shroudlike* cypress rear.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 25.

shroud-plate (shroud'plāt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *chain-plate*. See cut under *channel*[2].—2. In *mach.*, same as *shroud*[1], 6.

shroud-rope (shroud'rōp), *n.* Rope fit to make a ship's shrouds of.

shroud-stopper (shroud'stop'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of rope made fast above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it. See *stopper*.

shroudy (shrou'di), *a.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-y*[1].] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits.
Milton, MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge. (*Rich.*)

shrove[1] (shrōv), *n.* [Found only in comp. *Shrove-tide*, *Shrove Tuesday*, and the derived verb *shrove*; < ME. **shrof* (in comp. *shrofday*: see *Shrove-day*), < AS. *scrīfan* (pret. *scrāf*), shrive: see *shrive*[1]. Cf. *shrift*.] Shrift; shriving: used only in composition, or in such phrases as *Shrove Tuesday*. See *shrift* and *shriving*.—**Shrove Monday**, the day before Shrove Tuesday. Also *Collop Monday*.—**Shrove Sunday**, the Sunday before Shrove Tuesday; Quinquagesima Sunday.—**Shrove Tuesday**, the Tuesday before the first day in Lent, or Ash Wednesday: so called from the custom of making confession on that day, in preparation for Lent. The day formerly was, and in some places still is, passed in sports and merrymaking. Also called *Pancake Tuesday* (see *pancake*), *Fastens Tuesday*, in Scotland *Fasterns een* or *Fastens E'en*, and by the French *Mardi gras*. See *Shrovetide*.

As fit as . . . a pancake for *Shrove Tuesday*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2. 25.

Cock-fighting and throwing at cocks on *Shrove-Tuesday*, and playing at hand-ball for tansy-cakes at Easter-tide.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.

shrove[1] (shrōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shroved*, ppr. *shroving*. [< *shrove*[1], *n.*] To take part in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, in general, to make merry.

As though he went
A *shrouing* through the city.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

Berlingaccione, one that loueth to *shroue* ever and make good cheere. *Florio*, 1611.

shrove[2] (shrōv). Preterit of *shrive*[1].

shrove-cake (shrōv'kāk), *n.* 1. A pancake made at Shrovetide, and holding an important place in the merrymaking of the season.—2. A small cake made to give to children at Shrovetide. *Halliwell.*

Shrove-day†, *n.* [ME. *shrofday*; < *shrove*[1] + *day.*] Same as *Shrove Tuesday*.

shrove-prentice† (shrōv'pren'tis), *n.* One of a set of ruffianly fellows who took at Shrovetide the name of "London Prentices."

More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,
Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.
Davenant, Madagascar (1648), p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

shrover (shrō'vėr), *n.* One who goes in company with others from house to house singing for cakes at Shrovetide. [Prov. Eng.]

Shrovetide (shrōv'tīd), *n.* Time of confession; specifically, the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday, as being the period when people were shriven in preparation for Lent: still further restricted to designate Shrove Tuesday.

And welcome merry *Shrove-tide*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 38.

In Essex and Suffolk, at *Shrovetide* or upon Shrove-Tuesday, after the confession, it was usual for the farmer to permit his ploughman to go to the barn blindfolded, and "thresh the fat hen," saying, "if you can kill her then give it thy men; and go you and dine on fritters and pancakes." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.

Shrove-tide, or the week before Lent, brought along with it more than one religious and ritual observance.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

shroving† (shrō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrove*[1], *v.*] The celebration of Shrovetide; hence, in general, any merrymaking or festivity.

All which we on this stage shall act or say
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;
Whilst thus we greete you by our words and pens,
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens.
W. Hawkins, Apollo Shroving (1626), p. 6. (*Nares.*)

Eating, drinking, merry-making, . . . what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving*?
Hales, Sermon on Luke xvi. 25.

shroving-time (shrō'ving-tīm), *n.* Shrovetide.

If thir absolute Determination be to enthral us, before so long a Lent of Servitude they may permit us a little *Shroving-time* first, wherin to speak freely, and take our leaves of Liberty. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

shrovy (shrō'vi), *a.* A dialectal variant, assibilated and transposed, of *scurvy*[1]. *Halliwell.*

shrow†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shrew*[1].

shrub[1] (shrub), *n.* [< ME. *shrob*, *schrub*, *schrob*, an assibilated form of *scrub*, **scrob*, < AS. *scrob*, a shrub; preserved in *Scrob-scire*, Shropshire, *Scrobbes-byrig*, Shrewsbury (lit. Shrubsbury), *Scrobbes-byrig-scyre*, Shrewsburyshire, the older name of *Shropshire*; cf. *scrybbe*, a shrubbery. Cf. E. dial. *shruff*, also *scroff*, refuse wood. See *scrub*[1].] A woody plant with stems branched from or near the ground, and, in general, smaller than a tree; a bush, or woody vine. The line which divides trees from shrubs is to a large extent arbitrary, and is often very unsatisfactory in application, but in general the name *shrub* may be applied to a woody plant of less size than a tree, with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in a tree. The line between shrub and herb is also indistinct, as many herbaceous plants are more or less woody. For practical purposes shrubs are divided into the deciduous and evergreen kinds. There are many very ornamental flowering shrubs, among the best-known of which are those belonging to the genera *Rosa*, *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia*, *Viburnum*, *Philadelphus*, *Vaccinium*. Among evergreen shrubs are the box and various heaths. Compare *tree*, *herb*.

If the Cedar be so Weather-beaten, we poor *Shrubs* must not murmur to bear Part of the Storm.
Howell, Letters, ii. 76.

So thick entwined,
As one continued brake, the undergrowth
Of *shrubs* and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
Milton, P. L., iv. 176.

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

Sweetly-smelling *Shrubs* the Ground o'ershade.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The laurel-*shrubs* that hedge it around.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

High-water shrub. See *Iva*.—**Sweet or sweet-scented shrub**, the Carolina allspice. See *calycanthus*. = Syn. *Bush*, *Herb*, etc. See *vegetable*, *n.*

★**shrub**[1] (shrub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrubbed*, ppr. *shrubbing*. [< *shrub*[1], *n.*] 1. To prune down so that a shrubby form shall be preserved.

Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud, and hope again in time to flourish as the green bay-tree.
Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus (1573), fol. 64.

2. To reduce (a person) to poverty by winning his whole stock: a word used at play. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shrub[2] (shrub) *n.* [A var. of *shrab* (< Ar. *sharāb*), or a transposed form of **shurb*, < Ar. *shurb*, *shirb*, a drink, a beverage, < *shariba*, drink. Cf. *shrab*, *sherbet*, and *syrup*, from the same source.] A drink or cordial prepared from the juice of fruit and various other ingredients. (*a*) A drink made by boiling currant-juice about ten minutes with an equal weight of sugar, and adding a little rum: it is also made with other fruits, and sometimes with brandy.

There never was any liquor so good as rum-*shrub*, never; and the sausages had a flavor of Elysium.
Thackeray, Philip, ii.

Shrub, again—rum *shrub*—is there any living man who now calls for *shrub*? *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

(*b*) A cordial or syrup consisting of the acid juice of some fruit, as the raspberry, cooked with sugar and vinegar, and diluted with water when used. [U. S.]

"Mr. Peckham, would you be so polite as to pass me a glass of *shrub*?" Silas Peckham . . . took from the table a small glass cup, containing a fluid reddish in hue and subacid in taste. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

King and Forbes, sipping their raspberry *shrub* in a retired corner of the barroom, were interested spectators of the scene. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 266.

shrub[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrub*[2].

"As how, as how?" said Zadock, shrugging and *shrubbing*. *Nashe*, Unfortunate Traveller (1594). (*Nares.*)

shrubbed (shrubd), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shrubby.

The woods in all these northern parts are short and *shrubbed*. *Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 419).

Neere at hand were growing diuers *shrubbed* trees.
Warner, Albion's England, ii.

shrubberied (shrub'ėr-id), *a.* [< *shrubbery* + *-ed*[2].] Abounding in shrubbery.

Oxford itself, with its quiet, shady gardens, and smooth, grassy lawns, . . . and *shrubberied* "parks," is attractive to many birds. *Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 747.

shrubbery (shrub'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *shrubberies* (-iz). [< *shrub*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. Shrubs collectively; low shrubby bushes.

While grey evening lull'd the wind, and call'd
Fresh odours from the *shrubbery* at my side,
Taking my lonely winding walk, I mus'd.
Cowper, Four Ages.

They passed, and, opening an iron gate, came suddenly into a gloomy maze of *shrubbery* that stretched its long vistas up the valley. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xi.

2. A plantation of shrubs, as in a garden or pleasure-ground.

A modern *shrubbery*, formed of a selection of the most agreeable flowering shrubs. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 115.

She would give her advice as to the trees which were to be lopped in the *shrubberies*, the garden-beds to be dug, the crops which were to be cut.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, x.

shrubbiness (shrub'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby. *Bailey*, 1727.

shrubby (shrub'i), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *scrubby.*] 1. Abounding in shrubs.

Lad. Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?
Com. Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point.
Milton, Comus, l. 306.

Farther inland, in a sandy and *shrubby* landscape, is Kendall Green, a private cemetery.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 122.

2. Consisting of shrubs.

The goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

These are their bread, the only bread they know;
These and their willing slave the deer, that crops
The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, l. 314.

3. Shrub-like; scrubby: said of stunted tree-growths.

The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few *shrubby* trees. *Dampier*, Voyages, vi.

4. Somewhat woody: said of herbaceous plants with the stem more or less lignified in the older parts.

The woods began to be very full of thorns and *shrubby* bushes. *Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 419).

Shrubby althæa, bittersweet, horsetail. See the nouns.—**Shrubby trefoil.** See *Ptelea*.

shrubless (shrub'les), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute even of shrubs.

Among the stones I stood a stone,
And was, scarce conscious what I wist,
As *shrubless* crags within the mist.
Byron, Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

shrub-shilling (shrub'shil'ing), *n.* See *shilling*.

shrub-snail (shrub'snāl), *n.* A European snail, *Helix arbustorum*.

shrub-yellowroot (shrub'yel'ō-rōt), *n.* A low shrubby ranunculaceous plant, *Zanthorhiza apiifolia*, of the eastern United States. Its bark and its rootstock are deep-yellow and bitter, and were once used by the Indians for dyeing.

shruff[1] (shruf), *n.* [A form of *scruff*, which is a transposed form of *scurf*[1]. Cf. *shruff*[2].] Dross of metals.

shruff[2] (shruf), *n.* [< ME. *schroff*; an assibilated form of *scruff*, *scroff*, refuse wood; perhaps connected with *shrub*[1], *scrub*[1].] 1. Light refuse wood, used as fuel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thus baterid this bred on bussbes aboute,
And gaderid gomes on grene ther as they walkyd,
That all the *schroff* and schroup sondrid ffrom other.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 154.

2. Refuse; rubbish.

But these mad legers do besides mixe among their other sacks of coles store of *shruffe* dust and small cole to their great advantage.
Greene, Discovery of Coosnage (1591). (*Nares.*)

shrug (shrug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shrugged*, ppr. *shrugging*. [< ME. *schruggen, shrukken*, < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, also *skruga*, huddle oneself up, sit in a crouching position, = Dan. *skrukke, skrugge*, stoop (*skruk-rygget*, humpbacked; cf. Icel. *skrukka*, an old shrimp); a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. *scrincan* (pp. *scruncen* = Sw. assimilated *skrukken*), shrink: see *shrink*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shrink or shiver with or as with cold; draw up the limbs in a nervous shiver. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The French lackey and Irish footboy *shrugging* at the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 130.

Robin the bird, in its cage, *shrugs* and folds itself into its feathers, as if it were night. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

2. To raise or draw up and contract the shoulders with a sudden, nervous movement: an expression usually of doubt, indifference, discontent, dislike, contempt, etc. See *shrug*, *n.*, 1.

Nor pikynge, nor trifelynge, ne *shrukkynge* as thauz ye wold sawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

Some few may cry, "Twas pretty well," or so,
"But——" and there *shrug* in silence.
Ford, Broken Heart, Epil.

What 's in agitation now,
That all this muttering and *shrugging*, see,
Begins at me? *Browning*, Strafford.

II. *trans.* **1†.** Reflexively, to draw up the shoulders of in a shrug.

The good man of the house *shrugged him* for joy, thinking to himself I will make some pastime with you anon. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 94.

2. To draw up with a sudden, nervous movement; contract in a shrug.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

shrug (shrug), *n.* [< *shrug*, *v.*] **1.** An expressive drawing up of the shoulders: a characteristic manner of expressing doubt, indifference, discontent, contempt, etc., or, rarely, relief or resignation.

The *shrug*, the hum or ha, these petty brands
That calumny doth use. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 71.

Who 's not familiar with the Spanish garbe,
Th' Italian *shrug*, French cringe, and German hugge?
Brome, Antipodes, i. 6.

As Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1492.

With long-drawn breath and *shrug*, my guest
His sense of glad relief expressed.
Whittier, The Meeting.

2†. A hitching up of the clothes.

All the effect this notable speech had was to frighten my uncle, and make him give two or three *shrugs* extraordinary to his breeches. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, July 7, 1742.

shrump (shrump), *v. i.* [A secondary form of *shrimp*1.] To shrug; shrink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shrunk (shrungk). Preterit and past participle of *shrink*.

shrunken (shrung'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shrink*, *v.*] Having shrunk; shriveled up; contracted: as, a *shrunken* limb.

Shrunken synewes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 20.

shrups (shrups), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *C. S. Westcott*, 1874. [Pennsylvania.]

shu, *interj* Another spelling of *shoo*2.

shuck1 (shuk), *v. t.* and *i.* [A dial. form of *shock*1 or of *shake* (through the pret. *shook*, var. *shuck*).] To shake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuck2 (shuk), *n.* [Origin obscure; the nearest similar forms, *shuck*1, shake, *shuck*3, *shock*2, a heap, *shock*3, shaggy, do not explain the word. If the verb is original, it may perhaps be a dial. form of *shuck*1, and so belong with *shuck*1.] **1.** A husk or pod: used especially of the epicarp of hickory-nuts and walnuts, the prickly involucre of chestnuts, etc., also, in England, of the pods of peas, etc., and, in some parts of the United States, of the husks of maize.—**2.** The shell of the oyster. [U. S.]—**3.** A case or covering, as that of the larva of a caddis-fly.

Larvæ . . . before emerging from the *shuck*.
The Field, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Not to care shucks, to care nothing. [Vulgar, U. S.]—**Not worth shucks**, good for nothing; worthless. [Vulgar, U. S.]

shuck2 (shuk), *v. t.* [See *shuck*2, *n.*] **1.** To remove the husk, pod, or shell from: in the United States said especially of the husking of corn or the shelling of oysters.

To fix the standard of measurement of *shucked* oysters in the State. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 524.

Tom . . . led Rachel's horse to the stable, . . . and then he delayed long enough to *shuck* out and give him eight or ten ears of corn. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxx.

2. To take; strip: with *off*. [Slang, U. S.]

He'd get mad as all wrath, and charge like a ram at a gate-post; and, the first thing you knowed, he'd *shuck off* his coat to fight. *A. B. Longstreet*, Southern Sketches, p. 31. (*Bartlett.*)

shuck3 (shuk), *n.* [A var. of *shock*2, *shook*2.] A shock; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

shuck4† (shuk), *n.* [Found only in early ME. *schucke, scucke*, < AS. *scucca, sceocca*, the devil; cf. G. *scheuche*, a scarecrow, < MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, shy: see *shy*1.] The devil.

Hire eorthliche modres . . . teameth hire in horedom of the lathe vnwiht the hellene *schucke*. *Hali Meidenhad* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Al so ase thu wel wutt schenden thene *schucke*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 316.

shuck5 (shuk), *interj.* [Cf. *sic*3.] A call to pigs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuck-bottom (shuk'bot#um), *a.* Having a seat made of the shucks or husks of corn. [Local, U. S.]

She sank down on a *shuck-bottom* chair by the door of the tent. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

shuck-bottomed (shuk'bot#umd), *a.* [As *shuck-bottom* + *-ed*2.] Same as *shuck-bottom*.

He drew up another *shuck-bottomed* chair in such a way as to sit beside and yet half facing her. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxi.

★**shucker** (shuk'ėr), *n.* [< *shuck*2 + *-er*1.] One who shucks; one who shells nuts, corn, oysters, or the like. [U. S.]

Estimating the average amount made by the *shuckers* at $6 a week, or $192 for the season, it is seen that there are six hundred and forty men steadily employed for nearly eight months of the year in opening oysters for local consumption in Baltimore. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 553.

shucking (shuk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shuck*2, *v.*] **1.** The act of freeing from shucks or husks. [Provincial.]

Lads and lasses mingle
At the *shucking* of the maize.
Bon Gaultier Ballads, Lay of Mr. Colt, ii.

2. A husking-bee; a husking. [Local, U. S.]

Let me have some of your regular plantation tunes that you used to sing at corn-*shuckings*. *Musical Record*, No. 344, p. 8.

shuckish (shuk'ish), *a.* [< *shuck* (?) + *-ish*1.] Unpleasant; unsettled; showery: generally applied to the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuckle†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *chuckle*1. *Florio.*

shucks (shuks), *interj.* [Prob. an exclamatory use of *shucks*, pl. of *shuck*2, used also to denote something worthless. It can hardly be an exclamatory use of *shuck*4 ('the devil! the deuce!'), as that word became obsolete in early ME.] An interjection indicating contempt, especially a contemptuous rejection of some suggestion or remark: as, oh, *shucks!* I don't believe it. [Vulgar, U. S.]

shud1† (shud), *n.* [Prob. ult., like *shode*1, < *shed*1: see *shed*1.] A husk; that which is shed. *Davies.*

But what shall be done with all the hard refuse, the long buns, the stalks, the short *shuds* or shiues? *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

shud2 (shud), *n.* [< ME. *schudde*, prob. < Sw. *skydd*, protection, *skydda*, protect, shelter; akin to L. *scutum*, a cover, shield, etc., and to *sky*: see *sky*1. Cf. *shed*2.] A shed; a hut. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

shudder (shud'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *schuderen, schudren, shoderen, shoddren, schoderen, scoderen* (not recorded in AS.) = MD. *schudderen*, shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, also shake with laughter, = LG. *schuddern*, shake, shudder (> G. *schaudern*, shudder), also *schuddeln*, shake, shudder, = G. *schüttern*, shake, tremble, also OHG. *scutilōn*, shake, agitate (> It. *scotolare*, swingle flax), MHG. *schüteln*, G. *schütteln*, shake; freq. (with freq. formative *-er*, *-el*) from a simple verb, AS. **scuddan* (not found except as in the doubtful once-occurring ppr. *scudende*, which may stand for **scuddende*, trembling) = OS. *skuddian*, tr., shake, = OFries. *schedda*, NFries. *schoddjen* = MD. D. *schudden*, shake, tremble, tr. shake, agitate, = MLG. LG. *schudden*, shake, shudder, = OHG. *scutten, scuten*, MHG. *schutten, schuten, schütten*, shake, agitate, swing, G. *schütten*, shoot (corn, etc.), pour, shed; Teut. √ *skud*, perhaps orig. a var. of √ *skut*, whence *shoot*: see *shoot*. Cf. *scud*.] **1.** To shake; quiver; vibrate.

The schafte *scodyrde* and schott in the schire byerne,
And soughte thorowowte the schelde, and in the schalke rystez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2169.

When the strong neighings of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet *shuddering*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Hence, in particular, to tremble with a sudden convulsive movement, as from horror, fright, aversion, cold, etc.; shiver; quake.

He *schodirde* and schrenkys, and schontes bott lyttle,
Bott schokkes in scharpely in his schene wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4235.

She starts, like one that spies an adder,
The fear whereof doth make him shake and *shudder*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 880.

"Oh, for mercy's sake, stop this!" groans old Mr. Tremlett, who always begins to *shudder* at the sound of poor Twysden's voice. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

3. To have a tremulous or quivering appearance, as if from horror. [Rare.]

O ye stars that *shudder* over me,
O earth that soundest hollow under me,
Vext with waste dreams!
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

=**Syn.** *Quake*, etc. See *shiver*2.

shudder (shud'ėr), *n.* [< *shudder*, *v.*] **1.** A tremulous motion; a quiver; a vibration.

The actual ether which fills space is so elastic that the slightest possible distortion produced by the vibration of a single atom sends a *shudder* through it with inconceivable rapidity for billions and billions of miles. This *shudder* is Light
W. K. Clifford, Lectures and Essays, The Unseen Universe.

2. Specifically, a quick involuntary tremor or quiver of the body, as from fear, disgust, horror, or cold; a convulsive shiver.

I know, you'll swear, terribly swear
Into strong *shudders* and to heavenly agues
The immortal gods that hear you — spare your oaths.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 137.

shuddering (shud'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *shudder*, *v.*] **1.** Shaking; trembling; especially, shivering or quivering with fear, horror, cold, etc.

The *shuddering* tenant of the frigid zone.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 65.

The goblin . . . deftly strips
The ruddy skin from a sweet rose's cheek,
Then blows the *shuddering* leaf between his lips.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 7.

2. Marked or accompanied by a shudder; tremulous.

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And *shuddering* fear, and green-eyed jealousy!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 110.

We seem to . . . hear the *shuddering* accents with which he tells his fearful tale. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Gazing down with *shuddering* dread and awe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 178.

shudderingly (shud'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a shudder; tremblingly; tremulously.

The bare boughs rattled *shudderingly*.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

The shrewmouse eyes me *shudderingly*, then flees.
C. S. Calverley, Sad Memories.

shudderyt, *n.* [E. Ind.] See the quotation.

A small thin *shuddery* or lawn.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 30.

shude1, *n.* See *shood*.

shude2 (shöd), *n.* The white bream. [Local, Ireland.]

shuff (shuf), *v. i.* [A dial. form (in Halliwell spelled *shuf*) of **shough*, an unrecorded form, preserving the orig. guttural (AS. *sceóh*, adj.) of *shy*: see *shy*1, *v.*] To shy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuffle (shuf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuffled*, ppr. *shuffling*. [Formerly also **shoffle, shoffel* (in ME. *shovelen*: see *shovel*3); = MD. *schuffelen*, drive on, run away, = LG. *schuffeln, schüfeln*, move dragging the feet, shuffle, mix or shuffle (cards), play false, eat greedily; a freq. form, also in unassibilated form *scuffle*, of *shove*, but prob. in part confused with the verb *shovel*1, which is ult. from the same verb *shove*: see *shove, scuffle*1.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shove little by little; push along gradually from place to place; hence, to pass from one to another: as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, . . .
Shuffling her threads about the livelong day.
Cowper, Truth, l. 320.

2. Specifically, to change the relative positions of (cards in a pack). This is usually done before dealing, and with the cards face downward, the object being to mix them thoroughly, so that they may fall to the players in random order.

Hearts by Love strangely *shuffled* are,
That there can never meet a Pair!
Cowley, The Mistress, Distance.

I must complain the cards are ill *shuffled* till I have a good hand. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

3. To thrust carelessly or at random; change by pushing from place to place; hence, to confuse; mix; intermingle.

But anon
Bids all be let alone; and calls for books,
Shoffels Divinity and Poetry,
Phylosophy and Historical together,
And throws all by. *Brome*, Queen's Exchange, iii.

4. To put or bring (in, off, out, up, etc.) under cover of disorder, or in a confused, irregular, or tricky way.

And she *shuffles up* a quantity of straw or hay into some pretty corner of the barn where she may conveniently lie. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 103.

He shall likewise *shuffle* her *away*,
While other sports are tasking of their minds.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 29.

To *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

I scorn to speak anything to the diminution of these little creatures, and should not have minded them had they been still *shuffled* among the crowd.
Addison, The Tall Club, Spectator, No. 108.

5. To drag with a slovenly, scraping movement; move with a shuffle.

Men, women, rich and poor, in the cool hours,
Shuffled their sandals o'er the pavement white,
Companion'd or alone. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

6. To perform with a shuffle.

I remember the time, for the roots of my hair were stirr'd
By a *shuffled* step, by a dead weight trail'd, by a whisper'd fright. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

To shuffle off, to thrust aside; put off.

When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 67.

But they thought not of *shuffling off* upon posterity the burden of resistance. *Everett*, Orations, p. 105.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To push; shove; thrust one's self forward.

He that shall sit down frightened with that foolery
Is not worth pity: let me alone to *shuffle*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

You live perpetual in disturbancy;
Contending, thrusting, *shuffling* for your rooms
Of ease or honour, with impatiency.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 100.

2. To mix up cards in a pack, changing their positions so that they may fall to the players in irregular and unknown order. Compare I., 2.

Mr. Rodney owns he was a little astonished at seeing the Count *shuffle* with the faces of the cards upwards.
Walpole, Letters, II. 143.

The paralytic . . . borrows a friend's hand
To deal and *shuffle*, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences.
Cowper, Task, i. 474.

3. To move little by little; shift gradually; shift.

The stars do wander,
And have their divers influence; the elements
Shuffle into innumerable changes.
Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 2.

These [tornadoes] did not last long, sometimes not a quarter of an hour; and then the Wind would *shuffle* about to the Southward again, and fall flat calm.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 79.

4. To shift to and fro in conduct; act undecidedly or evasively; hence, to equivocate; prevaricate; practise dishonest shifts.

I myself sometimes, . . . hiding my honour in mine necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 25.

If any thing for honesty be gotten,
Though 't be but bread and cheese, I can be satisfied;
If otherwise the wind blow, stiff as I am,
Yet I shall learn to *shuffle*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

You sifted not so clean before, but you *shuffle* as foulely now. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The Rajah, after the fashion of his countrymen, *shuffled*, solicited, and pleaded poverty.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

5. To move in a slow, irregular, lumbering fashion; drag clumsily or heavily along a surface; especially, to walk with a slovenly, dragging, or scraping gait.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his monsieur by the arms fast bound;
Another his had shackled by the feet,
Who like a cripple *shuffled* on the ground.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

The boy-bridegroom, *shuffling* in his pace,
Now hid awhile and then exposed his face.
Crabbe, Works, I. 75.

The aged creature came,
Shuffling along with ivory-headed wand.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 11.

6. To shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; specifically, to scrape the floor with the feet in dancing.

Passengers blew into their hands, and *shuffled* in their wooden shoes to set the blood agog.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 224.

7. To proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; struggle clumsily or perfunctorily.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 105.

Tom was gradually allowed to *shuffle* through his lessons with less rigor. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

While it was yet two or three hours before daybreak, the sleep-forsaken little man arose, *shuffled* into his garments, and in his stocking-feet sought the corridor.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 265.

★=Syn. **4.** To equivocate, quibble, sophisticate, dodge.

shuffle (shuf'l), *n.* [< *shuffle*, *v.*] **1.** A shoving or pushing; particularly, a thrusting out of place or order; a change producing disorder.

A goodly huge cabinet, wherein whatsoever singularity, chance, and the *shuffle* of things hath produced shall be sorted and included.
Bacon, Works (ed. Spedding), I. 335.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter.
Bentley, Sermons.

2. The separation of a pack of cards into two parts, which are then thoroughly mixed with each other in such a manner that no trace of their former arrangement remains. See *shuffle*, *v. t.*, 2.—**3.** The right or turn of shuffling or mixing the cards.—**4.** A varying or undecided course of behavior, usually for the purpose of deceiving; equivocation; evasion; artifice.

With a slye *shuffle* of counterfeit principles chopping and changing till hee have glean'd all the good ones out of their minds. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The country had a right to expect a straightforward policy instead of the shirk and *shuffle* which had been foisted upon it. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 444.

5. A slow, heavy, irregular manner of moving; an awkward, dragging gait.—**6.** In *dancing*, a rapid scraping movement of the feet; also, a dance in which the feet are shuffled alternately over the floor at regular intervals. The *double shuffle* differs from the *shuffle* in each movement being executed twice in succession with the same foot.

The voice of conscience can be no more heard in this continual tumult then the vagient cries of the infant Jupiter amidst the rude *shuffles* and dancings of the Cretick Corybantes. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 18.

shuffle-board, *n.* See *shovel-board*.

shuffle-cap (shuf'l-kap), *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, *shuffle-cap*, and allfours. *Arbuthnot.*

shuffler (shuf'lėr), *n.* [< *shuffle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shuffles, in any sense of the verb.

Unless he were the greatest prevaricator and *shuffler* imaginable. *Waterland*, Works, III. 150.

2. Same as *raft-duck:* so called from its shuffling over the water. See cut under *scaup.*—**3.** The coot, *Fulica americana*. [Local, U. S.]

shuffle-scale (shuf'l-skāl), *n.* A tailors' measure graduated at both ends, each end admitting of independent adjustment. *E. H. Knight.*

shufflewing (shuf'l wing), *n.* The hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.* See cut under *accentor*. [Local, Eng.]

shuffling (shuf'ling), *p. a.* **1.** Moving clumsily; slovenly.

He knew him by his *shuffling* pace.
Somerville, The Happy Disappointment.

2. Evasive; prevaricating.

shuffling (shuf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shuffle*, *v.*] The act of one who shuffles, in any sense.

With a little *shuffling* you may choose
A sword unbated, and in a pass of practice
Requite him for your father.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 138.

shufflingly (shuf'ling-lī), *adv.* In a shuffling manner; with a shuffle. Especially—(*a*) With an irregular, dragging, or scraping gait.

I may go *shufflingly* at first, for I was never before walked in trammels. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

(*b*) Undecisively; evasively; equivocatingly.

The death of Hexam rendering the sweat of the honest man's brow unprofitable, the honest man had *shufflingly* declined to moisten his brow for nothing.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

shuffling-plates (shuf'ling-plāts), *n. pl.* In *lock-making*, a series of isolated slabs or boards made to advance in a given plane, then to drop and return on a lower level beneath another set of advancing plates, and then rise to repeat the movement. *E. H. Knight.*

shug[1] (shug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shugged*, ppr. *shugging*. [A var. of *shog*[1]; in def. 2 perhaps confused with *shrug:* see *shog*[1] and *shrug*.] **1**†. To crawl; sneak.

There I'll *shug* in and get a noble countenance. *Ford.*

2. To shrug; writhe the body, as persons with the itch; scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shug[2] (shug), *interj.* [Cf. *sic*[3] and *shuck*[5].] A call to pigs. [New Eng.]

shuldet, shuldent†. Obsolete preterits of *shall*[1].

shulder†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoulder*.

shule, shull, shöl, shul, *n.* Dialectal forms of *shoul*, a contracted form of *shovel*.

shullen†, **shullet**†, **shult**. Obsolete plural forms of *shall*[1].

shultrom†, *n.* See *sheltron*.

shulwaurs (shul'wârz), *n. pl.* [Pers. *shalwār*.] A kind of pajamas, or long drawers; also, loose trousers worn by Asiatics of both sexes.

shumac†, **shumach**†, **shumack**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sumac*.

shun (shun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shunned*, ppr. *shunning*. [< ME. *shunnen, shonnen, shunen, schounen, schunen, schunien, shonen, schonen, shonien, shonyen, sconnen, scunien*, < AS. *scunian* (not *scūnian*) (pp. **gescuned, gescunned*), shun, usually in comp. *ā-scunian*, hate, detest, shun, avoid, accuse, *on-scunian, an-scunian, on-sceonian, on-scynian*, regard with loathing, fear, or disfavor, reject, shun, also irritate; connections uncertain; not used in AS. in the physical sense 'go aside from,' and for this reason and others prob. not connected with *scyndan*, hasten, *āscyndan*, take away; cf. *shunt*. But the physical sense appears in *scoon, scon*[1], skip, which are appar. variants of *scun*[2], an unassibilated form of *shun:* see *scun*[2], *scoon*, and cf. *scoundrel, schooner*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To detest; abhor; shrink from. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hu ancren owen to hatien ham, and *schunien*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 82.

So let me, if you do not shudder at me,
Nor *shun* to call me sister, dwell with you.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. To go or keep away from; keep out of the neighborhood of; avoid.

And ȝif him wrattheth be ywar and his weye *shonye*.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 174.

Which way wilt thou take?
That I may *shun* thee, for thine eyes are poison
To mine, and I am loath to grow in rage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

See how the golden groves around me smile,
That *shun* the coast of Britain's stormy isle.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To try to escape from; attempt to elude, generally with success; hence, to evade; escape.

Weak we are, and cannot *shun* pursuit.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 13.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can *shun* his destiny.
Bryant, Iliad, vi. 625.

4. To refrain from; eschew; neglect; refuse.

If I sothe shall saie and *shonne* side tales.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 170.

I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all counsel of God. Acts xx. 27.

Whose Fingers are too fat, and Nails too coarse,
Should always *shun* much Gesture in Discourse.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

5. To shove; push. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To shrink back; fall back; retreat.

Ne no more *schoune* fore the swape of their scharpe suerddes
Then fore the faireste flour thatt on the folde growes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 314.

2. To avoid or evade danger or injury.

Whether hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nauther, . . .
Ne no schafte, ne no schelde, to *schwne* ne to smyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

3. To withhold action or participation; refrain, as from doing something.

It [Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac] is goddis will, it sall be myne,
Agaynste his saande sall I neuer *schone*.
York Plays, p. 63.

shuncht, *v. t.* [A var. of *shun.*] Same as *shun*, 5. *Halliwell.*

shunless (shun'les), *a.* [< *shun* + *-less.*] Not to be shunned, escaped, or evaded; unavoidable; inevitable. [Rare.]

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 116.

shunner (shun'ėr), *n.* [< *shun* + *-er*[1].] One who shuns or avoids.

Oh, these be Fancy's revellers by night! . . .
Diana's motes, that flit in her pale light,
Shunners of sunbeams in diurnal sloth.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 99.

shunt (shunt), *v.* [< ME. *shunten, schunten, schonten, shounten, schounten, schownten*, start aside; prob. a variant (due to some interference, perhaps association with *shoten, sheten*, shoot, or *shutten*, shut) of *shunden*, which is

itself prob. a variant (due to association with *shun*) of **shinden* (cf. *shutten*, var. of *shitten*, shut), < AS. *scyndan*, hasten (in comp. *ā-scyndan*, take away, remove), = OHG. *scuntan*, urge on, = Icel. *skynda*, *skunda* = Norw. *skunda* = Sw. *skynda* = Dan. *skynde*, hasten, hurry, speed; prob. connected (at least later so regarded) with *shun*: see *shun*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To start aside or back; shrink back; flinch; of a horse, to shy. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ne beo nawt the skerre hors iliche that *schuntes*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 242, note *d*.

With shame may thou *shunt* fro thi shire othes,
So fals to be founden, & thi faithe breike.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 729.

The kynge *schonte* for no schotte, ne no schelde askys,
Bot schewes hym scharpely in his schene wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

2. To turn back or away; turn aside.

Ne shamys you not shalkes to *shunt* of the fild,
Ffor the weiknes of wemen woundis a litell!
Turnes yow full tyte, & taries a while.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10998.

Then I drew me down into a dale, whereas the dumb deer
Did shiver for a shower; but I *shunted* from a freyke.
Little John Nobody (about 1550). (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—(*a*) In *rail.*, to turn from one line of rails to another; switch. [Chiefly Eng.] (*b*) In *elect.*, to use a shunt. See *shunt*, *n.*, 3.

3†. To escape.

ȝa werpes tham [the gates] up quoth the wee, and wide open settes,
If at ȝe schap ȝow to *schonnt* unschent of oure handes.
King Alexander, p. 73.

4. To turn aside from a topic, purpose, line of thought, course of action, etc.; shift one's thoughts, conversation, proceedings, etc., into a different direction.—5†. To hold back; delay.

Qwene alle was schyppede that scholde, they *schounte* no lengere,
Bot ventelde theme tyte, as the tyde rynnez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 736.

6. To slip down, as earth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To shun; move from. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To move or turn aside. Specifically—(*a*) In *rail.*, to shift (a railway-train, or part of it) from the main line to a siding; switch off. [Chiefly Eng.] (*b*) In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit, as an electric current; carry off or around by means of a shunt; join to points in a circuit by a shunt: as, to *shunt* a current.

This interpolar resistance is made up of the connecting wires, of whatever resistance is interposed, and that of the *shunted* galvanometer.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 256.

3. To give a start to; shove. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—4. To shove off; put out of one's way; free one's self of, as of anything disagreeable, by putting it upon another.

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in "Protestantism" should *shunt* the subject of Papal Christianity into the Limbo of unknowable things, and treat its renascent vitality as a fact of curious historical reversion.
Cardinal Manning.

He had assumed that she had also assimilated him, and his country with him—a process which would have for its consequence that the other country, the ugly, vulgar, superfluous one, would be, as he mentally phrased it to himself, *shunted*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 108.

5. To ward off injury, trouble, or danger from; remove from a position of trouble or danger.

And let other men aunter, abill therfore,
ffor to *shunt* vs of shame, shend of our foos,
And venge vs of velany & of vile gremy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2544.

The dislocation of the real and the ideal—the harsh shock of which comes on most men before forty—makes him look out all the more keenly for the points where he can safely *shunt* himself.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Post-Pref.

★**shunt** (shunt), *n.* [< ME. *schunt*; < *shunt*, *v.*] 1†. A drawing or turning back.

Gawayn . . . schranke a lytel with the schulderes, for the scharp yrne.
That other schalk wyth a *schunt* the schene wyth-haldez,
& thenne repreued he the prynce with mony prowde wordez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2268.

2. A turning aside; specifically, in *rail.*, a turning off to a siding, or short line of rails, that the main line may be left clear.—3. In *elect.*, a conductor, joining two points in an electric circuit, and forming a desired circuit or path through which a part of the current will pass, the amount depending on the relative resistance of the shunt and that part of the principal circuit whose extremities it connects. Any number of shunts may be applied to a circuit, and the current distributed among them in any desired manner. The current passing through a galvanometer or other measuring-instrument may be reduced in any desired degree by the introduction of a shunt; and the factor by which the current indicated by the instrument must be multiplied in order to give the total current is called the *shunt-multiplier*. See *field shunt*, under *field*.—**Shunt dynamo**. See *dynamo*, and *electric machine* (under *electric*).

shunter (shun'tėr), *n.* [< *shunt* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which shunts; specifically, a railway-servant whose duty it is to move the switches which transfer a train or carriage from one line to another.—2. A hand-lever used to start and move a railroad-car. It is fitted with a hook to be slipped over the car-axle, and a lug to press against the face of the wheel. See *pinch-bar* and *car-starter*.

shunt-gun (shunt'gun), *n.* A muzzle-loading rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, one deeper than the other. Bosses or studs on the projectile fit the deeper grooves loosely and lie in these while the projectile is being driven home, and at the breech of the gun the projectile is revolved slightly, so that the bosses correspond with the shallower grooves, and it binds on these strongly when expelled by the charge.

shunting-engine (shun'ting-en″jin), *n.* A yard-engine or switching-engine. [Eng.]

shunt-off (shunt'ôf), *n.* In *elect.*, a shunt, or a device for introducing a shunt.

At present we have to deal simply with the *shunt-offs* and cut-outs. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

shunt-out (shunt'out), *n.* Same as *shunt-off*.

In most instances these *shunt-outs* are self-restoring or permanently acting, and do not break the circuit.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

shunty (shun'ti), *a.* Same as *shanty*1.

shure (shūr). A Scotch form of *shore*, preterit of *shear*1.

Robin *shure* in hairst,
I *shure* wi' him.
Burns, Robin *Shure* in Hairst.

shurf (shėrf), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *scurf*1. Cf. *shruff*1.] A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. [Scotch.]

When Andrew Pistolfoot used to come stamplin' in to court me i' the dark, I wad hae cried, . . . Get away wi' ye, ye bowled-like *shurf!*
Hogg, Brownie of Bodsbeck, II. 226. (*Jamieson.*)

shurk†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *shirk*.

shurl, *v. t.* See *shirl*2.

shut1 (shut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shut*, ppr. *shutting*. ★[Also dial. *shet*; < ME. *shutten*, *schutten*, *shetten*, *shitten*, *schitten* (pret. *shutte*, *shette*, *shitte*, pp. *shut*, *shet*, etc.), < AS. *scyttan*, shut, bar (= D. *schutten*, shut in, lock up, = MLG. *schutten* = MHG. *schutzen*, G. *schützen*, shut in (water), dam, protect, guard); a secondary form, lit. 'cause (sc. a bar or bolt) to shoot' (push a bar or bolt into its staple), of *sceótan* (pret. *scoten*), shoot; or perhaps lit. 'bar,' 'bolt,' from a noun, AS. as if **scut*, a bar, bolt (cf. **scytels*, *scyttels*, a bar, bolt of a door: see *shuttle*1), = MD. *schut*, an arrow, dart, = OHG. *scuz*, a quick movement, = Dan. *skud*, a bar, bolt of a door (the D. *schut*, a fence, partition, screen, = MHG. *schuz*, a dam, guard, protection, G. *schutz*, a dam, dike, mole, fence, sluice, protection, defense, is rather from the verb); lit. 'a thing that shoots or moves quickly,' < AS. *sceótan* (pp. *scoten*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shoot, as the bar or bolt or other fastening of a door or gate, or of a chest, etc.; push to; adjust in position so as to serve as a fastening.

This angels two drogen loth [Lot] in,
And *shetten* to the dure-pin.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

To the trunk again, and *shut* the spring of it.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

2. To make fast by means of a bolt, bar, or the like; hence, in later use, to close, with or without fastening; place in or over a place of entrance so as to obstruct passage in or out: as, to *shut* a door, gate, lid, cover, etc.: often followed by *down*, *to*, or *up*.

As dougti men of dedes defence for to make
ȝerne *schetten* here ȝates & ȝemed the walles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

With that word his countour dore he *shette*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 249.

This powerful key
Into my hand was given, with charge to keep
These gates forever *shut*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 776.

3. To prevent passage through; cover; obstruct; block: sometimes followed by *up*.

Shet was every wyndow of the place.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 534.

When the other way by the Narve was quite *shutt upp*, . . . they should assure themselves neither to have the English nor any other Marchant to trade that way to the Port of St. Nicholas.
G. Fletcher (Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 83).

Third Watch. 'Tis to be doubted he would waken him.
First Watch. Unless our halberds did *shut up* his passage.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

Their success was very near doing honour to their Ave Marias; for, . . . *shutting up* their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen, they had some chance of escaping; but a small crevice in one of the shutters rendered all their invocations ineffectual.
Anson, Voyages, ii. 5.

4. To close the entrance of; prevent access to or egress from: as, to *shut* a house; to *shut* a box; to *shut* one's ears: often followed by *up*.

These have power to *shut* heaven, that it rain not in the days of their prophecy. Rev. xi. 6.

Hell, her numbers full,
Thenceforth shall be for ever *shut*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 333.

She . . . *shut* the chamber *up*, close, hush'd, and still.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

5. To bring together the parts of. (*a*) To bring together the outer parts or covering of, as when inclosing something: as, to *shut* the eyelids, or, as more commonly expressed, to *shut* the eyes (hence, also, to *shut* the sight).

He hedde thet mestier [craft] uor to *ssette* the porses of the wrechchen thet hi ne ssolle by open to do elmesse.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

Therwith a thousand tymes, er he lette,
He kiste tho the letre that he *shette*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1090.

Let not the pit *shut* her mouth upon me. Ps. lxix. 15.

She left the new piano *shut*. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

I *shut* my sight for fear. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

(*b*) To fold or bring together; bring into narrow compass from a state of expansion: as, to *shut* a parasol; to *shut* a book.

The happiest youth, viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would *shut* the book [of fate], and sit him down and die.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 56.

"A lawyer may well envy your command of language, Mr. Holt," said Jermyn, pocketing his bills again, and *shutting* up his pencil. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

6. To bar or lock in; hence, to confine; hem in; inclose; environ; surround or cover more or less completely: now always followed by a preposition or an adverb, as *in*, *into*, *among*, *up*, *down*, etc.

Crysede also, right in the same wise,
Of Troylus gan *in* hire herte *shette*
His worthinesse, his lust, his dedes wyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1549.

Having *shut* them *vnder* our Tarpawling, we put their hats vpon stickes by the Barges side.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 181.

He pass'd, *shut up* in mysteries,
His mind wrapp'd like his mantle. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

7. To bar out; separate by barriers; put or keep out; exclude, either literally or figuratively; preclude: followed by an adverb or a preposition denoting separation.

In such a night
To *shut* me *out!* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 18.

If any one misbehave himself, they *shut* him *out* of their Company. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 89.

Shut from every shore and barred from every coast.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 321.

8. To catch and pinch or hold fast by the act of shutting something: as, to *shut* one's fingers or one's dress in a door; to *shut* one's glove in a window.—9. To do; manage. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—10. To weld (iron). *Halliwell.* See *to shut up* (*c*), and *shutting*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To shut in the land.** See *land*1.—**To shut off**, to turn off; prevent the passage of, as gas or steam, by closing a valve, or in some other way.—**To shut one's eyes to**, to be blind to; overlook or disregard intentionally: as, to *shut one's eyes to* disagreeable facts.—**To shut up.** (*a*†) To conclude; terminate; end.

To *shut up* what I have to say concerning him, which is sad, he is since become a sordid man in his life.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 206.

I shall now *shut up* the arguing part of this discourse with a short application. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

(*b*) To reduce to inaction or silence, especially the latter.

It *shuts* them *up*. They haven't a word to answer.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 13.

A mere child in argument, and unable to foresee that the next "move" (to use a Platonic expression) will "*shut* him *up*." *Jowett*, tr. of Plato's Dialogues, III. 8.

(*c*) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding.—**To shut up shop.** See *shop*1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be a means of bolting, locking, or closing.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain;
The golden opes, the iron *shuts* amain.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 111.

2. To close itself; be closed: as, the door *shuts* of itself; certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.

A gulf that ever *shuts* and gapes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

3. To be extravagant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To shut down**, to stop working; become or be idle: as, the mill will *shut down* for the next two weeks. [Colloq.]—**To shut down on** or **upon**, to put an end to; suppress; stop. [Colloq.]

He *shut down upon* his wrath, and pleaded with all the ingenuity he was master of. *The Century*, XXXVII. 885.

To shut in, to settle down around; fall: said of night, the close of day, or the like.

This year, on the 26th of January, at the *shutting in* of the evening, there was a very great earthquake.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 288.

Usually after Supper, if the day was not *shut in*, I took a ramble about the village, to see what was worth taking notice of. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 90.

To shut up. (*a*†) To terminate; end.

Actions begunne in glory *shut up* in shame.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, ii. 2.

(*b*) To desist; leave off; especially, to stop talking. [Colloq.]

So, having succeeded in contradicting myself in my first chapter, . . . I shall here *shut up* for the present.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

"I—want—Harry!" said the child. "Well, you can't have Harry; and I won't have ye bawling. Now *shut up* and go to sleep, or I'll whip you!"
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 115.

(*c*) In *sporting*, to give out, as one horse when challenged by another in a race. *Krik's Guide to the Turf.*

shut[1] (shut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shut*, *v.*] 1. Made fast or close; closed; inclosed. See *shut*[1], *v.*

A delicate blush, no fainter tinge is born
I' the *shut* heart of a bud. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

In still, *shut* bays, on windy capes,
He heard the call of beckoning shapes.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. Not resonant or sonorous; dull: said of sound.—3. In *orthoëpy*, having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit* or the *o* in *got*.—4. Separated, precluded, or hindered; hence, free; clear; rid: followed by *of*: used chiefly in such phrases as *to get shut of*, *to be shut of*. Also *shet*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man lefthanded [margin, *shut of* his right hand]. Judges iii. 15.

We *are shut of* him,
He will be seen no more here.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

We'll bring him out of doors.—
Would we *were shut of* him.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 2.

I never knew how I liked the gray garron till I *was shut of* him an' Asia. *R. Kipling*, The Big Drunk Draf'.

shut[1] (shut), *n.* [< *shut*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of shutting, in any sense of the word.—2. The time of shutting.

In a shady nook I stood, . . .
Just then return'd at *shut* of evening flowers.
Milton, P. L., ix. 278.

It was the custom then to bring away
The bride from home at blushing *shut* of day.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

3†. That which shuts, closes, or covers; a shutter.

At Eton I . . . find all mighty fine. The school good, and the custom pretty of boys cutting their names in the *shuts* of the windows when they go to Cambridge.
Pepys, Diary, II. 358.

When you bar the window-*shuts* of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the sashes, to let in the fresh air. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, viii.

4. The point or line of shutting; specifically, the line where two pieces of metal are united by welding.—5. A riddance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cold shut.** (*a*) An imperfection of a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal on partially chilled metal. (*b*) An imperfect welding in a forging, caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

shut[2] (shut), *n.* [Also *shutt;* a var. of *shot*[3], *shote*[1].] The grayling, *Thymallus thymallus*. *Day.* [Local, Eng. (on the Teme).]

shut-down (shut'doun), *n.* [< *shut down*, verb-phrase under *shut*[1], *v.*] A shutting down; a discontinuance, especially of work in a mill, factory, or the like.

So far from there having been a cave-in of the supply [of oil], says "Engineering," there has really been a *shut-down* of a large number of wells, to check a wasteful overproduction. *Science*, XIV. 283.

shute[1], *n.* See *chute*, *shoot*.

shute[2] (shöt), *n.* Same as *tram* in the sense of 'twisted silk.'

shuther, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *shudder*.

shut-off (shut'ôf), *n.* [< *shut off*, verb-phrase under *shut*[1], *v.*] That which shuts off, closes, stops, or prevents; stoppage of anything; specifically, in *hunting* and *fishing*, the close-season for game.

shutt, *n.* See *shut*[2].

shuttance (shut'ans), *n.* [< *shut*[1] + *-ance*.] Riddance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Shutten Saturday† (shut'n sat'ėr-dā). The Saturday in Holy Week, as the day on which the Saviour's body lay inclosed in the tomb. ★ *Halliwell.*

shutter (shut'ėr), *n.* [< *shut*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shuts. (*a*) A lid; a cover; a casing.

This picture is always cover'd with 3 *shutters*, one of which is of massie silver. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence, specifically—(*b*) A frame or panel of wood or iron or other strong material used as a cover, usually for a window, in order to shut out the light, to prevent spectators from seeing the interior, or to serve as a protection for the aperture. There are inside and outside shutters. Inside shutters are usually in several hinged pieces which fold back into a recessed casing in the wall called a *boxing*. The principal piece is called the *front shutter*, and the auxiliary piece a *back flap*. Some shutters are arranged to be opened or closed by a sliding movement either horizontally or vertically, and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removable from the window. Shutters for shop-fronts are also made to roll up like curtains, to fold like Venetian blinds, etc.

If the Sun is incommodious, we have thic'k folding *Shutters* on the out-Side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

Surely not loath
Wast thou, Heine! to lie
Quiet, to ask for closed
Shutters, and darken'd room.
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

(*c*) In *organ-building*, one of the blinds of which the front of the swell-box is made. By means of a foot-lever or pedal the shutters of the box can be opened so as to let the sound out, or closed so as to deaden it. (*d*) That which closes or ends.

That hour,
The last of hours, and *shutter* up of all.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cli.

(*e*) In *photog.*, a device for opening and again closing a lens mechanically, in order to make an exposure, especially a so-called instantaneous exposure occupying a fraction of a second. The kinds of shutters are innumerable, the simplest being the *drop* or *guillotine shutter*, in which a thin perforated piece slides in grooves by gravity when released, so that the perforation in falling passes across the field of the lens. The more mechanically elaborate shutters are actuated by springs, and are commonly so arranged that the speed of the exposure can be regulated.—**Bolt and shutter.** See *bolt*[1].—**Boxed shutter**, a window-shutter so made as to fold back into a recessed box or casing.—**Shutter in.** (*a*) A plank, called a *strake*, that is fitted with more than ordinary accuracy to the planks between which it is placed. All the measurements in regard to its width and bevelings are taken with the greatest care. (*b*) Evening. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shutter (shut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *shutter*, *n.*] 1. To provide or cover with shutters.

Here is Garraway's, bolted and *shuttered* hard and fast!
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

The School-house windows were all *shuttered* up.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

2. To separate or hide by shutters. [Rare.]

A workman or a pedlar cannot *shutter* himself off from his less comfortable neighbors.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 75.

shutter-dam (shut'ėr-dam), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of barrage or movable dam employing large gates or shutters which are opened and closed by hydraulic power: used in slack-water navigation. See *barrage*.

shutter-eye (shut'ėr-ī), *n.* An eye or socket for supporting a shutter. It has a projecting flange, and is built into the wall. *E. H. Knight.*

shutterless (shut'ėr-les), *a.* [< *shutter* + *-less*.] Having no shutters.

As they entered the garden they saw through the *shutterless* window two men, one of whom was seated, while the other was pacing the floor.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 353.

shutter-lift (shut'ėr-lift), *n.* A handle fixed to a shutter for convenience in opening or closing it.

shutter-lock (shut'ėr-lok), *n.* In *carp.*, a mortise-lock in the edge of a shutter or door. *E. H. Knight.*

shutter-screw (shut'ėr-skrö), *n.* A screw by which a shutter is secured, passing through a socket from the interior to be protected, and engaging a nut so mortised in the inner side of the shutter as not to be exposed on the outside.

shutting (shut'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shut*[1], *v.*] The act indicated by the verb *shut* in any of its senses; specifically, the act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another. Also called *shutting up* or *shutting together*.

shutting-post (shut'ing-pōst), *n.* A post against which a gate or door closes. *E. H. Knight.*

shuttle[1] (shut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shittle*, *shyttell;* < ME. *schyttyl*, *schytle*, *schitel*, *schetyl*, *ssettel*, a shuttle, a bolt of a door, < AS. **scytels*, *scyttels* (pl. *scyttelsas*), the bolt of a door (cf. Sw. dial. *skyttel*, *skottel* = Dan. *skyttel*, a shuttle; cf. also Dan. *skytte*, G. (*weber-*)*schütz*, a shuttle, Sw. *skot-spol* = D. *schiet-spoel* = G. *schiess-spuhle*, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool'), < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shut*[1]. Cf. *skittle*.] 1†. A bolt or bar, as of a door.

God zayth ine the boc of loue, "My zoster, my lemman, thou art a gardin besset myd tuo *ssetteles*."
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Schyttyl, or [var. of] sperynge. Pessulum vel pessellum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 447.

2. An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp. The modern shuttle is a sort of wooden carriage tapering at each end, and hollowed out in the mid-



a, body of shuttle; *b*, yarn wound on the bobbin *d*; *c*, eye through which the yarn is led, and then passed out through hole *f*; *e*, *e*, metal points.

dle for the reception of the bobbin or pirn on which the weft is wound. The weft unwinds from this bobbin as the shuttle runs from one side of the web to the other. It is driven across by a smart blow from a pin called a *picker* or *driver*. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and the two are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding this handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. A shuttle propelled in this manner is called a *fly-shuttle*, and was invented in 1738 by John Kay, a mechanic of Colchester, England. Before this invention the weaver took the shuttle between the finger and thumb of each hand alternately and threw it across, by which process much time was lost. There are also a great variety of automatic picker-motions for driving the shuttles of looms. Compare *picker-motion*.

Sc[h]ytyl, websters instrument. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Their faces run like *shittles;* they are weaving
Some curious cobweb to catch flies.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. In sewing-machines, the sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch. See cuts under *sewing-machine*.—4. The gate which opens to allow the water to flow on a water-wheel.—5. One of the sections of a shutter-dam. *E. H. Knight.*—6. A small gate or stop through which metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mold.—7†. A shuttlecock; also, the game known as shuttlecock.

Schytle, chyldys game. Sagittella.
Prompt. Parv., p. 447.

Positive-motion shuttle, a device, invented by James Lyall of New York, for causing the shuttle to travel through the shed with a positive, uniform motion. The shuttle travels on a roller-carriage drawn by a cord in the shuttle-race below the warp-threads, and having also a set of upper rollers. The shuttle has also a pair of under rollers, one at each end, and travels over the lower series of warp-threads through the shed, being pushed along by the carriage while the warp-threads are passed, without straining them, between the upper rollers of the carriage and the rollers of the shuttle. Compare *positive-motion loom*, under *loom*.—**Weaver's-shuttle**, in *conch.*, a shuttle-shell, as *Radius volva*. See cut under *shuttle-shell*.

shuttle[1] (shut'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuttled*, ppr. *shuttling*. [< *shuttle*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To move to and fro like a shuttle.

A face of extreme mobility, which he *shuttles* about—eyebrows, eyes, mouth and all—in a very singular manner while speaking. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 152.

II. *intrans.* To go back and forth like a shuttle; travel to and fro.

Their corps go marching and *shuttling* in the interior of the country, much nearer Paris than formerly.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 1.

Those [olive groves] in the distance look more hoary and soft, as though a veil of light cunningly woven by the *shuttling* of the rays hung over them.
The Century XXXVII. 422.

shuttle[2] (shut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittle;* < ME. *schityl*, *schytyl*, *schytylle;* with adj. formative *-el*, < AS. *scéotan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot: see *shoot*, *n.* Cf. *shuttle*[1], *shyttell.*] 1†. Headlong; rash; thoughtless; unsteady; volatile.

Shyttell, nat constant, . . . variable. *Palsgrave*, p. 323.

2. Slippery; sliding. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuttle-binder (shut'l-bīn'der), *n.* In a loom, a device in a shuttle-box to prevent the recoil or rebound of the shuttle after it is thrown by the picker. Also called *shuttle-check*. *E. H. Knight.*

shuttle-board (shut'l-bōrd), *n.* A shuttlecock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuttle-box (shut'l-boks), *n.* A receptacle for holding shuttles, especially one near the loom and attached to it, intended to receive the shuttle at the end of its race or movement across the web; a pattern-box. Shuttle-boxes are combined together so as to form a set of compartments for holding the shuttles carrying threads of different colors, when such are in use in weaving.

shuttle-brained† (shut'l-brānd), *a.* Scatter-brained; flighty; thoughtless; unsteady of purpose.

Metellus was so *shuttle-brained* that euen in the middes of his tribuneship he left his office in Rome, and sailled to Pompeius in Syria.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 341.

shuttle-check (shut'l-chek), *n.* Same as *shuttle-binder*.

shuttlecock (shut'l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttel-cock, shittlecock, shyttlecocke, shyttel-cocke* (also *shittlecork*, which some suppose to be the orig. form); < *shuttle*[1] + *cock*[1] (used vaguely, as in other compounds). Cf. *shuttle*[1], *n.*, 7.] 1. A piece of cork, or of similar light material, in one end of which feathers are stuck, made to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play or game. See phrase below.

> But and it were well sought,
> I trow all wyll be nought,
> Nat worth a *shyttel cocke.*
> *Skelton,* Why Come ye nat to Court? l. 351.

> A thousand wayes he them could entertaine,
> With all the thrittles games that may be found; . . .
> With dice, with cards, with balliards farre unfit,
> With *shuttelcocks,* misseeming manlie wit.
> *Spenser,* Mother Hub. Tale, l. 804.

In the "Two Maids of Moreclacke," a comedy printed in 1609, it is said, "To play at *shuttle-cock* methinkes is the game now." *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 401.

2. A malvaceous shrub, *Anoda punicea* of Mexico, the only species of the section *Peripteræ*. It has crimson flowers and a many-celled radiate capsule, one or other suggesting the name.—**Battledore and shuttlecock,** a game played with a shuttlecock and battledores by two players or sides. The shuttlecock is knocked back and forth from one player or side to the other, until one fails to return it.

shuttlecock (shut'l-kok), *v. t.* [< *shuttlecock, n.*] To throw or bandy backward and forward like a shuttlecock.

> "Dishonour to me! sir," exclaims the General. "Yes, if the phrase is to be *shuttlecocked* between us!" I answered hotly. *Thackeray,* Virginians, lxxvii.

> On the other hand, that education should be *shuttle-cocked* by party warriors is the worst evil that we have to endure. *The Academy,* April 6, 1889, p. 235.

shuttlecork† (shut'l-kôrk), *n.* Same as *shuttle-cock.* Also *shittlecork.*

> How they have shuffled up the rushes too, Davy,
> With their short figging little *shittlecork* heels!
> *Middleton,* Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

shuttle-crab (shut'l-krab), *n.* A paddle-crab; a pinniped or fin-footed crab, having some of the legs fitted for swimming, as the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus.* When taken from the water they flap their legs energetically, suggesting the flying of shuttles. See cut under *paddle-crab.*

shuttle-head† (shut'l-hed), *n.* A flighty, inconsiderate person.

> I would wish these *shuttle-heads,* that desire to rake in the embers of rebellion, to give over blowing the coals too much, lest the sparks fly in their faces, or the ashes choke them.
> *Tom Nash his Ghost,* p. 10. (*Old Book Coll. Miscell.*)

shuttle-headed† (shut'l-hed'ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittlehcaded;* < *shuttle*[2] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Flighty; thoughtless; foolish. *Halliwell.*

shuttle-motion (shut'l-mō'shon), *n.* An automatic mechanism for controlling the different shuttles in a shuttle-box, as in figure-weaving, so that they may pass through the shed in a predetermined order.

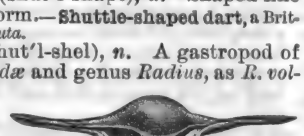
shuttlenessɬ (shut'l-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shittlenesse, shyttelnesse;* < *shuttle*[1] + *-ness.*] Rashness; thoughtlessness; flightiness; unsteadiness. *Palsgrave.*

> The vaine *shittlenesse* of an unconstant head.
> *Baret,* 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

shuttle-race (shut'l-rās), *n.* The smooth track on top of the lay of the loom along which the shuttle is forced to run in disposing of the weft.

shuttle-shaped (shut'l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shuttle; fusiform.—**Shuttle-shaped dart,** a British moth, *Agrotis puta.*

shuttle-shell (shut'l-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ovulidæ* and genus *Radius,* as *R. volva,* of long fusiform shape, the ends of the lips being greatly drawn out: so called from the resemblance to a weavers' shuttle.



Shuttle-shell (*Radius volva*), one third natural size.

shuttle-train (shut'l-trān), *n.* A train running back and forth for a short distance like a shuttle, as over a track connecting a main line with a station at a short distance from it.

shuttle-winder (shut'l-wīn'dėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine for reeling the thread upon shuttles. See *bobbin-winder.*

shuttlewise (shut'l-wīz), *adv.* Like a shuttle; with the motion of a shuttle.

> Life built herself a myriad forms,
> And, flashing her electric spark, . . .
> Flew *shuttlewise* above, beneath,
> Weaving the web of life and death.
> *Athenæum,* No. 3221, p. 87.

shuttle-wit (shut'l-wit), *n.* A shuttle-brained person.

> Now, those poor *shuttle-wits* of Babbletown, that had been so a-singing that high and mighty gentleman's praises to the skies, they were a bit took a-back by this behavior—as one might plainly see. *St. Nicholas,* XVII. 554.

shuttle-witted (shut'l-wit'ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittlewitted;* < ME. *schyttyl-wyttyd;* < *shuttle*[2] + *wit* + *-ed*[2].] Shuttle-brained; flighty; foolish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> I am aferd that Jon of Sparham is so *schyttyl-wyttyd* that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage to Heydon, or to sum other of ywre gode frendys. *Paston Letters,* I. 69.

> I wondered what had called forth in a lad so *shuttle-witted* this enduring sense of duty. *R. L. Stevenson,* Olalla.

shwanpan, swanpan (shwän'pan, swän'pan), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'reckoning-board,' < *shwan, swan,* reckon, + *pan,* a board.] The abacus or reckoning-board in use among the Chinese. Called in Japanese *soroban.* See *abacus.*

shy[1] (shī), *a.*; compar. *shyer,* superl. *shyest* (sometimes *shier* and *shiest*). [Early mod. E. also *shie;* Sc. *skey, skeigh;* < ME. **shey, schey,* also *skey, skygg* (< Sw.), earlier *sceouh,* shy, timid, scrupulous, < AS. *scċoh* = D. *schuw* = MLG. *schuwe* = OHG. **scioh,* MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu,* after the verb and noun) = Sw. *skygg,* dial. *sky* = Dan. *sky,* shy, timid, skittish. Hence *shy*[1], *v.* From OHG. comes It. *schivo* = Sp. *esquivo,* shy.] 1. Readily frightened away; easily startled; skittish; timid.

> Loketh thet ze ne beon nont iliche the horse thet is *scheouh,* and bliencheth uor one scheadewe upo the heie brugge. *Ancren Riwle,* p. 242.

> Maggie coost her head fu' heigh,
> Look'd asklent an' unco *skeigh.*
> *Burns,* Duncan Gray.

> The antelope are getting continually *shyer* and more difficult to flag. *T. Roosevelt,* Hunting Trips, p. 195.

2. Shrinking from familiarity or self-assertiveness; sensitively timid; retiring; bashful; coy.

> A *shy* fellow was the duke; and I believe I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shak.,* M. for M., iii. 2. 138.

> She [the Venus de Medicis] is represented in . . . a *shy,* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison,* Guardian, No. 100.

> She had heard that Miss Darcy was exceedingly proud; but the observation of a very few minutes convinced her that she was only exceedingly *shy.*
> *Jane Austen,* Pride and Prejudice, xliv.

3. Keeping away from some person or thing through timidity or caution; fearful of approaching; disposed to avoid: followed by *of.*

> The merchant hopes for a prosperous voyage, yet he is *shy of* rocks and pirates. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, III. 96.

> They [negroes] were no way *shy of* us, being well acquainted with the English, by reason of our Guinea Factories and Trade. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 78.

> The two young men felt as *shy of* the interview with their master under such unusual relations of guest and host as a girl does *of* her first party.
> *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

4. Cautious; wary; careful: commonly followed by *of* or *about.*

> We grant, although he had much wit,
> He was very *shy of* using it.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. i. 46.

> Opium . . . is prohibited Goods, and therefore, tho many asked for it, we were *shy of* having it too openly known that we had any. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 166.

> We have no such responsible party leadership on this side the sea; we are very *shy about* conferring much authority on anybody. *W. Wilson,* Cong. Gov., vi.

5. Elusive; hard to find, get at, obtain, or accomplish.

> The dinner, I own, is *shy,* unless I come and dine with my friends; and then I make up for banyan days.
> *Thackeray,* Philip, xix.

> As he [Coleridge] was the first to observe some of the sky's appearances and some of the *shyer* revelations of outward nature, so he was also first in noting some of the more occult phenomena of thought and emotion.
> *Lowell,* Coleridge.

6†. Morally circumspect; scrupulous.

> Nif he nere scoymus & *skyg* & non scathe louied.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 21.

7. Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8†. Sly; sharp; cunning.

> Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, . . . were all peltingly defeated by a *shy* practice of the old Fox. *G. Harvey,* Four Letters.

9. Scant. The wind is said to be *shy* when it will barely allow a vessel to sail on her course.—**To fight shy of.** See *fight.*—**To look shy at** or **on,** to regard with distrust or suspicion.

> How will you like going to Sessions with everybody *looking shy on* you, and you with a bad conscience and an empty pocket? *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, vi.

=Syn. 2. Diffident, shamefaced. See *bashfulness.*

shy[1] (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied,* ppr. *shying.* [Not found in ME. (?); = MD. *schuwen, schouwen,* D. *schuwen* = MLG. *schuwen,* LG *schuwen, schouen* = OHG. *sciuhen, scūhen,* MHG. *schiuhen, schiuwen,* G. *scheuchen, scheuen,* get out of the way, avoid, shun, = Sw. *skygga* = Dan. *sky;* from the adj. Hence ult. (through OF. < OHG.) *eschew.*] I. *intrans.* To shrink or start back or aside, as in sudden fear: said specifically of a horse.

> "He don't *shy,* does he?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "*Shy,* sir?—He wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a waggin-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off." *Dickens,* Pickwick, v.

> These women are the salt of New England. . . . No fashionable nonsense about them. What's in you, Forbes, to *shy* so at a good woman?
> *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 98.

II. *trans.* To avoid; shun (a person). [Prov. Eng.]

> All who espied her
> Immediately *shied* her,
> And strove to get out of her way.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, II. 219.

shy[1] (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [< *shy*[1], *v.*] A sudden start aside, as from fear, especially one made by a horse.

shy[2] (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied,* ppr. *shying.* [Also *shie;* prob. another use of *shy*[1], *v.*, but evidence is lacking, the word *shy* in this sense being of prov. origin and still mainly colloq. or slang.] I. *trans.* 1. To fling; throw; jerk; toss.

> Gyrations . . . similar to those which used to be familiar to one when the crown of a lower boy's hat had been kicked out and *shied* about the school-yard.
> *Nineteenth Century,* XXVI. 772.

> He has an abject fear of cats—they're witches, he says—and if he can *shy* a stone at one when it doesn't see him, that is delight. *W. Black,* In Far Lochaber, vi.

> Though the world does take liberties with the good-tempered fellows, it *shies* them many a stray favour.
> *Lever,* Davenport Dunn, xx.

2. To throw off; toss or send out at random.

> I cannot keep up with the world without *shying* a letter now and then. *Scott,* Diary, March 26, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

II. *intrans.* To throw a missile; specifically, to jerk.

> The Anglo-Saxon race alone is capable of propelling a missile in the method known as *shying.*
> *Nineteenth Century,* XXVI. 801.

shy[2] (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [< *shy*[2], *v.*] 1. A quick, jerking, or careless throw; a fling.

> Where the cock belonged to some one disposed to make it a matter of business, twopence was paid for three *shies* at it, the missile used being a broomstick.
> *Chambers's Book of Days,* I. 238.

2. A fling; a sneer; a gibe. [Slang.]

> "There you go, Polly; you are always having a *shy* at Lady Ann and her relations," says Mr. Newcome, good-naturedly. "A *shy!* how can you use such vulgar words, Mr. Newcome?" *Thackeray,* Newcomes, xvi.

3. A trial; an experiment. [Slang.]

> I went with my last ten florins, and had a *shy* at the roulette. *Thackeray,* Pendennis, lxxv.

> "An honest man has a much better chance upon the turf than he has in the city." "How do you know?" asked Norma, smiling. "Because I've had a *shy* at both, my dear." *W. E. Norris,* Miss Shafto, viii.

shyly (shī'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *shily;* < *shy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a shy or timid manner; timidly; coyly; diffidently.

shyne†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shine*[1].

shyness (shī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *shiness;* < *shy*[1] + *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shy; especially, a shrinking from familiarity or conspicuousness; diffidence; lack of self-assertiveness.

> *Shyness,* as the derivation of the word indicates in several languages, is closely related to fear; yet it is distinct from fear in the ordinary sense. A shy man no doubt dreads the notice of strangers, but can hardly be said to be afraid of them. *Darwin,* Express. of Emotions, p. 332.

=Syn. *Diffidence, Coyness,* etc. See *bashfulness.*

shynfult, *a.* A Middle English form of *shendful.*

shyster (shī'stėr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Usually associated with *shy*[1], as if < *shy*[1], sharp, sly, + *-ster;* but *shy* in that sense is not in use in the U. S.] One who does business trickily; a person without professional honor: used chiefly of lawyers: as, pettifoggers and *shysters.* [U. S.]

> The Prison Association held its monthly meeting last night. The report was rich in incidents and developments about the skinners, sharks, and *shysters* of the Tombs. *New York Express,* quoted in Bartlett's [Americanisms, p. 591.

si (sē), *n.* [See *gamut.*] In *solmization,* the syllable used for the seventh tone of the scale, or the leading tone. In the scale of C this tone is B, which is therefore called *si* in France, Italy, etc. This syllable was not included in the syllables of Guido, because of the prevalence in his time of the hexachord theory of the scale; it is supposed to have been introduced about 1600. In the tonic sol-fa system, *ti* (*tē*) is used in-

stead, to avoid the confusion between the syllables of the seventh tone and of the sharp of the fifth.—**Si contra fa,** Same as *mi contra fa* (which see, under *mi*).

Si. The chemical symbol of *silicon.*

siaga, *n.* Same as *ahu.*

siagnopod (sī-ag′nō-pod), *n.* [Prop. **siagonopod,* < Gr. σιαγών, the jaw-bone, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A maxilla of a crustacean. In C. Spence Bate's nomenclature there are three siagnopods, of which the first and second are the first and second maxillæ and the third is the first maxilliped of ordinary language.

siagon (sī′a-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιαγών, the jaw-bone.] The mandible of a crustacean. *Westwood; Bate.*

sialagogic, sialagogue. See *sialogogic, sialogogue.*

Sialia (sī-ā′li-ă), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σιαλίς, a kind of bird.] A genus of turdoid oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ* and subfamily *Saxicolinæ,* in which blue is the principal color; American bluebirds. Three distinct species are common birds of the United States—*S. sialis, S. mexicana,* and *S. arctica.*



Common Eastern or Wilson's Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).

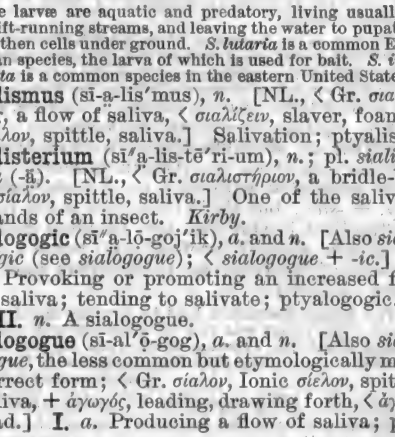
Sialida (sī-al′i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sialis* + *-ida.*] A superfamily of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia,* represented by such families as *Sialidæ* and *Raphidiidæ.*

Sialidæ (sī-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Sialis* + *-idæ.*] An important family of neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Sialis,* having a large prothorax and reticulate wings, the posterior ones with a folded anal space. They are mostly large insects, whose larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. *Corydalus cornutus,* the hellgrammite-fly, is a conspicuous member of the family. (See *Corydalus.*) *Chauliodes* and *Sialis* are other important genera.

sialidan (sī-al′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Sialidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Sialidæ.*

Sialis (sī′a-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. σιαλίς, also σιαλενδρίς, a kind of bird.] The typical genus of the *Sialidæ.* They have no ocelli, a quadrangular prothorax, and wings without a pterostigma.



Sialis infumata, twice natural size.

The larvæ are aquatic and predatory, living usually in swift-running streams, and leaving the water to pupate in earthen cells under ground. *S. lutaria* is a common European species, the larva of which is used for bait. *S. infumata* is a common species in the eastern United States.

sialismus (sī-a-lis′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιαλισμός, a flow of saliva, < σιαλίζειν, slaver, foam, < σίαλον, spittle, saliva.] Salivation; ptyalism.

sialisterium (sī″a-lis-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sialisteria* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. σιαλιστήριον, a bridle-bit, < σίαλον, spittle, saliva.] One of the salivary glands of an insect. *Kirby.*

sialogogic (sī″a-lō-goj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *sialagogic* (see *sialogogue*); < *sialogogue* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Provoking or promoting an increased flow of saliva; tending to salivate; ptyalogogic.

II. *n.* A sialogogue.

sialogogue (sī-al′ō-gog), *a.* and *n.* [Also *sialagogue,* the less common but etymologically more correct form; < Gr. σίαλον, Ionic σίελον, spittle, saliva, + ἀγωγός, leading, drawing forth, < ἄγειν, lead.] **I.** *a.* Producing a flow of saliva; ptyalogogue.

II. *n.* A drug which produces a flow of saliva.

sialoid (sī′a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + εἶδος, form.] Pertaining to or resembling saliva.

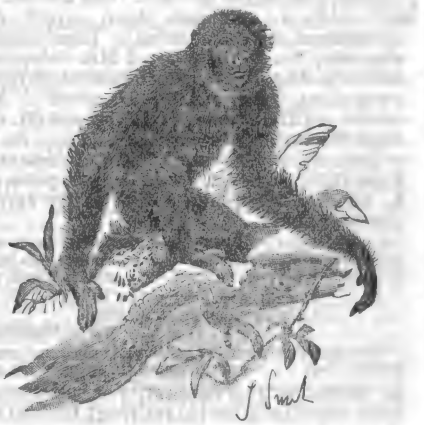
sialolith (sī′a-lō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + λίθος, stone.] A salivary calculus.

sialolithiasis (sī″a-lō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + λιθίασις, the disease of the stone: see *lithiasis.*] The production of salivary calculi.

sialorrhea, sialorrhœa (sī″a-lō-rē′ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] Excessive flow of saliva; ptyalism; salivation.

sialoschesis (sī-a-los′ke-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + σχέσις, retention, < ἔχειν, σχεῖν, hold.] Suppression or retention of the salivary secretion.

siamang (sē′a-mang), *n.* [= F. *siamang,* < Malay *siāmang.*] The gibbon *Hylobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla,* the largest of the gibbons, with extremely long arms, and the second and third digits united to some extent. It is a very active arboreal ape, inhabiting Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. See *gibbon.*



Siamang (*Siamanga syndactyla*).

Siamanga (sī-a-mang′gă), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *siamang,* q. v.] That genus of gibbons, or subgenus of *Hylobates,* which the siamang represents. Antedated by *Symphalangus.*

Siamese (sī-a-mēs′ or -mēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Siamois;* as *Siam* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the kingdom, the people, or (in a limited sense) the dominant race of Siam.—**Siamese architecture,** that form of the architecture of the far East which was developed in Siam. The most characteristic edifices are pagodas, of which the apex has a convexly conical or domical shape. On civic buildings slender spire-like pinnacles and combinations of steep gables are characteristic. The profusion and elaborateness of ornament in relief and in color are of a barbarous richness.—**Siamese coupling,** in fire-engines, a Y-shaped coupling by which the power of two or more engines may be united on one hose. *Scribner's Mag.,* IX. 63.—**The Siamese twins,** two Siamese men, Chang and Eng (1811–74), who were joined to each other on the right and the left side respectively by a short tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated, and in the center of which was their common umbilicus. They were exhibited in Europe and America, and married and settled in North Carolina.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or inhabitants or natives, of Siam, a kingdom of Farther India, or Indo-China; specifically, a member or the members of the dominant race of the kingdom, who constitute less than half of the population.—**2.** The prevalent language of Siam, which in its basis is monosyllabic and inflexible, exceptionally abounding in homonyms distinguishable only by variations of tone.

Siamese (sī-a-mēs′ or -mēz′), *v. t.* [< *Siamese,* *n.*] To join in the manner of the Siamese twins; inosculate. Compare *Siamese coupling,* under *Siamese.* [Recent.]

Siam fever. See *fever*[1].

Siam ruby. A name sometimes erroneously applied to the dark ruby spinel found with the rubies of Siam.

sib (sib), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe;* < ME. *sib, sibbe, sybbe,* relationship, affinity, peace, a relation, < AS. *sib, sibb, syb, sybb,* relationship, adoption, affinity, peace (ONorth. pl. *sibbo,* relatives), = OS. *sibbia,* relationship, = OFries. *sibba* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibba, sippa,* relationship, peace, MHG. G. *sippe,* relationship (G. *sippen,* pl., kinsmen), = Icel. *sif,* in sing. personified *Sif,* a goddess, pl. *sifjar,* relationship, affinity (cf. *sift,* affinity), = Goth. *sibja,* relationship; cf. Skt. *sabhya,* fit for an assembly, trusty, < *sabhā,* an assembly, family, tribe. Cf. *sib, a., sibred,* and see *gossip.*] **1.** Kindred; kin; kinsmen; a body of persons related by blood in any degree.

> Hure frendes sche callid hure to,
> Hure *sibbe* & hure kynnes men,
> With reuful steuene sche spak to hem.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

> What 's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle slip,
> And in th' exchequer rot for suretyship?
> *Bp. Hall,* Satires, V. i. 97.

For the division of the clan there are appropriate words in the old language. These words are *Sib* or Kin for the one part, and for the other part the Wic. . . . It is not clear whether the lower division ought to be called the kin or the *sib.* *W. E. Hearn,* Aryan Household, p. 288.

2. A kinsman; a relative, near or remote; hence, one closely allied to another; an intimate companion.

> *Queen.* . . . Lord Valois, our brother, king of France,
> Because your highness hath been slack in homage,
> Hath seized Normandy into his hands. . . .
> *K. Edw.* . . . Tush, *Sib,* if this be all,
> Valois and I will soon be friends again.
> *Marlowe,* Edward II., iii. 2.

> Our puritans very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the Jesuits].
> *Bp. Montagu,* Appeal to Cæsar, p. 139. (*Latham.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

sib (sib), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe;* < ME. *sib, sibbe, syb, sybbe, ysyb,* < AS. *sib, sibb, gesib, gesibb, gesyb,* related, kindred, = OFries. *sibbe, sīb* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibbi, sippi, sippe,* MHG. *sippe* = Icel. *sifi,* related, having kinship or relation, = Goth. **sibjis* (in comp. *un-sibjis,* lawless, wicked; cf. AS. *unsib,* discord, dissension); with orig. formative *-ya,* < AS. *sīb, sibb,* etc., kinship, relation: see *sib, n. Sib, a.,* is thus a derivative of *sib, n.,* with a formative which has disappeared. In its later use it is partly, like *kindred, kin*[1], *a.,* the noun used adjectively.] Having kinship or relationship; related by consanguinity; having affinity; akin; kindred. [Now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Youre kynrede nys but a fer kynrede, they been but litel *syb* to yow, and the kyn of youre enemys been ny *syb* to hem.
> *Chaucer,* Tale of Melibeus.

> Let
> The blood of mine that 's *sib* to him be suck'd
> From me with leeches.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

> By the religion of our holy church, they are ower *sibb* thegither.
> *Scott,* Antiquary, xxxiii.

sib† (sib), *v. t.* [< *sib, n.* Cf. AS. *sibbian,* make peace.] To bring into relation; establish a relationship between; make friendly.

> Lat 's try this income, how he stands,
> An' eik us *sib* by shakin' hands.
> *Tarras,* Poems, p. 14.

As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder that grew in the same wood together. *Ray,* Proverbial Simile, p. 225. (*Nares.*)

sibary†, *n.* Same as *civery.*

Sibbaldia (si-bal′di-ă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Sir Robert *Sibbald,* a Scottish physician (1641–1722).] A genus of rosaceous plants, distinguished from *Potentilla,* to which some authors have referred it as a section, by polygamously dicœcious flowers with usually less numerous stamens and carpels. The five species are procumbent arctic and alpine perennials, the chief of which, *Sibbaldia procumbens,* is a well-known arctic plant, native in North America from the White and Rocky Mountains and Sierras to Greenland and the Aleutian Islands, also in northern Asia and Europe, where in some of the Scotch Highlands it forms a characteristic part of the greensward. It bears small yellow flowers, and leaves of three wedge-shaped leaflets.

sibbendy (si-ben′di), *n.* Same as *sebundy.*

sibbens, sivvens (sib′enz, siv′enz), *n.* [Also *sibbins;* said to be so called from its resembling a raspberry, < Gael. *subhag,* pl. *subhan,* a raspberry.] A severe form of syphilis, with skin-eruptions resembling yaws, endemic in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

sibboleth, *n.* See *shibboleth.*

Siberian (sī-bē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Sibérien;* < NL. *Siberia* (> F. *Sibérie,* Sw. Dan. *Siberien*), G. *Sibirien,* < Russ. *Sibirĭ,* Siberia.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large Russian possession in northern Asia, extending from the Chinese empire to the Arctic ocean.—**Siberian apricot.** See *Prunus.*—**Siberian aquamarine,** the blue-green aquamarine or beryl found in Siberia. The name is often incorrectly applied to the light-blue and pale-green Siberian topaz, which very strikingly resembles aquamarine.—**Siberian bell-flower,** *Platycodon grandiflorum,* of the *Campanulaceæ,* a desirable hardy garden flower with blue or white blossoms.—**Siberian boil-plague,** that form of anthrax of domestic animals which is accompanied by carbuncles on various regions of the body, in the mouth, and on the tongue. These boils are most common in the anthrax fever of horses and cattle.—**Siberian buckthorn.** See *buckthorn,* 1.—**Siberian crab,** *Malus baccata* and (more commonly) *M. prunifolia.* They are cultivated for their flowers, but more for their abun-

dant red and yellow fruit, which is highly ornamental and also excellent for jelly, sweet pickles, etc.—**Siberian dog**, a variety of the dog which has small and erect ears, has the hair of its body and tail very long, and is distinguished for its steadiness, docility, and endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draft. In many northern countries Siberian dogs are employed for drawing sledges over the frozen snow.—**Siberian oat**. See *oat*, 1 (*a*).—**Siberian oilseed, pea-tree, pine**. See the nouns.—**Siberian redwood**. Same as *Siberian buckthorn*.—**Siberian rhododendron**. See *rhododendron*, 2.—**Siberian sable, topaz**, etc. See the nouns.—**Siberian stone-pine**. See *stone-pine* (*c*), under *pine*[1].—**Siberian subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Palearctic region, of which Siberia is the greatest section, approximately represented by Asia north of the Himalayas.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Siberia.

siberite (sī-bē′rīt), *n.* [< F. *sibérite;* as *Siberia* + *-ite*[2].] Rubellite (red tourmalin) from Siberia.

sibiconjugate (sib-i-kon′jŏ-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sibi*, dat. sing. and pl. (gen. *sui*, acc. *se*), themselves (see *se*), + *conjugatus*, conjugate.] **I.** *a.* Having parts conjugate to other parts; self-conjugate.—**Sibiconjugate triangle**, a triangle which with reference to a given conic has each side the polar of the opposite vertex. The modern theory of conics rests largely upon that of the sibiconjugate triangle. See figure under *self-conjugate*.

II. *n.* A value self-conjugate, or conjugate to itself. Thus, the sibiconjugates of the involution (*a*, *b*; *c*, *d*) are the two values of *x* for which

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & 2x, & x^2 \\ 1, & a+b, & ab \\ 1, & c+d, & cd \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

sibilance (sib′i-lans), *n.* [< *sibilan(t)* + *-ce.*] The character or quality of being sibilant; also, a hissing sound.

sibilancy (sib′i-lan-si), *n.* [As *sibilance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sibilance*.

> Certainly Milton would not have avoided them for their *sibilancy*, he who wrote . . . verses that hiss like Medusa's head in wrath. *Lowell*, Among my Books, II. 280.

sibilant (sib′i-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sibilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sibilante*, < L. *sibilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sibilare*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] **I.** *a.* Hissing; making or having a hissing sound: as, *s* and *z* are *sibilant* letters.

> If a noun ends in a hissing or *sibilant* sound, . . . the added sign of the plural makes another syllable. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, § 123.

Sibilant râle. See *dry râle*, under *râle*.

II. *n.* An alphabetic sound that is uttered with hissing, as *s* and *z*, and *sh* and *zh* (in *azure*, etc.), also *ch* (*tsh*) and *j* (*dzh*).

> The identification of the *sibilants* is the most difficult problem connected with the transmission of the Phœnician alphabet to the Greeks. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 93.

sibilate (sib′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sibilated*, ppr. *sibilating*. [< L. *sibilatus*, pp. of *sibilare*, LL. also *sifilare*, hiss, whistle, < *sibilus* (> It. Pg. *sibilo* = Sp. *silbido*), a hissing or whistling; with formative *-ilus*, < √ *sib*, prob. imitative of a whistling sound. Cf. OBulg. *osipnati*, Russ. *sipnutĭ*, become hoarse, Bohem. *sipeti*, hiss, Russ. *sipovka*, a pipe, *siplĭ*, a cockchafer, etc., and E. *sip*, *sup*, regarded as ult. imitative. Hence (from L. through F.) E. *siffle*, q. v.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s* or *z;* also, to mark with a character indicating such a pronunciation.

sibilation (sib-i-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *sibilation*, < L. *sibilare*, pp. *sibilatus*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] The act of sibilating or hissing; the utterance or emission of sibilant sounds; also, a hissing sound; in style, predominance or prominence of the sound of *s*.

> All metalls quenched in water give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 176.

> If *sibilation* is a defect in Greek odes, where the softening effect of the vowel sounds is so potent, it is much more so in English poetry, where the consonants dominate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 273.

sibilatory (sib′i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *sibilate* + *-ory.*] Producing a hissing or sibilant effect. [Rare.]

sibilous (sib′i-lus), *a.* [< L. *sibilus*, hissing, whistling, < *sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] Hissing; sibilant. [Rare.]

> The grasshopper-lark began his *sibilous* note in my fields last Saturday. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, l. 16.

sibilus (sib′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] **1.** A small flute or flageolet used to teach singing birds.—**2.** A sibilant râle; the presence of sibilant râles.

sibnesst (sib′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sibnesse*, < AS. **gesibness* (Lye), relationship, < *gesib*, related: see *sib*, *a.*] Relationship; kindred.

> David, thou were bore of my kyn;
> For thi godnesse art thou myn;
> More for thi godnesse
> Then for eny *sibnesse*.
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

Siboma (sī-bō′mạ), *n.* [NL. (C. Girard, 1856), a made word.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes related to *Phoxinus*, variously limited, by some restricted to *S. crassicauda*, of California: it is not distinct from the genus *Leuciscus*.

sibred† (sib′red), *n.* [< ME. *sibrede*, *sibreden*, *sybredyne*, < AS. *sibræden*, relationship, < *sib*, relationship, + *rædden*, condition: see *-red*, and cf. *kindred*, *gossipred*.] Relationship; kindred.

> Ffor the *sybredyne* of me, fore-sake noghte this offyce
> That thow ne wyrk my wylle, thow whatte watte it menes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 691.

> For every man it schulde drede,
> And nameliche in his *sibrede*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

sibsib (sib′sib), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *sicsac*, etc.] A kind of ground-squirrel which occurs in the southern provinces of Morocco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 833.

Sibthorpia (sib-thôr′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), named after John *Sibthorp*, an English botanist (1758–96).] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Digitaleæ*. The flowers have a bell-shaped calyx, a corolla with very short tube and five to eight nearly equal spreading lobes, and four to seven stamens with sagittate anthers. The fruit is a membranous compressed loculicidal capsule. There are 6 species, natives of western and southern Europe, northern and tropical Africa, Central and South America, and the West Indies, and mountains in Nepal and South America. They are prostrate, rough-hairy herbs, often rooting at the joints, bearing alternate or clustered roundish scalloped or cleft leaves, and red or yellowish axillary flowers. *S. Europæa*, from its round leaves, is known as *pennywort*, *penny-pies*, and *Cornish moneywort*.

sibyl (sib′il), *n.* [Formerly also *sibyll;* often misspelled *sybil*, *sybill;* also used as L., *sibylla;* = D. *sibille* = G. *sibylle* = Sw. *sibylla* = Dan. *sibylle* = F. *sibylle* = Pr. *sibilla* = Sp. *sibila* = Pg. *sibilla*, *sibylla* = It. *sibilla*, < L. *sibylla*, also *sibulla*, ML. also *sibilla*, < Gr. *σίβυλλα*, a sibyl, prophetess; formerly explained as 'she who tells the will of Zeus,' < *Διὸς βουλή*, the will of Zeus (*Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, Jove; *βουλή*, will); or 'the will of God,' < *θεός* (Doric *σιός*), god, + *βουλή*, will; but such explanation is untenable. The root is appar. *σιβ-*, which is perhaps = L. *sib-* in *per-sibus*, acute, wise, and related to Gr. *σοφός*, wise (see *sophist*), and L. *sapere*, be wise, perceive: see *sapient*, *sage*[1].] **1.** In *anc. myth.*, one of certain women reputed to possess special powers of prophecy or divination and intercession with the gods in behalf of those who resorted to them. Different writers mention from one to twelve sibyls, but the number commonly reckoned is ten, enumerated as the Persian or Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Erythræan, Samian, Cumæan, Hellespontine or Trojan, Phrygian, and Tiburtine. Of these the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl (of Cumæ in Italy), who, according to the story, appeared before Tarquin the Proud and offered him nine books for sale. He refused to buy them, whereupon she burned three, and offered the remaining six at the original price. On being again refused, she destroyed three more, and offered the remaining three at the price she had asked for the nine. Tarquin, astonished at this conduct, bought the books, which were found to contain directions as to the worship of the gods and the policy of the Romans. These sibylline books, or books professing to have this origin, written in Greek hexameters, were kept with great care at Rome, and consulted from time to time by oracle-keepers under the direction of the senate. They were destroyed at the burning of the temple of Jupiter in 83 B. C. Fresh collections were made, which were finally destroyed soon after A. D. 400. The Sibylline Oracles referred to by the Christian fathers belong to early ecclesiastical literature, and are a curious mixture of Jewish and Christian material, with probably here and there a snatch from the older pagan source. In composition they seem to be of various dates, from the second century before to the third century after Christ.

> *Sibylle* [F.], . . . *Sybill*, one of the tenne *Sybillæ*, . . . a Prophetesse. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—**2.** An old woman professing to be a prophetess or fortune-teller; a sorceress.

> A *sibyl*, that had number'd in the world
> The sun to course two hundred compasses.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 70.

> A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,
> That far events full wisely could presage.
> *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 69.

> I know a maiden aunt of a great family who is one of these antiquated *Sibyls*, that forebodes and prophesies from one end of the year to the other.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

sibylla (si-bil′ạ), *n.*; pl. *sibyllæ* (-ē). [L.: see *sibyl.*] Same as *sibyl*, 1. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 116.

sibyllic (si-bil′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *sibillico*, *sibyllico;* as *sibyl* + *-ic.*] Of sibylline character; like a sibyl. [Rare.]

> "H. H." . . . can, when she likes, be *sibyllic* enough to be extremely puzzling to the average mind.
> *The Nation*, XI. 390.

sibylline (sib′i-lin or -līn), *a.* [= OF. *sibyllin*, *sibilin*, F. *sibyllin* = Sp. *sibilino* = Pg. *sibillino*, *sibyllino* = It. *sibillino*, < L. *sibyllinus*, of a sibyl (*sibyllini libri* or *versus*, the sibylline books or verses), < *sibylla*, a sibyl: see *sibyl.*] **1.** Pertaining to the sibyls or their productions; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls: as, *sibylline* leaves; *sibylline* oracles; *sibylline* verses.

> Some wild prophecies we have, as the Haramel in the elder Edda; of a rapt, earnest, *sibylline* sort. *Carlyle.*

2. Prophetical; especially, obscurely or enigmatically oracular; occult; cabalistic.

> The *sibylline* minstrel lay dying in the City of Flowers. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 149.

Sibylline books, Sibylline Oracles. See *sibyl*, 1.

sibyllist (sib′i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *σιβυλλιστής*, a seer, a diviner, < *σίβυλλα*, a sibyl: see *sibyl.*] A believer in sibylline prophecies; especially, one of the early Christians who gave forth or accepted the oracular utterances which were collected in so-called sibylline books.

> Celsus charges the Christians with being *sibyllists*. *S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xv. § 55.

> To show among some of the *Sibyllists* a very close acquaintance with the Teaching of the Apostles. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 401.

sic[1] (sik), *a.* A Scotch form of *such*.

sic[2] (sik), *adv.* [L. *sic*, OL. *seic*, *sice*, so, thus, < **si*, locative form of pron. stem *sa*, that, + *-ce*, a demonstrative suffix.] So; thus: a word often inserted within brackets in quoted matter after an erroneous word or date, an astonishing statement, or the like, as an assurance that the citation is an exact reproduction of the original: as, "It was easily [*sic*] to see that he was angry."—**Sic passim**, so generally or throughout; the same everywhere (in the book or writing mentioned). See *passim*.

sic[3] (sik), *interj.* A call to pigs or to sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sic[4], *v. t.* See *sick*[2].

Sicambrian (si-kam′bri-ạn), *n.* [Also *Sigambrian;* < L. *Sicambri*, *Sygambri*, *Sugambri* (Gr. *Σύγαμβροι*, *Σοίγαμβροι*, *Σούκαμβροι*), a German tribe (see def.).] A member of a powerful Germanic tribe in ancient times, afterward merged in the confederation of the Franks.

> Captive epithets, like huge *Sicambrians*, thrust their broad shoulders between us and the thought whose pomp they decorate. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

sicamoret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sycamore*. *Peacham.*

Sicanian (si-kā′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sicanius*, Sicanian, < *Sicanus*, *a.*, *Sicani* (Gr. *Σικανοί*, > *Σικανία* (L. *Sicania*), *Σικανικός*), the Sicanians (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sicanians.

II. *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there on the arrival of the Sicilians, or Sicilians proper.

sicarius (si-kā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sicarii* (-i). [L. (< LGr. *Σικάριοι*, the Jewish Sicarii), < *sica*, a dagger.] An assassin; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of assassins and zealots in Palestine in the later years of Nero's reign. They are referred to in Acts xxi. 38.

sicca (sik′ạ), *n.* [< Hind. *sikka*, dial. *sikā*, Marathi *sikkā*, *sikā*, a coin so called, also a coining-die, seal, signet, = Pers. *sikka*, < Ar. *sikka*, a coining-die.] **1.** A coining-die; a seal.—**2.** A newly coined rupee.—**Sicca rupee**, originally, a newly coined rupee, valued at a premium over those which were worn or supposed to be worn by use; later (1793), a rupee coined by order of the government of Bengal, and bearing the impress of the nineteenth year of the Great Mogul. The sicca rupee was abolished as a current coin in 1836. It was richer in silver than the "Company's rupee."

siccan (sik′an), *a.* [Formerly also *sicken*, *sickin* (= Dan. *sikken*): see *sic*[1], *such.*] Such; such like; such kind of: as, *siccan* a man; *siccan* times. [Scotch.]

> Thair heidis heisit with *sickin* saillis.
> *Maitland*, Poems, p. 185. (*Jamieson.*)

> And so, ae morning, *siccan* a fright as I got!
> *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

siccant (sik′ant), *a.* [< L. *siccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *siccare*, dry: see *siccate.*] Same as *siccative*.

siccar (sik′ạr), *a.* See *sicker*.

siccate (sik′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *siccated*, ppr. *siccating*. [< L. *siccatus*, pp. of *siccare*, dry, dry up, < *siccus*, dry. Cf. *sack*[3], *desiccate.*] To dry; especially, to dry gradually for preservation in unaltered form, as a plant or leaf.

siccation (si-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *siccatio(n-)*, a drying, < *siccare*, dry: see *siccate.*] The act or process of drying; especially, gradual expulsion of moisture or loss of liquidity.

siccative (sik'ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *siccatif*, < LL. *siccativus*, that makes dry, < L. *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; causing to become dry, or to dry up.

So did they with the juice of Cedars, which by the extream bitternesse and *siccative* faculty . . . forthwith subdued the cause of interior corruption.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 105.

It is well known that cotton-seed oil is a semi-drying oil having strong *siccative* properties at the temperature of 212° F. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 261.

II. *n.* In *painting*, any material added to an oil-paint to hasten the drying of the oil; a dryer. *Siccative* is more of a book-word, *dryer* being the term commonly used by painters.

siccific (sik-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *siccus*, dry, + *facere*, make: see *-fic*.] Causing dryness.

siccity (sik'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *siccité* = Pr. *siccitat* = It. *siccità*, < L. *siccita(t-)s*, dryness, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccate*.] Dryness; aridity; absence of moisture.

Fire doth predominate in calidity,
And then the next degree is *siccity*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or drieness. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

sice[1] (sīs), *n.* [Also *size*, and formerly *syse*, *syiss*, *sis*, *sise*; < ME. *sis*, *sys*, < OF. *six*, < L. *sex*, six: see *six*.] 1. The number six at dice.

Thy *sys* Fortune hath turned into as.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 671.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky *sice*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 93.

2. Sixpence. *Halliwell.* [Eng. cant.]

sice[2], **syce** (sīs), *n.* [Also *saice*; < Hind. *sāis*, *sāīs*, < Ar. *sāis*, *sēyis*, a horse-keeper.] In Bengal, a groom; a horse-keeper; an attendant who follows on foot a mounted horseman or a carriage.

All visits are made on horseback in Simla, as the distances are often considerable. You ride quietly along, and the *saice* follows you, walking or keeping pace with your gentle trot, as the case may be.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, iv.

Siceliot (si-sel'i-ot), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sikeliot*; < Gr. Σικελιώτης, a Sicilian Greek or a Siculian, < Σικελία, Sicily: see *Sicilian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siceliots.

These *Siceliot* cities formed a fringe round the Siceli and Sicani of the interior. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 95.

II. *n.* 1. A Greek settler in Sicily.—2. A Siculian.

sicer†, *n.* [ME.: see *cider*.] Strong drink.

This Sampson never *sicer* drank ne wyn.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 65.

sich[1] (sich), *a.* and *pron.* A variant of *such*, formerly in good use, but now only dialectal.

He . . . rather joyd to bee then seemen *sich*,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor lich.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 29.

sich[2] (siċh), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sigh*[1].

sicht[1] (siċht), *n.* A Scotch form of *sight*[1].

sicht[2] (siċht), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sigh*[1].

Sicilian (si-sil'iąn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sicilien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Siciliano* (cf. L. *Siciliensis*), < L. *Sicilia*, Gr. Σικελία, Sicily, < *Siculi*, Gr. Σικελοί, the Sicilians, *Siculus*, Gr. Σικελός, Sicilian (a. and n., adj. usually Σικελικός).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily (a large island in the Mediterranean, south of Italy, now belonging to the kingdom of Italy) or its inhabitants.—**Sicilian architecture**, a special development of medieval architecture peculiar to Sicily. It is characterized by a fusion of the Norman and the later French Pointed styles of the foreign race dominant from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, with local Byzantine and Saracenic elements. Several of its monuments are of superb effect, particularly in their interior decoration, notably the Capella dei Paladini in the royal palace at Palermo, and the great cathedral of Monreale, the whole interior wall-surfaces of both being covered with mosaics which are among the most magnificent in color that exist. There is also decorative sculpture of great excellence.—**Sicilian beet**. See *beet*[1].—**Sicilian embroidery**, fancy work done with thin translucent materials, and consisting in the application of a pattern cut out of cambric, or the like, upon a background of similar material, so that the pattern shows thicker and more opaque than the ground.—**Sicilian pottery**. See *pottery*.—**Sicilian saffron**, an autumnal crocus, *Crocus longiflorus*, or the product said to be obtained from it.—**Sicilian sumac**. See *sumac*.—**Sicilian Vespers**, the name given to a general massacre of the French residents of Sicily by the native inhabitants, in 1282, in revenge for the cruelties of the former as the dominant race under the French king of Sicily and Naples, Charles of Anjou. The rising began in Palermo on Easter Monday, at the stroke of the vesper-bell, the concerted signal, and resulted in the expulsion of Charles and the introduction of Spanish rule.



Sicilian Architecture.
Interior of Cathedral of Monreale, near Palermo.

II. *n.* A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Sicily; specifically, a member of the indigenous Sicilian race, now a mixture of many races who in former times successively colonized parts of the island. See *Siculian*.

siciliano, siciliana (si-sil-i-ä'nō, -nä; It. pron. sē-chē-li-ä'nō, -nä), *n.* [It., masc. and fem.: see *Sicilian*.] 1. A dance of the peasants of Sicily in rather slow movement, accompanied with singing.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and moderately slow, resembling the pastorale, and frequently written in the minor mode. It was common in the last century in vocal music and as the slow movement of sonatas. Also marked *alla siciliana*.

sicilienne (si-sil-i-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien*, Sicilian.] A textile fabric of silk with a ribbed surface; a superior kind of poplin.

sick[1] (sik), *a.* [< ME. *sik*, *sic*, *syk*, *sike*, *syke*, *seek*, *seke*, *sek*, *seok*, < AS. *seóc*, sick, having disease or wounds (*fylle-seóc*, 'fall-sick,' having the falling sickness, epileptic, *deófol-seóc*, 'devil-sick,' possessed by a devil, demoniac, *mōnath-seóc*, 'month-sick' (moon-sick), lunatic), = OS. *sioc*, *seok*, *siak*, *siec* = OFries. *siek*, *siak*, *sek* = MD. *siek*, D. *ziek* = MLG. *sēk*, LG. *siek* = OHG. *siuh*, *sioh*, MHG. G. *siech* = Icel. *sjūkr* = Sw. *sjuk* = Dan. *syg* = Goth. *siuks*, sick; from a strong verb, Goth. *siukan* (pret. *sauk*), be sick; perhaps related to OHG. **swah*, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach* (> Dan. Sw. *svag*), weak, feeble.] 1. Affected with or suffering from physical disorder; more or less disabled by disease or bad health; seriously indisposed; ill: as, to fall *sick*; to be *sick* of a fever; a very *sick* man.

And ther myself lay *seke* by the space of vj wekys.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

I have been minded many times to have been a friar, namely when I was sore *sick* and diseased.
Latimer, Remains, p. 332.

In poison there is physic; and these news,
Having been well, that would have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, have in some measure made me well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 138.

And when Jesus was come into Peter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and *sick* of a fever. Mat. viii. 14.

A kindlier influence reign'd; and everywhere
Low voices with the ministering hand
Hung round the *sick*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. In a restricted sense, affected with nausea; qualmish; inclined to vomit, or actually vomiting; attended with or tending to cause vomiting: as, *sick* at the stomach. Formerly, and still generally in the United States, so used without conscious differentiation from sense 1. See *syn.* below.

I was pitifully *sick* all the Voyage, for the Weather was rough, and the Wind untowards. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

Whenever a sea was on they were all extremely *sick*.
W. S. Gilbert, Bumboat Woman's Story.

Figuratively — 3. Seriously disordered, infirm, or unsound from any cause; perturbed; distempered; enfeebled: used of mental and emotional conditions, and technically of states of some material things, especially of mercury in relation to amalgamation: as, to be *sick* at heart; a *sick*-looking vehicle.

I charge you, . . . tell him that I am *sick* of love.
Cant. v. 8.

'Tis meet we all go forth
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 22.

It was a tone
Such as *sick* fancies in a new-made grave
Might hear. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 27.

The quicksilver constantly became *sick*, dragged in strings after the mullers, and lost apparently all its natural affinity for gold. *Ure*, Dict., II. 696.

4. In a depressed state of mind for want of something; pining; longing; languishing: with *for*: as, to be *sick for* old scenes or friends. Compare *homesick*.

It well may serve
A nursery to our gentry, who are *sick*
For breathing and exploit.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2. 16.

5. Disgusted from satiety; having a sickening surfeit: with *of*: as, to be *sick of* flattery or *of* drudgery.

The commonwealth is *sick of* their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath surfeited.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 88.

She's *sick of* the young shepherd that bekissed her.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

6. As a specific euphemism, confined in childbed; parturient.—7. Tending to make one sick, in any sense. [Rare.]

You have some *sick* offence within your mind.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 268.

8. Indicating, manifesting, or expressive of sickness, in any sense; indicating a disordered state; sickly: as, a *sick* look. [Now only colloq. or slang.]

Why, how now? do you speak in the *sick* tune?
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 42.

9. Spawning, or in the milk, as an oyster; poor and watery, as oysters after spawning.—10. *Naut.*, out of repair; unfit for service: said of ships or boats. Sometimes used in compounds, denoting the kind of repairs needed: as, iron-*sick*, nail-*sick*, paint-*sick*.

If you put the Limber out to-night she'll be turned over . . . and sucked down by the swell. And the Shelley, she lays down at X, *sick* of paint.
E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts, Int.

My boat's kinder giv' out. She ain't nothin' more 'n nail-*sick*, though. *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV. 554.

Ministers of the sick. See *minister*.—**Oil of the sick**. See *holy oil*, under *oil*.—**The sick man**. See *man*.—**To be sick of the idles**†. See *idle*. [*Sick* is used as the first or the second element of some compounds, the other element in the former case naming something used for or on account of the sick or a sick person, and in the latter expressing the cause or occasion of sickness: as, *sick*-bed, -room, -diet, etc.; love-*sick*; home*sick*.]=**Syn.** *Sick*, *Ill*, *Ailing*, *Unwell*, *Diseased*, *Morbid*, *Sickly*. *Sick* and *ill* are general words for being positively out of a healthy state, as *ailing* and *unwell* are in some sense negative and therefore weaker words for the same thing. There has been some tendency in England to confine *sick* to the distinctive sense of 'nauseated,' but in America the word has continued to have its original breadth of meaning, as found in the Bible and in Shakspere. *Diseased* follows the tendency of *disease* to be specific, as in *diseased* lungs, or a *diseased* leg — that is, lungs or a leg affected by a certain disease; but the word may be used in a general way. *Morbid* is a more technical or professional term, indicating that which is not healthy or does not act in a healthy way; the word is also the one most freely used in figurative senses: as, *morbid* sensitiveness, self-consciousness, or irritability. *Sick* and *ill* apply to a state presumably temporary, however severe; *sickly* indicates a state not quite equal to sickness, but more permanent, because of an underlying lack of constitutional vigor. See *illness*, *debility*, *disease*.

My daughter has been *sick*, and she is now far from well.
Howells, Undiscovered Country, xi.

And now my sight fails, and my brain is giddy.
O me! come near me; now I am much *ill*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 111.

A voice
Of comfort and an open hand of help . . .
To *ailing* wife or wailing infancy
Or old bedridden palsy.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The lady on my arm is tired, *unwell*,
And loyally I've promised she shall say
No harder word this evening than . . . good-night.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 27.

Most evidently all that has been *morbid* in Christian views of the world has resembled the sickliness of early youth rather than the decay of age.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

Then moving homeward came on Annie pale,
Nursing the *sickly* babe, her latest-born.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

sick[1] (sik), *v.* [< ME. *syken*, *siiken*, *seeken*, *seken* = D. *zieken* = OHG. *siuchan*, *siuhhan*, *siuchēn*, *siuhhēn*, *siuhhōn*, MHG. G. *siechen*; from the adj.; cf. Goth. *siukan* (strong verb), fall sick: see *sick*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow sick; become sick or ill.

Our great-grandsire, Edward, *sick'd* and died.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 128.

II. *trans.* To make sick; sicken.

His piercing beams I never shall endure,
They *sicke* me of a fatall Calenture.
Heywood, Apollo and Daphne (Works, 1874, VI. 289).

sick[2] (sik), *v. t.* [A var. pron. of *seek*.] 1. To seek; chase; set upon: used in the imperative in inciting a dog to chase or attack a person or an animal: often with prolonged sibilation: as, *sick* or *s-s-sick* 'im, Bose!

"*Sic* 'em, Andy!" screamed Granny. "*Sic* 'em, Bud! *Sic* 'em! *sic* 'em!" The growls and snarls of the fighting animals [dogs and racoons] . . . made a terrific din.
Golden Days (Philadelphia), Sept. 6, 1890.

Hence — 2. To cause to seek or pursue; incite to make an attack; set on by the exclamation "Sick!" as, to *sick* a dog at a tramp; I'll *sick* the constable on you. [Prov., U. S.]

That thar 'Cajah Green, he *sick-ed* him [a dog] on all the time. *M. N. Murfree*, Great Smoky Mountains, xi.

sick-bay (sik′bā), *n.* A compartment on board a man-of-war or a troop-ship for the accommodation and treatment of sick and wounded.

sick-bed (sik′bed), *n.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

> Pray, Mother, be careful of yourself, and do not overwalke yourself, for that is wont to bring you upon a *sick bed*. *John Strype*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 177.

sick-berth (sik′bėrth), *n.* Same as *sick-bay*.

sick-brained (sik′brānd), *a.* Mentally disordered.

sick-call (sik′kâl), *n.* 1. A military call, sounded on a drum, bugle, or trumpet, to summon sick men to attend at the hospital.—2. A summons for a clergyman to minister to a sick person.

sicken (sik′n), *v.* [= Icel. *sjūkna* = Sw. *sjukna* = Dan. *sygne*, become sick; as *sick*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *sick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall sick; fall into ill health; become ill: used of persons, animals, or plants: as, the fowl *sickened;* the vine *sickened*.

> My Lord of Southampton and his eldest Son *sickened* at the Siege, and died at Berghen. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.
>
> Some who escape the Fury of the Wave
> *Sicken* on Earth, and sink into a Grave.
> *Prior*, Ode to George Villiers.

2. To experience a sickening sensation; feel nauseated or disgusted: as, to *sicken* at the sight of squalor.

> The stars awhile withheld their gleamy light,
> And *sick'ned* to behold the fatal night.
> *W. L. Lewis*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v.
>
> I hate, abhor, spit, *sicken* at him.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. To lose force or vitality; become weakened, impaired, or deteriorated: said of things (in technical use, especially of mercury: compare *mortification*, 1 (*d*)).

> When love begins to *sicken* and decay,
> It useth an enforced ceremony.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2. 20.
>
> All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 46.
>
> It [mercury] *sickens*, as the miner puts it, and "flours," forming into a sort of scum on the surface.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 410.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sick; bring into a disordered state or condition; affect with disease, or (more commonly) with some temporary disorder or indisposition, as nausea, vertigo, or languor: as, the bad odors *sickened* him.

> Why should one Earth, one Clime, one Stream, one Breath,
> Raise this to Strength, and *sicken* that to Death?
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.
>
> Through the room
> The sweetness *sickened* her
> Of musk and myrrh.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Staff and Scrip.

2. To make mentally sick; cause to feel nauseating contempt or disgust. See *sickening*.

> Mr. Smith endeavored to attach himself to me with such officious assiduity and impertinent freedom that he quite *sickened* me. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvi.

3. To make nauseatingly weary (of) or dissatisfied (with); cause a disgusted dislike in: with *of:* as, this *sickened* him *of* his bargain.—**4†.** To bring into an unsettled or disordered state; impair; impoverish: said of things.

> I do know
> Kinsmen of mine, three at the least, that have
> By this so *sicken'd* their estates that never
> They shall abound as formerly.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 82.

sickener (sik′n-ėr), *n.* Something that sickens, in any sense; especially, a cause of disgust, antipathy, or aversion; a reason for being sick of something. [Rare.]

> It was plain this lucky shot had given them a *sickener* of their trade. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

sickening (sik′n-ing), *p. a.* Making sick; causing or tending to cause faintness, nausea, disgust, or loathing: as, *sickening* sounds; *sickening* servility.

> Alp turn'd him from the *sickening* sight.
> *Byron*, Siege of Corinth, xvii.
>
> Life hung on her consent; everything else was hopeless, confused, *sickening* misery.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

sickeningly (sik′n-ing-li), *adv.* In a sickening manner; so as to sicken or disgust.

> Then ensued a sickening contest, *sickeningly* described. *Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 302.

sicker (sik′ėr), *a.* [Sc. also *siccar*, *sikker*, etc.; < ME. *siker*, *sikir*, *sekir*, *syker*, *sicur*, < AS. **sicor*, late AS. *siker* = OS. *sicur*, *sicor* = OFries. *siker*, *sikur* = D. *zeker* = MLG. *seker* = OHG. *sichur*, *sihhar*, *sichūre*, *sichiure*, MHG. G. *sicher* = Dan. *sikker* = Sw. *säker* = W. *sicr* (< E.), without care, secure, safe, < L. *secūrus* (later *secŭrus*, with recession of the accent, as the Teut. forms indicate), without care: see *secure* and *sure*, which are thus doublets of *sicker*. The introduction of a L. adj., having appar. no special eccl. or legal or other technical meaning, into Teut. at so early a period (before the 7th century) is remarkable; prob. a technical use existed, or the adj. came in through the verb (OHG. *sihhorōn*, justify, clear (in a court), etc.).] Sure; certain; assured; secure; firm; safe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> With me thei lefte alle theire thyng,
> That I am *sicur* of theire comyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Setting my staff wi' a' my skill
> To keep me *sicker*.
> *Burns*, Death and Doctor Hornbook.
>
> "I doubt," said Bruce, "that I have slain the Red Comyn." "Do you leave such a matter to doubt?" said Kirkpatrick. "I will make *sicker*."
> *Scott*, Tales of a Grandfather, 1st ser., vi.

sicker† (sik′ėr), *adv.* [< ME. **sikere*, *sekere;* < *sicker*, *a.*] Certainly; indeed; surely; firmly; securely; confidently; safely.

> That shall help the of thy doloure,
> As *sekere* as bred ys made of floure.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.
>
> *Sicker*, now I see thou speakest of spight.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.
>
> The nurice she knet the knot,
> And O she knet it *sicker*.
> *Laird of Warristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

sicker† (sik′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *sikeren*, *sekiren* (= OS. *sicorōn* = OFries. *sikria*, *sikeria*, *sikura* = MLG. *sekeren* = OHG. *sihhorōn*, MHG. G. *sichern* = Dan. *sikre*), make safe, secure; from the adj.] To secure; assure; make certain or safe; plight; betroth.

> Now be we duchesses, bothe I and ye,
> And *sikered* to the regals of Athenes.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2128.
>
> gife I say the sothely, and *sekire* the my trowthe,
> No surggone in Salarne salle save the bettyre.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2585.

sickerly† (sik′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sikerly*, *sykerly*, *sekerly*, *sikirly*, *sikerliche*, *sikerlike* (= D. *zekerlijk* = MLG. *sekerliken*, *sekerken* = OHG. *sichurlīcho*, MHG. *sicherliche*, G. *sicherlich* = Sw. *säkerligen* = Dan. *sikkerlig*); < *sicker* + *-ly*[2]. Doublet of *securely* and *surely*.] Same as *sicker*.

> Heere-aftir y hope ful *sikirly*
> For to come to that blis ageyn.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.
>
> Whoso wille go be Londe thorghe the Lond of Babylone, where the Sowdan dwellethe commonly, he moste gete Grace of him and Leve, to go more *sikerly* thorghe tho Londes and Contrees. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 34.

sickerness (sik′ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sikernesse*, *sykernes*, *sikirnesse*, *sykirnes*, *sekirnes;* < *sicker* + *-ness*. Doublet of *secureness* and *sureness*.] The state of being sicker or secure; security; safety. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> A ful grete charge hath he with-outyne faile that his worship kepithe in *sikernesse*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 76.
>
> Thus mene I, that were a gret folye,
> To putten that *sykernesse* in jupartye.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1512.

In sickerness†, assuredly; certainly; of a truth.

> He is a foole *in sikernesse*,
> That with daunger or stoutenesse
> Rebelleth there he shulde plese.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1935.

sick-fallen (sik′fâ′ln), *a.* Struck down with sickness or disease. [Rare.]

> Vast confusion waits,
> As doth a raven on a *sick-fall'n* beast.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 152.

sick-flag (sik′flag), *n.* A yellow flag indicating the presence of disease, displayed at a quarantine station, or on board a ship in quarantine, to prevent unauthorized communication. Also called *quarantine-flag*.

sick-headache (sik′hed′āk), *n.* Headache accompanied by nausea; especially, megrim.

sickish (sik′ish), *a.* [< *sick*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. In a disordered condition or state of health; out of proper condition; sickly.

> Not the body only, but the mind too (which commonly follows the temper of the body), is *sickish* and indisposed. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 296.
>
> Whereas the soul might dwell in the body as a palace of delight, she finds it a crazy, *sickish*, rotten cottage, in danger, every gust, of dropping down.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 330.

2. Somewhat sick or nauseated; slightly qualmish; disgusted: as, a *sickish* feeling.—3. Making slightly sick; sickening; nauseating: as, a *sickish* taste or smell.

sickishly (sik′ish-li), *adv.* In a sickish manner.

sickishness (sik′ish-nes), *n.* The state of being sickish.

sicklatoun†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

sickle (sik′l), *n.* [< ME. *sikel*, *sykel*, *sykyl*, *sikul*, ★*sicle*, < AS. *sicol*, *sicul*, *sicel* = MD. *sickel*, D. *sikkel* = MLG. *sekele*, LG. *sekele*, *sekel* = OHG. *sihhila*, *sihila*, *sichila*, MHG. G. *sichel* = Dan. *segl*, a sickle, = It. *segolo*, a hatchet, < L. *secula*, a sickle (so called by the Campanians, the usual L. word being *falx:* see *falx*), < *secare*, cut: see *secant*. Cf. *scythe* (AS. *sigthe*, *sīthe*) and *saw*[1] (AS. *saga*), from the Teut. form of the same verb.] 1. A reaping-hook; a curved blade of steel (anciently also of bronze) having the edge on the inner side of the curve, with a short handle or haft, for cutting with the right hand grain or grass which is grasped by the left. The sickle is the oldest of reaping-instruments, and still continues in use for some purposes, including in certain localities the gathering of crops. Sickles were formerly sometimes serrated, or made with sharp sloping teeth; the ordinary smooth-edged sickles are now sometimes called *grass-knives* or *grass-hooks*.



Sickle with Serrated Edge.

> Knyves crooked
> For vyne and bough with sithes, *sicles* hocked,
> And croked sithes kene upon the bake.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.
>
> Thou shalt not move a *sickle* unto thy neighbour's standing corn. Deut. xxiii. 25.
>
> In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their *sickles*.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. A sickle-shaped sharp-edged spur or gaff formerly used in cock-fighting.

> Note that on Wednesday there will be a single battle fought with *Sickles*, after the East India manner. And on Thursday there will be a Battle Royal, one Cock with a *Sickle*, and 4 Cocks with fair Spurs.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 301.

The Sickle, a group of stars in the constellation Leo, having the form of a sickle.

sick-leave (sik′lēv), *n.* Leave of absence from duty granted on account of physical disability.

> Sir Thomas Cecil was returning on *sick-leave* from his government of the Brill.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, I. 424.

★**sicklebill** (sik′l-bil), *n.* A name of various birds whose bill is sickle-shaped or falciform; a saberbill. (*a*) Those of the genera *Drepanis*, *Drepanornis*, and some allied forms. (*b*) Those of the genus *Epimachus*. (*c*) The humming-birds of the genus *Eutoxeres*, in which the bill is falcated in about the quadrant of a circle. (*d*) The saberbills of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*. (*e*) The long-billed curlew of the United States, *Numenius longirostris*. See cuts under *Drepanis*, *Epimachus*, *Eutoxeres*, *saberbill*, and *curlew*.

sickle-billed (sik′l-bild), *a.* Having a falcate or falciform bill, as a bird; saber-billed.

sickled (sik′ld), *a.* [< *sickle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or bearing a sickle.

> When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
> And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1322.

sickle-feather (sik′l-feᵺ′ėr), *n.* One of the paired, elongated, falcate or sickle-shaped middle feathers of the tail of the domestic cock; strictly, one of the uppermost and largest pair of these feathers, which in some varieties attain remarkable dimensions. See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

sickle-head (sik′l-hed), *n.* In a reaping-machine, the pitman-head which holds the end of the cutter-bar. *E. H. Knight*.

sickleheal (sik′l-hēl), *n.* See *Prunella*[2], 2.

sickleman (sik′l-man), *n.*; pl. *sicklemen* (-men). [< *sickle* + *man*.] One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

> You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
> Come hither from the furrow and be merry.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 134.
>
> Like a field of corn
> Under the hook of the swart *sickleman*.
> *Shelley*, Hellas.

sickle-pear (sik′l-pār′), *n.* See *seckel*.

sicklepod (sik′l-pod), *n.* An American rock-cress, *Arabis Canadensis*, with flat drooping pods, which are scythe-shaped rather than sickle-shaped.

sickler (sik′lėr), *n.* [< *sickle* + *-er*[1].] A reaper; a sickleman.

> Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

sickle-shaped (sik′l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sickle; falcate in form; falciform; drepaniform.

sicklessť (sik′les), *a.* [< *sick*[1] + *-less*.] Free from sickness or ill health.

Give me long breath, young beds, and *sicklesse* ease.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

sickleweed (sik'l-wēd), *n.* Same as *sicklewort*.

sicklewort (sik'l-wėrt), *n.* The self-heal, ★*Prunella vulgaris*: from the form of the flower as seen in profile. See *Prunella*[2], 2.

sicklify (sik'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklified*, ppr. *sicklifying*. [< *sickly* + *-fy*.] To make sickly or sickish. [Vulgar.]

All I felt was giddy; I wasn't to say hungry, only weak and *sicklified*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 88.

sicklily (sik'li-li), *adv.* In a sickly manner; so as to appear sickly or enfeebled. [Rare.]

His will swayed *sicklily* from side to side.
Browning, Sordello, ii.

sickliness (sik'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sickly, in any sense; tendency to be sick or to cause sickness; sickly appearance or demeanor.

I do beseech your majesty, impute his words
To wayward *sicklíness* and age in him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 142.

The *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

sick-list (sik' list), *n.* A list of persons, especially in military or naval service, who are disabled by sickness. Sick-lists in the army are contained in the sick-report books of the companies of each regiment, and are forwarded monthly, with particulars as to each case, to the authorities. On a man-of-war the sick-list is comprised in the daily report (the *sick-report*) submitted by the senior medical officer to the commander. See also *binnacle-list*.

Grant's army, worn out by that trying campaign, and still more by the climate than by battle, counted many on the *sick-list*, and needed rest.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 500.

Can we carry on any summer campaign without having a large portion of our men on the *sick-list*?
The Century, XXXVI. 676.

To be or go on the sick-list, to be or become invalided, or disabled from exertion of any kind by sickness.

sick-listed (sik'lis″ted), *a.* Entered on the sick-list; reported sick.

sickly (sik'li), *a.* [< ME. *sikly*, *sikliche*, *sekli*, *sukli* (= D. *ziekelijk* = Icel. *sjūkligr* = Sw. *sjuklig* = Dan. *sygelig*); < *sick*[1] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Habitually ailing or indisposed; not sound or strong as regards health or natural vigor; liable to be or become sick: as, a *sickly* person, animal, or plant; a *sickly* family.

Ywis thou nedeles
Conseylest me that *sikliche* I me feyne,
For I am sik in ernest, douteles.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1528.

She was *sickly* from her childhood until about the age of fifteen. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

While he lay recovering there, his wife
Bore him another son, a *sickly* one.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Pertaining to or arising from a state of impaired health; characteristic of an unhealthy condition: as, a *sickly* complexion; the *sickly* look of a person, an animal, or a tree.

And he smiled a kind of *sickly* smile, and curled up on the floor. *Bret Harte*, Society upon the Stanislaus.

3†. Pertaining to sickness or the sick; suitable for a sick person.

Give me my Gowne and Cap, though, and set mee charily in my *sickly* chaire. *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 6.

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day, . . .
Then Stella ran to my relief.
Swift, To Stella visiting him in his Sickness.

4. Marked by the presence or prevalence of sickness: as, a *sickly* town; the season is very *sickly*.

Physic but prolongs thy *sickly* days.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 96.

Under date of May 4, 1688, by which time the weather was no doubt exceedingly hot, Capt. Stanley writes, "Wee haue a *Sickley* Shipp." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 502.

5. Causing sickness, in any sense; producing malady, disease, nausea, or disgust; debilitating; nauseating; mawkish: as, a *sickly* climate; *sickly* fogs; *sickly* fare.

Prithee, let us entertain some other talk;
This is as *sickly* to me as faint weather.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 2.

Freedom of mind was like the morning sun, as it still struggles with the *sickly* dews and vanishing spectres of darkness. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 458.

6. Manifesting a disordered or enfeebled condition of mind; mentally unsound or weak: as, *sickly* sentimentality.

I plead for no *sickly* lenity towards the fallen in guilt.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 76.

7. Faint; languid; feeble; appearing as if sick.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

Versification in a dead language is an exotic, a far-fetched, costly, *sickly* imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection.
Macaulay, Milton.

=**Syn. 1.** *Unwell*, *Ill*, etc. See *sick*[1].

sickly (sik'li), *adv.* [< *sickly*, *a.*] In a sick, sickly, or feeble manner; so as to show ill health or debility.

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord look well,
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 4. 14.

Altho' I am come safely, I am come *sickly*.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 1.

sickly (sik'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklied*, ppr. *sicklying*. [< *sickly*, *a.*] To make sickly; give a sickly or unhealthy appearance to. [Rare.]

Thus the native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 85.

They [meteors] flung their spectral glow upon the strangely cut sails of the vessel, upon her rigging and spars, *sickling* [properly *sicklying*] all things to their starry color. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xi.

★**sickness** (sik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *siknesse*, *seknesse*, *secnesse*, *sykenesse*, *sekenesse*, < AS. *seócness*, sickness, < *seóc*, sick: see *sick*[1] and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being sick or suffering from disease; a diseased condition of the system; illness; ill health.

I pray yow for that ye knowe wele that I have grete *sekenesse*, that he will telle yow what deth I shall deye, yef he knowe it. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 9.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms,
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms.
Pope, To Miss Blount, l. 60.

2. A disease; a malady; a particular kind of disorder.

He that first cam doun in to the sisterne, aftir the mouyng of the watir, was maad hool of what euere *siknesse* he was holdun. *Wyclif*, John v. 4.

Of our soul's *sicknesses*, which are sins.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

His *sicknesses* . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

3. A derangement or disturbance of the stomach, manifesting itself in nausea, retching, and vomiting: distinctively called *sickness of the stomach*.—4. A disordered, distracted, or enfeebled state of anything.

A kind of will or testament which argues a great *sickness* in his judgement that makes it. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 31.

Look upon my steadiness, and scorn not
The *sickness* of my fortune.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

Ceylon sickness. Same as *beriberi*.—**Comitial sickness**†. See *comitial*.—**Country sickness.** Same as *nostalgia*.—**Creeping sickness**, a chronic form of ergotism.—**Falling sickness.** See *falling-sickness*.—**Sleeping sickness.** Same as *African lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*).—**Yellow sickness.** See *hyacinth*, 1.

Wakker has recently described a disease in the hyacinth known in Holland as the *yellow sickness*, the characteristic symptom of which is the presence of yellow slimy masses of Bacteria in the vessels. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 482.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Ailment*, etc. See *illness* and *sick*[1].

sick-report (sik'rē-pōrt″), *n.* 1. A sick-list.—2. A report rendered at regular or stated intervals, as daily or monthly, by a military or naval surgeon to the proper authority, giving an account of the sick and wounded under his charge.

sick-room (sik'röm), *n.* A room occupied by one who is sick.

Art . . . enables us to enjoy summer in winter, poetry among prosaic circumstances, the country in the town, woodland and river in the *sick-room*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 222.

sick-thoughted (sik'thâ″ted), *a.* Full of sick or sickly thoughts; love-sick. [Rare.]

Sick-thoughted Venus makes amain unto him,
And like a bold-faced suitor 'gins to woo him.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 5.

siclatoun†, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

sicle[1]†, *n.* [< F. *sicle*, < LL. *siclus*, a shekel: see *shekel*.] Same as *shekel*.

The holy mother brought five *sicles*, and a pair of turtle-doves, to redeem the Lamb of God from the anathema.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

sicle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle*.

siclike (sik'līk), *a.* and *adv.* [A Sc. form of *suchlike*.] Of the same kind, or in the same manner; similar or similarly. [Scotch.]

sicomore†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycamore*.

sicophant†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycophant*.

sicorie†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chicory*.

sicsac, ziczac (sik'sak, zik'zak), *n.* [Egyptian name, prob. imitative.] The Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or black-headed plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius* (formerly and better known as *Charadrius melanocephalus*). It is supposed to be the classic trochilus, a distinction also attached by some to the spur-winged plover *Hoplopterus spinosus*. Both are common Nile birds of similar habits, and enough alike to be uncritically confounded. See cuts under *Pluvianus* and *spur-winged*.

Siculian (si-kū'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Siculi*, < Gr. Σικελοί, Sicilians, Siculians: see *Sicilian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient people, probably of Aryan race, of central and southern Italy, who at a very early date colonized and gave name to the island of Sicily.

II. *n.* One of the Siculi; an ancient Sicilian of the race from whom the island was named. Compare *Sicanian*, *Siceliot*.

Siculo-Arabian (sik″ū-lō-ā-rā'bi-an), *a.* Modified Arabian or Arabic as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

Siculo-Moresque (sik″ū-lō-mō-resk'), *a.* Modified Moresque or Moorish as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

Siculo-Punic (sik″ū-lō-pū'nik), *a.* At once Sicilian and Carthaginian or Punic: especially noting art so characterized, as, for instance, the coins of Carthage executed by Sicilian-Greek artists and presenting Sicilian types.

We have still to mention the main characteristics of the true *Siculo-Punic* coins—that is, those actually struck by the Carthaginians in Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 639.

Sicyoideæ (sis-i-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sicyos* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five commonly united stamens, and a one-celled ovary with a solitary pendulous ovule. It originally included only the genera *Sicyos* (the type) and *Chayota*, but has been expanded by later authors until in the system of Engler and Prantl it contains 11 genera. They are mostly climbing perennial herbs of the tropics of both hemispheres.

Sicyonian (sis-i-ō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sicyonius* (Gr. Σικυώνιος), < *Sicyon*, < Gr. Σικυών, Sicyon (see def.).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicyon, an ancient city of northern Peloponnesus in Greece, or its territory Sicyonia, celebrated as an early and fruitful center of art-development. Also written *Sikyonian*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.

Sicyos (sis'i-os), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σίκυος, a cucumber or gourd.] A genus of plants of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family, and type of the tribe *Sicyoideæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, with broadly bell-shaped or flattened five-toothed calyx, and five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, the stamens in the male flowers united into a short column bearing from two to five sessile curved or flexuous anthers. The ovary in the female flowers is bristly or prickly, and is crowned with a short style divided into three stigmas, producing a small flattened coriaceous or woody fruit with acute or long-beaked apex, commonly set with many sharp needles, and filled by a single large seed. There are about 35 species, natives of warm parts of America, one, *S. angulatus*, extending to Kansas and Canada. They are smooth [or rough-hairy climbers, or sometimes prostrate herbs, and bear thin, angled leaves, three-cleft tendrils, and small flowers, the fertile commonly clustered at the base of a staminate raceme. See *one-seeded* or *star cucumber*, under *cucumber*.

Sida (sī'dä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. σίδη, the pomegranate, a water-lily, also, in Theophrastus, a plant of the genus *Althæa* or other malvaceous plant.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Malveæ*, type of the subtribe *Sideæ*. It is characterized by solitary pendulous ovules and an ovary of a single ring of five or more carpels, which finally fall away from the axis and are each without appendages and indehiscent, or are sometimes at the summit two-valved, bristle-tipped or beaked. There are about 75 species, natives of warm climates, mostly American, with about 17 in Australia and several in Africa and Asia. They are either herbs or shrubs, generally downy or woolly, and bearing flowers sometimes large and variegated, but in most species small and white or yellow. Five or six American species are now naturalized as weeds in almost all warm countries, among which *S. spinosa*, a low yellow-flowered annual, extends north to Maine and Iowa. Several species are known as *Indian mallow*; *S. hermaphrodita*, a tall white-flowered plant with maple-like leaves, occasional in the eastern United States, is sometimes cultivated under the name *Virginian mallow*; *S. rhombifolia* (from its local use named *Canary Island tea-plant*), a species widely diffused in the tropics, and a near relative, *S. retusa*, yield a fiber considered suitable for cordage- and paper-making, which, from receiving attention in Australia, has been called *Queensland hemp*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Sididæ*.

siddow (sid'ō), *a.* [Origin obscure; appar. based on *seethe* (pp. *sodden*), but the form of the termination *-ow* remains to be explained.] Soft; pulpy. [Old and prov. Eng.]

They'l wriggle in and in,
And eat like salt sea in his *siddowe* ribs.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

In Gloucestershire, peas which become pulpy soft by boiling are then said to be *siddow*.
Halliwell, Note to Marston.

★**side**[1] (sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *side*, *syde*, rarely *sithe*, < AS. *sīde* = OS. *sīda* = OFries. *sīde* =

MD. *sijde*, D. *zijde* = MLG. *side*, LG. *side*, *siede* = OHG. *sita*, *sitta*, MHG. *site*, G. *seite* = Icel. *sitha* = Sw. *sida* = Dan. *side* (not recorded in Goth.), side; perhaps orig. that which hangs down or is extended, < AS. *sīd*, long, wide, spacious, = Icel. *sīthr*, long, hanging down: see *side*[2]. Cf. *beside*, *besides*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the two terminal surfaces, margins, or lines of an object or a space situated laterally to its front or rear aspect; a part lying on the right or the left hand of an observer, with reference to a definite point of view: as, the *sides* of a building (in contradistinction to its front and rear or back, or to its ends); the *sides* of a map or of a bed (distinguished from the top and bottom, or from the head and foot, respectively).

Men fynden there also the Appulle Tree of Adam, that han a byte at on of the *sydes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 620.

2. Specifically, with reference to an animal body: (*a*) Either half of the body, right or left, which lies on either hand of the vertical median longitudinal plane; the entirety of any lateral part or region: as, the right *side;* the left *side*. (*b*) The whole or a part of the body in front of or behind a vertical transverse plane: as, the front *side;* the hinder *side;* the dorsal *side*. (*c*) A part of the body lying laterally with reference to any given or assumed axis, and opposed to another similar or corresponding part: as, the front or back *side* of the arm. (*d*) A surface or extent of any body, or part of any body, that is external or internal, considered with reference to its opposite: as, the inner or outer *side*. See *inside*, *outside*. (*e*) Especially, that part of the trunk of an animal which lies or extends between the shoulder and the hip, and particularly the surface of such part; the lateral region or superficies of the chest and belly.

Seche thre strokes he me gafe,
Yet they cleffe by my *seydys*.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 19).

Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, *sides*, and shins.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 58.

Nor let your *Sides* too strong Concussions shake [with laughter],
Lest you the Softness of the Sex forsake.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

(*f*) One of the two most extensive surfaces of anything, being neither top or bottom, nor end, nor edge or border. [Since every organism, like any other solid, has three dimensions, to the extent of which in opposite directions *side* may be applied, it follows that there are three pairs of sides, the word having thus three definitions; a fourth sense is that which relates to the exterior and the (often hollow) interior; a fifth is a definite restriction of right and left *sides;* and a sixth is a loose derived application of the word, without reference to any definite axes or planes.]

3. One of the continuous surfaces of an object limited by terminal lines; one of two or more bounding or investing surfaces; a superficial limit or confine, either external or internal: as, the six *sides* of a cube (but in geometry the word is not thus used for *face*); the *side* of a hill or mountain (hill*side*, mountain-*side*); the upper and under *sides* of a plank; the right and wrong *sides* of a fabric or garment (see phrase below); the *sides* of a cavern or a tunnel. The word *side* may be used either of all the bounding surfaces of an object, as with certain prisms and crystals, or as exclusive of parts that may be called *top*, *bottom*, or *end*, as with a cubical box, a plank, etc.

Men seith that dune-is [hill's] *sithen* on
Was mad temple salamon.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

The tables were written on both their *sides;* on the one *side* and on the other were they written. Ex. xxxii. 15.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That crawls along the *side* of yon small hill.
Milton, Comus, l. 295.

4. One of the extended marginal parts or courses of a surface or a plane figure; one of any number of distinct terminal confines or lateral divisions of a surface contiguous to or conterminous with another surface: as, the opposite *sides* of a road or a river; the east and west *sides* of the ocean; all *sides* of a field. The outer parts of an oblong or an irregular surface may all be called *sides*, or distinguished as the long and short *sides*, or as *sides* and *ends*, according to occasion. *Side* in this sense is more comprehensive than *margin*, *edge*, *border*, or *verge* (commonly used in defining it), since it may be used so as to include a larger extent of contiguous surface than any of these words. Thus, the sides of a room may be all the parts of its floor-space not comprised in a central part reserved or differentiated in some special way. The sides of a table are those marginal parts upon which food is served. The east and west sides of a continent may constitute jointly the whole of it, or may consist of larger or smaller marginal stripes or divisions, according as they are considered as separated by a mesial line or by some intervening region. The amount of latitude with which the word may be used in particular cases does not admit of definitive discrimination; but there is usually no difficulty in determining the intention of a writer or speaker in his employment of it.

A great market-place
Upon two other *sides* fills all the space.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

5. Position or place with reference to an intermediate line or area; a space or stretch divided from another by the limit or course of something: preceded by *on* and followed by *of*, either expressed or (sometimes) understood: as, a region *on* both *sides of* a river; we shall not meet again this *side* the grave.

For we will not inherit with them *on* yonder *side* Jordan, or forward; because our inheritance is fallen to us *on* this *side* Jordan eastward. Num. xxxii. 19.

There are a great many beautiful palaces standing along the sea-shore *on* both *sides of* Genoa.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

They had by this time passed their prime, and got *on* the wrong *side of* thirty. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

6. A part of space or a range of thought extending away from a central point; any part of a surrounding region or outlook; lateral view or direction; point of compass: as, there are obstacles on every *side;* to view a proposition from all *sides*.

The crimson blood
Circles her body in on every *side*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1739.

Fair children, borne of black-faced ayahs, or escorted by their bearers, prattled on all *sides*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 213.

7. An aspect or part of anything viewed as distinct from or contrasted with another or others; a separate phase; an opposed surface or view (as seen in the compounds *inside* and *outside*): as, the *side* of the moon seen from the earth; a character of many *sides;* to study all *sides* of a question; that *side* of the subject has been fully heard.

So turns she every man the wrong *side* out.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 68.

You shall find them wise on the one *side*, and fools on the other. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 73.

My friend Sir Roger heard them both, upon a round trot, and, after having paused for some time, told them, with the air of a man who would not give his judgment rashly, that much might be said on both *sides*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

As might be expected from his emotional nature, his pathetic *side* is especially strong.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Int., p. xlvi.

8. Part or position with reference to any line of division or separation; particular standing on a subject; point of view: as, to take the winning *side* in politics, or one's *side* of a dispute; there are faults on both *sides*.

Tho bi-gan that batayle on bothe *sides* harde,
Feller saw neuer frek from Adam to this time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3614.

The Lord is on my *side:* I will not fear. Ps. cxviii. 6.

We stood with pleasure to behold the surprize and tenderness and solemnity of this interview, which was exceedingly affectionate on both *sides*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 86.

The Baharnagash, on his *side*, made the return with a very fine horse and mule. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.

In 1289 he [Dante] was present at the battle of Campaldino, fighting on the *side* of the Guelphs, who there utterly routed the Ghibellines.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 9.

9. A party or body separated from another in opinion, interest, or action; an opposing section or division; a set of antagonists: as, to choose *sides* for a game or contest of any kind; different *sides* in religion or politics.

Piety left the field,
Grieved for that *side*, that in so bad a cause
They knew not what a crime their valour was.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

More, more, some fifty on a *side*, that each
May breathe himself. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

10. A divisional line of descent; course of descent through a single ancestor: chiefly with reference to parentage: as, relatives on the paternal or the maternal *side;* to be well born on the mother's *side*.

Brother by the mother's *side*, give me your hand.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 163.

I fancy her sweetness only due
To the sweeter blood by the other *side*.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

11†. Respect; regard.

Or ells we er noghte disposede by clennes of lyffynge in other *sydis* for to ressayue his grace.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

12. In technical uses: (*a*) One of the halves of a slaughtered animal, divided through the spine: as, a *side* of beef or mutton. (*b*) Specifically, the thin part of the side of a hog's carcass; the flank of a hog: as, to live on *side* or *side*-meat. [Colloq., western U. S.]

Side-meat, in the South and West, is the thin flank of a porker, salted and smoked after the fashion of hams, and in those parts of the Southwest it was . . . the staple article of food. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 39.

(*c*) One half of a tanned hide or skin divided on a medial longitudinal line through the neck and butt. Compare diagram of tanned skin under *leather*. (*d*) *pl.* The white fur from the sides of the skin of a rabbit. *Ure*. (*e*) Of cloth, the right or dressed side. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) In *billiards*, a bias or spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sidewise: in American billiards called *English*.—**13.** In *her.*, a bearing consisting of a part of the field cut off palewise, either on the dexter or sinister part: it should not exceed one sixth of the field, and is usually smaller than that.—**14.** One surface of one fold of a paper; a page.

Adieu! here is company; I think I may be excused leaving off at the sixth *side*. *Walpole*, To Mann, 1744, July 22.

15. In *geom.*, a line bounding a superficial figure, whether the latter be considered by itself or be the face of a solid. Sense 3, above, common in ordinary language, is strictly excluded from mathematics, for the sake of definiteness.—**16.** In *arith.* and *alg.*, the root or base of a power.—**17.** In *alg.*, position in an equation either preceding or following the sign of equality.—**18.** A pretentious or supercilious manner; swagger. [Recent slang.]

You may know the White Hussars by their "*side*," which is greater than that of all the Cavalry Regiments on the roster. *R. Kipling*, Rout of the White Hussars.

The putting on of *side*, by the way, is a peculiarly modern form of swagger: it is the assumption of certain qualities and powers which are considered as deserving of respect. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

Blind side. See *blind*[1].—**Born on the wrong side of the blanket.** See *blanket*.—**Cantoris side.** See *cantoris*.—**County-side**, the side or part of the county concerned; the people of a particular part of a county. [Eng.]

A mighty growth! The *county side*
Lamented when the Giant died,
For England loves her trees.
F. Locker, The Old Oak-Tree at Hatfield Broadoak.

Debit, decani, distaff, exterior side. See the qualifying words.—**Epistle side of the altar equity side of the court, gospel side of the altar.** See *epistle*, *equity*, *gospel*.—**Hanging side.** Same as *hanging wall* (which see, under *wall*).—**Heavy side.** See *heavy*[1].—**Instance side of the court.** See *instance*.—**Interior side**, in *fort.*, the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.—**Jack on both sides†.** See *jack*[1].—**New Side**, a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which opposed the Old Side, and attached great importance to practical piety. The breach between the factions was healed in 1758.—**North side of an altar.** See *north*.—**Of all sides†**, with one consent; all together.

And so *of all sides* they went to recommend themselves to the elder brother of Death. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Old Side, a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, in the middle of the eighteenth century, which insisted strongly on scholarship in the ministry. Compare *New Side*.—**On the shady side.** See *shady*.—**On this side**, on the side leading hitherward from a locality; on the hither side: in Middle English sometimes written as a single word (*athissid*, *a-thys-side*): as, *athisside* Rome (that is, anywhere).

Full goodly leuid hys lif here entire;
And as that man non here more wurthy
Was not *a-thys-side* the Romayns truly.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2469.

Right or wrong side, the side of anything designed to be turned outward or inward respectively; especially, the side of cloth, carpeting, leather, or the like designed to be exposed to view or the contrary, on account of some difference in surface. Some materials are said to have no *right* or *wrong side*, from having both surfaces alike, or both equally fitted for exposure.—**Shinny on your own side.** See *shinny*.—**Side bearings.** See *bearing*.—**Side by side**, placed with sides near together; parallel in position or condition; in juxtaposition.

Ther-of toke the kynge Leodogan goode hede, that by hem satte *side by syde* at the heede of the table.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Two sons of Priam in one chariot ride,
Glitt'ring in arms, and combat *side by side*.
Pope, Iliad, v. 205.

Side by side with the intellectual Brahman caste, and the chivalrous Rajput, are found the wild Bhil and the naked Gond. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 8.

Side of bacon, that part of a hog which lies outside of the ribs and is cured as bacon.—**Side of work**, in *coal-mining*. See *man-of-war*, 2.—**Silver side.** See *silver*.—**Spear side of the house, spindle side of the house.** See *spear*, *spindle*.—**The seamy side.** See *seamy*.—**To choose sides**, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.—**To one side**, in a lateral situation; hence, out of reach; out of sight or out of consideration.

It must of course be understood that I place his private character entirely *to one side*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 64.

To pull down a side†. See *pull*.—**To set up a side†.** See *set*[1].—**To take a side**, to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party in opposition to another.

II. *a.* **1.** Being at or on one side; lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts [better, *side*-posts]. Ex. xii. 7.

Leave on either side ground enough for diversity of *side* alleys. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

2. Being from or toward one side; oblique; indirect; collateral: as, a *side* view; a *side* blow; a *side* issue.

They presume that . . . law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

One mighty squadron, with a *side* wind sped.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 236.

It is from *side* glimpses of things which are not at the moment occupying our attention that fresh subjects of enquiry arise in scientific investigation.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 116.

A side hand†. See *hand.*—**Low side window.** Same as *lychnoscope.*—**Side altar.** Same as *by-altar*, 1.—**Side board.** See *sideboard*, 1.—**Side bone.** See *side-bone*, 1, 4.—**Side fillister.** See *fillister.*—**Side glance,** a glance to one side; a sidelong glance.—**Side issue,** a subordinate issue or concern; a subject or consideration aside from the main issue or from the general course of thought or action.

Any consideration of this aspect of the matter by interested persons is likely to be complicated by *side-issues.*
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 17.

His successes have been *side-issues* of little significance.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 41.

Side jointer. See *jointer.*—**Side judge.** See *judge.*—**Side lay,** in *printing*, the margin allowed or prescribed on the broader end of a sheet to be printed.—**Side partner,** an equal coadjutor of another in duty or employment; one who acts alongside of or alternately with another in the same function, especially in the police. [U. S.]

The arrest was made by the witness's *side partner* [a policeman], it being his night off.
New York Evening Post, May 23, 1890.

Side post, roller, snipe, tackle. See the nouns.—**Side timber, side waver.** Same as *purlin.*—**Side view,** an oblique view; a side look.

side[1] (sīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sided*, ppr. *siding.* [< *side*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take part with, or the part of, another or others; place one's self on the same side in action or opinion, as against opposition or any adverse force; concur actively: commonly followed by *with.*

The nobility are vex'd, whom we see have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 2.

May fortune's lilly hand
Open at your command,
With all the luckie birds to *side*
With the bridegroom and the bride.
Herrick, An Epithalamie.

The town, without *siding with* any [party], views the combat in suspense. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxiii.

2. To take or choose sides; divide on one side and the other; separate in opposition. [Rare.]

Here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more then 2. years.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 199.

All *side* in parties and begin th' attack.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 39.

3. In *ship-* and *boat-building*, to have a breadth of the amount stated, as a piece of timber: as, it *sides* 14 inches.—**To side away,** to make a clearance by setting things aside; put encumbrances out of the way, as in arranging a room. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever things are mislaid, I know it has been Miss Hilton's evening for *siding away!* *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, ii.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To be, stand, or move by the side of; have or take position beside; come alongside of.

Your fancy hath been good, but not your judgment,
In choice of such to *side* you.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Euery one of these horse had two Moores, attir'd like Indian slaues, that for state *sided* them.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

He *sided* there a lusty lovely lasse.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 77.

2†. To be on the same side with, physically or morally; be at or on the side of; hence, to countenance or support.

But his blinde eie, that *sided* Paridell,
All his demeasnure from his sight did hide.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 27.

My honour'd lord, fortune has made me happy
To meet with such a man of men to *side* me.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 3.

3†. To stand on the same level with; be equal to in position or rank; keep abreast of; match; rival.

Whom he, upon our low and suffering necks,
Hath raised from excrement to *side* the gods.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

4†. To place or range on a side; determine the side or party of.

Kings had need beware how they *side* themselves, and make themselves as of a faction or party.
Bacon, Faction (ed. 1887).

If there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst he is in the rising, and to balance himself when he is placed. *Bacon*, Great Place (ed. 1887).

5. To flatten off a side or sides of (timber) by hewing it with a side-ax or broadax, or by sawing.

Frames: Cedar roots, natural crooks of oak, or pieces of oak bent after steam'ng, moulded 2 inches at the keel, *sided* 1¼ inches, and tapering to 1½ by 1¼ inches at the gunwale. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 220.

6. To cut into sides; cut apart and trim the sides of, as a slaughtered animal; also, to carve for the table: as, to *side* a hog.

Syde that haddocke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

7. To push aside.

The terrace is, indeed, left, which we used to call the parade; but the traces are passed away of the footsteps which made its pavement awful! . . . The old benchers had it almost sacred to themselves. . . . They might not be *sided* or jostled. Their air and dress asserted the parade. You left wide spaces betwixt you when you passed them. *Lamb*, Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.

8. To place at one side; set aside. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Wilson was *siding* the dinner things.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, x.

side[2] (sīd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syde*; < ME. *side, syde, syd*, < AS. *sīd*, wide, spacious, = MLG. *sīt*, LG. *sied*, low, = Icel. *sīthr* = Sw. Dan. *sid*, long, hanging down; cf. *side*[1], *n.*] **1.** Wide; large; long; far-reaching. [Now only North. Eng. and Scotch.]

All Auffrike & Europe are vnder there power,
Sittyn to hom subiecte, & mony *syde* londes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2265.

[A gown] set with pearls, down sleeves, *side* sleeves, and skirts, round underborne with a bluish tinsel.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

I will not wear the short clothes,
But I will wear the *side.*
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, iii. 273).

It's gude to be *syde*, but no to be trailing. *Jamieson.*

2. Far; distant. [Now only Scotch.]

side[2]† (sīd), *adv.* [< ME. *side, syde*, < AS. *sīde* (= MLG. *side*), widely, < *sīd*, wide: see *side*[2], *a.*] Widely; wide; far.

He sende his sonde oueral Burgoynes londe,
And wide and *side* he somnede ferde.
Layamon, l. 4953.

And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,
Wel *sydder* than his chyn thei chiueled for elde.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 193.

side-arms (sīd'ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons carried by the side or at the belt, in contradistinction to musket, lance, etc.: especially applied to the swords of officers, which they are sometimes allowed to retain in the case of a capitulation, when other arms are surrendered to the victor.

The gunners in this battery were not allowed *side-arms.*
The Century, XXXVI. 103.

side-ax (sīd'aks), *n.* An ax so made as to guard the hand which holds it from the danger of striking the wood which is to be hewed, as by having the bevel of the head all one side, or by having a bend in the handle. The broadax is sometimes of this character. [Rare.]

side-bar (sīd'bär), *n.* **1.** In carriages: (*a*) A longitudinal side-piece, especially in a military traveling forge or a battery-wagon. (*b*) One of two elastic wooden bars placed one on each side of the body of some forms of light wagon or buggy to connect it with the gearing and to serve both as a support and as a spring. The device gives the vehicle a motion sidewise in place of the pitching motion of a buggy with ordinary springs. It is of American origin, and gives name to a system of carriage-suspension known as the *side-bar suspension.*

Light vehicles of the *side-bar* description.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 91.

2. In *saddlery*, one of two plates which unite the pommel and cantle of a saddle. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** In the Scottish Court of Session, the name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house, at which the lords ordinary formerly called their hand-rolls. *Imp. Dict.*—**Side-bar rule,** in *Eng. law*, a common order of court of so formal a nature (such as to require a defendant to plead, or the sheriff to return a writ) as to be allowed to be entered in the records by the clerk or master, on request of the attorney, etc., without formal application at bar in open court.

side-beam (sīd'bēm), *n.* In *marine engin.*, either of the working-beams of a side-beam engine.—**Side-beam marine engine,** a steam-engine having working-beams low down on both sides of the cylinder, and connecting-rods extending upward to the crank-shaft above.

sideboard (sīd'bōrd), *n.* [< ME. *syde borde, syde burde, sidbord*; < *side*[1] + *board.*] **1.** A side-table, as an additional dining-table; later, a more elaborate form of side-table, having the cupboard for plate combined with it. The modern sideboard usually contains one or more small closets, several drawers, and a number of shelves, in addition to the broad top, which is usually of a convenient height from the floor for receiving articles in immediate use in the service of the table. Sideboards are often fixed permanently, and form an important part of the decoration of the dining-room.

Thise were dişt on the des, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the *sidbordez.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 115.

Pacience and I were put to be macches,
And seten by owre selue at a *syde-borde.*
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 36.

No *side-boards* then with gilded Plate were dress'd.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

He who has a splendid *sideboard* should have an iron chest with a double lock upon it, and should hold in reserve a greater part than he displays.
Landor, Imag. Convers., Southey and Porson, i.

2. A board forming a side, or part of a side, of something. Specifically—(*a*) One of the additional boards sometimes placed on the side of a wagon to enlarge its capacity.

The *sideboards* were put up, and these were so adjusted that when they were on the wagon the inclosing sides were rendered level at the top and capable of holding nearly double the load contained without the boards.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

(*b*) A vertical board forming the side of a carpenters' bench next to the workman, containing holes for the insertion of pins to hold one end of a piece of work while the other end is held by the bench-screw or clamp. (*c*) Same as *lee-board.*

3. *pl.* (*a*) Standing shirt-collars. (*b*) Side-whiskers. [Slang in both uses.]—**Pedestal sideboard,** a sideboard of which the upper horizontal part, forming the slab or table, rests upon apparently solid uprights, usually cupboards, instead of light and thin legs. Compare *pedestal table*, under *table.*

side-bone (sīd'bōn), *n.* **1.** The hip-bone.—**2.** An abnormal ossification of the lateral elastic cartilage in a horse's foot. Side-bones occur chiefly in the fore feet of draft-horses, and are an occasional cause of lameness.—**3.** The disease or disordered condition in horses which causes the lateral cartilages above the heels to ossify. See the quotation under *ring-bone.*—**4.** In *carving*, either half, right or left, of the pelvis of a fowl, without the sacrarium; the hip-bone or haunch-bone, consisting of the coalesced ilium, ischium, and pubis, easily separated from the backbone. The so-called "second joint" of carvers is articulated at the hip-joint with the side-bone. The meat on the outside of the side-bone includes the piece called the *oyster*, and the concavity of the bone holds a dark mass of flesh (the kidney). See cuts under *sacrarium.*

side-box (sīd'boks), *n.* A box or inclosed compartment on the side of the stage in a theater.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaux?
Why bows the *side-box* from its inmost rows?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 14.

side-boy (sīd'boi), *n.* One of a number of boys on board a man-of-war appointed to attend at the gangway and hand the man-ropes to an officer entering or leaving the ship.

side-chain (sīd'chān), *n.* In locomotive engines, one of the chains fixed to the sides of the tender and engine for safety, should the central drag-bar give way.

side-chapel (sīd'chap′el), *n.* A chapel in an aisle or at the side of a church.

In this cathedral of Dante's there are *side-chapels*, as is fit, with altars to all Christian virtues and perfections.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

side-coats† (sīd'kōts), *n. pl.* [< *side*[2] + *coat*[2].] The long trailing clothes worn by very young infants.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his *side-coats.* *A. Brewer*, Lingua, iii. 2.

side-comb (sīd'kōm), *n.* A comb used in a woman's head-dress to retain a curl or lock on the side of the head: before 1850 such combs, generally of thin tortoise-shell, were in common use, and have again come into fashion.

An inch-wide stripe of black hair was combed each way over her forehead, and rolled up on her temples in what, years and years ago, used to be called most appropriately "flat curls"—these fastened with long horn *side-combs.*
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

side-cousin (sīd'kuz′n), *n.* One distantly or indirectly related to another; a remote or putative cousin.

Here's little Dickon, and little Robin, and little Jenny—though she's but a *side-cousin*—and all on our knees.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 3.

side-cover (sīd'kuv′ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *epipleura*, 3.

side-cutting (sīd'kut′ing), *n.* In *civil engin.*: (*a*) An excavation made along the side of a canal or railroad in order to obtain material to form an embankment. (*b*) The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the center of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the

upper side to form one half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

sided (sī'ded), *a.* [< *side*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a side or sides; characterized by a side or sides of a specified kind: almost always in composition: as, one-*sided;* many-*sided;* chestnut-*sided* (that is, marked with chestnut color on the sides).—2. Flattened on one or more sides, as by hewing or sawing: said of timber.

side-dish (sīd'dish), *n.* A dish considered as subordinate, and not the principal one of the service or course; hence, any dish made somewhat elaborate with flavorings and sauce, as distinguished from a joint, pair of fowls, or other substantial dish.

Affecting aristocratic airs, and giving late dinners with enigmatic *side-dishes* and poisonous port.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, i.

"Don't dish up the *side-dishes,*" called out Mugford to his cook, in the hearing of his other guests. "Mr. Lyon ain't a coming." They dined quite sufficiently without the *side-dishes,* and were perfectly cheerful.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

side-drum (sīd'drum), *n.* A small double-headed drum used in military bands for marking the rhythm of marching and for giving signals. It is suspended at the player's side by a strap hung over his shoulder, and is sounded by strokes from two small wooden sticks. It is played only on one head, and the other or lower head has rattling or reverberating catgut or rawhide strings called *snares* stretched across upon it: hence the name *snare-drum.* The tone is noisy and penetrating, almost devoid of genuine musical quality. Side-drums are, however, sometimes used in loud orchestral music, either for sharp accents or to suggest military scenes.

side-file (sīd'fīl), *n.* A file used to trim up the outer edges of the cutting-teeth of saws after setting. *E. H. Knight.*

side-fin (sīd'fin), *n.* The pectoral fin or flipper of a seal, or of a whale or other cetacean.

side-flap (sīd'flap), *n.* In a saddle, a leather flap which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting. *E. H. Knight.*

side-fly (sīd'flī), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect whose larva is a rough whitish maggot in the rectum of the horse; a bot-fly, apparently *Gastrophilus equi.*

I have also seen a rough whitish maggot, above two inches within the intestinum rectum of horses. . . . I never could bring them to perfection, but suspect the *side fly* proceeds from it.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 6, note.

side-guide (sīd'gīd), *n.* See *guide.*

side-hatchet (sīd'hach″et), *n.* A hatchet of which only one side of the blade is chamfered.

side-head (sīd'hed), *n.* 1. An auxiliary slide-rest on a planing-machine.—2. In *printing,* a heading or a subhead run in at the beginning of a paragraph, instead of being made a separate line. See *head,* 13.

side-hill (sīd'hil), *n.* A hillside; an acclivity; especially, any rise or slope of ground not too steep for cultivation or other use: as, a house built on a *side-hill;* a *side-hill* farm. The word is nearly equivalent to the Scotch *brae.* [U. S.] —**Side-hill cut,** in *engin.,* a railroad-cut which is partly in excavation and partly in embankment.—**Side-hill plow.** See *plow.*

side-hook (sīd'hůk), *n.* In *carp.,* a piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated on by the saw or plane. *E. H. Knight.*

side-hunt (sīd'hunt), *n.* A competitive hunt, in which the participants are divided into sides. The game killed is scored according to a fixed scale of credits for each kind, and that side wins which scores the highest total of credit-marks. [U. S.]

side-keelson (sīd'kel″sŏn), *n.* In *ship-building,* same as *sister keelson* (which see, under *keelson*).

sideless (sīd'les), *a.* [< *side*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of sides or side-parts; completely open at the side or sides. A sideless and sleeveless kirtle, cote-hardie, or over-tunic was worn in many forms by both men and women for nearly two hundred years from the early part of the fourteenth century. It left the sides, sleeves, and sometimes part of the front of the under-tunic exposed, and either extended to the feet in a full or a partial skirt, or terminated at the knees or the waist.

It appears also to have been a never-failing usage in connection with this fashion of a *sideless* kirtle to display the girdle of the under-tunic, which rested loosely on the hips, as it passed under the *sideless* garment both before and behind. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 467.

side-light (sīd'līt), *n.* 1. Light coming from the side or in a sidewise manner: as, to take a photograph by *side-light.* Hence—2. An oblique or incidental illustration or exposition.

It [a book] throws a valuable *side-light* upon the character and methods of the Emperor.
The Nation, XLVII. 458.

3. A light or window characterized by its position beside some other feature, as, especially, one of the tall narrow windows frequently introduced on each side of the entrance-door of a house.

The dusty *side-lights* of the portal.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. A window in the wall of a building, in contradistinction to a skylight.—5. A plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light.—6. A lantern placed at the gangway of a man-of-war at night when at anchor.—7. One of the red or green lights carried on the side of a vessel under way at night.

side-line (sīd'līn), *n.* 1. A line pertaining or attached to the side of something; specifically, in the plural, lines by which the fore and hind feet on the same side of a horse or other animal are tied to prevent straying or escape. *Farrow; Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—2. A line or course of business aside from or additional to one's regular occupation. [Trade cant.]

Wanted—Salesman to carry as a *side-line* a new line of advertisement specialty.
New York Tribune (adv.), March 9, 1890.

side-line (sīd'līn), *v. t.* To hobble, as a horse. [Western U. S.]

sideliner (sīd'lī″nėr), *n.* A sidewinder, sidewiper, or massasauga.

sideling (sīd'ling), *adv.* [< ME. *sideling, sidling, sydlyng, sidelinges, sydlyngs* (= D. *zijdelings* = MLG. *sidelinge* = MHG. *sitelingen,* G. *seitlings*), < *side*[1] + *-ling*[2]. Cf. *sidelong, backling, headlong.*] Sidewise; sidelong; aslant; laterally; obliquely.

Prothenor, a pert knight, preset hym ner,
Set hym a sad dynt *sydlyng* by-hynd;
Vnhorsit hym heturly, er he hede toke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7320.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sideling,* and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

But go *sideling* or go straight, Uncas had seen the movement, and their trail led us on to the broken bush.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

sideling (sīd'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *sideling, adv.*] I. *a.* Inclined; sloping; having an oblique position or motion; sidelong: as, *sideling* ground; a *sideling* approach.

Some on the stony star-fish ride, . . .
Some on the *sideling* soldier-crab.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xiii.

II. *n.* The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. [Prov. Eng.]

side-lock (sīd'lok), *n.* A separate lock of hair at the side of the head, formerly sometimes worn as a distinguishing mark.

The wavy *sidelock* and back hair recall the archaic Greek sculptures and vase-paintings. *Nature,* XXXIX. 128.

Because he had not reached the throne at the time of his death, the monuments represent him as a prince and nothing more, still wearing the *side-lock* of juniority.
The Century, XXXVIII. 710.

sidelong (sīd'lông), *adv.* [A later form of *sideling,* simulating *long*[1].] 1. Laterally; obliquely; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

His frantic chase
Sidelong he turns, and now 'tis bent
Right up the rock's tall battlement.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 14.

2. On the side; with the side horizontal. [Rare.]

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong.*
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, July.

Sidelong as they sat recline
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

sidelong (sīd'lông), *a.* [< *sidelong, adv.*] Tending or inclining to one side; sloping; having a lateral course or direction; hence, indirect; one-sided; oblique; devious.

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse.
Locke.

He had a dark and *sidelong* walk.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

Here was ambition undebased by rivalry, and incapable of the *sidelong* look. *Lowell,* Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Place the silo on *sidelong* ground.
H. Robinson, Sewage Question, p. 223.

sidelong (sīd'lông), *v. t.* [< *sidelong, adv.*] To fetter, as a preventive from straying or breaking pasture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. *Halliwell.* Compare *side-line.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

side-mark (sīd'märk), *n.* The mark or gage on a printing-press for the narrower side of a sheet, against which the feeder or layer-on puts the sheet to be printed.

side-meat (sīd'mēt), *n.* See *side*[1], 11 (*b*).

sidenessꝑ (sīd'nes), *n.* [< *side*[2] + *-ness.*] Length. *Palsgrave.*

side-note (sīd'nōt), *n.* A note at the side of a printed or written page; a marginal note, as distinguished from a foot-note.

Dr. Calvert kindly procured us permission to inspect the MS., whereupon the full significance of these *side-notes* at once appeared. *The Academy,* Jan. 4, 1890, p. 11.

side-piece (sīd'pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a side or part of a side, or fixed by the side, of something.—2. In *entom.,* a pleurite.

side-piercing (sīd'pēr″sing), *a.* Capable of piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

O thou *side-piercing* sight! *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6. 85.

side-pipe (sīd'pīp), *n.* In a beam-engine, a steam- or exhaust-pipe extending between the upper and lower steam-chests of a cylinder.

side-plane (sīd'plān), *n.* A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane moves in a race. *E. H. Knight.*

side-plate (sīd'plāt), *n.* 1. The longitudinal stick surmounting the posts of a car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—2. In *saddlery,* a broad leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching. *E. H. Knight.*

side-pond (sīd'pond), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.,* a reservoir placed at one side of a canal-lock, at a higher level than the bottom, for storing a part of the water when the lock is operated. Such ponds are usually in pairs, and when used together economize a great part of the water needed to pass a boat through the lock.

side-post (sīd'pōst), *n.* See *post*[1].

sider[1] (sī'dėr), *n.* [< *side*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sides with or takes the side of another, a party, or the like; a partizan. [Rare.]

Such converts . . . are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries, as the papists and their *siders.*
Sheldon, Miracles (1616), Pref. (*Latham.*)

2. One living in some special quarter or on some special side, as of a city: as, a west-*sider.* —**Sydney sider,** a convict. [Slang, Australia.]

A *Sydney sider,* sir, very saucy, insists upon seeing you.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xv.

sider[2]ꝑ, *n.* An obsolete but more correct spelling of *cider.*

side-rail (sīd'rāl), *n.* 1. A short piece of rail placed beside a switch as a guide for the wheels in passing the switch.—2. A hand-rail on the outside of the boiler of a locomotive.

sideral (sid'ė-ral), *a.* [< OF. *sideral, syderal,* F. *sidéral,* < L. *sideralis,* pertaining to a star or the stars, < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star.] 1. Relating to the constellations; sidereal. [Rare.]

This would not distinguish his own hypothesis of the *sideral* movements from the self-styled romances of Descartes. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Supposed to be produced by the influence of certain constellations; baleful. [Rare.]

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced
Like change on sea and land: *sideral* blast,
Vapor, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent. *Milton,* P. L., x. 693.

The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

sideratedꝑ (sid'ė-rā-ted), *a.* [< L. *sideratus,* pp. of *siderari,* be planet-struck or sunstruck, in ML. be palsied (< *sidus* (*sider-*), a heavenly body), + *-ed*[2].] Blasted, as if by an evil star; planet-struck.

So parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated,* and mortified become black. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

siderationꝑ (sid-ė-rā'shŏn), *n.* [Formerly also *syderation;* < OF. *sideration, syderation,* the blasting of trees by heat or drought, the blasting of a part of the body, < L. *sideratio*(*n-*), a blight or blast produced by the stars or the sun, also a group or configuration of stars, < *siderari,* pp. *sideratus,* be planet-struck or sunstruck: see *siderated.*] The state of being siderated; a blasting, palsy, atrophy, or the like. Compare *cataplexy.*

The contagious vapour of the very eggs themselves producing a mortification or *syderation* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray,* Works of Creation, p. 304.

siderazote (sid″ėr-ā-zōt'), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος,* iron, + *azote,* q. v.] In *mineral.,* a nitride of iron occurring as a thin coating over lava at Mount Etna: observed by O. Silvestri, and sometimes called *silvestrite.*

sidereal (sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* [Formerly also *siderial;* < L. *sidereus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *sidereo*), < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star. Cf. *sideral.*]

Pertaining or relating to the constellations or fixed stars; consisting of or constituted by fixed stars: as, the *sidereal* regions; *sidereal* calculations; a *sidereal* group or system. *Sidereal* distinctively refers rather to stars in the aggregate or as arranged in constellations or groups than to a star considered singly. It is, therefore, not a precise synonym of *stellar* or *astral*, and still less, of course, of *starry;* although in many phrases it is interchangeable with *stellar*. Thus, the "*sidereal* spaces" are the "*stellar* spaces," and "*sidereal* gold" is "*starry* spangles."

The sun, which is the organ and promptuary of all terrestrial and *siderial* light. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 10.

And o'er the deserts of the sky unfold
Their burning spangles of *sidereal* gold.
W. Broome, Paraph. of Ecclus. xliii.

The conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn is one of the rarest of *sidereal* events.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 169.

Sidereal clock or **chronometer**, a clock or chronometer that keeps sidereal time.—**Sidereal day, hour, month.** See the nouns.—**Sidereal magnetism**, according to the believers in animal magnetism, the influence of the stars upon patients. *Imp. Dict.*—**Sidereal system**, the system of stars. The solar system is considered a member of the sidereal system, in the same sense as the earth with its moon, and Saturn with its satellites, are considered members of the solar system.—**Sidereal time**, time as measured by the apparent diurnal motion of the stars. The sidereal day, the fundamental period of sidereal time, is taken to begin and end with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox, the first point of Aries, or the origin of right ascension (three names for the same thing). There is just one more sidereal than mean solar day in a sidereal year. The sidereal day is 3m. 55.901 s. shorter than a mean solar day. The sidereal time of mean noon is 0 hours on March 22d (21st, leap-years), 6 hours on June 21st, 12 hours on September 20th (21st, years preceding leap-years), and 18 hours on December 21st (20th, leap-years). These dates are for the meridian of Washington. For Greenwich it is 0 hours on March 22d in all years, and 6 hours on June 22d in years preceding leap-years. Sidereal time is the only uniform standard of time-measurement; and this cannot be absolutely uniform, since the friction of the tides must tend to retard the motion of the earth.—**Sidereal year**, the time in which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun. The ratio of the sidereal year to the tropical year is that of unity to unity minus the quotient of the yearly precession by 360°—that is, it is longer than the tropical year by 20m. 23.3s.; its length is thus 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 9.5 seconds.

side-reflector (sīd'rē-flek″tor), *n.* In *microscopy*, a small concave mirror used to illuminate the object by directing the light upon it from the side.

sidereous† (sī-dē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *sidereus*, pertaining to a constellation, or to a star or stars: see *sidereal.*] Sidereal.

The genial or the *sidereous* sun. *Sir T. Browne.*

side-rib (sīd'rib), *n.* In a carbine, a rod at the side, to which the sling is fastened. *E. H. Knight.*

siderism[1] (sid'ē-rizm), *n.* [< *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the stars influence the destinies of men and produce other terrestrial effects.

siderism[2] (sid'ē-rizm), *n.* Same as *siderismus.*

siderismus (sid-ē-ris'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron.] A name given by the believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into a magnetic connection with the human body. ★*Imp. Dict.*

siderite (sid'ē-rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *syderite;* < OF. *siderite*, < L. *sideritis*, the lodestone, also a precious stone so called, also vervain, < Gr. *σιδηρίτης*, of iron (*σιδηρῖτις λίθος*, the lodestone), < *σίδηρος*, iron.] 1. The lodestone. The Latin word was also used by Pliny to designate a mineral which he classed with the diamond, but which cannot be identified from his description. It may possibly have been blende. See *siderolite.*

Not flint, I trowe, I am a lyer;
But *syderite* that feeles noe fier.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

2. Native iron protocarbonate, a mineral of a yellowish or brownish color, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system with perfect rhombohedral cleavage. It is isomorphous with calcite (calcium carbonate) and the other rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium, zinc, and manganese. It also occurs in granular, compact forms; in spheroidal concretionary forms with fibrous structure (sphærosiderite); and in earthy or stony forms, impure from the presence of sand or clay, and then called *clay ironstone.* It is one of the important ores of iron. Also called *chalybite, spathic* or *sparry iron, junckerite, junkerite.* The term *siderite* is used only as meaning chalybite, spathic iron, or carbonate of iron by scientific men at the present time.

Sideritis (sid-ē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sideritis*, vervain, < Gr. *σιδηρῖτις*, an uncertain herb, fem. of *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite.*] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, tribe *Marrubieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a five-toothed tubular calyx within which the corolla-tube, stamens, and style are all included, a corolla with the upper lip flattish and the lower with a larger middle lobe, and four didynamous stamens, the anthers of the forward or longer pair usually only half-formed, those of the other pair of two diverging cells. There are about 80 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, abundant in western Asia and extending west to the Canaries. They are herbs or shrubs, usually densely woolly or velvety, with entire or toothed leaves, and small and generally yellowish flowers in axillary whorls or crowded into a dense spike. The species are known as *ironwort; S. Canariensis* and *S. Syriaca*, the latter known as *sage-leafed ironwort*, are sometimes cultivated in gardens, and are remarkable for their woolly leaves.

sideroconite (sid-ē-rok'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *κονία*, powder, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of calcite colored yellow or yellowish-brown by hydrated iron oxid.

side-rod (sīd'rod), *n.* In *marine engin.*: (*a*) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the cross-head on the piston-rod with the working-beam. (*b*) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the working-beams with the cross-head of the air-pump.

siderograph (sid'ē-rō-grâf), *n.* [< *siderograph-y.*] An engraving produced by siderography.

siderographic (sid″ē-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *siderograph-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to siderography; produced from engraved plates of steel: as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.

siderographical (sid″ē-rō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *siderographic* + *-al.*] Same as *siderographic.*

siderographist (sid-ē-rog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *siderograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.

siderography (sid-ē-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of engraving on steel: particularly applied to the transfer process of Perkins. In this process the design is first engraved on a steel block, which is afterward hardened, and the engraving transferred to a steel roller under heavy pressure, the roller being afterward hardened and used as a die to impress ★the engraving upon the printing-plate.

siderolite (sid'ē-rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A name first given by N. S. Maskelyne (in the form *aëro-siderolite*) to those meteorites which G. Rose had previously called *pallasites.* For meteorites consisting chiefly of metallic (nickeliferous) iron the name *siderite* was proposed by C. U. Shepard, and that of *holosiderite* by Daubrée; but the former is not admissible, because this name was long ago preoccupied by a well-known and widely distributed mineral species, and the latter cannot be accepted, because the majority of the specimens so designated are not wholly of iron. The name *siderolite* has therefore been transferred by M. E. Wadsworth to those meteorites which are composed chiefly of iron — in most cases, however, inclosing more or less irregular and nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite, graphite, etc. The same author includes in *siderolite* masses of iron of similar character although of terrestrial origin, as those of Ovifak in Greenland. See *meteorite*, under which the meaning of *pallasite* is given.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *siderolith.*

siderolith (sid'ē-rō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil nummulite of star-like or radiate figure.

sideromagnetic (sid″ē-rō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μάγνης* (*-ητ-*), magnet, + *-ic.*] Ferromagnetic; paramagnetic.

Some authorities use the term "ferro-magnetic." "*Siderro-magnetic*" would be less objectionable than this hybrid word. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 300, note.

sideromancy (sid'ē-rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, etc., upon red-hot iron, and observing their bendings, figures, sparkling, and burning.

sideronatrite (sid″ē-rō-nā'trīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + NL. *natrum* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrated sulphate of iron and sodium occurring in crystalline masses of a dark-yellow color: it is found in Peru.

siderophyllite (sid″ē-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *φυλλίτης*, of or belonging to leaves: see *phyllite.*] In *mineral.*, a kind of mica, allied to biotite, but characterized by the presence of a large amount of iron protoxid and the almost complete absence of magnesia: it is found near Pike's Peak in Colorado.

sideroscope (sid'ē-rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at, examine.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a delicate combination of magnetic needles.

siderosis (sid-ē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιδήρωσις*, ironwork, < *σιδηροῦν*, overlay with iron, < *σίδηρος*, iron.] Pneumonoconiosis in which ★the particles are metallic, especially iron.

siderostat (sid'ē-rō-stat), *n.* [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a heavenly body, + Gr. *στατός*, standing: see *static.*] A heliostat regulated to sidereal time. See cut under *heliostat.*

siderostatic (sid″ē-rō-stat'ik), *a.* [< *siderostat* + *-ic.*] Connected with a siderostat: applied to a telescope which is fixed in a permanent position, usually horizontal, and receives the rays from the object by reflection from the mirror of a siderostat.

siderotechny (sid'ē-rō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *τέχνη*, art.] The metallurgy of iron.

side-round (sīd'round), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane for cutting half-round moldings. Such planes are made in pairs, a right and a left. *E. H. Knight.*

Sideroxylinæ (sid″ē-rok-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1890), < *Sideroxylon* + *-inæ.*] A subtribe of plants of the family *Sapotaceæ*, tribe *Palaquieæ*, containing 14 genera, of which *Sideroxylon* is the type. See *Achras, Sideroxylon*, and *argan-tree.*

Sideroxylon (sid-ē-rok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), lit. 'ironwood,' so called from its strength, < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees or shrubs of the family *Sapotaceæ*, tribe *Palaquieæ.* It is characterized by regular and symmetrical flowers with both calyx and corolla usually divided into five similar imbricated broad and obtuse lobes, and commonly inclosing five stamens, five staminodes, and a five-celled ovary which ripens into a roundish berry containing from one to five hard and shining seeds, with fleshy albumen and broad leaf-like cotyledons. There are about 100 species, widely scattered through the tropics, a few occurring beyond them, in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and one in Madeira. They are trees or shrubs, either smooth or hairy, bearing thin and veiny but rigid leaves, destitute of stipules. The somewhat bell-shaped and usually small flowers are borne in sessile or pedicelled axillary clusters, which are commonly white or whitish. The species are known in general as *ironwood.* One yellow-flowered species extends into Florida, for which see *mastic-tree*, 2. For *S. australe*, the wycanlie of the native Australians, see *wild plum* (*c*), under *plum*[1]. *S. rugosum* is known in Jamaica as *beef-apple* and *bull-apple tree*, and bears large yellowish berries with a rigid rind.

siderurgical (sid-ē-rėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *siderurg-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to siderurgy. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 470.

siderurgy (sid-ē-rėr'ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σιδηρουργία*, iron-working, < *σιδηρουργός*, an iron-worker, < *σίδηρος*, iron, + *ἔργον*, work.] The manufacture of iron in any state; iron- and steel-working.

side-saddle (sīd'sad″l), *n.* A saddle the occupant of which sits with both feet on the same side of the horse: used chiefly by women. During the middle ages and until a late epoch such saddles were of the nature of a chair, having one or two broad stirrups for the feet, and the pommel carried along the opposite side of the saddle so as to constitute a kind of parapet; the modern side-saddle has a horn over which the right knee is put, the left foot resting in a stirrup. See cut under *saddle.*

The horse came, in due time, but a *side saddle* is an article unknown in the arctic regions, and the lady was obliged to trust herself to a man's saddle.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 289.

sidesaddle-flower (sīd'sad-l-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, especially *S. purpurea:* from a fancied resemblance of the flower to a side-saddle. (See *Sarracenia* and *pitcher-plant.*) *Chrysamphora Californica* has been called *Californian sidesaddle-flower.*

side-screw (sīd'skrō), *n.* 1. In firearms, one of the screws by which the lock-plate is fastened to the stock. These screws pass through the stock, and are held by side-screw washers or a side-screw plate. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *gun* and *gun-lock.*

2. A screw on the front edge of a joiners' bench, for holding the work securely.

side-scription (sīd'skrip″shon), *n.* In *Scots law*, the mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together, and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

side-seat (sīd'sēt), *n.* In a vehicle of any kind, a seat with the back against the side of the vehicle, as usually in a horse-car or omnibus.

side-show (sīd'shō), *n.* A minor show or exhibition alongside of or near a principal one; hence, an incidental diversion or attraction; a by-play.

Presently the gilded dome of the State House, which marked our starting-point, came into view for the second time, and I knew that this *side-show* was over.
The Atlantic, LXV. 263.

It was a six weeks' fête, . . . with rifle-galleries, swings, and all sorts of *side-shows*. *The Century*, XL. 176.

side-slip (sīd'slip), *n.* 1. A slip or twig taken from the side; an oblique offshoot; hence, an unacknowledged or illegitimate child.

The old man . . . left it to this *side-slip* of a son that he kept in the dark. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xl.

2. A division at the side of the stage of a theater, where the scenery is slipped off and on.

sidesman (sīdz'man), *n.*; pl. *sidesmen* (-men). [< *side's*, poss. of *side*[1], + *man*.] **1.** A person who takes sides or belongs to a side; a partyman or partizan. [Obsolete or rare.]

How little leisure would they [divines] find to be the most practical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition!
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant to a churchwarden; a deputy churchwarden. Sidesmen are appointed in large parishes only. The office of sidesman was a continuation of that of the early synodsman, also called *questman*, a layman whose duty it was to report on the moral condition of the parish and make presentments of ecclesiastical offenders to the bishop.

3. In some parts of Great Britain, an assistant or assessor to a public civil officer.

The *Sides-men* [of Beaumaris] are assistants merely to the town stewards, and similarly appointed.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2585.

side-snipe (sīd'snīp), *n.* In *joinery*, a molding side-plane.

side-space (sīd'spās), *n.* On a railway, the space left outside of a line of rails.

side-splitting (sīd'split″ing), *a.* Affecting the sides convulsively or with a rending sensation; producing the condition in which a person is said to "hold his sides": as, *side-splitting* laughter; a *side-splitting* farce. [Colloq.]

side-step (sīd'step), *n.* **1.** A stepping to one side or sidewise.—**2.** Something to step on in going up or down the side or at the side of anything. The side-steps of a ship are a set of short pieces of wood or iron secured to its side for use in ascending from a boat when the accommodation ladders are not in place.

sidestick (sīd'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of wood or metal laid at the side of a form in a chase, or of type in a galley, having a taper corresponding to that of the quoins driven between it and the chase or galley in locking up.

side-stitch (sīd'stich), *n.* A stitch in the side. See *stitch*, *n.* [Rare.]

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breast up.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 326.

side-strap (sīd'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap which passes forward from the breeching-rings to the tug at the back-band. *E. H. Knight.*

side-stroke (sīd'strōk), *n.* **1.** A stroke having or giving a side direction, as one made with a pen upon paper, with a skate upon ice, with a bat in striking a ball to one side, or the like.—**2.** A stroke given from or upon the side of the object struck. Compare *English*, *n.*, 5.

The *side-stroke* [in billiards] is made by striking the object-ball on the side with the point of the cue.
Encyc. Brit., III. 676.

side-table (sīd'tā″bl), *n.* [< ME. *syd-table*; < *side*[1] + *table*.] A table made to stand near the wall of an apartment, especially in a dining-room; a table smaller than the dining-table, used in many ways in the service of the household.

Pacience and ich weren yput to be mettes,
And seten by ous selue at a *syd-table*.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 42.

I was then so young as to be placed at the *side-table* in that large dining-room.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, v.

side-taking (sīd'tā″king), *n.* [< *side*[1] + *taking*, verbal n. of *take*, *v.*] A taking of sides; engagement with a party.

What furious *sidetakings*, what plots, what bloodsheds!
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 72.

side-tool (sīd'töl), *n.* In *mech.*, any tool with a cutting edge at the end and side. Such tools are made in pairs, and are called respectively *right-side* and *left-side tools*.

side-track (sīd'trak), *n.* A short line of rails branching off by a switch from the main line of a railroad, and either returning to it or not at the further end, for use in turning out, shifting rolling-stock, etc.; a siding. [U. S.]

side-track (sīd'trak), *v.* [< *side-track*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put upon a side-track; shift from the main line of a railroad to a subsidiary one; shunt.

When the cars return empty, they are *side-tracked* at the packing house.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 115.

2. Figuratively, to divert to one side; turn aside from the proper or the practicable course.

II. *intrans.* To pass to a side-track; come to rest on a siding.

One train had *side-tracked* to await the train from the opposite direction.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 650.

[U. S. in all uses.]

side-transit (sīd'tran″sit), *n.* A transit-instrument having the eyepiece in the axis, with a reflecting prism interposed between the eyepiece and the objective. See *transit-instrument*.

side-tree (sīd'trē), *n.* One of the principal or lower main pieces of a made mast. *Totten.*

side-view (sīd'vū), *n.* **1.** A view of anything as seen from the side.—**2.** Specifically, in *bot.*, of diatoms, that aspect in which the surface of the valve is turned toward the observer: same as *valve-view*.

★**sidewalk** (sīd'wâk), *n.* A footwalk by the side of a street or road; specifically, a paved or otherwise prepared way for pedestrians in a town, usually separated from the roadway by a curb and gutter. Also (in Great Britain nearly always) called *pavement*.

He loved few things better than to look out of the arched window, and see a little girl driving her hoop along the *sidewalk*, or school-boys at a game of ball.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

side-walker (sīd'wâ″kėr), *n.* A laterigrade spider; a spider which walks or moves sidewise or otherwise with apparently equal ease, as *Salticus scenicus*. See *Laterigradæ*.

sideward, sidewards (sīd'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= G. *seitwärts*; as *side*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] In or from a lateral direction; toward the side; sidewise.

When it is requisite only to make a horse go *sidewards*, it will be enough to keep the reins equal in his [the rider's] hand, and with the flat of his leg and foot together, and a touch upon the shoulder of the horse with the stirrup, to make him go *sideward* either way without either advancing forward or returning backwards.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 55.

Frenzied blasts came to buffet the steamer forward, *sideward*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 740.

sideway (sīd'wā), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Lateral space for passage or movement, as by the side of a carriageway; a sidewalk. [Rare.]

Every inch of roadway, except the path kept open by the police for the Premier's carriage, and every inch of *sideway*, . . . was covered by people.
Philadelphia Times, April 9, 1886.

II. *a.* Pertaining to lateral movement; moving to or along the side. [Rare.]

This joint leaves the pipe quite free endwise, and also allows all necessary *sideway* freedom.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 253.

sideways, sideway (sīd'wāz, -wā), *adv.* Same as *sidewise*.

But the fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed.
Milton, Ep. M. of Win.

The faint gleam . . . showed the blanched paleness of her cheek, turned *sideway* towards a corner.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

side-wheel (sīd'hwēl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A wheel placed at the side, as of a machine or a vehicle; specifically, one of a pair of paddle-wheels at the sides of a steam-vessel, as distinguished from the single stern-wheel used on some steamboats. Side-wheels have been superseded on ocean steamships and on many smaller steam-vessels by the screw propeller. See cuts under *paddle-wheel*.

II. *a.* Having side-wheels: as, a *side-wheel* steamer.

A wagon is a *side-wheel* craft [in whalers' idiom].
The Century, XL. 509.

side-wheeler (sīd'hwē″lėr), *n.* A side-wheel steamboat.

The Miami, a powerful and very fast *side-wheeler*, succeeded in eluding the Albemarle without receiving a blow from her ram.
The Century, XXXVI. 425.

side-whisker (sīd'hwis″kėr), *n.* That part of a man's beard which grows on the cheek; a whisker: generally in the plural: as, he wore *side-whiskers*, but no beard or mustache. [Colloq.]

side-winch (sīd'winch), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for light weights, consisting of a drum actuated by a crank and pinion, the whole being secured to the side of a beam or other support.

side-wind (sīd'wind), *n.* **1.** A wind blowing laterally or toward the side of anything, at any angle; *naut.*, specifically, a wind blowing on one side so that a ship may lay her course. Also called *beam-wind*.

Wee set saile againe, and sayled West alongst the coast with a fresh *side-winde*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 105.

Taking the advantage of a *side-wind*, we were driven back in a few hours' time as far as Monaco.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 360).

2. Figuratively, an indirect influence or agency; an oblique method or means.

I am a straightforward man, I believe. I don't go beating about for *side-winds*.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 9.

sidewinder (sīd'wīn″dėr), *n.* **1.** The small horned rattler or rattlesnake of the southwestern parts of the United States, *Crotalus* (*Æchmophrys*) *cerastes*. It is common in the desert region of the Gila and Colorado rivers in Arizona. The supra-orbital plate is developed into a little horn over each eye, much like those of the African horned viper figured under *Cerastes*, whence the specific (and also the subgeneric) name. Compare *sidewiper*.

2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *Webster.*

side-wings (sīd'wingz), *n. pl.* The openings in the wings of a theater affording side views of the stage.

It seems as if certain actors in some preceding comedy of his were standing at the *side-wings*, and critically watching the progress of the after-piece.
The Atlantic, XLVIII. 402.

★**side-wipe** (sīd'wīp), *n.* An indirect censure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sidewiper (sīd'wī″pėr), *n.* One of several small rattlesnakes, as the massasauga, which appear to wriggle sidewise with ease; a sidewinder. [Western U. S.]

sidewise (sīd'wīz), *adv.* [< *side*[1] + *-wise*.] **1.** Toward one side; in an inclining position: as, to hold the head *sidewise*.

If they beate spice, the morter must lie *side-wise*, for distinctions sake of the day [the Passover].
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

2. Laterally; on one side: as, the refraction of light *sidewise*.

Also *sideways*.

sidewise (sīd'wīz), *a.* [< *sidewise*, *adv.*] Directed or tending to one side; lateral in course or bearing; sideling: as, a *sidewise* glance; to make a *sidewise* leap. [Rare or colloq.]

sidi (sē'di), *n.* [Also *siddee*, *seedy*, formerly *siddie*, *syddie*, *seddee*; < Hind. *sīdī*, < Marathi *siddhī*, lord, master, < Ar. *saiyidī*, my lord, < *saiyid*, *seiyid*, lord. Cf. *Cid*.] **1.** In western India, an honorific appellation given to African Mohammedans.—**2** A Moor or African; a negro: so styled in the ports of western India.

Among the attendants of the Cambar Nabob . . . are several Abyssinian and Caffree slaves, called by way of courtesy *Seddees*, or Master.
J. Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, III. 167.

Sididæ (sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sida* + *-idæ*.] A family of daphniaceous or cladocerous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sida*, having natatorial antennæ with two unequal rami, and the intestine simple.

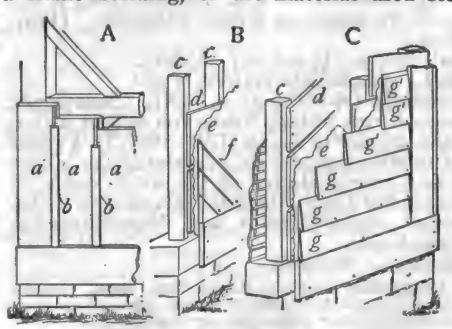
★**siding** (sī'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *side*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of taking sides; the attaching of one's self to a party; division into sides or parties. [Archaic.]

Discontents drove men into *sidings*.
Eikon Basilike.

As here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more than two years, so now there is an utter breach and sequestration amongst us.
Mass. Hist. Soc., Collections, III. 29. (From Gov. [Bradford's Letter Book.)

2. On railroads, a short additional track placed at the side of a main line, and connected at one or both ends with the main lines of rails by means of switches or points. It serves for enabling trains to pass each other in opposite directions, for withdrawing a slow train to allow a fast train moving in the same direction to pass, and for other uses.

3. The covering or boarding of the sides of a frame building, or the material used for



Siding.

A, siding of vertically matched boards *a*, with battens *b* nailed over the vertical joints; *B*, siding of diagonally arranged matched boards *f*; *c*, studs; *d*, sheathing of unmatched boards; *e*, paper sheathing; *C*, clapboard siding, *g* being rabbeted at the lower margins and *g'* simply overlapped; *c*, *d*, *e* as in *B*.

that purpose, as weather-boards, or boards or shingles otherwise prepared.—**4.** The dressing of timbers to their correct breadth, as in shipbuilding; also, the timbers so dressed.

The assorting of the *sidings* is subjected to the same general principles in the matter of qualities and widths.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxviii. (1886), p. 597.

siding-hook (sī'ding-hůk), *n.* A carpenters' tool used for marking accurately lengths of material to be fitted into determined spaces, as in fitting weather-boarding between a window-frame and a corner-board.

siding-machine (sī'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for sawing timber into boards; a resawing-machine.

sidings†, *adv.* [ME. *sidinges, syddynges;* with adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, < *side*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] Sideways; to one side.

Bot thow moste seke more southe, *syddynges* a lyttille, ffor he wille hafe sent hym-selfe sex myle large.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1039.

sidle (sī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sidled*, ppr. *sidling*. [< *side*^{1}, through the adj. *sideling*, taken as ppr.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To move sidewise or obliquely; edge along slowly or with effort; go aslant, as while looking in another direction.

He . . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Scott.*

"Bobby, come and sit on my knee, will you?" but Bobby preferred *sidling* over to his mother.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, x.

This is his [Carlyle's] usual way of treating unpleasant matters, *sidling* by with a deprecating shrug of the shoulders. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 146.

2. To saunter idly about in no particular direction. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To cause to move in a sidling manner; direct the course of sidewise. [Rare.]

Reining up Tomboy, she *sidled* him, snorting and glowing all over, close to the foot-path.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. viii.

sidling†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *sideling*.

Sidonian (sī-dō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Zidonian;* < L. *Sidonius*, < *Sidon*, < Gr. Σιδών, < Heb. *Tsīdhōn* (lit. 'fishing-place'), Sidon.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sidon, on the coast of Syria, the most important city of ancient Phenicia before the rise of Tyre, now called *Saida*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Sidon; especially, a Phenician living in Sidon or in the territory subject to it.

sie^1 (sī), *v.* [Also *sigh*, Sc. *sey;* (*a*) < ME. *sien, syen, sizen*, < AS. *sīgan* (pret. *sāh*, pl. **sigon*, pp. *sigen*), fall, sink, slide down, = OS. *sīgan* = OFries. *siga* = OHG. *sigan*, MHG. *sīgen* = Icel. *sīga*, fall, sink, slide down, refl. let oneself drop; orig. identical with (*b*) ME. *sihen*, < AS. **sīhan*, contr. *seón* (pret. **sāh*, pp. **sigen*), flow through, percolate, filter, sift, = MD. *sijghen*, D. *zijgen* = OHG. *sīhan*, MHG. *sīhen*, G. *seihen*, let flow or trickle, strain, filter, pass through a sieve, = Icel. *sía* (weak verb), filter; akin to AS. *sicerian* (= G. *sickern*), trickle, OHG. *seihhan*, MHG. G. *seichen* = LG. *seken*, make water, urinate, OHG. MHG. *seich*, G. *seiche*, urine; Teut. root **sihw;* cf. OBulg. *sichati*, make water, *sĭchŭ*, urine, Gr. *ἰκμάς*, moisture, Skt. √ *sich*, pour out. Hence ult. *sig, sigger, sike*^{1}, *sile*^{1}, *silt*. Cf. *sag, sink*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To sink; fall; drop; fall, as in a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.

For when she gan hire fader fer espie,
Wel neigh doun of hire hors she gan to *sye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 182.

2. To drop, as water; trickle. [Prov. Eng.]

The rede blod *seh* ut. *Old Eng. Hom.* (E. E. T. S.), I. 121.

II. *trans.* 1†. To sift. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455. —2. To strain, as milk. *Palsgrave.* [Prov. Eng.]

sie^1† (sī), *n.* [< *sie*^{1}, *v.*] A drop.

sie^2†. An obsolete preterit of *see*^{1}.

Sieboldia (sē-bōl'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte), named from Philipp Franz von *Siebold*, a German traveler in Japan (1796–1866).] A genus of urodele amphibians, containing the largest living representative of the whole order, *S. maxima* of Japan, the giant salamander. Also called *Cryptobranchus* and *Megalobatrachus* (which see).

siecle†, *n.* See *secle*.

Many trifling poemes of Homer, Ouid, Virgill, Catullus, and other notable writers of former ages . . . are come from many former *siecles* vnto our times.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 125.

siegburgite (sēg'bèrg-īt), *n.* [< *Siegburg* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil resin from Siegburg, near Bonn, in Prussia.

siege (sēj), *n.* [E. dial. also *sedge* (see *sedge*^{2}); < ME. *seige, sege*, < OF. *sege, siege*, a seat, throne, F. *siège* = Pr. *setge, sege* (cf. Sp. *sitio*, Pg. *as-sedio*, a siege) = It. *seggio* (cf. *sedia*), a chair, seat, < L. as if **sedium* (cf. ML. *assedium*, L. *obsidium*, a siege), < *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sedent*. Cf. *besiege, see*^{2}. Otherwise < LL. **sedicum*, < L. *sedes*, a seat.] 1. A seat; a throne. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the left syde of the Emperoures *Sege* is the *Sege* of his firste Wif, o degree lowere than the Emperour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 217.

Thow thiself that art plaunted in me chasedest out of the *sege* of my corage alle covetise of mortal thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice,
Lord Angelo hath to the public ear
Profess'd the contrary.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 101.

The knights masquers sitting in their several *sieges*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

2†. A fixed situation or position; station as to rank or class; specifically, of the heron, a station or an attitude of watchfulness for prey.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 22.

We'll to the field again;
. . . a hearn [heron] put from her *siege*,
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount
So high that to your view she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air.
Massinger, Guardian, i. 1.

3†. A camp; an encampment, especially as the seat of a besieging army.

Thei were loigged at a *seige* be-fore a Citee cleped Nablaise, that was a grete town and a riche, and plentevouse of alle goodes. . . . The Kynge Leodogan . . . hadde not peple in his reame sufficient to a-reyse hem fro the sege, ne to chase hem oute of his reame.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

4. The stationing or sitting down of an attacking force in a strong encampment before or around a fortified place, for the purpose of capturing it by continuous offensive operations, such as the breaching, undermining, or scaling of walls or other works, the destruction of its defenders, the cutting off of supplies, etc.; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged; besiegement; beleaguerment: as, to push the *siege;* to undergo a *siege;* hence, figuratively, a prolonged or persistent endeavor to overcome resistance maintained with the aid of a shelter or cover of any kind.

And with the Sunne the Beares also returned, sometime laying violent *siege* to their house.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

No fort so fensible, no wals so strong,
But that continuall battery will rive,
Or daily *siege*, through dispurvayaunce long.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 33.

5†. Stool; excrement; fecal matter.

How camest thou to be the *siege* of this moon-calf? Can he vent Trinculos? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 110.

6. In *mech.*: (*a*) The platform in a glass-furnace. (*b*) A workmen's table or bench. —7†. A flock, as of herons, bitterns, or cranes.

A *sege* of herons, and of bitterns.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Attack of a siege. See *attack*.—**To lay siege to.** See *lay*^{1}.—**To raise a siege.** See *raise*^{1}.

siege (sēj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieged*, ppr. *sieging*. [< *siege*, *n.* Cf. *besiege*.] To lay siege to; besiege; beleaguer; beset.

Thrice did Darius fall
Beneath my potencie; great Babylon,
Mighty in walls, I *sieg'd*, and seised on.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

siege-basket (sēj'bàs'ket), *n.* 1. A variety of mantlet made of osier or other wattled material. —2. A gabion.

siege-battery (sēj'bat'èr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

siege-cap (sēj'kap), *n.* A helmet of unusual thickness and weight, supposed to have been worn as a defense against missiles thrown from the walls of a besieged place.

siege-gun (sēj'gun), *n.* A cannon, too heavy for field-service, employed for battering and breaching purposes in siege operations. See cuts under *howitzer*.

siegenite (sē'gen-īt), *n.* [< *Siegen* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.*, a nickeliferous variety of the cobalt sulphid linnæite, found at Siegen in Prussia.



Obverse of Newark Siege-piece.

siege-piece (sēj'pēs), *n.* A coin, generally of unusual shape and rude workmanship, issued in a town or castle during a siege, when the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended. The English siege-pieces, made from plate melted down, and issued during the civil war by the followers of Charles I. at some of the chief royalist cities and castles (Beeston, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Scarborough, Pontefract), are noteworthy examples of the class.



Reverse of Newark Siege-piece (one shilling).—British Museum. (Size of original.)

siege-train (sēj'trān), *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, and equipments which are carried with an army for the purpose of attacking a fortified place.

siege-works (sēj'wèrks), *n. pl.* The offensive or protective structures, as breastworks, trenches, etc., prepared by an investing force before a besieged place.

Pope . . . surrounded the place by *siege-works* in which he could protect his men. *The Century*, XXXVI. 660.

siele†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ceil*.

Siemens armature. A form of armature invented by Siemens, and much used in dynamo-machines. It is essentially a cylinder wound longitudinally with copper wires or rods, and having its poles, when it is rotated in the field of the electromagnets, on opposite sides of the cylinder.

Siemens-Martin process. See *steel*.

Siemens process. See *steel*.

Siena marble. See *marble*, 1.

sience†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Cotgrave.*

Sienese (si-e-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siena* (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siena, a city and a province of central Italy, the ancient Sena Julia, formerly an independent republic.

The history of *Sienese* art is a fair and luminous record.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 43.

Sienese school of painting, one of the chief of the Italian schools of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, parallel in development to the early school of Florence, like which it had its origin in the Byzantine mannerism and rigidity. In general, this school is characterized by a coloring at once harmonious and brilliant, by a predilection for rich costumes and accessories, and by a notable power of sentimental expression. It is inferior to the Florentine school in the grouping of its figures and in vigor and correctness of drawing. Among the chief artists of the school are Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone di Martino, Lippo Memmi, and Ambrogio Lorenzetti, with the later Sano di Pietro and Matteo di Giovanni.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native of the city or province of Siena, or, collectively, the people of Siena.

sienite, *n.* See *syenite*.

sienitic, *a.* See *syenitic*.

sienna (si-en'ą), *n.* [< *Sienna*, < It. *Siena*, a city of central Italy; *terra di Siena*, Siena earth.] 1. A ferruginous ocherous earth, fine and smooth, used as a pigment in both oil and water-color painting. The finest is that obtained from Italy. *Raw sienna* is the native pigment prepared by simply drying the material which is taken from the mine or vein and afterward powdering. In composition and appearance it somewhat resembles yellow ocher, but it is deeper in tint and of a browner hue. It gives a highly chromatic orange-yellow, considerably darkened, its luminosity being about half that of a bright chrome-yellow. Its transparency is one of its important qualities, while opacity should be the characteristic of an ocher. *Burnt sienna* is the raw material roasted in a furnace before powdering. By this means the color is changed to a warm reddish brown similar to old mahogany. It is, like raw sienna, translucent in body.

2. The color of sienna pigment.

Siennese, *a.* and *n.* An occasional spelling of *Sienese*.

sienst, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Cotgrave.*

sierra (sier'ą), *n.* [< Sp. *sierra*, a saw, a saw-★like ridge of mountains, = Pr. Pg. It. *serra*, a saw, < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] 1. A chain of hills or mountains: used as part of the name of many mountain-chains in Spanish or formerly Spanish countries: as, the *Sierra* Nevada (in Spain and in California).

For miles and miles we skirt the Ragusan island of Meleda, long, slender, with its endless hills of no great height standing up like the teeth of a saw — a true *sierra* in miniature. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 193.

2. A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus cavalla*, a kind of Spanish mackerel. The sides of the body of the young are relieved by indistinct dark-yellowish spots, which are lost in the adult, and the spinous dorsal has no anterior black blotch. It is the largest species of its genus, and occasionally reaches a weight of 100 pounds. It inhabits the tropical Atlantic, and rarely visits the southern coast of the United States.

3. Same as *chromosphere*.

Sierra Leone fever, peach, etc. See *fever*^{1}, etc.

siesta (si-es'tä), *n.* [= F. *sieste* = G. *siesta*, < Sp. *siesta* = Pg. It. *sesta*, a nap taken at noon, lit. 'the sixth hour,' < L. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour after sunrise, the hour of noon, fem. of *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *noon*[1].] A midday rest or nap; an interval of sleep or repose taken in the hottest part of the day: a common practice in Spain and other hot countries.

The inhabitants were enjoying their *siesta*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 243.

sieur (siėr), *n.* [F., < L. *senior*, elder: see *senior*, *sir*.] A title of respect formerly used by the French, and still extant in law-practice.

Sieva bean. A variety, together with the Lima bean, of *Phaseolus lunatus*, a twining species with broad and curved or simitar-shaped pods containing few flat seeds.

sieve (siv), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sive*, *syve*; < ME. *sive*, *syve*, *sife*, *syfe*, *syffe*, < AS. *sife*, in oldest form *sibi* (= MD. *seve*, *sef*, D. *zeef* = MLG. LG. *seve* = OHG. *sib*, MHG. *sip*, G. *sieb*, *sip*), a sieve; cf. *sifethe*, *sifetha*, bran, *siftan*, sift: see *sift*.] **1.** An instrument for separating the finer from the coarser parts of disintegrated matter, by shaking it so as to force the former through meshes too small for the latter to pass. Sieves are made in many forms for a great variety of uses. See *hair-sieve*, *searce*, *screen*, *bolting-cloth*, etc.—**2.** Something for other use shaped like or in some way resembling the common circular sieve. (*a*) A basket of coarsely plaited straw or the like, so called because it is made with many small meshes or openings: locally used as a measure, about a bushel.

Sieves and half-*sieves* are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent Garden market.
Steevens, Notes on Shakspere's T. and C., ii. 2.

(*b*) A wide sheepskin-covered hoop used in some localities for holding wool.

There was a woman was cardin' wool, and after she carded it she put it into her *sieve*.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 240.

3. In *calico-printing*, a cloth extending over a vat which contains the color. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** Figuratively, a thing which lacks closeness of texture, or a person who lacks closeness of disposition; especially, a very frank or free-spoken person; one who lets out all that he knows.

Why, then, as you are a waiting-woman, as you are the *sieve* of all your lady's secrets, tell it me.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, i. 1.

Drum-sieve, a kind of sieve in extensive use among druggists, drysalters, and confectioners: so named from its form. It is used for sifting very fine powders, and consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom sections being covered with parchment or leather, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material sifted is at the same time saved from waste.—**Sieve and shears**, an old mode of divination. See *coscinomancy*.

Th' oracle of *sieve and shears*,
That turns as certain as the spheres.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 569.

Sieve of Eratosthenes, a contrivance for finding prime numbers. All the numbers from any limit to any other are written one below another at equal distances. A piece of paper is then cut out in a gridiron shape so that it can be laid down to cover all the numbers divisible by 2. Another piece covers all those divisible by 3; and so on until all but the prime numbers are covered.

sieve (siv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieved*, ppr. *sieving*. [Early mod. E. *sive*, *syve* (= MLG. *seven* = G. *sieben*), sift; from the noun. Cf. *sift*.] To cause the finer parts of to pass through or as if through a sieve; sift.

He . . . busies himselfe . . . in *syving* of Muck-hills and shop-dust, whereof he will boult a whole cart load to gain a bow'd pinne. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

It was supposed that in microbic diseases the blood "swarmed" with the specific germs, and, arrived in the renal circulation, they were in turn "*sieved* out."
Medical News, LII. 466.

The fibers of wood . . . are then *sieved* according to fineness. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.

sieve-beaked (siv'bēkt), *a.* Having a lamellate bill acting as a sieve, sifter, or strainer; lamellirostral.

sievebeaks (siv'bēks), *n. pl.* The lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese: a translation of the technical name *Lamellirostres*.

sieve-cell (siv'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a tubular cell having on its walls one or more sharply circumscribed thin areas which are perforated so as to resemble a sieve. These thin perforated areas are known as *sieve-plates*, while the perforations are called *sieve-pores*. In *Angiospermæ* the lateral walls of the cell are generally unthickened and devoid of *sieve-plates*, while the end cell-wall is developed as a single *sieve-plate*. In *Gymnospermæ* and *Pteridophyta*, the lateral walls are abundantly supplied with *sieve-plates*. *Sieve-cells* form the essential constituent of the *phloëm* of the vascular bundle and conduct downward the elaborated sap consisting of carbohydrates, protein substances, etc. Also called *cribrose cells*.


Sieve-cells of *Cucurbita Pepo*, highly magnified.

These perforations [of the cell-wall] often occur in groups both upon the cell-wall and upon the septum between superposed cells, and give rise to a remarkable sieve-like structure, in which case they are termed *sieve-cells*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 87.

sieve-disk (siv'disk), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-plate*, 2.

sieve-hypha (siv'hī″fä), *n.* In *bot.*, a hypha which exhibits more or less perfect sieve-plates, as in certain laminariaceous seaweeds.

sieve-like (siv'līk), *a.* In *anat.*, cribriform; ethmoid.

sieve-plate (siv'plāt), *n.* **1.** A bone or other hard, flat part full of little holes; a foraminulose plate or surface; specifically, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—**2.** In *bot.*, one of the panels or thin areas of a sieve-cell. See *sieve-cell*.—**3.** In *paper-manuf.*, a strainer for paper-pulp; a knotter; a sifting-machine.

sieve-pore (siv'pōr), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the pores or openings through the sieve-plate permitting communication between contiguous sieve-cells. See *sieve-cell*.

sievest, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *cives*. See *cive*. *Hollyband's Dict.*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

sieve-tissue (siv'tish″ö), *n.* In *bot.*, tissue composed of sieve-tubes.

sieve-tube (siv'tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-cell*.

sieve-vessel (siv'ves″el), *n.* In *bot.*, an inappropriate name for *sieve-cell* or *sieve-tube*.

sieveyer† (siv'yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *siveyer*; < *sieve* + *-yer*.] A maker of sieves.

William Siveyer was born at Shincliffe in this bishoprick, where his father was a *siveyer* or sieve-maker.
Fuller, Worthies, Durham, I. 486.

sifac (sē'fak), *n.* [Malagasy.] The babakoto or short-tailed indri of Madagascar, *Indris brevicaudatus*. It varies to nearly white, when it is also called *simpouné* and venerated by the Malagasies. See cut under *indri*.

Sifatite (si-fā'tīt), *n.* [< Ar. *sifāt*, attributes, + *-ite*[2].] A member of a Mohammedan sect or school which believes that God's attributes are eternally part of his being.

A third sect, that of the *Sifatites* (Partisans of the Attributes), contended energetically against the two former [Jabarites and Motazilites]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 592.

sifflet† (sif'l), *v.* [< ME. *siflen*, *syflen*, < OF. (and F.) *siffler*, whistle, = Pr. *siblar*, *ciblar*, *siular* = Sp. *silbar* = Pg. *sibilar* = It. *sibilare*, *sibillare*, < L. *sibilare*, LL. also *sifilare*, < *sibilus*, hissing: see *sibilate*.] To breathe or blow with a softly sibilant sound; whistle; hiss.

After the sesoun of somer wyth the soft wyndez,
Quen zeferus *syflez* hym-self on sedez & erbez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 517.

siffle (sif'l), *n.* [< *siffle*, *v.*] A sibilant râle. See *râle*.

sifflement† (sif'l-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sifflement*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling, or a whistle-like sound.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements*.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, i. 1.

sifflet (sif'let), *n.* [< F. *siflet*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] A whistle or cat-call sometimes used in playhouses.

siffleur (si-flėr'), *n.* [F.: name given by Canadian voyageurs.] The whistler, or hoary marmot, *Arctomys pruinosus*.

sifflōt (sif'flėt), *n.* [With accom. term. (as if < G. *flöte*, flute), < F. *sifloter*, whistle, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] In *music*, a whistle-flute; in the organ, a flute-stop having a whistling tone.

sift (sift), *v.* [< ME. *siften*, *syften*, < AS. *siftan*, *syftan* = MD. *siften*, D. *ziften* = LG. *siften*, MLG. LG. also *sichten* (> G. *sichten* = Dan. *sigte* = Sw. *sikta* = Icel. *sikta*, *sigta*), sift (whence Dan. *sigte* = Sw. *sikta*, a sieve); connected with *sife*, *sibi*, a sieve: see *sieve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause the finer parts of to pass through a sieve; part or separate the larger and smaller elements of, by shaking in a sieve; bolt: as, to *sift* meal, powder, sand, or lime; to *sift* the flour from the bran.

I saw about this place, as well as on the spot of the antient Arsinoe, near Faiume, the people *sifting* the sand in order to find seals and medals.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 58.

2. To pass or shake through or from anything in the manner of a sieve; pour out or stir up loosely, like particles falling from a sieve: as, to *sift* sand through the fingers; to *sift* sugar upon a cake.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show.
Dryden.

When you mix two gases together and then pass them through a thin piece of blacklead, the lightest gas comes out quickest, and is as it were *sifted* from the other.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 176.

The deepest pathos of Phœbe's voice and song, moreover, came *sifted* through the golden texture of a cheery spirit, and was somehow interfused with the quality thence acquired. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

3. To act upon or about as if by means of a sieve; examine with close scrutiny; subject to minute analysis: used with a great variety of applications: sometimes with *out*: as, to *sift* the good from the bad; to *sift out* the truth of the matter; to *sift* a proposition.

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 12.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and *sifted*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xiii.

You must speak with this wench, Rat—this Effie Deans—you must *sift* her a wee bit.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

A confused mass of testimony, which he did not *sift*, which he did not even read. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sift*, *Bolt*, *Strain*, *Screen*. *Sift* is used especially of action by means of a sieve, or of anything serving as a sieve, as an independent instrument; *bolt*, of the separation of meal and bran, or of the different grades of meal or flour, or the like, by the mechanism of a mill. *Strain* and *screen* are used of analogous action upon liquids and coarser solids.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pass or fall loosely or scatteringly, as if through the meshes of a sieve: as, the dust or the snow *sifted* through the crevices; the light *sifts* from the clouds.—**2.** To practise detailed scrutiny or investigation; make close examination.

With many a courtly wile she pry'd and *sifted*,
His parentage and family to find.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 150.

sift (sift), *n.* [< *sift*, *v. i.*] Something that falls or passes as if from the meshes of a sieve; sifting or sifted material. [Rare.]

sifter (sif'tėr), *n.* [< *sift* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sifts, in any sense; especially, one employed in the operation of sifting loose matter.

Though the stile nothing delight the daintie eare of the curious *sifter*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.

In a dust-yard lately visited the *sifters* formed a curious sight; they were almost up to their middle in dust, ranged in a semi-circle in front of that part of the heap which was being worked.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 191.

2. A sieve, particularly one differing in form and use from the common sieve, as for sorting matter of differing sizes, sifting ashes from partly burned coal, or the like. An *ash-sifter* is usually square or oblong, provided with a handle and sometimes a cover, and shaken over a box or barrel.

3. *pl.* Specifically, in *ornith.*, the lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese; sievebeaks.

sifting (sif'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sift*, *v.*] A searching or investigating.

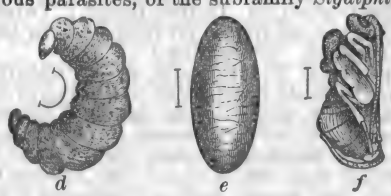
sifting-machine (sif'ting-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a sieve-plate.

sig[1] (sig), *v.* A dialectal form of *sie*[1].

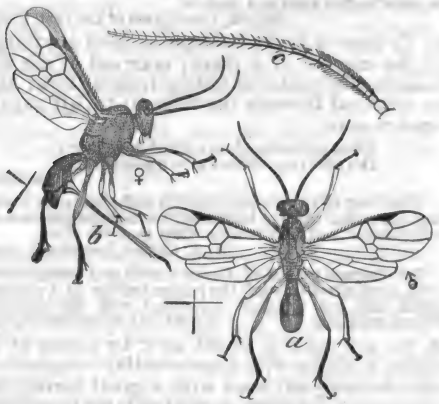
sig[2] (sig), *n.* [< *sig*[1], *v.*] Urine; stale urine. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Sigalphinæ (sig-al-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigalphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Braconidæ*, division *Cryptogastres*, typified by the genus *Sigalphus*, and containing only this genus and *Allodorus*.

Sigalphus (si-gal'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the subfamily *Sigalphinæ*, having the fourth and fifth abdominal segments concealed under the carapace. Thirty-two


Sigalphus curculionis.
d, larva; *e*, cocoon; *f*, pupa. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

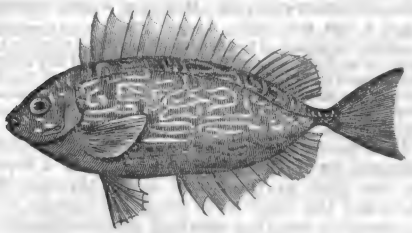
species are known in Europe, and six in North America. *S. curculionis* of the United States is a common parasite



Sigalphus curculionis.
a, male, dorsal view; *b*, female, side view; *c*, antenna, greatly enlarged. (Hair-lines indicate natural sizes of *a* and *b*.)

of the destructive plum-curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*. The European species are parasitic upon bark-boring beetles and leaf-mining larvæ.

Siganidæ (si-gan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siganus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teuthidoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Siganus*. They have the abdominal (vertebral) about as long as the caudal region; the rayed parts of the dorsal and anal fins subequal and shorter than the spinous parts; the ventrals



Siganus striolatus, one of the *Siganidæ*.

each with two marginal (external and internal) spines, between which intervene three rays; the head with its rostral section moderate; and no epipleurals. They are also remarkable for the constancy of the number of rays, the dorsal having thirteen spines and ten rays, and the anal seven spines and nine rays. About 40 species are known, all confined to the Indo-Pacific oceans, as *Siganus striolatus*.

siganoid (sig'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siganus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siganidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Siganidæ*.

Siganus (sig'a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *sidjan*.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Siganidæ*. See cut under *Siganidæ*.

sigaret (sig'a-ret), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Sigaretus*.

Sigaretidæ (sig-a-ret'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigaretus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, united by modern conchologists with *Naticidæ*. Also *Sigaretæ*, *Sigaretea*, *Sigareti*, and *Sigaretina*.

Sigaretus (sig-a-rē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1757), < *sigaret*, name of a shell.] In *conch.*,



Sigaretus (Naticina) papilla.



Sigaretus haliotoides.

the typical genus of *Sigaretidæ*. *Cuvier*, 1799.

Sigaultian (si-gâl'ti-an), *a.* [< *Sigault* (see def.) + *-i-an*.] Pertaining to Sigault, a French surgeon.—**Sigaultian section** or **operation**, symphyseotomy.

sigget†, *v.* A Middle English form of *say*[1].

sigger (sig'er), *v. i.* [A freq. of *sig*[1].] To trickle through a cranny or crevice; ooze as into a mine; leak. [Prov. Eng.]

sigh[1] (sī), *v.* [< ME. *sighen*, *syghen*, *sigen* (pret. *sigede*, *sighede*, *sighte*, *syghte*, *sicht*), var. of *siken*, *syken* (pret. *sikede*, *sykede*, *syked*), < AS. *sīcan*, *sȳcan* (pret. **sāc*, pp. **sicen*); cf. freq. *sīcetan*, *sicettan*, *siccettan*, *siccitan*, sigh, sob (> ME. **sihten*, sigh, *siht*, a sigh); Sw. *sucka* = Dan. *sukke*, sigh, groan; prob. ult. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To heave or draw a sigh (see *sigh*, *n.*); make an audible inspiration and expiration indicative of some emotion; make an expressive respiratory sound: as, to *sigh* with grief or disappointment, or (less commonly) from satisfaction or the sense of relief.

& sche, sore *siking*, seide that sche wold,
Sche hoped, thurth goddes grace.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5209.

Therwithal she sore *sighte*,
And he bigan to glad hire as he mighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1217.

From out her heart she *sighed*, as she must read
Of folk unholpen in their utmost need.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 110.

Hence—**2.** To experience an oppressive mental sensation; yearn or long, as from a special access of emotion or desire: often with *for*: as, to *sigh for* the good old times.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

Sighing o'er his bitter fruit
For Eden's drupes of gold.
Whittier, Lay of Old Time.

It was not indeed ever to become such a definitely presentable rule of life as we often *sigh for*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 253.

3. To make a sound resembling or suggestive of a sigh; sound with gentle or subdued mournfulness: said of things, especially the wind and its effects.

Nothing was audible except the *sighing* of the wind.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

II. *trans.* To emit, use, or act upon or in regard to with sighs or in sighing; utter, express, lament, etc., with sighing utterance or feeling: used poetically with much latitude: as, to *sigh* out one's love, pleasure, or grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 121.

I approach'd the ass,
And straight he weeps, and *sighs* some sonnet out
To his fair love. *Marston*, Satires, iii. 63.

Ages to come, and Men unborn,
Shall bless her Name, and *sigh* her Fate.
Prior, Ode presented to the King (1695), st. 3.

sigh[1] (sī), *n.* [< ME. *sygh*, var. of *sike*, *sik* (cf. Sw. *suck* = Dan. *suk*); < *sigh*[1], *v.*] A sudden involuntary deep-drawn inspiration of breath, followed by its more or less audible expiration, usually expressive of some emotion or sensation: as, a *sigh* of grief, chagrin, relief, pleasure, or fatigue.

Withinne the temple, of *sykes* hot as fyr
I herde a swow that gan aboute renne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 246.

My *sighs* are many, and my heart is faint. Lam. i. 22.

She sighed a *sigh* of ineffable satisfaction, as if her cup of happiness were now full.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

sigh[2], *v.* See *sic*[1].

sigh[3]†. A Middle English preterit of *see*[1].

sigher (sī'ėr), *n.* [< *sigh*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who sighs.

I could wish myself a sigh to be so chid, or at least a *sigher* to be comforted.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

sighful (sī'fûl), *a.* [< *sigh*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of or causing sighs; mournful. [Rare.]

And, in a Caue hard-by, he roareth out
A *sigh-full* Song.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

sighingly (sī'ing-li), *adv.* With sighing.

sight[1] (sīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes ★*site*; < ME. *sight*, *sighte*, *syghte*, *sihte*, *syhte*, *siht*, *sihthe*, earlier with a prefix, *isiht*, < AS. *gesihth*, *gesiehth*, *gesyhth* (= OS. *gesiht* = MD. *gesicht*, D. *gezigt* = MLG. *gesichte*, *sichte* = OHG. *gesiht*, *gisiht*, MHG. *gesiht*, *gesihte*, *gesichte*, G. *gesicht*, also MHG. *siht*, G. *sicht* = Sw. Dan. *sigte*), sight, vision, a thing seen, aspect, respect; with formative *-th*, later *-t*, < *seón* (pret. *seah*, pp. *gesegen*), see: see *see*[1].] **1.** The power of seeing; the faculty of vision; ability to perceive objects by means of the eyes: commonly reckoned the first of the five senses. Extent of the power of seeing is expressed by the phrases *long* or (better) *far sight*, and *short* or (better) *near sight* (in physiology, technically, *hypermetropic* or *presbyopic vision* and *myopic vision*, respectively). Formerly, but not now, used in the plural with reference to more than one subject.

Grete and huge was the duste that a-roos, that troubled sore their *sightes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

Why cloud they [the eyes of heaven] not their *sights* perpetually,
If this be true, which makes me pale to read it?
Shak., Pericles, i. 1. 74.

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Milton, S. A., l. 67.

2. A seeing or looking; a vision or view; visual perception or inspection: with or without an article: as, to get a *sight*, or catch or lose *sight*, of an object; at first *sight*; a cheerful *sight*; to get out of one's *sight*.

That blisful *sight* softneth al my sorwe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 50.

A cloud received him out of their *sight*. Acts i. 9.

She with her nurse, her husband, and child,
In poor array their *sights* beguild.
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

A *sight* of you, Mr. Harding, is good for sore eyes.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xii.

3. Scope of vision; limit of visual perception; seeing-distance; range of the eyes; open view: as, to put something out of *sight*.

Contrariwise, in the Plaines [of Peru], iust by in *site*, they haue their summer from October to Aprill, the rest their Winter. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 874.

4. Gaze; look; view; visual attention or regard: as, to fix one's *sight* upon a distant landmark.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,
And at a distance see superior light.
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

He many Empires pass'd;
When fair Britannia fix'd his *Sight* at last.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Hence—**5.** Mental regard or consideration; estimation; judgment; way of looking upon or thinking about a subject; point of view.

Let my life . . . be precious in thy *sight*. 2 Ki. i. 13.

Thou hast made our false Prophets to be found a lie in the *sight* of all the people.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6. The state of being seen; visual presence; a coming into view or within the range of vision: as, to know a person by or at *sight*; to honor a draft on *sight*.

But you, faire Sir, whose honourable *sight*
Doth promise hope of helpe and timely grace,
Mote I beseech to succour his sad plight?
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 25.

This is the place appointed for our meeting,
Yet comes she [not]; I'm covetous of her *sight*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

7. An insight; an opportunity for seeing or studying, as something to be learned.

I gave my time for nothing on condition of his giving me a *sight* into his business.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 385. (*Davies.*)

Hence—**8.** An opportunity for doing something; an opening; a chance; a "show": as, he has no *sight* against his opponent. [Colloq.]—**9**†. Look; aspect; manner of appearing.

She sit in halle with a sorweful *sighte*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1832.

10. Something seen or to be seen; a spectacle; a show; used absolutely, a striking spectacle; a gazing-stock; something adapted to attract the eyes or fix attention: as, the *sights* of a town; he was a *sight* to behold.

Het was a god *seyt* to se.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. Ex. iii. 3.

It was not very easy to our primitive friends to make themselves *sights* and spectacles, and the scorn and derision of the world. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Hence—**11.** A number or quantity wonderful to see or contemplate; a surprising multitude or multiplicity presented to view or attention; a great many, or a great deal: as, what a *sight* of people! it must have taken a *sight* of work (to accomplish something). [Colloq.]

Where is so great a strength of money, i. where is so huge a *syght* of mony.
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a bomynable *syght* of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., viii.

12. An aid to seeing. Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* The eyes; spectacles. [Old or prov. Eng.]

Bought me two new pair of spectacles of Turlington; . . . his daughter, he being out of the way, do advise me two very young *sights*, and that that will help me most.
Pepys, Diary, III. 279.

(*b*) An aperture through which to look; in old armor, a perforation for the eye through the helmet; now, especially, a small piece (generally one of two pieces in line) with an aperture, either vacant (plain) or containing a lens (telescopic), on a surveying or other instrument, for aid in bringing an object observed into exact line with the point of observation: as, the *sights* of a quadrant or a compass.

Their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 121.

(*c*) A device for directing the aim of a firearm, the most common sort being a metal pin set on top of the barrel near the muzzle. There are often two, one near the muzzle and the other at the breech, the latter having a notch or hole through which the former is seen when the gun is pointed: in this case they are called *fore-sight* or *front sight*, and *hind-sight* or *breech-sight*. Firearms intended for long range are fitted with sights marked for different elevations, or adjustable, by the use of which the aim can be taken for distances of several hundred yards. See *bead-sight*, *peep-sight*, and cuts under *revolver* and *gun*.

All guns fitted with a front *sight* on the top of the piece between the trunnions have what is called a clearance-angle. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 358.

13. An aim or an observation taken by looking along the course of a gun or an instrument; in *gun.*, specifically, the leveling or aiming of a gun by the aid of its sights; *naut.*, an instrumental observation of the sun or other heavenly body for determining the position of a vessel; in *surveying*, the fixing, by sight with an instrument, of the relative position of an object for the purpose of alinement. *Coarse sight*, in shooting, implies an aim taken by exposing a large part of the front sight to the eye in covering the object; *fine sight* implies a careful aim taken by exposing only the summit of the front sight. See *bead*, *n.*, 4.

Hence—**14.** A straight stretch of road, as one along which a sight may be taken in surveying; a line uninterrupted by a bend or an elevation: as, go on three *sights*, and stop at the first house. Also called *look*. [Western U. S.]—**15.** In *picture-framing*, that part of a picture of any kind which is exposed to view within the edge of a frame or mat; the whole of the space within the frame.—**After sight**, in *com.*, after presentation.—**Angle of sight.** See *angle*[3].—**Aperture-sight.** Same as *open bead-sight* (which see, under *bead-sight*).—**At short sight.** See *short*.—**At sight.** (*a*) Immediately; as soon as seen; without study or practice: as, to read a piece of music *at sight;* to shoot *at sight*. (*b*) In *com.*, on presentation.—**Bill of sight.** See *bill*[3].—**Buckhorn-sight**, a form of rear sight used for rifles: so called from a fancied resemblance of the curved ears adjacent to the sighting-notch to the horns of a deer.—**Field of sight.** Same as *field of vision* (which see, under *field*).—**In sight.** (*a*) Within the power or range of vision; in or into a state of visibility to an observer or observers: as, the ship hove *in sight*.

> The Spanish fleet thou canst not see—because
> It is not yet *in sight!* *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) Within view or seeing distance; in a position permitting sight or observation: with *of*: as, to be *in sight of* land.

> *In sight of* quiet sands and seas.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Felise.

(*c*) Within the range of observation or knowledge; known from inspection, search, or inquiry; that can be calculated upon as existing or available: as, the ore *in sight* in a mine; the amount of grain *in sight* for market. (*d*) In estimation or consideration; as seen or judged; according to mental perception: with a possessive pronoun: as, to do what is right *in one's own sight*.—**Line of sight**, the right line joining the object looked at and the eye of the observer.—**Natural angle of sight**, in *gun.*, the angle included between the natural line of sight and the axis of the piece prolonged.—**Natural line of sight**, the line of metal of a piece along which the eye ranges.—**Nocturnal sight.** Same as *day-blindness*.—**On** or **upon sight.** Same as *at sight*.—**Out of sight.** (*a*) Beyond or away from the field of vision; hidden from view, especially by distance; not in sight.

> *Out of sight*, out of mind. *Popular saying.*

(*b*) Beyond all comparison; to or in a transcendent degree; in an unrivaled manner: as, to beat an opponent *out of sight*, as in a game or an election. [Colloq.]

> I took to bed . . . the impression that he [Skobeleff] was *out of sight* the most muscular and independent thinker of any Russian I had met.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 13.

Point of sight. See *point*[1].—**Quarter-sights**, in *gun.*, notches or marks made in or on the upper quarters of the base-ring of a gun above a horizontal plane tangent to the upper parts of the trunnions, formerly used in connection with the muzzle-sights to give the gun an elevation ranging from point-blank to 3°.—**Reflecting sight.** See *reflecting*.—**Second sight**, a faculty of internal sight supposed to be possessed by some persons, whereby they see distant objects or occurrences, or foresee future events, as if present before their eyes: so called because it takes the place of natural sight, which for the time is in abeyance. Belief in this faculty, and seemingly strong evidences of its reality, have existed among nearly all races from the earliest period of history. In modern Europe they abound most among people of Celtic origin, and especially those of the Highlands and islands of Scotland. See *clairvoyance*.—**Slit bar-sight.** See *bar*[1], 16.—**Telescopic sight**, a small telescope mounted as a rear sight or breech-sight upon a small-arm or cannon, so as to vary the angles of sight in aiming for long ranges.—**To heave in sight.** See *heave*.—**To lose sight of.** (*a*) To cease to see; cease to have knowledge of: as, we shortly *lost sight of* land; I *lost sight of* my friend for many years. (*b*) To overlook; omit to take into calculation: as, you *lose sight of* my last argument.—**To put out of sight.** (*a*) To place out of the range of vision; hide. (*b*) To consume. [Slang.]

> The raw spirits that they [Poles] *put out of sight* without so much as winking struck me with abject amazement.
> *Arch. Forbes*, War between France and Germany, II. 255.

To take sight of something, to bring it into the direct line of view by instrumental means, as in aiming or leveling a gun or a quadrant.—**Vernier-scale sight**, in a rifle, a back-sight which can be accurately adjusted by means of a vernier attachment. The bar of the sight carries a slotted scale, and the peep-sight is raised or depressed by a screw.

sight[1] (sīt), *v. t.* [= Sw. *sigta* = Dan. *sigte*, aim at; from the noun.] **1.** To come in sight or get sight of; bring into view, especially into one's own view, as by approach or by search; make visible to one's self: as, to *sight* land; to *sight* game.

> Spanish ships of war at sea! we have *sighted* fifty-three.
> *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

2. To take a sight of; make an observation of, especially with an instrument: as, to *sight* a star.—**3.** In *com.*, to present to sight; bring under notice: as, to *sight* a bill (that is, to present it to the drawee for acceptance).—**4.** To direct upon the object aimed at by means of a sight or sights, as a firearm.

> The shot struck just as a brave and skilful officer was *sighting* the piece. *J. K. Hosmer*, Color-Guard, xv.

5. To provide with sights, or adjust the sights of, as a gun or an instrument.

> It is the rifling, *sighting*, and regulation of the arm that makes a perfect match-rifle.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 146.

To sight an anchor, to heave it up to see its condition.

sight[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *sigh*[1].

sight-bar (sīt′bär), *n.* A bar of metal forming part of the breech-sight of a cannon, having the range marked on it in yards or degrees.

sight-draft (sīt′draft), *n.* In *com.*, a draft payable at sight—that is, on presentation. Also *sight-bill*.

sighted (sī′ted), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having eyesight; capable of seeing. [Rare.]

> A partially *sighted* girl dreams repeatedly of a wide river, and is afraid of being dashed across it, while anxious to secure the flowers on the opposite bank, which she dimly sees. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 33.

2. Having sight of some special character; seeing in a particular way: in composition: as, far- or long-*sighted*, near- or short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*, sharp-*sighted*.—**3.** Having a sight; fitted with a sight or sights, as a firearm; by extension, arranged with sights so that a certain definite distance can be reached by using the sights: as, a rifle *sighted* for a thousand yards.

sighten (sī′tn), *v. t.* [< *sight*[1] + *-en*[1].] In *calico-printing*, to add a fugitive color to (a paste), to enable the printer to see whether the figures are well printed or otherwise.

sightening (sīt′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sighten*, *v.*] A color used temporarily to enable a calico-printer to judge of the pattern.

sight-feed (sīt′fēd), *a.* Noting a lubricator in which the feeding of the lubricant is visible through a tube of glass, continuity, control, and uniformity of feeding being thus assured.

sightful (sīt′fûl), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ful*.] Having full sight; clear-sighted.

> 'Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both *sightfull* and witfull.
> *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

sightfulness† (sīt′fûl-nes), *n.* Clearness of sight.

> Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

sight-hole (sīt′hōl), *n.* A hole to see through.

> The generator is provided with a door, fuel-hopper, and valve, stoke- and *sight-holes*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 66.

sighting-notch (sī′ting-noch), *n.* The notch, nick, or slot in the middle of the hind-sight of a firearm.

sighting-shot (sī′ting-shot), *n.* A shot made for ascertaining the qualities of a firearm, and discovering whether the projectile will strike the spot aimed at, or another point a little above or to one side of it, as is often the case.

sightless (sīt′les), *a.* [< ME. *sighteles;* < *sight*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Lacking sight; blind.

> Ysaac
> Wurthede *sighteles* and elde swac.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1528.
>
> The *sightless* Milton, with his hair
> Around his placid temples curled.
> *Wordsworth*, The Italian Itinerant.

2†. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

> Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 45.

3†. Not appearing to sight; invisible.

> Heav'n's cherubim, horsed
> Upon the *sightless* couriers of the air.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 23.

sightlessly (sīt′les-li), *adv.* In a sightless manner.

sightlessness (sīt′les-nes), *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight.

sightliness (sīt′li-nes), *n.* The state of being sightly; comeliness; pleasing appearance.

> Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness*. *Fuller*, Holy State (1648), p. 290.

sightly (sīt′li), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Pleasing to the eye; affording gratification to the sense of sight; esthetically pleasing.

> It lies as *sightly* on the back of him
> As great Alcides' shows upon an ass.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 143.

> A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

sight-opening (sīt′ōp″ning), *n.* In *armor*, the opening in the front of the helmet, whether fixed or movable, through which the wearer looks out. Greek helmets requiring sight-openings were less common than some other forms. Roman war-helmets left the face exposed, but the helmets of the middle ages, beginning toward the end of the twelfth century, uniformly covered the face, and the management of the sight-opening was the most important consideration in the design and construction of these. Compare *helmet*, *heaume*, *armet*, *basinet*, *lumière*, *œillère*.

sight-pouch (sīt′pouch), *n.* A long, slender case for carrying the breech-sight of a gun, suspended from the shoulder.

sight-reader (sīt′rē″dėr), *n.* One who reads at sight (something usually requiring previous study); specifically, a musician who can accurately sing or play musical notes on first seeing them, without previous study or practice.

> As a *sight-reader*, he [Reisenauer] was supreme. I have seen him take a complicated orchestral score in manuscript and play it off at the first reading.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 728.

sight-reading (sīt′rē″ding), *n.* The act or process of reading a piece of music, or a passage in a foreign tongue, at first sight, generally as a test of proficiency.

sight-seeing (sīt′sē″ing), *n.* The act of seeing sights; a going about for the purpose of seeing interesting things.

sight-seeker (sīt′sē″kėr), *n.* One who goes about in search of sights.

sight-seer (sīt′sē″ėr), *n.* One who is fond of, or who goes to see, sights or curiosities. as, the streets were crowded with eager *sight-seers*.

> Whenever he travelled abroad, he was a busy *sight-seer*.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 166.

sight-shot (sīt′shot), *n.* Distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. [Rare.]

> It only makes me run faster from the place 'till I get as it were out of *sightshot*. *Cowley*, Works (ed. 1707), II. 701.

sight-singing (sīt′sing″ing), *n.* In *music*, vocal sight-reading. See *sight-reader*.

sightsman (sīts′man), *n.*; pl. *sightsmen* (-men). [< *sight's*, poss. of *sight*[1], + *man*.] **1**†. One who points out the sights or objects of interest of a place; a local guide.

> In the first place our *sights-man* (for so they name certain persons here who get their living by leading strangers about to see the city) went to the Palace Farnese.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 6, 1644.

2. One who reads music readily at sight.

sight-vane (sīt′vān), *n.* A piece of brass or other metal, with a hole or slit in it, attached to a quadrant, azimuth compass, or other instrument, through which aperture the observation is made. See cut under *prismatic*.

sight-worthy (sīt′wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Worth seeing.

> In our universities, . . . where the worst College is more *sight-worthy* than the best Dutch Gymnasium.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, III. iv. 4.
>
> The most *sight-worthy* and meritorious thing in the whole drama. *New York Tribune*, May 14, 1862.

sighty†, *a.* [< ME. *syghty, sity;* < *sight* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Appearing to sight; visible. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.—**2.** Glaring; glittering. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.

sigil (sij′il), *n.* [< L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark, token, sign, the device on a seal: see *sign*. Cf. *seal*[2], ult. < L. *sigillum*.] A seal; an abbreviated sign or signature; also, an occult stamp, mark, or sign, as in magic or astrology. See *signature*, 2.

> She . . .
> . . . gave me charms and *sigils*, for defence
> Against ill tongues that scandal innocence.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 606.
>
> Sign and *sigil*, word of power,
> From the earth raised keep and tower.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

★**Sigillaria** (sij-i-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < L. *sigillum*, a seal: see *sigil*.] A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants, type of the family *Sigillariaceæ*, in the order *Lycopodiales*, especially characteristic of the Middle Coal Measures. *Sigillaria* is a tree often of large size, and chiefly known by the peculiar markings on the trunk, which in some respects resemble those which characterize *Lepidodendron*. These markings are leaf-scars, and they occur spirally distributed around the stem, and generally arranged on vertical ridges or ribs. Great numbers of species have been described, the variations in the form and arrangement of the leaf-scars and of the vascular scars being the points chiefly relied on for specific distinction. The leaf of *Sigillaria* is similar in form and structure to that of *Lepidodendron*. The cones, somewhat resembling

Lepidostrobus, are pedicellate, the heterosporous sporangia being borne ventrally on the narrowed bases of the spirally arranged bracts. It thus appears that a portion, at least, of the sigillarias are very closely related to the lepidodendrons, though certain types of sigillarias are regarded by some paleobotanists as transitional to the gymnosperms.

sigillarian (sij-i-lā′ri-an), *a.* Belonging or related to *Sigillaria*.

The author has demonstrated a peculiarity in the origin of the medulla of the *Sigillarian* and Lepidodendroid plants. *Nature*, XLI. 573.

sigillaroid, sigillarioid (sij′i-lā-roid, sij-i-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Sigillaria* + *-oid*.] Same as *sigillarian*.

Lepidodendroid and *sigillaroid* plants abound. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 345.

sigillary (sij′i-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. **sigillarius* (LL. as a noun, a maker of seals), < *sigillum*, a seal: see *sigil*.] Of the nature of a seal; connected with a seal or with sealing.

Yr summons for my Court at Warley, with all those *sigillary* formalities of a perfect instrument. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Thurland.

sigillate (sij′i-lāt), *a.* [< L. *sigillatus*, adorned with figures, < *sigillum*, a mark, device, seal: see *sigil*.] 1. In *ceram.*, decorated with impressed patterns.—2. In *bot.*, marked as if with the impressions of a seal, as the rhizome of Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum*.—3. Expressly indicated.—**Sigillate distribution**, distribution indicated by *all*, *some*, etc.

sigillated (sij′i-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sigillate* + *-ed*².] Same as *sigillate*.—**Sigillated ware**, pottery decorated with patterns by means of stamps.

sigillation (sij-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< *sigillate* + *-ion*.] The decoration of pottery by means of molds or stamps applied to the surface.

sigillative† (sij′i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *sigillatif*, < L. *sigillatus*, adorned with figures or devices: see *sigillate*.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

Sigillatif: . . . *Sigillative*, sealable, apt to seale; made of wax. *Cotgrave* (ed. 1611).

sigillography (sij-i-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *sigillum*, a seal, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study or science of seals; knowledge of the kinds and uses of seals.

It is only of late years that much attention has been paid to Byzantine *sigillography*. *Athenæum*, No. 3072, p. 341.

sigla (sig′lä), *n. pl.* [LL., abbr. of L. *sigilla*, pl. of *sigillum*, a mark, seal: see *sigil*, *seal*².] A monogram, usually an abbreviation of a proper name, especially one engraved upon the seal of a seal-ring, as was common in the middle ages.

siglaton†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

siglos (sig′los), *n.*; pl. *sigli* (-lī). [< Gr. *σίγλος*, *σικλος* (see def.): see *shekel*.] A silver coin issued by the kings of ancient Persia; a silver daric. Its normal weight was about 86.45 grains, and 20 sigli were equivalent to one gold daric. (See *daric*.) The siglos, like the daric, bore on the obverse a figure of ★the King of Persia represented as an archer.

sigma (sig′mä), *n.* [< L. *sigma*, < Gr. *σίγμα*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equivalent to the English *S*, *s*. (For its early forms, see under *S*.) There is also an uncial form (see *uncial*), namely C, made from Σ by curving and slighting; this has been revived in some recent alphabets of Greek.

2. An S-shaped or sigmoid flesh-spicule of a sponge.—**Sigma function**, a function used in the Weierstrassian theory of elliptic functions, and defined by the formula

$$\log \sigma u = \log u + \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty}{}' \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\log\left(1 - \frac{u}{m\omega + n\omega'}\right) + \frac{u}{m\omega + n\omega'} + \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{(m\omega + n\omega')^2}\right] - \log\left(1 - \frac{u}{0\omega + 0\omega'}\right) - \frac{u}{0\omega + 0\omega'} - \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{(0\omega + 0\omega')^2}.$$

The significance of the last terms is that the values $m = n = 0$ are to be excluded in forming the sum.

sigmaspiral (sig′ma-spī′ral), *a.* [< *sigmaspire* + *-al*.] Curved as one turn of a cylindrical spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a sigmaspire.

sigmaspire (sig′ma-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *σπείρα*, a coil, spire: see *sigma* and *spire*².] In sponges, a simple kind of microsclere or flesh-spicule, whose form is that of a single turn of a cylindrical spiral, so that it looks like the letter C, or S, according to the direction from which it is viewed. *Sollas*.

sigmate (sig′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sigmated*, ppr. *sigmating*. [< *sigma* + *-ate*².] To add a sigma or *s* to; change by the addition of an *s* at the end, as in *upwards*, alternative of *upward*.

The question of the plural treatment, or otherwise, of some *sigmated* words [as "means"] is fair matter for discussion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 216.

The root of the future is got from the root of the present (or infinitive) by *sigmating* it. *T. K. Arnold*, First Greek Book, p. 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sigmate (sig′māt), *a.* [< *sigma* + *-ate*¹.] Having the form of the Greek sigma or of the letter S; sigma-shaped or S-shaped.

With *sigmate* flesh-spicules [sponges]. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 937.

sigmatic (sig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sigmate* + *-ic*.] Formed with a sigma or *s*: said of the Greek first aorist and first future, and also of parallel formations in other languages, as Sanskrit.

Sigmatic aorists and futures in pure verbs are "new words." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 165.

Memini is a different thing from dixi (ἔδειξα); the latter is a *sigmatic* aorist. *The Academy*, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 358.

sigmation (sig-mā′shon), *n.* [< *sigmate* + *-ion*.] The adding of a sigma or *s* at the end of a word or a syllable.

This fondness for pluralizing . . . is constantly showing itself both in a purely senseless *sigmation* and in a duplication of the plural ending. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 142.

sigmatism (sig′ma-tizm), *n.* [< NL. *sigmatismus*, < MGr. *σιγματίζειν*, write with sigma, < Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma: see *sigma*.] 1. The use or presence of sigma or *s*; repetition or recurrence of *s* or of the *s*-sound.

D read clearly "terrasque citis ratis attigit auris," perhaps rightly, as the *sigmatism* is quite Ovidian. *Classical Rev.*, III. 270.

2. Difficult or defective pronunciation of the sound *s*.

sigmatismus (sig-ma-tis′mus), *n.* [NL.: see *sigmatism*.] Same as *sigmatism*.

There are three inseparable necessities which may be remembered by a *sigmatismus*—site, soil, and sympathy. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

Sigmatophora (sig-ma-tof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sigmatophorus*: see *sigmatophorous*.] A tribe of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, whose microscleres or flesh-spicules are sigmaspires. This tribe contains the family *Tetillidæ*.

sigmatophorous (sig-ma-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sigmatophorus*, < Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Having sigmaspires, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sigmatophora*.

sigmella (sig-mel′ä), *n.*; pl. *sigmellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *sigma*: see *sigma*.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

Sigmodon (sig′mō-don), *n.* [NL. (Say and Ord, 1825): see *sigmodont*.] 1. A genus of sigmodont murines; the cotton-rats. *S. hispidus* is the common cotton-rat of the southern United States. It is a stout-bodied species, formerly wrongly referred to the genus *Arvicola*, 4½ to 5½ inches long, the tail about 3 inches more; with large hind feet, 1 1/5 inches long, naked, and six-tuberculate on the soles; large rounded ears, nearly naked out-



Cotton-rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*).

side, hairy inside; blunt muzzle, furry except on the septum; long, coarse pelage, hispid with bristly hairs, above finely lined with black and brownish-yellow, below grayish-white; and the tail scarcely bicolor. It is a very common and troublesome animal. Similar species, or varieties of this one, extend through most of Mexico to Guatemala.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

sigmodont (sig′mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Showing a sigmoid pattern of the molar crowns when the biserial tubercles of these teeth are ground flat by wear, as a murine; of or pertaining to the *Sigmodontes*, as any murine indigenous to America.

II. *n.* Any sigmodont murine.

Sigmodontes (sig-mō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sigmodon*, q. v.] The Neogæan or New World murine rodents; a tribe or series of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, peculiar to America, and containing all the American murines: named from one of the genera, *Sigmodon*, and contrasted with *Mures*. They have the upper molars tuberculate in double series, and the bony palate ending opposite the last molars. There are many genera, and numerous species. The North American genera are *Sigmodon*, *Neotoma*, *Ochetodon*, and *Hesperomys* with its subdivisions. See cuts under *deer-mouse*, *Neotoma*, *rice-field*, and *Sigmodon*.

sigmoid (sig′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σιγμοειδής*, also *σιγματοειδής*, of the shape of sigma, < *σίγμα*, sigma, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Shaped like the Greek capital letter sigma in either of its forms. (See *sigma*, 1.) In *anat.*, specifically—(*a*) Having the curve of the uncial sigma or the roman C; semilunar; crescentic: as, the greater and lesser *sigmoid* cavity of the ulna; the *sigmoid* cavity of the radius. [Now rare.] (*b*) Resembling the earlier and now usual form of the sigma, or the roman S, or the old italic long *ſ*; sinuous; sinuate: as, the *sigmoid* flexure of the colon (the last curve of the colon before it terminates in the rectum); the *sigmoid* shape of the human collar-bone.—**Great** (or **greater**) **sigmoid cavity of the ulna**, a concavity at the superior extremity of the ulna, which receives the trochlear surface of the humerus. See *olecranon*, and cut under *forearm*.—**Sigmoid artery**, a branch of the inferior mesenteric artery which supplies the sigmoid flexure of the colon.—**Sigmoid cavity of the radius**, the concave articular surface of the lower end of the radius, which articulates with the ulna.—**Sigmoid flexure**, an S-shaped curve of several parts. Specifically—(*a*) Of the colon, at the end of the descending colon, terminating in the rectum. (*b*) Of the spinal column of man and a few of the highest apes, highly characteristic of the erect attitude. It does not exist in the infant. (*c*) Of the cervical vertebræ of birds and some reptiles, as cryptodirous turtles, when the head is drawn in straight upon the shoulders. It disappears when the head is thrust forward and the neck thus straightened out. It is very strongly marked in long-necked birds, as herons.—**Sigmoid fossa, gyrus, notch**. See the nouns.—**Sigmoid valve**, one of the aortic or pulmonary semilunar valves: an example of the old use of the term. See *semilunar*.—**Small** (or **lesser**) **sigmoid cavity of the ulna**, a small depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, which receives the head of the radius. See cut under *forearm*.=**Syn.** See *semilunar*.

II. *n.* 1. A sigmoid curve.—2. The region of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

sigmoidal (sig-moi′dal), *a.* [< *sigmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sigmoid*.—**Sigmoidal fold**, in *geol.*, a reversed or inverted fold; a mass of strata which, as the result of crust-movements, have been turned back on themselves into a form somewhat resembling that of the Greek letter sigma.

sigmoidally (sig-moi′dal-i), *adv.* In the shape of the Greek letter sigma.

The *sigmoidally* curved folds of the ganoine. *J. W. Davis*, Geol. Mag., III. 150.

★**sign** (sīn), *n.* [< ME. *signe*, *sygne*, *syng*, *seine*, *sine*, *syne*, < OF. *signe*, *seing*, sign, mark, signature, F. *signe*, sign, *seing*, signature, = Pr. *signe* = Sp. Pg. *signo* = It. *segno*, sign, = AS. *segen*, *segn*, a sign, standard, = D. *zein* = OHG. *segan*, MHG. G. *segen* = OIr. *sēn*, sign, < L. *signum*, a mark, sign, token; root uncertain. From L. *signum* are also ult. E. *signature*, *signet*, *signify*, etc., *assign*, *consign*, *countersign*, *design*, *ensign*, *resign*, *insignia*, etc., *sigil*, *sigillate*, *seal*², *sain*¹, etc.] 1. A visible mark or impress, whether natural or artificial, accidental or purposed, serving to convey information, suggest an idea, or assist inference; a distinctive guiding indication to the eye.

Nowe nede is sette a *signe* on every vyne
That fertile is, scions of it to take
For setting. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

Ther ys zette a *syne* of his fote
On a marbulle stone ther as he stode. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

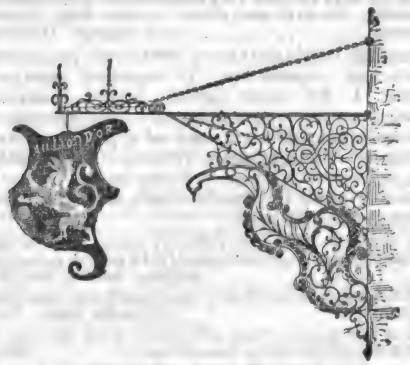
2. An arbitrary or conventional mark used as an abbreviation for a known meaning; a figure written technically instead of the word or words which it represents, according to prescription or usage: as, mathematical, astronomical, medical, botanical, or musical *signs*; occult *signs*; an artist's *sign*. The most common mathematical signs are those indicating the relations of quantities in arithmetical and algebraic processes. (See *notation*, 2.) The principal astronomical signs are those representing the names of the twelve divisions or constellations of the zodiac. (See def. 11.) Others symbolize the sun, the earth, and the other planets, the moon and its different phases, and the first twenty or more of the asteroids or planetoids. (See *symbol*.) All these, as well as the zodiacal signs, are in form significant of the names or the bodies for which they stand. The eight aspects have also signs, as follows: ☌ conjunction, ☍ opposition, △ trine, □ quadrature, ⚹ sextile, and three others very rarely used. In zoölogy two astronomical signs, ♂ and ♀, of Mars and Venus, are constantly used to denote male and female respectively; to which is sometimes added a plain circle, ○, meaning a young animal of undetermined sex. These signs for sex are in a good many of the cuts of insects figured in this volume (see, for example, *silk-spider*). In botany ⊙ indicates a monocarpic plant; ①, an annual; ⊛, a biennial; ♃, a perennial; ♄, a shrub; ♄, a tree; ♂, a male plant or flower; ♀, a female plant or flower; ☿, a hermaphrodite plant or flower; ∞, indefinitely numerous; ○=, cotyledons accumbent; ○‖, cotyledons incumbent, etc. The following signs are in common use in medicine and pharmacy: ℞, recipe; ℥, ounce; f℥, fluidounce; ʒ, dram; fʒ, fluidrachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim.

3. Something displayed to announce the presence of any one; a cognizance; a standard; a banner.

When the great ensign of Messiah blazed,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 776.

4. An inscribed board, plate, or space, or a symbolical representation or figure, serving

for guidance or information, as on or before a place of business or of public resort, or along a road: as, a merchant's or shopman's *sign;* a



Swinging Sign, style of 18th century.

tavern-*sign;* a swinging *sign;* a tin *sign;* a *sign*-board. Places of business, and especially taverns, were formerly often known by the names of the figures or representations used by them for signs, as the Cock and Bull for a tavern, the Bible and Keys for a bookstore, etc.

To be solde at his shop in Corn-hill, at the *signe* of the Cat and Parrats. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 11.

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*,
The Castle in St. Alban's, Somerset,
Hath made the wizard famous in his death.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 67.

His naturall memorie was very great, to wch he added the art of memorie. He would repeate to you forwards and backwards all the *signes* from Ludgate to Charing-crosse. *Aubrey*, Lives, Thomas Fuller.

5. A symbolical representation; a symbol; hence, in absolute use, symbolical significance; allusive representation: with *in*.

And on her head a crowne of purest gold
Is set, *in sign* of highest soveraignty.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 191.

There is idolatry in worshipping the outward *sign* of bread and wine.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 44.

By cross arms, the lover's *sign*,
Vow.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

6. A representative or indicative thing; a tangible, audible, or historical token, symbol, or memento; an exponent or indicator: as, words are the *signs* of thought; the ruin is a *sign* of past grandeur.

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men; and they became a *sign*. Num. xxvi. 10.

This would be to make them [words] *signs* of his own conceptions, and yet apply them to other ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

That autumn star,
The baleful *sign* of fevers.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

The ampullæ were the special *signs* of the Canterbury pilgrimage; the scallop-shell was the *sign* of the pilgrimage to Compostella; whilst the *signs* of the Roman pilgrimage were a badge with the effigies of St. Peter and St. Paul, the cross-keys, or "keyes of rome," . . . and the vernicle. . . . The proper *sign* of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land was the cross.
Skeat, Note on Piers Plowman (C), viii. 165.

7. In general, anything which serves to manifest, stand for, or call up the idea of another thing to the mind of the person perceiving it; evidence of something past, present, or future; a symptom: as, to show *signs* of life; a *sign* of foul or fair weather; *signs* of war; *signs* of a contagious disease.

O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the *signs* of the times? Mat. xvi. 3.

She will rather die than give any *sign* of affection.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 236.

We came to a place where there are some *signs* of the foundation of a house.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 39.

That he makes Love to you is a *sign* you are handsome; and that I am not jealous is a *sign* you are virtuous.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

Scarce has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give *sign* of reviving animation.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 137.

I have known black men who could read *sign* and lift a trail with as much intuitive quickness as either red or white. *Mayne Reid*, Osceola, xxii.

Uncovering of the head is a *sign* alike of worship, of loyalty, and of respect. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

8. In Biblical use: (*a*) That by which a person or thing is known, especially as divinely distinguished (Luke ii. 12; Rom. iv. 11; 2 Cor. xii. 12). Hence—(*b*) Especially, an appearance or occurrence indicative of the divine presence or power, and authenticating a message or messenger (Acts ii. 22, vii. 36; 1 Cor. i. 22); a miraculous manifestation or warning; a portent; an omen.

Except ye see *signs* and wonders, ye will not believe.
John iv. 48.

Signs, both in heaven and earth, were manifested whenever an emperor was about to die.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 274.

9. A motion or gesture intended to express thought or convey an idea; a movement of the hand or some other part of the body having a natural or conventional significance: as, the instinctive, artificial, or alphabetical *signs* of the deaf and dumb; pantomimic *signs;* to manifest assent by a *sign*.

Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.
He dies, and makes no *sign*. O God, forgive him!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 28.

There din'd this day at my Lord's one Sr John Gaudy, a very handsome person, but quite dumb, yet very intelligent by *signes*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1677.

As *sign* and glance eked out the unfinish'd tale.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 7.

No *sign*,
By touch or mark, he gave me as he passed.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

10†. A spoken symbol; a signal-cry; a watch-word: a use still seen in *countersign*.

Thou Saint George shalt called bee,
Saint George of mery England, the *signe* of victoree.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 61.

11. One of the twelve divisions of the zodiac, each comprising 30 degrees of the ecliptic, and marked as to position by a constellation or group of stars, the name of which is represented by a symbolical figure or sign of ancient origin. The zodiacal signs are ♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Maid; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have now moved quite away from the constellations from which they take their names into the constellation west of it. Thus the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on. See *zodiac*.

I was looking very attentively on that *sign* in the heavens which is called by the name of the Balance, when on a sudden there appeared in it an extraordinary light.
Addison, Tatler, No. 100.

Accessory signs. Same as *assident signs*.—**Airy sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign hot and moist: ♊, ♎, ♒.—**Anastrous signs.** See *anastrous*.—**Antecedent sign,** the sign of something about to come to pass. See *antecedent*.—**Ascending, assident, austral, autumnal, barren, bestial, bicorporal, cardinal signs.** See the adjectives.—**Cold sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac which receives an even number when all are numbered in their order: the cold signs are ♉, ♋, ♍, ♏, ♑, ♓. Also called *feminine, unfortunate,* or *nocturnal sign*.—**Commemorative signs,** in *med.*, diagnostic indications of previous disease.—**Conjunct sign,** a sign which is contemporaneous with the state of things it signifies.—**Consequent sign,** a sign which signifies a thing already come to pass.—**Contingent sign,** a sign which affords an uncertain indication of its object.—**Descartes's rule of signs.** See *rule*[1].—**Descending sign,** or **sign of right** or **long ascension,** one of the signs of the zodiac through which the sun passes in moving south; a summer or autumn sign: ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐.—**Diacritical sign.** See *diacritical*.—**Double-bodied signs.** See *double-bodied*.—**Dry sign,** in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♈, ♉, ♌, ♍, ♐, ♑.—**Earthy sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign cold and dry: ♉, ♍, ♑.—**Equinoctial sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac beginning at an equinox: ♈, ♎.—**Fiery sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign hot and dry: ♈, ♌, ♐.—**Formal, fruitful, human sign.** See the adjectives.—**Four-footed sign,** in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♈, ♉, ♌, ♐, ♑.—**Hot sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac which receives an odd number when all are numbered in their order: the hot signs are ♈, ♊, ♌, ♎, ♐, ♒. Also called *masculine, fortunate,* or *diurnal sign*.—**Instituted sign,** in *logic.* See *institute*.—**Intercepted, local sign.** See the adjectives.—**Material sign,** a sign which represents its object by virtue of a real relation or physical connection with it; an index: such are natural signs and weather-cocks, also the letters of a geometrical diagram, etc.—**Moist sign,** in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♊, ♋, ♎, ♏, ♒, ♓.—**Mute sign.** Same as *watery sign* (see below).—**Natural sign.** See *natural*.—**Necessary sign.** See *necessary*.—**Negative sign,** the algebraical sign minus.—**Northern signs, physical signs, radical sign.** See the adjectives.—**Pilgrim's sign.** See *pilgrim*.—**Rosenbach's sign,** abolition of the abdominal reflex.—**Rule of signs, rule of the double sign.** See *rule*[1].—**Sign manual.** (*a*) See *manual, a.*

A declaration attested by his *sign manual*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*b*) Figuratively, an individual stamp or quality distinguishing anything done or produced by a person. [Often hyphened.]

All [these lyrics] are stamped with her *sign-manual*.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 125.

Sign of equality. See *equality*.—**Sign of residuation.** See *residuation*.—**Sign of the cross.** (*a*) A figure of the cross of Christ borne as a badge, as on a banner, or (as by the crusaders, pilgrims, etc.) on the breast, back, or shoulders. See *sign, v. t.*, 1.

They arm them with the *sign of the cross*, and of the wounds. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

(*b*) See *sign of the cross*, under *cross*[1].—**Spring, summer, winter signs.** See the qualifying words.—**Tropical sign,** a sign of the zodiac beginning at a tropic: ♋, ♑.—**Watery sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign cold and moist: ♋, ♏, ♓.—**Syn. 7.** Note, index, symbol, type, manifestation, signal. —**7** and **8.** *Prognostic, Presage,* etc. See *omen*.

sign (sīn), *v.* [< ME. **signen, seinen,* < OF. *signer, seigner,* F. *signer,* F. dial. *siner* = Pr. *signar, senhar, senar* = OSp. *señar,* Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare,* < L. *signare,* mark, seal, indicate, signify, < *signum,* a mark, sign: see *sign, n.* Cf. *sain*[1], derived through AS. from L. *signare,* and thus a doublet of *sign*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with a sign, either fixed or (as by a significant motion) passing; place a sign or distinguishing mark upon; mark; specifically, to sign with the cross. Compare *sain*[1]. [Archaic.]

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of Infants.

Nothing found here but stones, *signed* with brasse, iron, and lead. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 808. (*Davies.*)

Here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 206.

I perswade me that God was pleas'd with thir Restitution, *signing* it, as he did, with such a signal Victory.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

He kissed the ground and *signed* himself with the cross.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., vi.

They . . . wore garments of black, *signed* with a white crosse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 179.

2. To affix a signature to, as a writing of any kind, a design or painting, or the like, for verification, attestation, or assent; write one's name upon, or something intended to represent one's name, or (as by authorization or assumption) that of another person: as, to *sign* bills or receipts with the employer's name and the writer's initials; the plans were *signed* with a monogram. A legal or other paper, a picture, etc., is said to be *signed* if the person has written his own name or initials at any requisite point in its course, or in the margin; it is said to be *subscribed* only if he has written this at the end.

This Hand of mine shall never be employ'd to *sign* any Thing against your Good and Happiness.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

The deed is *signed*, and the land is mine.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

3. To write as a signature: as, to *sign* one's own or another's name to a letter.

In 1837 there were forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the women [in London] who could not *sign* their own names. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.

4. To affect by a binding signature; dispose of by written assignment or release: with *away* or *off*: as, to *sign away* one's rights; to *sign off* one's interest in a contract.—**5.** To procure the signature of, as to an agreement; engage by the signing of a contract; put under written obligation. [Recent.]

The Athletics have *signed* a new player.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

6. To communicate by a sign; make known by a significant motion; signal, as with the hand.

Prince John with his truncheon *signed* to the trumpets to sound the onset. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, viii.

She answer'd, "These be secret things," and *sign'd*
To those two sons to pass and let them be.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

7†. To give or show signs of; display in appearance or manner; betoken or distinguish by any indication.

You *sign* your place and calling, in full seeming,
With meekness and humility.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 108.

8†. To assign, as to a place or duty; direct; appoint; settle; fix.

In thilke place there ye me *signe* to be.
Court of Love, l. 642.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To write one's signature; bind one's self by a signature; make a signed agreement or statement: with an adverbial adjunct: as, to *sign off* from drinking (that is, to sign the temperance pledge). [According to Bartlett, *to sign off* formerly meant in Connecticut to free one's self from a parish tax by a written declaration of membership of a church other than that supported by the commonwealth.]

One set of men *signed on* after having only seven hours' absence from work.
St. James's Gazette, Sept. 23, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2†. To serve as a sign; have significance; augur.

It [mysterious music] *signs* well, does it not?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 3. 14.

3. To make a sign or signs; gesture or point significantly. [Rare.]

"Behold."
I *signed* above, where all the stars were out.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

signa, *n.* Plural of *signum*.

signable (sī'na-bl), *a.* [< *sign* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed: as, a deed *signable* by A. B.—2. Capable of signing. [Rare.]

I commit the paper to your discretion. If *signable* people should fall in your way, or if unsignable, . . . use it.
Canning, To Malmesbury, Diaries and Correspondence, IV. 96.

★**signal** (sig'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *signal*, n., < OF. *signal*, F. *signal* = Pr. *segnal*, *senhal*, *seynal* = Sp. *señal* = Pg. *sinal* = It. *segnale*, signal, as a noun a signal, = D. *signaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *signal*, a signal, < ML. **signalis*, belonging to a sign, neut. *signale*, a signal, < L. *signum*, a sign: see *sign*. Cf. *señal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Constituting, or serving as, a typical sign or index; especially conspicuous or noteworthy; strikingly uncommon: as, a *signal* example; a *signal* failure; *signal* prosperity.

She is gon to receive the reward of her *signal* charity, and all other her Christian graces.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

The ministers were told that the nation expected and should have *signal* redress. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The state requires thy *signal* punishment.
Landor, Imag. Convers., Peter the Great and Alexis.

The instinct of the mind, the purpose of nature, betrays itself in the use we make of the *signal* narrations of history. *Emerson*, History.

2. Of high grade or quality; eminent; great; elevated: applied to persons and feelings. [Rare.]

As *signal* now in low dejected state,
As erst in highest, behold him where he lies.
Milton, S. A., l. 338.

The *signal* criminal suffered decently.
H. Walpole, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 416.

=**Syn.** Conspicuous, extraordinary.

II. *n.* 1†. Sign; token; indication.

He rode him forth, and in his honde
He bore the *signal* of his londe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

Meantime, in *signal* of my love to thee, . . .
Will I upon thy party wear this rose.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 121.

The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the *signals* of his justice. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

2. A conventional or intelligible sign designed for information or guidance; an object displayed, a motion made, a light shown, a sound given out, or the like, for direction to or communication with a person or persons (especially at a distance) apprised of or able to recognize its intended meaning: as, to hoist, sound, or make a *signal*; military and naval *signals*; a warning *signal*; a book of *signals* (see *signal-book*). Occasions for the use of formal signals abound particularly in military operations, navigation, railroading, and telegraphing (especially by means of semaphores); and the methods and devices employed are almost innumerable. See cut under *semaphore*.

Stir not until the *signal*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 26.

Presently they gaue the *signall* to Hernand Teillo, that lay under the towne with his ambuscado.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 21.

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,
Only a *signal* shown, and a distant voice in the darkness.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Elizabeth, st. iv.

3. An inciting action or movement; an exciting cause; an initial impulse: as, this tyrannous act was the *signal* for insurrection.

To see the truth first, and to act in accordance with it, has been for ages the *signal* for martyrdom.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 539.

Bellows-signal, in *organ-building*, a mechanism, controlled from a stop-knob, by which the player indicates to the bellows-blower when to begin filling the bellows.—**Block-signal system**. Same as *block system* (which see, under *block*²).—**Break-signal**, in *teleg.*, a signal used to separate different parts of a message.—**Code of signals**, a system of rules for communication by means of signals, as between vessels at sea. The "International Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations," a signal-book printed in the languages of all maritime countries, assigns arbitrary meanings to different arrangements of flags or displays of lights, which are thus intelligible to all possessing the book.—**Cold-wave signal**, a signal consisting of a white flag six or eight feet square, with a black center about two feet square, displayed by the United States Weather Bureau when the temperature is expected to fall 20° F. or more in twenty-four hours, and to be below 40° F.—**Information signal**, in the United States Weather Bureau, a triangular red flag used to give warning of approaching storms and to notify shipmasters to apply for information.—**Interlocking system of signals**. See *interlock*.—**Nautical signal**, a signal serving as a means of communication between vessels at sea, or between a vessel and the shore. It consists of flags of different colors for use in the daytime, or of lanterns or fireworks at night. The various combinations of flags or of lanterns express each some phrase or sentence that may be necessary in directing the movements of a fleet or a single vessel, answering signals of other vessels, making known the wants of the vessel displaying it, or simply for communicating information. On a smaller scale, a single flag, by its position, etc., is made to express various meanings.—**On-shore signal**, a signal formerly displayed at lake ports by the United States Signal-service as a warning to small vessels when the wind was expected to blow in an on-shore direction with a velocity of from 20 to 35 miles per hour.—**Signal Corps**, a corps of the United States army, presided over by the chief signal officer of the army, charged with the general signal-service of the army, with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field, with constructing and operating military telegraph-lines, and all other duties usually pertaining to military signaling.—**Signal quartermaster**. See *quartermaster*.—**Signal-service Bureau**, from 1871 to July 1st, 1891, a bureau of the United States War Department, presided over by the chief signal officer, having charge of military signaling and military telegraph-lines, and of the collection and comparison of meteorological observations, and the publication of predictions of the weather based upon them. By act of October 1st, 1890, a Weather Bureau was created in the Department of Agriculture, and the meteorological duties devolving upon the Signal-service Bureau were transferred thereto. See *Signal Corps*, above.—**Storm signal**, a red flag with black center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations, warning seamen to expect violent and dangerous gales. The direction of the gale is indicated by the position of the signal above or below a red or white triangular flag.—**To repeat signals** (*naut.*). See *repeat*.—**Weather signal**, a signal designed to give information of the character of the approaching weather; especially, one announcing the forecasts made by a weather-service.

signal (sig'nal), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signaled* or *signalled*, ppr. *signaling* or *signalling*. [< OF. *signaler*, *segnaler*, F. *signaler* = Pr. *signalar* = Sp. *señalar* = Pg. *sinalar* = It. *segnalare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with a sign. *Layard*. (*Imp. Dict.*)—2. To communicate or make known by a signal or by signals: as, to *signal* orders; a vessel *signals* its arrival.—3. To make signals to: as, the vessel *signaled* the forts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be a sign or omen. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To give a signal or signals; make communication by signals.

We may conveniently divide circuits, so far as their *signalling* peculiarities are concerned, into five classes.
London Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXV. 209.

They are *signaling* night and day from one of the half-ruined towers of the capitol, by flag and fire.
J. K. Hosmer, Color-Guard, p. 76.

signal-book (sig'nal-bůk), *n.* A book containing a system of signals, with explanations and directions for their use.

signal-box (sig'nal-boks), *n.* 1. A small house or tower in which railway-signals are worked.—2. The alarm-box of a police or fire-alarm system, or the like, usually affording a connection with a pneumatic or electric system.

signal-chest (sig'nal-chest), *n.* A chest or locker on shipboard for holding signal-flags.

signal-code (sig'nal-kōd), *n.* A code or system of arbitrary signals. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

signaler, signaller (sig'nal-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes signals; a person or an instrument employed in signaling. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 83.

signaletic (sig-na-let'ik), *a.* [< F. *signalétique*, < *signaler*, signal: see *signal*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to the algebraic signs plus and minus.

They are *signaletic* functions, indicating in what manner . . . the roots of the one equation are intercalated among those of the other. *Cayley*, in Nature, XXXIX. 218.

Signaletic series, a succession of terms considered solely with reference to their signs as *plus* or *minus*.

signal-fire (sig'nal-fīr), *n.* A fire intended for a signal; a beacon-fire. Signal-fires were formerly often built on high points for the gathering of members of a clan, tribe, or other organization for hostile or predatory operations. They were also lighted on sea-coasts for the guidance of vessels, and in semi-barbarous times or places often as a lure for their destruction for the sake of plunder. The earliest lighthouses were supplied with signal-fires instead of lamps. Such fires, or rather the dense columns of smoke made to arise from them, are still largely in use for signaling purposes among the North American Indians.

signal-flag (sig'nal-flag), *n.* A flag used in or adapted for signaling; especially, one of a set of flags of different colors, shapes, and markings, which, singly or in various combinations, have different significations, intelligible either in one language or service, or in all languages. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

signal-gun (sig'nal-gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal, or one especially used for firing signals.

Well, one day bang went the *signal gun* for sailing, and blew my day-dreams to the clouds.
D. Jerrold, Retiring from Business, III. 2.

Hark—peals the thunder of the *signal-gun!*
It told 'twas sunset. *Byron*, Corsair, i. 14.

signal-halyard (sig'nal-hal″yėrd), *n.* See *halyard*.

signalise, *v.* See *signalize*.

signality† (sig-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *signal* + *-ity*.] The state of being signal; prominence; eminence; importance.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Sir T. Browne*. (*Latham*.)

signalize (sig'nal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signalized*, ppr. *signalizing*. [< *signal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make signal; render conspicuously noteworthy; distinguish in a special or exceptional manner: used of a person, reflexively, or of his actions, directly or indirectly: as, to *signalize* one's self by great deeds or great crimes; to *signalize* one's administration by reformatory zeal.

A man's memory finds sufficient employment on such as have really *signalized* themselves by their great actions.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

He *signalized* himself by a very remarkable superiority of genius. *Goldsmith*, Essay, Taste.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. *Burke*.

2. To indicate or point out distinctly; make special note or mention of; specialize. [Recent.]

The MS. of the Roman de la Rose, the presence of which in a private library in Boston was *signalized* by Prof. Alphonse van Daell. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 118.

Children cannot be suitably impressed with such "tremendous ideas as evolution," and therefore it is useless to *signalize* these to them. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 342.

3. To signal; make signals to; indicate by a signal. [Now rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To make signals; hold communication by signals. [Now rare.]

Twelve oval metal disks, supposed by Wagner to have been attached occasionally to the commander's staff in *signalizing*. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxv.

I *signalized* to the fleet. *Farragut*, Life, p. 322.

Also spelled *signalise*.

signal-lamp (sig'nal-lamp), *n.* A lamp by which signals may be made, usually fitted with a lantern and either moved in certain ways, or combined with other lamps to form certain groups, or arranged with glasses or slides of different colors. White usually indicates safety, red danger, and green caution; but on the continent of Europe green is a safety-signal, as it was formerly on some American railways.

signal-lantern (sig'nal-lan″tėrn), *n.* A lantern with plain or colored glass, used in signaling. Some have working slides which give flashes of light, the durations of which and the intervals of time between them correspond to determined meanings. Slides of colored glass are also used to give combinations. See cut under *lantern*.

signaller, *n.* See *signaler*.

signal-light (sig'nal-līt), *n.* A light, shown especially at night, either alone or with others, to make signals. Compare *signal-lamp*.

signally (sig'nal-i), *adv.* In a signal manner; conspicuously; eminently; memorably: as, their plot failed *signally*.

★**signalman** (sig'nal-man), *n.*; pl. *signalmen* (-men). One whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, or the like by means of signals; a signaler; in nautical or military service, one who makes signals and reads or interprets the signals received; an expert in signals.

signalment (sig'nal-ment), *n.* [< F. *signalement*; as *signal* + *-ment*.] 1. A making known by signs or indications; specifically, a description by external marks or characteristics for identification. [A Gallicism.]

The foiled police
Renounced me. "Could they find a girl and child?
No other *signalment* but girl and child?
No data shown but noticeable eyes,
And hair in masses, low upon the brow?"
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.

That bit of Dürer . . . contains a true *signalement* of every nut-tree and apple-tree and higher bit of hedge all round that village. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, i.

2. The act of signaling. *Imp. Dict.*

signal-officer (sig'nal-of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer in the signal-service of an army; an officer of the signal corps.—**Chief signal officer**, an officer of the United States army charged with the superintendence of the Signal Corps. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal*.

signal-order (sig'nal-ôr″dėr), *n.* An order relating to the display of signals.

signal-post (sig'nal-pōst), *n.* A post or pole upon which movable arms, flags, lights, or the like are arranged, which may be displayed for the purpose of making signals.

signal-rocket (sig'nal-rok″et), *n.* A rocket used as a signal.

signal-service (sig'nal-sėr″vis), *n.* 1. The business of making or transmitting signals; the occupation of signaling, especially in the

army: as, to be assigned to *signal-service*.—**2.** An organization for the business of signaling. ★See *Signal Corps*, under *signal*.

signal-tower (sig′nal-tou″ėr), *n.* A tower from which signals are set or displayed, as by a semaphore, or by any other means of transmitting information or orders to a distance.

signatary (sig′nạ-tạ-ri), *n.* and *a.* Same as *signatory*.

signate (sig′nāt), *a.* [< L. *signatus*, pp. of *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign*, *v.*] **1.** Designate; determinate.—**2.** In *entom.*, having irregular spots or marks resembling letters; lettered.—**Signate individual**, a definitely designated individual.—**Signate matter** [L. *materia signata*, a term of St. Thomas Aquinas]. See *matter*.—**Signate predication.** See *predication*.

signation (sig-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *signatio(n-)*, a marking, < L. *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign*.] That which is used as a token or sign; a betokenment; an emblem.

A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation* to be raised unto a lunary representation.
Sir T. Browne. (*Latham.*)

signatory (sig′nā-tọ-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *signatorius*, pertaining to sealing, < *signare*, pp. *signatus*, mark, sign: see *sign*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *signatories* (-riz). One who is bound by signature to the terms of an agreement; specifically, a party or state bound jointly with several others by the signing of a public treaty or convention.

The greater the humiliation, too, for Russia, the more necessary it was for the other *signatories* to avoid . . . breaches of the treaty of 1856.
The Nation, Nov. 24, 1870, p. 346.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in sealing: as, a *signatory* ring. *Bailey.* [Rare or unused.]—**2.** That has signed, or signed and sealed; bound by signature and seal, as to the terms of a contract or agreement: used specifically, in the phrase *signatory powers*, of the sovereign parties to a general treaty or convention, as that of Paris in 1856, or that of Berlin in 1878.

A European Commission, in which the *signatory powers* were to be represented each by one delegate, was to be charged with executing the necessary works for clearing the mouths of the Danube.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 352.

Her majesty's government . . . are compelled to place on record their view that it [the action of the Russian government as to Batoum] constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin unsanctioned by the *signatory Powers*.
British Blue Book, Aug. 21, 1886.

signature (sig′nạ-tụr), *n.* [< F. *signature* = Sp. *signatura* = Pg. *as-signatura* = It. *segnatura*, < ML. *signatura*, signature, a rescript, < L. *signare*, sign: see *sign*.] **1.** A distinguishing sign, mark, or manifestation; an indicative appearance or characteristic, either physical or mental; a condition or quality significant of something: as, the *signatures* of a person's temperament seen in his face. [Formerly used with much latitude, but now archaic or technical.]

It is . . . impossible that the universal and abstract intelligible ideas of the mind, or essences of things, should be mere stamps or *signatures* impressed upon the soul in a gross corporeal manner.
Cudworth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, IV. iii. § 13.

It pleased God to bind man by the *signature* of laws to observe those great natural reasons without which man could not arrive at the great end of God's designing.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 9.

They instantly discover a merciful aspect, and will single out a face wherein they spy the *signatures* and marks of mercy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

He [the psychologist] recognizes in Quality a primary fact of Feeling, and in Quantity a fundamental *signature* of Feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 31.

Specifically—**2.** An external natural marking upon, or a symbolical appearance or characteristic of, a plant, mineral, or other object or substance, formerly supposed by the Paracelsians (and still by some ignorant persons) to indicate its special medicinal quality or appropriate use. The medical theory based upon this conception, known as the *doctrine of signatures*, took note of color (as yellow flowers for jaundice and the bloodstone for hemorrhage), shape (as that of the roots of mandrake and ginseng), various peculiarities of marking, etc. Many existing names of plants, minerals, etc., originated from this theory. See *kidneywort*, *mandrake*, *scorpion-grass*. Also called *sign*, *seal*, and *sigil*.

Some also, pretending themselues Natures Principall Secretaries, haue found out [in certain plants] . . . *Signatures* of Natures owne impression, fitted to their seueral and speciall vses in Physicke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

Chymists observe in the book of nature that those simples that wear the figure or resemblance (by them termed *signature*) of a distempered part are medicinal for that part of that infirmity whose *signature* they bear.
Boyle, Style of the Holy Scriptures.

Seek out for plants with *signatures*,
To quack of universal cures.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 329.
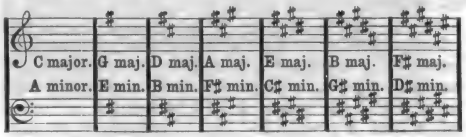
They believed, for example, that the plant called Jew's-ear, which does bear a certain resemblance to the human ear, was a useful cure for diseases of that organ. This doctrine of *signatures*, as it was called, exercised an enormous influence on the medicine of the time.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 130.
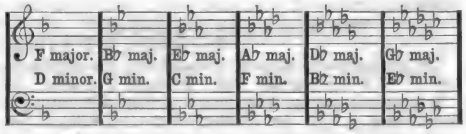
3. The name of a person, or something used as representing his name, affixed or appended to a writing or the like, either by himself or by deputy, as a verification, authentication, or assent (as to a petition or a pledge). The initials, the first or familiar name by which one is known, or the mark or sign of the cross, and the like, if affixed by the person for that purpose, is a legal signature. A British peer uses his title as signature: thus, the Marquis of Salisbury signs himself simply "Salisbury." Prelates of the Church of England adopt signatures from the Latinized designations of their sees: thus, the Archbishop of Canterbury (E. W. Benson) signs himself "E. W. Cantuar."; the Bishop of Oxford (W. Stubbs), "W. Oxon." See *sign*, *v. t.*, 2, 3.

4. In *Scots law*, a writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of exchequer, as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented. This, having in the case of an original charter the sign manual of the sovereign, and in other cases the *cachet* appointed by the act of union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view. *Imp. Dict.*

5. A letter or figure placed by the printer at the foot of the first page of every section or gathering of a book. The letters begin with A, the figures with 1, and follow in regular order on succeeding sections. They are intended to aid the binder in folding, collating, and arranging the sections consecutively. In early printed books the signature-mark was often repeated on the 3d, 5th, and 7th pages of a section of 16 pages as an additional safeguard for the folder: as, A on 1st page, A i on 3d, A ii on 5th, and A iv on 7th page. This practice has been discontinued except for offcuts of 12mos, which have the signature repeated.

Hence—**6.** A sheet; especially, in bookbinders' use, a sheet after it has been folded and is ready to be gathered.—**7.** In *musical notation*, the signs placed at the beginning of a staff to indicate the key (tonality) and the rhythm of a piece. The term properly includes the clef (which see), since it determines the form of the key-signature. The key-signature consists of sharps or flats placed upon the degrees corresponding to the black digitals of the keyboard that are to be used; their number and position show also the position of the key-note. The key-signature of a minor key is the same as that of its relative major key. A key-signature made up of sharps is called a *sharp signature*; one made up of flats is called a *flat signature*. The key-signature may be altered in the course of the piece. In this case a heavy bar is inserted, and the sharps or flats that are not to continue in force are nullified by cancels (naturals) prefixed to the new signature. The key-signatures most in use with the common G and F clefs are as follows:





Some slight variations in the above forms occur. (See *key*[1], *key-signature*, and *circle of keys* (under *circle*).) The rhythmical signature, or time-signature, consists of two numerals, the upper of which indicates the number of principal beats in the measure, and the lower the kind of note chosen to represent one such beat. (See *rhythm*, and *rhythmical signature* (under *rhythmical*).) The key-signature is usually repeated at the beginning of every brace; but the rhythmical signature is given but once.

8. In *entom.*, a mark resembling a letter; one of the marks of a signate surface.

signature† (sig′nā-tụr), *v. t.* [< *signature*, *n.*] To mark out; distinguish.

Those who, by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signatured* to intellectual professions.
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 30. (*Latham.*)

signature-line (sig′nạ-tụr-līn), *n.* In *printing*, the line at the bottom of the page in which the signature-mark is placed.

signature-mark (sig′nạ-tụr-märk), *n.* Same as *signature*, 5.

signaturist (sig′nā-tụr-ist), *n.* [< *signature* + *-ist*.] One who holds to the doctrine of signatures. See *signature*, 2. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

sign-board (sīn′bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice is fixed, as of one's place of business, of goods for sale, or of warning against trespass.

No swinging *sign-board* creaked from cottage elm
To stay his steps with faintness overcome.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 16.

signer (sī′nėr), *n.* [< *sign* + *-er*[1].] One who signs; specifically, one who writes his name as a signature: as, the *signer* of a letter; to get *signers* to a petition; the *signers* of the Declaration of Independence.

signet (sig′net), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *signet*, < F. *signet*, a signet, seal, stamp, OF. *sinet*, *signet* = Pr. *signet* = Pg. *sinete* = It. *segnetto*, < ML. *signetum*, dim. of L. *signum*, a sign, token: see *sign*.] **1.** A seal, especially a private seal, used instead of signing the name, or in addition to it, for verification of papers or the like. The signet in Scotland is a seal by which royal warrants connected with the administration of justice were formerly authenticated. Hence the title of *writers to the signet* or *clerks of the signet*, a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session. In English administration the signet is one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants, which before the abolition of the signet-office in 1848 was there affixed to documents before passing the privy seal, but it is not now required.

I had my father's *signet* in my purse,
Which was the model of that Danish seal.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 49.

2. The stamp of a signet; an impression made by or as if by a signet.

"But will my lord's commands bear us out if we use violence?" "Tush, man! here is his *signet*," answered Varney. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xii.

Ye shrink from the *signet* of care on my brow.
Bryant, I cannot forget.

signeted (sig′net-ed), *a.* [< *signet* + *-ed*[2].] ★Stamped or marked with a signet.

signet-ring (sig′net-ring), *n.* A seal-ring the seal of which is a signet, or private seal.

signifer† (sig′ni-fėr), *n.* [< ML. *signifer*, the zodiac, < L. *signifer*, sign-bearing, starry, < *signum*, a mark or token, + *ferre*, bear, carry.] The zodiac. [A common word with the old astronomers.]

Signifer his candels sheweth brighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1020.

signifiable (sig′ni-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *signify* + *-able*.] That may be signified; capable of being represented by signs or symbols.

Now what is it that is directly *signifiable* in the world about us? Evidently, the separate acts and qualities of sensible objects, and nothing else.
Whitney, in Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

signifiance†, *n.* [ME. *signifiaunce*, *signefiance*, < OF. *signifiance*: see *significance*.] Same as *significance*.

A straw for alle swevenes [dreams'] *signifiaunce*!
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 362.

And thus ye may knowe whiche were gode men and worthy, whan ye se the *signifiaunce* of the voyde place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

significance (sig-nif′i-kạns), *n.* [< OF. *significance*, a later form, partly conformed to the L., of *signifiance*, *segnifiance*, *senefiance* (> ME. *signifiaunce*, *signefiance*) = Pr. *significanza*, *significansa* = It. *significanza*, < L. *significantia*, meaning, force, energy, significance, < *significan(t-)s*, meaning, significant: see *significant*.] **1.** That which is signified; purport; covert sense; real or implied meaning; that which may be inferred in regard to any state of things from any circumstance: as, the *significance* of a metaphor, of a chance remark, of a look, of behavior.—**2.** Importance; more strictly, importance as significative of something interesting, but also, frequently, importance as affecting considerable interests: as, the great *significance* of many small things.

All their endeavours, either of persuasion or force, are of little *significance*. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

The Rubicon, we know, was a very insignificant stream to look at; its *significance* lay entirely in certain invisible conditions. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxxii.

You never know what life means till you die:
Even throughout life, 'tis death that makes life live,
Gives it whatever the *significance*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 304.

3. The character of being significant; force of meaning; distinct signification; expressiveness.=**Syn.** *Significance*, *Signification*, *Meaning*. *Meaning* is the most general; it may apply to persons, but not the other words: as, what was his *meaning*? *Signification* is closer than *significance*; *significance* is especially the quality of signifying something, while *signification* is generally that which is signified: as, he attached a great deal of *significance* to this fact; what is the *signification* of D. C. L.?

significancy (sig-nif′i-kạn-si), *n.* [As *significance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *significance*: chiefly in sense 3 of that word.

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift*, Letter concerning the Sacramental Test.

significant (sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. **significant* = Sp. Pg. It. *significante*, < L. *significan(t-)s*, ppr. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Signifying something; conveying a meaning; having a purport; expressive; implying some character, and not merely denotative: as, a *significant* word or sound.—**2.** Serving as a sign or indication; having a special or covert meaning; suggestive; meaning: as, a *significant* gesture; a *significant* look.

To add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant* is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.* (*Johnson.*)

He [Drummond] lived and died, in the *significant* language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Important; notable; weighty; more strictly, important for what it indicates, but also, often, important in its consequences.

Arsenic acid can be evaporated even to dryness in presence of hydrochloric acid without danger of *significant* volatilization. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 66.

Significant figures, the succession of figures in the ordinary notation of a number neglecting all the ciphers to the left of the leftmost, and to the right of the rightmost digit. Thus in both 20300 and .00203 the significant figures are the same as in 2.03, namely 203.

II. *n.* That which is significant; a meaning, sign, or indication. [Rare.]

Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 26.

In my glass *significants* there are
Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

significantly (sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* In a significant manner; so as to convey meaning or signification; meaningly; expressively; so as to signify more than merely appears.

significate (sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* [= It. *significato*, < L. *significatus*, pp. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate: see *signify*.] In *logic*, one of several characters (less properly also objects) signified by a common term.

"All tyrants are miserable," "no miser is rich," are universal propositions, and their subjects are, therefore, said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its *significates:* but "some islands are fertile," "all tyrants are not assassinated," are particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their *significates*. *Whately*, Logic, II. ii. § 1.

Formal significate. See *formal*.

signification (sig″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *signification, significacioun*, < OF. *signification, signification*, F. *signification* = Pr. *significatio* = Sp. *significacion* = Pg. *significação* = It. *significazione*, < L. *significatio(n-)*, a signifying, indication, expression, sign, token, meaning, emphasis, < *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** The act of signifying or making known; expression or indication of meaning in any manner. [Rare.]

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. A fact as signified; an established or intended meaning; the import of anything by which thought is or may be communicated; connotation, or logical comprehension; implication; sense: as, the *signification* of a word or a gesture; the *significations* of mathematical and other conventional signs.

Words in their primary . . . *signification* stand for nothing but the ideas in the mind of him that uses them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

3†. Significance; occult meaning; a fact as inferable from a phenomenon of which it is said to be the signification.

Neuertheles, the dragon had grete *significacion* in hymself, ffor it be-tokened the kynge Arthur and his power. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

4. Importance; consequence; significant import. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Therefore send after alle the gode men of the londe to se the bataile, for it hath grete *significacion*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

5. In *French-Canadian law*, the act of giving notice; notification.—**Formal signification.** See *formal*.—**Syn. 2.** *Meaning*, etc. See *significance*.

significative (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *significatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *significativo*, < LL. *significativus*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** Serving as an external sign or symbol of some fact; having a representative signification; intentionally suggestive and almost declaratory; showing forth an internal meaning.

In the creation it was part of the office of the sun and moon to be *significative;* he created them for signs as well as for seasons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

2. Significant; serving as a premise from which some state of things may be inferred; conveying a covert meaning.

On the night of the 8th of September, Egmont received another most *significative* and mysterious warning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 122.

significatively (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a significative manner; so as to represent, express, or convey by an external sign or indication.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible. *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Challenge made by a Jesuit, iii.

significativeness (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being significative. *Westminster Rev.*

significator (sig-nif'i-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *significateur* = Sp. Pg. *significador* = It. *significatore*, < ML. *significator*, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by words, signs, etc.; in *astrol.*, specifically, a planet ruling a house; especially, the lord of the ascendant (which is the *significator* of life); the apheta. See the quotation.

The planet which is lord of the house which rules the matter inquired after is the *significator* of the quesited; the lord of the ascendant is the general *significator* of the querent. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.

significatory (sig-nif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *significatorio*, < LL. *significatorius*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* Having signification or meaning; significant or significative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.*; pl. *significatories* (-riz). That which betokens, signifies, or represents.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

significavit (sig″ni-fi-kā′vit), *n.* [< L. *significavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] In *eccles. law*, a writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping of him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church: so called from the first word of the body of the writ. *Wharton.*

If it be for defect of apparance, take me out a special *significavit*. *Middleton*, The Phœnix, ii. 3.

signifer (sig'ni-fi-ėr), *n.* One who or that which signifies, indicates, or makes known.

In peace he [King Edwin of Northumberland] was preceded by his *signifer*. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 122.

signify (sig'ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signified*, ppr. *signifying*. [< ME. *signifien, signefien, sygnyfyen, sinifien*, < OF. *signifier*, F. *signifier* = Pr. *significar, signifiar* = Sp. Pg. *significar* = It. *significare*, < L. *significare*, show by signs, signify, mean, < *signum*, a sign, + *facere*, make: see *sign* and *fact*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sign or token of (a fact or pretended fact); represent or suggest, either naturally or conventionally; betoken; mean.

What thing that signe suld *signify*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some roughcast about him, to *signify* wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 71.

It is a great mercy, that *signifies* a final and universal acquittance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 654.

The olde Greeke word [cocytus] which *signifieth* to keepe a noyse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

John the Baptist is call'd an Angel, which in Greeke *signifies* a Messenger. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Happiness *signifies* a gratified state of all the faculties. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 15.

2. To import, in the Paracelsian sense. See *signature*, 2.

Then took he up his garland, and did shew
What every flower, as country-people hold,
Did *signify*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

3. To import relatively; have the purport or bearing of; matter in regard to (something expressed or implied): as, that *signifies* little or nothing to us; it *signifies* much.

Why should their [the Sadducees'] opposition *signifie* any thing against so full a stream running down from the first and purest Antiquity? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Pshaw!—what *signifies* kneeling, when you know I must have you? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

4. To make known by signs, speech, or action; communicate; give notice of; announce; declare.

Then Paul . . . entered into the temple, to *signify* the accomplishment of the days of purification. Acts xxi. 26.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto his servant John. Rev. i. 1.

Pray you *signify*
Unto your patron I am here.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

5†. To exhibit as a sign or representation; make as a similitude.

The picture of the greatest of them is *signified* in the Mappe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 120.

=**Syn.** To manifest, intimate, denote, imply, indicate.

II. *intrans.* To have import or meaning; be of consequence; matter.

Well, and pray now—not that it *signifies*—what might the gentleman say? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

Reuben Butler! he hasna in his pouch the value o' the auld black coat he wears—but it disna *signify*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

We ask for long life, but 'tis deep life, or grand moments, that *signify*. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

signifying (sig'ni-fī-ing), *p. a.* Having expressive force; significant. [Rare.]

If the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

signinum (sig-nī'num), *n.* [L., abbr. of *opus Signinum*, 'work of Signia'; neut. of *Signinus*, of Signia, < *Signia*, an ancient town in Latium, now *Segni*.] See *opus signinum*, under *opus*.

signior, *n.* See *signor*.

signiorize, *v.* See *seigniorize*.

signiory†, *n.* See *seigniory*.

signless (sīn'les), *a.* [< *sign* + *-less*.] **1.** Making no sign or manifestation; quiet; passive. [Rare.]

Poems . . .
Which moved me in secret, as the sap is moved
In still March branches, *signless* as a stone.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

2. Having no algebraical sign, or being essentially positive, like the modulus of an imaginary, a tensor, etc.

Matter or mass is *signless*. *H. Farquhar*, in Science, III. 700.

signor (sē'nyor), *n.* [Also *signior, signore;* < It. *signore*, sir, a lord, = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = F. *seigneur:* see *senior, seignior, sire, sir, señor*.] **1.** An Italian lord or gentleman; specifically, a member of a class or body of ruling magistrates or senators in one of the old Italian republics.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*,
My very noble and approved good masters.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 77.

The legislative authority of Genoa is lodged in the great senate, consisting of *signors*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 346.

Hence—**2.** A lord or gentleman in general; a man of aristocratic rank or associations.

I have all that 's requisite
To the making up of a *signior*.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

3. [*cap.*] An Italian title of respect or address for a man, contracted from *Signore* before a name, equivalent to *Señor* in Spanish, *Senhor* in Portuguese, *Monsieur* or *M.* in French, *Mister* or *Mr.* in English, *Herr* in German, etc.

Signora (sē-nyō'rä), *n.* [< It. *signora*, a lady, fem. of *signore;* = Sp. *señora* = Pg. *senhora:* see *signor*.] An Italian title of address or respect for a woman, equivalent to *Madam, Mrs.*

Signorina (sē-nyō-rē'nä), *n.* [It., a young lady, miss; dim. of *signora:* see *Signora*.] An Italian title of respect for a young woman, equivalent to *Miss* in English, *Mademoiselle* in French, etc.

signory† (sē'nyor-i), *n.* See *seigniory*.

sign-painter (sīn'pān″tėr), *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, etc.

sign-post (sīn'pōst), *n.* A post holding a sign. Specifically—(*a*) A post having an arm from which a sign hangs or swings, as before a tavern. (*b*) A guide-post.

He [the comic man] turned round *signposts* and made them point the wrong way, in order to send people whither they did not wish to go. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 100.

sign-symbol (sīn'sim″bol), *n.* A symbol denoting a row or matrix of plus and minus signs.

signum (sig'num), *n.*; pl. *signa* (-nä) [L., a mark, sign: see *sign*.] In *Saxon law*, a cross prefixed to a charter or deed as evidence of assent.

sigtesite (sig'tes-īt), *n.* [*Sigtesö* + *-ite*2.] A silicate of aluminium and sodium, corresponding in composition to an anhydrous natrolite. In physical characters it is allied to the feldspars. It occurs in granular form in elæolite-syenite in the island of Sigtesö in the Langesundfiord, southern Norway.

sik†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*1.

sika (sē'kä), *n.* A kind of deer found in Japan.

sike1 (sīk), *n.* [Sc. also *syke, syk*, < ME. *sike*, prob. not < AS. *sic, sich* (Somner), a furrow, gutter, rivulet, but < Icel. *sīk*, mod. *sīki*, a ditch, trench; prob. connected with AS. *sigan*, E. *sie*,

sig, fall, sink: see *sie*[1], *sig*.] 1. A small stream of water; a rill; a gutter.—2. A marshy bottom with a small stream in it. [Scotch and North. Eng. in both uses.]

sike[2]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sigh*[1].

sike[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

sikert, sikerly† sikerness†. Middle English spellings of *sicker, sickerly, sickerness*.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* [Formerly also *Seikh, Seekh, Seek, Sicque, Syc, Syke, Sike;* < Hind. *Sikh*, lit. 'a disciple,' the distinctive name of the disciples of Nanak Shah, who founded the sect.] A member of a politico-religious community of India, founded near Lahore about 1500 as a sect based on the principles of monotheism and human brotherhood. Under their hereditary theocratic chiefs the Sikhs were organized into a political and military force, and in the eighteenth century formed a confederation of states in the Punjab, collectively called Khalsa; their power was greatly developed in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Runjeet Singh. The Punjab was annexed to British India in 1849, after the two Sikh wars of 1845–6 and 1848–9.

Sikhism (sē'kizm), *n.* [< *Sikh* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The religious system and practices of the Sikhs, as taught in the Sikh Scriptures, the "Adi-Granth," compiled by the immediate successors of Nanak, their founder. The system embodies an attempt to combine the leading doctrines of Brahmanism and Mohammedanism.

siklatont, *n.* A variant of *ciclaton*.

Sikyonian, *a.* Same as *Sicyonian*.

sil (sil), *n.* [= F. Sp. *sil*, < L. *sil*, a kind of yellowish earth.] A kind of yellowish earth used as a pigment by ancient painters; yellow ocher.—★**Sil atticum**, an ancient name for red ocher.

silage (sī'lāj), *n.* [< *silo* + *-age*.] Feed for cattle prepared by treatment in a silo; ensilage. [Recent.]

> Many agriculturists . . . have not the least doubt as to the superiority of *silage* over hay.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 212.

silage (sī'lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silaged*, ppr. *silaging*. [< *silage*, *n.*] To make silage of; treat in a silo. [Recent.]

> Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stock could be *silaged*. *The Field*, Dec. 19, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Silaus (sī'lā-us), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi, 1800), < L. *silaus*, an umbelliferous plant, said to be *Apium graveolens*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Seselinæ*, closely allied to the lovage (*Ligusticum*), and distinguished by its yellowish flowers and inconspicuous or obsolete oil-tubes. There are 8 species, natives of Europe and Asia. They are smooth perennials, bearing pinnately decompound leaves with the segments narrow and entire, and compound umbels with involucels of many small bractlets, but the bracts of the involucre are only one or two or absent. For *S. pratensis*, see *meadow-saxifrage*, 1.

silch, *n.* Same as *sealgh*. [Scotch.]

sile[1] (sīl), *v.* [Formerly also *syle;* < ME. *silen, sylen*, < MLG. *silen, sielen* = G. *sielen*, let off water, filter, = Sw. *sila*, filter; with freq. formative *-l*, from the simple verb seen in AS. **sīhan, seón*, etc., let fall, drip, etc.: see *sie*[1]. Cf. *silt*.] **I.** *trans.* To strain, as milk; pass through a strainer or anything similar; filter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> Tho euwere thurgh towelle *syles* clene,
> His water into tho bassynges shene.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow down; drop; fall; sink. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> The kyng for that care coldit at his hert,
> And siket full sore with *sylyng* of teris.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1307.

2†. To settle down; compose or calm one's self.

> Than [they] *sylen* to sitte vppon silke wedis,
> Hadyn wyn for to wale & wordes ynow.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

3†. To pass; go.

> Jason full lustly and Joly knightes moo, . . .
> Wonen vp wynly vppon wale horses,
> *Silen* to the Citie softly and faire.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1166.

4. To boil gently; simmer. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sile[1] (sīl), *n.* [= MLG. *sīl* = G. *siel*, a drain, sewer; from the verb.] 1. A sieve.—2. A strainer or colander for liquids.—3. That which is sifted or strained; hence, settlings; sediment; filth. *Halliwell*.

sile[2] (sīl), *n.* Same as *sill*[2].

sile[3] (sīl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *soil*[1].

sile[4] (sīl), *n.* [Also *sill;* Norwegian *sild*.] A young herring. *Day*. [Prov. Eng.]

silenal (sī-lē'nal), *a.* Typified by the genus ★*Silene:* as, the *silenal* alliance. *Lindley*.

silence (sī'lens), *n.* [< ME. *silence, sylence*, < OF. (and F.) *silence* = Pr. *silenci*, m., *silencia*, f., = Sp. Pg. *silencio* = It. *silenzio*, < L. *silentium*, a being silent, silence, < *silen(t-)s*, silent: see *silent*.] 1. The state of being or keeping silent; forbearance or restraint of sound; abstinence from speech or other noise; muteness; reticence: as, to listen in *silence;* the chairman rapped for *silence*.

> Be check'd for *silence*,
> But never tax'd for speech.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 76.

> At one end of the table sat Longfellow, . . . whose *silence* was better than many another man's conversation.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

2. Absence of sound or noise; general stillness within the range or the power of hearing: as, the *silence* of midnight; the *silence* of the tomb.

> The night's dead *silence*
> Will well become such sweet-complaining grievance.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 85.

> A *silence* soon pervaded the camp, as deep as that which reigned in the vast forest by which it was environed.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, i.

3. Absence of mention: as, the *silence* of Scripture (on a particular subject); oblivion; obscurity.

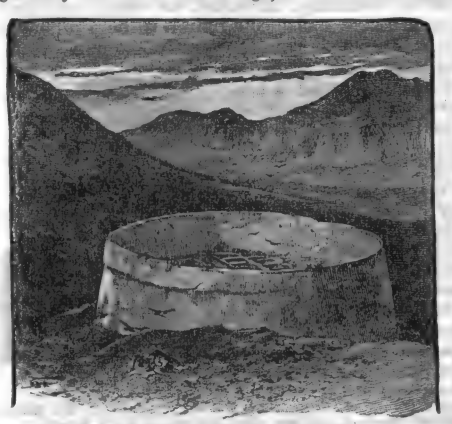
> Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 385.

> A few more days, and this essay will follow the Defensio Populi to the dust and *silence* of the upper shelf.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

4. In distilled spirits, want of flavor and odor; flatness; deadness. See *silent spirit*, under *silent*. [Rare.]

> The Scotch manufacturer may, if he will, employ damaged grain, potatoes, molasses refuse, and various other waste products to yield the silent spirit, since, owing to its *silence*, there is no possibility of detecting afterwards from what source it has been obtained.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 229.

5. In *music*, same as *rest*[1], 8.—**Amyclæan silence.** See *Amyclæan*.—**Tower of silence**, a tower, generally built about 25 feet high, on which the Parsees



Tower of Silence of Parsees, near Teheran.

expose the bodies of their dead to be stripped of flesh by vultures. These towers are usually so arranged that the denuded bones fall through a grating into a pit, whence they are removed for burial. At Bombay, the principal seat of the Parsees, a number of towers of silence stand in a garden on a high hill.—**Syn.** See *silent*.

silence (sī'lens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silenced*, ppr. *silencing*. [< *silence*, *n.*] 1. To cause to be or keep silent; put or bring to silence; restrain from speech or noise; stop the noise of: as, to *silence* a battery or a gun-boat.

> Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
> To *silence* envious tongues.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 446.

> It is the little rift within the lute
> That by and by will make the music mute,
> And ever widening slowly *silence* all.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To restrain from speech about something; cause or induce to be silent on a particular subject or class of subjects; make silent or speechless, as by restraint of privilege or license, or by unanswerable argument.

> Is it therefore
> The ambassador is *silenced?*
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 97.

> Complaints being made against him unto the Bishop's courts, he was for a while then put under the circumstances of a *silenced* minister. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

Hence—3. To make quiescent; put at rest or into abeyance; stop the activity of: as, to *silence* one's conscience.

> Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples.
> *D. Rogers*.

> They have made the happy discovery that the way to *silence* religious disputes is to take no notice of them.
> *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1797), p. 268.

silency (sī'len-si), *n.* [As *silence* (see *-cy*[1]).] Same as *silence*. [Rare.]

> And, in love's *silency*,
> Whisperd each other, Lord, what a back hath he!
> *Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist* (1634). (*Nares*.)

Silene (sī-lē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), so called in allusion to the frequent sticky exudation on its stems; < Gr. *σίαλον*, saliva? (or L. *Silenus?*)] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Silenaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a ten-nerved five-toothed club-shaped ovoid or inflated calyx, five spreading petals upon erect and slender claws commonly with two small scales, ten stamens, and a stalked ovary with one cell, a free central placenta, and usually three styles, the capsule opening at the top by six or by three short valves to discharge the numerous opaque and roughened seeds. About 250 species are recognized by recent authors. They are annual or perennial herbs of great variety of habit, tall and erect, tufted or procumbent, or partial climbers, with narrow entire opposite leaves, and pink, scarlet, white, or variously colored flowers, commonly in cymes or in one-sided spikes disposed in a terminal panicle. They are abundant in Asia north of the tropics, and in southern Europe and northern Africa, and there are about 13 species in South Africa. Besides 5 or 6 introduced species in the Atlantic border, the United States contains about 45 species, chiefly in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific region, many of which are nearly or quite confined to California. Most of the species are known as *catch-fly*. Many are cultivated for their flowers, especially *S. viscosa* and *S. Schafta*, with *S. Armeria*, the sweetwilliam or Lobel's catch-fly, native of the south of Europe. *S. Caroliniana*, a glutinous early-flowering species, is the wild pink of the eastern United States (see cut under *anthophore*). (For *S. Virginica*, see *fire-pink*, under *pink*[2].) Many species with an inflated bladdery calyx are known in general as *campion*, among which *S. Otites*, abundant in sands of eastern Europe and known as *Spanish campion*, is used as an astringent. (For *S. acaulis*, also known in England as *cushion-pink*, see *moss-campion*.) *S. vulgaris*, the bladder-campion, is a wide-spread species of Europe, central and northern Asia, now introduced in the Atlantic United States. It is also called *behen* and *spatling-poppy;* also, from the shape of its calyx, in America *cowbell*, in England *knapbottle* and *whitebottle*. *S. maritima* of the English coast has been called *witches'-thimble*.

Sileneæ (sī-lē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Silene* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Silenaceæ*. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it included 11 genera, all natives of the old world except certain species of *Dianthus* and *Silene*. (See also *Saponaria, Lychnis*, and *Gypsophila*.) It is equivalent to the subfamily *Silenoideæ* of Engler and Prantl, who divide it into two tribes, the *Lychnideæ* and *Dianthеæ*, including together 18 genera, the increase being chiefly due to the subdivision of the large comprehensive genera, *Lychnis* alone furnishing four of the additions. Most of the genera are cultivated for their ornamental flowers, as the pink, catch-fly, etc., which resemble salver-shaped flowers, as phlox, in form, but are composed of separate petals.

silent (sī'lent), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sylent;* = It. *silente*, < L. *silen(t-)s*, ppr. of *silere*, be silent; cf. Goth. **silan*, in comp. *ana-silan*, become silent: cf. *seld*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not speaking, or making a noise with the voice; withholding or restraining vocal sounds; mute; dumb; speechless: as, a *silent* spectator; *silent* watchers.

> O my God, I cry in the daytime, but thou hearest not; and in the night season, and am not *silent*. Ps. xxii. 2.

> Hear me for my cause, and be *silent* that you may hear.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 14.

2. In a restricted use, not given to speaking; using few words; not loquacious.

> Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *W. Broome*.

3. Not speaking about some specified thing; withholding mention or statement; saying nothing; uncommunicative.

> This new-created world, whereof in hell
> Fame is not *silent*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 988.

> It is very extraordinary that antient authors should be so *silent* in relation to Heliopolis.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

4. Lacking authority or ability to speak, as about something of personal concern; not having a voice; disqualified for speech: as, a *silent* partner in a firm (see *partner*); the *silent* part of creation.—5. Not uttered or expressed with the voice; unmarked by utterance or demonstrative speech; unspoken; unsounded: as, *silent* agony or endurance; *silent* opposition; a *silent* letter (see below).

> I wish, my liege,
> You had only in your *silent* judgment tried it.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 171.

> Her eyes are homes of *silent* prayer.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxii.

6. Free from or unattended by noise or sound; marked by stillness; quiet: as, *silent* woods; a *silent* assembly.

Like starry light,
Which, sparckling on the *silent* waves, does seeme more bright.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 78.

If you find yourself approaching to the *silent* tomb, Sir, think of me. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit.

Silent-alarm system. See *fire-alarm telegraph*, under *fire-alarm*.—**Silent letter**, a letter of a word which is not sounded or pronounced in the enunciation of the word, as the *b* in *doubt*, the *c* in *victual*, the *d* in *handsome*, the second of the two *l* like consonants in *ebb*, *odd*, *off*, etc. The silent letter may be wholly useless, as in the above examples, or it may serve as an accidental or conventional index of the sound given to some adjacent letter: thus, the *e* in *bate*, *mete*, *bite*, *note*, *mute*, etc., is silent, but it indicates that the preceding vowel is long; the *c* in *indict*, the *g* in *sign*, the *l* in *balm*, etc., serve a similar purpose. Silent letters are traditional, representing sounds that once existed in the word, either in English or in the original tongue (as the *p* and *l* in *psalm*, pronounced in Latin *psalmus*, Greek ψαλμός), though often, as in this case, artificially restored after having been omitted (AS. *sealm*, ME. *salm*, *saume*), or have been foisted in to suit some false etymology or erroneous analogy, as the *l* in *could*, the *g* in *foreign*, the *p* in *ptarmigan*, etc. The proportion of silent letters in the present English spelling is about 12½ per cent.—**Silent spirit**, distilled spirit which is nearly destitute of special flavor and odor. Compare *silence*, 4.—**Silent system**, a system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners, even when assembled together.—**Silent Week**, Holy Week. Also *Still Week*.—**The Silent Sister**, an ironical name of Ireland.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Silent*, *Taciturn*, *Dumb*, *Mute*. *Silent* expresses the fact of not speaking, *taciturn* the habitual disposition to refrain from speaking. *Dumb* strictly implies lack of the organs of speech, or defect in them, or lack of the power of speaking, while *mute* implies some special cause: hence *deaf-mute* is thought by many a better name than *deaf-and-dumb person* for one who does not speak on account of deafness; an idol is *dumb*, not *mute*. Under figurative extension *mute*, *dumb*, and *silent* are often used outside of the lines here indicated. In such freer use there is an advance in strength from *silent* to *mute* and from *mute* to *dumb*: as, *silent* from abstraction; *mute* with astonishment; struck *dumb* with horror.

II. *n.* **1.** A silent period. [Rare.]

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4. 19.

2. A short-circuit switch attached to an electric alarm, which when closed prevents the alarm from acting.

If the peg is removed, or axis turned, . . . the short circuit is broken, and the current passes through the coil. A switch of this kind attached to an alarm is called a *silent*. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 179.

silentiary† (sī-len′shi-ā-ri), *n.* [< LL. *silentiarius*, a confidential domestic servant, a privy councilor, < L. *silentium*, stillness, silence: see *silence*.] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order, especially in a court of justice or a public assembly.

The *silentiary*, to call attention, strikes one of them [columns] with his staff.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 240.

2. A privy councilor; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state: as, Paul the *Silentiary* (Paulus Silentiarius), an officer of Justinian's court.

Afterwards he [the emperor] sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary*, again confirming it.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 16 (tr. from Bassianus).

silentious (sī-len′shus), *a.* [= F. *silencieux* = Sp. Pg. *silencioso* = It. *silenzioso*, < LL. *silentiosus*, perfectly still or silent, < L. *silentium*, stillness, silence: see *silence*.] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

silently (sī′lent-li), *adv.* In a silent manner; without speech or noise; not soundingly or noisily; mutely; quietly.

silentness (sī′lent-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being silent; stillness; silence.

The moonlight steeped in *silentness*
The steady weathercock.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.



Silenus.—Marble in the Glyptothek, Munich.

Silenus (sī-lē′nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Σειληνός, Silenus (see def.).] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a divinity of Asiatic origin, the foster-father of Bacchus, and leader of the satyrs, but very frequently merely one of a number of kindred attendants in the Dionysiac thiasus. He was represented as a robust, full-bearded old man, hairy and with pointed ears, frequently in a state of intoxication, often riding on an ass and carrying a cantharus or other wine-vessel.

The *Sileni* and Sylvans and Fauns,
And the Nymphs of the woods and waves.
Shelley, Hymn of Pan.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Eucnemidæ*. Same as *Anelastes*. *Latreille*.—**3.** In *mammal.*, a genus of macaques, named from *Macacus silenus*, the wanderoo.

silery† (sil′ẹ-ri), *n.* A variant of *cilery*, *celure*.

silesia (si-lē′shiạ), *n.* [< *Silesia* (G. *Schlesien*), a province of Prussia and of Austria.] **1.** A fine brown holland, originally made in Silesia and now produced in England: it is glazed for window-shades or roller-blinds. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**2.** A thin cotton cloth, commonly twilled, used for linings for women's dresses and men's garments.

Silesian (si-lē′shạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silesia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Silesia, a territory divided into the provinces of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, the latter much the larger.—**Silesian bole.** See *bole*[2].—**Silesian wars**, three wars waged by Frederick the Great of Prussia against Austria, in 1740–42, 1744–5, and 1756–63, ostensibly for the possession of Silesia. Each war terminated favorably for Prussia, and the greater part of Silesia was permanently acquired. In the third war, generally known as the Seven Years' War, Austria, France, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden were allied against Prussia, which received subsidies from Great Britain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Silesia.

silex (sī′leks), *n.* [= F. *silex*, *silice* = Sp. Pg. *silice*, *silica* = It. *selce*, *silice*, flint, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silica*.

silfbergite (silf′bėrg-it), *n.* [< *Silfberg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a manganesian mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group, found at Vester-Silfberg in Sweden.

silgreen (sil′grēn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *sengreen*.

silhouette (sil-ọ̈-et′), *n.* [= D. Dan. *silhouet* = Sw. G. *silhuett*, < F. *silhouette*, a profile portrait in black, so called after Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759, whose rigid public economy, intended to avert national bankruptcy, caused his name to be applied to things cheap, especially to things made ostentatiously cheap in derision of him.] **1.** Originally, a portrait in black or some other uniform tint, sometimes varied as to the hair or other parts by lighter lines or a lightening of shade, showing the profile as cast by a candle on a sheet of paper; hence, any opaque portrait, design, or image in profile. Silhouette portraits were very common throughout the early years of the nineteenth century, and are often cut out of black paper.



Silhouette of George Washington.

As he entered the parlor his eye caught upon two *silhouettes*, . . . black profiles, with the lights done in gold—about as poor semblances of humanity as could be conceived. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

There was a sticking-plaster *silhouette* of him in the widow's bedroom. *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

2. Opaque representation or exhibition in profile; the figure made by the shadow or a shadowy outline of an object; shadow.

The cat's dark *silhouette* on the wall
A couchant tiger's seemed to fall.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

En or in silhouette, shown in outline, or in uniform solid color only.

In the close foreground is this framing of trees, which stand out *in silhouette* against a bright blue sky.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

silhouette (sil-ọ̈-et′), *v. t.* [< *silhouette*, *n.*] To represent or exhibit in silhouette; make or bring out a shaded profile or outline view of: used chiefly or only in the past participle.

A flock of roosting vultures, *silhouetted* on the sky, linger with half-opened, unwilling wing.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, i.

He stood *silhouetted* against the flaming Eastern sky alone. *S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, xl.

silica (sil′i-kạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*.] Silicon dioxid (SiO_2), or silicic anhydrid, a white or colorless substance, nearly insoluble in water and in all acids except hydrofluoric acid. Silica is extremely hard, and fuses with difficulty in the oxyhydrogen flame to a colorless amorphous glass. In nature, as quartz, it is universally distributed, and is the commonest of minerals; here belong the varieties rock-crystal, amethyst, chalcedony, agate, carnelian, onyx, jasper, flint, hornstone, etc., which differ in degree of crystallization and in purity, and hence in color. Silica in the form of quartz makes the sand of the sea-shore, and rock-masses as quartzite and sandstone. It also occurs as the rare mineral tridymite, known only in volcanic rocks and in a few meteorites, and as the amorphous opal, which is softer and more soluble than quartz and contains more or less water. (See *quartz*, *tridymite*, *opal*, also *asmanite*, *cristobalite*, *melanophlogite*.) Silica also forms the material of the spicules of many sponges and of the frustules of diatoms; deposits of the latter are not uncommon under peat-swamps, and in some regions vast beds have been accumulated. (See *infusorial earth*, under *infusorial*.) It combines with basic oxids to form compounds called *silicates*, which constitute the rocky crust of the globe. It occurs in solution in the waters of many mineral springs, and sometimes is deposited in enormous quantities about geyser-basins. From the silicates taken up by plants silica is often deposited on the surface or in the interior of their stems. The value of the equisetum, or scouring-rush, is due to the silica contained in it, which sometimes amounts to 18 per cent. of the fresh plant. Sand is extensively used for the manufacture of glass and mortar. The prominent silicates recognized among minerals are the *metasilicates*, salts of metasilicic acid (H_2SiO_3), and *orthosilicates*, salts of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4). Examples are rhodonite, or manganese metasilicate ($MnSiO_3$), and willemite, or zinc orthosilicate (Zn_2SiO_4). There are also disilicates, polysilicates, etc., but they are rarer, and their nature is less clearly understood. See *glass*, *mortar*[2], and *sand*[1]. Also called *silex*.—**Infusorial silica.** Same as *infusorial earth* (which see, under *infusorial*).—**Silica bandage**, in *surg.*, a bandage which is moistened with sodium silicate after having been applied.

silicate (sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *silic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of silicic acid. Silicates formed by the union of silicic acid with the bases alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda, etc., constitute by far the greater number of the minerals which compose the crust of the globe. Glass is a mixture of artificial silicates of alkalis and alkaline earths or metallic oxids (see *glass*).—**Silicate cotton.** See *cotton*[1].

silicated (sil′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *silicate* + *-ed*[2].] Coated, mixed, combined, or impregnated with silica.—**Silicated soap**, a mixture of sodium silicate and hard soap.

silicatization (sil-i-kā-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *silicate* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The process of combining with silica so as to change to a silicate. [Rare.]

Silicea (si-lis′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*.] **1.** Siliceous sponges. See *Silicispongiæ*.—**2.** Sponges, excepting *Calcarea*; all non-calcareous sponges. All the existing horny or fibrous sponges are supposed to have been derived from *Silicea* which have lost their spicules, or replaced them by a fibrous skeletal support. The *Silicea*, as a subclass of *Spongiæ*, are divided by Von Lendenfeld into three orders—*Hexactinellida*, *Chondrospongiæ*, and *Cornacuspongiæ*.

siliceous, *a.* See *silicious*.

silicic (si-lis′ik), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to silica: as, *silicic* ether.—**Silicic acid**, an acid obtained by decomposing a silicate soluble in water with hydrochloric acid, and dialyzing the liquid so obtained. The acid is a colloid, and is obtained in an aqueous solution, which if concentrated sets to a jelly. Silicic acid has not yet been obtained in the pure form, as it undergoes decomposition into water and silica when dried. There are several hypothetical silicic acids, from which the several classes of silicates are supposed to be formed. Such are orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4), metasilicic acid (H_2SiO_3), and parasilicic acid (H_8SiO_5). None of these acids has been isolated.—**Silicic ether**, a compound of silicic acid with an alkyl, as methyl silicate ($(CH_3)_4SiO_4$).

silicicalcareous (sil″i-si-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + L. *calcarius*, calcareous.] Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. Also *silicocalcareous*.

siliciceratous (sil″i-si-ser′ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn.] Consisting of or containing mixed silicious spicules and horny fibers: applied to a group of sponges, the *Halichondriæ*.

silicide (sil′i-sid), *n.* [< *silic-on* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of silicon with a single other element which is relatively electropositive, or with an organic radical. Also *siliciuret*.

siliciferous (sil-i-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *silicifère*, < NL. *silica* + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing silica; producing silica, or united with a portion of silica.

silicification (si-lis″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *silicification*; as *silicify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Conversion into silica.

The most conspicuous of the chemical changes wrought in the gravel, as evidenced by the known changes in the substances imbedded in it, is *silicification*.
J. D. Whitney, Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada, [p. 327.

silicify (si-lis′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *silicified*, ppr. *silicifying*. [< NL. *silica* + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To convert into silica, as organic matter of any kind, especially wood.—**Silicified wood, jasperized wood**, or **agatized wood**, wood which has been changed into the agate or jasper varieties of quartz by a replacement of the cellular structure of the wood by silicious waters, sometimes containing oxids of iron and manganese. Agatized and jasperized wood admitting of a fine polish, and of the richest red, yellow, and brown colors, occurs in immense quanti-

ties in California, Nevada, and Arizona. It is extensively used for ornamental and decorative purposes. Table-tops three feet in diameter have been sawed from a single section.

II. *intrans.* To become silica; be impregnated with silica.

silicious, siliceous (si-lish′us, -ius), *a.* [= F. *siliceux*, of or pertaining to flint, < L. *siliceus*, of or pertaining to flint, < *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*, *silica*.] 1. Containing or resembling silica, or having its general character.—2. In *zoöl.*, containing or consisting of silica or silicious substance in one or another form: as, *silicious* sponges; *silicious* sponge-spicules; the *silicious* test or skeleton of various protozoans, especially radiolarians.—**Silicious earth**, earth consisting of or especially abounding in silica.—**Silicious sinter.** Same as *opal* (*h*).—**Silicious waters**, such waters as contain silica in solution in considerable quantity, as many boiling springs.

Silicispongiæ (sil″i-si-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *spongia*, a sponge.] Silicious sponges; an order or other group of sponges characterized by the presence of silicious spicules: used with varying latitude by different writers. In the widest sense the *Silicispongiæ* include all non-calcareous sponges, whether silicious spicules are present or not, and are the same as *Silicea*, 2. In Sollas's classification the term is restricted to *Micromastictora* having a skeleton the scleres of which are not calcareous, being thus the silicious sponges without the *Myxospongiæ*. Also *Silicospongiæ*. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.

silicium (si-lish′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silicon*.

siliciuret (si-lis′iū-ret), *n.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret*.] Same as *silicide*.

siliciureted, siliciuretted (si-lis′iū-ret-ed), *a.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret* + *-ed*².] Combined so as to form a siliciuret.—**Siliciureted hydrogen**, hydrogen silicide (SiH_4), a colorless gas composed of silicon and hydrogen, which takes fire spontaneously when in contact with air, giving out a brilliant white light.

silicle (sil′i-kl), *n.* [Also *silicule*, < F. *silicule*; < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod, dim. of *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, in the mustard family, a short silique—that is, a pod or seed-vessel the length of which does not more than twice, or possibly thrice, surpass the breadth, as in the shepherd's-purse, *Lunaria*, candytuft, etc. See *silique*, *pouch*, 4, and fig. 4 under *pod*. Also *silicula*, *silicule*.



Silicles.

1. Of Shepherd's-purse (*Bursa Bursa-pastoris*). 2. Same, opened, to show the placentæ, the seeds, and the two valves. 3. Of Vernal Whitlow-grass, *Draba verna*. 4. Same, opened, to show the valves, the dissepiment, and the seeds.

silicoborate (sil″i-kō-bō′rāt), *n.* [< *silicon* + *borate*.] Same as *borosilicate*.

silicoborocalcite (sil″i-kō-bō-rō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + NL. *boron* + E. *calcite*.] Same as *howlite*.

silicocalcareous (sil″i-kō-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* ★Same as *silicicalcareous*.

silicofluoric (sil″i-kō-flō-or′ik), *a.* [< *silicon* + *fluor-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of silicon and fluorin.

silicofluoride (sil″i-kō-flō′ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *silicon* + *fluor* + *-ide*¹.] M_2SiF_6, a salt of ★silicofluoric acid. See *silicofluoric*.

silicon (sil′i-kon), *n.* [< NL. *silicon*, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*, *silica*.] Chemical symbol, Si; atomic weight, 28.3. A non-metallic element which is obtained in three allotropic forms—namely, amorphous, as a dull-brown powder soluble in alkali, which burns when ignited; graphitic, in crystalline leaves having a strong metallic luster and lead-gray color, insoluble in alkali and non-combustible; and crystalline, in octahedral needles having a red luster, and hardness notably less than that of the diamond. Next to oxygen, silicon is the most abundant element in nature. It is found only in combination, chiefly with oxygen, forming silicon dioxid, or silica, which combined with bases makes up the larger part of the rock-crust of the globe. Also called *silicium*.—**Silicon-brass**, brass prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon, by which its valuable qualities are said to be improved.—**Silicon-bronze**, bronze or copper with the addition of a small amount of silicon-copper, by which its valuable properties for certain uses, as for telegraph-wire, are said to be considerably improved. Weiller's silicon-bronze telegraph-wire was found by analysis to consist of almost chemically pure copper, with 0.02 per cent. of silicon. The silicon-bronze telephone-wire of the same maker contained 1.02 per cent. of zinc, 1.14 of tin, and 0.05 of silicon. The addition of the silicon in the manufacture of silicon-bronze seems to have no other effect than that of entirely removing the oxygen of the copper.—**Silicon-iron**, iron containing a large proportion of silicon (as much, in some instances, as 10 to 14 per cent.), prepared for use in improving the quality of cast-iron, especially for foundry use, which it is now believed to do by its action on the carbon which the iron contains, an increase of silicon changing combined carbon to graphitic, and vice versa. Also called *high-silicon iron*, and, of late more generally, *ferro-silicon*. "When the founder understands its [silicon's] use, he may soften and toughen, or harden and strengthen his iron to suit his requirements." (*Keep and Orton*, Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng. (1888–9), XVII. 253.)—**Silicon ware**, a kind of stoneware introduced about 1883 by the Lambeth potteries: it is colored in the body, usually a deep red, with applied ornaments, very slightly glazed, somewhat resembling Wedgwood ware in surface.

siliconize (sil′i-kon-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *siliconized*, ppr. *siliconizing*. [< *silicon* + *-ize*.] To combine, or cause to combine, with silicon.

The presence of alkaline silicates in the furnace promotes the *siliconizing* of the iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 351.

silicosis (sil-i-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *silicon* + *-osis*.] Pneumonoconiosis in which the particles are of flint: same as *chalicosis*.

Silicoskeleta (sil″i-kō-skel′e-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *silicoskeleton*, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + Gr. σκελετόν, a skeleton.] A subclass of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians whose skeleton, if any, is silicious. Most of these protozoans have the power of secreting silica to form a more or less elaborate network or basketwork, as figured under *Radiolaria*. The term is contrasted with *Acanthometrida*.

silicoskeletal (sil″i-kō-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *silicoskeleton* + *-al*.] Having a silicious skeleton, as a radiolarian; composed of silica, as a skeleton.

Silicospongiæ (sil″i-kō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Silicispongiæ*.

silicula (si-lik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *siliculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] In *bot.*, same as *silicle*.

silicular (si-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *silicula* + *-ar*³.] In *bot.*, having the shape or appearance of a silicula or silicle.

silicule (sil′i-kūl), *n.* Same as *silicle*.

siliculose (si-lik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *siliculosus*, < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *silicular*.—2†. Full of husks; consisting of husks; husky.—3. Same as *siliquose*, 2.—**Siliculose cataract.** See *siliquose cataract*, under *siliquose*.

siliculous (si-lik′ū-lus), *a.* Same as *siliculose*.

siliginose†, siliginous† (si-lij′i-nōs, -nus), *a.* [< L. *siligo* (*siligin-*), a white kind of wheat, + *-ose*.] Made of fine wheat. *Bailey*, 1727.

siling-dish (sī′ling-dish), *n.* Same as *sile*¹, 2.

siliqua (sil′i-kwạ), *n.*; pl. *siliquæ* (-kwē). [NL., < ★L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod, also a very small weight: see *silique*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *silique*.—2. A Roman unit of weight, $\frac{1}{1728}$ of a pound.—3. A weight of four grains, used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat.—4. In *anat.*, a formation suggesting a husk or pod.—**Siliqua olivæ**, in *anat.*, the fibers appearing on the surface to encircle more or less completely the inferior olive of the brain: their outer and inner parts are called *funiculi siliquæ*.

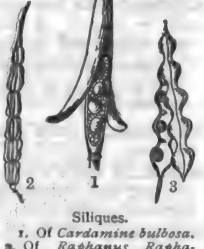
Siliquaria (sil-i-kwā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of tænioglossate holostomatous gastropods, belonging to the family *Vermetidæ* or made type of the *Siliquariidæ*, having a tubular shell which begins as a spiral and ends with irregular separated whorls or coils, somewhat like the hard cases of some worms, as serpulas. *S. anguina* is a typical example. *Bruguières*, 1789. (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *siliquariæ* (-ē).] A species or an individual of this genus. (*c*) A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Solecurtus*. *Schumacher*, 1817.



Siliquaria anguina.

Siliquariidæ (sil″i-kwā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siliquaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siliquaria*, having a tubular shell with a continuous longitudinal slit, which at first is spiral, but later grows irregular. The species are closely related to the *Vermetidæ*, and by most conchologists are referred to that family.

silique (si-lēk′), *n.* [< F. *silique* = Sp. *silicua* = Pg. It. *siliqua*, < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, the long pod-like fruit of the mustard family. It is a narrow two-valved capsule, with two parietal placentæ, from which the valves separate in dehiscence. Frequently a false partition is stretched across between the two placentæ, rendering the pod two-celled in an anomalous way. Also *siliqua*. See also cut under *pod*.



Siliques.

1. Of *Cardamine bulbosa*. 2. Of *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. 3. Of *Heliophila crithmifolia*.

siliquiform (sil′i-kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a silique.

siliquose, siliquous (sil′i-kwōs, -kwus), *a.* [< NL. *siliquosus*, < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing siliques; having or forming that species of pod called a silique: as, *siliquose* plants.—2. In *med.*, resembling or suggesting a silicle. Also *siliculose*.—**Siliquose cataract**, in *med.*, a form of cataract with absorption of the greater part of the lens and with calcareous impregnation of the layer of the capsule. Also called *dry-shelled cataract*, *siliculose cataract*, *cataracta arido-siliquata*.—**Siliquose desquamation**, in *med.*, the casting off from the skin of dried vesicles whose fluid contents have been ★absorbed.

silk (silk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *silk*, *sylk*, *selk*, *selc*, *seolk*, < AS. *seolc*, *seoloc*, *sioloc*, *sioluc* (in comp.) (for **silc*, like *meolc*, milk, for **milc*) = Icel. *silki* = Sw. Dan. *silke*, silk; cf. Russ. *shelkŭ* = White Russ. and Little Russ. *sholk* = OPruss. *silkas*, silk, = Lith. *shilkai*, *shilkos*, silk, *silkas*, silk threads, = Hung. *selyem*, silk, all prob. < Scand.; OHG. *silecho*, *selecho*, *selacho*, a robe (< Slav. ?) (cf. E. *serge*¹, < F. *serge* = Pr. *serga*, *sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia*, serge, silken stuff, = Ir. *siric*, silken, < L. *serica*, fem.); < L. *sericum*, silk, pl. *serica*, silken garments, silks, lit. Seric stuff, neut. of *Sericus*, < Gr. Σηρικός, pertaining to the Seres, Seric, < Gr. Σῆρες, L. *Seres*, a people of eastern Asia celebrated for their silks: see *Seric*. The Chinese name for silk is *szĕ*, *szŭ*, *sz'*, with variants *sei*, *si*, whence Corean *sa*, *sil*, *sir*, Mongol *sereg*, silk, < *se* (< Chinese *szĕ*, *sei*) + *-reg*, a suffix of Tatar languages. The Chinese word is prob. not connected with the European, except that the Gr. Σῆρες may mean the Chinese, and be based on the Chinese name for silk. For the more common Teut. word for 'silk,' see *say*⁴.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fine soft thread produced chiefly by the larvæ of various bombycid moths, especially of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori*, known as *silkworms*, feeding on the leaves of the mulberry and several other trees. (See *Bombyx* and *silkworm*, and compare *gut*, 4.) Silk is the strongest, most lustrous, and most valuable of textile fibers. The thread is composed of several finer threads drawn by the worm from two large organs or glands containing a viscid substance, which extend, as in other cocoon-making caterpillars, along a great part of the body and terminate in two spinnerets at the mouth. With this substance the silkworm envelops itself, forming its cocoon. *Raw silk* is produced by the operation of winding off at the same time several of these cocoons, after they have been immersed in hot water to soften the natural gum on the filament, on a common reel, thereby forming one smooth, even thread. Before it is fit for weaving it is converted into one of three forms, namely *singles*, *tram*, or *organzine*. *Singles* (a collective noun) is formed of one of the reeled threads, twisted in order to give it strength and firmness. *Tram* is formed of two or more threads twisted together, and is commonly used in weaving as the *shoot* or *weft*. (For *organzine*, see *thrown silk*, below.) Silk of various qualities (but none fully equal to the preceding) is produced by different genera of the family *Saturniidæ*, particularly the tusser-worm of India, *Attacus mylitta*, the yama-mai of Japan, *Antheræa yama-mai*, etc., feeding on the oak and other plants.

2. A similar thread or fiber spun by various other insects, especially some spiders; a kind of cobweb or gossamer. Some such webs are lustrous, and may be reeled like true silk. See *Nephila*, and cut under *silk-spider*.—3. Cloth made of silk; by extension, a garment made of such cloth. In this sense the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts or varieties: as, black *silk*; white *silk*; colored *silks*.

> The kynge hyme selfene sette . . .
> Undyre a sylure of *sylke*.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3195.

> And seeing one so gay in purple *silks*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> She bethought her of a faded *silk*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. The mass of long filiform styles of the female flower of maize: so called from their resemblance in the unripe state to silk in fineness and softness. [U. S.]—5. The silky down in the pod of the milkweed (hence also called *silk-weed*).—6. The silkiness or silky luster often observed in the sapphire or ruby, due to the inclusion of microscopic crystals between the crystalline layers of the gem. The silk is visible only on what would be the pyramid faces of the crystals.

> In many genuine rubies we find a silky structure (called *silk* by jewellers). *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 380.

Changeable silk. Same as *shot silk*.—**China silk.** See *pongee*.—**Corah silk.** See *corah*.—**Dacca silk**, an embroidery-silk sold in skeins. That commonly used is of European make, though preserving the Indian name. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Eliottine silk** (named from *Eliot*, a writer on needlework), a kind of knitting-silk.—**Furniture-silk**, a fabric of silk or having a silk surface, used

for furniture-covering and other upholstery.—**Ghilan silk**, a raw silk exported from Persia, derived from the province of Ghilan in northern Persia, from which the largest amount of the material came in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Glacé silk.** See *glacé*.—**India silk**, a soft thin silk without a twill, woven like cotton, of different qualities and manufactures: loosely used.—**Japanese silk**, formerly, a fabric made in England, having a linen warp and a silk weft; now, a fabric wholly of silk and exported from Japan.—**Nagpore silk**, a kind of India silk, soft and thin, and usually in plain colors of the dyes peculiar to the far East.—**Oiled silk.** See *oil*.—**Pongee silk.** See *pongee*.—**Radsimir silk**, a rich silk fabric used for mourning garments for women. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Raw silk.** See def. 1.—**Rumchunder silk**, Indian silk stuff of different qualities and styles of manufacture.—**Shot silk.** See *shot*[1], *p. a.*, 4.—**Silk-degumming machine**, a machine for eliminating the natural gum from the fiber of silk, by subjecting it to the action of warm water, and beating.—**Silk-doubling machine**, a machine for twisting together two or more filaments of twisted silk. *E. H. Knight.*—**Silk-sizing machine**, a silk-sorting machine.—**Silk-softening machine**, a machine in which silk is softened and polished after dyeing. The skeins of silk are passed over reciprocating bobbins.—**Silk-sorting machine**, a machine for sorting threads of silk according to thickness, and winding them upon bobbins. The proper bobbin is presented to the thread by the action of a lever, which is governed by the thickness of the thread passing between gage-rollers.—**Silk-testing machine**, a device, on the principle of the spring-balance, for testing the strength of silk threads or filaments.—**Sleaved silk.** See *sleave*.—**Spun silk**, silk thread produced by spinning the short-fibered silk from cocoons which the insect has pierced in eating its way out, or waste silk of any sort which cannot be thrown in the usual manner: it is spun like woolen, and is used, either alone or with cotton or woolen, for special fabrics.—**Tabby silk.** Same as *tabby*.

Mr. Adolphus Hadlock carried forward the babe, enveloped in a long flowing blanket of white *tabby silk*, lined with white satin, and embroidered with ribbon of the same color. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

Thrown silk, silk thread formed by twisting together two or more threads or singles, the twisting being done in the direction contrary to that of the singles themselves. The material so prepared for the loom is generally called *organzine*.—**To take silk**, to become or be appointed king's or queen's counsel: in allusion to the silk gown then assumed. See phrase *silk gown*, under II.—**Tusser silk.** See *tusser-silk*.—**Virginia silk**, the silk-vine, *Periploca Græca*: so called from the silky tuft of the seed. It is cultivated and is spontaneous from Massachusetts to Kansas. See *Periploca*.—**Wrapping-silk**, a fine strong floss employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of silk; silken: as, a *silk* dress; *silk* stockings.

What a disgrace is it to me . . . to take note how many pair of *silk stockings* thou hast, viz. these, and those that were thy peach-coloured ones! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 17.

2. Silk-like; silky. [Rare.]

Your inky brows, your black *silk* hair.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 46.

Silk-bark oak, the silky oak. See *Grevillia*.—**Silk braid**, a fine and closely worked braid of silk, made for the decoration of garments, and sometimes of furniture, by being laid upon the surface of the stuff in scrolls and other patterns and sewed down with fine silk thread.—**Silk canvas**, fine canvas of silk, intended for such simple embroidery in the way of worsted-work as can be done by following the regular meshes of the canvas. The object of the silk fabric is to avoid the necessity of filling in a background, as the canvas itself supplies it.—**Silk damask**, a silken textile with elaborate flower-patterns, formerly much used for fine upholstery. Compare *damask*, 1 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Silk gown, or the silk.** (*a*) The canonical robe of a king's or queen's counsel in England, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk and not of stuff. Hence—(*b*) A king's or queen's counsel.

Mr. Blowers, the eminent *silk-gown*.
Dickens, Bleak House, i.

Silk hat, a high cylindrical hat made with a body of stiffened muslin covered by a kind of silk plush, especially designed for this purpose. Silk hats are worn for common use by men, also by women as riding-hats and sometimes for ordinary costume.—**Silk muslin**, a thin and gauzy silk textile, either plain, or printed in small patterns in color, or ornamented with raised figures made in the weaving.—**Silk paper**, tissue-paper; especially, a fine quality of tissue-paper used for delicate polishing or cleaning, as for the glass of lenses, etc.—**Silk sealskin**, a fine textile made of tusser-silk with a long soft pile imitating sealskin-fur. Compare *sealskin cloth*, under *sealskin*.—**Silk serge**, a twilled silk cloth used especially for the linings of fine coats. There is generally a diagonal pattern produced in the weaving, the stuff being of one color.—**Silk shag**, a kind of shag made wholly or in part of silk.—**Silk-spray embroidery**, a kind of appliqué work in which the ornaments applied are small sprays previously embroidered in filosel or floss-silk on thin stuff and cut out for the purpose.—**Silk-stockings**, silken hose. They were formerly regarded as extravagant and reprehensible, and as worn by men were regarded as an indication of luxurious habits; hence, *the silk-stocking gentry* or *element*, the luxurious or wealthy class; *a silk-stocking*, a person of this class.—**Silk-top palmetto.** See *palmetto*.

silk-bunting (silk'bun″ting), *n.* An American bunting of the genus *Spiza* (formerly *Euspiza*), as the black-throated *S. americana*, whose plumage is peculiarly close and smooth. See cut under *Spiza*. *Coues.*

★**silk-cotton** (silk'kot″n), *n.* See *cotton*[1].—**silk-cotton tree**, a name of numerous trees of the family *Bombaceæ*, whose seeds are invested with silk-cotton. Such are the species of the genera *Bombax*, *Ceiba*, and *Ochroma*; also of the genus *Pachira* of tropical America. The silk-cotton trees most properly so called are *Bombax Ceiba*, of the East Indies, and *Ceiba pentandra*, of India and tropical America, the latter of which yields the *kapok* of commerce.

silk-dresser (silk'dres″ėr), *n.* One who is employed in the preparation of silk cloth for the market, as in smoothing, stiffening, and folding it.

silken (sil'kn), *a.* [< ME. *silken*, *silkin*, *selkin*, *seolken*, < AS. *seolcen*, *siolcen*, *seolocen*, of silk, < *seolc*, silk: see *silk*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of silk.

Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 25.

2. Like silk; soft or lustrous; hence, delicate; tender; smooth.

Taffeta phrases, *silken* terms precise.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 406.

A brown beard, not too *silken* in its texture, fringed his chin. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil?
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 70.

silken (sil'kn), *v. t.* [< *silken*, *a.*] To make silky or like silk; render soft or lustrous. [Rare.]

Little care is yours,
. . . if your sheep are of Silurian breed,
Nightly to house them dry on fern or straw,
Silkening their fleeces. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

silk-factory (silk'fak″tǫ-ri), *n.* A silk-mill.

silk-figured (silk'fig″ūrd), *a.* Having the ornamental pattern in silk: noting a woven textile fabric composed of silk and some other material: as, *silk-figured* terries.

silk-flower (silk'flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A Peruvian leguminous tree, *Calliandra trinervia*; so named from its silky tufts of stamens.—**2.** Same as *silk-tree*.

silk-fowl (silk'foul), *n.* A variety of the domestic hen with silky plumage of fringe-like filaments. The color is white, the legs are well feathered and dark, the head is crested, and the comb is double and lumpy; the face, comb, and wattles are purple. The size exceeds but little that of bantams. In the United States called *silky*.

The *silk-fowl* breeds true, and there is reason to believe is a very ancient race; but when I reared a large number of mongrels from a silk-hen by a Spanish cock, not one exhibited even a trace of the so-called silkiness.
Darwin, Variation of Animals and Plants, xiv.

silk-gelatin (silk'jel″a-tin), *n.* Same as *silk-glue*. See *sericin*.

silk-gland (silk'gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes the substance of silk, as in the silkworm or silk-spider; a sericterium.

silk-glue (silk'glö), *n.* Same as *sericin*.

The hanks of silk are worked until the *silk-glue* swells up and falls from the fibre.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

silk-gown, *n.* See *silk gown*, under *silk*, *a.*

silk-grass (silk'gràs), *n.* **1.** The Adam's-needle or bear-grass, *Yucca filamentosa*: in allusion to its fiber, which, though inferior, has some economic value.—**2.** A name given to the istle, karatas, ramie (see these names), and some other fibers, also more or less to the plants producing them, though they are little grass-like.—**3.** A grass, *Eriocoma cuspidata*, of the western United States, whose flowering glumes are densely covered with long silky hairs; applied also to the similar *Stipa comata* of the same region.

silk-grower (silk'grō″ėr), *n.* One who produces silk-cocoons by raising silkworms and the mulberries or other plants on which they feed.

silk-hen (silk'hen), *n.* The female silk-fowl.

silkiness (sil'ki-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being like silk, as to the touch, to the eye by its luster, or to the ear by its peculiar rustle.—**2.** Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** Smoothness to the taste.

The claret had no *silkiness*. *Chesterfield*.

silkman (silk'man), *n.*; pl. *silkmen* (-men). [< *silk* + *man*.] A dealer in silk fabrics; also, one employed in the manufacture of silks, or the manufacturer or director of a silk-mill.

He is indited to dinner . . . to Master Smooth's the *silkman*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 31.

silk-mercer (silk'mėr″sėr), *n.* A dealer in silk fabrics.

silk-mill (silk'mil), *n.* A mill or factory for reeling and spinning silk thread, or for manufacturing silk cloth, or both.

silk-moth (silk'môth), *n.* **1.** A bombycine moth whose larva is a silkworm, as *Bombyx* (or *Sericaria*) *mori*.—**2.** *pl.* The family *Bombycidæ*.

silkness† (silk'nes), *n.* Silkiness: used humorously, simulating such titles as "your highness," to imply luxuriousness, etc.

Sir, your *silknesse*
Clearely mistakes Mæcenas and his house.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

silk-printing (silk'prin″ting), *n.* The art or practice of printing on smooth and thin silk fabrics in patterns similar to those used in cotton-printing.

silk-reel (silk'rēl), *n.* A machine in which raw silk is unwound from the cocoons, formed into a thread, and wound in a skein. It consists essentially of a vessel of water heated by a furnace (in which the cocoons are floated while being unwound), a series of guides for the filaments of silk, and a reel on which the skein is wound. The cocoons, stripped of the floss-silk, are thrown in the boiling water, and, when they have become soft, the filaments of several cocoons are united, guided to the reel, and wound off together. Also called *silk-winder*.

silk-shag (silk'shag), *n.* A young herring. [Prov. Eng.]

silk-spider (silk'spī″dėr), *n.* Any spider which spins a kind of silk; especially, *Nephila plumipes* of the southern United States, which spins copiously, and is also notable for the unusual disparity of the sexes in size.



Silk-spider (*Nephila plumipes*); upper figure, female; lower, male. (Three fourths natural size.)

silk-spinner (silk'spin″ėr), *n.* One who or an insect which spins silk.

silktail (silk'-tāl), *n.* [Tr. of the name *Bombycilla*, q. v., or of its G. version, *Seidenschwanz*.] A bird of the restricted genus *Ampelis* (or *Bombycilla*); a waxwing, as the Bohemian or Carolinian; a cedar-bird. See cut under *waxwing*.

silk-thrower (silk'thrō″ėr), *n.* One who produces or manufactures thrown silk, or organzine.

silk-throwster (silk'thrō″stėr), *n.* Same as *silk-thrower*.

silk-tree (silk'trē), *n.* An ornamental deciduous tree, *Albizzia* (*Acacia*) *Julibrissin*, a native of Abyssinia and eastern and central Asia. Its leaves are twice-pinnate with very numerous leaflets which appear as if halved; its flowers are rather large, pale rose-purple, with tufts of long shining filaments (whence the name). Also *silk-flower*.

silk-vine (silk'vīn), *n.* See *Periploca*.

silk-weaver (silk'wē″vėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the weaving of silk stuffs.

silkweed (silk'wēd), *n.* **1.** A common name for certain grass-green fresh-water algæ that consist of long, soft filaments resembling silk. See *Confervaceæ*.—**2.** Same as *milkweed*, 1.

silk-winder (silk'wīn″dėr), *n.* **1.** A silk-reel.—**2.** A winding-machine for transferring raw silk from the hanks to bobbins in readiness for spinning.

silkwood (silk'wůd), *n.* **1.** The moss *Polytrichum commune*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A shrub, ★*Muntingia Calabura*. See *calabur-tree*.

silkworm (silk'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sylke wyrme*, *sylke worme*, < AS. *seolc-wyrm*, *siolucwyrm* (= Dan. *silkeorm*), < *seolc*, silk, + *wyrm*, worm: see *silk* and *worm*.] **1.** The larva or caterpillar of a bombycine moth or silk-moth which in the chrysalis state is inclosed in a cocoon of silk; especially, such a larva, as of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori* and allied species, from which silk of commercial value is obtained. There are many species, of different genera. The ordinary silkworm of commerce, or mulberry-silkworm, is the larva of *Sericaria mori*. It is indigenous to China, and its cultivation spread through India and Persia, reaching Constantinople about A. D. 550. This larva is a large whitish caterpillar with an anal horn, and the moth is large-bodied, white in color, with small wings. The best races have but one annual generation, and are known as *annuals*. There are races, however, which have two generations (bivoltins), or three (trivoltins), or four (quadrivoltins), or eight (dacys). The cocoon varies through shades of white, cream, green, or roseate, and also greatly

in size. The principal moths of wild silkworms are the tusser (*Attacus mylitta*) of India, the yama-mai (*Antheræa yama-mai*) of Japan, the pernyi (*Antheræa pernyi*) of China, the ailantus or arrindy (*Philosamia cynthia*) of China, introduced into Europe and America, and the cecropia, polyphemus, promethia, and luna of North America. See cuts under *Bombyx* and *luna-silkworm*.

2†. A shopper who examines goods without buying. [Old trade slang.]

The *silk-worms* are, it seems, indulged by the tradesmen; for, though they never buy, they are ever talking of new silks, laces, and ribbons, and serve the owners in getting them customers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 454.

Silkworm disease, silkworm rot. See *flaccidity*, *muscardine*[1], *Micrococcus*, *Botrytis*.—**Silkworm gut.** See ★*gut*, 4.

silky (sil'ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *silk* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the qualities or properties of silk, as smoothness and luster; sericeous.

Underneath the *silky* wings
Of smallest insects there is stirred
A pulse of air that must be heard.
G. P. Lathrop, Music of Growth.

2. Same as *silken*. [Rare.]

But Albion's youth her native fleece despise; . . .
In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise.
Shenstone, Elegies, xviii.

3. In *bot.*, covered with long, very slender, close-pressed, glistening hairs; sericeous.—**4.** Smooth to the taste.

A very enticing mixture appropriately called *silky*, . . . made of rum and madeira.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 71.

Silky monkey or **silky tamarin**, a South American marmoset, *Midas rosalia*, with long, yellow, silky fur forming a kind of mane. See *marikina*.—**Silky oak.** See *Grevillia*.

II. *n.* The silk-fowl: the more usual name in America.

silky-wainscot (sil'ki-wān″skot), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Senta maritima*.

silky-wave (sil'ki-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia holosericata*.

sill[1] (sil), *n.* [< ME. *sille*, *selle*, *sulle*, *sylle*, < AS. *syl*, *syll*, a sill, base, support (> ML. *silla*), = MD. *sulle* = MLG. *sul*, *sulle*, LG. *sull*, *süülle*, a sill, = Icel. *syll*, mod. *sylla*, a sill, = Sw. *syll* = Dan. *syld*, the base of a framework building; cf. OHG. *swella*, *swelli*, MHG. *swelle*, G. *schwelle*, a sill, threshold, beam (> Dan. *svelle*, a railroad-tie), = Icel. *svil* = Sw. dial. *svill*, a sill; cf. Goth. *suljō*, the sole of a shoe, *ga-suljan*, found, L. *solea* (for **svolea* ?), the sole of the foot, also a threshold: see *sole*[1]. Hence, in comp., *ground-sill*, *groundsel*[2].] **1.** A stone or piece of timber on which a structure rests; a block forming a basis or foundation: as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom; more specifically, a horizontal piece of timber of the frame of a building, or of wood or stone at the bottom of a framed case, such as that of a door or window; in absolute use, a door-sill. See *door-sill*, *ground-sill*, *mudsill*, *port-sill*, *window-sill*.

Trauailers, that burn in braue desire
To see strange Countries manners and attire,
Make haste enough, if only the First Day
From their owne *Sill* they set but on their way.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Under this marble, or under this *sill*,
Or under this turf, or e'en what they will, . . .
Lies one who ne'er cared, and still cares not a pin,
What they said, or may say, of the mortal within.
Pope, Epitaph on One who would not be Buried in [Westminster Abbey.

2. In *fort.*, the inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure. See diagram under *embrasure*.—**3.** In *mining:* (*a*) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (*b*) A term used by miners in the lead districts of the north of England as nearly equivalent to *intruded sheet*. Thus, the basaltic sheets intercalated in the mountain-limestone are called whin-*sills*.—**Head sill.** See *head-sill*.—**Sill-dressing machine**, a form of wood-planing machine used to dress the sides of heavy timbers. It is adjustable for stuff of different widths and thicknesses.—**Sill knee-iron**, an L-shaped or rectangular iron piece used to strengthen an inner angle of a car-frame.

sill[2] (sil), *n.* [Also *sile*; < Icel. *sīl*, *sīli*, *sīld*, the young of herring, = Sw. *sill* = Dan. *sild*, a herring. Cf. *sillock*.] A young herring. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

sill[3]†, *n.* A variant of *sell*[2].

sill[4] (sil), *n.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *thill*.] The thill or shaft of a carriage. [Prov. Eng.]

sillable†, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllable*.

sillabub, *n.* See *sillibub*.

silladar (sil'a-där), *n.* [Also *silledar*; < Hind. *silahdār*, < Pers. *silahdār*, an armed man: see *selictar*, the same word derived through Turk.] In India, a trooper of irregular cavalry, who furnishes his own arms and horse.

Sillaginidæ (sil-a-jin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sillago* (*-gin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sillago*. They have the body elongated; scales pectinated; lateral line straight; head oblong; pre-orbital bones very largely expanded from the side in front of the eyes; preoperculum much longer than high, with a prominent longitudinal fold, incurved below, forming the inferior flattened surface of the head; dorsal fins two; anal with two small spines; pectorals normal; and ventrals thoracic and normal. About a dozen species are known, confined to the Pacific and East Indian seas.

sillaginoid (si-laj'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sillago* (*-gin-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Sillaginidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Sillaginidæ*.

Sillago (sil'a-gō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1820).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, confined to



Sillago sihama.

the Pacific and East Indian seas, typical of the family *Sillaginidæ*.

siller (sil'ėr), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *silver*.

siller-fish (sil'ėr-fish), *n.* The bib, blens, or whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*. [Moray Firth.]

siller-fluke (sil'ėr-flök), *n.* The brill: probably in allusion to the light spots. [Scotch.]

Sillery (sil'e-ri), *n.* [< F. *Sillery* (see def.).] **1.** Originally, one of the sparkling wines of Champagne produced at Sillery, a village in the department of Marne: now a mere trade-name having little signification. Compare *champagne*.—**2.** A still white wine produced within a few miles of Rheims. It is the chief of the still wines of Champagne. To distinguish it from the sparkling wines, it is commonly called *Sillery sec*.

sillibauk†, *n.* Same as *sillibouk*.

sillibouk†, *n.* [Also *sillibouke*, *sillybauk*, a kind of posset; prob. a humorous fanciful name, lit. 'silly (i. e. happy, jolly) belly' (formed after the analogy of the synonymous *merrybouk*, *merribowke*, lit. 'merry belly'), < *silly*, happy ('jolly'), + *bouk*, belly: see *silly* and *bouk*[1], *bulk*[1]. The first element has been variously referred to *swell* (cf. MD. *swelbuyck*, 'swell-belly,' dropsy), to E. dial. *sile*[1], strain, milk, and to Icel. *sylgr*, a drink (< *svelgja* = E. *swallow*[1]).] Same as *sillibub*. *Halliwell.*

sillibub (sil'i-bub), *n.* [Also *sillabub*, *syllabub*; an altered form (with the second element conformed to *bub*[1], a kind of liquor ?) of *sillibouk*, q. v.] A dish made by mixing wine, ale, or cider with cream or milk, so as to form a soft curd: this is sweetened, and flavored with lemon-juice, rose-water, etc. *Whipped sillibub* is made by thoroughly whisking or beating, and skimming or pouring off the froth into glasses; *solid sillibub* is made by adding gelatin and water, and boiling.

Laict aigre, whay; also, a *sillibub* or merribowke.
Cotgrave.

Your ale-berries, caudles, and possets each one,
And *sillabubs* made at the milking-pail,
Although they be many, beer comes not in any,
But all are compos'd with a pot of good ale.
Randolph, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

sillik (sil'ik), *n.* See *sillock*.

sillily (sil'i-li), *adv.* [A mod. form of *seelily* (cf. *silly* for *seely*): see *seelily*.] In a silly manner; foolishly.

Mons. . . . Come, come, dear Gerrard, prithee don't be out of humour, and look so *sillily*.
Ger. Prithee do not talk so *sillily*.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

He had those traits of a man of the world which all silly women admire, and some sensible women admire *sillily*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 316.

sillimanite (sil'i-man-īt), *n.* [Named after Benjamin *Silliman*, an American scientist (1779–1864).] A silicate of aluminium (Al_2SiO_5), having the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. It occurs usually in fibrous or columnar masses (hence also called *fibrolite*), and shows perfect macrodiagonal cleavage.

silliness (sil'i-nes), *n.* [A mod. form of *seeliness* (as *silly* for *seely*).] The quality of being silly; foolishness; senselessness; weakness of understanding; extreme simplicity; absurd or contemptible folly.

It is *silliness* to live when to live is torment.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 309.

sillite (sil'īt), *n.* [< *Sill*(*berg*) (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of gabbro occurring at Sillberg near Berchtesgaden in Bavaria: so named by Gümbel. According to Tschermak, it is a true gabbro.

sillock (sil'ok), *n.* [Also written *sillik*, *sellok*; appar. < *sill*[2] + *-ock*.] A young coalfish. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

A large quantity of *sillocks*, or young saithe, were got to-day here with the sweep-nets.
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sillogisme†, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllogism*.

sillograph (sil'ō-grâf), *n.* [< LL. *sillographus*, < Gr. σιλλογράφος, < σίλλος, satire, a satirical poem, + γράφειν, write.] A satirist; a writer of satirical poems: an epithet of Timon of Phlius, author of three books of Σίλλοι in hexameters against the Greek dogmatic (non-skeptical) philosophers, of which a few fragments remain.

Timon of Phlius, the well-known *sillograph* and sceptic philosopher, flourished about 280 B. C.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 397.

sillographist (si-log'ra-fist), *n.* [As *sillograph* + *-ist*.] Same as *sillograph*.

sillometer (si-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < F. *siller*, make headway (see *single*[2]), + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the speed of a ship without the aid of a log-line. The various forms include the indication of speed at any time or for any given length of time, as well as the total distance passed over.

sillon (sil'on), *n.* [< F. *sillon*, OF. *sèillon*, a furrow.] In *fort.*, a work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide: frequently called an *envelop*.

sill-step (sil'step), *n.* On a railway box-car, an iron bar on the car-sill below the ladder, so ★shaped as to form a step for the ladder.

silly (sil'i), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. form, with shortened vowel, of early mod. E. *seely*: see *seely*. This is one of the few instances in which an orig. long *e* (*ee*) has become shortened to *i*. The same change occurs in *breeches*, and in the American pron. of *been*, with no change in spelling.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Happy; fortunate; blessed. *Wyclif.*—**2†.** Plain; simple; rustic; rude.

Meantime Carinus in this *silly* grove
Will spend his days with prayers and orisons
To mighty Jove to further thine intent.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

Such therefore as knew the poor and *silly* estate wherein they [the apostles] had lived could not but wonder to hear the wisdom of their speech.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

It is *silly* sooth,
And dallies with the innocence of love.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 47.

3. Simple-hearted; guileless; ingenuous; innocent. [Archaic.]

Provided that you do no outrages
On *silly* women or poor passengers.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 72.

But yet he could not keep, . . .
Here with the shepherds and the *silly* sheep.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

4. Weak; impotent; helpless; frail. [Obsolete or provincial.]

After long storms, . . .
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxiii.

5. Foolish, as a term of pity; deficient in understanding; weak-minded; witless; simple.

For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive *silly* women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

She, *silly* queen, with more than love's good will,
Forbade the boy. *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, i. 123.

What am I?
The *silly* people take me for a saint.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. Foolish, as an epithet of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; manifesting want of judgment or common sense; stupid or unwise: as, a *silly* coxcomb; a *silly* book; *silly* conduct.

This is the *silliest* stuff that ever I heard.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 212.

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh.
George Eliot, Silly Novels.

7. Fatuous; imbecile; mentally weak to the verge of idiocy. [Scotch.]

Na, na, Davie 's no just like other folk, puir fallow; but he 's no sae *silly* as folk tak him for. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

8. Weak in body; not in good health; sickly; weakly. [Scotch.]

To pleise baith, and else baith,
This *silly* sickly man.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 108. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn. 5.** *Dull*, etc. See *simple*.—**6.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. See *absurd*.

II. *n.*; pl. *sillies* (-iz). A silly person: as, what a *silly* you are! [Colloq.]

Some people . . . are always hoping without sense or reason. . . . Poor *sillies*, they have wind on the brain, and dream while they are awake.
Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talk, p. 101.

sillyhow (sil'i-hou), *n.* [Also dial. *sillyhew;* lit. 'lucky cap' (a child born with a caul on the head being considered by midwives especially lucky), < *silly*, 'lucky,' happy (see *silly*), + **how*, a dial. form of *houve*.] A membrane that in some cases covers the head of a child when born; a caul. See *involution*, 4. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering, commonly called the *silly-how*, that sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

sillyton† (sil'i-ton), *n.* [< *silly* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*.] A simpleton.

Sillyton, forebear railing, and hear what 's said to you.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 586.

★ **silo** (sī'lō), *n.* [= F. *silo*, < Sp. *silo*, silo, < L. *sirus*, < Gr. σιρός, σειρός, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary, a pitfall.] A pit or chamber in the ground, or a cavity in a rock, or now, commonly, a tall, circular iron tank with a roof, for the storing of green crops for future use as fodder in the state called *ensilage*. The material is tightly packed in the silo soon after it is gathered (sometimes with addition of a little salt), covered, and pressed down with heavy weights. Thus it is subjected to fermentation, which, if not carried too far, is beneficial rather than injurious. The resulting fodder is analogous in its nutritious quality to sauerkraut, which is the product of fermentation of cabbage. Similar pits or cavities in the ground or in rock have been used from remote times, in various parts of the world, for the prolonged preservation of grain in a dry state, through the careful exclusion of air and moisture. See the supplement.

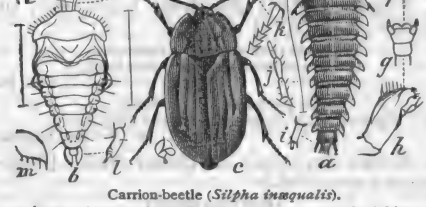
silo (sī'lō), *v. t.* [< *silo*, *n.*] To preserve in a silo; make silage or ensilage of.

The crop can be cut and *siloed* in any weather, however wet. *H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 220.

silometer (si-lom'e-tėr), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *sillometer*.

silour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

Silpha (sil'fą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. σίλφη, a beetle, a bookworm.] A large and important genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Silphidæ;* the carrion-beetles. They have eleven-jointed clavate antennæ, the first joint of normal length, and the head free and mobile. They



Carrion-beetle (*Silpha inæqualis*).

a, larva; *d*, same, natural size; *f*, *g*, *h*, mandible, labium, and maxilla of larva; *i*, *j*, anal process and antenna of same; *m*, one of the lateral processes, more highly magnified. *b*, pupa; *c*, same, natural size; *l*, anal process of same. *e*, beetle; *k*, anterior tarsus of same. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *b*, *c*.)

are rather large dark-colored beetles, often with a red or yellow pronotum, and are found under stones or in dark places, or about carrion, upon which they feed principally, although not exclusively. The genus is wide-spread, but contains less than 100 species, of which 10 inhabit the United States. *S. opaca* of Europe feeds to an injurious extent upon the leaves of the beet and mangel-wurzel. *S. inæqualis* is a North American species.

silphal (sil'fal), *a.* [< *Silpha* + *-al*.] Resembling, related to, or pertaining to the genus *Silpha*.

silphid (sil'fid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A necrophagous beetle of the family *Silphidæ;* a sexton- or burying-beetle; a carrion-beetle; a grave-digger. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Silphidæ*.

Silphidæ (sil'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Silpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the mentum moderate or small, the palpi approximate at their bases, the posterior coxæ more or less conical and prominent, and the eyes finely granulated, sometimes absent. These beetles are often of considerable size, and live mainly upon carrion, a few upon decaying or living vegetation. Some are found in the nests of ants, mice, and bees, while others inhabit caves. The family is of universal distribution, and about 500 species have been described, of which about 100 are from America north of Mexico. Also *Silphæ*, *Silphales*, *Silphiadæ*, *Silphida*, *Silphides*, *Silphina*, and *Silphites*. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

silphium (sil'fi-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. σίλφιον, a plant (see def. 1), so called in allusion to its resinous juice; cf. *hay-plant* and *Thapsia*.] 1. An umbelliferous plant the juice of which was used by the ancient Greeks as a food and medicine: called in Latin *laserpitium*. (See *laser*, *Laserpitium*.) It has been variously identified, as with *Thapsia Garganica*. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1752).] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ*. It is distinguished by its large flower-heads with a broad involucre, sterile disk-flowers, and pistillate and fertile strap-shaped ray-flowers in one or two rows, producing compressed achenes bordered by two wings which are toothed or awned at the apex. About twenty-five species have been described. They are all natives of the United States, chiefly in the Mississippi valley and Southern States. They are tall rough-hairy perennials, with a resinous juice, bearing alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves of various shapes, and either entire, toothed, or lobed. The yellow flowers are borne in long-stalked heads, which are solitary or loosely corymbed. *S. terebinthinaceum*, remarkable for its odor of turpentine, is the prairie-dock of the west. For *S. perfoliatum*, see *cup-plant;* and for *S. laciniatum*, see *rosin-weed* and *compass-plant*, 1.

silphologic (sil-fō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *silphology* + *-ic*.] Relating to silphology; pertaining to those stages of development commonly called larval.

silphology (sil-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σίλφη, a beetle, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of larvæ, or larval forms; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of larval stages, or those which immediately succeed the last of the embryonic stages. Thus, the characteristics of prototypembryos, derived from the adults of a common more or less remote stock of the same division of the animal kingdom, are matters of *silphology*. *Hyatt*.

silt (silt), *n.* [ME. *silte*, erroneously *cilte;* with formative *-t*, < *silen*, drain, filter, strain: see *sile*[1].] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment: as, a harbor choked up with *silt*.

In long process of time the *silt* and sands shall . . . choke and shallow the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, xii.

Oh, that its waves were flowing over me!
Oh, that I saw its grains of yellow *silt*
Roll tumbling in the current o'er my head!
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

silt (silt), *v.* [< *silt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud: commonly with *up*.

Like a skilful engineer, who perceives how he could, fifty years earlier, have effectually preserved an important harbour which is now irrecoverably *silted up*.
Whately, Annotations on Bacon's Essays (ed. 1887), p. 223.

II. *intrans.* 1. To percolate through crevices; ooze, as water carrying fine sediment. — 2. To become obstructed or choked with silt or sediment: with *up*.

During the dry months the Hugli *silts up*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 45.

silt-grass (silt'gras), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

silty (sil'ti), *a.* [< *silt* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

silure[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

silure[2] (si-lūr'), *n.* [< F. *silure* = Sp. *siluro*, < L. *silurus*, < Gr. σίλουρος, a river-fish, prob. the sheat; formerly derived < σείειν, shake, + οὐρά, a tail; but the element σιλ- cannot be brought from σείειν.] A siluroid fish; specifically, the sheat-fish. See cut under *Siluridæ*.

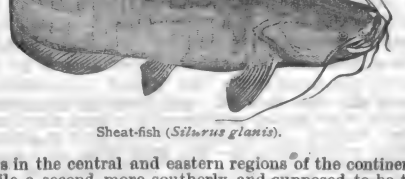
Silurian (si-lū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Silures* (Gr. Σιλύρες), the Silures (see def. I., 1), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Silures, a people of ancient Britain, or their country. — 2. In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the Silurian. See II.

II. *n.* A name given by Murchison, in 1835, to a series of rocks the order of succession of which was first worked out by him in that part of England and Wales which was formerly inhabited by the Silures. The various groups of fossiliferous rocks included in the Silurian had, previous to Murchison's labors, been classed together as one assemblage, and called by the Germans *grauwacke*, sometimes Anglicized into *graywacke* (which see), also the *Transition series* or *Transition limestone*. In England and Germany these lower rocks have been greatly disturbed and metamorphosed, and have also been frequently invaded by eruptive masses; hence it was not until after considerable progress had been made toward a knowledge of the sequence of the higher fossiliferous groups that the lower (now designated as *Silurian* and *Devonian*) began to be studied with success. Almost contemporaneously with the working out of the order of succession of these lower rocks by Murchison in Great Britain, groups of strata of the same geological age, but lying for the most part in almost entirely undisturbed position, began to be investigated on and near the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in New York, by the Geological Survey of that State, and a little later in Bohemia by Joachim Barrande. Murchison, Barrande, and James Hall, paleontologist of New York, all agreed as to the adoption of the name *Silurian*, and in regard to the essential unity of the series or system thus designated. The Silurian is the lowest of the four great subdivisions of the Paleozoic, namely, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. When undisturbed and unmetamorphosed, the Silurian is usually found to be replete with the remains of organic forms, virtually all of which are marine. The Silurian is divided into an Upper and a Lower Silurian, and each of these again is subdivided into groups and subgroups varying in nomenclature in various countries. The line between the Upper and Lower Silurian is now drawn in Great Britain at the top of the Caradoc or Bala group; in New York, at the top of the Lorraine shales. The scanty evidence of vertebrates and of land-plants, and the paucity of plant-life in general, are the most striking negative features of Silurian life. The most prominent forms of the animal kingdom were the graptolites, trilobites, eurypterids, cephalopods, and brachiopods, and of these the first-mentioned are the most characteristic of all, since they range through nearly the whole Silurian, and disappear in the Devonian; while the trilobites, which begin at the same time with the graptolites, continue through the Devonian, and end only with the Carboniferous. As the line between the Silurian and Devonian is commonly drawn in England — namely, so as to include in the former the Ludlow group — the first vertebrates, in the form of a low type of fishes, appear near the top of the Upper Silurian; traces of land-animals (scorpions) have also been found in the Upper Silurian of Sweden and Scotland; and in France, in the Lower (?) Silurian, traces of insect life. A scorpion has also been found in the United States, at Waterville, New York, in the Water-lime beds at the top of the Upper Silurian. Mr. Whitfield, by whom the specimen was described, inclines to the opinion that the species, for which he instituted a new genus (*Proscorpius*), was aquatic and not air-breathing, and that it forms a link between the true aquatic forms like *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* and the true air-breathing scorpions of subsequent periods. He intimates that the same is likely to be true of the Swedish and Scottish Silurian scorpions. The traces of land-plants in the Silurian are rare, and for the most part of doubtful identification. Algæ, on the other hand, are of somewhat frequent occurrence. The line between Silurian and Devonian in the United States is drawn at the top of the Manlius limestone or the base of the Helderbergian, and below this horizon a placoderm fish has been discovered in the Salina beds of Pennsylvania, *Palæaspis americana* (Claypole). All evidence of land-plants, however, is still very dubious. The Silurian rocks are widely spread over the globe, with everywhere essentially similar types of animal life. This part of the series is of importance in the United States, especially in the northeastern Atlantic States and in parts of the Mississippi valley.

Siluric (si-lū'rik), *a.* [< L. *Silures* (see *Silurian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Silurian*. [Rare.]

silurid (si-lū'rid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *siluroid*.

Siluridæ (si-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Silurus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of physostomous fishes, of the order *Nematognathi*, represented by such forms as the sheat-fish of Europe and the catfishes or cats of America. It was the same as *Siluroides* of Cuvier. By Cope its name was used for *Nematognathi* with the anterior vertebræ regularly modified, the inferior pharyngeal bones separate, and an operculum developed. It thus contrasted with the *Aspredinidæ* and *Hypophthalmidæ*, and included all the *Nematognathi* except those belonging to the two families named. By Gill the family was restricted to those *Nematognathi* which have the anterior vertebræ regularly modified; the lower pharyngeal bones separate; the operculum developed; a dorsal fin, in connection with the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, rather short, and preceded by the spine; the pectoral fins armed with well-developed spines having a complex articulation with the shoulder-girdle; and the body naked, or with plates only along the lateral line. The lower jaw has no reflected lip, and there are usually from four to eight pairs of barbels, maxillary barbels being always developed. Species of the family thus limited are very numerous, several hundred having been described, and referred to many genera. Most of them inhabit fresh water, especially of tropical and subtropical countries, but many are also found in tropical seas. In Europe, one, the sheat-fish, *Silurus glanis*, oc-



Sheat-fish (*Silurus glanis*).

curs in the central and eastern regions of the continent; while a second, more southerly, and supposed to be the glanis of the ancients, has lately (1890) been distinguished as *Silurus* (*Parasilurus*) *aristotelis*. In North America the family is represented by a number of species belonging to different subfamilies, which are generally known under the name of *catfishes*. The leading genera of North America are *Noturus*, stone-cats; *Amiurus*, ordinary cats, pouts, bullheads, etc.; *Ictalurus*, channel-cats; *Tachysurus*, sea-cats; and *Felichthys*, gaff-topsails. See also cuts under *catfish*, *gaff-topsail*, *pout*, and *stone-cat*.

siluridan (si-lū'ri-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *silurid* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Siluridæ;* siluroid.

II. *n.* A silure or siluroid.

silurine (si-lū'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silurus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siluridæ*.

II. *n.* A catfish of the family *Siluridæ*.

siluroid (si-lū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Siluridæ*, or hav-

ing their characters; being or resembling a catfish or sheat-fish; siluridan.

II. *n.* A silure.

Siluroidei (sil-ū-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siluroid.*] An order of fishes, conterminous with *Nematognathi.*

Silurus (si-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *silurus,* < Gr. σίλουρος, a kind of river-fish: see *silure*[2].] 1. A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Siluridæ,* formerly corresponding to that family, now restricted to the European sheat-fish, *S. glanis,* and a few closely related species of Asia. See cut under *Siluridæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus: as, the sly *silurus.*

silva, silvan, etc. See *sylva,* etc.

Silvanus (sil-vā'nus), *n.* [L., < *silva,* a wood, a forest: see *sylva.*] 1. A Roman rural deity. He is usually represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left, and is described as the protector of herds from wolves and of trees from lightning, and a patron of agriculture in general, and as the defender of boundaries.



Silvanus surinamensis. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

2. [NL. (Latreille, 1807).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Cucujidæ,* consisting of small, slender species with five-jointed tarsi in both sexes, the fourth joint very small, and antennal joints from nine to eleven, abruptly enlarged. It contains about 25 species, several of which are cosmopolitan. They live under the bark of trees or in stored food-products. *S. surinamensis* is found all over the world, feeding on many kinds of drugs, all stored farinaceous products, etc.

silvate, *n.* See *sylvate.*

silver (sil'vėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (Sc.) ★*siller;* < ME. *silver, silvere, selver, sulver, seolver,* < AS. *seolfor, seolfer, siolfor, seolofor* (*seolfr-*), Mercian *sylfur* (for **silfor,* like *seolc* for **silc*), silver, money, = OS. *silubhar, silufar* = OFries. *selover, selver, selvir, silver* = MD. *silver,* D. *zilver* = MLG. *silver, sulver,* LG. *silver, sülver, sulver* = OHG. *silabar, silbar,* MHG. G. *silber,* silver, money, = Icel. *silfr* = Sw. *silfver* = Dan. *sölv* = Goth. *silubr,* silver, = OBulg. *sirebro,* Bulg. *srebro, strebro* = Serv. *srebro* = Bohem. *strzhibro* = Pol. *srebro* = Russ. *serebro* = Lith. *sidabras* = Lett. *sidrabs, sudrabs,* silver, = Finn. *silbba* (< G.); ulterior origin unknown; appar. not an Indo-Eur. word (the Slav. forms are prob. from the Teut.). An Indo-Eur. name, not found in Teut., appears in Ir. Gael. *airgiod,* L. *argentum,* Gr. ἄργυρος, Skt. *rajata,* silver, a name referring to its brightness or whiteness: see *argent.* Some attempt to connect *silver* with L. *sulfur,* sulphur (see *sulphur*), others with Gr. σίδηρος, iron.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Ag; atomic weight, 107.88. A metal of a white color, having a specific gravity of 10.42 to 10.57 (according as it is cast, rolled, or hammered), harder than gold, and softer than copper, having a tenacity about equal to that of copper, and melting at a temperature a little lower than that metal. Its whiteness is remarkable, that of tin alone among the common metals nearly approaching it; among the rare metals, iridium and lithium are equal to silver in color and luster. Silver crystallizes in the regular (isometric) system; but, although native silver is of frequent occurrence, distinct crystals are very rare. Arborescent and filiform shapes are most common, but very large solid masses have been found. Silver occurs in a great variety of ores, being mineralized by sulphur, antimony, and arsenic, as well as by chlorin, iodine, and bromine. These ores are widely distributed over the world. Silver is very commonly associated with lead; and the common ore of the latter metal, galena, always contains some silver, and generally enough to make its separation remunerative. Silver has also been detected in the water of the ocean. The principal silver-producing regions are the Andes and Cordilleras. From Peru and Bolivia came an immense supply of this metal during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mexico has been a large producer of silver since the middle of the sixteenth century. The mines of the Comstock lode at Virginia City, in Nevada, produced about $320,000,000 worth of bullion from 1860 to 1890, about five twelfths of the value of which was silver. This metal has always been accounted "precious," and has been used for ornament and as a measure of value from the earliest times of which there is any historical record. Its most marked point of inferiority to gold, apart from color, is its liability to tarnish when exposed to sulphurous emanations or brought into contact with anything containing sulphur. Silver is too soft to be used in the unalloyed condition. The ratio of silver to copper in the silver coinage of England is 92½ to 7½ (or 12½ to 1); in that of France and the United States, 9 to 1; and in that of Prussia, 3 to 1. The world's production of silver has increased from 63,267,187 fine ounces (commercial value $82,120,800) in 1873 to 211,215,633 fine ounces (commercial value $108,776,048) in 1909. In the United States the production increased from 27,630,400 fine ounces in 1873 to 57,647,000 fine ounces in 1900. In 1909 it was 54,721,500 fine ounces (value $28,455,200). From the foundation of the government until 1873, when the free coinage of silver was stopped (see *coinage ratio, dollar*), about $8,000,000 were coined. Under the silver-purchase acts of 1878 and 1890 over $400,000,000 were coined. (See *silver certificate,* below.) The total amount of silver purchased by the government from Feb. 12, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1893 (when the purchase act of 1890 was repealed), was 496,984,889 ounces, at a cost of $508,933,975. Political agitation for the resumption of the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio (about 16 to 1) has been carried on vigorously in the West and South since about 1878; and in 1896 the Democratic party made this the chief plank in its platform, and was defeated on this issue.

2. Silver coin; hence, money in general.

Ne thi excecutours wel bisett the *siluer* that thow hem leuest;
And that was wonne with wronge with wikked men he despended. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 266.

3. Silverware; tableware of silver; plate; a silver vessel or utensil.—**4.** In *photog.,* a salt of silver, as the nitrate, bromide, or chlorid, which three salts are of fundamental importance as photographic sensitizing agents.—**5.** Something resembling silver; something having a luster like silver.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 464.

Aluminium silver. See *aluminium.*—**Antimonial silver.** Same as *dyscrasite.*—**Bismuth silver.** Same as *argentobismutite.*—**Black, brittle silver ore.** Same as *stephanite.*—**Bromic silver.** Same as *bromyrite.*—**Clerk of the king's silver.** See *clerk.*—**Cloth of silver.** See *cloth.*—**Fulminating silver,** a very explosive powder formed by heating an aqueous solution of silver nitrate with strong nitric acid and alcohol.—**German silver,** a white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, used as a cheap substitute for silver, and as a superior article for plated ware, being covered with silver by plating as is the cheaper Britannia metal. The relative proportions of the metals in the alloy called German silver vary considerably, according to the desire of the manufacturer to produce a cheaper or more expensive article. The commonest kind contains about eight parts of copper, two of nickel, and three to five of zinc. A finer kind of alloy is obtained by adding more nickel; the metal is then less liable to tarnish, and the resemblance to silver in color and luster is more striking. Nickel is a much more expensive metal than copper, and very much more so than zinc. See *nickel.*—**King's silver.** (*a*) A name given to silver used in England from about 1700 to 1720 for plate of an unusually high standard: apparently introduced by workmen from the continent, and abandoned because not sufficiently hard and durable. Compare *sterling.* (*b*) In *old Eng. law,* a payment made to the king for liberty to abandon or compromise the judicial proceeding for the conveyance of property called a *fine.* Also called *postfine.* See *fine*[1], 3, and compare *primer fine* (under *primer*).—**Mock silver,** a white alloy allied to speculum-metal and Britannia metal; pewter. It is compounded of copper, tin, nickel, zinc, lead, and other metals.—**Mosaic silver,** a compound made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver, used as a silver color. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.—**Nitrate of silver.** See *nitrate.*—**Old silver,** in silversmiths' work, silver to which an appearance of age has been imparted by applying a mixture of graphite and some fatty matter and cleaning off with blotting-paper.—**Oxidized silver.** See *oxidize.*—**Red or ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrargyrite.*—**Shoe of silver.** See *shoe*[1].—**To think one's penny silver.** See *penny.*—**Vitreous silver,** argentite or silver-glance.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of silver; silvern: as, a *silver* cup; *silver* coin or money.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to silver; concerned with silver; producing silver: as, *silver* legislation; a (Congressional) *silver* bill; the *silver* men; the *silver* States.—**3.** Resembling silver; having some of the characteristics of silver; silvery. (*a*) White like silver; of a shining white hue: as, *silver* willow (so called in allusion to the silvery leaves); *silver* dew (referring to the appearance of dew in the early morning). (*b*) Having a pale luster or a soft splendor.

Yon *silver* beams,
Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
Than on the dome of kings?
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

(*c*) Bright; lustrous; shining; glittering.

Spread o'er the *silver* waves thy golden hairs.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 48.

(*d*) Having a soft and clear tone, like that fancifully or poetically attributed to a silver bell, or a bar of silver when struck.

When griping grief the heart doth wound, . . .
Then music with her *silver* sound—
Why "*silver* sound?" *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 5. 130.

(*e*) Soft; gentle; quiet; peaceful.

His lord in *silver* slumber lay.
Spenser, F. Q., VI., vii. 19.

Bland Silver Bill. See *bill*[3].—**Silver age.** See *ages in mythology and history* (*a*), under *age.*—**Silver bronze,** a kind of bronze-powder used in printing and in other ways to produce a silver color.—**Silver certificate.** See *gold and silver certificates,* under *certificate.*—**Silver chickweed.** See *Paronychia*[1], 2.—**Silver cochineal.** See *cochineal,* 1.—**Silver chub.** Same as *fall-fish.*—**Silver daric.** See *daric.*—**Silver fir,** a coniferous tree belonging to the genus *Abies;* specifically, *A. Picea,* so called from the two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves. It is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, planted elsewhere. It grows from 80 to 120 or even 200 feet high. Its timber is soft, tough, and elastic, of a creamy-white color, useful for many building and cabinet purposes, for making the sounding-boards of musical instruments, toys, etc. It yields resin, tar, and the Strasburg turpentine. This is the "noble fir" (*edler Tannenbaum*) of the Germans. The silver fir of the Alleghany region, etc., is *A. balsamea,* mostly called *balsam* or *balm-of-Gilead fir.* It is a moderate-sized tree, its twigs sought for scented cushions, its bark secreting Canada balsam (see *balsam*), also the source of spruce-gum. Pacific North America presents several noble silver firs, as *A. grandis,* the white fir of Oregon bottom-lands, and *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica,* the red firs of the mountains of Oregon and California, all trees between 200 and 300 feet in height.—**Silver fox,** the common red fox, *Vulpes fulvus,* in a melanistic variation, in which the pelage is black or blackish, overlaid with hoary or silver-gray ends of the longer hairs. It is an extreme case of the range of variation from the normal color, of which the cross-fox is one stage. It occurs in the red foxes of both America and Europe, especially in high latitudes, and constitutes the *Canis* or *Vulpes argentatus* or *argenteus* of various authors. The silver fox has sometimes been defined wrongly as a variety of the gray fox of the United States (*Urocyon cinereoargentatus*), perhaps by some misapprehension of Schreber's (1778) specific name, just cited; but this is a distinct species of a different genus, and one in which the silver-black variation is not known to occur. Compare cut under *cross-fox.*

While the Cross and Black and *Silver Foxes* are usually considered as different varieties, they are not such in the classificatory sense of that term, any more than are the red, black, or white wolves, the black marmots, squirrels, etc. The proof of this is in the fact that one or both of the "varieties" occur in the same litter of whelps from normally colored parents. They have no special distribution, although, on the whole, both kinds are rather northerly than otherwise, the *Silver Fox* especially so.
Coues and Yarrow, Wheeler's Expl. West of the 100th Meridian, V. 53.

Silver gar. See *gar*[1].—**Silver glass.** See *glass.*—**Silver grebe,** a misnomer of the red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis.*—**Silver hake, heather, lace.** See the nouns.—**Silver ink.** See *gold ink,* under *ink*[1].—**Silver longe,** the namaycush, or great lake-trout. See cut under *lake-trout.*—**Silver luster.** Same as *platinum luster* (which see, under *luster*[2]).—**Silver maple.** See *maple*[1].—**Silver moth.** See *silver-moth,* 2.—**Silver perch, pheasant, pine, plover, pomfret, poplar.** See the nouns.—**Silver point,** a point or pencil of silver (somewhat like the "ever-pointed" pencil), formerly much used by artists for making studies and sketches on a prepared paper; also, the process of making such sketches.

The beautiful head in *silver-point* which appeared in "The Graphic Arts" . . . was executed expressly for that work, in deference to the example of the old masters who used *silver-point* so much. *The Portfolio,* No. 234, p. 101.

Silver powder, a powder made of melted tin and bismuth combined with mercury: used in japanning.—**Silver rain,** in *pyrotechny,* a composition used in rockets and bombs. It is made in small cubes, which are set free in the air, and in burning emit a white light as they fall.—**Silver sand,** a fine sharp sand of a silvery appearance, used for grinding lithographic stones, etc.—**Silver side,** the choicer part of a round of beef.

Lift up the lid and stick the fork into the beef—such a beautiful bit of beef, too: *silverside*—lovely!
Besant and Rice, This Son of Vulcan, i. 6.

Silver string, wedding, etc. See the nouns.—**Silver-top palmetto.** See *palmetto.*—**Silver trout.** See *trout.*—**Silver wattle,** an Australian species of acacia, *Acacia dealbata.*—**Silver whiting,** the surf-whiting. See *whiting.*—**The silver doors** or **gates.** See *the royal doors,* under *door.*—**The Silver State,** Nevada.

silver (sil'vėr), *v.* [< ME. *sylveren* (= D. *verzilveren* = MHG. *silbern,* G. *ver-silbern* = Sw. *för-silfra* = Dan. *for-sölve,* plate); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover the surface of with a coat of silver; silver-plate: as, to *silver* a dial-plate.

On a tribunal *silver'd,*
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthroned.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 3.

2. To cover with anything resembling silver in color and luster; specifically, to coat with tin-foil and quicksilver, as a looking-glass.

The horizon-glass [of the sextant] is divided into two parts, of which the lower one is *silvered,* the upper half being transparent. *Newcomb and Holden,* Astron., p. 93.

3. To adorn with mild or silver-like luster; give a silvery sheen to.

The loveliest moon that ever *silver'd* o'er
A shell for Neptune's goblet. *Keats,* Endymion, i.

The moonlight *silvered* the distant hills, and lay, white almost as snow, on the frosty roofs of the village.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, vi.

4. To make hoary; tinge with gray.

It [his beard] was, as I have seen it in his life,
A sable *silver'd.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 2. 242.

His head was *silver'd* o'er with age.
Gay, Shepherd and Philosopher.

Silvered glass. See *glass.*

II. *intrans.* To assume the appearance of silver in color; become of a silvery whiteness. [Rare.]

All the eastern sky began to *silver* and shine.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 409.

silverback (sil'vėr-bak), *n.* The knot or canute, a sandpiper. See cut under *Tringa.* [Ipswich, Massachusetts.]

silver-barred (sil'vėr-bärd), *a.* Barred with silvery color.—**Silver-barred moth,** *Bankia argen-*

tula, a British species.—**Silver-barred sable**, a British pyralid moth, *Ennychia cingulalis*.

silver-bass (sil'vėr-bȧs), *n.* The mooneye, or toothed herring, *Hiodon tergisus*. See cut under *mooneye*. [Local, U. S.]

silver-bath (sil'vėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a solution of silver nitrate, used especially for sensitizing collodion plates or paper for printing.—2. A dish or tray for the use of such a solution. That for plates is usually a flat, deep glass vessel inclosed and supported nearly upright in a wooden box. The plate is immersed and removed by means of a skeleton "dipper."

silver-beater (sil'vėr-bē″tėr), *n.* One who prepares silver-foil by beating. Compare *gold-beater*.

silverbell (sil'vėr-bel), *n.* A name common to the shrubs or small trees of the genus *Halesia*, family *Styracaceæ*; the snowdrop-tree. See *Halesia*.

silverbell-tree (sil'vėr-bel-trē), *n.* Same as *silverbell*.

silverberry (sil'vėr-ber″i), *n.* A shrub, *Elæagnus argentea*, found from Minnesota westward. It grows six or eight feet high, spreads by stolons, has the leaves silvery-scurfy and somewhat rusty beneath, and bears fragrant flowers which are silvery without and pale-yellow within, and silvery edible berries which are said to be a principal food of the prairie-chicken in the Northwest.

silverbill (sil'vėr-bil), *n.* One of sundry Indian and African birds of the genus *Munia*; a waxbill, as the Java sparrow. *P. L. Sclater*.

silver-black (sil'vėr-blak), *a.* Silvery-black; black silvered over with hoary-white: as, the *silver-black* fox. See *silver fox*, under *silver*.

silver-boom (sil'vėr-bōm), *n.* [D. *zilverboom*.] Same as *silver-tree*, 1.

silver-bracts (sil'vėr-brakts), *n.* A whitened succulent crassulaceous plant, *Echeveria bracteosa*, from Brazil. It is of ornamental use, chiefly in geometrical beds.

silver-bush (sil'vėr-bůsh), *n.* An elegant leguminous shrub, *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, of southern Europe. It has yellow flowers and silvery pinnate leaves, suggesting this name and that of *Jupiter's-beard*.

silver-buskined (sil'vėr-bus″kind), *a.* Having buskins adorned with silver.

Fair *silver-buskin'd* nymphs. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 33.

silverchain (sil'vėr-chān), *n.* The common locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*: imitated from *goldenchain*, a name of the laburnum. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

silver-cloud (sil'vėr-kloud), *n.* A British moth, *Xylomiges conspicillaris*.

silver-duckwing (sil'vėr-duk″wing), *a.* Noting a beautiful variety of the exhibition game-fowl. The cock has silvery-white neck and back, a wing showing the so-called duckwing marking, with silvery bow, metallic-blue bar, and white bay on secondaries, black breast, under parts, and tail. The hen is of a delicately penciled ashen gray, with darker tail, black-striped silver hackles, and salmon breast. The legs are dark and the eyes red. The yellow- or golden-duckwing fowl is of similar coloration, but with yellow or orange of different shades in place of the silver or white.

silver-eel (sil'vėr-ēl), *n.* 1. The saber-fish or cutlas-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. Also called *silvery hairtail*. [Texas.]—2. The common eel, when noticeably pale or silvery.

silverer (sil'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who silvers; especially, a person employed in silvering glass.

Dr. Arkle exhibited a man aged sixty-two, a looking-glass *silverer*, who was the subject of mercurial tremors. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 631.

★**silverette** (sil-ve-ret'), *n.* [< *silver* + *-ette*.] A fancy breed of domestic pigeons.

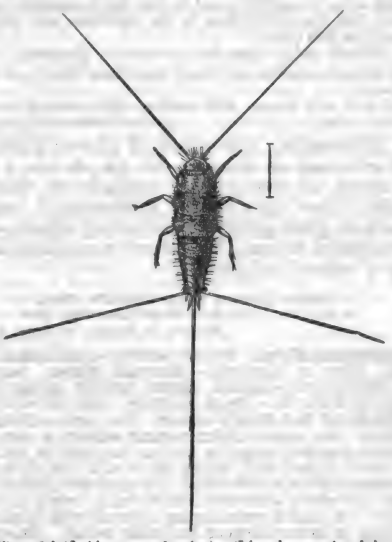
silvereye (sil'vėr-ī), *n.* A bird of the genus *Zosterops*, of which there are many species, whose leading common color-mark is a white eye-ring; a white-eye. See cut under *Zosterops*.

By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of Zosterops is commonly called "White-eye," or *Silver-eye*, from the feature before mentioned. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 824.

silver-fern (sil'vėr-fėrn), *n.* One of numerous ferns in which the under surface of the frond is covered with a white or silvery powder, as in many species of *Notholæna* and *Ceropteris*. Compare *gold-fern*. For cuts, see *Gymnogramme* and *Notholæna*.

silverfin (sil'vėr-fin), *n.* A minnow of the genus *Notropis*, as *N. whipplei*, of the fresh waters of North America.

silver-fish (sil'vėr-fish), *n.* 1. An artificial variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*, more or less nearly colorless, or with silvery-white instead of red scales on much or all of the body.—2. A sand-smelt or atherine; any fish of the family *Atherinidæ*: same as *silversides*.—3. The bream *Notemigonus chrysoleucus*. See cut under *shiner*.—4. The tarpon (or tarpum) or jewfish, *Tarpon atlanticus*. Also called *sabalo*, *savanilla*. See cut under *tarpon*.—5. The characinoid *Curimatus argenteus*, which inhabits the fresh waters of Trinidad.—6. Any species of *Lepisma*, as *L. saccharina* or *L. domestica*, a thysanurous insect occurring in houses and damaging books, wall-paper, etc. See *Lepisma*. Also called *walking-fish*, *bristletail*, *fish-tail*, *furniture-bug*, *silver-moth*, *silver-witch*, *shiner*, *silvertail*, and *slicker*.



Silver-fish (*Lepisma saccharina*). (Line shows natural size.)

silver-foil (sil'vėr-foil), *n.* Silver beaten thin.

silver-gilt (sil'vėr-gilt), *n.* 1. Silver covered with gilding; also, gilded articles of silver.—2. A close imitation of real gilding, made by applying silver-leaf, burnishing the surface, and then coating with a transparent yellow lacquer.

silver-glance (sil'vėr-glȧns'), *n.* Native silver sulphid. See *argentite*.

silver-grain (sil'vėr-grān), *n.* In *bot.*, the shining plates of parenchymatous tissue (medullary rays) seen in the stems of exogenous wood when these stems are cut in a longitudinal radial direction. They are the little light-colored or bright bands that give to rock-maple, quartered oak, and the like their chief beauty, and make them prized in cabinet-work. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.

silver-grass (sil'vėr-grȧs), *n.* 1. See *Phalaris*.—2. A variety of a multiform species of meadow-grass, *Poa cæspitosa*, of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

silver-gray (sil'vėr-grā'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a color produced by an intimate combination of black and silvery white; silvery or lustrous gray, as hair, fur, or cloth.

Then never chilling touch of Time
Will turn it *silver-gray*.
Tennyson, the Ringlet.

Silver-gray fox, the silver fox (which see, under *silver*).—**Silver-gray rabbit**, a silver-sprig.

II. *n.* 1. A silver-gray color.—2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, one of a body of conservative Whigs who acted together for some time after the general disintegration of the Whig party following its overwhelming defeat in the national election of 1852: said to be so called from the silver-gray hair of their leaders. Also *Silvery Gray*.

The conservative Whigs, the so-called *Silver Grays*, had supported them out of fear of the Republicans.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), V. 200.

In 1855 they [the Americans] were joined by the *Silvery Grays*, whom Mr. Fillmore was unable to guide into another harbor. *T. W. Barnes*, Mem. Thurlow Weed, p. 224.

silver-ground (sil'vėr-ground), *a.* Having a silvery ground-color: as, the *silver-ground* carpet, a British moth, *Melanippe montanata*.

silver-haired (sil'vėr-hārd), *a.* Having hair of the color of silver; having white or lustrous gray hair.

silverhead (sil'vėr-hed), *n.* The silver chickweed, *Paronychia argyrocoma*.

silver-headed (sil'vėr-hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having a silver head, as a cane.—2. Same as *silver-haired*.

Mrs. Skewton . . . clapped into this house a *silver-headed* butler. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxx.

silveriness (sil'vėr-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being silvery.

This picture is remarkable for its broad and pure *silveriness*. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 22.

silvering (sil'vėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *silver*, *v.*] 1. The art or practice of covering anything with silver, or with a bright-shining white surface like that of silver; also, a sensitizing with a salt of silver, as in photography.—2. Silver or plating laid on any surface.

A silver cheese-toaster with three tongues, an ebony handle, and *silvering* at the end. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

Amalgam silvering. See *amalgam*.

silverite (sil'vėr-īt), *n.* [< *silver* + *-ite*[2].] One who favors the free use of silver as money equally with gold; a bimetallist; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, one who advocates the free coinage of silver, particularly one who desires free coinage at the existing ratio with gold (about 16 to 1).

The attempt is made to cast a slur upon the *silverites* by calling them inflationists, as if to be an inflationist were the greatest of monetary sins. *Science*, VII. 267.

silverize (sil'vėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silverized*, ppr. *silverizing*. [< *silver* + *-ize*.] Same as *silver*.

When like age shall *silverize* thy Tresse.
Sylvester, tr. of De Faur's Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 119.

silver-king (sil'vėr-king), *n.* The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus* or *thrissoides*.

silver-leaf (sil'vėr-lēf), *n.* 1. The thinnest kind of silver-foil.—2. A name of the buffaloberry, of the queen's-delight, and of a variety of *Erythrochæte Kæmpferi* (*Senecio Kæmpferi* of de Candolle), of China and Japan.—3. The white poplar. See *poplar*.

silver-leafed (sil'vėr-lēft), *a.* Having leaves with one or both sides silvery.—**Silver-leafed linden.** See *linden*.

silverless (sil'vėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *silverles*, *selverles*; < *silver* + *-less*.] Having no silver; without money; impecunious.

He sente hem forth *seluerles* in a somer garnement.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 119.

★**silverling** (sil'vėr-ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. *silverling* (= D. *zilverling* = G. *silberling*); < *silver* + *-ling*[1].] An old standard of value in silver; a piece of silver money; in the passage cited from the Bible, either a shekel or a half-shekel.

Here have I purst their paltry *silverlings*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

There were a thousand vines at a thousand *silverlings*.
Isa. vii. 23.

The canon's talk about "the censer and olive branch stamped upon a shekel" is as unwarranted as his name for the *silverlings* of the traitor [Judas].
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 365.

silverly (sil'vėr-li), *adv.* [< *silver* + *-ly*[2].] Like silver, as regards either appearance or tone.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 46.

Saturn's voice therefrom
Grew up like organ, that begins anew
Its strain, when other harmonies, stopt short,
Leave the dimm'd air vibrating *silverly*.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

silver-mill (sil'vėr-mil), *n.* The mill, or metallurgical plant, used in treating silver ores by either the wet or the dry process.

silver-moth (sil'vėr-môth), *n.* 1. A geometrid moth, *Bapta punctata*.—2. The bristletail. See *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.

silvern (sil'vėrn), *a.* [< ME. *silveren*, *selvern*, *seolvern*, < AS. *sylfren*, *seolfren* (= OS. *silubrin*, *silafrin* = OFries. *selvirn* = MD. *silveren*, D. *zilveren* = OHG. *silberin*, *silbirin*, MHG. *silberîn*, G. *silbern* = Dan. *sölverne* = Goth. *silubreins*), of silver, < *seolfor*, silver: see *silver* and *-en*[2].] Made of or resembling silver; having any characteristic of or analogy to silver: as, "speech is *silvern*, silence is golden."

Silvern orators no longer entertain gentle and perfumed hearers with predictions of its failure.
A. Phelps, My Study, p. 87.

Spirit of dreams and *silvern* memories,
Delicate Sleep.
T. B. Aldrich, Invocation to Sleep.

silver-owl (sil'vėr-oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called from its whiteness. See cut under *barn-owl*.

silver-paper (sil'vėr-pā″pėr), *n.* White tissue-paper of good quality.

silver-plated (sil'vėr-plā″ted), *a.* Plated with silver. See *plate*, *v. t.*, and *plated ware* (under *plated*).

silver-plater (sil'vėr-plā″tėr), *n.* One who plates metallic articles with a coating of silver, either by direct application or by electrical deposition.

silver-print (sil'vėr-print), *n.* A photographic positive made on paper sensitized by a silver salt.

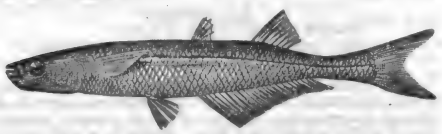
silver-printing (sil'vėr-prin″ting), *n.* In *photog.*, the production of prints by the agency of a salt of silver as a sensitizer; especially, any ordinary "printing out" process in which the picture is immediately visible without development, as upon albumin-paper.

silver-shafted (sil'vėr-shaf″ted), *a.* Carrying silver arrows: an epithet of Diana.

> Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
> Fair *silver-shafted* queen, for ever chaste.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 442.

silver-shell (sil'vėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod, *Anomia ephippium:* so called from its glistening white color. See *Anomia*. Also called *gold-shell*, *clink-shell*, and *jingle-shell*.

silversides (sil'vėr-sīdz), *n.* A silverfish, sand-smelt, or atherine; any percesocine fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, having a silvery stripe along the sides. The most abundant species along the Atlantic coast of the United States is *Menidia notata*, also called



Silversides or Sand-smelt (*Menidia notata*).

friar, *tailor*, and *tinker*, 5 inches long, of a transparent greenish color with silver band. The brook-silversides is a graceful little fresh-water fish, *Labidesthes sicculus*, 3½ inches long, of ponds and streams from New York and Michigan to the Mississippi valley (see *skipjack*).

silversmith (sil'vėr-smith), *n.* One whose occupation it is to work in silver, as in the manufacture of articles in silver. Compare *goldsmith* and *coppersmith*.

silver-solder (sil'vėr-sod″ėr), *n.* A solder for uniting objects of silver. It varies in composition, and is accordingly termed *hard*, *hardest*, or *soft*. *Hard silver-solder* consists of three parts of sterling silver and one of brass wire. *Hardest silver-solder* is made of four parts of fine silver and one of copper. *Soft silver-solder* consists of two parts of fine silver and one of brass wire, to which arsenic is sometimes added to give greater whiteness and fusibility.

silverspot (sil'vėr-spot), *n.* A silver-spotted butterfly, as a fritillary of the genus *Argynnis* and related forms.

silver-spotted (sil'vėr-spot″ed), *a.* Marked with spots of silvery color: said especially of certain butterflies thus spotted on the under side of the wings. Compare *silver-striped*, *silver-studded*, *silver-washed*.

silver-sprig (sil'vėr-sprig), *n.* The pelt of a silver-haired variety of the common rabbit, *Lepus cuniculus;* also, such a rabbit.

> The true silver grey rabbits—*silver sprigs*, they call them—do you know that the skins of those *silver sprigs* are worth any money? *Miss Edgeworth*, The Will, i. (*Davies.*)

silver-standard (sil'vėr-stan″dărd), *a.* Using silver money alone as full legal tender. The silver-standard countries are Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and China. Certain countries have had, or still have, nominally at least, a double standard (gold and silver), as the United States, Haiti, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Venezuela, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Algeria, Tunis, Java, Philippine Islands, and Hawaii. Many of these are now virtually or actually on a gold basis. In British India the gold standard has been adopted, and Persia has a double standard. See *gold-standard*.

silver-stick (sil'vėr-stik), *n.* In England, an officer of the royal palace, so called from the silvered wand which is his badge.

silver-striped (sil'vėr-strīpt), *a.* Striped with silvery color: as, the *silver-striped* hawk-moth, *Deilephila livornica*, a rare British species.

silver-studded (sil'vėr-stud″ed), *a.* Studded with silvery markings: as, the *silver-studded* butterfly, *Polyommatus ægon*.

silvertail (sil'vėr-tāl), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6.

silver-thistle (sil'vėr-this″l), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Acanthus spinosus*, the traditional model of the architectural acanthus. See *Acanthus*, 1 and 4. Also called *silvery thistle*.

silver-tongue (sil'vėr-tung), *n.* The song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza fasciata* or *melodia*. *Coues*.

silver-tongued (sil'vėr-tungd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue, or fluent, plausible, or convincing speech; eloquent.

silver-top (sil'vėr-top), *n.* A disease affecting grasses. See the quotation.

> Professor Herbert Osborn . . . said the *silver-top* in grass is a whitening of the upper portion of the stalk, especially the head, which withers without maturing seed. Meromyza, Chlorops, and Thrips have been credited with being the cause of the mischief. Professor Comstock has shown that Limothrips poaphagus is often the cause. The injury may result from any attack upon the juicy base of the terminal node that cuts off the flow of sap to the head.
> *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 970.

silver-tree (sil'vėr-trē), *n.* 1. See *Leucadendron*. Also *silver-boom*.—2. An Australian forest-tree, *Tarrietia Argyrodendron*.

silver-vine (sil'vėr-vīn), *n.* See *Scindapsus*.

silverware (sil'vėr-wār), *n.* Collectively, manufactures of silver; especially, articles for the table or other domestic use made of silver.

silver-washed (sil'vėr-wosht), *a.* Colored as if washed over with silver; frosted; hoary; pruinose: as, the *silver-washed* fritillary, *Argynnis paphia*, a British butterfly.

silverweed (sil'vėr-wēd), *n.* 1. A plant, *Argentina Anserina*, with pinnate leaves covered beneath with silvery-silky down. It is a tufted herb, emitting runners which root at the nodes and send up peduncles bearing a single yellow flower. It is common in the northern Old World, and is found in marshes, on river-banks, etc., northward in North America.

2. A plant of the convolvulaceous genus *Argyreia*, containing some 30 chiefly East Indian and Malayan species. They are climbing or rarely almost erect shrubs, bearing showy purple or rose-colored flowers with funnel-shaped corolla, and having the foliage often white-pubescent beneath.

silver-white (sil'vėr-hwīt), *n.* A very pure form of white lead. Also called *Chinese white* and *Kremnitz white*.

silver-witch (sil'vėr-wich), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6. Also written *silver witch*.

silverwood (sil'vėr-wůd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Mourirı*. *Guettarda argentea* of the *Rubiaceæ* and *Casearia lætioides* of the *Flacourtiaceæ* are also so named. [West Indies.]

silver-work (sil'vėr-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work in silver in general; vessels, utensils, etc., made of silver.

silvery (sil'vėr-i), *a.* [< *silver* + *-y*[1].] 1. Besprinkled, covered with, or containing silver.—2. Having the qualities, or some of the qualities, of silver. Especially—(*a*) Having the lustrous whiteness of silver. (*b*) Having a soft and musical sound, as that attributed to silver bells. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, of a silvery color; shining-white or hoary; frosted; pruinose. (*d*) In *bot.*, bluish-white or gray with a metallic luster.—**Silvery-arches**, a British night-moth, *Aplecta tincta*.—**Silvery gade**, the mackerel-midge.—**Silvery gibbon**, the wou-wou, *Hylobates leuciscus*.—**Silvery gull**. Same as *herring-gull*.—**Silvery hairtail**, **mullet**, **shrew-mole**, etc. See the nouns.—**Silvery thistle**. Same as *silver-thistle*.

silvestrite (sil-ves'trīt), *n.* See *siderazote*.

Silvia, *n.* See *Sylvia*. *Cuvier*, 1800.

silviculture, *n.* See *sylviculture*.

Silvius (sil'vi-us), *n.* See *Sylvius*.

Silybum (sil'i-bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *silybum*, *sillybus*, < Gr. σίλλυβος (pl. σίλλυβα), a kind of thistle, said to be < Egyptian *sobil*.] Adanson's name (1763) for *Mariana*, a genus of thistles belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, tribe *Cynareæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a flat bristly receptacle, unequal simple pappus, smooth and united filaments, and a somewhat globular involucre with its numerous overlapping outer bracts spiny-fringed at the base, and tipped with a long, stiff, awl-shaped, spreading spine. The only species, *Mariana Mariana* (the milk-thistle), a smooth, erect perennial with large purple solitary and terminal flower-heads, is a native of the Mediterranean region, extending from Spain to southern Russia, occurring as a weed in cultivated grounds northward, and also found in the Himalayas.

sima, *n.* In *arch.*, an erroneous spelling of *cyma*.

Simaba (si-mā'bä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees and shrubs, of the family *Simaroubaceæ* and tribe *Simaroubeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with small calyx of four or five imbricated sepals, the same number of spreading petals and of lobes of the erect narrow disk, twice as many stamens with their filaments adnate to elongated scales, and a deeply parted ovary with four or five cells, ovules, and styles. There are about 19 species, natives of tropical South America. They bear alternate pinnate leaves with entire coriaceous leaflets sometimes reduced to three or even to one, and loosely flowered panicles of small or medium-sized flowers. See *cedron*.

simagre† (sim'a-gėr), *n.* [< F. *simagrée* (OF. *cimagree*, *chimägree*); Geneva dial. *simagrie* = Wall. *simagraw*, affected manners assumed to deceive, grimaces: origin unknown.] A grimace. [Rare.]

> Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
> His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 31.

simar† (si-mär'), *n.* [Also *simarre*, *simare*, *samare*, *samarra*, *cimar*, *cymar*, *cymarr*, < F. *simarre*, *samarre*, OF. *chamarre*, a loose and light gown, F. *chamarre*, lacework, embroidery, = Pr. *samarra* = It. *ciamarra*, *zamara*, *zamarra*, *zimarra*, a night-robe; cf. dial. (Sardinian) *acciamarra*, a sheepskin garment; < Sp. *chamarra*, *zamarra*, *zamarro* = Cat. *samarra* = Pg. *samarra*, *çamarra*, a shepherd's coat of sheepskin, Sp. *zamarro*, a sheepskin; said to be of Basque origin.] A loose, light robe, worn by women: only in poetical use, without precise meaning.

> Her body shaded with a slight *cymarr*.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 100.
>
> The profusion of her sable tresses . . . fell down upon as much of a lovely neck and bosom as a *simarre* of the richest Persian silk . . . permitted to be visible.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, vii.

Simarouba (sim-a-rö'bä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana for *S. officinalis;* cf. *Simaba*.] A genus of choripetalous trees, type of the family *Simaroubaceæ* and tribe *Simaroubeæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers with a small five-lobed calyx, five petals surrounding a hemispherical and villous disk which bears ten stamens, or a deeply five-parted ovary with a single short style, a broad five-lobed stigma, and five solitary ovules. It is closely allied to the well-known genus *Ailantus*, but distinguished by a fruit of one to five sessile spreading drupes instead of as many thin wing-fruits. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of eastern parts of tropical America, for which see *mountain-damson*, *Quassia*, *paraiba*, and *paradise-tree*. They bear alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, with entire coriaceous leaflets, and small flowers in axillary and terminal elongated branching panicles.



Branch of *Simarouba amara*, with female flowers. *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

Simaroubaceæ (sim″a-rö-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1808), < *Simarouba* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees, of the order *Geraniales*, closely allied to the *Rutaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the usual presence of alternate leaves without glands, stamens each augmented by one or more scales, and but a single ovule in each ovary-cell. It includes about 145 species, of about 30 genera, mainly natives of warm climates, and classed in 8 tribes. They are mostly odorless trees or shrubs, with a bitter bark, alternate pinnate leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers, commonly axillary, panicled or racemed. See *Quassia* (with cut), *Simaba*, *Ailantus*, *Samadera*, *Picræna*, and *Tariri*.

simaroubaceous (sim″a-rö-bā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or belonging to, the *Simaroubaceæ;* typified by or like *Simarouba*.

Simaroubeæ (sim-a-rö'bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), < *Simarouba* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of trees and shrubs, comprising those genera of the family *Simaroubaceæ* which have a lobed ovary, and as such are given family rank. It is now reduced to a tribe of 10 genera of which *Simarouba* is the type, and of which *Samadera* and *Simaba* are the two other most important genera. They are mostly natives of the tropics and are found in both hemispheres. Many have bitter juices extensively used in medicine.

simarre†, *n.* See *simar*.

simball†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*. *Minsheu*.

simbere, *n.* Same as *simbil*.

simbil (sim'bil), *n.* An African stork, *Ciconia* or *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*, or *Abdimia sphenorhyncha*, having rather short legs for this family, white under parts, purplish upper parts, and greenish beak with sharp red tip.



Simbil (*Abdimia sphenorhyncha*).

simblin, **simbling** (sim'blin, -bling), *n.* See *simlin*.

simbling-cake (sim'bling-kāk), *n.* Currant-cake made to be eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday. *Wright*. See *simnel*. [Prov. Eng.]

simblot (sim'blot), *n.* [< F. *simblot*, also *singliots*, n. pl.; < *cingler*, *singler*, trace lines with

a whitened or blackened cord stretched, also lash, whip, ‹ OF. *cengle, sengle*, F. *sangle*, ‹ L. *cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingle, shingle*[3].] The harness of a weavers' draw-loom. *Simmonds.*

simbolee-oil (sim'bō-lē-oil), *n.* See *Murraya.*

Simenchelyidæ (si-meng-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simenchelys* + *-idæ.*] A family of eels, represented by the genus *Simenchelys;* the pug-nosed eels. They are deep-sea forms parasitic upon other fishes. The form is shorter and more robust than in the common eels, but the scales are distributed in the same manner. The head ends in a short and blunt snout, and the lower jaw is deep and strong. The teeth are blunt, incisor-like, and in one row on the edge of the jaws. Only one species is known, *S. parasiticus*, which is found in deep water, and is prone to attack fishes that have been hooked, especially the halibut, into whose flesh it burrows. It is very abundant on the banks south of Newfoundland.

Simenchelys (si-meng'ke-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σιμός, snub-nosed, flat-nosed, + ἔγχελυς, ἐγχέλυς, an eel.] The representative genus of *Simenchelyidæ*, having scales like those of the common eel, the osteological characters of the congers, and the snout blunt and rounded (whence the name). *S. parasiticus*, the only species, is known as the *pug-nosed* or *snub-nosed eel.*



Pug-nosed Eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*).

Simeonite (sim'ē-on-īt), *n.* [‹ *Simeon* (see def. and *Simonian*) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A descendant of the patriarch Simeon.—2. *Eccles.*, a follower of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759–1836), a clergyman of the Church of England at Cambridge, distinguished for his evangelical views and as a leader of the Low-church party; hence, a name sometimes given to Low-churchmen.

Simeon's degree. See *degree.*

Simia (sim'i-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *simia, simius*, an ape, monkey (› It. *simia, scimia, scimmia*, an ape).] 1†. A Linnean genus (1735–66) containing the whole of his order *Primates*, excepting the genera *Homo, Lemur*, and *Vespertilio.*—2. Now, the name-giving genus of *Simiidæ*, containing only those apes known as *orang-utans.* The common orang is *S. satyrus*, and no other species is established. See *mias, pongo*, and cut under *orang-utan.* Also called *Pithecus* and *Satyrus.*

3†. A genus of gastropods. *Leach; Gray*, 1847.

Simiadæ (si-mī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-adæ.*] Same as *Simiidæ.*

simial (sim'i-al), *a.* [‹ L. *simia*, an ape, + *-al.*] Same as *simian.* [Rare.]

We are aware that there may be vulgar souls who, judging from their *simial* selves, may doubt the continence of Scipio. *D. Jerrold*, St. Giles and St. James, I. 94.

simian (sim'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *simien* = Sp. *simiano*, ‹ NL. *simianus* (cf. ML. *simianus*, a demon), ‹ L. *simia*, an ape.] **I.** *a.* 1. Like an ape or monkey, in any sense; apish; rhesian; simious: as, *simian* characters, habits, traits, tricks, antics, etc.—2. Technically, of or pertaining to the *Simiidæ* or *Simiinæ;* anthropoid or manlike, as one of the higher apes: as, *simian* ancestors.

II. *n.* 1. An ape or monkey of any kind.—2. An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiidæ.*

Simiidæ (si-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-idæ.*] The anthropoid apes; the highest family of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea* (excepting *Hominidæ*), divided into the two subfamilies *Simiinæ* and *Hylobatinæ*, the former containing the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, and the latter the gibbons. The form is more nearly human than that of any other animal below man. The carriage is semi-erect, or capable of becoming so; the arms are much longer than the legs; the tail is rudimentary (in the gorilla with fewer vertebræ than in man); the sacrum is large and solid; the sternum is short and broad, with three or four intermediate sternebræ; and the spinal column has a slight sigmoid curve, giving a "small of the back" somewhat as in man; the teeth are thirty-two, with the same formula as in man; and the nose is catarrhine, as in the rest of the Old World apes. Also *Simiadæ.*

Simiinæ (sim-i-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-inæ.*] The higher one of two subfamilies of *Simiidæ*, from which the *Hylobatinæ* or gibbons are excluded, and which includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, having a robust form, broad haunch-bones, large cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum, and no ischial callosities. The genera are *Gorilla, Mimetes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Troglodytes*), and *Simia.*

★**similar** (sim'i-lär), *a.* and *n.* [‹ OF. (and F.) *similaire* = Sp. Pg. *similar* = It. *similare*, ‹ ML. **similaris*, extended from L. *similis*, like; akin to *simul*, together, Gr. ἁμα, together, and E. *same:* see *same.* From the L. *similis* are also ult. E. *simile, similitude, simulate, simultaneous, semble*[1], *semble*[2], *assemble, dissemble, resemble, semblance, semblant, assimilate, dissimilar, dissimulation*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having characteristics in common; like in form, appearance, size, qualities, relations, etc.; having a more or less marked resemblance to each other or one another; in some respects identical; bearing a resemblance, as to something implied or specified: as, the general features of the two landscapes are *similar;* the plans are *similar.*

My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbour, which is a duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God. *Waterland*, Works, IX. ii.

A captious question, sir (and yours is one),
Deserves an answer *similar*, or none.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 904.

The mental interests of men were everywhere *similar* in kind; their chief topics of thought for the most part alike. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 9.

The dresses of the female slaves are *similar* to those of the Egyptian women.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 236.

2†. Homogeneous; of like structure or character throughout.

Minerals appearing to the eye either to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar.
Boyle, Works, I. 206.

3. [Tr. Gr. ὁμοιος.] In *geom.*, of the same shape: said of two tetrahedra which have all their corresponding angles equal, whence it will follow, for ordinary Euclidean space, that all their corresponding lengths will be proportional, that their corresponding areas will be in the duplicate ratio of their lengths, and that their corresponding volumes will be in the triplicate ratio of their lengths. In the non-Euclidean systems of geometry there are no similar figures not congruent.

Similar solid figures are such as have their solid angles equal, each to each, and are contained by the same number of *similar* planes. *Euclid's Elements*, Bk. xi. def. xi.

4. In *biol.*, alike in some respects; identical to some extent. Specifically—(*a*) Having the like structure; of common origin; homologous (which see). (*b*) Having the like function or use, though of unlike origin; analogous (which see). These two senses are respectively the morphological and the physiological application of the word to parts or organs of animals and plants.

5. In *music*, in the same direction: said of the rising and falling of two voice-parts.—**Similar arcs.** See *arc*[1].—**Similar curves** or **curvilinear figures**, those within which similar rectilinear figures can in every case be inscribed.—**Similar foci.** See *focus*, 3.—**Similar functions.** See *function.*—**Similar pencils, polygons, ranges, sheafs**, those whose elements correspond so that corresponding distances are proportional.—**Similar quantities.** See *quantity.*

II. *n.* That which is similar; that which resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, etc.; in the plural, things resembling one another.

If the *similars* are entitled to the position of ἀρχαί, the dissimilars are not.
J. Martineau, Materialism (1874), p. 128.

All [the Indian names are] more flexible on the tongue than their Spanish *similars*. *Scribner's Mag.*, II. 505.

The law of similars. (*a*) The law of mental association by which similar ideas are connected in the mind and suggest one another. It has been much disputed whether there is such a thing as original similarity, apart from partial identity; and, if so, whether similars tend to associate. Most psychologists, perhaps, now consider similarity as a partial identity, and thereby reduce association by similarity to a form of association by contiguity. (*b*) The homeopathic principle of administering drugs. See *similia.*

★**similarity** (sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *similarité* = Sp. *similaridad;* as *similar* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality or condition of being similar; likeness; perfect, partial, or general resemblance.

Similarity was defined as the cointension of two connatural relations between states of consciousness which are themselves like in kind but commonly unlike in degree. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

Similarity, in compounds, is partial identity.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 579.

2. A point or respect in which things are similar.

It is plain that in finding out the *similarities* of things we analyse. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 336.

Center of similarity. See *center*[1].—**Syn.** Analogy, correspondence, parity, parallelism.

★**similarly** (sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in certain respects.

As *similarly* constituted beings, men have certain rights in common. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 534.

similary† (sim'i-lā-ri), *a.* [‹ ML. **similaris*, like: see *similar.*] Similar; like. [Rare.]

Those more noble parts or eminent branches belonging to that Catholick visible Church, which, being *similary* or partaking of the same nature by the common faith, have yet their convenient limits.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 25. (*Davies.*)

Rhyming cadences of *similary* words. *South.*

simile (sim'i-lē), *n.* [Formerly also *similie, simily;* = Sp. *símil* = Pg. *simile*, a simile, = It. *simile*, a like, fellow, ‹ L. *simile*, a like thing, neut. of *similis* (› It. *simile* = Sp. *símil*), like: see *similar.* Cf. *facsimile.*] In *rhet.*, the comparing or likening of two things having some strong point or points of resemblance, both of which are mentioned and the comparison directly stated; a poetic or imaginative comparison; also, the verbal expression or embodiment of such a comparison.

Tra. O, sir, Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself and catches for his master.
Pet. A good swift *simile*, but something currish.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2, 54.

In this *Simily* wee have himselfe compar'd to Christ, the Parlament to the Devill. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

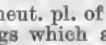
In Argument
Similies are like Songs in Love:
They much describe; they nothing prove.
Prior, Alma, iii.

=**Syn.** *Simile, Metaphor, Comparison, Allegory, Parable, Fable*, similitude, trope. The first six words agree in implying or expressing likeness between a main person or thing and a subordinate one. *Simile* is a statement of the likeness in literal terms: as, man is like grass; Herod is like a fox. *Metaphor* taxes the imagination by saying that the first object is the second, or by speaking as though it were: as, "All flesh is grass," Isa. xl. 6; "Go ye and tell that fox," Luke xiii. 32. There are various combinations of *simile* and *metaphor:* as, "We all do fade as a leaf," Isa. lxiv. 6;

"There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and mantle, like a standing pool"
(*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1: 89).

In these the *metaphor* precedes; in the following the *simile* is in the middle of the *metaphor:* "These metaphysic rights, entering into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a dense medium, are, by the laws of Nature, refracted from their straight line." (*Burke*, Rev. in France.) In the same way the *simile* may come first. A *comparison* differs from a *simile* essentially in that the former fixes attention upon the subordinate object, while a *simile* fixes it upon the main one: thus, one verse of Shelley's "Ode to the Skylark" begins by saying that the skylark is like a poet, whose circumstances are thereupon detailed. Generally, on this account, the *comparison* is longer than the *simile.* The *allegory* personifies abstract things, usually at some length. A short *allegory* is Ps. lxxx. 8–16. Spenser's "Faery Queene" is a series of *allegories* upon the virtues, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" allegorizes Christian experiences. These are acknowledged to be the most perfect *allegories* in literature. The *allegory* is an extended *simile*, with the first object in the *simile* carefully left unmentioned. A *parable* is a story that is or might be true, and is used generally to teach some moral or religious truth: as, the three *parables* of God's great love for the sinner in Luke xv. Socrates's story of the sailors who chose their steersman by lot, as suggesting the folly of a similar course in choosing the helmsman of the state, is a fine example of the *parable* of civil life. A *fable* differs from a *parable* in being improbable or impossible as fact, as in making trees choose a king, beasts talk, or frogs pray to Jupiter; it generally is short, and points a homely moral. See the definitions of *apologue* and *trope.*

simile (sim'i-le), *adv.* [It., ‹ L. *simile, similis*, like: see *similar, simile, n.*] In *music*, in the same manner; similarly. Compare *sempre.*

simile-mark (sim'i-le-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, an abbreviation-mark signifying that the contents of the last measure that was written out are to be repeated: as,  . See *abbreviation*, 4.

similia (si-mil'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of L. *similis*, like: see *similar.*] Things which are similar or alike; like things; similars.—**Similia similibus curantur**, or 'like cures like,' 'like things are cured by like things,' the homeopathic formula, meaning that medicines cure those diseases whose symptoms are like the effects of the medicines on the healthy organism. Thus, belladonna dilates the pupil of the eye; it is therefore remedial of diseases of which dilatation of the pupil is pathognomonic.

similiter (si-mil'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., ‹ *similis*, like, resembling.] In like manner: in *law*, the technical designation of the common-law form by which, when the pleading of one party, tendering an issue, demanded trial, the other accepted the issue by saying, "and the [defendant] doeth the like."

similitude (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [‹ ME. *similitude*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *similitude* = Sp. *similitud* = It. *similitudine*, ‹ L. *similitudo* (*-din-*), likeness, ‹ *similis*, like: see *similar.* Cf. *verisimilitude.*] 1. Likeness in constitution, qualities, or appearance; similarity; resemblance.

This lie bears a *similitude* of truth.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.

The *similitude* of superstition to religion makes it the more deformed. *Bacon*, Superstition.

What *similitude* this dream hath with the truth accomplished you may easily see.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 15.

It is chiefly my will which leads me to discern that I bear a certain image and *similitude* of Deity.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

2. A comparison; a simile; a parable or allegory.

A *similitude* is a likenesse when twoo thynges or mo then twoo are so compared and resembled together that thei both in some one propertie seme like.
Wilson, Rhetorike.

As well to a good maker and Poet as to an excellent perswader in prose, the figure of *Similitude* is very necessary, by which we not onely bewtifie our tale, but also very much inforce & inlarge it.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

He has [therefore] with great address interspersed several Speeches, Reflections, *Similitudes*, and the like Reliefs, to diversifie his Narration.
Addison, Spectator, No. 333.

3. That which bears likeness or resemblance; an image; a counterpart or facsimile.

He knew nat Catoun—for his wit was rude,
That bad man sholde wedde his *simylitude*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 42.

That we are the breath and *similitude* of God, it is indisputable, and upon record of Holy Scripture.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 34.

The appearance there of the very *similitude* of a green country gawky raised a shout of laughter at his expense.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 488.

4. In *geom.*, the relation of similar figures to one another.—**Axis of similitude of three circles.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of similitude.** See *center*[1].—**Circle of similitude**, a circle from any point on the circumference of which two given circles look equally large.—**External and internal centers of similitude for two circles**, the intersections of their common tangents on the line joining their centers.—**Principle of similitude.** See *principle*.—**Ratio of similitude.** See *ratio*.—**Similitude clause** or **act.** See *clause*.

similitudinary (si-mil-i-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *similitudo* (*-din-*), likeness, + *-ary*.] Pertaining to similitude or the use of simile; introducing or marking similitude.

"As" is sometimes a note of quality, sometimes of equality; here it is only *similitudinary*: "as lambs," "as doves," etc.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 113.

similize (sim′i-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *similized*, ppr. *similizing*. [< L. *similis*, like (see *simile*), + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To liken; compare. [Rare.]

The best to whom he may be *similized* herein is Friar Paul the Servite.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 53. (*Davies.*)

2. To take pattern by; copy; imitate. [Rare.]

I'll *similize*
These Gabaonites; I will myself disguize
To gull thee.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

II. *intrans.* To use similitude. [Rare.]

If I may *similize* in my turn, a dull fellow might ask the meaning of a problem in Euclid from the Bishop of Salisbury without being ever the better for his learned solution of it.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

similor (sim′i-lôr), *n.* [Also erroneously *semilor* (as if involving *semi-*, half); = It. *similoro* = G. *similor*, < F. *similor*, an alloy so called, irreg. < L. *similis*, like, + F. *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold.] A (French) synonym of *brass*, defined as Mannheim gold, Prince Rupert's metal, etc.: chiefly applied to very yellow varieties of brass used instead of gold for personal ornaments, watch-cases, and the like—that is, for what is called in English "brass jewelry" and (in the United States) "Attleboro' jewelry."

simioid (sim′i-oid), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *simian*.

simious (sim′i-us), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + *-ous*.] Same as *simian*.

That strange *simious* school-boy passion of giving pain to others.
Sydney Smith.

But to students of natural or literary history who cannot discern the human from the *simious* element it suggests that the man thus imitated must needs have been the imitator of himself.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 543.

simiri (si-mē′ri), *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] A tree, *Hymenæa Courbaril*.

simitar, scimitar (sim′i-tär), *n.* [This word, owing to its Oriental origin and associations, to ignorance of its original form, and to the imitation now of the F. now of the It. spelling, has appeared in a great variety of forms, of which the first three are perhaps the most common—namely, *simitar*, *scimitar*, *cimitar*, *cimiter*, *cymiter*, *cimiterre*, *cimeter*, *cymetar*, *scymitar*, *scimiter*, *scimeter*, *scymeter*, *scymetar*, *semitar*, *semitary*, also *smiter*, *smyter*, *smeeter* (simulating *smite*); < OF. *cimeterre*, *cemiterre*, *simiterre*, *semitarge* = Sp. *cimitarra*, *semitierra* = Pg. *cimitarra* = It. *cimitara*, *cimitarra*, *scimitara*, *scimitarra*, mod. *scimitarra*; origin uncertain; according to Larramendi, < Basque *cimeterra*, with a sharp edge; but prob., with a corruption of the termination due to some conformation, of Pers. origin (through It. < Turk. < Pers.?—it does not appear in Turk., where 'simitar' is denoted by *pala*), > Hind. *shamshir*, *shamsher*, < Pers. *shimshīr*, *shamshīr* (in E. written *shamsheer* (Sir T. Herbert), in Gr. *σαμψήρα*), a sword, simitar; appar. lit. 'lion's claw,' < *sham*, a nail, claw, + *shīr*, *sher*, a lion (> Hind. *sher*, a tiger).] A short, curved, single-edged sword, much in use among Orientals. It is usually broadest at the point-end, but the word is also used for sabers without this peculiarity, and loosely for all one-edged curved swords of non-European nations. See cut under *saber*.


Simitar, Persian, 17th century.

He dies upon my *scimitar's* sharp point.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 91.

Moreouer, they haue painted a *Cimiterre* hung in the middest, in memory of Haly, who forsooth with his sword cut the rockes in sunder.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

Their Wastes hoop'd round with Turkey Leather Belts, at which hung a Bagonet, or short *Scymitar*.
London Spy, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 84.

When Winter wields
His icy *scimitar*.
Wordsworth, Misc. Pieces.

simitared, scimitared (sim′i-tärd), *a.* [< *simitar* + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a simitar; acinaciform.

simitar-pod (sim′i-tär-pod), *n.* The woody legume of *Lens phaseoloides*, a strong shrubby climber of the tropics. Its pods are said to be from 4 to 6 feet long, flat, and often curved so as to resemble a simitar. The seeds are 2 inches long, rounded and hard, and are made into snuff- and toy-boxes. See *sea-bean*.

simitar-shaped (sim′i-tär-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *acinaciform*.

simitar-tree (sim′i-tär-trē), *n.* See *Harpephyllum*.

simkin (sim′kin), *n.* [A Hind. form of E. *champagne*.] The common Anglo-Indian word for champagne. Also spelled *simpkin*.

A basket of *simkin*, which is as though one should say champagne, behind [the chariot].
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 283.

simlin (sim′lin), *n.* [Also *simblin*, *simbling*; sometimes spelled, erroneously, *cymlin*, *cymblin*, *cymbling*; a dial. var. of *simnel*, q. v.] 1. A kind of cake: same as *simnel*, 1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A summer squash. See *simnel*, 2. [Southern and western U. S.]

"That 'ar lot," said Teague Poteet, after a while, "is the ole Mathis lot. The line runs right acrost my *simblin'* patch."
J. C. Harris, The Century, XXVI. 143.

simmer[1] (sim′ėr), *v.* [Formerly also *simber* and *simper*, early mod. E. *symper* (see *simper*[1]); a freq. form of **sim*, < Sw. dial. *summa*, hum, buzz, = Dan. *summe* = MLG. *summen* = G. *summen*, hum; cf. Hind. *sumsum*, *sunsun*, *sansan*, the crackling of moist wood when burning, simmering: an imitative word, like *hum*, and *bum*[1], *boom*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a gentle murmuring or hissing sound, under the action of heat, as liquids when beginning to boil; hence, to become heated gradually: said especially of liquids which are to be kept, while heating, just below the boiling-point.

Placing the vessel in warm sand, increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to *simmer* or to boil a little.
Boyle, Works, I. 712. (*Richardson.*)

A plate of hot buttered toast was gently *simmering* before the fire.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii.

Between the andirons' straddling feet
The mug of cider *simmered* slow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. Figuratively, to be on the point of boiling or breaking forth, as suppressed anger.

"Old Joshway," as he is irreverently called by his neighbours, is in a state of *simmering* indignation; but he has not yet opened his lips.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, ii.

This system . . . was suited for a period when colonies in a state of *simmering* rebellion had to be watched.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 177.

II. *trans.* To cause to simmer; heat gradually: said especially of liquids kept just below the boiling-point.

Green wood will at last *simmer* itself into a blaze.
G. H. Hollister, Kinley Hollow, xv.

simmer[1] (sim′ėr), *n.* [< *simmer*[1], *v.*] A gentle, gradual, uniform heating: said especially of liquids.

Bread-sauce is so ticklish; a *simmer* too much, and it 's clean done for.
Trollope, Orley Farm, xlvii.

simmer[2] (sim′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *summer*[1].

simmetriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *symmetry*.

simnel (sim′nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *simnell*, *symnel*, *cymnel*, also dial. *simlin*, *simblin*, *simbling* (see *simlin*); < ME. *simnel*, *simnell*, *simenal*, *symnell*, *symnelle*, < OF. *simenel*, *simonnel* (ML. *simenellus*, also *simella*), bread or cake of fine wheat flour, < L. *simila*, wheat flour of the finest quality: see *semola*.] 1. A cake made of fine flour; a kind of rich sweet cake offered as a gift at Christmas and Easter, and especially on Mothering (Simnel) Sunday.

Simnell, bunne, or cracknell.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

I'll to thee a *simnel* bring
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering.
Herrick, To Dianeme.

Cakes of all formes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.
Haven of Health, p. 26. (*Nares.*)

2. A variety of squash having a round flattish head with a wavy or scalloped edge, and so resembling the cake so called: now called *simlin*. [Southern U. S.]

The clypeatæ are sometimes called *cymnels* (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them much resemble. Squash or squanter-squash is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England.
Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

Simnel Sunday, Mid-Lent or Refreshment Sunday (which see, under *refreshment*).

Simocyon (si-mos′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιμός*, flat-nosed (see *simous*), + *κύων*, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, from the Pliocene of Greece, giving name to the *Simocyonidæ*. It had (probably) 32 teeth, the last lower premolar moderate, first molar obtusely sectorial, and the second one oblong tuberculate.

Simocyonidæ (sim″ō-sī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct *Carnivora*, of uncertain affinity, formed for the reception of the fossil called *Simocyon*.

simoner (sim′ō-nėr), *n.* [< *simon-y* + *-er*[1].] A simonist. [Rare.]

These *simoners* sell sin, suffering men and women in every degree and estate to lie and continue from year to year in divers vices slanderously.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 129. (*Davies.*)

simoniac (si-mō′ni-ak), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *simoniaque* = Pr. *simoniac*, *simoniaic* = Sp. *simoníaco* = Pg. It. *simoniaco*, < ML. *simoniacus*, relating to simony, < *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] One who practises simony.

Witches, heretics, *simoniacs*, and wicked persons of other instances, have done miracles.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 632.

simoniacal (sim-ō-nī′a-kal), *a.* [< *simoniac* + *-al*.] 1. Guilty of simony.

If a priest be *simoniacal*, he cannot be esteemed righteous before God by preaching well.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

What shall we expect that have such multitudes of Achans, church robbers, *simoniacal* patrons?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 52.

2. Partaking of, involving, or consisting in simony: as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

Simoniacal corruption I may not for honour's sake suspect to be amongst men of so great place.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

When the common law censures *simoniacal* contracts, it affords great light to the subject to consider what the canon law has adjudged to be simony.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § ii.

simoniacally (sim-ō-nī′a-kal-i), *adv.* In a simoniacal manner; with the guilt or offense of simony.

simoniacalness (sim-ō-nī′a-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being simoniacal. *Bailey*, 1727.

simonialt, *n.* [ME. *symonyal*, < OF. **simonial*, < ML. *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] A practiser of simony; a simonist.

Understoonde that bothe her that selleth and he that beyeth thynges espirituels been cleped *symonyals*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Simonian (sī-mō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LGr. *Σιμωνιανός*, Simonian, a Simonian, < *Σίμων*, Simon (see def.). The Gr. name *Σίμων* is (*a*) pure Gr., < *σιμός*, flat-nosed (see *simous*); (*b*) an adaptation of *Συμεών*, Simeon, < Heb. *Shim'ón*, lit. 'harkening,' < *shāma'*, hear, harken. Cf. *simony*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Simon Magus or the Simonians: as, *Simonian* doctrines.

II. *n.* One of a Gnostic sect named from Simon Magus: it held doctrines similar to those of the Cainites, etc.; hence, a term loosely applied to many of the early Gnostics.

Simonianism (sī-mō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Simonian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Simonians.

We have . . . in *Simonianism* a rival system to Christianity, in which the same advantages are offered, and in which accordingly Christian elements are embodied, even Christ Himself being identified with the Supreme God (Simon). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 80.

simonical† (si-mon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *simoniacal*.

Fees exacted or demanded for Sacraments, Marriages, Burials, and especially for interring, are wicked, accursed, *simonical*, and abominable. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

simonious† (si-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *simony* (ML. *simonia*) + *-ous*.] Simoniacal.

Deliver us, the only People of all Protestants left still undeliver'd, from the Oppressions of a *simonious* decimating Clergy. *Milton*, To the Parliament.

simonist[1] (sim'ō-nist), *n.* [< *simony* + *-ist*.] One who practises or defends simony. [Rare.]

Wulfer not without a stain left behind him, of selling the Bishoprick of London to Wini, the first *Simonist* we read of in this story. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., Iv.

He that with observing and weeping eyes beholds . . . our lawyers turned truth-defrauders, our landlords oppressors, our gentlemen rioters, our patrons *simonists*—would surely say, This is Satan's walk. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 47.

Simonist[2] (sī'mon-ist), *a.* and *n.* [< *Simon* (see *Simonian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Simonian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

simon-pure (sī'mon-pūr'), *a.* [So called in allusion to *Simon Pure*, a character in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," who is thwarted in his undertakings by an impostor who lays claim to his name and rights, and thus necessitates a complete identification of the "real Simon Pure" (v. 1).] Genuine; authentic; true. [Colloq.]

The home of the *Simon-pure* wild horse is on the southern plains. *The Century*, XXXVII. 337.

Simon's operation. See *operation*.

simony (sim'ō-ni), *n.* [< ME. *simonie*, *symony*, *symonye*, < F. *simonie* = Sp. *simonía* = Pr. Pg. It. *simonia*, < ML. *simonia*, simony, so called from *Simon* Magus, because he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost with money; < LL. *Simon*, < Gr. Σίμων, Simon: see *Simonian*.] The act or practice of trafficking in sacred things; particularly, the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment, or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

For hit is *symonye* to sulle that send is of grace. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 55.

The Name of *Simony* was begot in the Canon-Law; the first Statute against it was in Queen Elizabeth's time. Since the Reformation *Simony* has been frequent. One reason why it was not practised in time of Popery was the Pope's provision; no man was sure to bestow his own Benefice. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 149.

"*Simony*, according to the canonists," says Ayliffe in his Parergon, "is defined to be a deliberate act or a premeditated will and desire of selling such things as are spiritual, or of anything annexed unto spirituals, by giving something of a temporal nature for the purchase thereof; or in other terms it is defined to be a commutation of a thing spiritual or annexed unto spirituals by giving something that is temporal." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 84.

simonyite (sim'ō-ni-īt), *n.* [So called after F. *Simony*, of Hallstadt, the discoverer.] Same as *blödite*.

simool (si-möl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Ceiba*.

simoom (si-möm'), *n.* [Also *simoon*; = F. *simoun*, *semoun*, = D. *simoem* = G. *samum* = Sw. *samum*, *semum*, *simum*, = Dan. *samum* = Turk. *semūm* = Pers. Hind. *samūm*, < Ar. *samūm*, a sultry pestilential wind, so called from its destructive nature; < *samma*, he poisoned, *samm*, poisoning. Cf. *samiel*.] An intensely hot dry wind prevalent in the Arabian desert, peculiar to Nefud, unknown to the south of this, sudden in its occurrence, moving in a straight, narrow track, and characterized by its suffocating effects. In the Arabian desert the simoom generally moves from south or east to north and west, and occupies from five to ten minutes in its passage; it is probably a whirlwind set in motion in the overheated air of the desert. The traveler seeks protection against the gusts of sand and the suffocating, dust-laden air, by covering his head with a cloth and throwing himself upon the ground; and camels instinctively bury their noses in the sand. Analogous winds are called by this name in other countries.

simorg, *n.* Same as *simurg*.

Simorhynchus (sim-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of small gymnorhinal *Alcidæ* of the North Pacific, having the bill diversiform with deciduous elements, the head usually crested in the breeding-season, the feet small with entirely reticulate tarsi shorter than the middle toe, and the wings and tail ordinary; the snub-nosed auklets. They are among the smallest birds of the family. *S. psittaculus* is the parrakeet auklet; *S. cristatellus*, the crested auklet; *S. pygmæus*, the whisker-ed auklet; and *S. pusillus*, the least auklet. The genus was founded by Merrem in 1819; it is sometimes dismembered into *Simorhynchus* proper, *Ombria* or *Phaleris*, *Tylorhamphus*, and *Ciceronia*. See cut under *auklet*.

simosity (sī-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< *simous* + *-ity*.] The state of being simous. *Bailey*, 1731.

simous (sī'mus), *a.* [< L. *simus* = Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed.] 1. Snub-nosed; having a flattened or turned-up nose.—2†. Concave.

The concave or *simous* part of the liver. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

simpai (sim'pī), *n.* [Native name in Sumatra.] The black-crested monkey, *Semnopithecus melalophus*, of Sumatra, having a long slender body, tail, and limbs, and highly variegated coloration.

simpathy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sympathy*.

simper[1] (sim'pėr), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *simmer*[1]. *Palsgrave; Florio*.

simper[2] (sim'pėr), *v. i.* [Not found in early use; prob. ult. < Norw. *semper*, fine, smart, = Dan. dial. *semper*, *simper*, affected, coy, prudish, esp. of one who requires pressing to eat, = OSw. *semper*, also *simp*, *sipp*, a woman who affectedly refuses to eat, Sw. *sipp*, finical, prim, = Dan. *sippe*, a woman who is affectedly coy, = LG. *sipp*, a word expressing the gesture of a compressed mouth, and affected pronunciation (*Jumfer Sipp*, 'Miss Sipp,' a woman who acts thus affectedly); a particular use derived from the verb *sip*, take a little drink at a time, hence be affected over food, be prim and coy: see *sip*. Cf. also prov. G. *zimpern*, be affectedly coy; *zipp*, prudish, coy; prob. < LG. The verb has prob. been influenced by the now obs. or dial. *simper*[1] (to which *simper*[2] in def. 2 may perhaps really belong).] 1. To smile in an affected, silly manner; smirk.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women—as I perceive by your *simpering*, none of you hates them—that . . . the play may please. *Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil., l. 16.

All men adore,
And *simper*, and set their voices lower,
And soften as if to a girl. *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

2†. To twinkle; glimmer.

Lys. The candles are all out.
Lan. But one i' the parlour;
I see it *simper* hither.
Fletcher (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 2.

Yet can I mark how stars above
Simper and shine. *G. Herbert*, The Search.

=**Syn.** 1. *Simper* and *Smirk* both express smiling; the primary idea of the first is silliness or simplicity; that of the second is affectation or conceit. The simplicity in *simpering* may be affected; the affectation in *smirking* may be of softness or of kindness.

simper[2] (sim'pėr), *n.* [< *simper*[2], *v.*] An affected, conscious smile; a smirk.

No City Dame is demurer than she [a handsome barmaid] at first Greeting, nor draws in her Mouth with a Chaster *Simper*; but in a little time you may be more familiar, and she'll hear a double Entendre without blushing. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 218.

They should be taught the act of managing their smiles, from the contemptuous *simper* to the long laborious laugh. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

simperer (sim'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *simper*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who simpers.

Doffing his cap to city dame,
Who smiled and blush'd for pride and shame;
And well the *simperer* might be vain—
He chose the fairest of the train.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 21.

simpering (sim'pėr-ing), *p. a.* [Verbal n. of *simper*[2], *v.*] Wearing or accompanied by a simper; hence, affected; silly.

Mr. Legality is a cheat; and for his son Civility, notwithstanding his *simpering* looks, he is but a hypocrite, and cannot help thee. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Smiling with a *simpring* grace.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added, with a *simpering* air, "Have you been long in Bath, Madam?"
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, iii.

simperingly (sim'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a simpering manner; affectedly.

A marchant's wife, that . . . lookes as *simperingly* as if she were besmeared. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 21.

★**simple** (sim'pl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *symple*; Sc. *semple*, < ME. *simple*, *symple*, *sympill*, *sympylle* (= D. MLG. G. Sw. Dan. *simpel*), < OF. *simple*, F. *simple* = Pr. *simple*, *semple* = Sp. *simple* = Pg. *simples* = It. *semplice*, < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, lit. 'onefold,' as opposed to *duplex*, twofold, double, < *sim-*, the same (which appears also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-per*, always, alike, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together), + *plicare*, fold: see *same* and *ply*. Cf. *single*[1], *singular*, *simultaneous*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *simplicity*, *simplify*.] I. *a.* 1. Without parts, either absolutely, or of a special kind alone considered; elementary; uncompounded: as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* concept; a *simple* distortion.

For compound sweet forgoing *simple* savour.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

A prime and *simple* Essence, vncompounded.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 75.

Among substances some are called *simple*, some are compound, whether the words be taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

Belief, however *simple* a thing it appears at first sight, is really a highly composite state of mind.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 74.

2. Having few parts; free from complexity or complication; uninvolved; not elaborate; not modified. Hence—(*a*) Rudimentary; low in the scale of organization, as an animal or a plant. Compare defs. 10, 11.

Nevertheless, low and *simple* forms will long endure if well fitted for their simple conditions of life.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 134.

(*b*) Without elaborate and rich ornamentation; not loaded with extrinsic details; plain; beautiful, if at all, in its essential parts and their relations.

He rode in *symple* aray.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 48).

The *simple* cadence, embracing but a few notes, which in the chants of savages is monotonously repeated, becomes, among civilized races, a long series of different musical phrases combined into one whole.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 114.

The arcades themselves, though very good and *simple*, do not carry out the wonderful boldness and originality of the outer range. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 249.

(*c*) Without sauce or condiment; without luxurious or unwholesome accompaniments: as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* repast.

After crysten-masse com the crabbed lentoun,
That frayste3 [tries] flesch wyth the fysche & fode more *symple*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 503.

Bless'd be those feasts with *simple* plenty crown'd.
Goldsmith, The Traveller, l. 17.

(*d*) Mere; pure; sheer; absolute.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 78.

If we could contrive to be not too unobtrusively our *simple* selves, we should be the most delightful of human beings, and the most original.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 69.

3. Plain in dress, manner, or deportment; hence, making no pretense; unaffected; unassuming; unsophisticated; artless; sincere.

With that com the kynge Loot and his knyghtes down the medowes alle on foote, and hadde don of theire helmes from theire heedes and valed theire coiffes of mayle vpon theire sholderes, and com full *symple*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

She sobre was, ek *symple*, and wyse withalle,
The best ynorissed ek that myghte be.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 820.

Arthur . . . neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his kinglihood,
But rode a *simple* knight among his knights.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

4. Of little value or importance; insignificant; trifling.

Thei were so astoned with the hete of the fier that theire deffence was but *symple*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

For the ill turn that thou hast done
'Tis but a *simple* fee.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 200).

Great floods have flown
From *simple* sources. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 143.

5. Without rank; lowly; humble; poor.

Be feiztful & fre & euer of faire speche,
& seruisabul to the *simple* so as to the riche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 338.

There 's wealth an' ease for gentlemen,
An' *simple* folk maun fight an' fen.
Burns, Gane is the Day.

6. Deficient in the mental effects of experience and education; unlearned; unsophisticated; hence, silly; incapable of understanding a situation of affairs; easily deceived.

And oftentymes it hath be sene expresse,
In grete materys, withouten eny fayle,
A *sympill* mannys councell may prevayle.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

And though I were but a *simple* man voide of learning, yet stil I had in remembrance that Christ dyed for me.
E. Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

You will not believe that Sir James Grey will be so *simple* as to leave Venice, whither with difficulty he obtained to be sent. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 101.

7. Proceeding from ignorance or folly; evidencing a lack of sense or knowledge.

Their wise men . . . scoff'd at him
And this high Quest as at a *simple* thing.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

8. Presenting no difficulties or obstacles; easily done, used, understood, or the like; adapted

to man's natural powers of acting or thinking; plain; clear; easy: as, a *simple* task; a *simple* statement; a *simple* explanation.

That is the doctrine, *simple*, ancient, true.
Browning, James Lee's Wife, vii.

In the comment did I find the charm.
O, the results are *simple;* a mere child
Might use it to the harm of anyone.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

9. In *music:* (*a*) Single; not compound: as, a *simple* sound or tone. (*b*) Undeveloped; not complex: as, *simple* counterpoint, fugue, imitation, rhythm, time. (*c*) Not exceeding an octave; not compound: as, a *simple* interval, third, fifth, etc. (*d*) Unbroken by valves or crooks: as, a *simple* tube in a trumpet.—**10.** In *bot.*, not formed by a union of similar parts or groups of parts: thus, a *simple* pistil is of one carpel; a *simple* leaf is of one blade; a *simple* stem or trunk is one not divided at the base. Compare *simple umbel*, below.—**11.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Plain; entire; not varied, complicated, or appendaged. See *simple-faced.* (*b*) Single; not compound, social, or colonial: as, the *simple* ascidians; the *simple* (not compound) eyes or ocelli of an insect. (*c*) Normal or usual; ordinary; not duplex: as, the *simple* teeth of ordinary rodents. See *simple-toothed.* (*d*) In *entom.*, more particularly—(1) Formed of one lobe, joint, etc.: as, a *simple* maxilla; the *simple* capitulum or club of an antenna. (2) Not specially enlarged, dilated, robust, etc.: as, *simple* femora, not fitted for leaping or not like a grasshopper's. (3) Entire; not dentate, serrate, emarginate, etc.; having no special processes, etc.: as, a *simple* margin. (4) Not sheathed or vaginate: as, a *simple* aculeus or sting.—**12.** In *chem.*, that has not been decomposed or separated into chemically distinct kinds of matter; elementary. See *element*, 3.—**13.** In *mineral.*, homogeneous.—**Fee simple.** See *fee*[2].—**Simple acceptation,** in *logic*, the acceptation of a universal term as signifying a general nature abstracted from singulars, as when we say, "Animal is the genus of man."—**Simple act,** that activity of a faculty from which the faculty derives its name.—**Simple addition.** See *addition*, 1.—**Simple affection,** in *logic*, a character which belongs to objects singly, as opposed to a relation.—**Simple apoplexy,** apoplexy with no visible structural change or lesion.—**Simple apprehension.** See *apprehension.*—**Simple ascidians.** See *Simplices.*—**Simple asthenic fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Simple benefice.** See *benefice*, 2.—**Simple cancer,** a form of scirrhous cancer which from excessive cell-growth approximates to the characters of encephaloid cancer.—**Simple cell.** See *cell*, 8.—**Simple cerate.** Same as *ceratum.*—**Simple cholera.** Same as *sporadic cholera.*—**Simple chuck.** See *chuck*[4], 5.—**Simple commissure of the cerebellum.** See *commissure.*—**Simple comparison,** the faculty of judgment by which we compare the subject and predicate of a proposition.—**Simple concept,** a concept in which no plurality of attributes can be distinguished, which cannot be defined, and of which nothing can be predicated.—**Simple conclusion,** or **simple consequence,** an inference drawn from a single premise; also, a conclusion from a single premise which is valid by virtue of the meaning of the terms used: as, Socrates is a man, therefore Socrates is an animal.—**Simple concomitance.** See *concomitance.*—**Simple constructive dilemma, simple destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma.*—**Simple continued fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Simple contract.** See *parole contract*, under *contract.*—**Simple conversion.** See *conversion*, 2.—**Simple degradation,** in *eccles. law.* See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Simple dislocation,** in *surg.* See *dislocation*, 2.—**Simple ens.** (*a*) That which is neither composite nor componible, which is true of God alone. (*b*) The object of a simple concept. (*c*) That which is not composed of different things, especially not of matter and form, but is either pure matter or pure form. (*d*) That which is not composed of different kinds of matter, as an element.—**Simple enumeration,** the colligation of examples upon which to base an induction without the use of any precaution to insure their being representative samples of the class from which they are drawn, and without preparation for any check upon the correctness of the induction. See *induction by simple enumeration*, under *enumeration.*—**Simple enunciation, epithelium, equation.** See the nouns.—**Simple ethers.** See *ether*[1], 3.—**Simple event.** See *event.*—**Simple feast,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a feast of the lowest class, the services for which differ very little from the services for ordinary occasions, the other classes being *double* and *semi-double.*—**Simple foot,** in *anc. pros.*: (*a*) According to the earlier rhythmicians, a trisemic, tetrasemic, or pentasemic foot, or a hexasemic foot not consisting of two similar trisemic feet; opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a colon. (*b*) Later, a dissyllabic or trisyllabic foot, with inclusion of the pyrrhic (⏑ ⏑): opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a foot compounded of these. See *pyrrhic.*—**Simple force, form, fraction, fracture.** See the nouns.—**Simple fruits.** See *fruit*, 4.—**Simple ganglion.** See *ganglion*, 3 (*a*).—**Simple group, harmony, homage, hypertrophy.** See the nouns.—**Simple hypothesis, explanation,** or **theory,** a hypothesis which recommends itself to the natural light of reason, and, being easily conceived, appears to us as incomplex.—**Simple idea,** in associationalist psychology, a feeling incapable of analysis. Some psychologists deny the distinction of *simple* and *complex ideas*, on the ground that all feelings are simple in themselves; but by a *simple idea* is not meant a feeling simple in itself, but a feeling incapable of subsequent analysis. The idea produced by a color and an odor perceived together is an example of an idea not simple.—**Simple intelligence,** understanding not involving a cognition of relations as such.—**Simple interest.** See *interest*, 7.—**Simple interpretation,** an interpretation of which no part signifies anything separately.—**Simple interval.** See *interval*, 5.—**Simple larceny.** See *larceny.*—**Simple leaf,** in *bot.*, a leaf consisting of a single piece.—**Simple machine.** See *machine*, 2.—**Simple matter,** the matter of an element.—**Simple medicine,** a medicine consisting of a single drug.—**Simple mode,** a mode which is but a variation of a single idea.—**Simple necessity,** the necessity of a proposition whose denial would imply a contradiction; logical necessity.—**Simple number.** Same as *abstract number* (which see, under *abstract*, 1).—**Simple ointment.** See *ointment.*—**Simple operation,** an operation considered apart from others, as an operation of the mind apart from an accompanying operation of the body.—**Simple part,** a part which has itself no parts of the same kind.—**Simple position,** in *arith.* See *position*, 7.—**Simple power,** the power of first matter; pure power.—**Simple probation,** a probation which involves a single inferential step; one which cannot be analyzed into a succession of inferences.—**Simple proportion.** See *proportion.*—**Simple proposition.** See *proposition.*—**Simple quadratic,** an equation which contains the unknown quantity only in its square, which is a factor of one of the terms. The general form is $Ax^2 = B$.—**Simple quality of an element,** the property of the simple matter, fitting it to receive the substantial form of the element.—**Simple quantity,** in *math.*: (*a*) A quantity expressible by means of a single number. (*b*) A monomial.—**Simple question,** the question whether a thing is, or what it is.—**Simple ratio, repetend, science, sentence, singularity, strain.** See the nouns.—**Simple sporophore,** in *bot.*, a sporophore consisting of a single hypha or branch of a hypha. *De Bary.*—**Simple time,** in *anc. pros.*, a monosemic as opposed to a greater or compound (disemic, trisemic, etc.) time.—**Simple trust,** in *law*, a trust not qualified by provisions as to the power or duty of the trustee, so that in general he is a mere passive depository of possession or legal title, subject to which the entire right is in the beneficiary.—**Simple umbel,** in *bot.*, an umbel having but a single set of rays.—**Simple will,** will directed toward an ultimate end, not toward a means.—**Syn. 1.** Unmixed, elementary.—**2.** Unstudied, unvarnished, naïve, frank, open, straightforward.—**6.** *Simple, Silly, Dull,* shallow, stupid, preposterous, inept, trifling, frivolous. Of the italicized words, *silly* is more active; the others are more passive. The *simple* person is not only ignorant or lacking in practical wisdom, but unconscious of his own deficiencies, so that he is peculiarly liable to be duped. That which in the *simple* is unconsciousness is in the *silly* an active self-satisfaction or conceit: the *simple* may be taught wisdom by hard experience; the *silly* have much to unlearn as well. *Silliness* is a form of *folly.* (See *absurd.*) He who is *dull* has no edge upon his mind; his mind works into a subject with the slowness with which a dull knife cuts into a piece of wood, but his mind can perhaps be gradually sharpened, so that the *dull* boy becomes the keen man.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is unmixed or uncompounded; a simple substance or constituent; an element.

It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 16.

To these noxious *simples* we may reduce an infinite number of compound, artificial, made dishes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 141.

2. A medicinal herb, or a medicine obtained from an herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy: commonly in the plural.

I went to see Mr. Wats, keeper of the Apothecaries garden of *simples* at Chelsea, where there is a collection of innumerable rarities of that sort particularly.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.

Run and fetch *simples*,
With which my mother heal'd my arm when last
I was wounded by the boar.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

3. A person of low birth or estate: used chiefly in contrast with *gentle:* as, *gentle* and *simple.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

She beseches you as hir soueraynе that *symple* to saue.
York Plays, p. 282.

"I fancy there's too much whispering going on to be of any spiritual use to *gentle* or *simple*." . . . Accordingly there was silence in the gallery.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, i. 6.

4. *pl.* Foolish or silly behavior; foolishness: as, to have a fit of the *simples.* [Colloq.]—**5.** A draw-loom. [Archaic.]—**6.** A set of short dependent cords, with terminal bobs, attached to the tail of a part of the harness in a draw-loom, worked by the draw-boy.—**7.** *Eccles.*, a simple feast.—**To cut for the simples,** to cure of foolishness, as if by a surgical operation. [Humorous.]

Indeed, Mr. Neverout, you should be *cut for the simples* this morning; say a word more, and you had as good eat your nails.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

★**simple** (sim'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *simpled*, ppr. *simpling.* [< *simple*, *n.*] To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

I know that here are several sorts of Medicinal Herbs made use of by the Natives, who often go a *simpling*, seeming to understand their Virtues much, and making great use of them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 126.

Botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,
Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling.*
Goldsmith, Prol. to Craddock's Zobeide, l. 6.

simple-faced (sim'pl-fāst), *a.* Having no foliaceous appendages on the snout: applied to bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ*, as distinguished from leaf-nosed, phyllostomous, or rhinolophine bats. *W. H. Flower.*

simple-hearted (sim'pl-här″ted), *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.

And, as the cageling newly flown returns,
The seeming-injured *simple-hearted* thing
Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

simple-minded (sim'pl-mīn″ded), *a.* Lacking intelligence or penetration; unsophisticated; artless.

Others of graver mien,
. . . bending oft their sanctimonious eyes,
Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng.
Akenside, Pleasures of the Imagination, iii. 112.

I am a *simple-minded* person, wholly devoid of subtlety of intellect.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 191.

simple-mindedness (sim'pl-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being simple-minded.

simpleness (sim'pl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *simplenesse, sympylnesse, sympyllnes;* < *simple* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being simple, in any sense of that word.

Mi labor wil don After my *simplenesse*
Hit for to conuey As I can or may.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Introd., l. 71.

God's will,
What *simpleness* is this!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 77.

simpler (sim'plėr), *n.* [< *simple*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist. *Minsheu.*

The *Simpler* comes, with basket and book,
For herbs of power on thy banks to look.
Bryant, Green River.

"Look at this blue-flag," she said; "our neighbor, a wise *simpler*, declares it will cure a host of diseases."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

★**simpler's-joy** (sim'plėrz-joi), *n.* The common vervain, *Verbena officinalis:* so called as a marketable drug-plant. [Prov. Eng.]

★**simplesse**†, *n.* [< ME. *simplesse*, < OF. *simplesse, simplece, simpleche*, F. *simplesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *simpleza*), simplicity, < *simple*, simple: see *simple.*] Simpleness; simplicity.

Though that diffautes apperen in use,
Yut of your mercy my *simplesse* excuse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6600.

Darting forth a dazzling light
On all that come her *simplesse* to rebuke!
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

simpleton (sim'pl-ton), *n.* [< F. as if **simpleton*, dim. of *simplet*, m., *simplette*, f., simple, dim. of *simple*, simple; cf. Sp. *simplon*, a simpleton. No F. **simpleton* occurs; but *-eton*, a double dim. suffix, occurs in other words, one of which is the source of E. *jenneting;* another is the source of E. *musketoon.* Cf. *sillyton*, made in imitation of *simpleton.*] **1.** A person of limited or feeble intelligence; a foolish or silly person.

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can make it.
Pope.

The fears of the sister have added to the weakness of the woman; but she is by no means a *simpleton* in general.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

2. The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird. See cut under *dunlin.*

simple-toothed (sim'pl-tōtht), *a.* Having one pair of incisors above and below, as a rodent; simplicident. See *Simplicidentata.*

simple-winged (sim'pl-wingd), *a.* Not toothwinged, as a butterfly: noting the *Heliconiinæ.*

Simplices (sim'pli-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple.*] The simple ascidians; a suborder of *Ascidiacea* contrasted with *Compositæ* and with *Salpiformes*, containing ordinary fixed ascidians which are solitary and seldom reproduce by gemmation, or, if colonial (as in one family), whose members have no common investment, each having its own case or test. Here belong the common forms known as *sea-squirts*, and by other fanciful names (as *sea-peach, sea-pear, sea-potato*), of at least four families, the *Clavelinidæ, Ascidiidæ, Cynthiidæ*, and *Molgulidæ*, of which the first-named is colonial or social, and makes a transition from the quite simple or solitary ascidians (the other three families named) to the compound forms, or *Compositæ.*

Simplicia† (sim-plish'iä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the simple acalephs; the first order of his *Acalepha*, distinguished from *Hydrostatica.* It was an artificial group of medusans and ctenophorans.

simplician† (sim-plish'i-an), *n.* [< L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple (see *simple*), + *-i-an.*] A simpleton.

Be he a foole in the esteeme of man,
In worldly thinges a meer *simplician*,
Yet, for all this, I boldly dare averre
His knowledge great.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

simplicident (sim-plis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Simple-toothed, as a rodent; having only one pair of upper incisors; of or pertaining to the *Simplicidentata*.

II. *n.* A simple-toothed rodent; any member of the *Simplicidentata*.

Simplicidentata (sim″pli-si-den-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *simplicident*.] The simple-toothed rodents, or simplicident *Rodentia*, a suborder containing all living rodents except the *Duplicidentata*, having only one pair of upper incisors, or the *Myomorpha*, *Sciuromorpha*, and *Hystricomorpha*, as rats and mice of all kinds, squirrels, beavers and their allies, and porcupines and their allies. See *Duplicidentati*. Also called *Simplicidentati*. The order is sometimes named *Glires* instead of *Rodentia*.

simplicidentate (sim″pli-si-den'tāt), *a.* [As *simplicident* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *simplicident*.

Simplicidentati (sim″pli-si-den-tā'tī), *n. pl.* Same as *Simplicidentata*.

simplicimane (sim-plis'i-mān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Simplicimani*.

Simplicimani (sim-pli-sim'a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of caraboid beetles; the fourth section of his second tribe *Carabici*, having the two anterior tarsi only dilated in the males, not forming a square or an orbicular plate.

Simplicirostres (sim″pli-si-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of American conirostral oscine passerine birds, consisting of the tanagers.

simpliciter (sim-plis'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., simply (used in philosophy to translate Gr. *ἁπλῶς*), < *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple: see *simple*.] Simply; not relatively; not in a certain respect merely, but in the full sense of the word modified.—**Dictum simpliciter,** said simply, without qualification or limitation to certain respects: opposed to *dictum secundum quid*.

simplicity (sim-plis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *simplicities* (-tiz). [< F. *simplicité* = Pr. *simplicitat* = Sp. *simplicidad* = Pg. *simplicidade* = It. *semplicità*, < L. *simplicita*(*t-*)*s*, < *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple: see *simple*.] The state or property of being simple. (*a*) The state or mode of being uncompounded; existence in elementary form.

In the same state in which they [angels] were created in the beginning, in that they euerlastingly remaine, the substance of their proper nature being permanent in *Simplicitie* and Immutabilitie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 372.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* or mixture. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

(*b*) Freedom from complexity or intricacy.

We are led . . . to conceive this great machine of the world . . . to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 45.

From . . . primordial uniformity and *simplicity*, there takes place divergence, both of the wholes and the leading parts, towards multiformity of contour and towards complexity of contour. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 119.

(*c*) Freedom from difficulty of execution or understanding; easiness; especially, lack of abstruseness; clearness; also, an instance or illustration of simple clearness.

Truth by her own *simplicity* is known.
Herrick, Truth and Falsehood.

The grand *simplicities* of the Bible.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 246.

(*d*) Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness, as of dress, style, or the like.

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes *simplicity* a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all th' adulteries of art.
B. Jonson (tr. from Bonnefons), Epicœne, I. 1.

Thou canst not adorn *simplicity*. What is naked or defective is susceptible of decoration: what is decorated is *simplicity* no longer.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Epictetus and Seneca.

(*e*) Artlessness of mind or conduct; unaffectedness; sincerity; absence of parade or pretense.

I swear to thee . . .
By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves, . . .
To-morrow truly will I meet with thee.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 171.

I, for my part, will slack no service that may testify my *simplicity*. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

He [Madison] had that rare dignity of unconscious *simplicity* which characterizes the earnest and disinterested scholar. *J. Fiske*, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., v.

(*f*) Ignorance arising from lack either of education or of intelligence; especially, lack of common sense; foolishness; childishness; also, an act of folly; a foolish mistake.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*?
Prov. i. 22.

To be ignorant of the value of a suit is *simplicity*, as well as to be ignorant of the right thereof is want of conscience.
Bacon, Suitors (ed. 1887), p. 470.

Let it be . . . one of our *simplicities* to suffer that injury which neither impaireth the reputation of the father, nor abuseth the credit of the sons.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

Generally, nature hangs out a sign of *simplicity* in the face of a fool. *Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, III. xii. 1.

=**Syn.** See *simple*.

simplification (sim″pli-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *simplification* = Pg. *simplificação* = It. *simplificazione*; as *simplify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of simplifying or making simple; reduction from a complex to a simple state: as, the *simplification* of English spelling.

The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect, and less proper for many of the purposes of language.
Adam Smith, Formation of Languages.

Where tones coincide, the number of tones actually present is less than the number of possible tones, and there is a proportionate *simplification*; so to put it, more is commanded and with less effort.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

simplificative (sim'pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *simplificat*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] Simplifying, or tending to simplify.

"*Simplificative* evolution" as opposed to "elaborative evolution." *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 71, note c.

simplificator (sim'pli-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *simplificat*(*ion*) + *-or*[1].] One who simplifies, or favors simplification, as of a system, doctrine, etc. [Rare.]

This is the supposition of *simplificators*, who, from the impulse of a faulty cerebral conformation, must needs disbelieve, because theology would otherwise afford them no intellectual exercise.
Isaac Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 92.

simplify (sim'pli-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *simplified*, ppr. *simplifying*. [< F. *simplifier* = Sp. Pg. *simplificar* = It. (refl.) *simplificare*; irreg., as *simple* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make simple; reduce from complexity to simplicity; also, to make easy of use, execution, performance, or comprehension.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life; they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves.
Barrow, Works, II. xxxiv.

With no outdoor amusements, and with no summer holiday, how much is life *simplified!* But the simplicity of life means monotony.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

II. *intrans.* To produce or effect simplicity.

That is a wonderful simplification, and science always *simplifies*. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 166.

simplism (sim'plizm), *n.* [< *simple* + *-ism*.] The advocacy or cultivation of simplicity; hence, an affected or labored simplicity.

Other writers have to affect what to him [Wordsworth] is natural. So they have what Arnold called *simplism*, he simplicity. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

simplist (sim'plist), *n.* [< OF. *simpliste*, also *simpliciste* = Sp. *simplista* = It. *semplicista*; as *simple* + *-ist*.] One skilled in simples or medicinal plants; a simpler.

A plant so unlike a rose, it [the rose of Jericho] hath been mistaken by some good *simplist* for amomum.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

simplistic (sim-plis'tik), *a.* [< *simplist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—2. Endeavoring to explain everything, or too much, upon a single principle.

The facts of nature and of life are more apt to be complex than simple. *Simplistic* theories are generally one-sided and partial. *J. F. Clarke.* (*Worcester.*)

simplity† (sim'pli-ti), *n.* [< ME. *simplity*, *symplete*, < OF. *simplete*, simplicity: see *simplicity*.] Simplicity.

Thanne shaltow se Sobrete and *Symplete*-of-speche.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 165.

simploce, *n.* See *symploce*.

simply (sim'pli), *adv.* [< ME. *sympely*, *sympilly*, *sympilliche*, *simpleliche*, etc.; < *simple* + *-ly*[2].] In a simple manner. (*a*) Without complication, intricacy, obscurity, or circumlocution; easily; plainly.

He made his complaynt and his clamoure heringe hem alle, and seide to hem full *sympilly*, "Lordinges, ye be alle my liege men, and of me ye holde youre londes and youre fees." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

Evolution, under its primary aspect, is illustrated most *simply* and clearly by this passage of the Solar System from a widely diffused incoherent state to a consolidated coherent state. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 108.

(*b*) Without extravagance or parade; unostentatiously.

Thei ben fulle devoute Men, and lyven porely and *sympely*, with Joutes and with Dates; and thei don gret Abstynence and Penaunce. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

A mortal, built upon the antique plan,
Brimful of lusty blood as ever ran,
And taking life as *simply* as a tree!
Lowell, Agassiz, l. 144.

(*c*) Without pretense or affectation; unassumingly; artlessly.

Thei dide to Kynge Arthur their homage full debonerly as was right, and the kynge he receyved with gode herte and *sympilliche* with wepynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 140.

Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 569.

(*d*) Without wisdom or discretion; unwisely; foolishly.

And we driven the remenaunt in at the yates, that *sympilly* hem deffended whan they hadde loste their lorde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 78.

(*e*) Merely; solely; only.

It more afflicts me now to know by whom
This deed is done than *simply* that 'tis done.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

The attractive force of a stimulus is determined not *simply* by its quantity but also by its quality.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 82.

Hence—(*f*) Absolutely; quite.

He is *simply* the rarest man i' the world.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 169.

They [the older royal families of Europe] never wanted a surname; none attached itself to them, and they *simply* have none. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 414.

(*g*) Absolutely; in the full sense of the words; not in a particular respect merely.

Simpson's operation. See *operation*.

simptomet, *n.* An obsolete form of *symptom*.

simpulum (sim'pū-lum), *n.*; pl. *simpula* (-lä). [L.: see def.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small ladle with which wine was dipped out for libations, etc.

A third [relief] which seemed to be an altar, with two reliefs on it, one being a person holding a *simpulum*; these were all brought from Buda.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 249.

simson, simpson (sim'sọn), *n.* [Var. of obs. *sencion*, *senchion*, < OF. *senecion*, < L. *senecio*(*n-*), groundsel: see *sencion*, *Senecio*.] Groundsel. [Prov. Eng.]

Sims's operation. See *operation*.

simulacra, *n.* Plural of *simulacrum*.

simulacret (sim'ū-lā-kėr), *n.* [Also *simulachre*; < ME. *symulacre*, *symylacre*, < OF. *simulacre*, also *simulaire*, F. *simulacre* = Pr. *simulacra* = Sp. Pg. It. *simulacro*, < L. *simulacrum*, a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom: see *simulacrum*.] An image.

Betwene *Symulacres* and Ydoles is a gret difference. For *Symulacres* ben Ymages made aftre lyknesse of Men or of Women, or of the Sonne or of the Mone, or of ony Best, or of ony kyndely thing.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Phidias . . . made of yuory the *simulachre* or image of Jupiter. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

simulacrum (sim-ū-lā'krum), *n.*; pl. *simulacra* (-krạ). [L., a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom (in philosophy a tr. of Gr. *ὁμοίωμα*), < *simulare*, make like, imitate: see *simulate*.] 1. That which is formed in the likeness of any object; an image.

The mountain is flanked by two tall conical *simulacra*, with radiate summits.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 634.

He [the author of the De Mysteriis] condemns as folly and impiety the worship of images of the gods, though his master held that these *simulacra* were filled with divine power, whether made by the hand of man or (as he believed) fallen from heaven. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 603.

2. A shadowy or unreal likeness of anything; a phantom; a vague, unreal representation.

The sensations of persons who have suffered amputation show that their sensorium retains a picture or map of the body so far as regards the location of all its sensitive regions. This *simulacrum* is invaded by consciousness whenever the proper stimulus is applied.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 407.

All the landscape and the scene seemed the *simulacrum* of an old romance, the echo of an early dream.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xvii.

3. A formal sign; a sign which represents a thing by resembling it, but does not indicate it, or stand for the actual presence of the thing.

simulant (sim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *simulan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *simulare*, make like: see *simulate*.] **I.** *a.* Simulating (something else); appearing to be (what it is not); replacing (in position or in aspect): with *of:* used especially in biology: as, a scutum *simulant of* a scutellum; cheliceres *simulant of* chelæ; stamens *simulant of* petals, or conversely. A good many parts and organs, under various physiological modifications, are thus simulant of others from which they are morphologically different. See *similar*, 4.

II. *n.* One who or that which simulates something else.

SUPPLEMENT

P

3. (*c*) The initial of *pressure*, used in formulæ for fluid pressure, as of liquids or gases upon an area. In British and American writings it is usually expressed in pounds per square inch or pounds per square foot, the zero of pressures being the vacuum line as given by the barometer, or about 14.7 pounds below the pressure of the atmosphere. In metric units it is usually expressed in kilograms per square centimeter. (*d*) In *mechan.*, a symbol for power. (*e*) In *psychophys.*, the symbol for the Fechnerian time-error.—**4.** An abbreviation: (*g*) Of *population*. (*i*) Of the Latin *pars*, a part. (*j*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of *participle*. (*k*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of *past*. (*l*) Of the Latin *pater*, father. (*m*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of *penny*. (*n*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of *pint*. (*o*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of *pipe*. (*p*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of *pole*. (*q*) Of the Latin *pondere*, by weight. (*r*) In *electro-technics*, of *power*. (*s*) Of *president*. (*t*) Of *prince*. (*u*) Of *professor*.

Pa. An abbreviation of *Pennsylvania*.

P. A. An abbreviation of *Post Adjutant*.

p. a. An abbreviation (*b*) of *particular average*, a term used in marine-insurance policies. See *average*[2], *n.*, 1. (*d*).

paar (pär), *n.* A local name in northern Ceylon and southeastern India for sands upon the present sea-bottom which are cemented into solid rock by calcareous deposits formed through the agency of *Polyzoa* and nullipores.

> The sand forming the floor of the Gulf [of Manaar] has, in many places, been cemented in situ into calcareous sandstones or "calcretes," locally known as "*paars*." In the north part the *paars* arrange themselves roughly into three groups, running parallel with Adam's Bridge, north-north-west to south-south-east.
>
> *J. Lomas*, in Rep. Government of Ceylon on the Pearl [Fisheries of the Gulf of Manaar, 1903, p. 151.

paauw (pä'ô), *n.* [D. *paauw*, peacock.] The South African bustard (*Eupodotis*): extensively adopted as a popular name.

pabulary (pab'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [LL. *pabularius*, < L. *pabulum*, food. See *pabulum*.] Relating to or affording pabulum or food; of the nature of pabulum.

pac, *n.* See ★*pack*[4].

pacai (pä-kī'), *n.* [Also *pacay;* Quichua.] In Peru, *Inga Feuillei*, an indigenous tree of the mimosa family, bearing large woody pods which contain a sweet, cottony, white, edible pulp surrounding the seeds. Representations of the pods in terra-cotta and the pods themselves are found in ancient graves, together with other food-staples and ceremonial articles. See *pacay*.

pacara (pä-kä-rä'), *n.* [Native name.] In western Argentina, either of two large trees belonging to the mimosa family, *Anneslia Pacara* (*Calliandra Pacara* of Grisebach) and *Enterolobium contortisiliquum*. They yield excellent woods used for carpentry and house-construction. In eastern Argentina the last-named species is called ★*timbo* (which see).

paca-rana (pä'kä-rä'nä), *n.* The Tupi Indian name for the excessively rare Peruvian rodent *Dinomys branichi*. The name signifies 'false paca,' and alludes to the resemblances between the two animals, although *Dinomys* has no cheek-pouches and possesses a tail. See cut in next column.

pace[1], *n.*—**Pace of the wicket**, in *cricket*, the degree of speed with which the ball comes from the pitch when bowled. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 252.

pace[1], *v. t.* **4.** To set the pace for (a contestant) in training for a race, or in racing, as for a boat's crew, for a bicycle rider, etc.

> All sorts and conditions of riders volunteered their services . . . to *pace* anyone to whom they might be assigned. *Field*, Jan. 26, 1901, p. 105.

To pace the warp, to regulate the delivery of the warp in the loom for even weaving.

pace-follower (pās'fol"ō-ėr), *n.* In *cycling*, one who follows a pace-making or wind-breaking machine to attain greater speed. The machine followed may be anything from an ordinary bicycle to a motor or even a locomotive.

pace-maker, *n.* **1.** Specifically, one who rides between a bicycle racer and the wind, acting as a shield. The original idea of making the pace has become merged into that of acting as a wind-shield.

2. One who or that which makes a record for speed.

pacer, *n.* **4.** Same as ★*pace-maker*, 1.

pachak (pä-chäk'), *n.* [Hindi.] The costus, *Heterotrichum Lappa*. See *costus-root* and *Saussurea*.

Pachastrella (pak-a-strel'ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pachastrellidæ*. *O. Schmidt*, 1838.

Pachastrellidæ (pak-a-strel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pachastrella* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Demospongiæ* in which the chief megascleres are caltrops, there are no triænes, and the microscleres are spirasters, spheresters, or microrhabds. It includes the genera *Pachastrella*, *Calthropella*, and *Dercitus*.

pachemia (pa-kē'mi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition of diminished fluidity of the blood; pachyemia.

pachonta (pä-chōn'tä), *n.* An inferior kind of gutta-percha, said to be the product of *Isonandra acuminata*.

pachyblepharon (pak-i-blef'a-ron), *n.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] Thickening of the eyelids, with irregular growths at their edges.

Pachycampyli (pak-i-kam'pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *καμπύλος*, crooked, bent.] In Hyatt's classification of the *Cephalopoda*, a suborder of the *Ammonoidea* in which the ornamentation of the shell attains extreme complexity in the evolution of the ribs, nodes, and spines, and the sutural lobes and saddles have broad bases and are deeply divided only at their edges.

pachycampylous (pak-i-kam'pi-lus), *a.* [NL. *Pachycampyli* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Pachycampili*.



Paca-rana (*Dinomys branichi*).

Pachycardia[2] (pak-i-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *καρδία*, heart (*Cardium*, genus of mollusks).] A genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypods with oblong trigonal shells having terminal beaks, two strong divergent cardinal teeth, and a long posterior lateral tooth in each valve. It occurs in the Alpine Trias.

pachycholia (pak-i-kō'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *χολή*, bile.] Diminished fluidity of the bile.

Pachycormus (pak-i-kôr'mus), *n.* [NL. (Coville, 1905), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *κορμός*, trunk.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Anacardiaceæ*. See *Veatchia*.

pachydermatocele (pak"i-dėr'ma-tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *κήλη*, tumor.] **1.** The presence of several fibrous tumors on a nerve, associated with a pendulous condition of the skin in the region.

> Still another and important manifestation is the so-called plexiform neuroma or *pachydermatocele* of Valentine Mott. This in a more diffuse form produces the elephantiasis neuromatodes.
>
> *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 925.

2. Same as *dermatolysis*.

Pachydermia laryngis, thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx, a result of chronic inflammation.—**Pachydermia vesicæ**, a condition in which the mucous membrane of the bladder is thickened and assumes the appearance of skin.

pachydermial (pak-i-dėr'mi-al), *a.* [*pachydermi(a)* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or marked by pachydermia, or thickening of the skin.

pachydermic (pak-i-dėr'mik), *a.* [*pachyderm* + *-ic*.] Thick-skinned; pachydermatous.

pachyglossous (pak-i-glos'us), *a.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ous*.] Having a thick tongue.

Pachygnathus (pa-kig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., also orig. in the erroneous form *Pachynathus* (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of fishes, belonging to the family *Balistidæ*, found on both sides of the Pacific.

pachymose (pak'i-mōs), *n.* [*Pachyma* + *-ose*] An amorphous substance, $C_{10}H_{24}O_{14}$, obtained from *Pachyma pinctorum*, a Chinese fungus, and also from *P. Cocas*. It is probably a glucoside.

Pachyornis (pak-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of *Dinornithidæ*, or moas, characterized by extremely massive leg-bones and short tarsi.

pachyostosis (pak"i-os-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ὀστ(έον)*, bone, + *-osis*.] Literally, a thickening of the bone: specifically applied to an increase in the amount of the bony network or reticulum that more or less completely fills the long bones of some animals, notably the elephant among mammals and *Dinornis* among birds.

pachyotous (pak-i-ō'tus), *a.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] Marked by abnormal thickness of the ears.

pachyperitonitis (pak"i-per"i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneum, resulting in notable thickening of this membrane.

pachyphyllous (pak-i-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, thick-leafed.

Pachypops (pak'i-pops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ὑπό*, below, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A genus of fresh-water sciænoid fishes of Guiana and Brazil.

pachyrhizid (pak-i-rī'zid), *n.* [NL. *Pachyrhiz(us)* + *-id*[2].] A bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained from the seed of *Pachyrhizus angulatus*, which acts as an energetic poison, especially to fish.

pachysaurian (pak-i-sâ'ri-an), *n.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + E. *saurian*.] A thick-skinned reptile.

Pachytheca (pak-i-thē'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *θήκη*, a box.] Minute hollow spheroidal bodies of brown color described by Hooker, 1853, from the Ludlow bone-bed of the English Upper Silurian. They resemble *Sporangites* from the Devonian of North America, and they appear to be spores of lycopods or algæ, though their vegetable nature has been doubted by Solms-Laubach.

pachytrichous (pa-kit'ri-kus), *a.* [Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-ous*.] Having thick hair. *Mayne*.

Pacific blockade, in *international law,* a blockade exercised by one government or several governments for the purpose of forcing another to some demanded action without actual war. The first pacific blockade was that by Russia, France, and England against Greece in 1827.

pacificist (pa-sif'i-sist), *n.* [*pacific* + *-ist.*] An advocate of peace; one who opposes war.

pacificity (pas-i-fis'i-ti), *n.* [*pacific* + *-ity.*] The quality of being peaceful or pacific.

pacifico (pä-thē'fi-kō), *n.* [Sp. = E. *pacific.*] A peaceful person; a non-belligerent; specifically, a native of Cuba or the Philippines who submitted without opposition to the Spaniards when the latter took possession of those islands; during the Spanish-American war of 1898, a non-combatant.

pacifism (pas'i-fizm), *n.* [F. *pacifisme,* < *pacifique,* pacific.] Advocacy of peace; the principle of establishing universal peace.

pacify, *v. t.* **3.** To make peaceful by force, or by depriving of the means of opposition.

Since I last wrote to you we have been having a quiet time down South "*pacifying* the country." This consists in collecting arms—which we keep—and inviting the burghers to take oaths—which they don't keep—at least some don't.

C. Lowther, in War's Brighter Side, xxvii.

Pacinotti ring. See ★*ring*[1].

pack[1], *n.* **12.** In *tanning,* a workmen's name for a lot of hides placed in the same pit to undergo the liming process.—**Still pack,** in card-games in which two packs are used alternately, the one which is not in play.

pack[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **12.** To have in one's baggage, that is, in one's possession; possess. [Slang, western U. S.]

Gents, I don't *pack* the nerve! . . . No, sir; I sees enough of woman an' her ways to teach me that now ain't no time to be standin'about irresoloote an' ondecided, an' I'm goin' to dig out. *A. H. Lewis,* Wolfville Nights, xi.

II. *intrans.* **7.** To transport goods as a business: as, to *pack* over the trail. [U. S.]—**To pack in** or **out,** to march into or out of (the woods), carrying necessary provisions, etc., by packs, either on the backs of men or of animals.

pack[4] (pak), *n.* [Also *pac,* detached from *shoe-pack,* taken as a compound of *shoe*[1] + *pack*[1].] **1.** A moccasin made of hide prepared with tallow and wax, used by various North American Indian tribes.—**2.** A heavy felt or waterproof half-boot worn by loggers in the lumber-camps in winter.

package, *n.* **5.** A box, basket, or other receptacle in which perishable articles of food are packed for transportation. See the extract.

The kind of *packages* used in handling the different truck crops varies greatly in the different trucking regions, and they are now in many cases very different from those that were used in the early days of the business.

Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 451.

pack-drill (pak'dril), *n.* A military punishment in which the offender is compelled to walk up and down for a certain number of hours in full marching order, with arms, ammunition, knapsack, and overcoat.

To meet an esteemed friend doing *pack-drill* outside the guard-room is embarrassing.

R. Kipling, Daughter of the Regiment, in Plain Tales [from the Hills, p. 184.

packer, *n.* **8.** Same as *pack-animal.* [Australia.]—**9.** One who packs juries, cards, facts, etc., to serve purposes of his own; one who is a confederate in fraudulent enterprises. Compare *pack*[1], *v. t.,* 8.—**10.** In a type-setting machine, an assembler.

The types [in a simplex machine]' are now guided, one by one, to the *packer,* where they run on a cam, are lifted, and are then carried forward to proper position. Types succeed each other in the packer with 3-em space between the words, until a continuous line is formed extending across the back of the keyboard, with the face in view.

Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 61.

Subsurface packer, a machine so constructed as to create a compact bottom under a layer of loose soil.

packery (pak'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *packeries* (-riz). [*pack*[1] + *-ery.*] **1.** Same as ★*packing-house.*—**2.** A pack made up of various small packages.

packing[1], *n.* **1.** Specifically: (*a*) A fibrous or spongy material which will hold oil or grease, used as a lubricating-pad on journals and bearings. (*b*) A device for making a fluid- or gas-tight stationary joint, as a joint in flanged piping made by a soft annular ring placed in V-grooves. (*c*) The material used where a sliding element is to move steam-, water-, or gas-tight under pressure, to allow sliding but prevent the leakage of fluid.

5. In *halma,* the stage of the game in which the player gets his men in order on the side of the board farthest from him.—**6.** In *shipbuilding,* the pieces of wood used to fill up the space between the bilgeways and the bottom of the ship. A large number of long wooden wedges are placed transversely between the packing and bilgeways, and the weight of the vessel is transferred from the building-blocks to the packing before launching the vessel by driving in the wedges.—**7.** In *telephony,* the crowding together or caking of the particles of carbon in a microphonic transmitter, whereby the sensitiveness of the instrument is impaired.—**Flax packing,** packing made by braiding flax into a square cord into which a quantity of grease has been worked: used for pump-pistons and in stuffing-boxes.—**Gum-packing,** soft packing of rubber or other elastic solid material, usually made in sheets which can easily be cut to any desired shape and size.—**Hydraulic packing,** packing for the piston or plunger of a pump or of a hydraulic press: usually of leather.

packing-board (pak'ing-bōrd), *n.* A device used to hold crackers in position when packing them into barrels.

packing-house (pak'ing-hous), *n.* An establishment in which provisions, especially beef and pork, are packed.

packing-machine (pak'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for putting articles into packages or bundles; specifically, in *baking,* a machine for sorting and arranging crackers for packing in cartons or barrels. It consists essentially of a hopper in which the freshly baked crackers are placed, and suitable delivery-mechanism for selecting the crackers and setting them on edge upon conveyers which deliver them to the packers.

packing-piece (pak'ing-pēs), *n.* A separator; a short piece placed between two pieces that are to be fastened together, to keep them separated by a certain space.

packing-plate (pak'ing-plāt), *n.* A plate used to prevent the flow of a fluid across a certain area or space covered by the plate; a relief- or pressure-plate on the back of a slide-valve.

packing-ring, *n.* **2.** A piston-ring; a ring of packing, either fibrous or metallic, placed in a stuffing-box or around a joint.

packing-strip (pak'ing-strip), *n.* **1.** A strip of packing used to make a tight joint.—**2.** A liner; a metal strip used to build up a part of a machine, to take up the play in a joint or bearing.

pack-rope (pak'rōp), *n.* A rope used to secure a load to a pack-saddle.

packsand (pak'sand), *n.* A very fine-grained sandstone with calcareous cement so loosely consolidated that it may be cut with a spade. [Local, U. S.]

pack-trail (pak'trāl), *n.* A narrow single-file trail for pack-animals. [Western U. S.]

Pac. Oc. An abbreviation of *Pacific Ocean.*

Pacouria (pa-kö'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < Carib. *pacouri* (*pacouri-rana,* the type species), Galipi *pacoury.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Apocynaceæ.* The type species, *P. Guianensis,* was originally described from South America, but has not since been found there. See *Landolphia, Vahea,* and *india-rubber,* 1.

pacova (pä-kō'vä), *n.* [Aboriginal name in Brazil.] **1.** *Renealmia escaltata,* a plant belonging to the ginger family, with handsome scarlet flowers.—**2.** The banana.

pacovicugna (pak''ō-vi-kö'nyä), *n.* [(*al*)*paca* + *vicugna.*] A cross between the alpaca and vicugna. Compare ★*catalo.*

paction, *n.* Specifically—**2.** In *international law,* a contract between nations which is to be performed by a single act, and of which execution is at an end at once. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.

pactorial† (pak-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*pactory* + *-al*[1].] In *Scottish law,* same as ★*pactory.*

pactory† (pak'to-ri), *a.* [NL. ★*pactorius,* < L. *pactor,* one who makes a pact, < *pacisci,* agree: see *pact.*] Relating to a pact, agreement, or compact; of the nature of a compact.

pacu-grass (pak'ö-gras), *n.* A small aquatic plant, *Ichthyobroma monadelphum* (*Lacis monadelpha* of Bongard), with delicate star-shaped pink flowers, belonging to the family *Podostemonaceæ.* It is a native of Guiana and Brazil and is a favorite food of the pacu.

pad[1], *n.* **2.** [*pad*[1], *v.*] A dull sound, as of footsteps.

Then there came from the compound the soft '*pad-pad*' of camels—'thieves' camels,' the Bikaneer breed that don't bubble and howl when they sit down and get up.

R. Kipling, Kidnapped, in Plain Tales from the Hills, [p. 123.

pad[1], *v. i.* **2.** To move with the soft thud of a bare foot striking the ground. [Rare.]

The tune carried among the lanes and dwellings of the village, and naked feet *pad-padded* quickly up over dust and the grass. *Cutcliffe Hyne,* A Master of Fortune, v.

pad[3], *n.* **1.** (*g*) A large floating disk-like leaf-blade, chiefly that of the water-lilies: used mostly in the combination *lily-pad;* so called from its suggesting a cushion. Also *pad-leaf.*

If the petiole of a *lily pad* be traced down under the water, it will be found to arise from an intricate mass of thick knotted stems. *Coulter,* Plant Relations, p. 181.

4. Specifically, the pile of tobacco-leaf segments formed by booking, that is, laying smoothly one above another for use in cigar-making.—**Archesporial pad.** See ★*archesporial.*—**Nautical pads,** type forms of certain formulæ for the convenience of the navigator, and for the acceleration of his work. Also *navigation-pads.*—**To bowl off one's pads.** See ★*bowl*[2].

pad[3], *v. t.* **6.** In *leather-making,* to apply a heavy coating of solution to. *Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 324.—**7.** In India, to pack on an elephant's pad.

pad-chuck (pad'chuk), *n.* A chuck having a square hole to receive the ordinary brace-bits, the hole or socket being of the same size as that in a brace.

pad-color (pad'kul''or), *n.* A color that is applied to the cloth in a padding-machine.

paddies[2] (pad'iz), *n. pl.* A child's name for hands. Compare *pad*[3], 1 (*c*).

padding-liquor (pad'ing-lik''or), *n.* In *calico-printing,* a liquor or solution of olein-oil and perhaps other constituents, with which the cloth is prepared, or padded, after bleaching and before printing. In the madder style of printing, an oil solution is used after dyeing and before steaming.

padding-mangle (pad'ing-mang''gl), *n.* A machine, consisting essentially of a vessel or tub and a pair of squeezing-rollers, for the treatment of cotton piece-goods chiefly, either for dyeing them with some coloring matter or preparing them with a mordant.—**Slop padding-mangle,** in *calico-printing,* a machine with pressure-rollers or -bowls for the continuous and thorough saturation of the cloth with a mordant or color, the cloth being kept full width and free from creases.

paddle[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **6.** To throw the feet outward with a circular sweep when trotting: said of horses. Also *dish.*

II. *trans.* **4.** In *leather manuf.,* to wash or color by means of a paddle. See ★*paddle*[1], *n.,* 8. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 93.—**5.** To pat, as the ore in a roasting-furnace, with the flat side of a paddle. *Phillips and Bauerman,* Elements of Metallurgy, p. 647.

paddle[1], *n.* **6.** (*e*) A broad, thin piece of wood, or a ruler, in which holes have been bored, used in flogging. It inflicts a painful blow. (*f*) A tool used in working the charge of material in the hearth of the black-ash furnace in the Leblanc process for making carbonate of soda. Also called *slice.*

8. A tank containing a revolving wheel or paddle for washing, tanning, or coloring skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 96.—**Duck-foot paddle,** a propelling device of an early design, used in steamboats before the adoption of the paddle-wheel. Vertical oars or sculls were mounted on each side of the hull, receiving a vertical motion from cranks above them, by which they were immersed for the working-stroke and lifted out of the water for the return. A second set of cranks and rods gave them the backward push which caused propulsion. *Hiscox,* Horseless Vehicles, p. 37

Paddle-box boat. See ★*boat.*

paddle-engine (pad'l-en'jin), *n.* An engine for driving paddle-wheels on a vessel.

paddle-float (pad'l-flōt), *n.* One of the transverse planks fastened to the rim of a paddle-wheel of a vessel. See cuts under *paddle-wheel,* 1.

paddle-race (pad'l-rās), *n.* The sternward-flowing water which is driven back by a paddle-wheel of a steamer in motion.

paddle-staff, *n.* **3.** A wooden paddle used in the mashing process in brewing: something like a spade in shape.

paddle-vat (pad'l-vat), *n.* Same as ★*paddle*[1], *n.,* 8. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 100.

paddle-wheel, *n.*—**Radial paddle-wheel,** a paddle-wheel in which the floats or blades are flat boards or metal plates bolted directly to the radial arms. Such blades have the disadvantage of not entering and leaving the water at the best angle.

paddle-wing (pad'l-wing), *n.* See ★*wing-deck.*

paddle-worm (pad'l-wėrm), *n.* A bluish-green or yellowish-green polychætous worm, *Phyllodoce lamelligera,* from 8 to 12 inches long, found under stones and shells in the Laminarian zone.

paddling (pad'ling), *n.* **1.** The act of one who paddles, in any sense.—**2.** The act of throwing the feet outward with a circular movement when trotting: said of horses.

paddock[1], *n.* **3.** Applied depreciatively to a person: in the play of "Macbeth," an evil spirit or a familar.

> *First Witch.* I come, Graymalkin!
> *Sec. Witch.* *Paddock* calls.
> *Third Witch.* Anon.
> *All.* Fair is foul, and foul is fair:
> Hover through the fog and filthy air.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 1.

paddock[2], *n.* **2.** A piece of land of any size, inclosed or not, used for cultivation. [Australia.] *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**3.** In *mining:* (*a*) A store-yard near a mine-shaft for ore or wash-dirt. (*b*) An open excavation in a superficial deposit. *N. E. D.*

paddock[2], *v. t.* **2.** To make into a paddock, as a run for sheep. [Australia.]

> When a run is not fenced, each flock of sheep requires a shepherd. . . . When a run is "*paddocked*," shepherds are not required;—but boundary-riders are employed, and these men are responsible not only for the sheep but for the fences.
> *Trollope*, Australia and New Zealand, I. xx.

3. In *mining*, to place or store (ore) in a paddock; dig or form a paddock in. [Australia.]

Paddy's hurricane. See ★*hurricane.*

paddy-barrow (pad'i-bar″ō), *n.* [*Paddy*[1] + *barrow*[2].] A wheel-barrow having a curved bottom and no removable sides. [Colloq., U. S.]

paddy-bird, *n.* **2.** In India, one of the small egrets which frequent the rice- or paddy-fields.—**3.** A name said to be applied by sailors to the sheath-bill, *Chionis.*

paddy-drill (pad'i-dril), *n.* See ★*drill*[1].

paddy-insect (pad'i-in″sekt), *n.* A Chinese silkworm.

Paddyism (pad'i-izm), *n.* [*Paddy*[1] + *-ism.*] An Irish characteristic; an Irishism.

paddy-lucerne (pad'i-lū-sėrn″), *n.* Same as *native* ★*lucerne.*

paddywhack, *n.* **4.** A fury; a rage. [Slang.]

> "Hold on, till King loses his temper. . . . He 'll be in a ravin' *paddy-wack.*" *R. Kipling*, Stalky and Co., p. 30.

pad-eye (pad'ī), *n.* In *ship-building*, a flat rectangular piece of metal with an eye or ring projecting edgewise from its surface, the whole forming one solid piece. It is attached to the surface on which it is placed by screws or rivets through the flat part.

pad-foot (pad'fůt), *n.* **1.** In certain parts of England, as Yorkshire, a name for a goblin or a spectral creature, traditionally appearing as a dog, a sheep, or simply as a 'ghost.' The name is said to be due to the fact that the goblin was imagined to run with a soft sound of footsteps, by the side of persons walking at night. [Eng. dial.]—**2.** A footpad. [Prov. Eng.]

pad-groom (pad'gröm), *n.* A mounted groom who follows his master when on horseback.

padkost (päd'kost), *n.* [D., < *pad*, path, + *kost*, provision.] In South Africa, provisions taken for use on a journey.

pad-leaf (pad'lēf), *n.* See ★*pad*[3], 1 (*g*).

padouk (pä-douk' or pä-dōk'), *n.* [Burmese *pa-touk.*] Either of two large leguminous trees, *Pterocarpus Indicus* and *P. macrocarpus*, and also their woods. The former species is found from India and Burma to the Malayan islands, the Philippine Islands, and China; while the latter species, to which the name more properly belongs, is confined to Burma and yields the finest timber. The wood of this latter species is a deep, rich red streaked with black, and is used for the finest cabinet work, especially the interior finishing of sleeping-cars. Compare *redwood*, 2, *kiabooca-wood*, *Pterocarpus* and ★*asana.*

padrao (pä-drän'), *n.* [Pg. *padrão*, a model, standard, pattern, monument, = E. *patron* and *pattern.*] A monument. [Portuguese use.]

> The *padraos* were intended to be eternal monuments of Portuguese achievement. They were stone pillars with an inscription, and the arms of Portugal carved upon them—the well-known "cinco chagas," with the orle of the seven castles of Algarve. Each explorer was to plant one on a conspicuous point at his furthest point. The *padraos* were named after saints.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 10.

padre, *n.* **2.** A minister of any Christian denomination or a native priest. [India.]

padroadist (pä-drō-ä'dist), *n.* [Pg. *padroado* (beside *patronado*), patronage, < LL. *patronatus*, patronage: see *patronate.*] In India, one belonging to the Roman Catholic Church who upholds the custom of the padroado (patronage) claimed in that country by the king of Portugal. *N. E. D.*

pad-roller (pad'rō″lėr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a roller in a cylinder printing-machine which applies color to the cloth, as in the production of aniline blacks.

padronage† (pa-drōn'āj), *n.* [*padrone* + *-age.*] Same as ★*padronship.*

padrone, *n.* **2.** In Italy: (*a*)† The prime minister of the papal curia. *N. E. D.* (*b*) The landlord of an inn. (*c*) The captain or master of a Mediterranean trader.

padronism (pa-drōn'izm), *n.* [*padrone* + *-ism.*] The custom, now a felony in the United States, of bringing Italian children into a foreign country, in what was practically a state of slavery, to sing in the streets, beg, etc., for their 'padrone' or master.

padronship† (pa-drōn'ship), *n.* [*padrone* + *ship.*] The function or office of the prime minister of the papal curia: he is the cardinal patron or padrone. Also called *padronage.*

pad-saw (pad'sâ), *n.* A keyhole-saw; a thin, narrow saw, fastened in a split handle by two thumb-screws, used for cutting holes in the interior part of work and for sawing curves.

Paduanism (pad'ū-an-izm), *n.* [*Paduan* + *-ism.*] The characteristics of the Latin dialect of Padua (Patavium) or their use: used with reference to Livy, who was born in that place, and was criticized for his *Patavinitas* or Paduanism. See *patavinity.*

pæanize (pē'a-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pæanized*, ppr. *pæanizing.* [Gr. *παιανίζειν*, usually *παιωνίζειν*, < *παιάν*, a pæan.] To chant or sing triumphantly or joyfully.

pædology, pædomesoblast, pædomorphism, pædoparthenogenesis, etc. See ★*pedology*, etc.

pænol (pē'nol), *n.* [*Pæ(o)n(ia)* + *-ol.*] An aromatic crystalline compound, $CH_3CO.C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)$, found in the bark of the root of *Pæonia Moutan.* It is the monomethyl ether of dihydroxyacetophenone.

P. æq., Part. æq. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Abbreviations of the Latin *partes æquales*, equal parts.

paganalian (pā-ga-nā'li-an), *a.* [*paganali(a)* + *-an.*] Relating to the paganalia, or festival of the pagus, in ancient Italy. See *paganalia.*

paganization (pā″gan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*paganize* + *-ation.*] The act of paganizing or the process of becoming paganized.

paganry (pā'gan-ri), *n.* [*pagan* + *-ry.*] Pagan practices; paganism. [Rare.]

page[2], *n.* **4.** Any one of several South American uraniid butterflies marked with black and green in such a manner as to suggest a page's uniform.

Page effect. The tone or sound emitted by iron when it is subjected to sudden magnetization or demagnetization or to the rapid reversals of magnetization produced by an alternating current.

page-gage (pāj'gāj), *n.* A measuring-rod of wood or brass, notched to define the proper length of a page of type.

page-proof (pāj'prōf), *n.* A proof in page form, as distinguished from a *galley-proof* in a long strip.

paginary (paj'i-nā-ri), *a.* [L. *pagina*, page, + *-ary.*] Same as *paginal.*

paging-figure (pā'jing-fig″ūr), *n.* In *printing*, the number of a page of a book, etc.

> One of the novelties of reformed typography is the omission of all *paging figures*, both at the head and at the foot of the page.
> *De Vinne*, Mod. Book Composition, p. 145, note.

pagiopod (paj'i-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the *Pagiopoda.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pagiopoda.*

Pagiopoda (paj-i-op'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πάγιος*, solid, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] In Schiödte's system, a division of the *Heteroptera* which includes the six purely aquatic families and corresponds rather closely to the *Cryptocerata.*

pago (pä'gō), *n.* [=Chamorro *pago*, Tagalog *balibago*, Malayan *baru*, Java *waru*, Tahitian *parau* or *barau*, Fijian *vau*, Samoan *fau*, Hawaiian *hau.*] In Guam, *Pariti tiliaceum*, a tree with tough inner bark, which is the principal source of cordage on the island. Ropes made from it are used for halters of buffalo and cattle, and for cables for ferrying bamboo balsas across the mouths of streams. See ★*balibago*, *corkwood*, and *mahoe*[1].

pagoda, *n.* **5.** A small ornamental structure made in imitation of an Eastern pagoda: especially, such a building in the streets of a city in which various small articles, such as tea, etc., are sold.—**Swami pagoda,** an Indian gold coin with a crescent and three figures, one representing Swami or Krishna.

pagolo (pä'gō-lō), *n.* Same as ★*pangolo.*

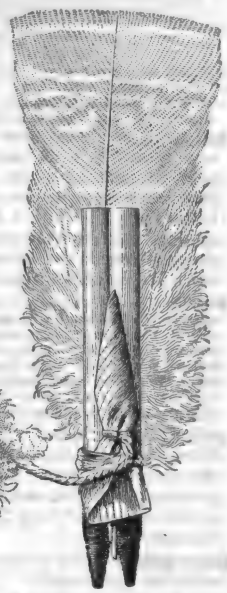
pagoscope (pag'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *πάγος*, frost, + *σκοπειν*, view.] An apparatus for predicting frosts, a form of hygrodeik which shows the current temperature of the dew-point. It consists of a framework carrying a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer, a diagram of numbered curve-lines, and a pointer; for dew-points below freezing the diagram is colored, and the observer perceives graphically the possibility of frost during the approaching night.

pagurid (pag'ū-rid), *a.* Same as *paguroid.*

paha (pä-hä'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Minnesota and Iowa).] A North American Indian name for low knolls, inconspicuous elliptical hills, or elongated ridges of glacial drift capped with loess. The name was introduced by *W. J. McGee*, Pleistocene History of Northeastern Iowa, in Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1898–90, I. 220.

pahi (pä'hē), *n.* [Tahiti.] A canoe or ship.

paho[1] (pä'hō), *n.* [Hopi.] A sacrificial plumed stick. Also written *baho.*



Paho.

> The priests made elaborate *pahos* or prayer sticks, some of which were several feet long, and painted them with yellow, green, blue, red, white, and black pigments, the same as those used by their descendants.
> *J. W. Fewkes*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1896, p. 535.

paho[2] (pä-hō'), *n.* [Tagalog name.] In the Philippine Islands, *Mangifera altissima*, a lofty forest-tree, allied to the mango, but bearing much smaller fruit. The latter is preserved by the natives, who gather it before it is ripe and pickle it in vinegar.

pahong (pä'hōng), *n.* [Chamorro name.] In Guam, the knob-fruited screw-pine, *Pandanus dubius*, a species with broad coarse leaves and a head of fruit composed of drupes each of which terminates in a projecting point. The seed kernels are edible and have a pleasant flavor, but are not a food staple of the natives. The leaves are too stiff for textile uses, though on other islands they are sometimes woven into mats of inferior quality after having been made pliable by heat.

pai (pī), *n.* Same as *pie*[5].

paidological, paidologically, paidology, etc. See ★*pedological*, etc.

paidonosology (pī″dō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *pedonosology.*

paillard (pä-yär'), *n.* [F. See *palliard.*] A vagabond who sleeps in straw; hence, one who lives a low, knavish life; a dissolute fellow.

> The male part of the upper class are in youth a set of heartless profligates; in old age, a parcel of poor, shaking, nervous *paillards.* *Borrow*, Lavengro, xciv.

paillasse, *n.* **4.** A solid bed of masonry, as for the floor of an oven or furnace; by extension, any pedestal or base-block built of masonry if of considerable dimensions. *C. H. Haswell*, Mech. and Engin. Pocket-book, p. 1048. [Rare.]

pailoo, pailou (pī'lö), *n.* [Also *pai-low*; < Chin. *pai*, tablet, + *lou*, an upper story or room; a tower.] An elaborate gateway-like erection usually of massive hewn stone set up in China on the roadside near a city or in some public place in a city or town, by the local inhabitants (with imperial sanction) in honor of some one distinguished for filial piety or for some meritorious act, as when a widow commits suicide rather than remarry.

> A pailoo consists of four massive squared pillars buttressed with conventional Chinese lions, the two in the center being taller than those at the side and supporting

two horizontal cross-beams instead of one (as at the side), and covered with incised inscriptions eulogistic of the



Pailoo.

honored one and his or her virtues. The table is placed against the upper beam of the main division.

pai marire (pī mä′rē-rā). [Maori, lit. good and peaceful.] A new faith, or religious superstition, that arose in New Zealand about 1864, and was supposed to be based on revelations from the angel Gabriel. The followers of this religion were called *hau-haus*, and were distinguished for their cruelty in the war against the colonial government.

pain[1], *n.*—**Bearing-down pains,** involuntary straining efforts which occur during childbirth.—**False pains,** colicky pains occurring toward the end of pregnancy, but not due to uterine contractions.—**Referred pain,** pain felt in some other part than that in which the exciting cause exists, as the pain in the knee common in cases of hip-disease. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 187.—**Vagabond pains,** wandering pains.

painiu (pī-nū′), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] In the Hawaiian Islands, a liliaceous plant, *Funckia Menziesiana*, with the habit of a *Tillandsia*, growing on old tree-trunks or on stony ridges at elevations of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea.

pain-point (pān′point), *n.* In *psychophys.*, same as ★*pain-spot.*

He [Goldscheider] admits *pain-points* (points sensible to pain), but not a specific organ for pain nor special nerves to transmit it.

Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 27.

pain-sensation (pān′sen-sā′shon), *n.* In *psychol.*, the specific quality of sensation derived from the pain-spots of the skin and from the terminal organs of pain within the body. Psychologists are now agreed that pain is to be recognized as a distinct sensation, but have not yet reached agreement on the point of the number of primary pains. It may be that there is but one pain quality, the introspective differences being referable to differences of intensity, duration, recurrence, volume, etc.; or it may be that the bodily organs which are the seat of the various organic pains furnish each their own special pain quality.

The sensations of pain are very different from either the temperature or the pressure sensations . . . . I could almost posit an area for the pressure sensations, but the *pain sensations* seemed to have no bigness at all.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 95.

pain-spot (pān′spot), *n.* In *psychophys.*, a spot upon the skin sensitive and sensitive only to pain, and representing a terminal organ of the pain-sense.

The *pain spots* are more numerous than any of the others. There is no outward indication of their existence.

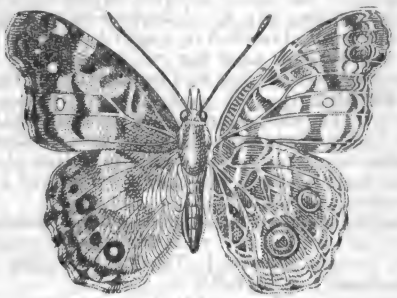
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 95.

Asphalt paint. See *asphalt* ★*brown.*—**Balmain's paint,** calcium sulphid, used as a paint. After exposure to bright light it exhibits beautiful bluish phosphorescence in a dark room.—**Bartlett's fume paint,** paint produced by smelting lead ore in such a manner as to produce a maximum of fume, which is collected in iron pipes and, when cooled, filtered through woolen bags. The filtered fume, known as *blue powder*, is converted, by burning, into white crusts which are smelted, together with gray slags, in a low blast-furnace, yielding slag lead and a purified fume. This is collected in condensing-tubes and sold as white paint. It consists of about 26 per cent. of oxid of lead, 65 per cent. of sulphate of lead, and 6 per cent. of oxid of zinc.—**Indian paint.** (*c*) The strawberry-blite, *Blitum capitatum*. (*d*) The hoary puccoon, *Lithospermum canescens*. (*e*) Species of *Tradescantia*.—**Metallic paint,** a coating or paint used for painting ironwork to prevent its rusting. It is composed, usually, of some oxid of iron mixed with oil.—**Waterproof paint,** the trade-name under which sundry compositions are sold, for the most part involving the use of cheap materials as substitutes for or diluents of ordinary oil paint. Petroleum and stearic acid residues, rosin, sawdust, marble dust, etc., have been so applied.

Paint. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of *painting.*

paint-brush, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, the shrubby St. John's-wort, *Hypericum prolificum*, so called from its brush of yellow stamens; also the king-devil, *Hieracium præaltum*, named with reference to the yellow flower-head.—**Devil's paint-brush.** See ★*devil's-paint-brush.*—**Flora's paint-brush,** the orange hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum.*—**Indian paint-brush,** the (Eastern) painted cup, *Castilleja coccinea;* also the Californian *C. parviflora Douglasii:* the name alluding to the highly colored brush-like inflorescence. The latter is also called *scarlet paint-brush.*—**Pink paint-brush.** See ★*escobita.*—**Scarlet paint-brush.** See *Indian* ★*paint-brush.*

painted-beauty (pān″ted-bū′ti), *n.* A handsome American nymphalid butterfly, *Vanessa huntera*, occurring in lower Canada and over most of the United States. Its larvæ feed on the everlasting plant.



Painted-beauty (*Vanessa huntera*).
Slightly reduced.

painter[2], *n.*—**To cut the painter,** to take oneself off; make off: said by convicts, etc., when 'making themselves scarce' as early as 1700. It has more recently been used in a political connection referring to the separation of a colony from the mother country. [Colloq.]

painterish (pān′tėr-ish), *a.* [*painter*[1] + *-ish.*] Like a painter or that of a painter: said of a style of art criticism which is too technical for the general reader. [Rare.]

The study on Manet is a trifle too *painterish* for general interest. *Burlington Mag.*, III. 108.

painterite (pān′tėr-īt), *n.* [*Painter*, a personal name, + *-ite*[2].] A green to yellow micaceous mineral from Pennsylvania, allied to the vermiculites.

painting, *n.* **1.** The earliest use of color is decorative: representation comes later. Primitive people are content with simple ornamentation of objects of utility, especially pottery: as advance is made in civilization and permanent buildings are created, drawing and color, both of which may be included under the term 'painting,' become dependent upon architecture and, with its improvement, become more and more monumental. (*a*) *Egyptian and Assyrian.* In the historical sequence, the first appearance of painting as a developed and stable art was in Egypt, where its use during the entire known history of that country was common and developed according to clearly defined conventions. In Egyptian painting, the drawing, color, and detail are subordinated to the flat surface of the wall. There is no perspective or relief, no sense of light and shade, and little realization of natural color. The general scheme is quiet and harmonious; pure color is employed, but in light tones; the human figure is well drawn in outline; and sympathy for animal life is keen. The technical process employed appears to have been distemper. In excavations in Assyria traces of color have been found but have soon disappeared. (*b*) *Greek and Roman.* In Hellenic civilization painting was as highly regarded as sculpture, but much less information about it has come down to us. Mural decoration is to be found in the earliest Mycenæan remains. Painted pottery of every period appears. Of monumental painting and independent pictorial composition during the historical period there are no remains. For information we depend upon descriptive texts in classic authors, and the large body of paintings on vases which are supposed to represent the style of famous painters and which are sometimes their actual works. From an examination of these it appears that during the earlier and more important period of Greek painting the general scheme of Egyptian art was followed. A composition was arranged to tell its story intelligibly, with little aid from perspective or light and shade. It is probable that the color was pure, well arranged, and agreeable. The great beauty of Greek painting, in the strong period, rested undoubtedly upon the fine drawing and dignified composition of the figures. The pictures of Polygnotus in the fifth century B.C. were probably very like the contemporary frieze of the Parthenon. During and after the time of Alexander the Great (fourth century B.C.) painters came to a much fuller realization of nature. Perspective, foreshortening, landscape, and still-life received attention. This later period is undoubtedly well represented in the large number of works found at Pompeii. The processes employed by the classic painters were distemper and encaustic. See *Greek art*, under *Greek.* (*c*) *Byzantine.* With the decline of civilization in the later Roman and Byzantine periods, the higher pictorial qualities disappeared, but the decorative qualities remained, strengthened perhaps by the rigidity of the favorite material, mosaic. The human figure was again treated as a pattern and the composition as a decorative arrangement. The color-schemes are harmonious and powerful. The finest examples are in Rome, Ravenna, and Venice. The traditions of Byzantine painting passed over into Russia and

Greece, where they are still followed. Medieval and Gothic painting of the Byzantine empire entered northern Europe chiefly in the form of illumination of manuscripts or miniature-painting, of which innumerable fine specimens were produced between the eighth and sixteenth centuries. The monasteries of Ireland were especially prolific in the production of miniatures during the early medieval period. The structural conditions of Gothic architecture did not admit the extensive areas of mural decoration which were possible in Byzantine and Romanesque buildings. There was occasional painting of walls, some of which still remains, as notably in the Abbey of St. Albans in England; but for the most part stained glass took the place of mural painting. The vast churches of the thirteenth century were decorated with glass which has never been equaled. The Cathedral of Chartres in France contains nearly its complete outfit of medieval glass in good condition. (*d*) *Renaissance in Italy.* The development of Byzantine painting into the Renaissance and modern schools was practically continuous in Italy. The modern historic sequence and the emergence of personalities begin with the record of Vasari, which mentions first Cimabue of Florence, Duccio di Buoninsegna of Siena, and Margaritone of Arezzo. In the next generation a painter of great independent power appeared in Giotto di Bondone (1276–1337), who has left the important decorations of the Church of San Francesco at Assisi, of the Arena Chapel at Padua, and of the Church of Santa Croce in Florence. Giotto was loyal to the fine decorative principles of the Byzantine painters, but in the realization of dramatic qualities belongs definitely to modern art. During the fourteenth century (the trecento) painting followed the lines laid down by Giotto, but in the fifteenth century (the quattrocento) the influence of antique culture and art begin to be felt. The drawing of the nude was first attempted in the decoration of the Brancacci chapel in the Church of Santa Maria del Carmine in Florence by Masaccio (1401– about 1429). Toward the end of the century the freely developed type of the early Renaissance picture is shown in the work of a large number of painters, among whom may be mentioned Fra Filippo Lippi (about 1402–69), Filippino Lippi (about 1460–1505), Sandro Botticelli (1447– about 1510) in Florence, Giovanni Bellini (about 1427–1516) in Venice, and Andrea Mantegna (1431–1506) in Mantua. At the beginning of the sixteenth century (the cinque-cento) a larger scale and a stronger tone were given to painting by the school formed on the cartoons of Michelangelo (1475–1564) and Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), exhibited in Florence in 1505. There was at the same time a more perfect appreciation of antique art and of the sciences of perspective and anatomy. The most extraordinary creation of the period was the decoration of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican by Michelangelo. The work, however, which had the healthiest and most lasting influence upon modern art was the decoration of the Stanze and Loggie of the Vatican by Raphael (1483–1520). The orderly architectonic arrangement of the 'School of Athens' and 'Disputa' in the Stanza della Segnatura dominated pictorial composition until the nineteenth century. In Venice the greater freedom and power of the epoch were felt in the color and technical perfection of such masters as Titian (about 1477–1576), Tintoretto (1518–1594), and Veronese (1528–1588). After these masters painting became part of the general baroque movement and reached its highest expression outside of Italy in the work of Rubens, Rembrandt, and Velasquez. During the Italian Renaissance the favorite process for monumental work was fresco. For smaller pictures tempera was used at first. Oil-painting came gradually into use in the last half of the fifteenth century. (*e*) *Flemish, German, and Dutch Renaissance.* North of the Alps the development of painting proceeded mainly through illumination, the miniatures taking on more and more pictorial quality. The painting of the Primitives defines itself clearly in the work of Hubert and Jan van Eyck in Flanders, late in the fourteenth and early in the fifteenth centuries. The van Eycks did not invent oil-painting, as is commonly supposed, but they improved the method of its application and made its use for easel pictures popular. The production of pictures of great refinement was abundant in Flanders and the Netherlands in the fifteenth century. The art of painting entered France through Burgundy, then in close alliance with Flanders. Contemporaneous with the Flemish Primitives, and developed in much the same manner, a powerful school formed itself in the various towns of Germany, notably Cologne, Augsburg, and Nuremberg. The German school culminated in Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528) and Hans Holbein the Younger (about 1497–1543). In the seventeenth century the strong technical qualities, bold composition, and realism of the later Italian or baroque period found their way to Flanders and reached their complete development there. Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640), a Fleming, trained in Italy, is the chief and typical master of the period. He was followed by Jakob Jordaens (about 1593–1678), Sir Anthony Vandyke (1599–1641), Frans Hals (about 1580–1666), and others. In Holland the naturalistic and technical tendencies of the time culminated in Rembrandt (1607–69), and the famous Dutch painters of interiors, landscape, and still-life, Teniers the Younger (about 1610–90), Brouwer (about 1606–38), Pieter de Hooch (about 1632– about 1681), Wouverman (about 1619–68), Hondekoeter (1636–95), Ruysdael (about 1625–82), Hobbema (1638–1709), etc. (*f*) *Spanish.* Spanish painting did not assume importance before the seventeenth century: it then fell into line with the schools of Italy and Flanders and produced several masters of splendid attainment as colorists and technicians. The chief of these is Velasquez (born about 1599, died Aug. 7, 1660). With him may be associated Theotocopuli, called El Greco (about 1545–1625), Ribera, called Spagnoletto (1588–1656), Zurbaran (1598–1662), and Murillo (about 1618–82). In the eighteenth century the strong qualities of Spanish painting reappear in the work of Francisco Goya (1746–1828). Since Goya Spanish painting has been dominated by French art. The strongest master of the nineteenth century is Fortuny (1838–74). (*g*) *French.* A definite school of French Primitives may be said to appear first in the later part of the fourteenth century about the court of the early Valois, under the leadership of the four sons of John II. (died 1364), Charles V., and the Dukes of Anjou, Berry, and Burgundy. Philip the Bold (1342–1404), Duke of Burgundy, who was then in close al-

liance with Flanders, became especially the patron of the fine arts. In the main the French Primitives preceded those of Flanders in style and method. In the Renaissance period the influence of Italian art was clearly defined. The chief representatives are Jean Foucquet (1415–90), François Clouet (about 1500– about 1571), Jean Perréal (1455–1527), and Jean Cousin (1501–90). During the reign of Francis I. (1515–1547) an effort was made to Italianize French art by the importation of Italian masters, especially for the decoration of the palace of Fontainebleau. A school of decorative painters was formed at this time which had a lasting influence upon the art of France. The leaders were Il Rosso (1494–1541), and Primaticcio (1504–1570). The movement begun at Fontainebleau found further expression in the seventeenth century, not in the importation of Italian masters, but in the adoption of the principles of later Italian art, in which advanced classicism was blended with the decorative freedom of the baroque style. The most notable landscape-painter was Claude Lorrain (1600–82). Art in France was much affected by the general centralization which characterized the reign of Louis XIV. (1643–1715). The artistic center of the movement was the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, established in 1648 on the model of those already installed in Italy. The chief organizer of the Academy, Charles Lebrun (1619–1690), established himself firmly in the favor of the king, and with his fellow academicians controlled the vast artistic production of the period. The painting of the reign of Louis XIV. is blended with architecture, sculpture, and other arts in the decoration of the royal palaces, especially Versailles. In the eighteenth century the Academy still controlled art in France, but the poverty of the court and the less serious character of the times did not permit its development in large and dignified schemes of decoration. Painters drifted into the representation of the brilliant, loose, and artificial life of the day; the *fête champêtre* and *conversation galante* were the types preferred. The chief masters of the eighteenth century are Watteau (1684–1721), Le Moyne (1688–1737), Pater (1699–1736), Boucher (1703–70), and Fragonard (1732–1806); Chardin (1699–1779) and Greuze (1725–1805) belong to a more serious class. The first excavations at Pompeii in 1748, following those at Herculaneum in 1709 and 1738, recalled the attention of the artistic world from the current types of conventional classicism to the pure forms of the ancient monuments themselves. This interest was strengthened by the criticism of Winckelmann, which laid the foundation of the modern science of archæology. Painting in France responded to the classical tendencies of the period, which coincided with the Revolution and Empire. The leader of the classicists was Jacques Louis David (1748–1825), whose most prominent pupils were Girodet (1767–1824), Gérard (1770–1837), Gros (1771–1835), and Ingres (1780–1867). A reaction against the Academy of the seventeenth century, the artificiality of the eighteenth century, and the rigidity of the classicists of the imperial period appeared in the romantic movement which occurred in France in the early part of the nineteenth century. The exhibition in 1819 of "The Raft of the Medusa" by Géricault (1791–1824), followed by that of the "Dante and Virgile" by Delacroix (1799–1863), gave expression to this tendency. The principle of direct appeal to nature was definitely introduced into the practice of French painting by the exposition in Paris in 1824 of the works of the English painters Constable (1776–1837) and Bonington (1801–1828). Modern French realism comes from the Dutch, through the English landscape-painters. This interest in nature superimposed upon the foundation laid by the Academy has given to French painting its breadth and completeness. In the direct study of nature the French painters visited frequently the forest of Fontainebleau, the most picturesque region within easy reach of Paris, and made their headquarters at the little village of Barbison near the point where the Paris road enters the forest. An important school of landscape-painters grew up in connection with this colony, with which were associated Jean François Millet (1814–75), Diaz de la Peña (1807–76), Théodore Rousseau (1812–67), Corot (1796–1875), Charles François Daubigny (1817–78), Troyon (1810–65), and Jules Dupré (1811–89). Modern painting tends to divert the painter from the effects of the studio and to fix his attention on those of open daylight or *plein air*. As the effects of *plein air* are momentary, the tendency has been to study the momentary impression of nature. A school of painters loyal to this principle grew up about the painter Manet (1832–83) and called themselves impressionists. (*h*) *English.* The history of English painting during the middle ages and the Renaissance is hardly more than a shadow of the stronger development which was proceeding on the continent of Europe. The younger Holbein passed a considerable part of his life in England, and afterward Rubens and Vandyke followed his example. Vandyke left many pupils in England, and the style and method established by him persisted until about the beginning of the nineteenth century. A definite national character appears in the works of William Hogarth (1697–1764). The true successor of Vandyke and the leading personality in English painting was Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723–1792), who in 1768 organized the Royal Academy and became its first president. Reynolds, however, was successful only as a portrait-painter, and in this field was closely pressed by several others, notably Thomas Gainsborough (1727–88), George Romney (1734–1802), and Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769–1830). An interesting phase of English artistic development in the eighteenth century is a keen appreciation of nature, which appears to have come in largely from Holland through the county of Norfolk, which lies nearest to that country. In the town of Norwich a definite school developed of which the leaders were John Crome ('Old Crome,' 1768–1821) and John Sell Cotman (1782–1842). In landscape-painting, Richard Wilson (1714–82) was affiliated with the Italian school of Claude Lorrain (1600–82). The chief masters of the early English landscape school are Thomas Gainsborough, John Constable, and Richard Parkes Bonington, already mentioned. Constable was probably the first painter to practise consistently in the open air. An exhibition of his work, with that of Bonington and other Englishmen in Paris, in 1824 gave the initiatory impulse from which modern French landscape-painting has grown. Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775–1851) followed both the Dutch and Italian influences, which he combined with extraordinary power and fertility, and a fine decorative feeling for color. In the nineteenth century England produced many painters of note, but there appeared no large movement which deserves to be called a school except that of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood, a coterie of painters which crystallized about Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828–82) soon after he entered the studio of Ford Madox Brown (1821–93) in 1847. It consisted first of Rossetti, Holman Hunt (1827–), and Millais (1829–96); and later others were enlisted. It was in general a protest against the conventionality and conservatism of English art and an appreciation of the sincerity, intensity, and naturalism of the quattrocento, the period before Raphael in Italian art. (*i*) *Germany.* After the fine efflorescence marked by Albrecht Dürer and Holbein, painting in Germany fell into decay. Whatever of importance was done during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was the creation of French and Italian masters. During the early part of the nineteenth century various centers of artistic activity developed in Germany, which, however, never created more than a local interest. The chief of these surrounded the court of Louis I., King of Bavaria (1825–48), of which the most important masters were Cornelius (1783–1867) and Kaulbach (1805–74). Although the results of their endeavor were not monumental, their interest in art was genuine and resulted in making Munich an art center second only to Paris in importance. About the Academy in Munich and kindred institutions in Vienna and Berlin has been formed an influential body of painters who, while they have been loyal, in the main, to the central activity of Paris, have felt more keenly than the French the influence of the German and Flemish masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Among the most notable may be mentioned Hans Makart (1840–84), Munkácsy (1844–1900), Leibl (1844–1900), Böcklin, a Swiss (1827–1901), Klinger (1857–), Stuck (1863–), and Menzel (1815–1905). (*j*) *United States.* During the eighteenth century whatever art there was in the American colonies centered on the Royal Academy. Several good painters were trained in London and practised in England to some extent, notably Copley (1737–1815), Stuart (1755–1828), and Trumbull (1756–1843). During the early part of the nineteenth century there was little work in the United States which had more than a provincial interest. The first to enter the larger European movement was W. M. Hunt (1824–79), who formed himself on the work of Couture, Millet, and the Barbison School. Since the Civil War it has been the custom of American painters to complete their education in Paris, Munich, or some other European center. A large body of excellent painters follow, in the main, the practice thus learned. Among these may be mentioned Sargent (1856–), Blashfield (1848–), Dielman (1847–), Bridgman (1847–), Dannat (1853–), and Shirlaw (1838–). Beside these, several able artists have formed a more independent style, notably Whistler (1834–1903), La Farge (1835–), Fuller (1822–84), Inness (1825–94), and Abbey (1852–). (*k*) *Oriental.* The painting of India is mainly decorative, and illustrative of Buddhist doctrines. It is best represented by the extensive series in the rock-cut caves of Ajanta, which date from 200 B.C. to 600 A.D. In China the art reached a high point of development, best known from its reflection in the painting of Japan. In Japanese painting the art of the Orient has reached its most perfect definition and is fairly well understood. According to tradition, painting was introduced into Japan from China and Korea in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. In its development certain definite periods or schools are recognized: (1) The Chinese or Buddhist school, which lasted for two or three centuries and did not differ essentially from the painting of China. (2) The Yamato-Tosa school, which flourished in the tenth and eleventh centuries and was established by a court painter, Kasuga Motomitsu: its technique was largely Chinese, its motives and feeling Japanese. (3) The Kano riu school, which owed its origin to the painter Kano Masanobu (1424–1520): it is characterized by bold calligraphic strokes, brilliant color, and careful drawing. (4) The Shijo riu school, the great naturalistic school of Japan, which was founded by the painter Okio about 1775: its principles are still practised and embody the higher artistic feeling of Japan. The name is derived from the Shijo or Fourth Street in Kioto in which Okio lived. Okio inaugurated the practice of drawing directly from nature. In its technique Shijo substitutes delicate tones and washes for the solid body-color of the earlier masters. (5) The Ukioye (drifting world) school, which is an advance upon Shijo in the direction of realism and democracy. Its matter is all nature, the shifting world of impressions. Ukioye is especially familiar to foreigners, and its chief master, Hokusai (1760–1849), has, through his brilliancy and fertility, acquired greater vogue than any other Japanese master. Second to him is Hiroshige.—**Norwich school of painting.** See ★*painting*, 1 (*h*).—**Poonah painting,** decoration, produced at Poonah, in the Bombay Presidency, consisting of pictures of birds, flowers, etc., on thin (rice) paper, done with little shading and no background.

painting-machine (pān′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for spreading liquid paint or calcimine upon surfaces to be painted. The most common form employs an air-compressor, air- and paint-reservoirs, hose, and an atomizer-nozle. The compressed air serves to force the paint through the hose and deliver it at the nozle in the form of fine spray. The action is identical with that of the air-brush. The compressor may be operated by hand or by a small motor. With a motor several men can spread the paint from one reservoir evenly over a much greater surface and at a far greater speed than with paint-brushes. Such machines are also used with clear water to wash the sides of cars and walls of buildings.

The *painting-machine* for painting large surfaces simply atomizes the paint by a jet of air; it was first used on the buildings at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 803.

paint-room, *n.* 2. A compartment on a ship for the storage of paints, oils, and varnishes.

paint-stone (pānt′stōn), *n.* A stone used among primitive tribes as a material for paint. Hematite, mineral coal, etc., are so used, the stone being rubbed or crushed to a powder which is mixed with water, oil, or sticky liquids.

The articles known as *paint-stones* scarcely come under the head of implements. Some of the hematite pieces are incipient celts, hemispheres, or cones; but most of them were used merely to furnish paint, at any rate until rubbed down quite small.

Smithsonian Rep. (Bur. of Ethnol.), 1891–92, p. 115.

paipai-amo (pī′pī-ä′mō), *n.* [Tagalog *paipai*, fan, + *amo*, monkey.] An epiphytal fern, *Drynaria quercifolia*, which grows in the Philippine Islands: used as a remedy for fevers and as a vermifuge. Also called *cabcaban.*

pair[1], *n.* 10. In *roulette*, an even number.—11. In *mech.*, two parts or pieces, each of which acts against the other to hold it in position or to restrain its motion, as a bearing and journal, or a screw and nut.—**A pair of colors.** (*b*) The position or rank of ensign: as, he was promised *a pair of colors*, that is, his commission as ensign.—**One pair,** in *poker*, a hand which contains two cards of the same denomination and three useless cards; in any card game, two cards of the same denomination.—**Pair of breeches.** See ★*breeches.*—**Pair of values** (*math.*), two mated or coupled values.—**Two pairs,** in *poker*, two cards of one denomination and two of another denomination, with one useless card, in the hand.

pair[1], *v. t.* 3. In *cribbage*, to match (the card last played by the adversary).

pairedness (pārd′nes), *n.* The state of being paired or double: as, the *pairedness* of the lungs, limbs, etc.

pair-horse (pār′hôrs), *a.* Made for or used with a pair of horses: as, *pair-horse* harness, a double harness. *Knight.* [Eng.]

pairling (pār′ling), *n.* [*pair*[1] + *-ling*[1].] In *chem.*, a component radical. *Simon*, Physiological Chem., p. 178.

pais[2], *n.*—**Matter in pais,** in *law*, matter in the country, meaning for the jury, not matter of record.—**Trial per pais** or **trial by pais.** See *per pais.*

paisanite (pä-ē-sä′nīt), *n.* [*Paisano* Pass, western Texas, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a variety of quartz-porphyry composed of soda-orthoclase and quartz, with phenocrysts of the same minerals, and a little riebeckite-arfvedsonite. *Osann*, 1893.

paiwari (pī-wä′rē), *n.* [S. Amer. (Guiana).] A native drink made by soaking pieces of cassava-bread in water, boiling, and allowing the liquid to ferment for several days. Originally the bread was chewed before boiling. [Guiana.]

pajarito (pä-hä-rē′tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *pájaro*, a bird.] The common halfbeak, *Hyporhamphus roberti.*

pajuil (pä-hö-ēl′), *n.* [Native name.] In Porto Rico, a name for the cashew or marañon, *Anacardium occidentale.*

pake[2] (pä′kā), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, a mat worn as a protection from the rain by the Maoris. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

pakeha (pä′kā-hä), *n.* [Maori.] Among the Maoris, a white man; a foreigner. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Pakeha Maori,** a white man who lives as a Maori.

pakiri kiri (pä-kē′rē kē′rē), *n.* [Maori.] A fish, *Percis colias*, the blue cod, rock-cod, or coalfish, abundant about New Zealand.

pakkasi (pa-kä′sē), *n.* [Cape D. pronunciation of D. *pakkage*, baggage, luggage, = E. *package.*] In South African Dutch use: (*a*) Baggage; luggage; traps. (*b*) A heterogeneous mass of things; trash: also applied to persons.

pakpak-lauin (päk-päk′lou″in), *n.* [Tagalog *pacpac*, *pakpak*, wing, + *lauin*, hawk.] Same as ★*paipai-amo.*

pakwo (pä-kwō′), *n.* [Chinese.] The seeds of the gingko or maidenhair-tree, *Ginkgo biloba.* See ★*gingko-nut* and ★*icho.*

Pal. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Palestine*; (*b*) of *paleontology.*

pala[1], *n.* 4. A thin layer of brain tissue, fancifully compared to the shape of a spade, at the extremity of the rima, which connects the cerebrum and the fimbriæ.—5. A Hawaiian name for syphilis.

pala[3], *n.* An abbreviated form of ★*impala.*

palaa (pä-lä-ä′), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] One of the commonest ferns of the Hawaiian Islands, *Odontosoria Chinensis*, from which the natives formerly extracted a red dye.

palace[2], **pallace** (pal′is), *n.* [Early mod. E. *paleys*; identical with *palise*, a paling, an inclosure.] 1†. An inclosed place: a yard;

a landing-place inclosed by pales (see *palise*) or walls.—2. A cellar for the storing of fish. [Prov. Eng.]

palacheite (pal'a-kīt), *n.* [Named after Professor Charles *Palache*, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.] Botryogen, a name given to this mineral from the Boston (formerly the Redington) mercury mine at Knoxville, California. Palacheite occurs in loosely coherent aggregates of a deep brick-red color.

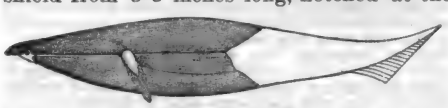
Palæacrididæ (pā″lē-a-krid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family established by Brongniart to include certain fossil insects in the carboniferous strata at Commentry, France.

palæ-American, *a.* See ★*paleo-American.*

palæanthropography, *n.* See ★*paleoanthropography.* *Nature*, May 14, 1903, p. 47.

palæ-Asiatic, *a.* See ★*paleo-Asiatic.*

Palæaspis (pā-lē-as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] A genus of ostracoderm fishes of the order *Heterostraci*, with the head covered by a simple, triangular, dorsal shield from 3–5 inches long, notched at the



Palæaspis americana.
Restoration giving probable form. (Claypole.)

orbits and without posterior spine, and by a quadrate ventral shield. One species is from the Salina group of the Silurian in Perry county, Pennsylvania, the other from the Old Red Sandstone of the Scottish Devonian.

Palæaster (pā-lē-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of primitive fossil starfishes, of the subclass *Encrinasteriæ*, found in rocks of Silurian to Carboniferous age in North America and Europe. These fossils have five stout pointed arms, the convex dorsal surfaces of which are covered with several rows of small, pointed, calcareous plates. The ventral surfaces of the arms show deep ambulacral grooves, with two rows of small, alternating, ambulacral plates, and on each side a single row of small adambulacrals and a row of large marginal plates.

palæethnologist, *n.* Same as *paleo-ethnologist.* *Jour. Hellenic Studies*, VIII. 450.

palæethnology, *n.* Same as *paleo-ethnology.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Feb., 1899, p. 551.

palæic, *a.* Same as ★*paleic.*

palæichthyologist, *n.* Same as *paleoichthyologist.* *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 317.

palæo-. For words so beginning, not found below, see ★*paleo-.*

palæo-American, *a.* Same as ★*paleo-American.*

palæo-Asiatic, *a.* Same as ★*paleo-Asiatic.*

Palæoblattariæ (pā″lē-ō-bla-tā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + L. *blatta*, beetle, + *-ariæ*.] An order of insects established by Scudder to include the fossil cockroaches of the carboniferous deposits.

Palæoblattina (pā″lē-ō-bla-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Blattina*, a genus of cockroaches.] One of the oldest known fossil insects, represented by an imperfect orthopteroid wing found in the Middle Silurian of Calvados, France.

Palæocampa (pā″lē-ō-kam'pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κάμπη*, caterpillar.] A fossil chilopodous myriopod, sole representative of the order *Protosyngnatha* of Scudder's classification, found in the Carboniferous shales of Mazon creek, Illinois. The body consisted of ten annular segments and, unlike modern myriopods, each segment was armed with bundles of fine needle-like spines, which caused it to be originally described as a fossil caterpillar.

palæoconch (pā'lē-ō-konk), *n.* [NL. *Palæoconch(a).*] Any pelecypod the shell of which has the primitive characters of the *Palæoconchæ.*

Palæoconchæ (pā″lē-ō-kong'kē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κόγχη*, shell.] A provisional group of primitive pelecypods. It was erected by Neumayr to receive those with thin shells, indistinct pallial line and adductor-muscle scars, cardinal area amphidetic when present, and ligament external; hinge margin without hinge-plate and without true teeth, but often with polymorphous teeth formed by folds of the shell margin. It is a polyphyletic group of Paleozoic shells representing convergent expressions of different genera adapted to a pelagic life.

Palæocreusia (pā″lē-ō-krū'siä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Creusia*, a genus of barnacles.] A genus of fossil balanoid barnacles, found as a commensal organism occupying cavities in the coralla of Devonian corals. The type species was imbedded in a *Favosites* of the Onondaga limestone of New York.

palæocrinoidean (pā″lē-ō-kri-noi'dē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Palæocrinoidea*, or Paleozoic crinoids.

Palæocyclidæ (pā″lē-ō-sik'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κύκλος*, circle.] An extinct family of small discoid tetracorallian *Anthozoa*, of which *Palæocyclus* is the typical genus.

Palæocyclus (pā″lē-ō-sī'klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κύκλος*, circle.] A genus of small fossil corals typical of the family *Palæocyclidæ*, with flattened, discoid, simple coralla and many stout radial septa: found in the Silurian beds of Northern Europe and North America. Allied genera are *Hadrophyllum*, *Microcyclus*, etc., from Devonian beds.

palæoglyph, *n.* See ★*paleoglyph.*

Palæognathæ (pā-lē-og'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Pycraft's name for a division of birds including the ostriches and their allies, and the tinamous; the equivalent of Stejneger's *Dromæognathæ*. Contrasted with *Neognathæ*.

Palæohatteria (pā″lē-ō-ha-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Hatteria*, a genus of reptiles.] A long-tailed, lizard-like, rhynchocephalian reptile, about 18 inches in length, found in the lower Permian beds of Germany: one of oldest known reptiles. Its skull has large orbits, large upper and lower temporal arcades, and a full series of sharp conical teeth. The digits were clawed and the animal's habits were probably aquatic.

Palæolepidoptera (pā″lē-ō-lep-i-dop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Lepidoptera*.] One of the three suborders of *Lepidoptera* proposed by Packard. It includes only the family *Micropterygidæ*, the other suborders being the *Protolepidoptera* and the *Neolepidoptera*.

Palæomantidæ (pā″lē-ō-man'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Mantidæ*.] A family name proposed by Scudder to include certain fossil forms supposed to be related to recent *Mantidæ*. They have since been shown to be neuropterous.

Palæomastodon (pā″lē-ō-mas'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Mastodon*, a genus of elephants.] An extinct genus of *Proboscidea* belonging to the family *Elephantidæ*, characterized by molar crowns with three transverse ridges and all the cheek-teeth functional at once. In the recent elephants the front cheek-teeth fall out before the hinder ones are cut. Taken from the Lower Oligocene of the Province of Fayum, Egypt.



Skull and lower jaw of *Palæomastodon beadnelli*, showing elongated chin with pair of terminal cutting teeth *a*, from the Upper Eocene of the Fayum, Egypt, greatly reduced; *b*, position of nostrils; *c*, upper incisor or tusk. (After C. W. Andrews.)
(From "Guide to Fossil Mammals and Birds," British Museum.)

Palæophonus (pā-lē-of'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φόνος*, death (scorpion)?] One of the oldest known fossil scorpions found in the Upper Silurian beds of Wisby, Gotland, and remarkably similar in its superficial appearance to those of modern time.

Palæopinna (pā″lē-ō-pin'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Pinna*, a genus of mollusks.] A pinna-like pelecypod from the Lower Devonian of Europe and North America. See *Pinna*[2].

Palæoscylium (pā″lē-ō-sil'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σκύλιον*, a dogfish.] A fossil dogfish, closely related to the modern genus *Scylium*, found with nearly complete skeletons in the Jurassic lithographic limestones of Solenhofen, Bavaria.

Palæospinax (pā″lē-ō-spī'naks), *n.* [NL., < *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Spinax*, a genus of sharks.] A small fossil cestraciont shark, with hooked teeth, smooth dorsal spines, and enameled shagreen: known from a nearly complete skeleton from the Lias of England and Germany.

Palæospondylidæ (pā″lē-ō-spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæospondylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fish-like vertebrates, typified by the genus *Palæospondylus*.

Palæospondylus (pā″lē-ō-spon'di-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] A genus of primitive fish-like vertebrates considered to be related to the lampreys, but having the cartilages calcified and the vertebral centra represented by rings in the sheath of the notochord. There is no evidence of true jaws. The largest examples were a little under two inches in length. Their remains occur in the Lower Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) of Scotland. The only known species is *P. gunnii*.

Palæostoma, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*]; pl. *palæostomata* (pā-lē-ō-stō'ma-tä). In *embryol.*, the primitive mouth-opening of the vertebrates; an ancient structure lying in front of the present mouth opening, or neostoma, which some embryologists suppose to have arisen secondarily from a pair of branchial clefts.

Palæoteuthis (pā″lē-ō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] Fossil beak-like jaws of unknown nautiloid cephalopods found in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

palæotherioid (pā″lē-ō-thē'ri-oid), *a.* Same as *palæotheroid.*

palæotypic, paleotypic (pā″lē-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [*palæotyp(e)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to palæotype; having the characteristics of palæotype.

palæotypical, paleotypical, *a.* Same as ★*palæotypic.*

Palæozoicum (pā″lē-ō-zō'i-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ζωικός*, pertaining to living things, < *ζῷον*, a living thing, an animal.] In *geol.*, the entire congeries of Paleozoic formations of all parts of the world, comprising all the varied rocks deposited between the beginning of Cambrian and the end of Permian time.

Palafoxia (pal-a-fok'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lagasca, 1816), named in honor of Jose de *Palafox* y Melzi (1780–1847), a Spanish general.] 1. A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. There are three species, all North American.—2. [*l. c.*] A horticultural name of *Polypteris Hookeriana*, a handsome garden annual with rose-colored heads which are usually treated as 'everlastings.' It is native to the mid-continental region of North America. *Polypteris* is distinguished from *Palafoxia* by involucral bracts with colored tips, and by a deeply divided corolla limb.

palammer (pa-lam'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps from *palmer*[1], a card-sharper.] A playing-card. [Slang.]

> 'Thry the kyards!' Wid that he opined his jackut an' tuk out the greasy *palammers.*
> *R. Kipling*, Black Jack, in Soldiers Three, p. 160.

palandok (pal'an-dok), *n.* The small, striped chevrotain, *Tragulus memimna* or *Memimna indica*, of India and Ceylon.

palanquin, palankeen (pal-an-kēn'), *v. i.* To be carried in a palanquin: sometimes with *it.*

Palanthropic (pal-an-throp'ik), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] In *geol.*, in Dawson's classification, that portion of the Pleistocene epoch beginning with the retreat of the continental ice-cap and marked by the earliest appearance of man. [Rare, and not admitting of precise usage.]

palapalai (pä-lä-pä-lī'), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] A fern, *Microlepia hirta*, with an agreeable odor, used by the Hawaiians at their ceremonial feasts, and braided by them into wreaths and garlands.

palar (pā'lär), *a.* [L. *palaris*, relating to a stake.] In *bot.*, perfectly continuous with the stem: said of a root. *Jackson*, Glossary.

palatal, *a.* 3. Situated on the outer lip, as the teeth at the aperture of a shell. [Rare.] —**Palatal length.** See ★*length.*

palatalism (pal'ā-tal-izm), *n.* [*palatal* + *-ism.*] In *phonol.*, the character of being palatal. See *palatal*, *n.*, 2.

palatality (pal-ā-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*palatal* + *-ity.*] Palatalism.

palatiality (pā-lā-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*palatial* + *-ity.*] The character of being palatial. [Rare.]

palatially (pā-lā'shal-i), *adv.* In the style of a palace; sumptuously; splendidly.

palatilar (pā-lat'i-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the space between the posterior face of the incisors and the anterior edge of the bony palate.—**Palatilar length**, the distance in a straight line from the posterior margin of the sockets of the median incisors (henselion) to the anterior edge of the bony palate (palation), used in measuring the skulls of mammals.

palatinal (pa-lat'i-nal), *a.* [*palatine*[1] + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a palatinate.

palatine[1], *n.* **3.** [*cap.*] A native of the Palatinate. [Rare.]

The first white settlement in the upper stretches of the valley was made by the *Palatines* in 1723. Following the devastating wars of Louis XIV., thousands of these stricken people left their homes on the Rhine and took refuge in England. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 519.

4. A trade-name applied to several coal-tar coloring matters.

palatine[2]. **I.** *a.* **2.** In *phonol.*, same as *palatal*, *a.*, 2.—**Palatine spur**, a pointed process from the antero-internal face of the palatine in such a bird as a woodpecker. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1891, p. 126. [Rare.]

II. *n.* **1.** Specifically, in the teleost fishes, the anterior of the chain of bones which forms the palatoquadrate arch. It is in the roof of the mouth and often bears teeth which appear just inside and parallel to the premaxillary teeth. In the sharks, the palatoquadrate arch is a simple cartilaginous rod which forms the superior margin of the mouth and bears the upper teeth.

2. In *phonol.*, same as *palatal*, *n.*, 2.

palation (pa-lā'ti-ọn), *n.* [NL. Cf. *palate.*] The most anterior point of the hinder edge of the bony palate, whether in the middle line or on either side of a median spine: used as a fixed point in measuring the skulls of mammals.

palatization, palatize. Same as *palatalization, palatalize.*

palatodental (pā-lā″tō-den'tal), *a.* In *phonol.*, pertaining to the palate and the teeth: applied to consonants produced by placing the tongue against the palate immediately behind the teeth. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* A consonant so produced.

palatogram (pā-lā'tō-gram), *n.* [L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing.] A graphic record of the movements of the soft palate during phonation.

palatograph (pā-lā'tō-gràf), *n.* [L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A device for recording the movements of the soft palate in breathing or speaking.

palatography (pal-ạ-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*palatograph* + *-y*[3].] The recording by means of special apparatus (palatograph) of the movements of the soft palate during breathing or speaking.

palatomaxillary, *a.*—**Palatomaxillary index.** See ★*index.*

II. *n.* In *craniom.*, the value of the palatomaxillary index. *Turner.*

palatometer (pal-ạ-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *phonet.*, an instrument for measuring the movements of the palate during speech.

palatoplasty (pā-lā'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*[3].] A surgical operation for the cure of cleft palate.

palatopterygoquadrate (pā-lā″tō-ter″i-gō-kwod'rāt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *palatoquadrate.*

palatovelar (pā-lā″tō-vē'lär), *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate, + *velum*, veil, + *-ar*[3] (see *velar*).] Of or pertaining to the velum palati. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 443.

palaver, *n.* **4.** Business; an affair to be settled; affairs. [Slang.]

Guess it's the Captain's *palaver*. If the old man likes his ship turned into a bear garden, 'tis n't our grub they 're wasting. It's not your *palaver*, . . . or mine. If you want to stir up trouble, tell the State authorities.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, i.

5. A dodge; a contrivance; a plot. [Slang.]

There 's only one cure, and that's to be got at the place where the poisoning *palaver* was worked from.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, i.

Palaver set, in Gold Coast English, a phrase meaning the affair is settled; no more talk about it; the conference is over.

You shall have your dash [bribe, gift] when doctor-*palaver set*. *Cutcliffe Hyne*, A Master of Fortune, i.

palaverment (pa-lav'ėr-ment), *n.* [*palaver* + *-ment.*] Aggravated palaver; profuse talk. [Slang.]

palavitalism (pal-ạ-vī'tal-izm), *n.* [For **paleovitalism*; ⟨ Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *vitalism.*] The doctrine or opinion that life is due to a form of energy that is different in kind from those to which the changes in inorganic matter are attributed; a name introduced by Haeckel for the theories of vital force propounded from the time of Haller to that of J. Müller, that is, from the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century: opposed to ★*neovitalism*. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 48.

palay[2] (pä-lī'), *n.* [Tagalog *palay*, rice; cf. Jav. *pāri*, Malay *pādi*, etc. See *paddy*[3].] In the Philippine Islands, rice in the husk.

palazzo (pä-lät'sō), *n.* [It., ⟨ L. *palatium.* See *palace*[1].] In Italian cities, a palace or large dwelling-house; a building arranged for a single wealthy family. Many buildings of this class are of great size and cost, and therefore come to be rented in apartments.

palberry (päl'ber-i), *n.* [Native Australian *palbri.*] In South Australia, a shrub or small tree, *Myoporum serratum*, which yields a hard white wood and bears edible berries having a salty and somewhat bitter taste. Called also *blueberry-tree*, *cockatoo-bush*, *native currant*, and *native juniper*.

pale[2], *a.*—**Pale Peruvian bark**, loxa or crown bark.

pale[4] (pāl), *v. t.* [*pale*[4], *n.*] To beat or thrash (barley), so as to detach it from the awns or chaff. See *pale*[4], *n.*, 1. [Obs. or dial.]

palea, *n.* **3.** In annelids, a flattened seta, as in *Sabellaria.*

Palearctic, *a.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the fauna and flora of the Palearctic region.

Consequently, while the Neotropical element is the stronger in the south, this last, the *Palæarctic* element, is far more prevalent in the extreme north.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 76.

paleate (pā'lē-āt), *a.* [L. *palea*, a palea or chaff, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing paleæ or chaff; paleaceous: said chiefly or wholly of the receptacle in a capitulum or head.

paleic, palæic (pā-lē'ik), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *-ic.*] In *geol.*, noting the old land surface as it existed at the opening of the ice age and before the formation of the present topography.

If I am right in thinking that the gravel of Chobham Ridges, in Surrey, is a river gravel of the earliest Glacial or even of Pliocene date . . . then the surface upon which it lies is a bit of the *Palæic* surface of England, the bottom of a *Palæic* valley in fact.
H. W. Monckton, in Geol. Mag., IX. 410.

paleman, palesman (pāl'man, pālz'man), *n.*; pl. *palemen*, *palesmen* (-men). [*pale*[1], *n.*, 4, + *man.*] In Ireland, a man who lived in the English pale.

Palembolus (pā-lem'bō-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Embolus*, a genus of *Insecta* (⟨ Gr. *ἔμβολος*, a peg).] A genus of fossil flies found in the Oligocene shales of Florissant, Colorado. The species, *P. florigerus*, was about ¾ of an inch long, with large eyes, strong piercing and sucking mouth-parts, and bristly abdomen.

palenque (pä-lăn'ke), *n.* [Sp. *palenque*, a paling, a palisade, a stockade connected with *palanca*, a paling, a pole, lever, F. *palanque*, It. *palanca*, a palisade.] A fortified inclosure or village; especially a fortified retreat of fugitive slaves and negroes. [Spanish America.]

They [the Guatusos] live in *palenques* (stockades), and their houses are similar to the maloccas of the Amazon tribes. Each *palenque* shelters several families, who cook their food at separate fires built on the ground.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 65.

paleo-American, palæo-American (pā″lē-ō-a-mer'i-kạn), *a.* [Gr. *πάλαι*, in ancient times (*παλαιός*, ancient), + E. *American.*] Ancient American: applied to that type of South American man which is characterized by a long head with wavy hair. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 512.

paleo-anthropography, palæo-anthropography (pā″lē-ō-an″thrō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *πάλαι*, in ancient times (*παλαιός*, ancient), + E. *anthropography.*] The science of the origin and descent of man, from his earliest appearance to the end of the prehistoric period: not in general use.

paleo-Asiatic, palæo-Asiatic (pā″lē-ō-ā″shi-at'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πάλαι*, in ancient times (*παλαιός*, ancient), + E. *Asiatic.*] Pertaining or belonging to the isolated tribes of northeastern Asia, including the Ainu, Gilyak, Koryak, Kamtchadal, Chukchee, Yukaghir, Chewantzy, and Yenisei-Ostyak.

paleoatavism, palæoatavism (pā″lē-ō-at'a-vizm), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *atavism.*] The resemblance of higher animals to lower or more ancient ones, considered as reversion to remote ancestral characters. [Rare.]

paleoatavistic, palæoatavistic (pā″lē-ō-at-a-vis'tik), *a.* [*paleoatavism.*] Concerning or pertaining to resemblances in higher animals to lower or more ancient ones, considered as inheritance from ancestors in the remote past, or as reversion to remote ancestral characters. [Rare.]

paleob. An abbreviation of *paleobotany.*

paleobiologist, palæobiologist (pā″lē-ō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*paleobiolog(y)* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or engaged in the study of fossil organisms.

The method thus elaborated has been and is now in constant use by a number of *paleobiologists*.
Hyatt, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 132.

paleobiology, palæobiology (pā″lē-ō-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *biology.*] That branch of biology which treats of fossil organisms.

paleobotanic, palæobotanic (pā″lē-ō-bō-tan'ik), *a.* Same as *paleobotanical.*

paleoceanography, palæoceanography (pā″lē-ō″shē-ạ-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *oceanography.*] The oceanography of past geological periods. See ★*paleogeography.*

Paleocene, Palæocene (pā'lē-ō-sēn), *n.* [For **paleo-Eocene*, ⟨ Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *Eocene.*] In *geol.*, a term proposed by Schimper and Von Koenen, and adopted by many geologists, to designate those lowermost beds of Tertiary age whose fauna differs from that of the typical Eocene as widely as does the latter from that of the Oligocene. As thus constituted it includes the Montian, Thanetian, Sparnacian, and Cernaysian of France; those Tertiaries of England below the London clay, namely the Thanet, Woolwich, and Oldhaven beds; and the Midway, Shark River, and Puerco beds of North America, together with other correlated formations. The deposits are of marine and brackish water origin with the exception of the lacustrine Cernaysian and Puerco, of which the latter contains abundant remains of primitive types of mammals, chiefly multituberculates, *Condylarthra*, and *Insectivora.*

paleo-Christian, palæo-Christian (pā″lē-ō-kris'tian), *a.* Having to do with the early ages of Christianity: specifically applied to methods of architectural design, etc., usually of the Western or Latin church.

paleoclimatic, palæoclimatic (pā″lē-ō-klī-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *climatic.*] Of or pertaining to climatic conditions of former geologic periods: a term introduced by C. A. White to describe "formerly existing conditions which, in certain parts of the earth, were more or less materially different from those which now exist in the same parts." *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1892, p. 301.

paleoclimatology, palæoclimatology (pā″lē-ō-klī-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *climatology.*] The study of climatic conditions of the past periods of geologic time. It is based upon the examination of a large body of paleontologic and stratigraphic evidence; geographical distribution, migration, and evolution of fossil faunas and floras; upon the kind and degree of rock-disintegration during various geologic epochs; and also upon chemical and physical researches upon the interrelations of the constituents of the atmosphere and the oceanic waters with the deposition of carbonate rocks.

paleocrystal, palæocrystal (pā″lē-ō-kris'tal), *a.* Same as *paleocrystic.*

paleocrystallic, palæocrystallic (pā″lē-ō-kris-tal'ik), *a.* Same as *paleocrystic.*

paleodolerite, palæodolerite (pā″lē-ō-dol'e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *dolerite.*] In *petrog.*, a name given by Sandberger (1873) to diabases of Silurian age.

paleo-ecology, *n.* See ★*paleo-œcology.*

paleo-ethnic, palæo-ethnic (pā″lē-ō-eth'nik), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *ethnic.*] Same as *paleo-ethnological.*

paleo-ethnographer, palæo-ethnographer (pā″lē-ō-eth-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* Same as *paleo-ethnologist.*

paleo-ethnographic, palæo-ethnographic (pā″lē-ō-eth-nō-graf'ik), *a.* Same as ★*paleo-ethnographical.*

paleo-ethnographical, palæo-ethnographical (pā″lē-ō-eth-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to paleo-ethnography.

paleo-ethnography, palæo-ethnography (pā″lē-ō-eth-nog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *paleo-ethnology.*

paleofauna, palæofauna (pā″lē-ō-fâ'nä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr., *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *fauna*, fauna.] In *geol.*, the fossil fauna of a geolog-

ical formation, group, or system; the fauna of any period of geological history.

paleoflora, palæoflora (pā″lē-ō-flō′rą), *n.* [NL. *palæoflora*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *flora*, flora.] In *geol.*, the fossil flora of any formation, or group of related formations, or of any period of geological history.

paleog. An abbreviation of *paleography*.

paleogenetic, palæogenetic (pā″lē-ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *genetic*.] Generated or originated in the past; inherited from ancestors; not newly acquired, as contrasted with *neogenetic* or newly generated. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1886, p. 551.

paleogeography, palæogeography (pā″lē-ō-jē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *geography*.] The study of the physical geography of past periods of the earth's history, founded as a distinct branch of geology by Canu in 1895, although the name had been employed before that date. It derives its data from palcontology, stratigraphy, and the geographic distribution of animals and plants, and attempts to restore the physiographic conditions and describe the evolution of those conditions through the successive epochs of geologic time.

The occurrence of a Silurian fauna in northern Alaska has a direct bearing on one of the interesting problems of Silurian *paleogeography*, the route of intermigration between the Silurian faunas of Europe and America.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Feb., 1908, p. 128.

paleoglyph, palæoglyph (pā′lē-ō-glif), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *γλυφή*, a carving, engraved character.] An ancient character or inscription.

paleolatry, palæolatry (pā-lē-ol′a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Excessive reverence for what is old, especially in art and letters.

In every way . . . Mr. Steven's volume is a rare example of conscientious and loving typography, and what for want of a better word we must call *palæolatry*.
Athenæum, Oct. 15, 1887, p. 498.

paleologian, palæologian (pā″lē-ō-lō′ji-ąn), *n.* [*paleolog(y)* + *-an*.] Same as *paleologist*.

paleological, palæological (pā″lē-ō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to paleology; of the nature of paleology. Also *paleologic*.

paleomachic, palæomachic (pā″lē-ō-mak′ik), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *μάχη*, fight, battle, + *-ic*.] Relating to early warfare. *N. E. D.*

paleometeorological, palæometeorological (pā″lē-ō-mē″tē-ō-rō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *meteorological*.] Of or pertaining to paleometeorology: as, a *paleometeorological* explanation of a geological problem.

paleometeorology, palæometeorology (pā″lē-ō-mē″tē-ō-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *meteorology*.] The meteorology of the earth's atmosphere during ancient times; specifically, during geological epochs.

paleon., paleont. Abbreviations of *paleontology*.

paleontographic, palæontographic (pā-lē-on-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Same as *paleontographical*.

paleo-œcology, palæo-œcology (pā″lē-ō-ē-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *œcology*.] The œcology of plants known through fossil remains. Also *paleo-ecology*.

Thus *paleoecology* might be defined as the science of adaptations of fossil organisms.
C. MacMillan, in Minn. Bot. Stud., Bulletin IX., p. 950.

paleopathology, palæopathology (pā″lē-ō-pā-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *pathology*.] The science of pathologic or abnormal conditions among extinct or fossil organisms.

paleophilist, palæophilist (pā-lē-of′i-list), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ist*.] An antiquary; a lover of antiquities.

paleophysiography, palæophysiography (pā″lē-ō-fiz″i-og′ra-fi), *n.* See the extract.

But paleontology is not the whole of historical geology. Stratigraphy, or the physical characters and physical history of the rocks of the earth's crust—*paleophysiography* (if I may use a pet term, in spite of objections raised against it)—is fully one half of historical geology.
Science, Oct. 27, 1905, p. 528.

paleophysiology, palæophysiology (pā″lē-ō-fiz″i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *physiology*.] The physiological study of the early races of mankind. *N. E. D.*

paleopicrite, palæopicrite (pā″lē-ō-pik′rīt), *n.* See *picrite*.

paleopithecine (pā″lē-ō-pi-thē′sin), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *πίθηκος*, ape, + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the group of *Primates* called by Wortman *Paleopithecini*.

Paleopithecini (pā″lē-ō-pith-ē-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *πίθηκος*, ape, + *-ini*.] A group of *Primates* including the living *Tarsius* and a number of extinct forms, such as *Anaptomorphus* and *Hemiacodon* from the Eocene.

paleoplain, palæoplain (pā′lē-ō-plān), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *plain*[1].] A term suggested by Hill for a destructional plain (erosion plain) buried beneath later deposits. [Rare.]

Paleoplains is suggested as a name for buried destructional plains, but the word is objectionable etymologically; ancient plain may serve instead, as all the other classes of plains are indicated by adjectives.
Science, May 17, 1901, p. 792.

paleopsychic, palæopsychic (pā″lē-ō-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *psychic*.] In *genetic psychol.*, pertaining to or derived from the oldest psychical strata of the human mind: opposed to ★*cenopsychic*. [Rare.]

The problem, whether there is any *paleopsychic* race element, is as inevitable as it is unanswerable.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 194.

paleopsychism, palæopsychism (pā″lē-ō-sī′kizm), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *psychism*.] The manifestation, by the higher animals or by man, of mental traits which are regarded as evidence of inheritance from lower and simpler animals in the remote past. [Rare.]

paleosophy, palæosophy (pā-lē-os′ō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σοφία*, wisdom.] The wisdom of the ancients; ancient wisdom or knowledge.

paleosphere, palæosphere (pā′lē-ō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] In *petrog.*, a name given to nearly spherical grains of sand to indicate long erosion and high antiquity.

paleostylic, palæostylic (pā″lē-ō-stil′ik), *a.* [*paleostyl(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or possessing that primitive condition of the second visceral arch termed *paleostyly*.

paleostyly, palæostyly (pā-lē-os′ti-li), *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *στῦλος*, pillar, support.] The condition of the mandibular and hyoid arches as retaining in large part their primitive function as gill-bearers: a hypothetical condition not shown by any known fish, but supposed to have been present in early forms of fish-like vertebrates.

paleothermal, palæothermal (pā″lē-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the heat of past geological time: especially employed in the discussion of former climates, as, for instance, those which admitted of a tropical flora or fauna in the arctic circle. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 834.

paleothermic, palæothermic (pā″lē-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to the thermal conditions prevailing in older geologic time; paleothermal.

When we take into consideration the effect of the earth's atmosphere, a sun with a diameter even half that here indicated would account for the *paleothermic* phenomena made known by the records of the past life on the globe. *J. Murray*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1896, p. 409.

paleotragine (pā″lē-ot′ra-jin), *a.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τράγος*, a goat, + *-ine*[1].] Of the ancient goats: applied, in the phrase *paleotragine section*, to a subdivision of the family *Bovidæ* including certain fossil forms distinguished from existing sections of the family by laterally compressed horn-cores, like those of the modern goats, and upper molars resembling those of the brachyodont antelopes.

paleotypic, paleotypical, *a.* See ★*palæotypic*, ★*palæotypical*.

paleotypographist, palæotypographist (pā″lē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fist), *n.* One who is versed in paleotypography.

paleotypography, palæotypography (pā″lē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [*palæo-* + *typography*.] Ancient typography; early printing.

Palestinian, *a.* **II.** *n.* A native of Palestine.

palethnographical (pal-eth-nō-graf′i-kąl), *a.* Same as ★*paleo-ethnographical*. *Amer. Anthropologist*, April–June, 1902, p. 310.

palethnologist (pal-eth-nol′ō-jist), *n.* Same as *paleo-ethnologist*. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. vi.

palethnology (pal-eth-nol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *paleo-ethnology*. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 10.

Palhoplotherium, *n.* See ★*Paloplotherium*.

Palici (pa-lī′sī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Palicus*, < *Palica*, a town in Sicily.] In *Rom. antiq.*, two Sicilian deities worshiped as protectors of agriculture.

Palicourea (pal-i-kö′rē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), probably from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of plants belonging to the madder family and including about 100 species, all natives of tropical America. They are shrubs with terete or angled branchlets, opposite or whorled leaves, and variously colored flowers disposed in terminal, or rarely axillary, corymbs, racemes, or panicles. A few species are grown for ornament in hot-houses, the leaves of several are sometimes used medicinally, and *P. tinctoria* yields a red coloring matter. See ★*goldshrub*.

palila (pä-lē′lä), *n.* A Hawaiian honey-sucker of the genus *Chloridops* or *Loxioides*.

palillo (pä-lēl′yō), *n.* [Peruvian name.] In Peru, a myrtaceous tree, *Campomanesia lineatifolia*, allied to the guava, which grows to a height of 20 or 30 feet. The leaves smell like myrtle and have an acid astringent taste. The bright yellow fruit, which is about the size of an apple, is very fragrant, and is used as an ingredient of an agreeable perfume called mistura.

palimphrasia (pal-im-frā′zią), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάλιν*, again, + *φράσις*, speaking.] Same as ★*palinphrasia*.

palimpsestic (pal-imp-ses′tik), *a.* [*palimpsest* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a palimpsest; made into a palimpsest.

palincosmic (pal-in-koz′mik), *a.* [Gr. *πάλιν*, again, + *κόσμος*, world, + *-ic*.] Distributed over the whole globe during paleontological time: said of certain organisms which at the present time are much more restricted in their geographical distribution.

palindromically (pal-in-drom′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the fashion of a palindrome; in such a manner as to read the same either forward or backward.

palingenesian (pal″in-je-nē′si-ąn), *a.* [*palingenesis* + *-ian*.] Same as *palingenetic*.

palingenesist (pal-in-jen′e-sist), *n.* [*palingenes(is)* + *-ist*.] One who believes in palingenesis in some form.

Palingenetic regeneration. See ★*regeneration*.

palingenic (pal-in-jen′ik), *a.* [*palingen(esis)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the past or ancestral history of organisms; palingenetic. [Rare.]—**Palingenic variation.** See ★*variation*.

paling-irons (pā′ling-ī″ėrnz), *n. pl.* An iron tool with which barley is paled.

palingraphia (pal-in-graf′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάλιν*, again, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *mental pathol.*, the repetition in writing of letters, parts of words, or words: a chronic and exaggerated form of the repetitions which occur normally in careless writing. *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.*, III. xiv. 85.

palinode (pal′i-nōd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *palinoded*, ppr. *palinoding*. [*palinode*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To retract or take back (something previously said or written).

II. *intrans.* To recant. *N. E. D.*

palinphrasia (pal-in-frā′zią), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάλιν*, again, + *φράσις*, speech.] In *mental pathol.*, the repetition, in speaking, of words, parts of words, or phrases; a chronic and exaggerated form of the reiterations and reduplications which occur normally in careless speech. Also *palimphrasia*. *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.*, III. xiv. 85.

Palinurichthys (pal″i-nū-rik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλίνουρος*, L. *Palinurus*, name of a pilot in the Æneid, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of fishes of the family *Centrolophidæ*, found on the Atlantic coast of North America.

Palissy faïence. See ★*faïence*.

Palladianize (pa-lā′di-ąn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Palladianized*, ppr. *Palladianizing*. [*Palladian* + *-ize*.] To erect or remodel in the style of the Palladian school of architecture. See *Palladian*.

palladic (pa-lā′dik), *a.* [*pallad(ium)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, containing palladium as a constituent with apparently tetrad valence: as, *palladic* chlorid ($PdCl_4$).

palladiferous (pal-ą-dif′e-rus), *a.* [*palladi(um)* + L. *-fer*, -bearing, < *ferre*, bear.] Containing palladium: as, *palladiferous* gold.

palladiotype (pa-lā′di-ō-tīp), *n.* [*palladium* + *type*.] In *photog.*, a print toned with palladium solution.

palladious (pa-lā′di-us), *a.* [*palladi(um)* + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, containing palladium as a constituent with apparently dyad valence: as, *palladious* chlorid ($PdCl_2$).

palladium, *n.* **3.** This rare metal occurs in minute quantity, along with like small amounts of platinum, iridium, and rhodium, in the nickel ores of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. It is stated that palladium is now produced from this source to the extent of more than 3,000 ounces a year.—**Palladium hydrid.** See ★*hydrid*1.—**Palladium paper.** See ★*paper.*

palladous (pa-lā′dus), *a.* [*pallad(ium)* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*palladious.*

pallall (pa-läl′), *n.* [Also *palall, pallaly,* etc.; origin unknown.] The game of hop-scotch; also the stone with which the game is played. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

pallar (päl-yär′), *n.* [Chilian name.] On the west coast of South America, a cultivated bean, *Phaseolus Pallar,* one of the principal food plants of the natives. It resembles closely the Lima bean.

pallekarism (pal-e-kär′izm), *n.* [*pallekar* + *-ism.*] The military methods of the pallekars; the ways of pallekars.

pallet2, *n.* **11.** One of the small spatulate or lance-shape calcareous plates which form part of the boring apparatus of the shells of shipworms of the family *Teredinidæ.*—**12.** In *bell-founding,* same as ★*crown,* 7 (*p*).—**13.** In *ceram.,* a potters' wheel.

pallet-wire (pal′et-wīr), *n.* Wire used to connect a pallet or valve in an organ to an operating key; a pull-down.

pallial, *a.* **3.** Relating to the pallium or cerebral cortex.—**Pallial bay.** Same as *pallial sinus* (which see, under *pallial*).—**Pallial cavity,** in mollusks, the cavity containing the gills, anus, and renal openings; the mantle-cavity.—**Pallial complex, eye.** See ★*complex,* ★*eye*1.—**Pallial system,** the cerebrum or that portion of it which develops from the anterior portion of the brain-stem, not including the olfactory portion.

palliatively (pal′i-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a palliative manner; so as to palliate.

pallie (pal′i), *a.* and *n.* See ★*paulie.*

palliostratus (pal″i-ō-strā′tus), *n.*; pl. *palliostrati* (-tī). [L. *pallium,* a cloth, + NL. *stratus.*] A continuous sheet of stratus cloud.

pallium, *n.* **6.** The cerebral cortex, or that portion of it which forms the roof and sides of the lateral ventricles: this is termed the *pallium,* or brain mantle, as distinguished from the stem of the brain on which it rests.—**Basal pallium,** the pyriform lobe in those mammals in which this part of the brain is regarded as arising independently.—**Marginal pallium,** the hippocampus in those mammals in which this part of the brain is regarded as arising independently of the other portions of the cortex.

pallograph (pal′ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *πάλλειν,* sway, shake, + *γράφειν,* write.] A machine designed to record the vibrations of a ship or other structure exposed to the action of forces. The best devices record displacements in the three planes or directions, longitudinal, vertical, and lateral. A strip of paper driven by a clockwork receives traces from pen-recorders, actuated by masses free to move only in the determined direction, and whose motion is resisted by delicately adjusted springs or magnetic action. A standard clock in circuit records time intervals on the same strip, so that the curves traced give both the intensity and the period of the yielding of the structure to the forces which tend to shake it. Used in high-speed, high-powered boats and on bridges under moving train-load, or high buildings exposed to wind, the jar of machinery, or traffic stresses. *Sci. Amer.,* Feb. 9, 1907, p. 129.

pallone (pä-lō′ne), *n.* [It., a large ball, aug. of *palla,* a ball.] A game somewhat like tennis, played with a larger ball, which the player strikes with his arm, on which there is a guard from the wrist to the elbow.

> He [Francis I.] was a bold rider and an excellent archer, but he especially excelled in the game of *pallone,* introduced from Italy, which was played with a large football and a tin gauntlet lined with felt, and which required considerable skill and strength.
>
> *A. Tilley,* Lit. French Renaissance, I. 4.

palm1, *n.* **9.** A flat end formed on a tie-rod or strut, through which the rivets or bolts are passed to secure the piece to the rest of the structure.—**To anoint the palm,** to bribe. [Colloq.]

palm2, *n.*—**Arrow-root palm,** the coontie.—**Black palm,** a Queensland palm, *Ptychosperma Normanbyi,* the very hard black wood of which is beautifully marked and is used for making canes.—**Carnauba palm,** *Copernicia cerifera.* See *Copernicia* and *carnauba.*—**Coquilla palm,** *Attalea funifera.* See *bast-palm* and *coquilla-nut.*—**Curua palm,** a Brazilian palm, *Attalea spectabilis.*—**Molucca palm,** a stemless palm, *Nipa fruticans,* growing in brackish water near the mouths of streams emptying into the ocean. It is widely spread in the East Indies and the Philippine Islands, and has been introduced into the island of Guam, where the pinnæ of its large leaves are used by the natives for thatching their houses. See *Nipa.*—**Needle-palm.** Same as *Ilue palmetto* (which see, under *palmetto*).—**Sugar-palm,** *Saguerus pinnatus.* See *gomuti,* 1, *ejoo,* and ★*cabo-negro.*—**Turu palm,** in British Guiana, the bacaba-palm, *Œnocarpus Bacaba.*—**Washington palm,** the desert palm, *Neowashingtonia filamentosa.*

palma2 (päl′mä), *n.* [Sp., < L. *palma,* a palm-tree: See *palm*2.] The general name, in tropical countries colonized by Spaniards, of palms and palm-like plants and trees. In the island of Guam the name is applied to all species of screw-pines (*Pandanus*) growing on the island. In Mexico the name is especially applied to arboreous yuccas, chiefly to *Yucca australis,* with narrow pendant panicles of flowers, and *Yucca valida,* with the panicles broader and erect or recurved. Other allied plants growing in Mexico are the palma barrigona or palma culona, *Dasylirion inerme,* having a swollen trunk; palma istle or palma samandoca, *Samuela Carnerosana* (first described from the pass of Carneros, in northern Mexico), which yields a valuable commercial fiber; and palma loca or palma pita, *Yucca Treculeana,* also the source of an excellent fiber. Among the true palms of Mexico are the palma Apache or palma dulce, *Brahea dulcis* (also called *palma de sombrero* from the fact that hats are made of its leaves), and the palma real, the royal palm, *Roystonea regia.* The palma de la Virgen is a cycad, *Dion edule,* which is also called *chamal.* In Porto Rico the palma real is *Roystonea borinquena,* and the palmas de sombrero are *Inodes causiarum* and *I. glauca.*

palmad (pal′mad), *adv.* [L. *palma,* palm, + *ad,* toward.] Toward the palm or ventral side of the fore limb.

palmar. I. *a.*—**Palmar aponeurosis.** Same as *palmar fascia.*

II. *n.* **3.** In the crinoids, according to both Carpenter's and Wachmuth and Springer's terminology, one of the plates of the arms or brachia which are of the third order of branching, situated beyond the distichal and within the postpalmars. They are the same as the third brachials in Bather's terminology.

palmarian (pal-mā′ri-an), *a.* [*palmary* + *-an.*] Same as *palmary.*

palmarosa-oil (pal-ma-rō′sa-oil), *n.* See *geranium-*★*oil* (*b*).

palm-bast (päm′bast), *n.* Twine or rope made from vegetable bast (nominally of palms), used for binding cigars and for hat-braids.

palm-beetle (päm′bē″tl), *n.* Any one of several species of beetles which infest palm-trees, especially the calandrid *Rhyncophorus palmarum,* a species whose larva bores into the cabbage-palm in tropical America. See *palm-weevil,* under *weevil.*

palm-borer (päm′bōr″er), *n.* See *palm-weevil,* under *weevil,* and *palm-worm,* under *worm.*

palm-civet (päm′siv″et), *n.* Same as *palm-cat.*

palmellin, *n.* **2.** A coloring-matter, somewhat resembling hematin, found in the spores of *Aspergillus niger.* Also called *aspergillin.*

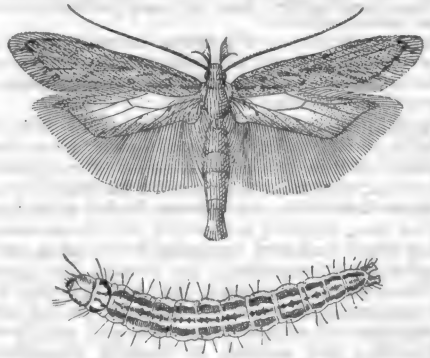
palmerite (päl′me-rīt), *n.* [Named after Sr. *Palmeri.*] A hydrated phosphate of aluminium which occurs in a white powdery form resembling kaolin. It is found in a cavern at Monte Alburas, Salerno, Italy.

palmer-nut (pä′mėr-nut), *n.* An old name for the cocoanut.

palmer-shell (pä′mėr-shel), *n.* Same as ★*pilgrim-scallop.*

palmer-trout (pä′mėr-trout), *n.* The young of *Salmo salar,* the salmon of Europe.

palmer-worm, *n.*—**Comrade palmer-worm,** the larva of an American moth, *Ypsolophus ligulellus,* which



Comrade Palmer-worm (*Ypsolophus ligulellus*).
Moth above, "worm" or larva below. Much enlarged.

ties together and skeletonizes the leaves of the apple.—**Tawny-striped palmer-worm,** the larva of an American tineid moth, *Ypsolophus malifoliellus.* It feeds on apple-leaves, as does the common palmer-worm.

Palmesque (päl-mesk′), *a.* Noting the style of one of the Palmas, Venetian painters of the sixteenth century, especially that of Palma Vecchio (1480–1528).

palmette, *n.* **2.** In certain gastropods, an appendage of the head.

Palmetto leaf-miner. See ★*leaf-miner.*

palmetto-weevil (pal-met′ō-wē″vl), *n.* An American curculionid beetle, *Rhyncophorus cruentatus,* which damages palmettos.

palm-grease (päm′grēs), *n.* Money used to oil or grease the palm, that is, for a bribe. [Colloq.]

palm-grub (päm′grub), *n.* Same as *palm-worm* (which see, under *worm*).

palmiacol (pal′mi-a-kol), *n.* The trade-name for an antiseptic compound used as a substitute for creosote in cases of tuberculosis.

palmito2 (päl-mē′tō), *n.* [Sp. *palmito,* < *palma,* palm.] In Spanish America and the West Indies, the tender crown or terminal bud of unexpanded leaves of various species of palms, used as a vegetable, and sometimes called *palm-cabbage.* In the Bermudas this name was applied to the bud of the indigenous palmetto, *Inodes Palmetto,* a plant held in very high esteem by the first settlers.

palmitolic (pal-mi-tol′ik), *a.* [*palmit(ic)* + *-ol* + *-ic.*] Derived from palmitic acid by loss of hydrogen.—**Palmitolic acid,** a crystalline, waxy acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$, which is made by the action of alcoholic potash on dibrompalmitic acid or bromhypogeic acid. It melts at 42° C.

palmitone (pal′mi-tōn), *n.* [*palmit(ic)* + *-one.*] A ketone, $(C_{15}H_{31})_2CO$, made by distilling palmitic acid with lime. It is a crystalline substance which melts at 82.8° C. Also called *dipentadecyl ketone.*

palmitoxylic (pal″mi-tok-sil′ik), *a.* [*palmit(ic)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Noting a crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_4$, made by the action of fuming nitric acid on palmitolic acid. It melts at 67° C.

palm-kernels (päm′kėr″nelz), *n. pl.* A commercial name for the kernels obtained from the seeds of the West African oil-palm, *Elæis Guineensis,* which form an important article of export from West Africa to Europe. Each seed contains from one to four kernels.

palm-leaf, *n.* **3.** In *decorative art,* a common motive in Indian and Oriental design: sometimes called *pear* or *river-loop pattern.*

palm-lizard (päm′liz″ärd), *n.* The dabb, *Uromastix acanthurus,* of north Africa.

palm-nuts (päm′nuts), *n. pl.* The commercial name for the seeds of the West African oil-palm, *Elæis Guineensis,* after the pulpy matter which contains the palm-oil has been removed.

palmo (päl′mō), *n.* [It., < *palma,* palm. See *palm*1, *n.*] The Roman palm of 8.5 inches, which has been variously lengthened in Italy—in Genoa to 9.8 inches, in Naples to 10.4 inches, and in Lucca to 11.5 inches. In the Spanish peninsula and the affiliated American countries the length has not much changed. It varies from 8.3 to 8.9 inches in Spain, while in Argentina, Portugal, and Brazil it is nearly 8.6 inches.

palm-oil, *n.* **2.** See *oil of palms.*

palmoscopy (pal-mos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *παλμός,* pulsation, pulse, + *-σκοπια,* < *σκοπεῖν,* view.] In *pathol.,* observation of the pulse; formerly, divination or prognostication from examination of the pulse in any part of the body.

palmospasmus (pal-mō-spaz′mus), *n.*; pl. *palmospasmi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *παλμός,* pulsation, + *σπασμός,* spasm.] Clonic, intermittent spasm.

palm-stay (päm′stā), *n.* A boiler-brace or tie-rod having at its end a palm or flat pad through which the rivets are passed to secure it to the shell.

palm-swift (päm′swift), *n.* One of the small swifts of the genera *Tachornis* and *Claudia,* found in tropical America: distinguished by having the toes arranged in pairs. One of the most common species is *Tachornis phœnicobius* of Jamaica. See *swift*1, 4.

palmula, *n.* **2.** In *entom.,* same as *empodium.* *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 97.

palmus (pal′mus), *n.*; pl. *palmi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *παλμός,* vibration, pulsation, < *πάλλειν,* sway, quiver, leap, bound.] Pulsation; twitching; a form of spasmodic tic.

palm-willow (päm′wil″ō), *n.* The great sallow, *Salix Caprea.* See *palm*2, 3.

palmwise (päm′wīz), *adv.* With the palm uppermost.

palm-withy (päm′ with′i), *n.* Same as ★*palm-willow*

palo[2] (pä′lō), *n.* [Sp. *palo*, stick, wood.] Wood. **Palo de Campeche.** Same as *logwood.*—**Palo de corcho,** the cork-wood, *Pisonia longifolia.*—**Palo de hierro,** or **palo de fierro** (iron-wood), the name of several hard-wood trees. In Mexico it is applied to several trees of the mimosa family, especially to *Siderocarpos flexicaulis, Prosopis Palmeri,* and *Albizzia occidentalis;* in Porto Rico to *Rhamnidium ferreum* and *Sarcomphalus reticulatus,* belonging to the *Rhamnaceæ,* and to *Ixora ferrea,* belonging to the *Rubiaceæ.*—**Palo de hueso** (bone-wood), in Porto Rico, a shrub, *Ilex nitida.*—**Palo del Brazil,** in Mexico, the logwood, *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum,* and the closely allied *H. boreale.*—**Palo de María,** same as ★*palo-María.*—**Palo de matos,** in Porto Rico, *Ormosia Krugii,* a leguminous tree bearing red-and-black hard seeds called *matos.*—**Palo de vaca,** the cow-tree, *Piratinera utilis.* See *cow-tree.*

palo-amarillo (pä′lō-ä-mä-rēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. *palo amarillo,* yellow-wood.] In Mexico, a name applied to several shrubs and trees yielding a yellow dye, especially to *Bocconia frutescens* and *B. arborea,* belonging to the poppy family, and *Berberis pinnata,* an indigenous barberry.

palo-blanco, *n.* **2.** A name applied in Spanish America to many trees and shrubs with white wood or whitish bark or foliage; in Cuba, to *Simarouba glauca;* in Porto Rico to *Drypetes glauca* (*Euphorbiaceæ*) and *Chione glabra* (*Rubiaceæ*); in Mexico to a mimosa-like shrub or small tree, *Lysiloma candida,* the bark of which is used for tanning.

palo-dulce (pä-lō-dùl′thā), *n.* [Sp. *palo,* wood, + *dulce,* sweet.] A small tree of the bean family, *Viborquia polystachya,* from which the Mexicans make a sweet refreshing drink.

Palo Duro beds. See ★*bed*[1].

palo-jiote (pä′lō-hē-ō′tā), *n.* [Mexican name, < Sp. *palo,* wood, + Nahuatl *xiotl,* skin eruption.] A name of *Terebinthus Simaruba,* a tree yielding a medicinal gum-resin, called *gum-archipin.* Also called *cuajiote de Chiapas.* See *cachibou.*

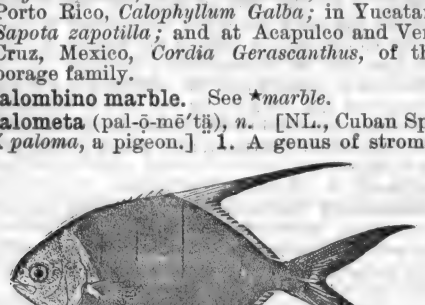
palola (pa-lō′lä), *n.* The palolo.

palo-mabi (pä′lō-mä-bē′), *n.* [Sp. *palo,* wood, + *mabí,* the name of a beverage.] In Cuba and Porto Rico, *Colubrina reclinata* and *C. Colubrina,* two shrubs or trees yielding bark from which a refreshing effervescent drink is made. See ★*mabi.*

palo-María (pä′lō-mä-rē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *palo María,* Saint Mary's wood.] In countries settled by the Spanish, a name applied to several trees which yield hard wood of good quality; in the Philippine Islands and on the Island of Guam, *Calophyllum Inophyllum* (see ★*bitanhol*); in the Philippine Islands, also *Kayea lepidota,* of the *Clusiaceæ;* in Cuba and Porto Rico, *Calophyllum Galba;* in Yucatan, *Sapota zapotilla;* and at Acapulco and Vera Cruz, Mexico, *Cordia Gerascanthus,* of the borage family.

Palombino marble. See ★*marble.*

Palometa (pal-ō-mē′tä), *n.* [NL., Cuban Sp., < *paloma,* a pigeon.] **1.** A genus of stromateoid fishes of the tropical Pacific coast of America.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A common name for various members of the genus *Palometa* and of the genus *Trachynotus,* as *T. glaucus,* a carangoid fish common in the West Indies and northward to North Carolina.



Palometa (*Trachynotus glaucus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

palo-piojo (pä′lō-pē-ō′hō), *n.* [Sp. *palo piojo,* louse-wood, < *palo,* wood, + *piojo,* louse.] A Mexican tree, *Willardia Mexicana,* belonging to the bean family. It yields very hard wood and from its bark a wash is made which is used as an insecticide.

Paloplotherium (pal′ō-plō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [For *Palhoplotherium:* < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + ὅπλα, arms + θηρίον, a wild beast.] An extinct genus of *Equidæ,* not in the main line of descent to the modern horse. It is characterized by low-crowned, bunolophodont teeth, sometimes covered by a thin layer of cement, and tridactyl digitigrade feet. It occurs in the Middle and Upper Eocene of Europe.

palo-santo (pä-lō-sän′tō), *n.* [Sp. *palo santo,* holy-wood.] In countries settled by the Spaniards, a name given to several trees which either have medicinal qualities, or are esteemed by the natives for other reasons; in Mexico to *Guaiacum sanctum* and *G. officinale,* also called *guayacan,* belonging to the family *Zygophyllaceæ;* to *Fouquieria splendens,* which yields torches for burning at religious ceremonies (see ★*ocotilla*); to *Ipomœa murucoides,* yielding medicinal bark; and in the state of Jalisco, to a leguminous tree, *Diphysa suberosa.* In the Philippine Islands, the name is applied to *Koordersiodendron pinnatum,* a valuable timber-tree belonging to the *Anacardiaceæ* (see ★*amuguis*), and to *Rourea volubilis,* a climbing plant of the family *Connaraceæ,* highly esteemed by the natives for its medicinal properties. In Guiana, same as *panococo,* 2. In Argentina, *Bulnesia Sarmienti,* a fine tree belonging to the *Zygophyllaceæ,* yielding hard wood.

palo-verde (pä-lō-vãr′dā), *n.* [Sp. *palo,* wood, + *verde,* green.] In the south-western United States and in Mexico, several closely allied trees belonging to the senna family, especially *Cercidium Texanum, C. Torreyanum, C. floridum, Parkinsonia aculeata,* and *P. microphylla.* The leaves of these plants, at most few and scattered, are often absent most of the year. The pale olive-green bark suggests the name, as also that of *green-barked acacia,* applied especially to the species of *Cercidium.*

palpacle (pal′pa-kl), *n.* [L. *palpus,* feeler: on the analogy of *tentacle.*] In some siphonophorans, a tentacle-like organ belonging to a palpon.

palparium (pal-pā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *palparia* (-ä). [NL., < *palpus,* palp, + *-arium.*] The membrane at the base of the labial palpi of carabid beetles.

palpator (pal-pā′tor), *n.* [L. *palpator,* < *palpare,* touch, stroke.] In *med.,* one who ascertains the condition of organs by touch.

palpatorial (pal-pā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [*palpatory* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to palpatory examination.

Palpebral lobe. See ★*lobe.*

palpebritis (pal-pe-brī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *palpebra,* eyelid, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the eyelids.

palped (palpt), *a.* [*palp* + *-ed*[2].] Possessing palpi.

palpimanid (pal-pim′a-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the araneidan family *Palpimanidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Palpimanidæ.*

palpon (pal′pon), *n.*; pl. *palpa* (-pä). [NL., irreg. < *palpare,* touch (?).] In siphonophorans, a hollow tentacle-like organ closed at the outer end but communicating with the cavity of the stem; a dactylozoöid.

palsied (pâl′zid), *a.* [*palsy* + *-ed*[2].] Paralyzed; paretic.

palsy, *n.*—**Birth palsy,** spastic paralysis in the newborn child.—**Creeping palsy,** progressive muscular atrophy.—**Crossed palsy.** Same as *crossed paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Diver's palsy.** Same as *caisson-disease.*—**Hammer-palsy,** a neurosis, analogous to writers' cramp, affecting the muscles of the shoulder and arm, occurring in blacksmiths and others who wield the hammer continuously.—**Landry's palsy.** Same as *Landry's paralysis.*—**Pen-palsy,** writers' cramp.—**Shoemakers' palsy.** See *occupation* ★*cramp.*—**Transverse palsy.** Same as *crossed paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

palta (päl′tä), *n.* [Quichua name.] On the west coast of South America, the name applied to the avocado, *Persea Persea.* See *alligator-pear* and *avocado.*

Paltonium (pal-tō′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1852), < Gr. παλτόν, a dart, spear, from the shape of the fronds.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns related to *Tænitis,* having simple, linear-lanceolate, coriaceous fronds a foot or less long, tapering both ways, with anastomosing veins and sori normally borne in a conspicuous submarginal line toward the apex. There are two species, the best known, *P. lanceolatum* (*Tænitis lanceolata*), being an epiphyte of tropical America and southern Florida; the second, a recently described Chinese plant.

palude† (pa-lūd′), *n.* [L. *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh.] A marsh.

paludial (pā-lū′di-al), *a.* [L. *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh, + *-ial.*] An erroneous form for *paludal.*

paludian (pā-lū′di-an), *a.* Same as *paludal.*

paludic (pal′ū-dik, pā-lū′dik), *a.* [L. *palus* (*palud-*), marsh, + *-ic.*] Same as *paludal.*

paludiferous (pal-ū-dif′e-rus), *a.* [L. *paludifer,* < *palus* (*palud-*), marsh, + *ferre,* bear.] That causes a fen or marsh. *Blount.*

Paludina limestone. See ★*limestone.*

paludinal (pā-lū′di-nal), *a.* [*paludine* + *-al*[1].] Same as *paludinous.*

paludous (pal′ū-dus), *a.* Same as *paludose.*

palusami (pä-lö-sä′mē), *n.* [Polynesian *palu,* paste, soft substance, + *sami,* sea-water.] In Samoa, a favorite native dish, indispensable at feasts, consisting of the custard-like juice expressed from grated coconuts, to which a little salt water is added, inclosed together with tender young taro leaves (*Caladium Colocasia*) in an older leaf, and baked in a native oven.

Paluxy sands. See ★*sand*[1].

pam., pamph. Abbreviations of *pamphlet.*

pam-. A form of *pan-* before a labial.

pamflet, *n.* and *v. i.* An amended spelling of *pamphlet.*

pampanito (päm-pä-nē′tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *pámpano.* See ★*pampano.*] A fish, *Trachynotus rhodopus,* belonging to the family *Carangidæ,* found on the Pacific coast of tropical America south to Panama.

pampano (päm′pä-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano,* a tendril, also in Cuban Sp. several fishes so called with fins prolonged into threads; < L. *pampinus,* a tendril. See *pampine, v.*] A common name of various fishes of the genus *Trachynotus,* and also, though less correctly, of species of similar genera. In an adapted spelling the name appears as *pompano,* applied to *Trachynotus* and other genera. See *pompano.*—**Common pampano,** *Trachynotus carolinus,* of the tropical Atlantic coast of America. See *pompano,* 1.—**Gaff-topsail pampano,** *Trachynotus glaucus,* found from Virginia to the Caribbean Sea. See *pompano,* 1.—**Great pampano.** Same as *permit*[2].—**Round pampano,** *Trachynotus falcatus,* found from Cape Cod to Brazil.

pampas, *n.*—**Pampas clay,** a local name of a bluish clay, beds of which occur in many parts of the pampas.—**Pampas formation.** See ★*formation.*

pampero[2] (pam-pā′rō), *n.*; pl. *pamperos* (-rōs). [Sp., < *pampa.* See *pampa.*] An Indian living on the pampas of South America.

pamphletage (pam′fle-tāj), *n.* [*pamphlet* + *-age.*] A collection of pamphlets; all the pamphlets on a certain subject. [Nonce-word.]

> The *pamphletage* . . . on the subject must be vast, and the labour in front of Byron's editor is enormous.
> *A. Lang,* in Longman's Mag., May, 1896, p. 110.

pamphletize (pam′fle-tīz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *pamphletized,* ppr. *pamphletizing.* [*pamphlet* + *-ize.*] To write pamphlets: as, to take to *pamphletizing;* to write a pamphlet on. [Nonce-word.]

pamphysical (pam-fiz′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. πᾶν, all, + E. *physical.*] Regarding the physical universe as the all: opposed to *pantheistic.*

> In modern, as in ancient times, the extreme points between which philosophy has oscillated are the same: positively described, they are the pantheistic and (if I may invent a phrase) the *pamphysical* poles of doctrine.
> *J. Martineau,* Types of Ethical Theory, I. Introd. 19.

pamplegia (pam-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶν, all, + πληγή, stroke.] General paralysis of nearly all the muscles of the body, or of the four extremities.

Pamunkey formation. See ★*formation.*

pan[1], *n.* **13.** In *mining,* a hollow in the ground where the neck of a volcano formerly existed. [South Africa.]

> The mines are located in "*pans,*" in which is found the "blue ground" now recognized as the disintegrated matrix of the diamond. These "*pans*" are known to be the "pipes," or "necks," of former volcanoes, now deeply dissected by the forces of the atmosphere—in fact, worn down if not to their roots, at least to their stumps.
> *W. H. Hobbs,* in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 359.

Berdan pan, a pan in which the ore is ground by means of heavy balls of cast-iron, working in an annular trough of U-shaped section which revolves about an inclined axis: used largely in Australia.—**Clean-up pan.** See ★*clean-up.*—**Hepburn and Peterson's pan,** an amalgamation-pan with a bottom inclined toward the center or shaped like an inverted cone. It has a capacity of 1400 pounds.—**Short pan,** a balance-pan with short hangers: used in determining specific gravities.—**Slip-pan,** a pan for the evaporation of water from the slip produced when the ingredients of a cement are mixed with water.—**To cut the pan.** See ★*cut.*—**To poison the pan,** a workmen's term meaning to add glue or some other colloid substance to the brine in a salt-boilers' pan in order to secure the formation of salt in very small crystals.—**Wetzel pan,** an arrangement for rapidly evaporating the juice of the sugar-cane, consisting of a semi-cylindrical pan to contain the juice, with a cylindrical cage formed of steam-pipes revolving in it and partially sub-

merged. These pipes, as they emerge covered with juice, present a large heated surface to the air, from which vapor of water is rapidly given off.

pan[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** To broil or bake in a pan.

Panned Oysters. . . Clean one pint of oysters and add [to butter, etc., in pan]. Cook until edges curl, etc.
F. M. Farmer, Chafing Dish Possibilities.

4. To pour with a pan. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 42.

II. *intrans.* **2.** To look for gold, using the method of washing the earth or crushed rock in the pan.

At the end of two months we had never struck a pocket. We had *panned* up and down the hillsides till they looked plowed like a field.
Mark Twain, Roughing It, lxi.

3. In *agri.*, to harden and cake from the effect of hot sunshine following rain: said of the soil. *Forby*, Vocab. East Anglia. [Dialect.]—**To pan off**, in *gold-digging*, to wash gold-bearing gravel in a pan to separate the gold.

These returned gnomes having been brought to light, at once commenced *to 'pan off,'* according to the recognized rule and practice.
Rolf Boldrewood, Miner's Right, vii.

panada, *n.*—**Chicken panada,** a dish made of chopped chicken rubbed to a paste, bread-crumbs, milk, egg, etc.

panæsthetic (pan-es-thet'ik), *a.* [*panæsthesia* (*thet-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to panæsthesia.

Pan-African (pan-af'ri-kan), *a.* Relating to all persons of African parentage; entirely African: as, *Pan-African* government.

Pan-Africander (pan-af'ri-kan-dėr), *a.* Relating to all Africanders, that is, South Africans of Dutch descent, or to a government consisting of such persons: as, a *Pan-Africander* conference; a *Pan-Africander* republic.

panage, *n.* Same as *pannage.*

panalgebraic (pan-al-je-brā'ik), *a.* Designating a curve for which x, y, and dy/dx are connected by an algebraic equation. *Loria.*

panama (pä-nä-mä'), *n.* [Native name.] On the Isthmus of Panama, a handsome tree,



Panama (*Sterculia Carthaginensis*).

Sterculia Carthaginensis, with large 5-lobed leaves, bearing 3-celled capsules covered with fine brittle hairs and containing a number of oblong oily edible seeds.

Panaman (pan'a-man), *a.* and *n.* [*Panama* + *-an.* The Sp. adj. is *Panameño.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Panama.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Panama.

Panamanian (pan-a-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*Panaman.*

Panamic (pan'a-mik), *a.* [*Panam(a)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characteristic of the region in the vicinity of the Isthmus of Panama, including the ocean.

As will be seen by the chart of our route, . . . the continental slope of the *Panamic* district is steep.
A. Agassiz, in Mem. of Mus. Compar. Zoöl., Harvard, [XXXI. 222.

Panamic fauna, the animal life of the Isthmus of Panama and its vicinity, including the ocean.

Dall affirms that Point Conception is the northern limit of the *Panamic fauna.* *Science*, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 63.

Panamist (pan'a-mist), *n.* [F. *Panamiste.*] A person who took part in the transactions by which the French Panama Canal Company secured political and financial help.

pananthropism (pan-an'thrō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶν*, all, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *-ism.*] See the extract.

If Mr. Swinburne's creed is describable in one word, that word must be made for the occasion—*pananthropism:* . . . he sees the spirit of man (which be it borne in mind he calls 'God') everywhere animating and informing the universe.
H. B. Forman, Living Poets, p. 369. *N. E. D.*

panao (pä-nä'ō), *n.* [Philippine name.] A forest tree, *Dipterocarpus vernicifluus*, belonging to the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*, with alternate broadly lanceolate leaves, which are downy beneath, and flowers in spicate clusters, the corolla deeply 5-cleft and the calyx with two of its lobes greatly elongated in fruit. The wood is used in the construction of houses and in boat-building. The tree, when wounded, yields a copious supply of an oleoresin, called *balao* or *malapaho* in commerce, which is used as a varnish for pictures and as a protection for wood against termites. It is also used, where the trees are abundant, for torches. These are made of bamboo joints filled with the resin, and are consumed with it as it burns away. See ★*balao*[2]. [Philippine Is.]

panapospory (pan-ap'ō-spō-ri), *n.* [*pan-* + *apospory.*] In *bot.*, apospory over the whole surface of the frond.

panaquilone (pa-nak'wi-lōn), *n.* [*Pana(x) qui(nquefo)l(ium)* + *-one.*] An amorphous, yellow, bitter-sweet powder, $C_{20}H_{42}O_{15}$, found in the root of American ginseng, *Panax quinquefolium.* It is soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

panarchy (pan'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶν*, all, + *ἀρχή*, rule. Compare ★*pantarchy.*] A realm or dominion which includes the universe. [Rare.]

The starry *panarchy* of space.
P. J. Bailey, Festus, xix. 208. *N. E. D.*

panarithmology (pan-ar-ith-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pan-* + *arithmology.*] Arithmetic and algebra.

panarteritis (pan″är-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶν*, all, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-itis.*] **1.** Inflammation of all the coats of an artery.—**2.** Inflammation of all or most of the arteries in the body.

panathletic (pan-ath-let'ik), *a.* [*pan-* + *athletic.*] Relating to athletics of all kinds.

panatom (pan-at'om), *n.* [*pan(togen)* + *atom.*] A term employed by G. Hinrichs to signify the ultimate particles of a hypothetical primitive substance, called by him *pantogen*, from which he imagined all the known forms of matter to be built up.

panaulon (pan-â'lon), *n.*; pl. *panaula* (-lä). [Gr. *πᾶν*, all, + *αὐλός*, a flute.] An improved and extended form of flute invented by G. Bayr of Vienna early in the nineteenth century. It had fifteen keys, and was capable of double tones.

panautomorphic (pan″â-tō-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶν*, all, + E. *automorphic.*] In *petrog.*, same as *panidiomorphic.*

panblastic (pan-blas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶν*, all, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic.*] In *embryol.*, containing or consisting of derivations from all the germinal layers.

Panchatantra (pan-cha-tan'trä), *n.* [Skt. *pañchatantra* (*pañca-*), lit. 'five books' (cf. *Pentateuch*), < *pancha*, five, + *tantra*, books, manual, lit. loom, warp.] A collection of popular tales and fables in Sanskrit, compiled in five books by a Brahman about 500 A.D. This work was translated into Persian, Arabic, Syriac, and most European languages, and became familiar in England as the fables of Pilpay (Bidpai).

panchayat (pan-chī'at), *n.* Same as *punchayet.*

Panchet or Pantschet group. See ★*group*[1].

panchreston (pan-kres'ton), *n.* [Also *panchrestum, pancreston*, etc.; L. *panchrestum* (sc. *medicamentum*), < Gr. *πάγχρηστον*, neut. of *πάγχρηστος*, good for all work, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *χρηστός*, useful. Cf. *panacea.*] A (supposed) universal medicine; a panacea.

pan-Christic (pan-kris'tik), *a.* [*pan-* + *Christ* + *-ic.*] Identifying Christ with the universe. *N. E. D.*

Grotesque Egyptian Gnostic Gospels which . . . exhibit partly a *pan-Christic* conception.
Expositor, Dec., 1897, p. 416.

panchromatic (pan-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *χρῶμα* (*τ-*), color, + *-ic.*] In *photog.*, sensitive to all the spectrum colors from the red to the violet. Such plates are obtained by the use of methyl and ethyl dyes, as methyl isocyanins.

The methyl and ethyl dyes are therefore well adapted to the preparation of *panchromatic* dry plates, and make it possible to produce plates possessing uniform sensitivity for the entire visible spectrum, the sensitivity extending into red as far as wave length 670 $\mu\mu$, and an appreciable increasing of the sensitivity being noticeable still further into the infra-red.
Sci. Amer., Sept. 12, 1903, p. 185.

panclarite (pan'kla-rīt), *n.* [A trade-name (?), appar. < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + L. *clarus*, clear, + *-ite*[2].] A solution of rosin, glove-skin, and glycerin. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 505.

panclastic (pan-klas'tik), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *κλαστός*, broken, + *-ite*[2].] An explosive that will break any substance. [Rare.]

The prisoner . . . has a special knowledge of chemistry and has even invented a *panclastic* more terrible in its effects than any hitherto known.
Times (London), April 2, 1892.

pancosmic (pan-koz'mik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *κόσμος*, world, + *-ic.*] Relating to pancosmism; implying oneness with all things; relating to all things.

pancosmism (pan-koz'mizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *κόσμος*, world, + *-ism.*] The theory that the cosmos is all—that the physical world comprises all that exists.

pancosmist (pan-koz'mist), *n.* [*pancosm-ism* + *-ist.*] One who believes in pancosmism.

pancreas, *n.*—**Accessory pancreas,** one or more lobules of pancreatic tissue separated from the main portion of the gland and found in the wall of the stomach or of the upper portion of the small intestine.—**Ventral pancreas,** in *embryol.*, a solid more or less bilobed or conical outgrowth on the ventral side of the intestine.

pancreatectomy (pan″krē-a-tek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας*, sweetbread (pancreas), + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision, in whole or in part, of the pancreas.

Pancreatic colic. See ★*colic.*

pancreaticoduodenal (pan″krē-at″i-kō-dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* Relating to both the pancreas and the duodenum.

pancreaticosplenic (pan″krē-at″i-kō-splen'-ik), *a.* Relating to both the pancreas and the spleen.

pancreatinize (pan'krē-a-ti-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pancreatinized*, ppr. *pancreatinizing.* [*pancreatin* + *-ize.*] Same as *pancreatize.*

pancreatization (pan″krē-a-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*pancreatize* + *-ation.*] The act of pancreatizing, or the state of being pancreatized.

pancreatogenic (pan″krē-a-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*pancreas* (*at-*), + *-o-* + Gr. *-γενης*, -producing.] Having origin in the pancreas: said of certain diseases dependent upon impaired function of the pancreas.

The intestinal disorders of digestion may be classified according to their etiology as gastrogenic, hepatogenic, *pancreatogenic*, or essential intestinal.
Med. Record, Aug. 3, 1907, p. 172.

pancreolytic (pan″krē-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*pancreas* + Gr. *λυτικός*, < *λύσις*, dissolution.] Exerting a destructive action upon the pancreas.

pancyclopedic (pan″sī-klō-pē'dik), *a.* [*pan-* + *cyclopedic.*] Relating to or comprising the entire circle of the sciences.

panda, *n.*—**Great panda,** *Æluropus melanoleucus*, a rare mammal from eastern Tibet, sometimes placed with the bears. See cut under *Æluropus.*

pandal (pan'dal), *n.* [Tamil *pendal*, a shed.] In the East Indies, a shed or arbor, especially one for temporary use.

Pandalidæ (pan-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandal(us)* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, having a long slender rostrum armed with teeth or spines, prominent eyes, the first pair of trunk-legs without and the second with chelæ, the pleopods biramous and the tail-fan well developed. It includes several genera, among them being *Pandalus*, *Pandalopsis*, and *Nothocaris.*

Pandalus (pan-dā'lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pandalidæ.* *P. montagui* is found off the coast of the United States. *Leach*, 1841.

pandan[2] (pän-dän'), *n.* [Malay *pandañ.*] In the Philippine Islands, the textile screw-pine, *Pandanus tectorius*, a species with glaucous sword-shaped leaves armed with spines on the keel and margin, and possessing great tensile strength and flexibility. The leaves

are divested of their spiny margins and keel and after having been properly cured are split into ribbons of greater or less fineness and woven into hats, bags, and mats.

pandanaceous (pan-dā-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the plant family *Pandanaceæ*.

Pandanales (pan-dā-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Pandanus* + *-ales*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants occupying the lowest position among angiosperms. It is technically characterized by monœcious, spicate, or capitate flowers, the perianth consisting of bristles or chaffy scales, and by the mealy or fleshy endosperm. It embraces the three families *Pandanaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, and *Sparganiaceæ*.

Pandanus-disease (pan-dā′nus-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease*.

Pandaram (pan-dä′ram), *n.* [Tamil *pandāram*.] A Hindu beggar of the Sudra or a lower caste; in southern India and Ceylon, a low-caste Hindu priest.

pandaric (pan-dar′ik), *a.* [L. *Pandarus* (see *pander*) + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a pander.

pandectist (pan′dek-tist), *n.* [*pandect* + *-ist*.] One who is learned in the pandects.

pandemic, *a.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, growing throughout the world; cosmopolitan. *Fenzl*, 1833.—3. Pertaining to all; human; hence, sensual; not spiritual.

pandemoniacal (pan″dē-mō-nī′a-kal), *a.* [*pandemoniac* + *-al*[1].] Resembling pandemonium, particularly with respect to its noise.

pandemonial (pan-dē-mō′ni-al), *a.* [*pandemonium* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to pandemonium.

pandemonian (pan-dē-mō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*pandemonium* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *pandemoniac*.

II. *n.* One who lives in pandemonium or (figuratively) in some other lawless, disorderly place.

pandemonic (pan-dē-mon′ik), *a.* [*pandemon-ium* + *-ic* (after *demonic*).] Relating to all demons, or to pandemonium.

pandemonistic (pan-dē-mō-nis′tik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δαίμων*, demon, + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the belief that supernatural powers or spirits are present in every object and in every natural phenomenon. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 154.

pandemy (pan′dē-mi), *n.* [NL. *pandemia*.] Same as *pandemia*.

pandenominational (pan-dē-nom-i-nā′shon-al), *a.* [*pan-* + *denomination* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or comprehending all (religious) denominations.

panderer (pan′dėr-ėr), *n.* One who panders; a pander.

pandiabolism (pan-dī-ab′ō-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *διάβολος*, devil, + *-ism*.] The (supposed) belief that the devil is the informing spirit of the universe; the belief that the devil and the universe are identical. Also *pan-Satanism*.

[Some pessimists] would contend that . . . her [Nature's] cult is in reality, not Pantheism but *Pandiabolism*. *Literature*, Sept. 16, 1899, p. 281.

pandita (pan-dē′tä), *n.* [Sulu *pandita*, < Malay *pandīta*, a learned man, an ecclesiastic, a dominie, < Sanskrit *panḍitá*, a learned man, a pandit. See *pandit, pundit*.] A Moro priest.

P. and O. An abbreviation of *Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company*.

Pandolian cattle. See ★*cattle*.

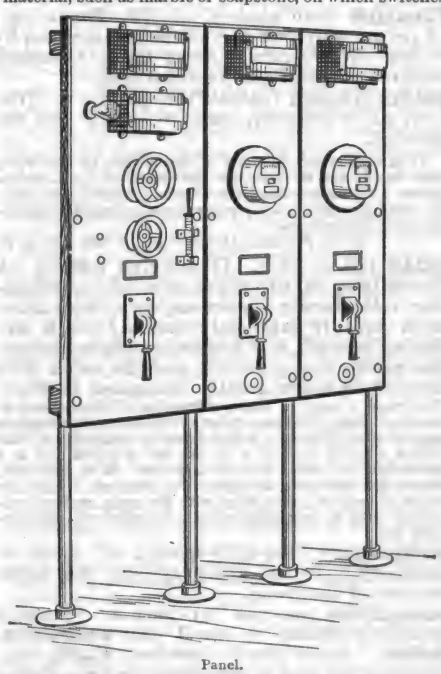
pandolichocephalism (pan-dol″i-kō-sef′a-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + E. *dolichocephalism*.] The tendency to group together as one race all the dolichocephalic types of northwestern Europe. [Rare.]

Still, far too much has been made of the Aryans as a separate type, and Dr. Houzé is right to laugh at what has been called "Anglo-Saxon *pandolichocephalism*," a term invented to describe "the skull which has the honour of sheltering the brain that has guided the world." *Nature*, Jan. 3, 1907, p. 237.

pane[1], *n.* 5. (*i*) In *milling:* (1) The space between two leader-furrows in a millstone; the space from one leader-furrow to the next. (2) One of the burstones which form the face of a millstone.—**Magic pane,** in *elect.*, a condenser consisting of a pane of glass coated with detached particles of metal between which, during charge and discharge, minute sparks pass. The particles are sometimes arranged in patterns which are thus outlined in light by means of the sparks.

panel, *n.* 1. (*d*) A large-sized portrait photograph (4 x 8½ inches), usually full-length.

2. (*g*) In *elect.*, a vertical board, usually of insulating material, such as marble or soapstone, on which switches,



Panel.

meters, and other controlling devices of electric circuits are mounted.

7. A heap of dressed ore.—**On the panel, in the panel,** in *Scots law*, on one's trial.—**Panel carver and friezer.** See ★*carver*.—**Panel stamp,** in *bookbinding*, a single design which covers the central portion of the cover, made by one stamp and not by a series of tools as is usual. The panel stamp, which was invented about the middle of the fourteenth century, was found to be so useful in the decoration of the smaller books that its use for this purpose quickly became universal. *U. Y. Fletcher*, English Bookbindings, in Portfolio, XXIV. 55.

panela (pä-nā′lä), *n.* [Sp., a cake of corn, brown sugar.] See the extract.

The name given to the resulting crude brown sugar is usually determined by its form, size, and weight . . . ; *panela* when it has the shape of a plate, each cake weighing about 1 kilo.

Daily Cons. and Trade Rep., Aug. 2, 1907, p. 7.

panel-back (pan′el-bak), *n.* A back of a window when paneled: generally so called to distinguish it from the same surface when plastered below the sill. Also *paneled back*.

panel-board (pan′el-bōrd), *n.* In *elect.*, a switch-board in the form of a panel and usually mounted upon a wall. See ★*panel*, 2 (*g*).

paneless (pān′les), *a.* [*pane*[1] + *-less*.] Having no panes, as a window.

panel-feeder (pan′el-fē″dėr), *n.* A wire serving to convey an electric current to a panel-board or to one of the panels of a switch-board.

panel-gage (pan′el-gāj), *n.* An extra long marking-gage for wood: so called from its use in marking out panels.

panel-machine (pan′el-ma-shēn″), *n.* A panel-planing machine; a panel-planer; a machine for planing thin boards.

panentheism (pan-en′thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἐν*, in, + *θεός*, God, + *-ism*.] The principle or belief that all things are contained in God.

Krause (1781–1832), who himself limited the circulation of his philosophical writings among Germans by his strange terminology, . . . sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of *Panentheism*, or a philosophy founded on the notion that all things are in God.

Überweg (trans.), Hist. Philos., II. 230.

panfired (pan′fīrd), *a.* Treated by the process of ★pan-firing (which see).

pan-firing (pan′fīr″ing), *n.* In *tea manuf.*, the operation of firing (drying) green tea in thin iron bowls over a furnace, practised in Japan. Also ★*panning* (which see). Hot panning, continued half an hour with a temperature of 250° F., is followed by cold panning for 20 minutes. See *basket-fired* ★*tea*.

pangamia (pan-gā′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*pangamy*.

pangamic (pan-gam′ik), *a.* Same as ★*pangamous*.—**Pangamic mating.** See ★*mating*.

pangamous (pan′ga-mus), *a.* [*pangam(y)* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to pangamy.

pangamously (pan′ga-mus-li), *adv.* Promiscuously, or without selection, in mating.

Whenever the sexes are equipotent, blend their characters and mate *pangamously*, all characters will be inherited at the same rate. *K. Pearson*, Grammar of Sci., p. 480.

pangamy (pan′ga-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-y*[3].] Pairing or mating at random, without conscious or unconscious selection or preference.

pan-gas (pan′gas), *n.* See ★*gas*.

pangen (pan′jen), *n.* [Also *pangene*; < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *-γενης*, -producing.] One of the hypothetical biological units postulated by Darwin and De Vries to account for the hereditary transmission of characters. See *pangenesis*.

We may suppose that from the youngest ovarian ovum onwards the nucleus exerts a "control" upon the surrounding cytoplasm, whether by the migration of "*pangens*" (De Vries, Hertwig), or of specific "formative substances" (Sachs, Loeb). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 213.

Apart from detail, Darwin, de Vries, and Weismann agree in ascribing as many different *pangens* to the organism (biophores, physiologic-units, gemmules, determinants) as it has of special organs and properties.

Pfeffer (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 187.

pangenesis, *n.*—**Intracellular pangenesis,** a hypothesis proposed by De Vries to account for inheritance. According to this hypothesis, pangens, which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of cells, and not, like the gemmules of Darwin, the germs of entire cells, are transmitted from germ-cell to germ-cell in inheritance, and not, as in the pangenesis of Darwin, from the cells of the body to the germ-cells.

pangenic (pan-jen′ik), *a.* [*pangen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pangens.

pangeometer (pan-jē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + E. *geometer*.] One skilled in pangeometry or the geometry of more than three dimensions.

pangeometrical (pan-jē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [*pangeometr(y)* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to pangeometry.

pangeometry, *n.* 2. The system of geometry which simply dispenses with Euclid's parallel postulate, using neither it nor any contrary assumption. It is therefore undifferentiated as between Euclidean and Bolyaian geometry. *Lobachevski*.

Pan-German (pan-jėr′man), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One who advocates Pan-Germanism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to all Germans, or to Pan-Germanism.

Pan-Germanic (pan-jėr-man′ik), *a.* Same as ★*Pan-German*.

Pan-Germanism (pan-jėr′man-izm), *n.* The plan or desire to unite all the German peoples in one political organization or state; organized effort directed to this end.

They were jealous of Austrian interference south of their own territory, partly out of the fear of the encroachments of *Pan-Germanism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 457.

Pan-Germany (pan-jėr′ma-ni), *n.* The German peoples collectively, considered as constituting one political community.

pangermic (pan-jėr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + E. *germ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pangermism: as, *pangermic* theories.

pangermism (pan-jėr′mizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + E. *germ* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all diseases are due to germs.

Pangermism has been exhausting its energies in sensational demonstrations of bacterial surprises and bacillar blunderings. *A. M. Brown*, Anim. Alkal., p. 126. *N. E. D.*

pangnosticism (pan-nos′ti-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *γνωστός*, < *γιγνώσκειν*, know. See *Gnosticism*.] The doctrine that knowledge is possible concerning everything about which there can be any doubt or real question.

pangolo (pang-gō′lō), *n.* [Also *pagolo;* Polynesian.] A musical instrument used in the South Seas which consists of a strung bow, one end of which is held in the mouth, while the string is plucked with a plectrum.

Pangothic (pan-goth′ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or including all the Gothic peoples.

pangraphic (pan-graf′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic*.] Writing on any or every thing. [Rare.]

The author of "Waverley" . . . is described by his admirers as great in many species of authorship . . . In short, he may be reckoned omni-scriptive or *pangraphic*.

Blackwood's Mag., VIII. 356.

panguipan (pän-gwē-pän′), *n.* A crude apparatus used in the Philippine Islands for extracting the fibers of manila hemp. It consists of a large knife which is fastened upon a block of wood and operated by means of a bamboo spring and foot lever.

pangymnastikon (pan-jim-nas′ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *pangymnastica* (-kä). [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *γυμναστικός*, gymnastic.] A gymnasium apparatus which combines several appliances.

panhandler (pan′han-dlėr), *n.* A street beggar. [Slang.]

panharmonic (pan-här-mon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + E. *harmonic.*] 1. Adapted to all the harmonies or musical modes. *N. E. D.* —2. Harmonizing with all; agreeing with all. *N. E. D.*

panhas (pän′häs), *n.* [Also *paanhaas, ponhos,* < Pennsylvania G. **panhas,* G. **pfannenhase,* D. **panhaas,* 'pan-hare,' i.e., *pan-rabbit.*] In cooking, meal boiled in water in which hog's liver and pork have been boiled and, when cold, sliced and fried for the table: a Pennsylvania German dish. Also *pan-rabbit.*

But Rosa could cook. Himmel! Her *panhas* was like angel's food, her liverwurst was the talk of the town, and the scraps she threw away would not keep a snowbird alive. *C. C. Lockhart,* in The Century, Aug., 1905, p. 602.

Pan-head rivet. See ★*rivet*[1].

panhidrosis (pan-hī-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + NL. *hidrosis.*] General perspiration over the entire body.

panhygrous (pan-hī′grus), *a.* [Gr. *πάνυγρος,* all wet, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ὑγρός,* wet.] Having a wet or damp surface. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

panhysterectomy (pan″his-te-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [*pan-* + *hysterectomy.*] Total extirpation of the uterus. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 714.

panic[1], *n.*—**Bitter panic** or **panic-grass,** a stout, hard grass, *Panicum amarum,* with strong, creeping rootstocks, which grows on seacoast sands from Connecticut to Mississippi, in the latter State especially rendering good service as a sand-binder. The stem and leaves have a bitter taste. —**Bulbous panic** or **panic-grass.** See *alkali* ★*zacaton.*—**Creeping panic** or **panic-grass,** *Panicum repens,* an extensively creeping maritime grass of the warmer parts of both hemispheres, which makes a good sand-binder. It occurs on beaches from Alabama to Louisiana.—**Low panic** or **panic-grass.** Same as *elm-*★*grass.*



Bitter Panic-grass (*Panicum amarum*).

a, small clump of the grass showing habit, reduced; *b*, empty glume, enlarged; *c*, flowering glume with palea, enlarged.

panically (pan′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a manner exhibiting panic or great alarm. [Rare.]

Had the sea been a lake of living flames, he could not have shrunk more *panically* from its touch.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men, v.

panic-bent (pan′ik-bent), *n.* Same as *Munro* ★*grass.*

panichthyophagous (pan″ik-thi-of′a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἰχθύς,* fish, + *-φαγος,* < *φαγεῖν,* eat.] Devouring all kinds of fish: as a *panichthyophagous* cat.

panicol (pan′i-kol), *n.* [L. *panicum,* panic-grass, + *-ol.*] A crystalline methyl phenol ether, $C_{12}H_{17}.OCH_3$, found in the oil of millet. It melts at 285° C.

panicular (pā-nik′ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *paniculus* + *-ar.*] Pertaining to or resembling the paniculus muscle.

Panicularia (pā-nik-ū-lā′ri-ă), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1763), < L. *panicula,* a panicle. The allusion is to the conspicuously paniculate inflorescence of the type-species, *P. aquatica.*] A genus of grasses. See *Glyceria.*

panification (pan″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [F. *panification,* < *panifier,* make bread (cf. L. *panifex,* bread-maker, *panificium,* bread-making), < L. *panis,* bread, + *facere,* make.] The making of bread; the chemical changes which convert flour into bread.

Among other things, they recommended great attention to bees, to *panification,* and to the obstetrick art.
Arthur Young, Travels in France, p. 292, line 14.

The purposes which should be kept in view in the growth of wheat include those relating to the possibilities of *panification.* *Science,* Feb. 17, 1905, p. 272.

Panionian (pan-i-ō′ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *πανιώνιος,* adj., < *πανίωνες,* the whole body of Ionians (*πανιώνιον,* their place of meeting), < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *Ἴωνες,* the Ionians.] Pertaining to all the Ionians, or to their place of meeting, Panionium, at Mycale.

The Ionians had their common Sacrifices and Ceremonies at the Promontorie of Mycale, . . . The place was called Panionium, and the feast in which those sacrifices were offered Panionia. To those twelve cities, Strabo . . . addeth also Smyrna, and saith, that they were called to the *Panionian* solemnities by the Ephesians. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 376.

Paniselian series. See ★*series.*

Pan-Islam (pan-is′lam), *n.* [*pan-* + *Islam.*] The union of all Mohammedan peoples; Mohammedan peoples considered as forming one body.

Panjabi (pun-jä′bē), *n.* [Hind. *Panjābī.*] An Indo-European language prevailing in the Panjab (Punjaub, 'Five Rivers'), in northwestern India, related to Hindi, etc.

pankin (pan′kin), *n.* [ME. *pankyn,* < MD. **panneken,* < *pan,* pan, + dim. *-ken,* E. *-kin.* Compare *pannikin.*] A small pan or jar of earthenware; sometimes a jar of any size; a pancheon.

panlogism, *n.* 2. The metaphysical opinion of Schelling and Hegel that the universe is the embodiment of the Absolute.

We have seen German Idealism plunging, in Schelling, now toward atheistic *panlogism* and now toward the extremest sort of theistic spiritualism.
H. Nichols, Cosmology, I. § 113.

panlogistic (pan-lō-jis′tik), *a.* [*panlog(ism)* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of panlogism.

The *panlogistic* confusion of the essences of things with the notions of reason. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 656.

pan-mill (pan′mil), *n.* A miners' contrivance for separating gold from gravel by panning. See *pan*[1], *v. t.,* 1.

panmixia, *n.* 2. Indiscriminate crossing of breeds; mongreliism.

pannarol (pan′a-rol), *n.* [*Pannar(ia)* (see def.) + *-ol.*] A white crystalline substance, $C_8H_8O_2$, extracted from the lichen *Pannaria lanuginosa.*

panne (pan), *n.* [F. *panne,* woolen velvet, etc., OF. *penne,* < L. *penna,* feather, wing. See *pen*[2], *n.*] A soft, shining fabric, plain or printed, used for trimmings and dresses.—**Panne velvet,** a light-weight velvet having the nap laid flat.

panniform (pan′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pannus,* a cloth, + *form(a),* shape.] Same as *pannose.* *Jackson,* Glossary.

panning (pan′ing), *n.* 1. In *mining,* especially gold-mining, metal (gold) obtained in the process of panning. See *pan*[1], *v. t.,* 1.—2. In *tea manuf.,* treatment of the material in an iron vessel: (*a*) in old Chinese practice, a light roasting of the leaf before and between rollings, now dispensed with in India; (*b*) in making green tea, a steaming of the fresh leaf in its own juices to wither it for rolling; (*c*) in Japan, same as ★*pan-firing.*

panning-machine, *n.* It is used for cutting dough into cookies, snaps, and fancy crackers ready for baking. The sheet of dough after being formed on a reversible brake is placed on the hopper of the panning-machine, where it is passed through a set of rolls so constructed as to regulate the thickness of the goods. The sheet of dough is then carried by an endless apron under a brush, where all the flour is removed, under a crimper, to give an impression if necessary, and then under a die or cutter, where the dough is stamped into the desired shape or form. The scrap or waste dough is here separated, the scraps being returned to the brake for a second sheet, and the goods continue on and are deposited on iron or wire trays, when they are ready for the oven. There is a semi-soft dough and brake attachment for running fig-newtons, bars, cookies, and snaps.

Pannonic (pa-non′ik), *a.* [L. *Pannonicus,* < *Pannonia,* Pannonia.] Of or pertaining to ancient Pannonia.

panocha, *n.* 2. A candy made of sugar, butter, and milk, into which, generally, nuts are stirred as it cools.

panoptic (pan-op′tik), *a.* [Gr. *πανόπτης,* all-seeing, + *-ic.*] 1. Seeing everything or seeing all things at once.

He stops — looks at us ruefully — begins to tremble — would go back, if he could, or forward, if he durst — now and then vainly conceits that the great forest of books will hide him from our *panoptic* view.
Blackwood's Mag., XX. 844.

2. Showing or exhibiting everything; allowing everything to be seen.

Freedom is sacrificed on the elaborate altar. Teacher and pupil cannot know it. The school is the ward of one great, *panoptic,* prison-house, with the keepers before the door. The work of Professor Lorain gives a deplorable account of the state of things.
R. W. Hamilton, The Institutions of Popular Education, ix.

panopticon, *n.* 3. In *astron.,* a kind of telescope and microscope combined.

Mr. Martin, when I called to see his *panopticon,* had not one ready; but was to let me know when he should have one to show me. *Franklin,* Letters, Works, IV. 176.

panoram (pan-ō-ram′), *a.* and *n.* [*panoram(ic).*] **I.** *a.* Same as *panoramic.*

II. *n.* A panoramic camera. *N. E. D.*

panoramal (pan-ō-rā′ma̤l), *a.* Same as *panoramic.*

Panoramic telescope. See ★*telescope.*

panorpate (pa-nôr′pāt), *a.* Having the characters of the order *Panorpatæ.*

panorpid (pa-nôr′pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the mecopterous family *Panorpidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Panorpidæ.*

panorthodox (pan-ôr′thō-doks), *a.* [*pan-* + *orthodox.*] Relating to, or common to, all the Orthodox Eastern churches.

panorthodoxy (pan-ôr′thō-dok-si), *n.* [*pan-orthodox* + *-y*[3].] Orthodox churches regarded as forming a single body; specifically, the tendency to consider Russia as the head of all Orthodox nations.

The Russian Church is numerically by far the greatest, and the tendency to regard Russia as the head, not only of the Slav races, but of all orthodox nations, inevitably reacts upon the Church, in the form of what has been called *pan-orthodoxy.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 384.

panorthoscopic (pan″ôr-thō-skop′ik), *a.* [*pan-* + *orthoscopic.*] Wholly orthoscopic.—**Panorthoscopic screen,** in *photog.,* a color-screen for orthochromatic photography. It consists of two plane glasses sealed together with a liquid dye between them. The screen is placed within the combinations of the lens.

panotype (pan′ō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *τύπος,* type.] In *photog.,* a picture produced by the collodion process.

panpathy (pan′pa-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *πάθος,* suffering.] A universal feeling; a feeling shared by all. *P. Carus,* Hist. of the Devil, p. 462.

panphotometric (pan-fō-tō-met′rik), *a.* [*pan-* + *photometric.*] Self-adjusting with respect to position, to both direct and diffused light: said of leaves. *Wiesner.*

pan-pie (pan′pī), *n.* Same as *pandowdy.* [Local, U. S.]

panplasm (pan′plazm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] The conception that all portions of the protoplasm of plants and animals are concerned in determining the forms and functions of the cells, as opposed to the conceptions which attribute the formative agency to particular cell-elements such as the idioplasm, nucleus, etc. *C. S. Minot.*

panpneumatism (pan-nū′ma̤-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *πνεῦμα(τ-),* spirit, + *-ism.*] A term used by Von Hartmann (only) to designate a "higher synthesis of panlogism and panthelism according to which the absolute is both will and thought." *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 256.

The *panpneumatism* of Hartmann, combining Hegel with Schopenhauer. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 663.

panpsychism (pan-sī′kizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ψυχή,* mind, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the entire universe, or any least subdivision of it, has a mental as well as a physical side or aspect, and that the mental side stands to the physical (for instance, in the atom), precisely as human consciousness stands to the human body. Panpsychism may be monistic, reducing all reality to ultimate mental terms, or dualistic; and, if the latter, may receive an interactionist or a parallelistic interpretation. It is represented in ancient philosophy by hylozoism, has persisted in various forms throughout the history of philosophy, and finds acceptance among the moderns, for example, with G. T. Fechner.

The explanation of the connection of mind and body is not in substance new. It is that which is implied in the *panpsychism* of Fechner and Clifford.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. v.

The *panpsychism* of Paulsen, continuing Fechner, but with the addition of an epistomology combining Kant with Schopenhauer. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 663.

panpsychist (pan-sī′kist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [*panpsych(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who accepts the theory of panpsychism.

I think *panpsychists* are justified in maintaining that with their principles they are able to explain the connection of mind and body.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. vi.

Empedocles and the *panpsychists* spoke in same sense of sensation and effort in all things.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 449.

II. *a.* Relating to panpsychism or to its adherents.

I have chosen my title with the object of putting this *panpsychist* pretension distinctly on record.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. vi.

panpsychistic (pan-sī-kis'tik), *a.* [*panpsychist* + *-ic.*] Relating to panpsychism or to its adherents; of the nature of panpsychism; panpsychist.

His [Fechner's] system is, therefore, *panpsychistic*, and at the same time pantheistic.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 340.

pan-rabbit (pan'rab″it), *n.* Same as ★*panhas.*

pan-salt (pan'sâlt), *n.* Common salt made from brine by evaporation in pans, generally of wrought-iron. Contrasted with *rock-salt.*

pan-Satanism (pan-sā'tạn-izm), *n.* Same as ★*pandiabolism.*

pan-scale (pan'skāl), *n.* In certain manufacturing processes, as in salt-boiling, the incrustation which forms on the inner surface of an evaporating-pan by deposition of less soluble substances, such as calcium carbonate or sulphate. If the incrustation becomes thick and compact it is sometimes called *pan-stone.*

pansciolism (pan-sī'ọ̄-lizm), *n.* [*pan-* + *sciolism.*] Universal sciolism.

pansclerosis (pan-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening.] A condition of complete fibrous induration of a tissue or organ.

pan-scratch (pan'skrach), *n.* Same as ★*pan-scale.*

Panslav (pan-slav'), *a.* Same as *Panslavic.*

Panslavonian (pan-slā-vō'ni-ạn), *a.* [*pan-* + *Slavonian.*] Same as *Panslavic.*

Panslavonism (pan-slav'ọ̄-nizm), *n.* Same as *Panslavism.*

pansophic (pan-sof'ik), *a.* [*pansoph(y)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pansophy; universally wise.

pansophism (pan'sọ̄-fizm), *n.* Same as *pansophy.*

pansophist (pan'sọ̄-fist), *n.* [*pansoph(y)* + *-ist.*] One who possesses all human knowledge; one who is universally wise.

pansporoblast (pan-spō'rọ̄-blâst), *n.* [*pan-* + *sporoblast.*] In some sporozoans, as the *Myxosporidia*, that portion of the body of the organism which gives rise to spores. It is separated from the surrounding endoplasm by a pellicle of thicker protoplasm, within which division of nuclei and subsequent formation of spores take place.

pan-stone (pan'stōn), *n.* See ★*pan-scale.*

pansymphonicon (pan-sim-fon'i-kon), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *συμφωνία*, symphony, + *-ic-on.*] A form of orchestrion invented by P. Singer of Salzburg in 1839.

pansy-rust (pan'zi-rust), *n.* The disease of pansy-leaves due to *Peronospora Violæ.*

pantarchic (pan-tär'kik), *a.* [*pantarch(y)* + *-ic.*] Noting the cosmopolitan or universal stage of social aggregation. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 466.

pantarchy (pan'tär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *πανταρχία*, < *πάνταρχος*, all-ruling, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The rule of all; government invested in a community or people as a whole.

pantata (pän-tä'tä), *n.* [Bohem. *pán táta*, < *pán* (= Pol., Upper Sorbian *pan* = Russ. dial. *pan-* = Lith. *ponas* = Lett. *pōnis*), master, lord, + *táta* (= Pol., Sorbian, Russ. *tata* = Lith. *téta*, = L. *tata* = Gr. *τάτα*, *τέττα* = Skt. *tata*), father, = E. *dada*, *dad*, etc.: see *dad*[1].] 1. Originally, in Bohemian use in New York (?), a master; a boss; one who is at the head of a society or a gang.—2. The boss or head man of a corrupt gang to whom money is improperly paid for any purpose, especially for immunity from interference by the police.

pantatrophia (pan-ta-trō'fi-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] General wasting of the entire body.

pantatrophy (pan-tat'rọ̄-fi), *n.* Same as ★*pantatrophia.*

pantelegraphy (pan-tel'ē-graf-i), *n.* [*pan-* + *telegraphy.*] 1. Telegraphy by means of a sort of shorthand code which makes possible the reduction of the number of signals constituting a message.—2. Facsimile telegraphy.

panteleologism (pan″tel-ē-ol'ọ̄-jizm), *n.* [*pan-* + *teleog(y)* + *-ism.*] Universal teleology; the adoption of teleology as the fundamental principle of metaphysics.

The *panteleologism* of Lotze, reviving Leibnitz.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 663.

pantelephone (pan-tel'ē-fōn), *n.* [*pan-* + *telephone.*] A form of microtelephone for the reproduction at a distance of sounds of feeble intensity.

Panteutonic (pan-tū-ton'ik), *a.* [*pan-* + *Teutonic.*] Of, pertaining to, or including all the Teutonic peoples.

Panteutonism (pan-tū'tọn-izm), *n.* [*Panteuton(ic)* + *-ism.*] The theory that all Teutonic peoples should be united in one political organization.

Germany has long since outgrown the swaddling-clout of *Panteutonism*, and no ranting of anti-Semitic agitators . . . can permanently affect the public mind.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Jan., 1894, p. 306.

pantheic (pan-thē'ik), *a.* [*panthe(um)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characteristic of a pantheum; uniting in one statue symbols of a number of different gods.

panthelematism (pan-thẹ-lem'ạ-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θέλημα*(*τ-*), will, + *-ism.*] Same as ★*panthelism.*

panthelism (pan'the-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θέλειν*, will, wish, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that will is the ultimate metaphysical principle; the doctrine that the absolute is will.

The pure idealism of Fichte is at the bottom of it all [noumenal idealism]. The panlogism of Schelling and Hegel survives in its influence. So still more does the *panthelism* of Schopenhauer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 663.

pantheonic (pan-thē-on'ik), *a.* [*pantheon* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a pantheon; having the characteristics of a pantheon: as, a *pantheonic* playhouse. *N. E. D.*

pantheonize (pan'thē-ọ̄-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pantheonized*, ppr. *pantheonizing.* [*pantheon* + *-ize.*] To bury in the pantheon; erect a memorial to (one) in the pantheon. *N. E. D.*

panther-cat (pan'thėr-kat), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the ocelot, *Felis pardus.*

panther-cowry (pan'thėr-kou″ri), *n.* An East Indian cowry, *Cypræa pantherina;* a spotted cowry.

pantheum (pan-thē'um), *n.*; pl. *panthea* (-ạ). [LL., < Gr. *πάνθειον.* See *pantheon.*] A statue combining the figures, symbols, or attributes of several deities. *N. E. D.*

panthodic (pan-thod'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *ὁδός*, way.] Radiating in every direction; said of a nerve impulse. [Rare.]

pantile, *n.* 3. A ship's biscuit.

Pantiles, on occasion the only item of food, are what the self-satisfied landlubber would call biscuits. They are served with a liberal hand, but the stock is protected by their almost irrefragable character. Out of *pantiles* a delectable dish is to be made by vigorous pounding in a bag, followed by the admixture of some handy liquid, preferably old pea soup, with the addition of a little fat pork. When this creation is browned in the oven it becomes "dog's body." Should there be molasses to add, the result is "dandy funk." *Daily newspaper.*

panting (pân'ting), *n.* 1. The action of one who pants; hard and hurried breathing, with heaving of the breast or sides.—2. In *iron ship-building*, a distortion with an inward and outward motion: said of flat areas of plating of a vessel, particularly at the bows, when insufficiently supported by the framing against the pressure of waves and water when the vessel is pitching.

Many instances have been noted where *"panting,"* as it is termed, has taken place in those parts of badly constructed ships, the sides moving in and out under varying conditions. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 286.

panting-bellows (pân'ting-bel″ōz), *n.* Same as *winker*, 6.

panting-stringer (pân'ting-string″ėr), *n.* See ★*stringer.*

pantod[2] (pan'tod), *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *fantod*, associated with *pant.*] 1. A violent pain.—2. A mild discomfort corresponding to a 'conniption fit.' *Dialect Notes.* [Local, U. S.]

pantogelastic, pantogelastical (pan-tō-je-las'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *γελαστός*, laughable, + *-ic* + *-al.*] Laughable throughout. [Rare.]

Fashionable Biography . . . with a Preface and Notes, Pantological and *Pantogelastical. Title*, 1808. *N. E. D.*

pantogen (pan'tọ̄-jen), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *-γενης*, -producing.] A hypothetical primal substance from which all the chemical elements are supposed to be formed. *Science*, Jan. 15, 1904, p. 92.

pantogenous (pan-toj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *-γενης*, -produced, + *-ous.*] In *phytogeog.*, growing on all kinds of substrates: said of fungi.

pantoglot (pan'tọ̄-glot), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *γλῶττα*, tongue.] I. *n.* One who understands or uses all languages.

II. *a.* Understanding or using all languages: as, a *pantoglot* interpreter.

pantoglottism (pan-tọ̄-glot'izm), *n.* [*pantoglot* + *-ism.*] The fact of understanding and speaking all languages. [Rare.]

Angels of heaven, who cried to the King and his Knights,—*Seigneurs, tuez! tuez!* providentially using the French tongue, as being the only one understood by their auditors. This would argue for the *pantoglottism* of these celestial intelligences.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser, ii.

pantograph, *n.* 2. A device made of pairs of perforated arms joined together and used for reducing the cross-head motion of an engine for the purpose of indicating; a reducing motion used in taking indicator-cards of engines and working on the reducing principle of the ordinary pantograph.—**Inversor pantograph**, one made of two Peaucellier cells.—**Precision-pantograph**, a form of pantograph used for scientific purposes (for instance, for the examination of speech curves), which reproduces a given figure (curve, etc.) with extreme accuracy upon an enlarged scale. *E. W. Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 73.—**Skew pantograph**, a plagiograph.

pantographer (pan-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* 1. Same as *pantograph*, 1.—2. One who uses the pantograph.

Pantolambda beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Pantolestidæ (pan-tọ̄-les'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pantolestes* (the type genus) + *-idæ.*] A family of small artiodactyl mammals, whose fossil remains occur in the Bridger group of the Eocene. *Cope*, 1884.

pantologic (pan-tọ̄-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *pantological.*

pantomimetic (pan″tọ̄-mī-met'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + E. *mimetic.*] In *psychol.*, pantomimic; indicative or expressive of emotion, as distinguished from *mimetic.* See the extract.

Movements of the oral muscles appear at first (mimetic movements), then movements of the arms and of the whole body (*pantomimetic* movements).
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 171.

pantophagic (pan-tọ̄-faj'ik), *a.* Same as *pantophagous.*

pantophobia, *n.* 2. Same as *hydrophobia. Syd. Soc. Lex.*

pantophobic (pan-tọ̄-fō'bik), *a.* [*pantophobia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with pantophobia.

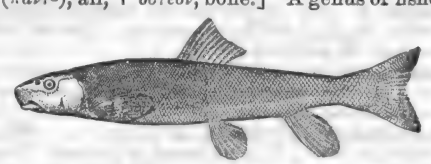
pantophobous (pan-tof'ọ̄-bus), *a.* Same as ★*pantophobic.*

pantopon (pan'tọ̄-pon), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *ὀπιον*, opium.] A proprietary mixture of the chlorids of the alkaloids of opium.

pantopragmatic (pan″tọ̄-prag-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *πρᾶγμα*(*τ-*), work, + *-ic* (see *pragmatic*).] I. *a.* Meddling with everything. [Humorous.]

II. *n.* A meddling person; *pl.*, a satirical name for the alleged 'science' of universal meddling. *N. E. D.*

Pantosteus (pan-tos'tẹ̄-us), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A genus of fishes



Pantosteus jordani.

of the family *Catostomidæ*, found in streams in the Rocky Mountain region.

pantostomate (pan-tos'tọ̄-māt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pantostomata;* having no special oral orifice; pantostomatous.

pantostome (pan'tọ̄-stōm), *n.* One of the *Pantostomata.*

Pantostylopidæ (pan″tọ̄-stī-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pantostylops* (type genus) + *-idæ.*] A family of tillodont mammals based on specimens from the Cretaceous (?) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1901.

pantry-fly (pan'tri-flī), *n.* Any small fly found in the pantry, especially any one of several species of *Phoridæ* and *Drosophilidæ.*

pantryman (pan'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *pantrymen* (-men). A man who does the domestic work which is carried on in pantries.

panurgic (pan-ėr′jik), *a.* [Gr. *πανοῦργος*, doing everything, ⟨ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἔργον*, work.] Skilful in any or every kind of work.

No less *panurgic* and less encyclopædic a critic than Diderot himself could undertake to sweep with ever so light a wing over this vast area.

J. Morley, Diderot and the Encyclopædiata, xvii.

panuroid (pa-nū′roid), *a.* [*Panurus* + *-oid.*] Having the characters of or allied to *Panurus*.

pan-wash (pan′wosh), *v.* **I.** *trans.* In *gold-digging*, to wash gold-bearing 'dirt' or crushed rock in the pan, with intent to separate the gold. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

II. *intrans.* In *gold-digging*, to subject gold-bearing 'dirt' or crushed rock to the process of washing in the pan, with intent to separate the gold.

panyar (pan-yär′), *v. t.* [Pg. *penhorar*, seize as a pledge, ⟨ L. *pignorare*, put in pledge, ML. take in pledge, plunder, ⟨ *pignus*, a pledge. See *pignorate.*] To seize as a pledge or guaranty; hence, kidnap; seize forcibly, as a person or property, as a means of obtaining redress.

panzoötia (pan-zō-ō′shiä), *n.* [NL. See *panzoöty.*] Any infectious disease which affects all the species of domestic animals in a certain district; panzoöty.

panzoötic (pan-zō-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*panzoöt(y)* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Affecting all or a great many animals.

II. *n.* An epidemic disease which affects animals of many different species.

pap[1], *n.* **3.** A short cylindrical projection used to furnish a hold for the lathe-center on a casting which is to be turned; a socket; a tit.

papa[4] (pä′pä), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] In Mexico and Central and South America, the common potato, *Solanum tuberosum*.

Papagayo (pä-pä-gī′yō), *n.* [Sp. *papagayo*, parrot (see def.).] A local, violent, northeast wind, with tornadic whirls, which descends during October to May from the mountains into the Gulf of Papagayo at the northwest corner of Costa Rica and the southwest corner of Nicaragua. Similar storm winds, but less violent, extend along the Pacific coasts of Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Also called *Papagallo*, *Papagalla*, *Papagello*.

papaia (pä-pī′ä), *n.* Same as *papaya*, 2. See *Carica*, 1, and *papaw*, 1.

papalistic (pā-pa-lis′tik), *a.* [*papalist* + *-ic.*] Same as *papistic*.

papalization (pā″pal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*papalize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering papal or the process of becoming papal.

papaloi (pä-pä-lō′i), *n.* [*papa* + Bantu *loi*. See ★*mamaloi.*] In Haiti, the priest in voodoo ceremonies.

paparchical (pā-pär′ki-kal), *a.* [*paparch(y)* + *-al-.*] Of or pertaining to paparchy or the rule of the Pope.

Papaverales (pā-pav-e-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1898), ⟨ *Papaver* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous, chiefly choripetalous plants, characterized by having two or more carpels united into a compound ovary, hypogynous stamens, and mostly distinct sepals. It embraces six families of which the most important are the *Papaveraceæ*, or poppy family, the *Brassicaceæ*, or mustard family, and the *Capparidaceæ*, or caper family.

papaveric (pap-a-ver′ik), *a.* [L. *papaver*, poppy, + *-ic.*] Derived from papaverine.—**Papaveric acid**, a finely crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{13}O_7N$ + H_2O, formed when papaverine is oxidized by potassium permanganate. It yields salts with bases and acids.

papaveroline (pap-a-ver′ō-lin), *n.* [*papaver(ine)* + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline base, $C_{16}H_{13}O_4N$ + $2H_2O$, made by boiling papaverine with hydriodic acid and phosphorus.

papaverosine (pap-a-ver′ō-sin), *n.* [*papaver* + *-ose* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid found in the dry seed capsules of the poppy, *Papaver somniferum*. It has a slightly sweet astringent taste.

papaw[2]† (pâ-pâ′), *n.* [Prob. from the name of the district *Popo*.] A slave from Dahome. [West Indies.]

The Whidah Negroes are called generally, by the British traders, *Papaws*.

Bryan Edwards, a Hist. of the Brit. W. Indies, II. 60.

papayaceous (pap-ā-yā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Papayace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or having the characters of the plant family *Papayaceæ*.

pap-bowl (pap′bōl), *n.* A bowl in which pap, or boiled thickened milk, is served for infants. See *pap-boat*, 1.

papeeta (pa-pē′tä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., corruption of Sp. *pepita*, seed of some fruits, as melons or apples.] In India, St. Ignatius' beans. See under *bean*[1] and *Strychnos*.

paper, *n.* **10.** A sheet or piece of paper used to wrap up and carry small articles: as, a *paper* of nuts, a *paper* of soap.—**11.** A folded paper with needles or pins stuck through it in rows: as, a *paper* of pins, a *paper* of needles.—**12.** Sometimes applied to *papier-mâché* and other manufactured articles which are made with paper-pulp.—**13.** *pl.* Credentials.

'E 'as n't got no *papers* of 'is own,
'E 'as n't got no medals nor rewards,
So we must certify the skill 'e 's shown
In usin' of 'is long two-'anded swords.

R. Kipling, Fuzzy Wuzzy, l. 25.

Alcoholized paper. See ★*alcoholize.*—**Alpha paper**, in *photog.*, a printing-paper coated with a gelatin film, in which is contained a combination of silver with a chlorid and a bromide. It is used for obtaining positives by artificial light, and is developed with ferrous oxalate, cleared with alum and acid, and toned in a gold or platinum bath. The fixing is effected, as usual, with hyposulphite of soda. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 24.—**Anvil-paper**, an extra strong and tough paper used for the working-plans of buildings, etc.—**Autographic paper**, a paper prepared for receiving a specially made ink that can be transferred therefrom to a lithographic stone or to a metal plate for use on the type-printing press.—**Baryta paper**, paper coated with baryta chalk and gelatin, with a little tinting-matter added: used, in photography, for coating with gelatinochlorid emulsion and for making high-class prints by the collotype process.—**Basic photographic paper**, any paper used as a foundation for any actinic or photographic film or coating.—**Black-process paper**, actinic paper used in the black-print process. See ★*black-print.*—**Bromide paper**, in *photog.*, a paper sensitized by being coated with gelatin impregnated with silver bromide: used in printing and in making enlargements from the negative.—**Brown-print paper**, actinic paper used in a printing process which gives white lines on a brown surface.—**Chlorid paper**, photographic paper covered with a gelatinochlorid emulsion.—**Clay-faced paper**, a trade-name for a plated paper. See *plate-paper.*—**Commercial post paper**, an English writing-paper in sheets 11 × 17 inches.—**Contact paper.** See ★*contact.*—**Coördinate paper** or **squared paper.** Same as *cross-rule paper.* As used in mathematical work, it means paper ruled with great precision, with two sets of equidistant parallel straight lines, the lines of one set being perpendicular to those of the other. In most squared papers every tenth line, sometimes every fifth, is rather heavier than the rest, or is colored differently.—**Crêpe paper**, a tissue-paper crêped or bent into slight corrugations, and resembling crape: made in many colors and used for lamp-shades and decorative purposes.—**Cross-section paper.** Same as *coördinate* ★*paper.*—**Cyanotype paper.** Same as *blue-paper.*—**Detail paper**, a special kind of drawing-paper suitable for the details of plans.—**Developing-out paper**, a photographic paper which requires the use of reducing chemicals to produce the image.—**Duplex paper**, a tough, hard-surface drawing-paper of a cream or neutral color.—**Enfaced paper.** See ★*enface.*—**Gelatin paper**, in *photog.*, paper coated with sensitized gelatin.—**Heliographic paper**, any paper used as a base for blue-prints or allied solar prints.—**Hering papers**, series of gray and colored papers, much used for experiments upon vision in physiological and psychological laboratories.—**Kongo paper**, paper which has been soaked in a solution of Kongo red. It becomes blue-black with acids but is not affected by alkalies and is, therefore, used as a test for the presence of the former.—**Letter-size paper**, any writing-paper in single sheets 8 × 10 or 8½ × 11 inches.—**Logarithmic paper**, a paper having cross lines arranged in order for convenience in computing logarithms.—**Maduro paper**, an actinic brown-print paper.—**Meteoric paper**, a fibrous vegetable material resembling paper carried by the winds through the air.—**Millimeter paper**, paper cross-ruled at intervals of one millimeter for the platting of curves. The paper is ordinarily marked off by heavier lines into squares of 10 millimeters to the side. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 61.—**Negative paper**, in *photog.*, paper prepared for the reception of negative proofs. The paper may be sensitized by the use of silver salts or be coated with gelatin emulsion. The paper is rendered transparent for printing by oil, fat, etc.—**Normal paper**, a fine quality of drawing-paper.—**Palladium paper**, in *chem.*, white paper which has been dipped in a solution of palladious chlorid and dried. It is used in testing for carbon monoxid, methane, etc., in the atmosphere, also in searching for leaks of illuminating-gas.—**Paper-cutting machine.** See ★*machine.*—**Paper yarn.** See ★*yarn*[1].—**Paraffin paper**, a soft, semitransparent and partly waterproof wrapping-paper, used in packing cakes, butter, cream cheese, crackers, etc. See *paraffin.*—**Peremptory paper**, in *Eng. law*, the official list of all motions, etc., to be disposed of before other business.—**Pinched post paper**, a small size of post, 18¾ × 14½ inches.—**Plotting paper.** Same as *squared* ★*paper.*—**Porcelain paper**, in *photog.*, a paper which has a prepared surface resembling finely ground porcelain, and upon which silver-prints may be made, as the preparation, although without gloss, serves to keep the image on the surface. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 391.—**Post-office paper**, a trade-name for a smooth yellow wrapping-paper.—**Post paper**, an English term for a printing- and writing-paper in sheets 15¼ × 19 inches.—**Printing-out paper**, in *photog.*, a paper which gives a positive on exposure behind a negative without the use of a developer.—**Rive paper**, in *photog.*, a photographic paper manufactured at Rive-de-Gier, a town in France.—**Simplex-paper**, a variety of drawing-paper.—**Soft paper**, a trade-name for any unsized paper, as news- or book-paper.—**Solio paper**, in *photog.*, a silver chlorid gelatin printing-out paper.—**Squared paper.** Same as *coördinate* ★*paper.*—**Testamentary paper**, strictly, a last will and testament; the term is often used, however, to denote an instrument apparently intended as a will but which, from want of proper execution, is not a valid or legal will.—**Tetra paper**, paper saturated with a solution of tetramethyl-paraphenylene-diamine. It is used to detect ozone and ozonizers, as turpentine, pine wood, and also hydrogen peroxid, which cause it to turn violet.—**Topographical paper**, a paper ruled in horizontal and vertical lines, for convenience in topographic drawing; coördinate paper.—**Township-paper**, a drawing-paper ruled in lines which correspond to the system of township divisions used in Western States.—**Tribble paper**, a trade-name for any loft-dried paper, dried on a tribble (which see). See ★*loft-dried.*—**Umbria paper**, a trade-name for an actinic black-process paper.—**Universal paper**, a trade-name for a variety of drawing-paper.—**Unlaid paper**, a trade-term for any felted or wove paper which shows no wire marks; cylinder machine-paper. See ★*paper-machine.*—**Wasp paper**, the paper-like substance of which the nests of the social wasps are made.—**White paper**, a trade-term for any unprinted paper.—**Willesden paper**, the trade-name for paper which has been dipped in a solution of cupric hydroxid in aqueous ammonia and dried by passing over a heated cylinder. The solution acts superficially on the cellulose of the paper, and leaves on evaporation a pale bluish-green, varnish-like film on the surface, cementing the fibers together, adding materially to the strength and toughness of the paper, and enabling it to resist the action of water.

paper-backed (pā′pėr-bakt), *a.* Having the back made or as if made of paper; hence, weak; flimsy. [Rare.]

'Push, men!' sez Crook. 'Push, ye *paper-backed* beggars!' he sez. 'Am I to pull ye through?' So we pushed, . . . an' God help the front-rank man that wint down that day!

R. Kipling, With the Main Guard, in Soldier Stories, p. 9.

paper-beam (pā′pėr-bēm), *n.* A small weighing-beam used to determine the number of pounds of paper to a ream by weighing one sheet of paper.

paper-book (pā′pėr-bůk), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a transcript of the record of a case prepared, formerly by the clerk of the papers, but now by the plaintiff's attorney, or, in the case of an appeal, by the appellant's attorney, for the use of the court.

paper-faced, *a.* **2.** Faced with paper.

paper-fish (pā′pėr-fish), *n.* The young of *Latris forsteri*, a fish found in New Zealand and Tasmania, belonging to the family *Cirrhitidæ*.

paper-hunt (pā′pėr-hunt), *n.* Same as *paper-chase*.

papering (pā′pėr-ing), *n.* In *mech.*, the operation of sticking pins in the papers in which they are sold.

paper-machine, *n.* Specifically, the machine used in the final process of paper-making and following the various machines used in the rag-mill and pulp-mill in cleaning, shredding, grinding, bleaching, refining, and mixing the rags, wood-pulp, or other material, in water to form the stock fed to the paper-machine. Paper-mills are known as *one-machine*, *two-machine mills*, etc., independently of their pulp-making capacity. Two types of paper-machines are in general use. In the *cylinder machine* the stock, composed of about 96 parts of water and 4 parts of pulp of some kind mechanically suspended in the water, is fed in a continuous stream to a series of narrow vats placed side by side and forming the first part of the machine, where the process of paper-making begins. In each vat is suspended a cylindrical frame covered with fine brass wire cloth. Each cylinder, supported horizontally in the vat by an arbor which passes through the ends of the vat, revolves while partially submerged in the liquid stock, none of the liquid being able to escape through the bearings of the shaft or to enter the ends of the cylinder. The water of the stock passes freely through the wire cloth and enters the interior of the cylinder and is led out of the machine. The pulp floating in the water cannot pass the wire cloth and is drawn against it, rapidly covering the cylinder with a film. On reaching the highest point in the revolution of the cylinder the film of pulp meets a continuous web of felt traveling horizontally in the same direction as the surface of the cylinder at this point. Immediately above the felt is a roll, called the *couch-roll*, which presses upon the felt, causing the film of pulp to leave the cylinder and cling firmly to the felt. Each cylinder in the series of vats contributes its film of pulp to the traveling felt, all being pressed together and moving on the felt as a continuous band of wet pulp until it passes out of this first part of the machine and is delivered to the next or second part. The second, third, and fourth parts are essentially the same as the corresponding parts of the Fourdrinier machine described below. In the *Fourdrinier machine*, the production of a continuous film of pulp on wire cloth is effected in a different way. The first, or Fourdrinier, part of the machine consists essentially of a traveling-apron of wire cloth, called the *wire*, supported by table-rolls in a horizontal position. On each side of the wire a thick endless rubber band, called a *deckle*, rests upon the moving wire and travels with it. The wire and the two deckles form a shallow moving trough and into this trough is fed a thin stream of stock which fills it and moves onward with it. The rubber deckles act as dams on each side to prevent the escape of the liquid and also serve to define the edges (deckle edges) of the rapidly forming film of pulp. The water in the stock sinks downward through the wire into

the save-all boxes and is led out of the machine. The pulp, unable to pass through the wire, is caught on it and moves onward as a continually formed and continuous film. As more water escapes through the wire the film becomes more coherent and passes under a dandy roll which compacts it more firmly together. Finally, the water being almost completely extracted and the film changing from a sheet of pulp into a band of soft paper, the endless deckles, moving over suitable rolls, leave the wire, while the latter passes between large couch-rolls which cause the paper to leave it and to pass out to the second part of the machine. The second part of a paper-machine, called the *press part*, consists essentially of three pairs of rolls called *press-rolls*. The soft wet paper, from the first part of the cylinder or of the Fourdrinier machine, is transferred to a woolen felt and passes with it between each pair of press-rolls, each in turn serving to press more and more water out of the paper, compacting it together and making it comparatively strong and dry. The third part consists of a long series of hollow iron cylinders filled with steam and called the *driers*. This part is usually covered with a hood having suitable pipes for withdrawing the clouds of steam that rise from the drying paper. The web of paper passes in turn round all the steam-heated driers and is completely freed from its moisture, reaching the end of the third part as finished plain or uncalendered paper. In the fourth part the web of paper is passed over and around *calender rolls*, is given its final surfacing, and is wound on the reel. When full, the reel is unwound and the paper passed through the slitting-machine and cut to commercial sizes and rewound in rolls ready for shipment.—**Cylinder paper-machine**, a machine that takes up fluid paper-pulp upon a hollow cylinder covered with close-woven wire cloth and perfects the web at the end of its rotation.

paper-miller (pā′pėr-mil″ėr), *n.* One who works in or operates a paper-mill.

paper-minister (pā′pėr-min″is-tėr), *n.* In Scotland, a depreciatory name for a minister who openly reads his sermons to the congregation, instead of giving them the appearance of being extempore.

paper-model (pā′pėr-mod″el), *n.* A scientific design of a vessel laid down mathematically on a drawing-table.

paper-mouth (pā′pėr-mouth), *n.* One of the numerous common names of *Pomoxis annularis*, one of the sunfishes of the eastern United States.

paper-scales (pā′pėr-skālz), *n. pl.* A multiplying-balance which shows the weight of a ream of paper when a single sheet is placed on it. See ★*paper-beam*.

paper-shale (pā′pėr-shāl), *n.* A very thinly stratified shale in which the individual laminæ are comparable with sheets of cardboard. When such shales are saturated with petroleum or its residues they assume a toughness which gives the name special significance.

paper-skin (pā′pėr-skin), *n.* In general, any pale dry condition of the skin in cattle and sheep; especially verminous bronchitis in calves: also used in referring to verminous gastritis. Properly speaking, it is a symptom rather than a disease.

paper-varnish (pā′pėr-vär″nish), *n.* Mastic-gum dissolved in alcohol. *Thorpe*, Dict. Apphed Chem., I. 623.

paper-wasp (pā′pėr-wosp), *n.* Any one of the social wasps which makes its nest of a paper-like substance.

paper-works (pā′pėr-wėrks), *n.* A paper-mill.

papetto (pä-pet′tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *papa*, pope. See *pope*[1].] A silver papal coin struck by Pius VII., Gregory XVI., and Pius IX.

papia (pä′pi-ä), *n.* A West Indian creeping warbler, *Dendroica plumbea*.

papile (pa-pēl′), *n.* [F. *papile*, formed from *papier*, paper, or *papillon*, butterfly?] In France, a technical name for a certain kind of cheap thin paper.

It is brought on a wagon constructed for that purpose, and the gas is passed into balloons made of "*papile*," sent from the Trappes Observatory and which hold about thirty cubic meters.

U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., April, 1903, p. 178.

Papilio, *n.*—**Short-tailed papilio**, an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio brevicauda*, which occurs in Newfoundland and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its larvæ feed on parsley and other umbelliferous plants.

papilionian (pā-pil-i-ō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*papilionid*.

papilionid (pā-pil-i-on′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Papilionidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Papilionidæ*.

papilla, *n.*—**Adhesive papilla**, one of the three papillæ developed on the head of the ascidian larva and enabling it to attach itself to surfaces.—**Dental papilla**, the conical mass of cells about which a tooth is developed.—**Genital papilla**, in earthworms, one of the papillæ on the ventral side of the clitellum.—**Papilla duodenalis**. Same as *Vater's* ★*papilla*.—**Urinary papilla**, in *ichth.*, a small papilla which marks the opening of the urinary sinuses into the cloaca.—**Urinogenital papilla**, in *ichth.*, a papilla which marks the opening of the urinogenital sinus into the cloaca.—**Vater's papilla**, a slight projection from the mucous membrane of the duodenum where the ductus communis choledochus enters. Also called *papilla duodenalis*.

papilla-formation (pā-pil′ä-fôr-mā″shon), *n.* The production or formation of papillæ or cylindrical or conical elevations on the surface of the integument, a gland, or other layer of tissue.

Papillary cancer. See ★*cancer*.

papillectomy (pap-i-lek′tō-mi), *n.* [L. *papilla*, nipple, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of papillæ.

papillomatosis (pap″i-lō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL. *papilloma* (*-t-*) + *-osis*.] A morbid condition in which there is a tendency to the formation of papillomata.

papillosarcoma (pā-pil″ō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *papillosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *papilla* + *sarcoma*.] A papilloma of malignant type.

papillosity (pap-i-los′i-ti), *n.* [*papillose* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being papillose.

papillote, *n.* 2. Folded oiled paper on which chops, etc., are prepared and sometimes served.

papiomorphous (pap″i-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [NL. *papio*, baboon, + Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Resembling, or having the characters of, the large dog-faced baboons of the genus *Papio* and related genera. [Rare.]

The morphological differences . . . which separate these anthropoids from the *papiomorphous* baboons, the lowest of the catarrhines. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1895, p. 465.

papoid (pā′poid), *n.* [*pap*(*aya*) + *-oid*.] Same as *papain*.

papolatry (pā-pol′a-tri), *n.* [ML. *papa*, pope, + Gr. *λατρεία*, worship.] Excessive devotion to the Pope. *N. E. D.*

papoose-board (pa-pös′bōrd), *n.* The board on which an Indian baby is carried; an Indian cradle. See cut under *papoose*. Also called *papoose-frame*.

papoose-frame (pa-pös′frām), *n.* Same as ★*papoose-board*.

paposite (pä′pō-sīt), *n.* [*Paposa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous ferric sulphate which occurs in dark red crystalline masses: found near Paposa, Atacama. It may be identical with amarantite.

pappescent, *a.* A better form of *papescent*.

pappiform (pap′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *pappus*, + L. *forma*.] Having the form of a pappus. *Treas. Bot.*, p. 844.

pappy-fish (pap′i-fish), *n.* A stromateoid fish, *Peprilus paru*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States and southward.



Pappy-fish (*Peprilus paru*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

paprika (pap′ri-kä), *n.* [Hungarian, red pepper.] A condiment prepared from a cultivated form of *Capsicum annuum* by grinding the dried peppers after removal of the seeds. It is much less pungent than the ordinary red pepper.—**Paprika huhn**, chicken stewed and highly seasoned with Hungarian pepper or paprika; Hungarian chicken.

pap-shell (pap′shel), *n.* A limpet, so named from being used to apply fullers' earth or similar remedies to the sore nipples of nurses.

papula, *n.* 3. *pl.* In *Stelleroidea*, same as *dermal* ★*branchiæ*.

papuloid (pap′ū-loid), *a.* [*papule* + *-oid*.] Resembling a papule or pimple.

papulopustular (pap″ū-lō-pus′tū-lär), *a.* Characterized by the presence of both papules and pustules. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 78.

papulosity (pap-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* [*papulose* + *-ity*.] The state of being covered with papules; also a papule.

papulosquamous (pap″ū-lō-skwā′mus), *a.* Characterized by the presence of both papules and epidermic scales. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 725.

papulovesicular (pap″ū-lō-vē-sik′ū-lär), *a.* Characterized by the presence of both papules and vesicles. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 456.

papyrine (pā-pī′rin), *a.* [Gr. *παπύρινος*, < *πάπυρος*, papyrus. See *papyrus* and *paper*.] 1. Consisting of papyrus: as, a *papyrine* roll.—2. Made of something which resembles paper. *Mayne*.

papyristite (pā-pir′is-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *πάπυρος*, paper, + *-ist* + *-ite*[2].] The trade-name for a composite material made from paper-pulp, designed to be used as a covering for floors and walls.

Papyrius (pā-pir′i-us), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1804), < L. *papyrius*, an adjective derived from L. *papyrus* (Gr. *πάπυρος*), the papyrus plant, paper; in allusion to the use of the bark in paper-making.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Moraceæ*. See *Broussonetia*, ★*malo*, and ★*wauke*.

papyrograph, *n.* 3. In *photog.*, a photographic positive printed on paper resembling parchment. *E. L. Wilson*, Cyclopædic Photog., p. 270.

papyrography, *n.* 2. In *photog.*, the production of papyrographs.

papyrolite (pā-pī′rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *πάπυρος*, paper, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ite*[2].] The trade-name for a composite material made from finely ground wood sawdust, designed to be used for covering floors.

papyrological (pā-pī-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*papyrolog*(*y*) + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to papyrology.

papyrology (pā-pī-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πάπυρος*, papyrus, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of papyri. See *papyrus*, 2.

papyrotype, *n.* 2. A print made by the papyrotype process.

papyrotypy (pā-pī′rō-tī-pi), *n.* See *papyrotype*.

papyroxylin (pā-pī-rok′si-lin), *n.* [Gr. *πάπυρος*, paper, + E. (*pyr*)*oxylin*.] Pyroxylin made from paper, instead of from loose cotton fiber.

par[2], *n.* 5. In *golf:* (*a*) Perfect play. (*b*) At each hole, the number of perfectly played strokes from tee to green (two putts being added). The par of a 320-yard hole, for instance, is usually fixed at 4 strokes.

par. An abbreviation (*b*) of *parallel;* (*c*) of *parish*.

para, *n.* 3. A copper coin of Servia (one centime).

Para. An abbreviation of *Paraguay*.

para red. A shortened name for *para-nitrani line* ★*red*.

para-appendicitis (par″a-a-pen″di-sī′tis), *n.* Localized peritonitis in the neighborhood of the appendix vermiformis.

parabanic (par-a-ban′ik), *a.* Derived from uric acid by transformation.—**Parabanic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_3H_2O_3N_2$, made by boiling uric acid with nitric acid, or with manganese peroxid and sulphuric acid, or other oxidizing agents. Also called *oxalylurea*.

parabates (par-a-bat′ēz), *n.*; pl. *parabatæ* (-ē). [Gr. *παραβάτης*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the warrior who stood in the chariot beside the charioteer.

parabellum (par-a-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *parabella* (-ä). [Appar. L. *para bellum*, 'prepare for war'; *para*, impv. of *parare*, prepare; *bellum*, war.] A commercial name for a form of automatic pistol used by the Swiss government (1904) as a service weapon. See ★*automatic firearm*.

parabiosis (par″a-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside (alluding to *paralysis*), + *βίωσις*, living.] The temporary abolition of conductivity and excitability in a nerve.

The author [N. E. Wedensky] designates by "*parabiosis*" the various conditions which produce this uniform change in the nerve. *Parabiosis* consists essentially in the complete temporary suppression of excitability and conductivity. The parabiotic current shows the negative variation under the influence of tetanization.

Sci. Amer. Sup., May 9, 1903, p. 22866.

parabiotic (par″a-bī-ot′ik), *a.* Relating to, caused by, or coincident with parabiosis. See the extract under ★*parabiosis*.

parabola[2], *n.*—**Apollonian parabola.** Same as *quadratic* ★*parabola.*—**Asymptotic parabola.** Same as ★*parabolic asymptote* (*b*).—**Osculatory parabola,** that parabola which osculates and measures the variation of the curvature of any curve at a given point.—**Quadratic parabola,** the common parabola.

parabolar† (pa-rab′ō-lăr), *a.* Same as *parabolic.*

parabolaster† (pa-rab′ō-las-tėr), *n.* [*parabol-*(*a*) + *-aster.*] Any parabola other than the Apollonian. See *parabola*[2], 2.

parabolic[2], *a.*—**Parabolic asymptote.** (*a*) See ★*asymptote.* (*b*) A parabola so approaching a curve that their distance apart becomes and remains less than any given distance, though never zero.—**Parabolic branch,** a branch of a curve which extends to infinity without approaching an asymptote: opposed to *hyperbolic branch.*—**Parabolic catenary,** the ordinary catenary, called *parabolic* as being the roulette of the focus of a parabola, and to distinguish it from the elliptic catenary, the roulette of the focus of an ellipse, and the hyperbolic catenary, the roulette of the focus of a hyperbola.—**Parabolic involution.** See ★*involution.*—**Parabolic reflector.** See *reflector.*—**Parabolic substitution.** See ★*substitution.*

II. *n.*† A parabola or paraboloid.

parabolimber (pa-rab-ō-lim′bėr), *n.* The skew curve which is the intersection of one parabolic cylinder with another.

parabolist[2] (pa-rab′ō-list), *n.* [*parabol*(*a*) + *-ist.*] One who studies, or a partizan of, the parabola. [Rare.]

parabolization (pa-rab″ō-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [*parabol*(*a*) + *-ize*[1] + *-ation.*] The operation of making the surface of a mirror a true paraboloid: essential to its perfect performance in a telescope. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Oct. 17, 1903, p. 23232.

parabolize[1] (pa-rab′ō-līz), *v.* [Gr. *παραβολή*, a parable, + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To express, as in a parable; treat as a parable; make into a parable.

> He [Christ] *parabolizes* the truth, and gets it thus into human conditions or analogies.
> *Bushnell*, Christian Nurture, ii., sermon 7.

II. *intrans.* To speak parabolically.

> As our Saviour Christ rightly *parabolized* of such.
> *Watson*, Decacordon, p. 34 (1602). *N. E. D.*

parabolize[2] (pa-rab′ō-līz), *v. t.* [Gr. *παραβολή*, a parabola, + *-ize.*] To make a parabola of; give a parabolic form to.

parabolograph (pa-rab′ō-lō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *παραβολή*, parabola, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for the mechanical tracing of parabolic curves. *K. Pearson*, in Philos. Mag., Feb., 1904, p. 200.

paraboloid, *n.* 3. A solid or surface of the second degree some of whose plane-sections are parabolas.—**Elliptic paraboloid,** a surface of the second order whose plane sections perpendicular to the axis are ellipses, while sections containing the axis are parabolas.—**Hyperbolic paraboloid,** a ruled surface the point at infinity of one of whose generating projective ranges is correlated to the point at infinity of the other.—**Paraboloid of revolution,** a surface of the second order generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis. See *solid of revolution,* under *revolution.*

II. *a.* Paraboloidal. [Rare.]

paraboulia (par-ạ-bō′li-ạ), *n.* Same as ★*parabulia.*

Parabrahma (par-a-brä′mä), *n.* [Skt. *parabrahman*, nom. *-mā.*] The Supreme Being.

parabulia (par-ạ-bū′li-ạ), *n.* [Also *paraboulia;* < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βουλή*, will.] Any disorder affecting the will.

parabuxine (par-ạ-buk′sin), *n.* [*para-* + L. *buxus*, box, + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous, poorly characterized alkaloid found in the green leaves of the box, *Buxus sempervirens.*

parabuxinidine (par″ạ-buk-sin′i-din), *n.* [*parabuxine* + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid found in the green leaves of the box, *Buxus sempervirens.*

paracalcarine (par-ạ-kal′ka-rin), *a.* [*para-* + *calcarine.*] Near or beside the calcarine: as, a *paracalcarine* sulcus: noting an unstable fissure observed by G. Elliot Smith in the cerebrum of lemurs, which has more or less intimate relations with the calcarine as a dorsal branch of the intercalary or parieto-occipital fissures. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 332.

paracamphoric (par″ạ-kam-for′ik), *a.* Noting inactive camphoric acid.

paracanthoma (par″a-kan-thō′mä), *n.*; pl. *paracanthomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *-oma.*] A tumor originating in the prickle-cell layer of the skin.

paracanthosis (par″a-kan-thō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + NL. *acanthosis.*] Disease affecting the prickle-cell layer of the skin.

paracarpous (par-ạ-kär′pus), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Joined together by the margins only: said of the carpels of some compound ovaries. *K. E. Goebel*, Organography, II. 558.

paracarthamin (par-ạ-kär′tha-min), *n.* [*para-* + *carthamin.*] A compound of uncertain composition, formed by the action of sodium amalgam on rutin, and said to be related to carthamin.

paracasein (par-ạ-kā′sē-in), *n.* [*para-* + *casein.*] A substance which results from the action of chymosin upon casein, whereby a small amount of albumose-like substance is split off, the remainder constituting paracaseinogen or lime paracasein, from which paracasein is obtained by removal of the lime.—**Lime paracasein,** the neutral lime salt of casein, after the hydrolytic severance of Hammarsten's albumose-like substance, as a result of the action of chymosin. *Simon.*

paracaseinogen (par-ạ-kā-sē-in′ō-jen), *n.* Same as *lime* ★*paracasein.*

paracathodic (par″ạ-ka-thod′ik), *a.* [*para-* + *cathode* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rays formed, especially at low vacuum, by the impact of cathode rays upon a body, the anticathode, placed in their path. Paracathodic rays have properties differing from those of either cathode rays or X-rays.

paracele (par′ạ-sēl), *n.* [Also *paracœle;* < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A lateral ventricle of the brain. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 139.

paracelian (par-ạ-sē′li-ạn), *a.* [*paracele* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the lateral ventricle of the brain. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 139.

paracellulose (par-ạ-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* [*para-* + *cellulose.*] A poorly characterized modification of cellulose supposed to occur in the cellular tissue and pith of plants.

Paracelsianism (par-ạ-sel′si-ạn-izm), *n.* [*Paracelsian* + *-ism.*] The medical practice of Paracelsus.

Paracelsic (par-ạ-sel′sik), *a.* Same as *Paracelsian.*

paracerebellar (par-ạ-ser-ē-bel′ăr), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *cerebellum* + *-ar*[3].] Relating to the lateral portion of the cerebellum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 249.

paracholia (par-ạ-kō′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χολή*, bile.] The presence of bile in the blood-vessels or tissues outside of its regular channels.

parachrœa (par-ạ-krē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χροιά*, color.] Same as ★*parachroma.*

parachroma (par-ạ-krō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χρῶμα*, color.] An abnormal change of color in the skin.

parachromatophorous (par″ạ-krō-ma-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A term applied to pigment-bacteria when the color is contained mainly in the cell-wall. See ★*chromophorous,* 2, and ★*chromoparous.*

parachronistic (pa-rak-rō-nis′tik), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χρόνος*, time, + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Misdated; especially, dated too late.

parachronize (pa-rak′rō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parachronized*, ppr. *parachronizing.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χρόνος*, time, + *-ize.*] To date wrongly, especially date too late; mistime. *Blount.*

parachute, *n.* 5. A large funnel of tinned copper set in the skimming-vat of a brewery, the mouth on a level with the surface of the beer, used to receive and carry off the yeast which is skimmed into it by means of a plank paddle.—**6.** In *bot.*, a down or tuft of hairs attached to a seed enabling it to float in the air as if supported by a parachute: most properly, a tuft supported by a long beak as in the dandelion (see *pappus,* cut *a*), but also applied more broadly. Often adjectival, as in the phrases *parachute mechanisms, parachute seeds,* etc.

paracine (par′ạ-sin), *n.* Same as ★*paricine.*

paracinesis, *n.* See *parakinesis.*

paracinetic, *n.* See ★*parakinetic.*

paracitric (par-ạ-sit′rik), *a.* [*para-* + *citric.*] Noting an acid, the same as *aconitic acid.*

paraclase (par′ạ-klāz), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κλάσις*, breaking.] In *geol.*, a fault: a name suggested by Daubrée. Compare ★*diaclase* and ★*lithoclase.*

> The occurrence in many areas of similarly regular networks of streams in which the elements are essentially straight lines in parallel series over considerable distances has now long been known, and has been given an adequate explanation by Daubrée as conditioned by the system of fractures (lithoclases) of the region, in part by the faults (*paraclases*) and in part by the joints (diaclases).
> *W. H. Hobbs*, in Jour. of Geol., Nov.–Dec., 1902, p. 886.

Paraclinus (par-ạ-klī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, near, + NL. *Clinus.*] A genus of blennioid fishes inhabiting the coast of Venezuela.

paracmastic (par-ak-mas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *παρακμαστικός*, past the culmination, < *παρά*, beyond, + *ἀκμή*, culmination.] Having passed the culmination or crisis; gradually declining: said of a disease which is progressing to recovery, or of the vital processes in old age.

paracœle, *n.* Same as ★*paracele.*

Paracolon bacillus. See ★*bacillus.*

paracolpium (par-ạ-kol′pi-um), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κόλπος*, womb.] Connective tissue surrounding the vagina.

paracondylar (par-ạ-kon′di-lăr), *a.* Same as *paracondyloid.*

paracone (par′ạ-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + *κῶνος*, cone.] The antero-external cusp in the upper molar teeth of mammals. See cut under ★*tooth,* 1.

paraconic (par-ạ-kon′ik), *a.* [*para-* + *aconi*(*t*)*ic.*] Related to aconitic acid.—**Paraconic acid,** a deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_5H_6O_4$, which is the anhydrid of itamalic acid.

paraconid (par-ạ-kō′nid), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + *κῶνος*, cone, + *-id*[2].] That cusp in the lower molars and premolars of mammals which is homologous with the paracone in the upper molars. In the lower teeth the paraconid is situated on the lingual side of the tooth-crown, while in the upper jaw its homologue is on the labial side. See cut under ★*tooth,* 1.

> The second molar has the same composition as the first, except that the *paraconid* is small and connate with the protoconid.
> *W. D. Matthew*, in Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., [XVI. 282.

paraconine, paraconiine (par-ạ-kō′nin, par-ạ-kō′ni-in), *n.* [*para-* + *conine, coniine.*] A yellow liquid, $C_8H_{15}N$, made by heating butyric aldehyde with ammonia. It is also made from butylidene chlorid or bromide and alcoholic ammonia. It is as poisonous as conine and has a similar odor.

paracope (pa-rak′ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρακοπή*, infatuation, delirium.] Slight mental disturbance occurring in febrile conditions; the border-land between delirium and insanity.

paracopic (par-ạ-kop′ik), *a.* [*paracop*(*e*) + *-ic.*] Relating to, or exhibiting, paracope.

paracopulation (par″ạ-kop-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [*para-* + *copulation.*] A term applied to the supposed copulation of a nucleus-like body ('copulation-cell') with one of the pronuclei in the eggs of cladoceran *Crustacea.* *Weismann* and *Ischikawa.*

Paracoto bark. See ★*bark*[2].

paracotoin (par-ạ-kō′tō-in), *n.* [*paracoto* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance obtained from paracoto bark, used medicinally, in diarrhea, etc., like cotoin, but having only one half or one third the strength of the latter.

paracotol (par-a-kō′tol), *n.* [*paracoto* + *-ol.*] A phenol-like liquid, $C_{15}H_{24}O$ or $C_{15}H_{26}O$(?), contained in the volatile oil of paracoto bark. It boils at 220–222° C.

paracoumaric (par″ạ-kö-mar′ik), *a.* [*para-* + *coumaric.*] Designating an acid isomeric with coumaric acid.—**Paracoumaric acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_3 + H_2O$, found in aloes and the resins of the black fir (*Pinus laricio*) and of *Xanthorrhœa hastilis.* It is also made synthetically. Also called *parahydroxycinnamic acid.* It melts at 206° C.

para-cresalol (par-ạ-kres′a-lol), *n.* [*para-* + *cres*(*ol*) + *-al*[3] + *-ol.*] The trade-name of the product of the condensation of salicylic acid with paracresol, used medicinally in cholera, dysentery, etc.

paracresol (par-ạ-krē′sol), *n.* [*para-* + *cresol.*] A crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(CH_3)$-(OH), which occurs in human urine in cases of erysipelas and scarlatina, in creosote from wood-tar, and as cresyl-sulphuric acid in the urine of cows and horses. It is also formed synthetically and by the decay of animal matter, tyrosin, etc. It melts at 36° C.

paracribrum (par-ạ-krib′rum), *n.*; pl. *paracribra* (-rä). [*para-* + L. *cribrum,* a sieve.] A sac secondarily developed from the em-

bryonic cribrum. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1905, p. 42.

Paractidæ (pa-rak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paractis* + *-idæ*.] A family of zoantharians, having digitate tentacles, pedal disk, no acontia, strong mesodermal sphincter, and numerous perfect mesenteries. It includes about a dozen genera, among them being *Paractis*, *Paractinia*, and *Pycnanthus*.

Paractis (pa-rak'tis), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Paractidæ*. *Milne-Edwards*, 1857.

Paracusis loci, inability to locate a sound.

paracyanate (par-a-sī'a-nāt), *n.* [*para-* + *cyanate*.] An old name for a fulminate. *Berzelius*.

paracyanide (par-a-sī'a-nid), *n.* [*para-* + *cyanide*.] Same as *fulminate*.

Paracyclas (par-a-sī'klas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, near, + κύκλάς, round.] A genus of Devonian teleodesmacean pelecypods thought to be affiliated with the *Lucinidæ*, having thin rounded concentrically striate shells without lunules and with obsolete hinge characters.

paracyclone (par-a-sī'klōn), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *cyclone*.] Either one of a pair of cyclones pursuing analogous paths on opposite sides of the equator.

paracyst (par'a-sist), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *cyst*.] Tulasne's name for one of a pair of sexual organs which occur in certain discomycetous fungi, as *Peziza*.

The *paracyst* is a club-shaped branchlet, close to the macrocyst; the apex of the *paracyst* and the hook-like prolongation [of the macrocyst] become united.
H. M. Ward, in Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., April, 1884, [p. 280.

paracystic (par-a-sis'tik), *a.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + κύστις, bladder (cyst), + *-ic*.] Lying in the neighborhood of a bladder or of a cystic tumor.

paradactyl (par-a-dak'til), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *dactyl*.] In *ornith.*, the side of the toe, as distinguished in any way from the lower surface.

paradatiscetin (par"a-dā-tis'ē-tin), *n.* [*para-* + *datiscetin* (?).] A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$, made by melting quercitin with caustic potash.

paradental (par-a-den'tal), *a.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *dental*.] Being in close proximity to a tooth.

paraderm (par'a-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + δέρμα, skin.] **1.** In *embryol.*, the portion of the egg-yolk which contributes cells to the formation of the embryonic body.—**2.** In *entom.*, the delicate limiting membrane surrounding the pronymph of the blow-fly. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 164.

paradero (pä-rä-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp. *paradero*, a halting-place, < *parar*, stop.] The site of an old village, especially of one formerly occupied by the aborigines. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 97. [Spanish America.]

paradiazin (par"a-dī-az'in), *n.* [*para-* + *diazin* (?).] Same as ★*pyrazin*.

paradigitaletin (par"a-dij-i-tā'lē-tin), *n.* [*para-* + *digital(in)* + *-et* + *-in*².] A compound, $C_{22}H_{34}O_7$, obtained from digitalis.

paradigmatization (par"a-dig"ma-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*paradigmatize* + *-ation*.] The act of making into a paradigm or example.

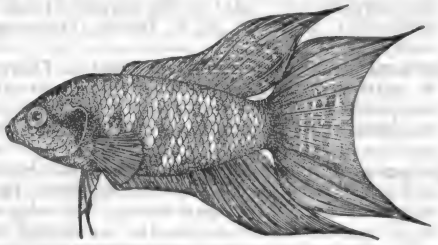
paradiplomatic (par"a-dip-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [*para-* + *diplomatic*.] Having a meaning apart from or outside of the diplomatic or manuscript text.

paradise, *n.* **7.** In *hort.*, a dwarf apple-tree, used as a stock on which to graft other varieties for the purpose of keeping the tree small in size. There are several forms or varieties of paradise apple, most of them of unknown and early origin. They are small-stature forms of the common apple, *Pyrus Malus*.—**Fruits of paradise**, fruits always in season.

paradise (par'a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paradised*, ppr. *paradising*. [*paradise*, *n.*] **1.** To make a paradise of.—**2.** To put into paradise; fill with supreme felicity. *N. E. D.*

paradise-duck (par'a-dīs-duk), *n.* *Casarca variegata*, a large, bright-colored duck of New Zealand.

paradise-fish (par'a-dīs-fish), *n.* A Chinese fish, *Macropodus viridi-auratus*, remarkable for its beauty and the extension of its fins. It has, like the goldfish, been made the subject of culture with reference to its beauty rather than to its food value.



Paradise-fish (*Macropodus viridi-auratus*).
(From "Riverside Natural History.")

paradise-flower (par'a-dīs-flou"ėr), *n.* One of the cat's-claws of the southwestern United States, *Acacia Greggii*, a low tree with small bipinnate leaves, recurved spines, and fragrant creamy yellow flowers in oblong spikes.

paradise-flycatcher (par'a-dīs-flī"kach-ėr), *n.* See ★*flycatcher*.

paradise-grackle (par'a-dīs-grak"l), *n.* See *grackle*, 1.

paradise-grosbeak (par'a-dīs-grōs"bēk), *n.* A name loosely applied to various weaver-birds kept as cage-birds, but more particularly to one of the cutthroat finches, *Amadina erythrocephala*, of South Africa.

paradise-nut (par'a-dīs-nut), *n.* Same as *sapucaia-nut*.

paradise-tree, *n.* [Sp. *paraiso*, paradise.] **2.** On the isthmus of Panama and in other parts of Spanish America and the Philippine Islands, the pride-of-India, or china-tree, *Melia Azedarach*.

paradium (pa-rā'di-um), *n.* [Gr. πα(ρά), near, + NL. *radium*.] A name suggested by Rutherford as a substitute for *actinium* and *ionium*. See ★*actinium*, 2. *Nature*, Oct. 31, 1907, p. 661.

paradox, *n.* **2.** The platypus or water-mole, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. [Rare.]—**Thermal paradox**, an experiment in physics illustrating the lowering of the boiling-point of water by decrease of pressure. A flask of boiling water is corked, removed from the flame, inverted, and deluged with cold water. The sudden condensation of the vapor above the water within reduces the pressure, and the water boils violently, seemingly as the result of cooling; hence the name.

Paradoxical pulse. See ★*pulse*¹.

paradoxicality (par"a-dok-si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*paradoxical* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being paradoxical.

Paradoxides beds. See ★*bed*¹.—**Paradoxides horizon.** See ★*Acadian*, *n.*, 2.

Paradoxidian group. See ★*group*¹.—**Paradoxidian series.** Same as *Paradoxidian* ★*group*.

paradoxism (par'a-dok-sizm), *n.* [*paradox-* + *-ism*.] The habit of using paradox. [Rare.]

paradoxurine, *a.* **2.** Relating to or resembling the tree cats, or *Paradoxurinæ*.—**Paradoxurine section**, a division of *Viverridæ*, which comprises the genus *Paradoxurus* and other closely related forms.

paradromic (par-a-drom'ik), *a.* [Gr. παράδρομος, running alongside, + *-ic*.] Running parallel: as, a *paradromic* winding.

Paraffin paper, prosthesis. See ★*paper*, ★*prosthesis*.—**Scale paraffin**, in *petroleum-refining*, the crude mixture of solid hydrocarbons which crystallizes out from the distillates of high boiling-point, to be afterward purified, furnishing the colorless paraffin or paraffin wax of commerce.

paraffinic (par-a-fin'ik), *a.* [*paraffin* + *-ic*.] Derived from or related to one of the paraffins.

paraffinoid (par'a-fi-noid), *a.* [*paraffin* + *-oid*.] Belonging or related to the paraffin series.

paraffin-oil, *n.* In petroleum-refining, this term is specifically applied to the heavy oils of high boiling-point, used for lubrication, or from which paraffin scale may be made.

paraffin-xylol (par'a-fin-zī"lol), *n.* A solution of paraffin in xylol used by surgeons as a disinfectant varnish for the hands.

paraflocular (par-a-flok'ū-lär), *a.* [NL. *paraflocculus* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the paraflocculus. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 430.

paraflocculus (par-a-flok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *paraflocculi* (-lī). [*para-* + *flocculus*.] A portion of the lobus flocculi, forming the greater part of the lateral pole of the cerebellum.—**Paraflocculus dorsalis**, the cerebellar folia forming the dorsal portion of the paraflocculus.—**Paraflocculus ventralis**, the cerebellar folia comprising the ventral portion of the paraflocculus.

paraform (par'a-fôrm), *n.* [*paraform(aldehyde)*.] Same as ★*paraformaldehyde*.

paraformaldehyde (par"a-fôrm-al'dē-hīd), *n.* [*para-* + *formaldehyde*.] A polymerized formaldehyde, $(CH_2O)_n + H_2O$, formed by evaporation of an aqueous solution of formaldehyde. It is an amorphous solid that dissolves gradually in water. By heating with water at 130° C. it is reconverted to formaldehyde. It is used as an antiseptic.

parafrase, parafrast. Amended spellings of *paraphrase*, *paraphrast*.

parafumaric (par"a-fū-mar'ik), *a.* [*para-* + *fumaric*.] Same as *maleic*.

paragalactan (par"a-ga-lak'tan), *n.* [*para-* + *galact(ose)* + *-an*.] A gummy substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in the cell-membranes of the seeds of lupines: insoluble in water, but soluble in a hot solution of potassium hydroxid. It is hydrolyzed by dilute sulphuric acid, giving galactose and furfural.

paragalactin (par"a-ga-lak'tin), *n.* [*para-* + *galactin*.] Same as ★*paragalactan*.

paragamic (par-a-gam'ik), *a.* [*paragam(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragamy.

paragamy (pa-rag'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. παρά, alongside of, + γάμος, marriage.] A method of cell-conjugation in which nuclear changes are suspended for vegetative growth between nuclear fusion (karyapsis) and chromatin fusion (mitapsis). The cellular structures of the higher plants and animals are built of paragamic cells, the nuclei having double sets of chromosomes. *Cook and Swingle*.

paraganglion (par-a-gang'gli-on), *n.*; pl. *paraganglions*, *paraganglia* (-onz, -ä). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + γάγγλιον, ganglion.] One of the crescentic or oval groups of cells in the medullary portion of the adrenal bodies.

These occur in the medullary substance of the adrenal bodies, in the so-called *paraganglia* of the same organs.
Med. Record, Aug. 3, 1907, p. 188.

paragastral (par-a-gas'tral), *a.* Same as *paragastric*.

paragenesis, *n.* [**1.** In *biol.*: (*b*) Catagenesis. [Rare.]

The term 'catagenesis' is to me objectionable, and *paragenesis* would be better.
Hyatt, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 146.

paragerm-plasm (par-a-jėrm'plazm), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *germ-plasm*.] Accessory germ-plasm. See ★*germ-plasm*.

parageróntic (par"a-jē-ron'tik), *a.* [*para-* + *gerontic*.] Of or pertaining to the latest substage of the gerontic stage of ontogenetic development, when the individual presents the appearance of extreme senility during a short period before death. See ★*gerontic*.

The smooth round shell of the whorl of the *parageróntic* ammonoid . . . cannot be considered as a reversion. *Hyatt*, in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1893, p. 99.

paraglossitis (par"a-glo-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-itis*.] Inflammation at the base of the tongue.

paragluconic (par"a-glō-kon'ik), *a.* [*para-* + *gluconic*.] Derived from gluconic acid. (See ★*gluconic*.)—**Paragluconic acid**, a compound obtained by the action of nitric acid on gluconic acid. It was in reality impure gluconic acid.

paragnath (par'ag-nath), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + γνάθος, jaw.] **1.** In crustaceans, one of the delicate unjointed processes between the mandibles and maxillæ, forming a sort of lower lip.—**2.** In some annelids, one of the horny tooth-like processes or denticles on the wall of the buccal cavity. Also *paragnathon*, *paragnathum*, and *paragnathus*.

paragnathon (pa-rag'nā-thon), *n.*; pl. *paragnatha* (-thä). [NL.] Same as ★*paragnath*.

paragnathum (pa-rag'nā-thum), *n.*; pl. *paragnatha* (-thä). [NL.] Same as ★*paragnath*.

paragneiss (par'a-nīs), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + G. and E. *gneiss*.] In *petrog.*, a gneiss formed by the metamorphism of sedimentary deposits: opposed to ★*orthogneiss*. *Rosenbusch*, 1901.

paragogize (par'a-gō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paragogized*, ppr. *paragogizing*. [*paragoge* + *-ize*.] To add, as a final letter or syllable; render paragogic. See *paragoge*.

paragonimiasis (par"a-gon-i-mī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Paragonimus* + *-iasis*.] A general term including all infections (cerebral as well as pulmonary) with lung-flukes (genus *Paragonimus*), such as pulmonary distomatosis or parasitic hemoptysis in man. *Stiles and Hassall*, 1900.

Paragonimus (par-a-gon′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1899), < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γόνιμος*, productive.] A genus of trematode worms of the family *Fasciolidæ*. These worms are from 8 to 16 millimeters long and live as parasites in the lungs of man, cats, and various other mammals. In man, especially in Asia, they cause a parasitic hemoptysis, long mistaken for tuberculosis. The type is *P. westermanii*.

paragonitic (par″a-gō-nit′ik), *a.* [*paragonite* + *-ic*.] Containing paragonite; resembling paragonite.

paragraf, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *paragraph*.

paragraphic, *a.* 3. Relating to or affected with paragraphia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 410.

paragraphy (par′a-graf-i), *n.* [*paragraph* + *-y*3.] Newspaper paragraphs collectively.—2. The writing of brief articles or paragraphs for newspapers.

paragrene (par′a-grēn), *n.* [Appar. a manipulation, into a chemical-looking form, of *Paris green*.] The trade-name of an insecticide preparation consisting essentially of copper arsenite and arsenious oxid.

paraguatan (pä-rä-gwä-tän′), *n.* [Native name.] A tall rubiaceous tree of Venezuela, *Sickingia tinctoria*. It yields a rose-colored wood, easily worked and taking a fine polish, but losing its bright color on exposure to light and air. Shavings of the wood are used in Venezuela for dyeing a pale red. Also called *cucharo*.

Paraguay bur. See ★*bur*1.

paraheliode (par-a-hē′li-ōd), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, against, + *ἥλιος*, sun.] In *bot.*, an organ serving to screen underlying tissues from the sun: applied to the spines on the tubercles of *Coryphantha*. *O. V. Darbishire*, in Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Dec., 1904, p. 664.

parahemoglobin (par″a-hem-ō-glō′bin), *n.* [*para-* + *hemoglobin*.] An altered form of hemoglobin found in the tissues in granular or crystalline form. It is of a dark brown or reddish color, and is met with in diseases which are associated with extensive blood-destruction. Also *parahæmoglobin*.

parahyal (par-a-hī′al), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *hyal*.] Noting a slender process directed forward and slightly upward from the superior face of the posterior portion of the basihyal of some parrots, notably the lories. *Proc. Zool. Soc.* London, Jan., 1899, p. 20.

parakinetic (par″a-ki-net′ik), *a.* [*parakinesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected by parakinesis. Also *paracinetic*.

parakite (par′a-kīt), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *kite*1.] A number of kites connected in series and flying tandem, used for attaining great heights and sending up instruments for meteorological observations, aërial photography, signaling, etc.

Paralabrax (par-a-lā′braks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, near, + NL. *Labrax*.] A genus of serranoid fishes, confined to the coasts of tropical America.

paralactate (par-a-lak′tāt), *n.* [*paralact(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of paralactic acid.

paralambdacism (par-a-lam′da-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *lambdacism*.] Defective pronunciation of the letter *l*, or the substitution for it of some other sound.

paralaurionite (par-a-lâ′ri-on-īt), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + NL. *Λαύριον*, Laurion, + *-ite*2.] An oxychlorid of lead, PbClOH, like laurionite in composition, but monoclinic in crystallization: taken from Laurion, Greece.

paralbumin (par-al-bū′min), *n.* [*para-* + *albumin*.] A mixture of serum-albumin and pseudomucin (metalbumin) which occurs in ovarian cysts: originally thought to be a single substance.

paraldimine (par-al′di-min), *n.* [*paralde(hyde)* + *imine*.] Imidoparaldehyde, a mobile liquid, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, made very indirectly from aldehyde ammonia. It boils at 140° C. Water and dilute alcohol change it into paraldehyde and ammonia.

paralexic (par-a-lek′sik), *a.* Relating to or affected with paralexia.

paralgesic (par-al-jē′sik), *a.* Relating to or affected with paralgesia.

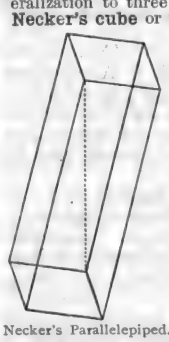
Paraliparis (par-a-lip′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, near, + NL. *Liparis*.] A genus of deep-sea fishes found in arctic regions and belonging to the family *Liparididæ*.

parallax, *n.*—**Binocular parallax**, the parallax of simultaneous vision with both eyes; the angle between the rays entering the right and left eye respectively when both are focused upon the same point.—**Equatorial horizontal parallax**, the diurnal or geocentric parallax of a body seen on the horizon by an observer at the earth's equator. Its measurement determines the body's distance.—**Heliocentric parallax**, the angular semidiameter of the earth's orbit as seen from a star. In no case yet found does it reach 1″. By its measurement the distance of the star is determined.—**Instrumental parallax**, the error in an angle measured on a sextant due to the fact that the horizon-glass is not on the same plane with the index-glass. It is of consequence only when the body observed is near by, and it is practically eliminated when a far-away line, such as the horizon, is employed.—**Optical parallax**. Same as *binocular* ★*parallax*.—**Parallax stereogram**. See ★*stereogram*.—**Solar parallax**, the equatorial horizontal parallax of the sun, that is, the angular semidiameter of the earth's equator as seen from the center of the sun. It is 8.80″ ± 0.02″, and determines the distance of the sun, or the *astronomical unit*, in terms of the equatorial semidiameter of the earth.—**Stellar parallax**, the heliocentric or annual parallax of a star.

parallel. I. *a.* 6. In *archery*, having the same diameter throughout its length; cylindrical: said of an arrow.—**Parallel columns**. See ★*column*.—**Parallel iron**. See ★*iron*.—**Parallel law**, in *psychophys.*, the law, laid down by Fechner, that "if two stimuli of different intensity are applied to a sensitive organ for a certain length of time, the absolute sensations, and therefore the excitations, aroused by the stimuli are diminished by fatigue; the sensed difference, however, remains unchanged, precisely as it would, according to Weber's law, had the objective stimuli been changed in the same ratio." *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. xxxii.—**Parallel pencil, postulate, variation**. See ★*pencil*1, etc.

II. *n.* 8. In *elect.*, the connection of two or more electric circuits or pieces of apparatus such that the current divides between them, that is, that they receive or produce the same voltage but different currents. Also called *multiple*.—**Asymptotic parallels**, parallel straight lines which continually approach each other yet never meet at any finite or proper point: such are Bolyai parallels.—**Clifford parallels**, straights remaining fixed during a translation of simple elliptic space.—**Ethnographic parallels**. See ★*ethnographic*.—**Lemoine parallels** of a triangle, the parallels to its sides, through the Lemoine point.—**Limiting parallels**, in *astron.*, parallels of latitude on the earth's surface inclosing a zone outside of which a given star occultation or solar eclipse is nowhere visible.—**Ludlam's parallel postulate**. See ★*postulate*.

parallelepiped, *n.*—**Magic parallelepiped**, a generalization to three dimensions of the magic square.—**Necker's cube** or **parallelepiped**, in *exper. psychol.*, an outline drawing of a parallelepiped, with one diagonal drawn in, embodying an illusion of reversible perspective. The figure was published by Necker in 1832: the name 'cube' properly belongs to a similar figure published by Wheatstone in 1838. See ★*illusion*, 2.—**Rectangular parallelepiped**, a cuboid.


Necker's Parallelepiped.

parallelepipedoid (par-a-lel-e-pip′e-doid), *n.* [*parallelepiped* + *-oid*.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has a somewhat rectangular form. *S. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 38.

parallelepipedous (par-a-lel-e-pip′e-dus), *a.* [*parallelepiped* + *-ous*.] Having the shape of a parallelepiped: a descriptive term sometimes used in entomology.

Parallelia (par-a-lē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Huebner, 1816), < Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel.] 1. An unimportant genus of noctuid moths containing but a single American species, *P. bistriaria*, inhabiting the Atlantic States.—2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus.—**Two-lined parallelia**, an American noctuid moth, *Parallelia bistriaria*, brown in color, with each fore wing crossed by two parallel lines. Its larvæ live on maple.

parallelinervate (par-a-lel-i-nėr′vāt), *a.* Same as *parallelinerved*. *N. E. D.*

parallelinervous (par-a-lel-i-nėr′vus), *a.* Same as *parallelinerved*.

parallelism, *n.* 6. The opinion that the relation between the brain and the mind, although it is one of concomitant variation, is not the relation of cause and effect; the opinion that mental process and brain process are parallel events, and that they do not interact. Metaphysically, parallelism may be either dualistic or monistic; in the latter case, the relation of mind and brain may be figuratively described as that of the concave and convex aspects of a circle. Psychologically, parallelism may be held to imply a special law of mental causation, or it may be content to appeal to the body for the explanation of mind without relating mental processes among themselves. Specifically called *psychophysical* ★*parallelism*, which see below.

Acceptance of this principle of *parallelism*, as a working hypothesis in psychology, enables us to avoid all the conflicts and difficulties into which the principle of interaction plunges us. *E. B. Titchener*, Outline of Psychol., p. 364.

The idea meant to be conveyed by the spatial figure of *parallelism* is that of the absence of causal relations, of mere concomitance.

C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 2.

7. In *evolution*, the independent development of similar species or types of animals in different regions.

The case of the horses is often cited as suggesting that such a *parallelism* in evolution may have occurred; because the series of ancestral horses traced through the Tertiary strata of Europe is closely similar to, but not quite identical with the ancestral series found in the same order in the corresponding rocks of North America.

A. S. Woodward, Outlines of Vertebrate Palæontology, [XXII.

Angle of parallelism. See ★*angle*3.—**Epistemological parallelism**, the opinion of some philosophers of the general following of Kant that general relations which are native forms of the understanding are at the same time dominant in the absolutely objective world, a position held by Schleiermacher, Überweg, and others. The term cannot properly be applied to a similar doctrine held by pre-Kantian writers; otherwise it must be attributed to all those before Kant who believed in innate ideas.—**Law of parallelism**. See ★*law*1.—**Methodological parallelism**. See ★*methodological*.—**Psychophysical parallelism**, the doctrine that mental and bodily processes run their course side by side, each varying with variation of the other, but that there is no causal relation or relation of interaction between the two series of changes. Psychophysical parallelism appears in modern times both as a working hypothesis or heuristic principle within psychology and also as an ultimate metaphysical principle. It appears in both cases in a large variety of forms, but its essential features are those given above.

The principle of *psychophysical parallelism*, then, refers always to a parallelism of elementary physical and psychical processes, and not to any parallelism of complex activities on either side or of mental function and bodily structure.

W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 448.

There must be an elementary process on the physical side, corresponding to every such process on the psychical side. This general principle is known as the principle of *psychophysical parallelism*. It has an empirico-psychological significance and is thus totally different from certain metaphysical principles that have sometimes been designated by the same name.

W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 318.

The last of these [the monism of Spinoza, which reduced matter and mind to parallel attributes of the One Substance]—severed, however, from Spinoza's metaphysics—is now the prevailing theory, and to it the term *psychophysical parallelism* most properly applies.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 66.

parallelist (par′a-lel-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An adherent of the metaphysical theory of psychophysical parallelism. See ★*parallelism*, 6. *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 23.

II. *a.* Consonant to the doctrine of psychophysical parallelism. *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 21.

parallelization (par-a-lel-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*parallelize* + *-ation*.] The act of parallelizing or making parallel.

It was briefly intimated . . . that combing was a method of dealing in detail with the fibres, and that its result is to effect a much greater *parallelisation* of the fibres in the carded sliver.

Nasmith, Cotton Spinning, p. 150.

Parallelodon (par-a-lel′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of prionodesmacean pelecypods of the superfamily *Arcacea*. It is characterized by elongate, subquadrate, smooth or ribbed shells having an amphidetic ligament; large beaks placed well forward; 4–6 oblique anterior teeth; and 3 long posterior ridge-like teeth placed parallel to the hinge-line. The genus occurs in formations from Devonian to recent age, but is specially abundant, under its subgeneric modification *Macrodon*, in the Carboniferous. Properly *Parallelodus*.

Parallelodontidæ (par″a-lel-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parallelodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of arciform prionodesmacean pelecypods, the shells of which have a multivincular ligament and elongated posterior teeth parallel to the hinge-line.

parallelogram, *n.*—**Heronic parallelogram**, one having rational sides, diagonals, and area.—**Newton's parallelogram**, a process for the development of a root of an algebraic equation in series.—**Parallelogram of accelerations**. See ★*acceleration*.—**Parallelogram of velocities**. See ★*velocity*.

parallelosteric (par-a-lel-ō-ster′ik), *a.* [Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, + *στερεός*, solid.] In *phys. chem.*, exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume: said of analogous pairs of compounds. *Watts*, Dict. Chem., III. 432.

parallelosterism (par″a-le-los′te-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, + *στερεός*, solid, + *-ism*.] In *chem.*, a term introduced by Schroeder to represent the relation assumed by him to exist between the volumes of solid compounds and their atomic composition.

paralogic, *a.* Same as *paralogical*.

paralogist (pa-ral′ō-jist), *n.* [*paralog-ism* + *-ist*.] One who uses paralogisms; one who reasons fallaciously.

paralogistic (par″ą-lō-jis′tik), *a.* [*paralogist* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a paralogism; fallacious; falsely reasoned.

Paralonchurus (par″ą-long-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *Lonchurus.*] A genus of fishes of the family *Sciænidæ*, found on the Pacific coast of Central and South America.

paraluminite (par-ą-lū′mi-nīt), *n.* [*para-* + *aluminite.*] A hydrous aluminium sulphate, resembling aluminite and near it in composition.

paralysis, *n.*—**Ascending paralysis,** paralysis which begins in the peripheral parts and advances toward the center.—**Birth paralysis.** Same as *obstetrical paralysis.*—**Crutch paralysis,** paralysis resulting from pressure of the fork of a crutch upon the nerves in the axilla.—**Decubitus paralysis.** See ★*decubitus.*—**Diphtheritic paralysis,** paralysis which involves primarily the muscles of the throat, occurring during convalescence from diphtheria.—**Functional paralysis,** temporary paralysis seemingly not dependent upon a nerve-lesion.—**Glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis.** Same as *chronic bulbar paralysis* (which see, under *bulbar*).—**Histrionic paralysis,** paralysis of certain of the facial muscles giving to the face a cast expressive of some emotion.—**Organic paralysis,** paralysis dependent upon actual lesion of nerve-substance.—**Pott's paralysis,** paralysis which accompanies Pott's disease, due to pressure upon the spinal cord.—**Pressure paralysis,** paralysis, usually temporary, resulting from pressure on one of the large nerve-trunks.—**Psychic paralysis.** Same as *hysterical paralysis.*—**Spinal paralysis,** paraplegia; paralysis due to a lesion of the spinal cord.

Paralytic gait. See ★*gait*[1].

paralyzant, *n.* **II.** *a.* Causing paralysis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 420.

paralyzer, *n.* 2. In *phys. chem.*, a substance whose presence prevents or retards a chemical reaction. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, June, 1903, p. 548.

param (par′am), *n.* [*para-* + *am(ide).*] Dicyandiamide, a crystalline compound, $C_2H_4N_4$, formed variously, as by evaporating an aqueous solution of cyanamide. It melts at 205° C., and is easily altered by reagents.

paramagnet (par-ą-mag′net), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *magnet.*] A substance having paramagnetic as opposed to diamagnetic properties. [Rare.]

paramagnetic, *a.* 2. Of higher permeability than air.

paramaleic (par″ą-mā′lē-ik), *a.* [*para-* + *maleic.*] Related to maleic acid.—**Paramaleic acid.** Same as *fumaric acid.*

paramalic (par-ą-mā′lik), *a.* [*para-* + *malic.*] Related to malic acid.—**Paramalic acid,** a crystalline dibasic acid, $O<^{CH_2-CO_2H}_{CH_2-CO_2H+H_2O}$, made by oxidizing diethylene, or triethylene, alcohol and by boiling chloracetic acid with lime or certain other bases. It melts at 148° C.

paramandelic (par″ą-man-del′ik), *a.* [*para-* + *mandelic.*] Same as ★*mandelic.*

paramastitis (par″a-mas-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μαστός*, breast, + *-itis.*] Inflammation in the neighborhood of the breast.

Paramecina (par″ą-mē-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paramecium* + *-ina.*] A family of ciliate infusorians which contains the single genus *Paramecium* (which see).

parameconic (par″ą-mē-kon′ik), *a.* [*para-* + *meconic.*] Same as ★*comenic.*

paramedian (par-a-mē′di-ąn), *a.* [*para-* + *median.*] Situated on one side of, but near, the median line.—**Paramedian dorsal sulcus.** See *sulcus.*

paramelaconite (par″ą-me-lak′ō-nīt), *n.* [*para-* + *melaconite.*] An oxid of copper which occurs in black tetragonal crystals. Its exact composition is uncertain. It is found in Arizona.

paramenispermine (par″ą-men-i-spėr′min), *n.* [*para-* + *menispermine.*] A volatile crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{24}O_2N_2$ (?), obtained from Indian berries, *Cocculus Indicus.* It dissolves in acids, but does not appear to form salts with them.

Paramera (pa-ram′ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A grade of zoantharian *Anthozoa* in which the primitive bilateral symmetry of the zoöid is retained, or at most is only partially obscured by the secondary development of mesenteries in some of the primary intermesenterial chambers. It includes the orders *Antipathidea, Cerianthidea, Zoanthidea, Edwardsiidea,* and *Proactiniæ:* contrasted with ★*Cryptoparamera.*

paramesial (par-ą-mes′i-ąl), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *mesial.*] Lying at one side of and near the median line.

parametaphysical (par″ą-met-ą-fiz′i-kąl), *a.* [*para-* + *metaphysical.*] Of the nature of false metaphysics; erroneous from the metaphysical point of view.

> Physical or paraphysical; logical or paralogical; nay even metaphysical or *parametapnysical;* nothing comes amiss to a German romancer.
>
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XX. 853.

Parameter of a conic, the line drawn through the focus perpendicular to the major axis and terminated at both extremities by the curve. See *parameter,* 1 (*a*).

parametrium (par-ą-mē′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] Connective tissue beneath the peritoneum at the side of the uterus.

paramic (pa-ram′ik), *a.* [*param(ide)* + *-ic.*] Derived from paramide.—**Paramic acid,** a crystalline acid, $CO_2HC_6<^{(C_2O_2NH)_2}_{CONH_2}$ (?), whose ammonium salt is formed by the action of a cold solution of ammonia on paramide.

paramide (pa-ram′id), *n.* [*para-* + *amide.*] A compound, $C_6\left(^{CO}_{CO}>NH\right)_3$, made by heating ammonium mellitate. It is a powder, insoluble in water and alcohol.

paramidophenol (pa-ram″i-dō-fē′nol), *n.* A crystalline, sublimable compound, $C_6H_4(NH_2).OH$, obtained by the reduction of paranitrophenol, $C_6H_4(NO_2).OH$, with tin and hydrochloric acid, whereby the nitro group is changed to the amido group: a strong reducing agent.

paramimia (par-ą-mim′i-ą), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μιμία*, imitation.] In *pathol.*, want of agreement in signification between a gesture and the spoken word which it accompanies.

paramo, *n.* According to Schimper ("Plant-Geog." (trans.), p. 743), the paramos, lying in the alpine region of the equatorial Cordilleras in Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, are essentially steppes, and are distinguished in character from the punas by their moisture. They begin at the limit of dwarf forest and shrub wood, are either treeless or bear isolated gnarled individuals, and are covered with a vegetation of grass and low herbs, with a peculiar taller growth of composite plants, called ★*frailejon* (which see). Compare *puna.*

paramucin (par-ą-mū′sin), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *mucus*, mucus, + *-in*[2].] A special kind of ovarian colloid.

paramusia (par-ą-mū′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μοῦσα*, muse.] Disorder of the musical sense, the power of distinguishing musical notes, or of singing correctly, being lost.

paramylum (pa-ram′i-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἄμυλον*, starch.] A colorless granular carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, which is found in certain infusoria, as *Euglena viridis.* It is related to starch (whence the name), but is not acted on by diastase or turned blue by iodine.

paramyosinogen (par″ą-mī-ō-sin′ō-jen), *n.* [*para-* + *myosin* + *-gen.*] Same as *myosin.*

paramyotone (par-ą-mī′ō-tōn), *n.* [*paramyotonus.*] A condition marked by paramyotonus.

paramyotonia (par″ą-mī-ō-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *τόνος*, tension.] A condition marked by tonic muscular spasm.—**Paramyotonia congenita,** a disease resembling in its general features Thomsen's disease.

paramyotonus (par-ą-mī-ot′ō-nus), *n.* [See ★*paramyotonia.*] A tendency to tonic muscular spasm.

paranal (par-ā′nal), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *anus*, anus.] About or beside the anus: as, the *paranal* pores of certain scale-insects.—**Paranal lobes.** See ★*lobe.*

paranaphthalene, paranaphthalin (par-ą-naf′thą-lēn, -lin), *n.* [*para-* + *naphthalene.*] Same as *anthracene.*

paranasty (par′ą-nas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ναστός*, close-pressed, solid, + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, accelerated growth, due to a diffused stimulus, on the side of a dorsiventral organ, inducing lateral curvature. *Pfeffer* (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 73.

paranatellon (pa-ran-ą-tel′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρανατέλλων*, ppr. of *παρανατέλλειν*, rise beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀνατέλλειν*, rise.] A star which rises at the same time as another star or object.

paranephric (par-ą-nef′rik), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-ic.*] 1. Situated near or surrounding the kidney.—2. Relating to the suprarenal capsule.

paranephritic (par-ą-nef-rit′ik), *a.* [*paranephritis* (*t-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with paranephritis.

paranepionic (par-ą-nep-i-on′ik), *a.* [*para-* + *nepionic.*] Of or pertaining to the close of the larval or young stage of an organism, immediately preceding the neanic, or adolescent, stage. *Hyatt.*

paranesthesia (par″an-es-thē′si-ą), *n.* Same as *para-anæsthesia.*

parangi (pa-räng′gē), *n.* [Cingalese?] A skin-disease of Ceylon, supposed to be the same as frambœsia or yaws.

> Jonathan Hutchinson, during his visit to the East, describes cases of *parangi* which he observed in Ceylon. He is of opinion that these cases of *parangi* are yaws, or frambœsia tropica, and he maintains that the signs and symptoms of the patients he examined confirm him in the opinion that they are merely manifestations of syphilis. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, March 16, 1903, p. 100.

paraniline (pa-ran′i-lin), *n.* [*para-* + *aniline.*] A crystalline base, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$, found in the high-boiling residues in the preparation of aniline. It melts at 192° C. and boils at above 330° C.

paranite (pa-rä′nīt), *n.* [*Pará*, a city in Brazil, whence rubber is exported, + *-n-* + *-ite*[2].] The trade-name of a rubber-covered insulated wire.

paranitraniline (par″ą-nī-tran′i-lin), *n.* [*para-* + *nitro-* + *aniline.*] Nitroaminobenzene in which the nitro and amino groups hold the para position in the benzene ring. It is extensively used in textile coloring, particularly in the production of para red.—**Paranitraniline red.** See ★*red*[1].

paranitrosophenol (par″ą-nī-trō″sō-fē′nol), *n.* Same as ★*quinone monoxime.*

parankerite (pa-rang′kėr-īt), *n.* [*para-* + *ankerite.*] A name given by Boricky to a variety of ankerite having a composition expressed by the formula $CaFeC_2O_6 + n(CaMgC_2O_6)$, where *n* is equal to 2 (in normal parankerite) or some greater number.

paranœac, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with paranœa.

paranœal, paranoïal (par-ą-nē′ąl, -noi′ąl), *a.* Same as ★*paranœac.*

paranoid[1] (par′ą-noid), *a.* [*paran(œa)* + *-oid.*] Resembling paranœa.

paranoid[2] (par′ą-noid), *n.* [*paran(ite)* + *-oid.*] The trade-name for a plastic material which resembles celluloid, used for dominoes, poker chips, etc.

Paranthias (pa-ran′thi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *Anthias.*] A genus of



Paranthias furcifer.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.

serranoid fishes, found in deep waters on both coasts of tropical America.

paranthracene (pa-ran′thrą-sēn), *n.* [*para-* + *anthracene.*] A white, crystalline, polymeric anthracene, $(C_{14}H_{10})_2$, which crystallizes from a saturated solution of anthracene in xylene when exposed to sunlight. Other solvents, as benzene or alcohol, can be used. It melts at 244° C., and is much more stable than anthracene.

paranucleic (par-ą-nū-klē′ik), *a.* [*paranuclein* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to paranuclein; specifically, noting an acid of unknown composition which combines with proteid to form paranuclein.

paranuclein (par-ą-nū′klē-in), *n.* [*para-* + *nucleus* + *-in*[2].] 1. A phosphorized complex which is split off and thrown down at a certain stage in the process of digesting nucleoalbumins with pepsin and hydrochloric acid. It subsequently becomes dissolved. Chittenden's dyspeptone, obtained from casein, is probably a paranuclein. Unlike the true nucleins the paranucleins do not yield xanthin bases on decomposition. Also called *pseudonuclein.*—2. In *cytol.*, the pyrenin of Schwarz; the substance of plasmosomes, or true nucleoli: said to consist of compounds of albumin and paranucleic acid. *O. Hertwig*, 1878.

paranucleinic (par-ą-nū-klē-in′ik), *a.* Noting an acid radical which is apparently contained in the paranucleins: analogous to the presence of a nucleinic acid complex in the nucleoproteids. Such acids have been obtained from casein and from the yolk of eggs.

paranucleo-albumin (par-a-nū″klē-ō-al-bū′-min), *n.* A compound of paranuclein with proteid. The most common are the caseins and vitellins.

parao[1] (pä-rä′ō), *n.* [Sp., < Malay *prāhu*: see *proa*.] A native boat of about 40 tons or less. [Philippine Is.]

parao[2] (pä-rä′ō), *n.* [Tahitian name. See ★*pago*.] In Tahiti, *Pariti tiliaceum*, a tree belonging to the mallow family, which supplies the natives with timber for their boats, outriggers for their canoes, sidings for their dwellings, and a very strong and valuable rope, twisted from the inner bark of its branches. The latter are divested of their leaves, cut into suitable lengths, and soaked in water for a week or ten days. The outer bark is then easily stripped off, leaving the layer of fibrous bast beneath it, which is dried and twisted into cordage. Also called *parau*. See ★*pago*, ★*balibago*, *corkwood*, and *mahoe*, 1.

Parapaguridæ (par″a-pā-gū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parapagurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea crustaceans having the characteristics of the *Paguridæ*, except that the branchial plumes are filamentous. It includes about six genera, among them being *Parapagurus*, *Paguropsis*, and *Pylocheles*.

Parapagurus (par″a-pā-gū′rus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Parapaguridæ*. *P. pilosimanus* occurs at various depths in the Atlantic. *S. I. Smith*, 1879.

parapathia (par-a-path′i-ä), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + πάθος, disease.] Moral insanity.

parapathy (par-ap′a-thi), *n.* Same as ★*parapathia*.

parapectic (par-a-pek′tik), *a.* [*para-* + *pectic*.] Noting an amorphous acid, $C_{24}H_{34}O_{23}$, made by boiling pectic acid or its salts for a long time with water.

parapectin (par-a-pek′tin), *n.* [*para-* + *pectin*.] An amorphous compound, $C_{32}H_{48}O_{32}$, formed by boiling pectin a long time with water. It acts in all respects like pectin, except that it is precipitated by lead acetate.

parapedesis (par″a-pe-dē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + πέδησις, a bending.] The giving off of a secretion into the wrong channel, as when the liver cells (hypothetically) secrete bile into the blood-vessels, instead of into the bile-ducts.

paraperiodate (par-a-pē′ri-ō-dāt), *n.* [*para-* + *periodate*.] A salt of periodic acid having the composition M_5IO_6, a monad metal being represented by M.

paraperitoneal (par″a-per″i-tō-nē′al), *a.* [*para-* + *peritone(um)* + *-al*[1].] Situated near the peritoneum.

Parapetalifera (par-a-pet-a-lif′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1808), < Gr. παρά, beside, + πέταλον, petal, + L. *ferre* (*fer-*) (Gr. φέρειν), bear. The allusion is to the presence of staminodia.] A genus of heath-like heavy-scented shrubs of the family *Rutaceæ*. See *Barosma* and *buchu*.

parapetalum (par-a-pet′a-lum), *n.*; pl. *parapetala* (-lä). [Gr. παρά, beside, + πέταλον, leaf, petal.] Any appendage to a corolla, consisting of several pieces. *Moench*.

paraphase (par′a-fāz), *n.* [Gr. παρά, alongside, + φάσις, phase.] One of similar correlated phases of development in the growth stages of allied species of a single genus or race.

paraphasic (par-a-fā′zik), *a.* [*paraphas(ia)* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected by paraphasia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 410.

paraphenetidin (par″a-fē-net′i-din), *n.* [*para-* + *phenetidin*.] A para-amidophenol derivative, for example para-acetophenetidin, which is popularly known as *phenacetin*, $C_6H_4(O.C_2H_5).(NH.C_2H_3O)$.

paraphenylene (par-a-fē′ni-lēn), *n.* [*para-* + *phenylene*.] An organic radical derived from benzene by the removal of two hydrogen atoms that are located in the para position. It has a valence of two and the composition (C_6H_4 =).—**Paraphenylene blue.** See ★*blue*.

paraphonic (par-a-fon′ik), *a.* [*paraphon(y)* + *-ic*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, of or pertaining to the intervals of the fourth and fifth: opposed to ★*antiphonic*, 2.

paraphony (pa-raf′ō-ni), *n.* Same as *paraphonia*.

paraphosphate (par-a-fos′fāt), *n.* [*para-* + *phosphate*.] Same as *pyrophosphate*.

paraphosphoric (par″a-fos-for′ik), *a.* Same as *pyrophosphoric*.

paraphrasable (par′a-frā″za-bl), *a.* [*paraphrase*, *v.*, + *-able*.] That can be paraphrased: as, the *paraphrasable* psalms.

paraphrasia (par-a-frā′ziä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + φράσις, phrase.] In *pathol.*, incoherence in speech.

paraphrenia (par-a-frē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + φρήν, mind.] In *pathol.*, disorder of the mind.

paraphrenitis (par″a-frē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + φρήν, diaphragm, + *-itis*.] 1. Inflammation of the diaphragm and contiguous structures.—2. [Gr. φρήν, mind.] Delirium.

paraphronesis (par″a-frō-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παραφρόνησις, wandering of mind, < παραφρονεῖν, be beside oneself.] Same as ★*paracope*.

paraphrosyne (par-a-froz′i-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παραφροσύνη, wandering of mind.] Same as ★*paracope*.

Paraphthalic acid. Same as ★*terephthalic acid*.

paraphysical (par-a-fiz′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *physical*.] Aside from or subsidiary to what is physical. [Rare.]

paraphysis, *n.* 2. An outgrowth of the roof of the fore-brain, developed in front of the epiphysis, in the hinder region of the prosencephalon.

parapicoline (par-a-pik′ō-lin), *n.* [*para-* + *picoline*.] A polymeric form of *a*-picoline, $(C_5H_4N.CH_3)_x$, made by allowing it to stand a long time in contact with sodium.

parapineal (par″a-pin′ē-al), *a.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *pineal*.] Beside or near the pineal.—**Parapineal eye.** See ★*eye*[1].

paraplasis (pa-rap′lā-sis), *n.* [NL. formally < Gr. παράπλασις, transformation, < παραπλάσσειν, transform, < παρά, beside, + πλάσσειν, form.] Catagenesis. [Rare.]

paraplasm, *n.* 2. The non-vital contents of living protoplasm, such as yolk-granules, oil-drops, etc. [Rare.] See ★*metaplasm*[2], 2.

paraplasmic (par-a-plaz′mik), *a.* [*paraplasm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to paraplasm. *C. S. Minot*, in Science, March 29, 1901, p. 491.

Paraplectic weevil. See ★*weevil*.

paraplegia, *n.*—**Pott's paraplegia,** a form of pressure paralysis occurring in Pott's disease.—**Reflex paraplegia,** paralysis of the lower extremities, caused by some peripheral irritation acting upon the nerve-centers, the latter, as well as the affected muscles, being themselves healthy, in the beginning of the trouble, at least.

parapleuritis (par″a-plū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + πλευρά, side, + *-itis*.] 1. Pleurisy of slight extent.—2. Same as *pleurodynia*.

paraplexia (par-a-plek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παραπληξία, < παρά, beside, + πλῆξις, stroke.] Same as *paraplegia*.

paraplexus (par-a-plek′sus), *n.* [NL., < *para-* + *plexus*.] Same as *choroid plexus*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 139.

parapodal (par-a-pō′dal), *a.* Same as *parapodial*.

Parapodial groove. See ★*groove*.

parapodiate (par-a-pō′di-āt), *a.* [NL. *parapodi(um)* + *-ate*[2].] Bearing parapodia; relating to or characteristic of the *Parapodiata*.

parapodium, *n.* 3. In gastropods, a fin-like expansion of the foot; an epipodium.

parapophysis, *n.* 2. In fishes, a transverse process of the abdominal vertebræ. These processes usually bear ribs.

parapraxia (par-a-prak′si-ä), *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + πρᾶξις, doing.] In *pathol.*, irrational conduct.

paraproctitis (par″a-prok-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + πρωκτός, anus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the loose connective tissue around the rectum, usually resulting in the formation of an abscess.

paraprotaspis (par″a-prō-tas′pis), *n.* [NL., < *para-* + *protaspis*.] The latest substage of the protaspis stage in the ontogeny of the trilobite. See ★*protaspis*.

Parapsettus (par-ap-set′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, near, + NL. *Psettus* (< Gr. ψῆττα, flounder).] A genus of fishes of the family *Ephippidæ*, found about Panama.

parapycnomorphous (par-a-pik-nō-môr′fus), *a.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + πυκνός, thick, + μορφή, form, + *-ous*.] Staining moderately well, but not intensely: noting certain cells in histological preparations.

parapyramidal (par-a-pi-ram′i-dal), *a.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *pyramidal*.] To one side of, or near, a pyramid.—**Parapyramidal sulcus.** See *sulcus*.

pararabin (pa-rar′a-bin), *n.* [*para-* + *arabin*.] An amorphous powder, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ (?), found in sugar-beets and carrots, and apparently also in agar-agar. It forms a gelatinous mass with water.

pararachidial (par″a-rā-kid′i-al), *a.* [*pararachis* (*-id-*) + *i-* + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the pararachides: as, the *pararachidial* zoöids of a sea-pen.

pararachis (par-a-rā′kis), *n.*; pl. *pararachides* (-ki-dēz). [Gr. παρά, near, beside, + ῥάχις, the spine.] In some anthozoans, as the sea-pens, the lateral surface of the rachis of bilaterally symmetrical forms. Compare ★*metarachis* and ★*prorachis*.

parareducin (par″a-rē-dū′sin), *n.* [*para-* + *reducin* (?).] A ptomaïne which has been found in the urine.

pararhotacism (par-a-rō′ta-sizm), *n.* [*para-* + *rhotacism*.] Defective pronunciation of the letter *r* or the substitution for it of some other sound.

parasacral (par-a-sā′kral), *a.* [Gr. παρά, near, + NL. *sacrum* + *-al*[1].] Situated near the sacrum.

parasagittal (par-a-saj′i-tal), *a.* [Gr. παρά, near, + E. *sagittal*.] Parallel with and to one side of the median plane: as, a *parasagittal* section of an embryo.

parasalicyl (par-a-sal′i-sil), *n.* [*para-* + *salicyl(ic)*.] A crystalline condensation-product of salicylic aldehyde, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$, made by the dry distillation of cuprous salicylate, or by the action of certain acid chlorids, etc., on salicylic aldehyde. It melts at 128–130° C.

Parascorpis (par-a-skôr′pis), *n.* [NL., < *para-* + NL. *Scorpis*.] A genus of serranoid fishes living off the South African coast.

paraseptal (par-a-sep′tal), *a.* [Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *septal*.] Near by or parallel with the nasal septum: as, the *paraseptal* cartilages of monotremes and lizards.

parasha (pa-rä′shä), *n.*; pl. *parashioth* (-shi-ōt). [Heb., < *parash*, separate.] A section; specially applied to the subdivisions or weekly portions of the Pentateuch which are read in the synagogue on the Sabbath. See ★*sedra*.

parasigmatism (par-a-sig′ma-tizm), *n.* [*para-* + *sigmatism*.] Defective pronunciation of the letter *s*, or the substitution for it of some other sound.

parasitaster (par″a-si-tas′tėr), *n.* [L. *parasitaster*, < *parasitus*, parasite, + dim. *-aster*.] An insignificant parasite.

> *Parasitaster*, Or The Fawne, As It Hath Bene Divers times presented at the blacke Friars by the Children of the Queenes Maiesties Revels. Written by Iohn Marston. (Title of play, 1606.) *Marston*.

parasite, *n.*—**Accidental parasite,** an organism which is usually free-living, and only occasionally parasitic on or in another organism.—**Beaver parasite.** See ★*beaver*[1].—**Estivo-autumnal parasite,** a variety of the malarial organism characterized by the formation of crescentic bodies during the sexual type of its reproduction, the cause of the common type of malarial fever which prevails during the late summer and fall months, especially in subtropical and tropical regions.—**Obligatory parasite,** a parasite that is compelled to live in or upon a living body. As most parasitic bacteria, as well as some parasites belonging to other groups of organisms, for example protozoans, have been grown artificially outside the bodies of their natural hosts, the distinction between obligatory and facultative parasites and saprophytes is difficult, if not impossible to maintain. Also called *obligate* and *obligative parasite*.—**Tertian malarial parasite,** a variety of the malarial parasite which is recognized as the cause of the common form of tertian malarial fever. Double infection with the same organism will produce the quotidian form of ague. See ★*malaria*.—**Tropical malarial parasite.** Same as *estivo-autumnal* ★*parasite*.—**Wound parasite,** an organism which can only act as a parasite when gaining entrance to the host through a wound, as in the case of many fungi that produce decay in trees.

parasitic, *a.* 4. In *ornith.*, applied to birds which place their eggs in the nests of other birds.

> A group of *parasitic* birds which place their eggs in the nests of other species and leave their young to be brought up by the foster-parents.
> *Guide to the Gall. of Birds*, Brit. Mus., p. 199.

5. Having the characters of the *Parasitica*.—**Parasitic cone.** See ★*cone*.—**Parasitic theory of disease.** Same as *germ theory*.

parasitism, *n.*—**Social parasitism,** parasitism between societies of organisms considered as units or individuals of a higher order, as, for example, the parasitism of the criminal class on human society in general, or of one colony of ants on a colony of a different species.

Parasol acacia, skirt. See ★*acacia*, ★*skirt*[1].

parasol-fern (par′a-sol-fėrn″), *n.* Same as *coral-*★*fern*.

parasoma (par-ą-sō′mą), *n.*; pl. *parasomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, a paranucleus.

parasorbic (par-ą-sôr′bik), *a.* [*para-* + *sorbic.*] Isomeric with sorbic acid.—**Parasorbic acid**, an unsaturated lactone acid, $C_6H_8O_2$, found in unripe mountain-ash berries, *Sorbus aucuparia*. It boils at 221° C. and is a strong emetic.

paraspermatozoid (par″a-spėr″mą-tō-zō′id), *n.* [*para-* + *spermatozoid.*] A (hypothetical) somatic cell of a female organism, that is, one that produces ova as germ-cells. *Nature*, Sept. 4, 1902, p. 437.

parastata (pa-ras′tą-tą), *n.* [Gr. *παραστάτης*, in pl. *παραστάται*, the testicles.] Same as *prostate.*—**Parastata adenoides** or **glandula.** Same as *epididymis* or as *Fallopian tube.*

parastatic (par-ą-stat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *παραστατικός*, presentative, commemorative, manifesting, arousing, < *παριστάναι*, place before the mind, set up, present.] Relating to the mimicry of one species by another in the same general locality or faunal region, as in many insects of different orders.

parasternum (par-ą-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *parasterna* (-nä). [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *sternum.*] The abdominal ribs considered collectively; the arrangement of slender bones, running along the ventral side of many reptiles from the sternum to the pelvis: found in crocodiles and *Hatteria*, and in many extinct forms.

parastremma (par-ą-strem′ą), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *στρέμμα*, a wrench, strain.] A convulsive contraction of the muscles of the face.

parastyle (par′ą-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + *στῦλος*, style.] 1. The antero-external rib present on the upper molar teeth of many ungulate mammals.—2. The enamel-covered fold, buttress, or pillar at the anterior external angle of an upper molar tooth: typically present in the tooth of a horse. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1.—3. In *bot.*, a rudimentary or abortive style: used chiefly in connection with trimorphic plants. Compare ★*mesostyle* and ★*metastyle.*

parasynetic (par″ą-si-net′ik), *a.* [*parasynesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Arising from, or of the nature of, parasynesis.

Such *parasynetic* forms as sparrer-grass for asparagus, due to misunderstanding or misconception of a word, are common enough in Negro; but the African, from the absence of books and teaching, had no principle of analepsy in his intellectual furnishing by which a word, once become obscure from a real or supposed loss of parts or meaning, can be repaired, amended, or restored to its original form.

Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass'n, July, 1885, p. xxxii.

parasyphilis (par-ą-sif′i-lis), *n.* [NL., < *para-* + *syphilis.*] A morbid condition supposed to result from syphilis, but not marked by the ordinary symptoms of this disease. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 428.

parasyphilitic, *a.* 2. Of the nature of parasyphilis.

That they are *parasyphilitic* or quaternary manifestations and are seldom amenable to treatment as usually exhibited. *Med. Record*, Dec. 21, 1907, p. 1037.

parasyphilosis (par-ą-sif-i-lō′sis), *n.* [*parasyphil(is)* + *-osis.*] A parasyphilitic disease, such as general paralysis is said to be.

parasystole (par-ą-sis′tō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *συστολή*, systole.] The period of time intervening between the systole and diastole of the heart.

paratacamite (par-ą-tak′ą-mīt), *n.* [*para-* + *atacamite.*] An oxychlorid of copper having the same percentage composition as atacamite, but losing its water at a higher temperature. It occurs in pseudorhombohedral crystals, and is found at Sierra Gorda, Chile.

paratactic, *a.* 2. Arranged without any logical connection, as in disconnected literary or artistic composition. A frieze made up of independent and separate subjects may be said to be *paratactic.*

The pursuit of Troilos again, as analysed by Schneider, suggests by its '*paratactic*' composition a Peloponnesian origin. *H. S. Jones*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIV. 50.

parataloid (pa-rat′ą-loid), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Same as *Koch's* ★*lymph* or *tuberculin*, 1. Also *paratoloid.*

paratangential (par-ą-tan-jen′shal), *a.* Near to being tangent.

Outer surface provided with small conical papillæ, from which bundles of pentact pleuralia project radially, the *paratangential* rays of the spicules forming a veil about 1·5 centim. from the surface.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1901, p. 458.

paratartaric, *a.* 2. Same as ★*racemic*, 2.

paratartramide (par-ą-tär-tram′id), *n.* [*para-* + *tartramide.*] Same as ★*racemamide.*

paraterminal (par-ą-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *terminal.*] Noting those bodies which form the inner or mesal walls of the anterior portion of the lateral ventricles. They are well-developed in the reptilian and amphibian brains, and are connected across the median line by the lamina terminalis.

Paratheliaceæ (par-ą-thē-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parathelium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenocarpous, crustaceous lichens, so named from the genus *Parathelium.*

Parathelium (par-ą-thē′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Nylander), < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *θηλή*, nipple, in allusion to the lateral ostiole.] A genus of pyrenocarpous, crustaceous lichens having perithecia with lateral ostioles. The spores are 4- to 10-celled and brown. The species are tropical, and occur on the bark of trees.

Paratheria (par-ą-thē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *θηρίον*, beast.] A name proposed by Oldfield Thomas for the edentate mammals, on the ground that they constitute a group of equal value to the *Prototheria*, *Metatheria*, and *Eutheria.* [Rare.]

paratherian (par-a-thē′ri-an), *a.* [NL. *Paratheri(a)* + *-an.*] Relating to or characteristic of the *Paratheria*, or edentates considered as a subclass of mammals. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1887, ser. B, p. 462.

parathermic (par-ą-thėr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *thermic.*] Noting invisible rays supposed by Herschel to exist in the red and orange regions of the spectrum, to which he ascribed certain chemical effects now recognized as due to the visible rays of the wavelengths in question.

parathyroid (par-ą-thī′roid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *thyroid.*] **I.** *a.* Lying in the vicinity of the thyroid; specifically, noting several small masses of glandular tissue similar in appearance, but not in function, to the thyroid gland and situated in close proxmity to it.

It has been suggested that paralysis agitans is due to insufficiency of the *parathyroid* glandules.

Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1906, p. 399.

II. *n.* One of the parathyroid glands. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 939.—**Parathyroid body**, a ductless gland which arises in the vertebrate embryo on each side of the thyroid gland.

parathyroidal (par-ą-thī′roi-dal), *a.* [*parathyroid* + *-al*[1].] Relating to a parathyroid gland. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 939.

parathyroidectomize (par″ą-thī-roi-dek′tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parathyroidectomized*, ppr. *parathyroidectomizing.* [*parathyroidectomy* + *-ize.*] To remove the parathyroid glands from.

The action of this proteid on dying *parathyroidectomized* dogs was marvelous.

Med. Record, Nov. 9, 1907, p. 795.

parathyroidectomy (par-ą-thī-roi-dek′tō-mi), *n.* [*parathyroid* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the parathyroid glands.

He emphasizes the tetanic symptoms that arise in animals after *parathyroidectomy.*

Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1906, p. 412.

paratoluidine (par″ą-tō-lū′i-din), *n.* [*para-* + *toluidine.*] Para-aminotoluene, $C_6H_4(NH_2)$-CH_3, a crystalline compound made by reducing paranitrotoluene. It melts at 45° C. See ★*toluidine.*

paratolyl (par-a-tol′il), *n.* See ★*tolyl.*

paratonic, *a.* 2. Due to the influence of an external stimulus, such as light, gravity, or humidity: thus used by Strassburger in the phrase *paratonic movements*, opposed by him to *autonomic movements.*

paratransversan (par″ą-tráns-vėr′san), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *transversan.*] Lying parallel to the transversan plane of a diatom frustule. *O. Müller.*

paratreme (par′ą-trēm), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *τρῆμα*, hole.] An irregular sclerite in the prothorax of dipterous insects bound above and internally by the præscutum and the prophragma, below by the extremity of the prodorsal arch, and externally by the spiracle.

paratripsis (par-ą-trip′sis), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, against, + *τρῖψις*, rubbing.] 1. Rubbing; friction; chafing.—2. The prevention of waste of the tissues of the body.

paratriptic (par-ą-trip′tik), *a.* and *n.* [*paratripsis* (*-tript-*) + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to or producing chafing.—2. Retarding waste of the tissues of the body.

II. *n.* Any substance which tends to prevent or retard waste of the tissues of the body.

Tea, coffee, and tobacco come under the heading to which scientific men have given the name of *Paratriptics.* The demand for them is based upon their power to prevent waste in the body, so that by their help and stimulus men can do more work and endure more privation with a smaller amount of actual food. Tea, coffee, and tobacco are not food, although temporarily and continuously they supplement it. The physiologist Moleschott calls them the "savings-banks" of the tissues.

T. Child, Delicate Feasting, xii.

paratrium (pa-rā′tri-um), *n.*; pl. *paratria* (-ą). [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *atrium.*] In certain annelids, a diverticulum of the atrium.

paratroch (par′ą-trok), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *troch(ophore).*] A band of locomotor cilia surrounding certain annelid trochophores behind and in addition to the prototroch.—**Perianal paratroch.** Same as ★*perianal circlet.*

paratrophia (par-ą-trō′fi-ą), *n.* Same as ★*paratrophy.*

paratrophic (par-ą-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, paratrophy.—2. Existing only as a parasite within the living tissues of other organisms: a term used by A. Fischer to designate a group of bacteria which he believed to possess such requirements. Compare ★*prototrophic* and ★*metatrophic.*

paratrophy (pa-rat′rō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-y*[3].] Abnormal or misdirected nutrition.

paratuberculosis (par″ą-tū-bėr″kū-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *para-* + *tuberculosis.*] An affection due seemingly to the toxins of tuberculosis but in which the living bacillus cannot be found.

paratuberculous (par″ą-tū-bėr′kū-lus), *a.* [*paratubercul(osis)* + *-ous.*] Relating to or affected with paratuberculosis.

paratungstate (par-ą-tung′stāt), *n.* [*para-* + *tungstate.*] A salt of paratungstic acid. Sodium paratungstate, known in commerce as *tungstate of soda*, is used in mordanting cloth by dyers and calico-printers, and in rendering cotton and linen goods uninflammable.

paratungstic (par-ą-tung′stik), *a.* [*para-* + *tungstic.*] In *chem.*, noting a hypothetical acid having the composition $H_{10}W_{12}O_{41}$, which is not itself known, but of which the corresponding sodium salt (when crystallized, $Na_{10}W_{12}O_{41}.(H_2O)_{28}$) is the tungstate of soda of commerce.

paratype (par′ą-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *τύπος*, type.] In *zoöl.*, a specimen of the original series from which a single specimen, or *holotype*, has been selected as the type of a species. In forming part of the original series of specimens it may differ from a topotype, which is a specimen from the same locality, or same locality and horizon, and may be collected at any time subsequent to the description of the species.

paratyphoid (par-ą-tī′foid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + E. *typhoid.*] **I.** *a.* Noting a fever resembling typhoid fever in its general features, but usually following a mild course, and distinguished from typhoid fever by absence of the Widal reaction.

Bacteriologic study of the blood in thirty cases of clinical typhoid fever, two of which proved to be *paratyphoid* and one doubtful. *Med. Record*, May 9, 1903, p. 739.

Paratyphoid bacillus, a micro-organism believed to be the cause of paratyphoid fever.—**Paratyphoid fever,** a disease resembling, in its course and general symptoms, typhoid fever, but caused by the presence of the paratyphoid bacillus which is distinct from the micro-organism of typhoid.

II. *n.* Paratyphoid fever.

It is desirable in the investigation of suspected colonies by means of agglutination to employ the so-called 'end-dilution' (*Wassermann*). If there is suspicion of *paratyphoid* (or dysentery) the agglutination of the colonies in question must be investigated with the specific serum of this disease.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., June, 1904, p. 369.

paratypic (par-ą-tip′ik), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *τύπος*, type, + *-ic.*] Not conforming strictly to the type.

paratypical (par-ą-tip′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*paratypic. Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 508.

para-uterine (par-ą-ū′tę-rin), *a.* [*para-* + *uterine.*] Situated in the immediate neighborhood of the uterus.

A large number of the *parauterine* cysts, as well as papillomatous cysts of the hilum, parovarian cysts of the broad ligaments, have their origin in these unobliterated ducts and the remains of the Wolffian bodies.

Med. Record, Oct. 19, 1907, p. 647.

paravaginal (par-ą-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [*para-* + *vaginal.*] Situated in the immediate neighborhood of the vagina.

paravaginitis (par-a-vag-i-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *vaginitis*.] Same as *paracolpitis*.

paravent (par-a-voṅ'), *n.* [F. *paravent*, < It. *paravento*, < *parare*, prevent, ward off, + *vento*, wind.] A wind-screen; a shelter from wind.

> The belfry proves a fortress of a sort, . . .
> Turns sunscreen, *paravent* and ombrifuge
> To whoso seeks a shelter in its pale.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, x. 466.

paravertebral (par-a-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Relating to the parapophysis or transverse process given off from the centrum of a vertebra. The term was used by Geoffroy St. Hilaire and R. Grant.—**Paravertebral elements**, the parapophyses or processes developed from the body of the vertebra; more rarely, the chevron bones.

II. *n.* Same as ★*parapophysis*, 2. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 525.

paravesical (par-a-ves'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *vesical*.] Situated in the immediate neighborhood of the bladder.

paraxanthin (par-a-zan'thin), *n.* [*para-* + *xanthin*.] A poisonous crystalline base, 1, 7-dimethylxanthin, $C_7H_8O_2N_4$, which occurs in human urine. It can be made from theobromine and changed into caffein. It melts at 284° C.

paraxially (pa-rak'si-al-i), *adv.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *axis*, axis, + *-al*[1] + *-ly*.] In *zoöl.*, in such a way as to lie on each side of the long axis (of the body). *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (London), Feb., 1905, p. 318.

paraxon (pa-rak'son), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *axon*.] A collateral branch of the axon.

paraxonic (par-ak-son'ik), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + *ἄξων*, axis, + *-ic*.] Having the third and fourth digits of the foot equally, or almost equally, developed, so that the center or axis of the foot passes between them, as in the artiodactyl ungulates: contrasted with ★*mesaxonic*.

paraxylene (pa-rak'si-lēn), *n.* [*para-* + *xylene*.] An oily hydrocarbon of the benzene series, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$; paradimethylbenzene. It is found in tar-oil and Galician petroleum, and is also made synthetically. It boils at 138° C. It can be solidified in a freezing mixture, and then melts at 15° C.

parcel-carrier (pär'sel-kar"i-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who carries parcels.—**2.** A device for carrying parcels, as on a bicycle.

parcel-gilder (pär'sel-gil"dėr), *n.* One whose trade is ★parcel-gilding (which see).

parcel-gilding (pär'sel-gil"ding), *n.* The gilding of silver or other ware in part, as the interior of a cup, or an external design; now, specifically, the production of decorative effects by gilding, with the aid of an electric current, a metallic object, as of silver, parts of the surface having in advance been coated with a non-conducting varnish, which is removed when the work is finished, so that the design is presented in gold deposited only on the unvarnished parts of the surface.

parcel-gilt (pär'sel-gilt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Gilded in part. See ★*parcel-gilding*.

> A standing cup *parcell guilt*, of thirty-two ounces, eleven pound seven shillings, the first of July. Good plate—good man—good day—good all.
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

II. *n.* Silver or other ware partly gilded.

parcelment (pär'sel-ment), *n.* [*parcel* + *-ment*.] The act of dividing into parcels.

parcels-delivery (pär'selz-dē-liv"ėr-i), *n.* The business of delivering parcels; express: as, to receive a package by *parcels-delivery*. [Great Britain.]

parcelwise (pär'sel-wīz), *adv.* Piecemeal; piece by piece.

> Looking at life *parcel-wise*.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxi.

parching-bowl (pär'ching-bōl), *n.* A bowl used for parching grain, especially maize: used by a number of Indian tribes. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 105.

parchment, *v. t.* **2.** To cause to become hard, tough, and wrinkled, as the skin in certain diseases. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

parchment-coffee (pärch'ment-kof"ē), *n.* Same as *parchment*, 2.

parchment-size (pärch'ment-sīz), *n.* A size or glue used in manufactures, made from the scrapings and cuttings of parchment. Also *parchment-glue*. See *size*[2].

parded (pär'ded), *a.* [*pard*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Spotted like a pard.

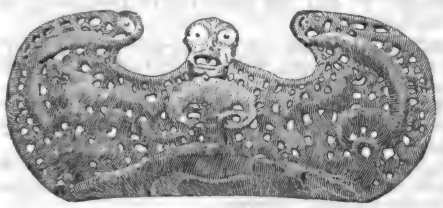
> Even the meadow flood is *parded*, of various patches of color. Ever and anon the wind seems to drop down from over the hills in strong puffs.
> *Thoreau*, Early Spring in Massachusetts, p. 44.

pardessus (pär-de-sü'), *n.* [F., < *par-dessus*, in subst. use, an overcoat, < *par*, on, upon, + *dessus*, over, above.] **1.** A woman's cloak, formerly worn in full dress, for receptions, etc. The word is confined to fashion papers. —**2.** The old French name of the violin or treble viol. See *dessus*.

pardner (pärd'nėr), *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *partner*. [U. S.]

> "Thet 's it," said Tennessee's Partner, in a tone of relief. "I come yar as Tennessee's *pardner*, knowing him nigh on four year, off and on."
> *Bret Harte*, Tennessee's Partner, p. 140.

pare[3] (pä'rā), *n.* [Maori.] Among the Maoris of New Zealand, the carved ornament or



Pare.

ornamentation about a door. *Nature*, May 14, 1903, p. 36.

Pareiasauria (pa-rē-a-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παρειά*, cheek, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An order of extinct reptiles comprising heavily built animals of Permian and Triassic age. The type-genus *Pareiasaurus* is represented by animals about 8 or 10 feet long, standing 4 feet high. Four or five species of this genus are known from the Karoo formation of South Africa. In northern Russia a species of even larger dimensions than the South African forms has been found, and in central Europe a small allied species with horns. Another small, horned species is found in Scotland, and in North America there are numerous genera possibly belonging to this order but not very nearly related to *Pareiasaurus*. Also *Pariasauria*.



Pareiasaurus baini, Seeley.
Karoo Formation (Permian or Trias); Tambor Fontein, Cape Colony. Skeleton; $\frac{1}{10}$ natural size. (After Seeley.)
(From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

pareiasaurian (pa-rē-a-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Pareiasauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Pareiasauria*.

Pareiasaurus (pa-rē-a-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρειά*, cheek, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of extinct reptiles. See ★*Pareiasauria*. Also *Pariasaurus*.

parelectronomic (par-ē-lek-trō-nom'ik), *a.* [*parelectronom(y)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, parelectronomy.

parelectronomy (par-ē-lek-tron'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, against, + E. *electro-* + Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *-y*[3].] A condition in which there is a weakening of an electric current passed through a muscle.

parellic (pa-rel'ik), *a.* [*par(a-)* + *(Rocc)ella* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, $C_{21}H_{16}O_9$, found in *Roccella intricata* and other lichens. The same acid was obtained from certain species of *Stereocaulon*, and called *psoromic acid*. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 262–265° C., with decomposition.

paremango (pä-rā-mäng'gō), *n.* [Maori, < *pare* (see ★*pare*[3]) + *mango*, shark.] A scroll pattern in wood-carving of the natives of New Zealand.

par éminence (pär ā-mē-noṅs'), *adv. phr.* [F.] By eminence; by reason of eminence; preeminently.

parenchymale (pa-reng-ki-mā'lē), *n.*; pl. *parenchymalia* (-li-ä). [NL. See *parenchyma*.] In sponge-spicules, a parenchymalium.

parenchymalium (pa-reng-ki-mā'li-um), *n.*; pl. *parenchymalia* (-ä). [NL. See *parenchyma*.] In sponges, one of the spicules supporting the general parenchyma and the chambers between the dermal and gastral membranes. Also *parenchymale*.

parenchymella (pa-reng-ki-mel'ä), *n.* [NL. dim. of *parenchyma*.] An embryonic stage between the blastula and gastrula stages, especially in the *Cœlenterata*. It may be defined as a blastula of which the blastocœle is filled with entoderm cells. *Metchnikoff*, 1887.

parentalism (pā-ren'tal-izm), *n.* [*parental* + *-ism*.] Same as *paternalism*.

parenthesist (pā-ren'the-sist), *n.* [*parenthes(is)* + *-ist*.] One who parenthesizes. [Rare.]

parenticide[2] (pā-ren'ti-sīd), *n.* [L. *parens* (*parent-*) + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of one's parent. *Phillips*.

parent-rock (pār'ent-rok), *n.* In *geol.*, the rock in which a mineral or ore is or was originally contained and from which it may be freed in processes of weathering or erosion.

Pareora series. See ★*series*.

parepicele (pa-rep'i-sēl), *n.* [Also *parepicœle*; *para-* + *epicele* (?).] A recess in one side of the fourth ventricle of the brain. Also written *parepicœle*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 158.

parepicœle, *n.* See ★*parepicele*.

parepigastric (pa-rep-i-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *epigastric*.] Near the epigastrium.

parergal (pa-rėr'gal), *a.* [*parergon* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parergon; incidental.

parergetic, parergetical (par-ėr-jet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*parergal*.

parergic (pa-rėr'jik), *a.* [*parerg(on)* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*parergal*.

parethmoid (pa-reth'moid), *n.* [*para-* + *ethmoid*.] In *ichth.*, the prefrontal; a bone in front of the frontal and beside the ethmoid in fishes. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509.

par exemple (pär eg-zoṅ'pl), *adv. phr.* [F.] By way of example; for instance.

Parexocœtus (pa-rek-sō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, near, + NL. *Exocœtus*.] A genus of flying-fishes of tropical coasts, widely distributed.

parfait (pär-fā'), *a.* [F.] Perfect: used in names of preparations of frozen cream: as *café parfait*, *vanilla parfait*, which are frozen without being stirred.

parfocal (pär-fō'kal), *a.* [L. *par*, equal, + NL. *focus* + *-al*[1].] With the lower focal points all in the same plane: said of interchangeable eyepieces, for microscopes or telescopes, so mounted that whichever one is used the focus remains the same. See ★*eyepiece*.

parge (pärj), *v. t.* Same as *parget*, *v. t.*, **1.**

pargo (pär'gō), *n.* [Sp. *pargo*, also *pagro* = Pg. *pargo* = It. *pagro*, *parago*, < L. *pagur*, *pager*, *pagrus*, name of a fish: see *Pagrus*.] A common name given by Spanish-speaking Americans to the snappers and related fishes.

parhedral (pär-hed'ral), *a.* [Gr. *πάρεδρος*, sitting beside, associate.] Associate; adjunct; subsidiary. [Rare.]

> Besides the principal gods, inferior or *parhedral* gods. *Guide to Exhib. Gall. Brit. Mus.*, 1884, p. 94. *N. E. D.*

parhelium, *n.* **2.** A name given by Runge and Paschen to a supposed distinct gas which, on the ground of certain spectroscopic observations, they believed to be present in helium. It has since been shown that the helium examined is but a single substance, the spectroscopic differences being due to change of pressure.

> Clevite gas was accordingly regarded as a mixture of two solar elements, distinguished as "helium" and "*parhelium*," the rays of the former, like D_3, being all double, those of the latter single. Each set of three series was, in fact, "analogous to the complete spectrum of a distinct element." Yet *parhelium* has failed to make good its footing in either cosmical or terrestrial chemistry. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 58.

Paria (pā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < geographic name (Leconte, 1858).] **1.** A small genus of leaf-beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ* of North American and eastern Asiatic distribution. The larva of *P. aterrima* is the strawberry root-borer of the United States.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A beetle of this genus.—**3.** A genus of mollusks. *Gray*, 1867.—**Spotted paria,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Paria sex-notata*, which feeds on strawberry leaves. It is now known as *Typophorus canellus*, and bears also the popular name of *spotted strawberry leaf-beetle*.

Pariah kite. See ★*kite*[1].

Parian. **I.** *a.*—**Parian cement.** See ★*cement.*

II. *n.* **2.** A native of Paros.

pariasaurian (pa-rī-a-sâ′ri-an), *a.* See ★*Pareiasaurian.*

Paricelinus (par″i-se-lī′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *παρά*, near, + NL. *Icelinus.*] A genus of cottoid fishes found off the coast of California.

parichnos (pa-rik′nos), *n.*; pl. *parichnoi* (-noi). [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἴχνος*, track, trace.] Either of the two small circular prints or traces representing parenchymatous strands in the scars of *Lepidodendron*, standing one on each side of the print or trace of the vascular bundle.

paricine (pär′i-sin, -sēn), *n.* [Also *paracine;* ⟨ *Pará*, a city of Brazil, + *cin(chona).*] An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{18}ON_2 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, found in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra.* It is a yellow powder which melts at 130° C. Its alcoholic solution tastes bitter and is slightly alkaline.

paridin (par′i-din), *n.* [*Paris* (see def.) (*parid-*) + *-ine*2.] A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{28}O_7 + 2H_2O$, found in the leaves of *Paris quadrifolia.* It is a crystalline compound which yields paridol and sugar when boiled with alcoholic hydrochloric acid.

paridol (par′i-dol), *n.* [*parid(in)* + *-ol.*] A resinous substance, $C_{26}H_{46}O_9$, formed by boiling paridin with alcoholic hydrochloric acid.

paries, *n.* **3.** The central thickened portion of a valve of the acorn-barnacle (*Balanus*). The anterior overlapping edge of the valve is the 'radius,' the posterior underthrust edge the 'ala.'

parietal. **I.** *a.*—**Parietal cell,** in *histol.*, one of the cells in the gastric glands of vertebrates, as distinguished from the *peptic cells* in the same organs.—**Parietal fissure.** Same as *intraparietal* ★*fissure.*—**Parietal index.** See ★*index.*—**Parietal shield.** See ★*shield.*

II. *n.* **2.** Specifically, in fishes, a superior lateral bone of the cranium. In some forms it articulates with its fellow of the opposite side in front of the supraoccipital; in others it lies on one side of the latter bone remote from its fellow. Posteriorly it overlies the epiotic; at its outer edge it articulates with the pterotic.—**3.** Same as *parietal* ★*shield.*

parietic (pā-ri-et′ik), *a.* [L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall, + *-ic.*] Obtained from the wall-lichen: noting an acid, the same as *chrysophanic acid.*

parietin (pā-rī′e-tin), *n.* [*pariet(ic)* + *-in*2.] Same as *chrysophanic acid.*

parietosphenoidal (pā-rī″e-tō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [*parietal* + *sphenoid* + *-al*1.] Relating to the parietal and sphenoid bones.

parigenin (pa-rij′e-nin), *n.* [*pari(llin)* + *-gen* + *-in*2.] A flocculent insoluble compound, $C_{28}H_{42}O_4$, formed when parillin is hydrolyzed by dilute acids. See ★*parillin.*

parillic (pa-ril′ik), *a.* [*(sarsa)parilla* + *-ic.*] Related to sarsaparilla.—**Parillic acid.** Same as ★*parillin.*

parillin (pa-ril′in), *n.* [*(sarsa)parilla* + *-in*2.] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$, found in sarsaparilla root, of which it is the active principle. It melts, with decomposition, at 210° C., and yields sugar and parigenin when hydrolyzed with dilute acids. It slows the action of the heart. Also called *parillic* or *parillinic acid, saliseparin, salseparisin.*

parillinic (par-i-lin′ik), *a.* Derived from sarsaparilla.—**Parillinic acid.** Same as ★*parillin.*

pari mutuel (pä-rē′ mü-tü-el′). [F., 'mutual bet': *pari*, a bet, ⟨ *parier*, bet, pair, ⟨ L. *pariare*, make equal, ⟨ *par*, equal: see *par* and *pair*1.] A mutual bet; in France, a system of betting in which each bettor places a sum specified (on the horse or contestant he chooses) in a pool. Those who bet on the winners divide the stakes, less a small percentage for expenses. Usually in the plural, *paris mutuels.*

The *pari-mutuel*, by which most of the betting is carried on in France, though bookmakers pursue their business there as in England, except that they are relegated to the backs of the stands.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 337.

An owner only lays £20 or so at the *pari-mutuel*, when he would have staked £100 with the bookmakers.

Daily Telegraph (London), Oct. 5, 1905.

paring-bee (pār′ing-bē), *n.* In New England, a social gathering for the purpose of paring apples, which are then dried and preserved for winter use. See *bee*1, *n.*, 3.

paring-machine, *n.* **2.** A parer; a machine for paring fruit.

Paris foot, a unit of length, formerly used in France, equal to 1·065 British feet.—**Paris granite, inch, line, measure.** See ★*granite*, etc.

parish. **I.** *n.* **5.** In the game of curling, the ring in the center of which the tee is placed.

He has plenty of running to win into the *parish.*

An. of Roy. Caledonian Curling Club, 1893–4, p. 104.

II. *a.*—**Parish council.** See ★*council.*

parish-rigged (par′ish-rigd), *a.* Rigged cheaply. [Sailors' use.]

Parisian, *n.* **2.** In *geol.*, in D'Orbigny's classification of the Tertiary of France, the upper stage of the Eocene lying above the basal or Suessonian, and comprising the Lutetian and Bartonian stages of De Lapparent's classification. It consists of sands, marls, clays, and limestones containing marine Eocene fossils below, with intercalated limestones and shales in its upper portion containing fresh-water shells and plants. Above these latter lie the Paris gypsum beds of Oligocene age.

parison, *n.* (*b*) In *glass-manuf.*, the mass of molten glass gathered on the end of the pontil before it is blown.

paristhmic (pa-rist′mik), *a.* [Gr. *παρίσθμιον*, tonsil, + *-ic.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tonsils.

paristhmiotome (pa-rist′mi-ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *παρίσθμιον*, tonsil, + *-τομος*, cutting.] An old instrument for cutting the tonsils.

paristhmitic (par-ist-mit′ik), *a.* [*paristhmit(is)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected by paristhmitis.

paristhmitis (par-ist-mī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *παρίσθμιον*, tonsil, + *-itis.*] Tonsillitis; inflammation of the tonsils. *Mayne.*

paristyphnin (par-is-tif′nin), *n.* An amorphous glucoside, $C_{38}H_{64}O_{18}$, which occurs in the leaves of *Paris quadrifolia.* It yields sugar and paridin when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

parity1, *n.* **4.** In *banking* and *com.*: (*a*) An equivalence in the currency of another country. See *mint par*, under *par*2. (*b*) Equivalence in or between money of different metals as legal tender, in the proportions of weight and quality fixed by law. (*c*) Same as *par*2, 3.

parivincular (par-i-ving′kū-lär), *a.* [L. *par*, equal, + *vinculum*, a bond, + *-ar*3.] In *conch.*, noting that type of ligament of the pelecypod shell the axis of which coincides with or is parallel to the axis of motion between the valves: contrasted with *alivincular*, in which the axis of ligament is normal to the axis of motion.

park, *n.*—**National park,** a tract of government land withdrawn by special act of Congress from settlement, occupancy, or sale, under the laws of the United States, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

While the *national parks*, speaking strictly, do not at present form a part of the forest system of the United States, still, since one of their prime objects is the protection of the forests within their boundaries, they fall naturally within the sphere of the present paper. They differ from forest reserves chiefly in the fact that no lumbering can be carried on within them, that the mining laws, except in the case of the Mount Rainier National Park, do not apply to them, that their game animals are fully protected, and that they are under the care of the troops of the Regular Army, assigned to that duty by the Secretary of War, but under the orders, for that purpose, of the Secretary of the Interior, and reporting to him. The best known and the largest of the *national parks* is the Yellowstone, with an area of 2,142,720 acres, located in Wyoming, with small portions in Montana and Idaho. The others are the Yosemite National Park (967,680 acres), the Sequoia National Park (161,280 acres), and the General Grant National Park (2,560 acres), all in California, and the Mount Rainier National Park (207,360 acres) in Washington.

Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1899, p. 298.

The *national parks* are not only withdrawn from sale and entry like the forest reservations, but are efficiently managed and guarded by small troops of United States cavalry, directed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Muir, Our National Parks, ii.

parkee (pär-kē′), *n.* Same as *parka*1.

parkesine (pärk′sin), *n.* [*Parkes* (see def.) + *-ine*2.] The name given by the inventor, Alex. Parkes, to a plastic material, with properties like those of horn or ivory, obtained by evaporating a solution of pyroxylin to which other substances had been added. Its manufacture was not commercially successful, but it was a precursor of the better-known celluloid.

Parkinsonia2 (pär-kin-sō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after James *Parkinson.*] A genus of pachycampylous Jurassic ammonites of the family *Reineckidæ*, section *Morphoceratida* of Hyatt's classification. The shells are discoidal, widely umbilicate, ornamented with strong radial ribs which are simple on the flattened sides and which bifurcate on the outer margins of the whorls, and with a deep, narrow, smooth furrow on the medial line of the venter. The genus is specially characteristic of the lower Jurassic beds of Europe and North Africa.

park-wagon (pärk′wag″on), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage with two seats for passengers, and a higher seat at the back for the driver.

parky (pär′ki), *a.* [*park, n.*, + *-y*3.] Cold; penetrating; chilly. [Slang.]

'Morning, William; cold s' morning?' . . . 'It is a bit *parky,*' assented William.

Pink 'un & Pelican, 1898, p. 273. *N. E. D.*

Parl. Agt. An abbreviation of *Parliamentary agent.*

parlay (pär′lā), *v. t.* See ★*parley*3.

parley3 (pär′li), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *parlay:* appar. a perversion of *paroli.*] In the United States, in faro and similar games, and in horse-racing, to stake (one's money, together with that won by it on another bet): as, to *parley* one's bet. See ★*paroli.* [Slang.] *N. E. D.*

parley3 (pär′li), *n.* [*parley*3, *v.*] The act of leaving as a stake the money staked on a previous bet, together with that won by it. See ★*paroli.* [Slang.]

parliament, *n.*—**Long Parliament.** (*b*) The Parliament in the reign of Charles II., which assembled in 1661 and lasted until 1679. Also called *Pensionary Parliament.*—**Parliament hinge.** See ★*hinge.*—**Pensionary Parliament.** See *Long* ★*Parliament* (*b*).

parliamentarianism (pär″li-men-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* The system of legislation by parliament; adherence to parliamentary system.

parliamentary, *a.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of Parliament.—**2†.** A Cromwell man; a parliamentarian.—**3.** A parliamentary train.—**4.** [F. *parliamentaire.*] One sent to treat or parley with the enemy.

parliamenteer (pär″li-men-tēr′), *v. i.* [*parliamenteer, n.*] To engage in parliamentary affairs; run for parliament.

par-line (pär′lin), *n.* The line of averages or normal values; the zero or base-line from which departures are calculated or charted.

parlor-jump (pär′lor-jump), *v. i.* To commit the crime of parlor-jumping. [Slang.]

parlor-jumping (pär′lor-jum″ping), *n.* The robbery of rooms, where entrance is effected by means of a window. [Slang.]

parlor-maid (pär′lor-mād), *n.* A maid-servant whose duties are usually confined to the dining- and reception-rooms of a house, sometimes taking the place of a butler in simple establishments.

parlor-maiding (pär′lor-mā″ding), *n.* The duties of a parlor-maid; the act of performing those duties. [Colloq.]

parlor-match (pär′lor-mach″), *n.* See ★*match*2.

parma (pär′mä), *n.* [It. *Parma:* compare ★*piedmont.*] **1.** One of the low east and west ranges which project from the western side of the north and south Urals, and die out in the plains. They are due to gently folded strata. *E. Suess,* Das Antlitz der Erde, I. 645.—**2.** In general, following the above usage, any low anticlinal fold, forming a ridge. Such ridges often, in the past, constituted barriers to the migrations of faunas.

This may mean that no true axis or "*parma*" was in existence during Richmond time, but it does seem to show that the Wabash *parma* at least indicates the strike for the then highest land.

Amer. Jour. Sci., Dec., 1904, p. 469.

Parma sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

parmeliine (pär-mē′li-in), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the lichen family *Parmeliaceæ.*

parmelin (pär′mē-lin), *n.* [*Parmel(ia)* + *-in*2.] A crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{16}O_7$, occurring in the lichen *Parmelia perlata*, from which it is extracted by chloroform. It melts at 187° C.

parnas, *n.* Same as ★*parnes.*

Parnassian. **I.** *a.*—**Parnassian school.** (*a*) In France, a school of poets founded about the middle of the nineteenth century by L. Xavier de Ricard and Catulle Mendes who chose as their tetrarchs and judges Théophile Gautier, Leconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, and Banville. They were joined by Coppée, Sully-Prudhomme, Verlaine, and Heredia, with others less distinguished. They emphasized form or the technical side of the art, and repressed emotion, in reaction against the influence of de Musset. They took their name from that of their first volume of poems, collected in 1866, *Parnasse Contemporain.* (*b*) In England, see the extract.

The name of the "*Parnassian School*" has been given to a group of poets who belonged to the generation succeeding that of the Rossettis and William Morris, and who were more in sympathy, perhaps, with Arnold. In this title, which has no other recommendation, there seems to be a reference to the French poets who were the contemporaries of these particular writers, and who made their first appearance together in Parnasse Contemporain. The poets of this group had not the ample flight of their predecessors, and attempted smaller effects. . . . Whether in the lighter or the graver mood, they aimed at exactitude of verbal expression, the careful record of shades of emotion, delicate phenomena, avoidance of hackneyed or rhetorical phrases. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 256.

II. *n.* 2. A member of the Parnassian school.

In other words, the excessive attention to form, to technical perfection, which had been carried so far by the *Parnassians*, failed to please, and broader modes of expression were aimed at. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 256.

Parnassianism (pär-nas'i-an-izm), *n.* [*Parnassian* + *-ism.*] In *literature*, the style and theories of the school of poets known as the Parnassians. See ★*Parnassian school.*

When he [de Heredia] came back to Paris at 18 it was in order to enter the École des Chartes. He began to write the sonnets which attracted the attention of the most expert connoisseurs in *Parnassianism*. One after another at long intervals these perfectly minted masterpieces of literary art were put into circulation in Paris.
Times (London), Oct. 4, 1905.

parnes (pär'nes), *n.* [Aram., < Syr. *parnoso*, a leader, a nourisher.] Among the Jews, an officer of a synagogue whose duties are to attend to the temporal welfare of the indigent members of the synagogue, as well as to the general affairs of the congregation. It is an honorary office, generally given to the most respected and well-to-do member of the community.

parnid (pär'nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Parnidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Parnidæ*.

Parochial chapel. See ★*chapel.*

parode[2] (par'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *πάροδος*. See *parodos.*] 1. Same as parodos.—2. In *anc. Gr. drama*, the first song sung by the chorus after its entrance.

parodiable (par'ō-di-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being parodied.

parodial (pa-rō'di-al), *a.* [*parody*[1] + *-al*[1].] Of the nature of parody.

parodyn (par'ō-din), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, against, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *antipyrin.*

paræmia (pa-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *παροιμία*, a byword.] In *rhet.*, a proverb; a byword.

paræmiac (pa-rē'mi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *παροιμιακός*, proverbial.] **I.** *a.* Proverbial.

II. *n.* In *Gr. prosody*, an anapæstic dimeter catalectic, occurring commonly at the end of an anapæstic system. *Liddell* and *Scott.*

paroli (pä-rō-lē'), *n.* [F., < It. *paroli*; origin unknown.] In faro and similar games, and in the United States in horse-racing also, the act of applying the money staked and the money won on a bet in continuing to bet or as a further stake; also, the staking of double the sum just staked. In the United States usually called *parley.* See ★*parley*[3].

paroli (pä-rō-lē'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*paroli*, *n.*] To stake (one's money, together with that won by it, on another bet); also, double one's stake. See ★*parley*[3].

parolist, *n.* 2. A paroled man.

Parolists . . . admit . . . that further resistance signifies daily increasing misery for all.
Scotsman, April 16, 1901, p. 8. *N. E. D.*

paromœon (par-ō-mē'on), *n.* [Gr. *παρόμοιον*, resembling.] Alliteration.

paronomasial (par″ō-nō-mā'si-al), *a.* [*paronomasi*(*a*) + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of paronomasia.

parophite (par'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + E. *ophite.*] A hydrous silicate allied to pinite. It forms a schistose rock in Canada and in northern New England.

parophthalmia (par-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] Inflammation of the connective tissue around the eye.

parore (pä'rō-rā), *n.* [Maori *parore*, the black perch.] A popular name of *Incisidens simplex*, a fish of the family *Pimelepteridæ*, found in New Zealand.

parorexia (par-ō-rek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite.] A perversion of the appetite.

Parosela (par-ō-sē'lä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1802), an anagram of *Psoralea.*] A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*. There are about 110 species, extending from the central and southwestern United States to Central America, and in the Andes to Chile. Two species are also known from the Galapagos Islands. See *Dalea.*

parosteal (pa-ros'tē-al), *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-al*[1].] 1. Relating to the outer surface of the periosteum.—2. Relating to bone formed in abnormal parts, as the muscles.

parosteotic (par-os-tē-ot'ik), *a.* [*parosteosis.*] Pertaining to or characterized by parosteosis.

parostic (pa-ros'tik), *a.* [NL. *parostia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or marked by parostia or defective ossification.

parostitis (par-os-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the outer surface of the periosteum.

parostotic (par-os-tot'ik), *a.* [*parostosis* (*-tot-*) + *-ic.*] Same as ★*parosteotic.*

parotideal (par-ō-tid'ē-al), *a.* Same as ★*parotidean.*

parotidean (par-ō-tid'ē-an), *a.* [*parotid* + *-e-an.*] Relating to the parotid gland.

parotidectomy (pa-rot-i-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *παρωτίς* (*-τιδ-*), parotid, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the parotid gland.

parous (par'us), *a.* [L. *parere*, in comp. *-para*, bring forth, + *-ous.*] Having brought forth offspring; specifically, noting a woman during the child-bearing period who has already had one or more labors. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 785.

parousia, *n.* See *parusia.*

parovoid (pa-rō'void), *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, + L. *ovum*, egg, + *-oid.*] A (purely hypothetical) somatic cell of a male organism, that produces spermatozoa as germ-cells.

paroxysmal, *a.* Specifically—2. In *geol.*: (*a*) Relating to or produced by a violent convulsion of nature. (*b*) Catastrophic or relating to the catastrophic theory.

These examples [the upheavals and subsidences resulting in the formation of the mountain ranges west of the Rocky Mountains] show that the elevation of mountains has been occasional and, so to speak, *paroxysmal.*
Encyc. Brit., X. 372.

paroxysmalist (par-ok-siz'mal-ist), *n.* Same as ★*paroxysmist.*

paroxysmist (par-ok-siz'mist), *n.* [*paroxysm* + *-ist.*] In *geol.*, one who believes that violent or catastrophic changes occurred in past geologic time.

Parra, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Parra.*—**Australian parra, comb-crested parra,** *Hydralector gallinacea*, the wattled species found in Australia.

parrakeet, *n.*—**Racquet-tailed parrakeet,** a parrot of the genus *Prioniturus*, found in the Philippine Islands, having the median tail feathers expanded at the ends.—**Rose Hill parrakeet,** an Australian lory, *Platycercus eximius*, gorgeously marked with red, blue, green, and yellow; common in southeastern Australia: named from being numerous about Rose Hill, Paramatta district. The name has been corrupted to *rosella.*

parrel, *n.*—**Main parrels,** the leather-covered iron collars which belong to and confine respectively the main upper topsail, topgallant, and royal yards to the main topmast and topgallant mast, and by means of which these yards are kept steady while being hoisted and lowered. The main yard and the main lower topsail yard are not hoisting yards, but are kept permanently confined to the mast by trusses.

parricide[1], *n.* 3. Figuratively, one who commits treason against his country. *N. E. D.*

parricide[2], *n.* 2. Figuratively, the crime of treason against one's country. *N. E. D.*

parrot, *n.* 1. About 500 species have now been described, but no new forms of special interest have been discovered. The tendency is to consider them as having their nearest relatives among the hawks and owls.—**Parrot's disease.** See ★*disease.*—**Parrots' plague** or **rinder-pest.** See ★*plague.*—**Pygmy parrot,** *Nasiterna pusio*, a diminutive species found in New Guinea.—**Quaker-parrot,** *Myiopsittacus monachus*, so named from its gray throat and breast. It is a native of Brazil, remarkable as being the only parrot that builds nests in tree-tops. *Nature*, Jan. 29, 1903, p. 304.—**Vasa parrot,** one of several species of the genus *Coracopsis*, particularly *C. vasa*, found in Madagascar, characterized by a black or somber plumage.

parrot-fish, *n.* (*f*) A name given in Australia and elsewhere to *Scarus pseudolabrus*: called in the Australian tropics *parrot-perch.* In Victoria and Tasmania the name is also given to several species of *Labrichthys.* In New Zealand, the parrot-fish is *Pseudolabrus miles psittacula.* (*g*) Same as *blue* ★*groper.*—**Rainbow parrot-fish,** a common name of *Sparisoma viride*, a scaroid fish of the West Indies.—**Red parrot-fish,** *Scarus abildgaardi* of the family *Scaridæ.*

parrotism (par'ot-izm), *n.* [*parrot* + *-ism.*] Imitation without understanding or reason, after the fashion of parrots. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

parrotlet (par'ot-let), *n.* [Dim. of *parrot.*] A book-name of the South American parrots of the genus *Brotogerys*, the smallest of American parrots.

parrot-mouth (par'ot-mouth), *n.* A condition of a horse's mouth in which the upper incisor teeth become long and overlap the lower incisors: seen usually in old horses.

parrot-perch (par'ot-pėrch), *n.* See ★*parrot-fish* (*f*).

parrot's-bill, *n.* 2. Same as *parrotbeak.* See ★*kowhai.*

parrot's-corn (par'ots-kôrn″), *n.* The seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or bastard saffron.

parrot's-food (par'ots-fōd), *n.* In Tasmania, *Goodenia ovata*, a small yellow-flowered Australian shrub.

parrot-toed (par'ot-tōd), *a.* Pigeon-toed; having the toes turned in.

parrot-tulip (par'ot-tū″lip), *n.* See *tulip.*

Pars cystica, in *embryol.*, the rudiment of the gall-bladder and ventral pancreas, as distinguished from the ★*pars hepatica.*—**Pars hepatica,** in *embryol.*, the liver-forming portion of the diverticula developed from the ventral wall of the intestine in vertebrates.—**Pars olfactoria.** See *precommissural* ★*fibers.*—**Pars temporalis.** See *precommissural* ★*fibers.*

parsemé (pär-se-mā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *parsemer*, sow over, < *par-* + *semer*, < L. *seminare*, sow: see *seminate.*] In *embroidery*, sprinkled, strewn, or sowed over the surface of: said of small figures, as bees, flowers, etc.

The rise of a new conception of design, with figures and ornaments *parsemé* on a velvet ground, . . . in the fifteenth century. *Athenæum*, June 17, 1905, p. 760.

Parsic (pär'sik), *a.* Same as *Parsee.*

But the number seven neither presupposes the dogma of the seven archangels, nor is copied from the seven *Parsic* amschaspands.
C. F. Keil (trans.), Biblical Commentary on the Prophecies of Ezekiel, I. 126.

parsimony, *n.*—**Law of parsimony.** (*b*) See ★*law*[1].

parsley, *n.*—**Spotted parsley,** either the poison-hemlock, *Conium maculatum*, or the water-hemlock, *Cicuta maculata.*

parsley-elder (pärs'li-el″dėr), *n.* See ★*elder*[2].

parsley-frog (pärs'li-frog), *n.* A small toad, *Pelodytes punctatus*, of southwestern Europe: of variable color, sometimes a brownish green. Known also as *mud-diver.* *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1887, p. 577.

parsley-worm (pärs'li-wėrm), *n.* Same as ★*celery-caterpillar.*

parsleywort (pärs'li-wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the *Apiaceæ* or parsley family; an umbellifer.

It has consisted in cultivating one of our *parsleyworts* (*Anthriscus sylvestris*).
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1898, p. 369.

Parsnip leaf-miner. See ★*leaf-miner.*—**Parsnip webworm.** See ★*webworm.*

parsnip-butterfly (pärs'nip-but″ėr-flī), *n.* The black swallowtail, *Papilio polyxenes.*

parsnip-fly (pärs'nip-flī), *n.* A European trypetid fly, *Tephritis onoperdinis*, whose larvæ destroy the leaves of parsnip and celery.



Parsnip-butterfly (*Papilio polyxenes*).
a, pupa; *b*, larva; *c*, adult.

parsondom (pär'sn-dum), *n.* 1. The state of being a parson.—2. The clergy. [Rare.]

parsoness (pär'sn-es), *n.* A female parson. [Rare.]

part, *n.*—**Accessory parts.** See ★*accessory.*—**Added part** or **voice.** See ★*add.*—**Dead's part.** In *Eng. law*, the part of the personal estate of a decedent which, by the custom of London, York, and some other jurisdictions, became the property of the administrator or executor. Originally the Church filled these offices, and the portion was used in charities. The amount varied according as the deceased left a widow and next of kin. It was abolished in the reign of James II., when the property was made subject to the statute of distributions.—**Homogeneous parts.** (*b*) Sing. In *geom.*, a part of the same dimensionality as its whole.—**Outer parts** or **voices,** in *music*, the extreme parts or voices in the harmony, usually the treble and bass.—**Part of fortune,** in *astrol.*, the lunar horoscope; the point which by oblique ascension is as far distant from the ascendant as the moon is from the sun. It was supposed to influence the pecuniary affairs

of the native.—**Reasonable part,** in *old Eng. law,* that part of a man's estate that fell to either the widow or children of the deceased. Under Henry II. the widow had one third and the issue had one third. The remainder could be disposed of by will. If only the wife or only the issue survived him, the legator could dispose of one half the estate by will. See *reasonable dower,* under *dower*2, 2.—**Speaking part,** on the stage, the part of an actor who has words to utter, no matter how few.

part, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **9.** Technically, in assaying, to separate (silver from its alloy with gold) by dissolving out (the silver) with nitric acid.

II. *intrans.* **6.** To give up; part with; pay (money); shell out: as, he *parted* well. [Slang.]

part. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of *participle.*

part. adj. An abbreviation of *participial adjective.*

partan, *n.* **2.** A crabbed, sour, cross-looking person. *N. E. D.*

partan-full (pär'tan-fûl), *a.* Entirely full; full as a crab is of meat. *N. E. D.*

partan-handed (pär'tan-han'ded), *a.* Stingy; mean. *N. E. D.*

part-book (pärt'bůk), *n.* In *music,* a book in which the notes for any one voice in part-music are given. In early times all part-music was thus separately written or printed.

parted, *p. a.* **5.** Having a part or character in a play allotted to (one): as, the leading man was badly *parted.*

I have seen Sir Henry better '*parted*' a score of times, and Miss Ellen Terry a hundred times.
Mod. Newspaper. *N. E. D.*

parter, *n.* **2.** A finer; a purifier of gold and silver: so called because, by fire and water, the gold or silver was 'parted' from baser metals.

Parterre d'eau, a body of water with or without fountains, arranged as a part of a scheme for a park or garden: as, the two *parterres d'eau* of the upper terrace at Versailles.

partes infidelium (pär'tēz in-fi-dē'li-um). [L. *partes,* pl. of *pars,* part, region; *infidelium,* gen. pl. of *infidelis,* unbelieving, infidel.] Regions where the Christian faith is not known; heathen or pagan countries; figuratively, uncivilized or uncultured countries.

Men yet living can remember when in the eyes of the universal church of learning all cisatlantic countries, our own included, were *partes infidelium.*
S. Newcomb, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 89.

parthenian (pär-thē'ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *παρθένιος,* maidenly, virgin, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a virgin or to virginity.

parthenic (pär-then'ik), *a.* [Gr. *παρθενικός,* virgin.] Pertaining to, or being, a virgin; virgin; pure.

parthenicine (pär-then'i-sin), *n.* [*Parthen(ium)* + *-ic* + *-ine*2.] A bitter crystalline alkaloid found in *Parthenium Hysterophorus.*

parthenion (pär-then'i-on), *n.*; pl. *parthenia* (-ä). [Gr. *παρθένιον,* neut. of *παρθένιος,* < *παρθένος,* a maiden.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a song sung by girls accompanied by the flute.

parthenism (pär'the-nizm), *n.* Same as *parthenogenesis.*

Parthenocissus (pär'the-nō-sis'us), *n.* [NL. (Planchon, 1887), < Gr. *παρθένος,* virgin, + *κισσός,* ivy: the equivalent of the French name of *Parthenocissus quinquefolia, vigne vierge,* and its English name, *Virginia creeper.*] A genus of about 10 species of woody climbing vines, closely related to *Ampelopsis* and belonging to the grape family. The species are natives of central and eastern North America and Asia. They have digitately compound or rarely simple leaves, mostly disk-bearing tendrils, and a compound cymose or paniculate inflorescence. The Virginia creeper, *P. quinquefolia,* and the Japanese ivy, *P. tricuspidata,* are well known in cultivation. See cut under *creeper,* 3.

parthenogenesis, *n.* **3.** Alternation of generations; metagenesis.

The word *Parthenogenesis* . . . was first used by Owen in the sense of Alternation of Generations.
E. F. Phillips, in Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Oct. 16, 1903, [p. 276.

Artificial parthenogenesis, the artificial initiation of the process of development in an egg by something else than a male cell. See *artificial* ★*fertilization.*

These results, at first contested and even scouted, have been obtained by other workers in many lands. There is no longer a shadow of doubt that *artificial parthenogenesis,* as the process is technically termed, is an established fact. *C. Snyder,* New Conceptions in Sci., p. 212.

Complete parthenogenesis. (*a*) The complete development of an unfertilized egg into an adult animal. Complete parthenogenesis may be *tychoparthenogenesis* or exceptional parthenogenesis, or *isoparthenogenesis* or normal parthenogenesis. (*b*) The type of parthenogenesis in which the fertilized eggs produce only one sex. [Rare.]—**Gynogenetic parthenogenesis.** See ★*gynogenetic.*—**Normal parthenogenesis,** isoparthenogenesis; the occurrence of parthenogenesis as part of a normal life-history. Two types of normal parthenogenesis are to be distinguished: (*a*) The parthenogenetic, and usually viviparous, development of all the eggs of certain females, as in the *Aphidæ* and *Cladocera.* Parthenogenesis of this sort accompanies an alternation of generations between a generation or generations of parthenogenetic females and a generation consisting of males and of females that lay fertilized eggs. In the *Aphidæ,* no males are found during the summer and all the individuals are females incapable of fertilization. They give birth viviparously to females like themselves, and this process of viviparous parthenogenetic reproduction goes on, generation after generation, as long as the conditions of life are favorable. In a hothouse where there is a uniformly high temperature and plants grow throughout the year, it may continue for several years, with fifty or more generations which consist of females exclusively. The eggs that undergo parthenogenetic development into embryos within the bodies of these females are known as *summer eggs.* As the autumn approaches, a generation of *sexupara,* or viviparous females which give birth parthenogenetically to a generation which consists of males and of females that are not parthenogenetic or viviparous, the so-called *sexuales,* is produced. The females to which the sexupara give birth unite sexually with the males and lay the fertilized *winter eggs,* which usually have a long dormant period, lasting through the winter; and they hatch, in the spring, into the first generation of viviparous parthenogenetic females. The life-histories of the different species of plant-lice, and of the *Cladocera,* differ somewhat, in details, from this description, but they all present an alternation between viviparous females that produce parthenogenetic summer eggs and a generation of males and of females that lay fertilized winter eggs. The terms *heteroparthenogenesis, heterogeny,* and *pseudoparthenogenesis* have been proposed by different writers to designate this sort of normal parthenogenesis. (*b*) The normal development of some of the eggs laid by a female animal without fertilization, as in the honey-bee. After the nuptial flight the queen bee returns to the hive with the spermatic receptacle filled with spermatozoa, which retain their vitality for the rest of her life, and fertilize some of the eggs, but not all, as they pass through the oviduct past the duct of the spermatic receptacle. The eggs that are not fertilized develop into male bees or drones, while the fertilized eggs produce females, which may become queens or perfect females, or workers or arrested females, according to the treatment which they receive from the workers after they have been laid. The workers, which make no nuptial flight and are incapable of sexual union, sometimes lay eggs which give rise to males.—**Occasional parthenogenesis,** the development without fertilization of a few of the eggs produced by an organism the eggs of which do not usually develop without fertilization; tychoparthenogenesis.—**Partial parthenogenesis,** the incomplete or partial development of unfertilized eggs.

The question whether there is parthenogenetic development among any of the Vertebrates is one which has been much discussed. If there are any cases at all they are cases of *partial parthenogenesis,* since in no case is it claimed that development goes farther than the first few cleavage stages.
E. F. Phillips, in Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Oct. 16, [1903, p. 304.

parthenogenitive (pär'then-ō-jen'i-tiv), *a.* Same as *parthenogenetic.* [Rare.]

parthenogonidium, *n.* **2.** In protozoans, as *Volvox,* an asexual cell capable of reproducing another cell or a colony.

parthenolatry (pär-the-nol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *παρθένος,* virgin, + *λατρεία,* worship.] Worship of a virgin or of the Virgin.

Partho-Greek (pär'thō-grēk'), *a.* Parthian and Greek; pertaining to Greek civilization



Partho-Greek Coin.

in Parthia: as, a *Partho-Greek* city; a *Partho-Greek* coin.

The *Partho-Greek* city of Seleucia is represented on coins as seated in the same way on a rock with a river at her feet. *P. Gardner,* in Jour. Hellenic Studies, IX. 77.

parti (pär-tē'), *n.* [F., side, means, match, marriage: see *party*1.] A person considered with reference to his means or position as related to marriage: as, a good *parti* (F. *un bon parti*), a good match in regard to pecuniary and social status.

partial. I. *a.*—**Partial bulkhead.** See ★*bulkhead.*—**Partial indulgence,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* an indulgence which takes away a part only of the temporal punishment due to sin. *Cath. Dict.*

II. *n.*—**Upper partial,** in *acoustics,* an overtone of high pitch, not necessarily in harmonic relation to the fundamental tone.

partialist, *n.* **3.** One whose views are partial; one who knows or sees only a part of anything.

partialistic (pär-shạ-lis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a partialist or of partialism.

participatory (pär-tis'i-pā-tō-ri), *a.* Participating.

particle, *n.* **4.** In a document of any kind, a very small part of any statement or proposition; a clause. *N. E. D.*—**5.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the host given to each lay communicant.—**6.** In *mech.,* a body or portion of matter so minute that, while it possesses mass, it may be treated as a geometrical point.—**Alpha particles,** inactive particles projected from the radio-elements, such as radium, during the changes which these spontaneously undergo. They are held to be positively charged particles having a mass approximately equal to that of an atom of helium and projected with one tenth the velocity of light.—**Beta particles,** particles, projected from the radio-elements, which have a negative electric charge and an apparent mass approximately $\frac{1}{1000}$ as great as that of the atom of hydrogen. They are supposed to be identical with the particles which constitute cathode-rays.—**Central particle,** in *cytol.,* same as ★*centrosome.*

particular. I. *a.*—**Particular synod.** See ★*synod.*

II. *n.*—**London particular.** (*a*) A special quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market. (*b*) A humorous name for a London fog. *N. E. D.*

particularist, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by particularism.

Busch, unlike most caricaturists, devotes no attention to the princes, prelates or potentates engaged in the Kulturkampf or the *particularist* movement.
Bookman, Sept., 1905, p. 13.

Particulate inheritance. See ★*inheritance.*

partie2 (pär-tē'), *n.* [F., a part, a party. See *party*1.] **1.** A part; a party.—**2.** In *music,* same as *partita.*—**3.** A game which requires more than one deal to decide it, such as piquet, in which there are six deals.—**Partie carré,** a party of four persons.—**Partie honteuse,** something to be ashamed of; a shameful side; a disgrace.

The gravest of all possible complications of appendicitis still remains a "*partie honteuse*" of modern practice. *Med. Record,* June 27, 1903, p. 1005.

parting, *n.* **1.** (*g*) In *geol.,* a thin stratum of foreign material separating similar superimposed beds of coal, limestone, sandstone, or slate, and serving to split the quarried seam into two parts. Partings are parallel to the bedding-planes of the rock, and they indicate temporary changes in the sedimentation, with the formation of thin bands of coarser or finer materials.

parting-acid (pär'ting-as'id), *n.* The technical name for nitric acid which is free from hydrochloric acid or chlorin, and therefore fit for use in parting gold from silver in alloys of these two metals.

parting-bead (pär'ting-bēd), *n.* Same as *parting-strip.*

parting-flask (pär'ting-flåsk), *n.* Same as *parting-glass.*

partinium (pär-tin'i-um), *n.* [See the def.] An alloy consisting of 96 parts of aluminium, 2.4 of antimony, .8 of tungsten, .64 of copper, and .16 of tin: invented by G. H. Partin. It can be either cast or rolled. *Nature,* Oct. 2, 1902, p. 545.

parti pris (pär-tē' prē'). [F., 'a side taken': see *party*1 and *prize*1.] The side taken; previous bias; firm prejudice; a mind made up as to a course of action.

The requirements of his *parti-pris* sometimes carried him a long way from truth.
J. C. Van Dyke, Modern French Masters, p. 120.

partitino (pär-ti-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *partita,* a part: see *party*1.] In *musical notation,* a small part or score for some special instrument or voice, attached or auxiliary to a general score.

partition, *n.*—**Maxwell's law of partition.** See ★*law*1.

partition, *v. t.* **3.** (*a*) To separate into parts. (*b*) To make a selection of elements possessing a common characteristic: as, to *partition* a manifold.

partitionary (pär-tish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*partition* + *-ary.*] Relating to or of the nature of partition specifically of lands. *N. E. D.*

partitioner (pär-tish'ọn-ėr), *n.* One who partitions or partitions off; specifically, one who partitions lands.

partition-plate (pär-tish'ọn-plāt), *n.* A metal plate for dividing a chamber or compartment into two parts.

partiversal (pär-ti-vėr'sal), *a.* [L. *pars* (*part-*), part, + *versus,* pp. of *vertere,* turn, + *-al*1.] In *geol.,* varying in direction through a semicircle: specially applied to the radiating dips of a pitching anticline or syncline, and specially contrasted with *quaquaversal,* which implies dips radiating through an entire circle, as in the case of a dome.

partivity (pär-tiv′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being divided into a number of parts.

A quartic having three acnodes is the limiting form of an anautotomic quartic in which the acnodes are replaced by three perigraphic curves; and if a line cutting the fourth portion in four real points be projected to infinity, the projection will be septipartite. From this it appears that the *partivity* of a curve of the *n*th degree cannot be less than $n+\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$.

Nature, Nov. 27, 1902, p. 80.

Partnach beds. See ★*bed*[1].

partner, *n.* 4. In an involution, the element coupled with a given element.—**Liquidating partner,** in *law*, the member of a dissolved partnership who concludes its business.—**Nominal partner,** one having no interest in the partnership, but who allows himself to be represented as a partner, and may therefore be held liable for the partnership debts.—**Secret partner.** Same as *dormant partner* and *silent partner* (which see).

partnering (pärt′nėr-ing), *n.* In the cotton-spinning trade, the practice of allowing only one piecer to every two spinners (thus, in effect, making them partners), favored by the employers but condemned and resisted by the trade-unions, which insist on two piecers to each spinner. Also called *joining.* [Trade-union cant.]

Occasionally the employer has tried to have only one boy-piecer to two spinners. This system, called "joining" or "*partnering*," is always resisted by the union, which insists on each spinner having two piecers under him, on the ground that any other arrangement must necessarily involve a diminution of spinners' earnings.

Webb, Industrial Democracy, II. 475, note.

partnership, *n.*—**Articles of partnership.** See ★*article.*

partridge, *n.* 6†. A cannon charge which consists of a number of missiles fired together; a sort of case-shot; a grenade.—**Plumed partridge,** *Oreortyx pictus*, the mountain quail of California, distinguished by a long, slender plume on each side of the head. See cut under *Oreortyx.*—**Snow partridge,** a game bird, *Lerwa lerwa*, found at high altitudes in the Himalayas. It is about the size of a ruffed grouse, black above, barred with white, and chestnut below.—**Thick-billed partridge** a common name for the gallinaceous birds of the genus *Odontophorus*, found in Central and South America.

partridge-dove (pär′trij-duv), *n.* In the West Indies, a ground-pigeon of the genus *Geotrygon.* Known also as *quail-dove.*

partridge-pigeon (pär′trij-pij″ọn), *n.* See ★*pigeon.*

partridge-shell (pär′trij-shel), *n.* A large speckled tun-shell, *Dolium perdrix.*

partridge-vine (pär′trij-vīn), *n.* Same as *partridge-berry.*

partridge-wood, *n.* 2. In Australia, a palm, *Livistona inermis*, or its wood, which is beautifully marked and is of a light gray color.—3. In *mycol.*, the fungus *Stereum frustulosum*, which forms a crust-like growth upon the bark of various forest-trees.

partridging (pär′trij-ing), *n.* The sport of shooting partridges. *N. E. D.*

partschinite (pär′chi-nīt), *n.* [Named after Professor P. *Partsch* of Vienna.] A mineral believed to have the composition of the manganese garnet spessartite, but monoclinic in crystallization.

part-singer (pärt′sing″ėr), *n.* One who sings or is skilled in part-music or part-song.

parturience (pär-tū′ri-ėns), *n.* [*parturien(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *parturition.*

Parturient canal. See *obstetric* ★*canal.*

party[1], *n.* 11. Same as ★*parti.*—**Party and party,** pertaining to or between two parties in an action at law: used adjectivally.

party-colored, *a.* 2. Figuratively, checkered; diversified; of many lights and shades: as, a *party-colored* past.

paru (pä′rö), *n.* [Braz. (Maregraf).] A common name of *Pomacanthus paru*, a chætodontoid fish of the West Indies.

Parula, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] The parula warbler, *Compsothlypis americana.* See *Parula.*

paruric (pa-rö′rik), *a.* [NL. *parur(ia)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or affected with, paruria.

parusia, *n.* 2. (*a*) The nativity. (*b*) The second advent.

parusiamania (pa-rö″si-ā-mā′ni-ā), *n.* [*parusia* + *mania.*] Intense excitement with regard to the parusia or second advent.

Men chanted, raved, spoke in unknown tongues, prophesied, gazed up into heaven all day, longed for vision, with a real *parusiamania*, straining to grasp the momentous fact that death was swallowed up in victory, that its incubus and awful inhibition was removed, so that every human faculty let itself go with abandon to excesses often riotous.

Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, 1904, [p. 40.

parvenant (pär-ve-nan′), *a.* [F., pr. ppl. of *parvenir.* See *parvenu.*] Rising to or attaining position; "arriving." See *parvenu.*

parvenuism (pär′ve-nū-izm), *n.* [*parvenu* + *-ism.*] The character of being a parvenu.

parvifolious (pär-vi-fō′li-us), *a.* [L. *parvus*, small, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous.*] Having small leaves.

parvipotent (pär-vip′ō-tent), *a.* [L. *parvus*, small, + *potens(-t).* See *potent.*] Having little power: opposed to *omnipotent.*

parvoline (pär′vō-lin), *n.* Tetramethylpyridine, $C_5HN(CH_3)_4$. Of the several isomeric varieties, the principal one is 2,3,4,5-tetramethylpyridine, an oil which occurs in coal-tar. Other varieties are made by distilling bituminous shales, heating cinchonine with potash, or by the decay of horse-flesh or mackerel. They are basic oils which form salts with acids.

pas[2], *n.*—**Pas d'âne,** in arms and armor, a small additional guard on the hilt of a sword just above the blade.

pasa[1] (pä′sä), *n.* [Sp., < L. (*uva*) *passa*, dried grapes; *passa*, fem. of *passus*, ppr. of *pandere*, spread out.] A raisin, or grape dried in the sun: hence applied to other sun-dried fruits or berries.

The "*pasas*," or half-dried grape, in whose praise too much could not be said.

J. G. Bourke, On the Border with Crook, p. 60.

pasa[2] (pä′sä), *n.* [Bolivian.] A kind of kaolin or white clay eaten by the Indians of Bolivia.

Deniker, Races of Man, p. 145.

Pascal's law of fluid pressures. See ★*law*[1].

pasch-day (pask′dā), *n.* Good Friday.

Paschen's law. Same as *law of* ★*displacement.* See also *laws of* ★*radiation.*

pasear (pä-sā-är′), *n.* [Sp. *pasear*, take a walk, < *paso*, a step. See *pass*, *n.*] A walk for pleasure; a promenade. [Southwestern U. S.]

He is ever with me when I go on the *pasear.*

Bret Harte. Int. Dic.

paseng (pä-seng′), *n.* The wild goat, or bezoar-goat.

paseo (pä-sā′ō), *n.* [Sp., < *pasear*, *v.* See ★*pasear*, *n.*] Same as ★*pasear.* [Southwestern U. S. and Spanish America.]

pasigraph (pas′i-grāf), *v. t.* [*pasigraph(y).*] To write in pasigraphic characters.

pasotes (pä-sō′tās), *n.* [W. Ind.] Same as ★*apasotes.*

pasquilic (pas-kwil′ik), *a.* [*pasquil* + *-ic.*] Resembling or having the character of a pasquil. [Rare.]

pass, *v.* I. *intrans.*—**To pass over.** (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, to lose a case.—**To pass over the range.** See ★*range.*

II. *trans.*—**Passed ball.** See ★*ball*[1].—**Passed pawn.** See ★*pawn*[2].

pass, *n.* 14. The act of a player in throwing a ball to another: as, that was a bad *pass.* See *pass, v. i.*, 18.—15. A shaggy, coarse, Russian hemp, the third quality. Known also as *pass-hemp.*—16. In *geom.*, the point common to a plane and a straight not on it.—**Mediterranean pass.** See *Mediterranean* ★*passport.*—**To make the pass,** in *card-playing*, to shift the two parts of the pack to their original positions after they have been cut.

passage, *n.* 15. In the *manège*, the movement of a horse when passaging; an advance sideways in obedience to the pressure of the rider's leg: a very showy movement, often executed in a march past.—**False passage,** in *surg.*, rupture of the wall of a membranous tube, such as the urethra, occurring during the passage of a sound or other instrument.—**Inferior passage.** Same as *inferior* ★*transit.*—**Method of passage.** See ★*method.*—**Tint of passage,** the grayish color observed in the field of a polariscope when the transition from red to blue occurs.—**Urinary passages,** the tubules and pelvis of the kidneys, the ureters, bladder, and urethra taken collectively.

passage-bed (pas′āj-bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a transitional bed between others which are of contrasted physical characters or contain different faunas or floras. The passage-bed in the former case exhibits intermediate characters, in the latter intermediate fossils.

The leading characteristic of this Middle Potomac flora is the proportion of Dicotyledons. Notwithstanding this apparent *passage-bed*, there is a marked difference between the Older and the Newer Potomac floras, very few species passing from the one to the other.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 433.

passage-cell (pas′āj-sel), *n.* Same as ★*transfusion-cell.*

passage-form (pas′āj-fôrm), *n.* In *biol.*, a form which is transitional or intermediate between two species, genera, or other groups of organisms; a connecting-link.

passaggio (pa-säj′ō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a modulation or a bravura ornament or flourish.

passalid (pas′a-lid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Passalidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Passalidæ.*

Passalora (pas-a-lō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), < Gr. *πάσσαλος*, a nail, from the general appearance. The second part (*-ora*) is quite obscure; perhaps a mere fancy or for euphony.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having erect, simple, pluriseptate conidiophores which bear elongate, uniseptate, colored conidia. *P. bacilligera* is a common species parasitic on the leaves of alder (*Alnus*) in Europe.

passant, *n.* 3. In *numis.*, a figure on a coin in a walking position from right to left or from left to right. *W. C. Hazlitt.*

pass-boat (pas′bōt), *n.* A small boat of the style of a punt.

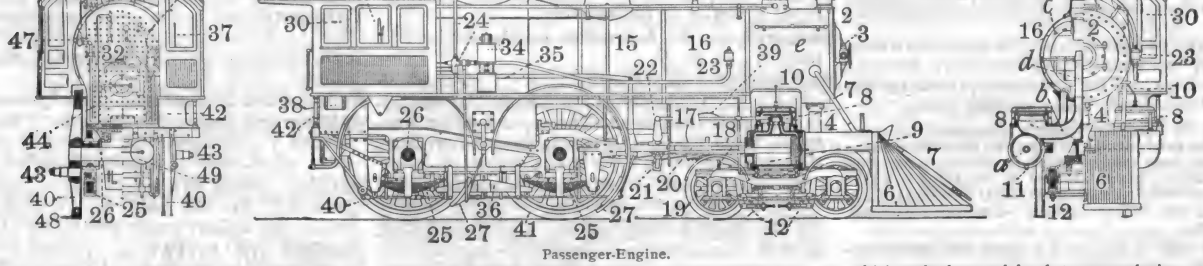
pass-door (pas′dōr), *n.* In a theater, the door of communication between the stage and the house.

passe[2] (pas), *n.* [F., < *passer*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] In *roulette*, a bet that the number will be one of those from 19 to 36. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 376.

passecaille (pas-kāy′), *n.* [F., < It. *passacaglia.*] Same as *passacaglia.*

passenger, *n.* 5. In a boat-race, one of the crew who adds to the weight of the boat without doing his share of the work; hence, an ineffective member of a football-team, etc. *N. E. D.* [Colloq.]

passenger-engine (pas′ėn-jėr-en″jin), *n.* A locomotive engine constructed specially for passenger traffic. While capable of higher speed, its tractive power is less than that of a freight-engine. See *locomotive.*



Passenger-Engine.

1, headlight; 2, front end; 3, signal-lamp; 4, spark-pipe; 5, smoke-stack; 6, pilot; 7, pilot draw-bar; 8, steam-chest; 9, cylinder; 10, oil-pipe; 11, cylinder-cock; 12, engine-truck; 13, bell; 14, sand-box; 15, sand-pipe; 16, jacket; 17, valve-stem; 18, guide-cup; 19, cross-head; 20, guides; 21, link; 22, rocker-arm; 23, injector-check; 24, injector; 25, driver-spring; 26, back driving-axle; 27, driving-wheel brake; 28, steam-dome; 29, whistle; 30, cab; 31, throttle-lever; 32, boiler-head; 33, gage-cocks; 34, donkey-pump; 35, reach-rod; 36, equalizer; 37, reverse-lever; 38, auxiliary reservoir; 39, main air-reservoir, 40, back driving-wheel; 41, front driving-wheel; 42, cab bracket; 43, crank-pins; 44, fire-door; 45, steam-gage; 46, sight feed-lubricator; 47, steam heat-reducing valve; 48, driving-wheel tire; 49, auxiliary air-reservoir. *a*, cylinder (same as No. 9); *b*, exhaust-passage; *c*, steam-pipe; *d*, exhaust-pipe; *e*, smoke-arch.

passenger-kilometer (pas′ẹn-jėr-kil″ọ̄-mē-tėr), *n.* A unit of railroad accounts which represents the transportation for one kilometer of one passenger: used instead of the passenger-mile wherever distances are measured in kilometers.

The number of passengers carried in 1898 was 126 millions, the number of *passenger-kilometres* amounting to 4439 millions. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 221.

passenger-mile (pas′ẹn-jėr-mīl″), *n.* A unit of railroad accounts which represents the transportation of one passenger for the distance of one mile.

passepartout (pas-pär-tö′), *v. t.* [*passe-partout, n.*] To place in a passe-partout frame.

passglas (pàs′glȧs), *n.* [Also *paszglas;* G., < *pass* (*pasz*), measure, peg (= E. *pass*[1], *pace*), + *glas* = E. *glass.*] A tall, cylindrical drinking-glass, decorated in enamel colors and divided by horizontal lines into equal sections: formerly used in Germany. See the extract.

These glasses belong to the eighteenth century, and were used at drinking parties; whoever failed to drink down to the mark when a toast was proposed was compelled to drink to the next mark.
C. H. Wilde, in The Connoisseur, Sept., 1904, p. 29.

pass-hemp (pȧs′hemp), *n.* See ★*pass*, *n.*, 14.

passifloraceous (pas″i-flọ̄-rā′shius), *a.* Having the characters of the *Passifloraceæ*.

passing-penny (pȧs′ing-pen″i), *n.* See ★*pass-penny.*

passing-stroke (pȧs′ing-strōk), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, a stroke by which the ball is driven past and out of reach of the opponent as he is coming toward the net.

passion, *n.* **9.** In *religious art*, a representation of the passion of Christ: as, the greater and lesser *passions* of Albrecht Dürer.

passionate, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who is strongly moved by passion, especially the passion of love. *N. E. D.*

passion-fruit (pash′ọn-frȯt), *n.* The edible fruit of some species of passion-flower. *N. E. D.*

passionful (pash′ọn-fûl), *a.* Full of passion; having capacity for intense feeling.

The savage man conceived the diverse bodies collectively constituting his environment to possess inherently mystic potence, and to be living, thinking, willing, *passionful* beings who lived, thought, willed, became angry or pleased, like himself under like conditions.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 33.

passion-lettuce (pash′ọn-let″is), *n.* An early kind of spring lettuce. *N. E. D.*

passion-tree (pash′ọn-trē), *n.* A species of passion-flower cultivated for its fruit. *N. E. D.*

passival (pas′i-vạl), *a.* [*passive* + *-al*[1].] In *gram.*, of or pertaining to the passive voice. [Rare.]

Our ears are still familiar in Bible English with this *passival* "of." *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, p. 482.

Passive state, in *chem.*, a condition brought about in metallic iron by immersion in concentrated nitric acid, the metal ceasing to be attackable by nitric acid or by solutions of copper or silver nitrate. It is probably due to the formation of a thin film of oxid of iron which acts as a protective coating. This phenomenon has been observed with other metals and other reagents, a similar explanation probably being applicable.

The iron electrode in the fused sodium hydrate is gradually covered with a protecting layer or skin of oxid. As soon as this has been produced, the iron is no longer attacked, while previously it went into solution in the fused salt as iron oxid, with the development of hydrogen gas. This protecting skin can be produced rapidly if the iron is dipped for a short time into fused saltpeter, and subsequently, carefully freed from the saltpeter by means of water. The iron thus coated with this protecting skin, is called "*passive*" because the fused sodium hydrate produces no further changes on it.
Electrochem. Industry, Oct., 1904, p. 401.

passometer (pa-som′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *passus*, step, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A pedometer.

pass-out (pȧs′out), *a.* Used in, or permitting, passing out.—**Pass-out check,** a check which enables the holder to leave or pass out of a place of entertainment and return. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

pass-penny (pȧs′pen″i), *n.* In *ancient Greece*, an obolus, intended to pay the soul's ferriage over the Styx. The coin was placed on the tongue of the dead. Also *passing-penny.*

passport, *n.*—**Mediterranean passports,** passports issued by the British admiralty, and by the United States during their early history, which, according to treaties with the Barbary States, secured to the ships to which they were granted free passage in the Mediterranean, unmolested by the Barbary pirates.—**Passport Bureau.** See ★*bureau.*

passulate (pȧs′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *passulated*, ppr. *passulating.* [LL. *passulatus*, < It. *passolato*, dried in the sun.] To dry (grapes) into raisins. *N. E. D*

passulation (pȧs-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [*passulate* + *-ion.*] The process of passulating or drying in the sun, as grapes into raisins.

pass-woman (pȧs′wụm″ạn), *n.* In the Universities of Great Britain, a woman who passes for her degree without honors. *N. E. D.*

paste[1], *n.*—**Arsenical paste of Frère Côme.** See ★*arsenical.*—**Bougard's paste,** a caustic paste composed of 60 parts of wheat flour, 1 of arsenic, 5 of cinnabar, 5 of sal ammoniac, ½ part of corrosive sublimate, and 245 parts of solution of zinc chlorid. It is used in the treatment of cancer.—**Carbosulphuric paste,** a paste made with sulphuric acid and carbon, such as charcoal.—**Caustic paste,** chlorid of zinc made into a paste with flour and water.—**Esmarch's paste,** a caustic paste composed of 1 part of arsenic, 1 of morphine sulphate, 8 of calomel, and 48 of acacia: used in the treatment of cancerous and other growths.—**Paste dye.** See ★*dye*[1].—**Propiolic paste,** the trade-name of a pasty mass which contains about 25 per cent. of ortho-nitrophenyl-propiolic acid. In the presence of an alkali and a reducing agent it yields artificial indigo identical with the purified product from the indigo-plant. This process represents the first commercially successful synthesis of the important dye in question, and was for a time in use by calico-printers.—**Scar paste,** paste for covering scars or cuts in making harness leathers. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 226.—**Tin paste,** a mass of pasty or pulp-like consistence, chiefly stannic hydroxid obtained by adding caustic soda to a solution of stannic chlorid, used in some processes of calico-printing.

paste-fitter (pāst′fit″ėr), *n.* In *shoemaking*, the man who fits together with paste the parts of the boot-uppers for the machine. *N. E. D.*

pastel, *n.* **3.** Figuratively, a short prose study, poetic, picturesque, but sketchy.—**4.** In *textiles*, a soft half-faded tint in fabrics used for dress-materials: so called from its resemblance to the tones of old pastel drawings. [Recent.] *Dry Goods Economist*, June 13, 1908.

pastel-paper (pas′tel-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper coated with a very fine sandy material to form a surface that will catch and hold the colored chalks used in pastel-work. See *pastel.*

pastern, *n.* **3.** That part of a dog's foot just above the toes, or the metacarpals and metatarsals. Anatomically this corresponds to the palm of the hand and sole of the foot in man, or to the cannon-bone in a horse.

Limit dogs was won by St. Elvan, flat in ribs, head good, but not clean cut, not first rate in *pasterns;* head ordinarily good. Royal Grand, second, excelled the winner in every way, as did Duke of Gloucester, third.
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 151.

pasteurellosis (pas-tėr-e-lō′sis), *n.*; pl. *pasteurelloses* (-sēz). [F. *pasteurellose;* < *Pasteur* + *-elle* + *-osis.*] A generic name including a group of highly fatal infectious diseases in different species of animals, characterized by sudden onset, rapid course, marked hyperthermia, accelerated breathing and pulse, and caused by bacilli of the hemorrhagic septicemia group. For instance, the pasteurellosis of birds is the same as fowl-cholera; of rabbits the same as rabbit septicemia; of wild animals, the same as game and cattle disease; of cattle, the same as hemorrhagic septicemia; of buffalo, the same as barbone; of swine, the same as swine-plague, etc.

The vaccination against *pasteurelloses*, by MM. Joseph and Marcel Lignières. The name *pasteurelloses* is applied to a group of diseases of the same type, including typhoid fever and pneumonia of the horse, chicken cholera and hæmorrhagic septicæmia of the sheep, ox, and pig. It has been proved by experiment that it is possible to prevent these diseases by a process of vaccination.
Nature, May 29, 1902, p. 120.

pasteurizer (pas-tėr′ī-zėr), *n.* An apparatus for sterilizing a fluid by the method of Pasteurization.

paste-water (pāst′wâ″tėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, same as *paste-wash.*

pastiness (pās′ti-nes), *n.* Pasty consistence, feeling, or appearance.

pastor, *n.* **5.** A fish, *Nomeus gronovii*, which lives in the tropical parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and swims near the surface in rather deep water. It is often found among the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war.

pastor (pȧs′tọr), *v. t.* [*pastor, n.*] To shepherd, literally or figuratively.

pastoral, *n.* **6.** A treatise on the duties of a pastor. *N. E. D.*

pastoralist (pȧs′tọr-ạl-ist), *n.* [*pastoral* + *-ist.*] **1.** A shepherd; a sheep- or cattle-farmer and -breeder. The squatters in Australia have taken this name as less invidious than *squatter.*

The great dispute of 1890 [Australia] originated in a difference between the *pastoralists* and shearers, which caused a deadlock between the *Pastoralists'* Association and the Shearers' Union, and the consequent engagement of a number of non-union shearers for the season.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 27.

It so happens that the plants on which the *pastoralist* relies grow or are grown on soil of inferior value to the agriculturist.
G. L. Goodale, in Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 641.

2. One who writes pastorals.

The pretty fancies of sonnetteers, song-writers, and *pastoralists* he [John Donne] passed on one side, and witched les jeunes with a new and poignant lyric.
The Academy, Dec. 15, 1900, p. 608.

3. One who leads a pastoral, rural life.

pastorality (pȧs-tọ-ral′i-ti), *n.* [*pastoral* + *-ity.*] Pastoral quality in literature or landscape.

Take . . . a glance at some other peculiarities of this school of 1850— . . . as the admixture of sharp political and personal satire with the fantastic *pastoralities* of the style. *G. Saintsbury*, in Social England, III. 478.

pastorium (pȧs-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pastoria* (-ȧ). [NL., < *pastor* + *-ium* (after *auditorium*, etc.).] A parsonage. [Southern U. S.]

pastose (pas-tōs′), *a.* [It. *pastoso*, pasty.] In *painting*, charged with paint or color.

Luminous shadows and *pastose* lights.
J. Barry, in Lectures on Painting, vi.

pastosity (pas-tos′i-ti), *n.* [*pastose* + *-ity.*] The character of being pastose. The quality of being charged with paint or color: said of a painting.

past-president (pȧst′prez″i-dẹnt), *n.* One who has been president; an ex-president.

He was also a *past-president* of the Royal Meteorological Society. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 348.

pastural (pȧs′tūr-ạl), *n.* and *a.* [*pasture* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *n*†. Pasture.

Nocht far frome this is a toune named Ekilis, and thair lykwyse ane ample and plesand *pastural* called the forest in quhilke baith the gret and smal beistes of the Prince vses to feid.
J. Dalrymple, tr. Leslie, Hist. Scotland, I. 19.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to pasture; yielding pasture. Sometimes erroneously for *pastoral.*

The *pastural* eminence of Primrose Hill.
Clough, Poems, I. 221. *N. E. D.*

pasture, *n.* **5.** A rocky shore where codfish resort to spawn.—**Stinted pasture,** in *law*, pasturage in common, limited in the use.

All these species, of pasturable common, may be and usually are limited as to number and time; but there are also commons *without stint*, and which last all the year. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 34.

In Benson v. Chester it was decided that a right of common *without stint* could not exist in the law
J. M. Cooley, note on foregoing.

pasul (pä′sōl), *a.* [Heb.] In Jewish use, disqualified; defective. According to Hebrew tradition, the torah, as well as the megilloth, mezuzah, etc., must be written on parchment according to voluminous, strict rabbinical rules and regulations: the omission of even a single letter or an improperly spaced word or line renders it *pasul*, that is, unfit for ritual purposes. The term is also applicable to persons.

pat[2], *adv.* **2.** Just at the present point; just there; without acting or moving: used in the following phrase.—**To stand pat.** (*a*) In *poker*, to play a hand just as it is, without drawing other cards. Hence—(*b*) In *politics*, to adhere obstinately to an existing status or policy, refusing to consider proposals of change or reform; stand still, in a blind or stubborn refusal to disturb existing conditions when they are profitable to one's party or one's self.

Pata. An abbreviation of *Patagonia.*

pataca, *n.* **2.** A Portuguese coin of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, equal to 320 reis.—**3.** A Portuguese coin of Mozambique, equal to 6 crusados.—**4.** A silver coin of Macao and Timor, equivalent to 100 avos or 41.63 cents.—**5.** A copper coin of Portugal, equal to 2 cuartos.

patacon (pä-tä-kōn′ or -kôn′), *n.* [See *patacoon.*] **1.** A name common to Brabantine and Portuguese coins from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The silver dollar so known was worth from 600 to 640 reis.—**2.** A heavy Portuguese copper coin worth 40 reis, issued early in the nineteenth century.—**3.** A Spanish silver coin of the value of 4*s.* 3*d.*

patagon[1]†, *n.* Same as *patacoon.*

Patagon[2]† (pat′ạ-gon), *n.* [Sp. *patagon*, clumsy foot.] A member of a tribe of South American Indians, whence Patagonia received its name. *N. E. D.*

Patagonian formation. See ★*formation.*

patagorang (pat-ạ-gō′rang), *n.* [Native Australian.] An aboriginal name for the kangaroo. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

pataka[1] (pä-tä′kä), *n.* [*pataca, patacca.* See *pataca.*] An old coin and money of Abyssinia; the dollar, worth two fifths of a sequin.

pataka[2] (pä′ta-kä), *n.* [Maori.] A storehouse erected on piles. [Australia.]

patao (pä-tä′ō), *n.* [Cuban Sp., from an aboriginal name.] A fish, *Gerres brasilianus*, found in the West Indies and southward.

Patapsco group. See ★*group*[1].

Patarinism (pat'a-rin-izm), *n.* [*Patarine* + *-ism.*] The teachings of the Patarines.

pat-ball (pat'bâl), *n.* In *games*, the same as *rounders*.

patch, *n.* **11.** (*a*) A piece of court-plaster used to protect a small wound. (*b*) A piece of cloth, or the like, sewed on a coat or gown as a badge or ornament. In the extract it refers to the band on the cap.

One juvenile wearer of the "*patch*" belonging to H. M. S. Aurora, was in the thick of the fire, carrying messages to and fro.
Daily News (London), Aug. 22, 1900. *N. E. D.*

(*c*) A piece of stiffened cloth, or the like, or a pad, worn over an eye, to protect it.—**Hard patch,** a patch riveted on a boiler-shell or fire-box; one which can be calked by upsetting the edge of the plate into the joint: so called to distinguish it from a soft patch. See *soft* ★*patch.*—**Mucous patch,** a moist whitish tubercle of syphilitic nature, at the anus or on the mucous membrane of the vagina or in the buccal cavity.—**Patch method,** in *forestry*, the clean cutting of small patches to invite reproduction by self-sown seed from the surrounding forest.—**Patch sowing.** See ★*sowing.*—**Purple patch.** See ★*purple.*—**Soft patch,** a patch of boiler-plate put on over a defective place or a hole in the shell or other surface of a boiler and held in place by bolts and not by rivets. The impossibility of bolting the patch so as to make a joint tight enough to calk with the metal of the patch, as in the case of riveted work (see *hard* ★*patch*), compels the insertion of some elastic material, such as red lead or putty, on a fibrous core between the two plates: hence the softness of the joint. Rubber-sheet packing or asbestos sheet may be used; but whatever is used, the joint is not reliable when exposed to heat and internal pressure.

patch-bolt (pach'bōlt), *n.* **1.** A bolt which has a flaring head to fit a countersunk hole: used for bolting a patch on a boiler.—**2.** A bolt which has a flaring head from the top of which projects a square knob for turning the bolt into place, after which the knob is cut off; a tap-bolt.

patchoulene (pa-chö'lēn), *n.* [*patchouli* + *-ene.*] In *chem.*, a hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{24}$) obtained by the action of dehydrating agents upon patchouli alcohol. It has an odor like that of cedar, a specific gravity of .939, and a boiling-point of 254–256° C.

Patchouli alcohol, one of the constituents of patchouli oil, from *Pogostemon Patchouli*. It is a transparent, colorless, crystallizable substance, melting at 56° C., with the composition $C_{15}H_{26}O$; a sesquiterpene alcohol. It does not possess the odor of patchouli oil.—**Patchouli camphor.** See ★*camphor.*

patch-piece (pach'pēs), *n.* Same as ★*patch-plate.*

patch-plate (pach'plāt), *n.* A foot-casting; a casting bolted to a structure to form a base or seat for another part; a patch-piece; a packing-piece; a liner.

patch-up (pach'up), *n.* The act of repairing or mending, usually a clumsy temporary performance; the repair so made. [Colloq.]

patchwise (pach'wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a patch; as a patch.

pate[1], *n.* **5.** The flesh split obtained in splitting or leveling a side of leather. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 162.

Pâte changeante, a variety of porcelain which appears to change color in different lights.

M. Regnault, who succeeded M. Ebelman in the directorate of Sèvres, was the inventor, while at the Sèvres manufactory, of *pâte changeante*. The ware appears, during the day, like gray céladon, and at night, under artificial light, changes to a beautiful pink, whence its name. *Jennie J. Young*, The Ceramic Art, p. 325.

Pâte dure, hard-paste, or natural, porcelain.

patel (pā'tel), *n.* [Marāthī *patil*, Hindustānī *patel.*] In *India*, the head-man of a village. The office is hereditary, and is often held under a government grant. *Yule and Burnell.*

patela, *n.* Same as *puteli.*

Patella ulnaris, a sesamoid found at the elbow-joint of some birds: most conspicuous in penguins.—**Riders' painful patella,** pain and tenderness on pressure of the patella, especially its inner border, occurring in riders who wear stiff and unyielding breeches.

Patellaria (pat-e-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1823), ⟨ L. *patella*, a little dish.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, type of the family *Patellariaceæ*. It has black, superficial, gregarious corneous ascocarps and 4- or more celled hyaline spores. About 30 species are known, occurring on dead wood and stems. *P. atrata* is a common and widely distributed species.

Patellariaceæ (pat-e-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Patellaria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of discomycetous fungi, which has black coriaceous or corneous ascocarps.

patellaric (pat-e-lar'ik), *a.* [*Patellar(ia)* + *-ic.*] Derived from the lichen *Patellaria* (or *Parmelia*) *scruposa*.—**Patellaric acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{20}O_{10}$, with a bitter taste, extracted by means of ether. It melts above 100° C., yielding oxalic acid and orcinol.

patellaroid (pā-tel'a-roid), *a.* [*patellar* + *-oid.*] Shaped like a small, shallow dish.

patellidian (pat-e-lid'i-an), *n.* A member of the *Patellidæ* or limpets.

patellofemoral (pā-tel-ō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* Relating to both the patella and the femur. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 553.

paten[1], *n.* **4.** An iron plate used in making plate-armor. *Meyrick*, Ancient Armour, III. Glossary.

patency, *n.* **3.** Specifically, in *pathol.*, the state of being open or pervious, as a tube or canal.

The retention of vesicular quality depended upon *patency* in some of the tubes, and its amount varied with the proportion of tubes involved.
Med. Record, March 7, 1903, p. 394.

patent[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Patent blue.** See ★*blue.*—**Patent medicine.** (*b*) In England, a medicine which is not protected by letters patent, but is merely a proprietary medicine bearing a government stamp.

II. *n.*—**Lapse patent,** a land patent issued to another by reason of the neglect of the first patentee to perfect his title. It relates back to the date of the original patent, but renders void all conveyances by the ousted patentee.

patentably (pat'en-ta-bli), *adv.* Made so that it can be patented; made in such a way that it is patentable.

As many of our readers are aware, patents have been granted in Great Britain under the old patent law, without any inquiry to learn whether the inventions were *patentably* new, according to the law and practice of that country. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 159.

pater (pā'tèr), *n.* [L.] Father: used in certain compound words: as, *pater*familias, *pater*noster, etc.; also, colloquially, among schoolboys, as a term of address or mention, like *mater*.

pateraite (pat'e-rā-īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Patera*, who first examined it.] A black, massive mineral from Joachimsthal, Bohemia, supposed to be essentially cobalt molybdate, but known only in a very impure state.

paterfamiliar† (pā″tèr-fā-mil'yär), *adj.* [*paterfamilias*, on the analogy of *familiar.*] Of or pertaining to the paterfamilias; paternal. *N. E. D.*

Paterina stage. See ★*stage.*

paternality (pā-tèr-nal'i-ti), *n.* Fatherhood; the personality of a father. *N. E. D.*

paternalize (pā-tèr'nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paternalized*, ppr. *paternalizing.* [*paternal* + *-ize.*] To treat paternally; especially, to support and control so as to make dependent instead of self-reliant: used of governmental action.

There have been "popular" meetings in support of the measure [a municipal electric light plant for New York], it is true, but none that have any claim or right to be regarded as representative of anything but the socialistic spirit which pervades a certain portion of the population here as everywhere else, and that would have every man on the pay roll of the State or the municipality in a vast series of *paternalised* institutions.
Elect. World and Engin., April 11, 1903, p. 597.

Paternoster while, as long as it takes to say a paternoster.

paternoster (pā″tèr-nos'tèr), *v. i.* [*paternoster, n.*] To fish with a paternoster. See *paternoster*, 4.

When *paternostering* on the bottom, and the tidal current is slight, it may be found necessary to use small wire booms 3 inches or 4 inches in length to extend the hook-links from the vertical portion of the paternoster, which they might otherwise foul.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 487.

paternoster-work (pā″tèr-nos'tèr-wėrk), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the framing belonging to a chain-pump.

patesi (pä-tā'sē), *n.* [Sumerian.] The native title of the local rulers of the ancient cities of Babylonia. They were at first probably independent, but later were usually subject to the ruler or king of some more powerful city, such as Babylon, which acquired control over the others. The term is usually translated as *priest-prince*, since both functions were combined in the one person.

We have, then, a presentment of the famous viceroy or *patesi* of Lagash, if not in his habit as he lived, at least in the shape in which it pleased the sculptors of his time to represent him. *Athenæum*, March 18, 1905, p. 344.

path, *n.*—**Germinal path.** See ★*germinal.*—**Short path,** in *physiol.*, a short spinal reflex.

path., pathol. Abbreviations of *pathology*, *pathological.*

pathematology (path″ē-mā-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πάθημα*(*-τ-*), suffering, + *-ology.*] In *psychol.*, the doctrine of the emotions or passions.

pathetic, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **3.** (*b*) Trochlear: in reference to the superior oblique muscle. **II.** *n.* **2.** Same as ★*patheticus*, 2.

patheticus, *n.* **2.** The superior oblique muscle of the eye.

pathetize (path'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pathetized*, ppr. *pathetizing.* [Gr. *παθητικός*, passive, + *-ize.*] To make passive, under hypnotic influence; hypnotize.

pathetogenetic (path″e-tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* In *psychol.*, productive or provocative of pity.

The cry of a child or a cat, a minor key, the downfall of stage snow, . . . may have very peculiar *patheto-genetic* efficacy.
Saunders and Hall, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 586.

pathfinder, *n.* **2.** In *surg.*, a very slender whalebone sound which is insinuated through a tortuous and strictured urethra, a larger sound being then passed over or alongside it. —**3.** In *bot.*, same as ★*honey-guide*, 2.

The *pathfinders* of the purple-red *L. maculatum* are dark red with white markings.
Amer. Nat., June, 1903, p. 378.

4. Same as *gáy* ★*cat.*

The third prisoner described himself as Edward James, but Dougherty said he was James Casey, a thief of the "gay cat," or "*pathfinder*" class.
N. Y. Times, Jan. 2, 1905.

pathmaker (pâth'mā″kèr), *n.* One who makes paths; a pioneer.

pathoamine (path-ō-am'in), *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + E. *amine.*] A term suggested by Selmi to denote any basic substance found in urine in disease as a product of the morbid process.

pathogeneity (path″ō-jē-nē'i-ti), *n.* Same as ★*pathogenicity.*

pathogenesy (path-ō-jen'e-si), *n.* Same as *pathogenesis.*

pathogenicity (path″ō-jē-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*pathogenic* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being pathogenic.

Pathogenicity may be taken as a type of those powers of the organism which are easily and profoundly modified by external conditions. On the other hand, there are numerous characters which appear to be extremely constant. *Science*, April 28, 1905, p. 669.

pathognomic (path-og-nom'ik), *a.* Same as *pathognomonic.*

pathognomy, *n.* **2.** The study of the symptoms or signs of particular diseases. *Goode.*

Pathologic regeneration, variation. See ★*regeneration*, ★*variation.*

pathologico-anatomical (path-ō-loj″i-kō-an-a-tom'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to pathological anatomy.

pathology, *n.* **4.** The science of the feelings, passions, and emotions. *Bentham.*—**Experimental pathology,** scientific knowledge of morbid processes based upon the study of disease artificially induced in the lower animals.

pathometer (pā-thom'e-tèr), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ E. *path* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for recording the distance traveled by a vehicle. It also indicates the directions followed and the altitudes ascended and descended.

pathonomy (pā-thon'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *νόμος*, law.] The science of the laws of diseases.

pathopoietic (path″ō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *ποιητικός*, ⟨ *ποιεῖν*, make.] Same as *pathogenic.*

pathosocial (path-ō-sō'shal), *a.* [Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + E. *social.*] Of or pertaining to social pathology or to the subject-matter of social pathology, that is, to any abnormal or diseased social condition.

Social pathology . . . seeks to analyze the causes of these abnormal or diseased social conditions, and in this respect it is a necessary preliminary to the prevention or amelioration of *patho-social* conditions.
Rep. U. S. Comm. Education, 1889–90, xviii

path-racer (pâth'rā″sėr), *n.* A bicycle used for racing on a cinder-path.

His prettiest machine being a fine *path-racer*.
Westminster Gazette, Nov. 7, 1896. *N. E. D.*

patiency (pā'shen-si), *n.* [L. *patiens* (*-t-*) + *-cy.* See *patient.*] In *logic*, the quality of being passive; the condition of being acted upon by another: the opposite of *agency.* [Rare.]

patient, *a.* **6.** Receiving impressions; being the subject of external agents; passive [Rare.]

This motion betwixt the agent spirit, and *patient* matter, produceth an actual heat.
Howell, Familiar Letters, I. 293. *N. E. D.*

patiki (pä'ti-ki), *n.* [Maori *patiki* = Tahitian *patii* = Hawaiian *pakii.*] A common Maori name of a flounder, *Rhombosolea monopus*,

found in the waters of New Zealand and Tasmania.

patiné (pä-ti-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *patiner*, < *patine*, *n.*] Patined.

patined (pat′ind), *a.* [*patine* + *-ed*².] Covered with a patina; patinated.

Numerous chipped flints, mostly oval or almond-shaped. . . . Since their manufacture many have been deeply *patined* and rusted sometimes even right through, in red, yellow, or chalky white colours by physical or chemical agency, implying great age.

Keane, Ethnology, p. 84.

patinize (pat′i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *patinized*, ppr. *patinizing*. [*patine* + *-ize*.] To coat articles not made of bronze with a bronze or patinated coating. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 23548.

patinous (pat′i-nus), *a.* [*patina* + *-ous*.] Covered with a patina; patinated.

pâtisserie (pä-tēs-rē′), *n.* [F., < *pâtissier*, pastry-cook, < *pâtisser*, knead paste to make cakes, < *pâte*, OF. *paste*, paste. See *paste*¹.] **1.** A pastry-cook's shop; a place where a light luncheon of cakes, pastry, etc., may be obtained; a confectioner's.

One of the most doleful sights I have seen in Paris was a sad-looking gentleman in black sitting at a cold marble-topped table of an expensive *patisserie* lunching on a weak cup of tea and a plate of cream-puffs.

F. B. Smith, How Paris Amuses Itself, p. 48.

2. Pastry; the delicacies sold at a pastry-cook's shop or pâtisserie.

Patlander (pat′lan″dėr), *n.* [*Pat*, dim. of *Patrick*, + *land* + *-er*.] An Irishman. [Slang.] *N. E. D.*

Pat. Off. An abbreviation of *Patent Office*.

patola (pä-tō′lä), *n.* [Burmese?] A Burmese guitar with three strings, two of silk and one of copper.

patolli (pä-tōl′ē), *n.* [Also *patole*; < Nahuatl *patolli*.] A game something like backgammon, common among the ancient Mexicans.

Patoot series. See ★*series*.

patrial, *a.* **2.** Relating to one's fatherland.

patriarch, *n.*—**Ecumenical patriarch,** universal bishop, the title assumed by John, the Patriarch of Constantinople, at the end of the sixth century. The claim of the title rested on the civil supremacy of Constantinople, and implied supremacy over the Christian world.

patriarchate, *n.* **5.** The state of social organization, in which the child is a member of the social division to which its father belongs.

patriarchium (pā-tri-är′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *patriarchia* (-ä). [ML. *patriarchium*, patriarchal residence or dignity.] **1.** In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The residence of the patriarch adjoining the church; (*b*) the council of the patriarch.—**2.** In Rome, the residence in the Lateran Palace which was founded by Gregory the Great and used for the instruction of young priests.

patrick² (pat′rik), *n.* A base coin, the eighth of a denier, authorized for Ireland in 1460, under Henry VI.

patrilineal (pat-ri-lin′ē-al), *a.* [L. *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *linealis*, < *linea*, a line.] Relating to descent on the paternal side.—**Patrilineal descent,** paternal descent.

All the phratry names so far recorded indicate that *patrilineal* descent is the rule in the north.

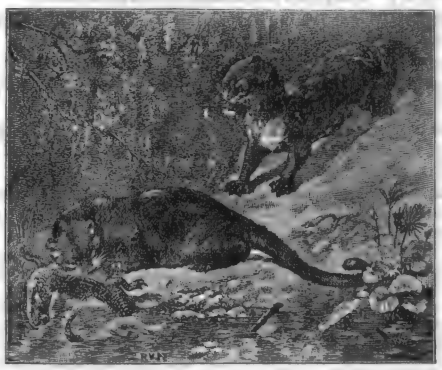
Nature, Aug. 1, 1907, p. 334.

patrin (pat′rin), *n.* [Romany *patrin*, orig. leaf.] In Gipsies' cant, the marking of a trail by handfuls of grass or leaves dropped at intervals. Also *patteran*.

patrinia (pa-trin′i-ä), *n.* [From *Patrinia* (named in honor of E. L. M. *Patrin*, 1742–1815, a French naturalist and traveler in Siberia); an untenable genus name of these plants.] A name used in horticulture for plants of the genus *Fedia*, belonging to the family *Valerianaceæ*, and distinguished from other genera of the valerian family by the four stamens. They are hardy herbaceous perennials with mostly pinnate leaves and cymose clusters of yellow or, rarely, white flowers. There are about 15 species, natives of central and eastern Asia southward to the Himalayas. A few, as *Fedia Sibirica* and *F. scabiosæfolia*, are sometimes cultivated as ornamentals.

patrinite (pat′rin-īt), *n.* [G. *patrinit* (1845); named after E. L. M. *Patrin*. See ★*patrinia*.] A mineral from Berezof, in the Ural Mountains, a sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper: better known as *aikinite*.

Patriofelis (pā-tri-ō-fē′lis), *n.* [NL.] A genus of creodonts from the Middle Eocene (Wind River and Bridger) of North America. The animal was about as large as a jaguar and massively proportioned, with short heavy limbs and blunt-clawed feet. It has been thought that *Patriofelis* was of aquatic habits and more or less ancestral to the seals; but it was



Patriofelis.
(From a skeleton in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.)

more probably terrestrial, since its teeth indicate adaptation to flesh food, not to fish eating. *Matthew.*

patristic, *a.*—**Patristic Chapters,** one of the tractates of the Mishnah, containing maxims, aphorisms, and moral precepts of the early Jewish sages from about 250 B.C. to 200 A.D. The chapters are six in number. They have been inserted in the Jewish prayer-book. A chapter is read every Saturday afternoon during the summer months from Passover to New-Year's day. Hebrew, *Pirke aboth* or simply *Aboth*. See ★*Aboth*.

II. *n.* One who studies or adheres to the doctrines of the fathers of the Christian church.

The . . . system of the schoolmen . . . was . . . opposed by the old-fashioned Biblicists and *Patristics*.

G. S. Faber, Prov. Letters, II. 149. *N. E. D.*

patrix (pā′triks or pat′riks), *n.*; pl. *patrices* (-tri-sēz). [NL., formed from L. *pater*, father, on a supposed analogy with *matrix* as related to L. *mater*, mother.] The reverse of *matrix*; in *calico-printing*, the steel roller, or molette, on which a design is formed in relief and then transferred by pressure to the printing-roller of a cylinder printing-machine.

patrologic (pā-trō-loj′ik), *a.* [*patrolog(y)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to patrology.

patrologist (pā-trol′ō-jist), *n.* [*patrolog(y)* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in patrology.

patrol-wagon (pā-trōl′ wag″on), *n.* **1.** A large, covered, two-horse wagon belonging to the police force, used to carry prisoners to and from jail and for various other purposes. —**2.** A long, uncovered, two-horse wagon used by the fire-insurance patrol to carry men, with tarpaulins, etc., to fires, for the protection of insured goods.

patron, *n.* **9.** The festival held on a saint's day.

patronage, *n.* **5.** In *ancient Rome*, the relation borne by a patron to his client. See *patron*, *n.*, 1 (*b*).

The client was regarded as a minor member (*gentilicius*) of his patron's gens . . . and . . . the *patronage* and the clientage were alike hereditary.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 413.

Disturbance of patronage. See ★*disturbance*.

patronym (pat′rō-nim), *n.* [Gr. πατρώνυμος, named for the father. See *patronymic*.] A paternal name; a name derived from one's father or from one's ancestors in the male line.

Objections may be raised . . . to the acceptance of metronyms in the genealogies as proofs of female kinship, while *patronyms* are rejected.

Nature, Sup., May 5, 1904, p. xiii.

patronymic, *a.* **2.** In *anthrop.*, relating to that form of society in which the child takes its name from the father's family, or in which the child is reckoned as a member of the paternal family.

patronymy (pa-tron′i-mi), *n.* [*patronym* + *-y*³.] The stage of social evolution in which family and clan names descend in the male line from father to son: in distinction from the metronymic stage. See ★*metronymic*, 2. *Giddings*, Elem. of Sociol., p. 187.

patruity (pā-trö′i-ti), *n.* [L. *patruus*, a paternal uncle.] The relationship of an uncle. [Rare.]

Visible signs of paternity or *patruity*.

T. J. Hewlett, Parsons and Widows, xxxvi. *N. E. D.*

patte, *n.* **3.** Cleverness; skill in execution; genius. [French art slang.]—**Patte d'oie,** a coin, the gros blanc, struck under Jean le Bon (1350–1364) of France.

patten², *n.* **4.** A skate. [Local Eng.]

Skates are termed *patines* in the Fens.

Baring-Gould, Cheap Jack Zita, I. 184. *N. E. D.*

5. A round wooden plate fastened under the foot of a horse, to prevent it from sinking in marshy and soft ground. *N. E. D.*

patter², *n.* **4.** Rapid phrases introduced into a song in a speaking voice: sometimes applied to the whole text of a comedy. [Theatrical cant.]

Mozart and many other composers often introduce bits of '*patter*' into buffo solos, as for instance the middle of 'Madamina' in 'Don Juan,' etc.

Grove, Dict. Music, III. 654.

patteran (pat′ėr-an), *n.* See ★*patrin*.

pattern, *n.* **11.** A templet; a guide; a gage. —**Fitzhugh pattern,** a painted pattern on old Nankin porcelain, consisting of a central disk inclosing four pomegranates split in half and four hand-of-Buddha citrons, surrounded by four groups of flowers and symbolic figures. The border is a band of dull color with trellis-work of a darker shade. This pattern occurs in blue and occasionally in red or green. The porcelain on which it is found is usually of a whiter paste than that of the ordinary Nankin ware.—**Linen pattern,** in carved woodwork of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a relief pattern resembling a folded napkin, the folds being often ingeniously imagined and combined, so that the surface of the panel is agreeably fluted. Also called *linen-fold pattern* and *napkin pattern*. See *linen-scroll*, with cut.—**Metric** or **metrical, rhythmic** or **rhythmical pattern,** in *music*. See ★*metric*², ★*rhythmic*.—**Napkin pattern.** Same as *linen* ★*pattern*.—**Prunus pattern.** Same as ★*hawthorn decoration*. *N. Y. Times*, May 18, 1905.—**Reserve pattern,** in *ceram.*, a style of decoration in which the design is formed by the uncolored surface of the ware surrounded by a colored ground. The term is often applied to silver luster-ware in which the decorative design is reserved in white by applying a resist preparation to the glazed ware before the luster ground is put on. See *resist style*, under *resist*.—**Spade pattern.** See ★*spade*².



Plate with Fitzhugh Pattern.
(In Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

patternable (pat′ėrn-ą-bl), *a.* That can be used as a pattern.

patterner (pat′ėr-nėr), *n.* One who composes patterns; one who decorates or covers (a surface) with patterns or designs.

Human emotion—the force which a mere *patterner* of spaces, a mere contemner of "subjects," would banish from pictorial art—plays a great part in the piece.

The Standard (London), May 13, 1889, p. 3. *N. E. D.*

pattern-piece (pat′ėrn-pēs), *n.* A trial or experimental coin, not intended for circulation.

pattern-plate (pat′ėrn-plāt), *n.* A thin sheet of metal upon the surface of which designs are painted with an insulating varnish: used for operating the shedding mechanism of an electric Jacquard. This method was tried about 1860.

pattern-wheel, *n.* **3.** A tracing-wheel (which see).

pattinsonization (pat″in-son-i-zā′shon), *n.* The process of desilverizing lead by the Pattinson method. See *process*.

patu (pä′tö), *n.* [Maori.] A striking-weapon, such as a club. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

pau² (pä′ö), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Formerly, the principal garment of the women of Hawaii, consisting of a number of pieces of tapa, generally five, wound around the waist and reaching to about the knee. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1900, p. 246.

paua (pou′ä), *n.* [Maori.] The Maori name of the mutton-fish: also used as the name for Maori fish-hooks, made of the paua-shell, the same word being adopted for fish, shell, and hook. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

paucine (pâ′sin), *n.* [*pauco* + *-ine*².] A yellow crystalline alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{39}O_5N_5 + 6\frac{1}{2}\,H_2O$, found in pauco-nuts, the fruit of *Pentaclethra macrophylla*.

pauciplicate (pâ′si-pli-kāt), *a.* [L. *paucus*, few, + *plicatus*, folded. See *plicate*.] Having few folds or plications: said of certain

shells which are provided with transverse ridges or plications.

Pauciplicate Neanic Stage.—In this stage new striæ are introduced by implantation and not by bifurcation of the older ones. The striæ are strong, simple, and separated by spaces as wide as the striæ themselves. The number of plications is not great.

Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1904, p. 290.

pauciramous (pâ-si-rā′mus), *a.* [L. *paucus*, few, + *ramus*, branch, + *-ous*.] Having few branches; sparsely branched.

pauco-nut (pâ′kō-nut), *n.* The fruit of *Pentaclethra macrophylla*.

pauhagen (pâ-hā′gen), *n.* [Also *paughaden, poghaden, porhagen, pauhaugen;* from an Algonkian form answering to Abenaki *pookagen* (Rasles), from a verb meaning 'grease the ground.' The fish was used by the Indians to manure their cornfields.] The menhaden. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 252. [Maine, etc.]

pauhaugen, *n.* Same as ★*pauhagen*.

paukatea (pâ-ka-tē′ä), *n.* Same as ★*broad-leaf*, 2.

Paulianite (pâ′li-an-īt), *n.* Same as *Paulianist*.

Paulicianism (pâ-lish′an-izm), *n.* [*Paulician* + *-ism*.] The doctrines professed by the Paulicians.

paulie (pâ′li), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pawlie, pallie, paley*, etc.; origin uncertain.] **I.** *a.* Weakly; sickly: used especially of lambs.

II. *n.* A very small, weak, or crippled lamb. [Scotch in all uses.]

paulin (pâ′lin), *n.* [Abbr. from *tarpaulin*.] The plain, unsurfaced canvas used in the army for covering stores, etc. [U. S.]

Pauline, *a.* **II**, *n.* **1.** A member of one of the various religious orders of St. Paul.—**2.** A scholar of St. Paul's School, London.

When in December, 1835, he returned to London, bringing with him the 'blue ribbon' of Oxford, an honour which no *Pauline* had at that time won, young Jowett at St. Paul's was a distinguished figure.

Abbott and Campbell, Life and Letters of B. Jowett, I. 41.

Paulinian (pâ-lin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [See *Pauline*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, St. Paul and his teachings.

II. *n.* A Paulinist.

Paulinistic (pâ-li-nis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Paulinism or of a Paulinist.

Paulinize (pâ′lin-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *Paulinized*, ppr. *Paulinizing*. [*Pauline* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render Pauline; conform to the doctrines of St. Paul.

II. *intrans.* To imitate, obey, or follow St. Paul's teachings; become Pauline.

Paulism (pâ′lizm), *n.* Same as *Paulinism*.

Paulista (pou-lēs′tä), *n.* [Pg. *Paulista*, < *Paulo* (see def.).] A Portuguese and Indian half-breed, especially one from the state of São Paulo, Brazil. During the seventeenth century they ranged as freebooters through central Brazil, and by their extensive raids assisted in the spread of the Portuguese dominion.

In Brazil the famous "*Paulistas*" (so called from the province of São Paulo), a cross between the first Portuguese immigrants and the aborigines, have always been the most vigorous and enterprising section of the community. Mainly to them is due the extension of the Portuguese domain from the Atlantic seaboard to the eastern slopes of the Cordilleras.

Keane, Ethnology, p. 152.

Paulite (pâ′līt), *n.* [ML. *Paulites* (?); as *Paul* + *-ite*[2].] A member of the monastic order of the Hermits of St. Paul, founded in 1215. See *Paulist*.

paullinitannic (pâ″lin-i-tan′ik), *a.* [*Paullinia* + *tannic*.] Derived from *Paullinia sorbilis*. —**Paullinitannic acid**, a variety of tannin prepared from the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*.

paulo-post-future, *a.* **2.** Pertaining to the near future: as, a *paulo-post-future* effect.

II. *n.* A future very near to the present.

Here comes Dana, abstractedly loitering along,
Involved in a *paulo-post-future* of song,
Who 'll be going to write what 'll never be written
Till the Muse, ere he thinks of it, gives him the mitten.

Lowell, Fable for Critics, l. 939.

paulospore (pâ′lō-spōr), *n.* [L. *paulus*, little, + E. *spore*.] A resting-spore or detached bud that is not motile.

paulotome (pâ′lō-tōm), *n.* [NL. *Paulotome-* (*a*).] A member of the genus *Paulotomea* of Haeckel.

Paulotomea (pâ-lō-tō′mē-ä), *n.* [NL.] One of the genera included by Haeckel in his family *Algariæ*, unicellular algæ without nuclei and without cilia.

Paulsen's defense. See ★*defense*.

pauper (pâ′pėr), *v. t.* [*pauper*, *n.*] Same as *pauperize*. *Tennyson*, The Falcon, i. 1.

pauperage (pâ′pėr-āj), *n.* [*pauper* + *-age*.] Pauperdom; pauperism.

pauperate (pâ′pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pauperated*, ppr. *pauperating*. To pauperize.

It has *pauperated* many a lawful heir.

J. Rogers, Antipopopriestian, XIV. 306. *N. E. D.*

pauperdom (pâ′pėr-dum), *n.* **1.** The condition of a pauper; pauperism.—**2.** Paupers collectively.

Paurodontidæ (pâ-rō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παῦρος*, small, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-idæ*.] A family of small polyprotodont marsupial mammals, based on teeth and jaws from the Jurassic of Wyoming. *Marsh*, 1887.

Paurometabola (pâ″rō-me-tab′ō-lä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *παῦρος*, little, + *μεταβολή*, transformation.] In Brauer's system of classification, those insects in which the metamorphoses are slow, inconspicuous, and very incomplete, as the *Orthoptera*.

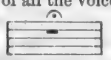
paurometabolous (pâ″rō-me-tab′ō-lus), *a.* [Gr. *παῦρος*, little, + *μεταβολή*, change, + *-ous*.] Characterized by incomplete metamorphosis; of or belonging to the *Paurometabola*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 199.

pauropod (pâ′rō-pod), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Pauropoda*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the *Pauropoda*.

pauropodous (pâ-rop′ō-dus), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Pauropoda*.

pausal, *a.* **2.** In *Heb. grammar*, noting the form which a word receives in the pause of a sentence, in which in certain cases a vowel is changed (usually lengthened), or a weakened vowel reappears in full. *N. E. D.*

pause, *n.*—**General pause**, in *music*, a silence or rest on the part of all the voices or instruments, often marked by the sign 

Its duration is entirely indeterminate, depending on the conductor's taste.

pause-rhythm (pâz′riтнm), *n.* In *phonet.*, a rhythm of sound and pause; a rhythm produced, for example, by the sounding of a tone for a definite time at definite intervals. *E. W. Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 517.

pausimenia (pâ-zi-mē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παῦσις*, ceasing, + *μήν*, month.] In *physiol.*, the menopause. *Dunglison*.

paussid (pâ′sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Paussidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Paussidæ*.

pavé (pä-vā′), *n.* [F., < *paver*, pave.] **1.** A pavement; a paved road or street; the street.

He has walked the Pall Mall *pavé* long enough.

Thackeray, Pendennis, II. xxxi.

2. In *jewelers' work*, a setting in which the jewels are placed close together like a pavement, showing none of the gold.

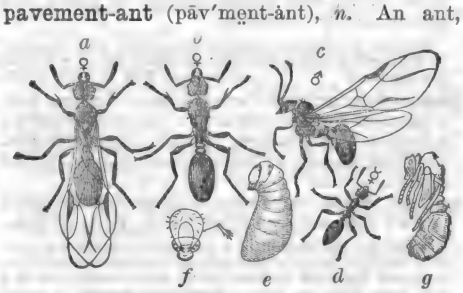
pavement, *n.*—**Golden pavement.** Same as *king's* ★*land*.—**Nicholson pavement**, a kind of street pavement formed of sawed wooden blocks placed with the grain vertical on a platform of thin boards laid on the graded foundation of the road-bed. The interstices between the wooden blocks are filled with a mixture of coal-tar and gravel.—**Pavement cells.** See ★*cell*.—**Tessellated pavement**, a pavement formed of small square blocks (tesseræ); by extension, any mosaic pavement: but the pieces of such pavements are generally foursquare.

pavemental (pāv-men′tal), *a.* [*pavement* + *-al*.] Resembling a pavement; specifically, furnished with pavement-teeth.

The dentition is typically *pavemental* in the Monœcious and ribbon-like in the Dioecious Gasteropoda; and, with certain exceptions, even admitting of explanation, the auditory sacs contain otoconia in the former case and single spherical otoliths in the latter.

J. D. Macdonald, in Jour. Linnean Soc., XV. 166.

pavement-ant (pāv′ment-ânt), *n.* An ant, *Tetramorium cæspitum*, common to Europe and the United States. In Europe it is a common meadow-ant, but in the eastern United States it is a frequent resident of cities and towns, very often making its colonies under pavements.



Pavement-ant (*Tetramorium cæspitum*).

a, winged female; *b*, same without wings; *c*, male; *d*, worker; *e*, larva of female; *f*, head of same; *g*, pupa of same.

pavement-artist (pāv′ment-är″tist), *n.* One who sketches scenes and figures, in colored chalks, on a smooth stone pavement, with the view of extracting money from those passing by. *N. E. D.*

pavement-light (pāv′ment-līt), *n.* An arrangement of thick glass set in a metal frame which can be used as part of the flooring or of the pavement above a cellar or vault. There are many forms, mostly of private ownership. See *patent* ★*light*.

pavement-tooth (pāv′ment-tōth), *n.*; pl. *pavement-teeth* (-tēth). A tooth which, with others, forms a structure like a pavement, as in certain sharks. See *pavement*, *n.*, 4.

pavement-toothed (pāv′ment-tōtht), *a.* Having large rounded closely-set teeth, or pavement-teeth. See *pavement*, *n.*, 4.

The second part of the first volume of *Records* of the Albany Museum contains five notes by Dr. R. Broom on South African anomodont reptiles. In one of these he discusses the affinities of the *pavement-toothed* genus Endothodon, which was placed by Mr. Lydekker among the dicynodonts, but transferred by Prof. Seeley to the theriodonts. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 13.

paver, *n.* **4.** In *porcelain making*, the bedstone of the grinding-mill.

The particles are abraded . . . between the runners and *pavers*.

Guide Worcester Porcelain Works, 1881, p. 12. *N. E. D.*

Pavia (pā′vi-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Peter *Paaw* (1564–1617), a Dutch botanist.] A section or subgenus of *Æsculus*, the buckeye and horse-chestnut genus, still used by horticulturists as a generic name. Its members have four long-clawed petals, leaflets stalked, and winter buds not resinous. They are North American shrubs or small trees, of which the best known are *Æ. glabra*, *Æ. octandra* (*Pavia lutea*), and *Æ. Pavia* (*P. rubra* or *P. Michauxii*), with horticultural varieties.

Pavia pottery. See ★*pottery*.

pavie (pā′vi), *n.* [Sc.] A nimble, adroit movement of the body, as that of a juggler performing a trick; hence, a trick. *N. E. D.*

For some of such had play'd a *pavie*.

Colvil, Whig's Supplication, i. 72. *N. E. D.*

paviin (pā′vi-in), *n.* [*Pavia* + *-in*[2].] Same as *fraxin*.

pavilion, *n.* **7.** In *anat.*: (*b*) The flaring extremity of a canal, as the external ear or the ovarian end of the Fallopian tube.—**Justices of the pavilion.** See ★*justice*.

paving-roller (pā′ving-rō″lėr), *n.* A paving-machine; a roller for pavements.

paving-set (pā′ving-set), *n.* A block of slag to be used for paving. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 220.

pavonated (pav′ō-nā-ted), *p. a.* [L. *pavo*(*n-*), peacock, + *-ate*[2].] Colored like the neck of a peacock; of a brilliant bluish green.

Very beautifully *pavonated* copper pyrites.

G. Mitchell, tr. Karsten's Min. in Leskean Mus., p. 291. [*N. E. D.*

pavonazzo (pä-vō-nät′zō), *a.* and *n.* [It., peacock-colored.] Colored like a peacock: noting a marble like pavonazetto. See *marble*, 1.

pavor (pā′vôr), *n.* [L., fear, < *pavere*, fear.] Fear.—**Pavor diurnus**, daymare; day-terrors.—**Pavor nocturnus**, nightmare; night-terrors.

paw[3]† (pâ), *a.* [Perhaps a variant of *pah!*] Improper; nasty; obscene. *N. E. D.*

Lau. . . . I 'll tell him how often this Tarquin-steward would have kist me by force.

Steph. Kiss you! fye, that 's a *paw*-word.

Bet. No, no, he 's a cleanly man.

Sir W. Davenant, Man 's the Master, iv. 1.

pawari (pa-wä′ri), *n.* [Guiana.] An intoxicating drink made by the natives of British Guiana.

pawky, *a.* **2.** Crafty; shrewd; clever.—**Pawky play**, in *golf*, play conducted with shrewdness and full knowledge of one's limitations.

pawl-rim (pâl′rim), *n.* A ring of ratchet-teeth at the base of a capstan.

pawl-ring (pâl′ring), *n.* Same as ★*pawl-rim*.

pawn[1], *v. t.* **3.** To put up as collateral; hypothecate, as stock for a loan. [Colloq.]

Formerly it was possible for the jobbers in all important markets on the Stock Exchange to form a good idea, by comparing notes in each settlement, of what the condition of the speculative account really was, but it is less easy to do so now, because so much stock is "*pawned*" with banks that the conclusions arrived at by the jobbers from examining only what they are carrying over themselves are liable to be falsified.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 866.

pawn[2], *n.*—**Clear pawn**, in *chess*, the possession of one pawn more than the opponent, the extra pawn being not on the same file with any of the others in his position: an advantage obtained by a chess-player, in the course of the game, for which his adversary has no equivalent.—**Gambit pawn**, in *chess*, the pawn the sacrifice of which constitutes the gambit.—**Isolated pawn**, in *chess*, a pawn detached from support by other pawns, those on the adjacent rows being already removed from the board.—**Passed pawn**, in *chess*, a pawn that may be advanced without being obstructed by a pawn of the adversary either on the same file or either of the two adjacent files.—**Pawn-and-move opening**. See ★*opening*.—**To pass a pawn**, to establish a passed pawn. [Rare.]—**To queen a pawn**, to advance a pawn, in a game of chess, to its eighth square and thereupon make it a queen.

pawnage (pân′āj), *n.* [*pawn*[1] + *-age*.] The act of depositing in pledge; the condition of being pledged or pawned. [Rare.]

pawnbrokerage (pân′brō″kėr-āj), *n.* [*pawnbroker* + *-age*.] The business of a pawnbroker.

pawnee[3] (pâ′nē), *n.* [Hind. *pānī*.] See *brandy-pawnee*.

paw-paw (pâ′pâ), *a.* [Redup. of *paw*[3].] Improper; naughty; indecent; obscene: a nursery word.

paxilliferous (pak-si-lif′e-rus), *a.* [NL. *paxilla* + Gr. *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] Bearing paxillæ.

paxilliform (pak-sil′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *paxilla* + *-form*.] Resembling or having the shape of paxillæ.

paxillose, *a.* **2.** Paxillate.

The abactinal surface is *paxillose*, each paxillus having a circular crown of about eight papillæ, the centre being usually smooth. [Echinoderms.]

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 290.

pay[1], *v. i.*—**Paying-out leg**, the height of telegraph cable which is held at the bows of a cable-laying vessel; the leg (or side) which is allowed to run, in distinction from the opposite leg, which is held.

pay[1], *n.* **4.** In *gold-mining*, sufficient metal in a vein or bed to pay for working it.—**Longevity pay**, additional pay given to officers for long service in the United States army and navy. *Army and Navy Register*, XXIV. 290.

payable, *a.* **3.** Profitable; likely to be profitable or to pay: as, *payable* rock, gravel, quartz, etc., meaning yielding or likely to yield gold; a *payable* enterprise, one yielding or likely to yield profit.

pay-boarder (pā′bōr″dėr), *n.* A paying scholar who boards on the premises; opposed to day-scholar or free scholar.

Among the *pay-boarders* . . . numbering in all thirty, there were six Non-conformists.

Rep. Com. on Welsh Education, 1899. *N. E. D.*

pay-envelop (pā′en-vel″up), *n.* An envelop intended to contain the pay or wages of an employee on pay-day.

paying-out (pā″ing-out′), *n.* The act or operation of allowing a cord, cable, or rope to be pulled or drawn out; specifically, the operation of passing or running out a submarine cable from a ship which is laying it.

paym't, payt, pay't. Abbreviations of *payment*.

pay-rock (pā′rok), *n.* Any metal-bearing rock rich enough to pay for working.

paysanne (pā-zân′), *n.* [F.] A French peasant woman; hence, any countrywoman.

Their only servant is a mere West Country *paisanne*.

Charlotte Smith, Celestina, I. 190. *N. E. D.*

P. B. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Philosophy; (*c*) of *Primitive Baptist*.

pc. An abbreviation of *piece*, in the dry-goods trade.

P. C. An abbreviation (*c*) of the Latin *Patres Conscripti*, Conscript Fathers; (*d*) of *Perpetual Curate*; (*e*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *per centum*, by the hundred; (*f*) of the Latin *pondus civile*, avoirdupois weight; (*g*) of *Post Commander*; (*h*) [*l. c.*] of *post-* or *postal-card*; (*i*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *post consulatum*, after the consulship; (*j*) of *Principal Conductor*; (*k*) of *Privy Council*.

P. C. M. O. An abbreviation of *Principal Colonial Medical Officer*.

P. C. P. An abbreviation of *Past Chief Patriarch*.

P. C. S. An abbreviation of *Principal Clerk of Session*.

P. C. U. An abbreviation of *pound-centigrade-unit*. [Rare in U. S.]

P. D. An abbreviation (*b*) of *potential difference*; (*c*) of the Latin *Philosophiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Philosophy.

Pd. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Pedagogiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Pedagogy.

Pd. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Pedagogiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Pedagogy.

Pd. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *Pedagogiæ Magister*, Master of Pedagogy.

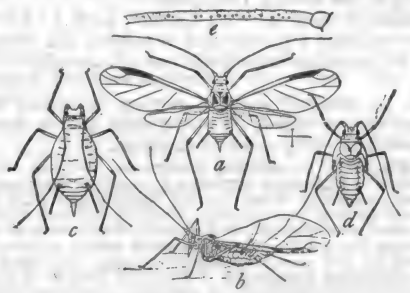
pe (pā), *n.* The seventeenth letter (ב) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the Greek *pi* (π) and the English *pe* (*p*). Its numerical value is 80.

Pe. In *chem.*, the symbol for *pelopium*.

P. E. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Presiding Elder*.

pea[1], *n.* **3.** In the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the workman's name for a fragment of iron pyrites, from an eighth to a half inch in diameter.—**4.** The balance or sliding weight used on a steelyard.—**Black-eyed pea.** (*a*) A cultivated form of the cow-pea, *Vigna Sinensis*. See ★*cow-pea*. (*b*) In the West Indies, *Dolichos sphærospermus*. Both of the plants bear white beans having a black spot around the hilum.—**Canada field-pea.** See *field-*★*pea*.—**Canada pea.** See *field-*★*pea*.—**Chaparral-pea**, a spiny leguminous bush, *Xylothermia montana*, of high altitudes in the Coast Range of middle and southern California, sometimes forming impenetrable thickets. It bears rose-purple pea-like flowers in the axils near the ends of the branches.—**Clay pea**, a cultivated form of the cow-pea, *Vigna Sinensis*, having buff-colored beans. This was the form originally called *cow-pea*.—**Coffee-pea**, the chick-pea, sometimes used as a substitute for coffee.—**Corn-field pea**, the cow-pea. See ★*cow-pea*.—**Darling pea**, *Swainsona galegifolia*, an Australian plant. Also called *native indigo*, *poison-pea*, and *poison-bush*. See *Swainsona*.—**Field-pea**, see *pea*[1], 1. The field-pea exists in many varieties, proving long cultivation. In northern latitudes it is a valuable forage-plant, furnishing hay and pea-meal. It is extensively raised in Canada, whence the varieties there grown are in the United States called *Canada field-pea*, or *Canada pea*.—**Flat pea.** (*b*) An Old World perennial, *Lathyrus sylvestris Wagneri*, related to and resembling the common sweet pea. It has been highly recommended as a forage-plant but has not met with much approval in the United States.—**Glory pea**, a plant of the genus *Clianthus*. [Australia.]—**Heart pea**, the balloon-vine. [Australia.]—**Lady-pea**, a variety of the cow-pea. See ★*cow-pea*.—**Leaf-spot of pea.** See ★*leaf-spot*.—**Mexican rosary pea**, *Dolicholus phaseoloides*, a twining trifoliate plant bearing small, hard, red-and-black seeds resembling the common crabs'-eyes (*Abrus Abrus*) of the West Indies. *Abrus*, however, has pinnate leaves. In Spanish-speaking countries the seeds of both are called *peronia*. See ★*colorin chiquito*.—**Monkey's pea**, in the West Indies, a cosmopolitan climber of the tropics, *Vigna lutea*.—**Purple-eyed pea.** See ★*cow-pea*.—**Red-pottage pea**, the lentil, supposed to have formed the material of the red pottage of Genesis xxv. 30.—**Southern pea**, the cow-pea. See ★*cow-pea*.—**Stinking pea**, in the Bahamas, *Cassia Bahamensis*.—**Texas** or **Texan pea**, a perennial bushy legume, *Astragalus Nuttallianus*, with bladdery pods, valuable for grazing in central and northern Texas.—**Whippoorwill-pea**, a variety of the cow-pea. See ★*cow-pea*.—**Wild pea**, in California, any native species of *Lathyrus*, southward mostly *L. vestitus*.—**Yellow pea**, the prairie false lupine, *Thermopsis rhombifolia*. See *false* ★*lupine*.

pea-aphis (pē′ā″fis), *n.* *Macrosiphum pisi*, an aphidid which has caused great loss in pea-plantations in the Eastern United States by puncturing and blighting the young shoots.



Pea-aphis (*Macrosiphum pisi*).

a, *b*, winged female; *c*, apterous female; *d*, nymph in last stage; *e*, third joint of antenna of winged form; *a*, *d*, enlarged, *e*, highly magnified. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

pea-ballast (pē′bal″ast), *n.* Coarse sand or very fine gravel used as ballast.

Peabody bird (pē′bo-di bėrd). [From the *Peabody* Glen, White Mountains.] The white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.

peacemonger (pēs′mung″gėr), *n.* One who talks much, but impractically, of peace and peacemaking. *Southey*.

Southey seems to have coined the useful "*peacemonger*" to distinguish unpractical praters about peace from true peacemakers. *Athenæum*, May 13, 1905, p. 587.

peace-warrant (pēs′wor″ant), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a warrant for the arrest of a person, issued by a justice of the peace. Same as *justice's warrant* (which see, under *warrant*) in the United States.

peach[1], *n.* **3.** A person or thing of a very high order; one who or that which is very nice. [Slang.]—**Little-peach**, a disease of peach-trees probably due to a fungus which attacks the very young trees. It causes the fruit to ripen while quite small, and in a few years kills the tree.—**Mountain-peach**, a spiny, branching shrub of the soapberry family, *Stocksia Brahuica*, or its edible fruit, which resembles in appearance a peach. It is found in Beluchistan, Afghanistan, and eastern Persia.—**Native peach.** (*b*) In Australia, the emu-apple, *Rancooria acidula*. (*c*) In Sierra Leone, the Guinea peach, *Sarcocephalus sambucinus*. See *Sarcocephalus*.—**Peach fruit-worm.** See ★*fruit-worm*.—**Peach-kernel oil.** See ★*oil*.—**Peach leaf-beetle.** Same as *plum* ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Peach leaf-roller.** See ★*leaf-roller*.—**Peach-oil.** Same as *peach-kernel* ★*oil*.—**Peach twig-borer.** See ★*twig-borer*.—**Vine-peach.** See ★*vine-peach*.

peach-aphis (pēch′ā″fis), *n.* Any one of several species of *Aphididæ* found on peach-trees.—**Black peach-aphis**, an American aphidid, *Aphis persicæ-niger*, which feeds on both roots and twigs, leaves and buds of peach. Also called *peach-louse*.

peach-berry (pēch′bėr-i), *n.* A Tasmanian shrub, *Styphelia strigosa*, of the family *Epacridaceæ*; or its fruit, a small, fleshy berry.

peach-bloom (pēch′blōm), *n.* **1.** The soft down of the peach-skin; hence, the delicate flush of a healthy complexion.—**2.** In *ceram.*, a glaze of Oriental porcelain of the color of the skin of a peach ripening in the sun, shading from pale red to pink. Compare *peach-blow*, 1.

peach-curculio (pēch′kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* Same as *plum-curculio*.

peach-curl (pēch′kėrl), *n.* Same as *curl*, 4.

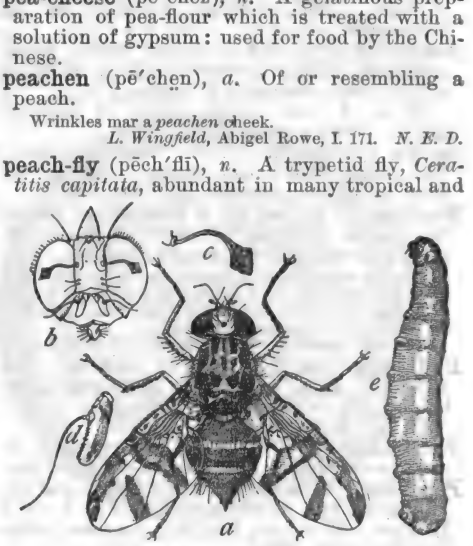
pea-cheese (pē′chēz), *n.* A gelatinous preparation of pea-flour which is treated with a solution of gypsum: used for food by the Chinese.

peachen (pē′chẹn), *a.* Of or resembling a peach.

Wrinkles mar a *peachen* cheek.

L. Wingfield, Abigel Rowe, I. 171. *N. E. D.*

peach-fly (pēch′flī), *n.* A trypetid fly, *Ceratitis capitata*, abundant in many tropical and



Peach-fly (*Ceratitis capitata*).

a, fly; *b*, head from front; *c*, spatula-like hair from face of male; *d*, antenna; *e*, maggot; *a* and *e*, enlarged; *b*, *c*, and *d*, greatly enlarged. (Insect life, U. S. D. A.)

subtropical countries. Its larvæ bore into peaches and other fruits.

peachiness (pē′chi-nes), *n.* The character of being peachy.

peachka (pēch′ka), *n.* [Russian *pechka*, an oven, dim. of *pechŭ*, oven, stove.] A Russian stove, such as is used in Alaska.

peach-louse (pēch′lous), *n.* See *black* ★*peach-aphis*.

peach-maggot (pēch′mag″ọt), *n.* The larva of a cosmopolitan trypetid fly, *Ceratitis capitata*. It affects peaches as well as oranges and other fruit. See ★*peach-fly*.

peach-mildew (pēch′mil″dū), *n.* See ★*mildew*.

peach-moth (pēch′môth), *n.* Any one of several moths whose larvæ attack the peach, as the blue-spangled peach-moth, *Haploa lecontei*, of the family *Arctiidæ*.

peach-pit (pēch′pit), *n.* A peach-stone; the hard covering inclosing the kernel of the fruit.

peach-rosette (pēch′rō-zet″), *n.* A contagious disease of peach-trees of unknown origin. The leaves form characteristic compact bunches which soon fall off, and the death of the tree takes place within a short time.

peach-rust (pēch′rust), *n.* See ★*rust*[1].

peach-scab (pēch′skab), *n.* See ★*scab*.

peach-scale (pēch′skāl), *n.* A brown naked scale-insect, *Eulecanium persicæ*, occurring on peach-trees and also on plum, quince, and other plants, and found in Europe, Canada, the United States, and Australia.—**West Indian peach-scale**, a diaspine scale-insect, *Diaspis pentagona*, occurring in many parts of the world and on a great variety of food-plants.

peach-tree, *n.*—**Blue-spangled peach-tree caterpillar.** See ★*caterpillar*.—**Pacific peach-tree borer.** See ★*borer*.—**Peach-tree bark-louse.** See ★*bark-louse*.—**Peach-tree borer.** (*b*) See ★*borer*.

peach-weevil (pēch′wē″vl), *n.* Same as *New York weevil* (which see, under *weevil*).

peachy, *a.* **II.** *n.* A fermented drink made from peaches. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

The inhabitants have a method of purifying cyder by frost, and separating the watery part from the spirit. . . . They make *peachy* and perry; grape, cherry, and currant wines; and good beer of pumkins, molasses, bran of wheat, spruce and malt.

S. Peters, A General Hist. of Conn., p. 245.

peacock, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the constellation Pavo.—**Peacock throne**, a celebrated work of art, now in the possession of the Shah of Persia. It was one of the treasures of the King of Delhi, but was carried off as plunder in 1739 by the Persians when, under Nádir Shah, they took the city. The back of the throne is a peacock's tail of natural size, fully expanded and made of jewels.

peacock, *v. i.* 2. To pick the 'eyes' out of the land by selecting or buying up the choice pieces and waterfrontages so that the adjoining territory is practically useless to any one else. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australian slang.]

When the immediate advent of selectors to a run became probable, the lessees endeavoured to circumvent them by dummying all the positions which offered the best means of blocking the selectors from getting to water. This system, commonly known as "*peacocking*," was assisted by the use of Volunteer Land Orders.

W. Epps, Land Systems of Australasia, iii.

peacock-coal (pē′kok-kōl), *n.* See ★*coal*, 2.

peacock-copper (pē′kok-kop″ėr), *n.* A name given to bornite from its iridescent colors. Also called *peacock-ore*.

peacockery (pē′kok-ę-ri), *n.* Vainglorious display; the state of being puffed up with vanity. *N. E. D.*

peacock-fly (pē′kok-flī), *n.* Any one of a number of true flies of the family *Trypetidæ* or *Ortalidæ*, which have the habit of elevating their wings and strutting about.

peacock-heron (pē′kok-her″ọn), *n.* Same as *peacock-bittern* (which see).

peacock-moth (pē′kok-môth), *n.* A British collectors' name for *Opisthograptis notata*, a European geometrid moth which extends into northern Asia.

peacock-ore (pē′kok-ōr), *n.* Same as ★*peacock-copper*.

peacocky (pē′kok-i), *a.* 1. Like the peacock in having a vain jauntiness of manner; self-conceited; showing off: said of a person.

It is love of adventure, of excitement, of fine dress and the pride of fame, all which are sentimental motives, which chiefly make a boy like going into the Guards better than into a counting-house. You fancy, perhaps, that there is a severe sense of duty mixed with these *peacocky* motives? And in the best of you there is.

Ruskin, Crown of Wild Olive, iii. 118.

2. Having a spirited, showy, high action: said of a horse.

pea-huller (pē′hul″ėr), *n.* A machine for threshing pea-plants and hulling the peas. It is fitted with the threshing machinery and all the accessories of a bean-thresher and is adapted to pea-plants. It has also hulling machinery, a recleaner, a bagger or bagging-machine for delivering the clean hulled peas into bags, and a bag-register.

peai (pē-ī′), *n.* [Carib *piai.*] Same as ★*peaiman*.

peai (pē-ī′), *v. i.* and *t.* [*peai, n.*] To practise the arts of a peaiman upon; treat with the peaiman's magic. *N. E. D.*

peaiism (pē-ī′izm), *n.* [*peai* + *-ism.*] The practices and sorcery of the *peaiman*.

To explain the system of *peaiism* here would take too long. All that need now be said is that it is based upon the belief that all illness and all other bodily evil is the work of hostile beings.

E. F. im Thurn, in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XI. 366.

peaiman (pē-ī′man), *n.* [*peai* + *-man.*] In French and British Guiana, a witch-doctor; a soothsayer; a medicine-man; a conjurer. See ★*piache*.

peak[1], *n.* 4. The maximum of a load-curve.

A plate properly constructed for even moderate rates, should not greatly depreciate when discharged at eight times the normal for short duration *peaks*, and at twelve times for "instantaneous" *peaks*.

Elect. World and Engin., May 21, 1904, p. 977.

5. In *mech.*, a heavy load; the heaviest load (on an engine or generator): so called because a peak or protruding point is formed in the line traced by the point of a recording dynamometer at the time of the heavy load or of a maximum load. See ★*load*[2], 8, and ★*peak-load*.

There are two combined sets; that is, engine, alternator, and tramway generator coupled on the same shaft. Other and larger alternators are in use during the "*peak*" of the load.

Encyc. Brit., XXV. 35.

6. In *turpentining*, the angle formed by the meeting of the two streaks on the face.—7. [*cap.*] A name applied to a village at one of the corners or extreme boundaries of a township: as, Derry *Peak*, on the eastern boundary of Derry. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [New Hampshire.]—**Instantaneous peak**, in *elect.*, a sudden increase in the load of a power station, which disappears again abruptly: so called from the form of the load-curve indicating such fluctuations.—**Peak of the load**, that portion of the load of a power station which corresponds to the peak of the load-curve.—**Short-stay peak**, the situation of the anchor when it is on the bottom, but about under the hawse-hole—when the cable is nearly up and down.—**Stay-peak**, the position when the cable and the fore-stay are parallel to one another—when the trend of the cable is such that it is parallel to the line of the fore-stay.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the high point in the diagram from a recording meter, due to a peak or heavy load. See ★*peak*[1], *n.*, 4 and 5.

The direct-current ends of these rotary converters are often worked in multiple with an old generating station, at least during the *peak* hours of one or two months in the early winter.

Elect. World and Engin., May 9, 1903, p. 789.

peak[1], *v. t.* 2. To accentuate.—3. Of a whale, to raise (the tail or flukes) high in the air when making a perpendicular dive: this act is called by the whalers *peaking the flukes*. *T. Beale*, Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale, p. 44. *N. E. D.*—**To peak the mizzen**, to cant the mizzen-yard so that it makes a sharp angle with the mast.

peak-bulkhead (pēk′bulk″hed), *n.* In *naval arch.*, a bulkhead fitted in the extreme forward part of a vessel, and generally referred to as the 'forward collision bulkhead.'

peaker (pē′kėr), *n.* 1. A load of logs narrowing sharply toward the top, and thus shaped like an inverted V.—2. The top log of a load.

peak-load (pēk′lōd), *n.* That portion of the load of a power station which coincides with the time of greatest demand. The term is due to the fact that the variation of the load with time is shown graphically by means of a curve, the load-curve, the maximum peak of which indicates the time and amount of the greatest load or *peak-load*. See ★*load*[2], 8, and ★*peak*[1], *n.*, 4.

It is necessary at times of fall and winter *peak loads* to operate the steam plants in the three combination substation and subsidiary steam plants which the company was operating three years ago.

Elect. World and Engin., May 23, 1903, p. 866.

peak-tank (pēk′tangk), *n.* A compartment in the extreme forward part of a vessel for holding either fresh or ballast water, or a supply of turpentine, etc.

peaky-blinder (pē′ki-blīn″dėr), *n.* One of a class of hoodlums or hooligans in the Midlands, England: so called from their custom of wearing the peaks of their caps drawn down over their eyes when at their nefarious practices. *N. and Q.*, 9th Ser., VII. 94.

peal[1], *n.*—**Dumb peal**, a muffled peal of bells.—**Muffled peal**, in *bell-ringing*, a peal, or its sound, when the clappers are partly covered with leather so that half of the strokes are dull or indistinct: used on occasions of mourning.

peal[5] (pēl), *n.* A name used in England for different species of the genus *Salmo*, as *S. salar*, the salmon, or *S. cambricus*, a trout found in England, Ireland, and Norway. The latter is also called *sewin*.

The growth and migrations of salmon (including sea-trout, salmon-trout, *peal*, sewin, etc.).

Science, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 383.

pea-louse (pē′lous), *n.* An aphidid found on the pea-vine.

Peanut butter, peanuts ground and generally mixed with a little water.—**Peanut methods**, the methods of peanut politics; petty or tricky methods. [Colloq.]—**Peanut-oil.** See ★*oil*.—**Peanut politics**, the petty ways and tricks of small-minded politicians; petty partizan action. [Colloq.]

pea-oil (pē′oil), *n.* See ★*oil*.

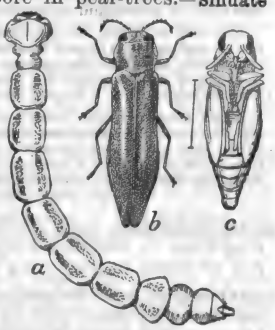
pea-plant (pē′plant), *n.* 1. Any plant that bears peas.—2. In Australia, any one of several plants belonging to the pea or bean family, *Fabaceæ*.

pear[1], *n.*—**Bachelor's pear**, in Barbadoes, either of two tropical species of the genus *Solanum*, *S. mammosum* and *S. xanthocarpum*.—**Black rot of pear.** See *black* ★*rot*.—**Grape-pear.** (*b*) The shad-bush, *Amelanchier Botryapium*. Also called *swamp sugar-pear*.—**Native pear**, in Australia, same as *wooden pear* (which see, under *pear*[1]).—**Oil of pear.** See ★*oil*.—**Pear ambrosia-beetle.** See ★*beetle*[2].—**Pear fruit-borer.** See ★*fruit-borer*.—**Pear-leaf blister.** See ★*blister*.—**Pear leaf-bug.** See ★*leaf-bug*.—**Pear leaf-miner.** See ★*leaf-miner*.—**Pear twig-girdler.** See ★*twig-girdler*.—**Vegetable pear.** Same as *cheyote*.

pear-aphis (pār′ā″fis), *n.* An undetermined plant-louse that infests the leaves of the pear-tree in June.

Pear-blight beetle. (*b*) Same as *apple-tree* ★*shot-borer*.

pear-borer (pār′bōr″ėr), *n.* An insect the larvæ of which bore in pear-trees.—**Sinuate pear-borer**, a buprestid beetle, *Agrilus sinuatus*, accidentally introduced from Europe into the United States. Its larvæ feed between the bark and wood of pear-trees, making very long zigzag galleries, finally girdling and killing the tree.



Sinuate Pear-borer (*Agrilus sinuatus*). *a*, larva; *b*, beetle; *c*, pupa. Enlarged. (Banks, U. S. D. A.)

pearceite (pērs′-It), *n.* [Named after Dr. Richard *Pearce* of Denver.] A sulpharsenite of silver, Ag_9AsS_6, analogous to the sulphantimonite polybasite, to which it is also related in crystallization: found in Montana and also in Colorado and Utah.

pear-conch (pār′kongk), *n.* A pear-shell, or fig-shell: a species of *Pyrula*.

pearl, *n.* 15. In *ship-rigging*, one of the bull's-eye rollers strung on the round iron band which spans the forward part of the gaff on fore-and-aft vessels, and which assist in the smooth hoisting of the spar, as well as confining it to the mast.—**Cyst-pearl**, a pearl formed in the ordinary manner, that is, in a cuticular cyst or sac.—**Fantasy pearl**, a name applied to the irregular, sometimes hollow, form of pearls, not formed loose and free as are the perfect pearls, but produced on the pearl shell, usually by the inclosure of some foreign substance, such as clay, a parasite, or even a liquid. These are detached from the shell and do not possess the value of the more perfect pearls.—**Pearl luster, ware.** See ★*luster*[2], ★*ware*[2].


Pearl-crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*). Natural size.

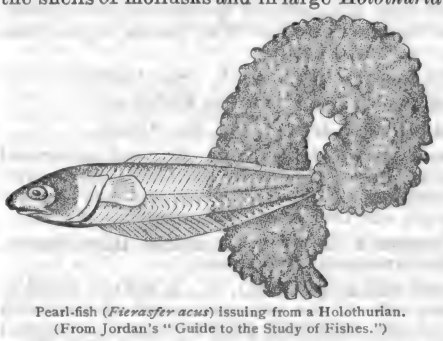
pearl-crescent (pėrl′kres″ent), *n.* An American nymphalid butterfly, *Phyciodes tharos*, found practically throughout North America. Its larvæ feed on asters.

pearl-diabase (pėrl′dī″ą-bās), *n.* Same as *variolite*.

pearler (pėrl′ėr), *n.* [*pearl* + *-er*[1].] A pearl-diver; one who is engaged in pearl-fishing.

In cases where a *pearler* has one boat, only sufficient room will be found for the storage of shell of one month's work (this should average three-fourths of a ton), but a plant of two or more boats has generally a schooner of from 30 to 75 tons as a storeship for shell and provisions, etc. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 28, 1903, p. 22766.

pearl-fish (pėrl′fish), *n.* 1. A common name of *Fierasfer affinis*, a fish found in the Bay of Panama, in the shells of the pearl-oyster; any fish of the family *Fierasferidæ*, which lives in the shells of mollusks and in large *Holothuria*.


Pearl-fish (*Fierasfer acus*) issuing from a Holothurian. (From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

—2. A minnow, *Alburnus lucidus*, and other allied species, ranging over Europe and western Asia. The pearly matter from their scales is used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

pearl-hardening (pėrl′härd″ning), *n.* In *paper-making*, gypsum prepared and used to give the appearance of body to a thin, sleazy paper.

pearlite, perlite (pėrl′īt), *n.* [*pearl* + *-ite*[2].] The eutectoid of steel. All slowly cooled steel containing 0.90 per cent. of carbon consists entirely of pearlite. With more than this amount of carbon, steel consists of pearlite associated with microscopic crystals of cementite; with less than 0.90 per cent. of carbon, it consists of pearlite and microscopic crystals of ferrite. Pearlite has a laminated structure, and consists of 86.6 per cent. of ferrite and 13.5 per cent. of cementite, in

microscopic flakelets or crystals in the form of thin plates or scales, intimately mixed, and usually requiring a magnification of a thousand diameters to disclose it.

The best condition for rail-steel is that in which the ferrite and *pearlite* appear in a closely-interlocking relation, while, if the ferrite appears in large enclosed polyhedrons, it indicates that the temperature before rolling was too high. *Engin. Mag.*, March, 1899, p. 1011.

Steels containing 0.2 percent carbon show a *pearlite* structure until the tungsten content exceeds 10 percent. When they contain 0.8 percent carbon the *pearlite* structure holds only up to 5 percent tungsten. The *pearlite* steels are stronger the more tungsten they contain. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, March, 1905, p. 272.

pearl-lightning (pėrl'līt″ning), *n.* A lightning-flash in disjointed sparks resembling a row of pearls or glistening drops.

pearl-organ (pėrl'ôr″gan), *n.* A small spine-like tubercle developed by many of the male fishes of the order *Plectospondyli*. The organs are present only during the breeding-season and are particularly well developed about the head and along the sides of the caudal peduncle and the anal fin.

The males of certain species of North American fishes develop during the breeding season what are known as "*pearl-organs*." These are hard spine-like thickenings of the epidermis, sometimes forming rows on the sides of the tail and on the anal fin. Their use long remained unknown. Mr. J. Reighard, of Michigan University, finds, however, that they are employed by the males of some species for fighting and in building their nests, while in all the species they are used for holding the spawning female. *Knowledge*, May, 1904, p. 96.

pearl-perch (pėrl'pėrch), *n.* See *perch*[1].

pearly, *a.*—**Pearly disease.** See ★*disease.*—**Pearly necklace-shell.** See ★*necklace-shell.*

II. *n. pl.* Clothes with large pearl buttons, worn by costermongers. *N. E. D.* [Slang.]

pearly (pėr'li), *adv.* In the manner of a pearl; like a pearl.

Here is a shell; 't is *pearly* blank to me,
Nor mark'd with any sign or charactery.
Keats, Endymion, iii. 761.

pearly-eye (pėr'li-ī), *n.* An American agapetid butterfly, *Enodia portlandia*, which occurs



Pearly-eye (*Enodia portlandia*). Natural size.

from the southern United States to Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Its larvæ feed on grass.

pearlylite (pėr'li-līt), *n.* Same as ★*pearlyte.*

pearlyte (pėrl'īt), *n.* [*pearl* + *-yte.*] A kind of rock, a variety of quartz-trachyte, graduating into obsidian. Also known as *pearlstone* or *lithoidal rhyolyte.*

pear-midge (pãr'mij), *n.* See ★*midge.*

pear-oil (pãr'oil), *n.* See ★*oil of pear.*

pear-rust (pãr'rust), *n.* See ★*rust*[1].

pear-scale (pãr'skāl), *n.* Any one of several scale-insects found on pear-trees, as the two diaspine scales, *Aspidiotus pyri* and *Diaspis pyri*, and the naked scale, *Eulecanium pyri.*

Pearson's law of ancestral inheritance. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*

pear-stone (pãr'stōn), *n.* A nodule found in the pulp of the pear, composed of cells with strongly thickened walls which are penetrated by numerous fine branched canals. Compare ★*sclereid* and *sclerotic parenchyma*, under *sclerotic. Strasburger* (trans.), Manual of Histology, p. 47.

pear-thorn (pãr'thôrn), *n.* See *thorn*[1].

Pear-tree blister-beetle. See ★*blister-beetle.*—**Pear-tree borer.** See ★*borer.*

peasant, *n.*—**Peasants' revolt,** in *Eng. hist.*, a little-used name for the Wat Tyler rebellion of 1381.

peasantism (pez'ant-izm), *n.* [*peasant* + *-ism.*] The cult that "seeks to rescue art from the exclusive control of the leisure class and place it at the disposal of all mankind." *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 454. [Rare.]

peasantize (pez'ant-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *peasantized*, ppr. *peasantizing.* [*peasant* + *-ize.*]

I. *trans.* To make peasant-like; reduce to the peasant class. [Rare.]

Those who escape bondage to past and present alike and who are best fitted for life want . . . to go out into the world and make careers for themselves. They go West, to the colonies, the slums; devise new enterprises, sometimes almost want to *peasantize* themselves and fall in love with wheel-grease and the smell of the barnyard. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 513.

II. *intrans.* To become clownish or peasant-like. [Rare.]

pea-scar (pē'skär), *n.* Same as ★*button-scar.*

peat-auger (pēt'â″gėr), *n.* A hollow tube having a sharp end, used for taking samples of peat from a peat-bog. It has a sharp-pointed piston for use in closing the tube temporarily when it is desired to take a sample below the surface. When the auger has been sunk to the point at which the sample is to be taken, the piston is drawn back, and the tube can then be forced down enough farther to get the sample.

peat-coal, *n.* 2. Same as *peat-charcoal.*

peatery (pēt'ę-ri), *n.* [*peat*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where peat is dug; a peat-bog.

peat-mull (pēt'mul), *n.* A form of peat-straw, used as a disinfecting absorbent for purifying the air of closets and stables, for protecting trees from frost, as a filling between walls to render them warm and dry, for stuffing beds, etc.

peat-press (pēt'pres), *n.* A machine for compressing peat into blocks suitable for burning.

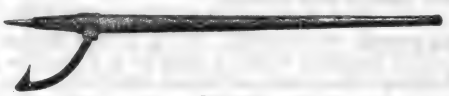
peat-straw (pēt'strâ), *n.* The cleansed, dried fiber of peat.

peau-de-cygne (pō-dė-sēn'), *n.* [F., swan's skin.] A weave of soft, highly-finished silk, closely resembling peau-de-soie. *Dry Goods Economist*, June 13, 1908.

peau-de-soie (pō-dė-swo'), *n.* [F., skin of silk.] A thick, soft silk, at one time much in vogue. The best grades are satin-finished on both sides.

pea-urchin (pē'ėr″chin), *n.* A very small species of sea-urchin of rounded form, *Echinocyamus pusillus. N. E. D.*

peavey (pē'vi), *n.* [Named from the inventor.] A stout lever from 5 to 7 feet long, fitted



Peavey.

at the larger end with a metal socket and pike, and a curved steel hook which works on a bolt: used in handling logs, especially in driving. A peavey differs from a cant-hook in having a pike instead of a toe-ring and lip at the end.

Pe. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Pedagogiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Pedagogics.

pebble, *n.* 7. In Australia, a hard, obstinate person; a tough; also said of animals.

pebble-dash (peb'l-dash), *n.* Same as *pebble-dashing.*

A cheap frame construction was used, the sides of which were treated with *pebble-dash* and the roof made of asphalted felt covered with crushed slag. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 106.

pebbling-jack (peb'ling-jak), *n.* In *leather-stamping*, a jack with a roller which makes a small round impression or print. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 109.

Pebidian (pē-bid'i-an), *n.* In *geol.*, a series of volcanic beds of early Cambrian age in Pembrokeshire, Wales, originally described as of Precambrian age. They consist of tuffs, schists, and olivin-diabase and andesite sheets with intruded quartz-porphyries.

peca (pā'kä), *n.* A fruit-bat.

pecan, *n.*—**Bitter pecan.** (*b*) *Hicoria Texana*, of the Brazos River region, allied to the pecan, but with a very bitter seed.

pecego (pā'sā-gō), *n.* [Port., peach.] The fruit of a small tree of the soapberry family, *Chytranthus Mannii*, native to tropical West Africa. It is edible and is prized by the natives, but its seeds are poisonous.

pecilonomy, *n.* See *pœcilonymy.*

peck[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Pecked implement,** in *prehistoric archæol.*, a stone implement made of a tough stone which is shaped by being pecked and battered with another hard stone.

II. *intrans.* 2. To fall or pitch forward: said in particular of a horse when he touches the ground with his toe first in a stride, instead of stepping on the whole foot.

"Perhaps" . . . flew over [the last hurdle] but "Dandy Jim," who was rather blown, *pecked*, blundered and fell. *B. M. Croker*, Diana Barrington, xxiii.

peckiness (pek'i-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being pecky.

pecking-arm (pek'ing-ärm), *n.* A short staff or stick, operated by a cam, for throwing the shuttle in a loom. Also called *picker-stick. R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 84.

pecking-cord (pek'ing-kôrd), *n.* A cord which connects the pecking-arms of a loom. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 77.

Pecksniffery (pek-snif'ę-ri), *n.* [See *Pecksniffian.*] A hypocritical display of benevolence, resembling that of Pecksniff; Pecksniffianism.

Pecksniffianism (pek-snif'i-an-izm), *n.* [*Pecksniffian* + *-ism.*] A hypocritical display of benevolence resembling that of Pecksniff; the habit of such hypocrisy. See *Pecksniffian.*

pecky[1] (pek'i), *a.* [*peck*[1] + *-y*[1].] Decayed in such a manner that holes or pockets are formed: applied especially by lumbermen to cypress timber affected in this manner, and also to a similar decay of cedar (*Libocedrus*) and other timber. The specific fungus which produces the decay in most cases is not known.

pecky[2] (pek'i), *n.* The palmated sandpiper. *Stand. Dic.* [Cape Cod.]

pecorella (pe-kō-rel'ä), *n.* [It. *pecorella*, foam, white cloud, also a lamb, < *pecoro*, fem. *pecora*, a sheep, < L. *pecus* (*pecor-*), sheep, cattle.] A prepared chicken-skin, used by miniaturists.

He painted upon card, chicken-skin (*pecorella*), or vellum, and on rare occasions upon rough bone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 762.

pectase (pek'tās), *n.* [*pect(ose)* + *-ase.*] A coagulating ferment found in various fruits and berries, which by its action upon pectose causes the formation of jellies in the juices of the corresponding fruits.

pectenoid (pek'te-noid), *a.* [NL. *Pecten-* + *-oid.*] Having the characters of, or related to, the pelecypod genus *Pecten.*

pectinaceous, *a.* 2. Same as *pectic.*

pectinate (pek'ti-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pectinated*, ppr. *pectinating.* In *bot.*, to form an interdigitated arrangement (see *pectinated*, 2): said of fibrovascular bundles.

The bundles of the trace of successive pairs all *pectinate* with one another. *De Bary* (trans.), Compar. Anat. Phanerogams and Ferns, [p. 248.

pectinatory (pek'ti-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*pectinat(e)* + *-ory.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting, or relating to, pectination in sense 3; pectinated. See *pectinated*, 2.

The word *pectinatory* will be used subsequently in describing the course of the vascular bundles. *De Bary* (trans.), Compar. Anat. Phanerogams and Ferns, [p. 128.

pectine, *n.* 2. One of a pair of comb-like structures on the under side of the thorax of scorpions, just behind the hind legs.

pectinirhomb (pek-tin'i-romb), *n.* [L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb, + *rhombus*, rhomb.] In the *Echinodermata*, one of the rhombic areas of parallel stereome folds on the outer surfaces of certain thecal plates in some cystideans. New areas overlap the edges of adjoining plates and often exhibit a suppression of the folds along their diagonals, which coincide with the suture-lines, resulting in a division of the individual areas. They are similar to the pore-rhombs. Also termed *pectinated rhombs.*

pectinous (pek'tin-us), *a.* [*pectin* + *-ous.*] Of or relating to pectin; pectic.

pectoid (pek'toid), *a.* [L. *pect(en)*, comb, + *-oid.*] A term suggested by A. D. Cushman to describe the peculiar property possessed by some constituents of rocks of developing a colloidal film about their particles during decomposition. The property is of importance in understanding the bond or cementing power of macadam and the consolidation of sediments.

This effect seems to be accompanied with direct decomposition of certain constituents of the rock magma, which results in forming colloidal films on the particles. The word '*pectoid*' is suggested to describe this condition. *Science*, Feb. 17, 1905, p. 260.

pectoral, *a.* 3. Figuratively, proceeding from the breast, as of the heart; from the inner consciousness.—**Basal pectoral radius,** a brachial ossicle or an actinost. See *actinost.*

pectoriloquy, *n.*— **Aphonic or whispering pectoriloquy,** transmission of the whisper so that it is heard through the chest-wall on auscultation.

pectosinase (pek-tō′si-nās), *n.* [*pectose* + *-in* + *-ase.*] A ferment which converts pectose into pectin, and pectin into various sugars which undergo fermentation, with the production of hydrogen, carbon dioxid, and butyric acid.

Pectus carinatum. Same as *pigeon-breast,* 2.— **Pectus excavatum,** a deformity of the chest marked by a depression of the breast-bone.

pecudiculture (pek″ū-di-kul′tūr), *n.* [L. *pecus* (*pecud-*), cattle, sheep, + *cultura,* culture.] The raising of cattle; the keeping of flocks and herds; stock-raising.

The Navaho also were modified for their betterment by contact with the Rio Grande culture and by racial mixture with some of the clans, through whom, no doubt, they received sheep and their first lessons in *pecudiculture.* *Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus.,* 1901, p. 351.

peculiar, *n.* 6. In Oxford, a nickname for an Evangelical. *N. E. D.*

pecuniosity (pē-kū-ni-os′i-ti), *n.* [L. *pecuniosus,* wealthy.] The state of having plenty of money. [Rare.]

ped. 2. An abbreviation of *pedestrian.* [Slang.]

pedagog, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *pedagogue.*

pedagogal (ped-a-gō′gal), *a.* [*pedagog(ue)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a pedagogue.

He sat in the *pedagogal* chair, but not with the majesty of his predecessor. *S. Mayne,* A Tramp, v.

pedagogist (ped′a-gō-jist), *n.* [*pedagog(ue)* + *-ist.*] One who is expert in the science of pedagogics.

pedagoguery (ped′a-gog-ėr-i), *n.* 1. A school or school-house.

The children are . . . lodged in immense *pedagogueries.* *Sydney Smith,* Essays, p. 209. *N. E. D.*

2. The system of pedagogy; the office of a pedagogue.

In his *pedagoguery* he was pessimistic. The boys learned self-repression. *T. Wainright,* Overland, ii.

3. A petty instructiveness; a dogmatic and narrow-minded method of dealing with things.

If I decline to descant on [such] critics . . . it is not because of any poverty of matter for remark in the head-long sciolism of the one and in the piddling *pedagoguery* of the other. But hasty and shallow philologizing is everywhere common.
F. Hall, Recent Exemplifications False Philol., p. 31.

pedagoguish (ped′a-gog-ish), *a.* Pedantic; like a pedagogue; narrow-minded.

There is, however, a pitch of surpassing absurdity beyond what the most indulgent partiality can tolerate — a climax of *pedagoguish* vanity which the pride of grown men and women cannot stand.
Blackwood's Mag., XXVII. 482.

pedagogy, *n.* 3. An establishment for instructing youth; a college. [Obsolete or rare.]

An incredible number of colleges, gymnasia, *pedagogies.* *Geog. Mag.,* II. 151.

pedal, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 3. (*b*) In *geom.,* pertaining to the feet of transversals on to the sides of a triangle through a given point and the vertices.— **Pedal gland,** in gastropods, one of the glands which secrete a mucous substance that lubricates the surface upon which the animal crawls, or, in certain cases, hardens on contact with air or water to form a thread which suspends the animal, or entangles bubbles of air to form a float for the eggs (*Ianthina*). The secreting cells of the gland may occur as isolated unicellular glands or may be aggregated in special invaginations of the skin.— **Pedal lobe.** See ★*lobe.*— **Pedal rod.** (*b*) In *pianoforte-making,* a rod which transmits the motion of a pedal to the action.— **Pedal triangle.** See ★*triangle.*

II. *n.* 5. In *geom.,* a pedal triangle (which see, under ★*triangle*).— **Janissary pedal,** in old keyboard instruments, a pedal that brought into play little drums and cymbals, producing a quaint suggestion of martial music.— **Pedal of P with respect to A B C,** the triangle whose vertices are the feet of transversals on to the sides of A B C through P from the vertices of A B C.— **Piano pedal.** (*b*) In *pianoforte-making,* one of the foot-levers by which certain general effects are produced, including the damper-pedal, the soft pedal, the sustaining pedal, and sometimes others.— **Shifting pedal,** in *pianoforte-making,* that form of soft pedal, as in a grand pianoforte, that moves the whole action, including keyboard and hammers, slightly to one side, so that the hammers strike only one or two strings, instead of three. In old instruments this pedal was capable of two degrees of action, the smaller being called a *one-string shift,* the larger a *two-string shift.* The former is now rare. Hence, the direction *una corda* signifies simply the use of this pedal. Also *soft pedal.* See *pianoforte* and *pedal, n.,* 2.— **Swing-back pedal,** a bicycle pedal which can be rotated independently of the rest of the mechanism of the running-gear, or which will stay at rest while the remainder of the mechanism is moving; a coaster-brake pedal.

pedale[1], *n.* 3. In *Scyphomedusæ,* one of the projections of the margin of the umbrella, which forms an enlarged base carrying a tentacle.

pedaliaceous (pē-dā-li-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the plant family *Pedaliaceæ.*

Pedalion (pē-dā′li-on), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pedalionidæ. Hudson,* 1871.

Pedalionidæ (pē-dā-li-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pedalion* + *-idæ.*] A family of rotifers, of the order *Scirtopoda,* having six hollow limbs, the head truncate, corona with two concave lobes, velum as in the *Philodinidæ,* and the trophi malleoramate. It includes the genera *Pedalion* and *Hexarthra.*

pedalism (ped′al-izm), *n.* [*pedal* + *-ism.*] Action of the feet, considered with reference to the communication of power of some kind. [Rare.]

Mrs. Hayden was seated at some distance from the table, and her feet were watched by their believers until faith in *pedalism* slowly evaporated.
De Morgan, From Matter to Spirit, pref. p. 41. *N. E. D.*

pedal-lever (ped′al-lev″ėr), *n.* A part of the device for feeding cotton into the scutching- or picking-machine, the important function of which is to equalize the delivery of the cotton to the beater.

pedal-motion (ped′al-mō″shon), *n.* A mechanism attached to the feeding arrangement of a cotton-scutching machine, to produce good and even laps or work.

pedanticism, *n.* 2. Same as *pedantry.*

pedantocrat (pē-dan′tō-krat), *n.* [*pedantocrat(ic).*] One who rules the people on unpractical, bookish theories; a pedantic ruler.

pedantocratic (pē-dan-tō-krat′ik), *a.* [*pedantocracy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pedantocracy.

pedate, *a.* 2. In *zoöl.*: (*c*) Relating or pertaining to the *Pedata.*

pedation (pē-dā′shon), *n.* 1†. "A staking, propping, or setting up of vines." *Blount,* Glossographia.— 2. In *entom.,* the manner in which the feet of insects grow or are developed; the shape, etc., of all the parts of the feet; the general condition of the feet. *Mayne,* Expos. Lex. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

pedatrophia, pædatrophia (pē-da-trō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pædatrophia,* < Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child, + *ἀτροφία,* atrophy.] Marasmus or any wasting disease of childhood.

pedatrophy (pē-dat′rō-fi), *n.* Same as ★*pedatrophia.*

peddler, *n.* 2. In *entom.,* the larva of any one of the tortoise-beetles.

pedententous (ped-en-ten′tus), *a.* Same as *pedetentous.*

pedestal, *n.* (*d*) In *bridge-building,* that portion of an abutment or pier which furnishes the immediate support for an end of a bridge truss or girder.

pedestal-coil (ped′es-tal-koil), *n.* A radiator made from a coil of steam-pipe wound about a vertical axis.

pedestal-gear (ped′es-tal-gēr), *n.* A running-gear for a carriage or wagon, which has an inverted U to straddle the axle and carry the load to springs located below the axle, thus permitting the body to be set very low.

pedgery (pej′ėr-i), *n.* See ★*pituri.*

pediad (ped′i-ad), *a.* [*pedion* + *-ad*[3].] Pertaining to a pedion; characterized by the symmetry of the class of crystals of which the pedion is the typical form. See ★*symmetry,* 6.

pedialgia (ped-i-al′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + Gr. *ἄλγος,* pain.] Same as *podalgia.*

pediatrician (ped″i-a-trish′an), *n.* [*pediatric* + *-an.*] Same as ★*pediatrist. Med. Record,* March 28, 1903, p. 513.

pediatrist (ped-i-at′rist), *n.* [*pediatr-y* + *-ist.*] A physician who treats especially diseases of children. *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.,* IX. 44.

pedicellar (ped-i-sel′ăr), *a.* [*pedicel* + *l-* + *-ar.*] Relating to or connected with pedicellariæ or pedicels: as, *pedicellar* pores.

Pedicellaster (ped″i-se-las′tėr), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pedicellasteridæ. Sars,* 1860.

Pedicellasteridæ (ped″i-sel-as-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pedicellaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes of the order *Cryptozonia,* which have opposite ambulacral ossicles, a small disk, narrow subcylindrical rays, biserial podia, and the abactinal skeleton consisting of narrow plates forming a quadrangular network. It includes the genera *Pedicellaster, Coronaster, Gastraster,* and *Lytaster.*

Pedicellina (ped″i-se-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *pedicellus,* pedicel, + *-ina.*] The typical and only genus of the family *Pedicellinidæ. Sars,* 1835.

Pedicellinidæ (ped″i-se-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pedicellina* + *-idæ.*] A family of entoproctous polyzoans, which consists of stalked colonial forms attached to a creeping stolon and budding at the growing point of the stolon. The family is marine and contains the single genus *Pedicellina.*

pedicle, *n.* 2. (*c*) In *ichth.,* the tapering posterior portion of the body lying just anterior to the caudal fin. Sometimes called *caudal pedicle.* (*d*) In brachiopods, the fleshy arm by which the entire animal is attached, as in *Lingula:* usually atrophied in later-growth stages of certain progressed forms like *Spirifer.*

pedicled (ped′i-kld), *a.* Having a pedicle; attached by means of a pedicle, as a tumor.

pedicle-muscle (ped′i-kl-mus″l), *n.* In brachiopods, one of the muscles attached to the base of the pedicle, which have their proximal ends inserted in the posterior portions of both valves and serve to retract the pedicle and to rotate the shell upon the pedicle as an axis.

pedicle-slit (ped′i-kl-slit), *n.* The foramen or passage for the pedicle in the ventral valve of some neotrematous brachiopods, which has the form of a long, narrow slit.

pediculated (pē-dik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as ★*pedicled.*

pediculid (pē-dik′ū-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Pediculidæ;* a louse.

II. *a.* Louse-like; having the characters of or belonging to the family *Pediculidæ.*

pediculophobia (pē-dik″ū-lō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pediculo(sis)* + Gr. *φόβος,* fear.] A morbid dread and false feeling of being afflicted with pediculosis. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

pedicure (ped′i-kūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedicured,* ppr. *pedicuring.* [*pedicure, n.*] To care for the feet of (some one), and to treat minor ailments of the feet, such as corns.

pedigraic (ped-i-grā′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *pedigree* + *-ic.*] Relating to, or of the nature of, a pedigree. [Rare.]

The late Mr. . . . commenced the compilation of a *pedigraic* account which, if completed, would doubtless have removed most of the difficulties in the somewhat involved and complicated descent of this historical family.
N. and Q., 9th ser., IX. 430.

pedigree (ped′i-grē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedigreed,* ppr. *pedigreeing.* [*pedigree, n.*] To breed (animals) with reference to pedigree (chiefly). [Rare.]

Necessity, it is said, knows no law, and necessity demanded that in Short-horn line breeding an outcross was essential, that the milk should not be *pedigreed* away.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 5.

pediluvial (ped-i-lū′vi-al), *a.* [NL. *pediluvi(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to pediluvium or the washing of feet.

pedimanous, *a.* 2. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Pedimana:* a term applied to both lemurs and opossums.

pedinaxon (ped-in-ak′son), *n.* [Gr. *πεδινός,* flat, + *ἄξων,* axis. See *axon.*] In sponge-spicules, a monaxon whose ideal axis lies in a plane, though the line may be straight or curved. Compare ★*spiraxon.*

G. C. J. Vosmaer endeavours to introduce some improvements in the classification of siliceous sponge spicules. Thus in the group of monaxons, two fundamental divisions may be distinguished, according to the fact whether the ideal axis lies in a plane or not. In the former case the line may be straight, curved, bent, etc.; in the latter case the line is a screw helix (approximately, as all vital structures are). The spicules of the first set are called "*pedinaxons,*" those of the second "spiraxons."
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 503.

pediococcus (ped″i-ō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *pediococci* (-sī). [Gr. *πεδίον,* a plain, + *κόκκος,* berry. See *coccus.*] A form of *Micrococcus* in which the cocci divide into four parts by the formation of two septa intercepting each other at right angles.

pedion (ped′i-on), *n.*; pl. *pedia* (-ä). [Gr. *πεδίον,* a plain, < *πέδον,* ground, earth, plain.] A form, belonging to the asymmetric or pediad class of the triclinic system, consisting of a single face only. *W. J. Lewis,* Crystallography, p. 148.

pedionomite (ped-i-on′ō-mīt), *n.* [Gr.

πεδιονόμος, one who dwells on a plain, + -*ite*2.] One who lives on a plain. [Rare.]

They would first occupy the eastern and afterwards the western slopes of the Apennines; and thence, emboldened by strength and security, they would overspread the surrounding lowlands, and become *pedionomites*.
R. F. Burton, Etruscan Bologna, ii.

Pedipalpa (ped-i-pal′pạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pedipalpus*. See *pedipalp*.] The order of *Arachnida* of which the scorpion-spiders are examples.

pedipalpal (ped-i-pal′pạl), *a.* [*pedipalp* + -*al*1.] Concerning or pertaining to the pedipalps, or the appendages which, in the *Arachnida*, carry the large claws. *Huxley*, Anat. Invest., p. 384.—**Pedipalpal gland.** See ★*gland*.

peditis (pē-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + -*itis*.] Inflammation of the pedal bone of the horse, a complication of severe founder. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 423.

pedograph (ped′ō-gràf), *n.* [L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument for making automatically a topographical record of the ground traversed by a pedestrian. *Sci. Amer.*, May 28, 1904, p. 421.

pedological, pædological (pē-dō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to pedology or to its methods. Also *paidological*.

They need to be individually studied by every *paidological* method, physical and psychic.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 407.

pedologically, pædologically (pē-dō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pedological manner, or by pedological methods.

pedology, pædology (pē-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. παῖς (παιδ-), child, + -λογια, < λέγειν, speak.] The science of the child, theoretical and applied; child-study in its widest sense. The term was apparently introduced by O. Chrisman in 1896. Also *paidology*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 268.

pedomesoblast, pædomesoblast (pē-dō-mes′ō-blȧst), *n.* [(?) Gr. παῖς (παιδ-), child, + E. *mesoblast*.] The mesenchyme or ectomesoblast of certain marine larvæ, such as those of the annelids: distinguished from the *definitive* or *somatic mesoblast*.

pedomorphic, pædomorphic (pē-dō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. παῖς (παιδ-), a child, + μορφή, form.] Of a juvenile character. The absence of a beard, the slight development of the larynx, and the shortness of the legs as compared with the arms, in the human male, are accounted pedomorphic traits.

pedomorphism, pædomorphism (pē-dō-môr′fizm), *n.* [*pedomorph*(*ic*) + -*ism*.] The retention by the adult organism of infantile or juvenile characters. See ★*pedomorphic*. *Harrison Allen*, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philad., N. S., X. 432.

pedoparthenogenesis, pædoparthenogenesis (pē″dō-pär″the-nō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παῖς (παιδ-), a child, + NL. *parthenogenesis*.] The reproduction of larval or immature animals by unfertilized eggs; pedogenesis.

This group (Diptera) furnishes some excellent examples of pædogenesis or *pædoparthenogenesis*, and the phenomena as shown in various genera grade into each other in such a manner that it becomes evident that no line of demarcation can be drawn between parthenogenetic development from eggs laid by adult females and pædogenesis.
E. F. Phillips, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., May–Dec., [1903, 299.

pedotribe, pædotribe (pē′dō-trīb), *n.* [Gr. παιδοτρίβης, a teacher of gymnastics.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a teacher of wrestling and other athletic exercises; a teacher of gymnastics.

pedrail (ped′rāl), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot, or *ped*(*estrian*), + E. *rail*1.] A form of traction-engine, so constructed that the wheels rest their weight not on the ground-surface but on the units or links of a jointed chain, fed in front of the machine as it advances, and laid by it on the ground for the wheels to run on. These block- or link-rails are picked up by the wagon after it passes over them. The wheels do not sink in soft earth, as the track gives a greater bearing-surface for support. Great unevenness of surface is overcome by this plan, and the wheels can mount over logs and considerable obstacles.

The Diplock walking machine—called by the inventor the "*Pedrail*"—give[s] promise of a successful result. In this invention supports carrying rollers are placed on the ground, and the motor or traction engine may be said to be rolled over them so that a rail fixed to the waggon moves along while the wheels themselves are temporarily supported on the ground and picked up when the load has passed over them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 18.

pedro, *n.* **2.** In the game of cinch, the five of trumps and also the five of the same color.—**Double pedro.** See ★*cinch*, 4.—**Draw pedro,** a variety of cinch in which only six cards are dealt to each player and there is no left pedro. Twenty-one points is game. See ★*cinch*, 4.

peduncle, *n.*, **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*c*) In certain protozoan parasites, a long and very delicate process, possibly a highly modified cilium, by which the organism is attached to the intestinal epithelium of its host, as in *Pyrsonympha vertens* and *Blepharocorus uncinata*.—**Caudal peduncle,** that part of a fish which is behind the anal and dorsal fins and which supports the caudal fin.—**Olfactory peduncle,** the stem or constricted portion of the brain, which bears the olfactory lobe.



Peduncle of *Pyrsonympha*.

Pyrsonympha vertens Leidy, attached by a delicate filament to the epithelium of the intestine of Termes flavipes. The filament appears to be continuous with a specialized (muscular?) band running through the whole length of the medulla. (After Porter) x 400. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

peebeen (pē′bēn), *n.* [Aboriginal name.] A myrtaceous tree of northern Queensland, *Syncarpia Hillii*, which yields a tough, close-grained wood of a dark pink color, useful for building purposes. It is often called *turpentine-tree* by the colonists.

peechi (pē′chi), *n.* Burchell's zebra.

peeke, *n.* See *peag*.

peeling-machine (pē′ling-mạ-shēn″), *n.* Same as ★*cutting-machine*.

peen-to (pēn-tō′), *n.* [Canton *pīn t'o*, Mandarin Chinese *pien t'ao*, flat peach: *pīn*, *pien*, flat, + *t'o*, *t'ao*, peach, nectarine.] A peach of the South China race, *Prunus Persica*, var. *platycarpa*, now somewhat grown in the extreme southern part of the United States: characterized by a very flat fruit, as flat, in some cases, as a watch.

peeoy (pē-ō′i), *n.* [Scotch.] A firework; a small pyramid of damp powder squeezed into shape and lighted at the top.

Puttin' poother in [the man's] fire and *peeoys* in his window. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

peer2, *n.*—**Peers of the realm,** the members of the House of Lords.—**Representative peers.** See *peer of Ireland* and *peer of Scotland*.

peet (pēt), *n.* [Native name.] In British Columbia, *Cristivomer namaycush*, the Great Lake trout.

peev (pēv′), *v. i.* [< *peevish*.] To become peevish or irritated. [Slang.]

pee-wee (pē′wē), *n.* **1.** The magpie-lark. [New South Wales.]—**2.** Same as *pewee*.

peg, *n.* **7.** One of the cells or natural divisions into which an orange may be separated after removing the skin. [West Indies.]—**King's peg,** a drink or 'peg' made of liqueur brandy and champagne.

Cranze kept up a steady soak on *king's peg*—putting in a good three fingers of the liqueur brandy before filling up the tumbler with champagne—and was naturally inclined to be argumentative.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xi.

peg, *v. t.* **4.** To pith (a frog); destroy the brain of, previous to certain experiments.—**5.** Same as *to* ★*peg out* (*a*).

"All the draf' was out av their tents watchin' Barney bein' *pegged*."
R. Kipling, The Big Drunk Draf', in Soldiers Three, [p. 62.

Pegged splint, in *farriery*, a special form of splint in which the bony enlargement passes across the posterior face of the cannon-bone. *U. S. Dept. of Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 281.—**To peg out.** (*a*) To fasten down with (tent-) pegs, as an unruly soldier, as a punishment.

"'*Peg* him *out*, Sorr,' sez I, in a whisper.
"'*Peg* him *out!*' sez me orf'cer bhoy, up loud, . . .
"The non-coms tuk Peg Barney—a howlin' handful he was—an' in three minutes he was *pegged out*—chin down, tight-dhrawn—on his stummick, a peg to each arm an' leg, swearin' fit to turn a naygur white."
R. Kipling, The Big Drunk Draf', in Soldiers Three, p. 62.

(*b*) To mark out by pegs, as a miner's claim, each peg bearing the owner's name. [Australia.]

He was in high hopes that he might be one of the first to *peg out* ground on the goldfield.
G. Sutherland, Tales of Goldfields, p. 58, in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

(*c*) In *croquet*, to put out by driving against the winning peg: said of a ball.

pega (pā′gȧ), *n.* [Sp. *pega*, the art of cementing or gluing, < *pegar*, join, unite, glue.] A name of the remora, *Echeneis naucrates*, a fish which is universally distributed over warm seas. It is interesting from the fact that it attaches itself to large fishes and turtles, but particularly to sharks, by a sucking-disk on top of its head. See ★*shark-sucker*, and cut under *Echeneis*.

pegall (pe-gâl′), *n.* [Carib *pegalla*.] In Guiana, a very light, closely woven basket of square or oblong form, with a cover which slips over it. It is made of strips of the hard outer portion of the leaf-stems of palms. Some of them are dyed and others are left the natural color. By means of twilled weaving elaborate patterns are produced. Called *Carib baskets* in the West Indies.

pegall-work (pe-gâl′wėrk), *n.* Woven basketry work made in checkered or twilled weave, generally with patterns in black and light, such as is used by the natives of Guiana.

pegamoid (peg′ạ-moid), *n.* [L. *pe*(*r*)*gam*(*ena*), parchment, + -*oid*.] A patented material made on a muslin back and embossed in imitation of leather: used especially in the binding of books and in upholstering.

The exterior of the balloon is made of *pegamoid*, which protects it both from sun and rain.
T. E. Curtis, in Strand Mag., Sept., 1900, p. 309.

peg-and-socket (peg′ạnd-sok″et), *a.* Noting a method of articulation of the scales, confined entirely to ganoid fishes. The scales of these fishes develop from one to three tooth-like, bony processes on the upper or anterior border which fit into corresponding depressions in the scale next adjacent thereto.

pega-palma (pā-gä-päl′mä), *n.* [Sp. *pega-palma*, < *pegar*, to adhere to, + *palma*, palm-tree.] In Porto Rico, either *Marcgravia Sintenisii* or *M. rectiflora Jacquini*, climbing shrubs with simple leaves and long-stemmed umbels of flowers, which adhere to the trunks of palms and other forest-trees by rooting lateral branches. They are closely allied to the West Indian ivy, *Marcgravia umbellata*, of Jamaica and the Windward Islands. See *Marcgravia* and *West Indian* ★*ivy*.

pega-palo (pā-gä-pä′lō), *n.* [Sp. *pega-palo*, < *pegar*, to stick to, + *palo*, a tree or pole.] In Porto Rico, the cat's-claw liana, *Bignonia Unguis-cati*, a shrubby climber with claw-like tendrils by means of which it holds fast to the trunks of trees. See *cat's-claw*, 1 (*a*).

pega-pega (pā-gä-pā′gä), *n.* [Sp. *pegar*, to adhere, or stick to.] In Spanish America, the common name of a number of plants bearing fruit which readily adheres to other objects. In Porto Rico it is especially applied to the velvet-bur, *Priva echinata*, and to *Æschynomene Americana*, a leguminous plant with jointed pods. In Mexico it is applied to *Mentzelia adhærens*, a plant belonging to the *Loasaceæ*, armed with hooked hairs.

pega-pollo (pā″gä-pōl′yō), *n.* [Sp. *pega-pollo*, < *pegar*, to stick to or adhere, + *pollo*, chicken.] In Porto Rico, *Boerhaavia scandens*, a trailing weed belonging to the *Nyctaginaceæ*. The perianth-tubes inclosing the fruit are glutinous and easily detach themselves from the plant. They adhere to other objects, and young chickens and turkeys sometimes die in consequence of their eyes becoming sealed up by them.

pegasoid (peg′ạ-soid), *a.* [*Pegasus* + -*oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pegasidæ*, a family of fishes with wide-spreading pectoral fins.

peg-box (peg′boks), *n.* In musical instruments of the lute or viol families, the open part of the head in which the tuning-pegs are placed.

peg-circuit (peg′sėr-kit), *n.* On a telephone switchboard, a circuit between different lines made by inserting the pegs at the two ends of a connector into the requisite switch-holes.

pegged (pegd), *a.* Of a conical or peg shape, noting certain deformed teeth.

pegging, *n.* **6.** In harvesting tobacco, the driving of a peg into the cut stalk to hang it upon while curing. For other methods see ★*spearing*, ★*splitting*.

pegman (peg′mạn), *n.* In *shoemaking*, see the extract.

"Lasters," men or boys who place the closed uppers over the last and attach the bottom material (in hand-sewn work these are known as "makers," in "pegged work," now nearly obsolete, they are called "*pegmen*" or "rivetters"). *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, I. 418.

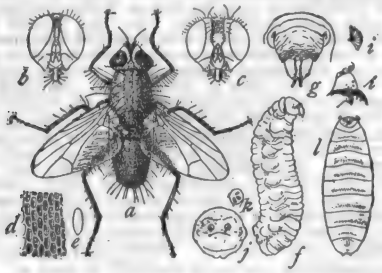
Pegmatitic texture. Same as *graphic* ★*texture*.

pegmatization (peg″ma-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [*pegmatite* + -*ize* + -*ation*.] In *petrog.*, the filling of a rock with veins of pegmatite.

pegology (pē-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. πηγή, water, spring, + -*ology*.] The science which treats of the origin and character of springs.

Pegomya (peg-ō-mī′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πηγή, water, + μυια, a fly (Desvoidy, 1830).] An important genus of anthomyiid flies which

contains a number of European and American species injurious to agriculture, as the seed-corn maggot, *Pegomya fusciceps*, the beet-leaf miner, *P. vicina*, and others. Also called *Pegomyia*.—**Beet-leaf pegomya**, an American anthomyiid fly, *Pegomya vicina*, whose larva mines the leaves of the sugar-beet.



Beet-leaf Pegomya (*Pegomya vicina*).

a, fly; *b*, head of male fly; *c*, head of female; *d*, surface of egg, highly magnified; *e*, egg; *f*, maggot; *g*, *h*, head and cephalic hooks of maggot; *i*, prothoracic spiracles; *j*, anal segment; *k*, anal spiracles; *l*, puparium, all enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

peg-pole (peg′pōl), *n.* A piece of gymnasium apparatus which consists of an upright pole having holes at regular intervals in which pegs may be inserted. It may be ascended by lifting the body by one peg while another is placed in the hole above.

peg-pot (peg′pot), *n.* Same as *peg-tankard*.

In 1873 a *peg-pot* . . ., and said to have been given by Capt. John Conolly in commemoration of the visit to Norwich of James, Duke of York, in March, 1681.
Athenæum, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 122.

pegroots (peg′rötz), *n.* See *setterwort*.

peg-tooth (peg′töth), *n.* **1.** An undersized, cone-shaped tooth.—**2.** In *mech.*, a tooth having, in section, the shape of an isosceles triangle; a fleam-tooth.

Peg-top form. (*b*) In *naval arch.*, the form of a vessel whose midship-section outline is roughly that of a peg-top or a wide V with the upper ends rounded in.

In vessels with "*peg-top*" *forms* of cross-sections—such as the Symondite type of the Royal Navy—the metacentre occupies its highest position in the ship when she is at the load-draught, and falls gradually as the draught lightens. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 90.

Pegu (pe-gö′), *n.* A monosyllabic dialect of the Tibeto-Burman group: named from Pegu, a district in farther India.

pegwood (peg′wůd), *n.* See *spindle-tree*.

pehla, *n.* See *pe-la*.

P. E. I. An abbreviation of *Prince Edward Island*.

peje (pā′hā), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree, *Iodina rhombifolia*, of the sandalwood family, found in Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil. It yields a useful wood, and its leaves and bark, as well as the oil obtained from its seeds, are used in native medicine.

pejorate (pē′jǫ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pejorated*, ppr. *pejorating*. [L. *pejoratus*, pp. of *pejorare*, make worse.] To cause to deteriorate; depreciate the value of.

You do not appear to me to recognise the gravity of your situation, or you would be more careful not to *pejorate* the same by words which glance upon the purity of justice. *R. L. Stevenson*, Catriona, iv.

pejorism (pē′jǫ-rizm), *n.* [L. *pejor*, worse, + *-ism*.] The theory that the world is deteriorating or growing worse. [Rare.]

Pekin (pē-kin′), *n.* [*Pekin*, properly *Peking*, the capital of China.] **1.** A silk fabric originally made in China.—**2.** A civilian; a contemptuous nickname originally bestowed in France by the soldiers of the first Napoleon.—**Pekin stripes**, in fabrics, a design in stripes of alternating colors, the stripes usually being of equal width.

Pekingese (pē-king-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Peking, in China; designating a breed of Chinese dogs with short legs, pug-nose, and long, thick hair, noted for gentleness and prized as pets.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of Peking; a Pekingese dog.

pekoe, *n.* Pekoe tea (unqualified) is that made from the three pekoe leaves together (see below). It is of a black or grayish black color dotted with grayish or yellowish pekoe ends, and yields a strong dark liquor of fine flavor, technically described as "piquant."—**Flowery pekoe**, tea consisting of the terminal unexpanded leaf of the shoot, known as the *flowery pekoe leaf*. Practically, however, this tea contains the first two pekoes so far as they cure of a greenish or silvery gray tint. Also (incorrectly) a tea with an extra amount of pekoe ends. The tea flower is not used except for scenting.—**Hyson pekoe.** Same as *Dragon's-pool* ★*tea*.—**Orange pekoe**, tea corresponding theoretically to the orange pekoe leaf (second from the tip). Practically this tea includes the first and second pekoes so far as they cure yellowish or orange, as happens increasingly with advance of season.—**Pekoe end**, the downy summit of a pekoe leaf or the leaf as characterized by this; when very small called *pekoe tip*. The presence of pekoe ends adds greatly to the value of black tea.—**Pekoe leaf**, specifically, the third leaf from the tip on a shoot of the tea plant; more broadly, one of the first three.

pel, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *pell*.

pelagial (pē-lā′ji-al), *a.* [Gr. *πελάγιος*, pertaining to the open sea, + *-al*[1].] Of or belonging to the open sea; more recently, living on or near the surface of the ocean, at some distance from land; pelagic.

pelagian[1], *a.* **2.** Inhabiting islands in the open sea.

Pelagian Negroes have long been well known inhabitants of the interior of the Penang islands, in the Archipelago of the Philippines, where they occupy rocky and mountainous tracts in the inland parts.
J. C. Prichard, Nat. Hist. of Man, p. 460.

pelagic, *a.* **1.** Specifically, in *marine biol.*: (*a*) Living at the surface of the high sea at a distance from land. (*b*) Living at the surface of the sea. See the extract.

I . . . limit the meaning of the *pelagic* fauna and flora to those actively swimming or passively floating animals and plants, which are taken swimming at the surface of the ocean.
Haeckel (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish [Com., 1889–91, p. 581.

(*c*) Living at the surface of the water, either salt or fresh. (*d*) Floating or swimming in the water, either at the surface or at any depth below it.

To a third quite different meaning has the conception of the *pelagic* living world been widened by Chun who extends it from the surface of the ocean down to the greatest depths.
Haeckel (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish [Com., 1889–91, p. 577.

2. In *geol.* and *geog.*, of or pertaining to the deep ocean; far from land.

The investigation of the composition of the sea-bottom brought out some interesting facts. *Pelagic* deposits—using Sir J. Murray's nomenclature—are naturally little represented, as compared with those classed as terrigenous, which are derived from the land.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 551.

Pelagic fishery, a fishery on the high sea, three miles or more from land.—**Pelagic plankton.** See ★*plankton*.—**Pelagic sealing**, the killing of seals on the high seas.

Pelagothuria (pel″a-gō-thū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical and only genus of the family *Pelagothuriidæ*. *Ludwig*, 1893.

Pelagothuriidæ (pel″a-gō-thū-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pelagothuria* + *-idæ*.] A family of echinoderms having no tube-feet, the mouth and anus terminal, body cylindrical and around the crown of tentacles widened out into a thin disk, the edge of which is prolonged into a number of long flexible rays. There are no respiratory trees, ciliated organs, Cuvier's organs, or traces of a calcareous skeleton. The animal's shape recalls that of a medusa. It is pelagic, swimming by means of the disk and arms. The single species, *Pelagothuria natatrix*, is found in the Gulf of Panama and around the Galapagos Islands.

pelamis, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of sea-snakes of the family *Hydrophidæ*. *P. bicolor* is a common species recognizable by its black upper and yellowish lower parts. It is found widely distributed from Madagascar to the Gulf of Panama.—**Black-backed pelamis**, the black-backed sea-snake of India, *Pelamis bicolor*.

pelargonic, *a.* **2.** Derived from *Pelargonium*.—**Pelargonic acid**, nonylic acid; an oily acid, $C_9H_{18}O_2$, of the fatty series. It melts, after cooling, at 12.5° C., and boils at 253–254° C. It occurs in the volatile oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and in the fusel-oil from sugar-beets. Also made synthetically.

Pelargonium, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Pelargonium*.—**Pelargonium oil.** See *geranium* ★*oil* (*a*).

pelecanine (pel′e-kā-nin), *a.* [*Pelecan(us)* + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Pelecanus*.

pelecinid (pel-e-sin′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Pelecinidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Pelecinidæ*.

Pelecyornis (pel″e-sī-ôr′nis), *n.* [Gr. *πέλεκυς* (?), ax, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of extinct birds which resembled *Phorusrhacos*, but were smaller and more slenderly built, and had comparatively longer legs.

pelekus (pel′e-kus), *n.* [Gr. *πέλεκυς*, ax.] A Greek ax or battle-ax.

There can be no doubt I think that the giant is Procrustes, the *pelekus* being the characteristic weapon used for lopping him.
J. E. Harrison, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, X. 232.

pelele (pā-lā′lā), *n.* [South African.] A labret worn in the upper lip by some of the native tribes of South Africa. See ★*botoque* and *labret*.

Their [Baluana, tribe of Rhodesia] women wear the *pelele*, a metal disk inserted in a hole made in the upper lip, which is common to many tribes living east of the Loangwa river. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 73.

pelélith (pe-lā′lith), *n.* [*Pelé(e)*, a volcano in Martinique, + *-lith*.] A specific name suggested for that form of eruptive rock presented by the spine of Mount Pelée, Martinique. Compare ★*cumulo-volcano*.

In view of the frequency of this form of volcanic plug it is proposed to apply the term *pelélith* to such peaks, the type illustration being the peak of Mont Pelé on the island of Martinique. *Amer. Geol.*, May, 1904, p. 319.

pelélithic (pe-lā′lith-ik), *a.* [*pelélith* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pelélith. Also *pelélitic*.

It is not necessary to multiply these illustrations of possible *pelélitic* roots. It is not intended to apply the new term to other rock masses than those that can be shown to have ascended bodily above the crater rim of an active volcano; and to suggest that perhaps there are more than have been supposed of the same kind.
Amer. Geol., May, 1904, p. 325.

pelerine, *n.* **2.** A form of ladies' neckwear.
Dry Goods Economist, June 13, 1908.

Pelican in her piety. (*b*) In *eccles. art*, the conventional representation of the pelican feeding her young from her breast, used as an emblem of Christ shedding his blood for mankind.

"*The Pelican in her Piety*" embroidered in white, shaded with grey, on a ground of red.
Maud R. Hall, Eng. Church Needle-work, p. 41.

Roseate pelican, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, the great white pelican of southern Europe, whose plumage has a rosy tint in the breeding season. It breeds in large numbers in the marshes at the mouth of the Danube.—**Spotted-billed pelican**, *P. manillensis*, a white species of Southern Asia that makes its nest in the tops of tall trees.

pelican-ibis (pel′i-kan-ī″bis), *n.* The East Indian *Pseudotantalus leucocephalus*, a bird related to the wood-ibis of North America. See *wood-ibis*.

pelicometer (pel-i-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *πελίκα* (beside *πέλυξ*, stem *πελυκ-*), dial. form of *πέλλα*, a bowl (used in sense 'pelvis'), + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pelvimeter*.

pelion[2] (pel′i-on), *n.*; pl. *pelia* (-ä). [Gr. *πελιός*, *-όν*, livid, discolored.] In echinoderms, one of the rings of plates which support the suckers. Also *pellion*.

pelionite (pel′i-ǫ-nīt), *n.* [*Pelion* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A bituminous coal which resembles English cannel-coal, from Monte Pelion, Tasmania.

peliosis (pel-i-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πελιός*, livid, + *-osis*.] Purpura hæmorrhagica.—**Peliosis rheumatica.** Same as *purpura rheumatica*.

pelite-gneiss (pē′līt-nīs″), *n.* [*pelite* + *gneiss*.] In *petrog.*, a gneiss formed by the metamorphism of argillaceous deposits or pelites. *Rosenbusch*, 1898.

pellagrosein (pel-a-grō′sē-in), *n.* [It. *pellagroso* (< *pellagra*) + *-e-in*[2].] A basic substance found in an alcoholic extract of powdered maize, which had been allowed to ferment for 24–36 hours: supposed by Lombroso to be responsible for the clinical symptoms of pellagra.

pellet, *n.* **6.** The indigestible part of the food of hawks and owls, consisting of bones, hair, feathers, etc., which is cast up or regurgitated in the shape of elongated balls.

Hawks and owls often swallow their smaller victims entire and tear the larger ones into several pieces, swallowing each fragment as it is detached. After the nutritious portion of the food has been absorbed, the indigestible parts, such as hair, feathers, scales, bones, and other hard parts, are rolled into a solid ball by the action of the muscles of the stomach. These masses, known as "*pellets*" are regurgitated before fresh food is taken. *Yearbook, U. S. Dept. of Agr.*, 1894, p. 217.

pellicle, *n.* **4.** In *entom.*, the skin of the subimago of an ephemerid.—**Proligerous pellicle.** Same as *zoöglœa*. *Nature*, Feb. 25, 1904, p. 385.—**Surface pellicle**, in *biol.*, a thin film formed by vast colonies of bacteria or other micro-organisms on the surface of infusions and other liquids; the zoöglœa.

pellicula, *n.* **2.** In infusorians, the cuticle.

pellin (pel-yēn′), *n.* [Native name.] In Chile, the wood of the roble (*Nothofagus obliqua*), a straight deciduous tree belonging to the *Fagaceæ*. The wood is heavy and durable, and is used for posts, joists, rafters, etc., but not for flooring.

pellitorin (pel′i-tō-rin), *n.* [*pellitor(y)* + *-in*[2].] A compound, soluble in alcohol, contained, in small quantity, in the resin from pellitory (pyrethrum).

pellitory-of-the-wall (pel′i-tǫ-ri-ǫv-thē-wâl″), *n.* Same as *pellitory*, 1. *R. C. A. Prior*, Pop. Names of British Plants.

pell-mell[1] (pel'mel'), *a.* and *n.* [See *pell-mell, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Tumultuous; promiscuous; disorderly.

> And never yet did insurrection want
> Such water-colours to impaint his cause;
> Nor moody beggars, starving for a time
> Of *pell-mell* havoc and confusion.
> *Shaks.*, I Henry IV., v. 1.

II. *n.* A mêlée; a confused fight; disorder.

> The Church in the *pell-mell* of Stephen's time
> Hath climb'd the throne and almost clutch'd the crown;
> But by the royal customs of our realm
> The Church should hold her baronies of me,
> Like other lords amenable to law.
> *Tennyson*, Becket, Prol. 1. 13.

pell-mell[1] (pel'mel'), *v. t.* [*pell-mell, adv.*] To mix up promiscuously; pile in confused heaps.

> Lyke these Herodians that mingled their sacrifices with the bloode, . . . they *pel-mell* the dead with the liuing all in one Kirk.
> *W. Birnie*, The Blame of Kirk-bvriall, p. 31.

pellote (pāl-yō'tā), *n.* See ★*peyote.*

pellotine (pel'ō-tin), *n.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}O_3N$, which occurs in *Lophophora Williamsi.* It melts at 110° C. See ★*mescal-button.*

pellucent (pe-lū'sent), *a.* Same as *pellucid.*

pelmatozoic (pel″ma-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [*Pelmatozoa* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the *Pelmatozoa*, having the characters of the sessile *Pelmatozoa;* that is, having the body inclosed in a calyx or theca of many calcareous plates, elevated with its oral surface uppermost upon a column of calcareous plates, and with the mouth, arms, and madreporic plate lying in the sagittal plane of pentamerous radial symmetry, as in the typical *Cystoidea, Blastoidea, Crinoidea,* and *Edrioasteroidea.*—**Pelmatozoic theory,** a theory of the origin of the echinoderms according to which they are all remotely descended from a common ancestral ciliate floating organism, dipleurula, of nall size, which is now represented by the pelagic bilateral ciliate larvæ of many echinoderms. The dipleurula, becoming adapted for life upon the bottom of the ocean, increasing in size, and acquiring a calcareous skeleton, became converted into a radiate organism whose structure is illustrated, with modifications, in the *Pelmatozoa,* which are considered to be the most primitive of the true echinoderms, while the *Eleutherozoa* are considered to have passed through a pelmatozoic stage. See ★*calycinal theory,* ★*pentactæa theory,* and ★*dipleurula.*

pelmatozoön (pel″ma-tō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *pelmatozoa* (-ä). Same as *pelmatozoan. Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 622.

pel-mel, *adv.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *pell-mell.*

pelobatoid (pē-lob'a-toid), *a.* [NL. *Pelobat(es)* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or having the characters of, the frogs of the family *Pelobatidæ. Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 553.

pelogenous (pē-loj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *πηλός*, clay, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ous.*] In *phytogeog.*, of fine-grained, earthy consistence: said of soils. Thurmann, the author of the term (1849), further distinguished pelogenous soils, from more to less subdivided, as perpelic, hemipelic, and oligopelic. Compare ★*psammogenous.*

pelolithic (pē-lō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πηλός*, clay, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic.*] Noting a rock which is formed from clay.

> The Coral Rag is only an episode in the *pelolithic* series.
> *Geol. Mag.*, new ser. I. 526. *N. E. D.*

pelopium (pē-lō'pi-um), *n.* [NL.] The name given by H. Rose to a supposed new chemical element which he believed that he had detected in the mineral columbite from Bavaria. He afterward recognized its identity with niobium.

pelopsammic (pel-op-sam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πηλός*, clay, + *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-ic.*] In *phytogeog.*, of a consistence between clayey and sandy. See ★*psammogenous.*

pelorian (pē-lor'i-an), *a.* [*peloria* + *-an.*] Characterized by, or pertaining to, peloria; peloriate.

pelosine (pel'ō-sin), *n.* Same as *bebeerin.*

pelota (pā-lō'tä), *n.* [Sp., a ball. See *pellet.*] A Spanish game played in a court with a ball and a curved device attached to the player's arm by which the ball can be hurled with great force and accuracy.

pelotage (pe-lō-täzh'), *n.* [F., lit. 'baling,' < *peloter*, put into balls or bales, < *pelot*, a ball: see *pellet, platoon.*] Spanish wool packed in bales.

pelt[2] (pelt), *v. t.* [*pelt*[2], *n.*] To skin; fleece; pluck the pelt from.

Peltastes (pel-tas'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πελταστής*, a shield-bearer. See *peltast.*] A genus of diadematoid regular sea-urchins of the family *Saleniidæ*, which have tuberculate, spheroidal tests with large apical plates and the dorsocentral plate united to the large basals. The species are found in Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous formations.

peltecleis (pel'tē-klīs), *n.* [Gr. *πέλτη*, light shield, + *κλείς*, key.] In decapod crustaceans, a tubercle or nodule on the posterior margin of the carapace. Compare ★*pereicleis.*

pelter[3] (pel'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *poker*, a hand which has no card higher than a nine and no chance for a flush or straight: sometimes called *Chicago pelter.* Also, *kilter.*

pelterer (pel'tėr-ėr), *n.* [*pelt*[2], *n.*] A dealer in skins; a furrier. *N. E. D.*

peltiferous (pel-tif'e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + *φέρειν*, bear.] In *bot.*, shield-bearing.

Peltigeraceæ (pel-tij-e-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltigera* + *-aceæ.*] A family of frondose lichens, named from the genus *Peltigera*, which have the apothecia without a distinct margin. See *Peltigera.*

peltigerous (pel-tij'e-rus), *a.* [L. *pelta*, shield, + *gerere*, carry.] Shield-bearing.

peltinervate (pel-ti-nėr'vāt), *a.* Same as *peltinerved.*

Peltocaris (pel-tok'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] A genus of phyllocarid crustaceans based upon circular bivalved shields found in the Silurian rocks of Great Britain.

pelure[2] (pe-lür'), *n.* [F. *pelure*, lit. peeling.] In *paper-making*, a crisp, hard paper, as thin as an onion peeling. Also *pelure paper.*

pelvicellulitis (pel-vi-sel-ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pelvis* + *cellulitis.*] Pelvic cellulitis.

pelviferous (pel-vif'e-rus), *a.* [L. *pelvis*, pelvis, + *-ferous.*] Having a pelvis.

pelvigraph (pel'vi-gráf), *n.* [NL. *pelvis* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A device for recording the outline and dimensions of the pelvic cavity.

pelvigraphy (pel-vig'ra-fi), *n.* [*pelvigraph* + *-y*[3].] The graphic presentation of a series of measurements outlining the contours of the pelvis. *Lancet*, June 18, 1904, p. 1728.

pelvimetry, *n.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, the determination of the form of the pelvis by means of measurement. *Durkworth*, Morphology and Anthropology, p. 291.

pelvirectal (pel-vi-rek'tal), *a.* [NL. *pelvis* + *rectum* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to both the pelvis and the rectum.

pelvis, *n.*—**Conjugate diameter of the pelvis.** See ★*diameter.*—**Dynamic pelvis,** the human female pelvis considered in its relation to parturition.—**Funnel-shaped pelvis,** the human female pelvis with inlet of normal size but markedly narrowed outlet.—**Infantile pelvis.** Same as *funnel-shaped* ★*pelvis.*—**Justomajor pelvis,** one whose diameters are increased in equal proportions.—**Kyphotic pelvis,** a deformity of the pelvis due to kyphosis of the lumbar spine. The anteroposterior diameter of the inlet is increased and the transverse diameter of the outlet is shortened.—**Pelvis spinosa,** a pelvis narrowed by a bony growth projecting from the inner surface.—**Rostrate pelvis,** one in which the sacrum and last lumbar vertebra project forward, narrowing its cavity.

pelvitrochanterian (pel-vi-trō-kan-tē'ri-an), *a.* [*pelvis* + *trochanter* + *-ian.*] Relating to the pelvis and to the great trochanter of the femur.

pelycodoid (pel-i-kō'doid), *a.* [NL. *Pelycod(us)*, a generic name, + *-oid.*] Resembling, or having the characters of, the extinct mammal *Pelycodus;* specifically, having molar teeth resembling those of *Pelycodus. Forsyth Major*, in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, p. 208.

pelycography (pel-i-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *πέλυξ* (*πελυκ-*), a basin (pelvis), + *γράφειν*, write, + *-y*[3].] A written account of the pelvis. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

pelycology (pel-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πέλυξ* (*πελυκ-*), a collateral form of *πέλλα*, a bowl (used in sense of 'pelvis'), + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The sum of knowledge regarding the pelvis in its various relations.

Pelycosauria, *n. pl.* **2.** In more recent use, a group, considered by Osborn an order, of reptiles, comprising extinct species having biconcave vertebræ, perforated by the notochord and with very long spinous processes. The ribs are two-headed; the interclavicle T-shaped; the humerus with an entepicondylar foramen. The order contains some remarkable forms, such as *Dimetrodon* and *Embolophorus* from the Trias of New Mexico. They were formerly included in the *Theromorpha*, but are quite distinct.

pembina (pem'bi-nä), *n.* [Chippewa *anepeminan* (with intrusive *b*), < Chippewa *nepsin*, summer, + *minan*, berry: now the name of a locality on the Red River, in North Dakota.] The cranberry-tree, *Viburnum Opulus.* See *cranberry-tree* and *Viburnum.* Also *pembina-berry.*

> Of the plants observed in this neighbourhood, besides the *pembina.*
> *S. H. Long*, Exped. to Source of St. Peter's River, II. 48.

Pemphigus contagiosus, an acute vesicular eruption which occurs as an endemic disease in the Philippines and other parts of the tropical East. The vesicles are situated chiefly in the axilla and groin, and cause much local irritation; there is, however, no constitutional disturbance. The disease is probably of microbic origin. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, July 15, 1903, p. 235.—**Pemphigus foliaceus,** a form of pemphigus in which the blisters are only partly filled with fluid, their walls therefore being flaccid.—**Pemphigus hemorrhagicus,** a variety of pemphigus in which the contents of the bullæ are bloody.—**Pemphigus pruriginosus,** a form of pemphigus in which the eruption is circumscribed in extent, resembling herpes, and is the seat of intense itching.—**Pemphigus vegetans,** a severe and usually fatal disease in which fungous growths follow the rupture of the vesicles.

pemphix (pem'fiks), *n.* Same as *pemphigus.*

pemphredonid (pem-frē-don'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Pemphredonidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Pemphredonidæ.*

pen[1], *n.* **5.** A weir or dam for penning up the water in a stream, canal, or river of any kind, to form a head.

pen[2], *n.*—**Hydraulic pen,** a form of fountain-pen having a cylinder and piston for forcing down the ink: sometimes applied to drawing-pens in which a thick, quick-drying ink is used.—**Inking-in pen.** See to ★*ink in.*—**Oblique pen,** a pen having the nibs so bent as to lie flat on the paper in writing.—**Pneumographic pen,** in *physiol.* and *psychophys.*: (*a*) The writing lever of a Marey tambour. *Harvard Psychol. Studies*, I. p. 312. (*b*) A pen or pencil used to record the various degrees of pressure employed in writing. A metal spring, which holds the writing point of metal or graphite, plays against a rubber air-capsule contained in the penholder and connected by rubber tubing to the ordinary recording apparatus.

pen. An abbreviation of *peninsula.*

peña, *n.* A misspelling of *piña*[2].

penacute (pēn-a-kūt'), *a.* and *n.* [*pen(ultimate)* + *acute.*] **I.** *a.* Having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable; paroxytone. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* A word so accented. *N. E. D.*

penacute (pēn-a-kūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penacuted*, ppr. *penacuting.* [*penacute, a.*] To accent acutely on the penultimate syllable. *N. E. D.*

penæaceous (pen-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Penæace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the plant family *Penæaceæ.*

penal, *a.*—**Bill penal.** See ★*bill*[3].—**Penal clause.** See ★*clause.*

penalization (pē″na-li-zā'shon), *n.* The act of penalizing.

penalize, *v. t.* **2.** To affix what amounts to a penalty to some act that is not in itself a penal offense; to subject to a disadvantage; handicap.

> To *penalize* improvements [is] what the proposed Mortgage Tax Law would amount to.
> *N. Y. Times*, April 1, 1905.

Penalty stroke. See ★*stroke*[1].

Penang rubber. See ★*rubber.*

Penarth beds. See ★*bed*[1].

pen-bearing (pen'bār″ing), *p. a.* Noting those cephalopods in which the internal skeleton consists of a horny or chitinous structure, as in the squid.

pencatite (pen'ka-tīt), *n.* [Count J. Marzari-*Pencati* + *-ite*[2].] A massive granular rock from the neighborhood of Predazzo in southern Tyrol, described at first as a mineral species. It was later shown to be a mixture of calcite and brucite or hydromagnesite. The rock is similar to and is associated with predazzite.

pencil[1], *n.*—**Bearer of a pencil.** Same as ★*vertex of a pencil.*—**Chisel-point pencil,** a painters' pencil with the bristles graduated to a bevel like a chisel.—**Conic pencil,** in *geom.*, the pencil formed by the joins of correlated points of two coplanar non-costraight ranges, projective but not perspective.—**Parallel pencil,** in *geom.*, one whose bearer is at infinity.—**Pencil of conics,** in *geom.*, the assemblage of conics on which are the dots of a given tetrastigm.—**Pencil point,** in *geom.*, the bearer of a pencil.—**Perspective axial pencils,** in *geom.*, such pencils as are ejects of the same flat pencil.—**Perspective flat pencils,** in *geom.*, such pencils as are cuts of the same axial pencil, or ejects of the same range.—**Plane pencil.** Same as *flat pencil.*—**Vertex of a pencil.** See ★*vertex.*

pencil[1], *v. t.* **3.** In *med.*, to apply a remedy to (an inflamed spot, etc.) with a fine brush: as, to *pencil* a wound with lunar caustic.

pencil-cedar, *n.*—**Florida pencil-cedar,** *Juniperus Barbadensis*, a tree with fine foliage and small berry-like

cones, sometimes attaining a height of 50 feet and a diameter of 2 feet, having a light, straight-grained, dull red, fragrant wood, formerly exclusively used in the manufacture of the best lead-pencils. It is chiefly West Indian, but occurs quite abundantly in western Florida and extends north to southern Georgia and west to Louisiana. It is called by Sargent "the most beautiful of the junipers," and is considerably cultivated in Europe, but more especially along the Gulf coast as far west as Texas, where it is known as *salt cedar*.—**Tasmanian pencil-cedar.** See *King William* ★*pine*.

penciler, penciller (pen′sil-ėr), *n.* A draughtsman; one who uses a pencil in any way, as a writer or a reporter: specifically, in *racing slang*, a bookmaker's clerk. *N. E. D.*

pencil-movement (pen′sil-möv″mẹnt), *n.* The parallel motion which carries the recording pencil on an engine-indicator.

pencil-ore (pen′sil-ōr), *n.* See ★*ore*[1].

pencil-stone (pen′sil-stōn), *n.* Pyrophyllite.

pendant, *n.* 8. The cylindrical stem on a watchcase to which the guard-ring is attached. —9. A corollary.

As a new experimental principle, forming a *pendant* to Carnot's principle.
E. Buckingham, Theory of Thermodynamics, p. 153.

pendant-winding (pen′dạnt-wīn″ding), *a.* In *English watch-making*, same as ★*stem-winding*.

pendecagon (pen-dek′ạ-gon), *n.* [For **pentedecagon*, < Gr. πέντε, five, + δέκα, ten, + -γωνος, angled.] In *geom.*, a plane figure having fifteen angles and fifteen sides; a quindecagon. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

pendency, *n.* 3. The state of being impending or threatening.

Some will be surprised to know that the evident *pendency* of the American Civil War was the immediate occasion for the writing of this volume.
Living Church, Oct. 17, 1903, p. 850.

pendent, *a.* 4. Grammatically incomplete. Also *pendant*. [Rare.]

Though there be in the holy scriptures some *pendent* sentences, and inversions, and apparent solecisms, and other things of that kind, yet the same may be found in the most eloquent and approved authors.
W. Fitzgerald, tr. Whitaker's Disputation on Holy Scriptures, p. 150.

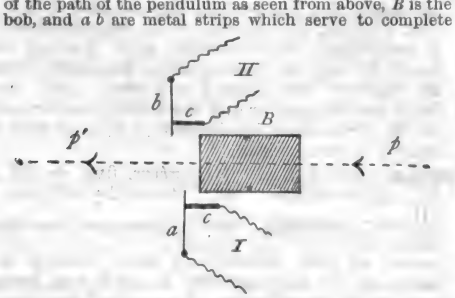
pendentes (pen-den′tēz), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *pendens*, ppr. of *pendere*, hang.] In *civil law*, ungathered crops or fruits.

pendentive, *n.* **II.** *a.* Having pendentives; of the shape of or pertaining to pendentives.

Strictly speaking, *pendentives* are the spandrels or triangular spaces between the arches or arch-headed walls, as the case may be, supporting a dome, which is continued down to the springing of such arches.
Penny Cyc., XVII. 402.

pendulograph (pen′dụ-lō-grȧf), *n.* [NL. *pendulum* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A tracing made by an instrument in which the movements of two or more pendulums are combined so as to trace a compound curve which represents a musical tone.

pendulum, *n.*—**Bifilar pendulum,** a pendulum suspended by two threads or wires so as to oscillate about a vertical axis in the plane of the suspension and lying midway between the threads.—**Complication pendulum.** See ★*complication*.—**Control pendulum,** in *psychophys.*, a physical pendulum, used to test the correctness or the constancy of the times recorded by the Hipp (or other) chronoscope. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 205.—**Defforges's pendulum,** two convertible pendulums of the Repsold type, of equal weight, of different lengths, and having a single pair of knife-edges which can be transferred from the one to the other. This eliminates the effect of the yielding of the support. —**Helmholtz pendulum,** an apparatus devised by Helmholtz for the study of phenomena involving the determination of very short intervals of time. It consists of a heavy pendulum which in the course of its swing breaks successively two electrical circuits, thus putting into action one relay or other electrical device at the beginning of the time interval and another at its end. The principle upon which the instrument is constructed may be seen from the diagram in which *pp′* is a portion of the path of the pendulum as seen from above, *B* is the bob, and *a b* are metal strips which serve to complete



Helmholtz Pendulum.

two electric circuits when in contact with the points *c c*. It is obvious that *B* will break circuit *I* when it strikes *a* and circuit *II* when it strikes *b*. The position of the contact devices is adjustable along the path of the bob and with reference to each other, and the time interval may thus be varied through a considerable range. When *a* and *b* are exactly opposite one another the interval is zero and by slightly displacing one of them very small intervals may be obtained. For any setting of the contacts the interval may readily be computed from the angular distance between them and the speed of the bob. The Helmholtz pendulum is used in a great variety of physical experiments involving very short intervals of time. If, for example, it is desired to charge a condenser for one thousandth of a second and then discharge it, the contacts are set so as to give an interval of a thousandth of a second, the relay in circuit *I* is arranged so as to close the charging circuit, and the relay in circuit *II* so as to break that circuit and close the discharging circuit. —**Horizontal pendulum,** a pendulum mounted upon a vertical axis and free to swing in a horizontal plane only. Such pendulums are not put in motion by gravity, but afford a sensitive means for indicating and recording certain types of earth tremor.

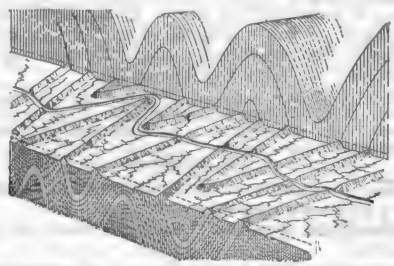
The instrument of which he [Milne] now makes most use is called a *horizontal pendulum*.
G. H. Darwin, The Tides, p. 131.

Kater's convertible pendulum, a pendulum having two knife-edges turned inward on opposite sides of the center of gravity so that it can be swung from either, and arranged to be so adjusted that the time of swing shall be the same in each case; constructed by Captain Kater in 1817.—**Optical pendulum,** in *psychophys.*, a pendulum so constructed that it admits the passage of a flash of light at the same moment that it makes or breaks an electrical circuit. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 156.—**Pendulum bracket.** See ★*bracket*[1].—**Pendulum chronoscope.** See ★*chronoscope*.—**Pendulum observation,** in *phys.*, an observation of the rate of oscillation of a standard pendulum, made for the determination of the acceleration of gravitation in the locality where the pendulum is mounted.—**Spherical pendulum,** a pendulum that is not confined to moving in one plane, but is so arranged that the bob can move in any circle on a given spherical surface.—**Von Sterneck's half-second pendulum,** a pendulum about 10 inches long swinging in half seconds: used in the determination of minute local variations in gravity. The instrument can be placed in a chamber which can be exhausted of air and maintained at any desired temperature.

pendulum-saw (pen′dụ-lum-sȧ), *n.* A cross-cutting or cutting-off saw, mounted in a swinging frame, which can be brought to its work by swinging the saw and frame in a vertical plane round the axis of the driving shaft. It is used to cut up long logs into short lengths when it is easier to move the saw to its work than to move the work to the saw.

pendulum-wheel (pen′dụ-lum-hwēl), *n.* The escapement-wheel of a clock; the balance-wheel of a watch.

peneplain (pē′nē-plān), *n.* [L. *pæne, pene*, almost, + E. *plain*.] In *geol.*, a surface reduced by erosion nearly to the condition of a plain. There are many examples of once lofty mountains, now reduced to peneplains.


Diagram of peneplain, with residual ridges.

"We saw unmistakable traces of a *peneplain*."
G. K. Gilbert, Harriman Alaska Exped., iii. 130.

peneplain (pē′nē-plān), *v. t.* [*peneplain, n.*] To reduce by erosion to a peneplain. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geology, I. 83.

peneplanation (pē″nē-plā-nā′shọn), *n.* [L. *pæne, pene*, almost, + E. *planate* + *-ion*.] The process of erosion which results in the production of a peneplain.

There were numerous halts in the general movement and the Mesozoic and youngest Paleozoic beds here are completely stripped off the mountain summits. Several times the staying process has enabled partial *peneplanation* to take place. But the mountain blocks have become more and more tilted.
Amer. Geol., Sept., 1904, p. 162.

peneropline (pē-ner′ọ-plin), *a.* [NL. *Peneroplis* + *-ine*[2].] Characteristic of or pertaining to milioloid foraminifers; resembling foraminifers of the genus *Peneroplis*, which have the chambers undivided and either planispiral throughout or spiral only at the commencement, subsequently becoming rectilinear or cyclical.

penetralian (pen-ē-trā′li-ạn), *a.* [*penetralia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of penetralia.

penfieldite (pen′fēld-īt), *n.* [Named for Professor S. L. *Penfield* (1856–1906) of New Haven, Connecticut.] An oxychlorid of lead, $PbO.2PbCl_2$, found in the ancient lead slags of Laurion, Greece.

Penfield solution. See ★*solution*.

penfish, *n.* 2. A squid, as *Loligo*.

penicillus (pen-i-sil′us), *n.*; pl. *penicilli* (-ī). [L. *penicillus*, tuft of hair. See *pencil*.] 1. One of the hair-like cells borne at the end of the smaller branches of *Dasya elegans* and similar algæ: usually in the plural.—2. Same as *penicil*, 2.—3. In *anat.*, one of the tufts formed by the ramifications of the portal vein in the liver and of the minute arteries in the spleen. *N. E. D.*

peniform (pē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [L. *penis* + *-form*.] Having the shape of or resembling a penis. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 280.

Peniophora (pē-ni-of′ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Cooke, 1879), < Gr. πηνίον, a shuttle, probably in allusion to the shape of the cystidea.] A genus of resupinate hymenomycetous fungi of the family *Thelephoraceæ*, which have the hymenium furnished with cystidia. About 50 species are known. They are widely distributed and occur chiefly on dead trunks and branches. *P. quercina* is a common species in Europe and America.

penitente (pạ̄-ni-tān′tā), *n.*; pl. *penitentes* (-tās). [Sp. See *penitent*.] A penitent, especially in the ecclesiastical sense; specifically, one of a group of flagellants in New Mexico, who are said to submit themselves to crucifixion.

penitentiary, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 3. Liable to punishment by imprisonment of the offender in a penitentiary: said of an offense: as, a *penitentiary* offense.

II. *n.* 6. A member of the Penitents, certain religious orders. See *penitent*, 2.

Recollects, *Penitentiaries*, Capuchins.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 139. *N. E. D.*

Penjdeh sore. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

pen-keeper (pen′kē″pėr), *n.* In the West Indies, the keeper of the farm and animals on a plantation; one who has care of the estate or pen. See *pen*[1], *n.*, 4, and the extract under ★*pen-keeping*.

pen-keeping (pen′kēp-ing), *n.* [*pen*[1], *n.*, 4, + *keeping*.] See the extract.

The rearing of cattle, horses, and mules is an important industry in Jamaica. This is known as "*pen-keeping*," the pens varying in size from 200 to 2,000 acres, and embracing for a pen of 1,000 acres about 350 to 400 head of cattle. Cattle raising is most largely engaged in by the pen-keepers, who rear both beef and draft animals.
Daily Cons. and Trade Rep., Oct. 19, 1907, p. 5.

Penn. An abbreviation of *Pennsylvania*.

Pennant[2] (pen′ạnt), *n.* [A Welsh place-name.] In *geol.*, a local name for a series of sandstones, barren of coal, which are found between the upper and lower coal-measures of South Wales: as, *Pennant* grit, *Pennant* stone.

pennant-bar (pen′ạnt-bär), *n.* In *musical notation*, the bar connecting the stems of two or more notes which, if written separately, would have pennants, that is, eighth-notes, etc., as,  or  .

pennant-ship (pen′ạnt-ship), *n.* The flagship of a squadron or fleet: so called because it carries the commander's or admiral's flag.

Pennaria (pe-nā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pennaridæ*. *Goldfuss.*

Pennaridæ (pe-nā′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pennaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubularian hydromedusans in which the polyps have filiform and capitate tentacles. It includes *Pennaria, Cladonema, Heterostephanus*, and other genera. Also *Pennariidæ*.

pennated, *a.* 2. In medieval armor, having side-pieces which are pressed out by a spring: as, a *pennated* dagger or sword.

Pennatula, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A polyp of the genus *Pennatula*; a sea-pen.

penni (pen′ī), *n.*; pl. *pennia* (-ạ). A copper coin of Finland.

Pennine system. See ★*system*.

penny, *n.* 7. In *archery*, a measure of weight for arrows, equal to one twelfth of the weight of a new (British) silver shilling: as, a 4*s.* 6*d.* arrow.—**Anglesea penny,** a copper token, struck in England in 1784.—**A pretty penny,** a large sum of money. [Ironical.]—**Down pennies,** a local name of Roman coins found in Dorsetshire.—**Gold penny,** an

English coin of Henry III., issued in 1257.—**Irish penny**, a silver coin authorized for Ireland in 1304, in the reign of Edward I.—**Manx penny**, a coin bearing a device consisting of three legs arranged equidistantly about a circle or at the angles of a triangle.—**Pineapple penny**, a copper coin struck in Barbados in 1788.



Obverse. Reverse.

Pineapple Penny.
(Four fifths original size.)

penny-ante (pen'i-an″tē), *n.* The game of poker when the amount of the ante is limited to one penny (one cent).

penny-poise (pen'i-pois), *n.* A coin used in England in the reign of John (1199–1216), wanting an eighth of a penny and used as a weight for detecting light or clipped coins.

pennyroyal, *n.*—**Native pennyroyal,** in Australia, a native species of mint, *Mentha diemenica*, which is more acrid than the common pennyroyal. It is much used for medicinal purposes and for keeping away insects, especially fleas.

pennyweight, *n.* **2.** A proportional measure of one-twelfth, used in stating the fineness of silver. See *carat*. *N. E. D.*

If the mass of silver be pure, it is called silver of 12 *penny-weights;* if it contain 1-12th of its weight of alloy, it is called silver of 11 *penny-weights.*
John Nicholson, Operative Mechanic, II. 329.

Penokee (pen-ō-kē′), *n.* [*Penokee* Iron Range in Wisconsin.] In *geol.*, a member of the Precambrian series of northern Wisconsin, comprising slates, cherts, quartzites, and iron ores, and equivalent to the Animikie group of the Huronian.

Penopus (pen'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πήνη*, thread, + *πούς*, foot.] A brotuloid genus of fishes found in the deep sea.

penoscrotal (pē-nō-skrō'tal), *a.* [L. *penis* + E. *scrotal.*] Relating to both the penis and the scrotum. *N. E. D.*

pen-point (pen'point), *n.* A pen (apart from the holder). *Dialect Notes,* II. vi. [Local, U. S.]

Pensauken formation. See ★*formation.*

pense, *n.* An amended spelling of *pence.*

penserose (pen'se-rōs), *a.* An Anglicized form of ★*penseroso.* [Rare.]

penseroso (pen-se-rō'sō), *a.* and *n.* [Old Italian *penseroso*, late *pensieroso*, pensive. *Il Penseroso*, the title of a poem by Milton.] **I.** *a.* Meditative; melancholy; pensive.

But the *penseroso* humour lasted not long.
Society, I. 78. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* One who is melancholy, meditative, or pensive.

How I should like to see that pair of *penserosos* together, looking as grave as two sailors' wives of a stormy night. *R. Tyler,* The Contrast, ii. 1.

pensil[2], *a.* A simplified spelling of *pensile.*

pensile, *a.* **2.** Building a hanging nest: as, the *pensile* warbler.

pensionary, *n.* **3.** A house in which pensioners reside; formerly, at Cambridge, England, a residence for undergraduates not on the foundation of a college. *N. E. D.*

pensioner, *n.* **4†.** One who lives in a pension or boarding-house; one who lives in any institution as a boarder; a boarder.

Hip. . . . Who goes there?
Lau. We are the two new *Pensioners,* Laura and Violetta.
Hip. Go in, to your Devotion.
Dryden, The Assignation, iv. 4.

pensionnaire (poṅ-syo-nār″), *n.* [F.] **1.** One who lives in a pension; a boarder.—**2.** One who receives a pension.—**3.** One of the two classes of actors at the *Comédie Française,* engaged yearly at a fixed salary and, after a certain number of years as a probationer, nominated and usually admitted ★*sociétaire* (which see).

pensionnat (poṅ-syo-nä′), *n.* [F., < *pension,* a payment, a boarding-school. See *pension, n.,* 5.] A boarding-school.

pensiv, *a.* A simplified spelling of *pensive.*

pen-staff (pen'stȧf), *n.* A penholder. *Dialect Notes,* II. vi. [Local, U. S.]

pent (pent), *n.* A penthouse; an overhanging shelter.

But the man was already running; and together the three floundered back to the hangar. Behind them blows were already sounding above the howl of the wind; blows of musket-butts hammering on the wooden palisade. "Steady, men," grunted McQuarters as he reached the *pent.* "Give them time to break an opening—their files will be nicely huddled by this."
A. T. Quiller Couch, Fort Amity, xxvii.

Pent. An abbreviation of *Pentecost.*

pentabasic (pen-ta-bā'sik), *a.* [*penta-* + E. *basic.*] Noting an acid containing five atoms of hydrogen readily replaceable by metals or electropositive radicals.

pentacarbon (pen-ta-kär'bon), *n.* [*penta-* + *carbon.*] Pertaining to or containing five atoms of carbon.

pentachlorid (pen-ta-klō'rid), *n.* [*penta-* + E. *chlorid.*] A chlorid containing five atoms of chlorin, as phosphorus *pentachlorid*, PCl_5.

pentachromic (pen-ta-krō'mik), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ic.*] Relating to five colors; noting a partially color-blind person who can distinguish five colors.

Normal-sighted persons see six colours, some even seven; but the second class of the colour-blind see five colours, four, three, two, or one, according to the degree of their defect. For these five degrees the names *pentachromic*, tetrachromic, &c., were suggested.
Athenæum, Nov. 14, 1903, p. 655.

pentacid (pen-tas'id), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + E. *acid.*] Noting a base containing five combining units of the radical hydroxyl, HO, or one equivalent to a pentabasic acid, molecule for molecule.

pentacompound (pen-ta-kom′pound), *n.* [*penta-* + *compound.*] A compound containing five atoms of carbon.

pentacrinin (pen-tak'ri-nin), *n.* [NL. *Pentacrin(us)* + *-in*[2].] A pigment formed in *Pentacrinus* and other crinoids.

pentacron (pen-tak'ron), *n.*; pl. *pentacra* (-rä). [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ἄκρον*, peak.] A polyhedron with 5 summits.

pentactæa (pen-tak-tē'ä), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ἀκτή*, point (?).] A hypothetical ancestor of the echinoderms which is supposed to be recapitulated in the pentactula larval stage of *Synapta.*—**Pentactæa theory,** a theory of the origin of the echinoderms which regards them as the divergent descendants of a pentactæa, or floating ciliate ancestral form without a calcareous skeleton or radial canals or radial nerves, these structures being held to have been independently acquired, and not to be homologous in all echinoderms. See ★*calycinal theory,* ★*pelmatozoic theory.*

pentactine (pen-tak'tin), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] **I.** *n.* In the morphology of the sponge-skeleton, a spicule of triaxial form having the arms intersecting one another, with one ray atrophied.

Dermal skeleton composed of hexactinic dermalia, the proximal ray of which is as a rule much longer than any other in the same spicule; no hypodermal *pentactins;* hexasters various.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 502.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or relating to a pentactine sponge-spicule.

pentactinid (pen-tak'ti-nid), *a.* Same as *pentactinal.*

pentactula (pen-tak'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pentactulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ἀκτή*, a point, + *-ula.*] A free, ciliate, larval stage of *Synapta*, with five oral tentacles which contain water-tubes connected with the water-ring, but without a calcareous skeleton, radial tubes, or radial nerves.

pentacycle (pen'ta-sī-kl), *n.* [*penta-* + *cycle.*] A set of five circles.

pentad, *n.* **4.** A period of five days, introduced by Dove for use in climatological study. The pentads begin January 1–5, and continue in groups of five days each throughout the ordinary year. The twelfth pentad, from February 25–March 1, may be increased by one day, namely, February 29th, without disturbing the calendar dates of the subsequent pentads.

pentadactylate (pen-ta-dak'ti-lāt), *a.* [*pentadactyl* + *-ate*[1].] Having five fingers or toes; pentadactyl.

pentadactyloid (pen-ta-dak'ti-loid), *a.* [*pentadactyl* + *-oid.*] Resembling a structure with five digits, such as a typical vertebrate limb.

pentadecane (pen-ta-dek'ān), *n.* [*penta-* + *decane.*] A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{32}$, of the paraffin series. Normal pentadecane melts at 10° C., yielding an oily liquid which boils at 270.5° C. It is made synthetically.

pentadecatoic (pen-ta-dek-a-tō'ik), *a.* [*pentadec(ane)* + *-at-* + *-o-ic.*] Derived from pentadecane.—**Pentadecatoic acid.** Same as ★*pentadecylic acid.*

pentadecine (pen-ta-dē'sin), *n.* Same as ★*benylene.*

pentadecylic (pen″ta-de-sil'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *δέκα*, ten, + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Containing fifteen atoms of carbon in the molecule.—**Pentadecylic acid.** (*a*) A crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{29}COOH$, of the fatty series, which is made synthetically. It melts at 59–60° C. (*b*) A crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{29}COOH$, of the fatty series, which is made synthetically. It melts at 51° C. and is commonly called *quindecylic acid.*

pentadic (pen-tad'ik), *a.* [*pentad* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, pentavalent.

pentadiene (pen-ta-dī'ēn), *n.* A hydrocarbon, $CH_2{=}CH{-}CH_2{-}CH{=}CH_2$, formed by the distillation of trimethylpiperidine. It boils at 42° C. Also called *1,4-pentadiene* and *piperylene.*

pentadodecahedron (pen″ta-dō″dek-a-hē′drǫn), *n.*; pl. *pentadodecahedra* (-drä). [*penta-* + *dodecahedron.*] A pentagonal dodecahedron; a dodecahedron whose 12 faces are pentagons.

pentadrachm (pen'ta-dram), *n.* [Gr. *πενταδραχμον*, < *πέντε*, five, + *δραχμή*, drachma.] A Greek silver coin of the value of five drachmas.

pentaglucose (pen-ta-glō'kōs), *n.* [*penta-* + *glucose.*] Same as ★*pentose.*

pentagonal, *a.*—**Élie de Beaumont's pentagonal system,** a theory of the origin of the form of the earth based upon a supposed conformity of its main features with the pentagonal dodecahedron. The theory was presented in 1852 by Élie de Beaumont in his "Notice sur les systèmes de montagnes." A later theory of similar nature is the Lowthian Green tetrahedral theory.—**Pentagonal réseau.** See ★*réseau.*

II. *n.* In echinoderms, the nerve-ring which connects the five ambulacral nerves.

Pentagonaster (pen″ta-gō-nas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πενταγωνος*, five-angled, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] The typical genus of the family *Pentagonasteridæ. Linck,* 1733.

Pentagonasteridæ (pen″ta-gon-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pentagonaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes, of the order *Phanerozonia*, which have the body generally pentagonal, the arms short, ambulacral plates opposite, large marginal plates, and tessellate abactinal skeleton. It includes more than 20 genera, among which are *Pentagonaster, Chitonaster, Comptonia*, and *Odontaster.*

pentagonohedron (pen-tag-ō-nō-hē'drǫn), *n.*; pl. *pentagonohedra* (-drä). [Gr. *πενταγωνος*, five-angled, + *ἕδρα*, base, side.] A solid figure contained by pentagons. *N. E. D.*

pentagonoid (pen-tag'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*pentagon* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a pentagon.

II. *n.* In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has the form of a pentagon with rounded corners. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, in Smithsonian Misc. Coll., XXXVIII. 28.

pentagram, *n.* **2.** In *geom.*, a five-sided polygram.

pentahaloid (pen-ta-hā'loid), *a.* [*penta-* + *haloid.*] Containing five atoms of one or more of the halogen elements, chlorin, bromine, and iodine.

pentahedroid (pen-ta-hē'droid), *a.* [*pentahedr(on)* + *-oid.*] In *math.*, a four-dimensional body bounded by 5 tetrahedra. *Stringham,* 1880.

pentahydrated (pen-ta-hī'drā-ted), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ated.*] Containing five molecules of water in combination, as crystallized cupric sulphate or common blue vitriol, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$.

pentakisdodecahedron (pen″ta-kis-dō″dek-a-hē′drǫn), *n.*; pl. *pentakisdodecahedra* (-drä). [Gr. *πεντάκις*, five times, + E. *dodecahedron.*] A reciprocal Archimedean solid having 60 faces, 12 regular pentapleural summits, and 20 regular hexapleural summits. All the faces are triangular and the solid is reciprocal to the truncated icosihedron. It is in fact a bossed dodecahedron.

pental (pen'tal), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-al*[3].] A trade-name of trimethylethylene, $CH_3{>}C{=}CHCH_3$. It is prepared by the action of zinc chlorid on amyl alcohol or fusel-oil. It boils at 38° C. and has been used as an anesthetic. Also called *amylene.*

pentalepton (pen-ta-lep'ton), *n.*; pl. *pentalepta* (-tä). [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *λεπτόν*, a small coin.] A small Greek copper coin equal to five lepta, or about one cent.

pentalobate (pen-ta-lō'bāt), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *λοβός*, lobe, + *-ate*[1].] Having five equal or similar radial lobes, as the axial canals of certain crinoids and the constricted apertures of certain orthoceratites.

pentalogic (pen-ta-loj'ik), *a.* [*pentalog-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by pentalogy; specifically, fivefold, from the point of view of scientific classification.

The end in view is to exhibit the logical necessity of making a *pentalogic* classification of all the sciences of demonomy.
J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–[99, p. lx.

pentalogue (pen'ta-log), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *λόγος*, word, speech.] A series of five laws or rules (after the style of *decalogue*).

pentalogy (pen-tal'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-λογια*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] Five mutually connected parts or principles; a pentad; specifically, a fivefold classification; the doctrine of the fivefoldness of the universe.

It is easy to see that the desire to find a *pentalogy* in everything has led to somewhat fanciful distinctions, that there will necessarily be much overlapping in the practical application of a scheme of anthropology so formed. *Athenæum*, June 18, 1904, p. 788.

pentameral (pen-tam'ē-ral), *a.* [*pentamer(ous)* + *-al*[1].] Having the five-radial plan of symmetry, in which the body or organ consists of five subequal segments, as in the echinoderms, certain corals, jellyfishes, etc. Same as *pentamerous* or *quinqueradiate*.

pentamere (pen'ta-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *μέρος*, part.] 1. Any one of the five antimeres which compose the body of a pentamerous organism. Specifically—2. In hexactinellid sponges, especially the extinct *Dictyospongidæ*, one of the quadrules of the reticulate surface bounded by the smallest spicules of the fifth degree.

pentamerism (pen-tam'ē-rizm), *n.* [*pentamer(ous)* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being pentamerous, or composed of five antimeres.

pentamerously (pen-tam'ē-rus-li), *adv.* In a pentamerous manner; dividing by fives.

The nepiastic colony of *Unitrypa* is an object of exquisite beauty, consisting of a delicate translucent cup wherein is lodged the *pentamerously* branching trunk or stalk of the zoarium, with its slender arching carinæ and diamond-shaped incipient scalæ.
Cumings, in Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1904, p. 67.

pentamery (pen-tam'ē-ri), *n.* [*pentamer(ous)* + *-y*[3].] The character or condition of being pentamerous.

Whilst in the *pentamery* and dimery of Dicotyledones there is usually a posterior sepal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 433.

pentamethylene (pen-ta-meth'i-lēn), *n.* [*penta-* + *methylene.*] Same as ★*cyclopentane.*

Pentane standard, in *photom.*, a standard of intensity consisting in the light from a lamp of specified form in which the fuel is the petroleum product pentane. The best-known forms of pentane standard lamp are those of Harcourt and of Dibdin. See ★*light standard.*

pentanediacid (pen″tān-dī-as'id), *n.* Same as ★*glutaric acid.*

Pentapetes (pen-tap'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, proposed in 1747, established in 1753), ‹ Gr. *πενταπετές*, the name of some unidentified pentamerous or pentaphyllous plant.] A genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Sterculiaceæ*. See *Pterospermum* and ★*bayok.*

pentaphonic (pen-ta-fon'ik), *a.* Same as *pentatonic.*

pentaphyletic (pen″ta-fī-let'ik), *a.* [*penta-* + *phyletic.*] Having five strains in its heredity: said of some hybrid plants. *Jackson*, Glossary.

pentarch[1] (pen'tärk), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ἀρχός*, ruler.] A member of a pentarchy.

pentarch[2] (pen'tärk), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ἀρχή*, beginning.] Growing from five separate points; in *bot.*, having five centripetally developed xylem plates: said of some radial vascular cylinders.

The xylem is triarch to *pentarch* and octarch.
De Bary (trans.), Compar. Anat. Phanerogams and Ferns, [p. 348.

pentarsic (pen-tär'sik), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ἄρσις*, arsis.] In *prosody*, having five stresses. *N. E. D.*

pentasomic (pen-ta-sō'mik), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + E. *som(ite)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or comprising, five somites.—**Pentasomic vesicle.** See the extract.

E. Herouard states what he calls the "Pentasomœa" theory of the echinoderm body, according to which somites arise in groups of fives, each of the groups forming a "*pentasomic vesicle.*" The five somites potentially included in a *pentasomic vesicle* do not begin to be individualised until the vesicle has been liberated into the blastocœle cavity. He compares the *pentasomic vesicle* of Echinoderms with the enterocœlic vesicle in Amphioxus. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1904, p. 534.

pentastigm, pentastim (pen'ta-stim), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *στίγμα*, mark.] In *geom.*, a system of 5 coplanar points, with all the ranges they determine.

pentastyle, *a.* **II.** *n.* A structure having five columns; also, a portico of five columns.

pentasulphid (pen-ta-sul'fid), *n.* [*penta-* + *sulphid.*] A compound containing five atoms of sulphur united to a more electropositive element or radical: as, calcium *pentasulphid*, CaS_5.

pentasulphuret (pen-ta-sul'fū-ret), *n.* Same as ★*pentasulphid.*

pentasyllabism (pen-ta-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [*pentasyllab(ic)* + *-ism.*] The character of being pentasyllabic.

pentasyllable (pen-ta-sil'a-bl), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] A word having five syllables.

pentathionate (pen-ta-thī'ō-nāt), *n.* [*pentathion(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of pentathionic acid: as, potassium *pentathionate*, $K_2S_5O_6$.

pentathionic (pen″ta-thī-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic.*] Noting a rather unstable, colorless acid obtained in solution by the interaction of sulphureted hydrogen and sulphurous acid. Its composition is $H_2S_5O_6$.

Pentathlon bars, apparatus of the nature of horizontal bars used in gymnasiums for exercising and for tests of strength.

pentatomic (pen-ta-tom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ἄτομος*, atom, + *-ic.*] Containing in a single molecule five atoms altogether of the same or of different elements, as stannic chlorid, $SnCl_4$; or, containing in a single molecule five atoms of some one element, as a pentose, which is an aldehyde alcohol or a ketone-alcohol containing five atoms of carbon. Frequently used in the same sense as *quinquevalent.*

pentatomid (pen-tat'ō-mid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Pentatomidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Pentatomidæ.*

pentatriacontane (pen-ta-trī-a-kon'tān), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *τριάκοντα*, thirty, + *-ane.*] A solid hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{35}H_{72}$. Normal pentatriacontane is the only variety known. It melts at 74.7° C. and boils at 331° C. at 15 millimeters pressure. It is made synthetically.

pentavalence (pen-tav'a-lens), *n.* [*pentavalen(t)* + *-ce.*] The character of being pentavalent; the degree of combining power exhibited by an element of which one atom is capable of combining with five atoms of hydrogen or chlorin; quinquevalence.

pentavalency (pen-tav'a-len-si), *n.* Same as ★*pentavalence.*

pentaxial (pen-tak'si-al), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + L. *axis* + *-al*[1].] Consisting of or having five arms intersecting one another, two being in a single axis and the other three lying in a plane at right angles to that axis: seen in hexactinellid sponges as the result of atrophy of one ray of an hexactinellid spicule.

pentazane (pen-taz'ān), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *azo-* + *-ane.*] Same as ★*pyrrolidine.*

penteconter[2] (pen'tē-kon-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκοντήρ.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a commander of fifty men. *N. E. D.*

pentene (pen'tēn), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-ene.*] Same as *amylene.*—**R-pentene.** Same as ★*cyclopentane.*

pentenediacid (pen″tēn-dī-as'id), *n.* See ★*glutaconic.*

penthemimeris (pen-thē-mim'ē-ris), *n.* [Gr. *πενθημιμερής*, consisting of five halves.] In *anc. pros.*, a group of two and a half feet.

Penthoraceæ (pen-thō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Van Tieghem, 1898), ‹ *Penthorum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Rosales*, closely related to the *Crassulaceæ*, in which it is included by some authors. It consists of the single genus *Penthorum* (which see).

penthouse, *n.* 3. In *artillery*, a frame structure sometimes used to protect a sea-coast gun-carriage from continuous severe weather: so made that it can quickly be put in place or removed.

pentine (pen'tin), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-ine*[2].] An oily, unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, of the acetylene series. The true pentines contain the acetylene grouping –C ; C–, but certain isomeric hydrocarbons contain two ethylene groupings, =CH–CH=. They are all made synthetically. Also called *pentinene* and *pentylene.*

pentinene (pen'ti-nēn), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-ine*[2] + *-ene.*] Same as ★*pentine.*

pentite (pen'tīt), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-ite*[2].] A pentacid alcohol, as arabite, xylite, and adonite, $C_5H_7(OH)_2$, and rhamnite, $CH_3.C_5H_6(OH)_5$.

pentobolus (pen-tob'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *pentoboli* (-lī). [Gr. *πεντώβολος*, ‹ *πέντε*, five, + *ὀβολός*, obolus.] An Attic silver piece of five oboli.

pentoic (pen-tō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Containing five carbon atoms.—**Pentoic acid.** Same as ★*pentadecatoic* or *valeric acid.*

pentone (pen'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-one.*] An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_5H_6. Valylene, pirylene, and pyropentylene are pentones.

pentosan (pen'tō-san), *n.* [*pentose* + *-an.*] One of a class of complex carbohydrates which yield pentoses when hydrolyzed. They occur in most plants, in many gums, in turf, humus, and lignite.

pentosazone (pen-tōs-az'ōn), *n.* [*pentose* + *azone.*] An osazone derived from a pentose.

pentose (pen'tōs), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-ose.*] One of a group of monosaccharides containing five atoms of carbon. They occur widely distributed in both the animal and the vegetable world. Well-known representatives are *arabinose*, *xylose*, and *rhamnose.*

pentosoid (pen'tō-soid), *n.* [*pentose* + *-oid.*] A group of carbohydrates including true pentosans, as well as lignocelluloses and oxycelluloses which have not been hydrolyzed into pentoses.

pentosuria (pen-tō-sū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ *pentose* + *-uria.*] A form of glycosuria in which the excreted sugar is a pentose.

Pentremital limestone. See ★*limestone.*

pent-road (pent'rōd), *n.* [*pent, p. a.*, + *road.*] A road open to the public but which may be closed or barred at its terminals. 30 *Atlantic Reporter*, p. 998.

Pentstemon, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Climbing pentstemon,** *Pentstemon cordifolius*, a species, woody below, climbing by long sarmentose branches which are thickly clothed with ovate leaves and bear at the tips clusters of bright scarlet blossoms. It is found from Santa Barbara to San Diego in California.

pentylene (pen'ti-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-yl* + *-ene.*] Same as ★*pentine.*

pentylic (pen-til'ik), *a.* [*pentyl* + *-ic.*] Containing the radical *pentyl.*—**Pentylic alcohol,** normal amyl alcohol or pentanol-1, $C_5H_{11}(OH)$. A liquid, boiling at 137° C., which is formed by the fermentation of glycerol. It probably occurs in fusel-oil, and is also made synthetically.

penuchle (pē'nuk-l), *n.* [Also written *pinochle, pinuchle, pinocle, bĕnocle:* said to be of German-American origin, but the original form and meaning are unknown.] A game of cards; a variety of bezique. The game is played by two, three, or four persons, with two packs of 24 cards each, the 9-spot being the lowest. The cards rank A, 10, K, Q, J, 9. The dealer gives twelve cards to each player, four at a time, turning up the last for trumps. If this is the lowest, called *dix*, it counts 10 for him immediately. When only two play the eldest hand leads, and as each trick is won a fresh card is drawn from the stock to refill the hand. As long as any cards remain in the stock it is not necessary to follow suit to anything, but when the stock is exhausted the second player must follow suit and win the trick if he can. When identical cards are played to the same trick, the one led wins. Before the stock is exhausted, and before drawing from it after winning a trick, a player may meld or announce anything he has in his hand that is of counting value by laying it on the table. Marriages (K and Q of any plain suit) count 20, in trumps, 40; the five highest trumps together, 150; four aces of different suits, 100; four kings, 80; four queens, 60; and four jacks, 40. Eight cards of one denomination count double; for example, 200 for eight aces. The spade queen and diamond jack are penuchle, worth 40. Double penuchle is worth 80. The dix may be exchanged for the trump card, counting 10 for it, provided the exchange is made after winning a trick and before drawing from the stock. After the last card is drawn from the stock, no further melds are allowed. At the end of the hand, each player counts the pip value of the cards he has taken in tricks, reckoning each ace as 11, tens as 10, kings as 4, queens as 3 and jacks as 1, regardless of suit. The last trick is worth 10. Game is 1,000 points, but the player first reaching that number should claim it in the course of play, because when the hands are counted at the end, if both are 1,000 the game must be continued to 1,250. Mental count is kept of the value of the tricks taken in, the melds being put down on a slate or pegged on a cribbage-board. When four play there is no stock and all melds are made before a card is led. The winning of a trick at any time makes these melds good; otherwise they are lost. In *auction penuchle*, the whole

pack is dealt out, four cards at a time, to three or four players, but no trump is turned. Four may form partnerships. The highest bidder names the trump suit and leads for the first trick. If he fails to make good his bid in melds and tricks combined, he is set back the amount bid, the others scoring what they get. All melds are made before a card is played but are not good until the melder wins a trick. There must be at least one fresh card from the hand for each separate part of a meld containing cards that count in two or more ways; so that four kings and queens are worth 220, and the trump sequence 190. The winner is the player with the highest score at the end of an agreed number of deals, usually three rounds. *Widow penuchle* is the auction game for three players. When four play, the dealer takes no cards. Fifteen cards are dealt to each and three, face down, to the widow. The highest bidder turns the widow face up and shows what it contains. Then he takes it into his hand and discards three cards, which count for him at the end. He then names the trump suit, and leads for the first trick.

penult, *n.* **II.** *a.* Next to the last; penultimate.

A new genus, Oregonia, from the Oregon coast, is so closely related to Eurypodius, that but for the *penult* joint of the eight posterior legs they would form the same genus. *Dana*, Crust., I. 76. *N. E. D.*

penultimate, *n.* **2.** In *whist* and *bridge*, the lowest but one of a suit.

penumbra, *n.* **4.** A surrounding fringe or border, as in the distribution of metamorphic effects produced by an igneous mass.

A *penumbra* of hydromica and chlorite schists. *Dana*, Manual of Geology (4th ed.), p. 325.

penwithite (pen'with-it), *n.* A hydrated manganese silicate (perhaps $MnSiO_3 + 2H_2O$) from the district of Penwith, Cornwall, England.

Pen-y-glog beds. See ★*bed*[1].

peo. An abbreviation of *people*.

peonage, *n.* **2.** The holding, by illegal methods, of free negroes or whites in a condition of semi-slavery, specifically in the southern part of the United States: also applied to the abuse of the convict lease system in the South.—**3.** In *India*, service or employment of peons as messengers, etc. *N. E. D.*

peonia[2] (pā-ō-nē-ä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < *peon*, a pawn, a man, as in playing checkers. See *pawn*[2].] In Spanish-American countries, a small bright-colored seed of several plants, especially of *Abrus Abrus*, *Dolicholus phaseoloides*, and *Erythrina coralloides*, often used for playing games of chance, such as draughts. See ★*colorin*.—**Peonia de botica,** in Mexico, the tubers of *Cyperus esculentus*. See *earthnut*, 3.

peonia[3] (pā-ō′nē-ä), *n.* [Sp. *peonia*, peony.] In Mexico, a name applied to several plants with tuberous roots, especially to two composites, *Perezia runcinata* and *Zexmenia podocephala*, because of the resemblance of their roots to those of *Pæonia officinalis*. *Perezia runcinata*, which occurs in the southern United States and northern Mexico, is reputed to be a specific for epilepsy, and is sold in the drug markets of several Mexican cities. This virtue was attributed by the ancients to *Pæonia officinalis*, a plant used medicinally in Greece four centuries before the Christian era, and celebrated by Galen as a remedy for epilepsy and lunacy.—**Peonia de botica,** in Mexico, the tubers of a sedge, *Cyperus esculentus*.—**Peonia de la sierra,** in the state of Sonora, the tubers of *Zexmenia podocephala*.

people, *n.*—**Little people,** fairies.

peperino (pep-e-rē′nō), *n.* Same as *peperine*.

peperite (pep′e-rīt), *n.* [*peper*(*ine*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *peperine*.

pepinillo (pā-pē-nēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. diminutive of *pepino*, cucumber.] In Porto Rico, *Melothria fluminensis*, a climbing plant of the cucumber family, the small fruits of which are made into pickles when green. In Mexico an allied species, *M. scabra*, is used for the same purpose.

pepino (pā-pē′nō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** In Spain and in countries settled by the Spanish, the cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*.—**2.** In Peru and Central America, a cultivated plant, *Solanum muricatum*, which bears fruit resembling a melon or a papaw, used extensively in Peru as a vegetable but rather insipid and inferior to a melon in flavor.

peplum, *n.* **2.** In recent use, a long and pointed overskirt draped over the underskirt of a dress, slightly in the fashion of the ancient Greek robe.

pepper, *n.*—**Climbing pepper,** in Australia. Same as *native* ★*pepper* (*b*).—**Native pepper,** in Australia. (*a*) A tree of the magnolia family, *Drimys aromatica*, the aromatic drupes of which are used as a substitute for allspice or pepper. The leaves and bark have also a hot, biting, cinnamon-like taste. See *pepper-tree*, 2. (*b*) A tall shrub of the pepper family, *Piper Novæ-Hollandiæ*, found in dense forests where it climbs to the tops of the tallest trees. It is used in the treatment of catarrhal affections. Called also *native pepper-vine*.

pepper-brand (pep′ėr-brand), *n.* A disease of oats and other grasses due to the fungus *Tilletia caries*.

pepper-clam (pep′ėr-klam), *n.* An edible bivalve, *Scrobicularia piperata*, found in European seas.

peppercorn. I. *n.* **3.** See the extract and *pepper-corn* ★*hair*.

The black hair [of the Bushmen] has earned by its method of growth the name of "*pepper-corns*," for though it is distributed normally and evenly over the surface of the head, the little short black tufts cling together in tight spirals, leaving bare spaces between, and suggesting a sprinkling of pepper-corns over the scalp. *Knowledge*, July, 1905, p. 172.

II. *a.*—**Peppercorn hair.** See ★*hair*[1].—**Peppercorn rent,** a trifling nominal rent: formerly often an actual peppercorn specified as the nominal consideration. [Eng.]

pepper-oil (pep′ėr-oil), *n.* See ★*oil*.

pepper-vine, *n.*—**Native pepper-vine.** See *native* ★*pepper* (*b*).

pepper-worm (pep′ėr-wėrm), *n.* The larva of any one of those ptinid beetles which affect stored products. All feed on pepper, as the cigarette-beetle, the drug-store beetle, the brown spider-beetle, and others.

pepsinhydrochloric (pep-sin-hī-drọ-klō′rik), *a.* Peptohydrochloric.

pepsinogen (pep-sin′ọ-jen), *n.* [*pepsin* + *-o-gen*.] The inactive mother-substance of pepsin. It is transformed into the latter by the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice.

Pepsis, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Digestion.

peptase (pep′tās), *n.* [*pept*(*ic*) + *-ase*.] Any ferment which converts albumins into peptones.

peptenzym (pep-ten′zim), *n.* [*pept*(*ic*) + *enzym*.] A remedy for dyspepsia, said to be a mixture of all the digestive ferments.

peptic, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.*—**Peptic ulcer.** See ★*ulcer*.

II. *n.* **2.** *pl.* The organs of digestion. [Humorous and rare.]

But tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with stiffer.
Is there some magic in the place?
Or do my *peptics* differ?
Tennyson, Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue, **st. x.**

peptid (pep′tid), *n.* [*pept*(*ic*) + *-id*[1].] A hydrolytic decomposition-product of albuminous origin which contains one or more amino acids in combination (as dipeptids, tripeptids, tetrapeptids, polypeptids, etc.). The peptids stand on a lower scale of complexity of composition than the albumoses. See also ★*tryptic digestion*.

peptohydrochloric (pep-tọ-hī-drọ-klō′rik), *a.* Containing in admixture both pepsin and hydrochloric acid. Thus the gastric juice has been spoken of as a peptohydrochloric solvent of proteid substances.—**Peptohydrochloric acid,** a hypothetical compound of pepsin and hydrochloric acid which supposedly brings about the digestion of albumins in the stomach. Also called *pepsin-hydrochloric acid* and *chloropeptic acid*.

peptoid (pep′toid), *n.* [*pept*(*ic*) + *-oid*.] A product of proteolytic digestion which does not give the biuret reaction and probably stands very close to the end-products.

peptolysis (pep-tol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. πέπτειν, cook, digest, + λύσις, a loosing.] Peptic digestion.

When thus introduced in dogs, crude elastose, obtained by *peptolysis* of ligament elastin prepared by Richards and Gies's method, not only promptly appears in the urine, but may be identified in it by the heat-precipitation test. *Science*, Oct. 11, 1907, p. 476.

peptone, *n.*—**Witte's peptone,** a commercial peptone preparation, in the dry state, obtained from fibrin. It is largely composed of albumoses.

peptonemia (pep-tō-nē′mi-ä), *n.* [*peptone* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] The occurrence of peptone in the circulating blood.

peptonephridium (pep″tō-nef-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *peptonephridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πέπτειν, digest, + NL. *nephridium*.] In some oligochætous worms, one of the nephridia situated in the anterior or posterior part of the body, opening into the alimentary canal instead of to the exterior and having apparently the function of a digestive gland. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 441.

peptonizer (pep′tọ-nī-zėr), *n.* Something which peptonizes or predigests; hence anything, as mirth, which aids digestion.

A good comedy is the best of *peptonizers*. *National Observer*, Aug. 5, 1893, p. 303. *N. E. D.*

pepton-water (pep′ton-wâ″tėr), *n.* In *bacteriol.*, a liquid medium used for cultivating bacteria.

Pepuzian (pe-pū′zian), *n.* A member of a sect of Montanists in the second century; so called from Pepuza in Phrygia. *N. E. D.*

They had their name *Pepuzians* from a pretence that Jesus Christ appeared to one of their prophetesses in the city Pepuza in Phrygia, which was their holy city. *Chambers' Cyclo.* (1727–41).

Per and cui ('through [whom] and to whom'), in *law*, said of a writ of entry when it is directed against a second vendee or descendant from the disseizor. For example, A desseizes B and then sells to C, who sells to D. D's title is through (*per*) C, to whom (*cui*) A conveyed it, having wrongfully taken it from B.—**Per corpus,** by the body, or through an attachment.—**Per minas** ('through threats'), in *law*, a phrase used with reference to contracts which one party seeks to avoid because his assent was obtained by threats or improper coercion.—**Per primam intentionem,** by first intention: noting the healing of a wound without suppuration. Commonly, by abbreviation, *per primam*.—**Per quod** ('by which'), the title of a clause introducing in a pleading the legal conclusions from facts already stated.—**Per secundam intentionem,** by second intention: noting the healing of a wound by granulation. Commonly, by abbreviation, *per secundam*.—**Per totam curiam,** in *law*, by the entire court.—**Per universitatem,** in *civil law*, completely: applied to the disposal of property as an entirety, not by parcel.

per-. 3. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a prefix used to form adjectives, and showing that the factor or component indicated is present in any division of igneous rocks, alone or in extreme amount—that is, that its ratio to another factor is greater than 1: as, *peralkalic*, *perfelic*, *perfemane*, *perfemic*, etc.

per. An abbreviation of *period*.

peracid (pėr-as′id), *n.* [*per-* + *acid*.] An acid containing more than the usual amount of oxygen, as acetperacid ($CH_3CO_2.OH$), and benzoperacid ($C_6H_5.CO_2.OH$). Many of the peracids are extremely powerful germicides.

peradrenalone (pėr-ad-ren′a-lōn), *n.* [*per-* + *adrenalone*.] A compound, $(HO)_2C_6H_3CO\text{-}CONHCH_3$, prepared by the oxidation of adrenalone.

peræon (pe-rē′on), *n.*; pl. *peræa* (-ä). Same as *pereion*.

Rostral point small. *Peræon* depressed. Very broad at the center; first segment short, seventh unusually long. *Trans. Linnæan Soc.*, Zool., May, 1897, p. 42.

peræopod (pe-rē′ọ-pod), *n.* Same as *pereiopod*.

The term *peræopod* is here used to designate the thoracic legs behind the first two pairs, or gnathopods. *Amer. Nat.*, April, 1903, p. 269.

peralkalic (pėr-al-kal′ik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *alkalic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), extremely alkalic: said of salic minerals, or of magmas in which they preponderate, when the ratio of the salic K_2O and Na_2O to salic CaO is greater than 7:1. It is applied to femic minerals, or to magmas in which they preponderate, when the ratio of the femic K_2O and Na_2O to femic CaO, MgO, and FeO is greater than 7:1.

perambulant (pėr-am′bū-lant), *a.* [See *perambulate*.] Strolling; rambling; perambulating. [Rare.]

The poor found congenial recreation in bear-baiting, bull-fighting, and countless similar amusements — in fairs, dances, *perambulant* musicians, sham fights, and rude games. *Lecky*, Hist. Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe, II. 291.

perameloid (pē-ram′e-loid), *a.* [NL. *Perameles* + *-oid*.] Resembling bandicoots of the genus *Perameles*.

Peramium (pe-rā′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), of unexplained derivation.] A genus of orchidaceous plants. See *Goodyera*.

per an., per ann. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Abbreviations of the Latin *per annum*, by the year.

Peranema (per-a-nē′mä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Peranemidæ*. *Dujardin*, 1841.

Peranemidæ (per-a-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Peranema* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Mastigophora*, of the order *Euglenida*, which have the body either stiff or plastic and usually symmetrical, one or two disimilar flagella at the anterior end, and a distinct mouth at the base of the flagella. The nutrition is holozoic. It contains about a dozen genera, among which are *Peranema*, *Zygoselmis*, *Petalomonas*, and *Anisonema*.

perbromate (pėr-brō′māt), *n.* [*perbrom*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of perbromic acid—if such a substance exists.

perbromic (pėr-brō′mik), *a.* [*per-* + *bromic*.] Noting an acid, a compound having the formula $HBrO_4$, analogous to perchloric acid, supposed by Kämmerer to be produced by acting on the latter in a dilute state with bromine. Its existence is very doubtful.

Percalates (pėr-ka-lā′tēz), *n.* [NL.] A genus of serranoid fishes living in fresh and brackish waters of southeastern Australia.

percalcic (pėr-kal′sik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *calcic.*] In *petrog.*, extremely calcic: said of salic minerals, or of the rocks in which they preponderate, when salic CaO is more than seven times the salic K_2O and Na_2O, and of femic minerals, or of the rocks in which they preponderate, when femic CaO is more than seven times the MgO and FeO. See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

percarbide (pėr-kär′bid), *n.* [*per-* + *carbide.*] A compound of carbon with a more electropositive element or radical containing a maximum proportion of carbon.

percarbonate (pėr-kär′bo̤-nāt), *n.* [*percarbon(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of percarbonic acid.

Potassium percarbonate has been obtained by the electrolysis of a solution of potassium carbonate at −15° C. It is an energetic oxidizing agent, readily giving off oxygen and reverting to the condition of carbonate.

percarbonic (pėr-kär-bon′ik), *a.* [*per-* + *carbonic.*] Noting an acid, $H_2C_2O_6$, of which the potassium salt has been obtained by the electrolysis of a solution of potassium carbonate.

percarburet (pėr-kär′bū-ret), *n.* [*per-* + *carburet.*] Same as ★*percarbide.*

Percarina (pėr-ka-rī′nā), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *perca*, perch, + *-ar(ius)* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of percoid fishes inhabiting the mouths of rivers which empty into the northern part of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

per cent., per ct. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Abbreviations of the Latin *per centum*, by the hundred.

percentage, *n.*—**Wake percentage,** in *naval arch.*, the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the mean velocity of the water flowing forward in the wake of a vessel in the immediate vicinity of the stern to the speed of the vessel itself.

This mean velocity of the wake is usually expressed as a percentage of the speed of the ship, and termed the "*wake percentage.*"

White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 456.

percentaged (pėr-sen′tājd), *p. a.* Expressed or stated as a percentage. *New Eng. Jour. Education*, June 12, 1884, p. 376. *N. E. D.*

percental (pėr-sen′tal), *a.* and *n.* [*per cent.* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, percentage; expressed as a percentage; in percentage.

A map showing, by means of six colours distinguishing different *percental* proportions, the distribution of German-speaking people. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 319.

II. *n.* In *com.*, same as *percentage:* as, at a ruinous *percental.* [Incorrect use.]

percentile. I. *a.*—**Percentile grades.** See ★*grade*[1].

II. *n.* 2. In *math.*, a point upon a curve of errors which corresponds to a certain percentage of the total number of observations under discussion.

perception, *n.*—**Facial perception,** the faculty of judging of the proximity, direction, etc., of objects by the sensation felt in the skin of the face, a faculty especially developed in the blind. Also termed *facial vision.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 493.

perception-limen (pėr-sep′shọn-lī″men), *n.* In *psychophys.*, the stimulus-limen of perception, as of visual, cutaneous, or articular movement, of dual impression on the skin, etc. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 20.

perception-reflex (pėr-sep′shọn-rē″fleks), *n.* In *psychol.*, a reflex movement or group of movements (or a reflex readjustment of muscular tone) occurring in the organism when a perception is set up in consciousness. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 97.

perception-time (pėr-sep′shọn-tīm), *n.* In *psychophys.*, the time required for the act or process of perception, as distinguished from the more complex intellectual processes of successive association, counting, etc.

The time measured was, therefore, a single *perception-time* instead of a recognition-time.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIII. 258.

Perceptive economy. See ★*economy.*

perceptomotor (pėr-sep-tọ̄-mō′tọr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a movement that follows directly upon, or is immediately released by, a perception: opposed to *ideomotor, sensorimotor.* [Rare.]

perch[1], *n.* 3. Applied, with various epithets, to many fishes in Australia, none of which belong to the family *Percidæ.* The same fishes are called by various names in different localities. See *barramunda, bidyan* ★*ruff, black* ★*perch* (*g*), *freshwater* ★*perch* (*b*), *golden perch,* ★*mado, Murray* ★*perch,* ★*parrot-fish* (*f*), *pearl perch,* ★*poddaly, red-gurnet* ★*perch, red* ★*perch,* ★*rock-perch,* and ★*sea-perch,* 5 and 6.—**Black perch.** (*g*) A river-fish, *Therapon niger*, of the family *Hæmulidæ.* [New South Wales.]—**Fresh-water perch.** (*b*) The name given in Tasmania to a small perch called *Microperca tasmaniæ:* but the name *Microperca* was earlier given to an American fish.—**Murray perch,** a fresh-water fish, *Oligorus mitchelli*, closely allied to *Oligorus macquariensis*, the Murray cod, which belongs to the family *Percidæ.* *E. E. Morris.*—**Red-gurnet perch,** the name given in Victoria to a fish, *Sebastapistes percoides*, of the family *Scorpænidæ.* Also called *poddaly, red gurnard* or *gurnet, kelp-fish,* and, in New Zealand, *pohuikaroa.* See ★*perch*[1], 3.—**Red perch.** (*c*) Same as ★*barber*[1], 3. (*d*) In Australia, *Caprodon longimanus.*—**Ringed perch.** Same as *ring-perch.*—**Silver perch.** (*e*) A fresh-water fish of New South Wales, the bidyan ruff. See ★*ruff*[3].—**Speckled perch.** (*b*) A common name of *Pomoxis annularis*, one of the sunfishes, found in the eastern United States. See *crappie*, with cut.—**Stone-wall perch,** a fish of the family *Oplegnathidæ*, found on the tropical Pacific coasts and north to Japan. The family is of doubtful relationship.—**Trumpeter perch.** Same as *trumpeter*, 6.

perch[2], *n.* 9. In *leather-manuf.*, a frame on which a skin is stretched flat so that it may be worked smooth and soft. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 201.—**10.** In *textile-manuf.*, a frame, usually with two overhead rolls, over which cloth is drawn to be examined for imperfections.—**11.** In *car-building*, a draft-timber.

perch[2], *v. t.* **3.** In *leather-manuf.*, to soften or draw out by means of a perch. See ★*perch*[2], *n.*, 9. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 82.—**Perched rock.** See ★*rock*[1].

perching[1], *n.* **2.** In *leather-manuf.*, the process of stretching, as skins, on a perch. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 362.

perchlorate, *n.*—**Potassium perchlorate,** a salt of potassium distinguished from the chlorate by being less soluble and more stable. It has been proposed for use in firework compositions as safer than the chlorate.

perchlorid (pėr-klō′rid), *n.* [*per-* + *chlorid.*] **1.** The chlorid of any particular element or radical with maximum proportion of chlorin.—**2.** Specifically, an abbreviation of *mercury perchlorid*, mercuric chlorid or corrosive sublimate, when used as an antiseptic in surgery.

perchlorinate (pėr-klō′ri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perchlorinated*, ppr. *perchlorinating.* To combine or saturate (a substance) with the largest amount of chlorin which it is capable of holding.

perchlorination (pėr-klō-ri-nā′shọn), *n.* The process of perchlorinating; the saturation of an element or compound with the largest amount of chlorin which it is capable of holding.

perchromic (pėr-krō′mik), *a.* [*per-* + *chromic.*] Noting an acid, a substance known only in solution, produced by the interaction of chromic acid and hydrogen dioxid. It is very unstable, of an intense blue color, and probably has the composition $H_2Cr_2O_8$, analogous to that of persulphuric acid.

Percichthys (pėr-sik′this), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *perca*, perch, + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of serranoid fishes inhabiting fresh waters of the southwestern coast of South America.

Percilia (pėr-si.′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *perca*, perch.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in fresh waters of Chile.

percoidean (pėr-koi′dē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the family *Percidæ.*

II. *n.* Any fish of the family *Percidæ.* *Science*, Jan. 3, 1902, p. 30.

Percoidei (pėr-koi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Percoidea.*

percolative (pėr′kọ̄-lā-tiv), *a.* [*percolate.*] Filtrative or allowing percolation or filtration: as, *percolative* soil.

percolator, *n.* **4.** A perforated plate or gauze partition through which a liquid, in passing, will become finely divided, or descend in a shower or mist.

percontation (pėr-kọn-tā′shọn), *n.* [L. *percontatio(-n-)*, an interrogation, ‹ *percontare*, interrogate.] Interrogation; inquiry. [Rare.]

percur (pėr-kėr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *percurred*, ppr. *percurring.* To traverse; run through. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

percussion, *n.*—**Coin-percussion sound,** a sound of a metallic character heard, in cases of pneumothorax, by the ear placed against the back of the chest when two coins are clinked in contact with the anterior wall. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 955.

percussion (pėr-kush′ọn), *v. t.* **1.** To arrange (a firearm) by fitting it with a percussion-lock, so that it may be fired by percussion.

When *percussioned*, the gun is shot at a target, and altered till it makes the required pattern.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 250.

2. In *med.*, to treat by means of percussion massage.

The part being *percussioned* should become accustomed . . . to the manipulation.

Maguire, Art of Massage, p. 47. *N. E. D.*

percussion-cartridge (pėr-kush′ọn-kär″trij), *n.* A cartridge in which the primer is exploded by a blow: all modern cartridges are of this kind. See cut under *percussion-fuse.*

percussion-drill (pėr-kush′ọn-dril), *n.* See ★*drill*[1].

percussion-sieve (pėr-kush′ọn-siv), *n.* In *mining*, a machine, consisting of two screens to which a jarring motion is given, used for rapidly sorting ores, etc., according to the size of the pieces.

percute (pėr-kūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *percuted*, ppr. *percuting.* [See *percuss.*] To percuss, particularly in massage.

After having . . . frictioned and *percuted* the muscles of the neck. *Maguire*, Art of Massage, p. 98. *N. E. D.*

perduction (pėr-duk′shọn), *n.* [L. *perductio (-n-)*, the act of leading through, ‹ *perducere*, lead through.] The act of leading or bringing through; in recent use, the process of oxidation, as opposed to *reduction.*

Whether or not there can be true decomposition, such as reduction and oxidation (or *perduction*) which takes place at all electrodes, is quite a different matter.

Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin., Jan.–July, 1902, [p. 315.

pereicleis (per′ī-klīs), *n.* [NL. *perei(on)* + Gr. *κλείς*, key.] In crustaceans, a tubercle or nodule of the posterior segment of the carapace, securing the latter behind. Compare ★*pelteeleis.*

pereirine (pē-rā′rin), *n.* [*Pereira* (*Geissospermum lævæ*) + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous powdery alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, which occurs in Pereira (Pao-Pereira) bark from species of *Geissospermum.* The bark also contains other alkaloids, and is used as a febrifuge.

Peremptory rule. See ★*rule*[1].

perendinate (pėr-en′di-nāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [ML. *perendinare*, procrastinate.] **I.** *trans.* To defer till the day after to-morrow; put off for a day. *Blount*, Glossographia.

II. *intrans.* To defer going from day to day; to make an indefinitely long visit. [Rare.]

The Master and scholars are not to permit any one to *perendinate* within their walls for a longer period than a fortnight.

Willis and Clark, Arch. Hist. of the University of Cambridge, I., introd., p. 89. *N. E. D.*

Perennial herb, a plant which dies to the ground each year but has a persistent root.

perennialize (pe-ren′i-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perennialized*, ppr. *perennializing.* To make perennial; make perpetual and never-failing.

Welling springs, converging to a hollow, have *perennialized* a wide shallow pool.

Speaker, Sept. 3, 1898, p. 287.

perfect, *a.* **11.** In the *Echinodermata*, having the entire series of ambulacral plates perforated from pole to pole, that is, from base to summit of corona.—**Perfect aggregate of points.** See ★*point*[1].—**Perfect series** or **set.** See ★*set*[1].

perfect, *v. t.*—**To perfect judgment.** See ★*judgment.*

perfectibilian (pėr-fek-ti-bil′yạn), *n.* A perfectionist; a perfectibilist.

perfectibilism (pėr-fek′ti-bil-izm), *n.* [*perfectible* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of the perfectibilists. See *Order of the Illuminati*, under *illuminati.*

perfectibility, *n.* **2.** The doctrine that historical religion will gradually lose its temporary and local character and be perfected according to the ideal formed by reason. This idea was suggested by Lessing.

perfectionism, *n.* **2.** The belief and system of the Perfectionists of the Oneida Community (which see, under *community*).

perfectionize (pėr-fek′shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfectionized*, ppr. *perfectionizing.* To make perfect; to perfectionate. [Rare.]

perfectism (pėr′fek-tizm), *n.* Same as *perfectionism.*

perfectist (pėr′fek-tist), *n.* Same as *perfectionist.*

perfective, *a.* **2.** In *gram.*, expressing completed or perfected action, as a verb.

In this system a clear distinction is drawn in nearly all verbs between those which express a process (durative verbs) and those which express a completed action (*perfective* verbs). . . . To strike is durative; to strike dead is *perfective.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 676.

perfelic (pėr-fel′ik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *fel(dspar)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), extremely felic; normative feldspar being more than seven times the normative quartz. See ★*per-*, 3.

perferrous (pėr-fer′us), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *ferrous.*]

In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), extremely ferrous; having more than seven times as much ferrous iron, FeO, as magnesia. See ★*per-*, 3.

perfluent (pėr'flō-ent), *a.* [L. *perfluent(em)*, ppr. (acc. sing. mas.) of *perfluere*, flow through.] Flowing through.—**Perfluent battery**, a voltaic battery within which a flow of the electrolyte is maintained.

perfoliation (pėr-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [*perfoliate*, *a.*, + *-ion.*] The state of being perfoliated.

perforate, *a.* (*e*) Of the shells of gastropod mollusks, having a tubular cavity extending through the columella from the umbilicus to the apex: contrasted with *imperforate*, in which case the columella is solid.

Perforated zinc. See ★*zinc.*

perforating-press (pėr'fō-rā-ting-pres″), *n.* A press having punches for making perforations in sheet-metal. The punches or dies are usually arranged in lines, and the press is fitted with feed-rolls which have a slight lateral motion after each stroke of the press to produce a staggered or alternating arrangement of the perforations, or a variable speed which causes a variation in the spacing of the lines of perforations. Gangs or groups of punches are also used for special work in making small perforated articles such as lamp-burners. See *perforating dies*, under ★*die*[3].

perforator, *n.* (*d*) The keyboard of the monotype type-setting and -casting machine; more precisely, the mechanism of the monotype keyboard which perforates the paper ribbon so that it will control the movements of the casting mechanism.

From the *perforator* the spool passes to the casting and setting machine, an intricate piece of mechanism about 4 feet high. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 58.

(*e*) In *archæol.*, a small chipped stone implement with a rather long and slender point and usually a broad base, supposed to have been used for drilling or boring holes. The name is also sometimes applied to other implements which have been evidently used for making holes, such as bone awls, etc. (*f*) A device for rapidly producing the perforations of a tape corresponding to the Morse code of signals and used in machine telegraphy.

perforatory (pėr'fō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *perforative.*

performance, *n.*—**Coefficient of performance.** See *admiralty* ★*coefficients.*

perfume, *v. t.* 2. Literally, to impregnate with the fumes or smoke of some burning object; fumigate, as with a disinfectant. *N. E. D.*

perfume, *n.*—**Concrete perfume**, a waxy, cerate-like mass obtained by extracting flowers with some special volatile solvent and completely removing the latter by distilling in vacuo. The odorous principles may be separated from the plant-wax by digesting with deodorized alcohol, subjecting to refrigeration, and then filtering: used in the manufacture of perfumes.

Perfumers' spirit. Same as ★*spirits of cologne.*

perfumery, *n.* 3. A perfumer's establishment.

perfusion, *n.* 2. In baptism, the act of pouring or sprinkling water over: the opposite of *immersion*. Occasionally used for the water which has been poured over.

That this Rite was wont to be perform'd by Immersion, and not by *Perfusion*, appears both by the Propriety of the Word, and the Places chosen for its Administration.
J. Gale, Reflections on Wall's Hist. of Infant-Baptism, [p. 134.

3. Irrigation of the tissues by the local subcutaneous transfusion of a saline solution.

Tuesday, August 6, was devoted to a discussion upon a much more technical subject, the value of *perfusions*.
Nature, Sept. 19, 1907, p. 534.

Perfusion solution, a solution used in perfusion experiments.

perhalide (pėr-hal'id), *n.* [*per-* + *halide* (?).] A compound of one or more of the halogen elements, chlorin, bromine, and iodine, with maximum proportion of the halogen or halogens.

perhorresce (pėr-ho-res'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perhorresced*, ppr. *perhorrescing*. [L. *perhorrescere*, tremble or shudder greatly.] To feel a growing horror at; shudder at.

It is not necessary to ask here whether this language be not really identifiable with the subjective idealism Mr. B. elsewhere *perhorresces*. It is more to the point to note that such language—if it be literally interpreted—will hardly satisfy the friends of religion.
W. Wallace, in Fortnightly Rev., April, 1895, p. 544.

peri-acinal (per-i-as'i-nal), *a.* Same as ★*peri-acinous.*

peri-acinous (per-i-as'i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *acin(us)* + *-ous.*] Surrounding an acinus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 803.

periactus (per-i-ak'tus), *n.*; pl. *periacti* (-tī). [NL., < Gr. *περίακτος*, rotating.] In the Greek theater, a revolving prismatic apparatus with a different scene painted on each of the three sides in some simple way. There were two, one on each side of the stage. By turning the periactus the topos or locality of the action was changed.

perial (per'i-al), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *-al*[1].] The neurapophysis; the arch above the centrum of a vertebra through which the spinal cord runs. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 524.

Perianal circlet, in *embryol.*, a circumanal band of cilia in the larvæ of certain marine worms: sometimes called the *perianal paratroch.*

periangiocholitis (per-i-an″ji-ō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *χολή*, bile, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tissue surrounding a bile-duct.

periangioma (per″i-an-ji-ō'mă), *n.*; pl. *periangiomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *-oma.*] A tumor surrounding a blood-vessel.

periaortic (per″i-ā-ôr'tik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *aorta* + *-ic.*] Surrounding the aorta.

periappendicitis (per″i-a-pen-di-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parts surrounding the vermiform appendix. *Med. Record*, Aug. 17, 1907, p. 274.

periarterial (per″i-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-al*[1].] Surrounding an artery.

White corpuscles of clot, wandering cells from arterial coats, and rarely also *peri-arterial* tissues . . . are attached to the frayed ends of the media which have been cut by the ligature. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 540.

Periaxial wood, in stems of *Bignoniaceæ*, a zone of wood outside of the normal axial wood, interpenetrated by deep wedges of bast.

Peribranchial cavity, in ascidians, the space between the body-wall and the contained organs, communicating with the exterior through the atrial aperture. Also called the *atrial cavity.*

peribulbar (per-i-bul'bär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding a bulb, usually the eyeball.

peribursal (per-i-bėr'sal), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *bursa* + *-al*[1].] Extending around a bursa.

pericapsular (per-i-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *capsula*, capsule, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding any capsule. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 108.

Pericardial cell, gland, sinus. See ★*cell*, ★*gland*, ★*sinus.*

pericardiothyroid (per-i-kär″di-ō-thī'roid), *a.* [*pericardium* + *thyroid.*] Relating to the pericardium and the thyroid gland: noting a band of muscular tissue connecting these two structures.

pericardiotomy (per″i-kär-di-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + Gr. *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision of the pericardium for the removal of a foreign body or for any other purpose.

pericardotomy (per″i-kär-dot'ō-mi), *n.* Same as ★*pericardiotomy.*

pericaryoplasm, *n.* See ★*perikaryoplasm.*

pericaulome, pericaulom (per-i-kâ'lōm), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *καυλός* (= L. *caulis*), stem. See *caulome.*] In Potonié's theory of plant structure, the peripheral tissues, regarded by him as not axile but foliar in origin.

Prof. Potonié, in a small work published by Gustav Fischer, gives an explanatory account of his *pericaulom* theory of the structure of plants. Probably the author would hardly accept as a description of his position the suggestion that it is an attempt to combine the views of Goethe and of Alex. Braun, but it seems nevertheless very much like it. The plant is conceived of as primarily originating from a dichotomising thallus, which gradually becomes, by unequal development of the two limbs, a sympodium. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 351.

pericecitis (per″i-sē-sī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *cecitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue and peritoneum in relation to the cecum. *Med. Record*, Aug. 17, 1907, p. 274.

pericellular (per-i-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *cellula*, cell, + *-ar*[3].] In *biol.*, surrounding or enveloping a cell or cells: as, the *pericellular* spaces or the *pericellular* accumulations of leucocytes, connective tissue, etc., in certain diseases.

pericementitis (per″i-sem-en-tī'tis), *n.* [*pericement(um)* + *-itis.*] Inflammation, usually followed by caries, of the pericementum.

pericementum (per″i-sē-men'tum), *n.* [NL. *pericæmentum*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *cæmentum*, cement.] A layer of bone-like substance covering the root of a tooth immediately beneath the periodontal membrane.

pericenter (per'i-sen″tėr), *n.* [NL. *pericentrum*, *pericentron*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κέντρον*, center.] That point in the path of a body having orbital motion in which it is at its least distance from the center of gravity of the system. In the case of the solar system the pericenter of an orbit is called the *perihelion*. Compare ★*apocenter.*

In the matter of nomenclature some objection may fairly be raised to the apparently needless introduction of new terms in place of the familiar old ones, such as the logically inappropriate apocenter, *pericenter*, for apastron, periastron, in connection with double star orbits, and the rechristening of the Fraunhofer lines of the solar spectrum as Wollaston lines. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1902, p. 221.

pericentric (per-i-sen'trik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a pericenter; pericentral.—2. In *geol.*, deposited around a center, as lava-flows or tuffs around a crater.

In the volcanic mountain the stratification is *pericentric*, more completely so than in the alluvial cone.
Dana, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 99.

pericentron, pericentrum, *n.* Same as ★*pericenter.*

pericephalic (per-i-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *cephalic.*] Surrounding the head; specifically, noting the external carotid artery.

Pericera (per-i-sē'rä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Periceridæ*. *Latreille*, 1829.

pericerebral (per-i-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *cerebral.*] Surrounding the brain.

Periceridæ (per-i-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pericera* + *-idæ.*] A family of brachyurous podophthalmous crustaceans having eyes which are retractile within small circular orbits, and the basal joint of the second antennæ well-developed. The family contains about 20 genera, among which are *Pericera*, *Macrocœloma*, and *Libinia*. *L. emarginata* is said to occur in such numbers on the oyster-beds of Long Island as to interfere occasionally with the work of the steam oyster-dredgers.

Perichætidæ (per-i-kē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Perichæta* + *-idæ.*] A family of oligochætous worms of which the typical genus is *Perichæta*. It contains a larger number of species than any other family of earthworms.

perichondroma (per-i-kon-drō'mă), *n.*; pl. *perichondromata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < *perichondr(ium)* + *-oma.*] A tumor springing from the perichondrium.

perichordal, *a.* 2. Noting a type of vertebra found in some *Batrachia*, in which the cartilaginous elements from which the centra develop are present on both the dorsal and the ventral faces of the notochord.—**Perichordal tube.** See ★*tube.*

perichylous (per-i-kī'lus), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *χυλός*, juice, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, placed outside of the chlorenchyma and next to the epidermis: said of aqueous tissue which serves as a protection against drought, as in many *Bromeliaceæ* and in *Rhizophora*. Compare ★*endochylous*. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 11.

periclasite (per-i-klā'zīt), *n.* [*periclase* + *-ite.*] Same as *periclase.*

periclinal, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, sloping on every side from a common center; quaquaversal.

pericline, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, a periclinal cell-wall. *Jackson*, Glossary.—**Pericline law.** See *pericline twin*, under *twin*[1].

pericœlous (per-i-sē'lus), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *-ous.*] In *ornith.*, noting that condition of the intestine in which the second loop is left-handed, its sides not in contact, and inclosing the third loop: generally it is straight and its parts are in contact with each other.

pericolonitis (per″i-kō-lō-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *colon* + *-itis.*] An improper form for *pericolitis.*

Pericolpa (per-i-kol'pă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κόλπος*, bosom.] The typical genus of the family *Pericolpidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1880.

Pericolpidæ (per-i-kol'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pericolpa* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Peromedusæ* having 4 perradial tentacles, 4 interradial rhopalia, and 8 adradial marginal lobes. It contains the genera *Pericolpa* and *Pericrypta.*

pericopic (per-i-kop'ik), *a.* [*pericope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pericope.

pericoxitis (per″i-kok-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *coxa*, hip-joint, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parts about the hip-joint.

pericranitis (per″i-krā-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pericran(ium)* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteum of the skull.

pericycle (per'i-sī-kl), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *κύκλος*, circle.] The outermost zone of cells

of the stele immediately within the endodermis. *Jackson*, Glossary.

In the *pericycle* around the central cylinder of the embryo at the cotyledonary node. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 338.

pericyclic (per-i-sik'lik), *a.* [*pericycle* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the pericycle: as, *pericyclic* sclerenchyma.

Pericyclidæ (per-i-sik'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-idæ.*] In Hyatt's classification, a family of magnosellarian euryeampylous ammonoid cephalopods having involute shells with ribs on the venter, broad hyponomic sinus, and with the broad inner lateral saddles of the suture-line divided by short lobes into two subequal saddles. The two principal genera are *Dimeroceras* of the Upper Devonian and *Pericyclus* of the Carboniferous limestone.

pericycloid (per-i-sī'kloid), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-oid.*] The curve traced out by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls without sliding upon a smaller circle within it. The contact is internal and the rolling circle touches the outside of the fixed circle.

pericyclone (per-i-sī'klōn), *n.* [*peri-* + *cyclone.*] A belt of high pressure which should surround a cyclone, according to Ferrel's theory: not identical with the areas of high pressure ordinarily shown on the weather-map.

pericyclonic (per″i-sī-klon'ik), *a.* [*pericyclone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pericyclone.

pericystic (per-i-sis'tik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *-ic.*] Surrounding a bladder of any sort, or a cyst.—**Pericystic space**, in siphonophorans, the space around the pneumatocyst.

pericystium (per-i-sis'ti-um), *n.*; pl. *pericystia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] The outer wall of a cyst, containing blood-vessels.

pericystomatitis (per″i-sis-tō-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *cystoma* (*-t-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the capsule surrounding a cystic tumor, especially an ovarian cyst.

pericytial (per-i-sī'ti-al), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] Same as ★*pericellular.*

peridermis (per-i-dėr'mis), *n.* Same as *periderm.*

Peridermium (per-i-dėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1816), ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of rust-fungi parasitic on conifers, producing spermagonia and æcidia. Some of the species are known to be the early stages of other genera, as *P. oblongisporium*, which is the æcidial form of *Coleosporium Senecionis* and *P. Cornui* and is connected with *Cronartium Asclepiadeum*. *P. cerebrum* occurs on the trunks and branches of pines in the eastern United States, producing large rough bur-like swellings.

peridesm (per'i-desm), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *δεσμός*, a band.] In *bot.*, the investment of tissue which surrounds the individual strands of a stele after it breaks up into several. See ★*polystele.*

peridesmic (per-i-des'mik), *a.* [*peridesm* + *-ic.*] Forming or pertaining to a peridesm.

peridiastole (per″i-dī-as'tō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *διαστολή*, expansion, diastole.] The brief interval of time which intervenes between the diastole and the succeeding systole of the heart.

peridieine (pē-rid'ī-in), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ *peridi(um)* + *-e-* + *-ine*[1].] Like or resembling a peridium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

peridinine (pe-rid'i-nin), *n.* A brown vegetable coloring-matter allied to chlorophyl.

peridot, *n.*—**Ceylonese peridot.** See *Ceylonese chrysolite*, under ★*chrysolite.*

peridotitic (per-i-dō-tit'ik), *a.* Same as *peridotic.*

periductal (per-i-duk'tal), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *duct* + *-al*[1].] Surrounding a duct or ducts. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 470.

periecians (per-i-ē'shianz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *περίοικοι*, neighbors.] **1.** Persons living in the same latitude but on opposite meridians.—**2.** In *Greek hist.*, in Laconia, the free inhabitants of the towns, with the exception of Sparta; provincials.

perifery, *n.* An amended spelling of *periphery.*

perifollicular (per″i-fo-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *folliculus*, follicle, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding a follicle or follicles. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 74.

perifolliculitis (per″i-fo-lik-ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *folliculus*, follicle, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a follicle.

perifrase, perifrastic. Amended spellings of *periphrase, periphrastic.*

perigalacteum (per″i-ga-lak'tē-um), *n.*; pl. *perigalactea* (-ä). [NL. **perigalactæum*, ‹ Gr. *περί*, about, + *γαλαξίας* (*γαλακτ-*), the Milky Way, + *-æum*, as in *perigæum*, perigee.] The point of nearest approach to the Milky Way in the orbit of a star supposed to be revolving in an orbit within the galactic ring. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1903, p. 137.

perigalactic (per″i-ga-lak'tik), *a.* [*perigalact(eum)* + *-ic.*] At a minimum distance from the Milky Way ring. See ★*perigalacteum.* *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1903, p. 136.

perigeal (per-i-jē'al), *a.* [*perige(um)* + *-al*[1].] Same as *perigean.*

periglandular (per-i-glan'dū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *glandula*, gland, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding a gland or glands. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 128.

periglial (per-i-glī'al), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *γλία*, glue (NL. *glia*), + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the glia cells of the brain. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 264.

periglœa (per-i-glē'ä), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *γλοία*, glue.] The gelatinous investment of certain diatoms.

periglossitis (per-i-glo-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tissues about the tongue.

periglyph (per'i-glif), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *γλύφειν*, carve, scratch.] An instrument used for tracing orthogonal outlines of objects, placed under a varnished glass plate, by means of a sharp point which scratches the outlines in the plate: used particularly in craniography.

perigonadial (per″i-gō-nad'i-al), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, about, + NL. *gonadium*, gonad, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the spaces around the gonads or reproductive glands of an animal. *Lankester*, Nat. Sci., April, 1897, p. 268.

peri-insular (per-i-in'sū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *insula*, island, + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, surrounding an insula or island, specifically the island of Reil. *Amer. Anthropol.*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 627.

peri-intestinal (per″i-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *intestinal.*] Lying about or around the intestine. In insects, the peri-intestinal region of the cœlum is the second of the three regions into which it is divided by Graber, the others being the pericardial and the perineural.

perikaryon (per-i-kar'i-on), *n.*; pl. *perikarya* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *κάρυον*, nut (nucleus).] The cell-body or cytoplasm of a nerve-cell, or neurone, as distinguished from its nucleus and its processes, the dendrites and neuraxon. The perikaryon consists of a twofold substance—an achromatic, fibrillar spongioplasm, regarded as conductive in function, and a trophoplasmic ground-substance, regarded as the seat of metabolic chemical changes.

perikaryoplasm (per-i-kar'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, about, + *κάρυον*, nut, + *πλάσμα*, a molded form.] A zone of granular protoplasm seen in *Rosenbergia scandens*, in the cytoplasm of the resting pollen mother-cell on its approaching division. Also *pericaryoplasm.* *A. A. Lawson.*

Lawson ('98 and :00) found that the nuclei of Cobea and Gladiolus previous to mitosis were surrounded by a zone of granular kinoplasm which he named *perikaryoplasm.* This zone developed a felted envelope of fibrillæ from which projections extended to form the cones of a multipolar figure. *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1904, p. 738.

Peril of death. See ★*death.*—**Yellow Peril,** a phrase applied to a possible and disastrous overflow of the Eastern yellow races into regions now dominated by Western civilization.

The far-seeing statesmen of Europe . . . have dreaded the approach, in the not very distant future, of a coming "*Yellow Peril*"; for in the life of nations centuries, they argue, count but as days. The very thought that a compact mass of humanity, like the Chinese, comprising four hundred million units, might become seized with the modern idea of progress and conquest in industrial, commercial, and political domains, . . . was too dreadful to contemplate. *The Forum*, Jan.–March, 1904, p. 460.

White Peril, a dreaded possible incursion of the combined Western races into the countries of the East, with the complete subjugation of the races of the latter.

The Japanese, quick-witted as they are, soon perceived in this European apprehension of a coming "Yellow Peril" an ominous symptom of a fast-approaching "*White Peril*," fraught with far-reaching consequences upon the fate of the yellow race. *The Forum*, Jan.–March, 1904, p. 460.

perilecithal (per-i-les'i-thal), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *lecithal.*] Of or pertaining to eggs, such as those of arthropods, in which the germinal vesicle or nucleus lies in the center surrounded with yolk on all sides: opposed to *telolecithal.*

perilenticular (per-i-len-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *lenticular.*] Surrounding a lens, especially the crystalline lens of the eye.

perilobular (per-i-lob'ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *lobulus*, lobule, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding a lobule or lobules.

perilogy (pē-ril'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, about, + *λόγος*, word, discourse.] The branch of biological science which deals with chorology, or the geography, distribution, migrations, etc., of living beings. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 96. [Rare.]

periloph (per'i-lof), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, about, + *λόφος*, tuft.] A frill or collar encircling the truncated base of a hexactinellid sponge and serving as an organ of support and of attachment to the sea-bottom.

perilymphadenitis (per″i-lim-fad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *lymphadenitis.*] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a lymph gland. *Med. Record*, Aug. 10, 1907, p. 219.

perilymphatic, *a.* **2.** Situated around the lymphatic vessels.

This *perilymphatic* inflammation is found in the thickness of the capsule of Glisson, and is observed in many cases. *Bumstead and Taylor*, Venereal Diseases (4th ed.), p. [612.

perimastitis (per″i-mas-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *μαστός*, breast, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue covering a mammary gland.

perimedullary (per-i-med'ū lā-ri), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *medulla*, pith, + *-ary.*] **1.** In *bot.*, immediately surrounding the medulla or pith, as the perimedullary zone of a stem which is outwardly bounded by the protoxylem.—**2.** Surrounding more or less completely the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, or the marrow of a bone.

perimeningitis (per″i-men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane, + *-itis.*] Same as *pachymeningitis.*

perimeter, *n.*—**Wundt's perimeter,** in *exper. psychol.*, a large perimeter, having a steel quadrant of 1.1 meters radius, which can turn freely about its axis, and which is fitted with electric-motor color-mixers for daylight work and with gelatin lanterns for work in the dark room. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 26.

perimetrium (per-i-mē'tri-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] The layer of peritoneum covering the uterus.

perimorphism (per-i-môr'fizm), *n.* [*perimorph* + *-ism.*] The phenomenon, or kind of structure, exhibited by a perimorph.

perimyelitis (per″i-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *περί*, around, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the membrane which covers the spinal cord.

Perineal gland. See ★*gland.*

perineoplastic (per-i-nē″ō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, perineoplasty.

perineorrhaphy, *n.* **2.** An operation for uniting the edges of the wound in a case of ruptured perineum.

perineotomy (per″i-nē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *περίνεον*, perineum, + *-τομια*, ‹ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into the perineum.

perineovaginal (per-i-nē-ō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Relating to both the perineum and the vagina.

perineovulvar (per-i-nē-ō-vul'vär), *a.* Relating to both the perineum and the vulva.

perineptunium (per″i-nep-tū'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, about, + L. *Neptunus*, Neptune.] The point nearest Neptune in the orbit of its satellite.

perineural (per-i-nū'ral), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-al*[1].] **1.** Surrounding a nerve or nerves. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 676.—**2.** Specifically, in insects, lying around the nerves. See ★*peri-intestinal.*

perineuritic (per″i-nū-rit'ik), *a.* [*perineurit(is)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or suffering from perineuritis.

perinuclear (per-i-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding, inclosing, or enveloping the cell-nucleus: as, the *perinuclear* cytoplasm.—**Neusser's perinuclear granules.** See ★*granule.*

period, *n.* 12. *pl.* The menses.—13. In *phys.*, the time of one complete oscillation or cycle of a periodic motion; the reciprocal of the frequency of a periodic motion.—14. In *astron.*, the time of the revolution of a planet or satellite around its primary. Also *orbital period.*—15. In *geol.*, technically, one of the larger divisions of geologic time of either the second or the third order, measured by the time of deposition of a 'group' or 'system' of formations, and characterized by the presence of a number of allied and similar faunas which as a whole differ from those of other periods. In Dana's classification the term is applied to the third order of time-divisions, while the more generally adopted scheme of the International Geological Congress accords it second rank. The relation between the two usages of this and other terms of time-nomenclature and the correlated structural and faunal equivalents is shown in the following table:

DANA'S CLASSIFICATION

	Structural	Chronologic
1 Paleozoic	Series	Eon or Time
2 Devonian	System	Era
3 Helderbergian	Group	Period
4 Coeymans	Stage	Epoch

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

	Structural	Chronologic
1 Paleozoic	Group	Era
2 Devonian	System	Period
3 Helderbergian	Series	Epoch
4 Coeymans	Stage	Age
	Zone	Phase

Canicular period. See ★*canicular cycle.*—**Cave period,** the period of cave-dwellers: used particularly in the prehistoric archæology of Europe. The cave period is subdivided by De Mortillet into the Mousterian, Solutrian, and Madelenian periods.—**Cavern period.** Same as *cave* ★*period.*—**Champlain period.** See ★*Champlain.*—**Christiania period,** in *geol.*, the period of general submergence of the continent following the glacial period in northern Europe, essentially coincident in time and activity with the Champlain period of American glacialists.—**Effusive period.** See ★*effusive.*—**Eleven-years period,** the period of sun-spot frequency: more accurately, according to Newcomb, 11.13 years.—**Fluvial period,** in *geol.*, the time which succeeded the glacial period and which was marked by great floods from the melting ice-sheet.—**Glacial, glyptic period.** See ★*glacial,* ★*glyptic.*—**Hallstatt period.** See ★*Hallstattian.*—**Human period.** See ★*human,* 3.—**Lacustrine period.** Same as *Lacustrine* ★*age.*—**La Tène period,** a period of prehistoric culture characterized by the extended use of iron, and different from the earlier prehistoric culture of Hallstatt: so called from the shallows named La Tène at the end of the Lake of Neuchâtel.—**Monthly period,** the menses.—**Natural period,** in *physics,* the period of free vibration of a vibrating particle. See the extract.

When the vibrating particle moves without being affected by external forces, its period *T* is said to be its 'period of free vibration' or its '*natural period.*'

Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 2.

Period of compression, a certain interval until the end of which the compression of two bodies in collision continues to increase.—**Period of restitution,** the interval in which the recovery of form takes place after the period of compression of two bodies in collision. *Poisson.*—**Pluvial period,** in *geol.*, the Champlain period of Pleistocene time. [Rare.]—**Primitive period,** a period no part of which is a period.—**Reproduction period,** in *forestry,* the space of time required for the renewal of a stand.—**Solar magnetic period,** a period of 26.67928 days, as computed by F. H. Bigelow, assumed to be identical with the period of rotation of the nucleus of the sun around its own axis, with corresponding periods in the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism and meteorology, and with the appearance of the solar corona.—**Terrace period.** See ★*terrace*[1].

periodate (per-ī′ō-dāt), *n.* [*period(ic)*[2] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of periodic acid.

periodic[1], *a.* 5. In *math.*, with values which recur as the value of the independent variable continuously increases.—**Periodic decimal, motion, working.** See ★*decimal,* etc.

periodic[2] (pėr-ī-od′ik), *a.* [*per-* + *iodic.*] Noting an acid, a substance produced by the interaction of iodine and aqueous perchloric acid, known only in crystals which contain two molecules of water: $HIO_4.2H_2O$. Its solution has a strong acid reaction and it forms several distinct series of salts.

periodicity, *n.* 2. In *phys.*, the number of recurrences of a periodic motion, such as a vibration, in a unit of time; specifically, in *elect.*, the number of complete periods or cycles per second of an alternating or oscillating current: same as *frequency.* The usual electrical frequencies are 25 and 60 in the United States and 50 in Europe.

In this country the first commercial alternators had smooth-core armatures with flat pancake coils, external yoke and radial internal poles. The *periodicities* used were 125 and 133 cycles.

Elect. World and Engin., March 5, 1904, p. 459.

3. In *bot.*, the habit in a plant of adjusting its growth or the movements of its organs to regular changes in conditions (of light, heat, etc.), either annual or diurnal. Periodicity is also exhibited in some spontaneous movements not correlated with time of day or season. See *phenology, sleep,* 5, *sensitive-plant,* and *periodic* ★*movement.*—**Factorial periodicity.** See ★*factorial.*—**Filarial periodicity,** the periodical nightly recurrence of filariæ in the blood of one who has become infected.—**Law of periodicity.** See ★*law*[1].—**Modulus of periodicity.** See ★*modulus.*

periodide (pėr-ī′ ō-did or -dīd), *n.* [*per-* + *iodide.*] An iodide with the maximum proportion of iodine, as potassium periodide, KI_3.

periodograph (pē-ri-od′ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *περίοδος,* a going round, + *γράφειν,* write.] The curve which connects the intensity with the period. See the extract.

I believe that the curve which connects the intensity with the period will play an important rôle in meteorology. It is a curve which ought to have a name, and for want of a better one I have suggested that of '*periodograph.*' To take once more barometric variations as an example, it is easy to see that just as in the case of white light the *periodograph* would be zero for very short, and probably also for very long periods. There must be some period for which intensity of variation is a maximum. Where is that maximum? And does it vary according to locality? The answer to these questions might give us valuable information on the difference of climate. Once the *periodograph* has been obtained, the question of testing the reality of any special periodicity is an extremely simple one.

A. Schuster, in Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., [1902, p. 518.

periodontium (per″i-ō-don′ti-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] The lining membrane of the tooth-sockets.

periodoscope (pē-ri-od′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *περίοδος,* a circuit (see *period*), + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] In *obstetrics,* a dial for calculating the period at which labor will probably occur.

Periœcians, *n. pl.* Same as ★*periecians.* See *Periœci.*

Periœcic (per-i-ē′sik), *a.* [*Periœc(i)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Periœci or to Periecians.

periogue (per-i-ōg′), *n.* Same as *periagua.*

perionychia (per″i-ō-nik′i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail.] Same as *paronychia*[1], 1.

perionychium (per″i-ō-nik′i-um), *n.* [NL. See ★*perionychia.*] The border of skin which grows over the root of the nail.

perionyx (per-ī′ō-niks), *n.* [NL.] 1. Same as ★*perionychium.*—2. In *embryol.*, a vestige or remnant of the epitrichial layer of the epidermis persisting at the base of a nail or claw.

periophthalmia (per″i-of-thal′mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός,* eye.] Inflammation of the cellular tissue within the orbit of the eye.

periophthalmitis (per-i-of-thal-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός,* eye, + *-itis.*] Same as ★*periophthalmia.*

periople (per′i-ō-pl), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὅπλον,* weapon (hoof).] The thin varnish-like layer on the outer surface of the hoofs of animals, which prevents excessive evaporation of moisture from the horny tissue.

perioplic (per-i-op′lik), *a.* [*periople* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the periople.—**Perioplic band,** a narrow layer of secretory cells at the upper border of the hoofs of animals, the function of which is to secrete the periople.

periopticon (per-i-op′ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *perioptica* (-kă). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀπτικός,* of seeing (see *optic*).] The third of the ganglionic swellings which compose the optic tract in the brain of an insect.

perioptometry (per″i-op-tom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀπτ(ικός),* of seeing, + *-μετρια,* < *μέτρον,* measure.] See *optometry,* 2.

periorbitis (per″i-ôr-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbis,* orbit, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteal lining of the orbit.

periorchitis (per″i-ôr-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὄρχις,* testis, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parts about the testicles, specifically of the tunica vaginalis testis.

periorthocœlous (per-i-ôr-thō-sē′lus), *a.* [Gr. *περι*, around, + E. *orthocœlous.*] In *ornith.*, having the second loop of the intestine coiled and the other loops straight and closed. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1892, p. 246.

periosteitis (per-i-os-tē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *periosteum* + *-itis.*] Same as *periostitis.*

periosteoma (per-i-os-tē-ō′mă), *n.*; pl. *periosteomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < *periosteum*) + *-oma.*] A tumor of the periosteum which becomes transformed into bone.

periosteomedullitis (per-i-os″tē-ō-med-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL. *periosteum* + L. *medulla,* marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of both the periosteum and the bone-marrow.

periosteophyte (per-i-os′tē-ō-fīt), *n.* [NL. *periosteum* + Gr. *φυτόν,* a growth.] An osseous tumor which springs from the periosteum.

periosteotomy (per-i-os-tē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [NL. *periosteum* + Gr. *-τομια,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] Incision into the periosteum, usually to relieve tension when the subjacent bone is inflamed.

periostosis (per″i-os-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-osis.*] 1. Inflammatory enlargement of a bone.—2. [pl. *periostoses* (-sēz).] Same as ★*periosteoma.*

periovaritis (per″i-ō-vā-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *ovarium,* ovary, + *-itis.*] Same as *perioöphoritis.*

peripachymeningitis (per-i-pak-i-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *pachymeningitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue which surrounds the dura mater of the spinal cord.

peripancreatic (per-i-pan-krē-at′ik), *a.* [Gr. *περι* + E. *pancreatic.*] Surrounding the pancreas.

peripancreatitis (per-i-pan″krē-a-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *pancreas* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum which covers the pancreas.

peripatetic, *n.* 4. *pl.* Journeyings here and there; a continual going to and fro. [Humorous.]

J—— established an elaborate system of *peripatetics* through the galleries, with the hope of killing time.

N. Y. Times, June 12, 1894.

Peripateticism, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] The practice of walking to and fro; pedestrianism.

The rest had turned in, after much of that sham *peripateticism* that the old traveller affects on board ship.

All the Year Round, June 4, 1859, p. 133.

peripatid (pe-rip′ă-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Peripatidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Peripatidæ.*

peripatoid (pe-rip′ă-toid), *a.* [NL. *Peripatus* + *-oid.*] Resembling myriapods of the genus *Peripatus.*

Peripharyngeal ridge. Same as *peripharyngeal band* (which see, under *peripharyngeal*). *Parker and Haswell,* Textbook of Zoology, II. 15.

peripheral, *a.*—**Peripheral theory of emotion.** See *James-Lange* ★*theory.*

II. *n.* One of the outer bony plates of the carapace of a turtle: commonly termed *marginal.*

peripherale (pe-rif-e-rā′lē), *n.*; pl. *peripheralia* (-li-ă). Same as ★*peripheral.*

peripheroneural (pe-rif″e-rō-nū′ral), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *περιφέρ(εια),* periphery, + *νεῦρον,* nerve, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the nerves which lie at the surface of the body.

External psychic and autopsychic impressions transmitted *periphero-neural* impressions and similar exciting intestinal sources of peripheral irritation such as those which cause infantile convulsions, superadded to other forms of intestinal toxicity.

Alien. and Neurol., Aug., 1904, p. 326.

periphery, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to a periphery.—**Periphery angle,** an inscribed or a tanchord angle.

Periphractic region, a region which incloses others within itself.

periphratic (per-i-frat′ik), *a.* Same as *periphractic.*

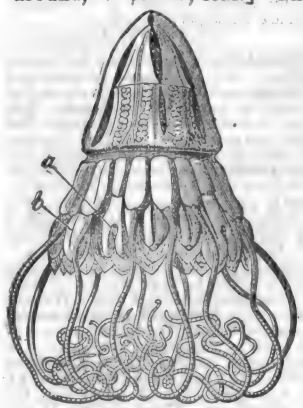
periphraxis (per-i-frak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περίφραξις,* fencing about. See *periphraxy.*] A number associated with a place of two or more dimensions and indicating how many independent places it contains for simple closed pellicules, or bags, that have not room in the place to shrink indefinitely toward lines by an ordinary motion.

periphraxy, *n.* 2. In *geom.*: (*a*) The state of being periphractic. (*b*) The reduction of a periphractic surface or region to one that is not periphractic by cutting it across.

periphyll (per′i-fil), *n.* [See *periphyllum.*] 1. Same as *periphyllum.*—2. A gland, so called because it occurs chiefly near the margin of leaves. *Lindley,* Introd. Bot. (4th ed.), II. 307.

N. E. D.

Periphylla (per-i-fil′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί* around, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The typical genus of the family *Periphyllidæ*. *Haeckel.*



Periphylla mirabilis (after Haeckel).
The division of the exumbral surface into pedalia is well shown. *a*, tentaculocyst (interradial); *b*, subradial pedalia; four perradial and eight adradial tentacles are present.
(From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Periphyllidæ (per-i-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Periphylla* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Peromedusæ* having 12 tentacles, 4 rhopalia, and 16 marginal lobes. It contains the genera *Periphylla* and *Peripalma*.

periplasm, *n.* 2. In ferns, the residuum of the dissolved tapetal walls, which forms a mucilaginous protoplasmic mass in which the spores eventually lie embedded. *Strasburger*, Text-book of Bot., p. 441.

periplast, *n.* 2. The peripheral or cytoplasmic portion of the cell, as distinguished from the endoplast, or nucleus: same as *periblast*. *Huxley*, 1853.—3. An indefinite term for the attraction-sphere of the cell. *Vejdovský*, 1888.—**Daughter periplast.** Same as ★*centrosome*.

periplegmatic (per″i-pleg-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, about, + *πλέγμα*, anything twined, < *πλέκειν*, twine, plait. See *plait*.] Noting an orbit of a kind met with in the problem of three or more bodies. According to the definition of Gyldén, who introduced the term, it is "a curve which keeps within the space between two concentric spheres, and at every point turns its concavity towards a straight line drawn through the center in such a way that a perpendicular dropped upon that line from the point under consideration shall pass through the inner sphere." Orbits of this kind may intertwine with each other; hence the name. *Science*, May 6, 1904, p. 720.

peripleural (per-i-plō′ral), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *pleura* + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the pleura; noting the connective tissue on the attached surface of the pleura. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 108.

peripneumonia (per″i-nū-mō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πνεύμων*, lung.] 1. Pleuropneumonia.—2. Lobar pneumonia.

peripneumonitis (per-i-nū-mō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-itis*.] Same as ★*peripneumonia*.

peripneustic (per-ip-nū′stik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *πνευστός*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *-ic*.] Having prothoracic and a complete set of abdominal spiracles, the mesothoracic pair being atrophied or closed. This condition is found in the larvæ of *Neuroptera, Mecoptera, Trichoptera, Lepidoptera*, most *Diptera* and most of the *Hymenoptera*, as well as most *Coleoptera*.

peripodal (pe-rip′ō-dal), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the feet.—**Peripodal cavity**, in *insect embryol.*, the cavity formed by the invagination in which the appendages are situated.

peripolar (per-i-pō′lär), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *πόλος*, pole, + *-ar*[3].] In *electrotherap.*, surrounding the polar (zone).—**Peripolar zone**, the area which encircles the polar zone in the therapeutic application of electricity.

periproctal (per-i-prok′tal), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, anus, + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the anus or rectum; specifically, of or pertaining to the periproct or anal region of echinoderms.

periproctic (per-i-prok′tik), *a.* Same as ★*periproctal*.

periproctitic (per″i-prok-tit′ik), *a.* [*periproctitis* + *-ic*.] Noting inflammation of the tissues which surround the rectum; affected with periproctitis.

peripteral, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the periptery. See ★*periptery*, 2.—**Peripteral motion**, cyclic fluid motion of the sort that occurs near the edge of an aëroplane or other moving solid.

II. *n.* Any peripteral building, especially a Greek or Roman temple with columns on every side.

periptery, *n.* 2. A term proposed by Lanchester for that portion of the air, surrounding a moving solid such as a bird's wing, within which vortical motions are set up.

peripyema (per″i-pī-ē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περιπίημα*, surrounding suppuration.] Suppuration surrounding a tooth or other parts.

peripylarian (per-i-pī-lā′ri-an), *a.* [NL. *Peripylaria* + *-an*.] Having the characteristics of the *Peripylaria*; having the central capsule uniformly perforated by numerous fine pores, as in certain radiolarians.

peripyloric (per″i-pī-lor′ik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *pylorus* + *-ic*.] Surrounding the pylorus.

perique (pe-rēk′), *n.* [F. in Louisiana: said to be named from *Pierre* Chenet, who introduced tobacco culture among the Acadians of Louisiana.] 1. A tobacco produced in limited quantity in Louisiana by the descendants of the Acadians, mostly in St. James Parish. It is cured by subjecting it to intense pressure for twenty-four hours, thus forcing the juice to the surface, and then exposing it to the air for a few minutes during which the juices are reabsorbed. This process, which is many times repeated, calls the oxidizing enzyms into the fullest activity. The product is black but not strong, the nicotine being partly destroyed, and possesses a rich spirituous flavor which has given it great fame. It is marketed in the form of carrots.

2. The variety of tobacco-plant from which perique tobacco is made.

perisarcal (per-i-sär′kal), *a.* Same as *perisarcous*.

perisark, *n.* Same as *perisarc*.

Perischoëchinoidea (pe-ris″kō-ek-i-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περίσχ(εσις)* (irreg. < *περιέχειν*, encompass) + NL. *Echinoidea*.] In *zoöl.*, an order of regular echinoids having more than two series of interambulacral plates and more than two series of uniparous ambulacral plates. Their tests are spherical or ovoid, with plates either thick and rigid or thin and overlapping. The order includes a number of genera, *Archæocidaris, Palechinus, Oligoporus, Melonites*, etc., and all its representatives except one are of Paleozoic age.

perisclerium (per-i-sklē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σκληρός*, hard. See *sclere*.] Fibrous tissue, surrounding ossifying cartilage as periosteum surrounds bone.

The *perisclerium* is continuous with the periost of the pedicel portion [of the horn].
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, I. p. 212.

periscope, *n.* 3. In *photog.*, a photographic lens having a wide angle (90° or more).

Periscopic eyepiece. See ★*eyepiece*.

perish[1] (per′ish), *n.* [*perish*[1], *v. i.*] The act of perishing: in the following slang phrase.—**To do a perish**, to come near perishing; to do the act of perishing; to do a risky thing. [Australian slang.]

I *did a* little *perish* for you, Helen; but the beast [exhausted horse] held out, and here is the charm.
J. L. Stanley, Through Deep Waters, iii.

perisher (per′ish-ėr), *n.* An extreme action; the worst thing that could be done, under the circumstances: also, when applied to a person, a 'bounder'; a 'blighter'; a thoroughly unacceptable person. [Slang.]

He went a tremendous *perisher*, backed the wrong horse and was cleaned out.
E. Browne, Benton's Luck, iii.

perisigmoiditis (per-i-sig-moi-dī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *sigmoid* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tissues about the sigmoid flexure. *Med. Record*, Aug. 17, 1907, p. 274.

perisinuitis (per-i-sin-ū-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *sinus* (*sinu-*), a hollow (sinus), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tissues which lie immediately about one of the venous sinuses of the brain.

perisinuous (per-i-sin′ū-us), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *sinus* (*sinu-*), a hollow (a sinus), + *-ous*.] Situated about one of the sinuses of the brain.

perisinusitis (per-i-sin-ū-sī′tis), *n.* An improper form for ★*perisinuitis*.

Perisiphonia (per″i-sī-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σίφων*, a tube, siphon.] The typical genus of the family *Perisiphonidæ*. *Allman*, 1888.

Perisiphonidæ (per″i-sī-fon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Perisiphonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of campanularian hydroids having the hydrocaulus enveloped by peripheral tubes and the hydrothecæ never adnate and carried by the axial tube only. It includes the genera *Perisiphonia, Lafoëa, Cryptolaria*, and *Lictorella*. Also *Perisiphoniidæ*.

perisperm, *n.* 2. The pericarp or even the integuments of a seed. *Jackson*, Glossary.

perispermal (per-i-spėr′mal), *a.* [*perisperm* + *-al*[1].] Same as *perispermic*.

perisphalsis (per-i-sfal′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περίσφαλσις*, a causing to slip around (used as in def.), < *περισφάλλεσθαι*, slip around.] Manipulation by rotation for the purpose of reducing a dislocated bone.

perisphere (per′i-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The outer zone or region of the attraction-sphere of a nerve-cell: opposed to *centrosphere*. *Von Lenhossék*, 1895.

Perisphinctes (per-i-sfingk′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σφιγκτός*, bound.] A genus of pachycampylous *Ammonoidea* with discoid shells. They have rounded or subquadrate whorls, ornamented by non-tuberculated ribs, simple on the sides and bi- or trifurcating on the venter, which they completely traverse. The suture-line is very complex. The genus is abundantly represented in the middle part of the Upper Jurassic of Europe and western America.

perisplenic (per-i-splen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπλήν*, the spleen, + *-ic*.] Surrounding the spleen.

perisporiaceous (per-i-spō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Having the characters of or resembling fungi of the family *Perisporiaceæ*.

Perisporiales (per-i-spō-ri-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perisporium* + *-ales*.] An order of pyrenomycetous fungi named from the genus *Perisporium*, having superficial perithecia frequently accompanied by a black aërial mycelium.

Perisporium (per-i-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the order *Perisporiales*, having black superficial perithecia and elongate, dark-colored, 4-celled spores. About 10 species are included in the genus. *P. Kunzei* occurs on old paper, twine, etc.

Perissias (pe-ris′i-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περισσός*, excessive, extraordinary.] A genus of flounders found in the deep sea in the Gulf of California and off the west coast of Lower California.

peristaphyline (per-i-staf′i-lin), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *σταφυλή*, bunch of grapes, swollen uvula.] About or encircling the uvula: noting two muscles, the external and the internal peristaphyline, or, respectively, the tensor palati and the levator palati muscles.

Peristediidæ (per″i-stē-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peristedion* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, commonly known as the deep-water gurnards, found in the deep sea.

Peristedion (per-i-stē′di-on), *n.* [NL., an error for ★*Peristethion*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *στῆθίον*, dim. of *στῆθος*, breast.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Peristediidæ*.

peristeromorphous (pe-ris″tę-rō-môr′fus), *a.* Same as *peristeromorphic*.

peristeronic (pe-ris-tę-ron′ik), *a.* [Gr. *περιστερών*, dove-cote, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with pigeons: as, The National *Peristeronic* Society. *N. E. D.*

peristerophily (pe-ris-tę-rof′i-li), *n.* [Gr. *περιστερά*, a pigeon, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] The rearing of pigeons; specifically, the training of carrier-pigeons for military service. [Rare.]

peristylium (per-i-stil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *peristylia* (-ä). [L.: see *peristyle*.] An unroofed space inclosed, or nearly inclosed, by a peristyle.

perisystole (per-i-sis′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *συστολή*, systole.] The interval of time between the cardiac systole and diastole.

peritendineum (per″i-ten-din′ē-um), *n.*; pl. *peritendinea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *tendo* (*tendin-*), tendon.] The sheath of a tendon.

peritestis (per-i-tes′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *testis*, testis.] The tunica albuginea testis. See *albuginea*.

peritheca (per-i-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *perithecæ* (-sē). [Gr. *περί*, around, + *θήκη*, a case.] The epitheca surrounding a compound group of stony corals.

perithecal (per-i-thē′kal), *a.* [*peritheca* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a peritheca. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 125.

perithelial (per-i-thē′li-al), *a.* [*perithelium* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the perithelium. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 354.

perithelioma (per-i-thē-li-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *perithelioma*ta (-ma-tä). [NL., < *peritheli(um)* + *-oma*.] A tumor originating from the outer wall of a blood-vessel. *Jour. Med. Research*, March, 1907, p. 138.

perithelium (per-i-thē′li-um), *n.*; pl. *perithelia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + (*epi*)*thelium*.] The sheath or outer coat of a small blood-vessel.

peritomize (pe-rit'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peritomized*, ppr. *peritomizing*. [*peritom(y)* + *-ize*.] To perform the operation of peritomy upon.

The cornea recovers its transparency more completely in those cases which have been *peritomized* than in those in which other methods have been adopted.
Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1516.

peritomy (pe-rit'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. περιτομή, circumcision, < περί, around, + -τομος, < ταμεῖν, cut.] 1. Excision of a strip of the conjunctiva, usually encircling the cornea, for the cure of pannus. *Lancet*, June 6, 1903, p. 1615. —2. Same as *circumcision*.

Peritoneal hernia. Same as ★*gut-tie*, 1.

peritoneomuscular (per″i-tō-nē″ō-mus'kū-lăr), *a.* Relating to or composed of peritoneum and muscular tissue. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 18.

peritonism (per'i-tō-nizm), *n.* [*periton(eum)* + *-ism*.] 1. A pathological condition marked by the symptoms of peritonitis without actual inflammation of this membrane.—2. A condition which resembles shock, sometimes accompanying serious disease of some of the viscera having a peritoneal covering.

peritonsillar (per-i-ton'si-lăr), *a.* [Gr. περί, around, + L. *tonsillæ*, tonsils, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding a tonsil. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 332.

peritonsillitis (per-i-ton-si-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + L. *tonsillæ*, tonsils, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tissues about a tonsil.

peritrichan, *n.* **II.** *a.* Same as *peritrichous*.

peritrichic (per-i-trik'ik), *a.* [Gr. περί, around, + θριξ (τριχ-), hair.] In *bacteriol.*, surrounded by flagellæ: said of micro-organisms.

peritrochoid (per-i-trō'koid), *n.* [Gr. περί, around, + E. *trochoid*.] The curve traced out by a point on the radius, or on the radius produced, of a circle which rolls without sliding upon a smaller circle within it. The contact is internal and the rolling circle touches the outside of the fixed circle.

peritrophic (per-i-trof'ik), *a.* [Gr. περί, around, + τροφή, nourishment.] Around the food, as the peritrophic membrane of an insect's alimentary canal.

periungual (per-i-ung'gwal), *a.* [Gr. περί, around, + E. *ungual*.] Situated about the nail.

periuranium (per″i-ū-rā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *periurania* (-ä). [Gr. περί, about, + NL. *Uranus*, Uranus.] The point which is nearest to Uranus in the orbit of any one of its satellites.

periureteral (per″i-ū-rē'tę-răl), *a.* [Gr. περί, around, + οὐρητήρ, ureter, + *-al*[1].] Surrounding a ureter.

periureteritis (per″i-ū-rē-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [Gr. περί, around, + NL. *ureter* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding a ureter. *Med. Times*, Aug., 1907, p. 234.

periurethral (per″i-ū-rē'thral), *a.* [Gr. περί, around, + οὐρήθρα, urethra, + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the urethra. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 654.

periurethritis (per-i-ū-rē-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + οὐρήθρα, urethra, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tissues about the urethra.

perivaginal (per-i-vaj'i-năl), *a.* [Gr. περί, around, + NL. *vagina* + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the vagina. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 655.

perivaginitis (per-i-vaj-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *vagina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the vagina.

perivertebral (per-i-vėr'tę-bral), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. περί, around, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Surrounding a vertebra.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the neural arch above the centrum of each vertebra; the neurapophysis. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 524.

perivesical (per-i-ves'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. περί, around, + L. *vesica*, bladder, + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the bladder: as, *perivesical* cellulitis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 20.

periwinkle[2], *n.* **3.** In Australia, a name given to the gastropod *Turbo undulatus*.

perjink (pėr-jingk'), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Trim; exact; precise; prim. [Scotch.]

Hendy had left home glumly, declaring that the white collar Jess had put on him would throttle him; but her feikieness ended in his surrender, and he was looking unusually *perjink*.
J. M. Barrie, Window in Thrums, xiv.

perjinkety (pėr-jing'kę-ti), *a.* Same as ★*perjink*.

Perkinsia (pėr-kin'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after George C. *Perkins*, a governor of California.] A genus of clupeoid fishes found on the California coast.

perknite (pėrk'nīt), *n.* [Gr. περκνός, dark, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by H. W. Turner (1901) to phanerocrystalline igneous rocks composed chiefly of monoclinic amphibole and monoclinic pyroxene. Chemically they are distinguished by being lime-magnesia-silicate rocks.

perl, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *pearl*.

perlate (pėr'lāt), *n.* Acid phosphate of sodium.—**Salt perlate,** disodium orthophosphate or common phosphate of soda.

perlatin (pėr'lā-tin), *n.* [NL. *perlata* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A pale-yellow crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{20}O_7$, occurring in the lichen *Parmelia perlata*.

perlèche (pėr-lāsh'), *n.* [F.: origin uncertain.] A disease of the mouth in children, the chief symptom of which is a thickening with cracks at the angles of the mouth.

perlenic (pėr-len'ik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *le(ucite)* + *n(ephelite)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, extremely lenic; having the normative lenic minerals (leucite, nephelite, sodalite) more than seven times the normative feldspars. See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

perlid (pėr'lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the plecopterous family *Perlidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Perlidæ*.

perling (pėr'ling), *n.* Same as *purlin*.

perlite[2], *n.* See ★*pearlite*.

perlon (pėr'lon), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A name used in New Zealand for *Notorhynchus indicus*, a notidanoid shark.

perlsucht (perl'söcht), *n.* [G., < *perle*, pearl, + *sucht*, sickness.] Pearl-disease or tuberculosis in cattle.

The case obviously shows that inoculation with *perlsucht* may lead to lupus and the subcutaneous formation of tuberculous pus. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 998.

permagnesic (pėr-mag-nē'sik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *magnesic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification, extremely magnesic; having seven times as much MgO as FeO. See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

Permanent sample plot. See ★*experiment area*.—**Permanent set.** See ★*set*[1].

Permanganate of lime. See ★*lime*[1].

permeability, *n.*—**Gravitational permeability,** the property of gathering in the lines of the earth's force as a mass of iron gathers in the lines of a magnetic field.

The effect of gravitational permeability, if any form of matter possessed such a property, would be to modify the strength and direction of the earth's field in the neighborhood of the body; but no such effect has been detected even by the most delicate experiments. *J. H. Poynting*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 208.

permeameter (pėr-mē-am'e-tėr), *n.* [*permea(bility)* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for the determination of the magnetic induction in iron, or the permeability, by means of the tractive force across a gap or joint in the magnetic circuit. The name was first applied to a simple apparatus devised by S. P. Thompson for the testing of samples of iron. It consisted of a rectangular block of wrought iron *b*, Fig. 1, with a central opening or slot into which a magnetizing-coil *c* is inserted. Through a cylindrical hole in the iron, which is in line with and forms a continuation of the axial opening of the coil, the specimen to be tested is inserted. The lower end of the specimen, which is an iron rod, is ground smooth and rests upon the polished surface of the iron block within the slot at *s*. When the magnetizing current is sent through the coil the base of the rod clings to the iron block and the force necessary to remove it, which is determined by means of a spring balance *w*, affords a measure of the permeability of the rod. The name is likewise applied to more refined instruments for the determination of permeability by means of the tractive force, the best known of which is the magnetic balance of Du Bois in which the test-piece *t*, Fig. 2, is clamped between two wrought-iron blocks $a_1 a_2$. The magnetizing-coil *c* which surrounds the middle of the test-piece has 100 turns of wire. A yoke of iron *y y*, which completes the magnetic circuit, is balanced above the blocks a_1 a_2 upon a knife-edge and is free to oscillate through a small range between the contact points c_1 c_2. The tractive force due to the magnetic flux is measured by means of weights on the horizontal scale attached to the yoke.

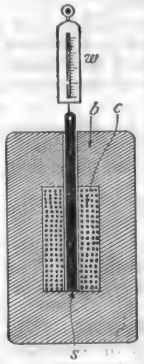


Fig. 1.

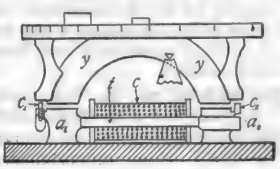


Fig. 2.

Instruments of this kind for determining the flux density corresponding to a given magnetizing force in a complete magnetic circuit formed in part or in whole of a particular material are called *permeameters*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 119.

Drysdale's permeameter, an instrument for testing the magnetic qualities of the castings of generators or motors. The magnetizing- and exploring-coils are wound on a hollow plug which is inserted in an annular hole drilled in the casting by means of a special tool. The core left by this drill serves as a test-piece and the surrounding iron of the casting completes the magnetic circuit.—**Esterline's permeameter,** an instrument of the same general form as Koepsel's permeameter (see below), but with an armature in place of the moving coil. The voltage obtained, when the armature is driven at a given speed and a known current traverses the magnetizing-coil, gives the permeability of the yoke.—**Ewing's permeameter,** a permeameter the magnetic circuit of which consists of two bars surrounded by magnetizing-coils and two heavy yokes of soft iron. The bars are the samples to be tested.—**Koepsel's permeameter,** a permeameter the magnetic circuit of which consists of two pole-pieces like those of a voltmeter with a moving coil, as in such instruments, mounted in the cylindrical air-space between them. The test-piece, in the form of a rod surrounded by a magnetizing-coil, constitutes the yoke between the pole-pieces. The deflection of the moving coil when a known current traverses the magnetizing-coil indicates the permeability of the yoke.—**Picou's permeameter,** a permeameter in which the test-piece is in the form of a rectangular bar clamped between two massive U-shaped yokes of soft iron. The yokes are provided with windings the magnetizing power of which is adjusted so as precisely to overcome the reluctance of the joints, while a third coil serves to magnetize the test-piece.—**Torsion-permeameter,** an apparatus for the measurement of magnetic permeability in which the deflection of a suspended horse-shoe magnet is balanced by the torsional force of the suspending wire.

permeance (pėr'mē-ans), *n.* [*perme(ate)* + *-ance*.] 1. The act or fact of permeating; permeation.—2. In *phys.*, the reciprocal of the reluctance of a magnetic circuit; magnetic conductance. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1900, p. 680.—**Magnetic permeance,** the conducting power for flux, or lines of force, of a magnetic circuit: the reciprocal of reluctance.—**Specific permeance,** the magnetic permeance of a material compared with that of air; permeability.

permeation, *n.*—**Magnetic permeation,** magnetic flux through any medium which permits the passage of lines of force.

Permic (pėr'mik), *a.* [*Perm* + *-ic*.] Same as *Permian*.

permineralization (pėr-min″ę-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*per-* + *mineralization*.] That change of character, exhibited by most fossil remains, in which the gradual removal of the animal substance has been accompanied by the replacement by mineral matter.

The term *permineralization* applies to that condition of fossil remains of animals which differ least from their original condition as parts of living animals.
C. A. White, in Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1892, p. 264.

permiric (pėr-mir'ik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *miric*.] In *petrog.*, extremely miric; having more than seven times as much MgO + FeO as femic CaO. See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

permirific (pėr-mi-rif'ik), *a.* [*per-* + *mirific*.] Very wonderful of its kind. [Rare.]

When the vein of the heart is touched by the grace of the Holy Spirit, forthwith, by the *permirific* sweetness of the harmony, an exceeding operation of sacred virtue is perceived more manifestly to spring forth. With this sweetness of spirit, Godric, the man of God, was filled from the very time of his boyhood.
Kingsley, The Hermits, p. 314.

permirlic (pėr-mėr'lik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *mirlic*.] In *petrog.*, extremely mirlic; having seven times as much of MgO + FeO and the femic CaO as of femic K_2O + Na_2O. See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

permissory (pėr-mis'ō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of permission; permissive.

permit[2], *n.*—**Indian River permit.** Same as *round* ★*pampano*.

permitic (pėr-mit'ik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *mitic*.] In *petrog.*, extremely mitic; having more than seven times as much of mitic minerals (magnetite, hematite, ilmenite, titanite, perovskite, rutile, etc.) as of polic minerals (pyroxene, olivin, akermanite). See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

permittance, *n.* 2. In *elect.*, the power of a dielectric to permit or aid induction.

permitted (pėr-mit'ed), *p. a.* Allowed; allowed expressly, as by law.—**Permitted islands, permitted ports,** ports in which it is permissible to trade.

permittivity (pėr-mi-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*permit*[1] + *-ive* + *-ity*.] In *elect.*, degree of permittance; the ratio of permittance of a dielectric to that of air.

permutate (pėr-mū'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *permutated*, ppr. *permutating*. [L. *permutatus*, pp. of *permutare*, change throughout.] 1†.

To interchange the substance of.—2. To exchange.—3. In *math.*, to subject to permutation or change of order. See *permute*, 3.

permutation, *n.*—**Cyclic permutation.** Same as *cyclical permutation.*—**Direct permutation,** one resulting from an even number of interchanges.—**Exponent of irregularity of a permutation.** See ★*exponent.*—**Odd permutation,** one resulting from an odd number of interchanges.

permutational (pėr-mū-tā′shon-al), *a.* [*permutation* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, permutation.

These numerators are found in the 7th line of a table of figures which I call the *Permutational* Triangle.
J. T. Gulick, in Jour. Linn. Soc., Zool., XX. 250.
[*N. E. D.*

Perna (pėr′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρνα*, a ham.] A genus of prionodesmacean pelecypods typical of the family *Pernidæ*. They have equivalve shells with terminal beaks, edentulous hinge, and numerous ligamentary grooves. The genus ranges from the Trias to the Recent, and is specially abundant in the Jurassic and Tertiary formations.

pernavigate (pėr-nav′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pernavigated*, ppr. *pernavigating*. [L. *pernavigatus*, < *pernavigare*, sail through.] To navigate or sail through: as, he *pernavigated* the Straits of Magellan; they *pernavigated* the ocean.

Pernidæ (pėr′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perna* + *-idæ*.] A family of prionodesmaceous mollusks characterized by a very broad multivincular ligament, and typified by the recent genus *Perna*.

pernyi-moth (pėr′ni-ī-môth″), *n.* A Chinese saturniid moth, *Antheræa pernyi*. Its larva is one of the tusser silkworms.

pero (pē′rō), *n.* [NL., < L. *pero*, a rawhide boot. It covers a part of the brain called the *pes* ('foot').] The outer layer of the olfactory lobe of the brain from which arise the olfactory nerves. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 279.

perodactylism (pē-rō-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-ism.*] A condition of deficiency or absence of the fingers.

perodynia (pē-rō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πήρα*, a pouch, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the stomach.

Peromedusæ (pē″rō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πήρα*, pouch, + NL. *Medusæ*.] An order or suborder of *Scyphomedusæ*. They are medusiform, with 4 interradial tentaculocysts, the tentacles perradial and adradial in position, the 4 radial gastral pouches separated from one another by very short septa, and there is no alternation of generations. See cut under ★*Periphylla*.

peromelous (pē-rom′e-lus), *a.* [Gr. *πηρομελής*, with maimed limbs.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Peromela*, or limbless labyrinthodonts. *Huxley.* [Rare.]

Peromyscus (per-ō-mis′kus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of rodents, typified by the common white-footed deer-mousé, *Peromyscus leucopus*, containing those small species formerly included in *Hesperomys*. It includes more species than any other North American genus.

peroneum, peronæum (per-ō-nē′um), *n.* [NL., neut. sing. of *peronæus*. See *peroneus.*] A small ossicle, imbedded in the tendon of the peroneus longus and articulating with the cuboid in the little insectivore, *Limnogale*. *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (London), Nov., 1899, p. 510.

peronia[3] (pē-rō-nē′ä), *n.* A corruption of ★*peonia*[2], which see.

peronine (pe-rō′nin), *n.* A finely crystalline compound which consists of the hydrochlorid of benzyl morphine. Its action is midway between that of morphine and codeine.

peronium (pe-rō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *peronia* (-ä). Same as *peronia*[1].

peronosporaceous (per-ō-nos-pō-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Peronosporaceæ*, a family of fungi.

Peronosporales (per-ō-nos-pō-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronospora* + *-ales.*] An order of fungi of the class *Oömycetes*, so named from its principal family, *Peronosporaceæ*. Called *Peronosporineæ* by Engler and Prantl and some other authors.

Peronosporineæ (per-ō-nos-pō-rin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* See ★*Peronosporales*.

pero-olfactorius (per-ō-ol-fak-tō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *pero-olfactorii* (-ī). [NL.: see ★*pero* and *olfactory.*] The outer portion of the olfactory bulb.

perorational (per-ō-rā′shon-al), *a.* [*peroration* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a peroration.

perosseous (pėr-os′ē-us), *a.* [*per-* + *osseous.*] Transmitted through bone: noting especially the passage of sound-waves to the internal ear through the bones of the head and face.

peroxid, *n.*—**Hydrogen peroxid.** Same as ★*hydrogen dioxid*.

peroxidase (pėr-ok′si-dās), *n.* [*per-* + *oxidase.*] Same as ★*oxidase*. Also *peroxydase*.

peroxidizable (pėr-ok′si-dī-za-bl), *a.* Capable of forming a peroxid.

perpelic (pėr-pel′ik), *a.* [L. *per-*, very, + Gr. *πηλός*, clay, + *-ic.*] In *phytogeog.*, of very fine clayey consistency. See ★*pelogenous*.

perpendicular, *n.* **4.** In *ship-building*, one of the three conventional lines perpendicular to the line of the keel, used as reference lines from which measurements in the fore-and-aft direction are taken. The conventional points through which these perpendiculars are passed vary. The *forward perpendicular* in old wooden vessels was at the intersection of the bottom line of the rabbet of the stem with the line of the lower deck. In modern practice in iron vessels it is usually at the intersection of the forward side of the stem with the normal load water-line, and this is its prescribed position in the United States navy. The *after perpendicular*, in wooden vessels, was at the intersection of the bottom line of the rabbet of the stern-post with the line of the lower deck. In modern vessels it is usually taken at the intersection of the after side of the rudder-post with the normal load-line, though it is sometimes taken through the axis of the rudder-stock. In the United States navy, however, it is taken at the intersection of the normal load water-line with the contour of the stern. The *middle perpendicular*, much less used than the other two, is midway of the length between the forward and after perpendiculars. The *length between perpendiculars* is the length of the vessel measured parallel to the keel between the forward and the after perpendiculars.—**To erect a perpendicular,** to construct from a given point a perpendicular to a given straight line when the point is on the line.—**To let fall a perpendicular,** to construct or drop from a given point a perpendicular to a given straight line when the point is not on the line.

perpend-stone (pėr′pend-stōn), *n.* Same as *perpend*[3].

perpetual, *a.* **II.** *n.* A perennial plant, especially a rose which blooms every month of the year.

perplication (pėr-plī-kā′shon), *n.* [*per-* + *plication.*] A method of occluding the end of a divided artery. An incision is made in the side of the artery and the cut end is then drawn back through this opening.

perpolar (pėr-pō′lär), *n.* [L. *per*, through, + E. *polar.*] A perpendicular through the pole to the polar.

perpole (pėr′pōl), *n.* [L. *per*, through, + E. *pole*[2].] In *geom.*, as the pole (x_1, y_1) glides along a straight line, the perpolar will not in general turn about a point, but about some curve. But in three cases, when x_1 is constant, when y_1 is constant, when $y_1 : x_1$ is constant, that is, when the pole moves on a straight line parallel to either axis or through the center, the perpolar turns about a point, the *perpole* of the straight line.

perpolic (pėr-pol′ik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *polic.*] In *petrog.*, extremely polic; having more than seven times as much of polic minerals (normative pyroxene, olivin, akermanite) as of mitic minerals (magnetite, hematite, ilmenite, titanite, etc.). See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

perpotassic (pėr-pō-tas′ik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *potassic.*] In *petrog.*, extremely potassic; having more than seven times as much salic K_2O as salic Na_2O. See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

perpsammic (pėr-sam′ik), *a.* [*per-* + Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-ic.*] In *phytogeog.*, coarsely sandy. See ★*psammogenous*.

perquaric (pėr-quā′rik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *quaric.*] In *petrog.*, extremely quaric; having more than seven times as much normative quartz as normative feldspar. See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

perradially (pėr-rā′di-al-i), *adv.* In the direction or manner of a perradius. *E. T. Browne*, in Biometrika, Oct., 1901, p. 101.

perrico (pe-rē′kō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *perro*, a dog.] A common name of *Pseudoscarus perrico*, a parrot-fish of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

perrovanter (per′ō-van-tėr), *n.* [From the native name.] A thrush, *Mimocichla verillorum*, a native of the island of Dominica.

perruthenate (pė-rö′then-āt), *n.* [*perruthen(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt which corresponds to the hypothetical perruthenic acid, as potassium perruthenate ($KRuO_4$). Sometimes written *perrutheniate*. Such a salt was formerly called a ruthenate.

perruthenic (pė-rö-then′ik), *a.* [*per-* + *ruthenic.*] Noting a hypothetical acid of the composition represented by the formula $HRuO_4$, corresponding to the acid oxid Ru_2O_7. Neither this oxid nor the acid is known, but one or two corresponding salts have been obtained, as, for instance, potassium perruthenate.

Pers. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Persia* or *Persian*; (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *person*; (*c*) of *personal*; (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *personally*.

persalane (pėr-sal′ān), *n.* See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*salane*.

persalt (pėr′sâlt), *n.* [*per-* + *salt*[1].] A salt of which the basic element or radical presents a higher degree of apparent valence than the corresponding protosalt. Thus ferric sulphate ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3$) is spoken of as one of the *persalts* of iron, in contrast to ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4$), the corresponding protosalt of the same metal.

per saltum (pėr sal′tum). [L.] At a leap; without passing through intermediate stages or steps.

perscrutate (pėr-skrö′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perscrutated*, ppr. *perscrutating*. [L. *perscrutatus*, pp. of *perscrutare*, examine minutely.] To investigate or scrutinize (something) minutely. [Rare.]

We might reply . . ., urging that the collectors of the savage myths were well acquainted with the savage languages, and that the evidence yielded by institutions was plain to the naked eye. But as long as he held that myth was a by-product of language, Mr. Max Müller seemed to think that, till we had all savage languages *perscrutated* by new Bopps and Kuhns, we could not move. *A. Lang*, in Contemporary Rev., Dec., 1900, p. 789.

Persea, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Persea*.—**3.** An unidentified tree, probably the peach-tree, sacred in ancient Egypt. See *Persea* (in etymology), and cut at *Avocado*.

Such naturalness is unusual in the art of this period, when the conventional *persea* and the equally conventional lotus are almost the only vegetable forms which appear on the walls of the temples.
A. B. Edwards, A Thousand Miles up the Nile, xiv.

Perseid, *n.* The flock of Perseids is of great extent and moves in a path apparently coincident with that of Tuttle's comet of 1862, and now forms almost a complete oval ring around the sun. It gives us, therefore, more or less of a shower each year, beginning in the latter part of July and lasting till late in August, but most abundant about August 12. The Perseids are for the most part yellowish, and move with medium velocity, not as swiftly as the bluish Leonids, but more swiftly than the Bielids.

perseite (pėr′sē-īt), *n.* [NL. *persea* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A crystalline heptacid alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$, which occurs in *Laurus persea*; it may be made synthetically. Also called *mannoheptite*.

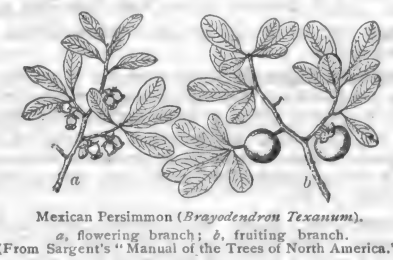
Persian bug. See ★*bug*[2].—**Persian dye-plant,** *Delphinium Zalil*. See ★*asbarg* and ★*zalil*.—**Persian yellow.** See ★*yellow*.

Persianize (pėr′shan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Persianized*, ppr. *Persianizing*. [*Persian* + *-ize*[2].] To make Persian in sentiments, ideas, or habits, as by imitation.

This . . . kind of external imitation, this so-called literary cultivation of a language, frequently occurs in history. . . . Thus at Rome in the time of the Scipios, the young nobles not only studied Greek, they Hellenised the style of their own tongue. . . . To go farther back into the past, it is probable that the Persian *Persianized* in this way neighbouring tongues.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 258.

persicleis (pėr′si-klīs), *n.* [*persi* (?) + Gr. *κλείς*, key.] A tubercle or nodule on the posterior margin of a macrurous crustacean.

persimmon, *n.*—**Mexican persimmon,** a small, branching tree, *Brayodendron Texanum*, common in



Mexican Persimmon (*Brayodendron Texanum*).
a, flowering branch; *b*, fruiting branch.
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

central and western Texas, but attaining its maximum development in Nuevo Leon, Mexico. It is closely related to the true persimmons (*Diospyros*) and is included with them by most authors as *Diospyros Texana*, but it differs by several generic characters (united styles, anthers opening by nearly apical pores, glabrous filaments, and the absence of staminodia in the pistillate flowers). Also called *black persimmon* and *chapote*. See *chapote* and *persimmon*, 1.

Next is the central Texas hill zone, with a rainfall of from over 30 to less than 25 inches, where occur mountain cedar, mountain oaks (five or six species), cedar elm, gum elastic, *Mexican persimmon*, and numerous others.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Forestry, Bulletin 47, p. 12

persistence, *n.* **3.** In *elect.*, the time-constant of a circuit in which current is beginning to flow; the time required for an electric current to rise to $\frac{e-1}{e}$ or .634 of its final value.

persodic (pėr-sō′dik), *a.* [*per-*, 3, + *sodic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system, extremely sodic; having more than seven times as much salic soda as salic potash. See ★*per-*, 3, and ★*rock*[1].

persodine (pėr-sō′din), *n.* [*per-*, 3, + *sod(ium)* + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name for a solution of sodium persulphate which contains 12 in 1000 parts of water: used as an antiseptic.

persolution (pėr-sō-lū′shọn), *n.* [*per-* + *solution.*] In *chem.*, solution of a persalt of a metal, as, for instance, a solution of perchlorid of tin (stannic chlorid) or persulphate of iron (ferric sulphate). The term is not in general use or to be commended.

person, *n.*—**Acceptance of persons.** See ★*acceptance.*—**Diligence against the person.** See ★*diligence.*—**Perpetual person,** in *law*, a corporation the duration of which is perpetual or undefined.

Personal selection. See ★*selection.*

personalist, *n.* **2.** An advocate of personalism in any sense.

personality, *n.*—**Double** or **alternating personality,** in *psychol.* and *mental pathol.*, a more or less radical change of disposition, involving lapse of memory, alteration or reversal of emotion, etc., which may be induced by suggestion in the hypnotic state, and occurs spontaneously under certain (as yet very imperfectly understood) abnormal conditions; a change of behavior so marked as to suggest the housing of two different selves or persons in the same organism. See *double consciousness*, under *consciousness.*

In the pathological cases known as those of *double* or *alternate personality* the lapse of memory is abrupt, and is usually preceded by a period of unconsciousness or syncope lasting a variable length of time.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 379.

Personality classes. See ★*class.*—**Secondary, tertiary,** etc., **personality,** in *abnormal psychol.*, a group of experiences, split off or dissociated from the normal or primary personality of an individual, which become systematized and organized, and thus constitute a second, third, etc., independent (though imperfect) personality, appearing in alternation with the normal. The phenomena are sometimes termed those of double (triple, etc.) consciousness, or of double (triple, multiple) personality.

Cases of this kind are commonly known as "double" or "multiple personality," according to the number of persons represented, but a more correct term is disintegrated personality, for each *secondary personality* is a part only of a normal whole self.

M. Prince, Dissociation of a Personality, p. 3.

persona non grata (pėr-sō′nạ̈ non grā′tạ̈). [L. See *persona grata.*] One who is not acceptable; one who is not in favor.

personeity, *n.* **2.** Same as *animism.* [Rare.]

In order to obtain an intelligent grasp of the religion of tribes in their several culture provinces, it must be understood: (1) That the form of belief called animism by Tylor (more correctly speaking, *personeity*), was universal; everything was somebody, alive, sentient, thoughtful, willful. This *personeity* lifts the majority of earthly phenomena out of the merely physical world and places them in the spirit world. Theology and science are one. All is supernatural. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 379.

personifiable (pėr-son′i-fī-ạ̈-bl), *a.* Capable of being personified.

And if in Fenwick's unoccupied chair there did not plainly sit all the time a silently upbraiding ghost, clad in a fog-dampened mourning veil, it was because outraged domesticity is not a *personifiable* quality. However, there was something in the nothing before us wonderfully potent and depressing.

G. A. Hibbard, Harper's Mag., June, 1890, p. 48.

persp. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of *perspective.*

perspectartigraph (pėr-spek-tär′ti-grȧf), *n.* [L. *perspectus*, a looking through, + *ars* (*art-*), art, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument by means of which a true perspective drawing of the objects viewed through a movable telescope may be mechanically made. *Sci. Amer.*, April 2, 1904, p. 268.

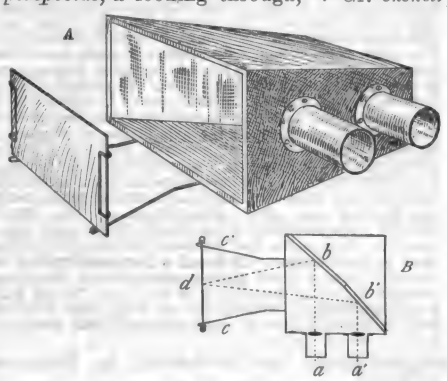
perspective. I. *a.* **4.** In *geom.*, said of two figures when each point of one can be so paired with a point of the other that the joins of all the pairs concur in one point.—**Perspective planes,** in *geom.*, planes which are correlated by projection from an outside vertex.—**Perspective ranges, sect, sheaves.** See ★*range*, ★*sect*[1], ★*sheaf*[1].—**Perspective view,** a view or drawing on a flat surface which shows an object in perspective, as distinguished from a view which shows an object in plane projection.

II. *n.*—**Complete perspectives.** See ★*complete.*—**Illusions of reversible perspective.** See ★*illusion*, 2.

perspectograph, *n.* **2.** An instrument for drawing the perspective of an object from its orthogonal projections, that is, its plan and elevations. Some forms of the instrument are also capable, by reversal, of representing the orthogonal projections of an object from its perspectives or photographs. The latter forms are used in photographic surveying (which see, under ★*surveying*). *Rep. U. S. Coast and Geodetic Surv.*, 1897, p. 729.

perspectometer (pėr-spek-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *perspectus*, a looking through, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *photographic surveying*, a plate of glass or other transparent material containing a diagram of convergent perspective lines with scales. The instrument is used to facilitate the reproduction of the plan and elevation of an object or of topographical points, by placing it over a perspective drawing or a photograph of the object or points.

perspectoscope (pėr-spek′tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *perspectus*, a looking through, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The trade-name of an instrument which enhances the perspective suggestion of a photograph, outline-drawing, etc., and thus simulates a stereoscopic effect. The instrument consists essentially of two observation-tubes, fitted with magnifying-lenses, and of two boxed mirrors, so arranged that a picture held in a frame at right angles to the tubes is reflected through these to the two eyes. *Science*, May 6, 1898, p. 617.



Perspectoscope.

A, general view of the instrument, card-holder to the left; *B*, explanatory diagram: *a*, *a'*, viewing tubes with lenses; *b*, *b'*, mirrors; *c*, *c'*, card-holder; *d*, photograph.

perstriction (pėr-strik′shọn), *n.* [LL. *perstrictio(n-)*, < L. *perstringere*, bind together. See *perstringe.*] Arrest of hemorrhage by ligation or compression of the blood-vessels.

persulphid (pėr-sul′fid), *n.* [*per-* + *sulphid.*] A compound of sulphur with a more electropositive element or radical with the maximum proportion of sulphur.

persulphocyanate (pėr-sul-fō-sī′ạ̈-nāt), *n.* [*persulphocyan(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of persulphocyanic acid.

persulphocyanic (pėr-sul″fō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [*per-* + *sulphocyanic.*] Containing more sulphur than sulphocyanic acid.—**Persulphocyanic acid,** an acid, $H_2C_2N_2S_3$, existing in two forms: (*a*) *Isopersulphocyanic acid*, a yellow crystalline compound formed by the action of concentrated acids on sulphocyanic acid or its salts. Also called *xanthane hydrid, hydropersulphocyanic acid, hydroxanthic acid, persulphocyanhydric acid*, and *sulphureted hydrosulphocyanic acid.* (*b*) *Normal persulphocyanic acid*, which is not known in the free state. Its salts are made by the action of alkalies on isopersulphocyanic acid.

persulphocyanogen (pėr-sul″fō-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [*per-* + *sulphocyan(ic)* + *-gen.*] A yellow amorphous powder, $C_3HN_3S_3$, formed by oxidizing sulphocyanic acid with nitric acid, chlorin, or hydrogen peroxid. Also called *cyanoxysulphid, perthiocyanogen, pseudosulphocyanogen*, and *cyanogen sulphid.* Probably identical with the yellow dye canarin.

persulphuret (pėr-sul′fū-ret), *n.* [*per-* + *sulphuret.*] Same as a ★*persulphid.*

persulphuric (pėr-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [*per-* + *sulphuric.*] Noting an acid known only in aqueous solution, as produced, with escape of oxygen, when sulphur heptoxid is brought into contact with water. It is believed to have the composition $H_2S_2O_8$.

pertainment (pėr-tān′mẹnt), *n.* That which pertains or belongs; a belonging. [Rare.]

The men of the United States possess some of the finest *pertainments* of the human race, but they are failures where women are concerned.

G. Atherton, in Contemporary Rev., Sept., 1897, p. 415.

pertenencia (per-te-nen′thē-ä), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *pertinentia*, belonging: see *pertinence.*] **1†.** Appurtenance; a possession; property.—**2.**

A mining claim, or the extent of such a claim. [Mexico.]

perthiocyanogen (pėr-thī″ō-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [*per-* + *thiocyanic* + *-gen.*] Same as ★*persulphocyanogen.*

perturbation, *n.* **4.** The dictum (see def. 4) that "all perturbations due to gravitation are, strictly speaking, periodical" has lately been demonstrated by Poincaré to be at least questionable and very likely untrue. He has shown that the assumptions made as to the convergence of the mathematical series used hitherto in the calculations of perturbations are unwarranted and require proof which cannot be given. His work therefore invalidates the hitherto accepted conclusion that the planetary system is permanently stable as against gravitational actions. The demonstrations that have been given to prove it are inconclusive, but the result is not necessarily false; it is not proved that the system is self-destructive.—**Magnetic perturbation,** the disturbance of the magnetic needle or magnetic elements by a magnetic storm; a deviation from the ordinary and normal magnetic oscillations.—**Perturbation of seat,** in *Eng. eccles. law*, a violation of property rights in a pew.

perturbator, *n.* **2.** In *Eng. eccles. law*, a violator of property rights in a pew.

perturbatory, *n.* **II.** *a.* Perturbative; having the property of perturbing.

Not to continue *perturbatory* measures with a view to promote . . . absorption too long.

Flint, Prin. and Prac. of Med., p. 139. *N. E. D.*

perturbd, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *perturbed.*

peruscabin (pe-rus′ka-bin), *n.* [Formation uncertain.] A trade-name for benzyl benzoate, $C_6H_5CO_2O_7H_7$, a crystalline compound found in Peru balsam and also made synthetically. It is used in medicine. A solution of it in oil is called *peruol.*

Peruv. An abbreviation of *Peruvian.*

Peruvian. I. *a.*—**Peruvian bluebell, carrot,** see ★*bluebell*, ★*carrot.*—**Peruvian pottery.** See ★*pottery.*—**Peruvian slabs,** a trade-name for crude india-rubber from Peru in flat slabs, very dark in color on the outside, the product of species of *Hevea*, in quality about equal to Peruvian ball-rubber.

II. *n.* **2.** *pl.* A name applied to cob-money (formless lumps of stamped bullion), from the fact that it was struck in Peru, although frequently in other colonies also.

pervagate (pėr′vạ̈-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pervagated*, ppr. *pervagating.* [L. *pervagari*, wander through.] To wander through.

Lord Waynflete, who, as we have seen, was in the habit of *pervagating* the neighborhood, . . . of course came across Mr. Mowbray soon after that gentleman's advent. *Mortimer Collins*, Marquis and Merchant, ii.

pervasiveness (pėr-vā′siv-nes), *n.* The character of being pervasive.

The traditions of the two deities intermingle; and both under certain circumstances carry the cow's head. The *pervasiveness* of the idea of Sun-worship in Egypt supplies the link which Herodotos does not furnish by the mere names of these goddesses.

Gladstone, Homeric Synchronism, p. 253.

perviability (pėr″vi-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*pervi(ous)* + *-ability.*] In *elect.*, specific inductive capacity.

The specific inductive capacity or *perviability* of the medium. *Nipher*, Electricity and Magnetism, p. 372.

perviance (pėr′vi-ạns), *n.* [*pervi(ous)* + *-ance.*] A name proposed for that property of a dielectric which admits of electrostatic flux or the conductance of lines of force.

perviset, *n.* See *parvis.*

pes[3], *n.* **2.** In *music:* (*a*) Same as *ground bass* (which see, under *bass*[3]). (*b*) Same as ★*podatus.*—**3.** In *pros.*, either of the two quatrains which form the first part of a sonnet. *N. E. D.*—**Pedes copulativi,** in *Diplopoda*, the copulatory appendages on the seventh segment of the body in the males; gonopods.

The modified appendages of the seventh segment in the males of the Helminthomorphous Diplopods are commonly spoken of as "*pedes copulativi*," "gonopods," or, more simply, as "male genitalia."

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Nov., 1903, p. 515.

Pes gigas, a condition of congenital hypertrophy of the foot.—**Pes olfactorius,** the inner layer of the olfactory bulb.—**Pes planus,** flatfoot.

pescadito (pes-kä-dē′tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *pescado*, a fish, < L. *piscatus*, ppr. of *piscari*, fish, < *piscis*, a fish.] A common name of *Leuciscus nigrescens*, a minnow of the Rio Grande basin.

peseta, *n.* **3.** A silver coin struck by Christian VII. of Denmark for Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands.—**Cent de peseta.** See ★*cent.*

peshkush (pesh′kush), *n.* [Also *peshcush, peshkash, paishkush*, etc.; < Pers. *pēshkash*, a present, lit. first-fruits, < *pēsh*, before, in front,

+ *kash*, < *kashān*, draw.] **1.** A present, particularly in acknowledgment of a government appointment or favor.—**2.** A tribute or fine. [India.]

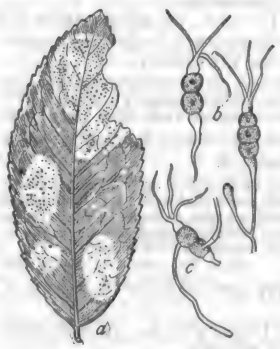
peso, *n.* **2.** A silver siege-piece struck for Girone in Spain, in 1808, during the Peninsular war.—**Cent de peso.** See ★*cent.*—**Peso duro** ('hard peso'), the Spanish or Mexican peso or dollar. The term is used in Gibraltar to distinguish the silver from the current dollar.—**Peso gordo** ('thick peso'), a local name for the Spanish dollar among the French settlers in Trinidad.

pest, *n.*—**Tin pest**, an allotropic change in tin by which white tin is transformed into gray tin. Also called *disease of tin.*

When the process of transformation from white to gray tin is once started, the process goes on progressively, hence the name "*tin pest.*"

Amer. Inventor, July 15, 1903, p. 37.

Pestalotia (pes-ta-lō'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris, 1841), < Fortunato *Pestalozza*, an Italian physician and botanist.] A large genus of melanconiaceous fungi having black acervuli with 3- or more celled spores, the two terminal cells being usually hyaline and the apical one provided with one or more hyaline appendages. Over 170 species have been described, some of which are parasitic, producing diseases of cultivated plants. *P. Guepini* is very destructive to leaves of the tea-plant.



Pestalotia Guepini.
a, blotches caused by the fungus on a tea-leaf, slightly reduced; *b*, spores of the fungus showing appendages, highly magnified; *c*, spore showing germination, highly magnified.
(From Massee's "Plant Diseases.")

pesticemic (pes-ti-sē'mik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *pestis*, pest, + *-ic* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Noting one of the forms of plague, usually called the septicemic form. Also *pesticæmic.*

The classification of plague cases under three heads: . . . (1) bubonic, (2) pneumonic, (3) septicæmic. (The word "*pesti-cæmic*" is also used instead of "septicæmic," and though etymologically objectionable, it is otherwise better, as "septicæmic" already has a specific and quite different meaning.) *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 788.

Pestis minor. See ★*plague*, 2.

pestle, *n.*—**Knight of the pestle.** See ★*knight.*

petaliferous (pet-a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *πέταλον*, petal, + *φέρειν*, to bear, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, petal-bearing: often opposed to *clistogene.*

petaligerous (pet-a-lij'e-rus), *a.* Same as ★*petaliferous.*

petalobacteria (pet″a-lō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf (membrane), + NL. *bacterium.*] In *bacteriol.*, any bacteria which produce zoöglœæ in the form of a membrane on the surface of a liquid. *Billroth.*

petalococcus (pet″a-lō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *petalococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf (membrane), + NL. *Coccus.*] In *bacteriol.*, any member of the family *Coccaceæ* which produces zoöglœæ in the form of a membrane on the surface of a liquid. *Billroth.*

petaloid, *a.* **3.** Having the general form of a leaf.

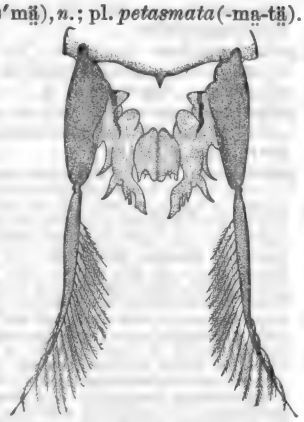
A collection of Jamaican antiquities by MacCormack, including 160 specimens of ancient stone implements, earthenware, etc., and 20 *petaloid* implements.
Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 46.

petanelle (pet-a-nel'), *n.* [Appar. trade French in England, based on E. *peat*[1].] A fabric made of prepared peat fibers and wool, used for various articles of clothing, as shirts, golf-hose, etc. *Hannan*, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 45.

petard, *n.* **2.** A small paper cartridge used in ornamental fireworks, generally at the end of a lance, so arranged that the flame terminates with an explosion.

Petasidæ (pe-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Petasus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Trachomedusæ* having 4 radial canals and 4 gonads, the stomach without a stalk, and the sense-tentacles either free or in vesicles. It includes several genera, among which are *Petasus*, *Gossea*, and *Aglauropsis.*

petasma (pe-tas'mä), *n.*; pl. *petasmata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. *πέτασμα*, something spread out.] In some macrurous crustaceans, a large membranous appendage attached to the base of the first pleopod in the male. In the female it is rudimentary.



Petasma in *Sergestes Atlanticus.*
First pleopods of the male, with petasmata united in the median line.
(Sp. Bate.)

The *petasma* is remarkably like that in *P. lysianassa*, and so peculiar that I refer to the figure for its structure; it appears to differ chiefly in the structure of its anterior surface, which, instead of bearing two pairs of dentiform prominences, one at its base and one at its distal extremity, bears one pair at the base directed towards the ventral surface of the abdomen, and just above this pair another pair of low, bluntly triangular, prominences directed inwardly towards each other.
Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1901, p. 572.

petasospore (pe-tas'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *πέτασος*, a broad hat, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose seeds are distributed by means of a parachute-like pappus surmounting the achene, as in the dandelion. *F. E. Clements.*

petasus, *n.* **3.** [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Petasidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1879.

pet-day (pet'dā), *n.* A name given in Scotland to a day when the weather is "too fine to last"; in New England, a "weather-breeder."

It was not towards my brother and me only that such things were done; the same was common throughout the country towards the lands and families of the persecuted. But the lown of that time was as a *pet day* in winter. In the harvest, however, when the proposal came out that we should give bonds to keep the peace, I made no scruple of signing the same.
Galt, Ringan Gilhaize, III. 63.

petechioid (pē-tek'i-oid), *a.* [*petechiæ* + *-oid.*] Resembling petechiæ. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 947.

Petenia (pe-tē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Peten*, a lake in Guatemala, the original locality of *P. splendida.*] A genus of fishes, of the family *Cichlidæ*, found on the coasts of tropical America.

peter[1], *n.* **3.** In *thieves' cant*, a traveling-bag, portmanteau, trunk, or any piece of baggage or a parcel.

Shopkeepers stood frowningly at their doors. People sat defiantly on piles of luggage at the railway stations, and there was never a *peter* to touch for. All the areas were empty, and there were no side-doors left unguarded
A. Morrison, Tales of Mean Streets, p. 261.

Peter or **Peter Funk.** A sham auctioneer or a sham bidder at a mock auction. [U. S.]

A capital watch!—you may see by the weight—
Worth one hundred dollars as easy as eight—
Or half of that sum to melt down into plate—
(Brown does n't know '*Peter* from Peter the Great)
But then I can't dwell,
I 'm ordered to sell.
* * * * * * *
"Don't want it"—quoth Brown—"I don't wish to buy."
J. G. Saxe, Tom Brown's Day in Gotham, l. 180.

peterkin (pē'tėr-kin), *n.* [Dim. of *Peter.*] An inconsiderable claimant to the spiritual and temporal position of the pope, as the successor of St. Peter. [Rare.]

It really was a fair question, whether it was worth while to bring about a political and social deluge, the end of which no mortal could foresee, for the purpose of setting up Lutheran, Zwinglian, and other *Peterkins*, in the place of the actual claimant to the reversion of the spiritual wealth of the Galilean fisherman.
Huxley, Essays upon Some Controverted Questions, [p. 11.

Peterman, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A luggage thief who steals from vehicles. [Thieves' slang.] *Farmer.*—**3.** [*l. c.*] A thief who uses knock-out drops as an aid to robbery. [Thieves' slang.] *The Sun*, March 2, 1908.

Petiolar node. See ★*node.*

Petioliventres (pet″i-ō-li-ven'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *petiolum*, petiole, + L. *venter*, belly.] A group of hymenopterous insects ranking as a suborder and including those forms in which the abdomen is connected with what is apparently the thorax by a slender petiole, the posterior part of the apparent thorax being really an abdominal segment.

petiolular (pet-i-ōl'ū-lär), *a.* [*petiolul(e)* + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to a petiolule.

petiotization (pet″i-ō-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [F. *pétiotisation.* See def.] A process, much used in France (where it was devised by Pétiot, a Burgundian landowner) for producing a sort of secondary wine by adding to the marc, or residue from the expression of the juice of the grapes, a solution of sugar in water and submitting the mixture to fermentation. The added sugar supplies the material for the production of alcohol, and the various flavoring substances, tartar, tannin, coloring-matter, etc., are furnished by the marc. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 206.

petit, *a.*—**Petits chevaux.** See ★*cheval.*—**Petit ensemble mal.** See ★*ensemble*, ★*mal.*

petit-bleu (pte'blė), *n.* [F. *petit*, little, + *bleu*, blue.] In Paris, a closed telegraph card sent by pneumatic tube to various central stations in the city and delivered by telegraph messenger. It is of a blue color, doubled in the middle and sealed on three sides by means of its prepared mucilage-covered edges.

Petite Jaquette, *Eupomacentrus planifrons*, a pomacentrid fish belonging to the West Indian fauna.

petiteness (pe-tēt'nes), *n.* The character of being petite; smallness; in recent use, insignificance; finicalness: with contemptuous reference to diminutive size.

Petition crown. See ★*crown.*

petitionee (pē-tish-on-ē'), *n.* [*petition* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, a defendant or respondent against whom a petition is brought or filed.

petitioner, *n.* **3.** (*a*) A plaintiff in an action commenced by petition. (*b*) A petitioning creditor. *N. E. D.*

petitioning (pē-tish'on-ing), *n.* The act of offering a petition.—**Tumultous petitioning**, in *Eng. law*, a misdemeanor, created by statute (13 Car. II. st. 1, c. 5), consisting in the act of more than twenty persons signing any petition to the crown or parliament to alter any matters legally established in church or state, unless the petition had been approved officially in various stated ways, and, further, in the presentation of a petition by more than two persons.

peto[2] (pā'tō), *n.* [Cuban Sp. use of Sp. *peto*, a breastplate, plastron.] A common name of *Acanthocybium solandri*, a scombroid fish widely distributed and rather common in the Florida Straits and about the West Indies.

petong (pe-tong'), *n.* [Chinese *peh-tung*, 'white copper.'] Same as *paktong.*

petoskeyte (pē-tos'kīt), *n.* [See the def.] A name suggested by A. W. Grabau for limestones formed of fine calcareous muds, derived from coral reefs and deposited in water near their sources: illustrated by strata at Petoskey, Michigan.

Or the hydroclastic calcilutytes (hydrocalcilutytes) of Petoskey may be called *petoskeytes*, and the name restricted to all hydrocalcilutytes which are derived from the ground-up mud of ancient coral reefs and deposited in the neighborhood of the reef.
W. Grabau, in Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 247.

Petrarchian (pē-trär'ki-an), *a.* Pertaining to Petrarch; imitating or resembling his style.

The sonnets from and after Du Bellay and others are more interesting. As in the subsequent and far finer Amoretti, Spenser prefers the final couplet form to the so-called *Petrarchian* arrangement; and, indeed, though the most recent fashion in England has inclined to the latter, an impartial judgment must pronounce both forms equally good and equally entitled to place.
G. Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Lit., p. 87.

petreity (pē-trē'i-ti), *n.* [ML. *petreitas*, stoniness, < L. *petræus*, stony.] The state or condition of being stone. [Rare.]

petrel[1], *n.*—**Diving petrel**, any petrel of the genus *Pelecanoides*, particularly Garnot's petrel, *P. garnoti.*—**Jamaica petrel**, *Æstrelata caribbæa*, a species of seabird which breeds in the mountainous districts of Jamaica. It is threatened with extermination by the mongoos.—**Snowy petrel**, a small, white species, *Pagodroma nivea*, of antarctic seas.—**Sooty petrel**, a name sometimes applied to the mutton-bird, *Nectris brevicauda*, of the southern seas.

petrical (pet'ri-kal), *a.* [Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] In *petrog.*, a term applied by Fletcher (1895) to the coarser structural features of rocks, as bedding, jointing, etc., in distinction from the texture.

Lithical, a term proposed by L. Fletcher for the finer, textural characters of rocks, i.e., those for which texture as distinguished from structure is employed above. See p. 13. Lithical from the Greek for stone is contrasted with *petrical* from the Greek for rock. Introduction to the Study of Rocks; British Museum Handbooks, 1895.
J. F. Kemp, Handbook of Rocks, Glossary, p. 151.

pétrie (pā-trē'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pétried*, ppr. *pétrieing.* [F. *pétrir*, to knead. See ★*pétrissage.*] To knead (in massage); to grasp with

the fingers and work (the flesh and muscles) with a sort of circular movement, with deep or light pressure as indicated.

Grasping between his thumb and four fingers those of the patient he *pétries* all the circumference for a few minutes. *Maguire*, Art of Massage, p. 57. *N. E. D.*

Petrified corn-cobs. See *Halymenites.*

Petrinize (pē′trin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Petrinized*, ppr. *Petrinizing.* To give a Petrine character to; to imbue with Petrinism.

Petri plate. See *Petri* ★*dish.*

pétrissage (pā-trē-säzh′), *n.* [F., < *pétrir*, knead, < ML. ⁺*pisturire*, < L. *pistura*, a pounding (of grain, etc.), < *pinsere*, beat, pound. See *pestle*, *piston*.] A manipulation in massage in which the deeper parts are compressed and rolled without friction of the skin.

Petrist (pē′trist), *n.* A disciple of Petrus Lombardus.

petro-basilar (pet-rō-bas′i-lär), *a.* In *anat.*, relating to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the basilar portion of the sphenoid and occipital bones.

The *petro-basilar* fissures are large and visibly pervious. This condition is found occasionally; significance doubtful; it is more frequent in young subjects.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1895–96, p. 147.

petroblast (pet′rō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A name suggested by Di Brazza and Pirenne for a supposed nucleus believed by them to be present in a petrocellule. Compare ★*petrocellule.*

Large Petro-cellule of Quartz, showing two protoplasmic substances, and nuclear *petroblast.*
Knowledge, Aug., 1904, p. 183.

petrocellule (pet-rō-sel′ūl), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + E. *cellule.*] A name suggested by Di Brazza and Pirenne for the globular germ with which they believe inorganic crystals begin their separation from solution.

According to them [di Brazza and Pirenne], at the beginning of the crystallisation a tiny globule is seen to be differentiated from the uniform mass, being easily recognisable on account of its difference in refractive power. Studied closely, this globule shows within it a slight 'petroplasmic net-work,' which shows an analogy with the formation of animal and vegetable cells. Large *petro-cellule* of Quartz, showing two protoplasmic substances, and nuclear petroblast. Enlargement 750.
Knowledge, Aug. 1904, p. 183.

petrofracteur (pe-trō-frak-tėr′), *n.* [F., < Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + L. *fractura*, fracture.] A trade-name of an explosive consisting of 67 per cent. potassium chlorate, 20 per cent. potassium nitrate, 10 per cent. nitrobenzene, and 3 per cent. antimony sulphid.

petrogenesis (pet-rō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + E. *genesis.*] The origination of rocks, generally or collectively considered.

How far Hutton was in advance of his time on matters relating to *petrogenesis* is illustrated by the fact that more than half a century elapsed before his ideas found expression in systematic treatises.
Smithsonian Rep., 1902, p. 290.

petrogenic (pet-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *-γενης*, -produced, + *-ic.*] In *geol.*, relating to the origin of rocks in general or of special masses.

In a fully represented *petrogenic* cycle at a batholithic area, then, the oldest intrusion should be a rock of gabbroid (basaltic) composition and the youngest an acid granite (chemically a rhyolite or quartz porphyry). Between these two an indefinite number of intermediate rock-types varying according to their degree and kind of differentiation from the syntectic—itself continuously varying in composition—might be represented in dikes or other satellitic forms.
Amer. Jour. Sci., July, 1908, p. 45.

Petrographical province. See ★*province.*

petrol, *n.* 2. The lighter hydrocarbons from petroleum which are used as fuel in the motor-engines of vehicles and dirigible balloons; gasolene.

The import of Russian oil appears to be increasing and that of American decreasing, and there was a great increase in 1901 in the import of motor-car spirit or "*petrol.*" *Athenæum*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 179.

petrol (pe-trōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *petrolled*, ppr. *petrolling.* To fill or supply with petrol: as, to *petrol* a motor-car.

petrol. An abbreviation of *petrology.*

petrolage (pet′rō-lāj), *n.* [*petrol* + *-age.*] Same as ★*petrolization.* *Lancet*, July 18, 1903, p. 186.

petrol-car (pe-trōl′kär), *n.* A motor-car which has an internal-combustion engine consuming gasolene. [Great Britain.]

petrolene, *n.* 2. A name, first used by Boussingault, of the liquid portion of asphalt occurring mixed in various proportions with the solid ingredient asphaltene. Both these substances are probably themselves mixtures. See ★*asphaltene.*

petrol-engine (pe-trōl′en″jin), *n.* An engine which uses gasolene directly for the generation of power. See ★*petrol*, 2.

petroleous (pē-trō′lē-us), *a.* [*petrole(um)* + *-ous.*] Containing, producing, or resembling petroleum. [Rare.]

petroleum, *n.* Of the entire product of petroleum throughout the world approximately 19 per cent. is furnished by Russia, 64 per cent. by the United States, and 17 per cent. by Mexico, Austria, Rumania, the Dutch East Indies, Burma, and (in quite small proportion) Japan, Germany, Canada, and Italy. California, Texas, and Kansas have of late largely increased their output, chiefly of crude fuel-oil, while in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia there has been a diminished yield. It should be noted that American and Russian petroleum differ materially in chemical composition, the former consisting mainly of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, while the latter represent chiefly naphthenes, isomeric but not identical with the members of the olefine series. —**Petroleum briquet.** See ★*briquet*1.—**Solidified petroleum**, an attempted solidification of petroleum for use in ordinary grates. Two methods have been resorted to, namely, the soaking up of the liquid by a porous material, preferably itself combustible, such as dry, spongy peat, and the producing of a jelly-like emulsion by the addition of soap or oil and alkali to form a soap. The products are apt to lose petroleum by oozing in hot weather, and the value of the attempts is very doubtful, since they involve a sacrifice of the special advantages presented by liquid fuel.

petroleum-burner (pē-trō′lē-um-bėr″nėr), *n.* See ★*burner.*

petroleum-engine (pē-trō′lē-um-en″jin), *n.* An internal-combustion engine using crude petroleum oil as a source of heat supply.

petroleum-jelly (pē-trō′lē-um-jel″i), *n.* Same as *mineral* ★*jelly.*

petroleum-spirit (pē-trō′lē-um-spir″it), *n.* A mixture of the lighter hydrocarbons from American petroleum. The term is variously used, but most commonly is applied to a product of a density of .71 to .74 and a boiling-point of about 90° to 140° C. It is extensively used as a solvent in scouring, cleaning printers' type, etc., forming a substitute for turpentine in many applications.

petrolic (pē-trol′ik), *a.* [*petrol* + *-ic.*] 1. Relating to, resembling, or produced from petrol or petroleum: as, *petrolic* ether.—2. Relating to the management of petrol as used in motor-cars.

An automobile for the *petrolic* instruction of army officers. *Autocar*, July 19, 1902, p. 69. *N. E. D.*

petrolization (pet″rō-li-zā′shon), *n.* [*petrolize* + *ation.*] The act or process of petrolizing; specifically, the spreading of petroleum on water which contains mosquito larvæ, for the purpose of destroying them.

The *petrolization* of mosquito-breeding pools is one of the most important measures to be undertaken in the warfare against mosquitoes.
L. O. Howard, Mosquitoes, p. 193.

petrolize, *v. t.* 2. To treat with petroleum; specifically, to spread petroleum on (water which contains mosquito larvæ); kill by means of petroleum, as the larvæ of mosquitos.

To the Italians we are indebted for a useful expression, which we might just as well adopt, namely, to "*petrolize*," meaning to treat waters with kerosene.
L. O. Howard, Mosquitoes, p. 193.

3. To burn (a building) by means of petroleum, as in Paris during the supremacy of the commune in 1871.

petrol-motor (pe-trōl′mō″tor), *n.* A gas-engine; any internal-combustion engine which uses gasolene as a fuel.

petrologic (pet-rō-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *petrological.*

Petrometopon (pet″rō-me-tō′pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *μέτωπον*, forehead.] A genus of serranoid fishes.

Petromyzontes (pet″rō-mī-zon′tēz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *Petromyzon* (which see).] The lampreys, considered as constituting a class of vertebrates. In this case the *Marsipobranchii* or *Cyclostomata* as a whole are raised to a super-class.

petrophilous (pē-trof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Living upon or attached to rocks, as certain gastropods.

petrosal. I. *a.*—**Petrosal lobule.** See ★*lobule.*

II. *n.* 2. In *ichth.*, same as *proötic* and *opisthotic.*

petroseline (pet′rō-sē-lin), *a.* [NL. *Petroselinum* (which see).] Of or pertaining to parsley: as the *petroseline* family.

petrosulfol (pet-rō-sul′fol), *n.* [*petro(leum)* + *sulf(ur)*, *sulph(ur)*, + *-ol.*] A trade-name of a bituminous product which contains sulphur. It closely resembles ichthyol in properties and uses but has a less disagreeable odor.

petrosum (pē-trō′sum), *n.*; pl. *petrosa* (-sȧ). [NL., neut. of *petrosus*, stony (bony), < *petra*, rock.] In *ichth.*, same as *sphenotic* and *proötic.* The petrosum of Owen is the opisthotic of Parker, while the petrosum of Hallmann, Segemehl, and Erdl is the proötic of Parker.

petrotympanic (pet″rō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + E. *tympanic.*] Noting the cranial bone formed by the fusion of the petrosal and tympanic bones.

The canal for the internal carotid pierces the *petro-tympanic.* *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, March, 1904, p. 213.

pe-tsai (pā-tsī′), *n.* [Chin. *pei-tsai*; *pei*, white, *tsai*, vegetable.] The so-called Chinese cabbage (*Brassica Pe-tsai*), now somewhat grown in American vegetable-gardens. It resembles a gigantic Cos lettuce. The leaves and midribs are cooked and eaten.

petterdite (pet′ėr-dīt), *n.* [Named after W. F. *Petterd* of Tasmania.] An oxychlorid of lead which occurs in thin white hexagonal plates: found in Tasmania.

petticoat, *n.* 7. In *elect.*, on an insulator for outdoor service, a downward projecting mantle intended to shed the rain-water.

The line insulators have five *petticoats*, decreasing in size from top to bottom, and are made of porcelain.
Jour. Franklin Inst., May, 1903, p. 326.

petticoated, *a.* 2. In *elect.*, having a petticoat. See ★*petticoat*, 7.

The terminals should be mounted on *petticoated* porcelain insulators and all parts of the lamp cap should be strictly water-tight and no part exposed to the weather should be made of any material other than gun metal, brass, phosphor bronze, copper or similar metal.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 3, 1904, p. 332.

petticoat-insulator (pet′i-kōt-in″sụ-lā-tọr), *n.* See ★*insulator.*

petty-single (pet′i-sing″gl), *n.* A falconers' term for the toe of a hawk.

Her foot a hand with *petty singles* instead of toes.
E. B. Michell, Art and Practice of Hawking, p. 20.

petune (pē-tön′), *n.* [See ★*petune*, *v.*, and *petun.*] The liquid employed in petuning. In Cuba, where petuning was first practised, this liquid is prepared by the extraction of tobacco stems, sometimes, at least, in a fluid containing ammonium carbonate. A hot solution of this is similarly used in the United States, but here the liquid is frequently made of rum, sour wine, licorice, etc., without extraction of stems.

At this stage the odor of the *petune* may be noticeable.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. No. 62, p. 18.

petune (pē-tön′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *petuned*, ppr. *petuning.* [F. *petuner*, to smoke tobacco, < *petun* (which see).] To spray (tobacco), during or after the sweating process, with a special liquid (see ★*petune*, *n.*), for the purposes stated in the following quotation. See ★*condition*, *v. t.*, 7.

The fillers only and not the wrappers [of cigars], are *petuned*, the intention being to give them a darker color, an improved flavor, and the appearance and character of a strong tobacco. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. No. 59, p. 19.

petunzite (pe-tun′zīt), *n.* [*petuntze* + *-ite*2.] A name proposed by Collins for the granitic rock commonly called in England Cornish stone, a mixture of partially but not completely kaolinized feldspar with quartz and little or no mica: used extensively in the manufacture of chinaware.

pet-wood (pet′wụd), *n.* [A corruption of the Burmese name *petwoon.*] The wood of *Espera cordifolia.* See *halmalille.*

peucedanin, *n.* 2. A tasteless crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$, found in the root of *Peucedanum officinale* and *Imperatoria Ostruthium.*

peucil, **peucyl** (pū′sil), *n.* A mixture of terpene hydrocarbons prepared by the distillation of terpene hydrochlorid with quicklime.

peucites (pū-sī′tēz), *n.* [Gr. *πεύκη*, the pine.] Fossilized coniferous wood.

peucyl, *n.* See ★*peucil.*

peumo (pā-ö′mō), *n.* [Native name.] In Chile, *Cryptocarya Peumus*, a tree belonging to the laurel family, the bark of which is used in southern Chile for tanning.

pew[1], *v. t.* 2. To put or shut in a pew. [Rare.]

The same men who were as willingly *pewed* in the parish church as their sheep were in night folds.
Examiner, 1831, p. 71. *N. E. D.*

pew[4] (pū), *n.* A thin stream of air or smoke; a fine thin stream of breath escaping through lips almost closed. [Scotch.]

Groups of little black dots moved across the green meadows in which the farmsteading of the Shalloch-on-Minnoch was set—a cheery little house, well thatched, and with a *pew* of blue smoke blowing from its chimney, telling of warm hearts within.
Crockett, Men of the Moss-Hags, xliv.

pewage (pū′āj), *n.* **1.** The pews in a church, collectively; the arrangement of pews.

If any walk in the church with hat on, shall pay one pen. . . . The former *pewage* was very antient; two pews bore the inscription 1590; Lanclot Broane, c. 1621, c. *G. Poulson*, Hist. and Antiq. of Seigniory of Holderness, II. 288.

2. The amount paid for the use of a pew.

A letter was read from . . . the incumbent of the district objecting on the ground that the services might damage his income, arising almost entirely from "*pewage.*" This "*pewage,*" Mr. C— says, is necessarily high; whilst the services to the boys were to be entirely free. *Guardian*, Dec. 27, 1866, p. 1327.

pewey (pū′i), *a.* [*pew* + *-ey* for *-y*[1].] Same as *pewy.*

pewter, *n.* **5.** A material made of calcined tin, used in polishing marble.

pewtery, *a.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Pewter collectively.—**2.** A pewter closet; a place for keeping pewter.

pewy, *a.* **2.** Like pews in a church: said of the going in hunting, where leaps (as over fences) are frequent, as if over the back of one pew after another with little room for take-offs. [Rare.]

The working of the pack delighted . . . him . . . "My word, the little Johnnies can go," he said. "I have n't had better fun this season. It 's a bit *pewey;* I don't seem to have been on terra firma for two minutes at a time." *Eyre Hussey*, Miss Badsworth, M. F. H., iii.

peyote (pā-yō′tā), *n.* [Mex. *peyote,* < Nahuatl *peyotl,* or *peyutl.*] A name applied in certain parts of Mexico to several low, fleshy, spineless plants, especially to *Lophophora Williamsii,* which is used medicinally and has narcotic properties. Also written *pellotè.* See ★*mescal-buttons.*

peyotillo (pā-yō-tēl′yō), *n.* [Mex. *peyotillo,* diminutive of *peyote.*] A small spineless cactus, *Pelecyphora aselliformis,* resembling the peyote (*Lophophora Williamsii*) in habit, which grows in arid rocky soil near San Luis Potosí, Mexico, and is offered for sale in the market as a remedy for fevers and other maladies.

pezant, pezantry. Amended spellings of *peasant, peasantry.*

Pezizales (pē-zi-zā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peziza* + *-ales.*] An order of discomycetous fungi having the apothecia fleshy, superficial, and frequently colored. It is named from the principal genus *Peziza.* Sometimes written *Pezizineæ.*

Pezizineæ (pē-zi-zin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* See ★*Pezizales.*

pezograph (pez′ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *πέζις* (?), a stalkless mushroom, + *γράφειν,* write.] A pitting, resembling a finger-mark, often observed on the surface of a meteorite.

Pezographs, or finger-mark pittings, are visible on all surfaces of the mass, yet varying notably on different sides. On two sides they are few in number, and only dim depressions — though still unmistakable in their nature. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* April, 1903, p. 318.

pezza (pet′sä), *n.* [It.: see *piece.*] **1.** A gold coin of Leghorn of the value of 4 shillings.—**2.** A gold coin of the Medici family, dukes of Florence or Etruria.—**3.** A Tuscan money of account. The *pezza della rosa* or *livornina* is worth 5¼ lire.

pezzetta (pet-set′tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *pezza.* See ★*pezza.*] A billon coin of Monaco in the eighteenth century, and of the Swiss canton of Fribourg.

pf. An abbreviation (*b*) of *perfect;* (*c*) of *preferred.*

p. f. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Italian *piu forte,* a little louder; (*b*) [*caps.*] of *Procurator-Fiscal.*

Pfeiffer bacillus. Same as *influenza* ★*bacillus.*

pferdekraft (pfer′de-kräft), *n.* [G., 'horse-power': *pferd,* horse (see *palfrey*): *kraft,* power (see *craft*[1]).] The horse-power of German mechanical engineers; the metric horse-power, or 4,500 kilograms raised one meter in one minute, which is 1¼ per cent. smaller than Watt's horse-power of 33,000 pounds raised one foot in one minute. *C. Hering,* Conversion Tables, p. 81.

Pflüger's law of contraction. See ★*contraction.*

P. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Past Grand;* (*b*) of the Latin *Pharmacopœia Germanica,* German Pharmacopœia.

P. g. In *ceram.,* the abbreviation of '*Paris granite,*' a trade-name.

P. G. M. An abbreviation of *Past Grand Master.*

phacellus (fā-sel′us), *n.*; pl. *phacelli* (-ī). Same as *phacella.*

Phacidiaceæ (fā-sid-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phacidi(um)* + *-aceæ.*] A family of discomycetous fungi, so-named from the genus *Phacidium.*

Phacidiales (fā-sid-i-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phacidi(um)* + *-ales.*] An order of discomycetous fungi, so-named from the principal family *Phacidiaceæ.* Called *Phacidiineæ* by Engler and Prantl.

Phacidiineæ (fā-sid-i-ī′nē-ē), *n. pl.* See ★*Phacidiales.*

Phacidium (fā-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815), < dim. of Gr. *φακός,* a lentil.] A large genus of discomycetous fungi, type of the family *Phacidiaceæ,* having ascocarps embedded in the surface of the host, the upper covering rupturing at maturity in an irregular manner. The spores are hyaline and unicellular. About 70 species are known. *P. abietinum* occurs on the fir needles in Europe and America.

phacoidal (fā-koi′dal), *a.* [*phacoid* + *-al*[1].] Lens-like: referring to the form assumed by certain rock masses by shearing and flowage in metamorphism.

In like manner, when the basic dykes are obliquely traversed by lines of disruption, they are deflected, attenuated, and within the shear zones appear frequently as *phacoidal* masses amid the reconstructed gneiss. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1901, p. 617.

phacometer (fā-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *φακός,* lentil (lens), + *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for determining the constants of lenses.

Phacops (fā′kops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φακός,* a lentil, a mole, + *ὤψ,* face.] A genus of trilobites typical of the proparian family *Phacopidæ,* with elliptical or oval carapaces, semicircular cephala with rounded genal angles, anterior lateral lobes fused with the frontal lobe to form a large swollen cranidium, and reduced posterior lateral lobes. The eyes are large, prominent, and schizochroal, the pleura rounded, and the pygidium semicircular with entire margin. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the Upper Devonian.

phacosclerosis (fak″ō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *φακός,* a lentil (lens), + *σκλήρωσις,* hardening.] Induration of the crystalline lens of the eye.

phacoscopic (fak-ō-skop′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the phacoscope or to its use: as, *phacoscopic* images; *phacoscopic* experiments. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 237.

phacoscotoma (fak″ō-skō-tō′mä), *n.* [Gr. *φακός,* a lentil (lens), + *σκότωμα,* darkness of vision (used in sense of 'dizziness'), < *σκότος,* darkness.] Opacity of the crystalline lens.

Phacotidæ (fā-kot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Phacotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Mastigophora* having a greenish body surrounded by a thick shell-membrane which the body incompletely fills and which is frequently bivalved. It includes *Phacotus, Coccomonas, Chloraster,* and several other genera.

Phacotus (fā-kō′tus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Phacotidæ. Perty,* 1852.

Phæacian (fē-ā′shan), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Phæacia,* < Gr. *Φαιακία,* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Phæacia, or Scheria, an island described by Homer, doubtfully identified with the modern Corcyra.

II. An inhabitant of Phæacia, or Scheria; hence, a gourmand, the Phæacians having been noted for their luxury.

phæism, pheism (fē′izm), *n.* [Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *-ism.*] Homœochromatism of a dusky shade. [Rare.] *Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* VI. 337.

phænozygous, *a.* Same as *phenozygous.*

phæocyst (fē′ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, dun, brown, + *κίστις,* bladder (cyst).] The nucleus of a plant cell. *Decaisne.*

Phæocystina (fē-ō-sis-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *κύστις,* bladder, pouch, + *-ina.*] A family of radiolarians, of the order *Tripylaria,* without skeleton or with loose skeletal structures, and with the central capsule in the center of the spherical body. It contains the genera *Phæodinia, Aulacantha,* and *Aulactinium.*

Phæodidymæ (fē-ō-did′i-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *δίδυμος,* double.] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti,* designed to include the genera which have the spores brownish and uniseptate.

phæophore (fē′ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *-φορος,* bearing, < *φέρειν,* bear.] The light-brown chromatophore of the algæ.

Phæophragmiæ (fē-ō-frag′mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *φράγμα,* partition.] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti,* designed to include the genera which have the spores brownish and 2- or more septate.

Phæophyceæ (fē-ō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *φῦκος,* seaweed.] One of the four great classes of algæ containing most of those forms which are of a brown color. The vast majority of this class are marine.

phæophycean (fē-ō-fī′sē-an), *n.* One of the *Phæophyceæ* or brown seaweeds.

phæophycean-starch (fē-ō-fī′sē-an-stärch), *n.* A name given to bodies found in certain *Euphæophyceæ,* which are built up of concentric layers and attached to the chromatophores. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 272.

phæoplast (fē′ō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *πλαστός,* < *πλάσσειν,* form.] One of the brown coloring-bodies or plastids in the cytoplasm of the brown algæ, *Phæophyceæ,* as distinguished from the red plastids (rhodoplasts) of the red algæ, *Rhodophyceæ.*

The chromatophores of the higher brown Algæ (Phæophyceæ) and most of the red (Rhodophyceæ) have the discoid form characteristic of chloroplasts. They might be called *phæoplasts* and rhodoplasts if one wished to classify plastids according to their color. *Amer. Nat.,* May, 1904, p. 378.

phæoretin (fē-or′e-tin), *n.* [Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *ῥητίνη,* resin.] One of the resinous substances remaining after the crystalline substances have been removed from rhubarb extract. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 974.

phæosic (fē-ō′sik), *a.* [Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *-ose* (?) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid obtained from sweet-bay, *Laurus nobilis.*

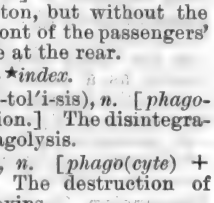
phæosin (fē′ō-sin), *n.* [*phæos(ic)* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*phæosic acid.*

Phæosporæ (fē-os′pō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *σπορά,* seed (spore).] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti,* made to include the genera which have the spores simple, ovoid, and brown.

phæospore (fē′ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *φαιός,* dusky, + *σπορά,* seed (spore).] The spore, usually a zoöspore, of the brown algæ. [Rare.]

phæosporous (fē-os′pō-rus), *a.* [*phæospore* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the brown seaweeds.

phaëton, *n.* **3.** A small automobile with one seat (for two persons), resembling the common phaëton.—**Demi-mail phaëton,** a heavy phaëton having a platform coach-gear instead of the perch-gear which is used in the mail phaëton.—**Dicky-seat phaëton,** a carriage having a stanhope body elongated by the addition of a dicky-seat for the driver, suspended upon four C-springs.—**Spider phaëton.** See the cut.



Spider Phaëton.

phaëtonette (fā″e-tō-net′), *n.* [*phaëton* + *-ette.*] A motor-car built on the lines of a phaëton, but without the driver's seat or box in front of the passengers' seat, and with no rumble at the rear.

Phagocytic index. See ★*index.*

phagocytolysis (fag″ō-sī-tol′i-sis), *n.* [*phagocyte* + Gr. *λύσις,* dissolution.] The disintegration of a phagocyte; phagolysis.

phagolysis (fa-gol′i-sis), *n.* [*phago(cyte)* + Gr. *λύσις,* dissolution.] The destruction of phagocytes, as by cytotoxins.

Metchnikoff ascribes the leucopenia to destruction of the cells and uses the term "*phagolysis*" to express it. . . . That there is *phagolysis* at all has been strenuously denied by some. Durham convinced himself that the leucopenia is due solely to clumping or balling of the leucocytes, in which condition they are swept by peristalsis towards the omentum and other peritoneal surfaces on which they are deposited. *Jour. Med. Research,* July, 1906, pp. 6, 7.

phagolytic (fag-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [*phagolysis.*] Relating to or consisting in phagolysis or destruction of the white blood-corpuscles. *Jour. Med. Research,* Dec., 1907, p. 263.

phalænid (fa-lē′nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Phalænidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phalænidæ.*

phalange, *n.* 4. Same as ★*phalangiid.*

Phalangeal formula. See ★*formula.*

phalanger, *n.*—**Pygmy phalanger.** Same as *opossum-mouse.*

phalangic, *a.* 2. In *mil.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a phalanx.

phalangid (fā-lan′jid), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*phalangiid.*

Phalangidæ (fā-lan′ji-dē), *n. pl.* The typical family of the *Phalangidea* (which see).

phalangigrade, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Phalangigrada,* as a camel or llama.

phalangigrady (fā-lan′ji-grā-di), *n.* [*phalangigrade* + *-y*³.] The habit of walking on the phalanges. See *phalangigrade.*

phalangiid (fā-lan′ji-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Phalangiidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Phalangiidæ.*

phalangioid (fā-lan′ji-oid), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Phalangioid(ea).*] **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the superfamily *Phalangioidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the superfamily *Phalangioidea.*

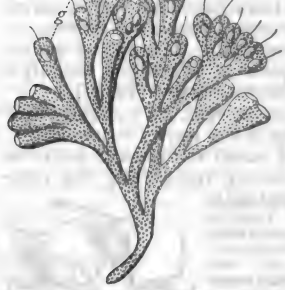
phalangitis (fal-an-jī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *φάλαγξ,* phalanx, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of one or more of the phalanges of the fingers or toes. *Lancet,* May 30, 1903, p. 1526.

phalangology (fal-an-gol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [Gr. *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγ-*), phalanx, + *-λογια,* ⟨ *λέγειν,* speak.] The pretended 'science' of telling fortunes by studying the fingers.

When studying finger tips, or "*phalangology,*" as it (fortune-telling by the fingers) is called, the length of the tips above the ball of the finger must be noted.
Kansas City Daily Times, June 15, 1903.

phalansteric (fal-ạn-ster′ik), *a.* Same as *phalansterian.*

Phalansterina (fal″an-stē-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL. *Phalanster(ium)* + *-ina.*] A family of choanoflagellate infusorians, which consists of colonial animals, each individual in a granular gelatinous tube, with the collars narrow, conical, and of constant shape. The colonies form flat expansions or a dichotomously branching stock. It includes the genus *Phalansterium.*



Phalansterium digitatum (S. Kent).
g, collared cells.

Phalansterium (fal-ạn-stē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. See *phalanstery.*] The typical genus of the family *Phalansterina. Cienkowsky,* 1870.

phalanstery, *n.* 2. A communal house of a primitive tribe.

phalanx, *n.* 6. In *entom.*, any one of the joints of the tarsus.—**Metacarpal phalanx,** the first phalanx of each finger which is articulated with the corresponding metacarpal bone.—**Metatarsal phalanx,** the first phalanx of each finger articulating with the corresponding metatarsal bone.

phalara (fal′ạ-rä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *φάλαρα, pl.*] See ★*phalera.*

phalera (fal′ẹ-rä), *n.*; pl. *phaleræ* (-rē). [L., ⟨ Gr. *φάλαρα, pl.*] A metal disk or boss worn on the breast as an ornament by men, especially as a military decoration, or used to adorn the harness of horses.

phalerate (fal′ẹ-rāt), *a.* [L. *phaleratus,* pp. of *phalerare,* adorn with trappings. See ★*phalera.*] Adorned with trappings; ornamented. [Rare.]

Phaleucian (fa-lū′shian), *a.* [L. *Phaleucius* (for *Phalæcius*), pertaining to Phalæcus, + *-an.*] Same as *Phalæcean.*

Phallaceæ (fa-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Phallus* (see *phallus,* 3) + *-aceæ.*] A family of basidiomycetous fungi. Same as *Phalloideæ,* which is an incorrect form.

Phallales (fa-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Phallus* (see *phallus,* 3) + *-ales.*] An order of basidiomycetous fungi, which consists of the two families *Clathraceæ* and *Phallaceæ.* Many of the species have a very unpleasant odor, on account of which they are commonly known as *stinkhorns.* Sometimes called *Phallineæ.*

phallical (fal′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *phallic.*

phallin (fal′in), *n.* [NL. *phalloides* (see def.) + *-in*².] A toxalbumin contained in the fungi *Amanita phalloides, A. virescens, A. citrina, A. candida,* and others. Its action is similar to that of ricin and abrin.

Phallineæ (fa-lin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* See ★*Phallales.*

phalloid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A member of the fungous family *Phallaceæ. Nature,* Sept. 3, 1903, p. 421.

phallopod (fal′ō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *φαλλός,* penis, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] In *Chilognatha,* one of the appendages, either the anterior or the posterior pair of the seventh segment, bearing the seminal pouch and duct. Compare ★*coleopod. Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* Nov., 1903, p. 516.

phanal, *n.* Same as *fanal.*

He flashes like a *phanal,* all men catch
The flame, Rome 's just accomplished!
Browning, Sordello, iv. 395.

phaneric (fa-ner′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, visibly crystalline; phanerocrystalline: applied to crystals which are visible without the aid of a magnifying-glass.

phanerite (fan′e-rīt), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *-ite*².] **I.** *a.* Visible or exposed to observation: used in geology of rocks which outcrop.

II. *n.* In *petrog.*, a phanerocrystalline rock; a rock whose component crystals can be seen with the unaided eye.

phanerocephalous (fan″ẹ-rō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *κεφαλή,* head, + *-ous.*] Having an evident prostomium which sometimes bears eyes, sensory processes, tentacles, and palps, as in some polychætous annelids: contrasted with *cryptocephalous.*

Phanerodon (fā-ner′ō-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of surf-fishes (*Embiotocidæ*) inhabiting the waters of the California coast.

Phanerogamic botany. See ★*botany.*

phanerogenic (fan″ẹ-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *-γενος,* produced, + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, formed of easily recognizable minerals, as a rock. Same as ★*phaneric* and ★*phaneromeric. Haüy.*

phaneromania (fan″ẹ-rō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *μανία,* mania.] An uncontrollable habit of picking at loose bits of skin, warts, hangnails, etc.

phaneromeric (fan″ẹ-rō-mer′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *μέρος,* part, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*phanerogenic* and ★*phaneric.*

phaneron (fan′ẹ-ron), *n.*; pl. *phanera* (-rä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φανερόν,* neut. of *φανερός,* visible, manifest, ⟨ *φαίνεσθαι,* appear.] Whatever is in any sense present to the mind, whatever its cognitive value may be, and whether it be objectified or not. A term proposed by C. S. Peirce in order to avoid loading 'phenomenon,' 'thought,' 'idea,' etc., with multiple meanings.

Phanerophlebia (fan″ẹ-rō-flē′bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), ⟨ Gr. *φανερός,* visible ("free"), + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, in allusion to the two lower free veins.] A genus of simply pinnate polypodiaceous ferns, closely allied to *Polystichum,* but distinguished by their habit and pinnate, more or less anastamosing venation, and by having the sori disposed in several interrupted rows. There are about 9 species, natives of continental middle America, one of which, *P. auriculata,* extends northward to Texas and New Mexico.

Phaneropleuron (fan″ẹ-rō-plū′ron), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *πλευρόν,* rib.] A genus of extinct dipnoan fishes of the subclass *Dipnoi* and family *Ctenodontidæ,* characterized by triangular upper dental plates with straight and crenulated radiating ridges, a long dorsal fin continuous with the caudal or tail fin, small and separate anal fin, and very thin cycloid scales marked with delicate radiating striæ. It occurs in the Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) of Europe and Canada.

phaneropterid (fan-ẹ-rop′tẹ-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the orthopterous family *Phaneropteridæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phaneropteridæ.*

phanerozoic (fan″ẹ-rō-zō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *ζῷον,* animal, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to animals that live in places that are exposed to the daylight.

[The] cryptozoic fauna imperceptibly blends with what by way of contrast may be called the "*phanerozoic.*"
Natural Science, July, 1896, p. 8.

phanerozonate (fan″ẹ-rō-zō′nāt), *a.* [*Phanerozon(ia)* + *-ate.*] Having the characters of the *Phanerozonia,* a division of starfishes in which the plates on the margins of the arms are well developed.

Phanerozonia (fan″ẹ-rō-zō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φανερός,* visible, + *ζώνη,* girdle.] An order of euasterian starfishes characterized by the prominent development of the marginal plates. The genera comprised in the order range from Devonian to recent time.

phansigar (fan′si-gär), *n.* [Hindi *phānsigār,* a strangler, ⟨ *phānsi,* a noose.] A thug.

phantascope, *n.* See *fantascope.*

phantasime (fan′ta-sim), *n.* [Prob. It. *fantasima,* a phantasm.] A word used by Shakspere in the following passage and in one other in the same play (v. i.; there spelled *phantasim*) probably in the sense of 'a phantastic being.' Furness suggests that he "may have had in mind the Greek meaning of [*φανταστής*] making a show or parade."

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
A *Phantasime,* a Monarcho, and one that makes sport
To the Prince and his Booke-mates.
Shak., Love's Labor Lost, iv. i.

phantasm, *n.* 4. In *psychol.*: (*a*) A memory-image. (*b*) An image of imagination. [Rare and obsolescent in both senses.]

In the earlier days of the English language, the representative power was called imagination, or phantasy, and then images and *phantasms* were appropriately and literally applied to its objects.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, p. 253.

phantasmagorist (fan-taz′ma-gō-rist), *n.* [*phantasmagor(ia)* + *-ist.*] One who produces a phantasmagoria; one who is the author of fantastic ideas. [Rare.]

Certainly, the more you examine those arch *phantasmagorists,* the philosophers who would leave nothing in the universe but their own delusions, the more your intellectual pride may be humbled.
Bulwer, A Strange Story, lxxi.

phantasmascope (fan-taz′ma-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα,* phantasm, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] Same as *phenakistoscope.*

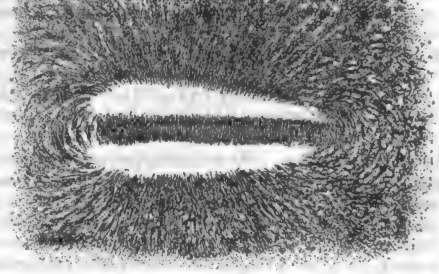
phantasmograph (fan-taz′mǭ-gräf), *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα,* phantasm, + *γράφειν,* write.] In *photog.*, an apparatus for printing lantern-slides. The negative and the lantern-plate are placed in contact at one end of a long box, while light is admitted by a hinged door at the other end. By this means extraneous light is excluded. *Stand. Dic.*

phantast, *n.* See *fantast.*

phantom. I. *n.* 4. A phantom crystal.—5. A map or diagram of the magnetic field made by strewing iron filings upon a plate of glass or other smooth surface and allowing them to arrange themselves along the lines of force.—**Electric phantom,** the representation of an electrostatic field in a liquid dielectric by means of suspended particles which tend to arrange themselves spontaneously along the lines of force. The phenomenon is analogous to the so-called magnetic phantom, but in three dimensions.

The production of the *electric phantom* by conducting powders in dielectric liquids.
Science Abstracts, VI., Sec. A, p. 115.

Magnetic phantom, the pattern produced by the



Magnetic Phantom.

arrangement of iron filings along the lines of force of a magnetic field.

II. *a.*—**Phantom circuit.** See ★*circuit.*—**Phantom corpuscle.** See ★*corpuscle.*—**Phantom crystal,** a crystal, as of quartz or calcite, which exhibits within a distinct crystalline outline sometimes parallel to the external surface but often pertaining to a different form: it marks a stage in the growth of the complete crystal.

phantomic (fan-tom′ik), *a.* [*phantom* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a phantom; phantomatic. Also *phantomical.*

phantoscope (fan′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φαντός,* visible, + *σκοπεῖν,* see.] 1. A form of kaleidoscope, invented by W. S. Simpson, with an aperture in the end into which objects can be intro-

duced.—2. A form of moving-picture machine invented by Francis Jenkins.

phar., pharm. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Abbreviations (*a*) of *pharmaceutical*; (*b*) of *pharmacopœia*; (*c*) of *pharmacy*.

Pharaoh's corn. Same as *mummy-wheat*.

pharbitis-seed (fär-bī'tis-sēd), *n.* [*Pharbitis*, appar. of E. Indian origin, + E. *seed*.] The seed of *Pharbitis nil*, a convolvulaceous plant, growing wild in Bengal. It is in general use in India as a safe and valuable purgative, intermediate in activity between rhubarb and jalap. The native name is *kaladana*.

Phar. D. An abbreviation of the Late Latin *Pharmaciæ Doctor*, Doctor of Pharmacy.

Pharetrones (far-ę-trō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Pharetreones*, *pl.*, < Gr. *φαρετρεών*, quiver.] A group of calcareous sponges having thick walls with the canal system, when present, like that of the *Lithistidæ*, and with spicules arranged in solid anastomosing fibers. They range from the Devonian to the Cretaceous.

pharisæan (far-i-sē'an), *a.* [L. *pharisæ(us)* + *-an*.] Same as *pharisaic*.

Phar. M. An abbreviation of the Late Latin *Pharmaciæ Magister*, Master of Pharmacy.

pharmacal (fär'ma-kal), *a.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *-al*1.] Same as *pharmaceutical*.

pharmacodynamical (fär″ma-kō-dī-nam'i-kal), *a.* Same as *pharmacodynamic*.

pharmacol. An abbreviation of *pharmacology*.

pharmacologia (fär″ma-kō-lō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pharmacology*.

pharmacomania (fär″ma-kō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρμακον*, drug, + *μανία*, madness.] Excessive fondness for taking or prescribing drugs.

pharmacopedia (fär″ma-kō-pē'di-ä), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *παιδεία*, instruction.] Instruction concerning the properties of drugs; that part of medical science which deals with the properties and preparation of drugs and medicines.

pharmacopedic (fär″ma-kō-pē'dik), *a.* [*pharmacoped(ia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pharmacopedia.

pharmacopedics (fär″ma-kō-pē'diks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmacopedic*. See *-ics*.] Same as ★*pharmacopedia*.

pharmacopœia, *n.* 3. A collection of drugs.

pharmacopœist (fär″ma-kō-pē'ist), *n.* [*pharmacopœ(a)* + *-ist*.] One who has compiled a pharmacopœia.

pharmacopolic (fär″ma-kō-pol'ik), *a.* [See *pharmacopolist*.] Drug-selling. [Rare.]

pharmacoposia (fär″ma-kō-pō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *πόσις*, a beverage.] A medicinal liquid, usually a cathartic.

pharmacotherapy (fär″ma-kō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, drug, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by means of drugs.

pharmacy, *n.*—**Chemical pharmacy,** practically the same as *pharmaceutical chemistry*; that branch of chemistry which relates to pharmacy.

pharmic (fär'mik), *a.* [Gr. *φάρμ(ακον)*, drug, + *-ic*. Cf. *alexipharmic*.] Relating to drugs or to pharmacy.

pharyngeal. I. *a.*—**Pharyngeal choke, croup,** septum. See ★*choke*1, etc.

II. *n.*—**Inferior** or **lower pharyngeal,** in *fishes*, one of a pair of bones behind the fourth gill-arch. They are usually toothed and separate, though they are sometimes united into a single median bone. They are the remains of a fifth arch.—**Superior pharyngeal,** in *fishes*, one of a series of bones situated along the upper ends of the gill-arches. They usually bear teeth, and typically there is one on each side of each arch, though they are in different groups variously united and modified.—**Suspensory pharyngeal,** the superior pharyngeal of the first gill-arch in fishes. It is usually styliform and toothless, and suspends the gill-arches from the cranium.

pharyngic (fą-rin'jik), *a.* Same as *pharyngeal*.

pharyngitis, *n.*—**Atrophic pharyngitis,** chronic pharyngitis marked by destruction of the glands in the mucous membrane.—**Hypertrophic pharyngitis,** chronic inflammation resulting in thickening of the mucous membrane of the pharynx: often a precursor of the atrophic form.—**Pharyngitis sicca,** inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, with atrophy of the membrane and scantiness of secretion.—**Phlegmonous pharyngitis,** acute inflammation, with abscess formation, of the mucous membrane of the pharynx.

pharyngobranchial (fą-ring-gō-brang'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *pharyngobranch*.

II. *n.* Same as *superior* ★*pharyngeal*.

pharyngocele (fą-ring'gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), pharynx, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A pouching of the wall of the pharynx near its junction with the esophagus.

pharyngo-epiglottic (fą-ring″gō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to both the larynx and the epiglottis.

pharyngognathous, *a.* 2. Having the lower pharyngeals united: said of the labroid fishes.

pharyngohyal (fą-ring-gō-hī'al), *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), pharynx, + E. *hy(oid)* + *-al*1.] The most dorsal of the series of cartilages in the hyoid arch of fishes. Same as *hyomandibular*.

pharyngolaryngitis (fą-ring-gō-lar-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), pharynx, + *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of both the pharynx and the larynx.

pharyngopalatine (fą-ring-gō-pal'a-tin), *a.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), pharynx, + L. *palatum*, palate, + *-ine*2.] Same as *palatopharyngeal*. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 232.

pharyngoparalysis (fą-ring″gō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), pharynx, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] Paralysis of the muscles of the pharnyx.

pharyngoplegic (fą-ring-gō-plē'jik), *a.* [*pharyngopleg(ia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or suffering from pharyngoplegia.

pharyngoplegy (fą-ring-gō-plē'ji), *n.* Same as *pharyngoplegia*.

pharyngorrhagia (fą-ring-gō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), pharynx, + *-ραγια*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Hemorrhage from the pharynx.

pharyngostenosis (fą-ring″gō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), pharynx, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Marked narrowing of the lumen of the pharynx.

pharyngotome (fą-ring'gō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *τέμνειν*, cut.] A surgical instrument for making an incision into the pharynx.

phasameter (fā-sam'e-ter), *n.* Same as ★*phasemeter*.

phascaceous (fas-kā'shius), *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Phascaceæ*.

phascolome (fas'kō-lōm), *n.* [See *Phascolomys*.] An animal of the genus *Phascolomys*; a wombat.

phase1, *n.* 4. In *statistical mech.*, the condition of a system with respect to configuration and velocity. *J. W. Gibbs.*—5. In *math.*, the angle made with the positive ray of the x-axis by the radius vector from the origin to the point representing a complex number, taken between O and 2π or between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$; the amplitude or argument a in the trigonometric form of a complex number, $\rho(\cos a + i \sin a)$.—6. In *elect.*, the time or angle at which an electric wave reaches a certain relative value, as the maximum or zero.—7. In *phys. chem.*, one of the different homogeneous substances of which a heterogeneous thermodynamic system consists. If ice and salt are mixed there soon exist three homogeneous substances in the system, namely, brine, ice, and solid salt. All the ice existing at a given moment is one phase, all the solid salt existing at that moment is a second phase, and the brine produced up to that moment is a third phase.—**Conservation of density in phase.** See ★*conservation*.—**Conservation of extension in phase.** See ★*conservation*.—**Extension of phase.** See ★*extension*.—**In phase,** synchronous as to phase: said of two or more periodic motions or cyclic processes of whatever nature, and specifically of alternating currents or of the machines which produce them. To be permanently in phase, not only must the cyclic processes agree as to phase at a given instant, but the frequency must be the same for all. Also *in step*.—**Phase-angle,** the angle which gives the difference of phase between two harmonic or periodic motions; specifically, in *elect.*, the angle between two alternating currents or between the current and electromotive force in a circuit.—**Phase converter.** See ★*converter*, 3.—**Phase-diagram,** a diagram which exhibits the phase relations in an alternating-current circuit.—**Phase difference.** See ★*difference*.—**Phase-displacement,** in *elect.*, the angle which measures the difference of phase between two alternating currents or between the current and electromotive force in a circuit.—**Phase of a complex quantity,** $x + iy$, the angle θ determined by $x = r \cos\theta$, $y = r \sin\theta$, where $r = |x + iy|$, the modulus.—**Phase rule,** in *phys. chem.*, a proposition determining the form of the law of equilibrium of a thermodynamic system, which was established by J. W. Gibbs and which states that the number of degrees of freedom of the system is equal to the number of components of the system increased by two and decreased by the number of phases in which it exists. Suppose a system composed solely of water, and existing in the three phases, liquid water, solid water or ice, and vapor of water: this system depends on pressure and temperature for its equilibrium. The number of components is one; the number of phases is three. If we put V for the number of degrees of freedom, or the variance, as it is often called, n for the number of components, and ϕ for the number of phases, we get $V = n + 2 - \phi = 0$, which indicates that the system has no degree of freedom; this agrees with the fact of observation that the system can exist at only one temperature and at only one pressure. The temperature is 0.007° C.: if we increase the temperature, the ice melts; if we decrease it, the water freezes. The pressure is 4.57 millimeters of mercury: if we increase it, the vapor phase disappears; if we diminish it, the water and ice evaporate. In case of each change the equilibrium no longer exists, and the system is replaced by a different system having fewer phases. In the case of a system consisting of liquid water and water vapor, one component and two phases give, according to the rule, one degree of freedom; accordingly, we may make the temperature what we please, but there is a given pressure corresponding to each temperature; or we may make the pressure what we please, but there is a given temperature corresponding to each pressure: we can give an arbitrary value to only one condition; if we vary, independently, two conditions we destroy the equilibrium of the system and so produce a different system. Suppose that the temperature is 20° C.; the pressure corresponding to this is 17.36 millimeters of mercury. Suppose that in this system, at this temperature, we make the pressure two hundred millimeters of mercury, the vapor is condensed to a liquid, and the equilibrium of the system and the system itself are destroyed. So also if we make the pressure less than 17.36 millimeters the water entirely evaporates, and the system is destroyed.

Furthermore, this glory is more and more resplendent every day; more and more clearly the author of the *phase rule* appears as the initiator of a chemical revolution; and many do not hesitate to compare the Yale college professor to our Lavoisier.

P. Duhem, in Jour. Phys. Chem., March, 1904, p. 214.

Solid phase, in *phys. chem.*, a phase of a thermodynamic system which consists of solid masses, or of a solid mass.

Beyond B, there is always a *solid phase* present from which we know that the temperature given on the curve cannot be that of the freezing-point and must be that of the boundary curve, along which we have already one solid phase and where tin is just beginning to separate from the solution. *Jour. of Phys. Chem.*, Feb., 1904, p. 92.

phase-indicator (fāz'in″di-kā-tor), *n.* In *elect.*, a device for indicating when the pressures of two alternating-current circuits (as that of an alternater and that of the circuit to which it is to be connected) are in phase and in synchronism with each other.

phaselin (fā'se-lin), *n.* [*Phase(o)l(us)* + *-in*2.] A globulin found in the kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).

phase-meter (fāz'mē″tėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument for determining the phase of an alternating current, or for indicating differences of phase.

When a differential coil is added to a Rayleigh *phase-meter*, it is adapted to the measurement of iron losses in a loaded transformer.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 9, 1904, p. 88.

phaseolin (fā-sē'ō-lin), *n.* [*Phaseol(us)* + *-in*2.] A globulin found in the kidney-bean, together with phaselin, but less soluble than the latter.

phaseolunatin (fā-sē″ō-lū-nā'tin), *n.* [L. *phaseolus*, a kind of bean. See *Phaseolus*.] A glucose ether of acetone cyanhydrin, $C_{10}H_{17}O_6N$, found in the lima bean, flax, and cassava.

phaseomannite (fā″sē-ō-man'īt), *n.* [NL. *Phaseo(lus)* + *mannite*.] Same as ★*pinosite*.

phaser (fā'zėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a device for bringing alternating generators or motors into the same phase.

phase-splitter (fāz'split″ėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a device for obtaining two alternating currents differing in phase from a single-phase current. It consists essentially of a divided circuit the two branches of which differ in impedance.

phase-transformer (fāz'tråns-fôr″mer), *n.* See ★*transformer*.

phasianic (fā-si-an'ik), *a.* [L. *phasian(us)*, a pheasant, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pheasants.

phasianoid (fā'si-a-noid), *a.* [L. *phasian(us)*, pheasant, + *-oid*.] Resembling a pheasant.

phasing (fā'zing), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *elect.*, the act of bringing two alternating-current circuits, as two alternaters, or a converter and its supply circuit, in phase with each other, so that their waves coincide, and they can be connected together.

II. *a.* Coinciding in phase. See *in* ★*phase*.

phasing-switch (fā'zing-swich), *n.* A switch, usually of the plug type, used for throwing in or connecting the phase-indicating apparatus for an alternating-current generator.

phasing-transformer (fā'zing-tråns-fôr″mėr), *n.* See ★*transformer*.

phasmid (fas'mid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the orthopterous family *Phasmidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phasmidæ*.

phasol (fā'sol), *n.* [*Phas(eolus)* + *-ol*.] A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{24}O$, found in the seed-coats of the bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*. It is related to cholesterol.

phasotropy (fā-sot'rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φάσις*, phase, + *-τροπια*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *chem.*, a name

suggested by Brühl to designate that property by virtue of which certain compounds are supposed to exist as a mixture of two isomeric forms which are constantly undergoing a transformation each into the other. He distinguishes it from *tautomery*, where he supposes that the compound has a definite structure but may readily be transformed to its isomer under the influence of various reagents. The word has been little used. See *virtual* ★*tautomerism*.

phatagin (fat′a-jin), *n.* [Gr. *φαττάγης*, the pangolin.] The West African manis, or pangolin, *Manis tricuspis*, one of the so-called scaly ant-eaters, which has a long tail, scales with three points, and the under parts white; also any manis.

Ph. B. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *Pharmacopœia Britannica*, British Pharmacopœia. Also *Ph. Br.*

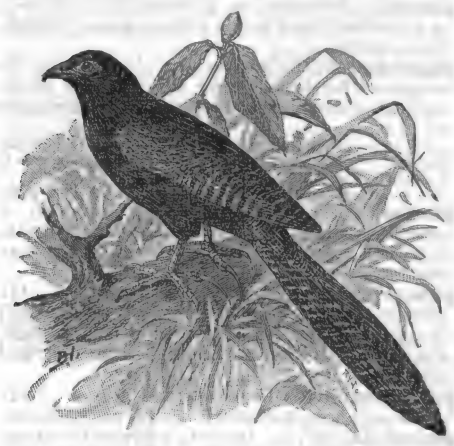
Ph. C. An abbreviation of *Pharmaceutical Chemist*.

Ph. D. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *Philologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Philology.

pheal (fē′al), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the jackal when hunting behind a tiger. Also *pheeal*.

If you can imagine a mixture of hate, triumph, fear, and despair, with a kind of leer running through it, you will get some notion of the *pheeal* that rose and sank and wavered and quavered far away across the Waingunga.
R. Kipling, Second Jungle Book, p. 242.

pheasant, *n.* This name is popularly applied to a great variety of gallinaceous birds, including curassows, mound-builders, and francolins; and sometimes it is extended to other birds which in size or habits suggest the fowls. Such are the lyre-birds of Australia and the ground-cuckoos, *Centropus*.— **Canjé pheasant,** a local name for the hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*, from its abundance on Canjé Creek, Georgetown, Demerara.— **Mountain pheasant.** Same as ★*curassow*.— **Stone-pheasant,** an African gallinaceous bird of the genus *Ptilopachys*, found in rocky uplands.— **Swamp-**



Swamp-pheasant (*Centropus phasianus*).

pheasant, an Australian ground-cuckoo of the genus *Centropus*, which has a long tail and mottled plumage, the general appearance suggesting a hen-pheasant.

pheasant-duck, *n.* 2. The pintail, *Dafila acuta*: so called on account of its long tail, which suggests that of a pheasant.

pheasant-eyed (fez′ant-īd), *a.* Marked like the eye of a pheasant: applied to certain flowers. *N. E. D.*

pheasant-parrot (fez′ant-par″ot), *n.* An Australian parrakeet, *Platycercus adelaidensis*.

pheasant-wren (fez′ant-ren), *n.* The emu-wren of Australia, a small bird of the genus *Stipiturus*, whose loosely webbed tail-feathers suggest the feathers of the emu, while the length of the tail is suggestive of a pheasant.

phellandral (fe-lan′dral), *n.* [NL. *Phellandr(ium)* (bot. genus) + *-al*³.] In *chem.*, an aldehyde ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) isomeric with citral, found as a constituent of water-fennel oil. It readily undergoes oxidation on exposure to the air.

phellandrene (fe-lan′drēn), *n.* [NL. *Phellandr(ium)* + *-ene*.] A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of the terpene series. The dextrorotatory variety occurs in fennel-oil, elemi-oil, the ethereal oil in the seeds of the water-hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, Australian eucalyptus-oil, etc. The levorotatory variety is also found in Australian eucalyptus-oil. Both varieties boil at 171–172° C. The phellandrenes from different sources are not apparently identical, since they give nitrites with different properties.

phellodermal (fel-ō-dėr′mal), *a.* [*phelloderm* + *-al*¹.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to phelloderm: as, a *phellodermal* layer.

phelloplastic (fel-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *φελλός*, cork, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Relating to or produced by the art of phelloplastics: as, a *phelloplastic* model.

phellyl (fel′il), *n.* [Gr. *φελλός*, cork, + *-yl*.] The radical of phellyl alcohol.— **Phellyl alcohol.** Same as *cerin*.

phen-. [Detached from *phen-ol*.] In *chem.*, a prefix which shows that the substance designated is derived from benzene: as, *1,2-phendiol* or *pyrocatechol*, and *phenbutyldiol acid* or *phenyldihydroxybutyric acid*.

Phen., Phenic. Abbreviations of *Phenician*.

phenacetein (fen-as-ē-tē′in), *n.* [*phenacet(in)* + *-e-in*.] Same as ★*phenacetolin*.

phenacetin, *n.*— **Ethyl phenacetin.** See ★*ethyl*.

phenacetolin (fen-a-set′ō-lin), *n.* [*phenacet-(in)* + *-ol* + *-in*².] A red amorphous powder, $C_{16}H_{12}O_2$, made by heating phenol with acetic anhydrid and zinc chlorid, or with glacial acetic acid and sulphuric acid. It is turned yellow by acids and red by alkalies. Also called *phenacetein* and *Degener's indicator*.

phenaceturic (fē-nas-e-tū′rik), *a.* [*phenacet-(in)* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-ic*.] Designating an acid found in urine.— **Phenaceturic acid,** phenylacetylglycocoll, $C_6H_5CH_2.CONH.CH_2CO_2H$, a crystalline acid which occurs in the urine of horses and in human urine after taking phenylacetic acid. It melts at 143° C. and is also made synthetically.

phenacism (fen′a-sizm), *n.* Same as ★*phenakism*, 2.

Phenacobius (fen-a-kō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φέναξ* (*φενακ-*), impostor, + *βίος*, life. The fish has the deceptive appearance of an herbivorous fish with long intestines.] A genus of minnows of the eastern and southeastern United States.

Phenacodontidæ (fē″na-kō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*Phenacodus*, type genus, + *-idæ*, family ending.] A family of mammals belonging to the suborder *Condylarthra*, which comprises generalized forms of moderate size having affinities with the carnivores. The brain was small and smooth; teeth short-rooted and tubercular; fore and hind feet with five hoofed toes; humerus with an entepicondylar foramen; and femur with a third trochanter. Remains of these small-headed, long-tailed, subplantigrade mammals occur in the Lower Eocene of the western United States and Upper Eocene of Europe. *Cope*, 1881.

Phenacodus (fē-nak′ō-dus), *n.* [Gr. *φέναξ*, an impostor, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] An extinct genus of hoofed animals of the family *Phenacodontidæ*, suborder *Condylarthra*, characterized by small elongated skull, proportionately very small brain-cavity, complete dentition, bunodont molars, and pentadactyl feet the axes of which pass through the third digit as in the *Perissodactyla*. The metapodial bones are keeled distally; the gait is digitigrade. Two species are known by nearly complete skeletons from the Wasatch formation (Lower Eocene). Related genera occur in the Lower Eocene Puerco formation of New Mexico. Teeth very similar to those of *Phenacodus* are known from the Upper Eocene of Switzerland.

phenakism, *n.* 2. In *pathol.*, an *hallucination*.

phenakist† (fen′a-kist), *n.* [Gr. *φέναξ* (*φενακ-*), an impostor, cheat, + *-ist*.] An impostor; a cheat.

phenalgin (fe-nal′jin), *n.* [Gr. *φένειν*, slay, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] An acetanilid mixture similar to ammonol and antikamnia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 607.

phenanthraquinone (fē-nan″thra-kwī-nōn′), *n.* [*phenanthr(ene)* + *quinone*.] A quinone, $C_6H_4\langle{}^{CO-CO}_{}\rangle C_6H_4$, obtained by oxidizing phenanthrene with chromic acid. It crystallizes in orange needles which melt at 205° C.

phenanthrene (fē-nan′thrēn), *n.* [*phen-* + *anthr(acite)* + *-ene*.] A crystalline hydrocarbon, $\begin{matrix}C_6H_4-CH\\ \quad\quad\quad\

ture of phthalic anhydrid and phenol with a dehydrating agent, as stannic chlorid or sulphuric acid. The dilute alcoholic solution is much used as an indicator in titrating. It can be used with weak or strong acids and strong bases. It melts at 250–253° C.

phenolphthalin (fē-nol-thal'in), *n.* [*phenol* + *phthal(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{16}O_4$, made by reducing phenolphthalein with zinc dust and caustic soda. It melts at 225° C. and is easily oxidized to phenolphthalein.

phenolsulphonate (fē-nol-sul'fō-nāt), *n.* [*phenolsulphon(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of phenolsulphonic acid.

phenolsulphonic (fē″nol-sul-fon'ik), *a.* [*phenol* + *sulphonic.*] Derived from phenol and sulphuric acid.—**Phenolsulphonic acid,** a sulphonic acid made by the action of sulphuric acid. Three isomeric monosulphonic acids, $C_6H_4(OH).SO_3H$, are known. They are all crystalline. The *a*-disulphonic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(SO_3H)_2$, crystallizes, while the *β*-acid is a syrupy mass. The trisulphonic acid, $C_6H_2(OH)(SO_3H)_3$, is crystalline. What appears to be a tetrasulphonic acid, $C_6H(OH)(SO_3H)_4$, is known only by its salts.

phenomenalism, *n.*—**Psychophysical phenomenalism,** the metaphysical opinion that there are beneath phenomena no things-in-themselves of which we can have no experiential knowledge, but that physical phenomena directly affect psychical phenomena, whether it be true that psychical phenomena really affect physical phenomena or not. *C. A. Strong,* Why the Mind has a Body, p. 298.

phenomenalistic (fē-nom″e-nal-is'tik), *a.* [*phenomenalist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phenomenalism; partaking of or tending toward the opinion of phenomenalists that what is real is not experientially incognizable.

phenomenistic (fē-nom-e-nis'tik), *a.* [*phenomenism.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or believing in, phenomenism.

phenomenologist (fē-nom-e-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*phenomenolog(y)* + *-ist.*] One who advocates a phenomenological epistemology or metaphysics. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 50.

phenomenology, *n.* 2. In Kantian terminology, a division of the metaphysics of nature which determines motion and rest merely in respect to the mode of representing them as phenomena of sense.—3. In Hegelian philosophy, the exposition of the evolution of knowledge.—**Cenopythagorean phenomenology,** universal phenomenology as it is understood by those who recognize the categories of ★*firstness,* ★*secondness,* and ★*thirdness* (which see).—**Phenomenology of conscience,** that branch of ethics which observes, analyzes, and generalizes the judgments of consciences and formulates their principles.—**Phenomenology of mind,** that branch of psychology which observes and generalizes the phenomena of mind.—**Phenomenology of spirit,** in Hegelian philosophy, the exposition of the development of consciousness from its first contradiction to absolute knowledge.—**Universal phenomenology,** the observation, analysis, and generalization of those kinds of elements that are present in the universal phenomenon. See ★*phenomenon.*

phenomenon, *n.* 4. Any physiological or pathological change apparent to the senses.—**Argyll-Robertson phenomena.** Same as *Argyll-Robertson pupil* (which see, under *pupil*[2]).—**Babinski phenomenon.** (*a*) Involuntary extension of the toes in response to tickling the sole of the foot, instead of the flexion which occurs normally. It indicates disease in the pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. (*b*) Diminution of the Achilles tendon reflex in sciatica.—**Contact phenomena.** See ★*contact*[1].—**Gore's phenomenon,** the momentary elongation observed in an iron wire when cooling from a bright red heat. The effect occurs at the temperature of recalescence (775° C.).

> At a certain stage (coincident with that at which *Gore's phenomenon* occurs), the process of cooling experiences a sudden check.
>
> *J. A. Ewing,* Magnetic Induction in Iron and other Metals, p. 161.

Hall's phenomenon. Same as *Hall effect.*—**Hittorf's phenomenon,** in *phys. chem.,* the migration of ions in opposite directions during electrolysis. If copper chlorid in solution is placed between electrodes of gas-carbon the ions of copper, each carrying a definite positive electrical charge, pass through the liquid toward the cathode, while the ions of chlorin, each carrying a definite negative electrical charge, pass in the other direction. In this case the copper ions give up their charges and are deposited as electrically neutral metallic copper on the cathode, while the chlorin ions give up their charges at the anode, and are given off as electrically neutral chlorin gas. (The liquid around the anode becomes poorer in copper, and that around the cathode becomes poorer in chlorin.) See *migration of* ★*ions.*—**Kerr's phenomenon.** Same as *Kerr* ★*effect.*—**Pfeiffer's phenomenon,** the bacteriolytic destruction of organisms by means of the serum of immunized animals.—**Porret's phenomenon,** swelling of muscular tissue at the negative pole when a galvanic current is passed through it.—**Purkinje phenomenon, Purkinje's phenomenon,** in *physiol.* and *psychol.,* the fact, first recorded by Purkinje in 1825, that fields of equal brightness but different color become unequally bright if the intensity of the objective illumination is uniformly decreased, the colors of the short-wave end of the spectrum growing relatively brighter, and those of the long-wave end relatively darker. The name of Purkinje's phenomenon is now generally given to the relative lightening and fading of the blues in a faint light; the marked brightening of green, which occurs when adaptation to dark has been established, has been termed the *extended Purkinje phenomenon.* In general, if a spectrum is darkened until all colors disappear and only a band of grays is left, and if such an achromatic spectrum is observed by a dark-adapted eye, the point of maximal brightness will be found to have shifted from what was originally yellow to what was originally green; the long-wave end is thus darkened, the short-wave end lightened. This is the complete Purkinje phenomenon, one of extreme importance for theories of color vision.—**Residual phenomena,** phenomena which pertain to high vacua; specifically, the phenomena of the electric discharge in vacuum-tubes in which the mean free path is very long.—**Soret phenomenon,** in *phys. chem.,* the fact that, if a homogeneous solution has its parts kept at different temperatures, it gradually becomes more concentrated in the colder regions. Also *principle of Soret.*

> The *Soret phenomenon* was explained by van 't Hoff on the assumption that equilibrium is reached when the osmotic pressure of the solute is the same in both parts of the tube. Since the diffusion of the solute to the colder portion must usually be accompanied by a displacement of the solvent, the conclusion of van 't Hoff can hold only for such dilute solutions that the volume occupied by the solute can be neglected. The real conditions for equilibrium have never been formulated.
>
> *Jour. Phys. Chem.,* Nov., 1904, p. 585.

Staircase phenomenon, the successive increase, up to a certain limit, of the contractions which result when a muscle is repeatedly stimulated with stimuli of equal intensity.—**Stokes-Adams' phenomenon,** extreme slowness of pulse and shortness of breath with attacks of vertigo and convulsions, due to disturbances of the circulation from arterial disease.—**Strümpell phenomenon,** an involuntary flexion at the ankle, occurring when the patient is made to flex the hip and knee.—**Toe phenomenon.** Same as *Babinski* ★*phenomenon.*—**Universal phenomenon,** that which is in any way before the mind (as by perception, imagination, conception, emotion, desire, etc.), considered only in its most general characters.

phenopyrin (fē-nō-pī'rin), *n.* [*pheno(l)* + (*anti*) *pyrin.*] A colorless liquid made by mixing antipyrin and phenol in equal parts. It is used in medicine. Also called *phenantipyrin.*

phenoquinone (fē-nō-kwin'ōn), *n.* [*pheno(l)* + *quinone.*] A volatile, red, crystalline addition-compound of phenol and quinone, $C_6H_4O_2.2C_6H_5.OH$. It melts at 71° C. Caustic potash changes it to a blue color.

phenosafranine (fē-nō-saf'ra-nin), *n.* [*pheno(l)* + G. *safran,* saffron, + *-ine*[2].] A basic dyestuff, $C_{18}H_{16}N_4O$, made by oxidizing a mixture of paraphenylenediamine and aniline with potassium bichromate. When repeatedly crystallized from hot water it is changed into the anhydrid, $C_{18}H_{14}N_4$, from which the salts are derived, as, for instance, the hydrochlorid, $C_{18}H_{14}N_4.HCl$. Sometimes used, also, as a synonym for *safranine* ($C_{20}H_{18}N_4$).

phenosal (fē'nō-sal), *n.* [*phen(etidinacet)osal(icylic).*] The trade-name of phenetidinacetosalicylic acid, $C_2H_5\overset{1}{O}.C_6H_4\overset{4}{N}HCOCH_2.\overset{2}{O}.C_6H_4.COOH$. It crystallizes in colorless needles or plates and is used as an antiseptic.

phenosalyl (fē-nō-sal'il), *n.* [*pheno(l)* + *sal(ic)yl(ic).*] An antiseptic syrupy mixture made by heating 90 parts of phenol, 10 parts of salicylic acid, and 20 parts of lactic acid to liquefaction and then adding 1 part of menthol.

phenoscopy (fē-nos'kō-pi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *φαίνεσθαι,* appear, + *σκοπεῖν,* contemplate, examine.] That study which observes, generalizes, and analyzes the elements that are always or very often present in, or along with, whatever is before the mind in any way, as percept, image, experience, thought, habit, hypothesis, etc. *C. S. Peirce.*

phenose (fē'nōs), *n.* [*phen(ol)* + *-ose.*] An amorphous, deliquescent, easily soluble compound, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, made by the electrolysis of a mixture of toluene, alcohol, and dilute sulphuric acid, or by the action of soda on the addition-product of benzene and hypochlorous acid. It has a sweet taste and reduces Fehling's solution, but is not fermentable.

phenosuccin (fē-nō-suk'sin), *n.* [*(parethoxy)phen(yl)succin(imide).*] The trade-name of parethoxyphenylsuccinimide, $C_2H_5\overset{1}{O}C_6H_4N\begin{matrix}CO.CH\\CO.CH\end{matrix}$, prepared by the action of paraminophenol on succinic acid. It crystallizes in colorless needles and is used in medicine as an antipyretic and antineuralgic. Also called *pyrantin,* which is another trade-name.

phenoxy-. [*phen(yl)* + *oxy(gen).*] A prefix which shows that the compound indicated contains the group (OC_6H_5), composed of phenyl and an atom of oxygen: as, *phenoxyacetone,* $C_3H_5O(OC_6H_5)$.

phentriol (fen'tri-ol), *n.* [*phen-* + *tri-* + *-ol.*] Same as *phloroglucin.*

Phenyl carbonimide. Same as ★*carbanil.*—**Phenyl hydrate,** an incorrect name for *phenol.*—**Phenyl isocyanate.** Same as ★*carbanil.*

phenylacetic (fē″nil-a-set'ik), *a.* [*phenyl* + *acetic.*] Noting acetic acid, in which one hydrogen atom of the methyl has been replaced by a phenyl group ($C_6H_5.CH_2.COOH$).

phenylalanin (fē-nil-al'a-nin), *n.* [*phenyl* + *al(bumen)* + *-an* + *-in*[2].] Phenyl-*a*-amino propionic acid, $C_6H_5.CH_2.CH(NH_2).COOH$: one of the essential radicals of the albuminous molecule.

phenylate (fē'ni-lāt), *n.* A salt of phenylic or phenic acid.

phenylene (fē'ni-lēn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *-ene.*] A bivalent organic radical derived from benzene by the removal of two hydrogen atoms. Its formula is C_6H_4=.—**Phenylene black.** Same as *anthracite* ★*black.*—**Phenylene blue.** Same as *new blue.*

phenylglucosazone (fē-nil-glō-kōs-az'ōn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *glucose* + *azo-* + *-one.*] An osazone, $C_{18}H_{22}O_4N_4$, made by the action of phenylhydrazinehydrochlorid and sodium acetate on glucose or fructose: also formed by warming cane-sugar or dextromannose with phenylhydrazine. It forms yellow, needle-like crystals which are nearly insoluble in water and melt at 204–205° C.

phenylglycin (fē-nil-glī'sin), *n.* [*phenyl* + *glycin.*] Anilidoacetic acid, $C_6H_5NH.CH_2.CO_2H$, a crystalline substance made by the action of aniline on bromacetic acid or chloracetic acid. It melts at 126–127° C., and yields indigo when fused with caustic soda.

phenylglycolic (fē″nil-glī-kol'ik), *a.* Same as ★*mandelic.*

phenylhydrazine (fē-nil-hī-draz'in), *n.* [*phenyl* + *hydr(ogen)* + *azo-* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless crystalline mass, $C_6H_5.NH.NH_2$, which melts at 23° C. and then appears as an oily liquid which readily becomes brown from oxidation. It is extensively utilized as a reagent in the recognition of aldehydes and ketones (and hence of sugars), with which it forms characteristic compounds which in part belong to the hydrazones and in part to the osazones.

phenylon (fē'ni-lon), *n.* [*phenyl* + *-on.*] Same as *antipyrin.*

phenyloxamic (fē″nil-ok-sam'ik), *a.* [*phenyl* + *oxamic.*] Derived from phenyl and oxamic acid.—**Phenyloxamic acid.** Same as ★*oxanilic acid.*

phenyloxamide (fē″nil-oks-am'id), *n.* [*phenyl* + *oxam(ic)* + *-ide*[1].] Same as ★*oxanilamide.*

Pherusidæ (fē-rū'si-dē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Chlorhæmidæ.*

Ph. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Graduate in Pharmacy;* (*b*) of the Latin *Pharmacopœia Germanica,* German Pharmacopœia.

phi (fī), *n.* The Greek letter *φ,* corresponding to the English *ph* (*f*).

phialine (fī'a-lin), *a.* [Gr. *φιάλη,* a bowl (see *phial, vial*), + *-ine*[1].] Shaped like a bowl or saucer. [Rare.]

Phidiac (fid'i-ak), *a.* Same as *Phidian.*

Phidian school, the name sometimes given to sculptors employed in the decoration of the Parthenon at Athens, who are supposed to have been pupils and assistants of Phidias, the famous Greek sculptor.

phil. An abbreviation (*a*) of *philosopher;* (*b*) of *philosophical;* (*c*) of *philosophy;* (*d*) [*cap.*] of *Philemon,* a book of the New Testament; (*e*) [*cap.*] of *Philippians,* a book of the New Testament.

Philadelphia brick. See ★*brick*[2].

philander[1], *n.* 3. A flirtation; a philandering.

> Charteris. . . . Besides it was nothing but a *philander* with Julia—nothing else in the world, I assure you.
>
> Grace. So much the worse! I hate your philanderings.
>
> *G. B. Shaw,* The Philanderer, i.

philander[2], *n.* Same as *filander*[2].

philandering (fi-lan'dėr-ing), *n.* Flirting; "spooning."

philanthid (fi-lan'thid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Philanthidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of and belonging to the family *Philanthidæ.*

philanthropine (fi-lan'thrō-pin), *n.* [Gr. *φιλανθρώπινος,* philanthropic, humane.] One who advocates the educational system known as philanthropinism (which see).

philanthropize (fi-lan'thrō-pīz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *philanthropized,* ppr. *philanthropizing.* [*philanthrop(y)* + *-ize.*] To be or become philanthropic; practise philanthropy; also, treat with philanthropy; render philanthropic.

philatelical (fil-ạ-tel'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *philatelic.*

philatelism (fi-lat'e-lizm), *n.* Same as *philately.*

philhippic (fil-hip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἵππος*, horse.] Fond of horses. [Rare.]

philhydrous (fil-hī'drus), *a.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ous.* See *Philhydrus.*] Fond of or living in the water: said especially of aquatic insects.

Philidor's gambit. See ★*gambit.*

Philippine mahogany. See ★*asana.*

Philippino, *n.* See *Filipino.*

Philippistic (fil-i-pis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or supporting the principles of Philippism (which see).

philippium (fi-lip'i-um), *n.* [NL.] A supposed new chemical element announced by Delafontaine as present in the mineral samarskite. Its existence has not been confirmed; what was supposed to be its oxid has been shown to be a mixture, probably, for the most part, of terbia and yttria.

philippus (fi-lip'us), *n.* [NL.] The silver crown struck by Philip II. of Spain during his occupation of the Low Countries.

philipstadite (fi-lip'sta-dīt), *n.* [Sw. *Philipstad* + *-ite*2.] A variety of amphibole from Philipstad (Filipstad), in Sweden; it yields etching figures of unusual form.

Philistee†, *n.* Same as *Philistine.*

Philistine, *n.* **II.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Philistines.—2. Of or pertaining to or having the characteristics of Philistines in the modern social and literary sense (see the noun, def. 3.); commonplace; dully matter-of-fact and satisfied; conventional and unimaginative.

Philistinic (fil-is-tin'ik), *a.* [*Philistin(e)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or exhibiting, Philistinism; Philistine.

Philistinize (fi-lis'tin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Philistinized*, ppr. *Philistinizing.* [*Philistine*, in senses 3 and 4, + *-ize.*] To render Philistine in character. See *Philistine*, 3 and 4.

Children, perchance, and his hardening lawyer's head are secretly *Philistinizing* the demagogue, blunting the fine edge of his Radicalism, turning him into a slow-stepping Liberal, otherwise your half-Conservative in his convictions. *G. Meredith*, Tragic Comedians, xvi.

phillipite (fil'ip-īt), *n.* [Named (Domeyko, 1876) from some one named *Phillips.*] A hydrated sulphate of copper and iron which occurs in azure blue masses, granular and fibrous in structure: taken from the copper mines of Chile where it has been formed from the decomposition of chalcopyrite.

Phillipsia (fi-lip'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of opisthoparian trilobites of the family *Proëtidæ*, having small oval tuberculate carapaces with subcylindrical glabella provided with strong basal lobes, nine thoracic segments, and large multisegmented pygidium. It is the latest surviving genus of trilobites, ranging from the Lower Carboniferous into the Permian formations.

phillygenin (fi-lij'e-nin), *n.* [*philly(rin)* + *-gen* + *-in*2.] A crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{22}O_6$ (?), formed by the hydrolysis of phillyrin.

phillyrin (fil'i-rin), *n.* [*Phillyr(ea)* + *-in*2.] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{26}H_{32}O_{11}+1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$(?), found in the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia.* When hydrolyzed with dilute acids it yields glucose and phillygenin.

philobiblic (fil-ō-bib'lik), *a.* [Gr *φιλόβιβλος*, ‹ *φιλεῖν*, love, + *βίβλος*, book.] Fond of books; bibliophilic. [Rare.]

philobiblist (fil-ō-bib'list), *n.* [*philobibl(ic)* + *-ist.*] A lover of books; a bibliophile. [Rare.]

philocaly (fi-lok'ạ-li), *n.* [See *philocalist.*] The love of beauty. [Rare.]

philocatalase (fil-ō-kat'ạ-lās), *n.* [*philo-* + *catalase.*] A ferment which prevents the destructive action of anticatalase upon catalase.

The name *philocatalase* is given to a ferment which is present in many animal tissues; although without direct action on catalase it possesses the property of protecting the catalase against the destructive action of anticatalase. *Nature*, May 25, 1905, p. 96.

philocomal (fi-lok'ō-mạl), *a.* [Gr. *φιλόκομος*, ‹ *φιλεῖν*, love, + *κόμη*, hair.] Paying much attention to the care of the hair. [Rare.]

philocubist (fi-lok'ū-bist), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόκυβος*, fond of dice.] One who is fond of dice; a dice-player. [Rare.]

philocynic (fil-ō-sin'ik), *a.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *κύων*, dog. See *cynic.*] Fond of dogs. [Rare.]

philocyny (fi-los'i-ni), *n.* [*philocyn(ic)* + *-y.*] Love of dogs. [Rare.]

philocytase (fi-lō-sī'tās), *n.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-ase.*] Same as ★*amboceptor.*

Philodina (fil-ō-dī'nä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Philodinidæ. Ehrenberg.*

Philodinidæ (fil-ō-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Philodina* + *-idæ.*] A family of rotifers, of the order *Bdelloida*, having the corona a pair of circular lobes placed transversely, and the velum a continuous marginal curve bent on itself at the dorsal surface so as to encircle the corona twice, the mouth being between its upper and lower curves. It contains the genera *Philodina*, *Rotifer*, *Actinurus*, and *Callidina.*

philodox (fil'ō-doks), *a.* [Gr. *φιλόδοξος*, ‹ *φιλεῖν*, love, + *δόξα*, fame, opinion.] Properly, loving fame or glory; in the extract, loving one's own opinions; dogmatic. [Rare.]

A perswasion of certaintie is a manifest testimonie of foolishness and of extreame uncertaintie. And no people are lesse Philosophers and more foolish than Platoes *Philodoxes*, or lovers of their owne opinions. *Florio*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, ii. 12.

philodoxical (fil-ō-dok'si-kạl), *a.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love + *δόξα*, opinion, + *-ic* + *-al*1.] In love with one's own theories or opinions. [Rare.]

philogastric (fil-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *γαστήρ*, belly. See *gastric.*] Fond of one's stomach; epicurean; gluttonous. [Rare.]

philogenitive (fil-ō-jen'i-tiv), *a.* [*philo-* + *genitive.*] Fond of begetting; having strong sexual impulses. [Rare.]

philograph (fil'ō-grạf), *n.* [*philo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for drawing objects in facsimile.

He did not think that photography was suited for rapid sketches of country. The *philograph*, in which an exact picture was sketched on glass or celluloid of the objects seen through it, was useful and accurate, and excellent in its perspective. But it was the range-finder which had revolutionized topographical study. *Times* (London), March 1, 1894.

philogynous (fi-loj'i-nus), *a.* [*philogyn(y)* + *-ous.*] Fond of women. [Rare.]

Philol. An abbreviation (*a*) of *philological*; (*b*) of *philologist*; (*c*) of *philology.*

philomuse (fil'ō-mūz), *a.* [Gr. *φιλόμουσος*, loving the Muses.] Loving the Muses or music and the other arts. [Rare.]

philonatural (fil-ō-nat'ū-rạl), *a.* Loving the natural or the naturalistic method. [Rare.]

The second method, the familiar philo-real or *philonatural*, hardly may be said to be a method for writing a novel: it is a mode of writing what you will. *H. D. Sedgwick*, Essays on Great Writers, p. 48.

Philonexidæ (fil-ō-nek'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Philonexis* + *-idæ.*] A family of octopodous cephalopods having the hectocotylized arm autotomous, the other arms all alike in the two sexes, and large aquiferous pores near the head and funnel. It contains the genera *Philonexis* and *Tremoctopus.*

Philonexis (fil-ō-nek'sis), *n.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *νῆξις*, a swimming.] The typical genus of the family *Philonexidæ. D'Orbigny.*

Philonian (fi-lō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Philonic.*

Philonism (fi'lō-nizm), *n.* [*Philon(ic)* + *-izm.*] The doctrines of the Jewish philosopher Philo.

Philonist (fi'lō-nist), *n.* A follower of the Jewish philosopher Philo.

Philonize (fi'lō-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Philonized*, ppr. *Philonizing.* [*Philon(ic)* + *-ize.*] To adopt the views of the Jewish philosopher Philo; imitate Philo's mode of thought.

philonoist (fi-lon'ō-ist), *n.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *νοῦς*, mind.] A lover of intelligence or knowledge. [Rare.]

philopator (fil-ō-pā'tȯr), *a.* [Gr. *φιλοπάτωρ*, loving one's father; *φιλόπατρις*, loving one's fatherland.] Loving one's father or one's native country: applied as a surname to one of the Ptolemies and to other kings.

philopogon (fil-ō-pō'gon), *n.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *πώγων*, beard.] One who loves beards. [Rare.]

Whatever absurdity in hair may be demanded by the trichotomists *philopogons* of Europe, I can at once supply it to any extent from Africa—gratis. *R. F. Burton*, Two Trips to Gorilla Land, I. 205.

philopornist (fil-ō-pôr'nist), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόπορνος*, ‹ *φιλεῖν*, love, + *πόρνη*, harlot.] One who loves, or consorts with, harlots. [Rare.]

To the mealy-mouthed modern *philopornist* the homely

and hardy method of the old poet who first discovered or invented the penitent prostitute may seem rough and brutal in its lifelike straightforwardness. *Swinburne*, Studies in Prose and Poetry, p. 122.

philoprogenitive (fil'ō-prō-jen'i-tiv), *a.* [See *philoprogenitiveness.*] Fond of offspring; inclined to beget offspring; of or pertaining to fondness for offspring.

As among brutes the *philoprogenitive* instinct is occasionally suppressed by the desire to kill, and even to devour, their young ones; so among primitive men this instinct is now and again over-ridden by impulses temporarily excited. *H. Spencer*, Prin. Sociol., iii. 11.

philopterid (fi-lop'te-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the mallophagous family *Philopteridæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Philopteridæ.*

philos. An abbreviation (*a*) of *philosophical*; (*b*) of *philosophy.*

philosophastry (fi-los'ō-fas-tri), *n.* [See *philosophaster.*] The philosophy of philosophasters; pseudophilosophy. [Rare.]

philotechnist (fil-ō-tek'nist), *n.* [*philotechn(ic)* + *-ist.*] One who is devoted to the study of the arts, especially of the industrial arts.

In the following then I distinguish, first, those whom you indeed may call philotheorists, or *philotechnists*, or practicians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate philosophers, as knowing what the science of all these branches of science is, which may prove to be something more than the mere aggregate of the knowledge in any particular science. *Plato*, quoted in Coleridge, The Friend, vii.

philotheism (fil-ō-thē'izm), *n.* [*philo-* + *theism.*] Love of God. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

philotheist (fil-ō-thē'ist), *n.* [★*philothe(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who loves God. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

philothion (fil-ō-thī'on), *n.* [Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *θεῖον*, sulphur.] An enzyme discovered by De Rey-Pailhade, characterized by its power of forming hydrogen sulphid from free sulphur.

De Rey-Pailhade gave the name "*philothion*" to the enzyme discovered by him. In 1885, in an investigation undertaken to determine the mechanism of the elimination, in the organism, of free sulphur taken into the gastro-intestinal tract, he was led to the conclusion that there is direct combination of this sulphur with nascent hydrogen of fermentation with the formation of hydrogen sulphide. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, June, 1903, p. 517.

Philotria (fi-lō'tri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818), probably incorrectly derived from *φίλλον*,



Philotria Canadensis.

a, a plant, reduced in size; *b*, diagram of flower; *c*, longitudinal section of ovary with four ovules; *d*, flower.

leaf, + *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, in allusion to the situation of the leaves in whorls of three.] A genus of perennial submerged water-plants belonging to the family *Vallisneriaceæ.* They have slender elongated branching stems with crowded opposite or whorled leaves, and solitary diœcious or polygamous flowers arising from an axillary, tubular, two-cleft spathe. The sterile flowers are small and have a perianth of six segments, the three inner of which are petal-like, while the fertile flowers have a perianth extended into a long slender tube with a six-parted limb. The staminate flowers usually break off and rise to the surface, where they shed their pollen around the stigmas of the fertile flowers raised to the surface by the elongated calyx-tube, which varies in length according to the depth of the water. About 10 species are recognized, found in fresh-water ponds and streams in temperate and tropical America. *P. Canadensis* is the *water-weed* or *choke-pondweed.* See *Babington's-curse.*

philoxenist (fi-lok'se-nist), *n.* [*philoxen(y)* + *-ist.*] One who is hospitable to strangers. [Rare.]

philoxeny (fi-lok'se-ni), *n.* [Gr. *φιλοξενία*, ‹ *φιλόξενος*, loving strangers, hospitable, ‹ *φιλεῖν*,

love, + *ξένος*, stranger, guest.] Good will toward strangers; hospitality. [Rare.]

philozoism (fil-ō-zō′ism), *n.* [*philozo(ic)* + *-ism.*] The love of mankind for animals. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 429.

philozoist (fil-ō-zō′ist), *n.* [*philozo(ic)* + *-ist.*] A lover of animals; one who has sympathy for the sufferings of animals.

The first in the field were the *philozoists*, commonly known as anti-vivisectionists. *Science*, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 45.

philtrum, *n.* **2.** The groove running from the septum of the nose down the central line of the upper lip.

It [Chimpanzee] has a widely grooved *philtrum* on the middle part of margin of lip.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899, p. 310.

phimotic (fī-mot′ik), *a.* [*phimosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of phimosis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 722.

phlebangioma (fleb″an-ji-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *phlebangiomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *-oma.*] A tumor which consists chiefly of dilated veins.

phlebectasis (flē-bek′ta-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *phlebectasia.*

phlebectasy (flē-bek′ta-si), *n.* Same as *phlebectasia.*

phlebectomy (flē-bek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a portion of a vein.

phlebin (fleb′in), *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *-in*².] The hemoglobin present in venous blood.

Phlebodium (flē-bō′di-um), *n.* [NL. (J. Smith, 1841), < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ὀδούς*, a tooth; so called from the tooth-like junction of the veins in the areolæ.] A small genus of usually epiphytic middle-American ferns, allied to *Polypodium*, having broadly ovate, deeply pinnatifid fronds from 1 to 3 feet long, with veins copiously anastomosing to form one or more regular series of areolæ in which the sori are borne, each upon the united ends of two or more excurrent veinlets of the same areola. The type species of the genus, *P. aureum*, is abundant in the West Indies and extends to Florida, where it occurs uniformly on the trunks of the palmetto.

phlebœdesis (fleb-ē-dē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *οἴδησις*, a swelling.] A swelling up or increase in the size of the peripheral vessels of the blood-vascular system, such as is found in *Arthropoda.*

These additional features include the ostiate heart and the "*phlebœdesis*," that is to say, the peripheral portions of the blood-vascular system are swollen so as to obliterate to a large extent the cœlom, whilst the separate veins entering the dorsal vessel or heart coalesced, leaving valvate ostia, by which the blood passed from a pericardial blood-sinus formed by the fused veins into the dorsal vessel or heart.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 524.

phlebogenous (flē-boj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Of venous origin.

phlebograph (fleb′ō-grâf), *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *γράφειν*, write.] A sphygmograph adapted to recording the movements of pulsation in a vein.

phlebosclerosis (fleb″ō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening.] Fibrous thickening and hardening of the veins. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 105.

phlebosclerotic (fleb″ō-sklē-rot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with phlebosclerosis.

phlebostenosis (fleb″ō-stē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Stricture of a vein; general narrowing of the veins.

phlegma, *n.* **2.** In making whisky or other spirits, the vinasse or residue left in the still after the alcohol has been practically removed as vapor. *Census Bulletin* 190, June 16, 1902, p. 12.

phlegmon, *n.*—**Gas phlegmon**, localized inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue accompanied by the formation of gas, due usually to the presence of a special micro-organism, *Bacillus aërogenes.*

phlegmonic (fleg-mon′ik), *a.* Same as *phlegmonous.*

Phlegmonous laryngitis. See ★*laryngitis.*

phlein (flē′in), *n.* [Gr. *φλοιός*, bark, membrane, + *-in*².] Same as ★*irisin.*

phlobaphene (flob′a-fēn), *n.* [Irreg., < Gr. *φλο(ιός)*, bark, + *βαφή*, dipping, + *-ene.*] One of a class of amorphous red compounds, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol and caustic alkalies, obtained by boiling tannins with dilute mineral acids or caustic alkalies. It occurs also to some extent in the tannin-bearing plants, owing to oxidation by the air. Also called *cinchona-red*, *kino-red*, etc.

phlobaphenic (flob-a-fē′nik), *a.* [*phlobaphene* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from phlobaphene.

phlœophagous (flē-of′a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *φλοιός*, bark, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ous.*] Bark-eating: said of the *Scolytidæ* and other insects of similar food-habits.

phlœoterma (flē-ō-tėr′mä), *n.* [Gr. *φλοιός*, bark, + *τέρμα*, a limit.] The innermost layer of the primary cortex, usually not distinctly differentiated, but in the stems of land plants recognizable as a starch-sheath, and in those of aquatics forming the endodermis. An external as well as an internal phlœoterma is sometimes spoken of. *Strasburger.*

phlogistical (flō-jis′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *phlogistic.*

phlogogenetic (flog″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Same as *phlogogenous.*

phlogosed (flō′gōst), *p. a.* [See *phlogosis.*] Inflamed.

phlogosin (flō-gō′sin), *n.* [Gr. *φλόξ* (*φλογ-*), flame, + *-ose* + *-in*².] A compound said to be obtained from the pus-bacterium *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.*

phloramine (flō-ram′in), *n.* [*phlor(izin)* + *amine.*] A compound, $NH_2.C_6H_3(OH)_2$ or 5-aminoresorcinol, which is formed by the action of ammonia on phloroglucinol. It forms silky, needle-like crystals which melt at 146–152° C.

phloretic (flō-ret′ik), *a.* [*phloret-in* + *-ic.*] Derived from phloretin.—**Phloretic acid**, a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, made by boiling phloretin with caustic potash. It melts at 129° C.

phloretin (flor′e-tin), *n.* [*phlor(izin)* + *-et* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, made by hydrolyzing phlorizin with dilute acids. It melts at 253–255° C., and is changed into phloretic acid and phloroglucinol by boiling with caustic potash. It is a febrifuge.

phlorhizin, phloridzin, *n.* Same as *phlorizin.*

phlorizinize (flor′i-zin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *florizinized*, ppr. *florizinizing.* [*phlorizin* + *-ize.*] To bring under the influence of phlorizin, the action of which induces glucosuria. Also *phlorhizinize*, *phlorrhizinize*, and *phloridzinize.*

phloroglucin (flō-rō-glō′sin), *n.* Same as *phloroglucinol.*

phloroglucite (flō-rō-glō′sīt), *n.* [*phloroglu-c(in)* + *-ite*².] A sweet crystalline compound, $C_6H_{12}O_3+2H_2O$ or 1,3,5-cyclohexanetriol, formed by reducing phloroglucinol with sodium amalgam.

phlorol (flor′ol), *n.* [*phlor(izin)* + *-ol.*] A liquid, $C_8H_9(OH)$ or 2-ethylphenol, found in creosote from wood-tar and also made synthetically, as by the distillation of barium phloretate with lime. It boils at 206.5–207.5° C.

phlorone (flor′ōn), *n.* [*phlor(izin)* + *-one.*] A yellow crystalline substance, $C_8H_8O_2$ or 1, 4-dimethylquinone, formed by distilling cresol from coal- or beech-tar with sulphuric acid and pyrolusite. It is also made by oxidizing certain amino compounds. Also called *p-xyloquinone.*

phlorose (flor′ōs), *n.* [*phlor(izin)* + *-ose.*] The sugar, probably glucose, which is formed when phlorizin is hydrolyzed by boiling with dilute acids.

phlorrhizin, *n.* Same as *phlorizin.*

Phlox, *n.*—**Alpine phlox**, a low tufted species, *Phlox Douglasii*, with pink, lilac, or white flowers, found in the Sierras of California.—**Prickly phlox**, a polemoniaceous woody herb, *Leptodactylon Californicum*, of the Californian chaparral, the stems densely covered with prickly leaves, the showy, phlox-like corollas pink and of a silky texture.

phloxin, *n.* **2.** A coal-tar color of the xanthene type. It is the sodium salt of tetrabrom-tetrachlor-fluorescein. It dyes wool and silk bluish pink and red in a slightly acid bath. Also called *phloxin TA* and *eosin 10B.*—**Phloxin P**, a coal-tar color of the xanthene type. It is the sodium or potassium salt of tetrabrom-dichlor-fluorescein. It dyes wool and silk bluish pink and red in a slightly acid bath. Also called *new pink* and *erythrosin BB.*

phlyctenophthalmia (flik″ten-of-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλύκταινα*, a blister, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *phlyctenular ophthalmia* (which see, under *phlyctenular*).

phlyctenosis (flik-te-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλύκταινα*, blister, + *-osis.*] Any skin-disease characterized by an eruption of small vesicles.

phlyzacious (flī-zā′shius), *a.* [*phlyzaci(um)* + *-ous.*] Of the nature of a phlyzacium, or pustule.

Ph. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Philosophiæ* (or *Philologiæ*) *Magister*, Master of Philosophy (or Philology); (*b*) of the Late Latin *Pharmaciæ Magister*, Master of Pharmacy.

phobia (fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., detached from *hydrophobia* and other words containing *-phobia*, < Gr. *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Any morbid uncontrollable dread or fear.

The psychologist should also be thankful to the author for discarding the bewildering nomenclature of manias and *phobias*, and offering a simple and intelligible classification of mental diseases. *Nature*, May 1, 1902, p. 5.

There are many first hand investigators into the Subliminal who, not having themselves met with anything super-normal, would probably not hesitate to call all the reports of it erroneous, and who would limit the Subliminal to dissolutive phenomena of consciousness exclusively, to lapsed memories, subconscious sensations, impulses and *phobias*, and the like.
W. James, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, XVII. 18.

Phobian (fō′bi-an), *a.* [*Phob(os)* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Phobos, a moon of Mars.

It would be only necessary to divide by one thousand the dimensions of any earthly object to ascertain its dimensions as modeled on a *Phobian* scale. . . . A ship of the size of the Great Eastern sailing on a *Phobian* ocean would be less than 7⅛ inches long. . . . A United States postage stamp would cover a space of nearly three *Phobian* city lots. *Sci. Amer.*, Aug. 20, 1892, p. 112.

phobic (fō′bik), *a.* [*phobia* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a phobia; of the nature of morbid fear. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 215.

phocenic (fō-sen′ik), *a.* [Also *phocænic*; < Gr. *φώκαινα*, a dolphin, + *-ic.*] Contained in porpoise- or dolphin-oil.—**Phocenic acid**, isovaleric acid. See ★*isovaleric.*

phocenin (fō-sē′nin), *n.* [*phocen(ic)* + *-in*².] An oil obtained from two species of dolphin, *Delphinum phocæna* and *D. globiceps.* It contains phocenic or isovaleric acid.

phocid (fō′sid), *n.* [*Phocid(æ).*] A member of the family *Phocidæ*; a seal.

Phocoidea, *n. pl.* **2.** In a more restricted sense, the earless seals, *Phocidæ*, raised to the rank of a superfamily. Correlative with *Otarioidea* and *Rosmaroidea.*

phocomelia (fō-kō-mē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φώκη*, seal, + *μέλος*, limb.] In *teratol.*, a condition in which the hands and feet, one or all, are seemingly attached directly to the trunk, the intervening bones of the extremities being extremely short.

phocomelous (fō-kom′e-lus), *a.* [*phocomel(us)* + *-ous.*] Of the nature of a phocomelus or monster with very short extremities; exhibiting phocomelia.

phocomely (fō-kom′e-li), *n.* Same as ★*phocomelia.* *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 399.

Phœbe[1], *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] (*b*) A serranoid fish, *Prionodes phœbe*, of the West Indian fauna.—**3.** The ninth satellite of Saturn, announced and named by Professor W. H. Pickering, in 1899, as having been found on photographic plates made at Arequipa, in the South American branch of the observatory of Harvard University. The discovery remained unconfirmed until 1904, when the satellite was rediscovered upon a large number of more recent Arequipa plates, which furnish data for a complete determination of its orbit. According to Pickering, its distance from the planet is 8,000,000 miles (more than 2½ times as great as that of Iapetus, the most remote of the satellites previously known) and its period 546.5 days. Its motion appears to be retrograde—a most surprising result. It is extremely faint (sixteenth magnitude) and is probably beyond the reach of visual observation with any existing telescope. Its diameter is estimated at 200 miles.

Phœnicaceæ (fē-ni-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (W. P. Schimper, 1871), < *Phœnix* (see *Phœnix*²) + *-aceæ.*] The palm family. See *Palmæ*².

Phœnicantha (fē-ni-kan′thä), *n.* [NL. (Wight, 1906), < Gr. *φοινιξ*, red, + *ἄνθη*, blossom.] A genus of leguminous plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ.* See *Sutherlandia.*

phœnicious (fē-nish′us), *a.* Same as *phenicious.*

phœnicite (fē′ni-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple, + *-ite*².] Same as *melanochroite.*

phœnicochroite (fē-ni-kok′rō-īt), *n.* [Gr. *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*².] Same as *melanochroite.*

pholadian (fō-lā′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pholadidæ.*

II. *n.* A pholad.

pholadid (fol′a-did), *n.* Same as *pholad.*

pholadoid (fol′a-doid), *a.* [*pholad* + *-oid.*] Resembling a pholad or the *Pholadidæ.*

pholcid (fol'sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Pholcidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Pholcidæ*.

Pholidapus (fō-lid'a-pus), *n.* [NL., < *Pholis* (*-lid-*) + Gr. ἄπους, footless.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in the Okhotsk Sea.

Pholidichthys (fol-i-dik'this), *n.* [NL., < *Pholis* (*-lid-*) + Gr. ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of blennioid fishes inhabiting tropical parts of the Pacific Ocean.

pholidolite (fō-lid'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. φολίς (φολιδ-), scale, + λίθος, stone.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in minute grayish-yellow crystalline scales: found in Sweden.

pholidosis (fol-i-dō'sis), *n.* [Gr. φολίς (φολιδ-), scale, + *-osis*.] In *zoöl.*, the arrangement or pattern of the scales.

An individual anomaly in the mental *pholidosis*.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 927.

Pholiota (fō-li-ō'tä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < Gr. φολίς, scale, in allusion to the scaly pileus, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] A large genus of rusty-spored agarics having a fleshy pileus and a continuous annulus. Over 120 species are reported by Saccardo. Some grow on the ground and some on decaying wood. *P. squarrosa* is common on decaying wood in Europe and North America.

Pholis (fō'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φολίς, a kind of fish.] A genus of elongate blennioid fishes inhabiting the shores of northern seas.

pholque (fōlk), *n.* [F., < NL. *Pholcus*. See *Pholcus*.] A spider of the genus *Pholcus*. [Rare.]

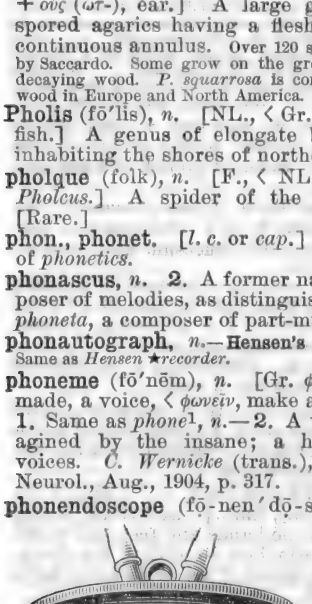
phon., phonet. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Abbreviations of *phonetics*.

phonascus, *n.* **2.** A former name for a composer of melodies, as distinguished from ★*symphoneta*, a composer of part-music.

phonautograph, *n.*—**Hensen's phonautograph.** Same as *Hensen* ★*recorder*.

phoneme (fō'nēm), *n.* [Gr. φώνημα, a sound made, a voice, < φωνεῖν, make a sound, speak.] **1.** Same as *phone*[1], *n.*—**2.** A voice-sound imagined by the insane; a hallucination of voices. *C. Wernicke* (trans.), in Alien. and Neurol., Aug., 1904, p. 317.

phonendoscope (fō-nen'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, + ἔνδον, within, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A modification of the stethoscope in which the sounds transmitted to the ear are increased in intensity by means of two interposed disks of vulcanite or other material having similar physical properties.



Phonendoscope, with sectional view.
a, hard rubber cap on metal tube, *b*; this cap is placed in contact with the part to be auscultated and the sound-waves are transmitted to the two vulcanite disks, *d*. These sound-waves, intensified by the vibration of the inner disk, are collected in the hollow of the metal plate, *c*, and conveyed through the hollow tubes opening from it to the ears.

In regard to percussion, I would emphasize the value of auscultatory percussion, using the *phonendoscope* or a stethoscope of the Bowles' type.
Amer. Jour. [Clinical Med., [Oct., 1907, p. [1201.

phonesis (fō-nē'sis), *n.* [NL. *phonesis*, < Gr. φώνησις, < φωνεῖν, utter sounds, speak, < φωνή, a sound.] Articulation of sound; enunciation; pronunciation; phonetic character.

Now, however, it is easily seen by anthropologists that language, like man himself, had a very humble beginning, and has reached its present marvellously perfect state sensim sine sensu, slowly improving in its *phonesis* and structure hand in hand with the slow improvement of the physical organs in virtue of which man has become a speaking animal. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. viii.

Phonetic complement, element, law. See ★*complement*, etc.

phonetico-ideographic (fō-net″i-kō-ī″dē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to a kind of writing characterized by a mixture of ideograms and phonetic elements.

This mixture of letters, hieroglyphics, and figurative signs, constitutes a kind of writing recalling the *phonetico-ideographic* stage through which primitive peoples (the Mexicans and Chinese certainly) passed, before the discovery of alphabetic writing.
C. Lombroso (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 189.

phonetism, *n.* **2.** Phonetic status; the use of symbols with a definite phonetic value.

At certain points in their [alphabets'] history all but one became crystallized, and remained to show us the steps by which the progress to *phonetism* can be made.
Encyc. Brit., I. 602.

Phonic explosives, wheel. See ★*explosive*, ★*wheel*[1].

phonism (fō'nizm), *n.* [*phone*[1] + *-ism*.] In *psychol.*, a reproduced sensation of tone, regularly accompanying the arousal of sensation in certain other departments of sense: a form of synæsthesia. See ★*photism*.

At the same period he noted *phonisms* of pain. These, however, were not prominent until the summer of 1899, when a badly injured finger gave occasion for a series of determinations of the 'pitch' of the pain.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 392.

phonocard (fō'nō-kärd), *n.* [*phono(graphic)* + *card*.] Same as ★*phonopostal*. [Recent.]

phonog. An abbreviation of *phonography*.

phonoglyph (fō'nō-glif), *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, + γλυφή, a carving.] An incised picture, figure, or sign representing a certain sound. Compare *phonogram*, 1. *Keane*, Man, Past and Present, p. 25.

phonogramic (fō-nō-gram'ik), *a.* [*phonogram* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phonogram.

phonogrammatic (fō″nō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* Same as ★*phonogramic*.

phonol. An abbreviation of *phonology*.

phonomassage (fō″nō-ma-säzh'), *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, + E. *massage*.] Action upon the drum membrane and ossicles of the ear of sound-waves systematically directed against them, in the treatment of deafness resulting from ankylosis of the ossicles. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 606.

phonometer, *n.* **2.** In *psychophys.*, an instrument for the production of accurately graded intensities of sound. The simplest form of phonometer is the ★*sound-pendulum* (which see). In Wundt's gravity-phonometer, ivory balls are dropped by electromagnetic releases from varying heights upon hard-wood plates. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 221.

3. A clockwork instrument swung in gimbals, so that its face is always horizontal, and on whose dial are certain marks indicating intervals at which a whistle or other signal should be made to announce the compass course of the vessel.

phonometric (fō-nō-met'rik), *a.* [*phonometr(y)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of acoustic pitch or intensity, specifically by the graphic method. See *phonometer*.

phonometry (fō-nom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, + *-μετρια*, < μέτρον, measure.] The measurement of the pitch or the intensity of sound; the scientific use of the phonometer.

phonomimet (fō'nō-mīm), *n.* [Gr. φωνόμιμος, imitating voice.] A musical instrument imitating a chorus of voices. *N. E. D.*

phonomimic (fō-nō-mim'ik), *a.* [*phonomim(e)* + *-ic*.] Noting a system of teaching in which each of the elementary sounds of speech is associated with an appropriate onomatopœic gesture. *N. E. D.*

phonopathy (fō-nop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, + *-παθεια*, < πάθος, disease.] Any disease of the organs concerned in voice-production.

phonophobia (fō-nō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, + *-φοβια*, < φοβεῖν, fear.] Morbid dislike or dread of sounds.

phonophote (fō'nō-fōt), *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, + φῶς (φωτ-), light.] An instrument for the production of luminous effects by means of sound-waves.

phonoplex, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a system of telegraphy in which interrupted and undulatory currents are used simultaneously in signaling over the same wire.

phonopostal (fō'nō-pōs-tal), *n.* [*phono(graph)* + *postal*.] A postal card upon which a message has been recorded by a form of phonograph.

The phonocard: The *phonopostal*, says La Nature, is an apparatus which registers and afterward reproduces the human voice, by means of a sheet of pasteboard, shaped like a postal card. Jules Verne conceived the idea of replacing the old wax cylinder used in other phonographs by a sheet of paper, which could be posted like a letter.
Sci. Amer., Sept. 23, 1905, p. 235.

phonotype (fō'nō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phonotyped*, ppr. *phonotyping*. [*phonotype*, *n.*] To print in phonotype or phonetic characters.

phonotypographic (fō-nō-tip-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to printing with a phonetic alphabet.

phonozenograph (fō-nō-zēn'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, + ξένος, foreign, + γράφειν, write.] An electrical device for determining the direction from which a sound comes. It consists of a microphone connected with a Wheatstone bridge, a battery, galvanometer, and telephone.

phony (fō'ni), *a.* [*phone* + *-y*[1].] Of the character of a 'phone' or of the talk heard over a 'phone'; unsubstantial; imitational; spurious. [Slang.]

When the District Attorney's men destroyed the paraphernalia found in the palatial gambling den the articles proved to be what the detectives oddly styled "*phony*." That is a curious word and implies that, as regards merit, a thing so qualified has no more substance than a telephone talk with a supposititious friend.
Evening Telegram, Dec. 9, 1904.

phooka, *n.* See ★*pooka*.

phorid (for'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Phoridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phoridæ*.

phormine (fôr'min), *n.* [A metathesis of *morphine*.] Same as ★*oxydimorphine*.

phorometer (fō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. φορος, bearing, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the presence and degree of insufficiency of the extrinsic eye-muscles.

Then with the lenses on the patient which correct the error of refraction, if there is one, I place a Steven's *phorometer* just in front of the eyes, base of the prisms in the instrument up and down. One should be careful to have the instrument perfectly level. This brings them into position to test the lateral muscles, the esophoria or exophoria, if either is present.
Optical Jour., July 14, 1904, p. 250.

phorometry (fō-rom'e-tri), *n.* [*phorometer* + *-y*[3].] Measurement of the amount of insufficiency of the external muscles of the eye; the scientific use of the phorometer. *Optical Jour.*, June 23, 1904, p. 77.

phorone (for'ōn), *n.* An unsaturated ketone, $C_9H_{14}O$ or diisopropylidene-acetone, made by the action of quicklime on acetone, and also in other ways. It forms large yellowish-green crystals that melt at 28° C. Its odor somewhat resembles that of the geranium.

phoronic (fō-ron'ik), *a.* [*phoron(e)* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_5$, derived from camphic acid.

Phoronis, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A worm of the genus *Phoronis*. See cut at ★*Actinotrocha*.

phoronomy, *n.* **3.** That branch of science which treats of the movements of organisms in space; that branch of science which treats of the vital movements of organisms.

The science of motion, or mechanics, is now taken . . . in the biological sense as *phoronomy*, the science of the movements of organisms in space.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 259.

It would be best to . . . restrict the name *phoronomy* to the science of the vital movements which are peculiar to organisms, in contrast to kinematics, the exact science of the inorganic movements of all bodies.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 259.

Phororhacos (fō-ror'a-kos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φώρ, thief, + ῥάκος, rag.] A giant extinct flightless carinate bird, supposed to be wholly or partly carnivorous in habits, found in the Miocene deposits of the Santa Cruz formation in Patagonia. The feet are armed with powerful claws, and the head is provided with an enormous curved beak. The vertebræ of the neck are as large as those of a horse. The skull of one large species measures 27 inches in length by 7 inches in depth, exceeding in size the skull of a horse. From the sole of the foot to the top of the head this bird had a height of between 7 and 8 feet. *Phororhacos* is believed to be more or less distantly related to the herons.

phorotone (for'ō-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *-φορος*, bearing, + τόνος, tension.] A device for strengthening the ocular muscles, by means of prisms, in cases of heterophoria.

phorozoöid (for-ō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *-φορος*, bearing, + E. *zoöid*.] In some ascidians, as the *Doliolidæ*, a foster form or nurse, which consists of a free-swimming sexually immature zoöid, having a ventrical outgrowth on which

sexual zoöids, known as gonozoöids, are produced. Compare *gonozoöid* and *trophozoöid*.

phorozoön (for-ō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *phorozoa* (-ä). [NL. ⟨ *φορά*, motion, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Among the lower *Metazoa*, a member of the asexual generation which bears, in the form of buds or otherwise, the members of the sexual generation. *Med. Record*, Oct. 19, 1907, p. 636.

Phorusrhacos, *n.* Same as ★*Phororhacos*. *Phorusrhacos* is to be preferred under the law of priority.

phosote (fō′sōt), *n.* [*phos*(*phate*) + *-ote.*] A trade-name of creosote phosphate, a colorless, syrupy liquid. It is used as a remedy in tuberculosis where creosote is not readily tolerated.

phosphamic (fos-fam′ik), *a.* [*phosph*(*orus*) + *-amic.*] Noting an acid, a substance forming minute colorless crystals of sweetish taste, having the composition $(HO)_2.NH_2.PO$ or orthophosphoric acid with one hydroxyl group replaced by amidogen. Also called *phosphamidic acid* or *amidophosphoric acid*.

phosphamide (fos′fam-id), *n.* [*phosph*(*orus*) + *amide.*] A white substance, insoluble in water, said to be obtainable by the interaction of ammonia and phosphorus oxychlorid, of the composition $(NH_2)_3PO$. Its existence is doubtful.

phosphamidic (fos-fa-mid′ik), *a.* [*phosphamide* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*phosphamic*.

phosphammonium (fos-fa-mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *phosph*(*orus*) + *ammonium.*] Same as ★*phosphonium*.

phosphane (fos′fān), *n.* [*phosph*(*orus*) + *-ane.*] A light white powder obtained by the interaction of ammonia and phosphorus pentachlorid. Its composition is somewhat doubtful, but is probably represented by the formula $P_3H_3N_6$.

phosphate, *n.*—**Dibasic phosphate,** usually understood as a salt of orthophosphoric acid in which two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by a metal or an electropositive radical, or by two different metals or radicals, as in the common phosphate of soda of the shops (Na_2HPO_4), or in microcosmic salt ($Na(NH_4)HPO_4$).—**Insoluble phosphate.** See *insoluble* ★*phosphoric acid.*—**Land phosphate,** a trade-name of that part of the South Carolina phosphatic deposits which is obtained by digging. Compare *river* ★*phosphate.*—**Monobasic phosphate,** usually understood as a salt of orthophosphoric acid in which but one of the three hydrogen atoms is replaced by a metal or an electropositive radical, as in monosodium phosphate (NaH_2PO_4).—**Monocalcium phosphate.** Same as *monocalcic phosphate.* See ★*calcium phosphate.*—**Navassa phosphate,** a phosphate of lime which occurs as a large deposit on the West Indian island of Navassa, whence it is exported for the manufacture of fertilizers. It contains a good proportion (from 60 to 70 per cent.) of tricalcic phosphate, but this is accompanied by a considerable amount of aluminium and iron compounds, so that the material is not well suited for the production of superphosphate of lime of high grade.—**Normal phosphate,** usually understood as a salt of orthophosphoric acid in which all three of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by a metal or electropositive radical, or by different metals or radicals, as in normal sodium phosphate (Na_3PO_4), or in sodio-diammonium phosphate ($Na(NH_4)_2PO_4$).—**Odorless phosphate,** basic slag; a light slag which contains enough phosphate to make a fertilizer.—**Phosphate rock.** See *phosphorite.*—**Redonda phosphate,** a phosphatic deposit from the island of Redonda in the West Indies. This material consists chiefly of aluminium phosphate, and is therefore not fit for use in the manufacture of superphosphate of lime. Phosphoric acid has been made from it to some extent.—**Reverted phosphate,** that portion of a superphosphate of lime for agricultural use which has become insoluble in water as the result of chemical change. See ★*phosphoric acid.*—**River phosphate,** a trade-name of that part of the South Carolina phosphatic deposits which is obtained from the river-beds by dredging. Compare *land* ★*phosphate.*—**Sodium phosphate.** See ★*sodium.*—**Soluble phosphate.** See *soluble* ★*phosphoric acid.*—**Thomas' phosphate,** the slag produced in the manufacture of steel from cast-iron containing much phosphorus by means of the basic or Thomas and Gilchrist process, in which lime is used as a lining for the converter or hearth. The slag contains a large proportion of calcium phosphate. In a finely ground condition it is extensively used as a manure.—**Tricalcium phosphate.** Same as *tricalcic phosphate.* See ★*calcium phosphate.*

Phosphatic slag. See ★*slag*[1].

phosphation (fos-fā′shon), *n.* The union of phosphoric acid with a base, or the substitution of phosphoric acid for another combined acid, in either case producing phosphates. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. p. 206.

phosphatol (fos′fa-tol), *n.* [*phosphate* + *-ol.*] A trade-name of a thick reddish-yellow liquid prepared by the action of phosphorus trichlorid on creosote. Chemically it resembles phosote.

phosphene, *n.*—**Accommodation phosphenes,** phosphenes sometimes observed, when in a dark room, following attempts at accommodation.

Phosphide of copper, a compound of phosphorus and copper, used to toughen commercial copper, and in admixture with sulphid of copper and potassium chlorate to fill Abel's magneto-electric fuses.—**Phosphide of tin.** Same as ★*phosphor-tin.*

phosphine, *n.* **2.** A coal-tar coloring matter related to acridine. It is a by-product in the manufacture of magenta, and is used chiefly for dyeing leather a reddish yellow. Also known as *leather-yellow* and *Philadelphia yellow G.*—**New phosphine,** a basic coal-tar color of the monoazo type. It dyes leather and tannin-mordanted cotton.

phosphinic (fos-fin′ik), *a.* [*phosphin*(*e*) + *-ic.*] Derived from phosphine.—**Phosphinic acid,** an acid, $R_2PO(OH)$, formed by the oxidation of a secondary phosphine, as, diethylphosphinic acid $(C_2H_5)_2PO(OH)$.—**Phosphinic oxid,** a compound, R_3PO, formed by the oxidation of a tertiary phosphine.

phospho-albumin (fos″fō-al-bū′min), *n.* [*phospho*(*rus*) + *albumin.*] An albuminous substance containing phosphorus, as the nucleo-albumins (phosphoglobulins) and the nucleoproteids.

phosphocarnic (fos-fō-kär′nik), *a.* [*phospho*(*rus*) + L. *caro* (*carn-*) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a complex organic substance which was isolated by Siegfried from muscle-tissue. Its iron salt he calls *ferratin*. On decomposition it yields, among other bodies, a crystallizable acid, carnic acid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_5N_3$, which Siegfried regards as pure antipeptone.

phosphoferroproteid (fos-fō-fer-ō-prō′tē-id), *n.* An iron-containing proteid, such as the vitellin of the yolk of eggs.

phosphoglobulin (fos-fō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* Same as ★*nucleo-albumin*.

phosphoglucoproteid (fos-fō-glö-kō-prō′tē-id), *n.* A proteid containing a largely developed carbohydrate group. Such bodies have been found in the pancreas and the mammary gland. The ichthulin found in the sperm of certain fishes also belongs to this order.

phosphomolybdate (fos″fō-mō-lib′dāt), *n.* [*phosphomolybd*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of phosphomolybdic acid.—**Ammonium phosphomolybdate,** $(NH_4)_3PO_412MoO_3$, is a bright canary-yellow crystalline powder, precipitated from a solution of an orthophosphate in moderately strong nitric acid on the addition of ammonium molybdate. It is used for the detection and determination of phosphorus and the radical of phosphoric acid in the course of chemical analysis of steel, fertilizers, etc.

phosphomolybdic (fos″fō-mō-lib′dik), *a.* [*phospho*(*rus*) + Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *-ic.*] Noting a complex acid, $H_3PO_4.12MoO_3$, which is used as a test for the vegetable alkaloids.

phosphonic (fos-fon′ik), *a.* [*phosph*(*orus*) + *-one* + *-ic.*] Derived from phosphorus.—**Phosphonic acid,** an organic acid of phosphorus, which may be regarded as phosphorous acid in which the hydrogen atom directly united with the phosphorus is replaced by an organic radical, as ethyl-phosphonic acid, $C_2H_5.PO_3H_2$.

phosphonium (fos-fō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *phosph*(*orus*) + *-on-ium.*] A hypothetical compound, analogous to ammonium, formed by the union of four atoms of hydrogen and one of phosphorus (PH_4). This, as well as the compounds in which from one to four of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic radicals, forms salts, as phosphonium iodide (PH_4I), phenylphosphonium iodide ($C_6H_5PH_3I$), tetrethylphosphonium chlorid ($(C_2H_5)_4PI$), etc.

phosphoproteid (fos-fō-prō′tē-id), *n.* [*phospho*(*rus*) + *proteid.*] An albumin containing a phosphorized radical, such as the nucleo-albumins and the nucleoproteids.

phosphoprotein (fos-fō-prō′tē-in), *n.* [*phospho*(*rus*) + *protein.*] A compound protein in which an albuminous radical exists in combination with a phosphorus-containing substance other than nucleic acid or lecithin.

phosphoptomaïne (fos-fō-tō′ma-in), *n.* [*phospho*(*rus*) + *ptomaïne.*] One of a group of toxic substances found in the blood in cases of phosphorus-poisoning. They are supposedly basic products formed in the metabolism of the body, in combination with phosphorus.

phosphoreal (fos-fō′rē-al), *a.* [*phosphor*(*us*) + *-e-* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, phosphorus; resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

phosphoret (fos′fō-ret), *n.* Same as *phosphuret*.

phosphoretic (fos-fō-ret′ik), *a.* [*phosphoret* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a phosphoret; combined with phosphorus. *N. E. D.*

Phosphoric acid. In connection with the manufacture, analysis, and use of fertilizers this term is commonly used to signify, not the orthophosphoric acid of the scientific chemist (H_3PO_4), but phosphorus pentoxid (P_2O_5), which by the earlier chemists was called *phosphoric acid*. *Water-soluble* or simply *soluble phosphoric acid* is phosphorus pentoxid equivalent to the monocalcic phosphate (see ★*calcium phosphate*) present in a fertilizer, which is soluble in cold water. *Citrate-soluble phosphoric acid* is phosphorus pentoxid equivalent to the dicalcic phosphate (see ★*calcium phosphate*) or the aluminium or iron phosphate present in a fertilizer, which is insoluble in cold water but soluble in a cold aqueous solution of ammonium citrate; it represents the 'reverted phosphate' which is liable to form during storage of a fertilizer originally containing only monocalcic phosphate. *Insoluble phosphoric acid* is phosphorus pentoxid equivalent to the tricalcic or normal phosphate (see ★*calcium phosphate*) present in a fertilizer, which does not dissolve to a sensible extent either in water or in ammonium-citrate solution. Water-soluble phosphoric acid has the highest and insoluble phosphoric acid the lowest agricultural value.—**Phosphoric anhydrid.** See ★*anhydrid.*—**Phosphoric pig.** See ★*pig*[1].—**Reverted phosphoric acid,** the equivalent in phosphorus pentoxid (P_2O_5) of that portion of a superphosphate of lime which has become insoluble in water. See *reverted* ★*phosphate*.

phosphoriferous (fos-fō-rif′e-rus), *a.* Bearing or containing phosphorus.

phosphorism (fos′fō-rizm), *n.* [*phosphor*(*us*) + *-ism.*] **1.** Chronic phosphorus-poisoning; necrosis of the jaw due to poisoning by phosphorus.

2†. Phosphorescence.

phosphorite, *n.*—**Quercy phosphorites,** in *geol.*, deposits of phosphates of lime at Quercy, central France, of lower Oligocene age, occupying depressions in Jurassic limestones and containing large numbers of vertebrate remains of types similar to those of the Paris gypsum beds.

phosphoritic (fos-fō-rit′ik), *a.* [*phosphorite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, phosphorite.

phosphornecrosis (fos″for-nek-rō′sis), *n.* Same as *phosphorus* ★*necrosis*.

phosphorochalcite (fos′fō-rō-kal″sīt), *n.* Same as *phosphochalcite*.

phosphor-tin (fos′for-tin), *n.* An alloy consisting of 94 parts of tin-sponge and 6 parts of phosphorus, heated together. It is used in the production of phosphor-bronze.

phosphorus, *n.* **3.** [With a pl. *phosphori* (-rī).] In early use, a substance which emits light otherwise than as the result of ordinary combustion. Thus mention is made of the phosphori of Canton, Homberg, Baldwin, etc. The principal causes of such emission of light are previous exposure to light (insolation), to heat, to mechanical violence (friction, percussion, etc.), to electrical discharge, and to slow surface oxidation, as also the vital processes in the bodies of animals and plants.—**Baldwin's phosphorus,** dried calcium nitrate when sufficiently heated to produce phosphorescence.—**Canton's phosphorus,** calcium sulphid, originally made by heating in a crucible lime from oyster-shells with flowers of sulphur. After exposure to bright light it glows or phosphoresces in the dark. See *Balmain's* ★*paint.*—**Homberg's phosphorus,** calcium chlorid prepared by Homberg by heating together sal ammoniac and slaked lime, and fusing the product, which he found to shine in the dark after exposure to light.—**Kunckel's phosphorus,** the element phosphorus, of modern chemistry, discovered by Brand of Hamburg in 1669 and independently by Kunckel of Wittenberg in 1670. Obtained by ignition of the solid residue from the evaporation of urine, it was for a time distinguished from the Bologna phosphorus (already known as a substance luminous in the dark) by attaching the name of Brand or Kunckel, or by the term *phosphorus urinæ*.—**Phosphorus necrosis.** See ★*necrosis.*—**Phosphorus oxychlorid.** See ★*oxychlorid.*—**Phosphorus pentachlorid,** a yellowish-white crystalline solid, of composition PCl_5, reacting upon water to form hydrochloric and phosphoric acids.—**Phosphorus steel.** See ★*steel*[1].—**Phosphorus suboxid,** a substance of red color, produced in small quantity along with the higher oxids of the element when phosphorus is burned with a limited supply of air, and obtainable also by other processes. The formula assigned to it is P_4O. It is doubtful whether this substance is other than impure red phosphorus. A more definite compound, P_2O, can be obtained as a yellow powder by the interaction of phosphorus trichlorid and phosphorus acid.—**Phosphorus trichlorid,** a colorless liquid, produced by the direct action of chlorin on phosphorus, of composition PCl_3, reacting upon water to form hydrochloric and phosphorous acids.—**Red phosphorus.** This form of phosphorus has been shown to be only partly amorphous, a part consisting of microscopic crystals of a red-violet color. It has been recently stated that by heating to the boiling-point a solution of ordinary phosphorus in phosphorus tribromide a scarlet powder is obtained resembling red phosphorus, but of notably greater chemical activity, fitting it for use in the manufacture of friction-matches to ignite by striking on any rough surface. See *phosphorus*, 2.—**Salt of phosphorus.** Same as *microcosmic salt.*—**Wach's phosphorus,** calcium sulphid which has been strongly heated in a crucible after addition in small quantity of a compound of arsenic, antimony, zinc, cadmium, or tin. Such a preparation phosphoresces brightly after exposure to bright light. The sulphids of barium and strontium may be similarly treated.

phosphorus-steel (fos′fō-rus-stēl), *n.* See ★*steel*[1].

phosphoryl (fos′fō-ril), *n.* The radical PO. Thus phosphorus oxychlorid is sometimes called *phosphoryl chlorid*, $POCl_3$.

phosphosiderite (fos-fō-sid′ē-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *φωσφόρος*, in NL. sense 'phosphorus,' + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous ferric phosphate, $2FePO_4+3\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, occurring in red orthorhombic crystals: found in cavities in iron ore in the Siegen district, Germany.

phosphotage (fos′fō-tāj), *n.* An anglicized form of a French term applied to a modification of the process of 'plastering' wine in which calcium diphosphate is substituted for calcium sulphate. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 205.

phosphotungstic (fos-fō-tung′stik), *a.* [*phospho(rus)* + *tungst(en)* + *-ic.*] Noting a complex acid of which there are several forms. That best known has the composition $H_3PO_4 \cdot 12WO_3$. It is used in connection with stains for histological preparations to be examined under the microscope.

phosphuranylite (fos-fū-ran′i-līt), *n.* [*phosph(orus)* + *uran(ium)* + *-yl* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous uranium phosphate, occurring as a deep lemon-yellow pulverulent incrustation: found in North Carolina.

phossy (fos′i), *a.* [*phos(phorus)* + *-y*[3].] Produced by phosphorus poisoning. [Colloq.]—**Phossy jaw**, necrosis of the jaw caused by poisoning with phosphorus, as among match-makers. See ★*phosphorism.*

phot (fōt), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] A proposed photometric unit equal to an illumination of one lux for one second; one lumen of light-flux applied to a surface of one square meter for one second of time.

phot., photog. Abbreviations (*a*) of *photographic*; (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *photography.*

photanamorphosis (fō-tan″a-môr′fō-sis) *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + LGr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, forming anew. See *anamorphosis.*] A distorted picture, obtained photographically, which if viewed in a cylindrical mirror properly placed thereon will have a normal appearance.

photechy (fō′tek-i), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] The property of holding, developing, and giving off secondary rays sufficient to affect a photographic plate: a property possessed by paper and other substances, especially when affected by ink or a saline solution, after exposure to sunlight. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, April 8, 1905, pp. 24, 467–8.

photee (fō-tē′), *n.* [E. Indian.] A fine variety of cotton grown in India for making Dacca muslins.

photeolic (fō-tē-ol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *αἰόλος*, moving, motile.] In *bot.*, assuming different positions with the presence or absence of light; affected with nyctitropism. See *sleep*, 5.

photerythrous (fō-te-rith′rus), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ous.* The formation does not express the meaning assigned.] Sensitive especially to the red rays of the spectrum: noting a partial color-blindness.

He began to notice colors at once, and, except in the case of green, could always recognize a color after having been told its name. With green he had more difficulty, and it may be that he is somewhat *photerythrous.*
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Aug. 18, 1904, [p. 468.

photic (fō′tik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to those forms of radiation which are productive of luminous effects; relating to light.

It is not at all likely that the differences in reaction-time here noted for electric and *photic* stimuli are due to the same conditions. *Biol. Bulletin*, Jan., 1904, p. 88.

2. In *phytogeog.*, well-lighted: designating the upper bright region of bodies of water in which the light is sufficiently intense for the normal development of microphytes. Correlated with ★*dysphotic* and ★*aphotic.* *Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 782.

Photinian, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Photinus or to his doctrines.

photism (fō′tizm), *n.* [Gr. *φωτισμός*, illumination, < *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] In *psychol.*, a reproduced sensation of color regularly accompanying the arousal of sensation in certain other sense departments, especially in that of hearing: the commonest form of synæsthesia.

In order to differentiate the *photisms* from the retinal light, several series of tests were made, in which M was seated in a noiseless dark room.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 379.

photistic (fō-tis′tik), *a.* [Gr. *φωτιστικός*, illuminating, < *φωτίζειν*, illuminate.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of illumination, physical or mental; illuminating; enlightening.

When from the dull sense . . . the *photistic* thrill disengages itself as something different from the rest, it will not be denied that this is a perceptive gain, i. e. an accession not only to the creature's sensory store, but to his life-relations with reality.
J. Martineau, Types of Ethical Theory, II. 356. *N. E. D.*

photo-actinic (fō″tō-ak-tin′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-ic.*] Capable of producing luminous effects, by exciting luminescence, and also actinic affects: said of certain rays.

The *photo-actinic* rays proceeding from the bacteria which had been exposed to radium were capable of affecting a photographic plate through a double layer of lead foil. *Nature*, May 19, 1904, p. 69.

photo-aquatint (fō″tō-ak′wa-tint), *n.* A process of printing pictures from intaglio copperplates, similar to but simpler than photogravure. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 345.

photo-autographic (fō-tō-â-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a telegraphic apparatus, for the transmission of messages in the handwriting of the sender, in which the receiving instrument makes its record photographically.

photoauxesis (fō″tō-âk-zē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *αὔξησις*, growth.] In *bot.*, the production of leaves on a dorsiventral stem chiefly on one side, in response to the stimulus of diffused light. *Pfeffer* (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 73.

photobacterium (fō″tō-bak-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *photobacteria* (-ä). [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + NL. *bacterium.*] A bacterium which emits phosphorescent light. *Salter*, tr. of Lafar, Tech. Mycol., I. 160.

photobathic (fō-tō-bath′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *βάθος*, depth, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the greatest depths of the ocean to which light penetrates: as, the *photobathic* zone. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 361.

photocalque (fō′tō-kalk), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + F. *calque*, a counterdrawing.] A photographic reproduction from a non-photographic original design. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 303.

photocaustic (fō-tō-kâs′tik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *caustic.*] Noting a photolithographic image in half-tone, obtained from a veiled negative.

photocauterization (fō″tō-kâ″tèr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *cauterization.*] Cauterization by means of any form of radioactivity, such as light rays, X-rays, radium rays, etc.

photocautery (fō-tō-kâ′tèr-i), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *cautery.*] 1. An instrument for effecting photocauterization.—2. Same as ★*photocauterization.*

photoceramic (fō″tō-se-ram′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *ceramic.*] Noting ceramic work decorated by photographic processes. *N. E. D.*

photoceramics (fō″tō-se-ram′iks), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *ceramics.*] A process of producing burnt-in photographic images on porcelain, glass, or similar materials. Tessié du Motay's method consists in carefully removing a collodion positive from its glass support and floating it in a toning-bath containing iridium and gold chlorids. The film is next carefully floated to the surface of the enameling-tablet, and after drying is heated in a muffle-furnace. At a certain stage of the baking an enamel composition, suspended in collodion, is poured over the picture and burned on. This must be repeated five or six times until the glaze is of sufficient thickness and the picture of the desired color. By this process an image is obtained which consists of pure metallic silver, gold, and iridium in an extremely fine state of division, fixed to the surface of an imperishable tablet, and protected by an equally hard, permanent, and impermeable glaze. Ceramic colors may be applied and burnt in during the making of such an enamel picture.

photoceramist (fō-tō-ser′a-mist), *n.* [*photoceram(ic)* + *-ist.*] One who does photoceramic work.

Photochemical climate, engraving. See ★*climate*, ★*engraving.*

photochemigraphy (fō″tō-ke-mig′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *chem(ic)* + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The process of making, in a photographic way, zinc cliché from line-drawings (without half-tones) for printing from in a press. *E. L. Wilson*, Cyclopædic Photog., p. 275.

photochrome (fō′tō-krōm), *n.* [See *photochromy.*] A colored picture produced by photochromy.

photochromic (fō-tō-krō′mik), *a.* Same as *photochromatic.*

photochromography (fō″tō-krō-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of producing prints in colors from originals that have been photographed on metal plates or on lithographic stone. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 303.

photochromoscope (fō-tō-krō′mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device so arranged that three transparent photographs can be placed within it, each one illuminated by a colored light, one by red, one by green, and one by blue-violet light. A system of reflectors combines the three images, so that the eye sees but one picture in the natural colors. See ★*chromascope*, 2.

Mr. Ives has devised a special form of camera by which the three elementary negatives are taken simultaneously, and also an instrument, the *photochromoscope*, in which a system of mirrors and lenses brings to the eye a combination similar to that projected with the triple lantern. A double instrument of this kind forms the most perfect type of stereoscope, bringing out with great vividness from the prepared stereographs the combined effect of color, form, and binocular perspective.
Smithsonian Rep., 1895, p. 128.

photochromotype (fō-tō-krō′mō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *photochromotyped*, ppr. *photochromotyping.* [*photochromotype, n.*] To produce (prints or plates) in colors by means of photographic engraving. See *photochromotype, n.*

photochromotypy (fō-tō-krō′mō-tī-pi), *n.* [*photochromotyp(e)* + *-y*[3].] The art or process of making photochromotypes.

photochronograph, *n.* 3. An instrument for the observation of star-transits by photography.—4. A chronograph in which the tracing or record is made by the action of a pencil of light on a sensitized surface.

photochronographically (fō-tō-kron-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the photochronograph.

photoclistogamic (fō-tō-klīs-tō-gam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *clistogamic.*] Clistogamous as a result of photohyponasty. *Jackson*, Glossary.

photoclistogamy (fō″tō-klīs-tog′a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *clistogamy.*] 1. Clistogamy due to photohyponasty.—2. That type of pseudoclistogamy in which the flower remains closed under adverse conditions of light. *Pound and Clements*, Plant Life of Nebraska.

photocollograph (fō-tō-kol′ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *collograph(ic).*] A picture or print produced by a collographic process.

photocollographic (fō″tō-kol-ō-graf′ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to photocollography.

photocollography (fō″tō-ko-log′ra-fi), *n.* [*photocollograph* + *-y*[3].] The art of producing a printing-surface, by aid of photography, upon a collotype plate of glass after it has received preparatory treatment. See ★*collotype* and *gelatin process*, under *gelatin.*

photocollotype (fō-tō-kol′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *collotype.*] See ★*collotype.*

photocopy (fō′tō-kop-i), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *copy.*] A copy made by some photographic process, as of an architectural or mechanical drawing. A common form is the blue-print.

photodecomposition (fō″tō-dē-kom″pō-zish′on), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *decomposition.*] In *photog.*, chemical change effected by light; specifically, the action of light on a sensitive surface or in a film.

For the colored product as a whole, i. e., the product of *photo-decomposition* with its combined unchanged haloid, Carey Lea has proposed the convenient term "photo-salt." *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 383.

photodermatism (fō-tō-dèr′ma-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *δέρμα* (*-τ-*) skin, + *-ism.*] Sensitiveness to light in epithelial cells, independently of connection with a nervous system.

Nor should we deny that empirical methods, whether they have yet done so or not, are quite capable of giving sufficient evidence for the existence of psychic powers as radically different from our own as those claimed for *photodermatism* or the topochemical sense of the antennæ of ants. *Science*, Oct. 14, 1905, p. 487.

photodoscope (phō-tod′ō-skōp), *n.* Same as *photoscope.*

photodromy (fō-tod′rō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-δρομος*, ‹ *δραμεῖν*, run.] The movement of suspended particles in a medium under the influence of light. Under certain conditions the movement is from shaded to illuminated regions of the medium, which constitutes *positive photodromy*. A movement toward shaded regions is *negative photodromy*.

I think that the negative *photodromy* may also be explained by the heating effect of the light.
G. Quincke, in Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., [1901, p. 63.

Photo-electric fatigue, the decay, with time, of the photo-electric activity of a substance. *Phys. Rev.*, Jan., 1908, p. 21.

photo-electricity (fō″tō-ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* The effect of light upon electric phenomena, such as the discharge of an electrified body or the modification of the sparking distance between charged terminals.

photo-electrograph (fō″tō-ē-lek′trō-gràf), *n.* An instrument for photographically registering the variations of the electrical conditions of the atmosphere. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 346.

photo-electrolytic (fō″tō-ē-lek″trō-lit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrolytic effects produced by light, as in certain photographic films.

A series of apparent resemblances between the retinal currents described by physiologists and *photoelectrolytic* changes in sensitised metal plates.
Nature, March 5, 1903, p. 410.

photo-engraver (fō″tō-en-grā′vėr), *n.* One who, by photography and etching, makes plates in relief for a type-printing press; also, the operator who retouches plates so prepared. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 53.

photo-engraving, *n.* **2.** A print or plate made by photography and developed by etching for use on a type-printing press.—**Relief photo-engraving**, the process of making a plate for relief-printing by photographic processes.

photo-esthetic (fō″tō-es-thet′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *esthetic*.] Having or pertaining to the sensation of light.

In seeking the possible nature of the two fundamental actions we are led to the view that the former or *photo-æsthetic* action (being photochemical) is due to the visual purple. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1898, p. 194.

photo-etch (fō-tō-ech′), *v. t.* To produce (a printing-surface) upon a photographed plate by etching with acids. When the printed surface is in relief, for use on the typographic press, the plate so made is known as a *photo-engraving* or a *process plate;* when the subject is below the surface, or in intaglio, it is known as *photogravure*.

photofiligrain (fō-tō-fil′i-grān), *n.* In *photog.*, a method of producing designs on paper by pressure with a photographic relief. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 348.

photofluoroscopy (fō″tō-flō-ō-ros′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *fluoroscopy*.] The photography of the image obtained on a fluoroscopic screen. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.

photogalvanographic (fō″tō-gal″va-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [*photogalvanograph*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or produced by means of, photogalvanography.

photogastroscope (fō-tō-gas′trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for photographing the interior of the stomach. It consists of a small water-cooled electric light which illuminates the interior, and of a series of mirrors which act as reflectors and bring the image to the lens-tube and camera. The stomach may be inflated by an arrangement through which air is forced.

photogelatin (fō-tō-jel′a-tin), *a.* Noting a photographic process in which gelatin is used.

photogen, *n.* **2.** A light-producing organ, as in some invertebrates.

In Tomopteris there is on each parapodium, above and below, a brightly-coloured spherical organ, which for a long time was regarded as an eye, but from its structure appears to be a "*photogen*."
Cambridge Nat. Hist., II. 296.

photogene, *n.* **2.** A trade-name of naphtha distilled from bituminous shale, of specific gravity from .72 to .81 and boiling-point from 145 to 150° C. It is used as an illuminating oil and in the removal of grease from bones to prepare them for use instead of ivory.

photogenetic (fō″tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *genetic*.] Producing light; emitting light; luminiferous; photogenic.

photogenic, *n.* **3.** In general, light-producing; luminous.

Experiments with a ctenophore, Mnemiopsis leidyi, show similar results with oxygen. Tissue in alkaline solutions becomes brilliantly *photogenic* under the influence of oxygen. The light is wholly extinguished when tissue is placed in acid solutions and does not reappear when oxygen is introduced. When the acid solution is made alkaline, the tissue again becomes *photogenic*.
Science, Feb. 17, 1905, p. 267.

photoglyph (fō′tō-glif), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *γλυφή*, carving, engraving.] A photo-engraving. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 485.

photoglyptic (fō-tō-glip′tik), *a.* Same as *photoglyphic*.

photoglyptography (fō″tō-glip-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *γλυπτός*, engraved, + *-γραφια*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] The art of producing an engraving of a photograph: usually by etching. Now generally called *photogravure*.

photogrammeter (fō″tō-gram′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *γράμμα*, a writing, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A photographic camera adapted for use in surveying. It is commonly mounted accurately on altitude and azimuth circles, with arrangements for determining all instrumental corrections. The angular distance of any point on the photographic plate from the center of the plate is measured by a micrometer, whence the altitude and azimuth of any point of a cloud or of the landscape may be determined. Two photogrammeters operating simultaneously at neighboring stations give the data for determining the location and motion of any part of a cloud.

photogrammetric (fō″tō-gra-met′rik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of a photogrammeter.

photogrammetry, *n.* **2.** The scientific use of the photogrammeter; the taking of photographs for the purpose of constructing therefrom the plan and elevation of the points photographed: sometimes loosely used to cover the entire science of constructing the plan and elevation of an object or of a series of points from photographs. See ★*photogrammeter*.

photograph, *n.*—**Boudoir photograph**, a photographic print 5½ by 8½ inches in size.—**Cabinet photograph**. See ★*cabinet picture*.—**Caricature photograph**, a photograph representing the person or object in a distorted or grotesque manner. It is generally secured by rephotographing portions of other photographs ingeniously put together, or by the use of screens or of special cameras.—**Cathode photograph**. Same as *sciagraph*, 2.—**Diamond photograph**, a photograph 4½ by 4½ inches in size.—**Imperial photograph**, a size of photograph measuring 6⅝ by 9⅝ inches.—**Magic photograph**, a photographic print bleached by mercuric chlorid and redeveloped by a solution of sodium hyposulphite; also, a print developed by ammonia or tobacco-smoke. In the latter case the paper is inserted in a cigar- or cigarette-holder. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 274.—**Spirit photograph**, a photograph on which there appears, beside or behind the ordinary image of the sitter, an indistinct or partial image of another person, taken before or after on the same plate. These indistinct images are due to accident or to manipulation. They were at one time imposed upon the credulous as actual photographs of spirits.

photograph-board (fō′tō-gràf-bōrd), *n.* In photographic surveying, a special form of drawing-board containing a permanent diagram and lines on which photographs are mounted while being reduced or measured.

photographic, *a.* Hence—**2.** In *lit.*, imitated or imitating with precise and minute detail, indicating lack of artistic feeling and originality in the writer.—**Photographic chemistry**. Same as *photochemistry*.—**Photographic doublet**. See ★*doublet*.—**Photographic reflecting telescope**. See ★*telescope*.—**Photographic surveying**. See ★*surveying*.

photographist (fō-tog′ra-fist), *n.* [*photograph* + *-ist*.] A photographer. [Rare.]

photographophone (fō-tō-graf′ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *γράφειν*, write, + *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument for the reproduction of sound by the aid of photography. The apparatus, devised by E. Ruhmer, concentrates the rays of light from a speaking arc or other sensitive flame, by means of a cylindrical lens, on a moving film. When light is projected through this developed and fixed film, upon a selenium cell in circuit with a battery and a telephone, every variation of the light impinging on the selenium cell produces a sound in the telephone. Prints may be taken of the film and are of equal value. The sounds are reproduced with great distinctness.

photographotype (fō-tō-graf′ō-tīp), *n.* [*photograph* + *type*.] A method of producing blocks for letter-press printing by the aid of photography and electrotyping. *N. E. D.*

photography, *n.*—**Animal photography**, the art of photography applied to the portraiture of animals in their natural surroundings or under conditions such as to convey that effect, at the same time showing their characteristic traits.—**Architectural photography**, the photographing of edifices and exteriors by the use of lenses which give the least distortion.—**Automatic photography**, photography by means of a slot machine which takes and delivers a finished ferrotype portrait of the person who starts the instrument and then poses before it.—**Cathode photography**, the process of taking sciagraphs.—**Ceramic photography**. See ★*photoceramics*.—**Color photography**, a series of photographic and mechanical operations by which a picture is produced which, in color, more or less resembles the original object: strictly, it is the process of photographing any object and producing a picture in the correct colors; generally it includes those processes in which several negatives, separate or combined, of the same object are taken, using different color-screens or ray-filters, and then printing the picture in the corresponding colored inks. The Lippmann process is the only one which produces an approximately correctly colored picture by purely photographic processes. The apparent color of an object is determined by the wave-length of the light which reaches the eye from it. (See *color*, 1.) Lippmann placed a photographic dry-plate film down upon the surface of mercury and exposed it through the glass back to a colored object (spectrum) and then developed the plate in the usual way. The negative thus produced, when viewed at the proper angle, appeared in approximately the same colors as the original object. The waves of light passing through the sensitive film of the dry plate fall upon the mercury and are reflected back through the film, forming with the advancing waves a series of nodes and loops. (See cuts under *nodal lines*.) The distance apart of these nodes is determined by the wave-length (color) of the light; hence their distribution in the film will depend upon the color of the light which falls upon that particular portion of the plate. The negative thus obtained is really devoid of color, in the usual sense, but viewed at the proper oblique angle, it will appear colored owing to the interference produced by the lines of opaque silver deposited at the nodal lines. (See *interference*, 5.) The best example of the other class of processes is that developed by Ives. Three negatives are taken through three colored screens—orange-red, blue-green, and blue. Each of these will give, by its gradations of density, a direct measure of the amount of light of that particular kind which falls upon the plate at that point. A positive transparency is made from each negative, and when viewed in the appropriate light, each will reproduce the object so far as that light is concerned. For example, the blue negative will show the object as it appears to a person blind to red and green, or when viewed through blue glass. If three lanterns so project these three positives in their appropriate color that they register perfectly on the screen, the combined image will appear in nearly its natural colors. Ives has made such an arrangement of mirrors that the three positives may be viewed subjectively, and the same result obtained. The Joly-Macdonough process does not use three screens and three negatives as above described, but one screen of three colored lines and one corresponding negative. The screen is ruled in transparent lines of the three colors, about 1/200 to 1/300 of an inch wide, adjoining each other so that every third line is orange-red, every third blue-green, etc. The negative obtained by placing such a screen immediately in front of the plate really corresponds to the three Ives negatives on one plate, each set of lines constituting a negative for its color. A positive made from this negative is viewed through a lined screen similar to the taking screen, except that the colors are red, green, and blue, so adjusted that the blue lines are superimposed upon those parts of the positive which were taken behind the blue lines, and similarly with the red and green. These lines are so narrow that they become blended to the eye and only their combined effect is perceived, and appears colored like the original. A mechanical device permits of covering two sets of lines of such a negative and of moving the negative during the printing by twice the line width, thus obtaining a positive similar to that one of the plates of the Ives process which corresponds to the color of the exposing line. It is very difficult to rule the color-screens for the above process without overlapping or leaving clear spaces. The Powrie-Waner process obviates this difficulty. A glass plate is coated with a thin film of bichromated colloid (albumin, gelatin, glue) and exposed under a negative of opaque lines twice as wide as the intervening spaces. On washing the resulting plate in warm water a set of fine lines of insoluble colloid, corresponding to the open spaces of the screen, is left. These lines are dyed green and set with formalin and chrome alum. A second coating of colloid is applied to the plate and it is again exposed so that the screen covers the green lines and half the spaces. Washing, dyeing red, and fixing give the second set of lines (red). A third coating of colloid is applied and the exposure is now from the back through the glass, the green and red lines now acting as the protecting negative. Washing, dyeing blue, and fixing fill all the remaining spaces with blue colloid, and no overlaps or open spaces are possible. Powrie obtains a negative similar to the Ives process by setting his line-negative a little way in front of the plate and exposing with oblique and normal illumination in the appropriate colored light. Lumière has produced a color-screen in dots or stipples by using colored grains of starch. Three lots of fine starch-grains are dyed red, green, and blue, respectively, and are mixed in the proportions proper to produce a gray. A plate is prepared with a layer of tacky material (gelatin, glue) and the starch-grains are dusted over it, the loose excess being removed and any possible open spaces filled by dusting on powdered carbon. Over this stippled colored screen is placed the ordinary dry-plate emulsion. The plate is exposed in the camera with the glass side toward the lens and developed in the usual way, but not fixed in the hypo. It is then placed in permanganate of potash and sulphuric acid to dissolve the metallic silver, leaving the undeveloped bromide. The plate is next exposed to light, and again developed, appearing now as a positive. The starch-grains finally serve as a viewing-screen. The pinatype process takes three negatives through color-screens and exposes under each a coating of sensitized gelatin. These coatings are dyed, stripped, and superimposed. The success depends upon the fact that only those portions of the gelatin which have been protected from the light take the dye.—**Meteorological photography**, photography applied either in the making of meteorological records in instruments or in recording phenomena.—**Pinhole photography**, photography by means of a camera having a minute circular aperture (pinhole) instead of a lens. The pinhole is made in cardboard by a red-hot needle.—**Psychic photography**, the alleged photography of spirits. See *spirit* ★*photograph*.—**Three-color photography**. See *color* ★*photography*.

photograver (fō-tō-grā′vėr), *n.* One who practises photo-engraving; a photo-engraver.

photogravure, *n.* 2. A print taken from a photograph upon copper, etched with acid, and produced by the copperplate process.

photogravurist (fō″tō-grā-vūr′ist), *n.* [*photogravur(e)* + *-ist.*] One who practises the art of photogravure.

photogyric (fō-tō-jī′rik), *a.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + γῦρος, a turn, + *-ic.*] Relating to the behavior of a substance toward polarized light. See *optically active substance*, under *active*.

In the case of lactic fermentations, the *photogyric* nature of the resulting acids is given.
Nature, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 316.

photoheliography (fō-tō-hē-li-og′ra-fi), *n.* [*photoheliograph* + *-y*³.] The art of using the photoheliograph; solar photography.

photohelioscope (fō-tō-hē′li-ō-skōp), *n.* Same as *photoheliograph*.

photohyalography (fō″tō-hī-a-log′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *hyalography.*] Same as *hyalography*.

photohyalotype (fō″tō-hī′a-lō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *hyalotype.*] Same as ★*hyalotype*.

photohyponastical (fō″tō-hī-pō-nas′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *photohyponastic*.

photo-impression (fō″tō-im-presh′on), *n.* The effect, as of light, upon a photographic film; a photographic impression. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 158.

photo-ink (fō′tō-ingk), *a.* Produced by photography so as to be printed in ink. *N. E. D.*

photo-intaglio (fō″tō-in-tal′yō), *n.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *intaglio.*] A photographed copperplate or print on which the subject has been developed below the surface, for printing by the copperplate process. Also used adjectively.

photolinol (fō-tō-lin′ol), *n.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*, oil (see *linoleum*).] A trade-name of a linen fabric upon which photographs may be printed.

The fabric is waterproof, and the photograph does not fade in the sun. Picturesque effects are obtained by coloring the photograph, which then appears as an oil-painting on canvas. The picture is visible by both transmitted and reflected light. *Sci. Amer.*, June 18, 1904, p. 475.

photolithotype (fō-tō-lith′ō-tīp), *n.* [*photo-(graphic)* + *lithotype.*] A photolithographic print.

photolongitude (fō-tō-lon′ji-tūd), *n.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *longitude.*] A method of determining the geographical longitude of a place on the earth's surface by the astronomical method of lunar distances, in which the distance of the given star from the moon's limb is measured from a photographic plate, made with a telescope as a camera, instead of by direct telescopic measurements, as usually employed in the method of lunar distances.

Time observations by the Commission (meridian distance from Freetown), and from a *photo-longitude* plate.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 399.

photoluminescence (fō″tō-lū-mi-nes′ens), *n.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *luminescence.*] See ★*luminescence*.

photoluminescent (fō″tō-lū-mi-nes′ent), *a.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *luminescent.*] Luminescent as the result of exposure to light. See ★*luminescence*.

photom. An abbreviation (*a*) of *photometrical*; (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *photometry*.

photomagnetic (fō″tō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [*photomagnet(ism)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting photomagnetism.

photomagnetograph (fō″tō-mag-net′ō-grâf), *n.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *magnetograph.*] Same as *magnetograph*, 1.

photomania (fō-tō-mā′ni-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + μανία, madness.] A form of mania induced by exposure to prolonged light of great intensity, such as occurs in the arctic summer.

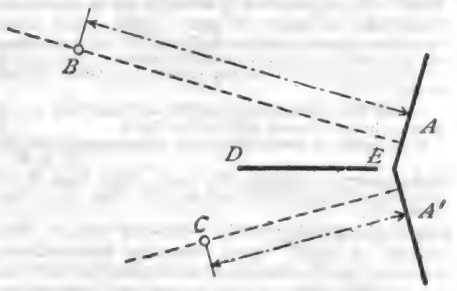
photomapper (fō-tō-map′ėr), *n.* In *astron.*, an instrument adapted for mapping the heavens photographically.

photomapping (fō-tō-map′ing), *n.* [*photo-(graphic)* + *mapping.*] In *astron.*, the process of mapping the stars by means of photographs of the heavens.

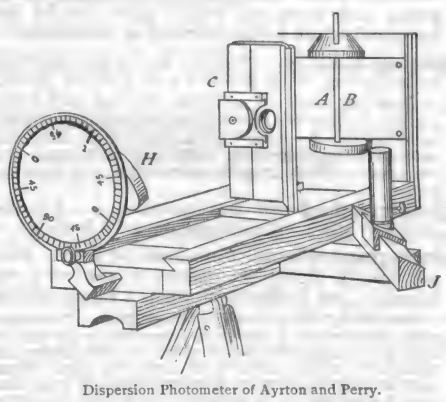
photometallograph (fō″tō-me-tal′ō-grâf), *v. t.* To photo-engrave by photometallography.

photometallography (fō-tō-met-a-log′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + μέταλλον, metal, + *-γραφια*, < γράφειν, write.] Same as *photozincography*.

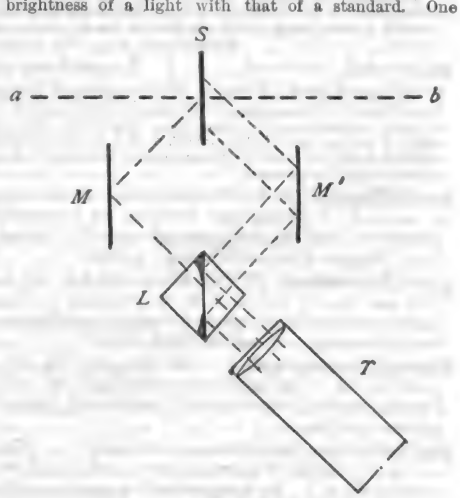
photometer, *n.* 2. In *photog.*, a device for determining the proper length of time for exposure. See ★*actinometer*.—**Actinic photometer,** a photometer for measuring the actinic intensity of a light, or its power to produce actinic effects, which is often very different from the visual intensity of the same light. Sometimes a sensitive film is exposed to the light for a fixed time and the effect is compared with that produced by a standard light in the same time, or the time is determined which is necessary to produce the same effect as that produced by the standard light in a standard time.—**Arago-Davy photometer,** an actinometer in which one observes the temperature of two thermometers (black-bulb and bright-bulb, respectively), each in its own vacuous inclosure, and from the difference of their readings deduces, by Ferrel's formula, the relative intensity of the sunshine.—**Becquerel's electrochemical photometer,** an actinometer in which an electrometer shows the existence of an electric current in a wire connecting two plates of silver chlorid immersed in a jar of water. One of the plates is exposed to the sunlight and the current is due to the differential condition of the two plates.—**Blondel's photometer,** an integrating photometer for incandescent and arc-lamps. The instrument is given different forms in the two cases. When used for incandescent lamps it consists of a hollow sphere the inner surface of which is white and matte. The lamp to be tested is placed in the center of the sphere and a small translucent screen in an aperture in the sphere receives the diffusely reflected light from the inner walls but is protected from the direct rays of the lamp. The illumination of the screen is proportional to the mean spherical intensity of the lamp. Blondel's photometer for arc-lamps has a diffusing screen in the form of a portion of a hollow truncated cone in the horizontal axis of which the lamp is placed. The photometer disk, which is mounted on a bar in the usual manner, receives illumination from the surface of the cone but is shielded from the direct light of the lamp.—**Bouguer photometer,** a form of photometer devised prior to 1760. It is based on the law of inverse squares. An opaque screen is illuminated, on parts separated by a thin partition, by two sources of light. The lights are moved perpendicularly to the screen until equal illumination of the parts is secured; their distances from the screen are then measured and the calculation made. A translucent screen of matte glass was substituted for the opaque screen by Potter.—**Bunsen's and Roscoe's photometer,** a photographic actinometer in which sensitive chlorid-of-silver paper is blackened by daylight. For many reasons this is the form recommended for standard measurement relative to the special wave-lengths that effect the silver chlorid.—**Chemical photometer.** (*a*) An instrument designed to measure the intensity of light by the amount of chemical change produced. It is really an actinometer. (*b*) An instrument for determining the length of time proper for photographic exposures.—**Daylight photometer,** an instrument devised by A. H. Munsell for the comparison of the brightness of various colored surfaces illuminated by daylight or by artificial light. It consists essentially of two 'cat's-eye' shutters placed symmetrically toward a source of diffused light. Through one of these the light falls on the colored surface to be tested, through the other upon a standard white surface. The second shutter is then gradually closed until the resulting gray produced on the white screen just matches the colored surface in intensity, while a dial connected with this shutter shows, in percentage, how much darkening has been necessary to match the colored surface under test. The instrument has also been applied to the testing of light transmitted through colored media. *Nature*, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 332.—**Dispersion photometer of Ayrton and Perry,** a photometer in which the intensity of illumination of a screen varies inversely with the amount of the dispersion of the light tested. The apparatus consists of a Lambert screen *AB* illuminated by light reflected from the mirror *H* (fixed at an inclination of 45°) and dispersed by the action of the biconcave lens at *C*, and also by the light of a standard candle placed in a case and moved along *J*. The comparison of intensity is obtained by measuring the distances of the mirror *H*, of the lens, and of the standard candle from the screen.—**Flicker photometer,** an instrument for the comparison of sources of light in which the field of view is illuminated alternately by the two sources. When the illumination from the two lights is equal there is a cessation of flickering and this is the criterion upon which the use of the photometer depends. It has been shown by Rood, Whitman, and others that consistent results are obtainable with the flicker photometer, even when the differences in the color of the two sources are such as to render comparisons by other methods impossible. See *flicker* ★*photometry*.—**Foucault photometer,** a photometer whose sight-box contains two reflecting surfaces inclined to the observer and forming an obtuse angle. The lights examined are placed along normals to the surfaces, and a Lambert translucent screen is used to receive the reflected rays. A movable partition forms a line of separation for the two sets of reflected rays and secures a sharper contrast.—**Illumination photometer,** a photometer designed for the determination of the illuminating effect of light as distinguished from an instrument for measuring the candle-power or intensity of a source of light; an illuminometer. Such photometers usually consist of a test surface placed at the point at which the illumination is to be determined and some photometric device for comparing the brightness of this surface with that of a screen illuminated by a standard source of light under known conditions.—**Integrating photometer,** a photometer so constructed as to give from a single reading the mean spherical, or mean hemispherical, intensity of a source of light.—**Jet photometer,** an indicator of the light-giving power of gas. It consists essentially of a delicate pressure-gage for adjusting a pointed flame 7 inches in height. The pressure read in tenths of an inch is the approximate measure of the illuminating power.—**King's photometer,** an adaptation of Bunsen's photometer in which the bar, 100 inches long, is so graduated that the position of the movable screen, when equally illuminated on both sides, gives the intensity of the light tested in terms of the lesser source, usually a standard candle.—**Kirschmann's photometer,** a photometer constructed of cardboard disks of black (or gray) and white, rotating before a dark chamber; used for preliminary determinations of the photometric values of black, gray, and white papers or cards in psychophysical work. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 35.—**Lambert photometer,** a shadow photometer devised by Lambert in 1760; later used by Rumford and known by his name.—**Lummer-Brodhun photometer,** a device for comparing the brightness of a light with that of a standard. One form of the optical train consists of an opaque diffusing-screen whose opposed surfaces are illuminated by the source of light and by the standard lamp respectively. The diffused light from each side is then reflected by mirrors, the two sets of rays falling on two juxtaposed right-angled prisms of such construction that the emergent rays appear to the observer looking through the monocular telescope as a central disk of light surrounded by a circle of light. By moving the screen an equal illumination of these two parts may be obtained and measurements of the distances of the lights from the screen taken. In an improved form the prism is so constructed that the rays impinging normally on each side of the prism are in some cases transmitted, in others totally reflected, and a composite field is secured. This form is known as the *contrast train*. This optical train in one form or the other is the screen adopted by the Reichsanstalt. In the newer form thin strips of glass are introduced next the faces of the prism to reduce the illumination when lights differing in color are tested.—**Marshall's photometer,** an illumination photometer consisting of a screen of the Bunsen type (see *Bunsen photometer*) mounted on the top of a closed box. The screen is lighted from below by an incandescent lamp within the box, and is exposed from above to the illumination to be tested. The box also contains a rheostat for regulating the lamp, a galvanometer, and a slide-wire bridge of which the lamp forms one arm. Measurements are made by adjusting the brightness of the lamp until the screen shows photometric equality and balancing



Foucault Photometer.
A, *A′*, reflecting surfaces; *B*, *C*, lights; *DE*, partition.

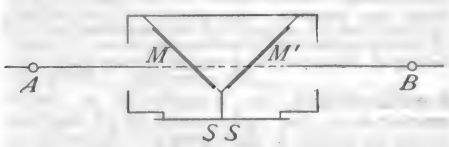


Dispersion Photometer of Ayrton and Perry.



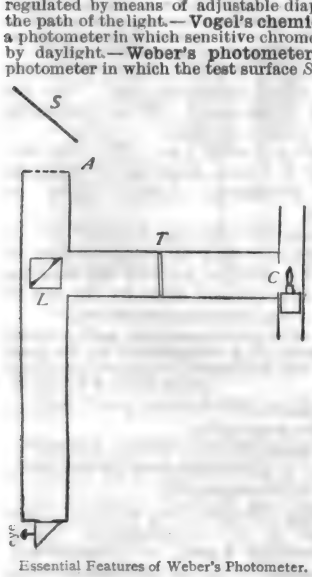
Lummer-Brodhun Photometer.
S, opaque screen in the line *ab* joining the lights to be compared; *M*, *M′*, mirrors reflecting light diffusely reflected from *S* to the Lummer-Brodhun prism, *L*; *T*, the observing telescope.

the bridge with the slide-wire. The position of the sliding contact then gives the illumination.—**Mascart's photometer,** a device for the study of illumination, consisting of two parallel tubes one of which contains a translucent screen illuminated by a gasolene flame. Light enters the other tube through a similar screen, illuminated from without, which forms the test surface. The two screens are viewed simultaneously through an eyepiece and their brightness is adjusted to equality by means of two iris diaphragms.—**Matthews' photometer,** an integrating photometer in which a set of plane-mirrors are so grouped around the arc of a semicircle, at the center of which the lamp to be tested is placed, as to direct the reflected light simultaneously to the photometer disk. The disposition of the mirrors is such that the illumination of the disk will always be proportional to the mean spherical intensity of the lamp. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engs.*, 1902.—**Photometer bar,** a graduated wooden bar between the standard candle and the light to be tested. A Bunsen screen or other device is moved along this bar until equal luminous effects are obtained.—**Preece and Trotter's photometer,** an illumination photometer based on Lambert's law of the variation in the intensity of diffusely reflected light with the angle. The test surface, the illumination of which is to be measured, forms part of the cover of a closed box. Through slots in this surface a sheet of cardboard within the box may be seen and its brightness contrasted with that of the test surface. The cardboard is illuminated by a lamp within the box and adjustments of brightness are made by varying the angle of incidence of the light that falls upon it.—**Radial photometer,** an instrument for testing the value of the angular rays emitted by a flame, from the horizontal to the vertical, either above or below the former position. The disk is movable that its inclination to the standard light and the one tested may be the same. The apparatus consists of two standards, one fixed to the other, movable along a baseboard. A radial arm connects the two and insures that the lamp tested and the screen shall be equidistant no matter what the angle of the incident light. The standard lamp is adjustable to get equality of illumination.—**Reichsanstalt photometer,** a photometer provided with a Lummer-Brodhun optical train or sight-box.—**Relief photometer,** a photometer in which the two sides of the screen are placed at an angle of forty-five degrees with the incident beams, so that they may be viewed simultaneously without the aid of mirrors.—**Ritchie photometer,** a form of photometer in which the sight-box contains



Ritchie Photometer.
A, *B*, lights to be compared; *M*, *M'*, mirrors; *SS*, translucent screen.

two mirrors placed vertically and dihedrally in the box, and at an angle of 45° to the photometrical axis. An opening in front of the apex of the mirrors is covered with a translucent screen, such as tissue-paper. Prisms may be substituted for the mirrors.—**Selenium photometer,** a photometer in which intensities of illumination are estimated by means of the decrease in the electric resistance of a selenium film upon which the light is allowed to fall.—**Spherical candle-power photometer.** Same as *integrating* ★*photometer*.—**Steinheil prism photometer,** a photometer in which the rays from two stars to be compared are brought by total reflection from two right-angled prisms through the two halves of a divided object-glass, and their light compared by changing the distances of the two half-objectives from the eyepieces until the diffuse star-images are equally intense.—**Translucent-disk photometer,** a photometer having a screen which is partly translucent and partly opaque, like a Bunsen screen.—**Varley's photometer,** a photometer in which the illumination of the screen is regulated by means of adjustable diaphragms placed in the path of the light.—**Vogel's chemical photometer,** a photometer in which sensitive chrome-paper is acted on by daylight.—**Weber's photometer,** an illumination photometer in which the test surface *S*, the brightness of which is to be measured, is viewed through a tube containing a Lummer-Brodhun cube *L*. This cube serves to introduce into the field of view a translucent screen *T* mounted in a tube at right angles to the line of sight and this screen is illuminated from behind by means of a benzin lamp *C*. Measurements are made by shifting the translucent screen within the tube, thus varying its distance from the lamp, until equality of the field of view is secured. The light from *S* is reduced when necessary by interposing absorbent screens at *A*.—**Zinc-ball photometer,** an instrument devised by Elster and Geitel for the determination of the intensity of the ultra-violet rays in sunlight. It depends upon the rate at which a negatively electrified ball of zinc with amalgamated surface loses its charge when exposed to ultra-violet radiation.—**Zöllner's photometer,** an early form of polarization-photometer in which the light of a star viewed through a small telescope is compared with that of an artificial star the brightness of which can be varied by means of a pair of Nicol prisms.



Essential Features of Weber's Photometer.

photometer-bench (fō-tom'e-tėr-bench), *n.* The track or train along which the sight-box of a photometer may be moved in a plane parallel with the photometrical axis, while the lights to be compared are mounted at each end; or the bench supports a fixed sight-box and the lights are movable. In either form the bench is provided with appropriate scales giving the distances between the lights and the screen. *W. M. Stine*, Photometrical Measurements, p. 104.

photomethemoglobin (fō-tō-met″hem-ō-glō'-bin), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *methemoglobin*.] A substance closely related to methemoglobin, from which it results on exposure of its neutral solutions to sunlight.

photometric, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, exhibiting photometry; governed as to position by the varying intensity of light.—**Photometric scale.** See *absolute* ★*scale*.

photometrograph (fō-tō-met'rō-gràf), *n.* [*photometric* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for registering the intensity of light at various depths beneath the surface of a body of water.

I have here a graphic representation of the results of experiments I made to the south of Madeira with a *photometrograph* invented by my friend Dr. Regnard, which shows how rapidly light loses its intensity in penetrating below the surface [of the sea].
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 453.

photometry, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the reactional movement, positive and negative, with an indifference point between, of organisms under changing intensity of illumination. *Oltmanns.*—**Flicker photometry,** the determination of the luminosity or brightness-value of a color (for instance, of the reflecting power of a colored paper) by determination of that intensity of colorless light which, when presented to the eye in fairly rapid alternation with the color, does not give rise to the phenomenon of flicker. (See *flicker* ★*photometer*.) The postulate underlying flicker photometry is that the flickering of intermittent visual stimuli depends not at all upon difference of color, but solely upon that of the luminosities of the stimuli. Suppose, then, that we have a series of cardboard disks, ranging by small differences of reflecting power between the limits black and white, and that we also have a red disk, the brightness-value of which is to be determined. All that we have to do is to mount the red and a gray disk together upon a color-mixer, so that the combined disk shows 180° of gray and 180° of red, to rotate the combined disk at a speed less than that required for complete fusion of the red and gray, and to observe whether or not the disk flickers. If it does, the brightness-values of the two partial disks are different; if it does not, these brightness-values are the same. The reflecting power of the gray is then determined by one or another of the regular photometric methods; and, knowing this, the reflecting power of the red paper also is known. The method was introduced by O. N. Rood in 1893, and has of late years been extended and refined by various investigators.—**Heterochromatic photometry,** the photometric comparison of light-sources which differ in color.—**Photographic photometry,** photometry in which the intensities of light-sources are compared by means of their photographic effects. Photographic photometry is confined, in practice, to the determination of stellar magnitudes.

photomezzotype (fō-tō-mez'ō-tīp), *n.* [*photo*(*graphic*) + *mezzo*(*tint*) + *type*.] A photomechanical printing process similar to collotype; also a print produced by it. *N. E. D.*

photomicrogram (fō-tō-mī'krō-gram), *n.* Same as *photomicrograph*.

photomicrography, *n.*—**Stereoscopic photomicrography,** in *photog.*, the process of obtaining photomicrographs that show stereoscopic effects. Two plates are exposed in quick succession in a photomicroscope, the condenser diaphragm being decentered to the right for one and to the left for the other, and the plates are developed together.

photomicroscope (fō-tō-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *microscope*.] A microscope combined with a camera.

photomicroscopic (fō″tō-mī-krō-skop'ik), *a.* [*photomicroscop*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the photography of minute objects enlarged by means of the microscope.

Photomicroscopic investigation is made of metals and alloys, and especially of steel rails.
Nature, Sept. 24, 1903, p. 506.

photomicroscopy (fō″tō-mī-kros'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *microscopy*.] The photography of enlarged images of minute objects by means of a photomicroscope or combination of microscope and camera.

Photomicroscopy of Metals as practised by Steel Companies. *Jour. App. Micr.*, 1902, p. 1920.

photomorphosis (fō″tō-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *μόρφωσις*, a shaping. See *morphosis*.] In *biol.*, the taking on of form so far as this is governed by the stimulus of light.

The terms *photomorphosis*, chemomorphosis, photonasty, heliotropism, indicate the external agency which produces the reaction.
Pfeffer (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 137.

photonastic (fō-tō-nas'tik), *a.* [*photonast*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to photonasty: as, *photonastic* movements. *Pfeffer* (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 104.

photonasty (fō'tō-nas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ναστός*, close-pressed, solid.] In *bot.*, the occurrence of curvature in a dorsiventral organ under the stimulation of diffused light. Compare *photo-epinasty*. *Pfeffer* (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 73.

Photonectes (fō-tō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A genus of stomiatoid fishes found in deep seas.

photopapyrograph (fō″tō-pā-pī'rō-gràf), *n.* A print produced by photopapyrography.

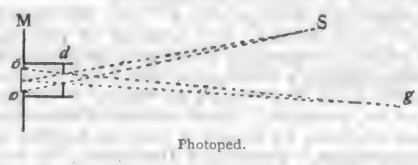
photopathic (fō-tō-path'ik), *a.* [*photopath*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the movements of organisms in relation to intensity of illumination; exhibiting photopathy.

In strong and moderate intensities of light it may be first negatively and later positively *photopathic*; to very weak intensity of light it may be positively *photopathic*. Some evidences of phototaxis are found under strong light, the aboral end being directed toward the light.
Biol. Bulletin, May, 1904, p. 324.

photopathy (fō-top'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *πάθος*, affection.] The influence of light upon an organism, especially as causing the migration of the organism from a region of greater to one of less illumination (*negative photopathy*), or the reverse (*positive photopathy*), in relation to the intensity and not to the direction of the light.

Phototaxis we defined as migration in the direction of the light rays and *photopathy* as migration toward a region of greater or less intensity of light.
C. B. Davenport, Exper. Morphol., p. 203.

photoped (fō'tō-ped), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] A photometric device used in the testing of gas flames. It is a perfected



Photoped.

form of shadow-photometer consisting of a vertical screen of metal (M), with a square opening over which is stretched a sheet of paper. This opening (*o*,*o*), which forms the field of view, is illuminated by the two sources to be compared; a diaphragm (*d*) being so placed that the light from S illuminates one side of the opening, that from *g* the other. The two contiguous fields thus formed are viewed from behind the screen. *W. J. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 53.

photophane (fō'tō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνειν*, show.] Same as ★*collotype*.

The collotype process is worked universally, and is known by a variety of names; the Germans call it "Lichtdruck," the French "Phototypie," the Americans "Phototype," and we English have given it the titles of "Photo-print," "Heliotype," "Autotype," "*Photophane*," "Photo-mezzo-type," "Graphotone," etc.
Jour. Soc. of Arts, quoted in Sci. Amer. Sup., March 28, [1903, p. 22,767.

photophil (fō'tō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] **I.** *a.* Loving light; specifically, pertaining to the movement of organisms toward a more intensely illuminated area or exhibiting such movement; exhibiting positive photopathy or phototaxis.

And it can be shown that it is an advantage to Hydra to be *photophil*, since many of the Entomostraca upon which it feeds are phototactic.
C. B. Davenport, Exper. Morphol., p. 184.

II. *n.* A micro-organism or cell which exhibits positive phototaxis.

photophilous (fō-tof'i-lus), *a.* [*photophil* + *-ous*.] In *phytogeog.*, thriving in full light; heliophilous. *Pound and Clements.*

photophobe (fō'tō-fōb), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *photophob*, < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *φοβεῖν*, fear.] **I.** *a.* Fearing light; specifically, pertaining to the movement of organisms toward a less intensely illuminated area; exhibiting negative photopathy or phototaxis; photophobic.

II. *n.* A photophobic organism, or one that turns away from the light.

photophobous (fō-tof'ō-bus), *a.* [*photophobe* + *-ous.*] Avoiding light; photophobic.

Only when accidentally growing in the shade do they assume the bright red tints that distinguish their *photophobous* allies.

A. F. W. Schimper (trans.), Plant-geog., p. 793.

photophore (fō'tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] **1.** A luminous spot which has connection with the nervous system in fishes, especially in deep-sea species. *Science*, March 20, 1908, p. 454.—**2.** An apparatus for illuminating any accessible internal part of the body for the purpose of inspection. —**3.** In *microscopy*, an apparatus, including a mirror, for finding sections when immersed in a staining fluid; a section-finder.

A little apparatus to which Ranvier has given the name *photophore* (light-bearer), but which may better be called with Obersteiner, section-finder.

Zimmermann (trans.), Bot. Microtechnique, p. 25.

photopile (fō'tō-pīl), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *pile*[2].] An apparatus, as the selenium-cell in a photophone, that is sensitive to light. See *photophone.*

photoplagiotropy (fō-tō-plā-ji-ot'rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *plagiotropy.*] Plagiotropy due to the influence of light.

I was the first to show in some very striking examples that in habitually anisophyllous shoots we have to deal with *photo-plagiotropy.*

K. E. Goebel (trans.), Organography of Plants, I. 100.

photoplastography (fō″tō-plas-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *photog.*, any process in which a plastic substance changes its form because of the action of light and returns to a thickness suitable for a colored gelatinous ink.

photo-play (fō'tō-plā), *n.* A play presented by the moving-picture process. See *moving-picture machine*, under ★*picture.*

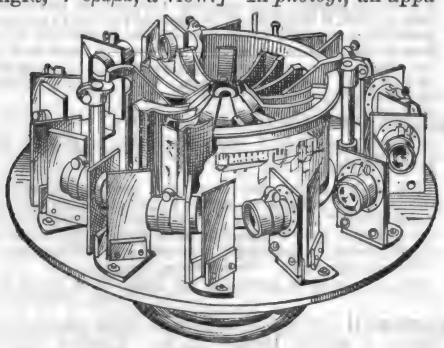
photopography (fō-tō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* A reduced form (by haplology) of ★*phototopography.*

photopolarigraph (fō″tō-pō-lar'i-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *polari(zation)* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for the photographic study of the polarization of light from the sky or from celestial objects. It consists of a camera with a Nicol prism mounted in front of the objective.

photoprint (fō'tō-print), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *print.*] Any process of printing in which photography is the principal feature.

photoptometry (fō-top-tom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ὀπτ(ικός)*, of vision, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the acuteness of vision by means of varying degrees of illumination. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 392.

photorama (fō-tō-rä'mä), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ὅραμα*, a view.] In *photog.*, an appa-



Photorama.

ratus for exhibiting panoramic pictures. It consists, as devised by Messrs. Lumière, of a circular photographic film, which, when illuminated by rays from a powerful search-light, is projected on the screen of a circular building. Twelve lenses on a revolving base serve to focus the picture on the screen. *Sci. Amer.*, May 17, 1902.

photoreceptive (fō-tō-rē-sep'tiv), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *receptive.*] Receptive or sensitive to light.

The evolution of the *photoreceptive* apparatus of planarians stands at such a low stage of differentiation that the light environment of these worms is of slight importance to them. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1908, p. 220.

photorefractor (fō″tō-rē-frak'tor), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *refractor.*] A photographic telescope, with lenses specially corrected for the purpose.

An exposure of twelve hours, spread over four nights, with the thirteen-inch *photo-refractor* of the International Survey, yielded the remarkable picture which forms our frontispiece.

A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 507.

photoregression (fō″tō-rē-gresh'on), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *regression.*] The fading out of a photographic image, due to certain chemical reactions in the emulsion.

The *photo-regression* of the latent image is favoured by the presence of chromium salts in the emulsions, and is most troublesome with emulsions of bromide prepared in centrifugal apparatus. *Engineering*, July 24, 1903, p. 109.

photoret (fō'tō-ret), *n.* [*photo(graphic)* (*came*)*r*(*a*) + *-et*[1].] A miniature photographic camera. *Stand. Dict.*

photo-salt (fō'tō-sâlt), *n.* A salt so affected by light that it can be used in photography.

photosantonic (fō″tō-san-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *santon(in)* + *-ic.*] Formed by the action of light on santonin.—**Photosantonic acid**, a yellow crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{22}O_5$, formed when a solution of santonin in acetic acid is allowed to stand in sunlight.

photoscopic (fō-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [*photoscop(e)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the photoscope or its use.

photosculptural (fō-tō-skulp'tū-ral), *a.* [*photosculptur(e)* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, photosculpture.

photosensitive (fō-tō-sen'si-tiv), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *sensitive.*] Sensitive to the action of light.

If the word "photography" be interpreted literally as writing or inscribing by light, without any reference to the subsequent permanence of the inscription, then the person who first intentionally caused a design to be imprinted by light upon a *photo-sensitive* compound must be regarded as the first photographer.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 377.

photospectroheliograph (fō-tō-spek-trō-hē'li-ō-gràf), *n.* Same as ★*spectroheliograph.*

photospectroscope (fō-tō-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *spectroscope.*] A spectroscope fitted with photographic apparatus.

photospectroscopic (fō-tō-spek-trō-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the photospectroscope.

photospectroscopy (fō″tō-spek-tros'kō-pi), *n.* The scientific use of the photospectroscope.

photosphæria (fō-tō-sfē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The luminous or phosphorescent organs present in the *Euphausiidæ* and some other *Crustacea.*

photostat (fō'tō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *στατός*, placed, < *ἱστάναι*, set up.] A special camera for photographing maps, printed matter, etc., directly on sensitized paper with the image normal instead of reversed as in a negative. [Proprietary name.]

photosurvey (fō″tō-sėr-vā'), *n.* A survey conducted by the method of photographic surveying (which see, under ★*surveying*).

photosurveying (fō″tō-sėr-vā'ing), *n.* The process of making a photosurvey.

On the other hand, "considerable outlay is saved in *photo-surveying* by drafting the map in office, at the expense of only the individual draughtsman. . . ."

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 95.

photosyntax (fō-tō-sin'taks), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *syntax.*] The original but less used term for ★*photosynthesis.*

photosynthesis (fō-tō-sin'the-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *σύνθεσις*, synthesis.] A chemical combination brought about by the action of light, as in the formation of carbohydrates in living plants from the carbon dioxid and water of the air under the influence of sunlight. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1904, p. 73.

photosynthetic (fō″tō-sin-thet'ik), *a.* [*photosynthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to photosynthesis or the power of certain wavelengths of light to promote chemical combination.

The relation between the *photosynthetic* activity of different parts of the spectrum and the absorption bands of the chlorophyll spectrum.

Nature, Sept. 24, 1903, p. 493.

photosynthometer (fō″tō-sin-thom'e-tėr), *n.* [*photosynth(esis)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of photosynthesis occurring in plants.

A new *photosynthometer*, by which the exchange of gases in photosynthesis may be exactly and conveniently measured, either for demonstration of the processes to classes, or in investigation for particular plants.

Science, March 11, 1904, p. 424.

phototachometric (fō-tō-tak-ō-met'rik), *a.* Same as *phototachometrical.*

phototactic, *a.* **2.** In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the locomotion of organisms in relation to direction of light; exhibiting phototaxis or photopathy.

'The Theory of *Phototactic* Response' is a clarifying paper by Holt and Lee. They aim to show that organisms do not react to direction of light as well as to intensity of

rays. The conditions of the organism itself must be more closely regarded. *Science*, Jan. 18, 1901, p. 111.

phototaxis, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, active migration of organisms, or of cells, in the line of rays of light affecting them—*positive phototaxis* if toward the source of light, and *negative phototaxis* if away from it. Compare ★*photopathy.*

By phytophysiological experiments, Sachs, Pfeffer, and many other trained experimenters have enlightened us . . . concerning *phototaxis*, chemotaxis, and similar interesting phenomena.

O. Hertwig (trans.), in Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 469.

phototelegraph (fō-tō-tel'ē-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *telegraph.*] **1.** A device for the transmission of intelligence by means of light. See *heliograph* and *photophone.*—**2.** An instrument for the electric transmission to a distance of facsimiles of photographs or diagrams; a facsimile telegraph.

phototelegraphy (fō-tō-tel'ē-graf-i or -tē-leg'ra-fi), *n.* [*phototelegraph* + *-y*[3].] **1.** The transmission of signals to a distance by means of light.—**2.** The electric transmission of facsimiles of photographs, drawings, etc.; facsimile telegraphy.

phototelescope (fō-tō-tel'e-skōp), *n.* [*photo-*(*graphic*) + *telescope.*] A telescope fitted with apparatus for photographing the objects viewed.

phototelescopic (fō-tō-tel-e-skop'ik), *a.* [*phototelescop*(*e*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to telescopic photography; of or pertaining to the phototelescope or its use.

phototest (fō'tō-test), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *test*[1].] The test of the existence and action of various rays, such as cathode rays, X-rays, or N-rays, by their effect upon a phosphorescent screen.

Inasmuch as M. Le Roux has lately advised investigators that before attempting to compare effects on the phosphorescent screen—which he proposes to call in future the "*phototest*"—they should avoid all brilliant light and remain in a dimly lighted room for a quarter of an hour, to be followed by five minutes in the dark before looking at the screen, the proportion seems fairly high.

Athenæum, Sept. 3, 1904, p. 324.

phototheodolite, *n.* Specifically, a photographic surveying instrument or photogrammeter in which a photographic field-camera and its accessories are combined with a theodolite, enabling both topographical photographs and topographical angular measurements to be made by the same instrument.

phototherapeutic (fō-tō-ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *therapeutic.*] Of or relating to phototherapy.

Facilities for hydrotherapeutic and *phototherapeutic* work and of such other accessories as may be necessary for carrying out the plans of the institution.

Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 208.

phototherapeutics (fō-tō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* Same as ★*phototherapy.*

phototherapy (fō-tō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by rays derived from the sun or an electric lamp; Finsen treatment; light treatment. It is really a form of radiotherapy, for the rays employed are the non-luminous ultra-violet rays and not those of light.

Phototherapy is a new name covering new treatment of certain skin diseases by concentrated sunlight, or where sunlight is not bright enough, by electric light.

Amer. Inventor, Dec. 15, 1903, p. 299.

photothermic (fō-tō-thėr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *thermic.*] Of or pertaining to the thermic effects of light.

phototirage (fō-tō-ti-räzh'), *n.* [F., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + F. *tirage*, drawing.] Same as ★*photoprint.* *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 303.

phototopographic (fō″tō-top-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*phototopograph*(*y*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phototopography, or the method of making topographical surveys and maps by the aid of photography. Also *phototopographical.*

The field work of a *photo-topographic* party consists primarily in execution of a triangulation by the usual methods which would be adapted to any ordinary topographical survey. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 95.

phototopographical (fō-tō-top-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*phototopographic.*

phototopographically (fō-tō-top-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phototopographic manner; by means of phototopography.

phototopography (fō-tō-tō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *topography.*] Topographical surveying based on perspective views of the terrene obtained by means of the camera. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Report*, 1893, II. 38.

phototropic (fō-tō-trop′ik), *a.* [*phototrop(y)* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting phototropism or phototropy. · *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.*, 1902, ser. B, p. 344.

phototropism (fō-tot′rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τρόπος*, a turning, + *-ism.*] **1.** The growth or the bending of organisms or of parts of organisms in relation to light; heliotropism.

Not only plants, but also animals show the effects of heliotropism (*phototropism*) — that is, the tendency to turn toward or away from the light.
Smithsonian Rep., 1899, p. 379.

2. Same as ★*phototaxis*, 2. — **3.** Same as ★*phototropy*, 2.

phototropy (fō-tot′rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-τροπια*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] **1.** Same as ★*phototropism*, 1 and 2. — **2.** Change of color, due to exposure to light, of compounds otherwise unaltered in composition or structure. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 24, 1900, p. 123.

phototype, *n.* **3.** A photomechanical process; phototypy.

phototypography (fō″tō-tī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *typography.*] A general term designating a large number of photographic processes in which printing-surfaces are made by the aid of light.

photovisual (fō-tō-viz′ū-al), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *visual.*] Having the same focal length for the ultra-violet and for the visible rays of the spectrum: said specifically of an objective the color-correction of which is such that when focused by the eye it is likewise in focus for the photographic plate.

photovitrotype (fō-tō-vit′rō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + L. *vitrum*, glass, + Gr. *τύπος*, type.] A photograph printed on a vitreous base, as glass, porcelain, or enameled ware. *Stand. Dict.*

photoxylin (fō-tok′si-lin), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. (*pyr*)*oxylin.*] The trade-name of a nitrocellulose, similar to pyroxylin, but prepared from wood-pulp instead of cotton. It is used as a substitute for collodion.

photozincograph (fō-tō-zing′kō-gràf), *v. t.* To photo-engrave by photozincography. Same as ★*photometallograph.*

phoxocephalic (fok″sō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φοξός*, pointed, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, having a hypsicephalic skull running up to an elevated point at the bregma. *Aitken Meigs.*

phr. An abbreviation of *phrase.*

Phragmidium (frag-mid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1816), < dim. of Gr. *φράγμα*, partition.] A genus of rust-fungi, of the order *Uredinales*, having æcidia of the *Cæoma* type, uredospores with numerous germ-pores, and several-celled teleutospores. About 30 species are known, some of which cause serious diseases of cultivated plants. *P. subcorticium* attacks the leaves and stems of roses. See *rose-*★*rust.*



Phragmidium subcorticium.
a, rose branch and leaves showing æcidial stage of the fungus, reduced; *b*, leaf with sori of teleutospores, reduced; *c*, uredospores highly magnified; *d*, teleutospores, highly magnified.
(From Massee's "Plant Diseases.")

Phragmoceras (frag-mos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φραγμός*, a partition, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of nautiloid cephalopods with compressed, rapidly expanding, strongly curved shells having large apertures which are much contracted laterally and have long hyponomic sinuses. Several species are known in Silurian and Devonian formations.

phragmocone (frag′mō-kōn), *n.* Same as *phragmacone.*

Phragmocyttares (frag-mō-sit′a-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. F. pl.), < Gr. *φραγμός*, a partition, + *κίτταρος*, a cell (of a wasps' nest, etc.).] A group of social wasps founded by Saussure upon the structure of their nests, in which the layers of the comb are supported by the nest-envelop, each layer having a hole for communication.

phragmoid (frag′moid), *a.* [Gr. *φραγμός*, a partition, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having transverse septa, as the spores of many fungi.

Phrasal adverb. See ★*adverb.*

phrase, *n.* — **Adjectival phrase.** See ★*adjectival.*

phraseographic (frā″zē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [*phraseograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phraseography; set down in the shorthand characters of that process.

The *phraseographic* combinations are found to be quite as legible as the ordinary Phonography.
Pitman, Phonographic Phrase Book, p. 4.

phraseological, *a.* **2.** Indicating a tendency to coin phrases and to rely on mere wording for effect. [Rare.]

It is hard to say which is worse—the light weekly journalism with its straining for *phraseological* smartness . . . or the serious sort with its inanimate verbosity.
Bookman, May, 1905, p. 235.

phraser (frā′zėr), *n.* [*phrase, v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who phrases or words a notion; one who puts ideas or feelings into words. — **2.** One who is gifted in making smart or imposing phrases.

phrase-sign (frāz′sīn), *n.* See *phrase-mark.*

phrasing-lever (frā′zing-lev″ėr), *n.* In mechanical piano-players, a lever or handle by which variations of tempo or touch can be made.

phrator (frā′tọr), *n.* [Gr. *φράτωρ*, by-form of *φράτηρ*, a clansman. See *brother.*] A member of a phratry. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 282.

phratral (frā′tral), *a.* [Gr. *φράτρα*, a clan, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining or belonging to a phratry.

The kiva worship is controlled by the *phratral* unit; that is, by the brotherhood.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. cix.

phratriac (frā′tri-ak), *a.* Same as *phratric.*

phreatic (frē-at′ik), *a.* [F. *phréatique*, < Gr. *φρέαρ* (*φρέατ-*), an artificial well.] Subterranean, as the sources of wells.

phren., phrenol. Abbreviations (*a*) of *phrenological*; (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *phrenology.*

phrenasthenia (fren-as-thē′ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν*, diaphragm, heart, mind, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness.] **1.** Weakness of the diaphragm. — **2.** Mental exhaustion to the point of mild insanity.

On the borderland between the psychoses proper, as mentioned before, and the neuroses a number of cases variously called neurasthenia and *phrenasthenia* were treated at the clinic. *Lancet*, June 18, 1904, p. 1737.

phrenesia (frē-nē′siạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *phrenesis.*

phrenhypnotic (fren-hip-not′ik), *a.* [*phren(ology)* + *hypnotic.*] Relating to or combining phrenology and hypnotism.

Phrenic center. See ★*center*[1].

phrenogram (fren′ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν*, diaphragm, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A graphic tracing of the movements of the diaphragm.

phrenograph (fren′ō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν*, diaphragm, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for recording the movements of the diaphragm during respiration. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 950.

phrenography, *n.* **2.** The recording of the movements of the diaphragm.

phrenohepatic (fren″ō-hē-pat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φρήν*, diaphragm, + *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), liver, + *-ic.*] Relating to both the diaphragm and the liver.

phrenologize (frē-nol′ō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phrenologized*, ppr. *phrenologizing.* [*phrenolog(y)* + *-ize.*] To subject to a phrenological examination; study or analyze phrenologically.

phrenonarcosis (fren″ō-när-kō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing. See *narcosis.*] In *pathol.*, stupor.

phrenopathy (frē-nop′a-thi), *n.* Same as *phrenopathia.* *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 619.

phrenosin (fren′ō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν*, mind, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] Same as *cerebrin.*

phrenotype (fren′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *φρήν*, mind, + *τύπος*, impression.] A set of symbols arranged in a way to impress the memory; a word, sentence, list of figures, etc., spelled or arranged according to some mnemonic system.

phrenotype (fren′ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phrenotyped*, ppr. *phrenotyping.* [*phrenotype*, *n.*] To cast into a form that shall impress the memory; reduce to a system of mnemonics: as, a *phrenotyped* French grammar.

phrenotypic (fren-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [*phrenotype* + *-ic.*] **1.** Noting an impression on the memory; associative; suggestive. See the extract.

The rapidity and strength with which two given notions stick together is in the inverse ratio of their *phrenotypic* distance, . . . by which I mean the time that elapses between the two notions that are to be connected together acting upon the brain.
Major Beniowski, in D. Kay, Memory, What It Is and How to Improve It, p. 278, note. [How to Improve It, p. 278, note.

2. Pertaining to phrenotypics or a system of mnemonics: as, a *phrenotypic* alphabet and orthography.

phrenotypics (fren-ō-tip′iks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of ★*phrenotypic*, *n.*] A system of mnemonics; an artificial method of studying and committing to memory.

Phrenotypics, a . . . description of the . . . feats of memory . . . performed by Major Beniowski . . . and . . . his pupils. [Title.] London, 1842.

Phreoryctes (frē-ō-rik′tēz), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Phreoryctidæ.* *Hoffmeister*, 1845.

Phreoryctidæ (frē-ō-rik′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Phreoryctes* + *-idæ.*] A family of limicolous annelids having a slender form, usually much elongated, with sigmoid setæ in four rows of single setæ or of couples, two pairs of sperm-ducts opening separately without spermiducal glands, and no genital setæ. It contains the genera *Phreoryctes* and *Pelodrilus*, the former found in North America, Europe, and New Zealand.

phronema (frō-nē′mạ), *n.* [Gr. *φρόνημα*, mind.] Haeckel's term for that part of the cerebral cortex which is occupied by the association-centers or thought-centers: opposed to and correlated with *sensorium.*

The remarkable progress which has been made in the last few decades . . . does not yet, it is true, enable us to make a clear delimitation of the region of the *phronema.*
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 18.

phronetal (frō-nē′tạl), *a.* [*phronet(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to thought; having thought as its function; of or pertaining to the phroneta, in Haeckel's sense: as, *phronetal* elements; *phronetal* cells. Opposed to ★*æsthetal.* *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 14.

phronetic (frō-net′ik), *a.* Same as ★*phronetal.* *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 330.

phronetum (frō-nē′tum), *n.*; pl. *phroneta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *φρονεῖν*, think, < *φρήν*, mind.] Haeckel's term for the subdivisions or 'thought-organs' of the phronema of the cortex.

The instruments which form and link together the presentations are the organs of thought (*phroneta*).
Haeckel (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 293.

phrontist (fron′tist), *n.* [Gr. *φροντιστής*, a thinker, < *φροντίς*, thought.] A profound thinker: applied ironically to Socrates by Aristophanes. [Rare.]

phryganeid (frig-ạ-nē′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the trichopterous family *Phryganeidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phryganeidæ.*

Phrygania limestone. See ★*limestone.*

Phrygian, *n.* **3.** An ancient language spoken in Phrygia, of which no record remains except some isolated words and proper names preserved in Greek literature. Upon these evidences the language is now classed as one of the Indo-European family. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 412.

Phrygianize (frij′i-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Phrygianized*, ppr. *Phrygianizing.* [*Phrygian* + *-ize.*] To render Phrygian in character; figuratively, frizzle. *N. E. D.*

We really have at present in our city more good poets than we ever had; and the queer might be among the best if they pleased. But whenever an obvious and natural thought presents itself, they either reject it for coming without imagination, or they *phrygianize* it with such biting and hot curling-irons, that it rolls itself up impenetrably. They declare to us that pure and simple imagination is the absolute perfection of poetry.
Landor, Letters of Pericles and Aspasia, liii.

Phrygionic (frij-i-on′ik), *a.* [L. *Phrygionius*, < *Phrygia*, Phrygia.] Relating to Phrygia or its productions.

Pliny says that the Phrygians invented embroidery, and that garments so ornamented were called *Phrygionic.*
D. Rock, S. K. Handbook, Textile Fabrics, p. 79.

phrynid (frin′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Phrynidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Phrynidæ.*

phrynin (frī'nin), *n.* [Gr. *φρύνη*, a toad, + *-in*².] A substance of poisonous character extracted from the skin of certain species of toads.

phrynium (frī'ni-um), *n.* [NL. *Phrynium*, an untenable name for the genus *Phyllodes*, in which these plants were formerly included.] Any one of a number of tropical West African marantaceous plants belonging to several related genera, especially *Sarcophrynium*, *Trachyphrynium*, and *Afrocalathea*. They have broad leaves resembling those of the canna or banana.

phrynolysin (frī-nol'i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *φρύνη*, a toad, + *λύσις*, dissolution, + *-in*².] The hemolytic poison of *Bombinator igneus*.

phthalazine (thal-az'in), *n.* [*phthal(ic)* + (*hydr*)*azine*.] A crystalline base, $C_8H_6N_2$, made by boiling phthalic aldehyde with an aqueous solution of hydrazine. It melts at 90–91° C.

phthalein (thal'ē-in), *n.* [*phthal(ic)* + *-e-in*.] One of the group of coloring-matters formed by the condensation of phthalic anhydrid with phenols. Some of the phthaleins have a purgative action when taken internally. They are of particular importance in the color-chemistry, and certain of their derivatives are valuable dyestuffs. See ★*phenolphthalein* and ★*phthalic anhydrid*.

phthalic (thal'ik), *a.* [(*na*)*phthal*(*ene*) + *-ic*.] Derived from naphthalene.—**Phthalic acid**, a colorless crystalline acid, $C_8H_4(COOH)_2$, made by the oxidation of naphthalene or alizarin, and in many other ways. It is made commercially by heating a mixture of naphthalene, concentrated sulphuric acid, and mercuric sulphate, and is used in large quantities in the manufacture of synthetic indigo. Formerly called *naphthalic acid* and *alizaric acid*. It is benzene-orthodicarbonic acid. The isomeric meta- and paradicarbonic acids are called *isophthalic* and *terephthalic acid*, respectively.—**Phthalic anhydrid**, a crystalline compound in the form of long needles, $C_8H_4O_3$, made by distilling phthalic acid. It readily yields condensation-products, and is much used in organic synthesis. It is employed in the preparation of an important group of artificial dyestuffs, sometimes called the *phthalic-anhydrid colors*. See ★*phthalein*.

phthalid (thal'id), *n.* [*phthal(ic)* + *-id*².] A crystalline compound, $C_8H_6O_2$, made variously, as by the reduction of phthalyl chlorid with zinc and hydrochloric acid. It is the anhydrid of orthomethylolbenzoic acid, $C_6H_4(COOH)(CH_2OH)$.

phthalimide (thal'i-mid), *n.* [*phthal(ic)* + *imide*.] A crystalline substance, $C_8H_5NO_2$, made by the action of dry ammonia gas on heated phthalic anhydrid, and in other ways. It melts at 233.5° C., and acts as a monobasic acid toward alkalis.

phthalin (thal'in), *n.* [*phthal(ic)* + *-in*².] A substance formed by the reduction of a phthalein. See ★*phenolphthalin*.

phthanite (than'īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *φθάνειν*, anticipate, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a dense, compact metamorphic rock composed chiefly of cryptocrystalline quartz. It includes rocks called Lydian stone or lydite, hornfels, and jasper.

phthinode (thin'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *φθινώδης*, consumptive. See *phthisis*.] One who is suffering from phthisis; a consumptive.

phthinoid (thin'oid), *a.* [Gr. **φθινοειδής*, *φθινώδης*, consumptive, < *φθίνειν*, *φθίειν*, waste away (see *phthisis*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Presenting the symptoms or other characteristics of phthisis; phthisical. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 811.—**Phthinoid chest.** See ★*chest*¹.

phthiriosis (thir-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φθείρ*, a louse or similar parasite, + *-i-osis*.] A root-disease of the grape, primarily due to a cochineal insect, *Dactylopus vitis*, but considerably aggravated by the universal presence of the fungus *Bornetina corium*.

phthirophagous (thi-rof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *φθείρ*, a louse, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating lice.

phthisergate (thi-zėr'gāt), *n.* [Gr. *φθίσις*, a wasting away, + E. *ergate*.] A peculiar form of worker-ant pupa with very small head and eyes, produced by neglect of the larva and consequent precocious pupation. *Wheeler*.

phthisiogenetic (thiz″i-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *φθίσις*, a wasting away, + E. *genetic*.] Relating to the causation of phthisis. Also *phthisiogenic*.

Prof. Behring, as had been anticipated, gave no exact details as to the method of obtaining or administering his latest therapeutic discovery, but the earlier stages of his work are to be explained in a forthcoming book entitled "Modern Problems of *Phthisiogenetic* and Phthisiotherapeutic Physiology illuminated by History."

Nature, Oct. 12, 1905, p. 581.

phthisiogenic (thiz-i-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as ★*phthisiogenetic*.

phthisiotherapeutic (thiz″i-ō-ther″a-pū'tik), *a.* [Gr. *φθίσις*, phthisis, + E. *therapeutic*.] Of or pertaining to the treatment of phthisis.

phthisiotherapeutist (thiz″i-ō-ther-a-pū'-tist), *n.* [Gr. *φθίσις*, consumption, + *θεραπευτής*, medical attendant, + *-ist*.] One who devotes special attention to the treatment of phthisis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 555.

phthisiotherapist (thiz-i-ō-ther'a-pist), *n.* [Gr. *φθίσις*, a wasting, + E. *therapist*.] One who is skilled in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Med. Record*, Nov. 9, 1907, p. 758.

phthisiotherapy (thiz″i-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φθίσις*, consumption, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The medical treatment of phthisis or pulmonary tuberculosis. *Med. Record*, May 2, 1903, p. 719.

phthisis, *n.*—**Abdominal phthisis.** See ★*abdominal*.—**Black phthisis**, anthracosis.—**Mammary phthisis**, atrophy of the breasts.—**Phthisis anterior**, phthisis bulbi, which affects especially the anterior portion of the eyeball.—**Phthisis bulbi**, wasting and partial collapse of the eyeball.—**Potters' phthisis**, disease of the lung caused by the inhalation of dust, as in potters.—**Stonecutters' phthisis**, a chronic inflammation of the lungs excited by the irritation of inhaled dust and fine particles of stone; a form of pneumonoconiosis.

phthongal (thong'gal), *a.* [Gr. *φθόγγος*, sound, + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to sound; vocal; sonant.

Along with k, t, p, in the first place, go their nearest kindred, g, d, b. These are their sonant (or vocal, *phthongal*, intonated) counterparts. In the former, namely, there is no audible utterance, but complete silence, during the continuance of the closures.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

Ph. U. S. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia of the United States*.

phy., phys. Abbreviations of *physical*.

phyce, *n.* A bad spelling of *fise*².

phycite (fī'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *-ite*².] Same as *erythrite*, 3.

phycitid (fis'i-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Phycitidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phycitidæ*.

phycochrom (fī'kō-krom), *n.* [*Phycochrom*(*aceæ*).] A seaweed of the order *Phycochromaceæ*.

phycocyanogen (fī″kō-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* Same as *phycocyanin*.

phycological (fī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*phycolog*(*y*) + *-ic-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to the algæ; pertaining to phycology.

phycopyrine (fī-kō-pī'rin), *n.* [Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-ine*².] One of the substances associated with chlorophyl in the chromatophore of the *Peridineæ*.

phylactocarp (fi-lak'tō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *φυλακτικός*, guarding, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In some *Hydromedusæ*, as the *Plumularidæ*, a modified hydrocladium bearing gonangia as well as nematophores and sometimes hydrothecæ. Compare *corbula*, 1.

phylactocarpal (fi-lak-tō-kär'pal), *a.* [*phylactocarp* + *-al*¹.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phylactocarp.

phylarchic (fī-lär'kik), *a.* [*phylarch* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a phylarch or to phylarchy.

phylastic (fī-las'tik), *a.* Same as *phyletic*.

phylaxin (fī-lak'sin), *n.* [Gr. *φύλαξις*, a watching, guarding, + *-in*².] Same as ★*alexin*, in the older sense of the word; a defensive proteid.

phylembryo (fī-lem'bri-ō), *n.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, race, tribe, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] That stage in the development of an embryo during which the structures characteristic of the class make their appearance. Examples are the protaspis stage of trilobites, protegulum of brachiopods, protoconch of cephalopods, and prodissoconch of pelecypods. See ★*recapitulation*, 3.

The *phylembryo* (fig. 27) is characterized by the first appearance of the lophophore, the secretion in most types of a chitinous or calcareous investment, and the origin of the true alimentary canal.

E. R. Cumings, in Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1904, p. 54.

phylembryonic (fī-lem-bri-on'ik), *a.* [*phylembryo*(*n*-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the earliest or embryonic stage in the ancestral or phylogenetic history of a race. [Rare.]

They are in this way enabled to designate the primitive types of the phylum as *phylembryonic*.

Hyatt, Biol. Lect., 1899, p. 133.

phylephebic (fī-le-fē'bik), *a.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, race, tribe, + *ἔφηβος*, an adult.] Of or pertaining to the prime or highest degree of development of a race or type. [Rare.]

They are in this way enabled to designate . . . the full-blown acme as *phylephebic*.

Hyatt, Biol. Lect., 1899, p. 133.

phyletic, *a.* **3.** In *bot.*, relating to the divisions of the vegetable kingdom viewed genetically; phylogenetic.

phyletically (fī-let'i-kal-i), *adv.* From the point of view of phylogeny; phylogenetically.

The qualities now developed [from eight to twelve years of age] are *phyletically* vastly older than all the neo-atavistic traits of body and soul, later to be superposed like a new and higher story built on to our primal nature.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. x.

phyletism (fī'lē-tizm), *n.* [MGr. **φυλετισμός*, < Gr. *φυλέτης*, a tribesman, < *φῦλον*, a tribe.] Racial feeling; clannishness.

Its [the Orthodox Eastern Church's] head, the Bulgarian Exarch, was to reside at Constantinople. Naturally, this was resented by the Patriarch Anthimus, who stigmatized the racial basis of the Bulgarian Church under the name of *Phyletism*.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 383.

phylic (fil'ik), *a.* [*phyle* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the phyle or clan in ancient Greek politics. See *phyle*.

The increase of the Phylae involved changes in the institutions based upon the *phylic* system.

R. W. Macan, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XII. 30.

phyll-, phyllo-. [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf.] A combining element meaning 'leaf,' used in descriptive terms and systematic names, chiefly in botany.

Phyllachora (fi-lak'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Nitschke, 1869), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ἄχωρ*, scurf.] A large genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Dothidiales*, having the black stroma embedded in the surface of the host. The spores are unicellular, and hyaline or yellowish. About 200 species are known, most of which are tropical. *P. graminis* is common on grass-leaves. See ★*Polythrincium*.

phyllæscitannin (fi-les-i-tan'in), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + L. *æsc*(*ulus*), horse-chestnut, + E. *tannin*.] An amorphous variety of tannin, $C_{26}H_{24}O_{13}+H_2O$, found in the leaves of the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus*) when they are still inclosed in the bud.

Phyllaurea (fi-lâ'rē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called in allusion to the leaf-markings, < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + L. *aureus*, golden.] A genus of 4 or 5 species of shrubs or trees of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, which occurs in Australia, the Malay Archipelago, and other islands of the Pacific. The plants are monœcious, with axillary, long, slender racemes. There are very many cultivated kinds, known by florists as *Croton* or *Codiæum*, prized chiefly for the varied and brilliant markings of the leaves. The colors are in shades of red, yellow, orange, and purple; the markings often run into white. They are used chiefly as greenhouse subjects, but are sometimes bedded out for summer. All the cultivated varieties are considered by J. Müller to be derived from the species *P. variegata* (*Codiæum variegatum* of Blume).

phyllerythrin (fil-e-rith'rin), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*².] Same as *erythrophyl*.

phyllic (fil'ik), *a.* [Gr. *φυλλικός*, < *φύλλον*, leaf.] Obtained from leaves.—**Phyllic acid**, a resinous acid, $C_{36}H_{64}O_8$ (?), extracted by alcohol from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and other members of the rose family. Its salts are crystalline.

phyllidium, *n.* **2.** In cestodes, an outgrowth from the side of the scolex, probably serving as an organ of locomotion or of attachment.

phylliform (fil'i-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-form*.] Having the shape of a leaf; leaf-like.

phylline (fil'in), *a.* [Gr. *φύλλινος*, < *φύλλον*, leaf.] Pertaining to or resembling a leaf.

Phyllitis (fi-lī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Ludwig, 1757), < Gr. *φυλλῖτις*, a plant, probably *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*.] A genus of north temperate polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Aspleniеæ*, formerly known as *Scolopendrium*. The best known species is the widely distributed hart's-tongue, *P. Scolopendrium* (*Scolopendrium vulgare*), which is extensively cultivated in many odd and diverse forms. See *Scolopendrium*.

phyllocactus (fil-ō-kak'tus), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κάκτος*, cactus: an untenable genus name.] A horticultural name for *Epiphyllum*, a small genus of the family *Cactaceæ* found from Mexico to South America and cultivated in numerous horticultural forms, some of which are hybrids with other genera. They have flat, two-edged crenate branches, no spines but bristles, and showy flowers borne in the crenatures of the branches. See *Epiphyllum*.

Phyllocampyli (fil-ō-kam′pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *καμπύλος*, bent.] In Hyatt's classification of ammonoid cephalopods, a suborder characterized by the phylloidal bases of the suture-saddles. This suborder contains a large number of genera distributed among several families which range from Devonian to Cretaceous formations. Typical families are the *Prolecanitidæ*, *Arcestidæ*, and *Phylloceratidæ*.

phyllocarid (fi-lok′a-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Phyllocarida*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Phyllocarida*.

Phyllocarida (fil-ō-kar′i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *καρίς*, shrimp.] An order of primitive malacostracan *Crustacea*, founded by Packard, characterized by having the head and thorax covered by a chitinous or calcified bivalved carapace which is usually hinged along the median dorsal line. The head has 5, the thorax 8, and the abdomen, which is of shrimp-like form, 2–8 segments, the terminal one of which carries 3 strong spines. *Nebalia* is the only recent survivor of the group, which has abundant fossil representatives in the middle and upper Paleozoic rocks, and few in the Mesozoic and Tertiary. The principal genera are *Ceratiocaris*, *Echinocaris*, and *Pephricaris*. The order is also known under the name of *Leptostraca* of Claus.

phyllocaulon (fil-ō-kâ′lon), *n.*; pl. *phyllocaula* (-lă). [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *καυλός*, stem.] The leaf-like expansion of the stem of some algæ. Compare *phyllocladium*.

Phylloceras (fi-los′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of phyllocampylous ammonoid cephalopods with smooth or radially striate and involute shells, which have very complex phylloidal sutures, found in Triassic to Cretaceous formations.

phyllocladioid (fil-ō-klā′di-oid), *a.* [*phyllocladi(um)* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the character of a *phyllocladium*.

phyllocladium, *n.* **2.** A granular or scale-like body which occurs on the podetia of certain lichens, especially *Stereocaulon*.

Phyllocladia ashy-gray, and whitish, passing into at length crowded, short branchlets.
E. Tuckerman, North Amer. Lichens, I. 230.

phyllocladous (fi-lok′la-dus), *a.* [*phyllocladi(um)* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having phyllocladia.

phyllocyanic (fil″ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + E. *cyanic*.] Noting an acid, a decomposition-product of chlorophyl, which is a homologue of bilirubin. Its formula is given as $C_{38}H_{44}O_6N_4$ or $C_{36}H_{40}O_6N_4$.

phyllode, *n.* **2.** In some echinoids, one of the leaf-shaped areas into which the ambulacra are expanded.

phyllodial (fi-lō′di-al), *a.* [*phyllodi(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a phyllodium.

phylloerythrin (fil″ō-e-rith′rin), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*[2].] A derivative of chlorophyl formed in the intestinal tract of ruminants.

phyllofuscin (fil-ō-fus′in), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + L. *fuscus*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A yellow pigment found in certain plants.

phyllogenetic (fil″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + E. *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to the production of leaves.

phyllogenous, *a.* **2.** Axillary, that is, leaf-produced: applied as shown in the extract.

Nägeli distinguished between 'acrogenous' and '*phyllogenous*' (axillary) branching, and ascribed the latter to the Equisetaceæ and Spermophyta.
K. E. Goebel (trans.), Organography of Plants, II. 432.

Phyllograptus (fil-ō-grap′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *γραπτός*, written (see *graptolite*).] A genus of tetraprionidian graptolites found in Lower Silurian rocks.

phylloid, *a.* **II.** *n.* In algæ and in some *Characeæ* and *Bryophyta*, an appendage of the thallus, morphologically analogous to the leaf of higher plants, but less differentiated. Compare *rhizoid*. *Sachs* (trans.), Botany, p. 211.

phylloidal (fi-loi′dal), *a.* [*phylloid* + *-al*[1].] Same as *phylloid:* employed in descriptions of ammonoid suture-lines.

phyllomancy (fil′ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the movements of leaves.

We hear of a *Phyllomancy* among the Assyrians. . . . The orthodox Hebrews held . . . to the prophetic meaning in the agitation and rustling of the leaves of trees.
M. Lockwood, tr. of Lenormant, Beginnings of Hist., [ii. 94.

phyllomorph (fil′ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *μορφή*, form.] A decorative motive or type based on a plant form. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 126.

phyllomorphic (fil-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [*phyllomorph* + *-ic*.] **1.** Having the form of a leaf.—**2.** Pertaining or belonging to phyllomorphs. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 92.

phyllomorphous (fil-ō-môr′fus), *a.* Same as ★*phyllomorphic*.

phyllophyte (fil′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *φυτόν*, plant.] **1.** Same as *cormophyte*, referring, however, to the leaf-bearing character of the axis. *Sachs*, Text-book of Bot., p. 130.—**2.** A plant which obtains its sustenance chiefly through its leaves. *Boulger*.

phyllopode, *n.* **2.** In *Crustacea*, a phyllopod.

phyllopodium (fil-ō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *phyllopodia* (-di-ă). [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *πόδιον*, a little foot.] The whole chief axis of a leaf, excluding its branches. *Bower*.

Phyllopora (fi-lop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *πόρος*, pore.] A genus of cyclostomatous *Bryozoa* allied to *Fenestella* and having a funnel-shaped zoarium which carries the cells on the outer side and consists of anastomosing branches which form a regular round-meshed network: found in the Devonian and Permian formations.

phylloporphyrin (fil-ō-pôr′fi-rin), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *πορφύρα*, purple, + *-in*[2].] A dark reddish-violet crystalline coloring-matter, $C_{32}H_{34}N_4O_2$, made by heating phyllotaonin with alcoholic potash. It has the same absorption-spectrum as hematoporphyrin and is otherwise closely related to it. It appears to be derived from pyrrol.

Phyllospondyli (fil-ō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] A suborder of the extinct stegocephalian amphibians, characterized by a persistent notochord "encased in imperfect barrel-shaped vertebræ formed by a pair of delicate hypocentra and downward prolongations of the neural arch, but without pleurocentra. Teeth simple, hollow." *Zittel* (trans.), Text-book of Palæon., II. 124.

phyllospondylous (fil-ō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [NL. *Phyllospondyli* + *-ous*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Phyllospondyli*.—**2.** Noting a type of vertebra characteristic of certain extinct amphibians, the *Phyllospondyli*. Each vertebra consists of a neural arch and a pair of delicate ventral ossifications, the hypocentra, not fused with the neural arch. Lateral ossifications (pleurocentra) are absent. The notochord is persistent and inclosed without constriction by the elements which compose each vertebra.

phyllotaonin (fil-ō-tā′ō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ταώς* (*ταων-*), peacock, + *-in*[2].] A steel-blue crystalline product, $C_{40}H_{40}O_6N_6$, made by hydrolyzing phyllocyanin with acids or alkalis.

phyllotriæne (fil-ō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the sponge-elements, a tetraxial spicule in which three of the rays are foliately expanded.

phyllozoöid (fil-ō-zō′oid), *n.* In *Hydromedusæ*, a hydrophyllium.

phylocycle (fī′lō-sī-kl), *n.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, race, tribe, + *κύκλος*, cycle.] The cycle of racial development or phylogeny. Compare ★*ontocycle*. [Rare.]

phylocyclic (fī-lō-sik′lik), *a.* [*phylocycle* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the cycle of racial development or phylogeny.

phylogenal (fī-loj′e-nal), *a.* Same as *phylogenic*.

Phylogenetic forces, influences that cause the reproduction of an organism or organization. "If by society we mean associated men in general there is no other social reproduction [except the reproduction of its individual units], but if we regard society as a plurality of social bodies or groups, social reproduction is a sort of gemmation." *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 260.—**Phylogenetic psychology.** See ★*psychology*.

phylogenetical (fī″lō-jē-net′i-kal), *a.* Same as *phylogenetic*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 308.

Phylogenic variation. See ★*variation*.

phylogenist (fī-loj′e-nist), *n.* [*phylogen(y)* + *-ist*.] **1.** A student of the phylogeny or ancestral history of living things.—**2.** One who believes that it is possible to reconstruct or restore the ancestral history of living things from their ontogeny or individual development.

phylogerontic (fī″lō-jē-ron′tik), *a.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, race, tribe, + E. *gerontic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting the old age of a race or phylum, as contrasted with the old age of individuals. [Rare.]

Whether *phylogerontic* characteristics are inherited or simply have a common origin, the facts of correspondence remain the same. *Hyatt*, Biol. Lect., 1899, p. 134.

Phylogerontic types are furthermore to be found in the majority of series, while some groups, such as Strombus, Cypræa, etc., are represented only by *phylogerontic* forms in the modern seas. *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1902, p. 917.

phylography (fī-log′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, race, tribe, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science which describes the physical characteristics of the races of men. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 10.

phylological (fī-lō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*phylolog(y)* + *-ic-al*[1].] Relating to the science of phylology; relating to the evolution of races. *G. J. Romanes*.

phylology (fī-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, race, tribe, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science which treats of the laws that govern the development of different racial types; the biological study of physical anthropology. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 10.

phyloneanic (fī″lō-nē-an′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, race, tribe, + E. *neanic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting the recent stages in the ancestry or phylogenetic history of a race. [Rare.]

They are in this way enabled to designate . . ., the nearest ancestors as *phyloneanic*.
Hyatt, Biol. Lect., 1899, p. 133.

phylonepionic (fī″lō-nep-i-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, tribe, + E. *nepionic*.] In *biol.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the nepionic stage of development of a race or type. See ★*nepionic*.

phylotrophy (fī-lot′rō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *φῦλον*, race, tribe, + *-τροφια*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Race-nutrition: opposed to ★*ontotrophy*. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 291.

phylum, *n.* **3.** In *bot.*, a great group or subkingdom of the vegetable kingdom, next above a class. The *Spermatophyta* or seed-bearing plants constitute a phylum, formerly known as flowering plants or phanerogams. The cryptogams, or so-called flowerless plants, are now subdivided into several phyla. The vascular cryptogams constitute the phylum *Pteridophyta*. The *Bryophyta* are usually regarded as a phylum. With regard to the lower cellular cryptogams (*Algæ*, *Fungi*, etc.) the classification into phyla is still unsettled.

phyma (fī′mă), *n.*; pl. *phymata* (-ma-tă). [Gr. *φῦμα*, a growth, a tumor, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] A tubercle of the skin.

phymacerite (fī-mas′e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *φῦμα*, a growth, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, the tubercle at the base of the second antenna containing the external orifice of the green gland.

phymatic (fī-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φῦμα* (*φυματ-*), a tumor, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phyma or tumor.

phymatid (fī′ma-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Phymatidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phymatidæ*.

Phymatoceras (fī-ma-tos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦμα*(*τ-*), tumor, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of pachycampylous ammonoid cephalopods which have compressed discoidal costate shells: found in Jurassic rocks.

Phymatodes (fī-ma-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), < Gr. *φῦμα*, a tubercle, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of tropical ferns of varying habit, with entire, pinnatifid or pinnate fronds, similar in most respects to *Polypodium*, and differing mainly in having irregularly anastomosing venation, the large roundish sori often deeply sunk in pustulate depressions and borne in one or more series, generally upon the free included veinlets which are commonly recurved. Several species are common in cultivation, of which the Asiatic and Polynesian *P. Phymatodes* is the best known and the type of the genus. A single delicate West Indian species, *P. exiguum* (*Polypodium Swartzii*), extends to the Florida keys.

phymatoid (fī′ma-toid), *a.* [Gr. **φυματοειδής*, *φυματώδης*, < *φῦμα*(*τ-*), tumor, + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** Resembling a tubercle, or the lesion called 'tubercle.'—**2.** Of or belonging to the *Phymatoida*.

Phymatoida (fī-ma-toi′dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. **φυματοειδής*, *φυματώδης*, full of tumors: see ★*phymatoid*.] A group of Jurassic pachycampylous ammonoid cephalopods, in Hyatt's classification, which comprises the families *Amaltheidæ* and *Phymatoidæ*, with compressed discoidal shells which have high, keeled volutions and costate surfaces.

phymatorhusin (fī″ma-tō-rū′sin), *n.* [Gr. *φῦμα*(*τ-*), a tumor, + *ῥοῦς*, sumac, + *-in*[2].] A black pigment belonging to the melanins,

which has been found in melanotic growths in man, and in the urine of the affected individuals.

phymatosis (fī-ma-tō'sis), *n.*; pl. *phymatoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *φῦμα*(*τ*-), a growth, + *-osis.*] Same as *tuberculosis*, especially of the skin; the occurrence of cutaneous nodules.

phymolepra (fī-mō-lep'rä), *n.* [Gr. *φῦμα*, tumor, + *λέπρα*, leprosy.] The tubercular form of leprosy.

-phyre (fīr). [(*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, a termination used to form names of rocks which have a porphyritic texture: as *vitrophyre*, *granophyre*, etc.

phyri- (fī'ri). [(*por*)*phyr*(*y*) + *-i*, a letter indicating that the texture is microscopic.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a prefix used before the name of a rock to indicate that its texture is microscopically porphyritic, the phenocrysts being not megascopically notable, or quite insignificant.

phyro- (fī'rō). [(*por*)*phyr*(*y*) + *-o*, a letter indicating that the texture is megascopic.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a prefix used before the name of a rock to indicate that its texture is megascopically porphyritic.

phys. An abbreviation (*a*) of *physical*; (*b*) of *physician*; (*c*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *physics*; (*d*) of *physiological*; (*e*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *physiology.*

Physa, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A pond-snail of the genus *Physa.*—3. [*l. c.*; pl. *physæ* (-sē).] In some anthozoans, as *Edwardsia*, the lower end of the body. It may or may not be retractile into the scapus. Compare ★*capitulum*, 6, and ★*scapus*, 6.

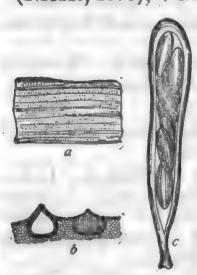
Its body is divisible into three portions, an upper capitulum bearing the mouth and tentacles, a median scapus covered by a friable cuticle, and a terminal *physa* which is rounded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 457.

physagogue (fis'a-gog), *n.* Practically the same as *carminative.*

physalin (fis'a-lin), *n.* [*Physalis* + *-in*[2].] A yellowish, bitter, amorphous compound, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$, extracted from the leaves of alkekengi, *Physalis Alkekengi.*

physaliphore (fī-sal'i-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder, + *-φορος* < *φέρειν*, bear.] In *biol.*, a cell containing vesicles which produce daughter-cells. *N. E. D.*

Physalospora (fis-a-los'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Niessl, 1876), < Gr. *φυσαλλίς*, bladder, + *σπορά*, seed.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia seated beneath the epidermis of the host. The spores are unicellular, and hyaline or slightly colored. About 130 species have been described. *P. gregaria* is said to be the cause of a disease of trees called *black mauls*. *P. Festucæ* is frequently found on the leaves of various grasses, especially *Festuca.*



Physalospora Festucæ.
a, habit of growth of the fungus on a grass leaf, two thirds natural size; *b*, section through a portion of a leaf and two perithecia, enlarged; *c*, an ascus containing eight ascospores, still further enlarged.
(Drawn from Engler & Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Physapoda (fī-sap'ō-dä), *n. pl.* Same as *Thysanoptera.*

Physaria (fī-sā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1848), < Gr. *φυσάριον*, a diminutive of *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows; in allusion to the shape of the pod.] A genus of spreading perennial plants of the family *Brassicaceæ.* It includes about four species of stellate-pubescent herbs with usually entire leaves and yellow flowers in terminal racemes, and is distinguished from *Lesquerella*, a near relative, by its strongly didymous fruit with a narrow partition. The species are natives of western North America. *P. didymocarpa* is the best known. See *Vesicaria.*

Physciaceæ (fis-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physcia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of lichens which have a foliaceous or branched thallus: typified by the genus *Physcia.*

physcianin (fi-sī'a-nin), *n.* [*Physcia* + *-an* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*atraric acid.*

physciol (fiz'i-ol), *n.* [*Physcia* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*atranorinic acid.*

physconia (fis-kō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύσκων*, one having a fat paunch, < *φύσκη*, the large intestine, also a sausage.] Enlargement of the abdomen through corpulence or the growth of a solid tumor of one of the contained viscera.

physcony (fis'kō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *φύσκων*, pot-belly, < *φύσκη*, sausage, < *φυσᾶν*, blow up.] A tumor or swelling of the abdomen; parabysma. *N. E. D.*

physem (fī'sem), *n.* [Gr. *φύσημα*, a blowing, that which is blown, < *φυσᾶν*, to blow.] In *phonetics*, a name given by A. J. Ellis to "the bellows-actions of the lungs," that is, the speech-sounds so produced, including the varieties of *h* (the common aspirate).

'H. "Wheeze *Physem.*"—This is a well known Arabic sound, which may be just mentioned. The wheeze is occasioned by forcing flatus, without voice, through the cartilaginous glottis. It is therefore closely related to the bleat : aayn. It occurs in the name of Mahomet Moo'haam maad. *A. J. Ellis*, Speech in Song, p. 24.

physeter, *n.* 3. A form of filter in which the rate of percolation of the filtrate is increased by pressure.

physic (fiz'ik), *a.* [See *physic, n.*] 1. Physical.—2. Medicinal. [Obsolete or rare, in both uses.]

Physical chart, chemistry, doubles. See ★*chart*, ★*chemistry*, ★*double*, 18.—**Physical observatory, point, psychology, unit, water.** See ★*observatory*, etc.—**Physical rotation,** in *forestry*, sylvical rotation. See ★*rotation*, 4.

physicochemical, *a.* 2. Relating to physical chemistry; due to the forces with which physical chemistry is concerned.

physicochemically (fiz'i-kō-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of physical chemistry.

That can be comprehended which can be *physicochemically* explained. *Nature*, Sup., April 24, 1902, p. x.

physicogeographical (fiz'i-kō-jē'ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to physical geography; physiographic.

Valuable material for *physico-geographical* considerations relative to the origin and life of these interesting formations. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 175.

physicologist (fiz-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [**physicology* (Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak) + *-ist.*] A physicist. *Stand. Dict.*

physicomathematical (fiz'i-kō-math-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *iatrophysical.*—2. Dealing with or pertaining to both physics and mathematics: as, a *physicomathematical* problem or treatise.

The *Physico-Mathematical* Faculty of the University of Yuryeff. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 218.

physicomechanical (fiz'i-kō-mē-kan'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to mechanics as a branch of natural philosophy.

physicomorph (fiz'i-kō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *φυσικός*, natural, + *μορφή*, form.] Any representation of an inanimate object or of an operation in the physical world, as the sun, clouds, rain, lightning, the whirlwind, etc.: applied especially to ornamental designs. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 118.

physicotherapeutic (fiz'i-kō-ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* [Gr. *φυσικός*, natural, + *θεραπευτικός*, of medical treatment.] Relating to medical treatment by physical agencies instead of drugs.

Dr. J. A. Rivière gives an account of the results achieved by him in the treatment of inoperable malignant growths by *physicotherapeutic* means, i. e. by a combination of X-rays, static electric discharges, and discharges of high frequency, together with the administration of calomel and quinine internally to promote elimination. *Nature*, Jan. 21, 1904, p. 280.

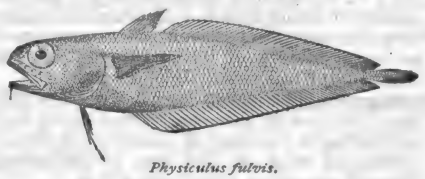
physicotherapeutics (fiz'i-kō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of physical agencies (electricity, massage, etc.) instead of drugs.

physicotherapy (fiz'i-kō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φυσικός*, natural, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Same as ★*physicotherapeutics.*

Physicotherapy in the treatment of fibromata and prevention of neoplasms. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1055.

physics, *n.*—**Cosmical physics,** the physics of the heavenly bodies and of the earth's atmosphere and crust.—**Epistemological physics.** See *psychological* ★*physics.*—**Psychological** or **epistemological physics,** a phrase used by A. H. Lloyd for the branch of physics concerned with the substitutes for quantity and matter that are present in all the psychical sciences. *Science*, July 15, 1901, p. 18.

Physiculus (fi-sik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *φυκίς*, *φύκης*, a fish living in seaweed.



Physiculus fulvis.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

See *Fucus.*] A genus of fishes of the family *Gadidæ*, found in the deep sea.

physiochemical (fiz'i-ō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + E. *chemical.*] Of or pertaining to physiological chemistry.

physiognomonically (fiz-i-og-nō-mon'i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *physiognomically.*

physiognosy (fiz-i-og'nō-si), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] Statical geognosy; that portion of the science of the earth which deals with the static relations of its constituents.

physiognotype (fiz-i-og'nō-tīp), *n.* A device used in making plaster casts of the face or head.

physiol. An abbreviation (*a*) of *physiological*; (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *physiology.*

physiolater (fiz-i-ol'a-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *-λατρης*, worshiper. See *physiolatry.*] A worshiper of nature.

physiologer, *n.* 2. A physiologist. [Obsolete or rare.]

physiologian (fiz'i-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* Same as *physiologist.* [Rare.]

physiological, *a.* 2. Originating in normal physical conditions, as opposed to pathological.

The expression "*physiological*" albuminuria is an undesirable one, since healthy individuals ordinarily fail to show this symptom. There are, however, many other functions in the animal body where the border-line between the *physiological* and the pathological occasionally becomes obscure.
Mendel and *Hooker*, in Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, [p. 647.

Physiological regeneration, rheoscope, salt solution, selection. See ★*regeneration*, ★*rheoscope*, ★*solution*, ★*selection.*—**Physiological solution.** Same as *physiological salt* ★*solution.*—**Physiological unit, water, zero.** See ★*unit*, ★*water*, ★*zero.*

physiology, *n.* 3. A treatise on physiology or the functions of living organisms.—**Mental physiology.** See ★*mental*[1].

physiomedical (fiz'i-ō-med'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + E. *medical.*] Of or pertaining to physiomedicalism.

physiometric (fiz'i-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*physiometr*(*y*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to physiometry; conducted by definite numeration or measurements of physical objects: as, a *physiometric* investigation.

physiometry (fiz-i-om'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *μέτρον*, measure.] The accurate measurement of physical objects.

physiopathological (fiz'i-ō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to physiopathology.

physiopathology (fiz'i-ō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + E. *pathology.*] The sum of knowledge regarding the modification of function of living organisms caused by disease. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 276.

physiophilist (fiz-i-of'i-list), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] A lover of nature or of natural science. [Rare.]

physiophilosoph (fiz'i-ō-fil'ō-sof), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *φιλόσοφος*, philosopher.] One versed in physiophilosophy.

physiophilosopher (fiz'i-ō-fi-los'ō-fėr), *n.* [See *physiophilosophy.*] An adherent of Oken's system of physiophilosophy.

physiophilosophic (fiz'i-ō-fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* Same as ★*pysiophilosophical.*

physiophilosophical (fiz'i-ō-fil-ō-sof'i-kal), *a.* Relating to or explained by physiophilosophy; specifically, pertaining to Oken's system of physiophilosophy.

physiophilosophy, *n.* 2. Specifically, Oken's system of nature-philosophy in which he endeavored to construct nature, in thought, a priori.

physioplastic (fiz'i-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *πλάσσειν*, form.] Formed by nature; natural. [Rare.]

Physioplastic, anthropoplastic, by one or other of these appellatives will the condition of all beings by which any part of the field of Somatics is seen to be occupied, be found referable; *physioplastic*, the state in which being found in the bosom, they are supposed to have been formed by the hands, of nature.
Bentham, Logic, Appendix, Works, VIII. 284.

physiopsychic (fiz'i-ō-sī'kik), *a.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *ψυχή*, mind, + *-ic.*] 1. In *psychol.*, pertaining to both mind and body; psychophysical.

For certain crimes and criminals the largest influence ought to be recognized or accorded to the *physio-psychic* conditions of the individual, . . . yet this does not exclude the possible fact that . . . the *physio-psychic* anomalies of the individual are nothing but the effect of a deleterious social environment.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 639.

2. In *sociol.*, characterized by mental more

than by bodily type: said of the social organism. See the extract.

Many writers of late years have spoken of the social unit, the group or the nation, as an "organism." Some have further defined it as a "superorganism" or a "*physiopsychic* organism."

Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 39.

physiopsychology (fiz″i-ō-sī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [*physio(logy)* + *psychology.*] The study of mind in its relations to the body, or in connection with the underlying bodily functions; psychophysiology; physiological psychology.

In a general way, comparative *physio-psychology* has aided us in the search for the key to this great problem [of various intellectual endowment].

Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 588.

physioradiogram (fiz″i-ō-rā′di-ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + E. *radiogram.*] An image, upon a photographic plate, made by means of the secondary rays which emanate from some portion of the body, as the hand, upon its exposure to X-rays.

It is only a step now to produce a "*physio-radiogram.*" . . . A record [was] made by the secondary activity emanating from my own hand stimulated by a stream of Röntgen rays.

Goodspeed, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., May 15, 1903, [p. 101.

physioscopy (fiz-i-os′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Natural appearance; relative truth to nature in the delineation of physical objects. The term was coined by H. Spencer to express all those traits in a picture which concern the physical appearances of the objects represented: distinguished from the conception, composition, sentiment, expression, etc., of the picture. [See the extract.]

I venture the new word just used, because there exists no word expressive of all those traits in a picture which concerns the physical appearances of the objects represented. Under "*physioscopy*" I propose to include the rendering of the phenomena of linear perspective, of aerial perspective, of light and shade, and of colour in so far as it is determined not by artistic choice, but by natural conditions — e. g. that of water as affected by the sky, the clouds, and the bottom. The conception, the sentiment, the composition, the expression, may some or all of them be good in a picture of which the *physioscopy*, in some or all of its elements, is bad; and vice versa. The characteristics included in the one group are entirely separate from those included in the other; and there needs a word by which the distinction may be conveyed without circumlocution.

H. Spencer, Autobiography, II. 225, note.

physiotherapy (fiz″i-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + E. *therapy.*] Treatment of disease by means of physical remedies, such as massage, gymnastics, etc., instead of drugs.

The first International Congress of *Physiotherapy* will be held at Liège from August 12 to 15 next.

Nature, July 20, 1905, p. 274.

physiotype (fiz′i-ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *τύπος*, figure, image. See *type.*] A picture produced by developing a prepared paper which has received a mechanical impression (invisible before development) from the object itself, such as a leaf, a piece of lace, or the like; a nature-print.

physitheism, *n.* 2. That form of religious concept in which the phenomena of nature become personified and are considered as deities. See the extract.

In classifying Indian myths Major Powell distinguishes four stages in the growth of mythic philosophy. To the first of these he gives the name of hecastotheism, the stage in which supernatural powers are attributed to both animate and inanimate objects, an all pervading animism which answered the questions of how and why to the savage mind. In the second stage or zoötheism this attribution of extra-natural and mysterious potencies is confined to animate forms and animals, usually by reason of some special quality, as strength, swiftness, cunning, etc., become deified. In the third stage, to which he gives the name *physitheism*, the agencies of nature, sun, moon, stars, rain and wind become personified and exalted into omnipotence. The fourth stage, which includes the domain of the spiritual concept, has not yet been reached by any of the Amerindian tribes.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., Jan., 1903, p. 63.

physocarpous (fī-sō-kär′pus), *a.* [Gr. *φῦσα*, bladder, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having a bladder-like fruit.

physocarpus (fī-sō-kär′pus), *n.* [*Physocarpus*, an untenable genus name for *Icotorus:* < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *καρπός*, fruit; in allusion to the inflated pods.] A name in horticulture for *Icotorus*, a genus of shrubs of the family *Rosaceæ*. It has white flowers in dense umbel-like clusters and is closely related botanically to *Spiræa*, differing however in its inflated pods, usually opening along both sutures, and in its shining seeds. There are four species, native to North America and eastern Asia. The common ninebark of the eastern United States is *Icotorus opulifolius* (*Spiræa opulifolia* of Linnæus). This and the similar *I. Amurensis* (*Physocarpus Amurensis* of Maximowicz) are sometimes planted as ornamental bushes.

physocephalus (fiz-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *physocephali* (-lī). [Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Tumor of the scalp due to the presence of gas in the underlying connective tissue.

physocœlia (fiz-ō-sē′li-ä), *n.* [Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] Tympanites.

physode (fī′sōd), *n.* [Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, a bladder, + *εἶδος*, form, likeness.] A body differing from a microsome in surrounding a cavity filled with dissolved substances. *Crato.* Physodes are treated by Strassburger as merely a class of microsomes.

Physoderma (fī-sō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (Wallroth, 1833), < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *δέρμα*, skin, in allusion to the pustules formed.] A genus of parasitic phycomycetous fungi of the order *Chytridiales*, having the mycelium and resting-spores intracellular. About 13 species are known, occurring in the parenchyma cells of flowering plants. *P. Menyanthis* is found in the leaves and petioles of *Menyanthes trifoliata* in America.

physodic (fī-sō′dik), *a.* [NL. *physodes* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Occurring in the lichen *Parmelia physodes.*—**Physodic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$, which yields carbon dioxid and orcinol when boiled with baryta water. When boiled a long time with alcohol or other organic solvent it is changed into an amorphous variety.

physogastrism (fī-sō-gas′trizm), *n.* [Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-ism.*] A condition of abdominal enlargement or inflation: used, in *entom.*, to describe the honey-bearers of the honey-ants and also certain symphilous beetles.

Moreover, most symphilous beetles have a characteristic colour, namely, oily reddish-yellow or reddish-brown. They also show certain modifications of the mouth-organs, especially of the labium, as well as "*physogastrism*," accompanied by excessive development of the fat-bodies, or sexual glands. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 351.

physogradous (fī-sog′ra-dus), *a.* Same as *physograde.*

Physonectæ (fī-sō-nek′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, bladder, + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A group or section of *Siphonophora* which consists of siphonanthous forms having a pneumatocyst and several nectocalyxes and palpons, the nectocalyxes sometimes being replaced by bracts. The cormidia are ordinate or irregular.

physonectous (fī-sō-nek′tus), *a.* [NL. *Physonectæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Physonectæ;* having an apical pneumatophore, with one or more coronæ of nectophores or bracts and no aurophore, as in certain siphonophorans.

physosterin (fī-sos′te-rin), *n.* Same as ★*phytosterin.*

physostigmine, *n.* It is a powerful depressant and nerve-poison: used to counteract strychnine and atropin, also to contract the pupil. Its formula is $C_{15}H_{21}O_2N_3$. Also called *eserine.*—**Physostigmine salicylate,** $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2.C_7H_6O_3$, a substance used externally as a mydriatic, internally in spasmodic diseases, etc.—**Physostigmine sulphate,** $(C_{15}H_{21}O_2N_3)_2.H_2SO_4$, a substance used in medicine and by veterinary surgeons.

phytalbumin (fī-tal-bū′min), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *albumin.*] Vegetable albumin.

phytate (fī′tāt), *n.* [*phyt(ic)* + *-ate*2.] A salt of phytic acid. *Science*, Feb. 28, 1908, p. 330.

phyteconomy (fīt-ē-kon′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *economy.*] Vegetable economy.

phyteris (fī′te-ris), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *ἔρις*, strife, competition.] In *phytogeog.*, the competition of plants for the possession of the same ground. *F. E. Clements.*

phytic (fī′tik), *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-ic.*] Derived from plants; specifically, noting an organic acid found in wheat; anhydroxymethylene diphosphoric acid. *Science*, Feb. 28, 1908, p. 330.

phytin (fī′tin), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-in*2.] A phosphorized reserve material found in seeds, tubers, and rhizomes; a quadribasic acid of the composition $C_6H_8P_2O_9$.

phytobezoar (fī-tō-bē′zōr), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *bezoar.*] A concretion, found in the stomachs of animals, composed of indigestible vegetable fiber, hair, etc., matted together into a spherical shape. Also called *hair-ball.*

It is very important that crimson clover should be cut for hay not later than the time of full bloom. The calyx is covered with rough, sharp-pointed hairs, which become stiff and brittle when the clover is fully ripe. It has been found that these hairs are liable to cause the formation of intestinal concretions, *phyto-bezoars*, or hair-balls, especially when the ripe seed heads of the crimson clover are eaten by horses or cattle.

Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 501.

phytobiological (fī″tō-bī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*phytobiolog(y)* + *-ic-al*1.] Of or pertaining to phytobiology.

phytochrome (fī′tō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Same as *xanthophyl.*

phytocorid (fī-tok′ō-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Phytocoridæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phytocoridæ.*

phytœcologist, phytecologist (fīt-ē-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [*phytœcolog(y)* + *-ist.*] One who studies the œcology of plants.

phytœcology, phytecology (fīt-ē-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *œcology.*] The œcology of plants.

Phytoflagellida (fī-tō-fla-jel′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + L. *flagellum.*] An order of *Mastigophora.* It consists of flagellate unicellular organisms which may have chlorophyll and holophytic nutrition, or be without chlorophyll and saprophytic in nutrition. They are hence classed sometimes as plants and sometimes as animals. It contains the families *Chrysomonadidæ*, *Cryptomonadidæ*, *Chlamydomonadidæ*, *Phacotidæ*, and *Volvocina.*

phytogelin (fī-tō-jel′in), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *gel(atin)* + *-in*2.] The gelatinous matter of algæ. *N. E. D.*

phytogenic (fī-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-γενης*, -producing, +*-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to phytogenesis; phytogenetic.—2. Of plant or vegetable origin; specifically applied by A. W. Grabau to those rocks of which the materials are derived from plants, as coal.

Biogenic rocks fall naturally into two groups, those in which the material is derived from the air and those in which it is derived from the water. The former are due chiefly to the activities of plants (*phytogenic*) and the latter chiefly to those of animals (zoögenic).

Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 231.

phytogenous (fī-toj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ous.*] Same as *phytogenetic.*

phytogeographically (fī-tō-jē-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With respect to phytogeography; in a phytogeographical manner.

Well differentiated both topographically and *phytogeographically.* *Bot. Gazette*, XXV. 387.

phytogeography, *n.* Phytogeography in its unqualified sense is plant-geography, the science of the topical distribution of plants. In this aspect it is purely descriptive, noting the locations in which a species occurs and the merely historical reason for its being there; that is, it answers the questions whether the plant is indigenous or introduced, and if the latter, whence. At this stage also the habitat (that is, the particular sort of situation in which a species grows, as mountain, bog, or seaside) is recorded; but that in the nature of the plant which determines it to its particular station is not yet investigated. Though the abundance or scarcity of a species may be noted, the interest is here in species rather than in individuals or masses, and accordingly the subject-matter of the science is the flora of the earth or of a region, the plant-content of an area taxonomically considered. Plant-taxonomy—based on morphology, which yields the *natural system* (which see, under *natural*)—is a prerequisite of plant-geography, since nothing can be said of the distribution of plants until they are separated into kinds recognizable by constant characters. The science as thus limited has in recent times (by Warming and others) been denominated *floristic plant-geography* or *floristics*, in contrast with ★*œcological phytogeography* (which see). Historically and in natural order of thought the floristic view is first, being represented by numerous floras, by the descriptions of botanical travelers, and by more systematic accounts which pass into the later point of view.

phytoglobulin (fī-tō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *globulin.*] A vegetable globulin.

phytograph (fī′tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *γράφειν*, write. See *phytography.*] A nature-print of a plant.

phytolaccic (fī-tō-lak′sik), *a.* [NL. *Phytolacca* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or occurring in *Phytolacca.*—**Phytolaccic acid,** a light-brown, transparent, gum-like compound, of uncertain composition, found as the potassium salt in the fruit of the pokeweed, *Phytolacca Kæmpferi* and *P. decandra.*

phytolaccin (fī-tō-lak′sin), *n.* [*phytolacc(ic)* + *-in*2.] Same as ★*phytolaccic acid.*

phytome (fī′tōm), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-ome* (*-oma*).] According to Nägeli, the plant body of unicellular plants and of pluricellular ones so long as the cells are entirely similar to each other.

Endeavors have also been made to establish the idea of a '*phytome*' in addition to that of the thallus.

K. E. Goebel (trans.), Organography of Plants, I. 21.

phytomonera (fī″tō-mō-nē′rä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + NL. *monera.* See *moneron.*] Vegetable organisms without nuclei. Few

botanists admit the existence of plants without nuclei. Since nuclei have been demonstrated in some of the so-called *phytomonera*, failure to find them in others is no proof of their absence.

phytoparasite (fī-tō-par′a-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *parasite*.] Same as *parasite*, 2 (*c*).

phytophenological (fī-tō-fē-nō-loj′i-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *phenological*.] Of or relating to the phenology of plants.

phytophil (fī′tō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] An animal which lives on plants, as any plant-feeding insect. Also *phytophile*.

To the few hygrophilous "*phytophiles*" given there should be added Linocephalus elegans, which species is typically halophilous in New Jersey.

Entomological News, XVI. 22.

Phytophthires (fī-tof′thi-rēs), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Phytophthiria*.

phytophylogenetic (fī″tō-fī″lō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *phylogenetic*.] Of or pertaining to phytophylogeny or the phylogeny of plants.

phytophylogeny (fī″tō-fī-loj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *phylogeny*.] The phylogeny of plants.

phytoplankton (fī-tō-plangk′tŏn), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + NL. *plankton*.] That part of the plankton of any body of water which consists of plants, usually algæ.

In the spring months there is a great development of diatoms and other *phytoplankton*, which render the water less transparent than at other times of the year.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 336.

phytoplasm (fī′tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *πλάσμα*, something molded or formed. See *plasm*.] The living substance of plants, as contrasted with that of animals.

phytopsyche (fī′tō-sī-kē), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *ψυχή*, soul.] The plant soul or plant mind. *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 157.

phytoptid (fī-top′tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the acaridan family *Phytoptidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Phytoptidæ*.

phytoptocecidium (fī-top″tō-sē-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *phytoptocecidia* (-ă). [NL. *Phytoptus cecidium* + Gr. *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gallnut.] The gall formed by mites of the family *Phytoptidæ*.

phytosaurian (fī-tō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Phytosaurus* or *Belodon*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Phytosaurus*.

Phytosaurus (fī-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] Same as *Belodon*.

phytoscopic (fī-tō-skop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*.] A term suggested by Poulton to describe the effect of the plant environment upon the color of insects: distinct from *phytophagic*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 336.

phytosterin (fī-tos′tẹ-rin), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *στερεός*, solid, + *-in*^{2}.] A colorless crystalline substance of waxy or fatty appearance, closely allied to cholesterin in composition, found in many different plants, as in peas, beans, lupines, Calabar beans, maize, and the fat oils of the olive, almond, rapeseed, mustard-seed, etc. Also called *phytosterol* and *physosterin*.

phytosterol (fī-tos′tẹ-rol), *n.* Same as ★*phytosterin*.

phytostrote (fī′tō-strōt), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *στρωτός*, spread.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant in which the whole organism is the unit of distribution: including both plankton and terrestrial plants such as tumbleweeds. *F. E. Clements*.

phytotechnic (fī-tō-tek′nik), *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *τέχνη*, art, + *-ic*.] Relating to that stage of culture in which plants play an essential part in the industries of a people; the stage to which belongs the gradual development of agriculture.

Southeastward from the Muskhogean area lie the Antilles, the Orinoco basin, the Amazon basin, the Mato Grosso and the Pampas. In them men had little to do save to hunt and fish, to fight and to sleep in their hammocks. They were zootechnic, passing into *phytotechnic*.

O. T. Mason, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1902, p. 341.

phytotechny (fī-tō-tek′ni), *n.* [*phytotechn(ic)* + *-y*^{3}.] The group of industries relating to plants. See ★*phytotechnic*.

phytoteratology (fī-tō-ter-a-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *teratology*.] That division of teratology which relates to plants; vegetable teratology. See *teratology*, 2.

phytotoxin (fī-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *toxin*.] A vegetable toxin, such as abrin, ricin, crotin, etc.

phytovitellin (fī″tō-vī-tel′in), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + L. *vitellus*, yolk of an egg, + *-in*^{2}.] A vitellin of vegetable origin. *Simon*, Physiological Chem., p. 31.

P. I. An abbreviation of *Philippine Islands*.

pia-arachnoid (pī″a-a-rak′noid), *n.* The pia mater and arachnoid considered as one membrane.

piache (pi-ä′chā), *n.* [Also *piace*; South American (Tamanac); Carib *piai*.] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Central and South America. Also *peai*. See ★*peaiman*. *N. E. D.*

piaga (pi-ä′gä), *n.* [It. *piaga*, sore, wound.] Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

piagnone (pē-ăn-yō″nā), *n.*; pl. *piagnoni* (-nē). [It. *piagnone*, a funeral attendant, a mourner.] A mourner: a name given to the followers of Savonarola in Florence in the latter part of the fifteenth century, from their penitential attitude and appearance.

The Sacre Rappresentazioni, so popular toward the turn of the century in *piagnone* Florence.

B. Berenson, in Burlington Mag., March, 1903, p. 19.

pialin (pī′a-lin), *n.* [Gr. *πιαλέος*, fat, + *-in*^{2}.] Same as ★*lipase*. Also *pialyn*.

pialler (pi-al′ėr), *v. i.* [A sort of Pidgin-English.] To speak. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia.]

pianata (pē-ä-nä′tä), *n.* [It. ↑ < *piano*.] A street-piano.

pianic (pi-an′ik), *a.* [*pian* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or suffering from pian or frambœsia.

pianiste (pi-a-nēs′), *n.* [F.] Same as *pianist*: sometimes used as if it were the feminine form of that word.

piano^1, *a.* **II.** *adv.* Softly; in a low tone or voice. Abbreviated *p*.

Chords of three or four notes . . . produce rather a bad effect when played *piano*; they seem rich and energetic only when played loud and boldly.

Berlioz (trans.), Treatise on Modern Instrumentation [and Orchestration, p. 5.

III. 1. *n.* A passage or series of notes sung or played softly; a soft or gentle tone.

An harpsichord, on which . . . may be performed either one or two unisons, or two unisons and one octave, either in the forts or *piano*.

Rimbault, The Pianoforte, its Origin, Progress and [Construction, p. 149.

piano^2, *n.*—**Barrel piano**, a mechanical pianoforte played by a revolving barrel, as the common street-piano. —**Enharmonic piano**, a pianoforte with more than twelve keys to the octave.—**Kafir piano**. Same as *zanze*.—**Piano feed**. See ★*feed*.—**Piano hand**. See ★*hand*.—**Piano méchanique**, a form of pianoforte, invented by Debain of Paris, which can be played either in the ordinary way or mechanically by means of a board with pins that engage levers connected with a special set of hammers.—**Piano style**, in *music*, a style of composition or of performance characterized by sharp accentuation, detached chords or notes, and rapid passages or delicate embellishments, such as are common in pianoforte music. —**Piano theory of hearing**, in *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, the resonator theory of audition proposed by Helmholtz: opposed to the *telephone* ★*theory* of Rutherford. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 451.—**Piano theory of the soul**, in *metaph.*, the dualistic theory which "compares the soul to a musician who plays an interesting piece (the individual life) on the instrument of the body, and then deserts it to live forever on its own account." *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 16.—**Upright grand piano**, a form of grand pianoforte, occasionally made from the middle of the eighteenth century, in which the whole body of the instrument was vertical instead of horizontal. It was superseded by the upright or cabinet piano, which is now made with a grand action, but with shorter strings.

piano^3 (pē-ä′nō), *n.*; pl. *piani* (-nē). [It. *piano*, a plane, a floor, or story. See *piano*^{1}.] In Italian, a story; a floor; the French *étage*: in English, used only in such borrowed phrases as *piano nobile*, the principal story; *pian' terreno*, a ground floor.

The next evening I descended to the *piano nobile* . . . for the annual function at the Palazzo Lugani.

A. and E. Castle, La Bella, in The House of Romance, [p. 34.

piano-action (pi-an′ō-ak″shọn), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the entire mechanism by which the tone is produced by the player, including the keyboard and the hammer- and damper-action. See cut under *pianoforte*.

piano-failure (pi-an′ō-fāl″ụ̈r), *n.* Pianists' cramp.

In cases of *piano-failure*, I always examine carefully the extensors of the wrist and fingers.

Allbutt's Sys. Med., VIII. 12. *N. E. D.*

pianofortist (pi-an′ō-fôr-tist), *n.* [*pianofort(e)* + *-ist*.] A pianist. [Rare.]

pianola (pē-a-nō′lä), *n.* [Dim. of *piano*^{2}.] The trade-name of a form of ★piano-player (which see).

piano-lamp (pi-an′ō-lamp), *n.* A lamp intended for use with a piano: usually one with a firm tripod or other base and an adjustable standard by which it can be raised or lowered.

piano-machine (pi-an′ō-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine with pins or keys that are operated by the fingers, like those on a piano, for punching holes in the pattern-cards of a Jacquard machine.

piano-making (pi-an′ō-mā″king), *n.* The art, trade, or occupation of making pianofortes. It properly includes the making of the metal parts, especially the strings and the frame, with its braces and bridges, the making of soundboards and the wooden framework in general, the making of the key- and pedal-action in full, including the keyboard and the very complicated hammer- and damper-action, the assembling of these parts and their regulation, and the making and finishing of the case in which the instrument is inclosed. Most makers buy some or many parts ready-made. Piano-factories, however, are generally complete manufacturing establishments.

piano-organ (pi-an′ō-ôr″gạn), *n.* A mechanical piano constructed in the manner of a barrel-organ. *N. E. D.*

piano-player (pi-an′ō-plā″ėr), *n.* 1. One who plays upon the pianoforte.—2. A mechanical device by which a pianoforte may be sounded automatically, without the action of the player's hands upon the keys. A number of such machines are now made, either in a form detachable from the piano itself or contained within the piano-case. Usually they consist of a blowing apparatus operated by treadles, like a reed-organ (occasionally by electricity), which supplies compressed air both to put in revolution a music-roll with perforations which represent the tones of a given piece, and to actuate a series of levers or 'fingers' that operate the keys of a pianoforte. The music-roll is so inserted that as it is rolled from one cylinder to another its perforations pass over a row of small orifices through which the air is admitted to or discharged from the bellows through pneumatics that control the 'fingers': when a perforation coincides with one of these orifices, its 'finger' is suddenly released and strikes the appropriate key on the keyboard. As now perfected, with various mechanisms for varying the speed of the roll and the loudness of the tones, piano-players have become distinctly important as means for the enjoyment and study of many classes of music, especially as thousands of pieces of music are available for use upon them, including transcriptions of orchestral works and the like that could not otherwise be played by a single player directly.

piano-score (pi-an′ō-skōr), *n.* See *score*^{1}, 9.

pianotype (pi-an′ọ̄-tīp), *n.* A form of electric music-recorder that can be attached to a pianoforte.

piano-wire (pi-an′ō-wīr), *n.* Steel wire such as is used for the stringing of pianos. It has great tensile strength and evenness of size and structure. Also *music-wire*.

Piaropus (pī-ar′ọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1836), in allusion to the swollen petioles; < Gr. *πιαρός*, fat, + *πούς*, foot.] The genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Pontederiaceæ*, which includes the water-hyacinth, a choice aquatic plant in conservatories of the northern United States and a pestilent river-weed in Florida and Louisiana. The water-hyacinth is most commonly known to florists as *Pontederia azurea* or *P. crassipes*, but the recently accepted disposition is to place it in the allied genus *Piaropus*, where it is known as *P. crassipes*. The specific name *azurea* really belongs to an allied species, *P. azureus*, differing from the common water-hyacinth in not having inflated petioles. Technically, *Piaropus* differs from *Pontederia* in having the mature ovary 3-partitioned and many-ovuled. *Piaropus crassipes* (*Eichhornia speciosa* of Kunth) is a floating plant from Brazil, bearing bladder-like buoys made by the expansion of the hollow petioles. The leaf-blades are ovate and entire. The showy flowers are borne in an



Water-hyacinth (*Piaropus crassipes*).
One sixth natural size.

erect cluster, pale violet in color marked with blue and yellow. In the St. John's river, Florida, the plant has become so abundant as to impede navigation. In shallow water it roots in the mud.

piassava, *n.*—**Bahia piassava,** the fiber of *Attalea funifera*. See *piassava*, 1, *bast-palm*, and *Attalea*.—**Liberian piassava,** the thick, wiry fiber obtained from the leaf-stalks of the bamboo-palm, *Raphia vinifera*. It is largely exported and used for making stiff brooms and brushes. See *West African* ★*bass*.—**Madagascar piassava,** the fiber of *Dictyospermum fibrosum*. See ★*vonitra* and *Madagascar* ★*bass*.—**Para piassava,** the fiber of *Leopoldinia Piassaba*. See *piassava*, 1, *bast-palm*, *monkey* ★*bass*, and *Leopoldinia*.

piatak (pyä-täk′), *n.* [Russ. *pyatáků*.] A Russian copper coin of the value of 5 copecks.

piatti (pē-ät′tē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *piatto*, a dish, plate: see *plate*.] In *music*, same as *cymbals*.

piauzite (pi-ou′zīt), *n.* [*Piauze* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A fossil resin of asphalt-like appearance and very high melting-point (315° C.), found in brown coal at Piauze, near Neustädtel, in Carniola, and near Tüffer in Styria.

piazin (pī-az′in), *n.* [Gr. *πί(ων)*, fat, + *azo-* + *-in*^{2}.] Same as ★*pyrazin*, 1.

pibcorn (pib′kôrn), *n.* [Gael. *piob*, pipe, + *corn*, horn.] Same as *hornpipe*, 1.

piblockto (pi-blok′tō), *n.* [Greenland Eskimo.] In Greenland, a frenzied condition of dogs which results from continued exposure to extremely cold weather.

I pushed on until the "*piblockto*," or Greenland dog madness, induced by the continued exposure, got such a hold of my dogs as to make it absolutely impracticable for me to go further, and I cached most of my provisions and turned back. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 228.

pic^3 (pēk), *n.* [F.] A peak.

picadura (pik-a-dö′rä), *n.* [Sp. *picadura*, pricking, puncture.] The scraps which accumulate in making "book d" fillers for cigars.

These scraps, or *picadura*, as they are called by the trade, etc. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. No. 62, p. 18.

picapica (pē-kä-pē′kä), *n.* [Sp. *picar*, to sting or prick.] In countries settled by the Spanish, a name of several stinging or prickly plants; in Porto Rico, especially, *Schychowskya æstuans* (*Fleurya æstuans*, of Gaudichaud), a common weed of the nettle family, and *Stizolobium pruriens*, belonging to the *Fabaceæ*, the pods of which are covered with minute stinging hairs.

picarel (pi-kä-rel′), *n.* [F.: see *pickerel*.] A common name of fishes of the family *Mænidæ*, shore-fishes chiefly of the Old World.

picaroon^1, *n.* **3.** A small pirate ship; a privateer or corsair. *N. E. D.*

piccadilly (pik′a-dil-i), *n.* [See *piccadill*.] **1.** Same as *piccadill*.—**2.** A standing collar with the point turned over, worn in London about 1870.—**Piccadilly weepers,** long side-whiskers such as were worn about the middle or third quarter of the nineteenth century. [Slang.]

piccaninny, *n.* **II.** *a.* Little; small: as, a *piccaninny* handful. [Southern U. S. and Australia.]

Piccinnist (pi-chē′nist), *n.* [*Piccinni* (see def.) + *-ist*.] An admirer of the style of Piccinni as an operatist in opposition to that of Gluck: a term much used in the later eighteenth century.

picciolo (pē′chō-lō), *a.* and *n.* [It., small, < *piccolo*, small.] **I.** *a.* Of musical instruments, small: as, a violino *picciolo*, a small violin or pochette.

II. *n.* A small copper coin of Malta, equal to one fifth of a grano.

piccolo, *n.* **3.** The small or treble bugle, usually pitched in E flat.

picconou (pik-ō-nö′), *n.* [Appar. a Canadian F. form of an Amerindian name.] A common name of *Moxostoma lesueuri*, a sucker found in northern North America.

picein (pī′sē-in), *n.* [L. *picea* (see def.) + *-in*^{2}.] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{14}H_{18}O_7 + H_2O$, found in the needles of the fir, *Pinus picea*. When hydrolyzed by emulsin or dilute acids it yields glucose and p-hydroxyacetophenone.

picene (pī′sēn), *n.* [L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch, + *-ene*.] A crystalline unsaturated polycyclic hydrocarbon, $\begin{matrix} C_{10}H_6\text{–}CH \\ | \quad\quad \| \\ C_{10}H_6\text{–}CH \end{matrix}$, with blue fluorescence, which is found in the pitch-like residues from the distillation of lignite-tar and petroleum. It is also made synthetically.

piceol (pī′sē-ol), *n.* [*pice*(*in*) + *-ol*.] A name given to p-hydroxyacetophenone obtained by the hydrolysis of picein before its identity was discovered.

piceorufous (pī″sē-ō-rö′fus), *a.* [L. *piceus*, pitchy, + *rufus*, red, + *-ous*.] Of a very dark, dull red suffused with black.

piceously (pī′sē-us-li), *adv.* Of a piceous or pitchy color.

picescent (pi-ses′ent), *a.* [See *piceous*.] Nearly or somewhat pitch-black in color. [Rare.]

picha-de-gato (pē″chä-dā-gä′tō), *n.* [Sp. *picha*, penis, + *de*, of, + *gato*, cat.] In Porto Rico, *Scolosanthus versicolor*, a rubiaceous shrub armed with sharp slender spines and bearing small white berries crowned with the persistent calyx.

picha-de-perro (pē″chä-dā-per′rō), *n.* [Sp. *picha de perro*, cynophallus, < *picha*, penis, + *de*, of, + *perro*, dog.] In Cuba, a seaside shrub or small tree, *Capparis cynophallophora*, indigenous to the West Indies and tropical America, bearing peculiar reddish-brown fruit having a flavor of mustard, and sometimes used as a remedy for dropsy. See *bottle-cod*.

pichey, pichy (pich′i), *n.* [Guarani?] A local name in Chile and Argentina of the rare little armadillo, *Dasypus minutus*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 277.

pichi (pē′chē), *n.* [S. Amer.] In Chile, *Fabiana imbricata*, a small shrub of the nightshade family, with white flowers and the general aspect of a heath. From its leafy resinous tops a fluid extract has been prepared which is efficacious as a remedy for cystitis and inflammation of the urethra.

Pichurim-bean fat. See ★*bean*^{1}.—**Pichurim camphor, Pichurim fat.** See ★*camphor*.

picite (pī′sīt), *n.* [NL. *picites*, < L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch, + *-ite*.] An amorphous hydrated ferric phosphate, occurring in dark-brown coatings and stalactitic forms.

pick, *v. t.*—**Pick-off attachment,** an automatic gripping-device for removing the ware or other objects stamped or drawn in a sheet-metal press having a dial-feed. It picks off and removes the object from the revolving female dies as they pass beyond the male die. In this sense it is allied to the ejector.—**To pick the rear.** See to ★*crack the rear*.—**To pick up.** (*e*) To catch with the eye; recognize or identify (a distant object looked for).

The haze in the daytime makes it very difficult to see far, and the mist at sunrise is still worse. We found, on many occasions, that with all our telescopes and field-glasses we could not *pick up* a flag at a range of 4 or 5 miles, or even less. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 246.

pick^1, *n.* **11.** One weft-thread in a piece of cloth.—**Double pick,** in *weaving*, two picks of weft-threads in the same shed of the warp.—**Round pick,** a small depression of the surface of an electrotype plate: usually caused by an unperceived air-bubble between the copper shell and its base of type-metal.—**Solid pick,** an unintended small dot or blotch in print caused by the accidental adhesion of a bit of metal upon the printing-plate.

pickaroon (pik-a-rön′), *n.* Same as *picaroon*^{2}.

pick-a-tree (pik′a-trē), *n.* The great green woodpecker. *N. E. D.*

pickax (pik′aks), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To cut or clear away with a pickax.

II. *intrans.* To use a pickax.

pick-dressing (pik′dres″ing), *n.* The process of shaping a stone with the point of a pick. It is a more delicate form of hammer-dressing.

picker, *n.* **3.** (*j*) In *agri.*, an apparatus or machine for picking or gathering cotton in the fields. (*k*) In *mining*: (1) A particular form of hand-chisel. (2) A wire or needle used to pick out the tamping from over a blasting-charge that has failed to explode. [Eng.]

picker-stick (pik′ėr-stik), *n.* Same as ★*pecking-arm*.

picket^1, *n.*—**Small pickets,** pointed stakes employed in forming a military obstacle.

picket^1, *v. t.* **6.** To place a picket or guard (see *picket*^{1}, *n.*, 3) near a shop or mill, during a strike, to prevent men who do not belong to the striking organization or body from obtaining work in the shop, or to prevent the employers from securing such laborers.

The men formerly in his employ may be actually drawing "strike pay" from their unions, and "*picketing*" his works to prevent their places being filled.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 15.

Kay invented many other machines for carding or combing cotton and others, which may be seen in the Patent Museum in South Kensington. He was beset and *picketed* and much ill-used by those whom he benefited. He had to leave Bury to save his life, and died in poverty and obscurity in France, and it is not known where he is buried. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 10, 1903, p. 22594.

pick-handspike (pik′hand″spīk), *n.* A handspike into the butt of which a steel spike is fitted.

picking, *n.* **9.** A rough sorting or cleaning, as of coal, from impurities.—**Coarse picking** or **plucking,** in *tea-growing*, a picking in which larger leaves are taken than in fine picking.—**Fine picking,** in *tea-growing*, the picking of the unexpanded bud and first three young leaves for the finest grades of tea. Sometimes only a part of a given leaf is taken. See ★*pekoe*.

picking-bed (pik′ing-bed), *n.* The layers of stone beneath the external crust or rag in an English quarry. *M. A. Green*, Eighteenth Century Architecture of Bath, p. 94.

picking-machine (pik′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a scutcher or picker.

picking-plate (pik′ing-plāt), *n.* A piece of metal against which the picking-cam or tappet strikes in throwing the shuttle across a loom.

picking-scroll (pik′ing-skrōl), *n.* A picking-motion employing a scroll for throwing a shuttle across the loom.

picking-shaft (pik′ing-shâft), *n.* The shaft of a loom which carries the picking-cam or tappet for operating the mechanism which propels the shuttle.

picking-table (pik′ing-tā″bl), *n.* In *transportation*, a platform-carrier or a belt-conveyer when used as a sorting-table. Coal, city refuse, or other mixed material to be sorted is fed to the moving conveyer and carried between two rows of pickers or sorters, who stand on each side of the moving table and pick the slate from the coal, or the old metals, fabrics, etc., from the refuse, as it passes between them. It is used in coal-breakers and destructor plants.

pick-it-up (pik′it-up), *n.* A local (child's) name for the Australian diamond-bird, *Pardalotus*, given on account of its sharp note. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

pickle^2, *n.* **7.** A solution of salt and sulphuric acid in which skins are packed to preserve them. Sometimes other ingredients are used. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 184.

pickle-moth (pik′l-môth), *n.* The adult of the pickle-worm (which see).

pickle-plant (pik′l-plant), *n.* Same as *slender* or *jointed* ★*glasswort*.

pickle-pot (pik′l-pot), *n.* An early form of condenser for steam-engines, consisting of a small vessel attached to the end of the cylinder and containing water.

Such condensers were known as "*pickle-pots*."
Nature, Nov. 19, 1903, p. 68.

pickle-weed (pik′l-wēd), *n.* Same as *woody* ★*glasswort*.

pickling (pik′ling), *n.* **1.** The act of putting anything in pickle or brine; the process of preserving in pickle.—**2.** The immersion of sheet-iron or wire in acid, in order to clean it.

pickpole (pik′pōl), *n.* A pole into the butt of which a steel point, or pick, is fastened: used by lumbermen. [U. S.]

pickpurse, *n.*—**Purgatory pickpurse, pickpurse purgatory,** a dysplogistic term of sixteenth century controversy, used originally apparently by Latimer, in reference to the use made of the doctrine of purgatory to obtain payments for masses for departed souls, etc.

It may be well and justly called *Purgatorie Pickpurse*; . . . wealth and great riches of the clergy, was the only mark they aimed at.
H. Smith, Arrow agst. Ath., 60. *N. E. D.*

pick-up, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *printing*, types already composed and previously used, claimed by the type-setter as his own composition.

picnic, *n.* **2.** Something undeniably good or easy; a 'soft thing'; a snug berth; a treat; an easy job. [Slang.]—**3.** A lively, difficult, or awkard experience. [Slang.]

I had a *picnic* with him [a kicking horse] coming down the hill by Arbuckle's. *The Century*, LXII. 223.

picoid (pī′koid), *a.* [L. *picus*, woodpecker, + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Picidæ* or woodpeckers.

picoline (pik′ō-lin), *n.* Methylpyridine, $C_5H_4N.CH_3$, an oily basic liquid formed by the dry distillation of coal, and also made synthetically. There are three varieties, α-, β-, and γ-picoline, which boil at 129°, 143.5°, and 142.5–144.5° C., respectively. Alpha-picoline is found in bone-oil. All three varieties have a strong odor resembling pyridine; they attack organic substances and are strong bases.

picolinic (pik-ō-lin′ik), *a.* [*picoline* + *-ic*.] Derived from picoline.—**Picolinic acid,** a crystalline compound, 2-pyridine-carboxylic acid, $C_5H_4N.COOH$, made by oxidizing α-picoline with potassium permanganate. It melts at 134.5–136° C. and is easily reduced to α-picoline. The two isomeric acids, made by the oxidization of β- and γ-picoline, are known as *nicotinic* and *isonicotinic acid*, respectively.

Picopasseres (pī-kō-pas'ę-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *picus*, a woodpecker, + *passer*, pl. *passeres*, a sparrow.] A group of birds comprising the *Passeres, Pici*, and a few other families of birds, the combination varying according to the view of the authority. Seebohm calls the group an order, while Fürbringer extends its limits and considers it a suborder.

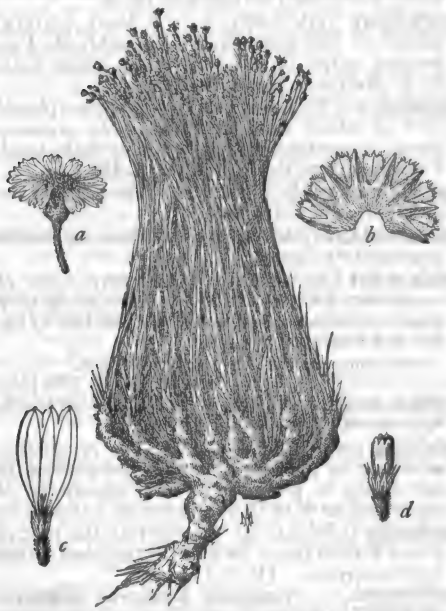
picopasserine (pī-kō-pas'ę-rin), *a.* [*Picopasser(es)* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Picopasseres*.

picotah, picottah (pi-kot'ä), *n.* [Also *picota, pacota*; < Pg. *picota*, the brake of a ship's pump.] The name in southern India, of a device for raising water similar to the *shadoof*. See *shadoof*. *Yule and Burnell.*

picqueter (pik'e-tėr), *n.* [F. *piquet (de fleurs)*, a bunch of artificial flowers, + *-er*.] One who arranges artificial flowers in bunches. *N. E. D.*

picraconitin (pik-ra-kon'i-tin), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + E. *aconite* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous alkaloid of uncertain composition, perhaps $C_{31}H_{43}O_{11}N$, found in aconite-root, and also made by heating aconitin with dilute hydrobromic acid. Also called *benzoylaconin*.

Picradenia (pik-ra-dē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1834), < Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *ἀδήν*, gland; in allusion to the bitter glands of the corolla in *Picradenia Richardsoni*.] A genus of annual or perennial yellow-flowered herbaceous plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. There are about 12 species, natives of the western United States. The genus is characterized by alternate entire narrow or narrowly lobed leaves, and a double involucre composed of an outer series of narrow rigid bracts which are connate at



Picradenia floribunda.
a, flower-head; *b*, involucre; *c*, *d*, flowers.

the base and form a sort of cup inclosing an inner series of separate broader ones. A variety of *P. floribunda* is widely distributed in the southwestern United States and is locally known as *rabbit-weed* or *pingue*. Its rootstocks contain a resinous substance somewhat resembling rubber and the plant has been considered as a possible source of a substitute and adulterant for low-grade rubbers.

picradonin (pik-rad'ō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + E. *adon(id)in*.] A very pure form of adonidin.

picramic (pik-ram'ik), *a.* [*picr(ic)* + *am(ine)* + *-ic*.] Derived from picric acid by reduction.—**Picramic acid**, a red crystalline compound, 4,6-dinitro-2-aminophenol, $C_6H_2(OH)(NO_2)_2(NH_2)$, made by the reduction of picric acid with acetic acid and iron, or by some other mild reducing-agent.

picramide (pik-ram'id), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + E. *amide*.] A dark-yellow crystalline compound with a bluish luster, made by the action of ammonia on ethyl picrate; 2,4,6-trinitroaniline, $C_6H_2NH_2(NO_2)_3$. It melts at 188° C.

Picrasma (pik-raz'mä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), in allusion to the bitter bark and wood; < Gr. *πικρασμός*, bitterness.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs belonging to the family *Simaroubaceæ*. They are characterized by their large, unequally pinnate leaves and small flowers in axillary panicles. The 8 species are natives of tropical regions. See *Picræna*.

picrasmin (pik-raz'min), *n.* [*Picrasma* + *-in*[2].] A bitter principle contained in the wood of quassia, *Picrasma excelsa*.

picrate, *n.*—**Ammonium picrate.** See ★*ammonium*.—**Brugère's picrate powder.** See ★*powder*.—**Potassium picrate**, a substance, crystallizing in golden-yellow needles, which explodes with a heavy shock. Its explosive force is much increased by the addition of potassium nitrate or chlorate, but it becomes much more dangerous in use. It has been employed in the manufacture of Designolle's powder and other powders.

picrin (pik'rin), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *-in*[2].] A bitter substance, probably impure digitalin, obtained from the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

picro-. [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter.] An occasional prefix with mineralogical names, used to indicate the presence of magnesium.

picrocrocin (pik-rō-krō'sin), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *κρόκος*, saffron, + *-in*[3].] A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{38}H_{66}O_{17}$, extracted from saffron. When hydrolyzed it yields glucose and a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. It melts at 75° C.

picrocyanic (pik″rō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + E. *cyanic*.] Noting an acid, the same as *isopurpuric acid*.

picroerythrin (pik″rō-e-rith'rin), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + E. *erythrin*.] A bitter crystalline substance made by boiling erythrin with water, alkalis, or alcohol. It is monoörsellinate of erythrite, $C_{12}H_{16}O_7 + 3H_2O$, the boiling effecting a partial hydrolysis of the erythrin. When boiled with lime it is broken down into carbon dioxid, orcinol, and erythrite. It melts at 158° C.

picroglycion (pik-rō-glis'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-i-on*.] Same as *dulcamarin*.

picrol (pik'rol), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *-ol*.] A trade-name of potassium diiodoresorcinol-sulphonate, $(HO)_2C_6HI_2SO_3K$ (1,3), a colorless, odorless, bitter crystalline powder. It is used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

picromel (pik'rō-mel), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *μέλι*, honey.] A bitter-sweet substance obtained from bile. *N. E. D.*

picronitrate (pik-rō-nī'trāt), *n.* Same as *picrate*.

picropharmacolite (pik-rō-fär'ma-kō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *pharmacolite*.] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and magnesium, occurring in white spherical or botryoidal aggregates.

picropodophyllin (pik-rō-pod-ō-fil'in), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + E. *podophyll(ic)* + *-in*[2].] The lactone of podophyllic acid. It crystallizes in needles which have a bitter taste and melt at 227° C.

picrosclerotin (pik-rō-sklē'rō-tin), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + **σκληρωτός*, hardened (see *sclerosis*), + *-in*[2].] A bitter, poisonous alkaloid found in ergot of rye.

picrotin (pik'rō-tin), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *-t-* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline, non-toxic, bitter substance, $C_{25}H_{30}O_{12}$ or $C_{15}H_{18}O_7$(?), found in moonseed, *Menispermum cocculus*. It melts at 250–251° C., first turning yellow and beginning to fuse at 245° C.

picrotoxid (pik-rō-tok'sid), *n.* [*picrotox(in)* + *-id*[1].] A crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{16}O_6$, formed by the action of acetyl chlorid on picrotoxin, or by passing hydrochloric-acid gas through its ethereal solution. It melts above 310° C.

picrotoxinin (pik-rō-tok'si-nin), *n.* [*picrotoxin* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline, poisonous, bitter compound, $C_{15}H_{16}O_6 + H_2O$, formed, together with picrotin, when picrotoxin is boiled with benzene or chloroform, and also in other ways. It melts at 200–201° C.

picryl (pik'ril), *a.* [*picr(ic)* + *-yl*.] Pertaining to or derived from picric acid.—**Picryl brown.** See ★*brown*.

pictarne, *n.* Same as *picktarny*.

pictarnie, *n.* A better spelling of *picktarny*.

pictoglyph (pik'tō-glif), *n.* [L. *pictus*, painted, + Gr. *γλυφή*, a carving.] A picture carved in a rock or other hard surface: sometimes synonymous with *petroglyph*.

pictographically (pik-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pictographic manner; by means of pictographs.

pictorial, *a.* **II.** *n.* A pictorially illustrated periodical.

pictorialize (pik-tō'ri-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pictorialized*, ppr. *pictorializing*. [*pictorial* + *-ize*.] To represent pictorially; represent in or as in a picture. [Rare.]

If he has not so trained himself he is certain to *pictorialize* what he should conventionalize.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 4.

pictura, *n.* 2. The art of painting; style of painting.

The models set by the great *pictura* in the works of Polygnotus and his school were familiar to all.
Eugénie Sellers, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIII. 9.

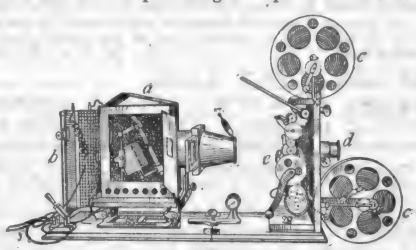
picture, *n.* 8. A representative; a pattern: as, a *picture* of incompetence; a perfect *picture* of a horse. [Chiefly colloquial.] *Halliwell.*

I 've seen a vast o' dogs, but Rip was t' prettiest *picter* of a cliver fox-tarrier 'at iver I set eyes on.
R. Kipling, Private Learoyd's Story, Soldiers Three, p. 31.

9. In *med.*, the aggregation of phenomena presented by a disease.

Tubercular, carcinomatous or syphilitic ulcerations in the rectum may closely simulate the *picture* of dysentery with localization of the lesions in the lower end of the colon. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 214.

10. In *theatr.*, the combined optical effect of the scenery, furniture, lighting, etc., and the groupings in which the performers may happen to be placed at any given moment in the play. As each group of performers tends to dissolve, as they move through the action of the play, there is presented on the stage a continuous series of pictures, one insensibly melting into the next, each being a combination of a group of people, with the scenery. The last picture in each act is usually held motionless for an instant to fix it upon the minds of the audience and thus suspend the interest until the next act.—**Final picture**, the last picture in a play; it is designed to be a pictorial presentation of the logical outcome of the problem presented by the play. See *stage position*, under ★*stage*.—**Moving-picture machine**, a machine operated by hand or by a small motor and used in producing the optical effect called a



Moving-picture Machine.
a, arc-lamp; *b*, rheostat; *c*, *c*, film-holders; *d*, objective; *e*, mechanism for moving film and operating shutter.

moving-picture. The most simple form is the mutoscope. For projections, the machine is a specialized form of lantern, having the usual lens and lamp and a special type of shutter, and also an apparatus for passing a ribbon containing a large number of transparent positives (slides) through the focus of the lens. The ribbon, wound upon a spool, is led by guides before the lens and rewound upon a second spool. This movement is controlled either by sprocket-wheels whose sprockets engage perforations in the edge of the ribbon, or by cams which press at intervals upon the ribbon. Under each of the systems the movement is made intermittent, the ribbon moving the length of one positive or until exactly in focus, when it pauses for a fraction of a second and then advances until the next positive is in position, and so on. This intermittent motion coincides exactly with the operation of the shutter of the lantern, the shutter being closed while the ribbon is in motion and open during the pause, thus allowing each positive in turn to project its image on the screen when at rest. The result of this combined movement of shutter and ribbon is the projection of a series of pictures alternated with periods of darkness when no picture is visible on the screen, persistence of vision serving completely to hide from the spectator the absence of light and causing all of the pictures of the series to blend into one continuous picture. Since each picture exhibits a phase of the motion of the object photographed, the sum of the combined pictures is one picture, apparently exactly reproducing the actual motions and changes of the original scene.

picture-card (pik'tūr-kärd), *n.* 1. A card containing a picture: usually intended for the instruction or amusement of children.—2. A court card in a pack of cards.

picture-hat (pik'tūr-hat), *n.* A woman's hat supposed to be made in imitation of one shown in some striking portrait (as, for example, a portrait by Gainsborough): usually a wide-brimmed hat with flowing plumes. See *Gainsborough hat*, under *hat*[1]. [Colloq.]

picucule (pik'ū-kūl), *n.* [F., < L. *picus*, woodpecker, + *cuculus*, cuckoo.] A bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*.

picuda (pē-kö'dä), *n.* [Sp. *picuda*, fem. of *picudo*, beaked, peaked, pointed: see ★*picudo*.] A fish, *Sphyræna picuda*, of the tropical West Atlantic; the great barracuda.

picudilla (pē-kö-dēl'yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *picuda*; as a substantive, a species of birds, etc. See ★*picuda*.] A common Spanish name of *Sphyræna picudilla*, a fish of the West Indies and south to Brazil.

picudo (pē-kö'dō), *n.* [Sp. *picudo*, beaked, peaked, pointed, < *pico*, a beak, point. See *pike*[1].] A common name in southern Texas and Mexico for the Mexican cotton-boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis*.

pidgery, *n.* Same as ★*pitcheri*.

pidyon ha ben (pid-yōn′ hä ben′). [Heb.: *pidyon*, redemption, < *padah*, redeem; *ha*, (of) the; *ben*, son.] Among the Jews, 'the redemption of the [first-born] son': a ceremony based upon the words of Exodus xiii. 2, 15: "Sanctify unto me all the first-born, . . . both of man and of beast; . . . but all the first-born of my children I redeem." When the first-born male child is a month old, his father presents him to the priest and says: "This my first-born son is the first-born of his mother, and the Holy One, blessed be his name, commanded me to redeem him," etc. The father then puts five shekels of silver, or its equivalent in money of the country in which he resides, in the hands of the priest. The priest then asks: "Which would you prefer —to give me the child or the five shekels?" The father replies: "I wish to redeem him, and here is the value of his redemption." Then the father pronounces a blessing, and the priest holds the money over the head of the child, and at the same time says: "This [money] is instead of that; this is the exchange for that; this is in remission of that."

pie[1], *n.*—**Washington pie**, sponge layer-cake with pastry cream or chocolate filling.

pie[6] (pē-ā′), *n.* [Sp. *pie* = It. *piè*, foot, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot. See *foot*.] A Spanish and Spanish-American unit of length, the foot, equal to from 10.97 to 11.13 inches in Spain, and to 11.37 inches in Argentina.

piè (pē-ā′), *n.* [It., = Sp. *pie*. See ★*pie*[6].] In Italy, a measure of length, the foot, equal, at Lucca, to 11.94 inches.

piece, *n.* **15.** A small portion of time; a little while. [Colloq.]

"Dad," said Dan, "we've done our chores. Can't we go overside a *piece?*" *R. Kipling*, Captains Courageous, iii.

Clear piece, in *chess*, a gain during play which leaves a player with a superiority of forces: as, to have a *clear* rook, bishop, or knight, that is, to have one more rook, bishop, or knight on the board than one's opponent, the other pieces and pawns being in equal numbers on the board.—**Macaroni-piece.** See ★*macaroni*, 5.—**Salon piece**, a piece of salon music.—**Set piece.** (*a*) See *set*[1], *p. a.* (*b*) In fireworks, a piece, more or less elaborate, which is fastened to a standard, and when it is ignited, shows a design, such as a face, etc.—**Town piece**, an English copper token issued by a town.—**Twenty-shilling piece**, an English gold coin of Charles I.

piece-fraction (pēs′frak″shon), *n.* In *printing*, a fraction made by combining two figures (one containing the dividing-line) on bodies one half the size of the type of the text: as in $\frac{17}{32}$ ($^{17}_{32}$).

piece-hall (pēs′hâl), *n.* A building in which piece-goods are kept or sold. See the extract.

The *piece-hall*, a large quadrangular structure occupying more than 2 acres of ground, erected in 1799 for the lodgment and sale of piece goods, but now used as a market for fish and vegetables. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 384.

piece-labor (pēs′lā″bor), *n.* Labor paid by the piece.

piece-lace (pēs′lās), *n.* Lace made in broad pieces which can be cut and used like cloth. *N. E. D.*

piece-looker (pēs′lůk″ėr), *n.* An inspector of cloth that is woven in definite lengths or pieces. *N. E. D.*

piece-market (pēs′mär″ket), *n.* The market for cloth sold by the piece. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

piece-trade (pēs′trād), *n.* The trade in pieces of cloth. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

piece-velvet (pēs′vel″vet), *n.* Velvet made in pieces of greater width than that of a ribbon.

piece-wool (pēs′wůl), *n.* A small quantity of assorted wool sufficient for the manufacture of a piece, or web, of goods of a certain length and weight: a term used when cloth-manufacture was a home industry.

piecing-machine (pē′sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a small machine used for piecing two threads together.

Pie-crust ware. See ★*ware*[2].

pied-à-terre (pyā-dä-târ′), *n.* [F., *pied*, foot, *à*, to, on, *terre*, earth.] **1.** A temporary lodging; a lodging or small apartment which one keeps for convenience to use in passing through a town, etc.—**2.** *Mil.*, a foothold; a place from which to sally forth and upon which to retreat, as in a sortie upon an enemy.

It was on Richthofen's recommendation that the bay of Kiao-chow was selected for the German *pied-à-terre* in China, and the province of Shantung as a German "sphere of influence." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 629.

piedmont (pēd′mont), *n.* and *a.* [A generalized use of *Piedmont*, F. *Piémont*, It. *Piemonte* (ML. *Pedemons*, *Pedemontium*), 'foot of the mountain,' a district and province of northwestern Italy. Compare ★*monadnock*.] **I.** *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a district lying along or near the foot of a mountain-range, like the plain of northwestern Italy near the Alps: applied, for example, to the rolling land next east of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, called sometimes the *Piedmont Plain*.

II. *a.* Having the physical character of a piedmont or its relations to a mountain-range: as, a *piedmont* region or district.

The Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers rise in the "*piedmont*" region of Virginia, and, flowing south-east, join at West Point to form York river, which is throughout a tidal estuary. *Encyc., Brit.*, XXVIII. 918.

Würm or Starnberger Lake, 15 miles southwest of Munich, is one of several water-bodies *piedmont* to the Alps on the upland of southern Bavaria.

W. M. Davis, in Science, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 858.

Alluvial piedmont plain, a compound alluvial fan; a succession of alluvial fans fringing the base of a mountain-range. The lower edge of such a plain is usually lobate. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 173.—**Piedmont belt**, the region at the foot of a mountain-range: as, the *piedmont belt* of Virginia. *W. M. Davis*, in Science, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 859.—**Piedmont glacier.** See ★*glacier*.

piedra (pē-ā′drä), *n.* [Sp., stone, < L. *petra*, a rock, a stone.] A disease of the hair observed in South America (Colombia), marked by the formation of numerous minute bead-like enlargements.

In 1876, Osorio of Bogota, described an alteration in the hair, fairly common in Colombia on the hair of women, but exceptional on the hair of men, consisting of a whitish nodosity, hard, of variable size and disposition, which he believed due to the concretion of cells of the hair. The disease is commonly known as *piedra* (stone) on account of the consistence of the nodes and from the crepitation when a comb passes over the affected hairs. Two years later Desenne, in hair from Colombia affected with *piedra*, found nodes formed of spores 12–15 μ, strongly refractile, colourless, with articulated filaments, irregularly scattered outside the hair. Analogous nodular lesions were found in Europe by Knoch in Russia in 1866, Lindermann in 1867, and Beigel in 1869 in England, on the hair of wigs and the hair of patients.

Jour. Trop. Med., Dec. 15, 1904, p. 393.

pieno (pē-ā′nō), *a.* [It. *pieno*, m., *piena*, fem., < L. *plenus*, full. See *plenty*.] In *music*, full: as, *organo pieno*, full organ; *coro pieno*, full chorus; *a voce piena*, with full voice.

pier, *n.*—**Compound pier**, in *arch.*, a pier made up of several prisms or cylinders, or both, or of parts of them. A clustered column is one form of a compound pier.

pier-dam (pēr′dam), *n.* A pier built from the shore, usually slanting down-stream, to narrow and deepen the channel, to guide logs past an obstruction, or to throw all the water on one side of an island; a wing-dam.

Pierian, *a.*—**The Pierian spring**, a fountain in Pieria (a region in northern Thessaly and southern Macedonia), sacred to the Muses, and said to confer poetic and intellectual fire on all who drank of it.

pierid (pī-er′id), *n.* One of the *Pieridæ*.

Pierrette (pye-ret′), *n.* [F. fem. dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.] A female buffoon. See *Pierrot*.

pierrot, *n.* **3.** An itinerant minstrel having, like the stage Pierrot, a whitened face and loose white fancy dress. *N. E. D.*

piesoclase, *n.* Same as ★*piezoclase*.

piesoluminescence, *n.* Same as ★*piezoluminescence*.

Piet[2] (pēt), *n.* [D. *Piet*(*er*), Peter.] A nickname for a Boer.

I ain't more proud of 'avin won,
Than I am pleased with *Piet*.
Ah there, *Piet!*—picked up be'ind the drive!
The wonder wasn't 'ow 'e fought, but 'ow 'e kep' alive!
R. Kipling, The Five Nations, Piet, st. 5.



Pietà, by Michelangelo.—In St. Peter's, Rome.

pietà (pē-ā-tä′), *n.* [It. See *piety*.] In Italian art, painting or sculpture, a composition which represents the Madonna seated and bearing in her arms or on her knees the dead body of Christ. The most famous example is the Pietà of Michelangelo in the Capella della Febbre at St. Peter's, Rome.

Puvis [de Chavannes] first exhibited in the Salon of 1850 a "*Pietà*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 96.

piezoclase (pī′e-zō-klās), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πιέζειν, press, + κλάσις, fracture.] In *geol.*, a name proposed by A. Daubrée for those small fractures in rocks which are the result of pressure in earth-movements. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 658.

piezocrystallization (pī″e-zō-kris″ta-li-zā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πιέζειν, press, + E. *crystallization*.] Crystallization under great pressure, as in rock-masses. The pressure may be due to both the weight of the superincumbent rock-mass and to orographic movement. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 718.

piezo-electric (pī″e-zō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. πιέζειν, press, squeeze, + E. *electric*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of piezo-electricity.

piezoluminescence (pī″e-zō-lū-mi-nes′ens), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πιέζειν, press, + E. *luminescence*.] The emission of light, observed in certain crystals, as the result of pressure. See ★*luminescence*.

piezometer, *n.* **6.** An instrument for measuring the degree of resistance of the tissues of the body.

piezometric (pī″e-zō-met′rik), *a.* [*piezometer* + *-ic*.] Relating to the piezometer; relating to the pressures measured by the piezometer; relating to pressure in general, especially in the atmosphere, ocean, or other fluid, or within elastic or viscous solids.

piezometry (pī-e-zom′e-tri), *n.* [*piezometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of pressures, specifically of the great pressures employed in the investigation of the compressibility of matter; the use of the piezometer.

pifferaro (pif-e-rä′rō), *n.* [It., < *piffero*. See *piffero*.] An Italian strolling musician who plays the piffero.

piffle (pif′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *piffled*, ppr. *piffling*. [Imitative.] **1.** To do something (or nothing) in a lazy, ineffective way; idle; dawdle; talk idly or nonsensically.—**2.** To be squeamish. [Colloq. in both uses.]

piffle (pif′l), *n.* [*piffle*, *v.*] Something trifling or nonsensical; trifling talk; twaddle. [Colloq.]

He 'd talk a lot of *piffle*, would n't he—oh, but he 's a brilliant sort of chap.

Oliver Onions, Compleat Bachelor, ii.

After one long afternoon at a garden party, he explained to his major that this sort of thing was "futile *piffle*," and the major laughed.

R. Kipling, The Brushwood Boy, in The Day's Work, p. [397.

piffler (pif′lėr), *n.* A trifler; a twaddler. *N. E. D.*

Lord; but this chap is dull . . . Dull! he 's a perfect *piffler*. *Westminster Gaz.*, Dec. 4, 1896.

piffling (pif′ling), *a.* [*piffle*, *v.*] Trifling; insignificant; twaddling. [Colloq.]

We are sorry to learn that the long controversy carried on in the English Notes and Queries in regard to the use of the split infinitive has closed with but a *piffling* result. *N. Y. Times*, March 18, 1905.

pig[1], *n.* **5.** Pig-iron collectively or any specified amount of iron pigs.—**6.** In *forestry*, see ★*rigging-sled*.—**Forest pig**, a species of pig, *Hylochœrus meinhertzhageni*, recently described from the forest region of the upper Kongo, intermediate in its characters between the common pig and the wart-hog.—**Open pig**, open-grained pig-iron; pig-iron having a comparatively large, open grain, usually classed as No. 1 or No. 2 foundry pig.—**Phosphoric pig**, the trade-name for pig-iron containing a large proportion of phosphorus, so as to affect materially its properties and fitness for use.—**Pig-and-ore process.** See ★*process*.—**Pigs-in-clover**, a puzzle or game at one time popular (about 1895), consisting of a small round board, with 'pens' or compartments, into and out of which a number of marbles (the pigs) would roll as the board was tipped. The 'game' was to get all the marbles into their assigned places by tipping the board; but as the board was tipped, some other pigs, already penned, would roll out of their pens.—**Scotch pig**, high-grade pig-iron; pig-iron containing a small percentage of impurities: so named because it was formerly imported from Scotland. It is now produced in the United States.

piga (pē′gä), *n.* [Chamorro *piga* = Tagalog *biga*, Fijian *via*, names of species of *Alocasia*.] In Guam, *Alocasia Indica* and *A. macrorrhiza*, giant aroids widely spread throughout the East Indies, the Philippine Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. The starchy corm and stem,

though very acrid, owing to the presence of raphides of oxalate of calcium, are eaten in times of scarcity after



Piga (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*).
a, spadix.

having been thoroughly cooked, the application of heat having the effect of breaking up the raphides. See ★*dranu*.

pig-breaker (pig′brā″kėr), *n.* A workman who breaks iron pigs from the sow; also, a machine used for this purpose.

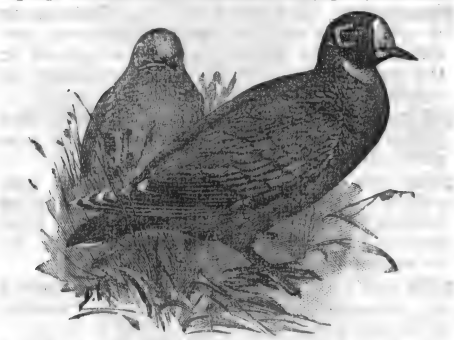
pig-cart (pig′kärt), *n.* A cart in which crockery is carried to be sold. [Scotch.]

pig-cony (pig′kō″ni), *n.* The guinea-pig.

pig-copper (pig′kop″ėr), *n.* Copper in ingots or blocks.

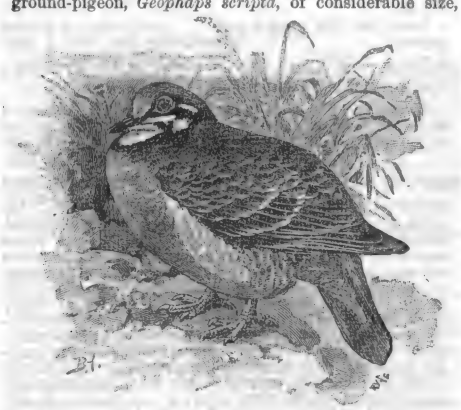
pig-dog (pig′dog), *n.* An Australian name for any dog used in hunting pigs.

pigeon, *n.*—**Cuckoo-pigeon**, a general name for pigeons of the genus *Macropygia*, and their allies. These have long wedge-shaped tails, with plumage more or less brown, often barred. Also called *cuckoo-dove*.—**Harlequin pigeon**, a name applied to the bronzewing, *Histriophaps histrionica*, an Australian fruit-pigeon, on account



Harlequin pigeon (*Histriophaps histrionica*).

of its party-colored plumage. *Gould*.—**Painted pigeon**, any one of several small, brightly colored fruit-pigeons of the genus *Ptilopus*, found in Australia, Polynesia, and the Malay Archipelago. A typical example is *P. swainsoni* of eastern Australia, which is orange below, greenish-yellow above. The upper breast is dull green, marked at the lower end by a lilac band, and the crown is lilac edged with yellow.—**Partridge-pigeon**, an Australian ground-pigeon, *Geophaps scripta*, of considerable size,



Partridge-pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*): male.

brown above with green reflections, and conspicuous black and white markings on the cheeks.—**Topknot pigeon**, *Lopholaimus antarcticus*. [Australia.]—**Torres Straits pigeon**, a large white variety, *Myristicivora spilorrhoa*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

pigeonberry, *n.* **2.** Locally in California, the cascara sagrada, *Rhamnus Purshiana*. Its fruit is eaten by wild pigeons, to whose flesh it imparts a bitter flavor.—**3.** Locally elsewhere in North America: (*a*) the dwarf raspberry, *Rubus Americanus*; (*b*) the northwestern service-berry, *Amelanchier alnifolia*; (*c*) the bristly sarsaparilla, *Aralia hispida*; (*d*) the alternate-leafed dogwood, *Cornus alternifolia*; (*e*) the partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

pigeonberry-tree (pij′ŏn-bėr-i-trē″), *n.* An Australian tree of the laurel family, *Litsea dealbata*, which yields a tough, close-grained, fragrant yellowish wood.

pigeon-chest (pij′ŏn-chest), *n.* Same as *pigeon-breast*, 2.

pigeon-fieldfare (pij′ŏn-fēld″fār), *n.* The fieldfare. [Eng.]

pigeon-guillemot (pij′ŏn-gil″e-mọt), *n.* One of the sea-pigeons, *Cepphus columba*, inhabiting the North Pacific. It has a white bar on the wing, but no white on the under surface.

pigeon-horntail (pij′ŏn-hôrn″tāl), *n.* Same as *pigeon-tremex*.

pigeon-post (pij′ŏn-pōst), *n.* The method of sending letters by carrier-pigeons. It has been employed largely on islands such as those of New Zealand, and in military stations.

The last news received was a letter by *pigeon post*, dated July 13. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 457.

pigeonpox (pij′ŏn-poks), *n.* A disease of pigeons, chickens, and other fowls, thought to be caused by a fungus. It affects principally the head, in the form of an eruption of round yellow nodules varying in size from a pinhead to a pea.

pigeon's-blood, *n.* **2.** In *ceram.*, a glaze of Oriental porcelain resembling the color of pigeon's blood; a variety of sang-de-bœuf.

pigeon-shot (pij′ŏn-shot), *n.* One who is (well or ill) skilled in pigeon-shooting.

pigeon's-wings (pij′ŏnz-wingz), *n. pl.* Two detent-levers in the building-motion of a cotton-roving frame: so called because of their action. See ★*building-motion*.

pigeon-tick (pij′ŏn-tik), *n.* A true tick, *Argas reflexus*, of the family *Ixodidæ*; the dove-tick. It is found mainly in pigeon-houses in Europe and the United States, and sucks the blood of the birds.

pigeon-toe (pij′ŏn-tō), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *pigeon-toed*, ppr. *pigeon-toeing*. To walk with the toes turned in, as a pigeon does. Also used transitively.

A green parrot *pigeontoed* his way down the gravel walk. *F. B. Smith*, How Paris Amuses Itself, p. 153.

pigeon-whistle (pij′ŏn-hwis″l), *n.* Same as ★*dove-whistle*.

pig-iron, *n.*—**Whitening of pig-iron**, the fusion of pig-iron in a refinery hearth and the casting of it into flat ingots in a chilled mold, preparatory to conversion into wrought-iron by the puddling process.

pig-jawed (pig′jâd), *a.* Having the upper jaw projecting decidedly beyond the lower, as a dog. *Shaw*, Illustrated Book of the Dog, v.

pig-lifter (pig′lif″tėr), *n.* One who is employed in moving pig-iron. *N. E. D.*

pig-lily (pig′lil″i), *n.* The calla, *Richardia Africana*. [South Africa.]

pig-louse (pig′lous), *n.* Same as *hog-louse*.

pig-magnet (pig′mag″net), *n.* A large electromagnet attached to a crane or hoist and used for handling pig-iron.

pig-maker (pig′mā″kėr), *n.* One who manufactures pig-iron.

pig-man (pig′man), *n.* One who vends crockery; a mugger. [Scotch.]

pig-market (pig′mär″ket), *n.* **1.** A market held for the purchase and sale of swine.—**2.** [*cap.*] A name vulgarly given to the Proscholium or antechamber of the Divinity School at Oxford. *N. E. D.*

pig-meater (pig′mē″tėr), *n.* A beast fit only for pigs to eat; one that will not fatten. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia.]

'*Pigmeaters!*' exclaimed Ernest; 'what kind of cattle do you call those? Do bullocks eat pigs in this country?' 'No, but pigs eat them, and horses too.' *Rolf Boldrewood*, Colonial Reformer, xviii.

pigment, *n.*—**Malarial pigment**, a pigment produced by the malarial organism from the blood-pigment. Two distinct pigments have been described: the one a brownish melanin which does not give the Prussian-blue reaction for iron; the other, possibly a hydroxid of iron, of a yellowish color and giving the reaction in question.—**Pigment-bacteria**. See ★*bacterium*.—**Pigment brown**. See *Sudan* ★*brown*.—**Pigment style**, in *calico-printing*, the method called *pigment-printing*. Very finely ground mineral colors, mixed with albumin, are used as a thickening agent and as a mordant. The cloth is afterward steamed and dried. The steaming has the effect of congulating the albumin and rendering it insoluble, leaving the colors permanently deposited on the fiber.—**Respiratory pigments**, such bodies as hemoglobin, hemocyanine, and the floridins (found in certain invertebrates and having supposedly a respiratory function), which are intimately concerned in the oxidation-processes which take place in the animal body; they are essentially oxygen-carriers.

Pigmentary cancer. Same as *melanocarcinoma* and *melanosarcoma*.—**Pigmentary cirrhosis**. See ★*cirrhosis*.

pigment-printing, *n.* **2.** A photographic process in which the image consists of a pigment held in gelatin. The colors used are standard brown, engraving black, sepia, and red chalk. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 375.

pig-mouse (pig′mous), *n.* The water-shrew. *N. E. D.*

pignolia (pig-nō′li-ä), *n.* [An It. dimin. of *pignon*.] The seed of the nut- or stone-pine of southern Europe, *Pinus Pinea*, or its kernel. These are eaten like almonds and are used in confectionery. See *nut-pine* and *stone-pine* (*a*) under *pine*[1].

pig-pea (pig′pē), *n.* A variety of field-pea. *N. E. D.*

pig-rattle (pig′rat″l), *n.* A terra-cotta rattle in the form of a pig, found in excavations in Cyprus.

Two bristly fragments may be referred to *pig rattles*. *Jour. Hellenic Studies*, XII. 138.

pig-ring (pig′ring), *n.* Same as *hog-ring*.

pig-run (pig′run), *n.* A run or narrow, deep-trodden path made by wild pigs.

Compactness indispensable to rapid movement in dense forest where the *pig-runs* are the only means of passage. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 174.

pig-shop (pig′shop), *n.* A crockery-shop. [Scotch.]

pigskin, *n.* **3.** A foot-ball. [Colloq.]

pigsticker, *n.* **4.** A horse trained to the sport of pigsticking.

pigsticking (pig′stik″ing), *n.* The sport of hunting wild boars, the huntsman being mounted and armed with a spear.

pig-stone (pig′stōn), *n.* A concretion occurring in the intestines of the wild boar. *N. E. D.*

pigtail, *n.* **5.** In *logging*, an iron device driven into trees or stumps to support a wire or small rope.

pigtail-insulator (pig′tāl-in″sụ-lā-tọr), *n.* See ★*insulator*.

pig-washing (pig′wosh″ing), *n.* The process of removing the silicon from pig-iron by oxidation while molten, but at a comparatively low temperature, so that carbon also will not be oxidized. Phosphorus is also removed. The process is only of limited application. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 297.

pig-wife (pig′wīf), *n.* A woman who vends crockery. [Scotch.]

pig-wool (pig′wûl), *n.* The finer hair of the swine, used in making flies for anglers. *N. E. D.*

pig-yoke (pig′yōk), *n.* *Naut.*, a navigator's name for the common quadrant of reflection, from its resemblance in shape to the yoke sometimes placed around the neck of a pig to keep the animal from rooting.

piharau (pē′hä-rou), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand lamprey, *Geotria chilensis*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

piitis (pi-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *pia* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pia mater.

pike[2], *n.* **2.** (*e*) A chilodopterid fish, *Dinolestes lewini*.—**Gray pike**. (*b*) Same as *sauger*.—**Great Lakes pike**, the common pike.—**Great northern pike**, a maskalonge, *Lucius masquinongy immaculatus*, found in lakes and rivers of Wisconsin and Minnesota.—**Sacramento pike**. Same as ★*squaw-fish*.

pike[3], *v. i.* **2.** To bet very small amounts here and there all over the lay-out, usually following in the wake of some player who is betting heavily.

pike[7] (pīk), *n.* [See *piker*.] A piker.

piker[1], *n.* **2.** One who makes small bets all over the lay-out. See ★*pike*[3], *v. i.*, 2.—**3.** On the stock-exchange, a professional speculator. See the extract. [Slang.]

In the absence of complaisant lambs, the financial cannibals known as "room traders" and "*pikers*" tried to "scalp eighths" out of each other for weeks—to take advantage of fractional fluctuations instead of waiting for big movements. *McClure's Mag.*, June, 1901, p. 159.

piker[2] (pī′kėr), *n.* [*pike*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who uses a pike or pointed implement; specifically, in the United States, in *ice-harvesting*, one who thus controls the movement of cakes of ice.

Different methods are employed at different places for forcing the cakes of ice through these channels to the runways of the storehouses. The method illustrated in the photograph provides for forces of men known as "*pikers*," who stand beside the channels and force the cakes of ice, as fast as loosened, in the direction of the ice house. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 2, 1904, p. 23408.

Pikermi beds. See ★*bed*[1].

pil, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *pill.*

pila[4] (pē′lä), *n.* [Sp. *pila,* a stone water-trough, a font, < L. *pila,* a mortar. See *pila*[1].] A stone horse-trough.

pilæ (pī′lē), *n. pl.* [L. *pila,* pillar.] In *conch.,* concentric ridges developed on the dorsolateral slopes of senile shells in some ammonoid cephalopods.

pilaf, pilaff (pi-läf′), *n.* [Russ. *pilávŭ* (pē-läf′), NGr. *πιλάφι,* a Levantine pronunciation of Turk. *pilāw,* Pers. *pilāu,* etc. See *pilau.*] Same as *pilau.*

pilarite (pil′a-rīt), *n.* [Named after Professor *Pilar* of Agram.] A kind of chrysocolla containing a considerable amount of alumina, found in Chile; also, a similar variety which occurs in Utah.

Pilastered femur. See ★*femur.*

pilastering (pi-las′tėr-ing), *n.* **1.** Pilasters collectively.—**2.** In *anthrop.,* the conformation of the femur, in which the dorsal ridge—the linea aspera—assumes large size, thus increasing the relative sagittal diameter of the bone.

pilastrade (pi-las-trād′), *n.* [It. *pilastrata,* ornamented with pilasters.] A row or range of pilasters. *N. E. D.*

pilastric (pi-las′trik), *a.* [*pilaster* + *-ic.*] In *anthrop.,* relating to that form of the femur which is characterized by a strong development of the linea aspera, which assumes the form of a pilaster. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1897, ser. B, p. 143.

pilation (pi-lā′shon), *n.* [L. **pilatio(n-),* < *pilare,* grow hairy, < *pilus,* hair.] A fracture of the skull marked by a narrow crack without separation or displacement of the bones.

pilaui (pē-lou′ē), *n.* [Tagalog name.] A tree, *Canarium Luzonicum,* belonging to the family *Balsameaceæ,* closely resembling the Java almond-tree, *Canarium commune.* It yields the soft, white, fragrant resin known commercially as *brea-blanca,* or Manila elemi. Its elongated, pointed, three-sided, edible nuts, called *pili,* have an almond-like flavor and yield a fine oil resembling the oil of almonds. See ★*brea-blanca* and ★*pili*[3]. [Philippine Islands.]

pilchard, *n.* **2.** (*b*) A fish, *Sardinella sagax,* which visits the Australian shores periodically in large shoals: apparently the same as the Californian and Chilean pilchard, and closely related to the English pilchard, *Sardinella pilchardus.* *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

pilcher[1], *n.* **4.** *pl.* A child's drawers. [West Indies.]

pile[1], *n.*—**Parallel pile,** the pile of an arrow so shaped as to have the same diameter throughout its length.

pile[3], *n.* **6.** In *gambling,* all the capital a player has to lose on the game; all the chips in front of a player.—**7.** A single hemorrhoidal tumor. See *piles.*—**8.** In *artillery,* a heap of shot or shells piled up by horizontal courses in parallel tiers into a pyramidal or wedge-like form, the form being determined by that of the base, which may be a triangle, a square, or a rectangle. In a triangular pile the base is an equilateral triangle, and there is one sphere at the apex. The numbers in the successive horizontal tiers, reckoned from the top downward, are the triangular numbers 1, 3, 6, 10 . . . $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.—**Muscular pile,** a voltaic pile constructed of layers of muscular tissue, employed in certain physiological experiments.—**Pile of plates,** in *optics,* an arrangement consisting of several parallel glass plates, one behind the other, for the production of polarized light by multiple reflection.

pile[3], *v. t.* **4.** To arrange (spheres) so as to occupy the minimum of volume.

II. *intrans.* To form a pile or heap; often with *up:* as, his debts *piled up.*—**To pile in,** to crowd hastily into something, as a wagon. [Colloq.]—**To pile off,** to hasten off to something, as a picnic. [Colloq.]

pile[4], *n.*—**Pile-fabric frame,** a board, each end of which is provided with transverse metallic arms, the inner edges of which are in turn provided with hooks, upon which plushes, etc., are mounted, to prevent crushing in packing and shipping. These hooks are just far enough apart to permit the pile of these fabrics to remain upright.

pile-building (pīl′ bil″ding), *n.* Same as *pile-dwelling.*

piled, *a.* **3.** In *iron-making,* made up of bars, fagots, or piles, placed together and welded.

pile-drawer (pīl′drâ″ėr), *n.* A pile-puller; a device for drawing piles out of the ground.

pile-driver, *n.*—**Gunpowder pile-driver,** a machine which drives piles by the impact of a weight sliding in ways and thrown up by the force of gunpowder exploded in a mortar-like chamber attached to the head of the pile, the recoil of the explosion also aiding in forcing down the pile.—**Pile-driver car,** a flat car carrying at one end a pile-driver and at the other a cabin containing a steam-boiler and winding-engine. In some cars the pile-driver stands upon a pivoted platform which projects beyond the end of the car, and in others the cabin is also placed upon a platform as a counterweight, the platform in each case serving to bring the pile-driver into any position before or on either side of the car.

pile-house (pīl′hous), *n.* A house built on piles; a pile-dwelling. See *lake-dwelling,* with cut.

Pilema (pī-lē′mä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pilemidæ.* *Haeckel,* 1880.

Pilemidæ (pī-lem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pilema* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Discomedusæ* which consists of rhizostomatous forms having 4 separated subgenital pits, dorsal as well as ventral sucking-frills on the 8 oral arms, 8 rhopalia, and 8–16 or more branched and anastomosing radial canals with a circular canal. It includes *Pilema, Phyllorhiza, Stomolophus,* and several other genera.

pilentum (pī-len′tum), *n.*; pl. *pilenta* (-tä). [L.] A closed carriage with two or four wheels, used by Roman women. Like similar medieval wagons it was arranged with entrance doors in the middle on both sides. Two or three pilenta are represented on the column of Theodosius at Constantinople.

pileole (pil′ē-ōl), *n.* Same as *pileolus,* 1.

piles, *n. pl.*—**Bleeding piles,** hemorrhoidal tumors, composed of dilated capillaries, which frequently bleed when the bowels move.

pile-screw (pīl′skrō), *n.* The screw or thread cast on the lower end of a cast-iron pile by means of which it is forced into the soil, the pile being turned by a worm-and-gear attachment at the upper end.

pileum, *n.* **2.** In *human anat.,* a cerebral hemisphere. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II, 148.

pileus, *n.* **5.** A nipple-shield.—**6.** The disk or umbrella of a jellyfish.

pilferage (pil′fėr-āj), *n.* [*pilfer* + *-age.*] The act of pilfering; also things pilfered. [Rare.]

pilgrim, *n.*—**Pilgrim Psalm,** one of the group of Psalms cxx.–cxxxiv., so called by critics who hold that the much-disputed title (see *Gradual Psalms*) has reference to the pilgrimages to the annual festivals at Jerusalem.

pilgrim-scallop (pil′grim-skol″op), *n.* A European scallop, especially *Pecten jacobeus,* the palmer-shell, so called because worn by pilgrims as an evidence of having visited the Holy Land.

pili[2] (pē′lē), *n.* [Polynesian *pili,* to adhere, or stick to.] In the Hawaiian Islands, a long coarse grass, *Andropogon contortus,* used for thatching houses, but very troublesome to sheep on account of its twisted awns which become entangled in their wool.

pili[3] (pē-lē′), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya *pili.*] A Philippine name of the nuts of the pilaui-tree, *Canarium Luzonicum.* They are nearly triangular in cross-section and are pointed at each end. The oily kernel has an almond-like flavor and is eaten by the natives. See ★*pilaui.*

pilifer (pil′i-fėr), *n.* [? L. *pilus,* hair, + *ferre,* bear. Cf. *piliferous.*] A lateral prominence on the labrum of a lepidopterous insect, often mistaken for a mandible.

Piliferous cyst. See ★*cyst.*

piliganine (pil′i-ga-nin), *n.* A light-yellow, amorphous, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{24}ON_2$, found in a club-moss, *Lycopodium saururus.* Also called *pillijanine.*

pilikai (pē-lē-kī′), *n.* [Native name.] In the Hawaiian Islands, *Argyreia tiliæfolia,* a semi-shrubby morning-glory with cordate leaves and beautiful large rose-purple flowers. Unlike many other morning-glories it is not a constant bloomer but blossoms in the autumn. The flowers do not easily fade, but will last a long time after having been plucked. The plant is widely distributed in the East Indies, the Philippine Islands, and some of the islands of the Pacific. In Guam the children string the trumpet-shaped flowers into garlands and on sticks, and are very fond of them as ornaments.

piline (pī′lin), *a.* [L. *pilus,* hair, + *-ine*[2].] Consisting of hair; of the nature of hair; hairy.

piling[1], *n.* **3.** Logs ready to be made into piles, or from which piles are made.

piling[3] (pī′ling), *n.* See *pile*[3], *v.*—**Antinormal piling,** a system of piling spheres consistent with minimum volume, that is, maximum compactness, giving parallel tiers in triangular arrangement but each tier fitted over the one below so that those of the third tier are placed in spaces vertically above those of the first.

On normal and *anti-normal piling.* The object of the paper is to exemplify a convenient method of dealing with systematic assemblages of points. Normal piling denotes a particular homogeneous assemblage, whereas the arrangement in *anti-normal piling* is made up of two homogeneous assemblages. *Nature,* Dec. 17, 1903, p. 165.

Normal piling, the piling of spheres as in an artillery pile, where the spheres of the third tier or horizontal course are not vertically above those of the first. See ★*pile*[3], *n.*, 8.

pill[3], *n.*—**Compound cathartic pills,** pills containing compound extract of colocynth, calomel, resin of jalap, and gamboge: the *pilulæ cathariticæ compositæ* of the United States Pharmacopœia.

pillar, *n.* **13.** In ship-building, a column which supports a deck-beam in the interior of a vessel. Such columns are cylindrical, hollow or solid, or they may be built up of plates and bars. They are shaped at the heads and heels so that they can be securely riveted to the beam or the plating of the deck or hold. A *hold-pillar* is one which extends between the inner bottom or top of the frame floors to the lowest tier of deck-beams. A *deck-pillar* extends between two decks. A *center-line pillar* is on the center-line of the vessel. A *quarter-pillar* is midway between the center-line and the side. Also called *deck-stanchions* and *beam-stanchions.*

"We also," began the deck-beams, "are discoverers and geniuses. We are of opinion that the support of the *hold-pillars* materially helps us. We find that we lock up on them when we are subjected to a heavy and singular weight of sea above."

Kipling, The Ship that Found Herself, in The Day's Work, p. 100.

Board and pillar working. See *pillar and breast,* under *pillar.*

pillar-bolt (pil′är-bōlt), *n.* A bolt which projects some distance from the piece in which it is screwed for the purpose of carrying another piece at its outer end; a stud.

pillar-buoy (pil′är-boi), *n.* A spar-buoy.

pillar-cloud (pil′är-kloud), *n.* An approximately vertical pillar of cloud, especially the middle portion of a thunder-head, anvil-cloud, or mushroom-cloud, connecting the flat base with the spreading top. See cut at ★*mushroom-cloud.*

pillar-cock (pil′är-kok), *n.* A gas-cock which controls a gas-burner.

pillar-crane (pil′är-krān), *n.* A crane in which the boom or the jib is supported by a pillar which may be stationary or may revolve.

pillar-drill (pil′är-dril), *n.* See ★*drill*[1].

Pillared eye. Same as ★*turban-eye.*

pillar-iron (pil′är-ī″ėrn), *n.* Special rolled iron or steel sections used for building up phenix columns. (See *phenix post,* under *post*[1].) The section is that of a curved web channel, or an arc of a circle, with external flanges for bolting or riveting it to the sections on each side, four or more such sections forming a circle.

pillar-plate (pil′är-plāt), *n.* The plate of a watch-movement next behind the dial. *N. E. D.*

pillar-pump (pil′är-pump), *n.* A lift- or force-pump carried by a column or pillar which is attached to a suitable base. The pump is usually driven by a handle attached to a fly-wheel, but may be of the lever variety.

pillar-screw (pil′är-skrō), *n.* A screw used for securing the top plate of a watch or clock to one of the pillars.

pillar-stone (pil′är-stōn), *n.* A kind of rudely cut monolith found in Porto Rico. They vary in size and shape from simple slabs decorated with incised pictographs on one or both surfaces to rude idols with a head sculptured on one end.

pill-crab (pil′krab), *n.* Same as *pea-crab.*

pillican (pil′i-kan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A straw fringe, with a heavy plaited head, used as a decoration of the stall-posts in a stable.

pillijanine (pil′i-ja-nin), *n.* See ★*piliganine.*

pill-masser (pil′mas″ėr), *n.* A machine for compounding the mass out of which pills are made. *N. E. D.*

pill-nettle (pil′net″l), *n.* The Roman nettle, *Urtica pilulifera.* *N. E. D.*

pillow-lava (pil′ō-lä″vä), *n.* A peculiar form of lava-flow which is broken up into ellipsoidal or pillow-like masses.

The writer has therefore concluded that, on the best working hypothesis, the Newfoundland rock is the product of the extrusion of basic lava into sea-water of some depth. That view is confirmed by Russell's recent discovery of *pillow-lava* formed where the Snake River basalt ran into lake-basins. *Amer. Geol.,* Aug., 1903, p. 78.

pillow-structure (pil′ō-struk″tūr), *n.* In *petrog.,* the appearance assumed by certain diabases upon weathering, whereby they become rounded along joints and resemble a pile of pillows. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 136.

pilocarpidine (pī-lō-kär′pi-din), *n.* [NL. *Pilocarpus* + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A syrupy alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, found in jaborandi-leaves (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*). It has the same physiological effect as pilocarpine, though weaker.

Piloceras (pi-los′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < ? Gr. *πῖλος* felt, a felt hat, + *κέρας,* horn.] A genus of holochoanitic orthoceraconic nautiloid cepha-

lopods having heavy, stout, short shells with very wide siphuncle, the apical portions of which are solidified by excessive deposition of shell substance. It occurs in Lower Silurian formations.

Pilocereus (pī-lō-sē′rē-us), *n.* [L. *pilus*, hair, + NL. *Cereus*.] A genus or group of cacti, closely allied to *Cereus*, characterized by the presence of copious hairs or bristles in the fruiting area. They are mostly Mexican. *P. Senilis* is the familiar old-man cactus, so named from the white hair-like covering.

pilocystic (pī-lō-sis′tik), *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair, + E. *cystic*.] Noting a tumor which contains hair. [Rare.]

pilolite (pī′lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *πῖλος*, felt, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name given by Heddle to some kinds of mountain-cork and mountain-leather from Scotland. They are supposed to be peculiar in composition, particularly in being largely hydrated.

pilomotor (pī-lō-mō′tor), *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair, + *motor*, mover.] Designating the muscles, and the nerves innervating them, which are attached to the hair-follicles: their contraction causes the condition called 'goose-flesh.' *Med. Record*, Sept. 28, 1907, p. 544.

pilonidal (pī-lō-nī′dal), *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair, + *nidus*, nest, + *-al*[1].] Noting a bunch of hair arranged in the shape of a nest: as, a *pilonidal* cyst or sinus, that is, a dermoid cyst or sinus containing hair arranged in the form of a wad.

pilosebaceous (pī″lō-sē-bā′shius), *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair, + E. *sebaceous*.] Relating to the hairs and the sebaceous glands associated with them. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 79.

pilosism (pī′lō-sizm), *n.* [L. *pilosus*, hairy, + *-ism*.] An abnormal development of hairiness in an individual plant, or a high degree of hairiness normal to a species, due to ecological causes, as in desert plants.

pilosofimbriate (pī-lō-sō-fim′bri-āt), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, hairy, + E. *fimbriate*.] Fringed with soft hairs.

pilosohispid (pī-lō-sō-his′pid), *a.* In *bot.*, having somewhat stiff hairs. *N. E. D.*

pilot, *n.* **8.** In *mach.*, a smaller element acting in advance of another or principal element of the same sort, and causing the latter to come into play when desired.—**Black pilot.** Same as *cow-pilot*.—**Cock-eye pilot**, a fish, *Eupomacentrus leucostictus*, of the West Indies.—**Inland pilot license**, a license issued by the United States local inspectors of steam-vessels, which authorizes the holder to pilot yachts, tugs, and steamboats on certain inland waters of the country.

pilotage, *n.* **5.** The house in which a pilot lives; the office of the pilots of a port.

Kettle nodded a word of praise for the mixture and thanks to its concoctor, and Mrs. Nilssen gave a flash of white teeth, and then shuffled away off the verandah, and vanished within the bamboo walls of the *pilotage*.
Cutclyffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, ii.

pilot-balloon (pī′lot-ba-lōn″), *n.* A small balloon used for ascertaining the direction of air-currents at different levels: most frequently used before ascents of manned balloons.

pilot-chart (pī′lot-chärt), *n.* A chart published officially by the hydrographic office of any nation, showing the average wind and weather, magnetic variations, ocean currents, fog, ice, temperatures, storm-paths, the best routes for steamers and sailing-vessels, buoys, beacons, lighthouses, storm- and weather-signals, dangerous rocks or shoals, and other information that may be of value to navigators.

pilot-flame (pī′lot-flām), *n.* Same as *pilot-light*.

pilot-kite (pī′lot-kīt), *n.* **1.** A kite sent up in advance of and used to lift another kite into the air.

The apparatus of Mr. Simmons is described as consisting of a huge *'pilot' kite* 49 feet high and 49 feet wide, with another kite below, still larger. The *pilot kite* was first to be raised, and to carry up the second; the two were to be adjusted to the breeze, and the aeronaut was to be suspended in a car, and allowed to ascend 200 or 300 yards.
O. Chanute, Progress in Flying Machines, p. 177.

2. The initial or first kite at the outer end of a line of kites.

The first kite attached to the extreme end of the cable acts as a *pilot*, or initiatory *kite* to raise the series from the ground. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, April 11, 1903, p. 22804.

pilot-lamp (pī′lot-lamp), *n.* See ★*lamp*[1].

pilot-light, *n.* **2.** A lamp placed on a dynamo to show that it is working properly.—**3.** A small burner burning continuously, used in motor-car practice to ignite the main burner when the demand for power exceeds the supply of energy stored in the generator from a previous ignition.

pilot-major† (pī′lot-mā″jor), *n.* A chief or head pilot; also a distinguished voyager and discoverer.

One of the ships, the Edward Bonaventure, Commanded by Richard Chancellor, *pilot-major* of the fleet, was separated from the rest of the little squadron.
W. Scoresby, Account of the Arctic Regions, I. 72.

pilot-motor (pī′lot-mō″tor), *n.* See ★*motor*.

pilot-nut (pī′lot-nut), *n.* A thin nut or tapped thimble screwed temporarily on the threaded end of a bolt to protect the threads from injury while the bolt is being forced through a hole.

pilot-relay (pī′lot-rē-lā″), *n.* See ★*relay*[1].

pilot-signals (pī′lot-sig″nalz), *n. pl.* Certain prescribed signals, both for day and for night use, by the employment of which a pilot may be summoned on board a vessel to carry her into or out of port.

pilot-snake, *n.* **2.** The bull-snake, or pine-snake, *Pityophis*.—**3.** The copperhead, *Agkistrodon contortrix*. [Rare.]

The Copperhead, also known in different localities by the names Upland Moccasin, Chunkhead, Deaf Adder, *Pilot Snake*, etc., is perhaps to be more dreaded than any other American snake. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 118.

pilot-transformer (pī′lot-tråns-fôr″mėr), *n.* See ★*transformer*.

pilot-tube (pī′lot-tūb), *n.* In subaqueous tunneling, a wrought-iron or steel cylindrical shell whose axis coincides with the axis of the tunnel, and whose diameter is less than that of the tunnel, open at both ends, and forced into the soil in advance of the finished tunnel, for the purpose of providing a protection to the men employed in excavating the material at the heading inside the tube, and also of furnishing a central support for the inner ends of radial struts placed outside the tube to support the material forming the roof and sides of the tunnel until permanently supported by the lining. The rear end of the pilot-tube is also used as a support for the radial struts, or the centering, used in constructing the permanent tunnel lining.

The Hudson River tunnel, says Engineering Record, has long held a unique place in American engineering. When it was first started, few believed in it. The method of carrying on the work was changed several times. The *pilot-tube* system of tunneling was invented by Captain Anderson for use in this work, and proved very serviceable. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Sept. 12, 1903, p. 23162.

pilot-valve (pī′lot-valv), *n.* A leading valve; a small valve for admitting steam, water, or air to the operating device of the main valve (of an engine or machine); an auxilliary valve.

pilot-wheel (pī′lot-hwēl), *n.* A hand-wheel having radial handles projecting from the rim.

pilpul (pil′pŏl), *n.* [Aram., discussion, controversy.] Argumentation; searching debates and reasonings on Talmudic subjects among rabbinical scholars.

pilpulist (pil′pŏ-list), *n.* [*pilpul* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in disputation; especially one who is versed in the discussions of the rabbis.

The native Jews do not extend their studies further, and I was assured that there is not among them a talmudist or *pilpulist* of any reputation. . . . The Jews who immigrate to Jerusalem usually possess a certain knowledge of the Talmud and a more enlarged experience.
P. Beaton, Jews in the East, II. 93.

pilpulistic (pil-pŏ-lis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pilpul.

At this moment, appositely enough, we passed by the village Beth-Hamidrash, whence loud sounds of "*pilpulistic*" (wire-drawn) argument issued. The driver clapped his palms over his ears.
Zangwill, Dreamers of the Ghetto, p. 264.

piltock (pil′tok), *n.* The name in Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in its second year. *N. E. D.*

pilulier (pē-lū-lyā′), *n.* [F., < *pilule*, pill.] **1.** An instrument for measuring and rolling pills; a pill-making machine.—**2.** An earthenware pill-pot.

pilus, *n.*—**Pili annulati**, monilethrix.

pily[2] (pī′li), *a.* [*pile*[4], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Having a soft, woolly coat next the skin, covered by longer hairs: said of dogs. The term is also applied to a coat that is soft when it should be harsh. *Shaw*, Illustrated Book of the Dog, v.

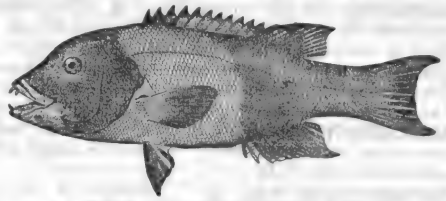
Pimaric acid, an acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, found in galipot, the resin of a pine, *Pinus maritima*.

pimelic (pi-mel′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, lard, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, $C_5H_{10}(COOH)_2$. Several varieties are known. *Normal* or *α-pimelic acid* is heptane diacid, $CO_2H.(CH_2)_5COOH$, and is formed by oxidizing suberone with concentrated nitric acid; it is crystalline and melts at 105° C. *Beta-pimelic acid* is formed when castor-oil is oxidized by nitric acid; it is crystalline and melts at 105.5–106° C. *Gamma-pimelic acid* is made by oxidizing menthol with potassium permanganate; it is crystalline and melts at 86–87.5° C. *Isopimelic acid* is made by boiling amylene bromide and potassium cyanide with water. It forms crystals which melt at 104° C. When camphoric acid is melted with caustic potash another variety is formed, *isopropylsuccinic acid*, $(CH_3)_2CH.CH(COOH)CH_2(COOH)$. It forms crystals that melt at 103° C.

Pimelodella (pim″e-lō-del′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιμελώδης*, fatty, fat (< *πιμελή*, fat, lard, + *εἶδος*, form), + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of catfishes, confined chiefly to the Amazon region.

pimeloma (pim-e-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *pimelomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, + *-oma*.] Same as *lipoma*.

Pimelometopon (pim″e-lō-me-tō′pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, + *μέτωπον*, forehead, front.] A genus of labroid fishes, found on the American tropical Pacific coast.



Redfish (*Pimelometopon pulcher*): male.
(From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

pimelorrhea (pim″e-lō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *pimelorrhœa*, < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, lard, + *ῥοία*, flow.] Diarrhea with discharge of fat in the stools.

pimelorthopnœa (pim″e-lôr-thop-nē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, + *ὀρθός*, right, + *-πνοια*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] Orthopnœa due to excessive obesity.

pimelosis (pim-e-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, + *-osis*.] **1.** The formation of fat.—**2.** Fatty degeneration.

pimeluria (pim-e-lū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The discharge of fat, or of material resembling it, in the urine.

pimento, *n.*—**Mexican pimento**, a commercial term for the dried berries and flower-buds of a small Brazilian tree, *Myrtus Pseudocaryophyllus*, which are used as a spice.

pimento-dram (pi-men′tō-dram), *n.* A drink made from pimento berries.

Ripe pimento berries are used to make *pimento dram*, a native drink.
Daily Cons. and Trade Reports, Oct. 5, 1907, p. 11.

pimento-grass (pi-men′tō-grȧs), *n.* See *St. Augustine* ★*grass*.

Pimephales (pi-mef′a-lēz), *n.* [Orig. a F. pl. (Rafinesque, 1820); NL., irreg. < Gr. *πιμε(λή)*, fat, lard, + *(κε)φαλή*, head. An Eng. name of the genus is *fathead* (q. v.).] A genus of minnows of waters of the middle and eastern United States.

pimienta (pē-mē-en′tä), *n.* [Sp. *pimienta*, the fruit of the pepper. See *pimento*.] **1.** In Spain, black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and various kinds of red pepper (*Capsicum*).—**2.** In the Spanish West Indies and in Mexico, the allspice, *Pimenta Pimenta*.—**3.** In Porto Rico, the bayberry, *Pimenta racemosa*, which is used in making bay-rum.—**Pimienta malagueta.** (*a*) A name originally applied to the melegueta pepper, or grains of paradise, *Amomum Melegueta* (which see, under *grain*[1]). (*b*) In Cuba and Porto Rico, the allspice, *Pimenta Pimenta*, and the bayberry, *Pimenta racemosa*.

pimmy (pim′i), *n.* [Samoyed ?] A kind of long boot, made of deerskin with sealskin soles, worn by the Samoyeds. See the extract under ★*loupthu*.

pimola (pi-mō′lä), *n.* [A trade-name, < *pi-m(ento)* + *ol(ive)* + *-a*.] An olive stuffed with red sweet peppers.

pimpinellin (pim-pi-nel′in), *n.* [*Pimpinella* + *-in*[2].] A bitter crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_5$ (?), found in the root of *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

pimple, *n.*—**Amboyna pimple.** Same as *Amboyna* ★*button*.

pimple-land (pim′pl-land), *n.* A local name in Georgia for certain areas the surface of which is marked by concretions of limonite, which are afforded by the clays of the Altamaha formation.

At some localities small brown iron oxide accretions from the size of buckshot to walnuts are abundant at the surface, and the land where these are found is commonly referred to as "*pimple*" *land*. *Science*, Jan. 10, 1908, p. 71.

pimploes (pim′plōz), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. *pimpollo*, a sucker, sprout, or shoot.] In the West Indies, same as *prickly-pear*, 2.

pin[1] (pin), *n.* **10.** (*b*) In *archery*, a place in a bowstaff where a lateral twig has been trimmed off. Such places are weak if the twig is cut off flush.—12. In *ceram.*, a small three-sided rod of fire-clay inserted in the side of the saggar to support the ware (as a plate) while it is fired in the kiln.—**Neat as a pin** or **new pin**, perfectly neat or new. [Colloq.]

She was *neat as a pin* about her housekeepin', too. I tell you, she used to make me walk chalk when I come in the kitchen with mud on my boots!
McClure's Mag., June, 1901, p. 141.

Pin and girdle, the name of a kind of swindling game. —**Split pin.** (*a*) A metal pin made of wire bent around to form an eye: the points can easily be separated or spread apart after the pin is inserted in its hole, and it is thus prevented from coming out accidentally. Much used for linch-pins. (*b*) A tapered wooden pin having a split in the small end, in which a wedge is inserted to keep the pin from falling out.—**Steady pin.** (*c*) A stud, pin, or short sunk feather, employed for the purpose of preventing a wheel or pulley from turning round upon its shaft. The pin is made to fit a corresponding recess in the part which fits on the shaft. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.—**To lift** or **raise a pin**, in *archery*, to strengthen a pin by leaving more wood around it than on the rest of the bow. See ★*pin*[1], 10 (*b*).

pin[1], *v. t.*—**To pin in**, to drive small wedges or tips of stone into (the mortar joints of masonry) before they dry, the purpose being to force the half-liquid mortar strongly into the large blocks.

pin[2], *v. t.* **3.** In *chess*, to attack (a piece) in such a fashion that it cannot be moved without leaving the king or queen in check. *H. Staunton*, Laws and Prac. of Chess, p. 54, note.

piña[2], *n.* **2.** A sweet drink made from the juice of the pineapple.—**3.** In tropical countries settled by the Spanish, the name of the pineapple and of various other plants of the family *Bromeliaceæ*.—**Piña anona** [*anona*, custard-apple], in the tropical and subtropical regions of Mexico, an introduced fruit, *Monstera deliciosa*, belonging to the arum family, frequently offered for sale in the markets.—**Piña de cuervo** [of the crow], in Porto Rico, *Karatas Karatas*, a plant with large leaves armed with distant incurved spines and yielding a strong fiber; also *Pitcairnia angustifolia*, a plant growing on rocks or on trees, with glaucous leaves and scarlet flowers.—**Piña de sapo** [of the toad], in Porto Rico, an epiphytal bromeliad, *Guzmania erythrolepis*.

pinabete (pē-nä-bā′tā), *n.* [Sp., the silver fir, < *pino*, pine, + *abeto* (*abete*), fir.] In Spain, *Abies Picea*, the silver fir; in Mexico, the sacred fir, *Abies religiosa*, a tree growing in the mountains which yields turpentine having a lemon-like odor and a bitter taste. This is used in medicine as a balsam and in the arts as a medium for mixing paints.

pinac (pē-näk′), *n.* [Pampanga *pinac*.] In Luzon, a lake, especially one that is formed in the rainy season and later disappears.

pinacate-bug (pin-a-kā′te-bug), *n.* Any one of several species of beetles of the tenebrionid genus *Eleodes*. They are clumsy beetles, living under stones and other objects on the ground. When alarmed they elevate the abdomen and discharge an oily fluid.



Pinacate-bug (*Eleodes dentipes*). Natural size.

pinaceous (pi-nā′shius), *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Pinaceæ* or pine family.

Pinacoceras (pin-a-kos′-ē-ras), *n.* [Gr. *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), board, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of discocampylous ammonoid cephalopods having compressed discoid involute shells with exceedingly complicated suture-lines: found in Triassic rocks.

pinacoid, *n.* Some authors extend the use of this term to embrace any form which has but two parallel faces; according to this usage, all the possible faces of a holosymmetric triclinic crystal are called *pinacoids*.

Pinacoidal class. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

pinacolin (pi-nak′ō-lin), *n.* [*pinac(one)* + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] An oily liquid, $CH_3.CO.C(CH_3)_3$ or dimethylbutanone, made by distilling pinacone with dilute sulphuric acid, by the dry distillation of calcium isobutyrate, and in other ways. It has an odor like peppermint, and boils at 106° C.

pinacone (pin′a-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), a tablet, + *-one*.] **1.** A colorless crystalline compound, $(CH_3)_2C(OH).C(OH)(CH_3)_2$ or tetramethylglycol, made by reducing aqueous acetone with sodium. It melts at 35–38° C. Its crystalline hydrate, $C_6H_{14}O_2 + 6H_2O$, melts at 46.5° C. It loses water when heated, and then boils at 172° C.—2. One of the higher homologues of pinacone; any ditertiary alcohol, as butyrone pinacone, $(C_3H_7)_2C(OH)-(OH)C(C_3H_7)_2$.

pinacotheca (pin″a-kō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *pinacothecæ* (-sē). [L., < Gr. *πινακοθήκη*, a repository for pictures, < *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), a board, tablet, picture, + *θήκη*, a repository.] A picture-gallery, especially in *Gr. antiq.* One of the most important stood just outside the Propylæa on the Acropolis at Athens, on the left as one entered.

pinacothek (pin′a-kō-thek), *n.* Same as ★*pinacotheca*.

pinakid (pin′a-kid), *n.* [Gr. *πινακίδιον*, dim. of *πίναξ*, a tablet.] A sponge-spicule of flattened, scale-like form, supposed to be derived from the caltrop.

pinakiolite (pi-nak′i-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *πινάκιον*, dim. of *πίναξ*, a tablet, + *λίθος*, stone.] A borate containing magnesium and manganese (formula perhaps $3MgB_2O_4.MnMn_2O_4$), occurring in black tabular orthorhombic crystals: found in Sweden.

pinakoid, *n.* See *pinacoid*.

pinakothek, *n.* Same as ★*pinacotheca*.

Pinales (pī-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1901), < *Pinus* + *-ales*.] An order of gymnospermous plants embracing the families *Pinaceæ* and *Taxaceæ*. It is equivalent to the *Coniferæ* of most authors, which it replaces under the rule that the name of a higher group must be formed from that of some genus in the group. See *Coniferæ*.

piña-nona (pē-nyä-nō′nä), *n.* A corruption of *piña anona*. See ★*piña*[2].

Another East Indian fruit, called by the Mexicans *piña-nona* (*Monstera deliciosa*), is naturalized in the tropic and subtropic zones of Mexico and is frequently offered for sale in the markets.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1900, p. 71.

pinastric (pi-nas′trik), *a.* [NL. *pinaster* (*pinastr-*) + *-ic*.] Derived from *Cetraria pinastri*.—**Pinastric acid**, a golden-yellow crystalline acid, $C_{19}H_{14}O_6$, found in the lichens *Cetraria pinastri*, *C. juniperæ*, and *Lepra flava*, from which it is extracted by ether. It melts at 178–180° C. Also called *chrysocetraric acid*.

pinatype (pin′a-tīp), *n.* A colored picture obtained by superimposing three gelatin films which have been exposed under negatives taken behind color-screens and dyed corresponding colors. Where the sensitized gelatin is exposed to light it is hardened and will not take the dye.

pinball (pin′bâl), *n.* **1.** Same as *bead-sight*. Also called *pinball-sight*.—2. A small round pincushion, usually made on cardboard: sometimes of other forms.

pin-basket (pin′bâs″ket), *n.* A large ornamental pincushion, with pins of various lengths artistically inserted so as to resemble a basket, formerly, in some places, presented to the mother of a family on the birth of each child; hence, the youngest child in a family. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

pin-block, *n.* **2.** Same as *wrest-block*.

pin-bone (pin′bōn), *n.* The end of the pelvis formed by the ischium, showing as a protuberance on either side of the tail.

Leaving this part, we come to that which gives the Short-horn its standing as a beef animal. Beginning back of the shoulder and along the top we find the valuable cuts which are desirable for the market. The lines on each side of the back should be carried true to the last rib, with a loin thick, preferably inclined to raise some, followed by hooks well covered and smooth, and a long hind quarter, ending in a level tail head and wide *pin-bones*.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 89.

pin-borer, *n.* **2.** A name also given to various scolytid beetles which make minute holes in the bark of infested trees.—**Apple pin-borer.** Same as *apple* ★*bark-beetle*.

pin-boss (pin′bos), *n.* The boss at the pin end of an engine-crank.

pin-box (pin′boks), *n.* **1.** A box for holding pins.—**2.** In *mech.*, the box which incloses or forms a bearing for the crank-pin or wrist-pin of an engine.

pin-bush[2] (pin′bush), *n.* An Australian tree, *Hakea leucoptera*. See ★*needle-bush* and ★*water-tree*, 2.

pincers, *n. sing.* and *pl.* **3.** A species of herring, *Sardina escamuda*.

pinch, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **9.** To arrest (an offender). [Slang.]

But the cops *pinched* him just as he was making the fast freight and that finished the gang.
McClure's Mag., XVI. 570.

10. To steal. [Slang.]

The youngest pirate was arrested for *pinching* a pocketbook, for economic reasons of his own, and never reached the rendezvous at all. *N. Y. Times*, Sept. 2, 1902.

11. *Naut.*, to sail (a vessel) as close to the wind as she can be brought without spilling the wind out of the sails, that is, without luffing her. A sailing-vessel is said to be *starved for wind* when she is pinched hard.—**Pinch her!** (*naut.*), an order to the helmsman to shiver the sails a little; a command to bring the ship a little closer to the wind while close-hauled.—**To pinch a bet**, in *gambling*, to reduce the amount of a bet, usually after winning the previous one. See *progression*.—**To pinch the wind**, to sail very close to the wind; to point the nose of the vessel so close to the wind that the luffs of the sails lift.

II. *intrans.*—**To pinch out**, in *mining*: (*a*) To run out or disappear; peter out: said of a vein of mineral.

Sometimes 100 to 200 tons of payable quartz would be raised from one of these so-called reefs, when they would *pinch out*, and it would be found that they were unconnected with other leaders or veins.
Goldfields of Victoria, p. 22, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

(*b*) To compress or be squeezed out, as mineral ore from between rock strata.

pinch, *n.* **6.** In *mining*, a partial caving in or compression of the walls of a vein of ore or of a coal-bed, sufficient to disturb the ore or coal-bed. Sometimes called a *pinch-out*.—**To make a pinch**, to make an arrest.

They *make a pinch* o' some second-class old thief like Jim . . . and tell the reporters they've copped out the flyest man on the turf. *McClure's Mag.*, XVI. 574.

pin-chain (pin′chān), *n.* A chain composed of detachable links fastened together by a pin driven through a hole in the end of one link and corresponding holes in the open ends of the next link. It is used in conveyers and elevators.

pinch-dog (pinch′dog), *n.* A dog used on a wood-turning lathe, in which the piece to be turned is clamped or pinched.

pinch-fit (pinch′fit), *n.* A method of fastening an arm or lever to a shaft by the use of a bolt passing through lugs on the hub of the lever. The bolt squeezes the lugs together, thus pinching the shaft. Also used to clamp the tail-spindle in turning-lathes.

pinch-out (pinch′out), *n.* Same as ★*pinch*, 6.

Pincian (pin′sian), *a.* [L. *Pincianus*, < *Pincius* (It. *Pincio*), the name of a Roman gens, applied, in *Mons Pincius*, to the eighth hill of Rome.] Of or pertaining to a small hill (*Mons Pincius*, Italian *Monte Pincio*, once called *Collis hortorum*, 'Garden Hill') situated within the walls of Rome.

pincoffin (pin′cof-in), *n.* [*Pincoff*, its first manufacturer, + *-in*[2].] A prepared form of madder, used by dyers. It is made from garancin by acting on it with superheated steam, so that the purpurin is destroyed, while the alizarin remains unaltered.

pindling (pind′ling), *a.* [Appar. a variant of *spindling*.] Spindling; 'peaked'; delicate; unhealthy. [New Eng.]

"Seems to me Leviny 's lookin' kinder *pindlin'*, ain't she?" said the fleshy old lady, who was Mrs. Potter; she had buried a good many children of her own years ago.
M. E. Wilkins, Brakes and Wild Vi'lets, Humble Ro- [mance, p. 110.

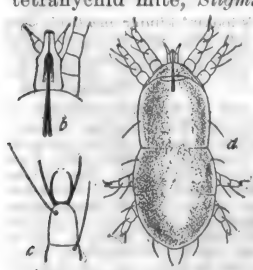
pine[1], *n.*—**Black pine.** (*e*) In Australia, *Callitris calcarata*, called also *cypress-pine*, *Murray pine*, *red pine*, and *scrub-pine*; and *Callitris robusta*, called also *common pine*, *cypress-pine*, *dark pine*, *Lachlan pine*, *Murrumbidgee pine*, *rock-pine*, and *white pine*. See *coorong* and *cypress*[1], 1 (*b*).—**Bristle-cone pine.** Same as *foxtail-pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Coast scrub-pine.** See *scrub-*★*pine* (*e*).—**Colonial pine**, the hoop-pine, *Araucaria Cunninghamii*.—**Common pine**, in Australia, *Callitris robusta*. See *coorong*.—**Coulter's pine**, *Pinus Coulteri*, a tree 50 to 70 feet high, scattered at 3000 to 6000 feet altitude through the coast ranges of California. The cones are 10 to 14 inches long, with beaked scales. The seeds were formerly gathered in large quantities by the Indians. The wood is occasionally used for fuel.—**Cuban pine.** Same as *slash-pine*.—**Cypress-pine**, any one of the Australian species of *Callitris*. See *black* ★*pine* (*e*).—**Dark pine**, in Australia, *Callitris robusta*. See *black* ★*pine* (*e*).—**Dundathu pine**, the Queensland kauri, *Dammara robusta*.—**Fat pine**, the long-leafed pine: so called from its resin content.—**Hickory-pine.** (*a*) See *table-mountain pine*, under *pine*[1]. (*b*) Same as *foxtail-pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Huon pine.** See *huon-pine*.—**Illawara Mountain pine**, the Oyster Bay pine, *Callitris rhomboidea*.—**Indian pine**, the loblolly-pine, *Pinus Tæda*.—**Jack-pine.** Same as *gray pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]). In Canada and Michigan this tree covers extensive sandy levels. In Michigan these are known as *Jack-pine plains*.—**Jeffrey pine.** Same as *bull-pine* (*a*) (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Joint-pine**, a plant of the genus *Ephedra* and perhaps other gnetaceous plants; joint-fir.—**King William pine**, *Athrotaxis cupressoides*. Also called *Tasmanian pencil-cedar*.—**Lachlan pine**, see *black* ★*pine* (*e*).—**Light pine**, in Australia, the Oyster Bay pine, *Callitris rhomboidea*.—**Limber pine**, *Pinus flexilis*, one of the Rocky Mountain white pines (see *white pine* (*d*), under *pine*[1]). It is a short-trunked tree, from 40 to 50 feet high, with a

wide, round-topped head. It is thus called from the pliable wood.—**Long-straw pine,** the long-leafed pine, and sometimes the loblolly-pine, which also has the needles rather long.—**Macquarie pine.** Same as *huon pine.*—**Marsh-pine.** Same as *pond-pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Mexican nut-pine,** *Pinus cembroides.*—**Murray pine.** (*a*) Same as *black pine* (*a*) (which see, under *pine*[1]). (*b*) See *black* ★*pine* (*e*).—**Murrumbidgee pine.** See *black* ★*pine* (*e*).—**New Caledonian pine,** *Araucaria Cookii.* See *Araucaria.*—**New Zealand yellow pine.** Same as ★*manoao.*—**Old-field pine.** (*b*) In Florida, same as *cedar pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Parasol-pine.** (*a*) Same as *umbrella-pine.* See *Sciadopitys.* This tree is planted around temples in Japan. Its wood is of some economic value. (*b*) Same as *stone-pine* in any of the senses.—**Pine bark-beetle, blister, blister-blight, bunch-grass, leaf-miner, leaf-rust.** See ★*bark-beetle,* etc.—**Pine-leaf fungus.** See ★*fungus.*—**Pine-leaf tube-builder,** a tortricid moth, *Eulia politana,* common to Europe and the northeastern United States, whose larvæ form tubes of pine-needles lined with silk.—**Pine measuring-worm.** See *pine* ★*span-worm.*—**Pine plant-louse.** See ★*plant-louse.*—**Pine saw-fly.** See ★*saw-fly.*—**Pine-slip reaction.** See ★*reaction.*—**Pine span-worm.** See ★*span-worm.*—**Pine web-worm.** Same as ★*pine-pest.*—**Pine-wood still.** See ★*still*[2].—**Pitch-pine.** (*d*) In California, same as *Coulter's* ★*pine.* The *Western pitch pine* is the same as *yellow pine* (*c*) (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Poverty pine.** Same as *Jersey pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Prickle-cone pine.** Same as *Obispo pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]). This tree is found somewhat abundantly on the California coast northward. It grows 40 to 50 feet high, having at maturity a handsome compact round head. The trunk is occasionally sawn into lumber. Also *swamp-pine.*—**Prickly pine.** (*a*) In Queensland, the spotted tree, *Flindersia maculosa.* (*b*) Same as *table-mountain pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Red pine.** (*c*) In Australia, *Callitris calcarata.* See *black* ★*pine* (*e*).—**Riga pine.** See *Riga pine.*—**Rock-pine.** (*a*) A form of the Western yellow pine or bull-pine, ranging widely over the Rocky Mountain region, forming on the Colorado plateau the most extensive pine forests of the continent. See *yellow pine* (*c*). (*b*) In New South Wales, a variety of *Callitris robusta.* See *black* ★*pine* (*e*).—**Sabine** or **Sabine's pine.** Same as *digger-pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Scots pine.** Same as *Scotch pine.* [Great Britain.]—**Scrub-pine.** (*b*) See *black* ★*pine* (*e*). (*c*) A low tree, *Pinus contorta,* ranging along the Pacific coast from Alaska to northern California and to some extent inland. It has either a compact round head or an open picturesque one which has given rise to the name *twisted pine.* It seems to grade into the lodge-pole pine. The saccharine cambium is eaten by the Indians. Also *coast scrub-pine.*—**She-pine.** (*a*) See *she-pine.* (*b*) Same as *slash-pine.* Also *she pitch-pine.*—**Swamp-pine.** (*a*) Same as *prickle-cone* ★*pine.* (*b*) Same as *slash-pine.* (*c*) The loblolly-pine.—**Twisted pine.** See *twisted.*—**White-barked** or **white-stemmed pine,** *Pinus albicaulis,* often forming the timber-line in the Rocky, Sierra Nevada, and other Western mountains. It is marked by the brown or creamy-white plate-like scales of its bark. Its timber is of little value. Its large sweet seeds are eaten by the Indians.—**White pine.** (*f*) See *black* ★*pine* (*e*).—**Wild pine.** (*a*) and (*b*) See *wild.* (*c*) In the Bahamas, a species of air-plant, *Tillandsia Balbisiana.* Compare *wild pine* (*b*), under *wild.*—**Yellow pine.** (*f*) In New Zealand, the manoao, *Dacrydium Colensoi.*

pineapple, *n.*—**Oil of pineapple.** See ★*oil.*—**Pineapple penny.** See ★*penny.*—**Pineapple ware.** See ★*ware*[2].—**Sugar-loaf pineapple,** a sweet and juicy variety well known in warm countries, but too tender and perishable to ship well.

pineapple-blight (pīn′ap″l-blīt), *n.* See ★*blight.*

pineapple-mite (pīn′ap″l-mīt), *n.* A small tetranychid mite, *Stigmæus floridanus,* which occurs at the bases of the imbricated leaves of pineapple, where its punctures give access to the spores of destructive fungi.



Pineapple-mite (*Stigmæus floridanus*): female.
a, mite; *b*, mouth-part; *c*, claws. Highly magnified.

pine-borer (pīn′bōr″ėr), *n.* Any one of numerous cerambycid, buprestid, or other beetles which bore into pine timber. Among them are the large pine flat-headed borer, *Calcophora virginiensis;* the Oregon buprestis, *Calcophora angulicollis;* the pine dicerca, *Dicerca tenebrosa;* the common longicorn pine-borer, *Monohammus confusor;* the lesser pine-borer, *Asemum mœstum;* the pine euderces, *Euderces pini,* and many others.—**Ribbed pine-borer,** an American cerambycid beetle, *Rhagium lineatum,* whose larvæ live in the sap-wood of pitch-pine.

pine-butterfly (pīn′but″ėr-flī), *n.* An American pierid butterfly, *Neophasia menapia,* occurring in the Pacific States and in Colorado, whose larvæ live on pine-needles.

Pine-cone fungus. See ★*fungus.*

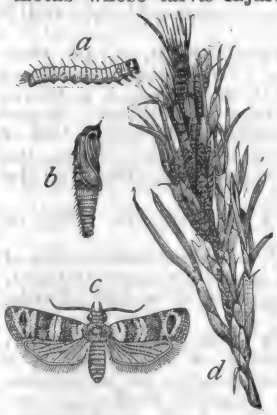
pine-goldfinch (pīn′gōld″finch), *n.* Same as *pine-finch,* 2.

pine-grass (pīn′grȧs), *n.* See ★*grass.*

pine-land (pīn′land), *n.* Land covered with a growth of pines.

pine-lily (pīn′lil″i), *n.* See *bear-*★*grass* (*c*).

pine-moth (pīn′môth), *n.* Any one of several moths whose larvæ injure pine-trees. More than 50 species are known to have this habit in the United States, and more than 70 in Europe. The pine-moth of Nantucket is a specific example. It is a tortricid, *Evetria frustrana,* occurring in the northeastern United States, where its larvæ damage the new growth of pine-trees.



Pine-moth (*Evetria frustrana*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth; *d*, branch showing work of insect. (After Comstock.)

pinenchyma (pi-neng′ki-mä), *n.* [Gr. *πίναξ,* a tablet, + *ἔγχυμα,* infusion.] Tissue consisting of thin, flat cells; tabular parenchyma. *N. E. D.*

pinenchymatous (pin-eng-kī′ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pinenchyma.

pinene (pī′nēn), *n.* [*pine*[1] + *-ene.*] The principal constituent of a large number of volatile oils, especially of those obtained from many varieties of pine. It has the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$, and is the most important of the terpenes. It exists in a dextrorotatory and levorotatory as well as in an inactive form. The compounds formerly called *terebenthene, australene, eucalyptene, laurene, olibene,* and *massoyene* are more or less pure pinene, the names having been given when the methods of identifying terpenes were imperfectly developed.

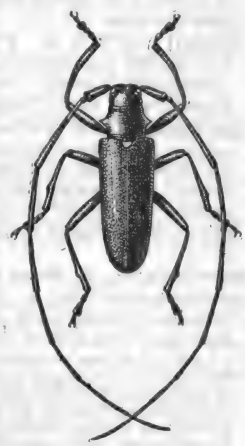
pine-pest (pīn′pest), *n.* An American phycitid moth, *Pinipestis zimmermanni,* occurring in the northeastern United States, where its larvæ bore into the trunks of pines, causing large quantities of gum to exude.

piner[2] (pī′nėr), *n.* [*pine*[1] + *-er*[1].] In Tasmania, a man who cuts Huon pine and brings it down to the coast. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

pinery, *n.* **3.** The field or ground in which pineapples are grown.

pine-sap, *n.*—**Sweet pine-sap.** See *Schweinitzia.*

pine-sawyer (pīn′sâ″yėr), *n.* Any one of several cerambycid beetles whose larvæ bore into pine-trunks, as *Monohammus confusor* (sometimes known as the *larger pine-sawyer*), *M. marmorator,* and *M. scutellatus.*


Pine-sawyer (*Monohammus scutellatus*). Slightly enlarged.

pine-sesian (pīn′sē″shian), *n.* An American sesiid moth, *Parhamonia pini,* occurring in the eastern United States, whose larvæ bore under the bark of the pine. Also called *pitch-worm.*

pine-slashings (pīn′slash″ingz), *n. pl.* See *slashing, n.,* 3.

pine-straw (pīn′strâ), *n.* The fallen needles of pines.

Mulching the trees with *pine straw,* oak leaves, or something of this nature.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 8, 1896, p. 20.

pine-sugar (pīn′shůg″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*pinite*[2].

pine-tag (pīn′tag), *n.* The staminate inflorescence of a pine.

Dinner was fairly pushed off the stove by the decoctions of herbs, spice-wood, *pine tags,* etc.
C. D. Warner, in Harper's Mag., Feb., 1888, p. 486.

pine-tassel (pīn′tas″l), *n.* The pine-weed, *Sarothra gentianoides,* both names noting the resemblance of the branches to pine-needles.

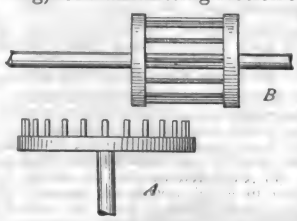
pine-twister (pīn′twis″tėr), *n.* A disease due to the fungus *Melampsora Tremulæ,* which attacks the needles of pine seedlings, causing the thicker ones to become twisted.

pine-wax (pīn′waks), *n.* A waxy substance found in small quantity on the needles of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris.*

pin-frame (pin′frām), *n.* A false reed in a loom, used in lappet-weaving for the shuttle to run against. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 273.

pingao (ping′gou), *n.* [Maori.] A spreading seaside cyperaceous plant, *Scirpus spiralis,* native to New Zealand. It has three-angled culms, from 1 to 3 feet high, and long, concave, keeled leaves, which are used for plaiting into belts.

pin-gear (pin′gēr), *n.* A form of toothed gearing, for transmitting motion or power, in which one of the wheels carries cylindrical pins which mesh into the spaces between the teeth of the other wheel. These pins may project from the face of a disk (crown-gear), or may be held between disks on the shaft (lantern-gear); in either case the pin is parallel to the shaft. This gear is used, in modern practice, only in small pinions for clocks and similar light mechanisms. In older millwrighting, wooden pins were much used, even in massive transmissions. When the pins are secured in disks at each end, the lantern-pinion results, so called from its cage-like form. When pins on the face of a disk were used to drive pins in a lantern-gear, the transmission could drive shafts at an angle of 90°. When parallel shafts are to be driven, one wheel must be a toothed wheel, having its contact surfaces mainly inside of the pitch-circle, and with ample clearance-spaces formed at the bottoms of the teeth.



Pin-gear.
A, crown-gear; *B*, lantern-gear.

ping-pong (ping′pong), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *ping,* expressing repeated strokes. Compare *ding-dong.*] Tennis played with small rackets upon a table on which the courts may be marked.

ping-suey (ping-sō′i), *n.* [Chinese.] An inferior grade of China teas, imitating different types of green tea, by some believed not to be the product of the tea-plant at all.

pingue (pēn′gōā), *n.* [Sp. *pingüe* (*Dict. Sp. Acad.*), fat: referring to the fatty or resinous substance contained in the rootstocks.] A plant of the great plains, *Picradenia floribunda.* See ★*Picradenia.*

pinguedinous (ping-gwed′i-nus), *a.* [L. *pinguedo* (*pingued-*), fatness, + *-ous.*] Fat; greasy. [Rare.]

pinguefaction (ping′gwē-fak′shon), *n.* [NL. **pinguefactio*(*n-*), < *pinguefacere,* make fat. See *pinguefy.*] Same as ★*pimelosis.*

pinguescence (ping-gwes′ens), *n.* [See ★*pinguescent.*] The process of becoming fat. [Rare.]

pinguescent (ping-gwes′ent), *n.* [L. *pinguescent*(*em*), acc. sing. of ppr. of *pinguescere,* grow fat.] Growing fat; flourishing.

Pinguiculaceæ (ping-gwik-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Pinguicula* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Polemoniales;* the bladderwort family. It includes 5 genera, of which *Pinguicula* is taken as the type, and *Utricularia* is the only other important genus. See *Lentibulariaceæ.*

pinguidity (ping-gwid′i-ti), *n.* [*pinguid* + *-ity.*] Fatness.

pinhole, *n.* **3.** In *archery,* the exact center of the target. Hits in the gold are measured by their distance from the pinhole. Compare *pin*[1], *n.,* 2 (*b*).—**Pinhole photography.** See ★*photography.*

Pinic acid, a crystalline bibasic acid, $C_9H_{14}O_4$, formed by the oxidation of *α*-pinonic acid with sodium hypobromite. It melts at 102° C.

pinings (pīn′ingz), *n. pl.* [*pine*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The droppings of pine-needles under a pine-tree or in a pine-wood. [Rare.]

The morning sun . . .
On the red *pinings* of their forest floor,
Drew a warm scent abroad.
M. Arnold, A Dream, l. 5.

pinion[1], *n.* **6.** One of two wings or flat projections of any kind.

Celts, with sockets similar to those which are so often found in Europe, are unknown in Egypt, but celts with *pinions* are met with there which approach in appearance those with sockets. The *pinions,* which are folded around the handle, are found only on one side.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 511.

Ash-gray pinion, a noctuid moth, *Xylina antennata,* whose larva sometimes bores into young apples and peaches in the eastern United States. Formerly known also as *Xylina cinerea,* which see, with cut.

pinion[2], *n.*—**Planetary pinion.** Same as *planet-wheel,* 2.

pinion-shaft (pin′yon-shaft), *n.* A shaft which carries a pinion, as in a clock.

pinipicrin (pin-i-pik′rin), *n.* [L. *pinus*, pine, + Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *-in*².] A light yellowish-brown, amorphous, bitter substance, $C_{22}H_{36}O_{11}$, found in the needles of the pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, and in the green parts of the white cedar, *Thuja occidentalis*. When hydrolyzed with dilute sulphuric acid it yields sugar and ericinol.

pinitannic (pin-i-tan′ik), *a.* [L. *pinus*, pine, + E. *tannic*.] Derived from the pine family. — **Pinitannic acid**, a form of tannin found in the white cedar or arbor vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*.

pinite² (pīn′īt), *n.* [L. *pinus*, pine, + *-ite*².] A variety of sugar derived from hexahydrobenzene, $C_6H_6(OH)_5(OCH_3)$, which exudes from wounds in the California sugar-pine, *Pinus Lambertiana*. It also occurs in senna-leaves and in Madagascar caoutchouc from *Mateza roritina*. When treated with hydriodic acid it yields methyl iodide and dextro-inosite. Also called *matezite*.

pinivorous (pī-niv′ō-rus), *a.* [L. *pinus*, pine, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon the seeds or kernels of pine-cones, as do the crossbills. [Rare.]

pink². **I.** *n.* — **Aniline pink**, an old name for safranine. — **Barbados pink**, the cypress-vine, *Quamoclit Quamoclit*. — **Diamine pink**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the monoazo type, derived from thioparatoluidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton pink in a salt bath. Also called *diamine rose*. — **English pink**. Same as *Italian pink*. — **Ground pink** (*a*) See ★*ground-pink*. (*b*) Same as *moss-pink*. — **Indian pink**. (*c*) In California, *Silene Californica*, with flowers of a brilliant scarlet, elegantly slashed, appearing in summer. (*d*) Locally, one of several other plants, namely: in Massachusetts, the wild pink, also the fringed polygala (see *Polygala*, 1); in Illinois, the scarlet painted cup, *Castilleja coccinea*; in the southeastern States, one of the wake-robins, *Trillium stylosum*. — **Marsh-pink**, one of several species of *Sabbatia*, as *S. dodecandra*, the large marsh-pink. See *Sabbatia*. — **New pink**. Same as ★*phlox in P.* — **Pompadour pink**. Same as *rose Pompadour* (which see, under *rose*¹). — **Swamp-pink**. (*a*) See *swamp-pink*. (*b*) Same as *grass-pink* (which see, under *pink*²). (*c*) A plant of the bunch-flower family, *Helonias bullata*, found locally in swamps from southern New York to Virginia, and said also to occur on the higher Alleghanies. Its raceme of purple flowers is borne on a stout scape rising from a tuft of leaves which elongate after flowering-time. — **Wild pink**. See *Silene*.

II. *a.* — **Pink 'un**. (*a*) [*cap.*] A nickname given originally to the London Sporting Times, an evening journal which was the first printed on pink paper; hence applied to other evening papers and especially to papers of a low, vulgar type. [Slang.] (*b*) A salacious story. [Slang.]

> Tell us a good story . . . "Lovely needlework"? That's a funny beginning for a *pink 'un*. Well?
> *R. Hichens*, The Londoners, xvi.

pink⁷ (pingk), *a.* and *n.* [Detached from *pink-eye*, *pink-eyed*, and treated, esp. in the dim. *pinky*, as an imitative word, like *dinky*, etc.] Small: said of the eyes and of other things. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]

pinken (ping′kn), *v. i.* [*pink*² + *-en*¹.] To grow pink; flush. [Rare.]

> But with the rising glow of sunrise it [Fusiyama] defines its spotless tip first *pinkening* like the point of some wondrous bud: then it becomes all gold-white.
> *L. Hearn*, in Harper's Mag., Nov., 1890, p. 867.

pinkes (pin′kes), *n.* [Aram., < Gr. *πίναξ*, a board, a tablet.] Among the Jews, a book kept in a synagogue in which are recorded the transactions of the congregation.

pink-fish (pingk′fish), *n.* Same as *blind* ★*goby*.

pink-grass (pingk′gras), *n.* A sedge, as *Carex glauca* or *C. præcox*, found in pastures. [Eng.]

pinking-iron, *n.* 2. A sword. See *pink*¹, *v.*, 1.

pinking-machine (ping′king-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *shoe manuf.*, a hand- or power-machine for cutting the ornamental edging called *pinking*, used in finishing and decorating shoes. It consists essentially of a leather or hard rubber roll over which the leather or cloth is run, and which serves as a revolving anvil for a revolving cutter which trims and stamps out the edge of the material. By changing the cutter a variety of patterns may be produced.

pinking-punch (ping′king-punch), *n.* An implement for pinking cloth; a kind of pinking-iron.

pink-rust (pingk′rust), *n.* See ★*rust*¹.

pinkwood, *n.* 2. In Tasmania, a tree of the family *Eucryphiaceæ*, *Eucryphia Billardieri*, one of the most beautiful trees in Tasmania, growing from 70 to 100 feet high, with a very straight trunk, 6 to 7 feet in circumference. It bears numerous white flowers, from 1 to 2 inches across, which resemble single white roses, and yields a wood of a pale reddish color. — 3. In Australia, the wallaby-bush, *Beyeria viscosa*.

pinky⁴ (ping′ki), *a.* and *n.* [Dim. of *pink*⁷; ult. resting on *pink*³. Compare ★*dinky*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of eyes, narrow; drooping. — 2. Small, in general; very small: as, a *pinky* ring; the *pinky* finger. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. *n.* The little finger. [Prov. Eng.]

pin-maul (pin′mâl), *n.* Same as ★*ship-maul*.

pinna¹, *n.* — **Pinna marina**, the soft, silky golden-brown threads of the byssus of *Pinna*. *The Field*, Oct. 6, 1900, p. 547.

Pinnacites (pin-a-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., prob. an error for **Pinacites*, < Gr. *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), a board, a tablet.] A genus of microcampylous ammonoid cephalopods having highly involute compressed shells with acute venter and goniatitoid sutures: found in Devonian formations.

pinnacocyte, *n.* An incorrect spelling of *pinacocyte*.

pinnal (pin′al), *a.* [*pinna*¹ + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to the pinna or outer ear.

pinnatic (pi-nat′ik), *a.* Relating to or resembling a pinna, or slender pointed organ, like those on the arms of crinoids.

pinnatisected (pi-nat′i-sek-ted), *a.* Same as *pinnatisect*.

pinnatodentate (pi-nā-tō-den′tāt), *a.* Pinnate, with toothed leaflets. *N. E. D.*

pinnatopectinate (pi-nā-tō-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* Having lateral projections like the teeth of a comb, arranged pinnately. *N. E. D.*

Pinnatopora (pin-ā-top′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + (?) Gr. *πόρος*, pore.] Same as *Glauconome*.

pinnel (pin′el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Coarse gravel: sandstone conglomerate. *N. E. D.* [Local, Eng.]

pinniferous (pi-nif′e-rus), *a.* Having or bearing fins.

pinnigerous (pi-nij′e-rus), *a.* Same as ★*pinniferous*.

pinning-out (pin′ing-out′), *n.* In the manufacture of felt hats. See the extract.

> The second-sizing and *pinning-out* is done by hand at so-called batteries, but instead of doing three at a time wrapped in cloth, only one body is manipulated, being rolled on a board with an instrument not unlike an ordinary rolling-pin. The battery is a large tub surrounded octagonally by planks sloping slightly inward, and filled with water kept hot by condensed steam.
> *Sci. Amer.*, Sept. 30, 1905, p. 262.

pinnulation (pin-ū-lā′shon), *n.* In crinoids, the arrangement of the pinnules, or secondary branches, on the arms.

pinnule, *n.* 4. A small pin fixed upon a pretelescopic astronomical instrument and serving, like the sight of a gun, to enable the observer to make an accurate pointing upon a star or other celestial object. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 29, 1900, p. 20896.

pinnuliferous (pin-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* Bearing pinnules, as the arms of crinoids.

pinny¹, *a.* 2. Noting bronze or wrought-iron when it contains a great many hard spots.

pino (pē′nō), *n.* [Sp. *pino*, a pine-tree.] In Spain and countries settled by the Spanish, a general name for pines and their allies. In Mexico occur the following: *pino blanco* (white pine), *Pinus Montezumæ*; *pino de corcho* (cork-pine), *Pseudotsuga mucronata*; *pino oyamel*, the sacred fir, *Abies religiosa*; *pino piñon*, the nut-pines, *Pinus edulis*, *P. Parryana*, and *P. cembroides*; and *pino real* (royal pine), *Pinus Ayacahuite* and *P. oöcarpa*. See ★*ocotilla* and ★*teocote*.

pinochle, *n.* See *penuchle*.

pinola (pi-nō′lä), *n.* Same as *pinole*, 2.

pinoline (pīn′ō-lin), *n.* [L. *pinus*, pine, + *-ol* + *-ine*².] A trade-name of the lighter liquid product obtained in the destructive distillation of resin or colophony. It comes over before the resin-oil, which is the principal product of the distillation. It is used to burn in lamps and for the manufacture of some varnishes. Also known as *resin-spirit*.

piñon, *n.* 2. In Mexico, the edible seed of *Pinus cembroides*. — **Piñon de Indias**, in countries settled by the Spanish, a name often applied to the oily seeds of *Jatropha Curcas*, the physic-nut. — **Piñon espinoso** (thorny piñon), in Porto Rico, *Erythrina Corallodendron*, a thorny shrub or small tree bearing beautiful clusters of scarlet flowers. Freshly cut stakes of this tree readily take root when thrust into the ground and are consequently much used for forming living fences or hedges about garden-patches.

piñon-bird (pēn-yōn′, pin′yon-bėrd), *n.* The piñon jay, *Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*. [Uncommon.]

piñoncillo (pēn-yōn-thēl′yō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer. *piñoncillo*, diminutive of *piñon*, which see.] In countries settled by the Spanish, a name often applied to the oily seeds of several euphorbiaceous plants having purgative properties; in Mexico, especially to *Euphorbia Lathyris*, the introduced caper-spurge, and to *Jatropha Curcas*, the physic-nut.

pinonic (pi-nō′nik), *a.* [*pin(ene)* + *-one* + *-ic*.] Derived from pinene. — **Pinonic acid**, a crystalline ketonic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, formed by oxidizing pinene with potassium permanganate. It melts at 104° C.

pin-pool (pin′pōl), *n.* See *pool*².

pin-prick (pin′prik), *n.* The prick of a pin; hence, figuratively, an intentional trifling irritation. — **Pin-prick policy** or **policy of pin-pricks**, in *politics*, a system of small but intentional annoyances which, while they irritate the victim, are too slight to be resented by an open quarrel, and are thus doubly pleasing to the irresponsible tormentor. The phrase was applied at one time to irritations between Great Britain and France said to be fomented by certain politicians and newspapers.

pin-rot (pin′rot), *n.* A fungous disease of the incense-cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*, caused by one of the *Basidiomycetes*.

pin-spot (pin′spot), *n.* Each of a number of small round spots like pinheads forming a pattern upon a textile fabric. *N. E. D.*

pin-spotted (pin′spot′ed), *a.* Marked by pin-spots, as a fabric. See ★*pin-spot*.

pintadine (pin′ta-dēn), *n.* [Sp.-Amer. *pintadina*.] A pintadina or pearl-oyster.

> On the acclimatisation and culture of *pintadines*, or true pearl oysters, on the coasts of France, and on the forced production of fine pearls, by M. Raphaël Dubois. Successful experiments have been carried out with Margaritifera vulgaris, which has been acclimatised and made to yield pearls which, although small, are of good quality. *Nature*, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 639.

pinto² (pēn′tō), *n.* [Pg., a particular use of *pinto*, a chicken, lit. spotted. See *pinto*¹.] A Portuguese gold coin of the eighteenth century, equal to 400 reis.

pinto³ (pin-tō′), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands, a door.

pin-tooth (pin′tōth), *n.* 1. One of the pointed teeth of the escapement-wheel of a clock or watch. — 2. A canine tooth. *N. E. D.*

pin-tumbler (pin′tum′blėr), *n.* A small round pin used in certain locks to prevent any but the right key from operating the lock. The pin is in two parts, and the joint must be brought into line with the joint between the case and the key-barrel before the latter will turn. These pin-tumblers are used in Yale locks.

piñuela (pē-nū-ā′lä), *n.* [Sp. *piñuela*, diminutive of *piña*, pineapple.] 1. In many tropical countries colonized by the Spanish, a name applied generally to plants of the pineapple family, from their resemblance in habit of growth to a pineapple, especially *Bromelia Pinguin*, a plant with rigid, sword-like leaves armed with recurved spines and much used for hedges to inclose garden-patches. — 2. In Porto Rico, a name applied to epiphytal bromelias and other epiphytal plants, including a number of orchids; among the latter, *Cyrtopodium punctatum*, *Ornithidium coccinium*, and *Oncidium Baueri*.

pinule (pin′ūl), *n.* [NL. **pinulus*, dim. of *pinus*, pine-tree.] In the sponge-spicules, a hexactinellid element in which one or more of the rays have the form of a plume or pine-cone.

pinulhexactine (pin′ūl-hek-sak′tin), *n.* [NL. **pinulus*, pinule, + E. *hexactine*.] In the morphology of the sponge-spicules, a hexactinellid element in which one of the six rays is developed into a plume or pinule.

pinulus, *n.* See *pinnulus*.

pin-valve (pin′valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a conical opening of small diameter into which a tapered plug or pin enters when the valve is closed; a needle-valve.

> The pressure is admitted to or withdrawn from the piston by means of a *pin-valve* actuated by an electromagnet in circuit with a signal battery, which again is under the control of the track battery circuit.
> *Elect. World and Engin.*, July 18, 1903, p. 115.

pinweed (pin′wēd), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Lechea* (which see), so called from the slender round stem and branches. — 2. The stork's-bill or alfilerilla, *Erodium cicutarium*.

pin-wire (pin′wīr), *n.* Brass or steel wire of the correct diameter for making pins.

pinyon (pin′yon), *n.* An Anglicized form of *piñon*.

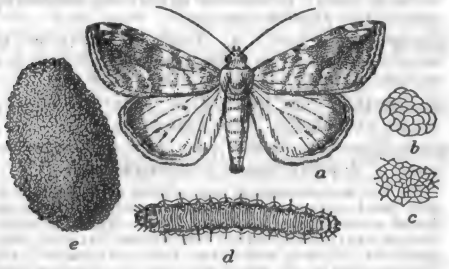
piod (pē′ōd), *n.* [Chamorro name.] On the island of Guam, the seaside plum, *Ximenia Americana*, a shrub or small tree bearing an edible, spherical, orange-colored drupe which

tastes somewhat like a crab-apple with a flavor of bitter almonds. See *Ximenia*.

A fruit much relished by the fruit-eating pigeons was the *piod* (Ximenia americana), which resembles a small yellow plum with a slight flavor of bitter-almond.
Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 720.

piojo (pī-ō′hō), *n.* [Sp., a particular use of *piojo*, a louse, = Pg. *piolho* = Cat. *poll* = OF. *peoil, peou*, < L. *pediculus*, in a vernacular form **peduculus*, a louse: see *pedicular*.] Same as *ten-pounder*, 3.

Pionea (pī-ō-nē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < Gr. *πίων*, fat.] 1. A genus of pyralid moths, erected for certain small European, North American, and African forms. Its species have since been separated and the so-called *cabbage pionea* of North America is now placed in the genus *Evergestis*.—2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus.—**Cabbage pionea**, an old popular name of the adult of the cross-striped cabbage-worm, *Evergestis*



Cabbage Pionea (*Evergestis rimosalis*).
a, moth; *b*, egg-mass; *c*, sculpture of egg; *d*, larva; *e*, cocoon. *a*, *d*, *e*, somewhat enlarged; *b*, *c*, more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

rimosalis, a pyralid moth occurring in different parts of the United States.

Pioneer bee. See ★*bee*[1].

pionemia (pī-ō-nē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pionæmia*, < Gr. *πίων*, fat, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *piarrhæmia*. See *lipæmia*.

piorno (pē-ōr′nō), *n.* [Sp. *piorno*, the Spanish broom.] In Spain, a name of several spiny shrubs, chiefly belonging to the genus *Genista* and related genera, especially *G. florida*, *G. aspalatoides*, *Cytisus albus*, and *Adenocarpus Hispanicus*. *Piorno amarillo* (yellow broom) is *Genista Bætica*; *piorno azul*, or *piorno negro* (blue or black broom), is the hedge-hog plant, *Erinacea Erinacea*; *piorno de crucetillas* (the little-cross broom) is *Vella spinosa*, a cruciferous shrub; and *piorno fino* (fine broom) is a name applied to *Genista Boissieri* to distinguish it from the coarser *G. horrida*.

piorthopnœa (pī-ôr-thop-nē′ä), *n.* [Gr. *πί(ων)*, fat, + *ὀρθός*, right, + *-πνοια*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] Same as ★*pimelorthopnœa*.

piously, *adv.* 2. Heartily; sincerely. [Colloq.]

"I 'm *piously* hoping the drunken brute will tumble over board," Hamilton muttered; "it would save a lot of trouble for everybody."
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xi.

Pipa, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A toad of the genus *Pipa*.

pipage, *n.* 2. The amount charged for conveyance by pipes or pipe-lines.

This differential affected adversely a large percentage of Kansas oil. Another gouge was a *pipeage* discount of three per cent. for impurities, which producers declared did not exist. *Outlook*, May 6, 1905, p. 24.

pip-card (pip′kärd), *n.* In a pack of playing-cards, a card in which there are pips only; a card that is not a court card.

He persuaded him by degrees to make the exchange with twelve figure and fourteen *pip cards*, in all twenty-six cards of the pack. *Burlington Mag.*, Dec., 1903, p. 246.

pipe[1], *v.* I. *intrans.* 6. To wrinkle: said of soft- or loose-grained skins where the grain sometimes wrinkles up in ridges or pipes. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 375.

II. *trans.* 8. To set or solidify, leaving a hollow or hole in the center: said of steel ingots.—**To pipe the side.** When the commanding officer of a naval vessel, or the president or vice-president of the country, or other dignitaries, or superior officers of foreign governments, or crowned heads, or members of royal families, or of the nobility, are received on board, or are leaving a man-of-war, a certain prescribed number of boys or seamen are assembled at the gangway, where they form two lines from the side of the ship inboard, facing each other, and as the dignitary passes through the lines, the boatswain, or one of his mates, winds (blows) his call (silver whistle) and the side-boys salute by holding their right hands steadily to their caps while the whistle blows. This ceremony is under the immediate charge of the officer of the deck, and is known as *piping the side*.—**To pipe to quarters.** The assembling of the officers and crew at their several stations for exercise, drill, or battle, by the sound of the boatswain's call, is known as *piping to quarters*.

pipe[1], *n.* 23†. See the extract. [Australia.]

These were the days of '*pipes*.' Certain supposed home truths . . . were indited in clear and legible letters on a piece of paper which was then rolled up in the form of a pipe, and being held together by twisting at one end was found at the door of the person intended to be instructed on its first opening in the morning.
Ross, Hobart Town Almanack, p. 105, quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

Picco pipe, a diminutive whistle or flageolet about 3¾ inches long, with three holes: so named from the blind performer Picco, who in 1856 astonished London audiences by artistic music on this insignificant appliance.—**S-pipe**, a pipe, usually of lead, molded into a shape resembling the letter S, and used as a trap or water-seal in plumbing or to connect two parallel runs of straight pipe, with provision for slight relative motion with strain on the connecting length.—**Telescopic pipe**, a pipe made in two parts, one of which telescopes or slides into the other; a pipe surrounding the top pipe of a deep-well tube. The use of such a casing permits of some adjustment in the length of the well-tube. Sometimes called a *telescopic suction-slide*.—**T-pipe**, in a locomotive, the short connecting-pipe in the boiler which delivers dry steam to the two pipes which convey the steam to the cylinders.—**Volcanic pipe**, the conduit through which lava and explosive products from deep-seated sources reach the surface.

pipeage, *n.* See *pipage*.

pipe-beetle (pīp′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*: so named from the long proboscis.

pipe-bender, *n.* 3. A machine for bending brass, copper, or iron pipe for cooling-coils or radiators.—4. A concave anvil or block on which sheet-metal is curved to form a pipe.

pipe-carrier (pīp′kar″i-ėr), *n.* In *railroading*, a rolling support for the pipe-rods of a signaling-plant. It consists of a wheel having a concave face, in which the pipe rolls as it is drawn forward or back by the movement of the lever in the signal-cabin. The wheel may turn on a shaft supported by a casting, or may have a fixed arbor which rolls in a horizontal slot in the casting.

pipecolic (pip-ē-kol′ik), *a.* [*pipecol(ine)* + *-ic*.] Derived from pipecoline.—**Pipecolic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_5H_{10}N(COOH)$, made by heating dichlorpicolinic acid, with fuming hydriodic acid. It is hexahydropicolinic acid, a derivative of piperidine.

pipecoline (pip′ē-kō-lin), *n.* [*pipe(ridine)* + *(pi)coline*.] A base, $C_6H_{13}N$, or methylpiperidine. *Alpha-pipecoline*, or 2-methylpiperidine, is an oily liquid which boils at 116.5° C.; it is made by reducing α-picoline, dissolved in alcohol, with sodium. *Beta-pipecoline*, or 3-methylpiperidine, is a liquid which boils at 125–126° C. It is made by reducing 3-methylpyridine (β-picoline) with sodium.

pipe-connection (pīp′kọ-nek″shọn), *n.* A general term for any form of pipe-fitting used to join pipes together.

pipe-coupling, *n.* When a short, bent, or offset pipe is used to connect two pipes which are not in line, it is called an *offset*; if the pipes are at an angle to each other, such a coupling, used in place of an elbow, is called a *bend*; if the two pipes are side by side, it is called a *return-bend*.

pipe-covering (pīp′kuv″ėr-ing), *n.* A covering made from a poor conductor of heat, such as cork or asbestos, placed around a pipe to prevent the flow of heat to or from the interior.

pipe-crimper (pīp′krim″pėr), *n.* A pair of sheet-metal shears fitted with crimping-jaws for crimping sheet-metal pipe.

pipe-dream (pīp′drēm), *n.* A confused fantastic 'dream' or mental illusion produced by smoking opium; hence, figuratively, any fantastic or illusory notion. [Colloq.]

To just one girl I 've tuned my sad bazoo [lament],
Stringing my *pipe-dream* off as it occurred.
Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, Epil., l. 2.

pipe-drop (pīp′drop), *n.* In *elect.*, the fall of potential along a line of metal pipe which forms an accidental return circuit for the current from any system of conductors such as the overhead wires of an electric railway.

CC represents the voltage of different points of the rails (rail-drop) and EE the voltage of different points of the earth or accidental auxiliary returns (earth-drops or *pipe-drops*). *Elect. Rev.*, Oct. 8, 1904, p. 568.

pipe-fish, *n.*—**Great pipe-fish**, *Siphostoma californiensis*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Ocean pipe-fish**, *Syngnathus æquoreus*, found on both sides of the temperate Atlantic.—**Sargasso pipe-fish**, *Siphostoma pelagicum*, a large pipe-fish found in tropical parts of the Atlantic, and common in the Mediterranean Sea: often taken in the open sea among floating seaweed of the genus *Sargassum*.

pipe-fitting (pīp′fit″ing), *n.* A coupling, band, elbow, or the like, used in fitting pipes together.

pipe-hanger (pīp′hang″ėr), *n.* In *steam-fitting*, an adjustable loop or support for holding a heavy steam-, gas-, or water-pipe suspended from a ceiling. The loop is hinged at the bottom for convenience in setting up, and is supported by a screw from the ceiling beam or by a clamp that clasps the beam. It is often made square with two supports, having rolls on the loop to allow the pipes to move under expansion or contraction. A ring-shaped loop without

hinges and supported on a hook is called a *pipe-ring*. When fitted with a plate for screws it is a *ring pipe-hanger*.

pipe-hyperboloid (pīp′hī-pėr″bọ̄-loid), *n.* One of the two principal species of quadrics in Riemannian space.

In Riemannean space, we find two principal species—*ellipsoid* (with the varieties ellipsoid of revolution, tube sphere), *pipe-hyperboloid* (with the varieties cone, hyperboloid of revolution or elliptic tube, two planes).
Science, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 365.

pipe-jack (pīp′jak), *n.* A jack adapted to the work of driving an iron pipe in a horizontal direction through the soil. The pipe, protected by a conical plug, is laid in the trench with the point against the unexcavated soil, as under a walk or railroad-track, and the jack is placed upon it, when, by the movement of the handle, the pipe is forced through the soil.

pipe-jointer (pīp′join″tėr), *n.* One who makes or closes the joints in a line of pipe.

A record should be kept of the history of the pipe from the time it is cast to the time it is laid and jointed in the ground, giving the date, number, diameter, length, thickness, and proof pressure, with the name of the *pipe-jointer* whose work closes the record.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 509.

Pipe-line certificate, a receipt, akin to a warehouse receipt, given by a pipe-line to a producer of oil who has paid into its tanks or pipes 1000 barrels of oil. Certificates are not given for less amounts. They are negotiable.

pipe-line (pīp′līn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pipe-lined*, ppr. *pipe-lining*. To convey by means of a pipe-line; provide with a pipe-line.

pipeman (pīp′man), *n.* A member of an engine company who is detailed to hold the nozle or pipe of the hose and direct its play. *Amer. Inventor*, May 1, 1904, p. 205.

pipemouth, *n.* Specifically—2. A common name of fishes of the genus *Fistularia*, found in tropical seas, and also of the related genus *Macrorhamphosus* of the Mediterranean. See *Fistularia* and *snipe-fish*.

piper[1], *n.* 3. In *ichth.*: (*c*) Same as ★*balao*[1]. —8. In Newfoundland, a haddock which is only half dried.

pipe-rack, *n.* It is also called a *rack-board*.

Piperales (pip-ė-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Piper*[2] + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) plants embracing the three families *Piperaceæ*, *Saururaceæ*, and *Chloranthaceæ*.

piperazine (pip-ėr-az′in or pip′ėr-a-zin), *n.* [L. *piper*, pepper, + *azine*.] A deliquescent crystalline base, $(C_2H_4)_2(NH_2)_2$ or diethylenediamine, which is made by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethylene chlorid, and in other ways. It melts at 104° C. It is a valuable solvent for uric acid and is used in medicine for that purpose.

piperideine (pī-pe-rid′ē-in), *n.* Same as ★*hexazene*.

piperidic (pī-pe-rid′ik), *a.* [*piper(ine)* + *-id* + *-ic*.] Derived from piperine.—**Piperidic acid**, a crystalline acid, $NH_2.C_3H_6.COOH$ or 4-aminobutyric acid, made by the successive action of cold nitric and hot hydrochloric acid on piperidyl urethane.

piperidinic (pī-per-i-din′ik), *a.* [*piperidine* + *-ic*.] Derived from piperidine.—**Piperidinic acid.** Same as ★*piperidic acid*.

piperidyl (pī-per′i-dil), *n.* [*piperid(ine)* + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical, $C_5H_{10}N$, of piperidine.—**Piperidyl urethane**, a liquid, $C_5H_{10}NCO_2C_2H_5$, made by the action of piperidine on ethylchloroformate. It yields piperidic acid when oxidized with nitric acid. It boils at 211° C.

pipe-ring (pīp′ring), *n.* See ★*pipe-hanger*.

piperitone (pī-per′i-tōn), *n.* [L. *piper*, pepper, + *-i-* + *(ke)tone*.] A cyclic ketone contained in the oil of the peppermint-eucalyptus from Australia.

piperno (pē-per′nō), *n.* [It. *pipero*, < *Piperno*, a town in Italy.] An Italian name for trachyte or trachytic tuff characterized by the presence of dark spots or streaks in a light-colored mass, as though brecciated.

The foundation of the hill [Camaldoli] consists of a volcanic rock, which is quarried at Pianura as building-stone, and which is known by the name of *piperno*.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 478.

pipe-roll, *n.* 2. A roller whose diameter is smaller at the center than at the ends, used as a support for a pipe so that the latter may be free to move endwise when it expands or contracts because of a change of temperature.

piperonal (pī-per′ọ-nal), *n.* [L. *piper*, pepper, + *-one* + *-al*[3].] A white crystalline substance, $C_8H_6O_3$, the methylene ether of protocatechuic aldehyde. It is made by oxidizing piperic acid with potassium permanganate, and in other ways. Known in perfumery as *heliotropin*, on account of its odor.

piperonylic (pī″pe-rō-nil′ik), *a.* [*piperon(al)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Derived from piperonal.—**Piperonylic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_8H_6O_4$, the methylene ether of protocatechuic acid. It occurs in Paracoto bark and is formed by oxidizing piperonal.

piperovatine (pī″pe-rō-vā′tin), *n.* [*Piper ovat(um)* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$, extracted from *Piper ovatum* by ether. It melts, with decomposition, at 123° C.

pipery (pip′e-ri), *n.* [F. *piperie.*] A native raft or float in the West Indies and South America, of the same nature as a catamaran. *N. E. D.*

piperylene (pī′pe-ri-lēn), *n.* [L. *piper,* pepper, + *-yl* + *-ene.*] An oily, unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10} or 1,4-pentadiene, made by distilling trimethylpiperidine. It boils at 42° C.

pipe-screwing (pīp′skrō″ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of joining two pipes by a screwed joint.—2. The process of cutting a thread on the end of a pipe.

pipe-stanchion (pīp′stan″shon), *n.* A column made from wrought-iron pipe, for supporting a deck in a ship.

pipe-stand (pīp′stand), *n.* A frame or bracket for holding pipes or for supporting a line of pipe.

Pipe-stem arteries. See ★*artery.*

pipe-stone, *n.* 2. The cast-iron prism lying on the back-stone of a lead-ore hearth and containing an opening for the twyer.

pipe-stop, *n.* 2. In *organ-building,* a stop of true pipes, that is, flue-pipes, as distinguished from a *reed-stop;* also, any stop on a pipe-organ as distinguished from one on a reed-organ.

pipe-story (pīp′stō″ri), *n.* A fantastic or impossible story, such as one may conceive in a 'pipe-dream.' [Colloq.]

What appears on its face to be the veriest *pipe-story.*
N. Y. Times, Oct. 16, 1904.

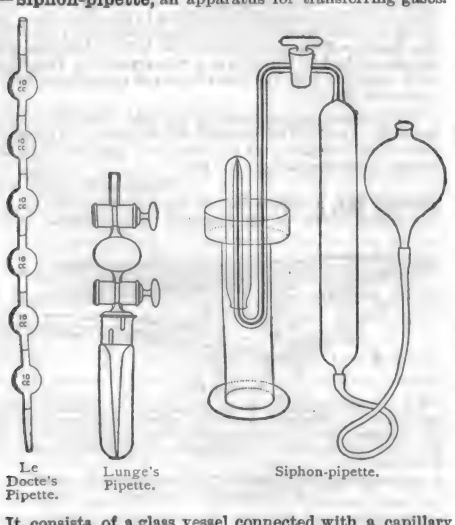
pipe-stove (pīp′stōv), *n.* A hot-blast stove for use in connection with a blast-furnace. The blast is heated by passing through pipes which are heated either by a fire or by the hot gases from the blast-furnace.

pipe-threader (pīp′thred″er), *n.* A machine for cutting screw-threads on the ends of pipes or in pipe-fittings.

pipe-threading (pīp′thred″ing), *n.* The act or process of cutting a screw-thread on a pipe.

pipe-tower (pīp′tou″er), *n.* 1. A tower or trestle used to support one or more lines of pipe.—2. A trestle or support made from pipes or tubing.

pipette, *n.* 3. A funnel-shaped attachment, with the small end downward, midway in a barometer, to act as a trap to prevent air-bubbles from rising to the top.—**Crampton's pipette,** a pipette especially graduated for use in sugar-analysis.—**Grethen's weighing-pipette,** a graduated glass vessel provided with a stop-cock and an outer guard-tube, used in weighing fuming acids.—**Le Docte's pipette,** a special form of pipette for delivering definite volumes shown by graduation.—**Lunge's pipette,** a special form of pipette used in weighing fuming acids.—**Mohr's pipette,** a pipette used in volumetric analysis.—**Rothe's pipette,** a pipette used in iron analysis.—**Safety pipette,** a pipette for delivering uniformly a given volume of a liquid.—**Siphon-pipette,** an apparatus for transferring gases.



Le Docte's Pipette. Lunge's Pipette. Siphon-pipette.

It consists of a glass vessel connected with a capillary tube bent on itself and having a stop-cock, and also connected with a reservoir of mercury by means of a piece of rubber pressure-tube.—**Sprengel pipette,** a glass pipette, bent to the shape of the letter U, and terminating in two horizontal capillary tubes: used with advantage as a substitute for the common specific-gravity bottle in determining the density of liquids.—**Treskow's pipette,** a pipette for measuring exact quantities of culture-material into test-tubes.—**Vanier's overflow pipette,** an apparatus consisting of a reservoir for a solution and a graduated device which each time it is filled to overflowing will deliver the same measure of liquid.

pipette-bottle (pi-pet′bot″l), *n.* A bottle or container having a capped pipette in place of a stopper: used especially for volatile liquids.



Pipette-bottle.

pipe-union (pīp′ūn″yon), *n.* 1. A screwed union; a device for coupling pipes which consists of three pieces and permits of coupling the pipes without turning either one. One piece is screwed on the end of each pipe, and these are then drawn together by the third, which screws on one of them and has a lip which catches a lip on the other.
2. A flanged union.

pipe-valve (pīp′valv), *n.* Any valve in a line of pipe, as a globe stop-valve.

pipe-welding (pīp′wel″ding), *n.* The act or process of welding together the edges of an iron plate or skelp to form a tube. As the tube is welded it is drawn over a mandrel and through a die, this operation making it round and of the correct size.

pipe-worm (pīp′wėrm), *n.* Same as *tube-worm.*

pipi[2] (pē′pē), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori name of *Mezodesma novæ-zelandicæ,* an edible shell-fish sometimes erroneously called the cockle. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

piping-frog (pī′ping-frog), *n.* A small North American tree-frog, *Hyla pickeringi.*

piping-roller (pī′ping-rō″lėr), *n.* The Australian piping-crow, *Gymnorhina tibicen.*

pipiri (pip′i-rē), *n.* [W. Indies. Imitative?] A popular name for one of the larger tyrant-flycatchers, *Tyrannus dominicensis* or *griseus,* common in the West Indies.

pipit, *n.*—**New Zealand pipit,** a name applied to two quite distinct birds, one *Corydalla novæ-zealandiæ,* a true pipit, the other, *Sphenœacus punctatus,* a relative of the nightingale.

pipitzahuac (pē-pit-sä-wäk′), *n.* [Aztec name.] In Mexico, one of several species of *Perezia,* especially *P. Alamani, P. adnata,* and *P. Wrightii,* composites with heads of fragrant rose-purple or white two-lipped flowers, and spinulose-dentate leaves. From the roots of *P. Alamani* and *P. adnata* is prepared a substance called by the same name which has powerful drastic properties and an odor of valerian. It has the form of golden-yellow flakes and is sometimes used as a dye. *Perezia Wrightii* and *P. nana* have tufts of a soft silky substance on the lower part of the stem which is used by the Indians as a styptic to check the flow of blood in wounds. In some parts of Mexico *P. nana* is also sold in the markets as a remedy for gonorrhea.

pipmenthol (pip′men-thol), *n.* [L. *pip(er),* pepper, + E. *menthol.*] The menthol from English and American peppermint-oil, which is said by some authorities to be different from ordinary menthol.

Piptomeris (pip-tom′e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Turczaninow, 1853), < Gr. πίπτειν, to fall, + μερίς, part, the calyx lobes in the type species being deciduous after flowering.] A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ.* See *Jacksonia.*

pipunculid (pi-pung′kū-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Pipunculidæ.*
II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Pipunculidæ.*

pipy, *a.* 2. Inclined to pipe or wrinkle on the grain. See ★*pipe*[1], *v. i.,* 6. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 432.

piqué, *n.* 4. In *billiards,* a draw, with the cue held almost perpendicularly, necessitated by the nearness of the cue-ball to an obstructing ball or cushion. It often passes for a massé. See *massé* 2. *W. Broadfoot,* Billiards, p. 255.—**Piqué gloves,** gloves in which the inner piece of each finger is sewed on so as to overlap the side pieces.

Piqueria (pi-kwē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1794), named in honor of Andr. *Piquerio,* a Spanish physician and scientist of the eighteenth century.] A small genus of tropical American composite herbs or subshrubs. It is of general interest because it contains the so-called *Stevia* (but not a true *Stevia*) of florists, much grown for its small, white, fragrant flowers. This plant is *Piqueria trinervia,* of Mexico. It is used for bedding. There is also a form with white-margined leaves and a dwarf compact form. The usual or normal form of the species makes a plant one or two feet tall.

piquet, *n.* 2. Twelve cards are dealt to each player,

two at a time, and no trump is turned. The remaining eight cards are placed on the table face down, divided so that five on the top lie across the three on the bottom. If either player finds he has been dealt a hand which contains no court-card, he scores 10 at once for 'carte blanche.' The object of the game is to hold and score for point, sequence, triplets, and fours. The hands are improved by discarding. The eldest hand discards first, and may take any number of cards from one to five, but must take one. If he takes less than five, he may look at those he might have taken. The dealer can take any or all that the eldest hand leaves, both players discarding before they draw. Announcements are then made, the eldest hand declaring first and in the following order: The point is the suit of the greatest numerical value, reckoning aces 11, court-cards 10, and all others at their pip-value. If the dealer has not a better point than that called by the eldest hand, he says "Good"; if he has an equal one, he says so; if he has better, he says "Not good." The point scores toward game, 1 for each card in it. Sequences are then called. There must be at least three cards, the greatest number in one suit being good. Numbers being equal, the highest card decides which is good. Sequences of five, six, seven, and eight cards count 15, 16, 17, and 18 respectively; three and four, 3 and 4 only. The player holding the best sequence in play can also score any inferior ones he holds, but his adversary cannot score any. Triplets and fours are then called, but they must be tens or better. Four of a kind count 14, three of a kind 3 only. If each has the same number, the highest counts and entitles the holder to count any inferior triplets or fours. After the eldest hand has made all his announcements and has been told whether they are good or not, he leads a card, adding 1 for it, and calling out the total of his score so far. The dealer then announces what he has that is good against the eldest hand's calls. If he wins the first trick, he adds a point for it. The winner of one trick leads for the next, and a point is added for every card led and every winning card played by the second player. If the leader wins the trick, it counts 1 only. Each player constantly repeats the total of his score. If either wins more than six tricks, he adds 10 for cards; if he wins them all, he adds 40 for capot. If either can count to 30 in hand and play combined before his adversary scores a point, he adds 30 to his score for 'pique.' If he can count to 30 in hand alone before his adversary scores a point, he adds 60 for repique. The dealer can never make pique, since the card led stops him, but he may make repique. Equalities do not save the repique. The ordinary game is 100 points, and it is a double game if the loser has not reached 50. *Rubicon piquet* is the modern game, each player having three deals, at the end of which the lower score is deducted from the higher and 100 points added to the winner's side. If the loser has failed to reach 100, all he has scored is added to the winner's score, instead of being deducted.

piracy, *n.* 3. In *geol.,* that process whereby, because of a higher natural gradient, and therefore more efficient eroding power, one stream cuts back a divide and taps off the head-waters or a tributary of another stream. The captured stream usually turns a sharp angle into its new course and leaves a wind-gap where it formerly flowed. Also called *stream-piracy.*

The beheading of one stream by another is treated as "*piracy,*" and both "foreign" and "domestic piracy" are explained, the latter phrase being applied to cutting off an ox-bow in a meandering stream.
Nature, July 27, 1905, p. 289.

Domestic piracy, the capture of the head-waters of a stream by one of its own minor tributaries. This form of piracy is possible in very crooked streams where a tributary cutting back may tap the main stream above one of its large bends. *Chamberlin and Salisbury,* Geol., I. 99.—**Foreign piracy,** piracy involving two different stream systems, in contrast with *domestic piracy,* where but one system is affected. See *domestic* ★*piracy. Chamberlin and Salisbury,* Geol., I. 99.

pirate, *n.* 5. A stream that, by reason of its more favorable situation or its greater activity, encroaches upon the territory of a neighboring stream to such extent as to capture a part of its watercourse. *Chamberlin and Salisbury,* Geol., I. 98.

pirate-bug (pī′rāt-bug), *n.* Any bug of the family *Reduviidæ* (which see). Also called *cannibal-bug. L. O. Howard,* Insect Book, p. 293.

piratine (pī′ra-tin), *a.* [*Pirates* + *-ine*[1].] Having the characters of or related to the species of the reduviid genus *Pirates* and its allies.

Piratinera (pī-rat-i-nē′rä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), of Guianian origin.] A genus of trees of the family *Moraceæ.* See *Brosimum, Galactodendrum,* and *letter-wood.*

pirijao (pē-rē-hä′ō), *n.* [Native name in Venezuela.] The peach-palm, *Guilielma speciosa.*

piripiri (pē-rē-pē′rē), *n.* [Polynesian *pili* or *piri,* to adhere or stick to.] The Maori name of *Acæna ovina* and *A. Sanguisorbæ,* with burlike fruit, which is a pest to sheep. The leaves are made into tea by the natives and are used medicinally. See ★*biddy-bid.*

pirita (pē′rē-tä), *n.* [Maori *pirita,* or *kareau pirita,* < *kareau,* whipcord, + *piri,* to fasten together, or entangle.] Same as ★*kareau* (which see).

piritu (pē-rē-tö′), *n.* [Braz.] A name given in some parts of Brazil to the sloth.

pirlicue (pėr′li-kū), *n.* [Also *pirliecue, purlicue, parlicue;* < F. *par le queue,* by the tail, at the end.] 1. A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing. Compare *curlicue.*—2. A review or recital, at the end of a series of addresses or sermons, of the topics treated.

I doubt the *pirliecue* will please you as little!
R. L. Stevenson, Kidnapped, xxiv.

3. *pl.* Peculiarities or oddities of manner. [Scotch in all uses.]

Piroplasma (pī-rō-plaz′mą), *n.* [NL., < L. *pira,* pear (?), + Gr. *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] 1. A genus of sporozoans, of the order *Hæmosporidia. P. bigeminum* is the parasite which causes Texas cattle-fever and is transmitted by the bites of ticks. Also *Pyrosoma. Patton,* 1895.—2. [pl. *piroplasmata* (-ma-tą).] A protozoan of this genus.

The Leishman-Donovan body or parasite has been the subject of a research by Lieut. Christophers (Sc. Mem. of the Gov. of India, No. 8). It is met with in India in patients suffering from chronic fever, cachexia, and enlarged spleen. It occurs as a small round or ovoid body 1.5 to 3.5 μ in diameter, free or contained within the leucocytes in the liver and spleen and bone-marrow, but not in the muscles or in the peripheral blood. Christophers observed the parasites also in the arachnoid and in ulcers of the large intestine. He agrees with other British observers that the organism is not a *piroplasma,* as stated by Laveran. *Nature,* May 26, 1904, p. 85.

piroplasmosis (pī′rō-plaz-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Piroplasma* + *-osis.*] A general name, in human and comparative medicine, for infections of the red blood-corpuscles by parasitic protozoa of the genus *Piroplasma.* These diseases are characterized in general by fever, sudden and very extensive reduction in the red blood-corpuscles, thin watery blood, hematuria, thickened bile, and emaciation. A number of animals are affected at the same time. The infection is spread by means of ticks (*Ixodidæ*). Sometimes *pyroplasmosis.*

In addition, the tropical *piroplasmosis* could not be inoculated into susceptible cattle even with large quantities of blood containing the small piroplasma (*P. parvum*) in great numbers.
Jour. Trop. Med., Nov. 15, 1904, p. 361.

Piroplasmosis bovis, bovine piroplasmosis, the type of which is Texas fever.—**Piroplasmosis canis,** a very serious anemia of dogs caused by an endoglobular protozoan parasite, *Piroplasma canis,* which is transmitted by ticks (*Hæmaphysalis leachi*).—**Piroplasmosis hominis.** (*a*) A synonym of *dumdum* ★*fever* or ★*kala-azar* (tropical non-malarial splenomegaly) of man, the parasite of which was classified by some authors as a *piroplasma.* See *Leishman-Donovan* ★*body.* (*b*) Proposed by Wilson and Chowning (1904) as a technical name for Rocky Mountain spotted fever of man, under the supposition that it was caused by a parasite classified as *Piroplasma hominis.*—**Piroplasmosis ovis,** or ovine piroplasmosis, a disease of sheep, similar to Texas fever of cattle, found especially in the valley of the Danube, and caused by a microscopic parasitic protozoön (*Piroplasma ovis*) which lives in the red blood-corpuscles. It is transmitted to healthy sheep by adult ticks (*Rhipicephalus bursa*) descended from parent ticks which have fed on other sheep suffering from the same disease. Known as *carceag.*

pirouette, *n.* 3. In old reed-instruments of the oboe class, the globular cup or bowl in which the reed was inclosed and which served as a kind of mouthpiece. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* April 29, 1905, p. 24518.

pirssonite (pėr′sǫ-nīt), *n.* [Named after Professor L. V. *Pirsson* of New Haven, Connecticut.] A hydrated carbonate of calcium and sodium, $CaCO_3.Na_2CO_3+2H_2O$, occurring in colorless or white prismatic crystals: found at Borax Lake, California.

pirylene (pir′i-lēn), *n.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_5H_6, with a double and a triple bond, made by distilling dimethylpiperideine-*α*-methyl iodide over soda-lime. It is a liquid with a peculiar odor and boils at 60° C.

pisang (pē-sang′), *n.* [Malay.] In the Malay Archipelago, the banana, *Musa paradisiaca.* —**Wild pisang,** a South African plant, *Strelitzia angusta.*

pisang-ayer (pē-sang″ä′yėr), *n.* [Malay *pisang,* banana, + *ayer,* water.] In the East Indies, the traveler's-tree, *Ravenala Madagascariensis.* See *traveler's-tree.*

piscatorially (pis-kā-tō′ri-ąl-i), *adv.* In a piscatorial manner; with piscatory intent, as a fisherman.

Brush Lake, one mile east of the Park, affords rare attractions to the *piscatorially* inclined visitor.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 247.

Piscian (pis′i-ąn), *a.* [NL. *Pisces* (pl. of *piscis*), + *-i-an.*] Denoting stars which have spectra resembling that of the star 19 Piscium: a term proposed by Lockyer.

Reference is also made to Prof. Hale's suggestion that because the lines which are widened in sun-spots appear as strong dark lines in *Piscian* stars, the effect may be produced because sun-spots are more numerous in such stars. *Nature,* July 14, 1902, p. 262.

piscidine (pis′i-din), *n.* [*Piscid(ia)* + *-ine*2.] A poisonous crystalline substance, $C_{29}H_{24}O_8$, extracted from the bark of *Piscidia erythrina.* It dilates the pupil of the eye. It melts at 192° C.

pishogue (pi-shōg′), *n.* [Ir. *piseog,* witchcraft.] Witchcraft; incantation; charm. [Irish.]

pisimetacarpal (pī-si-met-ą-kär′pal), *a.* Pertaining both to the pisiform bone and to the metacarpus.

pisky (pis′ki), *n.* Same as *pixy.*

Pisolitic iron ore. See ★*iron.*

pisselæum (pis-e-lē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίσσα,* pitch, + *ἔλαιον,* oil.] An oil-like liquid substance which makes its appearance in boiling pitch. [Rare.]

pistachio-oil (pis-tā′shiō-oil), *n.* See ★*oil.*

pistic2 (pis′tik), *a.* [Gr. *πιστικός,* faithful, genuine, < *πίστις,* faith, trust.] Pertaining to or of the nature of faith.

Pistillaria (pis-ti-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < *pistillum,* a pestle, in allusion to the shape of the fungus.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the family *Clavariaceæ,* having simple, clavate, stipitate fruiting-bodies and basidia bearing two spores. About 50 species have been described, most of which are saprophytic. *P. micans* occurs on dead herbaceous stems and leaves in Europe and North America.

pistilligerous (pis-ti-lij′e-rus), *a.* [NL. *pistillum,* pistil, + L. *gerere,* bear, + *-ous.*] Same as *pistillate.*

pistillode (pis′ti-lōd), *n.* [NL. *pistillum,* a pistil, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] The rudiment or vestige of a pistil. Compare *staminode.*

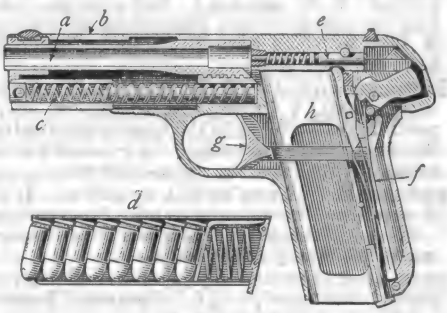
An imperfect pistil (*pistillode*) present or lacking.
W. E. Safford, Useful Plants of Guam, p. 259.

pistillum (pis-til′um), *n.*; pl. *pistilla* (-ą). [NL. See *pistil.*] In some siphonophorans, a mass of muscle enveloped in a chitinous tube and surrounding the minute canal which leads from the cavity of the pneumatophore to the exterior.

pistiology (pis-ti-ol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πίστις,* faith, + *-λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] That branch of theology which treats of the place and authority of faith.

Pistoiese (pis-tō-yēs′ or -yēz′), *n.* [It. *Pistoiese,* < *Pistoia:* see *pistole.*] The language of Pistoia, an Italian dialect which is said to serve as a sort of lingua franca beyond its nominal boundaries.

pistol, *n.*—**Automatic pistol,** a pistol in which the pressure of the powder-gas may be utilized to permit



Automatic Pistol.

a, barrel; *b,* slide; *c,* retractor-spring; *d,* cartridge-magazine; *e,* firing-pin; *f,* mainspring; *g,* trigger; *h,* seat for cartridge-magazine.

continuous firing by continuing pressure on the trigger: there are various kinds, as the Colt, Luger, Mannlicher, etc.

piston, *n.*—**Combination piston.** See ★*combination.* —**Displacer piston,** an auxiliary piston used in some internal-combustion engines for driving the products of combustion out of the cylinder. A more common device is to flush the cylinder with air after each explosion.—**Spring-piston,** any engine-piston which has spring packing-rings.—**Telescopic piston,** an arrangement of a central piston working in a hollow piston or tube which may work either in a fixed cylinder or in another tube: used in some forms of hydraulic elevators.

piston-area (pis′tǫn-ā″rē-ą), *n.* The area of the flat surface or end of a piston; in an engine, the area of the cross-section of the bore of the cylinder. This is usually slightly greater than the area of the piston, on account

of the clearance allowed and the wear, the piston-rings keeping the piston tight.

piston-bellows (pis′tǫn-bel″ōz), *n.* A piston-blower; a machine for moving air, consisting of a cylinder which has suitable supply- and exhaust-passages, fitted with valves, and a piston which is moved back and forth in the cylinder.

piston-displacement (pis′tǫn-dis-plās″ment), *n.* 1. The distance the piston has traveled from the end of its stroke.—2. The volume of a cylinder having the same diameter as the piston and a length equal to its stroke.

piston-elevator (pis′tǫn-el″ē-vā-tǫr), *n.* A form of elevator or lifting-apparatus in which the cage or platform is at the end of a piston-rod, whose piston receives the effort of air, steam, or water to overcome the resistances of the load. When the piston is above the cage, the device is applicable only to small lifts; when it is below, the cylinder can be let into the ground, and less limit in height is set. When the cylinder is below the cage or platform it is usually a ★plunger-elevator (which see).

piston-meter (pis′tǫn-mē″tėr), *n.* A device for measuring the quantity of water flowing through a pipe. It operates by the pressure of the water, which moves reciprocating pistons.

piston-motor (pis′tǫn-mō″tǫr), *n.* Any engine which transforms the pressure of a fluid or gas into rotary motion through the medium of a reciprocating piston and a connecting-rod and crank; a piston-engine. The ordinary steam-engine is an example. *F. R. Hutton,* Gas Engine, p. 77.

piston-recorder (pis′tǫn-rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* In *exper. physiol.* and *psychol.,* a recording-instrument which replaces the Marey tambour in work with the plethysmograph, etc. Within a glass cylinder, which is connected by rubber tubing to the plethysmograph, etc., slides a disk of hard rubber, plaster of Paris, or the like, joined by a vertical rod to the writing lever. The disk and rod constitute the piston. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XII. 327.

piston-ring (pis′tǫn-ring), *n.* A packing-ring; a ring, usually of cast-iron, brass, or steel, placed in a groove in a piston for the purpose of preventing the steam or gas from passing the piston. These rings can spring outward and press on the walls of the cylinder either by their own elasticity or because of springs placed behind them to push them out.

piston-spring, *n.* 2. A spring used to force a packing-ring, or other packing for a piston, against the walls of the cylinder.

piston-valve, *n.* 2. A valve located in a piston.

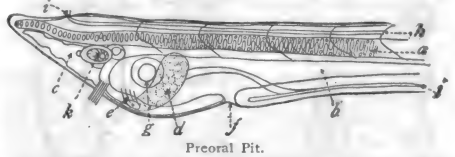
pit1, *n.* 13. A cavity in the side of the head, between the eye and nostril, found in the poisonous snakes of the subfamily *Crotalinæ,* whence their name of *pit-vipers.* This pit is lined with membrane supplied with branches from the trigeminal nerve, but its exact function is not known. See cut under *pit-viper.*

The word "*pit*" relates to the deep depression found in rattlesnakes, copperheads, and moccasins on both sides of the face between the nostril and the eye. Furthermore, this characteristic applies only to the Crotalids, and its presence at once places the serpent in the "dangerous" category. *Sci. Amer.,* Feb. 14, 1903, p. 118.

Bordered pit. See ★*bordered.*—**Cold pit,** in *gardening,* an earth-pit.—**Floridean pit,** the central pit in the cross-wall of all the red algæ which belong to the *Florideæ.* The pits are closed by a thin membrane and do not permit the free passage of the cell contents in bulk.—**Genetic pit,** a term applied to two pits in a wall separating two plant-cells, together with the fine strands of protoplasm which perforate the wall.

The common wall separating the pits of the two adjoining cells is pierced by strands of protoplasm. The whole structure, consisting of the two pits and the wall between, is known as a *genetic pit.*
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 408.

Preoral pit, a depression on the left side in the roof of the buccal cavity of the lancelet, or *Amphioxus.* This



Preoral Pit.

Anterior end of young larva of *Amphioxus lanceolatus,* highly magnified. *a,* notochord; *b,* enteric canal; *c,* cœlome of head; *d,* club-shaped gland; *e,* its external aperture; *f,* first gill-slit; *g,* mouth; *h,* nerve-tube; *i,* neuropore; *j,* subintestinal vein; *k,* preoral pit.

(From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology," after Korschelt and Heider, after Hatschek.)

pit is constricted off from the anterior end of the archenteron during early life as the left one of a pair of cœlomic pouches, and gives rise to the groove of Hatschek.

pita, *n.* 3. In southern Mexico, Central America, and tropical South America, a name applied to various textile plants and the fiber produced from them: especially applied in the low, moist regions of Mexico and Central America to *Karatas Karatas*, which yields a strong and durable fiber.—**Pita de zapateros** (shoemakers' pita), on the Isthmus of Panama, where it grows in the forests, *Karatas Karatas*, the fiber of which is used by the native shoemakers for sewing shoes.

pitahaya, *n.*—**Pitahaya agria** (sour pitahaya), a columnar cactus, *Cereus Cumengii*, common on the peninsula of Lower California, and especially so in the region of Cape St. Lucas. Its fruit, about the size of an egg, is filled with a red, juicy pulp having an agreeable sweet-acid flavor, and is highly esteemed by the natives, who eat it either fresh or in the form of jelly or paste.—**Pitahaya de Agosto,** the fruit of a strawberry-cactus, or alicoche, *Echinocereus conglomeratus*, which in northern Mexico ripens during the month of August.—**Pitahaya de monte** (forest pitahaya), on the Isthmus of Panama, an epiphytal cactus, *Epiphyllum Phyllanthus*, with flat leaf-like branches having a mid-rib and lateral veins, and a crenated margin from the crenatures of which grow the large handsome flowers.—**Pitahaya de San Juan,** the fruit of a strawberry-cactus, or alicoche, *Echinocereus stramineus*, which in northern Mexico is ripe on St. John's day.—**Pitahaya dulce** (sweet pitahaya), a columnar cactus, *Cereus Thurberi*, of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, the sweet juicy fruit of which is highly esteemed by the Indians and Mexicans. It is larger and sweeter than that of *C. giganteus*, and is used by the Pimas, Maricopas, and Yuma Indians for making a fermented intoxicating drink upon which they become intoxicated on certain festive occasions, the revelry continuing for a week or two at a time and the Indians taking turns so that they may not all be drunk at the same time.

pitajaya (pē-tä-hä′yä), *n.* See *pitahaya*.

pitanga (pē-täng′gä), *n.* [Tupi.] Any one of three species of trees belonging to the genus *Eugenia*, *E. uniflora*, *E. Pitanga*, and *E. dasyblasta*, especially the first named. They are natives of Uruguay, Paraguay, and southern Brazil, and bear well-tasting subacid edible fruits. *E. uniflora* is cultivated in the warmer regions of both hemispheres on account of its excellent fruit, and is more commonly known as *Surinam cherry*. See *Surinam* ★*cherry* (*b*).

pitangatuba (pē-täng″gä-tö′bä), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian fruit-tree of the myrtle family, *Eugenia edulis*, the edible fruits of which are the size of apples.

pitayita (pē-tä-yē′tä), *n.* [Mex. *pitahayita*, diminutive of *pitahaya*, which see.] 1. In Mexico, one of several fruit-bearing cacti which climb upon the trunks and limbs of trees by means of roots; especially *Cereus compressus*, a plant with 3-angled branches rooting at the joints, and large fruit with a pleasant sweet-acid flavor.—2. In southern Mexico, one of several species of *Epiphyllum*, sometimes called pitayita de agua, especially *Epiphyllum angulifer*, *E. latifrons*, or *E. phyllanthoides*, plants with flat, crenated, leaf-like branches, having a mid-rib and lateral veins, and handsome white or red flowers growing from the crenatures.—3. In Lower California and several islands of the Gulf of California, *Cereus striatus*, a straggling, weak-stemmed cactus, which hangs over rocks and bushes for support. It has large, fleshy roots, which are sliced and dried, and offered for sale as a remedy for maladies of the throat and lungs.

pit-bank (pit′bangk), *n.* In *mining*, the raised ground or platforms upon which the coals are sorted and screened at the surface. *Gresley.*

pit-bar (pit′bär), *n.* A timber used to support the sides of the shaft of a mine. *N. E. D.*

pit-bird (pit′bėrd), *n.* The reed-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

pit-bottomer (pit′bot″um-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who works at the pit-bottom. [Local, Eng.]

pit-brow (pit′brou), *n.* A mound at the mouth of a mine built by the dumping of the refuse.

pitch[1], *v. t.* 10. To set out, as plants.

After your crop is *pitched* or planted, in the manner directed, it will require your closest attention.
W. Tatham, Culture and Commerce of Tobacco, p. 122.

11. In *golf*, to strike (the ball) with a lofted club so that it goes up into the air and alights with little roll.

pitch[1], *n.* 7. (*g*) In *textile manuf.*, the setting, or distance apart, of the wire teeth in card-clothing.—15. In *golf*, a ball played with more or less loft. *W. J. Travis*, Practical Golf, p. 65.—16. In *cricket:* (*a*) That part of the cricket-field upon which the batting and bowling are done. (*b*) The point at which the ball first touches the ground when bowled. (*c*) Of the ball bowled, the distance between the bowler's wicket and the point where the ball first touches the ground; the length.—17. In *building*, the slope, as of a roof; the angle with the horizon, generally stated in terms of the horizontal and vertical. Thus, a tin roof may have a pitch of one in twenty-four, or half an inch to a foot.—18. In an electric generator or motor, the distance from the center of a pole to that of the next pole of opposite sign, measured along the pitch-line. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 578.—**Absolute pitch,** in *music:* (*a*) Precise pitch determined theoretically according to some particular standard or system. (*b*) The memory of such precise pitch, or the power to reproduce it at will. A person with the sense of absolute pitch can name tones correctly upon hearing them, even in fortuitous or distracting relations; can produce particular tones with the voice without help from instruments or other artificial reference; and can even give tones at correct pitch while incorrect tones are being sounded. The capacity or faculty of noting absolute pitch seems to vary in different persons, but it can be greatly cultivated by attention and practice. Many otherwise good musicians lack it, while some who are not specially musical have it. It is often notable in the case of the blind.—**Axial pitch,** the pitch of a screw, the distance between the successive convolutions of the thread of a screw, being the axial distance passed over by the thread of the screw or other helix in one complete revolution around the axis.—**Cake-pitch,** Same as ★*ingot-pitch*.

Refiners commonly distinguish "ingot- or *cake-pitch*" and "wire-bar pitch"; copper brought to the former contains more cuprous oxide than the latter. These two pitches are, however, not absolutely fixed; they vary with the practice of the individual refiner and with thickness of the cake or bar that is to be cast.
Electrochem. Industry, March, 1904, p. 88.

Circular pitch, the distance along the pitch-circle of a gear or rack from a point on one tooth to the corresponding point on the next tooth. This distance can be found by dividing the pitch-circumference of the gear by the number of teeth on the gear.—**Commercial pitch.** Same as *auction-pitch* (which see, under *pitch*[1]).—**Forward pitch,** in *elect.*, a pitch or twist of an armature-winding in a clockwise direction, as viewed from the commutator.—**Fractional pitch,** the pitch of a screw-thread which is not an aliquot part of an inch and is not, therefore, directly divisible by or into the pitch of a lead-screw. The ratio of the gears necessary to cut such a thread can be found by reducing the ratio of the pitch of the lead-screw to the pitch to be cut to a simple fraction: thus, if it were necessary to cut a screw of $11\frac{1}{2}$ threads per inch with a lead-screw of 4 threads per inch, we have $11\frac{1}{2} = \frac{23}{2}$, the necessary ratio of the gears.—**In tough pitch,** in *copper-refining*, said of the metal when by means of the poling process oxygen has been eliminated and carbon not introduced, so that the metal is at its maximum of toughness.—**Normal pitch,** the pitch of a screw, worm, or worm-gear measured normal or perpendicular to the direction of the teeth, as distinguished from the circumferential pitch of wheels or the axial pitch of helices.—**Pitch memory.** See ★*memory* and *absolute* ★*pitch*.—**Pitch number,** in *acoustics*, a numerical designation of the frequency of a musical tone; the number of vibrations which a sounding body makes in a second of time.

pitch[2], *n.*—**Earth-pitch.** Same as *mineral pitch* (which see, under *mineral*).—**Pitch cap.** See ★*cap*[1].—**Road-pitch,** boiled coal-tar, brought to the proper consistence and temperature for use in filling the interstices between bricks or wooden blocks in laying pavement.—**Stearin pitch,** a black, lustrous, brittle material, resembling pitch, which is left in the stills after the fatty acids intended for candle-making have been distilled with superheated steam. It is used in making black varnish and for other purposes.—**Trinidad pitch,** a trade-name for asphalt or bitumen from the pitch lake of the island of Trinidad, extracted on a large scale for industrial purposes.

pitchblende, *n.* It is a black mineral found chiefly in the mines of the Erzgebirge, between Saxony and Bohemia, and until recently known simply as the chief source of oxid of uranium, used in staining glass and painting on porcelain. In it have been found many of the substances which have been observed to present the property of radioactivity.—**Joachimsthal pitchblende,** the uranium ore known as pitchblende or uraninite, which has been the chief source of uranium oxid and more recently of radium compounds. It is found at Joachimsthal and Pribram in Bohemia, and on the other side of the same mountain-range at Johanngeorgenstadt, Marienberg, and Schneeberg in Saxony.

pitch-brand (pich′brand), *n.* [*pitch*[2] + *brand.*] A brand or mark of ownership made with pitch upon a sheep, etc.; also, figuratively, a distinctive evil mark or characteristic. *N. E. D.*

pitch-cone (pich′kōn), *n.* In *gearing*, the imaginary cone on the surface of which lie the pitch-circles of a bevel-gear; an imaginary cone generated by the revolution of a line drawn from the intersection of the axes of two bevel-gears, to a point in the plane of the axes whose distance from the axes is proportional to the diameters of the gears.

pitch-curve (pich′kėrv), *n.* In *phonet.*, a phonographic curve of a vowel, spoken isolatedly; a curve which shows the course of pitch changes during a vocal utterance.

The course of pitch is greatly influenced by the neighboring consonants; the more emphatic the consonant, the greater is its influence on the *pitch-curve;* the following consonant often cuts the vowel off at or near the maximum.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 478.

pitcher[2], *n.*—**Washington pitcher,** a jug of cream colored ware, supposed to be of Liverpool manufacture, having a black printed portrait or design commemorative of Washington.



Washington Pitcher.
Liverpool, England, 1800.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

pitcheri, pitchery (pich′ē-ri), *n.* [Also *pitcherie, pidgery*, etc.] A colonial form of ★*pituri*.

Pitcherie is extensively chewed among the aboriginal Australians; it consists of twigs of about the thickness of rye-grass stems, which are first chewed into a mass, then mixed with the ash of gum trees, and made into a paste which is chewed for its stimulating and narcotic effects.
Lancet, July 18, 1903, p. 152.

pitch-feeling (pich′fē″ling), *n.* In Wundt's *psychol.*, a simple feeling or affective process, specifically correlated with tonal pitch. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 34.

pitchfork, *n.* 3. *pl.* Either *Bidens cernua*, the nodding bur-marigold, or *B. frondosa*, the black beggar-ticks: so called from the two prong-like awns of the adhesive achenes. See ★*devil's-pitchforks*.

pitchi (pich′i), *n.* [Australian.] A wooden vessel used for carrying food, water, and occasionally infants. [Central Australia.]

Pitchi, a name given to a wooden receptacle hollowed out of a solid block of some tree, such as the Batswing Coral (Erythrina vespertilio), or Mulga (Acacia aneura), and carried by native women in various parts of Australia for the purpose of collecting food in, such as grass seed or bulbs, and sometimes for carrying infants. The shape and size varies much, and the more concave ones are used for carrying water in.
E. E. Morris, Austral English.

pitch-impression (pich′im-presh″on), *n.* In *psychol.* and *phonet.*, the apparent pitch of a tonal complex. Usually the lowest tone of the complex gives the pitch to the whole; but this is not always the case.

The results obtained by the preceding methods give the *pitch-impressions* of various mouth positions, and, in as far as these mouth positions represent the positions for the vowels, they are of value as phenomena of hearing.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 289.

pitch-line, *n.* 2. In *elect.*, the mean path traveled, in revolving, by the active wires of the armature of a generator or motor.

The *pitch-line* being defined as a circle drawn through the middle of the length of the inductors, or, in other words, as the mean path traversed by them in their rotation.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 578.

pitch-mop (pich′mop), *n.* A kind of brush with which melted pitch is laid on the surface of perpendicular work.

pitch-off (pich′ôf), *n.* An unusually abrupt slope.

At Keeling atoll, in the Paumotu Archipelago, Captain Fitzroy, R. N., found no bottom in 7200 feet at 2200 yards from the breakers—which gives a *pitch-off* exceeding 1:0.92.
Dana, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 20.

pitchometer (pich-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg., < *pitch*[1] + *-o-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the pitch of a screw-propeller. It consists of an arm normal to and pivoting around a shaft placed in the axial line of the propeller, which carries a sliding pointer-arm with an adjustable point at right angles to the first arm and parallel to the axis of the propeller. By bringing the point of the pointer-arm in contact with a point on the surface of the propeller-blade, its distance from the axis and from the plane of reference at right angles to the axis, formed by the first arm, can be determined from suitable scales on the arm and the pointer. By revolving the system around its axis, a series of such points on the surface can be measured.

pitch-pocket (pich′pok″et), *n.* A cavity in wood, filled with resin.

pitch-rhythm (pich′riᵺm), *n.* In *phonet.*, a rhythm produced in its purest form by the alternation of two tones of the same tint, of equal energies and durations, but of different pitches, and with no interval of silence between them. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 519.

pitch-streak (pich′strēk), *n.* In *lumbering*, a seam or shake filled with resin.

pitch-surface (pich′sėr″fās), *n.* In any toothed wheel or gear, the imaginary surface so located with respect to the axis of the wheel that if the teeth were to disappear, and the wheel to drive by frictional contact with a similar surface on the other wheel, the angular-velocity ratio of the two wheels or shafts would be the same as it is with the teeth in action. In spur-gears the pitch-surface is a cylinder; in bevels it is a cone, in skew-bevels a hyperboloid. The laying out of teeth by proper curves is always started from the pitch-surface; the distance between teeth should be measured on it.

pitchuri, *n.* Same as ★*pituri*.

pitch-worm (pich′wėrm), *n.* Same as ★*pinesesian*.

pit-dwelling (pit′dwel″ing), *n.* A dwelling or hut which is largely below the surface so that little more than the roof projects above ground, this often being covered with earth. The term is especially applied to such ancient dwellings of which little more remains than the hole or pit which they occupied.

At Inyanya there are countless "*pit dwellings*," consisting of a pit and passage and hut platforms. The elucidation of the mystery of their use is assisted by a study of the Niekerk ruins, which are the most remarkable in the country. The area of these ruins is not less than fifty square miles, and within this area it is almost impossible to walk more than ten yards without coming upon a wall. *Athenæum*, Dec. 16, 1905, p. 842.

On the Ancient *Pit-Dwellings* of the Pelorus District, South Island, N. Z. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 102.

pit-eye, *n.* 2. See the extract.

The cages came up crammed and crammed again with the men nearest the *pit-eye*, as they call the place [in a mine] where you can see daylight from the bottom of the shaft.

R. Kipling, At Twenty-Two, in Indian Tales, p. 113.

pit-gage (pit′gāj), *n.* A rain-gage set up at the center of a shallow saucer-like pit, so that the mouth of the gage is at the same height as the surrounding ground.

Professor Joseph Henry, about 1850, recommended to the observers of the Smithsonian Institution the use of the "*pit-gauge*" [rain-gauge]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 701.

pith, *n.* 2. (*c*) The soft interior portion of the shaft of a feather.

pithecan (pi-thē′kan), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *πίθηκος*, ape, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to apes of the hominiform or manlike type, as *Pithecanthropus*.

II. *n.* A hominiform or man-like ape: a hypothetical animal of higher brain-capacity than the anthropoid apes, but lower than the average in man, yet approaching man in erect gait. See ★*Pithecanthropus*, 1.

Pithecanthropus (pith″ē-kan-thrō′pus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πίθηκος*, ape, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] 1. A hypothetical genus proposed by Haeckel to fill the gap between the anthropoid apes and man.

These Ape-like men, or *Pithecanthropi*, very probably existed toward the end of the Tertiary period. They originated out of the Man-like Apes, or Anthropoides, by becoming completely habituated to an upright walk, and by the corresponding stronger differentiation of both pairs of legs. *Haeckel* (trans.), Hist. Creation, II. 293.

2. An extinct hominiform animal approaching the human type more closely than any of the anthropoid apes. The genus is based only on two molar teeth, an incomplete calvarium, and a diseased femur found in central Java, in a deposit of volcanic ash said to be of Pliocene age. The capacity of the calvarium is about two thirds the average of that of the human skull. It is characterized by a low forehead and prominent supra-orbital ridges. The femur measures 455 millimeters in length, is straight, and indicates by its shape that the animal walked erect. The name *Pithecanthropus erectus* was given to it by the discoverer (Dubois) "in order to furnish with a definite habitation and a name the theoretical *Pithecanthropus* of Haeckel." *Beddard*, Mamm., p. 584.

Still, however, in every case earliest man was unmistakably man. No links connecting him with other anthropoids had been found. Very recently, however, have been found, by Du Bois, in Java, the skull, teeth, and thigh bone of what seems to be a veritable missing link, named by the discoverer *Pithecanthropus erectus*. The only question that seems to remain is whether it should be regarded as an ape more manlike than any known ape, or a man more apelike than any yet discovered. The age of this creature was either latest Pliocene or earliest Quaternary. *Le Conte*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1900, p. 548.

pithecian (pi-thē′si-an), *a.* [NL. *Pitheci(a)* + *-an.*] Characteristic of or relating to the New World monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*; pithecine: contrasted with ★*cebian*.

pitheciine (pi-thē′si-in), *a.* [NL. *Pitheciinæ*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the monkeys of the subfamily *Pitheciinæ*; pithecian.

Pithecoid reversion. See ★*reversion*.

pithecometric (pith-ē-kō-met′rik), *a.* [Gr. *πίθηκος*, ape, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Of or pertaining to the measurement or proportions of the bodies of the apes in comparison with the human body.

The standard *pithecometric* proposition would then be worded in this more exact way: "The comparative anatomy of all organs within the catarrhine group leads us to one and the same result — the morphological differences between man and the anthropomorphous Old-World apes are not so great as those which separate these anthropoids from the papiomorphous baboons, the lowest of the catarrhines.

Haeckel (trans.), in Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 465.

pithecomorphic (pith-ē-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *πίθηκος*, ape, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic.*] Having the form or characters of an ape; ape-like. Contrasted with *anthropomorphic*.

pith-fleck (pith′flek), *n.* A minute brown speck found in the wood-layer of many trees, due to the boring of insects.

pit-hole, *n.* 2. The grave. *Halliwell*.

pit-lathe (pit′lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe for which a pit is provided, just in front of the head-stock, to allow for the turning of work of large diameter, such as fly-wheels for engines, etc.

pitman, *n.* 4. See the extract.

Pitsawing was done by two men with a long saw that had cross handles on each end. A stick of timber, hewed square, was placed over a pit, or elevated on trestles. One man stood on top of it and pulled the saw up, and one man stood in the pit below to pull the saw down. The workman on top, who guided the saw along the chalk line and who was supposedly the better man, was called the top-sawyer. The one below was called the *pit-man*. *Fox*, quoted in Dialect Notes, II. vi.

pitomba (pē-tōm′bä), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A tree of the myrtle family, *Eugenia Luschnathiana*, native to northern Brazil, which bears edible fruit.

pitombeira (pē-tǫm-bā-ē′rä), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A tree of the soapberry family, *Talisia esculenta*, native of Brazil. The fleshy aril of the seeds is edible.

piton (pi-toṅ′), *n.* [F.] A point; a peak.

Northern Martinique, like other West Indian islands, is a labyrinth of mornes and *pitons*, i.e., of singularly steep peaks and ridges (partly volcanic cones, partly erosional forms), densely clothed with forests and herbage. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1902, p. 274.

pit-planting (pit′plan″ting), *n.* See ★*trench-planting*.

pit-shop (pit′shop), *n.* A cellar or other underground place used as a workshop.

As far back as 1854 we find the [Glasgow tailors'] union resolving that the members employed in a certain notorious underground cellar "should finish their jobs and leave, until a better workshop was got." In the next year . . . the general meeting resolved: "that those employers who have *pit-shops* . . . receive notice to get proper workshops." *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, I. 359.

pittancery (pit′an-se-ri), *n.* The office of the pittancer of a convent; the estate belonging to this office. *N. E. D.*

pitted, *a.* 2. In *leather-manuf.*, said of skins having little spots or holes in the grain which mark but do not pierce it. They are caused by decomposition or sometimes by the action of salt. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 35. — **Pitted ground.** Same as ★*thimble-surface*. — **Pitted plain.** See ★*plain*1.

pitterpatter (pit′ėr-pat″ėr), *adv.* Same as *pitapat*; also noting a slighter and quicker beat, as of drops of water.

pitting, *n.* 8. In *geol.*, the excavation of small pits in a surface of rock, usually by some process of solution.

Subsequently an ancient soapstone quarry near Tenallytown was examined. The ancient *pitting* corresponded quite closely with that of the bowlder quarries and the condition of the pits indicated equal age.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 48.

pittite[1] (pit′īt), *n.* [*pitt*[1] + *-ite*[2].] One who frequented the pit in the theater: especially in evidence during the O. P. (old-price) Riots in Covent Garden Theatre, London, in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Then there is an especially noisy night, when rows of standing *pittites* are impelled one row over the other, in dire confusion. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, II. xxv.

Pittite[2] (pit′īt), *n.* [*Pitt* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One who advocated the policies of William Pitt, especially with regard to France.

pitto (pit′ō), *n.* [Dahomey *kpitu*.] The native name of a kind of beer, made in West Africa, from fermented maize or rice; maize-beer. *N. E. D.*

pittosporaceous (pit″ō-spō-rā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Pittosporeæ*.

Pittsford shale. See *Salina* ★*beds*.

pituitary, *a.* — **Pituitary extract,** a substance extracted from the pituitary gland of animals, the action of which in man is to strengthen and retard the action of the heart. — **Pituitary pouch,** a small pocket or pouch, opening in the bottom of the olfactory sac of the lamprey. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 124.

pituri (pit′ū-ri), *n.* [Also *pitury, pitchurie, pitchiri, pitcheri, pitcherie, pitchery, pidgery, pedgery*, and *bedgery*; from an aboriginal name.] An Australian solanaceous shrub, *Duboisia Hopwoodii*, the leaves and twigs of which are used as a narcotic masticatory by the aborigines of central Australia. It is sometimes smoked, when dampened and mixed with the ashes of certain plants and rolled up in the form of a cigar. When used in small quantities it acts as a powerful stimulant, assuaging hunger, and enabling long journeys to be made without fatigue. It yields a brown, liquid, acrid alkaloid, called piturine, which is similar to nicotine.

piturine (pit′ū-rin), *n.* [*pituri* + *-ine*[2].] A liquid base, C_6H_8N(?), found in a certain Australian drug obtained from *Duboisia Hopwoodii*. It has an odor resembling nicotine, with which it is believed by some chemists to be identical. See ★*pituri*.

pit-village (pit′vil″āj), *n.* A village formed of pit-dwellings: particularly used in reference to groups of ancient underground dwellings found in England.

pit-wheel (pit′hwēl), *n.* A large gear on a horizontal axis at the end of a rolling-mill: so called because a pit is made for it to allow the rolls to come close to the floor.

pityocampa (pit″i-ō-kam′pä), *n.* [Gr. *πιτυοκάμπη*, ‹ *πίτυς*, pine, + *κάμπη*, caterpillar.] The larva of the pine procession-moth, *Cnethocampa pityocampa*. *N. E. D.*

pityriasis, *n.* — **Pityriasis linguæ,** the presence of whitish patches of epithelial cells on the tongue. — **Pityriasis nigricans,** a form of chromidrosis in which a dark discoloration of the skin takes place.

piuri, *n.* Same as *purree*.

piutim (pē-ō′tēm), *n. pl.* [Heb.] Hymns incorporated in the Jewish festival liturgies. Most of the piutim are acrostically written and contain the name of the composer. See ★*mahzor*.

pivot-truck (piv′ǫt-truk), *n.* A single car-truck, without a car-body, used to transport logs, telegraph-poles, and long timbers. Two trucks are used, the ends of the logs resting on a pivoted bar on each truck, the load joining the two trucks, and the pivots enabling the trucks to pass a curve in the track.

pixol (pik′sol), *n.* Pine-tar made soluble by the addition of soap. It is antiseptic and disinfectant.

P. J. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Justice of the Peace*; (*b*) of *Police Justice*; (*c*) of *Presiding Judge*; (*d*) of *Probate Judge*.

P. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Paradise Lost*; (*b*) of *Poet Laureate*; (*c*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] in *psychol.*, of *partial limen*.

placage (plak′āj), *n.* [F. *plaquer*, to plate. See *plaque*.] The facing of walls with thin slabs of marble or the like, or with stucco or plaster. *N. E. D.*

placard, *n.* — **The Placards,** placards containing the protests of the Reformers against the mass, widely distributed throughout Paris and posted on the walls everywhere in the winter of 1534–5. See the extract.

For the next six years Francis's attitude towards the Reformers oscillated from persecution to favour, according as he was anxious to win the support of the Pope or that of the German princes. But after the winter of 1534–1535, when the breach between the two religious parties was enormously widened by the affair of the "*Placards*" and the terrible persecution which followed it, the king's face began to be set steadily towards Catholicism.

A. Tilley, Lit. French Renaissance, I. 9.

place, *n.* 24. In *mining*, a drift driven at right angles to a wide lode to form the starting-place for a slide. — 25. In sporting contests, the relative rank or success secured; specifically, that of the winner, the second, or the third. — **In place.** (*c*) In *mining*, inclosed in fixed rocks: said of a vein or lode which has not been disturbed by a break or slide of the rock. — **Place kick.** See ★*kick*.

placeable (plās′a-bl), *n.* That may be placed.

place-holder (plās′hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. One who holds a place or office; an office-holder. — 2. A deputy.

place-mode (plās′mōd), *n.* A statistical mode

which prevails in a given species of organisms at a given place and season. See ★*mode*[1], 12.

It is not thinkable that there should be two "*place-modes*" for the same species and character at the same place and during the same season.

Biometrika, April, 1902, p. 312.

placenta, *n.*—**Allantoic placenta**, that condition of the placenta found in clawed mammals, in which the allantois joins the chorion at an early date.—**Annular placenta**, a placenta which surrounds the fetal envelops like a ring.—**Basal placenta**. See ★*basal*.—**Chorionic placenta**, the condition of the placenta found in ungulates, in which the allantois remains distinct from the chorion for a considerable time.—**Diffuse placenta**. See *diffuse*, 1 (*c*).—**Fetal** or **embryonic placenta**, the portion of the placenta, or afterbirth, derived from the embryo: opposed to the *maternal* ★*placenta*, or portion derived from the uterine tissues of the mother.—**Fundal placenta**, a placenta attached to the fundus of the uterus.—**Maternal placenta**, the portion of the placenta, or afterbirth, which is formed by the uterine tissues of the mother: opposed to the *fetal* or *embryonic* ★*placenta*.—**Placenta marginata**, a placenta the edges of which have no chorionic attachment.—**Placenta truffée**, a diseased placenta which is marked by the presence of numerous small dark-red infarcts.—**Zonary placenta**. Same as *annular* ★*placenta*.

Placental decidua. Same as *decidua serotina*. See *decidua*.

Placenticeras (plas-en-tis′ē-ras), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *placenta*, cake, + Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of pachycampylous ammonoid cephalopods having smooth, involute, compressed discoidal shells, often of large size, with very complex sutures, which are of ceratitoid outline in young stages of growth. The genus occurs in Cretaceous rocks.

placentocytotoxin (plā-sen″tō-sī-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [*placenta* + *cytotoxin*.] A cytotoxin directed against placental cells.

placentophagy (plas-en-tof′a-ji), *n.* [NL. *placenta* + Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The eating of the placenta: practised in certain parts of the Sudan.

placentule (plā-sen′tūl), *n.* [NL. *placentula*, dim. of *placenta*.] A small placenta.

placer[1], *n.* **2.** In *ceram.*, a workman in a pottery who places the unburned ware in the saggars and arranges the saggars in the kiln.

placer[2], *n.*—**Ancient beach placers**, deposits found on the coastal plain along a line of elevated beaches. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Bulletin 328, p. 142.—**Bench placers**, gravel deposits in ancient stream-channels and flood-plains which stand from fifty to several hundred feet above the present streams. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Bulletin 328, p. 142.—**Creek placers**, gravel deposits in the beds and intermediate flood-plains of small streams. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Bulletin 328, p. 142.—**Dry placer**, a deposit of gold in the bed of a stream which has dried up.—**Gravel-plain placers**, placers found in the gravels of the coastal or other lowland plains. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Bulletin 328, p. 142.—**Hillside placers**, a group of gravel deposits intermediate between the creek and bench placers. Their bed-rock is slightly above the creek bed, and the surface topography shows no indication of benching. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Bulletin 328, p. 142.—**River-bar placers**, placers on gravel flats in or adjacent to the beds of large streams. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Bulletin 328, p. 142.—**Sea-beach placers**, placers reconcentrated from the coastal-plain gravels by the waves along the seashore. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Bulletin 328, p. 142.—**Wet placer**, a deposit of gold in the bed of a stream which has not dried up. *Engin. Mag.*, June, 1899, p. 535.

placer[2] (plā′sėr), *v. t.* [*placer*[2], *n.*] In *mining*, to mine by the hydraulic process; wash out (gold) from a bank by a stream of water.

placidamente (plä-chē-dä-men′te), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, in a quiet and placid manner; calmly.

placobranchoid (plak-ō-brang′koid), *a.* [*Placobranch*(*ia*) + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Placobranchia*.

placochromatic (plak″ō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a plate, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *-ic*.] In diatoms, having the endochrome distributed in plates or disks. Compare ★*coccochromatic*.

placodermoid (plak-ō-dėr′moid), *a.* [*placoderm* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the fish-like vertebrates known as *Placodermi* or *Ostracophori*.

placodialin (plā-kō′di-ą-lin), *n.* [*Placodi*(*um*) + *-al*[3] + *-in*[2].] A compound found in *Placodium chrysoleucum*. It crystallizes in plates or prisms which melt at 154–156° C.

placodin (plak′ō-din), *n.* [*Placod*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] A compound found in *Placodium melanaspis*. It crystallizes in copper-red plates which melt at 245° C.

placodontoid (plak-ō-don′toid), *a.* [*placodont* + *-oid*.] Resembling the placodonts.

Placopharynx (plak-ō-far′ingks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a disk, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] A genus of suckers found from Michigan to Georgia.

placoplast (plak′ō-plȧst), *n.* [Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a plate, + *πλαστός*, molded.] A stabiloplast in contact with a chromatophore of a diatom. Compare ★*libroplast*.

placuntoides (plak″un-toi′dēz), *a.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλακουντοειδής*, like a cake, ⟨ *πλακοῦς* (*πλακουντ-*), a cake, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *anthrop.*, noting a cranium having a low forehead and a very flat vertex. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 45.

pladobole (plad′ō-bōl), *n.* [Gr. *πλάδος*, abundance of fluids, + *-βολος*, thrown.] In *phytogeog.*, a bolochore in which the propulsion is effected by means of hygroscopicity. See ★*bolochore*. *F. E. Clements*.

plagiator (plā′ji-ā-tor), *n.* Same as *plagiarist*.

Plagihedral class of crystals. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

plagiocephalus (plā″ji-ō-sef′ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *plagiocephali* (-lī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A plagiocephalic individual.

plagioclinal (plā″ji-ō-klī′nal), *a.* [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, + *κλίνειν*, incline.] In *geol.*, descriptive of or relating to structures which run diagonally or obliquely to the strike of the strata, such as ridges whose axes do not coincide with the strike of the beds.

Amongst the characteristics of the sculpture there are two noteworthy features. In the first place, there are no escarpments and very little differential denudation indeed, nearly all the exposed ridges are *plagioclinal*, and at Collier Hill, Beacon Hill, Broombriggs and elsewhere not only are the rocks seen to strike obliquely across the ridges as a whole, but even the smaller crags are *plagioclinal* too. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XXI. 628.

plagiocœlous (plā″ji-ō-sē′lus), *a.* [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *ornith.*, noting that condition of the intestine in which the second loop and frequently other loops are folded upon themselves.

Plagiogrammus (plā″ji-ō-gram′us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, + *γραμμή*, a line.] A genus of blennioid fishes found off the coast of California.

plagiograph (plā′ji-ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, + *γράφειν*, write.] An extension of the pantograph, invented by Sylvester, which enlarges or reduces figures, but may be turned at any required angle to the original. Called also a *skew pantograph*.

plagiopatagium (plā″ji-ō-pat-ā-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *plagiopatagia* (-ą). [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, + NL. *patagium*.] That portion of a bat's wing which lies back of the arm and between the fifth finger, the side of the body, and the hind leg. It comprises the 'endopatagium' and 'mesopatagium' of Harrison Allen.

Fur close and fine, about 7 mm. long on the back. General colour above pale grey, the individual hairs dull whitish, with dark brown tips. Under surface nearly white. Membranes brown, the *plagiopatagium* and interfemoral inconspicuously edged with white.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1904, p. 386.

Plagiostomidæ (plā″ji-ō-stō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Plagiostomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of small, usually cylindrical turbellarians of the order *Alloiocœla*, with one genital opening, no accessory female apparatus, and with the testicular follicles in front of, alongside, and behind the brain. The pharynx varies in position and size, and there is no otocyst. It includes several genera, among which are *Plagiostomum*, *Acmostomum*, and *Vorticeros*.

Plagiostomum (plā-ji-os′tō-mum), *n.* [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of the family *Plagiostomidæ*. *O. Schmidt*, 1851.

plagiotriæne (plā″ji-ō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, + E. *triæne*.] In sponge-spicules, a triæne whose cladi are directed obliquely forward.

plagiotropous (plā-ji-ot′rō-pus), *a.* Same as *plagiotropic*.

Some of the *plagiotropous* shoots [of mosses] are isophyllous.

K. E. Goebel (trans.), Organography of Plants, I. 100.

plagiotropy (plā-ji-ot′rō-pi), *n.* Same as *plagiotropism*.

plagose (plā′gōs), *a.* [L. *plagosus*, ⟨ *plaga*, a blow.] Inclined to strike or flog. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

plague, *n.* **2.** It is an acute infectious disease, known since the second century of the Christian era, occurring chiefly in the poorer quarters of large cities, where the crowding is greatest and the hygienic conditions are bad, and caused by a specific micro-organism, *Bacillus pestis*. The disease prevails most in the tropics or in cities of the temperate zone during the hot season. It occurs under four forms which differ markedly in the severity of their symptoms, the mode of propagation, and the seat of the principal lesions. These forms are: *bubonic plague*, the most common, in which the glands in the groin and sometimes the axilla become enlarged, and there is high fever, with a dry brown tongue, and frequently an eruption due to hemorrhages in the skin; *septicemic plague*, a more virulent form in which the disease usually kills before there is time for the formation of buboes; *pneumonic plague*, or *plague-pneumonia*, the most fatal form of the disease, in which the bacilli lodge in the air-cells and smaller bronchial tubes, where they set up the lesions of pneumonia; *pestis minor*, a very mild form of bubonic plague in which there is but slight swelling of the glands, the fever is never high, and the patient scarcely feels ill. It is common at the beginning of an epidemic outbreak. The pneumonic form is the most infectious, the bacilli being contained in the particles of moisture exhaled in the breath and expelled in coughing. In the bubonic form the infection is probably spread through the agency of fleas and possibly other insects. The lower animals, especially rats, are very subject to this variety of plague. Preventive inoculation with Haffkine's serum (containing dead bacilli and toxins) has been extensively practised in India, with favorable results. Yersin's serum is an antitoxic serum for the cure of developed cases, but is also of service in the prevention of the disease.—**Black plague**, Same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**Cold plague**. See ★*cold*.—**Parrots' plague**, a distemper to which parrots are subject. Also called *parrots' rinderpest*.—**Siberian plague**, a cattle-disease in Siberia, marked by the occurrence of a malignant furuncle or carbuncle: perhaps the same as *anthrax*.—**Tarbagan plague**, a term applied to the bubonic plague in certain parts of Mongolia, where it affects the tarbagan, a marmot-like rodent (*Artomys bobac*), as it does the rats of seaboard places. *Nature*, Nov. 21, 1907, p. 59.—**The white plague**, tuberculosis.

plague-house (plāg′hous), *n.* **1.** A house infected with the plague. *Pepys.*—**2.** A house in which plague-stricken patients are cared for.

plague-pneumonia (plāg′nū-mō″ni-ą), *n.* Same as *pneumonic plague* (which see, under ★*plague*[2]).

It has been discovered that only those plague patients who suffer from *plague-pneumonia*—a condition which is fortunately infrequent—are centers of infection, and that the real transmitters of the plague are the rats.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Sept., 1901, p. 462.

plaid-neuk (plad′nūk), *n.* The corner of a plaid, folded over so as to form a pocket. [Scotch.]

plaidoyer (plā-dwo-yā′), *n.* [F. See *plead*.] In *law.*, a pleading; a plea.

plain[1]. **I.** *a.* **16.** In *old music*, said of certain graces or embellishments, like the beat, backfall, etc., when without extension by a shake: opposed to ★*shaked*. Also called *smooth*.

II. *n.*—**Aggradation plain**. See ★*aggradation*.—**Alluvial piedmont plain**. See ★*piedmont*.—**Belted coastal plain**, a coastal plain made of strata of varying texture and composition, arranged roughly parallel to the shore-line.—**Bulwark plains**, dark nearly circular plains upon the moon, surrounded by a ring of mountains: differing from many of the large flat-bottomed craters, like Plato, in being much larger, with diameters exceeding 100 miles.—**Coastal plain**, in general, a plain along the sea-border of a land-area; specifically, a plain thus located, formed by the emergence of a former sea-bottom.—**Embayed coastal plain**, a dissected coastal plain



Embayed Coastal Plain.

which has been slightly depressed, allowing the ocean waters to enter the valleys, as the region around Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.—**Gradation plain**, a plain formed by a river at grade. *U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs*, XLI. iii. 93.—**Graded plain**, a plain on which there is an essential balance between corrosion and deposition. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 159.—**Overwash plain**, the accumulation of debris spread out at the front of a glacier by the action of glacial streams.

Overwash plains.—The material which lies outside the moraine, and which is believed to be of equal age with it, consists mainly of the gravel and sand carried on beyond the ice by the running waters which emanated from it. Where the waters issuing from the edge of the ice found no valley to receive them, they deposited their burden upon the territory just outside of the ice, building up sand and gravel plains. Such plains slope somewhat promptly away from the moraine, and the deposit of sand and gravel grades off to a thin edge at no great distance from the ice.

R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 40.

Pitted plain, in *geol.*, a glacial plain in which hollows remain, marking the site of ice-blocks.—**Plain of marine denudation**, a nearly even surface produced by the abrasion of a land-mass by the action of the sea, especially by the waves and currents of the shore.—**Plain of subaërial denudation**, a nearly even surface produced by the erosion of a land-mass by weather and streams.—**Stratum-plain**, a land surface reduced by erosion to conformity with the bedding of the underlying rock.—**Structural plain**, a plain conformable to the underlying strata.—**Subaqueous overwash plain**, debris washed out from the front of a glacier and deposited under water. See *overwash* ★*plain*.

If a moraine was being formed at the edge of the glacier at the same time that the numerous glacial streams were building their deltas in the bordering lake, the moraine would be bordered on its outer edge by an overwash plain having the characteristics of a delta, or of a series of coalescing deltas. For overwash plains or glacial deltas of this type the senior author has already proposed the name "*subaqueous overwash plains.*"

R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, p. 240.

plain-fish (plān′fish), *n.* Same as ★*escolar.*

plain-laid (plān′lād), *a. Naut.*, noting a rope composed of three strands laid together right-handed, that is, from left to right, or with the sun, or with the revolution of the hands of a clock.

plain-tail (plān′tāl), *n.* Same as ★*escolar.*

plaintif, *n.* A simplified spelling of *plaintiff.*

Plaintiff in error. See ★*error.*

plain-tile (plān′tīl), *n.* [*plain* + *tile*[1].] A flat roofing-tile. See *plain tile*, under *tile*[1].

Plaisancian (plā-san′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Plaisance*, a town in France, + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, noting the earliest division of Pliocene time, in the classification by Gaudry and de Lapparent of the European Pliocene: represented by the Pikermi, Baltavar, Mont Lebéron, and Concud beds, which furnish evidence that herbivorous mammals were at that time widely dispersed and abundant.

planar, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to a plane. —**Planar lens.** See ★*lens.*

II. *n.* See ★*anastigmat.*

planarity (plā-nar′i-ti), *n.* [*planar* + *-ity.*] The character of being planar or flat.

planation (plā-nā′shon), *n.* [NL. **planatio*(*n-*), < LL. *planare.* See *plane*[1], *v.*] The act of planing or making plane or flat; specifically, in *geol.*, the erosive process by which a stream or a glacier produces a nearly level surface; also the result of erosive processes.

The study of the relief of the land in various regions has shown that there are many such remnants, left by incomplete *planation.*

I. C. Russell, Rivers of North America, p. 49.

This period of deposition was in turn closed by a renewed disturbance of an orogenic kind, comparatively slight in amount and local, chiefly affecting certain lines in a northwest and southeast direction. Next came renewed denudation or '*planation*,' and this continued until the enormous volcanic extravasations of the Miocene began. *Science*, March 15, 1901, p. 406.

Lateral planation, the removal of material and the production of a plain by the lateral meandering of a graded stream. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 78.

planchment (planch′ment), *n.* [*planch* + *-ment.*] Planking; especially, a ceiling. [U. S.]

plane[1]. I. *a.*—**Plane figure.** See ★*figure.*—**Plane symmetry.** In *crystal.* See ★*symmetry.*—**Plane wave.** See ★*wave*[1].

II. *n.* 6. A thin, light, flat or curved, extended member of an aëroplane, which affords a broad surface to support the machine in the air.—**Actinic plane.** See ★*actinic.*—**Anticlinal planes.** Same as ★*anticlinal walls.*—**Apical plane.** See ★*apical.*—**Automatic plane.** Same as *double-acting inclined plane* (which see, under *plane*[1]).—**Complex plane,** the plane each point of which represents a complex number.—**Cone of planes.** See ★*cone.*—**Declination of a plane.** See ★*declination.*—**Diametral plane.** (*a*) In *crystal.*, see *diametral.* (*b*) In *geom.*, a plane through the center of a sphere.—**Disruption-plane,** in *geol.*, a zone of displacement; a fault-plane.

These lines of movement traverse the Lewisian plateau in various directions, producing planes of disruption, molecular rearrangement of the minerals and the development of foliation. . . . Close to the well-defined *disruption-planes*, . . . the gneiss loses its low angle, is thrown into sharp folds, the axes of which are parallel with the planes of movement.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 617.

Divisional plane, a plane marking a division between two beds or other masses of rock. See ★*division-plane.*—**Focal plane.** (*a*) In *optics*, see *focal.* (*b*) In *linear-geom.*, one of the planes of which two are determined by each straight of the congruence taken with each of the two straights consecutive to it by which it is intersected.—**Geometric plane,** in *persp.*, a ground-plane.—**German horizontal plane,** the plane defined by two straights joining on each side the deepest point of the lower eye-socket rim with the point of the upper rim of the osseous auditory passage or acoustic duct lying perpendicularly above the center of the ear-aperture.—**Listing's plane,** a plane which contains the vertical and transverse axis of the eyeball and forms a right angle with the anteroposterior axis.—**Nodal plane,** a node or nodal point in a vibrating column of air, as in an organ-pipe.—**Occipital plane.** (*b*) A plane drawn through the base of the skull in such manner as to cut through the anterior and posterior (more properly the dorsal and ventral) edges of the foramen magnum. The angle formed by the occipital plane and the basicranial axis is open in man and less than a right angle in fishes.—**On plane,** in *coal-mining*, in a direction at right angles to the plane or main joints of a coal-seam.—**Opisthiobasilar plane,** the plane at right angles to the medial plane and passing through the opisthion and the basion.—**Plane of fire,** in *gun.*, the vertical plane containing the line of fire.—**Plane of Hensen,** a plane or line passing through the center of a series of the sarcous elements of a muscle-fibril.—**Plane problem,** a problem concerning points, lines, and figures, which lie in one plane.—**Planes of reference,** systems of planes from which are measured the distances of objects in order to fix their position in space.—**Solution plane,** a direction in a crystal, usually parallel to some simple crystallographic face, in which the substance yields with relative ease to solvent action, as when the crystal of a rock-mass is subjected to great pressure. The development of the minute inclusions to which the schiller is due takes place along solution planes. See ★*schillerization.*—**Structure plane,** a plane that is definitely related to certain geologic structures of a region or terrane, as a fault-plane, joint-plane, or contact-plane between formations.

The tendency of the modern school of physiographers seems to be to ascribe "little importance to geological *structure planes* as a factor in determining the position and the orientation of water courses."

W. H. Hobbs, in Jour. of Geol., Sept.–Oct., 1901, p. 469.

Trochoided plane, a flat surface the center of which moves at a uniform speed in a circle, the plane being kept normal to the surface of a trochoidal wave. *Hargrave.*—**Unit planes,** in *optics*, two planes at right angles to the axis of an optical system, as a lens system, so situated that the distance from the axis to a point in one of the planes is equal to the distance from the axis to its conjugate point in the other plane.

plane[2], *v. t.*—**To plane down,** to press down with a planer the types in a form prepared for press to make them of uniform height and equally level under the impression of a press; also, to shave down the printing-block that is more than type high.

plane[2], *n.*—**Adjustable plane,** a plane in which the angle of the cutting-edge may be varied with respect to the face of the block or stock, and in which the opening at the throat for the chip can be made greater or less.—**Bull-nose plane,** a plane which has the plane-iron at the front end to enable the workman to plane into a corner.—**Combination plane.** (*a*) See *combination.* (*b*) A wood-working plane having a stock resting on adjustable slides which take the place of the sole, and having adjustable fences on each side of the stock, so as to admit, by the use of various attachments, of the use of a great variety of bits. It can thus be used in molding, matching, beading, reeding, and fluting, as a hollow, chamfer-, filister-, dado-, and slitting-plane, and as a plow. Also called *universal plane.*—**Core-box plane.** See ★*core-box.*—**Universal plane.** See *combination* ★*plane* (*b*).

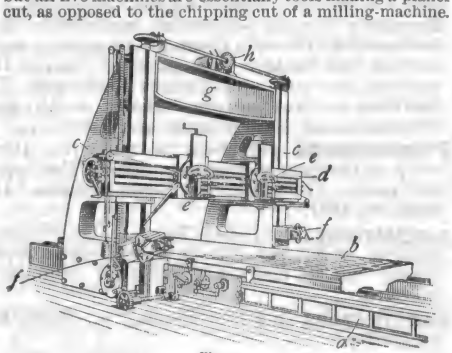
plane[4] (plān), *v. i.*; pp. *planed*, ppr. *planing.* [Abbr. of *aëroplane.*] To fly in an aëroplane. [Recent.]

[Garros] *planes* from Pisa despite serious injuries.

Tribune, June 2, 1911.

plane-parallel (plān′par′a-lel), *a.* In *optics*, having two surfaces plane and parallel to each other: as, a *plane-parallel* plate of glass.—**Plane-parallel structure,** a structure possessed by those rocks which are broken into tabular masses with parallel sides, either by bedding or by sheeting.

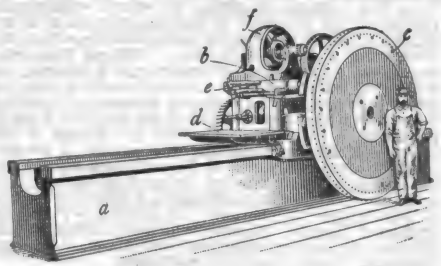
planer, *n.* 4. A power-tool of the largest class for planing massive pieces of metal which can be surfaced or machined by a cutting-tool working in a straight line. Its essential features are a long and narrow bed, on which slides the work-table; massive uprights, called the *housings*, on each side of the table and tied together at the top; and a cross-rail, gibbed to the housing and spanning the bed, carrying one or two tool-heads, and with a vertical traverse on the housings. In principle it is related to the lathe, in the sense that the work advances against a fixed cutting-tool. It differs from the lathe in the presentation of the work to the tool in a horizontal plane, and from the shaper, slotting-machine, and key-seater in respect to the direction of the effort of the cutting-tool and in the fact that in these machines the work is at rest while the cutting-tool moves; but all five machines are essentially tools making a planer cut, as opposed to the chipping cut of a milling-machine.



Planer.

a, bed with V-ways for traversing table; *b*, traversing work-table; *c*, housings; *d*, cross-rail with vertical traverse on housings; *e*, tool-heads with horizontal traverse on cross-rail; *f*, tool-heads at side of work with vertical traverse on housings; *g*, brace, tying housings together; *h*, mechanism controlling traverse of cross-rail.

The important feature of the planer is the mechanism for operating the traveling work-table. A typical method is by rack and gear. The advance of the work-table carrying the work against and under the cutting-tool held in the cutter-head is slow and powerful; the return of the table under the idle cutter is four times as fast. The feed-motion applied to the cutter-heads gives a cross-feed for those supported by the cross-rail. Where other cutter-heads are supported, one on each side of the uprights of the housing, they are given a vertical feed. By the use of four cutter-heads, two on the cross-rail and two on the uprights, four cuts can be made at each stroke.—**Open-side planer,** a metal-planing machine having only one fixed housing or upright to support the cross-rail, thus leaving the bed unobstructed on one side to receive large pieces.—**Planer and jointer.** See ★*planing-machine.*—**Plate-edge planer,** a machine particularly adapted to planing the edges of plates, angles, and other rolled sections.—**Pony planer,** a wood-planing machine for small work.—**Rack-and-pinion planer,** a planing-machine the bed of which is driven by a rack-and-pinion, as distinguished from a crank-planer or a worm-driven planer.—**Rotary planer,** a power-tool having a large revolving disk armed on the face or the side with a large number of cutting-tools. This disk is mounted on a carriage traveling on a long bed, or, in some machines, is supported by a cross-rail and housing over the work-table. It is essentially a milling-machine.—**Side planer,** a planer having the housing at one side of the bed. A massive arm supported by the housing extends over the bed and carries the cross-rail and cutter-head.



Rotary Planer.

a, bed of machine; *b*, saddle with traverse on bed; *c*, circular cutter-head armed with a great number of inserted cutters; *d*, platform for operators; *e*, control; *f*, motor. Work is placed on the floor close to the cutter-head.

Pläner (plā′ner), *n.* [G. *pläner, planer*, ragstone, also impure chalk.] In *geol.*, a series of limestones, marls, shales, sandstones, and conglomerates representing the littoral facies of both the lower members (Cenomanian and Turonian) of the Cretaceous system in northeastern Germany. Many of the component beds are highly fossiliferous and contain chiefly ammonites, echinoderms, pelecypods, and brachiopods.

plane-sect (plān′sekt), *n.* A definite area or piece of a given plane.

plane-sheaf (plān′shēf), *n.* In *geom.*, the ∞^2 planes on a point.

plane-shear (plān′shēr), *n.* Same as *plank-sheer.*

plane-space (plān′spās), *n.* In *geom.*, a space with the plane as element: the dual of a point-space.

planet, *n.*—**Error of a planet.** See ★*error.*—**Inferior planet,** a planet between the earth and the sun: so called because in ancient astronomy, the earth being supposed to be at the center of the system, these planets are below the sun, which is higher from the earth than they are. Opposed to *superior planet.* See *superior.*—**Minor planet,** one of the multitude of small bodies called *asteroids* or (less correctly) *planetoids.* Their orbits lie between those of Jupiter and Mars, with periods ranging from three years to nine, Eros alone excepted, its perihelion lying very near the orbit of the earth, and its mean distance from the sun and its period being slightly less than those of Mars. (See ★*Eros*, 3.) *Discovery.* Ceres, the first, was discovered by accident on the first night of the nineteenth century by Piazzi at Palermo; but, with very few exceptions, all the rest of the number (now nearing 600) have been discovered by systematic search. Until 1891 this search was conducted by minute examination of fields of the heavens which had been carefully charted (usually by the planet-hunters themselves). If stars not upon the charts were found, a few hours, or at most days, of observation would show whether the interloper was merely a (variable) star overlooked in charting or really in motion. If the latter, a short computation would usually show whether it was a new planet or one previously known. In some cases, however, it is necessary, in order to decide the question, to make an extended calculation of perturbations suffered by the older planet since it was last observed. By October, 1891, 321 asteroids had thus been discovered and duly numbered and named. A new and more fruitful method, the photographic, was then introduced by Max Wolf at Heidelberg, which consists in attaching a camera to an equatorial mounting, driven by accurate clockwork, and pointing it to the sky during an exposure of several hours. The stars in the field will appear on the negative as small round dots, while any moving object, as a planet, will be recognizable at once as a streak. Sometimes several are thus captured upon the same plate. The first planet thus discovered by him, in November, 1891, was (322) Brucia, named in honor of the late Miss Bruce of New York, who supplied the funds with which to procure his instrument, a double camera with 16-inch lenses. Other observers immediately adopted the method, and since 1891 over 250 planets have thus been added to the list, only three or four of them by the old visual process. The year 1903 alone yielded 41, though a number of them may not retain a permanent place on the roll. *Designation.* At first names were assigned from classical mythology (all feminine excepting Eros), but as the supply fell short other mythologies were resorted to, and now names of countries, cities, and people appear, slightly disguised. Since 1894 a considerable number remain unnamed, designated only by the number inclosed in a circle, which constitutes the planet's symbol and makes a name unnecessary. These numbers generally, but now not always, follow the order of discovery, and are assigned by the Berliner Rechenanstalt as soon as sufficient observations have been obtained to deter-

mine the planet's orbit and to establish its non-identity with any of the older asteroids, a considerable number of which are now 'adrift,' not having been observed for years, and are every now and then picked up. In 1892, when the photographic discoveries began to crowd in, it was found necessary to devise a provisional designation to be used until the planet's definite number could be assigned. Accordingly, the planets are given letters in the order of announced discovery. After the alphabet was exhausted, astronomers began again with BA, BC, etc. It was in this way that Eros (433) was at first announced as DQ, 1898. *Orbits.* The orbits are of course all ellipses, but with a much wider range of eccentricity and inclination to the ecliptic than those of the major planets. According to the data of the "Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes" for 1904, there are among the first 500 sixteen with eccentricities exceeding 0.30. Occlo (475) stands at the head with the almost cometary eccentricity of 0.38. Pallas (2) has the greatest inclination, 34⅞°, and there are seven others with inclinations exceeding 25°. These little bodies, on account of their great disturbances by Jupiter, are far more troublesome to follow by calculation than the major planets, and their number is now so great, to say nothing of the probable thousands still undiscovered, that it becomes necessary to limit elaborate computations to such only as present some interesting peculiarity, orbital or 'personal,' so to speak. Indeed, the almost too successful hunt for them may before long be abandoned as unprofitable; and yet there always remains the alluring possibility that any night the negatives may reveal an ultra-Neptunian planet, faint from remoteness but immense, thus at a stroke doubling the known dominion of the sun. *Size.* Ceres (1), the largest, has a diameter of about 500 miles, Pallas (2) about 300, Vesta (4) about 250 (although she is the brightest of the family and is sometimes barely visible to a keen eye), and Juno (3) about 120: all according to measures by Barnard. The rest are much smaller, many of the new discoveries probably not exceeding 15 or 20 miles in diameter, so faint as to be visible only in the largest telescopes, if at all. In mass Ceres may possibly be as much as one five-thousandth as large as the earth, and the united mass of the whole assemblage cannot well be one fiftieth of the earth, as is proved by the non-existence of perceptible perturbations on Mars. *Axial rotation.* A few of these planets show at times marked and regularly periodic variations of brightness, probably due to a spotted surface and axial rotation. On that assumption it is found that Eros rotates in 5 hours 16 minutes, and three others—Lirona (116), Hertha (135), and Tercidina (345)—at about the same rate. Our telescopes are not as yet able to supply any information as to the nature and condition of their surfaces. Presumably they are simply airless rocks. *Origin.* It seems altogether probable that these bodies constitute a single family, but how it came to pass that the matter composing them came to be so scattered instead of forming a single planet is a subject of mere speculation. Various theories have been suggested. The oldest is that they are fragments of an exploded planet; another, that they are due to the disturbing action of Jupiter upon a nebulous ring: but knowledge on this point, if ever attainable, is for the future.—**Station of a planet.** See ★*station.*

plane-table, *n.*—**Photographic plane-table,** in *photographic surveying,* a surveying-camera having its top surface arranged as a plane-table and provided with an alidade to be used in determining and mapping the position of the point or station from which the photographs are taken and the direction in which the axis of the camera is pointed at each exposure.

planetarian (plan-e-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*planetary* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a planet or the planets; planetary.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of a planet.

planetary, *a.*—**Planetary circulation,** an ideal general circulation of the atmosphere of the earth considered as a smooth globe; a system of trade-winds, anti-trades, and lower west winds, and the whirls between them, assumed to correspond with this ideal. Numerous such ideals have been sketched by Thomson, Ferrel, Davis, and others.—**Planetary ellipsoid, hour, system, transmission.** See ★*ellipsoid,* ★*hour, solar system,* ★*transmission.*—**Planetary winds.** See ★*planetary circulation.*



Planetary Circulation. (*Davis.*)

II. *n.*; pl. *planetaries.* An abbreviation of *planetary nebula.* See *nebula.*

Both the Wolf-Rayet blue bands were present, as in certain *planetaries.*

A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 381.

planetesimal (plan-e-tes′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **planetesimus,* < *planet(a infinit)esimus,* used to mean 'an infinitesimal or minute planet,' + *-al*[1]. See *planet* and *infinitesimal.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a minute planet or planetary body.—**Planetesimal hypothesis,** a modified form of the meteoritic hypothesis, proposed by Professor T. C. Chamberlin. It assumes that the motions of the small solid masses (*planetesimals*) which compose the original cloud or nebula are orbital and concurrent, so that collisions are infrequent and not violent, and the process of aggregation is extremely gradual. In the meteoritic hypothesis, on the other hand, the meteors, like the molecules in the kinetic theory of gases, are supposed to move indiscriminately in all directions with widely different velocities, so that collisions and rebounds are violent.

The critical application of accepted principles of physics to the nebular hypothesis by Professor Chamberlin has revealed its weakness even under direct attack. The *planetesimal hypothesis* which he has formulated as a substitute seems much better to explain both the astronomical and geological phenomena. It may not be immediately and universally accepted, as it destroys the present foundation of many geological theories, and because the leaders in science are committed to the old ideas; and in all its claims it may not be true. But its main postulate, that the globe was formed by accretion of cold matter, will probably stand.

Amer. Geol., Feb., 1904, p. 95.

II. *n.* One of the minute bodies moving in planetary orbits, from time to time overtaking each other and coalescing, and so gradually building up the planets, according to the planetesimal hypothesis.

The new hypothesis holds that the disseminated planet-forming matter had lost its heat while yet existing in the loose form, as rings or zones or wisps of the parent nebula, and that the globular planets were formed by the slow accretion or infalling of cold, discreet bodies or particles ("*planetesimals*").

Amer. Geol., Feb., 1904, p. 95.

planetogeny (plan-e-toj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *πλανήτης,* planet, + *-γενεια,* < *-γενης,* -producing.] The genesis of planets, or a theory relating to that subject.

planetoid, *n.* See *minor* ★*planet.*

planetologic (plan″e-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [*planetolog(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to planetology.

In Paleozoic times, then, it was the earth itself, not the sun, to which plant and animal primarily stood beholden for existence. This gives us a most instructive glimpse into one *planetologic* process.

P. Lowell, in The Century, Feb., 1908, p. 505.

planetology (plan-e-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πλανήτης,* planet, + E. *-ology.*] The scientific (astronomical) study of the planets.

Planetology, however, will give us the clue to this beclouded hothouse state of things. The earth's own heat, not directly on the crust, but directly on the water, and thence through its atmosphere, was responsible for Paleozoic conditions.

P. Lowell, in The Century, Feb., 1908, p. 505.

planet-stirrer (plan′et-stėr″ėr), *n.* A stirring-paddle which rotates on its own axis while describing a circular path round the inner wall of the vessel in which it operates, as the mixing-vessel in a dyeing- or printing-establishment. *Georgievics* (trans.), Chem. Technol. Textile Fibres, p. 249.

plangorous (plang′gō-rus), *a.* [*plangor* + *-ous.*] Marked by lamentation.

planing-machine, *n.* **1.** When it contains more than one set of revolving cutter-heads placed in different positions, the planing-machine is called a *surfacer and matcher* or *planer and jointer;* when used in finishing only one surface at a time, it is sometimes called a *surfacer;* when used to finish heavy timber it is called a *timber-dresser;* and when used for combing, planing, matching, and jointing, it is known as a *timber-dresser, -matcher, and -jointer.*

planirostrate (plā-ni-ros′trāt), *a.* Same as *planirostral.*

planisperium (plan-i-sfē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *planispheria* (-ä). [NL. *planisphærium.*] Same as *planisphere.*

planity (plan′i-ti), *n.* [*plane*[1] + *-ity.*] The character of being plane; planeness. [Rare.]

And so of the straightness of lines, the *planity* of surfaces, and other like geometrical conceptions: they are transcendentalisms suggested (only) by experiences, not in reality comparable with them any more than infinity of space is comparable with mere immensity.

R. A. Proctor, Familiar Science Studies, p. 21.

plank, *n.*—**Plank way of the wood,** with the grain of the wood instead of across it. In Europe before the time of Bewick (1753–1828) blocks for wood-engraving were cut in this manner. It has been the common custom in Japan.

He (Bewick) engraved across the grain instead of with it, or the "*plank way of the wood*" as he called it.

G. E. Woodberry, Hist. of Wood-engraving, p. 155.

plankage† (plang′kāj), *n.* [OF. *plancage.* See *plank.*] A port-charge sometimes made for the use of planks in dock to discharge or take on a ship's cargo.

plank-buttress (plangk′but″res), *n.* [Translation of G. *plankengerüst.*] One of the broad, flat roots developed vertically at the base of some species of trees as if for props. The plank-buttress is feebly illustrated by the roots of the common American elm and some other Northern trees. Also called *plank-root.*

The *plank-buttress* is a peculiarity of trees in a tropical climate with abundant rainfall. . . . The physiological causes of the phenomenon and its significance to the life of the tree are still obscure.

A. F. W. Schimper (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 305.

planking, *n.*—**Inner planking.** Same as *inside* ★*planking.*—**Inside planking,** the ceiling of a vessel.—**Internal planking.** Same as *inside* ★*planking.*

plank-plant (plangk′plant), *n.* An Australian plant, *Bossiæa scolopendria.* *N. E. D.*

plank-root (plangk′röt), *n.* Same as ★*plank-buttress.*

plank-scraper (plangk′skrā″pėr), *n.* A device, usually home-made, for leveling or scraping the soil of agricultural fields to produce a level or uniform surface convenient for irrigation. The scraper is also used for opening or cleaning out distributing-ditches. *Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 504.

planktograph (plangk′tō-gráf), *n.* [NL. *plankton* + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] A chart showing by means of plotted lines the distribution of the plankton in relation to temperature, time of year, and other controlling factors.

planktology (plangk-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [*plankt(on)* + *-ology.*] That branch of biological science which treats of plankton or the organisms that float or swim in the water.

On a new theoretical treatment in *Planktology.*

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., June–Oct., 1904, p. 438.

plankton (plangk′ton), *n.* [NL. (in G. spelling) *plankton* (Haeckel), lit. 'that which is drifting,' < Gr. *πλαγκτόν,* neut. of *πλαγκτός,* wandering, drifting (as a ship, a cloud, a road, etc.), < *πλάζεσθαι,* wander, rove (*οἱ πλαζόμενοι,* the planets), in active form *πλάζειν,* cause to wander, lead astray; connected with *πλάγιος,* slanting, oblique.] **1.** In *biol.*: (*a*) The minor animals and plants, including especially the lower organisms, that float or swim together in the water, considered collectively and in contrast with those that live upon the bottom under the water, or on land.

The *plankton,* the swimming or drifting fauna which never rests on the bottom. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXIII. 932.

(*b*) The minor animals and plants that float passively in the water, considered collectively and in contrast with those that swim actively. See ★*nekton.*

Fishes in the form of eggs and young belong in the highest degree to the *plankton,* but not when mature animals.

Haeckel (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish [Com., 1889–91, p. 580.

2. Specifically in *phytogeog.,* an aquatic vegetation consisting of freely floating microscopic algæ. Warming divides the plankton flora into oceanic, that of the open sea; neritic (Haeckel), that of the coast; and fresh water. Schimper distinguishes only pelagic, that of the sea, and limnetic, that of fresh-water lakes, the neritic being included in hemiplankton. In pelagic plankton are represented chiefly the *Bacillariaceæ* (diatoms), *Peridiniaceæ,* and *Cyanophyceæ,* chiefly *Oscillatoriaceæ.* Some other groups, as *Protococcaceæ,* are sparingly included. In limnetic plankton the diatoms predominate, the *Cyanophyceæ* come next, and other groups are represented by a few species. As these organisms must exist wholly or mostly in a free-swimming condition, their adaptations are developed toward this end, according to Schimper, in the two directions of decreasing specific gravity and increasing surface with the least possible use of heavy material. The plankton microphytes exist in all seas and lakes in all zones, often in such immense numbers as to give color to the water, as that of the Red Sea, and are also the source of phosphorescence. Plankton is the fundamental nourishment of all animal life in the sea, and is therefore of the highest interest to fishery. The *Cyanophyceæ,* however, are injurious, driving fish away.—**Bathybic plankton,** the animals that float or swim over the bottom of the deep sea without touching or resting upon it; the hypoplankton. See *hypoplankton.*—**Limnetic plankton,** the animals and plants that float or swim at or near the surface of fresh water; the limnoplankton. See ★*limnoplankton.*—**Monotonic plankton,** an aggregation of floating or swimming organisms in which one family or genus predominates, forming half or more than half of the total volume.—**Neritic plankton,** the animals and plants that float or swim in the water in the vicinity of the coast, considered collectively and in contrast with the fauna and flora of the high sea. See *oceanic* ★*plankton.*—**Oceanic plankton,** the animals and plants that float or swim in the high sea, considered collectively and in contrast with those that inhabit the waters near land.—**Pelagic plankton,** the animals and plants that float or swim at or near the surface, considered collectively and in contrast with those that inhabit the depths of the water; the epiplankton. See ★*epiplankton.*—**Plankton pulse,** the repeated occurrence of a regular and gradual appearance and disappearance of the entire volume of the plankton of any body of water.

The phenomenon of a periodic increase of the plankton volumetrically as a whole, from a minimum to a maximum, followed by a decline to another maximum; the rise and fall being more or less gradual and the data forming when plotted a more or less symmetrical curve resembling that known as the "probability of error" curve, may be designated as the *plankton pulse.*

C. A. Kofoid, Bulletin Ill. St. Lab. Nat. Hist., VI. 298.

Polymixic plankton, an aggregation of floating or swimming organisms in which no one family, genus, or species forms more than half of the total volume. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish Com., p. 608.—**Zonary plankton,** the organisms that occur in zones of definite depth and are rarely found above or below their natural level. The term is nearly, but not exactly, synonymous with *mesoplankton.* See ★*mesoplankton.*

planktonic (plangk-ton′ik), *a.* [*plankton* + *-ic.*] **1.** Belonging to the plankton; floating or swimming.

The *planktonic* larvæ of epibenthic adults must settle on a suitable bottom within a certain period or die.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 935.

2. Of or pertaining to the animals and plants that float or swim in the water: as, *planktonic* problems.—**Planktonic current,** a stream or current of floating or swimming organisms; a zoöcurrent. See ★*zoöcurrent.*

plankton-net (plangk′ton-net), *n.* A conical net of silk bolting-cloth or similar material, provided with a small cup for collecting the plankton from a body of water.

planktonokrit (plangk-ton′ō-krit), *n.* [*plankton* + Gr. *κριτής*, a judge, umpire (compare *criterion*).] A centrifugal machine which throws out of a sample of water the organisms constituting the plankton, in order that they may be examined and counted.

plankton-pump (plangk′ton-pump), *n.* A pump which delivers accurately a known quantity of water at each stroke: used for collecting plankton at various depths.

planktont (plangk′tont), *n.* [*plankton* + Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being.] An individual of the class of organisms constituting plankton. [Rare.]

After six years' time and all the manipulation noted the various *planktonts* are apparently as good for microscopic study or for numerical estimation as they were at the start. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, 1899–1900, p. 240.

plankway (plangk′wā), *n.* *Naut.*, the narrow portion of deck between the side and the frame of the hatch in a wherry, etc. *N. E. D.*

Planocera (plā-nos′e-rä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Planoceridæ*. *De Blainville*, 1828.

Planoceridæ (plā-nō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Planocera* + *-idæ.*] A family of polyclad turbellarians, having no suckers, nuchal tentacles, the mouth about median, and the male copulating apparatus directed backward. It includes several genera, among them being *Planocera*, *Stylochus*, and *Conoceros*.

plano-cylindrical (plā″nō-si-lin′dri-kal), *a.* Having one plane and one cylindrical surface: said of any cylindrical lens having one plane face.

planocyte (plan′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *πλάνος*, wandering, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A leucocyte or wandering cell: so called from the fact that it is able to move about in the blood-vessels or other cavities of the body by throwing out pseudopodia like an amœba.

planoferrite (plā-nō-fer′īt), *n.* [L. *planus*, level, + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated ferric sulphate, $Fe_2O_3.SO_3.15H_2O$, occurring in yellowish-green to brown tabular crystals: from the Lautaro mine near Morro Moreno, Atacama.

planographic (plā-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [L. *planus*, level, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** Of or pertaining to plan- or map-making. See *planographist.*—**2.** Relating to printing from plane surfaces of stone, metal, and the like, in distinction from intaglio and relief-printing.

planography (plā-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [L. *planus*, plane, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The art of drawing plans or maps.—**2.** The art of printing from plane surfaces. See ★*planographic.*

planolite (plan′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *πλάνος*, wandering, + *λίθος*, stone.] Any fossil impression of an indeterminate cylindrical annelid found on the surface of a stratum.

planoparabolic (plā-nō-par-a-bol′ik), *a.* [L. *planus*, level, + E. *parabolic*[2].] Having characteristics of the plane and the parabola.

planorbiform (plā-nôr′bi-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Planorbis* + *-form.*] Having the spire depressed so that the whorls lie in the same plane, like those of the genus *Planorbis;* planorboid.

planorboid (plā-nôr′boid), *a.* [NL. *Planorbis* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the gastropod genus *Planorbis;* more particularly, having the form of shell characteristic of that genus; subdiscoid with many whorls and flaring aperture; planorbiform.

When the whorls become depressed so as practically to lie in one plane, a "*planorboid*" protoconch is produced (Dall). *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1902, p. 919.

planorosion (plā-nō-rō′zhon), *n.* [L. *planus*, flat, + E. (*e*)*rosion.*] The removal and subsequent deposition of fine silt by the rivers in the arid districts of the southwestern United States, when swollen to floods by sudden heavy rains. The deposited silt may be afterward modified by the winds.

That the deposits in question are composed chiefly of fine clays is due mainly to the effects of *planorosion*, or flood-sheet erosion as it is termed by McGee.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Dec., 1907, p. 472.

planorosive (plā-nō-rō′ziv), *a.* [L. *planus*, flat, + E. (*e*)*rosive.*] Characteristic of planorosion.

The two most vigorous geologic processes of the arid regions—the eolian and the *planorosive*, the latter more widely known among the dwellers of those regions as sheet-flood erosion. Both are practically unknown to people living in those parts of the world where there are abundant rains. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1907, p. 471.

plano-spherical (plā″nō-sfer′i-kal), *a.* Having one plane and one spherical surface: said of spherical lenses which are either plano-convex or plano-concave.

planospore (plā′nō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *πλάνος*, wandering, + E. *spore.*] A spore or detached bud that is motile or able to swim.

plant[1], *n.* **11.** In *billiards* generally, the lay or position of balls; in pocket-pool, a sure shot from frozen balls; in one kind of pin-pool, a procedure by which a player may unwittingly make another, instead of himself, winner of the stakes.—**Aërating plants.** See ★*aërate.*—**Aquatic plants.** See ★*aquatic.*—**Cultural plant formation.** See ★*formation.*—**Enchanter's plant.** See ★*enchanter.*—**Fungus-digesting plant,** a plant which, having a fungus within its root-cells, is, upon the death of the fungus, able to utilize the albuminoid substances given up by it. *Frank.*—**Le Sueur plant,** the plant or collective machinery required to carry out the Le Sueur process, one of the methods of preparing bleach-liquor by the electrolysis of a solution of common salt.—**Plant formation.** See ★*formation.*—**Plant œcology.** See ★*œcology.*

plant[1], *v. t.* **13.** In *chess*, to play (a piece) to a square whence it cannot easily be dislodged.

Black is now enabled to *plant* the Queen at her 6th.
Morphy, Games of Chess, p. 375.

planta, *n.* **3.** (*b*) The sole of a proleg of a lepidopterous larva. *A. S. Packard*, Textbook of Entom., p. 638.

plantad (plan′tad), *adv.* [L. *planta*, sole, + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, toward the sole of the foot.

plantaginaceous (plan″ta-ji-nā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Plantaginaceæ*.

Plantaginales (plan″ta-ji-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1886), < *Plantago* (*Plantagin-*) + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants containing the family *Plantaginaceæ* only (which see).

plantain[1], *n.*—**Bracted** (or **large-bracted**) **plantain,** *Plantago aristata*, a species with very narrow leaves and long narrow bracts, native mostly west of the Mississippi but now a common weed eastward from Maine to Georgia.—**Indian plantain.** (*b*) See ★*Mesadenia.*—**Lance-leafed plantain,** the ribwort or English plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, a weed of lawns and meadows, sometimes regarded as a forage-plant.—**Native plantain,** an Australian fodder-plant, *Plantago varia*, relished by stock, especially sheep.

plantain-shoreweed (plan′tān-shōr″wēd), *n.* A plant, *Littorella lacustris*.

Plantar neuralgia. Same as *erythromelalgia.*

plantation, *n.* **4.** (*b*) (2) See the extract.

In the Carolinas and Georgia the reports of rice irrigation were generally made for plantations instead of farms. In these states the term "*plantation*" is often applied to small holdings, the word, as thus used, being synonymous with "farm."
Dept. of Commerce and Labor (Bureau of Census), [Bull. 16, p. 18.

7. In *organ-building*, the disposition or arrangement of the pipes of a stop, or of all the stops, on a wind-chest.

plantationer† (plan-tā′shon-ėr), *n.* One who took part in the plantation or colonization of Ulster. *N. E. D.*

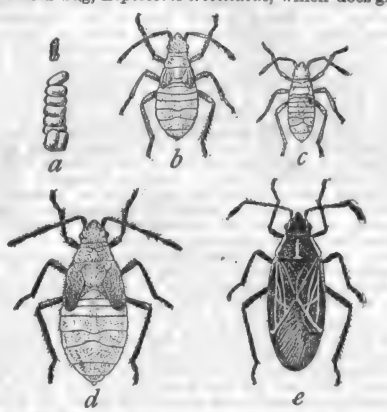
plantation-measure (plan-tā′shon-mezh″ūr), *n.* The variety of land-measure formerly used in the plantations of Ireland, in which the acre contained 7840 square yards. *N. E. D.*

plant-beetle (plant′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ;* a leaf-beetle.

plant-breeding (plant′brē″ding), *n.* The systematic management of plants by methods designed to secure improved types. The two resources for plant-improvement are selection and hybridization. The former (see *artificial selection* and *methodical selection*, under *selection*) may be practised upon 'chance seedlings' which show desirable characters, as a few heads of wheat in a field, or upon the best individuals from plots grown under conditions favorable to desired variations. The best seeds of the chosen individuals are sown to produce 'mother-plants,' and from the best seeds of approved mother-plants a centgener (see ★*centgener*, 2) is grown, upon which and its offspring (see ★*nursery stock*) selection is practised till a variety is fixed. In place of seedling selection, 'bud selection' is practised in case of plants propagated by cuttings, the best branches or other propagules being chosen. Hybridization (see *hybrid*, *n.*) serves more or less to combine

the desirable qualities of two types, but the great majority of hybrids are worthless, or when not worthless unstable, so that selection must still be practised to secure permanent useful varieties. Plant-breeding aims at some specific end, for example, the removal of an undesirable character, as the beard of wheat, or the enhancement of a valuable quality, as sugar content in the sugar-beet, or the combination of two or more desirable qualities in the same variety, as earliness or good quality with large yield.

plant-bug, *n.*—**Black-lined plant-bug.** Same as *four-lined* ★*leaf-bug.*—**Box-elder plant-bug,** an American coreid bug, *Leptocoris trivittatus*, which does great



Box-elder Plant-bug (*Leptocoris trivittatus*).
a, eggs, enlarged; *b*, *c*, *d*, stages of nymphs; *e*, adult: all enlarged.
(Marlatt and Howard, U. S. D. A.)

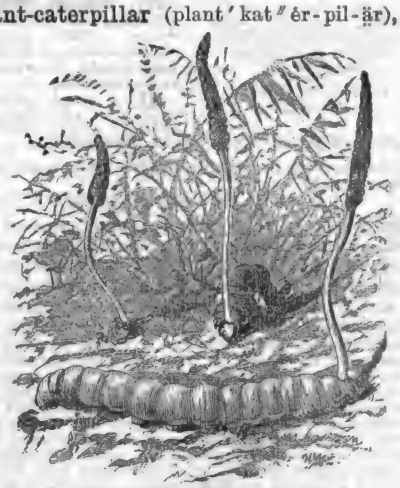
damage to the box-elder on the tree claims in the western United States.—**Four-lined plant-bug.** Same as *four-lined* ★*leaf-bug.*—**Four-striped plant-bug.** Same as *four-lined* ★*leaf-bug.*—**Hooded plant-bug,** an American coreid bug, *Euthoctha galeator*, of wide distribution and known to suck the sap of young twigs of orange, plum, and other trees.—**Leaf-footed plant-bug.** (*a*) A large American coreid bug, *Leptoglossus phyllopus*, having the hind tibiæ each furnished with a leaf-like expansion: common in the southern United States, where it damages fruit. (*b*) Any one of several members of the genus *Leptoglossus*, which see, with cut.—**Northern leaf-footed plant-bug,** an American coreid bug, *Leptoglossus oppositus*, having a more northern distribution in the United States.—**Southern leaf-footed plant-bug,** the large brown coreid bug, *Leptoglossus phyllopus*, common in the southern United States.—**Tea plant-bug,** either of several East Indian capsid bugs of the genus *Helopeltis*, which damage growing tea-plants: same as ★*mosquito-blight.*—**Timothy plant-bug,** a capsid bug, *Oncognathus binotatus*, common to Europe,



Timothy Plant-bug (*Oncognathus binotatus*).
a, female bug; *b*, enlarged head and beak; *c*, male; *a*, *c*, enlarged; *b*, more enlarged. (After Howard, U. S. D. A.)

Africa, and North America, which feeds on timothy-grass, chenopodium, and other plants.—**Uhler's green plant-bug,** an American pentatomid bug, *Lioderma uhleri*, occurring in the western United States and Mexico.

plant-caterpillar (plant′kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.*



Plant-caterpillar (*Abantiades ingens*).

The larva of any one of probably several hepialid moths occurring in Australasia, upon

which grows a fungus, *Sphæria robertsii*. A New Zealand species, *Charagia virescens*, was formerly supposed to be one of the species, but its larva is a trunk-borer, not a root-borer. *Abantiades ingens*, also from New Zealand, is more likely to be one of the infested forms. The fungus kills the caterpillar and sends up a long shoot from the head, which has given rise to another popular name, the *bulrush caterpillar*.

planted, *p. a.* 3. Buried. [Slang.]

I was sent out here 'long with a lot more tenderfeet to plant beans for our own support, and to spread the gospel for the glory of America. Well, the other tenderfeet are *planted*, and I 'm the only one that 's got any kick left.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, ii.

planter, *n.* 5. Specifically, in the Newfoundland fisheries, a middleman between the fisherman and the large dealer. See the extract.

The merchant, as he is known in Newfoundland, is the large dealer who exports the fish to the tropics and Europe. He buys both from the fishermen and *planters*. The latter are a sort of middlemen, and usually have "stations" located at different points along the coast.
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 30, 1903, p. 22910.

6. A cattle-thief: so called from their habit of hiding the stolen cattle. [Australia.]

What 's a little money . . . if your children grow up duffers and *planters*?
Rolf Boldrewood, Colonial Reformer, xxv.

plant-food, *n.* In general, it is any substance that the plant takes in and utilizes in its life-process, as water with its mineral salts, and carbon dioxid. In a special sense it is sometimes restricted by botanists to the first organic compounds (starch-like materials) that are made by the plant, since these are used more or less directly in nourishing the plant.

plant-form (plant′fôrm), *n.* In *decorative design*, a motive or type taken from a plant; a phyllomorph.

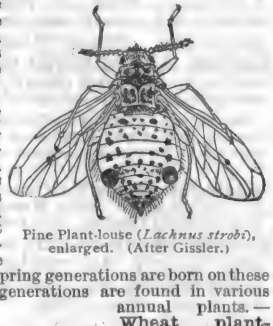
plantigrady (plan′ti-grā-di), *n.* [*plantigrade* + *-y*[3].] The state or condition of walking with the sole of the foot applied to the ground, as do the bears: contrasted with ★*digitigrady*.

In the first group the pes is little different from the typical terrestrial running foot. The phalanges have, as in the raccoons, become much elongated and the soles are often naked. In some cases a distinct *plantigrady* has replaced the previous digitigrady.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1903, p. 733.

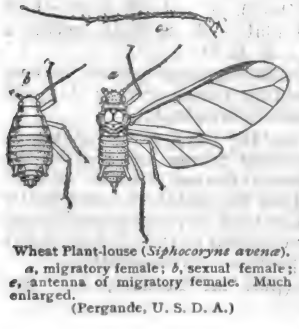
planting, *n.*—**Quincunx planting,** a method of planting trees in which young trees are set in the center and at each corner of successive squares.—**Square planting,** a method of planting trees in which the distance between the rows is equal to the distance between the young trees in the rows.—**Triangular planting,** a method of planting trees in which the unit of arrangement is an equilateral triangle, at each apex of which young trees are placed.

planting-stick (plan′ting-stik), *n.* A stick used to make holes in the soil for the purpose of planting seeds, setting out plants, etc.

plant-louse, *n.*—**Cabbage plant-louse,** a cosmopolitan aphidid, *Aphis brassicæ*, a species common to the United States and Europe. It infests young cabbage-plants.—**Cherry-tree plant-louse.** See ★*cherry-tree*.—**Collier plant-louse,** an English gardeners' name for *Aphis rumicis*, a species which sometimes occurs in enormous numbers on bean-plants in England and on the continent of Europe. Also called *black fly, bean-aphis*, and *black dolphin*.—**Corn plant-louse.** See ★*corn*[1].—**Currant plant-louse,** an American aphidid, *Aphis ribis*, which affects the leaves of currant, causing them to curl and die.—**Dolphin plant-louse.** Same as *collier* ★*plant-louse*.—**Orange plant-louse,** an American aphidid, *Aphis gossypii*, which feeds on the leaves and young twigs and buds of orange as well as upon cotton and other plants. See ★*cotton-aphis*.—**Pine plant-louse,** any one of several species of *Aphididæ* found commonly on the pine. The common pine plant-louse is *Lachnus strobi*. The white pine schizoneura, *Schizoneura pinicola*, and the pine-leaf chermes, *Chermes pinifoliæ*, are other abundant forms.—**Plum plant-louse,** *Myzus mahaleb*, a species common to Europe and the United States. It hibernates on plum- and peach-trees, and the autumnal and several spring generations are born on these trees. The summer generations are found in various annual plants.—**Wheat plant-louse,** a small green aphidid, *Siphocoryne avenæ*, which sometimes does much damage to winter wheat in the late spring and early summer. Also called *European grain-louse*.



Pine Plant-louse (*Lachnus strobi*), enlarged. (After Gissler.)



Wheat Plant-louse (*Siphocoryne avenæ*).
a, migratory female; *b*, sexual female; *c*, antenna of migratory female. Much enlarged.
(Pergande, U. S. D. A.)

plant-totem (plant′tō″tem), *n.* A plant used as a totem. Most totems are animals, but in some cases plants and inanimate objects are used as true totems of clans.

The prevalence of *plant-totems*.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 435.

plantulation (plan-tū-lā′shon), *n.* [NL. *plantula*, dim. of L. *planta*, a plant, + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, germination. [Rare.]

plan-view (plan′vū), *n.* A top-view; a projection or plan of an object in which the object is supposed to be seen from above.

plappart (plä′pärt), *n.* [G., also *plappert, plaphart*, < ML. *blaffardus*, etc.] A German or Swiss coin or money of account formerly in use, of the value of twopence or less.

plaque, *n.* 7. A billon or silver coin current in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in Brabant, Liège, Lorraine, and France.

plashing[1], *n.* 2. A surface colored so as to look like granite. See *plash*[1], *v. t.*, 2.

plasma-cell (plas′mä-sel), *n.* A granular cell in connective tissue. Also *plasma-corpuscle*.

plasma-corpuscle (plas′mä-kôr″pus-l), *n.* Same as ★*plasma-cell*.

plasmapsis (plas-map′sis), *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*, plasm, + *ἁψίς*, a joining.] A fusion of the outer unspecialized protoplasm of reproductive cells: the first stage in the process of conjugation. The subsequent stages are karyapsis and mitapsis. *Cook* and *Swingle*.

plasmase (plas′māsz), *n.* [*plasm* + *-ase*.] The ferment which causes the clotting of blood; fibrin ferment.

plasma-stain (plas′mä-stān), *n.* In *cytol.*, a stain which differentiates the cytoplasm of a cell, as opposed to a nuclear stain.

plasmatorrhexis (plas″ma-tō-rek′sis), *n.* Same as ★*plasmorrhexis*.

plasminic (plas-min′ik), *n.* [*plasm* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, $C_{15}H_{28}N_6P_6O_{30}$, a derivative of yeast nucleinic acid: apparently representing an intermediary product between thyminic acid and the original substance.

plasmochyma (plas-mō-kī′mä), *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasma,' + *χυμός*, juice.] Those components of cell-protoplasm which are especially rich in albumins.

plasmocyte (plas′mō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasma,' + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A colorless blood-corpuscle, or leucocyte, supposed to be a free attraction-sphere. *G. Eisen*, 1897.

plasmodesmus (plas-mō-des′mus), *n.*; pl. *plasmodesmi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasma,' + *δεσμός*, band.] One of the delicate protoplasmic strands or bridges which unite the cytoplasm of adjacent cells in plants. *Strasburger*, 1901.

Plasmodium malariæ. (*b*) Same as ★*plasmodium quartanæ*.—**Plasmodium malignum,** the parasite of estivo-autumnal or pernicious malarial fever.—**Plasmodium præcox.** Same as ★*plasmodium malignum*.—**Plasmodium quartanæ,** the parasite of quartan fever.—**Plasmodium tertianæ,** the parasite of tertian fever.—**Plasmodium vivax.** Same as ★*plasmodium tertianæ*. See ★*malaria* (with cut).

plasmodoma (plas-mod′ō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL. See *plasmodium*.] Organisms that manufacture proteids out of inorganic matter; plants, as contrasted with animals, which are dependent upon plants for their proteids. See ★*plasmodomism*. *Haeckel*. [Rare.]

plasmodomism (plas-mod′ō-mizm), *n.* [*plasmodom*(*a*) + *-ism*.] The manufacture of proteids out of inorganic matter, in the way that is characteristic of plants. [Rare.]

The carbon-assimilation in plants—what I call *plasmodomism* . . .—means that the plant is able, under the influence of sunlight, to form carbo-hydrates, and from these new plasm, out of simple inorganic compounds (water, carbonic acid, nitric acid, and ammonia). . . . The animal is unable to do this. It has to take its plasm in its food. . . . We therefore give the title of plasmophagous to these animal "plasma-eaters."
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 212.

plasmodomous (plas-mod′ō-mus), *a.* [*plasmodom*(*ism*) + *-ous*.] Manufacturing proteids out of inorganic matter, in the way that is characteristic of plants. [Rare.]

It starts with the Monera, non-nucleated masses of protoplasm which 'stand exactly at the limit between the organic and the inorganic worlds' and have originated by spontaneous generation. Of these, two varieties existed, differing in their physiological activities; the one group, the phytomonera, being *plasmodomous*, building up protoplasm from unorganized material, and the other, the zoomonera, being plasmophagous, finding their nutrition in already organized material.
Science, Aug. 4, 1905, p. 138.

plasmodomy (plas-mod′ō-mi), *n.* [*plasmodom*(*ism*) + *-y*[3].] Subsistence upon inorganic matter in the way that is characteristic of plants. [Rare.]

plasmogenesis (plas-mō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasma,' + E. *genesis*.] The science of the artificial imitations of protoplasm. *Herrera*.

plasmogeny (plas-moj′e-ni), *n.* Same as *plasmogony*.

plasmogony, *n.* 2. The formation or production of the first living beings, as contrasted with *autogeny* or the production of the first living matter. [Rare.]

I distinguished . . . —autogeny—(the formation of the first living matter . . .) and *plasmogony* (the formation of the first individualized plasm).
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 354.

plasmolytically (plas-mō-lit′i-kḷ-i), *adv.* In a plasmolytic manner; by the process of plasmolysis. *Science*, May 1, 1903, p. 706.

plasmoma (plas-mō′mä), *n.*; pl. *plasmomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *plasma* + *-oma*.] Any new growth containing many plasma-cells.

Recently Wright has described in the cells of such a tumor a resemblance to plasma cells and speaks of the new growth as a *plasmoma*.
Jour. Exper. Med., Nov. 29, 1901, p. 54.

Plasmopara (plas-mop′a-rä), *n.* [NL. (Schörter, 1886), < Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasma,' + L. *parere*, bring forth.] A genus of parasitic fungi of the family *Peronosporaceæ*, having the mycelium intercellular, the haustoria small and globular, the conidia sometimes forming swarm-spores, and the oöspores globose, smooth, and brownish. About 15 species are known. *P. viticola* causes a serious disease of the grape known as *downy mildew*. See *grape-mildew* and *cucumber* ★*mildew*.

plasmophaga (plas-mof′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasma,' + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Organisms that are dependent upon proteids for their nutrition; animals, as contrasted with plants, which manufacture proteids out of inorganic matter. *Haeckel*. See ★*plasmodomism*.

plasmophagism (plas-mof′a-jizm), *n.* [*plasmophag*(*a*) + *-ism*.] Subsistence upon proteids that are either immediately or ultimately the products of plants, in the way that is characteristic of animals.

plasmophagous (plas-mof′a-gus), *a.* [*plasmophag*(*ism*) + *-ous*.] Subsisting upon proteids which are obtained ready made, in the way that is characteristic of animals.

Plants are plasmodomous; animals *plasmophagous*.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 212.

plasmophagy (plas-mof′a-ji), *n.* [*plasmophag*(*ous*) + *-y*[3].] Subsistence upon ready-made proteids, in the way that is characteristic of animals. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 213.

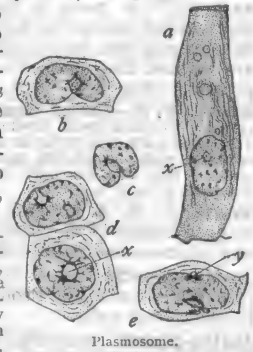
plasmorrhexis (plas-mō-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasm,' + *ῥῆξις*, breaking.] Disintegration of the cell-protoplasm by granular degeneration, vacuolation, and escape of the cell-contents.

plasmoschisis (plas-mos′ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasm,' + *σχίσις*, splitting, cleaving.] The process of disorganization of a cell through fission of its protoplasm.

plasmosoma (plas-mō-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *plasmosomata* (-ma-tä). [NL.] Same as ★*plasmosome*.

plasmosome (plas′mō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *plasmosoma*, < Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasm,' + *σῶμα*, body.] A true cell-nucleolus, distinguished by its affinity for the plasma-stains such as the acid tar-colors: opposed to ★*karyosome*. *Ogata*, 1883.

In one type this nucleolus remains a *plasmosome*, or true nucleolus, which fades away at the time of division, the chromosomes arising nearly in the usual manner from the chromatin network.
Science, May 31, 1901, [p. 865.



Plasmosome.
Cells from the hepatopancreas of the cray-fish (*Astacus*): *a*, longitudinal; *b-e*, transverse section of cells. In *a* and *d*, the plasmosome (*x*), or pyrenosome, is seen within the nucleus; in *b* and *c*, it is at a reëntrant angle of the nuclear wall; in *e*, it is seen passing out into the cytoplasm at *y*.
(From Gurwitsch's "Morphologie und Biologie der Zelle.")

plasmosphere (plas′mō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*, for 'plasm,' + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] Same as ★*perisphere*.

plasmotomy (plas-mot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*,

as 'plasm,' + *-τομια*, ‹ *τέμνειν*, cut.] The breaking up of a multinucleate cell into multinucleate fragments, as in the *Myxosporidia*.

Cohn and Döflein have discovered cases of *plasmotomy*, in which a kind of protoplasmic bud of ectosarc and endosarc containing some nuclei becomes detached; these little masses have but to grow in order to form the ordinary protoplasmic masses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 817.

Multiple plasmotomy, the formation of buds from the protoplasmic body, as in *Myxidium*.—**Simple plasmotomy**, ordinary fission.

plasome (plas'ōm), *n.* [Gr. *πλάσις*, a forming, + *-ome*.] One of the hypothetical units of living protoplasm, supposed to possess the properties of assimilation, growth, and reproduction. *Wiesner*, 1892.

In other cases the assumption of invisible protoplasmic units has been inspired by a desire . . . to explain the general vital and assimilative powers of protoplasm, as, for example, the "micellæ" of Nägeli and the "*plasomes*" of Wiesner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 41.

plasson (plas'ōn), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλάσσων*, ppr. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plasma*.] The protoplasmic substance of which a cytode, or cell without a nucleus, is supposed to consist. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 316.

plassonellum (plas-ō-nel'um), *n.*; pl. *plassonella* (-ä). [NL. dim. of *plasson*.] One of the hypothetical living particles without organization, assumed as the representatives of a stage in the evolution of life prior to and culminating in the production of the first organisms. [Rare.]

-plast. [Gr. *-πλαστος*, *πλαστός*, formed, molded, ‹ *πλάσσειν*, form.] A terminal element in some biological words, denoting any primitive living unit or cell: as, *bioplast*, *protoplast*, etc.

plastein (plas'tē-in), *n.* [Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *-e-in*.] An albuminous condensation-product formed through the action of certain ferments, such as chymosin and papayotin, upon albumoses in concentrated solution.

plaster, *n.* **4.** In a general sense, calcium sulphate, whether deprived by heat of its water of crystallization or not, as, for instance, the crust of hydrated calcium sulphate which forms on salt-boilers' pans, or natural gypsum used as a fertilizer and known as *land-plaster*.

plaster-bead (plas'tėr-bēd), *n.* Same as *ground*, in the sense of a plaster strip or molding against which the wet plaster is stopped. See *ground*[1], 10 (*i*).

plaster-work (plas'tėr-wėrk), *n.* The preparing or putting up of plaster, in the sense of two or three coats, or more, of mortar upon walls or ceilings.

plastic, *a.* **5.** Applied by Liebig to the proteid constituents of animal food as serving to form the principal tissues of the body, in contradistinction to the non-nitrogenous portion of the food, which he called *respiratory* as serving for the production of bodily heat by their oxidation.—**6.** Capable of receiving and of responding to environmental impulses which induce more or less rapid evolution of an organism as a whole or of certain of its organs: the opposite of *conservative* and *persistent*.—**Plastic bronze.** See ★*bronze*.

II. *n.* **1.** The art of modeling or molding; sculpture.—**2.** A molder; a modeler; a statuary. [Now rare, in both uses.]—**3.** The commercial name for any one of a class of substances, such as celluloid or viscose, which are worked into shape for use by molding or pressing when in a plastic condition.

plasticity, *n.*—**Latent plasticity**, the property of viscous flow which rocks develop, when buried so deep within the earth as to be under a load greater than their crushing resistance at the surface, and yet so tightly confined that they can only yield by flowage. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 396.

plastid, *n.* **3.** A general name for any permanent organ of the cell except the nucleus and centrosome. *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1905, p. 700.

plastidogenetic (plas″ti-dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*plastid* + *genetic*.] Producing or giving rise to plastids or cells.

plastid-plasm (plas'tid-plazm), *n.* In *cytol.*, the portion of the cell-protoplasm of plants which gives rise to the plastids, as distinguished from the karyoplasm, or nuclear plasma, and the general cytoplasm. [Rare.]

Thus three forms of protoplasm, nucleoplasm, *plastidplasm* and cytoplasm comprise all the living material of the cell and may be sharply contrasted with the non-protoplasmic contents. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1904, p. 371.

Plastin granule, one of the highly refractive granules of plastin, a reserve food-material stored in the cytoplasm of the *Sporozoa* among the *Protozoa*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, March 17, 1902, p. 306.

plastinoid (plas'ti-noid), *a.* [*plastin* + *-oid*.] Resembling plastin.

plastique (plas-tēk'), *n.* [F. See *plastic*.] A composition, somewhat like plaster of Paris, used in modeling.

plastodynamia (plas″tō-dī-nā'mi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *δύναμις*, power.] The power or capability to develop, such as is exhibited by the living cell.

plastodynamic (plas″tō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *δύναμις*, power, + *-ic*.] Possessing or relating to plastic or formative force.

plastogamic (plas-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [*plastogamy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or resulting from, plastogamy.

plastogamy (plas-tog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-y*[3].] The fusion of the cytoplasmic bodies of two reproductive cells or of two unicellular organisms.

The difficulty of determining the correlation between the size of Actinosphaeria and the number of cysts built was encountered chiefly in the liability of the creatures to divide or fuse one with another (*plastogamy*) after they had been placed in the vessels to starve and to encyst. *Biometrika*, June, 1903, p. 242.

plastomenite (plas-tom'e-nīt), *n.* A trade-name of a kind of smokeless powder, a mixture of dinitrotoluene and nitrated wood-pulp.

plastotype (plas'tō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *τύπος*, type.] A model cast from a primary type.

Horizon and Locality.—In the Fort Riley limestone of the lower Permian, three miles west of Stockdale, Kansas. The *plastotype* is in the Yale University Museum. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, July, 1904, p. 24.

plastron, *n.* **6.** In the *Echinodermata*, a space surrounded by the subanal fasciole lying beneath the anus, in spatangoid echinoids.

plata (plä'tä), *n.* [Sp. *plata*, silver. See *plate*, *n.*] Silver.—**Plata pina**, in *metal.*, the spongy silver obtained after the separation of the mercury. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 747.

platanillo (plä-tä-nēl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *platanillo*, dim. of *plátano*.] **1.** In tropical America, a name for the common milkweed, *Asclepias curassavica*.—**2.** In Mexico, *Canna indica*.

platanist (plat'a-nist), *n.* [*Platanist*(*a*).] The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*.

platano (plä'tä-nō), *n.* [Sp. *plátano*, ‹ L. *platanus*. See *platanus*.] In countries settled by the Spanish, the common name of the banana and plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* and *M. sapientum*). In Porto Rico the name is especially applied to the starchy plantains, which must be cooked before they can be eaten, the sweet bananas being called *guinéos*.

plate, *n.* **16.** In *bacteriol.*, the film of agar-agar or gelatin poured upon a glass plate or into a Petri dish for the purpose of separating specific organisms. See ★*plating*, 3. Also called *poured plate*.—**17.** A butchers' term for the long, thin cut of beef, weighing usually about 60 pounds, and including the brisket, the navel piece, and the thinner inside piece called the skirt.—**18.** In *geol.*, a wide area of flat and undisturbed strata.

Towards the north, however, a very extensive '*plate*' without folding appears, which stretches nearly to the Arctic archipelago. *Athenæum*, July 15, 1905, p. 82.

Adanal plate. See ★*adanal*.—**Amalgamated plates**, in *gold-milling*, copper plates (sometimes silver-plated) having an amalgamated surface which are used to catch gold in the stamp-milling process.—**Barlow's plate**, an old device, consisting of a flat form of soft iron, placed in the vicinity of a ship's compass for compensating the latter against the magnetism of the ship's iron. It might be termed the forerunner of the *Flinders bar* (which see).—**Basal plate.** See ★*basal*.—**Cathammal plate.** See ★*cathammal*, 2.—**Chlorid plate**, a photographic plate coated with a gelatinochlorid emulsion.—**Cut-off plate.** See ★*cut-off*.—**Dental plate.** (*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) The plate of pavement-like teeth, as in the jaws of some skates, or any bony plate in the mouth of a fish which bears teeth or has the function of teeth. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1904, p. 143. (2) In polychætous annelids, one of the chitinous jaws. (3) In the *Brachiopoda*, one of the two erect shelly plates which support the teeth of the ventral valve and rest on the bottom of that valve. By their convergence and union they form the spondylium in some species, and this structure may be supported on a single median plate or septum. See ★*spondylium*. (*b*) In *dental surgery*, a plate of metal, hard rubber, or other material, molded to the shape of the roof of the mouth, which serves as a support for false teeth.—**Ectethmoidal plate**, the ectethmoid, pars plana, or antorbital plate.—**Fundamental plate** or **zone**, the dorsal portion of the lateral wall of the medullary tube on either side.—**Genital plate**, in ophiuroids, the larger of the two barlike plates which bound the genital slit. See *genital* ★*scale*.—**Give-and-take plate.** See ★*give-and-take*.—**Intermarginal plates**, in some starfishes, a series of

plates developed between the inframarginals and the supramarginals.—**Marginal plate**, one of the horny plates covering the outer edge of the carapace in turtles.—**Marsupial plate**, in certain crustaceans, one of the lamellate appendages on the basal joints of some of the thoracic limbs, forming, with similar appendages, a brood-pouch or cavity into which the eggs enter and there develop. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., May, 1897, p. 30.—**Oral-angle plates**, in ophiuroids, the five pairs of large plates forming the framework which surrounds the mouth.—**Oral plate.** (*a*) In the *Crinoidea*, one of the calyx plates which surround the oral aperture. (*b*) Same as ★*buccal shield*.—**Petri plate**, a Petri dish containing the nutrient medium ready to receive the material from which a culture is to be obtained.

In a *plate of petri* at 20° we notice some rare yellow granulated colonies with irregular borders, presenting often some prolongations. After five days some of the colonies from the surface spread, and present one prolongation and rarely two, as the tail of a comet. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 31.

Pile of plates. See ★*pile*[3].—**Plate-edge planer.** See ★*planer*.—**Plate-girder bridge**, a form of bridge in which trusses are replaced by plate-girders, each formed by a wide, thin, vertical steel plate called the *web*, having on each edge a flange composed of angle-irons riveted to the web. The web is further stiffened by angle-iron stiffeners extending from flange to flange.—**Polar plate.** See ★*polar field*. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I 203.—**Poured plate.** See ★*plate*, 16.—**Poured plate culture.** See ★*culture*.—**Prochordal plate**, an embryonic tissue situated dorsocephalad of the anterior end of the notochord. It is continuous caudally with the parachordals.—**Punched plate**, in *music-printing*, a plate for printing in which the note-heads, the words, and many technical characters are incised by dies, while the staff-lines, note-stems, etc., are cut by a burin. The indentations thus made are filled with wax to retain the ink. Most sheet-music is thus printed.—**Quarter-wave plate**, in *optics*, a plate of doubly refracting crystal of such thickness that the two components of a beam of light traversing it acquire a difference of phase of $\frac{\pi}{2}$ or a difference of path of a quarter-wave length. Same as *Senarmont's* ★*compensator*.—**Rostral plate**, the anterior plate in the dorsal shield of certain Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian fishes of the family *Pteraspidæ*, order *Heterostraci*.—**Scattering-plate**, a plate, either solid or perforated, against which a jet of water or other fluid may impinge and be broken up and spread into thinner films or smaller masses: used in surface-condensers of steam-engines, for example, to force the steam or the water to exert its heating or cooling effect over a larger area than that of the cross-section of the inlet opening.—**Segmental plate**, the plate of mesoblast on either side of the notochord at the posterior end of the vertebrate embryo. It is from this plate that the mesoblastic segments, or somites, are successively cut off.—**Septal plate**, in the dorsal valve of the articulate brachiopods, one of the vertical plates which support the hinge-plate and rest on the bottom of the shell.—**Sheffield plate**, copper plated with silver; a cheap substitute for solid silver, used for all the purposes for which silver had previously been used. The process, which consisted in rolling out the plate after the sheets of silver and copper had been fused together, originated at Sheffield, England, near the middle of the eighteenth century. The foundation of the best Sheffield plate was composed of copper and brass. This rolled plate was far more durable than the electroplate of the present day.—**Silver plate.** (*a*) See *plate*, 4 and 5. (*b*) A thin coating of silver deposited over the surface of an article made of some other metal.—**Wet plate**, in *photog.*, a glass plate covered with collodion containing soluble chlorids, bromides, and iodides, which, after being put in a bath of silver nitrate, is exposed in the camera while still moist. The process was devised by Scott Archer.

plate, *v. t.* **6.** In *paper-making*, to pass a finished or machine-calendered paper through the supplementary rolls called the ★*supercalenders* (which see). See also *supercalendered*.

plateasm (plā-tē'azm), *n.* [Gr. *πλατειασμός*, ‹ *πλατειάζειν*, speak or pronounce broadly, ‹ *πλατύς*, flat, broad: see *plat*[3].] A broad pronunciation. *Blount*, Glossographia.

plateau, *n.*—**Continental plateau**, the mass of a continent considered as rising above the deep ocean-floor, and including the shallow sea-bottom near the land.

On the inner borders of *continental plateaus*, which are the submerged portion of the continental domes, detritus accumulates by marine erosion. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 129.

Intermont plateau, a plateau which lies between two mountain-ranges. *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 25.—**Plateau glacier.** See ★*glacier*.

plateaulith (pla-tō'lith), *n.* [E. *plateau* + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] An eolithic implement found in the plateau gravels of Kent, England. *Nat. Sci.*, Feb., 1898, p. 115.

plate-bolt (plāt'bōlt), *n.* **1.** A bolt which slides on a flat plate.—**2.** A bolt having a wide, flat head. *N. E. D.*

plate-box, *n.* **3.** In *founding*, a thin flask or box used in molding plates or very thin, flat pieces. Also called *plate-flask*.

plate-carrier (plāt'kar″i-ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a thin loose blackened frame inserted in the plate-holder to permit the use of a plate smaller than that for which the holder was originally constructed. Also used in photo-engraving to hold the half-tone screen near to the sensitive plate during exposure. Same as *kit*[1], 4.

plate-cylinder (plāt'sil″in-dėr), *n.* See ★*cylinder*.

plate-fish (plāt′fish), *n.* Same as *trunk-fish;* any ostraciont.

plate-flask (plāt′ flȧsk), *n.* Same as ★*plate-box*, 3.

plate-frame, *n.* 2. Same as ★*web-frame.*

plate-furnace (plāt′fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace, either of the reverbatory or forge type, used by boiler-makers and ship-smiths for heating plates which are to be bent, flanged, or welded.

plate-gilled (plāt′gild), *a.* Having lamella-like gills, as a bivalve; lamellibranchiate.

plate-knee (plāt′nē), *n.* A metal knee consisting of two flat plates giving an extended surface for the bolts. *N. E. D.*

plate-lifter (plāt′lif″tėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a thimble to which a projecting point is fastened for lifting plates from baths.

Platelminthes (plat-el-min′thēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Platyhelminthes.*

plate-lock (plāt′lok), *n.* A lock having the outer case of wood, commonly used on outside doors; also, a lock in which the works are pivoted on an iron plate. *N. E. D.*

platen, *n.* 2. The feed-roll of a typewriter against which the paper rests while receiving an impression.—3. The table of a machine-tool to which the piece to be cut is fastened.

Platephemera (plat-e-fem′ē-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + NL. *Ephemera.*] A genus of fossil insects based upon a fragmentary neuropteroid wing found in Devonian rocks.

plate-pitch (plāt′pich), *n.* A variety of tough-pitch copper in which the poling, or removal of oxygen, has been carried beyond the wire-bar pitch stage.

Refiners commonly distinguish "ingot- or cake-pitch" and "wire-bar pitch;" copper brought to the former contains more cuprous oxide than the latter: These two pitches are, however, not absolutely fixed; they vary with the practice of the individual refiner and with thickness of the cake or bar that is to be cast: The thicker the piece, the more oxygen will have to remain in the metal, if a flat surface is to be obtained. A third degree of pitch aimed at is that required by very thin castings, such as electrodes 0.5 inch in thickness. As this pitch lies beyond that of wire-bar copper and differs from it more than to permit its being designated merely a shading, it may be called "*plate-pitch.*"

Electrochem. Industry, March, 1904, p. 88.

plate-roll (plāt′rōl), *n.* One of the rolls in a mill for rolling iron or steel plates; a plate-roller.

plate-tongs (plāt′tôngz), *n. pl.* 1. A pair of tongs for handling hot metal plate in the rolling process.—2. Tongs for handling photographic plates or negatives.

plate-tower (plāt′tou″ėr), *n.* An arrangement for bringing about absorption of a gas by a liquid, used in various chemical industries, notably in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The space within a tower or column is divided up by a number of superposed horizontal partitions with small intervals between them. Each of these partitions consists of a number of stoneware plates perforated with small holes, the holes in any one plate occupying somewhat different positions from those in the plates of the next partitions below and above. The absorbing liquid drips gradually from each partition to the one below it, but a little rim to each perforation secures the retention at all times of a thin film of liquid on the surface of each plate. The gas or mixture of gases passes upward through the tower. The effect is the same as that of the older 'coke-tower'; but greater uniformity of distribution of the liquid, and therefore greater efficiency, is secured.

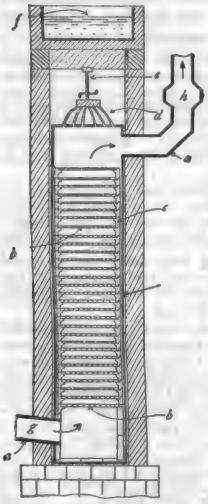


Plate-tower.

a, a, a, lead lining; *b, b,* perforated porcelain plates; *c,* bearer, to support plate; *d, e,* distributing-pipes for liquid from *f*; *f,* reservoir; *g,* gas-inlet; *h,* gas-exit.

platform, *n.* 8. In *phys. geog.*, a shallow seabottom near a continent; a continental shelf: as, the Patagonian *platform.*

British and Continental *Platform.*—A gently shelving platform stretching seawards to varying distances from 20 to 200 miles, terminating in a declivity or escarpment at depths (according to distance from land) varying from 100 to 200 fathoms. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 286.

9. In certain extinct genera of atrematous brachiopods (*Trimerella, Monomerella, Lingulasma*), a raised structure in the posterior portions of the valves, the surface of which served as places of attachment for muscles, while the cavities beneath stored the hepatic and reproductive glands.—**Charging-platform,** the platform from which the charge of fuel and ore is delivered to a blast-furnace, or the charge of fuel and iron to a cupola.—**Flood-platform,** the terrace cut back and leveled off by a stream at its times of flood.

In its minor features the *flood-platform* resembles the foreshore of a craggy sea-coast. Terraced reefs and irregular bosses of rock, sometimes high enough to form islands at flood-time, roughen its surface; and it is deeply pitted with well-like "pot-holes," ground smooth and true by the rock-drill of whirling torrent-driven stones. The amygdaloidal structure of the basalt is peculiarly favourable to the production of these pits, which, by their numbers and size, are a striking characteristic of the floor of the gorge in many places.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), Feb., 1908, p. 141.

Moving platform, a device for transporting passengers a limited distance, consisting of an endless belt or platform which is made to move continuously at a prescribed speed by suitable stationary engines or by motors on the axles of the platform. Seats are usually provided for the passengers, who, by the aid of slower-moving short station platforms, get on and off the platform while it is in motion. A second platform, at higher speed than the first, may be used in connection with the latter, its elements being borne on the top of the carrying-wheels on whose axles the first platform is borne. As the top of a rolling wheel goes through space twice as fast as its axle, the upper platform without gearing goes twice as fast as the main flooring. Compare ★*conveyer*, 4, ★*escalator*, and ★*ramp*, 9.

platform-deck (plat′fôrm-dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2.

Platichthys (plā-tik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of flounders of the northern Pacific.

platina, *n.* 1. The word in this form, with the original spelling, is now generally used to signify the mineral, a natural alloy of the pure metal platinum with palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium, ruthenium, iron, and copper.

platinate (plat′i-nāt), *n.* A compound which may be viewed as a salt produced by the union of platinum dioxid with the oxid of a more basic or electropositive metal: as, sodium *platinate*, $Na_2Pt_3O_7$ or $Na_2O.(PtO_2)_3$.

plating, *n.* 3. In *bacteriol.*, the pouring of liquefied gelatin or agar-agar containing a mixed culture of bacteria upon a glass plate or into a Petri dish, where the medium hardens and thus permits the isolation of specific organisms. Also *plating-out.*—4. In *iron ship-building*, the plates, collectively, arranged in strakes covering any part: as, side-*plating*, the plates forming the outer skin of the vessel above the turn of the bilge; bottom-*plating*, the plates forming the outer bottom of a vessel below the turn of the bilge; deck-*plating*, the covering of the deck-beams, etc.—**Outside plating.** See ★*shell-plating.*—**Plating-behind-armor,** in a war-ship, the heavy plating supported by strong framing on the side of the vessel or in the interior to support the armor-plates. The armor is not usually placed directly on the plating, but interposed between the inner face of the armor and the outer surface of the plating-behind-armor is a thickness of wood backing arranged like the planking of a wooden ship.—**Thimble-plating,** a name used in Great Britain to describe the method of making a cylindrical boiler-shell or -flue of successive rings of plate, in which each ring is made slightly tapering so as to be smaller at one end than at the other by the amount necessary to enter within the end of the next ring to form the lap of the joint. These successive rings should be so arranged that the current of flame or hot gases does not impinge upon the exposed end of the plate at the larger end of the ring. The alternate arrangement of the rings is designed to render them cylindrical, but alternately large and small so as to lap externally and internally alternately; or to render them telescopic, making the boiler of smaller diameter at the end farthest from the fire.

platini-. In *chem.*, a prefix signifying the presence of platinum with apparently tetrad valence: as, potassium *platini*chlorid, K_2PtCl_6, also called potassium chloroplatinate.

platinichlorid (pla-tin-i-klō′rid), *n.* [*platinum* + *chlorid.*] A compound producible by the union of platinum tetrachlorid with the chlorid of a more basic or electropositive metal or radical. Also called *chloroplatinate:* as, potassium *chloroplatinate*, K_2PtCl_6.

platinite (plat′i-nīt), *n.* [*platinum* + *-ite*2.] 1. A hypothetical compound of platinum monoxid with the oxid of a more basic or electropositive metal. No such compound has actually been obtained in a definite form.—2. An alloy of steel with forty to fifty per cent. of nickel, used to replace the metallic filaments of platinum or electric incandescent or glow-lamp bulbs. It has so nearly the same coefficient of expansion as that of glass that difficulties are avoided which occur when a more expansive metal is to be sealed into glass. Used particularly in France. *Nature*, July 6, 1905, p. 237.

platino-. In *chem.*, a prefix signifying the presence of platinum with apparently dyad valence: as, potassium *platino*chlorid, K_2PtCl_4, also called potassium chloroplatinite.

platinocyanic (plat″i-nō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [*platinum* + *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Containing platinum and cyanogen.—**Platinocyanic acid,** an acid, $H_2Pt(CN)_4$, known only in its salts or in solution. Also called *cyanoplatinous acid.*

platinocyanide (plat″i-nō-sī′a-nid), *n.* [*platinocyan(ic)* + *-ide.*] A salt of platinocyanic acid. Also called *cyanoplatinite.* The most important is *barium platinocyanide*, $BaPt(CN)_4.4H_2O$ (which see, under ★*barium*).

platinoid, *n.* 2. An alloy, resembling German silver, composed of 60 parts copper, 14 parts nickel, 24 parts zinc and 1 to 2 parts tungsten. It has a greater resistance than German silver, and it is used largely in electrical work.

platino-iridium (plat″i-nō-ī-rid′i-um), *n.* Same as ★*iridio-platinum.*

platinum, *n.*—**Birmingham platinum,** an alloy of copper and zinc, the proportions of the former varying from 20 to 46.5 parts and of the latter from 53.5 to 80 parts. The alloy is very brittle, but it casts well and is used only for buttons, on which the letters or designs are brought out by careful pressing. Also known as *platinum-lead.*—**Deville and Debracy's platinum process,** a process in which platinum ore is mixed with an equal weight of galena and fused in a reverberatory furnace, where some glass and litharge are added. The alloy of osmium and iridium accompanying the platinum sinks to the bottom, while the metallic lead combined with the platinum remains at the top and is cast into ingots. The lead is subsequently removed from the platinum by cupellation.—**Mock platinum,** an alloy consisting of 8 parts of brass and 5 parts of zinc.—**Platinum degree, lamp, silver.** See ★*degree*, etc.—**Platinum sponge,** metallic platinum in the form of a soft, loosely aggregated mass, of gray color and without luster, obtained by heating to redness ammonium platinochlorid. It absorbs gases in large quantity, so that if exposed to a stream of hydrogen in the presence of air, hydrogen and oxygen condensed in the pores combine, the metal becomes incandescent, and the hydrogen is set fire to and burns with flame.—**Platinum standard.** Same as *Violle's platinum standard.* See ★*light standard.*—**Platinum tetrachlorid,** platinic chlorid, $PtCl_4$. What is very commonly called by either of these names, the orange-yellow substance produced by dissolving platinum in aqua regia and evaporating the solution, extensively used as an analytical reagent, contains in addition the elements of hydrochloric acid, and is properly called chloroplatinic acid, H_2PtCl_6.—**Platinum toning.** See ★*toning.*—**Scale of the platinum thermometer.** See *thermometer* ★*scale.*—**Wollaston's platinum process,** a wet method of extraction, which consists essentially in bringing platinum into solution with aqua regia, precipitating from this solution platinum-ammonium chlorid by means of ammonium chlorid and ammonia, and then decomposing this compound and separating platinum at a red heat. The platinum obtained from this method is not free from iridium.

platinum-bronze (plat′i-num-bronz″), *n.* An alloy composed chiefly of nickel and tin, with the addition of some platinum and, in some cases, silver and brass. The proportions vary greatly, according to the use of the alloy. Thus, while in the metal for table-utensils the proportion of platinum is less than 1 per cent., it is over 14 per cent. in the alloy used for telescope tubes. The alloy is also used for bells (with some silver), ornaments, and articles of luxury. Platinum-bronzes are not affected by air or water, and retain their polish for a long time.

platinum-lead (plat′i-num-led″), *n.* See *Birmingham* ★*platinum.*

platitudinal (plat-i-tū′di-nal), *a.* Same as *platitudinous.*

Platner's bile, crystals. See ★*bile*2, ★*crystal.*

platnosphæra (plat-nō-sfē′rä), *n.* [NL.] In *promorphology*, a polyhedron of many surfaces, all the corners of which coincide with the surface of a sphere.

The flattened sphere, or facetted sphere (*platnosphæra*).
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 124.

Platoda (plā-tō′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *Platyhelminthes.*

platode, *a.* II. *n.* Any platode worm; any member of the phylum *Platyhelminthes.*

Platonician (plā-tō-nish′an), *n.* Same as *Platonist.*

Platonicism (plā-ton′i-sizm), *n.* Same as *Platonism.*

Platophrys (plat′ō-fris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *ὀφρύς*, brow.] A genus of flounders widely distributed in warm seas.

Plattdeutsch (plät′doich), *a.* and *n.* [G., < *platt*, flat, level, low (see *plat*3), + *deutsch*, German (see *Dutch*).] I. *a.* Low German: used especially with reference to language. See II.

II. *n.* The Low German language, in a restricted sense; the popular speech of northern

Germany, possessing a considerable literature. See *Low German*, under *German*[2], *n.*

Plattel (plä'tel), *n.* A series of shaly gas-coal beds in the upper portion of the Permian Coal-measures of Pilsen, Bohemia, which has afforded valuable gas-producing bituminous shales and also is of high interest through its fauna and flora. It contains primitive *Reptilia* and *Amphibia*, fish, insects, spiders, scorpions, and ferns.

platter-faced (plat'ėr-fāst), *a.* Having a flat, broad face, as the Eskimos and some Asiatic peoples.

Plattner's balance. See ★*balance*.

platy, *a.* **2.** In *geol.*, made up of thin plates of hard rock, or splitting into such thin plates. —**Platy fracture,** a fractured surface of cast-iron from which plates peel off, like mica. This effect is due to the graphite in the cast-iron. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 272.

platyan (plat'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *-an.*] Having both faces of the vertebral centrum flattened; amphiplatyan.

platybregmate (plat-i-breg'māt), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *βρέγμα*, the front part of the head, + *-ate*[1].] Same as ★*platybregmatic*.

platybregmatic (plat″i-breg-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *βρέγμα*(*τ*-), sinciput, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, having a flat bregma, or having the region of the bregma flattened.

platycephalic, *a.* **2.** Belonging to one of the divisions of cranial forms given by Aitken Meigs, and characterized by mesaticephalism with flat vertex and rounded occiput.

platycephaloid (plat-i-sef'a-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*platycephal*(*ous*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Somewhat platycephalous.

II. *n.* A platycephaloid individual.

Platycephaloidea (plat″i-sef-ą-loi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked fishes, having a greatly depressed head and body.

platycephaloidean (plat″i-sef-a-loi'dē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Platycephalidæ*, an Old World family of mail-cheeked fishes.

Platycephalus, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] A platycephalic cranium. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 44.

Platyceras (plā-tis'ę-ras), *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of fossil capuloid gastropods having shells with large body-whorls and small bent or spirally inrolled apex with smooth folded or spinose surface. The genus is represented by numerous species ranging from Upper Cambrian to the Trias, and is specially abundant in Lower Devonian and Subcarboniferous formations.



Platyceras erectum.

platyceroid (plā-tis'ę-roid), *a.* [*Platycer*(*as*) + *-oid.*] Resembling or related to the gastropod genus *Platyceras*. *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1907, p. 618.

platychamæcephalic (plat″i-kam″ē-se-fal'ik), *a.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *χαμαί*, on the ground (low), + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, being both platycephalic and chamæcephalic.

The Scottish skulls are *platychamæcephalic.* *Science*, Oct. 30, 1903, p. 568.

Platychelys (pla-tik'ē-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *χέλυς*, tortoise.] An extinct turtle belonging to the suborder *Amphichelydia*, family *Pleurosternidæ*, from the Upper Jurassic of Europe. It possesses a somewhat depressed carapace, with a number of more or less distinct ridges or prominences on the neurals and costals; neurals short and of irregular contour; sternal bridge short; mesoplastrals not meeting in the middle line; vertebral shields much wider than long; nuchal shield present; intergular undivided; no articulation between pelvis and plastron. It occurs in the Upper Jura of Bavaria, France, and England.

platycnemy (pla-tik-nē'mi), *n.* Same as *platycnemia*.

platycœlian (plat-i-sē'li-an), *a.* Same as *platycœlous*.

platycranial (plat-i-krā'ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *κρανίον*, skull, + *-al*[1].] In *anthrop.*, characterized by or exhibiting a skull of more than middle breadth.

Brachycephaly is associated with *platycranial* characters. *W. R. Macdonell*, in Biometrika, March–July, 1904, [p. 240.

platycyrtean (plat-i-sėr'tē-an), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *κυρτός*, curved.] Noting a vertebra having the anterior face of the centrum flattened and the posterior face rounded.

platydactylous (plat-i-dak'ti-lus), *a.* Same as *platydactyl*.

platydolichocephalous (plat″i-dol″i-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as *platydolichocephalic*.

platyglossate (plat-i-glos'āt), *a.* Same as *platyglossal*.

Platygobio (plat-i-gō'bi-ō), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + L. *gobio*, goby.] A genus of minnows found in the Mississippi valley.

platyhieric (plat″i-hī-er'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *ἱερόν*, sacrum, + *-ic.*] In *anthrop.*, having a sacral index more than 106. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1897, ser. B, p. 187.

platylekanic (plat″i-le-kan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *λεκάνη*, dish (pelvis), + *-ic.*] Same as ★*platypellic*. *Turner*.

platymeria (plat-i-mē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *μηρός*, thigh, femur.] Sagittal flattening of the upper part of the human femur, a condition found frequently in some races of man.

The upper third of the femur in some races is sagittally flattened, a condition which is called *platymeria.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 398.

platymeric (plat-i-mer'ik), *a.* [*platymeria* + *-ic.*] Characterized by platymeria. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1897, ser. B, p. 143. —**Platymeric index.** See ★*index*.

platymery (plā-tim'ę-ri), *n.* Same as ★*platymeria*. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1897, ser. B, p. 143.

platymesocephalic (plat″i-mes″ō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] Same as *platymesaticephalic*.

Platyostoma (plat-i-os'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fossil gastropods having shells composed of numerous rapidly expanding, rounded, closely coiled whorls with small low spire and thickened reflexed inner lip; the *Diaphorostoma*. The genus is represented by numerous species ranging from Silurian to Carboniferous, and is specially abundant in the Lower Devonian formations. Properly *Platystoma*.

platypellic (plat-i-pel'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *πέλλα*, bowl (pelvis), + *-ic.*] In *anthrop.*, having an index of the pelvic-brim less than 90. *Amer. Anthropologist*, April–June, 1902, p. 343.

platypezid (plat-i-pez'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Platypezidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the dipterous family *Platypezidæ*.

platyphippic (plat-i-fip'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *ἐφίππιος*, for putting on a horse.] **I.** *a.* Having the anterior face of the vertebral centrum flattened and the posterior saddle-shaped.

II. *n.* A vertebra having the centrum flattened in front and saddle-shaped behind.

platypodous (plā-tip'ō-dus), *a.* [*platypod* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Platypoda*.

Platypœcilus (plat-i-pē'si-lus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *ποικίλος*, spotted.] A genus of fishes of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in fresh waters from Mexico to Panama.

platypsyllid (plat-ip-sil'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Platypsyllidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Platypsyllidæ*.

Platyptera, *n.* **2.** In Packard's system of the classification of insects, the fourth order of ametabolous insects. They have four net-veined wings and the mouth-parts adapted for biting, and include the *Termitidæ* and the *Mallophaga*.

platypterigid (plā-tip-ter'i-jid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Platypterigidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Platypterigidæ*.

Platyrhinoidis (plat″i-rī-noi'dis), *n.* [NL. prop. **Platyrrhinoides*, ‹ *Platyrrhina* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of rays of the family *Rhinobatidæ*, found off the coast of southern California.

platyrhynchous (plat-i-ring'kus), *a.* Same as *platyrhynchine*.

platysmal (plā-tis'mal), *a.* [*platysma* + *-al*[1].] In *anat.*, originating in or relating to the platysma myoides, a thin muscle lying just beneath the skin on the under anterior side of the neck. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 316.

Platysternidæ (plat-i-stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Platystern*(*um*), the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of Asiatic fresh-water turtles, known at present from a single species, *P. megalocephalon*.

Platysternum (plat-i-stėr'num), *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *στέρνον*, the breast.] A genus of fresh-water turtles comprising a small species from southeastern Asia, distinguished at a glance by the great size of the head. The body is depressed, the tail long, slender, and covered with square scales. The only known species, *P. megalocephalon*, is found on the borderland between China and Burma.

platystigmat (plat-i-stig'mat), *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, broad, + E. *stigmat*(*ic*).] A photographic objective of two lens systems of four lenses each, made of Jena glass. The shutter is fitted between the systems. It is a long-focus anastigmat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 696.

Several combinations of triple lenses, constructed more or less on the principles enunciated by Dr. Rudolph, have been brought out by several English and foreign makers, among them Steinheil's "Orthostigmats," made in England by Messrs. R. & J. Beck; Wray's "*Platystigmats*"; Ross's "New Symmetrical Anastigmats"; . . . may be noted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 696.

Platytroctes (plat-i-trok'tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *τρώκτης*, gnawer.] A genus of fishes of the family *Alepocephalidæ*, found in the deep sea.

platyurous (plat-i-ū'rus), *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having a flat or broad tail.

plaustrum (plâs'trum), *n.*; pl. *plaustra* (-trä). [L.] A heavy two-wheeled cart used by the ancient Romans.

play[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.*—**To play back,** in *cricket*, to strike the ball with the bat after having stepped back or toward the wicket. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 61.—**To play up.** (*c*) To be equal to the occasion. [Slang.] (*d*) To follow another successfully, with apparent sympathy, in his vein or mood from the theatrical use.

II. *trans.* **16.** In *base-ball*, *foot-ball*, and similar games, to place (a player) in a certain position.—**17.** To accompany in action with music.

It was the band of the Mavericks *playing* the regiment into its camp; for the men were route-marching with their baggage. *R. Kipling*, Kim, v.

To play down and out, in *bridge* and *whist*, to play the higher of two cards, neither of them an honor, on a partner's lead, to show that the third round of the suit can be trumped. See ★*echo*, 8.

play[1], *n.* **14.** A method or manner of performing on a musical instrument, especially as regards the action of the hands. See *close* ★*play*.—**15.** The act or an act of playing (in a game); a separate act of playing.—**Close play,** in *lute-playing*, holding or using the right hand so as to avoid all needless motions. Also called *covert play*. —**In play.** In *golf*, a ball is in play as soon as the player has made a stroke at the teeing-ground at each hole, and it remains in play until it is holed out.—**Mass** or **massed play,** in *foot-ball*, play in which the players act en masse.

The principle will be laid down that Statehood is not to be achieved by "*massed plays*"—to quote a football term; "one at a time" must be the order of procedure. *Rev. of Revs.*, April, 1903, p. 398.

Problem play, a play dealing with some special social or ethical problem, usually divorce, the relations of the sexes, or the enslaved condition of woman: originally applied to plays of Alexandre Dumas.

Alexander Dumas had created and still monopolized the *problem play*, of which Le Demi-Monde, Le Fils Naturel, La Question d'Argent, Les Idées de Madame Aubray, La Femme de Claude, Monsieur Alphonse, La Visite de Noces, L'Etrangère, Francillon, and Denise may be mentioned as the most characteristic specimens. The *problem play* is the presentation of a particular case, with a view to a general conclusion on some important question of human conduct. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 523.

playa (plä'yą), *n.* [Sp., 'shore,' 'strand.'] In *geol.*, a general name for the plain of silt or mud that marks the bottom of a desiccated lake-basin in the western United States.

playa-lake (plä'yä-lāk), *n.* A lake formed during the wet season, but disappearing by evaporation during the dry season. Playa-lakes are generally very shallow.

Other lakes, which indicate still more pointedly the contrast between an arid and a humid climate, we may call *playa lakes*. These are broad sheets of shallow water, covering many square miles in winter season, but evaporating to dryness during the summer, their beds becoming hard, smooth mud plains or playas. In many

instances a lake is formed over a playa during a single stormy night, only to disappear beneath the next noonday sun.
I. C. Russell, quoted in Amer. Geol., Sept., 1904, p. 184.

play-boy (plā′boi), *n.* **1†.** A boy actor. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, I. i. *N. E. D.*—**2.** A comic actor. —**3.** The jack of trumps in spoil-five.

play-club (plā′klub), *n.* In *golf*, a driver; a wooden-headed club with a full-length shaft, used in driving a ball to a great distance.

playcraft (plā′krȧft), *n.* The science and art of play, especially as used in the education of children.

player, *n.* (*f*) In *harness-manuf.*, a small piece of metal attached by links to the mouthpiece of the bridle.—**Short-card player,** a poker-player: usually applied to a sharper only.

Playhouse tune. See ★*tune*.

playing-place (plā′ing-plās), *n.* In *ornith.*, a locality where the male displays or 'shows off' his plumage to the female; the bower, or run, of a bower-bird.

play-instinct (plā′in″stingkt), *n.* In *psychol.*, one of the group of human instincts which subserve the life and development of the individual as a conscious being. It covers the need of physical exercise, the taste for a life of adventure, the passion for gambling, esthetic activities, etc.

The *play-instinct*, if we use this word to designate the tendency to expend superfluous activity, . . . is a stock which puts forth several branches.
Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 198.

P. L. B. An abbreviation of *Poor-law Board*.

P. L. C. An abbreviation of *Poor-law Commissioners*.

Pl. D. An abbreviation of *Plattdeutsch*, Low German.

plea, *n.*—**Negative plea,** in *equity*, a plea not pure. See ★*plea not pure.*—**Plea not pure,** in *equity*, a plea which tends to negative the allegations of the complainant's bill, as distinguished from a *pure* ★*plea* (which see).—**Plea of the general issue.** Same as *general issue* (which see, under *issue*).—**Pure plea,** in *equity*, a plea which sets up as a defense matters wholly outside of the complainant's bill. See ★*plea not pure.*—**Sham plea.** See *sham*.

plead, *v. t.*—**Rule to plead,** a rule or order of court, entered as of course, requiring the defendant to plead within a given time. Failure to comply with it entitles the plaintiff to a judgment by default.

pleasure, *n.*—**Calculus of pleasure.** See *hedonic* ★*calculus*.

pleasure-pain (plezh′ūr-pān″), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *psychol.*, a collective term for pleasant and unpleasant affective processes.

That a classification of *pleasure-pain* with sensation will not hold is apparent upon consideration, and indeed is not generally thought to hold with relation to pleasures, which are often classed with emotions.
Marshall, Pain, Pleasure, and Æsthetics, p. 2.

II. *a.* In *psychol.*, relating to the pleasant and unpleasant affective processes, collectively regarded: as, *pleasure-pain* theories, *pleasure-pain* experiments.

pleasuring (plezh′ūr-ing), *n.* The act of taking pleasure; a pleasure-trip.

plebicolous (plē-bik′ō-lus), *a.* [L. *plebs*, the common people, + *colere*, cultivate.] Courting the common people; demagogical. [Rare.]

plebiscitarian (pleb″i-si-tā′ri-an), *a.* Same as *plebiscitary*.

plebiscitic (pleb-i-sit′ik), *a.* [*plebiscite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or established by, a plebiscite.

Plectascineæ (plek-ta-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλεκτός*, plaited, + *ἀσκός*, a bag (sac), + *-ineæ*.] A name used by some recent authors to include the order of fungi ★*Aspergillales* (which see).

plectenchyma (plek-teng′ki-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *πλεκτός*, woven, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] Same as *pseudoparenchyma*. *Lindau*.

Plectobranchus (plek-tō-brang′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλεκτός*, plaited (infolded), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of blennioid fishes of the northern Pacific.

plectonephric (plek-tō-nef′rik), *a.* [Gr. *πλεκτός*, plaited, twisted, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-ic.*] Having nephridia consisting of networks of fine tubes: as, the *plectonephric* genera of earthworms.

[They] have ceased altogether to look like the excretory tubes in the usual "*plectonephric*" genera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1894, p. 382.

Plectonephric nephridia, nephridia consisting of networks of fine tubes lying on the body-wall and septa in each segment, as in some earthworms. They open to the exterior and sometimes into the cœloma. Also called *diffuse nephridia*. Compare ★*meganephric*.

plectopter (plek-top′tėr), *n.* [*Plectopter(a).*] In *entom.*, a member of the order *Plectoptera*.

plectopterous (plek-top′te-rus), *a.* [*Plectopter(a)* + *-ous.*] Having the characters of the *Plectoptera*.

plectospondyly (plek-tō-spon′di-li), *n.* [Gr. *πλεκτός*, twisted, ⟨ *πλέκειν*, twist, plait, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, + *-y*³.] The condition of being abnormally twisted: noting a condition of vertebræ. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1894, p. 100.

Plectranthias (plek-tran′thi-as), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, spur, + NL. *Anthias*.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the western tropical Pacific.

Plectromus (plek-trō′mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, spur, + *ὦμος*, shoulder.] A genus of berycoid fishes of the deep sea.

Plectropoma (plek-trop′ō-mȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, spur, + *πῶμα*, lid.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the Indian and western Pacific oceans.

Plectrypops (plek′tri-pops), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, spur, + *ὑπό*, under, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of fishes of the family *Holocentridæ*, of the West Indian fauna.

pledget, *n.* **2.** A string of oakum, such as is used in calking the seams of a vessel.

plein air (plaṅ ȧr). [F.: *plein* (⟨ L. *plenus*), full, + *air*, air.] In *painting*, open air, from the phrase *en plein air*, in the open air, out of doors: a term used to characterize the modern point of view in painting, which considers the natural effects of light in nature rather than the artificial effects of the studio. Painting out of doors in plein air appears to have been first adopted as a definite practice by the English painter Constable (1776–1837.) Also *plain-air*.

Not long before the Franco-Prussian war, Manet, finding himself in the country with a friend, for the first time discovered the true value of open air to the effects of painting in his picture "The Garden," which gave rise to the "open air" or *plein air* school.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 518.

plein-airist (pla-nãr′ist), *n.* [*plein air* + *-ist.*] An artist of the plein-air school.

Plein-airists like Mr. Clausen, Mr. Lathangue, or Mr. Stott have laboriously painted with separate touches of a pigment so stiff that, even though it is applied with a brush, the result has all the appearance of having been done with sticks of colour.
Athenæum, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 183.

pleiobar (plī′ō-bär), *n.* [Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *βάρος*, weight.] An area of high barometric pressure on the daily weather-map: a term introduced by Prestel in 1870.

pleiochromia (plī-ō-krō′mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Increased coloration; specifically, secretion in abnormal amount of the coloring-matter of the bile.

pleiocyclic (plī-ō-sik′lik), *a.* [Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, perennial; blooming more than one season: said of herbs. Contrasted with ★*hapaxanthous*. Compare ★*dicyclic*, 3 (*b*). See quotation under ★*vegetation forms*. *Pound and Clements*.

pleiomastia (plī-ō-mas′ti-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *μαστός*, breast.] The condition of having more than one nipple on the breast.

pleiomerous (plī-om′e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *μέρος*, part.] In *bot.*, having more than the normal number of leaf-like parts or organs.

pleiomery (plī-om′e-ri), *n.* [Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *μέρος*, part, + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, an increase in the normal or usual number of leaf-like parts or organs.

Pleistocenic (plīs-tō-sen′ik), *a.* [*Pleistocene* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Pleistocene.

pleistoseist (plīs′tō-sīst), *n.* [Gr. *πλεῖστος*, most, + *σειστός*, shaken.] In an area affected by an earthquake, that interior portion which has suffered most violently from the shock. It surrounds the epicentrum and extends from it for a distance arbitrarily established by the observer who plots the effects. *Seebach*.

The diagram on page 186 indicates the intensity of a shock in the locus technically called a *pleistoseist* as about four ninths of its intensity at the epicenter.
Science, Dec. 16, 1904, p. 838.

plemochoë (plē-mok′ō-ē), *n.* [Gr. *πλημοχόη*, an earthern water-vessel.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a toilet-vase; a tureen-like receptacle with a standard, for pouring out water. It was especially associated with the last day of the Eleusinian festival.

plemyrameter (plem-i-ram′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *πλήμυρα*, usually *πλήμυρα*, flood-tide, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An apparatus for recording the level and the movements of water, such as a Pitot tube; a water-meter.—**2.** An apparatus for recording the number, frequency, or length of the waves of water in a lake; specifically, Forel's plemyrameter, which was ultimately replaced by the more accurate limnometer of Sarasin. See ★*limnometer*, with cut.

Plen. An abbreviation of *Plenipotentiary*.

plenipotential (plen″i-pō-ten′shal), *a.* [L. *plenus*, full, + *potentia*, power, + *-al*¹.] Same as *plenipotentiary*.

plenitudinous (plen-i-tū′di-nus), *a.* Same as *plenitudinary*. [Rare.]

Plenum fan. See ★*fan*¹.

pleochroitic (plē″ō-krō-it′ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, pleochroism.

pleocleis (plē′ō-klīs), *n.* [Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *κλείς*, key.] In crustaceans, a tubercle or wart-like protuberance on the first somite of the pleon preventing the elevation of the carapace behind.

pleogamous (plē-og′ȧ-mus), *a.* [*pleogam(y)* + *-ous.*] Characterized by pleogamy.

pleogamy (plē-og′ȧ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, a combination of different types of polygamy.

pleonectic (plē-ō-nek′tik), *a.* [*pleonexia*.] Pertaining to or characterized by pleonexia; morbidly greedy or covetous.

pleopoda (plē-op′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pleopodon*. See *pleopod*.] The swimmerets or appendages of the abdomen of some crustaceans. They may be natatory or branchial in function, or used for retaining the eggs until hatched. In some cases they are rudimentary or lacking entirely or in part.

The abdomen [of a parasite of the hermit crab] consists of six fleshy segments, five of which bear a pair of *pleopoda*.
Bulletin U. S. Fish Com., XXI. 54.

pleopodon (plē-op′ō-don), *n.* Same as *pleopod*.

pleopsidic (plē-op-sid′ik), *a.* [*Pleopsid(ium)* + *-ic.*] Derived from *Pleopsidium*.—**Pleopsidic acid,** an acid found in *Pleopsidium chlorophanum*. It forms very thin crystalline plates which melt at 144–145° C.

Pleospora (plē-os′pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Rabenhorst, 1857), alluding to the many-celled spores; ⟨ Gr. *πλέων*, more, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the order *Sphæriales*, having scattered or gregarious erumpent perithecia with papillate ostiola. The spores are muriform and yellowish or brown. Over 225 species have been described, fruiting on dead stems, mostly of herbaceous plants. *P. herbarum* is a species common in Europe and North America.

Pleosporaceæ (plē″ō-spō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleospora* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from the principal genus, *Pleospora*.

plerocercoid (plē-rō-sėr′koid), *n.* [Gr. *πλήρης*, full, + *κέρκος*, tail, + *-oid.*] The solid elongate larva, with no bladder, of some cestodes, as *Bothriocephalus latus*, an intestinal parasite found in man and the dog. Compare ★*plerocestoid*.

Dibothriocephalus latus Lühe 1899. . . . Adult parasitic in small intestine of man, dog, and cat; larva (*plerocercoid*) in the muscles and among the viscera of various fish.
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 792.

plerocestode (plē-rō-ses′tōd), *n.* Same as ★*metacestode*.

plerocestoid (plē-rō-ses′toid), *n.* [Gr. *πλήρης*, full, + E. *cestoid*.] A sexless, encysted stage of a cestoid, as *Bothriocephalus latus*. Also *metacestode*.

pleromal (plē-rō′mal), *a.* [Gr. *πλήρωμα*, fullness, + *-al*¹.] **1.** Full; abundant; pleromatic.

As variations increase with the number of atoms in a molecule, there may be . . . "billions or trillions of protoplasmic substances, and not one only, as was once assumed." As most closely related to this great *pleromal* sea of life, abounding stand in the higher plants and animals the sexual organs. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 412.

2. In *gnosticism*, pertaining to the pleroma, or world of light, or body of eons.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the plerome, in either the botanical or the zoölogical sense.

plerome, *n.* **3.** In *zoöl.*, the mesodermic tissue which fills out the space between the gut and the external epithelium in the body of a tunicate.

The paper includes a useful discussion of the morphological value of the different layers of the Tunicate body, and a suggestion of the term "*plerome*" for the mesodermic tissue filling up the space between the gut and the external epithelium.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1903, p. 603.

plerosis (plē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλήρωσις*, a filling, < *πληροῦν*, fill.] Regeneration; specifically, the return of flesh after a wasting illness.

plerotic (plē-rot'ik), *a.* [*plerosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to, exhibiting, or promoting plerosis, or the restoration of lost flesh or tissue.

Plesiadapidæ (plē″si-ą-dap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plesiadapis*, generic name, + *-idæ.*] A family of lemur-like animals, which includes small species from the Lower Eocene of Europe and America. *Trouessart*, 1897.

plesiobiosis (plē″si-ō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + *βίωσις*, living.] A form of incipient symbiosis shown by colonies of ants of different species living in close proximity to one another, as, for example, under the same stone, without forming true mixed colonies. *Wheeler*, 1901.

plesiometacarpal (plē″si-ō-met″ą-kär'pal), *a.* [Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + E. *metacarpal.*] Possessing vestiges of the upper or proximal portions of the first and fifth metacarpals: applied to certain deer. Contrasted with ★*telemetacarpal.*

plesiometacarpalian (plē″si-ō-met″ą-kär-pā'li-an), *a.* [*Plesiometacarpi* + *-al*[1] + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Plesiometacarpi.*

Plesiometacarpi (plē″si-ō-met″ą-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + NL. pl. *metacarpi.*] A division of the deer family containing those species in which vestiges of the proximal ends of the second and fifth metacarpals are present. Contrasted with ★*Telemetacarpi.*

plesiotype (plē'si-ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *πλησίος*, near, + *τύπος*, type.] A specimen identified with some species already described, but not selected by the original describer of that species: in this last respect it differs from an heautotype. *U. S. Nat. Mus.*, Bulletin 53, I. 12.

plessigraph (ples'i-graf), *n.* [Gr. *πλήσσειν*, strike, + *γράφειν*, write.] A special form of plexímeter, designed to reduce the percussed surface to a minimum, so that the user may be able to map out more exactly the limits of any organ or dull area. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

plessimetry (ple-sim'e-tri), *n.* [*plessimeter* + *-y*[3].] The use of the plessimeter, or plexímeter.

plessite (ples'īt), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A name given by Reichenbach to the nickel-iron alloy which, as seen in the etched surface of a section of meteoric iron, forms a sort of ground-mass inclosed by the bands of kamacite and thin lines of tænite. See *Widmannstättian figures* and ★*meteorite.* Plessite is now regarded as an eutectic mixture of kamacite and tænite.

plethysmograph, *n.*—**Finger plethysmograph,** in *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, a plethysmograph which registers the changes of volume occurring in a single finger, instead of in the hand and forearm (as is done by the ordinary forms of the instrument). *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, April, 1901, p. 327.—**Franck's plethysmograph,** in *psychophys.*, a simple form of plethysmograph, consisting of an upright glass jar for the reception of hand and wrist. The fingers of the hand are closed round a wooden bar set transversely toward the bottom of the jar. The mouth of the jar is closed, first by a rubber cap, and then by a metal cover; both are pierced for the reception of the wrist. A small round opening in the covers allows the passage of a rubber tube, which leads (by way of an expanded glass tube) to another rubber tube, and so to a Marey tambour. The plethysmograph is filled with water up to the middle of the glass tube; the remainder of the transmitting system is filled with air.—**Mosso's plethysmograph,** in *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.*, an instrument devised by A. Mosso for recording changes in the volume of a limb or of some isolated bodily organ. As ordinarily used, the name applies to the hydrosphygmograph, an instrument akin to the plethysmographs of Fick, Kronecker, Franck, Lehmann, and others. A glass tube, filled with warm water, receives the hand and forearm; and changes in the water-level, due to changes in the volume of the limb, are graphically recorded. The physiological plethysmograph consists of a metal box, filled with oil, in which the isolated heart or kidney, etc., is placed. Tubes set in the side of the box allow of the supply of an artificial circulation. Changes in the volume of the organ are recorded as before.



Franck's Plethysmograph.

plethysmographically (plē-this-mō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a plethysmograph, or after the manner of a plethysmograph.

plethysmography (pleth-is-mog'ra-fi), *n.* The scientific use of the plethysmograph.

pleura[1], *n.*—**Genital pleuræ,** in some *Enteropneusta*, two folds on the dorsal side of the branchial region in which the bulk of the gonads are contained. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 85.

pleural[2], *a.* **II.** *n.* A pleural process. Specifically: (*a*) One of the bones that in turtles overlie and unite with the ribs, forming the greater portion of the carapace; a costal: correlative with *neural.* Most commonly used in the plural. (*b*) In fishes, one of the long rays of bone attached to the side of the vertebræ and extending downward partly around the abdominal cavity; a rib. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 525.

pleurale (plō-rā'lē), *n.*; pl. *pleuralia* (-li-ą). Same as ★*pleural*[2], *n.*

pleuranthous (plō-ran'thus), *a.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, side, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, flowering at the side: said of a sympodium in which the inflorescences are borne on lateral axes, the shoot which for the year forms the main axis ending without inflorescence. *J. C. Willis*, Manual and Dict. of Flowering Plants and Ferns, II. 272.

Pleurapophysial lamella. See ★*lamella.*

Pleuraspidotheriidæ (plō-ras″pi-dō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleuraspidotherium*, type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct ungulate mammals, of the suborder *Condylarthra*, containing species of small size, with tuberculate molars. The type species is *Pleuraspidotherium*, from the Lower Eocene of Rheims, France.

pleuremphytic (plō-rem-fit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, side, + *ἔμφυτος*, implanted, inborn.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to sessile attachment by fixation of the side of an animal to its host or the sea-bottom.

pleurisy, *n.*—**Fibrinous pleurisy** dry pleurisy with considerable fibrinous exudation.—**Humid pleurisy,** bronchitis.—**Serous pleurisy,** the opposite of dry or fibrinous pleurisy, in which there is a profuse watery effusion, but little fibrinous exudate.—**Typhoid pleurisy,** a form of pleurisy marked by symptoms of great prostration.

pleuritogenous (plō-ri-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*pleurit(is)* + *-o-* + *-gen* + *-ous.*] Causing pleurisy.

pleurobranch (plō'rō-brangk), *n.* Same as *pleurobranchia*[1].

pleurobronchitis (plō″rō-brong-kī'tis), *n.* Pleurisy combined with bronchitis.

pleurocentesis (plō″rō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, rib, pleura, + *κέντησις*, puncture.] Same as *thoracentesis.*

pleurocentrum, *n.* 2. A dorsal element in the rachitomous vertebræ of certain ganoid fishes and stegocephalian amphibians. It is homologous with the centrum of the reptilian and mammalian vertebra.

pleurochondrite (plō-rō-kon'drīt), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ite*[2].] The lateral cartilaginous element that by growth and ossification becomes the transverse process in a completed vertebra: correlated with ★*centrochondrite* and ★*neurochondrite.*

pleurochord (plō'rō-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, side, + E. *chord.*] One of a pair of lateral evaginations of the gut in the collar region in *Actinotrocha* and *Cephalodiscus.*

As regards Actinotrocha, we suffer from a multiplicity of so-called "notochords." Masterman describes in Actinotrocha and Cephalodiscus a pair of "*pleurochords,*" lateral evaginations of the gut in the collar region, the cells of which are vacuolated; these lie farther back than the Enteropneustan stomochord, and do not project into the protocœle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 251.

pleurochordal (plō-rō-kôr'dal), *a.* [*pleurochord* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the pleurochord; provided with a pleurochord.

pleurocutaneous (plō″rō-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [NL. *pleura*, pleura, + E. *cutaneous.*] Relating to both the pleura and the skin.

Pleurodictyum (plō-rō-dik'ti-um), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of tabulate corals with depressed discoidal coralla consisting of small polygonal funnel-shaped corallites having irregularly perforate walls and faint or obsolete septa. The center of the base of the corallum often holds a vermiform foreign body, which is considered to be the dwelling-tube of a commensal worm.



Pleurodictyum problematicum, Goldf. Lower Devonian; Coblenz. Natural Size. Vermiform foreign body in the center. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

pleurodynic (plō-rō-din'ik), *a.* [*pleurodyn(ia)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with pleurodynia.

pleurogenous (plō-roj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *pleurogenic.*

Pleurogrammus (plō-rō-gram'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, side, + *γραμμή*, line.] A genus of fishes of the family *Hexagrammidæ*, found in the northern Pacific.

pleuromarginal (plō-rō-mär'ji-nal), *a.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, side, + E. *marginal.*] Relating to the pleural and marginal bones of turtles that form the top and edge of the carapace or bony shell.—**Pleuromarginal fontanelle,** the space or opening that in young turtles, or in the adults of some species, lies between the marginal bones and the ends of the pleurals. *G. R. Wieland*, in Amer. Jour. Sci., Feb., 1904, p. 130.

Pleuromya (plō-rō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + NL. *Mya*[1].] A genus of fossil pelecypods typical of the family *Pleuromyacidæ*, with elongate, somewhat gaping shells, which are abundant in formations from the Triassic to the Lower Cretaceous.

Pleuronautilus (plō-rō-nâ'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, ribs, + NL. *Nautilus.*] A genus of orthochoanitic cephalopods with discoidal shells having stout volutions and large umbilical opening: found in Triassic rocks.

Pleuronectinæ (plō″rō-nek-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleuronectes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of flounders having an unsymmetrical mouth and the teeth chiefly on the blind side.

pleuronectism (plō-rō-nek'tizm), *n.* [NL. *Pleuronectes* + *-ism.*] The fact or condition of having one side paler than the other, as in flounders (*Pleuronectidæ*). [Rare.]

A curious asymmetry in the coloration of this species has been noted by more than one observer—'a sort of *pleuronectism,*' van Beneden terms it.
F. E. Beddard, Book of Whales, p. 158.

Pleuronichthys (plō-rō-nik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of flounders found on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

pleuropathy (plō-rop'ą-thi), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, the side (pleura), + *πάθος*, disease.] Same as *pleuropathia.*

pleuropericardial (plō-rō-per-i-kär'di-al), *a.* [*pleura* + *pericardium* + *-al*[1].] Relating to both pleura and pericardium. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 821.

Pleurophorus (plō-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, ribs, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A genus of small teleodesmaceous pelecypods which have elongated shells with terminal beaks, smooth or radially ribbed surface, two cardinal teeth in each valve, and the anterior adductor scar forming a deep pit. The genus ranges from the Devonian to the Trias, and is especially abundant in Permian rocks.

pleurophthalmic (plō-rof-thal'mik), *a.* [NL. *Pleurophthalma* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the *Pleurophthalma;* having the eyes at the external borders of the tentacles, as in certain gastropods.

pleuroplastic (plō-rō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, side, + E. *plastic.*] In *plant physiol.*, developing tissue, by a stretching of the meristem, all along the primordium at once: said of a type of leaves. Correlated with *basiplastic*, that is, developing tissue at the apex first and thence to the base; and *eucladous*, forming lobations in the embryonal tissue before the meristem has begun to stretch, which does not happen in the other cases. *Prantl*, cited by K. E. Goebel (trans.), Organography of Plants, II. 312.

pleuropneumonia, *n.* 2. In *medicine,* pleurisy combined with pneumonia.

pleuropodium (plō-rō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pleuropodia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, side, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] One of a pair of temporary embryonic or early larval organs on the under side of the first abdominal segment of many insects. They are variously considered as glands, blood-gills, and sense-organs.

pleuropterygian (plō-rop-te-rij'i-an), *a.* [NL. *Pleuropterygii* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the selachian fishes of the order *Pleuropterygii.*

Pleuropterygii (plō-rop-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, rib, + *πτερύγιον*, fin.] An extinct order of selachian fishes, chiefly of Carboniferous age. They are characterized by a well-calcified endoskeleton; apparently unsegmented notochord; the pterygoquadrate arcade movably articulated with the cranium; paired fins supported by unjointed,

parallel radial cartilages, which may be partly fused at the base, but extend directly outward to the edge of the fin-membrane; and the pelvic fins of males without claspers. The *Pleuropterygii* "exhibit the nearest approach to the hypothetical lateral fin-fold yet met with." *A. S. Woodward*, Vertebrate Palæontol., p. 29.

pleurorhizous (plō-rō-rī'zus), *a.* Same as *pleurorhizal*.

pleurosperm (plō'rō-spėrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, rib, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, an angiosperm of the group or class which are supposed by Treub to have begun with chalazogamy and to have subsequently assumed the normal mode of fertilization.

pleurosteite (plō-ros'tē-īt), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρόν*, rib, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-ite*[1].] The center of ossification in the cartilaginous segment that, by ossifying, becomes a rib: correlated with *chondrosteite* and ★*neurosteite*. See the extract under ★*neurosteite*.

pleurostosis (plō-ros-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side (pleura), + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] Ossification of the pleura.

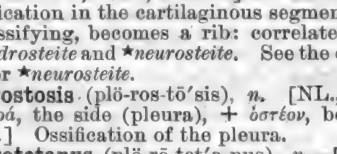
pleurotetanus (plō-rō-tet'ạ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τέτανος*, spasm.] Same as *pleurothotonos*.

pleurotomy (plō-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Incision through the pleura.

pleurotonus (plō-rot'ō-nus), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τόνος*, tension.] Same as *pleurothotonos*.

pleurotribal (plō-rō-trī'bạl), *a.* Same as *pleurotribe*.

Pleurotus (plō-rō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *οὖς*(*ὠτ-*), ear (pileus);



Oyster-mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*).
About one third natural size.

so called from the lateral pileus.] A large genus of white-spored fleshy fungi of the family *Agaricaceæ*, having the pileus usually sessile and attached by one side or with a short eccentric stipe. About 250 species have been described, occurring chiefly on decaying wood. *P. ostreatus* is a common edible species known as the oyster-mushroom, having the flavor of oysters.

pleurotyphoid (plō-rō-tī'foid), *n.* [*pleur(isy)* + *typhoid*.] Typhoid fever accompanied by pleurisy.

pleurum (plō'rum), *n.*; pl. *pleura* (-rạ). [NL.] Same as *pleuron*. *J. B. Smith*, Econ. Entom., p. 25.

plex, *v. i.* 2. In *phys. chem.*, to acquire greater molecular complexity by having two or more molecules condensed into one molecule; become polymerized. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1898, p. 130.

plex (pleks), *n.* [*plex(us)*.] In *phys. chem.*, the degree of molecular complexity, or of polymerization. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1898, p. 131. [Rare.]

Plexaura (plek-sâ'rạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Plexauridæ*. *Lamouroux*, 1812.

Plexauridæ (plek-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Plexaura* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarians having a branched colony with a horny axis, the polyps situated all over the thick cœnenchyma, and the spicules large, the cortical being club-shaped and the deeper spindle-shaped. It contains the genera *Plexaura*, *Eunicea*, *Psammogorgia*, and *Platygorgia*.

plexial (plek'si-ạl), *a.* [*plex(us)* + *-ial*.] Same as *plexal*.

plexiality (plek-si-al'i-ti), *n.* [*plexial* + *-ity*.] The state of being plexiform or of a complex structure.

Plexiform gland, in echinoderms, same as ★*axial organ*.

pleximetry (plek-sim'e-tri), *n.* The use of the pleximeter.

plexodont (plek'sō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *πλέξις*, a weaving, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] Having complex teeth; having molars with a complicated crown and provided with more than one root. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 555.

plexus, *n.* 4. In *bot.*, the mass of branched and anastomosing filaments of certain algæ.—5. In *phys. geog.*, the irregular and complicated junction of a number of similar features, such as ridges, river channels, etc.

Stone applies the aptly chosen term of "*plexus*" to such areas, and characterizes them as follows: they are "the most remarkable of all deposits left by glacial rivers . . . its surface covered with a jumble of heaps, mounds, cones, and ridges inclosing all forms of hollows, funnels, hopper-holes, kettle-holes, basins and Roman theatres, many of which are so deep as to inclose lakelets without visible outlet." *Amer. Geol.*, Sept., 1903, p. 166.

Leber's plexus, a network of small veins anterior to Schlemm's canal in the eye.

plezant, *a.* An amended spelling of *pleasant*.

plezurabl, plezure. Amended spellings of *pleasurable*, *pleasure*.

plf., plff. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Abbreviations of *plaintiff*.

P. L. G. An abbreviation of *Poor-law Guardians*.

plica, *n.*—**Plicæ circulares**, transverse folds in the mucous membrane of the intestines.—**Plicæ conniventes.** Same as *valvulæ conniventes*.—**Plica epigastrica**, a prominent line on the inner surface of the anterior abdominal wall indicating the course of the epigastric artery.—**Plica hypogastrica**, a prominent line on the posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall formed by the lateral ligament of the bladder; the remains of the hypogastric artery.—**Plica lunata**, a fold of the conjunctiva at the outer border of the caruncula lacrymalis.—**Plica urachi**, a prominent line on the posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall, extending from the bladder to the umbilicus, marking the course of the urachus.

plication, *n.*—**Armorican chain of plication**, in *geol.*, a line of upheaval or mountain-making, of late Paleozoic age, extending from the mouth of the Shannon to that of the Loire. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 314.

plicator, *n.* 2. More generally, one who or that which causes folds or plaits.

Each spicule has its musculus exsertor, which is not a single muscle, but is composed of two components,—a *plicator* and a fixator of the sheath.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1903, p. 181.

plim[1] (plim), *n.* [A minced form of *plumb*.] A plumb; a plummet.

plim[1] (plim), *a.* 1. Perpendicular; straight; plumb.—2. Smooth; neat. [Prov. Eng.]

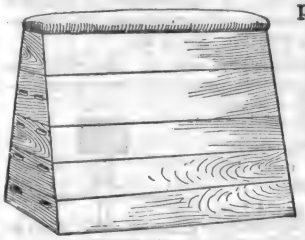
plim[2] (plim), *a.* [A minced form of *plump*.] Stout; fat; plump. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

plim[2], *v.* II. *trans.* To puff or plump out; fill out. [Prov. Eng.]

Plimmer bodies. See ★*body*.

Plinian, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, noting the final, most vigorous stage in volcanic eruptions, especially of Vesuvius, during which violent explosions occur, with expulsion of large quantities of steam, ashes, scoriæ, and lava: named after Pliny, the describer of the great eruption of 79 A.D.

plint (plint), *n.* [Sw.] Same as ★*plinth*, 2 and 3.



Plinth (def. 2).



Plinth (def. 3).

plinth, *n.* 2. A gymnastic apparatus, a vaulting-box, consisting of several wooden sections placed on top of one another, so as to make possible variations in height.—3. An apparatus used in therapeutic gymnastics on which the patient sits or lies.

plinthiform (plin'thi-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a plinth.

plinthlike (plinth'līk), *a.* Like a plinth, with no variation of outline; squarely built. [Rare.]

Those short, stubbed girls and women . . . of *plinthlike* bigness up and down.
W. D. Howells, in Harper's Mag., July, 1905, p. 195.

Pliocene, *n.* It was the final period of Tertiary time, during which the distribution of land and sea was very much as it is now. The uptilted deposits of this age, which are of world-wide distribution, consist of mostly unconsolidated sands, clays, and marls of marine and terrestrial origin, containing invertebrate and plant remains very similar to those of the present. The vertebrate fauna, on the other hand, differs widely, with numerous extinct types of large size, among which *Dinotherium*, *Mastodon*, *Elephas*, *Equus*, *Hippopotamus*, *Rhinoceros*, and *Machærodus* were of gigantic proportions. The Pliocene of southern Europe has been divided into the following stages: lower, Messinian or Plaisancian; middle, Astian; upper, Arnusian or Sicilian. In North America, marine deposits of this age are represented by the Floridian series of the Gulf coast and the Merced and San Pedro series of the Pacific coast; and the terrestrial deposits by the Palo Duro and Blanco beds of Texas and Oklahoma.

Pliocenic (plī-ō-sen'ik), *a.* [*Pliocene* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Pliocene period of Tertiary time.

pliosaur (plī'ō-sâr), *n.* [NL. *Pliosaur(us)*.] An individual of the genus *Pliosaurus*, which comprises gigantic plesiosaurs with large head, short neck, elongated mandibular symphysis, jaws provided with powerful carinated teeth sometimes 25 centimeters long, and with limb-girdles similar to those of *Plesiosaurus*. The genus occurs in rocks from the Lias to the Upper Jura, in Europe and India.

plique-à-jour (plēk-ä-zhör'), *n.* [F., 'open-work layer.'] A variety of enameling in which the cloisons were not attached to a foundation, but formed a grating into the interstices of which the enamels were melted.

By *plique-à-jour* we mean filigree-work executed in gold or silver, and filled up with transparent enamels. It existed in the time of Benvenuto Cellini.
Henry Cunynghame, Art-Enamelling, p. 95.

plissé (plē-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *plisser*, plait, shirr, < *pli*, pl. *plis*, a plait, ply. See *ply*.] Gathered or shirred: said of dress-goods, etc.

plocamobranchiate (plok″a-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of, the *Plocamobranchia*; having rigid filamentary branchial processes, as some gastropods.

plombière (plom-bi-ãr'), *n.* [F., < *plomb*, lead.] An ice-cream in which fruit is frozen.

plot[1], *n.*—**Plot survey.** See ★*valuation survey*.—**Sample plot.** See ★*valuation area* and ★*experiment area*.—**Town plot**, an official plan or draft of the site of a town, with its streets, public parks, etc.

plot[1], *v. t.* 4. To divide into plots, as a building-site.

The acre is *plotted* into three building lots.
N. Y. Times, June 23, 1898 (advt.).

plot[3] (plot), *v. t.* [F. *peloter*, form into a ball, < *pelote*, a ball. See *pellet* and compare *platoon*.] To press into cakes or balls, as soap.

ploteric (plō-ter'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλωτήρ*, a sailor, seaman, < *πλώειν*, sail, float, drift.] Drifting. In marine biology, ploteric organisms are those that drift passively with the current, as contrasted with those that direct their own movements through the water.

plottage (plot'ạj), *n.* [< *plot*[1], *n.*, + *-age*.] In the valuation of real estate, a percentage added to the aggregate value of two or more contiguous lots, held in one ownership, when they are vacant or are covered by a single structure.

plotting-board (plot'ing-bōrd), *n.* *Milit.*, a drawing-board or -table, used in connection with a range-finder, on which the course of a towed target for sea-coast cannon practice, or of a hostile ship, is laid out and a later position predicted.

plow, *n.* 1. As to their manner of acting upon the soil, plows are either *turning-plows* (those most properly named 'plows'), or *shovel-plows*. They are, further, either *wheel-plows* or *swing-plows* (see *swing-plow*), according as the beam is or is not supported by a wheel; either *walking plows* or *riding plows* (see below); either *single-furrow*, *double-furrow*, or *multiple-furrow* (gang) *plows* (see *gang-plow*, under *plow*). Turning-plows are either *single-moldboard* (single-breasted), as most often, or *double-moldboard* (double-breasted) (see under *plow*; see also ★*middle-breaker*); and are either *pulverizing plows* (*stubble-plows*) (see under ★*plow*; see ★*scooter*[1], 3), or *sod-plows* (which see). For other distinctions see under *plow* and ★*plow*. About the beginning of the nineteenth century English 'plows were still commonly made of wood, except the share and colter, other working parts being sheathed with sheet-iron. The beam and handles (*stilts*) and the clevis (*bridle*, *muzzle*) were somewhat as now; the left stilt, joined to the butt of the beam, descended from the latter to the sole, forming the *foot* or *heel*; the sole or slade (*chep*) was the horizontal basal timber; the *sheath* or *head* descended from the beam to the sole in front; the share (*sock*) was fitted upon a mandrel of the sheath or sometimes of the sole; the moldboard or breast (*turn-furrow*, *wrest*) was so secured to the sheath that its front edge was protected by it, while in the rear it was attached to the foot; the share was often developed into a horizontal cutting edge (*fin* or *feather*) and was then a *broad-finned*, *feathered*, or *winged sock*; a *mole* or *spear-head sock*, on the contrary, penetrated the soil without cutting the slice, and with this was sometimes used a *bastard colter*, a narrow blade forming a cutting edge for the sheath; land plates (forerunners of the *land-side*) were sometimes placed on the *land side* (that is, the side toward the yet unbroken ground) of the sole.

5. An arm and wooden mold-board, shod with leather, two of which in a gunpowder-incor-

porating mill serve to draw the mixture of niter, sulphur, and charcoal into the track of the heavy edge-runners.—**Breaking plow.** Same as *sod-plow*.—**Calf-tongue plow,** a small plow built on the general lines of a bull-tongue plow.—**Chilled plow,** a plow which has the point and edges of the share of chilled steel or of chill-hardened steel. It is made in many forms.—**Digging plow,** a pulverizing plow. [England.]—**Double-breasted plow,** a double mold-board plow. [England.]—**Double-furrow plow.** Same as *double plow* (*a*).—**Multiple-furrow plow,** a gang-plow.—**One-way plow.** Same as *turn-wrest plow*.—**Pulverizing plow,** a turning-plow with steep concave mold-board, fitted to break up the furrow-slice, and thus adapted to stubble-land; a stubble-plow.—**Riding plow.** Same as *sulky-plow* (which see, under *plow*).—**Stump-jump plow.** Same as ★*stump-jumper*.—**Two-furrow plow.** Same as *double-furrow* ★*plow*.—**Walking plow,** any plow operated by the plowman on foot, as distinguished from a sulky-plow.

plow, *v. t.* **7.** In *carp.*, to groove the edge of (a board) in tonguing and grooving.—**8.** To turn over (grain) in malting, so as to expose fresh surfaces to the air and equalize temperature.—**To plow out.** (*b*) In *carp.*, see *to* ★*horse out*.

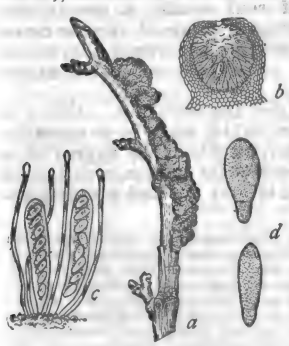
plow-grinding (plou'grīn″ding), *n.* The process of grinding the sides of the wire teeth of card-clothing so as to give them a chisel- or knife-edge. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 135.

plow-ground (plou'ground), *a.* Ground as it were by a plowing or grooving action, that is, ground between: said of card-clothing wire teeth that are ground on their sides by means of an emery disk which passes between them. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 176.

plowing (plou'ing), *n.* [Also *ploughing*; < *plow*, *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act of turning up earth with a plow; the cultivation of the ground by the plow: as, the *plowing* of new ground; the spring and fall *plowing*.—**2.** The making of furrows or grooves in anything. See *plow*, *v.*—**Crown-and-furrow plowing,** the process of so running the furrows that new water-furrows occupy the place of the crowns of old ridges or lands; cleaving. Compare ★*casting*, 13, and ★*gathering*, 6.—**Flat plowing,** plowing with flat furrows. See *flat* ★*furrow*.—**Lap-plowing,** plowing with lap furrows. See *lap* ★*furrow*.—**Rib-plowing.** Same as *ribbing*, 2.—**Subsoil-plowing,** plowing with a plow so formed as to stir the under layer of soil without bringing it to the surface; subsoiling.—**Trench-plowing,** plowing with a trench-plow, that is, one so modeled as to cut deep and to mix the upper and lower layers of soil.

plow-light (plou'līt), *n.* A light formerly maintained by husbandmen before certain images in some churches in England. The solicitation of money on Plow Monday (which see) was originally for the support of this light. *London Encyc.*, article *plough*.

Plowrightia (plou-rī'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Saccardo, 1883), named for C. B. *Plowright*, an English mycologist.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia embedded in black stromata and the spores two-celled and hyaline or light yellow. About 20 species have been described. *P. morbosa* is a parasite which attacks plum- and cherry-trees and forms more or less extensive warty excrescences on the branches, called *black-knots*. See *black-knot*, 2, and ★*black-knot of the gooseberry*.



Plowrightia morbosa, on the cultivated Plum.

a, stroma of the fungus, one third natural size; *b*, perithecium with asci; *c*, asci and paraphyses; *d*, ripe ascospores: *b*, *c*, *d*, highly magnified.

plowter (plou'tėr), *v.* and *n.* Same as *plouter*.

pluck[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **6.** In *geol.*, to pry off or tear away, as blocks of rock from the lee side of cliffs or projections, or more moderate slopes: said of the action of moving ice, as in glaciers. See ★*plucking*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pull sharply, as if at the folds of a skirt: used with *at*.—**2.** In *geol.*, to break off easily in large pieces, as granite. See ★*plucking*.

plucking (pluk'ing), *n.* An act denoted by the verb *pluck*; specifically in *geol.*, the process by which blocks of bed-rock are torn from their ledges by moving ice. The term is applied especially to this effect on the downward slopes, where the dragging action of ice seems to be of importance, as indicated in the term. Plucking is the process involved in the headward extension of glacial valleys and of the excavation of cirques.

Great stress is laid upon the excavating action of ice by the process of "*plucking*," in which "blocks of bed-rock, being partly surrounded by the ice, are forced from their bearings and rolled or slidden forward" (p. 203).
Nature, July 7, 1904, p. 218.

Close plucking, in *tea-growing*, the system of picking the shoots while very young, leaving no new growth except the *jhannum*, or sheath-leaf, at the base of the shoot. Except late in the season this results in weakening the bushes.—**Coarse plucking,** in *tea-growing*, a mode of picking in which larger leaves are taken than in fine ★plucking (which see).—**Fine plucking,** the picking of the unexpanded terminal leaf and first three young leaves for the finest grades of tea. Sometimes only part of a given leaf is taken.—**Hard plucking,** in *tea-growing*, the policy of picking for the largest immediate returns.

plucky, *a.* **2.** In *photog.*, clear and bright: said of a negative or print. Gelatinobromide papers for contact-printing are so designated.

It is not generally understood that the drying of a negative has a great influence upon its character. If it is dried as quickly as possible the result is a *pluckier* negative richer in contrasts.
Woodbury, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 297.

3. Capable of being plucked; fracturing easily along certain planes: as, a *plucky* rock. See ★*plucking*.

plug, *n.* **13.** In *geol.*, a cylindrical mass of lava, a remnant of the last eruption from a volcanic vent, which chilled in the conduit and plugged it up. See *neck*, 6 (*k*), and ★*stock*[1], 35.

Mount Kenya is an ancient, much-eroded volcano; the highest peak is formed of the rocks of the central *plug*.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 249.

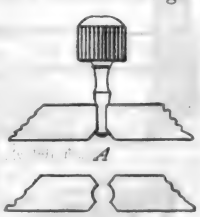
14. A book that does not sell at all. [Booksellers' slang.]—**15.** In *stone-cutting*, a wedge which is driven into a hole that has been drilled in a stone for the purpose of splitting it. For large pieces of stone a series of holes is drilled and a wedge or plug driven into each.—**16.** In a steam-engine: (*a*) A plug-rod; a plug-frame. (*b*) A safety-plug; a fusible plug inserted in a boiler and made of some alloy which will melt if the temperature of the metal plate of the shell rises above a certain point by reason of low water.—**17.** Same as ★*peg*, 7. [Local, U. S.]—**Boat-plug** (*naut.*), a small plug used to stop up the drainage-hole in the bottom of a boat.—**Dittrich's plugs,** inspissated yellowish masses of the size of a small bean, found sometimes in the expectorated matter in putrid bronchitis.—**Navy plug,** a plug tobacco prepared for the British navy, of American material known as *navy leaf*, at present consisting largely of white Burley filler.

plug-and-knock-down (plug″and-nok'doun), *n.* In *lumbering*, a device for fastening boom-sticks together, in the absence of chains. It consists of a withe secured by wooden plugs in holes bored in the booms.

plug-box (plug'boks), *n.* In *mining*, a wooden pipe to carry off water while putting the water-tight casing to a shaft. *N. E. D.*

plug-contact (plug'kon″takt), *n.* In *elect.*, a contact for closing the circuit between neighboring blocks of a resistance-box, which consists of a conical plug fitting into a tapered hole between the blocks.

The contacts are an old form of the Cambridge Instrument Company's type of *plug-contact*, the cheeks being made of a special white alloy held in round Doulton-ware cups.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advance-[ment of Sci., 1903, p. 86.



A shows the plug in place, closing the electric circuit between two contiguous blocks; *B*, the usual form of the hole as seen from above.

plug-draining (plug'drā″ning), *n.* A system of draining heavy clay land, in which plugs or blocks of wood are placed at the bottom of the cutting to keep the channel open, and are withdrawn after the cutting has been filled up. *N. E. D.* See *plug* ★*drain*.

plug-frame (plug'frām), *n.* A plug-rod; a slotted rod attached to the walking-beam of a Cornish or other slow-moving engine, and so arranged that the ends of the slot hit the valve-handle and control the admission and exhaust of steam to and from the cylinder. *The Engineer* (London), Oct. 23, 1903, p. 404.

plug-gage (plug'gāj), *n.* A solid cylindrical gage or standard for measuring the size of a hole.

plugging (plug'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of stopping or occluding a cavity or opening by means of a plug; as applied to an artery, occlusion of the vessel by means of a blood-clot or thrombus. *U. S. Dept. of Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 203.—**2.** Wood or metal from which plugs or bungs are to be made.—**3.** Plugs collectively; specifically, wooden pins inserted in brick- or stonework, to which battens are nailed.—**4.** The act of testing a melon or a cheese by taking a plug from it. [Local, U. S.]—**5.** The act of hitting with a ball or bullet. [Local, U. S.]—**6.** Hard study; cramming. [Slang.]

plug-key (plug'kē), *n.* In *elect.*, a circuit-closing key consisting of a conical plug of metal inserted between metallic blocks. See cut at ★*plug-contact*.

plug-pedal (plug'ped″al), *n.* A pedal or a rod ending in a disk or button head, which is pushed with the foot to operate some mechanism, such as a brake.

plug-piston (plug'pis″ton), *n.* A solid piston; a piston having no packing-rings, and usually longer than is common in the direction of its motion, as related to its diameter.

plug-riots (plug'rī″ọts), *n. pl.* A name given to certain riotous proceedings about 1842, when cotton-mills in Lancashire were stopped from working by the removal or drawing of a few bolts or 'plugs' in the boilers, so as to prevent steam from being raised. *N. E. D.*

plug-tip (plug'tip), *n.* A rounded apical prolongation of the leaves of *Musa* and some other monocotyledons which are convolute in the bud, regarded by Goebel (the author of the term) as serving to close up the bud. This tip also fills up the space formed by the convolution of the leaf next above. *K. E. Goebel* (trans.), Organography of Plants, II. 309.

plug-tray (plug'trā), *n.* In *ordnance*, a tray on which the breech-plug of a gun travels in and out.

plum[1], *n.* **7.** In southern New South Wales, a handsome timber-tree, *Eucryphia Moorei*, having a clear, moderately hard wood of a light brown color. It is often called *acacia*, or *acacia-plum*, since, when not in flower, it resembles some of the larger species of that tree.—**Acacia-plum.** Same as ★*plum*[1], 7.—**Batoko plum,** in southern Africa, a small tree, *Flacourtia Ramontchi*, widely distributed over southern Asia and Africa; or its edible fruit, which is round, sweet, and of the size of a plum. See *Flacourtia*, and *East Indian plum* under *plum*[1].—**Bullace-plum.** See *bullace*. The Southern bullace-plum is *Prunus umbellata*, called also *black sloe* and *hog-plum*.—**Burdekin plum,** a Queensland tree of the cashew family, *Pleiogynium Solandri*, with a hard dark brown wood resembling black walnut.—**Canada plum.** (*b*) A species, *Prunus nigra*, formerly confused with the common wild plum, *P. Americana*, but differing in its less globose orange-red fruit and other details. It is chiefly Canadian, but reaches Georgia. The wild fruit is gathered, and it is the source of some cultivated varieties. To this species mainly belongs also the name of *horse-plum*. See *horse-plum*, 2.—**Cape plum,** the wild plum, *Pappea Capensis*, of South Africa. See *Pappea*.—**Cashmere plum,** *Prunus insititia*, cultivated in Cashmere and Bokhara for its fruit.—**Garden wild plum,** *Prunus hortulana*, a species native from Illinois southward, distinguished from the common wild plum only in recent times. It is the source of many horticultural varieties, of which the wild-goose plum is the best known.—**Goa plum.** Same as the *gray plum* (which see, under *plum*[1]).—**Gray plum.** (*b*) In Australia: (1) A large tree of the ebony family, *Diospyros pentamera*, the tough, durable, reddish wood of which is used for tool handles. (2) The caper-tree, *Capparis nobilis*.—**Hog-plum.** (*a*) See *hog-plum*. (*b*) See *bullace-*★*plum*. (*c*) A low species, *Prunus injucunda*, with a very bitter fruit, found in Georgia and Alabama.—**Horse-plum.** (*a*) See *horse-plum*. (*b*) See *Canada* ★*plum*.—**Indian plum.** Same as *East Indian plum* (which see, under *plum*[1]).—**Munster plum,** a potato.—**Native plum,** in Australia: (*a*) Same as *black* ★*apple*. (*b*) The *Port Arthur plum* (which see, under *plum*[1]).—**Ogeeche plum.** Same as *Ogeeche lime* (which see, under *lime*[3]).—**Pigeon-plum.** (*c*) In the Bahamas, any one of three species of *Coccoloba*, *C. obtusifolia*, *C. retusa*, and *C. Wrightii*.—**Plum canker.** See ★*canker*.—**Plum-kernel oil.** See ★*oil*.—**Plum leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Plum-leaf blister.** See ★*blister*.—**Plum plant-louse.** See ★*plant-louse*.—**Sand-plum,** *Prunus Watsoni*, a shrub of sandy lands from Nebraska to Arkansas.—**Sow-plum,** *Prunus normalis*, a species of the southwestern United States.—**White plum,** the Australian ironwood, *Notelæa ligustrina*.

plum, *n.*, *a.*, *adv.*, *v.* A simplified and former spelling of *plumb*[2].

pluma[2] (plö'mä), *n.* [Sp. *pluma*, < L. *pluma*, a feather. See *plume*.] A name in the West Indies of a fish, *Calamus calamus*.

plumage, *n.*—**Eclipse plumage,** a dull-colored plumage, usually resembling that of the female, worn for a short time by a brightly colored male bird.

The *Eclipse plumage* lasts for several weeks till the quills have been renewed.
Ogilvie Grant, Guide to the Gallery of Birds, Brit. Mus., [p. 68.

plumagery (plö'māj-ri), *n.* [*plumage* + *-ry*.] The preparing of feathers for use in the arts; feather-working.

plum-aphis (plum′ā″fis), *n.* An aphis, *Aphis prunifolii* Fitch, a species that infests the under sides of plum-leaves, especially in the late spring and early summer.

plumasite (plū′ma-sīt), *n.* [*Plumas* county, California, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a phaneric igneous rock of variable grain, composed of oligoclase with about 16 per cent. of corundum. *Lawson*, 1903.

plumb², *v.* **I.** *trans.* 5. In *plumbing*, to seal an opening by closing it with solder or other soft metal.

II. *intrans.* To coincide in direction with the plumb-line; be vertically above or below.

According to them the centre of gravity *plumbs* behind the hip, in front of the knee and through the ankle-joint. Meyer claims that the centre *plumbs* in front of the ankle-joint. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 857.

plumbageous (plum-bā′jē-us), *a.* Same as *plumbaginous*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1901, p. 426.

plumbagin (plum-bā′jēn), *n.* [Irreg. < *Plumbago*, 2, + *-in*².] A name given by Dulong to ophioxylin, through an error in identifying the plant from which he obtained the compound.

plumbate (plum′bāt), *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, + *-ate*¹.] A compound which may be considered as a product of the union of lead dioxid with the oxid of a more basic or electropositive metal: as, potassium *plumbate*, K_2PbO_3 or $K_2O.PbO_2$. Orthoplumbates and metaplumbates are known.

Plumbic dioxid. Same as ★*lead dioxid*.

plumbiferous, *a.* 2. Containing lead: applied, in *ceramics*, to a glaze in which one of the principal ingredients is lead. See *lead-glaze*.

plumbisolvent (plum-bi-sol′vent), *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, + E. *solvent*.] Dissolving lead.

plumbite (plum′bīt), *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, + *-ite*².] A rather unstable compound of lead monoxid, which usually acts as a strongly basic oxid, with a still more basic or electropositive metallic oxid: as, potassium *plumbite*, K_2PbO_2 or $K_2O.PbO$.

plum-bladder (plum′blad″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*plum-pocket*. See ★*Exoascus*.

plumbo-. [L. *plumbum*, lead.] An element in names of minerals indicating the presence of lead.

plumbojarosite (plum″bō-ja-rō′sīt), *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, + E. *jarosite*.] A variety of jarosite which contains lead: from New Mexico. See ★*jarosite*.

plumboresinite (plum-bō-rez′i-nīt), *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, + *resina*, resin, + *-ite*².] Same as *plumbogummite*.

plumbosolvency (plum-bō-sol′ven-si), *n.* [*plumbosolven*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Capability of dissolving lead, as in the action of certain natural waters upon the metal of pipes used for their transmission. [Rare.]

Indeed, the methods of counteracting *plumbo-solvency* in peaty water which are adopted in the moorland districts consist in neutralising the acids in the water with carbonate of soda, with carbonate of lime, or with slaked lime. *Nature*, March 26, 1903, p. 498.

plumbosolvent (plum-bō-sol′vent), *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, + *solvens*, solvent.] Capable of dissolving lead, as water transmitted through a leaden pipe or stored in a lead-lined cistern. [Rare.]

Further, a decrease of *plumbo-solvent* power is noticed when these acids are reduced in quantity by various natural causes, or by artificial neutralisation. *Nature*, March 26, 1903, p. 498.

plumbous (plum′bus), *a.* [L. *plumbosus*, containing lead, < *plumbum*, lead. See *plumb*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] In *chem.*, containing lead as a constituent; more specifically, containing lead with apparently dyad valence: as, *plumbous* chlorid, $PbCl_2$, as distinguished from plumbic chlorid, $PbCl_4$.

Plumbum corneum ('horny lead'), in *chem.*, an old name for lead dichlorid, $PbCl_2$, on account of its solidifying from fusion as a translucent mass of tough, horn-like texture. Also, in English form, *horn-lead*.

plumcot (plum′kot), *n.* [*plum* + (*apri*)*cot*.] A name for a class of hybrids between the plum and the apricot, originated by Luther Burbank.

They are new creations in the fullest sense of the term, like Burbank's *plumcots*. *Science*, Feb. 13, 1903, p. 263.

plume-grass (plōm′gras), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Erianthus*, the name alluding to the very showy feathery panicles of several species; woolly beard-grass. For the ornamental *E. Ravennæ*, see *Erianthus*. *E. saccharoides*, of the southern United States, also deserves culture for decorative purposes. *E. alopecuroides*, found from New Jersey to Texas on the coast plain, is the *spiral-awned* or *fox-tail plume-grass*.



Raspberry plume-moth (*Oxyptilus tenuidactylus*). About four times natural size.

plume-moth, *n.*— **Gartered plume-moth,** an American pterophorid moth, *Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*, whose larvæ web together the leaves of the grape-vine.— **Raspberry plume-moth,** an American pterophorid moth, *Oxyptilus tenuidactylus*, of wide distribution in the United States. Its larvæ web the leaves of the raspberry and other plants.

plumeous (plō′mē-us), *a.* [L. *plume*(*us*), downy, + *-ous*.] Of the nature of down; downy; feathery.

plumiform (plō′mi-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather, + *-form*.] Having the form of a feather; feather-shaped.

plum-knot (plum′not), *n.* Same as *black-knot*, 2.

plummer, plumming. Simplified spellings of *plumber*, *plumbing*.

plum-moth (plum′môth), *n.* Any one of several moths whose larvæ feed on the foliage of the plum, as the tineid, *Enarmonia* (*Grapholitha*) *prunivora*, or lesser apple-worm, the mottled plum-tree moth, *Apatela superans*, the geometrid *Ania limbata*, the plum-tree sphinx, and the plum-underwing. See cut under *Grapholitha*.

plumosite (plō′mō-sīt), *n.* [*plumose* + *-ite*².] Same as *jamesonite*.

plumpen (plum′pen), *v. t.* [*plump*¹, *a.*, + *-en*.] To make plump; swell out. *N. E. D.*

plumper, *n.* 4. A tannage which gives leather weight or thickness. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 375.

plum-pocket (plum′pok″et), *n.* The disease of plums due to *Exoascus Pruni*, which causes the young fruit to swell and dry up. It may also attack the leaves and stems.

plum-pudding, *n.* 2. See the extract.

A muscular, fibrous substance known as "*plum pudding*" permeates the blubber of the tongue of these two species of whales [bowhead and right whales], extending longitudinally through the central part and in greater abundance near the roots. Most of it is utterly worthless and is thrown overboard when detached from the fat of the tongue. At times, however, when the fat predominates, the "*plum pudding*" is saved and boiled out with the tongue or the refuse of the whale. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 5, 1904, p. 23551.

plum-rust (plum′rust), *n.* See ★*rust*¹.

plum-scab (plum′skab), *n.* See ★*scab*.

plum-sphinx (plum′sfingks), *n.* Same as *plum-tree* ★*sphinx*.

plum-tree, *n.* 2. In Queensland, a tree of the cashew family, *Buchanania mangoides*, with close-grained, tough, pinkish wood.— **Mottled plum-tree moth.** See ★*moth*¹.— **Plum-tree sphinx.** See ★*sphinx*.

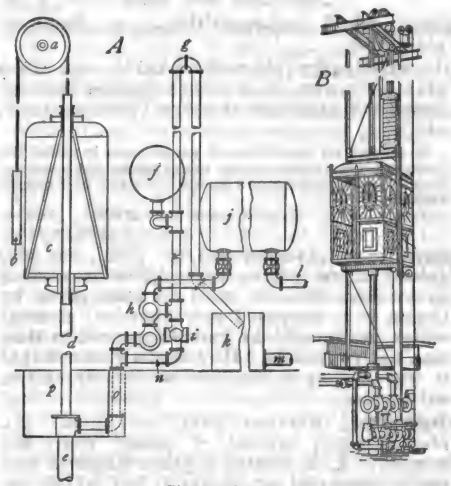
Plumulites (plö-mū-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, feather, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*².] A generic term applied by Barrande to a Silurian cirriped to which Woodward had previously applied the name *Turrilepas*.

plum-underwing (plum′un″dėr-wing), *n.* See ★*underwing*.

plum-wart (plum′wârt), *n.* Same as *black-knot*, 2.

plunge, *v. t.* 4. In *hort.*, to sink (a pot or box containing a plant) in the ground to the rim or edge. Pots of greenhouse plants are often plunged in the open in warm weather, both for the good of the plants and for their effect in ornamentation.—5. To turn over (the telescope of a surveyor's transit or theodolite) in a vertical plane, making the object-glass pass underneath. In transiting the telescope it may pass either above or below.—6. In *geol.*, to dip under the surface: used in reference to such structural features as folds where, unless the axis is perfectly horizontal, one end pitches below the horizon or general surface. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 488.

plunger-elevator (plun′jėr-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* A form of elevator or lifting apparatus in which the cage or platform is borne on the top of a long column of steel or iron, which can be slid up and down through the top of a hydraulic cylinder by water-pressure in the latter. The cylinder can be let down into the ground the necessary distance, and when water under pressure is let into it, the plunger is forced upward, carrying up the load at its top. The column is therefore always under the cage, and, except from breakage of the piping or failure of the valves, the fall of the cage is only a remote possibility. The cage and part of the weight of the plunger are counterweighted, and in high lifts the failure of a counterweight cable might cause accident, as well as the fracture of the plunger. In this latter case the danger would be from the cage being projected upward.



Plunger-elevator.

A, diagram of parts; *B*, general view: *a*, overhead pulley; *b*, counterweight; *c*, cage; *d*, plunger; *e*, hydraulic cylinder; *f*, equalizing or auxiliary discharge-tank; *g*, exhaust- or discharge-pipe; *h*, *i*, controlling valves; *j*, receiving water-tank, from pump; *k*, receiving-tank for discharge or exhaust water; *l*, delivery-pipe from pressure-pump; *m*, suction-pipe to pump; *n*, by-pass pipe from pressure to exhaust sides; *o*, thoroughfare pipe between valves and pressure-cylinder; *p*, pit below floor-level, to act also as air-cushion.

plunger-pump, *n.*— **Hollow-plunger pump,** a plunger-pump having a hollow plunger to save weight and wear.

plunk (plungk), *v.* [An imitative variant of *plump*² (compare *bump*², *hunk*², *hump*, etc.). In some uses it is directly imitative.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike suddenly, with a dull sound; knock; bang: as, they *plunked* him with stones. [Slang.]—2. To knock (away); knock (from).

One may knock, pop . . . *plunk* . . . the [middle marble] from the "taw." *Dialect Notes*, 1890, p. 24.

3. To shoot; fill full of 'lead' (missiles). [Slang.]

Instead of using old family shot-guns and *plunking* each other they fought four rounds with bare knuckles. *Boston Transcript.*

4. To pluck (a stringed instrument) so as to produce a low or deep sound; in general, twang.

An' dey *plunked* de banjo hard,
An' dey *plunked* de banjo fine.
Negro Song, MS.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make or emit an abrupt and usually heavy sound: especially used of the rough sounding of a stringed instrument, and sometimes strung out with arbitrary variations (as in the quotation).

Vulgar tunes that bring the laugh that brings the groan—
With my "*Plunka*-lunka-lunka-lunka-lunk!"
R. Kipling, Song of the Banjo, st. 12.

2. To croak or cry as a raven. [Scotch.] *N. E. D.*—3. To plunge or drop down abruptly. *N. E. D.*

plunk (plungk), *n.* [*plunk*, *v.* For the slang use (def. 3) compare the similar use of *dump*², *n.*, 2.] 1. A hard, dull blow: as, to hit one a *plunk*. [Slang.]—2. A twang; a twanging sound: as, the *plunk-plunk* of the banjo.—3. A dollar. [U. S. slang.]

plunk (plungk), *adv.* [Elliptic use of *plunk*, *v.* or *n.* See ★*kerplunk*.] Suddenly; plump: as, he came *plunk* against the half-open door. [Colloq.]

pluperfect, *a.* 2. In *music*, augmented: said of intervals.

plur. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation (*a*) of *plural*; (*b*) of *plurality*.

pluralism, *n.* 3. The doctrine that there are

as many distinct and separate worlds as there are minds. See the extract.

The resulting conception would be that of a *pluralism*. Instead of a single continuous world, a universe, we should have as many little worlds as there are minds.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 252.

pluralist, *n.* 2. An advocate of the theory that the human races have developed from a number of ancestral forms: opposed to *monogenist*.—3. In general, one who recognizes a plurality, as of causes, reals, etc.

Among the *pluralists* no uniform basis of classification has been established. Those who rely strictly upon the morphology of the human malarial parasites rather uniformly agree upon the existence of three species—quartan, tertian, and æstivo-autumnal.
Jour. Exper. Med., March 25, 1901, p. 483.

pluralistical (plö-ra-lis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *pluralistic*.

pluralistically (plö-ra-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pluralistic way; in a way that takes into account the existence of several (causes, reals, etc.).

It ignores all psychological experiences in which the inworkings of a transcendent moral person are known—experiences construed now monistically and now *pluralistically*.
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Aug. 4, [1904, p. 442.

pluranium (plö-rā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *plus* (*plur-*), more (*plures*, several), + *-an-ium*, as in *uranium*, *titanium*, etc.] A name given by Osann to a supposed new chemical element which he thought he had discovered in Russian native platina. He found afterward that it was merely a mixture of already known substances.

plurannual (plö-ran'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [L. *plures*, many, several, + *annus*, year: see *annual*.] **I.** *a.* Noting a plant which is normally perennial or biennial, but which becomes annual in a short-season climate because killed by frost, as castor-bean, scarlet-runner bean. See ★*annual*, 3. [Rare.]

The tomato is often cited as an example, for it is perennial or at least *plur-annual* in its original home.
L. H. Bailey, Survival of the Unlike, p. 295.

II. *n.* A plurannual plant.

plurative (plö'ra-tiv), *a.* [L. *pluralivus*, plural.] 1†. Plural.—2. In *logic*, noting a judgment in which more than half, but not all, of the subject is taken. *Atwater*.

pluricarinate (plö-ri-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + E. *carinate*.] Having several ridges; specifically applied to the scales of reptiles. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 198.

pluricarpellary (plö-ri-kär'pe-la-ri), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *carpellary*.] In *bot.*, relating to or having more than one carpel.

The *pluricarpellary* origin of the pistil in the Lauraceæ.
Nature, Oct. 10, 1907, p. 608.

pluricentral (plö-ri-sen'tral), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *centr(um)* + *-al*[1].] Having more than one center or nucleus.

pluricipital (plö-ri-sip'i-tal), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *-al*[1].] In *bot.*, having more than one head, as a root.

pluricuspidate (plö-ri-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + E. *cuspidate*.] Having many cusps, as the tooth of an insectivore; multicuspidate.

plurifetation (plö″ri-fē-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + E. *fetation*.] The condition of bearing or being pregnant with more than one embryo.

plurinuclear (plö-ri-nū'klē-ăr), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ar*[3].] Having several nuclei; multinuclear or multinucleate; plurinucleate. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1902, ser. B, p. 364.

pluriovular (plö-ri-ō'vū-lăr), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + E. *ovule* + *-ar*[3].] Containing more than one ovule: as, a *pluriovular* Graafian follicle.

pluripersonal (plö-ri-pėr'son-al), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *persona*, person, + *-al*[1].] Supposing several persons: as, a *pluripersonal* hypothesis. *Southey*, Doctor, interchap. xiii.

pluripolar (plö-ri-pō'lăr), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *polus*, pole, + *-ar*[3].] In *biol.*, having several poles: said of ganglion-cells and certain karyokinetic spindles in abnormally dividing cells known as *pluripolar mitoses*. *Nature*, Feb. 4, 1904, p. 320.

plurisegmental (plö″ri-seg-men'tal), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + E. *segment* + *-al*[1].] Having or referring to several segments. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1898, p. 152.

pluriserially (plö-ri-sē'ri-a-li), *adv.* In several series.

plurivariant (plö-ri-vā'ri-ant), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + E. *variant*.] In *phys. chem.*, having a variance equal to three or more. The variance V of a chemical system is expressed by the equation $V=C+2-\phi$, where C is the number of independent components, and ϕ is the number of phases in which the system may exist.

plurivore (plö'ri-vōr), *n.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] A parasitic fungus which is capable of infecting several different host-plants.

plurivorous (plö-riv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *vorare*, eat, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, living upon various hosts: said of parasites. See ★*univorous*.

Plus number. Same as *positive* ★*number*.

plush, *n.*—**Velvet plush**, a short-piled plush fabric.

plush (plush), *v. i.* [*plush*, *n.*] To crush, so as to resemble the surface of plush: said of velveteen and other textiles with a long nap. [Colloq.]

Velveteen *plushes* for skirts, but it makes nice blouses.
The People (London), Oct. 8, 1905.

plusiid (plö'si-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Plusiidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Plusiidæ*.

plusquamperfect (plus-kwam-pėr'fekt), *a.* [NL. *plusquamperfectus*, L. *plus quam perfectus*, 'more than perfect.'] In *gram.*, same as *pluperfect*.

pluteal (plö'tē-al), *a.* [*plute(us)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a pluteus.

plutean (plö'tē-an), *a.* Same as ★*pluteal*.

plutellid (plö-tel'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Plutellidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Plutellidæ*.

plutocratical (plö-tō-krat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *plutocratic*.

plutodemocracy (plö″tō-dē-mok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *πλοῦτος*, wealth, + E. *democracy*.] A democracy controlled by plutocrats.

plutolatry (plö-tol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *πλοῦτος*, wealth, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of wealth. *Lowell*, Latest Lit. Essays, p. 157. *N. E. D.*

plutomania (plö-tō-mā'ni-ă), *n.* [Gr. *πλοῦτος*, wealth, + E. *mania*.] A mad desire for wealth; specifically, a form of insanity characterized by the delusion of wealth.

plutonometamorphism (plö″tō-nō-met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [*pluton(ic)* + *-o-* + *metamorphism*.] In *geol.*, very deep-seated metamorphism, such as would take place far down in the earth, under great pressure and at high temperature. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 765.

plutonomic (plö-tō-nom'ik), *a.* [*plutonom(y)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to plutonomy or the science of wealth.

plutonomy (plö-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πλοῦτος*, wealth, + *νόμος*, law.] The science of wealth or riches.

With regard to his [Ruskin's] economic and social ideas there is far less general concurrence, though the years that have passed since Unto this Last appeared have seen the practical overthrow of the rigid *plutonomy* which he denounced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 333.

Pluvial period. See ★*period*.

pluviogram (plö'vi-ō-gram), *n.* [L. *pluvius*, rain, + Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing.] A record made by a pluviograph.

pluviographic (plö″vi-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*pluviograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pluviograph or self-recording rain-gage; given by or derived from the pluviograph: as, a *pluviographic* record.

pluviography (plö-vi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *pluvius*, rain, + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The method of recording rainfall; the invention and study of pluviographs and pluviograms.

Pluviometric coefficient. See ★*coefficient*.

pluviosity (plö-vi-os'i-ti), *n.* [L. *pluvios(us)*, rainy, + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being rainy; in *meteor.*, the condition of the climate as to rainfall; the pluviometric coefficient of Raulin, or the actual rainfall for any interval of time, expressed as a fraction of an ideal uniform distribution of rain; the normal rainfall for any month divided by one twelfth of the normal rainfall for the year.

Plymouth porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

Plynteria (plin-tē'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [Gr. Πλυντήρια, neut. pl. of *πλυντήριος*, of or for washing.] A festival of purification and atonement at Athens. The image of Pallas was stripped, and the clothes carried to the sea and washed. It occurred about the 21st to 25th of the month of Thargelion.

pm. An abbreviation (*b*) of *premium*.

P. M. An abbreviation (*d*) of *Pacific Mail*; (*e*) of *Past Master*; (*f*) of *Past Midshipman*; (*g*) of *Paymaster*.

P. M. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Paymaster-General*; (*b*) of *Postmaster-General*.

pneomanometer (nē″ō-mā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν* (indic. *πνέω*), breathe, + E. *manometer*.] Same as *spirometer*.

pneum. An abbreviation (*a*) of *pneumatic*; (*b*) of *pneumatics*.

pneuma, *n.* 3. In *theol.*, the spirit; the highest in man and the seat of the divine indwelling, as distinguished from the soul, the seat of the natural human life.

pneumadenia (nū-ma-dē'ni-ă), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, wind, + *ἀδήν*, a gland.] The gas-secreting thick epithelium in the basal part of the pneumatocyst of the *Physalidæ*.

pneumadrome (nū'ma-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα*, wind, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] A name given by J. M. Partridge to an air-ship invented by him in 1847. *F. Walker*, Aërial Navigation, p. 117.

pneumatelectasis (nū″ma-te-lek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, breath, + NL. *atelectasis*.] See *atelectasis*.

pneumatic. **I.** *a.* 5. In *theol.*, relating to the spirit or pneuma, as distinguished from both soul and body; spiritual. See *soul* and *spirit*.—**Pneumatic broom**, an apparatus which employs compressed air in cleaning car-cushions, carpets, etc. In one form a nozle or air-brush at the end of a hose delivers a thin sheet of air under great pressure, which quickly removes dust and dirt from carpets and cushions; in another form the air is drawn into the hose through the nozle by an exhaust. The nozle, when moved over an object, as a carpet, sucks up all litter, dust, and dirt, and conveys them away through the pipes. Collecting- and settling-tanks separate the dirt from the air, so that it may be removed and burned.—**Pneumatic caisson**, a chamber either cylindrical or prismatic in shape used in sinking shafts or excavating for piers, tunnels, or foundations, made either of steel or iron or wood, and so constructed that a pressure of air can be maintained within it. This air-pressure is to be sufficient to keep out the influx of any water which may be met, by balancing the head of such water at the open or working face of the caisson. It requires an air-lock and device for hoisting, as in the standard design defined under caisson. See *caisson*, 3 (*c*).—**Pneumatic chipper.** See ★*chipper*[1].—**Pneumatic extension ladder.** Same as *ærial* ★*truck*.—**Pneumatic hammer, jack, sand-rammer, sand-sifter.** See ★*hammer*[1], etc.—**Pneumatic school.** See *pneumatic physicians*.—**Pneumatic shutter, stamp, tool, traction.** See ★*shutter*, etc.

II. *n.* 3. An inflatable rubber tire.—4. A vehicle, as a bicycle, motor-cycle, or motor-car, fitted with inflatable rubber tires.

pneumatist (nū'ma-tist), *n.* [*pneumat(ic)* + *-ist*.] A pneumatic physician. See *pneumatic*.

pneumatized (nū'ma-tīzd), *a.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, breath, air, + *-ize*.] Provided with air-sacs or -chambers.

It is noteworthy that some large reptilian Sauropsida . . . had *pneumatized* bones with air-cavities, while the bones of small reptiles are not pneumatic.
Smith, Misc. Coll., IV. Quart. Ser., Pt. 3., p. 392.

pneumatocele (nū'ma-tō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, breath (for *πνεύμων*, lung), + *κήλη*, tumor.] A tumor or hernia containing air or gas; specifically, hernia of a portion of the lung through an intercostal space.

pneumatogenetic (nū″ma-tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Same as ★*pneumatogenic*.

pneumatogenic (nū″ma-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, breath, + *-γενής*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Originating by the aid of the heated vapors which are given off by cooling and consolidating masses of eruptive rock: applied to those ores, as cassiterite, which are customarily associated with minerals containing fluorin, boron, etc.

pneumatogenous (nū-ma-toj'e-nus), *a.* Same as ★*pneumatogenic*.

pneumatogram, *n.* 2. A despatch sent by means of a pneumatic tube. [Rare.]

The pneumatic tube system had been in use for some time. . . . The development of the system was very rapid. It began with the despatch of *pneumatograms*, following the example of Paris.
W. T. Stead, If Christ came to Chicago, v. 6.

pneumatograph (nū′mą-tō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, breath, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording the respiratory movements. See ★*pneumograph*.

pneumatolitic (nū″mą-tō-lit′ik), *a.* An erroneous spelling of ★*pneumatolytic*.

pneumatologic (nū″mą-tō-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *pneumatological*.

pneumatolysis (nū-mą-tol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, air, breath (gas), + *λύσις*, dissolution.] The general process of the formation of minerals, and especially ores, along the contacts of intrusive igneous rocks with their walls, and through the agency of vapors or gases emitted by the molten magma.

The importance of *pneumatolysis* in forming ore deposits was emphasized by the discovery on this continent, soon after the publication of Lindgren's paper, of a number of economically important deposits, especially of copper, which would come within his definition of contact deposits. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1904, p. 335.

pneumatolytic (nū″mą-tō-lit′ik), *a.* [*pneumatolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resulting from pneumatolysis or the action of gases contained in molten rock-magmas. The vapors or gases escaping from molten magmas may act as mineralizers in adjacent rocks and be a source of some ore deposits.

The greisen is an example of Prof. Vogt's "*pneumatolytic*" action in thoroughly acid rocks. *Nature*, Feb. 26, 1903, p. 406.

Pneumatomachist (nū-mą-tom′ą-kist), *n.* Same as *Pneumatomachian*.

Pneumatomachy (nū-mą-tom′ą-ki), *n.* The beliefs of the Pneumatomachians.

pneumatonomy (nū-mą-ton′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, spirit, + *νόμος*, law.] Same as *pneumatology*, 3.

pneumatophany (nū-mą-tof′ą-ni), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, spirit, + *-φανεια*, < *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A manifestation of the Spirit or of spirits. *C. S. Briggs*, Address at Union Sem., New York, May, 1893.

pneumatophobia (nū″mą-tō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, spirit, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Fear or dislike of the spiritual.

pneumatophore, *n.* **2.** An apparatus for supplying a person with oxygen when in a place filled with bad or unwholesome air. It consists of a breathing-bag containing alkali in solid form to absorb the carbonic acid gas breathed out of the lungs, and two steel cylinders filled with oxygen at a pressure of about 1,800 pounds per square inch. The apparatus is used principally for entering coal-mines after explosions. Also *pneumatophor*.

In the earlier forms of the *pneumatophor*, the supply of oxygen was adjustable by the wearer of the apparatus, but now the appliance is fitted with an equilibrium valve, rendering the supply automatic and constant and requiring no attention whatever on the part of the wearer. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 23545.

3. In *phytogeog.*, a lateral root, submerged or more often exposed to the air, at least periodically, so differentiated as to serve the purpose of respiration; a respiratory root. In submerged pneumatophores the aërating tissue often consists of aërenchyma; in projecting pneumatophores it consists of air-containing cork or cortex. Projecting pneumatophores assume an upright position, due to negative geotropism. An example is presented by the knees of the bald cypress. See *knee*, 3 (*d*).

pneumatorachis, pneumatorrhachis (nū-mą-tō-rā′kis), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, air, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] The presence of air in the spinal canal.

pneumatotherapeutics (nū″mą-tō-ther-ą-pū′tiks), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, air, + E. *therapeutics*.] The employment of compressed or rarefied air in the treatment of disease. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 131.

pneumatotherapy (nū″mą-tō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* Same as ★*pneumatotherapeutics*.

pneumaturgy (nū′mą-tėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, spirit, + *ἔργον*, work, + *-y*[3].] The control of a person by a spirit; possession. [Rare.]

I claim that this substitution of personality, or spirit-control, or possession, or *pneumaturgy*, is a normal forward step in the evolution of our race. *F. W. H. Myers*, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, [XVII. 68.

pneumaturia (nū-mą-tū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, air, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The passage of gas from the urethra during micturition.

pneumectasis (nū-mek′tą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, breath, + *ἔκτασις*, extension.] Pulmonary emphysema.

pneumic (nū′mik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεύμ(ων)*, lung, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the lungs; noting an acid, present in the lungs of man and other mammals, which is supposed to set free the carbonic acid brought to the lungs in the form of carbonate of sodium.

pneumobacillus (nū″mō-ba-sil′us), *n.*; pl. *pneumobacilli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *bacillus*.] Same as *Friedländer's* ★*bacillus*.

In 1880, Friedländer claimed that he had isolated such an organism, but the *pneumobacillus* then described appears to be inactive as compared with the pneumococcus, isolated by Fraenkel and Talamon. This latter organism, which is usually found in the sputum, is an encapsuled diplococcus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 526.

pneumococcal (nū-mō-kok′ąl), *a.* [*pneumococcus* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a pneumococcus. *Science*, April 8, 1904, p. 578.

pneumococcic (nū-mō-kok′sik), *a.* [*pneumococc(us)* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*pneumococcal*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 770.

pneumococcous (nū-mō-kok′us), *a.* Same as ★*pneumococcal*.

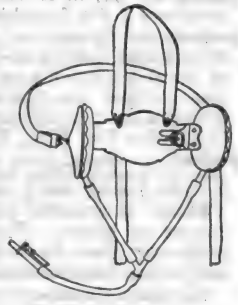
pneumococcus (nū-mō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *pneumococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *coccus*.] A diplococcus which is regarded as the causative factor of acute croupous pneumonia. Also termed *diplococcus pneumoniæ* or *Fraenkel's pneumococcus*. See ★*diplococcus*.

The relationship of the *pneumococcus* and the meningococcus from an epidemiological standpoint. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 236.

pneumodynamics (nū″mō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, air, + E. *dynamic(s)*.] The dynamics of air or gases; pneumatics.

pneumoëmpyema (nū-mō-em-pi-ē′mą), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, air, + NL. *empyema*.] In *pathol.*, empyema characterized by the presence of gas.

pneumograph, *n.*—**Fitz pneumograph**, Same as *Harvard* ★*pneumograph*.—**Harvard pneumograph**, in *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, a simple form of pneumograph, originally devised by Marey, but given up by him in favor of a tambour-pneumograph. It consists of a stout spiral spring, incased in rubber tubing, from the one end of which a length of smaller tubing leads to the recording apparatus. The main tube is strapped or chained about the subject's body. Also called *Fitz pneumograph* and *Sumner pneumograph*. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. p. 184.—**Sumner pneumograph**. See *Harvard* ★*pneumograph*.—**Verdin pneumograph**, in *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, a form of pneumograph devised by Marey and made by Verdin of Paris. It consists of two oval tambours, held upon a metal plate and connected by rubber tubing with the recording apparatus. The metal plate is supported by a silk sling, which passes round the neck of the subject; and the plate and tambours are kept in place upon the thorax or abdomen by silk tapes tied round the body. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. p. 184.



The Verdin Pneumograph.

Pneumographic pen. See ★*pen*[2].

pneumolith (nū′mō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *λίθος*, stone.] A calculus in the lung. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 232.

pneumolithiasis (nū″mō-li-thī′ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *λιθίασις*, the presence of stone (calculus).] The occurrence of concretions in the lungs.

pneumologic (nū-mō-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *pneumological*.

pneumologist (nū-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [*pneumolog(y)* + *-ist*.] A specialist in diseases of the air-passages; a student of pneumology.

pneumomalacia (nū″mō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Softening of the lungs.

pneumomassage (nū″mō-ma-säzh′), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + E. *massage*.] The process of moving the drum-membrane of the ear by means of alternate compression and rarefaction of air in the external auditory canal.

The effect of excessive *pneumo-massage* by the use of rarefacteurs is exerted principally upon the posterior segment of the tympanic membrane, the fibres of which become weakened, resulting in relaxation of the drum membrane. *Detroit Med. Jour.*, Feb., 1903, p. 715.

pneumonectasis (nū-mō-nek′tą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων* (*πνευμον-*), lung, + *ἔκτασις*, extension.] Same as ★*pneumectasis*.

pneumonectomy (nū-mō-nek′tō-mi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων* (*πνευμον-*), lung, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Same as *pneumectomy*. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1055.

pneumonia, *n.*—**Caseous pneumonia**, Same as *cheesy pneumonia* (which see, under *pneumonia*).—**Cerebral pneumonia**, pneumonia accompanied with marked delirium.—**Contusion pneumonia**, pneumonia following a blow or other non-penetrating injury of the chest.—**Fibrinous pneumonia**, Same as *croupous pneumonia* (which see, under *pneumonia*).—**Hypostatic pneumonia**, congestion and consolidation of the dependent portion of the lungs when the dorsal position is long maintained, as when one is confined to bed by a long illness or by a broken leg.—**Inhalation pneumonia**, pneumonia due to the inhalation of foreign material, such as dust, food-particles, etc.—**Lobar pneumonia**, See *lobular pneumonia*, under *pneumonia*.—**Massive pneumonia**, pneumonia with a great amount of exudation, choking the air-cells and bronchioles and causing solidification of a large part of the affected lung.—**Septic pneumonia**, inflammation of the lungs following the inhalation of septic material.—**White pneumonia**, syphilitic disease of the lung in the new-born.

Pneumonic plague. See ★*plague*, 2.

pneumonocace (nū-mō-nok′ą-si), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *κάκη*, evil.] Gangrene of the lung.

pneumonomycosis (nū″mō-nō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *mycosis*.] Growth of fungus in the lungs. *N. E. D.*

pneumonopexy (nū″mō-nō-pek′si), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] Fixation of the lung to the chest-wall after partial excision.

pneumonophlebitis (nū″mō-nō-flē-bī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pulmonary veins.

pneumonophorous (nū-mō-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *φέρειν*, bear.] Having lungs.

pneumonopome (nū′mō-nō-pōm), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *πῶμα*, lid.] Same as *pneupome*.

pneumonopomous (nū″mō-nō-pō′mus), *a.* [*pneumonopome* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a pneumonopome or pneupome.

pneumonotomy (nū-mō-not′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as *pneumotomy*.

pneumopericardial (nū-mō-per-i-kär′di-ąl), *a.* [*pneumopericardi(um)* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or indicating the presence of pneumopericardium: applied to a sound heard, by auscultation, in pleurisy.

pneumoperitoneum (nū″mō-per′i-tō-nē′um), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum.] The presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity.

pneumoperitonitis (nū″mō-per″i-tō-nī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *peritonitis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneum with the presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity.

pneumophysis (nū-mof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *pneumophyses* (-sēz). [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *φῦσις*, growth.] One of two membranous air-sacs connected with the ductus ejaculatorius of a male honey-bee.

pneumotherapy (nū-mō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Aërotherapeutics.

Pneumotherapy is a branch of physical and physiological treatment which has not received much attention in this country. *Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 71.

pneumothyra (nū-moth′i-rą), *n.*; pl. *pneumothyræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *θύρα*, a door.] In siphonophorans, one of the communications between the concentric chambers of the pneumatocyst.

pneumotoxin (nū-mō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + E. *toxin*.] A glycerin extract of the *Diplococcus pneumoniæ*, which supposedly contains the specific toxic principle of the organism.

pneumotyphoid (nū-mō-tī′foid), *n.* [Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + E. *typhoid*.] Typhoid fever accompanied by pneumonia.

pneumotyphus (nū-mō-tī′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *typhus*.] Pneumonia complicating typhoid or typhus fever.

pnixis (nik′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνῖξις*, choking, < *πνίγειν*, choke, suffocate.] Suffocation.

pnxt. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of the Latin *pinxit*, he (or she) painted (it).

po. An abbreviation of *pole*, a measure.

P. O. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Postal Order*; (*d*) of *Province of Ontario*.

poach[2], *v. i.* **2.** To gain an unfair advantage at the start of a race. [Slang.]

With a rope, just as with the starting-gate which has been introduced of late years in the horse race, there is no possibility of *poaching* at the start or of a false start. *E. N. Gardner*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XXIII. 264.

Poales (pō-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Small, 1903), < *Poa* + *-ales*.] A large order of monocotyledonous plants characterized by having the flowers in the axils of dry chaffy scales or glumes, and arranged in spikes or spikelets.

It embraces the *Poaceæ*, or grass family, and the *Cyperaceæ*, or sedge family. See *Glumaceæ*.

pob (pob), *n.* [Also *pab;* origin obscure.] The refuse of flax or jute. [Scotch.]

pochade (pō-shäd′), *n.* [F., < *pocher*, sketch quickly, lit. pocket, < *poche*, a pocket.] A slight, rough sketch which can easily be erased for correction. [French art slang.]

pochard, *n.*—**Tufted or crested pochard,** a European duck, *Aythya cristata*, something like the redhead but having a crest.

pochettino (pō-chet-tē′nō), *a.* [It., dim. of *pochetto*, little. See ★*pochetto*.] In *music*, in the phrase *un pochettino*, a very little.

pochetto (pō-chet′tō), *a.* [It., dim. of *poco*, a little. See *poco*.] In *music*, in the phrase *un pochetto*, a little.

pochote (pō-chō′tā), *n.* [Mex., < Nahuatl *pochotl*.] A name applied to several trees yielding silk-cotton, especially to *Ceiba pentandra* and *C. grandiflora*, and in the state of Tabasco to *Maximilianea hibiscoides*.

pocil. An abbreviation of the Latin *pocillum*, a little cup.

Pocillopora (pō-si-lop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pocilloporidæ*. *Lamarck*.

Pocilloporidæ (pō″sil-lō-pō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Pocillopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of madreporarian corals, consisting of colonial forms having tabulæ, small septa, well or slightly developed columella, polyps with disk, tentacles, and one pair of long mesenterial filaments. The intercorallite structure is cœnenchymal and solid. It contains the genera *Pocillopora* and *Seriatopora*.

pocket, *n.* 12. A small cavity in a rock-surface or in the channel of an intermittent stream, sometimes holding a pool of water. Also called *water-pocket*.—13. In Australia: (*a*) A bar formed by a river at a bend, much curved and hollowed out near its shore end. (*b*) A circular, hollowed-out spot in thick scrub.—**Blind pocket,** in *billiards*, a pocket the elbow or edge of which is likely to repel a ball. This can usually be overcome by giving the ball a twist.—**Branchial pocket.** See ★*branchial*.—**Iliac pocket.** Same as *iliac* ★*recess*.—**Pocket measure,** a bill in the hands of a member of a legislature, which he may or may not introduce, according to circumstances.—**Seessel's pocket,** a depression in the pharyngeal membrane in the embryo.—**To enlarge the pocket,** in *ball-pool* and *Eng. billiards*, to use twist in order to help the cue-ball to hole itself. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 259.

pocketable (pok′et-a-bl), *a.* [*pocket* + *-able*.] That can be pocketed; of a book, small enough to be put into one's pocket. [Rare.]

But of course the [book] is not portable in the sense of being *pocketable*.
N. Y. Times, Sat. Rev., July 1, 1905, p. 436.

pocket-book, *n.* 5. A fresh-water mussel, *Lampsilis capax* or *L. ventricosus*, which has round valves of great depth.

pocket-boom (pok′et-bōm), *n.* In *lumbering*, a boom in which logs are held after they are sorted.

pocket-hole (pok′et-hōl), *n.* The opening by which the hand may be introduced into a pocket.

pocketing (pok′et-ing), *n.* A cotton fabric of which the pockets of men's clothes are made. It is both plain and twilled and of various colors. Usually in the plural.

pocket-loup (pok′et-löp), *n.* A magnifying-glass or -lens for the pocket.

pocksha (pok′shä), *n.* [Appar. from one of the Amerindian forms of ★*pocosin*.] A tangled, swampy tract of country. [Maryland.]

Pocono series. See ★*series*.

pocosin (pō-kō′sin), *n.* [Also *pocoson, pocason, poquosin, poquoson, pocoarson*, etc. (see also ★*pocksha*); from an Algonkian dialect of Maryland or Virginia, perhaps ★*poquoesin*, 'at or near the opening out or widening' (of a river?), cognate with Massachusetts *pohqui*, it breaks, is broken, *pohquanum*, he opens, etc., with many derivates (J. Hammond Trumbull, Natick dict., p. 128), Ojibwa *pâkissin*, it is open.] A tract of low land; a swamp; a marsh. [Maryland, Virginia, and part of the Carolinas.] *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 253.

pod, *n.* 5†. The blade of a cricket-bat.

It [the bat] was therefore made straight in the *pod*.
Hutchinson, Cricket, p. 6.

Black pod, a disease which attacks the pods of the chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*, caused by the fungus *Phytophthora omnivora*.

pod, *v. i.* 4. To assemble in small bands: specifically applied to the pups, or young, of the fur-seal.

The "*podding*" of these young pups in the rear of the great rookeries of St. Paul, is one of the most striking phases of this remarkable exhibition of highly-organized life. *Elliott*, Fur Seal Islands of Alaska, p. 41.

P. O. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Pay on delivery;* (*b*) of *Post-office Department*.

podal (pō′dal), *a.* [Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the foot or to a footlike organ; resembling a foot; pedal; podalic.

The minimum amount of *podal* surface is offered to the water in resistance. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 23.

Podal membrane, in some worms, as the *Spionidæ*, a membrane usually attached along the outer margin of the notopodial cirri and the neuropodia.

podanipter (pō-da-nip′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ποδανιπτήρ*.] In *class. antiq.*, a vessel for washing the feet; a foot-pan.

podarthrocace (pō-där-throk′a-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + NL. *arthrocace*.] Destructive inflammation of the joints of the foot.

podatus (pō-dā′tus), *n.* [ML.] In *medieval musical notation*, a ligature which represents an ascending step or skip. Also called *pes*.

Podaxaceæ (pod-ak-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Podaxon* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of gasteromycetous fungi, so named from the typical genus *Podaxon*.

Podaxon (pō-dak′son), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1829), < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἄξων*, axis.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi of the family *Podaxaceæ*, which have the peridium more or less elongate and scaly, with a stipe which extends through to the apex of the peridium in the form of a columella. Some 16 species have been described. They occur in the warmer arid portions of the earth. *P. carcinomalis* is found in South Africa.

pod-corn (pod′kôrn), *n.* See ★*maize*, 1.

poddly (pod′li), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A New Zealand and Australian fish, *Sebastapistes percoides*, called in Victoria *red-gurnet perch*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

poddy, *a.* **II.** *n.* A common name of *Myxus elongatus*, a fish found in Australia.

podeon (pō′dē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποδεών*, a narrow end, < *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] That portion of the abdomen of a petiolate hymenopterous insect which constitutes the petiole proper, between the propodeon and the metapodeon. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 491.

podial, *a.*—**Podial pore,** in echinoderms, one of the openings through which the tube-feet project. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 1037.

II. *n.* A general term for a bone of the carpus or tarsus. The plural, 'podials,' is commonly used to denote the bones of the carpus and tarsus considered collectively.

This motion is confined to the proximal *podials*.
Amer. Nat., Jan., 1904, p. 2.

Podicipidæ (pod-i-sip′i-dē), *n. pl.* The commonly accepted form of *Podicipedidæ*.

podicipidine (pod-i-sip′i-din), *a.* [*Podicipidæ* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or having the characters of the *Podicipedidæ* or grebes.

The pelvis in Æchmophorus occidentalis well exhibits all the characters of this compound bone among the *podicipidine* types. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 20.

podion (pō′di-on), *n.* Same as *podium*.

podium, *n.* 5. In echinoderms, one of the tube-feet.

podobranch (pod′ō-brangk), *n.* Same as *podobranchia*.

podocarp (pod′ō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a stipitate fruit, that is, one in which the ovary is borne by a gynophore. *Jackson*, Glossary.

podocarpic (pod-ō-kär′pik), *a.* [*Podocarp(us)* + *-ic*.] Derived from *Podocarpus*.—**Podocarpic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{22}O_3$, almost the only constituent of the resin of old trees of *Podocarpus cupressina imbricata*, a Javan evergreen. It melts at 187–188° C.

podocarpous (pod-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [*podocarp* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a podocarp; pertaining or belonging to the *Podocarpeæ*.

Podocnemididæ (pod″ok-nē-mid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Podocnem(us)* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodiran turtles ranging possibly from the Upper Cretaceous to the recent period: distinguished from the *Pelomedusidæ* in having the quadratojugal connected with the parietals.

podoconus (pō-dok′ō-nus), *n.*; pl. *podokoni* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *κῶνος*, a cone.] In some radiolarians, a conical mass of endoplasm, rich in food particles and granules, which connects the perforated disk with the center of the central capsule.

pododerm (pod′ō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The true skin or cutis continued downward within the horn capsule or hoof of animals. It contains no sweat- or oil-glands. Its function is to secrete the horn of the hoof. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 554.

podomancy (pod′ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Same as *pedomancy*.

podomere (pod′ō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the joints which compose the axis of the leaf-like abdominal appendage in the phyllopod *Crustacea*. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 488.

Podophthalmidæ, *n. pl.* 2. A family of cyclometopous brachyurous crustaceans containing the genus *Podophthalmus*.

podophyllic, *a.* 2. Derived from *Podophyllum*.—**Podophyllic acid,** an amorphous acid, $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$, salts of which are formed when podophyllotoxin is boiled with alkalies. The free acid is separated by adding acetic acid to a solution of its salts.

podophylloquercitin (pod-ō-fil-ō-kwėr′si-tin), *n.* [*Podophyllum* + *quercitin*.] A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{23}H_{16}O_{10}$, perhaps identical with quercitin, which is found in the root of the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. It melts at 180–182° C.

podophyllotoxin (pod-ō-fil-ō-tok′sin), *n.* [*Podophyllum* + *toxin*.] A bitter crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{14}O_8 + 2H_2O$, found in the root of the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. It melts at 117° C. or, when anhydrous, at 157° C.: used as a purgative.

podophyllous, *a.* 2. Noting the tissue of that part of the inner surface (keratogenous membrane) of the hoofs of animals which forms the sensitive wall.

The seat of greatest congestion will always be found in the neighborhood of the toe, because of the increased vascularity of that part, and, although at times it is limited to the *podophyllous* tissue alone, any or all parts of the keratogenous membrane may be affected by the congestion and followed finally by inflammation.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, [p. 421.

podostemaceous (pod″ō-stē-mā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Podostemaceæ*.

podostemad (pod-ō-stē′mad), *n.* A plant of the order *Podostemaceæ*.

podosthenic (pod-os-then′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σθένος*, strength, + *-ic*.] Having the locomotor organs in front: said of certain animals.

Podothecus (pod-ō-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *θήκη*, a case. The name alludes to the groove for the receptacle of the ventrals, which appears in preserved specimens.] A genus of agonoid fishes of northern seas.

Podozamites (pod″ō-za-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Friedrich Braun, 1843), < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), a foot, + *Zamites*. The chief character distinguishing it from *Zamites* is the short subpedicel or footstalk of the leaflets.] A large genus of fossil plants classed in the family *Cycadaceæ*, but probably belonging to the *Bennettitaceæ*, known only by its stems and foliage. It is characterized by pinnate leaves with numerous lanceolate leaflets which are narrowed at the base into a short subpedicel, joined to the rachis by an articulation, and deciduous. A large number of species has been described from nearly all Mesozoic deposits, especially from the Jurassic.

pod-rust (pod′rust), *n.* A fungous disease of beans which attacks the stems, leaves, and fruit: caused by *Colletotrichum Lindemuthianum*. Also called *anthracnose of beans*.

Podsnappery (pod′snap-ę-ri), *n.* [Mr. *Podsnap*, a character in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend."] The characteristic or mental attitude of Mr. Podsnap. See the extract.

Happily acquainted with his own merit and importance, Mr. Podsnap settled that whatever he put behind him he put out of existence. . . . He considered other countries [except as a medium for commerce] . . . a mistake; and of their manners and customs would conclusively observe, "Not English!" when PRESTO! with a flourish of the arms . . . they were swept away. . . . Nothing else [than his notions] To Be—anywhere! As so eminently respectable a man, Mr. Podsnap was sensible of its being required of him to take Providence under his protection. Consequently he always knew exactly what Providence meant. Inferior and less respectable men might fall short of that work, but Mr. Podsnap was always up to it. And it was very remarkable (and must have been very comfortable) that what Providence meant, was invariably what Mr. Podsnap meant.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, I. i. 11.

podurid (pō-dū'rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the thysanurous family *Poduridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Poduridæ*.

Pœcilia (pē-sil'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποικίλος*, spotted.] A genus of small fishes of the family *Pœciliidæ*. They are mud-eating and viviparous, and inhabit fresh and brackish waters in the West Indies and Mexico, and southward to South America.

Pœciliidæ (pē-si-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pœcilia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes of the suborder *Haplomi*, found in fresh and brackish water, some of them in bays and arms of the sea, in southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

pœcilitic, *a.* and *n.* **2.** In *petrog.*, a term used by G. H. Williams in 1886 (in the form *poikilitic*) to designate the texture of those igneous rocks in which comparatively large crystals act as a matrix for many smaller ones, which are included in the larger ones, and, when these are cleavable, produce luster-mottling.

pœciloblast (pē'si-lō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A nucleated red blood-corpuscle of abnormal shape. Also *poikiloblast*.

pœcilocythemia (pē″si-lō-sī-thē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *pœcilocytosis*.

pœcilocyttaria (pē″sil-ō-si-tā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ποικίλος*, variegated, + *κύτταρος*, a cell or a comb.] In Saussure's classification of the social wasps (in the French form *Polycyttares*), those forms in which the layers of comb have a paper covering and are supported by an object such as the branch of the tree on which the nest is built.

Pœcilodermis (pē″si-lō-dėr'mis), *n.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < Gr. *ποικίλος*, mottled, + *δέρμα*, skin: so named from the character of the calyx in the type species.] A genus of tropical or subtropical Australian sterculiaceous trees or shrubs with entire or lobed leaves and axillary, paniculate, or rarely racemose inflorescence. It is distinguished from *Sterculia* mainly by the position of the radicle next the hilum and by the villous seeds usually adhering to the equally villous carpels. Eleven species are recognized, a few of which are known in cultivation in Europe. See *bottle-tree* and ★*hat-tree*, 2.

pœcilodynamous (pē″si-lō-dī'nạ-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, + *δύναμις*, power, potency.] Of various potencies or characters: said of an organism cross-bred between two pure parental races or varieties which exhibits a patchwork or mosaic combination in regard to a parental character, with respect to this character. [Rare.]

In such a case Correns speaks of the characters as *pœcilodynamous*, a sufficiently expressive term.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1902, I. 156.

pœcilogenesis (pē″si-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ποικίλος*, variegated, + E. *genesis*.] The origin or beginning of the color-markings shown by many animals. [Rare.]

The Origin of the Markings of Organisms (*Pœcilogenesis*) due to the Physical rather than to the Biological Environment; with Criticisms of the Bates-Müller Hypotheses.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., XLIII. No. 178, [p. 393.

pœcilogeny (pē-si-loj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ποικίλος*, variegated, + *-γενης*, -producing.] The growth or development of color-markings in organisms. [Rare.]

If we examine the works of Brongniart and of Scudder on fossil insects it becomes apparent that *pœcilogeny* was an active process as early as the Carboniferous period.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., XLIII. 1904, p. 446.

pœcilogony (pē-si-log'ọ-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ποικίλος*, various, + *γόνος*, generation.] Diversity among the germ-cells of an organism.

Green algæ may have a more or less important influence on the development of the ova; there is sometimes a kind of symbiosis, the occurrence of which may give rise to a kind of *pœcilogony*.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 509.

pœciloid (pē'si-loid), *a.* [Gr. *ποικίλος*, variegated, + *εἶδος*, form.] Of or pertaining to the family *Pœciliidæ*, fresh-water fishes of southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America: commonly known as *killifishes*. Some of them occur in bays and arms of the sea.

pœcilomere (pē'si-lō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ποικίλος*, variegated, + *μέρος*, part.] A spot on the body of an animal where change of color is particularly liable to take place.

Shortly before the moult in many animals the colour of the pelage fades, beginning along certain definite areas and from certain centres, termed "*pœcilomeres*."
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1905, p. 41.

pœcilothermal (pē″si-lō-thėr'mạl), *a.* Same as *pœcilothermic*.

pœcilothermous (pē″si-lō-thėr'mus), *a.* Same as *pœcilothermic*.

Poederlian (pē-dėr'li-ạn), *n.* [*Poederle*, a district in Belgium.] In *geol.*, a member of the Middle Pliocene series of Belgium, which forms the upper part of the Scaldesian stages of marine sands.

poenamu, *n.* See ★*pounamu*.

poeticize (pō-et'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *poeticized*, ppr. *poeticizing*. Same as *poetize*.

poetomachia (pō″et-ọ-mā'ki-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *ποιητής*, poet, + *μάχη*, fight.] A battle of the poets. The quotation refers to a stage quarrel between Ben Jonson and Marston, Dekker, and others at the end of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Fleay . . . regards ["Every Man out of his Humour"] as the cause of the so-called Elizabethan *poetomachia*.
N. and Q., 9th ser., IX. 282.

poet's-viol (pō'ets-vī″ọl), *n.* See ★*rebab*.

Pogonichthys (pō-gō-nik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πώγων*, beard, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cyprinidæ*, found in fresh waters of the Pacific slope.

pogonion (pō-gō'ni-ọn), *n.*; pl. *pogonia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πωγώνιον*, dim. of *πώγων*, beard.] In *craniom.*, the most prominent point of the mental protuberance. *Von Török*.

pogonip (pog'ọ̄-nip), *n.* [Amerindian.] A frozen fog, formed in the coldest weather in the mountain valleys of Idaho, Nevada, and Colorado. When inhaled it often produces severe pulmonary trouble.

The *pogonip* fog is peculiar to elevated altitudes in the Nevada Sierras. It ascends from the valleys, and its chill embrace is so much feared by the Indians, who are predisposed to affections of the lungs, that they change their camp if apprised by the atmospheric conditions that the dreaded fog is approaching.
Sci. Amer., April 16, 1892, p. 240.

Pogonip group. See ★*group*1.

pogonologist (pō-gō-nol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [*pogonology* + *-ist*.] One who makes a study of beards; a writer on beards. [Rare.]

pogonology (pō-gō-nol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πώγων*, beard, + *-ology*.] The study of beards; a treatise on beards. [Rare.]

Pogonoperca (pō″gō-nō-pėr'kạ), *n.* [Gr. *πώγων*, beard, + *πέρκη*, perch.] A genus of serranoid fishes of the Indian and western tropical Pacific oceans.

pogonotrophy (pō-gō-not'rọ̄-fi), *n.* [Gr. *πώγων*, beard, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] The growing or cultivation of a beard. [Rare.]

pogrom (pō-grom'), *n.* [Russ. *pogromĭ*, desolation.] In Russia, an organized massacre, particularly a massacre of Jews that is countenanced more or less openly by the officials.

The *Pogroms* are attributed by Mr. Lucien Wolf, a well-known and responsible writer, to direct Governmental action. They were, however, carried out by the assistance of local mobs, animated by interested prejudice, if not by superstition.
Athenæum, Jan. 26, 1907, p. 99.

pogromist (pō-grom'ist), *n.* [*pogrom* + *-ist*.] In Russia, one who takes part in or promotes organized massacre, as of Jews.

France, Mr. Wolf explains, has her investments, and we our "Agreement" to ease us from pressure in our Persian interests:—

"Small wonder that the '*pogromists*' laugh at Europe, and now pursue their work without intermission or disguise! But here the victims are not only Russian Jews, or even Russian Liberals and Revolutionists. The whole moral consciousness of the free nations of the West—and not least of England herself—is being degraded by this officially nurtured apathy."
Athenæum, Jan. 26, 1907, p. 99.

pogy, *n.* **3.** Same as *Lake Tahoe trout* (which see, under *trout*1).

poi2 (pō'ē), *adv.* [It., < L. *post*, after.] In *music*, then; later: as, *adagio poi allegro*, slowly, then quickly; or *poi segue*, then follows.

poids de marc (pwo dẹ märʹ). [F.: *poids*, weight; *de*, of; *marc*, a weight of 8 ounces (half a pound): see *marc*2.] A system of weights used in France before the partial adoption of the metric system in 1812. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 61.

poietic (poi-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ποιητικός*, < *ποιητής*, a maker. See *poet, poetic*.] Creative; originative.

The importance of preserving the "*poietic*," i.e. originative, types of man. *Nature*, Aug. 10, 1905, p. 337.

poikilitic, *a.* Same as ★*pœcilitic*.

poikiloblast (poi'ki-lọ̄-blȧst), *n.* Same as ★*pœciloblast*.

poikilocyte (poi'ki-lọ̄-sīt), *n.* Same as *pœcilocyte*.

poikilocytosis (poi″ki-lọ̄-sī-tō'sis), *n.* Same as *pœcilocytosis*.

poikilothermal (poi″ki-lọ̄-thėr'mạl), *a.* Same as ★*pœcilothermal*.

poikilothermic (poi″ki-lọ̄-thėr'mik), *a.* Same as *pœcilothermic*.

poikilothermous (poi″ki-lọ̄-thėr'mus), *a.* Same as ★*pœcilothermous*.

poimenic (poi-men'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ποιμενικός*, pastoral, < *ποιμήν*, a shepherd.] Of or pertaining to pastoral theology.

point1, *n.* **2.** (*l*) In *med.*, same as *vaccine-point*.—**11.** (*g*) In *medieval musical notation*, a punctus or note.—**26.** (*d*) In *archery:* (1) The forward end of an arrow: opposed to *butt*. (2) *pl.* Credits given in a shooting-match for the highest score and the highest number of hits. Two points are given for total score, two for total hits, and one each for score and hits at each distance.—**30.** One of the colored lines woven into the short edge of the Mackinaw or Hudson Bay blanket, which, according to their number, determine the quality, and therefore the value, of the blanket: as, a one- or two-*point* blanket.—**31.** A system of embossed writing and printing for the use of the blind, the letters and signs being composed of groups of embossed points. The printing is done (*a*) from movable type on which the points are cast, the type being set as in the usual way; (*b*) from stereotype or electrotype plates; (*c*) from metal sheets, upon which the characters for literature, music, etc., have been embossed by the stereograph, a machine designed for this purpose. See ★*point system*, below.—**Actual point.** Same as *finite* ★*point*.—**Arago's neutral point,** a region about fifteen to twenty degrees above the antisun where, after sunset and before sunrise, Arago found that the sky light is not polarized but is neutral.—**Babinet's neutral point,** a region in the sky, about as far above the sun as Arago's point is above the antisun, characterized by the absence of polarized light.—**Basal points,** in *geom.*, those common to a pencil of conics.—**Base point.** (*b*) A place for a target in an archery ground, usually marked with white tape. Also *target point*.—**Boscovichian point.** See ★*Boscovichian*.—**Brewster's neutral point,** a region below the sun similar to Babinet's neutral point.—**Brianchon point,** the point which is the bearer of the 3 diagonals in Brianchon's theorem of the hexagram. This hexagram has 60 Brianchon points.—**Brocard points.** [From a French geometer, H. *Brocard*.] The point within a triangle which its sides will contain after equal positive rotations, ω, about their vertices is the direct or first *Brocard point*, Ω; after equal negative rotations, $-\omega$, about their vertices is the retrograde or second *Brocard point*, Ω', of the triangle. The angle $+\omega$ is called the *Brocard angle of the triangle*.—**Broca's point,** the central point of the external auditory meatus.—**Cardinal point.** (*d*) In *psychophys.*, the point on the curve which correlates stimulus with intensity of sensation (see *Weber's law*, under *law*1) at which theratio of sensation to stimulus is greatest; that is, the point at which change of sensation-intensity is exactly proportional to change of stimulus.—**Cold-rigor point.** See ★*cold*.—**Corresponding points.** See ★*corresponding*.—**Critical point.** (*c*) See ★*critical*. (*d*) The point of temperature or other variable at which a physical or chemical change in an element or compound takes place. When the change extends over several degrees, the area of the change is called a *critical range* or *critical zone*. (*e*) If, with temperatures for abscissæ and pressures for ordinates, we construct the curve which shows the pressure of the saturated vapor of the liquid as it varies with temperature, the curve will rise from left to right and will terminate in a point corresponding to the critical temperature and pressure. This point is called the *critical point of the pressure curve* for the given substance, or, briefly, the *critical point* for that substance. Sometimes the critical temperature is called the critical point.—**Cuspidal point,** in *geom.*, a double point whose two tangents coincide.—**Cuspidal point of a surface.** Same as *pinch-point*.—**Darwin's point.** Same as *Darwin's tubercle* (which see, under *tubercle*).—**Disparate points,** in *optics*, points upon the two retinas which are not identical. See *identical* ★*points*.—**Double points of a homographic transformation,** the two points which are unchanged by the transformation. Thus, if the transformation is $x' = \frac{(a+c)x-ab}{x-b+c}$, the double points are $x = a$ and $x = b$.—**Essential singular point,** in the *theory of functions*, a point $x = c$ of the function fx when fx has for c an essential singularity.—**Eutectic point** or **temperature,** in *phys. chem.*, the fusing-point of a eutectic mixture.—**Expression-point.** (*a*) See *expression-point*. (*b*) A term used by Cope to denote the appearance in large numbers of a group of animals for some time in existence, but not prominent. This usually marks the culminating point of the group and gives a definite character, or 'expression,' to the fauna of that period.—**External point,** in the plane of a conic, a point such that from it two tangents can be drawn to the curve.—**Far-point,** in *optics*, the point which marks the outer limit of distinct vision; the point beyond which an object is no longer clearly seen. Opposed to *near-point*.—**Figurative point,** in *geom.*, the point common to two parallels.—**Finite point,** in *geom.*, one which can be reached from any assigned point by a finite

number of finite operations. —**Fixed point of a transformation,** in the *theory of functions*, a point not altered by the transformation. —**Focal point,** in *line geom.*, one of the ∞^2 points, two on each ray or straight of the congruence, where this straight is intersected by two consecutive to it. —**Frégier point** of a given point on a conic, the cointersection point of chords subtending a right angle at the fixed point. —**French point.** See *punto di Venezia* ★*lace*.—**Full point,** in *printing*, the period or full stop placed at the end of a completed sentence or of an abbreviation. —**Fundamental points,** in projective coördinates, the points whose coördinates are ∞ and 0.—**Gambler's point,** in *all-fours*, the point for game, which is the only one that must be played for.—**Geometry on a point.** See ★*geometry*.—**Gergonne's point,** Γ, the point common to the sects from the vertices of a triangle to the points of contact of the inscribed circle. —**Grebe point.** Same as *Lemoine* ★*point*.—**Harmonically conjugate points.** Same as *harmonic conjugates*. —**Harmonic points,** in *geom.* See ★*harmonic*.—**Harmonic points on a conic,** in *projective geom.*, four points on a conic projected from any (and so every) fifth point on the conic by 4 harmonic straights.—**Ideal point,** in *geom.*: (*a*) Same as *figurative* ★*point*. (*b*) The point determined by two ultraparallels.—**Identical points,** in *physiol.* and *psychol. optics*, retinal points which are anatomically congruent, that is, points upon the two retinas which, if the eyes are in the primary position, are similarly situated with regard to the center of the retina. See ★*corresponding points* (*b*).—**Indicator-point.** See ★*indicator-point*.—**Indifferent point,** in *phys. chem.*, a point on the curve which exhibits the relation between temperature and the solubility of a given salt, which corresponds to an indifferent equilibrium.—**Infinitely distant point.** Same as *figurative* ★*point*.—**Intercardinal points,** southeast, southwest, northwest, northeast.—**Intersecting point.** See *perspective*, *n.*, 3.—**Invariable points** of a system of 3 directly similar figures, three fixed points on the circle of similitude through which pass every triad of copunctal corresponding straights.—**Inverse point.** If on a ray from a fixed point O we take P_1 and P′ such that the rectangle $OP_1 \cdot OP'$ equals the square on a fixed sect *r*, then the points P_1 and P′ are each the inverse of the other with regard to O, the center of inversion, and r, the radius of inversion.—**Isolated point** of a set, one about which a region can be marked out containing no other point of the set.—**Jugomaxillary point,** in *craniom.*, the point on the antero-inferior angle of the malar bone.—**Lemoine point,** the symmedian point; the isogonal conjugate to the centroid of a triangle. See also *cosine* ★*circle*.—**Limiting point.** (*a*) See *limit*, *v.* (*b*) In an infinite aggregate of points not extending to an infinite distance, a point *a* such that the points of the aggregate which are in the neighborhood of *a* for any number *h* however small, themselves constitute an infinite aggregate. It may or may not be a point of the aggregate.—**McBurney's point,** a point on the abdomen midway between the umbilicus and the anterior superior spine of the ilium, where pressure usually causes pain in cases of appendicitis. See ★*appendicitis*.—**Material point,** in *mech.*, a point to which mass is assigned; or a body the volume of which is supposed to be zero and its mass concentrated in a point: a conception employed to simplify dynamical relations.—**Mean point.** See ★*mean*[3].—**Median point.** See ★*median*[1].—**Middle point.** When a sailing vessel is hove-to, she will round up into the wind, then fall off until the after canvas fills, when she will again come up to the wind, and the point midway between this coming up and falling off is termed the *middle point*, to which must be applied the leeway, variation, and deviation in order to obtain the true course made good.—**Monro's point,** the point on the outer edge of the rectus abdominis muscle where it is crossed by a line drawn from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spine of the ilium.—**Multiple point.** (*a*) See *multiple*. (*b*) In *physical chemistry*, a point (in the diagram which expresses the circumstances of a thermodynamic system) in which more than two curves intersect. Also called a *transition point*. *American Chemical Journal*, March, 1904, p. 302. (*c*) On a surface, a point through which three or more sheets of the surface pass.—**Nagel's point,** N_g, the point common to the sects from the vertices of a triangle to the points of contact of the escribed circles in its sides.—**Neutral point,** in *thermo-elect.*, the point at which the electromotive force between the two metals used in a thermocouple becomes zero. The neutral point is reached when the mean temperature of the two junctions has a certain value. It is constant for a given couple, but varies with the combination of metals employed.—**Nodal points.** (*b*) Two conjugate points, in a lens system, such that a ray through the one is conjugate and parallel to a ray through the other.—**Non-essential singular point,** the point x = c when the analytic function fx can be made analytic about c by multiplication by $(x-c)^m$ where m is a positive integer.—**Opposite points,** the end-points of a sphere's diameter.—**Ordinary point,** a value of the variable of a function for which that function has a determinate finite value.—**Pencil point.** See ★*pencil*[1].—**Perfect aggregate of points,** an aggregate all of whose points are limiting points of it, and all whose limiting points are points of it.—**Physical point,** in *physics*, a point to which are assigned all the properties which mass involves with the exception of volume or extension. See *point*[1], 12.—**Point at infinity.** (*b*) Same as *figurative* ★*point*.—**Point involution.** See ★*involution*.—**Point of augmentation,** in *musical notation*, same as *dot*[1] (*c*) (1).—**Point of condensation.** Same as *limiting* ★*point* (*b*).—**Point of undulation,** in *math.*, a critical point on both sides of which $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ has the same sign. At a point of undulation the tangent does not cross the curve, but has higher contact with it. —**Point-print, -printing.** See ★*point*[1], 31, ★*point system*.—**Point system,** a system of raised points used in forming symbols that stand for letters, both lower case and capitals, numerals, punctuation and other marks, and musical notation and signs. Several systems of points have been used. See ★*Braille*. A system in common use among the blind in the United States is called the *New York point system*. In this system the letters, numerals, and other marks or signs are formed out of four basic groups of points arranged in two horizontal parallel lines. These groups are called bases and are as follows: first base, ·, second base, ⁚, third base, ⁝, fourth base, ⁙—all lower-case letters being formed of the first three bases and the capitals from the fourth base.

New York Point System Alphabet.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
⁚	⁝	⁚·	·⁚	·	⁝·	⁚⁚	⁝⁚	··
j	**k**	**l**	**m**	**n**	**o**	**p**	**q**	**r**
⁝·	⁚·	⁚·	··	⁚⁚	·⁚	⁚·	⁝·	⁚·
s	**t**	**u**	**v**	**w**	**x**	**y**	**z**	
⁚·	·	⁝·	⁚⁚	⁚·	⁚⁚	⁚⁚	⁝⁚	

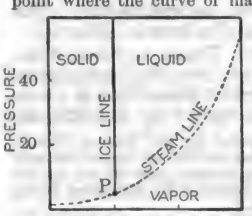
Capitals are formed by adding to each small letter one or two additional points to raise the letter to the fourth (four-point) base. The following letters show how the capital is developed from the small letter:

A	B	C	D	E	F
⁚⁚	⁝⁚	⁚⁚	⁝⁚	⁚⁝	⁝⁚

Numerals are formed from the first and second bases as follows, but are always preceded by the third-base character to distinguish them from lower-case letters:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
⁚·	⁚	⁚⁚	⁚·	⁚⁚	⁚⁚	⁚⁚	⁚⁚	⁚	·

See ★*kleidograph* and ★*stereograph*, 2. Compare also *Moon* ★*system*.—**Point to point method.** See ★*method*. —**Point writing.** See ★*point-writing*.—**Proper point.** Same as *finite* ★*point*.—**Quiescent point,** in *naval arch.*, the point in the interior of a vessel which is approximately stationary when the vessel is rolling in smooth water. The vessel may be considered as swinging like a pendulum on a horizontal axis passing through the quiescent point.—**Rational point,** in *geom.*, a point whose coordinates are rational.—**Real point.** Same as *finite* ★*point*.—**Regular point,** a point in whose neighborhood a given monogenic function is always finite.—**Representative point** for $z \equiv x + iy$, the point whose rectangular coordinates are *x*, *y*.—**Rubber points,** points added to the score of the side which wins the rubber, 2 in whist and 100 in bridge. —**Scale of points,** a list of the numerical values accorded certain physical characteristics of animals, used in determining the degree of excellence of the animals.—**Schedule point,** in the *postal service*, a post-office at which the time of starting of outgoing mails is fixed by an official schedule.—**Shooting or standing point,** a place for an archer to stand while shooting: usually marked with red tape.—**Singular point.** (*b*) In the theory of functions, one about which a one-valued analytic function is not analytic. For example $1/(x-c)^m$ is analytic about all points near x = c, but not about x = c.—**Singular point of a function,** a singular point of the curve or surface which represents the function. See *singular*.—**Steiner's point,** the point of the circumcircle diametrically opposite Tarry's point.—**Symcentral point.** See ★*symcentral*.—**Symmedian point.** See ★*symmedian* and *cosine* ★*circle*.—**Target point.** See *base* ★*point* (*b*).—**Tarry's point,** the point on the circumcircle of a triangle at which the perpendiculars from its vertices upon the sides of its first Brocard triangle are concurrent.—**Topically ordinary point.** See ★*ordinary*.—**Transition point.** Same as *multiple* ★*point*. —**Triple point.** (*a*) See *triple*. (*b*) In *phys.*, the point where the curve of maximum vapor-pressure of a liquid meets the ice-line of that substance. At the pressure and temperature which correspond to the *triple point* (P) all three phases of the substance, the solid, liquid, and gaseous, may coexist in stable equilibrium. (*c*) In *phys. chem.*, a point in the diagram which expresses the circumstances of a thermodynamic system, in which three curves intersect.—**United points,** in *geom.*, in every conjective correlation the two points which coincide with their corresponding points. —**Unit point.** (*a*) In projective coördinates, the point whose coördinate is 1. (*b*) In *optics*, the points in which the unit planes of a lens system intersect the axis of the system.—**Vandyke points.** See *Vandyke*, 1.—**Yield point,** in *elasticity*, that point upon the curve representing the elongation of a stretched wire, beyond which the wire is no longer able to sustain the pull without further elongation. The yield point lies between the elastic limit and the breaking point.



Triple Point.

After passing the *yield point* the elongation increases very rapidly with the load.

Poynting and Thomson, Properties of Matter, p. 55.

point[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* 12. To dress (as stone) with a point. Pointing is the first operation when stone is to be faced smoothly.—**13.** To establish the position of selected points in (a work of sculpture). If three points are given the position of a fourth may be determined by its distance from them. See *pointing*, 4. —**14.** Same as ★*gun*[1].

II. *intrans.*—**To point high,** to sail close to the wind.

point-aggregate (point′ag″rē-gāt), *n.* The set of points, in *n*-dimensional space, constituting the domain of definition of a function of *n* variables.

pointer-board (poin′tėr-bōrd), *n.* In *ordnance*, a contrivance belonging to the days of smooth-bore ordnance, which was designed to assist the gun-captain in training his piece upon the target.

point-charge (point′chärj), *n.* An electric charge which for convenience in mathematical discussion is regarded as concentrated in a single point in space.

Taking the electrostatic field due to a *point-charge*, the author [S. J. Barnett] considers the equilibrium of a portion of the field bounded by an elementary circular cone and two concentric spheres, and shows that the tension along the lines of force requires a pressure of equal amount at right angles to them.

Nature, March 2, 1905, p. 409.

point-circle, *n.* **2.** A circle whose radius is zero.

point-complex (point′kom″pleks), *n.* A lineoid. See ★*lineoid*.

point-congruence (point′kong″grö-ens), *n.* The intersection of two independent lineoids.

pointed, *a.* **4.** In *printing*, pierced with points: said of a sheet of paper.

pointer, *n.* **9.** See the extract and ★*silker*.

From the cutters' room the leather, which has assumed the shape of the glove, is sent to the "silkers," who embroider the back, and then to the "makers." Some make the gloves, that is they sew the fingers and put the thumbs in; others, called "welters," are engaged in welting or hemming the glove round the edge of the wrist; still others, called "*pointers*," work the ornamental lines on the back.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22629.

10. Same as ★*gun-pointer*.

The turrets are trained by one man, the trainer; and each gun is pointed by another man, the *pointer*, who fires the gun. *Sci. Amer.*, June 18, 1904, p. 475.

11. One of a pair of bullocks yoked ahead of the pole-bullocks. See the extract.

Twelve bullocks is the usual number in a team, the two polers and the leaders being steady old stagers; the pair next to the pole are called the '*pointers*,' and are also required to be pretty steady.

C. H. Eden, My Wife and I in Queensland, p. 36, quoted [by E. E. Morris, Austral English.

12. In *surveying*, particularly hydrographic surveying, a plotting-instrument comprising a graduated circle with three projecting radial arms capable of being set at given angular distances apart: used for the purpose of determining on a map the unknown position of a point or station by the three-point problem. —**White pointer,** an Australian name for the great white shark, *Carcharodon rondeletii*, the so-called man-eater.

point-field (point′fēld), *n.* In *geom.*, the ∞^2 points on a plane.

point-firing (point′fīr″ing), *n.* In *vet. surg.*, same as ★*line-firing*, except that the operation is done by means of a pointed iron or thermo-cautery: an operation used chiefly in cases of bony enlargements where deep firing is necessary. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 291.

point-group (point′gröp), *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a discrete system of points.

The effect of a group of N points in determining an algebraic curve of order *n* (called hereafter a C_n) need not depend on N and *n* alone. It may, and often does, happen that the N points do not supply N independent conditions for a C_n, but only a smaller number $N-r_n$. In any case, if the *point-group* N is given, the number r_n has a definite positive (integral or zero) value.

F. S. Macaulay, in Proc. London Math. Soc., XXIX. 673.

2. A system of points of intersection of two curves.

This theorem [of Euler's], which includes Pascal's theorem for conics, introduced *point groups*, or systems of points of intersection of two curves, into geometry.

Fink, History of Mathematics, p. 240.

pointillage (pwañ-tē-yäzh′), *n.* [F., < *pointiller*, to dot, stipple.] Massage with the finger-tips.

pointillé, *a.* **2.** Painted or produced by means of dots of pure tints. See ★*pointillism*.

pointillism (pwañ′til-izm), *n.* [F. *pointillisme*. See *pointillé*.] A method of painting in which luminosity is produced by laying on the colors in points or dots which are blended by the eye, invented by French impressionists; a form of impressionism. See the extract.

It was in 1886 that the doctrinaire ferment came to a head, and what was supposed to be a scientific method of colour was formulated. This was *pointillisme*, the resolution of the colours of nature back into six bands of the rainbow or spectrum, and their representation on the canvas by dots of unmixed pigment. These dots, at a sufficient distance, combine their hues in the eye with the effect of a mixture of coloured lights, not of pigments, so that the result is an increase instead of a loss of luminosity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 414.

pointillist (pwaṅ'til-ist), *n.* and *a.* [F. *pointilliste*. See *pointillism*.] **I.** *n.* A painter who follows the methods of pointillism.

Pissarro experimented in the new method, but abandoned it, and other names among the *Pointillistes* are Paul Signac, Vincent van Gogh, and van Rysselberghe. The theory opened the way for endless casuistries,'and its extravagances died out in the later exhibition of the Indépendants or were domesticated in the Salon by painters like M. Henri Martin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 414.

II. *a.* Of or relating to pointillism or the pointillists; exhibiting pointillism.

There are several fallacies, however, theoretical and practical, in this "spectral palette" and *pointillist* method. If we depart from the three primaries of the Helmholtz hypothesis, there is no reason why we should stop at six hues instead of six hundred.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 414.

pointing, *n.* 9. In *printing*, the operation of making points in paper as guides to exact register.

Three-fourths of the folding machines of the present day are supplied with automatic feeders. Folding machines have been greatly improved also by parallel-fold arrangements and by automatic *pointing*.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 65.

pointing-box (poin'ting-boks), *n.* See ★*box-tool*.

point-net (point'net), *n.* An imitation Brussels lace.

point-plane (point'plān), *n.* A plane of points or a point-field..

point-print (point'print), *n.* Paper embossed with dots or raised points arranged according to the point system of tangible writing or printing used by the blind. See ★*point*[1], 31, ★*point-printing*, and ★*point system*.

point-printing (point'prin″ting), *n.* Printing in the point system used by the blind. See ★*point*[1], 31, and ★*point system*. It is point-embossing on paper to produce what is called *point-print*. Point-printing employs no ink and the composing is done with one point or type by hand, the type being set up in the stick in two lines to form the characters of the point-alphabet. Embossing is done in any form of embossing-press and the type can be stereotyped and copied into electrotype plates. Sheet-metal plates can be embossed in the stereograph and then used to emboss paper. Paper can also be embossed in a form of type-writer called the *kleidograph*. See ★*kleidograph*, ★*point system*, and ★*stereograph*, 2.

point-row (point'rō), *n.* In *geom.*: (*a*) the aggregate of all points on a straight; (*b*) certain separate costraight points.

pointsman, *n.* 2. In *grouse-shooting*, a driver stationed on the flank of the line of a drive, to turn the birds toward the guns.

point-source (point'sōrs), *n.* A source of light or a source from which any system of waves emanates, the dimensions of which are so small that the waves may be regarded as emanating from a single point in space.

If the *point-source* is in motion, the pan-potential requires Dopplerisation as well as the ordinary potential.
Nature, Jan. 1, 1903, p. 203.

point-space (point'spās), *n.* In *geom.*, space with the point as element.

The Plane Geometry of the Point in *Point-Space* of Four Dimensions. *Science*, Oct. 2, 1903, p. 435.

point-transformation (point'tràns-fôr-mā″shon), *n.* See ★*transformation*.

point-writing (point'rī″ting), *n.* Writing by means of the point system used by the blind. See ★*point*[1], 31, and ★*point system*. It is done by embossing the points on paper by means of a stylus formed of a short piece of wire inserted in a suitable handle and having a blunt, rounded point. The paper is laid on a metal plate with grooves or indentations arranged in parallel lines, each point being embossed in the paper by pressing it into the grooves or indentations. The embossing proceeds from right to left, suitable spaces being left after each letter and after each word. When the sheet of paper is embossed it may be painted on the back with a solution of shellac in alcohol. This, when dry, stiffens the paper to prevent the points from breaking down under the pressure of the finger when being read by touch. The sheet is then reversed and read by touch from left to right.

poison, *n.* 2. In its scientific sense this word applies to any substance which, taken in small quantity into the body of a living animal, is capable by its chemical action, exerted locally or after absorption into the blood, of producing death or notable injury. This definition excludes substances which act mechanically, such as broken glass, or physically, as very hot water.—**English purple poison,** a trade-name of an arsenical insecticide, a by-product from the manufacture of aniline red: essentially the same as *London purple* or *Paris* ★*purple*.—**Hemotropic poison,** a poison which has a selective affinity for the red corpuscles of the blood.—**Poison apparatus,** in *entom.*, the apparatus for the secretion and injection of poison, consisting usually of one or two glands connected with the sting, as in bees, wasps, and ants, or with the beak, as in mosquitos, biting-flies, and the predatory *Heteroptera*.—**Poison land.** See ★*land*[1].

poisonberry-tree (poi'zn-bèr-i-trē″), *n.* Same as ★*butter-bush*.

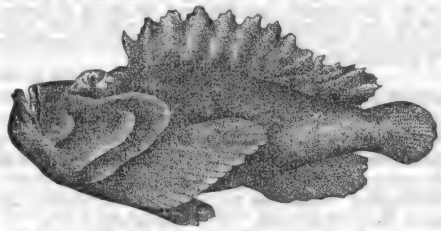
poison-bush (poi'zn-bûsh), *n.* In Australia, same as *poison-plant*, in all senses.—**Desert poison-bush.** Same as *poison-plant* (*a*).—**Dogwood poison-bush,** *Myoporum deserti*, an Australian shrub which is especially poisonous to sheep, but only when in fruit.—**Ellangowan poison-bush,** in Queensland, same as *dogwood* ★*poison-bush*.—**Peach-leaved poison-bush,** *Trema aspera*, a shrub or tree of the nettle family.

poison-claw (poi'zn-klâ), *n.* One of the first pair of legs in the myriapods of the orders *Chilopoda* and *Schizotarsia*. The poison-glands with which they are provided secrete a liquid poison which runs down a canal into the chitinous claw and so into the wound made by the claw.

poison-cup, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, the remnants of the volva or veil which persist in cup-like form at the base of the stem of many of the poisonous mushrooms.

poison-daisy (poi'zn-dā″zi), *n.*; pl. *poison-daisies* (-ziz). The mayweed.

poison-fish (poi'zn-fish), *n.* A fish, *Emmydrichthys vulcanus* Jordan, of Tahiti, with stinging



Poison-fish (*Emmydrichthys vulcanus* Jordan).
(From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

spines. It lies in crevices of lava, and can scarcely be distinguished from an irregular lump of lava-rock.

poison-flag (poi'zn-flag″), *n.* See ★*flag*[3].

poisoning (poi'zn-ing), *n.* 1. The administration of a poison.—2. The morbid state, acute or chronic, induced by any poison.—**Forage poisoning,** a non-infectious disease which principally affects horses. It results from eating moldy food or food which is undergoing fermentation. Also called *cerebro-spinal meningitis*.

Poisonous spines. See ★*spine*.

poison-root (poi'zn-röt), *n.* *Æsculus pavia*, the twigs and roots of which were used to stupefy fish. *N. E. D.*

poison-tree, *n.* 2. In Australia, the blinding-tree or tiger's-milk, *Excæcaria Agallocha*, often called *river poison-tree* on account of its habitat and in distinction from another species of the same genus. See *tiger's-milk*.—**Scrub poison-tree,** a small Queensland tree, *Excæcaria Dallachyana*.

Poitea (poi'tē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1808), named in honor of Antoine *Poiteau* (1766–1854), a French botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*. They are shrubs with rose or purple flowers in axillary pendulous racemes. Four species are recognized, natives of Haiti and Santo Domingo. *P. galegoides* is sometimes cultivated in hothouses as an ornament. See *Vilmorinia*.

poivrade (pwo-vrăd'), *n.* [F., < *poivre*, pepper.] Pepper-sauce.—**Poivrade sauce.** See ★*sauce*.

poke[1], *v. i.* 3. In *cricket*, to bat in a cramped, over-cautious style.

poke[1], *n.* 5. In *cricket*: (*a*) A cramped, timid batting stroke. (*b*) A batsman who plays in a cramped, over-cautious style.

poke-blown (pōk'blōn), *a.* [*poke*[2] + *blown*.] Having the air-bladder unduly distended, the eyes bulging out, and the esophagus protruding from the mouth: a condition of fishes which have been brought up from a considerable depth in the sea.

poke-hole (pōk'hōl), *n.* A hole in the wall of a furnace through which a slice-bar or poker can be thrust for the purpose of poking the fire.

poke-hooked (pōk'hůkt), *a.* [*poke*[2] + *hooked*.] Hooked in the stomach, having swallowed bait, hook, and all: said of a fish.

"Help us here, Harve. It 's a big un. *Poke-hooked* too." . . .
He had taken the bait right into his stomach, . . .
"Say, this is great!" Harvey cried as the fish came in gasping and splashing—nearly all *poke-hooked* as Dan had said. *R. Kipling*, Captains Courageous, iii.

pokeloken (pōk-lō'kẹn), *n.* [Also *pokeloke*, *pokologan*; identical with *Popelogan*, a place-name in New Brunswick, and the probable source of both *logan* and *bogan* in like sense; appar. of like origin, in the first element, as *pocosin*, namely, Massachusetts *pohqui*, open out, Ojibwa *pâkissin*, it is open. One writer derives it "from the Maliseet *pecelaygan*, a place for stopping."] A marshy tract or stagnant pool extending into the land from a stream or lake. See the quotation under ★*logan*[2]. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 254; also April-June, 1903, p. 129.

poke-pudding (pōk'půd″ing), *n.* [*poke*[2], *n.*, + *pudding*.] 1. A pudding cooked in a bag; a bag-pudding: applied in ridicule to a corpulent person. [Scotch.]—2. One of several local English names for the bottle-tit or long-tailed tit, *Acredula caudata*.

poker[1], *n.* (*d*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a vertical rod or rack which sustains and gives motion to the bobbin or ring-rail of a roving or ring-spinning machine; also, a rod with similar functions in other machines: sometimes called a *lifting-poker*.

poker[3], *n.*—**Domino poker,** a game resembling poker, played with dominoes instead of cards.—**Show-down poker,** a game of poker in which the limit is so small that one cannot bluff, and the hands must always be shown to win the pool.—**Stud poker.** See ★*stud-poker*.

poker-dice (pō'kėr-dīs), *n.* A game played with five ordinary dice, or with special dice having on their faces the A, K, Q, J, 10, 9 of any suit in a pack of cards. Any number can play, each in turn having three throws. After the first cast the player can take up and cast again as many of the five dice as he pleases, setting aside what he wishes to keep out. After setting aside what he wishes from the second throw he can cast the remaining dice again. He is not obliged to throw more than once or twice if he is satisfied with the cast so far. The best poker combination wins. In the eastern United States, when ordinary dice are used aces beat sixes, but in the western United States and in Australia aces are low.

poker-work (pō'kėr-wėrk), *n.* A method of drawing or engraving on wood by the use of a red-hot poker; also, the work so produced. See *poker-painting* and *pyrography*.

Pol. An abbreviation of *Polish*.

Polack, *n.* 2. A name given to the Jews of the Polish provinces, by their Lithuanian coreligionists. The former, in turn, call the latter ★*Litvaks* (which see).

polampore, *n.* Same as *palampore*.

Poland-China (pō'lạnd-chī'nạ̈), *n.* An American breed of hogs originating in Ohio in 1840 as the result of crossing several breeds, including the Poland and Big China. The original Poland-China, a large, coarse animal, was crossed with the Berkshire and the modern breed is a black and white pig that yields a large amount of merchantable meat.

Polandian (pō-lan'di-ạn), *n.* Same as *Polandian* ★*epoch*.

polar, *a.* 6. Having opposite properties at its two ends.

This kind of multiplication, where AB=—BA, is called *polar* because the product AB has opposite properties at its two ends.
R. F. Scott, Treatise on the Theory of Determinants, [p. 13.

International Polar Commission. See ★*commission*[1].—**Polar axis.** (*b*) In *geom.*, the initial line for polar coördinates.—**Polar body,** one of two minute cells, known respectively as the *first* and *second polar bodies*, which arise by a very unequal mitotic division of the animal ovum, or primary oöcyte, before or soon after fertilization. The second polar body sometimes divides again equally, so that the egg thus gives rise to one large cell (the egg proper) and three small cells (polar bodies). These four cells are sometimes called *oötids*, and are morphologically equivalent to the four equal spermatids derived by two successive so-called maturation divisions from a primary spermatocyte.—**Polar caps of cold air.** See ★*cap*[1].—**Polar capsule,** in the spores of *Myxosporidia*, a pear-shaped body containing a spirally coiled filament and situated at one pole of the spore. The capsules vary from one to four in number and each communicates with the exterior by a fine canal through which the filament may be shot out, the discharge being naturally effected by the action of the digestive juices of the host upon the capsule. The filament enters the epithelium of the digestive tract and acts as an organ of fixation holding the spore in place. The valves of the spore then separate allowing the sporozoite to escape. The latter emerges in the form of a minute amœbula and penetrates the wall of the digestive tract.—**Polar cubic, cyclone.** See ★*cubic*, etc.—**Polar discontinuity,** the sort of discontinuity which exists at a non-essential singular point or a pole of an analytic function, *fx*.—**Polar field,** in ctenophorans, as *Hormiphora*, one of a pair of elongated, band-like, ciliated tracts into which the sensory pit is produced on either side in the sagittal plane. Also called *polar plate*.—**Polar filament,** in *Myxosporidia*, a coiled thread contained in a polar capsule.—**Polar ray.** See ★*ray*[1].—**Polar reciprocal of a surface.** See ★*reciprocal*.—**Polar region,** in *electrother.*, the part of the body lying directly below or surrounding the electrode. Also *polar zone*.—**Polar symmetry.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.

II. *n.* 2. A great circle two of whose points are each a quadrant from a given point: it is the polar of the given point.—3. Given a trihedral; to each face from the vertex erect a perpendicular ray on the same side as the third edge; the trihedral they form is the polar of the given one.—**Method of**

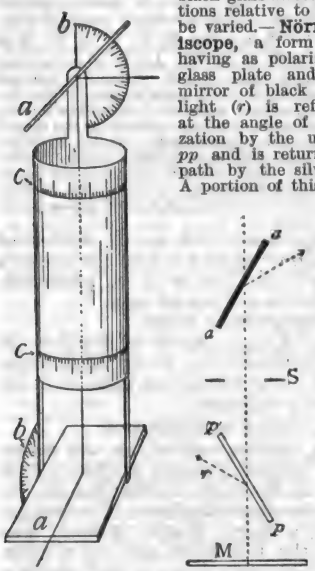
reciprocal polars. See ★*method.*—**The polar of a triangle,** ABC, for a conic *a*, the axis *s* of perspective of the triangle ABC and its reciprocal A′B′C′.

polarimeter, *n.*—**Pickering's polarimeter,** one in which the light to be examined passes through a grille with parallel bars and spaces of equal width. The light enters a double-image prism of Iceland spar which separates the centers of the ordinary and of the extraordinary images of the spaces by the width of the spaces so that one set of images is seen alternating with the other. These are examined by the analyzer or Nicol prism, which is turned about its axis until the two sets of images appear of exactly the same brightness.

polarimetric (pō″lar-i-met′rik), *a.* In *optics,* of or pertaining to the measurement of polarized light; of or pertaining to polarimetry or the scientific use of the polarimeter.

From a *polarimetric* investigation of the racemisation of amygdalin, the author shows that it is probable that the process is a catalytic one induced by the presence of alkalies. *Jour. Phys. Chem.,* May, 1904, p. 372.

polariscope, *n.*—**Biot's polariscope,** a simple reflecting polariscope. It consists of two polished mirrors of black glass whose angles and positions relative to one another may be varied.—**Nörrenberg polariscope,** a form of polariscope having as polarizer an unsilvered glass plate and as analyzer a mirror of black glass. A ray of light (*r*) is reflected downward at the angle of complete polarization by the unsilvered mirror *pp* and is returned in a vertical path by the silvered mirror M. A portion of this ray reaches the analyzer of black glass *aa* at the angle of complete polarization. The analyzing mirror *aa*, which is mounted so as to revolve about an axis in the vertical ray, reflects an amount of light which varies with its position. When the plane of incidence of the analyzer is at right angles with that of the polarizer, extinction of the ray occurs. The object to be observed under the action of the polarized light is placed upon the stage S. The Nörrenberg polariscope has the advantage of simplicity of construction, mirrors being used instead of polarizing prisms. It also affords a large field. It is, however, deficient in illumination.—**Savart's polariscope,** a device for detecting small amounts of plane polarized light. It consists of two thin plates of equal thickness cut from a uniaxial crystal such as quartz. These are superposed with their principal sections at right angles and are mounted in front of a Nicol prism the polarizing plane of which bisects the angle of the principal sections of the plates. Polarization of the light passing through this instrument is indicated by interference fringes in the field.



Biot's Polariscope.
(From Preston's "Theory of Light.")
a, *a*, mirrors; *b*, *b*, semicircles; *c*, *c*, graduated rings.

Nörrenberg Polariscope.

Polariscopic analysis, the determination or identification of substances by means of polarized light.—**Polariscopic camera.** See ★*camera.*

polaristrobometrograph (pō-lar-i-strob-ō-met′rō-graf), *n.* [NL. *polaris,* polar, + Gr. *στρόβος,* a whirling about, + *μέτρον,* measure, + *γράφειν,* write.] An instrument for following the progress of chemical reactions between optically active substances where such reactions affect the rotation of the plane of polarization of light transmitted by the substances; a form of recording-polarimeter.

polarite (pō′lar-īt), *n.* [*polar* + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name for a sand which contains magnetic oxid of iron. It was used for filter-beds in England, but was found to be expensive.

Each of the filter beds has an area of 900 square feet and a normal thickness of 3 feet 1 inch. The top layer is fine sand, the second is sand and *polarite* mixed in the proportion of 6 inches of the latter to 5 inches of the former, and then follow layers of material of gradually increasing size. *Engin. Record,* Nov. 26, 1898, p. 561.

polarity, *n.* **1.** (*b*) In *biol.,* the imaginary cause of the regeneration in a mutilated organism of a part like that which has been removed.

Trembley, Spallanzani, and Bonnet knew that, in general, at the end of a piece of an animal from which a head has been cut off a new head develops, and from the posterior cut surface of a piece a new posterior part is regenerated. Allman was the first to give the name "*polarity*" to this phenomenon.
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 38.

If a planarian is cut in two at almost any level a new tail regenerates on the posterior end of the anterior piece and a new head on the anterior end of the posterior piece. It appears that the same material is doubly potent, being able at nearly every level to form a head or a tail. Something in the piece itself determines that a head shall develop at the anterior cut surface and a tail at a posterior cut surface. This "something" is what we call *polarity.*
Amer. Nat., July-Aug., 1904, p. 503.

(*c*) That endowment of plants, plant-organs, and even of spores and cells, by virtue of which they tend to develop axially and with a distinction of base and apex; verticibasality. This polarity inheres even in small pieces of a stem in such wise that they tend to throw out roots from the end originally nearest the base and shoots from that farthest from it. Accordingly the basal end of a piece or whole is termed (first by Vöchting) the *root-pole,* the apical end the *shoot-pole,* the latter also *stem-pole* (Pfeffer). Polarity is either (relatively) stable, as in flowering plants, or labile (changeable). Some low organisms are apolar.

5. In *geom.,* a conlocal reciprocation in which any two corresponding elements are doubly correlated.—**Plane polarity** (*geom.*), a reciprocation between two coplanar planes in which any two corresponding elements are doubly correlated.—**Quadric polarity,** in *geom.,* a polarity in which the reciprocation is with regard to a quadric.

In the biology notes the body cavities and nephridia of the Actinotrocha are discussed by Dr. R. P. Cowles, while the mathematical notes deal with linear correspondences, the orthic cubic curve, and the construction of *quadric polarity* in space.
Nature, June 9, 1904, p. 140.

polarization, *n.* **3.** In *geom.,* the passing to or taking the polar: of two polar figures or formulas either results from the other by polarization.—**4.** In *biol.,* the replacement or regeneration of lost parts in the axial or stereometrical relations which they exhibited before they were lost. See ★*polarity,* 1 (*b*).

Likewise, there are animals every piece of which produces, at either end, that organ towards which it was directed in the normal condition. We may speak in such cases of *polarization.* *J. Loeb,* Biol. Lectures, 1893, p. 43.

5. In *elect.,* the property of acting differently according as the current, electric or magnetic, is in one direction or the opposite direction.—**Arago's law of polarization,** the law that when a beam of light is partially polarized at the surface of a transparent medium the reflected and transmitted beams exhibit equal amounts of polarization, the planes of polarization being at right angles to each other.—**Electrochemical polarization,** the counter-electromotive force produced by the passage of an electric current through an electrolytic conductor (see ★*conductor,* 9 (2)), due to the deposition of the products of decomposition of the electrolyte on the terminals.—**Magnetic polarization,** the fact of being permanently magnetized and so responding to one magnet pole by attraction and to the other by repulsion.—**Polarization cell, tube.** See ★*cell,* ★*tube.*—**Remanent polarization,** in *elect.,* residual polarization of an electrolytic or voltaic cell.—**Rotatory polarization.** See *rotatory.*—**Residual polarization,** electrolytic polarization that persists after the removal of the impressed electromotive force.

polarize, *v. t.*—**Polarizing colorimeter,** a colorimeter in which the comparison tint is obtained by placing a properly cut selenite plate between Nicol prisms.

II. *intrans.* In *elect.,* to fall off in electromotive force, as a voltaic cell, by the liberation of hydrogen at the positive terminal.

In the local battery system, since the work required of the battery is intermittent and during only a small per cent. of the time, the batteries used are, with very few exceptions, of the open-circuit type; unfortunately, there is not yet a battery of this class known that will not *polarize* in a short time, which means that it has temporarily exhausted itself and must rest for awhile before it is as efficient as it was at the beginning of its work.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 150.

polba (pōl′bä), *n.* [Russian.] Same as *spelt*[1].

pole[1], *n.* **5.** The tall, erect, flowering stem sent up by the species of *Agave* (century-plant) when about to complete their life-cycle, particularly that of the sisal hemp, *Agave rigida,* cultivated for its fiber in Yucatan, Florida, etc. Plants at the pole-bearing stage are said to be *in pole.* Plantlets are formed on the branches of the inflorescence which serve for propagation, and are known as *pole-plants.*—**6.** In *forestry,* a tree from 4 to 12 inches in diameter breast-high. See *tree* ★*class.* A *small* or *low pole* is a tree from 4 to 8 inches in diameter breast-high; a *large* or *high pole,* one from 8 to 12 inches in diameter breast-high. Also called *high pole.*—**7.** In *archery,* a case of canvas, or other material, to carry bows from place to place.—**Spring pole.** (*a*) A springy pole attached to the tongue of a logging-sled and passing over the roll and under the beam, for holding the weight of the tongue off the horses' necks. (*b*) A device for steadying a cross-cut saw, so that one man can use it, instead of two.—**To go up the pole,** in British army slang, to "go in" for promotion; to climb toward the top.

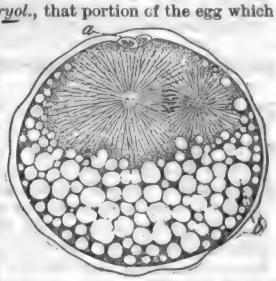
"Have a drink, Tom?"
"No, I 'm *going up the pole.*"
N. and Q., 9th ser., XI. 238.

pole[1], *v. t.* **4.** The melted metal is stirred with a stick of green wood, the steam evolved serving to agitate the metal thoroughly and to bring all parts of it into contact with the charred surface of the wood, the carbon of the latter combining with and eliminating the last traces of oxygen which render the metal brittle. The advantage of the method consists in the ease with which the action can be suspended by removing the wood while a sample of copper is taken out and tested as to its toughness, the process being in like manner permanently stopped when the desired 'tough pitch' has been attained, since continued contact with carbon would lead to this element being taken up and the copper again rendered brittle. See *poling,* 2.

pole[2], *n.* **8.** In *math.*: (*d*) The cointersection point of the joins when two correlated polystigms have the joins of their paired dots and codots copunctal. (*e*) In *function-theory,* a non-essential singular point.—**9.** In *cytol.,* one of the ends of the achromatic spindle in mitosis, or indirect cell-division. The opposite end is sometimes called the *antipole.*

The equatorial chromatic wreath resolves itself into loops arranged with their closed ends directed inwards towards a central point and their free ends outwards. These loops undergo horizontal cleavage from looped to free end, and the looped ends pass along the surface of the spindle towards *pole* and antipole.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 393.

Animal pole, in *embryol.,* that portion of the egg which goes to form the nervous and sensory organs, as opposed to the *vegetative pole* which forms the alimentary tract.—**Blue pole,** in *elect.,* that pole of a magnet which according to convention is sometimes painted blue to indicate its character: usually the south-seeking pole of a magnet.—**Compression of the poles.** See ★*compression.*—**Coronal poles,** the hypothetical poles of magnetization of the sun's nucleus. *F. H. Bigelow,* U. S. Weather Bur., Bulletin 11, p. 501.—**False pole,** in *elect.,* a consequent pole due to irregular magnetization, as when a bar is so magnetized as to have poles elsewhere than at its ends.—**Guards or guardians of the pole.** See ★*guard.*—**Magnetic pole.** (*c*) That point or region of a magnet through which the lines of flux pass in entering or leaving the iron.—**Pole of a circle** on a sphere, a point in which the perpendicular to the circle's plane through the center meets the sphere.—**Pole of a function,** $f(x)$, a value of x for which $f(x) = \infty$.—**Pole of a straight,** MN, for two points A and B, the fourth harmonic of the cross of MN and AB for A and B.—**Pole of a triangle,** ABC, for a conic *a*, the center O of perspective of the triangle ABC and its reciprocal A′B′C′.—**Pole of a wave,** in *optics,* that point, in a wave-front from which the wave reaches a given point external to the wave in the least time. The pole of a plane wave, with respect to any external point, is that point in the wave-front which is nearest to the external point.—**Pole of cold** or **cold pole,** in high latitudes, the place of lowest temperature: in January the pole of cold is probably not at the north pole, but in northeastern Siberia, near Verkhoyansk.—**Pole of snow,** in high latitudes, the place of most or of longest-lasting snow. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 175.—**Red pole.** (*b*) That pole of a magnet which according to convention is sometimes painted red to indicate its character: usually the north-seeking pole of a magnet.—**Salient pole,** a pole at the end of a bar-magnet, or of the core of an electromagnet, as distinguished from a consequent pole.—**Testing pole,** in *electrotherap.,* the indifferent electrode.—**Trailing pole-corner,** that corner or edge of the pole-piece of a dynamo-electric generator from which conductors on the surface of the armature move after they have entered the air-gap of the machine; the following pole-corner. The other edge or corner of the pole-piece is called the *leading pole-corner.*—**Vegetative pole,** in *embryol.,* the lower or yolk-laden pole of the ovum: so called because in teloblastic ova it gives rise to the alimentary tract or 'vegetative' organs of the embryo: opposed to the *animal* ★*pole,* which see.



Animal Pole.
Egg of the annelid *Nereis,* showing polar bodies, *a*, at the animal pole, in the granular protoplasm of which lies the dividing cleavage nucleus; below is the vacuolated vegetative pole; *b*, oil-globule. Enlarged.
(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

pole-burn (pōl′bėrn), *n.* See ★*burn*[1], 5 (*b*).

polecat-tree (pōl′kat-trē), *n.* A native buckthorn, *Rhamnus Caroliniana,* a shrub or small tree found through the southern United States. It bears a small, black, globose, sweetish fruit, whence it is generally called *Indian cherry.* Also called *yellow-wood.* [Texas.]

pole-cell (pōl′sel), *n.* **1.** A polar body or directive; one of the minute cells which are separated from the egg before fertilization is completed.—**2.** Same as ★*teloblast.*

pole-compass (pōl′kum″pas), *n.* See ★*compass.*

pol. econ., polit. econ. Abbreviations of *political economy.*

pole-corpuscle (pōl′kôr″pus-l), *n.* The centrosome of a cell. *Van Beneden.*

pole-cure (pōl′kūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pole-cured,* ppr. *pole-curing.* To cure (tobacco) mainly without artificial heat, by suspending (it) on poles in open or closed sheds or barns. The wilted plant is fixed directly upon the poles with twine or is supported by sticks crossing from pole to pole; or the 'primed' leaves are strung on twine stretching from stick to stick. The curing may be regulated by controlling the ventilation, and fire may be used in case of ex-

treme dampness. This method is practised with nearly all American tobaccos, except those named under ★*fire-cure* and ★*flue-cure*.

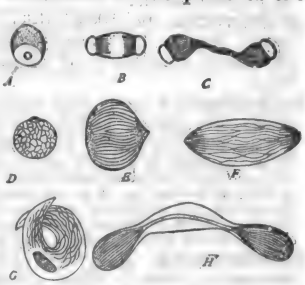
The present method of manipulating these tobaccos after they are *pole-cured* is quite different.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. 62, p. 30.

poleman (pōl′man), *n.* One who carries a pole or uses a pole as a weapon.

polemize (pol′e-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *polemized*, ppr. *polemizing*. [Gr. *πολεμίζειν*, wage war.] To engage in controversy; write polemically.

pole-plant (pōl′plant), *n.* See ★*pole*[1], 5.

pole-plate, *n.* 2. One of the masses or spheres of achromatic substance at the poles of the mitotic spindle in dividing protozoa. The pole-plates probably represent the attraction-spheres of other animals. Also called *end-plates*. R. *Hertwig*, 1877.



Mitotic Division in Infusoria. (R. Hertwig.)
A–C, macronucleus of *Spirochona*, showing pole-plates; *D–H*, successive stages in the division of the micronucleus of *Paramæcium*: *D*, the earliest stage, showing reticulum; *G*, following stage ("sickle-form") with nucleolus; *E*, chromosomes and pole-plates; *F*, late anaphase; *H*, final phase. (From Wilson's "The Cell.") Highly magnified.

poler (pō′lėr), *n.* [*pole*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A person who poles a boat; one who pushes something, as a car, with a pole.—2. In Australia, one of a pair of bullocks yoked to the pole.

Twelve bullocks is the usual number in a team, the two *polers* and the leaders being steady old stagers.
C. H. Eden, My Wife and I in Queensland, p. 36, quoted [by E. E. Morris, Austral English.

pole-seat (pōl-sēt), *n.* A seat designed to be attached to a telegraph or cable pole. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 18, 1905, p. 363.

pole-shoe (pōl′shö), *n.* In an electric machine, the broadened end of the field pole where it faces the armature.

Pole-star recorder, a device for keeping a record of the visibility of the pole-star during the night-time. Pickering's pole-star recorder consists simply of a photographic lens or telescope and a sensitive plate on which is made the record of the circle described by the star's image.

pole-sweat (pōl′swet), *n.* Same as *pole-burn*. See ★*burn*[1], 5 (*b*).

pole-trap (pōl′trap), *n.* A trap set on the top of a pole to catch birds.

The introduction last July into Parliament of a Bill to abolish the *pole-trap* is likewise the subject of a commendatory note. *Nature*, Oct. 15, 1903, p. 578.

polic (pol′ik), *a.* [*p(yroxene)* + *ol(ivin)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), containing or having the properties of the normative minerals, pyroxene, olivin, and akermanite.

Police judge, justice. See *police magistrate*.

policy[1], *n.*—**Pin-prick policy.** See ★*pin-prick*.—**Tea-kettle policy**, the advocacy of the boiling of all water employed for drinking and culinary purposes, as a preventive of typhoid fever, cholera, and other water-borne diseases. [Colloq.]

policy[2], *n.*—**Floating policy**, in *insurance law*, a policy which insures goods of a certain defined class the specific articles of which are subject to change, as a stock of merchandise in a store, etc.—**Mixed policy** in *insurance*, a policy which is valued as to certain specified property and open as to other. See *open* and *valued policy*, under *policy*.—**Voyage policy**, in *marine insurance*, a contract of insurance, the duration of the risk of which is determined by the time taken for a specified voyage by the insured vessel.

Poligné shale. See ★*shale*[2].

poling, *n.* 6. In *dyeing*, the process of working loose cotton or wool fiber in dye-vats with poles.—7. In *elect.*, the adjustment or arrangement of the poles of an open magnetic circuit.

By this arrangement and a suitable *poling* of the coils a minimum of mutual induction may be made to take place. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Nov. 21, 1903, p. 843.

poling-board (pō′ling-bōrd), *n.* One of several short planks or scantlings used at the heading of a tunnel through soft material. They are driven parallel with the axis of the tunnel into the material to be excavated, near the top of the heading and in advance of the lining or permanent timber, and serve to support the roof of the heading until the entire face of the heading can be excavated and the lining or permanent timbering can be brought up and completed. See ★*forepale*, 2.

polinium (pō-lin′i-um), *n.* [NL.] The name given by Osann to a supposed new chemical element which he thought he had detected in Russian native platinum. He afterward found that it was merely impure iridium.

polioplasm (pol′i-ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *πολιός*, gray, + *πλάσμα*, something formed.] The internal granular plasma or protoplasm proper of the cell, as distinguished from the cortical plasma, paraplasm, or hyaloplasm. *Nägeli*.

polisandro (pō-lē-sän′drō), *n.* A corruption of *palisandro*, a name for rosewood. Same as ★*cobano*. See also *palisander*.

polish[1], *n.*—**Desert polish.** See ★*desert*[1], *n.*

polisher, *n.* (*c*) Same as *polissoir*.. (*d*) In *marble-working*, a hinged horizontal arm, carrying a polishing-disk. It is adjustable to various heights and is free to swing over the table on which the slabs of marble to be polished are laid.

polishing-block (pol′ish-ing-blok), *n.* 1. A block held by the jaws of a vise and shaped to receive, or furnish a rest for, an object to be polished.—2. A block used for polishing with a fine powder, such as crocus. The polishing-powder adheres to the block, which is of softer material than the piece to be polished.

polishing-machine, *n.*—**Belt polishing-machine.** See ★*sandpapering-machine*.

polishing-red (pol′ish-ing-red), *n.* A workman's name for colcothar or red oxid of iron, Fe_2O_3, used as a polishing material.

polissoir, *n.* 2. A small implement for polishing the finger-nails.

polista (pō-lēs′tä), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < *polo*, a form of servitude. See ★*polo*[3].] In the Philippine Islands, a native obliged, under Spanish rule, to render the personal service called *polo*. See ★*polo*[3].

Polistotrema (pō-lis-tō-trē′mä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *-ιστος*, superlative suffix, + *τρῆμα*, hole. The name alludes to the large number of gill-openings.] A genus of hagfishes, of the family *Heptatremidæ*, found in the eastern Pacific.

politarch (pol′i-tärk), *n.* [Gr. *πολιτάρχης*, < *πολίτης*, citizen, + *-αρχης*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A civic magistrate, in certain cities, under the Romans.

politarchic (pol-i-tär′kik), *a.* [Gr. *πολιτεία*, citizenship, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] Noting the national stage of social aggregation. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 466.

politics, *n.*—**Peanut politics**, mean, unworthy, underhand politics. [U. S. Slang.]

politzerization (pol″it-zėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* The act of politzerizing; the process of forcing air through the Eustachian tube into the middle ear by means of a rubber bulb with tube attachment. The tube is inserted into one nostril, the other nostril is closed, and as the patient swallows, thereby shutting off the pharynx from the nares, the bulb is compressed and the current of air dilates the Eustachian tube.

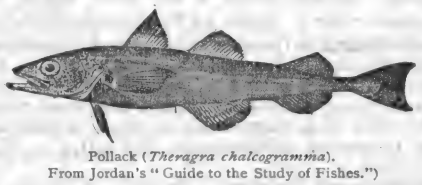
Politzer's bag. See ★*bag*[1].

polk[4] (pōlk), *n.* [Russ. *polkŭ*, an army, a regiment.] In Russia, a regiment.

Polka redowa, a quick dance in triple measure.

poll[1], *v. t.*—**To poll a jury.** See ★*jury*.

pollack, *n.*—**Alaska pollack**, a gadoid fish of the genus *Theragra*, found in the North Pacific.


Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*).
From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

pollack-whale (pol′ak-hwāl″), *n.* One of the smaller finback-whales, *Balænoptera borealis*, which reaches a length of 40 feet. It is bluish black above with light spots, and white below. Known in Norway as the *Sejhval* and in books as *Rudolphis rorqual*. *Amer. Nat.*, Sept., 1904, p. 614.

pollakiuria (pol″a-ki-ū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολλάκις*, often, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Frequent urination.

pollantine (pol′an-tin), *n.* [*poll(en)* + *ant(itoxin)* + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name for serum antitoxin prepared with pollen, for use as a cure for hay-fever.

pollen-basket (pol′en-bàs″ket), *n.* Same as *corbiculum*.

pollenin (pol′en-in), *n.* [For **pollinine*, < L. *pollen* (*pollin-*) + *-ine*[2].] A name formerly given to the residue which remains after treating pollen with water, alcohol, and caustic potash. It is apparently impure cellulose.

pollenizer (pol′en-ī-zėr), *n.* [*pollenize* + *-er*[1].] Any agency that pollenizes flowers, as wind, water, or insects.

Müller finds it difficult to explain the origin of the blue coloring by the selective influence of the *pollenizers*, and regards the question of its evolution as still unsolved.
Amer. Nat., June, 1903, p. 382.

pollen-tetrad (pol′en-tet′rad), *n.* One of the groups of four in which, by subdivision of a mother-cell, pollen-grains are usually produced.

The lie of the division-walls in the *pollen-tetrad*, is determined by the conformation of the pollen-mother-cells.
K. E. Göbel (trans.), Organography of Plants, II. 625.

pollex, *n.* 2. (*c*) The movable joint of the forceps of the lobster, crawfish, or crab; a dactylopodite.

The added structure is, however, not a true forceps with one movable finger, but a movable piece with two immobile prongs that otherwise resemble the index and *pollex* of a forceps. [An Aberrant Limb in a Cray-fish.]
Biol. Bulletin, Jan., 1904, p. 75.

pollinator (pol′i-nā-tôr), *n.* Same as ★*pollenizer*.

It would be difficult to find greater extremes in conspicuousness than is presented by the magnificent color masses of Rhododendron and Kalmia, and the small concealed flowers of Gaultheria, yet these latter do not want for *pollinators*. *Amer. Nat.*, June, 1903, p. 368.

polmitic (pol-mit′ik), *a.* [*p(yroxene)* + *ol(ivin)* + *m(agnetite)* + *i(lmenite)* + *t(itanite)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having equal or nearly equal amounts of polic minerals (normative pyroxene, olivin, akermanite) and mitic minerals (normative magnetite, ilmenite, titanite, etc.).

polo[1], *n.* The game may be played by any number of persons, from two or three to half a dozen on a side. The ponies are limited to a specified height or weight, and are specially bred and trained for the sport. The mallet is long enough for the player to reach the ball on the ground when he is sitting upright in the saddle, and is provided with a strap which goes over the hand. The object of the game is to drive the ball through goals erected at each end of the field. The side which succeeds in driving the ball through these goals the greater number of times during certain fixed periods of play wins the game. There is one referee whose duty it is to start the play, and also to throw the ball in when it has been knocked out of bounds. The boundary of the field consists of a board projecting above the ground about a foot, which usually prevents the rolling ball from going out of bounds. The rules of the game differ somewhat in different countries. The English rules insist upon on-side methods, but allow the hooking of mallets; while the American rules admit of off-side play, but not of thus interfering with an opponent's stroke.

polo[3] (pō′lō), *n.* [Philippine Sp., usually in pl., in the phrase *polos y servicios;* from a native term.] In the Philippine Islands, formerly, an obligation imposed upon each Filipino man, except those of high rank, to labor forty days in each year on public works, such as the making or repair of roads and bridges, etc. The obligation lasted from the age of 16 or 18 years to the age of 60 years, and could be commuted by a money payment.

polo[4] (pō′lō), *n.* [Polynesian name.] In Samoa, the cannibal apple, *Solanum Uporo*, and other plants of the nightshade family, bearing smooth red fruit. See *cannibal* ★*apple*, and *cannibal's tomato*, under *tomato*.

poloid (pol′oid), *n.* [*pole*[2] + *-oid*.] Same as *polhode*.

polonium (pō-lō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Polonia*, Poland.] A radioactive substance discovered in pitchblende by M. and Mme. Curie in 1898: named in honor of Poland, the native country of Mme. Curie. It was found that bismuth precipitated by sulphureted hydrogen from an acid solution of pitchblende carried down with it something possessed of marked radioactivity. The radiation caused electrical conduction in gases, rendered phosphorescent a screen coated with barium platinocyanide, and produced a latent image on a photographic plate protected by a screen opaque to ordinary light. The radioactive substance in question was found to resemble bismuth, not only in being thrown down by sulphureted hydrogen, but in furnishing salts soluble in acid but precipitated by water and by ammonia. Partial separation from bismuth was effected, but only to the extent of producing salts of the latter metal of considerably increased radioactivity. Polonium is identical with the radioactive bismuth of Giesel and the radiotellurium of Marckwald. The last-named investigator has gone much farther in the separation of polonium from other substances. By deposition from solution on a plate of metallic bismuth, and by precipitation by stannous chlorid, separating bismuth and in part tellurium, an

extremely active product was obtained, but in very small quantity—only 1.5 gram from 2 tons of pitchblende. Afterward, by precipitating all remaining tellurium by hydrazine hydrochlorid, and throwing down the polonium by stannous chlorid, the radioactive substance was obtained in the finally concentrated state as a precipitate weighing only 4 milligrams, or 1 part from 500 million parts of pitchblende. The radioactivity of this final product was, however, extraordinary, one hundredth of a milligram sufficing to render a surface of zinc sulphid phosphorescent so that it could be seen by a large audience. Even in this most concentrated form no directly visible light is given off. The radiation is of the *α* or non-penetrating type. No gaseous emanation is given off, and activity is not induced on surrounding bodies. The activity of polonium gradually decreases, and falls to half its original value in 143 days. Rutherford has shown that polonium is a disintegration-product of radium and accordingly of uranium. It is the sixth successive product which has been identified as formed from the radium emanation, and is therefore known as radium F.—**Polonium rays.** See ★*ray*1.

polot (pō-lōt′), *n.* [Tagalog.] Syrup of any kind. [Philippine Is.]

poltergeist (pōl′tėr-gīst), *n.*; pl. *poltergeister* (-gīs-tėr). [G., ⟨ *poltern*, rumble, rattle, clatter (earlier *boldern*, variant of *bollern*: see *boulder*, *n.*), + *geist*, spirit, = E. *ghost*.] A ghost or spirit that indicates its presence by the sound of moving objects, knocks, and similar noises.

Vampires appear in the character of the *poltergeist* or knocker, as causing those disturbances in houses which modern spiritualism refers in like manner to souls of the departed. *E. B. Taylor*, Primitive Culture, II. 193.

poltina (pōl-tē′nä), *n.* [Russ. *poltina*.] A Russian silver coin, the half-ruble.

poltophagy (pol-tof′ą-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πόλτος*, porridge, + *-φαγια*, ⟨ *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The practice of masticating the food thoroughly, and not merely biting it into bits, before swallowing. [Rare.]

I have called this way of taking food *Poltophagy* (poltos = masticated, finely divided), and the other, psomophagy (psomos = biting, tearing).
H. Higgins, Humaniculture, p. 52.

poltorak (pōl′tǫ-räk), *n.* [Pol. *półtorak*, ⟨ *półtora* (Russ. *poltorá*), one and a half.] A Polish coin equal to one and one half groschen, or one twenty-fourth of a thaler.

poltra (pōl′trą), *n.* [Hung. *póltra*, a half-groschen: compare ★*poltorak*.] A small copper coin of Hungary.

polvillos (pōl-vēl′yōs), *n. pl.* [Sp. *polvillo*, fine dust.] The metallic sulphids and mercury remaining in a tentadura after the earthy and lighter particles have been washed off. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 743.

polyacid (pol-i-as′id), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *acid*.] In *chem.*, of a base, equivalent in combining capacity to an acid radical of valence greater than unity.—**Polyacid alcohols.** See ★*polyvalent*.

polyacron (pol-i-ak′ron), *n.*; pl. *polyacra* (-rą). [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἄκρον*, summit.] In *geom.*, the figure formed, or the solid bounded, by plane polygons so situated that each side is common to two, the number of summits determining its type; a polyhedron.

polyact, *a.* **II.** *n.* A polyaxon sponge-spicule; a polyactine.

polyactine (pol-i-ak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A sponge-spicule of many rays. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 813.

polyadenoma (pol″i-ad-e-nō′mą), *n.*; pl. *polyadenomata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-oma*.] The enlargement of an aggregation of glands.

polyanthy (pol′i-an-thi), *n.* [*polyanth*(*ous*) + *-y*3.] In *phytogeog.*, the production of numerous flowers, viewed as a means, through abundant seed-production, of the maintenance or extension of the hold of the species.

polyarch (pol′i-ärk), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἀρχή*, origin.] In *bot.*, having numerous centripetally developed xylem plates: said of some radial vascular cylinders.

polyarchical (pol-i-är′ki-kal), *a.* Of the nature of a polyarchy. See *polyarchy*1.

polyarchy2 (pol′i-är-ki), *n.* [*polyarch* + *-y*3.] The character or condition of being polyarch. See ★*polyarch*.

The thick roots of *Iris* . . . are examples of a high degree of *polyarchy*.
De Bary (trans.), Comp. Anat. Phanerogams and Ferns, [p. 357.

polyargyrite (pol-i-är′ji-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*2.] A sulphantimonite of silver ($12Ag_2S.Sb_2S_3$) occurring in black isometric crystals: found at Wolfach in Baden.

polyarthritic (pol″i-är-thrit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or suffering from polyarthritis.

polyatomicity (pol-i-at-ǫ-mis′i-ti), *n.* [*poly-* + *atomicity*.] Atomicity or valence of a grade higher than unity. See *valence*2, 1.

polyaxile (pol-i-ak′sil), *a.* Same as *polyaxial*.

polyaxon, *a.* **2.** In *neurol.*, noting nerve-cells which have several axons, or axis-cylinder processes: opposed to ★*monaxon*, 2.

polyazin (pol-i-az′in), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *azin*.] In *organic chem.*, any compound containing in its molecules a cyclic linking of atoms two or more of which consist of nitrogen.

polyazole (pol-i-az′ōl), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *azole*.] An azole with two or more nitrogen atoms in place of the same number of methine groups.

polybathic (pol-i-bath′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *βάθος*, depth.] In *biol.*, living at great depths in the sea. *N. E. D.*

polyblast (pol′i-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, the cell-mass forming the segmenting ovum; the morula. *E. R. Lankester*, 1873.

polyblastic (pol-i-blas′tik), *a.* [*polyblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polyblast or morula.

polybromide (pol-i-brō′mid), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *bromide*.] In *chem.*, a simple bromide containing in its molecule more than a single atom of bromine.

polybunic (pol-i-bū′nik), *a.* Same as ★*polybunous*.

polybunous (pol-i-bū′nus), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *βουνός*, a hill.] Having teeth with many rounded tubercles. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1893, p. 205.

polybuny (pol-i-bū′ni), *n.* [*polybun*(*ous*) + *-y*3.] The fact or condition of having teeth with many rounded tubercles. See *bunodont*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1893, p. 205.

polycarboxylic (pol″i-kär-bok-sil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *carboxyl* + *-ic*.] Containing more than one carboxyl group.—**Polycarboxylic acid,** a polybasic organic acid, or one that contains more than one carboxyl group, as succinic acid, $C_2H_4(COOH)_2$, or ethane-dicarboxylic acid.

polycarpous, *a.* **2.** Same as *polycarpic*.

Polycarpous, those [roots] which produce successive crops.
Rusby and Jelliffe, Morphol. and Hist. of Plants, p. 150.

polycarpy (pol′i-kär-pi), *n.* [*polycarp*(*ous*) + *-y*3.] In *bot.*, an abnormal number of carpels: a teratological condition.

polycentral (pol-i-sen′trąl), *a.* Same as *polycentric*.

Another paper . . . shows that there were seven distinct centres of destructive violence, and that the earthquake was a true *polycentral* one.
Nature, Feb. 21, 1907, p. 398.

polycephalic (pol″i-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having several or many heads; polycephalous.

polychætal (pol-i-kē′tąl), *a.* Polychætous. *Nature*, Dec. 11, 1902, p. 144.

polycheiria (pol-i-ki′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *χείρ*, hand.] A condition in which there is a supernumerary hand.

polychlorid (pol-i-klō′rid), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *chlorid*.] In *chem.*, a simple chlorid containing in its molecule more than a single atom of chlorin.

polychromasia (pol″i-krǫ-mā′zi-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. **polychromatia*, ⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Same as ★*polychromatophilia*.

polychromate (pol-i-krō′māt), *n.* [*polychrom*(*ic*) + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt which may be viewed as consisting of two or more combining units of chromium trioxid combined with the oxid of a more basic element or radical, as potassium trichromate, $K_2Cr_3O_{10} = K_2O.(CrO_3)_3$.

Polychromatic sculpture, sculpture on the surface of which various colors have been applied. Polychromatic effects may be secured by paint, by glazes on a clay foundation, or by the use of different materials, as ivory and gold.

polychromatist (pol-i-krō′mą-tist), *n.* [*polychromat*(*ic*) + *-ist*.] One who uses, or favors the use of, many colors in painting or decoration. *N. E. D.*

polychromatophil, polychromatophile (pol-i-krō′mą-tǫ-fil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] **I.** *a.* Having an affinity for more than one dye; taking both acid and basic stains: noting especially certain degenerated or immature forms of red blood-corpuscles.

Polychromatophile degeneration is present in a small degree. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 324.

II. *n.* A degenerated or immature form of red blood-corpuscle which stains not only in the presence of the acid dyes, as does the normal cell, but also in that of the basic dyes.

polychromatophilia (pol″i-krō″mą-tǫ-fil′i-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *-φιλια*, ⟨ *φιλεῖν*, love.] The condition of the red blood-corpuscles, in which they take both acid and basic stains; polychromasia.

polychromatophilic (pol″i-krō″mą-tǫ-fil′ik), *a.* Same as ★*polychromatophil*.—**Polychromatophilic degeneration.** See ★*degeneration* and ★*polychromatophil*.

polychromatous (pol-i-krō′mą-tus), *a.* Same as *polychromatic*.

polychromia (pol-i-krō′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *pathol.*, excessive formation of pigments, as in the bile.

polychromine (pol-i-krō′min), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ine*2.] A direct cotton coal-tar color. Same as ★*primulin*, 2.—**Polychromine B,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the stilbene type. In a salt bath it dyes unmordanted cotton a reddish brown, but it is not until it is subsequently diazotized and developed that the best results are obtained. When developed with β-naphthol a claret red is produced, and with phenylene-diamine a deep brown.

polychromism (pol′i-krō-mizm), *n.* [*polychrome* + *-ism*.] The condition of being spotted or marbled with several colors or shades of color.

Albinism, partial albinism and *polychromism* in hagfishes. *Amer. Nat.*, Index, Jan., 1904.

polychromous (pol′i-krō-mus), *a.* [*polychrome* + *-ous*.] Same as *polychrome*.

polyclad (pol′i-klad), *n.* [*Polyclad*(*ida*).] One of the *Polycladida*.

In Triclads and *Polyclads* the brain is little more than a thickening due to the fusion of these tracts at the anterior end and on the ventral surface.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 793.

polyclade (pol′i-klād), *n.* Same as ★*polyclad*.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 658.

Polycladida (pol-i-klad′i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πολύκλαδος*, having many branches.] An order of marine turbellarians. They have the pharynx leading into a central enteron which is produced laterally into a number of cæca that sometimes branch and extend nearly to the margin of the body.

polycladose (pol-i-klā′dōs), *a.* [Gr. *πολύκλαδος*, many-branched.] Having cladomes with many branches: said of sponge-spicules.

polycormic (pol-i-kôr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κορμός*, tree-trunk.] In *bot.*, having several trunks or coördinate stems.

polyctenid (pō-lik′te-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hemipterous family *Polyctenidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Polyctenidæ*.

polycyanide (pol-i-sī′ą-nid), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *cyanide*.] A simple cyanide containing in its molecule more than one combining unit of the radical cyanogen.

polycyclic, *a.* **2.** In *elect.*, noting a system of electric distribution by alternating currents, in which the energy maxima of the flow of power of the different circuits overlap so as to give a total flow of power of constant intensity. This is the case in a symmetrical or hemisymmetrical polyphase system. See ★*polyphase*. *Jour. Inst. Elect. Engin.* (London), 1902–03, p. 751.—**3.** In *chem.*, containing more than one atomic ring in the molecule.—**Polycyclic hydrocarbon,** a hydrocarbon containing more than one atomic ring, as naphthalene, $C_{10}H_8$, and anthracene, $C_{14}H_{10}$, which are dicyclic and tricyclic, respectively.

Polycystidea (pol″i-sis-tid′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κύστις*, bag, + *-idea*.] A group of gregarines having the body differentiated into protomerite, deutomerite, and (sometimes) epimerite; the *Septata*. Compare *Monocystidea*.

polycystin (pol-i-sis′tin), *n.* [*Polycystis* + *-in*2.] A little known crystalline carotin, found in the alga *Polycystis flosaquæ*.

polycystinan (pol-i-sis′ti-nan), *a.* Same as ★*polycystin*.

polycythemic (pol-i-sī-them′ik), *a.* [*polycythemia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with polycythemia.

Polydactylus (pol-i-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of fishes of the family *Polynemidæ*, containing numerous species found in warm seas.

polydemic (pol-i-dem′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *δῆμος*, people, + *-ic.*] In *phytogeog.*, growing in several countries, as a genus or species: opposed to ★*endemic:* introduced by Fenzl (1833), to replace the term *sporadic* of de Candolle. See ★*sporadic.*

polydemonism (pol-i-dē′mon-izm), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *δαίμων*, demon.] That form of religion which is based on the belief that all phenomena of nature are controlled by independent supernatural powers, more or less anthropomorphic.

polydemonistic (pol-i-dē-mō-nis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by polydemonism.

polydomous (po-lid′ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *δόμος*, house, + *-ous.*] Consisting of or inhabiting more than one nest: opposed to ★*monodomous:* applied to a formicary or ant colony. *Forel.*

polydrometry (pol-i-drom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *δρόμος*, course, + *μέτρον*, measure.] That part of the science of mathematics which treats of polydromic figures or functions.

polydynamic (pol″i-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *δύναμις*, power.] Pertaining to or having many powers or forces. [Rare.]

polyeidism (pol-i-ī′dizm), *n.* [Gr. *πολυειδής*, of many forms or kinds (< *πολύς*, many, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-ism.*] The assumption of several different forms by an organism during its life-history, as, for example, among insects which undergo metamorphosis. *Lubbock.*

polyelectronic (pol″i-ē-lek-tron′ik), *a.* [*poly-* + *electron* + *-ic.*] Containing two or more electrons.

polyergic[2] (pol-i-ėr′jik), *a.* [Contraction of *polyenergidic;* < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *energid* (see def. below), < Gr. *ἐνεργεῖν*, to work, + *-ic.*] In *plant physiol.*, having more than one protoplasm unit, that is, nucleus with the dominated protoplasm (the *energid* of Sachs): opposed to ★*monergic.* The energid is taken as the plant unit instead of the cell, because several may be contained in one cell and because some are without cell walls.

Our recently acquired knowledge of the cell teaches us then that we must no longer distinguish between unicellular and pluricellular but between monergic and *polyergic* plants.

K. E. Goebel (trans.), Organography of Plants, I. 23.

polygalactia (pol″i-ga-lak′ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] The secretion of an abnormal amount of milk.

polygalic (pol-i-gal′ik), *a.* [*Polygala* + *-ic.*] Derived from *Polygala.*— **Polygalic acid,** an acid found in Seneca snakeroot, *Polygala Senega,* from the aqueous abstract of which it is precipitated by lead acetate.

polygamic (pol-i-gam′ik), *a.* [LGr. *πολύγαμος*, polygamous, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of polygamy; polygamous.

polyganglionic (pol″i-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-ic.*] Possessing many glands or ganglia.

polygene (pol′i-jēn), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γέν(εσις)*, origination.] Noting those volcanic cones which are the result of successive eruptions: contrasted with ★*monogene.* The term was suggested by A. Stübel. *Geikie,* Textbook of Geol., p. 322.

polygenesis, *n.* 2. Origination or derivation from more than one species, or, in a very restricted sense, from more than one pair: contrasted with *monogenesis.* Compare ★*polyphylesis.*

From this suggestion sprang the doctrine of *polygenesis,* which was opposed by those who preferred the theory of monogenesis, i.e., the descent of all mankind from a single pair. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* 1906, p. 25192.

Polygenetic colors. See ★*color.*— **Polygenetic regeneration.** Same as *facultative* ★*regeneration.*

polygenetically (pol″i-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a polygenetic manner; relating to the origin of organisms by polygenesis.

polygerm (pol′i-jėrm), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *germ.*] The developing egg of certain *Encyrtidæ* and other parasitic *Hymenoptera,* which ultimately develops into several or many embryos. *L. O. Howard,* in Science, Dec. 21, 1906, p. 813.

poly-germander (pō′li-jėr-man″dėr), *n.* Same as *poly.*

polyglobulism (pol-i-glob′ū-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *globulus*, globule, + *-ism.*] An increase in the number of the red blood-corpuscles.

polyglottal (pol-i-glot′al), *a.* Same as *polyglottous.*

polyglottist (pol′i-glot-ist), *n.* [*polyglot* + *-ist.*] Same as *polyglot,* 2.

polyglycolid (pol-i-glī′kō-lid), *n.* [*poly-* + *glycolid.*] See ★*glycolid.*

Polygnotan (pol-ig-nō′tan), *a.* [*Polygnot(us)* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Polygnotus, a famous painter who flourished in ancient Athens in the middle of the fifth century B.C., or to his work, or his severe and powerful style; especially, describing certain vase paintings which are supposed to resemble his work in style or composition.

polygon, *n.* 2. A train of sects whose last point is identical with the first.— **3.** In *ordnance,* a place especially arranged for making ballistic tests of guns, projectiles, armor, and powder. Same as *proving-ground.*— **Cyclic polygon,** a polygon whose vertices are concyclic.— **Diagonal of a polygon,** a sect that is not a side, but whose end-points are vertices, of a polygon.— **Exterior polygon,** in *fort.,* the polygon having as vertices the bastion-centers of a fortification.— **Heronic cyclic polygon,** a cyclic polygon whose sides, diagonals, and area are expressible by whole numbers.— **Link polygon.** Same as *funicular polygon.*— **Plane polygon,** a polygon whose vertices are coplanar.— **Polar polygon,** in *geom.,* of a convex spherical polygon ABCD . . ., a new spherical polygon A′ B′ C′ D′ . . ., where A′ is that pole of BC which has A in its hemisphere, etc.— **Polygon of motion.** See ★*motion.*— **Polygon of vectors,** the geometrical construction, or vector diagram, based upon the principle of vector addition and utilized in mechanics for the composition and resolution of forces, velocities, accelerations, or other vector quantities. If AB, BC, CD, DE, EF, etc., are lines representing forces or other vector quantities, and if these are joined as shown in Fig. 1, the length of each line representing the magnitude of the quantity and the direction of the line its direction, then the line FA is the resultant obtained by the composition of all these vector quantities. Conversely, if AF is a line representing by its length and direction any vector quantity such as force or velocity, any polygon whatever, of which AF is one of the sides, will give a possible resolution of this vector quantity into components, the remaining sides of the polygon representing the components into which AF is resolved. If the vector quantities in question are forces, the diagram is called the *polygon of forces;* if they are velocities, it is called the *polygon of velocities.* Where only two forces, velocities, accelerations, or other vector quantities are to be combined, or where it is desired to resolve such a vector quantity into two components, the polygon becomes a *triangle of forces, velocities,* or *accelerations.* If AB and BC, Fig. 2, represent two vector quantities, AC is the resultant vector; and if, conversely, AC is a vector quantity, any two lines, AB and BC, which form sides of a triangle of which AC is the third side, are two possible components into which AC may be resolved. The *parallelogram of forces, velocities,* etc., is a form of vector diagram based upon the same principle as the triangle of vectors; but in this case the two vector quantities to be combined are drawn from the same point (the point of application) and their resultant is the diagonal of the parallelogram of which the two vectors AB and AC, Fig. 3, are adjacent sides. The diagonal AD of this parallelogram is obviously of the same length and has the same direction as the third side of the corresponding triangle of vectors in Fig. 2.— **Simple polygon,** a polygon all of whose vertices are distinct from one another, no vertex falling within a side, and no two sides having a point within in common.— **Star polygon,** a regular polygon whose sides intersect.— **Undivided polygon,** a polygon no side of which cuts another.

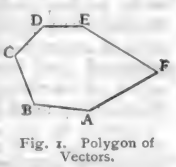


Fig. 1. Polygon of Vectors.

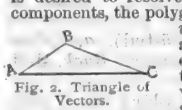


Fig. 2. Triangle of Vectors.

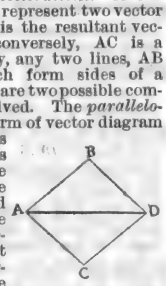


Fig. 3. Parallelogram of Vectors.

Polygonal masonry, method. See ★*masonry,* ★*method.*

Polygonales (pol-i-gō-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Polygonum* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, distinguished from the *Chenopodiales* chiefly by the fruit, which is an achene. It contains only the family *Polygonaceæ* (which see).

polygonation (pol″i-gō-nā′shọn), *n.* The work of conducting a survey by the polygonal method; a survey system conducted by the polygonal method: an alternative method to triangulation.

Polygonation, or geodetic traverse-work, as it should be called here, is, on the other hand, an operation that may be easily carried on by the bottom of valleys, at the side of the roads or paths already existent.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 330.

polygonic (pol-i-gon′ik), *a.* [*polygon* + *-ic.*] Same as *polygonal.* [Rare.]

polygonin (pō-lig′ō-nin), *n.* [*Polygon(um)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound, apparently a glucoside, $C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$, found in the root-bark of *Polygonum cuspidatum.* It is a derivative of methylanthraquinone.

polygraf, polygrafy. Amended spellings of *polygraph, polygraphy.*

polygram, *n.* 2. In *geom.,* a system of *n* coplanar straights (sides), with all the flat-pencils (fans) they determine.

polygraph, *n.* 4. A modified form of sphygmograph by which two or more tracings can be taken simultaneously.

polygynæcial, *a.* Same as *polygynœcial.*

polygyny, *n.* 2. Of a male animal, the state of having more than one female mate. *N. E. D.*

polygyria (pol-i-jī′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γῦρος*, turn (see *gyrus*).] The presence of more than the usual number of convolutions in the brain.

Polyhedral cell. See ★*cell.*

polyhedron, *n.*— **Convex polyhedron,** a polyhedron through no edge of which pass more than two faces, and which has no summits on different sides of the plane of a face.— **Eulerian polyhedron,** a polyhedron that satisfies Euler's theorem that the number of faces increased by the number of summits exceeds by two the number of edges.— **Simple polyhedron,** a polyhedron having the summits all distinct from one another, no summit within an edge, and no two faces with a point within in common.

polyhistorian (pol″i-his-tō′ri-ąn), *n.* [*polyhistor* + *-ian.*] Same as *polyhistor.*

The same neglect, at least of sculpture and painting, strikes us in Voltaire, who as *polyhistorian* can in some measure compare with Leibnitz.

Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 661.

polyhistoric (pol″i-his-tor′ik), *a.* [*polyhistor(y)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting polyhistory or wide and varied knowledge. [Rare.]

polyhistory (pol-i-his′tō-ri), *n.* [*polyhistor* + *-y*[3].] Great and varied learning; the attainments of a polyhistor. [Rare.]

polyhydria (pol-i-hī′dri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] Dropsy.

polyideic (pol″i-i-dē′ik), *a.* [*polyide(ism)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by polyideism.

polyideism (pol″i-ī-dē′izm), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἰδέα*, idea, + *-ism.*] In *psychol.*: (*a*) The concurrence of a number of ideas in consciousness: opposed by Ribot, as the normal state of consciousness, to the relative *monoideism* of attention. (*b*) Extreme suggestibility; openness to suggestion by ideas of all kinds: applied by Ochorowicz to the hypnotic state.

polyinfection (pol″i-in-fek′shọn), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *infection.*] Infection with more than one variety of pathogenic organism. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VII. 128.

polyiodide (pol-i-ī′ō-did), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *iodide.*] A simple iodide containing in its molecule more than a single atom of iodine.

polylith (pol′i-lith), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *λίθος*, stone.] A shaft or column built up of several blocks: opposed to *monolith.* [Rare.]

polylithic, *a.* 2. Noting a deposit consisting of several kinds of minerals or rocks.

These crevices and fissures are filled with a *polylithic* mass of brown and white "calcic spar" in a soft talcose quartz, together with quartz-porphyrite and intensely hard quartz-rhyolite in a more or less "brecciated" condition. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* Jan. 25, 1908, p. 61.

polylithionite (pol-i-lith′i-ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, much, + NL. **lithion* for *lithium* + *-ite*[2].] A lithium-mica from Greenland, near zinnwaldite, but containing more alkalis and very little iron.

polylobular (pol-i-lob′ū-lār), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *lobule* + *-ar*[3].] Having many lobules.

polymastic (pol-i-mas′tik), *a.* [*polymast(ia)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting polymastia, or the presence of more than two breasts or nipples.

Polymastigina (pol-i-mas-ti-jī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of flagellate protozoans. The body is somewhat oval, with a broader or pointed hinder end produced into two flagella. At the anterior end there are two or three flagella on each side. The family includes the genera *Hexamitus* and *Megastoma.*

polymastism (pol-i-mas′tizm), *n.* Same as *polymastia. Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 465.

polymasty (pol′i-mas-ti), *n.* Same as *polymastia. G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, I. 421.

polymelian, *a.* **II.** *n.* An animal having supernumerary limbs; a polymelius.

In the enormous majority of *polymelians* the repetition consists of parts of a complementary pair.

Bateson, Material for a Study of Variation, 9, p. 554.

polymelous (po-lim′e-lus), *a.* [Gr. *πολυμελής*,

having many limbs, + *-ous.*] Having more than the normal number of limbs; polymelian.

Three *Polymelous* Frogs.

Amer. Nat., Jan., 1901, p. 27.

polymeniscous (pol″i-mē-nis′kus), *a.* [*poly-* + *menisc(us)* + *-ous.*] Consisting of, or having, many lenses, or facets, as an insect's eye. *J. A. Thomson*, Outlines of Zoology, p. 304. *N. E. D.*

polymeric, *a.* 2. Same as *polymerous.*

polymeter, *n.* 3. A meteorological instrument consisting of a combination of thermometer and hair-hygrometer for the determination of temperature, humidity, dew-point, etc.

polymethylene (pol-i-meth′i-lēn), *n.* [*poly-* + *methylene.*] A cyclic compound containing three or more methylene groups. The most important are the naphthenes or derivatives of hexamethylene or hexahydrobenzene.

polymetochic (pol″i-me-tō′kik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by polymetochia.

polymicrobial (pol″i-mī-krō′bi-al), *a.* [*poly-* + *microbe* + *-ial.*] Relating to or caused by more than one form of micro-organism.

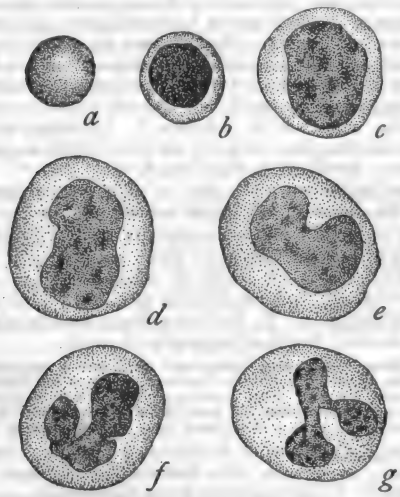
On acute *polymicrobial* osteomyelitis, by M. Ragalski. In a case of osteomyelitis of the clavicle, both the coli bacillus and staphylococcus were found to be present in the blood from the bone. *Nature*, May 8, 1902, p. 48.

polymixic (pol-i-mik′sik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *μίξις*, mixture.] Manifesting much mixture; much mixed. In *marine biol.*, an aggregation of organisms is said to be polymixic if no one form or group of forms comprises more than one half of the total volume. —**Polymixic plankton.** See ★*plankton.*

Polymorpha (pol-i-môr′fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μορφή*, form.] A series or suborder of coleopterous insects, in Sharp's system, including the older series *Clavicornia* and *Serricornia.*

polymorphistic (pol″i-môr-fis′tik), *a.* [*polymorphism.*] Pertaining to, or exhibiting, polymorphism.

polymorphonuclear (pol-i-môr-fō-nū′klē-ạr), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μορφή*, form, + L. *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ar*3.] Having polymorphous nuclei; containing numerous nuclei of variable size and shape, as certain leucocytes.



Polymorphonuclear Cells.

From the normal blood of man; magnified 1200 times (from dry preparation of H. F. Müller).

a, red blood-cell; *b*, lymphocyte; *c* and *d*, mononuclear leucocytes; *e*, transitional leucocyte; *f* and *g*, leucocytes with polymorphous nuclei.

(From Böhm-Davidoff-Huber's "Text-book of Histology.")

There is practically entire absence of infiltration by *polymorphonuclear* leucocytes.

Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 271.

polymorphosis (pol-i-môr′fō-sis), *n.* Same as *polymorphism.*

polymyodous (pol-i-mī-ō′dus), *a.* [*Polymyodi* + *-ous.*] Having many muscles attached to the syrinx; pertaining to or resembling the *Polymyodi*, or *Oscines.* [Rare.]

polymythy (pol′i-mith-i), *n.* [*poly-* + *myth* + *-y*3.] Multiplicity of myths or stories; specifically, the introduction of several stories into one narrative or play.

Polymythy (Polymythie) in Shakespeare's Dramatic Poems, . . . I must confess that this word is new to me, but the paper has reference to Shakespeare's manner of combining several plots or actions in one play, and so obtaining by likeness or contrast a fulness of effect which could not have been got by simply setting forth the main action of the play.

Trans. New Shak. Soc., 1877–79, App. iv.

Polynephria (pol-i-nef′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] Those insects which possess many Malpighian or urinary tubes, as distinguished from the *Oligonephria.*

polynephrious (pol-i-nef′ri-us), *a.* In *entom.*, possessing many urinary tubules, as the *Polynephria. A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 354.

Polynesian, *a.* 3. Noting a family of languages having general affinities of form and considerable similarity of vocabulary, spoken throughout Polynesia, except in the western areas included in Melanesia and Micronesia. They are of simple structure, with a minimum of sounds and a prevalence of vowels. Though fluent to a degree that makes them comparable with Italian, they are without inflections, and are in other respects similar to the Malayan languages with which they form a larger group called the *Malay-Polynesian* or *Malayo-Polynesian.* — **Polynesian rosewood.** Same as ★*banago* (*a*).

Polynesic (pol-i-nē′sik), *a.* 1. Same as *Polynesian.*— 2. [*l. c.*] Occurring in insulated patches. *Allbutt*, System of Medicine, VII. 50. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

polyneural (pol-i-nū′rạl), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-al*1.] Relating to, containing, or innervated by, several nerves.

polyneuritic (pol″i-nū-rit′ik), *a.* [*polyneuritis* + *-ic.*] Relating to, associated with, or affected with, polyneuritis: as, a *polyneuritic* psychosis. *Med. Record*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 177.

polynodal (pol-i-nō′dạl), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *nodus*, node, + *-al*1.] Having or producing many nodes: as, a *polynodal* oscillation: said of certain complex types of vibration.

polynoid (pol′i-noid), *n.* and *a.* [*Polynoë* + *-oid.*] A marine annelid of the genus *Polynoë*; resembling such an annelid.

Certainly the *Polynoids*, bristling as they do with stiff chaetae along each side, must be rather unpleasant to their smaller enemies. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, II. 266.

polynomic (pol-i-nom′ik), *a.* Same as *polynomial.*

polynuclear, *a.* **II.** *n.* A cell, such as certain colorless blood-corpuscles or leucocytes, which contains many nuclei. *R. C. Cabot*, Clinical Exam. of the Blood, p. 64.

polynucleate (pol-i-nū′klē-āt), *a.* Same as *polynuclear.*

polynucleated (pol-i-nū′klē-ā-ted), *a.* Containing many nuclei; polynuclear. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 30.

polynucleolar (pol-i-nū′klē-ō-lạr), *a.* [*poly-* + *nucleolus* + *-ar*3.] Having more than one nucleolus in the nucleus: said of certain cells.

polynym (pol′i-nim), *n.* [An erroneous form for *polyonym.*] One of several names (pseudonyms) appearing together as those of authors of a work.

C. M., J. H. G., M. R., *polynym* [Campbell Mackinnon, now of Jamaica] [Joseph H. Gibbs] [Montgomerie Ranking]. *Ralph Thomas*, Handbook Fictitious Names, p. 35.

polyodic1 (pol-i-ō′dik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ᾠδή*, song, + *-ic.*] In *music*, same as *polyphonic*, 3. Attempts are occasionally made to differentiate these terms (as by Rockstro in *Grove's* Dict. of Music (edition 1883), III. 288, note), but they are not sustained by usage.

polyodic2 (pol-i-od′ik), *a.* [Fr. *polyodique*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *biol.*, advancing along several paths: used by Giglio-Tos, in the phrase *polyodic development*, opposed to the *monodic development* advocated by him, which sets out with the principle that owing to the nature of 'bimolecular development' two daughter-cells must be different from each other and from the mother-cell. [Rare.]

polyodontal (pol″i-ō-don′tal), *a.* [*polyodont* + *-al*1.] 1. Same as *polyodont.*— 2. In *elect.*, having several armature teeth for each pole of the field: said of certain generators and motors.

Low-voltage machines are usually provided with *polyodontal* windings, these windings having several separate armature teeth per pole per phase, while the high-voltage machines are generally monodontal.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 889.

polyodontia (pol″i-ō-don′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] The presence of supernumerary teeth.

polyœstrous (pol-i-es′trus), *a.* [*polyœstr(um)* + *-ous.*] Having two or more recurrent periods of sexual desire: contrasted with ★*monœstrous. Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. B, p. 50.

polyœstrum (pol-i-es′trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *οἶστρος*, vehement desire.]

The fact or condition of having several successive periods of sexual desire, as some domesticated animals.

There is a perfect gradation between the monœstrous condition of some wild sheep and the extreme *polyœstrum* of certain merinos.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 484.

polyonychia (pol″i-ō-nik′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.] The presence of supernumerary nails.

polyophthalmia (pol″i-of-thal′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *teratol.*, the presence of more than two eyes.

Polyopia monophthalmica, a condition in which an object regarded by one eye appears double or multiple. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 493.

polyopsia, poliopsy (pol-i-op′si-ạ, -op′si), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὄψις*, view.] Same as *polyopia.*

polyorchis (pol-i-ôr′kis), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] One who has more than two testicles.

polyorchism (pol-i-ôr′kizm), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὄρχις*, testicle, + *-ism.*] A condition in which there are more than two testes.

polyorexia (pol″i-ō-rek′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite.] Excessive appetite. Also *polyorexis.*

polyose (pol′i-ōs), *n.* [*poly-* + *-ose.*] An old name for ★*polysaccharide.*

polyotia (pol-i-ō′shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] In *teratol.*, the presence of more than two ears.

polyp, *n.* 2. In *pathol.*, same as *polypus*, 2.

polypal (pol′i-pal), *a.* [*polyp* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to a polyp.

The *polypal* wall throughout is nearly transparent and only slightly coloured.

Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., Oct., 1902, p. 299.

polypapilloma (pol-i-pap-i-lō′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + NL. *papilloma.*] An affection characterized by the presence of many papillomata.

polypathia (pol-i-path′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *πάθος*, disease.] The simultaneous occurrence of several diseases in the same individual.

polypeptide (pol-i-pep′tid), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *peptide.*] A chemical product formed by the condensation of two or more amino-acid radicals. *Emil Fischer.*

polyperythrin (pol″i-pe-rith′rin), *n.* [*polyp* + *erythrin.*] A floridin (respiratory pigment) found in certain cœlenterates.

polypetal (pol′i-pet-al), *n.* [*polypetal(ous).*] A polypetalous plant. *Grant Allen.* [Rare.]

polyphagist (pō-lif′ạ-jist), *n.* [*polyphag(ic)* + *-ist.*] One who practises polyphagy; an omnivorous animal. [Rare.]

polyphagous, *a.* 2. Specifically, of certain animal parasites, requiring more than one host in order to complete their life-cycle: contrasted with ★*monophagous*, 2.

polyphalangism (pol-i-fā-lan′jizm), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *φάλαγξ*, phalanx, + *-ism.*] The presence in a finger or toe of more than the normal number of phalanges.

polypharmacist (pol-i-fär′ma-sist), *n.* [*polypharmac(y)* + *-ist.*] One who practises polypharmacy. [Rare.]

polypharmacon (pol-i-fär′ma-kon), *n.*; pl. *polypharmaca* (-kạ). [Gr. *πολυφάρμακος*, having many drugs, < *πολύς*, many, + *φάρμακον*, drug.] A compound remedy containing many ingredients.

polyphase (pol′i-fāz), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *phase*1, *n.*] In *elect.*, having components of various phase: referring to an alternating-current system in which several currents of equal frequency are used, which differ from one another in phase by a definite fraction of a period, as, in the three-phase system, three currents differing by one third period, in a quarter-phase system, two currents differing by one quarter period. Polyphase systems have the advantage of being better suited for power transmission and distribution than the single-phase system, and are therefore usually preferred. They require three or more conductors for transmission, and apparatus can be connected either between the different conductors of the system, or from the respective conductors to a common neutral conductor. In the former case the connection is called *ring-connection*, in the latter, *star-connection*, and the currents flowing in these respective connections *ring-currents* and *star-currents.* In the three-phase system, the ring-connection is usually called *delta-connection*, the star-connection *Y-connection.* The different circuits of polyphase apparatus may be designed for star- or for ring-connection, without essential change of their electrical characteristics.

polyphaser (pol'i-fā-zėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a polyphase alternating-current generator.

polyp-head (pol'ip-hed), *n.* Same as ★*hydrocephalis*.

polyphrasia (pol-i-frā'ziă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *φράσις*, speaking.] Garrulousness, especially as a symptom of a pathological condition.

polyphylesis (pol″i-fī-lē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *φῦλον*, tribe, + *-esis*.] In *biol.*, the independent or polyphyletic origin of a variety or race or species at different times or in different places.

Whether or not the peach has proceeded from the almond, it has certainly given rise to nectarines. . . . Peter Collinson, in 1741, recorded the first case of a peach-tree producing a nectarine, and in 1766 he added two other instances. . . . Professor Chapman states that he has often seen in Virginia very old peach-trees bearing nectarines.

Darwin, Variation of Animals and Plants, I. 360–362.

The growing belief in *polyphylesis*.

Science, June 10, 1904, p. 885.

polyphyodontism (pol-i-fī-ō-don'tizm), *n.* [*polyphyodont* + *-ism*.] The fact or condition of having several sets of teeth, or a succession of teeth, as fishes and toothed reptiles. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 598.

polypide-bud (pol'i-pid-bud″), *n.* In polyzoans, a bud originating in the zoœcium or in a statoblast. In the former case the development of the bud follows the degenerative changes that result in the formation of the ★brown body (which see).

The budding of Polyzoa has been studied by Seeliger (*loc. cit.*), who finds, with most others who have investigated this subject, that the *polypide-bud* is derived from ectoderm and mesoderm only. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 827.

polypine (pol'i-pin), *a.* [*polyp* + *-ine*.] Of the nature of or belonging to polyps. *N. E. D.*

polyplast (pol'i-plast), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *πλαστός*, formed.] A polyplastic cell; a cell that assumes various forms or undergoes transformation into an element of different character.

Polyplastina (pol-i-plas-tī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL.] In Labbe's classification of the *Coccidiidea*, a group in which the schizont divides into numerous archispores. It includes *Eimeria*, *Klossia*, and other genera. Compare ★*Oligoplastina*.

polyplegia (pol-i-plē'ji-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *πληγή*, stroke.] 1. Paralysis of many muscles simultaneously or in succession.—2. Same as ★*pamplegia*.

polypnœic, polypneic (pol-ip-nē'ik), *a.* [*polypnœa* + *-ic*.] Relating to, characterized by, or causing, polypnœa or rapid breathing.

polypodia (pol-i-pō'di-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύπους*, many-footed, ‹ *πολύς*, many, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] In *teratol.*, the presence of more than two feet.

polypodous (pō-lip'ō-dus), *a.* [Gr. *πολύπους* (*πολυποδ-*), many-footed, + *-ous*.] Having many legs, or having many abdominal legs; polypod. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 22.

polypody, *n.* 2. In *zoöl.*, the condition of having many legs or many abdominal legs.

In these insects the *polypody* in the embryo is outgrown, or lost, the embryos and larvæ not having even the temporary rudiments of abdominal appendages.

A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 707.

3. Same as ★*polypodia*.—**Golden polypody**, *Phlebodium aureum*, an epiphytic middle American fern, the stout creeping rootstock of which is densely clothed with bright golden chaffs.—**Gray polypody**, the hoary polypody, *Polypodium polypodioides*. See *polypody*, 1.

polyporaceous (pol″i-pō-rā'shius), *a.* Resembling or belonging to the fungous family *Polyporaceæ*.

polypore (pol'i-pōr), *n.* [NL. *Polyporus*.] A fungus belonging to the genus *Polyporus*.

Several years ago a correspondent in the Northwest sent me a fine specimen of a *polypore* which he found on the trunk of a tall tree in northern Idaho or western Montana. *Science*, Dec. 12, 1902, p. 954.

polyporic (pol-i-pō'rik), *a.* [*Polyporus* + *-ic*.] Found in plants of the genus *Polyporus*.—**Polyporic acid**, a yellowish crystalline acid, $C_{18}H_{14}O_4$, found in a fungus of the genus *Polyporus*.

polypose[2] (pol'i-pōz), *n.* [*poly-* + *pose*[2].] 1. A combination or trick photograph in which a person appears in several positions on the same plate.—2. A multiphotograph. See ★*multiphotography*. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 520.

polypotrite (pol'i-pō-trīt), *n.* [L. *polypus*, polypus, + *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, crush.] A surgical instrument used for the removal of polypi by crushing.

polypragmatism (pol-i-prag'ma-tizm), *n.* [*polypragmat(ic)* + *-ism*.] The character of being polypragmatic, or officious, or meddlesome.

polypragmatist (pol-i-prag'ma-tist), *n.* [*polypragmat(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who is polypragmatic, or officious, or meddlesome.

polyprene (pol'i-prēn), *n.* The colorless hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in india-rubber. The impurities are removed by successive extraction with water, alcohol, and ether. The residue is dissolved in chloroform and precipitated as pure polyprene by adding alcohol. It is apparently a polyterpene of high molecular weight.

polyprothesy (pol-i-proth'e-si), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *πρόθεσις*, preposition. See *prothesis*.] In *philol.*, the habit of using many prepositions: opposed to ★*oligoprothesy*.

polyprothetic (pol″i-prō-thet'ik), *a.* Characterized by polyprothesy.

polypsychical (pol-i-sī'ki-kal), *a.* [*poly-* + *psychical*.] Having many souls; many-souled. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

The master [Wordsworth], indeed, was a prophet of humanity; but he was wiser in love than terror, in admiration than pity, and rather intensely than actively human; capacious to embrace within himself the whole nature of things and beings, but not going out of himself to embrace anything; a poet of one large sufficient soul, but not *polypsychical* like a dramatist.

Mrs. Browning, The Book of the Poets, p. 393.

polypsychism (pol-i-sī'kizm), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ψυχή*, soul, + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine or theory that a multiplicity of souls exists in each person.

Polyzoism.—The property, in a complex organism, of being composed of minor and quasi-independent organisms (like the polyzoa or "sea-mats"). . . . The word *polypsychism* is sometimes used to express the psychical aspect of polyzoism.

F. W. H. Myers, Human Personality, I. Glossary.

2. The belief that natural phenomena are caused by a multiplicity of spiritual beings. *N. E. D.*

polyricinoleic (pol-i-ris-i-nō'lē-ik), *a.* [*poly-* + *ricinol(ic)* + *-e-ic*.] Formed, by condensation, from ricinolic acid.—**Polyricinoleic acid**, a name applied to complex acids formed by the condensation of ricinolic acid, which can be recovered by treatment with hot alcoholic potash.

polysaccharide (pol-i-sak'a-rid), *n.* [*poly-* + *saccharide*.] One of the group of complex carbohydrates which yield simple sugars when hydrolyzed by the action of enzymes, acids, or alkalis. The term sometimes includes the disaccharides and trisaccharides, but is more correctly limited to substances of the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, where n is probably a large number. Starch, cellulose, dextrine, glycogen, and gums are polysaccharides.

polysaccharine (pol-i-sak'a-rin), *a.* Of the nature of a polysaccharide.

polysalicylide (pol-i-sal'i-si-līd), *n.* A crystalline condensation-product of salicylic acid, $\left(C_6H_4\begin{matrix}<\\\end{matrix}\begin{matrix}CO\\O\end{matrix}\right)_n$, formed, together with tetrasalicylide, when a solution of the acid in toluene is heated with phosphorus oxychlorid. It is slowly converted into salicylic acid by the action of boiling concentrated caustic soda.

polyscopic (pol-i-skop'ik), *a.* [*polyscop(e)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polyscope; multiplying objects, as a lens. See *polyscope*, 1.—**Polyscopic lens.** See ★*lens*.

polysemant (pol-i-sē'mant), *n.* [LG. *πολυσήμαντος*, having many meanings, ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *σῆμα*, sign.] A word having more than one signification.

polysemantic (pol″i-sē-man'tik), *a.* [*polysemant* + *-ic*.] Having more than one signification, as a word.

polysemous (pol-i-sē'mus), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *σῆμα*, sign.] Having many meanings.

polyseptate (pol-i-sep'tāt), *a.* Same as *multiseptate*.

polyserial (pol-i-sē'ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *series*, series, + *-al*[1].] Arranged in many or multiple series.

polysialia (pol″i-sī-ā'li-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *σίαλον*, saliva.] Excessive flow of saliva; salivation; ptyalism.

polysiderite (pol-i-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *siderite*.] A name given by Daubrée to those meteoric stones, or aërolites, which are characterized by a relatively large amount of nickeliferous metallic iron present in disseminated grains. See ★*meteorite*.

polysilicate (pol-i-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *silicate*.] A salt which may be viewed as containing two or more combining units of silicon dioxid combined with the oxid or oxids of more basic elements or radicals, as orthoclase, $KAlSi_3O_8$ or $K_2Al_2Si_6O_{16} = K_2O.Al_2O_3.(SiO_2)_6$.

polysilicic (pol″i-si-lis'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *silicon* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid which may be viewed as containing two or more combining units of silicon dioxid combined with the elements of water, as the hypothetical acid represented by the formula $H_4Si_3O_8 = (H_2O)_2.(SiO_2)_3$.

polysiphonic (pol″i-sī-fon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *siphon* + *-ic*.] Composed of several adherent tubes, as the hydrocaulus of some hydromedusans. Compare ★*monosiphonic*. *Sedgwick*, Textbook of Zoölogy, I. 125.

polysolvol (pol-i-sol'vol), *n.* [*poly-* + L. *solvere*, dissolve, + *-ol*.] A trade-name of sodium sulphoricinate.

polysomatous (pol-i-sō'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body, + *-ous*.] Having several bodies.

polysomia (pol-i-sō'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *teratol.*, the condition of having more than one body.

polyspermatous (pol-i-spėr'ma-tus), *a.* Same as *polyspermous*.

polyspermia (pol-i-spėr'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, much, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] 1. Excessive secretion of semen.—2. Same as *polyspermy*.

polyspermic (pol-i-spėr'mik), *a.* [*polysperm(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by polyspermy or polyspermia.

polyspondyly (pol-i-spon'di-li), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] The character of being made up of a number of slender rings more numerous than the neural and hæmal arches: noting a type of vertebral column characteristic of the chimæroid fishes.

polystation (pol'i-stā-shon), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *station*.] In *telephony*, a station having a party line and thus serving several subscribers. Also *multistation*. *Abbot*, Telephony, v.

polystele (pol'i-stēl), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *στήλη*, pillar.] In *bot.*, an axial cylinder which has more than one plerome strand. See ★*stele*[3], 2.

polystelic (pol-i-stē'lik), *a.* [*polystele* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having more than one stele or plerome strand in the axial cylinder, as in the genus *Gunnera*. See ★*stele*[3], 2.

polystelous (pol-i-stē'lus), *a.* Same as ★*polystelic*.

polystely (pol-i-stē'li), *n.* [*polystele* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the condition of being polystelic.

polystichia (pol-i-stik'i-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *στίχος*, row.] The presence of more than one row of eyelashes on each lid.

polystichoid (pō-lis'ti-koid), *a.* [NL. *Polystich(um)* + *-oid*. See *polystichous*.] Of, having the characters of, or resembling, *Polystichum*, a genus of polypodiaceous ferns. See ★*Polystichum*.

Polystichum (pō-lis'ti-kum), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1800), ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *στίχος*, row, probably referring to the rows of sori.] A genus of dryopteroid polypodiaceous ferns well marked by their erect habit, dryish texture, and chaffy vascular parts, and by having the ultimate divisions of the frond mainly auriculate and spinulose. It is distinguished from *Dryopteris* by its centrally peltate indusia. There are about 75 species, mainly boreal in distribution, many of them well known. See *holly-fern*, *Christmas fern* (under *Christmas*), and *Aspidium*, 1.

Polystictus (pol-i-stik'tus), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1851), ‹ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *στικτός*, punctured, dotted, spotted.] A large genus of fungi of the family *Polyporaceæ*, having the pileus mostly leathery and the pores consisting of a single layer, usually developing from the center toward the margin. Over 450 species

are given by Saccardo. They are widely distributed and occur chiefly on decaying wood. *P. sanguineus* is a common species having a bright red pileus.

polystigm, *n.* 2. See ★*polystim.*

polystim (pol′i-stim), *n.* [For *polystigm.*] In *geom.*, a system of *n* coplanar points (dots), with all the ranges they determine (connectors).

polystomous (pŏ-lis′tŏ-mus), *a.* Same as *polystomatous.*

polystylar (pol-i-stī′lär), *a.* Same as *polystyle.*

polysulphid (pol-i-sul′fid), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς,* many, + E. *sulphid.*] A simple sulphid containing in its molecule more than one atom of sulphur, as calcium pentasulphid, CaS_5.

polysulphonic (pol″i-sul-fon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς,* many, + E. *sulphonic.*] Containing more than one sulphonic group, ($-SO_3H$).—**Polysulphonic acid,** an organic acid containing more than one sulphonic group, as benzene-trisulphonic acid, $C_6H_3(SO_3H)_3$.

polysulphuret (pol-i-sul′fū-ret), *n.* Same as ★*polysulphid.*

polysyllabicity (pol″i-sil-a-bis′i-ti), *n.* [*polysyllabic* + *-ity.*] Same as *polysyllabicism.*

polysyndetic (pol″i-sin-det′ik), *a.* [*polysyndet(on)* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or characterized by polysyndeton.

polysynthetize (pol-i-sin′the-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *polysynthetized,* ppr. *polysynthetizing.* [*polysynthet(ic)* + *-ize.*] To employ, or exhibit, polysynthesis; have a polysynthetic character.

More remarkable still is the usage of the *polysynthetising* languages of North America, where the idea of time or mode is altogether absent from the verb, and personal relations are alone indicated.
Sayce, Principles of Comparative Philol., p. 93.

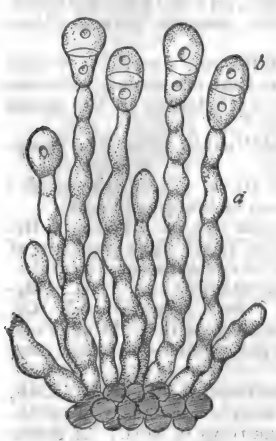
polytechnician (pol″i-tek-nish′an), *n.* [F. *polytechnicien,* < *polytechnic* + *-ian.*] A student or graduate of a polytechnic school.

polytelite (pŏ-lit′e-līt), *n.* [Gr. *πολυτελής,* very valuable, + *-ite*2.] A finely granular ore from mines near Freiberg in Saxony, probably an argentiferous tetrahedrite.

polythelia (pol-i-thē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *θηλή,* nipple.] The presence of supernumerary nipples on the breasts.

polythionic (pol″i-thī-on′ik), *a.* Noting any one of a series of acids each member of which contains in its molecule two atoms of hydrogen and six of oxygen, with a number of sulphur atoms varying from two to six: as dithionic acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, and tetrathionic acid, $H_2S_4O_6$.

Polythrincium (pol-i-thrin′si-um), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1817).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having erect dark-colored fasciculate conidiophores which bear uniseptate greenish conidia. The single species, *P. Trifolii,* causes a leaf-spot of clover. It is said to be the conidial condition of *Thyllachora Trifolii.*



Polythrincium Trifolii.
a, conidiophores; *b*, conidia. Enlarged. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien," after Corda.)

polytone (pol′i-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς,* many, + E. *tone*1.] Having several or varied tones: opposed to *monotone.*

polytopic (pol-i-top′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *τόπος,* place, + *-ic.*] 1. Same as ★*polytopical.*—2. Of or pertaining to polyphylesis with respect to space, or the independent origin, in two or more places, of a variety or race or species.

The idea that a species may originate in more than one place, simultaneously or not, did not originate with Briquet, but he resuscitated it and christened it the *polytopic* theory. *Science,* June 10, 1904, p. 885.

polytopical (pol-i-top′i-kal), *a.* [*polytopic* + *-al*1.] Relating to or discussing a number of topics.

Polygraphic denoting . . . collections of several works by one or many authors, *polytopical* denoting works on many subjects.
C. A. Cutter, Rules for a Dict. Cat. (4th ed.), p. 21.

polytrichia (pol-i-trik′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύτριχος,* very hairy, < *πολύς,* many, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] The presence of hair on unusual locations or in excessive amount.

polytrophic (pol-i-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *τροφή,* nourishment, + *-ic.*] Capable of carrying on more than one kind of fermentation: applied to certain bacteria. See ★*monotrophic.*

polytropic, *a.* 2. Versatile; capable of adopting various expedients. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]—3. Noting the action of certain poisons upon more than one variety of cells or tissues.

In the case of *"polytropic"* poisons—and a very large number of poisons must come under this category—the chief response—i.e., the chief antitoxin production—might take place in tissues which the clinician could not discover to have been affected.
Lancet, March 16, 1901, p. 784.

Polytropic curve. See ★*curve.*

polytungstate (pol-i-tung′stāt), *n.* [*poly-* + *tungstate.*] A salt which may be viewed as consisting of two or more combining units of tungsten trioxid combined with the oxid of a more basic element or radical, as sodium metatungstate, $Na_2W_4O_{13} = Na_2O.(WO_3)_4$.

polytungstic (pol-i-tung′stik), *a.* [*poly-* + *tungst(en)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid which may be viewed as containing two or more combining units of tungsten trioxid combined with the elements of water, as metatungstic acid, $H_2W_4O_{13} = H_2O_1(WO_3)_4$.

polytypal (pol-i-tī′pal), *a.* [Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *τύπος,* type, + *-al*1.] Same as *polytypical.*

polyvalence (pŏ-liv′a-lens), *n.* [*poly-* + *valence*2.] Same as *multivalence.*

polyvalent (pŏ-liv′a-lent), *a.* [*poly-* + *valent.*] Having a valence greater than unity: used of chemical elements and radicals. The term is sometimes used, less correctly, of compounds, especially of alcohols and phenols, derived from polyvalent radicals. Such compounds are now correctly termed *polyacid alcohols.*

The oxidation of *polyvalent* phenols by laccase leads not only to organic acids, but even to the production of carbonic acid. Bertrand observed in one case that for 23.3 cc. absorbed oxygen as much as 13.7 cc. of carbonic acid were produced. *U. S. Dept. Agr.,* Rep. 59, p. 26.

Polyvalent serum. See ★*serum.*

polyxene (pol′ik-sēn), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *ξένος,* host.] The name given by Hausmann to native platina on account of the large number of rare metals it contains.

polyxeny (pŏ-lik′se-ni), *n.* [Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *ξένος,* host, + *-y*3.] De Bary's term for fungi which inhabit hosts of several different species. See ★*monoxeny* and ★*dixeny.*

polyzoic, *a.* 2. Having the characters of the *Polyzoa;* existing in the form of a colony composed of a number of zoöids.—3. In *Sporozoa,* designating a spore that produces many falciform bodies. Contrasted with ★*monozoic,* ★*dizoic,* etc. *Labbé.*—4. In cestodes, having the body consisting of metamerically arranged regions each containing a set of generative organs, as in *Tænia.* Compare ★*monozoic.*

polyzoism (pol-i-zō′izm), *n.* [*polyzo(ic)* + *-ism.*] The habit of life of the *Polyzoa;* existence as a colony of zoöids.

polyzoniid (pol-i-zō′ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the myriapodous family *Polyzoniidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Polyzoniidæ.*

pom., pomol. Abbreviations of *pomological.*

pomace-fly (pum′ās-flī), *n.* Any one of several flies, of the genus *Drosophila,* which are attracted to and breed in overripe fruit or apple-pomace.—**Vine-loving pomace-fly,** *Drosophila ampelophila,* a species of fly fond of overripe grapes.

pomarosa (pō-mä-rō′sä), *n.* [Sp. *poma,* apple, + *rosa,* rose.] The rose-apple. See ★*jambos.*

pomato (pō-mā′tō or pō-mā′tō), *n.* [*po(tato)* + *(to)mato.*] A fruit said to be the result of amalgamation of the potato and tomato, produced by Luther Burbank. It is a small tomato-like fruit, with white flesh, edible either raw or cooked.

The "*pomato,*" one of the most wonderful creations, now under way. This may be called a tomato growing upon a potato. It produces in abundance a white, fragrant, succulent, delicious fruit upon the potato-tops, something unlike any fruit ever known before, and may be eaten cooked or as a salad, or as other fresh fruits, the flavor resembling the "po-ha" berry of the Hawaiian Islands. *The Century,* March, 1905, p. 668.

pomegranate.—Native pomegranate, in Australia, either of two small trees of the caper family, *Capparis nobilis,* also called *caper-tree,* and *C. Mitchellii,* also known as *native orange.* The fruits of the latter species are less than half the size of those of the former; hence it is usually known as *small native pomegranate.* See *caper-tree* and *native* ★*orange* (*b*).

pomette bleue (po-met′blē′), *n.* [French, *pommette,* dim. of *pomme,* apple; *bleue,* fem. of *bleu,* blue.] The hog's-haw, *Cratægus brachyacantha,* found along streams, etc., from southern Arkansas to Louisiana and Texas. It is a beautiful round-topped tree 40 or 50 feet high, with clusters of bright blue fruit in August.

pomiculture (pō′mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *pomum,* fruit, + *cultura,* cultivation.] Fruit culture; the cultivation and improvement of fruit.

The Bosniacs show themselves absolutely incapable of *pomiculture;* they plant their fruit-trees almost as close together as cabbages and expect them to thrive. Our Consul produced magnificent peaches by simply planting the miserable Bosnian substitute properly.
A. J. Evans, Through Bosnia, vi.

pomiculturist (pō′mi-kul″tūr-ist), *n.* [*pomicultur(e)* + *-ist.*] One who is occupied with pomiculture or the raising of fruit.

pommel-joint (pum′el-joint), *n.* Same as *saddle-joint. Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 552.

pommer (pum′ėr), *n.* [G.] Same as *bombard,* 6.

Pomodon (pō′mō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πῶμα,* lid, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of serranoid fishes found on the coasts of Chile and Peru.

Pomona green. (*b*) Same as *iodine* ★*green* (*b*).

pomonic (pō-mō′nik), *a.* [*Pomon(a)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to fruits. [Rare.]

pomp2 (pomp), *n.* Short for *pompadour.* [Colloq.]

Pompadour pink. Same as *rose Pompadour* (which see, under *rose*1).

Pompadourism (pom′pa-dör-izm), *n.* [*Pompadour* (see def.) + *-ism.*] Frivolity, like that of the Marquise de Pompadour; a frivolous act or thing. [Rare.]

It is unfair to relegate it [pastel-painting]—as fashion has foolishly done for so long—to the bunch of pretty trifings which Carlyle called "*Pompadourisms.*"
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 495.

pompano, *n.*—**Great pompano.** Same as *permit*2.—**Silvery pompano,** *Trachinotus argenteus,* a fish of the West Indies.

pompey1 (pom′pi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pompeyed,* ppr. *pompeying.* [Humorous for *pamper.* Invented by Dickens.] To pamper.

When I was old enough, I was to be apprenticed to Joe, and until I could assume that dignity I was not to be what Mrs. Joe called "*Pompeyed,*" or (as I render it) pampered. Therefore, I was not only odd-boy about the forge, but if any neighbour happened to want an extra boy to frighten birds . . . I was favoured with the employment. *Dickens,* Great Expectations, vii.

pompey2 (pom′pi), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Bulging or sagging in a dangerous degree: said of a floor in a burning building; also, applied to ice when it is in a similar dangerous condition from thawing, etc. [Local, U. S.]

The floor is "*pompey,*" as the firemen say, when it bulges and sags. It is then time to get out. That is all true. It was thought time and again that firemen had been lost in the building. *N. Y. World,* Jan. 3, 1904.

pompholygous (pom-fol′i-gus), *a.* [Gr. *πομφόλυξ* (*λυγ-*), a bubble, + *-ous.*] Affected with pompholyx. *N. E. D.*

I have received a Scotch paper, in which it is stated that poor "Maud" is to be slashed all to pieces by that mighty man, that *pompholygous,* broad-blown Appollodorus, the gifted X.
Tennyson, in Alfred Lord Tennyson: A Memoir, I. 410.

pompier (pôn-pyā′), *n.* [F., a pump-maker, etc., < *pompe,* a pump.] 1. In France: (*a*) A fireman. (*b*) In the tailoring business, a bushelman; a repairer.—2. A scaling-ladder used by firemen. See cut under *ladder.*

The . . . *pompier* as it is called consists of a 15-foot length of narrow and very tough hickory, with a two-foot steel hook on one end and stout hickory crossbars at intervals of a foot throughout the length of the ladder. The hook, it may be explained, is armed with sharp teeth.
Sci. Amer., April 4, 1903, p. 240.

pompilid (pom′pi-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Pompilidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Pompilidæ.*

pompom1 (pom′pom), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of the discharge.] A one-pounder automatic Maxim gun. [Colloq.]

pompom2 (pom′pom), *n.* [American Indian (Yakima).] A religious dance observed by the Yakima Indians of Washington, similar in character to the religious dances held by other

tribes of the plateaus of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. It seems that the pompom relates to the belief of the return of the dead. Young people have the right to contract marriages during these dances.

pompon[3] (pom-pōn′), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] A common name of *Anisotremus surinamensis*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found from Florida to Brazil.

ponceau[1], *n.*—**Anisidine ponceau.** Same as *anisidine* ★*scarlet.*—**Brilliant ponceau G.** Same as ★*ponceau 2R.*—**Brilliant ponceau 2G.** Same as ★*ponceau 2G.*—**Brilliant ponceau 4R.** (*a*) An acid dyestuff of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized β-naphthylamine-monosulphonic acid with α-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. Also called *double brilliant scarlet.* (*b*) Same as *cochineal* ★*red A.*—**Crystal ponceau,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type derived from β-naphthylamine. It dyes wool scarlet in an acid bath. Also *crystal scarlet 6R.*—**Cumidine ponceau,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type derived from cumidine. Also *ponceau 4R.*—**Fast ponceau 2B,** an acid coal-tar color of the diazo type prepared by combining diazotized aminoazobenzene-disulphonic acid with β-naphthol-disulphonic acid. It dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath. Also called *ponceau S.*—**Ponceau B, BO, 5R, 3RB, 4RB, 6RB, 2S,** and **10RB,** acid coal-tar colors of the diazo type produced by combining diazotized azo-amido compounds with the various β-naphthol-sulphonic acids. They all dye wool various hues of scarlet from an acid bath.—**Ponceau 2G,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized aniline with one of the β-naphthol-disulphonic acids. It dyes wool a reddish orange from an acid bath. Also called *orange R* and *brilliant ponceau 2G.*—**Ponceau G, 2G, J, JJ, GR, R, 2R, 3R, 4R,** and **RT.,** acid coal-tar colors prepared by combining diazotized amidobenzene, toluene, xylene, or cumidine with one of the β-naphthol-sulphonic acids. They all dye wool various hues of scarlet from an acid bath.—**Ponceau 4GB.** Same as *crocein* ★*orange.*—**Ponceau 6R.** Same as ★*scarlet 6R.*—**Ponceau S.** Same as ★*acid-ponceau.*

poncif (poṅ-sēf′), *n.* [F., < *ponce*, pounce.] In *ceram.*, a paper pattern with perforated outlines through which a design can be pounced on to the ware as a guide in decorating it.

pond-duck (pond′duk), *n.* A wild duck.

ponderant (pon′dę-rant), *a.* [See *ponderance.*] Having weight; heavy.

ponderary (pon′dę-rā-ri), *a.* Same as *ponderal.*

pond-hunter (pond′hun″tėr), *n.* A naturalist who devotes himself to the investigation of pond life. *Encyc. Dict.*

The *pond-hunter* of twenty-five years ago would have found a treasure indeed in a book like this.
Nature, Jan. 21, 1897, p. 266.

ponding (pon′ding), *n.* [*pond* + *-ing*[1].] The checking of a stream current or the damming back of its waters by some temporary obstruction. The chief causes of natural ponding are faulting and differential elevation or warping of the strata, an effective dam often resulting from the folding or displacement.

If the *ponding* is slight, a marsh may develop above the obstruction; if more considerable, a lake is formed.
Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol., I. 163.

pond-man (pond′man), *n.*; pl. *pond-men* (-men). In *logging*, one who collects logs in the mill-pond and floats them to the gangway.

pond-skater (pond′skā″tėr), *n.* Any one of the aquatic bugs of the family *Hydrobatidæ*. See *skater*, 2.

pond-smelt (pond′smelt), *n.* *Hypomesus olidus.* See *smelt*[2], 1 (*b*).

pond-tortoise (pond′tôr″tis), *n.* Any small fresh-water turtle.

pone[3], *n.* 2. In English and American card games, as bridge, the player who sits at the right of the dealer. See ★*bridge*[2].

ponerid (pō-nē′rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Poneridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Poneridæ*.

poneroid (pō-nē′roid), *a.* [NL. *Poner*(*a*) + *-oid.*] Resembling ants of the family *Poneridæ*.

pong (pong), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To improvise on the stage; gag. [Slang.]

pongo, *n.* 3. The larger flying phalanger of Australia, belonging in the genus *Petauroides.* [Australia.]

Pon. Max. An abbreviation of the Latin *Pontifex Maximus*, Supreme Pontiff.

Pons-oblongata, the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata considered together.

pont[1]†, *n.* [L. *pons* (*pont-*), a bridge.] A bridge.

pont[2] (pont), *n.* [D. *pont*, a boat.] 1†. A large flat-boat; a float.—2. A ferry-boat operated by means of a cable. [South Africa.]

Pontian stage. See ★*stage.*

ponticello (pōn-ti-chel′lō), *n.* [It., dim. of *Ponte*, < L. *pons* (*pont-*), bridge. See *pons.*] 1. Same as *bridge*[1], 7.—2. A break in the voice, especially that below the falsetto. See *break, n.*, 9.—**Sul ponticello,** in *violin-playing*, with the bow close to the bridge.

ponticin (pon′ti-sin), *n.* [NL. (*Rha*)*ponti*ć(*um*) + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside found in certain species of rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum* and *R. undulatum.*

ponticular (pon-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [*ponticulus* + *-ar*[3].] Relating to the ponticulus or propons. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 251.

ponticule (pon′ti-kūl), *n.* [NL. *ponticulus.*] Same as ★*ponticulus. Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 637.

ponticulus (pon-tik′ū-lus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *ponticulus*, a little bridge, dim. of *pons*, a bridge.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Same as *propons.* (*b*) A ridge on the posterior surface of the concha of the ear, giving attachment to the retrahens aurem muscle. (*c*) A ridge which passes between the pyramid and the promontory on the wall of the tympanum. (*d*) A bridge which passes between the right lobe of the liver and the lobus Spigelii.

pontif, *n.* A simplified spelling of *pontiff.*

pontific, *a.* 3. Of or relating to a bridge. [A punning use.]

'T is an ill wind, said he, catching off the notary's castor. . . . The poor notary crossed the bridge. . . . Luckless man that I am! said the notary . . . to be driven forth out of my house by domestic winds, and despoiled of my castor by *pontific* ones!
Sterne, Sentimental Jour., p. 243.

pontifical[1], *a.*—**Pontifical States,** formerly, in Italy, several central states forming a sovereignty under the spiritual and temporal rule of the Pope. They were, for the most part, merged in the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

Pontine fibers. See ★*fiber*[1].

pontinium (pon-tin′i-um), *n.* [NL.] An alloy of 1000 parts of lead, 15 parts of tin, and 1 part of sodium. It is used for lead accumulators. *Electrochem. Industry*, April, 1904, p. 159.

Pontinus (pon-tī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pontinus*, < *pons*, a bridge. The name alludes to the suborbital stay.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes found in rather deep water in warm seas.

ponto (pon′tō), *n.* A factory form of *pontil.*

pontoon, *n.* 6. Same as ★*catamaran*, 4.

pontospinal (pon-tō-spī′năl), *a.* Relating both to the pons Varolii and to the spinal cord.

pony, *n.* 8. Something very small of its kind: an attributive use.

Besides the full reports delivered to large papers are the "*pony*" reports—condensations of the full reports, sold at a cheaper rate.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 67.

Pony express. See ★*express.*

II. *a.* Having rather short, well rounded bodies: applied to cattle.

pony, *v. t.* 2. To pay; settle; put: with *up.* [Slang, U. S.]

"*Pony up* or we will run you in," is the formula which secures the requisite backsheesh to the officers of the law. *W. T. Stead*, If Christ came to Chicago, v. 3.

I took him on to oblige a friend of mine, and to-day a walking delegate told him he would have to *pony up* 10 dols. if he wanted to stay on the job. He has n't earned that much yet.
Architect and Contract Reporter, Sup., April 24, 1903, [p. 28.

ponya (pon′yä), *n.* [Hopi.] A sort of altar constructed by the religious societies of the Hopi during their ceremonies. *Amer. Anthropologist*, April–June, 1901, p. 212.

pony-grass (pō′ni-gras), *n.* One of the reed-bents, *Calamagrostis neglecta*, native in northern Europe and North America, ranging along the northern borders of the United States, and most abundant in the Rocky Mountain region. It is liked by stock, especially horses, and has succeeded well under experimental cultivation.

pony-man (pō′ni-man), *n.* A man who looks after ponies, or has charge of ponies in a caravan, etc. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 563.

poo (pō), *n.* See ★*mancala.*

pooja, *n.* Same as ★*poojah.*

poojah, puja (pō′jä), *n.* [Skt. *puja*, worship.] Rites performed in Hindu idol-worship; any Hindu religious ceremony or rite; also figuratively, in ridicule. *N. E. D.*

pook[1] (půk), *n.* [Also *puck.* Origin uncertain.] 1. A heap, as of hay, oats, or barley; a cock. [Local, Eng.]—2. A thin, tall stack of corn in the sheaf, in shape a steep cone, 9 or 10 feet high, built up temporarily in the harvest-field in wet seasons, for drying the corn before it is carried to the main rick. *N. E. D.* [Local, Eng.]

pook[1] (půk), *v. t.* To make a pook of; make into a pook. [Local, Eng.]

pook[2] (pŏk), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To pluck or pick with the thumb and finger. [Scotch.]

pooka (pŏ′kă), *n.* [Ir. *pūca*: see *puck.*] In Irish tradition, a spirit or spook in the form of a horse.

pookawn (pŏ-kân′), *n.* [Also *pookhaun*; appar. a transferred use of Ir. *pucán*, a he-goat.] A one-masted fishing-smack; a 'hooker.' *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Unseaworthy curraghs and *pookawns.*
Jane Barlow, Founding of Fortunes, p. 170.

pool[1] (pōl), *v.* **I.** *trans.* In *quarrying*, to make a hole in (rock) for inserting a wedge; also, to undermine (coal) to cause (it) to fall.

II. *intrans.* To form pools, as water; stagnate.

pool[2], *n.* 2. There are many varieties of billiards included under the name of *pool*, but they may be reduced to four classes, namely, *pocket-*, *pin-*, *cork-*, and *bottle-pool*, which are variously played with from two to twenty-two balls, the first named usually on a six-pocket and occasionally on a four-pocket table, the second and third on a table without pockets, and the fourth on one with or without pockets.—**Ball-pool,** a game of billiards in which counting is done wholly by holing balls, such as 'pyramid,' 'snooker,' 'two-ball,' etc.; in America, the game usually played with sixteen balls on a six-pocket table.—**Black pool,** an amplification of English billiard-pool, deriving its name from the introduction of a black ball to which exceptional monetary awards and penalties attach. A pink ball is also sometimes added. Masking balls cannot be lifted out of the way, as once was the custom in almost all the English pool games, and as obtains in most still.—**Chicago pool,** one of the varieties of billiard-pool, of American origin. Its object is to hole balls, numbered from 1 to 15, in their numerical order. Also known as *rotation pool* and *crazy pool.*—**Color-ball pool.** See *pool*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Continuous pool,** a form of billiard-pool in which the scoring of the game is continued until all the balls in each frame have been pocketed, and the game may consist of any number of balls or points up which may be agreed upon. Each ball pocketed scores one point for the striker, and the game is usually scored upon the string of buttons over the table, as in regular billiards.—**Cork-pool,** a French variety of billiard-pool in which the object is to knock down a cork on top of which the stakings are placed. It is variously played according to locality, sometimes with one cork and sometimes with more. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 429a.—**Domino pool,** the block-game of dominoes, played for a pool by any number of persons from three to six.—**Fifteen-ball pool.** See *pool*[2], 2 (*a*).—**Following pool.** Same as *color-ball* ★*pool.*—**Italian pool,** substantially the same as pin-pool, with the exception that a fourth (blue) ball is used.—**Keeley pool,** an American version of ball-pool.—**Nearest-ball pool,** an English billiard-pool game in which the striker must play at that one of the fifteen object-balls which is nearest his own, unless all balls are in balk when he himself is in hand.—**Pyramid pool.** See *pool*[2], 2 (*a*).—**Selling pool,** an English billiard game in which a small stake is played for; not a true pool.—**Single pool,** a variation of ordinary English or color-ball pool. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 416.—**Skittle pool,** a billiard game, played in America with ten white and three black pins, and in England with ten white pins, but with never more than two and sometimes with no black pins. The score is 31.—**Snooker pool,** a game in which to the fifteen red balls and most of the ways of English pyramid pool are added many of the ways of ordinary English or following pool, together with four of its balls (brown, blue, green, and yellow), with sometimes a pink and a black ball, the white, as in pyramid pool, always being the cue-ball.—**Three-pool,** a variation of ordinary English or color-ball pool.

pool-table (pōl′tā″bl), *n.* A billiard-table with pockets, usually 6 in number, one in the middle of each side and one at each corner.

poon[2] (pŏn), *n.* [Korean *hpun*, answering to Chinese *făn* (*fun*), a tenth part.] A subsidiary coin of Korea, equivalent to .08 of a United States cent.

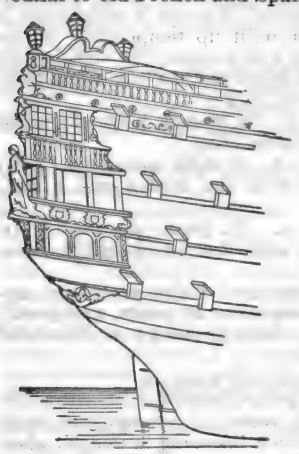
poonac (pŏ′năk), *n.* [Cingalese.] The oil-cake left after expressing cocoanut-oil from copra or from fresh cocoanuts. It forms an important article of export from Ceylon and is used for feeding cattle and for fertilizing.

Poonah painting. See ★*painting.*

poöphyte (pō′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. πόα, grass, + φυτόν, plant.] A grass-land plant. Poöphytes are regarded by Pound and Clements (the authors of the term) as a subdivision of mesophytes. See ★*mesophyte.*

poöphytic (pō-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [*poöphyte* + *-ic.*] In *phytogeog.*, consisting of, having the character of, or pertaining to, poöphytes. *Pound and Clements.*

poop-royal (pōp-roi′al), *n.* A short deck peculiar to old French and Spanish ships of the line, and which was placed over the after part of the poop-deck for the exclusive use of the admiral and his staff.



Poop-royal of the Royal George (England).

poop-staff (pōp′ stâf), *n.* A flagstaff at the stern of a vessel.

The Grosser Carl had fallen away before the wind, and was spouting flame from stem-head to *poop-staff*.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xii.

poop-stringer (pōp′ string″ėr), *n.* In *nav. arch.*, a continuous horizontal plate fitted on the ends of the poop-deck beams to connect and to strengthen them.

pooquaw (pō′kwâ), *n.* [A reduction of **poquaock, pequaock*, < Narragansett *poquaûhock* (whence also *quahog*), lit. 'closed shell' (in distinction from the gaping clam, *Mya arenaria*), < *pohkeni*, dark (closed), + *hogki*, it covers, in comp., as a noun, a shell, a scale.] The round clam (hard clam). *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 254. [Nantucket.]

poor, *a.*—**Little Sisters of the Poor,** a religious association of women founded in France by the Abbé Le Pailleur for the care of the old and infirm poor. It is now spread throughout the world.

II. *n.* In England, a gadoid fish, *Gadus minutus*.

poor (pör), *v. t.* [*poor, a.*] To pet in a pitying, compassionate way. [Local, U. S.]

poor-man's-flannel (pör″manz-flan′el), *n.* The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

poor-soldier (pör′sōl″jėr), *n.* A local Australian name for the friar-bird, *Philemon corniculatus*, a large bareheaded honey-eater.

poor-weed (pör′wēd), *n.* One of the buttonweeds, *Diodia teres*, found in dry or sandy soils from Connecticut to New Mexico, chiefly near the coast. It is a brownish plant of a low, radiating habit.

pooseback (pös′bak), *adv.* [Appar. < (*pap*) *poose* + *back*[1] (after *pickaback*).] Same as *pickaback*. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 254.

pootly-nautch (pöt′li-nâch), *n.* [Also *putli-puttully-nautch*; < Hind. *kāṭh-putlī-nāch*, 'wooden puppet-dance': *kāṭh*, wood, *putlī*, puppet, *nāch*, dance.] A puppet-show. *Yule and Burnell*.

pop[1], *n.* **4.** The time during which a reaction or pop safety-valve stays open.

The construction of these valves embodies a self-adjusting feature which automatically regulates the "*pop*" of the valve or maintains the least waste of steam between the opening and closing points, an improvement which will be readily appreciated, as there is no necessity of readjusting to regulate the *pop* on changes in the set pressure. *Elect. World and Engin.*, May 28, 1904, p. 1039.

pop[5] (pop), *n.* A colloquial shortening of *popcorn*: as, the golden *pops*. See ★*maize*, 1.

pop. An abbreviation of *population*.

p. o. p. In *photog.*, an abbreviation of *printing-out paper*. *Nature*, Sept. 25, 1902, p. 519.

popadam (pop′a-dam), *n.* [Also *poppadum, popodam*; < Tamil *pappaḍam*, contr. of *paruppu-aḍam*, lentil cake.] A thin scone or wafer, made of any kind of pulse or lentil flour, seasoned with asafetida, etc., fried in oil, and in western India baked crisp, and often eaten at European tables as an accompaniment to curry. *Yule and Burnell*.

Popanoceras (pop-a-nos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πόπανον, a round cake, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of phyllocampylous ammonoid cephalopods with compressed discoid, mostly strongly involute shells having a flattened venter and rather simple sutures. They occur in the Permian rocks.

pop-beer (pop′bēr), *n.* A non-alcoholic, sweetened, and variously flavored beverage containing carbon dioxid, sold in bottles: so named from the explosive noise produced by the opening of the bottle. [Colloq., U. S.] *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. p. 196.

pop-centered (pop′sen″tėrd), *a.* Having a conical hole at the center in which to start a drill.

pop-chamber (pop′chām″bėr), *n.* Same as ★*huddling-chamber*.

pop-corn, *n.*—**Golden, pearl, rice pop-corn.** See ★*maize*, 1.

popcorn-flower (pop′kôrn-flou″ėr), *n.* In California, a plant of the genus *Plagiobothrys*, or, more broadly, of any of the genera included under the name *white* ★*forget-me-not* (which see). The white flowers are crowded on the outside of a curled rachis, giving them somewhat the appearance of pop-corn.

pop-eye (pop′ī), *n.* **1.** A deep-sea fish, *Macrourus cinereus*, found in Bering Sea.—**2.** A disease of fishes. It more frequently occurs among those that are kept in hatchery-ponds than among those that are left in a more natural state. In fish affected by it, the eyes protrude from the head, and frequently little blisters appear on different parts of the body.

They consisted of water bacteria, the pus cocci, bacteria obtained from diseased fishes, a chromogen from the disease known as "*pop-eye*."
Rep. U. S. Fish Com., 1901, p. 126.

pop-glove (pop′gluv), *n.* The foxglove.

Popian (pō′pi-an), *a.* Of, belonging to, or resembling, the poet Pope. [Rare.]

John Keats, in his poem entitled 'Sleep and Poetry,' has well characterized the soulless poetry of the period between the Restoration and the poetical revival in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but more especially of the *Popian* period.
H. Corson, Introd. to Study of Browning's Poetry, i.

Poplar box, goat-moth, leaf-beetle, mocha-stone moth. See ★*box*[1], ★*goat-moth*, ★*leaf-beetle*, ★*moth*[1].

poplar-aphis (pop′lär-ā″fis), *n.* Either *Pemphigus bursarius* or *P. spirothecæ*, both of which form galls on the leaf-stalks of the poplar.

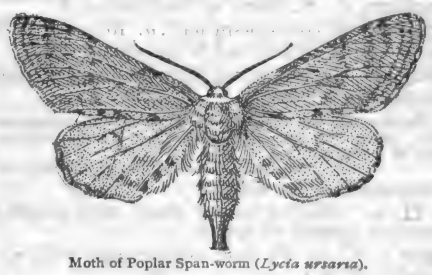
poplar-beetle (pop′lär-bē″tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle, *Lina populi*, which feeds on poplar leaves.

poplar-hawk (pop′lär-hâk), *n.* A large sphingid moth, *Smerinthus populi*.

poplar-pine (pop′lär-pīn), *n.* Same as *Lombardy poplar*.

poplar-rust (pop′lär-rust), *n.* See ★*rust*[1].

poplar-worm (pop′lär-wėrm), *n.* Any one of many species of lepidopterous larvæ which feed on the poplar. Among them are the stout poplar span-worm, larva of *Lycia ursaria*, the larvæ of



Moth of Poplar Span-worm (*Lycia ursaria*).
Female. Natural size.

the antiopa, arthemis, and disippus butterflies, the larva of the io moth, and many others, including more than 60 species in the United States alone.

poplin, *n.*—**Norwich poplin,** a poplin with a silk warp and a linen weft.

Popliteal fossa. See ★*fossa*[1].

Popocrat (pop′ō-krat), *n.* [*Pop*(*ulist*) + (*Dem*)*ocrat*.] In U. S. politics, a name sometimes applied to a member of the Democratic party who was alleged to have adopted the principles of the Populists. [Humorous.]

popofka (po-pof′kä), *n.* [Russ.] An obsolete Russian type of monitor in which the outline of the deck was approximately circular: named from its inventor, Admiral Popoff.

popoluca (pō-pō-lō′kä), *n.* [Nahuatl *popoloca*, one who speaks badly, that is, speaks Nahuatl badly, and hence one who speaks another language.] One who speaks a foreign tongue: a name applied to members of various tribes in Mexico and Central America, but not the name of any particular tribe. Its use has led to much confusion. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 207.

popover (pop′ō-vėr), *n.* A kind of hot bread made of thin, smooth, well-beaten batter baked in earthen cups or gem-pans.

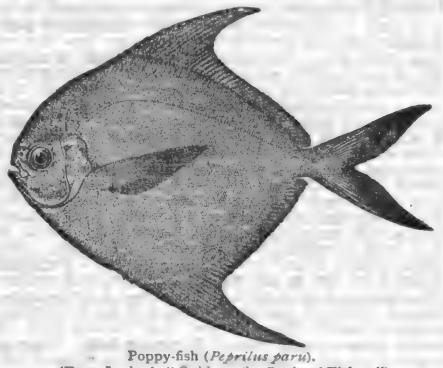
poppet, *n.*—**Sliding poppet,** the tail-stock of a lathe; a head or support carrying the dead-center, which can be slid along the ways to accommodate various lengths of work.

poppet-lashings (pop′et-lash″ingz), *n. pl.* In *nav. arch.*, chain-cables which are used in launching to support a vessel by being passed around the poppets and over the poppet-rib-bands, from side to side.

poppling (pop′ling), *n.* An agitation of the surface waters of the ocean, moderate in character and without uniformity.

poppy, *n.*—**Iceland poppy,** the arctic poppy, *Papaver alpinum*.—**Matilija poppy.** See ★*Romneya*.—**Shirley poppy,** a beautiful single poppy with white base and petals varying from brightest scarlet to pure white, developed at Shirley, England, by Rev. W. Wilks.—**Tulip-poppy.** See ★*Hunnemannia*.

poppy-fish (pop′i-fish), *n.* **1.** In Jamaica, a species of harvest-fish, *Peprilus paru*, of the family *Stromateidæ*.—**2.** In California, a related species, *Palometa simillima*, often wrongly called the California pompano.



Poppy-fish (*Peprilus paru*).
(From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

popularist (pop′ū-lär-ist), *n.* [*popular* + *-ist*.] One who aims at popularizing scientific and other technical subjects; a popularizer.

population, *n.* **4.** In *biometry*, a species, race, variety, or group of organisms that can be differentiated from other groups.

For the biometrician the type of any group (or "*population*" in the biometric sense) is fixed by the whole complex of statistical constants . . . which suffice to differentiate it sensibly from other groups or populations.
Biometrika, Nov., 1903, p. 510.

Center of population. See ★*center*[1].—**Median point of population,** the point of intersection of the east-and-west line which equally divides the population as regards north and south, with the north-and-south line which equally divides the population as regards east and west, as regards numbers and not assumed weight, as in determining the ★*center of population* (which see). In 1900 the meridian 84° 51′ 20″ divided the population of the United States equally as regards east and west, and the parallel of lat. 40° 4′ 22″ N. divided it equally as regards north and south, both lines meeting in Spartanburg, Indiana. In 1880 the median point was in lat. 39° 57′ N. and long. 84° 7.2′ W.—**Moment of population.** See ★*moment*.

populational (pop-ū-lā′shon-al), *a.* [*population* + *-al*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or based on, population. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

Populism (pop′ū-lizm), *n.* [L. *populus*, people, + *-ism*.] The political principles and policies of the Populists.

In 1896 the spirit of *Populism* wholly captured the Democratic organization. *Rev. of Revs.*, Aug., 1900, p. 133.

Populist (pop′ū-list), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the People's Party, a political organization established in the United States in 1891, having for its chief objects expansion of the currency, State control of railways, and the placing of restrictions upon the ownership of land.

It has been well said that a Socialism which proposes, like Bellamy's, to abolish the separate states of the American Union, is therein attempting quite as hard a feat as the abolition of private property. The *Populist* Party is not fully committed to either attempt.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 671.

II. *n.* A member of the People's Party.

Populistic (pop-ū-lis′tik), *a.* [*Populist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Populists or to Populism; of the nature of Populism.

[The free-silver movement] had been taken up by the *Populistic* element in certain Western farming States, because that element had always favored cheap money and high prices. *Rev. of Revs.*, Aug., 1900, p. 133.

pop-valve (pop′valv), *n.* A pop safety-valve; a safety-valve which, by reason of an increase in the area over which the steam-pressure acts as the valve begins to open, opens very quickly with a popping sound.

On a level road, at a speed of 10 or 12 miles per hour, the steam is usually maintained at a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch. The *pop-valve* is set at 240 pounds.
Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 108.

porae (pō′rä-ā), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, a cirritoid fish, *Chilodactylus douglasi*.

Porambonites (pō″ram-bō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πόρος, pore, + ἀμβων, a ridge.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods having globose thick shells with concentrically ribbed and pitted surface, found in the Silurian rocks of the Baltic region of Europe.

porangi (pō′ran-gi), *a.* [Maori *porangi*, hurried, deranged, mad.] Sad; sorry; sick; in low spirits. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

porcelain[1], *n.*—**American porcelain.** Porcelain was not made in America until about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The following are the more important varieties: (1) *Bennington Parian*, the first Parian ware produced in the United States, after its introduction in England about 1842, at the United States Pottery at Bennington, Vermont, beginning with 1845. The principal productions were ornamental figures and jugs and pitchers with relief decorations, either in plain white or a blue-pitted ground. See ★*thimble-surface*, also *Bennington* ★*pottery*. (2) *Carr porcelain*, soft-paste porcelain and Parian ware produced by James Carr, of New York city, from about 1876 until 1885. (3) *Cartlidge porcelain*, soft-paste porcelain and Parian, made by Charles Cartlidge, at Greenpoint, New York, from 1848 to 1856. Among his products were table-services, door-plates and hardware furnishings artistically painted, and Parian portraits, plaques, and busts of eminent men. (4) *Carved Belleek*, a variety of Belleek porcelain made at Trenton, New Jersey, and carved in artistic low-relief designs while in the dry clay state, before burning. Vases and lamp-shades have been made in this style, the effect of the varying thickness of the walls, when artificial light is introduced, being that of a lithophane. (5) *Greenpoint porcelain*, a name given to the hard-paste porcelain produced at the Union Porcelain Works, at Greenpoint, New York, from 1865 to the present time. The principal product has been hardware furnishings, but a large amount of decorative ware, in the form of vases, figures, groups, and busts, has also been produced there. (6) *Hemphill porcelain*, a hard-paste porcelain made in Philadelphia from 1832 to 1837. See *Tucker* ★*porcelain*, below. (7) *Hulme porcelain*, hard-paste porcelain produced in Philadelphia in 1828. See *Tucker* ★*porcelain*, below. (8) *Kurlbaum and Schwartz porcelain*, hard-paste porcelain manufactured in Philadelphia from about 1851 to 1855. This product was of the finest quality of body and mechanical execution, the decorations being carefully painted in gold. (9) *Mead porcelain*, a fine quality of soft-paste porcelain made by Dr. Mead, in New York city, during the second decade of the nineteenth century: the first soft-paste porcelain that is known to have been produced in the United States. Known vases of this manufacture are entirely white, with handles modeled in the forms of winged female figures. (10) *Smith-Fife porcelain*, hard-paste porcelain made in Philadelphia about 1830, somewhat resembling the Tucker porcelain of the same period, in body, decorations, and shapes, but of a more yellowish tint of paste. (11) *Tucker porcelain*, a true hard-paste porcelain, with a small percentage of bone-ash, of a bluish tint, made by William Ellis Tucker, of Philadelphia, from 1825 to 1832. The earliest products were decorated with brown or sepia landscapes. In 1828 Thomas Hulme formed a copartnership with Tucker, under the style of Tucker & Hulme, but retired from the firm in about one year. In 1832 Joseph Hemphill was admitted as a partner, and a few months later Mr. Tucker died. The business was then carried on by Hemphill alone for several years. In 1837, Thomas Tucker, a brother of the founder, became sole proprietor, but in the following year the manufacture ceased. During Hemphill's proprietorship the ware was greatly improved. Potters and decorators were brought from Europe, and for a few years the manufacture was eminently successful. The ware resembled the French hard-paste porcelain of the same period, in body, shapes, and painted decorations. During the best period landscapes and wreaths of flowers were painted on the glaze in refined colorings, and the quality of the gilding was superior to that of the imported wares. The products of the factory were table-services, decorative jugs, vases in the French style, fruit-baskets, ornamental figures, ornate cologne-bottles, night-lamps, and a multiplicity of shapes, both useful and ornamental. This was the first hard-paste porcelain produced in America, and in many respects it has not since been surpassed.—**Anspach porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at Anspach, Bavaria, after 1718. This ware, which was variously marked, was well made and decorated.—**Armorial porcelain**, a variety of hard-paste porcelain made in China in the eighteenth century, with painted and enameled armorial bearings of prominent European families, brought from the East by the East India Company. Often improperly called *Lowestoft porcelain*.—**Asbestos porcelain**, a porous substance, somewhat resembling ordinary porcelain, made from powdered asbestos.—**Bourg-la-Reine porcelain**, soft-paste porcelain manufactured at Bourg-la-Reine, France, by Jacques and Jullien, who transferred their works from Mennecy in 1773.—**Broseley porcelain.** See *Broseley* ★*dragon* and *Salopian* ★*porcelain*.—**Carr porcelain.** See *American* ★*porcelain*.—**Caughley porcelain.** Same as *Salopian* ★*porcelain*.—**Chelsea-Derby porcelain**, soft-paste porcelain made at Derby and Chelsea, England, conjointly, by William Duesbury, who, being at that time proprietor of the Derby works, purchased in 1769 the Chelsea works. The Chelsea-Derby period, as it is called, lasted from that time until about



American Porcelain.—Pitcher by William Ellis Tucker, Philadelphia, hard porcelain, about 1832.
In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.



Armorial Porcelain.—Plate, Chinese, Eighteenth Century.
In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

1786. During this period some of the best productions of these celebrated factories were made, including the famous Chelsea-Derby figures.—**Ch'ing porcelain.** See *Tsing* ★*porcelain*.—**Clignancourt porcelain.** A factory was established at Clignancourt, France, in 1775, by Pierre Deruelle, for the manufacture of hard- and soft-paste porcelain, under the patronage of the Count de Provençe, brother of the king.—**Coalbrookdale porcelain.** See *Coalport* ★*porcelain*.—**Coal porcelain**, vessels and other objects cut out of compact anthracite coal or turned on lathes and afterward polished on the buffing-wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, Sept. 12, 1903, p. 191.—**Coalport porcelain**, soft-paste porcelain made by John Rose at Coalport, England. In 1799 Rose bought the Caughley works from Thomas Turner (see *Salopian* ★*porcelain*), and in 1814 the business was removed to Coalport. In 1822 the Nantgarw works, near Cardiff, Wales, were also absorbed by the Coalport works.—**Duck-egg porcelain**, a local name for certain old Welsh porcelains, especially that made at the manufactory in Swansea, which was established in 1768. *W. Turner*, in Burlington Mag., V. 397.—**Frankenthal porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at a factory established at Frankenthal, Bavaria, by Paul Hannong, in 1754. The factory was closed in 1800.—**Fürstenberg porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at Fürstenberg, Germany. The manufacture was established in 1750 by a workman from the Höchst factory, under the patronage of the Duke of Brunswick. The usual mark is the capital letter F in script.—**Greenpoint porcelain.** See *American* ★*porcelain*.—**Green porcelain.** Same as ★*martaban*.—**Gripsholm porcelain**, porcelain made in China, marked in large lettering "Gripsholm," for the royal Swedish palace, about thirty miles from Stockholm, on the southern shore of Lake Mälaren. Pieces of this porcelain are found in public collections.—**Herend porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at Herend, Hungary, by Maurice Fischer, from about 1800 to 1830. His products include many well-executed imitations of various wares of Europe and Asia, such as Capodimonte and Chinese porcelain. They are usually marked with the shield and crown of Hungary.—**Hirado porcelain**, a pure white, or blue-and-white, porcelain of fine texture and beautiful workmanship, made in the district of Mikawachi, Japan. It derives its name from a family named Hirado. The best examples of Hirado ware were produced about the middle of the eighteenth century. Also called *Mikawachi porcelain*.—**Höchst porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made from 1720 to 1794 at a previously established faience-factory at Höchst, Germany. The manufacture was introduced by a workman named Ringler, who came from the Vienna works. Fine ware was produced, especially in figures and groups. The mark consisted of a star inclosed in a circle, adapted from the arms of the Archbishop of Mainz.—**Kronenburg porcelain.** See *Ludwigsburg* ★*porcelain*.—**Limbach porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at Limbach, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, from about 1761.—**Louis Philippe porcelain**, porcelain made at the Sèvres factory, France, for King Louis Philippe, and bearing his monogram and the names of his various châteaux.—**Lowestoft porcelain.** (*b*) See *armorial* ★*porcelain*.—**Ludwigsburg porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made from 1758 to 1821, under the patronage of Charles Eugène, Duke of Würtemberg. The manufacture was established at Ludwigsburg (Kronenburg), Germany, by a workman named Ringler, who came from the Vienna works. This was one of the largest manufactories in Germany, justly celebrated for the beauty of its ware. The mark was a crown above a double C, the initial of Duke Charles.—**Mikawachi porcelain.** Same as *Hirado* ★*porcelain*. Also written *Mikawaji*.—**Ming porcelain**, a style of Chinese porcelain supposed to have been made during the Ming dynasty, from 1368 to 1643 A.D. Authors differ widely as to its characteristics and prevailing color.—**Nantgarw porcelain**, porcelain made at the factory in Nantgarw in Wales, which was established in 1811 and closed in 1822. *W. Turner*, in Burlington Mag., V. 397.—**Napoleon porcelain**, porcelain made at the Sèvres factory, France, for the use of Napoleon III., and bearing the initial N.—**New Hall porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at New Hall, Hanley, England, from about 1781 to 1812, noted for being the first porcelain successfully manufactured in the Staffordshire district. About the year 1812 bone china superseded the hard-paste porcelain at New Hall, and continued to be made until 1825, when the manufacture of porcelain at these works ceased. See *Bristol porcelain*, under *porcelain*[1], also *Plymouth* ★*porcelain*.—**Niderviller porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at Niderviller, France, from about 1760. Artistic work was produced here by the best artists. A characteristic style of decoration, on both porcelain and pottery, was the imitation of veined woods, on which frequently appeared the representation of white cards bearing pictures in black, a style that was afterward imitated at other European factories.—**Plymouth porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made by William Cookworthy, of Plymouth, England, from about 1768. The mark for Plymouth porcelain is the sign for the planet Jupiter and the chemical symbol for tin, a character resembling the figures 2 and 4 combined. See *Cookworthy porcelain*, under *porcelain*[1].—**Porcelain stone**, feldspar; growan stone.—**Red porcelain**, vitrified ware of a deep-red color; specifically, a red ware made by the Elers brothers in Staffordshire, late in the seventeenth century. See *Elers* ★*ware*.—**Royal Saxon porcelain.** See *Dresden porcelain*, under *porcelain*[1].—**Rudolstadt porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain manufactured from about 1758 at Sitzerode, or Volkstadt, and afterward removed to Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg, Germany. The later products of this factory are blue-and-white porcelain.—**St. Cloud porcelain**, soft-paste porcelain made at St. Cloud, France, from about 1695 to 1773. This was the first soft-paste porcelain made in France.—**St. Petersburg porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at St. Petersburg, Russia, particularly that produced at the imperial factory. The manufacture was established about 1744 by the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, through workmen from the Dresden factory. The ware is of fine paste and usually has a bluish tint. The marks which have been used are the ciphers of the reigning monarchs.—**Salopian porcelain**, a soft-paste porcelain made at Caughley, Shropshire, England, after 1772, by Thomas Turner. One of the most characteristic varieties of ware made at this factory was blue transfer-printed china imitating Oriental patterns. See *willow pattern*, under *willow*[1], and *Broseley* ★*dragon*. See also *Salopian ware*, under *Salopian*[1].—**Sung porcelain**, a Chinese porcelain or stoneware supposed to have been produced under the Sung dynasty, from 960 to 1279 A.D.—**Tsing porcelain**, a variety of porcelain made in China since 1643, in the present Tsing dynasty.—**Tucker porcelain.** See *American* ★*porcelain*.—**Vienna porcelain**, hard-paste porcelain made at Vienna from about 1720. This factory was started by a workman from the Dresden works. In 1747 the factory was purchased by the government. Vienna porcelain is noted for its artistic decorative work. The mark was the shield of the arms of Austria, usually painted in blue beneath the glaze. After 1784 pieces were also marked with the date scratched in the paste.

porcelainization (pôrs″lān-i-zā′shon), *n.* The process or the result of porcelainizing. See *porcelainized*.

porcelainize (pôrs′lān-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *porcelainized*, ppr. *porcelainizing*. To make porcelain; convert into porcelain; in *geol.*, cause to resemble porcelain. See *porcelainized*.

porcelain-kiln (pôrs′lān-kil), *n.* A porcelain-oven. See the extract.

> It [hard porcelain] is fired in biscuit at a low temperature, in the second story of the *porcelain kiln*, using for its baking the surplus heat passing away after having done its greater work in the first story or glost kiln where the glazing is done. At this first burning the ware receives only sufficient fire to make it properly fasten together in form. . . . In this condition it is what is termed porcelain biscuit, and is ready for the glaze-tub. . . . The pieces are placed separately in the saggers. The heat in firing hard porcelain [in the first story or glost kiln] is carried to such a high degree that the ware touches the point of pliability, almost the melting-point. At this great heat the body is vitrified; at the same time the glaze, from its slightly softer composition, is melted into the body of the ware, producing a hard, vitreous, and homogeneous material properly known as true, hard porcelain.
>
> *E. A. Barber*, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 258.

porcelain-mill (pôrs′lān-mil), *n.* A mill for grinding materials used in the manufacture of porcelain.

porcelainous, *a.* Same as *porcelanous*.

porcelain-printing (pôrs′lān-prin″ting), *n.* 1. The printing of cloth with a white color on a blue ground: a method carried into Europe by the French from their East Asiatic colonies.—2. The transfer of a printed engraving to porcelain, usually before it is glazed.

porcelain-shell (pôrs′lān-shel), *n.* A kind of cowry.

porcelanic (pôr-se-lan′ik), *a.* Same as *porcelanous*.

Porcellanaster (pôr-se-lā-nas′tėr), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Porcellanasteridæ*. *Sir C. W. Thomson*.

Porcellanasteridæ (pôr″se-lā-nas-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porcellanaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes of the order *Phanerozonia*, having opposite ambulacral plates, and thin lamelliform marginal plates traversed by cribriform organs. It includes several genera, among them being *Porcellanaster*, *Caulaster*, and *Ctenodiscus*.

Porcellia (pôr-sel′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πόρκης, a ring or hoop.] A genus of rhipidoglossate gastropods with discoidal, widely umbilicate shells, having a long slit subtended by a prominent slit-band along the median line of the outer whorls. It occurs in Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.

porcherine (pôr′she-rin), *n.* A trade-name of a synthetical sweetening substance, used in the same manner as saccharin.

Porcupine opener. See ★*opener*.

porcupine-bird (pôr′kū-pīn-bėrd), *n.* The striated wren, *Amytis striata*, of Australia, which inhabits the thick porcupine-grass.

porcupine-boiler (pôr′kū-pīn-boi″lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler having a vertical center cylinder or drum from which radiate horizontally many straight radial tubes. This makes a combination of the water-tube and cylindrical boilers. *Power*, March, 1904, p. 146.

porcupine-grass, *n.* 2. In Australia, any one of several species of grasses belonging to the genus *Triodia*, especially *T. Mitchelli*, *T. irritans*, and *T. pungens*, growing on the sand-hills of desert regions. They form rounded tussocks as large as 10 feet in diameter, from which the stiff, sharp-pointed leaves radiate in all directions, often causing discomfort to the traveler.—**Porcupine-grass ant.** See ★*ant*1.

porcupine-hair (pôr′kū-pīn-hãr″), *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *hystricismus*.

porcupine-machine (pôr′kū-pīn-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, any machine used in the preparatory processes having a cylinder or beater with a number of teeth, spikes, or blades.

porcupine-parrot (pôr-kū-pīn-par″ọt), *n.* A local name for a ground-parrakeet, *Geopsittacus occidentalis*, of central Australia, which frequents the dense porcupine-grass of that region.

pore2, *n.*—**Aboral pore.** See ★*aboral*.—**Bordered pore.** Same as ★*bordered pit*.—**Dermal pores.** (*a*) In sponges, the perforations in the dermal membrane over the incurrent canals. (*b*) Minute openings, in the integument of starfishes, through which project the dermal branchiæ.—**Dorsal pores**, openings in the body-wall of many species of earthworms which place the body-cavity in communication with the exterior.—**Genital pore.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, an opening through the wall of the urogenital sinus through which the ova pass to the exterior. (*b*) In the *Cystoidea*, a small opening in the plates of the calyx occasionally present between the mouth and the anus. Also called the *ovarian aperture*.—**Male pore**, in oligochætous annelids, the opening of the sperm-duct to the exterior. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 203.—**Neurenteric pore**, the termination of the neurenteric canal.—**Physical pore**, a pore or interstice too small to be detected under the microscope or by any direct means. The existence of physical pores is inferred from certain properties of matter such as its compressibility. See *pore*2, 1.—**Sensible pore**, a pore or interstice of such size that it may be detected by direct observation. See *pore*2, 1.—**Urinary pore**, the common external opening of the two ureters in fishes; the urinary pore opens either into a urogenital sinus, or directly on the outer surface of the body.

pore-area (pōr′ā″rē-ą), *n.* In sponges, an aggregation of ostia into sieve-like areas. Also called *pore-sieve*.

The larger specimen has 20 oval depressed *pore-areas* and 2 oscules, . . . the floor of the *pore-areas* is covered with membrane perforated by groups of pores.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 132.

pore-canal (pōr′ka-nal″), *n.* 1. See ★*canal*1. —2. One of the fine canals in the integument of many insects, which pass through the chitinous layers and end externally in minute pores. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 188.

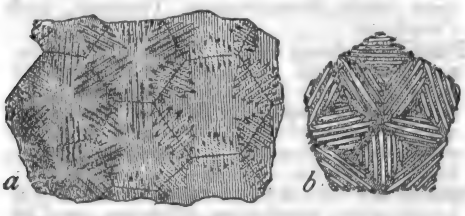
pore-coral (pōr′kor″al), *n.* A porous stone-coral.

pore-membrane (pōr′mem″brān), *n.* In some sponges, a perforated membrane which covers the external openings of the incurrent canals.

porencephalus (pō-ren-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [NL. See *porencephalia*.] Same as *porencephalia*.

pore-plates (pōr′plāts), *n. pl.* In the *Echinodermata*: (*a*) A name applied by Roemer to the small elongated side-plates arranged in rows covering the spaces between the edges of the lancet plates and the sides of the radial sinus in the *Blastoidea*. These are the "ambulacrals" of Bather's terminology. (*b*) In Bather's terminology, the perforated triangular plates adjacent to but distinct from the deltoids in the interambulacra of certain blastoids, especially in the family *Asteroblastidæ*.

pore-rhomb (pōr′romb), *n.* In the *Echinodermata*, a type of rhombic area traversed by parallel canals terminating in pores, observed on the external surfaces of some cystidean thecæ. Each area overlaps the edges of two adjoining plates in such manner that the suture between the plates forms an axis of the rhomb.



Pore-rhombs of, *a*, *Echinosphærites*, and, *b*, *Caryocrinus*, enlarged. The left half of Fig. *a* is abraded, so that the connecting tubes appear as open grooves.
(From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

pore-sieve (pōr′siv), *n.* Same as ★*pore-area*.

porfyritic, porfyry. Amended spellings of *porphyritic, porphyry*.

porge (pōrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *porged*, ppr. *porging*. [Perhaps from L. *purgare*, cleanse.] In *Jewish ritual*, to make ceremonially clean, as a slaughtered animal, by drawing out and removing the sinews and veins. *N. E. D.*

porgee1 (pôr′jē), *n.* An East Indian silk fabric of coarse texture.

porgee2 (pôr′gi), *n.* Same as *porgy*.

porger (pōr′jėr), *n.* [*porge*, *v.*] In *Jewish ritual*, one who porges. See ★*porge*.

porgy, *n.* 2. Same as *white perch* (which see, under *perch*1).—**Deep-water porgies**, fishes of the genus *Otrynter*, found in deep water off the west coast of Florida.—**Grass-porgy**, *Calamus arctifrons*, of the Gulf of Mexico.—**Jolt-head porgy**, *Calamus bajonado*, of the West Indies.—**Little-head porgy**, *Calamus proridens*, of the West Indies.—**Little-mouth porgy**, *Calamus penna*, found from Florida to Brazil.—**Red porgy**, *Pagrus pagrus*, found on both sides of the Atlantic.—**Saucer-eye porgy**, *Calamus calamus*, of the West Indies.—**Shad-porgy.** Same as *grass-*★*porgy*.—**Southern porgy**, *Stenotomus aculeatus*, of the South Atlantic coast of the United States.—**White-bone porgy**, *Calamus leucosteus*, of the South Atlantic coast of the United States.

Poria (pō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1797), < Gr. *πόρος*, a pore.] A large genus of fungi of the family *Polyporaceæ*, having the fructification resupinate and frequently spreading over considerable areas of dead trunks and branches. Over 280 species are reported by Saccardo. *P. Radula*, a species with white angular toothed pores, is frequent on dead wood in Europe and North America.

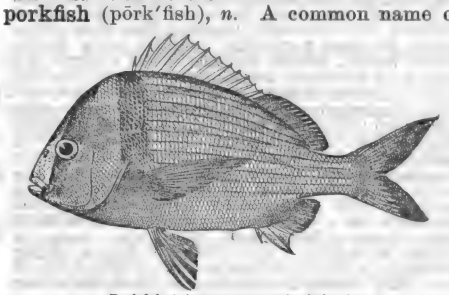
Porichthys (pọ-rik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of fishes of the family *Batrachoididæ*, found on the Pacific coast of America.

Porina (pọ-rī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1810), < Gr. *πόρος*, a pore, + dim. *-ina*.] 1. A large genus of pyrenocarpous lichens of the family *Pyrenulaceæ*, having the thallus crustaceous and simple scattered perithecia with punctiform ostioles. About 150 species have been referred to this genus. They occur on bark of trees and rocks.—2. A genus of chilostomatous bryozoans having erect or incrusting zoaria with flattened branches and raised tubular zoœcial orifices. It is represented by species ranging from the Cretaceous to recent time.

porinin (pō′ri-nin), *n.* [*Porina* + *-in*2.] A colorless crystalline compound, $(C_3H_6O)_n$, found in the lichen *Porina* (*Pertussaria*) *glomerata*.

porion (pō′ri-ọn), *n.*; pl. *poria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πόρος*, pore.] In *craniom.*, the median point at the posterior border of the canalis incisivus. *Von Török*.

porkfish (pōrk′fish), *n.* A common name of



Porkfish (*Anisotremus virginicus*).
(From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

Anisotremus virginicus, a fish of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found from Florida to Brazil.

pork-measles (pôrk′mē″zlz), *n.* See ★*measles*.

pornographist (pôr-nog′rą-fist), *n.* Same as *pornographer*. [Rare.] *The Nation*, Aug. 3, 1893, p. 79.

Poroclinus (pō-rō-klī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + NL. *Clinus*.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in northern seas.

Porocottus (pō-rō-kot′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + NL. *Cottus*.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in northern seas.

porocyte (pō′rō-sit), *n.* [Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] In sponges, an epithelial

cell perforated by a pore. The pore places the gastral cavity in communication with the exterior by means of an intracellular duct or canal.

porodic (pō-rod′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πωρώδης*, *πωροειδής*, like tufa (< *πῶρος*, tufa, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-ic*.] Like tufa; in *petrog.*, colloid: chiefly applied to structureless rocks or minerals, such as flint, wood-opal, hyalite, etc.

porodine (pō′rō-din), *n.* [Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-ine*2.] In *petrog.*, an amorphous mineral or rock derived from a colloidal mass, such as gelatinous silica, in contrast to one that is a glass. *Breithaupt*.

porodite (pō′rō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *πωρώδης*, *πωροειδής*, like tufa (see *porodic*), + *-ite*.] See the extract.

The unaltered fragmental forms of the basalts, as well as of the other volcanic rocks, are called tufas, while I have denominated all the altered and old fragmental forms as *porodites*.
M. E. Wadsworth, Harvard University, Museum of [Comparative Zoology, Bulletin, v. 280.

poroditic (pō-rō-dit′ik), *a.* Of the nature of porodite.

porogam (pō′rō-gam), *n.* [*porogam(ic)*.] A porogamic plant. See ★*porogamic*.

porogamic (pō-rō-gam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, fertilized by way of the micropyle instead of the chalaza. See ★*porogamy*.

porogamous (pō-rog′ą-mus), *a.* [*porogam(y)* + *-ous*.] Characterized by porogamy.

porogamy (pō-rog′ą-mi), *n.* [Gr. *πόρος*, passage.] In *bot.*, fertilization by the passage of the pollen-tube through the micropyle: the most common method with flowering plants. In a limited number of plants the pollen-tube enters through the chalazal region (*chalazogamy*), when the fertilization is said to be *basigamous*, or rarely through the apex, when the fertilization is termed *acrogamous*. *K. E. Goebel* (trans.), Organography of Plants, II. 615.

porokeratosis (pō-rō-ker-ą-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-osis*.] An affection of the horny layer of the skin marked by a depressed area bounded by an irregular raised ridge.

Poromitra (pō-rō-mit′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *μίτρα*, belt, girdle.] A genus of fishes of the family *Berycidæ*, found in the deep sea.

Poromya (pō-rō-mī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + L. *mya*. See *Mya*.] The typical genus of the family *Poromyidæ*. *Forbes*, 1844.

Poromyidæ (pō-rō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Poromya* + *-idæ*.] A family of septibranchiate bivalves having short siphons, an elongated foot, and well-developed palps. On each half of the septum there are several groups of lamellæ separated by orifices. It includes two genera, *Poromya* and *Silenia*.

poroplastic (pō-rō-plas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + E. *plastic*.] Porous and plastic: applied to a kind of porous felt, plastic when heated, used by surgeons. *N. E. D.*

A *poroplastic* felt splint. *Lancet*, March 16, 1901, p. 780.

poroporo (pō-rō-pō′rō), *n.* [Maori *poroporo*, *poporo*, plants of the genus *Solanum*.] In New Zealand, *Solanum aviculare*, a shrub bearing fruit about the size of a small plum, edible when ripe, but very acrid before maturing. This fruit was commonly used by the early colonists in the neighborhood of Wellington for making jam. See *kangaroo-apple*.

poros (pō′ros), *n.* [Gr. *πῶρος*, a kind of marble, tufa, a stalactite, etc.] A limestone quarried near Piræus: the common building stone of Athens. Previous to the occupation by the Persians in 480 B.C. all the monuments on the Acropolis were of this material. Many interesting remains, often charmingly colored, have been recovered.

poroscope (pō′rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for determining the porosity or degree of permeability of a substance.

The examination of the plans, number of stories, construction and interior arrangement of the house should include the permeability and hygroscopic properties of the building material. Our general knowledge of the relative permeability of different kinds of building material will enable us to form an opinion, but for exact determinations the use of a *poroskop*, or gasometer and manometer, becomes necessary.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 768.

porose, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to the *Porosa*.

porosity, *n.*—**Selective porosity**, in *geol.*, porosity (of a rock) as determining the presence in it of ores: noting

the dissemination of ores in open-textured rock, into which they have entered in solution because of its porosity, in preference to less open rock.

Here, as at Cripple Creek, we have examples of the doctrine of "*selective porosity*" — that is to say, certain zones of rock are rich, because the metal-bearing solutions found the fissured portions to be the easiest channels for their passage, and coursed with greater abundance through them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 763.

porotic (pō-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Causing porosis or the formation of callus; indurating.

II. *n.* Any drug or other agent which promotes the growth of connective tissue, induration of the tissues, or the formation of callus.

poroto (pō-rō′tō), *n.* [Native.] A Chilian popular name for the brown or reddish bean.

Porphyra, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] In *med.*, same as *purpura.*

porphyrate (pôr′fi-rāt), *n.* [*porphyr(ic)* + *-ate.*] A salt of porphyric acid.

porphyration (pôr-fi-rā′shon), *n.* Same as *porphyrization.*

Porphyrian (pôr-fir′i-an), *a.* [L. *Porphyrius,* Porphyry, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Porphyry (about 233–305 A.D.), a neo-Platonic philosopher and opponent of Christianity.

porphyric[1] (pôr-fir′ik), *a.* Same as *porphyritic. Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 426.

porphyric[2] (pôr-fir′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πορφύρα,* purple, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, $C_{10}H_4N_2O_7$, obtained from euxanthone by the action of nitric acid. With ammonium carbonate it produces a deep-red color.

porphyrine (pôr′fi-rin), *n.* [Gr. *πορφύρα,* purple, + *-ine*[2].] A white amorphous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$, found in the bark of *Pala constricta.* Its salts have a blue fluorescence. It melts at 97° C.

porphyrogene (pôr′fi-rō-jēn), *n.* [Gr. *πορφύρα,* purple, + *-γενης,* -born.] Born in the purple. *Poe,* The Haunted Palace, st. 3. See *porphyrogenitus.*

porphyrogenite†, *n.* Same as *porphyrogenitus.*

porphyrous (pôr′fi-rus), *a.* [Gr. *πόρφυρος,* purple, + *-ous.*] Purple.

O spirit of rage and might,
Who canst unchain the links of winter-stark,
And bid earth's stubborn metals flow like oil,
Her *porphyrous* heart-veins boil;
Whose arrows pierce the cloudy shields of dark.
R. Bridges, Prometheus the Firegiver, l. 1272.

porphyroxine (pôr-fi-rok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *πορφύρα,* purple, + E. *ox(ygen)* + *-ine.*] A substance found in opium, once believed to be a distinct alkaloid, but now known to be a mixture of several alkaloids.

porphyruria (pôr-fi-rō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πορφύρα,* purple, + *οὖρον,* urine.] The presence in the urine when voided of a purplish pigment derived from the blood.

porphyry, *n.* 4. In *ceram.*, a hard colored body made by Josiah Wedgwood, in imitation of porphyry.—**Artificial porphyry,** a trade-name for iron furnace-slag used for building and paving.—**Bird's-eye porphyry,** a name, current among miners, for any porphyritic, eruptive rock with round phenocrysts, especially of quartz. *Contrib. to Econ. Geol.*, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 72.—**Claystone-porphyry.** See ★*claystone-porphyry.*—**Rhomben-porphyry** [*G.*], porphyry in which the phenocrysts of feldspar (soda-orthoclase to potash-oligoclase) have a form approaching that of a rhombohedron, yielding rhombic cross-sections. It is related to the syenites and occurs chiefly in Norway. *Von Buch.*

Porpita (pôr′pi-tä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Porpitidæ. Lamarck.*

Porpitidæ (pôr-pit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Porpita* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonophorans having a circular umbrella without crest and a pneumatocyst which is divided into an octoradiate central part and numerous concentric rings. The gonostyles are provided with mouths, the tentacles have many stalked cnidospheres, and pneumothyræ are present. It contains the genera *Porpita, Porpitella, Porpalia,* and *Porpema.*

porporate (pôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [It. *porporato,* < L. *purpuratus,* clad in purple, < *purpura,* purple.] Clad or robed in purple. [Rare.]

Make your brothers priests,
Paul shall be *porporate,* and Girolamo step
Red-stockinged in the presence when you choose,
But save one Franceschini for the age.
Browning, Ring and Book, v. 227.

Porro prism binocular. See ★*binocular* and *Porro's system of* ★*prisms.*

port[1], *n.*—**Courtesies of the port.** See ★*courtesy.*—**Open port.** See the extract.

In China at the present time (1902) certain *ports* are designated "free and *open.*" This phrase means that the ports in question are (1) open to foreign trade, and (2) that vessels engaged in over-sea voyages may freely resort there. Exemption from payment of customs duties is not implied, which is a matter distinct from the permission granted under treaty engagements to foreign vessels to carry cargoes to and from the "treaty ports."
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 514.

Port of refuge. See the extract.

Whatever the reason for putting into the *port of refuge,* provided it was necessary for the common safety, the expenses of going in, and the consequent expenses of getting out (if she sails again with all or part of her original cargo), are allowed as G. A. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 32

To run down a port, in *navigation,* to sail north or south until the latitude of the port is reached, then head due east or west on that parallel until the port heaves into view. This method was formerly commonly used by the poorly schooled merchant navigator who had no chronometer to aid him in finding the longitude of his ship, and whose knowledge of nautical astronomy enabled him merely to manipulate the ancient pig-yoke for a meridian observation of the sun.—**Treaty port.** See ★*treaty-port.*

port[2], *n.*—**Reëntrant port,** a gun-port on a war-ship in which the side of the vessel is inflected inward so as to permit a greater angle of training without making a large opening. See cut under ★*battle-ship* showing reëntrant ports on gun-deck. Also called *embrasure-port.*

portage[1] (pôr′tāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *portaged,* ppr. *portaging.* [*portage*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To carry; pack, as a boat around a portage.

I took with me a King folding canvas boat. It was perfection in its way, but I made a mistake in buying a 14-footer. It is altogether too large for one man to *portage.*
Recreation, April, 1901, p. 277.

II. *intrans.* To carry; proceed by carrying (a boat or load); make a portage.

After *portaging* across a divide, we may on the same day have the enjoyment of descending a swift-flowing stream. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 4.

portative, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *portative organ* (which see, under *organ*[1])

port-buckler (pōrt′buk″lėr), *n.* See *buckler,* 2.

port-captain (pōrt′kap″tān), *n.* *Naut.*, the marine superintendent of a line of vessels.

port-duty (pōrt′dū″ti), *n.* Harbor dues.

ported, *a.* 2. In *mech.*, having ports; fitted with ports for admission or exhaust or for both.

porter[2], *n.* 4. (*e*) A rope-carrier or supporter; a wheel or roller on a support used to sustain a traction- or transmission-rope and prevent its sagging and striking the ground between its terminal points.

Porteranthus (pōr-te-ran′thus), *n.* [NL. (Britton, 1894), < *Porter* + Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower; named in honor of T. C. *Porter* (1822–1901), an American botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Rosaceæ.* See *Gillenia.*

porter-bar (pōr′tėr-bär), *n.* Same as *porter*[2], 4 (*b*).

Porter-Clark process. See ★*process.*

Port Ewen limestone. See ★*limestone.*

Portheus (pōr′thē-us), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *πορθεῖν,* ravage.] A gigantic extinct teleost fish of the family *Ichthyodectidæ,* characterized by a single row of strong conical teeth of variable size fixed in sockets in both jaws, an ossified sclerotic in the orbit, movable articulation of palatine and ethmoid, three suborbital plates, and a large well-developed operculum. The pectoral and pelvic fins are provided with broad anterior rays. The dorsal fin is short and situated well back, and the caudal fin is forked. The total number of vertebræ is 83. The dimensions of the large species *Portheus molossus* Cope are as follows; total length, 15 feet 8 inches; length of skull, 2 feet 2 inches; spread of tail, 3 feet 9 inches. The genus is confined to the Cretaceous rocks, and the finest specimens have been obtained from the Niobrara Chalk of Kansas. Found also in European Cretaceous.

port-hole, *n.* 3. In *zoöl.*, one of the minute apertures or cinclides in the body-wall of a sea-anemone through which the gastric filaments or acontia are protruded. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 175.

portico, *n.*—**Subgenital portico,** in some *Discomedusæ,* a large single central chamber lying immediately below the floor of the stomach and above the brachial disk. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 171.

portion, *n.*—**Schroeder's portion of urea,** the amount of daily urea formation which occurs in the liver.

portiuncula (pōr-ti-ung′kū-lä), *n.* [ML. use of L. *portiuncula,* dim. of *portio*(*n-*), portion.] An indulgence granted to those who on August 2 visit the churches in which the Third Order of St. Francis is canonically established.

port-light (pōrt′līt), *n.* A plate of heavy glass set in a hinged frame and fitted to a port in a ship's side.

portmanteau-word (pōrt-man′tō-wėrd″), *n.* A name given by Lewis Carroll (C. L. Dodgson), in "Through the Looking-glass," to words formed by him on the composite system. [Humorous.]

"'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

"'Slithy' means 'lithe' and 'slimy.' . . . You see it's like a portmanteau — there are two meanings packed up into one word. . . . 'Mimsy' is 'flimsy and miserable' (there's another *portmanteau* for you)."
Lewis Carroll, Through the Looking-glass, pp. 127–129.

Porto Bello ware. See ★*ware*[2].

portolan (pōr′tō-lan), *n.* Same as ★*portolano.*

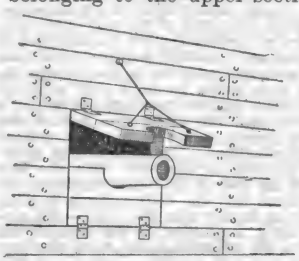
A series of World-maps and Mediterranean *portolans.*
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 374.

portolano (pōr-tō-lä′nō), *n.*; pl. *portolani* (-nē). [It. *portolano,* pilot, log-book.] Originally the book of sailing-directions accompanying a chart, but later applied to any chart or map.

In fact, there is hardly any map of the middle age, before the beginning of the *Portolani,* which can sustain a comparison in the matter of contour with the "Cottoniana." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 131.

Porto Rico bark. See ★*bark*[2].

port-pendants (pōrt′pen″dants), *n. pl.* Ropes belonging to the upper sections of the port-shutters or lids of old-fashioned men-of-war. They were made fast to rings on the outside of the lids and then rove through holes in the sides of the vessel on the decks next above the ports. By means of these pendants and a tackle the upper covers were raised and lowered.



Port-pendants.

portrayment (pōr-trā′ment), *n.* Same as *portrayal.*

port-riggle (pōrt′rig″l), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *port-flange* (which see).

portsman (pōrts′man), *n.*; pl. *portsmen* (-men). A citizen or inhabitant of one of the Cinque Ports. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

portulano, *n.* Same as ★*portolano.*

portunal (pōr′tū-nal), *n.* [G., < L. *Portunalis,* pertaining to *Portunus,* the god of harbors.] An organ-stop, the pipes of which are of wood and are open, and larger at the top than at the mouth. Also *portunal-flute. Stainer and Barrett.*

portunal-flute (pōr′tū-nal-flöt″), *n.* [See ★*portunal.*] In *organ-building,* a stop with open wooden pipes, larger at the top than at the bottom.

port-vent (pōrt′vent), *n.* [As of F. **porte-vent,* carry-wind.] A pipe conveying the wind in an organ or bagpipe. *N. E. D.*

Thereupon Malcolm set his *port-vent* to his mouth, rapidly filled his bag, . . . and then sent from the instrument such a shriek, . . . that . . . his adversary pressed both hands to his ears.
Geo. MacDonald, Marquis of Lossie, xi.

Port-wine mark or **stain.** Same as *capillary* ★*nævus.*

porulose (pō′rō-lōs), *a.* [NL. **porulosus,* < **porulus,* dim. of *porus,* pore.] Having minute apertures or pores; minutely porose.

Free; disk-shape, circular, nearly flat above and below; both surfaces minutely *porulose.*
Dana, Zoophytes, p. 705.

porus, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, one of the minute pits on the upper surface of the antennæ, supposed to be olfactory in function.

In a great number of insects Erichson described on the upper surface of the antennæ peculiar minute bits, "*pori,*" which, according to him, were covered by a thin membrane, and to which he ascribed the perception of smell. *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 266.

pos., poss. Abbreviations (*a*) of *possession;* (*b*) of *possessive.*

posaune, *n.* 2. In *organ-building,* a powerful reed-stop, usually of 16-feet pitch.

posca (pos′kä), *n.* [L.] A drink consisting of vinegar or wine diluted with water.

pose[2], *v. t.* 6. At *dominoes,* to set (the first domino). *Amer. Hoyle,* p. 445.

poseur (pō-zėr′), *n.* [F., < *poser,* pose. See *pose*[2].] One who poses, or takes an attitude, physical or mental, which is assumed for effect; one who attitudinizes.

Above all, she never affronted genuine artists by inviting self-advertising quacks and *poseurs* to meet them and make capital from the association.
J. L. Ford, in Smart Set, Sept., 1905, p. 91.

Posidonia (pos-i-dō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ποσειδώνιος, adj., < Ποσειδῶν, Poseidon (Neptune).] Same as ★*Posidonomya.*

Posidonomya (pos-i-dō-nō-mī′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Posidonia* + *Mya*, genera of *Pelecypoda*.] A genus of prionodesmacean pelecypods having compressed, equivalve, concentrically plicated, thin-walled shells, with rounded outlines and short straight hinge-line. The species range from Silurian to Jurassic, and are especially abundant in Permian, Triassic, and Jurassic formations.

position, *n.* 5. Specifically, in *archery*, the attitude or standing of an archer in the act of shooting.—**Casselberry position,** a prone position of a patient after intubation, in which swallowing can occur without danger of fluid entering the tube.—**Day position,** in *bot.*, the position assumed by leaves during the day, as compared with that assumed by them during the night: that is, chiefly a horizontal position. Compare *night* ★*position*.—**Diagonal position,** in *bot.*, the position of an organ intermediate between median and lateral.—**Maritime positions,** the latitude and longitude of certain places on the seacoast.—**Night position,** in *bot.*, the position assumed by leaves during the night, as compared with that assumed by them during the day: that is, a more or less vertical position. Compare *day* ★*position*.—**Position cosine.** Same as *direction cosine*.—**Principal position,** in the *optics of crystals*, that position of a crystal, in the field of the polariscope, where the plane of the optic axes of the specimen coincides with the plane of polarization of the analyzer or with that of the polarizer. Another position, sometimes called the *second principal position*, is that where the plane of the optic axes makes an angle of 45° with the plane of the analyzer.—**Sims's position,** in *surg.*, a posture on the side with the under arm behind the back and the knees drawn up, assumed by the patient in gynecological examinations.—**Trendelenburg position,** in *surg.*, a posture on the back with the legs hanging down over the foot of the operating-table, the latter being so inclined that the body rests on a plane of 45°, the pelvis being higher than the head.—**Walcher's position,** in *surg.*, a position on the back, at the foot of a table, with the thighs hanging down over the edge. A woman in labor is sometimes placed in this position in order to increase the size of the pelvic inlet.

position-circle (pō-zish′on-sėr″kl), *n.* The graduated circle of a position-micrometer.

positival (poz-i-tī′val), *a.* [*positive* + *-al*[1].] Of a positive, real, or actual, character: opposed to *ideal*. *Grote*, Moral Ideals, p. 13. *N. E. D.*

positive, *a.* 11. Specifically, noting an oiling or lubricating device in which the oil is made to flow by pressure, due either to gravity or to pumping.

Instead of depending on splash lubrication alone for oiling every part of the engine, *positive* oil feeds are led to each of the crankshaft bearings, and the crankshaft is pierced with suitable passages to conduct oil to the cranks themselves, so that the connecting rod boxes also receive plenty of oil. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 134.

Positive culture. See ★*culture*.—**Positive number.** See ★*number*.

II. *n.*—**Bronze positive,** in *photog.*, a picture obtained by exposing a glass plate coated with a mixture of cane-sugar, glucose, gum arabic, and honey, which is sensitized by ammonium bichromate, and which after exposure is developed by applying bronze powder with a tuft of cotton-wool.

positively, *adv.* (*h*) In *mech.*, depending only on that which cannot fail without breaking; not depending on springs or gravity. See *positive motion*.

positivity, *n.* 2. The degree of exactness reached in the scientific determination of phenomena. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 7.

positor, *n.* 2. In *surg.*, a repositor.—**Uterine positor,** an instrument employed in rectifying malpositions of the uterus.

poso (pō-sō′), *n.* [Tagalog *posó*.] In the Philippine Islands, a knot of hair held together by a comb, worn by Tagalog women.

posong (pō-song′), *n.* [Tagalog *posong*, proud, arrogant, passionate, Ilocano *pusóng*, pride, arrogance.] In the Philippine Islands, a person who runs amuck.

possess, *v. t.*—**Not possessed,** a plea to an action of trover denying that the plaintiff was possessed of the goods when the action was commenced.

possession, *n.* 8. In the terminology of psychical research, a change of mental disposition, occurring in the state of trance, so marked as to suggest the substitution of a novel personality for the known personality of the subject.

Trance is a name applied to a form of automatism, whether healthy or morbid, in which the automatist appears to be in some way altered, or even asleep, but in which he may speak or write certain matter of which his normal personality is ignorant at the time, and which it rarely remembers on his return to waking life. If there appears to be not merely a modification but a substitution of personality in the trance, it is called *possession*. Trance occurs spontaneously in so-called somnambulism, as a result of disease in hysteria, and as a result of suggestion, etc., in hypnotic states. A fuller analysis shows classes which slide into each other in various ways.

F. W. H. Myers, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, [June, 1902, p. 67.

Law of possession. See ★*law*[1].

possessival (po-se-sī′val), *a.* [*possessiv(e)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the possessive case; possessive. *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, p. 522. *N. E. D.*

possessor, *n.*—**Naked possessor,** an occupant of land whose only apparent right or title to the land is the fact of possession.

possum-grape (pos′um-grāp), *n.* See ★*grape*[1].

possum-haw (pos′um-hâ), *n.* The deciduous holly, *Ilex decidua*, found on borders of streams and swamps from Maryland through the coast States to Texas and northward to Missouri. It is a small tree, or eastward a shrub.

post[1], *n.* 7. In a lock, a wire or cylindrical projection over which the tube of the key fits. Its purpose is to interfere with or prevent the picking of the lock by a lever or wire.—**Heads and posts.** See ★*head*.—**Inner post** (*naut.*), an oak timber joined to the foreside of the stern-post for the seating of the transoms.—**Post-and-rail tea.** See ★*tea*[1].—**Silence post,** in Australian race-tracks, a post erected at some distance from the members' stands, and beyond which book-makers are not allowed to ply their calling. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 334.

post[2], *n.*—**Cossack post,** an outpost composed of a few soldiers under a non-commissioned officer.—**General post,** in the early days of the postal service of Great Britain, the post despatched from the general post-office in London, once a day or on certain stated days, to all post-offices (then established) throughout the country: distinct from the local service known as the *penny post*, and later the *twopenny post*, which was under different management. See *penny post*, under *post*[2].—**General-post day,** the day on which the general post was despatched or received.—**General-post delivery,** the delivery of the letters received by the general post; the first delivery of the day.

post[2], *v. t.* 6. To order or detail.

Colonel Tanner returned from Gilgit in April, 1882, and, after a few months' absence on leave to England, was *posted* in November, 1882, to the charge of the Darjeeling party. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 557.

7. In *chess*, to move (a piece) to a square; occupy a square with (a piece).

The White King would have been *posted* at Q's 4th. *Morphy*, Games of Chess, p. 47.

post[5], *adv.* and *prep.*—**Post litem motam,** in *law*, after the commencement of an action, or after the dispute has arisen.

postage, *n.* 3†. The hire of a horse for traveling; the sum paid for the hire.

Each horse's hire or *postage*.
Act of 1660, quoted in Joyce, Hist. of Post Office, p. 29, [note.

4. The sending of letters, etc., by post.

Postal scales. See ★*scale*[2].—**Postal telegraph.** See ★*telegraph*.—**Postal trade,** the purchasing of goods through the post by means of 'mail orders.' See the extract.

What is called in England "*postal trade*," and in America "mail order business," is growing very rapidly. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 99.

Postal treaty. See ★*treaty*.

postantennal (pōst-an-ten′al), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + NL. *antenna* + *-al*[1].] Situated behind the antennæ.—**Postantennal organ,** Lubbock's name for the prostemmatic or ante-ocular organ possessed by certain *Collembola*.

postatlantal (pōst-at-lan′tal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + *atlas* (*-ant-*) + *-al*[1].] Lying behind the atlas, or first cervical vertebra. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1891, ser. B, p. 73.

post-auger (pōst′ â″gėr), *n.* See *post-hole auger* and cut, under *auger*, 2.

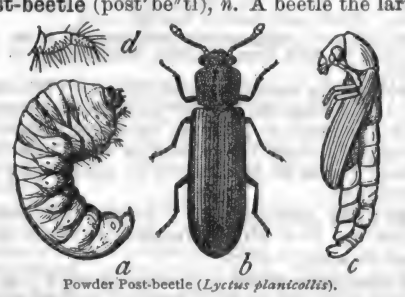
postauricular (pōst-â-rik′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + *auricula*, auricle, + *-ar*[3].] Situated behind the auricle, or ear. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Sept., 1903, p. 343.

postaxiad (pōst-ak′si-ad), *adv.* Same as ★*postaxially*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1895, p. 319.

Postaxial border, the posterior edge of a limb when extended at right angles to the body: often well defined.

postaxially (pōst-ak′si-al-i), *adv.* Backward; posteriorly of the median line of a limb which is extended at right angles to the body.

post-beetle (pōst′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle the larva



Powder Post-beetle (*Lyctus planicollis*).
a, larva; *b*, adult; *c*, pupa; *d*, leg of larva; *a*, *b*, *c*, much enlarged, *d*, more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

of which bores in posts or other timber.—**Powder post-beetle,** any one of several species of ptinid beetles: applied especially to species of the genus *Lyctus* the larvæ of which bore into dry hardwood timber, filling their burrows with a fine powder. They do especial damage to hardwood furniture and to ax handles and the handles of agricultural implements.

post-boat (pōst′bōt), *n.* A mail-boat; a packet-boat.

postbrachium (pōst-brā′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *postbrachia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *brachium*, arm.] The posterior process of the corpus quadrigeminum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 163.

postbuccal (pōst-buk′al), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *buccal*.] Situated behind the buccal region: as, the *postbuccal* segments of leeches. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 701.

postbulbar (pōst-bul′bär), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *bulbar*.] Situated or occurring behind or caudal to the spinal bulb or oblongata. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1898, p. 168.

postcæcal (pōst-sē′kal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + *cæc(um)* + *-al*[1].] Situated behind the cæcum.

postcalcarine (pōst-kal′ka-rin), *n.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *calcarine*.] Noting the posterior portion of the calcarine fissure. G. Elliot Smith has substituted *retrocalcarine* because *postcalcarine* has been employed in another sense by other writers. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 327.

post-card, *n.*—**Picture** or **pictorial post-card,** a post-card upon the reverse side of which a picture, photographic or other, is printed: said to have been first introduced in Switzerland. It is not an official government issue and requires a stamp, one cent in the United States and a halfpenny in Great Britain.

postcardinal (pōst-kär′di-nal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *cardinal*.] Situated behind the heart; specifically, noting a vein in embryos and in certain fishes which is posterior to the heart and conveys the blood from the mesonephros, vertebral column, and trunk. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 4.

post-cart (pōst′kärt), *n.* A cart in which mail is carried.

Jamie was to sail from London to Dundee, and come on to Thrums from Tilliedrum in the *post-cart*.
J. M. Barrie, Window in Thrums, xvi.

post-cenal (pōst-sē′nal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *cena*, dinner, + *-al*[1].] Occurring, or relating to what occurs, after dinner. [Rare.]

postcentral (pōst-sen′tral), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *central*.] In *anat.*, situated behind the central fissure of the brain. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 137.

postcentralis (pōst-sen-trā′lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *centralis*, central.] A fissure in the cerebral cortex caudad or posterior to and more or less parallel with the central fissure or fissure of Rolando. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 20.—**Postcentralis superior,** the dorsal, superior, or upper portion of the postcentral fissure.

postcentrum (pōst-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *postcentra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *centrum*, center.] One of the vertebral disks without neural and hæmal arches which occur in conjunction with those thus provided. The condition is found in some fishes. Contrasted with ★*precentrum*.

postcerebellar (pōst″ser-ē-bel′är), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *cerebellar*.] Situated in the hinder part of the cerebellum.

postcerebral (pōst-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *cerebral*.] Situated behind or posterior to the cerebrum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 181.

postchiasmatic (pōst″kī-az-mat′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *chiasm* + *-atic*.] Situated behind the chiasm.—**Postchiasmatic commissure.** See ★*commissure*.

postcibal (pōst-sī′bal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *cibus*, food, + *-al*[1].] Happening, done, or uttered, after a meal: as, a *postcibal* speech.

postclavicula (pōst-kla-vik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *postclaviculæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *postclavicle*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 521.

postclival (pōst-klī′val), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + *clivus* + *-al*[1].] Situated posterior to any clivus, particularly the clivus Blumenbachii of the sphenoid bone, or the superior inclined surface of the vermis of the cerebellum.—**Postclival fissure.** See ★*fissure*.

postclypeus (pōst-klip′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *postclypei* (-ī). [NL., < *post-* + *clypeus*.] In *entom.*, the posterior of the two sclerites into which the clypeus of insects is sometimes divided. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 93.

post-Columbian (pōst-kō-lum′bi-an), *a.* After the discovery of America by Columbus. See ★*Columbian*[2].

The Cracau globe is, except the Lenox globe, the first known *Post-Columbian* globe, and is quite the first to show any part of the New World, to divide the same from Asia, and to apply to it the name America.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 221.

postcolumellar (pōst″kol-ū-mel′ăr), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *columellar*.] Situated behind the columella.

postcommissural (post-kŏ-mis′ū-ral), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *commissural*.] Relating to the posterior commissure of the brain.—**Postcommissural fibers.** See ★*fiber*[1].

postcondylar (pōst-kon′di-lăr), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *condylar*.] Lying back of a condyle, or joint, especially back of the condyle of the human humerus.

postconnubial (pōst-kŏ-nū′bi-al), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *connubi(um)*, marriage, + *-al*[1].] Subsequent to marriage.

post-contact (pōst′kon″takt), *a.* In *anthrop.*, relating to the period after contact between a primitive culture and the trade and influence of a higher.

postcornu (pōst-kôr′nū), *n.*; pl. *postcornua* (-ă). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *cornu*. See *cornu*.] The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 382.

post-croaker (pōst′krō″kėr), *n.* A fish, same as *spot*, 7 (*a*).

post-Darwinian (pōst-där-win′i-an), *a.* Subsequent to the time of Charles Darwin: noting, in particular, biological science since the publication of "The Origin of Species," or since the period when the researches of biologists were directed and stimulated by Darwin's example. As there are few great lines of biological research that were not considered by Darwin, there is no distinctively post-Darwinian biology, although such great progress has been made in the investigation of many biological problems that they may properly be regarded as new.

Next to phylogenetic research, investigations in cell-division and fertilisation stamp the *Post-Darwinian* period of Zoology. *Nat. Sci.*, Nov., 1896, p. 313.

postdental (pōst-den′tal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *dental*.] Situated behind the teeth; in *phonetics*, applied to a consonant pronounced by placing the tongue against the gum or palate just behind the teeth. *N. E. D.*

postdevelopmental (pōst″dē-vel-up-men′tal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *development* + *-al*[1].] Occurring after the period of development has ceased. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 107.

postdigital (pōst-dij′i-tal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *digital*.] Lying behind the digits or toes.

postdiphtheritic (pōst″dif-thē-rit′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *diphtheritic*.] Following an attack of diphtheria. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 284.

postdiscoidal (pōst-dis-koi′dal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *discoidal*.] In *entom.*, situated behind the discoidal cell in the wing of a lepidopterous insect. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 419.

postembryonal (pōst-em′bri-ŏn-al), *a.* Same as *postembryonic*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 85.

postepileptic (pōst″ep-i-lep′tik), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *epileptic*.] Following an epileptic paroxysm. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 847.

posteriad (pos-tē′ri-ad), *adv.* [*posteri(or)* + *-ad*[3].] In a posterior direction; toward the posterior end of the animal body; posteriorly. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, Nov., 1903, p. 58.

posteriormost (pos-tē′ri-ŏr-mōst), *a.* Situated the farthest behind in a series of several posterior elements.

posterodorsad (pos″tē-rō-dôr′sad), *adv.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *dorsad*.] Backward and toward the line of the back: in a quadruped, backward and upward. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, Nov., 1903, p. 59.

posterodorsal (pos″tē-rō-dôr′sal), *a.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *dorsal*.] Situated on the hinder part of the back. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 281.

postero-external (pos″tē-rō-eks-tėr′nal), *a.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *external*.] Posterior and external, or on the outer side.

The longer axis of each process is diagonal, *posteroexternal* and anterointernal; the conjoined process is subtrigonal, the angles *posteroexternal* and anterior.
Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1902, p. 293.

postero-inferior (pos″tē-rō-in-fē′ri-ŏr), *a.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *inferior*.] Posterior and inferior: used quite generally in anatomical descriptions to locate the position of any part of a structure or organ with reference to the head or anterior end of the body, or with reference to the part of the same structure or organ which may be in advance of and above the level of the part described. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 162.

It differs from the grebes in that it articulates with the *postero-inferior* angle of the ischium upon either side.
Amer. Nat., Jan., 1904, p. 30.

postero-internal (pos″tē-rō-in-tėr′nal), *a.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *internal*.] Posterior and internal, or on the inner side.

A *postero-internal* cusp on crown of second molar.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1904, p. 29.

posteromedial (pos″tē-rō-mē′di-al), *a.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *medial*.] Situated behind and toward the median line. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 263.

posteromedian (pos″tē-rō-mē′di-an), *a.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *median*.] Situated in the median line posteriorly.

Marked degeneration of the *postero-median* columns of the cord. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 118.

posteromesial (pos″te-rō-mes′i-al), *a.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *mesial*.] Situated at the back and on the middle line.

posteropygal (pos″tē-rō-pī′gal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *pygal*.] **I.** *a.* Noting the median one of the pygal plates when three are present, the pygal plates being those bony plates, not connected with any vertebra, which lie behind the neurals and form part of the carapace in turtles.

II. *n.* A posteropygal plate.

posterosuperiorly (pos″tē-rō-sū-pē′ri-ŏr-li), *adv.* Backward and upward, or toward the line of the back.

posterotemporal, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *supraclavicle*. *Starks*, Synonomy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

posteroventrad (pos″tē-rō-ven′trad), *adv.* [L. *posterus*, hinder, + E. *ventrad*.] Backward and downward, or toward the ventral side; posteroventrally.

Where it approaches the posterior end of the sinus venosus (*sv*) it arches ventrad, gradually assuming a dorso-ventral attitude posterior to the heart (*ht*) and *postero-ventrad* to the sinus venosus.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1903, p. 57.

posteroventrally (pos″tē-rō-ven′tral-i), *adv.* Backward and downward; posteroventrad. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, I. 89.

posterula (pos-ter′ū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *posterus*, behind.] The space behind the turbinated bodies in the nose.

postessive (pōst-es′iv), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *esse*, be, + *-ive*.] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses position behind. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 26.

postethmoid (pōst-eth′moid), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *ethmoid*.] Situated behind the ethmoid bone.

postface (pōst′fās), *n.* [L. *post*, after, + E. (*pre*)*face*.] See the extract.

A *postface* may be [said to be] a . . . preface at the end of a book, . . . for which a great writer of French fought hard. *G. Saintsbury*, Pref. to Scott's Dryden, p. ix.

postfixed (pōst-fikst′), *a.* Noting certain muscular and cutaneous areas in which some of the nerves of supply originate at a more caudal level than in allied species. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 116.

postfixture (pōst-fiks′tūr), *n.* From a comparative standpoint, the condition where nerve-fibers from a more caudal level are distributed to given muscular and cutaneous areas. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 116.

postfossette (pōst-fo-set′), *n.* The pit or depression just back of the second cross-crest, or metaloph, in such a tooth as the molar of a horse or rhinoceros. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1.

postfrontal. **I.** *a.*—**Postfrontal shield,** the loral shield of snakes and lizards. The term is somewhat indefinite.

II. *n.* 2. Same as ★*postfrontal shield*.

postganglionic (pōst″gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *ganglionic*.] Noting the region behind or posterior to a ganglion, as nerve-fibers which are about to pass through a ganglion. *Nature*, Feb. 25, 1904, p. 407.

postgenerate (pōst-jen′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postgenerated*, ppr. *postgenerating*. [L. *post*, after, + E. *generate*.] To regenerate (an embryo or organism) from a part.

A half-embryo develops from either of the first two blastomeres of the frog's egg, if the other blastomere has been injured or destroyed, but . . . subsequently the missing half of the embryo is *postgenerated*.
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 216.

postgeneration (pōst″jen-e-rā′shon), *n.* The restoration or regeneration of a whole organism from a part by the rearrangement of the material contained in the part.

Post-generation now begins in the reorganized and cellulated half; the cells become changed over into the different layers and organs that make the new half-embryo. *T. H. Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 220.

postgenerative (pōst-jen′e-rā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or illustrative of, postgeneration.

It is most difficult to account for these *post-generative* changes. *T. H. Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 221.

postgenial (pōst-jē-nī′al), *a.* and *n.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *genial*.] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the chin.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, one of the posterior of two pairs of large horny shields lying back of the mental and between the infralabials, on the under side of the jaw; a posterior chinshield: correlated with ★*pregenial*.

post-glacial, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to any portion of Pleistocene time subsequent to the final recession of the continental ice-sheet.

II. *n.* A sediment deposited under conditions consequent upon the retreat of a continental glacier.

postglottidean (pōst-glo-tid′ē-an), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *glottidean*.] Situated back of the glottis. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 91.

postgracile (pōst-gras′il), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + (lobus) *gracilis*.] Posterior to the lobus gracilis: noting a fissure which separates the slender and semilunar lobes of the cerebellum.

postgula (pōst′gū-lă), *n.*; pl. *postgulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *post-* + *gula*.] In *entom.*, a sclerite behind the gula, present in the second maxilla or labium of dermapterous insects. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., pp. 54, 68.

posthemiplegic (pōst″hem-i-plej′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + NL. *hemiplegia* + *-ic*.] Following an attack of hemiplegia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 599.

posthemorrhagic (pōst″hem-o-raj′ik), *a.* Following a profuse loss of blood. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 281.

postheterotype (pōst-het′e-rō-tīp), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *heterotype*.] Following upon heterotype mitosis or cell-division: said of the differentiation of the spermatids and oötids after the divisions of the spermatocytes and oöcytes.

post-hook (pōst′hůk), *n.* In a harness for a horse, the ornamental hook over which the check-rein is hung.

post-horn, *n.* 2. Same as *bugle*[2], 1.—**3.** A musical phrase or call, such as is given by a post-horn or bugle.

posthyoidean (pōst-hī-oi′dē-an), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *hyoid* + *-e-an*.] In *embryol.* and *anat.*, situated behind or posterior to the hyoid arch.—**Posthyoidean cleft.** See ★*cleft*[1].

posthypnotic (pōst-hip-not′ik), *a.* Occurring after arousal from the somnambulistic state of hypnosis, or relating to the period following upon such arousal.

posthypophysis (pōst-hī-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *posthypophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < *post-* + *hypophysis*.] The posterior lobe of the cerebral hypophysis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 145.

postilium (pōst-il′i-um), *n.*; pl. *postilia* (-ă). [NL., < *post*, behind, + *ilium*.] In *ornith.*, the part of the ilium behind the acetabulum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 96.

postillon (pos-tē-yôn′), *n.* [F. *postillon*, a postilion.] In *music*, same as ★*post-horn*, 3.

post-impressionism (pōst-im-presh′on-izm), *n.* A recent theory that art must be absolutely individual, spontaneous, and untrammeled by actuality or tradition. Post-impressionists seek the utmost simplicity and salience in workmanship, and hence prefer as models the more direct, primitive, and barbaric forms of art.

post-impressionist (pōst-im-presh′on-ist), *n.* An adherent of post-impressionism. The name was given to a group of painters whose work was exhibited in the Grafton Gallery, London, in the winter of 1910–11.

postinfluenzal (pōst″in-flō-en′zal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *influenza* + *-al*[1].] Occurring after an attack of influenza. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 16.

postinsular (pōst-in′sū-lär), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *insula*, island, + *-ar*[3].] Situated behind an insula; specifically, behind the island of Reil. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 627.

postjacent (pōst-jā′sent), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + *jacens* (*jacent-*), lying. See *adjacent*.] Lying or situated behind or in the rear; posterior.

postlarval (pōst-lär′val), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *larval*.] Subsequent to metamorphosis; after having passed through the larval or immature stage: generally used in speaking of tailless amphibians that have gone through the tadpole stage, or in the case of tailed amphibians, that have shed their external gills and undergone the changes that accompany this process. Thus *Amblystoma* is the postlarval form of siredon.

The next moult leads at once to the *postlarval* stage, in which the adult form is assumed.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 26.

postlicentiate (pōst-lī-sen′shi-āt), *a.* [L. *post* + E. *licentiate*.] Subsequent to the title of licentiate: applied to a degree given to a licentiate of any profession.

The suggestion made that the *post-licenciate* title of Doctor of Public Health be established by legal enactment in the State of New York.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 266.

postmandibula (pōst-man-dib′ū-lä), *n.* In *ichth.*, same as ★*articulary*.

postmandibular (pōst-man-dib′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *mandibular*.] Situated behind the mandible: as, the *postmandibular* arch.

postmastoid (pōst-mas′toid), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *mastoid*.] Situated behind the mastoid process. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 261.

postmaximal (pōst-mak′si-mal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *maxim*(*um*) + *-al*[1].] Following a maximum, in any sense of that word. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 139.

postmeatal (pōst-mē-ā′tal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *meat*(*us*) + *-al*[1].] Situated behind a meatus.

postmedia (pōst-mē′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < *post-* + *media*.] A longitudinal vein in the wings of certain insects, between the media and the cubitus. It is vein VI of Comstock's system. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 65.

postmedial (pōst-mē′di-al), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *medial*.] Beyond the median cell in the wing of a lepidopterous insect. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, May–Dec., 1902, p. 306.

postmesenteric (pōst″mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *mesenter*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Situated behind the mesentery; being in the posterior part of the mesentery. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 675.

postmesoræum (pōst-mes-ō-rē′um), *n.*; pl. *postmesorææ* (-ä). [L. *post*, behind, + NL. *mesoræum*.] The posterior fold of the mesentery in elasmobranchs (sharks and rays), carrying the digitiform process of the intestine and that part of the intestine lying posterior to it. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1890, p. 671.

postmineral (pōst-min′e-ral), *a.* Subsequent to the deposition of minerals, either ore or gangue, in a vein or other ore-body: chiefly employed in discussions of the origin and geological history of ore-deposits and specially applied to faults.

Post-mineral or Secondary Fissures.—It is important to look for evidence of recent or *post-mineral* faulting that may be connected with secondary enrichment of the deposits; where, as is often the case, this is parallel, or nearly so, to the plane of the vein, it is sometimes difficult to detect. *Technical Lit.*, Sept., 1907, p. 189.

Post-mortem wart. See ★*wart*.

postmundane (pōst-mun′dān), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *mundanus*, of the world (see *mundane*).] Subsequent to the end of the world. See *antemundane*.

postmutative (pōst-mū′tā-tiv), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *mutative*.] Applied to languages in which words are inflected by means of affixes placed after the stem or radical part. *N. E. D.*

post-Mycenæan (pōst″mī-sē-nē′an), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *Mycenæan*.] Subsequent to the Mycenæan period. See ★*Mycenæan*. *Nature*, Nov. 20, 1902, p. 59.

postnasal, *n.*—**Postnasal shield,** a horny scale which forms part of the head-covering of some lizards, and lies just back of the supranasal. The term is somewhat indefinite and the shield is found only when there are several shields in the region of the nose.

postnatus, *n.* **II.** *a.* Referring to a second son; referring to a person born after a particular event. See the noun.

postneural (pōst-nū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *neural*.] **I.** *a.* Posterior to the neural plate.

II. *n.* An unpaired membrane-bone in the carapace of the turtle, lying immediately posterior to the last neural plate. There are from two to four of these postneural plates, the last of which in shape and position forms part of the peripheral or marginal series of plates. These are also termed *pygals* or *pygal plates*.

postnodal (pōst-nō′dal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *post*, after, + *nodus*, node, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the nodus of a dragon-fly's wing.

II. *n.* Any one of several cells behind the nodus of the wing of a dragon-fly.

postocular, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.*—**Postocular shield,** in *herpet.*, a shield or scute lying back of the eye and below the supraocular.

II. *n.* Same as ★*postocular shield*.

Frontal small, slightly broader than the supraocular . . . ; one *postocular*.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 128.

post-office, *n.*—**Distributing post-office,** an office where mail-matter is distributed by the carriers or sent to substations for local delivery.

Postoral circlet, in *embryol.*, a postoral band of cilia in the larvæ of certain marine worms.

Postorbital process. See *postorbital*, 1 (*a*).

postpalatine, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to the posterior portion of the palatine bones: as, the *postpalatine* region, *postpalatine* process, etc. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1901, p. 44.

postpalmar (pōst-pal′mär), *a.* and *n.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *palmar*.] In Wachmuth's and Springer's terminology of crinoid structure, noting those plates of the brachia which are above the palmars and which form the free portions of the crinoid arms. They are termed *fourth brachials*, etc., in Bather's terminology.

postparalytic (pōst″par-a-lit′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *paralysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Following paralysis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 95.

postparietal, *a.* 2. In *anat.*, referring to the posterior portion of the parietal lobe of the brain; noting an artery supplying this part. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 253.

postpatagium (pōst-pat-ā-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *postpatagia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *post*, after, + *patagium*.] In *ornith.*, the triangular fold of skin, just back of the shoulder-joint, which runs from the side of the body to the upper posterior face of the upper arm. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 352.

postpeduncle (pōst-pē-dung′kl), *n.* Same as *postpedunculus*.

postpeneplain (pōst-pē′nē-plān), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *peneplain*.] Subsequent to the peneplanation of a district. [Rare.]

The structural axes in this region have a general northwest-southeast trend, which is paralleled by the trend of the pre-Eocene schistosity as well as the axes of post-Miocene folding and faulting and the later *post-peneplain* warping in the adjacent Ellensburg quadrangle.
Science, June 17, 1904, p. 921.

postperforated (pōst-pėr′fō-rā-ted), *a.* Perforated posteriorly.—**Postperforated space.** Same as *posterior perforated space*. See *perforated space* (*b*), under *perforated*.

postpermanent (pōst-pėr′ma-nent), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *permanent*.] Coming after the permanent set of molars.

A potential 4th dentition, the *post-permanent* series.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 584.

postpubertal (pōst-pū′bėr-tal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *pubert-y* + *-al*[1].] Subsequent to the period or occurrence of puberty. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 420.

post-pump (pōst′pump), *n.* A pump which is attached to a post for support.

post-pyramid (pōst-pir′a-mid), *n.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *pyramid*.] In *anat.*, the funiculus gracilis, formerly called the *posterior pyramid*.

post-rank (pōst′rank), *n.* The rank of post-captain in a navy.

The promotion to *post-rank*, to which he was fully entitled, came somewhat tardily in August 1801.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 539.

postremogeniture (pōs-trē-mō-jen′i-tūr), *n.* [L. *postremus*, last, + E. *geniture*. See *primogeniture*.] The right of the youngest born.

postretinal (pōst-ret′i-nal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + NL. *retina* + *-al*[1].] Situated behind the retina.—**Postretinal fiber.** See ★*fiber*[1].

post-road, *n.* 2. In the United States, any road, way, or street, including water-routes, over which the United States mail is carried.

postrostral (pōst-ros′tral), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *rostral*.] Situated behind the rostrum.

post-route (pōst′röt), *n.* A route, whether by rail or boat, designated as the required line or route for the transmission of the mails.

postscapula (pōst-skap′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *postscapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *post-*, behind, + *scapula*.] The part of the scapula below the spine.

postscarlatinal (pōst″skär-la-tī′nal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + NL. *scarlatina* + *-al*[1].] Following scarlet fever as a sequela. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 378.

postseptal (pōst-sep′tal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + *sept*(*um*), septum, + *-al*[1].] Situated posterior to any septum, especially to one of the structures so designated in the brain or medulla.—**Postseptal fissure.** See ★*fissure*.

postsequent (pōst-sē′kwent), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *sequent*.] Noting a river or valley which has originated on the side slope of a consequent valley.

postspinous (pōst-spī′nus), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *spinous*.] Situated back of the spine of the scapula.—**Postspinous fossa,** the depression on the posterior side of the spine of the scapula. More commonly *postscapular fossa*.

postsplenial (pōst-splē′ni-al), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *splenial*.] Noting a sulcus or fissure on the median surface of the carnivore brain, posterior to and sometimes joining the splenial fissure. *Trans. Linnean Soc., London*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 388.

post-spoon (pōst′spōn), *n.* A long-handled shovel having a spoon-shaped blade. A similar shovel with a wider and shorter blade is called a *telegraph-spoon*.

poststernal (pōst-stėr′nal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *sternal*.] Situated behind the sternum.

postsylvian, *a.* **II.** *n.* A postsylvian process; specifically, a fissure in the mammalian brain lying behind, or posterior to, and more or less parallel with, the Sylvian fissure. Also known as the *posterior suprasylvian*, or *fissura postsylvia*. *Trans. Linnean Soc., London*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 334.

postsynapsis (pōst-si-nap′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, after, + NL. *synapsis*.] In *cytol.*, the stage following upon or succeeding the synapsis of the chromosomes in the cell-nucleus. Also called *late synapsis*. *Biol. Bulletin*, Feb., 1904, p. 158.

postsynsacral (pōst-sin-sā′kral), *a.* and *n.* [L. *post*, behind, + *synsacrum* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the synsacrum.

II. *n.* A vertebra back of the synsacrum of a bird; a caudal vetebra. [Rare.]

There are 6 or 7 *post-synsacrals*—free caudal vertebræ. Of these the 4th and 6th bear pointed intercentra, which, however, are completely fused with their respective centra. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 273.

postsyphilitic (pōst″sif-i-lit′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + NL. *syphilis* + *-it-ic*.] Following an attack of syphilis as a sequela. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 378.

post-tergum (pōst-tėr′gum), *n.*; pl. *post-terga* (-gä). [NL., < L. *post*, after, + *tergum*, back.] The last of the three parts into which the tergal aspect of an abdominal or thoracic segment of a coleopterous larva is supposed, normally, to be divided, the other parts being the prætergum and the tergum.

post-thoracic (pōst-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *thoracic*.] Lying behind the thorax; back of those vertebræ that bear ribs connected with the sternum: in this sense restricted to birds and reptiles, since the thorax of mammals includes all rib-bearing vertebræ, whether the ribs reach the sternum or are floating ribs.

Dr. Gadow correctly observes of the geckos that they possess very long and slender *post-thoracic* ribs, which meet each other in the middle line.
Nature, May 5, 1904, p. 6.

post-thyroidal (pōst-thī′roi-dal), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *thyroidal*.] Situated back of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 297.

post-tragus (pōst-trā′gus), *n.*; pl. *post-tragi* (-jī). [NL., ⟨ L. *post*, behind, + *tragus*.] A prominence back of the tragus, found in the ears of some animals.

post-traumatic (pōst-trâ-mat′ik), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *traumatic*.] Occurring after, or as a consequence of, a wound.

post-triangular (pōst-trī-ang′gū-lạr), *a.* and *n.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *triangular*.] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the triangular: noting the triangular cell in the hind wing of a dragon-fly. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 522.

II. *n.* The triangular cell in the hind wing of a dragon-fly.

post-Tridentine (pōst-trī-den′tin), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *Tridentine*.] Belonging to a time subsequent to the Council of Trent.

post-trigonal (pōst-trig′ō-nạl), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + E. *trigonal*.] Situated behind or beyond the trigonal or triangular cell in a dragon-fly's wing. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 73.

post-trochal (pōst-trō′kạl), *a.* [L. *post*, behind, + Gr. τροχός, wheel, circle, + *-ic*.] Situated behind the prototroch: said of the position of cells or organs in the trochophore larva of marine annelids.

postulancy (pos′tụ-lạn-si), *n.* [*postulan(t)* + *-cy*.] The status or period of candidacy of a postulant. See *postulant*.

postulate, *n.*—**Dedekind's postulate.** If S_1 and S_2 are any two non-empty subsets in S, such that every element of S belongs either to S_1 or to S_2, and every element of S_1 precedes every element of S_2, then there is an element X in S such that (1) any element that precedes X belongs to S_1, and (2) any element that follows X belongs to S_2.—**Euclid's postulate,** with regard to parallels. See *postulate*, 2 (5). As translated by Williamson (Oxford, 1781), the postulate is: "And if a straight line meeting two straight lines make those angles which are inward and upon the same side of it less than two right angles, the two straight lines being produced indefinitely will meet each other on the side where the angles are less than two right angles."—**Farkas Bolyai's postulate,** every three points are costraight or concyclic.—**Ludlam's parallel postulate,** "two straight lines which cut one another cannot both be parallel to the same straight line" (1794). See *Euclid's* ★*postulate*.—**Parallel postulate,** the postulate that through a given point there is not more than one parallel to a given straight line. See *Euclid's* ★*postulate*.—**Postulate of closure.** Same as *Dedekind's* ★*postulate*.—**Postulate of the circle.** See ★*circle*.—**Saccheri's postulate,** the postulate that there is a triangle whose angle-sum is two right angles.

posture, *n.*—**Trendelenburg posture.** Same as *Trendelenburg* ★*position*.

postvaccinal (pōst-vak′si-nal), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *vaccine* + *-al*[1].] Following vaccination, especially as a sequela. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 251.

post-Vedic (pōst-vē′dik), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + E. *Vedic*.] Belonging to a time subsequent to that of the Rig Veda.

postvertebral (pōst-vėr′tē-brạl), *a.* [L. *post*, after, + NL. *vertebra* + *-al*[1].] Situated behind one or more vertebræ.

pot[1], *n.* **11.** (*c*) In *poker*, a jack-pot; a pool formed by equal contributions from all the players before the deal.—**15.** In *geol.*: (*a*) The earthy or consolidated material found in a pot-hole. (*b*) A pot-like cavity in rock, which contains earthy matter. (*c*) A rounded and pot-like mass of ore, such as often occurs in the case of brown hematites or limonites distributed through clays and ochers.—**Ace in the pot.** See ★*ace*.—**Pattinson's pots,** a series of pots used in separating silver and lead, the method being based on the fact that the greater the proportion of silver, the higher is the melting-point of the alloy.—**Pots and pearls,** an abbreviation for potash and pearlash. [Colloq.]

> For John had worked in his early day,
> In "*Pots and Pearls*," the legends say,
> And kept a shop with a rich array
> Of things in the soap and candle way.
> *J. G. Saxe*, Proud Miss MacBride, st. xvii.

Rich pot, in the Pattinson process for desilverizing lead, the pot, at the opposite end of the series of such vessels from the market pot, in which rich lead accumulates, containing about 600 ounces of silver to the ton, to be cupeled in order completely to isolate the silver.—**Sheffield pot,** a crucible or pot made of graphite, in which crucible-steel is melted: so called because it was early used at Sheffield, England. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 1.—**To be in one's pots,** to be intoxicated.—**To sweeten the pot,** in *poker*, to add to a jack-pot that has not been opened on the previous deal, each player contributing one chip. Also called *fattening*.

pot[4] (pot), *n.* [Dan., a pot, a measure. See *pot*[1].] A Danish liquid measure equal to .212 gallons.

Pot. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *potassa*, potash; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *potential*; (*c*) of the Latin *potio*, potion.

potability (pō-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* The character of being potable; potableness.

potage[2] (pō-täzh′), *n.* [F.] Soup.

potagerie (po-täzh-rē′), *n.* [F.] Herbs or vegetables collectively; a kitchen-garden.

potagery† (po-taj′ẹ-ri), *n.* An Anglicized form of ★*potagerie*.

Potagery, is a Term signifying all sorts of Herbs or Kitchen-plants, and all that concerns them, considered in general.
Evelyn, tr. De La Quintinye, Compleat Gard'ner, Dictionary. *N. E. D.*

pot-ale (pot′āl), *n.* The residue left in the still from the first distillation of fermented wash in the manufacture of whisky. It contains a little lactic acid, which can be recovered and utilized in connection with dyeing processes.

potamian (pō-tā′mi-ạn), *a.* Same as *potamic*.

Potamogetonaceæ (pot″ạ-mō-jē″tō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1886), ⟨ *Potamogeton* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadales*, the pondweed family, typified by the genus *Potamogeton*. It is distinguished from the *Naiadaceæ*, with which it was formerly united, chiefly by the distinct carpels and the disk-like or cup-like stigmas. It contains nine genera, of which *Potamogeton*, *Zostera*, *Ruppia*, and *Zannichellia* are the most important.

potamogetonetum (pot″ạ-mō-jē″tō-nē′tum), *n.* [*Potamogeton* + *-etum*.] A zone of vegetable growth near the shore of a body of water, characterized by the presence of the genus *Potamogeton*.

potamologist (pot-ạ-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [*potamolog(y)* + *-ist*.] A student of potamology.

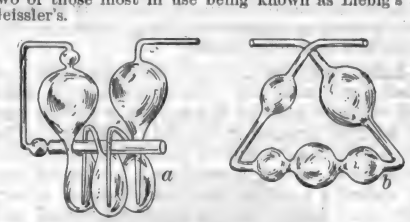
potamometer (pot-ạ-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. ποταμός, river, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of a current of water.

potamophobia (pot″ạ-mō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ποταμός, river, + *-φοβία*, ⟨ φοβεῖν, fear.] Morbid fear of rivers, especially of crossing one. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 213.

potamoplankton (pot″ạ-mō-plangk′ton), *n.* [Gr. ποταμός, river, + NL. *plankton*.] The plankton of rivers as distinguished from that of lakes and oceans. See *pelagic* and *limnetic* ★*plankton*.

potash, *n.*—**Bichromate of potash.** See *potassium bichromate*, under *potassium*.—**Potash blue.** See ★*blue*.—**Stick potash,** caustic potash (potassium hydroxid) cast into cylindrical sticks one fourth or one third of an inch in diameter, for surgical use as an escharotic: also frequently used in this form in the chemical laboratory to absorb vapor of water and carbon dioxid from gaseous mixtures.

potash-bulbs (pot′ash-bulbz), *n. pl.* In *chem.*, a piece of apparatus, used in the ultimate analyses of organic substances, consisting of several connected bulbs of light glass containing a strong solution of potassium hydroxid. The potassium hydroxid absorbs the carbon dioxid formed in burning a weighed portion of the substance to be analyzed, the gain in weight of the apparatus showing the quantity of carbon dioxid produced, from which can be calculated the quantity of carbon in the substance analyzed. There are several different forms of the apparatus, two of those most in use being known as Liebig's and Geissler's.



Potash-bulbs.
a, Geissler's form; *b*, Liebig's form.

potassio-antimonious (pō-tas″i-ō-an-ti-mō′ni-us), *a.* Containing potassium and antimony (with its lower valence) as constituents. Potassio-antimonious tartrate is common tartar emetic, $2(K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6).H_2O$.

potassiobismuthic (pō-tas″i-ō-biz′muth-ik), *a.* Containing potassium and bismuth as constituents. Potassiobismuthic nitrate, in strongly alkaline solution, is Böttger's reagent for the detection of glucose in urine.

potassiomercuric (pō-tas″i-ō-mėr-kū′rik), *a.* Containing potassium and mercury (with its higher valence) as constituents. Potassiomercuric iodide ($KHgI_3$) is frequently used as a reagent for the detection of vegetable alkaloids, and sometimes for their quantitative determination.

potassioplatinic (pō-tas″i-ō-plā-tin′ik), *a.* Containing potassium and platinum (with its higher valence) as constituents. Potassioplatinic chlorid is the same as potassium chloroplatinate (K_2PtC_6).

potassiosulphate (pō-tas″i-ō-sul′fāt), *n.* A double sulphate of potassium and some other metal or radical: as, aluminium *potassiosulphate*, common alum.

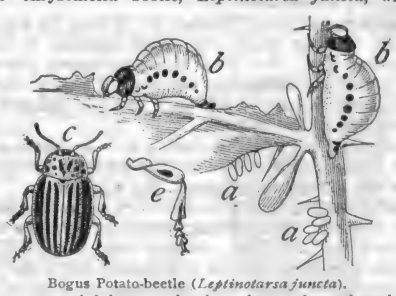
Potassium chloroplatinate. See ★*platinichlorid*.—**Potassium chloroplatinite.** See ★*chloroplatinite*.—**Potassium hydrogen sulphate,** potassium acid sulphate, or bisulphate of potash ($KHSO_4$).—**Potassium iodide.** See ★*iodide*.—**Potassium manganate,** the "mineral chameleon" (see *chameleon mineral*) of earlier chemists, so named from the readiness with which its solution changes color from green to purple by taking up oxygen, producing the permanganate. It is chiefly as material for the production of this latter salt that the manganate is now made.—**Potassium perchlorate.** See ★*perchlorate*.—**Potassium permanganate,** a salt which dissolves in water with a rich red-purple tint, the color disappearing on removal of oxygen which is easily given up in definite amount to substances which are ready to combine with it. Hence this salt, of which the formula is $KMnO_4$, is extensively used in volumetric analysis, as, for example, in the determination of iron in its ores.—**Potassium sulphate,** a salt which is produced largely, in working the Stassfurt deposits, from kainite and by decomposing the potassium chlorid of carnallite with kieserite: extensively used in the manufacture of glass and of alum, and in a more or less crude condition as an ingredient of fertilizers.

potassoxyl (pō-tas-ok′sil), *n.* The radical consisting of an atom of oxygen in combination with an atom of potassium (KO).

potato, *n.*—**Bacteriosis of the potato.** See ★*bacteriosis*.—**Black rot of sweet potato.** See *black* ★*rot*.—**Brown rot of the potato.** See ★*rot*.—**Chinese potato.** See ★*cinnamon-vine* and *yam*, 1.—**Chytridiose of potato.** See ★*chytridiose*.—**Goa potato,** the prickly yam, *Dioscorea aculeata*, a species widely spread in the East Indies and in the islands of the Pacific. The starchy tubers form an important food-staple in many places during certain seasons of the year.—**Horse potatoes,** a sailors' name for yams.—**Kafir potato,** a Natal plant of the mint family, *Plectranthus esculentus*. It bears tubers resembling potatoes, which are used by the natives as food.—**Salaga potato,** a West African plant of the mint family, *Coleus Salagensis*, native to Togoland, which bears edible tubers resembling potatoes.—**Potato early blight, potato late blight.** See ★*blight*.—**Potato flea-beetle, flea-bug.** See ★*flea-beetle*, ★*flea-bug*.—**Sweet-potato borer.** See ★*borer*.

potato-ball (pō-tā′tō-bâl), *n.* The globose berry of the potato, *Solanum tuberosum*. See *potato*, 2.

potato-beetle, *n.*—**Bogus potato-beetle,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Leptinotarsa juncta*, which



Bogus Potato-beetle (*Leptinotarsa juncta*).
a, *a*, eggs; *b*, *b*, larvæ; *c*, beetle; *e*, leg; *a*, *b*, *c*, enlarged; *e*, more enlarged. (After Riley.)

rather closely resembles the Colorado potato-beetle and feeds on wild species of *Solanum*.—**Striped potato-beetle.** (*a*) The Colorado potato-beetle. (*b*) A meloid beetle, *Epicauta vittata*. Also called the *old-fashioned potato-beetle*.—**Three-lined potato-beetle,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Lema trilineata*, yellow in color and with three black elytral stripes. It feeds on the leaves of the Irish potato. See cut at *Lema*.

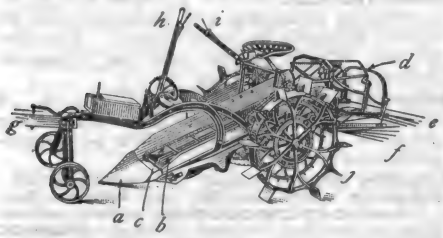
potato-clay (pō-tā′tō-klā), *n.* A fine siliceous lumpy clay used as a base by the Hopi in the manufacture of certain artificial ceremonial pigments. *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 469.

potato-curl (pō-tā′tō-kėrl), *n.* A disease of the potato-plant, marked by the curling and withering of the leaves, caused by a fungus, *Verticillium atroalbum*.

potato-cutter (pō-tā′tō-kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a hand-machine for slicing potatoes. It consists of a rectangular box, open below, containing fixed knives and a pivoted cover for pressing a potato laid upon the knives down upon them and pushing the cut pieces out below. It cuts in slices or quarters or both, and preserves the eyes of each piece ready for planting. Other machines have a knife-box and a simple hand-lever for pushing the potato through the nest of knives.

potato-digger, *n.* The smallest of these machines is a simple double or lifting plow having long steel fingers at the back. The plow lifts the soil, tubers, and plants, and pushes them upon the fingers, the soil falling between them, and the roots and tops being left behind on the ground. Another form of plow is provided with a horizontal wheel armed with long fingers. As the plow opens

the soil, the revolving wheel picks out and separates the tubers and roots, and throws them to one side. More powerful machines, operated by four horses, open the



Potato-digger.

a, shovel point for lifting plants and soil; *b*, screen for sifting out soil; *c*, elevator with flights carrying plants and tubers over and up screen; *d*, vibrating rack for shaking tubers out of plants; *e*, rack made of rods delivering the plants; *f*, rack delivering tubers; *g*, pole; *h*, lever controlling depth of shovel point; *i*, lever controlling delivery; *j*, wheel supporting machine and delivering power to elevator and rack, and armed with radial stops to prevent slipping in soft ground.

rows and, by means of screens, clean the tubers from the soil, separate them from the tops, and deliver tops and tubers in separate lines, behind. Sometimes called a *potato-harvester*.

potato-fly (pō-tā′tō-flī), *n.* Any one of several species of blister-beetles which eat potato-leaves. *Epicauta vittata* is an example.

potato-gun (pō-tā′tō-gun), *n.* A special form of powder-gun for dusting potato-plants with an insecticide.

potato-harvester (pō-tā′ tō-här″ves-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*potato-digger*.

potato-hiller (pō-tā′tō-hil″ėr), *n.* A horse-tool for scraping and gathering the loose soil about young potato-plants, in hilling or ridging. It consists of two mold-boards placed under a plow-beam. The tool is guided by means of plow-handles. It resembles a ridger. See ★*ridger*, 3.

potato-moth (pō-tā′tō-môth), *n.* A cosmopolitan gelechiid moth, *Phthorimæa operculella*, whose larva attacks potato tubers and also mines the leaves of tobacco.

potato-planter, *n.* These machines have reached a high degree of efficiency. Some forms open the soil, automatically deposit the seed-potatoes at fixed distances, and cover them by means of followers or disks. Others, under the guidance of a boy riding behind the driver, distribute the seed as desired. Some forms employ a cutter or disk in advance of the plow to assist in opening the soil, and all types employ some form of attachment for distributing fertilizer in connection with the planting.

potato-plow (pō-tā′tō-plou), *n.* A potato-digger (which see).

potato-race (pō-tā′tō-rās), *n.* A race in which each runner picks up and carries to the starting-line, one at a time, potatoes placed at intervals along the course. Usually there are eight potatoes for each runner, placed at intervals of two yards.

potato-scab (pō-tā′tō-skab), *n.* A disease of the potato tuber due to the fungus *Oöspora scabies*.—**Potato-scab gnat**. See ★*gnat*[1].

potato-sorter (pō-tā′tō-sôr″tėr), *n.* A machine for cleaning and sorting potatoes. Some are cylindrical riddles; others use a traveling elevator-screen which cleans and sorts the potatoes and packs the merchantable ones in barrels.

potato-sphinx (pō-tā′tō-sfingks), *n.* A large sphingid moth, *Phlegethontius quinquemaculata*, whose larva feeds on potato-, tomato-, and tobacco-plants.

potato-sprayer (pō-tā′tō-sprā″ėr), *n.* A machine for spraying rows of potato-plants.

potato-stones (pō-tā′tō-stōnz), *n. pl.* A local name for hollow brown nodules of quartz lined with crystals of the same mineral found at Bristol, England.

potato-tree (pō-tā′tō-trē), *n.* A hardy, showy Chilian shrub, *Solanum crispum*, which grows from 12 to 15 feet high, and bears fragrant bluish-purple flowers and yellowish-white fruit the size of peas.

potato-weevil (pō-tā′tō-wē″vl), *n.* Same as *potato-stalk weevil* (which see, under *weevil*).

potato-worm (pō-tā′tō-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the potato-sphinx.

pot au feu (pō tō fė̄). [F., 'pot at the fire.'] A French dish which resembles beef stew: also used to designate soup stock and the pot in which soup stock is prepared.

Poteau stage. See ★*stage*.

Potency of a set or series, in *math.*, its power or cardinal number.—**The potency of the continuum**, the potency of the sequence of all the numbers from 0 to 1, or of all the points of the sect (0, 1).

potential. I. *a.*—**Potential gradient**, in *elect.*, the mean decrease of potential per unit distance. *Science Abstracts*, III, Sec. A, p. 395.—**Potential slope.** Same as ★*potential gradient*.—**Potential variation.** See ★*variation*.

II. *n.* 2. (*e*) In *elect.*, an incorrect abbreviation of *potential difference*, or *electric pressure*.—**Contact difference of potential**, in *elect.*, a difference of potential produced by the contact of two different metals or other substances, and not due to any chemical action between them.—**Difference of potential.** (*b*) See ★*difference*.—**Discharge potential**, in *elect.*, the voltage at the terminals of a vacuum-tube or similar apparatus, between which an electric discharge occurs.—**Electrostatic potential.** See *potential*, 2 (*c*).—**Negative potential**, electric potential of a point or region, such that the tendency of flow is from the earth toward it.—**Thermodynamic potential**, a function of the energy, entropy, temperature, pressure, and volume of a system which has its minimum value when the system is in equilibrium. One of its usual forms, known as the *thermodynamic potential at constant pressure*, is given by the equation $\zeta = \epsilon - \theta\eta + \rho v$.

potentialize, *v. t.* 2. To give power to; make potent. [Rare.]

[He] felt assured of victory if his war club was made in imitation of that of the enemy and *potentialized* by a plume or inscription appealing to the Apache deity.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. xxiii.

potentiometer, *n.*—**Liquid potentiometer**, in *elect.*, a device for measuring the fall of potential in a liquid column traversed by an electric current.

potentite (pō′ten-tīt), *n.* [*potent* + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name of an explosive consisting of a mixture of finely divided guncotton (about 45 to 65 per cent.) with potassium nitrate.

Poterioceras (pō-tē-ri-os′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ποτήριον, a drinking-cup, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of cyrtochoanitic nautiloid cephalopods with short, stout, and straight or curved shells, the apertures of which are subtrigonal in senile individuals. Several species are known from the Silurian to the Carboniferous.

Poteriocrinus (pō-tē-ri-ok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ποτήριον, a drinking-cup, + κρίνον, lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of dicyclic fistulate crinoids, with very large tubular ventral sac as long as the arms, represented by numerous species in the Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous rocks.

potestal (pō-tes′tal), *a.* [L. *potestas*, power, + *-al*[1].] In *Rom. antiq.*, of or pertaining to potestas. See *potestas*. [Rare.]

The leaders . . . of the other school are of the opinion that my action is only suspended while the child or slave is in my potestas, because I cannot proceed against myself, but that it revives on the *potestal* relationship coming to an end. *Muirhead*, Gaius, IV. § 78.

pot-grease (pot′grēs), *n.* Fat saved from the household cooking of meat, used in soap-making. Also known as *kitchen-stuff*.

pothead, *n.* 2. A form of joint or connector used in electric line work in passing from a single conductor to a group of parallel wires.

The station terminal of the cable is on the ground floor and consists of a series of concrete cells, the cable being provided with a *pot-head* at this point and spreading from a three-conductor cable to single-conductor cable. *Elect. World and Engin.*, March 5, 1904, p. 427.

pot-head (pot′hed), *v. i.* To expand at the end to form a cup or pot: said of electrical cables which, when used for very high voltages, have their covering or armor spread out to form a cup, which is then filled with insulating material. The armor is usually of lead, hence the potheading can easily be done, and prevents short-circuiting between the cable and cover or armor.

pot-hole (pot′hōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pot-holed*, ppr. *pot-holing*. To produce in (a solid rock mass) a hole by the action of stones and silt whirled around in an eddy of water. The effect of such action is to produce a deep cylindrical hole, called a *well*, or a hollowed cavity, called a *pot-hole*, or, in rare cases, a very large and deep, more or less cylindrical and hollowed cavern, called a *giants' kettle* or *cauldron*.

The vertical extent of such erosion works out at about 2 millimetres per year, which corresponds to the removal of only 5 milligrammes of rock per ton of silt-laden water, and of this Mr. Ball thinks that at least two-thirds is accounted for by the *pot-holing* action.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XXI. p. 672.

pot-leg (pot′leg), *n.* 1. The leg of a pot.—2. Broken pieces of cast-iron used as shot.

And at shot-range a man can be killed just as definitely by a dose of *pot-leg* out of a gas-pipe barrel as he can by a dum-dum bullet sent through scientific rifling. Indeed, for close-quarter fighting *pot-leg* is far more comprehensive, and far less likely to miss than the lonely modern bullet. *Cutcliffe Hyne*, A Master of Fortune, iii.

pot-man, *n.* 3. The workman who ladles the lead crystals into the pots in the Pattinson process. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 691.

Potomac cat. See ★*cat*[1].—**Potomac formation**, or **group.** See ★*formation*.

potomato (pō-tō-mā′tō or pō-tō-mā′tō), *n.* [*po*(*tato*) + *tomato*.] A name given to plants produced by grafting the potato on the tomato and vice versa. The plants are readily intergrafted, and the union will persist throughout the normal life of the particular plants that are grafted; but no economic results follow the operation. Recently, the word *pomato* has also been used, chiefly for reputed sex crosses between the potato and tomato. See ★*pomato*.

potong† (pō-tong′), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands, a colored wrap for the head, as worn by the Tagals at the time of the Spanish conquest.

potoroo (pō-tō-rō′), *n.* [Native Austral.] One of the small rat-kangaroos of the genus *Potorous*, the generic name being a Latinization of the native name.

pototromoparanœa (pō″tō-trō-mō-par″a-nē′ä), *n.* [L. *potus*, drink, + Gr. τρόμος, a trembling, + παράνοια, delirium.] Delirium tremens.

potrero (pō-trā′rō), *n.* [Sp. *potrero*, pasture, < *potro*, a colt.] In Spanish-American countries, a cattle-farm or ranch.

pot-seine (pot′sān), *n.* A net with a central pot or bag, used in taking fishes.

The purpose of this contrivance is to provide a *pot-seine* to be used with or without scows and adapted to fish only with the tide and to be held by leads or guides, one at each side. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 160.

pot-spade (pot′spād), *n.* In *whaling*, a long-handled, sharp-edged spade used for handling the blubber while boiling out the oil.

pot-steel (pot′stēl), *n.* Cast-steel; crucible steel: so called because it is melted in a pot or crucible.

pot-stick, *n.* 2. In a camp, the stick or pole on which the kettle is suspended over the fire.

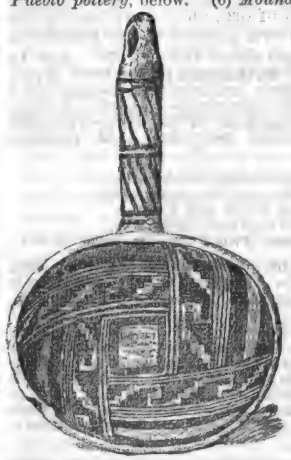
Camping-grounds, *pot-sticks*, fire, implements, utensils, canoes, and geographical names.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 3.

Potters' asthma, pneumonoconiosis.—**Potters' bronchitis.** Same as ★*potters' asthma*.

potter-bee (pot′ėr-bē), *n.* See ★*bee*[1].

potter-wasp, *n.*—**Fraternal potter-wasp**, an American wasp, *Eumenes fraterna*, which builds clay cells and stores them with canker-worms or similar slender lepidopterous larvæ.

pottery, *n.*—**Akahada pottery**, earthenware made in Akahada, a province of Yamato, Japan, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—**American pottery.** (*a*) *Aboriginal pottery.* Pottery has been produced by various native peoples throughout North, Central, and South America from an early period, and in certain sections is still manufactured. The most important and characteristic of the native American wares are the following: (1) *Cliff-dwellers' pottery.* See *Pueblo pottery*, below. (2) *Costa Rican pottery*, a rude earthenware made by the natives of Costa Rica and found in the ancient ruins of that country. Cinerary urns are abundant in this ware. (3) *Atlantic Indian pottery*, a coarse, sandy pottery made by the Indian tribes of the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. It is partly baked and usually occurs in the forms of pots or jars with rude ornamentation produced by scratching simple patterns on the plastic surface or molding the clay in the interior of coarse textile fabrics or basketwork. (4) *Mexican pottery*, ware found among the ancient remains of Mexico. The most distinctive variety is a black or red pottery modeled in grotesque shapes, in which serpents, heads of gods, and symbolical figures form conspicuous features of the relief decorations; also, the pottery of the modern Mexicans and native tribes. (5) *Moki pottery.* See *Pueblo pottery*, below. (6) *Mound pottery*, a primitive pottery found in the ancient mounds of the Mississippi valley. Also called *mound-builders' pottery.* It is generally of coarse texture, though sometimes of fine, smooth clay, and is occasionally covered with a dark-red pigment. The usual forms are bowls and pots, frequently made in the rude semblance of the human figure, animals, and vegetable forms. (7) *Nicaragua pottery*, ware made by the natives of Nicaragua in Central America. It is distinguished by its modeled forms in imitation of animals, idols, and conventional sculptures. Much of it is of a mortuary or sepulchral nature. (8) *Peruvian pottery*, pottery found in the ancient cemeteries of Peru. The ware is either red or black, and occurs in a great variety of shapes simulating almost every object in nature and illustrating



Pueblo Pottery.—Dipper, from ancient ruins in Arizona.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

every phase of domestic life. The portrait-vases or water-vessels are carefully modeled in the forms of human heads, lifelike or grotesque. Many of these are furnished with an arched tube extending above, from which rises a central spout. (9) *Pueblo pottery*, a peculiar variety of earthenware made by the Pueblo Indians, or house-building tribes, of the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. This pottery is of several varieties, the best having a grayish-white body with geometrical decorations in black and various colors, covered with a gloss, produced by polishing or rubbing the surface with smooth stones. In the ancient cliff ruins of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona this ware has been found in surprising abundance. The modern Moki Indians of Arizona and the Pueblo and Zuñi Indians of New Mexico still practise the ancient art of their ancestors. (10) *Zuñi pottery*. See *Pueblo pottery*, above. (*b*) The first white settlers in America made pottery, but not until the end of the seventeenth century was any attempt made to produce a better grade of ware than the commonest sorts of household utensils. The following are the more important varieties produced after that time: (1) *Beech pottery*, pottery made by Ralph Bagnall Beech, of Philadelphia, between 1845 and 1857; particularly a white ware with inlaid designs of mother-of-pearl, and painted portraits of prominent men on a black or blue enameled or japanned ground. (2) *Bennington pottery*, earthenware made at Bennington, Vermont, between 1846 and 1858, at the United States Pottery, which was operated by Lyman and Fenton. Brown-glazed, Rockingham, and scrodled wares, of good body and excellent glaze, were produced there in a great variety of forms, as picture-frames, toby jugs, hunting-pitchers, book-shaped flasks, mantel ornaments, and figures of animals, such as well-modeled deer, cows, dogs, and lions. See *flint-enameled ware*, below. (3) *Biloxi pottery*, a common pottery body made in a great variety of eccentric shapes and frequently covered with rich, mottled glazes. The principal features of this ware are extreme thinness and lightness of weight and originality of treatment by crimping, crumpling, and twisting the clay in every conceivable manner. It is made at Biloxi, Mississippi. (4) *Burlington white ware*, ware first produced at Burlington, New Jersey, about 1684, by agents of Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, one of the proprietors and afterward governor of West New Jersey. This was the first white ware made in the American colonies. (5) *Cushman stoneware*, a salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt-blue decorations and, occasionally, incised designs, made by Paul Cushman at Albany, New York, about 1809,—a date found on numerous pieces bearing his name. (6) *Flint-enameled ware*, a fine grade of Rockingham or tortoise-shell ware, made at Bennington, Vermont. The glaze is heavy and brilliant, with mottlings of brown, blue, and olive, sometimes in monochrome and occasionally in combination. Patented by Lyman and Fenton in 1849. (7) *Grueby faïence*, a hard pottery body covered with opaque enamels in dull or mat finish, produced by the Grueby Faïence Co. of Boston, Massachusetts. The prevailing color is cucumber-green, although other colors, such as claret, light blue, and yellow, have been used. The shapes are adopted mainly from ancient Egyptian forms, the ornamentation being principally conventionalized leaf forms in low relief. (8) *Hammered pottery*, a variety of decorative earthenware made at Chelsea, Massachusetts. The surface of the ware is hammered before burning, and is thus covered with a network of flat facets in regular patterns, resembling the surface of hammered metal. Over this indented groundwork carved sprays of flowers are applied in relief designs. (9) *Jersey City pottery*, earthenware produced at the Jersey City Pottery, New Jersey, between 1825 and 1892, consisting of hunting-pitchers, toby jugs in brown glaze, coarse blue and white ware, after the style of Wedgwood's jasper ware, and household and druggists' wares of every description. The principal modeler of these works was Daniel Greatbach, who originated many of the now famous shapes. (10) *Pennsylvania-German pottery*, coarse red earthenware made by the German settlers in eastern Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. The art was brought from Germany, where slip-decoration flourished for several centuries. See *tulip ware*, below. (11) *Rookwood pottery*, a manufactory of pottery established at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, by Mrs. Maria Longworth Nichols; also, the ware produced at Rookwood Pottery, which is of a hard earthenware or stoneware body with underglaze decorations painted in colored clays on the green ware. One of the distinguishing features of Rookwood is the tinting and blending of the ground colors beneath the heavy, transparent, colored glazes. Among the most important styles of ware produced at this establishment are cameo or shell-tinted, dull-finished, carved, modeled, and mat-glazed wares; but the factory is more especially noted for its 'standard' ware, with tinted grounds and heavy glazes, and the highly artistic quality of its ornamentation. (12) *Southwark white ware*, a fine grade of pottery made at Southwark, a suburb of Philadelphia, from 1769 to 1774. This ware was of white body with blue underglaze decorations, after the style of the Bow and Worcester wares of that period. (13) *Teco ware*, a modern pottery made by the American Terra Cotta and Ceramic Co. of Chicago, Illinois, with modeled or sculptured decorations and mat glazes, usually of a mottled grayish-green color. (14) *Tulip ware*, a name given to the sgraffito and slip-decorated red earthenware made by the Pennsylvania-German potters in eastern Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, in the decoration of which the tulip predominated.—**Anglo-American pottery**, English cream-colored ware of the first third of the nineteenth century, bearing transfer-printed designs of American subjects, such as views of promi-



Anglo-American Pottery.—Plate with dark blue print of Captain McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain, 1814. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

nent buildings, scenery, and portraits of eminent men. This ware was made especially for the American market. It was printed at first in black or dark blue, and later in various colors.—**Arabic pottery**, pottery made by the Arabs from the eighth to the sixteenth century, consisting of tiles, mosaics, and decorative earthenware. The earliest pottery of the Arabs in Europe was probably a silicious glazed ware. In 1239 James I. of Aragon granted a special charter to the Saracen or Arab potters of Játiva (now San Felipe de Játiva), allowing them to pursue their calling on the payment annually of one bezant. Early in the sixteenth century the Saracenic potters were producing well-made gilded faïence.—**Avisseau pottery**, an imitation of the rustiques figulines of Bernard Palissy by Victor Avisseau of Tours, France, whose pottery was established in 1842.—**Avon pottery.** (*a*) Earthenware made at Avon, near Fontainebleau, France, in the early part of the seventeenth century, consisting principally of figures of animals and figurines. (*b*) A modern faïence with tinted ground, somewhat resembling the earlier products of the Rookwood Pottery, made at the Avon Pottery, Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1885.—**Azimgarh pottery**, a rude earthenware made at Azimgarh, India, of a fine black color, with silvery ornamentation, produced by scratching the pattern on the surface of the burned ware and rubbing into the lines an amalgam of tin and mercury.—**Azure pottery**, a variety of stoneware decorated in blue. See the extract.

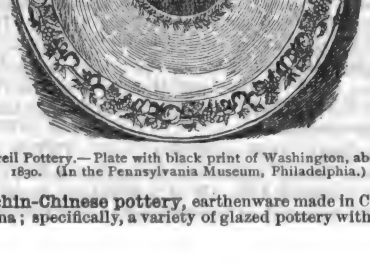
Among the other French potteries of the sixteenth century we must mention those of Savignies and La Chapelle-aux-Pots, small villages in the neighbourhood of Beauvais, where . . . a kind of stoneware covered with plain blue enamel was also manufactured. This ware, mentioned by Rabelais and the historians of that period, by whom it is termed *azure pottery*, was of sufficient value to be presented to sovereigns. It is now rather scarce.

Gasnault and Garnier, S. K. Handbooks, French Pot-[tery, p. 31.

Barbizet pottery, an imitation of the rustiques figulines of Bernard Palissy made by Victor Barbizet, of Paris, France, since 1850. See *Palissy ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Biloxi pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Bordeaux pottery**, stanniferous faïence made at Bordeaux, France, during the eighteenth century, in the styles of the Rouen, Nevers, and Moustiers potteries.—**Cafaggiolo pottery**, majolica ware made at Cafaggiolo, Italy, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Its principal characteristics are a pure white enamel and a rich dark-blue grounding laid on with a coarse brush.—**Castel Durante pottery**, majolica produced at Castel Durante, Italy, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The decorations frequently consist of grotesques, dolphins, sea-horses, masks, and festoons, arranged in symmetrical patterns. Many of the pharmacy jars and plaques with paintings of large heads are attributed to Castel Durante.—**Cliff-dwellers' pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—



Rookwood Pottery.—Mug, Cincinnati, Ohio, underglaze decoration, portrait of General Washington. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)



Creil Pottery.—Plate with black print of Washington, about 1830. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

Cochin-Chinese pottery, earthenware made in Cochin-China; specifically, a variety of glazed pottery with relief

decorations.—**Costa Rican pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—**Creil pottery**, cream-colored ware, or queen's-ware, made at Creil, France, late in the eighteenth and in the first half of the nineteenth century, by a firm of English potters who introduced transfer-printing in the decoration of table-services.—**Deruta pottery**, tin-enameled pottery made at Deruta, Italy, in the sixteenth century. Some pieces ascribed to this source possess a beautiful madreperla luster, similar to that of the Pesaro pottery.—**Forlì pottery**, tin-enameled pottery, or majolica, made at Forlì, Italy, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.—**Gien pottery**, a variety of pottery which somewhat resembles tin-enameled ware but has a plumbiferous glaze, made at Gien, France, in imitation of the styles of Marseilles, Rouen, and other French faïence and of certain old Italian wares.—**Gombei pottery**, Japanese earthenware with a rough gray glaze, more or less crackled, made by Gombei Kurisaki at Matsue, Japan, before 1695. See *Idzumo* ★*pottery*.—**Gubbio pottery**, majolica made at Gubbio, Italy, in the sixteenth century, particularly a rich, ruby-lustered pottery made by Giorgio Andreoli.—**Higo pottery**, earthenware made in the province of Higo, Japan, showing Korean influence.—**Idsumo pottery.** Same as *Idzumo* ★*pottery*.—**Idzumo pottery**, earthenware made in the province of Idzumo, Japan, the most common variety having a brilliant reddish-brown glaze, shading into yellow. Also written *Idsumo*.—**Iga pottery**, earthenware made in the province of Iga, Japan.—**Imbe pottery**, earthenware made at Imbe, in the province of Bizen, Japan. See *Bizen pottery*, under *pottery*.—**Indian pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—**Ipsen pottery**, terra-cotta made in the style of the ancient Greco-Roman pottery, at Copenhagen, Denmark. In beauty of form and purity of decorative designs the Ipsen reproductions compare favorably with the classical vases.—**Jersey City pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Karatsu pottery**, hard pottery made at Karatsu, in the province of Hizen, Japan; particularly prized by the Japanese.—**Kishiu pottery**, earthenware made at Wakayama, in the province of Kii, Japan.—**Kiyomizu pottery**, a kind of pottery manufactured in the Kiyomizu district, Kioto, Japan. Also written *Kiyomidzu*. See *Kiyomidzu porcelain*, under *porcelain*.1—**Lille pottery**, a stanniferous faïence, resembling that of Rouen, made at Lille, France, in the eighteenth century. It is distinguished by a fine white enamel and inferior decorations and colors.—**Limoges pottery** a name given to underglaze, slip-painted earthenware, or barbotine, first produced about 1875 at Limoges, France, and extensively imitated by amateur decorators in the United States. Also called *Haviland faïence*.—**Longwy pottery**, a faïence produced at Longwy, France, since about 1838, decorated with enameled colors, often in Oriental styles and frequently covered with a crackled glaze.—**Lunéville pottery**, stanniferous faïence made at Lunéville, France, from about 1731; also, biscuit figures and groups, made of a local white clay, frequently stamped "Terre de Lorraine."—**Malaga pottery**, a variety of pottery made at Malaga, Spain, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, noted for its beautiful golden luster. This was probably the most ancient center for the manufacture of Hispano-Moresque pottery.—**Marseilles pottery**, tin-enameled faïence produced at Marseilles, France, from before 1700 to the end of the eighteenth century. This ware was noted for its beautifully modeled shapes and graceful handles and feet, and its fine colors. The mark generally used was the fleur-de-lis.—**Mexican pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—**Mino pottery**, a pottery which derives its name from the province of Mino, Japan, where it is made.—**Minoan pottery**, pottery of the Minoan period found in Crete. There are three styles—early, middle, and late.—**Mi Shima Karatsu pottery**, Karatsu pottery, made in Japan, in the Mi Shima style of decoration. See *Karatsu* ★*pottery* and *Mi Shima* ★*ware*.—**Moki pottery.** See *Pueblo pottery*, under *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—**Mound-builders' pottery.** Same as *mound* ★*pottery*.—**Mound pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—**Moustiers pottery**, tin-enameled faïence made at Moustiers, France, from about 1679 through the eighteenth century.—**Nevers pottery**, stanniferous faïence made at Nevers, France, in the latter part of the sixteenth and through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in the style of Italian majolica. The clay and glaze were of considerable hardness, while the colorings of the decorations were weak. See *faïence patriotique*.—**Nicaragua pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—**Ohi pottery**, earthenware made at Ohi, a village in the eastern part of Kanazawa, Japan.—**Pavia pottery**, pottery produced at Pavia, Italy, in the seventeenth century, of a rich brown color, with sgraffito decorations.—**Pennsylvania-German pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Peruvian pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—**Pesaro pottery**, majolica made at Pesaro, Italy, in the sixteenth century, noted for its madreperla luster.—**Pueblo pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).—**Raku pottery** [Jap. *raku*, ease, comfort], earthenware of light gray clay and of a coarse texture, with a heavy glaze, usually red or black. It is made at various places in Japan, particularly in Kioto. See the extract.



Vase of Minoan Pottery. Found in the Minoan palace at Cnosus, Crete. (From "Annual of the British School at Athens.")

Raku derives its name from incidents connected with its first production. Chōjiro, the son of a Korean potter, attracted the attention of Hideyoshi, who invited him to build an oven near a pleasure-house named Juraku. Hideyoshi became his patron and later gave to Chōjiro's son a gold seal or stamp bearing the character *Raku*, which signifies happiness.

E. S. Morse, Japanese Pottery, p. 259.

Rato pottery, earthenware made at Rato, Portugal, in a great variety of styles, including imitations of Palissy,

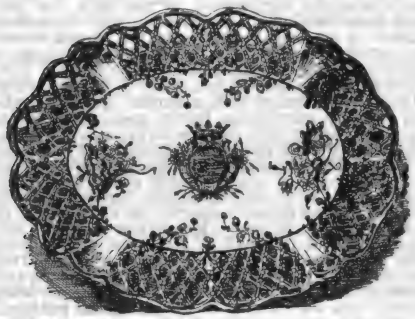
Rouen, and other wares.—**Rimini pottery,** majolica of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, made at Rimini, Italy; characterized by good painting, strong coloring, and fine enamel. Lead-glazed ware was also produced there.—**Romano-British pottery,** pottery made by the ancient Romans in Great Britain or found there among Roman remains.—**Rookwood pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Saracenic pottery.** See *Arabic* ★*pottery*.—**Savona pottery,** earthenware made at Savona, Italy, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Vases, drug-jars, and services were produced in abundance.—**Sceaux pottery,** tin-enameled faïence made at Sceaux, near Paris, France, in the latter half of the eighteenth century. This ware was frequently modeled in artistic shapes, figures, and groups, and painted with floral and figure subjects.—**Shigaraki pottery,** earthenware made at Shigaraki, province of Omi, Japan. It is of a reddish tint, with a rough surface, often having a heavy running glaze over the surface glaze.—**Shino pottery,** a rough, hard pottery, with a coarse white crackled glaze, produced in the province of Owari, Japan, usually in the forms of bowls, plates, and incense-boxes. See the extract.

Records state that the earliest pieces recognized under the name of *Shino* date back to 1700 or before, and are due to Shino Saburo or Shino Oribe (pseudonym Shino So-on), a tea-lover who made them by order of his prince.
E. S. Morse, Japanese Pottery, p. 191.

Siena pottery, majolica made at Siena, Italy, in the sixteenth century, of excellent finish and carefully painted.—**Sinceny pottery.** Same as *Sinceny ware* (which see, under *ware*[2]).—**Soma pottery,** a variety of earthenware made in the province of Iwaki, Japan, frequently bearing a decorative design of a tethered horse and the crest of the house of Soma. See the extract.

The founder of *Sōma pottery* was Tashiro Goyemon. . . . Tashiro remained with Ninsei for seven years, and this great potter in reward for Tashiro's diligence and faithfulness permitted him to use Sei, one of the characters of his name, and thus Tashiro Goyemon became Tashiro Seijiyemon, and the mark Sei was used in his work. Tashiro [Seijiyemon] returned to Nakamura in 1631, and made pottery at the order of his master (the lord of Sōma).
E. S. Morse, Japanese Pottery, p. 310.

Strasburg pottery, tin-enameled, or stanniferous, fa-



Strasburg Pottery.—Platter with openwork border, 18th century, from Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

ience made at Strasburg, from about 1710 (?) to about 1780. It was noted for its lightness of weight, its milky-white enamel, and the brilliancy of its colors, particularly the purples and pinks.—**Takatori pottery,** pottery made at Takatori, a village in Chikuzen province, Japan. It is usually of a fine clay, covered with brown glaze.—**Talavera pottery,** pottery made at Talavera, one of the principal sites of the industry in Spain, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, particularly a ware with white glaze and well-painted decorations.—**Urbino pottery,** majolica ware made at Urbino, Italy, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The vases and other pieces were usually of large size and well modeled, and painted with subjects from sacred and profane history.—**Vegetable pottery,** a variety of earthenware made of clay mixed with the powdered bark of the carisse or pottery-tree of Brazil.—**Yatsushiro pottery,** earthenware produced near the town of Yatsushiro, province of Higo, Japan.—**Zuñi pottery.** See *Pueblo pottery*, under *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).

potting, *n.* 5. In *billiards*, the act of holing a ball.

pot-valve (pot′valv), *n.* A lift safety-valve which somewhat resembles a pot in form. Guides are cast on the top of the seat-casting to keep the valve in position when it is lifted.

pouch, *n.*—**Abdominovesical pouch.** See ★*abdominovesical*.—**Cæcal pouches.** See ★*cæcal*.—**Cœlomic pouch.** See ★*cœlomic*.—**Douglas's pouch.** Same as *rectovaginal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Enterocœlic pouch,** in *embryol.*, an outpouching or diverticulum of the enteron, and hence containing a portion of the enterocœle or primitive gut-cavity.—**Esophageal pouch,** in earthworms, one of the paired hollow projections along the posterior portion of the esophagus, with the lumen of which they are in communication.—**Gastric pouch,** in jellyfishes, as *Aurelia*, one of the interradial prolongations of the stomach toward the circumference.—**Gutteral pouch,** an elongated dilated sac communicating at one end with the middle ear and at the other end with the pharynx, and containing air. It is found only in solipeds and is the same as the Eustachian tube of man. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 128.—**Internemal gastral pouch,** in *Narcomeduæ*, an interradial pouch projecting from a radial pouch into the lobes of the peripheral part of the umbrella.—**Prussak's pouch.** Same as *Prussak's* ★*space*.—**Rathke's pouch,** a pocket or depression in the roof of the mouth, just in front of the septum, which temporarily separates the mouth from the pharyngeal cavity in embryonic vertebrates. The wall of Rathke's pouch takes part in forming the pituitary body.

pouching (pouch′ing), *n.* 1. The act of putting anything into a pouch or pocket.—2. The formation of a pouch or of a sac-like projection or indentation; the pouch or sac thus formed. See the extract under *pouch*, *v. i.*

pouch-shell (pouch′shel), *n.* The shell of a small pond-snail, *Physa hypnorum*.

poudre (pödr), *n.* [F.] Powder; gunpowder.—**Poudre B,** an explosive, one of the earlier kinds of smokeless powder, manufactured in France for use in the Lebel rifle, pattern of 1886. It consisted of about 68 per cent. guncotton, 30 per cent. soluble pyroxylin, and 2 per cent. paraffin. Also known as *Vieille's powder*.—**Poudre BN,** an explosive, a modified form of poudre B, consisting of insoluble pyroxylin (guncotton) and soluble pyroxylin, but with the addition of barium and potassium nitrates and a little sodium carbonate.

poulard (pö-lärd′), *n.* [F. *poularde*.] A young hen fattened for the table; a spayed hen. *N. E. D.*

Poulson telephonograph. Same as ★*magnetophonograph*.

Poultry acariasis. See ★*acariasis*.

poultry-car (pōl′tri-kär), *n.* A special type of box-car fitted with racks for poultry-boxes containing live poultry, and provided with conveniences for feeding and watering the birds in transit.

poultry-tick (pōl′tri-tik), *n.* An American ixodid, *Argas americanus*, destructive to poultry in the southwestern United States.

pounamu (pō-ö-nä′mö), *n.* [Maori.] Nephrite; jade; greenstone. [Australia.]

pounce-powder (pouns′pou″dėr), *n.* Same as *pounce*[2].

pouncet† (poun′set), *n.* [*pounce*[2] + *-et*.] Same as *pounce*[2], 2 (in *pouncet-box*).

pound[1], *n.*—**Egyptian pound,** a current coin, the unit of money of the English protectorate in Egypt and the Sudan. It is divided into 100 piasters, and is equivalent to $4.943 in United States gold.

The unit is the *Egyptian pound*, which is divided into 100 piastres, the piastre being again divided into 10 milliemes. The *Egyptian pound* weighs 8.500 grammes, and contains 875 parts out of 1000 of fine gold. Its approximate value in English currency is £1, 0s. 6d.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 700.

Mint pound, the troy pound adopted by act of Congress in 1828 as the basis for all coinage in the United States, and kept at the United States Mint in Philadelphia. It is taken from its safe only at the annual meeting of the Assay Commission. It is of brass of unknown density, and therefore fit to serve as a standard only for the practical purpose prescribed by law. The Bureau of Standards regards this troy pound as agreeing with the troy pound deduced from the standard kilogram 20, which is the ultimate standard for all weights in the United States. See ★*prototype*, 2.—**Pound-and-pint idler,** an English naval term, referring to the purser of the ship.—**Pound Col,** a proposed industrial unit for electrochemical energy equivalent to 500 ampere-days; the electrical quantity which will generate one pound of hydrogen.

pound[2], *n.* 1. (*b*) A compartment in an abattoir in which animals can be kept until they are slaughtered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 644.

poundage[1], *n.* 4. A commission of so much in a pound upon the earnings of weavers, paid in some parts of England to superintendents of weaving-plants. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 476.

poundage[2], *n.* 3. The series of pounds in an abattoir in which animals can be kept until they are slaughtered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 644.

pound-degree (pound′dē-grē″), *n.* A compound unit which denotes the quantity of heat necessary to raise one pound of water one degree in temperature at the temperature corresponding to the greatest density of water. The value of a Fahrenheit pound-degree is one British thermal unit or 778 foot-pounds.

pour[1], *n.* 3. In *founding:* (*a*) the quantity of material or molten metal poured from one charging of a cupola; (*b*) the act or operation of pouring molten metal into a mold.

pouring-stick (pōr′ing-stik), *n.* In *plumbing*, a notched stick or wooden spatula used in guiding the stream of hot solder in wiping a joint.

pourprite (pör′prit), *n.* [F. **pourprite*, < *pourpre*, purple.] A dark blackish-red material found in the sediment of old wines. It is probably a mixture of several substances.

pourriture (pö-ri-tür′), *n.* [F., < *pourrir*, < L. *putrire*, rot.] A decay of the roots of the vine due to unfavorable environment: distinguished from *pourridié*.

Pourtalesia (pör-ta-lē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of living apetalous irregular echinoids, of the spatangid family of *Echinoidea*, remarkable on account of the extreme reduction and

partial obliteration of members of the apical system of plates.

poussé (pö-sā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *pousser*, push.] In *violin-playing*, with an up-bow.

powami (pō-wä′mē), *n.* [Also *powamu;* a Hopi word.] An annual ceremony performed by the Hopi of Oraibi, usually during February.

The name *Powami* is derived from powatani, to put in order, in proper shape or condition, as by this ceremony the fields and gardens are put in proper condition, symbolically, protected against destructive forces (sand storms, ants, etc.), and in every way consecrated, as it were, for the approaching planting season.
Field Columbian Museum Pub., Anthrop. ser., III. 71, [note.

powan, *n.* 2. A name applied to the salmon in parts of Great Britain: equivalent to the Welsh name *gwyniad*.

powder, *n.*—**Alizarin blue powder.** See ★*blue*.—**Alizarin powder.** Same as *alizarin* ★*carmine*.—**Amide powder.** See ★*amide*.—**Atlas powder,** an explosive mixture containing 75 per cent. of nitroglycerin, mixed with wood-fiber, sodium nitrate, and magnesium carbonate; used principally for blasting.—**Blue powder,** a by-product in the manufacture of zinc-white, consisting partly of oxidized and partly of finely divided metallic zinc. It settles nearer the hearths than does the zinc-white.—**Brown powder,** a gunpowder in which the charcoal is prepared at a low temperature or is underburned. The proportions of the ingredients are niter 82 parts, sulphur 3 parts, and charcoal 15 parts.—**Brugère's picrate powder** or **Brugère powder,** a smokeless gunpowder consisting of 54 per cent. of ammonium picrate and 46 per cent. of potassium nitrate.—**Castellanos powder,** a trade-name of an explosive consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin, nitrobenzene, "fibrous material," and silicious earth. Another variety contains a picrate along with nitroglycerin, sodium nitrate, carbon, sulphur, and an insoluble mineral salt, such as silicate or oxalate of calcium.—**Colonia powder,** an explosive, originally made at Cologne, consisting essentially of nitroglycerin, infusorial earth, nitrate of baryta, wood-pulp, sulphur, and bicarbonate of soda.—**Courteille's triumph safety-powder,** a trade-name of an explosive consisting of sodium nitrate, sulphur, charcoal, peat and coal, metallic sulphates, and oleaginous matter.—**David powder,** a powder applied to plants as a fungicide and insecticide, made with 30 parts of quicklime and 8 parts of copper sulphate (the former slaked and the latter dissolved with as little water as possible), the mixture being dried in the sun.—**Designolles's powder,** an explosive consisting essentially of potassium picrate and niter in varying proportions. In some varieties charcoal also is introduced.—**Dupont's powder,** a kind of smokeless powder, originated at the Dupont powderworks, and consisting of guncotton dissolved in nitrobenzene.—**E. C. powder, No. 1,** a trade-name of a smokeless powder for sporting use, consisting of soluble pyroxylin and barium nitrate, with small quantities of other substances.—**Gray powder,** a powder made by triturating mercury with chalk, occasionally employed as a remedy for acid diarrhea in children.—**Green powder.** Same as *methyl green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Hercules powder,** a trade-name of an explosive consisting of 40 per cent. nitroglycerin, 31 per cent. potassium nitrate, 3.34 per cent. potassium chlorate, 10 per cent. magnesium carbonate, and 15.66 per cent. sugar: but it is made of various strengths, ranging from 20 to 75 per cent. nitroglycerin, and sodium nitrate is said to be used in place of potassium nitrate.—**Johnson's powder,** an explosive for use in sporting firearms, consisting essentially of nitrocellulose less highly nitrated than the most explosive guncotton. It is similar in general character to E. C. powder and Schultze powder.—**Judson powder,** a trade-name of a variety of dynamite, the lowest grade of which consists of 5 per cent. nitroglycerin, 64 per cent. sodium nitrate, 16 per cent. sulphur, and 15 per cent. cannel-coal. Other grades are made, up to 33 per cent. nitroglycerin.—**Leonard powder,** a smokeless gunpowder consisting largely of nitroglycerin, with some insoluble guncotton and a slowing agent.—**Mammoth powder,** the largest size of granulation into which the mill-cake of ordinary gunpowder is broken.—**Maxim powder,** an explosive agent, a variety of smokeless powder for use in firearms, patented by Hiram S. Maxim. It is prepared in a special way, and consists of nitroglycerin, insoluble and soluble guncotton, sodium carbonate, and a little castor-oil. In a grade of later introduction a small quantity of urea was employed.—**Melland's paper powder,** an explosive for use in firearms, prepared by dipping strips of porous paper in a watery solution of potassium chlorate, nitrate, ferrocyanide, and a little chromate, with starch and suspended charcoal powder, drying, and protecting against moisture by a coating of xyloidine dissolved by acetic acid.—**Nobel's safety-powder,** a blasting-material composed of nitroglycerin absorbed by a porous, inexplosive substance: now generally known as *dynamite No. 1*. See ★*dynamite*.—**Normal powder,** a trade-name of an explosive, a variety of smokeless powder, manufactured in Sweden, consisting of 96.21 per cent. insoluble nitrocellulose, 1.80 per cent. soluble nitrocellulose, and 1.99 per cent. resin: said to have been adopted for use in the Swiss army.—**Pebble powder,** gunpowder in very large grains, up to 1½ or 2 inches in diameter, approximately cubical in shape, made from a slab of press-cake of the proper thickness, which is divided by two pairs of cutting-rolls into strips of width equal to the thickness and then into cubical blocks of length equal to the width: to be distinguished from *prism* or *prismatic powder*, of which the grains are formed individually by pressure.—**Pertuiset's powder,** the trade-name of an explosive, composed of 2,000 parts of potassium chlorate, 1,000 parts of sulphur, 125 parts of sporting gunpowder, and 20 parts of animal charcoal. It has been used in the manufacture of explosive bullets.—**Peyton powder,** a smokeless gunpowder consisting of 40 per cent. of nitroglycerin and 40 per cent. of guncotton, with other substances, the whole being incorporated into a plastic mass and then formed into grains of proper

size for the gun in which it is to be used.—**Podechard powder**, a French insecticide and fungicide preparation designed for use upon grape-vines. It consists of 100 kilograms of quicklime, 20 of sulphate of copper, 10 of flowers of sulphur, 15 of wood-ashes, and 50 liters of water at 20° C. The sulphur is added after the rest of the mixture has stood for 24 hours; the whole is then well mixed, dried, and forced through a fine sieve.—**Powder blue.** See ★*blue.*—**Powder of fusion**, a name given to a mixture of 3 parts niter, 1 sulphur, and 1 sawdust, which, if set on fire in a walnut-shell filled with it, produces so high a temperature that a small silver or copper coin embedded in the material is melted. Also known as *Baumé's quick flux.*—**Prism powder.** Same as *prismatic powder* (which see, under *powder*). The grains are produced, individually, by heavy pressure in a mold.—**Progressive powder**, a gunpowder so made that it burns slowly at first and afterward more rapidly, in order to avoid the high pressures due to immediate rapid combustion. This is accomplished by so molding the grain as to make its surface more dense than the interior, or by forming a number of small dense grains into a large grain.—**Schultze powder**, a trade-name of an explosive, sold as a kind of smokeless powder for sporting-guns, consisting of about 32.5 per cent. insoluble nitrocellulose, 28 per cent. soluble nitrocellulose, 1.5 per cent. cellulose, 27.5 per cent. barium nitrate, 2.5 per cent. sodium nitrate, 2.5 per cent. potassium nitrate, 4 per cent. paraffin, and 1.5 per cent. moisture or other volatile matter. See ★*nitroliguin.*—**Smokeless powder.** See ★*gunpowder.*—**Triumph safety powder**, a trade-name for an explosive, analogous to ordinary gunpowder but made with sodium nitrate instead of potassium nitrate and having peat, coal, and less valuable substances instead of much of the charcoal. Also known as *Courteille's powder.*—**Vieille's powder.** Same as ★*poudre B.*—**Volney's powder**, an explosive made by mixing nitrated derivatives of naphthalene with saltpeter and sulphur. Two grades have been prepared, the more powerful consisting of nitrated naphthalene No. I (chiefly tetranitronaphthalene) 2.18 lbs., saltpeter .19 lb., and sulphur .16 lb.; and the less violent nitrated naphthalene No. II (chiefly mononitronaphthalene) 1.00 lb., saltpeter 3.30 lbs., and sulphur .51 lb.—**W. A. powder**, a variety of smokeless powder proposed for use in guns of all calibers of the United States army and navy. Insoluble guncotton of the highest grade is used, and carefully prepared nitroglycerin. The latter is dissolved in acetone, and the guncotton added, with more acetone and the necessary deterrent, until complete gelatinization is effected. The pasty mass is pressed into solid threads or perforated cords or cylinders to suit the various calibers, and these are then cut to proper lengths and carefully dried.—**Wetteren powder**, a kind of smokeless powder manufactured at Wetteren by the Belgian government. It was originally composed of nitroglycerin and nitrocellulose, incorporated with the aid of amyl acetate as a solvent, but its composition has undergone modification, one variety being essentially a nitrocellulose compound.—**White powder**, an explosive proposed by Augendre and Pohl as a substitute for common gunpowder. It consists of potassium chlorate, potassium ferrocyanide, and cane-sugar, all in fine powder and simply mixed, not requiring granulation; but its storage and use are not free from danger, and on explosion it erodes iron or steel guns to a serious extent.—**Wood powder**, a trade-name of a smokeless powder designed for sporting use and consisting mainly of nitrated cellulose. There are several modifications, containing in varied proportions insoluble and soluble pyroxylin, sometimes with unaltered cellulose or lignin, and with barium, sodium, or potassium nitrate.

powder-barrel (pou'dėr-bar″el), *n.* A barrel made especially for the shipment and storage of gunpowder.

powder-blue (pou'dėr-blö″), *n.* A peculiar dull shade of blue used on Chinese porcelain. See the extract.

> The calcined cobaltiferous ore of manganese was either mixed with the white glaze . . . or it was blown through gauze upon the raw white body of the piece and subsequently glazed over to produce the magnificent effect of *powder blue.* *S. W. Bushell*, Oriental Ceram. Art, p. 312.

powder-hog (pou'dėr-hog), *n.* *Naval*, a floating magazine: same as ★*powder-vessel* (which see).

powdering-machine (pou'dėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for spreading bronze- or other powder over a surface to which it will adhere.—**2.** A pulverizing-machine. [Rare.]

powderize (pou'dę-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *powderized*, ppr. *powderizing.* [*powder* + *-ize.*] **1.** To reduce to a powder; pulverize.—**2.** To fill or mix with a powder, such as talcum, as soap.

> When a large quantity of filling material is needed, it becomes very difficult to rub the soap through the sieves. In case this difficulty arises, only one thing can be done to lighten the task, and that is to *powderize* the soap when the mixed materials are still warm, and this facilitates the work very much.
> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, April 18, 1903, p. 22818.

powder-posted (pou'dėr-pōs″ted), *a.* Noting posts, and other timber, which have been attacked by the dry-rot fungus *Merulius lachrymans.* See *dry-rot*, 1.

powder-tank (pou'dėr-tangk), *n.* A metallic case with sides and bottom of sheet-copper, and the top of composition with an air-tight fitting cover.

powder-vessel (pou'dėr-ves″l), *n.* A naval vessel designed for carrying powder, always distinguishable by the red flag which she flies. See ★*powder-hog.*

powellite (pou'el-īt), *n.* [Named after J. W. *Powell* of the United States Geological Survey.] Calcium molybdate, $CaMoO_4$, occurring in yellow tetragonal crystals: found in Idaho, also in Michigan.

powellize (pou'el-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *powellized*, ppr. *powellizing.* [W. *Powell* of Liverpool, the inventor of the process.] To saturate (wood), at a boiling temperature, with a solution of cane-sugar in order to increase its durability. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Sept. 5, 1903, p. 23138.

power[1], *n.* **15.** In *geom.*: (*b*) The power of a point A with respect to a point-pair PP′ costraight with it is the product of the two sects from it to the pair—positive if it is on the same side of them, negative if it is between them. If m is the sect from A to the midpoint M of the sect PP′, and h half the sect PP′, then $AP.AP' = (m+h)(m-h) = m^2-h^2$. This power is null if A coincides with P or P′. (*c*) The power of one point with respect to another is the square of the sect between them. (*d*) The power of a point with respect to a straight is the perpendicular from the point to the straight. (*e*) The power of a point with respect to a sphere or circle is its power with respect to a point-pair costraight with it and on the sphere or circle. (*f*) The square on the center-sect of two circles less the squares on their radii is the power of the two circles, or the power of one circle with respect to the other.—**23.** In the *theory of assemblages*: (*a*) If the aggregates or sets A and B are equivalent they are said to have the same power. (*b*) A transfinite cardinal.

> The transfinite cardinals, which are also called *powers*, may be defined in the first place so as to include the finite cardinals. *B. A. W. Russell*, Prin. of Math., p. 304.

Apparent power, in an alternating-current circuit, the product of volts and amperes which is greater than the true power if the current is out of phase with the electromotive force, that is, if the current reverses earlier or later than the electromotive force, or if the current wave differs in shape from the wave of electromotive force.—**Calorific power.** See ★*calorific.*—**Center of power.** See ★*center*[1].—**Illusory power** or **illusory appointment.** In *law*, when the donee of a power, having discretion to appoint among several beneficiaries, disposes of the estate in an unequal and inequitable manner between them, he is said to make an illusory appointment; for example, A has a power to appoint an estate worth $1,000 between C and D, and he gives C $950 and D $50. Such an appointment was good at the common law, though not in equity.—**Maritime power**, a country which possesses seaports and a navy of sufficient power to protect them.—**Naked power**, in *law*, a collateral power. See *power*[1], 7 (*c*).—**Power of appointment.** See appoint, *v. t.*, 5.—**Resolving power.** (*b*) In *spectroscopy*, the power of any device used for dispersion, such as a prism, grating, or echelon, to separate adjacent spectral lines.—**Restraining powers**, in *law*, limitations or restrictions imposed by the donor of a power upon the donee.—**Separating power**, in *astron.*, the power of a telescope in showing as separate two luminous points near each other. It is usually expressed by stating the least angular distance at which the separation is perceptible.—**Specific refracting power.** Same as *specific* ★*refractivity.*—**Thermo-electric power**, the electromotive force due to a thermo-electric couple, consisting of two given metals, when the difference between the temperatures of the hot and the cold junction is one degree centigrade.—**Tractive power**, power available for pulling or hauling; the hauling-power that can be exerted by a locomotive or other motor. It is a certain definite proportion of the weight on the driving-wheels, usually, in wheels on tracks, one fourth or one fifth.—**Unit of power.** See ★*unit.*

power[1] (pou'ėr), *v. t.* [*power*[1], *n.*] To furnish with power, specifically with motive power.

> It is in the *powering* of the two vessels that the great advance in marine engineering is most apparent.
> *Engin. Mag.*, March, 1899, p. 1011.

power[2] (pou'ėr), *n.* [Also *poor*; Cornish dial. *power*, of obscure origin.] A small codfish, *Gadus minutus*, called also *power-cod.* *Jago*, The Ancient Language, and the Dialect of Cornwall, p. 242. [Cornwall.]

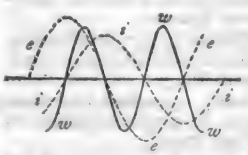
power-board (pou'ėr-bōrd), *n.* In *elect.*, a switchboard for circuits used in the distribution of power, as distinguished from a switchboard for lighting-circuits.

> The *power-board* is a handsome marble panel equipped with Weston ammeter and voltmeter arranged for taking readings on the various circuits. There are over-load and under-load circuit-breakers for the storage battery charging circuit, and the necessary knife switches, tubular fuses, regulating resistances, etc.
> *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 17, 1904, p. 444.

power-boat (pou'ėr-bōt), *n.* A boat which is propelled by an engine; specifically, a boat having an internal-combustion engine to furnish the driving power. See ★*motor-boat.*

power-cod (pou'ėr-kod), *n.* Same as ★*power*[2].

power-curve (pou'ėr-kėrv), *n.* In *elect.*, a curve showing the variations in the instantaneous values for the power developed in an alternating-current circuit. Since the power at any instant is the product of current and electromotive force, the power-curve, which is usually a curve of sines, has a zero ordinate whenever either current or electromotive force is zero. The curve w in the figure is the power-curve of a circuit in which e is the curve of electromotive force and i the curve of current. These are in quadrature, for which case the power-curve is a curve of sines of twice the frequency of e or i and incloses equal positive and negative areas. The power developed in such a circuit therefore always equals that absorbed.



Power-curve.

power-door (pou'ėr-dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a sliding water-tight door which can be opened or closed quickly by electric, hydraulic, or pneumatic power attachments. In recent United States war-vessels there are several such doors which can be closed in an emergency from a distant position (as the pilot-house) by a suitable controlling mechanism.

power-factor (pou'ėr-fak″tor), *n.* The ratio of the real to the apparent power in an alternating-current circuit. In a circuit where the wave-forms of current and electromotive force are sine-forms, the power factor is numerically equal to the cosine of the phase-difference.—**Power-factor meter.** See ★*meter*[1].

power-feed (pou'ėr-fēd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In any machine, the feed or feeding mechanism which is operated by power, as distinguished from a feed operated by hand.

II. *a.* Having a feed mechanism operated by power.

power-gas (pou'ėr-gas), *n.* Any form of gas used for generating power; specifically, gas which is generated in a gas-producer and is used in an internal-combustion engine. It is poorer in the illuminant gases than the ordinary gas-works product used for lighting purposes, but often has a higher calorific value or heating-power. It can usually be produced more cheaply than illuminating-gas since it does not have to be enriched by other hydrocarbon elements.

> The heat of the gases respectively of the producer is entirely sufficient for furnishing such a quantity of steam as is required for the generation of an effective *power-gas.* The utilization of the fuel in suction gas producers is much higher than in pressure producers and reaches 80 per cent. or more. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 24, 1904, p. 515.

power-meter (pou'ėr-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument, usually an integrating wattmeter, for measuring the power delivered to an electric circuit. *Science Abstracts*, VI. sec. B, p. 66.

power-myth (pou'ėr-mith), *n.* See ★*myth.*

power-plant (pou'ėr-plant), *n.* An aggregation of boilers, gas-producers, and engines and their accessories for the generation of power; a station where power is generated by steam or other engines or by water-wheels. The power may be transformed into electrical energy in the same station.

power-rail (pou'ėr-rāl), *n.* An insulated rail through which current is conveyed to the motors of certain types of electric railway. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899, p. 220.

power-scale (pou'ėr-skāl), *n.* A device for indicating the amount of power transmitted, as by shafting.

power-series (pou'ėr-sē″riz), *n.* A series which proceeds according to the ascending positive integral powers of a variable. Thus the series $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \ldots + a_nx^n + \ldots$ whose coefficients a are independent of x, is a power-series or integral series in x.

power-station (pou'ėr-stā″shon), *n.* A power-house; a building or buildings with the machinery and appliances contained therein for converting thermal or mechanical potential energy into a utilizable force; a place where power is generated or converted.

power-wheel (pou'ėr-hwēl), *n.* In *ceram.*, a potters' wheel, operated by a mechanical force such as water-power, steam, or electricity.

Pozzuolana cement. See ★*cement.*

P. P. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Parish Priest*; (*b*) of the Latin *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country; (*c*) [*l. c.*] in *law*, of *per procuration*, done by proxy; (*d*) of the Latin *punctum proximum*, nearest point (namely, of accommodation to which the eye can adjust itself).

P. P. I. An abbreviation of *Policy Proof of Interest.*

ppp., pppp. Symbols representing the word *pianissimo.*

PP. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *post postscriptum*, a second postscript.

P. Q. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Previous Question*; (*b*) of *Province of Quebec*.

Pr. 2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *praseodymium*.

P. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Populus Romanus*, the Roman People; (*b*) of *Porto Rico*; (*c*) of the Latin *punctum remotum*, farthest point (namely, of accommodation to which the eye can adjust itself).

P. R. A. An abbreviation of *President of the Royal Academy*.

practico (präk'ti-kō), *n.* [Sp., a practitioner, etc. See *practice*.] In the Philippines and Cuba, a guide.

practicum (prak'ti-kum), *n.*; pl. *practica* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. πρακτικός, of or pertaining to action. See *practic*.] An example for student practice, as in laboratory or field work. *Hunt*, The Cereals in America.

præabdomen, preabdomen (prē-ab-dō'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *abdomen*.] The anterior broad portion of the abdomen of scorpions. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 605.

præbrachium, prebrachium (prē-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *præbrachia, prebrachia* (-ä). [NL. *præbrachium*, < L. *præ*, before, + *brachium*, arm.] **1.** The anterior process of the corpus quadrigeminum.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, that part of the wing-membrane of a bat lying in advance of the arm; the antebrachial membrane or propatagium.

præcentralis, precentralis (prē-sen-trā'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *centralis*, central.] A fissure cephalad or anterior to, and more or less parallel with, the central fissure (fissure of Rolando) of the brain.—**Præcentralis superior.** Same as *supercentral* ★*fissure*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 16.

præcentrum, precentrum (prē-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *præcentra, precentra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *centrum*.] One of the vertebral disks which carry neural and hemal arches, when found alternating with those that are not thus furnished: contrasted with ★*postcentrum*. The condition is found in some fishes. *Gadow*.

præcordium, precordium (prē-kôr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *præcordia, precordia* (-ä). Same as *precordial region* (which see, under *precordial*).

præcornual, precornual (prē-kôr'nū-al), *a.* [NL. *præcornu* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the præcornu. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 171.

Prædentata (prē-den-tā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, in front, + *dentatus*, toothed.] A suborder of herbivorous dinosaurs including quadrupedal and bipedal forms. It is distinguished by the presence of a toothless predentary bone in front of the mandible; by the premaxillæ being either wholly or partly edentulous; and by the slender postpubes, which are directed downward and backward parallel to the ischium. Its members may be armored or unarmored. They occur in formations from the Upper Jura to the Upper Cretaceous in North America and Europe. Also *Predentata*.

præ-ilium, pre-ilium (prē-il'i-um), *n.*; pl. *præilia, pre-ilia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *ilium*.] In *ornith.*, that part of the ilium which lies in front of the acetabulum.

præmedia, *n.* See ★*premedia*.

prænarial, *a.* **2.** Preceding or situated anterior to the nares or nostrils: applicable either to anatomical structure, as, *prænarial* border; or to direction, as, *prænarial* elongation of snout. *Trans. Zool. Soc. London*, Dec., 1900, p. 182.—**Prænarial septum,** a vertical bony plate situated in front of the narial openings.

II. *n.* That portion of the facial region of a vertebrate head which lies anterior to the opening of the nares or nostrils.

Prænestine (prē-nes'tin), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Prænestinus*, adj., *Prænestini*, n. pl., < *Præneste*, Gr. Πραίνεστος and Πραίνεστε, an ancient city of Latium.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Præneste.

The engraved metal caskets of the kind commonly known as *Prænestine* cistæ, because they have been found for the most part at Prænestè, the modern Palestrina.

Woltmann and Woermann, History of Painting, I. 88.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Præneste (now Palestrina).

The Romans, . . . were inclined to sneer at the pronunciation and idiom of the *Prænestines*.

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 897.

præpatagium, prepatagium (prē-pat-ā-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *præpatagia, prepatagia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *patagium*.] The triangular membrane on the front of a bird's wing, lying between the humerus and forearm. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 352.

præpenna, prepenna (prē-pen'ä), *n.*; pl. *præpennæ, prepennæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *penna*, feather.] A feather of the nestling plumage of birds which resembles the succeeding feather, or teleoptile, and is not of the nature of down.

The neossoptiles of the Palæognathæ consist of *prepennæ* only, but these present many features of great interest. Trans. *Zool. Soc. London*, Dec., 1900, p. 162.

præplumulæ, preplumulæ (prē-plö'mū-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *plumula* (which see).] The downy covering of young birds when it does not consist of prepennæ, that is, is not connected with the definite feathers which appear later. *Trans. Linnean Soc.*, Zool., Nov., 1898, p. 253.

præscutellar, prescutellar (prē-skū'te-lär), *a.* [*præscutell(um)* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the præscutellum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 318.

Præsian (prē'si-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Præsus in Crete, especially to antiquities discovered by excavations in its site.

The stone jambs characteristic of *Praesian* houses are here more massive than usual.

R. C. Bosanquet, in An. Brit. School at Athens, VIII. [262.

prætergum, pretergum (prē-tėr'gum), *n.*; pl. *præterga, preterga* (-gä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *tergum* (which see).] The anterior of the three parts into which the tergal aspect of a segment of a coleopterous larva is normally divided.

pragmatic, *a.* **3.** A term used (by Kant) to denote rules of action (otherwise denominated 'counsels of prudence') which have to do with the attainment of happiness. As used by him, it is antithetic to the term 'practical,' which refers to principles of action (otherwise called 'categorical imperatives') which have to do with the attainment of virtue.

We might . . . call the first kind of imperatives technical (belonging to art), the second *pragmatic* (to welfare), the third moral (belonging to free conduct generally, that is, to morals).

Kant (trans.), Fundamental Principles of the Meta- [physic of Ethics, p. 40.

4. Having to do with pragmatism as a philosophy: as, the *pragmatic* movement; *pragmatic* thought. See ★*pragmatism*, 3.

pragmaticism (prag-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [*pragmatic* + *-ism*.] A special and limited form of pragmatism, in which the pragmatism is restricted to the determining of the meaning of concepts (particularly of philosophic concepts) by consideration of the experimental differences in the conduct of life which would conceivably result from the affirmation or denial of the meaning in question.

He [the writer] framed the theory that a conception, that is, the rational purport of a word or other expression, lies exclusively in its conceivable bearing upon the conduct of life. . . . To serve the precise purpose of expressing the original definition, he begs to announce the birth of the word "*pragmaticism*."

C. S. Peirce, in The Monist, April, 1905, p. 166.

pragmatism, *n.* **3.** In *philos.*, a method of thought, a general movement or tendency of thought, and a specific school, in which stress is placed upon practical consequences and practical values as standards for explicating philosophic conceptions and as tests for determining their value and, especially, their truth. The word is used in a variety of senses, of greater or less breadth and definiteness. The following meanings of the term are arranged in the order of descending generality: (*a*) An attitude of mind, namely that of "looking away from first things, principles, 'categories, supposed necessities, and of looking toward last things, fruits, consequences, facts." *W. James*, Pragmatism, a New Name for Some Old Ways of Thinking, p. 55. (*b*) A theory concerning the proper method of determining the meaning of conceptions. "Consider what effects, that might conceivably have practical bearings, we conceive the object of our conception to have. Then, our conception of these effects is the whole of our conception of the object." *C. S. Peirce*, in Baldwin's Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. This theory was first propounded by Mr. Peirce in an article upon "How to Make our Ideas Clear" in the "Popular Science Monthly" in 1878. The term 'pragmatism' does not, however, appear there. In an article in the "Monist" for 1905, Mr. Peirce says that he "has used it continually in philosophic conversation, since, perhaps, the mid-seventies." The term was publicly introduced in print by Professor William James in 1898 in an address upon "Philosophic Conceptions and Practical Realities," in which the authorship of the term and of the method is credited to Mr. Peirce. The latter has recently used the term 'pragmaticism' to express this meaning. (*c*) The theory that the processes and the materials of knowledge are determined by practical or purposive considerations—that there is no such thing as knowledge determined by exclusively theoretical, speculative, or abstract intellectual considerations. This definition expresses the net or mean sense of the term in its various uses. "Now quite the most striking feature of the new theory was its recognition of an inseparable connection between rational cognition and rational purpose; and that consideration it was which determined the preference for the name 'pragmatism.'" *C. S. Peirce*, in The Monist, 1905.

F. C. S. Schiller has defined pragmatism as "the thorough recognition that the purposive character of mental life generally must influence and pervade also our most remotely cognitive activities." Humanism, Philosophic Essays, p. 8.

Pragmatism—by which I mean the doctrine that reality possesses practical character and that this character is most efficaciously expressed in the function of intelligence.

J. Dewey, in Essays Philosophical and Psychological, p. [59.

(*d*) A theory of the nature of truth, namely, that the correspondence between fact and idea which constitutes truth consists in the power of the idea in question to work satisfactorily, or to produce the results intended by it.

Such then would be the scope of *pragmatism*—first, a method, and second, a genetic theory of what is meant by truth. *W. James*, Pragmatism, p. 65.

(*e*) A metaphysical theory regarding the nature of reality, namely that it is still in process of making, and that human ideas and efforts play a fundamental rôle in its making: the equivalent of *humanism* as a metaphysical term.

The essential contrast is that for rationalism reality is ready-made and complete from all eternity, while for *pragmatism* it is still in the making, and awaits part of its complexion from the future.

W. James, Pragmatism, p. 257.

Pragmatism . . . is a conscious application to epistemology (or logic) of a teleological psychology, which implies, ultimately, a voluntaristic metaphysic.

F. C. S. Schiller, Studies in Humanism, p. 12.

pragmatist, *n.* **2.** One who adheres to or professes the philosophy of pragmatism; more loosely, an opponent of rationalism and absolutism in philosophy; a supporter of the experimental method of reasoning in philosophy; a supporter of empiricism, but, unlike other empiricists, one who judges by consequences rather than by antecedents. See ★*pragmatism*, 3.

prairie, *n.* **2.** Any small open space in a forest. See the extract. [Local, California.]

The word "*prairie*," as used in Mendocino and Humboldt counties, may be broadly defined as any small open space among the timber, whether covered with grass or with dwarf brush. Along the coast of Mendocino County the name is applied to the areas of light, sandy "white-ash" soil covered with dwarf scrub and surrounded by timber. In the interior the "*prairies*" are open pastures surrounded by either timber or brush.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin 12, [1902, p. 27.

Bald prairie, a local type of prairie. See the extract. [Alabama.]

The eminences of the lower swells of the plain with the strata of the limestone near the surface and destitute of arboreal growth are called *bald prairies*.

C. Mohr, Plant Life of Alabama, p. 104.

Prairie region. Same as ★*cane-brake region*.—**Prairie twister.** Same as ★*twister*, 1 (*h*).—**Salt prairies,** nearly level tracts, in arid countries, covered with saline deposits.—**Soda-prairie, water-prairie.** See ★*soda-prairie*, ★*water-prairie*.

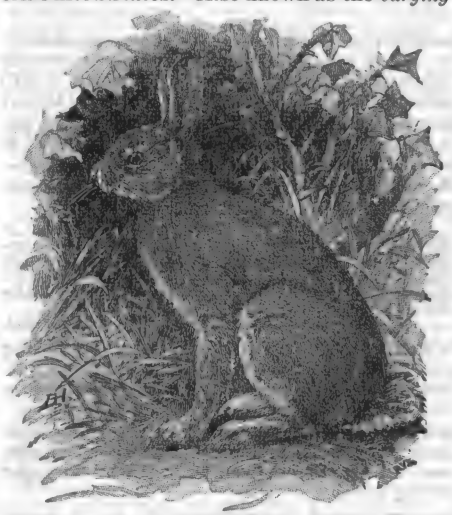
prairie-breaker (prā'ri-brā"kėr), *n.* A plow for cutting a wide, shallow furrow, and completely inverting the furrow slice. *N. E. D.*

prairie-dock, *n.* **2.** The American feverfew, *Parthenium integrifolium*.

prairie-fowl (prā'ri-foul), *n.* The prairie-hen.

prairie-grouse (prā'ri-grous), *n.* The prairie-hen.

prairie-hare (prā'ri-hãr), *n.* A common light gray hare, *Lepus campestris*, of the western United States. Also known as the *varying*



Prairie-hare (*Lepus campestris*).

hare because in the northern portion of its range it turns white in winter.

prairie-itch (prā′ri-ich), *n.* A skin affection, pruritus hiemalis, occurring in those engaged in agricultural pursuits and others wearing coarse, dyed clothes; winter itch. *Dunglison.*

prairie-larkspur (prā′ri-lärk″spėr), *n.* See ★*larkspur.*

prairie-lily (prā′ri-lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily.*

prairie-oats (prā′ri-ōts), *n.* Same as ★*side-oats.*

Praline powder, equal parts of shelled almonds and shelled filberts cooked in a syrup of sugar and water, and, when cold, pounded in a mortar to a coarse powder: used for café or chocolat praliné, to make the coating for nuts pralinés, or to fill chocolate and other hollow confections, which are then said to be *pralinés* (fem. *pralinées*).

praliné (prä-lē-nā′), *a.* [Fem. *pralinée:* F., ‹ *praline,* praline.] Noting the addition of praline powder, as to a café- or chocolat-parfait mixture before freezing, or as a coating to nuts, or as a filling to confections. See ★*praline powder.*

pralltriller (präl′tril-ėr), *n.* [G., ‹ *prallen,* bounce, + *triller,* ‹ *trillen,* trill.] The German name for the inverted mordent or passing trill (which see, under *trill*[2]).

pram[2], *n.* 2. A sort of push-cart for carrying milk on a route to customers.

praseodidymium (prā″sē-ō-dī-dim′i-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*praseodymium.*

praseodyme (prā′sē-ō-dīm), *n.* Same as ★*praseodymium.*

praseodymia (prā″sē-ō-dim′i-ą), *n.* [NL.] In *chem.,* one of the so-called rare earths, the oxid of praseodymium.

praseodymium (prā″sē-ō-dim′i-um), *n.* [NL. for ″*praseodidymium* (prop. *prasio-*), ‹ Gr. πράσιος adj., ‹ πράσον, a leek, + NL. *didymium.*] One of the two elements into which, in 1885, Auer von Welsbach succeeded in resolving what had previously been known as didymium. See ★*neodymium.* Praseodymium forms two oxids—Pr_2O_3, which is of a dingy greenish-white color, and PrO_2, which is dark blackish-brown. The salts are bright leek-green when crystallized or in solution, and give an absorption-spectrum which contains few of the lines of the original didymium. A characteristic spark-spectrum can also be obtained. The atomic weight of praseodymium is 139.4 (H = 1) or 140.5 (O = 16).

Praxillean (prak-si-lē′an), *a.* [L. *Praxilleus,* ‹ Gr. Πραξίλλειος, adj., ‹ Gr. Πράξιλλα (› L. *Praxilla*), a poetess of Sicyon.] Of or pertaining to Praxilla, a poetess of Sicyon: applied to a form of logaœdic verse consisting of three dactyls followed by two trochees.

prayer[1], *n.*—**Prayer of process,** in *law,* a formal petition in a bill in equity for the issuance of a subpœna against the defendant.—**Signature-prayer.** See ★*signature-prayer.*

prayer-cylinder (prãr′sil″in-dėr), *n.* A form of praying-wheel. See *praying-wheel.*

A window in which was fixed a *prayer-cylinder* revolved by the wind, which whirred monotonously by day and night. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 35.

prayer-flag (prãr′flag), *n.* A tall votive flag called *da-cha* (written 'dar-lch'og'), inscribed with pious sentences, prayers, charms, etc., set up by pious Buddhists in Tibet and elsewhere for the purpose of obtaining merit and of bringing luck to the whole neighborhood.

The religion of the Mantzu [of western China] is Buddhism or Lamaism of the Tibetan type. Except in Western Tibet, I have never seen a country in which the externals of religion are so prominent. Nearly all the larger villages have lamaserais on heights above them; rock Buddhas and Buddhas in relief on tablets are numerous; poles 20 feet long, with narrow *prayer-flags* of nearly the same length, flutter from every house-roof; groups of *prayer-flags* in memory of the dead are planted beside every village. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 44.

prayer-paper (prãr′pā″pėr), *n.* A written prayer that is burned by the natives of Siam, China, Tibet, etc., to propitiate the devil and other demons.

Not only did every man shout continuously at the top of his voice, but great flares were continually made on the poop by the ignition of *prayer-papers,* burnt to propitiate the devil that was in that current.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 468.

praying-cylinder (prā′ing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* Same as ★*prayer-cylinder.*

praying-flag (prā′ing-flag), *n.* See ★*prayer-flag.*

pre-. 2. In *petrog.,* in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a prefix used to indicate that one factor predominates over another to an extent greater than 5:3: as, ★*prealkalic,* ★*precalcic,* ★*prefelic,* etc.

preabdomen, *n.* See ★*præabdomen.*

preacher-bird (prē′chėr-bėrd), *n.* A toucan.

preadamitism (prē-ad′a-mīt-izm), *n.* [*preadamit(e)* + *-ism.*] The belief that there were human beings on the earth before Adam.

preadult (prē-a-dult′), *a.* [*pre-* + *adult.*] Youthful; prior to the advent of adult life. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 527.

preagonal (prē-ag′ō-nal), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + Gr. ἀγών, a contest, + *-al*[1].] Immediately preceding death. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 563.

preagonic (prē-a-gon′ik), *a.* Same as ★*preagonal. Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 777.

prealkalic (prē-al-kal′ik), *a.* [*pre-,* 2, + *alkali* + *-ic.*] Predominantly alkalic: said of salic minerals when the ratio of K_2O' + Na_2O' to CaO' is greater than 5:3; of femic minerals when the ratio of K_2O'' + Na_2O'' to MgO + FeO + CaO'' is greater than 5:3.

preanal, *a.* **II.** *n.* A preanal process; specifically, in *herpet.,* a preanal scale, one of those immediately in front of the anus. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1903, p. 125.

preantepenult (prē-an″tē-pē-nult′), *a.* Immediately preceding the antepenult.

preantiseptic (prē″an-ti-sep′tik), *a.* [*pre-* + *antiseptic.*] Occurring before the introduction of the practice of antiseptic surgery. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 448.

pre-Aryan (prē-ār′yan), *a.* [*pre-* + *Aryan.*] Prior to the Aryan period or the Aryans.

In Europe a case in point are the Basques, shown by their speech to be at least partly descended from a *pre-Aryan* or a non-Aryan race, which has elsewhere apparently disappeared, but which has far more probably become amalgamated with the intruding Aryan peoples.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 204.

preaseptic (prē-a-sep′tik), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + E. *sepsis* (*sept-*) + *-ic.*] Prior to the establishment of asepsis; antedating the period of introduction of aseptic surgery.

The much-dreaded secondary hemorrhage of the *preaseptic* times. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 98.

preassurance (prē-a-shör′ans), *n.* Assurance or assumption in advance.

preataxic (prē-a-tak′sik), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + NL. *ataxia* + *-ic.*] Antedating the appearance of ataxia or muscular incoördination.

preauricular (prē-â-rik′ū-lär), *a.* [*pre-* + *auricula* + *-ar*[3].] Situated in advance of the ear, as a tuft of hair; specifically, in *anthrop.,* relating to that part of the skull, particularly of the circumference of the skull, which is situated in front of the outer ear. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Jan.–March, 1901, p. 38.

preaxiad (prē-ak′si-ad), *adv.* [*pre-* + *axi(al)* + *-ad*[3].] Forward; toward the head. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1895, p. 372.

preaxially (prē-ak′si-al-i), *adv.* Forward; anteriorly; preaxiad of the median line of a limb which is extended at right angles to the body.

preb. An abbreviation of *prebend, prebendal, prebendary.*

prebacteriologic (prē-bak-tē″ri-ō-loj′ik), *a.* Prior to the development of the science of bacteriology. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 391.

prebronchial, præbronchial (prē-brong′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated in advance of the bronchi: as, the *prebronchial* air-sacs of birds.

II. *n.* A prebronchial process; specifically, one of a pair of air-sacs which lie in front of the windpipe in birds. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1890, p. 146.

precalcic (prē-kal′sik), *a.* [*pre-,* 2, + *calcic.*] Predominantly calcic: said of salic minerals when the ratio of CaO' to K_2O' + Na_2O' is greater than 5:3, and of femic minerals when the ratio of CaO'' to MgO + FeO is greater than 5:3.

precalculate (prē-kal′kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precalculated,* ppr. *precalculating.* To calculate or reckon in advance.

Precambrian (prē-kam′bri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Noting rocks older than the Cambrian or first fossiliferous strata: used by many writers as preferable to *azoic, eozoic, archæan, primitive,* etc., because it is non-committal.

II. *n.* Precambrian strata.

The western province in the arctic regions was shut out from the eastern by a belt of *pre-Cambrian* extending from eastern Mackenzie through Boothia, Prince of Wales Land and North Somerset.
Amer. Geol., Sept., 1903, p. 154.

precancerous (prē-kan′sē-rus), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + E. *cancer* + *-ous.*] Prior to the occurrence of cancer. *Med. Record,* Feb. 28, 1903, p. 349.

precantation (prē-kan-tā′shon), *n.* [LL. *præcantatio,* ‹ L. *præcantare,* pretell.] A foretelling or prophesying.

The sea, the mountain-ridge, Niagara, and every flower-bed, pre-exist, or super-exist, in the *pre-cantations,* which sail like odors in the air, and when any man goes by with an ear sufficiently fine, he overhears them and endeavors to write down the notes without diluting or depraving them. *Emerson,* Essays, The Poet, p. 25.

precarcinomatous (prē-kär-si-nom′a-tus), *a.* Preceding the development of a carcinoma.

This seems to continue, as Ribbert stated, until the whole *precarcinomatous* area is exhausted.
Lancet, May 23, 1908, p. 1467.

precartilage (prē-kär′ti-lāj), *n.* [*pre-* + *cartilage.*] Embryonic tissue which is not yet developed into cartilage proper. *Biol. Bulletin,* June, 1904, p. 39.

Precaval sinus. Same as *ductus Cuvieri. Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, II. 146.

precentorial (prē-sen-tō′ri-al), *a.* [*precentor* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a precentor.

Precentral gyrus. See ★*gyrus.*

precentrum, *n.* See ★*præcentrum.*

preceptoral (prē-sep′tō-ral), *a.* [*preceptor* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

preceptual (prē-sep′tū-al), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ L. *præceptus.* See *precept.*] Of the nature of a precept, or containing precepts.

precess (prē-ses′), *v. i.* [Cf. *precession.*] To undergo an east to west movement like that of the equinoxes. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.,* 1902–03, p. 83.

precession, *n.* 4. In *mech.,* the cyclic movement of the axis of rotation of a body which revolves about a free axis in a field of force. In order that precession shall occur the body must not be a homogeneous sphere and the axis of rotation must be inclined to the lines of force of the field.—**Constant of precession.** See ★*constant.*—**Gyroscopic precession,** the steady motion in which the axis of the top describes a right circular cone about the vertical.

precessional, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of precession in general. See ★*precession,* 4.

For instance, the *precessional* motion of a top cannot be reversed unless we reverse the spin.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 571.

Precessional motion. Same as *gyroscopic* ★*precession.*

precheliceral (prē-kē-lis′e-ral), *a.* [*pre-* + *cheliceral.*] Situated anteriorly to the cheliceræ, as in scorpions.

In the scorpion embryo he found three *precheliceral* neuromeres, each with a pair of optic ganglia. In each optic ganglion was an invagination.
Biol. Bulletin, Dec., 1904, p. 41.

précieuse (prā-syėz′), *n.*; pl. *précieuses.* [F., fem. of *précieux, a.,* nice, fastidious.] A woman who is affectedly fastidious in language or taste; a woman who is over-refined. The *précieuses* of the literary salons were satirized by Molière in "Les précieuses ridicules."

precinctive (prē-singk′tiv), *a.* [*precinct* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a precinct; restricted to a given (geographical) area. *Fauna Hawaiiensis,* II. iii. 91, note.

preciosity, *n.* 4. The character of being precious in sense 6 or 7. See ★*precious,* 6.

On this superb ground there is worked a bold architectural design of compartments with figures, relieved in gold and silver thread, but with here and there notes of colour used with a *preciosity* and perfection of taste which leave one wondering what sort of people they were that had this exquisite refinement of sensibility.
Athenæum, May 20, 1905, p. 632.

precious, *a.* 6. [In mod. use referring to F. *précieuse.* See ★*précieuse.*] Affectedly fastidious, especially in the use of words; finically refined in one's literary style or artistic taste.

The design of the Annunciation in these is of surpassing beauty, comparable to the finest Italian draughtsmanship of a slightly later period. Quite different in effect from the restrained and *precious* beauty of these religious designs is the flaunting magnificence of a chasuble made from a horse-trapping (Case I).
Athenæum, May 20, 1905, p. 633.

7. Characterized by a strained or affected refinement of style, in literature or art; affectedly fine.

The author's style is not always unintelligible and *precious,* and by dint of a great deal of quotation we are brought fairly near to that strange inspirer of Newman.
Athenæum, March 27, 1905, p. 656.

Imitation precious stones, compositions of strass or crystal glass with a large proportion of lead, colored by the addition of certain metallic oxids in imitation of the real gems. Since the surface of such imitation stones is very easily scratched, it is sometimes protected by a thin plate of rock-crystal or light-colored garnet, thus forming what are called *doublets.* An extensive sale is found for imitation precious stones both in civilized countries and among savages.

precipitate, *n.*—**White precipitate,** either of two different substances: (*a*) *Infusible white precipitate,* an insoluble white powder (probably of the composition $NHg_2Cl.NH_4Cl$) which decomposes below a red heat without melting: produced by precipitating with ammonia a solution of mercuric chlorid. (*b*) *Fusible white precipitate,* colorless crystals, soluble in water (probably of the composition $NHg_2Cl.3NH_4Cl$), which melt and then decompose on being heated: produced by boiling the infusible white precipitate with a solution of ammonium chlorid.—**Yellow precipitate,** in *chem.*: (*a*) Mercuric oxid as produced by precipitation of a mercuric salt in solution with potassium or sodium hydroxid. (*b*) An abbreviated term sometimes used to signify the bright yellow precipitate of ammonium phosphomolybdate frequently obtained in analysis as a proof of the presence of, or as the means of quantitatively determining, phosphorus or the radical of phosphoric acid and phosphates.

precipitation, *n.*—**Fractional or partial precipitation,** in *chem.*, a process by which different substances are sometimes separated, advantage being taken of the different degrees of ease with which they undergo precipitation, so that under the influence of the same precipitant gradually added they are found apart in successive portions of the deposit formed.—**Latent heat of precipitation.** See ★*heat.*

precipitation-tank (prē-sip-i-tā′shọn-tangk″), *n.* A receptacle into which a liquid is run to give an opportunity for any solid matter carried in it to be precipitated. Sometimes precipitation is promoted in such a tank by adding certain ingredients or by a change of temperature.

precipitin (prē-sip′i-tin), *n.* [*precipit(ate)* + *-in*2.] An adaptation-product which is formed in the blood-serum of an animal of one species when immunized with albumins or albuminous derivatives obtained from an animal of an alien species. When the sera of the two animals are brought together a precipitate results, in the formation of which the immunizing substance plays the active and the immune substance the passive rôle.

precipitinogen (prē-sip-i-tin′ọ̄-jen), *n.* [*precipitin* + *-o-* + *-gen.*] An antigen of albuminous character which upon immunization will give rise to a precipitin as the corresponding antibody. *Jour. Med. Research,* Dec., 1907, p. 232.

precipitinophoric (prē-sip″i-tin-ọ̄-for′ik), *a.* [*precipitin* + Gr. *-φορος,* -bearing, + *-ic.*] Pertaining or referring to that group of the precipitins to which their specific properties are due.

precipitogen (prē-sip′i-tọ̄-jen), *n.* Same as ★*precipitinogen. Jour. Med. Research,* May, 1907, p. 173.

precipitoid (prē-sip′i-toid), *n.* [*precipit(in)* + *-oid.*] A precipitin which has lost its precipitinophoric group. Such bodies result from the precipitins on heating. In the simultaneous presence of precipitins and precipitoids no precipitation occurs, or the process is incomplete.

precisional (prē-sizh′ọn-al), *a.* [*precision* + *-al*1.] Of the nature of, or exhibiting, precision.

precision-screw (prē-sizh′ọn-skrö), *n.* The screw by means of which the fine adjustment of an instrument, as a telescope upon a star, a microscope to its focus, or a spectrometer upon a line, is made.

precleavage (prē-klē′vāj), *n.* [*pre-* + *cleavage.*] A collective term for the stages of the egg preceding cleavage or segmentation.

Lyon also found this summer that Arbacia eggs required more oxygen during *precleavage* and gave off more CO_2 during cleavage than at other times.

Biol. Bulletin, April, 1904, p. 225.

preclitellar (prē-kli-tel′ăr), *a.* [*pre-* + *clitell(um)* + *-ar*3.] Situated in front of, or preceding, the clitellum; preclitellian. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1901, p. 192.

preclival (prē-klī′val), *a.* and *n.* [L. *præ,* before, + *cliv(us)* + *-al*1.] **I.** *a.* Anterior to any clivus, especially the clivus of the cerebellum.

II. *n.* A preclival process; specifically, same as ★*fissura præclivalis* or ★*fissura prima. Nature,* May 22, 1902, p. 94.

precocious, *a.* **5.** In *biol.*, present in an egg or embryo at a very early stage in an imperceptible condition; present before becoming manifest.—**6.** Noting birds that, like chickens, are able to run about as soon as hatched; precocial. See *Præcoces. Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, II. 382.

precociously, *adv.* **2.** In *biol.*, at a very early stage and in an imperceptible way: said of eggs and embryos. See the extract.

Eggs that admit of complete orientation at the first or second cleavage, or even before cleavage begins, are commonly supposed to reflect *precociously* the later organization, while eggs in which such early orientation is impossible are supposed to be more or less completely isotropic and destitute of organization.

E. B. Wilson, Biol. Lectures, 1898, p. 13.

precognizable (prē-kog′ni-za̤-bl), *a.* That may be known beforehand.

precognizant (prē-kog′ni-za̤nt), *a.* Knowing beforehand; capable of previous knowledge (of a subject).

precombustion (prē-kọm-bus′chọn), *n.* Same as ★*preignition.*

precommissural, præcommissural (prē-ko-mig′ū-ral), *a.* [*precommissure* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to the precommissure. *Trans. Linnean. Soc.,* Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 332.—**Precommissural fibers.** See ★*fiber*1.

precommissure (prē-kom′i-gūr), *n.* [L. *præ,* before, + *commissura,* commissure.] The anterior commissure of the brain. See ★*commissura ventralis.*

preconcept (prē-kon′sept), *n.* [*pre-* + *concept.*] In *psychol.*, a higher recept: a type of intellectual process which, according to G. J. Romanes, "occupies the interval between the receptual life of brute and the earliest dawn of the conceptual life of man."

Higher Recepts, then, are what may be conveniently termed *Pre-concepts.*

G. J. Romanes, Mental Evolution in Man, p. 185.

preconceptional (prē-kọn-sep′shọn-al), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + *conceptio(n-),* conception, + *-al*1.] Formed in advance of mental conception or actual knowledge.

In every stage of development, knowledge is a resultant of preconception and observation; and it is a striking and at first sight paradoxical fact that knowledge advances chiefly through the weakening and gradual elimination of the *preconceptional* component.

J. W. Powell, An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, [p. lxxxix.

precondylar, præcondylar (prē-kon′di-lăr), *a.* [*pre-* + *condylar.*] Lying in front of a condyle; specifically, in *ornith.*, in front of the occipital condyle. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1903, p. 260.

preconsider (prē-kọn-sid′ėr), *v. t.* To consider in advance.

preconsideration (prē-kọn-sid-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* The act of preconsidering; a preliminary consideration.

precontact (prē-kon′takt), *a.* In *anthrop.*, relating to the period before contact between a primitive culture and the trade and influence of a higher.

precool (prē-köl′), *v. t.* To cool (as fruit) before (use, packing, shipment, etc.).

precooler (prē-kö′lėr), *n.* A device for precooling; a structure in which fruit is cooled before shipment; a box or cylinder in which a substance is cooled just before it is to be used or operated upon. A precooler is sometimes used to cool air before it enters the cylinder of an air-compressor, thus preventing the compressor from getting too hot.

The air passes . . . through a *precooler.*

Phys. Rev., Nov., 1904, p. 330.

Precoracoid arch. See ★*arch*1.—**Precoracoid process,** in *ornith.*, a process from the outer face of the coracoid, near the distal end. Same as ★*procoracoid.* See cut under ★*acrocoracoid. Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1898, p. 95.

Precordial fright. See ★*fright.*

precornu, precornual. Same as *præcornu,* ★*præcornual.*

precostal (prē-kos′tal), *a.* [*pre-* + *costal.*] Situated in front of the ribs.

precranial, præcranial (prē-krā′ni-al), *a.* [*pre-* + *cranial.*] Situated on or located in the anterior portion of the cranium. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1895, p. 383.

precreate (prē-krē-āt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precreated,* ppr. *precreating.* [*pre-* + *create.*] To create in imagination before the event; create before (something else occurs).

precreative (prē-krē-ā′tiv), *a.* [*pre-* + *creative.*] Being before the creation. [Rare.]

precritical, *a.* **2.** In *pathol.*, noting the time prior to the occurrence of a crisis.

The febrile period lasts 24 or 36 to 40 hours, is marked by a pseudo-crisis and *precritical* elevation, the fever describing, in the three-hourly chart, a characteristic course which differs from that of the mild or common tertian paroxysm.

J. Ewing, in Jour. Exper. Med., March 25, 1901, p. 453.

precrucial (prē-krö′shial), *a.* [*pre-* + *crucial.*] Situated, in the brain, in front of the crucial sulcus.

precrural (prē-crö′ral), *a.* and *n.* [L. *præ,* before, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-al*1.] **I.** *a.* Anterior to the leg in animals.

II. *n.* **1.** The region directly in front of the thigh of animals.—**2.** Any one of the lymph-glands situated in front of the thigh in animals.

precursor, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in the history of the fine arts, an early artist of a school or period, or an artist who preceded such a school or period. The precursors of the Renaissance in Italy are the sculptors and painters of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, such as Niccola Pisano, Giotto, etc.

predacity (prē-das′i-ti), *n.* [*pred(acious)* + *-acity.*] The character of being predacious.

pre-Darwinian (prē-dăr-win′i-an), *a.* Preceding the time of Charles Darwin: noting, specifically, the doctrines or opinions of biologists at an earlier date than that of the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species." There is no system of biological doctrine which is pre-Darwinian as such. Lamarck, who still has many disciples, was an earnest defender of the mutability of species, as were other naturalists, although the most distinctive doctrine of those who opposed Darwin's account of the origin of species is that which is commonly called the doctrine of the immutability or fixity of species. According to this doctrine, a biological species (the 'genus' or 'kind' of the logicians) is an entity or reality which its representatives exhibit or manifest but do not constitute, since it is held to be independent of them and of everything else in the natural world—the self-sufficient reality of which its representatives are only the expression. Traces of this doctrine are still to be found in the opinion that variation is departure from a type, and that the aberrant individual is qualitatively different from the mediocre individual, although Darwin has shown that the species or type or kind is neither in the representatives nor independent of them, since it consists in that interaction between them and their external world which he has summarized under the phrases 'struggle for existence' and 'survival of the fittest.'

predazzite (prē-dät′sīt), *n.* [*Predazzo,* in the Tyrol, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a crystalline rock composed of calcite and brucite, sometimes with periclase and hydromagnesite: a product of contact metamorphism of dolomite in the neighborhood of syenite.

Predentata, *n. pl.* See ★*Prædentata.*

predentate, *a.* **II.** *n.* A member of the suborder *Prædentata,* a group of extinct reptiles.

predication, *n.*—**Primitive predication,** a synthetic proposition of the type, 'It is A,' which necessarily implies the existence of its subject.

prediction, *n.*—**Horary prediction,** in *astrol.*, a prediction derived from the figure of the heavens erected at the moment the question is asked.

predigital, prædigital (prē-dij′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*pre-* + *digital.*] **I.** *a.* Preceding a digit or the digits.

II. *n.* One of the two outermost primaries in the wing of a bird which are attached to the second phalanx of the second digit. The outermost predigital is very small and is that called the *spurious primary,* or *remicle. Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, II. 357.

predikant (pre-di-känt′), *n.* [D.] A minister of the Dutch Protestant Church, especially in South Africa. *N. E. D.*

Predominant group. See *subdominant* ★*group.*

pre-Dravidic (prē-dra-vid′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a people which occupied, or is supposed to have occupied, India before the Dravidian race. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, III. 356.

predrift (prē-drift′), *a.* In *geol.*, preglacial. [Rare.]

The filling up, during a period of subsidence, of the *pre-drift* glen. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 83.

predunal (prē-dū′nal), *a.* [*pre-* + *dune* + *-al*1.] In *phytogeog.*, established before the formation of dunes: said of vegetation. See quotation under ★*dunal.*

predynastic (prē-dī-nas′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to that period of ancient Egypt which preceded the first-known dynasty.

Prof. Flinders Petrie has, I believe, recently discovered a vase of immeasurable antiquity of the "*Pre-Dynastic*" period in Lower Egypt which is incised with a delineation of the Kudu antelope.

Sir Harry Johnston, The Nile Quest, p. 5.

pre-eclamptic (prē-ek-lamp′tik), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + NL. *eclampsia* (*eclampt-*) + *-ic.*] Before the appearance of convulsions. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 310.

preëfficient (prē-e-fish′ent), *n.* [L. *præ,* before, + E. *efficient.*] An external cause which precedes its effect in time.

preëmpt (prē-empt′), *n.* [*preëmpt, v.*] A right to preëmpt; a preëmptive right. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

My friend has the run and the stock and the *pre-empts* all in his own hands. He 'll do well out of 'em, or I'm much mistaken.

Rolf Boldrewood, Colonial Reformer, xxiv.

Preëmption claimant, one who settles upon land subject to preëmption, intending and proceeding to acquire full title thereto.—**Preëmption right,** a preference given by law to settlers upon public lands of the United States to purchase the lands in limited quantities. Such settlers must reside on the land and declare their intent to take title. The preëmption laws were repealed in 1891.

preëmptioner (prē-emp′shọn-ėr), *n.* One who preëmpts; a preëmptor.

preëxilian (prē-eg-zil′i-ạn), *a.* Same as *pre-ëxilic.*

preëxistentism (prē-eg-zis′ten-tizm), *n.* [*pre-ëxistent* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the soul has a preëxistent state before it is united with the body.

Prefect apostolic, a priest invested by the Pope with episcopal powers, but without the rank or dignity of a bishop.

The government of the various mission-fields is generally carried on by "Vicars-Apostolic" (i.e., titular bishops acting as vicars or delegates of the Apostolic See) or "*Prefects-Apostolic*" (i.e., priests with similar powers, but without episcopal rank). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 276.

Prefect of discipline. See ★*discipline.*—**Prefect of studies,** the director of the curriculum of studies in Jesuit schools.

prefecundation (prē-fek-un-dā′shọn), *n.* [*pre-* + *fecundation.*] In *embryol.*, the changes or conditions exhibited by the egg previous to its fertilization, or fecundation.

prefecundatory (prē-fē-kun′dạ-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the prefecundation of the ovum.

prefelic (prē-fel′ik), *a.* [*pre-*, 2, + *felic.*] Predominantly felic; having normative feldspar more than 5: 3 of normative quartz or lenads: said of the feldspathoid minerals.

preference, *n.* 5. A European game of cards, something like boston.—**Law of preference.** See ★*law*[1].—**Surrender of preference.** See ★*surrender.*

Preferential dividend. See ★*dividend.*—**Preferential mating.** See ★*mating.*—**Preferential rules,** in *evidence,* the rules by which the best evidence or that admissible is selected. *Wigmore,* Evidence, § 1172.

prefixed (prē-fixt′), *p. a.* [*prefix, v.*] Being in the location or condition resulting from the act denoted by the verb 'prefix'; specifically, in *comp. anat.*, noting certain muscular and cutaneous areas in which some of the nerves of supply originate at a more cephalic level than in allied species. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 85.

prefixture, *n.* 2. In *comp. anat.*, the condition (viewed from a comparative point of view) in which nerve-fibers from a higher cephalic level are distributed to given muscular and cutaneous areas. See ★*prefixed. Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 82.

preformationism (prē-fôr-mā′shọn-izm), *n.* Same as ★*preformism.*

preformism (prē-fôr′mizm), *n.* [Irreg. < *preform* + *-ism.*] 1. The doctrine of preformation or evolution.—2. Belief in this doctrine. See *theory of preformation* (under *preformation*) and *doctrine of* ★*evolution.*

preformist (prē-fôr′mist), *a.* [Irreg. < *preform* + *-ist.*] Of or pertaining to the theory of preformation.

prefossette (prē-fo-set′), *n.* [*pre-* + *fossette.*] The depression or pit which lies in front of the second cross-crest, or metaloph, in such a tooth as that of a horse or rhinoceros. *Amer. Mus. Jour.* Sup., Jan., 1903, Guide Leaflet No. 9, p. 20.

prefrontal. **I.** *a.*—**Prefrontal lobe.** See ★*lobe.*—**Prefrontal process,** in *ornith.*, a bony projection directed backward from the prefrontal, typically present in some parrots.—**Prefrontal shield,** in *herpet.*, a shield or horny plate which forms part of the covering of the head and lies in advance of the frontal shield in about the position of the prefrontal bone.

II. *n.* 1. In fishes it is a lateral bone in the anterior part of the cranium slightly under the end of the frontal. It is articulated below with the vomer and, usually, with the parasphenoid, and at the side with the ethmoid. The olfactory nerve typically pierces it, though sometimes the neural foramen is between it and the ethmoid. 2. A prefrontal process or shield.

pregammation (prē-ga-mā′shi-on), *n.*; pl. *pregammatia* (-ạ). [L. *præ,* before, + MGr. γαμμάτιον, a figure like gamma (Γ).] An element, in the anatomical structure of the head of the Devonian fish *Palæospondylus,* which lies in front of the gammation. See ★*gammation,* 2.

preganglionic (prē″gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [*pre-* + *ganglionic.*] Of or pertaining to nerve-fibrillæ or other structures that are proximal with reference to a ganglion. *Nature,* Oct. 13, 1904, p. 588.

pregastrular (prē-gas′trọ-lạr), *a.* [*pre-* + *gastrular.*] Of an earlier stage of development than the gastrula-stage.

This consideration led some morphologists to insist on the need of a more precise investigation of the *prægastrular* stages. *E. B. Wilson,* Biol. Lectures, 1889, p. 2.

pregenetic (prē-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + Gr. γένεσις, birth (see *genetic*).] 1. Before birth; antenatal.—2. Literally, before genesis; noting views, theories, etc., held in science before the introduction of the genetic method and point of view. [Rare.]

Before their day, everything was classification, nomenclature, fixed species, just as with the *pregenetic* psychologists everything was faculties and processes, analyses and categories. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 62.

pregenial (prē-jē-nī′al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [*pre-* + *genial*[2].] Situated before the chin or mentum.

II. *n.* A pregenial process; in *herpet.*, one of the anterior of two pairs of shields, or scutes, lying back of the mental and between the infralabials, on the under side of the jaw; an anterior chin-shield: correlated with ★*postgenial.*

pregeological (prē″jē-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [*pre-* + *geological.*] Occurring before the beginning of trustworthy geological records; cosmical.

Another theory that attributes the formation of the main geographical lines to *pre-geological* incidents is given in a paper by Prinz, "Sur les similitudes que presentent les cartes terrestes et planétaires."

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 229.

pregeologically (prē″jē-ọ-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In pregeological time. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 234.

Preglacial drift. See ★*drift.*

preglobulin (prē-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [*pre-* + *globulin.*] A complex albuminous substance, described by A. Schmidt as occurring in animal cells: probably a nucleoproteid.

preglottidean (prē-glo-tid′ẹ-ạn), *a.* [*pre-* + *glottidean.*] Situated in advance of the glottis. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1899, p. 92.

pregnancy, *n.*—**Abdominal pregnancy.** Same as ★*abdominal gestation.*—**Ampullar pregnancy,** development of the ovum which has been arrested in the first or expanded portion of the Fallopian tube.—**Cervical pregnancy,** the development of the impregnated ovum in the canal of the cervix uteri.—**Hydatid pregnancy,** the presence in the uterus of a hydatid mole.—**Multiple pregnancy,** a pregnancy in which there is more than one fetus.—**Mural pregnancy.** Same as *mural* ★*gestation.*

pregnant, *a.*—**Affirmative pregnant,** an affirmation which implies a negative favorable to the adverse party, or from which an inference of such a negative may be drawn.

pregonium (prē-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pregonia* (-ạ). [L. *præ,* before, + Gr. γωνία, angle.] In *craniom.*, the recess on the lower margin of the body of the lower jaw in advance of the angle. *Harrison Allen.*

pregracile[1] (prē-gras′il), *a.* [L. *prægracilis,* very slender, < *præ,* before, + *gracilis,* slender: see *gracile.*] Very slender.

pregracile[2] (prē-gras′il), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + (lobus) *gracilis.*] Anterior to the slender lobe of the cerebellum. See *lobus gracilis.*—**Pregracile fissure.** See ★*fissure.*

preheated (prē-hē′ted), *p. a.* That has been through a preheater; heated before using or being used.

An enormous extent of brickwork surface, which we will assume for the moment has been highly *preheated,* so that they [gases] are heated by contact with it to a light yellow heat, say 1100° C. (2012° F.).

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 582.

preheater (prē-hē′tėr), *n.* A chamber or cylinder in which a substance is heated before being used or operated upon. Compressed air which is to be used in an engine is usually passed through a preheater, thus raising its temperature, increasing its energy, and preventing the very low temperatures to which the air would otherwise expand. The blast for blast-furnaces is usually passed through a preheater called a *stove.*

preheating (prē-hē′ting), *n.* The act or process of passing a substance, as air or gas, through a preheater before using it or operating upon it.

This method of *preheating* may follow either the regenerative or the recuperative system.

Engin. Mag., Nov., 1898, p. 245.

prehensility (prē-hen-sil′i-ti), *n.* [*prehensile* + *-ity.*] The character of being prehensile.

prehensive (prē-hen′siv), *a.* [L. *prehensus,* ppr. of *prehendere,* seize, + *-ive.*] Seizing or laying hold of; of the mind, apprehending.

prehensorial (prē-hen-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* Same as *prehensile.*

One cannot but wonder how the spider maintains a secure hold back downwards, especially when the powerful *prehensorial* legs of the first and second pairs are released, as released they must surely be, to seize an alighting butterfly. [New "Bird's-dung" Spider from Ceylon.] *Proc. Roy. Zool. Soc. London,* 1903, p. 51.

prehepaticus (prē-hē-pat′i-kus), *n.* [NL. *præhepaticus,* < L. *præ,* before, + Gr. ἡπατικός, of the liver.] In *embryol.*, an accumulation of connective and vascular tissue in the septum transversum. The entodermal diverticula, to form the liver, grow into the prehepaticus, which becomes the interstitial hepatic tissue.

preheterocercal (prē-het″ẹ-rō-sėr′kạl), *a.* [*pre-* + *heterocercal.*] Protocercal or horizontal and pointed: applied to a fish's tail before it becomes turned upward at the end or heterocercal. But the latter stage may sometimes precede the former.

prehnidine (pren′i-din), *n.* [*prehn(ite)* + *-id-* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{13}NH_2$; aminoprehnitene or 5-amino-1,2,3,-4-tetramethylbenzene, a homologue of aniline. It is made by reducing nitroprehnitene with iron and acetic acid. It melts at 64–66° C.

prehnitene (pren′i-tēn), *n.* [*prehnit(e)* + *-ene.*] Vicinal or 1,2,3,4-tetramethylbenzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, an oily hydrocarbon which boils at 204° C. Also called *prehnitol.*

prehnitic (pre-nit′ik), *a.* [*prehnit(e)* + *-ic.*] Derived from prehnitene.—**Prehnitic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(COOH)_4 + 2H_2O$, or 1,2,3,4-benzenetetracarboxylic acid, made by oxidizing prehnitene with potassium permanganate, and in other ways.

prehnitol (pren′i-tol), *n.* [*prehnite* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*prehnitene.*

prehypophysis (prē-hī-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *prehypophyses* (-sēz). [L. *præ,* before, + NL. *hypophysis.*] The anterior lobe of the hypophysis of the brain.

preignition (prē-ig-ni′shọn), *n.* [*pre-* + *ignition.*] An ignition of the combustible charge of fuel and air in an internal-combustion engine before the piston, on its compressing stroke, has reached the inner dead-center, or completed the normal compression of the charge. See ★*ignition,* 5.

preinsula (prē-in′sū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *preinsulæ* (-lē). [L. *præ,* before, + *insula,* island.] The anterior portion of the island of Reil. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 615.

preinsular (prē-in′sū-lạr), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, + *insul(a),* island, + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, anterior to the island of Reil.

The left insula in both was the better developed, and in the younger Seguin, whose linguistic powers were indisputably remarkable, the *preinsular* portion was so redundant that the surrounding opercular parts have been crowded apart and a small triangular portion of the insular pole is thus made visible on the lateral aspect.

Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 615.

prelabial (prē-lā′bi-al), *a.* [*pre-* + *labial.*] Situated in front of the lips or of a labium.

prelabrum (prē-lā′brum), *n.*; pl. *prelabra* (-brạ). [L. *præ,* before, + *labrum,* lip.] In *entom.*, same as *clypeus.*

prelacteal (prē-lak′tē-al), *a.* and *n.* [*pre-* + *lacteal.*] **I.** *a.* Coming before the milk-teeth: applied to certain structures in the jaws of embryonic marsupials which are considered to be vestiges of a dentition preceding the milk-teeth.

II. *n.* Any tooth-like structure which precedes the milk-teeth.

The conviction that the deciduous premolar . . . must belong to the same series as the so-called "*prelacteals.*" (*E. D.*) *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, Jan., 1897, p. 441.

prelaryngoscopic (prē-lā-ring-gō-skop′ik), *a.* [*pre-* + *laryngoscope* + *-ic.*] Antedating the invention of the laryngoscope. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 431.

prelenic (prē-len′ik), *a.* [*pre-*, 2, + *lenic.*] In *petrol.*, predominantly lenic; having lenads more than 5:3 of the normative feldspars.

prélèvement (prā-lāv-moṅ′), *n.* [F.] In *Fr. law,* that portion of partnership property to which a member of a solvent firm is entitled before any division of further assets is made between the partners.

prelimen (prel′i-men), *n.* [L. *præ,* before, + *limen,* threshold.] Something to be done before the main proceeding; a preliminary step. [Rare.]

The requisite *prelimen* to the original aim of the inquiry.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 50.

preliminary, *n.* 2. *pl.* In college use, tests in certain elementary subjects previous to the final examinations for entrance. [U. S.]

pre-Linnean (prē-li-nē′ạn), *a.* Before the time or work of Linnæus; existing, written,

or proposed, before Linnæus: as *pre-Linnean* writers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Jan., 1903, p. 211.

prelithic (prē-lith′ik), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic.*] Preceding the use of stone implements; antedating the stone age proper. Compare ★*zoömimetic.*

In general, the stage would seem to be antecedent to that defined by the chance-dominated use of stone, which has already been characterized as protolithic; it corresponds with the stage provisionally outlined by Cushing as *prelithic*; but, taking due account of the materials, processes, and motives characteristic of the stage, it may be distinguished as hylozoic, or perhaps better as zoömimic. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 63.

prelocalization (prē-lō″kal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*pre-* + *localization.*] In *embryol.*, the supposed original localization of the various organs of the adult, as specific substances or structures, in different regions of the unsegmented egg.

A second general division of his work included the experimental study of *prelocalization* in the unsegmented egg, which yielded results of no less interest than the cleavage stages. *Carnegie Inst. Yearbook*, 1903, p. xliv.

prelusion (prē-lū′zhon), *n.* [L. *prælusio(n-)*, < *præludere*, rehearse, prelude.] A prelude.

premandibula (prē-man-dib′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *premandibulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *mandibula.* See *mandible.*] A median bilaterally symmetrical bone in front of the anterior end of the mandible in certain fishes, especially the *Aspidorhynchidæ* of Mesozoic age: similar to the predentary bone of certain dinosaurs. Also called *presymphysial.*

Premandibular segment. See ★*segment.*

Premaxillary process, in *ornith.*, a process running upward and backward from the anterior part of the premaxillary. The culmen is formed by this process. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 262.

premaximal (prē-mak′si-mal), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + *maxim(um)* + *-al*[1].] Preceding a maximum in any sense. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 139.

premedia (prē-mē′di-ä), *n.*; pl. *premediæ* (-ē). [L. *præ*, before, + *media*, fem. of middle.] One of the longitudinal veins in an insect's wing lying between the media and the radius. It is vein IV of Comstock's system. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 65.

premedical (prē-med′i-kal), *a.* [*pre-* + *medical.*] Occurring before (the scientific study of) medicine; preceding medicine; not yet having entered upon the study of medicine. [Rare.]

This general text-book of botany is written for *premedical* and pharmaceutical students in particular and the nonprofessional undergraduate incidentally. *Bot. Gazette*, March, 1904, p. 225.

premegalithic (prē″meg-a-lith′ik), *a.* [*pre-* + *megalith* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to time previous to the erection of megaliths; antedating the erection of megaliths. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 78.

premetallic (prē-me-tal′ik), *a.* [*pre-* + *metal* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a period anterior to that in which metals were used for the manufacture of artifacts.

premier, *n.* **2.** In *roulette*, a bet that one of the numbers from 1 to 12 inclusive will win.

première, *n.* **2.** The first performance of a drama or opera.

premiership, *n.* **2.** Specifically, the first prize in any competitive show, as for dogs or horses.

The secretary was directed to write to the Duchess of Newcastle, offering the *premierships* and medals for competition at any show to be given by the Ladies' Branch of the English Kennel Club. *Field and Fancy*, April 6, 1900.

premiotic (prē-mī-ot′ik), *a.* [*pre-* + *miotic.*] Of or pertaining to a stage in spermatogenesis which precedes the maturation, or miotic divisions. Also incorrectly written *premaiotic. Nature*, June 15, 1905, p. 164.

premis, *n.* A simplified spelling of *premise, n.*

Premium pudicitiæ [L., 'price of chastity'], in *law*, a sum of money paid or promised as consideration of a contract for illicit cohabitation. The contract must be under seal, and the money paid or promised must be for past cohabitation. A parole promise, or a contract for future cohabitation is void.

premoral (prē-mor′al), *a.* [*pre-* + *moral.*] In *sociol.*, prior to the existence of morality or a moral code in society. *Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 112.

premortal (prē-môr′tal), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + *mors* (*mort-*), death, + *-al*[1].] Immediately preceding death.

The *premortal* rise of nitrogen excretion. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, March 17, 1902, p. 238.

premorula (prē-mor′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *premorulæ* (-lē). [L. *præ*, before, + NL. *morula.*] In *embryol.*, a stage preceding the morula.

premundane (prē-mun′dān), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + E. *mundane.*] Existing or occurring before this world was created; antemundane.

premuscle (prē-mus′l), *n.* [*pre-* + *muscle.*] In *embryol.*, dense mesoblastic or mesenchymatous tissue just before its conversion into true muscular tissue. [Rare.]

This is surrounded by a mass of dense mesenchyma, evidently *premuscle* tissue. *Biol. Bulletin*, June, 1904, p. 39.

premutative (prē-mū′tā-tiv), *a.* [*pre-* + *mutative.*] Inflected by means of prefixes, as a language. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

pre-Mycenæan (prē-mī-sē-nē′an), *a.* Belonging to a civilization apparently earlier than the Mycenæan. See ★*Mycenæan.*

Primitive pottery of days long anterior to the Mycenæan period has been found at Phaistos, and in the near neighbourhood is Agios Onouphrios, where one of the most important discoveries in Crete, that of burials of the primitive *pre-Mycenæan* or "Amorgian" period, containing Egyptian scarabs of the twelfth dynasty (*c.* 2200 B.C.), was made in 1887. *Nature*, Nov. 20, 1902, p. 59.

prenarcotic (prē-när-kot′ik), *a.* [*pre-* + *narcosis* (*narcot-*) + *-ic.*] Prior to the occurrence of narcosis.

The *prenarcotic* period—that is, the time from the beginning of the anesthetic to the pupilary dilatation—varies from thirty seconds to five minutes. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 100.

prenarial, *a.* and *n.* See ★*prænarial.*

prenaris, *n.* See *prænaris.*

prenebular (prē-neb′ū-lär), *a.* [*pre-* + *nebular.*] Existing or occurring before the nebular state, as the universe.

preneural, præneural (prē-nū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [*pre-* + *neural.*] **I.** *a.* Situated in front of a neural.

There is a *preneural* bone, whose anterior border has occupied a notch in the hinder border of the nuchal. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Oct., 1904, p. 274.

II. *n.* A preneural structure; specifically, a bone lying just in advance of the first neural and forming part of the carapace of some turtles: unlike the neurals it is not connected with an underlying vertebra.

pre-Noachian (prē-nō-ā′ki-an), *a.* Prior to Noah; of or pertaining to the period preceding Noah's deluge.

prenodal (prē-nō′dal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *præ*, before, + *nodus*, node, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, before, or proximad of, the node on the wing of a dragon-fly: as, the *prenodal* cells.

II. *n.* A prenodal cell.

Six *prenodals* and 5 postnodals on the fore wing. Dragonflies. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, I. 67.

prenoid (prē′noid), *n.* [Gr. *πρηνής*, prone, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a minute body imbedded in the chromatophores of many algæ and of one of the hepatics. Its function is not definitely known, although it is supposed by some to be a reserve proteid.

prenuncial (prē-nun′si-al), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *prænuntiare*, announce beforehand, predict, + *-al*[1].] Announcing; presaging; in *geol.*, pertaining to a brief, precurrent, transient appearance of a migrating exotic fossil fauna in the midst of an indigene fauna of an earlier formation than that in which the exotic fauna eventually makes its permanent habitation and presents its full development.

prenuptial (prē-nup′shal), *a.* [*pre-* + *nuptial.*] Prior to marriage: as, a *prenuptial* contract.

Preocular shield, in *herpet.*, a horny plate forming part of the covering of the head and lying just in advance of the eye.

preoperative (prē-op′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [*pre-* + *operate* + *-ive.*] In *surg.*, relating to the period preceding an operation. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 455.

preopercular, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *præoperculum*, 2. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

Preoral circlet, in *embryol.*, a preoral band of cilia in the larvæ of certain marine worms. Usually called the *prototroch.*—**Preoral lobe.** (*a*) In *Chætopoda* and some other worm-like animals, the prostomium. (*b*) The anterior end of the lancelet, which projects beyond the mouth, or oral opening.—**Preoral pit.** See ★*pit*[1].

preorbital (prē-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *præ*, before, + *orbita*, orbit, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Placed in front of the orbit of the eye.—**Preorbital process,** a bony projection situated on the anterior side of the bony orbit of the eye: typically present in the skull of a rabbit. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 11.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a bone in front of the eye which belongs to the suborbital series of dermal bones. It usually bears a sensory tube continued from the suborbitals.

preorganic (prē-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [*pre-* + *organic.*] Pertaining to the indefinite period of the earth's history which was antecedent to the first appearance of life, or to rocks which were formed during that period and are without traces of fossil organisms: not recognized as the name of a unit of geologic time. See *archæan* and *azoic.*

preorganized (prē-ôr′ga-nīzd), *p. a.* [*pre-* + *organized.*] Organized beforehand; specifically, occurring or apprehended by virtue of antecedent organization.

First, we are told that it is not the emotion that gives rise to the bodily expression, but that, on the contrary, "the bodily changes follow directly the perception of the existing fact," it being beyond doubt "that objects do excite bodily changes by a *pre-organized* mechanism." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 65.

preosseous (prē-os′ē-us), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + *osseus*, bony.] Of or relating to embryonic tissue which is on the way to become bone: as, *preosseous* substance. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, I. 206.

preparateur (pre-par-ä-tėr′), *n.* [F.] Same as *preparator*, 1. *Science*, Sept. 18, 1903, p. 362.

preparator, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*amboceptor.*

prepared (prē-pārd′), *p. a.* Being in a state or condition of preparation; specifically, in *math.*, transformed in certain ways so as to be brought to a shape convenient for discussion: said of an equation, form, or function.

preparietal (prē-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [*pre-* + *parietal.*] Relating to the anterior portion of the parietal lobe of the brain; noting the artery which supplies this part. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 253.

preparin (prep′a-rin), *n.* [L. *præpar(are)*, prepare, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*amboceptor.*

preparing-machine (prē-pār′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a machine for padding the cloth in the open width with olein oil, after bleaching and before printing. *G. Duerr*, Bleaching and Calico-printing, p. 25.

prepatagial (prē-pat-ā-jī′al), *a.* [NL. *prepatagi(um)* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or connected with the prepatagium. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 322.

prepelvic (prē-pel′vik), *a.* [*pre-* + *pelvic.*] Situated in advance of the pelvis. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 61.—**Prepelvic ridge,** a ridge running forward from the anterior border of the pelvic fin of a shark. [Rare.]

prepenial (prē-pē′ni-al), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + *pen(is)* + *-i-al*[1].] Lying in advance of the penis, as the scrotum of marsupials. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1892, p. 369.

prepercept (prē-pėr′sept), *n.* In *psychol.*, an anticipatory perception; a memory-idea aroused by, and clustering round, the presentation of an element or elements of a familiar perception.

The sight of ice yields a forefeel of its coldness, the smell of baked meats a foretaste of their savour. Such *prepercepts* differ from free ideas just as after-percepts do: they are still sense-bound and sense-sustained. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 59.

preperitoneal (prē-per″i-tō-nē′al), *a.* [*pre-* + *peritoneum* + *-al*[1].] Anterior to the peritoneum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 521.

pre-Persian (prē-pėr′shan), *a.* In *Gr. archæol.*, a term applied to the monuments in Athens which were built before the second Persian invasion in 480 B.C. and which were destroyed at that time. Many interesting remains have been recovered.

His view that the *Pre-Persian* temple was a temple of Athena Polias is merely a deduction from his supposed demonstration that the Parthenon was so. *J. G. Frazer*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIII. 177.

prepineal (prē-pin′ē-al), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + E. *pineal.*] Situated in advance of, or anterior to, the pineal body. *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1891, ser. B, p. 108.

prepontile, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as ★*prepontine.*

prepontine (prē-pon′tin), *a.* and *n.* [*pre-* + *pontine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *prepontile.*

II. *n.* The region just cephalad or anterior to the pons Varolii. Also *prepontile. Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (*London*), 1898, ser. B, p. 128.

prepotency, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, the preponderating power or tendency of one germ-cell, one parent, or one ancestor to fix the character of descendants.

Prepotency is the preponderating transmission from one parent. *C. B. Davenport*, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 271.

Differential prepotency, the difference between the parents or other ancestors, in value or significance (in an-

cestral inheritance) considered or investigated in reference to specific points of difference between them.

Consequently though some of the evidence to be adduced bears on the question of *differential prepotency*, we can offer as yet no plain answer to the original question.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1902, I. 5.

Intermittent prepotency, the resemblance of some, but not of all of the children to one parent, as respects any quality, to the partial or complete exclusion of the influence of the other parent as respects this quality.

Now the fundamental point . . . is this, that apart from sex-prepotency, neither unit prepotency nor *intermittent prepotency* need in any way influence the parental correlations. *Biometrika*, Nov., 1903, p. 390.

Sex-prepotency. (*a*) The impression upon descendants of its own characteristics by some one ancestor to the total or partial exclusion of the influence of other ancestors. (*b*) The resemblance of a child to its parent of the same sex as regards any quality.

By *sex-prepotency* I understand that the offspring of one or other sex or of both sexes are more like the male or the female parent as the case may be.
K. Pearson, in Biometrika, Nov., 1903, p. 389.

prepotent, *a.* **3.** In *biol.*, exhibiting or possessed of prepotency.

prepubertal (prē-pū'bėr-tal), *a.* [*pre-* + *puberl(y)* + *-al*[1].] Prior to the occurrence of puberty. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 250.

prepubescent (prē-pū-bes'ent), *a.* [*pre-* + *pubescent.*] Prior to the occurrence of puberty. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. x.

prepyramid (prē-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*pre-* + *pyramid.*] The anterior pyramid in the medulla oblongata.

prepyramidal (prē-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [*pre-* + *pyramid* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the anterior pyramid in the medulla oblongata.

prequadrate, præquadrate (prē-kwod'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [*pre-* + *quadrate.*] **I.** *a.* Lying in advance of the quadrate: as, the *prequadrate* process of the sphenotic. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1895, p. 399.

II. *n.* A prequadrate process.

prequaric (prē-kwor'ik), *a.* [*pre-*, 2, + *quaric.*] In *petrol.*, predominantly quaric; having nominative quartz more than 5:3 of the nominative feldspars.

preradial (prē-rā'di-al), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + *radius*, ray, + *-al*[1].] In *cytol.*, preceding the formation of the achromatic rays of the spindle: as, the *preradial* stage of mitotic cell-division.

Five stages in the formation of the spindle are described, viz., the *preradial* stages, the radial stages, formation of the felt, the multipolar spindle, and the completion of the spindle.
Bot. Gazette, Sept., 1903, p. 234.

Preraphaelite, *a.* **2.** Said of painting done according to the methods or style of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood.—**Preraphaelite Brotherhood,** the name given to a group of painters which appeared in England in the middle of the nineteenth century. The movement began in 1848 when Dante Gabriel Rossetti entered the studio of Ford Madox Brown. He was soon after joined by William Holman Hunt and John Everett Millais. Later were added Thomas Woolner (sculptor), James Collinson (replaced afterward by Walter Howell Deverell), Frederick George Stephens, and W. M. Rossetti. Their purpose was to protest against the conventionality of modern English art and to bring about a return of the sincerity and high endeavor of the earlier part of the *Quattro-cento*, the period in Italian art which preceded Raphael. With this were combined great poetic feeling, delicacy of color, and fine appreciation of nature. The name Preraphaelite is sometimes applied to similar movements in other countries, notably to an earlier one in Germany.

II. *n.* **2.** A member of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood.

Preraphaelitism, *n.* **2.** The cult of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood.

prerational (prē-rash'on-al), *a.* [*pre-* + *rational.*] Antecedent to the maturation of intelligence.

Not reasoning, but some deep *pre-rational* instinct, like that on which our faith in memory rests, is the basis of our belief in other minds.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 274.

prerelease (prē-rē-lēs'), *n.* [*pre-* + *release.*] Early release; release before the right time; in an engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the piston has reached the end of its stroke. This is done to allow the steam or gases time to escape before the piston starts on its return stroke.

Prerogative court. (*b*) A court having jurisdiction of wills and decedents' estates; specifically, in New Jersey, a court presided over by the chancellor for the hearing of appeals from the Orphans' Court.

pre-Rolandic (prē-rō-lan'dik), *a.* Anterior to the fissure of Rolando in the brain. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 400.

pre-Roman (prē-rō'man), *a.* Noting the history or art of a country before its occupation by the Romans.

The *pre-Roman* architecture of the Haurân includes successively three general divisions of style.
H. C. Butler, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 321.

Pres., Presb., Presby'n. Abbreviations of *Presbyterian.*

presacral, *a.* **II.** *n.* Any vertebra in front of the sacrals, generally used in the plural.

This compares closely with the supposed number of *presacrals* in the Eusuchia.
Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1904, p. 320.

presbyacousia (pres″bi-a-kō'si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*presbycousis.*

presbycousis, presbykousis (pres-bi-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρέσβυς, an old man, + ἄκουσις, hearing.] Partial deafness due to senile changes in the ear.

Presbyterian Alliance, an organization founded in London in 1875, similar to the Evangelical Alliance, but confined to the Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system. Its object is to promote closer relations between the Presbyterian churches of the world, without compromising their separate existence and independence. The first of the triennial councils was held in Edinburgh in 1877, at which were present representatives from twenty-five different countries. Also, *Alliance of the Reformed Churches.*

presbytia (pres-bish'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρεσβυτής, old age.] Same as *presbyopia.*

prescriptorial (prē-skrip-tō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + *scriptor*, writer, + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the period before the use of writing; anterior to the use of writing.

In the several languages the names are associative or symbolic in the vague fashion characteristic of *prescriptorial* ideation.
J. W. Powell, An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, [p. xcvi.

prescutellum, *n.* See *præscutellum.*

presedentary (prē-sed'en-tā-ri), *a.* [*pre-* + *sedentary.*] Preceding the sedentary or attached stage, as in the development of organisms that are free-swimming in their earlier life. *E. R. Cumings*, in Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1904, p. 49.

presegmenting (prē-seg'men-ting), *a.* [*pre-* + *segment, v.*] Segmenting or dividing in advance (of some other process).—**Presegmenting bodies.** See ★*body.*

presence, *n.*—**The presence,** an obsequious title used in India by a servant speaking to his master.

"Dinner for *'the presence'* is laid at some distance" . . . "and also the easy chair. With aged persons how shall argument be made? If *'the presence'* himself would be pleased to give an order, the ancient will doubtless obey."
A. I. R. Glasfurd, Rifle and Romance in the Indian [Jungle, xv.

presenile (prē-sē'nil), *a.* [*pre-* + *senile.*] Relating to or showing the lesions of presenility.

The patients in the severe cases are men as a rule in the *pre-senile* stage and they present well-marked cardiovascular lesions. *Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 517.

presenility (prē-sē-nil'i-ti), *n.* [*pre-* + *senility.*] Premature old age; a condition in which the arterial and other changes characteristic of advanced age occur in one in middle life.

present[2], *v. i.* **2.** In *obstet.*, to appear first: said of the part of the fetus which is in advance during labor. See *presentation*[1], 6.

presentational (prez-en-tā'shon-al), *a.* [*presentation* + *-al*[1].] In *psychol.*, relating to, due to, or composed of, presentations.

Again, the continuous differentiation and redintegration of the *presentational* continuum which mark the progress of perceptual experience are resolved into an original multiplicity of presentational atoms which are associated by "adhesion" of the contiguous.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 58.

presentativeness (prē-zen'ta-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being presentative; specifically used by H. Nichols to express "the ultimate and irreducible fact . . . that . . . sensory components or qualities can be and commonly are combined in . . . entirely unique togetherness," that is, in one consciousness, while they "might perfectly well exist in as many separate minds."

presentative-representative (prē-zen'ta-tiv-rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv), *a.* In *psychol.*, containing both presentative and representative elements; partaking of the nature of both presentation and representation.

Thus pleasure becomes an anticipation, as in the case of the dog when his food is being brought to him; to employ the term used by Herbert Spencer, it is a *presentative-representative* state.
T. Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 55.

Yet it is saying too much, regardless of this defect, to describe a percept as a *presentative-representative* complex, if representation is to imply the presence of a free or independent idea. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 59.

presentoir, *n.* **3.** A shallow bowl supported on a tall stem, designed to hold fruit or flowers.

preseptal (prē-sep'tal), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + *septum*, a fence, partition, + *-al*[1]. See *septum.*] Lying before the septum.—**Preseptal cone,** in certain genera of the Silurian nautiloid cephalopods (*Endoceras, Nanno*), the unchambered apical portion of the conch.

preserv, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *preserve.*

preservaline (prē-zėr'va-lin), *n.* [*preserve* + *-al*[3] + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name of a substance used to prevent the decay of foods.

Presidential year. See ★*year.*

presocial (prē-sō'shal), *a.* [*pre-* + *social.*] Prior to the establishment of the social instincts and habits. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 112.

presodic (prē-sō'dik), *a.* [*pre(dominantly)* + *sodic.*] Moderately rich in soda: applied in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks to those in which both soda and potash are present, but soda predominates over potash, the ratio of the former to the latter being greater that 5:3, but less than 7:1.

prespinous (prē-spī'nus), *a.* [*pre-* + *spinous.*] In advance of the spine of the scapula; prespinal: as, the *prespinous* fossa. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 488.—**Prespinous fossa,** the depression on the anterior side of the spine of the scapula: more commonly called *prescapular fossa.*

prespiracular (prē-spī-rak'ū-lär), *a.* [*pre-* + *spiracular.*] Lying in advance of the spiracle. *Nature*, Oct. 16, 1902, p. 604.

presplenial (prē-splē'ni-al), *n.* [*pre-* + *splenial.*] Applied by Baur to the splenial of turtles under the impression that the bone termed by Kingsley *dermarticulare* was the splenial. *Science*, Dec. 25, 1903, p. 830.

press[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To press a bet.** See ★*bet*[2].

II. *intrans.* **8.** In *golf*, to strive to hit the ball harder than usual, or harder than it can be hit with accuracy, in order to gain greater distance.

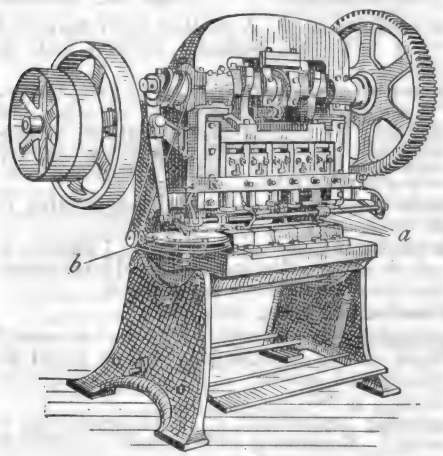
press[1], *n.* **14.** A machine for forming, shaping, or working metal by stamping, drawing, or cutting. It consists essentially of a gate carrying a punch, to which a reciprocating motion is given by a crank-shaft and connecting-rod or pitman, or by a cam, and a die on which the material to be worked is placed. Such a machine is called a *drawing-, coining-, stamping-, punching-press*, etc., according to its use, and an *arch, open-front, pillar, inclinable, single-acting*, or *double-acting press* according to its construction. It may also be classified according to the articles made on it, as *cartridge-, primer-, tin-can, shot-shell press*, etc.

15. A chitinous structure with attached pyramidal muscles in the silk-duct of lepidopterous and trichopterous larvæ (and certain hymenopterous larvæ as well) which serves to regulate the diameter of the silk threads and the amount of gum surrounding them.

In the case of Apanteles glomeratus the *press* is highly developed. It commences at the union of the two conducting tubes in the region of the labium and occupies more than half of the common duct. Dorsally the *press* is concave, traversed by a longitudinal furrow into which pass the dorsal pair of muscles.
Amer. Nat., Sept., 1907, p. 573.

Associated Press. See ★*associated.*—**Cox duplex press,** a flat-bed perfecting-press in which the type beds are stationary, one above the other, the cylinders rolling back and forth upon them. The paper is fed in from a roll and is cut and folded in printing. As the printing is done from type forms without stereotyping it is much used by newspapers having small editions.—**Double-action press,** a press having two plungers for operating double-action dies that perform more than one operation; a cutting-, drawing-, and stamping-press.—**Double-supplement press,** a rotary printing-machine constructed to print with the main or larger outer sheet, and to insert in it, one or more supplemental pages or sheets. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 63.—**Double-tub press,** a form of cider-press in which the fruit is placed in an annular space between two concentric perforated tubs. A corresponding annular piston is forced down into the space between the tubs, and the juice escapes both outward and inward.—**Inclined press,** a drawing- or stamping-press the bed and die of which are inclined to the horizontal to facilitate the insertion and withdrawing of the work.—**Multiple-die press.** Same as ★*gang-press.*—**Multiple press,** in sheet-metal work, a stamping-press employing two or more separate similar dies, used at the same time and making the same thing; or a press with a gang of different dies, each performing a different piece of work upon a series of blanks fed to them in succession by a dial-feed or other feeding device; a gang-press. The term is a general one applied to presses employing dies in gangs, but not properly to

one employing a perforating-die, even though the die stamps many holes in a sheet-metal blank at the same time. See ★*dial-feed* and ★*die*³, 9.—**Octuple press,** a



Multiple Press with Automatic Feed.

a, dies, moving together and each forming a progressive step from cutting out the blank to delivering the finished article; *b*, feed-mechanism carrying the blank from die to die, in turn, till finished.

rotary printing-machine, used for newspapers, which combines the operations of eight single machines.

The *octuple* is sometimes constructed by piling four double presses one above another.

Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 63.

Quadruple press, a rotary printing-machine that combines four machines in one construction and does the work of four single machines: first made by R. Hoe & Co. in 1887. It produced eight-page newspapers at the speed of 48,000 copies in one hour.—**Sextuple press,** a rotary printing-machine that combines six machines in one construction and does the work of six single machines. Form-cylinders and impression-cylinders are placed parallel and not at right angles, as in the quadruple and double-supplement machines. It is fed from three rolls and prints twenty-six miles of paper, five feet wide, in one hour, or 24,000 copies pasted, folded, and ready for delivery.—**Sheet-metal press,** a press for cutting, bending, drawing, or otherwise working sheet-metal.—**Sheet-perfecting press,** a printing-machine that, by one operation of sheet-feeding, delivers the sheet perfectly printed on both sides. Two impression-cylinders are used, one for the first side, and another for the second side.—**Single-rotary press,** a printing-machine that has its type or stereotype plates fastened on a rotating cylinder, and is automatically fed from a roll of paper. The first practical machine on this principle was made by William Bullock of New York, in 1865. R. Hoe & Co., in 1871, made for the use of the New York *Tribune* a single rotary press that produced 14,000 copies in one hour, properly cut, folded, and ready for delivery. This machine was the beginning of enlargements now known as quadruple, sextuple, octuple, etc., presses.—**Upsetting-press,** a tire-upsetting machine; a machine for reducing the girth of a wheel tire by compressing it at one place while it is hot.—**Web perfecting-press,** a printing-machine, automatically fed from a roll of paper, that prints on both sides of the paper and cuts and folds in separate sheets for instant delivery at a high rate of speed. See *rotary press*, under *rotary*, *quadruple* ★*press*, and *sextuple* ★*press*.—**Yellow press.** See ★*yellow*.

press-bed, *n.* **2.** In *printing:* (*a*) In the cylinder printing-machine, a flat table of iron which upholds the form of type and passes to and fro under the impression cylinder. (*b*) In the hand-press, an iron table upholding the form of type that passes to and fro under the platen. See cut of stop-cylinder machine at *printing-machine*.

press-board (pres′bōrd), *n.* **1.** Millboard; pasteboard.—**2.** An ironing-board; a board used in pressing cloth.—**3.** *pl.* See *press-boards*.

press-cake, *n.* **1.** It is the product obtained by the application of hydraulic pressure to powder-meal which has been formed by crushing between rolls the mill-cake or wheel-cake which comes from the incorporating mill. The object of the pressing, which precedes granulation, is to give uniform density and the particular degree of density desired.

2. In the manufacture of fatty acids for candles, the residual cake of stearic and palmitic acids from which the 'red oil' or oleic acid has been removed by pressure.

press-drill (pres′dril), *n.* **1.** A drill or seed-planter fitted with a pressing-device for firming or pressing down the soil after the seed is dropped. It is only available on very dry soils and is not in general use. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 541.—**2.** An obsolete form of drilling-machine in which the drill was fed to its work by being pressed down by a weighted lever.

pressel (pres′l), *n.* [*press*¹, *v. t.*] In *elect.*, a push-button; specifically, a push-button attached to a flexible conductor.

Pressel. A press switch or push connected to the end of a flexible, pendant conductor. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.

presser, *n.* **3.** (*e*) A part in a foundry molding-machine which presses down or rams the sand in the mold.

presser-bar, *n.* **2.** Same as *presser*, 3 (*b*).—**3.** The vertical bar which carries the presser-foot of a sewing-machine at its lower end.

presser-eye (pres′ėr-ī), *n.* The aperture at the end of the spindle-flier, on a cotton-roving machine, through which the roving passes to the bobbin. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 340.

pressing, *n.* **3.** In *ceram.*, the process of forming vessels with plastic clay, in a mold or on a jigger, by hand.

press-mark, *n.* **2.** The letter or number, printed on the margin of a newspaper, that specifies the press on which it was printed.

press-number (pres′num″bėr), *n.* The number which identifies a particular book and fixes its location in a press or bookcase.

pressor (pres′ȯr), *a.* [L. *pressor(ius)*, that serves for pressing.] Causing constriction of the smaller blood-vessels and a consequent rise of blood-pressure.

Inequality of Accessibility to local reflex *pressor* Impulses.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 161.

press-revise (pres′rē-vīz″), *n.* The first impression of a form of type, prepared for press, which is revised by the last proof, for the detection of possible uncorrected faults.

pressure, *n.* **7.** In *elect.*, a term sometimes used for *voltage*, *electromotive force*, or *difference of potential*.—**8.** In *psychol.*, the specific quality of sensation furnished by the pressure-spots of the skin and by the organs of the articular sensitivity; pressure-sensation.

The quality of articular sensation, like that of muscular, is not distinguishable from *pressure*.

E. B. Titchener, Outline of Psychol., p. 69.

Active pressure, in *elect.*, the impressed electromotive force in an electric circuit minus the counter-electromotive force: the term is used chiefly in dealing with alternating currents.—**Belt of high pressure,** a long, irregular, rather narrow region over which the barometric pressure, reduced to sea-level, is higher than on either side. Such ridges frequently connect two areas of higher pressure and last for a day or two. The belt that nearly surrounds the earth near the tropic of Capricorn is quite permanent; the corresponding belt near the tropic of Cancer in the northern hemisphere varies much with the seasons of the year.—**Center of pressure.** (*c*) See ★*center*¹.—**Critical pressure,** the pressure exerted by the gaseous phase of a substance when at the critical temperature. A gas can be liquefied only when reduction of its volume will not raise the pressure to the critical pressure.—**Effective pressure,** the unbalanced pressure on a piston; the net pressure available for doing work; the absolute pressure on the pressure side of an engine-piston minus the back pressure or absolute pressure on the exhaust-side of the piston: usually called *mean effective pressure*.—**Equatorial belt of low pressure,** a long narrow region nearly encircling the earth near the equator over which low barometric pressure, with warm showery weather and light winds or calms, prevails. Ferrel has shown that the low pressure is due to the existence of the northeast and southeast trade-winds and the deflecting force due to the earth's rotation. The trade-winds are not due to the low pressure, but the reverse.—**Goldscheider's secondary pressure,** in *psychophys.*, a sharp, thrilling sensation following the primary pressure sensation when the point of a pin which is held loosely between the thumb and forefinger of the one hand is dropped lightly upon the back of the other hand. The secondary sensation is due to the coexcitation of a pain spot. The experiment was described by A. Goldscheider in 1891.—**High pressure.** (*c*) In *meteor.*, a reading of the barometric column above its normal value for the locality and date; a condition of the atmosphere such that its elastic pressure is greater than the average. For stations near the level of the ocean the high pressure would be somewhat more than 15 pounds to the square inch.—**Hydrostatic pressure,** that type of stress in which the three mutually perpendicular components are equal; the pressure of a fluid at rest upon an element of a surface with which it is in contact.

Hydrostatic pressure is a stress in which all three pulls are equal.

Nichols and Franklin, Elements of Physics, I. 101.

Initial pressure, the pressure exerted by the fluid in a thermal engine at the beginning of the stroke.—**Intrinsic pressure,** the pressure due to the attraction between two portions of a fluid, separated by an imaginary plane.

The intrinsic pressure K is $K = \sigma^2 \int_0^a (\psi)z \, dz$, where σ is the density of the fluid and $(\psi)z$ is the attraction of an infinite layer of a fluid of unit density, bounded by a plane, upon a unit mass at a distance z from the plane.—**Low pressure.** (*b*) In *meteor.*, a reading of the barometric column below the normal value for the locality and date; a condition of the atmosphere such that its elastic pressure is less than the average. For stations near the level of the ocean a low pressure would be somewhat less than 15 pounds to the square inch.—**Low-pressure cylinder.** See ★*cylinder*.—**Magnetic pressure,** pressure exerted at right angles to the lines of a magnetic field upon a substance within the field.

These changes are due to the differences of the "*magnetic pressures*" perpendicular to the lines of force in the liquid and the surrounding gas.

Nature, April 24, 1902, p. 589.

Maxwell-Bartholi pressure, the exceedingly minute mechanical pressure to which a surface exposed to radiation is subjected by impact of the ether-waves.—**Mean effective pressure.** See *effective* ★*pressure*.—**Mean pressure,** the average pressure in a steam-cylinder from the beginning to the end of a stroke.—**Osmotic pressure.** See ★*osmotic*.—**Pascal's principle of fluid pressures.** Same as *Pascal's* ★*law*.—**Pressure gradient.** See ★*gradient*.—**Pressure harness.** See ★*harness*.—**Pressure neuritis.** See ★*neuritis*.—**Pressure sensation.** See ★*sensation*.—**Radiation pressure,** the mechanical pressure due to the impact of the ether-waves constituting radiation upon a body placed in their path. The radiation pressure due to sunlight upon a square centimeter of surface of a black body is equivalent to a weight of 4×10^{-5} milligrams. The first actual measurements of radiation pressure were made independently by Nichols and Hull and by Lebedew (1901). Same as ★*light-pressure*.—**Solution pressure,** in *phys. chem.*, the force acting to bring into solution the molecules of a solid immersed in the solvent. The osmotic pressure of the molecules already in solution opposes this solution pressure. When the osmotic pressure equals the solution pressure the amount dissolved in unit volume of the solution no longer increases, if the temperature is not changed. *Electrochem. Industry*, March, 1904, p. 98.—**Standard pressure,** the pressure adopted as the standard or fundamental condition to which all measurements are to be reduced in so far as they depend upon the pressure. In steam-engineering, standard pressures are expressed in pounds per square inch. In anemometry, wind-pressure is expressed in pounds per square foot. In hydraulic engineering, water-pressure is expressed in pounds per square inch or by the height in feet of the column of water. In meteorology, atmospheric pressure is expressed in a variety of terms: occasionally as pounds per square inch or kilograms per square meter; more generally as inches or millimeters of the mercurial barometric column; frequently in atmospheres. The standard pressure of one atmosphere is defined by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures as the weight of a column of pure mercury 760 millimeters high under the standard force of gravity, namely, that which prevails on the average at sea-level at latitude 45°. This value of gravity is that computed from numerous observations made in all parts of the globe and is deduced on the assumption that the earth is a homogeneous spheroid. Slightly different standard atmospheres have been used. Bird and Troughton and early English authors adopted 30 inches of mercury at 62° F. at London, which is equivalent to 29.924 at 32° F. at 45° latitude and sea-level; a committee of the Royal Society, in 1777, adopted 29.8 inches of mercury at 50° F. at London; Sir George Shuckburgh-Evelyn, in 1779, chose 30.0 inches at 50° F. at London; Welsh, about 1840, selected for Kew Observatory 29.922 inches, or 760 millimeters, at 32° F. under the force of gravity at Kew, which is equivalent to 760.46 millimeters under a normal gravity; Regnault's standard atmosphere was 760 millimeters under gravity at his laboratory in Paris, latitude 48° 50′ 14″ and altitude 60 meters above sea-level, which is equivalent to 760.25 millimeters under normal gravity. At the present time the international value of 760 millimeters under gravity at 45° latitude and sea-level is in general use among meteorologists.—**Subpermanent areas of pressure,** the areas of high pressure over the continents in the winter but over the oceans in the summer; also, the complementary areas of low pressure over the continents in the summer and the oceans in winter. Both of these retain their characteristics for several months while temporary highs and lows are moving around them.—**Terminal pressure.** (*a*) In an engine, the pressure of the steam or gas in the cylinder at the end of the stroke, or the pressure it would have if the exhaust-port were not opened until the end of the stroke. (*b*) In a compressor, the pressure of the air or gas at the end of the stroke after it is compressed.—**Vapor pressure,** the pressure exerted by an atmosphere of vapor. If a small quantity of any liquid is introduced into the vacuum above the mercury of a barometer its vapor will depress the mercury column. This depression measures its vapor pressure at the temperature at which the experiment is made. Same as *vapor-tension*.—**Vapor pressure of a solution,** the pressure exerted by the vapor in a closed vessel which is partly filled by the solution in question. This is always less than the corresponding pressure over the solvent.

pressure-balance (presh′ūr-bal″ans), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, an instrument for applying pressure-stimuli to the cutaneous surface. The apparatus is constructed in various forms, but always upon the model of the physical balance. It may be used for the determination of the limen of continuous change (application of a continuously increasing or decreasing pressure), for the determination of the stimulus limen or difference limen (application of a graded series of minimally different pressures), or for the bisection of a pressure distance (method of mean gradations with successive stimuli). *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 136.

pressure-bar, *n.* **2.** In *car-building*, an iron bar which connects the draw-bar with the buffer-spring and unites the draft-spring with it so that either may be used to relieve the other. It also serves to control the buffer-plate and keep it in position between the cars when they are in motion.

pressure-block (presh′ūr-blok), *n.* In Japanese wood-engraving, an engraved but uninked block used to give texture to the surface of paper in printing.

An uninked *pressure block* was sometimes brought into service either to give a damask surface to white drapery, or to produce an effect like that of impasto.

W. Anderson, in Portfolio, N. S., XVII. 32.

pressure-boiler (presh′ūr-boi″lėr), *n.* A closed vessel of sufficiently strong material (often iron, steel, or gun-metal) and commonly furnished with a safety-valve, in which liquids may be heated above their normal boiling-points as a result of the pressure produced by the tension of accumulated vapor. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 180.

pressure-bottle (presh′ūr-bot″l), *n.* A bottle of strong glass, with a stopper held down by a metallic clamp, used in chemical laboratories as a ★pressure-boiler (which see) on a small scale. Water may, in such a vessel, be applied at a temperature of 130° C. or even more. Also called *pressure-flask*.

pressure-bowl (presh′ūr-bōl), *n.* In *calico-printing*, the large roller against which the cloth to be printed presses on one side, while on the other it is pressed against by the copper cylinder on which the pattern is engraved.

pressure-flask (presh′ūr-flȧsk), *n.* Same as ★*pressure-bottle*.

pressure-height (presh′ūr-hīt), *n.* Atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of the height of a barometric column of fluid of uniform density equal to that of the air at the point where the pressure is to be measured. Same as *height of a homogeneous* ★*atmosphere*.

pressure-key (presh′ūr-kē), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*: (*a*) A pneumatic key, pressure upon which moves the writing lever of a Marey tambour to which the key is connected. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 327. (*b*) A reaction-key, pressure upon which breaks the reaction-circuit.

pressure-log (presh′ūr-log), *n.* An instrument which records the velocity of a stream, measured by the height of the water in a tube. It is also referred to as a pressure-gage, which indicates the pressure of fluids.

By means of a number of ingenious *pressure-logs*, the velocities of the streams at different points were measured by the heights of water in tubes.
White, Manual of Naval Architecture, p. 455.

pressure-plate (presh′ūr-plāt), *n.* In a steam-engine, a cover-plate; a plate on the back of a slide-valve designed to relieve the pressure of the valve on the seat; a balance-plate designed to receive the pressure of the steam against a fixed abutment, so that such pressure does not reach the sliding valve and force it against its seat.

pressure-point (presh′ūr-point), *n.* **1.** A point on the surface of the body, pressure on which may excite or arrest a paroxysm of hystero-epilepsy.—**2.** A spot on the skin which is sensitive to pressure.

pressure-pump (presh′ūr-pump), *n.* A force-pump; a pump for compressing or applying pressure to a fluid, as distinguished from a pump in which the action is by suction or exhaust.

pressure-ridge (presh′ūr-rij), *n.* A ridge produced in a solidifying lava by the influence of a force applied in the flowing of subcrustal molten matter. These ridges vary in size, with the energy of the movement and the thickness of the forming crust, from a few inches to 30 feet in height. The term was introduced by I. C. Russell. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Bulletin 199, 1902, p. 94.

pressure-sense (presh′ūr-sens), *n.* Passive touch; the sense which furnishes the sensation-qualities of tickle, contact, and pressure.

pressure-shift (presh′ūr-shift), *n.* The change of position of lines in the spectrum of a gas due to the pressure to which the radiating gas is subjected. With increase of pressure the displacement is generally toward the red end of the spectrum.

pressure-table (presh′ūr-tā″bl), *n.* A table of figures which show the pressure sustained by a gun.

pressure-touch (presh′ūr-tuch), *n.* In *pianoforte-playing*, a method of using the fingers so as to depress the keys with a steady, clinging pressure, instead of with a sharp blow.

pressure-tube (presh′ūr-tūb), *n.* **1.** A tube of thick glass originally closed at one end and, after the introduction of liquid reagents, closed also, by fusion, at the other. On cautiously heating such a tube interaction of its contents may be brought about at a much higher temperature than would be possible in an open vessel and therefore under ordinary atmospheric pressure.—**2.** The brass, or German silver, or highly elastic steel tube used in the Bourdon pressure-gage.

presternal, *a.*—**Presternal process,** a projection from the anterior border of the sternum such as is found in pterodactyls. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, April, 1904, p. 319.

II. *n.* A presternal process.

Preston beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Prestwichia (prest-wich′i-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after the English geologist Sir Joseph *Prestwich*.] A genus of fossil limuloid arthropods of the order *Xiphosura*, similar in form to the modern horseshoe-crab, *Limulus*, but with seven spiny abdominal segments and a short caudal spine: found in the Carboniferous of Europe and North America.

presume, *v. t.* **3†.** To take; to take to oneself: with *of*.

Presume of what thou wilt at his house, for he is out of the way by this time
. . . . . .

Presume you & your friend . . . *of* what may satisfie you at your vncles. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii.

presumption, *n.*—**Natural presumption,** in *law*, the conclusion, from given facts, reached through probable reasoning by one of average intelligence.

Presumptive title. See ★*title*.

presymphysial, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as ★*premandibula*.

presynsacral (prē-sin-sā′kral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated in advance of the synsacrum; specifically, in *ornith.*, noting any vertebra in advance of the synsacrum, or that mass of united vertebræ commonly spoken of as the sacrum.

All the *presynsacral* vertebræ [of cuckoos] are heterocœlous and all the thoracic vetebrae are free.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 271.

II. *n.* A presynsacral vertebra.

pretemporal (prē-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [*pre-* + *temporal*.] Preceding time; antemundane.

preternormal (prē-tėr-nôr′mal), *a.* [*preter-* + *normal*.] Beyond the normal. *Outlook*, Jan. 21, 1899, p. 188.

pretertiary (prē-tėr′shi-ā-ri), *a.* [*pre-* + *tertiary*.] Living or occurring before the Tertiary.

All are marine and many are pelagic and of very wide distribution. No *prætertiary* members of this division, as here defined, have yet been found.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., March, 1904, p. 181.

prethoracic (prē-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [*pre-* + *thoracic*.] Situated in front of the thorax.

prethyroid (prē-thī′roid), *a.* [*pre-* + *thyroid*.] Anterior to the thyroid gland or to the thyroid cartilage.

A small, probably congenital, *prethyroid* cyst.
Med. Record, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 234.

prethyroidal (prē-thī-roi′dal), *a.* Same as ★*prethyroid* and ★*prethyroideal*.

prethyroideal (prē-thī-roi′dē-al), *a.* In advance of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 297.

prethyroidean (prē-thī-roi′dē-an), *a.* Same as ★*prethyroid*.

Pretorian front, the front of a Roman camp toward the enemy. In its center was the pretorian gate, porta pretoria, one of the terminations of the via pretoria, one of two main streets which quartered the camp, the other being the via principalis.

pretracheal (prē-trā′kē-al), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + NL. *trachea* + *-al*[1].] Anterior to the trachea.

Some of these trunks end, according to Poirier, in the prelaryngeal glands, others in a *pretracheal* gland, and still others in one of the glands of the middle or inferior sterno-mastoid chain (Most).
Lancet, June 18, 1904, p. 1711.

pretrochal (prē-trō′kal), *a.* [*pre-* + *trochal*.] **1.** Anterior to the trochal disk.

The entire ectoblast of the trochal and *prae-trochal* regions. *E. B. Wilson*, Biol. Lectures, 1893, p. 10.

2. Lying in front of the prototroch: said of the position of cells or organs in the trochophore larva of the marine annelids.

pretty-face (prit′i-fās), *n.* A small kangaroo. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

pretuberculous (prē-tū-bėr′kū-lus), *a.* [*pre-* + *tuberculous*.] Preceding the onset of tuberculosis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 809.

preumbonal (prē-um′bō-nal), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + *umbo*, a projection, + *-al*[1].] Lying in front of the beaks or umbones: used in descriptive zoölogy with reference to the shells of pelecypod mollusks.

prevaccinal (prē-vak′si-nal), *a.* [*pre-* + *vaccine* + *-al*[1].] Before vaccination: noting usually the period before the adoption of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 245.

preventer, *n.*—**Single preventer,** in *cotton-manuf.*, a device attached to a drawing-frame for actuating a mechanism for immediately stopping the machine upon the breakage or omission of a single end or strand of sliver. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, II. 23.

preventer-bolt (prē-ven′tėr-bōlt), *n.* See ★*preventer-plate*.

preventer-plate (prē-ven′tėr-plāt), *n.* In *wood ship-building*, a plate or bar fitted on the side and forming an extension downward of the chain-plate. Together with the chain-plate, it is bolted at its upper end through the side of the vessel by a chain-bolt and at its lower end it is bolted through the side by a preventer-bolt.

preventer-stays (prē-ven′tėr-stāz), *n. pl.* Same as ★*jumper-stays*.

prevernal (prē-vėr′nal), *a.* [L. *pre-* + *vernal*.] **1.** Elapsing just before the leafing of the earliest trees: as, the *prevernal* period.—**2.** Blooming at this period. Prevernal bloomers comprise proteranthous trees, such as the silver and red maples and white elm, and low bulbous herbs, such as skunk-cabbage and *Erigenia*. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1908, p. 206.

prevomer (prē-vō′mėr), *n.* [*pre-* + *vomer*.] A median bone of the under side of the cranium, which occupies the place of the vomer but develops in connection with the paraseptal cartilages: found in *Platypus* and lizards. *Nature*, Dec. 18, 1902, p. 168.

prey-brother (prā′bruᵺᵺėr), *n.* A member of a secret society of the Zuñi Indians in whose charge the ceremonial of the prey-god is placed. *F. H. Cushing*.

prey-god (prā′god), *n.* A deity of the Zuñi Indians representing an animal of prey. *F. H. Cushing*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1880–81, p. 16.

prezoic (prē-zō′ik), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, + Gr. ζωή, life.] Antedating or preceding the appearance of life upon the earth. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 233.

prezonal (prē-zō′nal), *a.* [*pre-* + *zone* + *-al*[1].] Anterior to the pelvic arch.

P. R. I. An abbreviation of *President of the Royal Institute* (of Painters in Water-colors).

Priapulidæ (prī-a-pū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Priapul*(*us*) + *-idæ*.] The single family of the *Priapuloidea*, which has the characters of the group. It includes two genera, *Priapulus* and *Halicryptus*.

Priapuloidea (prī-ā-pū-loi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. *Priapul*(*us*) + *-oidea*.] A group of unsegmented vermiform animals having an anterior and a posterior terminal opening of the alimentary canal, the central nervous system not separated from the ectoderm, and the renal and reproductive organs entirely separate from the body-cavity. They are marine animals found in the sand and mud of the North Sea. The sexes are separate and the development is unknown. It contains the single family *Priapulidæ*.

Priapulus (prī-ap′ū-lus), *n.* [NL. dim. of *Priapus*.] The typical genus of the family *Priapulidæ*. *Lamarck*.

Priapus, *n.* **4.** [*l. c.*] In medieval warfare, some kind of projecting machine, probably an early form of cannon. *Meyrick*, Ancient Armour, III. Glossary.

pribble-prabble, *n.* A Welshman's rendering of *bribble-brabble*, a reduplication of *brabble* (which see).

It were a goot motion if we leave our *pribbles* and *prabbles*, and desire a marriage between Master Abraham and Mistress Anne Page. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

All these squabbles and jokes, and *pribbles* and *prabbles*, look you, may be omitted.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. ii.

price, *n.*—**Certain price,** in foreign exchanges, the fixed sum in one currency of which the value is expressed by a varying sum in another. *N. E. D.*—**Competition** or **competitive price.** See ★*competitive price*.—**Contract prices.** See ★*contract*.—**Long price,** the full retail price, without deduction, discount, or rebate.—**Spot price,** the price set or quoted for payment on delivery.—**Time prices,** prices set for goods sold on credit or to be paid at a future date.

price-changer (prīs′chān″jėr), *n.* A mechanical device, forming part of the mechanism of a prepayment gas-meter, by which the number of cubic feet of gas delivered for a coin of a certain size placed in the slot is adjusted to the price the gas is sold at in the district. *W. J. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 170.

price-mark (prīs′märk), *n.* A label or ticket, placed on goods for sale, with the price marked on it.

pricing-machine (prī′sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for printing prices on cards or tick-

ets, similar in construction to a ★dating-machine (which see). *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 606.

prick-bar (prik'bär), *n.* A firing-tool; a long iron bar used for pricking or breaking up a bituminous coal fire and for cleaning clinker from the grate. *Witham*, Const. Steam Engineer., p. 724.

pricker, *n.* 1. (*k*) In machine telegraphy, one of the vertical rods in a Wheatstone transmitter which makes the signal-contacts through perforations in the tape. (*l*) A prick-bar.

prick-fish (prik'fish), *n.* One of the lanternfishes, *Macrostoma angustidens*, of the family of *Myctophidæ*, found in the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

prickfoot (prik'fůt), *n.* A prickly, prostrate plant of the parsley family, *Eryngium vesiculosum*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

pricking, *n.* 6. *Naut.*, an English term referring to the propulsion of a punt in shallow water by means of a long pole thrust against the bottom. In America it is called *punting*, or *poling*.

prickle-machine (prik'l-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *cheese-making*, see the extract.

In the caves the cheeses are salted at least twice with a coarse hard-grained salt. In this process they are first salted on one side and then laid in piles of three for the salt to diffuse into the cheese. At the second salting the other side receives the salt. They are allowed to drain some time after salting. After the surface has dried somewhat they are run through a brushing machine which leaves a clean surface. They then go through the *prickle-machine*. This machine has a disk set with long parallel needle-like spikes which make numerous holes through the cheese to let in the air for the growth of mold.
Rep. Bureau of Animal Industry, 1905, p. 102.

prickly-cedar, *n.* 2. See ★*cedar*.

prickly-elder (prik'li-el'dėr), *n.* See ★*elder*[2].

prickly-fern (prik'li-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

prickly-tree (prik'li-trē), *n.* In the Bahamas, a low, spreading, flat-topped tree, *Terminalia*



Prickly-tree (*Terminalia spinosa*).
a, flower; *b*, stamen.

spinosa, of the family *Combretaceæ*, with horizontal spiny branches, bearing fascicles of thick, smooth, obtuse leaves, and axillary spikes of small greenish flowers.

prick-mark (prik'märk), *n.* In old English silver, decoration or inscription composed of fine depressions made with a sharp point or punch.

They are almost always found with the initials in *prick-mark* letters of donor and recipient together with the date.
Percy Macquoid, in Burlington Mag., I. 174.

pride[1], *n.*— **Pride of the morning** (*meteor.*), a mist or light shower at sunrise, through which the tropical sunbeams sometimes penetrate with beautiful prismatic effect.

pride[2], *n.* 2. The larval lamprey. [Prov. Eng.]

Priests' code. See ★*code*.

primage, *n.* 3. A duty of one per cent. imposed by the Victorian Parliament 1893–95, on the prime, or first entry of goods. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Primal figure. See ★*figure*.

primary. I. *a.*—**Primary belief.** See ★*belief*.—**Primary circuit**, in a transformer or induction-coil, the circuit in which the inducing current flows.—**Primary coil**, the coil of a transformer or apparatus for the production of induced current, in which the inducing current flows.—**Primary cortex.** (*a*) Same as *periblem*. (*b*) The body of the bark which lies between the epidermis and stele (central cylinder) in the stems of phanerogams, as also the corresponding zone in the root. In this sense sometimes simply *cortex*. *Strasburger.*—**Primary current**, the inducing current in a transformer or induction-coil.—**Primary resistance**, the resistance of the inducing circuit of a transformer or induction-coil.—**Primary terminals**, the free ends of the coil in the inducing circuit of a transformer.—**Primary turns**, in a transformer or induction-coil, the ampere-turns in the inducing coil.—**Primary voltage**, the voltage applied to the terminals of the inducing coil of a transformer.—**Primary winding**, the coil of the inducing circuit of a transformer.

II. *n.* 6. In *elect.*: (*a*) In an alternating-current transformer, induction-motor, or other apparatus containing two circuits in inductive relation to one another, that circuit which receives power from the impressed electromotive force. (*b*) Sometimes, in an alternating-current transformer, the high potential coil, the low potential coil being the secondary.—7. In *physiol. optics*, one of the primary colors or primary color-sensations.

As a matter of scientific analysis, the *primaries* of white light are red, green, and purple, but the pigmental *primaries* are red, yellow, and blue.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 16.

8. A lesion of the initial stage of syphilis, a chancre: usually in the plural.—9. In *Echinodermata*: (*a*) In echinoids, a plate which extends from the outer edge of an ambulacral area to the median suture of that area. (*b*) In echinoids, a spine of the largest order extending beyond the shorter secondaries. (*c*) In crinoids, according to Bather's terminology, any one of those plates which are first developed in the ontogeny and phylogeny, including the abactinal system of columnals, cirrals, infrabasals, basals, radials, brachials, pinnulars, and the actinal system of orals and ambulacrals. (*d*) In the *Echinoidea*, one of the large and completely developed tubercles on the surface of the test, which serve as articulating bases for the spines.—**Spurious primary.** See ★*predigital*.

primate, *n.* II. *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the order *Primates*.

prime, *n.* 12. The golden number: so called because it shows the prime of the moon.—13. The grade next below the finest variety of a fleece of merino wool.

prime, *v.* I. *intrans.* 4. To occur or come in advance of others: thus, flood-tide lags between new moon and full moon, but *primes* between full and new.—5. To have precedence, as one claim over another. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* 3. In *tobacco-growing*: (*a*) To gather the ripe lower leaves from: said of the plant. (*b*) To gather as ripe: said of leaves. (*c*) To gather later instalments of (leaves). See ★*priming*, 5.

primer[2], *n.*—**Detonating primer**, a primer for detonating high explosives upon being itself exploded by a fuse or by electricity.—**Electric primer**, a primer which is fired by passing an electric current through it. See *primer*[2], 1 (*a*).—**External primer**, in *ordnance*. The external friction-primer is the same as the *vent-sealing* ★*primer*, but is exploded by means of a wire and lanyard (as in the ordinary friction-primer) instead of a firing-lock. This primer is employed in case of damage to the firing-lock.—**Quill friction-primer**, in *ordnance*, a primer made of two quills, one being inside the other, and filled with antimony trisulphid, potassium chlorate, flour of sulphur, and a small amount of gum-arabic. Within the quills are wires, and when the lanyard is pulled these wires are withdrawn, and the primer is exploded by friction.—**Quill tube-primer**, in *ordnance*, a friction-primer.—**Vent-sealing primer**, in *ordnance*, a primer used in modern breech-loading guns, on the principle of a pistol-cartridge, and fired by a mechanism called a "firing-lock." The flame from the primer passes through the stem of the mushroom, into the powder charge in the chamber of the gun, and the lead bullet closes the vent and prevents the escape of gas rearward.

primibrach (prī'mi-brak), *n.* [L. *primus*, first, + *brachium*, arm.] In Bather's terminology of crinoid morphology, one of the ossicles (*primibrachialia*) of a pinnulate dichotomous arm situated between the upper margins of the radials and below the first axillaries, which by other writers have been called radials of the first order, and costals.

primicerius (prī-mi-sē'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *primicerii* (-ī). [LL., lit. 'one of the first page,' one named on the first page or at the head of a list, < L. *prima cera*, the first tablet or page: *primus*, first (see *prime*), *cera*, a wax tablet, lit. wax. See *cere*.] In medieval use, a leader or superintendent in various relations, chiefly ecclesiastical; specifically, a precentor or cantor in a cathedral.

priming, *n.* 5. In *tobacco-growing*: (*a*) The act of gathering an instalment of leaves. (*b*) The leaves of one of the gatherings. See ★*prime*, 3 (*a*).

The first *priming*, which means the first four leaves taken from the stalk, also the last *priming*, which means the last four or six leaves taken from the top of the stalk, are kept separate. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. 62, p. 14.

6. In *brewing*, an addition of sugar to the beer in the settling back, furnishing material for further fermentation.

priming-valve (prī'ming-valv), *n.* 1. A relief-valve; a pet-cock; a valve to permit the water of condensation to escape from an engine.—2. A valve which affords communication to the top of a pump so that water can be poured in to prime the pump, filling the clearances, displacing the air, and causing the valves to operate with certainty in starting.

primite (prī'mīt), *n.* [L. *primus*, first, + *-ite*[1].] In gregarines, the first member of a chain-like association or colony. Compare ★*satellite*, 5. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zool., I. 57.

Primitia (prī-mish'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *primitiæ*, the first-fruits. See *primitiæ*.] A genus of small fossil *Crustacea* of the order *Ostracoda*, with ovate or oblong bivalve shells. They occur abundantly in some shales and limestones of Lower Paleozoic age.

primitiv, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *primitive*.

primitive, *a.* 7. In the history of art, belonging to an early and not fully developed period.—8. In *group-theory*, not imprimitive.—**Primitive band.** See ★*band*[2].—**Primitive form.** (*b*) In *crystal.*, see *decrement*, 4.—**Primitive predication.** See ★*predication*.—**Primitive solution**, in *math.*, same as *complete primitive*. See *primitive*, 3.

II. *n.* 4. [*cap.*] In the *fine arts*, a craftsman or artist who belongs to an early or underdeveloped period; especially, in the history of European painting, those painters of Italy, Flanders, Germany, and France who flourished in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, at the close of the medieval period and the beginning of the Renaissance. See ★*painting*, 1.

If, as is said, this picture was painted when Madox Brown was in Antwerp under Wappers, it is really the archetype of the whole school. It shows, indeed, that the term Pre-Raphaelite was a misnomer, for these artists did not really go to the Italian *primitives*, but to the Flemish.
Athenæum, April 1, 1905, p. 408.

5. A work of art produced by one of the primitives.

Now it is a very beautiful Italian *primitive*, a cassone front of the great Florentine period.
N. Y. Times, May 6, 1903.

Primitive of a differential equation. See ★*equation*.

primogenito (prē-mō-hā'nē-tō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *primogenitus*, first-born. See *primogeniture*.] In the Philippine Islands, the official birth of the eldest son of a cabeza de barangay, who has to act as substitute in the absence of his father. See ★*barangay*.

primordium, *n.* 3. In *embryol.*, the first trace of a future organ.

primrose, *n.*—**Native primrose**, a perennial herbaceous Australian and Tasmanian plant, *Goodenia geniculata*, which has yellow flowers, from one half to one inch long, and leaves resembling the common primrose.—**Primrose day.** See ★*day*[1].

primsign (prim'sīn), *v. t.* [Icel. *primsigna*, < ML. *prima signatio*, 'the first signing' with the sign of the cross: see *prime* and *signation*, and cf. *sign*, *v.*, 1.] In reference to Old Norse use, to mark or sign with the sign of the cross: a religious act preliminary to christening.

In Greece, he [Olaf] had, according to the legend, only been *primsigned*—i. e., marked with the sign of the cross. This was regarded as a sort of compromise between the old faith and the new, and was supposed to secure a certain favor from Christ the White, without entirely forfeiting the good-will of the old gods.
Boyesen, Story of Norway, p. 138.

Primula, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] In *dyeing*, Hofmann's violet.

primulin, *n.* 2. A direct cotton coal-tar color of the thiazol type. It dyes unmordanted cotton yellow in a neutral or slightly alkaline bath. When yarn dyed in this way is diazotized and developed with β-naphthol, the yellow color is changed to a bright red which possesses good fastness to washing.—**Primulin process.** Same as ★*diazotype*.

prin. An abbreviation of *principal*.

prince, *n.*—**Prince Albert coat.** See ★*coat*2.—**Prince of the blood,** the son, brother, or uncle of a reigning sovereign.

Princess of the blood, the daughter, sister, or aunt of a reigning sovereign.

princewood, *n.* 2. A small West Indian rubiaceous tree, *Exostema Caribæum*. See *Exostema, Caribbean bark* (under *bark*2), and *seaside beech* (under *beech*1).

principal. I. *a.*—**Principal axis of symmetry, principal plane of symmetry.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.—**Principal triangle.** See ★*triangle*.

II. *n.* 8. (*b*) A main truss, as of a roof, where there may be many principals.—13. In the Philippine Islands, every member, present or past, of the council of a pueblo; also, a first-born son of a gobernadorcillo or of a cabeza de barangay. See ★*barangay*.

principale (prin-si-pā′lē), *n.*; pl. *principalia* (-li-ą̄). [L. neut. of *principalis*, principal.] In hexactinellidan sponges, one of the large, regular hexactinal spicules arranged to correspond with the intervals between the thimble-shaped chambers.

principal-work (prin′si-pal-wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, a collective term for all the flue-stops which have open metal pipes, yielding tones of either the diapason or the string class.

principle, *n.*—**Active principle,** a substance, either alkaloid or glucoside, contained in a crude vegetable drug, upon which the chief medicinal property of the drug depends: thus morphine is one of the active principles of opium.—**Babinet's principle** or **theorem,** a theorem, dealing with the diffraction of light, which may be stated thus: complementary screens produce diffraction patterns which are identical with the exception of the central region, corresponding to zero angle of diffraction. *C. S. Hastings*, Light, p. 130.—**Clausius's principle of the increase of entropy.** See ★*entropy*.—**Hadley's principle,** an arbitrary rule, assumed by George Hadley in 1744, to the effect that a body projected meridionally north or south from any point on the earth's surface gradually deviates to the east or west respectively because it retains its original eastward velocity while passing over regions that move with less or greater eastward diurnal rotatory speed. Hadley's explanation of trade-winds and anti-trade winds was first overthrown by Ferrel in 1856.—**Hamilton's principle,** the principle that if a system of bodies is at A at the time t_0 and at B at the time t_1, it always goes from the first situation to the second in such a way that the mean value of the difference between the kinetic and potential energy, in the interval of time which separates the two epochs t_0 and t_1, may be as small as possible.—**Lavoisier's principle.** Same as *the* ★*principle of the conservation of mass*.—**Mayer's principle.** Same as *the law of the conservation of energy*.—**Newton's principle,** the principle that action is equal to reaction.—**Pascal's principle.** See *Pascal's* ★*law*.—**Principle of least time.** See *Fermat's* ★*law*.—**Principle of motor excess.** See ★*excess*.—**Principle of relativity,** the principle that the laws of physical phenomena should be the same for a fixed observer and one carried along in a uniform motion of translation.—**Principle of Soret.** See *Soret* ★*phenomenon*.—**Principle of the conservation of mass,** the principle that the quantity of matter as tested by the balance is unchangeable by any transmutation of form or state.—**Thermokinetic principle** the principle that if a thermodynamic system, the energy of which consists of two parts, T and U (the potential energy), receives increments of energy δT and δU, while the work done upon it is $\Sigma P_1 dq_1$ and the heat absorbed is δQ, then the integral for the time interval $t_1 \ldots t_0$,

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt\,(\delta T - \delta U + \Sigma P_1 dq_1 + \delta Q),$$

is equal to zero.—**Zymotic principle.** Same as *contagium*, 2.

pringle (pring′gl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *pringled*, ppr. *pringling*. To crackle or crunch.

> I . . . dropped upon my knees on her sacred soil [France] and, with the strong smell of the seaweed in my nostrils, pressed my lips upon the wet and *pringling* gravel.
>
> *A. Conan Doyle*, Uncle Bernac, in Cosmopolitan Mag., Jan., 1897, p. 263.

print, *n.* 11. In *founding*: (*a*) A core-print; a projection on the pattern which leaves a recess in the sand in which to rest the end of the core for a hollow casting. (*b*) The impression left in the sand by a projecting part of the pattern, in which the end of the core is to rest.—**Contact print.** See ★*contact*1.—**Hammered print,** an early engraving in which the design was worked out with a sharp point and hammer; dotted print. See *dotted manner* (under *dot*1). *Singer and Strang*, Etching, Engraving, etc., p. 105.—**Point print.** See ★*point-print*.—**Tangible print,** raised or embossed letters or groups of dots impressed upon paper by means of an embossing-typewriter or by means of embossed plates used in a press to transfer the marks to paper. See ★*kleidograph*, ★*point-printing*, and ★*point system*.—**Tartaric-acid print,** in *photog.*, a silver print made on paper immersed in a solution of tartaric acid previous to being floated in a bath of aceto-silver nitrate. *E. L. Wilson*, Cyclopædic Photog., p. 379.

print-butter (print′but″ėr), *n.* See ★*butter*1.

print-color (print′kul″or), *n.* A color applied to a textile fabric on a printing-machine.

printing, *n.*—**Contact-printing.** See ★*contact*.—**Dry printing,** a method of printing from relief surfaces on dry paper that has not been subjected to the old preliminary process of dampening to make it more pliable under the impression of the press. For illustrations of delicacy, as in the half-tones of photo-engraving, with shallow counters liable to be choked with ink, calendered or surfaced papers are preferred. The dry paper confines impression to the surface only of the engraving; it does not overlap and thicken lines, as was almost unavoidable when impression was made on damp paper.—**Embossed printing,** the stamping of letters or designs with enough force to raise them above the surface of the paper, so that they can be read by the blind by sense of touch. This method is also used in decorative printing to enforce contrast of light and shade.—**Point printing.** See ★*point-printing*.—**Stigmatypic printing,** the printing on boards from types hot enough to burn or brand; brand-printing: descriptive of prints or plates made from compositions of stigmatype.—**Vigoureux printing,** a method of printing the sliver from a wool- or cotton-combing machine for the production of variegated yarn.

printing-machine, *n.*—**Cylinder printing-machine,** a machine that gives impression to type or plates upon a flat surface by a cylinder. When the type or plates are on one cylinder, and receive impression from another cylinder, the machine so constructed is known as a *rotary*.

printing-press, *n.*—**Double-feeding printing-press,** a press which requires two feeders, each handling a separate sheet of paper: usually a cylinder-machine.—**Duplex printing-press,** a press having two cylinders and two end-plates, which prints one side with the forward and the other with the backward movement of the bed.—**Eight-cylinder printing-press,** a type-revolving press having eight impression-cylinders.—**Eighth-medium printing-press,** a job-printing press made to print type or plates on paper about 6 × 10 inches in size. See *half-medium* ★*printing-press*.—**Half-medium printing-press,** a press for job-work, made to print forms of half-medium size, about 10 × 12 inches.—**Perrotine printing-press,** in *calico-printing*, a block-printing machine operated without manual labor. The pattern is cut in relief on the blocks, which are equal in length to the width of the fabric and from two to five inches wide: used only to a very limited extent outside of Alsace and Belgium. Invented by Perrot of Rouen in 1834.—**Quarter-medium printing-press,** a small printing-machine made for job-work, to print a sheet about 10 × 12 inches in size.

print-meter (print′mē″tėr), *n.* In *photog.*, an instrument which shows the time of exposure in contact-printing. Also used for testing speeds of plates and papers.

> A "*Print meter*" is also made for showing the exposures in contact-printing on sensitive papers, but it can also be used for testing speeds of plates and papers.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 702.

priocerous (prī-os′e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πρίων*, saw, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *entom.*, having serrate antennæ.

priodont (prī′ō-dont), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πρίων*, saw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A form of mandible in the coleopterous family *Lucanidæ* which exhibits the simplest development.

Prionace (prī-on′ą-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίων*, saw, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A genus of sharks, of the family *Galeidæ*, found in warm seas.

Prionistius (prī-ō-nis′ti-us), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the form of the dorsal fin; < Gr. *πρίων*, saw, + *ἱστίον*, sail.] A genus of cottoid fishes found on the Alaska coast.



Prionistius macellus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Prionites, *n.* 2. A genus of discocampylous ammonoid cephalopods found in the Triassic rocks.

prionodesmacean (prī″ō-nō-des-mā′sē-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Prionodesmacea*.

prionodesmaceous (prī″ō-nō-des-mā′shius), *a.* Same as ★*prionodesmacean*.

prionodesmatic (prī″ō-nō-des-mat′ik), *a.* Same as ★*prionodesmacean*.

prionoid (prī′ō-noid), *a.* [*πρίων*, a saw, + *-oid*.] Notched or toothed like a saw.

Prionotus (prī-ō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., for "*Priononotus*, < Gr. *πρίων*, saw, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of fishes of the family *Triglidæ* having numerous species, most of which are American. See cut at *striped* ★*gurnard*.

Prionus, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A beetle of this genus.—**Broad-necked prionus,** an American cerambycid beetle, *Prionus laticollis*. See *Prionus*.—**Tile-horned prionus,** a large American cerambycid beetle, *Prionus imbricornis*. See cut under *Prionus*.

priority, *n.*—**Law of priority.** See ★*law*1.

Priscian, *n.*—**To scratch Priscian,** to make a small grammatical error. See *to break Priscian's head*, under *break*.

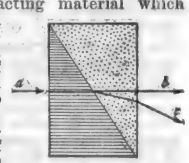
> Bon, bon, fort bon! *Priscian* a little *scratched*, 't will serve. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Priscillian (pri-sil′yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Priscillian or the Priscillianists. See *Priscillianist*.

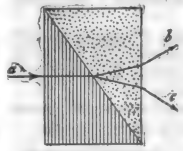
prism, *n.* 1. According to some authors any form having two pairs of parallel faces is called a *prism*; in this sense the term includes the domes of the orthorhombic system (this name being then restricted to a form having two faces only intersecting in an edge) and the hemipyramids of the monoclinic system.—**Foucault prism,** a modification of Nicol's prism for the polarization of light, in which an air-film is substituted for the layer of Canada balsam and the length of the rhomb of calcite is greatly reduced.—**Govi's prism,** a combination of two similar right-angled prisms of equal size with the hypotenusal faces half-silvered and placed together so as to form a rectangular body of glass with a diagonal reflecting surface.—**Objective prism,** a large prism of small refracting angle placed in front of the object-glass of a telescope to form, at the focus, the spectra of all the stars included in the field of view: first used by Fraunhofer, and reintroduced by Secchi. The combination constitutes a slitless spectroscope. The term is sometimes, though rarely, used to denote a reflecting prism placed outside the object-glass to deflect the rays as they enter the instrument.—**Ohm's prism,** a form of biprism for the production of interference-fringes which consists of two similar wedges of glass of very small angle placed with their thicker edges in contact and two of the faces in the same plane. The other faces then form a very obtuse angle, as in Fresnel's biprism.—**Porro's prisms,** a system of totally reflecting prisms of glass placed within a telescope or within each of the tubes of a binocular field-glass, between objective and eyepiece, for the purpose of increasing the focal length of the instrument. The arrangement of Porro's prisms is shown in the diagram.—**Rochon's prism,** a prism of doubly refracting material which polarizes a ray of common light and also effects a divergence of the extraordinary from the ordinary ray. It consists of two prisms, one cut parallel and the other cut perpendicular to the optic axis, cemented together. The deviation of the extraordinary ray, *c*, is toward the apex of the second prism if the crystal is positive (calc-spar) or toward the base if it is negative (as some quartz).—**Sun-prism,** an attachment to the telescope devised by Colzi, an Italian astronomer, for reducing the brightness of the solar image. The beam of light at the eye end of the telescope is reflected from the interface between a glass prism and a liquid having nearly but not quite the same index of refraction as the glass. Under these conditions the reflected ray, which goes to form the image, is greatly diminished in intensity.—**Wollaston's prism,** a prism of doubly refracting material similar in construction and effect to Rochon's (which see). Both the ordinary and the extraordinary rays undergo deviation.



Porro's Prismatic System.



Rochon's Prism.
a, incident ray; *b*, ordinary ray; *c*, extraordinary ray.
(From Preston's "Theory of Light.")



Wollaston's Prism.
a, incident ray; *b*, ordinary ray; *c*, extraordinary ray.
(From Preston's "Theory of Light.")

prismatic, *a.* 3. In *anat.*, noting muscles whose fibers run direct and parallel with one another from the point of origin to the point of insertion: correlative with ★*pyramidal*, 3, and ★*rhomboidal*, 2.

> Muscles of the former group are called *prismatic* or bandlike; those of the latter, triangular or pyramidal.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 395.

Prismatic binocular, camera, eyepiece. See ★*binocular*, etc.—**Prismatic fabric,** in *petrog.*, a texture in rocks produced by crystals mostly prismatic in shape.—**Prismatic spectrum,** a spectrum produced by the passage of light through a prism or train of prisms. In prismatic spectra the distribution of wave-length is not uniform, the law of dispersion depending upon the material of the prism. When a glass prism is used, the dispersion within the visible spectrum is greatest in the violet and decreases continuously toward the red.

prismatine (priz′ma-tin), *n.* [Gr. *πρίσμα*(*τ-*), a prism, + *-ine*2.] A mineral near ★kornerupine (which see).

prismatoid, *n.* 2. A term used by N. Story Maskelyne for a crystal form whose faces are parallel to one of the crystallographic axes while meeting the other two axes.

prism-dioptry, *n.* See *prism* ★*dioptry*.

prismoid, *n.* 2. A prismatoid whose base and top have the same number of sides, and every corresponding pair parallel.

prism-spherometer (prizm′sfē-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A prism designed for use in ascertaining the curvature of surfaces.

prism-stereoscope (prizm′ster″ē-ō-skōp), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, Dove's name for the *total-reflection* ★*pseudoscope*. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 295.

prisometer (pri-zom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *πρῖσις*, a severing, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus devised by Riverchon for measuring the time required for a cement to set.

prisoner, *n.* 6. In *mech.*, a piece of metal

used to connect two adjacent parts of the rim of a fly-wheel. The prisoner is usually put in place in recesses in the rim while hot, so that its contraction during cooling will draw the two parts of the rim together very tightly. *F. R. Hutton*, Power Plants, p. 346.—**Prisoner at large**, a prisoner who is allowed the freedom of a ship when it is unnecessary to keep him in close confinement in order to prevent his escape, as when the vessel is at sea.—**Prisoner of war**, a person who, in time of war, is taken and held by the enemy. The fact that a state of war exists may alone justify the act.

Pristacanthus (pris-ta-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίστης*, sawfish, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] An extinct genus of fishes based on fin-spines (ichthyodorulites). The type of spine to which the generic name *Pristacanthus* has been applied is elongated and greatly compressed laterally, so that the inner canal is reduced to a narrow cleft. The anterior margin is sharp and cutting, the posterior margin saw-like, with a row of teeth. From the Bathonian of Oxfordshire and the Upper Devonian of New York.

Pristigaster (pris-ti-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίστης*, sawfish, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of clupeoid fishes found on the coast of Guiana and Brazil.

pristin, *a.* A simplified spelling of *pristine*.

pristoid (pris'toid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Pristidæ*; a sawfish.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pristidæ*.

privet-moth (priv'et-môth), *n.* Any one of several moths whose larvæ feed on privet, as the privet hawk-moth of Europe, *Sphinx ligustri*, or the adult of the privet web-worm.

privilege, *n.* **5.** In the High Peak, Derbyshire, the land on which a house stands, including the garden, even if the garden is on the other side of the road.

The village of Little Hucklow, where I have a *privilege* . . . is about two miles from Tideswell.
L. O. Addy, in N. and Q., Sept. 10, 1904, p. 201.

Attachment of privilege, in *Eng. law:* (*a*) A process by which a man, by virtue of his privilege, calls another to litigate in that court to which he himself belongs, and who has the privilege to answer there. (*b*) A writ issued to apprehend a person in a privileged place. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Testimonial privilege.** See ★*testimonial*.—**Viatorial privilege**, the exemption of a witness from attendance at court until duly summoned and indemnified in advance for his expenses. For sufficient reason the court may excuse him from attending at all, and may issue a commission to take his testimony. *Wigmore*, Evidence, § 2197.

prize[1], *n.*—**Booby prize**, in games, a prize, generally more or less ludicrous, given to the player who has made the lowest score.—**Scotch prize** (*naut.*), a capture that is illegal, and which must be given up.

prize[3], *n.* **3.** In *tobacco-manuf.*: (*a*) A press operated by a lever. Compare ★*prize-beam*.

The packer gets into a hogshead, placed under a *prize*, fixed in a post like a cider *prize*, and a person outside hands him the tobacco. *W. Tatham*, Cult. and Com. of Tobacco, p. 116.

(*b*) The pressure exerted by a lever or press.

The cake or stratum which is under *prize*.
W. Tatham, Cult. and Com. of Tobacco, p. 52.

prize-beam (prīz'bēm), *n.* [*prize*[3] + *beam*.] A lever consisting of a long timber, often with a platform to receive weights, used in prizing tobacco.

So must the *prize-beam* retain its depressed position until two distinct ends are attained. *W. Tatham*, Cult. and Com. of Tobacco, p. 52.

prize-crew (prīz'krö), *n.* *Naval*, a body of seamen (and firemen) put on board a captured vessel to work her into port.

proambient (prō-am'bi-ent), *a.* [L. *pro*, before, + *ambiens*, going about: see *ambient*.] Moving or circulating in front of something else. [Rare.]

To the light given forth by the glowing melted surface, with that of the stream of ignited particles flowing away behind the flying mass, must be added the enormously greater light of *proambient* air, itself heated by the compression mentioned.
Sci. Amer. Sup., July 9, 1904, p. 23840.

proanaphora (prō-an-af'ō-rä), *n.*; pl. *proanaphoræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἀναφορά*, offering. See *anaphora*.] The introductory part of the Eastern liturgies, including all that preceded the Sursum Corda or anaphora.

proanaphoral (prō-an-af'ō-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the proanaphora.—**Proanaphoral service**, in the Eastern liturgies, that part of the mass which is preparatory to the anaphora or offering of the eucharist.

proanthropos (prō-an-thrō'pos), *n.*; pl. *proanthropoi* (-poi). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] A very primitive type of man, regarded as a precursor of the actual or existing type. Such a type is considered by many to have existed in *Pithecanthropos erectus* (of which the remains have been discovered in Java), taken to be a primitive species of man differing from all known human races in traits which those races have in common, and in them resembling the apes.

We may postulate a Tertiary "precursor," a "*proanthropos*," but exhibit one of his bones in the broad light of day we cannot. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 40.

Proarthropoda (prō-är-throp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *Arthropoda*.] The hypothetical stock from which the *Arthropoda* have been supposed to be descended.

The Arthropoda appear to me to form such a natural group. Their ancestral stock, the *Pro-Arthropoda*, joins with the ancestral stocks of the Chætopoda and Rotifera, forming the large natural group of the Appendiculata.
E. R. Lankester, in Nat. Sci., April, 1897, p. 264.

proasma (prō-as'mä), *n.*; pl. *proasmata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. *πρόᾳσμα*, < *πρό*, before, + *ᾄσμα*, a song.] In *music*, a prelude or overture.

proatlantoatlantic (prō-at-lan"tō-at-lan'tik), *a.* Relating to the proatlas and atlas. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1891, p. 113. [Rare.]

probabilize (prob'a-bl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *probabilized*, ppr. *probabilizing*. [L. *probabilis*, probable, + *-ize*.] To make probable or to seem probable.

Some, again, are now seeking to vindicate or *probabilize* the fact of inspiration and some of the other functions of the Holy Spirit by a new scrutiny of not only genius but of ecstatic and hypnoid states.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, 1904, p. 2.

probang, *n.*—**Sponge probang**, in physical laboratory apparatus, a bit of sponge fastened to a stick or probe with which to clean the interior of a tube.

probe, *n.*—**Electric** or **telephonic probe**, a probe so constructed that when it touches a metallic body (such as a bullet) in a wound an electric circuit is established and a sound is made.

Probeloceras (prō-bē-los'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *Beloceras*.] A genus of phyllocampylous ammonoids or goniatites, of the family *Prolecanitidæ*, found in the Upper Devonian formation of New York.

probion (prō-bī'on), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *βίος*, living thing.] The term used by C. Nägeli to designate the hypothetical organism which forms the connecting link between inorganic matter and the lowest known form of organic life.

Such a *Probion* resulting from spontaneous generation would be "merely a drop of homogeneous structureless plasma, devoid of any definite form and composed of albuminates, associated only with the compounds necessary for nutrition."
Salter, tr. of Lafar, Tech. Mycol., I. 11.

problem, *n.*—**Dirichlet's problem**, a problem to find a real function satisfying Laplace's equation and taking assigned values at the boundary of the region; or to find a real function continuous within a closed surface, satisfying Laplace's equation and taking given values on that surface.—**Halley's problem**, a problem to determine the orbit of a planet from three heliocentric positions.—**Latin square problem**, the problem of placing n letters, $a, b, c, \ldots n$, one in every one of the n^2 compartments of a square lattice of order n in such a way that every row and every column contains every letter, no compartment is empty, and no letter occurs twice either in the same row or in the same column.—**Problem novel, play.** See ★*novel*, ★*play*[1].—**Problem of derangements**, a problem to find the number of permutations such that exactly n of the letters are in the places they originally occupied.—**Problem of the Virgins**, the designation by which Euler and his contemporaries knew the bipartite case in the analytical theory of multipartite denumeration, or the enumeration of the partitions of multipartite numbers in combinatory analysis.

proboscis-fish (prō-bos'is-fish), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Mormyrus* of the order *Scyphophori*, found in fresh waters of tropical Africa. Species found in the Nile were objects of veneration to the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptians did not eat them, since they thought them to be one of the three different kinds of fishes which devoured a member of the body of Osiris.

An extremely interesting feature in the report is the notes on the habits of the numerous species of Nile fishes kept in the aquarium. From these it appears that the *proboscis-fish* (Mormyrus kannume) is chiefly nocturnal, and employs its long snout in probing about among stones for animal food. *Nature*, June 9, 1904, p. 130.

proboscis-pore (prō-bos'is-pōr), *n.* **1.** In nemertines, the external opening of the proboscis.—**2.** In *Balanoglossus*, a pore by which the cavity of the proboscis communicates with the exterior. *Parker and Haswell*, Zool., II. p. 2.

proboscis-sheath (prō-bos'is-shēth), *n.* In nemertines, the canal or pouch lying dorsal to the alimentary canal and containing the proboscis when the latter is retracted.

Procaviidæ (prō-ka-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procavia*, type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of ungulate mammals including the hyraces.

The name replaces *Hyracidæ*, this being antedated. *Thomas*, 1892.

procede, *v.* An amended and former spelling of *proceed*.

procedure, *n.*—**Oat-field procedure**, an extra-legal procedure against evil-doers or other socially objectionable persons: essentially a mild form of lynch-law, and practically the same as the 'whitecapping' once frequent in Indiana.

Similar societies exist among the Yoruba Negroes of Guinea, and the traces of like institutions are found in Europe, as, for example, the famous *oat-field procedure* (Haberfeld treiben), an ancient custom which is kept up in the region of upper Bavaria situated between the Inn and the Isar. It is a sort of trial by a secret tribunal of misdemeanours which are not reached by the ordinary penal law. The court of Munich had in 1896 to deal with one of these procedures, which have now become very rare. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 254.

proceeding, *n.*—**John Doe proceedings**, in *law*, an inquisition directed against a fictitious person having for its object the discovery of the real person or persons guilty of some offense.

procellariine (pros-e-lā'ri-in), *a.* [NL. *Procellariinæ*.] Relating to, or characteristic of, the petrels.

Procerebral lobes. See ★*lobe*.

process, *n.*—**Acheson process.** See ★*Egyptianized clay*.—**Acid process**, in *iron metallurgy*, a process in which the furnace-lining is made of acid material, usually silica. Thus in the Bessemer and in the open-hearth processes the furnace may be lined either with an acid material (silica) or with a basic material (for example, calcined dolomite). In the former case the slag produced should be acid in character; in the latter it should be basic. An acid slag is irretentive of phosphorus, and therefore phosphorus cannot be eliminated from iron during its purification and manufacture into steel by the acid process. It is, then, necessary to use pig-iron low in phosphorus, since this element has a deleterious effect on the quality of the steel.—**Addie's process**, a process for recovering ammonia from the gases of blast-furnaces, coke-ovens, and fuel-gas generators by the action of gaseous sulphur dioxid, forming ammonium sulphite, which is absorbed by water in scrubbers. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., I. 277.—**Alberini's process**, in *photog.*, an asphalt process in which by the use of crude bitumen the exposed portion of the film becomes disintegrated and is removed by flooding with alcohol and gentle friction with cotton wool. The exposed bitumen is thereby broken up into small scales or grains, without, as is usually the case, becoming insoluble. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 12.—**Aluminium processes**, processes for the extraction of aluminium. The following are the most important: (*a*) *Bradley's process*, a process in which an electric current is made to perform the double function of keeping the ore and the other substances melted, by converting a part of its electrical energy into heat, and of producing the electrolytic decomposition. This process can be carried out without the use of a crucible, a body of the ore itself being used as a vessel in which the reduction takes place. (*b*) *Cowles's process*, a process for making aluminium and other alloys, by placing a mixture of alumina, carbon, and the metal to be alloyed between two large carbon rods, the terminals of an interrupted current of high power. The intense heat melts the metal and converts the alumina into aluminium, while the oxygen escapes as carbonic oxid. (*c*) *Deville's process*, a process in which aluminium sodium chlorid is reduced by sodium, with cryolite or fluor-sparas a flux. Deville was the first to produce aluminium in an almost pure state (1854) and to determine its properties *en masse*. He also discovered simultaneously with Bunsen a method of decomposing alum sodium chlorid by an electric battery. (*d*) *Grabau's process*, a process based on the electrolysis of a bath composed of aluminium fluoride and caustic soda of potash, or their carbonates. The substitution of aluminium fluoride for cryolite greatly increases the purity of the metal. (*e*) *Hall's process*, an electrolytic process by which most of the aluminium in the United States is produced. In this process the alumina is dissolved in a fused bath composed of the fluorides of aluminium and sodium, and then electrolyzed by a current with a carbonaceous anode. The positive electrode may be of carbon, copper, platinum, or any other suitable material, copper being preferred on account of the copper oxid which protects the electrode from further oxidation. In the production of aluminium alloys the metal to be alloyed is used as a negative electrode and the alloy formed sinks to the bottom of the crucible. In the Hall process, as used by some of the larger manufacturers, the electrolytic tanks are iron troughs lined with carbon and connected up in series, each trough being connected by a stout copper bar with the anodes of the adjoining trough or with the negative conductor of the generator, according to its position in the series. Thus the tank itself acts as the cathode. The anodes are carbon rods suspended from a copper bar, which are placed above the vat and are partly immersed in the fused electrolyte. (*f*) *Héroult's process*, a process similar to that of Hall but discovered independently by Héroult in 1886. It is the only process which is used for the production of aluminium on a large scale outside of the United States. (*g*) *Minet's process*, a process consisting in the electrolysis of a mixture of sodium chlorid with either aluminium fluoride or the separate or double fluorides of aluminium and sodium. The mixture is melted in a non-metallic crucible, or in a metallic crucible inclosed in a thin refractory jacket to avoid filtration, and the aluminium fluoride decomposed is regenerated by causing the fluorin vapors evolved to act on bauxite or alumina placed somewhere about the anode. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 579. (*h*) *Rose's process* (1855), a modification of Deville's method, cryolite being substituted for aluminium chlorid. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 575. (*i*) *Wöhler's process.* Wöhler is regarded as the first to succeed in isolating aluminium. In his experiments of 1845 he reduced aluminium chlorid by means of pure

potassium. The metal was obtained in the shape of small globules and contained some platinum from the tube in which it had been prepared. He was also the first to give a more or less accurate description of the chemical properties of aluminium and to determine its specific gravity. —**Ammonia nitrate process,** in *photog.*, a process of keeping an emulsion, at a moderate temperature, in a state of strong alkalinity with ammonia. *Woodbury,* Encyclopedic Dict. of Photog., p. 30.—**Ammonia-soda process.** See ★*ammonia.*—**Anderson process,** a process for the purification of drinking-water. The water is carried through revolving cylinders in which it is brought into contact with metallic iron, in borings, turnings, etc., continually agitated, is then exposed to the air to precipitate dissolved iron as ferric hydroxid, and is finally led to settling-tanks and sand-filters. The method has been applied on a working scale at Boulogne, Choisy-le-Roi, Antwerp, and other places.—**Andreoli process,** an electrolytic process for the extraction of gold from its ores. It is a modification of the Siemens-Halske process, and is based on the use of lead peroxid anodes and iron cathodes. The gold collects in the cathodes and is removed from time to time by a brief immersion in molten lead.—**Aniline process,** in *photog.*, a process based on the oxidation of aniline by chromic acid and used for copying tracings, maps, etc. *Woodbury,* Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 37.—**Arnold utilization process,** a trade-name for a method of dealing with waste and spoiled food-materials in large cities by treatment with steam, furnishing grease for soap-making, etc., and nitrogenous matter for the manufacture of fertilizers.—**Artique's process,** in *photog.*, a method of carbon-printing without transfer. A special paper coated with pigmented gelatin is sensitized by ammonium bichromate. After exposure behind a negative the picture is developed by soaking the paper in a mixture of sawdust and water. *Wall,* Dict. of Photog., p. 49.—**Asphalt process,** in *photog.*, the first process employed for producing a fixed photograph, in the usual sense of the term. It was devised by Niepce. Asphalt dissolved in benzol is used to coat a metal plate. When the dry surface is exposed behind a negative or a positive, the light which passes through renders the asphalt insoluble. When the soluble portions are washed away the exposed metal is etched. The plate then serves for printing. *Wall,* Dict. of Photog., p. 53.—**Balbach process.** (*a*) An electrolytic process for parting gold and silver. The operation is carried on in a stoneware tank with carbon bottom which forms the cathode. The bottom is covered with small silver plates on which the crystals of silver are deposited and which are connected with a negative overhead feeder. The anode plates, consisting of the gold-silver alloy, are placed in wooden boxes with slatted bottoms, the plates resting on canvas covers and connected with the positive overhead feed. The silver is shoveled out at intervals. The copper accumulates in the solution, while gold remains in the anode mud, from which it is subsequently removed. (*b*) A process for desilverizing lead by treating it with zinc and subjecting the mixture to a temperature sufficiently high to melt the lead but leave the zinc-silver alloy merely softened. During the operation air is excluded in order to prevent the formation of metallic oxids.—**Beaujard process,** a patented process for the manufacture of glycerin by heating fats with water and a little finely divided zinc. —**Becker's sodium process.** The apparatus used in this process is a modification of that employed in the Castner ★process (which see). The cathode passes through a tube inserted in the bottom of the vessel and closed at the lower end with a ring made of lava, porcelain, or some similar material. The tube is also surrounded by a double-walled water-jacket, or other cooling device, put there for the purpose of keeping the electrolyte within in a pasty or, if possible, solid state, so as to prevent any of it from escaping through the joint between the tube and the closing ring. The cathode is of metal or of retort carbon, and is generally somewhat conical in shape. The anode, which must not reach the bottom of the vessel nor exceed in height the cathode, is ring-shaped and completely surrounds the cathode. It is suspended by one or more rods, which serve also as conductors. Above the cathode is a metal cone insulated from the apparatus and intended to collect the globules of metal from the surface of the electrolyte. The diameter of this metal cone must be somewhat greater than that of the cathode and less than that of the anode, so that the metallic globules detached from the cathode pass into the conical receiver, while the gases generated at the anode escape around the outside. In the middle of the cone there is a rising-tube, covered at the top and provided with an exit-pipe passing in a downward direction through the walls of the vessel. The cone is surrounded by a rim which protects it from the electrolyte and is connected to the negative conductor by a resistance-coil through which only a small portion of the main current passes, making the cone a supplementary cathode, so that the metal liberated at the principal cathode becomes negative again as it comes in contact with the inner surface of the cone and passes through the tube which carries it out of the apparatus.—**Belgian process** for the extraction of zinc. The furnace employed in this process consists of a vertical arched chamber in which are generally placed from 60 to 80 circular or elliptical retorts arranged in four or more rows. The fireplace is sometimes placed underneath the chamber, and gas recuperative or regenerative firing is now largely employed. The retorts are somewhat inclined toward the mouth, so that the corrosive slag flows down to the coolest part. The distilled zinc passes into condensers attached to the retorts, where the fumes are condensed to liquid zinc. In some Belgian furnaces used in the United States the number of retorts exceeds 300, even reaching 900 in some cases.—**Bell-Krupp process.** Same as *Krupp* ★*process* (*a*).—**Bell process,** a process for the removal of excessive phosphorus from pig-iron, invented by Sir Lowthian Bell in 1875. Pig-iron rich in phosphorus is run into a reverberatory furnace lined with iron ore or some other substance rich in oxidized iron, and a powerful action of the peroxid of iron on the pig is produced either by stirring or by the arrangement of the furnace, the temperature being merely sufficient to keep the pig fluid. The Bell process was displaced, before it had come into general use, by the basic process.—**Berthier's process,** a process for determining the heat of combustion of a fuel, in which the oxygen for complete combustion is derived from an oxid of lead and its amount is computed from the mass of the metal reduced in the course of the reaction.—**Bessemer copper process,** a process for desulphurizing copper matte by blowing air through it. The sulphur furnishes heat enough, by its oxidization, to keep the bath molten. The sulphids of other metals in the matte lose their sulphur first and sink to the bottom of the bath as alloys, and being thence drawn off are separated by electrolysis. The remaining matte is then blown again until it is 99 per cent. copper, which is then cast, remelted, and poled for final purification.—**Betts's process,** an electrolytic process for the refining of lead. In this process the impure lead is used as the anode, being recovered in refined form on the cathode with a purity of 99.99 + per cent. The electrolyte is lead fluosilicate ($PbSiF_6$) or else a lead fluorin acid to which has been added a small amount of an organic agent such as glue, gelatin, etc. The current used is 10–20 amperes at a potential of 0.15–0.35 volt.—**Blair's process,** a process for the direct production of wrought-iron, introduced by Blair in 1873. The apparatus used in this process consists of a vertical reduction-chamber 40–50 feet high and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, surrounded by and communicating with an outer heating-chamber. The mixture of ore, charcoal, and a little lime is introduced into the top of the reduction-chamber and heated by the hot gas passed into the heating-chamber from a gas-producer. The output of the furnace is about two tons of sponge a day. The Blair, like all other direct processes, is very little used.—**Bleiberg** or **Carinthian process,** a process of lead-smelting in reverberatory furnaces used at Bleiberg, Carinthia. The furnace has a long hearth sloping toward the door, so that the lead flows down into a receptacle placed at the door outside the furnace. The ore is first roasted at a low temperature and turned over at short intervals with a rake. After three or three and a half hours of roasting, the temperature is raised so as to effect the production of metallic lead by the mutual decomposition of its sulphid and the oxidized products of calcination. The slag from two successive charges is later reduced by the addition of charcoal and yields an inferior grade of lead. The fuel used in the Bleiberg process is mostly wood, but brown coal is sometimes employed instead. This process was abandoned in 1893.—**Boulton and Worthington process,** in *tile-manuf.*, a modification of Prosser's process for inlaying tiles with colored designs. See *Prosser's* ★*process.*—**Bower-Barff process,** a method of finishing metals to give them a permanent surface, named after its inventors, Bower and Barff. In this process the metal is treated by oxidizing gases at a high temperature, thus forming an oxid on the surface which is the same as the permanent surface of the mineral magnetite. The surface is first oxidized to a high oxid and then reduced till the desired stage is reached. See *Barff's process,* under *process.*—**Bradley's process.** See *aluminium* ★*processes.* —**Brin's process,** a process for manufacturing oxygen gas from atmospheric air by passing purified and compressed air over heated baryta, converting this into barium dioxid, from which oxygen is given off again on reduction of pressure.—**Carbonizing process.** See ★*carbonizing.* —**Carinthian process.** (*b*) See *Bleiberg* ★*process.*—**Castner process.** (*a*) A process, invented by Castner, for making at the same time caustic soda and chlorin by the electrolysis of common salt in solution in water. The apparatus consists of an iron melting-pot about a foot and a half wide and two feet high. The cathode is inserted through the bottom and is held in position by the solidified caustic alkali, which is put into the lower part of the melting-pot before the electrolysis is started. The anodes are suspended from the cover and immersed in the bath of caustic alkali, which is kept in fused condition by a gas-flame. The anodes are separated from the cathodes by a cylindrical diaphragm of wire mesh above which is placed the collecting-tube, which collects the metal and the hydrogen, while the oxygen escapes through an opening in the cover. The hydrogen also escapes from the collecting-tube, the lid of which is loose, and the liquid sodium is removed by a perforated ladle which, by reason of its high surface tension, retains the metal, while the caustic soda drains away through the perforations. (*b*) A method, also invented by Castner, of making metallic sodium by the electrolysis of fused caustic soda. Sodium hydroxid (caustic soda) is reduced by heating it with carbon, the carbon being in small grains which are loaded with iron so as not to float in the fused mass but to remain covered by it. The process does not require a very high temperature. By means of it sodium was produced at a small fraction of its previous cost, and metallic aluminium (which later was further cheapened by electric reduction) was reduced in price.—**Chloroplatinite process.** See ★*chloroplatinite.*—**Civil process,** a writ, order, or other direction issued in a civil action out of the court having jurisdiction thereof.—**Clark process,** a method of softening water, or diminishing its hardness, by adding enough lime-water or milk of lime to combine with and precipitate all carbonic acid present, thereby throwing down also calcium and magnesium carbonates previously held in solution by such carbonic acid. Calcium and magnesium present in the condition of sulphate or chlorid are not removed. In other words, the process gets rid of the so-called 'temporary hardness,' but does not affect the 'permanent hardness.' The precipitate may be allowed to settle, or may be removed by filtration. With certain improvements as to filtration introduced by Porter, the method is sometimes referred to as the *Porter-Clark process.*—**Claudet's process,** a process for the extraction of silver, which is found in the liquors resulting from the treatment of cuprous pyrites by the wet method of extraction. The liquor to be treated is first run into a vat where it is allowed to settle. It is then run into a vat of somewhat larger capacity than the first, into which at the same time an amount of some soluble iodide, sufficient to precipitate the silver, is run from a graduated tank, together with a quantity of water equal to about one tenth of the volume of the copper solution. While flowing into the second vat the liquor is constantly stirred and then allowed to settle during forty-eight hours. The supernatant liquor, after being assayed, is run off, and the tank is filled again. The precipitate, which is washed into a vessel about once a fortnight, consists chiefly of a mixture of lead sulphate, lead chlorid, silver iodide, and subsalts of copper. After the latter have been removed by washing with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, the precipitate is decomposed by metallic zinc, which completely reduces the silver iodide and the lead chlorid. From this decomposition there is obtained a precipitate rich in silver and containing some gold, and zinc iodide, which latter is employed for further precipitation of silver.—**Combined process,** a process of manufacturing steel in which the Bessemer and the open-hearth processes are combined. The gray pig-iron is first treated in a converter and from there transferred to an open-hearth melting-furnace. In the Ural district the order is reversed, that is, the metal passes from the blast-furnace into the open-hearth furnace and when strongly heated is transferred to the converter.—**Contact process.** See ★*contact*1.—**Continuous process,** the Talbot process. See *calotype.*—**Cowles's process.** See *aluminium* ★*processes.*—**Cyanide process.** See ★*cyanide.*—**Dampclay process.** Same as *Prosser's* ★*process.*—**Darby's recarburizing process,** a process of adding carbon to steel by introducing the carbon into the molten metal as it leaves the furnace. The carbon is placed in a perforated vessel suspended over the casting-ladle. The molten metal in passing through the perforated vessel on its way to the casting-ladle absorbs about 80 per cent. of the carbon and about 20 per cent. is consumed by combustion with air. The carbon must be dense and free from sulphur.—**Darwin's process.** Same as *Darwin's tubercle* (which see, under *tubercle*).—**Deacon's process,** a process patented by H. Deacon in England, and worked to some extent on an industrial scale, for producing chlorin by passing a mixture of hydrochloric-acid gas with air over a heated porous material, usually brick, impregnated with cupric sulphate.—**Deiters's process,** that one of several processes from a nerve-cell which forms the axis-cylinder.—**Dental processes.** Same as *alveolar processes* (which see, under *alveolar*).—**Deville and Caron's magnesium process,** a process founded on the reaction of sodium upon chlorid of magnesium at a red heat. It consists in mixing 150 parts of the anhydrous chlorid of magnesium, 120 parts of purified fluor-spar, and 56 parts of sodium, and placing the mixture in a red-hot clay crucible covered on the top and surrounded by incandescent coke. After the reaction the crucible contains a liquid mass through which are disseminated globules of magnesium. The liquid is stirred until the magnesium is collected in one large button, which, when the mass is cooled, is found in the upper portion of the saline scoriæ. —**Deville's aluminium process.** See *aluminium* ★*processes.*—**Deville's potassium process,** a process in which potassium is prepared from a mixture of charcoal and potassium carbonate, or from a mixture of 100 parts of potassium carbonate, 20 of carbon, and 14 of chalk. —**Diaphragm, diffusion process.** See ★*diaphragm,* ★*diffusion.*—**Direct process.** (*b*) Originally, line etching as distinguished from the half-tone process; now, half-tone work made directly from the object, without the intervention of a drawing or photograph.—**Dongola process,** a method of manufacturing leather by first subjecting the skins to the process of alum-tanning and afterward treating them with tannic acid in a solution of catechu or sumac.—**Dubrunfaut process.** See *Wilson* ★*process.*—**Dust process.** See *Prosser's* ★*process.*—**Eames's process,** a direct process of producing wrought-iron. The ground ore is mixed with a quarter of its weight of coke which has previously been washed with fire-clay and lime to render it less combustible and thereby to protect the metal from oxidation. This mixture is exposed to the flame of burning natural gas on the bed of a reverberatory furnace for about an hour and a half, when the iron may be balled up in the same manner as in the puddling-furnace.—**Electric steel process,** a process in the metallurgy of steel whereby the necessary heat for fusion and the required chemical action are secured by the intense heat of the electric arc passing between electrodes in a suitable crucible or furnace. The heating can be done without oxidizing effect under a cover of slag, and necessary fluxes can be added to purify or wash the metal bath completely, much less expensive material being used to start with and the final results being of a high grade.—**Extraction process.** Same as ★*carbonizing process.*—**Falciform process.** (*b*) A scythe-shaped process of the fascia lata entering into the formation of the femoral ring. (*c*) Fibers of the sacrosciatic ligament reflected on to the ramus of the ischium.—**Ferrier's albumin process,** in *photog.*, a process in which a clean glass plate of stereoscopic size is coated with iodized albumin which, when dry, is excited by immersion in a bath of silver aceto-nitrate, washed, and dried. The plate is exposed in a monocular camera, the right picture being taken on the left end of the plate and the left picture from a different station on the right end. The prints thus come right in the stereoscope. The development is accomplished by gallic acid and a few drops of silver aceto-nitrate applied hot (180° F.), any stains being rubbed off with cotton-wool. The picture is then fixed. *E. L. Wilson,* Cyclopedic Photog., p. 151.—**Fleitmann's process** for refining nickel, a process which consists in adding from 1/10 to 1/20 per cent. of magnesium to the coarse metal melted in a crucible. Magnesium acts as a deoxidizer and renders the metal ductile and capable of being welded to itself or to iron and steel.—**Flintshire process,** an English process of smelting galena in reverberatory furnaces. The furnace has a low inclined roof, and the hearth is separated from the grate by a fire-bridge. The bed slopes toward the well in front of the tap-hole. The galena is first roasted, so that it is partly converted into oxid of lead. When the charge is melted the separated metallic lead collects in the well, while the slag and undecomposed ore, stiffened with lime, is roasted for an hour and smelted. The lead is finally conducted into the outer basin, where it is stirred with a paddle to extract the metal from the rich scum on the surface of the molten lead. The whole operation lasts from five to six hours. —**Folian process,** the long process (processus gracilis) of the malleus in the middle ear.—**Gin process,** an electrothermic process for the production of steel. The furnace is of the resistance type, the hearth consisting of a long sinuous trough into which the fused cast-iron is introduced. The terminal connections through which the current is conveyed to the molten mass consist of large blocks of steel cooled by an internal current of water. When in opera-

tion the hearth, placed in a movable carriage-body, is put into an arched furnace in order to avoid the loss of heat by radiation. The current passed through the charge is sufficient to keep the mass in a fused state. In the 'dilution' method, or scrap process, a calculated amount of scrap-steel is added to the fused mass to assist the conversion process. In the 'ore' process some iron oxid is introduced to assist in the elimination of the impurities. The two processes may be used in combination. —**Goldschmidt process.** See ★*aluminothermics.*—**Grabau's process.** See *aluminium* ★*processes.*—**Grätzel's electrolytic magnesium process.** See ★*magnesium.*—**Gum-bichromate process,** in *photog.*, a method of printing in which paper coated with color (India ink, sienna, etc.) rubbed up with gum arabic and potassium bichromate is exposed under a negative, developed by washing with cold or warm water, and finally soaked in an alum bath and dried. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 366.—**Hall's process.** See *aluminium* ★*processes.*—**Hemal process.** See ★*hemal.*—**Hermite process,** a modern process for bleaching paper-pulp and cloth of vegetable origin by means of a 2.5–5.0 per cent. solution of magnesium, calcium, or aluminium chlorid submitted to electrolysis so as to produce a hypochlorite of the metal present.—**Héroult process.** (*a*) See *aluminium* ★*processes.* (*b*) An electrothermic process for the production of steel. The furnace used in this process is of the tilting open-hearth pattern, consisting of an iron casing lined with dolomite brick and magnesite brick around the openings. The electrodes are square prisms and are made of retort-coke containing some sulphur. They are introduced through the roof and are water-jacketed for a short distance above and below their passage through the roof. The charge consists of miscellaneous scrap and some iron ore and lime. The electrodes are suspended just above the slag line and the electric current passes from one electrode through the slag and the molten metal to the other electrode, its intensity being regulated by adjusting the width of the air-gap between the electrodes and the slag.—**Holland process,** a process, invented by Mr. Holland of Cincinnati, for uniting the smaller grains of the native alloy of iridium and osmium, producing practically fused iridium. The native alloy, or iridosmine, is brought to a high temperature in a Hessian crucible, and phosphorus is then added, which causes the material to fuse; after pouring it out so as to form flat sheets of small size, the phosphorus is removed from these by reheating them embedded in lime. The product is used for the points of gold writing-pens, fountain-pens, and drawing-pens, as also for the contact-points of telegraph-keys, the knife-edges of chemical balances, etc.—**Hübl process,** a method for distinguishing fats of the three types, stearin, olein, and linolein, by determining the amount of iodine absorbed under certain special conditions.—**Ives process.** See *color* ★*photography.*—**Jebb process,** a process for making starch from Indian corn, in which the germ as well as the husk of the seed is mechanically separated before grinding the remainder, thus avoiding the necessity for using an alkaline solution and saving the germ and husk in a condition which allows their use in feeding cattle.—**Joly-MacDonough process.** See *color* ★*photography.*—**Joubert's process,** in *photog.*, a process by which a print made on a suitable base, as glass, by the use of bichromated albumin is rubbed with an enamel color and the picture made permanent by firing.—**Jugal process.** (*a*) See *jugal.* (*b*) One of the two processes which by fusion form the jugum of the *Brachiopoda.*—**Kassner's process,** a method proposed for making oxygen gas on a commercial scale by heating calcium plumbate (Ca_2PbO_4) at a low temperature in an atmosphere of carbon dioxid, thus giving rise to calcium carbonate and lead dioxid; the mixture of these, on being more strongly heated, gives off oxygen and afterward carbon dioxid, and leaves a mixture of lime and a lower oxid of lead, from which calcium plumbate may be regenerated by heating in a current of air.—**Kjellin's process,** an electrothermic process for the production of steel. The furnace used in the process is of the induction type (see *electric* ★*furnace*), the contents in the hearth or crucible forming the secondary circuit of a transformer, while the first circuit is formed by a coil of thin insulated copper wire with a laminated core. The furnace is charged with white pig-iron, steel-scrap, and bar-scrap. The purity of the product depends on the composition of the charge, but as the molten metal is at no time during the operation exposed to gases, and as there are no electrodes to add any impurities, the Kjellin process yields a purer product than the crucible process.—**Krupp process,** in *metal.*: (*a*) A process for making pig-iron, practised at the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, which is carried on in a Pernot furnace and uses manganese and iron oxid. Also called *Bell-Krupp process.* (*b*) A cementation process for hardening the surface of steel plates similar to the Harvey process but with certain secret variations or additions.—**Krupp's dephosphorizing refinery process,** a process for reducing the phosphorus in pig-iron by running the molten metal from a cupola into an open-hearth furnace whose revolving hearth is lined with red ore. When the ore is raised to white heat, the molten iron is run from the cupola, and the hearth is rotated at a rate of about 10 revolutions a minute. The operation lasts from 5 to 10 minutes (according to the amount of phosphorus to be eliminated), after which the dephosphorized metal is transferred to an ordinary open-hearth furnace. The phosphorus is oxidized and some carbon is lost during the operation.—**Kurlbaum's process,** a method for producing an adherent deposit of platinum-black on the surface of the platinum foil of a bolometer strip. It consists in electrolyzing under definite conditions of current a solution of platinum chlorid to which has been added a minute quantity of lead acetate.—**Landore process.** See *ore* ★*process.*—**Lateral process.** Same as *parapophysis.*—**Lead-chamber process,** the process by which for more than a century sulphuric acid has been made on a great scale by the interaction of sulphur-dioxid gas, vapor of water, and atmospheric oxygen, aided by the presence of nitrogen dioxid and tetroxid, in large chambers of sheet-lead. See *sulphuric acid.* This process still remains the source of the greater part of the sulphuric acid of commerce, but its supremacy is threatened by the contact process which has been developed within the last few years.—**Le Sueur process,** one of several methods for electrolytically decomposing common salt in solution, so as to obtain from it on an industrial scale chlorin and caustic soda. A tank containing the brine is divided by a nearly horizontal diaphragm of asbestos, above which are the anodes of an iridium-platinum alloy, while below the cathode consists of a sheet of iron wire gauze.—**Lippmann process.** See *color* ★*photography.*—**Lister's process,** a process of preparing and spinning defective silk-cocoons and waste reeled silk, consisting in scouring the silk with soda and soap and then combing (or carding) and spinning it.—**Lost-wax process.** See *cire perdue.*—**Low-milling process,** the method of grinding wheat between millstones set very close together and afterward bolting the flour. In this way more of the bran is finely ground up and remains mixed with the flour than in the more modern high-milling or roller process.—**Lumière process.** See *color* ★*photography.*—**Lunge's process,** a modification of the common process for bleaching by means of chlorid of lime. A small quantity of acetic acid or some other weak organic acid is added to the bleach-liquor and serves to evolve free hypochlorous acid.—**MacArthur and Forrest's process.** Same as ★*cyanide process.*—**Maceration process,** a method formerly in use to some extent for obtaining a solution of sugar from beets. The roots, either in the fresh state rasped to a pulp, or cut into slices, dried, and ground to meal, were macerated in water, cold or warm, with or without the addition of a little milk of lime, and the sugar solution or 'juice' thus produced was separated from the residual solid fiber by expression. This method has been almost entirely abandoned in favor of the diffusion process.—**Mactear process,** one of several methods of recovering sulphur from the tank-waste of the Leblanc process for making carbonate of soda. It involves the blowing of air through the drainage-liquor from tank-waste heaps until enough calcium sulphid has been converted into calcium thiosulphate to react completely with the remaining sulphid, when hydrochloric acid is added, so that practically the whole of the sulphur is precipitated.—**Malignani's process,** a process of removing the air from the bulbs of glow-lamps in which the last traces of gas are brought into solid chemical combination with phosphorus and certain other substances.—**Malkin's process.** Same as *Boulton and Worthington* ★*process.*—**Manhes process,** a process for the desulphurization of copper matte in which a blast of air is passed through the metal as is done for iron in the Bessemer process; so called from its inventor, Pierre Manhes.—**Marginal process, sensation,** in *psychol.*, a mental process, sensation or other, which runs its course obscurely in the background of consciousness, that is, in the field of inattention: opposed to ★*focal idea* or *sensation. Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 252.—**Marsh-Berzelius process,** a modification of the original Marsh's test which was first proposed by Berzelius, consisting in carrying the arseniureted hydrogen gas through a hard glass tube of small diameter and heating this tube from without. The gas is decomposed by passing over the hot glass, and a deposit of metallic arsenic is formed inside the tube instead of being produced by burning the gas and placing over the flame a piece of porcelain. There are several advantages involved in this improved form of the process, especially for forensic purposes.—**Martin process.** (*b*) A method of making starch from wheat flour without fermentation, the flour being made into a dough with water and simply washed in a fine sieve under a stream of water, the starch depositing from the wash-water on standing.—**Martin's albumin negative process,** in *photog.*, a process in which plates are covered with a film of albumin containing ammonium iodide, milk-sugar, dextrine, and grape-sugar. When sensitized and exposed, gallic acid (with a few drops of a 4 per cent. nitrate solution) is used as a developer. *E. L. Wilson*, Cyclopædic Photog., p. 226.—**Massenez process,** a process preliminary to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, cast-iron from different blast-furnaces being mixed in the melted state and treated with ferromanganese in sufficient quantity to remove the sulphur present, so that a more uniform and purer material thus produced may be supplied to the converter.—**Mather-Thompson process,** a modern method of bleaching cotton cloth by means of chlorid of lime, from which hypochlorous acid is set free by exposure to an atmosphere of carbon-dioxid gas.—**Mayall's albumin-negative process,** in *photog.*, a process in which a plate for a negative is covered with a film of albumin to which potassium iodide, potassium bromide, and potassium hydrate are added. The dry plate is exposed to the vapor of iodine, as is done with a daguerreotype plate, sensitized in a bath of silver aceto-nitrate, and washed. Just before going to the camera it is again iodized. Gallic acid is used as a developer and hyposulphite of soda for fixing. For positive plates sodium chlorid is substituted for potassium bromide.—**Mège-Mouries process,** the original process, named from the inventor, for making artificial butter from the solid fat of domestic animals, as of the ox or horse. See *butterin, oleomargarin,* etc.—**Meinecke process,** a method of making common yellow soap in which crude turpentine is added to the contents of the boiler and, a still-head being placed over the latter, the spirits of turpentine given off in the boiling are collected and saved.—**Mercuric chlorid and ammonia process,** a method of intensifying photographic negatives, consisting in first bleaching the thoroughly washed negative with a solution of mercuric chlorid acidified with hydrochloric acid, and then blackening the image by the use of ammonium hydrate.—**Miller's process,** a process of refining gold by means of chlorin gas, introduced by F. B. Miller in 1876, and still used extensively in Australia. The gold is melted in an ordinary crucible-furnace, the chlorin gas being conveyed by a clay pipe entering the crucible through a hole in the bottom. The current of chlorin gas is started after the gold has been melted, and is kept up for about an hour and a half, when the gold is allowed to solidify, the silver chlorid floating on the top is poured off, and the small proportion of gold which it contains is subsequently recovered by remelting with sodium carbonate. The Miller process is especially adapted for gold containing small quantities of silver.—**Milly process,** in the manufacture of fatty acids for candle-making, a modified process of decomposition of the original fat by means of sulphuric acid. A very small quantity of sulphuric acid is used, and this acts for only a few minutes at 150° C., being followed by boiling with water. The greater part of the fatty acid product is thus obtained sufficiently white to be used for candles without being distilled.—**Minet's process.** See *aluminium* ★*processes.*—**Mond's process,** a method of recovering sulphur from the tank-waste of the Leblanc process for making carbonate of soda from common salt. It consists essentially in oxidizing the waste in tanks by means of a current of air supplied by a fan, leaching the oxidized material with water in the same tanks and precipitating sulphur from the solution by means of hydrochloric acid. These steps require to be repeated, and with special precautions as to details, to render the process commercially successful.—**Neural process,** an arch above the centrum of each vertebra through which the spinal cord runs.—**Niepce's process,** in *photog.*, a process which depends on the action of light on a thin layer of bitumen covering a metallic plate. The portions not rendered insoluble by the light are dissolved away, exposing the metal surface in part and obscuring it more or less at other portions. The metal can then be etched. It was devised by J. N. Niepce in 1829.—**Obuchow's steel process,** a process of producing steel by introducing molten white charcoal pig-iron of good quality into a crucible containing wrought-iron or steel-scrap together with magnetic iron ore, titaniferous black sand, and clay. When the contents have become perfectly liquid, niter and arsenious oxid are added, and the whole is well stirred.—**Oil process,** in *mining*, a method of ore concentration depending on the adhesion of certain oils to native metals and metallic sulphids. The adhering oil causes such grains to float in water, while the grains of gangue sink because the oil, unless added in excess, does not attach itself to non-metallic minerals.—**Ore process,** a method of conducting the open-hearth process for making steel from melted pig-iron, in which iron ore in the form of the oxids is introduced into the molten metal high in carbon resulting from the fusing of the pig-iron. The oxygen reacts upon the carbon of the bath, the carbon going off as CO_2: the reduced iron ore raises the weight of iron in the charge and therefore still further reduces the carbon percentage. The ore must be free from elements which would deteriorate the quality of the product. The method is known also as the *Landore process,* from the district in Wales where it was first successful.—**Orleans process,** the process of making vinegar from wine by fermentation in oaken casks to which air has free access, the wine being from time to time introduced in separate portions and the vinegar in like manner fractionally withdrawn.—**Orloff process,** a method of printing in colors introduced about 1900. Each color requires a separately engraved plate. The plates, arranged on separate cylinders, are successively impressed in proper position upon a transfer-sheet fastened to the impression-cylinder. This transfer-sheet, which contains all the colors, is then reimpressed upon the paper intended for the print. The advantages claimed for this process are accuracy of register and increased production.—**Osmose process,** a method of partly separating the mineral salts from beet-root molasses by osmosis, allowing of the recovery of more sugar from the molasses thus purified. See *osmogene.*—**Otto process,** a process for artificially purifying water for potable purposes, in which it is sterilized by treatment with ozone, which is an antiseptic.—**Otto-Stas process,** a general method of examination for alkaloidal poisons of mixed organic materials, such as the contents of the stomach, human tissues, etc., involving extraction with alcohol acidified with tartaric or oxalic acid, followed by other methods of purification.—**Oxland's process,** a process for the separation of tungsten from black tin. A charge of ore mixed with soda-ash is introduced into a reverberatory furnace with a cast-iron bed and remains there about three hours. It is then taken to lixiviation-vats where a part of the wolfram, now converted into tungstate of sodium, is dissolved. The oxids of iron and manganese are subsequently removed by washing on the dressing-floor.—**Papyrotint process,** in *photog.*, a photolithographic process in which a sensitized gelatin-coated paper, after exposure behind a negative, possesses the property, when developed, of causing a greasy ink to adhere to the parts affected by the light. The ink may be transferred to stone or zinc.—**Pasteur's process,** in *vinegar-making,* a method, devised by Pasteur, of cultivating, with the necessary conditions for growth, the acetic-ferment organism, *Mycoderma aceti,* and applying it to the fermentation of an alcoholic liquid.—**Pettenkofer's process,** in *chem.*, a method, frequently resorted to for determining the amount of carbon dioxid in air, consisting in agitation of a measured volume of the air to be examined with a determined and sufficient volume of an aqueous solution of barium hydroxid (so-called baryta-water), followed by a determination by means of a standard solution of oxalic acid of the amount of the surplus barium hydroxid left in solution. The quantity of barium hydroxid which had been precipitated as barium carbonate bears a constant relation to the quantity of carbon dioxid which precipitated it.—**Pig-and-ore process,** a process for making steel by melting together pig-iron and iron ore in such proportion as to give the correct amount of carbon. See *scrap* ★*process.*—**Porter-Clark process.** See *Clark* ★*process.*—**Powrie-Waner process.** See *color* ★*photography.*—**Processes of adjustment.** See ★*adjustment.*—**Prosser's process,** in *ceram.*, a process by which tiles, buttons, etc., are made with clay-dust subjected to great pressure. It was invented by Richard Prosser of England.—**Pseudomesial process.** Same as ★*pseudomesial.*—**Respiratory process,** in *entom.*, any one of various outgrowths, especially in aquatic larvæ, which function in respiration.—**Rhodin process,** one of the patented forms of the electrolytic process for making chlorin and caustic soda from a solution of common salt.—**Roller process,** a method of crushing rather than grinding wheat, which with special bolting machinery furnishes a whiter flour, freer from the material of the outer coats of the grain, than was produced by the older method of grinding between millstones.—**Rollet's refinery process,** a method of dephosphorizing pig-iron by melting it in a cupola with an addition of limestone

and fluor-spar. It yields a very pure product, which is used for the production of the higher grades of steel in some works of France.—**Rose's process.** See *aluminium* ★*processes.*—**Running-down process,** a term applied to the process of refining cast-iron in an open-hearth furnace. *Phillips and Bauerman,* Elements of Metallurgy, p. 298.—**Sanger-Shepherd process,** in *photog.*, a process analogous to the Ives process in which three positives stained with the colors complementary to the taking screens are superimposed and viewed in transmitted light, producing an approximation to the natural colors.—**Scheibler's process,** in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, a method of obtaining crystallizable sugar from the molasses by treatment with strontium hydroxid. The details of the process were devised and worked out by Scheibler.—**Scrap process,** a form of the Siemens-Martin or open-hearth process for making steel in which a bath of pig-iron or other fusible iron high in carbon is first brought to fusion in an open-hearth furnace, and then scrap-steel or wrought-iron or other form of iron low in carbon is charged in. The melted bath fuses the scrap, and the percentage of carbon is lowered both by the increase of the element iron and the reactions with the melting flame and gases. Samples are taken at intervals, and more scrap is added until the desired properties are secured. Chromium, nickel, tungsten, or other alloying elements can also be added to the bath.—**Shoe-lifter process,** in certain extinct genera of brachiopods, a curved internal plate extending from the beak for half the length of the valve, attached by its edges to the bottom of the valve, but free at its outer extremity. This plate may occur only in the ventral valve (*Merista*) or in both valves (*Dicamara*).—**Soda process,** a process for making wood-pulp for paper in which caustic soda is used to disintegrate the bundles of fibers of the wood.—**Stas-Otto process.** See *Otto-Stas* ★*process.*—**Stassano process,** an electrothermic process of iron-smelting. The electric furnace used is of the arc type and consists of a cylindrical outer casing of iron surmounted by a conical roof and lined with magnesite brick. The cylindrical electrodes nearly meet in the center of the interior of the furnace, their number being determined by the capacity of the furnace. In Italy, where the furnace is in practical operation, it is used for the production of wrought-iron from ore of great purity.—**Strontia, strontium process.** Same as *Scheibler's* ★*process.*—**Sulphite process,** a process for making paper-pulp by the disintegration of wood, such as spruce or poplar, in the form of chips by heating in large digesters with an aqueous solution of calcium acid-sulphite.—**Surface combustion process,** a process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. This new method of making sulphuric acid is based upon the fact, first observed by Phillips in 1831, that sulphur dioxid and oxygen gases carried in a state of mixture over a heated surface of platinum combine to form sulphur trioxid, which, on addition of water, is at once converted into sulphuric acid. The two reactions are represented by the formulæ $SO_2 + O = SO_3$ and $SO_3 + H_2O = H_2SO_4$. Numerous practical difficulties presented themselves in the way of utilizing these reactions on an industrial scale, but these have gradually been overcome, chiefly by researches carried on for years under the auspices of the Baden Aniline and Soda Works in Germany, and the conditions necessary to success have been determined, especially the freeing of the sulphur dioxid and air used from all suspended or gaseous impurities, the careful regulation of the temperature of the cylinders containing platinized asbestos, and the maintenance of the proper strength in sulphuric acid of the water used to absorb the sulphur trioxid. The process is now established on a commercial basis and many thousand tons of acid have been made by it. One great advantage which is presented by it is the production at the outset of acid of full strength, which can be transported at minimum freight rates and diluted, if necessary, by the consumer. In the manufacture by the lead-chamber process, hitherto in general use, the acid as it comes from the chambers contains only 62–70 per cent. of real H_2SO_4; this has to be concentrated by boiling off the remaining water, and if a product of full commercial strength is required the final concentration is commonly effected in costly platinum stills. The need for this disappears in the new process.—**Swansea process,** a method of copper-smelting long practised at Swansea in South Wales and now extensively used elsewhere. It is applied to various mixtures of ores, in which, however, copper pyrites, consisting of sulphur, copper, and iron, usually predominates. The main features of the process consist in partially roasting the ore with exposure to the air, so as to burn off a part of the sulphur, converting the iron to oxid, and strongly heating the residue with silica, so that two fused layers are formed, consisting of ferrous silicate and cuprous sulphid respectively. The cuprous sulphid is detached, re-roasted to such an extent as to convert a part of the copper to oxid, and again strongly heated in a melting-furnace, the oxygen being thus taken up and the remaining sulphur combining to form sulphur-dioxid gas, which escapes, while the copper melts down to form crude ingot-metal, afterward to be refined.—**Sweating process.** (*a*) A process for making joints with solder, brass, or other fusible metal or alloy, whereby the temperature of the two parts to be joined is raised to the fusing-point of the solder or metal or alloy, and the latter runs into the joint and solidifies in the spaces when cooled. (*b*) A process for making joints by bringing the two elements just to fusion at their contact-edges, so that they become one where they touch, without a solder or alloy.—**Sweeping process,** in *thermodynam.*, an irreversible process. A homogeneous substance not in a state of thermal equilibrium undergoes a sweeping process as the substance settles down to a state of thermal equilibrium. *Nichols and Franklin,* Elements of Physics, I. 217.—**Swell process,** a process in which a plate covered with a solution of bichromate of potash, or its equivalent in gelatin, is exposed under a photographic negative. Where the bichromatized gelatin has not been affected by light it absorbs water and swells up; a plaster cast of this surface is taken, and the operator is enabled to produce a relief printing-plate.—**Talbot process,** a continuous process for the manufacture of steel, in which a tilting open-hearth furnace with a basic lining is used. The furnace is charged either entirely with molten pig-iron or partly with scrap and partly with liquid pig-iron, and additions of oxids and limestone are made from time to time to hasten the operation. When the charge has been worked down, a portion of the metal is poured off, oxid of iron and lime are added to the slag, and molten pig-iron, equivalent in quantity to the steel tapped out, is run in. In the reaction which takes place between the impurities of the new charge and the oxidizing slag, the carbon, silicon, phosphorus, and manganese are oxidized, and equivalent amounts of iron are reduced from the oxid in the slag and pass into the metal bath. The slag, now almost deprived of its iron oxid, is partly run off, and the charge is worked down by fresh additions of oxid of iron and lime. About one third of the finished product is again poured off, and the operation is so repeated till the end of the week, when the furnace is emptied. As the hearth is never emptied during the operation it wears very slowly and the slag can be tapped off before it can seriously attack the lining. The rapidity of working depends on the composition of the pig-metal and the proportion of metal removed each time. A 200-ton furnace working on hematite iron yields a weekly output of about 1,400 tons.—**Taylor-White process,** a patented process for making a self-hardening tool-steel. The steel made by this process will continue to cut even after the edge of the tool is red-hot.—**Three-color process.** See ★*three-color.*—**Tortiniolite process,** a method of treatment applied to pig-iron in which the molten metal is run into chills heavily coated with a wash of impure graphite, it being assumed that some additional carbon is taken up by a kind of superficial cementation.—**Turkey-red process,** a process, of great antiquity in India and other parts of the East, for dyeing cotton cloth or yarn a brilliant and remarkably permanent red color by means of madder. A number of steps are required (some of which are repeated two or three times) which are varied in detail by different dyers; but the essential features of the process are the impregnation of the cloth with an alkaline emulsion of oil (Gallipoli oil and castor-oil which has been treated with sulphuric acid are commonly used), oxidation of the absorbed oil by exposure to heated and moist air, washing out unoxidized oil by means of alkaline solutions, mordanting with tannin (generally sumac or galls) and aluminium acetate, and finally dyeing in a bath prepared with madder, garancin, or artificial alizarin. Also known as *Adrianopla-red process.*—**Vandyke process,** a process of producing a zinc plate for printing, prepared by exposure under the actual drawing.—**Vat process,** in *dyeing* with indigo, any one of several methods of rendering indigo soluble by reducing it to hydrindigotin or indigo white, the cloth or yarn being then steeped in this solution and afterward exposed to atmospheric oxygen, by which the hydrindigotin is converted again into indigotin or indigo blue, which is insoluble and remains fixed upon the fiber. A vat process is distinguished from a process in which the indigo blue is, without reduction, rendered soluble as indigo-sulphonic acid.—**Volhard process,** in *anal. chem.*, a valuable method for the determination of silver in a solution of one of its salts, usually the nitrate. A few drops of a solution of ferric sulphate are added to the liquid, and then, from a graduated burette, a standardized solution of potassium thiocyanate. As long as any silver remains in solution a white precipitate of silver thiocyanate is produced, but as soon as the whole of the silver has been thrown down the next drop of the standardized reagent solution produces a red color in the liquid, due to the formation of ferric thiocyanate. The quantity of the reagent used is the measure of the quantity of silver present. The method can be applied in an acid solution, and in the presence of sundry other metals than silver, and can be indirectly used for the determination of chlorin, bromine, and iodine.—**Walloon forge** or **process,** a charcoal hearth (process) for refining cast-iron, used largely in Sweden (Swedish *Walloon*) and in Lancashire and South Wales (English *Walloon*). The charcoal hearths are usually low rectangular chambers with one or more twyers. The fuel is charcoal, and the wrought-iron produced by this process is superior to that produced by puddling, on account of its freedom from phosphorus. In Sweden the Walloon process is applied chiefly to the manufacturing of Dannemora iron.—**Water-reel process,** a process of softening the filaments of silk-cocoons for reeling.—**Wedgwood's process,** in *photog.*, a process, devised by Thomas Wedgwood and Sir Humphry Davy in 1802, whereby photographic pictures were made on glass, leather, or paper by the use of silver nitrate or chlorid. The pictures were not permanent.

The very first scientific application of *Wedgwood's process* was made here by the illustrious Thomas Young, when he impressed Newton's rings on paper moistened with silver nitrate, as described in his Bakerian lecture to the Royal Society on November 24, 1803.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 380.

Weldon-Pechiney process, a process for obtaining chlorin from the waste-liquor of the recovery of ammonia in the Solvay process for making carbonate of soda from common salt. The liquor in question in its original form contains calcium chlorid, from which it is difficult to isolate chlorin economically. The Weldon-Pechiney process substitutes magnesia for lime as the means of recovering ammonia, so that the waste-liquor contains magnesium instead of calcium chlorid. This liquor, with the further addition of magnesium to form an oxychlorid, is evaporated to dryness, and the residue strongly heated, ultimately in a current of air. Hydrochloric acid and free chlorin are given off, saving altogether about 85 per cent. of the chlorin in the liquor.—**Weldon process,** a process for the recovery of manganese. It is an important improvement in the production of chlorin for making bleaching-powder, consisting in the treatment of the (previously waste) still-liquor with excess of slaked lime and a current of air forced through the liquid, with the result that oxygen is taken up from the air by the manganese in the liquid as hydroxid, and a black mud is produced, consisting largely of calcium acid-manganite, which can be used in place of fresh manganese dioxid to decompose more hydrochloric acid and furnish more chlorin.—**Welsh process of copper-smelting.** See *Welsh* ★*method of copper-smelting.*—**Wetherill process,** a process for manufacturing zinc white. Finely crushed zinc mixed with silicates, calamine, or roasted blende, is heated upon the bed of a muffle-furnace. The reduced zinc rises, together with the furnace-gases, and when these have somewhat cooled down, is re-oxidized. The zinc oxid, in the form of a fine white powder, is then filtered through coarse cotton cloth, through which the gaseous products of combustion escape.—**Wilson process,** a method of manufacturing fatty acids for candle-makers' use, by heating the original fat, especially palm-oil, with a small quantity of sulphuric acid, washing away any excess of this acid or other soluble matter, and distilling the residue with superheated steam. Also known as the *Wilson-Gwynne process* and the *Dubrunfaut process.*—**Wöhler's process.** See *aluminium* ★*processes.*—**Wohlwill process,** an electrolytic process of refining gold. The cathode-plates consist of electrodeposited fine gold rolled into thin sheets, and the electrolyte is a gold chlorid strongly impregnated with free hydrochloric acid. When the gold treated contains some lead, a mixture of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids is added to the gold chlorid solution. The process is used in several works in Germany and the United States.—**Woodbury's process.** Same as *woodburytype,* 1.

process, *v. t.* **3.** In *leather-making,* to treat or soak in liquor. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 9.

process-block (pros'es-blok), *n.* A block having upon its face a metallic plate for printing obtained by a photomechanical process.

processing (pros'es-ing), *n.* The act or operation of putting something through a prescribed process.

A three-filler cannery should have a width of at least 50 feet, and the length should correspond to the machines used in *processing,* giving ample room, so that the cans may go uninterruptedly throughout the whole length of the building.

Sci. Amer. Sup., March 21, 1903, p. 22751.

Processionary caterpillar, moth. See ★*caterpillar,* ★*moth*[1].

process-plate (pros'es-plāt), *n.* Same as ★*process-block.*

Processus vermiformis, a slender, hollow projection from the intestine opening near the cæcum, present in a typical form in the wombat. It differs from the vermiform appendage in being an independent structure, considered as representing the entire cæcum, while the appendix is a part of the cæcum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1902, p. 19.

prochoresis (prō-kō-rē'sis), *n.* [Gr. προχώρησις, a going forth, ⟨ προχωρεῖν, go forth.] Movement of the stomach in passing the chyme forward into the intestine.

prochromatin (prō-krō'ma-tin), *n.* [Gr. πρό, before, + χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-in*[2].] In *cytol.*, the substance of which the plasmosomes or true nucleoli consist; the 'paranuclein' of O. Hertwig. *Pfitzner,* 1883.

prochronize (prō'krō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prochronized,* ppr. *prochronizing.* [Gr. πρό, before, + χρόνος, time, + *-ize.*] To assign too early a date to; antedate.

Proclamation of rebellion, in *old Eng. law,* a writ, issued after a man had failed to appear on a subpœna or an attachment in chancery, declaring him a rebel unless he surrendered himself by a day named. The commission or writ of rebellion was a process of contempt.

proclinate (prō-klī'nāt), *a.* [Gr. πρό, forward, + κλίνειν, bend, + *-ate*[1].] Inclined forward.

Laterad the transfrontals are two *proclinate* orbitals in the usual position.

Kansas Univ. Quarterly, July, 1900, p. 205.

proclivitous (prō-kliv'i-tus), *a.* [L. *proclivitas,* declivity, + *-ous.*] Having a steep, precipitous slope; proclivous.

procnemial (prok-nē'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. πρό, in front of, + κνήμη, tibia.] **I.** *a.* Noting a crest or prominent ridge on the anterior surface of the tibia below the knee-joint. Oftener called the *cnemial crest.* See ★*crest.* *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 465.—**Procnemial process,** a projection from the upper anterior part of the tibia remarkably developed in grebes and loons.

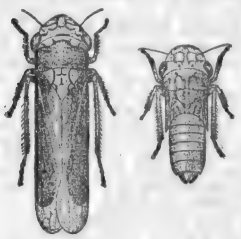
II. *n.* The procnemial crest.

Procniatidæ (prok-ni-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Procnias,* generic name, + *-idæ.*] A family of birds comprising South American species of the genus *Procnias.* They have usually been placed with the tanagers, in spite of the swallow-like skull, but were made a distinct family by Lucas (1895) on account of structural peculiarities.

Procolophonia (prō″kō-lo-fō'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of reptiles, established by Seeley, which contains extinct species of primitive structure, intermediate in this respect between the anomodonts and higher forms. Paired prevomers and ectopterygoids are present, as well as free epiotics. The vertebræ are amphicœlous and perforated by the notochord. The only known genus is *Procolophon,* from the Trias of South Africa.

Proconia (prō-kō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Serville,

1832), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κῶνος* (?), cone.] 1. A genus of leaf-hoppers of the family *Jassidæ*, containing a number of widespread species.—2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.—**Waved proconia**, an American tree-hopper, *Proconia undata*, which feeds on the leaves of the grape, cotton, and many trees and plants. Also called *sharp-shooter* by cotton-planters.



Waved Proconia (*Proconia undata*). Adult at left; nymph at right. (Sanderson, U. S. D. A.)

procoracoid (prō-kor'a-koid), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, forward, + E. *coracoid*.] A small bone, or center of ossification, which lies anterior to the coracoid and in contact with it and the scapula: present in monotremes, plesiosaurs, etc. In birds the procoracoid is represented by a process on the shaft of the coracoid just below the glenoid cavity. Same as the *precoracoid* of Huxley and others. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 105.

procoracoidal (prō-kor-a-koi'dal), *a.* [*procoracoid* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the procoracoid; precoracoidal. *Trans. Zool. Soc. London*, Oct., 1899, p. 69.

procribrum (prō krib'rum), *n.*; pl. *procribra* (-rä). [NL., < *pro-* + *cribrum*.] A sac-like development of the embryonic cribrum. It later gives rise to the sinus maxillaris. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1905, p. 42.

procryptic (prō-krip'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *pro*, for, + E. *cryptic*.] Relating to resemblances in form and color between an animal and its surroundings by which it is concealed from its enemies.

No doubt, however, it is an equally important *procryptic* factor, serving to protect the spider from various enemies. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 48.

The resemblance of a mollusc to the coral on which it lives, or an external parasite to the hair or skin of its host, would be *Procryptic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 149.

Procryptic coloring. See ★*coloring*.

procryptically (prō-krip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By means of or with reference to procryptic characters.

procteurynter (prok-tū-rin'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + **εὐρυντήρ*, < *εὐρύνειν*, widen.] An instrument used in stretching the sphincter muscle of the anus.

proctocneme (prok'tok-nēm), *n.* [Gr. *πρωκτός*, the anus, + *κνήμη*, the tibia.] In anthozoans, one of the twelve primary mesenteries: contrasted with ★*metacneme*.

proctocnemic (prok-tok-nē'mik), *a.* [*proctocneme* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a proctocneme; characterized by the presence of proctocnemes.

proctodæum, *n.* 2. The posterior division of the cloaca in such animals as birds, opening externally by the anus: correlated with ★*coprodæum* and ★*urodæum*.

proctologic, proctological (prok-tō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*proctolog(y)* + *-ic-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to proctology: as, the American *Proctologic* Society.

proctologist (prok-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*proctolog(y)* + *-ist*.] A medical practitioner who makes a specialty of diseases of the rectum and anus.

proctology (prok-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *-ology*.] That medical specialty which deals with diseases of the anus and rectum.

proctoplegia (prok-tō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Same as *proctoparalysis*.

proctoptosis (prok-top-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Same as *proctocele*.

proctorrhaphy (prok-tor'a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *ῥαφή*, sewing.] In *surg.*, operation for uniting the edges of the torn rectum and anus after rupture of the perineum.

proctoscirrhus (prok-tō-sir', or skir'us), *n.*; pl. *proctoscirrhi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *σκίρρος*, *σκῖρος*, a tumor. See *scirrhus*.] Cancer of the rectum and anus.

proctoscope (prok'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in the examination of the rectum; a rectal speculum.

An examination with the *proctoscope* showed a large ulcerated area about two inches above the rectum. *Med. Record*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 194.

proctostenosis (prok″tō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Stricture of the rectum.

proctotome (prok'tō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical knife used to incise the rectum, as for the relief of stricture.

proctotrypid (prok-tō-trip'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Proctotrypidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*.

procumbent, *a.* 3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, directed forward and slightly upward: contrasted with *decumbent*.

In the lower jaw there is a single pair of *procumbent* incisors, followed by several small teeth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 506.

Procuratory of resignation, in *Scots law*, a process by which a vassal surrendered his fee or feud to his superior. The surrender of copyholds in England is by a kindred process.

procurrent (prō-kur'ent), *a.* [L. *procurrens*, ppr. of *procurrere*, run forward. See *procursive*.] Inserted progressively farther forward: said of the rays of a fish's fin. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 538.

procurvature (prō-kėr'vā-tūr), *n.* [*pro-* + *curvature*.] Forward curvature. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1903, p. 114.

. . . I am disposed to think that they [Aganippæ] have had an origin independent of the Cystauchenii in Australia from the Nemesiæ, from which they differ practically only in the *procurvature* of the fovea—a feature which is known to have arisen more than once within the limits of the Mygalomorphæ. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 349.

procurved (prō-kėrvd'), *p. a.* [*pro-* + *curved*.] Bent forward: the opposite of *recurved* or *decurved*.

The male . . . is a very fine specimen . . . but with a recurved instead of *procurved* thoracic fovea. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 122.

prod, *n.* 5. A pyramidal or conical point which protrudes from the face of a loam-plate or a core-plate for the purpose of holding or retaining the loam. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

prodeltidium (prō-del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *prodeltidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, in place of, + NL. *deltidium*.] A plate developed on the dorsal side of the pedicle-lobe in the cephalula stage of brachiopod embryos and which later becomes attached to the posterior margins of the ventral valve to form the deltidium of postembryonic stages. *J. M. Clarke*.

prodiænе (prō-dī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, forward, + *δι-*, two, + (*τρί*)*αινα*, trident.] A four-rayed sponge-spicule with two of the arms close together as if forked and the fourth atrophied. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 219.

prodidomid (prō-did'ō-mid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the araneid family *Prodidomidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the araneid family *Prodidomidæ*.

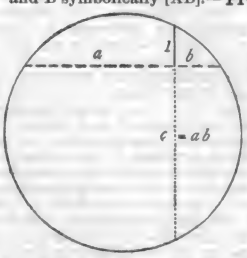
prodigal, *n.* 2. In *civil law*, a person of full age for whom, by judicial authority, a curator is appointed, by reason of his inability to attend to his obligations and estate.

prodissoconch (prō-dis'ō-kongk), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *δισσός*, double, + *κόγχη*, shell.] The bivalve embryonic shell of a pelecypod, generally of a rounded form, equivalve, with straight, rather long hinge-line and smooth surface. It can often be distinguished at the apex of the beaks of young shells.

It might perhaps be thought desirable to dignify this specialized type of protoconch by a distinct name, as has been done by Jackson in the case of the pelecypod protoconch ("*prodissoconch*"). If so, the name "protorteconch," suggested to me by the late Professor Hyatt, would be most applicable. *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1902, p. 918.

produce-car (prod'ūs-kär), *n.* In *car-building*, a refrigerator-car (which see) used to transport vegetables, fruit, etc.

product, *n.*—**Adaptation-product.** See ★*immunity*, 5.—**Geometric product.** Same as *outer* ★*product*. *B. de Saint-Venant.*—**Inner product**, in *geom.*, the combination $A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$ of the components of two vectors A, B on rectangular axes. It represents geometrically the product of the lengths of the two vectors and the cosine of their included angle. Grassmann, to whom the phrase is due, writes this symbolically [A | B].—**Inner product** of two coinitial sects *a*, *b*, making an angle *α*, the product *ab* cos *α* of one *a* and the projection *b* cos *α* of the other upon it.—**Intermediary product.** Same as ★*mid-product*.—**Outer product** of two vectors or directed sects, the parallelogram they determine considered as having area, posture (confinement to a particular parallel-axial pencil), and tour-sense. Grassmann, to whom the phrase is due, writes the outer product of A and B symbolically [AB].—**Product of two sects.** In *geom.*: (*a*) Their rectangle. (*b*) Set off from their intersection-point the unit sect on one of two perpendicular straights. On the other set off on one ray *a*, on the other *b*. The circle through the free end-points of 1, *a*, *b* determines on the fourth ray a sect, *c*, which is the product of the sect *a* by the sect *b*. Thus $c = ab$. (*c*) If the sects are taken as coplanar and confined to two straights, their product is the area of the parallelogram determined.—



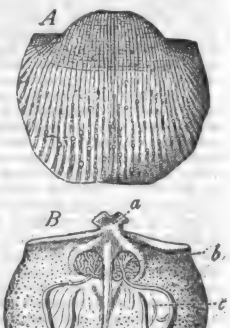
Product *ab* of sect *a* by sect *b*.

Radical product (*geom.*), the product of the sects from the radical center of three circles to two points on one of them.—**Relative product** of two relations, R S, the relation which holds between *x* and *z* whenever there is a term *y* to which *x* has the relation R and which has to *z* the relation S.—**Residual products**, those materials which, in the cultivation or manufacture of any given commodity, remain over either as waste-products, which have no value, or as by-products, which have some value of their own and thus insure a supplementary return to the industry that incidentally creates them.—**Solubility product**, in *phys. chem.*, a certain value of the product of the concentration of one of the ions of a salt by the concentration of the other ion, which determines how much of this salt can be held dissolved in a given solution. If, in a given solution, the product of the actual concentrations of the two ions exceeds this limiting value, solid salt will be precipitated; if the product of actual concentrations is less than this value, salt will be dissolved. Calcium sulphate is somewhat soluble in water, and the solubility product, which is the product of the concentration of calcium ions by the concentration of SO_4 ions, has a sensible value. If to this solution we add sulphuric acid, and so multiply the concentration of SO_4 ions by 10, the solubility product can be kept at its proper value only by reducing the concentration of calcium ions to one tenth the previous value, and calcium sulphate is precipitated. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. iii. 117.—**Stereometric product** of two sects taken as fixed in tridimensional point-space is the volume of the tetrahedron they determine.—**Vectorial product.** Same as *outer* ★*product*.

Productella (prō-duk-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < *Productus* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of telotrematous straight-hinged brachiopods found in the Devonian formation. The shells resemble those of the allied genus *Productus* in general form, but differ in having the hinge characters normally developed.

product-theorem (prod'ukt-thē″ō-rem), *n.* In the representation of complex numbers, the theorem that the absolute value of a product *ab* is the product of the absolute values of *a* and *b*, while the amplitude of *ab* is the sum of the amplitudes of *a* and *b*. $|ab| = |a|\,|b|$, while am (ab) = am *a* + am *b*.

Productus (prō-duk'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *productus*, produced. See *product*.] A genus of protrematous straight-hinged brachiopods found in Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian formations, and especially abundant in and characteristic of the last two. The genus is represented by numerous species, many of which have world-wide distribution and all of which have convexo-concave shells of semicircular outline with thick prominent overarching beaks and spinose surfaces. The hinge-organs, with the exception of the strong cardinal process, are absent or vestigial.



A, *Productus semireticulatus*, Martin. Carboniferous Limestone; Visé, Belgium. Two thirds natural size; *B*, *Productus horridus*, Sow. Permian; Prussia and England, two thirds natural size, interior of dorsal valve; *a*, cardinal process; *b*, muscle-scars; *c*, brachial impressions. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

proectoprocton (prō-ek-tō-prok'ton), *n.*; pl. *proectoprocta* (-tä). [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἐκτός*, outside, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Lankester's hypothetical ancestor of the ectoproctous polyzoans.

proedria (prō-ed'ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *proedriæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *προεδρία*, the privilege of the front seats.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the right to sit in front seats at the theater, the public games, etc.: granted by Greek cities as an honor to distinguished strangers.

With strangers whom the city wished to honour with crowns or immunities or *proedriæ*. *P. Gardner*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, IX. 53.

proëmial, *a.* 2. In *paleon.*, pertaining to the vanguard of a migrating fossil fauna which

gradually invades a new province, but is replaced after its first appearance by the previous tenant.

proencephalus (prō-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *proencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before + *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head. See *encephalon*.] A monster having a defect in the frontal region through which the brain projects.

proenzym (prō-en'zim), *n.* [*pro-* + *enzym*.] The inactive form of a ferment in which it exists within the mother cell. Also *proferment* and *zymogen*.

Proëtidæ (prō-et'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proëtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of medium-sized opisthoparian trilobites characterized by an oval, compact carapace, tumid cephalon, oval or ovate, tumid glabella with two basal lobes, thorax with 8–22 segments, and pygidium rounded and multisegmented. The family is represented by the genera *Proëtus*, *Phillipsia*, and *Arethusina*, which range from the Upper Silurian to the Permian system.

Proëtus (prō-ē'tus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of opisthoparian trilobites of the family *Proëtidæ*. It is characterized by semicircular head-shields having thickened margin, rounded glabella usually with basal lobes, large crescentic, holochroal proximal eyes, 10 thoracic segments, semicircular marginate pygidium, and aspinous, smooth, or striated surface. Numerous small or medium-sized species range from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous and are specially abundant in the Silurian and Devonian formations.

profecy, *n.* An amended spelling of *prophecy*.

proferment (prō-fėr'ment), *n.* [*pro-* + *ferment*.] Same as ★*proenzym*.

professor, *n.* **5.** The name of an artificial fly used in angling.

profest, *p. a.* An amended spelling of *professed*.

profesy, profet, profetic. Amended spellings of *prophesy*, etc.

profile, *n.* **2.** (*h*) In *theat.*, a wing having the outline of a tree. See *profile*, *v. t.*, 3.

What is technically known as a "*profile*," or tree form wing, was propped against the row of gas jets and left there for twenty minutes, with no other consequence than that the wood had been charred through, and broke on being handled. *Sci. Amer.*, July 2, 1904, p. 8.

Inboard profile, in *ship-building*, a plan which shows the internal arrangements of a vessel by a longitudinal vertical section at the centerline.—**Outboard profile,** in *naval arch.*, a plan which shows the general arrangement of the exterior of a vessel in longitudinal profile: See cut under ★*battle-ship*.

profiler (prō'fīl-ėr), *n.* A profiling-machine; a machine for cutting a profile on an edge by passing a rotating cutter along the edge while a former or guide compels the cutter to reproduce a predetermined outline on the work. *Elect. World and Engin.*, March 19, 1904, p. 58.

profilometer (prō-fi-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [*profile* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A craniometrical device for determining profiles. It has sliding rods which are adjustable to the contour of the head, and thus enable a tracing of the profile to be made.

profit, *n.*—**Rents and profits.** See ★*rent*2.

profluvium (prō-flū'vi-um), *n.*; *profluvia* (-ä). [L., a flowing forth, < *profluere*, flow forth.] A morbid discharge or flux.

profylactic, *a.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *prophylactic*.

progamete (prō-gam'ēt), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γαμέτης*, *γαμετή*, a spouse (see *gamete*).] A common name for the primary oöcytes of the female and the primary spermatocytes of the male animal.

The cells of the reproductive glands are the germ cells (oögonia spermatogonia). They undergo division and give rise to the *progametes*, which in the case of the female are sometimes called oöcytes, in the case of the male spermatocytes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 139.

progamic (prō-gam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a period in the development of the reproductive cells which antedates the phenomena of maturation (see ★*maturation*, 3) and fertilization: as, the *progamic* determination of sex; the *progamic* cell-divisions in oögenesis and spermatogenesis.

Progamic divisions and reducing divisions, though sometimes coincident (as in Metazoa), are not necessarily associated, but may be widely divided in the life-cycle where there is "antithetic alternation of generations." *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1904, p. 508.

progamous (prog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-ous*.] In *embryol.*, prior to fertilization of the ovum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 146.

proganoid (prō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *ganoid*.] **1.** Noting a series or division of the order *Ganoidei*, of the class *Pisces*, proposed by Nicholson and Lydekker to include the suborders *Cephalaspidea*, *Placodermata*, and *Acanthodea*. It is no longer used. Some of these suborders have since been elevated to the rank of orders and others removed entirely from the class *Pisces* into the class *Agnatha*.—**2.** Any individual belonging to the proganoid series or subdivision of the order *Ganoidei*, as defined by Nicholson and Lydekker.

proganosaur (prō-gan'ō-sâr), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γάνος*, brightness (see *ganoid*), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A member of the *Proganosauria*, one of the suborders of the *Rhynchocephalia*, now called the *Proterosauria*. The members of this suborder are all extinct and comprise some of the most ancient and most primitive reptiles known. The *Proterosauria* Seeley (*Proganosauria* Baur) are characterized by the possession of small abdominal ribs arranged in several longitudinal series. The pubis and ischium are imperfectly fused. The fifth metatarsal is not dissimilar from the rest of the metatarsals. Marginal teeth are present in single uniform series. They are found in the Permian and Trias.

Proganosauria (prō-gan-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See ★*proganosaur*.] A group of extinct reptiles, of small or moderate size and aquatic habits, distantly related to the existing *Hatteria*. The skull is long, the teeth are slender, the vertebræ are expanded above and perforated for the notochord, and the pectoral and pelvic girdles are plate-like. The known genera are *Mesosaurus* and *Stereosternum*, from the Permian.

progaster (prō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] **1.** The archenteron, or gastrocœle of an embryo in the gastrula stage.—**2.** In *entom.*, the anterior edge of the abdomen: a term used by acarologists. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1893, p. 266.

progeria (prō-jē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γῆρας*, old age.] A state in which several of the characteristic physical marks both of infantilism and of senility exist in the same individual.

proglottidization (prō-glot″ti-di-zā'shọn), *n.* [*proglottis* (*tid-*) + *-iz-ation*.] The condition of being composed of proglottides; the arrangement of proglottides in a cestoid. See *proglottis*.

The typical "*proglottidisation*" is not expressed externally. *E. R. Lankester*, Treatise on Zoology, IV. 118.

prognathi (prog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *prognathus*: see *prognathous*.] Prognathous individuals or types.

prognathite (prog'nā-thīt), *n.* [*pro-* + *gnathite*.] In crustaceans, the sixth joint of a gnathite.

Prognathodes (prog-nath'ō-dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of chætodontoid fishes known from the West Indies.

prognose (prog'nōz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *prognosed*, ppr. *prognosing*. [A back-formation from *prognosis*.] Same as *prognosticate*.

Prognurus (prog-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Πρόγνη, daughter of Pandion, transformed into a swallow, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, of the family *Liparididæ*, found off the Pacific coast of the United States.

progoneate (prō-gō'nē-āt), *a.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γονή*, generative organs, + *-ate*1.] Having the genital opening at the base of the abdomen, as in pauropod and diplopod *Myriapoda*.

It seems most probable that the Symphyla, though *progoneate*, are more recent forms than the *progoneate* myriopods, which have retained the primitive feature of double sexual outlets. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 22.

program, *n.* **5.** Same as *program music*, or the chain of thoughts or images that suggests and characterizes such music.

In the realms of absolute music Goldmark is often dull. A "*programme*" seems essential to him. In opera he is most certainly at his best, and as an orchestral colourist he ranks among the very highest. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 22.

program (prō'gram), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *programmed*, ppr. *programming*. [*program*, *n.*] To make a program of; enter consecutively in or as in a program.

progress, *n.* **5.** *pl.* In *astrol.*, the positions the moon forms in her advance, by allowing one synodical lunation for one year of the native's life.—**Dynamic progress,** adjustment to a new environment in distinction from static progress, or adjustment to a familiar environment. *Patten*, Theory of Social Forces, p. 15.—**Genetic progress,** progress due to unconscious evolutionary processes unaided by man's intention or conscious effort. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 28.—**Static progress,** adjustment to one given environment in distinction from dynamic progress, or adjustment successively to different environments. *Patten*, Theory of Social Forces, p. 14.—**Teleological progress,** progress toward a given end, intelligently planned and achieved through the artificial adaptation of means to ends. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 28.

progression, *n.* **3.** In *math.*: (*b*) A discrete series which has a first element but no last. *B. A. W. Russell.*— **4.** (*b*) The forward change of mutes from one order (surd, sonant, or aspirate) to another, according to Grimm's law. —**6.** In Stumpf's *psychol.*, one of the four immanent relations of sensation, the other three being number, similarity, and fusion. It is most clearly illustrated in the facts of sensation intensity. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. cxxiii.—**7.** In *gambling*, any method of advancing the amount of a lost bet and reducing a bet won: a form of martingale, sometimes called "progress and pinch." Starting with 5 chips, if the first bet is lost 6 are wagered; if it is won, 4 only.—**8.** A mode of evolution of organisms by increase in size or number of differential additions. It is characteristic of the epacmic phylogeny of most races and is succeeded by retrogression in their acmic or paracmic history.—**Law of progression,** in *psychophys.*, the principle, laid down by Delbœuf, that $S = k \log \frac{R_e}{R_i}$, where S stands for intensity of sensation, R_e for the movement-process of external stimulation, R_i for the movement-process of internal stimulation, and k is a constant. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. cxx.

Progressive games, manifold, multiplication, variation. See ★*game*1 etc.—**Progressive tenses,** tenses, or tense forms of a verb, used to indicate progressive action, or action that is going on at the time indicated, present, past, or future.

Proicene (prō'i-sēn), *n.* [Gr. *πρωΐ*, adv., early, + *καινός*, recent.] In *geol.*, a name proposed by Sir W. Dawson (1889) for the Upper Eocene or Vicksburg beds of the North American Tertiary: not generally accepted.

proil (proil), *n.* In *cribbage*, a corruption of *pair royal*. Also *prial*.

proiogony (prō-i-og'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *πρώιος*, adj., early (< *πρωΐ*, adv., early), + *-γονια*, generation. The proper form would be **proigony*.] Reproduction by larvæ or immature animals, whether parthenogetically or sexually. [Rare.]

Taschenberg . . . suggests the term *Proiogony* for all cases of sexually mature larvæ, so that the word Prædogenesis can be used in its original and proper meaning [*i.e.*, the parthenogetic reproduction of larvæ or immature animals]. *E. F. Phillips*, in Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Oct. 16, [1903, p. 292.

projaculate (prō-jak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *projaculated*, ppr. *projaculating*. [L. *pro*, before, + *jaculari*, throw, dart.] To dart or throw forward; project. [Rare.]

Perhaps no individual or race passes through all these stages in the phenomenology of love. . . . But long before this viaticum is open, the mind modulates over into the field of transcendence and *projaculates* gods, heavens, hells, and ideals, or, if more philosophical, hypostatizes ideas of goodness, truth, and beauty. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 136.

project, *v. i.* **4.** To move about busily or curiously; pry. [Slang.]

As we comes up, I observes the old Magdalena *projectin'* about the main door of the casa, stirrin' up some lazy peonies to their daily toil. *A. H. Lewis*, Wolfville Days, xiii.

project, *n.* **II**†. *a.* Projecting; sticking out.

Had he encounter'd me with such prond slight,
I would have put that *project* face of his
To a more test than did her duchessship.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, ii. 1.

projectil, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *projectile*.

projectile, *n.*—**Armor-piercing projectile,** a projectile adapted, by its material and by special methods of hardening its point, to pierce modern armor-plate. A great advance in power of penetration has been secured by placing upon the point of the shell a soft metal cap which protects it from being broken by the hardened surface of the plate.

projection, *n.* **5.** (*d*) The foot of the perpendicular from a point to a straight line is the *projection* of the point upon the line.—**Axial projection,** projection from a fixed straight line, *m* (the projection-axis). Thus is obtained a new figure composed of planes all on the axis *m*, and called an axial eject of the original.—**Center of projection.** (*b*) See ★*center*1. —**Eccentric projection,** in *psychol.*: (*a*) The localization of a sensation, aroused by stimulation of a nerve-tract, in the peripheral sense-organ: thus, a blow upon

the 'funny-bone' arouses the sensation-complex of 'pins and needles' in the finger-tips; pain may be referred to the 'foot' after amputation of the leg; etc.

By *"eccentric projection"* we understand the fact that a sensation produced by the stimulation of the nerve-trunk instead of the nerve-ends is regularly attributed to irritation of the peripheral ramifications of the nerve.
T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 77.

(*b*) The localization of pressure sensation at the extremity of a pencil, cane, etc., held in the hand, rather than in the hand itself.

The *eccentric projection* of touches is only a special case of their location, and follows the same general laws.
E. C. Sanford, Exper. Psychol., p. 2.

Equidistant projection, a way of mapping a sphere in which the projection-vertex is half a chord of a quadrant of the sphere outside it.—**Equivalent projection,** an equal-surface projection; a projection which represents the whole of the earth's surface on a scale that is uniform throughout as regards areas and is therefore specially appropriate in certain meteorological researches. The principal equal-surface projections are those of Lambert and Mollweide.—**Linear projection,** the projecting from a fixed point M (the projection-vertex) a figure, the original, composed of points, B, C, D, etc., by constructing the projecting straights MB, MC, MD, etc. Thus is obtained a new figure composed of straights all through M, and called an 'eject' of the original.—**Meridional projection,** a projection of a sphere, the plane of projection being parallel to the meridian.

projectional (prō-jek'shon-al), *a.* [*projection* + *-al*[1].] 1. Of, pertaining to, or making use of, projection.—2. Pertaining to the act of throwing forth or projecting; relating to a projection center or system. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1899, ser. B, p. 298.—**Projectional demonstration.** See ★*demonstration.*

projection-axis (prō-jek'shon-ak'sis), *n.* In *geom.*, the fixed straight line in axial projection.

projection-center (prō-jek'shon-sen'tėr), *n.* A center, as a nerve center, from which impulses are thrown or projected outward. See ★*center of projection.* *G. Elliot Smith*, in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., 1899, p. 378.

projection-eyepiece (prō-jek'shon-ī'pēs), *n.* See ★*eyepiece.*

projection-vertex (prō-jek'shon-vėr'teks), *n.* Same as *center of projection.* See *projection*, 5 (*a*).

Projective coördinate of the point D, the cross-ratio [ABCD], where A, B, C are points costraight with D, whose coördinates are ∞, 0, 1.—**Projective metrics.** See ★*metrics*[1].—**Projective transformation.** See ★*transformation.*

projectively (prō-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In accordance with the principles of projective geometry; non-metrically.

projector, *n.* 5. In *projective geom.*: (*a*) A projecting straight. (*b*) A projecting plane. (*c*) An eject.—**Chronographic projector,** an apparatus which projects on a screen a series of photographs in rapid succession, giving the effect of motion; a cinematograph; a biograph.

projectoscope (prō-jek'tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *projectus*, pp. of *projicere*, project, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus similar to the magic lantern.

projicient (prō-jish'i-ent), *a.* [L. *projiciens*, ppr. of *projicere*, project. See *project.*] Projecting.

In presence of the arcs of the great *projicient* receptors and the brain there can be few receptive points in the body the activities of which are totally indifferent one to another. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 465.

prolamin (prō-lam'in), *n.* [*proline* + *am*(*ide*) + *-in*[2].] See the extract.

Prolamins form a unique and sharply differentiated group of proteins which occur in quantity in the seeds of cereals, but not in those of any other plant yet examined. These are soluble in all proportions in alcohol of 70–80 per cent., and are not affected by boiling their alcoholic solutions, even for a long time. They are practically insoluble in water and saline solutions, but are soluble in dilute solutions of acids and alkalies. *Science*, Oct. 2, 1908, p. 422.

Prolapsus ani. Same as *proctocele.*—**Prolapsus uteri,** falling of the womb.

prolatum (prō-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *prolata* (-tą). [NL.] A prolate spheroid.

Prolecanites (prō-lē-ka-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *Lecanites.*] A genus of fossil ammonoid cephalopods, type of the family *Prolecanitidæ*, with smooth or costate, compressed, discoidal, and involute shells and broadly hastate or rounded lobes and saddles on the suture-lines. The species ranges from Middle Devonian to Lower Carboniferous in North America, Europe, and Asia.

prolectite (prō-lek'tīt), *n.* [Gr. *προλέγειν*, foretell, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral which occurs very sparingly at Nordmark, Sweden. It belongs to the humite group and from its crystallization is inferred to be a member whose existence had been predicted, having the composition $Mg[Mg(F,OH)]SiO_4$. See ★*humite.*

proliferation, *n.* 3. Increase in size by reproduction of the primary elements.

There is, however, another phenomenon associated with extensive invasion of the kidneys. These organs show over the entire surface a large number of minute grayish spots, already referred to. These minute spots represent foci of necrobiotic changes in the cortex, followed by marked cell *proliferation* in the same areas. The less advanced foci are largely made up of the tubular epithelium of the area which has become, as it were, fused into a mass on account of the obliteration of the lumina of the tubules.
Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 313.

Band of proliferation, in sea-anemones, a band of cells from which the septa are developed. *Van Beneden*, 1897.

prolification, *n.* 3. Reproduction by division. *N. E. D.*

proline (prō'lin), *n.* Pyrrolidine carboxylic acid, $C_4H_8N.CO_2H$, a compound formed by the hydrolysis of the glycylanhydrid obtained by the tryptic digestion of gelatin. The active *a*-proline melts at 205° C. *Nature*, Oct. 24, 1907, p. 653.

prolixious, *a.* 2†. Elastic; easily stretched; apt to yield.

Bil. Nay, the Leather is affable and apt to bee drawn to any generous disposition.
Kin. Pray (faire Lady) does it not come on too stiffe?
Tor. No sir very gently.
Bil. Stiffe, as *prolixious* as you please.
Dekker, Match mee in London, ii.

proloculum (prō-lok'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *prolocula* (-lą). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, for, + *loculum* for *loculus.* See *loculus.*] In foraminifers, the initial chamber of the cell.

A dissertation by Mr. J. A. Cushman on the developmental history of the shelled foraminifera of the group Lagenidæ. For the initial chamber of these lagenoids the author proposes the name *"proloculum,"* on the analogy of "protoconch" in the case of the gastropod shell. *Nature*, Sept. 21, 1905, p. 516.

prolocution (prō-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [LL. *prolocutio*(*n*-), < L. *proloqui*, speak out, forth, speak before. See *prolocutor.*] A preamble; a preliminary remark.

"Sir," said I, "if I tell you my story, I must commit a friend's life to your discretion. Pass me your word it shall be sacred." . . . He passed me his word very seriously. "But," said he, "these are rather alarming *prolocutions*; and if there are in your story any little jostles to the law, I would beg you to bear in mind that I am a lawyer, and pass lightly."
R. L. Stevenson, Kidnapped, xxvii.

prolog, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *prologue.* See *prologue.*

prologist (prō'log-ist), *n.* [Gr. *πρόλογος*, prologue, + *-ist.*] The writer of a prologue; also, one who speaks a prologue.

prolong (prō-lông'), *n.* [*prolong, v.*] A prolongation: used specifically of an extension or elongated mouthpiece or chamber on retorts for the manufacture of zinc products or for the handling of other oxids which are volatile at high temperatures.

This product which is mainly formed in the first period of distillation is a by-product with the European smelters, who use sheet-iron *"prolongs"* on the condensers to collect it. *Electrochem. and Metal. Industry*, Jan., 1905, p. 9.

prom (prom), *n.* A colloquial shortening of *promenade.*

prom. An abbreviation of *promontory.*

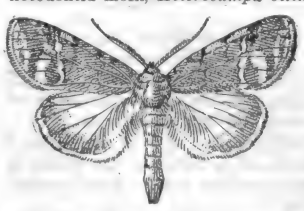
promenade-deck (prom-e-nād'dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2.

prometallide (prō-met'al-id), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *metallum*, metal, + *-ide*[1].] A name devised by Laurent, in connection with his nucleus theory, signifying a compound of a nucleus with an atom of hydrogen, as in the case of what is now called the radical ethyl, acting like an electropositive metal in the formation of salts.

Promicrops (prom'i-krops), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the shortness of the anterior part of the cranium; < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *μικρός*, small, + *ὤψ*, face.] A genus of serranoid fishes found on both coasts of tropical America north to Florida and the Gulf of California. See *jewfish* (*a*), with cut.

prominence, *n.*—**Eruptive prominences,** solar prominences due to eruptions actually in progress below the chromosphere. They occur especially near active sun-spots, are characterized by rapid and violent changes of brightness and form, and usually show in their spectra the bright lines of invading metallic vapors in addition to those of hydrogen and helium; hence also called *metallic prominences.*—**Metallic prominences.** Same as *eruptive* ★*prominences.*

prominent, *n.*—**Two-lined prominent,** an American notodontid moth, *Heterocampa bilineata*, which occurs in the eastern United States. Its green or red yellow-striped larva feeds on the leaves of the elm, the oak, and the basswood.—**Unicorn prominent.** Same as *unicorn-moth.*



Two-lined Prominent (*Heterocampa bilineata*).
Natural size.

promis, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *promise.*

promittor (prō-mit'or), *n.* [NL., irreg. (for *promissor*) < L. *promittere*, promise.] In *astrol.*, the planet which promises to produce a particular event upon forming a conjunction, or aspect, with the sun, moon, mid-heaven, or ascendant.

promnesia (prom-nē'zią), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *μιμνήσκειν*, remember.] The illusory consciousness that an event, now happening for the first time, has been experienced before; paramnesia.

promonæne (prō-mon'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, forward, + *μόνος*, only, + (*τρι*)*αινα*, trident.] A sponge-spicule having the form of a bent rod, supposed to be of tetraxial type with two arms atrophied.

promote, *v. i.* 2. In *eccles. law*, to appeal to an ecclesiastical court, acting therein as informant and receiving compensation or fines exacted from the defendant. Such an informant is called a promoter and the court is said to be promoted. *Sir R. Phillimore*, Ecclesiastical Judgments.

promotion, *n.*—**Lineal promotion,** promotion of an officer by seniority in his branch of the service, as distinguished from regimental promotion.

Promyliobates (prō-mil-i-ob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, for, + NL. *Myliobates*, a genus of fishes.] A genus of selachian fishes from the Upper Eocene of Monte Bolca, belonging to the family *Myliobatidæ*, the eagle-rays. They differ from the recent genus *Myliobates* in "apparently showing [the] pectoral fin less completely interrupted at [the] side of [the] head." *Zittel* (trans.), Text-book of Palaeon., II. 44. In other respects it resembles *Myliobates.*

pronatoflexor (prō-nā-tō-flek'sor), *a.* Both pronator and flexor; including the pronator and the flexor muscles. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 736.

pronephric (prō-nef'rik), *a.* [*pronephr*(*on*) + *-ic.*] Of or relating to the pronephros or head-kidney.

The epiblastic origin of the *pronephric* duct is treated as an established fact, and the vertebrate kidney tubule compared to the nephridium of the annelids.
Nature, Oct. 16, 1902, p. 604.

pronephridian (prō-nef-rid'i-an), *a.* Same as ★*pronephric.*

pronephridiostome (prō-nef-rid'i-ō-stōm), *n.* A flame-cell.

pronephridium (prō-nef-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pronephridia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *νεφρίδιον*, dim. of *νεφρός*, kidney.] In annelids, one of the embryonic structures from which nephridia are developed. They consist of small cellular aggregations attached to the septa, one pair in each segment, except in front.

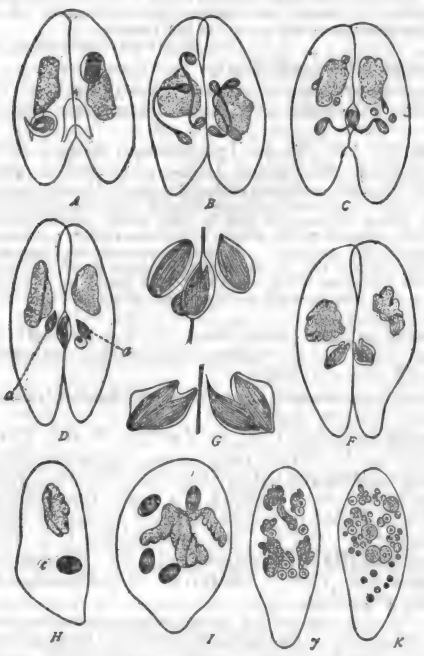
pronic (prō'nik), *a.* [? *prone* + *-ic.*] Consisting of a base or root or first power plus a higher power.—**Pronic number,** a number of the form $x + x^n$, where $n = 2$ or 3 or any greater integer, and x is called the *pronic root* or *basal number.*—**Pronic root.** See ★*pronic number* and ★*root*[1].

pronograde (prō'nō-grād), *a.* [L. *pronus*, bent, leaning forward, + *gradi*, walk.] Carrying the body in a horizontal position, as do the majority of quadrupeds: opposed to ★*orthograde.*

When discussing the extent to which the posterior vertebral segments of the body have been suppressed and transmuted during the evolution of man and the higher apes, Dr. A. Keith (Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. xxx. p. 18) calls attention to the fact that naturalists are wrong in describing the larger apes as quadrupedal. They are so only when on the ground, which is not their proper habitat. When at home among the trees they carry the body upright, and may thus be called orthograde, in contradistinction to the lower Primates, which are *pronograde.*
Nature, Oct. 30, 1902, p. 661.

Pronotogrammus (prō-nō-tō-gram'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *νῶτος*, back, + *γραμμή*, line.] A genus of serranoid fishes found on the Pacific coast of tropical America.

pronucleus, *n.*—**Stationary pronucleus**, the micronucleus which, in a conjugating infusorium, remains in the mother organism and unites with the active pronucleus or micronucleus coming from the other conjugating individual.



a, Stationary Pronucleus.

Conjugation of *Paramæcium caudatum*. (*A–C*, after R. Hertwig; *D–K*, after Maupas.) (The macronuclei dotted in all the figures.)

A, micronuclei preparing for their first division; *B*, second division; *C*, third division; three polar bodies or "corpuscules de rebut," and one dividing germ-nucleus in each animal; *D*, exchange of the germ-nuclei (*a*, stationary pronucleus); *E*, the same enlarged; *F*, fusion of germ-nuclei; *G*, the same enlarged; *H*, cleavage-nucleus (*c*) preparing for the first division; *I*, the cleavage-nucleus has divided twice; *J*, after three divisions of the cleavage-nucleus; macronucleus breaking up; *K*, four of the nuclei enlarging to form new macronuclei; the first fission soon takes place.
(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

pronymph (prō'nimf), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *νύμφη*, nymph (of insects).] A stage in the development of certain dipterous insects which immediately precedes the formation of the true nymph or pupa. In this pronymphal stage the insect consists simply of an envelop containing a formless creamy mass containing the results of histolysis and the centers for the regeneration of new organs. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 453.

pronymphal (prō-nim'fal), *a.* [*pronymph* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a pronymph.

proœstrous (prō-es'trus), *a.* [*pro-* + *œstrous*.] Relating to the proœstrum or the period before the coming in heat of mammals.

Ovulation can occur spontaneously at any œstrous (or *pro-œstrous*) period with Scottish black-faced sheep.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 484.

proœstrum (prō-es'trum), *n.* [NL., < *pro*, before, + *œstrum*. See *œstrum*.] The time just previous to the period of sexual desire, or the coming in heat, of mammals.

The *proœstrum* is marked by a mucous or sanguineo-mucous flow. It is very rapidly succeeded by *œstrus* (the period of desire).
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 484.

proof, *n.* **7.** In alcoholic liquors, beside the proof-spirit of the British excise authorities there is a proof-spirit recognized by the United States internal revenue officers which is defined as "that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of .7939 at 60° Fahrenheit." *A. H. Allen* (Com. Org. Anal., 2d ed., I. 57) remarks upon this: "the specific gravity of such spirit is stated to be .93353 at 60° F., water at its maximum density being taken as unity. (This will correspond to a density of about .9341, if water at 60° F. be taken as unity, and to a content of 42.7 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.) Absolute alcohol would contain 200 per cent. of proof-spirit according to the United States excise, instead of 175¼ per cent. as in the English system."

13. An assay of a bullion of known composition placed in the muffle with the other assays in order to determine the difference in weight due to the loss of silver by volatilization and absorption by the cupel.—**14.** In *photog.*, a trial print from a negative.—**Author's proof**, a clean proof, without typographical errors, supposed and intended to be a true reproduction of the author's manuscript or 'copy,' and therefore ready to be sent to him; also, the same proof after revision, with added markings by the author.—**Cosmological proof**. See ★*cosmological*.—**Lettered proof**, a finished proof of an engraving which contains the title of the engraving and the names of its designer, printer, etc.—**Pounded** or **beaten proof**, proof from a form which is too large for the small proof-press, proved by beating it on the form. See the extract.

Letterpress forms, too large for the small proof-press, have to be proved by beating with the proof-planer after this manner: A sheet of sized paper, dampened on a clean stone by sponging it evenly on one side, is carefully laid upon the previously inked form of type. Then the stoneman takes the proof-planer in his left hand and lays it down squarely but quickly upon the inked form. Beginning at the nearest corner, with the end of the handle (not with mallet head) he strikes a quick blow usually in the center of the planer. From that page he moves the planer to other pages, renewing the striking until he sees the print of the types faintly indenting the moist sheet. *De Vinne*, Mod. Book Composition, p. 320.

Teleological proof, that proof of theism which is based upon the principle of final causation. Caldecott mentions three varieties of this proof: the first is from the teleological nature of biological organisms; the second is drawn from the adaptations of independent organisms and circumstances to one another; the third is drawn from the teleological unity of the whole universe, as showing one order throughout. The last argument may be put as an analogy or as a direct inference.

proof-bar (prōf'bär), *n.* A steel bar which is placed in an oven or furnace in which steel is undergoing the process of cementation, and which is withdrawn from time to time by the attendant so that he may judge of the progress of the operation. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

proof-charge (prōf'chärj), *n.* A charge of gunpowder used in the proof of a gun of any caliber. Proof consists in firing a specified number of charges which shall produce the maximum pressure which the gun is intended to withstand in service.

proofing (prōf'ing), *n.* In *hat-making*, a process for stiffening felt hats by immersing them in a bath composed largely of shellac, with other ingredients.

proof-load (prōf'lōd), *n.* In *mech.*, the load which strains a girder or beam to its elastic limit.

proof-strain (prōf'strān), *n.* In *mech.*, the strain corresponding to the elastic limit of the substance strained.

proof-stress (prōf'stres), *n.* In *mech.*, the stress which strains a beam or girder to the elastic limit.

proof-vinegar (prōf'vin″ē-gär), *n.* As understood in England, vinegar containing 6 per cent. of acetic acid.

proötic, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *ichth.*, a lateral bone in the cranium, articulating below with the parasphenoid, behind with the exoccipital and opisthotic, above with the pterotic and sphenotic, and anteriorly with the alisphenoid. It is usually perforated by the trigeminal nerve. From its inner surface a wing is often developed, which, meeting that from the opposite proötic in a median suture, forms the tube for the rectus muscles of the eye.

proöticum (prō-ot'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *proötica* (-kä). [NL.] In *ichth.*, same as ★*proötic*, 2. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 512.

prop[1], *n.* **4.** An unexpected stop, as of a horse. *E. E. Morris.* [Australia.]

The touchy mare gave so sudden a *prop*, accompanied by a desperate plunge, that he was thrown almost at the feet of the "Injun."
Rolf Boldrewood, Old Melbourne Memories, xvi.

propaganda, *n.* **3.** Systematic effort to propagate or win support for a theory or method of action.

Brand is the author of this new method, for which the writer has earnestly, and he is glad to note successfully, made *propaganda*.
Therapeutic Gazette, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 85.

propagandistic (prop″a-gan-dis'tik), *a.* [*propagandist* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or characterized by propagandism; devoted or pledged to a propaganda.

The ["League of the Just"] now called itself "League of the Communists," and gave up its leanings towards conspiracy and became an educational and *propagandistic* body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 564.

propagational (prop-a-gā'shon-al), *a.* [*propagation* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of propagation; propagative.

propalanin (prō-pal'a-nin), *n.* [L. *prope*, near (?), + E. *alanin*.] A little used name for alanin.

propane (prō'pān), *n.* [*prop*(*ionic*) + *-ane*.] A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8, of the paraffin series, found in crude petroleum: made by reducing isopropyl iodide with zinc and hydrochloric acid, or by the action of hydriodic acid on acetone, glycerol, etc. It is liquid below −17° C.

propargyl (prō-pär'jil), *n.* The radical, $HC{:}C.CH_2-$, of allylene. Also called *propinyl*.—**Propargyl alcohol**, an alcohol, $C_3H_3(OH)$, derived from allylene. It is a liquid with a pleasant odor and boils at 114–115° C. Also called *propinyl alcohol*.

propargylic (prō-pär-jil'ik), *a.* Same as *propiolic*.

Proparia (prō-pā-rī'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, in front, + *παρειά*, the cheek.] In Beecher's classification, an order of trilobites distinguished by the fact that the free cheeks of the cephalon do not carry the genal angles. It comprises the families *Encrinuridæ*, *Calymenidæ*, *Cheiruridæ*, and *Phacopidæ*.

proparian (prō-pā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Proparia*.

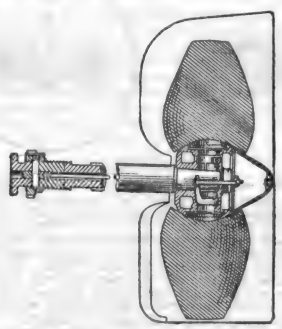
II. *n.* A trilobite of the order *Proparia*.

propatagium, *n.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, that part of the wing membrane of a bat which lies in advance of the arm; the præbrachium.

propathia (prō-path'i-ä), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πάθος*, disease.] Same as *prodrome*, 2. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 573.

prop-cell (prop'sel), *n.* One of a number of cells arranged in five or six rows external to the outer hair-cells and cells of Deiter in the organ of Corti.

propeller, *n.* **4.** In *elect.*, in the tangential system of traction, the moving part of the system, corresponding to the rotor of an alternator, which is drawn along by the inductive action of the stator-coils between the track and thus affords motive power for the attached cars.—**Feathering propeller**, a form of screw-propeller for vessels in which the blades are not rigidly fastened to the hub of the wheel but are capable of being adjusted mechanically so as to have a varying angle of inclination to the plane through the axis of the shaft: used in vessels in which the mechanical propulsion is auxiliary to sails, that the blades may be turned into the plane of the shaft when sailing so as not to act as a drag when the shaft is not turning. When the blades are to drive they are given the desired pitch or angle with the shaft axis by levers and adjusting screws.—**Guide-blade propeller**, a type of screw-propeller, having broad blades and comparatively small diameter, placed in the axis of a fixed hollow cylinder at the stern of a shallow-draft vessel. Fixed in the interior of the cylinder abaft the propeller are a number of radial blades so arranged as to guide the streams of water thrown aft by the propeller and increase its propulsive efficiency. Also called a *screw-turbine*.—**Hydraulic propeller**, the combination used in jet-propulsion of vessels, in which a jet of water from a pump sent forcibly outward at the stern is intended to propel the vessel by reaction in the direction opposite to the motion of the jet.



Feathering Propeller, with the blades thrown parallel with the keel for sailing.

The water-jet or *hydraulic propeller* cannot be regarded as a serious competitor with the screw or paddle-wheel, but it has attracted so much attention and been so strongly recommended that it cannot be left unnoticed.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 574.

Left-handed propeller, a screw-propeller which revolves from the starboard toward the port side of the ship during the upper part of its revolution while the engines are working ahead.

propeller-boom (prō-pel'ėr-bōm), *n.* A small boom which can be rigged out on each side over the twin screws of a large steamer when in port to prevent small craft, coming alongside, from striking the propeller-blades.

propeller-bracket (prō-pel'ėr-brak″et), *n.* Same as ★*shaft-bracket*.

propeller-frame (prō-pel'ėr-frām), *n.* See ★*stern-frame*.

propeller-port (prō-pel'ėr-pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, an aperture in the after end of the quarter-deck, immediately over the propeller, covered with a small hatch, and found on vessels fitted with a hoisting propeller, the latter being lifted and lowered by means of a tackle after being disconnected from the shaft.

propene (prō'pēn), *n.* [*prop*(*yl*)*ene*.] Same as *propylene*.

propenylic (prop-e-nil'ik), *a.* [*propenyl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to propenyl.

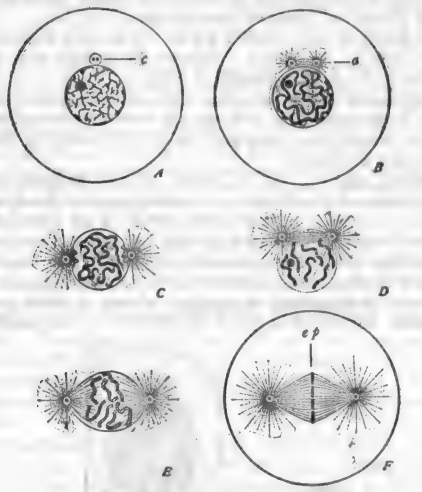
propepsin (prō-pep'sin), *n.* [*pro*(*enzym*) + *pepsin*.] The proenzym of pepsin. Same as ★*pepsinogen*.

proper, *a.* 12. In *geom.*, not figurative; not at infinity: as, *proper* points.

properitoneal (prō-per″i-tō-nē′al), *a.* [Gr. πρό, before, + περιτόναιον, peritoneum, + *-al*[1].] Situated in front of the peritoneum. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 4.

property, *n.* 4. Specifically, in *old Eng. law,* chattels as distinguished from 'estate' (lands).—**Dotal property,** in the civil law of Louisiana, the property brought upon marriage by a wife to her husband to assist in the expenses of the marriage establishment.—**Metric property.** See ★*metric*[1].

prophase (prō′fāz), *n.* [NL. *prophasis,* < Gr. πρό, before, + φάσις, phase.] In *cytol.*, a preparatory stage in mitotic cell-division. The



Prophases of Mitosis.

A, resting-cell with reticular nucleus and true nucleolus; at *c* the attraction-sphere containing two centrosomes; *B*, early prophase, the chromatin forming a continuous spireme, nucleolus still present, above the amphiaster *a*; *C*, *D*, two different types of later prophases; *C*, disappearance of the primary spindle, divergence of the centrosomes to opposite poles of the nucleus (examples, some plant-cells, cleavage-stages of many eggs); *D*, persistence of the primary spindle (to form in some cases the "central spindle"), fading of the nuclear membrane, ingrowth of the astral rays, segmentation of the spireme-thread to form the chromosomes (examples, epidermal cells of salamander, formation of the polar bodies); *E*, later prophase of type *C*, fading of the nuclear membrane at the poles, formation of a new spindle inside the nucleus, precocious splitting of the chromosomes (the latter not characteristic of this type alone); *F*, the mitotic figure established, *ep* the equatorial plate of chromosomes.
(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

prophase is characterized by a more intense staining of the chromatin, the resolution of the reticulum into a skein or spireme, the breaking up of the latter into chromosomes, the appearance of the achromatic spindle, and the disappearance of the nuclear wall. The prophase is succeeded by the metaphase.

The first division in Salamandra is characterized by a long period of growth of the cell and nucleus during the *prophase*, the appearance of the reduced number of chromosomes and their double longitudinal splitting; the first longitudinal fission taking place during the *prophase* and the second during the metaphase or anaphase.
Bot. Gazette, April, 1903, p. 250.

prophasis, *n.* 2. Same as ★*prophase*.

prophatnic (prō-fat′nik), *a.* [Gr. πρό, before, + φάτνιον, socket of a tooth.] Characterized by alveolar prognathism. *Sergi.*

prophet, *n.*—**Evangelical Prophet,** an epithet of Isaiah, whose writings are supposed by many to be prophetic descriptions of the life and teachings of Christ.

prophetin (prof′e-tin), *n.* [*Prophet*(*arum*) (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A resinous glucoside, $C_{23}H_{36}O_7$, found in *Cucumis Prophetarum.*

prophylactic. I. *a.*—**Prophylactic rules,** in *evidence,* those rules and customs of courts which tend to insure the truth of testimony. They are the oath, the penalty for perjury, the custom of publicity, and the possible detention of witnesses. *Wigmore,* Evidence, § 1813.

II. *n.*—**Haffkine's prophylactic,** a preparation made by heating a culture of plague bacilli, used as a preventive of this disease; also, a similar preparation used as a preventive of cholera.

prophyll (prō′fil), *n.* Same as *prophyllum.*

First of all the '*prophylls*' occur right and left on the lateral bud.
K. E. Goebel (trans.), Organography of Plants, I. 95.

prophyllum, *n.* 2. Same as *bracteole.*

The leaf-like structures upon the pedicels being spoken of as bracteoles or *prophylla.*
J. Percival, Agr. Bot., p. 89.

propine[2] (prō′pin), *n.* [*prop*(*ionic*) + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*allylene.*

propinyl (prō′pi-nil), *n.* [*prop*(*ionic*) + *-in-* + *-yl.*] Same as ★*propargyl.*

propionamide (prō″pi-on-am′id), *n.* [*propi*(*one*) + *amide.*] The white crystalline amide of propionic acid, $C_2H_5.CONH_2$, made by distilling ammonium propionate. It melts at 79° C.

propione (prō′pi-ōn), *n.* [*propi*(*onic*) + *-one.*] A liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2CO$, or diethylketone, made by distilling barium propionate; also in other ways. It boils at 102.7° C.

proplasma (prō-plaz′mą), *n.*; pl. *proplasmata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. πρόπλασμα, a model.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a model; in Greek sculpture, a cast or model from which a statue was worked out by points.

There is no doubt that in Roman times, and possibly occasionally earlier, puntelli from a finished model or "*proplasma*" were used just as they are in modern times.
E. A. Gardner, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XI. 138.

propleurum (prō-plö′rum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *propleuron.*

propodeon (prō-pō′dē-on), *n.* Same as *propodeum. Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 491.

propodial, *n.* 2. A general name for a bone lying between the humerus and carpals, and femur and tarsals: thus, the radius and ulna and tibia and fibula are propodials. Correlated with *mesopodial* and *metapodial.*

Marsh has also referred to the genus Diplosaurus a fragment of a *propodial* bone.
Amer. Jour. Geol., XIV. I. 8.

Propontic (prō-pon′tik), *a.* [*Propont*(*is*) + *-ic.*] Of or relating to the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora.

Proporidæ (prō-pō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Proporus,* the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of turbellarians, of the order *Acœla,* having one generative opening and no accessory female generative apparatus. It includes the genera *Proporus, Monoporus,* and *Haplodiscus.*

proportion, *n.*—**Law of constant proportion.** See ★*law*[1].—**Ordinate proportion,** a proportion whose terms are in regular order.—**Terms of a proportion,** its two antecedents and two consequents.

proportional, *n.*—**Third proportional,** the third of any three quantities in continued proportion.

Proporus (prō-pō′rus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Proporidæ. O. Schmidt,* 1848.

proposal, *n.* 4. In *solo whist,* a bid to take eight tricks with the assistance of a partner.—**Proposal and acceptance,** in *solo whist,* the proposal by one player for a partner and the acceptance of the offer by another.

propose, *v.* I. *trans.* 6. In *systematic biol.*, to use (a new name) without complying with the technical requirements of publication. See ★*publication,* 5.

II. *intrans.* 4. In *solo whist,* to offer to take eight tricks with the assistance of a partner.

proposition, *n.* 7. Something to be done, accomplished, etc.; especially, something difficult or puzzling. [Slang.]

He could call a coyote or a fox, or even so fitful an' nervous a *prop'sition* as a antelope.
A. H. Lewis, Wolfville Nights, vii.

proposta (prō-pōs′tą), *n.* [It., a proposition, < L. *proposita,* fem. of *propositus,* proposed. See *proposition.*] In *music,* the subject of a fugue or canon: opposed to *risposta.*

Proprietary articles. See ★*article.*

proprietas (prō-prī′e-tas), *n.* [ML.: see *propriety.*] In *medieval music,* the state or use of a ligature with a short instead of a long note at the beginning.

Propristis (prō-pris′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro,* for, + NL. *Pristis,* a genus of fishes.] A genus of selachian fishes of the family *Pristidæ* or the saw-fishes, differing from the genus *Pristis* (which see) in not having the rostral teeth implanted in cartilage: from the Upper Eocene of Egypt.

props[2], *n.* 2. *pl.* The stage-wardrobe of an actor.

Propterus (prop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, in front of, + πτερόν, a wing (fin).] A genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Macrosemiidæ,* characterized by an elongated deep body, rhomboidal or almost six-sided scales deeper than long, a long dorsal fin subdivided into a high anterior and lower posterior portion, massive pectoral and pelvic fins, and a short pointed snout. The vertebræ are ring-like. From the Upper Jurassic.

proptoma (prop-tō′mą), *n.*; pl. *proptomata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. πρόπτ(ωσις), a falling forward, + *-oma.*] The tumor formed by a prolapsed organ.

propugnator (prō-pug-nā′tor), *n.* [L., < *propugnare,* fight for, defend. See *propugn.*] A defender; one who contends for or advocates.

Great changes had occurred in the interval of thirteen years. No longer was Chalmers the *propugnator* of establishments on either side of the Tweed.
S. H. Cox, Interviews, Chalmers, p. 73.

Propulsive coefficient. See ★*coefficient.*

propulsor (prō-pul′sor), *n.* [See *propulse, v. t.*] The trade-name of a form of explosion-engine for boats.

propyl (prō′pil), *n.* [*prop*(*ionic*) + *-yl.*] The hypothetical radical, C_3H_7, of propane.—**Propyl alcohol,** an alcohol, $C_3H_7(OH)$, derived from propane. *Normal* or *primary propyl alcohol,* $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2(OH)$, is found in fusel-oil and is also made synthetically. It is a liquid which boils at 97.4° C. and yields propionic acid when oxidized. *Secondary* or *isopropyl alcohol,* $CH_3.CH(OH).CH_3$, is a liquid which boils at 82.8° C. and yields acetone when oxidized. It is made by reducing aqueous acetone with sodium; also in other ways. See ★*isopropyl.*

propylamine (prō-pi-lam′in), *n.* [*propyl* + *amine.*] A ptomaïne, $C_3H_7.NH_2$, isomeric with trimethylamine.

propyl-glucosamin (prō″pil-glö-kō-sam′in), *n.* A ptomaïne, $C_6H_{13}O_3N_2$.

propylic (prō-pil′ik), *a.* [*propyl* + *-ic.*] Containing the radical propyl: as, *propylic* alcohol.

propylitization (prop″i-lit-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*propylite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *geol.*, the process which yields propylite, a more or less altered andesite. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 772.

prorachidial (prō-rā-kid′i-ąl), *a.* [*prorachis* (*chid-*) + *-i-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the prorachis.

The stem represents a greatly enlarged and elongated mother zooid. It is divided longitudinally by a partition separating a so-called "ventral" or *prorachidial* canal from a so-called "dorsal" or metarachidial canal.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 457.

prorachis (prō-rā′kis), *n.*; pl. *prorachides* (-ki-dēz). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + ῥάχις, spine.] In pennatulaceans, that face of the rachis which is sterile and coincides with the asulcar aspect of the terminal zoöid: contrasted with ★*metarachis* and ★*pararachis.*

Prorastomidæ (prō-ra-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prorastomus,* generic name, + *-idæ,* family ending.] A family of extinct *Sirenia,* known from a few specimens from the Eocene of Europe and Miocene of America. These remains indicate animals resembling the manatee, but with a more complete dentition, there being $i\frac{2}{3}\,c\frac{1}{1}\,pm\frac{5}{5}\,m\frac{3}{3}$. *Cope,* 1889.

prorean (prō′rē-an), *a.* Noting a fissure in the brain of *Carnivora,* considered by G. Elliot Smith to have some relation to the coronal fissure in the lemurs. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., 1903, p. 359.

prorennin (prō-ren′in), *n.* [*pro*(*enzym*) + *rennin.*] The proenzym of rennin: same as ★*chymosinogen* or ★*renninogen.*

Proreptilia (prō-rep-til′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *pro,* before, + *Reptilia.*] In a general sense, the *Stegocephalia* considered as a distinct class apart from Amphibia; in a more restricted sense, the genera *Eryops* and *Cricotus,* with their allies, considered as forming a subclass: practically the *Temnospondyli* of Zittel.

By grouping them and their nearest allies together as *Proreptilia* it is intended to indicate that they are the lowest known Reptiles and that they probably link this class to the Amphibia.
H. Gadow, Amphibia and Reptiles, p. 285.

prorhinal (prō-rī′nal), *a.* [*pro-* + *rhinal.*] Lying in front of the nasal cavity.

proroca (prō-rō′kä), *n.* [Properly *pirororoco;* Tupi.] The bore of the Amazon.

For comparison it may be interesting to note the following description of the Amazon's bore, or *proroca,* by La Condamine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Feb., 1908, p. 109.

prorogation, *n.* 3. In *astrol.*, the exercise of the office of prorogator. *J. M. Ashmand,* tr. of Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos, iii. 13.

prorogator (prō-rog′ą-tor), *n.* [See *prorogation.*] In *astrol.*, the hyleg; the giver of life.

By night the moon is to be elected as *prorogator.*
J. M. Ashmand, tr. of Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos, iii. 13.

prorogatory (prō-rog′ą-tō-ri), *a.* In *astrol.*, relating to the office of prorogator.

prorostrum (prō-ros′trum), *n.*; pl. *prorostra* (-trą). [NL., < L. *pro,* before, + *rostrum,* beak.] In *entom.*, the anterior portion of the rostrum of a rhyncophorous insect. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* May–Dec., 1902, p. 279.

prosarium (prō-zā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *prosaria* (-ą). [NL., in ML. *prosarius* (sc. *liber,* book), < *prosa,* prose.] A service-book containing proses or sequences. See *prosar* and *prose,* 3.

pros. att'y. An abbreviation of *prosecuting attorney.*

prosbul (pros-böl'), *n.* [Gr. *πρὸς Βουλῇ*, 'before the council.'] A rabbinical legal document concerning loans, providing against the biblical law of limitation by the sabbatical year, shemitta. (Deut. xv. 1–4.) The terms of the prosbul provided that the loan about to be made should not be considered void at the entrance of the sabbatical year.

Proscorpius (prō-skôr'pi-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρό*, before, + *σκορπίος*, scorpion.] A genus of fossil scorpions found in Silurian rocks.

prosecretin (prō-sē-krē'tin), *n.* [*pro-* + *secretin.*] The inactive form of secretin; it is converted into secretin by means of dilute acids. The prosecretin is formed in the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract.

It was then found that the active substance, which we call secretin, was produced by the action of acid from a precursor in the mucous membrane, probably in the epithelial cells themselves. Once formed by the action of acid, it could be boiled, neutralised, or made alkaline, without undergoing destruction. The precursor of the substance (*pro-secretin*) cannot be extracted by any means that we have tried from the mucous membrane.
Nature, May 19, 1904, p. 65.

prosectorium (prō-sek-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *prosectoria* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ L. *prosecare*, cut off. See *prosection.*] The anatomical or dissection room, as in a laboratory of natural science.

Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., exhibited preserved and injected brains of mammals prepared in the Society's *prosectorium.* *Nature*, June 11, 1903, p. 141.

prosecute, *v.*— **Prosecuting attorney.** See ★*attorney.*— **Prosecuting witness.** See ★*witness.*

prosecutor, *n.*— **Crown prosecutor,** the title of the prosecutor of criminal actions in some of the British Colonies.— **Speaking with prosecutor,** in *Eng. law,* the practice of allowing a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor to confer with the prosecuting officer before sentence, so that if the prosecutor, being satisfied, will so certify to the court, a trivial punishment or suspension of sentence may follow.

prosencephal (pros-en-sef'al), *n.* Same as *prosencephalon. Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 142.

proseries (prō-sē'rēz), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + L. *series*, series.] The ancestors of an organism or of a group of organisms considered collectively.

I consider as progenitors or as *proseries* of the cephalopods, the conularias, in which the body form and shell secretion of the orthoceratites was inaugurated and the formation of four gills, which it would be difficult to derive from the body form of the cephalopods, was established. *O. Jaekel,* in Amer. Geol., April, 1903, p. 201.

Prosobranchia (pros-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Cuvier's classification, a division of the gastropod *Mollusca* characterized by having the lungs or gills placed in front of the heart. Same as *Streptoneura* of Spengel.

prosobranchialism (pros-ō-brang'ki-al-izm), *n.* Same as *prosobranchism.*

prosocline (pros'ō-klīn), *a.* [Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *κλίνειν*, incline.] Directed forward.

The posterior primary lamellæ remained simple throughout the whole life, and no case is known in which secondary teeth originated from them; but whether originally or only subsequently, they are always anteriorly inclined (*prosocline*).
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1902, p. 74.

prosocœle (pros'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The foremost cavity of the brain; the fore ventricle; the cavity or ventricle of the secondary fore-brain, or prosencephalon. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 167.

prosodemic (pros-ō-dem'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *δῆμος*, people, + *-ic.*] Noting an epidemic disease in which the infection passes from one person to another in individual ways, instead of reaching a large number at once through one channel, such as the water-supply.

They lay stress upon a distinction, vital to epidemiologists, which must be drawn between infection which reaches a number of persons at once through a single medium, as water or milk, and the slower, more complex process by which a disease passes from person to person; the path of the contagious material being different in each individual instance. The term '*prosodemic*' has been used to describe this form of infection.
Science, April 24, 1903, p. 665.

prosodetic (pros-ō-det'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *δετός*, bound, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pelecypod shells which have opisthodetic ligaments in which a remnant of the area persists, in front of the beaks, as the lunule. Compare ★*opisthodetic* and ★*amphidetic.*

prosogyrate (pros-ō-jī'rāt), *a.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *γῦρος*, a turn, + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, curved forward, as the beaks of certain pelecypods.

prosogyre (pros'ō-jīr), *a.* [Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *γῦρος*, a turn.] Same as ★*prosogyrate.*

prosogyrous (pros-ō-jī'rus), *a.* Same as ★*prosogyrate.*

prosopial (pro-sō'pi-al), *a.* [*prosopi(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the bony beak, or prosopium, of parrots. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1895, p. 369.

prosopium (pro-sō'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *prosopia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *προσωπεῖον*, a mask.] A term applied by Mivart to the united bones which form the bony beak of parrots.

By this term [*prosopium*] I intend to denote the whole ossified mass in front of the cranio-facial articulation and the articulations of the zygomata and palatines.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, p. 365, note.

prosoplax (pros'ō-plaks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *πλάξ*, something flat.] In *Pholas* and some related mollusks, the anterior one of the accessory valves developed on the dorsal side. Compare ★*mesoplax* and ★*metaplax.*

prosopometer (pros-ō-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *craniom.*, an instrument with which the area of the face may be measured.

Prosopon (pro-sō'pon), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face.] A genus of small crabs, among the earliest of the *Brachyura*, having an elongate, pentagonal, deeply furrowed carapace with granulate surface. Several species from Jurassic and Cretaceous formations are known.

prospect, *n.* 12. In *organ-building*, the external front or façade of the instrument, including the case and the display-pipes.

prospectant (prō-spek'tant), *a.* [See *prospect, v.*] Looking forward.— **Prospectant evidence,** testimony as to motive, character, habit, capacity from which the inference is that one did or did not do a given thing, as that if one usually carried a revolver, he had it on a given day. *Wigmore,* Evidence, § 51.

prosporoid (prō-spō'roid), *n.* A term suggested by Petri for the small protuberance on the hyphæ of an endotropic mycorrhiza. See ★*mycorrhiza.*

prosquamosal (prō-skwā-mō'sal), *n.* [L. *pro*, for, + E. *squamosal.*] A bone present in the crania of some anomodont reptiles lying upon the jugal and connected with the squamosal, with which it may be fused. Also termed *supratemporal.*

In further contrast with the Synapsida, the squamosal is a relatively small element, frequently separate from the *prosquamosal*, and never entering into articulation with the lower jaw. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 106.

prostalia (prō-stā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρό*, before, + √*στα-*, stand, + L. *-alis*, E. *-al*[1].] In the morphology of the sponge-skeleton, those spicules of the *Hexactinellidæ* which project from the surface of the sponge-body. They comprise, according to position, *prostalia basalia*, which form the root tufts; *prostalia marginalia*, which form a circlet about the osculum; and *prostalia pleuralia*, which project from the lateral walls of the body.

prostas (prō'stas), *n.* [L. *prostas*, ⟨ Gr. *προστάς*, ⟨ *προίστασθαι*, stand in front.] In a Greek dwelling-house, a vestibule leading to the women's apartments: apparently, any open lobby, as between two piers or antæ.

prostate, *n.* 2. In platyhelminths and earthworms, a glandular body connected with the sperm-duct.

Prostatic catheter. See ★*catheter.*

prostatocele (pros-tat'ō-sēl), *n.* [*prostate* + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] A tumor of the prostate gland.

prostatoncus (pros-tā-ton'kus), *n.* [*prostate* + Gr. *ὄγκος*, a mass.] Enlargement of the prostate gland.

prostatoscirrhus (pros″tā-tō-sir'us), *n.* [*prostate* + Gr. *σκίρρος*, a hard tumor.] The hardening of the prostate through increase of fibrous tissue.

prostatovesiculitis (pros″tā-tō-vē-sik″ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *prostates*, prostate, + L. *vesicula*, vesicle, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the prostate gland and seminal vesicles.

prostemmate (prō-stem'āt), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *στέμμα*(*τ-*), a fillet.] One of the prostemmatic organs. See *prostemmate* ★*organ.*

prostemmatic (prō-ste-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the prostemmate.

prosthesis, *n.*— **Dental prosthesis.** See ★*dental.*— **Paraffin prosthesis,** the subcutaneous injection of melted paraffin in order to restore the natural contour, as in cases of sunken bridge of the nose. *Science,* March 25, 1904, p. 502.

prosthetic, *a.* 2. In *surg.*, relating to or concerned in the supplying of an artificial part in place of the natural one which is wanting.

The mechanical correction of palatal defects causing imperfection of deglutition and speech, which comes distinctly within the province of the *prosthetic* dentist.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 418.

prosthetics (pros-thet'iks), *n.* In *surg.*, the art of prosthesis or of the supplying of missing parts by artificial ones.

prosthetist (pros'the-tist), *n.* [*prosthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ist.*] In *surg.*, one who practises prosthesis; one who supplies artificial substitutes for missing parts of the body; especially one who manufactures artificial limbs. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 513.

prosthion (pros'thi-on), *n.*; pl. *prosthia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρόσθιον*, neut. of *πρόσθιος*, foremost ⟨ *πρόσθεν*, before.] In *craniom.*, the point between the two upper middle incisors. Same as *alveolar point* (which see, under *alveolar*).

prosthionic (pros-thi-on'ik), *a.* [*prosthion* + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, relating to the prosthion.— **Prosthionic index.** Same as *alveolar index.* See *craniometry.*

prostholytic (pros-thō-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρόσθεν*, forward, + *λυτός*, ⟨ *λύειν*, loose, dissolve, + *-ic.*] Noting the evolutionary stage or condition of free interbreeding or symbasis, in which normal evolutionary progress is made, as in natural species. Compare ★*catalytic*, 2, ★*dialytic*, 4, and ★*hemilytic.* *O. F. Cook.*

The *prostholytic* or progressive stage of evolution is found in large species of wide distribution containing abundant individuals with free intercrossing of numerous lines of descent. There is unlimited diversity or inconstancy of individual characters, and variation is indefinite and continuous in the sense that endless fluctuations and intergradations are present. The requirements of symbasis are fully met; interbreeding is normal and reproductive fertility is high.
Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1903, p. 20.

prostoma (pros'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *prostomata* (pros-tō'ma-tä). [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The blastopore or primitive mouth-opening of the embryo in the gastrula stage.

prostomal (pros'tō-mal), *a.* [*prostoma* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the prostoma.

prostomiad (prō-stō'mi-ad), *adv.* [*prostomi(um)* + *-ad*[3].] In a prostomial direction. [Rare.] *E. R. Lankester,* Nat. Sci., April, 1897, p. 265.

prostration, *n.*— **Electric prostration,** a condition marked by pigmentation of the skin, photophobia, and pains in the face and throat, caused by prolonged exposure to the light of a voltaic arc.

prosturgeon (prō-stėr'jon), *n.* A term applied to ganoid fishes of extinct type, presumably ancestors of the sturgeons. [Rare.]

There are papers systematic on the fossil fishes of California, on new sticklebacks, sturgeon fishes, *prosturgeons*, conodonts. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1908, p. 201.

protagon, *n.* 2. Same as *lecithin.*

protalbic (prō-tal'bik), *a.* [*protalb(umose)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a cleavage product of egg-albumin which results on heating with dilute caustic alkali.

protalbumose (prō-tal'bū-mōs), *n.* Same as ★*proto-albumose.*

Protalcyonacea (prō-tal″si-ō-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first†, + NL. *Alceonacea.*] A group of alcyonarians in which the zoöids are solitary and do not form colonies by gemmation. It includes the single family *Haimeidæ.*

protalcyonacean (prō-tal″si-ō-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to, or having the characters of, the *Protalcyonacea.*

II. *n.* Any member of the *Protalcyonacea.*

protamine (prō-tam'in), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *amine.*] A member of a group which comprises the simplest albumins known to occur in the animal body. According to Kossel, a protamine group also forms the essential nucleus of all the more complex albumins. This view is not generally held, however, and as a matter of fact a protamine radical has thus far been demonstrated in relatively few instances. Without exception the few members of the group have been met with in the mature testicles of certain animals; for example, salmine in the salmon, sturine in the sturgeon, clupein in the herring, etc.

Protamniota (prō-tam-ni-ō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Amniota.*] The earliest forms of *Amniota*, as seen in the *Sauropsida.* See *protamnion.* *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 221.

protan (prō'tan), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *-an.*] The trade-name of a tannin nucleoproteid used in medicine as an intestinal astringent.

protandric, *a.* 2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to protandry, or the ripening of the spermatozoa before the ova in hermaphroditic organisms.

protandry, *n.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, the condition of the reproductive organs in hermaphroditic animals, characterized by the production of ripe spermatozoa before the ova are mature or capable of being fertilized: an arrangement which insures cross-fertilization between different individuals, as in certain hermaphroditic worms, crustaceans, etc.

protanope (prō'ta-nōp), *n.* [*protanopia.*] In *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, one who is afflicted with the form of partial color-blindness known as protanopia.

protanopia (prō-ta-nō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *anopia.*] In *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, a word introduced by von Kries to designate the form of red-green color-blindness termed by the Helmholtzian school 'red-blindness.' *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 370.

protanthocyan (prō-tan-thō-sī'an), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *anthocyan.*] A yellowish coloring matter found in the petaloid calyxes of certain unopened flowers. It passes later into anthocyan. It appears to be a derivative of tannin.

protar (prō'tär), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *-ar* (?).] In *photog.*, an anastigmatic photographic objective, first computed by P. Rudolph in 1889. *Stand. Dict.*

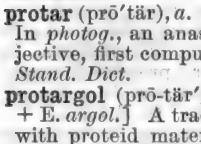
protargol (prō-tär'gol), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *argol.*] A trade-name for a salt of silver with proteid material, soluble in water, not coagulating albumen, less irritant than silver nitrate, and actively germicidal: used by surgeons in the treatment of gonorrhea.

protarsal (prō-tär'sal), *a.* [*protars(us)* + *-al*[1].] In *entom.*, of or relating to the protarsus. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 391.

protarsus, *n.* **2.** The next to the last joint of a spider's leg, between the tibia and the tarsus.

Tibiæ and *protarsi* mostly jet-black.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 49.

protaspis (prō-tas'pis), *n.*; pl. *protaspides* (-pi-dēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] The minute embryonic shell of the trilobites. It has a subcircular outline, large semicircular or crescentic cephalon with distinct axial furrows, no thorax, and a segmented abdominal lobe. The stage of development characterized by the growth of the protaspis has been divided into an early (*anaprotaspis*) substage, with minute pygidium; a middle (*metaprotaspis*), in which the anterior margin of the pygidium begins to show traces of annulations; and a late (*paraprotaspis*), with the pygidium large, well annulated, and provided with its full complement of appendages. Subsequent growth proceeds by successive molts during which the thoracic segments are introduced by repeated separation of the anterior segment of the pygidium.



Sao hirsuta, Barr. Cambrian.

a, protaspis, enlarged; *b*, adult, reduced. (From Zittel's "Paleontology.")

protaxis (prō-tak'sis), *n.*; pl. *protaxes* (-sēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *axis*, axis.] In *geol.*, the belt of earliest deformation and uplift in a mountain system. *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 24.

Professor Darwin quotes the western coast of North America as inconsistent with his theory; but that coast is parallel to a line of primitive wrinkling, for there is an Archean *protaxis* to the coast ranges and Rocky Mountains. *J. W. Gregory*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 269.

Proteales (prō-tē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), ⟨ *Protea* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous, apetalous plants containing the single family *Proteaceæ* (which see).

Protean, *a.* **3.** In the geology of New York, a name applied by the geologists of the first State Survey to the rocks now termed the Clinton beds of the Silurian system: in allusion to the variable character of the component stratigraphic elements.

proteane (prō'tē-ān), *n.* [*prote(in)* + *-ane.*] A term suggested by Osborne to designate certain insoluble modifications of albumins which result on prolonged exposure to water.

protease (prō'tē-ās), *n.* [*prote(in)* + *-ase.*] A generic term for proteolytic ferments.

proteate (prō'tē-āt), *n.* [*prote(in)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *acid albumin*. See *albumin*.

protective, *a.*—**American Protective Association**, a secret order in the United States, founded in 1887. Its main aims are to preserve the non-sectarian character of the public schools, and to discourage the election of Catholics to office. Abbreviated *A. P. A.*—**Protective character.** See ★*character.*—**Protective coloring.** See *procryptic* ★*coloring.*

protegulum (prō-teg'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *protegula* (-lä). [NL., ⟨ L. *pro*, for, + *tegula*, a tile.] The minute bivalved shell characteristic of the phylembryonic stage of *Brachiopoda*, having a semicircular outline, straight or arcuate hinge-line, no articulation between the valves, no cardinal area, and a smooth or concentrically striated surface. This protegulum has been observed in genera representative of nearly all the principal families of brachiopods.

The *protegulum* of this species is nearly circular, biconvex, with arcuate hinge.
Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1904, p. 283.

proteic (prō'tē-ik), *a.* [*prote(in)* + *-ic.*] Same as *proteinaceous*.

proteid[1], *n.*—**Coagulated proteid**, a proteid (albumin) which has been rendered insoluble in the usual solvents, by heat, mineral acids, alcohol, etc., and in some instances also by certain ferments (for example, chymosin, and the fibrin ferment).—**Defensive proteid**, an albuminous proteid, formed through cellular activity, which has antitoxic properties in the widest sense of the term.—**Proteid cell.** See ★*cell.*—**Serum proteid**, any albumin found in the blood-serum.

protein, *n.* **2.** Collectively, the nitrogenous components of food, sometimes excluding and sometimes including certain gelatinoid and amidic substances which are without nutritive value or possess it in an inferior degree.—**3.** A trade-name for a dried preparation which consists essentially of the casein of milk: sold as a food material.—**Bacterial proteins**, albuminous substances obtained from bacteria.—**Coagulated protein**, a protein rendered insoluble through the action of heat or alcohol.—**Protein-crystals**, crystals of certain proteins (albumins), such as serum albumin, ovalbumin, edestin, etc.

proteinochrome (prō'tē-in-ō-krōm″), *n.* [*protein* + Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] The colored product which results from proteinochromogen (tryptophan) on treating with chlorin or bromine. Several such substances apparently exist.

proteinochromogen (prō″tē-in-ō-krō'mō-jen), *n.* [*protein* + *chromogen.*] A substance formed during proteolytic (notably tryptic) digestion. It is characterized by the readiness with which it combines with chlorin and bromine to form variously colored products. Of these, a bluish violet substance which contains 35 per cent. of bromine is especially characteristic. Chemically considered proteinochromogen is skatolaminoacetic acid,

$$C_6H_4\begin{cases}C(CH)\\NH\end{cases}C.CH(NH_2).COOH.$$

proteinoid (prō'tē-in-oid), *a.* [*protein* + *-oid.*] Having the character of a protein (albumin).

protembryo, *n.* **2.** A term applied to the ovum and its cleavage stages in the development of a polyzoan. *Cumings*, 1904.

proteolite (prō'tē-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *Πρωτεύς*, *Proteus*, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *petrog.*, a name originally given by Boase to schist metamorphosed, by contact with granite, into a variety of cornubianite. Recently it has been applied by Bonney to a hornfels containing andalusite, an andalusite-hornfels.

proteolyze (prō'tē-ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proteolyzed*, ppr. *proteolyzing.* [*proteoly(sis)* + *-(i)ze.*] To cause the hydrolytic decomposition of albumins in (a substance), notably by means of ferments and mineral acids.

In fresh milk, 2 or 3 cc. of a saturated solution of alum may be used in place of acetic acid, usually with little higher results. But when the milk-casein has been *proteolyzed* to any extent the use of alum is not permissible, since it precipitates caseoses in addition to casein.
Amer. Chem. Jour., Feb., 1903, p. 169.

proteose (prō'tē-ōs), *n.* [*prote(in)* + *-ose.*] An albumose which is derived from the albumins proper. See ★*albumose.*

Proteosoma (prō-tē-ō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *Πρωτεύς*, Proteus, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of sporozoans, of the order *Hæmosporidia*. *P. grassii* is parasitic in the blood of many common birds, the intermediate host being a mosquito of the genus *Culex*.

proteosome (prō'tē-ō-sōm), *n.* A sporozoan of the genus *Proteosoma*.

The only bodies in the diseased cells that might be mistaken for bacteria were small proteid granules, resembling *proteosomes*, which stained with difficulty, swelled up, and lost their shape in 5 per cent potash.
U. S. Dep. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 19, 1900, p. 14.

proteranope (prot'e-ran-ōp), *n.* Same as ★*protanope*. *Baldwin*, Dict. Philos. Psychol., II. 787.

protergum (prō-tėr'gum), *n.*; pl. *proterga* (-gä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρό*, before, + L. *tergum*, back.] In *entom.*, same as *pronotum*.

proterical (prō-ter'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *πρωτερική*, precocious (sc. *συκῆ*, fig), ⟨ *πρωΐ*, early.] Denoting or characterizing an early-bearing or precocious fig-tree.

proteroglyphous (prot-e-rog'li-fus), *a.* [NL. *Proteroglypha* + *-ous.*] **1.** Having teeth in the front portion of the upper jaw grooved on the anterior face, as in *Elaps* and similar poisonous snakes.—**2.** Resembling or having the characteristics of the poisonous snakes known as *Proteroglypha*.

Proterotheriidæ (prot″e-rō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Proterotherium*, type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct ungulate mammals, belonging to the order *Litopterna* and typified by the genus *Proterotherium*, comprising animals resembling llamas in their general proportions. All known species are from the Miocene of South America.

proterotome (prot'e-rō-tōm), *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *-τομος*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Cutting by moving forward: said of the molar teeth of the lower jaw of certain mammals in mastication. *Cope.* [Rare.]

proterotype (prot'e-rō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *τύπος*, type.] In the nomenclature of types in natural history, the material on which the original description is based.

Proterozoic (prot″e-rō-zō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *ζωή*, life, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the life existing before the time of the Cambrian or first fossils: a term originally proposed as a substitute for *Azoic*, *Eozoic*, *Archæan*, etc., in order to avoid the assertions contained in these words if taken literally. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 861.

II. *n.* The time during which the simplest life-forms were developed: applied to the interval between the Archeozoic and Paleozoic as used by Chamberlin and Salisbury. It is assumed that life existed, but no determinable forms have yet been found. The subdivisions of the Proterozoic are Keweenawan, Animikean, and Huronian. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 17.

protest, *n.*—**Extension of protest**, in *marine law*, a statement giving the particulars of the voyage, the storms met with, as recorded in the log-book, and asserting that any damage that may have happened to ship or cargo was caused by the elements beyond the control of master and crew.

protestant, *n.*—**German Protestant**, a member of the German Evangelical Protestant Church, a body of scattered congregations in the United States having no synodical organization. The theology of the church is liberal and rationalistic. The German language is spoken in the church.

protetrad (prō-tet'rad), *a.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *tetrad.*] In *cytol.*, noting a stage in the formation of the chromosome preceding that of the tetrad (which see), or quadripartite chromosome.

A. Labbe observes that in the state of synapsis the chromosomes unite two and two, and fuse their chromatin into a single or *protetrad* body.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 529.

Proteus, *n.* **5.** In *bacteriol.*, an untenable generic name applied by some authors to certain bacteria, especially *Bacillus vulgaris* and other closely related putrefactive species.

protevangel (prōt-ē-van'jel), *n.* [See *protevangelium.*] A first or prior evangel or gospel; a protevangelium.

Protevangel of James.—This title was first given in the 16th century to a writing which is referred to as The Book of James . . . by Origen (tom. xi. in Matt.).
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 497.

prothomo (prōt-hō'mō), *n.*; pl. *prothomines* (-hom'i-nēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *homo*, man.] The type of man which in the evolutionary scale first developed true human characteristics. *A. F. Chamberlain*, in Amer. Anthropologist, July–Sept., 1902, p. 527. [Rare.]

prothrombin (prō-throm'bin), *n.* [*pro*(*enzyme*) + *thrombin.*] The proenzym or inactive form of thrombin (the fibrin ferment, in the sense of A. Schmidt).

prothyalosome (prōt'hī-a-lō-sōm), *n.* Same as *prothyalosoma*.

prothyrum (proth'i-rum), *n.*; pl. *prothyra* (-rä). [L. *prothyrum* (used in the pl. *prothyra*), ⟨ Gr. *πρόθυρον*, ⟨ *πρό*, before, + *θύρα*, door.] In *Greco-Rom. archæol.*, the front door or the vestibule or porch of entrance to any building.

protic (prō'tik), *a.* [*prot*(*ein*) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid of doubtful composition, obtained from the albuminous constituents of fish muscle. *W. D. Halliburton*, Chemical Physiol. and Pathol., p. 422.

proto-albumose (prō″tō-al'bū-mōs), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *albumose.*] One of the primary albumoses which are formed during

peptic digestion. In its physical characteristics this is further removed from the original albumin from which it is derived than heteroalbumose. It is readily soluble in water and to a certain extent diffusible through animal membrane. It is essentially a hemibody in the sense of Kühne. See ★*albumin*.

proto-Aryan (prō-tō-ār′yan), *a.* Primitive Aryan: applied to the supposed Aryan race in its very first stage of existence. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 657.

Protoascineæ (prō″tō-as-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀσκός*, a sac, + *-ineæ*.] A suborder of ascomycetous fungi including the family *Endomycetaceæ*.

Protobasidiomycetes (prō″tō-bā-sid″i-ō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Basidiomycetes*.] A subclass of the lower basidiomycetous fungi characterized by having protobasidia and including the three orders *Uredinales*, *Auriculariales*, and *Tremellales*.

protobasidium (prō″tō-bā-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *protobasidia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *basidium*.] A form of basidium which is divided into four cells either transversely or longitudinally, each cell bearing either laterally or apically a basidiospore, as in *Auricularia*, *Tremella*, and other genera of the lower basidiomycetous fungi.

The union of the groups into one sub-class is based on the long recognised resemblances between the promycelium of Uredineæ and the *protobasidium* of Auricularieæ.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 562.

protoblast (prō′tō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A primitive or embryonic cell, consisting of succulent granular cytoplasm and a nucleus.

The architecture of the embryo is fully outlined in the arrangement of the parent blastomeres, or *protoblasts*.
E. B. Wilson, Biol. Lectures, 1893, p. 10.

Protobranchiata (prō″tō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ata*.] An order of *Pelecypoda*. They have simple plate-like gill-filaments which are not reflected and the mantle-cavity is not divided into two parts. It includes the families *Nuculidæ* and *Solenomyidæ*.

protobranchiate (prō-tō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the foliate gills seen in *Nucula* and other archaic types of pelecypods in which the gill elements are plate-like and organically united only by their common stem; of or pertaining to the *Protobranchiata*.

protocarbohydrate (prō-tō-kär-bō-hī′drāt), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *carbohydrate*.] The unknown carbohydrate from which, it is believed, sugar, starch, cellulose, and other complex carbohydrates are built up in the plant-cell.

protocarinate (prō-tō-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *carinate*.] In *ornith.*, possessing a keeled breast-bone at an early period of time.

It is now generally admitted that the Palæognathæ must be the descendants of an Avian *proto-carinate* form capable of flight.
W. P. Pycraft, in Trans. Zool. Soc. London, Dec., 1900, [p. 260.

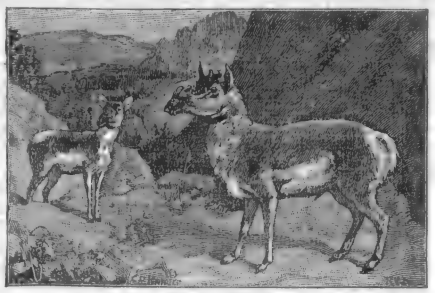
Protocaris (prō-tok′a-ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *καρίς*, shrimp.] An obscure phyllopod crustacean supposed to be related to the modern genus *Apus* which it closely resembles, found in the Lower Cambrian rocks of Vermont.

protocaseose (prō-tō-kā′sē-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *case(in)* + *-ose*.] The proto-albumose derived from casein.

protocatechuic (prō-tō-kat-e-chö′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *catechu* + *-ic*.] Derived from catechol.—**Protocatechuic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2(COOH)$, or 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, found in the fruit of *Illicium religiosum*. It is made by fusing piperic acid, clove oil, catechol, gum guaiacum, vanillin, and many other gums and resins with caustic potash.—**Protocatechuic aldehyde**, a crystalline compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2.CHO$, or 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic aldehyde. It is made by heating piperonal, vanillin, or opianic acid with dilute hydrochloric acid, and in other ways.

protocephalopod (prō-tō-sef′a-lō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *cephalopod*.] The hypothetical primitive ancestor of the *Cephalopoda*.

Protoceras (prō-tos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κέρας*, horn.] An extinct ruminant mammal belonging to the even-toed or artiodactyl division of the *Ungulata*. It is characterized by the presence of greatly developed bony protuberances from various parts of the skull in the male. The most prominent of these arise from the maxillæ, frontals, and parietals. All are faintly indicated in the



Protoceras.
(From a skeleton in the Princeton Museum.)

skull of the female. The forefeet are tetradactyl and the hind feet functionally didactyl. Remains of these animals occur in the upper levels of the White River Oligocene (the so-called *Protoceras beds*) of North America.

Protoceratidæ (prō″tō-sē-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Protoceras* (*-rat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ungulate mammals containing extinct forms from the Oligocene of North America, about the size of sheep and distantly related to existing chevrotains. The skull was long and narrow and in the males bore two pairs of horns, possibly three. The forefoot has four toes, the outer ones very slender; and the hind foot has also four toes, but the metatarsals of the second and fifth ones are reduced to vestiges at the upper end. *Marsh*, 1891.

protocerebron (prō-tō-ser′ē-bron), *n.*; pl. *protocerebra* (-brä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *cerebrum*, brain.] In Viallanes's system, the first of the three divisions of an insect's brain. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 118.

protochlorophyll (prō-tō-klō′rō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *chlorophyll*.] A green coloring matter found in the leaves of plants which are kept in the dark. Under the influence of light it changes into chlorophyll. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1903, p. 662.

Protochorda (prō-tō-kôr′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *χορδή*, chord.] The lancelets, tunicates, and hemichordates, considered together as forming a class of *Vertebrata*.

Protochordata (prō″tō-kôr-dā′tä), *n. pl.* [*Protochorda*.] Same as ★*Protochorda*.

protochordate (prō-tō-kôr′dāt), *a.* and *n.* [*Protochordata*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Protochorda*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 346.

II. *n.* A member of the *Protochordata*, a group of animals closely related to the vertebrates, whose limits are variously defined by different authorities.

protochromosome (prō-tō-krō′mō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *chromosome*.] A piece of the chromatin network or skein of the cell-nucleus which has not yet assumed the definite shape of a chromosome.

The number of chromosomes in the nucleus is invariably two, though in the basidium the first phases of division show a number of *protochromosomes* which later resolve themselves also into two chromosomes; the basidium in any species can give rise to two generations of spores on the same sterigma.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1903, p. 211.

Protocimex (prō-tō-sī′meks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *cimex*, bed-bug (see *Cimex*).] The oldest known hemipterous insect, represented by a fragmentary wing from the graptolitic shales of the Lower Silurian of Sweden.

protocladus (prō-tō-klā′dus), *n.*; pl. *protocladi* (-dī). [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *cladus*.] In sponge-spicules, one of the branches of the first order in a cladome. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 218.

protoclastic (prō-tō-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κλαστός*, broken, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, a term applied by Brögger to a texture due to granulation or fragmentation of crystals in igneous rocks during the molten condition of the magma or matrix, previous to final solidification.

protocneme (prō′tok-nēm), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κνήμη*, tibia.] In zoantharians, one of the twelve primary mesenteries. Compare ★*metacneme*. *Duerden*.

Protococcales (prō″tō-ko-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Protococcus* + *-ales*.] An order of the *Chlorophyceæ* or green algæ.

protocœlom (prō-tō-sē′lom), *n.* Same as ★*protocœloma*.

It is probably multiple. Each *protocœlom* is in its nature a gonocœl, that is to say a coelomic pouch, the epithelial walls of which produce ova or sperm or both.
E. R. Lankester, Zoology, II. 35.

protocœloma (prō″tō-sē-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *protocœlomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Cœloma*.] The primitive cœloma. Also *protocœlom*.

protocolar (prō′tō-kol-är), *a.* [For ★*protocollar*; ⟨ *protocol* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a protocol or diplomatic agreement; hence, pertaining to diplomatic forms.

You may have noticed how the Japanese marine minister, in answering Admiral Togo's bulletin of victory, seizes the opportunity to remind him of the virtues of the Mikado. . . . To some extent it is *protocolar*, but one must not for that think it an empty form.
N. Y. Evening Post, July 15, 1905.

protoconch, *n.* **2.** The apical whorl of a gastropod shell.

The apical whorl of a gastropod shell has come to be generally known as the *protoconch*, though this term had been preoccupied for the corresponding apex of cephalopod shells. *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1902, p. 918.

protoconchial (prō-tō-kong′ki-al), *a.* Same as *protoconchal*. *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1907, p. 624.

protocone (prō′tō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κῶνος*, cone.] The anterior inner cusp in an upper molar, and the anterior outer cusp in an upper premolar, of many mammals, homologous to the single cusp assumed by the tritubercular theory of dental complication to be the primitive reptilian ancestral type from which by progressive complication the teeth of mammalians have been derived. The antero-external cusp in the lower molars and premolars has similar homologies, according to the tritubercular theory, and is termed, for distinction from the upper series, the *protoconid*.

According to the original theory of Cope as developed by Osborn, the homologue of the main reptilian cone or *protocone* is invariably situated on the antero-internal, or lingual side in the upper teeth.
H. F. Osborn, in Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1904, p. 321.

protoconid (prō-tō-kon′id), *n.* [*protocone* + *-id*[2].] That cusp in the lower premolars and molars which is homologous with the protocone in the corresponding teeth of the upper jaw. See ★*protocone*.

Again summing up this combined evidence, we find in the Jurassic period the superior molars of the only mammals known (excepting the Triconodonta and Multituberculata) to consist of a large conical internal cusp or protocone, which we have every reason to believe is homologous with the large external cusp or *protoconid* in the lower jaw.
H. F. Osborn, in Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1904, p. 323.

protoconule (prō-tō-kon′ūl), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κῶνος*, cone, + L. dim. *-ulus*, E. *-ule*.] The anterior intermediate cusp in sextubercular molars situated between the protocone and paracone. *Amer. Mus. Jour. Sup.*, Jan., 1903, Guide Leaflet No. 9, p. 20.

proto-Corinthian (prō″tō-kō-rin′thi-an), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *Corinthian*.] In the history of Greek pottery, a term applied to vases which resemble the so-called Corinthian, but appear to be older and more primitive.



Proto-Corinthian Vase.
(From the Journal of Hellenic Studies, by permission of the Council.)

The term *Protokorinthian* was invented for the class by Furtwaengler, as a provisional title, not because it is proved that the vases were made in Korinth, but because the class is, in general, older than the Korinthian ware and is closely bound up with it by numerous transitional stages.
Cecil Smith, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XI. 173.

protocorm (prō′tō-kôrm), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κορμός*, trunk.] A tuber-like body provided with rhizoids produced in the place of a hypocotyl with roots, in the germination of some species of *Lycopodium*. This is regarded by Treub (the author of the term) as the rudiment of a leafy shoot, but by Goebel as an arrested hypocotylous segment. Analogous formations are found in the related genus *Phylloglossum* and in some orchids and dicotyledons.

protocoteine (prō-tō-kō′tē-in), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + (*para*)*coto* + *-e-* + *-ine*[2].] A compound found in small quantity in paracoto bark.

protocranium (prō-tō-krā′ni-um), *n.*; *pl. protocrania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κρανίον*, skull, cranium.] The posterior portion of the epicranium of an insect's head. It is sometimes separated from the epicranium proper by a transverse line. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 92, 93.

Protodiscineæ (prō″tō-di-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *δίσκος*, a disk, + *-ineæ*.] A suborder of ascomycetous fungi which includes the family *Exoascaceæ*.

protodont (prō′tō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] **1.** Noting a type of tooth which is rather high and conical, with two small tubercles developed on the anterior and the posterior face.—**2.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the group of mammals named *Protodonta*.

Protodonta (prō-tō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] Cope's term for a group of primitive mammals, largely hypothetical, which have the incisors reduced and molars with compressed, cutting crowns and simple roots. The *Dromatheriidæ* are assigned to this order.

protodynastic (prō″tō-di-nas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *dynast(y)* + *-ic*.] Existing or occurring during the first or earliest known dynasties (of Egypt).

In a memoir, which will be published in a short time, he [Prof. Elliot Smith] intends to give a full account of the structure of the brain in the predynastic and *protodynastic* Egyptians. *Nature*, Nov. 6, 1902, p. 14.

protœcium (prō-tē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *protœcia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *œcium*. See *œcium*.] In bryozoans, the basal disk of the primary individual of the colony.

It follows, therefore, that before the colony has reached a stage in which its genus or even its family is recognizable, the first zœcium, which the author here proposes to designate as the *protœcium*, has become mature (ephebic). *E. R. Cumings*, in Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1904, p. 50.

proto-Egyptian (prō″tō-ē-jip′shan), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *Egyptian*.] Noting the autochthonous race in Egypt which preceded the known historical race. Remains of such a people have been found in the Nile valley.

We may provisionally apply the term 'Egypto-Libyan' or '*Proto-Egyptian*' to this early indigenous population of the Nile valley. *A. J. Evans*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVII. 379.

proto-elastose (prō″tō-ē-las′tōs), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *elast(in)* + *-ose*.] The proto-albumose derived from elastin. *Simon*, Physiological Chem., p. 179.

proto-ephippium (prō-tō-e-fip′i-um), *n.*; pl. *proto-ephippia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *ephippium*.] In some entomostracans, a sort of egg-case.

The latter [resting eggs] in the Daphniidæ are enclosed in a modified part of the mother's shell, called the ephippium from its resemblance to a saddle in shape and position. In other families a less elaborate case has been observed, for which Mr. Scourfield has proposed the term *protoephippium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 270.

proto-epiphyte (prō-tō-ep′i-fīt), *n.* See ★*epiphyte*, 1.

proto-Etruscan (prō″tō-ē-trus′kan), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *Etruscan*.] Primitive Etruscan.

protogala (prō-tog′a-lä), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *γάλα*, milk.] The colostrum or first milk secreted by the mother after childbirth.

protogasteropod (prō-tō-gas′te-rō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *gasteropod*.] The hypothetical primitive gasteropod.

protogelatose (prō-tō-jel′a-tōs), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *gelat(in)* + *-ose*.] The proto-albumose derived from gelatin.

protogenide (prō-toj′e-nid), *n.* [*protogen(ic)* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a name used by Laurent, in connection with his nucleus theory, to denote a compound of a nucleus with two atoms of hydrogen or oxygen, or with 2, 4, or 6 atoms of a salt-radical, as of chlorin.

protogenist (prō-toj′e-nist), *n.* [Gr. *πρωτογενής*, first-born, + *-ist*.] The 'first-born' of the race: used in the extract as 'first-born' (that is, one of the earliest) of those who indulge in (concetti). See *concetto*.

Lucan came fairly by his style (a sort of Roman Cowley he), and I am glad I took up the book, since I bethought me for the first time that Lucan was the true *protogenist* of the concettisti. *Lowell*, Letters, II. 333.

protoglobulose (prō-tō-glob′ū-lōs), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *globul(in)* + *-ose*.] The proto-albumose derived from globulin.

protogod (prō′tō-god), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *god*.] The original god from which, by deification of qualities or of special manifestations, a number of other gods are derived.

protogonocyte (prō-tō-gon′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *gonocyte*.] One of the two cells resulting from the division of the impregnated ovum, the first of the series terminating in the archigonocyte or primary germ-cell. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 864.

protogonoplasm (prō-tō-gon′ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *gonoplasm*.] A differentiated area in the substance of a protozoan from which later the gemmules develop.

An early cytoplasmic stage.—This agrees in the main with that first described by Councilman, Magrath, and Brinckerhoff for human variola, but is more detailed. The smallest form (seven-tenths of a micron in diameter) is a minute homogeneous sphere which is all nucleus. One of the first indications of differentiation is central vacuolization, with the occasional appearance of a minute central dot, which stains with methylene blue. Differentiation in the peripheral portion is first shown by minute unstained spots, which, with growth, increase in size and stain green in Borrel preparations, while comparatively large masses stain red. This red material forms the substance of the later developing gemmules, and is called *protogonoplasm* by Calkins. *Jour. Med. Research*, Oct., 1904, p. 363.

protograph, *n.* **2.** In the nomenclature of natural history, the original pictorial description of a species, genus, or higher group.

proto-Hellenic (prō″tō-he-len′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *Hellenic*.] Pertaining or belonging to that (hypothetical) people from which all the Greek or Hellenic tribes originated.

protohematoblast (prō-tō-hem′a-tō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *hematoblast*.] A nucleated spherical cell, derived from a bone-marrow cell, which later becomes a nucleated red blood-corpuscle.

Malassez states that the nucleated red blood corpuscles are derived from the proper marrow cells by these giving rise first to spherical cells of large size which do not readily stain, contain little or no hæmoglobin, and possess a very diffuse nucleus. These cells are termed *protohæmatoblasts* by Malassez. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 20.

protokosin (prō-tō-kō′sin), *n.* A colorless, crystalline, physiologically inactive compound, $C_{29}H_{38}O_9$, obtained from cusso.

protolemur (prō-tō-lē′mėr), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *lemur*.] Any one of a group of insectivorous mammals ancestral to the lemurs.

Protolenus (prō-tol′e-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Olenus*, a genus of trilobites.] A genus of opisthoparian trilobites found in Lower Cambrian rocks of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Protolepidoptera (prō-tō-lep-i-dop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Lepidoptera*.] A suborder of lepidopterous insects, erected by Packard, containing only the family *Eriocephalidæ*: distinguished from the ★*Palæolepidoptera* (the *Micropterygidæ* only) and the *Lepidoptera Haustellata* (all the other families).

Protolimulus (prō-tō-lim′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Limulus*, a genus of *Crustacea*.] A limuloid arthropod found in the Upper Devonian rocks of Pennsylvania.

protolithic (prō-tō-lith′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, denoting stone implements without designed modification in form, but selected according to fitness of form and gradually shaped by wear, without definite recognition of the shaping on the part of the operator. See ★*technolithic*. *W. J. McGee*, in 17th Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. I, p. LXVI.

The use of objects without the designed modification of them has been applied to Seri stone implements by Mr. McGee, when he calls such modified implements *protolithic*, while the modified stone implements he calls technolithic. The two phases are widely distinct, not only in type of object, but even more in the mental operations exemplified by the objects; for the *protolithic* objects represent undesigned adaptation and modification of cobbles picked up at random, while the others represent designed shaping in accordance with preconceived ideals. The coexistence of the incongruous types seemed puzzling at the outset. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1898, p. 43.

protolithionite (prō-tō-lith′i-ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *lithionite*.] An iron-lithium mica from the tourmalin-granite of Eibenstock, Saxony: it is closely related to zinnwaldite.

protolithoplasm (prō-tō-lith′ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *λίθος*, stone, + *πλάσμα*, thing formed or molded.] A word coined on the analogy of 'protoplasm' to describe the earliest beginnings of crystals which some observers believe they have seen with the highest powers of the microscope.

Then are seen appearing in the network small obscure points called 'petroblasts,' which, when observed under high magnifying power, seem to be at the centre of a dark substance called 'deuterolithoplasm,' and on the periphery of another clearer substance named by Von Schrön '*protolithoplasm*.' The formation of the crystal results from these two substances. *Knowledge and Scientific News*, Aug., 1904, p. 183.

protolog (prō′tō-log), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *λόγος*, account.] In the nomenclature of natural history, the original verbal description of a species, genus, or higher group. Also *protologue*.

protologic (prō-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [*protolog(y)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to protology.

protologue (prō′tō-log), *n.* Same as ★*protolog*. *Science*, June 9, 1905, p. 889.

protology (prō-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of the beginnings of things: used in reference to the mythology of primitive tribes. *J. N. B. Hewitt*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. 1899–1900, p. 138.

protoloph (prō′tō-lof), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *λόφος*, crest.] The anterior cross-crest in such a tooth as that of a tapir or rhinoceros: correlated with ★*ectoloph* and ★*metaloph*. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1. *Amer. Mus. Jour. Sup.*, Jan., 1903, Guide Leaflet No. 9, p. 20.

protome (prō′tō-mē), *n.* [Gr. *προτομή*, the foremost or upper part.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the front of anything, as the head of a horse or the prow of a ship.

The horse's head, or *protomé*, as is well known, is introduced generally in a sunken square. *A. J. Evans*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, VII. 14.

Protomorphic races. See ★*race*[3].

protomycelium (prō″tō-mī-sē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *mycelium*.] The transition stage of Eriksson's mycoplasma to the hyphal condition. See ★*mycoplasma*.

proto-Mycenæan (prō″to-mī-sē-nē′an), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *Mycenæan*.] Of or pertaining to the earliest or oldest portion of the Mycenæan age. See ★*Mycenæan*.

Mr. Hogarth appends a description by Dr. Boyd-Dawkins of *proto-Mycenæan* dolichocephalic skulls found by him, which the distinguished craniologist pronounces to possess characters which "point unmistakably to the fact that the possessors of the skulls . . . led the artificial life of highly civilised peoples." *Nature*, Aug. 21, 1902, p. 394.

protomyosinose (prō-tō-mī′ō-si-nōs), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *myosin* + *-ose*.] The proto-albumose derived from myosin.

proton (prō′ton), *n.*; pl. *prota* (-tä), *protons* (-tonz). [Gr. *πρῶτον*, neut. of *πρῶτος*, first, first state of a thing; a thing in its first state.] **1.** The first inception or rudiment of a structure or organ in the embryo: a term suggested as an equivalent of the German *anlage*.

The nematode embryo is elongate, or vermiform, and possesses a firm outer cuticular layer which is highly refractive and appears under the microscope as a clear structureless boundary. . . . A clear area near the center of the worm, consisting of one or a few large cells is the *proton* of the reproductive system. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, June, 1902, p. 113.

2. A term designating certain products of tryptic digestion which are obtained from the protamins and which, supposedly, are intermediary between these and the end-products.

protonauplius (prō-tō-nâ′pli-us), *n.*; pl. *protonauplii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *nauplius*.] The hypothetical embryonic nauplius stage of the hypothetical crustacean prototype, as yet unobserved but, by virtue of Beecher's researches on trilobite larvæ, supposed to have been similar to the protaspis stage of primitive trilobites. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, June, 1904, p. 419.

protonegro (prō-tō-nē′grō), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *negro*.] A negro of the primitive negro stock.

These steatopygous Bushmen were perhaps *Protonegroes*, who may have branched off from the Nigritic stock when first that species reached the Mediterranean regions. *Sir Harry Johnston*, The Nile Quest, p. 2.

Protonemertini (prō″tō-nē-mėr-tī′nī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Nemertes* + *-ini*.] An order of nemerteans. They have the cerebral ganglia and lateral nerves outside the dermal muscles, either in the ectoderm or beneath the dermis; the body-wall consisting of an ectoderm, a dermis, and an external circular and an internal longitudinal layer of muscles, usually with a diagonal layer between; the mouth behind the brain; no cæcum; and a proboscis without stylets. The order includes the families *Carinellidæ* and *Hubrechtidæ*. Compare ★*Mesonemertini*, ★*Metanemertini*, and ★*Heteronemertini*.

protonephridium (prō-tō-nef-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *protonephridia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *nephridium*.] A nephridium that is devoid of an internal opening.

protonephrium (prō-tō-nef′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *protonephria* (-ä). Same as *protonephron*.

protonic[2] (prō-ton′ik), *a.* [*proton* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a proton. See ★*proton*, 1.

protonuclein (prō-tō-nū′klē-in), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *nuclein*.] A trade-name of a substance prepared from the lymphoid tissues of animals, with the addition of gum and milk-sugar: employed as a healing application to wounded and ulcerated surfaces. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 541.

protopathic, *a.* 2. Noting a system of sensory nerves in the skin whose end-organs have a limited range of sensibility, only the more marked stimuli being perceived.

Protopauropus (prō-tō-pâ′rō-pus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Pauropus*.] A name proposed by Packard for the theoretical ancestral myriapod, since that form probably resembled the larva of the modern *Pauropus*.

protopelecypod (prō″tō-pe-les′i-pod), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *pelecypod*.] The hypothetical original ancestor of the *Pelecypoda*, supposed to have had small, thin, symmetrical, subcircular or oval shells, with edentulate hinge-line and smooth surface.

Protoperlidæ (prō-tō-pėr′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Perlidæ*.] A family name proposed by Brongniart for certain fossil insects, related to the *Perlidæ*, found in the Carboniferous strata of Commentry, France.

protophyllin (prō-tō-fil′in), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-in*[2].] A hydrid of chlorophyl described by Gautier and Timirjazev. Colorless under ordinary conditions, it turns green on exposure to light.

protopine (prō′tō-pin), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὀπ(ιον)*, opium, + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}O_5N$, found in opium and in the roots of the celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, the bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, and *Macleya cordata*. It melts at 204° C. Also called *macleyine*.

protoplasm, *n.* 2. The invisible basis of living substance; the ultimate and true protoplasm as free from all non-living objects. See the extract.

Protoplasm . . . is a morphological term but . . . the same word *protoplasm* is also frequently used to denote . . . "the real living substance." The word then embodies a physiological idea.

M. Foster, Textbook of Physiol., p. 5.

Nervous protoplasm. Same as ★*neuroplasm*.—**Protoplasm derivate**, the intracellular substance of certain tissues supposed to be the product of the activity of cells that lie embedded in the ground substance.—**Structure of protoplasm.** (*a*) *Visible structure.* With the best optical aids living protoplasm is rarely found to be homogeneous, but contains droplets, granules, striations, fibrillæ, or plates that differ in different cells and in the same cell at different periods. In preserved protoplasm dyes or stains may make certain parts conspicuous, and upon this basis many important hypotheses of protoplasmic structure have been built up. Most of these assume some one or other universal structure in all protoplasm. Thus, the *granular hypothesis*, carried to extremes by Altmann, made granules the essential structure in all cells. The *filar hypothesis* of Flemming claimed separate threads as the essential structure. This gave place to the *network hypothesis* which recognized a framework or meshwork as the fundamental structure of protoplasm. Bütschli's *alveolar hypothesis* interprets most of the visible appearances in protoplasm as the expression of a universal honeycomb or froth structure. Strengthened by the experiments of Rhumbler and others this hypothesis has risen to the dignity of a theory explaining some of the fundamental activities of protoplasm in the lower animals. More recent views make protoplasm polymorphic, and of different structure at different times and places. A. Fischer claims that many of the above appearances are artificial products and thinks that similar structures in living protoplasm may be temporary precipitations of proteids. G. F. Andrews finds the above basic and many other kinds of structures in living protoplasm to be built up on a basis of relatively inert inclusions embedded in a plasma or continuous substance. A clear distinction is to be drawn between the diverse structural arrangements seen in most masses of protoplasm and the background of ultimate protoplasm the structure of which has not been seen. (*b*) *Chemical structure.* To chemical examination protoplasm yields large amounts of proteids and of water, as well as some fats, carbohydrates, and mineral substances. Of these the proteids are preëminent in some fundamental phenomena of protoplasm. Whether the ultimate protoplasm is one chemical substance or a mixture of substances is not known. Visible portions of protoplasm are complex and non-homogeneous in most cases and minute contiguous areas give different chemical reactions. (*c*) *Physical structure.* Protoplasm is essentially liquid in many of its active phases, with great differences of viscosity in different areas and in the same area at different times. It often looks like an emulsion and some of its properties are comparable with those of colloidal solutions. Assuming electrical charges in protoplasm, such fundamental activities as contraction of muscle and transmission by nerves have found formal explanations. (*d*) *Deduced biological structure.* To explain heredity and some other phenomena of living things, protoplasm has frequently been regarded as made up of units which are generally thought of as ultramicroscopic. Among such units of ultimate protoplasm are the 'physiological units' of Herbert Spencer, the 'gemmules' of Darwin, the 'pangens' of De Vries, the 'plastidules' of Haeckel, the 'biophores' of Weismann, the 'micellæ' of Nägeli, and the 'plasomes' of Wiesner. In some cases these units are held to have some of the fundamental attributes of living things. These conceptions afford only formal explanations of certain protoplasmic phenomena.

Protoplasmic continuity, segmentation. See ★*continuity*, ★*segmentation*.

protoproteose (prō-tō-prō′tē-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *proteose*.] Any proto-albumose derived from a native albumin.

protopsychic (prō-tō-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *psychic*.] In *psychol.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the first beginnings of mind; mentally rudimentary or ultimate.

It is one thing to build up the identical consciousness that has just been dissected, and quite another to take the dissected bits of, say, the normal, adult consciousness and entrust them, as *protopsychic* units, to time for the creation of a mental phylogeny.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 406.

protopterygian (prō″top-te-rij′i-an), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *πτέρυξ*, wing, fin, + *-ian*.] In *ichth.*, noting that stage of embryonic development in which the fin-rays first appear. *J. A. Ryder*.

proto-Renaissance (prō-tō-rė-nā-sons′), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + F. *Renaissance*.] A revival movement in art and literature preceding the Renaissance proper, especially that which began in the reign of the Emperor Frederick II. (1194–1250), when a definite attempt was made to revive interest in ancient art. The finest monuments of this movement are certain medals of the emperor and the sculpture of Niccola Pisano.

Protorohippus (prō″tor-ō-hip′us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Orohippus*.] A primitive equine animal, from the Middle Eocene Wind River beds, characterized by the presence of four complete toes in the fore foot and three in the hind foot. *Protorohippus* stood 16 inches high at the withers.

Protorosauria (prō″tor-ō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of reptiles established by Seeley to contain rather large reptiles from the Permian of Germany. The vertebræ are mostly biconcave; hypocentra are present; and the strong attachment of the pelvis indicates terrestrial habits. *Palæohatteria* also belong to this order.

proto-Semitic (prō″tō-sē-mit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *Semitic*.] Primitively Semitic: applied to a supposed primitive race from which all Semitic peoples were descended.

protosocial (prō-tō-sō′shal), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *social*.] Containing possibilities of social evolution; especially, pertaining to the primitive horde and its undeveloped social capacities. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 274.

Protospondyli (prō-tō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] A suborder of fishes characterized by having a semi-heterocercal tail, the bony supports of the dorsal and anal fins equal in number to the fin-rays, and more than five actinosts in the pectoral and none in the ventral fins. They are the characteristic forms of the Jurassic. The only living species is the North American *Amia*.

Protospongidæ (prō-tō-spon′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Spongidæ*.] A family of hexactinellid sponges represented by fragmentary, quadrately reticulate, spicular skeletons in Cambrian and Lower Silurian rocks.

Protostegidæ (prō-tō-stē′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Protostega*, type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of turtles, comprising species of large size and marine habits, characterized by having the carapace imperfectly developed, the plastron well developed, and the limbs modified for swimming. The type species is *Protostega gigas*, from the Cretaceous of Kansas.

protostomal (prō-tos′tō-mal), *a.* [*protostoma* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a protostoma or blastopore. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 323.—**Protostomal seam**, in *embryol.*, the suture or seam formed by the closure of the lips of the protostoma or blastopore at the close of the gastrulation of certain animals.

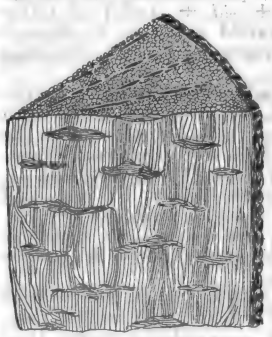
protostyle (prō′tō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *στῦλος*, style.] A small cusp present in the upper premolars of many mammals and situated in front of the protocone on the margin of the tooth-crown.

protosulphate (prō-tō-sul′fāt), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *sulphate*.] A compound of a metal or an electropositive radical with one combining unit of the radical of sulphuric acid, or that member of a series of sulphates which contains the smallest proportion of the sulphuric acid radical: as, *protosulphate* of iron or ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4$), commercially known as *green vitriol*.

protosulphid (prō-tō-sul′fid), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *sulphid*.] A compound of a metal or an electropositive radical with one atom of sulphur, or that member of a series of sulphids which contains the smallest proportion of sulphur.

protosulphuret (prō-tō-sul′fū-ret), *n.* Same as ★*protosulphid*.

Prototaxites (prō″tō-tak-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Dawson, 1860), ‹ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Taxites*. See *Taxites*.] A genus of fossil algæ, occurring in Silurian and Devonian rocks, the trunks of which attained the dimensions of tree-trunks. It may have been a gigantic seaweed or kelp, but Dawson regarded it as a land plant and a true tree. It was subsequently renamed *Nematophycus* by Carruthers and *Nematophyton* by Dawson, but the original name must be adhered to although implying a relationship to the *Pinales*. See *Nematophycus*.



Prototaxites logani, reduced. Section of trunk.

prototheca (prō-tō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *prototheca* (-sē). [NL., ‹ Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θήκη*, receptacle.] The cup, or calicle, of the first, or parent, polyp of a coral colony. See the extract under ★*prototheal*.

prototheal (prō-tō-thē′kal), *a.* [*prototheca* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a prototheca.

These conspicuous radial folds of the prototheca make it difficult to discern the exact character of the concentric foldings of the *prototheal* wall.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1904, p. 29.

prototheme (prō′tō-thēm), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θέμα*, theme.] The first constituent of a word or name.

These *prototheme*s in familiar intercourse, or even on more serious occasions, often received the termination -a, Seax, for instance, becoming Seaxa.

N. and Q., 10th ser., III. 176.

prototoxin (prō-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *toxin*.] A derivative of a toxin which has a marked affinity for the corresponding antitoxin.

prototoxoid (prō-tō-tok′soid), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *toxoid*.] A toxoid which has a greater affinity for the corresponding antitoxin than the toxin proper.

prototroch (prō′tō-trōk), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *τροχός*, a wheel, a disk.] A locomotor organ in the trochophore larvæ of many marine annelids. It consists of a band of thickened cells encircling the body of the larva in front of the mouth and bearing strong motile cilia. See ★*preoral circlet*.

The adult Sipunculid retains the retractor muscles and nephridia of the trochophore. The loss of the *prototroch*, the development of the cœlome, and the enormous elongation of the trunk, are the only fundamental changes which the trochophore undergoes in passing into the adult condition.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1904, p. 64.

prototrochal (prō′tō-trō-kal), *a.* [*prototroch* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a prototroch.

prototrophic (prō-tō-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-ic*.] Requiring for growth only simple inorganic substances, as carbon dioxid and ammonia or nitrous acid and a few mineral salts: a term used by A. Fischer to designate a group of nitrifying bacteria characterized by a very primitive metabolism. Compare ★*metatrophic* and ★*paratrophic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 55.

prototype, *n.*—**National prototypes,** one of two meters and one of two kilograms kept in the custody of the United States Bureau of Standards, by comparison with which weights and measures used in the United States are ultimately determined. The two kilograms are those designated as 4 and 20 by the International Commission of Weights and Measures, and consist of an alloy of 90 per cent. of platinum and 10 per cent. of iridium. They have been compared with great precision, both with the international prototype kilogram and with the kilograms issued by the Commission to the contributing governments. The two meters are those designated as 21 and 27. They consist of the same alloy, and have likewise been compared with the international prototype meter, and with the meters furnished to the other governments by the Commission. Kilogram 4 and meter 21 are used for actual comparisons with other weights or measures, while kilogram 20 and meter 27 are kept under seal for occasional use in verifying working kilogram 4 and working meter 21. In reference to the *mètre des Archives*, and the international prototype meter, and to the corresponding kilograms, these national standards are copies; but their formal adoption as the authoritative standards to which other standards in the United States are to be conformed has caused them to be called, perhaps with justice, the national prototype kilogram and the national prototype meter.

prototypic (prō-tō-tip'ik), *a.* Same as *prototypal*. *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 903.

protoveratridine (prō″tō-vē-rā'tri-din), *n.* [*protoveratr(ine)* + *-id* + *-ine*2.] A bitter non-poisonous alkaloid produced by decomposition of the protoveratrine of *Veratrum album*.

protoveratrine (prō″tō-vē-rā'trin), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Veratr(um)* + *-ine*2.] An intensely poisonous alkaloid obtained from the rhizomes of white hellebore, *Veratrum album*. It probably occurs also in *Veratrum viride*.

protoxidize (prō-tok'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *protoxidized*, ppr. *protoxidizing*. [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *oxid* + *-ize*.] In *chem.*, to convert into a protoxid by union with a proper amount of oxygen.

protozoëa (prō″tō-zō-ē'ä), *n.* pl.; *protozoëas* (-äz), *protozoëæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *zoëa*.] A copepod-like larval type which is found in a few of the higher *Crustacea*. It has a long, jointed abdomen without appendages, and it swims by means of the antennæ. *Euphausia*, *Penæus*, *Lucifer*, and *Sergestes* are known to pass through a free protozoëan stage, and *Porcellana* and *Pinnixa* hatch as protozoëas, but they escape from the protozoëan skin and become zoëas a few minutes after hatching.

protozoëan (prō″tō-zō-ē'an), *a.* [*protozoë(a)* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a protozoëa.

protozoölogist (prō″tō-zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*protozoölog(y)* + *-ist*.] A student of the *Protozoa*, especially of the parasitic forms. *Nature*, Nov. 29, 1906, p. 117.

protozoölogy (prō″tō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*protozo(on)* + *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Protozoa*.

Protozoology, a science that has only in most recent times attracted general attention, is nothing more or less than the study of a group of organisms which zoologists term protozoa. *Nature*, Nov. 29, 1906, p. 115.

protractor, *n.*—**Stereographic protractor,** in map projection, a plotting instrument or chart comprising graduated circular arcs and lines, used for the purpose of measuring geographical distances from maps plotted by stereographic projection. See *map-projection*, under *projection*.

The use of the *stereographic protractor* for measuring distances along great circles, of measuring spherical angles at a given point, together with various applications in navigation. *Nature*, April 24, 1902, p. 599.

Protremata (prō-trē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] In Beecher's classification of the *Brachiopoda*, an order of articulated genera having the pedicle-opening restricted to the ventral valve throughout life and the prodeltidium originating on the dorsal side of the body-wall in the *Cephalata* stage and later ankylosed to the ventral shell, thus initiating the deltidium, which persists in all later growth stages. The brachia are unsupported by a calcareous ribbon. A few genera (*Thecidea*, *Lacazella*) still exist, but most of the genera of the order are extinct.

protreptic (prō-trep'tik), *a.* Same as *protreptical*.

protrochal (prō-trō'kal), *a.* [*pro-* + *trochal*.] Noting a larval stage in some mollusks, as *Dentalium* and *Nucula*, which is antecedent to the trochophore and characterized by the possession of recurrently ciliated zones. The term is applied also to a larva of certain polychætous worms.

This 'test' has also been seen in two species of Nucula, and pending fuller inquiry into the Myzomenian and a re-investigation of Dentalium, I would suggest that this recurrently ciliated sac is representative of a larval stage antecedent to the trochophore, for which the term *protrochal* may suffice. This term has indeed been already applied to a larva of certain Polychæta, which might well represent a modification of that for which I am arguing; and quite recently it appears to have been observed near Ceylon for a species of the genus Marphysa.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 630.

protrochula (prō-trō'kū-lä), *n.* [*pro-* + L. *trochus*, + dim. *-ula*.] A hypothetical organism represented by the stage in the development of the trochophore before the formation of the anus. *Hatschek*.

The *pro-trochula*—is, Hatschek holds, to be considered as the point of meeting of flat-worms and all higher invertebrates. If we go farther, and inquire what this *pro-trochula* may be and how it arose, Hatschek's reply would be that it is a hypothetical organism represented by the stage in the development of the trochophore before the formation of the anus. How it arose is not clear.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 794.

protrudent (prō-trö'dent), *a.* Projecting or protruding.

The mandibles are short but rather more *protrudent*.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 128.

protrypsin (prō-trip'sin), *n.* Same as *trypsinogen*.

protuberance, *n.*—**Red protuberance.** Same as *solar prominence* (which see, under *prominence*).

protuberance-spectroscope (prō-tū'be-rans-spek″trō-skōp), *n.* A spectroscopic attachment to an astronomical telescope especially designed with a view to the convenient observation of the spectra of solar protuberances.

protungulate (prō-tung'gū-lāt), *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *ungulate*.] The primitive ungulate or common ancestor of all ungulates or hoofed mammals.

protyle, *n.* 2. A hypothetical form of primal, undifferentiated matter from which, it has been imagined, by granulation or segregation of minute but definite masses may have been produced the atoms of the various chemical elements.

Prout's hypothesis. See ★*hypothesis*.

prov. An abbreviation (*f*) [*cap.*] of *Provence*; (*g*) [*cap.*] of *Proverbs*, a book of the Old Testament; (*h*) of *province*.

prove, *v. t.* 7. In homeopathic practice, to test the therapeutic action of (a drug) by observing the symptoms following its administration in appreciable amounts to persons in health.

proveliger (prō-vel'i-jėr), *n.* [L. *pro*, before, + NL. *veliger*.] In mollusks, a stage preceding the veliger or before the formation of the shell; also a hypothetical form of similar structure regarded by Verrill as the molluscan archetype.

Proventricular valvule, a circular fold in the wall of the proventriculus of certain insects. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 313.

prover, *n.* 3. In homeopathic medicine, one who submits himself to experimentation in order to determine the therapeutic indications for a drug. See ★*prove*, *v. t.*, 7.

The manifestations of drug action thus produced are carefully recorded, and this record of "drug-diseases," after being verified by repetition of many "*provers*," constitutes the distinguishing feature of the homœopathic materia medica. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 312.

4. In *old Eng. law*, one who gives state's evidence; an approver or probator.

provide, *v. t.*—**To cast loose and provide,** to get (a gun) ready for action, and to furnish (it) with ammunition.

province, *n.*—**Juvavian province.** See ★*Juvavian*.—**Mediterranean province,** a geographic designation applied by Austrian geologists to a marine basin which, during Triassic time, covered the eastern Alps, Tyrol, Lombardy, Carinthia, and extended eastward. Another contemporaneous Triassic basin extending over the Austrian Alps has been termed the *Juvavian province*.—**Petrographical province,** a term applied by Judd (1886) to a region in which the igneous rocks of a definite period possess characters which distinguish them from the igneous rocks of another region. The characters are chiefly chemical and mineralogical.

Provincial constitutions. See ★*constitution*.

provinculum (prō-ving'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *provincula* (-lä). [L. *pro*, for, in place of, + *vinculum*, a bond.] The primitive hinge of certain young pelecypod shells, consisting of minute teeth on both sides of or behind the ligament, which are apparently independent of the permanent dentition of later stages.

proving, *n.* 3. The homeopathic test of the therapeutic value of a drug. See ★*prove*, *v. t.*, 7.

proving-box (prö'ving-boks), *n.* In *breadmaking*, a large sheet-metal box having sliding doors and sheet-metal shelves, used to prove the rolls and loaves of dough before baking. It is sometimes mounted on wheels for convenience in moving the load to the oven, and is usually fitted with an inlet for live steam. The steam fills the box and condenses on the rolls, causing them to bake with a smooth hard crust.

proving-hole (prö'ving-hōl), *n.* In *mining*, an air-conduit in a mine.

Proviverridæ (prō-vī-ver'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proviverra*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Creodonta*, which contains species of rather small size, having the upper molars resembling those of the living marsupials of the genus *Dasyurus*, while the lower molars approach those of the true carnivore *Viverra*: from the Eocene of Europe and North America. *Schlosser*, 1886.

Provost cell. See ★*cell*.

proxene (prok'sēn), *n.* Same as *proxenus*.

proxeneta (prok-se-nē'tä), *n.* [L. *proxeneta*. See *proxenet*.] A broker or agent, specifically, a marriage broker. A contract with such an agent is void under the common law, though the civil law tolerated them.

proxeny (prok'se-ni), *n.* [Gr. *προξενία*, < *πρόξενος*, a public guest or friend. See *proxenus*.] The office or duty of a proxenus.

The Delphian decree . . . conferring *proxeny* on the Athenian priestess Chrysis. . . . We have fullest information concerning the Athenian *proxeny*.

W. Smith, Dict. Greek and Roman Antiquities, I. 979.

prozone (prō'zōn), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ζώνη*, a belt, zone.] The anterior of the three regions into which the pronotum of *Acrididæ*, *Locustidæ*, and *Gryllidæ* is divided.

Disk of pronotum tectiform, distinctly convex in longisection, the mid-carina very pronounced, the lateral carinæ faintly indicated on the "*prozone*," obsolete on metazone. *Psyche* (Boston), Feb., 1904, p. 7.

prozymogen (prō-zī'mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *zymogen*.] A cytoplasmic substance in the gastric cells of *Amphibia*. It is supposed to arise from the chromatin of the nucleus and to pass into the cytoplasm where it becomes zymogen which is eventually discharged from the cell after the chromatin of the nucleus has been restored. *Science*, May 17, 1901, p. 769.

P. R. S. An abbreviation of *President of the Royal Society*.

P. R. S. A. An abbreviation of *President of the Royal Scottish Academy*.

prudentialism (prō-den'shal-izm), *n.* [*prudential* + *-ism*.] Prudential character; action or conduct governed by prudential motives.

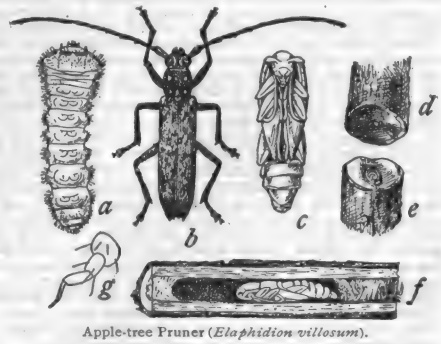
Prudhomme's black. See ★*black*.

prune-granite (prön'gran″it), *n.* See ★*granite*.

Prune-juice expectoration. See ★*expectoration*.

Prunella twill. See ★*twill*1.

pruner, *n.* 2. Any one of many cerambycid beetles whose larvæ bore into the twigs of various trees, weakening them and causing them to fall off as if pruned.—**Apple-tree pruner,** a longicorn beetle, *Elaphidion villosum*, which lays its eggs in young twigs or small branches, whence the issuing



Apple-tree Pruner (*Elaphidion villosum*).

a, larva; *b*, beetle; *c*, pupa; *d*, *e*, pruned ends of twigs; *f*, pupa in winter quarters in cut twig; *g*, leg of larva. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

larva burrows into the center of the twig or branch. On reaching full growth the larva nearly severs the branch, so that it is readily broken off by the wind. It affects, besides apple, other fruit-trees and shade and forest growth.

pruning, *n.* 1. The clearing of the stem of a tree through the death and fall of branches for want of light is known as *natural pruning*; when living branches are removed by cutting them close to the stem the operation is known as *green pruning*; when it is confined to dead branches it is known as *dry pruning*.

pruritic (prō-rit'ik), *a.* [*prurit(us)* + *-ic*.] Affected with pruritus; itching.

Prus. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Prussia;* (*b*) of *Prussian.*

Prussak's fibers. See ★*fiber*[1].

Prussian defense. See ★*defense.*

Prymnodesmia (prim-nō-des′mi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πρυμνόν*, lower part, + *δέσμα*, a bond.] A group of spatangoid echinoids or sea-urchins, founded by Lovén to contain genera with subanal fascioles.

Przibram schists. See ★*schist.*

P. S. An abbreviation (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *passed School of Instruction (of Officers)*; (*d*) [*cap.*] of *Permanent Secretary;* (*e*) [*cap.*] of *Privy Seal.*

psalidodect (sā-lid′ō-dekt), *a.* [Gr. *ψαλίς* (*ψαλιδ-*), a pair of scissors, + *δήκτης*, a biter, ⟨ *δάκνειν*, bite.] Cutting by movement over the inner surface of another cutting-edge of the molar teeth of the lower jaw of certain mammals in mastication. *Cope.* [Rare.]

psalistoma (sa-lis′tō-mă), *n.*; pl. *psalistomata* (sal-is-tō′ma-tă). [Gr. *ψαλίς*, scissors, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In decapod crustaceans, the cutting-tooth or sharp margin of the mandible.

Mandible with shortened cutting-tooth (*psalistoma*) and a three-jointed palp (synaphipod).
Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., 1903, p. 440.

psallette (sä-let′), *n.* [F., irreg. ⟨ Gr. *ψάλλειν*, play on the harp, sing to the harp, + *-ette.*] Same as *maîtrise*, 1.

psaltery. 1. The term is loosely applied to a variety of stringed instruments, some of them lyres or harps, rather than zithers.

psammite, *n.*—**Condroz psammites,** in *geol.*, the sandy facies of the Famennian (Upper Devonian) in Belgium. It carries an abundant fauna. See ★*Condrusian.*

Psammobia (sa-mō′bi-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *βίος*, life.] The typical genus of the *Psammobiidæ. Lamarck.*

Psammobiidæ (sam-ō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Psammobia* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, of the order *Eulamellibranchiata*, which have elongated separate siphons and a large tongue-shaped foot. It includes the genera *Psammobia* and *Sanguinolaria.*

Psammodus (sam′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] A Lower Carboniferous genus of selachian fishes of the family *Psammodontidæ*, known only from the teeth, which are large and more or less quadrangular, with thick, smooth roots almost as large as the crown. The crown surface is porous and punctate or finely striated. The genus occurs in the Carboniferous of Europe and North America.

psammogenous (sa-moj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *γίγνεσθαι*, become, + *-ous.*] In *phytogeog.*, of a more or less coarse-grained sandy consistency: said of soils. Thurmann, the author of the term (1849), further distinguished psammogenous soils into *perpsammic, hemipsammic*, and *oligopsammic*, and named transitional states *pelopsammic.* Compare ★*pelogenous.*

psammology (sa-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-λογια*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak.] The science which deals with the different forms assumed by sand.

The study of *psammology.*
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 570.

Psammoperca (sam-ō-pėr′kă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *πέρκη*, perch.] A genus of serranoid fishes, found from the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea to the north coast of Australia.

psammophile (sam′ō-fil), *a.* [Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as ★*psammophilous.*

The slender, wiry culms of this grass . . . render the species one of the most striking types of *psammophile* plants. *C. Mohr*, Plant Life of Alabama, p. 131.

psammophilous (sa-mof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ous.*] Living in or frequenting sandy places: said of plants or animals. Also *psammophile* and *ammophilous. Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1892, p. 508.

psammophyte (sam′ō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant adapted to grow and habitually growing in sand, as on the seashore, on dunes, etc.

psammophytic (sam-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [*psammophyte* + *-ic.*] Having the character of or pertaining to psammophytes; psammophilous.

psammosarcoma (sam″ō-sär-kō′mă), *n.*; pl. *psammosarcomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A sarcoma with calcareous deposit.

psammotherapy (sam-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The employment of sand-baths in the treatment of disease.

psammous (sam′us), *a.* [Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-ous.*] Containing sand; sandy; gritty.

psaturose (sat′ū-rōs), *n.* [F. *psaturose* (Beudant, 1832), prop. **psathyrose*, ⟨ Gr. *ψαθυρός*, friable, crumbling, + *-ose.*] Stephanite or brittle silver ore, an ore containing about 68.5 per cent. of silver.

P. S. C. An abbreviation of *Passed Staff College.*

pschutt (pshöt), *n.* [See the def.] The élite; the 'upper ten'; the highest of high life. The word is said to have originated in an expression of Daudet's in "Le nabab," where he represents the Marquis de Monpavon, a haughty and disdainful old beau, as expressing his profound scorn for the act of explaining himself or even making the slightest effort to help others to understand him. In his conversation with the Duke de Mora (Morny), a man of the same characteristics, he substituted "*ps*—" "*ps*—" for every word he was too indolent to say; and this "*ps*" is supposed to have given birth to *pschutt* as expressing the very cream of the aristocratic set. Afterward used attributively, in the sense of ultra-extravagant and -fashionable. *Larousse.* [Slang.]

Psednoblennius (sed-nō-blen′i-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψεδνός*, thin, spare, scanty, + NL. *blennius*, blenny.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in the Gulf of California.

pselaphesia (sel-a-fē′shiă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψηλάφησις*, a feeling.] In *psychol.*, a term proposed by M. Dessoir in 1892 to include active touch and the 'muscle sense': opposed to *contact-sense. E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 1.

pselaphesis (sē-laf′e-sis), *n.* [See ★*pselaphesia.*] 1. Same as a ★*pselaphesia.*—2. Same as *carphologia.*

Psenes (sē′nēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833), origin uncertain. It is appar. a F. plural, and is given as from a Gr. "*ψήνη*, the osprey."] A genus of fishes of the family *Nomeidæ*, inhabiting warm seas and known chiefly from very young specimens found in the open ocean.

psephite (sē′fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ψῆφος*, a pebble, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a coarse conglomerate with argillaceous cement: extended by Naumann to all coarse fragmental rocks, conglomerates, and breccias. Distinguished from *psammite* and *pelite. Brongniart*, 1813.

psephitic (sē-fit′ik), *a.* [*psephite* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, resembling or composed of coarse sand or coarse fragments of rock or crystal.

Psephodus (sef′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψῆφος*, a pebble, a counter, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A selachian fish of the family *Cochliodontidæ*, known only from teeth which are rhombic or rhomboidal in shape, four- or five-cornered, slightly convex or more strongly arched with finely punctate crown surface and crenulated borders. It occurs in the Carboniferous of Europe, India, and North America.

Psettichthys (se-tik′this), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψῆττα*, flounder, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of flounders found on the coast of California.

pseud. An abbreviation of *pseudonym.*

pseudaconin (sūd-ak′ō-nin), *n.* [*pseudaconi(t)in.*] A feebly poisonous, light yellow, amorphous alkaloid, $C_{25}H_{39}O_8N$, formed by hydrolyzing pseudaconitin with dilute mineral acids or alcoholic soda. It melts below 100° C.

pseudacousma (sūd-a-kös′mă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀκουσμα*, thing heard.] Same as *pseudacusis.*

pseudallosematic (sūd″al-ō-sē-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *allosematic.*] Noting resemblances of an animal in form and color to some object associated with another species. *Poulton.*

pseudambulacra (sūd-am-bū-lā′kră), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *ambulacrum.*] A name given by Roemer to the ambulacral fields of blastoids.

pseudamnesia (sūd-am-nē′shiă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *μμνήσκειν*, remind.] A general term for the illusions of memory in which the subject appears to remember events that he has never experienced, including simple paramnesia (confusion of imagination with memory), identifying paramnesia (false familiarity or double memory), and suggestive or associative paramnesia (false recollections aroused by present impressions). *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 374.

pseudamphora (sūd-am′fō-rą), *n.*; pl. *pseudamphoræ* (-rē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀμφορεύς*, a jar.] A peculiar form of vase often found in the older classes of Greek pottery. It has two handles connected with a false neck, the actual opening being placed on one side.



Pseudamphora.

The next style to consider is that of the false-necked vases, otherwise called bügelkannen, or '*pseudamphoræ.*'
W. M. Flinders Petrie, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XI. 274.

pseudamygdaloid (sūd-a-mig′da-loid), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *amygdaloid.*] In *petrog.*, an igneous rock containing pseudamygdules.

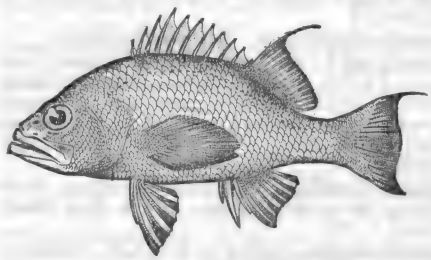
pseudamygdule (sūd-a-mig′dūl), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *amygdule.*] In *petrog.*, a mineral aggregate or crystal replacing a primary mineral of an igneous rock in such a manner as to appear like a true amygdaloidal filling of a vesicular cavity.

pseudangina (sūd-an-jī′nă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *angina.*] An attack of pain resembling that of *angina pectoris*, but not due to disease of the heart or coronary arteries. Also written *pseudo-angina. Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 207.

pseud-annual (sūd′an″ū-al), *n.* See ★*annual*, 3.

When the plant reduces itself to a bulb at the approach of the dry or cold season, it thereby becomes a *pseud-annual*, but when it reduces itself to a seed it is strictly annual. *L. H. Bailey*, Survival of the Unlike, p. 294.

Pseudanthias (sū-dan′thi-as), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Anthias.*] A genus



Pseudanthias kelloggi.
(From Bull. U. S. Fish Com., vol. XXIII.)

of serranoid fishes, closely allied to *Anthias.* The species are numerous in the Pacific, *P. kelloggi* in Hawaii, *P. japonicus* in Japan.

pseudaposematic (sūd″ap-ō-sē-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *aposematic.*] Relating to the phenomenon of protective mimicry, as distinguished from protective resemblance, or cryptic defense. *E. B. Poulton.*—**Pseudaposematic character,** a character which, in one species, serves to warn away enemies, copied in another species. See ★*pseudepisematic character.*

pseudatoll (sūd-a-tol′), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *atoll.*] 1. A nearly circular island simulating an atoll in form.—2. A small reef, simulating an atoll in form, but resulting from the growth of a single community of organisms.

pseudatropine (sūd-at′rō-pin), *n.* Same as ★*oscine*[2].

Pseudechis (sū-dek′is), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἔχις*, a viper.] A genus of elapine snakes, comprising very deadly species. A typical member of the genus is *P. porphyriaceus*, the black snake of Australia, which reaches a length of five or six feet. The outer row of scales is red at the base and the ventral scales are red. The species feeds on small mammals, birds, and reptiles.

pseudencephalic (sūd-en-se-fal′ik), *a.* [*pseudencephal(us)* + *-ic.*] Relating to a pseudencephalus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 229.

pseudentoptic (sūd-en-top′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *entoptic.*] In *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, apparently but not really entoptic. See the extract.

Notice . . . the horizontal bands that follow a slow dropping and raising of the upper lid. Such appearances as these, since their cause is not really in the eye but outside of it, have been called *pseudentoptic* by Laqueur. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 98.

pseudepigraph (sūd-ep′i-grȧf), *n.* A spurious writing. See *pseudepigrapha.*

Wisdom of Solomon.—This *pseudepigraph* claims to have been written by King Solomon.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 496.

pseudepigraphal (sūd-e-pig'ra-făl), *a.* [*pseudepigraph* + *-al*[1].] Having the character of a pseudepigraph or of the pseudepigrapha.

pseudepisematic (sūd″ep-i-sē-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *episematic.*] In *biol.*, noting the mimicry or copying, in one species, of an episematic character of another species.

It is commonly assumed that the purpose of this imitation is purely alluring or *pseudepisematic.*
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Jan.–April, 1903, p. 48.

Pseudepisematic character, an episematic character or recognition-mark of one species copied in another for the purpose of deception. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 149.

pseudholoptic (sūd-ho-lop'tik), *a.* See ★*pseudoholoptic.*

pseudidea (sūd-ī-dē'ă), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *idea.*] A false idea, notion, or theory; an idea which may be framed in words, but is intrinsically unthinkable; or, an idea perverted by automorphic interpretation.

The proposition with which Kant's philosophy sets out, verbally intelligible though it is, cannot by any effort be rendered into thought—cannot be interpreted into an idea properly so called, but stands merely for a *pseud-idea.* *H. Spencer*, First Principles, iii.

It may be questioned whether this fundamental dictum of Herbert Spencer's philosophy is not itself a good example of those very "*pseud-ideas*" whose nature and frequency in human reasoning he has so clearly described.
L. F. Ward, Dynamic Sociol., I. 160.

pseudinoma (sū-di-nō'mă), *n.*; pl. *pseudinomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + (?) *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), muscle, + *-oma.*] 1. A scirrhous cancer.—2. A phantom tumor.

pseudisochromatic (sūd-ī″sō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *isochromatic.*] In *psychophys.*, pretendedly or illusorily same-colored: said of certain test-cards, used for the diagnosis of color-blindness, in which patches of one color are variously distributed among patches of another color, with which the former may, by color-blind persons, be confused.

pseudisodomum, *n.* See *pseudisodomon.*

pseudo-acid (sū-dō-as'id), *n.* An organic compound which, in the free state, has not the structure of an acid: in the presence of bases it gradually undergoes molecular rearrangement and forms salts. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, Sept., 1903, p. 187.

pseudo-amœboid (sū″dō-a-mē'boid), *a.* Simulating the amœboid form. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 280.

pseudo-angina (sū″dō-an-jī'nă), *n.* Same as ★*pseudangina.*

pseudo-apoplectic (sū-dō-ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* Simulating apoplexy. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 589.

pseudobacillus (sū″dō-ba-sil'us), *n.*; pl. *pseudobacilli* (-ī). [NL.] One of the minute bodies found in sputum, which react to stains in the same manner as the tubercle bacillus, but are not living organisms. They are readily dissolved in ether or chloroform, and are probably fine particles of fat.

pseudobase (sū'dō-bās), *n.* An organic compound which, in the free state, has not the structure of a base: in the presence of acids it gradually undergoes molecular rearrangement and forms salts.

pseudobeat (sū'dō-bēt), *n.* In *phonet.*, a fluctuation of intensity occurring in the phonautographic curves of the letter *r.* See the extract.

The curve of *r* was found to consist of small vibrations with rather regular fluctuations of amplitude having long periods; the resemblance to the familiar curves of two tones forming beats suggested the term '*pseudobeats*' for the fluctuations of intensity observed in the *r*-curves.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 19.

pseudocapitulum (sū″dō-ka-pit'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pseudocapitula* (-lă). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *capitulum.*] In certain mites, a sclerite resembling the capitulum, but morphologically distinct. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Dec., 1904, p. 650.

pseudocardinal (sū-dō-kär'di-năl), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *cardinal.*] Of or pertaining to those teeth in a schizodont pelecypod shell which are situated below the beaks. Same as *subumbonal.*

pseudocenter (sū-dō-sen'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *κέντρον*, center.] An organism or an organ which, while unspecialized or primitive, is actually the degenerate or simplified descendant of a more complicated ancestor.

pseudocentric (sū-dō-sen'trik), *a.* [*pseudocenter* (*centr-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a pseudocenter.

A form of apocentricity extremely common and often perplexing may be termed *pseudocentric*; in such a condition there is an apparent simplicity that reveals its secondary nature by some small and apparently meaningless complexity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 343.

pseudocentricity (sū″dō-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*pseudocentric* + *-ity.*] The character of being pseudocentric; the state or condition of being or of pertaining to a pseudocenter. *Trans. Linnean Soc.*, Zool., 1901, p. 265.

pseudocentrous (sū-dō-sen'trus), *a.* [*pseudocenter* + *-ous.*] Having vertebræ without centra, but composed of a shell of bone surrounding the notochord, and consisting of two pairs of arcualia. The condition is found in some extinct amphibians.

Order Urodela, Dumeril. *Pseudocentrous*, with the tail remaining throughout life.
H. Gadow, Classification of Vertebrata, p. 12.

pseudocentrum (sū-dō-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *pseudocentra* (-tră). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *κέντρον*, center.] The body of a vertebra which is formed by the meeting and fusion of the two principal pairs of dorsal and ventral arcualia, or entirely by the chief dorsal arcualia. This condition obtains in the tailed amphibians. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 21.

pseudocephalocele (sū-dō-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *cephalocele.*] A non-congenital hernia of the brain, due to disease or subcutaneous fracture of the skull. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 237.

Pseudoceratites (sū″dō-ser-a-tī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Ceratites.*] An artificial group of ammonoid cephalopod genera with ceratitoid sutures found in Cretaceous rocks, comprising the retrogressive descendants of earlier, more complex Jurassic and Cretaceous types. Among the American genera included in this group may be mentioned *Placenticeras*, *Sphenodiscus*, *Engonoceras*, and *Metengonoceras.*

pseudoceratophorous (sū″dō-ser-a-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Having horns that are not outgrowths of the frontal bones, but, as in the giraffe, are developed from separate centers of ossification.

The existence [in the Giraffe] of *pseudoceratophorous* epiphyses permanently invested by a hairy integument.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 105.

Pseudoceridæ (sū-dō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudoceros* + *-idæ.*] A family of polyclads having an oval or elliptical body with fold-like marginal tentacles, the mouth in the middle of the anterior half of the body, and the eyes on the brain-areas and the tentacles. It includes the genera *Pseudoceros*, *Thysanozoon*, and *Yungia.*

Pseudoceros (sū-dos'ē-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *κηρός* (?), bees-wax.] The typical genus of the *Pseudoceridæ.* *Lang*, 1884.

pseudochromæsthesia (sū-dō-krōm-es-thē'-shiă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *chromæsthesia.*] In *psychol.*, the constant and uniform association of colors with uncolored visual impressions or with sensations of other modalities; especially, colored hearing, or the association of colors with sounds: the commonest form of synæsthesia.

Pseudo-chromesthesia is that peculiar faculty of association of the sensorial perceptions, by means of which any primary sensation or even a purely psychical process can evoke, in the case of certain persons, a false visual sensation of color, constant in the case of the same stimulus with the same person. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, V. 20.

pseudochromatin (sū-dō-krō'ma-tin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *chromatin.*] Same as ★*prochromatin.* *Pfitzner*, 1886.

pseudochrome (sū'dō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A large, spherical, extranuclear body composed of coiled filaments in the cell cytoplasm of the ovarian follicles of birds. It seems to be equivalent to the 'ergastoplasm' of Garnier and the 'mitochondria' of Benda. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1903, p. 594.

pseudochrysolite (sū-dō-kris'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *chrysolite.*] Same as ★*bottle-stone.*

pseudoclassic (sū-dō-klas'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *classic.*] In the *fine arts*, having the form but not the spirit of classic art; sometimes, simply imitated from classic art.

pseudoclistogamous (sū″dō-klīs-tog'a-mus), *a.* [See ★*pseudoclistogamy.*] Presenting the character of pseudoclistogamy. *Pound* and *Clements*, Plant Life of Nebraska.

pseudoclistogamy (sū″dō-klīs-tog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *clistogamy.*] The phenomenon of being clistogamous only as affected by special causes. For cases of pseudoclistogamy see ★*hydroclistogamy* and ★*photoclistogamy*, 2.

pseudocœle, *n.* 2. A cavity of the brain, lying between the hemispheres and below the corpus callosum. The name is given because the cavity is not in the brain substance, but between the hemispheres. Same as *fifth ventricle.* *Science*, Feb. 17, 1905, p. 268.

pseudocœlian (sū-dō-sē'li-an), *a.* Same as *pseudocœlic.*

pseudocoloboma (sū″dō-kol-ō-bō'mă), *n.*; pl. *pseudocolobomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *coloboma.*] A strongly pigmented or non-pigmented line on the iris, giving the appearance of a coloboma.

pseudocone (sū'dō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *κῶνος*, cone.] A false or modified crystalline lens or cone occurring in the eyes of muscid flies. The cone is replaced by four cells filled with a transparent fluid, and a protoplasmic nucleated portion.—**Pseudocone eye.** See ★*eye*[1].

pseudoconglomerate (sū″dō-kon-glom'e-rāt), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *conglomerate.*] In *petrog.*, a rock, resembling a conglomerate, formed by the crushing of a compact rock into larger and smaller fragments which have become more or less rounded in the process of crushing. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 683.

pseudoconhydrine (sū″dō-kon-hī'drin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *conhydrine.*] An alkaloid extracted in small quantity from the less volatile portion of crude conine from *Conium maculatum.* It is isomeric with conhydrine, and differs from conine in containing in addition to the elements of this latter an atom of oxygen.

pseudocrystalline (sū-dō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *crystalline.*] In *petrog.*, noting a texture or rock which resembles one that is truly crystalline, being made up of detrital crystals or fragments little worn and cemented together by any kind of mineral cement.

pseudocubic (sū-dō-kū'bik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *cubic.*] Cubic in outer form, but not isometric in internal structure or distribution of properties. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 105.

pseudocumene (sū-dō-kum'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *cumene.*] A colorless oily hydrocarbon, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, found in coal-tar and petroleum, and also made synthetically. It boils at 169.8° C.

pseudocumidine (sū″dō-kum'i-din), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *cumidine.*] Aminotrimethylbenzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3NH_2$, a raw material of the color industry. Also called *ψ-cumidine.*

pseudocyphella (sū″dō-sī-fel'ă), *n.*; pl. *pseudocyphellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *cyphella.*] A small depression in the under surface of a lichen thallus, differing from a cyphella in being pulverulent or bearing soredia.

They [Cyphellæ] are generally naked, but are often also pulverulent or sorediiferous, in which latter case they are called *pseudo-cyphellæ.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

pseudocyst, *n.* 1. In *bot.*: (*b*) The vegetative cell of any of the blue-green algæ.—2. In some sporozoans, a structure which is formed from the residual protoplasm left after the sporoblasts are separated off and which by swelling causes the true cyst-wall to burst asunder, thus setting free the spores.

pseudodeltidium, *n.* It is a triangular cover over the delthyrium or pedicle-slit, developed by the union of the deltidial plates in telotrematous brachiopods.

pseudoderm (sū'dō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In sponges, a sort of outer covering or skin formed by outgrowths from the ascon tubes situated most peripherally.

pseudodiabase (sū-dō-dī'a-bās), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *diabase.*] In *petrog.*, a name given by Becker to certain altered diabases in California which were supposed to have been formed by metamorphism from sediments.

pseudodiorite (sū-dō-dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *diorite.*] In *petrog.*, same as ★*metadiorite.*

pseudodiphtheria (sū″dō-dif-thē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *diphtheria.*] An affection resembling diphtheria, but not marked by the presence of the bacillus of diphtheria. See *pseudodiphtheria* ★*bacilli. Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 486.

pseudodiphtheritic (sū″dō-dif-thē-rit′ik), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of pseudodiphtheria.

pseudodoxy (sū′dō-dok-si), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδοδοξία*, < *ψευδόδοξος*, having a false opinion. See *pseudodox.*] The holding of erroneous opinions; incorrectness of opinion, especially in matters of theology: opposed to *orthodoxy.*

pseudo-emphysema (sū″dō-em-fi-sē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *emphysema.*] A condition of the lungs, due to temporary blocking of the smaller bronchial tubes, which resembles in its symptoms and post-mortem appearances true emphysema. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 493.

pseudo-encephalitis (sū″dō-en-sef-a-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *encephalitis.*] A condition in infants which resembles acute hydrocephalus: due to colliquative diarrhea.

pseudo-ephedrine (sū″dō-ef′ē-drin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *ephedrine.*] A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}ON$, isomeric with ephedrine, contained in *Ephedra vulgaris, E. helvetica*, and other species of *Ephedra:* similar to atropin.

pseudo-equality (sū″dō-ē-kwâl′i-ti), *n.* An apparent or false equivalence which disappears when subjected to adequate tests. *Nature*, Sept. 18, 1902, p. 497.

pseudo-erysipelas (sū″dō-er-i-sip′e-las), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *erysipelas.*] A diffuse inflammation of the skin that does not have all the characteristic features of erysipelas.

pseudofluctuation (sū″dō-fluk-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *fluctuation.*] In *pathol.*, an impulse transmitted through solid but soft tissue, such as muscle, giving the impression of a fluid sac. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 571.

pseudoform (sū′dō-fôrm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *forma*, form.] A false or simulating form; specifically, the labile form of a substance which undergoes tautomeric changes. See ★*pseudomerism.*

The notion of the shifting hydrogen radical is but the hypothetical way of viewing the intervention of the intramolecular change by which the substance becomes its "*pseudoform.*" *Nature*, Sept. 18, 1902, p. 503.

pseudoganglion (sū-dō-gang′gli-on), *n.*; pl. *pseudoganglia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *ganglion.*] A circumscribed thickening of the sheath of a nerve, resembling externally a ganglion.

pseudogaster (sū-dō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδης*, false, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] The cavity formed by the folding of a flabellate sponge into a cup-shaped or tubular form.

pseudoglacial (sū-dō-glā′shial), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *glacial.*] Simulating glacial deposits or action. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 697.

pseudoglioma (sū″dō-glī-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *pseudogliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *glioma.*] A suppurative affection of the choroid resembling a glioma of the retina. *Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 50.

pseudoglobulin (sū-dō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *globulin.*] One of two fractions (*pseudoglobulin* and *euglobulin*) of serum globulin. Of these the euglobulin is thrown down from its saline solution on dialysis, while the pseudoglobulin remains in solution.

pseudoglottis (sū-dō-glot′is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *γλωττίς*, glottis.] The aperture in the larynx formed by the ventricular bands or false vocal chords.

pseudogyne, *n.* **2.** A curious caste or form of ant occurring in the colonies of certain species, as *Formica sanguinea*, in which is combined the thorax of a female with the abdomen and size of a worker.

In 1895 E. Wasmann, S. J., advanced the hypothesis that the so-called "*pseudogynes*" in the colonies of Formica sanguinea owe their existence and development to the rearing of the beetle Lomechusa strumosa F. *Entomological News*, XV. 339.

pseudogyny (sū-doj′i-ni), *n.* [*pseudogyne* + *-y*[3].] The condition of being a pseudogyne.

E. Wasmann returns with fresh light to a discussion of "*pseudogyny*" in Formica sanguinea, etc. A pseudogynous form exhibits a somewhat deformed combination of the thorax-structure of a female with the abdominal development and body size of a worker. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1903, p. 172.

pseudohallucination (sū″dō-ha-lū-si-nā′shon), *n.* In *mental pathol.*, an apperceptive or psychic hallucination; a hallucination which results from the exercise of memory and imagination without the interposition of a sensory stimulus.

Pseudohallucinations . . . occur, as a rule, in chronic cases. The imagination plays an important part in their etiology. *S. Paton*, Psychiatry, p. 59.

pseudohalter (sū-dō-hal′tėr), *n.*; pl. *pseudohalteres* (-te-rēz). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *halter.*] See *halter*[3].] One of the greatly reduced elytra of a stylopid beetle.

pseudohemoglobin (sū″dō-hem-ō-glō′bin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *hemoglobin.*] A reduction-product intermediate between oxyhemoglobin and hemoglobin, derived from the former on treating it with sodium hydrosulphite.

pseudoholoptic (sū″dō-ho-lop′tik), *a.* [Also *pseudholoptic;* < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *holoptic.*] Nearly holoptic. Pseudoholoptic eyes in the *Diptera* are intermediate between holoptic and dichoptic eyes, that is, they are not entirely separated, nor do they meet in a coadapted line of union.

Pseudohypertrophic dystrophy. Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudo-ion (sū-dō-ī′on), *n.* A molecule whose motion, in a liquid undergoing electrolysis, somewhat resembles that of a true ion, but is produced by a different cause. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, June, 1907, p. 446.

pseudoism (sū′dō-izm), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-ism.*] The state or character of being inclined to falsehood; habitual disposition to be false in words and acts.

pseudo-isochromatic (sū″dō-ī″sō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* Same as *pseudisochromatic.*

pseudo-isometric (sū-dō-ī-sō-met′rik), *a.* See ★*pseudosymmetry.*

pseudojervine (sū-dō-jėr′vin), *n.* One of the alkaloids extracted from the rhizomes of white hellebore, *Veratrum album.*

Pseudojulis (sū-dō-jū′lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Julis.*] A genus of labroid fishes, found about rocky islands of the Pacific.

pseudolaminated (sū-dō-lam′i-nā-ted), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *laminated.*] In *geol.*, noting a bedded appearance not due to ordinary sedimentation. The term is applied by Geikie to a structure produced by shearing movement accompanying glacial deposition. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 340.

pseudolatry (sū-dol′a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδολατρεία*, < *ψευδής*, false, + *λατρεία*, service, worship.] False worship: a term used by Cyril and other Christian writers to designate the polytheistic worship of the pagans. Also applied to false worship, idolatry, etc., within the Christian church.

Pseudoleucemia infantum, a form of anemia occurring in young children. Also called *Von Jaksch's disease.*

pseudoleucemic (sū″dō-lū-sē′mik), *a.* [*pseudoleucemia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with pseudoleucemia.

pseudolipoma (sū″dō-li-pō′mä), *n.*; pl. *pseudolipomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *lipoma.*] A tumor or localized edema resembling a fatty tumor.

pseudolunule (sū-dō-lū′nūl), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *lunule.*] A small area on each of the lateral slopes of the beaks in brachiopod shells of the genus *Porambonites.*

pseudo-lupus (sū-dō-lū′pus), *n.* An affection of the skin resembling lupus in appearance, but due to an infection with blastomycetes, or saccharomycetes. *Med. Record*, Oct. 5, 1907, p. 583.

pseudoluxation (sū″dō-luk-sā′shon), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *luxation.*] Partial dislocation of a bone: as *pseudoluxation* of the patella. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. on Diseases of the Horse*, 1903, p. 338.

pseudomania (sū-dō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *μανία*, madness.] **1.** A condition resembling mania. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 352.—**2.** A mental disease characterized by self-accusation of crimes never committed.—**3.** An uncontrollable impulse to practise deceit.

pseudomartyr (sū-dō-mär′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *μάρτυρ*, martyr.] A false or pretended martyr.

pseudomelanin (sū-dō-mel′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *melanin.*] A black pigment resulting, in cases of hemochromatosis, from the absorption of hydrogen sulphid from the intestinal tract, by organs in which hemosiderin has been deposited.

pseudomelanosis (sū-dō-mel-a-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *melanosis.*] The presence of dark or black patches in the tissues after death, due to the action of hydrogen sulphid from the intestine upon hemosiderin deposits. See ★*pseudomelanin. Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 397.

pseudomeningocele (sū″dō-mē-ning′gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *meningocele.*] A tumor beneath the scalp, caused by the extrusion of a portion of the cerebral membranes, filled with cerebrospinal fluid, through an opening in the skull caused by a fracture or by disease.

pseudomer (sū′dō-mėr), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the pseudomeric compounds.

pseudomeric (sū-dō-mer′ik), *a.* [*pseudomer* + *-ic.*] Exhibiting or capable of pseudomerism.

pseudomerism (sū-dom′e-rizm), *n.* [*pseudomer* + *-ism.*] The property by virtue of which a compound reacts as if its structure changed according to the reagent used. The variety of unstable structure, which does not exist ordinarily by itself, is known as the labile form or pseudoform.

pseudomery (sū-dom′e-ri), *n.* Same as ★*pseudomerism.*

pseudomesial (sū-dō-mes′i-al), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *mesial.*] Noting a process in the cranium of the sole, formed by the union of the sphenotic and the prefrontal. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, May 1, 1894, p. 443.

pseudomesoderm (sū-dō-mes′ō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *mesoderm.*] A false mesoderm, as the layer between the ectoderm and the axial cell in *Orthonectida.*

pseudometameric (sū-dō-met-a-mer′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *metameric.*] An apparent but not a real metamerism or division into segments; false metamerism. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1890, ser. B, p. 163.

pseudometamerism (sū″dō-me-tam′e-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *metamerism.*] In *zoöl.*, the metameric arrangement of internal organs without external metamerism, as in *Gunda segmentata.*

pseudomitotic (sū″dō-mi-tot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *mitotic.*] Noting that form of karyokinetic, or mitotic, division in which the chromosomes of the cell-nucleus are divided transversely, instead of longitudinally, as in true mitosis.

For that method in which one of the chromosome divisions is transverse and the other longitudinal the term *pseudomitotic* is suggested, and this method is subdivided into a method of postreduction division in which the so-called reduction division succeeds the equation division and a method of prereduction division in which the reduction division is the first to occur. *Science*, June 5, 1903, p. 906.

Pseudomonas (sū-dō-mon′as), *n.* [NL. (Migula, 1896). < *ψευδής*, false, + E. *Monas* (see *Monas*, 2).] A genus of motile bacteria. The cells are short or long, sometimes forming filaments; the flagella polar, varying from 1 to 10. The species are numerous, occurring mostly in soil and water. A few are pathogenic. *P. campestris* is the cause of the black rot of cabbage and other closely related plants. *P. Hyacinthi* causes a rot of hyacinth bulbs.



Pseudomonas campestris.
Highly magnified.
(U. S. D. A.)

pseudomonoclinic (sū-dō-mon-ō-klin′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *monoclinic.*] Resembling the monoclinic forms, but not having monoclinic structure. See ★*pseudosymmetry. Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. v. 253.

pseudomonocyclic (sū-dō-mon-ō-sik′lik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *monocyclic.*] Presenting the false appearance of having a monocyclic arrangement of the basal plates, as *Apiocrinus*, a Jurassic crinoid.

pseudomonogonic (sū-dō-mon-ō-gon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *monogonic.*] Apparently confined to one parent only: used with reference to the transmission of the characteristics of one parent only to the offspring in sexual reproduction.

It is . . . not improbable that '*pseudo-monogonic*' heredity is sometimes due to this fact.
Weismann (trans.), Germ-Plasm, p. 269.

pseudomorphose (sū-dō-môr'fōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pseudomorphosed*, ppr. *pseudomorphosing.* [*pseudomorph(ism)* + *-ose*, as in *metamorphose.*] To change by pseudomorphism.

pseudomucin (sū-dō-mū'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *mucin.*] An albuminous substance which belongs to the class of glucoproteids (gluco-albumins) and is found in the contents of ovarian cysts. It is identical with the metalbumin of Scherer.

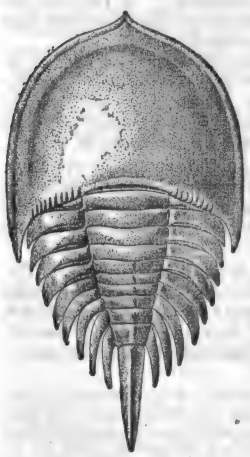
pseudomyxoma (sū″dō-mik-sō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *pseudomyxomata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *myxoma.*] The presence of mucoid substance due to the rupture of a colloid cyst, giving the appearance of a myxoma: found especially in the peritoneal cavity after escape of the colloid contents of an ovarian cyst.

pseudoneoplasm (sū-dō-nē'ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *neoplasm.*] **1.** A tumor-like formation of temporary character, due to inflammatory action.

Ordinarily localized in the ileocæcal region, but likewise affecting other regions less frequently, the process effects a disease of long duration, the most conspicuous feature being the more or less extensive formation of fibrous and tuberculous granulation tissue in the implicated parts. This is often of such a character that the inflammatory hyperplasia or "*pseudo-neoplasm*" (Benoit) may easily be mistaken clinically for tumor-formation of the locality resembling carcinoma.
Jour. Exper. Med., Nov. 29, 1901, p. 24.

2. A phantom tumor.

Pseudoniscus, *n.* **2.** A small fossil merostomatous arthropod found in the Silurian rocks of the Island of Ösel, Sweden, and in the Salina beds of New York State. The animal has a large horseshoe-shaped smooth head-shield, with genal spines and without eyes, a trilobitic abdomen of 10 segments, and a short, straight, terminal spine.



Pseudoniscus roosevelti.

pseudonuclein (sū-dō-nū'klē-in), *n.* Same as ★*paranuclein.*

pseudo-orthorhombic (sū″dō-ôr-thō-rom'bik), *a.* See ★*pseudosymmetry.*

pseudopallium (sū-dō-pal'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudopallia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *pallium.*] In gastropods, a process of the cephalic integument which projects backward over the shell.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 491.

pseudoparasitism (sū-dō-par'ȧ-sī-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *parasitism.*] The temporary presence in the alimentary canal, tissues, or cavities of the body, of worms or worm-like organisms which are not normally parasites.

Among the Myriopods about forty recorded cases of *pseudoparasitism* have been brought together and discussed by Blanchard. In the large majority the animal was taken from the nasal fossæ, though in a smaller number it was actually obtained living from the alimentary canal where it undoubtedly can exist for a brief time in spite of the untoward environment. The ingestion of such forms is purely accidental, the symptoms those of helminthiasis in general and their stay at most very limited. They never show any evidence of adaptation to the new environment.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., June, 1902, p. 131.

pseudoparthenogenesis, *n.* **2.** The fertilization of eggs from a seminal receptacle subsequent to sexual union.

The word *Pseudoparthenogenesis* has been applied by some writers to cases in which the eggs are fertilized from a seminal receptacle . . ., and in which copulation does not take place for each egg.
E. F. Phillips, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1903, p. 292.

pseudopedicellaria (sū″dō-ped″i-se-lā'ri-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *pseudopedicellariæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *pedicellaria.*] In some starfishes, one of the pairs of small sessile opposable spines.

pseudopedogenesis (sū-dō-pē-dō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *pedogenesis.*] A mode of reproduction which closely resembles pedogenesis. The reproduction of the *Stylopidæ* was supposed by Von Siebold to be pseudopedogenetic, but this view is opposed by Meinert and Sharp. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 303.

pseudopedogenetic (sū″dō-pē″dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pseudopedogenesis.

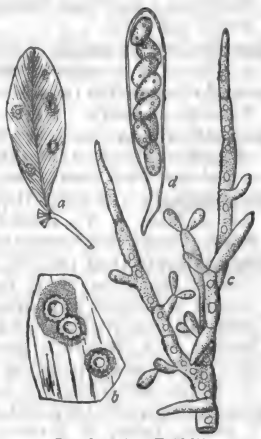
pseudopepsin (sū-dō-pep'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *pepsin.*] A ferment similar to pepsin, supposedly secreted by the glands of the pyloric portion of the stomach, which is capable of acting not only in acid but also in feebly alkaline media, and yields tryptophan among the end-products of digestion to which it gives rise.

pseudopeptone (sū-dō-pep'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *peptone.*] An older term for ★*ovomucoid.*

pseudoperithecium (sū″dō-per-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudoperithecia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *perithecium.*] A thin covering surrounding an ascocarp, such as occurs in some of the lower Ascomycetes.

The head, which strongly suggests the *pseudoperithecium*, if it may so be termed, of the more highly differentiated species of Gymnoascus, is thus a remarkable combination of two elements of independent origin.
Bot. Gazette, March, 1903, p. 154.

Pseudopeziza (sū″dō-pē-zī'zȧ), *n.* [NL. (Fückel, 1869), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Peziza.*] A genus of discomycetous fungi, of the family *Mollisiaceæ*, having sessile, smooth, dark, waxy ascocarps and unicellular hyaline spores. Over 60 species have been described, some of which are parasitic. *P. Trifolii* is a common species which produces a leaf-spot disease of clover. *P. Medicaginis* causes leaf-spot of alfalfa.



Pseudopeziza Trifolii.

a, several ascocarps on a clover leaflet, natural size; *b*, three ascocarps, enlarged; *c*, a portion of a hypha, bearing conidia, slightly enlarged; *d*, an ascus with eight spores; enlarged.
(Drawn from Engler & Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

pseudophilosophical (sū″dō-fil-ō-sof'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by pseudophilosophy.

pseudophilosophy (sū″dō-fi-los'ō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *philosophy.*] False or pretended philosophy. *H. M. Cecil*, Pseudo-philosophy at End of 19th Century, 1897.

pseudophotæsthesia (sū-dō-fō-tes-thē'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *photæsthesia.*] In *psychol.*, false or illusory visual perception; especially, pseudochromæsthesia. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, V. 20.

pseudophototaxis (sū-dō-fō-tō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *phototaxis.*] In *biol.*, the movement of organisms toward or away from a source of light when in relation to currents of water or to other factors and not in relation to the light; false phototaxis.

pseudophthisis (sū-dō-thī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *phthisis.*] Progressive emaciation without disease of the lungs.

pseudophysostigmine (sū-dō-fi-sō-stig'min), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *physostigmine.*] An alkaloid extracted from the cali-nut or false Calabar bean.

pseudoplasm (sū'dō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] **1.** A cancer formed of heterologous tissue.—**2.** Same as ★*pseudoneoplasm.*

Pseudopleuronectes (sū-dō-plō-rō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Pleuronectes.*] A genus of flounders found on both coasts of North America. See ★*mud-dab*, with cut.

pseudopod, *n.* **3.** In *entom.*, any one of the structures which function as feet in many insect larvæ, as spines, thickenings, or other modifications of the integument.

pseudo-Pompeian (sū″dō-pom-pē'an), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *Pompeian.*] In the *fine arts*, imitated from Pompeian designs.

In the beautiful *pseudo-pompeian* decoration which now belongs to the Duke de Rivoli.
Lady Dilke, French Furniture and Decorations of [XVIII Cent., p. 67.

pseudopore (sū'dō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *pore.*] In sponges, small orifices through the pseudoderm.

pseudoporphyritic (sū-dō-pôr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *porphyritic.*] In *petrog.*, noting a porphyritic rock in which the same minerals do not occur both as phenocrysts and as components of the ground-mass. *Harker*, 1897.

Pseudopriacanthus (sū-dō-prī-ȧ-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Priacanthus.*] A genus of fishes of the family *Priacanthidæ*, rather widely distributed.

pseudoprimitive (sū-dō-prim'i-tiv), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *primitive.*] Having merely the appearance of being primitive: said of organs or structures which are secondary, but appear to be of a more generalized or primordial type. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 219.

pseudopsychology (sū″dō-sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* False or pretended psychology.

pseudoptics (sū-dop'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *optics.*] In *psychol.*: (*a*) The science of optical illusions. (*b*) A trade-name for a set of apparatus devised by H. Münsterberg for demonstrating, in simple form, some of the principal phenomena of visual sensation and perception. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 309.

pseudoreduction (sū″dō-rē-duk'shon), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *reduction.*] In *cytol.*, a form of reduction in which the number of the chromosomes of the germ-nuclei is reduced without reducing the number of ids or chromatin granules: opposed to true reduction, in which the number of both chromosomes and granules is reduced to one half. Pseudoreduction occurs in the roundworm of the horse (*Ascaris megalocephala*). *Rückert.*

pseudoreversal (sū-dō-rē-vėr'sal), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *reversal.*] In *spectroscopy*, an apparent reversal of a spectral line observed in photographs of the spectrum and due to solarization of the brightest portions of the image, and consequent conversion of a negative into a positive impression upon the plate.

pseudorganic (sūd-ôr-gan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *organic.*] Noting the exhibition of a superficial or accidental resemblance to an organism or to the fossil remains of an organism.

pseudorhabdite (sū-dō-rab'dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *rhabdite.*] In turbellarians, one of the finely granular block-like masses with uneven surface, found in certain cells of the integument; a false rhabdite.

pseudorheumatism (sū-dō-rō'ma-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *rheumatism.*] A painful condition of the joints or muscles which simulates rheumatism, but is due to a different cause.

pseudorhombohedral (sū″dō-rom-bō-hē'dral), *a.* See ★*pseudosymmetry.*

pseudoscience (sū-dō-sī'ens), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *science.*] False or pretended science; a pretended science.

The march of progress let the muse explore
In *pseudo-science*, and empiric lore.
J. G. Saxe, Progress, A Satire, st. 8.

We are but listening to the primitive emotionalism of earlier apologetics talking the cant of modern *pseudo-science*. *H. M. Cecil*, Pseudo-philosophy, p. 4.

pseudoscientific (sū-dō-sī-en-tif'ik), *a.* Of the nature of pseudoscience; falsely scientific; quackish; charlatanical.

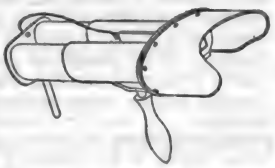
Heterogeneous elements might be absorbed, but if they could not be reduced to the national type they should be eliminated. This was the *pseudo-scientific* note of the new anti-Semitism, the theory which differentiated it from the old religious Jew-hatred and sought to give it a rational place in modern thought.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 472.

Pseudosciuridæ (sū″dō-si-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudosciurus*, type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct rodents, comprising species related to the squirrels. *Sciuridæ*, but having

longer molar teeth. The type species, *Pseudosciurus*, is found in the Upper Eocene of Europe.

pseudoscolex (sū-dō-skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *scolex*.] In certain cestodes, as *Thysanocephalum crispum*, a growth formed by much-folded ridges of the neck of the scolex.

pseudoscope, *n.*—**Lenticular pseudoscope**, in *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, a pseudoscope constructed with lenses in place of prisms. R. W. Wood's lenticular pseudoscope consists of a Brewster stereoscope furnished with two extensible tubes closed at their farther ends by double convex lenses. The field is large and clear, but the pseudoscopic conversion implies inversion of the objects viewed.



Wood's Lenticular Pseudoscope.

—**Total-reflection pseudoscope**, in *exper. psychol.*, the prism pseudoscope, devised independently by H. W. Dove in 1851 and by C. Wheatstone in 1852.

Pseudoscopelus (sū-dō-skop'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Scopelus*.] A genus of deep-water fishes found in Old Bahama straits.

pseudosculum (sūd-os'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pseudoscula* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *osculum*.] The terminal aperture of a pseudogaster.

pseudosematic (sū″dō-sē-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *sematic*.] Noting color-markings that either suggest something unpleasant to enemies, or are attractive to an animal's prey. They are usually accompanied by similarly useful modifications of form. *Poulton.*

Mimicry, or *Pseudo-sematic* Colours.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 148.

pseudosensation (sū″dō-sen-sā'shon), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *sensation*.] In *psychol.*, an illusory sensation, especially a sensation that is synesthetically aroused. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, V. 20.

pseudosessile (sū-dō-ses'il), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *sessile*.] Appearing sessile, although not really so, as the bees in which the non-sessile condition appears only when the abdomen is deflexed. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, April, 1903, p. 399.

Pseudosirex (sū-dō-sī'reks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Sirex*.] A supposed sphingoid moth found in the Jurassic lithographic shales of Solenhofen, Bavaria, and thought by some authors to be a wood-wasp, one of the *Uroceridæ*.

pseudoskeleton (sū-dō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *skeleton*.] A skeleton composed entirely of foreign bodies without any element secreted by the organism itself, found in certain forms, mostly from the deep sea, considered by Haeckel to be sponges. Compare ★*autoskeleton*.

pseudosocial (sū-dō-sō'shal), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *social*.] Pertaining to a social class, chiefly paupers, whose apparent social instincts and habits are not really social, in the technical sense. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 72.

pseudosolution (sū″dō-sō-lū'shon), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *solution*.] 1. A mixture which does not appear heterogeneous under the microscope, but which scatters and polarizes a beam of light that is passed through it.—2. The condition presented by certain colloid substances, as the casein of milk, when forming with water a permanent but not perfectly transparent mixture.

pseudosphere, *n.* 3. The surface generated by the revolution of the tractrix about its asymptote.

pseudospherulite (sū-dō-sfer'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *spherulite*.] In *petrog.*, a name given by Rosenbusch (1876) to a spherulite composed of more than one kind of mineral. Same as *spherulite*, 1.

pseudostereoscope (sū-dō-ster'ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *stereoscope*.] A binocular microscope which shows the object in an inverted or a transposed position.

pseudostereoscopic (sū-dō-ster″ē-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [*pseudostereoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or shown by a pseudostereoscope.

pseudostereoscopism (sū-dō-ster-ē-os'kō-pizm), *n.* [*pseudostereoscope* + *-ism*.] Pseudostereoscopic vision; the appearance of an object viewed through a pseudostereoscope.

pseudostromatism (sū-dō-strō'ma-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *στρῶμα*(*τ*-), covering, layer, + *-ism*.] In *petrog.*, a rock-structure which resembles false bedding; a schistosity developed parallel to stratification by numerous minor thrust-fault planes. *Bonney*, 1886.

pseudostrophanthin (sū″dō-strō-fan'thin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *strophanthin*.] A very poisonous glucoside, $C_{40}H_{60}O_{16}.H_2O$, found in *Strophanthus hispidus*. It acts upon the heart, and has about twice the effect of strophanthin. Also written *pseudostrophantin*.

Pseudosuchia (sū-dō-sū'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σοῦχος*, a crocodile.] An extinct suborder of the *Crocodilia*, characterized by reduced premaxillæ, large nasals, external nares paired and placed far forward, internal nares separate in about the middle of the palate, orbits large and laterally directed, paired parietals and frontals, conical teeth deeply socketed and confined to anterior half of jaws, and dorsal armor a paired series of oblong scutes. Its representatives occur in the Keuper of Europe and the Trias of New Mexico.

pseudosulphocyanogen (sū″dō-sul″fō-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* Same as ★*persulphocyanogen*.

pseudosylvian (sū-dō-sil'vi-an), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *Sylvian*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**Pseudosylvian sulcus**, a fissure covered by the cerebral cortex which proceeds, from the posterior limb of the rhinal, vertically upward into the Sylvian fossa: noted by G. Elliot Smith in certain lemurs. *G. Elliot Smith*, in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., 1903, p. 333.

pseudosymmetric (sū″dō-si-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *symmetric*.] Having the appearance of a higher degree of symmetry than is actually the case; deceptively symmetric; exhibiting pseudosymmetry.

pseudosymmetrical (sū-dō-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as ★*pseudosymmetric*.

pseudosymmetry, *n.* A crystal exhibiting pseudosymmetry is often named according to the system of symmetry which it imitates (through twinning, distortion, etc.) as follows: *pseudisometric*, *pseudotetragonal*, *pseudohexagonal*, *pseudorhombohedral* or *pseudotrigonal*, *pseudo-orthorhombic*, *pseudomonoclinic*, etc.; for example, complex twins of phillipsite sometimes resemble isometric dodecahedrons and are hence said to be *pseudisometric*; also, isometric crystals (as of gold, silver, and copper) by symmetrical distortion, that is, by flattening or elongation in the direction of an octahedral (trigonal) axis, are often strikingly *pseudorhombohedral*.

pseudosynapticula (sū″dō-sin-ap-tik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pseudosynapticulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *synapticula*.] In madreporarian corals, a false synapticula, that is, one formed by the joining together of contiguous granules and devoid of a center of calcification. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 145.

pseudosynapticular (sū″dō-sin-ap-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [*pseudosynapticul*(*a*) + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a pseudosynapticula.

pseudosyphilis (sū-dō-sif'i-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *syphilis*.] A condition marked by the formation of ulcers or by an eruption on the skin resembling a syphilide, which subsides spontaneously or yields readily to simple non-specific treatment.

pseudotabes (sū-dō-tā'bēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *tabes*, wasting, tabes.] 1. Any disease which simulates, especially in the ataxia, tabes dorsalis.—2. Any wasting disease of infancy and childhood which simulates tabes mesenterica. *Med. Record*, April 11, 1903, p. 587.

pseudotetanus (sū-dō-tet'a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *τέτανος*, tetanus.] Persistent muscular contractions, simulating tetanus, but not associated with the presence of the tetanus bacillus and never fatal.

pseudotetragonal (sū″dō-te-trag'ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *tetragonal*.] See ★*pseudosymmetry*.

pseudotetrameral (sū″dō-te-tram'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *tetrameral*.] Having the characters of the *Pseudotetramera*.

pseudotheca (sū-dō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *pseudothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *θήκη*, a case.] In some corals, as in the family *Astræidæ*, a false wall formed in the absence of the eutheca by the union of projections developed on the septa, the projections being devoid of true centers of calcification.

pseudothecal (sū-dō-thē'kal), *a.* [*pseudothec*(*a*) + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to a pseudotheca. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 163.

pseudothecalia (sū″dō-thē-kā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *thecalis* (neut. pl. *thecalia*), thecal.] Apparent thecal walls formed by the fusion of laterally thickened peripheral edges of septa in certain *Anthozoa*.

pseudothyrum (sū-dō-thī'rum), *n.*; pl. *pseudothyra* (-rä). [L., < Roman Gr. *ψευδόθυρον*, < *ψευδής*, false, + *θύρα*, door.] In *class. archæol.*, a secret or private door, as distinguished from a main entrance.

pseudotoxin (sū-dō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *toxin*.] The poisonous extract of belladonna-leaves.

pseudotrachea (sū″dō-trā'kē-ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudotracheæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea.] One of the incomplete chitinous tubes which support the labella of many flies. They are cylindrical channels which open on the surface in zigzag slits, and their ends form the scraping teeth. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 446.

pseudotracheal (sū-dō-trā'kē-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pseudotrachea; resembling tracheæ in structure, as the salivary ducts of certain nemocerous *Diptera*.

Pseudotriakidæ (sū″dō-trī-ak'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudotriakis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks which contains a single known genus and species, found in the northern Atlantic.

Pseudotriakis (sū-dō-trī'a-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Triakis*, *Triacis*.] A



Pseudotriakis microdon.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

genus of sharks of the family *Pseudotriakidæ*, of the northern Atlantic.

pseudotrichinosis (sū″dō-trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *trichinosis*.] An acute inflammation of the general muscular system, which simulates an invasion of *Trichina spiralis*, but is not due to the presence of this parasite.

pseudotrigonal (sū-dō-trig'ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *trigonal*.] See ★*pseudosymmetry*. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 100.

pseudotrimeral (sū-dō-trim'e-ral), *a.* [*Pseudotrimer*(*a*) + *-al*¹.] Having the characters of the *Pseudotrimera*; pseudotrimerous.

pseudotropine (sū-dō-trō'pin), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *tropine*.] An alkaloid, isomeric with tropine, both being derived by decomposition from atropin, hyoscyamine, and belladonnine of deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

pseudotubercle (sū-dō-tū'bėr-kl), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *tubercle*.] A pathological lesion which simulates those of tuberculosis, but is not associated with the presence of the tubercle bacillus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 416.—**Pseudotubercle bacilli.** See ★*bacillus*.

pseudotuberculosis (sū″dō-tū-bėr″kū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *tuberculosis*.] A disease characterized by the presence of pseudotubercles.

pseudotumor (sū-dō-tū'mor), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *tumor*.] A circumscribed swelling of uncertain character and duration; a phantom tumor. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 778.

pseudoturbinal (sū-dō-tėr'bi-nal), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *turbinal*.] An incurved part of the bony nasal wall, such as is found in birds and reptiles.

pseudovarial (sūd-ō-vā'ri-al), *a.* Same as *pseudovarian*.

pseudovariola (sū″dō-vā-rī″ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *variola*.] Any affection which presents the symptoms of smallpox, such as the eruptive form of vaccinia, or chicken-pox with an unusually profuse eruption.

pseudovermicule (sū-dō-vėr'mi-kūl), *n.* Same as ★*pseudovermiculus*.

pseudovermiculus (sū″dō-vėr-mik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudovermiculi* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *vermiculus*, a little worm.] A stage in the development of the parasite, *Laverania malariæ*, of pernicious malaria. It is a gregarine-like body resulting from the union of a microgamete with a macrogamete and is actively motile, making its way into the wall of

the intestine of its host, the mosquito (*Anopheles*), where it becomes encysted and later divides into a large number of minute sporozoites. Also *pseudovermicule*.

pseudovitellus (sū″dō-vī-tel′us), *n.*; pl. *pseudovitelli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *vitellus*.] A peculiar internal structure of the *Aphididæ* which consists of a cellular double string, and may possibly replace the Malpighian tubes which are absent in these insects. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 588.

pseudoxanthin, *n.* 2. A powdery compound, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, made by heating uric acid with sulphuric acid.

Pseudoxiphophorus (sū″dŏk-zi-fof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Xiphophorus*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in mountain streams of Mexico.

P. S. H. An abbreviation of *Petersburg*, or *St. Petersburg, standard hundred:* used in the lumber trade.

psilanthropia (sī-lan-thrō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *psilanthropism*.

psiloceran (sī-los′e-ran), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ammonoid genus *Psiloceras*.

psiloma (sī-lō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιλός*, smooth, + *-oma*.] Same as ★*psilosis*, 2.

psilosis (sī-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψίλωσις*, a making smooth or bare, < *ψιλός*, smooth, bare.] **1.** A disease, which occurs chiefly in the tropics, marked by fullness and pain in the abdomen, diarrhea, vomiting, a red tongue covered with whitish points, and emaciation. Also called *sprew* and *aphthæ tropicæ*.—**2.** Same as *alopecia*.

Psithyrus (sith′i-rus), *n.* [NL. (St. Fargeau, 1832), < Gr. *ψίθυρος*, whispering.] An important genus of guest-bees synonymous with *Apathus*, over which it has precedence. Its species live in the nests of bumblebees.

psittacism (sit′a-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *ψιττακός*, a parrot, + *-ism*.] A mechanical state of the mind in which reflective consciousness plays little or no part: alluding to the parrot which remembers and repeats words of which it does not know the sense.

Then followed monographs on *psittacism* and symbolic thought, heredity, and laughter.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, 1904, [p. 107.

psittacofulvin (sit″a-kō-ful′vin), *n.* [Gr. *ψιττακός*, a parrot, + L. *fulvus*, yellow, + *-in*².] A yellow pigment contained in the feathers of certain parrots and other birds.

psittacosis (sit-a-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιττακός*, parrot, + *-osis*.] An infectious influenza-like disease of parrots, which may be transmitted to man in the form of disease of the lungs.

psocid (sos′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the corrodentian family *Psocidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Psocidæ*. *Science*, Dec. 13, 1901, p. 941.

psomophagy (sō-mof′a-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ψωμός*, a bit, morsel, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The practice of simply breaking up the food with the teeth without thorough mastication.

psorenteria (sō-ren-tē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρός*, scabby, + *ἔντερον*, intestine.] A disease of the solitary glands of the intestine which causes them to appear, post-mortem, as small yellowish prominences on the mucous membrane.

psorenteritis (sō-ren-te-rī′tis), *n.* Same as ★*psorenteria*.

psoriatic (sō-ri-at′ik), *a.* [*psoriasis* (*-iat-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with psoriasis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 457.

psoromic (sō-rom′ik), *a.* [*Psoroma* + *-ic*.] Derived from *Psoroma*.—**Psoromic acid.** (*a*) A crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{14}O_9$ (or $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$ (?)), found in species of *Psoroma* and *Rhizocarpon*. It melts with decomposition at 203–204° C. Probably identical with *parellic acid*. (*b*) Same as ★*parellic acid*.

Psorophora (sō-rof′ō-rą), *n.* See *fringe-legged* ★*mosquito*, with cut.

Psoroptes (sō-rop′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρός*, scabby, + *πτήσσειν*, hide, crouch.] An important genus of parasitic mites having piercing mandibles and a jointed pedicel to the suckers. *P. communis*, var. *ovis*, causes sheep-scab.—**Psoroptes equi**, a mite which attacks horses and causes a cutaneous disease known as psoroptic acariasis. Also called *Psoroptes communis equi*.—**Psoroptes longirostris Mégnin**, the mite which causes psoroptic acariasis in domesticated animals. Also called *Psoroptes communis*.

psoroptic (sō-rop′tik), *a.* [*Psoropt(es)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by, *Psoroptes*.—**Psoroptic acariasis.** See ★*acariasis*.

psorosis (sō-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρός*, scabby, + *-osis*.] A disease which affects orange-trees, causing injury to the bark, accompanied by a flow of gum. Also called *gum disease*. *U. S. Dep. Agr.*, Div. of Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 8, 1896, p. 31.

psorospermiasis (sō-rō-spėr-mī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *psorosperm* + *-iasis*.] Infection with psorospermiæ. *Bowhill*, Manual of Bacteriological Technique, p. 29.

psorospermosis (sō″rō-spėr-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *psorosperm* + *-osis*.] Infection with psorospermiæ; psorospermiasis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 678.

psorozoa (sō-rō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρός*, scabby, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *psorospermiæ*.

psovie (sō′vē), *n.* The Russian wolfhound or borzoi dog. See ★*dog*.

psych. An abbreviation of *psychology*.

psychagogic (sī-ka-goj′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχαγωγός*, leading departed souls to the nether world, also summoning the dead, < *ψυχή*, life, soul, + *ἀγωγός*, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] Leading the soul; persuading or inducing the mind to assent or follow.

psychagogus (sī-ka-gō′gus), *n.*; pl. *psychagogi* (-jī). [L., < Gr. *ψυχαγωγός*. See ★*psychagogic*.] In *Gr. myth.*, a leader of souls: an epithet of Hermes. See *psychopomp*.

psychanopsia (sī-ka-nop′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *ἀν-* priv., + *ὄψις*, sight.] Hysterical blindness. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Aug., 1907, p. 389.

psychasthenia (sī-kas-thē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, mind, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness.] Weakness, through exhaustion, of the mental faculties; mental exhaustion.

psychasthenic (sī-kas-then′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*psychasthenia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Suffering from exhaustion of the mental faculties, indicated by various morbid impulses, superstitious observances, abnormal fears, causeless anxieties, etc.

The *psychasthenic*. This is a term lately applied by Janet to a group of psychopathic and neurotic conditions which comprehends obsessions, impulsions, manias, phobias, scruples, tics, states of anxiety, etc.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIV. 363.

II. *n.* One who suffers from psychasthenia.

Psychic cells, tic. See ★*cell*, ★*tic*¹.

Psychical blindness, center. See ★*blindness*, ★*center* 1.—**Psychical compound**, in *psychol.*, a complex psychosis or mental process. The term implies that the complex process has been designated by a special name, or at least evinces a functional unitariness.

All *psychical compounds* may be resolved into psychical elements, that is, into pure sensations and simple feelings. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 101.

psychid (sī′kid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Psychidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Psychidæ*.

psychism, *n.* **3.** The study or the theory of so-called psychic phenomena, that is, of telepathy, clairvoyance, spiritistic phenomena, mediumship, etc.

psycho-analysis (sī″kō-a-nal′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ἀνάλυσις*, analysis.] A minute examination into the mind of a patient, with the object of reviving or bringing out into full consciousness the memory of some past event or complex, the unconscious repression of which in a neuropath is the underlying cause of hysteria or other neurosis or psychosis. This submerged complex, it is held, acts as a psychic trauma, but its revelation to the consciousness of the patient heals this wound of the soul and so dispels the hysteria by removing its cause. Psycho-analysis, or exploration of the subconscious, is effected in any one of several ways, the most common and efficacious of which are (1) an analysis and interpretation of the patient's dreams, and (2) association experiments.

psychobiological (sī″kō-bī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*psychobiolog(y)* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to life and mind; relating both to psychology and to biology.

psychobiology (sī″kō-bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *biology*.] That branch of biological science which treats of the interrelations or interactions between body and mind, or between states or changes in the body and states or changes in consciousness.

No doubt this connexion of vegetal and animal functions remains one of the obscurest in all *psycho-biology*, though its teleological fitness is obvious enough.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 65.

psychochemistry (sī-kō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *chemistry*.] **1.** In *psychophys.*, the chemistry of the mental life; the science of the chemical changes which accompany the appearance of definite types of consciousness in the psychophysical organism. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XI. 600.—**2.** In *psychol.*, mental chemistry; the derivation of psychical resultants from elements which, considered alone, neither resemble nor give promise of these resultants, as the derivation of psychological space from non-spatial sensory elements.

psychocurative (sī-kō-kū′ra-tiv), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *curative*.] Pertaining to or concerned with psychic or mental healing. See ★*psychotherapy*. *A. C. Halphide*, The Psychic and Psychism, p. 21. [Rare.]

psychodid (sī′kō-did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Psychodidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Psychodidæ*.

psychodyl (sī′kō-dīl), *n.* [Also *psychodyle*: < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *odyl*.] The psychic force imagined to be operating in the physical phenomena of spiritistic séances.

psycho-educational (sī″kō-ed-ū-kā′shon-al), *a.* Relating both to psychology and to education; concerned with the application of psychology to education.

psychogenetic (sī″kō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *genetic*.] **1.** Relating to the development of mind, or to the theory of this development; psychogenetical.

Hume . . . had quite unwittingly furnished what from his own point of view should have been regarded as a logical deduction and justification—rather than the mere *psychogenetic* description, which it purported to be,—of the realistic belief.
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, June 9, [1904, p. 328.

2. In *psychopathol.*, psychogenic.

psychogeny, *n.*—**Biontic psychogeny**, individual psychogeny: same as *ontogenetic* ★*psychology*. *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 104.—**Phyletic psychogeny**, phylogenetic psychology; the science or the theory of the historical development of the human from the animal mind.

It becomes one of the main tasks of the modern monistic psychology to trace the stages of the historical development of the soul of man from the soul of the brute. Our "phylogeny of the soul" seeks to attain this object; it may also . . . be called . . . in contradistinction to biontic (individual), *phyletic psychogeny*.
Haeckel (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 149.

psychogram (sī′kō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A psychographic record; a tracing made by a psychograph, such as the planchette.

He [Mr. W. Ingles Rogers] remained looking at the plate for forty-three minutes, and afterwards developed it, with the result that an outline of the coin was clearly shown upon it. The "*psychogram*" as the resulting picture is called, was sufficient to show that better results might confidently be expected.
Pop. Sci. News, Feb., 1896, p. 42.

psychographist (sī-kog′ra-fist), *n.* **1.** A 'spirit-writer'; one who is supposed to be able to transmit the thought of a disembodied spirit by means of automatic writing. See *psychography*, 2.

It may also interest you to learn that of fifteen clairvoyants, palmists, . . . chromoscopists and "*psychographists*" whom I have called upon this week the majority have informed me that clergymen are their best customers among men. *Kansas City Daily Times*, July 12, 1904.

2. One who writes a descriptive psychology, or a natural history of the mind. [Rare.] See *psychography*, 1.

psychokinesia (sī″kō-ki-nē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *κίνησις*, movement.] A sudden explosive attack of temporary insanity.

Even those otherwise unaccountable outbursts of *psychokinesia* or temporary insane displays, in some instances termed mania transitoria, kleptomania, emotional insanity, or epileptic unconscious automatisms or psychic epilepsias and morbid fulminations of passion and impulse, often require long antecedent or subsequent histories to prove or disprove their real morbid nature.
Alien. and Neurol., Aug., 1907, p. 358.

psychological, *a.*—**The psychological moment.** See ★*moment*.—**Psychological physics.** See ★*physics*.

psychology, *n.*—**Abnormal psychology**, or **psychology of the abnormal**, that branch of psychology which treats of the deviations or derangements, temporary or permanent, of mental functions. It covers, for example, the phenomena of dreaming; illusion and hallucination; hypnosis and related states; consciousness under the influence of drugs; mental defect (aphasia

etc.); epidemics of fright, religious excitement, etc.; and the various forms of insanity.—**Animal psychology,** the psychology of the lower animals. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Lectures on Human and *Animal Psychology* (title of book).—**Cellular psychology,** the psychology of the single cell, considered as the elementary organism of anatomy and physiology. *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 177.—**Differential psychology.** (*a*) Same as *individual* ★*psychology* (*a*). (*b*) The special psychology of any single group of living things: a common term for folk psychology, professional psychology, race psychology, ethnic psychology, psychology of peoples, etc.—**Dynamic psychology,** the psychology of mind in action: same as *functional* ★*psychology*. *E. L. Thorndike,* Elements of Psychol., p. 184.—**Elementary psychology.** Same as *cellular* ★*psychology*. *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 177.—**Ethnic psychology.** (*a*) The psychology of peoples; the differential psychology of national groups: same as *folk* ★*psychology* (2).

These mental traits, characteristics, differences between human groups are precisely the material which *ethnic psychology* takes as its material for investigation.
D. G. Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. x.

(*b*) The science of the products of the mental life in the human race at large; same as *folk* ★*psychology* (3). *W. Wundt* (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 5.

Ethnic psychology is the psychology of a 'collective' mind, i.e., of the mental processes that are set up by the communion of individual minds; the psychology of a race or society or professional class, as distinguished from the psychology of the individual, child or man.
E. B. Titchener, Primer of Psychol., p. 292.

Experimental psychology. The phrase 'experimental psychology' was, apparently, first introduced by Wundt in 1862 to denote a psychology whose results, instead of being based upon speculation, philosophical prepossession, or casual self-observation, should be assured, like the results of physics or physiology, by the strict employment of an experimental method. At first, as was natural, the scope and contents of the discipline were ill-defined. Nevertheless its range was wider than is commonly recognized. Within a few years of the founding of the Leipzig laboratory in 1879, work was going on in several large departments. There was, naturally, a strong current of influence from Fechnerian psychophysics. There was great activity in the fields of sensation and perception, much of it continuing, as it had begun, in the physiological laboratories: even to-day the distinction between the physiology and the psychology of sense is far from clear in the minds of many investigators. There was especial interest in the study of the 'personal equation.' Wundt himself brought the problems of attention to the forefront of discussion. Time, no less than space, afforded material for experimental inquiry. Measurements were made of the rate of association of ideas, and the character of the ideas constituting a train of thought was also investigated. In a word, the five great departments of sensation, perception, association, attention, and action all fell, early in the eighties of the last century, under the domination of the experimental method. The later development of the science has proceeded along two principal lines: first, by the extension of experiment to processes and formations hitherto examined only by an unaided introspection, and secondly by the attainment of a clearer and more profound insight into the problem of psychology at large and its mode of solution. Under the former heading, it may be said that there is now no single type or form of conscious contents that is not, at any rate in principle, amenable to experimentation. Methods have been devised for the study of the affective processes, feeling and emotion, those most elusive of all our conscious experiences, as well as for that of memory, imagination, and the higher forms of intellectual life. Moreover, these methods exist in two variations, as qualitative and quantitative, the one supplementing and correcting the deficiencies of the other. If psychology as a system still presents a ragged and uneven front, and if there is still room for controversies about personal opinion, this is due simply to the youth of the science, to the inadequacy of material equipment (the psychological laboratory has hardly yet become a matter of course in collegiate institutions), to the great intrinsic difficulty of psychological analysis, and to the breadth and thoroughness of the preparation required for successful psychological work; the three latter causes all coöperating, of course, to keep down the numbers of those engaged in psychological research. Under the second heading, it may be said that the experimental method has not only brought to light a complexity in the mental life before undreamed of—has not only (that is) shown the significance and the necessity of psychological analysis—but has also set a standard to be followed in the fields of social and comparative psychology, and has thus materially assisted in the progress of these disciplines to their present status. It is often said that experimental psychology has not fulfilled the vast promises of its beginnings. Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth. Apart from the fact that psychologists themselves made no promises, large or small (these were made for them, by enthusiastic onlookers), the introduction of the experimental method has changed the whole face of psychology, from sensation to self-consciousness. Evidence may be found in Wundt's recent (1902) classification of the various divisions of psychology. Setting individual psychology, the study of the single mind, over against comparative psychology, he includes under the former the two departments of child psychology and of experimental psychology 'in the narrower sense,' and under the latter those of animal and of ethnic psychology. The whole psychology of the normal, adult human mind (the ordinary psychology of the textbooks) is thus made an experimental psychology, while the qualifying phrase indicates that the experimental method may be applied, though indirectly, to the study of children and of animals. It need hardly be explained that this indirectness of application results from the impossibility of introspective control. The experimental method came into psychology, not to oust introspection, but to fulfil it. See ★*psychophysics.*—**Faculty psychology,** a general name for those systems of psychology (characteristic of the eighteenth century) which sought to explain the phenomena of mind by referring them to one or more mental powers or faculties. These 'faculties' (reason, imagination, understanding, will, etc.) were in reality nothing more than classificatory concepts; but the faculty psychology looked upon them as actual forces or powers of the mind, by means of which the concrete ideas, impulses, etc., could be explained. C. von Wolff (1679–1754) is regarded as the typical faculty-psychologist; and the group includes men of such eminence as Bonnet, Tetens, and Kant. The fundamental error of the faculty theory was clearly exposed by Locke, in his discussion of the freedom of the will; but its principal and most successful opponent was Herbart. Even to-day the theory is current in popular psychology, while it has not wholly disappeared from certain academic systems.

The *faculty-psychology* considered these class-concepts as psychical forces or faculties, and referred psychical processes to their separate or united activity.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 11.

Folk-psychology, a translation of the German term *Völkerpsychologie.* The word is variously employed, to denote (1) the science of the mental products of primitive peoples; (2) the differential psychology of national groups ('psychology of peoples'); (3) the science of the products of the mental life in the human race at large, and especially of language, mythology, religion, and custom.—**Functional psychology,** that division of psychology which treats of mind in action, or of mental dynamics; the psychology which looks upon mind as a system of organic functions: opposed to *structural* ★*psychology,* somewhat as physiology is opposed to anatomy.

There is, however, a *functional psychology,* over and above this psychology of structure. We may regard mind, on the one hand, as a complex of processes, shaped and moulded under the conditions of the physical organism. We may regard it, on the other hand, as the collective name for a system of functions of the psychophysical organism.
Philos. Rev., Sept., 1898, p. 451.

Generic psychology. Same as *comparative psychology.* *W. Wundt* (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 16.—**Genetic psychology,** that division of psychology which deals with the development of mind in the individual and with its evolution in the race. The term is used broadly to cover the study of the development of the mind of the child (*infant* and *child psychology*) and of the adult (*adolescent* and *senile psychology*); that of the evolution of the human mind in the various forms of human society (*folk, social, comparative human psychology*); and that of the evolution of mind at large in the organic series (*race, animal, comparative psychology*). Theoretically, indeed, the genetic method is applicable wherever mind is found, just as it is applicable wherever life is found. Practically, the difficulty of application is very great; so that, in spite of continuous and fruitful work from the time of Spencer and Darwin, it is not as yet possible to systematize the results of genetic psychology with anything like the completeness attained in the sphere of normal human psychology.—**Individual psychology.** (*a*) The psychology of individual variations. Also *differential psychology.*

General Psychology studies the general properties of psychical processes, those, therefore, which are common to all individuals; *Individual Psychology,* on the contrary, studies those psychical processes which vary from one individual to another. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* X. 330.

(*b*) The psychology and psychogenesis of the human mind.

Child psychology and experimental psychology in the narrower sense may be bracketed together as *individual psychology,* while animal psychology and ethnic psychology form the two halves of a generic or comparative psychology.
W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 5.

Intellectualistic psychology, a psychology which regards ideation as the root-function of mind: opposed to *voluntaristic* ★*psychology.* See the quotation.

When the chief emphasis is laid on the objects of immediate experience, *intellectualistic psychology* results. This attempts to derive all psychical processes, especially the subjective feelings, impulses, and volitions, from ideas, or intellectual processes as they may be called on account of their importance for objective knowledge.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 12.

Ontogenetic psychology, the genetic psychology of the individual. *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 389.—**Phylogenetic psychology.** Same as *phyletic* ★*psychogeny.*—**Physical psychology,** a phrase used by A. H. Lloyd for the branch of psychology "concerned with the substitutes or indirections for mind that appear in all the so-called physical sciences." *Science,* July 5, 1901, p. 18.—**Professional psychology,** the psychology of professional life; a form of individual or differential psychology.

The object of this memoir was to present the importance of those studies which had for their object a research into what the reporter called "*professional psychology,*" or the psychology of professional life. He said the psychic functions of the individual were greatly influenced by the profession he chose to exercise among his fellows.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 683.

Race psychology. Same as *racial* ★*psychology* (*b*). *J. M. Baldwin,* Mental Development, p. 13.—**Racial psychology.** (*a*) The differential psychology of the races of mankind. The term is sometimes used as identical with *ethnic* ★*psychology,* sometimes (as in the accompanying extract) differentiated from it.

The unity not merely of present traits but of future aims, not merely of ideas but of ideals, is the true unity which constitutes the ethnic mind. This is the foundation fact which must be constantly present to the student, if his researches in ethnic psychology are to be profitable. In this it differs from *racial psychology,* for while doubtless each race has mental advantages and deficiencies which are its own and which largely decide the destiny of its members, these are not united in pursuit of one end. There is no unity of will and purpose.
D. A. Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 35.

(*b*) Race psychology; the differential psychology of species and races, whether human or sub-human.—**Social psychology.** (*a*) Same as *folk-*★*psychology* (3).

Because of this dependence on the community, in particular the social community, this whole department of psychological investigation is designated as *social psychology,* and distinguished from individual or . . . experimental psychology.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 23.

(*b*) The science of the individual mind as conditioned, in its functions and development, by other minds; the psychology of the social factor in its influence upon the individual mind. *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 538.—**Structural psychology,** the psychology whose problem is the analysis and synthesis of mental processes for their own sake, and regarded merely as existent, without respect to their genesis or function.

It is unnecessary to pursue further our examination of *structural psychology.*
E. B. Titchener, in Philos. Rev., Sept., 1898, p. 462.

The new psychology, a name sometimes given, loosely, to the experimental psychology introduced by Wundt.

My aim in this book is to show just what *the new psychology* is.
Scripture, New Psychol., p. ix.

Variational psychology, a term proposed by Baldwin and Stout for the psychology of mental variations, that is, for such psychological studies as are usually included under individual or differential psychology, professional psychology, the psychology of the criminal, etc., classes, and so on. *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 759.—**Voluntaristic psychology,** t. psychology in which the main emphasis is laid upon the subjective factor in immediate experience: opposed to *intellectualistic* ★*psychology.* See the extract.

If . . . the chief emphasis is laid on the way in which immediate experience arises in the subject, a variety of explanatory psychology results which attributes to those subjective activities not referred to external objects, a position as independent as that assigned to ideas. This variety has been called *voluntaristic psychology,* because of the importance that must be conceded to volitional processes in comparison with other subjective processes.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 12.

psychomechanics (sī″kō-mē-kan′iks), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, mind, soul, + E. *mechanics.*] In *psychophys.,* a name given by C. Féré to his investigations into the interrelation of mental and physical work and fatigue; motor psychophysics. *Amer. Inventor,* July 15, 1904, p. 318.

psychometer (sī-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, soul, + μέτρον, measure.] In *exper. psychol.,* a recording device, invented in 1906 by C. G. Jung, for registering variations of the psychogalvanic reflex. A movable indicator slides upon the galvanometer scale, and is connected with a recording pen which writes upon a kymograph.

psychometrically (sī-kō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By way of the occult powers of psychometry; in the manner of a psychometrist. See *psychometry,* 1.—2. By way of quantitative psychological determination, especially by way of measurement of the time-relations of mental phenomena; chronoscopically or chronographically. See *psychometry,* 2.

psychometrist (sī-kom′e-trist), *n.* [*psychometr(y)* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is supposed to be endowed with the occult powers of psychometry. See *psychometry,* 1. *Kansas City Daily Times,* July 12, 1904.—2. A student of psychophysics or of quantitative psychology, especially a student of the time-relations of mental phenomena. See *psychometry,* 2. [Rare.]

psychomonism (sī-kō-mon′izm), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + E. *monism.*] In *metaphys.,* Haeckel's term for the ultra-idealistic view that "one thing only exists, and that is my own mind." *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 226.

psychomoral (sī-kō-mor′al), *a.* Pertaining both to mind and to conduct; pertaining to mind in its ethical features and aspects.

Dr. Semal advocated a *psycho-moral* examination of the delinquent in order to determine his condition, whether he was a confirmed criminal or only a criminal on occasion.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 663.

Psychomotor action. See ★*action.*

psychoneural (sī-kō-nū′ral), *a.* [Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + νεῦρον, nerve, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the interaction between nervous organization and the organization of consciousness, or to the relation between psychology and neurology.

Psychoneural parallelism is no doubt a well-established generalization; nevertheless, concerning its exact range and its precise meaning there are differences of opinion. . . . In ascending any biological phylum, we find that the psychical and neural aspects differentiate and develop together.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 69.

psychoneurotic (sī′kō-nū-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*psychoneurosis*(*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to or affected with a psychoneurosis. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 28.

II. *n.* One who suffers from a psychoneurosis.

psychonomic (sī-kō-nom′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, mind, soul, + *νόμος*, law, + *-ic.*] Regulative or directive of the mental life or of the development of mind.

The flow of the psychic, we find, however, so soon as we go over to the objective or 'psychological' point of view, is conditioned upon physiological processes and functions — those of the brain and other organs. These latter condition — limit, further, direct, inhibit, in any way modify — the flow of the psychic changes. Such conditions are '*psychonomic.*' This term may be used to denote the entire sphere of phenomena which are in connection with the psychological, but which, nevertheless, are not intrinsic to the series of psychic changes as such.

J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 8.

psychonomics (sī-kō-nom′iks), *n.* [See ★*psychonomic.*] In *psychol.*, the science which deals with the relations of the individual mind to its environment, more especially its social environment; in *sociol.*, the science which deals with the psychological factors and laws implied in social organization and development: suggested, in both uses, by Baldwin and Giddings, in *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 391.

psychopathologic (sī″kō-path-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *pathologic.*] Pertaining to mental pathology, that is, to the graver forms of mental derangement.

These researches should be made both upon the criminal and the insane, and one can thus see the links which form the *psycho-pathologic* chain of human life, at one end of which we may find insanity and at the other criminality. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 636.

psychopathological (sī″kō-path-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*psychopathologic. Amer. Anthropologist,* April–June, 1901, p. 366.

psychopathology (sī″kō-pā-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, mind, + E. *pathology.*] That branch of medical science which treats of diseases of the mind. *Amer. Anthropologist,* April–June, 1901, p. 366.— **Ethnic psychopathology,** the psychopathology of a nation, race, people, or analogous human group.

In the history of the mental life of individuals and nations we find a striking parallelism to these physical processes, certain degenerations bringing with them compensations in the growth of higher faculties, others tending inevitably to the destruction of the individual or the group. The latter belongs to the domain of "*ethnic psycho-pathology.*"

D. G. Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 83.

psychopedagogic (sī″kō-ped-a-goj′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *pedagogic.*] Relating to both psychology and pedagogy; concerned with the application of psychology to education; psycho-educational.

As a *psycho-pedagogic* theory, a reversionary goal or term, . . . this conception [of nakedness and plainness of speech] is a precious element in man's spiritual idealization of his own life. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 96.

psychopedagogical (sī″kō-ped-a-goj′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*psychopedagogic.*

psychophore (sī′kō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-φορος*, ‹ *φέρειν*, bear.] A term coined by G. S. Hall, on the analogy of Weismann's *biophore,* to denote the hypothetical vehicle of mental heredity.

The feeling-instincts of whatever name are the *psychophores* or bearers of mental heredity in us, some of which persist below the threshold of consciousness throughout our lives, while others are made over as instincts or are transformed to habits into directions of the will more or less persistent. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 61.

Psychophysical dualism, parallelism. See ★*dualism,* ★*parallelism.*

psychophysically (sī-kō-fiz′i-kal-i), *adv.* By psychophysical means; in a psychophysical manner.

psychophysics, *n.* Psychophysics was defined by Fechner in 1860 as "an exact science of the functional relations or relations of dependency between body and mind, or more generally between the bodily and mental, the physical and psychical world"; and Wundt, in 1902, declares in the same spirit that psychophysics is to be understood as "an investigation of the relations that may be shown empirically to obtain between the psychical and the physical aspects of vital processes." It may, however, be questioned whether a definition of this generality can be made useful for scientific purposes. It is, no doubt, implied in such phrases as 'the psychophysical organism,' by which we mean the correlated body-mind of actual experience, the ensouled body or the embodied mind, and 'psychophysical evolution,' by which we mean the evolution of this correlated body and mind. Nevertheless, a science cannot remain poised between two existing sciences; it must have a positive content of its own. In other words, psychophysics, viewed in this very general way, must soon show a tendency to fall either toward the side of psychology or toward that of biology, and to be subsumed under the one or the other of the sciences whose methods and results it is supposed to relate and combine. It was, perhaps, by an implicit recognition of this danger, reinforced by the desire to hold fast to all that might be tenable in the Fechnerian definition, that the meaning of psychophysics was, until quite recently, narrowed down to that special field of research in which Fechner had shown himself especially active— to the correlation of intensity of external stimulus with intensity of sensation. In this sense we speak of the four classical methods (least differences, right and wrong cases, average error, mean gradations) as 'the psychophysical methods,' and of Weber's Law as 'the psychophysical law.' It is needless to say that Fechner would never have assented to this restriction; that apart, however, the new definition is so obviously artificial, and the delimitation of subject-matter which it suggests is so obviously accidental, that it has neither logical standing nor prospect of survival. Indeed, it has at no time found acceptance among psychophysical workers: at the very least, the experiments made upon simple and compound reactions, and upon what is still known as the 'time sense,' have been also included under psychophysics. Of late years, the term has taken on a better and a broader meaning, a meaning which preserves the spirit if not the letter of Fechner's definition, and which promises to settle down into something like finality. Psychophysics may now be defined as that department of experimental psychology which aims, not at introspective analysis, but rather at the determination of the quantitative norms of the mental life. Thus, the reaction experiment is a psychological experiment if it is made with a view to the introspective analysis of the action-consciousness; it is a psychophysical experiment if its object is the determination of the time-values of certain typical organic reactions. In the former case, it can be performed only by trained students of psychology; in the latter, it may be made a means to the comparison of the capacities of children, the lower races of man, and even the higher animals. So the time-sense experiment is a psychological experiment, if our aim is the discovery of the conscious basis or vehicle of the time-consciousness; a psychophysical experiment, if we wish to establish the norms of temporal discrimination, or to institute comparative studies of the time-discrimination of different ages and races. Psychophysics has fallen to the one side — to the side of psychology: for the establishment of quantitative norms of the mental life must be intrusted to those who have made mind their special study. At the same time, when the norms have once been established, there is no further need of introspection; psychophysics becomes a matter of technique and of external observation; and, in so far, the Fechnerian view is retained. It may be added that the results of psychophysics, while they must be obtained by the experimental psychologist working, at any rate in the first instance, within the psychological laboratory, are of great importance both for anthropology and for medicine; and that the methods, once worked out, may be carried afield and thus applied under conditions widely remote from those of their first elaboration. See *experimental* ★*psychology.*— **Physical psychophysics,** a type of psychophysical doctrine which, so far as possible, assimilates psychophysical to physical work, making the limen, for instance, an error of observation, and rejecting the 'doubtful cases' of the method of right and wrong cases. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 185.

psychophysiologically (sī-kō-fiz″i-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a psychophysiological manner; by psychophysiological means. *T. Ziehen* (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 133.

psychopompous (sī-kō-pom′pus), *a.* [*psychopomp* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a psychopomp; having the functions of a psychopomp.

The god of *psychopompous* function, round
Circling the sun with fourfold force.

Bailey, The Mystic, l. 78.

psychorhythmia (sī-kō-rith′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ψυχή*, mind, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] A pathological condition in which the various mental actions repeat themselves involuntarily.

psychorragy (sī′kō-rā-ji), *n.* [See *psychorrhagia.*] 1. Same as ★*psychorragia,* 1.— 2. Mind-division or mind-cleavage: a supposed condition of the mind in which "some psychical element of man's complex personality can leave him, for example, in dreams, and produce a phantasm at a distance." The term was introduced by *Myers and MacCulloch,* Religion, its Origin and Forms, p. 71.

psychorrhagia (sī-kō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ψυχορραγία*, ‹ *ψυχορραγής*, letting the soul break loose, ‹ *ψυχή*, soul, + *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] 1. The breaking away of the soul; the death-agony.— 2. Same as ★*psychorragy,* 2.

psychotechnical (sī-kō-tek′ni-kal), *a.* [*psycho(logy)* + *technical.*] Relating to psychology considered in its applications as a guide to practice; or, relating to an art which is based upon psychology as its science.

In the first case the science of pedagogy is a *psychotechnical* discipline which makes education mechanical and deprives the teacher of the teleological attitude of inner understanding.

H. Münsterberg, in Harvard Psychol. Stud., I. 654.

psychotheism, *n.* 2. A form or stage of theism, the gods of which represent certain aspects of the human mind, or impersonate certain mental characteristics of their worshipers.

Certain of the gods of barbarians gradually become representatives of certain psychic characteristics, and we have the stage of *psychotheism,* and there is a god of War, a god of Love, a god of Hate, a god of Commerce, and many other major deities.

J. W. Powell, Truth and Error, p. 388.

psychotherapeutics, *n.* 2. Same as ★*psychotherapy,* 2.

psychotherapy, *n.* 2. Treatment of functional disease by mental suggestion. *Med. Times,* Jan., 1908, p. 19.

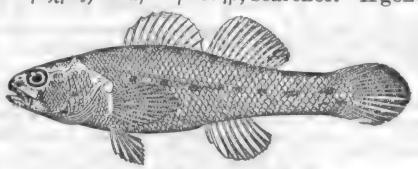
psychotic (sī-kot′ik), *a.* Of or relating to a psychosis.

psychozoic, *a.* 2. [*cap.*] A term used by some geologists to designate the later portion of Quaternary time marked by man's existence, which thus includes all of recent time and an indefinite portion of the Pleistocene period. See *Psychozoic* ★*era.*

II. *n.* The Psychozoic period.

Psychrolutes (sī-krō-lū′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ψυχρολούτης*, one who bathes in cold water, ‹ *ψυχρός*, cold, + *λούειν*, bathe.] A genus of cottoid fishes found on the shores of the northern Pacific.

Psychromaster (sī-krō-mas′tėr), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, + *μαστήρ*, searcher.] A genus



Psychromaster tuscumbia.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

of fishes of the family *Percidæ*, found in spring brooks of the Tennessee River basin in northern Alabama.

psychrometer, *n.*— **Aspiration psychrometer,** an arrangement (devised by Belli in 1836 and improved later) for determining the true temperature and moisture of the air at any place and time. The bulbs of the psychrometer are inclosed in short tubes, and fresh air is drawn rapidly over them by a revolving fan without allowing it to cool by the expansion due to the suction.— **Assmann's aspiration psychrometer,** a modification of Belli's psychrometer: the standard to which all ordinary meteorological records should be referred. See *hygrometer.*— **Sling-psychrometer** or **whirled psychrometer,** a pair of thermometers, wet-bulb and dry-bulb respectively, suspended by a short chain from a short handle, and swung around rapidly like a sling. By the normal rate of revolution the thermometer-bulbs acquire a speed through the air of from six to ten yards per second, and are thereby quickly brought to the temperatures required for the determination of the humidity of the air. See *hygrometer.*

psychrophilic (sī-krō-fil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ic.*] Having a liking for a low temperature: applied to a group of bacteria whose optimum temperature of growth lies between 15° and 20° C. See ★*bacterium.*

psychrotherapy (sī-krō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The use of cold in the treatment of disease. *Lancet,* July 11, 1903, p. 104.

psyctic (sik′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ψυκτικός*, cooling, ‹ *ψύχειν*, make cool or cold.] Cooling; refrigerant.

Psylla, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.— **Pear psylla,** a homopterous insect of the family *Psyllidæ, Psylla pyri,* common to Europe and the United States. It frequently does great damage to the buds and leaves of the pear.

psyllid (sil′id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the homopterous family *Psyllidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Psyllidæ.*

pt. An abbreviation (*c*) of *payment;* (*d*) of *point;* (*e*) of *port.*

P. T. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *post-town;* (*b*) of *pupil-teacher.*

ptarmic, *n.* II. *a.* Exciting sneezing.

ptarmigan, *n.*— **White-tailed ptarmigan,** *Lagopus leucurus,* an entirely white species, inhabiting the mountain ranges of western North America.

pteleiform (te-lē′i-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *πτελέα*, elm, + L. *forma*, form.] In *anthrop.*, of the form of an elm-leaf: said of the apertura pyriformis of a skull. *Welcker; Allen.*

ptelein (tē′lē-in), *n.* [NL. *Ptelea* + *-in*[2].] A substance prepared from the root and bark of the wafer-ash, *Ptelea trifoliata.* It is sometimes used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic.

pteleorhine (te-lē′ō-rin), *a.* [Gr. *πτελέα*, elm, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Same as ★*pteleiform.*

Pteraclidæ (te-rak′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Pteraclis* + *-idæ.*] A family of small pelagic fishes containing two genera and about five species.

Pteraclis (ter′a-klis), *n.* [NL., irreg. ‹ Gr. *πτερόν*, wing (fin), + *κλείειν*, close (*κλείς*, a bolt, a key).] A genus of fishes of the family *Pteraclidæ*, pelagic and widely distributed.

Pteranodontes (te-ran-ō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See *Pteranodon.*] The large, toothless pterodactyls, considered as constituting a suborder of flying reptiles.

pterapophysial (te-rap-ō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + E. *apophys(is)* + *-ial*.] Relating to or connected with the articulation of the pterygoid with some other bone. [Rare.]

Pterapophysial facet on quadrate for articulation of pterygoid. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 1027.

pteraspidian (ter-as-pid′i-an), *a.* [*Pteraspis* (*-aspid-*) + *-ian*.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the ostracoderm fishes of the genus *Pteraspis*.

ptereal (tē′rē-al), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, fin, + *-e-al*[1].] In fishes, a bone of the lateral inferior surface of the cranium just anterior to the exoccipital; the proötic. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 512.

pterergate (ter-ėr′gāt), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *ἐργάτης*, worker.] A worker-ant with vestiges of wings. *Wheeler*, 1905.

Pteria[2] (tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather.] A genus of schizodont prionodesmacean pelecypods characterized by aviculoid, bialate, inequivalve, oblique shells with alivincular ligament and radial ornamentation. Numerous species range from Devonian to recent formations.

Pteriacea (ter-i-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *πτερίς*, a fern ? + *-acea*.] In Dall's classification, a superfamily of the prionodesmaceous pelecypod mollusks, with amphidetic area, filibranchiate or reticulate gills, free mantle-lobes without siphons, anterior adductor small or obsolete, and schizodont or edentulous hinge.

pterichthyoid (te-rik′thi-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the genus *Pterichthys*.

II. *n.* A fish allied to the extinct genus *Pterichthys*.

pteridophytic (ter-i-dō-fit′ik), *a.* [*pteridophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a pteridophyte or representing such character.

Pteridophytic types of embryogeny. *Bot. Gazette*, XXV. 305.

Pteridospermæ (ter″i-dō-spėr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oliver and Scott, 1903), < Gr. *πτερίς* (*πτεριδ-*), a fern, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] A class of fossil plants of the phylum *Pteridospermaphyta* (*Cycadofilices*), having the external aspect of ferns, but bearing true seeds. A considerable number of the most abundant Paleozoic plants formerly classed as ferns have already been found to be seed-bearing, including *Neuropteris*, *Odontopteris*, *Alethopteris*, and *Aneimites*; and others of this class are constantly being discovered.

Pteridospermaphyta (ter″i-dō-spėr-ma-fī′tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ward, 1904), < Gr. *πτερίς* (*πτεριδ-*), a fern, + NL. *Spermaphyta*.] A great group or phylum of extinct plants, probably all Paleozoic, having the outward appearance of the *Pteridophyta*, but bearing seeds instead of macrospores, nearly equivalent to the *Cycadofilices*, but broader in its scope, including those resembling calamites and lepidophytes as well as ferns. It embraces three classes, the ★*Pteridospermæ*, the ★*Calamospermæ*, and the ★*Lepidospermæ* (which see).

pteridospermous (ter″i-dō-spėr′mus), *a.* Belonging or relating to the class of plants *Pteridospermæ*.

Pterinea (te-rin′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτέρινος*, feathered, < *πτερόν*, feather.] A genus of primitive schizodont prionodesmacean pelecypods having two-winged, inequivalve, oblique shells, with obscure dentition, amphidetic external ligament, grooved area, and long straight hinge-line. The species range from Silurian to Carboniferous and are particularly abundant in Devonian formations.

pteritannic (ter-i-tan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πτερίς*, fern, + E. *tannic*.] Noting a form of tannic acid supposed to exist in the male fern, *Dryopteris filix-mas*.

pterocarpin (ter-ō-kär′pin), *n.* [*Pterocarp(us)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline, neutral substance, $C_{20}H_{16}O_6$, found in red sandalwood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, from which it is extracted with ether, after treatment with slaked lime.

Pterocarya (ter-ō-kar′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1824), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *καρία*, walnut.] A genus of three or four species of ornamental deciduous trees of the family *Juglandaceæ*. They have large, alternate, odd-pinnate leaves, and small, greenish, monœcious flowers in pendulous catkins appearing with the leaves. They are trees of rapid growth and bear in summer and fall long drooping racemes of light-green fruits. Three species are known in cultivation, *P. fraxinifolia*, a native of Transcaucasia, *P. stenoptera* of China, and *P. rhoifolia* of Japan, an important forest tree.

Pterocera (te-ros′e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of recent platypodous *Mollusca* with short spire, bent canal, and wing-like outer margin with tubular spinous processes.

Pterocerian (ter-ō-sē′ri-an), *n.* [*Pterocera* + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, the basal substage of the Kimmeridgian stage of the Upper Jurassic system in France, characterized by the prevalent gastropod genus *Pterocera*.

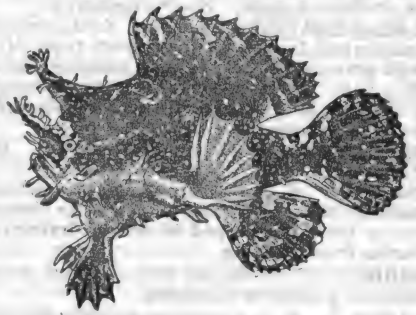
pteroglossal (ter-ō-glos′al), *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-al*[1].] Having a long, feathered tongue, as the toucans.

pteromorpha (ter-ō-môr′fä), *n.*; pl. *pteromorphæ* (-fē). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *μορφή*, form.] One of the thin wing-like expansions of the skin in certain mites, as the *Oribatidæ*. *Nature*, Dec. 12, 1907, p. 142.

pterophorid (te-rof′ō-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Pterophoridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Pterophoridæ*.

Pterophryne (ter-ō-frī′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *φρύνη*, toad.] A genus of



Sargassum-fish (*Pterophryne tunida*).
(From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

fishes of the family *Antennariidæ*, found about the West Indies and in the Gulf Stream.

pteropodal (te-rop′ō-dal), *a.* [*pteropod* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Pteropoda*; made up of remains of pteropods: as, *pteropodal* limestone, which contains abundant shells of those animals.

pteropod-ooze (ter′ō-pod-ōz″), *n.* See ★*ooze*.

pterospore (ter′ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a term proposed by Clements for a plant the distribution of whose fruit or seeds is expedited by a wing, margin, or flattened shape.

pterothorax (ter-ō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] The combined meso- and metathorax of a thysanopterous insect; that portion of the thorax that bears the wings.

Pterothorax approximately as wide as abdomen, nearly cylindrical, narrowing abruptly in front, gradually behind. *Entomological News*, Nov., 1904, p. 293.

pterotic, *n.* 2. Specifically, in fishes, a posterolateral ossification of the cranium. It forms (sometimes with the assistance of the opisthotic) the parotic process. It articulates with the parietal and epiotic at the side; the frontal and sphenotic anteriorly; the proötic and opisthotic below; and the exoccipital beneath the opisthotic. It assists the sphenotic in suspending the hyomandibular from the cranium.

pterygial, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the small bones forming the basal support of the pectoral fins of bony fishes, lying between the fin-rays and the hypo- and hypercoracoid; an actinost.

The feature of the *pterygials* being attached to the scapula and coracoid either directly or synchondrosially is worth notice. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, II. 291.

pterygiate (te-rij′i-āt), *a.* [*pterygium* + *-ate*[1].] Furnished with wings or wing-like flaps or appendages. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Aug., 1904, p. 108.

pterygion (te-rij′i-on), *n.*; pl. *pterygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πτερύγιον*, a little wing. See *pterygium*.] In *craniom.*, either of the extreme points of the pterygoid process, called *medial* and *lateral pterygion*, respectively. *Von Török*.

pterygiophore (te-rij′i-ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *πτερύγιον*, wing, fin, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] In fishes, one of the nodules of bone or cartilage between the dorsal and anal rays and their respective interspinous bones.

I have not met with cartilages of this kind in any

[other] fish which has come under my notice. . . . I regard them as representing a second or distal series of radials or *pterygiophores*, the interspinous bones forming the proximal series.

T. J. Parker, in Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XII. 24.

pterygium, *n.* 4. An instrument employed in the operation for the removal of a pterygium from the cornea.—5. A forward growth of the eponychium over the nail-plate.

Pterygogenea (ter″i-gō-jē′nē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + *γένος*, kind.] In Brauer's system, one of the two main divisions of insects, including all the winged forms.

Pterygoid condyle. See ★*condyle*.

pterygoidal (ter-i-goi′dal), *a.* and *n.* [*pterygoid* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *pterygoid*.

II. *n.* A pterygoid muscle. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 230.

pterygoideum (ter-i-goi′dē-um), *n.*; pl. *pterygoidea* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *pterygoid*. —**Pterygoideum externum**, a bone in the skull of fishes which connects the palatine with the quadrate; the pterygoid.—**Pterygoideum internum**, a bone in front of the metapterygoid in the skull of fishes; the mesopterygoid.—**Pterygoideum posterius**, a bone in the skull of fishes usually connecting the hyomandibular with the mesopterygoid; the metapterygoid.

pterygophore (ter′i-gō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + *-φορος* < *φέρειν*, bear.] See the quotation.

It is held that the most primitive form of limb is simply a lateral skin fold extending along the whole body, and that into this certain cartilaginous processes, or rays (actinophores of Ryder, *pterygophores* of Parker), extend. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 480.

pterygopodium (ter″i-gō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *pterygopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, foot.] In *ichth.*, a clasper-part of a ventral fin modified as an intromittent organ, as in sharks and their allies. [Rare.]

pterylium (te-ril′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pterylia* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *pteryla*.

pterylological (ter-i-lō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [**pterylolog(y)* + *-ic-al*[1]. See *pteryla*.] Relating to or connected with the arrangement of the feather-tracts.

Ptg. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Portugal*; (*b*) of *Portuguese*.

ptilinum (ti-lī′num), *n.*; pl. *ptilina* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *πτίλον*, a feather, a wing, a wing-like membrane.] A bladder-like expansion of the head of nearly half of the dipterous insects when just emerged from the puparium. It is capable of great dilation and is probably of service in helping to rupture the puparium. It disappears after emergence, and its position is represented by the lunula.

Ptilota, *n. pl.* 2. *sing.* A genus of the red algæ, common on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coast. Popularly known as *feather-weed*. *C. Agardh*, 1823.

ptinid (tin′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Ptinidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Ptinidæ*.

ptomatin (tō′ma-tin), *n.* [Gr. *πτῶμα(τ-)*, a corpse, + *-in*[2].] Same as *ptomaïne*.

ptomatropin (tō-mat′rō-pin), *n.* [Gr. *πτῶμα*, corpse, + E. *atropin*.] A poisonous basic substance found in putrefying meat, resembling atropin in its effects upon the animal body. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1908, p. 222.

ptosic (tō′sik), *a.* Same as *ptotic*. *Med. Record*, Oct. 19, 1907, p. 640.

ptosis, *n.* 2. A falling down or prolapse of any of the abdominal viscera. Also called *Glenard's disease* and *enteroptosis*. *Med. Record*, Oct. 10, 1903, p. 589.

ptyalinogen (tī-a-lin′ō-jen), *n.* [*ptyal(in)* + *-o-* + *-gen*.] The proenzym of ptyalin.

ptyalose (tī′a-lōs), *n.* [*ptyal(in)* + *-ose*.] Maltose formed by the action of ptyalin on starch.

Ptychocheilus (tī-kō-kī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), a fold, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] A genus of large fishes of the family *Cyprinidæ*, found in fresh waters of the western United States.

Ptycholepis (tī-kol′e-pis), *n.* [Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), a fold, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] An extinct genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Eugnathidæ*, having the head and opercular bones ornamented with ridges of ganoin, minute teeth, and thick scales, much longer than deep, grooved longitudinally on the outer side. It occurs in the Upper Lias of Europe and the Trias of Carinthia and of Connecticut.

Ptychoparia (tī-kō-pā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), a fold, + *παρειά*, cheek.] A

genus of opisthoparian trilobites allied to *Olenus*, found in Cambrian formations.

ptychopterygial (tī″kop-te-rij′i-al), *a.* [*ptychopterygi(um)* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or having the form of a ptychopterygium, or primitive type of fin. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 347, note.

ptychopterygium (tī″kop-te-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ptychopterygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), a fold, *πτερύγιον*, a little wing.] A primitive type of fin, formed by a fold of the skin, and having a triangular shape.

In Cladoselache the fin is low, with a very long base, like a fold of skin (*ptychopterygium*), and composed of feeble rays.

D. S. Jordan, Guide to Study of Fishes, I. 510.

ptychotis-seed (tī-kō′tis-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Ptychotis involucrata*, an umbelliferous plant, used in India by the natives as a condiment, and medicinally as a carminative.

Ptygmatis (tig′ma-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτύγμα*(*τ-*), anything folded, < *πτύσσειν*, fold.] A genus of fossil gastropods of the family *Nerineidæ*, having high, turreted, spiral shells with complicately ridged columellar and stomal surfaces: found in Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

ptyocrinous (tī-ok′ri-nus), *a.* [Gr. *πτίον*, a fan (for winnowing), + *κρίνειν*, separate, + *-ous*.] In *cytol.*, of or pertaining to gland-cells which accumulate their secretion in the cytoplasm in the form of droplets and then permit it to escape by breaking through the surface cytoplasm, as, for example, in the goblet-cells of the intestine: opposed to ★*diacrinous*.

puaiohi (pö″ī-ō′hē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A thrush-like bird, *Phæornis palmeri*, of Kauai, Sandwich Islands.

puapua (pö″ä-pö′ä), *n.* [Native name.] In Samoa, *Guettarda speciosa*, a small littoral tree bearing axillary clusters of fragrant flowers. See ★*buabua*, *pigeonwood* (*c*), and *zebra-wood*, 2.

pub. An abbreviation (*d*) of *published*; (*e*) of *publication*.

pubertal (pū′bėr-tal), *a.* [*pubert(y)* + *-al*[1].] Relating to, resulting from, or occurring simultaneously with puberty.

There is perhaps a little increase at seven, and a certain and almost universal retardation, most marked about the tenth year, but extending over several years; this depression in the curve some have wrongly thought complemental to its elevation during the period of *pubertal* increase.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 5.

puberulous (pū-ber′ū-lus), *a.* [NL. **puberulus*, dim. of L. *puber*, downy.] Having very short, soft hairs; puberulent.

Pubic bones, pelvic bones; the bones which support the ventral fins of fishes.

publication, *n.* 5. In *systematic biol.*, the distribution, in print, of the name of a species, genus, or other biological group, in accordance with certain technical requirements. To constitute publication of a species name, it is required that it shall be accompanied by a description or by a citation of a description. To constitute publication of a genus name, it is required in addition that it shall be associated with a species whose name is published at the same or at an earlier time. A writer who uses a new name without complying with the technical requirements of publication is said to *propose* the name. A subsequent writer may *adopt* such a name by citing it and completing its publication. In botany, by reason of the initial date for the application of the law of priority, genus and species names in works prior to 1753 are regarded as proposed but not published. See *law of priority*, under ★*law*[1].

publish, *v. t.* 6. In *systematic biol.*, to give technical publication to. See ★*publication*, 5.

puca, *n.* [Ir. *pūca*. See *puck*.] Same as ★*pooka*.

Pucciniaceæ (puk-sin-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Puccinia* + *-aceæ*.] The largest family of the order *Uredinales*, commonly called rusts. The principal genera are *Gymnosporangium*, *Uromyces*, *Puccinia*, and *Phragmidium*. All its members are parasitic and many of the fungous diseases of cultivated plants are caused by them.

pucciniaceous (puk-sin-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Pucciniaceæ*, or resembling fungi of that family.

puccoon, *n.*—**Indian puccoon**, the hoary puccoon, *Lithospermum canescens*. See *Indian* ★*paint*.

puce, *a.* **II.** *n.* A purple-brown or reddish-brown color.—**Alizarin puce**, a color obtained when alizarin is applied with a mixture of aluminium and iron mordants.

puce-lead (pūs′led), *n.* Lead dioxid or brown oxid of lead, PbO_2.

puceron (pös-roṅ′), *n.* [F.] A plant-louse; any member of the homopterous family *Aphididæ*: adopted into English to some extent.

puck, *n.* 4. A disk of rubber used in place of a ball in hockey.

pucka, *a.* **II.** *n.* A coin: as, a *pucka* pice. It sometimes denotes a coin of double weight and sometimes one from the government mint.

pucker-struck (puk′ėr-struk), *a.* [*pucker*, a gather in a dress, a frill, + *struck*. Compare *stage-struck*.] Excessively fond of finery or adornment. *Sarah R. McL. Greene*, Flood-tide, xxxiii. [Coast of Maine.]

pudding, *n.* 4. The joint of an electric cable inside a junction-box.—**Bird's-nest pudding**, a pudding consisting of apples baked in milk to which eggs and flour have been added.—**Nesselrode pudding**, a rich frozen dessert containing chestnuts, sometimes almonds, and candied fruits finely divided: served with whipped cream or a wine sauce.

pudding (pud′ing), *v. t.* To draw together and join inside in a junction-box, as an electric cable.

pudding-ball (pud′ing-bâl), *n.* An Australian fish resembling a mullet. The name is a corruption of the aboriginal *puddinba*, by the law of hobson-jobson. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

pudding-granite (pud′ing-gran″it), *n.* Same as *orbicular granite*. See ★*orbicular*, 5.

pudding-mat (pud′ing-mat), *n.* *Naut.*, a round, bag-shaped fender of interwoven rope, filled with granulated cork, oakum, hemp or manila fiber, etc. It is used to protect a vessel's sides from a towboat or from the sides of a dock when entering a slip.

pudding-opium (pud′ing-ō″pi-um), *n.* See ★*opium*.

puddle[1], *n.* 3. A mixture of soil or mold and water forming thin mud, in which the roots of young trees are dipped to retard drying out during transplanting.

puddle[1], *v. t.* 4. To dip (the roots of young trees) in puddle or thin mud.

puddler, *n.* 2. A device or machine for stirring the fused metal in a puddling-furnace.

puddlers'-mine (pud′lėrz-mīn), *n.* A fettling mixture made by wetting up red hematite with water, which is used to smooth over the lining of puddling-furnaces.

puddle-wall (pud′l-wâl), *n.* See ★*hearting*, 2 (*b*).

puddling-train (pud′ling-trān), *n.* A set of two pairs of rolls in a rolling-mill. One pair, known as *puddling-rolls*, is used for consolidating the blooms after their removal from the hammer or the squeezer, and the second, known as *mill-rolls*, is used for rolling into bars the masses of iron as they come from the balling- or reheating-furnace, where they go from the puddling-rolls. See *forge-train*. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 329.

Pudendal sac. See ★*sac*[2].

pudiano (pö-di-ä′nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *pudiano* (Marcgrave, 1648), a variant of *bodiano* = Pg. bodião (NL. *bodianus*), name of a fish; said to be connected with F. *boudin*, E. *pudding*. See *pudding*.] A name applied to certain fishes of the family *Labridæ*, as the ladyfish, *Bodianus rufus*, in Brazil, and the pudding-wife.

pueblan (pöeb′lan), *a.* [*pueblo* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a pueblo or the Pueblos: as *pueblan* architecture.

Pueblo pottery. See *American* ★*pottery*.

puebloan (pöeb′lō-an), *n.* [*pueblo* + *-an*.] Same as ★*pueblan*.

Puella (pū-el′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *puella*, a girl: a translation of the Bohem. *panenka*, by which the genus was designated by Barrande.] A genus of taxodont paleoconch pelecypods, found in the Devonian rocks.

pueo (pö-ā′ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A small owl, *Asio accipitrinus sandwichensis*, of the Sandwich Islands, a geographic race of the North American short-eared owl.

puer (pū′ėr), *n.* [Also *pure*: origin obscure.] 1. The droppings of dogs. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *tanning*, an infusion of the dung of dogs, fowls, or pigeons, used to soften the skins after liming and preparatory to tanning. Also known as *bate*. The soaking in such an infusion is called *puering* or *baling*.—**Puer run**, in *tanning*, an injury to the skin caused by the action of the puer. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 155.

puer (pū′ėr), *v. t.* [*puer*, *n.*] In *tanning*, to cleanse with a bate of dog's dung.

Pueraria (pū-ę-rā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1825), named in honor of Marc Nicolas *Puerari*, a correspondent of de Candolle.] A genus of climbing herbs or shrubs including about 15 species and belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*. They are characterized by the tumid nodes, 3-foliate leaves, and blue or purplish flowers with monadelphous stamens and beardless style, disposed in long, dense, sometimes compound racemes. The species are natives of tropical Asia, Japan, and New Guinea, and three have been introduced into cultivation for ornament. The roots of *P. Thunbergiana* are fleshy and yield a good quality of starch, and in Japan the tough fiber of the inner bark is manufactured into a fine and remarkably strong cloth. See *Ko* ★*hemp*.

Puerco group. See ★*group*[1].

pueril, *a.* A simplified spelling of *puerile*.

puering (pū′ę-ring), *n.* [*puer*.] The process of treating skins by means of puer; bating. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 45.

puerpera (pū-ėr′pę-rä), *n.* [L., < *puer*, child, + *parere*, bring forth.] A lying-in woman.

puersman (pū′ėrz-man), *n.* [*puer* + *-s* + *man*.] One who attends to the puering or bating of skins. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 257.

puf, *v.*, *n.*, and *interj.* A simplified spelling of *puff*.

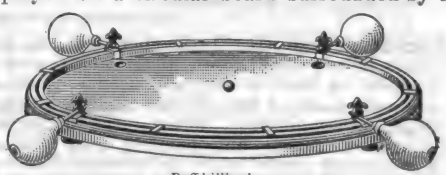
puff, *v. i.* 5. In *bot.*, to discharge suddenly a cloud of spores, as frequently occurs in certain fungi.

Many of the Discomycetes have the peculiar habit of *puffing* if they are shaken or if the chamber in which they have been kept is opened.

De Bary (trans.), Fungi, p. 89.

puff, *n.*—**Veiled puff**, a modification of cavernous respiration, heard on auscultation, in which one can imagine a sound as of a light cloth moving to and fro with the air in the lung-cavity.

puff-billiards (puf′ bil″yärdz), *n.* A game played on a circular board surrounded by a



Puff-billiards.

frame bearing metal brackets opposite the pockets. The players take positions at the brackets, and by means of rubber blowers seek to force a cork ball into their opponents' pockets. It is a game requiring considerable skill.

Mrs. . . . is said to have invented *puff-billiards*, but the great mind who is responsible for ping-pong has yet to be discovered.

Com. Advertiser, May 11, 1901.

puffer, *n.*—**Sharp-nosed puffer**, a member of the family *Canthigasteridæ*, found in tropical seas.—**Southern puffer**, *Spheroides spengleri*, a fish common in the West Indies and on the coast of the southern United States.

puffin, *n.* 3. A name wrongly applied to the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.—**Horned puffin**, *Fratercula corniculata*, a species having a small horny appendage on the upper eyelid, found on both sides of the northern Pacific.

puffinet (puf′i-net), *n.* [Dim. of *puffin*.] A local English name for the black guillemot, *Cepphus grylle*.

puffing-hole (puf′ing-hōl), *n.* Same as ★*blowhole*, 5. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 569.

puff-shark (puf′shärk), *n.* A shark, *Catulus uter*, belonging to the family *Scylliorhinidæ*, found on the coast of California.

The curious *puff shark* uttered a deep grunt when it was taken from the water. I heard this sound one day while on the beach at Avalon, and although I recognized it, I could not see the fish. Finally after hearing it repeated a number of times I traced it to a hook near by where a fisherman had, with the usual indifference to the feelings of sharks, hung the fish by the gills.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Nov. 15, 1902, p. 20323.

Puget series. See ★*series*.

pugger (pug′ėr), *n.* [*pug*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A worker in a pug-mill; one who feeds a pug-mill with clay.

puggrie, *n.* See *pugree*.

puggy (pug′i), *a.* [*pug*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a monkey.

Troth, . . . my affection for my king, God bless the *puggy* face of him, is under more control.

R. L. Stevenson, Catriona, x.

pug-moth (pug′môth), *n.* Same as *pug*[1], 7.

pugua (pö′gwä), *n.* [Chamorro name.] In Guam, the betel-nut palm, *Areca Cathecu*, the

nuts of which together with the leaves of the betel-pepper and a pinch of slaked lime, are used as a masticatory called *mamao*. See ★*bonga* and *areca-nut*.

Puiseux diagram. See ★*diagram*.

puja (pö′jä), *n.* [Also *pujah*, *pooja*, *poojah*; < Hind. *pūjā*, < Skt. *pūjā*, honor, respect, worship, < √ *pūj*, honor, respect.] A Hindu rite or ceremony of religion. *Yule and Burnell*, Hobson-Jobson.

pukeko (pö̇ kā-kō), *n.* [Maori.] The purple coot, or water-hen, *Porphyrio melanotus*, of New Zealand.

pukras, *n.* Same as *pucras*.

pul[1] (pöl), *n.* [F., < L. *pulsus*, a pushing.] In *phys.*, a proposed unit for the measurement, in the French system, of the time integral of forces; one dyne acting for one second.

pul[2], *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *pull*.

Pulaski shales. See ★*shale*[2].

pulaskite (pū-las′kīt), *n.* [*Pulaski* county, Arkansas, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phaneric igneous rock composed of tabular soda-orthoclase (cryptoperthite) with subordinate amount of hornblende and biotite, and a little diopside, nephelite, sodalite, and accessory minerals. It is a syenite with trachytic texture, containing a little nephelite. *J. F. Williams*, 1890.

pulegone (pū′lē-gōn), *n.* [NL. *puleg(ium)* + *-one*.] An oily unsaturated ketone related to the terpenes, $(CH_3)_2C{:}C{<}\begin{matrix}CO.CH_2\\CH_2.CH_2\end{matrix}{>}CH.CH_3$, found in the oils of Spanish and American pennyroyal (*Mentha Pulegium* and *Hedeoma pulegioides*), etc. It has an odor resembling peppermint.

pulgada (pöl-gä′dä), *n.* [Sp. *pulgada*, < *pulgar*, the thumb, < L. *pollicaris*, adj., < *pollex*, thumb.] A Spanish and Spanish-American measure of length, equal to the twelfth part of the pié, or to nearly one English inch.

pulicid (pū-lis′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the aphanipterous family *Pulicidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Pulicidæ*.

pull, *v. t.* **14.** In *cricket*, to hit (a short ball pitched on the wicket or on the off side), with a horizontal bat, so as to send (it) round to the on side.—**To pull off**, to bring about or carry through; complete successfully. [Slang.]

The national shoot will be conducted by the combined bodies, and it is believed that one of the most successful meets in the history of shooting can be *pulled off*.
Forest and Stream, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 78.

To pull one's leg, to take in; fool; deceive by a plausible tale or statement. [Slang.]

"B.-P." always says that the Polynesian traveller with the numerous wives and family to keep was the only man who ever really *pulled his leg!*
Julian Ralph, in War's Brighter Side, xv.

To pull the ball, in *golf*, to play a ball with a curve toward the left with a right-handed player or toward the right with a left-handed player.

pull, *n.* **9.** In *cricket*, a stroke made with a horizontal bat, by which a short ball pitched on the wicket or to the off side is hit round to the on side. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 53.—**10.** In *golf*, a stroke such that the ball describes a curve toward the left with a right-handed player, or toward the right with a left-handed player. See also ★*hook*, 10.—**Long pull**, in *printing*, the pull of the bar-handle of a hand-press against the side frame that develops the full power of the press. The pull that stops before the full power is developed is known as the *short pull*.

pull-boat (pu̇l′bōt), *n.* A flatboat used in logging cypress.

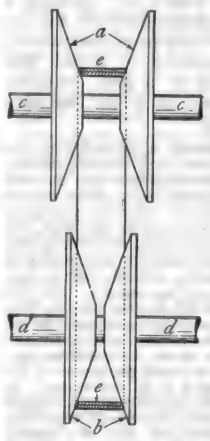
In the cypress swamps of Louisiana there are employed what are known as *pull-boats*, an evolution from the plan of placing a hoisting engine upon a scow and snaking the logs out of the swamp. By this plan the logs, which are drawn in at the rate of 600 feet a minute, are capped with steel cones, which prevent them from imbedding in the soft ground or catching against obstructions. The endless-rope *pull-boat* engines have 44-inch winding drums, and each weighs 33,000 pounds.
Sci. Amer., Oct. 17, 1903, p. 276.

puller, *n.* **2.** In *turpentining*, a long-handled hack used for chipping faces too high to be reached with the ordinary hack.

puller-in (pu̇l′ėr-in″), *n.* One who is employed to induce passers-by to enter a shop and purchase.

pullery (pu̇l′ė-ri), *n.* [*pull* + *-ery*.] A room or factory where the hair or wool is removed from skins. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 1.

pulley, *n.*—**Antifriction pulley**, a pulley with an antifriction block (which see, under *antifriction*).—**Expanding pulley**, a mechanical device for varying the speed of a belt by running it on a larger or smaller circumference. There are many such devices, one of the best being a pair of steep cones on each shaft with the belt running between these, the edge of the belt touching each. As one pair of cones is closed the other pair is separated proportionately by a suitable mechanism. In other forms, the conical surfaces are made up of separate elements of each cone which interlace or cross each other between their opposing faces.—**Idle pulley.** (*a*) A pulley which merely changes the direction of the belt. (*b*) A pulley which merely tightens the belt but takes off no power.—**Magnetic pulley**, a chain-sheave or pulley inside of which is an electromagnet which increases the adhesion of the chain to the pulley.—**Segmental pulley.** (*a*) A pulley having an incomplete rim, or one which is only a segment of a circle, and which can make only a portion of a revolution. (*b*) A pulley built up of segments or sectors.—**Split pulley.** (*a*) A pulley made in two parts, which are bolted together for convenience in placing it on and removing it from the shaft. (*b*) A segmental pulley; a pulley made in two or more sectors for convenience in casting.—**Spring pulley**, a pulley having a wrought-iron or steel rim which is cut through at one point, and a split hub, the openings being in line, to allow it to pass over enlarged portions of a shaft.—**Standing pulley**, the stationary pulley-block of a compound hoist; a fixed pulley.



Expanding Pulley.

a, pair of driving-cones; *b*, pair of driven cones; *c*, driving-shaft to which *a a* are keyed and on which they approach or separate; *d*, driven shaft on which *b b* are similarly attached; *e*, belt of lateral stiffness pressed sidewise as *a a* and *b b* are brought together reciprocally, so as to bear by frictional contact at surfaces nearer the axis of *c* or *d* or farther therefrom reciprocally.

pulley-cone (pu̇l′i-kōn), *n.* A grooved cone of wood or metal, constituting a series of pulleys of gradually increasing diameter. *Harvard Psychol. Studies*, I. 417.

pulley-lathe (pu̇l′i-lāŦH), *n.* **1.** An engine-lathe having a large chuck for holding pulley castings while they are being bored and faced.—**2.** A lathe having a gap in the bed, used for turning and finishing pulleys; a wheel-lathe.

pulley-stile (pu̇l′i-stīl), *n.* In a window-frame or sliding sash, the upright member in which the pulley is fitted and upon which the sash slides up and down.

pull-foot (pu̇l′ fu̇t), *v. i.* To run; hurry. [Slang.]

pulling-bar (pu̇l′ing-bär), *n.* A draw-bar; the bar to which the coupler is fastened. *J. G. A. Meyer*, Modern Locomotive Construction, p. 528.

pulling-hitch (pu̇l′ing-hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a slip-hitch which may easily bed is engaged; also, a certain hitch and number of turns made about a spar or cask, which will cause the latter to roll over and over when the hauling part of the rope is pulled upon.

pulling-roll (pu̇l′ing-rōl), *n.* A feeding-roll; a roll which pulls material into a machine. *Engin. Mag.*, June, 1904, p. 1.

Pullman (pu̇l′man), *n.* [Short for *Pullman car*, such cars being built and operated by a company bearing the same name, which is that of the original inventor or promoter.] In *car-building*, a parlor- or sleeping-car, specifically, and properly, one made by the Pullman Company.

pull-rod (pu̇l′rod), *n.* A rod which transmits a pull; a rod which is subjected only to tension; a link.

The brake is operated by a lever and catch-rack through *pull rods* with levers below the body of the brougham, to a pair of pulley straps with friction on pulleys fixed to the motor shafts. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 292.

pull-sensation (pu̇l′sen-sā″shọn), *n.* In *psychol.*, the sensation aroused by pull or traction upon the skin. It is not qualitatively different from the sensation aroused by adequate stimulation of a pressure-spot. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 397.

pullulative (pul′ụ̄-lā-tiv), *a.* [*pullulate* + *-ive*.] Budding; causing to bud.

pulmobranch (pul′mọ-brangk), *n.* One of the *Pulmobranchiata*.

pulmonal (pul′mọ-nạl), *a.* [NL. **pulmonalis*, < L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung.] Same as *pulmonary*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 607.

Pulmonary cavity, the cavity which contains the breathing-organ or 'lung' of a pulmonate mollusk or spider. Also called *pulmonary chamber* or *sac*.—**Pulmonary chamber.** See ★*pulmonary cavity*.—**Pulmonary docimasy.** See ★*docimasy*.—**Pulmonary heart.** Same as *right* ★*heart*.—**Pulmonary insufficiency.** See *valvular* ★*insufficiency*.—**Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy.** See ★*osteoarthropathy*.—**Pulmonary pulse**, the second sound of the heart as heard over the pulmonary valve.—**Pulmonary sac.** (*b*) In *Mollusca*. See ★*pulmonary cavity*.

pulmonitis (pul-mọ-nī′tis), *n.* [L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lungs.

pulmotor (pul-mō′tọr), *n.* [L. *pulmo*, lung, + LL. *motor*, mover.] A mechanical device for inducing artificial respiration where respiration has ceased entirely or in part. [Proprietary name.]

pulmotrachea (pul-mọ-trā′kē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *pulmotracheæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *pulmo*, lung, + *trachea*.] A lung-sac of a spider.

pulmozym, pulmozyme (pul′mọ-zim), *n.* [L. *pulmo*, lung, + Gr. ζύμη, ferment.] A preparation of lung-tissue for therapeutic purposes.

pulp, *n.* (*g*) Fruit prepared to be made into marmalade.—**Pulp of the finger**, the fleshy cushion of the finger-tip.

pulpa (pul′pạ), *n.* [L. *pulpa*, flesh, pulp.] The mass of connective-tissue cells, odontoblasts, nerve-cells, and blood-vessels lying within the cavity of a tooth or placoid selachian scale, from which the dentin of the tooth or scale is produced. Usually termed *pulp*. See *pulp* (*d*).

pulp-assay (pulp′ạ-sā″), *n.* In *metal.*, the assay of samples taken from the pulp after or during crushing.

pulp-beam (pulp′bēm), *n.* A device for ascertaining the percentage of weight of water in paper-pulp.

pulp-canal (pulp′ka-nal″), *n.* See ★*canal*[1].

pulpifaction (pul-pi-fak′shọn), *n.* [L. *pulpa*, pulp, + *factio(n-)*, a making, < *facere*, make.] Reduction to the condition of a pultaceous mass.

pulpification (pul″pi-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [L. *pulpa*, pulp, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] Same as ★*pulpifaction*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 17.

pulpit, *n.* **3.** In *mech.*: (*a*) The elevated platform or gallery from which the operation of a large central electrical station for power or lighting is supervised. [Slang.]

Each of these is connected by shaft and gear under the floor with the gearing actuated by the rheostat wheel on the generator panel, so that the field current can be regulated either from the *pulpit* or from the switchboard.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 23, 1904, p. 166.

(*b*) A raised platform on which the operator of a machine stands so that he may oversee the machine as it works, or the process as it advances.

The operator of the hoisting motor stands in a *pulpit* above the floor and by means of the large rheostat controller brings each skip in succession opposite the mouth of the hopper above the main crushing roll.
Elect. World and Engin., Dec. 26, 1903, p. 1051.

Pulpit spectacles. See ★*spectacle*.

pulpitis (pul-pī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *pulpa*, pulp, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the dental pulp. *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 20, 1902, p. 441.

pulp-mill, *n.* **2.** A mill or factory where wood-pulp is made for the manufacture of paper.

With few exceptions, the *pulpmills* in making their returns, sent in their figures expressed in cords, as their purchases of timber are made that way, most of their logs being cut in lengths of four feet.
N. Y. State Forest, Fish and Game Commission, [Seventh Rep., 1901, p. 24.

3. A paper-mill in which paper is made from wood-pulp.

pulpo (pöl′pō), *n.* [Sp. *pulpo*, F. *poulpe*, < L. *polypus*, < Gr. πολύπους, polyp: see *polyp*, *polypus*.] The Spanish and Spanish-American name for the octopod.

pulp-stone (pulp′stōn), *n.* A stone used in grinding wood to a pulp for use in the manufacture of paper. A particular quality of sandstone capable of being operated in hot water is used. The best pulp-stones are made in Ohio, or are imported from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

Pulpstones differ from grindstones in having a much broader face (being much thicker). The stones are usually from 48 to 56 inches in diameter and 16 to 26 inches in thickness, weighing from 2,300 to 4,800 pounds.
J. H. Pratt, in Mineral Resources of U. S., U. S. Geol. [Surv., 1900, p. 789.

pulp-wood (pulp′wůd), *n.* Wood from which pulp is to be made. It may be in large pieces as first cut, or in small pieces ready to be ground in the pulp-mill. Popiar is preferred for this purpose, but pine, fir, and beech are used.

pulsational (pul-sā′shon-al), *a.* [*pulsation* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of pulsation; throbbing; characterized by pulsation. *Trans. Amer. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1904, p. 420.

pulse[1], *n.* 5. In *phys.*, a proposed unit for the measurement of the time-integral of forces.

In the British system this is that of one poundal acting for one second and is called 1 *pulse*.
Jude, Physics, Experimental and Theoretical, I. 41.

Anadicrotic pulse, a pulse in which the ascending limb of the tracing shows two notches.—**Bamberger's pulse**, a pulsation in the jugular vein.—**Capillary pulse**, alternate redness and pallor of an area of skin or of the bed of the finger-nails, observed sometimes in cases of aortic regurgitation.—**Catacrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the highest wave is not the last, the descending limb of the pulse-curve showing a notch.—**Catadicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which two notches occur in the descending limb of the tracing.—**Decurtate pulse**, a pulse which progressively diminishes in strength until it finally ceases.—**Kussmaul's pulse**. Same as *paradoxical* ★*pulse*.—**Paradoxical pulse**, a pulse that becomes faint during inspiration and is of full strength during expiration, although there is no variation in the strength of the heart's action.—**Quincke's pulse**, a deepening of the pink under the nails, occurring synchronously with the radial pulse.—**Running pulse**, a pulse with but small excursions, and those sometimes irregular and oscillating, as when the blood-stream is in insufficient volume to fill completely a relaxed artery.—**Stokesian pulses**, in *phys.*, ether-waves of extremely short length emanating from surfaces that are subjected to cathodic bombardment. X-rays have been thus designated by Crookes.—**Trembling** or **tremulous pulse**. Same as *running* ★*pulse*.—**Trigeminal pulse**, a sequence of three regular pulse-beats followed by an intermission.—**Water-hammer pulse**. Same as *Corrigan's pulse* (which see, under *pulse*[1]).

pulse-valve (puls′valv), *n.* A local name of a check-valve which takes up the pulsations of a pump. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 515.

pulse-wave, *n.* 2. In *hydrodynam.*, a wave of compression in a pipe containing liquid, caused by periodic interruptions or fluctuations in the flow.

pulsific, *a.* **II.** *n.* A medicinal agent which increases the pulse.

pulsilogium (pul-si-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *pulsilogia* (-ä). [L. *pulsus*, pulse, + Gr. *-λογιον*, ‹ *λόγος*, reckoning.] Same as *pulsimeter*.

pulsilogy (pul-sil′ō-ji), *n.* [NL. *pulsilogium*.] Same as *pulsimeter*.

Pulsion diverticulum. See ★*diverticulum*.

pulsus, *n.*—**Pulsus bisferiens**, a markedly dicrotic pulse in which the waves are of nearly equal height.—**Pulsus deficiens**, a pulse in which there is an occasional intermittence owing to failure of the ventricle to contract.—**Pulsus intercidens**, a pulse in which there is an intercurrent beat.—**Pulsus pseudointermittens**, a pulse in which there is an occasional intermittence due to a feeble contraction of the ventricle.—**Pulsus rarus**, slow pulse.

pulverin, *n.* 2. A yellow crystalline substance which occurs in the lichen *Pulveraria latabratum*.

pulverization, *n.* 2. The reduction of liquids in the form of spray and the projection of the latter with force upon the surface of the body.

Various sprays and *pulverizations* for nasal and faucial troubles. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 736.

pulverizing-mill, *n.* 2. In *candy-making*, a power-machine for reducing granulated sugar to the extremely fine flour of sugar used in sweetening chocolate. It is essentially a centrifugal mill with an air-blast for removing dust and discharging the finished flour into barrels.

pulvic (pul′vik), *a.* [Anagram of *vulpic* (acid).] Related to vulpic acid.—**Pulvic acid**, an orange powder or brown crystalline acid, $C_{18}H_{12}O_5$, made by boiling vulpic acid with milk of lime. It melts at 214–215° C., and at a higher temperature yields water and *pulvic anhydrid*, $C_{18}H_{10}O_4$, a light-yellow crystalline substance. It melts at 220–221° C.

pulvinar, *n.* 4. In *Greco-Roman arch.*, a pillow-shaped or cushion-shaped detail; especially, in an Ionic capital, the drooping curve which joins two volutes on the same side.

pulvis (pul′vis), *n.* [L.: see *powder*.] Powder.

puma, *n.* 1. Several species of puma have been recognized, besides local races or subspecies. The Florida form is *Felis coryi*, the large animal from Oregon and the northwest *F. oregonensis*, the eastern puma *F. cougar*, the term *concolor* being restricted to the species from Brazil and the adjoining region.

pumice, *n.*—**Artificial pumice**, a mixture of ground sandstone and clay, manufactured at Bietigheim, in Germany, as a substitute for natural pumice of volcanic origin: used in polishing metal, lithographic stones, wood, waxcloth, and other materials.

pumiced (pum′isd or pū′misd), *a.* Noting a diseased condition or degeneration of the inside portions (laminæ) of the hoof and sole of horses' feet following founder, in which the laminæ become replaced by a soft, crumbly material. *U. S. Dept. Agri.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 372.

pump[1], *n.*—**Air-pressure pump**, a water-lifting machine operated by the direct pressure of compressed air. A typical form employs an air-compressor and two air-tight tanks, placed near the water-supply, and a system of pipes and air- and water-valves. The two tanks are directly connected with the compressor by air-pipes, and each is connected with the water-supply and with a pipe through which the water is to be raised to the surface or to a tank above the water-supply, suitable valves controlling the movements of the air and water. The two air-pipes from the tanks to the compressor are also controlled by a valve which by its movement changes the air in each pipe from a pressure to a suction, and vice versa, alternately. When this valve is in one position, air, under suction by the compressor, draws the air out of the tank, the vacuum causing the tank to fill with water. At the same instant the compressor is delivering air under pressure to the other tank, which is already filled with water, and forcing the water out and into the uptake water-pipe. When all the water has thus been driven out of this tank, the valve is automatically reversed (either by an electric motor or by some mechanical device controlled by the compressor), and the process is reversed until the filled tank is emptied and the empty tank refilled. In this way the water-lifting (improperly called pumping) is continuous. Such a water-pressure lifting-machine may have a capacity of 15,000 gallons an hour.—**Baly's pump**, a mercury pump for the rapid production of high vacua in large vessels, where the collection of the gases is unnecessary.—**Bore-hole pump**, a pump designed to be lowered into the tube or casing of a drilled well, as an oil-well or artesian well.—**Conoidal pump**, a centrifugal pump having a conical sleeve on the shaft to guide the entering water to the root of the vanes with as little resistance as possible.—**Cornish pump**. See ★*Cornish*[1].—**Cycloidal pump**, a rotary pump the impellers or revolving wheels of which are shaped to cycloidal curves.—**Deep-well pump**, a pump so constructed that it can be lowered into a well or bore, and be operated from the ground above, so as to have its valves and barrel less than thirty-two feet above the surface of the water or other liquid to be pumped.—**Displacement pump**, a water-lifting appliance which employs compressed air as a means of lifting water from wells and tanks; a direct air-pressure pump.—**Diving-bell pump**, a form of air-pump for supplying air to a diving-bell: usually a three-throw pump designed to produce continuous flow without pulsations.—**Double-cylinder pump** a pump which has two cylinders, usually side by side, within which pistons reciprocate alternately. In the form called the 'duplex pump' the piston of each cylinder pauses at the end of its stroke, allowing its valves to seat quietly, while the flow of water is not retarded, since the other piston is moving at its highest velocity.—**Double-piston pump**, a pump having two pistons in the bore of the cylinder which move in opposite directions and increase and diminish alternately the volume between them as well as the volume at each end.—**Driven-well pump**, a pump suitable for attachment to the tube or bore of a driven well. If the well should be deep and the water not rise in the tube to within thirty feet of the surface of the ground, the pump must be placed so far down in the bore that atmospheric pressure at that depth will always force water up into the barrel of the pump, and the water be forced upward by the pump the rest of the way.—**Duplex pump**, a pump having side by side two pumping-cylinders of the same size. See *double-cylinder* ★*pump*.—**Elastic-piston pump**, a pumping-apparatus in which the usual piston is replaced by a flexible diaphragm which is pushed forward and drawn back to vary the volume of the working-barrel.—**Fleuss pump**, a form of air-pump, with pistons running in oil, and having no mechanical valves, used instead of or in conjunction with a mercury pump in obtaining a high degree of exhaustion.—**Gaede pump**, a rotary air-pump containing mercury and used for the rapid production of high vacua.—**Geyser-pump**, an air-lift; a device for raising liquids by the use of compressed air which is carried downward by a pipe and discharged near the bottom of the rising main or column pipe of the water delivery. The upward motion and velocity of the air in the ascending column entrains the water and delivers it in a spurting discharge resembling the effect due to the action of steam in the natural geyser.—**Hot-water pump**, a pump for raising hot water. Such a pump must be so placed that the suction is always flooded to insure its working, and usually must have metallic valves, or valves not affected by heat.—**Hydraulic pump**. (*a*) A pump for supplying water under pressure to a hydraulic system. (*b*) A pump operated by hydraulic pressure to pump water at a higher or a lower pressure than that which operates the pump; a pressure-increaser or booster, or a pressure-reducer.—**Hydrostatic pump**, a pump for supplying a liquid under pressure for any purpose, as for operating a hydraulic press or producing an artificial head of water.—**Oil-line pump**, a pump used to force oil through a pipe-line.—**Pneumatic pump**. (*a*) An air-pump; a pump for compressing, exhausting, or moving air. (*b*) A pump for moving or raising a liquid by the pressure of air or by carrying the liquid along with the air; an air-lift.—**Riedler pump**, a steam- or air-pump having valves which are operated mechanically and positively by a valve-gear devised by Riedler of Berlin, Germany.—**Soap-pump**, a rotary, centrifugal pump without valves.—**String-pump**, in *mining*, a pump operated by power transmitted from a distant engine or water-wheel by means of stringers bolted together and mounted on levers so that they will oscillate easily.—**Three-throw pump**, a pump which has three cylinders set parallel side by side and the three pistons connected to three cranks on the same shaft. The cranks are usually 120° apart, thus giving a fairly constant discharge and requiring an approximately constant turning effort.—**To fang a pump**. See ★*fang*.—**Töpler's pump**, a mercury pump designed to remove a quantity of gas from a vessel and collect it without loss, and free from admixture with air.—**Unlimited pump**, a deep-well pump which is operated from the surface of the ground and lifts the water from the well to the required height above the ground.—**Volute-pump**, a centrifugal pump having blades the shape of which is derived from an involute curve.



Töpler's Pump.
A, pump-chamber; B, mercury-reservoir; C, entrance-tube for gas; D, drying-tube; G, capillary tube; T, tap; V, valve.
(From Travers's "Study of Gases.")

The condensed steam is removed from the condenser by a Worthington *volute pump* directly connected to an induction motor. The operation of this pump is very interesting, since it requires neither valves nor floats and is not subject to vapor binding, as are reciprocating pumps.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 17, 1904, p. 453.

pump[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.* 2. To throb; beat.—3. To issue in intermittent jets, as blood from a wounded artery.

II. *trans.*—**Pumping by heads**, a system in use for pumping oil-wells which do not flow freely enough to make continuous pumping practicable or profitable. The oil is allowed to accumulate until it is up to a certain level, and the well is then pumped practically empty.

pump-cylinder (pump′sil″in-dėr), *n.* The barrel or body in which the piston of a pump works; the water-cylinder of a pumping-engine; the cylinder of a pump.

pump-drill (pump′dril), *n.* See ★*drill*[1].

pump-handle, *n.* 2. A wooden or iron piece running back on both sides of a carriage-body to support it on the rear springs. It is usually made with an ornamented or scrolled end. Sometimes called a *brake*.

pumping (pum′ping), *n.* In *elect.* See ★*surging*, 2 (*b*).

pumpkin-seed, *n.* 2. (*b*) One of the common names of *Poronotus triacanthus*, a fish found on the Atlantic coast.

pump-lamp (pump′lamp), *n.* A lamp in which the fluid to be burned is pumped to the burner or wick: a moderator or Carcel type of lamp, in use when oil of high-ignition temperature is used, as in lighthouses.

pump-pipe (pump′pīp), *n.* In a locomotive, a supply-pipe or suction-pipe leading to the feed-pump or injector from the tank which carries the water.

pump-return (pump′rē-tėrn″), *a.* So arranged that a fluid will be returned by a pump to a tank or boiler, as opposed to a return by gravity.

pump-rod (pump′rod), *n.* 1. The piston-rod of a pump.—2. In *mining*, a vertical rod, often made up of sections, which reaches from an engine located at or near the surface to the pumps in the mine. These may be at the bottom or they may be arranged in a series so that the water is lifted in stages or in successive lifts. When this is done, the piston-rods of the series are driven from brackets off-setting them from the common pump-rod which drives them all.

pump-room, *n.* 2. The room of a waterworks where the pumps are located.

pump-sollar (pump′sol″ăr), *n.* In *mining*, a platform or gallery on which to stand while cleaning or repairing the working parts of a lift or set of pumps.

pump-station (pump′stā″shon), *n.* In *mining*, a chamber or recess at the side of a shaft, where a pump is located.

pump-tree (pump′trē), *n.* The barrel or cylinder of a wooden pump; the pump-stock.

pump-valve (pump′valv), *n.* A valve in a pump; a device to keep the fluid from flowing in an undesired direction.

pun[3] (pun), *n.* [Also *punn*; Beng. *pun*, Hind. *pana*, ‹ Skt. *pana*, a stake, wage, coin of a certain weight. Compare *fanam*.] A copper coin of Bengal, of the value of 80 cowries.

pun. An abbreviation of *puncheon*[2].

puna, *n.* 2. Mountain-sickness.

The effects of *puna* were very various. We found it affect us with intense headache at night-time. I had a terrible headache the first night I arrived at the 19,000-feet camp; and suffered from very severe pains in the lower limbs, such as I should describe as a sort of "growing pain." We also experienced extreme breathlessness and entire incapacity for doing any work.
S. M. Vines, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 487.

puna-goose (pö′nä-gös), *n.* A handsome bird, *Bernicla melanoptera*, white with black wing-

tips and yellow bill, common to the lakes and lagunes of the Peruvian Sierra and to Bolivia. It is easily domesticated. Commonly called in Peru *huachua*, and in Bolivia (Aymara) *hualata*.

puna-grass (pö′nä-gràs), *n.* The hard bunch-grass, *Stipa Ichu*, of the cold table-lands of Peru and Bolivia, the principal food of the llama and other ruminants of the genus *Auchenia:* used for covering Indian houses, and also eaten by mules, asses, horses, sheep, and cattle.

puñal (pön-yäl′), *n.* [Sp. *puñal* = Pg. *punhal* = It. *pugnale*, a dagger, prob. < ML. **pugionales*, neut. adj., < L. *pugio*(*n*-), a dagger.] A póniard or dagger.

punaluan (pö-nä-lö′an), *a.* [Hawaiian *punalua*, a friend on equal terms with one, + *-an*.] Of or relating to a peculiar form of family, supposed by Morgan to have been a stage in the development of human marriage. Compare ★*group-marriage*. See the extract.

The *Punaluan* Family. It was founded upon the intermarriage of several sisters, own and collateral, with each others' husbands, in a group; the joint husbands not being necessarily kinsmen of each other. Also, on the intermarriage of several brothers, own and collateral, with each others' wives, in a group; these wives not being necessarily kin to each other, although often the case in both instances. In each case the group of men were conjointly married to the group of women.
L. H. Morgan, Ancient Society, p. 384.

punamu, *n.* Same as ★*pounamu*.

punch[1], *n.*—**Set-punch.** Same as *setting-punch*.

punch-box (punch′boks), *n.* A box with holes in its top plate to receive the punches of a Jacquard card-cutting machine.

puncher, *n.* 2. A contraction of ★*cow-puncher;* a cow-boy. [Slang, Western U. S.]

punching (pun′ching), *n.* A piece of thin metal stamped from a plate by means of a die, such as the laminæ used in the cores of transformers and armatures.

The four-pole pieces are made of laminated steel *punchings*, held between heavy end plates and secured by rivets.
Elect. World and Engin., March 28, 1903, p. 532.

punching-press (pun′ching-pres), *n.* A hand- or power-press used for punching holes in sheet-metal or other material.

puncticulose (pungk-tik′ū-lōs), *a.* [NL. *punticulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, point, + *-ose*.] Same as *puncticulate*.

punctograph (pungk′tō-gràf), *n.* [G. *punktograph*, < L. *punctum*, a point, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument used in radiography to locate a foreign body embedded in the tissues. It consists of two rods, each having a metallic ring at one end. These are placed on opposite sides of the patient under examination. When the shadow of the foreign body appears, viewed with a fluorescent screen, in the center of each ring, marks are made on the person at these points. The position of the rods is then shifted and the operation is repeated several times. The intersection of all the imaginary lines connecting the several pairs of opposite points determines the position of the foreign body. *Encyc. Dict.*

puncture, *n.*—**Diabetic puncture**, puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle, which is followed, in animals, by glucosuria.—**Kronecker puncture**, in experimentation upon animals, puncture, with a long fine needle, of the inhibitory nerve-center for the heart. *Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 523.—**Lumbar puncture**, puncture of the membranous sac of the spinal cord, in the lumbar region, with a hollow needle, and withdrawal of fluid for diagnostic purposes or to relieve pressure on the brain.—**Puncture culture.** Same as *stab* ★*culture*.—**Quincke's puncture.** Same as *lumbar* ★*puncture*.

pund[2] (pönd), *n.* [Dan. *pund* = E. *pound*[2].] The Danish and Swedish pound, equal to 1.1023 pounds avoirdupois.

Punfield beds. See ★*bed*[1].

punga-punga (pung′ä-pung″ä), *n.* [Maori.] 1. The yellow pollen of the lesser cattail, or raupo, *Typha angustifolia*. The natives of New Zealand use it for food by mixing it with water into cakes and baking.—2. The bread so made. It is sweetish and light, somewhat resembling gingerbread. See ★*raupo* and *Typha*.

pungent, *a.* 1. (*c*) In *ichth.*, stiff and sharp-pointed: as, a *pungent* spine. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 337.

pungle (pung′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pungled*, ppr. *pungling*. [Freq. of dial. *pung*, poke, push, pound, etc.] I. *trans.* To poke; push.

II. *intrans.* To take pains; labor assiduously with little progress. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To pungle up**, to do something; 'get busy.' [Slang.]

"Fuddleston," he said, "you can't make a sneak out of this game. *Pungle up*, or I 'll throw you out of the window!" It is recorded that Mr. Fuddleston at once *pungled up* to the extent of $5 for the first and only time in his religious career. *Chicago Tribune.*

Punicaceæ (pū-ni-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Horaninow, 1843), < *Punica* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Myrtales*, the pomegranate family, containing the single genus *Punica* (which see).

punicin (pū′ni-sin), *n.* [*Punic* (in def. 2 *Punica*) + *-in*[2].] 1. The royal or Tyrian purple of the ancients, which is formed by exposing the colorless secretion of certain mollusks (*Purpura lapillus*, etc.) to the sun.—2. Same as *pelletierine*.

punk[2] (pungk), *v. t.* [Variant of *punch*[1], *v.*] To strike or pound with the closed fist. [Slang, U. S.]

punk[2] (pungk), *n.* [Variant of *punch*[1], *n.*] A punch or pound with the closed fist. [Slang, U. S.]

punt[1], *n.* 3. A push or shove.

Only practice enables one . . . to guide the raft by means of timely *punts* at the surrounding rocks with the pole with which one is armed.
H. Clifford, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 12.

punt[1], *v. i.*—**To punt out**, in *foot-ball*, to punt from behind the goal-line into the field: a play for a try at goal.

punt[3], *n.* 2. In *glass-manuf.* Same as ★*milen*.

punt-gunner (punt′gun″ėr), *n.* One who shoots game from a punt. Also *punt-shooter*.

punt-gunning (punt′gun″ing), *n.* The practice of shooting game from a punt. Also *punt-shooting*.

punt-out (punt′out), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a punt made from behind the goal-line for a try at goal.

punt-shooter (punt′shö″tėr), *n.* Same as ★*punt-gunner*.

punt-shooting (punt′shö″ting), *n.* Same as ★*punt-gunning*.

pup, *n.* 2. A local term current among the Klondike gold-miners for tributary streamlets of the second order. [Slang.]

The principal streams [Klondike region] are known as creeks; the short steep tributaries which flow into them as 'gulches'; and the streamlets which feed these as '*pups*.'
Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1902, p. 232.

pupa-case (pū′pä-kās), *n.* In *entom.*: (*a*) The larval shelter of a caddis-worm, or other similar larval case, (*b*) The sheath in which an insect having a complete metamorphosis passes the pupa stage.

pupa-shell (pū′pä-shel), *n.* Any shell of the family *Pupidæ*.

pupiferous (pū-pif′ę-rus), *a.* [NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Giving birth to the sexual generation: a term used by writers on *Aphididæ*. The pupiferous generation is composed usually of parthenogenetic return migrants which give birth to living young which develop into sexed individuals.

pupil[2], *n.*—**Hutchinson pupil**, marked dilatation of one pupil on the side of the lesion in cases of hemorrhage into the membranes of the brain.—**Pupil of entrance.** Same as ★*entrance-pupil*.—**Pupil of exit.** Same as ★*exit-pupil*.

pupillometry (pū-pi-lom′e-tri), *n.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil of the eye, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, + *-y*[3].] Measurement of the diameter of the pupil; the scientific use of the pupillometer.

pupilloscopy (pū-pi-los′kō-pi), *n.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil, + Gr. *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Inspection of the pupil of the eye.—2. Same as *skiascopy*.

pupillostatometer (pū″pi-lō-stą-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil, + Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance between the two pupils.

Pupin cable. See ★*cable*.

puppy-foot (pup′i-fůt), *n.* The ace of clubs. [Slang.]

pupulo (pö-pö′lō), *n.* [Chamorro name.] On the island of Guam, the betel pepper, *Piper Betle*, the leaves of which together with the nuts of the betel palm (*Areca Cathecu*) and a little lime are used by the natives as a masticatory. See *betel*.

pupunha (pö-pö′nyä), *n.* [Tupi name.] The peach-palm, *Guilielma speciosa*.

pur, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *purr*.

Purbeckian (pėr-bek′i-an), *n.* [Isle of *Purbeck*, a peninsula in Dorset, England.] In *geol.*, the uppermost stage of the Upper Jurassic system of southern England. It comprises a lower series of marls and limestones, 100–150 feet thick; a middle series of limestones, 50–150 feet thick, some of which are valuable building-stones; and an upper series of clays, shales, and limestones, 50–60 feet thick. The fossil fauna of the Purbeckian shows an alternation of

marine and fresh-water types, and is of great interest on account of the large numbers of terrestrial animals which it has afforded, including insects, fish, reptiles (dinosaurs, crocodiles, plesiosaurs, turtles), and multituberculate mammals.

purchase, *n.*—**Double purchase**, any device for doubling the intensity of a force; usually a hauling device which consists of two single blocks and a line or fall. The line is roved through one block, then through the second block, and brought back to the first block, to which it is fastened.—**Single purchase** (*naut.*), the same as *whip*, which consists of a rope rove through a single fixed block.—**Three-fold purchase** (*naut.*), two blocks having three sheaves each, through which the rope is rove to form the purchase.—**Two-fold purchase**, two blocks having two sheaves each, through which the rope is rove to form the purchase.

purdah (pėr′dä), *v. t.* [*purdah*, *n.*] In India, to screen with a purdah.

purdonian (pėr-dō′ni-an), *n.* [Named after one *Purdon*, the designer of the shape of the box.] A coal-box intended for the drawing-room. *N.* and *Q.*, 7th ser., II. 455.

pure, *a.* 10. In *biol.*, having germ-cells of only one kind and like those of a parent. See the extract.

An organism can be defined as genetically *pure* if all its gametes when united with similar gametes reproduce the parent identically.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, [I. 134.

Pure debt. See ★*debt*.—**Pure image.** See ★*image*.—**Pure number.** Same as *abstract* ★*number*.—**Pure sensation.** See ★*sensation*.

pure-blood (pūr′blud), *n.* In breeders' language, a pure-bred animal; an animal the ancestors of which have not been crossed with those of another breed.

A quarter of a billion acres of grass, nurturing 10,000,000 head of cattle, to-day worth $200,000,000, alone by such agencies as yours can be doubled in value in a single decade, if only pure-blooded sires are used in all the cow herds during this time. Likewise fifty per cent. can be added to the value if *pure-bloods* only are used in the northern half of this territory.
Rep. Kansas State Board of Agr., 1901–02, p. 63.

pure-bred (pūr′bred), *a.* In breeders' language, noting an animal the ancestors of which are all of the same standard breed or race; not crossed with other breeds. *Biometrika*, Feb., 1903, p. 171.

pure-breed (pūr′brēd), *v. t.* To breed from animals of one race or breed.

Pure-bred mice usually are in-bred and von Guaita's unquestionably were; but this does not help us to decide whether the relative inability to transmit whiteness is due to in-breeding or *pure-breeding;* it only shows that it is not impossible that it may be due to in-breeding.
Biometrika, Feb., 1903, p. 171.

purée, *n.* 2. A dessert made of crushed fruit, sweetened and flavored with some cordial or orange- or lemon-juice.

purga (pör′gä), *n.* [Russ. *purga*.] In Siberia and Labrador, a violent cold wind with drifting snow. See ★*burga*.

purgatin (pėr′ga-tin), *n.* [*purgat*(*ive*) + *-in*[2].] A trade-name of a diacetylanthrapurpurin, $C_6H_3(OH)\langle^{CO}_{CO}\rangle C_6H_2(OCOCH_3)_2$: the relative positions of the two acetyl groups are not determined. It is a yellowish-brown powder and is used in medicine as an agreeable laxative.

purge, *v.* I. *trans.*—**Purging a tort**, in *law*, such an act upon the part of a person lawfully entitled to do the act as will rectify the wrong done by another. In some cases the wrong-doer may himself purge the tort.

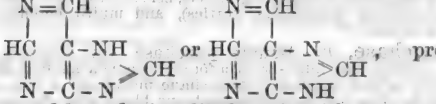
II. *intrans.* To vomit. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. 225. [Dial., U. S.]

purge, *n.*—**Indian purge.** (*a*) The wild potato-vine, man-of-the-earth, or mecha-meck of the Indians, *Ipomœa pandurata*. (*b*) A plant of Virginia, probably *Triosteum perfoliatum*, the root of which was used as a purgative by the aborigines.

purification, *n.*—**Self-purification of streams**, the effect of sunlight, sedimentation, etc., upon running water, supposed by some to destroy the pathogenic bacteria and thus enable a stream to purify itself within the course of a few miles.

purifier, *n.* 3. In the manufacture of coal-gas, the tank or chamber in which the gas is exposed to the action of slaked lime, or to a mixture of this with the oxyhydroxid of iron, in order to remove objectionable constituents, especially carbon dioxid and sulphureted hydrogen. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 364.—4. A device for cleansing water from injurious or undesirable impurities. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 24, 1904, p. 547.—**Feed-water purifier**, an apparatus for cleansing the feed-water for boilers by removing either solid matter in suspension, or precipitating out the soluble salts and subsequently removing them by filtration: much used where the water flows from or through limestone strata of rock.

purin (pū′rin), *n.* [Appar. < L. *purus*, pure, + *-in*[2].] A white crystalline substance,



pared by reducing diiodopurin with zinc-dust. It dissolves in water and forms salts with both acids and bases. It melts at 216–217° C. Purin is the mother-substance of the uric-acid and xanthin group, some of the members of which are formed in the body by the decomposition of nucleic acids.—**Purin bases** or **bodies**, in the uric-acid group of bodies, various substances derived from purin, such as xanthin, guanine, adenin, and caffein.—**Purin group.** See ★*group*[1].—**Purin ring.** See *purin* ★*group.*

purity, *n.* (*g*) In *biol.*, the state or condition, with respect to reproduction, of an organism that is developed from a fertilized egg formed by the union of two identical germ-cells.

Mendel generalised these statements as follows: In cases of complete dominance (parents differing in *n* ways), the number of different classes in the second generation will be 3^n, of which 2^n will be stable; the remainder will be hybrid, though indistinguishable from pure individuals, and the smallest number of individuals which, in the second hybrid generation, will allow of one pure individual to each visibly different class will be 4^n. This gave rise to a new conception of "*purity*": An animal or plant is pure if it produces gametes of only one sort, even though its grandparents may among themselves have possessed opposite characters.

Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., Feb., 1904, p. 52.

Coefficient of purity. See ★*coefficient.*

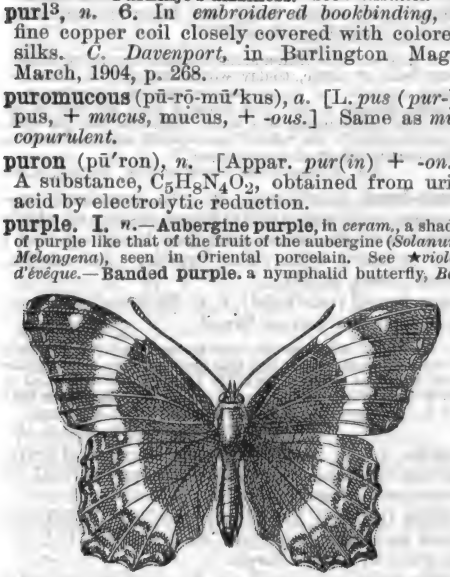
Purkinje effect, phenomenon. See *Purkinje* ★*phenomenon.*—**Purkinje's dizziness.** See ★*dizziness.*

purl[3], *n.* 6. In *embroidered bookbinding*, a fine copper coil closely covered with colored silks. *C. Davenport*, in Burlington Mag., March, 1904, p. 268.

puromucous (pū-rō-mū′kus), *a.* [L. *pus* (*pur-*), pus, + *mucus*, mucus, + *-ous.*] Same as *mucopurulent.*

puron (pū′ron), *n.* [Appar. *pur(in)* + *-on.*] A substance, $C_5H_8N_4O_2$, obtained from uric acid by electrolytic reduction.

purple. I. *n.*—**Aubergine purple,** in *ceram.*, a shade of purple like that of the fruit of the aubergine (*Solanum Melongena*), seen in Oriental porcelain. See ★*violet d'évêque.*—**Banded purple.** a nymphalid butterfly, *Basilarchia arthemis.* Also called the *arthemis butterfly.* See ★*arthemis.*—**Bishop's purple.** Same as ★*violet d'évêque.*—**Brilliant Hessian purple,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from diaminostilbene-disulphonic acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bluish red from a soap bath.—**English purple, London purple** (*b*), **Paris purple** trade-names for insecticide materials made by boiling with lime the waste residue from the manufacture of aniline red or violet. Their essential constituent is arsenic, partly in the arsenious and partly in the arsenic condition, and present in varying quantity. *Purple poison* and *English purple poison* are other names of the same by-product.—**Hybrid purple,** an American nymphalid butterfly, *Basilarchia proserpina*, believed by some entomologists to be a hybrid between *B. astyanax* and *B. arthemis*, and by others to be a dimorphic form of *B. arthemis.*—**London purple.** (*b*) See *English* ★*purple.*—**Orseille purple,** a dye-stuff made by treating coloring-lichens with an aqueous solution of ammonia, precipitating the liquid with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, redissolving the precipitate in aqueous ammonia, exposing this second solution to the air until a purple-violet color has developed, and a second time precipitating with a mineral acid.—**Paris purple.** See *English* ★*purple.*—**Red-spotted purple,** an American nymphalid butterfly, *Basilarchia astyanax*, which occurs throughout the eastern United States, except in northern New England and New York. Its larvæ feed on rosaceous plants.—**To be born to the purple,** to be born of a royal race. Compare *porphyrogenitus.*



Banded Purple (*Basilarchia arthemis*).

II. *a.*—**Purple bacteria,** the *Rhodobacteria. Sci. Amer. Supp.*, Nov. 23, 1907, p. 335.—**Purple madder.** (*b*) Same as ★*purple-black.*—**Purple patch,** a rhetorically elaborate or ornate passage; a bit of 'fine writing': translating the '*purpureus . . pannus*' of Horace. (*Ars Poetica*, l. 15.)

Not quite my whole task [today] but I have a grand *purple patch* [The relief of Londonderry] and I must take time. *Macaulay*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1849.

It is to Mr. Trevelyan's credit that there are no *purple patches.* We will not, therefore, do him the injustice of quoting from a poem which should be read and studied in its entirety. *Athenæum*, May 20, 1905, p. 620.

purple-black (pėr′pl-blak), *n.* A purple pigment prepared by precipitating alizarin in combination with a metallic oxid of aluminium and iron in the right proportion to give a purple. It is very permanent.

purple-grass, *n.* 2. A slender, branching, rather low grass, *Pappophorum Wrightii*, with dense spike-like purple or lead-colored panicles, found in the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico. It is reported to be fully as nutritious as grama or buffalo-grass and to be preferred by horses and mules.

purple-shell (pėr′pl-shel), *n.* *Murex trunculus*, so called because it was used by the ancients in the manufacture of purple dye; also a violet shell, one of the *Ianthinidæ.*

An inscription of about 350 B.C. mentions the levying of tithes on the catch of fish and of *purple-shell.*

Science, Dec. 4, 1903, p. 719.

purple-top (pėr′pl-top), *n.* 1. The tall redtop, *Tricuspis seslerioides.*—2. See *bluejoint-* ★*grass.*

purple-veil (pėr′pl-vāl), *n.* The egg-mass of *Lophius piscatorius*, a fish, common on both sides of the North Atlantic, which belongs to the family *Lophiidæ* and is usually called *goose-fish* or *fishing-frog.* It consists of a thin sheet of a violet or purple color, which floats on the surface of the sea and is often over a hundred square feet in area. It has been estimated that a single egg-mass may contain as many as 1,000,000 eggs, the product of a single fish. *National Geog. Mag.*, July, 1905, p. 337.

purpose, *n.* 10. In *biol.*, the result which a structure tends to secure, without any reference to an intelligent agent.

When we speak of *Purpose* in the structure of a plant, we mean in fact nothing more than that the form or other characters of the organ are adapted to its conditions of life, which may be at once inferred from the very survival of the plant in the struggle for existence. The terms *Purpose*, Adaptation, and Metamorphosis express therefore the same thing, and may be used as synonymous.

Sachs (trans.), Botany, p. 836.

purpura, *n.*—**Henoch's purpura,** a disease marked by intestinal disturbances and a purpuric eruption on the skin.—**Purpura fulminans.** Same as *Henoch's* ★*purpura.*—**Purpura pulicosa,** an eruption of purpura-like spots following the bites of parasitic insects.—**Purpura variolosa,** hemorrhagic smallpox.

purpurase (pėr′pū-rās), *n.* [L. *purpura*, purple, + *-ase.*] A ferment found in the purple gland of *Murex brandaris*, which produces the color in the purple fluid of the animal by its action upon a substance which is termed *purpurin.*

purpurate[1], *n.*—**Ammonium purpurate.** Same as *murexide.*

purpurin, *n.*—**Brilliant purpurin R** and **5R,** direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type, derived from toluidine. They both dye unmordanted cotton red from an alkaline salt bath.—**Delta purpurin 5B** and **7B,** direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type, similar to the diamine reds.

purpurite (pėr′pū-rīt), *n.* [L. *purpura*, purple, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous manganic ferric phosphate ($(Mn,Fe)_2O_3.P_2O_5.H_2O$) occurring in small irregular masses of a purple or dark red color: found in Gaston County, North Carolina, and also in San Diego County, California, and elsewhere.

purpurogenous (pėr-pū-roj′e-nus), *a.* [L. *purpura*, purple, + Gr. *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ous.*] Producing a purple color: noting especially the layer of epithelium in the eye from which comes the visual purple.

purpuroxanthin (pėr″pū-rok-san′thin), *n.* Same as ★*xanthopurpurin.*

purse, *n.*—**To make a purse,** to make a collection of money or to collect a certain sum of money as a gift and mark of gratitude, etc.

The passengers . . . urged by the precedent in such matters, . . . "*made a purse*" for him, and a presentation address. *Cutcliffe Hyne*, A Master of Fortune, xii.

Purser's dip (*naut.*), a small candle; a kind of candle served out in the navy by the paymaster's assistant, clerk, or yeoman.—**Purser's name,** a name assumed by a sailor when enlisting, so that his right name may not be known.—**Purser's pound,** a weight once used in the British navy, which allowed the purser one eighth for the natural waste or loss of perishable food, so that the sailor received but seven eighths of the quantity supplied by government.

purse-rat (pėrs′rat), *n.* The pocket-gopher, or pouched rat; a rodent of the genus *Geomys* or some allied genus.

purse-web (pėrs′web), *n.* A tubular purse-like web made by several of the spiders of the genus *Atypus.*—**Purse-web spider,** a spider of the genus *Atypus* which makes a purse-like web.

purslane, *n.*—**Winter purslane,** *Claytonia perfoliata*, a plant native to western North America, often grown in Europe, and occasionally in the United States, as a pot-herb. It is a tufted annual, with fleshy basal leaves and a scape bearing a cluster of small white flowers with a leaf-like cup beneath. It occasionally grows wild in the eastern States.

purslane-bug (pėrs′lān-bug), *n.* An American lygæid bug, *Geocoris bullatus*, found in the western United States, where it damages sugar-beets.

purslane-moth (pėrs′lān-môth), *n.* The adult of the purslane-worm.

purslane-sphinx (pėrs′lān-sfingks), *n.* A common American moth, *Deilephila lineata.* Also called *white-lined morning-sphinx.* See *morning-sphinx*, under *sphinx*, with cut.

purusha (pö′rō-shä), *n.* [Skt. *púrusha*, man, person, universal principle.] Original mar or the highest personal principle or universa soul.

purveyor, *n.* 4. Formerly, an officer of the medical department of the United States army, whose duty was to purchase supplies. The office was abolished in 1892.

push[1], *v. t.* 7. In *cricket*, to guide or force (the ball) away from the wicket with the bat, usually to the 'on' side.

push[1], *n.* 7. In *cricket*, a stroke by which the ball is guided or forced away from the wicket, usually to the 'on' side.—8. A gang; a set of hoodlums; in thieves' English, a set of men associated for a special robbery; hence, a clique; a party: the Government House *push;* to be in with the *push. E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

The Premier, in consultation with the inspector-general of the police, has made arrangements to protect life and property against the misconduct of the lawless larrikin '*pushes*' now terrorising Sydney.

Argus, July 1, 1893, p. 10.

There was general instructions for an execution, but I never knew I had such a dependable *push* of mountebanks aboard, he says.

R. Kipling, The Bonds of Discipline, Traffics and Discoveries, p. 65.

push-ball (půsh′bâl), *n.* A game played with a very large inflated ball, usually some 6 feet in diameter and stoutly constructed, which two sides of varying numbers of men endeavor to push toward opposite goals.

push-bar (půsh′bär), *n.* A strut; a bar which transmits a thrust or pushing force. See ★*push-block.*

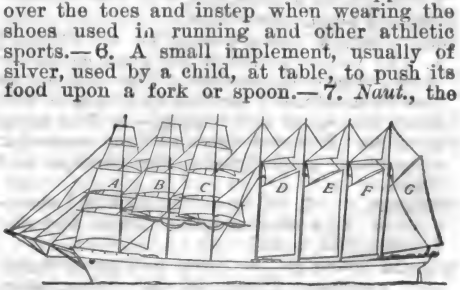
push-block (půsh′blok), *n.* In *car-building*, a metal plate fastened to the end-plate of a car at a corner. It has a recess in which the end of a push-bar may be inserted so that the car may be pushed by a locomotive on a parallel track: much used in switching and making up trains in railway-yards.

push-bolt (půsh′bōlt), *n.* A door-bolt that is moved by being pushed by hand instead of by a key.

push-cart (půsh′kärt), *n.* A light two-wheeled cart designed to be pushed by hand: used especially by street-venders of fruits and by other peddlers.

It will be a misfortune if the discussion of the *pushcart* nuisance in New York is obscured by sentimental consideration for the people who elect to make their living in this way. *N. Y. Times*, July 25, 1903.

pusher, *n.* 4. In *railroading*, an assisting locomotive placed behind a train to aid the train-engine in surmounting a steep grade. The use of a pusher over a short incline makes it possible to handle heavy trains with single engines over long levels above and below the incline.—5. A glove-like protection made of chamois-skin or soft leather to be slipped on over the toes and instep when wearing the shoes used in running and other athletic sports.—6. A small implement, usually of silver, used by a child, at table, to push its food upon a fork or spoon.—7. *Naut.*, the seventh mast on a seven-masted vessel, the masts being named in order as follows: fore-, main-, mizzen-, jigger-, spanker-, driver-, and pusher-mast.—**Pusher grade.** See ★*grade*[1].



Seven-masted vessel.

A, fore-mast; *B*, main-mast; *C*, mizzen-mast; *D*, jigger-mast; *E*, spanker-mast; *F*, driver-mast; *G*, pusher-mast.

pusher-mast (půsh′ėr-mâst), *n.* On a seven-masted vessel, the seventh mast. See ★*pusher*, 7.

push-foot (pŭsh′fŭt), *n.* A foot, die, or anvil which is pushed upward or forward in a machine to meet the opposing punch, piston, or foot. Also used adjectively.

The movement . . . was made by a *push-foot* connection from a three-throw crank shaft and the lifting and dropping of the feet by a smaller three-throw crank-shaft revolving in unison with the larger one.
Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 37.

pushful (pŭsh′ful), *a.* Full of push; active; energetic; enterprising: as, a *pushful* young man. [Colloq.]

pushing-bar (pŭsh′ing-bär), *n.* Same as ★*push-bar*.

push-nipple (pŭsh′nip′l), *n.* See ★*nipple*.

push-off (pŭsh′ôf), *n.* In *push-ball*, the act of putting the ball into play by pushing it: analogous to the kick-off in foot-ball. The team having the push-off may either line up against the ball or, going back not more than 15 yards, make a flying rush at it.

push-pole (pŭsh′pōl), *n.* A pole or rod used in pushing cars in a drill-yard. When used it is placed diagonally between a drill-engine on one track and a car on a parallel track.—**Push-pole car.** See ★*car*[1].—**Push-pole plate,** a casting on the corner of a car, which has a thimble for supporting the end of a push-pole. See ★*push-block*.

push-rod (pŭsh′rod), *n.* In a freight-car air-brake, the rod which connects the piston-rod of the air-cylinder with the brake-setting mechanism.

push-up (pŭsh′up), *n.* That part of a tile-press which raises the die to the plunger. See ★*tile-press*.

pussy-toes (pŭs′i-tōz), *n.* Same as ★*dog-toes*.

pustulant (pus′tū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *pustulans*, ppr. of *pustulare*, blister. See *pustulate*.]
I. *a.* Causing the formation of pustules.
II. *n.* An irritant application causing pustulation. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 304.

pustulated (pus′tū-lā-ted), *p. a.* Covered with pustules.

pustule, *n.* 2. (*b*) One of the swellings produced in the leaves and stems of plants by *Cystopus, Synchytrium,* and other fungi.

put[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Putting-out machine,** a machine for stretching skins. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 356. See *to put out* (*e*), under *put*[1], *v. i.*—**To put in.** (*e*) To pass (as time).

I heard her tell Bertha Dorset that she had six months *to put in* while her husband was taking the cure in the Engadine. *E. Wharton*, The House of Mirth, i. 4.

II. *intrans.*—**To put up.** (*e*) To develop or grow, as the antlers of a deer.

putcheky (puch′ē-ki), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Touchy; fussy; irritable. [Rare: New England.]

An' I won't hev you answerin' so *putcheky*. You've been *putcheky* ever sence th' surprise party at th' Church last week. I guess surprise parties don't agree with you.
McClure's Mag., Feb., 1903, p. 385.

puthi (pö′tē), *n.* [Assamese?] An ancient manuscript or writing on bark preserved among certain tribes of India, such as the Ahoms of Assam. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 200.

puting (pö′ting), *n.* [Chamorro *puting*, Philippine *botong*, Fijian *vutu*, Samoan *futu*.] On the island of Guam, a strand-tree, *Barringtonia speciosa*, having a four-cornered pyramidal fruit which is used as a fish-intoxicant. See ★*botong*, with cut.

put-out (pŭt′out), *n.* The act of retiring the batsman or the runner in games like base-ball and cricket. Each put-out is credited in the score to the player who retires the man.

putresce (pū-tres′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *putresced*, ppr. *putrescing*. [L. *putrescere*. See *putrescent*.] To begin to putrefy; exhibit putrescence.

putrescin (pū-tres′in), *n.* [*putresc*(*ent*) + *-in*[2].] A ptomaïne, tetramethylene diamine, $C_4H_{12}N_2$. It has been found in the urine in cases of cystinuria, where it is apparently formed in the tissues, and not as the result of bacterial activity. It is derived from ornithin, and thus from arginin. Originally found in putrefying cadavers.

putrilage (pū′tri-lāj), *n.* [LL. *putrilago*, rottenness, decay, ‹ *putris*, rotten.] The slough from an ulcer or ill-conditioned wound.

puttee (put′ē), *n.* [Also *putty*; Hind. *pattī*.] A strip of woolen or other fabric, sometimes waterproofed, four inches wide and three yards long, with a tape at one end, designed to be wound spirally around the leg from the ankle nearly to the knee. It forms an efficient protection to sportsmen and soldiers. See the extract.

The British troops in Asia use *putties*. These are long bandages extending from the ankle to above the calf, applied as the ordinary spiral roller. The men soon learn to adjust them neatly and securely, so that they do not require re-arrangement on the march, and they seem to serve their nominal purpose much better than the leggings, and as additional articles of uniform they are more portable and are more easily cleaned. The mounted troops use them equally with the infantry.
Buck, Med. Handbook, V. 796.

putting-cleek (put′ing-klēk), *n.* A club with an iron head, slightly lofted: used for putting.

putty[1], *n.* 6. A composition golf-ball, no longer in use.

putty[2], *n.* Same as ★*puttee*.

putty-joint (put′i-joint), *n.* See ★*joint*.

putz (pöts), *n.* [G. *putz*, adornment, ornament, ‹ *putzen*, earlier *butzen*, clean, scour, polish, decorate.] Among the Moravians, a Christmas decoration. Its essential is an evergreen tree, representing the tree of life. It is laden with nuts and fruit. See the extract.

Only the chosen few can afford to have a really impressive "*putz*" which fills half a room, and represents a landscape in miniature, running brooks and ponds of real water, wild animals roaming on the hillsides, sawmills and railroad trains run by electricity, to show that the religion of Christ is for all men and all ages. This more elaborate "*putz*" requires not only money for its erection, but artistic handiwork. *N. Y. Times*, Dec. 14, 1902.

puy[2], *n.* 2. In *geol.*, applied to a type of volcanic activity described by A. Geikie as occurring among the Carboniferous volcanics of Great Britain, and characterized by the ejection of small amounts of lava, usually of the basaltic type, and cinders from a single independent vent. Typical puys are seen in the ancient volcanic cones of central France.

puzzle, *n.*—**Indian puzzle,** a device which resembles a glove-finger, made of woven split-wicker. When it is passed over the finger it cannot be removed by pulling the tip, for this only tightens its grasp on the finger.

puzzle-box (puz′l-boks), *n.* In *comp. psychol.*, a box or pen in which animals are confined for experimental purposes, and from which they may release themselves by clawing a string, pressing a lever, etc.

The dropping off of useless movements is further illustrated in those experiments where animals are required to work some kind of mechanism. This may be called briefly the *puzzle-box* method.
M. F. Washburn, The Animal Mind, p. 232.

puzzle-mug (puz′l-mug), *n.* A drinking-vessel of pottery, with perforated sides and several hollow knobs or little spouts around the rim. A tube extends from one of these knobs to the bottom of the interior, and the liquid contents can be drunk without spilling only by drawing the liquid up through the open tube, after closing with the finger an air-hole in the under side of the handle.



Puzzle-mug.—Pennsylvania-German Pottery, dated 1809. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

Another of Mr. Haig's workmen makes a specialty of "*puzzle mugs*," on the principle of those made at Brampton, England, in the last century, which are almost identical in form to some produced by John Wedgwood as early as 1691, of which an interesting example may be seen in the Museum of Practical Geology, London.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 117.

p. v. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of *post-village*.

pvt. A contraction of *private*.

P. W. D. An abbreviation of *Public Works Department*.

P. W. P. An abbreviation of *Past Worthy Patriarch*.

pwt. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A contraction of *penny-weight*.

Pyanepsion (pī-a-nep′si-on), *n.* [Gr. Πυανέψιών, ‹ Πυανέψια, a festival in honor of Apollo.] The fourth month of the Athenian calendar, corresponding to the last of October and the first of November. The feast of the Pyanepsia was held in this month.

pycnaster, *n.* 1. It is a polyaxial ball-shaped element, with the rays represented by thorn-like processes on the surface.
2. [*cap.*] In the *Echinodermata*, a genus of phanerozoan starfishes found in the Upper Cretaceous formation of England.

pycnial (pik′ni-al), *a.* [*pycni*(*um*) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a pycnium.

pycniospore (pik′ni-ō-spōr), *n.* [NL. *pycnium* + Gr. σπορά, seed (spore).] A spore borne in a pycnium.

pycnium (pik′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. πυκνός, dense, compact.] A term proposed by Arthur for the sorus of the spermogonial stage of uredineal fungi.

pycnogonid (pik-nō-gon′id), *n.* Any one of the *Pycnogonida*.

pycnomorphic (pik-nō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. πυκνός, dense, + μορφή, form, + *-ic*.] Containing much, or densely packed, deeply staining substance, such as chromatin: said of certain cells or cell-nuclei.

pycnomorphous (pik-nō-môr′fus), *a.* Same as ★*pycnomorphic*.

In some cells the chromatic elements are closely packed and the cell consequently takes a dense stain; these he [Nissl] describes as in the *pyknomorphous* condition.
Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 553.

pycnosis (pik-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. πύκνωσις, condensation, ‹ πυκνοῦν, condense, ‹ πυκνός, dense.] 1. A condition in which the nucleus of a cell stains more deeply than usual: usually a precursor of necrosis.—2. Thickening of a fluid or semisolid substance.

pycnotic (pik-not′ik), *a.* [Gr. πυκνωτικός, ‹ πυκνωτός, ‹ πυκνοῦν, condense.] Same as ★*pycnomorphic*. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 143.

pyelonephrosis (pī″e-lō-nef-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. πύελος, trough, + νεφρός, kidney, + *-osis*.] Same as *surgical kidney* (which see, under *kidney*).

pyelotomy (pī-e-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. πύελος, a trough, + *-τομια*, ‹ ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the pelvis of the kidney.

pyemesis (pī-em′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. πύον, pus, + ἔμεσις, vomiting.] The vomiting of matter which contains pus.

pygarg, *n.* 3. A book name of the European hen-harrier, *Circus pygargus*: an Englishing of the specific name.

pygomelian (pī-gō-mē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*pygomel*(*us*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or resembling a pygomelus; having an extra leg, or extra legs, projecting from the rump between the other and normal pair.
II. *n.* A pygomelus. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 379.

pygomelus (pī-gom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *pygomeli* (-lī). [NL., ‹ Gr. πυγή, rump, + μέλος, limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a supernumerary leg, or legs, projecting from the rump between the others. This abnormality occurs frequently among domesticated fowls.

pygopodine (pī-gop′ō-din), *a.* [*pygopod* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Pygopodes*, or diving birds. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 13.

pygostylous (pī-gō-stī′lus), *a.* [*pygostyle* + *-ous*.] Resembling or pertaining to a pygostyle, the terminal portion of a bird's vertebral column. [Rare.]

The last three or four elements of this part of the vertebral chain coössified together in the adult, forming a flat, horizontally compressed, *pygostylous* mass.
Amer. Nat., Jan., 1903, p. 61.

Pygurus (pī-gū′rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. πυγή, rump, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of spatangoid echinoids with rounded or cordate, convex dorsal surface, found in Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

pyin (pī′in), *n.* [Gr. πίον, pus, + *-in*[2].] An albuminous mucin-like material found in pus: probably not a unity.

pyknomorphic, *a.* See ★*pycnomorphic*.

pyknosis, *n.* See ★*pycnosis*.

pyknotic, *a.* See ★*pycnotic*.

pyla, *n.* 2. A perforation in the capsule membrane of a radiolarian.

pylocyte (pī′lō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. πύλη, gate, + κύτος, a hollow, a vessel.] In some sponges, a porocyte in which the pore is situated at the inner end of a funnel-like depression.

Pyloric appendages. Same as *pyloric cæca* (*a*) (which see, under *pyloric*).—**Pyloric insufficiency.** See ★*insufficiency*.—**Pyloric valvule,** in *entom.*, an enlargement of the intestine which marks the boundary between the mid-intestine and the hind intestine.

pylorodiosis (pī-lō″rō-dī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. πυλωρός, pylorus, + διώσις, pushing asunder.] In *surg.*, an operation for dilatation of a contracted pylorus.

pyloroplasty (pī-lō′rō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *πλαστός*, ‹ *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-y*[3].] Plastic surgery in relation to the pylorus, with the object of repairing a defect of this opening or of enlarging it when contracted.

With this idea in mind, Dr. Finney said he had devised an operation, known as *pyloroplasty*. He had been able to collect twenty-nine cases operated upon by this method, with a mortality of 6.8 per cent.
Med. Record, March 7, 1903, p. 397.

pyloroptosis (pī″lō-rop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Displacement of the pyloric extremity of the stomach.

If the pyloric portion only [of the stomach] be displaced, the lesion is termed *pyloroptosis*.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 550.

pylorospasm (pī-lō′rō-spazm), *n.* [NL. *pylorus* + E. *spasm*.] Spasmodic contraction of the pylorus. *Amer. Jour. Clin. Med.*, Oct., 1907, p. 1203.

pylorostenosis (pī-lō″rō-stē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] The more correct form of *pyloristenosis*.

pyococcus (pī-ō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *pyococci* (-sī). [Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *κόκκος*, berry, kernel.] Any of the pyogenic cocci.

Undoubtedly the lesions are caused by microorganisms; there is the strongest evidence that these are the *pyococci*, and not, except rarely, the typhoid bacilli.
Med. Record, July 25, 1903, p. 131.

pyocyanase (pī-ō-sī′a-nās), *n.* [Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *κυανος*, blue, + *-ase*.] See the extract.

The gratifying results obtained by von Emmerich in the treatment of diphtheria by means of *pyocyanase*, a product formed in cultures of the Bacillus pyocyaneus, have been corroborated by several other observers, who have stated that the local application of the agent to the diseased surfaces was followed by the disappearance of the membrane. *Med. Record*, April 25, 1908, p. 693.

pyocyanic (pī″ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *κύανος*, blue.] Producing blue pus.

A virulent *pyocyanic* bacillus was isolated from the ice at the summit, and an exceedingly pure water taken near the Montanvert showed twelve colonies of a virulent Bacterium coli per cc. *Nature*, March 27, 1902, p. 504.

pyocyanin (pī-ō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [NL. *pyocyaneus* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A blue pigment produced by the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. It is soluble in chloroform.

pyocyanolysin (pī″ō-sī-a-nol′i-sin), *n.* [NL. *pyocyan(eus)* (see def.) + E. *lysin*.] A lysin directed against the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

pyocyte (pī′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A pus-corpuscle; a body which resembles a lymphocyte or white blood-corpuscle, found in pus.

pyodermia (pī-ō-dėr′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Any disease of the skin which has suppurative lesions. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 707.

pyodermic (pī-ō-dėr′mik), *a.* [*pyodermia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with pyodermia, or a suppurative skin-disease. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 707.

pyogenin (pī-oj′e-nin), *n.* [Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-in*[2].] A substance of the order of the cerebrosides, found in pus.

pyohæmia (pī-ō-hē′mi-ą), *n.* An improper form for *pyemia*.

pyoktanin (pī-ok′ta-nin), *n.* [Gr. *πύον*, pus, and *-κτανος*, ‹ *κτείνειν*, kill.] A trade-name for each of two different substances used in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and as antiseptic and disinfectant applications to ulcers, burns, inflamed wounds, etc. *Blue pyoktanin* is the hydrochlorate of penta- and hexamethyl-pararosaniline, and is also used as a dye-stuff under the names *methyl-violet*, *dahlia violet*, and *Paris violet*. *Yellow pyoktanin* is the hydrochlorate of imido-tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl-methane, is less active than the other, and is known as *auramine* when used as a dye.

pyometritis (pī″ō-mē-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πύον*, pus, + NL. *metritis*.] Suppurative inflammation of the womb.

pyoperitoneum (pī-ō-per″i-tō-nē′um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πύον*, pus, + NL. *peritoneum*.] The presence of pus in the peritoneal cavity.

pyoplania (pī-ō-plā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *πλάνος*, wandering.] Wandering of pus from one part of the body to another, as in the formation of a cold abscess.

pyopneumopericardium (pī-ō-nū-mō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *πνεῦμα*, air, + NL. *pericardium*.] The presence of pus and gas in the pericardial sac.

pyopoëtic (pī″ō-pō-et′ik), *a.* Same as ★*pyopoietic*.

pyopoietic (pī″ō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *ποιητικός*, ‹ *ποιεῖν*, make.] Suppurating; pus-producing.

pyorrhagia (pī-ō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *-ραγια*, ‹ *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] A sudden gush of pus from a confined space, as an abscess.

pyosepticemia (pī-ō-sep-ti-sē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πύον*, pus, + NL. *septicæmia*, septicemia.] Combined septicemia and pyemia.

pyosepticemic (pī-ō-sep-ti-sē′mik), *a.* [*pyosepticem(ia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with pyosepticemia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 123.

pyosin (pī′ō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A substance, found in pus, which probably belongs to the so-called cerebrosides.

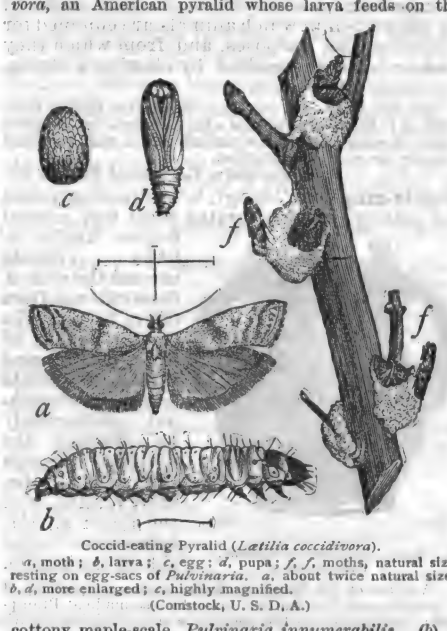
pyotoxinemia (pī-ō-tok-si-nē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πύον*, pus, + E. *toxin* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence in the blood of toxins formed by pus-producing microbes.

pyoxanthose (pī-ok-san′thōs), *n.* [Gr. *πύον*, pus, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ose*.] A yellow pigment, producible from pyocyanin by exposure to light and air. The green color sometimes presented by pus is probably due to the simultaneous occurrence of both pigments.

pyr (pēr), *n.* [F., ‹ Gr. *πῦρ*, fire. See *fire*.] In *photom.*, a unit of intensity of light equal to one twentieth of a Violle unit; one bougie décimale. At the congress held in Geneva in 1896 the pyr or bougie décimale was provisionally declared to be the equivalent of the Hefner unit. See ★*light standard*.

pyraconitin (pī-ra-kon′i-tin), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *aconitin*.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{31}H_{41}O_{10}N$, made by heating aconitin. It melts at 167.5° C.

pyralid, *n.*—**Cauliflower pyralid**, a pyralid moth, *Pachyzancla bipunctalis*, of cosmopolitan tropical and subtropical distribution, whose larva feeds on cauliflower.—**Coccid-eating pyralid.** (*a*) *Lætilia coccidivora*, an American pyralid whose larva feeds on the cottony maple-scale, *Pulvinaria innumerabilis*. (*b*) A European species, *Erastria scitula*, introduced into California, whose larva preys on the black scale, *Lecanium oleæ*.



Coccid-eating Pyralid (*Lætilia coccidivora*).
a, moth; *b*, larva; *c*, egg; *d*, pupa; *f*, *f*, moths, natural size, resting on egg-sacs of *Pulvinaria*. *a*, about twice natural size; *b*, *d*, more enlarged; *c*, highly magnified.
(Comstock, U. S. D. A.)

Pyrameis (pir-a-mē′is), *n.* [NL. (Huebner, 1816), appar. ‹ Gr. *πυραμίς*, pyramid.] A large and wide-spread genus of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*. It occurs in most parts of the world, and is represented in the United States by four species, of which *P. cardui* is a cosmopolitan form and is well known in England as the *painted-lady* (which see, with cut) and in the United States as the *thistle-butterfly*. Synonymous with *Vanessa*.

pyramid, *n.* **3.** In *crystal.*, limited by many authors to a form corresponding in shape to a pyramid as geometrically defined: thus a square pyramid (tetragonal system) would have but four triangular faces and similarly in other cases; the double pyramid is then called a *bipyramid*.

4. (*b*) One of the five large pieces in the dental apparatus of some echinoids.—**8.** A game of pool begun by arranging in a triangle 15 balls, which the various players in turn endeavor to pocket with a single cue-ball. Customarily each ball pocketed counts 1, and the player continues as long as he makes at each stroke and does not pocket the cue-ball.—**9.** A variety of checkers in which the pieces are

arranged in the form of a pyramid.—**Apex of a pyramid**, the summit that is not on the base.—**Heronic pyramid**, a pyramid on a Heronic triangle, cyclic quadrilateral, or cyclic polygon as base, with rational lateral edges and volume. Such pyramids have a rational circumradius.—**Lateral edges of a pyramid**, those edges which meet at the apex.—**Lateral faces of a pyramid**, those faces which meet at the apex.—**Lateral surface of a pyramid**, the sum of the lateral faces.—**Pyramid of Lalouette**, the thyroid pyramid; an occasional conical lobe of the thyroid gland.—**Regular pyramid**, a pyramid whose base is a regular polygon and whose lateral faces are isosceles triangles.—**Seger's pyramids**. Same as *Seger's* ★*cones*.—**Truncated pyramid**. See *truncate*.

pyramid (pir′a-mid), *v. i.* In stock-dealings on margin, to speculate or continue to speculate on one's profits, that is, to use the profit made on one transaction as margin on a second and the profit on that (if any) as margin on a third, etc.

pyramidal, *a.* **3.** In *anat.*, noting a muscle whose fibers arise from a long base and converge to the point of their insertion: correlative with ★*prismatic*, 3, and ★*rhomboidal*, 2.—**Pyramidal cell.** See ★*cell*.—**Pyramidal class**, in *crystal.* See ★*symmetry*, 6.—**Pyramidal composition**, in the *fine arts*, a composition in which the central features or masses dominate the lateral in such a way as to bring the whole into resemblance to a pyramid.—**Pyramidal railroad.** See ★*railroad*.

pyramidize (pir′a-mid-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pyramidized*, ppr. *pyramidizing*. [*pyramid* + *-ize*.] To make into a pyramid.

pyramidocephalic (pi-ram″i-dō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πυραμίς* (*-μιδ-*), pyramid, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] In *craniom.*, having a dolichocephalic skull, with carinated and pyramidal calvaria, and lozenge-shaped face, broadest below the orbits. *Aitken Meigs*.

pyramidone (pi-ram′i-dōn), *n.* [(*anti*)*pyr*(*in*) + *amide* + *-one*.] The dimethylamino derivative of antipyrin, $C_{11}H_{11}ON_2.N(CH_3)_2$.

pyramid-spot (pir′a-mid-spot), *n.* In *Eng. pool*, a spot between the billiard or red-ball spot and the center spot; in American pool, the billiard spot itself. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 74.

pyranol (pir′a-nol), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-an* + *-ol*.] A compound of the type $O\langle\begin{smallmatrix}R\\R\end{smallmatrix}\rangle C\langle\begin{smallmatrix}OH\\H\end{smallmatrix}$, where R indicates a bivalent radical: for instance, dinaphthopyranol, $O\langle\begin{smallmatrix}C_{10}H_6\\C_{10}H_6\end{smallmatrix}\rangle C\langle\begin{smallmatrix}OH\\H\end{smallmatrix}$.

pyrantin (pī-ran′tin), *n.* Same as ★*phenosuccin*.

pyrarenyte (pī-rä′ren-īt), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *arena*, sand, + *-yte* (*-ite*).] A rock of the texture of sandstone, produced by igneous agencies and composed of coarse volcanic tuff. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 246.

pyrazin (pī-raz′in), *n.* [Gr. *πύρ*, fire, + E. *azin*.] A crystalline base, $\begin{smallmatrix}CH\text{–}N\text{–}CH\\ \|\quad|\quad\|\\ CH\text{–}N\text{–}CH\end{smallmatrix}$, made by distilling aminoacetic aldehyde with mercuric chlorid solution and in other ways. It has the odor of heliotrope and melts at 55° C. In general the name is applied to the substitution-products of pyrazin. Also called *piazin* and *paradiazin*. See ★*azin*.

pyrazole (pī-raz′ōl), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *azole*.] A crystalline base, $HC\langle\begin{smallmatrix}NH.N\\ \|\\ CH.CH\end{smallmatrix}\rangle$, made by heating pyrazole di- or tricarbonic acid. It melts at 70° C.

pyrazoline (pī-raz′ō-lin), *n.* [*pyrazole* + *-in*[2].] A basic liquid, $HN\langle\begin{smallmatrix}N=CH\\ |\\ CH_2.CH_2\end{smallmatrix}\rangle$, made by the action of acrolein on hydrazine in ethereal solution. It boils at 144° C.

pyrazolone (pī-raz′ō-lōn), *n.* [*pyrazole* + *-one*.] A crystalline base, $HN\langle\begin{smallmatrix}CO.CH_2\\ |\\ N=CH\end{smallmatrix}\rangle$, made by the action of hydrazine sulphate on sodium-formyl-acetic ester. It melts at 165° C. Its most important derivative is antipyrin, which is 1-phenyl-2,3-dimethyl-pyrazolone.

pyrenemia (pī-rē-nē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.

pyrenic (pī-ren′ik), *a.* [*pyrene* + *-ic*.] Derived from pyrene.—**Pyrenic acid**, a yellow crystal-

line acid, $C_{15}H_8O_5$, made by oxidizing pyrene with chromic acid. It turns black when heated above 250° C.

Pyrenidiaceæ (pī-rē-nid-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pyrenidium* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of pyrenolichens: so named from the genus *Pyrenidium*.

Pyrenidium (pī-rē-nid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Nylander, 1865), ⟨ Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A monotypic genus of lichens having a small crustaceous thallus bearing small perithecia with four-spored asci. The species, *P. actinellum*, occurs on chalk rocks in England.

Pyrenochæta (pī-rē-nō-kē′tă), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris, 1849), ⟨ Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *χαίτη*, mane (bristle).] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi. They have globose or pyriform black pycnidia provided with setæ about the upper part. The spores are simple and usually hyaline. About 30 species have been described. *P. Berberidis* is a common species on *Berberis* in Europe.



Pyrenochæta berberidis.
a, pycnidium strongly magnified; *b*, pycnidia slightly magnified.

pyrenoid, *n.* 2. One of the colorless plastids, or leucoplasts, found in the chromatophores of algæ and constituting centers for the formation of starch. *Schmitz*, 1883.

pyrenolichen (pī-rē-nō-lī′ken), *n.* [NL. *pyrenolichen* (singular).] A member of the *Pyrenolichenes* (which see).

pyrenoline (pī-ren′ō-lin), *n.* [(*aminó*)*pyrene* + *-ol* + *-ine*².] A golden-yellow crystalline base, $C_{19}H_{11}N$, made by heating a mixture of aminopyrene, glycerol, nitrobenzene, and concentrated sulphuric acid. It melts at 152–153° C. Its dilute solutions have a green fluorescence.

pyrenolysis (pī-rē-nol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *λύσις*, breaking up.] In *cytol.*, the breaking down, fragmentation, or pulverization of the nucleoli to form granules which may escape from the nucleus into the cytoplasm of the cell.

L. Launoy describes in the mid-gut gland of Eupagurus bernhardus the division of the nucleolus without subsequent nuclear division; the pulverisation of one or more of the nucleoli; the passage into the karyoplasm of internucleolar granulations or the dissolution of these in the fundamental acidophilous substance of the nucleolus—a process which he sums up in the term *pyrenolysis*.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1903, p. 178.

Pyrenomycetineæ (pī-rē-nō-mī-sē-tin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pyrenomycetes* + *-ineæ*.] A name applied by some recent authors to the fungi of the suborder *Pyrenomycetes*.

pyrenosoma (pī-rē-nō-sō′mă), *n.*; pl. *pyrenosomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *σῶμα*, body.] Same as ★*plasmosome*.

pyrenosome (pī-rē′nō-sōm), *n.* Same as ★*plasmosome*.

Pyrenula (pī-ren′ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1810), ⟨ Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + dim. *-ula*.] A genus of pyrenolichens which have a crustaceous thallus and simple black perithecia. The spores are usually ellipsoid, brown, and 2- to 6-celled. About 100 species are known, occurring on the bark of trees. *P. nitida* is a cosmopolitan species.

Pyrenulaceæ (pī-ren-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pyrenula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenolichens named from the genus ★*Pyrenula*.

pyrethric (pī-reth′rik), *a.* [*Pyrethr*(*um*) + *-ic*.] Noting an acid obtained by the hydrolysis of pyrethrin.

pyrethrin (pir′e-thrin), *n.* [*Pyrethr*(*um*) + *-in*².] A resinous compound found in pellitory resin from the root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*.

Pyrethrum camphor. Same as ★*pyrethrin*.

pyretogenetic (pir″e-tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Same as ★*pyretogenic*.

pyretogenic (pir″e-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πυρετός*, fever, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Causing fever.

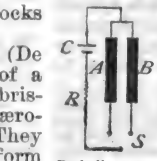
pyretogenous (pir-e-toj′e-nus), *a.* Same as ★*pyretogenic*.

pyretography (pir-e-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *πυρετός*, fever, + *-γραφια*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise on fevers.

pyrgoides (pėr-goi′dēz), *n.* [Gr. *πυργοειδής*, like a tower, ⟨ *πύργος*, a tower, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium with high, steep occiput resembling the wall of a tower. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 56.

pyrgom (pėr′gom), *n.* [G. *pyrgom* (Breithaupt, 1830), ⟨ Gr. *πύργωμα*, a towered place, ⟨ *πυργοῦν*, fence with towers, ⟨ *πύργος*, a tower.] Same as *fassaite*.

pyrheliometer, *n.* In the earlier forms given to this instrument, such as that of Pouillet (see *pyrheliometer*), the heat of the sun's rays was determined by the rise of temperature of water or mercury contained in a vessel which exposed to sunlight a known area of surface. In modern practice electrical methods have been employed which are of far greater sensitiveness, accuracy, and convenience. The compensated pyrheliometer of Ångström, which belongs to the latter class of instruments, consists of two very thin metal strips (AB) of equal size, mounted a few millimeters apart. The strips are blackened on the face which is to be exposed to radiation. To the back of the strips are attached the two junctions of a thermo-element, in circuit with which is a delicate galvanometer by means of which their temperatures may be compared. If one of the strips, as A, is exposed to radiation while the other is screened, the rise in temperature of the former will produce an electric current in the circuit containing thermo-junctions and cause a deflection of the galvanometer. If, now, current from a battery, C, is sent through the shaded strip, this also will be heated and by adjustment of a variable resistance, R, the heating effect of the current in B may be made precisely to counterbalance the heating effect of radiation in A. When the current from the battery is just sufficient for this purpose the galvanometer deflection is reduced to zero. If i is the intensity current necessary to produce a balance, r the resistance of the strip through which it flows per centimeter of length, b its width, and a the absorbing power of the surface, the intensity of the radiation upon the exposed strip will be given by the equation



Pyrheliometer.

$$q = \frac{i^2 r}{4.19.ab} \text{ cal. per sec. per cm.}^2$$

The temperature of the two strips being the same, the losses by radiation, convection, and conductivity are equal and these troublesome corrections are avoided. Because of the small thermal capacity of the instrument its final temperature is reached in a few seconds. The metal of the strips is usually platinum, but manganin, for which the coefficient of resistance with temperature is very small, is to be preferred. The frame which carries the strips is mounted in a tube which likewise contains the screen for protecting the unexposed strip. This screen can be shifted so as to expose first one and then the other strip to the sun's rays. By means of the switch *S* the compensating current can be sent through either strip at will.

pyric (pī′rik), *a.* [*pyr*(*oxene*) + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*¹), having the characters of or containing normative pyroxene.

pyridazin (pir-i-daz′in), *n.* [*pyrid*(*ine*) + *-azin*.] An oily base, $\begin{matrix} HC=CH-N \\ | \quad\quad \| \\ HC=CH-N \end{matrix}$, formed from its tetracarbonic acid, which is made by oxidizing dibenzorthodiazin. It boils at 208° C. and has the odor of pyridine. Also called *orthodiazin*.

pyridyl (pir′i-dil), *n.* The radical C_5H_4N, which is derived from pyridine.

pyriform, *a.*—**Pyriform sac**, in some cephalopods, as *Nautilus*, a vestigial structure, probably a rudimentary seminal vesicle, situated on the left side close to the ventricle. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 735.—**Pyriform sinus.** See ★*sinus*.

pyrimidine (pī-rim′i-din), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire (?) + *imide* + *-ine*².] An organic compound, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, so arranged that the carbon and nitrogen atoms form a ring or chain, as shown in the formula $\begin{matrix} & N-CH & \\ \| & & \| \\ HC & & CH \\ | & & | \\ & N=CH & \end{matrix}$.

Pyrimidine is the mother-substance of such bodies, occurring in the animal and vegetable organism, as cytosin, uracil, and thymin. Alloxan, which is an essential component of the purin group, is also a derivative of pyrimidine, and a close relationship thus exists between the purin and pyrimidine bodies.

pyrites, *n.*—**Auriferous pyrites**, any kind of pyrites which carries gold.—**Cupreous pyrites**, iron pyrites containing in admixture a small proportion of copper pyrites or chalcopyrite: found in great abundance in the north of Spain, and used to furnish sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, with metallic copper as a by-product.—**Pyrites smalls.** See ★*small*.—**Variegated pyrites**, bornite.—**Yellow pyrites**, chalcopyrite.

Pyritic smelting, a process for smelting copper ores (without any previous roasting) in water-jacket furnaces. Very little fuel is required, most of the necessary heat being produced by burning the sulphur in the pyrites. The matter obtained in the water-jacket furnace is run into a converter and subjected to an air-blast for from 80 to 100 minutes, copper of about 99.4 purity being produced.

Some progress has been made towards smelting ores by the heat of combustion of their own elements, through what is known as *pyritic smelting*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 284.

Pyritohedral class in *crystal.* See ★*symmetry*, 6.

pyritoid (pir′i-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *pyritohedral*.

II. *n.* Same as *pyritohedron*.

pyro. In *photog.*, an abbreviation of *pyrogallol*. [Colloq.]

pyro-arseniate (pī″rō-är-sē′ni-āt), *n.* [*pyro-arsen*(*ic*) + *-i-* + *-ate*¹.] A salt derived from or corresponding to pyro-arsenic acid, as sodium *pyro-arseniate*, $Na_4As_2O_7$.

pyro-arsenic (pī″rō-är-sen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *arsenic*, *a.*] Noting an acid, $H_4As_2O_7$, obtained in crystalline form by heating ortho-arsenic acid to 180° C., water being formed and given off as vapor.

pyro-aurite (pī-rō-â′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *aurum*, gold, + *-ite*².] A hydrate of ferric iron and magnesium occurring in golden-yellow or silvery-white hexagonal scales.

pyrobitumen (pī″rō-bi-tū′men), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *bitumen*.] A division of the solid bitumens including, according to the classification of Clifford Richardson, albertite, elaterite, and wurtzelite derived from petroleum, and anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite, and peat derived from direct metamorphosis of vegetable growth. *Science*, March 13, 1903, p. 419.

pyroborate (pī-rō-bō′rāt), *n.* [*pyrobor*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt derived from or corresponding to pyroboric acid, as sodium pyroborate ($Na_2B_4O_7$).

pyroboric (pī-rō-bō′rik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *boric*.] Noting an acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, obtained as a glass-like brittle mass by heating orthoboric or boracic acid for a long time to 140° C.

pyrocatechin (pī-rō-kat′e-chin), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *catechin*.] Same as ★*pyrocatechol*.

pyrocatechinol (pī-rō-kat′e-chi-nol), *n.* Same as ★*pyrocatechol*.

pyrocatechol (pī-rō-kat′e-chol), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *catechu* + *-ol*.] A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$; orthodihydroxybenzene. It occurs in the urine of horses as pyrocatechol-sulphuric acid, and also in human urine and in some plants. It is made by fusing phenol, bromphenol, etc., with caustic potash and by the dry distillation of catechin and many tannins; it melts at 104° C. Also called *pyrocatechin*, *pyrocatechinol*, *oxyphenic acid*, and *catechol*.

pyrocatechuic (pī-rō-kat-e-chō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *catechu* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, once thought to be responsible for the peculiar reactions of alkapton urine.

pyrochemical (pī-rō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *chemical*.] Productive of chemical change at high temperatures, such as those of furnaces.

Calcium is, at temperatures above a red heat, the strongest metallic base existing, and is therefore the most powerful *pyrochemical* reagent.
J. W. Richards, in Science, June 17, 1904, p. 911.

pyrocholesteric (pī″rō-kol-es-ter′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *cholesteric*.] Noting an acid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_7$, an oxidation-product of cholalic acid.

pyrochromate (pī-rō-krō′māt), *n.* [*pyrochrom*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt derived from or corresponding to pyrochromic acid, as potassium pyrochromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$). Also called *dichromate*.

pyrochromic (pī-rō-krō′mik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ic*.] Same as *anhydrochromic acid*. (See ★*anhydrochromic*.) Also called *dichromic acid*.

pyroclastic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A pyroclastic rock.

The gravels of Slate Creek contain representatives of all the rock types found in Miller Gulch, and in addition a certain proportion of material derived from the older quartzites, *pyroclastics*, and granitic intrusives occurring on the south side of its lower valley.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 213, [1902, p. 73.

pyrocoll (pī′rō-kol), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A yellowish crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_6O_2N_2$, made by the dry distillation of gelatin. It melts at 268–269° C.

pyrocomenic (pī″rō-ko-men′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *comenic*.] Made by heating comenic acid.—**Pyrocomenic acid.** Same as ★*pyromeconic acid*.

pyrocondensation (pī″rō-kon-den-sā′shon), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *condensation*.] A condensation effected by means of heat. It usually involves a loss of water.

pyrocresol (pī-rō-krē′sol), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *cresol.*] One of three isomeric compounds, $C_{15}H_{14}O$, found in coal-tar and obtained as a by-product in the preparation of phenol and cresol. *Alpha-pyrocresol* forms white crystals which sublime very easily and melt at 195° C.; *β-pyrocresol* solidifies at 124° C.; and *γ-pyrocresol* crystallizes in needles which solidify at 104–105° C.

pyrocrystalline (pī-rō-kris′ta-lin), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *crystalline.*] In *petrog.*, crystalline from a molten magma or highly heated solution.

pyro-electrolyte (pī′rō-ē-lek′trō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *electrolyte.*] A substance, such as glass or magnetite, which is non-conducting or of low conductivity at ordinary temperature, but which becomes conducting at higher temperatures, usually at incandescence. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, Jan. 3, 1902, p. 77.

pyro-electrolytic (pī′rō-ē-lek-trō-lit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the properties of a pyro-electrolyte.—**Pyro-electrolytic lamp.** Same as *Nernst ★lamp.*

pyrofuscin (pī-rō-fus′in), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *fuscus*, dusky, + *-in*².] A peculiar kind of ulmin-like substance extracted from various kinds of bituminous coal by treating with alkaline solutions.

pyrogallol (pī-rō-gal′ol), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *gall(ic*²*)* + *-ol.*] A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, obtained by the distillation of gallic acid, whence the name: also made synthetically. It is used as a photographic developer. The alkaline solution is sometimes used in gas analysis to absorb oxygen. It has a bitter taste, is poisonous, and melts at 132.5–133.5° C. Also called *pyrogallic acid.*

pyrogas (pī′rō-gas), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *gas.*] A trade-name of a gaseous mixture obtained by Tobianski, in Belgium, by burning garbage, rags, sawdust, waste paper, etc., in a specially constructed furnace with limited access of air, and carrying the smoke through a tower containing coke or some other porous absorbent soaked with naphtha or alcohol. It is proposed to use the product as a source of heat, light, and mechanical or electrical energy. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 21, 1903, p. 22753.

pyrogen, *n.* **3.** A substance formed by the action of heat; specifically, a carbon compound formed in this way.

pyrogenic, *a.* **2.** In *geol.*, having an igneous origin; igneous.

The first of these groups includes the well recognized igneous rocks, to which the term *pyrogenic* is applicable.
Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 230.

II. *n.* A rock or mineral produced by the cooling of igneous magmas.

pyrograph (pī′rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A design made by pyrography.—2. A railway danger-signal. The explosion of a torpedo on the track makes a blast of compressed air to pass through a tube and cause a toothed device to cut a disk from a card, thus showing a red signal.

pyrographic (pī-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [*pyrograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or made by pyrography.

The temperature range is very great. The maximum is high enough for pyrography, the minimum affords a low heat for gilding. Where *pyrographic* heat is required, small recessed plates are heated very hot upon which tools of varying design are heated.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 9, 1904, p. 87.

pyrographitic (pī′rō-grā-fit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *graphitic.*] Noting an oxid, a substance produced as a fine powder by heating graphitic acid, the latter being formed by the interaction of graphite with potassium chlorate and strong nitric acid. The production from it of pyrographitic oxid is attended with notable intumescence. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*, Treatise on Chem., I. 730.

pyrography, *n.* **2.** The process of burning a design or inscription on wood, leather, or other substance by means of a heated point which is held or guided by the hand.

Many examples of *pyrography* were shown, the most delicate being on soft white velvet photograph cases, handkerchief holders and such things, into which the designs were daintily burned.
N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 27, 1898.

pyroguaiacine (pī-rō-gwī′a-sin), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *guaiac(um)* + *-ine*².] A crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{18}C_3$, formed toward the end of the distillation of guaiacum. When distilled with zinc-dust it yields the hydrocarbon guaiene.

pyrojapaconitine (pī′rō-jap-a-kon′i-tin), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *japaconitine.*] An alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{45}O_9N$, formed when japaconitine is heated to 200–210° C. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 168° C.

pyrolic (pī-rol′ik), *a.* [*pyr(oxene)* + *ol(ivin)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*¹), having equal or nearly equal amounts of normative pyroxene and normative olivin or akermanite.

Pyrolignite of iron, a trade-name for the black-liquor or iron-liquor prepared by acting on scrap-iron with crude pyroligneous acid, the impure acetic acid from destructive distillation of wood. It is used as a mordant in dyeing and calico-printing.

pyrolutite (pī-rō-lū′tīt), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *lutum*, mud, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a mud-rock derived from volcanic material, or from igneous rocks. *Grabau*, 1904.

pyrolysis (pī-rol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *λύσις*, breaking up, dissolution.] Chemical decomposition produced by exposure to a high temperature.

pyrolytic (pī-rō-lit′ik), *a.* [*pyrolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Related to or involving pyrolysis or chemical decomposition brought about by exposure to a high temperature.

pyromalic (pī-rō-mā′lik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *malic.*] Made by heating malic acid.—**Pyromalic acid,** a general name for maleic and fumaric acids.

pyromeconic (pī′rō-mē-kon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *meconic.*] Made by heating meconic acid.—**Pyromeconic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_5H_5O_2(OH)$, made by distilling comenic and meconic acids. It melts at 121° C. Also called *oxypyrone* and *pyrocomenic acid.*

pyromellitic (pī′rō-me-lit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *mellitic.*] Made by heating mellitic acid.—**Pyromellitic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(COOH)_4 + 2H_2O$, or 1,2,4,5-benzene-tetracarboxylic acid, made by the dry distillation of mellitic acid. It melts at 264° C., yielding pyromellitic anhydrid, $C_6H_2(CO)_4O_2$, a crystalline substance which melts at 286° C.

pyromeride (pī-rom′e-rid), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μέρος*, part, + *-ide.*] In *petrog.*, a somewhat altered spherulitic quartz-porphyry or rhyolite (Monteiro). This name, first applied by Haüy to the orbicular diorite of Corsica (corsite or napoleonite), was given because it was thought that only a part of the minerals in the rock was fusible, quartz being at that time considered infusible.

pyrometer, *n.*—**Amagat pyrometer,** an instrument for measuring high temperatures by determining the heating effect upon a current of water of causing it to flow past the point of which the temperature is required, the quantity of water circulated and its initial temperature being known.—**Bake-oven pyrometer,** a heat-indicator applied to an oven. By its use bread, cake, and crackers can be baked more uniformly.—**Féry's absorption pyrometer.** See *optical ★pyrometry.*—**Holborn-Kurlbaum pyrometer.** See *optical ★pyrometry.*—**Le Chatelier's optical pyrometer.** See *optical ★pyrometry.*—**Optical pyrometer,** an instrument for the determination of the temperature of a glowing body by means of the visible radiation which it emits. See *optical ★pyrometry.*—**Wanner's pyrometer.** See *optical ★pyrometry.*

Pyrometric cones. Same as *Seger's ★cones.*—**Pyrometric effect.** Same as ★*calorific intensity.*—**Pyrometric telescope.** See ★*telescope.*

pyrometry, *n.*—**Optical pyrometry,** the determination of the temperature of glowing bodies by means of the visible radiation emitted by them. Optical pyrometers are based upon the law of the increase of visible radiation with the temperature. In most cases the intensity of a selected set of rays from the visible spectrum of the body whose temperature is to be measured is compared with the intensity of the corresponding rays in the spectrum of an incandescent source of known temperature. The rays employed are usually those of the red end of the spectrum, for the reason that at the lower temperatures of incandescence the red is the only part of the spectrum which is of sufficient brightness. This method is of great delicacy on account of the rapid increase of the intensity of light with rise of temperature. Red light from a glowing body, for example, increases over 2,000 times as the body rises in temperature from 1,000° C. to 2,000° C. Since the amount of light emitted by incandescent bodies at a given temperature depends not only on their temperature but likewise on the character of the radiating surface, optical pyrometry is rigorously applicable only to the case of solids the radiation from which approaches that of a black body. However, it may be extended to other bodies the radiating power of which in terms of that of a black body is definitely known. It has been shown by Stefan that the total radiation from a black body is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature; but since the total radiation is not available in optical pyrometry, it is necessary to make use of the more complicated relation established by Wien, according to which the intensity of radiation of a given wave-length is a function of the wave-length and of the absolute temperature. See *laws of ★radiation. Le Chatelier's pyrometer.* In this instrument (Fig. 1) a gasolene flame, L, is used as a comparison source, and its light is reflected by means of a mirror, M, into the eyepiece, E, of the instrument, where it is viewed through a red glass. The light from the glowing body the temperature of which is to be measured enters the pyrometer through a tube mounted in a direction at right angles to the path of the rays of the comparison-lamp. The beam traverses the objective O, passing by the mirror M, the edge of which is in the focus of the eyepiece and bisects the field of view. The observer thus sees two contiguous fields, one illuminated by the comparison-lamp and the other from the source to be measured. The brightness of the latter is suitably reduced by the interposition of an absorbent glass, A, the transmitting power of which has been determined. Equality of the two fields of view is produced by opening and closing the iris diaphragm, D, and the size of the aperture of this diaphragm, read off upon a suitable scale, affords a measure of the intensity of the light and consequently of the temperature of the source from which it comes. The instrument is calibrated by making readings upon some source of known temperature. *Féry's optical pyrometer.* This instrument is similar in principle to Le Chatelier's pyrometer, but the reduction of the light from the source to be measured is attained by means of a pair of wedges of absorbent glass used in place of the iris diaphragm. *Wanner's pyrometer.* In this instrument (Fig. 2) monochromatic red light is obtained by the use of the direct-vision prisms *p,p.* Light from the glowing body whose temperature is to be measured enters the instrument through the slit s_1 and is dispersed by the prisms. Light from the comparison source enters at the other slit, s_2, and is similarly dispersed. The red rays of these two spectra, isolated by a screen, are doubly refracted by the Rochon prism R, and the combination of lens and biprism B serves to bring two of the red images thus formed into the field of view in the eyepiece. The brightness of these, which are polarized at right angles to each other, varies with the position of the Nicol prism N. The method of measurement consists in turning the latter until the two images are of equal brightness. The temperature of the glowing body is read off upon a circular scale suitably calibrated. *Morse's thermogage.* This instrument, which is a simple form of optical pyrometer, is designed for determining the temperature of heated metals and of furnaces. It depends upon the fact that the filament of an incandescent lamp, when interposed between the eye and the glowing surface the temperature of which is to be measured, can no longer be distinguished when the temperature of the lamp filament is the same as that of the glowing body. In circuit with the lamp are a rheostat and a milliammeter. The measurement of the temperatures is determined from the readings of the current, the instrument having been previously calibrated. *The Holborn-Kurlbaum pyrometer.* The principle of this instrument is the same as that of the Morse thermogage. It has an objective and eyepiece, between which the incandescent lamp is mounted, and absorbent mirrors for reducing the light from the glowing body. The measurement is made by noting the current necessary to bring the lamp to the same temperature as the source with which it is to be compared.

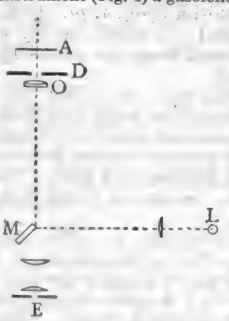


Fig. 1. Le Chatelier's Pyrometer.

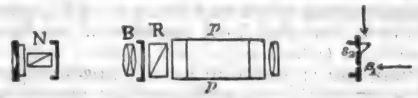


Fig. 2. Wanner's Pyrometer.

pyromucic (pī-rō-mū′sik), *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *mucic.*] Made by heating mucic acid.—**Pyromucic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, made by the dry distillation of mucic acid. It melts at 133–134° C. and sublimes at as low a temperature as 100° C.

pyrone (pī′rōn), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-one.*] A crystalline ketonic compound, $C_5H_4O_2$, made by heating chelidonic acid. It melts at 32.5° C.

Pyronema (pī-rō-nē′mą), *n.* [NL. (Carus, 1835), irreg. < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *νέμειν*, inhabit.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, of the family *Pyronemaceæ*, having the ascomata sessile and fleshy, with a very slight peridium. The spores are simple and colorless. About 20 species are known. *P. omphalodes* is widely distributed in Europe and America, growing on ground where fire has been.

Pyronemaceæ, Pyronemataceæ (pī′rō-nē-mā′sē-ē, pī-rō-nē-ma-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyronema* + *-aceæ.*] A small family of discomycetous fungi: so named from the principal genus, *Pyronema.*

pyronin (pī′rō-nin), *n.* [*pyrone* + *-in*².] A basic aniline dye, of a red color, used in histological technique. Chemically it is the chlorid of tetramethyl- or tetraethyl-diaminodiphenyl-carbidtrioxid.

pyropen (pī′rō-pen), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *pen*².] In *pyrography*, the heated pen or pointed instrument with which the designs are burned into the wood or other surface.

pyropentylene (pī-rō-pen'ti-lēn), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + πέντε, five, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] An unsaturated oily hydrocarbon, C_5H_6, found in illuminating-gas from petroleum. It boils at 42.5° C.

pyrophanite (pī-rof'a-nīt), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + -φανης, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] Manganese titanate, $MgTiO_3$, occurring in lustrous deep blood-red tabular rhombohedral crystals near ilmenite in form: found in Sweden.

pyrophile (pī'rō-fil), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φιλεῖν, love.] A lover of fire; specifically, one who explains volcanoes by the natural internal heat of the earth, as opposed to electrical or other cause contributed from outside. [Rare.]

> This advice M. Tarquin holds to have been based on . . . false hypotheses. . . . The theory of the "*pyrophiles*" is dangerous to humanity.
> *Nature*, Nov. 27, 1902, p. 91.

pyrophorine (pī-rof'ō-rin), *n.* [*Pyrophorus* + *-ine*².] A substance, found in the photogenic organs of beetles of the genus *Pyrophorus*, which is concerned in the production of light.

pyrophosphorite (pī-rō-fos'fō-rīt), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + NL. *phosphorus* + *-ite*².] A calcium-magnesium phosphate, perhaps essentially a pyrophosphate (hence the name), occurring in snow-white earthy masses: found in the West Indies.

pyrophosphoryl (pī-rō-fos'fō-ril), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *phosphoryl*.] The radical P_2O_3, which may be viewed as existing in pyrophosphoryl chlorid, $P_2O_3Cl_4$, related to pyrophosphoric acid as the result of the replacement of hydroxyl by chlorin.

pyrophotometer (pī'rō-fō-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *photometer*.] A form of optical pyrometer. See *pyrometer* and ★*pyrometry*.

pyroplasmosis, *n.* See ★*piroplasmosis*.

Pyroracemic alcohol. Same as ★*acetol*.

pyroradioactivity (pī'rō-rā'di-ō-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *radioactivity*.] The emission of obscure rays, called 'pyro-rays,' by a wire heated to incandescence by the electric current. *Sci. Amer.*, July 23, 1904, p. 63.

pyro-ray (pī'rō-rā), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *ray*¹.] One of the rays, other than ordinary light-rays, described by Tommasina as being given off from an incandescent wire. They are said to produce ionization of the air, to discharge an electroscope, and to be of three sorts, possibly corresponding to the *α*-, *β*-, and *γ*-rays from radium. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 7, 1905, p. 2.

pyroretin (pī-rō-ret'in), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ῥητίνη, resin.] A brown resin obtained from a variety of Bohemian lignite.

pyrorudite (pī-rō-rō'dīt), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *rudus*, rubble, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a conglomerate or breccia of igneous rocks; a pyroclastic rock. *Grabau*, 1904.

pyrosal (pī'rō-sal), *n.* [(*anti*)*pyr*(*in*) + *sal*(*icylate*).] A trade-name for antipyrin-acetyl-salicylate, $CH_3COOC_6H_4COOH.NCH_3\begin{matrix}\diagup N(C_6H_5).CO \\ \diagdown C(CH_3):CH\end{matrix}$. It forms colorless crystals and is used in medicine as an antipyretic and analgesic.

pyrosine (pī'rō-sin), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-ose* + *-ine*².] Same as ★*erythrosin*.—**Pyrosine B.** Same as ★*erythrosin*.—**Pyrosine J.** Same as ★*erythrosin G*.

Pyrosoma bigeminum, the sporozoan parasite of Texas fever in cattle. See ★*Piroplasma*. *Theobald Smith*, 1893.

pyrosphere (pī'rō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] In *geol.*, the interior of the earth, believed to be highly heated, as contrasted with the relatively cold crust which is called the *lithosphere*.

> The hypothesis that within the solid lithosphere lies a *pyrosphere* of intensely high temperature, and successively in a plastic, fluid, and finally at the centre gaseous state. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 88.

pyrostat, *n.* **2.** An apparatus for maintaining constancy of temperature; a thermostat; specifically, a thermostat for high temperatures.

pyrosulphate (pī-rō-sul'fāt), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *sulphate*.] A salt derived from or corresponding to pyrosulphuric acid, as sodium pyrosulphate, $Na_2S_2O_7$. Also known as *disulphate*.

pyrotartaric, *a.*—**Normal pyrotartaric acid.** Same as ★*glutaric acid*.

pyroterebic (pī'rō-tē-reb'ik), *a.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *terebic*.] Made by heating terebic acid.—**Pyroterebic acid**, an unsaturated oily acid, $(CH_3)_2C{=}CHCH_2CO_2H$, made by the dry distillation of terebic acid. It has a sharp odor.

Pyrotherium (pī-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A large extinct animal from Patagonia made by its describer (Ameghino) the representative of a distinct family, *Pyrotheriidæ*, and suborder, *Pyrotheria*. It is characterized by 3 premolars and 3 molars above, and 2 premolars and 3 molars below. The molar crowns are composed of two transverse crests. There are two large tusks in the lower jaw, projecting anteriorly. The systematic position and affinities of this animal cannot be stated at present, owing to the incomplete material described. Its remains occur in strata below the Patagonian formation, probably of Oligocene Tertiary age (*Pyrotherium* beds).

pyrotoxin (pī-rō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *toxin*.] A toxin which is capable of producing elevation of temperature in the animal body.

pyrotritaric (pī'rō-trī-tar'ik), *a.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + τρι-, three-, + E. (*tar*)*taric*.] Same as ★*uvic*.

pyroxam (pī-rok'sam), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *ox*(*ygen*) + *am*(*monia*)(?).] Same as *xyloidine*.

pyroxenite (pī-rok'sē-nīt), *n.* [*pyroxene* + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a phaneric rock composed almost wholly of pyroxene of any kind. If without olivin it is pyroxenite in the sense advocated by G. H. Williams (1890). The name has been used in this sense by Coquand (1857) and Sterry Hunt; by French geologists for pyroxene-gneiss; and by some petrographers for lavas composed chiefly of pyroxene without olivin (augitite).

pyroxenolite (pī-rok-sen'ō-līt), *n.* [*pyroxene* + Gr. λίθος, stone (see *-lite*).] In *petrog.*, a phaneric rock composed of pyroxene with little or no other minerals: used as equivalent to pyroxenite by G. H. Williams in 1890. *Lacroix*, 1895.

pyroxylin, *n.* This term is now usually applied to the less highly nitrated product of the interaction of cellulose and nitric acid, soluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol, not to the more highly nitrated insoluble guncotton used as an explosive.

pyrrharsenite (pi-rär'se-nīt), *n.* [Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + E. *arsenite*.] A variety of berzeliite containing a considerable amount of manganese and a small percentage of antimony. It has been called *manganberzeliite*.

pyrrhochrome (pir'ō-krōm), *a.* [Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + χρῶμα, color.] Of a reddish or orange color; of the color of red hair.

pyrrhocorid (pi-rok'ō-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Pyrrhocoridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the heteropterous family *Pyrrhocoridæ*.

pyrrhotism (pir'ō-tizm), *n.* [Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + *-t-* + *-ism*.] The fact or condition of being red or orange in color: specifically applied to the fact of having red hair.

> Finally, red hair is derived from dark hair by the conversion of more or less of the dark pigment into an equal amount of the orange. This last group for which he suggests the name *pyrrhotism* (pyrrhos=foxy-red) he considers to result from an easily occurring chemical modification of the melanochrome into pyrrhochrome pigments. *Nature*, July 2, 1908, p. 205.

pyrrol (pir'ol), *n.* [Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + *-ol*.] A secondary amine (C_4H_5N) of feebly basic character and heterocyclic structure. It is a colorless liquid of chloroform-like odor which boils at 131° C., and turns brown on exposure to the air. It occurs in coal-tar and in Dippel's animal oil or bone-oil. The name was given because of the fiery red color produced by this substance when brought in contact with a pine-shaving moistened with hydrochloric acid.

pyrrolic (pi-rol'ik), *a.* [*pyrrol* + *-ic*.] Derived from or related to pyrrol.—**Pyrrolic nucleus**, the atomic grouping $\begin{matrix}C=C \\ | \quad >N \\ C=C\end{matrix}$, existing in pyrrol.

pyrrolidine (pi-rol'i-din), *n.* [*pyrrol* + *-id* + *-ine*².] A basic liquid, $\begin{matrix}H_2C & CH_2 \\ | & \quad >NH \\ H_2C & CH_2\end{matrix}$, or tetrahydropyrrol, made by reducing pyrroline with red phosphorus and hydriodic acid. It boils at 87.5–88.5° C. Also called *pentazane*.

pyrroline (pir'ō-lin), *n.* [*pyrrol* + *-ine*².] A liquid base, $\begin{matrix}HC=CH & \quad & HC-CH_2 \\ | & >NH \text{ or } & \| \quad >NH, \\ H_2C=CH_2 & \quad & HC-CH_2\end{matrix}$ made by reducing pyrrol with zinc-dust and acetic acid. It boils at 90–91° C. Also called *dihydropyrrol*.

pyr-steradian (pēr-stē-rā'di-an), *n.* A unit of light-flux; the flux through a solid angle of one steradian when the source is one pyr or *bougie décimale*; one lumen. See ★*pyr*.

pyruvin (pī-rō'vin), *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *uv*(*ic*) + *-in*².] The crystalline glycid ester of pyroracemic acid, $C_3H_3O_3.C_3H_5O$, made by heating glycerol with tartaric acid. It melts at 82° C.

Pythiaceæ (pith-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pythium* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of saprolegnious fungi named from the genus *Pythium*.

pythid (pith'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Pythidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Pythidæ*.

Pythium (pith'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1823), irreg. < Gr. πύθειν, rot.] A genus of saprolegnious fungi, of the family *Pythiaceæ*, having more or less globose zoösporangia and conidia similar in size and shape. The oögonia are thick-walled. *P. De Baryanum* is a common species which attacks the seedlings of various plants and produces a disease sometimes called *damping-off*. See ★*damp*, 6.

> A plant may be diseased as a whole, because nearly all its tissues are in a morbid or pathological condition, owing to some Fungus pervading the whole—e.g., *Pythium* in seedlings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 574.

Pythoctonos (pī-thok'to-nus), *n.* [Gr. Πυθοκτόνος, the python-slayer.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an epithet of Apollo as slayer of the python. On the coins of Rhegium he is represented as bending the bow, with the serpent and tripod.

pythogenesis, *n.* **2.** The origin of putrefaction.

pythogenous (pi-thoj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *pythogenic*.

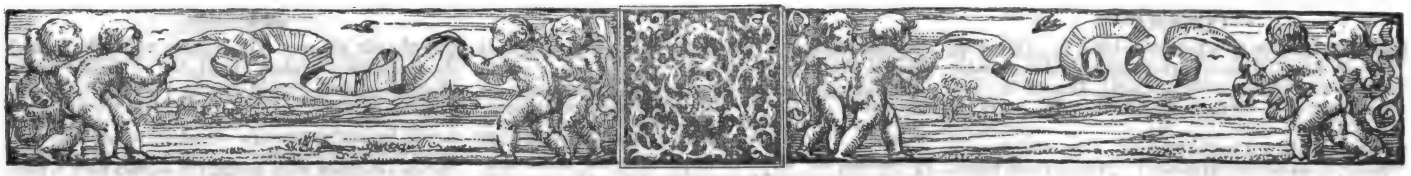
Python, *n.* **3.** Nine species of this genus are recognized, the rock-python or tiger-python, *P. molurus*, being the most common species and the largest. The West African python, *P. sebæ*, is almost as large, reaching a length of 23 feet. The Australian python, or diamond-snake, is a small serpent attaining a length of only six or seven feet.

Pythonichthys (pī-thō-nik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύθων, python, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of morays found in the West Indies, inhabiting rather deep water.

pyxie (pik'si), *n.* [*Pyxi*(*danthera*).] A local name of the dwarf evergreen *Pyxidanthera*.

pyxis, *n.* **10.** In old arms and armor, an engine-of-war: probably the same as *culverin*, the early form of cannon.

pyx-jury, *n.* See *pix-jury*.



Q

3. An abbreviation (*g*) in *electrotechnics*, of *quantity*; (*h*) [*l. c.*] of *quasi*; (*i*) [*l. c.*] of *quintal*; (*j*) of the Latin *Quirites*.—**5.** Same as *cue*[1], 3 (*a*): as, to give or take the *Q*.

For the consequence of sentences, you must be sure that every clause do give the *Q.* one to the other, and be bespoken ere it come. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries, IX. 229. (Gifford.)

6. In *psychophys.*, the symbol for the Fechnerian space-error. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 75.

qcm. An abbreviation of *square centimeter*.

q. d. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *quasi dictum*, as if said; (*c*) of the Latin *quasi dixisset*, as if he had said.

q. e. s. system. A system of physical units elaborated by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in which the unit of length is 1×10^{-11} times the quadrant of the earth measured from the equator to the north pole, the unit of mass is the gram, and the unit of time is the second. The name proposed for this system was the *quadrant-eleventh-gramme-second system*, hence the abbreviation *q. e. s.*

Q. H. P. An abbreviation of *Queen's Honorary Physician*.

Q. L. An abbreviation (*a*) in *psychophys.*, of *quotient limen*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *quantum libet*, as much as is required.

Q. M. L. In *psychophys.*, an abbreviation of *quotient mixture limen*.

q. p., q. pl. Abbreviations of the Latin *quantum placeat*, as much as seems good.

q. t. or **Q. T.** A contraction of *quiet*.—**On the strict q. t.**, with absolute secrecy; on the quiet. [Slang.]

The subject was so sweet, and the moments were so fleet, that we talked for quite an hour *on the strict q. t.* *G. B. Shaw*, Irrational Knot, vi.

Qto. An abbreviation of *quarto*.

qu. An abbreviation (*c*) of *quarter*.

quack[1], *n.* **3.** See ★*couac*.

quacky[1] (kwak'i), *a.* [*quack*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a flat, metallic quality, resembling the quack of a duck: said of the voice.

Our women's voices are, on the whole, ungentle; . . . they are pitched unpleasantly high and hardened by throat contractions into an habitual "*quacky*" or metallic quality. *F. Osgood*, in The Forum, June, 1895, p. 502.

quacky[2] (kwak'i), *a.* [*quack*[2] + *-y*[1].] Suited to a quack; quackish; using the methods of quackery.

Who although a little *quacky* per se has . . . a whole legion of active quacks at his control. *Poe*, Criticism, Works, III. 23.

quad[5] (kwod), *n.* [*quad(ricycle)*.] A bicycle for four riders. [Colloq.]

quad. An abbreviation (*a*) of *quadrant*, the unit of self-inductance; (*b*) of *quadrate*; (*c*) of *quadruplex* (telegraph).

quad-meter (kwod'mē″tėr), *n.* [*quad(rant)*, 6, + *meter*.] An instrument for the measurement of inductance; a secohmmeter.

quadrain†, *n.* and *a.* See ★*quadran*.

quadral (kwod'ral), *a.* [NL. ★*quadralis*, < L. *quadru-*, four- (LL. *quadrus*, four-cornered, L. *quadra*, a square).] Divided into four parts.

quadrant†, *n.* and *a.* [Also *quadron*, *quadrain*, etc.: reduced from *quadrant*.] **I.** *n.* A square.

II. *a.* Square.

quadrangle, *n.* **4.** (*a*) A square block of buildings. (*b*) Any square block, as of stone. —**5.** A region measuring 15′ lat. by 15′ long. (or 30′ lat. by 30′ long., or 1° lat. by 1° long., according to the density of the population) as shown on an atlas sheet of the United States Geological Survey.

The Philadelphia Special folio, embracing four fifteen-minute *quadrangles*. *Science*, Aug. 7, 1903, p. 187.

Equianharmonic quadrangle, any four quantities $z_1z_2z_3z_4$ such that $(z_1-z_3)(z_2-z_4) = -v^2(z_1-z_2)(z_3-z_4)$, where v is an imaginary or neomonic cube root of unity. —**Harmonic quadrangle,** any four quantities $z_1z_2z_3z_4$ such that $(z_1-z_2)(z_3-z_4) = (z_2-z_3)(z_1-z_4)$.—**Median quadrangle,** the quadrangle formed by the median eyes of a spider.—**Ocular quadrangle,** the quadrangle, on the cephalothorax of certain spiders, at the angles of which the eyes are placed.

quadrangled (kwod'rang-gld), *a.* **1.** Quadrangular.—**2.** Containing a quadrangle.

quadrannulate (kwod-ran'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *quadr-* (*quattuor*, four) + *annulus* + *-ate*[1].] Composed of four annuli, as certain segments of the body of some earthworms. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 202.

quadrant, *n.* **7.** In *embryol.*, one of the four blastomeres or cleavage-cells in the four-cell stage of the ovum.—**8**†. A square or one of its sides.—**9.** An oscillating arm attached to a spinning-mule to give a proper rotation to the spindles during the winding of the yarn on the cop.—**Earth quadrant,** one quarter of a great circle passing through the poles of the earth. Its length was carefully computed by French scientists to serve as the basis for the metric unit, which was to be one ten-millionth of such a quadrant. The measurement was later proved to be erroneous, so that the actual meter is at present a purely arbitrary length. See *meter*[3]. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 217.—**Legal quadrant,** one practical unit of inductance, or henry, as defined by the International Congress of 1893, and not in terms of the c. g. s. unit.—**Quadrant of safety,** the region toward which it is best for a person to run when he sees a tornado approaching. In the United States, if the tornado is west or southwest of him and moving eastward, he should go toward the southeast; if it is more directly south or north, it is probably passing by him, and he is already in the quadrant of safety and may remain quiet.

quadrantal, *a.* **3**†. Square.—**Quadrantal deviation,** a compass error; the deviation which arises from the induction both of thwartships and fore-and-aft horizontal iron in the ship, this deviation being compensated by soft-iron balls, or lengths of soft-iron chain in boxes on the sides of the binnacle—these latter being known as *quadrantal correctors*.

quadrantile (kwod'ran-til), *a.* [*quadrant* + *-ile*.] Same as *quadrantal*.

quadrantly† (kwod'rant-li), *adv.* In a way suggestive of the square: as, to multiply *quadrantly*, that is, to square.

quadrant-plate (kwod'rant-plāt), *n.* A metal plate at the end of a screw-cutting lathe headstock, which carries a stud on which one or more gears may be placed to connect the lead-screw to the spindle. The plate is hinged on the lead-screw and the stud for the intermediate gears is in a slot so that gears of almost any desired diameter can be used, thus making possible a great many changes in the speed of the lead-screw and providing for the cutting of different threads on the work.

quadrant-rack (kwod'rant-rak), *n.* The sector-gear of the quadrant of a spinning-mule, operated in conjunction with the spindle-carriage by means of a pinion and band.

quadrapartite (kwod-ra-pär'tīt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *quadripartite*.

quadrat, *n.* **4.** In *exper. agri.*, a square area of convenient size laid off for the purpose of accurate planting.—**5.** In *phytogeog.*, a similar square laid off for close study of the relative abundance of species or of other questions. —**Corner quadrat,** a type for a blank space, made in the form of a right angle, to aid the proper joining of mitered brass rules at the corners of a page.

quadrate, *n.* **5**†. A quarter; a quadrant.

quadratic, *n.*—**Incomplete quadratic,** the equation $ax^2+bx+c = 0$, if either b or c is zero.—**Pure quadratic,** an equation of the form $ax^2+bx+c = 0$, when $b = 0$.

quadratical (kwod-rat'i-kal), *a.* [*quadratic* + *-al*[1].] Same as *quadratic*.

Quadratojugal fossa. See ★*fossa*[1].

quadratoquadrat† (kwod-rā-tō-kwod'rat), *n.* In *alg.*, the fourth power.

quadrature, *n.* **5.** In *elect.*, phase difference of 90°, or one quarter period.—**In quadrature,** in *elect.*, having a phase-difference of 90°: said of alternating currents, or of such a current and the electromotive force with which it is associated.—**Mechanical quadrature.** (*b*) Quadrature by a planimeter, or any mechanical contrivance.—**Quadrature field,** in *elect.*, a magnetic field having two components of magnetic flux at right angles to each other.

In the monocyclic motor one of the two superimposed *quadrature fields* is excited by the primary energy circuit. *Steinmetz*, Elect. Engineering, p. 264.

Quadrature of the lune, the description, with ruler and compasses alone, of a lune and triangle equal to one another by Hippocrates of Chios (about 450 B.C.).

quadriad (kwod'ri-ad), *n.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *-ad*[2].] A series of four; a group of four. [Rare.]

The advent of the explosive and electric motors for vehicle propulsion, added other and powerful impulses in the agitation for good roads, and with the pressure from the vast bicycle interest the *quadriad* of forces has come together with a combined power that will, we hope, make road improvement a foregone conclusion. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 15.

quadric, *n.*—**Oval quadric,** a quadric which cuts externally the sides of any principal triangle whose three vertexes lie within it.

quadriceptor (kwod-ri-sep'tor), *n.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *-ceptor*, < *capere*, take.] In *immunology*, an intermediary body having four combining-groups. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 132.

quadricovariant (kwod'ri-kō-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + E. *covariant*.] In *math.*, a Hessian. *A. Cayley*.

quadricuspid (kwod-ri-kus'pid), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + E. *cuspid*.] Same as *quadricuspidate*.

quadricuspidal, *n.* **II.** *a.* Having four cusps.

quadricycle, *n.* **2.** A vehicle of the 'cycle' type, having four wheels and propelled by a small gasolene (or other) motor: usually constructed to carry one person.

An improvement in placing the pivots in the central plane of rotation of the steering wheels has entirely removed the hand shock by the direct lever connection, and has given to the automobile *quadricycle* the bicycle facility for steerage. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 26.

quadricycler (kwod'ri-sī-klėr), *n.* Same as ★*quadricyclist*.

quadricyclist (kwod'ri-sī-klist), *n.* [*quadricycle* + *-ist*.] One who propels or rides a quadricycle.

quadrifilar (kwod'ri-fī-lär), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *filum*, a thread, + *-ar*[3]: see *file*[3].] Consisting of or characterized by four filaments: referring to a peculiar balance for extremely delicate weighings in which the beam is suspended by four threads or fibers so arranged that a very slight preponderance on either side will cause a wide azimuthal movement of the index. *Nature*, April 21, 1904, p. 599.

quadrifolium (kwod-ri-fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *quadrifolia* (-ä). [L. *quadri-*, four, + *folium*, leaf.] In *geom.*, the rose of four leaves. See ★*rose*[1], 18.

quadrifrontal (kwod-ri-frun'tal), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four-, + *frons* (*front-*), front, + *-al*[1].] Having four fronts or faces.

quadrigabled (kwod-ri-gā'bld), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + E. *gabled*.] Four-gabled. *N. E. D.*

quadrigamist (kwod-rig'a-mist), *n.* [★*quadrigam(y)* (L. *quadri-*, four, + Gr. γάμος, marriage) + *-ist*.] One who has four wives or husbands at the same time. *Blount*, Glossographia.

quadrigatus (kwod-ri-gā'tus), *n.*; pl. *quadrigati* (-tī). [L., marked with the figure of a quadriga, < *quadriga*, a chariot: see *quadriga*.] A Roman silver denarius with the representation of a four-horse chariot.

quadrijugal (kwod-ri-jō'gal), *a.* [*quadrijug(ate)* + *-al*[1].] Having or drawn by four horses yoked abreast; having four yoked horses.

quadrilateral. I. *a.*—**Quadrilateral construction,** the construction of the fourth harmonic point to three given costraight points by means of a complete quadrilateral or tetrastigm. *G. von Staudt*, 1847.

II. *n.*—**Circumscriptible quadrilateral,** a quad-

rilateral in which a circle can be inscribed.—**Cyclic quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral whose four vertexes are concyclic.—**Heronic cyclic quadrilateral**, a cyclic quadrilateral whose sides, diagonals, and area are expressible by whole numbers.

quadrilingual (kwod-ri-ling′gwal), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *lingua*, tongue, language, + *-al*[1].] In or using four languages: as, a *quadrilingual* inscription; a *quadrilingual* interpreter.

quadrille, *n.* 6†. A small squadron; a cluster of richly caparisoned horsemen at a tournament or mounted fête. They were distinguished by different colors. *Meyrick*, Ancient Armour, III. Glossary.

quadrilled (kwod-rild′), *a.* Same as *quadrillé*.

quadrillion, *n.* **II.** *a.* The cardinal numeral obtained from a quadrillion: used like *hundred*. *Nicolas Chuquet*, 1484.

quadrillionth (kwod-ril′yonth), *a.* and *n.* [*quadrillion* + *-th*.] **I.** *a.* Being one of a quadrillion.

II. *n.* One of a quadrillion parts; the quotient of unity divided by a quadrillion.

quadrimolecular (kwod″ri-mō-lek′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + NL. *molecula*, molecule, + *-ar*[3].] Consisting of or concerning four molecules. *Nature*, Oct. 16, 1902, p. 613.

quadrinate (kwod′ri-nāt), *a.* [L. *quadrini*, four each, + *-ate*[1].] Quadruple; in *bot.*, having four leaflets to a petiole; quadrifoliate.

quadrinodal (kwod-ri-nō′dal), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *nodus*, node, + *-al*[1].] Having four nodes, as a vibrating string or organ-pipe, or the oscillating surface of a seiche.

A trinodal seiche should have a period of about twenty-four minutes, and a *quadrinodal* seiche should oscillate in about eighteen minutes.
G. H. Darwin, The Tides, p. 27.

quadripartite, *a.* 2. In *law*, having four parts, or parties: as, a *quadripartite* government; a *quadripartite* agreement, etc.

quadripinnate (kwod-ri-pin′āt), *a.* [NL. *quadripinnatus*, < L. *quadri-*, four, + *pinna*, wing: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, having four pinnæ or side leaflets. *N. E. D.*

quadripolar (kwod-ri-pō′lär), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *polus*, pole, + *-ar*[3].] In *biol.*, having four poles: said of a cell.

quadriquadric, *a.* 2. In *geom.*, determined by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.

quadriradiate, *a.* **II.** *n.* A sponge-spicule which has four rays.

Gastral *quadriradiates* can here and there be made out in spaces in the interior.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 129.

quadriramose (kwod-ri-rā′mōs), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *ramus*, branch, + *-ose*.] Having four branches, as the antenna of an insect.

quadrisect (kwod′ri-sekt), *v. t.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] To divide into four equal parts.

quadriserial, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having the four regular series or whorls in the flower, that is, calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils.

quadritubercuły (kwod″ri-tū-bėr′kū-li), *n.* [*quadritubercul*(*ar*) + *-y*[3].] The fact or condition of having molars with four tubercles or cusps. [Rare.]

Inferior molars evolved from quinque- to *quadritubercuły* by reduction of paraconid.
H. F. Osborn, in Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., June 28, [1902, p. 179.

quadri-unguiculate (kwod″ri-ung-gwik′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + E. *unguiculate*.] Bearing, or provided with, four claws or hooks.

The dactylus in Iais was *quadriunguiculate*.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 548.

quadriurate (kwod-ri-ū′rāt), *n.* [L. *quadri-*, four, + *urate*.] A salt of uric acid of which the general formula $MH(C_5H_2N_4O_3).H_2(C_5H_2N_4O_3)$,M standing for a monad metal, such as potassium or sodium. It has been shown by Bence Jones and Sir William Roberts that such salts exist normally in the urine and form practically the whole of the solid matter in the urine of birds and reptiles. Sir William Roberts considers that all or nearly all the morbid phenomena in the body which are referable to uric acid depend upon secondary changes in the quadriurates.

quadrivalence (kwod-riv′a-lens), *n.* [*quadrivalen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The quality of being quadrivalent.

quadrivalent, *a.* **II.** *n.* A quadrivalent atom or element.

quadrivium, *n.* 2. A place where four ways meet.

In obedience to the law as it then stood, he [a suicide] was buried in the centre of a *quadrivium*, or conflux of four roads, . . . with a stake driven through his heart.
De Quincey, Three Memorable Murders.

quadrivoltine, *n.* **II.** *a.* Having four crops of cocoons each year, and therefore having four generations annually: said of certain races of the silkworm of commerce.

quadront†, *n.* and *a.* See ★*quadran*.

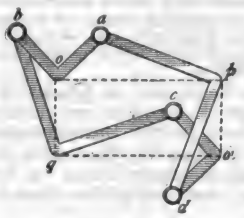
quadroon, *a.* 2. Fourth in descent from a negro parent, one parent in each generation having been white. *N. E. D.*

quadrule (kwod′röl), *n.* [LL. *quadrula*, a little square, dim. of *quadra*, a square.] Same as ★*mere*[6].

quadrumanal (kwod-rö′ma-nal), *a.* [*quadrumane* + *-al*[1].] Having four hands or hand-like limbs; quadrumanous.

quadrupart† (kwod′rö-pärt), *a.* [L. *quadru-*, four, + *pars* (*part-*), part.] Quadripartite.

quadruplane, *n.* 2. A system of four plane links pivoted together so that the pivots are vertexes of a contraparallelogram. It is an extension by Sylvester and Kempe of what Sylvester called the plagiograph or skew-pantograph to Hart's contraparallelogram.



Quadruplane.

a, *b*, *c*, *d*, vertexes of a contraparallelogram. If *o* is pivoted to *a* and *q* to *c* of the Peaucellier cell, then *p* describes a straight line inclined to *ac* at the angle the bars are bent through. (See *cell.*) *d*, fourth vertex of a parallelogram, determined by *opq*, of constant angles and constant area, so that the product of two consecutive sides is constant.

This apparatus . . . is of course . . . formed of four plane links . . . on which the various points are taken. This explains the name given to it by Professor Sylvester, the "*Quadruplane*."
A. B. Kempe, How to Draw a Straight Line, [p. 26.

quadruplate† (kwod′rö-plāt), *v. t.* [*quadruple* + *-ate*[2].] To quadruple.

quadruplator (kwod′rö-plā-tor), *n.*; pl. *quadruplatores* (kwod-rö-plā-tō′rēz). [L.] In *Roman law*, an informer who was entitled to a fourth part of confiscated property upon conviction and confiscation following an information given by him.

quadruple, *a.* 2. Consisting of four parts; completed in four separate or successive operations.

All modern marine engines of high power have either triple or (in a few cases) *quadruple* expansion.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 542.

Quadruple alliance, an alliance of four powers; especially, the alliance of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and Austria in 1718, and that of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1834.—**Quadruple-expansion engine,** a compound engine in which the steam passes successively through four stages in four or more cylinders. There may be more than four cylinders in the engine, as the second intermediate and low-pressure cylinders are frequently divided into two cylinders each. The initial pressure of the steam is usually from 180 to 250 pounds per square inch, and it is expanded from 18 to nearly 30 times its original volume. See cut, next column.

quadruple-screw (kwod′rö-pl-skrö), *a.* Having four screws: said of turbine-propelled vessels, so equipped.

quadruplet, *n.* 3. A bicycle for four riders. —4. In *music*, same as *quartole*.

quadruplum (kwod′rö-plum), *n.*; pl. *quadrupla* (-plä). [L. *quadruplum*, a fourfold amount, neut. of *quadruplus*, fourfold: see *quadruple*.] In *medieval music*: (*a*) The fourth part in polyphonic composition, counting upward from the tenor as one, usually a part duplicating the latter. (*b*) A composition for four voices. Compare *triplum*.

quædam (kwē′dam), *n.* [L. *quædam*, fem. of *quidam*, a certain person. See *quidam*.] A woman; a female, unspecified. See *quidam*.

A Sermon . . . very tart against the sinfulness of vain Attire; wherein wanton *Quædams* in those days came to that excess, that they delighted altogether in the Garb, and Habit, . . . of Men.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 35.

quaf, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *quaff*.

quahog (kwa-hog′, or -hâg′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quahogged*, ppr. *quahogging*. [Also *quahaug*: < *quahog*, *n.*] To dig or search for quahogs.

"How 's the *quahaugin'* nowadays? Gittin' a fair price?"
J. C. Lincoln, Partners of the Tide, iv.

quail[3], *n.*—**Harlequin quail,** a name given by J. H. Gurney to the small African species, *Coturnix delgorguii*.—**New-Zealand quail,** a small game-bird, *Coturnix novæ-zealandiæ*, once common in New Zealand, but now extinct or nearly so.

No specimen of the once very abundant *New Zealand quail* (Coturnix novæ zealandiæ) has been seen for a quarter of a century; of the celebrated Notornis mantelli only three perfect specimens have been obtained; it is probably extinct.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Jan., 1903, p. 223.

Painted quail. (*a*) See *painted*. (*b*) The mountain quail, *Oreortyx pictus*, of the western United States: so named from its bright marking of white and chestnut. (*c*) An Australian hemipod, or button-quail, *Turnix varius*.—**Snow-quail,** sometimes applied to the ptarmigan, *Lagopus leucurus*.—**Stubble-quail,** a true quail, *Coturnix pectoralis*, found in Australia: so called from frequenting fields after the grain has been harvested.—**Valley quail,** *Callipepla californica vallicola*, a geographic race or subspecies of *C. californica*, distinguished by paler coloration, found in the dry valleys and foothills from Cape St. Lucas to western Oregon.

In some portions of California complaints have been made that the *valley quail* (Callipepla Californica vallicola) destroys wheat to a serious extent.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 352.

White quail. Same as *snow-*★*quail*.

quail-dove, *n.* 2. See ★*partridge-dove*.

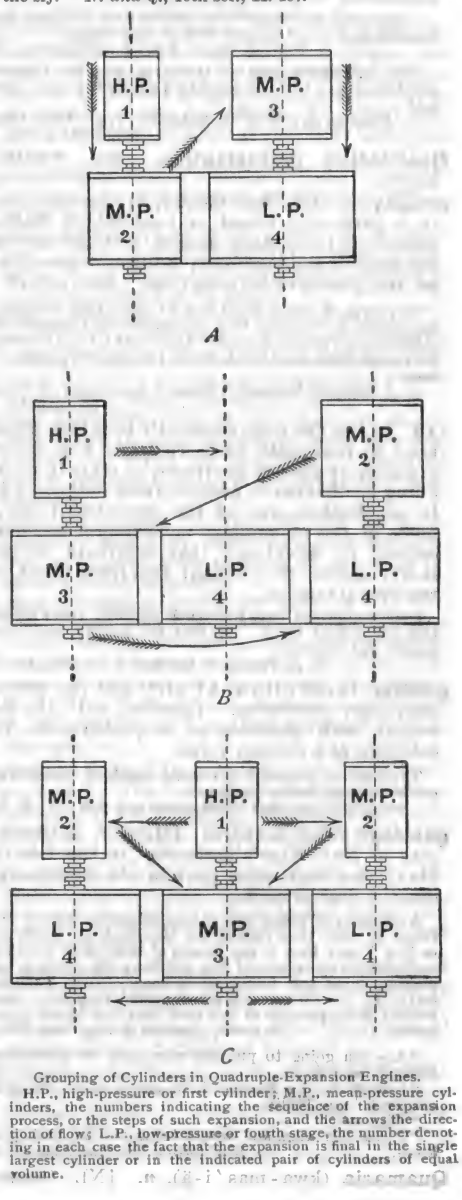
quailery (kwā′lėr-i), *n.* [*quail*[2] + *-ery*.] A place where quails are bred and fattened. *N. E. D.*

quail-hawk (kwāl′hâk), *n.* An Australian sparrow-hawk, *Hieracidea berigora*.

Quain's degeneration. See ★*degeneration*.

quake[2] (kwāk), *n.* [British Guiana.] A rather large basket with rounded bottom, made of open wickerwork, used for packing, storing provisions, etc.

Quaker, *n.* 5. A Philadelphian or Pennsylvanian: from the historical association of Quakers with that city and that State. [Colloq.]—**Free Quaker,** a name assumed by those Quakers who were disowned by the Society of Friends, at the time of the Revolutionary War, for actively supporting the cause of the colonists. They organized as a separate body, which ceased to exist after the death of its original members.—**Wet Quaker,** a hypocrite; a man who pretends to great piety and is a "dram-drinker on the sly." *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., II. 197.



Grouping of Cylinders in Quadruple-Expansion Engines.

H.P., high-pressure or first cylinder; M.P., mean-pressure cylinders, the numbers indicating the sequence of the expansion process, or the steps of such expansion, and the arrows the direction of flow; L.P., low-pressure or fourth stage, the number denoting in each case the fact that the expansion is final in the single largest cylinder or in the indicated pair of cylinders of equal volume.

quaker-ladies (kwā′kėr-lā″diz), *n. pl.* A name given to the delicate bluish-gray flowers of the *Houstonia cærulea*, from an idea that they suggest the pale colors of the dress adopted by 'Quaker ladies'; bluets. [U. S.]

In their little grey-blue bonnets
Chatting, brim to brim,
Half a million *Quaker Ladies*,
Straight and small and slim.
Sarah J. Day, Houstonias, in From Mayflowers to Mistletoe.

Quakerly (kwā′kėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a Quaker.

"Do I write *quakerly* and simply, 't is my most Master Mathews' like intention to do it."
Lamb, in Final Mem., viii. 288.

quaker-parrot (kwā′kėr-par″ọt), *n.* See ★*parrot*.

quale[4], *n.* Specifically—**2.** In *psychol.*, in the phrases *spatial quale*, *quale of spatiality*, the irreducible element or attribute of spaciousness, bidimensional, tridimensional, or indefinite, posited by nativistic theories of space-perception for some or all sensations.

So far, all we have established or sought to establish is the existence of the vague form or *quale* of spatiality as an inseparable element bound up with the other peculiarities of each and every one of our sensations.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 145.

Quale theory, in *psychol.*: (*a*) The hypothesis that pain is not a specific sensation, but rather a tone or organic accompaniment of sensation—a secondary effect of the stimulus which primarily arouses sensation.

The opposite doctrine, which has of late been called the *quale-theory*, is often maintained in an unsatisfactory form. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 39.

(*b*) A nativistic theory of space perception. See ★*quale*[4], 2.

qualification, *n.*—**Testimonial qualifications.** See ★*testimonial*.

qualified, *p. a.* **4.** Prefixed by a qualifying adjective; in a slang use, damned.

Cranze said he refused to be chided by a *qualified* teetotaller, and mixed himself further king's pegs.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xi.

Then he was marched out of the rain into the refreshment-room and told not to make a *qualified* fool of himself.
R. Kipling, Arrest of Lt. Golightly, Plain Tales from the Hills, p. 342.

Qualitative mathematics. See ★*mathematics*.

quality, *n.* **12.** Specifically, in *acoustics*, that in a particular sound or tone which distinguishes it from other sounds or tones of the same pitch and loudness; timbre; tone-color: as, the *quality* of a violin tone. See *timbre*[3].

Of course, if clang could not be used, Prof. Tyndall's suggestion to translate Prof. Helmholtz's Klangfarbe by clangtint fell to the ground. I can find no valid reason for supplanting the time-honoured expression *quality* of tone.
A. J. Ellis, in Helmholtz (trans.), Sensations of Tone, p. 36, note.

13. In the *fine arts*, especially *painting*, often used to designate body, richness, and depth of color, or similar attributes of style in modelling or of reliet in architectural detail.—**14.** In *psychophys.*, one of the constituent attributes of the elementary mental process, sensation, or affection; that attribute which individualizes the element and from which it receives its name.

Some sensations have four such aspects; every sensation has at least three. The four are *quality*, intensity, extent, and duration.
E. B. Titchener, Outline of Psychol., p. 37.

quality (kwol′i-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *qualitied*, ppr. *qualitying*. [*quality*, *n.*] **1**†. To supply with qualities or a quality.—**2.** To estimate at a certain value.

The warren contained 878 acres, much of which was *qualitied* at 9s. to 10s. per acre.
Batchelor, Agr. Surv. Bedfordshire, p. 236. *N. E. D.*

qualtagh (kwäl′taȟ), *n.* [Manx.] A Christmas or New Year's ceremony, in the Isle of Man; one who takes part in the ceremony. See the first extract.

A company of young lads or men generally went in old times on what they termed the *Qualtagh*, at Christmas or New Year's Day, to the houses of their more wealthy neighbours; some one of the company repeating in an audible voice the following rhyme; 'Ollick ghennal erriu,' &c. . . . When this was repeated they were then invited in to partake of the best that the house could afford. *N. and Q.*, quoted in Eng. Dial. Dict.

"Are you going to put the new year in anywhere, Philip?" said Kate. . . .
"I should be the first-foot here, only I 'm no use as a *qualtagh*," said Philip.
"Why not?"
"I 'm a fair man, and would bring you no luck, you know." *Hall Caine*, The Manxman, ii. 2.

Quamasia (kwa-mas′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818), < Amerindian *quamash* or *camass*.] A genus of North American plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, including camass and wild hyacinth. See *Camassia* and *camass*.

quandel (kwon′del), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A stake which charcoal-burners drive into the ground, and about which they pack the billets of wood to be charred, in the construction of a heap or mound in the open air, which is then covered with earth.

quandong (kwan′dong), *n.* Same as *quandang*. See also *Fusanus*.—**Brisbane quandong.** Same as *blue* ★*fig*.

quantifiable (kwon′ti-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [*quantify* + *-able*.] That may be quantified; that can be measured as a quantity.

Quantitative rules, in *evidence*, those which call for a special kind of witness to certain facts, as an eye-witness; also those which require specific or complete rather than general or fragmentary evidence. *Wigmore*, Evidence, § 2030.

quantity, *n.* **9.** Specifically, same as *duration* or *time-value*: said of musical tones or notes.—**Phase of a complex quantity.** See ★*phase*[1].—**Vector quantity**, a quantity to which is attributed both magnitude and direction.

quantometer (kwan-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [*quant(ity)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *elect.*, an instrument with moving coil, for the measurement of induced currents in cases where an ordinary ballistic galvanometer is inapplicable on account of the gradual character of the effect to be observed.

His "*quantometer*" is designed to take the place of the ballistic galvanometer and to do what it fails to do, i. e., to sum up in a single throw quantities conveyed by currents lasting an appreciable time.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 166.

quantuplicity, *n.* **2.** Number-of-times-ness. *De Morgan*, 1836. [Rare.]

Ratio is the relation of one magnitude to another with respect to *quantuplicity*.
Halsted, Elem. of Geom., p. 177.

quaqua (kwä′kwä), *n.* [An imitative name, perhaps of African origin. Compare negro-Eng. of Guiana *kwakwa*, a duck (see Eng. *quack*[1]).] A musical instrument of the southern negroes of the United States resembling a drum.

He [the negro slave] . . . walks six or seven miles in the night . . . to a negroe dance, in which he performs with astonishing agility, . . . keeping time and cadence, most exactly, with the music of a banjor (a large hollow instrument with three strings), and a *quaqua* (somewhat resembling a drum), until he exhausts himself.
John F. D. Smyth, Tour in the U. S. of Amer., 1784, I. 46.

quaquadrate† (kwā-kwod′rāt), *n.* [*qua(drate)* + *quadrate*.] In *math.*, the sixteenth power.

quaquaversal, *a.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A ridge between two adjoining watersheds which is worn down so that the basins connect and become the common origin of two systems of rivers. Usually this arrangement can be only temporary, and one river soon absorbs the entire drainage.—**2.** In *phys. geog.*, a domed structure with the strata dipping away in all directions from a center.

quar. An abbreviation (*a*) of *quarter*; (*b*) of *quarterly*.

quarantiner (kwor′ạn-tē-nėr), *n.* [*quarantine* + *-er*[1].] One who quarantines; also, one who is quarantined.

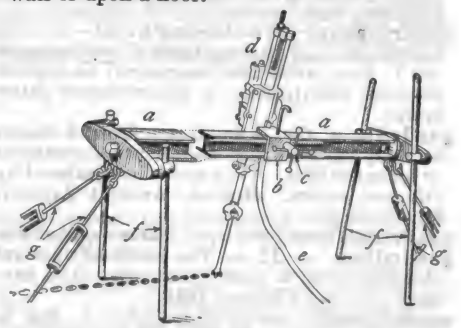
quardofelic (kwâr-dō-fel′ik), *a.* [*quar(tz)* + *do(minantly)* + *fel(dspar)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having normative feldspars dominant over normative quartz, that is, within the proportion $\frac{Q}{F} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$.

quarfelic (kwâr-fel′ik), *a.* [*quar(tz)* + *fel(dspar)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having equal, or nearly equal, normative quartz and feldspar, that is, within the ratio $\frac{Q}{F} < \frac{5}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$.

quaric (kwâr′ik), *a.* [*quar(tz)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), pertaining to or characterized by the presence of normative quartz.

quarry[1] (kwor′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarried*, ppr. *quarrying*. [*quarry*, *n.*] To pave with quarries. See *quarry*[1], 1 (*a*).

quarry-bar (kwor′i-bär), *n.* A strong rectangular steel bar, supported by iron legs at each end and stayed by guy-rods, used to support a rock-drill. The drill is movable along the bar, and may be fixed in a horizontal or vertical position for drilling a line of holes in a wall or upon a floor.



Quarry-bar.

a, quarry-bar (much longer than shown); *b*, carrier traversing bar and supporting rock-drill; *c*, set-screw fixing carrier to bar; *d*, rock-drill; *e*, air- or steam-hose; *f*, adjustable legs supporting bar; *g*, guy-rods with twin buckles.

quart[1], *n.* **6**†. A quarter of the horizon.

quart[2] (kärt), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* In *fencing*, to make a pass while holding the sword hand with the nails turned upward.—**To quart and tierce.** See *quart and tierce*, under *quart*[2].

II. *trans.*—**To quart the head**, to draw back the head and shoulders while using the position "quart."

The *Quarting* of your *head* preserveth you from being hit in the face.
Sir W. Hope, Fencing-Master, p. 31. *N. E. D.*

quart. An abbreviation (*a*) of *quarter*; (*b*) of *quarterly*.

quartane (kwâr′tān), *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth, + *-ane*.] An obsolete name for ★*butane*.

quartenylic (kwâr-te-nil′ik), *a.* [L. *quartus*, fourth, + *-ene* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Containing four atoms of carbon in the molecule.—**Quartenylic acid.** Same as ★*isocrotonic acid*.

quarter[1], *n.* **6.** Same as ★*peg*, 7. [Local, U. S.]—**Fifth quarter**, the hide, fat, and other less valuable parts of a slaughtered ox or sheep.—**Lee quarter**, the quarter of a vessel on the leeward side.

quarter[1], *v. i.* **6.** To enter into a new quarter, as the moon.

They would have bad weather until the moon *quartered*. *G. Keate*, Pelew Island, p. 227. *N. E. D.*

quarter[2], *n.*—**To cry quarter**, to beg for quarter; to cry for mercy to a conquering foe.

quarter-bend, *n.* **2.** A long-radius elbow; a pipe-fitting curved to an arc of 90° for connecting two pipes at right angles to each other.

quarter-bleach (kwâr′tėr-blēch), *n.* A process of partial bleaching, especially of linen cloth, by which full whiteness is not obtained but risk of injury to the fiber is lessened.

quarter-box (kwâr′tėr-boks), *n.* In *mech.*, a box or journal made up of four parts, instead of two. The bottom and top parts can be adjusted vertically and the other two parts can be adjusted horizontally. Such bearings are used only for the crank-shaft boxes in large engines.

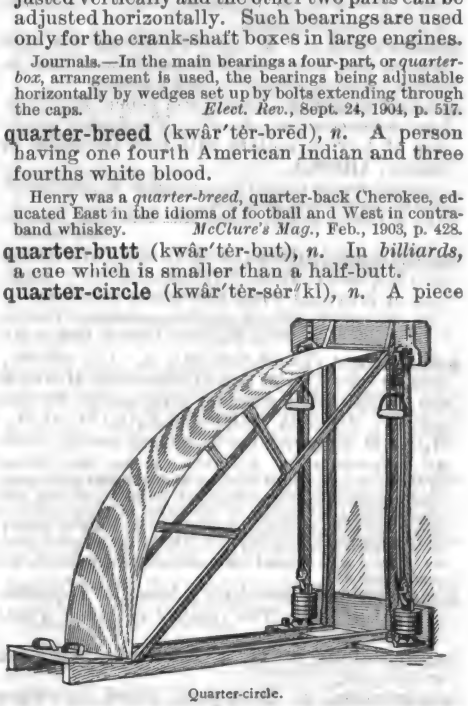
Journals.—In the main bearings a four-part, or *quarter-box*, arrangement is used, the bearings being adjustable horizontally by wedges set up by bolts extending through the caps. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 24, 1904, p. 517.

quarter-breed (kwâr′tėr-brēd), *n.* A person having one fourth American Indian and three fourths white blood.

Henry was a *quarter-breed*, quarter-back Cherokee, educated East in the idioms of football and West in contraband whiskey. *McClure's Mag.*, Feb., 1903, p. 428.

quarter-butt (kwâr′tėr-but), *n.* In *billiards*, a cue which is smaller than a half-butt.

quarter-circle (kwâr′tėr-sėr″kl), *n.* A piece


Quarter-circle.

of gymnasium apparatus consisting of a long strip of board bent into a quarter-circle, with

straps for the feet at the bottom and pulleys for the hands at the top, designed for various exercises, particularly those calling upon the abdominal muscles.

quarter-crack (kwâr'tėr-krak), *n.* In *vet. surg.*, a fissure or crack in that portion of the wall of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel which is known as the quarter.

quarter-crank (kwâr'tėr-krangk), *a.* Having two or more cranks at an angle of 90° to one another. *The Engineer* (London), July 24, 1903, p. 87.

quarter-davits (kwâr'tėr-dav'its), *n. pl.* The boat davits on the quarters of a vessel, that is, between the midships and stern.

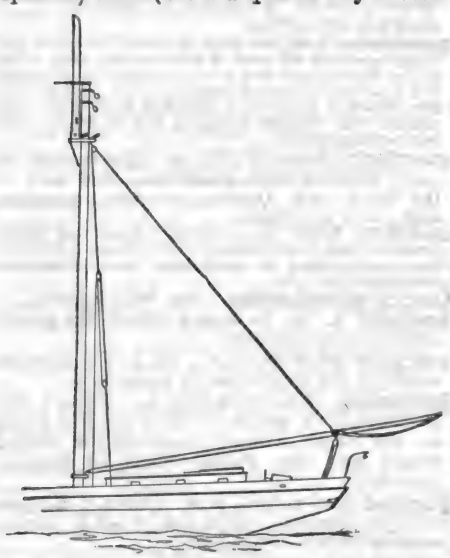
quarter-deck, *n.*—**Jack's quarter-deck** (*naut.*), the forecastle deck.

quarter-galley (kwâr'tėr-gal'i), *n.* A name given to a Barbary man-of-war.

quartering, *n.* 8. The change of the moon from one quarter to the next.

Changes of weather . . . at the moon's *quarterings*. *L. Tomlinson*, tr. of Arago, Astronomy, p. 67. *N. E. D.*

quarter-lifts (kwâr'tėr-lifts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, double boom-topping lifts which lead from the iron band on the after part of the main (or spanker) boom (about a quarter way in from



Quarter-lifts.

the end) up to and through single blocks under the eyes of the rigging at the lower-masthead, and thence down on deck, and are designed to support the weight of the boom and for topping up that spar.

quarter-line, *n.* 3. In United States land surveys, either of two lines which divide a section into quarter-sections.—4. *Naut.*, a mooring rope or hawser, leading from the quarter of the vessel. Also called *quarter-fast.*

quarter-mat (kwâr'tėr-mat), *n.* A chafing-mat hung on a vessel's quarter, or over the side of a dock to protect the vessel.

quartern, *n.* 2. (*d*) A weighing of six pounds, or 1,536 drams, avoirdupois, employed in the woolen-yarn trade of Yorkshire, England, to indicate the counts of yarn. For example, if one skein, or 1,536 yards, weighs one quartern the count of that yarn is one; if it takes 20 skeins to weigh one quartern the count is 20's. *C. Vickerman*, Woolen Spinning, p. 342.

quarter-phase (kwâr'tėr-fāz), *a.* In *elect.*, pertaining to a system of electrical distribution in which two alternating currents are used which differ in phase by a quarter of a period, so that, at equal intervals of time, first the first current reverses its direction, then the other, then again the first, and so on.

quarter-saw (kwâr'tėr-sâ), *v. t.* To saw into quarters. See *quartered*, 4. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1896, p. 417.

quarter-shot (kwâr'tėr-shot″), *n.* In *golf*, a stroke shorter in distance than a half-shot: about equivalent to a wrist-stroke, although sometimes played with a stiff arm.

quarter-wave (kwâr'tėr-wāv″), *n.* In *phys.*, one fourth of a wave-length; the distance measured along the path of a wave-train which corresponds to a fourth of a period, or to a difference of phase of $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

quartet, *n.* 4. In *embryol.*, a group of four cleavage-cells considered as a unit, either because they arise at the same time, or because they have a similar origin or prospective function.

quartettino (kwär-tet-tē'nō), *n.* [It. dim. of *quartetto*, quartet.] In *music*, a short or condensed quartet. See *quartet*, 1.

quartic. I. *a.*—**Weddle quartic surface.** See ★*surface.*

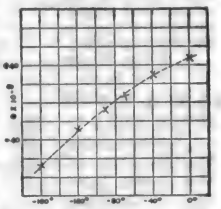
II. *n.* 2. In *geom.*, a curve or surface of the fourth degree or order.

The singular surface of the general quadratic complex is the famous *quartic*, with sixteen nodes and sixteen singular tangent planes, first discovered by Kümmer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 662.

quartile, *n.* 2. That point on a frequency-curve above or below which one fourth of the total number of cases are found.

II. *a.* Involving an angular distance of 90°.

quartz, *n.*—**Hungry quartz,** unpromising quartz. [Australian mining term.]—**Quartz drift.** See ★*drift.*—**Quartz glass,** a material obtained by fusing clear quartz crystals in the oxy-hydrogen flame and allowing the molten mass to solidify in noncrystalline form. Quartz glass or fused quartz is a hard, transparent, and colorless solid which can be made into rods, tubes, beakers, flasks, and numerous other utensils for the construction of which glass is commonly used. Quartz glass has some remarkable properties that make it valuable in scientific and technical work. The coefficient of linear expansion is exceedingly small. At 0°C. it is less than 1/20 that of ordinary crown glass and diminishes rapidly with falling temperatures (see Fig. 1). At about −80° C. the coefficient becomes zero, and at lower temperatures is negative. Quartz glass may be heated to much higher temperatures than ordinary glass without softening, and on account of the small temperature coefficient a vessel of this material may be brought suddenly to a red heat and then plunged into water or even liquid air without fracture. The transparency of quartz glass for ultra-violet rays makes it invaluable in the construction of vacuum-tubes and other apparatus for the photographic study of the shorter wave-lengths of the spectrum. When fused, quartz may be drawn into fibers too fine to be visible to the naked eye and of very great tensile strength and elasticity. The use of such fibers, which are capable of sustaining a greater weight than any other known material of the same diameter, has made it possible to increase enormously the delicacy of many scientific instruments, such as the galvanometer, electrometer, radiometer, and torsion balance, and to measure accurately effects such as the force of gravitation between small masses, the heat from the stars, and the pressure due to light-waves, which were previously too small to be detected.—**Quartz spectrograph.** See ★*spectrograph.*—**Quartz thread.** Same as *quartz* ★*fiber*1.—**Vein-quartz,** quartz deposited from solution in cracks or larger fissures, as contrasted with the variety which crystallizes as a component of the acidic igneous rocks, directly from fusion. Crystals of the former are bounded by the prism and rhombohedrons; those of the latter very rarely have other than rhombohedron faces. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 195.



Curve showing the variation of the coefficient of expansion of quartz glass with temperature. (After measurements by Dorsey.)

quartz-battery (kwârts'bat″ėr-i), *n.* A quartz-mill; two or more stamps for pulverizing quartz, operated as one machine. *E. E. Morris.* [Australia.]

quartzen (kwârt'sen), *a.* [*quartz* + *-en*2.] Made of quartz; quartz.

First and foremost comes the stone money, which consists of *quartzen* wheels, varying from 6 to 8 inches to 12 feet in diameter. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 129.

quartz-field (kwârts'fēld), *n.* A non-alluvial gold-field. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

quartzic (kwârt'sik), *a.* [*quartz* + *-ic.*] Same as *quartziferous.*

quartzine (kwârt'sin), *a.* and *n.* [*quartz* + *-ine*1.] I. *a.* Composed of or resembling quartz.

II. *n.* Anhydrous silica having a fibrous structure but differing from normal quartz in having a slightly lower density and also in optical characters. See ★*lutecine.*

quartzite, *n.*—**Hartshill quartzite,** a division of the Cambrian formation in the Nuneaton district (including Hartshill) of Warwickshire, England. It lies at the base of the series and is overlain by the Stockingford shale.—**Ignacio quartzite.** Same as *Ignacio* ★*formation.*—**Malvern quartzite,** a division of the Cambrian rocks lying at the base of the series as exposed in the Malvern Hills of England.—**Parting quartzite,** a name first applied by S. F. Emmons (*Monograph XII.*, U. S. Geol. Survey) to a quartzite about 70 feet thick, which, at Leadville, Colorado, separates the Carboniferous Blue Limestone stratum carrying the ores from the lower-lying Silurian White Limestone, believed to be barren. The formation has since been traced in other parts of the State.—**Wrekin quartzite,** the lowest division of the Cambrian in the Wrekin district of England. It is from 100 to 200 feet thick, and carries no fossils except worm-burrows. It is overlain by the Comley or Hollybush sandstone.

quartz-mill, *n.*—**Huntington's quartz-mill,** a centrifugal-roller amalgamating quartz-mill in which the crushing is done by rolls revolving along the inner face of the ring which surrounds the pan. The pressure is supplied by the revolving disk which, by moving the spindles of the rolls outward, presses the rolls against the wall of the ring where they come in contact with the ore. The amalgam collects in the pan bottom below the rolls.

quartz-mining (kwârts'mī'ning), *n.* 1. The process of taking gold-bearing quartz out of reefs.—2. Mining in the solid rock. [California.]

quartzophyre (kwârt'sō-fir), *n.* [*quartz* + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*1), any porphyry characterized by quartz phenocrysts.

quartzophyric (kwârt-sō-fir'ik), *a.* [*quartzophyre* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, having the characters of or pertaining to quartzophyre or quartz-porphyry.

quartz-reefer (kwârts'rē″fėr), *n.* One who digs or mines at a reef of gold-bearing quartz. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia.]

quartz-reefing (kwârts'rē″fing), *n.* The operation of mining for gold in a quartz-reef. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

quartzware (kwârts'wār), *n.* Ware fashioned out of pure quartz which has been fused either by the aid of the heat of an oxy-hydrogen flame or by that of an electric furnace. It is adapted for chemical work at high temperatures and is very resistant against chemical reagents. See ★*quartz glass.*

quashy (kwosh'i), *n.* [Also *quashee*; a generalized use of *Quashy, Quashee. Quassy, Quassi*, a frequent name of negroes (see *Quassia*). Compare ★*cuffy.*] A negro. [West Indies.]

quasi-affinity (kwā″sī-a-fin'i-ti), *n.* In *civil law*, the affinity which the law regards as established between two persons one of whom has been betrothed, but not yet married, to one of the kindred of the other.

quasi-crime (kwā sī-krīm″), *n.* In *law*: (*a*) An offense in the nature of a crime, not amounting to a crime or misdemeanor, which may be repressed or punished by a forfeiture or penalty. (*b*) An offense for which the master or director of the perpetrator is responsible.

quasi-deposit (kwā″sī-dē-poz'it), *n.* Involuntary lawful possession of another's property, as by finding.

quasi-derelict (kwā″sī-der e-likt), *n.* In *mar. law*, a vessel not abandoned, but in such condition that those on board are incapable of doing anything for its safety.

quasi-inversion (kwā'sī-in-vėr'shon), *n.* In *math.*, the transformation of a plane figure by substituting for each of its points the symmetrical of its inverse, with regard to a symmetry-axis through the center of inversion.

quasi-partners (kwā″sī-pärt'nėrz), *n. pl.* A term used to denote persons who are part owners of lands or chattels but between whom the legal relation of partnership does not exist.

quasi-personalty (kwā-sī-pėr'son-al-ti), *n.* Property which by itself would be personal but by reason of its relation to realty is regarded in law as realty.

quasi-purchase (kwā-sī-pėr'chās), *n.* In *civil law*, a purchase which arises from the presumed consent of the owner of a thing: for example, A, having the property of B, consumes it without any agreement, but intending to pay B for it; the presumption is that B consented to sell, and the purchase is binding upon A.

quasky (kwas'ki), *n.* [Of like origin with *oquassa.*] The blue-back trout, *Salvelinus oquassa*, of the Rangeley Lakes, Maine. *Jordan and Evermann*, Fishes of North and Middle Amer., p. 514.

quassic (kwas'ik), *a.* [*quassia* + *-ic.*] Derived from quassin.—**Quassic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{30}H_{38}O_{10} + H_2O$, made by heating quassin with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It melts, with decomposition, at 244–245° C.

quasside (kwas'id), *n.* [*quassia* + *-ide.*] A bitter crystalline substance, $C_{32}H_{40}O_9$, made by heating quassin with dilute sulphuric acid. When boiled with weak alcohol it is changed into quassin. It melts at 192–194° C.

Quassiremus (kwas-i-rē'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *quassus*, shattered, + *remus*, oar. The name alludes to the rudimentary pectoral fins.] A genus of ophichthyoid eels containing two known species of the eastern Pacific.

quater-centenary (kwā′tėr-sen″te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [L. *quater*, four times, + *centenarius*, pertaining to a hundred years.] **I.** *a.* Comprising four hundred years; including or relating to an interval of four hundred years.

II. *n.* The four hundredth anniversary of some event.

quaternary, *a.* **5.** Fourfold or tetragonal: said of the symmetry of crystals. See ★*symmetry*, 6.—**Quaternary number.** See ★*number*.

quaternio (kwā-tėr′ni-ō), *n.* [NL.] Same as *quaternion*.

quaternion, *n.* **4.** In *book-making*, a set or 'gathering' of four sheets of paper or parchment folded in two. *Blount.*

quaternionic (kwā-tėr-ni-on′ik), *a.* [*quaternion* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of quaternions.

> He . . . seemed more and more inclined, for practical purposes, to reject the *quaternionic* analysis, notwithstanding its beauty and logical completeness, in favor of a simpler and more direct treatment of the subject.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Sept., 1903, p. 193.

quaternity, *n.* **3.** [*cap.*] Especially, the union of four persons in one godhead. Compare *trinity*, 3.

> [The Marcosians] instead of a Trinity . . . held a *Quaternity* composed of Ineffability, of Silence, of the Father, and of the Truth.
> *Echard*, Eccles. Hist., p. 349. *N. E. D.*

quatre (kätr), *n.* [F., < L. *quattuor*, four.] The number four; the four in dice; the four-spot in cards or dominoes.

quatty (kwot′i), *n.*; pl. *quatties* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A local name for English 1½-pence silver pieces in Jamaica.

quaw (kwä), *n.* [Also *qua*, *quaa*; short for *quawmire*.] **1.** A quagmire. [Scotch.]

> She had seen the lassie rinnin' afore her ower 'the quakkin *quas* and the green morasses o' the Silver Flow o' Buchan.' *Crockett*, Raiders, xxiii.

2. A hole from which peat has been dug. [Scotch.]

quawmire (kwä′mīr), *n.* [Var. of *quavemire*.] A quagmire. See ★*quaw*. [Scotch.]

quaxilote (kwä-shē-lō′tā), *n.* See ★*cuajilote*.

quayage, *n.* **2.** Quays collectively; a system of quays; space covered by quays.

> An outer and an inner port, with a total length of *quayage* 3772 feet. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 443.

quebrachamine (ke-bräch′am-in), *n.* [*quebracho* + *amine.*] A bitter crystalline alkaloid found in small quantity in quebracho-bark, *Aspidosperma Quebracho*. It melts at 142° C.

quebrachine (ke-brä′chin), *n.* [*quebracho* + *-ine*[1].] A bitter alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}O_3N_2$, found in quebracho-bark. It melts, with decomposition, at 214–216° C. It is very poisonous.

quebrachite (ke-brä′chīt), *n.* [*quebracho* + *-ite*[2].] The methyl ether of levo-inosite, $C_6H_{11}O_5.OCH_3$. It is a crystalline substance found in quebracho-bark, *Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco*. It melts at 186–187° C.

quebrachoform (ke-brä′chō-fôrm), *n.* [*quebracho* + *-form.*] A product of the same type as tannoform but made with the tannic acid of quebracho-bark. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 246.

quebrachol (ke-bräch′ol), *n.* [*quebracho* + *-ol.*] A crystalline alcohol, $C_{20}H_{34}O + xH_2O$, found in quebracho-bark, *Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco*, from which it is extracted by ether, chloroform, or ligroin. It melts at 140° C.

queen[1], *n.* **5.** (*b*) Same as ★*queen-wasp*.—**9.** A female cat. In modern catteries the name is given only to female cats used for careful and scientific breeding. Also called *queen-cat*.

> The new cattery has a very necessary improvement in the shape of comfortable houses for the exclusive use of the *queens*. *The Animal World*, Aug., 1897, p. 301.

10. The female of a termite or white ant. See ★*king*[1], 6.—**Cross-mated queen,** a queen-bee which has been fertilized by a drone of another race.—**Hybrid queen,** a queen-bee which is the offspring of a queen of one race and a drone of another, or one which is mated with a drone of another race.—**Pure queen,** a queen-bee of pure blood mated with a drone of the same race.—**Queen's Bishop's Pawn's defense.** See ★*defense*.—**Queen's Knight's début.** Same as *Vienna opening*. See *opening*, 9.—**Queen's parade.** See ★*parade*.—**Queen's pipe,** a furnace formerly used in England for burning smuggled and damaged tobacco. *N. E. D.* Also called *queen's tobacco-pipe*.—**Queen's regulations.** See *king's* ★*regulations*.—**Queen's** (or **King's**) **shilling,** a shilling formerly given, in Great Britain, to a recruit on enlisting. If he accepted it, he was irrevocably bound, unless he was bought out.—**Tested queen,** a queen-bee whose worker progeny indicate that she is of a pure race and mated to a pure drone of the same race.—**Virgin queen,** a queen-bee not yet fertilized.

queen-bee (kwēn′bē), *n.* See *bee*[1].

queen-cage (kwēn′kāj), *n.* A small box with a wire-gauze-covered opening, constructed for transporting queen-bees by mail or otherwise.

queen-cat (kwēn′kat), *n.* Same as ★*queen*[1], 9.

queen-of-orchids (kwēn″ov-ôr′kidz), *n.* See ★*Grammatophyllum*.

queen's-conch (kwēnz′kongk), *n.* See *queen-conch*: a trade-name used by cameo-cutters.

queen-snake (kwēn′snāk), *n.* A water-snake, *Natrix leberis*, of the central and eastern United States. Its general color is chocolate brown, yellowish below, with black and yellow markings. *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 104.

queen's-needlework (kwēnz″nē′dl-wėrk), *n.* The American meadow-sweet, *Spiræa salicifolia*.



Queen's-needlework (*Spiræa salicifolia*). *a*, a flower; *b*, pistil.

queen-wasp (kwēn′wosp), *n.* A perfect female wasp. *N. E. D.*

> The *queen wasp* alone survives the winter, and deposits her first eggs in the ensuing spring.
> *E. Bevan*, Honey [Bee, p. 17.

queen-wood (kwēn′wůd), *n.* **1.** A small Australian tree of the bean family, *Daviesia arborea*, or its wood, which may be obtained in logs from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The wood is hard, close-grained, streaked with beautiful pink lines, and takes a high polish.—**2.** The wood of the angico, *Stachychrysum rigidum*. It is very hard, dark reddish-brown, often streaked with black, and may be obtained in the form of trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. See ★*angico* and *Piptadenia*.

queer[1], *v. t.* **3.** To put wrong (unexpectedly); throw out of its proper status or working; ruin the success of; render useless by interference or infelicitous aid. [Slang.]

> [He] will *queer* the whole thing. His appearance before the National Committee will recall . . . things that knocked Tammany out in 1901.
> *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 12, 1904, p. 2.

> Without having you come in and *queer* me right in the middle of it [my story].
> *J. L. Ford*, Bohemia Invaded, p. 91.

quel, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *quell*.

quell[2] (kwel), *v. i.* [G. *quellen*, OHG. *quellan*, well out.] To well or flow out. [Rare.]

> Out of a low cave of rock, at the foot of a limestone crag, the great fountain rose, *quelling*, and bubbling, and gurgling. *Kingsley*, Water-Babies, i. *N. E. D.*

quell[2] (kwel), *n.* [G. *quelle*, < *quellen*, well out.] A spring; a fountain; a source from which water wells out.

> He was still singing, and she was the goddess of his Muse,—the *quell* of living waters out of which he drew fresh strength for new lays.
> *G. Egerton*, Discords, p. 209. *N. E. D.*

quenastite (ken-as′tīt), *n.* [*Quenast*, Belgium, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a variety of diorite composed of lime-soda feldspar and hornblende with quartz and sometimes orthoclase.

quench, *v. t.* **6.** To produce a series of crusts on (molten metal), each being taken off as soon as it is formed.

quench, *n.* **2.** A pit or cavity in which water can be thrown upon hot coke just manufactured in an oven, so as to cool it and leach out the soluble sulphur elements.

> From *quenches* 6 feet below ground 1,400 pounds of coke are delivered to the charging holes of the water-gas retort 40 feet above ground, the operation consuming but three minutes, though the effected points are 400 feet apart and two right angle curves intervene.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Oct., 1904, p. 286.

quercetagetin (kwėr-set-ā-jē′tin), *n.* A yellow crystalline coloring matter, $C_{27}H_{22}O_{13}$, obtained from the flowers of the African marigold, *Tagetes erecta*.

quercic (kwėr′sik), *a.* [L. *quercus*, oak, + *-ic.*] Derived from the oak.—**Quercic acid.** Same as ★*quercin*.

querciform (kwėr′si-fôrm), *n.* [L. *quercus*, oak, + *-form.*] A product of the type of tannoform, made with oak-tannin. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 246.

quercimelin (kwėr-si-mel′in), *n.* [L. *quercus*, oak, + *mel(o)*, melon, + *-in*[2].] Same as *quercitrin*.

quercimeric (kwėr-si-mer′ik), *a.* [L. *quercus*, oak, + Gr. *μέρος*, part, + *-ic.*] Derived from the oak.—**Quercimeric acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_8H_6O_5 + H_2O$, made by heating quercitrin with caustic potash.

quercin (kwėr′sin), *n.* [L. *quercus*, oak, + *-in*[2].] **1.** A crystalline monosaccharide, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in oak-bark. It is obtained from the mother-liquors of quercite. It is optically inactive and melts at 340° C.—**2.** A variety of tannic acid, $C_{15}H_{12}O_9 + 2H_2O$, found in oak-bark. It is a light-brown hygroscopic powder. Also called *quercic acid*.—**3.** A bitter crystalline compound found in oak-bark.

quercitan (kwėr′si-tan), *n.* [*quercite* + *-an.*] An alcohol, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, formed in small quantity when quercite is heated to 240–250° C. It does not crystallize.

Quercitannic acid, the kind of tannin or tannic acid which occurs in the bark of the various species of oak, giving value to such bark for the manufacture of leather. It is a powder of reddish-white color, the alcoholic solution of which produces a dark-blue color with ferric chlorid. The formulæ $C_{17}H_{16}O_9$ and $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$ have been attributed to it.

quercitric (kwėr-sit′rik), *n.* [*quercitr(on)* + *-ic.*] Derived from quercitron, the bark of the black oak, *Quercus velutina*.—**Quercitric acid.** Same as *quercitrin*.

Quercitron borer, an American cerambycid beetle, *Graphisurus fasciatus*, whose larvæ feed upon and destroy the quercitron-bark in newly felled trees. Also called *quercitron bark-borer*.

Quercy phosphorites. See ★*phosphorite*.

querent[2], *n.* **2.** In *horary astrol.*, the person who asks the question.

querflöte (kwär′flė-te), *n.* [G.] The German name for the transverse or cross-flute.

Querimana (kwer-i-mä′nä), *n.* [NL., < Pg. *queriman*.] A genus of little mullets found on the South Atlantic coast of the United States and the Pacific coast of tropical America.

querited (kwē′ri-ted), *p. a.* [Irreg. < L. *quærere* (pp. *quæsitus*), seek, ask, + *-ed.*] An erroneous form for ★*quesited*.

querulental† (kwer-ů-len′tal), *a.* Same as *querulential*.

querulist† (kwer′ů-list), *n.* [*querul(ous)* + *-ist.*] A dissatisfied, complaining person.

quesited (kwē-sī′ted), *a.* and *n.* [L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, ask. See *query*, *question*.] **I.** *a.* Sought for; inquired about.

> The remains are the Numbers *quesited*.
> *Jeake*, Arithmetic, p. 20. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* In *astrol.*, the person or thing asked about.

> The future husband, or to speak in astrological parlance, the *quesited*, revealed himself.
> *The Churchman*, May 11, 1901, p. 594.

question, *n.* **12.** *pl.* The smaller catechism. Also called *question-book*. [Scotch.]

> 'The guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and the corruption of my whole nature,' I said; for I judged from the look of the man he would think the better of me if I knew my *questions*.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, David Balfour, iii.

Social question, the labor question; the question of social reorganization or of socialism or anarchism.

> The Anglo-Saxon . . . has within his borders the emancipated but ostracized Negro, the English Poor Law, and the *Social Question*. *Kidd*, Social Evolution, p. 58.

questionary, *n.* **2.** A list of questions dealing with some topic, such as visualizing power, expression of emotion, mental habits, or other mental or psychophysical character easily accessible to observation, prepared for circulation among a large number of persons, the answers to which are intended to serve as the basis of a statistical treatment of the topic. The questionary was successfully employed by Darwin and F. Galton, and has been freely used of late years by G. S. Hall and his pupils.

> It is plain that the drawing-up of a *questionary* is no light task. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 388.

> There is a great discrepancy between my introspections and those of other trained observers, . . . on the one hand, and the mass-results of *questionaries*, on the other.
> *Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods*, Jan. 21, 1904, [p. 39.

3. A questionist. *N. E. D.*

question-book (kwes'chŏn-bŭk), *n.* **1.** A school-book in which questions only are printed, the pupil supplying the answers, if he can, from recollection of previous instruction.—**2.** The shorter catechism. Also called *questions*. [Scotch.]

questionist, *n.* **3.** A professed questioner; specifically applied to Duns Scotus and other schoolmen. *N. E. D.*

question-mark (kwes'chŏn-märk), *n.* In *printing*, an interrogation-point.

questionnaire (kes-tyo-nār'), *n.* [F.] Same as ★*questionary*, 2.

The answer is, as *questionnaire* returns plainly show, that it means very different things to different believers.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, [1904, p. 50.

questorial (kwes-tō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *questor* + *-i-al*[1].] Of or relating to a questor, or his office.

quest-rope (kwest'rōp), *n.* [Altered, to suit a supposed etymology, from *guest-rope*, earlier *guess-rope*.] Same as *guess-rope*.

quet (ket or kwet), *n.* [*Quét(elet)*, a noted Belgian statistician.] A proposed unit of consuming-power designed to reduce to a common basis the consuming-power of families which differ in sex- and age-composition. The consuming-power of an infant of less than one year is reckoned at unity, and one tenth is added for every year up to 20 for females and up to 25 for males.

The object of such a table . . . is . . . to furnish an apparatus by which the expenditures of families of different composition may be reduced to some unit for comparison. Engel desired to give this unit the name of *Quet*, after the famous Belgian statistician Quetelet.
R. Mayo-Smith, Statistics and Economics, p. 50.

Quételet's curve. See ★*curve*.

quetenite (ket'e-nīt), *n.* [*Quetena* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of ferric iron and magnesium occurring in reddish-brown crystalline masses: found in Quetena, Chile.

queyou, queyu (kwā-ö'), *n.* [Also *kway*; Negro-Eng. (in D. spelling) *kwejoe*, < Arawak (in D. spelling) *kiwejoen*.] A small apron made of bark strings, worn by the Indians of Guiana. When the Indians are in contact with the whites, beaded strings are used in place of bark strings. [Guiana.]

quezal, *n.* Same as *quetzal*.

quia-quia (kē-ä-kē'ä), *n.* [Appar. a West Indian name.] Same as *scad*[1], 2.

quica (kē'kä), *n.* A small opossum, *Didelphys quica*, about the size of a rat, found in northern South America and Brazil.

Quichuan (kē'chŏ-an or kēch'wan), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to the Quichua, the principal native tribe of Peru; the Quichua language.

Quichuist (kē'chŏ-ist), *n.* [Sp. *Quichuista*; as *Quichua* + *-ist*.] One who is proficient in the Quichua language.

quick[1], *a.* **8.** Very elastic: as, a *quick* billiard cushion. *Recreation*, XIV. lxii. (advt.).

quick[2] (kwik), *n.* In *mining*, an abbreviation of *quicksilver*. [U. S.]

quick-action (kwik'ak'shon), *a.* Acting quickly or in the shortest possible time. —**Quick-action valve.** See ★*valve*.

quick-birth (kwik'bėrth), *n.* The birth of a living child; a birth in which the child is born alive. Same as ★*live-birth*.

quick-born (kwik'bôrn), *a.* Born alive; live-born.

I saw your Romulus . . .
Slay his own twin, *quick-born* of the same womb,
Because he leapt a ditch.
Byron, Deformed Transformed, i. 2.

quicken[1], *v. t.* **6.** In *nav. arch.*, to give a greater curve to.—**Quickening liquid,** a weak solution of one of the salts of mercury into which, preparatory to electroplating, metallic articles are dipped, in order to cleanse the surface and coat it with an extremely thin film of mercury, so that the silver afterward deposited may adhere firmly.

Quickening of mercury, a process of treating mercury whereby its effectiveness is restored. When, in the amalgamation process for extraction of the precious metals from their ores, mercury has become 'floured' or reduced to minute globules, coated with sulphid or oxid so that they will not run together or take up particles of gold or silver, the surface of the metal may be cleansed, and its effectiveness restored, by treatment with a solution of potassium cyanide or dilute nitric acid, or by addition of a little sodium amalgam.

quick-fire (kwik'fīr), *a.* Same as ★*rapid-fire*.

quick-flux (kwik'fluks), *n.* In *early chem.*, a mixture of three parts of niter, one of sulphur, and one of sawdust, which, pressed into a nutshell about a small silver coin and set on fire, burned fiercely and produced so high a temperature as to melt the coin.

quick-loader (kwik'lō'dėr), *n.* **1.** A piece of mechanism which effects the quick loading of a gun.—**2.** A quick-loading gun.

quickly, *adv.* **3†.** As if living; in a lifelike manner; to the life.

Whereon stode a lybbard, crownyd with golde and stones,
Terrible of countenaunce and passynge formydable,
As *quikly* towchyd as it were flesshe and bones.
Skelton, Garlande of Laurell, l. 592.

quicksand (kwik'sand), *v. t.* **1.** To catch in a quicksand.

The animal and the cart became *quicksanded*.
Westminster Gazette, May 20, 1899, p. 5. *N. E. D.*

2. To cover with quicksands: as, a *quicksanded* coast.

quick-saver (kwik'sā'vėr), *n.* *Naut.*, an old-fashioned device in the way of a span to prevent the courses (lowest sails) from bellying too much when the ship was off the wind.

quicksilver, *n.* **2.** A term popularly applied to the amalgam of mercury and tin on the back of a common mirror.

quick-stick (kwik'stik), *adv.* Quickly; without delay; shortly.

This fellow has what must kill him inside. . . . If there it [the sword] is left, die he must, and *quick stick*; inflammation is set up already.
R. D. Blackmore, Erema, lvi.

In quick-sticks, in short order.

quick-water (kwik'wâ'tėr), *n.* That part of a stream which has fall enough to create a decided current: opposed to ★*still-water*.

quidding (kwid'ing), *n.* [*quid*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The forming, by an animal, of balls of well-chewed food which are dropped into the manger or on the floor of the stall instead of swallowed, on account of difficulty or painfulness of swallowing as a result of some disease of the mouth or throat. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 22.

Quiescent ether. See ★*ether*[1].

quiet, *v. t.*—**To quiet title.** See ★*title*.

quietant (kwī'e-tant), *n.* [LL. *quietans*, ppr. of *quietare*, make quiet: see *quiet*, *v.*] That which quiets or tends to make quiet.

A nocturnal *quietant* and hypnotic.
H. C. Wood, Therapeutics, p. 340. *N. E. D.*

Quietula (kwī-et'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *quietus*, quiet. See *quiet*, *a.*] A genus of gobioid fishes found on the Pacific coast of North America.

quil, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *quill*.

quilers (kwī'lėrz), *n.* [Also *quoilers*, dial. variant of *coilers*, < *coil*[1], *v.*] The breeching-strap of a harness. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S. (Pennsylvania).]

quill[1], *n.* **14.** In *mach.*, a hollow shaft; a cylinder; a pipe; specifically, in a turbine, the hollow shaft which carries the revolving blades or blade-wheels.

The blade wheels are mounted on a large central *quill*.
Amer. Inventor, June 1, 1904, p. 247.

Knight of the quill. See ★*knight*.

quill[1], *v. t.* **2.** To insert or adjust the quills of (a harpsichord or spinet).

quillaic (kē-lā'ik), *a.* [*quillai* + *-ic*.] Derived from quillai-bark.—**Quillaic acid,** an acid obtained from the extract of quillai-bark.

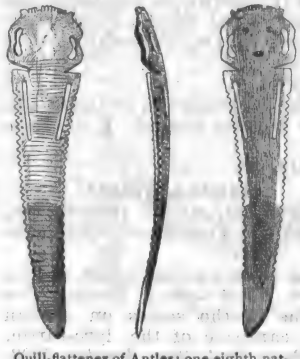
quillay (kē-lī'), *n.* **1.** Same as *quillai*.—**2.** In Argentina, same as ★*coronillo*.

quill-bark (kwil'bärk), *n.* Cinchona-bark in rolls or quills.

quill-box (kwil'boks), *n.* See ★*slip-cup*.

quill-fish (kwil'fish), *n.* The common name of a rare fish of the northern Pacific, the sole representative of the family *Ptilichthyidæ*. See *Ptilichthys*, with cut.

quill-flattener (kwil'flat'nėr), *n.* An implement used by the North American Indians to flatten porcupine quills to be used for embroidery. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 23, 1904, p. 23878.



Quill-flattener of Antler: one eighth natural size. (In American Museum of Natural History, New York.)

quill-gnat (kwil'nat), *n.* A species of gnat; also an imitation of it, used as a lure in fishing.

quill-wheel (kwil'hwēl), *n.* A hand-wheel with spindle and driving-band for winding thread on a quill or tube for weaving. See *quill*[1], 8.

quilt[1], *n.* **4.** In *building*, a coarse, rough fabric used as a wall-lining in wooden houses.

quilt[1], *v. t.* **4.** To beat; thrash; 'lam.' [Slang or provincial.]

quilt[2] (kwilt), *v. i.* and *t.* [Origin obscure.] To swallow; swallow (something). [Prov. Eng.]

quilt[2] (kwilt), *n.* The point in the throat where swallowing begins.

quilting, *n.* **6.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A beating with a rope's end. (*b*) A coating for a water-vessel (such as an earthen monkey or jar), formed of sennit, rope-strands, etc.

quina[2] (kē'nä), *n.* [West Indian?] Same as ★*boje*.

quinaldine (kwi-nal'din), *n.* [*quina* + *ald(ehyde)* + *-ine*[2].] A base, *a*-methylquinoline, used in the preparation of certain artificial dyestuffs. Also *chinaldine*.

quinalgene (kwi-nal'jēn), *n.* [*quina* + (*an*)*algene*.] Same as ★*analgene*.

quinalizarin (kwin''al-i-zä'rin), *n.* [*quin(a)* + *alizarin*.] A compound, $(OH)_2C_6H_2(CO)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$ or 1,2,5,8-anthraquinonetetrol, made from alizarin and other anthraquinone derivatives; alizarin ★Bordeaux (which see). It crystallizes in deep-red needles with a green metallic luster, and is used as a dye.

quinaphthol (kwi-naf'thol), *n.* [*qui(na)* + *naphthol*.] A trade-name of a product of the union of quinine and β-naphthol sulphonate, offered for medicinal use in typhoid fever, intestinal tuberculosis, dysentery, etc. Also *chinaphthol*.

quinary, *a.* **3.** Based upon five.

Of the notations based on human anatomy, the *quinary* and vigesimal systems are frequent among the lower races. *F. Cajori*, Hist. Elementary Math., p. 3.

Quinary notation, in *arith.*, the system with radix five.

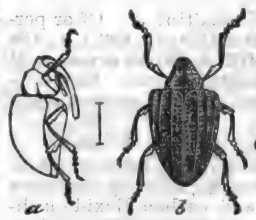
quinaseptol (kwin-a-sep'tol), *n.* [*quina* + *(anti)sept(ic)* + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a hydroxyquinoline-sulphonic acid. It is used as an antiseptic. Also called *diaphthol*.

quinazoline (kwi-naz'ō-lin), *n.* The name given to phenmiazin, $C_6H_4\langle^{CH=N}_{N=CH}$, and to its derivatives. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 48° and it boils at 243° C.

quince[1], *n.*—**Black rot of quince.** See *black* ★*rot* (*c*).—**Native quince.** Same as ★*bitter-bark*, 1.—**Quince bag-worm.** See ★*bag-worm*.—**Quince leaf-spot.** See ★*leaf-spot*.

quince-borer (kwins'bōr'ėr), *n.* The round-headed apple-borer. See ★*apple-borer*.

quince-curculio (kwins'kėr-kū''li-ō), *n.* An American curculionid beetle, *Conotrachelus cratægi*, which injures quinces and crab-apples, ovipositing in the young fruit within which its larvæ subsequently feed.



Quince-curculio (*Conotrachelus cratægi*).
a, beetle in outline; *b*, dorsal view. Three times natural size.

quincentennial (kwin-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [L. *quin(que)*, five, + NL. *centennium*, a hundred years, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Relating to a period of five hundred years; happening every five hundred years: as, a *quincentennial* celebration.

II. *n.* A five-hundredth anniversary.

quince-rust (kwins'rust), *n.* See ★*rust*[1].

quince-slug (kwins'slug), *n.* Same as *pear-slug*.

quincubital (kwin-kū'bi-tal), *a.* [L. *quin(que)*, five, + E. *cubital*.] In *ornith.*, possessing a fifth cubital remex or secondary quill.

The swifts are *quincubital*.
Wray, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 348.

quincunx, *n.* **4.** A Roman brass coin of five unciæ.—**5.** A reliquary in the shape of a cross, the four parts of which can be folded over the central one. *Fallows*.

quincurion† (kwin-kū'ri-on), *n.* [*quincury* + *-on*, as in *centurion*.] A leader of five men. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

quincury (kwin'kū-ri), *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, + *-uria*, as in *centuria*, century.] A body of five men. *N. E. D.*

quindecad (kwin-dek'ad), *n.* [L. *quindec(im)*, fifteen, + *-ad*[2] (after *decad*).] A set or series of fifteen.

quindecangle (kwin-dek'ang-gl), *n.* [L. *quindec(im)*, fifteen, + *angulus*, angle.] A quindecagon. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

quindecennial (kwin-dē-sen'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [L. *quindecim*, fifteen, + *annus*, year, + *-i-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or consisting of a period of fifteen years.

II. *n.* A fifteenth anniversary.

quindecylic (kwin-de-sil'ik), *a.* [L. *quindec(im)*, fifteen, + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*pentadecylic.*—**Quindecylic acid.** Same as ★*pentadecylic acid (b).*

quindekagon, *n.* See *quindecagon.*

quinene (kwin'ēn), *n.* [*quina* + *-ene.*] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{22}ON_2$, made by boiling quinine chlorid with caustic potash dissolved in absolute alcohol. It melts at 81–82° C.

quinetum (kwi-nē'tum), *n.* [*quina* + *-etum*, a neut. participial ending.] A trade-name of a mixture of the alkaloids from *Cinchona succirubra*, used medicinally in the treatment of intermittent fever in malarial districts. Also *chinetum.*

quingentenary (kwin-gen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [L. *quingenti*, five hundred, + *-en-ary*, as in *centenary.*] Same as *quincentenary.* [Rare.]

quinhydrone (kwin-hī'drōn), *n.* [*quin(one)* + *hydr(oquin)one.*] A dark-green crystalline compound, $C_6H_4O_2.C_6H_4(OH)_2$, made by mixing solutions of quinone and hydroquinone, by the partial reduction of quinone, or by partly oxidizing hydroquinone by means of ferric chlorid. It breaks down into quinone and hydroquinone when boiled with water, and melts at 171° C.

quinine, *n.*—**Brandes's test for quinine.** See ★*test*[1].—**Florida quinine.** Same as *fever-tree*, 2.—**Wild quinine,** *Parthenium integrifolium*, a bitter weed of the southern United States, sometimes called *American feverfew.* See *Parthenium.*

quinine-bush (kwin'ēn-bůsh or kwī'nīn-bůsh), *n.* The bear-brush, *Garrya Fremontii:* so called because its leaves served pioneers in the place of quinine.

quinine-tree (kwin'ēn-trē or kwī'nīn-trē), *n.* 1. The hop-tree, *Ptelea trifoliata.*—2. In Australia: (*a*) the horseradish-tree, *Gyrostemon cotinifolius;* (*b*) *Petalostigma quadriloculare.* See ★*bitter-bark*, 1.

quininic (kwi-nin'ik), *a.* [*quinine* + *-ic.*] Related to or derived from quinine.—**Quininic acid,** a crystalline compound, $C_{11}H_9NO_3$, made by oxidizing quinine by means of chromic anhydrid dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid. It melts, with decomposition, at about 280° C.

quininize (kwin'in-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quininized*, ppr. *quininizing.* [*quinine* + *-ize.*] Same as *cinchonize.*

Quinisextine (kwin-i-seks'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Quinisext Council, 692 A.D., the complement of the fifth and sixth ecumenical councils held at Constantinople. See *Constantinopolitan Council*, under *Constantinopolitan.*

quinite (kwin'īt), *n.* [*quina* + *-ite*[2].] A bitter-sweet substance, $C_6H_{10}(OH)$ or 1,4-dihydroxyhexahydrobenzene, made by the action of sodium amalgam and carbon dioxid on diketohexamethylene. It melts at 144° C. Also called *quinitol.*

quinitol (kwin'i-tol), *n.* [*quinite* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*quinite.*

quinizarin (kwin-i-zä'rin), *n.* [*quina* + *(al)izarin.*] A red, or yellowish-red, crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(CO)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$ or 1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone, made by heating together phthalic anhydrid and hydroquinone; also in other ways. It gives blue solutions with alkalis. It melts at 192–193° C.

quinoform (kwin'ō-fôrm), *n.* [*quina* + *form(aldehyde).*] A dry, bulky powder formed by precipitating an aqueous extract of cinchona to which formaldehyde has been added with hydrochloric acid: used as a dusting-powder in dermatology. Also *chinoform.*

quinogen (kwin'ō-jen), *n.* [*quina* + *-gen.*] An intermediate product, dimethylquinogen, $CH_3C(OH)\text{–}COCH_3$ / $CH_2COCOCH_3$, formed in the synthesis of p-xyloquinone from diacetyl; also, a similar product obtained in the synthesis of duroquinone.

quinoid (kwin'oid), *a.* [*quina* + *-oid.*] Designating compounds containing the grouping $=C\langle \begin{matrix} C = C \\ \| \\ C = C \end{matrix} \rangle C=$ or $=C\langle \begin{matrix} C = C \\ \\ C = C \end{matrix} \rangle C=$, which is characteristic of a quinone. Also *quinonoid.*

quinoidine (kwi-noi'din), *n.* [*quinoid* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *chinoidine.*

quinol (kwin'ol), *n.* [*quina* + *-ol.*] Same as *hydroquinone.*

quinolepidine (kwin-ō-lep'i-din), *n.* [*quina* + *lepidine.*] Same as ★*lepidine*[1].

quinolic (kwi-nol'ik), *a.* [*quinol* + *-ic.*] Derived from quinoline.—**Quinolic acid,** a crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_2N(NO_2)$ or nitrodihydroxyquinoline, made by oxidizing cinchonine with nitric acid. It forms salts with both acids and bases.

quinoline, *n.*—**Quinoline red,** an artificial dyestuff, a derivative of quinaldine: also used in the preparation of orthochromatic photographic plates.—**Quinoline yellow,** an artificial dyestuff, the sodium salt of quinolinephthalon-sulphonic acid, applied to animal fabrics, wool, and silk.

quinolinic (kwin-ō-lin'ik), *a.* [*quinoline* + *-ic.*] Derived from quinoline.—**Quinolinic acid.** (*a*) A crystalline acid, $C_5H_3N(COOH)_2$ or pyridine-dicarbonic acid, made by oxidizing quinoline from coal-tar or cinchonine by means of potassium permanganate. It begins to decompose at 190–195° C. and melts when heated to 231° C. (*b*) A crystalline acid made by oxidizing quinoline with potassium permanganate. It melts at 143° C.

Quinone dioxime, a crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(N.OH)_2$, which occurs as short colorless or long yellow needles which decompose at 240° C. It is made by treating quinone, hydroquinone, quinone monoxime, or paranitrosoaniline with hydroxylamine hydrochlorid.—**Quinone monoxime,** $C_6H_4(OH)(N.OH)$, a pale brownish-green crystalline substance made by boiling paranitrosodimethylaniline with dilute caustic soda, or by treating phenol with nitrous acid. It melts at 126° C. Also called *paranitrosophenol.*

quinonoid (kwin'ō-noid), *a.* [*quinone* + *-oid.*] Same as ★*quinoid.*

quinophenol (kwin-ō-fē'nol), *n.* [*quina* + *phenol.*] A colorless crystalline substance, $(OH)C_6H_3.C_3H_3N$ or 8-hydroxyquinoline, made synthetically.

quinopyrin (kwin-ō-pī'rin), *n.* [*quina* + *(anti)pyrin.*] A trade-name of a solution of quinine hydrochlorate and antipyrin.

quinoral (kwi-nō'ral), *n.* [*quin(ine)* + *(chl)oral.*] An oleaginous bitter liquid containing chloral and quinine: a hypnotic.

quinosol (kwin'ō-sol), *n.* [*quina* + *-ose* + *-ol.*] A sulphur-yellow crystalline compound, $C_9H_6ON.SO_3K + H_2O$; oxychinoline sulphonate of potassium. A powerful disinfectant and antiseptic.

quinotannic (kwin-ō-tan'ik), *a.* [*quina* + *tannic.*] Noting an acid, a very hygroscopic yellow glucoside found in cinchona-bark. When hydrolyzed with dilute acids it yields sugar and cinchona red. Also called *cinchonatannic acid.*

quinovic (kwi-nō'vik), *a.* [*quinov(in)* + *-ic.*] Derived from quinovin.—**Quinovic acid,** a tasteless crystalline compound, $C_{32}H_{46}O_6$ or $C_{33}H_{52}O_7$ (?), occurring in tormentilla-root: also made by the hydrolysis of quinovin. It decomposes at 300° C.

quinovin (kwi-nō'vin), *n.* See ★*kinovin.*

quinoxalin (kwin-ok'sa-lin), *n.* [*quina* + *oxal(is)* + *-in*[2].] A synthetic crystalline base, $HC=CH\text{–}C\text{–}N=CH$ / $HC=CH\text{–}C\text{–}N=CH$. It may be regarded as quinoline with the CH group in the para position to nitrogen replaced by a second atom of nitrogen.

quinquagenary (kwin-kwaj'e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [L. *quinquagenarius*, consisting of fifty, < *quinquaginta*, fifty.] Same as *quinquagenarian.*

quinquagesimal (kwin-kwa-jes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *quinquagesimus*, fiftieth (< *quinquaginta*, fifty), + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Fiftieth; pertaining to the number fifty.

II. *n.* A fiftieth.

quinquangle†, (kwin'kwang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, + *angulus*, angle.] **I.** *a.* Having five angles.

II. *n.* A pentagon.

quinque-angle†, **quinque-angular**† (kwin-kwē-ang'gl, -ang'gū-lär), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, + E. *angle, angular.*] Pentagonal; quinquangular.

quinquecarinate (kwin-kwē-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, + E. *carinate.*] Having five ridges, like some of the scales on certain lizards, or the carapace of the lyre-turtle, *Dermochelys. Proc. Zool. Soc., London*, 1903, II. 70.

quinquecuspid (kwin-kwē-kus'pid), *a.* Same as ★*quinquecuspidate.*

quinquecuspidate (kwin-kwē-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, + E. *cuspidate.*] Having five cusps or tubercles; quinquetubercular.

quinquelateral (kwin-kwē-lat'e-ral), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, + *latus (later-)*, side, + *-al*[1].] Five-sided.

quinqueloculine (kwin-kwē-lok'ū-lin), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, + *loculus*, a little place, a cell, + *-ine*[1].] Having five loculi or chambers, as the shells of some *Foraminifera;* quinquelocular.

quinquemolecular (kwin'kwē-mō-lek'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, + E. *molecule* + *-ar*[3].] Consisting of, or relating to, five molecules.

> The velocity and mechanism of the reaction between potassium ferricyanide and potassium iodide in neutral aqueous solution. . . . The velocity of this reaction can be investigated by titration of the iodine liberated; the simplest interpretation shows that it is *quinquemolecular.* *Nature*, May 14, 1903, p. 46.

quinqueradial (kwin-kwē-rā'di-al), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, + *radius*, ray, + *-al*[1].] Having five rays, as some echinoderms; pentameral; quinqueradiate. *E. R. Lankester*, Treatise on Zoölogy, III. 1.

quinquetuberculy (kwin'kwē-tū-bėr'kū-li), *n.* [*quinquetubercul(ar)* + *-y*[3].] The fact or condition of having molar teeth with five cusps or tubercles. *H. F. Osborn*, in Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., June 28, 1902, p. 179.

quinquevalence (kwin-kwev'a-lens), *n.* [*quinquevalen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being quinquevalent; pentavalence.

quinquevalency (kwin-kwev'a-len-si), *n.* Same as ★*quinquevalence.*

quinquevirate (kwin'kwē-vī-rāt), *n.* [L. *quinqueviratus*, < *quinquevir*, one of five men.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a temporary board of magistrates or commissioners consisting of five men. See *quinquevir.*

quinsied (kwin'zid), *a.* [*quinsy* + *-ed*[2].] Having quinsy; having been attacked by quinsy.

quint[1], *n.*—**Quint major,** the five highest cards in any suit.

quint[2] (kwint), *n.* An abbreviation of ★*quintet*, 2. [Colloq.]

> Betts was obliged to stop, the chain of his pacing *quint* having given way. *Daily News* (London), June 8, 1897, p. 9.

quintain[2] (kwin'tān), *n.* [L. *quintanus*, of the fifth. See *quintain*[1].] Same as ★*cinquain*, 2.

quintane (kwin'tān), *n.* Same as *pentane.*

quintant† (kwin'tant), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ant.*] One fifth of a circle. *Wallis*, 1684.

quinternion (kwin-tėr'ni-on), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, + E. (*quat*)*ernion.*] A set of five sheets of paper or parchment: a term in bookbinding. *N. E. D.*

quintet, *n.* 2. A bicycle made to carry five.

> We would rather be spared the sight of two *quintets* racing neck and neck round a bend! *Westminster Gazette*, Oct. 28, 1896, p. 7. *N. E. D.*

quintillion, *n.* **II.** *a.* Noting a quintillion; the cardinal numeral corresponding to a quintillion: strictly a collective noun. See *hundred, a.*

quintocubital (kwin-tō-kū'bi-tal), *a.* The amended, but later, form of ★*quincubital. Pycraft*, 1899.

quintocubitalism (kwin-tō-kū'bi-tal-izm), *n.* [*quintocubital* + *-ism.*] In *ornith.*, the fact or condition of having the fifth secondary feather, with its coverts, present. *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (London), Oct., 1901, p. 221.

quinton (kañ-tôn'), *n.* [F., < L. *quintus*, five.] The French name of the obsolete treble viol with five strings. See *viola da braccio*, under *viola*[1].

quintuplet, *n.* 4. A bicycle for five riders; a quintet.

quintuply (kwin'tū-pli), *adv.* In a fivefold manner; with five times as much.

quint-viola (kwint'vē-ō'lä), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop of the gamba class, but yielding tones a twelfth above the pitch of the keys used.

quinua (kē'nöä), *n.* [Also *quinoa;* Quichua *quinua.*] A nutritive plant, *Chenopodium Quinoa*, of the Peruvian and Bolivian highlands, growing at altitudes of 12,000 feet and more. The white millet-like seeds of one of the varieties are one of the chief vegetable aliments of the Indians and are generally eaten by all classes. The name has been adopted generally in the Spanish language as the name of the plant.

quinzain, *n.* 1. (*b*) A period of fifteen days (in modern calculation fourteen, leaving out the day of the feast) after a church festival, on the principle of the octave of a feast: as, the *quinzain* of Easter.—3. Some event, social or other, which occurs every two weeks.

Aunt Sue intended to have *Quinzaines* (fortnightly soirees) this winter, if it had not been for the death of Tom O'Sullivan and Ellie's illness.
Mrs. Hawthorne, quoted in J. Hawthorne, Nathaniel [Hawthorne and his Wife, II. 85.

quire[2], *v. t.* 2. To nest within a once-folded outer sheet (one or more sheets of paper of the same size similarly folded); impose and print (separate pages of type) so that they can be properly outsetted or insetted in consecutive order.

Quirinal (kwir'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Quirinalis* (It. *Quirinale*), < *Quirinus*. See *Quirinalia*.] I. *a.* Relating to Quirinus or to the Quirinal Hill (one of the seven hills of Rome) or to the modern royal palace (a former summer palace of the popes) which is built upon it.

II. *n.* The palace of the Quirinal; hence, the Italian Court.

Quiritian (kwi-rish'an), *n.* [*Quirites* + *-ian.*] One of the Quirites; a Roman citizen.

Quirivelia (kwir-i-vē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Poiret, 1804), from *kiriwael*, or *kirriwel*, the native Ceylonese name of *Q. frutescens.*] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Apocynaceæ*. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of India, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. See *Ichnocarpus*.

quirlicue (kwėr'li-kū), *n.* Same as *curlicue*.

quirquincho (kēr-kēn'chō), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A small species of armadillo indigenous to the elevated plateau of Bolivia; any armadillo.

quisby (kwis'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure.] I. *n.* An idler; one who does not or will not work. [Slang.]—**Doing quisby**, idling; not working. [Slang.] *N. E. D.*

II. *a.* 1. Not quite the thing; queer. *N. E. D.*—2. Without money; 'hard up.' [Slang, in all uses.]

To say that a man is without money, or in poverty, some persons remark that he is down on his luck, . . . in Queer Street, . . . *quisby*, . . . sold up, in a fix.
Household Words, Sept. 24, 1853, p. 75.

quisqueite (kwis'kwē-īt), *n.* A carbonaceous mineral, resembling asphaltite, peculiar in containing a large amount of sulphur. It occurs in Peru with the vanadium sulphid called ★*patrinite*.

quisutsch (kē'such), *n.* The silver salmon, *Oncorhynchus milktschitsch* or *O. kisutch:* same as ★*kisutch*. See *salmon*, 2 (*d*).

quit[1], *a.*—**To cry quits**, to declare one's self even with another, in the matter of debts or demands of any kind. See *to be quits*, under *quit*[1], *a.*

quit[1] (kwit), *n.* [*quit*[1], *v.*] A term introduced by Professor H. A. Newton to denote the point on the celestial sphere from which the motion of a body is at any moment directed: thus, the earth's quit is always a point on the ecliptic about 90° east of the sun. The quit is opposite to the goal. See ★*goal*[1], 7.

quite[1], *adv.*—**Quite so**. (*b*) Quite right; quite in the right way; quite well. [Slang, New Eng.]

It was this way (you 're rowin' *quite so*, Harve), an' I tell you 'cause it 's right you orter know.'
R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, iii.

quitted (kwit'ed), *p. a.* [pp. of *quit*[1], *v.*] In *whist* and *bridge*, said of a trick when it is turned down and the fingers have been removed from it.

quitter[1], *n.* 3. One who quits or gives up in the face of difficulties; one who has not the courage or determination to finish what he undertakes to do. [Colloq.]

Our plans have worked splendidly, yet here you are, right on the edge of Italy, crying like a *quitter* to give it up.
Bookman, Jan., 1906, p. 512.

4. Specifically, a workman who has the habit of throwing up his job on slight pretenses. [Colloq.]—5. A young male fur-seal, old enough to enter the breeding-grounds toward the close of the season, but not strong enough and bold enough to hold his ground when disturbed: he therefore quits his place.

A *quitter*, however, is not a rookery bull until he is in possession of cows.
Alaskan Seal Fisheries, Senate Doc. 98, 59th Cong., 1st [Sess., p. 76.

quitter[2], *n.*—**Simple quitter**, a local inflammatory condition of the skin and underlying tissues immediately above the hoof, resulting in the formation of a slough with more or less pus.—**Skin quitter**, an extremely painful disease affecting the skin directly above the hoof and resulting in the formation of an ulcer.—**Subhorny quitter**, a local inflammation starting at the coronary band of the hoof and the adjacent skin, and spreading beneath the hoof to the sensitive tissue, which becomes degenerated with pus formation.—**Tendinous quitter**, a complication of simple quitter in which the disease has spread, involving the tendons of the leg and the ligaments of the joint. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 381.

quiverful (kwiv'ėr-fûl), *n.* As much or as many as will fill a quiver: generally used with allusion to Ps. cxxvii. 5: "Happy is the man that hath his *quiver full* of them [children]."

quiver-leaf (kwiv'ėr-lēf), *n.* The American aspen or quaking asp, *Populus tremuloides*.

quoin, *n.* 3. The solid angle of a crystal in which three or more faces meet. Also written *coign*.

quoit, *n.* 4. In *archæol.*, same as *dolmen*. [Local.]

quoiter (kwoi'tėr), *n.* One who plays quoits. *N. E. D.*

quomodo (kwō-mō'dō), *n.* [L. *quomodo*, *quo modo*, in what manner: *quo*, abl. of *quis*, who, what; *modo*, abl. of *modus*, manner.] The way; the manner.

Mr. Northerton was desirous of departing that evening, and nothing remained for him but to contrive the *quomodo*, which appeared to be a matter of some difficulty.
Fielding, Tom Jones, viii. 15.

quor. An abbreviation of the Latin *quorum*, of whom or of which.

quot., quotid. Abbreviations of the Latin *quotidie*, daily.

quotative (kwō'ta-tiv), *a.* [*quote* + *-ative.*] Quoting; of the nature of quotation; noting quotation.

The past tense takes a suffix, -GAn or -GAni, and appears to be used precisely like our own. Before the *quotative*, wAnsū'ga, this suffix takes the form of -aⁿ, unless, as is barely possible, the latter is the continuative.
Amer. Anthropologist, July–Sept., 1902, p. 398.

quote-mark (kwōt'märk), *n.* A quotation-mark. [Colloq.]

The apostrophe is never used [in German] for a *quote-mark*.
De Vinne, Mod. Book Composition, p. 252.

quotennial (kwō-ten'i-al), *a.* [L. *quotennis*, of how many years (< *quot*, how many, + *annus*, year), + *-al*[1].] Of how many years (implying a long time). [Rare.]

The disputes about tythes and boundaries were then usually settled by bands of armed men. . . . Hugh Stucley was in this state of *quotennial* warfare with his cousin Sir Amyas Pawlet from the 17th to the 22nd of Elizabeth's reign. *R. Simpson*, School of Shakspere, I. 60.

quotient, *n.* 2. In *geom.*, if *b* and *c* are any two sects, there is always one and only one sect *a* such that $c = ab$: this sect *a* is designated by the notation $\frac{c}{b}$, and is called the *quotient* of *c* by *b*.—**Quotient hypothesis**, in *psychophys.* Same as *Plateau's* ★*theory*.—**Quotient limen**, in *psychophys.*, the ratio $\frac{r_o}{r}$ or $\frac{r}{r_u}$, where *r* is the standard stimulus, r_o is *r* plus the upper differential limen, and r_u is *r* minus the lower differential limen.—**Quotient mixture limen**, in *psychophys.*, the stimulus limen regarded in Fechnerian terms as the quotient limen of a preëxisting excitation of the sensorium.

R **3.** An abbreviation (*h*) of *Radical;* (*i*) of *railway;* (*j*) [*l. c.*] of *rare;* (*k*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *read;* (*l*) of *Réaumur* (see *thermometer*); (*m*) of *rector;* (*n*) of *Republican;* (*o*) [*l. c.*] of *residence* and *resides;* (*p*) of *response;* (*q*) of the Latin *Respublica,* 'the Republic'; (*r*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *retired;* (*s*) of *river;* (*t*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *rod* or *rods;* (*u*) of *Roma,* Rome; (*v*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *rood* or *roods;* (*w*) [*l. c.*] in *geom.,* of *radius* (of the incircle); r_1, r_2, r_3, denote the ex-radii beyond *a*, *b*, *c*, respectively; *R* denotes the radius of the circumcircle; (*x*) [*cap.*] in *psychophysics,* an abbreviation of G. *Reiz,* stimulus.—**4.** As a symbol: (*a*) In *chem.,* *R* has been used for *rhodium:* more generally, *Rh.* (*b*) In *elect.,* *R* or *r* denotes *resistance.* (*c*) In *electrotechnics,* *r* stands for *radius.*—**The fourth R,** reasoning. See *the three R's,* under *R.*

Mr. Mosely agrees with Prof. Armstrong that it is *the fourth "R"* which makes all the difference between the educational results in the United States and in this country. American teachers are right in giving more attention to the teaching of how to reason in a scientific manner than is common in English schools.

Nature, June 9, 1904, p. 140.

The R months, those months the names of which contain the letter R: the notion that oysters are in season only in these months is an old one. *The Nation,* Aug. 6, 1903, p. 115.

ρ. In *electrotechnics,* the symbol for *specific resistance.*

ra[2] (râ), *n.* [Sw. *rå* = Icel. *rā,* a boundary, a landmark.] A terminal moraine. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 1332.

Ra. A chemical symbol of *radium. Rd* is more generally used.

R. A. An abbreviation (*e*) of *Rear-Admiral;* (*f*) of *Royal Arcanum;* (*g*) of *Royal Artillery* (also *R. Art.*).

raad[2] (räd), *n.* [D. *raad* = G. *rath,* counsel, council, = AS. *ræd,* counsel. See *read*[1], *n.*] A council; specifically, as an abbreviation of *volksraad,* a legislative assembly.

raadhuis (räd'hois), *n.* [D., < *raad,* council, + *huis,* house.] The assembly-house of a raad, or volksraad.

raadzaal (räd'zäl), *n.* [D., < *raad,* council, + *zaal* = G. *saal,* hall.] The assembly-house or -hall of a raad or volksraad.

rabat[2] (ra-bat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabatted,* ppr. *rabatting.* [Also *rabatte;* < F. *rabattre,* beat down, bring down, etc. See *rabate, v.*] In *geom.,* to revolve about an axis in the horizontal or vertical plane of projection into that plane.

rabb. An abbreviation of *rabbinical.*

rabbet, *n.*—**Rabbet of the keel,** in *wood ship-building,* a triangular groove cut in a wood keel to receive the inner edge of the garboard-strake which can thus have a square corner at the joint with the keel to permit the seam to be readily calked. See cut under *keel*[1], *n.*, 2. The *rabbet of the stem* and the *rabbet of the stern-post* are similar grooves on those parts to receive the hood-ends of the outside planking. In iron ships there is no rabbet of the keel, but the stem and stern-posts are frequently recessed to receive the outside plating, or the armor-plates of a war-ship, and to make the exterior surface of the stem and stern-post flush with the exterior surface of the plating. Such recess is also called a *rabbet of the stem* or *stern-post.*—**Square and rabbet,** a square-edged flat molding, as a listel, separated by a rabbet from the surface.

rabbinitic (rab-i-nit'ik), *a.* [*rabbin* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the rabbins or their teachings.

rabbinize (rab'in-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rabbinized,* ppr. *rabbinizing.* [*rabbin* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To train in the learning of the rabbis; imbue with the spirit of rabbinism.

II. *intrans.* To conform to the teachings of the rabbis; become rabbinical.

rabbit[1], *n.*—**Angora rabbit,** a domesticated breed having long, soft, silky fur, sometimes from three to five inches in length.—**Himalayan rabbit,** a domesticated breed having the body white, and ears, nose, feet, and tail dark brown; the hair is short and fine.—**White rabbit,** sometimes applied to the varying hare, *Lepus americanus,* in its white winter coat.

rabbit-bandicoot (rab'it-ban″di-köt), *n.* The typical species of bandicoot, *Perameles lagotis,* so called from its long ears.

rabbit-fish, *n.* **4.** A fish, *Promethichthys prometheus,* belonging to the family *Gempylidæ,* found in rather deep water about the tropical islands of the Atlantic.

rabbit-mouthed (rab'it-moutht), *a.* Having a rabbit-mouth; harelipped.

rabbit-stick (rab'it-stik), *n.* A throwing-stick, similar to the Australian boomerang, used by the Indians of the southwestern United States in hunting rabbits and other small game.



Rabbit-stick.

rabbit-weed (rab'it-wēd), *n.* See ★*Picradenia.*

rabble[3], *n.*—**Mechanical rabble,** a mechanical device for stirring and skimming iron in puddling.

rabble-arm (rab'l-ärm), *n.* An arm or rod by which a stirring or agitating action is produced in a bed or mass of ore under treatment in a furnace. In puddling by hand, the molten bath is stirred by the puddler's rabble; in roasting-furnaces where the metal is not in fusion, the mass can be mechanically kept from agglomerating, and every part be exposed to oxidation by a revolving arm or arms producing the action of a rabble. *Electrochem. and Metal. Industry,* May, 1905, p. 194.

rabbling-tool (rab'ling-tōl), *n.* Same as *rabble*[3].

Rabic tubercles. See ★*tubercle.*

rabies, *n.*—**Dumb rabies,** a form of rabies in which there is paralysis of the muscles of the jaw and of the legs.

rabiform (rā'bi-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rabies,* rabies, + *forma,* form.] Resembling rabies: noting the symptoms shown by animals which are affected with rabies (hydrophobia).

The death of 18 cattle . . ., 7 out of one herd of 50, all showing *rabiform* symptoms.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agri., 1900, p. 214.

rabitic (rā-bit'ik), *a.* [*rabies* + *-it-ic.*] Rabid; rabietic: as, *rabitic* dogs.

Rabitic dogs generally take three days before they die.

Whitmarsh, Pasteur Treatment, p. 33. *N. E. D.*

Rabula (rab'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rabula,* a brawling advocate, a wrangler, < *rabere,* rave, be mad: see *rabies.*] A genus of eels of the family *Muræniдæ,* found on both coasts of tropical America.

rabulistic (rab-ū-lis'tik), *a.* [L. *rabula,* a brawling advocate, a wrangler, + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a wrangler or disputatious speaker; disputatious.

It is unfortunate . . . to become prematurely interested in one side of any great open question, but perhaps the gravest evil is the danger of cultivating too great readiness in speech. This tends to superficiality, loose thinking, and *rabulistic* ratiocination.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 437.

R. A. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Agricultural College;* (*b*) of *Royal Arch Chapter.*

raccontando (rä-kon-tän'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *raccontare,* narrate. See *recount*[1].] In *music,* in the style of a narrator, as if reciting.

raccount (ra-kount'), *v. t.* [F. *raconter* (= It. *raccontar*), < *re-* + *-aconter,* account. See *account, v.,* and cf. *recount*[1].] To recount. [Obsolete or rare.]

Meanwhile let me *raccount* this, which I heard just before I left Paris.

K. de Forest, in Harper's Bazar, Sept. 2, 1899, p. 730.

race[1], *n.* **7.** The circular path traversed by a horse in driving a machine by a horse-whim; a gin-ring or gin-race.—**8.** In *mech.,* an annular ring or groove in which the rollers of a roller-bearing, or the balls of a ball-bearing, travel; a ball-race; a roller-race. For a roller-bearing, the race is usually the frustum of a very flat cone, the rollers being frusta of the complementary cone.—**9.** A narrow passage, fenced with hurdles, for sheep; a lane. [New Zealand.]—**Dongola race,** a race in which a punt or the like is propelled by paddling, by three or four pairs (usually male and female). *N. E. D.*—**Open race,** a race in which any one may compete.—**Selling race,** a race run with the understanding that as soon as the winner is declared he shall be sold at auction.

The *selling race* at a mile and forty yards, which Headlight II. at 12 to 1, cleverly ridden by Clawson, captured in 1:44 3-5. *Spirit of the Times,* Nov. 12, 1898, p. 417.

race[2], *n.*—**Tidal race,** a very swift current induced by the tide.

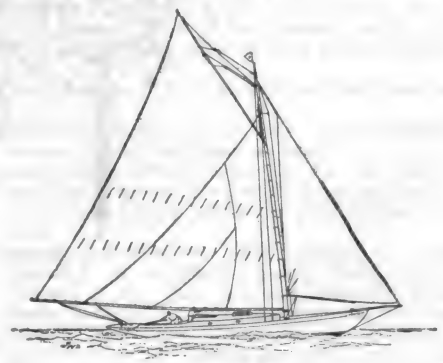
At New York a high tide entering from the harbor reaches the rocky narrows of Hell Gate when a low tide arrives through Long Island sound; and six hours later a low tide from the harbor meets a high tide from the sound. Thus a rapid current is caused to flow back and forth in the narrow passage, which was dangerous to vessels until the channel was widened by blasting away its reefs. A current of this kind is sometimes called a *tidal race.* *W. M. Davis,* Elem. Phys. Geog., p. 122.

race[3], *n.* **5.** (*c*) In *agri.* and *hort.,* a group of cultivated plants, having well-marked differentiating characters, which propagate true to seed except for slight individual variations. The various groups of peas, beans, radishes, wheat, oats, cotton, corn, etc., commonly referred to as varieties are, in a more restricted sense, races. Boone County White, Leaming, Reid's Yellow Dent, Hickory King, etc., are among the best-known races of field-corn; and Peterkin, Peerless, King, Truitt, etc., are among the best-known races of cotton. Compare ★*strain*[2], 1 (*b*). *H. J. Webber,* in Science, Oct. 16, 1903.—**Baumes-Chaudes race.** See *Cro-Magnon* ★*race.*—**Cephalic, chromatic race.** See ★*cephalic,* ★*chromatic.*—**Cro-Magnon race,** a prehistoric race of Europe, characteristic remains of which were found in the cave of Cro-Magnon near Les Eyzies, a hamlet on the Vézère in Dordogne. The remains belong to the mesolithic or early neolithic period, and the type is characterized by a very long head, low face and orbits, and tall stature. The skulls from the Baumes-Chaudes cave, Lozère, called by Hervé the *Baumes-Chaudes race,* are of the same age and of similar type.—**Ethnic race,** a group of closely related nationalities, speaking closely related languages, and having well-marked psychological characteristics in common. *Amer. Anthropologist,* April-June, 1902, p. 362.—**Glottic race,** a group of people speaking related languages. *Amer. Anthropologist,* April-June, 1902, p. 362.—**Laugerie-Chancelade race,** the type of man belonging to the Magdalenian period, characterized by dolichocephaly, high and broad forehead, absence of large supercilliary ridges, and heavy cheek-bones. See ★*Laugerian.*—**Littoral race.** See ★*Atlanto-Mediterranean.*—**Metamorphic race,** one of the races which have originated by recent modification and intermixtures from the archimorphic races. *Stratz.*—**Natural race,** a people whose culture has not advanced far enough to free it from the bondage of natural environment.—**Protomorphic races,** in *anthrop.,* the fundamental races of man. *Stratz.*—**Race psychology.** See ★*psychology.*

race[5] (rās), *n.* [*race*[5], *v.*] The heart, liver, and lungs or lights of an animal, especially of a calf: same as *pluck*[1], 4.

race[6] (rās), *n.* Same as *rase*[1].

race[8] (rās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A white splash or mark on the face of a horse or dog; a blaze. *N. E. D.*



Raceabout.

raceabout (rās'a-bout), *n.* **1.** A sloop-yacht with a jib, the jib-stay being fastened to a bowsprit.

There were other prizes, of course: . . . pennants for the *raceabouts* and half-raters, and a first

money prize of twenty-five dollars for the fishermen's sloops. *St. Nicholas*, Aug., 1905, p. 865.

2. A trade-name for a type of motor-car.

race-bit (rās′bit), *n.* A light bridle-bit with large loose rein-rings. These rings are frequently three or more inches in diameter.

race-board (rās′bōrd), *n.* **1.** The top of the lay or lathe in a loom on which the shuttle runs as it is thrown from one end to the other. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 267.—**2.** A gang-plank.

race-cut, *n.* See ★*rase-cut.*

race-end, *n.* See ★*rase-end.*

race-horse, *n.* **4.** *pl.* A French gambling-game. See *petits chevaux* (under ★*cheval*).

racemamide (ras-ē-mam′id), *n.* [*racem(ic)* + *amide.*] The amide of racemic acid, $C_4H_7O_5N$. Also called *paratartramide.*

racemate (ras′ē-māt), *n.* [*racem(ic)* + *-ate*⁵.] In *chem.*, the name of any compound obtained by replacing the basic hydrogen of racemic acid by a metal or other basic radical: see ★*racemic acid*, under *racemic.*

racemic, *a.* **2.** In *chem.*, composed of two optically opposite isomeres. The typical case is that of racemic acid (see below), but racemic forms are of frequent occurrence among organic compounds. The racemic form does not act on polarized light.—**Racemic acid.** It is found occasionally in grape-juice and as a by-product in the manufacture of tartaric acid. It is made by heating tartaric acid with dilute acids or water, especially in the presence of alumina; also by crystallizing a mixture of equal parts of dextro- and levo-tartaric acids, and by the oxidation of many polyacid alcohols and carbohydrates, and in many other ways. It is optically inactive and may be separated into the two isomeric, active tartaric acids by crystallizing the sodium-ammonium salt at a low temperature, or by crystallizing the quinicine or cinchonicine salts. It melts at 203–204° C., or at 205–206° C. when anhydrous.—**Racemic compound,** in *phys. chem.*, a compound whose optical relations are analogous to those of racemic acid. *A. Findlay*, The Phase Rule, p. 214.

racemism (ras′ē-mizm), *n.* [*racem(ic)* + *-ism.*] In *chem.*: (*a*) The character of an optically inactive substance which is separable into two substances, each of which has the same chemical composition as the other and as the parent substance, but one of which is dextrorotatory and the other levorotatory in relation to polarized light, as racemic acid may be separated into dextro- and levotartaric acids. (*b*) Same as ★*racemization.*

It is shown that in single ring nuclei, *racemism* is generally theoretically possible, and often observed. In the cases of some double nuclei (as the camphor group) *racemism* appears to be impossible owing to the peculiar molecular structure. *Science*, Aug. 5, 1904, p. 178.

racemization (ras″ē-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [*racem(ic)* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] The process of rendering racemic; the transformation of a single optically active (dextro- or levorotatory) compound into the racemic form. It involves the change of one half of the molecules of the substance into the isomeric form with opposite optical rotation.

The Catalytic *Racemization* of Amygdaline. *Nature*, Nov. 6, 1902, p. 24.

racemoid (ras′ē-moid), *a.* [*raceme* + *-oid.*] Same as ★*racemic*, 2.

Racemose vesicle. See ★*vesicle.*

racer, *n.* **9.** Same as *race-plate.*—**10.** In the Southern States, applied to the corn-snake, *Callopeltis getulus*, a large harmless snake of a reddish-brown color with redder markings.

race-sense (rās′sens), *n.* The consciousness of a race that all its members are of a kind and different from other races.

race-tankard (rās′tang″kärd), *n.* A piece of plate in the shape of a tankard given as a prize to the winner of a race.

raceway, *n.* **3.** In a composing-machine, a space into which type drops; a device for carrying type along.

This machine will select the type, place them in a *raceway* and move them along until a line is set up; it then inserts the exact spaces required and conveys the justified line to the galley, either leaded or solid, and registers each line as set. *Inland Printer*, Nov., 1898, p. 178.

4. A protecting tube or other inclosure surrounding electric wires within a subway or conduit.

rachiagra (rā-ki-ag′rä), *n.* [Also *rhachiagra;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *ἄγρα*, a catching. See *podagra.*] Gouty or rheumatic pain in the spine. Also *rachisagra.*

rachialgia, *n.* **2.** Painters' colic.

rachialgitis (rā″ki-al-jī′tis), *n.* [Also *rhachialgitis;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *ἄλγος*, pain, + *-itis.*] Myelitis.

rachiform (rā′ki-fôrm), *a.* [Also *rhachiform;* Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + L. *forma*, form.] Formed like a rachis.

rachigraph (rā′ki-gråf), *n.* [Also *rhachigraph;* Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for recording the outlines of the spine and back.

His [M. G. Demeny's] thoracometer, the profile inscriber, and *rachigraph* have been used in hospitals and large gymnastic establishments. . . . These apparatus give the form of the body by continuous tracings. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Oct. 31, 1903, p. 23272.

rachiocampsis (rā″ki-ō-kamp′sis), *n.* [Also *rhachiocampis;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *κάμψις*, a bending.] A permanent abnormal curve of the spine.

rachiocyphosis (rā″ki-ō-sī-fō′sis), *n.* [Also *rhachiocyphosis;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *κύφωσις*, humpbacked condition.] Same as *cyphosis.*

rachiokyphosis (rā″ki-ō-kī-fō′sis), *n.* [Also *rhachiokyphosis.*] Same as ★*rachiocyphosis.*

rachioparalysis (rā″ki-ō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [Also *rhachioparalysis;* ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + E. *paralysis.*] Paralysis of the spinal muscles.

rachioplegia (rā″ki-ō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [Also *rhachioplegia;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Paraplegia of spinal origin.

rachioscolioma (rā″ki-ō-skol″i-ō′mä), *n.* [Also *rhachioscolioma;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *σκολίωμα*, a bend, curve.] Same as *scoliosis.*

rachioscoliosis (rā″ki-ō-skol″i-ō′sis), *n.* [Also *rhachioscoliosis;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *σκολίωσις*, a bending.] Same as *scoliosis.*

rachiotome (rā′ki-ō-tōm), *n.* [Also *rhachiotome.*] The more correct form of *rachitome.*

rachiotomy (rā-ki-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [Also *rhachiotomy.*] The preferable spelling of *rhachiotomy.*

rachiphyma (rā-ki-fī′mä), *n.*; pl. *rachiphymata* (-ma-tä). [Also *rhachiphyma;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *φῦμα*, a swelling.] A spinal tumor.

rachirrheuma (rā-ki-rō′mä), *n.* [Also *rhacirrheuma;* NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *ῥεῦμα*, rheum.] Lumbago.

rachisagra (rā-kis-ag′rä), *n.* [Also *rhachisagra.*] Same as ★*rachiagra.*

rachischisis, *n.* The preferable spelling of *rhachischisis.*

rachitic, *a.* **3.** Of or pertaining to a mountain ridge or range.

Some details are given respecting the vegetation of the coast, which south of San Quintin suddenly becomes *rachitic.* *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 663.

Rachitic rosary. See ★*beaded ribs.*

rachitism (rā′ki-tizm), *n.* [Also *rhachitism;* *rachit(ic)* + *-ism.*] A rachitic tendency or disposition.

rachitomy (rā-kit′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *-τομια*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as ★*rachiotomy* (the more correct form).

Rachycentridæ (rā-ki-sen′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [Also *Rhachycentridæ;* NL., ⟨ *Rachycentron* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes including a single species, *Rachycentron canadus*, a strong, voracious shore-fish, found in most warm seas.

Rachycentron (rā-ki-sen′tron), *n.* [Also *Rhachycentron;* NL. (prop. *Rachi-* or *Rachio-*), ⟨ Gr. *ῥάχις*, the lower part of the back, + *κέντρον*, a spine.] A genus of fishes. See ★*Rachycentridæ.*

racing-car (rā′sing-kär), *n.* A form of motor-car designed to secure the highest speed for racing purposes: made with multiple cylinders, and with the weight of the car and frame reduced as far as is consistent with safety. Such cars have run for considerable distances at speeds of over 100 miles an hour. See ★*automobile*, 2.

racing-cup (rā′sing-kup), *n.* Same as *race-cup.*

racing-line (rā′sing-līn), *n.* A circle, or one of a series of concentric circles, turned on the face of a flange, in which red-lead, flax, or metallic packing is placed to make a tight joint.

racing-plate (rā′sing-plāt), *n.* Same as *race-plate.*

rack[1], *v. t.* **13.** To move by means of a rack and pinion.—**To rack down,** to tie down: said of balks and rails of a pontoon-bridge.

rack[1], *n.* **12.** A screen composed of parallel narrow strips of plank or iron, occupying a

vertical or slightly inclined position and placed across a canal, flume, or mill-race, for the purpose of preventing floating objects from entering the canal or flume.

At the forebay on the hill above the power station the canal widens into an entrance chamber that is 60 ft. broad at the *racks.* These *racks* are about 20 ft. high and have a slope that amounts to 4 ft. in horizontal projection. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 13, 1904, p. 307.

13. *pl.* The sheet piling on the sides of a ferry-slip which serves as a buffer for the boats coming into the slip. [U. S.]

Another Americanism we miss under *Racks*, the technical name for the side plankings or buffers of our ferry slips. *The Nation*, Aug. 6, 1903, p. 115.

14. A horse all skin and bone; a rackabones; also the bones of a dead horse used for various purposes by knackers.—**Stepped rack,** a rack which is divided longitudinally into two or more parts, one part being set ahead of the other and the pinion divided to match, thus giving a smoother motion than a single rack. It is also often arranged so that one part of the rack can be shifted ahead to take up the backlash or play in the teeth. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 360.

rack-board (rak′bōrd), *n.* Same as *pipe-rack.*

rack-deal (rak′dēl), *n.* Deal dried in a rack or frame which exposes it to the air. Also called *air-dried deal.*

racket[1], *n.* **6.** Hustle; the quality of 'getting there.' [Slang.]

He had . . . no progressiveness, and no "*racket.*" *Bret Harte*, Openings on the Trail, iii.

To stand the racket. (*a*) To stand the consequences. See *racket*[1], *n.*, 4. (*b*) To stand the strain. [Slang in both uses.]

Iver proposed to him to go to town and act as his representative [in an important business transaction]. . . . "Well," . . . [said] Bob, . . . "I like a quiet life, you see—with my horses, and my crops, and so on. Don't believe I could *stand the racket.*" *Anthony Hope*, Tristram of Blent, xix.

To tumble to the racket, to catch the idea; understand what is meant. [Slang.]

'Buy 'im?' says the missis, not *tumblin' to the racket* [not comprehending how or why a thief should want to pay for a dog]. *The Strand*, Sept., 1905, p. 347.

racketer[2] (rak′et-ėr), *n.* One who uses a racket, as in tennis-playing or snow-shoeing.

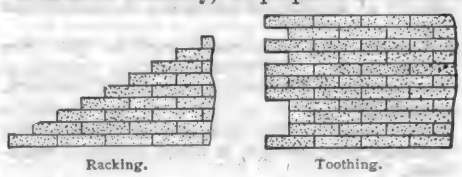
These listless *racketers* rarely, if ever, hit the ball twice before it dropped. In very successful moments, one of the players would strike the ball, and the other would manage on its rebound to hit it again, but this was very unusual. *All the Year Round*, July 28, 1860, p. 366.

racketry (rak′et-ri), *n.* A prolonged rattling, clattering, or tumultuous noise.

It seems to be the non-voters that constitute the muscle and sinew of the campaign *racketry*—a word made indispensable by political conventions. . . . All this *racketry* has been going on by the watch for seven minutes. *J. Bryce*, Amer. Commonwealth, II. App., note to ch. [LXX.

rack-feed (rak′fēd), *n.* **1.** A racking-gear.—**2.** The feeding-motion imparted to a tool, or to the work in a machine, by a rack and pinion. The tool-carriage of most engine-lathes is moved lengthwise by a rack-feed.

racking[1], *n.* **4.** In *masonry*, the act of leaving unfinished masonry, as prepared to receive



Racking. Toothing.

future additions, in steps. Compare *toothing.*

This is accomplished by *rackings* of stone or brickwork, or steppings of concrete. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 437.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The act of operating or moving a slide-rest, or other feeding device, by a rack-and-pinion motion. (*b*) The act of running the hoisting-crab or trolley of a crane in or out, backward or forward, to place it in proper position.

racking-back (rak′ing-bak), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat in which beer, after the first or principal fermentation, is allowed to become clear by deposition of suspended matter before being drawn off into casks.

racking-bellows (rak′ing-bel″ōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A bellows used to hasten the drying of articles placed on a rack for that purpose.

racking-bit (rak′ing-bit), *n.* A bit having a port mouthpiece with long cheeks, the lower ends being from four to six times the length of the upper. The rein-rings are at the lower ends.

racking-gear (rak'ing-gēr), *n.* The device or mechanism, consisting essentially of a rack and pinion and turning apparatus, for moving a crane-carriage, tool-carriage, or other part of a machine.

rack-lashing (rak'lash'ing), *n.* *Milit.*, a lashing or fastening made somewhat on the principle of a tourniquet, the rope being twisted with a strong stick.

rackmaster (rak'mȧs-tėr), *n.* An official who had charge of the rack, in the days when that instrument of torture was used as a punishment or as a means of extorting confession.

His [Thomas Norton's] punishment of the Catholics, as their official censor from 1581 onwards, led to his being nicknamed "*Rackmaster*-General."

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 265.

rack-pillar (rak'pil'ăr), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the small upright pieces of wood on which the rack-boards rest. Also called *rack-pin*.

rack-rental (rak'ren"tal), *n.* The amount obtained or possible to obtain at rack-rent. *Southey*.

raclage (ra-klăzh'), *n.* [F., < *racler*, scrape, rub.] In *surg.*, removal of softened tissue by rubbing.

It [lupus exedens] is best treated by destructive cauterization and *raclage*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 396.

raconteuse (ra-kôn-tėz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *raconteur*.] A woman who has the gift of telling stories well.

racoon, *n.*—**Crab-eating racoon,** *Procyon cancrivorus*, a species found on, or near the coast, from French Guiana to southern Mexico.

racoon-bridge (ra-kön'brij), *n.* In some of the Southern States, a sapling thrown across a stream.

We were obliged to carry every article of our effects, and this by no other bridge than a sapling felled across it, which is called a *racoon bridge*, and over this my Indian friend would trip as quick and light as that quadruped.

W. Bartram, Travels through North & South Carolina, [Georgia, East & West Florida, p. 445.

racoon-fox (ra-kön'foks), *n.* The cacomixl, *Bassariscus astutus*, so called from its black and white ringed tail.

From the raccoon have been named the following: . . . *raccoon-fox*, or cacomixtli of Mexico.

Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 256.

rad[6] (rad), *n.* [L. *rad(ius)*, ray.] In *photom.*, a proposed unit of quantity of light equal to the amount of energy in luminous form obtained in one second from a light-flux of one lumen. The rad is $\frac{1}{8\pi 10}$ of a lumen-hour.

raddled (rad'ld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Drunk; fuddled. *Motteux*, Rabelais, V. xxxix. *N. E. D.*

raddling (rad'ling), *n.* [*raddle*[1] + *-ing*.] 1. The operation of wreathing brushwood. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. *pl.* Wood cut into strips about four feet long for kindling, and tied in bundles. [Prov. U. S., in the form *rattlings*.]

räderflorin (rā'dėr-flō-rēn'), *n.* [G. *räder-*, pl. of *rad*, wheel, + *florin*, florin.] A German money of account at Cologne: 1½ räderflorins equal 1 rix-dollar.

räderschilling (rā'dėr-shil'ing), *n.* [G. See *räderflorin*.] A German shilling current in the diocese of Trèves in the sixteenth century.

radiability (rā"di-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*radiable* (*-bil-*) + *-ity*.] The property of transmitting cathode rays, X-rays, or allied forms of radiation.

radiable (rā'di-ą-bl), *a.* [NL. **radiabilis*, < *radiare*, radiate. See *radiate*, *v.*] Pervious to cathode rays, X-rays, or similar forms of radiation.

A square frame of non-*radiable* metal.

Elect. Rev., March 7, 1903, p. 332.

radial. I. *a.*—**Radial brick, canal, wheel.** See *brick*[2], *canal*[1], *wheel*[1].

II. *n.* (*e*) In *ichth.*, one of the cartilaginous rays supporting the median fins of elasmobranchs.

The dorsal fin in this species is sustained by a great number of very elongate and closely set cartilaginous rays, or, as they may be for distinction termed, *radials*.

Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 439.

Axillary radial. See *axillary*, *n.*, 2.

radian, *n.* 2. A unit of angular velocity equivalent, approximately, to 0·15916 revolutions per second, or, strictly, to $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ revolutions per second: in full, *radian per second*.

radianal (rā-di-ā'nal), *n.* [*radi(al)* + *anal*.] In the calyx of the *Crinoidea*, a plate which, when present, rests within the reëntrant angle of two adjoining basals, to the right of the true anal plate, and is the lower half of a bisected radial which in certain genera only assumes anal functions. *Nature*, Dec. 5, 1907, p. 117.

radiance, *n.*—**X-radiance,** the radiation emanating from an X-ray tube.

radiant. I. *a.*—**Radiant efficiency.** See *efficiency of a source of light*.

II. *n.* 3. In *geom.*, a ray conceived as revolving about its starting-point.—4. A substance that emits rays, specifically N-rays.

M. Blondlot's latest discovery is that *radiants* which give out N-rays can communicate a similar variety of radioactivity to some neutral bodies upon which the N-rays fall.

Elect. World and Engin., Dec. 26, 1903, p. 1034.

radiate, *v.* I. *intrans.* 4. To be directed, as rays, toward a common center: as, "spokes *radiating* to an axle." *Rogers*, Agric. and Prices, I. 543. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

II. *trans.*—**Radiating keyboard.** See *keyboard*, 1.

radiation, *n.* 1. Radiation is a form of energy consisting of transversal vibrations of the ether, a hypothetical medium supposed to fill all space and penetrate all bodies, these vibrations traveling with a velocity of 188,000 miles per second. A stream of such radiation is called a *ray*. It differs in character by the wave-length of the ray, or its frequency of vibration. Rays of wave-length between .0007 and .0004 of a millimeter are visible to the human eye as *light*, the longer one as red light, then, with increasing shortness of wave-length, as orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet light. Waves shorter than .0004 of a millimeter are not visible, but are observed by their chemical or photographic action, and by the fluorescence which they produce (see *fluorescence*), and are called *ultra-violet light* or *actinic* or *chemical rays*. Radiations of still very much shorter wave-length (of a wave-length comparable with the sizes of the molecules of matter) are the *X-rays*, occasionally called *Röntgen rays*, from their discoverer. X-rays are not reflected or refracted, but merely irregularly scattered and absorbed by solid matter as well as by air. They are able, however, to penetrate bodies which are opaque to ordinary light,—the more, the less the density of the body,—and are therefore used to determine and photograph the structure of opaque bodies, as, in surgery, the interior of the human body. They are observed by fluorescence of screens of platinum-barium cyanide or calcium tungstate, and by photography. Physiologically, long exposure to powerful X-rays and also to very short ultra-violet rays, as given by a mercury arc in a quartz tube, is harmful. Radiations of greater wave-length than .0007 of a millimeter are noticed by their heating effect, and are called *heat-radiating* or *ultra-red rays*. Waves of still very much greater length, from a few inches to many miles, are called *electromagnetic waves*, since they are produced by electric currents of the proper frequency or wave-length. They are used in wireless telegraphy. Substances which absorb or reflect the radiation are called *opaque;* those that permit the rays to pass through more or less completely are called *transparent*. Opacity or transparency of a substance largely depends upon the wave-length. For instance, glass is transparent for light waves and for electromagnetic waves, but opaque for ultra-violet rays of short wave-length, and nearly opaque for X-rays and for long heat-waves. Aluminium is fairly transparent for X-rays, but opaque for all other waves. Quartz and gypsum are transparent for ultra-violet and ultra-red rays. A body which sends out only or largely rays of particular wave-lengths, or range of wave-lengths, is said to have a *selective radiation;* a body which absorbs only certain wave-lengths is said to have a *selective absorption*. Luminous gases and vapors, as the mercury arc, have a selective radiation; colored glasses a selective absorption. The transversal vibration of the ether atoms may take place in all directions at right angles to the ray, or in one plane only, and in the latter case the ray is said to be *polarized*. Many substances, as radium, uranium, thorium, send out continuously rays which travel with high velocities. These rays, the *α-* and *β-rays*, are best explained by the hypothesis that the substance continuously throws off, in straight lines, material particles of extreme minuteness. The meaning of the term *radiation* is therefore usually extended to include these rays, together with a third type known as *γ-rays*, given by radioactive substances, and also the *cathode rays*, which are material particles propelled with high velocity from the negative electrode of a Crookes tube (a vacuum-tube with very high vacuum) and the *Lenard rays*, which are cathode rays which have penetrated outside of the vacuum-tube. Light and heat radiation is usually produced by heat, ultra-violet rays by electric arcs and sparks, X-rays by the impact of cathode rays in a vacuum-tube, and electromagnetic waves by high-frequency electric currents.

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) The divergent evolution of several different organisms from a single ancestral form: as, the *radiation* of the placental mammals.

The arboreal "*radiation*" (to use a term now extensively employed by American zoologists) of marsupials differentiates them from the extinct creodonts, or primitive Carnivora, of the early Tertiary epoch, which appear to have been essentially terrestrial types.

Nature, Jan. 21, 1904, p. 284.

(*b*) A group of organisms that is undergoing divergent modification.

Appreciation of animal divergence, or of divergence in special structures and organs, naturally belongs to the evolutionary period of anatomical thought; a period beginning with the branching system of Lamarck and continued in the still clearer perception of divergence in the writings of Darwin. I have elsewhere proposed to employ the term 'adaptive radiation' for the general phenomenon of divergence as observed in a single group, distinguishing such a group in process of divergence as a '*radiation*,' either a 'continental *radiation*' where diverging on a large scale, or a '*local radiation*' where diverging in a more restricted environment.

H. F. Osborn, in Science, June 23, 1905, p. 961.

5. In *psychol.*, the extension of excitation within the nervous system to give rise to concomitant or secondary sensations.

We shall do better therefore to avoid the expression "association" in connection with secondary sensation and make use of the term "*radiation*." We are all aware that the pain caused by a carious tooth may often spread . . . until it finally attacks the entire half of the head.

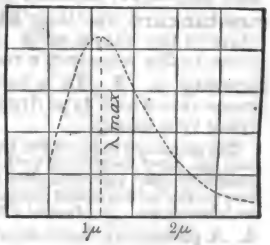
T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 252.

Adaptive radiation, in *biol.*, the dispersal of animals from a given point of origin, with accompanying modifications or changes in structure, presumably to adapt them to changed conditions.

I have elsewhere proposed to employ the term '*adaptive radiation*' for the general phenomenon of divergence as observed in a single group, distinguishing such a group in process of divergence as a 'radiation,' either a 'continental radiation' where diverging on a large scale, or a 'local radiation' where diverging in a more restricted environment.

H. F. Osborn, in Science, June 23, 1905, p. 961.

Atmospheric radiation, the loss of heat by the earth's atmosphere. Pure, dry air radiates and absorbs only a small percentage of the long heat-waves; but the ordinary moist and dusty atmosphere has a larger coefficient of radiation, which has been shown to be quite uniform throughout the whole globe. The radiating power of the visible surface of a cloud is very nearly proportional to the mass of the visible water-particles. The coefficient or unit of radiation is, properly speaking, the radiating power of a unit mass of air, but sometimes a unit volume of air is used instead. The best determination, that by Trabert, shows that a unit mass of average dusty, moist air radiates in one hour 0.036 gram-calories toward a surface whose temperature is lower by one degree centigrade.—**Continental radiation.** See the extract under *adaptive* ★*radiation*.—**Dark radiation,** radiation, usually of wave-lengths longer than those of the visible spectrum, which does not affect the retina.—**Gratiolet's radiations.** See *optic* ★*radiations*.—**Laws of radiation,** laws which express the relation between the character and intensity of the ether-waves which a radiating body emits and its temperature or its physical or chemical constitution. All bodies, whatever their nature, send out the ether-waves which constitute radiation, at all temperatures above the absolute zero. The amount of radiation emitted by a body at a given temperature depends upon the nature of the body, the law (*Kirchhoff's law*) being that bodies radiate only wave-lengths which they are capable of absorbing and in proportion to their absorbing power. A body which neither reflects nor transmits radiation, but absorbs all waves falling upon it, whatever their wave-length, will consequently have the highest power as a radiator: it will radiate waves of all possible wave-lengths and in the greatest possible amount. Such a body is called an *ideal black body*. (See ★*black body*.) The ideal black body does not exist in nature, but certain bodies such as lampblack approximate closely to it in their properties. Radiation from the interior of a hollow body is identical in character with that from an ideal black body, and such radiation is termed in physics *black-body radiation*. The only exception to Kirchhoff's law occurs in the case of bodies whose radiation is due to luminescence. (See ★*luminescence*.) The wave-lengths of the known rays emitted by radiating bodies vary from 60. microns to .10 micron, but it is probable that both longer and shorter waves than these exist undetected. The ideal black body is capable of emitting all wave-lengths between these limits, forming a continuous spectrum. The spectrum of the waves emitted by solids is likewise continuous; but when, as is generally the case, the distribution of intensities in such spectra differs from that of the spectrum of a black body, the body is said to be a *selective radiator*. All bodies the absorption-spectra of which contain absorption-bands exhibit *selective radiation*. The radiation from a body, measured as energy, regardless of the wave-length, is termed the *total radiation*. The total radiation is a function of the temperature of the body, increasing in direct proportion to the fourth power of the absolute temperature (*Stefan's law*). The distribution of energy in the emission-spectrum of a radiating body is expressed by means of a curve, called the *energy curve* (see ★*curve of energy*), the abscissæ of which are wave-lengths, while the ordinates represent the intensity of each wave-length. The form of the energy curve depends upon the temperature of the body and upon the character of its surface. The energy curve for an incandescent black body is given in the figure. The curve has a maximum at a definite wave-length designated as λ_{max}, on either side of which the intensity of radiation falls off rapidly. As the temperature of the radiating body rises, the intensity of all the wave-lengths in its spectrum increases; but that of the shorter wave-lengths increases more rapidly than that of the long ones, so that the position of the wave-length of maximum intensity is a function of the temperature. It has been shown by Paschen that $\lambda_{max} T = \text{Const.}$ This relation is known as *Paschen's law* or the *displacement law*. By means of it the absolute temperature of a radiating body may be computed from its energy curve, or the position of the maximum of that curve may be calculated if the temperature is known. Since the intensity of each wave-length in the spectrum of a radiating body increases with rise of temperature,



Energy curve for an incandescent solid, showing the distribution of intensities in the spectrum and the position of the maximum.

the law of increase depending also upon the wave-length, it follows that the law of variation of intensity of any given wave-length is a function of both the temperature and the wave-length. Analytical expressions of this relation have been published by Planck, Thiesen, Lummer, Rayleigh, Wien, and others. Wien's equation,

$$I = C_1 \lambda^{-5} e^{-\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}},$$

in which I is the intensity of radiation of any wave-length λ, T is the absolute temperature of the radiating body, and C_1 and c_2 are constants, has been found to express very closely the experimental results obtained for wave-lengths lying between .7 micron and 9. microns. The relation given in this equation is known as *Wien's law.*—**Le Chatelier's law of radiation.** See ★*law*1.—**Local radiation,** in *biol.*, the diversity that is exhibited by allied animals in areas that are separated by barriers, considered as an index of the rate at which species are modified. See the extract under *adaptive* ★*radiation.*—**Obscure radiation,** non-luminous radiation of the infrared or ultra-violet regions of the spectrum; radiation incapable of stimulating the retina.—**Optic radiations,** nerve-fibers which pass from the pulvinar (thalamus) in a radiating direction toward the occipital cortex. These radiating fibers are continuous with others from the optic tract to the pulvinar. Also known as the *radiations of Gratiolet. Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 2.—**Radiation constant.** See ★*constant.*—**Radiations of Gratiolet.** Same as *optic* ★*radiations.*—**Radiation spectrum.** Same as *emission* ★*spectrum.*—**Secondary X-radiation.** See *X-*★*radiator.*—**Selective radiation.** See *laws of* ★*radiation.*—**Total radiation.** See *laws of* ★*radiation.*—**X-radiation,** the obscure radiation obtained from an X-ray tube.

radiational (rā-di-ā′shon-al), *a.* [*radiation* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to radiation.

This wider theory is founded upon Maxwell's theory of electromagnetic radiation, and may be accordingly termed the *radiational* theory. . . . The principal difficulties are concerning the various functions of wires. The fundamental *radiational* part is comparatively easy.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 213.

radiation-fog (rā-di-ā′shon-fog), *n.* A fog formed near the ground by the radiation of heat from moist air to the surface of the earth. Here the short heat-waves are lengthened, so that they pass back through the atmosphere with relatively slight absorption.

A class of fogs, termed by Herschel '*radiation fogs,*' are formed in valleys or over damp meadows in the evenings. The ground is cooled by radiation below the dew-point, and all the superfluous moisture in the lowest stratum of air is deposited in the form of dew, while the air close to the soil is left saturated, and at the same time colder than the strata above it. If . . . no mixture takes place, no fog will result, . . . but if there be the least difference of level, the colder air on the upper ground will flow down and produce a disturbance of the arrangement of the air-layers below, causing a mixture, which results in the condensation of a quantity of moisture in the form of fog.

. . . These fogs are produced by cold air flowing down into a warm and damp atmosphere, and they disappear after sunrise, as soon as the heat is sufficient to enable the air to take up all the moisture which has been condensed out of it. *R. H. Scott,* Elem. Meteorol., p. 121.

radiation-pressure (rā-di-ā′shon-presh″ūr), *n.* See ★*pressure.*

radiation-weather (rā-di-ā′shon-weтн″ėr), *n.* The weather that accompanies an area of high pressure, clear sky, and light winds, and that is largely controlled by radiation of heat from the ground through the clear air into space.

radiator, *n.* 3. Same as ★*cooler,* 2 (*b*).

The *radiator* in the tonneau is of a cellular cooler type and in the light touring car a flanged pipe radiator entirely of aluminum is used.
Amer. Inventor, Feb. 15, 1904, p. 74.

4. In the transmission of electric waves, as in wireless telegraphy, an apparatus for the emission of electric oscillations; a form of oscillator.

The "aerial," or *radiator;* that was, the tall wire which corresponded to the tube of the siren, and sent electric waves off into the ether in the same way that the siren sent air waves into the atmosphere.'
Sci. Amer. Sup., July 4, 1903, p. 23000.

The second patent embodies specifically a *radiator* or resonator system, . . . made in the form of a cone and having a large capacity. The cone may be made of sheet metal or formed of a network of wires. This horizontal metal cone serves to deflect the radiated waves and direct them along the surface of the earth. A horizontal conductor, the length of which is equal to the base of the cone, extends in the direction the waves are to be propagated and may include an inductance, as shown.
Elect. World and Engin., March 19, 1904, p. 570.

Perfect radiator, a body whose emissivity equals that of the ideal black body (which see, under *laws of* ★*radiation*).—**Secondary X-radiator.** See *X-*★*radiator.*—**Selective radiator,** a body, as a metallic oxid, which exhibits selective radiation. See *laws of* ★*radiation.*—**X-radiator,** a body that emits X-rays. Many substances when exposed to X-rays send out other X-rays differing more or less in quality from the exciting rays. These are called *secondary X-rays,* and the bodies emitting them *secondary X-radiators.*

radiature (rā′di-ā-tūr), *n.* [*radiate* + *-ure.*] The act of radiating; the rays emitted from a radiating body. *N. E. D.*

radical. I. *a.* 5. In *astrol.*, belonging to the radix or original scheme of nativity; in *horary astrol.*, ripe and proper for judgment.—**Radical axis of three spheres,** the straight line common to the three radical planes of the pairs of spheres.—**Radical center of four spheres,** the intersection point of the four radical axes of the four triads of spheres.—**Radical circle,** the locus of a point on a sphere such that the spherical tangents drawn from it to two given small circles are equal.—**Radical equation.** See ★*equation.*—**Radical product.** See ★*product.*

II. *n.* 6. A minute vessel which unites with others to form a large branch or trunk. See *radicle,* 2.—7. In England, the name given to a white hat which was formerly somewhat worn by Radicals, owing to the fact that Henry Hunt [a radical English politician, 1773-1835] wore a white hat at various political gatherings in 1820. *N. E. D.*—**Salt radical,** the electronegative part of a salt which, in union with a metal or electropositive radical, constitutes the salt itself, or in union with hydrogen constitutes the corresponding acid.

radicicolous, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, same as *rhizanthous.*

radicle, *n.* 5. In the graptolites, the proximal extension of the virgula.

radiescent (rā-di-es′ent), *a.* [*radi(ate)* + *-escent.*] Growing radiant; throwing out rays of gradually increasing intensity.

radiferous (rā-dif′e-rus), *a.* [NL. *radium* + L. *-fer,* -bearing, + *-ous.*] Containing radium as a constituent.

Mme. Curie, having obtained about a decigramme of pure radium chloride by fractional crystallization of *radiferous* barium chloride, has endeavored to determine the atomic weight of radium.
Sci. Amer., July 18, 1903, p. 43.

radioaction (rā″di-ō-ak′shon), *n.* [L. *radius,* ray, + E. *action.*] Same as ★*radioactivity.*

radioactivate (rā″di-ō-ak′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *radioactivated,* ppr. *radioactivating.* [*radioactive* + *-ate*2.] To render radioactive; impart radioactivity to. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* Dec. 26, 1903, p. 23395.

radioactivating (rā″di-ō-ak′ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* Rendering radioactive: said of the process by which surfaces commonly inactive are made capable of emitting obscure rays.

Radio-Activity near Waterfalls. . . . An account of the investigation of the *radio-activating* process at the foot of waterfalls.
Elect. World and Engin., March 28, 1903, p. 529.

radioactive (rā″di-ō-ak′tiv), *a.* [L. *radius,* ray, + E. *active.*] Exhibiting or pertaining to ★radioactivity (which see): as, *radioactive* substances.

The law of *radio-active* transformation can be very simply and aptly illustrated by an hydraulic analogy.
E. Rutherford, in Nature, March 5, 1908, p. 422.

Radioactive tellurium. See *Marckwald's* ★*rods.*

radioactivity (rā″di-ō-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*radioactive* + *-ity.*] The property possessed by certain substances of spontaneously emitting obscure rays of a nature distinct from the ether-waves of ordinary radiation. The radiation from radioactive substances does not affect the retina directly, but it has the power of ionizing gases, of discharging electrified bodies, of affecting photographic plates, of exciting fluorescence and phosphorescence, and of producing certain chemical and physiological results. It is by means of these effects that the existence of this type of radiation has been discovered and that the properties of the obscure rays from radioactive substances have been investigated. Radioactivity appears to be a property common to the elements uranium, thorium, radium, polonium, and actinium, and to their compounds. It was first detected in 1896 by Becquerel who discovered that when compounds of uranium were placed in the neighborhood of a photographic plate, completely protected from the direct action of light, the plate was acted upon, and that the photographic action occurred even though a thin layer of metal was placed between the radioactive substances and the sensitive film. In the search for similar properties in other substances, Mme. Curie, and independently Schmidt, discovered that the element thorium and its compounds were radioactive, and it was further observed by Mme. Curie that certain minerals containing uranium possessed this property in a higher degree than uranium itself. The extraordinary activity of pitchblende led to the study of this mineral with a view to the separation of the substance to which this property was due, and to the discovery, by M. and Mme. Curie, of a new element, radium, the compounds of which are more than a million times as active as uranium. The most delicate method for the detection of radioactivity depends upon the power of the rays to render air a conductor of electricity and thus to discharge electrified bodies. By means of the rate of discharge, as measured by a sensitive electrometer, the radioactivity of different substances can quantitatively be compared and a degree of radioactivity $\frac{1}{100,000}$ as intense as that of uranium can be detected. By this means radium has been shown to be a widely distributed element, present in minute quantities in rocks, soils, and waters in various parts of the world. The rays from radium have been divided into three types, the *α-*, *β-*, and *γ-rays.* (See *obscure* ★*rays.*) The kinetic energy of the *α*-rays is very great, and since they are readily absorbed even by the surrounding air, there is a constant development of heat sufficient to cause the radioactive material to maintain itself at a temperature appreciably higher than that of its surroundings. The *β*-rays emitted by radium are capable of passing through thin layers of metal. They are strongly deflected from their path by the action of a magnet. The *β*-rays are supposed to consist of a stream of negatively charged particles or electrons. The *γ*-rays have an extraordinary penetrating power, being capable of passing through several centimeters of metal. Like the *α-* and *β*-rays, they produce photographic effects and also fluorescence and phosphorescence. They are not deflected from their course in the magnetic field. In addition to the emission of obscure rays, radioactive substances are autoluminescent (see ★*luminescence*) and shine in the dark with a faint fluorescent light, which, unlike the luminescence of other substances, is independent of external excitation. The phenomenon is observable, however, only in the case of compounds of considerable purity, in which the radioactivity is very intense. The radioactive elements possess the remarkable property of undergoing spontaneous disintegration. The first disintegration-product of radium is a radioactive gas termed the *emanation* (see ★*emanation,* 5), which possesses the property of imparting to surrounding objects a temporary radioactivity, due to the production and deposition of a series of further disintegration-products known as *radium A, radium B, radium C,* etc., which are solids. Thorium and actinium produce intensely radioactive non-volatile substances which have been designated by the terms *thorium X* and *actinium X;* and from these, emanations called *thorium emanation* and *actinium emanation* have their source. No gaseous emanation from uranium has as yet been discovered. The thorium emanation and the actinium emanation, however, like that of radium, are found to produce spontaneously a series of further active non-gaseous disintegration-products, *thorium A, B,* and *C,* and *actinium A, B,* and *C.* The rate at which these transformations take place appears to be an inherent property of the respective substances and incapable of being retarded, hastened, or in any way modified by external means, or effected by the state of chemical combination. The obscure rays from radioactive substances are also capable of producing certain chemical changes, such as the decomposition of water and the conversion of ordinary phosphorus into the red variety. The rays from radium appear to facilitate oxidation. The radiation from strong preparations of radium affects the skin, producing serious burns, and if such a radioactive compound is brought near the head a sensation of light is produced even though the eyes be closed. The temporary radioactivity produced on the surface of objects in contact with an emanation is variously called *excited radioactivity, induced radioactivity,* and *imparted radioactivity.*

On induced *radio-activity* and on the emanation from radium, by M. P. Curie. In a former note it was shown that the disappearance of the *radio-activity* induced by radium in a closed vessel and maintained at a constant temperature followed an exponential law with the time.
Nature, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 335.

radio-atom (rā′di-ō-at″om), *n.* An atom possessed of or exhibiting radioactivity; a radioactive atom.

The theory that the phenomena of radio-activity are due to the disintegration of the *radio-atoms.*
Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 22, 1904, p. 24087.

radiobe (rā′di-ōb), *n.* [*radium* + Gr. *βίος,* life (compare *microbe*).] A structure observed by J. B. Burke in gelatin after protracted exposure of films of that substance to the action of radium salts and described by him as intermediate between a crystal and a microbe.

There appears to be a tendency amongst text-book writers to classify minute bodies which are not bacteria as crystals, but really without sufficient reason, and as these bodies cannot be identified with microbes, on the one hand, nor with crystals on the other, I have ventured, for convenience, in order to distinguish them from either of these, to give them a new name, *Radiobes,* which might, on the whole, be more appropriate as indicating their resemblance to microbes, as well as their distinct nature and origin.
J. B. Burke, in Nature, May 25, 1905, p. 79.

radiobismuth (rā″di-ō-biz′muth), *n.* [L. *radius,* ray, + E. *bismuth.*] See ★*polonium.*

radiochemistry (rā″di-ō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [L. *radius,* ray, + E. *chemistry.*] That part of chemistry which treats of radioactive bodies and of the phenomena produced by them.

Under chemical energetics we find the mass law relations for equilibrium and reaction velocity, thermochemistry, the phase rule, electrochemistry, photochemistry and *radiochemistry. Jour. Phys. Chem.,* Oct., 1904, p. 506.

radiochroism (rā″di-ok′rō-izm), *n.* [L. *radius,* ray, + Gr. *χρόα,* color, + *-ism.*] That property of a body which renders it less opaque to certain varieties of X-rays than to others. Radiochroism is selective absorption in regard to X-rays. It is analogous to diathermancy and to color, which denote the same property in regard to the infra-red rays and the rays of the visible spectrum respectively.

Finally, I have observed that bodies possess a property which can be called their *radiochroism,* because it is comparable to the color of certain transparent substances in the light, and that in consequence the relation of the opacities of two substances changes with the mass traversed and with the quality of X-rays employed, the most rapid change being produced by the densest bodies.
L. Benoist, in Sci. Amer. Sup., May 4, 1901, p. 21196.

radioconductor (rā″di-ō-kon-duk′tor), *n.* [L. *radius,* ray, + E. *conductor.*] Any apparatus by which electric waves in the atmosphere

are caught, detected, and recorded and measured so as to show the existence of a distant center of electric disturbance. The receiving instruments of the Marconi, Fessenden, Weather Bureau, De Forest, Arco, or other system of wireless telegraphy constitute radioconductors. The instruments for the study of thunder-storms as devised by Lephay, Odenbach, and Hoser are special forms of radioconductors for catching the natural currents attending every discharge of lightning.

Forecasting of storms by a process based upon the use of *radio-conductors*. [i. e. Natural signals caught by the apparatus used in wireless telegraphy.— Ed.]
U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., May, 1903, p. 235.

radiocondylar (rā″di-ō-kon′di-lăr), *a.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *condylar*.] Situated on the outer, or radial side of the condyle of the humerus; ectepicondylar.

radiodermatitis (rā″di-ō-dėr″ma-tī′tis), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + NL. *dermatitis*.] Inflammation of the skin caused by X-rays or the radiations from radioactive substances.

The skin disease called *radio-dermatitis* is the consequence of excessive exposure of the skin to Röntgen or Becquerel rays. Its pathology and treatment are fully described by Dr. Oudin. It is a painful and troublesome malady which may last for eighteen months, and is difficult to cure. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22709.

radiodiagnostics (rā″di-ō-dī″ag-nos′tiks), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *diagnostics*.] The science of diagnosis by means of X-rays or the radiations from radioactive substances.

"A Contribution to the *Radio-Diagnostics* of Diseases of the Head and of the Brain," may be mentioned.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 17, 1904, p. 431.

radiodigital (rā″di-ō-dij′i-tal), *a.* [L. *radius*, forearm, + *digitus*, digit, + *-al*[1].] Belonging to the radius and the digits.

radio-element (rā′di-ō-el″ē-ment), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *element*.] A radioactive element; an elementary chemical substance which undergoes spontaneous disintegration, with or without the emission of Becquerel rays, and which is either produced from or itself produces an element which is the source of such a radiation.

The rays from the three most studied *radio-elements*, uranium, thorium and radium, can be separated into three distinct types, known as the α, β, and γ rays.
E. Rutherford, in Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1905, p. 6.

radio-energy (rā′di-ō-en″ėr-ji), *n.* The energy of ether-waves; radiation.

With radium we have a direct transformation of the potential gravitational energy into *radio-energy*.
A. Heydweiller, in Science Abstracts, VI. Sec. A., 297.

radiogram (rā′di-ō-gram), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing.] A picture taken by means of the action of Röntgen rays, or of similar obscure rays such as those emitted by radium, upon a sensitized plate; a print from a radiographic negative.

radiograph, *n.* **2.** An impression produced on a sensitized plate by X-rays or the radiations from radioactive substances. See ★*ray*[1] and ★*radioactivity*.

As I was the first surgeon in Ireland (on March 23rd, 1896 . . .) to remove from a patient a foreign body, the presence of which was clearly shown in a *radiograph*, . . . the subject of radiography has always had an attraction for me, and I have used it very extensively for many purposes.
R. B. McCausland, in Brit. Med. Jour., May 7, 1898, [p. 1196.

X-radiograph, a term applied to a photographic picture obtained by the use of the X-rays.

radiograph (rā′di-ō-grāf), *v. t.* [*radiograph*, *n.*] To produce an image of upon a sensitized plate by means of X-rays or the rays emitted from a radioactive substance. *Amer. X-Ray Jour.*, May, 1899, p. 572.

radiographer (rā-di-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [*radiograph*(*y*) + *-er*[1].] One who makes pictures by means of X-rays or who studies the action of such rays by the photographic method.

The new apparatus enables *radiographers* to repeat any exposure under precisely the same conditions.
Elect. World and Engin., June 25, 1904, p. 1204.

radiographic (rā″di-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [*radiograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to radiography; related to the production of images on a sensitized plate by means of X-rays or the rays from radioactive substances.

radiographically (rā″di-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of radiography.

radiography (rā-di-og′ra-fi), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The production of images on sensitized plates by means of the X-rays or the rays from radioactive substances.

Radiography was practiced daily, with the tube at distances of from 13 to 20 centimeters from the skin, and with the tubes of great intensity.
Amer. X-ray Jour., May, 1899, p. 574.

Radiohumeral index. See ★*index*.

Radiolarian coprolites. See ★*coprolite*.

radiolead (rā′di-ō-led), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *lead*.] A substance formed by the disintegration of radium and the fourth of the series of radioactive disintegration-products following the emanation, for which reason it is known as *radium D*. It has not been found to emit α radiation, but slowly changes into other products, radium E and radium F (polonium), which are always present unless the radiolead has been freshly prepared and are the source of both α- and β-rays. It is found associated with the lead obtained from uranium minerals and shows great similarity to lead in its chemical properties. It was first observed by Hofmann and Strauss in the lead sulphate separated from pitchblende.

radiolite, *n.* **3.** In *petrog.*, the name given by Boricky (1882) to spherulites with radial arrangement of component crystals.

radiologic (rā″di-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [*radiolog*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the theory, production, or application of X-rays or the rays from radioactive substances.

radiology (rā-di-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science and art of the production and therapeutic application of X-rays or the rays from radioactive substances. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, May, 1900, p. 110.

radiometer, *n.* **3.** An instrument for the detection and measurement of small amounts of radiant energy. An adaptation of Crookes's form of radiometer to delicate heat-measurements has more recently been devised by E. F. Nichols. The Nichols radiometer has two vanes at the ends of a short cross-arm, suspended by a quartz fiber in vacuo. In order to protect the instrument from the effects of stray heat, the containing-vessel is usually of metal, with a window of transparent rock-salt or fluorite for the admission of the radiation to be measured, and a second window of glass through which the angular movement of a light mirror attached to the suspended parts may be observed. The construction of the radiometer varies considerably according to the work for which it is designed. The form of instrument constructed for the measurement of the heat of the fixed stars is shown in Fig. 1. The vanes *D*, *D* and the mirror *M*, the plane of which is perpendicular to that of the vanes, are mounted upon a fine rod of drawn glass, *AB*, the upper end of which is attached to a very fine quartz fiber, 32 millimeters long, *BC*. The vanes are disks of thin mica coated with lampblack and about 2 millimeters in diameter. The distance between the centers of the vanes is 4.5 millimeters. The mirror, which is 3 × 2 millimeters, consists of a silvered portion of thin microscope-cover glass. The apparatus is essentially a torsion balance, the mass (about 6 milligrams) and moment of inertia of which are exceedingly small. When radiation passing through the fluorite window *F* (Fig. 2) falls upon one of the vanes, the vane is repelled, and the balance revolves through an angle such that the torsional elasticity of the quartz fiber precisely counteracts the torque due to radiation. The deflection thus produced is measured by observing the angular movement of a beam of light reaching the mirror *M* through the window *W* (indicated in the diagram by the dotted circle). The sensitiveness of this form of radiometer and of the corresponding forms used in the exploration of the spectrum is greater than that of any other device known to the physicist. It was found possible, for example, to measure the heat received from Arcturus, which is approximately equal to the one hundred-millionth part of that from a candle at a distance of one meter, and even the heat from Vega, which is only half as bright as Arcturus. The sensitiveness of the radiometer varies with the pressure of the gas in which the vanes are suspended, reaching a maximum at a pressure of about .05 millimeters. It also depends upon the distance between the vanes and the fluorite window. The best effect is produced when this window is within two or three millimeters of the vanes, as shown in Fig. 2.

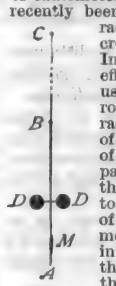


Fig. 1. Nichols's Radiometer.

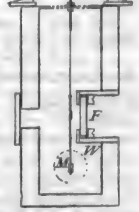


Fig. 2. Nichols's Radiometer.

radiometry (rā-di-om′e-tri), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The detection and measurement of radiant energy by means of the radiometer.

radio-oro (rā″di-ō-ō′rō), *n.* [A Spanish-looking form, < Sp. *radio*, radium, + *oro*, gold.] So-called 'radium-gold,' a new alloy of a brilliant yellow color like that of gold. It is said not to tarnish and to be as elastic as steel and as ductile as gold. It is also said to coat well; but it is somewhat friable, and it contains neither radium nor gold.

radiopelvimetry (rā″di-ō-pel-vim′e-tri), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *pelvimetry*.] Estimation of the diameters of the pelvis by means of X-ray examination. *Encyc. Dict.*

Radiophonic sound, a sound produced in the receiver of a radiophone by the heating and cooling effect of the intermittent rays falling upon the diaphragm of that instrument.

radiopraxis (rā″di-ō-prak′sis) *n.* [L. *radius* ray, + Gr. *πρᾶξις*, doing.] Treatment of disease by any of the forms of radioactivity.

Radio-praxis (with Special Reference to the Ultra-violet Rays). *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 392.

radioscope (rā′di-ō-skōp), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *σκοπειν*, view.] **1.** An instrument for detecting, studying, or applying X-rays. It consists usually of a fluorescent screen and accessories to facilitate the viewing of the same.— **2.** A thin hammered-brass plate having an accurately bored smooth round hole, and so mounted that it can be adjusted to a camera to produce a pinhole camera *Sci. Amer.*, July 16, 1904, p. 46.— **3.** A form of ★spinthariscope (which see).

radioscopic (rā″di-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [*radioscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the study of X-rays, specifically by means of the fluorescent screen.

radioscopy (rā-di-os′kō-pi), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπειν*, view.] **1.** The detection, study, or application of X-rays, specifically by observations with a fluorescent screen. —**2.** Examination of opaque objects by means of the X-rays or other form of radioactivity. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, June 13, 1903, p. 22943.

radioserial (rā′di-ō-sē′ri-al), *a.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *serial*.] Radially divergent; exhibiting divergent series. [Rare.]

First, in the study of organisms we are dealing with plastic substances showing definite gradations which can be arranged in their natural *radio-serial* divergent lines of classification. *A. Hyatt*, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 145.

radiotelegram (rā″di-ō-tel′ē-gram), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *telegram*.] A message transmitted by wireless telegraphy. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 15, 1902, p. 22474.

radiotelegraph (rā″di-ō-tel′ē-grāf), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *telegraph*.] A telegraph in which the transmission is by means of electric waves; a wireless telegraph.

A Reuter message from Rome states that the Marquis Luigi di Solari has submitted to Mr. Marconi, on behalf of the Italian Government, a convention for the establishment on the coast and on the islands off the Italian coast of a system of twelve Marconi *radio-telegraph* stations of an average range of 300 kilometres.
Nature, April 23, 1903, p. 590.

radiotelegraphic (rā″di-ō-tel-ē-graf′ik), *a.* [*radiotelegraph*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to wireless telegraphy.

A scheme has been proposed to the Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs by Mr. Marconi for the creation of a *radiotelegraphic* station communicating with the stations established or to be established by the Marconi companies in London and in America.
Nature, Sept. 25, 1902 p. 538.

radiotelegraphy (rā″di-ō-tel′ē-graf-i, or -tē-leg′ra-fi), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *telegraphy*.] Telegraphy by means of electric waves; wireless telegraphy.

It is surprising yet none the less true that nearly every improvement in wireless telegraphy may be traced back to the original researches of Heinrich Hertz, on the action of electromagnetic waves in air. This is again strikingly illustrated in a new system of *radiotelegraphy* recently patented by Georg Friedrich Rudolph Blockmann, of Kiel, Germany.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 16, 1904, p. 132

radiotelephone (rā″di-ō-tel′ē-fōn), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *telephone*.] A telephonic instrument, invented by L. De Forest, used in wireless ★telephony (which see).

radiotelephony (rā″di-ō-te-lef′ō-ni), *n.* [*radiotelephone* + *-y*.] The use of the radiotelephone; in general, wireless telephony. See ★*telephony*.

radiotellurium (rā″di-ō-te-lū′ri-um), *n* [L. *radius*, ray, + NL. *tellurium*.] A substance found by Marckwald in extremely minute quantity in bismuth from the pitchblende of Joachimsthal. It is identical with polonium.

radiotherapeutics (rā″di-ō-ther-a-pū′tiks) *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *therapeutics*.] Radiotherapy; the treatment of disease by exposure to light, the X-rays, or radium and other radioactive substances. *Med. Record*, Oct. 12, 1907, p. 620.

radiotherapy (rā″di-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by any of the forms of radioactivity. This term has been applied more particularly to methods of treatment in which the Rontgen rays are employed, but since the discovery of the Becquerel rays and of the possibility of their use in the treatment of disease, the term has been extended to include the therapeutic use of radioactive substances as well as X-rays. The value of the Röntgen rays has become firmly established for certain affections of the skin, such as epithelioma, rodent ulcer, mycosis fungoides, acne, keloid and hypertrophic scars, chronic eczema, obstinate ringworm of the scalp, etc. Radium and other radioactive substances have more recently been employed for the same purposes as the X-rays. Their effects seem

to be practically the same, though they have not yet been used in therapeutics a sufficient length of time to determine their relative value as compared with the Röntgen rays. The fact that tubes of radium can be introduced into cavities where it is not practicable to employ the X-rays has enabled this substance to be used with benefit in certain cases of stricture of the esophagus or rectum. The cathode ray has been suggested as a substitute for radium, which, by reason of its great cost, is of very restricted application. The X-rays have also been employed in the treatment of leucemia, with apparent benefit in certain cases.

A Crookes bulb for *radiotherapy*, by M. Audin. A description of an X-ray tube specially adapted for the treatment of cancer of the mouth and throat.
Nature, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 120.

radiothorium (rā″di-ō-thō′ri-um), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + NL. *thorium*.] A radio-element produced by the disintegration of thorium and intermediate between mesothorium, of which it is a product, and thorium emanation, of which it is the parent. It closely resembles thorium in its chemical properties, and was discovered by Hahn in 1905.

A series of analogous considerations has been established for another radioactive substance—thorium. In this case thorium as a primary substance generates *radiothorium*, a substance recently discovered, which gives rise to the gaseous radioactive emanation of thorium and various products of radioactivity induced by this emanation. Actinium also gives place to a series of transformations similar to those of thorium, and it, like radium, produces helium. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1906, p. 114.

radiotint (rā′di-ō-tint), *n.* [L. *radius*, ray, + E. *tint*.] A picture obtained by taking a photograph upon a specially prepared dry plate, developing, washing, and drying in the usual manner, and treating the positive or print made from this negative with a special solution and the three dyes, blue, green, and red, in succession, the result being a colored picture.

radiotropic (rā″di-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. τρέπειν, turn.] In *biol.*, tending to turn or move toward (or away from) a source of radiation. *Science*, Feb. 28, 1908, p. 331.

radio-ulna (rā″di-ō-ul′nä), *n.*; pl. *radio-ulnæ* (-nē). The united radius and ulna, as found in such animals as the frog; the ulnoradius of Cope.

radish-tree (rad′ish-trē), *n.* An Australian timber tree, *Gyrostemon cotinifolius*. See ★*horseradish-tree*, 2.

radium (rā′di-um), *n.* [NL. *radium*, < L. *rad(ius)*, ray, + *-ium*.] A chemical element of very remarkable character, discovered in 1898 by Mme. Sklodowska Curie, working with her husband and M. Bémont. The element was isolated by Mme. Curie and M. Debierne in 1910. It is a ductile, white metal with a brilliant luster, which decomposes water and blackens on exposure to air. In following up the researches of Becquerel on the radioactivity of uranium and its compounds, Mme. Curie found that certain ores of uranium manifest this activity to a greater extent than can be accounted for by the uranium they contain. By patient and laborious examination of the constituents of pitchblende, a mineral containing a high proportion of uranium, she was able to separate a substance exhibiting radioactive properties greatly superior to those of uranium. This substance was found associated with the barium salts removed from the pitchblende and resembled barium so closely in its chemical properties that a separation of the two elements could be effected only by the repeated fractional recrystallization of the mixed chlorids, the radium chlorid becoming more concentrated in the less soluble portion. On further investigation it was found that the radium, present only in minute proportion in pitchblende, was retained and somewhat concentrated in certain residues obtained from pitchblende in the commercial extraction of uranium at the works in connection with the mines at Joachimsthal in Austria. These residues had accumulated for years under the supposition that they were valueless and a considerable quantity was placed at the disposal of M. and Mme. Curie for the continuation of their researches. The residues consist chiefly of the sulphates of lead and calcium together with the oxids of silicon, aluminium, and iron. They also contain greater or less quantities of nearly all the metals (copper, bismuth, zinc, cobalt, manganese, nickel, vanadium, antimony, thallium, the rare earths, niobium, tantalum, arsenic, barium, etc.). They were subjected to suitable chemical treatment by which the barium and radium were removed and obtained in the form of a mixed chlorid. The radium and barium chlorids were then separated from one another by fractional crystallization repeated many hundreds of times, and a pure chlorid of radium was obtained. In this way the Curies separated about one gram of fairly pure radium chlorid from eight tons of residues, representing nearly eighty tons of the original ore. Giesel has slightly modified the process, conducting the recrystallization with the bromides instead of the chlorids, which considerably facilitates the isolation of a pure radium salt. Pure radium chlorid or bromide resembles common salt in general appearance when freshly prepared, but quickly acquires a yellowish or brownish color. It gives a fine carmine-red color to flame, and affords characteristic flame and spark spectra. It is visibly luminous in a dark room. Radium belongs to the class of the alkaline-earth metals, calcium, strontium, and barium, and its compounds in general resemble theirs. Its atomic weight, as first determined by Mme. Curie, was 225 (O = 16); later she obtained the figures 226.5. The element occupies, in the periodical classification, the same position in the twelfth of Mendelejeff's series as Ca, Sr, and Ba do in the fourth, sixth, and eighth. Its radioactivity is about one million times greater than that of uranium. It produces phosphorescent luminosity in the diamond, kunzite, and various other minerals, and on screens coated with barium platinocyanide, crystalline zinc sulphid, etc. Radium salts give off α-, β-, and γ-rays (see ★*radioactivity*). The nature of the α-particles has been closely investigated by Rutherford, who has shown that they are of atomic dimensions, have a mass equal to that of helium atoms, and are therefore in all probability the source of the helium continuously evolved by radium salts as demonstrated in the experiments of Ramsay and Soddy. In addition to helium, a radium salt produces also a highly radioactive gaseous substance known as the radium emanation, which accumulates in the solid salt and escapes when this is heated or dissolved in water. This emanation is a gas of the argon family, autoluminescent and giving a characteristic bright-line spectrum. It has an atomic weight (as determined from the diffusion rate and assuming the molecule to be monatomic) differing but little from that of radium and is condensed at a temperature of from −150 to −155° C. It gradually loses its radioactivity and is transformed, at a rate corresponding to a change of one half the amount present in 3.8 days, into a series of successive, rapidly-changing, solid, radioactive products known as *radium A*, *radium B*, and *radium C*, which are deposited on the surface of any object in contact with the emanation and impart to this a temporary radioactivity. The continuous production of the emanation in radium salts is wholly independent of the chemical character of the salt and is directly proportional to the amount of radium contained in it. It has also been observed that radium salts evolve heat at the surprising rate of about 118 calories per hour for each gram of radium which they contain and are thus enabled under favorable conditions to maintain their temperature considerably above that of their surroundings. These and other considerations have led to the explanation of the behavior of radium and other radioactive elements by the so-called disintegration theory, first proposed by Rutherford and Soddy. According to this theory the radium atoms are unstable systems and a certain proportion of the total number present are constantly undergoing disintegration, being transformed into atoms of other elements having distinctive physical and chemical properties. Thus an atom of radium breaks up, expelling an α-particle constituting an atom of helium, and produces an atom of the gaseous emanation, the latter undergoing subsequent transformation into an atom of radium A, etc. The energy appearing in the course of these changes is assumed to be inherent in the original atom and to manifest itself only when this is altered or destroyed. On this assumption the behavior of radioactive substances is in no way contradictory to the doctrine of the conservation of energy. On the basis of this theory it is obvious that in any given quantity of a radium salt in the course of time the amount of radium present must gradually decrease, and it has been experimentally demonstrated that the time required for exactly one half of the radium to disappear would be about 2000 years. It can be shown that at this rate of disintegration the earth, if composed initially of pure radium, would, after the lapse of 100,000 years, contain a smaller proportion of radium than is now present in the common rocks and soil which constitute its surface. Since the age of the earth is certainly greater than 100,000 years, it is evident that the radium now in existence must have been renewed or formed in some manner. The origin of radium has therefore been the subject of careful investigation and the conclusion has been reached that radium is formed through the atomic disintegration of another radioactive element, uranium, which is much more abundant, and is widely distributed. Radium has been found present in the natural mineral substances containing uranium in a constant and unvarying proportion, three parts by weight of radium occurring associated with every one hundred million parts of uranium. It has been found that radium is not formed directly from uranium, and it has been shown by Boltwood that another radio-element, ionium, is first produced by the disintegration of the uranium atoms which after further change are converted into radium atoms. A continuation of the atomic transformation results in the successive production of a further series of radio-elements or products: radium emanation, radium A, radium B, radium C, radium D (radiolead), radium E, and radium F (polonium). As no further radioactive products have been detected in this series it is presumed that after radium F an unchanging, stable form of matter is attained. Although the evidence as to the nature of this final product is indirect and not wholly conclusive, there is reason for believing that it is ordinary lead. Radium has been found widely distributed in minute proportions in the rocks and minerals of the globe, in soils, in the waters of thermal springs, in sea-water, and in marine deposits. The chief source of the radium salts which have been prepared has been almost entirely the pitchblende residues from the Austrian factories, and owing to the comparative rarity of this material and the laborious and costly methods of treatment necessary for its extraction, radium salts have commanded extraordinarily high prices, being frequently sold in small quantities at a rate exceeding $150,000 per gram of radium. The radiation from radium salts, especially the β- and γ-rays, reduces sensitive silver salts and produces an image upon a photographic plate screened by black paper. It also brings about other chemical changes, converting oxygen into ozone and ordinary phosphorus into red phosphorus, and causing the decomposition of water (with an excess of hydrogen over oxygen in the gaseous product as collected). It produces darkening of color in diamonds, quartz, mica, and especially glass, some specimens of glass becoming brown and others, more commonly, acquiring a violet or purple tinge. Various other substances become more or less colored. Radium salts, even at some little distance from the human skin, produce reddening in a few hours, and after days give rise to painful sores, difficult to heal. They have been used with some degree of success in the treatment of lupus and other forms of disease of the superficial tissues. They exert a marked germicidal action on various micro-organisms.—**Radium A**, the first disintegration-product of the radium emanation, having the emanation as parent and being itself the parent of radium B. See above.—**Radium B**, the second disintegration-product of the radium emanation, having as parent radium A and being the parent of radium C. See above.—**Radium-barium bromide**, barium bromide containing an admixture of radium bromide in varying, usually very small, proportion.—**Radium bromide**, the compound of radium which probably admits best of separation from the accompanying barium bromide by fractional crystallization, and has hence been used for this purpose by Giesel. It is soluble in water, though less soluble than the corresponding salt of barium. Exposed to the air it loses bromine and acquires an alkaline reaction.—**Radium C**, the third disintegration-product of the radium emanation, having as parent radium B and being parent of radium D. See above.—**Radium D**, a product of the radium emanation, having as parent radium C.—**Radium electroscope**. See ★*electroscope*.—**Radium rays**, Becquerel rays emitted by the radioactive element radium or by its compounds. See *obscure* ★*rays*, ★*radium*, and ★*radioactivity*.

radius, *n.* 4. (*b*) One of the principal longitudinal veins in an insect's wing, between the subcosta and the præmedia. It is vein III of Comstock's system.—**Angular radius**. Same as *spherical* ★*radius*.—**Basal pectoral radius**. See ★*pectoral*.—**Focal radii**, sects from a point to the foci.—**Radius and cubitus**. See ★*cubitus*.—**Radius of an eccentric**, the distance from the center of the sheave to the axis of the shaft.—**Radius of convergence**, the radius of the circle of convergence of a power-series.—**Radius of inversion**. See ★*inversion*.—**Radius of symmetry**. Many animal forms are symmetrical in reference to a number of systems of radii, designated *perradii*, *interradii*, *adradii*, and *subradii*. In a quadrate jellyfish there are four perradii, four interradii, eight adradii, and sixteen subradii. Four of the eight marginal sense-organs of *Chrysaora* are perradial and four interradial; of its twenty-four tentacles eight are adradial and sixteen subradial.—**Radius of vision**, the tangent to the earth's surface drawn from the eye of an observer situated at any given height above the earth; the line from such a point of view to the horizon. At sea, or above a level plain; where the horizon is a circle, the radius of vision is the side of a cone whose apex is the point of view and whose base is the horizon.—**Spherical radius**, an arc of a great circle from a pole of a circle on a sphere to a point of the circle.

radius-bar, *n.* 2. A link or bar connected with the front truck of a locomotive so as to permit it to swing laterally enough to adjust itself to track-curves of varying radius without stress upon the frame.

radius-finder (rā′di-us-fīn″dėr), *n.* Same as ★*center-square*.

radius-rod (rā′di-us-rod), *n.* In a steam-engine, the rod in a Gooch link motion, which connects the link-block to the valve-stem.

radix, *n.* 6. In *astrol.*, the original figure of birth, the source of all judgments and predictions.—**Radix mesencephali**, the mesencephalic root of the trigeminus nerve.—**Radix of the scale**. Same as *base of the* ★*scale*.—**Radix trigemini**, the root of the trigeminus nerve.

Radulinus (rad-ū-lī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *radula*, a scraper, < *radere*, scrape.] A genus



Radulinus asprellus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

of cottoid fishes which inhabit the Pacific coast in rather deep waters.

raffinade (rä-fē-nä′dę), *n.* [G. *raffinade*, < F. **raffinade*, < *raffiner*, refine.] A trade-name in Germany for the finest grade of white sugar made from beet-root.

raffinase (raf′i-nāz), *n.* [F. **raffinase*, < *raffiner*, refine, + *-ase*.] A ferment which causes the inversion of raffinose.

raffinosate (ra-fin′ō-sāt), *n.* [*raffinose* + *-ate*[2].] A compound of raffinose with a base, as calcium raffinosate, $3CaO.C_{18}H_{31}O_{16} + 2H_2O$, a crystalline powder, by means of which raffinose can be separated from saccharose, because it is less soluble in alcohol than calcium saccharate. When treated with an acid it yields raffinose and the calcium salt of the acid.

raffinose (raf′i-nos), *n.* [F. **raffinose*, < *raffiner*, refine, + *-ose*.] A crystalline sugar, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2O$, found in Australian manna from different species of *Eucalyptus*, sugar-beets, cotton-seed, and barley. It has no sweet taste. When heated with dilute sulphuric acid it first yields fructose and melibiose, then the latter is broken down into glucose and galactose. It is dextrorotatory and ferments only partly with yeast. Also called *melitose*, *gossypose*, and *melitriose*. *Inactive raffinose* is found in sugar-cane and in beet-molasses. It does not crystallize.

rafflesiaceous (raf-lē-zi-ā′shius), *a.* Belong-

ing to the *Rafflesiaceæ*, a family of parasitic plants; resembling the genus *Rafflesia*.

rafle (räf'l), *n.* [F.] A febrile eruptive disease observed in cattle of northern France. The eruption occurs after four or five days, on the inner side of the hind limbs and sometimes of the fore-legs, extending down to the hoof.

raft-body (råft'bod″i), *n.* In a war-ship, the part of the vessel above the protective deck in the vicinity of the water-line which is divided into a large number of watertight compartments. See ★*battle-ship*.

rafter[1], *n.*—**Auxiliary rafter,** an additional rafter used in a roof-truss to stiffen the principal rafter, often for a part of its length only.—**Dwarf rafter,** one of the short rafters which frame into a hip-rafter or angle-rafter, reaching from it to the plate.

rafter-dam (råf'tèr-dam″), *n.* A dam in which long timbers are set on the upper side at an angle to the stream of from 20 to 40 degrees. The pressure of the water against the timbers holds the dam solidly against the stream-bed.

rafting-spear (råf'ting-spēr), *n.* A thick iron-shod pole, used as a spear.

Thus Mr. Tregear remarks:—"I have seen a Maori speared with a big *rafting-spear* (an iron-shod pole thicker than the wrist), the point driven through the breast, just under the collar-bone, and coming out at the back." *H. H. Ellis*, The Criminal, p. 114.

raft-spider (råft'spī″dèr), *n.* A European lycosid spider, *Dolomedes fimbriatus*, which spins together floating leaves, using them as a raft on which it lives while capturing aquatic insects.

rag[1], *n.* **3.** In *bot.*: (*d*) The pithy axis and the membranes separating the sections of the orange and other citrus fruits.

The fruit resulting [from organic manures] is . . . inclined to be large and rough, with a thick rind and abundant *rag*. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agri.*, 1894, p. 196.

12. A coat; a tunic: army slang in India in the last century; still used. Also ★*raggie* (which see).

Are you going to sport the blue *rag* or the red one? [The Navy or the Army.]
Quoted in N. and Q., 9th ser., XII. 513.

Hard rags, rags from felted cloth, such as broadcloth, kersey, beaver, etc.—**Soft rags,** rags from loosely woven or unfelted cloth.—**To chew the rag,** to work oneself up over a grievance; complain; scold; talk violently. [Slang.]

"There are a few sore-heads," one man remarked to me, "who *chew the rag* about corruption an' the way the town 's run, but they don't represent you an' me an' the citizens. They 're sore 'cause they ain't got any offices, that 's what 's troublin' them."
McClure's Mag., April, 1901, p. 576.

A pardon if too much I *chew the rag*
But say, it 's getting rubbed in good and deep.
Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, xix.

II. *a.*—**Rag fallow.** See ★*fallow*[2].

rag[2] (rag), *n.* [*rag*[2], *v.*] In Oxford University, a noisy, disorderly outbreak, in violation of established regulations: originally peculiar to English university life.

The College is preparing for a good old *rag* tonight.
Isis, 1892, No. xiii, p. 88. *N. E. D.*

raga (rä'gä), *n.* [Skt. *rāga* (Hind. *rāg*), coloring, passion, loveliness, beauty (of voice or song), a musical mode, < √*raj*, be colored, be red, be pleased, etc.] In *Hindu music*, a scale or similar recognized series of tones.

rag-bag (rag'bag), *n.* A bag to contain rags or heterogeneous clippings of cloth; hence, a receptacle for any collection of odds and ends.

The Convention was a *rag-bag* of dissent, made up of bits so various in hue and texture that the managers must have been . . . puzzled to arrange them in any kind of harmonious pattern. *Lowell*, Works, V. 156.

rag-boiler (rag'boi″lèr), *n.* A closed vessel in which rags are boiled under a slight pressure in the paper-making process.

rag-book (rag'bůk), *n.* An 'indestructible' picture-book for children, printed on heavy linen with a brilliant, glossy surface.

The improvements recently made in the productions called *rag-books* are strikingly exemplified . . . [they are] absolutely untearable, even washable.
Athenæum, Dec. 16, 1905, p. 833.

rag-box (rag'boks), *n.* **1.** A box in which clothes are kept (see *rag*[1], *n.*, 12). [Slang.] —**2.** The mouth: as, to shut the *rag-box*, to hold the tongue. [Slang.]

You shut up your *rag-box* an' 'ark to my lay.
R. Kipling, The Young British Soldier, st. 2.

rag-burning (rag'bèr″ning), *n.* The process of calcining or roasting tin-wits or tin-ore that has been dressed but contains pyrites or other impurities. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rag-duster (rag'dus″tèr), *n.* In *paper-making*, a duster which employs an endless apron or wire cloth, on which the stock is thrown, after it has been torn apart or opened by revolving cutters, and the dust has been beaten out.

rag-fair, *n.* **2.** The kit inspection of a company of soldiers. [Slang.] *Grose.*

rag-fish (rag'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Icosteus*, found on the shores of California, remarkable for its flat, flabby body.

Ragged fallow, jacket. See ★*fallow*[2], etc.

ragged-robert (rag'ed-rob'ėrt), *n.* The herb-robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

raggedy (rag'e-di), *a.* [*ragged* + *-y*[3].] Having a ragged appearance; ragged. Also *raggety*.

A *raggedy* colt makes a good horse. *Old Irish Saying.*

There were a great many cattle, some limping wearily on. . . . Then fore and aft of the herd there were *raggety* boys holding the beasts in check and playing pranks among themselves. *Crockett*, Raiders, xxiii.

O The *Raggedy* Man! He works fer Pa;
An' he 's the goodest man ever you saw!
He comes to our house every day,
An' waters the horses, an' feeds 'em hay. . . .
Ain't he a' awful good *Raggedy* Man?
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!
J. W. Riley, The Raggedy Man, in Rhymes of Childhood, p. 217.

raggety, *a.* Same as *raggedy*.

raggie (rag'i), *n.* Diminutive of ★*rag*[1], 12 (which see).

As for myself in my scarlet *raggie*, . . . black waistbelt and regulation sword, in my own opinion I looked quite the god of war.
Capt. F. J. Bellew, Memoirs of a Griffin, ix.

ragging[1], *n.* **3.** In *mech.*, the rough-dressing of a grindstone; the operation of taking imperfections out of the working-face of a grindstone.

ragging[2] (rag'ing), *n.* [*rag*[2], *v.*, + *-ing*.] A scolding; a tongue-lashing.

ragging-hammer (rag'ing-ham″èr), *n.* In *mining*, a hammer which is used for breaking off the worthless part of the ore in the first separation.

ragging-table (rag'ing-tā″bl), *n.* See *racking-table*.

raggle, *n.* **2.** A groove cut in a stone, especially in the upper stones of a wall, to hold the edge of a roof.

rag-house (rag'hous), *n.* A tent. [Slang.]

ragout (ra-gö'), *v. t.* [*ragout, n.*] To make a ragout of; to make a spicy mixture of; hence figuratively, to give spiciness or piquancy to, as speech or literary style.

There would have been some grand officer of the household, . . . taking upon himself to allow beef to be *ragouted* in small kitchens, and in pans of peculiar size.
Westminster Rev., Jan., 1833, p. 33.

Rag-pickers' disease. (*b*) A form of pneumonoconiosis occurring in rag-pickers.

Rag-sorters' disease. Same as *rag-pickers' disease* (*a*) and (*b*).

ragstone, *n.* **3.** The weathered first bed or upper layer of a quarry in England. Also *raggstone*.

The Ragg of the Quarry: It is the very Strata of Stone that makes the Roof of the Subterraneous Quarries.
M. A. Green, Eighteenth Century Architecture of Bath, [p. 94.

rag-time (rag'tīm), *n.* and *a.* [*rag* for *ragged* (?) + *time*.] In *music*, a rhythm or movement that has many irregular accents and jerky inversions of emphasis, similar to those described under *Scotch catch* or *snap*. The term appears to have been first used (as an adjective) of negro melodies of the southern United States, but it has been extended indiscriminately to all sorts of popular songs, often of a vulgar character. [Colloq.]

An Italian band played Chinese *ragtime* with German thoroughness and a French finish as the guests of the State piled into carriages for a drive to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. *N. Y. Press*, Feb. 2, 1906.

Rag-time music, music characterized by rag-time, especially songs or dances imitated or caricatured from negro melodies.

The sound of *ragtime music* came from the two music halls across the way. *M. E. Seawell*, Papa Bouchard, i.

rag-trade (rag'trād), *n.* **1.** Trade in rags which are sold to the paper-mills.—**2.** The buying of false bank-notes which are palmed off on victims who give good money in exchange. [Slang.]—**3.** The tailoring trade. *Barrère and Leland*, Slang Dict.

ragweed, *n.*—**Giant ragweed, tall ragweed,** the great ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida*.

ragweed-fever (rag'wēd-fē″vèr), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

rah (rä), *interj.* and *n.* A shortened form of *hurrah*: usually repeated.

Around her raved the cheers of thousands, but the rocketing "*rahs*" for Yale sounded in her ears like some barbaric funeral chant. *Scribner's Mag.*, July, 1905, p. 18.

raiado (rä-i-ä'dō), *n.* [Sp. *rayado*, striped.] *Lutianus synagris*, one of the snappers, known from Florida to Brazil.



Raiado (*Lutianus synagris*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Raibl beds. See ★*bed*[1].

raiiform (rā'i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *raia*, ray, + L. *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, of the shape of the ray.

Raiküll beds. See ★*bed*[1].

rail[1], *n.*—**Adhesion-rail.** See ★*adhesion-rail*.—**Barlow rail,** a saddleback rail; an old form of metal rail having sides which curve rapidly downward and outward so as to form a broad base, thus allowing the rail to be laid directly on the ballast and avoiding the necessity for sleepers or wooden ties.—**Base-rail,** a railroad rail, invented about 1831, which had side projections about every two feet to give it a bearing surface on the road-bed.—**Bull-headed rail.** See ★*bull-headed*.—**Duplex rail.** Same as *compound rail* (which see, under *rail*[1]).—**Service-rail.** Same as ★*adhesion-rail*.—**Slot-rail,** one of a pair of rails which form a slot, or between which is an opening in which a trolley or a cable-grip or plow runs. This slot is usually midway between the rails on which the car runs, and for street-car service, the top of the slot being flush with the street surface. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 406.—**Stock-rail.** Same as ★*adhesion-rail*.—**Third rail,** a supplementary, insulated rail laid beside the track of an electric line, to carry the current used by the motor-cars. It is usually placed near one rail, outside the track, in convenient reach of a shoe that slides upon it, and takes the current from it to the motor. In street roads two light insulated rails in a tunnel under the track take the place of the third rail. See cut under *electric* ★*conduit*.—**Vignolles rail,** a railroad-rail of the same shape as the T-rail. [Eng.]

rail[4], *n.*—**Pectoral rail,** in Australia, *Rallus philippensis*. *Austral Eng.*

railage (rā'lāj), *n.* Charge for transportation by rail; also the transportation itself.

Labour, cartage and *railage*.
Auckland Star, N. Z., Oct. 1, 1891, p. 4. *N. E. D.*

rail-bird[2] (rāl'bėrd), *n.* One who perches on or hangs over the rail or fence at a race-course, or a fair, not having a reserved seat. [Slang.]

Pity the poor judges when thirty bull calves romp out before them; pity the "*railbirds*" who pass judgment on the judges.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–2, p. 203.

Along the fence where in the forenoon the "*rail birds*" had perched, muffled and humped, talking sagely of "Himyar hoses," "St. Blaise hocks," "iron legs," and "selling skates." *Munsey's Mag.*, Sept., 1902, p. 916.

rail-bond (rāl'bond), *n.* An electric conductor used to unite the adjacent ends of two railroad-rails so as to form a good electrical contact. It is usually composed of one or more copper wires the ends of which are given good metallic contact with the rails by soldering them in plugs fitted in holes in the foot. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Feb., 1904, p. 114.

rail-car (rāl'kär), *n.* A contraction of *railway-car*. [Local, U. S.]

rail-clamp, *n.* **2.** A rail-drill; a frame or clamp for holding a drill while drilling holes in the web of a rail.

rail-clip (rāl'klip), *n.* A tie-piece attached to a balance-crane, or a crane mounted on a car, for the purpose of securing the crane to its iron rails, thus preventing its overturning when lifting a heavy load.

rail-drill (rāl'dril), *n.* A rail-drilling machine; a portable device for drilling holes in the web of a rail for the bolts required at the joints. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Feb., 1904, p. 112.

rail-drop (rāl'drop), *n.* The fall of potential between the rails of an electric railway, where these are used for the return circuit, and the grounded terminal of the generator.

Now if, as the result of plant installation such as is represented in the lecturer's diagram, voltages existed such as therein graphically shown, such voltages would have to be diagrammatically illustrated somewhat as shown in Fig. 7; in which, ZZ′ being the zero line and A the voltage of the low-voltage pole of the generator, CC′ would represent the voltage at different points of the rail-return (*rail-drop*) and EE′ the voltage at different points of the accidental auxiliary returns (earth-drop, pipe-drop, etc.). *Elect. Rev.*, Oct. 8, 1904, p. 569.

rail-feeder (rāl′fē″dėr), *n.* A generator or battery used to regulate the distribution of voltage through the rails or earth return-circuit of an electric road.

rail-fork (rāl′fôrk), *n.* A track-layers' bar having two parallel blunt arms at the end the



Rail-fork.

space between which is designed to fit the web of the rail. It is used in lifting the end of a rail.

rail-gage (rāl′gāj), *n.* A bar, either of iron or wood, having a projection near each end at right angles to it. The distance apart of the outer faces of the projections is the distance required between the heads of the rails. See *railway-*★*gage*.

rail-head (rāl′hed), *n.* **1.** The upper portion of a rail; that part of a rail with which the wheels of the vehicles of a railway come in contact in passing.

All of the lines run on the public highway, and as the *railheads* are flush with the street, wagon traffic suffers no interference. The rails are laid on a foundation made up of large stones covered by rubble.

Elect. World and Engin., March 19, 1904, p. 554.

2. The terminus of railway transportation; the farthest point to which transportation by rail is open.

Rail-head having arrived at the requisite point in the summer of last year, our party, consisting of six Europeans, left Marseilles on June 10.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 454.

rail-ingot (rāl′ing″gọt), *n.* A steel ingot from which rails are to be rolled. Bessemer or open-hearth steel is commonly used for this purpose.

rail-jack (rāl′jak), *n.* A screw, ratchet, or hydraulic jack having a foot or bracket at the bottom of the movable ram for lifting a rail or anything close to the ground.

rail-joint (rāl′joint), *n.* See *joint*, 1 (*d*).

rail-jointer (rāl′join″tėr), *n.* An artisan employed to make the electrical connections or bonding of the rails of an electric road.

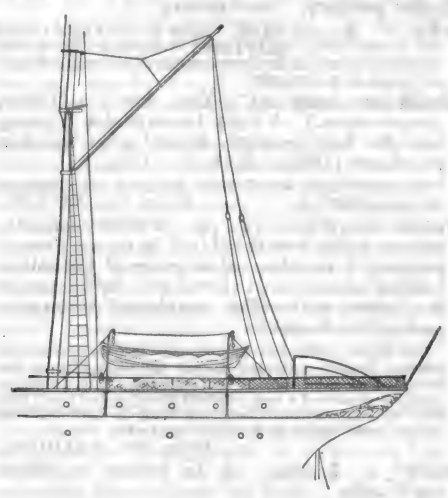
rail-lock (rāl′lok), *n.* In *railroading*, a lock for controlling the ends of the track-rails at the edge of a drawbridge, where the rail-ends must be raised before the draw can be opened. It locks the rails in their raised position and at the same time locks all train-signals against the bridge until the bridge is closed and the rails are lowered.

rail-mill (rāl′mil), *n.* A rolling-mill in which rails are rolled. *Uhland*, Corliss-Engines, p. 43.

railroad, *n.*—**Funicular, industrial, light, mountain, pyramidal, scenic railroad.** See *funicular* ★*railway*, etc.

railroad, *v. t.* **2.** To build railroads through (a country).—**3.** To carry by railroads.—**4.** In *printing*, to mark with parallel lines.

II. *v. i.* **1.** To work on railroads; to be in the railroad business.—**2.** In *printing*, to overrun: indicated in proof-reading by parallel lines.



Railroad-gaff.

railroad-gaff (rāl′rōd-gaf), *n.* *Naut.*, a vessel's standing gaff which has an iron jackstay bolted to its under side. See ★*railway*, 3.

railroadiana (rāl″rōd-i-ā′nạ̈), *n.* [*railroad* + *-i-* + *-ana.*] Scraps of information or gossip about railroads; railroad literature. [Rare.]

railroad-iron (rāl′rōd-ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** Wrought-iron suitable for making articles for railroad use, as coupling-links, pins, etc.—**2.** Iron or steel pieces used in railroad construction or operation, as rails, wheels, couplers, etc.—**3.** Steel rails: the first rails having been of iron, the term has been carried over to the newer practice.

railroad-plow (rāl′rōd-plou″), *n.* **1.** An excavating plow or scraper drawn by a locomotive and used for ditching or grading beside a track.—**2.** A snow-plow pushed by a locomotive for removing snow from a track.

rail-saw, *n.* **2.** A saw for cutting off the crop-ends of rails after they leave the rolls and for cutting the rails to lengths.

rail-sickness (rāl′sik″nes), *n.* Physiological disturbances caused by the motion of railway-cars, similar in origin and effects to those of sea-sickness; car-sickness. The rapid motion of objects through the visual angle of the eye; the swaying of the car-body as the direction of motion is changed at curves; the lurching due to centrifugal force on curves when the outer rail cannot be adequately elevated by reason of other traffic at less speeds; and, in general, the disturbances incident to travel, affect the nerve-centers and produce headache, nausea, faintness, and other phenomena which vary with the subject.

In running over its mountain division the . . . flyer, if it is to be on time, will have to negotiate the curves at a speed for which no amount of super-elevation of the outer rail can fully compensate, and "*rail-sickness*" may claim its victims. *Sci. Amer.*, June 17, 1905, p. 478.

rail-tester (rāl′tes″tėr), *n.* An instrument for testing the bonding of rails on an electric road. It usually consists of a millivoltmeter the terminals of which are attached to two steel points with which contact on either side of the joint to be tested may readily be made.

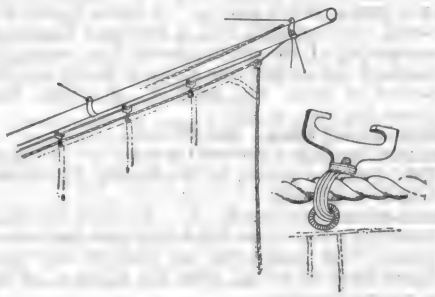
rail-tongs (rāl′tôngz), *n. pl.* Track-layers'



Rail-tongs.

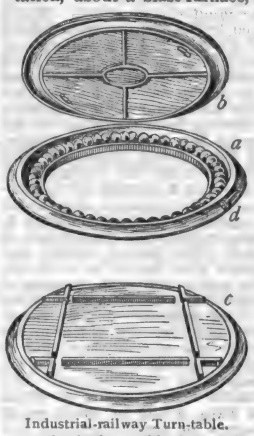
tongs for lifting rails. They have short jaws designed to clasp the rail head and two long handles bent at a right angle.

rail-train (rāl′trān), *n.* A train of rolls for reducing iron piles, steel ingots, or blooms to rails.



Railway, with single traveler in detail.

railway, *n.* **3.** *pl.* *Naut.*, iron jackstays bolted on the under side of standing gaffs which carry fore-and-aft sails, with or without booms. Small grooved iron shapes called "travelers" are sewed to the head of the sail, and slide along the railway, so that the canvas may be spread along the gaff by means of a whip or outhaul.—**Funicular railway,** a railway operated by a cable; a cable-railway or cable-road.—**Industrial railway,** a temporary or permanent system of narrow-gage tracks laid in a mine or quarry, on a plantation, about a blast-furnace, or in a shipyard, lumber-yard, sawmill, factory, shop, or other industrial plant, for the transportation of raw material or finished products. The most simple track is made in rail-length sections, consisting of light T-rails bolted to steel ties, at a gage of twenty-four inches. The sections are joined by fish-plates and are laid on the ground or on wooden or cement floors. For contractors' use, wooden ties and heavier rails are used. Another type of track is composed of sections of T-rails riveted to steel ties, and of 21½-inch gage, outside measurement. Another is composed of cast-iron plates having the rails cast at the edge on each side. The figure shows a section of a cast-plate track bedded in the floor of a boiler-room, the floor being composed of cast-iron plates resting on concrete. On such a track the flanges are on the outside of the wheels and run in the grooves at the sides, the space between the rails being roughened to form a foothold. Heavy cast plates of this pattern are also used for street roads and are bedded in concrete. Such plate tracks are also laid on wooden floors, with side strips, to allow for the easy crossing of trucks; and in boiler-rooms are laid in concrete, with plain floor-plates. Simple forms of crossovers and switches are used in all forms of industrial roads, and in shops, where abrupt turns must be made, small, ball-bearing turn-tables are used in place of curves and switches, as shown in the figure. Hand transfer-cars are also used. The car-loads on such roads are often very light and the cars are moved about and the turn-tables operated by hand. For heavy loads and trains of cars electric motors are in almost universal use. A great variety of shop, mill, quarry, and other cars are used on industrial roads, such as cane-, coke-, sugar-, ash-, slag-, and logging-cars, and the tracks are often laid on elevated structures and on bridges between buildings. In some instances the body of the car is suspended below the car-trucks, under the elevated tracks. See *dumping-car* and *dumper*.—**Light railway.** (*a*) A railway built with light rails and using light rolling-stock. (*b*) A railway built under enactments to secure light charges for transportation.



Industrial-railway Turn-table.

a, circular base with channel for ball-bearing, showing ring of balls; *b*, under side of table; *c*, table in position, showing cross-tracks; *d*, latch for cover. A car is run by hand on the turn-table, the table turned one quarter of the way round, and the car run off on a track at right angles to the first track.

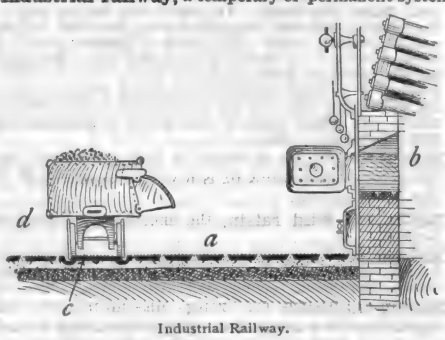
Such *railways* are not "*light*" in the technical sense of having been made under enactments intended to secure permanent lowness of cost as compared with standard lines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 166.

Mountain-railway, a railway having grades steeper than 3 feet in 100 feet. Such railways are sometimes provided with a rack or a cable so that the tractive force of the locomotive may not depend entirely on the adhesion of the wheels to the track.—**Pyramidal railway,** a mono-rail road; a railroad having a single central rail supported on short posts and straddled by the cars. There are guide-rails on the sides of the posts, at the bottom.—**Railway gage.** See ★*gage*[2].—**Railway head.** See ★*head* and ★*rail-head*.—**Railway-jack.** Same as ★*rail-jack*.—**Railway kiln.** See ★*kiln*.—**Scenic railway.** (*a*) A railway line which passes through a region notable for the beauty of its scenery. (*b*) A short track upon which cars are run, generally by gravity, and which passes through artificial scenery intended to be beautiful or weird: a source of amusement at pleasure-resorts.—**Tube-railway,** a railway constructed in a tube or tunnel; an underground railway; a subway.

railway-beetle (rāl′wā-bē″tl), *n.* A South American lampyrid, probably a larviform female, luminous in patches along the sides, thus resembling a miniature railway-train at night.

railway-crane (rāl′wā-krān), *n.* See ★*crane*[2].

railway-grease (rāl′wā-grēs), *n.* The lubricant used in the axle-boxes of railway rolling-stock. It varies in composition, but is very commonly a sort of imperfect soap, made by melting together tallow and palm-oil and stirring in a solution of carbonate of soda until a uniform mixture is produced.



Industrial Railway.

a, cast-iron plates bedded in concrete for boiler-room floor; *b*, section of boiler; *c*, cast-iron track; *d*, charging-car with outside-flange wheels.

rain[1], *n.* **2.** (*a*) Red or brown dust is sometimes carried by violent winds into the upper atmosphere and many miles from its source. If afterward precipitated with rain, it imparts to the latter a red color.—**Agricultural rains,** rains which occur during the growing season; specifically, rains which occur during that portion of the year in which the average daily temperature of the air is above 40° F. or 5° C.—**Artificial rain,** a rain caused to fall by human agency. Efforts to produce rain by special human intervention have been made from time immemorial, by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the upward discharge of vapors and gases, and possibly other devices, but in no instance has it been shown satisfactorily that rain is thus produced.—**Belt of rains,** the region between the northeast trades of the northern hemisphere and the southeast trades of the southern hemisphere which approximately surrounds the globe in the neighborhood of the equator. It is characterized by frequent rains throughout the year. It moves northward and southward through a range of about five

degrees annually and is generally spoken of as the *equatorial rain-belt*, being in the center of a rather broader region called the *equatorial cloud-belt*.—**Black rain**, rain-water discolored by the fine dust from a black soil or by soot washed down out of the atmosphere. Probably the fine particles are carried very high up and form the nuclei of condensation for the raindrops.—**Coast rain**, a rain peculiar to the coastal regions of a continent or island: almost invariably the special result of uprising currents due to winds blowing from the water to the land.—**Dynamic theory of the formation of rain**, the theory developed by Espy, Ferrel, Hann, and later meteorologists according to which the formation of clouds, rain, hail, and snow is a process of thermodynamics. The work done by the expansion of air under pressure is done at the expense of the heat contained in the air and vapor and soon reduces the temperature of the vapor to its dew-point. The further cooling and the consequent condensation give rise to an evolution of the latent heat of the vapor so that the process of cooling is retarded in proportion as the rate of condensation is increased. The total quantity of heat represented by the falling rain, hail, or snow is left in the cloud and promotes further rise and overflow, but is eventually lost by radiation. So long as the cloud or air retains this excess of heat it is more buoyant than neighboring air and promotes the formation of winds and storms.—**Luminous rain**, a rain in which occur luminous electric discharges or sparks between the drops and the ground as they approach it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 329.—**Red rain**. See *blood-rain*, under *rain*[1], 2 (*a*).

rain-area (rān′ā″rē-ă), *n.* **1.** The region over which rain has fallen, shown on a daily weather-map.—**2.** Any area over which rain is falling at any time.—**3.** That quadrant of an extended cyclonic storm in which the most rain usually falls. It is the southeast quadrant in the storms of the United States, but the southwest quadrant in Europe, and a northerly quadrant in the storms of the southern hemisphere.—**4.** That portion of the storm-area over which rain is falling, as distinguished from the portion over which snow is falling.

rain-belt (rān′-belt), *n.* A region in which rains occur with frequency, as contrasted with a contiguous arid or relatively arid region.—**Equatorial rain-belt.** See *belt of* ★*rains*.

rainbelter (rān′bel-tėr), *n.* A farmer, in the western part of the United States, who settles on the semi-arid plains during a wet season, relying upon a continuance of sufficient rainfall.

Just now there is a fever of speculation in farm lands in the Northwest and the tide of immigration has set in strongly toward a region heretofore considered valuable only for grazing. There is again an influx of the "*rainbelters*," a venturesome and foolhardy class of settlers, who, disregarding or without knowledge of the experience of the pioneers of the early eighties, are crossing the meridian beyond which the rainfall is scanty and uncertain. It is impossible to fix the exact boundaries of the region known as "Semi-arid America," but it is generally considered to include that territory between the 97th and the 101st meridian. The difficulty in definitely bounding this region is due to the fact that for a succession of years the high plains of which it is largely composed receive more than the average rainfall.
N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 30, 1902.

rainbow (rān′bō), *v. t.* To color like a rainbow, or so brightly as to suggest the rainbow; curve over or surround, as with a rainbow.

rainbow-fish, *n.* (*c*) A new Zealand fish, *Heteroscarus castelnaui*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

rainbow-smelt (rān′bō-smelt), *n.* The brilliantly colored smelt, *Osmerus dentex*, found



Rainbow-smelt (*Osmerus dentex*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

on the coast of Alaska. It forms an important part of the food of the natives. Also called *Alaska smelt*.

rainbow-trout, *n.*—**McCloud River rainbow-trout,** a trout, *Salmo irideus shasta*, found in the Sierra Nevada mountains from Mount Shasta southward.

rainbow-tub (rān′bō-tub), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a tub used to print rainbow colors. *N. E. D.*

rainbow-weed (rān′bō-wēd), *n.* The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicoria*.

rain-breed† (rān′brēd), *a.* Producing rain.

Hee chaunts: . . .
How floods be engendred, so how fire, celestial Arcture,
Theē *rainebreede* seunstars, with both the Trionical orders.
Why the sun at westward so tymely in wynter is housed.
Stanyhurst, tr. of First Four Books of the Æneis, i. 754.

rain-breeder (rān′brē″dėr), *n.* Same as *weather-breeder*.

rain-channel (rān′chan″el), *n.* In *geol.*, a furrow excavated by the rain: especially pronounced upon surfaces of loose sand or soft rocks.

rain-char (rān′chär), *n.* A salmonoid fish, *Salvelinus pluvius*, found in abundance in the mountain streams and lakes of Hondo and Hokkaido, Japan. It is a beautiful fish, reaching a weight of two or three pounds.

rainer (rā′nėr), *n.* One who produces the rain. [Nonce-word.]

The human mind is so made . . . that it must think . . . a *rainer* behind the rain.
Max Müller, Nat. Religion, xv. 404.

Rainey's corpuscle. Same as *Miescher's* ★*corpuscle*.

rainfall, *n.*—**Zone of maximum rainfall.** See ★*zone*.

rain-gage, *n.*—**Symon's rain-gage,** a glass receiver inclosed in a metal jacket, with openings for observation. It is graduated in cubic centimeters.

rain-maker, *n.* **2.** One who pretends to be able to cause rain by some physical process. The ringing of bells, the explosion of gunpowder or dynamite (Dyrenforth's method), the mixing of chemicals producing various vapors (Melbourne's method), the burning of piles of brushwood (Espy's method), are among the methods that have been tried.

There is abundant evidence that many are deceived and much money wasted by the so-called *rain-makers* and others. . . . In Italy, Austria, and France a widespread delusion prevails as to the possibility of preventing hail by the bombardment of the clouds, analogous to the short-lived delusion promoted by Dyrenforth in the United States, to the effect that rain could be brought down by bombarding the clouds.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 714.

rain-making (rān′mā″king), *n.* The attempt to produce rainfall by some mechanical or other means. See ★*rain-maker*, 2. The planting of forests or the formation of ponds, lakes, and swamps by irrigation so as to increase the rainfall is one of the methods used.

rain-pit (rān′pit), *n.* An indentation in the ground made by a drop of rain.

The easiest way of comprehending the preservation of them is to suppose dry sand . . . to have swept over and filled up the foot-prints, *rain-pits*, and hollows of every kind. *Penny Cyc.*, XIX.–XX. 270.

rain-quail, *n.* **2.** In India, one of the small painted quails, *Excalfactoria chinensis;* also a species of *Microperdix*.

rain-stone (rān′stōn), *n.* A stone which under certain conditions (for example, when placed in water) is imagined to be able to cause rain. *Ratzel* (trans.), The History of Mankind, III. 39.

rain-warp (rān′wârp), *n.* A loam, found beneath the vegetable soil in southern England, consisting of the accumulated fine materials washed out of heavier stony deposits by the action of rain. See *warp*, 4. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 394.

Rain-water head. See ★*head*.

rainwater-fish (rān′wâ″tėr-fish), *n.* A small fish, *Lucania parva*, of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in Florida.

rain-wind (rān′wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the point from which the principal rains come. The rain-wind is usually one that blows from an ocean, from the equator, or up a mountain-slope.

rain-worm (rān′wėrm), *n.* The earthworm; the angleworm. *N. E. D.*

rainy-day (rā′ni-dā″), *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for a rainy day: as, the *Rainy-day* Club.

She . . . was really a vision to see,
For she wore — the flirt! — a *rainy-day* skirt, of a kind that was bound to allure.
N. Y. Times, Sept. 28, 1902.

raise[1], *v. t.* **23.** In *poker*, to increase (the amount bet by any preceding player).—**Heave and raise the dead!** An order given to the men at the windlass to break the anchor away from the bottom—from its mud grave.—**To raise a mouse** (*naut.*), to make a mouse (see *mouse*, 6) on a stay, etc.—**To raise steam,** to get up steam; produce steam, as in a boiler; produce or generate steam at a required pressure, starting with water which is not hot enough to give off such steam.—**To raise upon,** in *nav. arch.*, to heighten the upper works of (a vessel).

raise[1], *n.* **5.** In *mining*, a rise; a riser; an opening at the back of a level to connect it to the level above.

raisin, *n.*—**Wild raisin,** the sheepberry, *Viburnum Lentago*.

raising, *n.* **1.** (*e*) The production of a nap or pile on fabrics by means of a napper, gig, or similar machine. *Georgievics*, Chem. Technol. of Textile Fibres, p. 290.

raising-machine (rā′zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine, as a napper or gig, for raising a nap or pile on fabrics. *Georgievics*, Chem. Technol. of Textile Fibres, p. 290.

rake[1], *n.* **3.** A lean, meager person.

Let us revenge this with our pikes, ere we become *rakes*.
Shak., Coriolanus, i. 1.

4. A local miners' term in Derbyshire, England, for veins of galena in joints in limestone, as contrasted with fault-fissures. The joints are often enlarged by the solution and removal of the walls, but they may be and usually are limited or cut off sharply by an underlying stratum. Also written *rake-vein*. Compare *gash-vein*.

One of those upward fissures that the miners of the country call "*rakes*"; it is from 18 to 30 feet wide, and inclines from 75° to 80° towards the horizon. It is an unfinished abyss; that is to say, it is a crack that erosion has not enlarged up to the surface of the earth, for its orifice has not been found above.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 507.

As lean or **as thin as a rake,** very lean or thin.

As lene was his hors *as is a rake*,
And he nas nat right fat, I undertake.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 287.

Side-delivery rake, a horse-rake in which the rake is suspended between the axle of the pair of wheels and a third or caster-wheel trailing at the end of the rake, and



Side-delivery Rake.

placed in a position diagonal to the direction in which the machine moves. By means of suitable mechanism, operated through gearing on the axle, the hay, as fast as it is gathered, is delivered at the side of the rake and deposited on the ground in the form of a windrow.

rake[1], *v. t.* **7.** In *turpentining*, to clear combustible material away from (the base of a tree), as a precaution against fire.—**8.** In *salt-making*, to remove the salt from (the evaporating-pans) to the draining-table.

After a sufficient amount of salt has collected in the first section of the front pan, it is removed to the "drip" for drainage. This is called drawing or *raking* the pans.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 3, 1903, p. 23198.

rake-hook (rāk′hůk), *n.* A set of hooks fixed on a bar which is dragged along the bottom of a river or lake so as to catch fish by the body. *N. E. D.*

rake-off (rāk′ôf), *n.* **1.** In gambling games, the amount or percentage taken by the house or the banker. Hence—**2.** An amount or percentage of money taken by a party to a contract or enterprise as his share of the spoils; specifically, a share of money illegally taken in a public enterprise.

raker, *n.* **3.** Something superlative of its kind, as a heavy bet (a 'plunge'), or a fast rate of speed. [Slang.]

rake-teeth (rāk′tēth), *n. pl.* A condition in which the teeth do not touch, but are separated one from the other by a more or less considerable interval.

raking-bar (rā′king-bär), *n.* A long wrought-iron rod bent at the end for cleaning out a foundry cupola or melting-furnace after dropping the bottom.

Raku pottery. See ★*pottery*.

râle, *n.*—**Mucous râles.** Same as *moist rdles* (which see, under *rdle*).—**Râle redux,** returning râle; a crepitant râle heard at the termination of the stage of consolidation in pneumonia.

Ralli-car, -cart (ral′i-kär, -kärt), *n.* [*Ralli*, proper name.] A light two-wheeled driving-trap for four persons, named after the first purchaser (1885). *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

Of two-wheeled vehicles the Polo-cart and *Ralli-cart* are most in favour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 607.

rallié (räl-yā′), *n.* [F., pp., of *rallier*, come together, rally. See *rally*[1], *v.*] In recent French politics, a member of a group of Catholics, holding monarchical views, who, by advice of the Church authorities, acquiesced in the support of the Republic.

Leo XIII. published in February 1892 an encyclical, bidding French Catholics accept the Republic as the firmly-established form of government. The papal injunction produced a new political group called the "*Ralliés*," the majority of its members being Monarchists who rallied to the Republic in obedience to the Vatican.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 487.

rally[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** In *boxing*, to attack vigorously.

Molineux *rallied* him with quickness.
Sporting Mag., XXXIX. 189. *N. E. D.*

4. In *sporting*, to parry.

While the others *rallied* his covers.
Col. Hawkes, Diary, I. 12. *N. E. D.*

rally[1], *n.* 5. In *electioneering*, a mass-meeting of a political party: as, a Republican *rally* was held in the town hall.

At the last Presidential Election, at a great Republican *Rally*, there were two speeches made, significant and worthy of note. *N. Y. Tribune*, Dec. 21, 1904.

6. The military signal for rallying: as, to sound the *rally*.

ram[2], *n.* 1. (*g*) In *mech.*, the reciprocating bar or slider which carries the tool-head of a shaper or slotter. (*h*) The plunger of a hydraulic elevator.

R. A. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Academy of Music;* (*b*) of *Royal Arch Mason.*

ramada (rä-mä′dä), *n.* [Sp. *ramada*, usually *enramada*, < *enramar*, cover with branches, < *en-* + *ramo*, branch, < L. *ramus*, branch.] In Spanish-speaking countries, a shelter made of branches; a bower of branches.

Each and all of these examples of the Renaissance style of architecture, as it found expression in the valley of the Gila, was provided with a "*ramada*" in front, which at a small expenditure of labor in erecting a few additional upright saplings and cross-pieces, and a covering of cottonwood foliage, secured a modicum of shelter from the fierce shafts of a sun which shone not to warm and enlighten, but to enervate and kill.
Bourke, On the Border with Crook, i.

ramarama (rä′mä-rä′mä), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, *Myrtus bullata*, a shrub belonging to the myrtle family, having opposite, broadly-ovate leaves, pale-pink flowers, and black berries. The name is often corrupted into *grama*. It is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.

ramate (rā′māt), *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch, + *-ate*[1].] In the trophi of rotifers, having the rami crossed by two or three teeth, the fulcrum rudimentary and the manubria absent.

rambler, *n.* 2. A variety of rose, which clambers freely: as, the crimson *rambler*.

ram-block (ram′blok), *n.* *Naut.*, an obsolete name for a deadeye.

rambunctious, *a.* 2. Violent but satisfactory; goluptious. Also *rambunkshus*. [Slang.]

"What happens if he upsets?"
"The petrol will light up and the boiler may blow up."
"How *rambunkshus!* And —" Pyecroft blew a slow cloud.
R. Kipling, Steam Tactics, in Traffics and Discoveries, [p. 166.

R. A. M. C. An abbreviation of *Royal Army Medical Corps.*

ramdown (ram′doun), *n.* A steep declivity in a logging-road, upon which boughs (or hay) are placed, in winter, to check the movements of the loaded sleds. [Maine.]

Dolefully and silently they traversed wastes of splintered devastation, blocked *ram-downs*, choked twitch-roads, and hideous snarls of cross-piled timber.
Holman Day, King Spruce, p. 197.

rame (rām), *n.* [F. *rame*, < L. *ramus*, branch.] A branch. *Bannister*, Hist. Man, viii. 109. *N. E. D.*

The foles, languescent, pend from arid *rames*.
O. W. Holmes, Æstivation.

ramekin, *n.* 2. The case or mold in which a ramekin is baked and served: also *ramekin-mold* or *-case*.

First bŭy a dozen *ramekins* to bake your Parmesan in.
Dainty Luncheon Dishes, p. 28.

ramental (rā-men′tal), *a.* [NL. *ramentum* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to ramentum: specifically, in *paleobot.*, characterizing the copious flattened hairs or elongated scales which constitute most of the armor of silicified cycadean trunks. See ★*armor*, 5. The term is applied to the scales of ferns and other plants whether living or fossil.

ramentiferous (rā-men-tif′e-rus), *a.* Of the nature of or producing ramenta.

Rameseum (ram-e-sē′um), *n.*; pl. *Ramesea* (-ä). [Also *Ramesseum;* NL. *Rameseum*, < *Rameses* + *-eum.*] In *Egypt. antiq.*, a monument to a king of the Rameside dynasty, especially that to Rameses II. at Thebes in Egypt.

rameta (ra-mē′tä), *n.* [Marathi *ramita.*] A small tree of southern India and Ceylon, *Gnidia eriocephala*, belonging to the family *Daphnaceæ*. The acrid, poisonous bark yields a fiber used for cordage.

ramiferous (rā-mif′e-rus), *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch, + *-ferous.*] Bearing branches.

ramigerous (rā-mij′e-rus), *a.* Same as ★*ramiferous.*

ramming-blocks (ram′ing-bloks″), *n. pl.* Plaster or metal molds used as master-molds from which the casting-molds are made, instead of employing a loose pattern.

ramon (rä-mōn′), *n.* [Sp. *ramon*, a branch-tip, < *ramo*, branch.] In Porto Rico, *Trophis racemosa*, a low milky tree belonging to the *Moraceæ*. Its bark, sold in the drug markets of the island, is taken in the form of a decoction by women to stop lactation.

ramoncillo (rä-mōn-thēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. *ramoncillo*, dim. of *ramon*, a branch-tip.] In Porto Rico, a name of *Trophis racemosa*. Also called ★*ramon* (which see).

ramp, *v.* I. *intrans.* 5. In *arch.*, to ascend or descend from one level to another: said of a wall.—6. To be greedy, and noisy; to rampage.

They 're [recruits] crammed wid bull-mate till they fairly *ramps* wid good livin'.
R. Kipling, The Taking of Lungtungpen, in Indian [Tales, p. 601.

II. *trans.* 3. *Mil.*, to make ramps on, as a bank or wall; furnish with ramps.

ramp, *n.* 9. An inclined traveling platform or carrier for transferring freight from a boat to a dock or warehouse. It is essentially a hinged landing-bridge, in which one portion of the surface of the bridge is covered by a fixed flooring, while the rest is formed by the upper surface of an apron-conveyer covered with wooden slats. The men and trucks are carried upward on the conveyer and the men walk down the fixed floor with the empty trucks. In loading from the dock to an upper deck of the boat, or at high tide, the motion of the conveyer is reversed. The inshore end of the ramp is pivoted and the outboard end is suspended by chains (assisted by counterweights) from the dock-structure to allow for adjustment to the changes in tide level. See ★*conveyer*, 4, with cut.

rampager (ram-pā′jėr), *n.* One who rampages; a violent, riotous, boisterous person.

ramper[3] (ram′pėr), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *lamprey.*] The lamprey. Also *ramper-eel*. *N. E. D.*

ramper-eel (ram′pėr-ēl), *n.* See ★*ramper*[3].

rampick, rampike, *n.* 2. A tree broken off by wind, with a splintered end on the portion left standing.

rampion, *n.*—**German rampion,** the evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis.*

ram-pump (ram′ pump), *n.* 1. A plunger pump.—2. A water-ram.

Ram-Ram (räm′ räm′). [Hind. *Rām, Rām*, the name repeated as an exclamation or salutation, of *Rām*, Skt. *Rāma*, a Hindu deity.] A common salutation between Hindus, equivalent to 'good morning' or the like: originally an invocation of Rama.

ram-reel (ram′rēl), *n.* A stag-dance on shipboard. [Nautical slang.]

rams, rammes (rämz), *n.* Same as ★*ramsch.*

ramsch (rämsh), *n.* [G. *Ramsch*, a miscellaneous heap of goods, a job lot (*im Ramsch*, in the lump, in bulk), also a game, < F. *ramas*, a confused heap, < *ramasser*, heap up, < *re-* + *amasser*, heap up. See *amass.*] A card game, a mixture of euchre, spoil-five, and division loo. Also *rams* or *rammes*.

The German game *Ramsch* differs from Rounce in the following particulars: 1st. The game is played with a pack of thirty-two cards, the same as Euchre. 2nd. A player is not compelled to lead trumps if he has already done so twice. 3rd. If a player holds no trumps, and elects to play his hand, trusting to make a trick in good cards of other suits, he may, in his proper turn, lead his poorest card, face down, which card represents a trump, and such a lead calls for a trump from every player who holds one. In all other particulars *Ramsch* is identical with the American game of Rounce. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 325.

Ramsden disk. Same as *interfusion* ★*disk.*

ram's-horn, *n.* 4. A form of double hook used on cranes which do light and speedy work. It enables a chain sling to be easily and quickly caught, but is not so strong as the single hook, since the stress does not come into line with the hoisting-chain without side-strain. [Eng.]

ramular (ram′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *ramulus*, a small branch, + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to branches.

Jeffrey considers the spaces between the internodal strands as gaps in an originally continuous cylinder, comparable to the large foliar gaps found in the cylindrical stele of the ferns, or the *ramular* gaps, occurring where branches are given off, in the lycopods.
Amer. Nat., May, 1905, p. 281.

Ramularia (ram-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL.; so called in allusion to the tubes of the lateral line, < L. *ramulus*, a little branch. See *ramulus.*] A genus of flounders found in rather deep water, in the Gulf of California.—2. A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having simple or sparingly branched conidiophores arising from the stomata of the host-plant and bearing septate light-colored conidia at the tips. Over 200 species have been described. All are parasitic and some attack cultivated plants, causing leaf-blight. *R. rufomaculans* causes leaf-blight of buckwheat.

ramus, *n.*—**Rami communicantes,** branches of communication between the sympathetic and spinal nerves.—**Ramus horizontalis,** the posterior part of the Sylvian fissure in the brain.—**Ramus hyomandibularis,** the hyomandibular branch of the seventh cranial nerve, supplying in *Chimæra monstrosa* the hyomandibular canal.—**Ramus mandibulæ,** each half or side of the mandible.—**Ramus ophthalmicus profundus,** the deep ophthalmic branch of the fifth cranial nerve.—**Ramus ophthalmicus superficialis,** the superficial ophthalmic branch of the seventh cranial nerve.

ranal (rā′nal), *a.* [*Ranal(es).*] Of, pertaining to, or belonging to the *Ranales*, an order of dicotyledonous plants. See *Ranales.*

This, however, does not entitle us to assume the origin of Monocotyledones from Dicotyledones, although there is manifestly a temptation to connect helobic forms of the former with *ranal* ones of the latter.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 440.

ranch[2], *n.* 1. Also, a permanent Indian village. 3. A small hut or house in the country, not necessarily a cattle-breeding establishment. [U. S.]

rancho, *n.* 2. A hut or cluster of huts where travelers can be accommodated, like the Dak bungalows of India.

The *Rancho* represents the "Traveller's Bungalow," lacking, however, cot, chair, and table, Thugs and Dacoits.
R. F. Burton, Highlands of Brazil, I. 102.

rancidity, *n.* The chief cause of rancidity in fats is hydrolysis of the glycerides, the elements of water being taken up and the free fatty acids and glycerin being formed. The favoring conditions of the change are the presence of moisture and atmospheric oxygen, exposure to light, and contact with albuminoid and mucilaginous impurities.

Rancocas formation. See ★*formation.*

Rancooria (ran-kō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wight, 1906), from *rancooran*, one of the native names in Australia.] A genus of trees of the family *Meliaceæ*. See *Owenia*, 1.

randem (ran′dem), *adv.* [*random*, on the analogy of *tandem.*] With three horses harnessed tandem. Also *randem-tandem*. *N. E. D.*

His fellow-students . . . who drove tandem and *random* in great perfection, and were connoisseurs in good inns, had taught him to drink deep ere he departed.
Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, i.

randem (ran′dem), *n.* [*randem, adv.*] A turnout driven randem. Also used attributively. See the extract.

'A *randem* team.' That *randems* should be uncommon is natural enough.
Ill. Sport. and Dram. News, Feb. 10, 1883, p. 542. [*N. E. D.*

randing (ran′ding), *n.* A method of weaving basketwork for gabions.

Randlord (rand′lôrd), *n.* [*Rand*[2] + *lord:* in allusion to *landlord.*] A landlord or landowner in the Rand (in full, Witwaters rand) in the Transvaal Colony, South Africa. [Colloq.]

Even were the reverse the case one thing is certain. If the *Randlords* are unable to exercise proper supervision over their labourers so that they menace the white population, they will have to go. The pockets of the *Randlords* might suffer from their exclusion, but the rest of South Africa could stand that. *Newspaper.*

random[2], *n.* (*c*) In *mining*, the direction of a rake-vein.

Random group. See ★*group*[1].

rang[2], *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification, a division of igneous rocks lower than the 'order,' based on the character of the chemical bases in the preponderating group of standard minerals in each class. See ★*rock*[1].

So far, the possible minerals have given a position to the rock. We may, however, consider the "general character of the bases in the minerals of the preponderant group in each class," which enables us to assign a "*rang*" to the same rock. *Nature*, April 23, 1903, p. 579.

rangatira (ran-gä-tē′rä), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, a chief; a master or mistress; hence, a gentleman or lady; an aristocrat. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

range, *v.* I. *trans.* 7. *Naut.*, to sail parallel to: as, to *range* the coast.

II. *intrans. v.* 6. (*b*) To find the range; determine the range.

For harbour defence, . . . an accurate range-finder is of first importance. This is largely the case because "*ranging*" cannot be resorted to in the same manner as in the field, where the targets are comparatively motionless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 177.

range, *n.*—**Conic range,** in *geom.*, the range formed by the crosses of correlated straights of two coplanar non-copunctal flat pencils, projective but not perspective.—**Cottage range,** a special size and pattern of stove, usually having two ovens and a horizontal flue between.—**Harmonic range,** in *geom.* See ★*harmonic.*—**Perspective ranges** (*geom.*), ranges which are cuts of the same flat pencil.—**Range of conics,** in *geom.*, the assemblage of conics on which are the sides *a, b, c, d* of a given tetragram.—**Range of stability.** See ★*stability.*—**Range of the first degree,** a point

row.—**Range of the second degree,** a conic range.—**Range-transmitter and -indicator** (*naval*), instruments connected mechanically or by electric wiring to transmit the range of the object to be fired at from the transmitter in a central position to the indicators in the vicinity of the guns. See ★*indicator*, 1 (*j*) (1).—**Sphere range.** See ★*sphere*.—**To pass over the range,** to die. [Western U. S.]

range-board (rānj'bōrd), *n.* A board which gives distances from a battery to prominent objects in the vicinity.

range-bred (rānj'bred), *a.* Raised on a range: applied to horses so raised, as well as to cattle.

range-finder, *n.*—**Depression range-finder,** an instrument used at sea-coast forts to determine the distance of an object. The height of the instrument above the water being known and the angle at the object subtended by this height being measured, the corresponding range is read from the instrument.—**Horizontal base range-finder,** an instrument used, at one end of a horizontal base-line, to make observations which, together with those made by the companion instrument, may be used to determine the distance of an object.

range-grass (rānj'grȧs), *n.* See ★*grass*.

range-horse (rānj'hôrs), *n.* A horse which has been brought up on a stock-range.

However we may look upon the *range-horse* personally, we must admit that the foundation is there for a very excellent horse stock. *Market Classes of Horses*, p. 31.

range-indicator (rānj'in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* See ★*indicator*, 1 (*j*) (1).

range-pole (rānj'pōl), *n.* In *surveying*, one of two or three slender rods or staffs (prominently painted or marked, and usually sharpened at one end or provided with a pointed shoe or with a tripod by which it may be placed firmly in or on the ground in a vertical position) used for the purpose of prolonging a straight line by setting the third pole or locating a point in the straight line through the other two prolonged.

It seemed best to depend upon the sextant for this work. It was believed that greater accuracy could be secured than with the compass, and that it would be more practicable and less expensive than the *range-pole* method. *Science*, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 57.

Range-pole method. (*a*) In *hydrographic surveying*, the method of locating or marking a point offshore by establishing two ranges, each located by two range-poles or range-marks, in such position and direction that the two ranges intersect at the offshore point to be marked. (*b*) In *rough surveying*, a method by which one may place himself on a straight line between two distant visible points, by moving two range-poles into successive positions until the straight line through the two poles passes through the two distant points simultaneously.

ranger, *n.* **9.** A county officer who takes charge of stray animals. [Local, U. S.]

In Mississippi the coroner is also the county *ranger*, and performs the duties of that office. (It is the duty of the county *ranger* to take charge of stray horses, mules, jacks, cattle, sheep, or hogs.) *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 295.

10. In the United States Forest Service, a patrolling officer of a forest district.—**11.** A steer or horse raised on a cattle-range.

The best *rangers* I ever saw on the Chicago market were high-grade Short-horns from Montana.

13th Bien. Rep't. Kan. State Board of Agri., 1901–2, [p. 15.

Rangoon rubber. See ★*rubber*.

rangy, *a.* **1.** (*b*) Said of an animal, especially a cow, which has a long and small barrel or body and narrow hind quarters, with unusual space between the front and hind legs. A rangy cow may be good for beef, but is poor for dairy purposes.—**3.** Mountainous. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Ranikot beds. See ★*bed*[1].

rank[1], *a.* **13.** Unmanageable: said of a race-horse on the track. [Colloq.]

rank[2], *n.*—**Lineal rank,** the rank of an army officer in his branch of the service: as, the *lineal rank* of the officers of cavalry.—**Open ranks** (*milit.*), a line of two ranks with a distance of three paces between ranks.—**Rank of a determinant or matrix or system** of pq quantities. a_{ik} ($i = 1, 2 \ldots p$; $k = 1, 2 \ldots q$) is r if r is the greatest number for which not all determinants made from r rows and r columns of a_{ik} vanish.—**Relative rank.** (*a*) See *rank*[2], 4 (*a*). (*b*) Specifically, rank in the United States army according to date of last commission.

rank[2], *v. t.* **7.** In *logging*, to haul and pile regularly: as, to *rank* bark or cord-wood.

rank[3] (rangk), *n.* A name proposed by Perry for the thermodynamic quantity, $\int \frac{dH}{\theta}$.

The name *Rank* is used by many English speaking people for the British unit of entropy, and it even appears sometimes in examination papers; it is most appropriate. *Nature*, April 14, 1904, p. 562.

ranked (rangkt), *a.* Arranged in ranks; having ranks: used in composition: as, a *four-ranked* galley, a galley having four ranks of oars.

ranker, *n.* **3.** A man in the ranks.

I knew by the turn av his spache whin he was not takin' care to talk rough that he was a gentleman *ranker*. *R. Kipling*, 'Love-o'-women,' in Many Inventions, p. 298.

Gentleman ranker, a gentleman serving as an enlisted man in the army.

A gentleman of England cleanly bred, machinely crammed,
And a trooper of the Empress, if you please.
. . . . . .
Gentlemen-rankers out on the spree,
Damned from hell to Eternity,
God ha' mercy on such as we.

R. Kipling, Gentlemen-Rankers, in Departmental [Ditties and Ballads and Barrack-Room Ballads, l. 13.

ranket (rang'ket), *n.* Same as *racket*[2], 7.

rank-rider† (rangk'rī″dėr), *n.* A highwayman; one who rides recklessly and furiously; also a jockey.

There are those *rank-riders* of art, that have so spurgalled your lusty-winged Pegasus, that now . . . even only for provender's sake, is glad to shew tricks like Bankes his curtail. *Dekker*, Wonderful Year, Pref.

ranovin (ran'ō-vin), *n.* [L. *rana*, frog, + *ovum*, egg, + *-in*[2].] An albuminous material extracted from frogs' eggs.

rantankerous (ran-tang'kẹ-rus), *a.* [A variant of *cantankerous*.] Cantankerous. [U. S.]

Senator —— has had one [Christmas gift] coming to him. His "*rantankerous*" friend . . . has been getting it ready for him. *N. Y. Tribune*, Dec. 19, 1905.

Ranula lapidea, a salivary calculus.—**Ranula pancreatica,** a small cyst of the pancreas due to obstruction in one of the excretory ducts.

rapakiwi (rä-pä-kē'vē), *n.* [Finnish *rapakiwi*, self-weathering stone, ‹ *rapa*, dregs, grounds, grouts, + *kiwi*, stone.] In *petrog.*, a variety of porphyritic granite, composed of flesh-colored orthoclase, with some oligoclase, smoky quartz, and a little biotite and hornblende. It has large phenocrysts of feldspar, often with circular zones of inclusions. It is used for monumental and building purposes in northern Russia, but falls to pieces upon weathering, hence the Finnish name.

rape-dust (rāp'dust), *n.* A powder made of ground rape-seed, used for manure. *N. E. D.*

raphania (rā-fā'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥαφανίς*, radish.] A convulsive disease, resembling ergotism, believed to be due to the eating of the seeds of the wild radish (*Raphanus Raphanistrum*).

raphanol (raf'ȧ-nol), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαφανίς*, radish, + *-ol*.] A crystalline compound, $C_{29}H_{58}O_4$ (?), found in the black radish, *Raphanus sativus*, and in other crucifers. It melts at 62° C.

raphe, *n.* **3.** In *ornith.*, the groove along the under side of the rachis of a feather. *N. E. D.*

raphis, *n.* **2.** In sponges, a fine needle-shaped spicule having about the same diameter throughout its length.

A few long slender toxa and one or two sigmata, together with some slender *raphides*, are present. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 137.

rapic (rā'pik), *a.* [*rape*[4] + *-ic*.] Derived from rape-oil.—**Rapic acid,** an acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, obtained from the oil of rape-seed. It is a liquid.

rapid, *a.* **5.** In *photog.*, said of plates, lenses, and subjects which require short exposure or print rapidly.

A *rapid* plate is absolutely necessary with such . . . a subject. *The Amateur*, 1902, p. 180.

Rapid transit. See ★*transit*.

rapid-fire (rap'id-fīr), *a.* **1.** Constructed so as to discharge projectiles with rapidity; quick-firing; quick-fire.—**2.** Figuratively, marked by rapid movement of question and answer.—**Rapid-fire gun,** in *ordnance*, a gun having a quick-acting breech-mechanism which can be operated by a single continuous motion of the hand, loaded with fixed ammunition or a metallic cartridge-case, and supported on a gun-mount permitting its easy and rapid manipulation. An *automatic rapid-fire gun* is one in which the firing of the first shot automatically operates the breech mechanism to reload the gun and to fire it automatically as long as ammunition is fed to it. A *semi-automatic rapid-fire gun* is one in which the loading is partly automatic and partly by hand. The largest rapid-fire guns properly so called are of about 5-inch caliber, beyond which size metallic cartridge-cases are not convenient. A larger gun is properly a *quick-fire gun*, though the distinction is not always observed.

Rapier's method. In *nav.*, a system for drawing the great-circle track on a Mercator's chart by noting the maximum separation in latitude and then drawing through this point a line parallel to the rhumb-line between the two places. Having these three points, the track may be freely drawn by hand.

rapist (rā'pist), *n.* [*rape*[2] + *-ist*.] One who is guilty of rape. [U. S.] *N. E. D.*

rappage (rap'āj), *n.* In *founding*, excess in the size of a casting over the size of the pattern, due to the fact that the pattern has been rapped too hard when drawing it from the sand, so that the hole it left in the mold was larger than the pattern itself.

Rappahannock series. See ★*series*.

rapper-dandies (rap'ėr-dan″diz), *n. pl.* **1.** The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**2.** The bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*.

rapping, *n.* **2.** The striking of a foundry pattern while withdrawing it from the mold, to release the grip of the sand and prevent the sand from sticking to it. The blows are struck on an iron bar which is inserted in the pattern for that purpose.

rapping-bar (rap'ing-bär), *n.* A loosening-bar; a bar, one end of which is inserted in a foundry pattern, to jar the pattern while withdrawing it. See ★*rapping*, *n.*, 2.

rapping-hole (rap'ing-hōl), *n.* A hole in which to insert the rapping-bar in a foundry pattern.

rapping-mallet (rap'ing-mal″et), *n.* In *founding*, a light, round-faced wooden mallet used for striking patterns to loosen them from the sand during their withdrawal from the mold.

rapping-plate (rap'ing-plāt), *n.* An iron or brass plate set in the face of a foundry pattern and provided with a hole in which to insert the rapping-bar. If a hole for the lifting-rod is also provided, the plate is called a *rapping-and-lifting plate*.

rappist[2] (rap'ist), *n.* [*rap*[1], *v.*, + *-ist*.] **1.** One who is a believer in the rapping of spirits. *N. E. D.*—**2.** The spirit who is believed to rap. *N. E. D.*

rapport, *n.*—**Rapport à succession,** in *French law* (Louisiana), the giving back to the estate of a decedent of all property which may have been previously given by him to any of his heirs, in order that there may be an equal division among all the heirs.

rapt[3], *n.* **3.** A carrying off; an abduction.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it [maiden-stealing] is more common than ever, and in the first half of the nineteenth century it was more in vogue still. The author remembers two *rapts* in his own childhood, in 1878 and in 1879.

M. V. Smiljanic, in Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., [1902, p. 777.

raptatorial, *a.* **2.** Specifically, in *ichth.*, hooked inward at the tips: said of the teeth of minnows, etc. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. xxxvii.

rapture (rap'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raptured*, ppr. *rapturing*. To enrapture.

rapturize (rap'tūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rapturized*, ppr. *rapturizing*. To feel or speak ecstatically. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

I will not *rapturise* again but I give myself great credit in not being crazy out of pure delight . . . the conviction that I am walking in the New World is even yet marvellous in my own eyes.

Darwin, in Life and Letters, I. 232.

Rapuntium (rā-pun'ti-um), *n.* [NL. (Miller, 1759, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), apparently ‹ *Rapunculus*, a related genus of Tournefort (now known as *Phyteuma*), a diminutive of *Rapa*, an early botanical name of the turnip, ‹ Gr. *ῥάπυς*, the turnip.] A genus of plants of the family *Campanulaceæ*. See *Lobelia*, 2.

Rare earth. See ★*earth*[1].—**Rare-earth metals.** See ★*earth*[1].

rarefactional (rar-ē-fak'shon-ạl), *a.* [*rarefaction* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to rarefaction; pertaining to the density and pressure of a gaseous medium and to the resulting changes in its properties.

rariora (rā-ri-ō'rä), *n. pl.* [L. *rariora*, pl. of *rarius*, neut. of *rarior*, compar. of *rarus*, rare.] Books, coins, objects of art, and the like, which are rather rare, or unusually rare. *Athenæum*, Dec. 17, 1904, p. 829 (advt.).

Raritan clay, formation, group. See ★*clay*, etc.

R. Art. An abbreviation of *Royal Artillery*.

R. A. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Agricultural Society*; (*b*) of *Royal Asiatic Society*; (*c*) of *Royal Astronomical Society*.

rascacio (räs-kä'sē-ō), *n.* [Sp. *rascacio*, otherwise *rescaza*.] A scorpion-fish, *Scorpæna Plumieri*, of Florida and the West Indies. The name is also applied to other species of *Scorpæna*. *Jordan and Evermann*, Fishes of North and Middle Amer., p. 1848.

rascalry (rȧs'kạl-ri), *n.* [*rascal* + *-ry*.] **1.** A rascally action.—**2.** Rascals collectively.

The writer who "stood back among the *rascalry*," looks on with grim pleasantry. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VII. 192.

rasciera (rä-sē-ā'rä), *n.* [See *rasher*[2].] A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes miniatus*, of the coast of California.

rase[1], *n.* 2. An imperfection in velveteen or other pile fabric after the pile is cut.

rase-cut (rās'kut), *n.* [*rase*[1], *v.*, + *cut.*] A certain cut of the pile in velveteen or other pile fabric. Also *race-cut.*

rase-end (rās'end), *n.* [*rase*[1], *v.*, + *end.*] Same as ★*rase*[1], *n.*, 2. Also *race-end.*

rash[1], *a.* 5. Quick, brisk, hot; causing too quick a result: as, a *rash* fire. [Colloq.]

rash[5], *n.*—**Flannel rash,** a reddish, sometimes miliary, eruption on the body, due to irritation by the underclothing.—**Medicinal rash,** an eruption on the skin occasionally following the ingestion of certain drugs. Also called *drug eruption.*

rash[7] (rash), *n.* [Imitative.] A crisp rustle; a crackle. [Rare.]

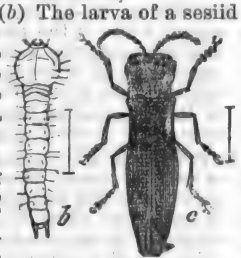
I tell thee Jack, the whisking of a Silk-Gown, and the *rash* of a Tabby-Petticoat, are as comfortable sounds to one of these rich citizens as the chink of their Pieces of Eight. *Dryden,* An Evening's Love, i. 1.

raspador (räs-pä-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., a rasp, < *raspar,* rasp, *v.*] A machine for extracting the fiber of Sisal hemp leaves. It is a 54-inch wheel, with a capacity of 500 pounds of dry fiber a day of 10 hours.

raspatorium (ras-pa-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *raspatoria* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *raspatory.*

raspberry, *n.*—**Cane-blight of raspberry.** See ★*cane-blight.*—**Native raspberry.** See *wild* ★*raspberry* below.—**Raspberry bud-beetle.** See ★*bud-beetle.*—**Raspberry bud-worm,** the larva of the raspberry bud-beetle (which see, under ★*bud-beetle*).—**Raspberry cane-borer.** See ★*cane-borer.*—**Raspberry fruit-worm.** See ★*fruit-worm.*—**Raspberry geometer.** See ★*geometer.*—**Raspberry leaf-roller.** Same as *neat strawberry leaf-roller* (which see, under ★*leaf-roller*).—**Raspberry plume-moth.** See ★*plume-moth.*—**Raspberry saw-fly.** See ★*saw-fly.*—**Wild raspberry.** (*a*) In Australia, a large-fruited raspberry, *Rubus rosæfolius,* found also in Asia and Africa. It is called also *Himalayan raspberry.* (*b*) In Tasmania, a native species, *Rubus Gunnianus,* peculiar to the country.

raspberry-borer, *n.* (*b*) The larva of a sesiid moth, *Bembecia rubi,* which channels the lower part of the cane to the root. (*c*) The red-necked *Agrilus,* a buprestid beetle, *Agrilus ruficollis,* whose larvæ, boring in the canes, form the so-called 'gouty galls.'



Raspberry-borer (*Agrilus ruficollis*). *b*, larva; *c*, beetle. Magnified.

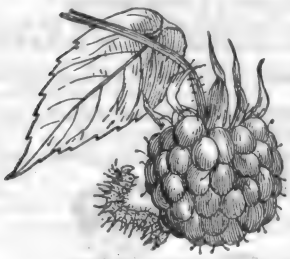
raspberry-bug (räz'ber-i-bug), *n.* The flea-like negro-bug. See *negro-bug* and ★*strawberry-bug,* 2.

raspberrying (räz'ber-i-ing), *n.* In *billiards,* playing the spot-stroke: so called because it engages the red ball only. [Slang.]

raspberry-rust (räz'ber-i-rust″), *n.* See ★*rust*[1].

raspberry-slug (räz'ber-i-slug″), *n.* The larva of the raspberry saw-fly.

raspberry-spanworm (räz'ber-i-span″wėrm), *n.* The larva of an American geometrid moth, *Synchlora æratа,* whose larvæ feed at first on the tender leaves, and later on the fruit, of the raspberry and the blackberry.



Raspberry-spanworm (*Synchlora æratа*): natural size.

raspite (räs'pīt), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Rasp,* who discovered the Broken Hill mines.] Lead tungstate ($PbWO_4$), like stolzite in composition but monoclinic in crystallization: found at the Broken Hill mines, New South Wales.

rasta (räs-tä'), *n.* and *a.* [An abbreviation of F. *rastacouère,* which see.] **I.** *n.* A rastacouère. [Slang.]

You were a gentleman, not a *rasta,* like the others. *G. W. Carryl,* Transgression of Andrew Vane, xv.

II. *a.* Underbred: showy; parvenu. See ★*rastacouère.* [Slang.]

A horrid, glossy creature, in a dress suit, with a top hat that was much too shiny, and a huge waxed moustache; . . . an undersized, dark, Hebraic-featured man, screamingly *rasta.* *H. Harland,* Comedies and Errors, p. 157.

rastacouère (räs-tä-kwãr'), *n.* [Also *rastaquouère;* F. for **rastracouère,* < Am. Sp. *rastracuero,* lit. 'drag-leather,' applied to a parvenu who has made a fortune in the leather business. *Hatzfeld and Darmesteter.*] One, especially a foreigner, who lives extravagantly and dresses showily, and whose social antecedents and actual financial status are unknown. [French Slang.]

This is the rowdy, reactionary Paris, ever on view, which disapproves of the pope, and would assuredly array itself in garments of gaiety if M. Loubet were assassinated. This is the Paris which sneers at *rasta-quouères,* and is ever on the lookout for American heiresses for its needy titled sons. *H. Lynch,* French Life in Town and Country, ii.

rastellum (ras-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *rastella* (-ä). [NL., neut. (L. *rastellus,* masc.), dim. of L. *rastrum,* a rake.] A minute rake-like arrangement of spines on the mandibles of certain spiders. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1898, p. 506.

Rastrinus (ras-trī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *rastrum,* a rake.] A genus of deep-water cottoid fishes, found in the North Pacific.

rat[1], *n.* 7. *pl.* An exclamation used to indicate incredulity or ironical disagreement with a statement; humbug. [Slang.]

"My cousin has lessons along with the younger children."

"*Rats!*" declared Vic, smiling broadly; "she sees that they do theirs—that 's more like it."

Crockett, Cinderella, xxvii.

Forest rat, a New Zealand name of the black rat, *Mus rattus,* which was introduced there at a very early date.

ratafia, *n.* 3. A flavoring essence of which the principal ingredient is benzoic aldehyde or oil of bitter almonds.

ratal (rā'tal), *n.* [*rate*[2] + *-al*[2].] The ratio at which rates are assessed; also, the amount of rates assessed.

The owner would also be placed in the unfortunate position that whereas by avoiding smoke he had conferred as much benefit upon all his neighbours as upon himself, he would have to pay the whole fine of increased *ratal* himself, and would still have all the disadvantages of his neighbours' smoke. *Nature,* Oct. 30, 1902, p. 670.

ratanhia-red (rä-tän'yä-red), *n.* [NL. *ratanhia,* prop. **ratania,* Braz. Pg. *ratanhia,* prop. *ratanha,* Sp. *ratañа,* < Peruv. *ratañа,* the name of a plant. See *ratany.*] A reddish-brown amorphous powder, $C_{26}H_{22}O_{11}$ or $C_{20}H_{18}O_8$, formed by treating ratanhia-tannic acid with dilute sulphuric acid.

ratanhia-tannic (rä-tän'yä-tan″ik), *a.* Derived from ratanhia-root or ratany.—**Ratanhia-tannic acid,** a red amorphous glucoside, $C_{20}H_{20}O_8$, found in ratanhia-root, *Krameria triandra.* Dilute sulphuric acid converts it into ratanhia-red.

ratch[1], *v. t.* 3. To cut; to hack; to notch.

One of these screws, which was intended for *ratching* or cutting the teeth, was notched across the threads, so that the screw, when pressed against the edge of the wheel and turned round, cut in the manner of a saw. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 733.

ratchet, *n.* 2. In *printing,* a notched straight blade of brass which rotates the pinions attached to the movable clamps of an electrotype plate mounted upon a block.

ratchet-bar (rach'et-bär), *n.* A straight or slightly curved bar having sloping teeth along one side against which a dog or pawl acts, thus permitting motion in one direction and not in the other.

ratchet-crank (rach'et-krangk), *n.* A crank fitted with a pawl or dog which works on a ratchet, so that the shaft to which it is attached may be turned by an intermittent or oscillating motion of the crank.

ratchet-feed (rach'et-fēd), *n.* 1. A feeding motion derived by the motion of a pawl and ratchet.—2 A feeding device or feed-gear consisting essentially of a ratchet and pawl.

ratchet-gear (rach'et-gēr), *n.* A gear having ratchet-teeth with which a pawl engages; any gear used as a ratchet, or operated by a pawl.

ratchet-pawl (rach'et-pâl), *n.* A catch, click, dog, or detent used to engage the teeth of a ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-screw (rach'et-skrö), *n.* A screw having a buttress thread, or one whose section is that of the tooth of a ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-teeth (rach'et-tēth), *n. pl.* Teeth having one side radial, or nearly so, and the other side much inclined. A pawl, dog, or detent can slip over the inclined side but will catch on the radial side, thus permitting the wheel having such teeth to revolve in one direction only.

ratchet-toothed (rach'et-tötht), *a.* Having teeth which are not symmetrical on their front and back faces, but are adapted to receive and be constrained by a pawl or dog which falls into the spaces between them, so as to permit the wheel to turn in one direction, but not in the other. The front face is nearly radial and straight, while the backs are curved or inclined at an acute angle from the tangent to the wheel at the point of the tooth.

Ratchet-wheel burner. See ★*burner.*

rate†[1] (rāt), *n.* [*rate*[1], *v.*] A reproof; specifically, in *hunting,* a reproof to a dog.

As long as they will stop at a *rate,* they are not chastised. *P. Beckford,* Hunting, p. 95. *N. E. D.*

rate[2], *n.*—**At that** (or **this**) **rate,** under these circumstances; if this goes on; etc. [Colloq.]

At this rate overspeculation will be followed by declines, but there is a vast difference between a speculative reaction and a panic. *Boston Transcript,* Nov. 27, 1903.

Ground rate, a special local rate of fare or freight on a railway. *Stand. Dict.*—**Traveling rate.** See the extract.

Thanks to the chronometer watches which were kindly lent me by the Royal Geographical Society, and to "*travelling rates,*" having been several times ascertained, good chronometric values for longitude were obtained. By "*travelling rates*" I mean rates while travelling between places, the difference in longitude of which was determined trigometrically as we went on. This method of obtaining *travelling rates* has, I believe, never been used by explorers in unknown and unsurveyed country. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 154.

rate[2], *v. t.* 5. (*a*) To fix at a rate of transportation: as, freight was *rated* as low as possible. (*b*) To convey or transport at a given rate.

Large quantities of freight have been *rated* through to New York . . . by other lines. *Chicago Times,* Mar. 12, 1881. *N. E. D.*

raté (rä-tā'), *a.* and *n.* [Fem. *ratée;* F. pp. of *rater,* miss fire, fail to hit, < *rat,* rat.] **I.** *a.* Having missed fire, literally or figuratively; having failed.

A dress-rehearsal to empty benches is a demonstration *raté,* because the third side of the triangle is wanting; author and actors alike are aiming their blows at a dark and dismal nothingness. *Bookman,* Sept., 1902, p. 45.

II. *n.* One who has failed; a person who is a failure.

The unappreciated talent of the decayed actor, her father, . . . one of those *ratés* who furnish the mark for the keenest shafts of irony in [Daudet's] "Jack" . . . and . . . the mean spirit of D'Argenton, the poet, who, with his attendant group of *ratés,* the failures of literature and art, forms a sort of mutual admiration club, envious only of recognized talent. *B. W. Wells,* Modern French Lit., p. 476–77.

rateau (rä-tō'), *n.* [F., < L. *rastellus,* a rake. See ★*rastellum.*] Same as ★*rastellum.* *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1896, p. 735.

ratel[2] (rā'tel), *n.* See *rotl.*

rate-limit (rāt'lim″it), *n.* In the *postal service,* the limit of weight allowed for any single rate of postage: as, the *rate-limit* for first-class mail-matter (sealed letters) is one ounce for two cents.

rat-fall (rat'fâl), *n.* A trap into which rats fall and are caught or killed. See the extract.

A most excellent "*rat-fall*" may be made of a strong barrel, about half full of water. The cover should be placed on a pivot and well baited. Hundreds of rats may be caught with this device. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1896, p. 164.

rat-flea (rat'flē), *n.* Any one of several species of *Pulicidæ* found on rats. The following species occur on the Norway rat: *Ceratophyllus fasciatus, Ctenophthalmus bidentatiformis, Ctenopsyllus musculi,* and *Pulex brasiliensis.* The following are found on the roof-rat or black rat, *Mus rattus: Ctenopsyllus mexicanus, C. musculi,* and *Pulex brasiliensis.* They are specifically mentioned on account of their importance in the conveyance of the bubonic plague.

The best article on "The Spread of Plague from Rat to Rat, and from Rat to Man by the *Rat-flea.*" *Nature,* Aug. 21, 1902, p. 397.

Rathbunella (rath-bu-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Richard *Rathbun,* at one time connected with the U. S. Fish Commission.] A genus of fishes of the family *Bathymasteridæ,* found in rather deep water on the California coast.

rathite (rā'tīt), *n.* [Named after Professor G. vom *Rath* of Bonn, a German mineralogist.] A sulpharsenite of lead, analogous in composition to jamesonite, from the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

rathskeller, ratskeller (räts'kel-er), *n.* [G., < *rath,* a council, + *keller,* cellar.] The cellar of a town hall; a public wine-cellar; hence, a room, or rooms, below the level of the street, in which wine and beer are sold.

Ratibida (rā-tib'i-dä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818), of unknown significance.] A small genus of American composite herbs, two or three of which are garden-plants. It is closely allied to *Rudbeckia. Ratibida columnaris* is the leading cultivated species, particularly the variety *pulcherrima* (*Obeliscaria pulcherrima* of former seed-lists), native to prairies of the midcontinental region. This plant is two to

three feet tall, with narrowly divided leaves, and yellow or purple rays on the terminal long-receptacled heads.

ratification, *n.*—**Judicial ratification,** in *Scots law*, an acknowledgment by a married woman before a judicial officer that a disposition or conveyance of her heritable property has been made of her own free will and without fear or coercion.

rating-badge (rā'ting-baj), *n.* A badge worn by a petty officer, sewed on the outside of the right or left sleeve (according as he belongs to the starboard or port watch) midway between the elbow and shoulder. It serves to indicate his rank and the particular specialty to which he is assigned, as master-at-arms, quartermaster, electrician, machinist, etc. [U. S.]

ratio, *n.*—**At a geometrical ratio,** in geometrical progression.—**Capacity ratio.** See ★*capacity.*—**Cross ratio,** anharmonic ratio. See *anharmonic.*—**Double ratio,** cross ratio; anharmonic ratio. See *anharmonic.*—**Exponent of a ratio.** See ★*exponent.*—**Geometrical ratio,** ordinary ratio; the relation between two quantities expressed by dividing one by the other.—**Mendelian ratio,** the ratio of 1:3 exhibited by the grandchildren of a cross between two parent races of pure blood which differ from each other with respect to some one characteristic. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*—**Metius's ratio** (for π), 355/113 = 3.1415929: given in 1585 by Adriaan Anthoniszoon, father of Adrian Metius.—**Nutritive ratio,** in *stock-feeding*, the ratio between the digestible protein and the digestible fats and carbohydrates in a balanced ration. The former is always a moderate fraction of the latter, for example, for a dairy cow, about one fifth.—**Poisson's ratio,** in *elasticity*, the ratio of the lateral contraction to the elongation of a solid subjected to longitudinal stress.—**Ratio of transformation,** the ratio of the difference of potential between the terminals of the secondary windings of a transformer or induction-coil to that between the terminals of the primary windings.—**Trigonometric ratios,** sin *a*, cos *a*, tan *a*, cot *a*, sec *a*, cosec *a*.—**Ultimate ratio,** the limit of the ratio of two variables as they approach their limits.—**Velocity ratio,** in *elect.*, the ratio of the electrostatic to the electromagnetic units, numerically equal to the velocity of light.

ratiocinator (rash-i-os'i-nā-tor), *n.* [L., < *ratiocinari.* See *ratiocinate.*] One who ratiocinates; a reasoner.

ratiometer (rā-shi-om'e-tėr), *n.* [*ratio* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] See the extract.

A mechanical device for obtaining rapidly any required set of numbers having the same ratio among themselves as any other given set of numbers. The instrument is known as the "*ratiometer*," and was designed by Mr. A. E. Munby. It . . . consists of two graduated rules, which can be set at any angle, which with one edge of a T-square form a right-angled triangle. By means of a tongue and groove the base of the triangle slides along the stock of the T-square. *Nature*, Mar. 5, 1903, p. 424.

ration, *n.* **3.** In *stock-feeding*, the sum of food regularly supplied to an animal, usually the amount per day. A scientific ration contains in due proportion and amount the essential food ingredients, namely, fats and carbohydrates, which supply heat and working-energy (heat-producers); and protein (nitrogenous substances), which provides for the upbuilding and repair of tissues (flesh-producers). The absolute and relative amounts required are learned from experience and vary with the animal and its occupation. See ★*feeding standard, nutritive* ★*ratio,* and phrases below. A ration is governed not by the actual amount of the ingredients, but by the amount digestible (often much less than the whole), this being determined by experiments the results of which are published in tables. Feeding standards are not now much used for precise calculation.—**Balanced ration,** a ration which embodies a right proportion of digestible protein, fat, and carbohydrates. See ★*ration,* 3.—**Complete ration,** a ration which contains a sufficiency of each essential ingredient. See ★*ration,* 3.—**Narrow ration,** in *stock-raising*, a ration in which there is a large proportion of protein.

Where the percentage of digestible crude protein is large in comparison with that of the other digestible constituents, it is spoken of as a *narrow ration.*

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 489.

Spirit ration (*naval*), a half pint of distilled spirits (rum or whisky) per day formerly allowed as part of the daily rations. The spirit ration in the United States navy was abolished in 1862.—**Wide ration,** in *stock-raising*, one in which the proportion of fats and carbohydrates is large.

rational. **I.** *a.*—**Rational curve.** Same as *unicursal curve* (which see, under *unicursal*).—**Rational geometry, mechanics** (*b*), **point, surface, symptoms.** See ★*geometry,* etc.

II. *n.* **3.** In *math.*, a rational number.—**4.** One who is a believer in so-called 'rational' reforms, as in dress or food.

As a '*rational*,' . . . she thought that members should be free to adopt any costume that they liked.

Westminster Gazette, Nov. 28, 1896, p. 3. *N. E. D.*

rationality, *n.* **4.** In *math.*, the state of corresponding to or being producible by a rational transformation or operation.

It is then clear enough that the resolvent equation, being irreducible and such that any solution is expressible rationally, with p parameters in terms of the solution ω, enables us to define a linear homogeneous group of transformations of $y, \ldots y_n$ depending on p parameters; and every operation of this (continuous) group corresponds to a rational transformation of the solution of the resolvent equation. This is the group called the *rationality* group, or the group of transformations of the original homogeneous linear differential equation.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 457.

rationally, *adv.* **2.** In *math.*, as a rational function. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 457.—**3.** According to ratios or proportions.

Some of the refractory clays from the Carboniferous in the vicinity of Borowitschi have been *rationally* analyzed.

Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1897–98, vi. p. 453.

ratlings, *n. pl.* See ★*rattlings.*

ratoon, *v.* **II.** *trans.* **1.** To induce the growth of young shoots by cutting back (old plants); raise another crop from (the old stools): as, to *ratoon* sugar-cane. *U. S. Agri. Rep.*, 1879, p. 594.—**2.** In the West Indies, to continue the growth of (plants) after the close of the dry season and after seed has been sown for the new crop: as, to *ratoon* cotton. *Agricultural News*, IV. p. 84.

Rato pottery. See ★*pottery.*

ratsbane, *n.*—**Yellow ratsbane,** impure orpiment which, as commercially prepared, contains much arsenious oxid along with the yellow sulphid.

rattery, *n.* **2.** A place where rats are kept or that is suitable for such use. *N. E. D.*

rattish, *a.* **2.** Having the qualities of a political rat.

Small thought had I
My Sonnets should salute thee with a cheer.
Trimming, no doubt, and *rattish* thy career:
But be that now forgotten.

Fraser's Mag., XXII. 636.

rattle[1], *n.*—**Watchman's rattle.** See *rattle*[1], 3.

rattle[2], *v. t.*—**To rattle down** (*naut.*), to seize and clove-hitch the ratlines across (the shrouds). These ratlines are usually separated about 14 inches, are parallel with the sheer-pole, and extend from the shroud next abaft the swifter (the forward shroud of its set) to the aftermast shroud; but every fifth ratline is seized to the swifter, and is known both as a catch-ratline and a sheer-ratline.—**To rattle up** (*naut.*), to rattle the rigging up from the sheer-pole, instead of down from the eyes of the shrouds.

rattle-nut (rat'l-nut), *n.* The water chinkapin, *Nelumbo lutea:* so called because the seeds rattle in the dried receptacle.

rattler, *n.* **6.** A tumbling-box used to test the cohesive strength of bricks. A number of bricks are placed with a quantity of cast-iron balls in the box and the box is revolved at a fixed speed. The amount of wear shown by the bricks is a test of their power to resist abrasion: essentially a *ball-mill.* See *ball-grinder* and *tumbling-box.*

The tests made were abrasion in *rattler*, absorption, and transverse strength. The latter is expressed in terms of the modulus of rupture. The *rattler* used was polygonal in form, 29 inches in diameter, and 48 inches long.

Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1897–98, vi. p. 474.

7. Something that is very good of its kind, as a horse. [Slang.]

If he can only jump . . . and get pretty quick over his fences, he ought to be a *rattler.*

W. Melville, Market Harborough, p. 127. *N. E. D.*

8. A hard, brittle coal, like jet, which generally lies on top of seams. *Gresley.*—**Flue-rattler,** in *mech.*, a device for cleaning the flues or tubes of locomotive-boilers from scale deposited from the water. In its usual form, it is simply a long tumbling-barrel in which the tubes are placed and rolled over one another by the revolution of the barrel, breaking off and disintegrating the hard, crystalline deposit. *Elect. World and Engin.*, July 30, 1904, p. 170.

rattle-root (rat'l-röt), *n.* The bugbane or black-snakeroot, *Cimicifuga racemosa.* Also *rattle-top.*

rattler-tree (rat'lėr-trē), *n.* The white poplar, *Populus alba.*

rattles (rat'lz), *n.* A disease of the grape in which the berries fall off just as they are ripening. It is attributed to defective nutrition, but may also be influenced by fungi and insects. Also called *shelling* and *shanking.*

rattlesnake, *n.*—**Pacific rattlesnake,** *Crotalus lucifer*, a species marked with rounded cross patches: found in the western United States.—**Red-diamond rattlesnake,** *Crotalus atrox ruber*, a subspecies of the Texan rattlesnake, found in southern California on the Pacific slope: of a red color, with dark red spots.—**Tiger rattlesnake,** *Crotalus tigris*, a rare species of the Southwest, named from its tawny color and dark cross stripes.—**White rattlesnake,** *Crotalus mitchelli*, a pale desert species found from the Colorado Desert to Cape St. Lucas.

rattlesnake-grass, *n.* **2.** See ★*slough-grass.*

rattle-top (rat'l-top), *n.* Same as ★*rattle-root.*

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *adv.* Extremely; 'stunning': as, a *rattling* good speech. [Colloq.]

There is one thing about it . . . it does show it was a *rattling* good dam anyhow.

E. Nesbit, The Wouldbegoods, p. 158.

rattlings (rat'lingz), *n. pl.* [A variant of *raddlings.*] Wood cut into strips (about four feet long), for kindling, and tied up in bundles. [Prov., U. S.] See ★*raddling,* 2.

rat-trap, *n.* **2.** A rat-trap pedal.

ratty (rat'i), *a.* [*rat*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Looking like a rat; smelling like a rat; hence, dirty. [Slang.]

The king got out an old *ratty* deck of cards after breakfast, and him and the duke played seven-up awhile, five cents a game. *The Century* Feb., 1885, p. 548.

2. Miserable; wretched; poor. [Slang.]

Mr. . . . had a good one in the ring, the bay gelding Clonmel, but the noble beast was handicapped by a "*ratty*" driver. *Rider and Driver*, March 30, 1901, p. 7.

3. Full of rats: as, a *ratty* cellar.

ratwood (rat'wůd), *n.* [Name in the Bahamas.] Same as *eboe-light.*

rauning (râ'ning), *n.* [Australian native name?] A name used in Australia for a species of lizard fish, *Laurida tumbil.*

raupenleim (rou'pen-līm), *n.* [G., < *raupe*, caterpillar, + *leim*, lime.] An adopted German name for a preparation from crude petroleum, of dark brown color and viscid consistence: used on the bark of trees to protect them from caterpillars and beetles.

From what has been said of the nature of the food of these beetles, it is evident that any method by which the entrance to their galleries in the bark can be closed will effectually put an end to the progress of their colonies. Perhaps the best means of accomplishing this is by coating the trunks with dendroline or *raupenleim.*

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agri. 1896, p. 430.

raupo (rou'pō), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, the lesser cattail, *Typha angustifolia*, the leaves of which are used for thatching. The roots of the plant were formerly eaten and the pollen collected and made into bread. See ★*punga-punga, Typha,* and *reed-mace.*

rauque (rôk), *a.* [See *raucous.*] Raucous; hoarse; harsh sounding. [Rare.]

The *rauque* bellow of the hippopotamus.

R. F. Burton, in Jour. Geog. Soc., XXIX. 214. *N. E. D.*

Rauracian (râ-rā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Rauracum*, a city of the *Rauraci*, a people of Gaul, dwelling near the Helvetians.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic system in France and the Jura constituting the lower substage of the Sequanian which is equivalent to the upper half of the English Corallian series.

ravalement (rä-väl-mon'), *n.* [F., < *ravaler*, to swallow again, lower.] The finishing process of carving and tooling to which masonry is subjected after being completed in the rough; also the cleaning and scraping of discolored and weathered masonry.

ravanastron (rav-a-nas'tron), *n.* A rude form of viol, common in India. Usually it has a cylindrical body of bamboo, about two inches in diameter and five inches long, the ends being covered with parchment or snake-skin. Through this from side to side is inserted a long stick to serve as the neck and head, the shape of the whole being like a mallet or gavel. One or two strings (occasionally four) are stretched from the lower end of this stick over one end of the body to tuning-pins at the upper end of the stick. Similar instruments are found in several countries where Buddhism has penetrated. Occasionally the name is loosely applied to other forms of Hindu viols, as to the *sarinda* or *serinda.*

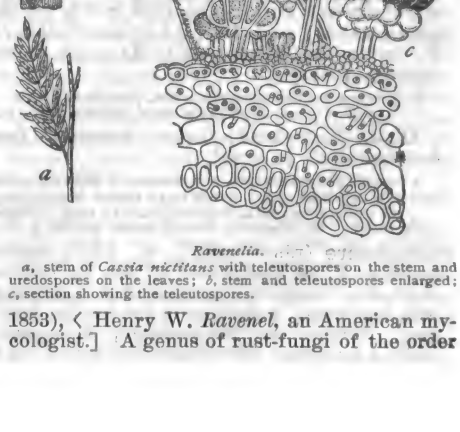
ravel[1], *n.* **4.** A snarl; a complication.

Nowadays the man who says that he knows the *ravel* of the inter-tribal complications across the Border is of . . . use.

R. Kipling, Wressley of the Foreign Office, in Indian Tales, p. 671.

raven[1], *n.* **1.** (*b*) Applied in Australia to one of the larger crows, *Corvus coronoides.*

Ravenelia (ra-ve-nē'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1853), < Henry W. *Ravenel*, an American mycologist.] A genus of rust-fungi of the order



Ravenelia.

a, stem of *Cassia nictitans* with teleutospores on the stem and uredospores on the leaves; *b*, stem and teleutospores enlarged; *c*, section showing the teleutospores.

Uredinales, having æcidia, uredospores, and teleutospores. The teleutospores are united into cushion-like bodies with a group of sterile cells or cysts beneath and are borne at the apex of a stem consisting of several separate or united hyphæ. About 50 species have been described. They are mostly parasitic on leguminous plants in subtropical regions. *R. cassiicola* occurs on *Cassia nictitans* in the southern United States.

ravier (răv-yā′), *n.* [F., < *rave*, a radish.] A radish-plate, usually of pottery or porcelain.

ravigote (răv-ē-gōt′), *n.* [F. *ravigote*, < *ravigoter*, revive, strengthen, appar. for OF. *ravigorer*, < L. *re-* + *ad* + *vigorare*, strengthen, < *vigor*, strength, vigor.] A piquant sauce made of civet, burnet, and tarragon pounded together. See ★*sauce*.

ravison (rav′i-son), *n.* [Appar. based on F. *rave*, turnip. See *rape*[4].] A trade-name of an inferior kind of colza or rape-seed, from an uncultivated plant.

The cultivation of sunflower seed, rape seed, colza, poppy seed, sesamum, *ravison*, mustard seed, and many other exclusively oil-yielding seeds is a factor of considerable importance in the rural economy of many foreign countries. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1903, p. 412.

raw[1], *n.* 4. An untrained mustang or cowpony. [Slang.]

The animals are mostly from the Texan and New Mexican mustang herds. They pay for a '*raw*' on an average fifty dollars, and find about one out of five useful. *Outing*, Aug., 1895, p. 389.

ray[1], *n.* 4. In *geom.*: (*b*) The aggregate of all points of the straight *a* situated on one and the same side of a point O of *a*. (*c*) One of the two parts of a straightest (great circle) determined by a point of it O with its opposite O′.—**10.** See *obscure* ★*rays*, ★*radiation*, and ★*radioactivity*.—**11.** *pl.* Emblems of light and glory embroidered around monograms of the holy name and sacred personages.—**Actinic ray**, any ray capable of causing chemical reactions and of thus affecting a photographic plate. The violet and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum are of relatively high chemical activity and it is to them that the term *actinic rays* is commonly applied.—**Actinium rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Alpha-rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Anodic rays.** See ★*anodic*.—**Astral ray**, one of the many rays or fibrils of achromatic substance which form the astrosphere of the dividing cell.—**Becquerel rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays* and ★*radioactivity*.—**Beta-rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Blondlot rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Buddha's rays**, the streamers emanating from the sun when near the horizon, evidently formed by the shadows of distant mountains or clouds. They are compared to the artistic 'glory' in representations of Buddha, or the sun-god, or the symbol of the sun.—**Canal rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Cathode rays**, in *elect.*, rays issuing from the cathode or negative terminal of a vacuum-tube having a very high vacuum (much higher than a Geissler tube), when excited by a high electric pressure or voltage. The cathode rays issue in straight lines from the negative terminal, irrespective of the positive terminal, and are supposed to consist of electrically charged particles moving from the cathode at extremely high velocities. Cathode rays produce fluorescence (see *fluorescence*) and X-rays where they strike an obstruction (see *X-*★*rays*).—**Caudal ray.** See ★*caudal*.—**Chemical ray.** Same as *actinic* ★*ray*.—**Cold rays**, in *astron.* and *phys.*, interruptions or cooler interspaces in the infra-red, invisible portion of the solar spectrum observed by the bolometer. They correspond to the dark lines (missing rays) in the visible spectrum.—**Delta-rays**, rays of low penetrative power emitted by radium, polonium, uranium, and probably by other radioactive substances. They are easily deflected by a magnet. J. J. Thomson considers the δ-rays as consisting of a stream of negatively charged particles moving with relatively low velocities.—**Finsen ray**, ultra-violet light as applied to the cure of diseases, especially of the skin: named from Dr. Finsen of Denmark, who introduced the method. See *Finsen* ★*light treatment*.—**Gamma-rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Goldstein rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Hard rays**, in *elect.*, the X-rays of great penetrating power, such as are obtained from tubes of high vacuum.

The "*hard*" *rays* correspond to thin pulses, the "soft" ones to thick ones.
J. J. Thomson, Electricity and Matter, p. 69.

Infra-red rays. See ★*radiation*.—**Hittorf rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Lavender rays**, in *photog.*, the faintly luminous rays at the extreme violet end of the spectrum.—**Lenard rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Magneto-cathode rays**, a variety of cathode rays produced by a smaller potential difference within the vacuum-tube than that at which cathode rays of the usual type occur.—**Marconi rays.** Same as *Marconi* ★*waves*.—**N-rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Obscure rays.** (*a*) See *obscure* and *spectrum*. (*b*) The cathode rays, the X- or Röntgen rays, and the various types of radiation discovered in the study of the electric discharge in gases (see *cathode* ★*rays*) and of radioactivity. See ★*radioactivity*. Obscure rays are detected by their action on the photographic plate, their heating effect, their power of exciting luminescence or of producing other rays, and their electrical effects. Owing to the recent and very rapid development of this branch of physics the nomenclature of obscure radiation is somewhat confused. The term *Hittorf rays* is applied indiscriminately to all rays observed when the electric discharge passes through a tube with two terminals, a Hittorf tube, at high vacuum. When in a vacuum-tube the cathode is perforated, or consists of a tube portions of the stream of positively charged ions from the anode pass through the opening. These form rays which enter the tube behind the cathode and which are known as *canal rays* or, after their discoverer, as *Goldstein rays*. They differ from cathode rays in having smaller velocity, and greater mass of the moving particles, in bearing a positive electric charge, and in being deflected in the opposite direction by a magnetic or electrostatic field. If cathode rays are allowed to fall upon a window of aluminium that forms part of the wall of the vacuum-tube within which they are produced, those which penetrate the metal and enter the outer air are called *Lenard rays*. Lenard showed that such rays suffer diffusion in passing through the air, like light in a turbid medium, and that, like the cathode rays within the tube, they are deflected by a magnet. In 1896 Becquerel discovered the spontaneous emission of obscure rays of the corpuscular type in substances containing uranium, and the name *Becquerel rays* is now applied to such rays from any radioactive material. These rays are also called *uranium, thorium, radium, polonium*, or *actinium rays* respectively, according to the radioactive element to which they are due. See ★*radium*, ★*uranium*. It was later shown by Rutherford that there are at least three distinct types of such radiation which may be distinguished from each other by their power of penetrating layers of metal and by their behavior in the magnetic field. The first of these, *α-rays*, have the least power of penetration. They are capable of ionizing gases and thus imparting to them the power of conducting electricity. They are deflected by the magnetic and electrostatic fields, but in the opposite direction from cathode rays, and are supposed to consist of a stream of positively charged particles of comparatively large mass traveling with a speed of about one tenth as great as the velocity of light. The *α*-rays affect the photographic plate and are capable of producing fluorescence and phosphorescence. The second, the *β*-rays, have somewhat greater penetrating power and intense photographic action. They are deflected by the magnetic field in the same sense as cathode rays and are supposed to consist of a stream of negatively charged particles having a mass equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an atom of hydrogen with velocities comparable to that of light. *β*-rays produce fluorescence and phosphorescence, ionize gases, and may be detected by their electrical action. The third type of rays discovered by Villard, the *γ-rays*, have extraordinary penetrating power, being able to pass through several centimeters of lead. They are not affected by the magnetic field, in which respect they resemble ordinary X-rays. The *γ*-rays are regarded as electromagnetic disturbances produced by the action of the *β*-rays, just as the X-rays are produced by the action of cathode rays. Like the other types they produce ionization of gases and fluorescence and phosphorescence. See ★*radioactivity*. When X-rays meet an obstacle, as a metal surface, reflection in the ordinary sense of the word does not occur, but rays differing in certain respects from the incident rays are diffusely emitted from the surfaces upon which the X-rays impinge. These rays were termed *secondary rays* by Sagnac, who investigated their properties. They are also occasionally called *Sagnac rays*, after their discoverer. In the same manner, bodies upon which secondary rays, or *S-rays*, fall emit a further modified type of radiation known as *tertiary rays*. Aside from the ordinary radiation from wires heated to incandescence by the electric current, rays similar to those emitted by radioactive bodies have been described. Tommasina claims to have distinguished three distinct types of rays, *α*-, *β*-, and *γ*-rays, having different powers of penetration and producing different effects upon a charged body. It is claimed that these so-called *pyro-rays* produce ionization of gases and excite fluorescence. In 1903, Blondlot announced the discovery of a new type of radiation originally obtained by filtering the rays from an X-ray tube through aluminium or black paper. These rays, which Blondlot terms *N-rays* (from Nancy, in France, where he discovered them), differ from X-rays in exhibiting the phenomena of polarization, refraction, and reflection. They were subsequently detected in various sources of light, properly screened, such as the Welsbach burner, an ordinary gas flame, a piece of metal heated to incandescence, and even sunlight. The N-rays are said to pass readily through wood, paper, and metal, but to be absorbed by rock-salt, fluorite, and glass, to increase the luminescence of fluorescent substances previously excited, but to be without effect on photographic plates. Their wave-length, according to Sagnac, is about 0.2 millimeters. In spite of the detailed description of the methods of obtaining N-rays and the definite reports concerning their properties, many physicists have failed altogether to reproduce Blondlot's results and the existence of the Blondlot rays is no longer credited.—**Optical length of a ray.** See ★*length*.—**Polar ray**, one of the streamers in the solar corona which radiate from the polar regions of the sun. Similar rays occur elsewhere but are veiled by the diffuse luminosity which is wanting near the poles.—**Polonium rays**, Becquerel rays emitted by the radioactive element polonium. See *obscure* ★*rays*, ★*polonium*, and ★*radium*.—**Pyro-rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Ray telegraphy.** See ★*telegraphy*.—**Residual rays**, in *optics*, rays nearly monochromatic as to wave-length, which have been separated out from the remainder of the spectrum by multiple reflection from the surfaces of substances having strong selective reflection. The term is a translation of the German *Reststrahlen*, the name by which such rays were designated by the inventors of the method, Rubens and Nichols.—**Röntgen rays.** See *X-*★*rays*.—**Sagnac, secondary rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Soft rays**, in *elect.*, rays of slight penetration, such as emanate from a tube of low vacuum.—**S-rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Tertiary rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Thorium rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays* and ★*thorium*.—**Ultra-violet rays.** See ★*radiation*.—**Uranium rays.** See *obscure* ★*rays* and ★*uranium*.—**X-rays**, or **Röntgen rays**, a form of radiation having characteristic and distinctive properties, discovered by Professor Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, of Würzburg (announced by him in December, 1895). He showed that the discharge of a large Ruhmkorff coil through a vacuum-tube produces a form of radiation external to the latter, which has the property of causing various substances to fluoresce; of affecting the ordinary photographic plate like light (though itself invisible); and of penetrating opaque bodies in various degrees, according to their density and relative thickness, platinum, lead, and silver being quite opaque, while aluminium, wood, and paper are quite transparent. He also found that these rays are not refracted by prisms of carbon disulphid; that powdered substances, opaque to white light, are quite as transparent to these rays as solid bodies of equal mass; and that bodies having rough surfaces act like those whose surfaces are polished. These facts forced him to conclude that refraction and regular reflection do not exist, but that such bodies behave to X-rays as turbid media to light. Other conclusions were that these rays pass through all substances at the same speed; that air absorbs a very much smaller part of them than of cathode rays; that they are not deflected by a magnet; that the spot on the wall of the tube which fluoresces most decidedly is to be regarded as the principal point of their radiation; that when the cathode rays are deflected within the tube, the spot is changed, thus producing a new source of radiation; that, therefore, cathode rays and X-rays are not identical; that X-rays are rectilinearly propagated; that no interference phenomena of X-rays were found to exist; that the above facts tend to show that they have properties not hitherto known in connection with ultra-violet, visible, and infra-red light. The source of X-rays has been shown to be the surface upon which the cathode rays first strike, whether that surface be the wall of the tube or an object placed within the tube: when this object within the tube is the anode itself, the radiations are most powerful. It has also been found that X-rays have the property, in common with ultra-violet light, of dispersing negative charges on insulated surfaces and the power of positively electrifying such surfaces. X-rays produce ionization in gases which they traverse and thus impart to them the power of conducting electricity. Hertz had previously shown that cathode rays penetrate opaque bodies, and Lenard that such rays may pass through aluminium forming a part of the wall of the tube and affect the photographic plate, but that their absorption is excessive beyond a few millimeters from the aluminium window.—**X-ray dermatitis.** Same as *Röntgen-light* ★*dermatitis*.—**X-ray tube.** Same as *Röntgen* ★*tube*.


X-ray photograph of a foot in a shoe.

ray[2], *n.*—**Electric ray**, any one of several species of elasmobranchiate fishes of the family *Narcobatidæ*, having an electric organ composed of many hexagonal tubes situated in the fleshy base of the pectoral fin. They inhabit most warm seas.—**Shovel-nosed ray.** Same as ★*horn-ray*.—**Thick-tailed ray**, any ray of the order *Sarcura*.—**Whip-tailed ray**, any ray of the order *Masticura*.

rayé (rä-yā′), *a.* [F.] Striped: said of textiles. *Dry Goods Economist*, June 13, 1908.

ray-filter (rā′fil″tėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a screen having selective absorption by means of which the character and intensity of the light reaching the sensitive film is regulated. See *bichromate ray* ★*filter*.

rayfiltergraph (rā′fil″tėr-gråf), *n.* A photograph taken through a ray-filter placed before the lens. It possesses true color value.

ray-fungus (rā′fung″gus), *n.* See *actinomyces*.

ray-hair (rā′hãr), *n.* One of the slender filaments that appear in the fin-fold of an embryo fish, and are the prototypes of the fin-rays: an Englishing of Ryder's term *actinotrichium*.

raying (rā′ing), *n.* [*ray*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Exposure to the action of the Röntgen rays or other form of radioactivity.

If the *raying* is supplemented by further measures which have for their object the elimination of the microbe and a general purification of the tainted tissues, the progress of the case will be more rapid.
Amer. X-Ray Jour., July, 1903, p. 200.

Rayless change. See ★*change*.

rayometer (rā-om′e-tėr), *n.* [*ray*[2] + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *photog.*, a kind of actinometer used for testing sensitiveness to X-rays: usually a screen of aluminium of graduated thickness. *Wall*, Dict. of Photography, p. 550.

rayon, *n.* 2. The radius of area of action (of a fort, a ship, an army, or a fleet).

A fort is generally useless outside the *rayon* of its fire, and it may easily become a trap from which escape can be prevented. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 453.

ray-path (rā′pȧth), *n.* The line of propagation of a wave-motion, normal, in isotropic media, to the wave-front; in the case of rays of the cathode-ray type, the line of propagation of the projected particles.

ray-pod (rā′pod), *n.* Same as *star-fruit*.

ray-point (rā′point), *n.* The point of convergence or divergence of a pencil of rays.

ray-print (rā′print), *n.* A photograph made by means of X-rays or other form of radio-activity; a radiograph.

ray-screen (rā′skrēn), *n.* A color-screen such as is used in orthochromatic photography. *Photo-miniature*, Dec., 1903, p. 413.

ray-spider (rā′spī″dėr), *n.* An epeirid spider, *Theridiosoma radiosum*, which spins a rayed orb-web furnished with a trap-line.

razor (rā′zor), *v. t.* [*razor, n.*] To shave with a razor, as the face or chin; remove with a razor, as a beard.

razor-edge (rā′zor-ej), *n.* A keen, razor-like edge; hence, any situation which is precarious and close to the verge of destruction: as, to stand on the *razor-edge* or razor's edge.

razor-grinder, *n.* 2. A name given in the British West Indies and Guiana to any cicada. —3. An Australian flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*, so called from its peculiar whirring note: known also as the *dishwasher*.

razzle-dazzle (raz″l-daz′l), *v. t.* [A varied reduplication of *dazzle*.] To dazzle and confuse; daze in a sudden or humorous way; bewilder; intoxicate. [Colloq.]

razzle-dazzle (raz″l-daz′l), *n.* [*razzle-dazzle, v.*] 1. A state of dazed confusion or dizziness, as in intoxication. [Colloq.]—2. A revolving platform, with a swift, irregular, swerving motion, on which passengers are carried, for their amusement, at fairs and pleasure-resorts.

razzle-dazzler (raz″l-daz′lėr), *n.* One who or that which razzle-dazzles; something which astonishes with its glaring incongruities. [Colloq.]

R. B. An abbreviation of *Rifle Brigade*.

R. C. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Red Cross;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *right center*.

R. C. A. An abbreviation of *Reformed Church in America*.

R. Cath., Rom. Cath. Abbreviations of *Roman Catholic*.

R. C. P. An abbreviation of *Royal College of Physicians*.

rcpt., recpt., rec't., rect. Abbreviations of *receipt*.

R. C. S. An abbreviation of *Royal College of Surgeons*.

Rd. The chemical symbol of *radium*.

R. D. (*c*) In *electrotherap.*, an abbreviation of *reaction of degeneration*. (*d*) In the *wireless code*, the call meaning "Received."

R. D. d. In *electrotherap.*, an abbreviation of *reaction of degeneration at a distance*.

R. E. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Reformed Episcopal;* (*d*) of *Right Excellent*.

r. 1 e., r. 2 e. Abbreviations of *right first entrance* and *right second entrance*.

rea (rā′ä), *n.* [Tahitian.] The turmeric, *Curcuma longa*. See *turmeric*, 1, and *Curcuma*, 2.

reacher, *n.* 3. One who reaches warp-threads to another (the drawer-in), to be drawn through the heddles and reed, in making ready for the loom. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 428.

reaching (rē′ching), *n.* *Naut.*, sailing to windward; working to windward on alternate tacks; sailing on the wind.

reachless, *a.* 2. Having no reach: applied to a vehicle from which are omitted the tension-members under the body which keep the front and rear axles at a fixed distance from each other. In most large motor-cars the frame replaces the reaches used in constructing the horse-drawn vehicle with the body less solidly united with the springs and their suspension.

It is built on the popular *reachless* style, with bent angle steel frame, supported on four three-quarter elliptic springs 38 inches long, and is equipped with ball bearing artillery wood wheels fitted with 3-inch tires.
Automobile, April 11, 1903, p. 420.

reach-rod (rēch′rod), *n.* In a locomotive, a rod which connects the reverse-lever in the cab to the bell-crank on the reverse-shaft of the valve-gear. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

reactance (rē-ak′tans), *n.* In *elect.*, the apparent resistance of an alternating-current circuit due to self-induction, which consumes no power; the ratio of the wattless component of the alternating electromotive force divided by the current. See ★*impedance*.

Since sparking is due chiefly to the counter E.M.F. of inductance in the coil undergoing commutation, or more properly the *reactance* E.M.F. of the coil, good commutation depends primarily upon the strength of the field in the commutating zone near the tip of a field magnet pole. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Nov., 1903, p. 365.

Magnetic reactance, in an alternating-current circuit, the electromotive force in volts per ampere developed or consumed by the inductance of the circuit.—**Reactance factor,** in *elect.*, the ratio between the reactance of a conductor and its resistance.—**Reactance voltage,** the electromotive force of self-induction in the short-circuited coil of the armature of a generator or motor.—**Synchronous reactance,** in synchronous machines, as alternaters and motors, an effective or virtual reactance representing the joint or resultant effect of armature-reaction and self-induction.

reactance-regulator (rē-ak′tans-reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* In *wireless teleg.*, a choke-coil placed in the transmitting circuit to prevent the formation of an arc. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 16, 1904, p. 40.

reaction, *n.* 5. In *pathol.*, the response of a nerve or muscle to an applied stimulus.—6. In *serumtherapy*, the occurrence of an interaction between two substances, as between an agglutinin and an agglutinable substance, or between toxin and antitoxin.

The blood gave a feeble serum *reaction*. The heart blood contained colon bacilli, and that from the spleen and a mesenteric gland gave colon and typhoid bacilli.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 264.

Abbreviated reaction, in *psychol.*, the motor or muscular form of the simple reaction, in which attention is directed upon the movement to be made. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. p. 123.—**Adamkiewicz's reaction,** a chemical reaction for the detection of proteid substances. Strong sulphuric acid is added to a solution of the substance in glacial acetic acid, producing a violet color if proteids are present. It has been shown that the effect depends upon the presence of glyoxylic acid, which usually occurs in traces in the acetic acid.—**Agglutinative reaction.** Same as ★*agglutination*, 4.—**Associative reaction,** in *psychophys.*, a form of reaction in which the movement of response is withheld until the presented stimulus has suggested an associated idea.

In the *associative reaction* he [the reactor] does not react to the given stimulus at all; he makes the movement of reaction only after the stimulus has suggested something else, has aroused in consciousness some associated idea. It is this associated idea to which the movement is the response.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., II. i. p. 192.

Baumann-Schotten reaction, a reaction by which an acyl derivative is prepared from a hydroxyl or amino compound by shaking it with a solution of sodium hydroxid and benzoyl chlorid, acetic anhydrid, or some similar compound. The resulting compounds are often crystalline and well suited for purposes of identification. —**Beckmann's reaction,** a reaction by which ketoximes are changed into acid amides, or substituted acid amides, by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas dissolved in glacial acetic acid, or phosphorus pentachlorid dissolved in ether. Thus, benzophenone oxime, $C_6H_5.C:N(OH)C_6H_5$, yields benzanilide, $C_6H_5.CO.NH.C_6H_5$.—**Box reaction,** an application of powdered aluminium and Fe_2O_3, intimately mixed, and in atomic proportions, placed in the top part of a steel or iron casting.

Another application of the so-called "*box reaction*" is important for steel castings, and especially for casting large steel ingots, to prevent the familiar phenomenon of piping. In the heads of such blocks hollow spaces are found which mostly cause 30 to 40 per cent. of loss.
Jour. Franklin Inst., April, 1904, p. 253.

Central reaction, natural reaction, in *psychophys.*, a form of the simple reaction in which the reactor is allowed to divide his attention as he will between stimulus and responsive movement.—**Choice reaction.** See ★*choice-reaction*.—**Cognitive reaction,** in *psychophys.*, a form of reaction in which the movement of response is made upon the presentation of one of a number of possible stimuli, the character of which is known to the reactor only in general terms.

In the *cognitive reaction*, the stimuli are known only in a very general way. The observer is told, *e.g.*, that he will be shown a simple visual impression, a colour or a brightness; and he is not to react until he has 'cognised,' identified, apprehended the particular quality of the stimulus.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., II. i. p. 187.

Complete reaction. See ★*complete*.—**Compound reaction,** in *psychophys.*, a form of reaction in which some complicating process or processes (such as discrimination, cognition, successive association) are introduced between the presentation of stimulus and the execution of the responsive movement, while the movement itself may be left simple, or selected from a prearranged group of movements, or performed or inhibited in obedience to instructions given beforehand: opposed to *simple* ★*reaction*.

'*Compound reactions*,' as they are termed, were first made by the Dutch oculist F. C. Donders (1818–1889) and his pupils, and have since been studied under very various forms.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., II. i. p. 185.

Contact reaction. See ★*contact*1.—**Discriminative reaction,** in *psychophys.*, a form of reaction in which the movement of response is made upon the presentation of one or another of several known stimuli, and which therefore implies the discrimination of the presented stimulus (as regards quality, intensity, etc.) from the other possible stimuli.

In the *discriminative reaction*, the stimuli employed are always known beforehand to the observer; the colours are shown, the sounds presented, before the reactions are taken. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. p. 187.

Elastic reaction, the diminution in the volume of the bulb of a thermometer which proceeds gradually, in proportion to the lapse of time after it has been enlarged by heating. The bulb grows smaller and the thermometric indications higher as time elapses. In meteorology the standard size of the bulb and, therefore, the standard value of the scale-readings are those attained after the lapse of a long interval of time, when the changes proceed so slowly as to be inappreciable. In ordinary physical work this change, due to elastic reaction, is promptly and entirely annulled by exposing the thermometer-bulb to the standard freezing temperature immediately after observing the temperature that one desires to measure: in this way a purely thermal reaction is substituted for the elastic reaction.—**Flame-reaction.** Same as *flame-*★*test*.—**Gmelin's reaction,** a test for bile-pigment based upon the oxidation of bilirubin to biliverdin by nitric acid, with a coincident color play.—**Grignard's reaction,** a reaction much used in organic synthesis. When a solution of an organomagnesium halide is prepared by allowing an organic halide in ethereal solution to act upon magnesium this solution forms addition-products with alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, metal halides, oxygen, sulphur, carbon dioxid, etc. When the addition-product is decomposed by dilute acids new compounds are obtained. Among them are saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons; primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols; glycols; acids; hydroxy acids; aldehydes; organometallic compounds; etc. *Nature*, Jan. 21, 1904, p. 287.—**Gruber-Widal reaction,** the application of the agglutination reaction to diagnostic purposes. See *serum* ★*diagnosis*.—**Method of reactions.** See ★*method*.—**Millon's reaction,** a color-reaction which is common to all those albuminous substances which on hydrolytic digestion yield tyrosin.—**Molisch reaction,** a test for carbohydrates by shaking the solution under examination with a little 10–20 per cent. solution of α-naphthol in alcohol or chloroform and adding an equal volume of concentrated sulphuric acid. The liquid should become violet.—**Motor reaction,** reflex movement in response to a stimulus of any kind. *Biol. Bulletin*, June, 1904, p. 29.—**Muscular reaction,** in *psychophys.*, the abbreviated or incomplete form of the simple reaction, in which attention is directed mainly or exclusively upon the reaction movement.

When, on the other hand, the preparatory expectation is directed toward the act to be executed in response to the motive, we have the so-called *muscular reaction*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 198.

Myotonic reaction, a condition in which the muscular contraction caused by an electric current persists for some time after the withdrawal of the stimulus.—**Natural reaction,** in *psychophysics*, the form of the simple reaction which is natural or normal to the untrained reactor; a reaction whose time lies, for the most part, between the times of the sensorial and the muscular reactions; the central reaction.—**Neutral reaction,** the absence of either acid or alkaline reaction.—**Pfeiffer-Bordet reaction,** bacteriolysis brought about by the action of immune serum.—**Pine slip reaction,** a reaction used in testing for indol and skatol.—**Reaction apparatus,** in *psychol.*, apparatus employed in the reaction experiment. Many forms of apparatus have been used: the classical arrangement is that of the Hipp chronoscope, telegraph reaction-key, and stimulator (sound-hammer, light-pendulum, etc.).—**Reaction breakwater,** a form of breakwater or jetty placed across the bar at the mouth of a navigable river or tidal estuary to aid the stream in eroding and maintaining a navigable channel across the bar. The jetty is placed on the side of the channel from which the prevailing winds and the littoral drift come, and, starting at the shore end nearly parallel with the natural channel, gently curves toward the channel side. The tidal ebb, including the fresh-water flow of the river, is forced by the centrifugal component of its inertia to follow the concave curve formed by the jetty and thus to erode and scour the bottom. The centrifugal pressure against the jetty also causes, as in streams flowing generally in curved lines, a downward motion of the water immediately in contact with the curved jetty or bank and a resulting reactionary or centripetal motion of the water at the bottom of the channel. As it is this bottom layer which contains the larger proportion of the eroded silt this material is thus removed from the channel into the shallow area on the side opposite the jetty. The jetty thus erodes a channel through the bar and at the same time protects this channel from encroachment by the littoral drift from the windward side.—**Reaction consciousness.** See ★*consciousness*.—**Reaction engine.** See ★*engine*.—**Reaction experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment in which a movement is made in response, direct or indirect, to a prearranged stimulus, with the view (1) of securing an analysis of the various types of action-consciousness and (2) of measuring the rate of certain psychical and psychophysical processes.

We must limit ourselves to the observation of certain processes which can be easily influenced through external means and which terminate in external acts. The experiments which serve this purpose are the so-called *reaction-experiments*. They may be described in their essentials as follows. A simple or complex volitional process is incited by an external sense-stimulus and then, after the occurrence of certain psychical processes which serve in part as motives, the volition is brought to an end by a motor reaction.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 197.

Recognition reaction, in *psychophys.*, same as *cognitive* ★*reaction*. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 418.—**Schotten-Baumann reaction.** Same as *Baumann-Schotten* ★*reaction*.—**Selective reaction,** in *psychophys.*, a form of compound reaction in which various movements of response are arbitrarily correlated with various sensory stimuli, all known beforehand to the reactor, any one of which may be presented by the experimenter (discriminative type); or in which various movements of response, such as those of articulate speech, are naturally correlated with the various members of a group of stimuli, known beforehand to the reactor only in a general way, any one of which may be presented by the experimenter (cognitive type). *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 188.—**Sensorial reaction,** in *psychophys.*, the complete form of the simple reaction; the form of reaction in which the preparatory attention of the reactor is directed, exclusively or predominantly, upon the coming sensory stimulus: opposed to *central* ★*reaction, muscular* ★*reaction*.

When the expectation is directed toward the stimulus

which is to serve as the motive, the form of *reaction* known as *sensorial* results.

W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 198.

Serum reaction. Same as ★*agglutination*, 4. See ★*agglutination test* and *serum* ★*diagnosis*.—**Simple reaction,** in *psychophys.*, a reaction in which the movement of response follows directly upon the presentation of the stimulus, without the interpolation of any complicating process (discrimination, association, etc.).—**Vocal reaction,** in *psychophys.*, a reaction in which the movement of response consists of a vocal utterance (spoken word, syllable, vowel, etc.), while the stimulus reacted to may or may not be of the same kind.

A 'complete *vocal reaction*' may be measured with two voice keys. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 208.

Volitional reaction, in *psychophys.*, a form of compound reaction in which the experimenter presents any one of a number of stimuli, known beforehand to the reactor, and the latter executes the movement of reaction in response to certain members of the group, allowing the rest to pass unregarded (discriminative type); or in which the experimentor presents any one of a number of stimuli, known to the reactor only in a general way, and the latter in certain cases executes, in certain others suppresses, the responsive movements naturally correlated with the stimuli (cognitive type). *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 190.—**Wassermann reaction,** a blood-test for syphilis. Some of the blood-serum of the person under examination is mixed with an extract made from the liver of an infant dead from syphilis; to this is added an animal blood-serum and an emulsion of the red blood-corpuscles of a sheep in saline solution. If the person has syphilis no change in the latter mixture will occur, but if the disease is not present the red blood-corpuscles will be dissolved and the fluid containing them will assume a clear ruby-red color.—**Widal reaction** or **test,** the agglutination and arrest of motility of typhoid bacilli brought about by the action of agglutinins in the blood-serum of typhoid-fever patients. The reaction is extensively utilized in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. See ★*agglutination test* and *serum* ★*diagnosis*.—**Xanthoproteic reaction,** a color-reaction obtained with all true albumins by means of nitric acid, and supposedly dependent upon the presence in the albuminous molecule of a phenol or phenyl group.

reactional (rē-ak′shon-al), *a.* [*reaction* + *-al*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, reaction.

reaction-key (rē-ak′shon-kē), *n.* In *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, an instrument by means of which the movement of response in the reaction experiment is executed and the moment of this reaction marked upon the recording apparatus (chronograph or chronoscope). The reaction-keys in common use are so constructed that the movement of reaction (pressure or lift of a finger) makes or breaks an electric circuit. Other keys are arranged for air-transmission, or for direct mechanical transmission by means of levers. The electrical keys are also made for a large variety of responsive movements, as lip-keys, speech-keys, voice-keys, eyelid-keys, etc.

The *reaction-key* used in these measurements of the time of reaction to electric stimuli consisted of a frame for the support of an easily sliding rod, one end of which carried a cork disk and the other a platinum point by which the circuit was completed. The movement of the medusa against the disk when a stimulus was given, caused the rod to slip upward, thus breaking the chronoscope circuit. *Biol. Bulletin*, Jan., 1904, p. 85.

Telegraph reaction-key, a finger-key, modeled upon the ordinary telegraph-key, much used in reaction experiments with the Hipp chronoscope.

reactionless (rē-ak′shon-les), *a.* Without reaction: said of certain alternating-current machines which are so designed that the armature currents neither strengthen nor weaken the magnetic circuit.

reaction-product (rē-ak′shon-prod″ukt), *n.* Same as ★*adaptation-product*.

reaction-rim (rē-ak′shon-rim), *n.* In *petrog.*, a shell surrounding any mineral in a rock formed of secondary minerals which have resulted from the chemical reaction of the surrounding minerals. Olivin in gabbro is sometimes surrounded by a zone of amphibole. The term is also applied to marginal zones in phenocrysts in porphyritic rocks which were produced by the action of the molten magma upon the crystal before the solidification of the rock. Porphyritic hornblende is often surrounded by a border of magnetite and pyroxene. *Kemp*, Handbook of Rocks, p. 160.

reaction-substance (rē-ak′shon-sub″stans), *n.* Same as ★*adaptation-product*.

reaction-telephone (rē-ak′shon-tel″ē-fōn), *n.* See ★*telephone*.

reactivate (rē-ak′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reactivated*, ppr. *reactivating*. [*re-* + *activate*.] To render active again: used specifically of the process of restoring the activity of an immune serum after the destruction of its complement. See ★*reactivation*.

The serum can be *reactivated* by a little fresh serum not only from a normal rabbit, but from the goat and the rat. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 251.

reactivation (rē-ak-ti-vā′shon), *n.* [*reactivate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of reactivating; specifically, in *immunology*, the process of rendering an immune serum active again after its complement has been destroyed by age or by heating to 55° C. The amboceptor then remains, but is in itself inactive. If now some fresh blood-serum, from a suitable animal, which contains the necessary complement, is added, the activity of the serum is restored; it has been reactivated. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 251.

reactive, *a.* 2. In alternating-current circuits, same as ★*wattless*.—**Reactive circuit,** in *elect.*, a circuit the impedance of which is in part or wholly due to inductance or capacity or to both.—**Reactive coil,** in *elect.*, a wire coil, frequently with an iron core, used to produce *reactance*. See ★*reactance*.—**Reactive drop,** the fall of potential in a circuit due to reactance as opposed to ohmic drop, which is due to resistance.

II. *n.* A reagent. [Rare.]

Letter large
Label and label, then with solemn charge,
Reviewing learnedly the list complete
Of chemical *reactives*, from thy feet
Push down the same to me.

Browning, Parleyings with Charles Avison, ix.

reactor (rē-ak′tor), *n.* One who or that which reacts; specifically: (*a*) In *elect.*, a reactive coil. (*b*) In *exper. psychol.*, the observer in a reaction experiment; the person who executes a movement in response to a prearranged sensory stimulus.

Such a modification may, indeed, be introduced even in the simple form of the experiment just described, by varying the way in which the *reactor* prepares, before the appearance of the stimulus, for the execution of the act. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 198.

'Observer' should be the general term for the person on whom an experiment is tried. 'Subject' should be used where this person is abnormal, and '*reactor*' where some movement is required.

Jour. Philos., Psychol. Sci. Methods, April 28, 1904, p. [239.

Reading beds. See ★*bed*[1].

reading-lens (rē′ding-lenz), *n.* A reading-glass.

reading-microscope (rē′ding-mī″krō-skōp), *n.* A form of microscope used in instruments of precision to magnify the divisions of a scale: an accessory of a vernier.

reading-telescope (rē′ding-tel″e-skōp), *n.* 1. A telescope used in reading a scale placed at a distance or reflected in a mirror.—2. Specifically, a simple form of cathetometer. It consists of a telescope which has an object-lens and a negative eyepiece containing a spider-line or cross-wire. A level is attached to the top of the telescope, which may stand on a tripod or be movable about and up and down a vertical standard. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 57.

ready, *v. t.*—**To ready up,** to make ready or prepare for a special (generally underhand) purpose; 'fix.' [Australian.]

If you '*ready up*' a racehorse, you are preparing to lose, or if you '*ready up*' a pack of cards, you prepare it for dealing certain suits.

The Age, Nov. 25, 1893, p. 13, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

reagent, *n.* 4. In *exper. psychol.*: (*a*) The observer in any form of psychological experiment: opposed to *experimenter*. (*b*) Same as ★*reactor*.

The experimenter exposed, in irregular order, the stimuli that he had been using as comparisons, and asked each *reagent* to designate each shade as it was exposed.

F. Angell, in Philos. Studien, XIX. 14.

Barfoed's reagent, an 0.5–4 per cent. solution of cupric acetate which contains 1 per cent. of acetic acid; used in testing for certain sugars. Dextrose reduces the reagent, maltose does not.—**Baudouin reagent,** in *chem.*, hydrochloric acid with a little cane-sugar, used to detect, by the appearance of a rose color, sesame-oil as an adulterant of olive-oil: a test of doubtful value.—**Erdmann's reagent,** a mixture of dilute nitric acid and concentrated sulphuric acid: a reagent for alkaloids.—**Fehling's reagent,** a mixed solution which contains in proper proportions cupric sulphate, an alkaline tartrate (usually Rochelle salt), and caustic soda. In the presence of certain kinds of sugar, especially the glucoses, this reagent gives, on heating, a precipitate of cuprous oxid, which exhibits a yellow, orange, or brick-red color as it varies in quantity and state of subdivision. The amount of precipitate obtained, or of the reagent solution of standard strength which has been decomposed to produce it, may be used to determine quantitatively the sugar present.—**Fröhde's reagent,** a solution of sodium molybdate or molybdic anhydrid in concentrated sulphuric acid which gives characteristic colors with alkaloids, glucosides, and proteins.—**Günzburg's reagent.** See *Günzburg's* ★*test*.—**Ilasvay's reagent,** a reagent employed in testing for nitrites.—**Millon's reagent,** in *chem.*, a solution made by dissolving one part of mercury in one part of nitric acid of specific gravity 1.42, diluting with twice its bulk of water, and filtering after 24 hours. It is used for the detection of proteid and albuminoid substances, which it colors red, as in distinguishing animal fibers from those of vegetable origin.—**Scheibler's reagent,** in *chem.*, phosphotungstic acid, obtained by mixing solutions of sodium tungstate and sodium phosphate with a little nitric acid: used to detect alkaloids, which it precipitates.—**Schultze's reagent,** in *chem.*, a saturated solution in water of sodium phosphate to which antimony pentachlorid has been added: used to detect alkaloids, which are precipitated by it.—**Schweitzer's reagent,** in *chem.*, a solution of cupric hydroxid in aqueous ammonia, forming a dark-blue liquid: used to detect and remove cellulose, which it dissolves, as in the examination of mixed fabrics in which cotton or linen may be present.—**Sonnenschein's reagent,** in *chem.*, a solution of phosphomolybdic acid, with addition of a little nitric acid: used to detect alkaloids, with which it gives yellow precipitates.—**Uffelmann's reagent,** three drops of a saturated aqueous solution of ferric chlorid mixed with three drops of a concentrated solution of pure carbolic acid, the whole diluted with water until a bright amethyst-blue color develops. The reagent is used in testing for lactic acid, which changes the blue color to a bright yellow.

real[1]. **I.** *a.* 7. In *math.*, involving no unit for number but the primitive unit, 1.—8. In *geom.*, appearing in a finite figure. For instance, any two coplanar circles $\odot C(r)$ and $\odot A(a)$ are said to intersect, but their intersection-points are real only if $AC \equiv (r + a)$.—9. In *optics*, opposed to *virtual*: as, a *real* image, one formed by the actual convergence of waves brought to a focus by an optical system, as distinguished from the virtual image formed where the geometrical extensions of a group of rays meet.—**Real number.** See ★*number*.—**Real servitude, statutes, substitution, treaty.** See ★*servitude*, etc.—**The real thing,** the actual thing itself; the genuine article. [Colloq.]

Mr. . . . has *the real thing* in him, the stuff of which literature is fashioned. *Athenæum*, May 20, 1905, p. 619.

II. *n.* 3. In *math.*, a real number.—**Axis of reals,** in *geom.*, the axes of abscissas in the graphic representation of the complex variable $x + iy$.

real[3], *n.*—**Real fuerte,** the Spanish silver real, equal to 12½ cents, as distinguished from the *real de vellon*, which is worth only five cents.

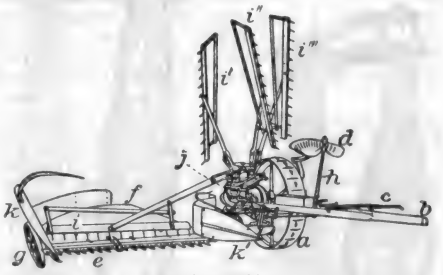
realize, *v. t.*—**A realizing sense,** an intuition of the exact meaning or character of a thing or person. [Colloq. U. S.]

Since he had no "*realising sense*" of men, how could he hold men? *H. Harland*, Comedies and Errors, p. 87.

realm, *n.*—**Holarctic realm.** See *Holarctic* ★*region*.

reamputation (rē-am-pū-tā′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *amputation*.] Amputation performed a second time on a limb a part of which has previously been removed. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 246.

reaping-machine (rē′ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A harvesting-machine for grain-crops; a mechanical reaper drawn over a field of standing grain by horses. The reaping-machine is a modified mowing-machine or mower, both mower and reaper being harvesters; the two machines are identical in their



Reaping-machine.

a, driving-wheel; *b*, pole; *c*, whiffletrees; *d*, driver's seat; *e*, cutter-bar, arranged at front edge of platform *f* and carried by the latter; *g*, supporting wheel for outside extremity of the platform; *h*, tilting-lever, by which the front edge of the platform may be depressed for cutting grain that is lodged; *i*, *i′*, *i″*, *i‴*, rakes; *j*, cam-mechanism for operating rakes; *k*, outside divider, which separates the standing grain; *k′*, inside divider, which separates the cut grain on the ground from that on the platform. The grain as cut falls on the platform, and is formed into gavels by the rakes *i*, *i′*, etc., which move from the front to the rear of the platform after reaching the position shown at *i*.

mechanism for cutting down the standing grain, of which mechanism the essential feature is the reciprocating knife moving within the fingers of a finger-bar. The reaper is distinguished from the mower by the addition of a reel for bending the grain down upon the knives, and by a platform, a raking mechanism, a discharging mechanism or dropper (by which the gavels or sheaves are thrown out of the machine), and a binding mechanism; of these devices any or all may be present in one machine. Reaping-machines are often distinguished according to their attachments: thus, a *dropper* is a reaping-machine that automatically throws out the cut grain at intervals; a *self-raker* or a *self-binder*, sometimes called a *harvester and binder*, is one with a raking or a binding attachment. The discharging mechanism or dropper is a device for causing the platform upon which the grain falls when cut to throw off its load. The raking attachment consists of a series of rakes moving over the platform to gather the grain into gavels and sweep it off upon the ground. The binding attachment consists essentially of an endless-belt elevator for lifting the cut grain, and a pair of curved arms for gathering and compressing it into a bundle and holding it while the binding mechanism proper draws wire or twine around it, twists the wire or loops and knots the twine, cuts the bundle from the wire or twine, and discharges the bound sheaf.

rear[3], *n.* 4. The up-stream end of a drive. The logs may be either stranded or floating: in the former case they are termed *dry rear*; in the latter *floating rear*.

Rear-Adm. An abbreviation of *Rear-admiral.*

rear-cut (rēr'kut), *a.* Having, as a mower, the cutting bar in the rear of the carriage. *Knight*, 1884.

rear-driven (rēr'driv″n), *a.* Driven by applying the power to the rear axle: said of motor-driven vehicles.

rearhorse, *n.*—**False rearhorse,** any member of the neuropterous family *Mantispidæ.* See *Mantispa* and *Mantispidæ.*

rearing-pond (rēr'ing-pond), *n.* A pond, connected with a fish-hatchery, in which the young are reared.

rear-man (rēr'man), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, see the extract.

The two men whose numbers place them farthest from the ship's side [in working a gun] are to be termed right and left *rear-men.* *F. A. Griffiths*, Artilleryman, p. 227.

2. *Mil.*, a rear-rank man.

reascensional (rē-a-sen'shon-al), *a.* [*reascension* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, reascension; specifically, descriptive of or relating to the union of processes by which the coherence, the crystalline condition, and, in some measure, the complexity characteristic of original igneous rocks are restored in sediments and other clastics. The reascensional process is contrasted with the ★*descensional* process of disintegration, and includes all the phases of reconstructional work as applied to rocks. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 412.

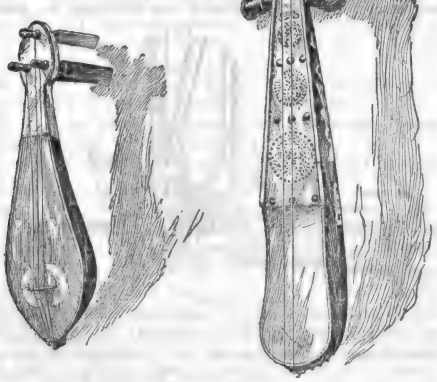
reassociate (rē-a-sō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reassociated*, ppr. *reassociating.* [*re-* + *associate.*] To join or bring into association again.

reassort (rē-a-sôrt'), *v. t.* To assort again; to assort repeatedly. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 395.

Reb. An abbreviation of *Rebel*, applied especially by the Unionists to the Confederates in the Civil War in the United States: often personified as *Johnnie Reb.*

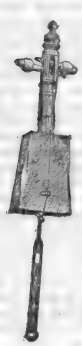
Then we got into the Colony [Orange Free State], and the *rebs*—ministers mostly and schoolmasters—came round the cars with fruit and sympathy and texts. *R. Kipling*, The Captive, in Traffics and Discoveries, p. 29.

rebab (rē'bab), *n.* [Turk. *rebāb*, Hind. Pers. *rabāb*, *rubāb*, Ar. *ribāba.* See *rebec.*] Any



Forms of Rebab.
(Originals in the Stearns Collection, University of Michigan.)

one of several varieties of viol common in Mohammedan countries, from which it is supposed that the European rebec was derived. Normally the rebab has a narrow oval body, shaped somewhat like a boat, slightly expanded at the lower and contracted at the upper end, which in some cases passes into a slightly definite neck with various devices for holding the tuning-pegs. The body is usually made of a solid piece of wood in which more or less of a resonance-cavity is scooped; its back is rounded. Sometimes slight indentations are made in the front edges of the body to facilitate reaching the strings with a bow. There are usually either two or three strings. In playing, the instrument is held vertically in front of the body by the left hand. The name *rebab* is loosely applied also to many instruments for which *kamanja* would be more suitable. The *rebab-esh-sha'er*, or poet's-viol, is a viol with one or two strings, a body shaped like a key-stone and flat in front and behind, a long neck of turned wood, and a long iron foot. It is rested on the ground in playing, while the player sits or squats behind it, as in the case of the kamanja, which it resembles.



Rebab-esh-sha'er, or Poet's-viol.

rebabbitt (rē-bab'it), *v. t.* To line again with babbitt a bearing which has been previously lined with the same material; to babbitt again.

rebat (re-bä'), *n.* [Local F., < *rebattre*, beat back, beat again: see *rebate*, *v.*] The day-wind or lake-breeze on Lake Geneva, Switzerland. It begins on the open lake about 10 A.M., spreads outward toward both shores, and ceases about 4 P.M. It is not quite as strong as the morget, or land-wind, of the night-time.

The lake breeze, le *rebat*, blows during the day from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., but with less velocity than the morget. This lake breeze begins over the open surface of the lake, and advances toward the shore. The morget and the *rebat* are true land and lake breezes, according to Forel, and are not mountain winds. *J. Hann* (trans.), Handbook of Climatol., p. 161.

rebellion, *n.*—**Proclamation of rebellion.** See ★*proclamation.*

rebellious, *a.* 4. Specifically, in *metal.*, difficult to reduce; requiring extra manipulation or extreme heat: said of ores from which it is difficult to separate the metal.

reblock (rē-blok'), *v. t.* To provide with a new block, or other suitable support, as a specimen in a museum collection. *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1896, p. 83.

reboantic (reb-ō-an'tik), *a.* [L. *reboans(t-)*, ppr. *reboare*, bellow back, re-echo, + *-ic.*] Resounding; reboant. [Rare.]

The Conchimarian horns
Of the *reboantic* Norns
Usher gentlemen and ladies
With new lights on Heaven and Hades.
R. Kipling, The Files, l. 74.

rebolting-machine (rē-bōl'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A sawing-machine for making cuts in a bolt or block which nearly, but not quite, cuts it into pieces. In this condition the bolt can easily be handled and can readily be broken by hand as it is desired to use the pieces.

rebunker (rē-bung'kėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [*re-* + *bunker.*] To refill the bunkers with coal; coal again.

But wood, as compared with coal, is bulky stuff to carry, and as the stowage capacity of these stern wheelers is small, they had to make frequent calls to *rebunker.* *Cutcliffe Hyne*, A Master of Fortune, iii.

Rec. An abbreviation (*a*) of *recipe*; (*b*) of *record*, *recorded*, or *recorder.*

recalescence, *n.* Steel in cooling from a temperature of, say, 1,000° C. may exhibit recalescence or evolution of heat at three points, namely, at about 850°, 750°, and 650°. At the last of these the phenomenon is most marked.

recalescent (rē-ka-les'ent), *a.* [L. *recalescens* (*t-*), ppr. of *recalescere*, grow hot again.] Of or pertaining to recalescence.

The *recalescent* points of steel and copper. *Elect. World and Engin.*, April 18, 1903, p. 666.

recalibrate (rē-kal'i-brāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *recalibrated*, ppr. *recalibrating.* To calibrate anew.

recandescence (rē-kan-des'ens), *n.* [L. *recandescere.* See *candescence.*] A gradual process of growing brighter; renewed candescence.

recapitalize (rē-kap'i-tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recapitalized*, ppr. *recapitalizing.* To capitalize anew; enlarge or otherwise modify the capitalization of.

But since that time the American steel industry has been *recapitalized* on an immensely expanded scale, and it was plain to every one that reversion to prices prevalent in the nineties would put an end to dividends. *The Forum*, Jan.–March, 1904, p. 361.

recapitulate, *v. i.* 2. In *biol.*, to repeat ancestral evolutionary stages: said of young animals in their early development.

recapitulation, *n.* 3. In *biol.*, the appearance in a developing organism of stages that are considered to recapitulate, or repeat in brief stages, the life-history of ancestors, or to resemble adult ancestors. See ★*recapitulation doctrine.*

That no general doctrine of *recapitulation* could be maintained was perceived by Sir John Lubbock as early as 1873, but vertebrate embryologists did not permit their zeal to be dampened by even the most obvious facts of entomology. Indeed, one of our prominent investigators, finding that *recapitulation* is elusive by microscopical methods, now proposes to test it by breeding experiments, the results of which may be available in a future geologic epoch. *O. F. Cook*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1903, p. 219.

4. In *music*, the third division of a movement in sonata form, in which the subjects are taken up afresh and both in the original key. Also called *reprise.*—**Law of recapitulation.** See ★*recapitulation*, 3.—**Meckel's law of recapitulation.** See ★*recapitulation*, 3.—**Recapitulation doctrine** or **theory,** the doctrine or opinion that the life-history of an individual modern organism recapitulates, as it were, the life-history of the race to which it belongs in such a way as to enable the naturalist who studies its systematic affinities, and uses evidences from other sources, to reconstruct an outline of its ancestral history. This outline, however, while it may be valuable and instructive, must be vague and incomplete. It must be remembered, in considering the value of a conclusion of this sort, that a vague or indefinite opinion may be fundamentally certain and true. Most naturalists regard the recapitulation theory as one of the most valuable results of modern biology, and one of the greatest stimulants to research.

No candid morphologist can deny that the responsibility for the present degradation of pure morphology . . . is the result of too exclusive and undiscriminating a faith in the . . . *recapitulation theory.* *E. B. Wilson*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 104.

recapitulationist (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shon-ist), *n.* In *biol.*, one who holds the recapitulation doctrine or theory (which see, under ★*recapitulation*).

If I had time to discuss the recapitulation theory, I should begin by granting much that the *recapitulationist* demands—for instance, that certain facts in the development of animals have an historical significance, and can not be explained by mere adaptation to present circumstances; further, that adaptations tend to be inherited at corresponding phases both in the ontogeny and the phylogeny. *L. C. Miall*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 504.

recapitulative, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the biological doctrine of recapitulation. See ★*recapitulation doctrine.*

recapper (rē-kap'ėr), *n.* [*re-* + *cap*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A device for fixing new primers in the primer-seat of a cartridge-case.

recarbon (rē-kär'bon), *v. t.* To supply with new carbons, as an arc-lamp.

Open arc lamps are usually only able to work 8, 16, or 32 hours without *recarboning*, even when fitted with double carbons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 86.

recarburizer (rē-kär'bū-rī-zėr), *n.* In the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process, a material rich in carbon (usually spiegeleisen) which is added to the still molten product from blowing air through fused cast-iron, in order to remove any traces of oxygen which the iron itself may have taken up. The result of this addition is practically not only the removal of oxygen but the reintroduction of a little carbon, producing the so-called mild steel, which differs little from wrought-iron rendered homogeneous by fusion. *Engin. Mag.*, XVI. 181.

rec'd, recd. Abbreviations of *received.*

recedent (rē-sē'dent), *a.* Retrograde; receding; specifically in *med.*, relapsing; retrocedent: as, "*recedent* gout."

receit, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *receipt.*

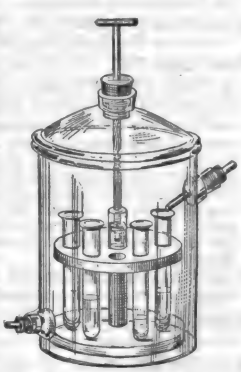
receiv, *v.* A simplified and former spelling of *receive.*

receival (rē-sē'val), *n.* [*receive* + *-al*[1].] Reception.

On the *receival* of the dispatches. *Southey*, Hist. Penn. War, I. 152. *N. E. D.*

receive, *v. t.*—**Received text.** See *Textus Receptus.*

receiver, *n.* 7. In *mech.*: (*a*) A chamber in a compound engine into which the exhaust from one cylinder passes on its way to the next cylinder. (*b*) A chamber in a steam-line, close to the engine, in which water carried along by the steam is given a chance to separate from it before the steam enters the cylinder.—**Brühl's receiver,** a glass vessel which contains a revolving tray supporting cylinders and connected on the one side with a distilling apparatus and on the other with a vacuum-pump. It serves to collect the fractions of a distillation in vacuo.—**Double-pole receiver,** a telephone with an elongated horseshoe magnet instead of the straight-bar magnet sometimes used. In front of the two poles, which are close together, the diaphragm is mounted.—**Hot-wire receiver,** in *wireless teleg.*, a form of receiving instrument for electric waves, devised by R. A. Fessenden.—**Recording receiver,** in *teleg.*, any receiving instrument that registers in permanent form the signals transmitted to it.—**Transmitter - receiver,** in *teleg.* or *teleph.*, any device which is used both as a transmitter and as a receiving instrument.—**Wheatstone receiver,** the receiving instrument of a Wheatstone telegraph; a mechanical recording device, operated by reversals of the signaling current.



Brühl's Receiver.

receiving-box (rē-sē'ving-boks), *n.* In the pneumatic transmission of packages, a compartment or box at the receiving end of the pneumatic tube, arranged for the reception of the parcels. *Science Abstracts*, VI. sec. B, 192.

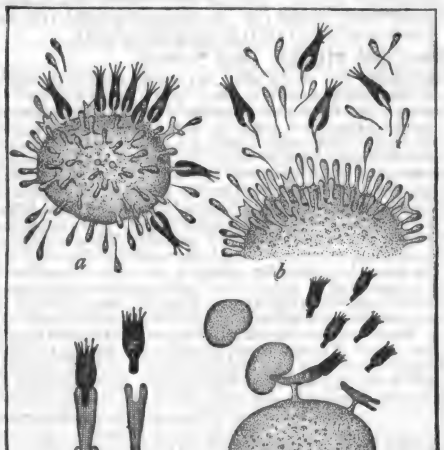
receiving-tank (rē-sē′ving-tangk), *n.* **1.** A tank into which a pump discharges.—**2.** A drip-tank; a tank arranged to receive the water condensed in a line of steam-pipe.

receiving-yard (rē-sē′ving-yärd), *n.* See ★*drill-yard.*

receptacle, *n.*—**Salivary receptacle,** in *entom.*, an elongate thin-walled sac connected with each of the salivary glands of the cockroach and other insects.

receptaculum, *n.*—**Receptaculum ovorum,** in oligochætous worms, as the earthworm, one of the pair of sacs which communicate with the oviduct. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1897, p. 349.—**Receptaculum vitelli,** in platyhelminths, a reservoir for the vitelline matter or yolk. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 255.

receptor (rē-sep′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *receptor,* a receiver, < *recipere,* receive.] **1.** A molecular complex of a cell through the union with which alien cell-products or cell-constituents can produce their specific effects upon the cell. These same receptors, owing to the presence of which the cell is open to attack, when cast off from the cell constitute its most effective defenses. Also called *side-chain.* See ★*immunity,* 5.



Ehrlich's diagrams illustrating the mechanism of immunity and cytolysis.

The figures in black indicate substances with toxic action. *a* and *b* illustrate the excessive production of receptors in response to the action of toxins, and their escape from the cells; in *b* they are seen to combine with toxin outside the cell, preventing its union with the cell; *c* shows the structure of the complement and intermediary body of bacteriolytic and cytolytic sera; *d* shows the amboceptor, while attached to the cell, uniting the complement to a large molecule.

(From Buck's Med. Handbook, App.)

Ehrlich's hypothesis to explain such facts is usually spoken of as the side-chain theory of immunity. He considers that the toxins are capable of uniting with the protoplasm of living cells by possessing groups of atoms like those by which nutritive proteids are united to cells during normal assimilation. He terms these haptophor groups, and the groups to which these are attached in the cells he terms *receptor* groups. The introduction of a toxin stimulates an excessive production of *receptors,* which are finally thrown out into the circulation, and constitute the antitoxin.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 778.

2. In *wireless teleg.*, a receiver.

It is easy to see that the reception depends upon the energy received by the antennæ; this is evident for thermic or other analogous receptors which integrate the energy received in unity of time, but is equally true for *receptors* of the coherer type, which are sensitive to electric shock received upon the arrival of each train of waves.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 2, 1904, p. 42.

3. The terminal expansion in skin or mucous membranes of a sensory nerve.

Thus, it [the animal body] has organs stimulated by the radiant energy of light and heat, others by chemical particles drifting from odorous objects, others mechanically by objects touching the skin, and so on. These organs specially adapted to environmental stimuli, are called *receptors.* Attached to them are nerves.

Nature, April 16, 1908, p. 570.

recess, *n.*—**Iliac recess,** a pocket-like cavity in the posterior portion of the ilium of many birds, particularly well marked in the owl and turkey. Also *iliac pocket.*—**Tympanic recess,** in *ornith.*, the rather irregular depression, or cavity, leading to the internal ear; the tympanic cavity.

recession[1], *n.*—**Angle of recession,** the angle at which the side of a recess cuts into a figure; the angle between the side of a recess and the line of that face of the figure which is cut by the recess.

recessive, *a.* **2.** In *biol.*, opposed to ★*dominant,* 2. See ★*recessive, n.*

Cuénot experimented by making reciprocal crosses between albino, pink-eyed, fancy mice, and wild grey mice (M. musculus). He was careful to use wild mice in order to be sure that his coloured form was pure. As a result he obtained always and without exception grey mice. In Mendelian terms, grey is therefore dominant over albinism, which is called by contrast *recessive.*

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 75.

Recessive character, one of the antagonistic or mutually incompatible characters of a cross-bred organism which, while it is not visibly manifested by the cross-bred organism, is transmitted to and manifested by some of its descendants. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*

II. *n.* In *biol.*, an organism that manifests and transmits to descendants the character which is antagonistic to a dominant, or a character which is antagonistic to a dominant character. See ★*dominant,* 2.

Mendel discovered that in this generation the numerical proportion of dominants to *recessives* is on an average of cases approximately constant, being in fact as three to one. With very considerable regularity these numbers were approached in the case of each of his pairs of characters. *Bateson,* Mendel's Prin. of Heredity, p. 9.

Extracted recessive, a recessive of pure blood; one that does not transmit the antagonistic dominant character. See ★*dominant,* 2.

Recessus parietalis, one of the cavities of the cœloma from which are developed the pleural and part of the peritoneal cavities.—**Recessus subpinealis.** Same as *recessus infrapinealis.*—**Recessus vestibuli,** a chamber formed from a fold in the wall of the auditory vesicle from which the vestibule of the ear is developed.

recidivation, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *criminol.*, the relapse of a criminal into crime.

recidivism (rē-sid′i-vizm), *n.* [*recidiv(ous)* + *-ism.*] Relapse into crime; the conduct or condition of a recidivist.

The gravest feature of modern penology "is the vitality of '*recidivism,*" a phrase [in Major Arthur Griffiths's Prison Discipline] the significance of which was anticipated in the once current phrase "Qui a bu boira."

N. and Q., 9th ser., XI. 78.

recidivity (rē-si-div′i-ti), *n.* Same as ★*recidivism.*

reciprocal. I. *a.* **4.** In *geom.*, definitely dual, so that the dual of each element is fixed and constructible.—**Law of reciprocal action.** See ★*law*[1].—**Reciprocal crossing.** See ★*crossing.*—**Reciprocal curves.** Same as *reciprocal polars* (which see, under *reciprocal*).—**Reciprocal figures,** in *geom.*: (*b*) Dual figures.—**Reciprocal integration.** See ★*integration.*—**Reciprocal spiral,** $\rho\theta = a$. Same as *hyperbolic spiral.* See *spiral,* 1.

II. *n.* **3.** In *geom.*, the dual.—**Polar reciprocal of a surface,** the envelop of the polar planes of all the points of the surface.

reciprocate, *v. t.* **4.** In *math.*, to take the reciprocal of.

By *reciprocating* this theorem deduce the following.

J. Mulcahy, Modern Geom., p. 291.

reciprocation, *n.* **4.** The process of taking the reciprocal (of a curve, proposition, or quantity).—**5.** In *geom.*, the correlation of two reciprocal figures. See ★*reciprocal, a.*, 4.

reciprocator (rē-sip′rō-kā-tor), *n.* In *mech.*, a reciprocating engine, or one whose principal parts travel back and forth, as the piston in a cylinder.

reciprocitarian (res-i-pros-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to reciprocity; specifically, pertaining to or growing out of a reciprocity of commercial privileges between two governments.

To these he appeals on *reciprocitarian* lines by offering a reduction of our wine duties in return for a partial abolition of the French *surtaxe d'entrepôt.* No British Government will ever make so limited a proposal.

Athenæum, Feb. 3, 1906, p. 134.

recipro-unit, *n.* An abbreviation of *reciprocating unit,* that is, an electric generator driven by a reciprocating engine. [Rare.]

recirculation (rē-sėr-kū-lā′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *circulation.*] A new or renewed circulation.

recitalist (rē-sī′tal-ist), *n.* [*recital* + *-ist.*] A musician, singer or player, who gives recitals.

recitando (rā-chē-tän′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *recitare,* recite.] In *music,* reciting; half spoken or declaimed, after the manner of a recitative.

recitative, *n.*—**Simple recitative,** in *music,* same as *recitativo secco.* See *recitative.*

reciting-tone (rē-sī′ting-tōn), *n.* Same as *reciting-note.*

reckoning, *n.*—**Prince's reckoning,** in *archery,* the method of scoring now commonly used, in which hits in the five concentric rings of the target count 9, 7, 5, 3, and 1 respectively. See ★*target,* 2.—**Reckoning method.** See ★*method.*

Reclamation law, the name given to an act of the United States Congress, passed in 1902, by which a fund was created for the purpose of providing for the irrigation of the desert lands in the western part of the United States.—**Reclamation Service.** See ★*service*[1].

réclame (rā-kläm′), *n.* [F. *réclamer,* entreat, call upon for aid. See *reclaim, v.* and *n.*] **1.** The seeking or attaining of notoriety, as by advertising; method or means of attaining notoriety; notoriety.

Mr. J. —— owed his *réclame* to the divorce proceedings which ensued, as well as to his acting.

The Week (in *The Transcript*), Dec. 21, 1900.

2. The act of protesting; remonstrance; a protest. [Erroneous use.]

Such a *reclame* arose against the measure that it was quietly dropped. *Evening Telegram,* June 26, 1903.

recleaner (rē-klē′nėr), *n.* [*re-* + *clean, v.*, + *-er*[1].] A shaking- or screening-attachment to a bean-thresher or pea-huller for the final cleaning of the beans or peas before they are delivered to the bagger or bagging-machine. See ★*bean-thresher* and ★*pea-huller.*

recognition[1], *n.*—**Mediate recognition,** in *psychol.*, the recognition of an object, not by means of its own attributes, but by means of some accompanying mark or character which stands in accidental connection with it.

As a special form of this kind of process we have the phenomenon called *mediate recognition.* . . . As, for example, when a person is recognized because of his companion.

W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 239.

Recognition color, a color displayed on an animal supposed to be of use to others of its species as a means of recognition.

For numerous examples of *recognition-colours* in birds, see Darwinism, pp. 217–226.

A. R. Wallace, Tropical Nature, p. 367, note. *N. E. D.*

Recognition reaction. See ★*reaction.*—**Recognition service,** a service held for the purpose of introducing a new pastor to his congregation. *N. E. D.*

The Baptist Church . . . where his *recognition service* was held last night.

Westminster Gazette, Nov. 9, 1897, p. 9.

Recognition time, in *psychophys.*: (*a*) The total time required for the process of recognition, that is, for the recognition reaction or cognitive reaction. (*b*) This time minus the time required for the simple reaction. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XIII. 258.

recognitional (rek-og-nish′on-al), *a.* [*recognition*[1] + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, recognition.

So many of our judgments are *recognitional* instead of being cognitional, that judgments usually appear to be instantaneous. *J. W. Powell,* Truth and Error, p. 281.

recognition-mark (rek-og-nish′on-märk), *n.* A mark which serves as a means of recognition or identification; specifically, a characteristic of animals which, when displayed, serves for the guidance of other individuals of the species; an episematic character. See ★*episematic.*

recoherence (rē-kō-hēr′ens), *n.* The spontaneous reduction in the resistance of a coherer without the application of the electric oscillations to which coherence is normally due.

On applying a small measured force the cohered surfaces separate. On bringing them in contact again at the same places, coherence will follow, but not always without the incidence of electric radiation. This can be repeated two or three times, but the power to cohere spontaneously soon vanishes. This spontaneous coherence is called *re-coherence.*

Elect. World and Engin., July 9, 1904, p. 72.

recoil-cylinder (rē-koil′sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *ordnance,* a cylinder fitted with a piston and piston-rod so arranged that when the gun recoils after firing the piston is forced through the length of the cylinder. A *hydraulic recoil-cylinder* contains a liquid which is forced to flow from one side of the piston to the other through small orifices in the piston or grooves in the walls of the cylinder, thus causing resistance to the recoil and bringing the gun to rest without shock. A *pneumatic recoil-cylinder* contains air under pressure which is further compressed by the recoil. A *spring recoil-cylinder* contains heavy coiled springs which are compressed by the recoil. See also ★*gun-mount.*

recoil-spring (rē-koil′spring), *n.* A spring used to check or stop a piece which recoils.

récolement (rā-kōl-moṅ′), *n.* [F., < *récoler,* reëxamine, < L. *recolare,* strain again, < *re-,* again, + *colare,* strain. See *colander.*] In *French law,* a reëxamination by a witness of a deposition made by him, and his confirmation of the same, with such alterations as his better recollection may lead him to make.

recollection, *n.*—**Testimonial recollection.** See ★*testimonial.*

recompose, *v. t.* **3.** Specifically, in *optics,* to recombine, as the dispersed or scattered constituents of a complex beam of light.

recomposition, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *optics,* the reassembling or gathering together of the dispersed or scattered constituents of a complex beam of light, as in the formation of white light by the bringing together of the various rays of the spectrum.

reconcentrado (re-kon-sen-trä′dō, Sp. rā-kōn-thän-trä′dō), *n.* [Sp., < *reconcentrar,* concentrate.] In the Cuban rebellion of 1895–98,

one of the Cubans who were forced by the Spanish military authorities to abandon their homes in the country and concentrate in the towns.

They were penned in like cattle, and were compelled to subsist under conditions which no cattle could have endured. Deprived of their homes and with little clothing, they lay upon the earth, with foul air, foul water and foul food, until, emaciated and diseased, they died like flies. In all, there were some 400,000 of these *reconcentrados*, and their condition excited at once the pity and the indignation of the world.

Bookman, Jan., 1906, p. 477.

reconcentrado (re-kon-sen-trä′dō, Sp. pron. rā-kōn-thān-trä′dō), *v. t.* [See *reconcentrado*, *n.*] To treat as a reconcentrado; make reconcentrados of. [Rare.]

When we came to a village like Modder River, where the Boers had been entertained and assisted in bridge-destroying and trench-digging, did we *reconcentrado* the little population?

Julian Ralph, War's Brighter Side, xix.

reconcentrate (rē-kon-sen′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reconcentrated*, ppr. *reconcentrating*. **1.** To concentrate; in military usage, bring forces together at some specified point.—**2.** To concentrate a second time; specifically, to further concentrate (ore, or matte) which has passed through one concentrating process.

The resulting matte runs 25 per cent. This is *reconcentrated* raw in hot-blast cupolas to 55 per cent., and blown directly into copper in converters.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 236.

3. To treat (people) as reconcentrados, by shutting (them) up in fortified towns. See ★*reconcentrado*, *n.*

reconcentration (rē-kon-sen-trā′shon), *n.* The act of concentrating again; concentration; specifically, the concentrating of the Cuban insurgents in the towns. See ★*reconcentrado*, *n.*

The census also showed that the mortality due to the insurrection and the *reconcentration* had been less than had been ascribed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 312.

The starvation and disease attributed to General Weyler's *reconcentration* policy caused the death of scores if not hundreds. *Rev. of Rev.*, XXI. 391.

Reconcilable circuits, in *math.*, circuits on the same surface, one of which can be converted into the other by continuous changes without leaving the surface.

reconnaissance, *n.*—**Topographic reconnaissance**, a preliminary hasty examination of the topography of a region, usually made without instruments, except those for rapid approximate measurements or observations.

reconquista (rā-kōn-kēs′tä), *n.* [Sp.] A reconquest; specifically, the regaining of Spain by the Spaniards from the Moors in the fifteenth century. See the extract.

When the "*Reconquista*" culminated in the conquest of Granada, the last Moorish kingdom in the Peninsula, by the Catholic sovereigns Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castille, the unity of Spain was realized at last, and her sovereigns, rid of foreign preoccupations, were able to turn their attention to the work of centralizing and consolidating all the powers of the State in their own hands. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 749.

reconstituent, *a.* **2.** In *therap.*, building up; causing the formation of new tissue.

II. *n.* A drug or remedy that reconstitutes or rebuilds what has been wasted by disease.

As a *reconstituent*, cod-liver oil is a very useful remedy in certain chronic affections of the brain.

Bartholow, Mat. Med., p. 94. *N. E. D.*

reconstructor (rē-kon-struk′tor), *n.* One who constructs anew; one who restores again.

recooper (rē-kö′pėr), *v. t.* [*re-* + *cooper*, *v.*] To repair (a case, box, crate, barrel, or the like).

record, *v. t.*—**Recording galvanometer**, a galvanometer the deflections of which are registered, usually by photography, upon a revolving drum or moving strip.

record, *n.* **8.** A cylinder or disk which bears a series of indentations originally made in wax, foil, or other plastic material by the vibrating stylus of a phonograph or similar instrument and which may be used in the reproduction of the original sounds. The name is applied both to the original impression in wax or other plastic material and to any cast or copy of this original in non-plastic material.—**9.** Also used attributively (*a*) in the sense of definition 6: as, "a *record* subscription list"; "a *record* output in steel," etc., meaning the largest on record.

A "*record* passage" for the season.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 50.

(*b*) In the sense of having a published record; being on record as having accomplished some particular feat. In fanciers' language a 'record homer' is a homing pigeon with an established record of having flown a certain distance within a specified time.—**Geological record**, the accessible solid part of the globe; the crust within reach of man; the whole series of rock formations which contain the data upon which geologic history is based. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 3.—**Master record**, a principal or controlling record; an original or standard record to which all others must conform, or from which others are made, as in supplying 'records' for the graphophone, or for mechanical piano-players.

Should a sufficient demand arise, however, permanent *master records* could be provided.

Science, June 24, 1904, p. 961.

To make of record, to put on record; make a matter of record. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. xv.

recordative (rē-kôr′da-tiv), *a.* [L. **recordativus*. See *recordation*.] Serving to record or keep in remembrance; commemorative.

recordatory (rē-kôr′da-tō-ri), *a.* [*record* + *-atory*.] Pertaining to the keeping of records.

How can we explain the use of this imperfect and difficult *recordatory* system?

Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1900, p. 727.

record-breaker (rek′ord-brā″kėr), *n.* One who or that which breaks the record in any sense of that phrase. [Colloq.]

record-breaking (rek′ord-brā″king), *a.* Breaking the record; surpassing any recorded performance or production of its kind. [Colloq.]

Additional furnaces are getting ready to blow in, and there is a prospect of a *record-breaking* production [of Bessemer steel] in April and May.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser, April 11, 1901.

recorder, *n.*—**Atmospheric recorder**, an apparatus for recording atmospheric changes.—**Autograph recorder**. See ★*autograph*.—**Hensen recorder**, in *physiol.*, a recording device consisting of a diaphragm of gold-beaters' skin of conical shape, with a stylus which acts over a fulcrum and writes on a thinly smoked plate of glass. *Harvard Psychol. Stud.*, I. 434.

recording-drum (rē-kôr′ding-drum), *n.* In any electrical or mechanical recording-machine, such as a recording thermometer, wind- or steam-pressure gage, the moving drum which supports the ribbon or blank paper on which the stylus marks the variations of temperature, pressure, or other phenomena to be recorded.

recover[2], *v. t.* **11.** In *manuf.*, to save; keep what had formerly been thrown away: as, to *recover* the by-products in a gas-plant.—**Recovered rubber, soda.** See ★*rubber*, ★*soda*.

recovery, *n.*—**Spheroidal recovery**, in *geol.*, the tendency of the earth to revert to a spheroidal shape after deformation, which is believed by some to develop periodically.

Geological history affords evidence of the alternation of periods of tetrahedral collapse and *spheroidal recovery*.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 249.

recpt. An abbreviation of *receipt*.

recrescence (rē-kres′ens), *n.* [*re-* + *crescence*.] Regrowth; specifically, the regeneration or replacement of lost parts by an organism.

Recrescence is, in fact, nothing but the effect of the same causes which condition growth in definite directions. *Eimer*, Organic Evol., p. 389.

recrudescence, *n.* **5.** Figuratively, a return; a re-appearance: as "The *Recrudescence* of Imray," the original title of a story by Rudyard Kipling in "Mine Own People."

recrystallization (rē-kris″ta-li-zā′shon), *n.* Repeated crystallization of the same substance. This process, with separation at each repetition of the mother-liquor and re-solution of the crystals, is frequently resorted to by chemists as a valuable means of purifying the substance. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. 202.

recrystallize (rē-kris′ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recrystallized*, ppr. *recrystallizing*. [*re-* + *crystallize*.] To subject (a substance) to repeated crystallization. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 844.

rect. An abbreviation (*c*) of *receipt*.

Rectal glands (*b*), **reflex, valves.** See ★*gland*, etc.

rectangle, *n.* **4†.** A right-angled triangle.

rectangular, *a.* **2.** Shaped like a rectangle; that is, having four sides and four right angles.—**Rectangular axes**, coördinate axes at right angles.—**Rectangular cone.** Same as *right cone*. See *cone*, 1 (*a*).—**Rectangular cylinder**, a cylinder whose elements are perpendicular to its bases.

rectangulate (rek-tang′gū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *rectangulus*, rectangled, + *-ate*[1].] Rectangular.

rectangulate (rek-tang′gū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rectangulated*, ppr. *rectangulating*. To diverge in a rectangular net.

rectangulometer (rek-tang-gū-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [NL. *rectangulus*, rectangle, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A cuboid for testing the inclination of planes; also, a turner's trial-bar.

recte e retro (rek′tē ē rē′trō). [L.] 'Right backward': in *music*, marking passages to be repeated backward. See *retrograde imitation*.

rectification, *n.* (*b*) In its specific use in relation to the increase of strength of alcoholic liquors by distillation, *rectification* signifies repeated fractional evaporation of the mixed liquid, *dephlegmation* repeated fractional condensation of the mixed vapor. Both words are simultaneously applied in the improved forms of still. (*d*) In *astrol.*, the ascertainment of the true time of birth by comparison of the directions deduced from the estimated time with the dates of events in the native's life.—**Mechanical rectification**, the operation of obtaining the length of a curve by the use of any mechanical contrivance.

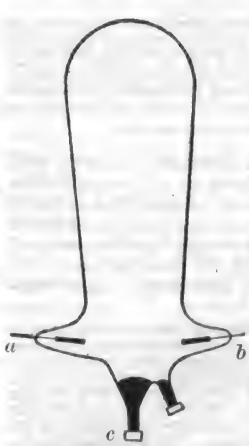
rectificative (rek′ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* Rectifying; serving to straighten out.

rectificator (rek″ti-fi-kā′tor), *n.* [NL. *rectificator*, < ML. *rectificare*, rectify.] The part or parts of a modern still for alcoholic liquors in which rectification takes place. See ★*rectification* (*b*).

rectificatory† (rek′ti-fi-kā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *rectificatories* (-riz). [NL. **rectificatorium*, < ML. *rectificare*, rectify.] A mathematical instrument employed in the making of dials.

Rectified vitriol. See ★*vitriol*.

rectifier, *n.* (*e*) In *elect.*, an apparatus for changing an alternating electric current into a direct current directly, that is, without intermediary transformation of energy. The most common forms of rectifier are: (1) The *mechanical rectifier*, which consists of a synchronous motor (that is, a motor which keeps step with the alternations of the alternating current) driving a rectifying commutator which reverses the direction of successive impulses of current so as to send them in the same direction into the direct-current circuit. The main objection to this form is the destructive sparking of the commutator-brushes when rectifying large amounts of power. (2) The *electrolytic rectifier* which is based on the property of aluminium, in some salt or acid solutions, of passing current only when negative: a property due, probably, to the formation of a non-conducting film of oxid or basic salt on the aluminium by the oxygen produced on the aluminium when it is the positive terminal. Such a rectifier usually consists of an aluminium and a carbon or metal plate in a solution of some suitable salt. A combination of this sort passes only one half-wave of alternating current, from the carbon to the aluminium, but partly suppresses the reverse half-wave; and by using two such rectifiers, one half-wave of current is passed over the one, the other over the other rectifier, and then recombined and sent into the direct-current circuit. The disadvantage of the electrolytic rectifier is its low efficiency. (3) *Arc-rectifiers*, which are based on the property of arcs to be conducting in one direction, but not in the opposite. In the *mercury-arc rectifier*, one mercury and two graphite terminals are inclosed in the same glass tube, the two graphite terminals being connected to the terminal of the alternating-current supply, while the direct-current circuit connects between the mercury terminal of the rectifier and a neutral or midway point of the alternating-current circuit, derived from a three-wire transformer or compensator, or by reactances. One impulse of the alternating current then passes from one graphite electrode, the other from the other graphite electrode; but both issue, in the same direction, from the mercury electrode into the direct-current circuit. The mercury-arc rectifier has a very high efficiency, but is so far limited in the amount of current which it can rectify. It is used for charging storage batteries and for arc-lighting.—**Mercury-vapor rectifier**, a device for converting an alternating into a direct current which depends for its action upon the fact that a mercury arc is a good conductor in one direction and almost a non-conductor in the other. See *mercury-arc rectifier*, under ★*rectifier* (*e*).



Mercury-arc Rectifier.

a and *b*, terminals of a vacuum-tube connected to an alternating-current circuit; current will flow freely from *a* to *c* or from *b* to *c*, but not in the reverse direction; the current in an outside circuit attached to *c* will therefore always have the same direction.

rectify, *v. t.* **6.** In *elect.*, to change (an alternating electric current) into a direct current by redirecting the successively opposite impulses of the alternating current so as to flow in the same direction. See ★*rectifier* (*e*). *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 23, 1904, p. 181.—**Rectifying transformer.** See ★*transformer*.

rectigraph (rek′ti-grȧf), *n.* [L. *rectus*, right, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A device, such as the symmetrical doublet of lenses of a terrestrial eyepiece, introduced into the optical system of a telescope to give an erect instead of an inverted image. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 57.

Rectilinear vibration. See ★*vibration*.

rectophobia (rek-tō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Causeless fear experienced occasionally by the subjects of disease of the rectum.

rector, *n.*—**Lord Rector**, the honorary title of the chief of a Scottish university, usually a prominent man, elected by the students of the university: as, the *Lord Rector* of St. Andrews.

rectorite (rek'tọr-īt), *n.* [Named after E. W. *Rector* of Hot Springs, Arkansas.] A hydrous aluminium silicate related to kaolinite, occurring in soft, flexible folia resembling mountain-leather: found in Garland county, Arkansas.

rectotome (rek'tō-tōm), *n.* [NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A cutting instrument employed in rectotomy.

recua (rā'kōä), *n.* [Sp. *recua*, a train of pack-animals.] A mule-train or pack-train: generally used in Spanish America, also, for any loaded train or drove of animals. It was used by the early Spanish chroniclers, to designate the trains of indigenous dogs used by the prairie Indians of North America.

recuperative, *a.* 2. In gas-burners, regenerative; having more than the common lighting power; having a heated air-supply.

recurrent, *a.* 5. In *paleon.*, reappearing without essential change in organic composition: used of faunas which reappear after their first disappearance from a given geological section, or of a species which thus returns after departure. The conception of recurrent faunas implies the fact of migration and temporary absence from a given geographical province with subsequent return thereto.—**Recurrent series.** See *series.*

II. *n.* 2†. A recurrent verse.

recurrer (rē-kėr'ėr), *n.* That which recurs; specifically, a recurring decimal. [Rare.]

Recurring curve, a curve which returns upon itself.

recurvirostrine (rē-kėr-vi-ros'trin), *a.* [*Recurvirostrinæ.*] Of or belonging to the *Recurvirostrinæ;* having the bill turned or bent upward; recurvirostral.

recuse (rē-kūz'), *n.* [*recuse, v.*] In *numis.*, a coin which, owing to the shifting of the die or dies, has been struck twice and thus bears a double impression.

recuver, *v.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *recover.*

red[1]. I. *a.*—**Red Book.** (*c*) A book of Welsh medieval tales, more fully known as "The Red Book of Hergest" (which see, in the Century Cyclopedia of Names). (*d*) A semi-official publication issued quarterly in China, and there called the "Complete Book of the Girdle-wearers,' containing lists of all the officials and gentry of the country, together with details of place of birth, etc.—**Red clay, disease.** See ★*clay*, etc.—**Red light district,** a portion of a city (especially of New York) in which low resorts, particularly houses of ill-fame, indicate their character to the public by a red light (or a light shining through a red pane of glass) over the door. [U. S.]

Inspector . . was placed in charge of the First Inspection District, which embraces the "*Red Light*" district east of the Bowery. *N. Y. Tribune*, May 5, 1901.

Red scale. See ★*scale*1.—**Red tongue fever.** Same as *typhoid fever.*

II. *n.* 7. In *archery:* (*a*) The second and next to the innermost circle of the target, which is colored red. (*b*) An arrow which hits this circle; a hit in the red. Such a hit counts 7 by the present method of scoring. In old archery the innermost circle was sometimes colored red.—**Acid red.** See ★*acid-red.*—**Acridine red,** a basic dyestuff, prepared by the oxidation of pyronin, belonging to the xanthene group of coloring-matters. It is of no value for wool-dyeing, but dyes silk and tannin-mordanted cotton a rose-red.—**Alizarin red.** (*b*) The bright red produced by combining alizarin with an aluminium mordant: same as *Turkey red* and *madder-red.* See *alizarin.*—**Alizarin red S.** Same as *alizarin* ★*carmine.*—**Alkali fast red,** an acid dyestuff which dyes wool a bluish red. It is fast to alkalis.—**Alkali red,** a direct cotton color of the diazo type, related to benzidine.—**Alpha-naphthylamine red,** an ingrain color of the insoluble azo type. It is a dark-bluish red or claret color, and is largely used in the printing and dyeing of cotton goods. The cloth is first prepared with sodium β-naphtholate, and is then passed through or printed with a cold diazotized α-naphthylamine solution. Also known as *carminaph garnet, scarlet 2R,* and *naphthylamine Bordeaux.*—**Anisol red.** Same as *anisidine* ★*scarlet.*—**Anthracene red,** a mordant acid color, of the diazo-salicylic-acid type, which gives a comparatively fast red when combined with a chromium mordant. It is used in dyeing wool.—**Anthraquinone red,** a name by which alizarin red is sometimes designated.—**Apollo red,** an acid dyestuff of the monoazo type made by combining diazo-paranitraniline with α-naphthylamine-disulphonic acid. Also known as *archil substitute* and *naphthion red.*—**Atlas red,** a direct cotton color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized primulin with meta-toluylene diamine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a terra-cotta red in an alkaline bath. The same red may be produced on the fiber as an ingrain color by first dyeing with primulin, diazotizing, and developing with meta-phenylene-diamine.—**Azo-benzene red.** Same as ★*ponceau 3RB.* See ★*ponceau B.*—**Azophor red,** a diazoparanitraniline chlorid sold in the form of a brownish-yellow powder. Its alkaline solution in water readily unites with β-naphthol to form paranitraniline red.—**Benzidine red,** a direct cotton coal-tar color similar to benzopurpurin. [Obsolete.]—**Brilliant red.** Same as *fast red.*—**Carmine red,** a dark-purplish amorphous substance, $C_{11}H_{12}O_7$, obtained when a solution of carminic acid is boiled with a dilute mineral acid. It forms color-lakes with different metals.—**Cerasin red.** Same as ★*Sudan III.*—**Cinchona red.** (*a*) A reddish-brown powder, $C_{28}H_{22}O_{14}$, obtained by the hydrolysis of quinotannic acid. It is a dibasic acid. Perhaps identical with the phlobaphene from the bark of the pine. (*b*) A chocolate-colored compound, $C_{12}H_{14}O_7$, found in cinchona-bark, and also formed when an ammoniacal solution of quinotannic acid stands exposed to the air.—**Clayton cloth red,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type. It dyes wool and silk red in an acid bath.—**Cloth red B, 3B, 3G, O,** and **R,** names applied to a number of mordant-acid coal-tar colors of the diazo type derived from amido-azo-toluene. In an acid bath they dye wool various hues of red, which are rendered faster when after-chromed. They are also dyed upon chromium-mordanted wool.—**Cloth red G.** (*a*) Same as *cloth* ★*red B, 3B,* etc. (*b*) Same as ★*azo-coccine,* 1.—**Cochineal red A,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type derived from naphthionic acid. In an acid bath it dyes wool a red which resembles cochineal. Also called *brilliant scarlet, new coccine,* and *crocein scarlet 4BX.*—**Cocoa red.** See ★*cocoa-red.*—**Columbia red,** a direct cotton coal-tar color which dyes unmordanted cotton bright-bluish red in a salt bath. It is well suited for the dyeing of cotton-and-wool union material.—**Cresol red,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized amidocresol with β-naphthol-disulphonic acid. It dyes wool red in an acid bath.—**Cumidine red.** Same as *cumidine* ★*ponceau.*—**Diamine fast red,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in an alkaline bath. An after-treatment with chromium fluoride renders the color faster. It dyes wool directly, and if after-treated with potassium bichromate or chromium fluoride the color becomes extremely fast to light.—**Diamine red B, 3B,** and **NO,** direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type related to benzidine or toluidine. They dye unmordanted cotton red in an acid salt bath.—**Dianol red,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from dichlorbenzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in a salt bath.—**Direct red,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from diamido-phenyl-tolyl. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in a salt bath.—**Eclipse red.** Same as *benzo* ★*purpurin 4B.*—**Emin red,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type derived from thio-metaxylidine. It dyes wool crimson red in an acid bath, and is rendered faster when treated with chromium fluoride.—**Fast red.** (*b*) One of several acid dyestuffs produced by combining diazotized naphthionic acid with α- or β-naphthol. Also applied to two red acid dyestuffs produced by combining diazotized α-naphthylamine with β-naphthol-mono- or disulphonic acid. The fast reds all dye wool red from an acid bath.—**Fast red A, C, D, E,** and **EB,** acid coal-tar colors of the monoazo type produced by combining diazotized naphthionic acid with naphthol or one of its sulphonic acids. They all dye wool red from an acid bath.—**Fast red B** and **BT,** acid coal-tar colors of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized α-naphthylamine with one of the naphthol-sulphonic acids. Both dye wool from an acid bath.—**Fast red 7B,** an acid coal-tar color of the diazo type prepared by combining diazotized amidoazobenzene with α-naphthol-sulphonic acid. It dyes wool red from an acid bath.—**Filix red,** a brownish amorphous compound, $C_{26}H_{18}O_{12}$, which results from the breaking up of filitannic acid by means of dilute acids.—**Glycin red,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in a soap bath.—**Guinea-red,** an acid coal-tar color. It dyes wool and silk bright red in an acid bath.—**Imperial red.** Same as *benzo* ★*purpurin 4B.*—**Janus red,** a Janus coal-tar color. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton in a neutral bath and unmordanted cotton in an acid bath.—**Kresol red.** Same as *cresol* ★*red.*—**Mars red.** (*b*) An acid coal-tar color. It dyes wool red in an acid bath.—**Milling red,** a mordant-acid coal-tar color. It may be dyed upon unmordanted wool in an acid bath and then after-chromed, or it may be dyed upon chromium-mordanted wool.—**Naphthion red.** See *Apollo* ★*red.*—**Naphthol red.** Same as ★*amaranth,* 5.—**Naphthylamine red.** Same as *magdala red.*—**Naphthylene red,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, prepared by combining diazotized diamino naphthalene with two molecules of naphthionic acid.—**Neutral red,** a basic coal-tar color of the azin type, prepared by the action of nitroso-dimethyl aniline upon meta-tolylene-diamine. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a bluish red.—**New red.** (*b*) A direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton and chromium-mordanted wool. (*c*) Same as ★*ponceau 3RB.*—**Nitrosamine red,** a yellowish paste which gives diazotized paranitraniline when treated with hydrochloric acid. It is used in the production of para reds.—**Oak-bark red** (Oser's), the third anhydrid of quercitannic acid, with the formula $C_{34}H_{26}O_{15}$. Löwe's oak-bark red is the fourth anhydrid of the same acid, with the formula $C_{34}H_{24}O_{14}$. Both are constituents of oak-bark as used in tanning.—**Orchil red,** an acid dyestuff of the diazo-sulphonic-acid type.—**Oxamine red,** a direct cotton coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in a salt bath.—**Palatine red.** Same as ★*naphthorubin.*—**Para red,** a shortened name for *paranitraniline* ★*red.*—**Paranitraniline red,** an ingrain color of the insoluble azo type. It is of a bright red color, possesses excellent fastness, and resembles Turkey red, which it has largely replaced. It is formed when cotton material, prepared with sodium β-naphtholate, is passed through a cold solution of diazotized paranitraniline.—**Red technique,** in Greek vases, the painting of red figures on a black ground. See *red-figured.*—**St. Denis red.** Same as ★*dianthine.*—**Sudan red.** Same as *naphthalene red.*—**Sultan red 4B.** Same as *benzo* ★*purpurin 4B.*—**Toluylene red.** Same as *neutral* ★*red.*—**Trona red.** Same as ★*dianthine.*—**Turkey-red process.** See ★*process.*

redactional (rē-dak'shon-al), *a.* [*redaction* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of a redaction.

redan, *n.*—**Double redan,** a redan having a reëntrant angle at its point.

red-and-black (red'and-blak'), *n.* A banking game in which the cards are placed in a faro-box, face down, and the players bet on each card as drawn being red or black.

red-bass, *n.* 2. A fish of Moreton Bay, *Lutianus superbus,* of the family *Lutianidæ. E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

red-betty (red'bet'i), *n.* The cardinal-flower, *Rapuntium cardinale.*

red-blind (red'blīnd), *a.* Unable to distinguish the color red. See ★*color-blindness. Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.,* VIII. 1.

red-blindness (red'blīnd-nes), *n.* The state of being red-blind; a form of color-blindness in which there is inability to distinguish the color red. See ★*color-blindness.*

red-bream (red'brēm), *n.* A name given to the schnapper when one year old. See ★*schnapper. E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

red-brush (red'brush), *n.* Either the silky cornel, *Cornus Amomum,* or the red-osier dogwood, *C. stolonifera.*

red-bug, *n.* 2. A larval mite of the spurious genus *Leptus, L. irritans,* found commonly in the southern United States: same as *jigger*[2], 2.

Red-cap (red'kap), *n.* See the extract.

Mr. Candler descants upon the splendid physique and martial qualities of the Bhutanese, but we do not find any mention of the fact that the ruling and military classes in this mountain territory are the descendants of the *Red Caps,* or old military caste of Lhasa, who were expelled from Tibet in the earlier part of the seventeenth century by the lamas. *Athenæum,* Feb. 4, 1905, p. 147.

red-cat (red'kat), *n.* A local English name for *Nereis cultrifera.*

redcoat, *n.* 2. The bedbug. [Local, U. S.]

Cimex lectularius, bedbug, known in different localities as chinches, chintzes, *redcoats,* mahogany flats, etc. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 156.

reddle, *n.* 2. A name applied by workmen to red-lead with oil when used to smear a surface which is being scraped to a fit. [Colloq.]

red-dog, *n.* 2. A colloquial term for private bank-note currency in the United States about 1837. The name is said to be due to the bills with red edges put out by Jacob Barker in New York.

redemption, *n.* (*d*) See the extract.

The only source of revenue left to the Cutlers themselves appears to have been derived from "*redemptions,*" i.e., money paid for the right of entering the trade, or, again, money paid for some special privilege. *Athenæum,* Dec. 30, 1905, p. 888.

Order of African Redemption. See ★*order.*

redemptional (rē-demp'shon-al), *a.* [*redemption* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of redemption.

Redesdale limestone. See ★*limestone.*

redeye, *n.* 6. The blue-green sunfish, *Apomotio cyanellus.*—7. A species of European chubb, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.*—**Little redeye.** Same as *redeye,* 2.

Redfieldia (red-fēl'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Vasey, 1887), named in honor of John H. *Redfield* (1815–95), a botanist of Philadelphia.] A genus of grasses somewhat related to *Festuca.* It contains the single species *Redfieldia flexuosa,* one of the 'blow-out' grasses, found on sandy lands, chiefly sand-hills, in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. It is a tall and striking grass with a diffusely spreading panicle and widely extended rootstocks which bind loose sands where sometimes it is almost the only grass. Often called *Redfield's grass.*



Redfieldia flexuosa.
a, spikelet; *b,* flower; *c,* glumes.

redfin, *n.* 5. A cyprinoid fish, *Notropis umbratilis,* found in fresh waters of the eastern United States.—6. Same as ★*redfish,* 6.

redfish, *n.* 6. An Australian holothurian, *Actinopyga obesa.*

—**Bull-redfish.** Same as *red-drum.*—**California redfish,** a name applied to *Pimelometopon pulcher,* a labroid found on the coast of southern California.—**Little redfish.** Same as *blue-back salmon.* See *salmon,* 2 (*e*).

red-hearted (red′här″ted), *a.* Having the heart-wood of a dark reddish-brown color, as in timber of conifers which is attacked by the fungus *Trametes Pini.*

The wood at first turns dark red-brown, and trees in this stage are known to the lumberman as "*red-hearted*" timber. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 206.

red-horse, *n.*—**Short-headed red-horse,** a sucker, *Moxostoma breviceps,* abundant in the Great Lakes and the Ohio valley.—**Texas red-horse,** a sucker, *Moxostoma congestum,* which inhabits the streams of Texas.

redif (re-dēf′), *n.* [Turk.] In the Turkish army, the second line, corresponding to the German Landwehr. The soldier remains in it for nine years. It follows the first line, or active army (the *nizam*), service in which is for nine years, and is followed by the *mustafiz,* service in which is for two years.

red-Indians (red′in″di-ənz), *n.* The scarlet painted-cup, *Castilleja coccinea.*

redintegrative (re-din′tē-grā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, redintegration.

redintegrator (re-din′tē-grā-tor), *n.* One who, or that which, redintegrates.

redislocation (rē-dis-lō-kā′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *dislocation.*] Repeated dislocation; in *surg.,* dislocation recurring after reduction. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 63.

redistillate (rē-dis-til′āt), *n.* The condensed product of a second or repeated distillation.

redistillation (rē-dis-ti-lā′shon), *n.* The process of distillation repeated with the previously condensed product. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 656.

redistributive (rē-dis-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* Distributing again; characterized by or of the nature of redistribution.

redistributory (rē-dis-trib′ū-tō-ri), *a.* Same as ★*redistributive.*

red-leg (red′leg), *n.* An infectious disease of frogs, usually prevalent in the fall, characterized by hemorrhagic congestion of the legs and abdomen: caused by the bacillus *Hydrophilus fuscus. Jour. Exper. Med.,* Feb. 25, 1905, p. 32.

redneck (red′nek), *n.* An uncouth countryman: as, the hill-billies come from the hills, and the *rednecks* from the swamps. The expression *rednecked hill-billy* also occurs. *Dialect Notes,* II. vi. [Local, U. S.]

redo[2] (rē′dō), *n.* A trade-name for crystalline calcium hyposulphite (formerly called hydrosulphite), CaS_2O_4, used, along with calcium hydroxid, in sugar-refining.

Redonda phosphate. See ★*phosphate.*

redouble, *v. t.* 4. In *bridge,* to double again. After the dealer's side has declared, if either adversary doubles, the maker of the trump or his partner can redouble. See ★*bridge*[2].

redoublement (rē-dub′l-ment), *n.* A redoubling: as, "a *redoublement* of agitation." *Auger.*

redout, *n.* A simplified and former spelling of *redoubt.*

redoutable, *a.* A simplified and former spelling of *redoubtable.*

redoute (rē-dōt′), *n.* [F.: see *redoubt, ridotto.*] Same as *ridotto.*

redouted, *a.* A simplified spelling of *redoubted.*

redpoll, *n.* 3. *pl.* A modern breed of hornless cattle, originating in Norfolk and Suffolk, of good size, round, smooth, and small-boned. They are more highly prized as beef cattle than for dairy purposes. As indicated by the name the general color is red, but the bushy part of the tail and parts of the udder may be white. See *red-polled* ★*cattle.*

Red-polled cattle. See ★*cattle.*

redroot, *n.* 5. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis.*—6. The field-gromwell, *Lithospermum arvense.*—**Indian redroot.** Same as *red-root,* 2.

redshire, *v. i.* Same as *red-sear.* See also *red-short.*

red-spider, *n.* 2. Any one of several species of tetranychid mites common in greenhouses.—**Two-spotted red-spider,** *Tetranychus bimaculatus,* a mite closely allied to the common so-called 'red-spider' of greenhouses and having similar habits.

red-string (red′string), *n.* See the extract.

Instances of the vascular strings of the sugar-cane being coloured a deep red from the presence of a red gum in the large vessels have been recorded in connection with certain diseases, such as sereh, the sugar-cane disease of Massee, the pine-apple disease of the cane, and red smut (red rot), in all of which it has been denied that bacteria produce the gum. The cases of *red string* investigated by the author occurred in apparently healthy plants, and also in canes affected with gummosis. The gum was produced by Bacillus pseudarabinus, n. sp., and the crimson colour was imparted to it by a mould. The co-existence of the two is essential for the production of the colour in the vessels of the sugar-cane.

Nature, Aug. 18, 1904, p. 392.

red-stripe (red′strīp), *n.* A diseased condition of timber due to an early stage in the development of the dry-rot fungus *Merulius lacrymans.*

redtop, *n.*—**Wild redtop.** Same as *switch-grass.*

reduce, *v. t.* 16. Same as ★*puer*[2].—**Reduced black.** See ★*black.*—**Reduced indigo.** Same as *indigo white* (which see, under *indigo*).—**Reducing agent,** a substance which takes away oxygen or other electronegative element or radical, or adds hydrogen or other electropositive radical. See ★*agent.* According to the electrolytic dissociation theory, such a body, when in solution, tends to take on new positive ionic charges. When silver bromide in a photographic plate is developed with ferrous oxalate, the developer contains (disregarding potassium oxalate) ions from the oxalic acid, each having two negative charges, and iron ions, each having two positive charges. The latter ions have a strong tendency each to assume one more positive ionic charge; but this can be done only with the concurrent formation of as many new negative ionic charges, for the sum of the positive ionic charges in a given volume must be numerically equal to the sum of the negative ionic charges. The bromine atoms of the exposed silver bromide are therefore solicited to assume the ionic condition. If a thousand ions of iron each take a third positive charge, a thousand ions of bromine must be formed, and they will leave a thousand atoms of silver in the metallic condition.—**To reduce an equation,** to make one or more of the coefficients in its general form zero.

reducend (rē-dū′send), *n.* [L. *reducendus,* gerundive of *reducere,* reduce.] In *arith.,* a number that is to be reduced.

reducer, *n.* 3. In *arith.,* a multiplier used to reduce to another denomination.—4. A device used in electric power-stations for lowering the voltage. It usually consists in alternating-current circuits of a step-down transformer and in direct-current circuits of a motor-generator.

reducing-furnace (rē-dū′sing-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which ores are reduced from oxids or the metal is separated from other substances by a non-oxidizing heat or flame: usually a shaft-furnace.

reductase (rē-duk′tās), *n.* [*reduct(ion)* + *-ase.*] A reducing ferment.

reducteur (rā-duk-tėr′), *n.* [F.] In *elect.,* a coil placed in series with a galvanometer or voltmeter and serving to reduce its sensitiveness, and thus the value of its scale reading, by a predetermined amount depending on the ratio of the resistance of the coil to that of the instrument; a reducing-coil. [Rare.]

reduction, *n.* (*q*) In *linguistics,* the shortening of a word by apocope. (*r*) In *cytol.,* the halving of the number of somatic chromosomes during spermatogenesis and oögenesis.

While Mottier sees in the fusion of sexual nuclei the blending of two lines of descent, Miss Ferguson's researches lead her to believe that no fusion-nucleus, combining the paternal and maternal hereditary substances, is formed. Rather the processes of mitosis allow these to be kept apart during the life of the offspring, and the "*reduction*" or qualitative division occurring some time during the life-cycle secures that the gametes shall be "pure." *Nature,* Jan. 5, 1905, p. 218.

Cupric reduction. See ★*cupric.*—**Double reduction,** a term applied to the driving-gear of street-car wheels or wheels of motor-vehicles when an intermediate shaft with two gears is introduced whereby a greater reduction of speed is made by the use of the two steps between the motor and the driven axle.—**Reduction crucible.** See ★*crucible.*—**Reduction division,** in *cytol.,* the karyokinetic division by means of which the number of chromosomes in the primitive sex-cells (oögonia or spermatogonia) is reduced by one half.—**Reduction factor,** a numerical constant by which the results of physical measurements, or similar values, are multiplied to reduce them to some desired scale or to express them in terms of some unit or system. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVI. 501.—**Single reduction,** a term applied to the driving-gear of street-car wheels or wheels of motor-vehicles, where the small pinion on the revolving armature shaft at high speed drives a large pinion directly on the driven axle, or without additional wheels in the train.

reductional (rē-duk′shon-al), *a.* [*reduction* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of reduction, in any sense.

There were two longitudinal splits of the chromosomes and hence two equational divisions, or a longitudinal split and a transverse split, hence an equational and a *reductional* division. *Biol. Bulletin,* Dec., 1904, p. 14.

reductionist (rē-duk′shon-ist), *n.* [*reduction* + *-ist.*] One who advocates reduction; specifically, in England, one who advocates a reduction of the number of licenses of publichouses. *N. E. D.*

reduction-machine (rē-duk′shon-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting a die or figure from a larger die or model; a pantograph-machine.

reduction-tube (rē-duk′shon-tūb), *n.* A small tube of difficultly fusible glass, closed and expanded to a bulb at one end, in which, by heating with suitable reagents, such substances as mercury and arsenic may be reduced to the metallic state, volatilized, and condensed upon the surface of the colder part of the tube. The name is also applied to a hard glass tube open at both ends and having one or more bulbs blown in the middle of the length, in which oxid of copper, of iron, or other metal may be reduced to the metallic state by heating in a current of hydrogen carried through the tube.

reduction-valve (rē-duk′shon-valv), *n.* A valve for diminishing the pressure of a liquid or gas so that without preventing circulation the pressure in the pipe in which the valve is placed is greater on the side from which the flow comes; a reducing-valve.

In the operation of the car, the air leaving the storage tank on the car passes through a *reduction valve,* where the pressure is reduced from 2,000 pounds to a working pressure of 150 pounds. *Sci. Amer.,* Dec. 13, 1902, p. 408.

reduction-works, *n. sing.* and *pl.* 2. A crematory for the disposal of the garbage and refuse of a city.

reductor (rē-duk′tor), *n.* [L. *reductor,* one who brings back, ‹ *reducere,* bring back.] An apparatus for the reduction of ferric to ferrous sulphate by means of zinc: used in the analysis of iron and steel.

redundant, *a.* 4. Noting a condition of the wing membrane in bats when it extends well down on the leg, and on the arm embraces the thumb beyond the first phalanx. *Harrison Allen,* Bats of North America, p. 5.

reduplication, *n.* 6. In *pathol.,* the repetition of the sequence of symptoms in a case of intermittent malarial fever of double type.—7. In *mech.,* the principle, in a cord-and-pulley, that the greater the number of turns of the rope in the pulleys, the greater the load that can be lifted by a given pull on the hauling-rope.

reduplicatory (rē-dū′pli-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Reduplicating; reduplicative; effecting repetition.

Another instance of the *reduplicatory* emphasis in the Hebrew language.

M. Madan, Thelyphthosa, II. 242. *N. E. D.*

reduvid (red′ū-vid), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*reduviid.*

reduviid (rē-dū′vi-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Reduviidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Reduviidæ.*

redward (red′wārd), *adv.* [*red*[1] + *-ward.*] In *spectroscopy,* toward the red end of the spectrum: said of a movement or displacement of spectral lines.

All showed a much smaller displacement *redward* than the dark lines.

A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 234.

redwater, *n.*—**Rhodesian redwater, South African redwater.** Same as *African Coast* ★*fever.*

redwing, *n.* 3. In South Africa, one of the francolins, *Francolinus Coaillanti,* a game-bird somewhat resembling the quail.

redwood, *n.*—**Brazilian redwood,** either of two trees (*Humiri balsamiferum* and *H. floribundum*) or their wood. See *Humiri.*—**Indian redwood.** (*a*) The toon-tree, *Toona Toona.* See *toon*[3]. (*b*) The chittagong-wood, *Chukrasia tabularis.*—**West Indian redwood.** Any one of three species of trees or their wood: (*a*) *Cæsalpinia Braziliensis;* (*b*) *Guilandina crista;* and (*c*) *Baryxylum Linnæi* (*Peltophorum Linnæi* of Bentham).

redy, *a., n.,* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *ready.*

reëbullient (rē-ē-bul′yent), *a.* [*re-* + *ebullient.*] Boiling up again after subsiding. *Coleridge.*

reed[1], *n.*—**Appunn's reed.** See *Appunn's* ★*lamella.*—**Bamboo-reed,** the great reed, *Arundo Donax.*—**Double**



Bamboo-reed (*Arundo donax*).
a, panicle; *b*, flowering scale, clothed with silky hairs; *c*, spikelet.

reed, the mouthpiece of a musical instrument of the oboe class, consisting of two slips of cane in contact.

reed[1], *v. t.* 3. To draw (warp-threads) through the reed of a loom. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 16.—4. To furnish with reeds, as an organ.—**Reeded top,** in *furniture,* a form of roll-top for a desk, made of narrow strips of different woods, as

(alternately) satinwood and mahogany. *K. W. Clouston*, Chippendale Period in Eng. Furniture, p. 171.

reed-back (rēd′bak), *n.* The wooden rods of a loom reed.

reed-bent (rēd′bent), *n.* [Shortened from *reed bent-grass.*] 1. See *bent*[2].—2. Same as ★*reed-grass*, 4.—3. A stout perennial grass, *Arctagrostis arundinacea*, of northern North America and northeastern Asia.

reed-box (rēd′boks), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a wind-chest suitable for attachment to a bellows table, furnished with a set of metallic reeds for the demonstration of sensible discrimination, overtones, the musical intervals, etc. Appunn's tonometers are typical instruments of this sort. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XI. 255.

reed-flute (rēd′flōt), *n.* In *organ-building*, a flute-stop having pipes closed with a stopper perforated by a hole. It is made in several pitches.

reed-grass, *n.* 3. See *Indian* ★*grass* (*a*).—4. Any grass of the genus *Calamagrostis*; often with a qualifier, as *Langsdorff's reed-grass*. See *bluejoint*-★*grass*, ★*sand-grass*, 4, and ★*yellow-top*, 2. Compare ★*reed-bent*, 2.—5. See ★*canary-grass*.

reed-hook (rēd′hůk), *n.* A small instrument for drawing warp-threads through the splits or dents of a reed.

reëdition (rē-ē-dish′ọn), *n.* [*re-* + *edition.*] A reëditing of a book; a second edition.

reed-marked (rēd′märkt), *a.* In *weaving*, noting warp-threads which run in pairs or are separated unequally. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 39.

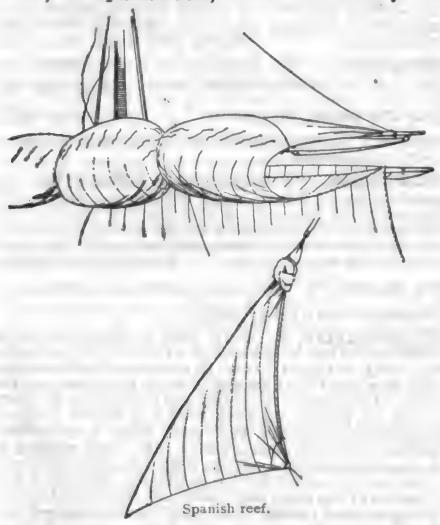
reed-wire (rēd′wīr), *n.* A flattened kind of wire used in musical instruments, as in the fastening of the mouthpieces of reeds.

Reedy nail. See ★*nail.*

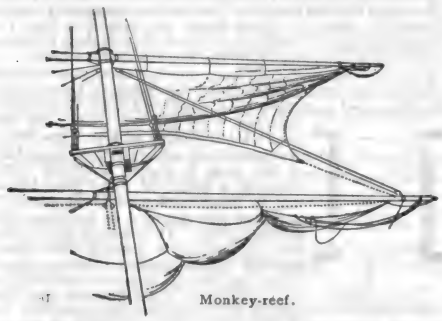
reef[1], *n.* 5. In the Tyrolese Alps, and especially in the region of the dolomites, "massive unstratified limestones and dolomites rising amid strikingly contrasted sediments." *Nature*, May 19, 1904, p. 50.—**Floating reef**, a name among the gold-miners of Victoria for displaced fragments of a reef found among the loose material of the surface. Compare the American term ★*float*, 16.—**Saddle reef**, a quartz-reef in which occur one or more humps; a reef in which the vein slopes downward both ways from a crest.

reef[1] (rēf), *v. i.* In *Australian mining*, to work at a reef. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

reef[2], *n.*—**Spanish reef**, a derisive term for a jib having a knot tied in its head, or for one of the square-sails whose yard has been lowered and left on the cap.



Spanish reef.



Monkey-reef.

reef[2], *v. t.*—**Monkey reefed**, said of a sail when the yard is on the cap and the reef-tackles are hauled out.

reef-eel (rēf′ēl), *n.* A murænoid eel, *Gymnothorax favagineus*, found in Australian waters.

reefer[1], *n.* 2. In *mining*, one who reefs; one who takes out ore-rock; a quartz-reefer.

reef-heron (rēf′her″ọn), *n.* One of the smaller herons of the genus *Demiegretta*, especially the Australian *D. jugularis*. These birds are among the herons having two distinct color phases when adult, being either white or gray.

reefing[1] (rē′fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of ★*reef*[1], *v.*] In *mining*, the process of taking out ore-rock.

reef-knoll (rēf′nōl), *n.* In *geol.*, a mound-like aggregation of limestone occurring intercalated in rock strata and known to be the result of organic growth on coral or coralline reefs. Such accumulations are found in many formations, in the Upper Silurian of Sweden (where they are known as Klinte), in rocks of the same age in New York, in the Carboniferous limestone of England, and in the Jurassic rocks of France and the Jura. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1889, p. 600.

reef-knot (rēf′not), *v. t.* To tie in a reef-knot, as a line.

reefous (rē′fus), *a.* [*reef*[1] + *-ous.*] Same as ★*reefy*. *N. E. D.*

reef-platform (rēf′plat″fôrm), *n.* That portion of the sea-bottom which extends outward from a coral reef. Near the reef it is covered by the coarse rubble of coral-rock broken off by the waves; farther out it has an even surface because the debris is finer. Everywhere it is covered by a growth of sedentary organisms. *Nature*, Feb. 18, 1904, p. 371.

reefy (rē′fi), *a.* Marked by reefs or rocks, as the entrance to a harbor; characterized by reefs, as a coast.

reek[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.* 2. To emit an unpleasant or unhealthy smell; stink.

II. *trans.* 2. To cause to reek or smell offensively.

The slaughter of lambs in offering *reeked* the forecourts of the Temple. *Lew Wallace*, Ben Hur, viii. 5.

reel[1], *n.*—**Automatic reel**, an angling reel having a coiled spring the expansion of which automatically reels in the line.—**Off the reel.** (*b*) As if reeled off; without any pause; spontaneously; unhesitatingly; without prompting. [Colloq.]

reel-brake (rēl′brāk), *n.* Same as *reel-check.*

reëlevate (rē-el′ē-vāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *elevate.*] To elevate after a period of time on a lower level. *Worcester.*

reëlevation (rē-el-ē-vā′shọn), *n.* Elevation after a subsidence.

reel-foot (rēl′fůt), *n.* See ★*foot.*

reëmbody (rē-em-bod′i), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *reëmbodied*, ppr. *reëmbodying.* [*re-* + *embody.*] To embody again.

reëmbrace (rē-em-brās′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *embrace.*] To embrace again. *Florio.*

> Once again his love grown chill,
> Mine may strive:
> Bitterly we *re-embrace*,
> Single still.
>
> *Browning*, In a Year, st. 1.

reëmerge (rē-ē-mėrj′), *v. i.* [*re-* + *emerge.*] To emerge again.

reëmergence (rē-ē-mėr′jẹns), *n.* [*re-* + *emergence.*] The act or fact of emerging after being submerged or covered.

reëmergent (rē-ē-mėr′jẹnt), *a.* [*re-* + *emergent.*] Reëmerging.

reënaction (rē-e-nak′shọn), *n.* Same as *reënactment.*

reëncourage (rē-en-kur′āj), *v. t.* [*re-* + *encourage.*] To encourage again.

reëncouragement (rē-en-kur′āj-mẹnt), *n.* The act of reëncouraging.

reënergize (rē-en′ėr-jīz), *v. t.* [*re-* + *energize.*] To energize again; give new energy to.

reëngine (rē-en′jin), *v. t.* [*re-* + *engine.*] To provide with other engines.

reëngrave (rē-en-grāv′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *engrave.*] To engrave a second time.

reënjoy (rē-en-joi′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *enjoy.*] To enjoy a second time.

reënjoyment (rē-en-joi′mẹnt), *n.* The act of reënjoying.

reënkindle (rē-en-kin′dl), *n.* [*re-* + *enkindle.*] To enkindle again; rekindle.

reënlist (rē-en-list′), *v. t.* and *i.* [*re-* + *enlist.*] To enlist again or for an additional term.

reënlistment (rē-en-list′mẹnt), *n.* The act or fact of reënlisting.

reëntrancy (rē-en′tran-si), *n.* [*reëntran(t)* + *-cy.*] The property of returning upon itself, as in the case of the winding of a closed-coil armature.

A few writers . . . take the *re-entrancy* as being the number of times we must go around the armature in tracing up the whole winding.

Robertson, in Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engineers, 1901–02, [p. 933.

reëntrant, *a.* 2. In *elect.*, designating a form of armature-winding of dynamo-electric machines, consisting of two or more spirals arranged so that the end of the first spiral leads into the beginning of the second, etc., and the end of the last into the beginning of the first. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–03, p. 450.

II. *n.* 1. A reëntering angle or part.—2. In *phys. geog.*, a concave or retreating surface or outline.

The mountains and the plateau show two very different types of relief, the former being marked by knife-edged salients and angular *re-entrants.*

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 355.

reëntry, *n.*—**Card of reëntry.** See ★*card*[1].

ree-raw (rē-râ′), *a.* and *n.* [Appar. of imitative origin.] **I.** *a.* Noisy; turbulent; riotous. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* A noisy time at romping or drinking. *N. E. D.*

reeve[3], *v. t.* 2. To run (a ship) through narrow channels in a shoal or through openings in an ice-pack, after the fashion of a rope through the hole in a block, etc.

reëxcitation (rē-ek-si-tā′shọn), *n.* [*re-* + *excitation.*] The act of reëxciting.

reëxcite (rē-ek-sīt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reëxcited*, ppr. *reëxciting.* [*re-* + *excite.*] To excite or rouse to action again.

reëxist (rē-eg-zist′), *v. i.* [*re-* + *exist.*] To exist again; revive; exist for the second time.

reëxistence (rē-eg-zis′tẹns), *n.* Second or restored existence.

reëxpand (rē-eks-pand′), *v. i.* and *t.* [*re-* + *expand.*] To expand again after contraction.

reëxpansion (rē-eks-pan′shọn), *n.* The act of reëxpanding.

ref. An abbreviation (*c*) of *referred*; (*d*) of *reflection* or *reflective*; (*e*) of *reflex*, *reflexive*, or *reflexively*; (*f*) [*cap.*] of *Reformation*; (*g*) of *reformer.*

reface (rē-fās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refaced*, ppr. *refacing.* [*re-* + *face.*] 1. To renew the face, façade, or front of, as of a building; resurface: as, to *reface* a cut stone.—2. To recolor (tea) for the market. See *facing*, 3.—3. In *dressmaking*, to put a new facing in (a garment).

Ref. Ch. An abbreviation of *Reformed Church.*

refdanskite (ref′dans-kīt), *n.* [*Refdansk* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A grayish-green earthy mineral from Refdansk in the Urals. It is an impure hydrous silicate of iron, nickel, and magnesium.

refectorial (rē-fek-tō′ri-al), *a.* [*refectory* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to refection; used for refection.

refectorian (rē-fek-tō′ri-ạn), *n.* [*refectory* + *-an.*] Same as *refectioner.*

referee, *n.*—**Court of referees.** See ★*court.*—**Referee's hold.** See ★*hold*[1].

reference, *n.*—**Analytical reference.** See ★*analytical.*—**Planes of reference.** See ★*plane*[1].

reference (ref′ėr-ẹns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *referenced*, ppr. *referencing.* **I.** *trans.* 1†. To refer a thing to (something).—2. To assign proper references to, as to a phrase; look up and find by reference.—3. To schedule (property) to be taken for a proposed railway extension. *N. E. D.*

II. *intrans.* To make out a return of the number of people to be displaced by proposed railway extension. *N. E. D.*

referendary, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a referendum.

Direct Legislation consists of two things [the Referendum, and the Initiative]. . . . The Referendum alone is negative, preventative; the Initiative, with the *referendary* voting, is positive, constructive.

Outlook, Feb. 16, 1895, p. 267.

referendaryship (ref-ẹ-ren′dạ-ri-ship), *n.* The office of referendary.

referent (ref′ẹ-rent), *a.* and *n.* [L. *referens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *referre*, refer: see *refer.*] **I.** *a.* Referring; containing a reference; noting one of two terms which have a certain relation to each other. The referent is the term from which the relation proceeds.

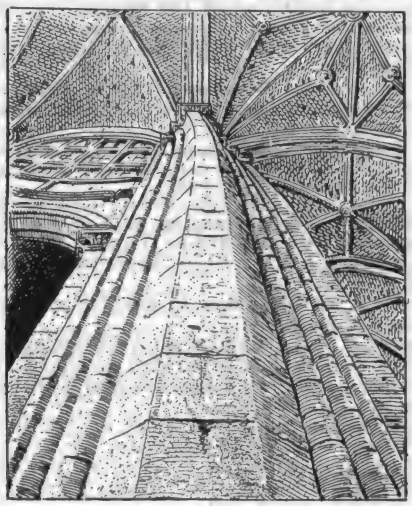
II. *n.* 1. One who is referred to; a referee.—2. A word which refers to another.

refill (rē-fil′), *n.* [*refill*, *v.*] Something used to refill a thing or place that has been emptied.

refined, *p. a.* 2. Very exact or precise; perfect or correct in details.

One of the most *refined* estimations of longitude that have yet been attempted, is the series undertaken by the "K. K. topographische-militär Institut" of Vienna.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 242.

refinement, *n.*—**Architectural refinements**, deviations from the geometrical accuracy of purely structural



Architectural Refinement from Church of St. Quentin, France.
(From Catalogue of the Edinburgh Architectural Association.)

lines, which have been found widely distributed in architecture before the most modern era. Peculiarities of this sort were first discovered in the Parthenon at Athens by Pennethorne in 1837. The Parthenon refinements were published tentatively by Hoffer in the "Allgemeine Bauzeitung" for 1838, and more elaborately by Penrose in "Principles of Athenian Architecture" in 1851. These investigations were taken up in 1870 by Professor W. H. Goodyear, Curator of Fine Arts in the Brooklyn Museum, and applied not only to classical architecture but to medieval and Renaissance architecture as well. The result has been a vast accumulation of data showing irregularities in structural lines which are undoubtedly intentional and the expression of artistic feeling working by free and unmechanical methods.

refire (rē-fīr′), *v.* [< *re-*, again, + *fire*, *v.*] To fire again; of tea, subject to a final drying.

It would not be practicable to *refire* all Ceylon teas.
Kingsford and Bamber, Report on Tea Industries of [Java, Formosa, and Japan.

Reflecting anemometer. See *Aimé's* ★*nephoscope*.

reflecting-slit (rē-flek′ting-slit″), *n.* A spectroscope slit in which the plates which form its jaws are highly polished and slightly inclined, so that the observer can see by the reflection whether the star-image falls exactly on the slit. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 264.

reflection, *n.*—**Coefficient of diffuse reflection.** Same as ★*coefficient of diffusion*.—**Diffuse reflection**, reflection from a rough surface the elements of which are at every possible angle with the incident rays, so that the reflected light is sent out in every direction. Surfaces from which the diffusion is uniform are said to be *matte*. The reflection from such surfaces follows Lambert's law of cosines.—**Irregular reflection**, reflection from a broken or rough surface that scatters the light instead of reflecting it all in a single direction. See *diffuse* ★*reflection*.—**Metallic reflection.** See ★*optical properties of metals*.—**Reflection equations.** See ★*equation*.—**Regular reflection**, reflection from a smooth or polished surface the normal to which has everywhere the same direction, as in a plane mirror, or which varies gradually and continuously according to some simple law, as in convex or concave mirrors.—**Scattering reflection**, reflection from a rough surface the reflected light from which is sent in various directions: same as *irregular* ★*reflection*.—**Selective reflection**, optical reflection in which the incident and reflected rays differ in composition. Transparency and reflecting power are definitely related, opaque bodies such as the metals reflecting light much more strongly than such substances as glass or quartz. Many otherwise transparent bodies, however, have absorption-bands in their spectra, that is, there are certain groups of waves in the spectrum to which they are opaque. Waves to which the body is opaque are more freely reflected than others. The spectrum of the reflected light therefore has a bright region or so-called reflection-band corresponding in position to the absorption-band and the body is said to show *selective reflection*. Calcite, for example, is quite transparent to all the rays of the visible spectrum, but in the infra-red, just beyond 11 μ, it suddenly becomes opaque and in that region its reflecting power equals that of silver. Similar properties have been observed in the case of many other substances.—**Specular reflection**, regular reflection from the surface of a mirror, specifically from a polished metallic surface.

reflectional (rē-flek′shon-al), *a.* [*reflection* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of reflection, in any sense; due to reflection.

Things that have been and things to be are emblazoned on the panorama of *reflectional* concept.
J. W. Powell, Truth and Error, p. 126.

reflective, *a.* 6. Produced by reflection.—**Reflective surface.** See ★*surface*.—**Reflective sympathy.** See ★*sympathy*.

reflectivity (rē-flek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*reflective* + *-ity*.] Reflectiveness.

reflectometer (rē-flek-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [*reflect(ion)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for the measurement of the reflecting power of surfaces.—**Total reflectometer**, an instrument for the measurement of the critical angle of total reflection. See *refractometer*.

Wollaston's original method has been embodied very skilfully by Pulfrich in his *total-reflectometer*.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 240.

reflectometry (rē-flek-tom′e-tri), *n.* [*reflectometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of angles of reflection or of the intensity of reflected light.

reflector, *n.*—**Crossley reflector**, a particular form of reflecting telescope.—**Perfect reflector**, in *optics*, an ideal substance which neither transmits nor absorbs any portion of the radiation which falls upon its surface, but reflects it all.

reflectoscope (rē-flek′tō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *reflectere*, reflect, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] See *projecting-*★*lantern*.

reflex, *a.*—**Reflex arc.** See ★*arc*[1].—**Reflex tonus.** See ★*tonus*.

reflex, *n.*—**Babinski reflex.** Same as *Babinski* ★*phenomenon* (*a*).—**Cardiac reflex**, reduction in size of the area of percussion-dullness of the heart, caused by stimulation (as by friction) of the skin of the precordial region.—**Choked reflex**, in *sciascopy*, the absence of movement of the retinal illumination when the point of reversal is reached.—**Conjunctival reflex**, closure of the eyelids when the conjunctiva is touched.—**Crossed reflexes**, a condition in which a stimulus applied to one extremity excites a reflex in the limb on the opposite side.—**Motor reflex**, in *physiol.*, a reflex effect produced by peripheral stimulation upon the muscular mechanism: opposed to *vascular* ★*reflex*.—**Nasal reflex**, a functional disease in some more or less remote organ or part caused by a morbid condition in the nasal cavities.—**Palmar reflex**, flexion of the fingers when the skin of the palm is tickled.—**Rectal reflex**, stimulation to contraction of the muscles concerned in defecation, excited by the presence of feces in the rectum.—**Short spinal reflex**, a reflex path involving only one of the five essential divisions of the spinal cord, namely, those controlling the tail, the pelvic limb, the trunk, the brachial limb, and the neck.—**Triceps reflex**, extension of the forearm when the triceps tendon at the elbow is tapped while the arm rests over the back of a chair and the forearm hangs limp at right angles to it.—**Urinary reflex**, the impulse to urinate arising when the pressure of the accumulated urine in the bladder has reached a certain point.—**Vascular reflex**, in *physiol.*, arterial constriction reflexly set up by peripheral stimulation. *T. Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 84.—**Visceral reflex**, a reflex in which both the afferent and efferent paths are along sympathetic nerve-fibers.

reflexal (rē-flek′sal), *a.* [*reflexa* (see def.) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the decidua reflexa.

reflexivity (rē-flek-siv′i-ti), *n.* [*reflexive* + *-ity*.] Same as *reflexiveness*.

reflex-multiplicator (rē″fleks-mul′ti-pli-kā-tọr), *n.* An instrument for recording a reflex, especially the patellar tendon reflex, and its attendant circumstances, such as the force of the blow, the time and force of the response, etc.

reflexness (rē′fleks-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being reflex.

When both forms have reached a high degree of *reflexness*, the motor form is probably somewhat faster.
Psychol. Rev., May, 1896, p. 251.

reflexogenous (re-flek-soj′e-nus), *a.* Same as *reflexogenic*. *N. E. D.*

reflexograph (rē-flek′sō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *reflexus*, reflex, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument similar in design to the reflex-multiplicator.

refloat (rē-flōt′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *float*.] To float again, in any sense.

refloatation (rē-flō-tā′shon), *n.* The act of refloating: as, the *refloatation* of loans.

reflorescent (rē-flō-res′ent), *a.* [L. *reflorescens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *reflorescere*, flower again, < *re-*, again, + *florescere*, flower. See *flourish*.] Reflowering; coming into bloom again.

Reflux condenser. See ★*condenser*.

refocus (rē-fō′kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refocused* or *refocussed*, ppr. *refocusing* or *refocussing*. To focus again.

reformational (ref-ọr-mā′shon-al), *a.* [*reformation* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to reformation; productive of reform or of reforming; specifically, relating to the Reformation.

reformationary (ref-ọr-mā′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*reformation* + *-ary*.] Same as ★*reformational*.

reformed, *p. a.*—**Alliance of the Reformed Churches.** Same as ★*Presbyterian Alliance*.—**Christian Reformed Church.** See ★*Christian*.—**Reformed Church of France, Reformed German Church.** See ★*church*.—**Reformed Methodist Church.** See ★*church*.

reformulate (rē-fôr′mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reformulated*, ppr. *reformulating*. [*re-* + *formulate*.] To formulate anew or differently.

reformulation (rē-fôr-mū-lā′shon), *n.* The act or result of reformulating; a putting into another form or shape.

refortification (rē-fôr″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* The act or result of refortifying.

refracted, *a.* 2. Bent sharply backward from the base, as the spines of some animals.

refracter (rē-frak′tėr), *n.* See *refractor*.

refractile (rē-frak′til), *a.* [*refract* + *-ile*.] Exhibiting the phenomenon of refraction; refractive.

refractility (rē-frak-til′i-ti), *n.* [*refractile* + *-ity*.] The character of being refractile.

refraction, *n.*—**Anomalous double refraction**, double refraction due to local internal strains in substances, such as glass or the diamond, which are normally isotropic.—**Differential refraction**, the difference, caused by atmospheric refraction, between the true and apparent relative position of two bodies.—**Extraordinary index of refraction.** See ★*index*.—**Gradient of refraction.** See ★*gradient*.—**Mean refraction**, the refraction for various altitudes calculated for the barometer standing at 30 inches and the thermometer at 50° F.—**Molecular refraction**, the product of the molecular weight of a body and its specific refractivity (which see, under ★*refractivity*).—**Vental refraction**, in *acoustics*, the action of the wind in deflecting sound-waves downward when going with the wind but upward when going against the wind. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1875, pp. 210, 212.

refractional (rē-frak′shon-al), *a.* [*refraction* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to refraction; of the nature of refraction.

refractionation (rē-frak-shọ-nā′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *fractionation*.] Fractionation performed more than once.

This, by *refractionation*, gave 2 grams of isoamylbenzene, boiling at 190° to 195° (mostly at 193°).
Amer. Chem. Jour., June, 1903, p. 592.

refraction-circle (rē-frak′shon-sėr″kl), *n.* An instrument with a graduated circle for determining indexes of refraction.

refractionist (rē-frak′shon-ist), *n.* [*refraction* + *-ist*.] One who diagnoses and treats errors of refraction in the eye.

It may be well to mention that if the *refractionist* has an error of refraction in his own eye, so that his own visual acuity is impaired, he should wear his correction in using the retinoscope, otherwise he may fail to recognize what he sees. *Optical Jour.*, June, 1903, p. 726.

refractive, *a.* 2. Capable of being refracted: as, the *refractive* violet rays.—**Molecular refractive power**, the quantity $\frac{n-1}{p} \times$ molecular weight, where n is the index of refraction of an organic substance and p is its density.

refractivity, *n.*—**Achromatic refractivity**, the quantity $(\mu_D - 1)(\mu_F - \mu_C)$, where μ_F, μ_D, and μ_C are the indexes of refraction of the substance whose achromatic refractivity is required for the Fraunhofer lines F, D, and C respectively.—**Molecular refractivity.** Same as *molecular* ★*refractive power*.—**Specific refractivity**, the quantity $\frac{n-1}{d}$, where n is the index of refraction of a substance and d is its density.

refractometer, *n.* In the case of transparent solids which can be had in the form of a prism of known angle, the index of refraction may be determined by the deviation of a ray of light passing through the prism, and the index of refraction of transparent liquids may be determined by placing the same within a hollow prism of glass, measurements in both cases being made with an ordinary spectrometer. Where this direct method is impracticable or inconvenient, refractometers based upon other optical principles are employed. For the determination of the index of refraction of transparent solids, with plane and parallel faces, or of liquids contained in a vessel with such faces, the interferometer is sometimes employed. One of the earliest forms of interferometer, known as *Jamin's refractometer*, was devised by that physicist for this purpose. (See ★*interferometer*.) Other refractometers are based upon the principle that the limiting angle of total reflection at the interface between two media depends upon the ratio of their indexes. In *Abbe's refractometer*, an instrument of this type which is used for the determination of the index of liquids, two right-angled prisms of glass, *ABC* and *DEF* (Fig. 1), are mounted with the faces *AC* and *EF* parallel. If a layer of liquid the index of refraction of which is less than that of the glass is placed between these surfaces, a beam of light from below will be totally reflected at the face *EF*, provided the angle i is less than the limiting angle. If i exceeds that value, the ray passes on through the liquid and the upper prism. The angle at which this change from transmission to total reflection occurs depends upon the ratio of the indexes of the glass and the liquid, and thus affords a measure of the index of refraction of the latter. Instruments similar in principle have

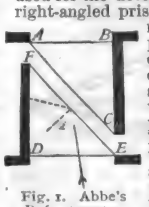


Fig. 1. Abbe's Refractometer.

been devised by Wiedemann, Terquem, Kohlrausch, Pulfrich, and others. For the measurement of the refracting power of crystals the method of total reflection is likewise employed. In *Czapski's refractometer*, a rim of glass is mounted upon the polished end of a cylinder of the same substance, and the specimen *S* (Fig. 2) is placed in a liquid of higher index, with its lower face parallel to the end of the cylinder. The limiting angle of total reflection at the interface between the crystal and the liquid is determined by observing the angle, *i*, at which a beam of light, *ac*, which reaches the face of the crystal at grazing incidence, emerges from the side of the cylinder below. In a similar instrument designed by Abbe for the determination of the indexes of refraction of crystals, the crystal is placed upon the horizontal plane face of a hemisphere of glass, *G* (Fig. 3), with an intervening layer of liquid the index of refraction of which equals or exceeds that of the glass. The beam of light *a* is totally reflected downward at the lower face of the crystal *C*, and its direction is determined by means of the position of a reading telescope which moves around a vertical circle (not shown in the diagram). By turning the specimen about a vertical axis its indexes in various azimuths may be determined.—**Interferential refractometer.** See ★*interferometer*.—**Jamin's refractometer.** See ★*interferometer*.—**Pulfrich refractometer**, an instrument for determining the refractive index of liquids: much used in the examination of oils.

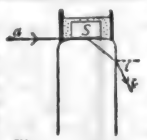


Fig. 2. Czapski's Refractometer.

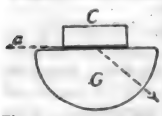


Fig. 3. Refractometer.

refractometric (rē-frak-tō-met′rik), *a.* Involving the measurement of refractive indexes or the use of the refractometer.

A simple thermostat for use in connection with the *refractometric* examination of oils and fats.
Nature, Feb. 4, 1904, p. 334.

refractometry (rē-frak-tom′e-tri), *n.* In *optics*, the measurement of indexes of refraction; the use of the refractometer.

Refractometry by total reflection.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 239.

refracture (rē-frak′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refractured*, ppr. *refracturing*. [*re-* + *fracture*.] To fracture again (a badly set bone) in order to secure union in a better position.

refrangent (rē-fran′jent), *a.* [See *refrangible*.] 1. Refracting.—2. Breaking again; rebreaking.

Refreshment car. See ★*car*[1].

refrigerant, *n.* 3. A refrigerating agent; a refrigerator.

refrigerate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To grow cold; become cold; freeze.

The lavas . . . either overflow the land above the sea, and *refrigerate* there, or . . . they *refrigerate* again within the volcanos.
Sullivan, View Nat., II. 142. *N. E. D.*

refrigerator, *n.* 2. (*a*) A feed-water heater, formerly used on ships, in which the boiler-feed was heated by the water or brine blown out of the boiler. (*b*) In heat-engines, a device or substance for absorbing the heat generated during the compression stage of the cycle. (*c*) In steam-engines, an obsolete device which was used for cooling the injection water for a marine condensing engine by cold sea-water. The surface-condenser renders this unnecessary.—3. A machine for cooling air or fluids, in which the fluid or gas is compressed, cooled, and then allowed to expand, lowering its temperature in this last stage, and withdrawing heat from objects warmer than itself.

refringence (rē-frin′jens), *n.* [*refringen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Same as *refringency*.

refuge[1], *n.* 4. Same as ★*isle of safety*.

refugee, *n.* 4. A unionist in the southern United States who, during the civil war, fled to the Northern States.

refugee (ref-ū-jē′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *refugeed*, ppr. *refugeeing*. [*refugee*, *n.*] To become a refugee; take refuge in another country; specifically, during the civil war in the United States, to take refuge in the Northern States: said of unionists in the Southern States.

refurnishment (rē-fėr′nish-ment), *n.* [*refurnish* + *-ment*.] The act of refurnishing or the state of being refurnished.

refusal, *n.* 4. In *mech.*, the limiting resistance of a female screw or nut to further turning upon the male screw or bolt, and conversely.

refuse, *v. i.* 2. In *chess*, same as ★*decline*, 10. [Obsolete.]

refusive (rē-fū′siv), *a.* Refusing; not tolerant of.

Isolated spots *refusive* of carmine, the results of faulty preservation, have been supposed to indicate degeneration during life. *Lancet*, Feb. 2, 1901, p. 299.

refuzal, *n.* An amended spelling of *refusal*.

refuze, *v.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *refuse*[1].

reg. An abbreviation (*f*) of *regiment*; (*g*) of *registry*.

regalist (rē′gal-ist), *n.* 1. A royalist.—2. An advocate of the principles of regalism.

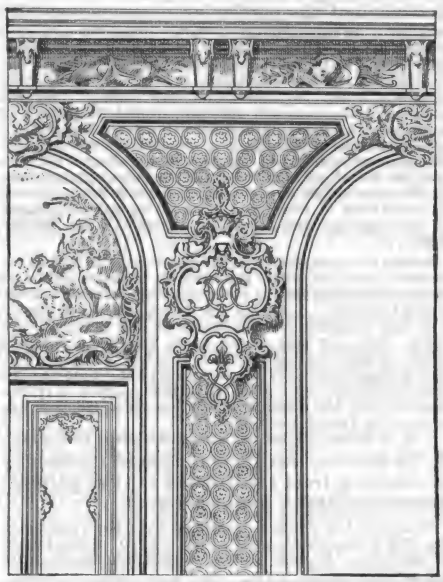
regarding (rē-gär′ding), *a.* In *her.*, same as *respectant*.

regather, *v.* **I.** *trans.* 2. To gather (a garment) again.

II. *intrans.* To meet again.

regatta-twill (rē-gat′ä-twil), *n.* A three-harness twill. Also called *llama-twill*.

Regency style, in the history of the fine arts in France, a name given to work which corresponds to the Regency


Regency Style; motive from Hôtel Soubise, Paris.

(1715–23) of Philip of Orléans during the minority of Louis XV.

The admirable "*Style Régence*," for example, owes much of its high quality to the fine constructive lines inherited from the preceding reign.
Lady Dilke, French Furniture and Decoration of the [XVIII Century, p. 2.

regenerate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To be formed again; come into existence again; be generated again. *Biol. Bulletin*, Jan., 1904, p. 83.

regenerate, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who is regenerate or reformed. *The Century*, Jan., 1911, p. 439.

regeneration, *n.* 3. In *biol.*: (*b*) The reproduction of a whole organism or of a part of an organism from a separated portion of the body of an organism. See the extract.

The word "*regeneration*" has come to mean, in general usage, not only the replacement of a lost part, but also the development of a new, whole organism, or even a part of an organism, from a piece of an adult, or of an embryo, or of an egg. *T. H. Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 23.

4. In *forestry*, same as ★*reproduction*, 6.—**Accidental regeneration**, the replacement or regeneration of a lost part in an organism that has been mutilated by accident, as contrasted with the replacement of parts that are lost in the course of normal life.—**Cœnogenetic regeneration**, the replacement of a lost part by a method which is different from that in which it was formed originally. See the quotation under *palingenetic* ★*regeneration*.—**Facultative regeneration**, the restoration of a complete organism from a part removed from the body.

We can understand why *facultative regeneration* only occurs in relatively simple organisms.
Weismann (trans.), Germ-Plasm, p. 130.

Palingenetic regeneration, the regeneration of a lost part by a series of changes like those by which the part was formed originally.

That form of *regeneration* which has been considered above may be described as *palingenetic*, for it pursues the course taken by the primary or embryonic development; but as soon as it leaves this course and takes a shorter one, it may be distinguished as cœnogenetic.
Weismann (trans.), Germ-Plasm, p. 108.

Pathologic regeneration, the regeneration or replacement of an organism from a portion which has become detached; restorative regeneration.—**Physiological regeneration**, the renewal or replacement of parts that have been lost in the course of normal life.

The term "*physiological regeneration*" I shall use in the ordinary sense to include such changes as the moulting and replacement of the feathers of birds, the replacement of teeth, etc.,—changes that are part of the life-cycle of the individual. *T. H. Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 25.

Polygenetic regeneration. Same as *facultative* ★*regeneration*.—**Regular regeneration.** Same as *physiological* ★*regeneration*.—**Restorative regeneration**, pathologic or accidental regeneration.

For what is known as pathological or accidental regeneration, I propose the term "*restorative regeneration*."
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 25.

Regenerative accumulator. See ★*accumulator*, 3 (*c*).—**Regenerative cell**, in *elect.*, a voltaic cell the difference of potential of which can be restored or built up by the action of an electric current; a storage-cell or secondary battery. [Rare.]—**Regenerative kiln.** See ★*kiln*.

regenerator, *n.* 3. A lamp which generates formaldehyde by the oxidation of methyl alcohol. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 502.

regeneratress (rē-jen′e-rā-tres), *n.* A woman who regenerates; a female regenerator.

There is only this one cardinal point of difference between such patients and the *regeneratress* of France.
E. M. Clerke, in Dublin Rev., Oct., 1894, p. 307.

regeneratrix (rē-jen′e-rā-triks), *n.* Same as ★*regeneratress*.

regent (rē′jent), *v.* [*regent*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To teach or superintend as a regent.—2. To direct or control (a person) as a regent.

II. *intrans.* To act as a regent of a university.

regianin (rē′ji-a-nin), *n.* Same as ★*juglone*.

régie (rā-zhē′), *n.* [F. *régie*, the administration of goods for the account of another, the direct collection of taxes, the revenue or excise department of the state, < *régir*, < L. *regere*, rule. See *regent*.] A revenue department, as in France and other countries, which controls, among other things, the purchase and sale of tobacco.

régime, *n.* 3. In *med.*, same as *regimen*, 2.—4. In *phys. geog.*, the dominant or controlling behavior of a river with respect to current, floods, etc.; by analogy, the controlling behavior of ocean currents, meteorological phenomena, etc.

The *régime* of the great northern river is strikingly unlike that of its still greater southern analogue on account of its course being from a warmer to a colder climate: hence ice-dams, obstructed discharge, and overflows.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 361.

Régime of status, the stage of social evolution in which the social place of each person, family, and class is fixed by custom or by law. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 134.

regimen, *n.* 5. In *phys. geog.*, the physical characteristics of a river, especially of a graded river; also, the condition of a river or current when it does not actively build up or wear down its course; in general, grade. See the extract.

The angle of the slope of the ridge of a shingle beach depends primarily on the materials of which it is chiefly composed, on their size, shape, and specific gravity. *Regimen* is attained when the assistance which gravity gives to transport with the back-wash makes the seaward equal to the shoreward transport. An individual pebble of equal size to those of which the beach is mainly composed, but of twice the specific gravity, if brought on to the *regimen* slope of such a beach will work its way down to the bottom, for its extra resistance to the back-wash is mainly that of greater inertia, whilst it resists the on-wash by diminished buoyancy also.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 634.

regiment, *n.*—**Linked regiments**, regiments of the British army brigaded together. Also called *linked battalions*.

regimentally (rej-i-men′tal-i), *adv.* Separately by or for each regiment. [Rare.]

Open terraces for use of horses in temperate weather are often built *regimentally*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 157.

regimentary (rej-i-men′tā-ri), *a.* Same as *regimental*.

reginal (rē-jī′nal), *a.* [NL. **reginalis*, < *regina*, a queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king.] 1. Relating to a queen; resembling a queen; queenly.—2. Upholding or advocating the power and prerogatives of a queen. *N. E. D.*

region, *n.* 2. (*b*) In the plan of excavations at Pompeii, one of the primary divisions introduced by Fiorelli about 1860. The arrangement is based on a misconception but has nevertheless been retained. Each region contains several blocks or insulæ.—8. In *phytogeog.*: (*a*) A mountain belt marked by peculiar floral types; an altitudinal zone. Thus used by Humboldt, who for the equatorial district of the Andes distinguished nine such regions. Schimper also prefers this term to *zone* in treating of mountain belts. He distinguishes, on purely œcological grounds, *basal*, *montane*, and *alpine* mountain regions. (*b*) A comprehensive territorial unit with sufficient uniformity of conditions to secure uniformity in vegetation. A region will include several formations and will itself be included in some larger unit, as a *realm*. (*c*) For a special use,

see *life* ★*zone.*—**Austral region.** See *life* ★*zone.*—**Boreal region.** See *life* ★*zone.*—**Extrapolar region,** in *electrotherapy,* all that part of the body which lies outside the polar region.—**Holarctic region,** or **realm,** a zoögeographical division which comprises North America (except portions of Mexico and Florida), Europe, northern Africa, and Asia (except southern Arabia and that portion which is bounded by a line drawn through the Himalayas and thence, with a northerly curve, eastward to the coast): the Arctogæal Realm of Lydekker. The North American portion is the Nearctic region or subregion; the rest constitutes the Palearctic region or subregion. The name was given by Professor Newton and is accepted as a substitute for the *Triarctic* of Heilprin.—**Motor region.** Same as *motor* ★*zone. T. Ziehen* (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 34.—**Peri-intestinal region.** See ★*peri-intestinal.*—**Region of convergence** of a power-series, the points within the circle of convergence supplemented by those points of the circle at which the series is convergent.—**Rolandic region,** the motor area of the brain, including the gyri on each side of the fissure of Rolando.—**Schumann's region,** in *optics,* that portion of the ultra-violet spectrum, lying between .1800 μ and .1000 μ, for which the air is opaque: so called from Victor Schumann, a German physicist who first detected the existence of these extremely short waves.—**Silent regions.** Same as *association* ★*areas.*—**Sonoran region,** a zoögeographical division of North America. As defined by Cope it included parts of Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, and Sonora in Mexico; extended by Merriam to include the warmer portions of the United States, and nearly all of Mexico save the coastal plains and divided into Upper and Lower Sonoran.—**Tropical region.** See *life* ★*zone.*

regional, *a.* 3. Specifically, in *geol.,* descriptive of, pertaining to, or affecting an area of considerable extent, that is, a region: used in contrast with *local* and other terms of similar comparative significance.

This may be termed *regional* metamorphism. The same sort of recrystallization has taken place in the lime rock along the copper-bearing veins, and we may term it vein metamorphism. *Science,* Nov. 22, 1901, p. 797.

regionalism (rē′jon-al-izm), *n.* [*regional* + *-ism.*] Localism.

That spirit of local individualism—in politics somewhat inharmoniously dubbed '*regionalism*'—has its roots deep in the traditional prejudices of the people. *Edinburgh Rev.,* Jan., 1887, p. 107.

Regionary catalogues, the name commonly given to two compilations of travelers' notes, the Notitia and Curiosum, which were made in the fourth century A.D. and have been preserved in several codices. They give detailed descriptions and statistics of the *regiones* or wards of the city of Rome.

register[1], *n.* 12. A float or buoy attached to a submarine cable while it is being paid out, to diminish the tension on the cable and the liability to injury from that cause.—**Register of writs,** in *Eng. law,* a book formerly kept in the Court of Chancery in which all the various forms of original writs were entered.—**Tidal register,** in *hydrog.,* a self-recording tide-gage; a marigraph; a limnometer.

register[1], *v. t.* 4. To enter (a letter) at a post-office as a registered letter (which see, under *letter*[3]).

registering-beam (rej′is-tėr-ing-bēm″), *n.* A balance-beam, in weighing-scales of any type, fitted with a recording or registering device. The most common form is a simple printing attachment that prints upon a card or slip the weight of the coal, grain, or other material weighed upon the scale. Some scales give also the computed price of the thing weighed. Such scales are *computing-scales.* See ★*computing-scale.*

register-plate, *n.* 2. (*a*) A plate from which sectors have been cut out at intervals; a plate used as the valve for a register so that the sectors close openings in the plate behind the sectored one, when the latter is rotated through a small angle. (*b*) A valve formed like a gridiron with essentially rectangular openings which are closed by sliding a slotted plate over a similar one behind it.

register-tonnage (rej′is-tėr-tun″āj), *n.* In common usage, the same as *net registered tonnage.* When the gross registered tonnage is referred to, it is always qualified by the word 'gross.' See ★*tonnage.*

registral (rej′is-tral), *a.* [ML. *registrum,* register, + *-al*[1].] Preserved in, copied from, and authenticated by a register.

registrant (rej′is-trant), *n.* [ML. *registrans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *registrare,* register.] One who registers; especially, in *patent law,* one who registers a trade-mark or patent.

regolith (reg′ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ῥῆγος,* a rug, a blanket, + *λίθος,* stone.] 'Blanket-rock': in *petrog.,* a term applied by Merrill (1897) to the covering of loose material resting upon the solid rocks of the globe. It is derived from the decay of rocks, accumulations of vegetation, talus, debris, and sediments of all kinds. *Science,* Feb. 6, 1903, p. 234.

Reg. Prof. An abbreviation of *Regius Professor.* Also *R. P.*

regradation (rē-grā-dā′shon), *n.* The process of adjustment of a land surface to a new level under the control of a newly established equilibrium between the degradational and aggradational forces of a stream.

regrass (rē-gras′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *grass.*] To cause to produce grass again; bring back to the condition of good pasture-land.

In order to obtain some information as to the possibility of restoring these overstocked lands, experiments in *regrassing* were undertaken at Tucson, Ariz. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1901, p. 30.

regression, *n.* 4. In *math.,* a discrete series which has a last element but no first.—5. In *statistics,* the tendency of one variable phenomenon that is correlated with another to revert to the general type and not to equal the amount of deviation of the particular phenomenon with which it is correlated. This tendency is measured by the coefficient of regression. An example of regression is furnished by the sons of a series of fathers having a certain stature which deviates from the typical stature of the people to which the fathers and sons belong. Then the statures of the sons will vary not around the stature of their fathers, but around another value which is nearer the typical stature of the people to which the series belongs. The proportion between the average deviation of the sons and the deviation of the fathers is the index of regression. In the same way an index of regression may be established between sizes of correlated parts of the same organism, or between any two correlated variables. See ★*correlation,* 5.

Taking the boys, for example, with cephalic indices between 74 and 75, these boys had 78 brothers who were distributed according to the arrangement in the column headed 74 to 75. Brothers are not alike in cephalic index, but distributed with a considerable range of variation. We now take in the usual way the arithmetic mean of this array of brothers, and find it to be 77·45. The average brother of a boy with cephalic index = 74·5 has an index of 77·45. This is the phenomenon of *regression* towards the general population mean (78·9) as discovered by Francis Galton.

K. Pearson, in Biometrika, March-July, 1904, p. 137.

6. In *breeding,* the decline toward mediocrity of offspring from the mean of the two parents. Sometimes called *filial regression.*

Therefore the average *Regression* from the Parental to the Mid-Filial Stature must be the one half of two-thirds, or one-third. *Francis Galton,* Natural Inheritance, p. 98.

Coefficient of regression. See ★*correlation,* 5.—**Fraternal regression.** See ★*regression,* 5.—**Ratio of regression.** Same as *coefficient of regression.* See ★*correlation,* 5.

regressionist (rē-gresh′on-ist), *n.* [*regression* + *-ist.*] One who advocates a policy of regression or of returning to former conditions. [Rare.]

regression-line (rē-gresh′on-līn), *n.* A plotted line or diagram which expresses the average statistical regression of a mean second brother from a first brother, as regards any measured quality. See ★*regression,* 5. *K. Pearson,* in Biometrika, March-July, 1904, p. 139.

Regressive multiplication. See ★*multiplication.*

regressivity (rē-gre-siv′i-ti), *n.* [*regressive* + *-ity.*] The quality of being regressive; a retrograde tendency or policy.

Retarded development of an organ, . . . is an indication of *regressivity,* and many writers have collected cases showing that abbreviation and retardation of the different organs of a creature which is their bearer are ontogenetic processes that are constantly operative. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, I. 55.

Regular group, sequence, series, socket. See ★*group*[1], etc.

regularity, *n.*—**Law of regularity.** See ★*law*[1].

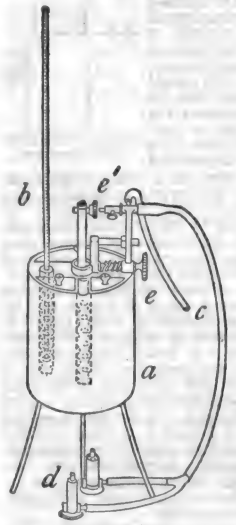
regulation, *n.* 4. In *biol.,* readjustment which restores the completeness of the whole in a part that has been removed from the body of an organism or in an organism that has lost part of its body. [Rare.]—**King's** or **Queen's regulations,** the regulations issued by the sovereign for the government of the British army.

regulationist (reg-ū-lā′shon-ist), *n.* [*regulation* + *-ist.*] One who favors regulation in a particular matter. Also used attributively.

regulator, *n.* 2. (*a*) (7) In *Cornish engines,* a cataract. (*e*) In *hydraulic* and *irrigation engin.,* a gate or a series of gates placed in a storage reservoir or dam, by opening or closing which the quantity of water discharged from the reservoir or dam can be regulated to meet any desired requirements.

As the object of the Asyut barrage is to throw a higher level of water into the Ibrahimiyah canal, and as the latter enters the Nile just south of the dam, a new *regulator* and lock has been rendered necessary at the head of the canal, to control the supply entering therein, especially in years of high flood, and to insure the safety of its works in case of an accident. The work comprises a *regulator* pierced with nine openings each 16.4 feet wide, and a lock 27.8 feet wide. The *regulator* is made by means of two gates, one upper and one lower, each 11.5 feet in height. *Sci. Amer.,* Feb. 28, 1903, p. 152.

Roux regulator, an instrument for keeping a vessel of water, etc., at a constant temperature by automatic regulation of the height of a gas-flame which serves as the source of heat. The regulator is set for a certain temperature: if the flame becomes too high, the orifice through which the gas is supplied narrows, and the supply is correspondingly lessened; if the flame becomes too feeble, the orifice widens, and the gas-supply is correspondingly increased. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XI. 260.



Roux Regulator.

a, copper vessel containing water; *b,* thermometer; *c,* tube to gas supply; *d,* gas-burners; *e, e′,* regulator.

régule (rā-gül′), *n.* [F.: see *regulus.*] A copper regulus from which most of the impurities have been removed by *liquation.*

regulus, *n.* 2. (*a*) The early alchemistic use of this term for a button or rounded mass of one of the inferior metals, obtained by fusion (involving an allusion to gold as rex or the king of metals), has been extended in a loose way in modern times so as to include such a button or fused globular mass if it is of metallic appearance, though carbon, silicon, or other non-metallic elements may be present in union with one or more metals. (*b*) In *metal.*: (1) The metallic mass which sinks to the bottom of a furnace or crucible, separating itself from the slag by gravity. (2) An intermediate product obtained in smelting ores, especially those of copper, lead, silver, and nickel, and consisting chiefly of metallic sulphids.—4. (*b*) One set of generators of a quadric surface; the system of straights that meet three non-incident straights.

The joins of corresponding points on two non-intersecting lines form one set of generators of a quadric, that is, a *Regulus.*

C. M. Jessop, A Treatise on the Line Complex, p. 6.

(*c*) A configuration of lines which satisfy three conditions, and therefore depend on only one parameter.—**Complementary regulus,** in *math.* One set of generators of a quadric surface being a regulus, the other set of generators is called, in reference to it, the *complementary regulus.*—**Director regulus.** Either of two complementary reguli is the *director regulus* of the other.—**Regulus of the second order,** one set of generators of a quadric surface.

regurgitating-stick (rē-gėr′ji-tā-ting-stik), *n.* A curved slender stick or twig used for bringing about vomiting by being inserted in the throat: used by primitive tribes that practise vomiting as part of religious purification. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* June 25, 1904, p. 23813.

reh, *n.* II. *a.* Containing the mixture of sodium salts called *reh:* applied to land in the Northwest Provinces of India on the surface of which these salts appear as an efflorescence.

rehandling-plant (rē-han′dling-plant), *n.* An ore-storage and -rehandling plant: a trade-term applied to any large ore- and coal-storage plant in which the materials are transferred, by means of cranes, hoists, conveyers, reloaders, or other machinery, more than once, as from cars to bins and from bins to a storage-yard or to other cars or to furnaces. Such plants are also used to rehandle pig-iron. See ★*coal-storage* and ★*reloader.*

reharmonize (rē-här′mō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reharmonized,* ppr. *reharmonizing.* [*re-* + *harmonize.*] 1. In *music,* to provide (a melody or theme or passage) with a new harmony; rearrange harmonically.—2. To bring back into harmony or agreement.

rehearsal, *n.*—**Dress rehearsal,** in *theat.,* a full rehearsal of a play in which the costumes and properties are used which will be used in the public performance of the play.

rehearser, *n.* 2. A conductor of rehearsals; one who rehearses a choir, a chorus, etc.

reheater, *n.* (*b*) A heater for raising the temperature of steam which has been used once and is to be used again, as in the low-pressure cylinder of a compound engine, or which has been cooled by traveling a long distance. Reheating dries and possibly superheats the steam and so lessens the cylinder losses.

reherse, *v.* A simplified and former spelling of *rehearse*.

rehypothecator (rē-hī-poth′ē-kā-tor), *n.* One who rehypothecates securities, etc.

Reichert's cartilage. See ★*cartilage*.

Reichmann's disease. See ★*disease*.

reichsland (rīchs′länt), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *land*, land.] In Germany, a domain belonging to the crown; specifically, Alsace-Lorraine.

reichsmark (rīchs′märk), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *mark*, mark.] The mark, current throughout the German empire.

reidentification (rē-ī-den″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *identification*.] A second identification.

reillume (rē-i-lūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reillumed*, ppr. *reilluming*. [*re-* + *illume*.] To illumine again.

reincarnationist (rē-in-kär-nā′shon-ist), *n.* [*reincarnation* + *-ist*.] A believer in reincarnation.

reincorporate (rē-in-kôr′pō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reincorporated*, ppr. *reincorporating*. [*re-* + *incorporate*.] To incorporate again.

reincorporation (rē-in-kôr-pō-rā′shon), *n.* The act of reincorporating; a renewed incorporation.

Reinforced concrete. See ★*concrete*.

reinforcement, *n.* **4.** Splints of rigid material built into a compound or sinew-backed bow.

Reinhardtius (rīn-här′ti-us), *n.* [NL., named after Professor Johann *Reinhardt*, who investigated the fishes of Greenland.] A genus of flounders found in the arctic parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

reintubation (rē″in-tū-bā′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *intubation*.] Intubation of the larynx performed a second time owing to a return of the obstruction. *Med. Record*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 161.

reinversion (rē-in-vėr′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *inversion*.] Replacement of an inverted organ, especially the uterus.

Reinwardtia (rīn-wärt′i-ă), *n.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1822), named in honor of Kaspar G. K. *Reinwardt* (1773–1854), a Dutch botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Linaceæ*, sometimes referred to *Linum*, but distinguished from that genus by the yellow flowers, 3 or 4 styles, and glands unequal or wanting. *Reinwardtia trigyna*, the East Indian flax, the only species, is in cultivation as a greenhouse subshrub. A four-styled form is sometimes cultivated.

reis[2], *n.*—**Reis effendi**, the former title of the chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Turkish Empire.

Reischauer's bottle. See ★*bottle*[2].

reisner (rīs′nėr), *n.* [The name of a German artist in wood, of the time of Louis XIV.] A method of inlaying in wood of different colors: in full, reisner-work. *N. E. D.*

reitbok (rīt′bok), *n.* [D.] Same as *reedbuck*.

reject (rē′jekt), *n.* That which is rejected or thrown out; a cull; specifically, in *prehistoric archæol.*, an unfinished stone implement, spoiled or broken in the process of manufacture.

Excavations into the quarry sites and workshops of the district have shown that the class of archæologic objects from this vicinity, which have hitherto been assumed to be palæolithic and to represent the rude implements of primitive man, are in fact nothing but the "*rejects*" of much more recent times. *Smithsonian Rep.* 1890, p. 42.

rejection, *n.* **2.** *pl.* Objects or parts rejected from a collection, as the coarse and least desirable fibers of a fiber-plant.

"Cuttings" are the woody ends of the jute plant, and the fibres of the lowest class are known as "*rejections*." *Hannan*, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 28.

rejuvenate, *v. t.* **2.** (*a*) Of a stream, to increase its gradient, and with this, its velocity and erosive power, so that its effectiveness and apparent youth are renewed. This result is produced by the uplifting of a region which has been notably reduced by the erosion of the streams which continue to occupy it. (*b*) Of a region, to again impress the characters of youthful topography upon (it) when it is well advanced in its erosion cycle. This effect is dependent upon rejuvenation of the streams. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 153.

rejuvenescence, *n.* **2.** (*b*) The renewal of vitality, which has been exhausted through repeated cell-division, by the sexual union of two cells into a cell of compound origin.

A number of writers . . . have looked at the process of sexual reproduction as sort of renewal of youth, or *rejuvenescence* of the individuals.

T. H. Morgan, Evolution and Adaptation, p. 414.

rel. An abbreviation (*a*) of *relative*; (*b*) of *relatively*; (*c*) of *religion*; (*d*) of *religious*; (*e*) of the Latin *reliquæ*, 'remains' or 'relics.'

relation, *n.*—**Converse of a relation**, the relation which must hold between *y* and *x* when the given relation holds between *x* and *y*.—**Definite relation.** (*b*) A character of an individual (especially an indesignate individual) object relatively to another object (or objects), in so far as it differs from any character of the same individual relative to any third individual. Thus, imagine a square. Its four corners are indesignate individual objects. Each of them has a relation to the corner diagonally opposite to it which is different from its relation to either of the adjacent corners. This is a definite relation. On the other hand, the four vertices of a tetrahedron are without definite relation to any vertices, though each is in a definite relation to the opposite face. A definite relation will not, in general, be an elementary relation, since all the corners of a square are in the same relation to their opposite corners; but it is, in the terminology of Peirce, an *infinitesimal relation*. An infinitesimal relation need not be definite.—**Faculty of relations**, in Hamilton's *psychol.*, the faculty of comparison, or of thought proper.

[There is] a higher faculty which operates upon these materials, and which we may call the Elaborative or Discursive Faculty. This faculty has only one operation, it only compares,—it is Comparison,—the *faculty of Relations*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lect. on Metaphysics, II. 14.

Metric relation. See ★*metric*[1].

relation (rē-lā′shon), *v. t.* To relate; bring into relation. [Rare.]

Thinking being *relationing*, no thought can ever express more than relations. *H. Spencer*, First Princ., iv.

relationship, *n.*—**Clang relationship.** See ★*clang affinity*.

Relative addition, adverb, number, product, velocity. See ★*addition*, etc.—**Relative threshold of difference**, in *psychophys.*, relative differential limen. *T. Ziehen* (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 52. See ★*difference limen*.

relativism (rel′a-tiv-izm), *n.* [*relative* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrine of the relativity of knowledge. See *relativity*.

relativity, *n.*—**Emotion of relativity**, in *psychol.*, an emotion whose objective cause is a purely relative circumstance. See the extract.

To the rise of this emotion [of Wonder], it is not merely requisite that the mind should have been previously in a routine commonplace frame; it is further requisite that there should be some startling deviation from use and wont in the world without. . . . Hence to such states, we may apply, as a specific designation, the name, '*Emotions of Relativity*.' The chief examples are Novelty, Wonder, Power and Liberty.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 83.

Principle of sensational relativity, in *psychol.*, the doctrine that our apprehension of a sensible quality or intensity is determined by the relations in which it stands to other intensities or qualities present in the consciousness of the time. See ★*law of relativity*. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 118.

relaves (rā-lā′vās), *n. pl.* [Sp. *relave*, second washing of metals, in pl. washings or sweepings of a silversmith's or goldsmith's shop (see also def.), < *relavar*, lave, or purify, again.] The heavy constituents of the amalgam heap (torta) remaining at the bottom of the tanks and washed in bateas (which see). They are subsequently reground in arrastras and yield a certain amount of auriferous amalgam. See *patio process*, under *process*. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 745.

relaxant, *n.* **II.** *a.* Relaxing; relieving tension.

Relaxation distance, the distance through which an electromagnetic disturbance must travel before its amplitude is reduced to $\frac{1}{e}$ of its original amplitude, where *e* is the Naperian base.—**Relaxation time**, the time required for a quantity, the decadence of which is logarithmic, to diminish in the ratio of e (the Naperian base) to unity.

relay[1], *n.* **5.** In *teleg.*, the circuit operated by a relay.—**Differential relay**, in *teleg.*, a relay with differentially wound magnet-coils. Such relays are used on certain duplex and quadruplex circuits.—**Electrostatic relay**, a device for use in condenser circuits in which a continuous charge is be maintained.

It is often necessary in experimental work to maintain a condenser continuously charged at a constant high potential for a considerable length of time, and various methods, none of them altogether satisfactory, have been proposed. An "*electrostatic relay*" suitable for this purpose is described by M. V. Crémieu in the Journal de Physique for September. *Nature*, Oct. 2, 1902, p. 556.

Neutral relay, in *teleg.*, a relay the armature of which is not permanently magnetized and the action of which is therefore independent of the direction of the current in the magnet-coils.—**Pilot-relay**, in *teleph.*, a relay controlling a group of circuits. *Elect. Rev.*, Aug. 27, 1904, p. 303.—**Telephonic relay**, an instrument having the same function in a telephone circuit as has the ordinary relay in telegraphy, namely, that of reproducing in one circuit a message received over another; a repeater.—**Time-element relay**, in *elect.*, a relay arranged so as to release clockwork which in turn opens or closes a circuit or performs some other operation, after the lapse of a predetermined time. Such relays are sometimes employed in the operation of circuit-breakers in a power-station.—**Tripping-relay**, in *elect.*, a relay arranged for the automatic release of a circuit-breaker or switch.

relay[1] (rē-lā′), *v. t.* and *i.* To transmit by means of a telegraphic or telephonic relay; make use of a relay.

Have the telegraphone record his message and repeat it over another wire to St. Louis where another machine *relays* it to Denver. . . . The steel belt machine [telegraphone] will transmit a record over any number of wires simultaneously, and by *relaying*, to great distances.

The Marconigram, June, 1904, p. 16.

relay-race (rē-lā′rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants run in turns, a number of them making up a team, and each running only a portion of the distance, when a comrade takes up the running, and so on till the completion of the full distance. As each runner completes his portion, he touches with his hand his mate who is about to take up the race.

relay-switch (rē-lā′swich), *n.* A switch operating an electric relay.

All these *relay switches* operate electrically the real switches on the power-house floor.

H. W. Buck, in Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin., 1902, [p. 540.

release[1], *n.* **7.** See ★*combination button*.

release-arm (rē-lēs′ärm), *n.* The arm that carries the releasing-cam on a Corliss valve-gear.

release-cock (rē-lēs′kok), *n.* A valve by which the brakes of a continuous train-brake may be released. In early forms the brakes were let off by releasing pressure in the train-pipe. In automatic brakes the pressure must be let off the brake-cylinder and the triple valve be thrown, or else the brakes go on again. See ★*air-brake* and *triple* ★*valve*.

release-nut (rē-lēs′nut), *n.* A split-nut; in a lathe, the nut which clasps the lead-screw. It can be thrown out of gear when desired, so as to release the screw from the work and wear of driving the carriage, or when hand operation of the feed-mechanism is preferred.

release-point (rē-lēs′point), *n.* In a steam-engine, the point of release; the place, in the stroke of the piston at which the exhaust-valve opens, releasing the steam which has been confined behind the piston to drive it for its working stroke.

releasing-bracket (rē-lēs′ing-brak″et), *n.* A device on a spinning-mule for releasing the counter-faller and restoring it to a position at which to recommence the operation of spinning. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 312.

relgharry, relgarry (rel′gar-i), *n.* [Anglo-Indian, < E. *rail(way)* + Hind. *gārī*, a cart, a carriage. See *gharry*.] A railway carriage.

relict, *a.* **2.** In *phytogeog.*, persisting in a limited area only: said of an endemic plant which at an earlier period had a much wider range.—**3.** In *phys. geog.*, left as a result of erosion; residual: said of mountains the form of which is due to the erosion of neighboring valleys, as mountains of circumdenudation, and especially isolated residual mountains or monadnocks.

Two great divisions [of mountains] are recognized: (*a*) Original or tectonic mountains, . . . and (*b*) Subsequent or *relict* mountains. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 308.

relief, *n.* **9.** (*b*) A portion that is elevated above the general surface; a ridge, hill, or mountain.

In Volume XXXIV. of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," Professor Shaler, of Harvard University, treats of the lunar features from the point of view of a geologist. He divides them into the broad classes of maria, vulcanoids (in which apt term he includes all cup-like formations from the greatest ring plains to the smallest crater bed), *reliefs* (mountains or ridges), valleys and rills, and rays. *Knowledge*, Jan., 1905, p. 13.

16. In *mineral.*, the character of the surface of a thin section of a mineral as shown under a microscope, depending on its refractive power relative to that of the substance in which it is embedded.—**Gelatin relief**, in *photog.*, an image composed of gelatin in relief. This may be a print on paper, in which case sensitized gelatin charged with pigment, such as lampblack, is exposed behind a negative. The soluble portions are next washed away, leaving a print which is treated with alum to harden it. Or, a film of sensitized gelatin is exposed behind a negative and then washed. The relief picture then serves to print from, as in some one of the photomechanical processes. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 220.—**Relief photo-engraving.** See ★*photo-engraving*.

relief-plate (rē-lēf′plāt), *n.* **1.** A cover-plate; a plate that covers all or a part of a valve to relieve it of pressure, thus enabling it to be more easily moved. See ★*pressure-plate*.—**2.**

A cover-plate so arranged that if the pressure from underneath the valve exceeds the normal or desired limit, the plate will lift, thus relieving the excess pressure.

relief-ship (rē-lēf′ship), *n.* A ship that brings relief or aid, as to an expedition for arctic exploration; specifically, a government cutter or a large ship which periodically makes the rounds of lighthouses, light-ships, and other government stations with provisions, etc.

reliev, *v.* A simplified spelling of *relieve.*

reliever, *n.* **4.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A release; a device for releasing some part of a mechanism at a certain time or position. (*b*) A device, such as a spring or elastic substance, for preventing shocks on a machine or part.

religate (rel′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *religated,* ppr. *religating.* [L. *religat(um),* pp. of *religare,* bind up.] To bind up or together; unite; constrain. [Rare.]

The religion of "the sufficiency of life"; with a debased worship appended to it for the ignorant, but with no *religating,* no binding power, between the educated man on the one side, and anything beyond the framework of the visible world on the other.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, III. 130.

religiose (rē-lij′i-ōs), *a.* [L. *religiosus,* religious.] Excessively religious; unduly or morbidly occupied with religious ideas and emotions.

Some of my companions are too much in the *religiose* vein to be always quite wholesome company.
Clough, Let. in Poems, I. 196.

Religious association or **corporation law,** statutory enactments by which religious bodies may become incorporated without special application to the legislature.

reliquary[1], *n.* **II.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a reliquary. [Rare.]—**2.** Residual. [Rare.]

The nucleus of the now full-grown parasite [coccidium] undergoes multiple division, the protoplasm arranges itself in individual masses about the many daughter nuclei, and there results a stage in which a rosette of young forms . . . encircles a central portion of protoplasm, known as the *reliquary* body or residual mass.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VIII. 537.

reliquefy (rē-lik′wē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reliquefied,* ppr. *reliquefying.* **I.** *trans.* To render liquid again, as by fusion, after solidification has taken place. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry,* XII. 31.

II. *intrans.* To become liquid again, as by fusion or by absorption of moisture from the air, after solidification has taken place.

relish[1], *n.*—**Single relish,** in *music,* same as ★*cadent.*

Rellyan (rel′i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the teaching or the followers of James Relly, who organized a society of Universalists in London in 1750.

Rellyanism (rel′i-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine of James Relly, for a time a preacher in Whitefield's communion and later the founder of a Universalist society in London in 1750. His main tenets were a mystical union between Christ and human beings whereby their acts are made Christ's and Christ's theirs, thus working out a complete salvation; a spiritual baptism, an immersion of the mind in truth; and literal resurrection of the body.

relm, *n.* A simplified spelling of *realm.*

reloader (rē-lō′dėr), *n.* In *transportation,* a self-loading conveyer used to collect and transport coal from a coal-storage yard or pocket and to deliver it to railroad-cars or vessels or to place it in other near-by storage-places. In one form the conveyer is loaded by means of a self-filling bucket; in another a horizontal bucket-conveyer, supported by a swinging arm pivoted at one end, travels in a circle along the edge of a coal-heap, sweeping up and taking away the coal as fast as it slides down. See ★*coal-storage.*

reloading-tool (rē-lō′ding-tōl), *n.* A combination tool for reloading cartridge-cases. It generally measures the proper powder-charge and inserts the bullet in its proper position.

relocator (rē-lō′kā-tor), *n.* A device, used at sea-coast forts, by which the range and direction of an object, determined by instruments safely placed at a distance, may be converted into corresponding data for the gun itself.

rel. pron. An abbreviation of *relative pronoun.*

reluctance, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, the resistance to magnetic flux: the reciprocal of permeance. The unit of reluctance is the oersted, which is the reluctance of a magnetic circuit in which a unit of magnetomotive force will produce unit flux.—**Unit magnetic reluctance,** the resistance offered to magnetic flux by a circuit of unit length and cross-section, and unit permeability.

reluctantism (rē-luk′tan-tizm), *n.* [*reluctant* + *-ism.*] The mental state of shrinking or withdrawal; 'drawing into one's shell'; a temporary incapacity or paralysis of the mental powers.

The incisive coldness of Miss Lamb's demeanor . . . was sufficient to chill . . . her youthful admirers into a state of objectified *reluctantism.*
Cent. Mag., Feb., 1906, p. 552.

reluctivity (rē-luk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*reluct* + *-iv(e)* + *-ity.*] In *elect.*, the specific reluctance of a substance; the ratio of the reluctance of a magnetic substance to that of air: the reciprocal of permeability. *H. Du Bois,* The Magnetic Circuit, p. 20.

reluxation (rē-luk-sā′shọn), *n.* [*re-* + *luxation.*] Same as ★*redislocation. Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 62.

rem. An abbreviation of *remark* or *remarks.*

remainder, *n.* **5.** The right to succeed to a title or position on the decease of the holder; especially the right of succession to a peerage expressly assigned to a certain person or line of descent in default of male issue in the direct line. *N. E. D.* [Great Britain.]—**Negative remainder,** what a dividend lacks to make a too great quotient exact: as, 4 goes into 5 twice, with the *negative remainder* 3.—**Positive remainder,** so much of a dividend as prevents a too small quotient from being exact: thus 4 goes into 11 twice with the *positive remainder* 3.

What are the two *remainders, positive* and negative, which result from dividing the higher number, 74, by the lower number 40? Our English way of stating it is to say that 40 goes into 74 once and leaves a (*positive*) *remainder* of 34 over. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 340.

remancipate (rē-man′si-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remancipated,* ppr. *remancipating.* [L. *remancipat(um),* pp. of *remancipare,* remancipate. See *mancipate.*] In *Rom. law,* to transfer back again.

remancipation (rē-man-si-pā′shọn), *n.* [*remancipate.*] In *Rom. law,* the act of remancipating or retransferring. See *mancipation.*

remanence, *n.* **3.** Residual magnetism; the flux density remaining in a magnetic circuit after the magnetizing force has ceased.

There are three properties desirable in material for permanent magnets. First, to minimize bulk, the material should have a high permeability in order that it may accept a large amount of magnetism. Second, after magnetization the material should retain as large a proportion of the flux created as possible. The quality of magnetic retentiveness, or the ability of a substance to retain and keep the flux impressed upon it, is termed *remanence. Elect. World and Engin.,* July 11, 1903, p. 63.

Remanent flux, residual magnetic flux.—**Remanent polarization.** See ★*polarization.*

remanié, *a.* **2.** Recemented, as a glacier formed by the falling of fragments of ice.

II. *n.* A characteristic portion of one formation occurring in another younger one; especially, a fossil found in a bed of more recent origin than that in which it was first buried. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 160.

remanit (rem′a-nit), *n.* A trade-name of carbonized silk rags (in which any admixture of cotton or wool has been chemically destroyed) bound together with metal threads into the form of a small rope, braid, or mat, and used for insulating purposes, as for covering steam-pipes, etc. (Decision No. 5854, United States Board of General Appraisers.)

remark-book (rē-märk′bůk), *n.* A note-book kept by the navigating officer of a vessel, which contains his memoranda of hydrographical matters.

remex, *n.*—**Addigital remex.** See ★*addigital.*

remicle (rem′i-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *remex.*] The outermost predigital of a bird's wing; the outermost feather attached to the second phalanx of the middle finger.

The distal predigital is always small, and is designated the *remicle. Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1887, p. 344.

remigiid (rē-mij′i-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Remigiidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Remigiidæ.*

remigrant (rem′i-grant), *n.* [L. *remigrans,* ppr. of *remigrare,* go back, < *re-,* back, + *migrare,* travel, go.] A parthenogenetic insect which, while born upon a different kind of plant from that upon which its parent was born, afterward returns to a plant of the kind that was the home of its parent. See ★*emigrant,* 2.

These alienocolæ in the following spring produce parthenogenetic winged females, . . . *remigrants* or sexupara, which return to Abies.
E. F. Phillips, in Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Oct. 16, [1903, p. 298.

Remilegia (rem-i-lē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., said to be a metathesis of L. *remeligo,* a delayer.] A genus of fishes of the family *Echeneididæ,* found in tropical seas.

reminisce (rem-i-nis′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *reminisced,* ppr. *reminiscing.* To indulge in reminiscences; relate past events; recollect. [Colloq.]

He *reminisced* gently all through the long summer afternoon. *Back Country Letters,* July 8, 1853.

reminiscence, *n.* **4.** In *biol.*, the retention by a modern organism, during its development, of traces of the effect of past ancestral history.

Similarities in development are here not only clear and striking, but obviously have some palingenetic meaning, since they give irresistible evidence of ancestral *reminiscence. E. B. Wilson,* Biol. Lect., 1895, p. 106.

Reminiscence Sunday. See ★*Sunday.*

remise, *n.* **4.** A carriage-house in which a remise is kept.

remissio (rē-mis′i-ō), *n.* [L.: see *remission.*] In *anc. music,* a passing from a higher to a lower pitch: opposed to *intentio.*

remittance-man (rē-mit′ans-man), *n.* An idle, and frequently dissolute, man who lives on remittances from his home. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

Remittance men, as we call them here, are not so rare in my experience; and in such cases I act upon a system. *R. L. Stevenson,* The Wrecker, xxii.

remitter[1], *n.* **2.** In *postal service,* the person who fills out the application-blank for a money-order; the sender of such an order.

remittitur (rē-mit′i-tėr), *n.* [L., 'it is sent back' or remitted.] In *law:* (*a*) Relinquishment of a part of the damages found by a jury. (*b*) The return of a record from the court of review to the lower court for proceedings as specified, as for execution or a new trial. *Anderson,* Dict. of Law.

remnant, *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, an outlier.

This belt is of very unequal width. Southeast of it Pensauken *remnants* again become more abundant, and still further in this direction the formation becomes continuous, and probably underlies the whole of the southeastern part of the State.
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1895, [p. 10.

remnantal (rem-nan′tal), *a.* [*remnant* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a remnant.

The elevated plain, southwest of Socorro, also appears to belong to the same class. Farther south at Paraje, at old Fort Selden and at El Paso, the same *remnantal* levels are noted. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* Dec., 1907, p. 470.

remolade, *n.* See ★*rémoulade.*

remolino (rem-ō-lē′nō), *n.* [It. Sp. *remolino,* a whirlwind (cf. *remolo,* a whirlpool, vortex), < It. *remolinare* = Sp. *remolinar* = OF. *remouliner,* < ML. **remolinare,* grind as in a mill, < *re-,* again, < *molinare,* grind, < *molina,* a mill: see *mill*[1], *n.*] In Italian use, a whirlwind, especially the smaller whirls such as the waterspout at sea and the sandspout or dust-whirl on land; figuratively, the spirit, witch, or demon imagined as animating the whirl.

remontado (rā-mon-tä′dō), *n.* [Sp., prop. pp. of *remontar* (reflex., flee to the hills, as slaves), elevate, etc. See *remount.*] A Christian native of the Philippine Islands who has left his village and lives in the mountains.

Remopleurides (rem-ō-plō′ri-dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *remus,* an oar, + Gr. πλευρά, a rib.] A genus of opisthoparian trilobites having an expanded glabella, a wide axis, eleven to thirteen thoracic segments, and a small flat and elongated pygidium. It occurs in the early Silurian rocks.

remote, *a.* **2.** (*h*) Specifically (2) in *mycol.*, separated by a space, as the gills of certain fungi which do not extend quite to the stem.

rémoulade (rā-mọ̄-läd′), *n.* [F., also a veterinary medicine: < It. *remolata,* of obscure origin.] A salad-dressing: a French dressing with the addition of hard-boiled eggs and mustard. Also *rémolade.*

rencontre (roṅ-kọṅtr′), *n.* [F., a meeting. See *rencounter.*] In *billiards,* that kiss-shot, so called, in which the cue-ball drives the first object-ball against the second and meets the latter on its return from cushion. *W. Broadfoot,* Billiards, p. 230.

rendement (roṅd-moṅ′), *n.* [F., that which is rendered or produced, < *rendre,* render.] The proportion of a valuable substance obtainable from a particular crude material, as of pure crystallizable sugar from a raw sugar.

rendition, *n.*—**Interstate rendition,** in *criminal law,* the act of delivering up a criminal, or a person charged with crime, by the executive of one state upon the requisition of the executive of another.

R. Eng. An abbreviation of *Royal Engineers.*

Rengeso clover. See ★*clover.*

rennet[1], *n.*—**Vegetable rennet.** Same as *cheese-maker.* See also *Withania.*

rennet-pepsin (ren′et-pep″sin), *n.* Pepsin obtained from the stomach of the calf.

rennet-stomach (ren′et-stum″ak), *n.* The fourth stomach, or abomasum, of a ruminant.

rennin (ren′in), *n.* [*renn(et)* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*chymosin.*

renninogen (re-nin′ō-jen), *n.* Same as ★*chymosinogen.*

renominee (rē-nom-i-nē′), *n.* One who is renominated.

renommist (rā-no-mist′), *n.* [G., < *renommee,* < F. *renommée,* renown. See *renown, n.*] In German use, a boaster; a braggart; a swaggerer: applied in German universities to a leader in riotous drinking and fighting. See *renowner,* 2.

There is a certain *Renommist*—as we call such roysterers—oh, a *Renommist* of the first water! . . . From him we have a new . . . beer ceremonial, also . . . a cunning sabre throw. He is the king of drinkers and a reckless duellist. *Egerton Castle,* The Renommist.

renovate, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Renovating crop.** See ★*crop.*

II. *intrans.* To revive; recover. [Rare.]

O magic sleep! O comfortable bird,
That broodest o'er the troubled sea of the mind
Till it is hush'd and smooth! . . .
who upfurl'd
Beneath thy drowsy wing a triple hour,
But *renovates* and lives?
Keats, Endymion, Bk. i.

Rensselaeria (ren-se-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Stephan Van *Rensselaer* (1765-1839).] A genus of telotrematous terebratuloid brachiopods, often of large size and elongate form, and having the branches of the loop united in front in an elongate triangular plate. It is characteristic of the Lower Devonian formations.

rent[2], *n.*—**Barren rent.** Same as *rent-seck.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).—**Competition rent.** See ★*competition.*—**Consumer's rent,** in recent *polit. econ.,* the net gain in personal satisfaction secured by a consumer through the acquisition of a commodity; the surplus over that amount of satisfaction which is just sufficient to compensate the sacrifice of acquisition. Thus, if one secures for a dollar a commodity that yields an amount of satisfaction for which he would have given two dollars, if that had been necessary, a consumer's rent valued at one dollar may be said to arise. The term is derived from a superficial resemblance of this form of surplus to the rent of land, both being capable of differential measurement.—**Cottier rent.** See ★*cottier.*—**Economic rent,** that part of the product of industry which is attributable to the land and which, under conditions of perfect competition, would be received by the owner of the land as contract rent.—**Fair rent,** a reasonable compensation for the use of land, as distinguished from rack-rent. See *rack-rent.*—**Fee and life-rent.** See ★*fee*[2].—**Outstroke rent.** See ★*outstroke.*—**Rents and profits,** a legal phrase denoting, according to context, the gross or net income or the entire proceeds from land, including its sale.—**Sleeping rent,** a fixed rental, as distinguished from a rental that is proportioned to the amount of profit or of mineral mined.

rentability (ren-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*rentable* (*-bil-*) + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being rentable. Specifically—2. The capacity of a piece of property to produce a net income, or surplus above cost of replacement and of up-keep.

renter[1], *n.* 3. One who collects rents. [Eng.]

As "*Renter*" for collecting the rents of the lands, he remained a resident within the hospital precincts, and was intimately acquainted with all details of the foundation and management of the house.
Athenæum, June 17, 1905, p. 751.

4. A shareholder in a theater.—5. In *teleph.,* a subscriber.

renunciant (rē-nun′siant), *n.* [L. *renuntiare,* renounce. See *renunciance.*] One who renounces, especially one who renounces the world.

The *renunciant's* vow is accepted by these great souls.
Dowden, Studies in Literature, p. 262.

renunciate (rē-nun′si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *renunciated,* ppr. *renunciating.* [See *renounce.*] To renounce.

renunciative (rē-nun′si-ā-tiv), *a.* [*renunciat(e)* + *-ive.*] Marked by renunciation; renunciatory.

reoxidation (rē-ok-si-dā′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *oxidation.*] The taking up again of, or a second time combining with, oxygen: as in the case of the hemoglobin of the blood when, in passing through the pulmonary circulation, it renews the supply of oxygen from the air to be used up in combining with the carbon and hydrogen of the tissues of the body at large.

rep[3] (rep), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A man or woman of loose character; a rip.—2. An inferior or worthless article. *N. E. D.*

rep[4] (rep), *n.* In English school slang, an abbreviation of *repetition.*

rep. An abbreviation (*b*) of *report;* (*c*) of *reporter;* (*d*) [*cap.*] of *Representative;* (*e*) of *representing;* (*f*) of *republic;* (*g*) [*cap.*] of *Republican.*

repaint (rē-pānt′), *v. t.* 1. To paint over (an already painted surface).

It was necessary to *repaint* the pigeon-house once a year. *The Columbarium,* i.

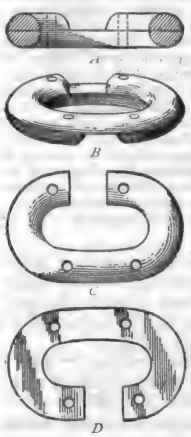
2. To paint again, as a picture or a part of a picture.

The end of the long tasseled sleeve has been *repainted* over and over, . . . and the result is a patch where the light strikes across the picture.
Nineteenth Century, July, 1888, p. 60.

repaint (rē-pānt′), *n.* [*repaint, v.*] In the *fine arts,* a portion of a picture which has been painted over or repainted; a patch.

Unfortunately, his perception of quality was not so acute as that of Charles I., who could detect *repaints* and alterations with a professional eye.
Athenæum, Dec. 2, 1905, p. 768.

repair-link (rē-pâr′lingk), *n.* In *mech.,* a chain-link so constructed that it can readily be substituted for a broken link. In round-link chains it is usually made of half-sections of a link formed by a plane which passes through its long and short axes, the link being open on the long side for a length equal to the thickness of the iron of which the links are made. These two halves are hooked to the adjoining links so that the opening of each half comes against the continuous side of the other, and when in place the two halves are riveted together. In flat or roller-chains, the two pins are riveted to one side or cheek, and the other cheek is held in position after the repair-link is in place by cotters or spring loops of wire.



Repair-link for round-link chain.
A, section by a meridian plane; *B,* perspective elevation showing the completed link with both halves in place; *C,* top view of one half-section; *D,* top view of the other half-section, showing the break of the joint. The interrupted side is open wide enough to pass the stock of the solid link adjacent to the repair-link on either side.

reparation, *n.* 4. In *biol.,* the regeneration of a lost part out of the old tissue as contrasted with regeneration through the formation of new tissue. [Rare.]

reparatory (rē-par′a-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *reparative.*

repeat, *v. i.* (*c*) In *faro,* to win or lose with a card in one deal in exactly the same way that it won or lost in the previous deal. (*d*) To regurgitate; be belched up: said of the taste of a food or drug which has been taken into the stomach but is not speedily digested or passed on into the intestine.

Its [thiocol] taste is not disagreeable, it is unirritating to the stomach, and it does not "*repeat*" after ingestion.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 741.

repeater, *n.* 9. In *teleph.,* an instrument for reproducing in one circuit a message received over another circuit and of so enhancing its intensity as to enable its transmission to a greater distance than would otherwise be practicable.

A successful telephone *repeater* is the great need in telephony, and its inventor would be abundantly rewarded materially, which undoubtedly accounts for the scores of patents that have been issued on "telephone *repeaters*"; yet of all these we do not know of one that has been put to public test on a circuit of sufficient length to demonstrate its capabilities.
Elect. World and Engin., March 26, 1904, p. 593.

repeat-sign (rē-pēt′sīn), *n.* See *repeat, n.,* 3.

repeller, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *obstet.,* an instrument used in difficult labor of animals to repel the fetus until the head and limbs can be made to present themselves normally for delivery. *U. S. Dept. Agri.,* Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 177.

repercussion, *n.* 3. In *obstet.,* the impinging of the fetus upon the examining finger in the test for pregnancy known as ballottement.—4. In *surg.,* the force causing a contrafissure.—5. In *med.,* the disappearance of an eruption or of a tumor as a result of an external application.

repetition, *n.*—**Law of repetition.** See ★*law*[1].

rephlogisticate (rē-flō-jis′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rephlogisticated,* ppr. *rephlogisticating.* [*re-* + *phlogisticate.*] In the chemistry of the eighteenth century, to add again the imaginary essence of combustibility, phlogiston, to a substance which was supposed to have lost it by burning.

Other substances, such as phosphorus and sulphur, gave solids or acid liquids to which phlogiston was not so easy to add; but even they could be *rephlogisticated.*
W. Ramsay, in Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 234.

repkie (rep′ki), *n.* [Alaskan.] A kind of sea-urchin eaten by the Alaska Indians.

replacement, *n.*—**Wave of replacement.** See ★*wave*[1].

replaning (rē-plā′ning), *n.* The process of planing a surface which has been previously planed; the process of planing over again.

replete, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who or that which is replete or full; specifically, a worker-ant which stores such large quantities of honey-dew or other liquid food in its crop that its gaster is greatly distended and assumes a spherical or subspherical form; also *plerergate.*

In most cases, as McCook has shown, it is the major workers that most readily tend to become *repletes,* but this is not an invariable rule . . . Thoroughly hardened workers of the ordinary form, according to my observations, are no longer able to become *repletes.* It is probable, therefore, that McCook's failure to secure *repletes* from isolated major workers was due to his using individuals that were too old.
W. M. Wheeler, in Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXIV, 1908, p. 379.

repliant (rep′li-ant), *n.* [AF. *repliant,* ppr. of *replier,* reply: see *reply, v.*] A pleader in a suit who files or makes a replication.

replica, *n.*—**Wallace-Thorpe replica,** a reproduction of a Rowland grating made with gelatin. *Science,* March 25, 1904, p. 483.

replicatory (rep′li-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*replicat(e)* + *-ory.*] Of the nature of replication; replying. [Rare.]

replot (rē-plot′), *v. t.* or *i.* [*re-* + *plot*[1], *v.*] To plot again; make use of the ★replotter (which see).

A *replotting* arm for attachment to the Lewis position-finder.
Board of Ordnance and Fortification Rep., 1896, p. 18.

replotter (rē-plot′ėr), *n.* An attachment to the table of a position-finder by means of which the observer may quickly convert the measured range and direction into corresponding range and direction for a gun.

A complete automatic *replotter* is carried on the table of each instrument [range-finders], by the use of which the observer can instantly convert the range and direction of the target as read from the instrument into the corresponding range and direction from the gun itself.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 367.

report, *v. i.* 4. Specifically, in *music,* to answer and echo, as voices in a madrigal.

One bird *reports* unto another
In the fall of silver showers,
Whilst the earth (our common mother)
Hath her bosom deckt with flowers.
Sylvester, Song of Spring

report, *n.*—**Crop report.** See ★*crop.*

reportorially (rē-pōr-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a reporter's or a journalistic style; by the use or work of reporters. [Colloq.]

But, unfortunately, the weather will not let the newspaper alone, and so, through government forecast and actual incident and accident, the newspaper must keep pegging away at it, editorially and '*reportorially,*' until the present anomalous state of things is developed, for which there is no excuse in the nature of science or in the intelligence of those who 'get out' the modern newspaper. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* Feb., 1901, p. 382.

repose, *n.*—**Grade of repose.** See ★*grade*[1].

repost, *n.* An Anglicized form of *riposte.*

reprecipitable (rē-prē-sip′i-ta-bl), *a.* [*reprecipit(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being again thrown down in solid form from a solution, having previously undergone the same treatment and been redissolved.

reprecipitate (rē-prē-sip′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reprecipitated,* ppr. *reprecipitating.* [*re-* + *precipitate.*] To throw down again in solid form from a solution a substance which has previously undergone the same treatment and been redissolved. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 209.

reprecipitation (rē-prē-sip-i-tā′shon), *n.* The act or process of reprecipitating a substance. Partial or fractional reprecipitation is sometimes resorted to in order to purify a substance. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 128.

representation, *n.*—**Conform** or **conformal representation,** a representation which is isogonal, angle-true, and orthomorphic, so that an infinitesimal triangle is represented by one similar to it to within infinitesimals of a higher order.

representativity (rep-rē-zen-ta-tiv′i-ti), *n.* Representativeness. *W. D. Howells,* in N. A. Review, April, 1901, p. 632. [Rare.]

repressment (rē-pres′ment), *n.* [*repress, v.,* + *-ment.*] Repression; suppression. [Rare.]

The Division of Botany, therefore, made a special effort to systematically collect information as to this newly arrived emigrant weed and to provide methods for its speedy *repressment* and eradication.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1894, p. 44.

reprisal, *n.*—**Extraordinary reprisal,** in *Eng. law,* a reprisal directing that satisfaction be taken from the offending state, not, as in ordinary reprisal, from its citizens. Such reprisals are under the Great Seal.—**General reprisal,** a reprisal in which officers and citizens of an aggrieved state are commissioned to take the persons and property of the offending state wherever found.—**Negative reprisal,** a reprisal which is accomplished by the refusal of an aggrieved state to perform an obligation to the offending state, or to permit the offending state to enjoy a right to which it is justly entitled.—**Special reprisal,** one in which an aggrieved citizen is commissioned by letters of marque to seize property belonging to an offending state or its citizens. This form of reprisal is a thing of the past, and the general reprisal, to be executed by the officer of the state, only tolerated.

reprise, *n.* 5. (*b*) It is especially used of the third section of a movement in sonata form.

reproduction, *n.* 6. In *forestry:* (*a*) The process by which a forest is renewed, whether natural or artificial. (*b*) Seedlings or saplings from sprouts or from self-sown seed.—**Method of multiple reproduction, method of single reproduction.** See ★*method.*

Reproductive selection. See ★*selection.*

rept. An abbreviation of the Latin *repetatur,* let it be repeated.

reptary (rep′tā-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *reptare,* creep.] Creeping; reptant; reptatory; repent.

Reptigrada (rep-tig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *reptare,* crawl, creep, + *gradi,* walk.] A division, having the grade of a superfamily, of *Pinnipedia,* containing the earless seals: the seals in which the hind legs cannot be turned forward and used for locomotion. Contrasted with ★*Gressigrada.*

reptigrade (rep′ti-grād), *a.* [*Reptigrada.*] Adapted for locomotion by creeping without the aid of the hind limbs: specifically applied to the earless seals.

reptil, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *reptile.*

reptility (rep-til′i-ti), *n.* [*reptil(e), a.,* + *-ity.*] The character of being reptile; creeping habit; reptilian character.

repub. An abbreviation (*a*) of *republic;* (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Republican.*

republic, *n.*—**International Bureau of the American Republics.** See ★*bureau.*

republicism (rē-pub′lik-izm), *n.* [Also, as first coined, *republickism,* < *republic* + *-ism.*] A form of the state and a representative method of government: same as republicanism without partizan connotation. [Rare.]

When national government is established on a territorial basis, democracy is overthrown and kingship with aristocracy takes its place, and monarchical society is organized. Monarchical society, in turn, gives place to a fourth stage, which we call *republickism.* We use the term in no partisan sense and select a new form of the word in order to avoid partisan implications.

J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, [p. cxviii.

Repugnatorial foramen. Same as *repugnatorial pore.* See *repugnatorial pores.*—**Repugnatorial glands.** See *defensive* ★*glands.*

repullulative (rē-pul′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*repullulat(e)* + *-ive.*] Having the property of sprouting or budding again.

repulsion, *n.* 3. In *biol.,* conspicuous unlikeness in the color or markings of allied species which inhabit the same locality.

repulsion-motor (rē-pul′shon-mō″tor), *n.* An alternating-current motor, for use on single-phase circuits, in which the stationary field is similar to that of a single-phase induction-motor and the armature is like that of an ordinary direct-current machine with commutator and brushes. The armature is short-circuited through the brushes and, after starting, the motor is commonly converted automatically into a single-phase induction-motor by some mechanical device that connects all the commutator-bars together.

reputative (rē-pū′tā-tiv), *a.* Same as *putative.*

request, *n.*—**Court of requests.** (*c*) In India, a small-debt court composed of military officers, held in districts which are outside the jurisdiction of any ordinary court of this kind. *N. E. D.*—**General request.** See *special* ★*request.*—**Request to charge,** in *law,* an application made by either party to a suit, at the trial, that the court instruct the jury as to the law applicable to the case or to a certain phase of the case, in order that their verdict may be in accord with the law, for example, as to measure of damages. It may also include instructions as to facts in evidence.—**Special request,** in *law,* a request actually made at a stated time and place, and so set forth in a complaint: used in contradistinction to a *general request,* which does not necessarily state the time when and place where made.

Requienia (rek-wi-ē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of teleodesmaceous *Pelecypoda,* belonging to the *Chamacea* and characterized by spirally twisted gastropod-like shells, the left valve being large and the right small and operculiform. It occurs in the Lower Cretaceous rocks.

Requisitions of title, in the *law of conveyancing,* formal inquiries on behalf of the proposed purchaser of real property as to the title. These the vendor is to satisfy.

rere[2] (rā′rā), *n.* [Polynesian *rere.*] Bast-fiber obtained from *Cypholophos macrocephalus,* a shrub or small tree of the nettle family growing without cultivation on many islands of the Pacific ocean. From it are made fine mats highly prized by the natives. In Samoa called *fau pata.*

reroll (rē-rōl′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *roll.*] To roll again; roll up what has been unrolled; roll backward.

reroll (rē-rōl′), *n.* In mechanical piano-players and similar machines, a device, usually controlled by a stop or lever, whereby the music-roll, after having been used, is automatically rewound so as to be ready for use again.

Res integra, a matter not yet acted on, or a point of law not yet adjudicated.—**Res inter alios,** 'transactions between others,' that is, third parties, or strangers to a proceeding: a phrase used, in the law of evidence, to denote matters not relevant to the case.—**Res ipsa loquitur,** 'the thing itself speaks': a phrase used, in the law of evidence, to denote the principle that, under certain circumstances, a presumption of negligence arises from the mere happening of an event.—**Res nullius,** 'no one's property': in *law,* a phrase denoting property without an assignable owner.—**Res publicæ,** 'public property': in *law,* designating any property public in its nature, as harbors and rivers.—**Res universitatis,** 'things of the community': in *law,* designating things of common access, as the churches, theaters, and parks of a city.

Res. An abbreviation (*a*) of *resigned;* (*b*) of *reserve.*

resaldol (rē-sal′dol), *n.* [*re(sorcinol)* + *sal(icylic)* + *-d-* + *-ol.*] A trade-name of a light-brown pulverulent compound of salicylic acid and resorcinol. It is used in medicine as an intestinal antiseptic and astringent.

resalgin (rē-sal′jin), *n.* [*re(sorcinol)* + *sal(icylic)* + *-g-* + *-in*[2].] The *β*-resorcylate of antipyrin, $C_{11}H_{12}ON_2.C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$.

resaw (rē-sâ′), *n.* A resawing-machine using circular or band-saws; also, any circular saw used in a resawing-machine of this kind.

resazoin (rē-saz′ō-in), *n.* [*res(orcinol)* + *azo-* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*resazurin.*

resazurin (rē-sazh′ū-rin), *n.* [*res(orcinol)* + *azure* + *-in*[2].] A dark-red crystalline substance, $O.C_6H_3\langle{}^{O.O}_{N}\rangle C_6H_3$, made by the action of nitrous acid or nitrogen peroxid on resorcinol. It decomposes when melted. Also called *resazoin.*

research-observatory (rē-sėrch′ob-zėr″va-tō-ri), *n.* An observatory or laboratory devoted to researches for the increase of knowledge, as distinguished from a mere observing station or an educational laboratory. The Mount Weather Research Observatory is maintained by the U. S. Weather Bureau for scientific research. Also *research-laboratory.*

research-school (rē-sėrch′sköl), *n.* A school in which the pupils are trained in original scientific research.

réseau, *n.* 2. A network of small squares formed by two sets of fine, parallel, equidistant lines, some millimeters apart, crossing each other at right angles, accurately ruled upon a glass plate. This is interposed in a photographic telescope immediately in front of the sensitive plate, so that its lines are impressed upon the negative and furnish reference-points from which the positions of star-images can be measured. Its use is not without some drawbacks, but presents some great advantages, and, on the whole, is favorable to accuracy.

Prof. Turner showed specimens of photographic reproductions of *réseaux* for stellar photography made by M. H. Bourget. *Athenæum,* Jan. 27, 1906, p. 111.

3. A diffraction grating. See *grating*[2], 2 (*b*). *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* July, 1904, p. 85.—**Pentagonal réseau,** imaginary lines forming the edges of the pentagonal dodecahedron used by Élie de Beaumont in explaining the position and distribution of mountain-ranges.

Prof. Suess dismisses all geometrical plans of the earth, such as Élie de Beaumont's famous *Pentagonal réseau,* as misleading Wills-o'-the-wisp.

Nature, June 29, 1905, p. 193.

Réseau photosphérique [F., 'photospheric network.'], a sort of network of regions alternately distinct and blurred, covering the sun's surface, according to the earlier photographs of Janssen made with wet plates. Later results, however, seem to indicate that the phenomenon was not solar but purely photographic.

Super-eminent among them are the long series due to M. Janssen's skill; yet after twenty years the *réseau photosphérique,* a phenomenon of "blurring" manifested by their means, continues enigmatic as to its nature, and open to doubt even as to its solar origin.

F. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 17.

resedaceous (res-ē-dā′shius), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the *Resedaceæ.*

resegmentation (rē″seg-men-tā′shon), *n.* [*re-* + *segmentation.*] Continued or repeated division into segments; division of segments into smaller segments.

resemblance, *n.*—**Cryptic resemblance,** in *biol.,* the resemblance of an organism to another or to an inorganic object for the purpose of concealment. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 149.—**General resemblance,** in *biol.,* any resemblance of an organism to its environment which is independent of its form and color-pattern, such as the whiteness of arctic animals and the transparency of pelagic ones. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 146.—**Mimetic resemblance,** in *biol.,* the copying, in one species, of a useful deceptive characteristic of another species, for the purpose of giving to its possessor the same advantage. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 149.—**Protective resemblance,** in *biol.,* any resemblance in color, markings, or form, which an animal or plant bears to other animals or plants or to the inorganic environment, for the purpose of hiding its possessor from enemies.—**Pseudallosematic, pseudaposematic, pseudepisematic, pseudosematic resemblance.** See ★*pseudallosematic,* etc.—**Special resemblance,** in *biol.,* the resemblance of an organism to some specific object, animate or inanimate, in its normal environment, as a means of concealment from enemies or of preventing its prey from discovering its presence. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 146.—**Synaposematic resemblance,** in *biol.,* the resemblance of a species to allied species in respect to aposematic or warning characters. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 148.—**Syncryptic resemblance,** in *biol.,* the resemblance between organisms that are concealed in the same way. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 147.—**Synthecnic resemblance,** in *biol.,* the sort of likeness between organisms that is due to functional similarity. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 147.

resequent (rē-sē′kwent), *a.* [*re-* + *sequent.*] In *phys. geog.,* again following a consequent course: said of a stream which has spontaneously resumed a course similar to that of the initial consequent stream of the district. *W. M. Davis.*

reserv, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *reserve.*

reserve, *v. t.* 4. In *eccles.,* to retain or preserve (a portion of the consecrated elements) for certain purposes. *N. E. D.*

A portion of the eucharist, under one kind alone, was always *reserved* in the church, from each mass to the other. *Rock,* Church of the Fathers, III. 41. *N. E. D.*

reserve, *n.* 12. In *postal service,* a fixed amount of cash retained at a money-order station to meet orders payable at that station.—**Federal forest reserve.** See *national forest* ★*reserve.*—**Gold reserve,** the gold held by the United States treasury for the redemption of United States notes. This fund was first accumulated for the resumption of specie payments, and at that date (Jan. 1, 1879) amounted to over $114,000,000. By the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882, it was practically fixed at $100,000,000. In April, 1893, it first fell below this sum as a result of the policy of the treasury (under the "parity" clause of the act of July 14, 1890) in paying the treasury notes of 1890, on demand, in gold; and by January, 1894, fell to $65,650,000. To replenish the fund the government sold bonds—$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in January, 1894; $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in November, 1894; about $62,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in February, 1895; and $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in January, 1896.—**Irrespective reserve,** in *postal service,* a maximum reserve allowed over and above the total reserve held against unpaid money-orders.—**National forest reserve,** a tract of land set apart from the public domain by proclamation of the President of the United States, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, or created by special act of Congress, and administered under laws of the United States passed for that purpose, in order "to improve and protect the forest within the reservation or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of waterflows and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States." Also called *federal forest reserve.*—**Naval reserve,** an auxiliary naval force of officers and men under the direct control of the national government; in the United States, a body of State seamen, on the same legal footing as the State troops. The former class are now designated as *naval militia,* and are auxiliary to the regular naval forces of the nation.—**Reserve of buoyancy.** See ★*buoyancy.*—**Reserve pattern.** See ★*pattern.*—**Reserve seed method.** See ★*seed.*—**Reserve sprout forest.** See ★*forest.*—**Reserve style.** Same as *resist style* (which see, under *resist*).—**Water reserve,** a district, reserved from occupation, from which water drains into the various streams forming the water-supply of a district. [Australia.]

reservery (rē-zėr′ve-ri), *n.* [*reserve* + *-y*[3].] The status of a reservist; service in the reserves. [Rare.]

"*Reservery,*" said he, "seems a pretty mean way to spend one's autumn holiday."

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 101. *N. E. D.*

reservoir, *n.* 5. In *organ-building,* same as *storage-bellows.* See ★*bellows,* 3, and *organ*[1], 6.—**Storage reservoir,** a reservoir for the purpose of storing or impounding water, as for the purpose of water-supply, water-power, or irrigation.

reset[1], *n.* 3. The act or practice of receiving stolen goods. *N. E. D.*

resetting-pin (rē-set′ing-pin), *n.* In computing-machines, a pin which acts in combination with other mechanism in bringing the figure-

wheels simultaneously to the zero position before beginning an operation. *H. Goldman*, The Arithmachinist, p. 57.

resetting-wheel (rē-set'ing-hwēl), *n.* In an arithmometer, a small outside nurled wheel which is turned by the operator's fingers to bring the numeral-wheels to the zero position before performing an operation. *H. Goldman*, The Arithmachinist, p. 63.

resh[3] (rāsh), *n.* [Heb. *rēsh*, connected with Heb. *rōsh*, Aram. *rēsh*, head.] The twentieth letter (ר) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *r*. Its numerical value is 200.

residence, *n.*—**Legal residence.** See *residence*, 5 (*b*).

residential, *a.* 2. Of or belonging to a resident. *N. E. D.*

residual. I. *a.*—**Residual products.** See ★*product*.

II. *n.* 4. In *math.*, the difference between a variate and the mean of the set or series.

residuary, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, noting the insoluble portion of a series of rocks which have been long exposed to weathering. The soluble portion having been leached away, only the residuum remains, as, for example, clays from limestone.

residuum, *n.* 3. In *geol.*, the insoluble remainder left behind during processes of rock-weathering by the removal of the soluble portion.

Resignation bond. See ★*bond*[1].

resile, *v. i.* 2. To shrink, recoil, or retreat from something.—3. To recoil or rebound; return to its original form or position, as an elastic body.

resilifer (rē-sil'i-fėr), *n.* [NL. *resili(um)* + *-fer.*] In the pelecypod mollusks, a shelly spoon-shaped process within the beaks of the valves on which the resilium rests and to which it is attached by its ends; the chondrophore.

resiliometer (rē-sil-i-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *resili(ence)* + *-o-meter.*] An instrument for testing resilience.

resilium (rē-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *resilia* (-ä). [NL., < *resilire*, spring back. See *resile.*] In the pelecypod mollusks, an internal part of the ligament, lamellar in structure and composed of horny fibers, with a considerable intermixture of lime which may aggregate and form an accessory shelly plate (*ossiculum* or *lithodesma*). The resilium acts as a plug against which the valves, when closed, are brought into opposition, and its tendency therefore is to push the valves asunder.

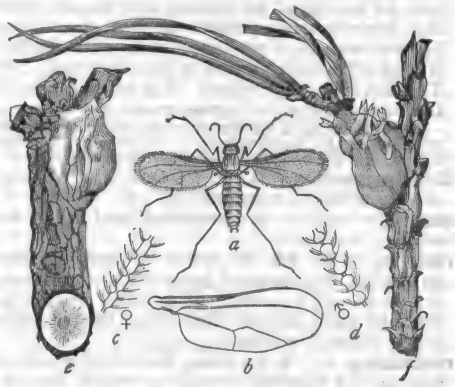
Separation between ligament and *resilium*.
Science, Nov. 27, 1896, p. 771.

resin, *n.*—**Agaric resin.** See ★*agaric*.—**Alpha-resin.** Same as ★*guaiaconic acid*.—**Angico resin,** a Brazilian gum obtained from *Acacia Angico*, and soluble in alcohol and in proof-spirit. It is used in chest complaints.—**Betula resin,** a resinous body contained in the outer corky layers of the white birch (*Betula alba*).—**Boloretin resin,** a resin derived from the fossil fir-wood found in Danish peat-bogs. It is soluble in ether, but not in cold alcohol. It melts at 75–79° C.—**Bucurumanga resin,** a light-yellow, transparent resin found in auriferous alluvium near Bucurumanga, New Granada.—**Calaba resin.** Same as *Maynas* ★*resin*.—**Capsicum resin,** a resin found in *Capsicum fastigiatum* and *Capsicum annuum*, or Cayenne pepper. The acrid properties of the pepper were formerly ascribed to it.—**Galba resin.** Same as *Maynas* ★*resin*.—**Gomard resin,** an oleoresin from the West Indies exuded by *Bursera gummifera*. It has an odor somewhat resembling elemi and turpentine.—**Hemlock-spruce resin,** a reddish-brown resin, closely allied to Burgundy pitch, obtained from hemlock-spruce (*Pinus Canadensis*); Canada pitch. It is used medicinally.—**Hyawa resin.** Same as *Hyawa gum* (which see, under *gum*[2]).—**Incense-tree resin.** Same as *hyawa gum* (which see, under *gum*[2]).—**Indian-hemp resin,** a brown, amorphous, highly narcotic compound obtained from the common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) when it is grown in India; cannabin. It is used as a nerve-sedative.—**Kamila resin,** a resinous, dark-red coloring-matter from kamila, which contains about 75 per cent. of it. The resin consists of several chemical compounds.—**Koussein resin.** Same as ★*kosin*.—**Luban mati resin,** an oleoresin derived from birdwood (*Boswellia Frereana*); elemi. It is white externally, amber-colored inside, and has an odor of lemon and turpentine and a mild terebinthinous taste. It was used in medicine until the seventeenth century. Also called *luban meyeti*.—**Masopin resin.** Same as ★*masopin*.—**Maynas resin,** a resin, $C_{14}H_{18}O_4$(?), obtained by incision from the tree *Calophyllum Calaba*, in the plains of San Martino and the Orinoco.—**Mezereon resin,** the acrid constituent of mezereon bark, from *Daphne Mezereon*, found in middle and southern Europe. It is used in cases of rheumatism and scrofula as an alterative and sometimes as a vesicant.—**Palisander resin,** a black, brittle resin, $C_{21}H_{21}O_8$(?), which is contained in palisander wood. It melts at 95° C.—**Palm resin.** Same as ★*cerosiline*.—**Pellitory resin.** Same as ★*pyrethrin*.—**Pepper resin,** a resin found in pepper, and said to be the cause of its pungent taste.—**Resin of birch.** Same as *betulin*.—**Val d'Arno Superiore resin,** a fossil resin closely resembling the Weissenfels resin.—**Weissenfels lignite resin,** a mixture of resins obtained from the distillation-products of lignite found at Weissenfels.

resin-cyst (rez'in-sist), *n.* A cyst or sac, in wood, containing resin.

resineone (re-zin'ē-ōn), *n.* [*resin* + *-e-* + *-one.*] A compound, $C_{30}H_{48}O$(?), formed by distilling colophony with lime.

resin-gnat (rez'in-nat), *n.* An American cecidomyiid fly, *Diplosis resinicola*, whose larvæ



Resin-gnat (*Diplosis resinicola*).
a, adult female; *b*, wing of same; *c*, cross-section of antenna of female; *d*, same of male; *e*, section of pine twig showing work of larvæ; *f*, same showing extruded pupa-cases: *a*, *e*, *f*, enlarged; *b*, *c*, *d*, still more enlarged. (After Comstock, U. S. D. A.)

live in exuding lumps of resin on pine-trees and feed on the abraded bark. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 447.

resinic (re-zin'ik), *a.* [*resin* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling resin.

resinite (rez'in-īt), *n.* [*resin* + *-ite.*] Same as ★*retinasphalt*.

resin-oil (rez'in-oil), *n.* Same as *rosin-oil*.

resinone (rez'in-ōn), *n.* [*resin* + *-one.*] A compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O$(?), formed by distilling colophony with lime.

resinosis (rez-i-nō'sis), *n.* [*resin* + *-osis*, denoting disease.] An abnormal outflow of resin from a coniferous tree. In some cases it is attributed to the fungus *Armillaria mellea*, while in others the cause is unknown.

Outflows of resin—*Resinosis*—also come under this general heading [flux] but although some resin-fluxes are traced to the destructive action of Agaricus [Armillaria] melleus in Conifers, others, as well as certain forms of Gummosis, are still in need of explanation.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 578.

resinous, *a.* 2. Noting the peculiar luster of certain glassy rocks, as the pitchstones, which gives to fractured surfaces the appearance of resin. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 131.

resin-spirit (rez'in-spir″it), *n.* Same as ★*pinoline*.

resin-wash (rez'in-wosh), *n.* A standard insecticide mixture for use against scale-insects and plant-lice. One of the formulas is: resin, 20 pounds; caustic soda, 5 pounds; fish-oil, 2½ pints; water to make 100 gallons. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 261.

resistance, *n.* 4. In *naval arch.*, the reaction which a vessel opposes to an extraneous force by which it is dragged or driven through the water, and particularly to motion forward in the direction of the length of the vessel. Modern investigation and experimentation in model-basins have led to the division of this resistance into three principal parts. The whole resistance of the vessel as distinguished from its parts is called the *total resistance*. *Frictional resistance* is that part due to the fluid friction of the water flowing past the wetted surface of the vessel (see also ★*coefficient of friction* (*b*)). The *eddy-making resistance* is that part due to the formation of eddies in the water flowing past the vessel, particularly where the streams unite at the stern and around projections or abrupt breaks in the under-water surface or at the bows in very bluff-bowed vessels. In well-formed ships the eddy-making resistance is a very small part of the total resistance. The *wave-making resistance* is that part of the resistance caused by the absorption of energy in the formation and maintenance of the systems of waves accompanying a vessel in motion. This part of the resistance is small at low speeds, but at speeds in knots equal to or greater than the square root of the length of the vessel in feet usually forms the greater part of the total resistance. That part of the total resistance remaining after subtraction of the frictional resistance is called the *residuary resistance*. (See also *Froude's* ★*law*.)—**Apparent resistance,** in *elect.*, the resistance of a circuit, including not only the true or ohmic resistance of the conductors but also the false resistance due to counter-electromotive forces or to reactance. In circuits having reactance the apparent resistance is the same as the impedance.—**Asymmetrical resistance,** in *elect.*, a resistance greater to a flow of current in one direction than in another. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.—**Ballast resistance,** resistance placed in series with a Nernst lamp, arc-lamp, or mercury-lamp for the purpose of equalizing the flow of current in the circuit. See *Nernst* ★*lamp*. *Elect. World and Engin.*, March 28, 1903, p. 528.—**Bolstering resistance,** the compensating resistance or ballast of a Nernst lamp, arc-lamp, or mercury-lamp. See *Nernst* ★*lamp*. [Eng.] *Elect. World and Engin.*, March 28, 1903, p. 528.—**Center of lateral resistance,** in *naval arch.*, the resultant center of the water-pressures which oppose motion sidewise or to the lee of a vessel from pressure of the wind on the sails. The point is usually taken as the center of gravity of the immersed portion of the central longitudinal section of the vessel.—**Coefficient of direct resistance.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Coefficient of frictional resistance.** Same as ★*coefficient of friction* (*b*).—**Coefficient of resistance.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Contact resistance.** (*a*) See *contact*1. (*b*) Resistance to the flow of current which occurs at the surface between conductors in contact, as in the coherer, or between the liquid and the terminal of an electrolytic cell, or between the heated gas in the electric arc and the carbon.—**Curve of resistance.** See ★*curve*.—**Curve resistance,** in *railroading*, the resistance to or retardation of the motion of a train encountered when traversing a curve in the road. It is caused by the combined slipping of the two rigidly joined wheels in each pair in the train, resulting from the unequal length of the two rails composing the curve, and the friction of the flanges of the forward outer wheels of each truck in guiding the train through the curve. Curve resistance implies increased power in the engine at this point because it must be added to the normal train resistance while passing the curve. See *train* ★*resistance*.—**Dielectric resistance.** (*a*) The power of a dielectric to resist the stresses to which it is subjected in an electrostatic field, as measured by the difference of potential necessary to produce a disruptive discharge through the medium. (*b*) The resistance offered by a dielectric to the passage of an electric current; the ohmic resistance of an insulating substance.—**Effective resistance,** in alternating-current circuits, the energy component of impedance, defined as the energy component of the alternating electromotive force divided by the current.—**Elastic resistance,** the resistance offered by any material, solid or liquid, to a change of form or size up to the point at which it would receive a permanent deformation from the stress.—**Equivalent resistance,** in *elect.*, a resistance the value of which is such that it may be substituted for another resistance or set of resistances (such as the various resistances of a complex or divided circuit) without affecting the intensity of the current.—**Essential resistance,** in *elect.*, the internal resistance of an electrolytic cell or of a generator or motor.—**External secondary resistance,** that part of the electric resistance of an electrolyte (specifically of animal or vegetable tissue) which is due to cataphoric action.—**Extraordinary resistance,** in *elect.*, the external resistance of a circuit containing a generator, motor, or battery.—**False resistance,** in *elect.*, that part of the apparent resistance of a circuit which is due to the presence of counter-electromotive force.—**Grade resistance,** in *railroading*, the resistance caused by the weight of a train moving upon an upgrade, where the weight tends to pull the train backward down the grade. A one per cent. grade offers a grade resistance that requires an extra tractive force in the locomotive (in excess of the tractive force required on a level track) that is estimated at 20 pounds per ton of train weight. Grades that exceed five per cent. require a cable to haul the train up the grade or a locomotive having geared wheels and a rack, as in a mountain road. See *cable-railroad*, *geared locomotive* (under *locomotive*), and *train* ★*resistance*.—**Inductionless resistance,** the resistance of a circuit devoid of inductance.—**Insulation resistance,** in *elect.*, the resistance which the insulation of a conductor, such as a cable, offers to the flow of current from the conductor to the earth or to any other conductor from which it is insulated.—**Jacobi's unit of resistance,** a practical unit of resistance equal to the resistance of a copper wire one millimeter in diameter and one meter in length.—**Lateral resistance,** in *naval arch.*, the resistance of a vessel to motion sideways through the water, or resistance to making leeway under sail.—**Matthiesen's unit of resistance,** a practical unit of electrical resistance equal to the resistance at 60° F. of a copper wire $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter and one statute mile in length.—**Modulus of resistance.** See ★*modulus*.—**Molecular resistance,** in *phys. chem.*, the specific resistance of a dissolved electrolyte multiplied by the concentration: it is the same as the resistance of one gram-molecule of the electrolyte when dissolved and contained between two large electrodes one centimeter apart.—**Non-inductive resistance,** in *elect.*, resistance of a circuit which has no reactance and which, owing to the absence of inductance and capacity, has the same resistance for an alternating as for a direct current.—**Ohmic resistance,** in *elect.*, that portion of the apparent resistance or impedance of a circuit which depends only upon the dimensions of the conductors, their temperature, and the materials of which they are composed.—**Primary resistance.** See ★*primary*.—**Resistance factor,** in *phys.*, the coefficient or numerical factor which expresses the resistance due to friction, or to similar causes, in the movement of a projectile or of a revolving or oscillating body.—**Resistance rhythm.** See ★*rhythm*.—**Rotational resistance,** resistance to rotation due to journal friction or other influences.—**Selenium resistance,** in *elect.*, a resistance consisting of a strip, plate, or bar of vitreous selenium. Its characteristic feature is the reduction of resistance by exposure to light.—**Skin resistance,** in *elect.*, resistance of a conductor to oscillatory currents of very high frequency, as contrasted with its resistance to a steady current. In the former case only the layers nearest the surface conduct, whereas the resistance to a steady current is inversely as the cross-section of the conductor.

The so-called third rail is also welded by these means. The *skin resistance* of copper bonds increases with time, and frequent repairs are necessitated thereby.
Jour. Franklin Inst., April, 1904, p. 248.

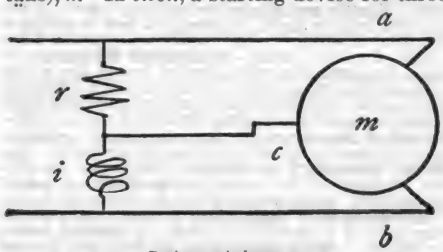
Slide resistance, a rheostat with sliding contacts. See ★*slide-wire*.—**Spurious resistance,** false resistance as distinguished from the true ohmic resistance of the con-

ductors of a circuit. See *false* ★*resistance*.—**Thermal resistance**, resistance to the passage of heat: the reverse of thermal conductivity.—**Traction resistance**, the resistance due to friction, which must be overcome in drawing a load along a track or road.—**Train resistance**, in *railroading*, the sum of all the forces that tend to retard and stop a train when it is in motion. It is measured in terms of the power of the engine spent in starting the train and keeping it in motion on a level track. Engines for fast passenger-trains are usually capable of quickly overcoming the train resistance at starting, when the resistance is greatest, and maintaining the speed at the most economic rate when the resistance is least. The chief force in train resistance is friction of the wheels and flanges on the rails. Added to this are the friction of the journals and moving parts of the engine, the resistance of the air, the force and direction of the wind, the temperature and the weather, and the speed of the train. Sometimes called *rolling resistance*. See *grade* ★*resistance* and *curve* ★*resistance*.—**Transition resistance**. (*b*) In *elect.*, the resistance, to the passage of an electric current, which exists at the boundary between two media, as when a current flows from a solid into a liquid or gas, or vice versa.—**True resistance**, in *elect.*, the ohmic resistance of a conductor; that part of the impedance of a conductor which depends only on its material, size, and temperature.—**Varley's unit of resistance**, a practical unit of electrical resistance proposed by Varley and defined as equal to twenty-five Siemens's units. Varley's unit was approximately 23.5 ohms. Matthiesen's unit is also sometimes spoken of as Varley's unit. See *Matthiesen's unit of* ★*resistance*.

resistance-furnace (rē-zis′tans-fėr″nās), *n.* Same as *electric* ★*furnace*. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 23, 1904, p. 176.

resistance-head (rē-zis′tans-hed), *n.* The resistance offered by the air at the front of a moving train.

resistance-inductance (rē-zis′tans-in-duk″tans), *n.* In *elect.*, a starting device for three-



Resistance-inductance.

phase induction-motors. It consists of a resistance-coil *r* and a coil having suitable inductance *i* connected in series across the mains. The mains *a* and *b* are connected to two of the three terminals of the motor *m*, and the third terminal *c* is connected to a point between the two coils. *Steinmetz*, Elect. Engineering, p. 293.

resistance-tube (rē-zis′tans-tūb), *n.* A rheostat consisting of a tube of insulating material containing powdered carbon, the resistance of which is varied by means of pressure.

resistant, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, able to resist the attacks of parasites: applied to those plants which, because of some inherent property, are able to resist the attack of those parasites to which they are usually subject.

The advisability of renewed efforts in the introduction and cultivation of varieties of Vitis vinifera on *resistant* stocks in that region.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1898, p. 57.

resister, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *elect.*, a body which offers resistance to the flow of current: said of the substances which transmit current within an electric furnace and become heated because of their resistance.

The resistance medium or "*resistor*," when solid, usually consists of a core of carbon, coke, or graphite.

Sci. Amer. Sup., May 27, 1905, p. 24586.

resistive, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *elect.*, a resistance; that which offers resistance.

A non-inductive *resistive* in the shape of a barrel of water was connected between the common bus-bar and ground. *Elect. World and Engin.*, April 11, 1903, p. 607.

resistiveness (rē-zis′tiv-nes), *n.* Power of resistance.

resistivity, *n.* 2. In *elect.*, specific resistance; the resistance of a unit quantity of a substance, or of a sample of unit cross-section and unit length.

Electric *Resistivity* may be defined as a quality of a substance in virtue of which a difference of potential can exist between different portions of the body when these are in contact with some constant source of electromotive force, in such a manner as to form part of an electric circuit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 4.

Magnetic resistivity, specific magnetic resistance; the reluctivity or opposition to magnetic flux of a material as compared to that of air.—**Mass resistivity**, in *elect.*, specific resistance expressed in terms of length and weight of the substance; the resistance in ohms of a wire one meter long and weighing one gram.

We may express the resistivity [of a metal] by stating the resistance in ohms offered by a wire of the material of uniform cross-section, one metre in length, and one gramme in weight. This numerical measure of the resistivity is called the *Mass-Resistivity*.

Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 5.

Volume resistivity, in *elect.*, specific resistance; a cubic centimeter is the unit of size.

resizer (rē-sī′zėr), *n.* [**resize* + *-er*[1].] A die for restoring a fired cartridge-case to its proper size: it is used before reloading in order that the cartridge-case may certainly fit the chamber of the gun.

resolute, *n.* 3. In *math.*, the specifically directed component of a vector.

resolution, *n.* 13. In *optics:* (*a*) The separation by means of an optical instrument, such as a telescope or spectroscope, of close-lying bodies such as the components of a double star or of a multiple line in the spectrum. (*b*) The rendition by means of a microscope of the minute details of structure of a substance.—**Resolution of a vector**, the determination, by the principle of the parallelogram or other method, of the components of a force or of any other vector quantity.

Resolutioner, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] One who joins in or subscribes to a resolution. *N. E. D.*

resolv, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *resolve*.

resolve, *v. t.* 18. In *optics*, to make distinguishable, by means of an optical instrument, the details of structure of a body, or to separate by such means close-lying bodies, such as the stars in a cluster.

resonance, *n.* 4. In *elect.*, the condition of an alternating electric circuit in which the capacity reactance equals or approximately equals the inductive reactance. These two reactances therefore neutralize each other more or less completely, and the current is limited by the resistance only, so that very large values of currents, with correspondingly high voltages, may appear in the circuit. The condition of resonance depends on the frequency of the alternating current; and, inversely, in any circuit containing capacity and self-inductance, a certain frequency exists where resonance occurs.

5. In *psychol.*: (*a*) A term applied, in the James-Lange theory of emotion, to the complex of bodily changes reflexly aroused by the object which excites emotion. "The changes are so indefinitely numerous and subtle that the entire organism may be called a sounding-board." *James*. Also termed *bodily reverberation*.

That the corporeal *resonance* does form an essential ingredient in emotion is abundantly proved by a variety of facts. *J. Sully*, Human Mind, II. 58.

(*b*) By extension of meaning, the sympathetic arousal in oneself, as if by echo, of a state of feeling whose manifestations one is observing in another, or the course of which one is tracing in imagination, but of which one has had no direct and first-hand experience.

Only genius, in which the highest powers of imagination are developed, is able, with little or no experience with woe, to feel what a recent writer makes its [sympathy's] chief characteristic,—the pathos of *resonance*.

Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, 1904, [p. 34.

Electrical resonance, the property by virtue of which oscillations are set up in an electric circuit in response to oscillations in another circuit at a distance. The conditions are analogous to those of acoustic resonance in that the natural frequency of oscillation of the two circuits must be the same or one the multiple of the other. See also def. ★4.—**Helmholtz's resonance hypothesis**, in *physiol.* and *psychol.*, Helmholtz's theory of audition, according to which the fibers of the basilar membrane, with the structures resting upon them, form a delicately graduated series of minute resonators.—**Magnetic resonance**, electric resonance.

The main problem of Tesla transformers is that of establishing *magnetic resonance* between a coil of a few turns attached to a capacity with a coil of many turns without terminal capacity.

Sci. Amer. Sup., March 14, 1903, p. 22745.

Multiple resonance, electromagnetic resonance simultaneously produced in resonators of various frequencies by waves from a single vibrator. It has been shown by Poincaré and by Hertz that this is possible when the amplitude of the exciting waves diminishes rapidly.—**Optical resonance**, the vibration of a particle of matter brought about by the action of ether-waves having a frequency approximating to the frequency of free vibration of the particle.—**Resonance transformer**. See ★*transformer*.

resonance-bottle (rez′ō-nans-bot″l), *n.* A bottle or tube employed as a resonance-chamber. Also *resonance-tube*. See *resonance-box*.

For the *Resonance Bottle* . . . any bottle may be used, and can be tuned to the right pitch by pouring in water, which raises the pitch; or, if the mouth is wide, by partially covering it with a card, which lowers the pitch.

E. C. Sanford, Exper. Psychol., I. 383.

resonance-tone (rez′ō-nans-tōn), *n.* In *phonetics*, the tone of one of the resonance cavities of the vocal apparatus (trachea, larynx, pharynx, mouth, nose): opposed to *chord-tone*. *E. W. Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 19.

resonance-tube (rez′ō-nans-tūb), *n.* See ★*resonance-bottle*.

resonant, *a.* 3. In *elect.*, capable of responding to electric oscillations of a given frequency on account of its capacity, inductance, and dimensions: said of an electrically tuned circuit.—4. In the *graphic arts*, noting brilliancy and power in technique or quality. [Rare.]

His painting has ever become slighter, higher in tone and less full and *resonant* in color.

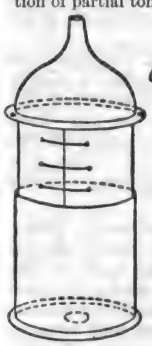
W. Armstrong, in Portfolio, XVIII. 233.

resonate, *v. i.* 2. In *elect.*, to respond to electric oscillations of a given frequency. Used transitively in the extract.

Having the radiating aërial *resonating* the primary circuit, it is now necessary to have a second primary circuit in tune with the first.

Physical Rev., April, 1904, p. 231.

resonator, *n.* 2. In *elect.*: (*b*) A circuit the dimensions, inductance, and capacity of which are such that it is in syntonism with some similar circuit. Electric oscillations in the one will then set up oscillations of the same frequency in the other, even at a distance.—3. In *anat.*, the parts above the larynx which act as a resonance-box in voice-production.—4. A general name for such musical instruments as consist essentially of a hollow body or globe, the confined air of which is thrown into vibration by blowing upon the edge of a hole in its side, while the pitch is controlled by other holes stopped by the fingers, such as the clay whistles and ocarinas found in various parts of the world.—**Helmholtz resonators**, in *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, a series of spherical resonators of brass or glass, used for the intensification and detection of partial tones.—**Kœnig's resonator**, in *acoustics*, a cylindrical resonator of brass, capable of adjustment to a series of different pitches: introduced by R. Kœnig to replace the spherical or cylindrical resonator of Helmholtz.—**Resonator grating**, in *elect.*, an apparatus for the study of electric waves consisting of a series of parallel wires or metallic strips. Such a grating completely reflects electric waves when the distance between the wires is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of a wave-length and transmits without loss by reflection when the spacing exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ of a wave-length.



Kœnig's Resonator.

a, outer cylinder, whose orifice is turned toward the source of sound; *b*, adjustable inner cylinder, held in the opening of the ear. The horizontal lines upon the inner cylinder indicate the setting of the resonator for determinate pitches.

As Garbasso first showed, the *resonator gratings* here used possess selective properties for electric waves.

C. Schaefer, in Phys. Rev., XXIV. [421.

Resonator system, the electrically tuned receiving-circuit of a wireless telegraph station.

resonatory (rez′ō-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*resonate* + *-ory*.] Resonating; resonant; producing resonance. *Sayce*, Science of Lang., I. 231. *N. E. D.*

resopyrin (rē-sō-pī′rin), *n.* [*reso(rcinol-anti)pyrin*.] Same as ★*resorcinol-antipyrin*.

resorbence (rē-sôr′bens), *n.* [See *resorb*.] Reabsorption. [Rare.]

resorbin (rē-sôr′bin), *n.* A readily absorbable ointment base composed of expressed oil of almond, yellow wax, soap, gelatin, lanolin, and water.

resorcinol (rē-sôr′si-nol), *n.* [*resorcin* + *-ol*.] Same as *resorcin*.

resorcinol-antipyrin (rē-sôr′si-nol-an-ti-pī″rin), *n.* A crystalline product, $C_6H_6O_2 + C_{11}H_{12}ON_2$, formed by intimately mixing resorcinol and antipyrin. It melts at 103–104° C. Also called *resopyrin*.

resorcylic (rē-sôr-sil′ik), *a.* [*resorc(inol)* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Derived from resorcinol.—**Resorcylic acid**, a dihydroxybenzoic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$, in which the two hydroxyl groups are in the meta position to each other. Alpha-resorcylic acid, or 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid, is a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. It is made synthetically, and melts at 232–233° C. Beta-resorcylic acid, or 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, is made synthetically. It contains from one half to three molecules of water of crystallization, according to the conditions. The anhydrous acid melts at 204–206° C., yielding resorcinol and carbon dioxid.—**Resorcylic aldehyde**, a yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CHO$, or 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic aldehyde. It is formed when resorcinol is warmed with water, sodium hydroxid, and chloroform. It melts at 134–135° C.

resorption, *n.* 3. In *petrog.*, the melting of a phenocryst in a porphyritic rock and its recrystallization in situ as other minerals. This results in the formation of a *resorption border* in many cases about the more or less resorbed phenocryst, as when hornblende is surrounded by a black border composed of pyroxene and magnetite.

resorufin (rē-sō-rō′fin), *n.* [*res(azurin)* + L. *rufus*, red, + *-in*[2].] A dark-red crystalline

substance, $C_{12}H_7NO_3$, formed by warming resazurin with concentrated sulphuric acid, or by treating it, in ammoniacal solution, with zinc-dust or sodium-acid sulphite. It forms carmine solutions in alkalis and is insoluble in water.

respiration, *n.*—**Anal respiration,** aquatic respiration by the rhythmical pulsations of a muscular rectum which takes in and expels the water, as in *Cyclops. Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 550.—**Biot's respiration,** rapid and shallow breathing, occasionally interrupted.—**External respiration,** the absorption of oxygen by the blood from the inspired air and the giving out, at the same time, of carbon dioxid.—**Internal respiration,** the giving out by the blood to the tissues of oxygen and the absorption, at the same time, from them of carbon dioxid.—**Respiration calorimeter.** See ★*calorimeter.*

Respiratory blood, in annelids, the pseudohemal fluid.—**Respiratory food, heart, pigment, trumpet, tubule.** See ★*food*[1], ★*heart,* etc.—**Respiratory tube.** Specifically, a blind tube connected with the gill pouches and forming part of the respiratory apparatus of the lamprey.

respit, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *respite.*

respite, *n.*—**Forced respite,** in *civil law,* an act by which those creditors who refuse to accept a debtor's proposal for settlement are legally compelled to join with the other creditors who have accepted the proposal.—**Voluntary respite,** in *civil law,* an act by which all the creditors accept a debtor's proposal of settlement of claims.

respond, *v. i.* 5. In *biol.,* to react under a stimulus in such a way as to prepare for or escape from an event of which, in course of nature, the stimulus is the sign, signal, or constant antecedent; answer back to a stimulus by an action that commends itself to the human observer as prudent and judicious. See ★*response,* 3.

respondeat superior (rē-spon'dē-at sū-pē'ri-ôr). [L.] 'Let the principal answer': in *law,* a phrase used to express the doctrine that the principal is responsible for the acts of his agents or servants when done within the scope of their employment.

respondent, *n.* 4. A defendant in a lawsuit, now specifically in a divorce case. *N. E. D.*

responder (rē-spon'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which responds.—2. An electrolytic detector or receiver for wireless telegraphy.

The principle of this receiver, or "*responder,*" is based upon the fact that the Hertzian oscillations produce sudden electrolytic action in a cell containing certain electrodes and solutions. *Elect. Rev.,* Sept. 3, 1904, p. 330.

response, *n.* 3. In *biol.,* the reaction of a living being to a stimulus by a change that is brought about by its organic machinery and is fitted to prepare it for or protect it from some external change of which the stimulus is the sign, signal, or constant antecedent in that order of events which has prevailed in the ordinary or average environment of its species; the reaction of a living being to a stimulus by a change that, so far as we understand it, commends itself to our reason as prudent and judicious. Winking when a blow is threatened, considered as a means for protecting the eyeball from threatened danger, and the growth of the radicle of the germinating seedling toward moisture and soluble food under the stimulus of gravity, while the plumule grows toward the sunlight and the air under the same stimulus, are illustrations of response as an answer, as contrasted with 'reaction' in the ordinary meaning of the latter word. While a response may commend itself to the reason, it is not essential that it be understood by the being that exhibits it. The chick runs to its mother for protection from threatened danger when its auditory machinery is stimulated by her warning cry, although it may not know the source of danger nor even what danger and protection are. Since the stimulus that leads to a responsive act is a signal which may be misinterpreted, any living being may make blunders or be misled, as we may ourselves be deceived when we think we know more than the facts warrant. The study of the physical properties of stimuli and the study of the structure and functional activity of organisms are valuable aids in the study of response, but its essential characteristic — that which makes it an answer, its meaning — is not to be found in the living body. Its existence is in the relation between the living being or its ancestors and the average environment of the species.

4. In *physiol.,* the reaction of a living body or an organ or part of such a body to a stimulus, considered apart from any biological meaning that it may or may not have.—**Book of responses.** See ★*book.*—**Response movement,** in *physiol.,* an automatic movement. See the quotation.

Those motor reactions that are not the invariable result of a definite stimulus, . . . but that are modified while in progress by the action of new intercurrent stimuli, we shall call automatic acts. . . . Goltz has termed the automatic movements *response-movements.*

T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 13.

responsivity (rē-spon-siv'i-ti), *n.* [*responsive.*] The character of being responsive; specifically, in *anthrop.,* mental responsiveness; that attribute of mind in virtue of which there is a relation of correspondence between modes of thought and physical surroundings, so that the human mind, for example, even in its more complex operations, reflects environment with striking fidelity.

The cardinal principles of science may be reckoned as five: the indestructibility of matter . . . ; the persistence of motion . . . ; the development of species . . . ; the uniformity of nature . . . ; and the *responsivity* of mind.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., II. 11.

The general relation between thought and surroundings . . . finds most definite expression in the current scientific teaching that knowledge arises in experience, and it seemed desirable to formulate the relation as a principle of knowledge which may appropriately be styled the *responsivity* of mind. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1900, p. 68.

rest[1], *n.* 10. (*b*) Any fixed period during which interest accrues and at the end of which a balance is struck, interest accruing from thence on the balance struck, thus giving the benefit of compound interest: a term in common use in computing interest on mortgages, trust funds, and the like.—**Breve rest,** in *musical notation,* a mark for a pause or silence equal in duration to a breve,  —**Continued rest,** in *music,* a rest that includes several measures, the number being indicated by a numeral over the sign. See *rest*[1], 8, and *abbreviation,* 4.—**Weighted rest,** in *mech.,* a form of tool-carriage used on engine-lathes which is held to the inverted T-shaped rails on the ways by a heavy weight suspended beneath the carriage: used only for light machines at any time and now practically obsolete.—**Whole rest.** Same as *whole-note rest.* See *rest*[1], 8.

rest[2], *n.* 4. In *anat.,* a minute accessory suprarenal gland embedded in the kidney or the liver. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 129.—**Adrenal rests.** See *Marchand's* ★*adrenals.*

restart (rē-stärt'), *v. i.* To start again after a stop or pause: specifically used of injectors for feeding-boilers, which adjust themselves to varying pressures of the steam, and, after breaking the continuous flow of water, will pick it up again without readjustment by hand; also of motors for vehicles, which, after being stopped, will start up again without the necessity of compressing and igniting the charge by turning the motor-shaft by hand.

rest-atom (rest'at″om), *n.* [*rest*[2] + *atom.*] That portion, containing the positive ion, which remains when the negative ion is removed.

resterilize (rē-ster'il-iz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *resterilized,* ppr. *resterilizing.* [*re-* + *sterilize.*] To submit a second time to the process of sterilization. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 568.

restiaceous (res-ti-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Baloskionaceæ,* a family of plants formerly called *Restiaceæ* and *Restionaceæ.* See *Restiaceæ* and ★*Baloskionaceæ.*

resting-bud (res'ting-bud), *n.* A bud in a resting or inactive state. See *resting-state. Nature,* Nov. 24, 1904, p. 76.

restis (res'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *restis,* a cord, a rope.] Same as *restiform body* (which see, under *restiform*). *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 154.

restitution, *n.* 6. In *biol.,* the replacement of a lost tissue or organ, or the substitution for it of a different one: a term applied especially to the processes set up by a plant or other organism owing to the loss of a tissue or organ.

Restitution . . . may include the replacement of the lost members by the development of new ones on adjacent parts of the body, or on the injured surface; the substitution of an organ of a different character arising on the injured surface, or the substitution of an organ of a different character on adjacent portions of the plant.

Science, June 5, 1903, p. 905.

Residual restitution, in *mech.,* the gradual return from a state of strain after release from stress, observed in bodies that show elastic fatigue.

restiv, *a.* A simplified spelling of *restive.*

restock (rē-stok'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*re-* + *stock.*] To stock again; specifically, in *ichth.,* to furnish, by artificial means, with a species which is becoming exhausted.

The important industry of artificial fertilization and the transportation of fish eggs, which has enabled man to *restock* exhausted localities and to stock new ones.

J. J. Stevenson, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 331.

restoring-coil (rē-stōr'ing-koil), *n.* In *telephony,* the coil, in an annunciator or indicator, the attraction of whose core serves to restore to position the drop-shutter after a call has been answered.

restrainer, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *elect.,* a substance used in the manufacture of the electrodes of magnetite arc-lamps the function of which is to reduce the rate at which the terminals are consumed.

A much better method of producing electrodes was found by not reducing the material, but adding a *restrainer;* that is, a substance which added to the electrode material in small quantities reduces the rate of consumption. *Elect. World and Engin.,* May 21, 1904, p. 975.

Restraining order. Same as *temporary injunction* (which see, under *injunction*).—**Restraining powers.** See ★*power*[1].—**Restraining statute.** See ★*statute.*

restraint, *n.*—**Chemical restraint.** See ★*chemical.*—**Law of restraint.** See ★*law*[1].—**Restraint of marriage.** See ★*marriage.*—**Restraint of princes and rulers,** a phrase used in bills of lading to denote a limitation upon the liability of a ship-owner when the ship carrying the cargo is detained by governmental authority against the will of the ship-owner.—**Restraint of trade,** in *law,* a term commonly applied to contracts held to be illegal and void by reason of their effect in preventing competition and encouraging monopolies.

restrike, *v.* II. *intrans.* To strike again: said of an electric arc which, after the current has momentarily ceased, forms again with metallic connection between the terminals.

restrike (rē-strīk'), *n.* [*re-* + *strike.*] In *numis.,* a modern, or at least more recent, impression from the original die. *W. C. Hazlitt.*

Resultant acceleration, force, vector, velocity. See *resultant* ★*vector.*

resultantometer (rē-zul-tan-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [*resultant* + *-o-* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] An apparatus for determining the general resultant direction of the atmospheric currents in any particular locality, for a definite space of time.

The method adopted has been to work out, for each region of the earth's surface, the direction of the average monthly drift of the atmosphere at various heights with a "*resultantometer*" devised by Mr. Sandström. The results are set out in tables and diagrams, and in what follows attention will be directed to some of the most important points. *Nature,* Feb. 2, 1905, p. 330.

resumption, *n.* 3. In *Welsh prosody,* the practice of beginning every verse with the same letter, which is sustained throughout. *J. Williams.*

resuperheat (rē″sū-pėr-hēt'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *superheat.*] To superheat again. After steam has once been superheated and has cooled in doing mechanical work, it can be regenerated in a receiver between the cylinders of a multiple-cylinder engine, and the moisture removed if any has appeared.

resurface (rē-sėr'fās), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *resurfaced,* ppr. *resurfacing.* To put a new surface on; renew the surface of.

Subsequently, when the road was *resurfaced* with limestone, which was much softer than the trap, it became excellent. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 352.

resurge, *v. i.* 2. To surge back; swing back or rebound: said specifically of that portion of an oscillation in which the movement is away from the position of maximum displacement and toward equilibrium.

When a body which is capable of transmitting a disturbance, as a pulse, is disturbed at any part, a pulse is transmitted to the boundaries of the body, whence it *resurges.* The pulsation continues for a time, but ultimately dies out. If the disturbance be repeated at a short interval of time the second pulsation encounters the *resurging* of the first, and if this repetition of disturbance be kept up at regular intervals, the body presently attains a condition of persistent rhythmical vibration, being parcelled out into vibrating segments, whose boundaries are nodes.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 640.

resurgence, *n.* 2. The act of resurging or surging back, as a wave. See ★*resurge,* 2.

resurrectional (rez-u-rek'shon-al), *a.* [*resurrection* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to resurrection; of the nature of resurrection.

resurrectioner (rez-u-rek'shon-ėr), *n.* [*resurrection* + *-er.*] A resurrectionist.

resurrection-fern (rez-u-rek'shon-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

resurrection-flower (rez-u-rek'shon-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *resurrection-plant.*

resurrectionism (rez-u-rek'shon-izm), *n.* The practices of the resurrectionists; body-snatching.

resurrection-pie (rez-u-rek'shon-pī″), *n.* A pie made with the remnants of previous meals. *Stand. Dict.* [Slang.]

resurrective (rez-u-rek'tiv), *a.* [*resurrect* + *-ive.*] Causing resurrection; bringing the dead to life. [Rare.]

ret[1] (ret), *n.* [*ret*[1], *v.*] The process of retting; retting.

If the stem then breaks freely, and the fibre leaves it easily, it will have got a good *ret,* as it is called.

Jour. Roy. Agr. Soc., X. 178.

Retaining valve. See ★*valve.*

retake, *v. t.* 3. In *chess,* to take (a hostile piece that has captured something). *Morphy,* Games of Chess, p. 443.

retaliation, *n.*—**Law of retaliation.** Same as *lex talionis* (which see, under *lex*).

retaliator (rē-tal'i-ā-tor), *n.* One who retaliates.

retama, *n.* 2. In Spanish America, a name applied to several leguminous plants more or less closely resembling plants of the genera *Spartium, Genista,* and *Cytisus:* in Porto Rico, *Cassia biflora* and *C. portoricensis;* in southern Mexico, *Cassia tomentosa;* in northern Mexico, *Parkinsonia aculeata* and *Cercidium texanum.*

retard, *v. t.*—**Retarding force.** See ★*accelerative force.*

retardance (rē-tär'dans), *n.* [*retard* + *-ance.*] A numerical constant, proportional to the capacity and resistance of a telephone-line, which gives the maximum distance over which speech may be successfully transmitted.

retardation, *n.*—**Magnetic retardation,** the magnetic lag of a circuit containing iron in which magnetic flux is induced.

retardative, *a.* 2. Serving to express retardation: applied to certain verb-forms in some agglutinative languages. Compare the extract under ★*accelerative,* 2.

retarder, *n.* 2. An obstruction, usually in the form of a twisted piece of sheet-metal, placed in a boiler-flue to retard the hot gases and make them give up their heat to the water in the boiler.

> The water tube boilers could be kept clean and perfectly efficient, as they need only be used for driving the ship at high speeds, when economy of coal relatively is not so important. The cylindrical boilers should be fitted with *retarders* in the tubes and with special means for circulating the water while raising steam.
> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22625.

3. A device, such as a dash-pot, for checking the too rapid motion of any mechanism.

retardive (rē-tär'div), *a.* Same as *retardative.*

retching (rech'ing), *n.* [*retch*[2], *v. i.*] 1. An effort to vomit.—2†. Hawking, or clearing of the throat. *N. E. D.*

retd. A contraction of *returned.*

rete, *n.* 2. In certain astrolabes, a movable skeleton framework cut out of a circular sheet of metal, and lying between the planisphere and the diopter or alidade. It carries one or two pointers, also an eccentric ring marked with the signs of the zodiac, and several curved arms indicating the place of the pole of the ecliptic and of certain stars.

> Above the planisphere lies the neatly cut out and decorated "*rete*" carrying upon its circular interior the constellations of the ecliptic. The pole of the ecliptic and the positions of some of the stars are also given.
> *C. A. Brassler,* in Sci. Amer., Aug. 12, 1905, p. 127.

retene (ret'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητί(νη),* resin, + *-ene.*] A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$, found in resinous woods and certain fossil gums and resins: also made by distilling rosin-oil with sulphur. It is 8-methyl-5-isopropylphenanthrene. It melts at 98.5° C. and boils at 390° C.

retention, *n.*—**Special retention,** in *Scots law,* a right to hold the property of another for a particular debt due from the owner by reason of money or labor expended on the property held.

rethe† (rēth), *a.* [Also *retht, reithe, reythe,* etc.; AS. *rēđe.*] 1. Fierce, cruel, stern, zealous: said of persons.—2. Terrible; dreadful: said of things.

retheness (rēth'nes), *n.* [*rethe* + *-ness.*] The character of being rethe; fierceness; roughness; harshness; sternness. [Obs. or Scotch.]

retiarian (rē-shi-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*retiari(us)* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or composed of retiarii; a retiarius.

reticulated, *p. a.* 2. In *ceram.,* perforated: noting a style of decoration in which the outer wall of a vase, cup, or other vessel is honeycombed or pierced in patterns, while the inner wall is solid and forms the vessel proper. It originated with the Chinese potters and was later imitated at some of the European potteries, particularly at Worcester, Berlin, Vienna, and Sèvres.—**Reticulated cirrus.** See ★*cirrus.*



Reticulated Vase, Royal Worcester, Modern. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

reticulate-punctate (rē-tik'ū-lāt-pungk''tāt), *a.* Having a reticulate punctation, as the elytra of certain beetles.

reticule, *n.* 4. [*cap.*] In *astron.,* same as *reticulum,* 6.—**Reticule wire,** a fine filament placed in an astronomical instrument at the common focus of object-glass and eyepiece. It may be fixed or movable, and observations consist in noting the time when star-images cross the wire, or the reading of micrometer and circles when the wire is made to bisect the image. The wires are usually spider-threads, but fine lines ruled on glass are also used. See *reticule,* 2.

reticulin (rē-tik'ū-lin), *n.* [L. *reticul(um),* net, + *-in*[2].] An albuminoid, closely related to gelatin, found in the reticulated tissue which constitutes the fibrous framework of the lymph-glands and other structures.

reticulum, *n.* 5. In *bot.:* (*b*) The structure formed by the anastomosing strands of plasmodia which collect and fuse as in the genus *Fuligo* of the slime-molds.

> The strands of this *reticulum* anastomose in every direction with one another.
> *De Bary* (trans.), Fungi, p. 431.

7. The supporting network of glandular organs or soft tissues, such as the brain.

> Mall . . . has also proved that the interstitial tissue of many glands and organs has no connection with the connective-tissue cells, but consists of an interlacement of branching fibrils. This substance he calls *reticulum.*
> *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 128.

8. In the hexactinellid sponges, the supporting skeleton composed of reticulating or intersecting bundles of thread-like spicules.—9. The network of bone which more or less completely fills some of the long bones, such as the femur of the ostrich and elephant.

retina, *n.*—**Detachment of the retina,** a separation of the retina from the choroid, which causes loss of vision in the detached portion.—**Ganglion of the retina.** See ★*ganglion.*—**Lower retina,** the lower half of the retina.—**Nasal retina,** the nasal half of the retina.—**Temporal retina,** the outer half of the retina.—**Upper retina,** the upper half of the retina.

retinacular (ret-i-nak'ū-lär), *a.* [*retinaculum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a retinaculum.

retinaculum, *n.* 3. In *entom.:* (*b*) An arrangement of hooks, or of hooks and bristles, whereby the fore and hind wings of insects are interlocked when in flight. *N. E. D.*

retinaphtha (ret-i-naf'thä), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητί(νη),* resin, + NL. *naphtha.*] A name at one time given to toluene, as obtained by destructive distillation from the resin of *Pinus maritima.*

retinasphalt (ret-in-as'falt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη,* resin, + *ἄσφαλτος,* asphalt.] A light-brown, yellow, or reddish mineral resin found in the Tertiary coal of Bovey, Devonshire. Alcohol separates from it a compound which has the composition $C_{21}H_{28}O_3$, to which the name *retinellite* has been given.

retinellite (ret-i-nel'īt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη,* resin, + L. dim. *-ellus* + *-ite*[2].] See ★*retinasphalt.*

retineum (rē-tin'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *retinea* (-ä). [NL., ‹ *retina.*] In invertebrates, the part of the eye that functions as a retina.

retinic (rē-tin'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη,* resin, + *-ic.*] Derived from retinellite.

retinite, *n.* 3. Same as ★*retinellite.*

Retinitis apoplectica, inflammation attended with extravasation of blood into the retina.—**Retinitis proliferans,** retinitis marked by projections of fibrous tissue into the vitreous.

retinocerebral (ret''i-nō-ser'ē-bral), *a.* Pertaining to or involving both the retina and the brain.

> It is a question . . . whether impromptu speaking and spontaneous writing are not essentially such processes as occur in reading or copying from a book before the eyes, except that the copy is mental (cerebro-cerebral) instead of what we call physical (*retino-cerebral*).
> *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.*, III. xiv. 24.

retinochoroidal (ret''i-nō-kō'roi-dal), *a.* [NL. *retina,* retina, + *choroides,* choroid, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the retina and the choroid. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 64.

retinol (ret'i-nol), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη,* resin, + *-ol.*] A liquid diterpene, $C_{20}H_{32}$, which is found in copaiba and is also formed by the distillation of rosin. It is occasionally used as a solvent in pharmacy, and as an ointment or liniment.

retinophoral (ret-i-nof'ō-ral), *a.* [*retinophora* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to a retinophora.

retinoscope (ret'i-nō-skōp), *n.* [NL. *retina,* retina, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An instrument employed in retinoscopy.

retinoscopic (ret''i-nō-skop'ik), *a.* [*retinoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to retinoscopy.

retinoscopist (ret-i-nos'kō-pist), *n.* [*retinoscop(y)* + *-ist.*] One who practises retinoscopy.

> No matter what the defect, hyperopia, myopia, astigmatism, simple, compound or mixed, all give up the secrets to the skilled *retinoscopist;* whether willingly or not, all must yield to this method.
> *Optical Jour.*, June 2, 1904, p. 938.

retinulate (rē-tin'ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *retinula* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with, or characterized by the presence of, retinulæ.

Retiolites (rē-ti-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ **retiolum,* dim. of L. *rete* or *retium,* net, + *-ites,* E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of graptolites having a complicated polypary with two virgulas, one on each side of the peridermal network, one straight and the other zigzagged. It occurs in the Silurian rocks.

Retioloidea (rē''ti-ō-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ **retiolum* (dim. of L. *rete* or *retium,* a net) + *-oidea.*] A suborder of the *Graptoloidea* or graptolites, characterized by a latticed periderm which consists of a network of chitinous filaments. They extend from the middle Lower Silurian to the middle Upper Silurian. The most typical genus is *Retiograptus.*

retire, *v. t.* 7. In the *law of negotiable instruments:* (*a*) To take up (a bill or note) from a prior transferee and thereafter hold (it) with all remedies intact: said of an indorser. (*b*) To retire (a bill or note) by taking (it) up at maturity, with all remedies on it extinguished: said of an acceptor.—**Retiring board,** a board of officers which ascertains and reports on the cause and degree of the physical incapacity of an officer preparatory to his retirement.

retistene (rē-tis'tēn), *n.* The name of a hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{14}$, from which the compound formerly called retistenequinone but now known to be retenequinone, $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$, was supposed to be derived.

retitrate (rē-tit'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retitrated,* ppr. *retitrating.* [*re-* + *titrate.*] In *chem.,* to titrate (a solution) again after it has undergone, or may be supposed to have undergone, some change, as in the case of a solution which may have altered in strength by exposure to the air.

retonation (rē-tō-nā'shon), *n.* [*re-* + *(de)tonation* (?).] Backward impulse of an explosion. See ★*retonation-wave.*

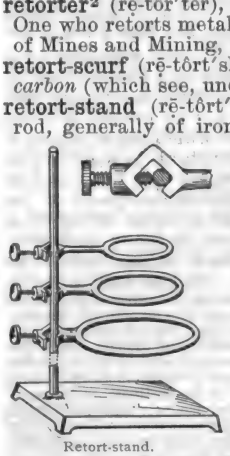
retonation-wave (rē-tō-nā'shon-wāv), *n.* A backward wave of compression observed when an explosive mixture of gases is ignited within a glass tube.

retorted[2] (rē-tôr'ted), *p. a.* [*retort*[2], *v.*] Refined or purified in a retort. *N. E. D.*

retorter[2] (rē-tôr'tėr), *n.* [*retort*[2], *v.*, + *-er.*] One who retorts metals. *Raymond,* Statistics of Mines and Mining, p. 415. *N. E. D.*

retort-scurf (rē-tôrt'skėrf), *n.* Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

retort-stand (rē-tôrt'stand), *n.* A vertical rod, generally of iron, with a heavy metallic foot, and a number of metallic rings, of different sizes, each at the end of a horizontal arm and capable of sliding up and down the rod and of being fixed at any desired height by a pinch-screw: the whole serves to support a retort or other vessel, properly adjusted as to height, over a lamp-flame. Also known as *retort-holder* or *retort-support.*



Retort-stand.

retouching-varnish (rē-tuch'ing-vär''nish), *n.* Alcohol-shellac varnish, used in retouching oil-paintings.

retour (re-tör'), *v.* [*retour, n.*] **It.** *intrans.* 1. To revert (to a person).—2. To return (to a place).

II. *trans.* 1. To return (a person) as heir. *N. E. D.*—2. To make a return to Chancery of or relative to (lands, etc.); state the value of, in a retour. *N. E. D.*—3. To return or send in (the breve or verdict, etc.) to Chancery. [Scotch, in all uses.] *N. E. D.*

retractation, *n.* 2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The title of a work by St. Augustine containing corrections and other modifications of his earlier writings; hence, some similar book.

Retractile disk. See ★*disk.*

Retraction ring, a ring-like constriction of the uterus just above the internal os, observed during labor. Also called *Bandl's ring. Lancet,* June 18, 1904, p. 1719.

retradition (rē-tra-dish'on), *n.* [From L. *retradere,* give back.] The act of giving or handing back. *Poste,* Gaius, III. 384. *N. E. D.*

retrally (rē'tral-i), *adv.* In a retral manner; posteriorly.

retreat[1], *n.*—**To beat a retreat.** See ★*beat*[1], *v. t.*

retreat[1], *v. t.* **2.** In *chess*, to move (a piece) backward.

Black would have simply *retreated* Q to K's 2nd.
Morphy, Games of Chess, p. 49.

retreatal (rē-trē'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*retreat* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to retreat; in *geol.*, relating to something that has retreated; recessional: applied particularly to moraines deposited during the halts of a retreating glacier.

II. *n.* The act of retreating; a retreat.

retreatant (rē-trē'tant), *n.* [*retreat*[1], *v.*] One who retreats; specifically, one who takes part in a religious retreat.

The *retreatants* were all cared for in the ample building of St. Agnes' School. *Outlook*, Sept. 25, 1897, p. 244.

retreating (rē-trē'ting), *n.* **1.** The act denoted by the verb *retreat*[1].—**2.** Specifically, in *mining*, a process by which a vein is untouched until after all the gangways, etc., are driven, when the mineral extraction begins at the boundary and progresses toward the shaft. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-Book.*

retriev, *v.* A simplified spelling of *retrieve*.

retro (rē'trō), *adv.* [L.] Backward.

retrobronchial (rē-trō-brong'ki-al), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *bronchia* + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring behind the bronchi. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 750.

retrocæcal (rē-trō-sē'kal), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *cæcum* + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring behind the cæcum. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1056.

retrocalcarine (rē-trō-kal'ka-rin), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + E. *calcarine*.] See ★*calcarine complex*.

retrocardiac (rē-trō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *-ac*.] Situated behind the heart.

retrocentral (rē-trō-sen'tral), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*[1].] Situated behind the center. *Amer. Anthropologist*, July-Sept., 1901, p. 469.—**Retrocentral sulcus.** See ★*sulcus*.

retrocervical (rē-trō-sėr'vi-kal), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*[1].] Situated behind a cervix, especially the cervix uteri. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 96.

retrocession, *n.* **4.** (*b*) In *civil law*, a reconveyance of heritable rights to the original grantor.

retrocessive (rē-trō-ses'iv), *a.* [L. *retrocessus*, pp. of *retrocedere*, go backward, + *-ive*.] **1.** Moving backward; retrograde.—**2.** Of the nature of, or marked by, retrocession, as of territory.

retroclavicular (rē″trō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or occurring behind the clavicle. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 542.

retrocognition (rē-trō-kog-nish'on), *n.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + E. *cognition*.] A supposed supernormal faculty, the possessors of which are able to describe past events, actions, etc., without having recourse to any of the ordinary means of information.

Our *retrocognitions* seem often a recovery of isolated fragments of thought and feeling.
Myers, Human Personality, I. 31. *N. E. D.*

retrocoient (rē-trō-kō'i-ent), *a.* [L. *retro*, backward, + *coiens*(*t-*), ppr. of *coire*, copulate.] Same as *retrocopulant*.

retrocolic (rē-trō-kol'ik), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *colon*, colon, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring behind the colon.

retrodeflect (rē″trō-dē-flekt'), *v. t.* To bend or twist downward and backward.

retrodisplaced (rē″trō-dis-plāst'), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + E. *displaced*.] Displaced backward. *Med. Record*, Oct. 19, 1907, p. 658.

retrodisplacement (rē″trō-dis-plās'ment), *n.* Displacement backward: referring, in pathology, chiefly to a malposition of the uterus. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1059.

retrodural (rē-trō-dū'ral), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *dura* + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring behind the dura mater. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 352.

retroesophageal (rē-trō-ē-sō-faj'ē-al), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *œsophagus* + *-e-al*[1].] Situated behind the esophagus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 384.

retroflect (rē'trō-flekt), *v. t.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + *flectere*, bend.] To place in a position of retroflexion: said of a manipulation of the uterus.

retroflex (rē'trō-fleks), *v. t.* Same as ★*retroflect*.

retrograde, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *billiards*, the pull-back, draw, or recoil. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 196.

retrogress (rē'trō-gress), *v. i.* [L. *retrogress*(*us*), pp. of *retrogradi*, go backward.] To move backward; retrograde.

Retrogressive variation. See ★*variation*.

retromalleolar (rē-trō-mal'ē-ō-lär), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *malleolus* + *-ar*[3].] Situated behind a malleolus: noting a fossa on either side of the tendo Achillis.

retromote (rē'trō-mōt), *v. t.* [L. *retro*, back, + *movere*, move. Cf. *promote*.] To move backward or downward, as to a lower grade or rank. [Rare.]

retronasal (rē-trō-nā'zal), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + *nasus*, nose, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the posterior nares.

The nasal and *retro-nasal* secretion of the mucous membrane. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 480.

retroposed (rē'trō-pōzd), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + E. *pose*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Displaced backward.

retropulsion, *n.* **3.** Transference of an external disease to some internal part or organ. *N. E. D.*

retrorectal (rē-trō-rek'tal), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *rectum* + *-al*[1].] Situated behind the rectum.

retrorsion (rē-trôr'shon), *n.* [A nominal contraction of *retroversion*, after *retrorse*.] A turning or twisting back; the state or condition of being turned or twisted backward.

retrosection (rē-trō-sek'shon), *n.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + *sectio*(*n-*), cutting.] Same as ★*loop-cut*.

retrospectant (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'tant), *a.* Same as *retrospective*.—**Retrospectant evidence**, the testimony as to a present fact from which a past fact is inferred, as that the possession of stolen goods argues the possessor guilty. *Wigmore*, Evidence, § 148.

retrosymphyseal (rē″trō-sim-fiz'ē-al), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *symphysis* + *-e-al*[1].] Situated behind a symphysis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 784.

retrotensive (rē-trō-ten'siv), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, behind, + E. *tensive*.] Pulling or stretching backward.

retrotensively (rē-trō-ten'siv-li), *adv.* In a manner which exerts tension backward.

At each point on it [academic life] we can see and feel both ways—protensively toward the future and *retrotensively* toward the past—as at no other stage of life.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 402.

retroverse (rē'trō-vėrs), *a.* [L. *retroversus*. See *retroversion*.] Turned backward; reversed in action or direction.

retroverted (rē-trō-vėr'ted), *a.* In *bot.*, turned back or inverted.

retrusible (rē-trö'si-bl), *a.* [L. *retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back, + *-ible*. See *retrude*.] Capable of being retracted.

The Cydippidea are generally spherical or ovoid, with two long *retrusible* pinnate tentacles.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 301.

retting, *n.*—**Hot-water retting**, a method of retting flax by treating it with hot water in a closed chamber at a temperature of 300° F. and then exposing it to the action of dry steam of the same temperature.—**Mixed retting**, a method of retting flax in which the fermentation is begun in water and completed on grass.—**Steam retting**. See *hot-water* ★*retting*.—**Warm-water retting**, an artificial process of retting flax, similar to ordinary water-retting, except that it is carried on in tanks with the water heated by steam to about 95° F.

retuch, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *retouch*.

return[1], *n.* **10.** In *elect.*, a wire or conductor which completes an electric circuit so that the current may be returned to the generator.

The word *returns* is sometimes used in a system of distribution by parallel circuits, to distinguish between the conductor by which the current goes back or returns from the receptive devices to the dynamo, and the conductor that leads it to the receptive devices. The term leads is, however, often applied to both conductors.
Houston, Dict. Elect.

11. A return-bend; a pipe-fitting for connecting two parallel pipes; a 180° elbow.—**Ground return**, in *elect.*, a return circuit for electric currents through the earth: opposed to *metallic* ★*return*. *Elect. World and Engin.*, March 28, 1903, p. 525.—**Law of diminishing returns**, in *polit. econ.*, the principle that, when distinguishable forms of economic agency cooperate in the production of a commodity or service, an increase in one of the forms without a corresponding increase in the others will result in an increase in product less than proportionate with the increase in the varying form. Thus, if a certain number of units of land, labor, and capital coöperate in the production of a commodity, an increase in the number of units of labor alone will result in less than a proportionate increase in production. Likewise, an increase in the number of units of land, capital, and labor remaining stationary, would result in less than a proportionate increase in production. The same principle holds of an increase in skilled labor, if unskilled labor, etc., remains stationary, or of one form of capital, other forms not varying in quantity. The validity of the principle rests upon the assumption that the original combination of the various forms of economic agency was rational and effective. Labor and capital may conceivably be applied to land in such minute quantities as to produce practically nothing, and in this case an increase in those agents might result in more than a proportionate return. Such a condition is excluded by the assumption that the original combination was rationally made. Furthermore, the principle requires for its validity the assumption that no technical change alters the proportions in which the forms of economic agency are normally combined. The principle was first discovered in a study of the effects of increase of labor and capital in the cultivation of a field or the exploitation of a mine; hence the extractive industries are often, though improperly, distinguished from manufactures, etc., as industries operating under the law of diminishing returns.—**Law of increasing return**, in *polit. econ.*, the principle that, through the improvement in organization and the elimination of waste made possible by large-scale industry, an increase in the size of a business unit increases the efficiency of the labor and capital employed.

While the part which Nature plays in production conforms to the law of diminishing return, the part which man plays conforms to the *Law of Increasing Return*.
Alfred Marshall, Principles of Economics (3d ed.), I. 397.

Metallic return, in *elect.*, a return circuit for electric currents consisting of metallic conductors usually insulated from the ground.—**Sale or return**, in *law*, a contract whereby a sale is perfected only after a reasonable time has elapsed without the return of the goods.

return-crank (rē-tėrn'krangk), *n.* **1.** An opposed crank; a crank which makes an angle of 180° with an adjacent crank.—**2.** A crank formed by bending a shaft to form the crank and then bending it back to its former line.

return-screw (rē-tėrn'skrö), *n.* A screw used to bring back, or return to its original position, a piece which has been moved.

return-stroke (rē-tėrn'strōk), *n.* A term sometimes applied to the induction effects of lightning. Since lightning is frequently oscillatory, violent surgings of current are induced in conductors near the path of the discharge.

As there are no signs whatever on the fence of the direct effect of lightning, it must be supposed that the cows killed fell victims to the so-called *return stroke*.
Sci. Amer., Feb. 7, 1903, p. 98.

return-tube (rē-tėrn'tūb), *n.* **1.** A tube or flue used to return a fluid to the source from which it was taken.—**2.** A tube or flue used to convey the hot gases from the back end of a boiler to the front end.

retzian (ret'si-an), *n.* [Named (1895) after A. J. *Retzius*.] A basic arseniate of manganese, calcium, and some undetermined rare metals, found at Nordmark, Sweden.

reuniol (rē-ū'ni-ōl), *n.* [*Réunion*, the name of an island, + *-ol*. So called as occurring in geranium-oil from Réunion.] Same as ★*citronellol*.

reussin (roi'sin), *n.* [*Reuss*, name of its describer, + *-ite*[2].] Native Glauber salt (mirabilite) which occurs as a deposit about the mineral springs of Saidschitz and Sedlitz.

rev. An abbreviation (*h*) of *revise*; (*i*) of *revision*.

revaccinate (rē-vak'si-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revaccinated*, ppr. *revaccinating*. [*re-* + *vaccinate*.] To vaccinate (one already vaccinated).

revaccination (rē-vak-si-nā'shon), *n.* The practice of vaccinating again, after the lapse of a number of years, those in whom the first vaccination was successful.

revegetate (rē-vej'ē-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *revegetated*, ppr. *revegetating*. To become green again. [Rare.]

revegetation (rē-vej-ē-tā'shon), *n.* [*revegetate* + *-ion*.] The process of again becoming green and covered with vegetation.

A series of photographs beginning just in front of the ice-mass and extending some hundreds of yards down the valley of the Illicillewaet shows at a glance how *revegetation* has proceeded, as the glacier has slowly and regularly retreated. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Jan., 1902, p. 197.

revelant (rev'ē-lant), *a.* [L. *revelans*(*t-*), ppr. of *revelare*, reveal.] Revealing; capable of being clearly understood. [Rare.]

Why not avoid, if we can, those loose habits of reasoning, those looser habits of expression, which so easily do beset us? Let us learn *revelant*, clear-cut, and well-ordered expression.
N. Y. Times, Sat. Rev., July 15, 1905, p. 471.

revelationist, *n.* **2.** One who makes a revelation; especially, the author of the Apocalypse. *N. E. D.*

revelative (rev'ē-lā-tiv), *a.* [*revelate* + *-ive*.] Conveying a revelation. *N. E. D.*

revelator, *n.* 2. In *photog.*, a developing agent for dry plates. *Stand. Dict.*

revellent, *a.* **II.** *n.* Something which causes revulsion.

reverberation, *n.* 5. In *psychol.*, same as ★*resonance*, 5 (*a*). *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 450.—**Bodily reverberation.** See ★*resonance*, 5 (*a*).

reverberator, *n.* 2. A reverberating or reverberatory furnace.

reverberatory, *a.* **II.** *n.* A reverberating or reverberatory furnace; a reverberator in which the heat and flame is reflected from a curved roof downward upon the material to be heated on the furnace bottom.

reverie, *n.*—**Induced reverie,** a state of hypnosis induced by fixation of attention. [Obsolete.]

Induced Reverie, or Electro-Biology. . . . This state may be superinduced in certain susceptible or "sensitive" individuals, upon the ordinary waking state, without a previous passage through the stage of insensibility; it being often sufficient for its induction, that the attention should be fixed for a few minutes, or even for a few seconds, upon any object whatever.
W. B. Carpenter, Prin. Mental Physiol., p. 548.

reversal, *n.* 5. In *international law:* (*a*) A promise by a sovereign power that a certain order, or certain conditions, promulgated or established, will be observed, notwithstanding changes that may occur to cause deviation therefrom. For instance, when France recognized Russia as an imperial government, a reversal was required that Russia would not cause any derogation from the rank which France had held toward her. (*b*) A declaration by a sovereign that by a given act he means no prejudice to another power.—6. In *elect.*, the process of changing the direction of the current in a circuit. In *telegraphy* the term is applied to the sending of signals over the line by means of rapidly reversed or alternating currents.—**Double reversal,** in *spectroscopy*, the return of a portion of a reversed line in the spectrum to its original condition, that of a bright line. The phenomenon is most frequently observed in the spectrum of the electric arc.—**Multiple reversal,** in *spectroscopy*, the simultaneous reversal of various parts of a bright line of the spectrum. Multiple reversal occurs chiefly in the spectrum of the electric arc, and it is to the abrupt variations of pressure and temperature in the arc that the phenomenon is ascribed.—**Reversal by solarization.** See ★*solarization*.

reverse, *n.* 8. Same as *reverse* ★*twist*.

Reversed variety. See ★*variety*.

reversing-cell (rē-vėr'sing-sel), *n.* A voltaic cell in which the form of the vessel containing the electrolyte is such that the terminals can be immersed or removed from the liquid, respectively, by tipping or inverting the cell.

reversing-cylinder, *n.* 2. A small cylinder connected to the head of the steam-cylinder of the air-compressor for an air-brake system.—3. A cylinder to aid in the reversing of the bed of a printing-press. A piston attached to the bed compresses air in the reversing-cylinder near the end of the stroke. This assists in stopping the bed and the force of the compressed air helps to start it in the other direction.

reversing-layer, *n.* The existence of any thin absorbing stratum of the solar atmosphere was vigorously denied by many authorities until, at the total eclipse of 1896, the photograph of Shackelton brought out the beautiful flash-spectrum, from the visual observation of which in 1870 its existence had been inferred. The photographs made at the eclipses of 1898, 1900, and 1901 all concur in confirmation. See ★*flash-spectrum*.

reversing-link (rē-vėr'sing-lingk), *n.* The link or guides in which the link-block of a reversing-valve gear slides.

reversing-rolls (rē-vėr'sing-rōlz), *n. pl.* The rolls of a rolling-mill which can be run in either direction to allow the billet or stock which is being rolled to be passed through the rolls from either side.

reversing-switch (rē-vėr'sing-swich), *n.* In *elect.*, a switch for changing the direction of the current flowing in a circuit. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 410.

reversion, *n.*—**Pithecoid reversion,** the occurrence in a human being of some trait of difference from ordinary men which is also a trait of resemblance to apes, considered as reversion to or inheritance from an ape-like ancestor.

Heredity is believed to present itself in another aspect, which has excited much attention. I refer to that form of it called "atavism" or "ancestral reversion," or "retrogression," in which a child "takes after," not his immediate parents, but some remote ancestor; even, as has been often claimed, so remote as beyond the limits of our own species. Such traits have been called "*pithecoid*" (ape-like) *reversions*, as they are alleged to be derived from some four-footed precursor of man, an ape, or even a lemur. *Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations, p. 151.

reversional (rē-vėr'shon-al), *a.* [*reversion* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, reversion; reversionary: specifically, relating to the appearance in any organism, plant or animal, of some character shown by its progenitors or presumably possessed by the ancestral form from which it is descended.

A curious *reversional* condition is seen in many high bred domestic dogs in which a functionless hallux is present without skeletal connection with the rest of the pes. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 3.

reversor, *n.* 2. In *Scots law*, a debtor to whom the right of reversion is given upon his making a wadset, that is, giving a mortgage.

reverter, *n.* 3. An automatic by-pass, used in a self-intensifying burner, which has heavy valves. It permits gas from the mains to flow to the Bunsen burner until the heat generated operates the intensifying contrivance.

revertose (rē-vėr'tōs), *n.* [*revert* + *-ose.*] A biose formed synthetically from glucose by an extract of certain yeast: said to be different from all known sugars.

revet-crag (rē-vet'krag), *n.* In *geol.*, tilted strata which form the foot-hills or outliers of a mountain and suggest revetment in engineering structures.

revindication, *n.* 2. Specifically, the recovery by the seller of goods sold and delivered but not paid for. They must be unchanged and separable from the buyer's stock. This was a right under Roman law and in continental Europe, though now modified.

Revinian (rē-vin'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Revin, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes: in *geol.*, a term introduced by Dumont (*Système Revinien*) to designate the second division of the Terrain Ardennais in France and Belgium. This consists of quartzites and black slates with *Dictyonema flabelliforme*, which in other regions is an index fossil of the Upper Cambrian.

Revival of contracts, the act or agreement by virtue of which the obligation of contracts, which has ceased to exist by reason of the statute of limitations or other causes, is renewed and made of legal force again.

revivalist, *n.* 2. In general, one who revives anything, as an old custom, trade, or word.

The medal is also popular in Switzerland. Here Bovy is the leader of the French tradition, and Hans Frei of a more national sentiment. The last-named, however, is more remarkable as a *revivalist* than as an original artist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 294.

revivatory (rē-vī'va-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to revive, refresh, or bring back the use of something; reviving.

The sensation was not unpleasant, for I had reached a stage when *revivatory* methods were desirable.
Daily Chronicle, Aug. 30, 1900.

revive, *v. t.* 9. In *phys. geog.*, to rejuvenate; give renewed erosive action to by regional uplift: said of streams and rivers.

revivification, *n.* 4. The restoration to an effective condition (in which it can again be used to decolorize syrup in sugar-refining) of spent animal charcoal by reheating it in char-kilns, or by washing with hydrochloric acid, submitting to a kind of fermentation, and finally heating in the char-kiln.

Char is the great sugar refiner and much care is bestowed on its manipulation. With repeated *revivification*, even in the best kilns, it gradually losses its decolorizing power, and after a year or two's use has to be turned out. The cost of renewing it is a serious item in the upkeep of a refinery.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22707.

revize, *v. t.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *revise*.

revolute, *a.* **II.** *n.* The solid geometrical figure generated by the revolution of a plane figure about a straight line in its plane as axis.

revolution, *n.* 10. In *astrol.*, the annual return of the sun to the place he occupied at one's birth, from which, according as he may be aspected, an augury is derived regarding the complexion of the ensuing year of life.—**Diurnal revolution,** the revolution of the earth or any celestial body about its axis; its axial rotation.—**Spheroid of revolution,** a spheroid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major or minor axis.

revolv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *revolve*.

revolver, *n.*—**Astronomical revolver,** an apparatus devised by Janssen in the hope of securing greater accuracy in the determination of the moment of contact at the transit of Venus in 1874. It consisted of a circular sensitized plate made to revolve in the focal plane of a telescope, and exposed for an instant, at short regular intervals, by electric connection with a chronometer, thus furnishing a series of photographs at known instants.

Janssen's *astronomical revolver*, invented by that astronomer in 1873 in order to show successive positions of the planet Venus near the limb of the sun at her transits.
J. Marey (trans.), in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 317.

Revolving-flat card. See ★*card*[2].—**Revolving furnace.** (*b*) Same as *rotary* ★*furnace*.—**Revolving mirror.** See ★*mirror*.

revolving-box (rē-vol'ving-boks), *n.* Same as *circular* ★*box*.

revulsant (rē-vul'sant), *a.* and *n.* Same as *revulsent*.

revulsor, *n.* 2. A disk set with needles for producing counter-irritation.

reward-claim (rē-wârd'klām'), *n.* In Australia, a large area granted to the miner who first discovers gold in remunerative quantities in an unworked district and reports it to the authorities. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

rewarewa (rā-wä-rā'wä), *n.* [Polynesian *rewa*, *lewa*, or *levaleva*, to float.] In New Zealand, a name applied to *Rymandra excelsa*, a tree belonging to the *Proteaceæ*. It has boat-like seed-pods, and yields a handsome wood, mottled red and brown, highly prized for cabinet-work and furniture. In other island groups names of the same origin are applied to other trees having seeds which float on the water.

rezai (re-zī'), *n.* [Urdu *razai.*] A coverlet quilted with cotton. *Yule and Burnell.* Also *resai*, *rezy*. [Anglo-Indian.]

rez-de-chaussée (rā-dę-shō-sā'), *n.* [F., 'level of the street.'] The ground floor of a building; the floor in which are the principal entrances, even if it is two or three feet above the level of the site.

r. f. An abbreviation (*a*) of *rapid fire*; (*b*) in *mineral.*, of *reducing flame*; (*c*) [*cap.*] of *République Française*, French Republic; (*d*) [*cap.*] of *Rex Francorum*, King of the Franks (French).

R. F. A. An abbreviation of *Royal Field Artillery*.

R. G. A. An abbreviation of *Royal Garrison Artillery*.

R. G. G. An abbreviation of *Royal Grenadier Guards*.

R. G. S. An abbreviation of *Royal Geographical Society*.

r. h. An abbreviation (*a*) of *right hand*; (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Royal Highness*.

R. H. A. An abbreviation of *Royal Horse Artillery*.

rhab (rab), *n.* A false form of *rhabd*.

rhabdal (rab'dal), *a.* [*rhabdus* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a rhabdus.

rhabditiform (rab-dit'i-fôrm), *a.* [*Rhabditis* + *-form.*] Having the shape of or resembling *Rhabditis*.

In the same year Grassi (1883) emphasized the interesting fact that filariform larvæ, identical with those into which the primarily rhabditiform embryos of the free living generation develop, may arise by direct transformation from the *rhabditiform* embryos of the parasitic mother worm, namely, the embryos found ordinarily in the dejecta.
Jour. Exper. Med., Nov. 29, 1901, p. 81.

Rhabditis form, a free-swimming sexual stage in the development of certain parasitic nematodes, as *Ascaris nigrovenosa*.

rhabdoclon (rab'dō-klōn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κλών*, a twig.] In the spicules of sponges, an element of relatively large size having an irregularly curved rhabd or main rod with numerous irregular branches.

rhabdocœlian (rab-dō-sē'li-an), *a.* Same as *rhabdocœlous*.

rhabdocyst (rab'dō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κίστις*, bag.] A rod-like cell. *N. E. D.*

rhabdodrax (rab'dō-draks), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *δραξ*, a small measure, a handful.] In the spicules of sponges, a bundle of minute rod-shaped spicules (rhabds or rhaphids).

rhabdomyochondroma (rab″dō-mī″ō-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *rhabdomyochondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *rhabdomyo(ma)* + *chondroma.*] A mixed chondroma and rhabdomyoma.

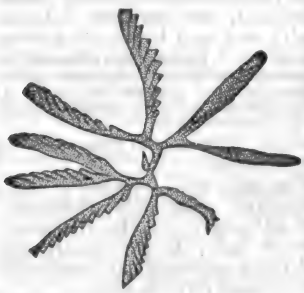
rhabdomyomyxoma (rab″dō-mī″ō-mik-sō'mä), *n.*; pl. *rhabdomyomyxomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *rhabdomyo(ma)* + *myxoma.*] A mixed rhabdomyoma and myxoma.

rhabdomyosarcoma (rab″dō-mī″ō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *rhabdomyosarcomata* (ma-tä). [NL., < *rhabdomyo(ma)* + *sarcoma.*] A tumor having the characteristics of a sarcoma and of a rhabdomyoma.

rhabdophanite (rab-dof'a-nīt), *n.* [*rhabdophane* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *rhabdophane*.

rhabdopod (rab'dō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] One of the genital claspers of certain insects.

rhabdosome (rab′dō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *σῶμα*, body.] The colonial stock of a graptolite produced by gemmation from a sicula. In the *Dendroidea* and the axonolipous *Graptoloidea* each colony consists of one rhabdosome; in the axonophorous *Graptoloidea* and the *Retioloidea* many rhabdosomes are united into a colony of a higher order.



Rhabdosome (*Dichograptus octobrachiatus*, Hall, sp.).
Young rhabdosome with sicula: twice natural size.

rhachi-, rhachio-. For words so beginning, see compounds under ★*rachi-*, ★*rachio-*.

rhachis, *n.* See *rachis*.

Rhacochilus (rak-ō-kī′lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥάκος*, rag, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Embiotocidæ*, containing a single species: found on the coast of California. See *alfiona*, with cut.

rhæbocrania (rē-bō-krā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥαιβόκρανος*, with crooked head, ⟨ *ῥαιβός*, crooked, + *κραν-*, head, in *κρανίον*, skull.] Torticollis.

rhæbosis, rhebosis (rē-bō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. **ῥαίβωσις*, ⟨ *ῥαιβοῦν*, make crooked, ⟨ *ῥαιβός*, crooked.] In *pathol.*, crookedness of a normally straight part.

rhamnal (ram′nal), *a.* [NL. *Rhamnal(es).*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Rhamnales*, an order of dicotyledonous plants. See ★*Rhamnales*.

Rhamnales (ram-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), ⟨ *Rhamn(us)* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, now restricted to the two families *Rhamnaceæ* and *Vitaceæ*. So limited, it is chiefly characterized by having the stamens of the same number as the petals and opposite to them.

rhamnase (ram′nās), *n.* [L. *rhamnus*, buckthorn, + *-ase.*] A ferment found in the Avignon berry, *Rhamnus infectoria*, which causes the cleavage of xanthorhamnin (a glucoside) into dextrose and rhamnin.

rhamnazin (ram-naz′in), *n.* [L. *rhamnus*, buckthorn, + E. *azin.*] A yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{17}H_{14}O_7$, found in yellow berries. It is the dimethyl ether of quercitin. It melts at 214–215° C.

rhamneous (ram′nē-us), *a.* [*Rhamn(us)* + *-eous.*] Of or belonging to the genus *Rhamnus* (including the buckthorn).

rhamnite (ram′nīt), *n.* [*rhamn(in)* + *-ite*2.] A crystalline pentacid alcohol, $CH_3(CH.OH)_4.CH_2(OH)$, formed by reducing rhamnose with sodium amalgam. It melts at 121° C.

rhamnonic (ram-non′ik), *a.* [*rhamn(ose)* + *-on-* + *-ic.*] Derived from rhamnose.—**Rhamnonic acid,** an acid, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, which is known only by its salts and anhydrid. It is formed by the action of bromine and water on rhamnose (or isodulcite).—**Rhamnonic anhydrid,** the anhydrid, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, of rhamnonic acid. It is formed as soon as the acid is set free from its salts. It is finely crystalline and melts at 150–151° C.

rhamnose (ram′nōs), *n.* [*rhamn(in)* + *-ose.*] A crystalline substance, $CH_3(CH.OH)_4.CHO + H_2O$, made by boiling quercitin, etc., with dilute sulphuric acid. It melts at 92–93° C. Also called *isodulcite*.

rhamnoside (ram′nō-sid), *n.* [*rhamnose* + *-ide.*] A compound analogous to a glucoside, but containing rhamnose instead of glucose.

Rhamphus, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A curved beak.

rhaphid (raf′id), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, ⟨ *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In the spicules of sponges, a diminutive rhabd or rod-like spicule.

rhaponticin (rā-pon′ti-sin), *n.* [*rhapontic* + *-in*2.] Same as *chrysophanic acid*.

rhapsodical, *a.* 2. Repeated at intervals of greater or less regularity: said of volcanic eruptions, as at Vesuvius. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 33.

rhatania-tannic, *a.* A misspelling of ★*ratanhia-tannic*.

rhax (raks), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάξ*, a grape, a berry.] In the nomenclature of the sponge-spicules, an element in which the numerous rays have fused together, making a spherical or bean-shaped form.

rhea2, *n.*—**Ban rhea,** a small tree or large bush of the nettle family, *Villebrunea integrifolia*, native to India and yielding a very strong fiber resembling ramie.—**Wild rhea.** Same as *ban* ★*rhea*.

Rhegnopteri (reg-nop′tē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. *ῥηγνύναι*, break, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin.] A suborder of fishes including the single family *Polynemidæ*. They have the pectoral fin divided into two parts, the lower part consisting of several filiform appendages free from each other.

rheim, *n.* Same as *riem*.

rhematology (rē-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ῥῆμα* (*-τ-*), a saying, + *-ology.*] The science of rhemes. See ★*rheme*. [Rare.]

Prof. Postgate's preface and his inaugural lecture on what he proposes to call '*rhematology*,' i.e., the department of 'semantics' or 'semasiology' concerned with the study of separate rhemes, are full of interest, and actually amusing here and there. *Athenæum*, Feb. 16, 1901, p. 203.

rheme (rēm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥῆμα*, a saying.] See the extract.

A "*rheme*" is "the expression of a single idea or notion," and we may "distinguish the expressions or qualifications and connections of such *rhemes* by calling them epirhemes, though, as a general term, *rhemes* may serve for both." *Athenæum*, Feb. 16, 1901, p. 203.

Rhenan beds. See ★*bed*1.

Rhenish furnace. Same as *Belgian-Silesian* ★*furnace*.

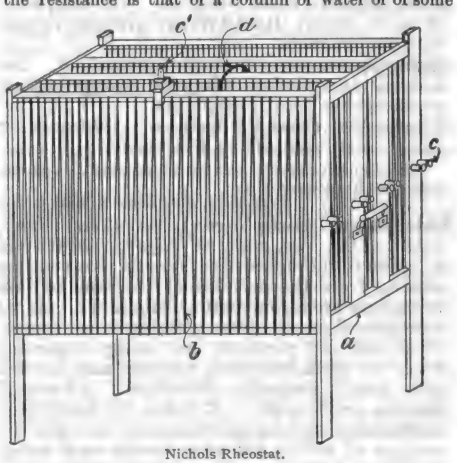
rheograph (rē′ō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *γράφειν*, write.] A type of instrument for the study of rapidly fluctuating currents. It is distinguished from the oscillograph and from other vibration-galvanometers by its large moment of inertia and slow natural period of oscillation. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1903–04, p. 75.

rheometer, *n.* 3. In *elect.*, a resistance-box with bridge-coils; a combined Wheatstone bridge and rheostat.

rheonome (rē′ō-nōm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέος*, a stream (⟨ *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *νόμος*, law.] An apparatus, resembling a rheochord, used in physiological experiments to determine the mode of electrical stimulation of a nerve.

rheoscope, *n.*—**Physiological rheoscope.** Same as *rheoscopic limb*.

rheostat, *n.*—**Liquid rheostat,** a rheostat in which the resistance is that of a column of water or of some other liquid electrolyte.—**Multiple rheostat,** a rheostat the parts of which may be grouped in parallel or multiple circuit.—**Multiple-series rheostat,** a rheostat so constructed that its parts may be used either in multiple or multiple-series circuit, or in series.—**Nichols rheostat,** in *physics*, a cheap rheostat constructed from sheets of tinned iron cut into zigzag strips: useful for the distribution of current in laboratories, for use with the projection-lantern, etc.



Nichols Rheostat.
a, wooden frame; *b*, tinned iron strip; *c*, stationary, and *c′*, movable binding-posts; *d*, copper strip for short-circuiting.

rheostat-indicator (rē′ō-stat-in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A device for indicating the portion of the resistance of a rheostat that is in circuit and the portion that is cut out. Sometimes it takes the form of a pointer moving around a divided circle.

rheostat-solenoid (rē′ō-stat-sō-lē″noid), *n.* In *elect.*, a resistance-coil or set of coils, with sliding contacts, used as a rheostat. *Elect. World and Engin.*, June 18, 1904, p. 1167.

rheotactic (rē-ō-tak′tik), *a.* [*rheotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the movements of organisms in relation to currents of liquid; exhibiting *rheotaxis*. *Science*, April 3, 1903, p. 531.

rheotan (rē′ō-tan), *n.* An alloy composed of 84 per cent. of copper, 4 per cent. of zinc, and 12 per cent. of manganese. It is used for electric resistances. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–03, p. 384.

rheotaxis (rē-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *ῥέος*, a stream (⟨ *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *τάξις*, disposition.] The locomotion of a cell or of an organism in respect to currents of water: applied both to the movements of a myxomycete upon filter-paper over which water is flowing and to the movements of fish stemming a current. *Amer. Nat.*, March, 1903, p. 201.

rhesis (rē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥῆσις*, a saying, a passage in a literary work.] 1. A saying; a speech; a passage in a play, poem, or book.

Both were probably inspired by a *rhesis* of Euripides. *T. Ely*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVI. 152.

2. A set speech or discourse. *N. E. D.*

Any who could speak
A chorus to the end, or prologize,
Roll out a *rhesis*, wield some golden length
Stiffened by wisdom out into a line.
Browning, Balaustion's Adventure, l. 167.

rhet. An abbreviation of *rhetoric*.

rhetoric (rē-tor′ik), *a.* [F. *rhétorique*, ⟨ L. *rhetori(cus)*, rhetorical. See *rhetoric*, *n.*] Rhetorical; formerly, eloquent.

rhetorical, *a.* II. *n. pl.* In some colleges in the United States, rhetorical exercises (declamations, etc.) held publicly before all the students of the college.

rheumatic, *a.* 7†. Pathetic; affecting; bringing a flow of tears from the eyes.

Perhaps you have heard
The *rheumatic* story of some loving chandler now,
Or some such melting fellow, that you talk
So prodigal of men's kindness.
Beau. and Fl., The Nice Valour, ii. 1.

rheumatism-weed (rö′ma-tizm-wēd), *n.* 1. Either the spreading dogbane, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, or the Indian hemp, *A. cannabinum*.—2. The pipsissewa or prince's-pine, *Chimaphila umbellata*.

rhexis (rek′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥῆξις*, breaking, rupture, ⟨ *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *pathol.*, rupture of a blood-vessel or of any organ.

It is difficult to determine whether the hemorrhages result from diapedesis or from *rhexis*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 93.

R. H. G. An abbreviation of *Royal Horse Guards*.

rhinacanthin (rī-na-kan′thin), *n.* [*Rhinacanthus* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A tasteless viscous resin, $C_{14}H_{18}O_4$, found in the root of *Rhinacanthus communis*.

rhinanthin (rī-nan′thin), *n.* [*Rhinanthus* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A bitter-sweet crystalline glucoside, $C_{29}H_{52}O_{20}$, found in the seeds of *Rhinanthus major*. It is easily hydrolyzed to rhinanthogen and a sugar.

rhinanthogen (rī-nan′thō-jen), *n.* [*rhinanth(in)* + *-gen.*] A brown amorphous substance formed by the hydrolysis of rhinanthin.

rhinarium, *n.* 2. The area of bare skin around the nostrils of ruminants; the muffle.

rhinhuka (rē-nyö′kä), *n.* [S. Amer. (Chilean).] The name given in Chile to a predatory bug, probably of the family *Reduviidæ*, which enters human dwellings and is greatly feared.

Many species in this family [*Belostomatidæ*] occur in tropical America and frequently prove troublesome, among them a species related to the "wheel-bug," which occurs in Chili and is called the "winhuka" or "*rhinhuka*." It is said to be greatly feared, and, if numerous, to drive people for a time from their dwellings. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 162.

rhinion (rin′i-on), *n.*; pl. *rhinia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥινίον*, nostril, dim. of *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *craniom.*, the lowest point of the suture between the nasal bones on their facial side. *Von Török*.

rhinitis, *n.*—**Atrophic rhinitis,** chronic inflammation resulting in atrophy of the nasal mucous membrane.—**Hypertrophic rhinitis,** inflammation with swelling of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, usually followed by the atrophic form.

rhino2 (rī′nō), *n.* An abbreviation of *rhinoceros*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 393.

rhinocarcinoma (rī-nō-kär-si-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *rhinocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *καρκίνωμα*, cancer.] Cancer of the nose.

Rhinocaris (rī-nok′a-ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *καρίς*, shrimp.] A genus of Devonian phyllocarid *Crustacea* with a bivalved carapace, the parts of which interlock at a single point only. They have accessory

rostral and median plates, the abdomen protrudes from the carapace, and the tail is three-spined.

rhinoceros, *n.*—**Square-mouthed rhinoceros.** See *kobaoba.*—**White rhinoceros.** See *kobaoba.*

rhinocœlian (rī-nō-sē′li-an), *a.* [*rhinocœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the rhinocœlia, or cavity of the rhinencephalon.

rhinocœlic (rī-nō-sē′lik), *a.* Same as ★*rhinocœlian.*

rhinogenous (rī-noj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-gen* + *-ous.*] Of nasal origin.

The existence of cerebral disease of *rhinogenous* origin has received scant or no attention from writers on general medicine and surgery. *Med. Record*, Nov. 9, 1907, p. 767.

rhinolaryngology (rī-nō-lar-ing-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *-λογια*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] The medical specialty dealing with diseases of the nose and larynx. *Med. Record*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 153.

Rhinoliparis (rī-nō-lip′a-ris), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + NL. *Liparis.*] A genus of deep-sea fishes, of the family *Liparididæ*, found in northern seas.

rhinolithic (rī-nō-lith′ik), *a.* [*rhinolith* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a rhinolith.

rhinomacerid (rī-nō-mas′e-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Rhinomaceridæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Rhinomaceridæ.*

rhinonecrosis (rī″nō-nek-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *νέκρωσις*, deadness. See *necrosis.*] Necrosis of the nasal bones or cartilages.

rhinopharyngeal (rī″nō-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + E. *pharyngeal.*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the pharynx.

rhinopharynx (rī-nō-far′ingks), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] Same as *nasopharynx.*

rhinophymatous (rī-nō-fī′ma-tus), *a.* [*rhinophyma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Relating to or affected with rhinophyma.

rhinorrhaphy (rī-nor′a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-ραφια*, ‹ *ῥαφή*, sewing.] A surgical operation for the removal of an epicanthis.

Rhinoscopelus (rī-nō-skop′e-lus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + NL. *Scopelus.*] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Myctophidæ.* Most of the species are found in the Atlantic.

rhinosphenal (rī-nō-sfē′nal), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *σφήν*, wedge, + *-al*[1].] The anterior unpaired bone of the lower surface of the cranium in fishes. It often bears teeth. See *vomer*, 1. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509.

Rhinotriacis (rī-nō-trī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + NL. *Triacis*, *Triakis*, a related genus.] A genus of sharks known from the coast of California and belonging to the family *Galeidæ.*

rhipicerid (rī-pis′e-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Rhipiceridæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Rhipiceridæ.*

rhipidoglossal (rip″i-dō-glos′al), *a.* Same as *rhipidoglossate.*

rhipiphorid (rī-pif′ō-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Rhipiphoridæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Rhipiphoridæ.*

rhizina, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fries, 1815).] A genus of discomycetous fungi having fleshy, flat, spreading ascocarps frequently becoming irregular and provided with cylindrical root-like strands of mycelium below. The spores are unicellular and colorless. Eight species have been described. *R. inflata* occurs on burned places in woods and is suspected of being the cause of certain root diseases of forest trees, especially pines. It is widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America.

Rhizinaceæ (rī-zi-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Rhizina* (see ★*rhizina*, 2) + *-aceæ.*] A small family of discomycetous fungi, so named from the genus *Rhizina.*

rhizobia (rī-zō′bi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *βίος*, life.] Same as *nodule-bacteria* (which see, under ★*bacterium*).

rhizobic (rī-zō′bik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhizobia, or nodule-forming bacteria.

rhizoclon (rī′zō-klon), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *κλών*, a twig.] In the spicular elements of the sponges, a delicate curved and irregularly branched spicule.

Rhizoctonia (rī-zok-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1815), ‹ Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *κτείνειν*, kill.] A genus of fungi consisting of sterile mycelia which produce root-rot in various plants. The hyphæ are rather stout and dark-colored. *R. violacea* attacks the roots of clover and alfalfa, producing a violet coating at first and later black sclerotia. *R. Solani* attacks potatoes. *Corticium vagum Solani* is said to be the fruiting condition of this species.

rhizodontropy (rī-zō-don′trō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-τροπια*, ‹ *τρέπειν*, turn.] The joining of an artificial crown to the root of a tooth by means of pegs.

rhizodontrypy (rī-zō-don′tri-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *τρυπᾶν*, bore, + *-y*[3].] The operation of boring into the root of a tooth to let out retained morbid matter.

rhizomatic (rī-zō-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίζωμα*(*τ-*). See *rhizome.*] Pertaining to rhizomes; having the nature or appearance of a rhizome; rhizomalous.

rhizomatous (rī-zō′ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίζωμα*(*τ-*), root, + *-ous.* See *rhizome.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a rhizome; having rhizomes; rhizomatic.

It is interesting to note further how the monocotylous type has developed so largely upon restricted lines in the way of short *rhizomatous*, often tuberous, growth.
I. B. Balfour, in Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., [1901, p. 828.

rhizomic (rī-zom′ik), *a.* [*rhizome* + *-ic.*] Belonging to or consisting of rhizomes.

The examination of *rhizomic* material of the unique fern Matonia pectinata collected by Mr. Tansley on Mount Ophir forms the subject of some notes by Miss G. Wigglesworth. *Nature*, Aug. 21, 1902, p. 399.

rhizomorin (rī-zō-mō′rin), *n.* [See ★*Rhizomorina.*] In the spicular skeletons of the lithistid sponges, one of the small radiciform branching elements.

Rhizomorina (rī″zō-mō-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *μόρος* for *μέρος*, a part, + *-ina*[2].] A suborder of the lithistid sponges in which the skeletal elements are small, constituted of four or three principal rays, and of a great variety of irregular forms. The species are chiefly Jurassic, Cretaceous, and recent.

rhizophilous (rī-zof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Root-loving; growing or parasitic upon roots.

rhizophoraceous (rī″zō-fō-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Rhizophoraceæ*, or mangrove family of plants.

rhizopodist (rī-zop′ō-dist), *n.* [*rhizopod* + *-ist.*] A student of the *Rhizopoda.*

This handsome species was for a long time . . . almost unknown to *rhizopodists.*
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 231.

Rhizopogon (rī-zop′ō-gon), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1818), ‹ Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *πώγων*, a beard: in allusion to the beard-like strands of mycelium arising from the peridium.] A genus of subterranean gasteromycetous fungi. The plants are tuber-like and have a membranous or somewhat leathery peridium not easily separable from the gleba, which is compact and divided into small irregular chambers. About 15 species are known. *R. rubescens* is a widely distributed species growing just beneath the surface of soil in old pine woods and sometimes reaching the size of a walnut.

Rhizopus (rī′zō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenburg, 1821), ‹ Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *πούς*, foot.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi having conidial sporophores arising from rhizoids developed at the ends of aërial hyphæ. *R. stolonifer* is a very common mold, occurring on decaying fruits and vegetables.

rhizotic (rī-zot′ik), *a.* Same as *rhizote.*

rhizotomist (rī-zot′ō-mist), *n.* [Gr. *ῥιζοτόμος*, cutting roots, + *-ist.*] A collector of roots for medicinal purposes. *N. E. D.*

rho (rō), *n.* [Gr. *ῥῶ*, from the Phen. form cognate with Heb. *rōsh*, head, *rēsh*, name of the letter.] The Greek letter *ρ*, corresponding to the English *r.*

rhodalite (rō′da-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥοδαλός*, of roses (‹ *ῥόδον*, rose), + *-ite*[2].] A soft earthy mineral of a rose-red color occurring in the amygdaloid of Antrim, Ireland. It is allied to the clays.

rhodamine (rō-dam′in), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + E. *amine.*] A phthalein formed from metaminophenol or one of its derivatives. The

simplest rhodamine, $C_{20}H_{13}O_3(NH_2)_2$, is formed from metaminophenol and phthalic anhydrid. The rhodamines, especially those which are alkylated, are strongly colored. They are usually red, and in solution show greenish fluorescence.—**Rhodamine S**, an artificial dyestuff, a condensation-product of diethyl-meta-amidophenol with succinic instead of phthalic anhydrid. It gives about the same effects in dyeing as rhodamine itself.—**Rhodamine 3 B.** See ★*anisoline.*

rhodan (rō′dan), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-an.*] Same as ★*thiocyanogen.*

rhodanate (rō′da-nāt), *n.* [*rhodan* + *-ate.*] Same as ★*thiocyanate.* Also called *rhodanide.*

Rhodanian (rō-dā′ni-an), *n.* [L. *Rhodanus*, the river Rhone, + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, a term employed by the French geologists as practically equivalent to *Urgonian* (which see).

rhodanide (rō′da-nid), *n.* [*rhodan* + *-ide*[1].] Same as ★*thiocyanate.* Also called *rhodanate.*

rhodate (rō′dāt), *n.* [*rhod*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] The salt of a hypothetical rhodic acid. Potassium rhodate perhaps exists in a blue-violet liquid obtained by passing chlorin into an alkaline solution of the rhodium hydroxid, $Rh_2(HO)_6$.

Rhode Island bent. See ★*bent*[2].

Rhodesian (rō-dē′zi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Rhodesia.

In November 1897 the *Rhodesian* Railway, forming a continuation of the Cape trunk line to Vryburg, in Bechuanaland, had reached Bulawayo.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 232.

Rhodesian fever. See ★*fever*[1].—**Rhodesian red-water.** Same as *African Coast* ★*fever.*—**Rhodesian tick-fever.** Same as *African Coast* ★*fever.*

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Rhodesia of European ancestry.

No one could fail to be impressed by the magnificence of the mighty river, much less a *Rhodesian*, used to a country in which, during the greater portion of the year, running water is the exception.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 64.

2. One of the 'Rhodes Scholars' entered at Oxford University under the terms of the will of Cecil Rhodes, who died in South Africa in 1903.

The 79 Rhodes Scholars who remain to us from last year have been reinforced by another 67. This brings the number in residence to something like 30 short of the total for whom provision is made under the terms of the will. . . . The *Rhodesians* are well spread out amongst the Colleges. Of the present year Christ Church takes 7; Balliol and Oriel, 5; Exeter, St. John's, Queen's and Magdalen, 4; and the other Colleges 3 or less.
Athenæum, Dec. 16, 1905, p. 837.

rhodic (rō′dik), *a.* In *chem.*, noting rhodic acid. See ★*rhodate.*—**Rhodic oxid and rhodic salt**, compounds of rhodium with oxygen and with an acid radical respectively, in which rhodium presents apparently triad valence.

rhodiene (rō′di-ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-i-* + *-ene.*] A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, obtained from the oil of rosewood.

rhodinal (rō′di-nal), *n.* [*rhodin-ol* + *-al*[3].] An unsaturated aldehyde, $(CH_3)_2C:CHCH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2CHO$, prepared by the oxidation of rhodinol. Also called *2,6-dimethyloctene-2-al-8.*

rhodinol (rō′di-nol), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδινος*, of roses, + *-ol.*] An alcohol, $(CH_3)_2C:CHCH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2OH$, having the cdor of roses. It is found in Turkish rose-oil and in geranium- and pelargonium-oils. It boils at 211–212° C. The name rhodinol has also been given sometimes to geraniol and to mixtures consisting chiefly of geraniol.

rhodite (rō′dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ite*[2].] Rhodium-gold.

rhodium-platinum (rō′di-um-plat″i-num), *n.* An alloy of rhodium and platinum, generally made with 10 per cent. of rhodium and 90 per cent. of platinum. A thermo-electric couple of this alloy and pure platinum is often used in the measurement of high temperatures.

rhodizonic (rō-di-zon′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a substance formed from inosite when Scherer's test is applied.

Rhodobacteria (rō″dō-bak-tē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium.*] A group of bacteria, of wide distribution, remarkable for having the cell-contents usually colored various shades of red or purple by the presence of bacteriopurpurin. *Nature*, Nov. 21, 1907, p. 53.

Rhodobacteriaceæ (rō″dō-bak-tē″ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (red), + NL. *bacterium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of bacteria in which the cell-contents are colored red or violet and contain sulphur granules. Many species have been described by Winogradsky, most of which are little known at present.

rhodochroisite (rō-dō-krō′i-sīt), *n.* Same as *rhodochrosite*.

rhodocyte (rō′dō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A red blood-corpuscle.

rhodolite (rō′dō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of garnet of rose-red color and brilliant luster, sometimes used as a gem: found in Macon county, North Carolina.

Rhodophyceæ (rō-dō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (red), + *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *-eæ*.] One of the principal classes of the algæ. It contains most of those forms that are red in color, practically all of which are marine.

rhodophyceous (rō-dō-fī′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the red algæ or *Rhodophyceæ*.

rhodoplast (rō′dō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (red), + *πλαστός*, formed.] In *cytol.*, one of the chromatophores which bear the red coloring matter in the cells of the red algæ (*Rhodophyceæ*).

rhodospermous (rō-dō-spėr′mus), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhodospermeæ* or red algæ.

Rhodotypos (rō-dō-tī′pos), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1835), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, the rose, + *τύπος*, type, pattern, because this genus elucidates the morphology of the rosaceous flower.] A monotypic genus of plants of the family *Rosaceæ*, allied to *Kerria*. *R. kerrioides*, from Japan, is a handsome and hardy shrub, with ovate-acuminate leaves, pure white flowers more than an inch across, and attractive shining black persistent drupelets.

rhodusite (rō′dus-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *Rhodus*, Rhodes, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of glaucophane of a lavender-blue color which resembles asbestos in structure: found on the island of Rhodes.

rhombed (rombd), *a.* [*rhomb* + *-ed*.] Rhomboid.

rhombencephalon (rom-ben-sef′a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] The area of brain-substance which surrounds the fourth ventricle.

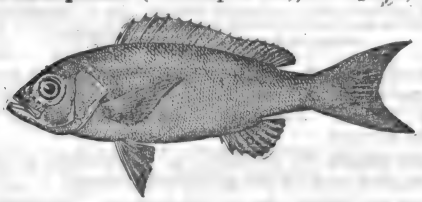
Rhombohedral class. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

rhomboid, *n.* 4. In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has a rhomboid form. *S. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 30.—**Sacral rhomboid,** a flattened area of irregular rhomboidal shape just above and between the diverging masses of the nates.

rhomboidal, *a.* 2. Specifically, in *anat.*, said of muscles whose fibers run obliquely from the point of origin to the point of insertion, as in the so-called 'penniform muscles' in which a large number of fibers are attached to a long tendon-like barrel on the side of a feather. Correlative with ★*pyramidal*, 3, or *triangular*, and ★*prismatic*, 3.

rhomboid-ovate (rom-boid-ō′vāt), *a.* Resembling a rhomboid and an oval.

Rhomboplites (rom-bop-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., <



Rhomboplites aurorubens.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *ὁπλίτης*, armed.] A genus of lutianoid fishes found in the West Indies.

Rhombopteria (rom-bop-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A primitive genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypods allied to *Pterinea* and presenting the earliest expression of the hinge-structure peculiar to the *Pterineidæ*. It occurs in the Upper Silurian rocks.

rhopalium (rō-pā′li-um), *n.*; pl. *rhopalia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥοπάλιον*, dim. of *ῥόπαλον*, a club, a stick.] A kind of sense-organ, or marginal body, as in *Scyphomedusæ*.

Sense organs when present are modified tentacles, variously designated as tentaculocysts, *rhopalia*, etc.
Amer. Nat., May, 1903, p. 331.

rhopography (rō-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ῥωπογραφία*, < *ῥῶπος*, small wares, + *γράφειν*, write.] Painting in still life. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

Rhotomagian, *n.* See ★*Rotomagian*.

rhubarb-curculio (rö″bärb-kėr-kū′li-ō), *n.* An American curculionid beetle, *Lixus concavus*, which lays its eggs in the stems of rhubarb, in which its larvæ subsequently develop.

rhumb-track (rumb′trak), *n.* Same as *rhumbline*.

The *rhumb track*, the great circle, and the polar track.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 110.

rhyacophilid (rī-a-kof′i-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the trichopterous family *Rhyacophilidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Rhyacophilidæ*.

Rhynchias (ring′ki-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, a snout, muzzle.] A genus of fishes known only from an old description. No specimens of it are in the collections. It is supposed to be related to *Ammodytes*.

rhynchitid (ring′ki-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Rhynchitidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Rhynchitidæ*.

rhynchocephalic (ring″kō-se-fal′ik), *a.* Same as *rhynchocephalian*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 97.

rhynchocephaloid (rin-kō-sef′a-loid), *a.* [*Rhynchocephali(a)* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to, having the characters of, or resembling, the reptiles of the order *Rhynchocephalia*. Applied to various extinct reptiles.

rhynchocœle, *a.* **II.** *n.* In nemerteans, a closed tubular cavity with muscular walls lying above the enteron and containing a corpusculated fluid; a proboscis-sheath. When in a state of introversion the proboscis is inclosed in this cavity. Also *rhynchocœl*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 121.

rhynchocœlic (ring-kō-sē′lik), *a.* [*rhynchocœle* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a rhynchocœle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 121.

rhynchocœlom (ring-kō-sē′lom), *n.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + NL. *cœlom(a)*.] Same as *rhynchocœlum*, *rhynchocœle*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 93.

rhynchocœlomic (ring-kō-sē-lom′ik), *a.* [*rhynchocœlom* + *-ic*.] Same as *rhynchocœlic*.

rhynchocœlum (ring-kō-sē′lum), *n.*; pl. *rhynchocœla* (-lä). [Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κοῖλον*, cavity.] See the extract and ★*rhynchocœle*.

The cavity into which the proboscis is retracted [in *Nemertina*], the *rhynchocœlum*, is formed by a split which appears in the mesoblast surrounding the epiblastic pit, which is the forerunner of the proboscis.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 121.

rhynchodæum (ring-kō-dē′um), *n.*; pl. *rhynchodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ὁδός*, path.] In nemerteans, a cavity in the precerebral region extending from the rhynchocœle to the rhynchostome.

The alimentary canal [in nemerteans] presents no peculiar features. . . . The œsophagus opens into the *rhynchodæum* about halfway between the tip of the snout and the commencement of the brain.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, p. 92.

Rhynchosauria (ring-kō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A group of extinct reptiles, regarded as an order or suborder, of small or moderate size, having toothless jaws and palatines furnished with small pavement-teeth. The skull is short and broad in some genera, long and narrow in others. The vertebræ are biconcave (amphicœlous) and not perforated by the notochord. Some of the species bear a superficial resemblance to the living *Hatteria*.

rhynchosporous (ring-kos′pō-rus), *a.* [*Rhynchospor(a)* + *-ous*.] Having a beaked fruit or seed.

rhynchostome (ring′kō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In nemerteans, the proboscis-pore.

rhynchotal (ring-kō′tal), *a.* [*Rhynchot(a)* + *-al*[1].] Same as *rhynchotous*. *Nature*, Oct. 23, 1903, p. 616.

rhynchote, *a.* **II.** *n.* A member of the *Rhynchota*.

Rhynsburger (rīnz′bėr-gėr), *n.* Same as *Collegiant*, which see: so called from the name of the city where the sect held its meeting, Rhynsburg (Rijnsburg), near Leyden, Holland.

rhyocrystal (rī-ō-kris′tal), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥυαξ*, a stream, + E. *crystal*.] A phenocryst which grows in a molten magma while floating in the moving current during an eruption. *Amer. Geol.*, Feb., 1905, p. 70.

Rhyolitic structure. Same as *fluidal structure*.

rhyparia (rī-pā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥυπαρία*, filthiness, < *ῥυπαρός*, filthy, dirty, < *ῥύπος*, filth, dirt.] Sordes; rupia.

rhyparographer (rip-a-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [See *rhyparography*.] One who practises rhyparography or the painting of mean, low, or trivial subjects.

rhyparographist (rip-a-rog′ra-fist), *n.* Same as ★*rhyparographer*.

rhyphid (rī′fid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Rhyphidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Rhyphidæ*.

rhypography (rī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* Same as *rhyparography*.

rhypophagy (rī-pof′a-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ῥυπαρός*, foul, filthy, + *-φαγια*, < *φάγειν*, eat.] The eating of filth.

rhyssodid (ri-sod′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Rhyssodidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Rhyssodidæ*.

rhythm, *n.*—**Cantering rhythm,** a disturbance of the normal rhythm of the heart-sounds in which a third is interjected between the two normal sounds.—**Cheyne-Stokes rhythm.** Same as *Cheyne-Stokes respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Coupled rhythm,** a disturbance of the normal relation of pulse- and heart-beats in which every second pulsation of the heart is so feeble that it produces no pulse at the wrist. *Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 523.—**Gallop rhythm.** See ★*gallop*.—**Intensity-rhythm,** a rhythm which depends wholly upon differences of intensity in the recurrent stimuli; a rhythm in which the quality and duration of the stimuli are the same throughout. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 517.—**Motor rhythm,** in *psychol.*, rhythmic action; a rhythm couched in motor or kinesthetic terms: opposed to *auditory rhythm*. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 523.—**Organic rhythm,** in *psychol.*, a rhythm based upon the periodic recurrence of sensation-complexes or of motor adjustments in the organism.

The effect of this accent of attention can be increased (*a*) by *organic rhythms*, sensations vibrating in unison with the attention rhythm; (*b*) by a rhythm in the affective tone.
C. R. Squire, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 560.

Primary rhythm, an objectively conditioned rhythm, simple in character, which forms the basis of the perception of rhythm and the material for the development of more definite and complex secondary rhythms. See the extract.

If equal or simply-proportionate intervals of time be marked off to any of our senses by any recurrent series of similar events, we may be said to perceive a *primary rhythm* through that sense.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 62.

Quality rhythm, in *psychol.* and *phonet.*: (*a*) A rhythm produced by alternation of pitches—in the simplest case, by tones alike in all attributes save that of pitch. (*b*) A rhythm produced by alternations of clang-tint—in the simplest case, by compound tones alike in duration, pitch, and energy, but different in tint (as proceeding from different instruments, or sung by different voices). *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 517.—**Resistance rhythm,** in *psychol.*, a subjective rhythm produced by the attempt to inhibit the involuntary movements accompanying the perception of an objectively rhythmical series. *C. R. Squire*, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 560.—**Rhythm consciousness,** in *psychol.*, the group of mental processes constituting the perception and the feeling of rhythm, and forming by their nature and disposition a specific consciousness. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 177.—**Septuple rhythm** or **time,** in *music*, a rhythm with seven beats to the measure.—**Simple rhythm** or **time.** (*a*) See *simple time*. (*b*) In *music:* (1) Same as *duple rhythm*. (2) A rhythm with only two or three beats to the measure: opposed to *compound rhythm* or *time*. See *compound measure*.—**Waltz rhythm.** Same as *triple rhythm*. See *rhythm*, 2 (*b*).

Rhythmical pattern. Same as *rhythm*, 2 (*b*). See also ★*metric pattern*.—**Rhythmical accent.** See ★*accent*.

rhythmicity (rith-mis′i-ti), *n.* Rhythmical character; rhythmicality.

Ordinarily the pulse rate presents more or less regular and extensive variations in the course of a day, which are sometimes designated "diurnal." They are hardly the expression of an inherent *rhythmicity*, . . . but rather the result of the complex and ever-changing activities which characterize the successive periods of a complete day.
Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 109.

rhythmizable (rith′mī-za-bl), *a.* Capable of being rhythmically treated. [Rare.] *Yale Psychol. Studies*, 1901, p. 70.

rhythmization (rith-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [*rhythmize* + *-ation*.] The throwing or bringing of successive impressions into rhythmical form; or, the taking on of the rhythmical form by such a succession.

We have now to differentiate our series of clicks, and so to study the various objective factors in *rhythmisation*.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 176.

rhytidosis (rī-ti-dō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *ῥυτίς* (*ῥυτιδ-*), a wrinkle, pucker, + *-osis*.] Wrinkling, especially a wrinkling and collapse of the cornea.

Rhytisma (rī-tis′mä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1823), < Gr. *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle: from the wrinkled appearance of the surface of the fungus.] A genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi having black ascocarps formed beneath the epidermis of the host. The pycnidial condition has been called

Melasmia. The ascospores develop after the leaves have fallen. The spores are long, slender, and hyaline. Many species have been described. *R. Acerinum* is frequently found on maple-leaves forming black elevated wrinkled blotches. *R. Salicinum* is common on willow-leaves.

ri, *n.* **2.** A Japanese unit of area, equal to 15.5 square kilometers.

R. I. An abbreviation of *Rhode Island*.

ria (rē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *ria*, the mouth of a river, < *rio*, < L. *rivus*, a river.] In *phys. geog.*, a drowned valley: distinguished from a fiord by the absence of all forms due to glacial erosion. Also written *rias*.

The opposite form, an inlet of the sea, is known when wide as a gulf, bay, or bight, according to size and degree of inflexion, or as a fjord or *ria* when long and narrow.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 622.

R. I. A. An abbreviation of *Royal Irish Academy*.

ria-coast (rē′ä-kōst), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a coast the bays and headlands of which result from the partial submergence or drowning of a normally sculptured land-surface. See ★*ria*.

A further subdivision depends on the character of the interrelation of land and sea along the shore producing such types as a fjord-coast, *ria-coast*, or lagoon-coast.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 623.

rib[1], *n.* **6.** In *ceram.*, a small piece of wood, leather, or calabash with a straight or curved profile, and usually having a hole in the center for the thumb and finger, used to smooth the surface of a vessel while it is revolving on the wheel. Also called *profile* or *smoother*.

R. I. B. A. An abbreviation of *Royal Institute of British Architects*.

rib-band, *n.*—**Floor rib-band**, in *ship-building*, a rib-band supporting the outer end of the floors while the frames are being erected on the building-slip. See cut under *harping*, 2. Also called *floor-ribbon*.

ribber (rib′ėr), *n.* A mechanism applied to a knitting-machine for producing ribbed knit goods.

ribbon, *n.* **15.** The banding in slates due to the preservation of the original bedding, which may be related to the cleavage at any angle.

The normal product of roofing slates is called No. 1 stock, and this is entirely free from *ribbons*. In addition to the first quality there is a small proportion of the product manufactured into No. 1 *Ribbon* and No. 2 *Ribbon*, the former containing *ribbons* near one end only, so that when laid on the roof the exposed parts are free from them. *Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1897–98, vi. 257.

Blue ribbon. (*c*) The mark of the first prize at horse, cattle, or dog shows, etc.—**Lustering ribbon**, a plain glossy silk ribbon used for binding and trimming.—**Picot ribbon**, a ribbon with an ornamental edging of purls or small loops.—**Taffeta ribbon**, a plain or very finely corded silk ribbon.

ribbon, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To stretch into long strips like ribbons: sometimes with *out*, as soap at one stage of its manufacture.

ribbon-back (rib′on-bak), *n.* In furniture, especially chairs, a back decorated in a ribbon design carved in wood.

ribboner (rib′on-ėr), *n.* [*ribbon* + *-er*[2].] One who wears a ribbon as a badge: usually qualified.—**Blue ribboner**, a member of a society pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating drink.—**White ribboner**, a member of a society which is pledged to promote social and personal purity of life.

American Medicine pokes some fun at the *White Ribboners* for their inconsistencies in the matter of alcohol.
Amer. Physician, Jan., 1903, p. 35.

ribbon-fern (rib′on-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

ribbon-fish, *n.* **2.** A fish of the genus *Eques*, especially *E. lanceolatus*.

ribbon-gum (rib′on-gum), *n.* See ★*gum*[2].

ribbon-lapper (rib′on-lap″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*ribbon-machine*.

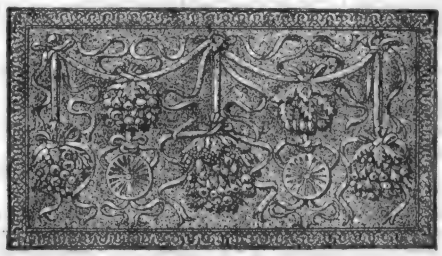
ribbon-machine (rib′on-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for preparing cotton, in the form of laps, for the Heilmann cotton-combing machine. Also called *ribbon-lapper* and *lap-machine*.

ribbon-movement (rib′on-mōv″ment), *n.* In a type-writer, the mechanism employed to feed the inking-ribbon under the carriage from side to side of the machine in such a way that a fresh surface of the ribbon shall be placed at the point where the next letter is to be stamped on the paper. This feeding mechanism varies greatly in different machines, the aim in all being to wind the ribbon from one ribbon-reel to the other, to change its direction when the reel is full, and to change its lateral motion at each traverse of the ribbon. When the ribbon is charged with two inks of different colors, there is also a feed mechanism to bring either half of the bichrome ribbon to the printing point on the cylinder at the will of the operator.

ribbon-rock (rib′on-rok), *n.* In *mining*, vein-quartz or any form of rock which occurs in veins.

ribbonry (rib′on-ri), *n.* Ribbons or decorations collectively.

ribbon-work (rib′on-wėrk), *n.* In decorative design, a motive largely composed of ribbons,



Ribbon-work.

tied in knots, festooned or flowing, often used in the Italian Renaissance.

rib-faced, *a.* Specifically, noting a deer, the muntjac, *Cervulus aureus*, so called from the two raised ridges running down the front of the head, one from the base of each antler.

ribonic (ri-bon′ik), *a.* Related to ribose.—**Ribonic acid**, a liquid, $CH_2(OH)(CH.OH)_3.COOH$, formed from the stereo-isomeric arabonic acid by heating with pyridine and water. It yields ribose when reduced with sodium amalgam.

ribose (rī′bōs), *n.* A syrupy pentose, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, formed by reducing ribonic acid with sodium amalgam and very dilute sulphuric acid.

rib-plowing (rib′ plou″ing), *n.* Same as *ribbing*, 2.

rib-roast, *n.*—**Chuck rib-roast.** See *prime* ★*rib-roast*.—**Prime rib-roast**, a butchers' term for the large rib-piece cut from the fore quarter. It contains the six prime ribs and the three chuck ribs; also a single piece, including one or two of the prime ribs, cut for roasting. A roasting-piece cut from the chuck ribs is called a *chuck rib-roast*. Both cuts are called *prime beef*.

rib-twist (rib′twist), *n.* In glassware, a twist formed by cutting a stem and then twisting it so as to form spiral grooves.

rib-twisted (rib′twis-ted), *a.* Formed with a ★rib-twist (which see).

The incised or *rib-twisted* stem is a feature seldom noticed. *W. Penny*, in Burlington Mag., III. 60.

Ricardianism (ri-kär′di-an-izm), *n.* The economic doctrines or methods of David Ricardo.

rice[1], *n.* **2.** Since 1884 rice-growing in the United States has made up in the west what it had lost on the Atlantic coast. Settlers upon the extensive plains of southwestern Louisiana and southeastern Texas applied successfully the machinery and methods employed in wheat farming on the northern prairies, securing irrigation water at first by storing the rainfall (see *providence* ★*rice*), and later by pumping from the inexhaustible supply in the gravelly substratum of the region. Extensive systems of canals fed from this source have been constructed. At the same time a better variety of rice haa been introduced by the United States government. See *Japan* ★*rice*.—**American rice**, the Indian rice, *Zizania aquatica*. Also locally called *marsh rice*, *prolific rice*, and by many other names. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897–98, p. 1022.—**Brewers' rice**, the lowest grade of milled rice, consisting of that which is most finely broken up: so called because it is sold to brewers.—**French rice**, the amel-corn or emmer wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*.—**Gold-seed rice**, the variety chiefly grown in the Atlantic United States, thus named from the yellowish color of the ripe husk. It is esteemed among the best rices of the world in quality and yield. It has two subvarieties, a 'long-grain' and a 'short-grain.' It has mostly superseded 'white ★rice' (which see, below).—**Grains of rice.** See ★*grain*[1].—**Head rice, straight-head rice**, milled rice which has escaped breaking, hence forming the highest commercial grade, though not of a greater nutritive value than broken rice. See *Japan* ★*rice*.—**Honduras rice**, a variety much grown in the Louisiana-Texas area. It is very prolific and has a large grain, but does not bear milling as well as the Japan ★rice (which see).—**Hottentot rice**, African termites which formerly were eaten greedily, both boiled and raw, by the Hottentots.—**Japan rice, Kiusiu rice**, a type of rice introduced by the United States government from the Island of Kiusiu in Japan, where the best Japanese rice is grown. The grain is short and thick, smaller than that of Honduras rice. It excels especially by its resistance to breakage, which results in an unusually high percentage of head rice, and in its thin cuticle, and high percentage of fats, while it is also extremely prolific.—**Jungle rice**, an annual grass, *Echinochloa colona*, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Old World, introduced in wet places southward in the United States. It has erect or ascending stems from one to two feet high, with a panicle of from five to ten densely flowered one-sided spreading spikes. It has been successfully tested as a hay grass in Texas. In India its seeds form a minor commercial cereal. Also called *millet-rice*, *rice-grass*, and *Shama millet*.—**Marsh rice.** See *American* ★*rice*.—**Prolific rice.** See *American* ★*rice*.—**Providence rice**, a sobriquet for rice irrigated with the unreliable surface water as opposed to water obtained by pumping from subterranean sources. See ★*rice*[1], 2. [Louisiana, Texas.]—**Red rice**, a natural variety, *rufipogon*, of *Oryza sativa*, the common rice. Either the whole or part of the substance of the grain or only the cuticle may be reddened. This is a strong-growing variety and a great pest in rice-fields, as the presence of its seeds in the crop reduces or destroys its market value.—**Rice stalk-borer.** See ★*stalk-borer*.—**Tuscarora rice.** Same as *Indian rice* (*a*) (which see, under *rice*[1]).—**White rice**, a variety with the mature husk white, formerly much grown on the Atlantic coast, still used in late seedings on account of its quick maturity.—**Wild rice.** (*b*) Same as *jungle* ★*rice*.

rice[3] (rīs), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *rice*[2] = *rise*[2], a branch, a stick, etc.] A collapsible hexagonal reel upon which a hank of yarn is placed for winding on a bobbin. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 272.

rice-bird, *n.* **3.** In Texas, the crow-blackbird, *Quiscalus quiscula*; in the Sandwich Islands, a subspecies of the Mexican purple finch, *Carpodacus mexicanus obscurus*.

rice-blight (rīs′blīt), *n.* See ★*blight*.

rice-bran (rīs′bran), *n.* The removed cuticle of the rice grain. See ★*rice-milling*.

rice-chaff (rīs′chaf), *n.* The debris of the husks of rice. See ★*rice-milling*.

rice-creel (rīs′krēl), *n.* [*rice*[3] + *creel*.] On a hank-winding machine, a frame for the very light reels called *rices*, for holding hanks of yarn. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 272.

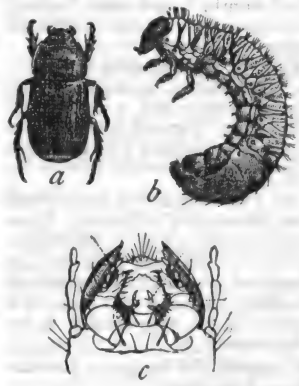
rice-eel (rīs′ēl), *n.* Same as *symbranchoid* ★*eel*.

rice-flour, *n.* **2.** The layer of the rice kernel next the cuticle, rubbed off as a powder in the processes of hulling and polishing. Its food-value is many times greater than that of the polished grain, since it includes nearly all the fats. Not being by itself palatable the flour is used only as stock food. Also called *rice-meal* and *rice-dust*.

Rice-grain decoration. See *rice*[1].

rice-grass (rīs′grȧs), *n.* A rough grass, *Homalocenchrus hexandrus*, growing spontaneously along watercourses in many warm countries. In the Philippine Islands it is cultivated like rice, under the name of *zacate*, for forage. It is much relished by animals. An allied species, *H. oryzoides*, is sometimes called *rice cut-grass* (which see, under *cut-grass*).

rice-grub (rīs′grub), *n.* The larva of a scarabæid beetle, *Chalepus trachypygus*. It damages the roots of upland rice in the southern United States.



Rice-grub (*Chalepus trachypygus*).
a, beetle; *b*, larva, natural size; *c*, under side of larva with head details enlarged.
(Riley, U. S. D. A.)

rice-milling (rīs′mil″ing), *n.* The operation of removing the hard, rough, and brittle husk which incloses the rice grain, and the cuticle immediately investing the kernel. This is accomplished primitively by pounding and winnowing, or in improved practice by passing the rough rice between millstones and the separated grain through a special machine called a 'huller.' The grain thus treated is said to be *cleaned*.

rice-polish (rīs′pol″ish), *n.* Rice-flour so far as produced by the polishing process.

rice-polishing (rīs′pol″ish-ing), *n.* The operation by which the pearly luster is given to commercial rice. It consists in rubbing the cleaned grain with soft moose-hide or sheepskin within a wire-gauze cylinder and giving it at the same time a thin coating of paraffin by inclosing with it lumps of that substance. See ★*rice-flour*, 2.

rice-sapper (rīs′sap″ėr), *n.* An East Indian capsid bug, *Leptocorisa acuta*, which punctures the ripening kernels of autumn rice.

rice-shell, *n.* **2.** In Australia, any one of various species of *Truncatella*, a small marine mollusk. The shell is used for necklaces and derives its name from its resemblance to grains of rice. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

rice-smut (rīs′smut), *n.* See ★*smut*.

rice-weevil, *n.* **2.** Same as *water-weevil*.

Richardson's actinometer. See ★*actinometer*.

Richelieu sauce. See ★*sauce*.

rich-leaf (rich′lēf), *n.* Same as *richweed*, 1.

richmondite (rich′mond-īt), *n.* [*Richmond* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphantimonite of

lead, copper, iron, and zinc occurring in black metallic masses at Richmond Hill, New Zealand.

Richmond stage. See ★*stage*.

Richthofenia (riċht-hō-fē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Von *Richthofen*.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods from the Permo-Carboniferous rocks of India. It has the essential characters of the *Strophomenacea*, but these are veiled by the superabundant growth of cellular shell-tissue which gives it a form and structure similar to that of the cyathophylloid corals or that of rudistid pelecypods, such as *Radiolites* and *Hippurites*.

richweed, *n.* **3.** The great ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida;* also, less properly, the common ragweed or hogweed, *A. artemisiæfolia.*—**4.** The white snakeroot or white sanicle, *Eupatorium ageratoides*.

ricin (rī′sin), *n.* [*Ric*(*inus*) + *-in*².] An albuminoid substance of poisonous character obtained in small quantity from the seeds of the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

ricinic (ri-sin′ik), *a.* [*Ricin*(*us*) + *-ic*.] Derived from ricinolic acid.—**Ricinic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, made by heating barium ricinoleate in a vacuum. It melts at 81° C.

ricinine (ris′i-nin), *n.* [*Ricin*(*us*) + *-ine*².] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{16}O_4N_4$, found in castor beans. It crystallizes in prisms which melt at 193° C.

ricininic (ri-si-nin′ik), *a.* [*ricinine* + *-ic*.] Derived from ricinine.—**Ricininic acid,** an acid, $C_6H_5N_2.COOH$(?), which is formed from ricinine by saponification. It appears to be carboximinomethyl-pyridine.

ricinoleate (ris-i-nō′lē-āt), *n.* [*ricinol*(*eic*) + *-ate*².] A salt of ricinolic acid.

rick¹, *n.* **1.** In parts of the United States, applied only to an oblong-shaped pile.

> Farmers often, instead of making conical stacks, put the entire crop into a long roof-shaped *rick*.
> *J. B. Killebrew*, Grasses of Tennessee, p. 283.

2. A pile of brushwood used in the concentration of weak brine from salt-wells, the brine being allowed to trickle over the pile with free exposure to the air. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.—**3.** Along the coast from New England to Delaware, a mass of salt-marsh hay supported upon piles.

rickardite (rik′ärd-it), *n.* [Named after T. A. *Rickard*, editor of a mining journal.] A copper telluride, Cu_4Te_3, occurring in small masses of metallic luster and bright purple color: found in Colorado.

rickey (rik′i), *n.* [Named after a Colonel *Rickey*.] A cooling drink consisting of spirits, usually gin, a wineglassful of which is put in a glass with cracked ice, a lime, and club soda.

Rictus palpebrarum, the space between the eyelids when they are widely open.

riddle², *n.* **5.** In *minting*. See the extract.

> The next process is to put the blanks through a bath of sulphuric acid, after which they are washed and dried in a barrel-shaped revolving machine, known as a "*riddle*." They are then taken to the coining press.
> *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 5, 1904, p. 313.

riddle-seal (rid′l-sēl), *n.* See ★*seal*².

riddling-machine (rid′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* See ★*sand-crusher*, 2.

ride, *v.* **I.** *intrans.*—**To ride hawse-full,** said of a vessel when it pitches bows under while at anchor.—**To ride to hawse,** said of a vessel when both bow anchors are down.

II. *trans.* **7.** In *lawn-bowls*, to roll (the ball) with great force.—**To ride herd** or **to ride herd on,** in the western United States, to guard cattle by riding on the outer edge of the herd of feeding animals, keeping them from straying and also keeping off wild animals: also used, by extension, of guarding or protecting anything.

> Blacknell was *riding herd on* a small bunch of calves who with heels mostly in the air were making life a burden to him and to his wiry cow-pony.
> *J. Bronson*, The Lost River, i.

> Which I see a gent as was *riding herd on* them two big boxes all the afternoon, an' I ain't allowin' for accidents neither. *Western World*, II. 230.

> I'm romancin' leisurely along the street when I encounters a party who's *ridin' herd on* one of these yere telescopes. *A. H. Lewis*, Wolfville Nights, xviii.

To ride the goat, to be initiated into a secret society by riding a goat as part of the ceremony, as is jocularly asserted. [Slang.]

ride, *n.* **7.** See ★*compartment line*.—**8.** The side of a log upon which it rests when being dragged.—**Major ride, minor ride.** See ★*compartment line*.—**To give a free ride,** in *poker*, to put up for all the others in a jack-pot, usually as a penalty for drawing to false openers. Sometimes the kitty gives the players a free ride.

rider, *n.* **10.** (*b*) A gold coin of Henry VI. of England, of the value of four shillings.—**Despatch rider,** one who carries despatches on horseback.

> There was no option, the telegrams must be sent through Kimberley and by *despatch riders* . . . to ride a hundred miles across the veldt against time.
> *P. Landon*, in War's Brighter Side, vi.

ridered, *a.* **2.** In *mining*, said of the rock in a vein when it is impregnated by vein-materials in strings or narrow strata.

rider-pipe (rī′dėr-pīp), *n.* An auxiliary pipe; specifically, a pipe used for distributing any fluid to consumers along a pipe-line to lessen the number of connections to the main and to permit of shutting off the fluid while repairs are being made.

rider-plate (rī′dėr-plāt), *n.* In *naval arch.*, a heavy horizontal plate which is fitted on the upper angles of the middle line keelson in order to give it additional strength.

ridge, *n.*—**Barometric ridge,** the high pressure between two areas of low pressure; the summit of a barometric wave.—**Gastrocnemial ridge,** a ridge on the posterior face of the femur to which the gastrocnemius is attached.—**Hemal ridge,** one of the paired cartilaginous ridges which in embryo fishes extend out from either side of the perichordal tube into the lateral musculature of the trunk and unite in the midventral line in the caudal region to inclose the hemal canal.—**Lambdoid ridge** or **crest,** a ridge or crest arising at the junction of the parietal and supraoccipital bones and forming the boundary of the upper posterior part of the cranium: named from the lambdoid suture in man, which has something the shape of the Greek letter lambda (Λ). The lambdoid crest develops with age, and is particularly prominent in old anthropoid apes.—**Subatrial ridge,** a ridge which develops on the mesial surface of one of the metapleural folds in the larval *Amphioxus* and eventually fuses with its fellow of the opposite side to form the floor of the atrial cavity.—**Supraforaminal ridge,** in *ornith.*, the ridge on the back of the cranium just above the foramen magnum, often or usually forking ventrally like an inverted Y.—**Supra-orbital ridge.** Same as *superciliary ridge*.—**Tentorial ridge,** the ridge on the superior inner surface of the cranium, marking the attachment of the tentorium, or division between the cerebrum and cerebellum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 265.—**Wolffian ridge,** the longitudinal welt or fold on either side of the body in certain vertebrate embryos, like the chick, from which the rudiments of the fore and hind limbs arise.

ridge-band, *n.* **2.** In *weaving*, a band for keeping the heddle loops in a loom in their proper positions: an old contrivance that greatly facilitated weaving. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 5.

ridge-line (rij′līn), *n.* The crest-line of a ridge of any kind.

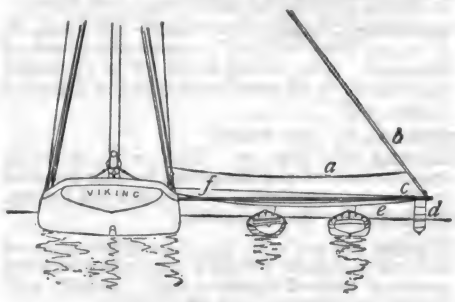
> Another magnetic *ridge-line* runs from near Reading and enters the Channel near Chichester.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 527.

ridge-myrtle (rij′mėr″tl), *n.* See ★*myrtle*.

ridge-planting (rij′plan″ting), *n.* Same as ★*mound-planting*.

ridger, *n.* **3.** In *agri.*, a tool, drawn by a horse, for gathering and heaping up the loose soil against young plants planted in rows. It consists essentially of two mold-boards placed side by side, flaring slightly in front and hinged to a wheel at the rear.

riding-boom (rī′ding-bōm), *n.* A boat-boom, or long spar working in a hinge or goose-neck,



Riding-boom.
a, life-line; *b*, lift; *c*, riding-boom; *d*, rope ladder; *e*, outhaul; *f*, after-boom guy.

designed to be lowered from abreast the foreriggging to a horizontal position at right angles with the keel of the vessel. To this boom, which is supported by halyards and maintained in position by fore-and-aft guys, the small boats make fast when the vessel is at anchor.

riding-mask (rī′ding-mȧsk), *n.* A mask used by ladies to protect the face in riding.

Riemannian (rē-män′i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Georg Friedrich Bernhard Riemann (1826–66), a noted German mathematician. Also written

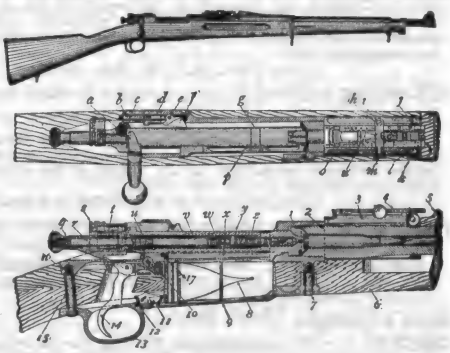
Riemannean.—**Riemannian geometry, space.** See ★*geometry*, ★*space*.

Riemann's measure of curvature. See ★*measure*.

riffle², *n.*—**To make the riffle,** to overcome circumstances, as if fording a riffle in a stream when the current is strong. [Colloq.]

riffle³ (rif′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *riffled*, ppr. *riffling*. [Perhaps < *riffle*¹, *n.*] To shuffle a pack of cards by butting the two parts of the pack into each other and then bending them so that they slip together.

rifle², *n.*—**Berthier rifle,** a rifle (carbine) invented by M. Berthier, adopted for the French cavalry in 1890. It is a bolt-gun with a box-magazine, capable of containing three cartridges, which is filled by means of clips or chargers, which are then thrown away. The caliber of the carbine is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 208 grains, and the muzzle velocity about 2,000 feet per second.—**Krag-Jorgensen rifle,** the military arm used by Denmark and Norway and, in an improved form, by the United States up to 1904. See *United States* ★*rifle* (of 1903).—**Lebel rifle,** the rifle adopted for the French infantry in 1886. It is a bolt-gun with a tubular magazine holding eight cartridges under the barrel. The caliber is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 208 grains, and the initial velocity 2,073 feet per second. The ammunition supply for each man is 120 rounds.—**Lee-Metford rifle,** the magazine-gun adopted in 1889 for use in the English army. It is also known as the Lee-Speed, and is nearly identical with the Remington-Lee. It is a bolt-gun, and has a detachable box-magazine, which, however, is not entirely separated from the gun, but when withdrawn from its seat is secured to the guard-swivel by a short chain. The magazine has a cut-off, so that the gun may be used as a single-loader and the magazine held in reserve. The magazine of the Mark I gun holds eight cartridges, and that of the Mark II ten cartridges. The caliber of the Lee-Metford is .303 inch, the weight of the bullet 216 grains, and the muzzle velocity 2,100 feet per second.—**Lee straight-pull rifle.** See *United States navy* ★*rifle*.—**Match-rifle,** a fine, well-made arm used for match-shooting.—**Mauser rifle,** a military rifle adopted first by Belgium and later by Spain, Germany, and the Argentine Republic. It is a bolt-gun, and the magazine-box, having a capacity of five cartridges, is underneath the receiver and in front of the trigger-guard. The magazine is of the fixed type, but so arranged that it can readily be removed for cleaning. It can be charged through the receiver with single cartridges, or the five can be stripped at once from a metal clip. The clip is pushed out to the right as the bolt is closed, and does not form any part of the magazine mechanism. The gun has no cut-off, but a single-loading fire can be maintained, retaining four cartridges in the magazine, by replacing the top cartridge after each discharge. The caliber of the Belgian Mauser is .301 inch, the weight of the bullet 219 grains, and the initial velocity 1,968 feet



United States Rifle, model of 1903, with top and side views of the operating parts.

a, sleeve-lock spring; *b*, cut-off spindle; *c*, sleeve-lock; *d*, cut-off; *e*, ejector-pin; *f*, ejector; *g*, extractor-collar; *h*, slide and slide-cap; *i*, slide-cap screw; *j*, windage-screw; *k*, windage-screw knob; *l*, windage-screw bushing; *m*, slide screw; *n*, drift-slide; *o*, fixed base; *p*, extractor; *q*, cocking-piece; *r*, firing-pin; *s*, safety-lock thumb-piece; *t*, safety-lock spindle; *u*, sleeve; *v*, mainspring; *w*, firing-pin sleeve; *x*, follower; *y*, bolt; *z*, striker; 1, receiver; 2, barrel; 3, movable base; 4, leaf; 5, hand-guard; 6, stock; 7, front guard-screw; 8, magazine-spring; 9, floor-plate; 10, sear-spring; 11, floor-plate catch; 12, floor-plate catch-spring; 13, guard; 14, trigger; 15, guard-screw bushing; 16, rear guard-screw; 17, bolt-stop spring.

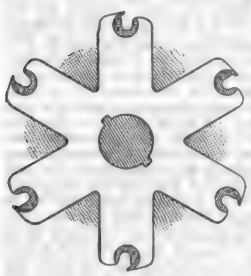
per second.—**United States rifle,** model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition, the rifle of the United States army. It is a compromise between the old rifle and the carbine. The total length is 43.212 inches and the barrel, which is incased in wood to within a short distance of the muzzle, is 24.006 inches long. The operating parts consist principally of the bolt and magazine mechanisms. The bolt mechanism is similar to that of the model 1892 rifle but strengthened against the bore pressure by additional lugs. The magazine mechanism consists of the floor plate, magazine spring, follower, and cut-off. The magazine is of the fixed type underneath the receiver and in front of the trigger-guard; it is filled from a clip holding five cartridges; when empty the follower holds the bolt open and calls the attention of the soldier to the necessity of refilling; it may be cut off if desired and the rifle used as a single-loader, in which case any cartridges in the magazine are held in reserve. The caliber is .30 of an inch, the weight of the bullet 150 grains, the weight of the powder charge 50 grains, and the muzzle velocity 2,700 feet per second. Twenty-five aimed shots may be fired in one minute. The maximum range is about 5,465 yards, for which the time of flight is 31.359 seconds. The penetration in white pine at 500 yards is about 24 inches and a low steel plate .3843 of an inch thick is penetrated at 100 yards. The point-blank danger

space is about 650 yards. The rifle is furnished with a long knife bayonet and the total weight is about 10 pounds. — **United States navy rifle**, the rifle adopted for the United States navy in 1895, but later abandoned: also known as the *Lee straight-pull rifle*. It was a bolt-gun with the peculiarity that the bolt was drawn directly to the rear in loading without being turned. The magazine was of the fixed type, and was placed in front of the guard under the receiver. The magazine was charged from a clip holding five cartridges, and there was no cut-off. The gun was therefore rather a repeating than a magazine arm. If the magazine was not charged the gun could be used as a single-loader. The caliber of the rifle was 6 millimeters (.236 inch), the weight of the bullet 135 grains, and the velocity at 60 feet from the muzzle 2,460 feet per second.

rifleite (rī′fl-īt), *n.* [*rifle* + *-ite*2.] A trade-name for an explosive, a kind of smokeless powder for use in the Lee-Metford rifle.

rifraf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *riffraff*.

rift1, *n.* **3.** In *wood-working*, a saw in which the cutting-teeth are placed at the ends of radial arms instead of upon the rim of a disk. — **4.** In *geol.*, one of the principal cleavages or planes of weakness in building-stone, as quarried, of which the quarrymen take advantage. The two others, commonly occurring at right angles with it and with one another, are called the *cut-off* and the *lift*.



Rift.

In gneisses the parallel arrangement of the minerals usually coincides with a direction of easy cleavage, known to quarrymen as the "*rift*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 102.

rift-sawed (rift′sâd), *a.* Sawed in such a way that the surfaces of the boards are nearly those which would come from natural splitting or riving. Compare *quarter-sawed* and *silver-grain*.

rift-system (rift′sis″tem), *n.* A series of related or neighboring fault-valleys constituting a system.

The East African *Rift-system*.— Dr. Carl Uhlig, whose researches in East Africa have been frequently referred to in the Journal, has summed up the results of his observations regarding the East African rift-valley and associated fault-scarps, in the Geographische Zeitschrift for September, 1907.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), Feb., 1908, p. 217.

rift-valley (rift′val″i), *n.* A valley formed by the down-faulting of its floor; a graben.

The author speaks of the valleys, not as due to rifts, but as themselves rifts, which seems to imply a much smaller width in proportion to the height of the sides than is found in the African *rift-valleys*.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 212, note.

rig2, *n.* **5.** The apparatus in a cultivator which carries the shovels; a cultivator gang. — **Fore-and-aft rig.** See *fore-and-aft sails*. — **Goose-neck rig**, a rig with the bars to which the shovels are attached curved over like a hook.

Riga's disease. See ★*disease*.

rigging2, *n.* — **Fore-topgallant rigging**, the shrouds, etc., of the fore-topgallant-mast. — **To man the rigging**, to 'stand in' the shrouds, or to command the men to mount the rigging on and above the sheer-poles.

rigging-mat (rig′ing-mat), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope mat which is seized to the standing rigging to prevent chafe. Small chafing-mats are made of thrumb-work.

rigging-sled (rig′ing-sled), *n.* In *lumbering*, a sled used to haul hooks and blocks on a skid road. Also called *dog-boat* and *pig*.

rigging-slinger (rig′ing-sling″ėr), *n.* In *lumbering*: (*a*) A member of a yarding-crew whose chief duty is to place chokers or grabs on logs. (*b*) One who attaches the rigging to trees in steam-skidding.

rigging-stopper (rig′ing-stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a short length of rope made fast near a piece of running-gear so that the latter's motion may be arrested by taking turns about it with this stopper.

right. **I.** *a.* — **Right by file.** See ★*file*3.

II. *n.* — **Confusion of rights**, in *law*, the union in one person of the qualities of debtor and creditor. — **Miner's right**, in Australia, the license to dig or mine for gold.

A *miner's right*, a wonderful document, printed and written on parchment.

Rolf Boldrewood, The Miner's Right, p. 1, quoted in E. [E. Morris, Austral English.

Right of visitation and search, in *international law*, the right of an armed vessel of a nation at war to visit merchant vessels of neutral nations for the purpose of ascertaining that they are such and to search them for contraband goods which may be confiscated, in some cases absolutely, sometimes with payment, if intended for the enemy. — **Substantial right**, in *law*, a right existing in favor of a party to an action the denial of which by a trial court will, irrespective of technicalities, cause a reversal by an appellate court of any judgment or order obtained in proceedings in which the right was denied. — **Water right**, in *U. S. law*, the right to use water from a canal or other stream or body of water for irrigating purposes, either in definite quantities or upon a certain area. Water rights are recognized by State and federal laws, in some localities as real property, in others as personal. The term also has the meaning of *riparian rights* (which see).

right, *adv.* — **Stage right or left.** See ★*stage-positions*.

right-and-left (rīt-and-left′), *a.* **1.** Made in pairs one member of which is adapted to the right and the other to the left side, as boots, shoes, gloves, etc. — **2.** Symmetrical with regard to a central plane: as, *right-and-left* engines. — **3.** Having both a right-hand and a left-hand thread: said of screws. Bolts and screws for certain purposes are sometimes made with both threads cut on one piece.

right-eared (rīt′ērd), *a.* Using (as a habit) the right ear more than the left in hearing. *G. M. Gould*, in Science, Nov. 1, 1907, p. 594.

right-eyed (rīt′īd), *a.* Using (as a habit) the right eye more than the left in seeing. *G. M. Gould*, in Science, Nov. 1, 1907, p. 594.

right-footed (rīt′fůt″ed), *a.* Using the right foot as the guide and base of action, as in beginning to march, in spading, etc. *G. M. Gould*, in Science, Nov. 1, 1907, p. 594.

right-hand, *a.* **4.** Noting an engine in which the shaft that carries the fly-wheel is at the right hand of the observer as he stands at the head end of the cylinder looking toward the shaft: the reverse of *left-hand*. Also, one in which the observer, looking along the axis of the shaft from the crank end, finds the cylinder and its mechanism on his right.

righting-moment (rī′ting-mō″ment), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the moment of the righting couple which tends to restore a vessel to the upright position when it has been inclined from that position. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 127.

right-sailing (rīt′sā″ling), *n.* In *navigation*, the running of a course due east or west, or north or south; the confining of the course to a meridian or a parallel, so that the vessel makes all latitude or all longitude.

right-sidedness (rīt′sī″ded-nes), *n.* The condition, normal in the majority of persons, in which the parts on the right side (upper and lower extremities, eye, and ear) are more naturally employed for most purposes than those on the left side.

Rigi beds. Same as ★*Ligurian*, 2.

rigidity, *n.* — **Coefficient of rigidity.** See ★*coefficient*. — **Molecular rigidity**, the resistance of the molecules of a substance to translational or rotational displacement.

rigodon, *n.* See *rigadoon*.

rigor, *n.* — **Heat rigor**, rigidity of the muscles, referable to coagulation of the myosin, induced by heat: analogous to rigor mortis.

rigoroso (rig-ō-rō′sō), *a.* [It. = E. *rigorous*.] In *music*, in strict or exact time or rhythm.

rigsbank-skilling (rēgz′ bängk-skil″ing), *n.* A 'royal bank shilling': a subsidiary coin of Denmark, one ninety-sixth of a rigsdaler, equivalent to fifty-six hundredths of a United States cent.

rigsmaal, *n.* See ★*maal*.

Riksdag (riks′däg), *n.* [Dan., = G. *reichstag*, 'parliament of the kingdom.'] The Swedish parliament, consisting of two elected houses.

riksdaler, *n.* See *rix-dollar*.

rillettes (rē-yet′), *n. pl.* [F., prob. dim. of OF. *rille*, a piece cut off.] A potted delicacy made of minced chicken, ham, truffles, etc., used in sandwiches or with a salad.

rill-mark, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *geol.*, one of the marks left by the rills formed by the retreating waters of a wave which breaks against a shore. Such rills often cut furrows in the sand which, if the sand hardens into rock, may be preserved with great fidelity.

rill-pit (ril′pit), *n.* One of the fissures which cut the moon's surface and which often taper toward either end but not downward. They often have flat bottoms. *G. K. Gilbert*, in Bulletin Philos. Soc. Washington, XII. 283.

rily, riley (rī′li), *a.* Roily; angry. [Dial.]

Water looks *rily*. . . . Goin' to be a change o' weather.

L. E. Richards, Mrs. Tree, vi.

rim1, *n.* **3.** The pawl-race or ratchet-ring of a capstan.

R. I. M. An abbreviation of *Royal Indian Marine*.

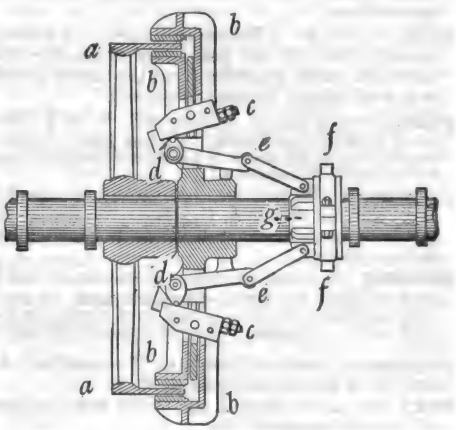
Rima palpebrarum, the cleft between the eyelids.

rimal (rī′mal), *a.* [*rima* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to a rima, in any sense. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 174.

rimation (rī-mā′shọn), *n.* [L. *rima* + *-ation*.] A narrow, fissure-like opening or cleft. Practically the same as *rima*.

rim-band (rim′band), *n.* Any band used on the rim of a pulley or wheel; a belt; a transmission-rope. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 253.

rim-clutch (rim′kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which one of the elements is fitted with a ring or cylindrical surface and on the other are segments of two similar rings which are brought by levers, wedges, or screws to grip the solid ring on the other.



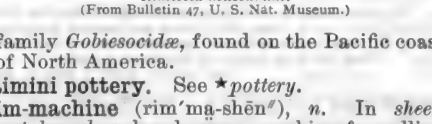
Rim-clutch.

a a, rim; *b b b b*, clutching segments, movable radially by the levers *c c*; *d d*, cams throwing and locking the levers *c c*; *e e*, toggle levers throwing cams *d d*; *f f*, fork of lever moving the collar *g* lengthwise on shaft to operate the clutch. (From Scientific American Supplement.)

rime1, *n.* — **Double rime, triple rime**, a rime extending to two or three syllables.

rime-cloud (rīm′kloud), *n.* A cloud composed of frozen particles of water which adhere to objects when the cloud passes over them, or to a balloon when it enters into such a cloud.

Rimicola (rī-mik′ō-lä), *n.* [L. *rima*, a chink, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of fishes of the family *Gobiesocidæ*, found on the Pacific coast of North America.



Rimicola muscarum.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Rimini pottery. See ★*pottery*.

rim-machine (rim′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a hand-power machine for rolling strips of tin into rims for tinware.

rim-shaft (rim′shâft) *n.* A drum-shaft; a shaft large enough to serve as a pulley: usually made hollow. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 247.

rim-speed (rim′spēd), *n.* The linear velocity of a point on the rim or outer circumference of a rotating body; the speed in linear dimensions, per unit of time, of a point on the rim of a rotating body.

rimuic (rim′ö-ik), *a.* [*rimu* + *-ic*.] Found in the rimu-tree, *Dacridium cupressinum*. — **Rimuic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{20}O_3$, which is the chief constituent of rimu resin. It melts at 192–193° C.

Rimula, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A small rima or fissure, especially of the spinal cord or brain. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 162.

Rinascimento (rē-nä-shē-men′tō), *n.* [It., revival, new birth. See *Renaissance*.] In general, the beginnings of modern civilization in Italy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; more especially, this commencement as influenced by the revival of interest in classic literature and art. In the fine arts (painting, sculpture, architecture), *Rinascimento* means definitely the reappearance of classic motives and methods. It does not include the art of the primitives, which is still mediæval, or the fully developed classicism of the sixteenth century. The French derived word, *Renaissance*, is

much broader in its application, and the German and English usages are still more comprehensive. See *Renaissance.*

rinceau (raṅ-sō′), *n.*; pl. *rinceaux* (-sō′). [F.] A running ornament based on a continuous



Rinceau (from Jean Lepautre).

scroll which is usually elaborated with acanthus-leaves. It is a distinctly classic type, but has passed over into Byzantine and Gothic decoration.

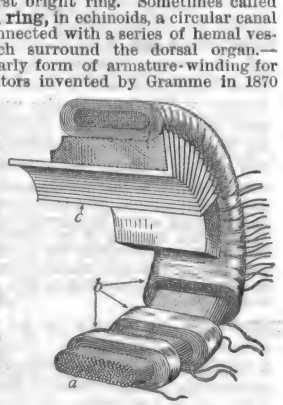
rincon (rin-kōn′), *n.*; pl. *rincones* (-kō′nāz). [Sp. *rincón*, OSp. *rencon*, *rancon*, Cat. *racó*, a reëntrant corner.] In *phys. geog.*, a reëntrant corner in an escarpment; an alcove. [Southwestern U. S.]

rind[1], *n.* **4.** A strip of cloth placed under the leather on the handle of a golf-club to thicken the grip.

rinderpest, *n.*—**Parrots' rinderpest.** See *parrots'* ★*plague.*

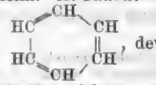
rind-fungus (rīnd′fung″gus), *n.* A disease of sugar-cane due to *Trichosphæria sacchari.*

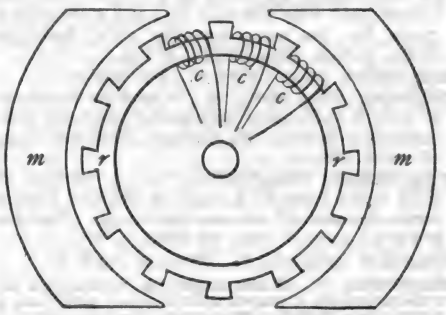
ring[1], *n.* **14.** In *salt-making*, a fire-brick arch of varying length, placed under the evaporating-pans to temper the heat and so prevent the salt from being burned.—**15.** A circular device, with a lip or flange upon which an elliptical clip called a *traveler* runs, for twisting and winding the yarn on a bobbin, on a ring-spinning machine.—**16.** A section of tan-bark, usually 4 feet long.—**17.** In *cricket*, the boundary; the limits of the field of play: so called because in some cases the cricket-field is oval or round. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 67.—**18.** In *chem.*, same as *closed* ★*chain.*—**Adamson ring,** a ring for stiffening a tube or flue which is subjected to external pressure which tends to make it collapse. It is of rectangular cross-section and is riveted between two flanges on adjacent sections of the flue. *Engin. Mag.*, May, 1904, p. 238.—**Alliance ring,** a ring made of two parts so joined together as to have no point of juncture visible. When the two parts are laid together they fit perfectly, making a complete ring. Inscriptions are engraved on the inner sides of the two parts and are invisible when the ring is closed.—**Bandl's ring.** Same as ★*rotraction-ring.*—**Benzene ring.** See ★*benzene.*—**Bishop's ring** (*b*) or **Bishop's circle,** a ring of light about the sun from 12 to 18 degrees in radius, first observed by the Rev. Sereno Bishop daily in September, 1883, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and afterward explained as a diffraction-ring caused by the same vapor or dust from the eruption of Krakatoa that also caused the red sunset skies a few months later. *Nature*, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 623.—**Cut-off ring.** See ★*cut-off.*—**De la Rive's ring,** an apparatus for demonstrating the action of magnets upon currents. It consists of plates of zinc and copper inserted in dilute sulphuric acid contained in a glass vessel weighted with mercury to keep it upright while floating freely on water. The plates can be connected with circular or rectangular wires, coils, or solenoids. These are then traversed by a current, and can be subjected to the action either of magnets or of currents.—**Engagement ring,** a ring given, as the sign of betrothal, by either of the betrothed to the other.—**False ring,** the layer of wood which is formed whenever the diameter growth of a tree is interrupted and begins again during the same growing season.—**Galvanic ring,** a name formerly given to a voltaic circuit.—**Gauze ring,** the semitransparent ring of Saturn, lying between the planet and its first bright ring. Sometimes called *crape-ring.*—**Genital ring,** in echinoids, a circular canal that appears to be connected with a series of hemal vessels or lacunæ which surround the dorsal organ.—**Gramme ring,** an early form of armature-winding for direct-current generators invented by Gramme in 1870 and forming the characteristic feature of the Gramme dynamo-machine. The core consists of a ring made up of a bundle (*a*) of soft iron wires. About this a series of coils (*b*) of insulated copper wire is wound. The end of each coil is joined to the beginning of the one lying next to it, and each of these junctions is attached to one of the bars of the commutator (*c*). The figure shows a Gramme ring in process of construction, a portion of the core being cut away to exhibit the structure. The Gramme ring is a development or modification, independently rediscovered, of the Pacinotti ring constructed in Florence in 1860.—**Harlequin ring,** a ring in which various colored stones are set around the band or arranged in the ring.—**Idiophanic rings,** rings observed when pleochroitic crystals cut normal to an optic axis are placed in convergent light and viewed by means of the polariscope.



Gramme Ring.

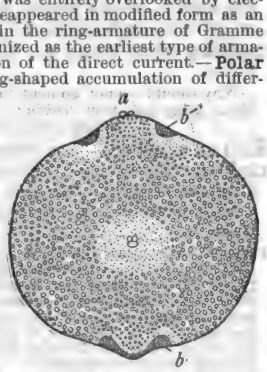
The *idiophanic rings* are most distinct when the plane of incident polarisation is parallel to one of the directions of polarisation. *Science Abstracts*, VI., Sec. A, p. 73.

Intravertebral ring, the ring of tissue surrounding a vertebra in young amphibia; the vertebral cartilage of Wiedersheim. *H. Gadow.*—**Kekulé ring,** the structural formula,  , devised by Kekulé to express the constitution of benzene and those of its derivatives which contain an aromatic nucleus.—**Marquise ring,** a finger-ring having either one gem (as a diamond, ruby, emerald, sapphire, etc.) or a number of stones placed in a long, pointed setting.—**Oral ring,** in echinoderms, the ring which surrounds the mouth-opening.—**Oral ring-vessel,** in some echinoderms, as starfishes, a vessel surrounding the mouth-opening and divided into two by a septum, the inner division communicating with the coeloma and the outer with the axial sinus.—**Orbital ring,** in *ornith.*, the bony ring surrounding the eye, which is formed by the frontal above and the union of the prefrontal and postfrontal below. This condition is found in certain parrots, such as the cockatoos. It is not to be confused with the ring of sclerotic plates around the pupil of the eye. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 351.—**Pacinotti ring,** a form of armature-winding devised by Dr. Antonio Pacinotti in Florence in 1860. It consists of



Pacinotti Ring.

a toothed ring of iron, *rr*, the successive segments of which are wound with coils of wire, *ccc*. The ends of these coils, of which only three are shown in the diagram, are joined together and attached to commutator-bars at the center. The ring thus wound was mounted between the pole-pieces, *mm*, of an electromagnet as shown diagrammatically in the figure and served as the armature of a direct-current generator. Pacinotti's invention, a model of which exists in the cabinet of physical apparatus at the University of Pisa, was entirely overlooked by electrical engineers and it reappeared in modified form as an independent discovery in the ring-armature of Gramme (1870). It is now recognized as the earliest type of armature for the production of the direct current.—**Polar ring,** in *embryol.*, a ring-shaped accumulation of differentiated cytoplasmic substance at the animal and vegetative poles of certain ova.



Section of the egg of the leech *Clepsine* during fertilization. (Whitman.)

a, polar bodies; *b*, polar rings; cleavage-nucleus near the center. Magnified. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

A remarkable phenomenon, described by Whitman in the leech ('78), and later by Foot in the earthworm ('94), is the formation of the "*polar rings*," a process which follows the entrance of the spermatozoön and accompanies the formation of the polar bodies. These are two ring-shaped cytoplasmic masses which form at the periphery of the egg near either pole and advance thence towards the poles, the upper one surrounding the point at which the polar bodies are formed. Their meaning is unknown, but Foot ('96) has made the interesting discovery that they are probably of the same nature as the yolk-nuclei. *E. B. Wilson*, The Cell, p. 150.

Princess ring, a finger-ring with a long oval setting of three, four, or five gems encircled with smaller brilliants worn across the fingers.—**Retaining ring,** an annular wrought-iron ring, which was employed on an obsolete form of railway car-wheel to fasten the metal tire to the wooden body of the wheel.—**Retraction ring.** See ★*retraction.*—**Ring compound,** a compound in which several atoms are united in such a manner as to form a ring. Also called *cyclic compound* and *closed-chain compound.*—**Ring connection, ring current.** See ★*polyphase.*—**Ring discharge,** a form of electric discharge observed in vacuum-tubes without electrodes when the conditions are such that the path of the induced currents is circular and an annular portion of the gas is rendered luminous. *J. J. Thomson*, Discharge of Elect. through Gases, p. 174.—**Ring method,** in *elect.*, a method of testing the permeability of iron or steel in which the sample has the form of a ring. About the ring two coils are wound, the primary or magnetizing coil and the secondary or exploring coil. The ring is magnetized step by step by increasing currents in the primary coil and the corresponding throws of a ballistic galvanometer connected with the secondary coil are noted.—**Ring micrometer.** See ★*micrometer.*—**Tendinous ring of Arnold.** Same as *annulus tendinosus.*—**To run rings round,** to beat, in any contest, so easily as to reach the goal first, though running round and round the competitors. See ★*ring*[1], *v. t.*, 7.—**Vocal ring,** a chitinous ring supporting a vibrating membrane in the thoracic spiracles of certain dipterous insects.—**Waldeyer's tonsillar ring,** an incomplete circle of adenoid tissue, in the throat, formed by the lingual, the pharyngeal, and the faucial tonsils.

ring[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **7.** To circle around (the game) in order to catch the scent: said of a field-dog.

Any dog that "*rings*" game, or from any cause breaks his point to take up another, may be trained to report. *Forest and Stream*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 63.

8. In *printing*, to draw a ring around, as an unmarked change in type, on a proof.

II. *intrans.* **3.** To make the best score in shearing sheep. See ★*ringer*[1], 3. [Australia.]

ring[2], *v. t.*—**To ring the changes,** a method by which counterfeit coin is uttered, the counterfeiter pretending to test a coin paid him, and handing back a false coin demanding a good one in its place.

ring-ampere (ring′am-pār″), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire the current through which causes attraction or repulsion of other circuits carrying current, as in Ampère's experiment or in electric balances for the measurement of currents.

ring-around (ring′a-round″), *n.* **1.** Same as ★*run-around.*—**2.** A girdle of dead tissue formed about the stem of a grape-cluster by the anthracnose, *Sphaceloma Ampelinum.*

But one peculiarity of anthracnose is that it generally attacks the veins of the leaves, as well as the leaf-stems, and so its identification is not always difficult. The stems of the clusters are also injured, and it frequently occurs that a part is completely girdled, causing a "*ring-around,*" as it is commonly called. The berries below the ring do not ripen, but remain green, and gradually shrivel. *E. G. Lodeman*, The Spraying of Plants, p. 295.

ring-bone, *n.*—**False ring-bone,** a bony enlargement on the long pastern of the horse which does not involve the joint and produces no lameness.

ring-bottle (ring′bot″l), *n.* A bottle or jug of earthenware made in the form of a hollow ring, to be filled with water or cider and carried on the arm of a laborer in the harvest-field.

ring-burner (ring′bėr″nėr), *n.* **1.** In a gas or oil lamp, a burner giving an annular flame or having a tubular wick, as in the Argand or any other lamp where air is supplied to the center of a ring-like flame.—**2.** A gas chandelier formed of a ring of burners placed side by side and suspended from the ceiling.

ring-clamp (ring′klamp), *n.* A clamp for holding a ring in position in order to facilitate working. It consists of two pieces of wood hinged together at the middle, the ring being secured between two ends by a wedge placed between the other ends. Also *ring-clasp.*

ring-clutch (ring′kluch), *n.* A form of clutch used in some arc-lamps for lifting the positive carbon when the arc is struck and for holding the carbon in position so long as the proper current flows through the feeding-coil. It consists of a metal ring through which the carbon slips freely so long as the axes of ring and carbon coincide but which, when tilted into an oblique position, clutches the carbon.

ringer[1], *n.* **2.** (*a*) In *athletics*, one who competes in some way under deception, concealing his identity, ability, or standing. (*b*) In *racing*, a horse entered in a race with intent to deceive.

"We have reason to believe that the Lukens horse is a '*ringer*,' Mr. Carleton," he began. "We have been a trifle suspicious that this was the case, all along, though superficial evidence that the animal is the gray racer, Wraith, which was seen on the Western tracks last season, was not altogether lacking."
C. S. Pearson, Romance of the Race Course, iv.

3. In *sheep-shearing*, one who rings or tops the score. See ★*ring*[1]. [Australia.]

They call him the *ringer* of the shed. That means the fastest shearer,—the man who runs rings round the rest, eh? *E. W. Hornung*, Boss of Taroon Be, p. 101.

4. In general, one who excels others, as if able to run rings around his competitors and still keep ahead. See ★*ring*[1]. [Australia.]

Another favorite [school] phrase is a 'regular *ringer*.' Great excellence is implied by this expression.
Geelong Grammar School Quarterly, April, 1894, p. 26: [quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

ringer[2], *n.* **4.** A supplementary enthusiastic cheer. [Slang.]

When the result had been announced the air was rent with cheers. Auctioneer Judy called for a tiger for Mr.

Joseph, and then a *ringer* for . . . who had sold the highest-priced beef steer in the world.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 360.

5. In *telephony*, an electric call-bell.—**Polarized ringer**, in *telephony*, a call-bell with permanent magnets. *G. W. Wilder*, Telephone Prin. and Practice, p. 155.

ringer-magnet (ring'ėr-mag″net), *n.* One of the field-magnets of a call-bell used in telephony.

ringing-key (ring'ing-kē), *n.* In *telephony*, a switching device by which the current for ringing call-bells is put into circuit.

ring-jointer (ring'join″tėr), *n.* A tool used by jewelers for cutting finger-rings which are to be enlarged or reduced.

ring-kiln (ring'kil), *n.* A kiln of the Hoffman type, which is built in a circle around a central stack. The burning-chamber thus forms an annular tunnel. It belongs to a comparatively numerous group of continuous-burning kilns, and is used for burning bricks and other varieties of clay ware, and even lime and cement.

ring-lead (ring'lēd), *v. t.* To lead in some special enterprise; especially, lead a ring or group of others in some mischievous or illegal enterprise. [Rare.]

ring-machine (ring'ma-shēn″), *n.* A bench machine, operated by hand- or foot-power, for forming wire into small rings. It straightens, cuts to measure, and shapes the wire into rings or segments of rings.

ring-main (ring'mān), *n.* A main-pipe in which the two ends are brought around and connected together into a ring or closed loop, so that any two points on the line of pipe may have direct connection with each other by two independent routes which occupy a different part of the closed loop.

The four batteries of boilers constituting each section of the boiler plant are interconnected by a 10-in. main and a 4-in. auxiliary line, both in the form of a *ring main*. No pipe bends are used except on this *ring main*, the necessary flexibility of the piping system being secured partly by this means and partly by the method of support.
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 27, 1904, p. 396.

ring-mountain (ring'moun″tān), *n.* **1.** As much of a volcano as remains after the formation of a caldera, whose rim is like a ring. *W. M. Davis*, Elem. Phys. Geography.—**2.** One of the large crater-like formations on the moon, inferior in size to the bulwark plains.

ringneck, *n.* **3.** In Australia, a jackaroo. The name is given in allusion to the white collar which the new arrival is apt to wear, until home training has been supplanted by bush customs. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. —**Ringneck snake,** same as *ring-snake*; also applied to the East Indian cobra, and to one of the South African vipers, *Sepedon hæmachates*.

ring-off (ring'ôf), *n.* In *telephony*, the signal for the close of communication over a line.

When the conversation is finished a ring upon the call-bell (“*ring off*”) causes the drop to fall and the operator thus notified of the fact removes the plugs and discontinues the connexion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 237.

ring-oiler (ring'oi″lėr), *n.* An oiling device consisting of a ring which rests on a bearing with its lower edge dipping into a reservoir of oil. As the shaft turns it drives the ring which carries oil to the top of the shaft, whence the oil flows through the bearing.

ring-oiling (ring'oi″ling), *a.* Having a ring to carry oil for continuous lubrication. The ring has an internal diameter larger than the journal and rests upon its upper element. The lower part of the ring dips into an oil-well or -reservoir below the bearing. As the journal revolves the ring turns with it, and the lower elements are continually brought to the top, bringing oil as the ring turns and leaving some of it on the bearing.

The journal bearings are of the *ring-oiling*, self-aligning type, of such proportions as to ensure cool running, and the shaft is of a special grade of hammered steel of great tensile strength and wear-resisting qualities.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 10, 1904, p. 410.

ring-pigeon (ring'pij″ọn), *n.* Same as *ring-dove*.

ring-plate (ring'plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, a plate from which a ring is made; a plate forming a zone or belt and thus making a part of the cylindrical shell of a steam-boiler.

ring-rail (ring'rāl), *n.* An oscillating bar on a ring-spinning machine which holds the rings. See ★*ring*[1], 15.

ring-scale (ring'skāl), *n.* Same as ★*dry-rot*, 1, as applied to pine.

rings-giving (ringz'giv″ing), *n.* A former custom in accordance with which gold rings were given by a newly created sergeant-at-law to every person of rank at court. They were given to all, from the princes of the blood down to the lowest clerk, to each according to his dignity.

ring-shake (ring'shāk), *n.* A crack in timber, usually produced primarily by frost, the extremes of contraction and expansion tearing apart the annular growth-rings. Such checks are afterward kept open by the action of the wind upon the tree.

The defect known as cupshake, *ringshake*, . . . is frequently met with in many kinds of wood. It consists in a partial or entire separation of two consecutive annual rings, and appears on a cross section as one or more splits running concentrically around the log.
Sci. Amer. Sup., March 25, 1905, p. 24433.

ringsider (ring'sī″dėr), *n.* A rail-bird; one who leans over the fence or railing of the ring and watches the judging, as at a fair. [Colloq.]

In a large ring there are sure to be several different types of cattle. Sometimes it is not a hard matter to place them right; other times there may be a “topper” of each type in the class, each having many friends among the *ringsiders* for premier honors.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 173.

ring-spinning (ring'spin″ing), *n.* A system of continuous spinning in which a fixed ring (concentric with the spindle) and a traveling-guide for the yarn are the chief features. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, I. 424.

ring-splice (ring'splīs), *n.* See *splice*.

ring-spot (ring'spot), *n.* A spot in the shape of a ring such as is frequently seen on lepidopterous larvæ. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 305.

ring-stream (ring'strēm), *n.* A stream of fluid in the form of a ring; a stream from a nozle formed of an annular ring. *The Engineer* (London), Dec. 25, 1903, p. 611.

ring-taw (ring'tâ), *n.* Same as *taw*[3], 1.

ringworm, *n.*—**Giant ringworm,** an extensive and intractable form of ringworm encountered sometimes in the tropics.—**Tokelau ringworm,** tinea imbricata.

ring-yarn (ring'yärn), *n.* Cotton yarn spun on a ring-spinning machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 348.

rink[2], *n.* **6.** In *lawn-bowls*, a division of the green, about 20 feet in width, the center of which is marked on the bank at each end by a pin or other device.—**7.** A side in a match. In curling, a rink consists of 4 players (called the *leader*, *second player*, *third player*, and *skip* or *driver*), each playing 2 bowls.

rinking (ring'king), *n.* The act of skating in a rink.

Why should we not go mad for china? It is as sensible as going mad over *rinking*.
Besant and Rice, Golden Butterfly, xvi.

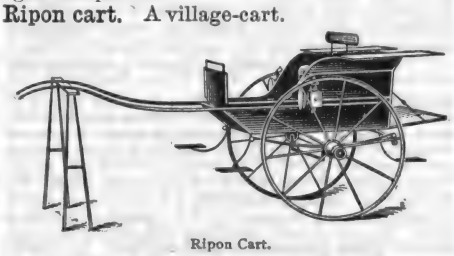
Riolan's bones. See ★*bone*[1].

riolite (rē′ō-līt), *n.* [Named after a Mexican mineralogist, A. M. del *Rio*.] A supposed sulphoselenide of mercury from Culebra, Mexico.

riot, *n.*—**To read the Riot Act.** See *Riot Act*, under *riot*. Hence, to reprove sharply. [Humorous.]—**Nika riots,** a great popular insurrection (originating in a quarrel in the amphitheater between the Green and the Blue factions) which occurred in Constantinople in 532 A.D., the fifth year of the reign of Justinian. It endangered the stability of the Eastern Empire and destroyed the imperial quarter of the city.

rip-cord (rip'kôrd), *n.* A lace or cord fastened in the bag of a balloon in such a way that a sharp pull upon it will rip the bag and let the gas escape.

Ripon cart. A village-cart.



Ripon Cart.

riposte (ri-pōst′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *riposted*, ppr. *riposting*. [*riposte*, *n.*] To make a quick, smart reply or repartee.

ripper[1], *n.* **1.** (*d*) A rip-saw.
4. A double-ripper.

ripping (rip'ing), *a.* [*rip*[1], *v.*] Splendid; very good; ‘stunning’: also used adverbially. [Slang.]

She did look *ripping* in that white frock.
Anthony Hope, Dolly Dialogues, ix.

Winifred made a dash at . . . [the rope], but it slipped through her fingers and vanished. . . . “You made a *ripping* good try,” said Bobby.
A. R. Conder, Seal of Silence, xi.

rippingly (rip'ing-li), *adv.* Splendidly; ‘stunningly.’ [Slang.]

“You dance *rippingly*,” declared her cousin.
E. W. Hornung, Peccavi, xxiv.

ripple[3], *n.* **3.** In *math.*, a wave whose length is less than that for which the velocity of propagation is a minimum.

Sir W. Thomson proposes to distinguish by the name of *ripples* those waves whose length is less than the above critical value of n (Phil. Mag. (4) xlii.). *Amer. Jour. Math.*, IX. 67.

Ripple drift. See ★*drift*.

rippling-comb (rip'ling-kōm), *n.* A group or series of rows of long iron pins fixed in a wooden frame or plank for rippling flax.

riprapping (rip'rap-ing), *n.* Same as *riprap*.

riproaring (rip'rōr-ing), *a.* Lively; uproarious; boisterous; slam bang. [Slang.]

riproarious (rip-rōr'i-us), *a.* Riproaring; uproarious. [Slang.]

risco (rēs'kō), *n.* [Sp. *risco*, a steep rock. See *risk*[1], *n.*] A sharp and precipitous rock; amorphous quartz found in veins or outcrops. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.

rise[1], *n.* **17.** In *base-ball*, a peculiar delivery of the ball which makes it rise so that the tendency of the batsman is to strike under it.—**18.** The difference in diameter, or taper, between two points in a log.

riser, *n.* (*g*) A riser pipe; any pipe which conveys a supply of hot or cold water, steam, gas, etc., from the source of supply upward, as through a building to bath-rooms, radiators, or gas-fixtures. (*h*) In *bee-keeping*, a portion of a hive inserted under another hive to make more room. (*i*) In *elect.*, a wire connecting the various floors of a building and serving for the transmission of currents for electric lighting or power.

The grouping of *risers* has been made, however, so that the average current demand on each pair of lighting bars will be about equal. *Engin. Record*, XXXVIII. 566.

rising, *n.*—**Rising of the lights,** extreme shortness of breath. [Slang.]

rising-box (rī'zing-boks), *n.* A movable shuttle-box at one end of a loom. Also called *drop-box*. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 12.

risk[1], *n.*—**Port risk,** in *marine insurance*, a risk upon a vessel while in port.—**Risk note.** See ★*note*[1].—**Superstandard risk,** insurance on the life of one whose habits or heredity or the state of whose health increases his expectancy of life.

Risorgimento (rē-sōr-ji-men'tō), *n.* Same as ★*Rinascimento*.

risotto (rē-sot'tō), *n.* [It., < *riso*, rice. See *rice*[1].] An Italian dish of rice and cheese.

risqué (ris-kā′), *a.* [Fem. *risquée*: F., pp. of *risquer*, risk, hazard.] Audacious; on the edge of indecency; of doubtful morality; intentionally suggestive of impropriety.

Rissola (ris'ọ̄-lä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ophidioid fishes found chiefly in the Mediterranean Sea.

rit., ritard. Abbreviations of *ritardando*.

rite, *n.*—**Scotch, or Scottish, rite,** in *freemasonry*, the ceremonial of the Scotch freemasons; masonry as governed by Scottish customs.—**York rite,** masonic ceremonial as originally practised at York, England.

riten. An abbreviation of *ritenuto*.

Ritschlian (rich'li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines of Ritschl and his school.

II. *n.* A follower of Ritschl. See ★*Ritschlianism*. *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, 1904.

Ritschlianism (rich'li-an-izm), *n.* The system of doctrine taught by Albrecht Ritschl (1822–89) and his school. Ritschl was professor of theology in the universities of Bonn and Göttingen. He reconstructed theology on the basis of his definition of Christianity, which is given in the extract.

Christianity is the monotheistic, completely spiritual and ethical religion, which, based on the life of its author as Redeemer and as founder of the kingdom of God, consists in the freedom of the children of God, involves the impulse to conduct from the motive of love, aims at the moral organization of mankind, and grounds blessedness on the relation of sonship to God, as well as on the kingdom of God. *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, 1904.

ritualize (rit'ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ritualized*, ppr. *ritualizing*. To arrange and supply a ritual for; hamper with external forms and ceremonies; harden and deaden by ritual.

He adds that the ‘Tribe’ in France has completely lost its ancient traditions since the pernicious Concordat which tended to *ritualise* and catholicise the synagogue.
Daily Chronicle, May 29, 1901.

Riv. An abbreviation of *river*.

rivalry, *n.*—**Binocular rivalry, retinal rivalry,** in *psychophys.*, the alternation of sensations or perceptions which occurs when disparate impressions are presented simultaneously to the two eyes.

If corresponding points of the retinae are separately stimulated with two incongruous fields, the phenomenon of *binocular rivalry* appears.

B. B. Breese, On Inhibition, p. 18.

Monocular rivalry, in *psychol. optics*, a rivalry or alternation of the colors or boundary-lines of diverse stimuli applied to the same area of the same retina. *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.*, xi. 42.

river[2], *n.*—**Adolescent river,** a river which is in the second stage of its threefold development, when it has destroyed the greater number of obstructions to its course, has reached a comparatively uniform gradient, and has well-adjusted tributaries.—**Beheaded river.** See ★*behead.*—**Lost river,** a river which sinks into a cavern and proceeds by a subterranean course often inaccessible to an explorer. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 207.—**River drift, terrace.** See ★*drift*, ★*terrace*[1].—**Mature river,** a river that has reached its stage of maximum development as to extent of its system, effectiveness in its work, variety of its activities, and attendant phenomena. A mature river is associated with maximum topographic relief.—**Senile river,** a river that has long passed its maximum stage of development and work. It is characterized by a graded bed, a comparatively slow and uniform current, a meandering course, a tendency to aggrade its channel, a broad uniform valley or flood plain, and a tributary country reduced to very low relief by its own work. See *young* ★*river* and *mature* ★*river.*—**Superposed rivers.** See *inherited* ★*drainage.*—**Young river,** a river that has not reached its maximum development in areal extent, and has not yet produced its maximum relief. The name comes from the conception of a river as having a life history, from its inception on a structural plain to the completion of its erosional activity. Its history may then be divided into the stages of youth, maturity, and old age. The young river is more particularly characterized by narrow gorges, V-shaped valleys, occasional rapids or waterfalls (if the geologic structure varies), ungraded channel, and a tendency to extend farther its own drainage-system.

river-basin (riv′ėr-bā″sn), *n.* The area drained by a river and its branches.

river-boss (riv′ėr-bos), *n.* In *lumbering*, the foreman in charge of a drive.

river-capture (riv′ėr-kap″tūr), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, the process by which a stream, lengthening its valley by headward erosion and thus encroaching upon a neighboring drainage-basin of greater altitude, eventually taps another stream or river, the upper waters of which are thus diverted and its lower waters beheaded.

On examples taken from various parts of Italy of alteration in the direction of valleys due to *river-capture*, etc.
Geog Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 227.

river-cow (riv′ėr-kou), *n.* The manatee, *Trichecus americanus.*

river-gage (riv′ėr-gāj), *n.* A gage or scale so arranged that the height of the surface of a river may be read from it. The zero of the scale is usually at some arbitrary distance below the lowest water. Self-registering river-gages have been devised, operated either mechanically or electrically The registering apparatus may be at any distance from the gage proper, since all such gages are very liable to get out of order. The preference is given to plain divided scales fastened vertically to piers or slanting along the slope of the river-bank, especially in rivers which are subject to great fluctuations and carry down much debris. See ★*limnometer*, *marigraph*, and ★*tide-register.*

river-grass (riv′ėr-gras), *n.* Same as *Texas* ★*millet.*

river-gravel (riv′ėr-grav″el), *n.* Gravel deposited by a river. The term is useful in the interpretation of this type of gravel as contrasted with the shingle of a beach or a glacial moraine.

river-hog, *n.* **3.** A sailors' name for the sturgeon because of its habit of rooting at the bottom of rivers.

river-man, *n.* **2.** In Guiana, a peasant; especially, a negro or half-caste employed along the rivers below the timber-lands.

river-mangrove (riv′ėr-man″grōv), *n.* See ★*mangrove.*

river-maple (riv′ėr-mā″pl), *n.* See ★*maple*[1].

River-perch of New York, a percoid fish, *Morone americana*, found in rivers of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

river-portion (riv′ėr-pôr″shọn), *n.* The older or lower portion of a river valley characterized by U-shape and flood ground. The term as used by Dana is in contrast to ★*torrent-portion*, which is characterized by V-shaped section. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 181.

river-prophet (riv′ėr-prof″et), *n.* One who has acquired local celebrity by prophesying the occurrence of high or low water in a river.

river-rat (riv′ėr-rat), *n.* A log-driver whose work is chiefly on rivers: contrasted with ★*laker*[1], 4.

riverscape (riv′ėr-skāp), *n.* [Cf. *landscape.*] A scene on a river, or a picture representing such a scene. [Rare.]

Riverscapes more alluring, and a ruined château said to be of Queen Blanche, mother of St. Louis.
C. S. Smith, Barbizon Days, p. 17.

river-valley (riv′ėr-val-i), *n.* A valley eroded or followed by a river: used especially in contrast to *tectonic valley*, a valley produced by deformation, such as a synclinal fold or a rift-valley.

rivet[1], *n.*—**Pan-head rivet,** a rivet having a head shaped like the frustum of a cone or an inverted pan.

rivet-bar (riv′et-bär), *n.* A round bar of wrought-iron or steel from which to make rivets. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, II. 657.

riveter, *n.* **2.** Specifically, a machine for driving rivets.—**Hydraulic riveter,** a riveting-machine in which the rivet is headed by squeezing, the necessary force being applied by hydraulic pressure; a riveter worked by hydraulic power.—**Mud-ring riveter,** a machine for driving the rivets of the mud-ring for a locomotive boiler. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 803.

rivet-forge (riv′et-fōrj), *n.* Same as *riveting-forge.*

rivet-hole (riv′et-hōl), *n.* The drilled, punched, or reamed hole in a metal plate in which a rivet is to be inserted. Since rivets are usually driven while hot, the rivet-hole is made $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch larger in diameter than the rivet. The rivet is upset in driving and hence fills the hole.

riveting, *n.*—**Chain-riveting.** See ★*chain-riveting.*—**Cross-riveting,** riveting in which a rivet in one row is placed across or behind the opening between two rivets in the adjacent row; staggered riveting.—**Double riveting,** riveting in which two rows of rivets are used to connect a plate to the adjacent plate or strap: hence, in a butt-joint having double riveting, four rows of rivets are required. See ★*double-riveted.*—**Lap-riveting.** See ★*lap-riveting.*—**Single riveting,** riveting in which only one row of rivets is used to fasten two adjacent plates or a plate and strap. A butt-joint in which single-riveting is used requires two rows of rivets.—**Staggered riveting,** such an arrangement of the two or more rows of rivets parallel to the edge of the plate, in a double or multiple riveted joint, that the rivet in each even row is in line with the space between the rivets on the odd rows. When there are two rows only, the passage from hole to hole is oblique, or as though the holes had been laid out by one who staggered as he walked. The line of least resistance in the plate is lengthened for any length of the joint as a whole by staggering the rivets, but where the riveted joint is to be tight against internal pressure, as in boilers, the rivets do not come near enough to each other and chain-riveting is more usual.—**Triple riveting,** riveting in which three rows of rivets connect a plate to an adjacent plate or strap.—**Zigzag riveting,** riveting in which the rivets are not behind one another but are in zigzag lines; staggered riveting; cross-riveting.

riveting-die (riv′et-ing-dī), *n.* A rivet-set; a dolly; a set swage or die for forming heads of uniform size and shape on rivets; a cup-set; a snap.

riveting-pot (riv′et-ing-pot), *n.* A riveting-forge; a pot or bucket in which there is a fire for heating rivets. The fire is blown by a blast from a bellows or fan.

riveting-tower (riv′et-ing-tou″ėr), *n.* A high shed or shop-roof built over a riveting-machine to give vertical head-room for lifting boiler-shells and -flues over the jaws of the riveting-machine.

rivet-rod (riv′et-rod), *n.* A metal rod from which rivets (larger than wire sizes) are made.

rivet-set (riv′et-set), *n.* Same as *riveting-set.*

rivet-steel (riv′et-stēl), *n.* **1.** Steel of a soft and tough grade particularly adapted for making rivets.—**2.** Steel in the form of round rods from which rivets can be made.

rivet-tongs (riv′et-tongz), *n. pl.* Tongs having long, narrow jaws for handling red-hot rivets and inserting them in the holes they are to fill. The jaws are so shaped as to hold the rivet at their end.

rivet-wire (riv′et-wīr), *n.* Metal wire suitable for making small rivets.

Rivinian fissure. Same as *notch of Rivini.*

rivotite (riv′ō-tīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Rivot*, of the School of Mines in Paris.] A mineral substance from the province of Lérida, Spain, containing the oxid of antimony and copper with carbon dioxid, but of doubtful homogeneity.

rivulation (riv-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [L. *rivulus*, a rivulet, + *-ation.*] In certain fishes, as *Cirrhites rivulatus*, a color-marking which separates patches of a different color.

Rivulus (riv′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *rivulus*, a rivulet.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in brooks of tropical America.

rix-dollar, *n.* **2.** An English colonial coin and money of account, derived from the Dutch, in Ceylon, Cape Colony, and Malacca.

—**Rix-dollar banco,** a Swedish silver coin, of the value of 1s. 8d.

rize, *v.* and *n.* An amended and former spelling of *rise.*

rizn, *pp.* of *rize.* A simplified spelling of *risen.*

rm. An abbreviation of *ream.*

R. M. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Marine Artillery;* (*b*) of *Royal Military Academy* (Woolwich, England); (*c*) of *Royal Military* (or *Marine*) *Asylum.*

R. M. C. An abbreviation of *Royal Military College* (Sandhurst, England).

R. M. L. I. An abbreviation of *Royal Marine Light Infantry.*

R. M. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Mail Service;* (*b*) of *Royal Mail Steamer;* (*c*) of *Royal Microscopical Society.*

R. N. A. V. An abbreviation of *Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.*

R. N. R. An abbreviation of *Royal Naval Reserve.*

R. O. An abbreviation of *Receiving Office.*

roa (rō′ạ), *n.* [Maori.] The Maori name for the large apteryx or kiwi, *Apteryx mantelli*, of the North Island, New Zealand. Also *roa-roa.*

roach[1], *n.* **3.** The redfin, *Rutilus rutilus*, a common European shiner or minnow of the family *Cyprinidæ.*

roach[2], *n.* **3.** In England, a shell limestone occurring at the top of the Portland Stone or Portlandian on the Isle of Portland.

roachback (rōch′bak), *n.* [See *roach-backed.*] The grizzly bear of the Bitter Root mountains and vicinity.

The *roachbacks*, as the Bitter Root grizzlies are called, are a cunning and desperate race.
E. Thompson Seton, The Biography of a Grizzly, p. 135.

road, *n.* **6.** The tour or route of a theatrical company. See *on the road.*

A comedian who has seen so much of the unlovely side of "*road*" life that he might well be the writer of tragedies. *N. Y. Times*, Dec. 28, 1902.

Fore-and-aft road, in *lumbering*, a skid-road made of logs placed parallel to its direction, making the road resemble a chute.—**Go-back road,** a road upon which unloaded logging-sleds can return to the skidways for reloading without meeting the loaded sleds on the way to the landing.—**Short road.** Same as *go-back* ★*road.*—**Skid-road.** (*a*) A road or trail which leads from the stump to the skidway or landing. (*b*) A road over which logs are dragged, having heavy transverse skids, partially sunk in the ground, usually at intervals of about five feet.—**Steel road.** Same as *steel* ★*roadway.*—**To brush a road,** in *lumbering*, to cover with brush the mud-holes and swampy places in a logging-road to make it solid.—**Township road.** See ★*township.*

road-gage (rōd′gāj), *n.* In *mech.*, a device attached to a vehicle to show the grade of the road over which the vehicle is traveling.

road-goose (rōd′gös), *n.* See ★*goose.*

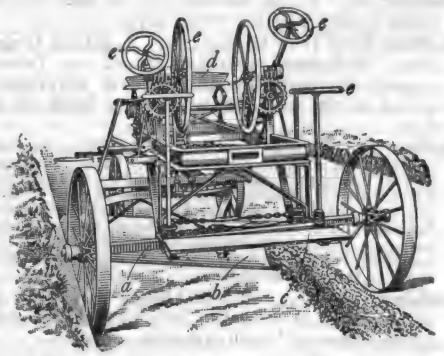
road-grader (rōd′grā″dėr), *n.* Same as *road-leveler* and ★*road-machine.*

road-horse (rōd′hôrs), *n.* A horse used for driving, in distinction from one used for drawing loads; a roadster.

road-house (rōd′hous), *n.* An inn or tavern on the roadside, used as a place of refreshment by those driving along the road.

The revival of road coaching as a popular amusement, . . . the habit of well-known persons to make use of the better class of *road houses* and now Col. . . .'s decision to erect a suburban inn on a much-used boulevard seem to point to the revival of a spring season.
N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 11, 1901.

road-machine, *n.* (*b*) Specifically, a large steel frame mounted on four wheels and



Road-machine.
a, telescopic axle for rear wheels; *b*, scraper delivering spoil between rear wheels; *c*, platform for operator; *d*, seat for driver; *e*, *e*, *e*, *e*, hand-wheels controlling all operations of machine.

carrying a large steel scraper beneath, between the two pairs of wheels. By means of

various appliances, under the control of the operator, the scraper can be used as a plow in breaking up a road-bed, or as a scraper, evener, or grader. It can also be turned in any direction and presented to the work at any angle or any level to trim the road-bed to any required slope. The rear axle of the machine is telescopic and can be extended in either direction to bring the scraper outside the line of the forward wheels in cutting the outside of the road-bed and turning the material toward the crown of the road. All the changes in the position and duty of the tool can be made while the machine is in motion.

road-monkey (rōd′mung″ki), *n.* See ★*monkey*.

road-pen (rōd′pen), *n.* A steel pen having two points, used in making two parallel lines to represent a road in map-making.

roadster, *n.* **1.** The typical roadster stands from 15.1 to 15.3 hands high, and weighs from 950 to 1150 pounds. It should stand high on the legs, be deep of chest, but lack the heavy form of a draft horse.

6. A name given to a type of automobile with seats for two.

road-wagon (rōd′wag″ǫn), *n.* A top-wagon swung on side-bars.

roadway, *n.*—**Steel roadway**, a road or highway in which parallel lines of steel plates or channels, supported on proper foundations, are provided as wheel tracks, for the purpose of diminishing the tractive power necessary to move vehicles.

Roanoke-bell (rō-a-nōk′bel″), *n.* The Virginian cowslip or lungwort, *Mertensia Virginica*.

roarer, *n.* **2.** Same as *bull-roarer*.

At night, when the tribe dances in glee, this mortar or tub for soaking skins becomes a drum. . . . A reed, or a section of bark, or the hollow bone of a bird, makes a flute. A tablet two fingers wide and a span in length, suspended from a staff with sinew, becomes a *roarer* which is whipped through the air—the first trumpet of primitive man.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. lxxiii.

3. A gas-well from which a large quantity of gas flows noisily. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.

roast, *v. t.* **6.** In *agri.*, in the process of barefallowing, to subject (the soil) to the full force of the sun in order to kill the weeds.

Besides, the great object in working a fallow is the "*roasting*" of the weeds by means of the midsummer sun. *J. Wrightson*, Farm Crops, p. 31.

roaster, *n.* **4.** A muffle or furnace used for roasting ore, usually of the reverberatory type; specifically, the furnace in which blister-copper is produced. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 460.—**Roaster acid**, in the manufacture of carbonate of soda by the Leblanc process, the aqueous hydrochloric acid obtained by condensation in water of roaster gas.

roasting (rōs′ting), *n.* The act denoted by the verb *roast*.—**Sweet roasting**, in *metal.*, roasting carried on until sulphurous and arsenious fumes cease to be given off. Also known as *good* or *dead roasting*.

roasting-dish (rōs′ting-dish), *n.* In *assaying*, a round shallow dish of fire-clay ware, about 2–6 inches in diameter, used to roast a sample of pulverized ore (burning off sulphur, etc.) preparatory to assaying.

roasting-tray (rōs′ting-trā), *n.* A shallow basket used by some American Indian tribes to roast or parch corn or seeds by shaking them with hot stones or coals.

rob[1], *v. t.* **8.** In spoil-five, when the trump card turned up is an ace, the dealer may rob it by discarding a card from his own hand in its place. If the trump card is not an ace, any player holding the ace of trumps may, when it is his turn to play to the first trick, pass a card to the dealer and receive the turned trump in its place.

robber, *n.* **2.** In *bee-keeping*, a bee which takes honey from a strange hive.

robber-frog (rob′ėr-frog), *n.* A rather large frog, *Lithodytes latrans*, found in Texas among the rocks on the borders of rivers. It has a cry which suggests the bark of a dog.

robin[1], *n.* **3.** The name is given locally by English colonists to a number of very different birds, which are reddish or chestnut below: in Jamaica to one of the todies, *Todus viridis*; in South Africa to a coly, *Pressinornis phœnicurus*; in India to a warbler, *Thamnobia fulicata*; and in Australia to a flycatcher, *Erythrodryas*, and more commonly to *Petrœca*.—**New-Zealand robin**, a small bird of the genus *Miro* which bears little resemblance to the robin of England.

robin[4] (rō′bin), *n.* [*Rob(inia)* + *-in*[2].] A toxin obtained from the *Robinia Pseudacacia*, a locust-tree of North America.

robinin (rō′bi-nin), *n.* [*robin* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{33}H_{44}O_{20} + 8H_2O$ (?), found in the flowers of the locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*. It yields quercitin and a sugar, probably isodulcite, when hydrolyzed. It melts at 195° C.

roburite (rō′bėr-īt), *n.* [L. *robur*, strength, + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name for an explosive, consisting essentially of ammonium nitrate and chlordinitrobenzene, varied sometimes by the substitution or addition of other ingredients. It is claimed that this material is safer in use than many other explosives, and particularly well adapted to coal-mining and quarrying; but the deliquescent character of ammonium nitrate requires protection from contact with the air.

rocaille, *n.* **2.** In *gardening*, rockwork; especially rockwork that does not attempt to imitate the natural formation of rocks, but combines pebbles, shells, etc., into conventional figures of sea-gods, dolphins, or marine and rustic ornaments for the decoration of grottoes, fountains, etc.

Of all the groves with their delicate trellis-work, their *cabinets de verdure* of clipped trees, and elaborate fountains in basins decorated with frail work in *rocaille*, but two remain in anything like their old completeness and elegance. *Scribner's Mag.*, July, 1905, p. 49.

Rocaille coquille, book-plate ornamentation in varying forms of the scallop-shell upon rockwork.



Rocaille Coquille: from an old engraving.

Roccellaceæ (rok-se-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Roccella* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Roccella*.

roccellinin (rok-sel′i-nin), *n.* [*Roccella* + *-in* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$, found in the lichen *Roccella tinctoria*. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 182° C.

Rochester shale. See ★*shale*[2].

rochet[1] (roch′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rocheted*, ppr. *rocheting*. To invest with a rochet.

What, still at work so gray and obsolete?
Still *rocheted* and mitered more or less?
Don't you feel all that out of fashion now?
I find out when the day of things is done!
Browning, Ring and Book, vi. l. 1243.

rock[1], *n.*—**Complementary rocks.** See ★*complementary*.—**Copper rock.** See ★*copper*[1].—**Coral rock**, rock composed of fossil corals, the comminuted parts of corals, or of coral sand which has undergone, by the process of diagenesis, an alteration to a dolomite or magnesian limestone.—**Crystalline rocks**, in *geol.*, a term commonly employed to describe both metamorphic and igneous rocks, in contrast to sedimentary or clastic rocks.—**Effusive rock**, igneous rock erupted upon the surface of the earth. See *the* ★*effusive period*.—**Flour of rocks.** See ★*rock-flour*, 2.—**Gluing rock**, a seam of clay so tightly adherent to a coal-seam that the two must be mined together. [Colloq.]—**Hybrid rocks**, according to the theory of Durocher (1857), igneous rocks of intermediate composition, as syenites, trachytes, and (?) andesites, formed by the mixture of a persilicic and a subsilicic magma; according to Harker (1904), igneous rocks formed by the mixture of any two magmas.—**Igneous rocks**, those rocks which have cooled and consolidated from a state of fusion. They are set off from the sedimentary and æolian on the one side, and the metamorphic on the other. They appear as dikes, surface-flows, intruded sheets, laccoliths, stocks, necks, and batholiths. According to their relations to the surface at the time of consolidation they have been subdivided into the deep-seated or plutonic, and the surface-flows or volcanic. *Intrusive* is a synonym of the former and *extrusive* or *effusive* of the latter. The texture varies from glassy through felsitic and porphyritic to granitoid, as we pass from the surface to interior conditions of consolidation.—**Intermediate rocks**, igneous rocks intermediate in composition between those that are high (persilicic) and those that are low in silica (subsilicic), as diorites and syenites.—**Live rock**, rock that is unaltered, or as yet undisturbed by mining.

Deposits of this sort, which occur invariably inclosed in undecomposed or "*live*" *rock*, are regarded as original ores.

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 213, [1902, p. 160.

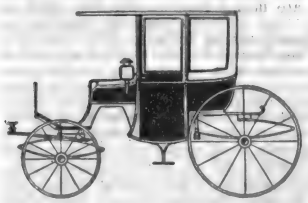
Melbourn rock, in *Eng. geol.*, a name given to a band of hard yellow and white nodular chalk 8 or 10 feet thick, locally known in Cambridgeshire as 'rag.' It lies at the base of the Middle Chalk or Turonian, near the middle of the Upper Cretaceous.—**Moor rock**, in *geol.*, a local name given to the millstone-grit in Lanarkshire.—**Perched rock**, in *geol.*, an erratic, usually large rock, left perched upon a ledge or other conspicuous place.—**Rock dammar.** See ★*dammar*.—**Rock scarlet.** Same as ★*dianthine*.—**The quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks**, a system of classification suggested by Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, and Washington in 1902. It classifies rocks primarily on the basis of their chemical composition and secondarily on that of their mineral composition and texture. Igneous rocks that are chemically alike are grouped together. The chemical composition is expressed in terms of standard minerals which may crystallize from any given molten magma. All pyrogenetic minerals are arranged in three groups, two of which are chosen as standard minerals. The first group contains the distinctly aluminous minerals—feldspars, leucite, nephelite, sodalites, and corundum, together with quartz and zircon. For this group the term *salic* (mnemonic of *silica* and *alumina*) is used. The second group contains all other pyrogenetic minerals which are free from alumina—orthorhombic pyroxenes and diopside, wollastonite, acmite, olivin, akermanite (representing melilite), magnetite, ilmenite, titanite, apatite, etc. This group is called *femic* (mnemonic of *ferro*magnesian, the predominant character of the group). The third group contains aluminous ferromagnesian minerals—angites, amphiboles, micas, garnets, etc., and is called *alferric* (mnemonic of *alumina* and *ferric* oxid). The salic and femic minerals are the standard minerals, and it is possible to express the chemical composition of all igneous rocks in terms of these minerals, without taking into account the possible alferric minerals. The composition of an igneous rock expressed quantitatively in terms of standard minerals is called its *norm*. The actual mineral composition of the rock expressed quantitatively is called its *mode*. The system of subdivision of the classification is dichotomous, successive pairs of factors (groups of standard minerals or of chemical constituents) being compared quantitatively. The same proportional limits are employed in each set of divisions based on a pair of factors. Thus the possible mixtures of A and B are divided into 5 parts: (1) $A/B > 7/1$, A is extreme; (2) $A/B < 7/1 > 5/3$, A dominates over B; (3) $A/B < 5/3 > 3/5$, A and B are equal or nearly equal; (4) $A/B < 3/5 > 1/7$, B dominates over A; (5) $A/B < 1/7$, B is extreme. Names or terms applicable to (1) and (5) are formed with the prefix *per-*; those applicable to (2) and (4) are formed with the prefix *do(m)-*; terms applied to (3) combine two syllables mnemonic of the two factors compared. All igneous rocks fall into five classes, according to the proportions of the salic and femic groups of standard minerals expressing their chemical composition, that is, according to the proportions of the salic and femic minerals in their norms. These minerals are calculated from a chemical analysis of the rock, which may have been obtained by the usual chemical methods, or by calculation from the mineral composition of the rock determined by optical methods. The five classes are: (1) *persalane*, extremely salic, including rocks high in quartz, feldspar or feldspathoids, corundum or zircon; (2) *dosalane*, dominantly salic, including rocks in which the minerals just mentioned dominate over the femic minerals; (3) *salfemane*, equally, or nearly equally, salic and femic; (4) *dofemane*, dominantly femic; (5) *perfemane*, extremely femic, including such rocks as peridotites and pyroxenites. Each class is divided into five subclasses on the proportions of two subgroups of the predominant group of standard minerals. For salic minerals the subgroups are: (1) quartz, feldspars, feldspathoids; (2) corundum, zircon. For femic minerals the subgroups are: (1) pyroxenes, olivin, akermanite, magnetite, hematite, titanite, ilmenite, perofskite, rutile; (2) apatite, fluorite, pyrite, etc. Almost all igneous rocks belong to the first subclass in each class. Few are rich in corundum, or zircon, or apatite. *Orders* are based on the proportions of mineral subdivisions of the preponderant subgroup making a subclass. Thus of the first subgroup of salic minerals, quartz and feldspars are compared with each other, and feldspars and feldspathoids, yielding nine orders in classes 1, 2, 3, as: (1) *perquaric*, (2) *doquaric*, etc. The orders are further divided into sections by comparing the proportions of normative pyroxene with olivin and akermanite, and the proportions of normative minerals having ferric iron with those containing titanium oxid. *Rangs* are formed on the character of the chemical basis in the groups of standard minerals forming orders. Thus in the first three classes the five rangs are based on the proportions of $K_2O + Na_2O$ to CaO in the salic minerals, making: (1) *peralkalic*, (2) *domalkalic*, (3) *alkalicalcic*, (4) *docalcic*, (5) *percalcic*. In the last two classes the rangs are based on the proportions of $CaO + MgO + FeO$ to $K_2O + Na_2O$ in the femic minerals, giving: (1) *permirlic*, (2) *domirlic*, (3) *alkalimirlic*, (4) *domalkalic*, (5) *peralkalic*. *Subrangs* are based on the proportions of the chemical components within the dominant group of oxids. Thus when the alkalis are dominant the subrangs are: (1) *perpotassic*, (2) *dopotassic*, (3) *sodipotassic*, (4) *dosodic*, (5) *persodic*. In rangs in which $CaO + MgO + FeO$ dominate sections of rangs are based on the proportions of MgO + FeO compared with CaO, giving: (1) *permiric*, (2) *domiric*, (3) *calcimiric*, (4) *docalcic*, (5) *percalcic*. Subrangs of these are based on the proportions of MgO and FeO, and are: (1) *permagnesic*, (2) *domagnesic*, (3) *magnesiferrous*, (4) *doferrous*, (5) *perferrous*. *Grads*, the next taxonomic divisions, are based on the proportions of subdivisions of the subordinate group of standard minerals in a manner analogous to the formation of orders; *subgrads* are based on the chemical characters of these minerals in a manner similar to that followed in forming rangs. The names of other divisions of the system are constructed from geographical names with suffixes peculiar to the different ranks of the system as follows: *-ane*, class; *-one*, subclass; *-are*, order; *-ore*, suborder; *-ase*, rang; *-ose*, subrang; *-ate*, grad; *-ote*, subgrad. The termination for the name of a section of any of these is formed by inserting *i* before the proper suffix.—**Transition rocks**, in *geol.*, Werner's name for the old and more or less metamorphosed sediments, which rest upon the primitive gneiss, and which are now chiefly placed in the early Paleozoic.

rock[2], *v. t.*—**To rock in**, in *forestry*, to plant, as young trees, in openings in the ground made by prying or rocking a spade back and forth.

rockallite (rok′âl-īt), *n.* [*Rockall*, a small reef in the North Atlantic, 240 miles northwest of Ireland, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phaneric igneous rock, with granular texture, composed of quartz and ægirite in equal proportions and about 23 per cent. of albite: only known to occur at Rockall, in the North Atlantic. *Judd*, 1899.

rock-asphalt (rok′as″falt), *n.* Same as *asphalt stone*, *asphalt rock*.

rockaway, *n.*—**Coachee rockaway**, a rockaway the rear quarters of which are made up like those of the coachee. See ★*coachee*, 2.—**Coupé rockaway**, a carriage combining in its design features of the coupé and the rockaway.—**Curtain rockaway**, a rockaway like the coupé rockaway, except that curtains are substituted for the glass windows.



Coupé Rockaway.

rock-beauty, *n.* 2. A name of *Holacanthus tricolor*, a fish of the family *Chætodontidæ*, found in the West Indies and southward to Brazil. See ★*Holacanthus*, with cut.

rock-bottom (rok′bot″um), *n.* A stratum of rock which forms a bottom, as for a well or a foundation: also used attributively, and colloquially, in a figurative sense: as, *rock-bottom* figures, or a *rock-bottom* price.

rock-builder (rok′bil″dėr), *n.* One of the invertebrate organisms whose skeletons essentially contribute to the formation of rock masses. Many classes of the invertebrates have at one time or another acted as rock-builders on account of the profusion of their exuviæ. Chief among them are the *Foraminifera*, *Radiolaria*, corals, and corallines; less prominent are sponges, crinoids, brachiopods, and pelecypods.

rock-channeler (rok′chan″el-ėr), *n.* A machine used in mining and quarrying, to cut channels or seams in the rock so that large pieces may be taken out. A *bar-channeler* is one in which the cutters are attached to a bar or carriage.

rock-city (rok′sit″i), *n.* A name applied in southwestern New York to groups of rock bluffs and walls divided along joint-planes into quadrangular forms and separated by intersecting passages of considerable depth and width. These rock-cities lie in conglomerates (Cattaraugus beds) of Cattaraugus and Allegany counties, and those near Panama are especially striking. They appear to be the result of tension upon a very rigid rock produced by upfolding into low anticlinals: the blocks are separated by a continuation of the process of elevation after the separation along the joint-planes has been completed.

rock-cod, *n.* 2. In California, any scorpænoid fish of the genera *Sebastodes* and *Sebastichthys*; also, occasionally applied, there or elsewhere, to fishes of similar form; in New Zealand, a pteropsaroid fish, *Parapercis colias*.—**Black rock-cod.** (*a*) See *cod*2. (*b*) An Australian fish, *Epinephelus dæmeli*, of the family *Serranidæ*: chiefly of New South Wales.—**Red rock-cod.** (*a*) In New South Wales, the fish *Scorpæna cardinalis*, of the family *Scorpænidæ*, marine fishes resembling the sea-perches. *S. cardinalis* is of a beautiful scarlet color. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. (*b*) In California, *Sebastichthys ruberrimus* and other related species, bright red in color.

rockcraft (rok′kraft), *n.* In mountain-climbing, skill in climbing rocks and cliffs.

Rock-craft consists in the intelligent selection of a line of route and in gymnastic skill to follow the line chosen.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 23.

rock-cut (rok′kut), *a.* Excavated in solid rock, as many cave-tombs in Egypt, Asia Minor, and India. See ★*cave-tomb* and *rock-temple*.

rock-dwelling (rok′dwel″ing), *n.* A dwelling or abode in the hollows of rocks or cliffs: usually applied to those which have been artificially excavated in the solid rock, such as are frequently found in western Asia.

rocker2, *n.* (*n*) In *pianoforte-making*, the piece screwed to a key-tail to which the action-extension is fastened. (*o*) A tanning-vat in which the hides are rocked at intervals to facilitate tanning. *Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 382.—**Brush-rocker**, an attachment to an electric generator or motor by means of which the position of the brushes upon the commutator may be adjusted or shifted.

rocker-arm (rok′ėr-ärm), *n.* An arm or lever attached to a rock-shaft so that it may receive or give a reciprocating angular motion. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 970.

rocker-bar (rok′ėr-bär), *n.* A bar or lever mounted on a shaft which has an oscillating motion; a rocking-bar; a rocking-beam.

rocker-box (rok′ėr-boks), *n.* The box or bearing for a rock-shaft. *J. G. A. Meyer*, Modern Locomotive Construction, p. 199.

rocket1, *n.* 3. Same as ★*water-rocket*, 3.

All waterfalls tend to break up into conical masses called water-rockets, and in rare cases a fall may be seen which consists of a slow procession of well-separated "*rockets*" ranged in roughly horizontal lines. A case is described in which this beautiful appearance was due to the formation of roll-waves above the fall.
Nature, April 18, 1907, p. 597.

rocket2, *n.*—**False rocket.** Same as *purple* ★*rocket*.—**Purple rocket**, a handsome cruciferous plant, *Iodanthus pinnatifidus*, of the eastern and southern United States. It is an erect perennial herb with deeply toothed leaves, the lower ones lyrate-pinnatifid, and purple, violet, or white flowers in terminal and axial panicled racemes.—**Scrambling rocket**, the hedge-mustard, *Sisymbrium officinale*.

rocket-boat (rok′et-bōt), *n.* A strongly designed flat-bottomed boat from which Congreve rockets were formerly discharged during a naval bombardment.

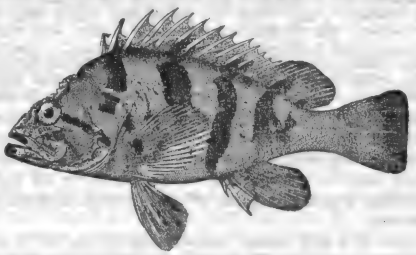
rocket-bomb (rok′et-bom), *n.* In *whaling*, a rocket intended to be projected from the deck of a vessel, and carrying with it a harpoon and bomb-lance combined.

rocket-gun (rok′et-gun), *n.* In *whaling*, the gun from which a whaling-rocket is discharged.

rocket-lightning (rok′et-lit″ning), *n.* Lightning resembling the discharge of rockets.

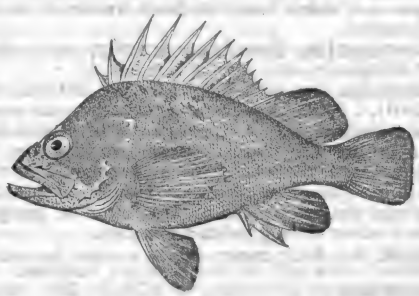
rock-fever, *n.* 2. Same as *Malta* ★*fever*.

rockfish, *n.*—**Black-and-yellow rockfish**, a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes chrysomelas*, found on the Pacific coast of America, from Puget Sound to San Diego Bay.—**Black-banded rockfish**, a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes*



Black-banded Rockfish (*Sebastodes nigrocinctus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

nigrocinctus, found in rather deep water from Monterey to Vancouver Island.—**Brown rockfish**, *Sebastodes auriculatus*, found off the Pacific coast of America.—**Flesh-colored rockfish**, *Sebastodes carnatus*, from the coast of California.—**Grassy-ground rockfish**, a serranoid fish, *Dules dispilurus*, of the West Indian fauna.—**Marbled rockfish**, a serranoid fish, *Mycteroperca bonaci*, known from Florida to Brazil.—**Red rockfish.** (*b*) Any one of the several red species of *Sebastodes*: usually taken at greater depths and more highly prized for food than the other species of black and dull colors.—**Spotted rockfish**, *Sebastodes constellatus*, from the coast of California.—**Yellow-backed rockfish**, *Sebas-*



Yellow-backed Rockfish (*Sebastodes maliger*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

todes maliger, of the Pacific coast of America.—**Yellow-spotted rockfish**, *Sebastodes nebulosus*, found from Vancouver Island to Punta Concepcion.

rock-flour, *n.* 2. The finest powder produced in the rubbing of rocks together. This flour-like matter is a constant product of glacial action and is carried away by the waters of the melting ice to be deposited as a clay-like silicious mud. Compare ★*rock-meal*, 2.

The water [from a glacier] is usually whitened by fine "*rock flour*," ground beneath the ice.
W. M. Davis, Phys. Geog., p. 329.

rock-froth (rok′frôth), *n.* A vesicular, scoriaceous lava, produced by the inflation of molten material with bubbles of escaping gas.

Completely fused lava, when cooled rapidly, forms volcanic slag or volcanic glass (obsidian). . . . If it is full of gas-bubbles (*rock-froth*), and hardens in this condition, it forms vesicular or scoriaceous lava.
Le Conte, Elements of Geol., p. 84.

rock-hewn (rok′hūn), *a.* Same as ★*rock-cut*.

rock-house (rok′hous), *n.* 1. A shelter formed, in deep gorges in northern Alabama, by the wearing away of softer strata under one of resistant sandstone. Several delicate ferns and a few other plants are found in them. *C. Mohr*, Plant Life of Alabama, p. 17.—2. In *mining*, a shed or store-house for ore which is to go to the stamp-mill.

rock-ice (rok′is), *n.* Same as *fossil* ★*glacier*.

rocking-bar, *n.* 2. A rocking device to the shedding-motion of a loom dobby.

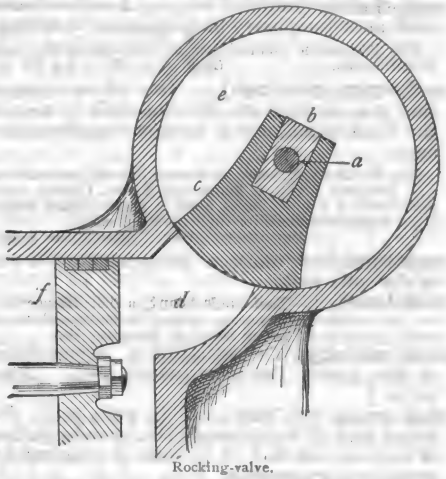
rocking-grate (rok′ing-grāt), *n.* A grate in which the bars roll or rock from side to side to break up the cinder and ashes and allow them to drop out.

Rockingham ware. See ★*ware*2.

rocking-lever (rok′ing-lev-ėr), *n.* 1. A lever or bar used to operate a rocking-grate or similar device.—2. An equalizer or equalizing-bar.—3. A lever or arm moving about a center through an angle of less than 360° and returning to its first position; an oscillating lever.

rocking-link (rok′ing-lingk), *n.* A rocking-lever; a link or lever hung by a point on the link so that the ends oscillate. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, III. 280.

rocking-valve (rok′ing-valv), *n.* A valve of cylindrical or other shape which is a surface



Rocking-valve.

a, cylindrical axis or stem of valve; *b*, rectangular guiding and driving surfaces of spindle; *c*, rocking-valve; *d*, port supplied with steam from chest *e*; *e*, steam-chest around rocking-valve; *f*, piston to be actuated by steam from *e* when *c* opens port *d*.

of revolution, and which is opened and closed by being rotated through an angle around the axis of its figure with a motion which resembles the swinging of a rocking-chair.

rock-jasmine (rok′jas″min), *n.* See ★*Androsace*.

rockling, *n.* 2. *Genypterus australis*, of the family *Ophidiidæ*.—**Four-bearded rockling**, a gadoid fish of the genus *Enchelyopus*, of the North Atlantic.—**Three-bearded rockling**, a gadoid fish of the genus *Gaidropsarus*, found in northern seas.

rockman (rok′man), *n.* In excavating for building, one of the men who clear the ground of rocks or ledges by blasting, etc.

The strike committee appointed by the *Rockmen* and Excavators' Union two weeks ago to order a strike against the 150 members of the Contractors' Protective Association . . . began work yesterday.
N. Y. Times, May 12, 1905.

rock-marking (rok′mär″king), *n.* See the extract.

M. Georges Courty, whose researches into *rock-markings* in the Department of Seine-et-Oise were mentioned in The Athenæum, No. 4001, has since pursued them in the same Department at Étampes and Milly. In some exposed places, mixed up with modern figures, letters, and other penknife scratchings, he found some marks of the Neolithic type. At the Roche de la Briche he was more fortunate. Removing a natural growth of vegetation from some of the rock surface, he came upon a number of untouched petroglyphs.
Athenæum, April 15, 1905, p. 468.

rock-meal, *n.* 2. A fine mechanical sediment resulting from the grinding together of minerals and rocks. The term is used especially to designate the constituents of the till which resemble ordinary clays in fineness of grain but differ from them in degree of oxidation. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 72.

rock-medlar (rok′med″lär), *n.* See ★*medlar*.

rock-native (rok′nā″tiv), *n.* See ★*native*, 7.

rock-oak (rok′ōk), *n.* See ★*oak*.

rock-oyster, *n.* 3. *Ostrea glomerata*, of eastern Australia.

rock-perch (rok′pėrch), *n.* An Australian fish, *Glyphisodon victoriæ*, of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

rock-rose, *n.*—**Cretan rock-rose**, *Cistus Creticus*. See *Cistus*, 2 (with cut).

rock-rubble (rok′rub″l), *n.* 1. The crushed rock of a fault-zone.—2. A confused mass of broken rock originating through the disinte-

grating action of the atmospheric agents. See *rubble*-★*drift*. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 392.

rock-scoring (rok′skōr″ing), *n.* In *geol.*, the erosive action of glaciers on rock, or the results of such action. Various kinds of scoring are noted, as: striæ or striations, fine linear scratches, nearly parallel; grooves or furrows, broader depressions, usually straight, sometimes curved, a few inches (rarely a foot or more) deep; gouges, irregular excavations; and crescentic gouges or furrows, broken excavations, transverse to the striæ, with concave side 'up-stream.'

rock-shaft[2] (rok′shaft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft constructed for sending down rock for filling stopes which have been worked out. It is usually provided with a valve or trap at the bottom so that rock may be thrown into it at any time and taken out as it is wanted.

rock-shelter (rok′shel″tėr), *n.* A natural cave used as a temporary or permanent dwelling.

The Prehistoric *Rock-shelter* at Schweizersbild, near Schaffhausen. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 89.

rocks-man (roks′man), *n.* One whose occupation it is to climb and descend cliffs to secure the birds which nest in them or to gather their eggs.

The dexterity of these *rocksmen* is truly astonishing . . . they will creep on hands and knees, though cumbered with a load of birds, along a narrow ledge, seemingly without concern for their personal safety.
Macgillivray, Hist. British Birds, v. 435.

rock-tomb (rok′tōm), *n.* A tomb hollowed out of the solid rock.

rock-trout, *n.*—**Red rock-trout,** a fish, *Hexagrammos superciliosus*, in no way related to or resembling a trout, found from Bering Island to Monterey Bay.

rock-wallaby (rok′wol″a-bi), *n.* A marsupial of the genus *Petrogale* (which see). [Australia.]

rock-waste (rok′wāst), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, detritus derived by the superficial disintegration of rock-masses and in process of removal by transporting agencies.

rock-whiting (rok′hwī″ting), *n.* See ★*whiting*[2].

rock-wool (rok′wůl), *n.* A white fibrous material made by blowing a stream of air or steam through molten slag as it comes from the blast-furnace or other metallurgical process. Usually known as *mineral wool*.

rock-worm (rok′wėrm), *n.* A local name in the Channel Islands for *Marphysa sanguinea*, a large bronze worm with bright red gills.

rocky[2], *a.* **2.** In a shaky, precarious condition. [Slang.]

Old Mosey? He's pretty *rocky*. I'm afraid he won't pull through. *The Century*, June, 1901, p. 227.

The place reeks of fever, and as your present state of health is distinctly *rocky*, you'll catch it, and be dead and out of the way inside a week easily.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xi.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever. See ★*tick-fever*.

rod[1], *n.* **8.** The central cone or peg in a gustatory cup on an insect's epipharynx.

The structure and armature of the epipharyngeal surface even besides the taste-pits, taste-cups and *rods*, is very varied, the setæ assuming very different shapes.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 45.

9. Any gorgonian with long, cylindrical branches.—**Bus-rod,** one of the heavy conductors to which the terminals of the generators in an electric power-house or central station are connected; a bus-bar.—**Maddox rods,** a series of glass rods used in testing for inequality of the visual axes.

Test for exophoria, esophoria and hyperphoria with light about twenty feet, using single prism or *Maddox rod* and red glass; or, preferably, a phorometer of the Stevens or similar pattern, where the testing prisms are held accurately. *Optical Jour.*, April 28, 1904, p. 740.

Marckwald's rods, rods of metallic bismuth upon which polonium has been deposited from a solution of a bismuth salt extracted from pitchblende residues. This deposit is highly radioactive, and was believed by Marckwald to be, or to be closely related to, tellurium: he named it *radioactive tellurium*. It has been suggested that the rod so coated might be used to distinguish a genuine diamond from paste, the former phosphorescing when brought near the rod.—**Wheatstone's rod,** a slender rod fastened at one end and vibrating through a large amplitude when the free end is displaced and then released. The frequencies of vibration in two planes at right angles to each other are adjusted to some simple ratio, as 1:2, 2:3, or 3:4, by suitable shaping of the rod, and the free end consequently describes the corresponding Lissajous's figure, thus affording a simple and elegant demonstration of the composition of simple harmonic motions.

roda (rō′dä), *n.* [Pg. *roda*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rote*[1].] A tin coin of the Portuguese possessions in India, equal to 2½ bazaruccos or 2 reis.

rodding (rod′ing), *n.* [*rod*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Rods collectively: as, 'a line of *rodding*.' *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 144.

Rodent cancer. Same as *rodent* ★*ulcer*.

rodeo, *n.* **2.** The inclosure in which cattle are collected for counting or branding.

rodex (rō′deks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A state of good repair. [Cornwall.]—**Out of rodex,** out of repair or adjustment. [Cornwall.]

rodinal (rō′di-nal), *n.* [A trade-name.] A commercially prepared solution of para-aminophenol hydrochlorid with alkali and a preservative: used as a photographic developer.

roding (rō′ding), *n.* [See *rode*[5], *n.*] A rope attached to the anchor of a dory or small fishing-boat. [Bay of Fundy.]

rodite (rō′dit), *n.* See ★*meteorite*.

rod-mill (rod′mil), *n.* The set of roll-trains in which a billet is rolled to a rod.

The *rod mill*, which has been erected on a site adjoining the steel-making plant, is equipped with machinery for the rolling of rods and drawing of wire, as well as the manufacture of barbed and plain wire fencing, nails, and other staples. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 23, 1904, p. 23870.

rodney (rod′ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In Australia, a vagrant. [Slang.]

In a police trial reported in the local [Australian] papers a dock constable declared that the defendant was a "*rodney*"; and when the magistrate asked what is a "*rodney*," the constable answered, "A man who works one day and is idle six months, and yet lives!" The man was sentenced as a vagrant, and this must be accepted as the definition. It is borrowed doubtless from the native dialect. *N. Y. Jour. Commerce*, Nov. 10, 1886.

rod-white (rod′hwīt), *n.* The sensation of dim, misty whiteness produced by the action upon the retina of light so feeble that the rods only and not the cones are stimulated, or of light falling upon portions of the retina devoid of cones.

But at a still higher temperature (up to 700° C. and above) the rods enter into vigorous competition with the cones, and the light red colour seen in gazing at the platinum plate changes in indirect vision into a peculiar colourless white, the "*rod-white*," while at the same time the brightness of the platinum plate increases considerably. *Nature*, Feb. 18, 1904, p. 379.

roeblingite (rēb′ling-īt), *n.* [Named after W. A. *Roebling*.] A mineral regarded as consisting of calcium silicate with calcium-lead sulphite, which occurs in white, massive form at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

Rœboides (rē-boi′dēz), *n.* [NL., an error for **Rhæboides*, < Gr. ῥαιβοειδής, crooked-looking, < ῥαιβός, crooked, + εἶδος, form.] A characinoid genus of fishes found in fresh waters of South America.

Roentgenize, Roentgenography, etc. See ★*Röntgenize*, etc.

Rœstelia (res-tē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rebentisch, 1804), < *Roestel*, a German apothecary and amateur botanist.] A form-genus of rust-fungi including the æcidial forms of species of *Gymnosporangium*. This stage occurs on the apple, quince, and other rosaceous plants, while the teleutospores are found on juniper and other closely related conifers.

roger, *n.*—**Jolly roger** (*naut.*), a pirate flag which shows a white skull and cross-bones on a black field.

rogerium (rō-jē′ri-um), *n.* [NL.] The name of a supposed new chemical element announced in 1879, by J. Lawrence Smith, as present in the mineral samarskite.

Roger's blast. [Origin obscure: poss. < *rodion*, used by Lydgate as a name "in old Englissh" for a whirlwind.] A sudden, short, and violent motion of air in the nature of a whirlwind. [Prov. Eng.]

rogue, *n.* **7.** A bait, used in the sardine fishery, consisting of an oily dough made of the roe and entrails of codfish. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22715.

Roiro lacquer. See ★*lacquer*.

roker, *n.* **2.** A rockling.

Rolandic area. Same as *motor* ★*area*.—**Rolandic angle.** See ★*angle*[3].

roll, *v. t.* **13.** In *bookbinding*, to decorate, as the edges or the sides of the cover of a bound book, with a wheel-shaped tool which constantly repeats the design on its rim.—**To dry-roll,** in *lumbering*, in sacking the rear, to roll stranded logs into the bed of the stream from which the water has been cut off preparatory to flooding.

roll, *n.* **10.** (*b*) A miners' term for a fold exhibited in underground workings. (*c*) A dome-like structure in a stratum; especially a mass of barren matter of this form occurring in a coal-seam.—**11.** The cross-bar of a logging-sled into which the tongue is set.—**Cornish rolls.** See ★*Cornish*.—**Lee roll.** Same as *lee lurch*, which see, under *lurch*[1].—**Midshipman's roll** (*naut.*), a manner of rolling up a hammock transversely, or crosswise, and lashing it around with one clue, so as to make a thick, short bundle, instead of a long, narrow one in which both clues are lashed inside.—**On the rolls,** in *Eng. law*, said of those who are regularly admitted to practise law.—**Plate-bending rolls,** in *iron ship-building*, a machine for bending plates into the forms required to fit the curved surfaces of a vessel. The machine consists of two horizontal parallel lower rolls slightly separated from each other but geared together so as to rotate in the same direction, which can be turned by a steam-engine or electric motor. Suspended above and midway between the lower rolls is an upper roll, which rotates freely, each end of which can be moved up or down independently so as to press the plate passing through the machine down in the space between the two lower rolls to a greater or less extent, thus giving it a greater or less curvature at either end as desired.—**Plate straightening rolls,** in *iron ship-building*, a machine to flatten out plates which, as received from the rolling-mills, are usually more or less twisted, bent, and buckled. It consists of a series of three parallel lower rolls, geared together so that all rotate in the same direction, and driven by steam or electric power. A series of parallel upper rolls, one more in number than the lower rolls, rotating freely, is so placed that the upper rolls are above the intervals between the lower rolls. The plate is passed between the two series of rolls and by depressing sufficiently the upper rolls, the plate is grasped between them and the lower rolls, and as it passes through, is stretched and flattened so that, when it leaves the rolls, it is quite flat. Also called *mangle*.—**Roll culture.** See ★*culture*.—**Star roll,** a roll with short, radiating projections, used in textile and other machinery.—**Three-high rolls,** a rolling-mill having three rolls one over the other. This arrangement allows the material to be rolled to be passed one way between the lower pair and the reverse way between the upper pair; hence, the rolls need not be reversed.—**To strike off the roll,** in *law*, to disbar (an attorney) and remove (his name) from the list of members of a court.

roll-boil (rōl′boil), *v. t.* To subject (woolen cloth wound on long rollers) to the action of boiling water to give it a luster.

roll-cloud (rōl′kloud), *n.* A roll-shaped cloud among the cirro-cumulus clouds, resembling a wave or breaker. Larger roll-clouds occur amid the stratus and cumulo-stratus and are often tapering or cigar-shaped. See ★*cloud*[1], 1.

roller, *n.* **11.** Same as ★*sand-roller*.—**Casting hall roller,** in *glass-manuf.*, same as *running-roll* (which see).—**Nipping-rollers,** a pair of cylindrical rollers used in bleaching-works and dye-works to squeeze cloth which is to be uniformly impregnated with a liquid. Also known as *squeezing-rollers*.—**Roller process.** See ★*process*.—**Squeezing-rollers.** Same as *nipping-*★*rollers*.—**Stepped roller,** a conical roller with steps: part of a warp-shedding mechanism in a loom for keeping the heddle-strap at tension. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 45.

roller-beam (rō′lėr-bēm), *n.* The beam that supports the drafting-rolls of a sliver-drawing machine in a cotton-mill. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 222.

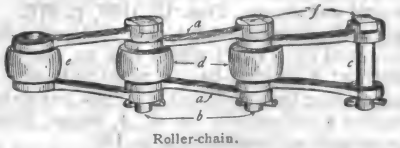
roller-bearing, *n.*—**Straight roller-bearing,** a roller-bearing in which simple, straight rollers are used in the line of pressure parallel to the axis of the shaft without provision in the design for variations in alinement or parallelism of the shaft and the rollers. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 22688.—**Taper roller-bearing,** roller-bearing in which races or tracks are formed in which the rollers revolve and travel, the axes of the latter converging so as to intersect the axis of the shaft. This makes the races conical surfaces, and tapering instead of being straight or cylindrical, and the rollers are also tapering. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 22689.

roller-bitt (rō′lėr-bit), *n.* *Naut.*, a bitt in which one of the upright cylinders or shanks is free to turn on an axis or shaft, thus distributing the strain on the rope or hawser made fast to the bitt.

roller-boat (rō′lėr-bōt), *n.* A cigar-shaped, steam-propelled vessel, the screw of which consists of a cylinder about half the length of the hull which is situated at the center of the hull, and passes around it. The cylinder has fins which run diagonally around it, and their rotation contributes motion to the hull, while the keel is connected at both ends to the hull and hangs below the revolving cylinder.

roller-box, *n.* **2.** A series of drawing-rolls in a cotton-combing machine for attenuating the sliver. *Thornley*, Cotton-Combing Machines, p. 85.

roller-chain (rō′lėr-chān), *n.* A pin-chain of the link-belt type having a loose roller on each pin that joins the links. The roller serves to give a rolling contact with the sprocket-wheel



Roller-chain.

a, links; *b*, pins joining links; *c*, pin without roller or next links; *a'*, rollers on pin; *e*, roller in position without pin; *f*, slot and key holding links.

of a conveyer and as a bearing to support the chain when it is drawn over an uneven surface, as in a car-haul.

roller-chock (rō′lėr-chok), *n.* See ★*chock*[4].

roller-cleat (rō′lėr-klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a roller-chock; a cleat having a roller at the end to distribute the strain on a rope fastened to it.

roller-clutch (rō′lėr-kluch), *n.* A clutch for fastening together two parts of a machine, as a shaft and wheel, so that one will drive the other. It consists of a cage carrying a set of rollers and surrounding the shaft, the hub of the wheel surrounding the cage. When it is desired to connect the two the rollers are wedged between them; at other times they rest in grooves in the stationary part. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 396.

roller-core (rō′lėr-kōr), *n.* In *printing*, the central round bar of iron (sometimes thinly covered with wood) that gives stiffness and security to the inking-roller.

roller-lap (rō′lėr-lap), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the collection of short fibers (or fly) about a clearer-roll that rests on the drafting-rollers of a sliver-drawing machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 245.

roller-mill, *n.* **2.** The standard type of roller-mill consists of a strong iron case inclosing four steel corrugated rolls arranged in pairs in a horizontal position. The wheat is led to a feed-box at the top of the machine, and then falls upon a shaking table which distributes it evenly to the two pairs of rolls. The wheat is not ground, but is cracked, the grains falling between the rolls with the least possible injury and being then conveyed away to the bolting-machine and purifier. Roller-mills are made in many styles and sizes, a small machine affixed to a post being called a *post-roll*. They are sometimes arranged in groups or batteries, and in corn-mills have three pairs of rolls placed one over the other. Roller-mills have almost completely superseded grinding-mills.

4. A horizontal tumbling-barrel resting on four rollers. Two are drivers and two idlers, supporting the barrel and enabling it to roll with very little friction.

roller-polo (rō′lėr-pō′lō), *n.* A game somewhat similar to ice-hockey, played in roller-skating rinks. The players are mounted on roller-skates and endeavor, with sticks shaped somewhat like shinny-sticks, to drive the ball into the goals at either end of the rink. These goals are open at the front, but are caged with netting at the back.

roller-race (rō′lėr-rās), *n.* A channel or track on which the rollers of a roller-bearing run.

The rollers are made to fit the inner and outer treads of the *roller race*, so that each roller is in continuous line of contact with the inner and outer treads of its race, and it has therefore a free rolling tread over its entire length. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 22689.

roller-table (rō′lėr-tā′bl), *n.* A table behind and in front of the train of rolls in which metal pieces are reduced in size. These tables contain a series of rollers which may run loose in bearings (dead rollers) or which may be revolved by mechanical means (live rollers). On these rollers the piece is received and handled during the various passes of the rolling operation. *Elect. World and Engin.*, April 9, 1904, p. 702.

roller-wheel (rō′lėr-hwēl), *n.* A small wheel or hollow roller which turns on a pin or stud: used on the end of a lever which is moved by a cam; a cam-roller.

roller-worm (rō′lėr-wėrm), *n.* See *long-tailed* ★*skipper*.

roll-housing (rōl′hou′zing), *n.* The standard or upright which carries the bearings for the journals of the rolls in a rolling-mill.

Visiting the famous Homestead steel works, some years ago, the gentleman who was taking me through the mills pointed out a strong, good-looking and evidently masterful man standing on the top of a set of heavy *roll-housings* in the armor-plate mills and remarked, 'That man is paid more than your college president.'
Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1902, p. 352.

rolling, *n.* **6.** In tea manufacture, in China and elsewhere, the operation of pressing the withered leaf, by an arduous manipulation (in modernized practice by machinery). The object is to burst the cells to promote oxidation (in black tea: see under ★*tea*[1]) and to render the extractive matter subject to infusion. The curling or twisting of the leaf results incidentally.—**Direct rolling,** in *kinematics*, the rolling of one body upon another where the instantaneous axis of rotation of the rolling body is in the plane tangent to the point of contact between the two surfaces and at right angles to the path which the rolling body traces upon the surface on which it rolls.

rolling, *p. a.*—**Rolling circle.** (*b*) A describing circle; a circle used to roll along the pitch-circle of a gear to generate the epicycloidal or hypocycloidal curve for the gear tooth; also, the circle used to roll along the pitch-line of a rack to generate the cycloidal curves for the rack teeth. When an epicycloid is to work with a hypocycloid or a cycloid they must be described by the same rolling circle.

rolling-board (rō′ling-bōrd), *n.* Same as ★*bread-board*, 1.

rolling-chair (rō′ling-chār), *n.* A wheeled chair; especially, in the United States, one intended for outdoor use. Such chairs are of various designs and for one or two persons, and are either propelled by the occupant or pushed by an attendant. They are much lighter and more comfortable than their original, the Bath chair.

When these other portions of the walk are completed, it is probable that a section will be set aside on the lower end of the plank walk which will be devoted to the use of the electric and bicycle *rolling chairs*.
N. Y. Evening Mail, Feb. 10, 1906.

rolling-chamber (rō′ling-chām′bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a long, athwartship, water-tight compartment fitted in the interior of a few war-ships and special vessels. When the compartment is partly filled with water the drag of the water in the chamber following the ship as it rolls tends to diminish the amount of the rolling.

The ship has a *rolling chamber* to keep her steady, and a lifting crow's nest, which affords facilities for directing her through the ice. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 34.

rolling-furnace (rō′ling-fėr′nās), *n.* Same as ★*tilting-furnace*.

rolling-grass (rō′ling-gras), *n.* A grass of the genus *Spinifex*, so named from the fact that the seeds are borne in globular heads which fall at maturity and are driven by the wind over the sands, shedding their seeds, or are carried by the waves and deposited upon newly formed sand-bars. *S. hirsutus*, the spiny rolling-grass, is regarded in New South Wales as extremely valuable for fixing shifting sands, but is of no value for forage.

rolling-mill, *n.* **5.** That part of a powder-manufacturing plant in which the ingredients of the powder are crushed and commingled.

rolling-pin, *n.* **2.** A wooden implement used by potters for rolling out thin sheets of clay for making pie-plates. It is often made in two parts, the handles being attached to the ends of a wooden rod which passes through the hollow body of the roller. *E. A. Barber*, Tulip Ware, p. 51.

rolling-plant, *n.* **2.** A rolling-mill; a manufacturing establishment the principal machinery of which is for rolling.

rolling-press, *n.* **4.** In *letterpress printing*, a printing mechanism in which a cylinder rolls to and fro over the type to be printed, as in the ordinary galley-proof press.

roll-scale (rōl′skāl), *n.* Flakes of oxid of iron which fall from the bloom, ingot, or bar while it is being rolled. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 148.

roll-up, *n.* **3.** In Australia, a meeting; a gathering of people. [Slang.]

Making as much noise as if you'd hired the bell-man for a *roll-up*.
Rolf Boldrewood, Miner's Right, xxxv, quoted in E. [E. Morris, Austral English.

roll-wave (rōl′wāv), *n.* See the extract.

In certain rivers, however, of small depth (therefore propagating a wave slowly) and subject to sudden accessions from swollen tributaries the "first rise" of water on the lower reaches frequently takes the form of a steep-fronted wave, or bore, travelling down-stream. On the Tees the phenomenon is called a *roll-wave*.
V. Cornish, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), Jan., 1907, p. 28.

rollway, *n.* **3.** Same as *landing*, 9.—**Fly rollway,** a skidway or landing on a steep slope from which the logs are released at once by removing the brace which holds them.

Roman, *a.*—**Roman-lamp shell.** See ★*shell*.—**Roman willow.** See ★*willow*[1].

Romanic, *a.* **3.** Printed in roman type. *Encyc. Dict.*

romanically (rō-man′i-kal-i), *adv.* In ordinary roman print (and with ordinary spelling).

Romano-British (rō′man-ō-brit′ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Romano-Britains. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 531.—**Romano-British pottery.** See ★*pottery*.

Romano-Briton (rō′man-ō-brit′on), *n.* An inhabitant of Britain under the Roman occupation. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 398.

romanticize (rō-man′ti-sīz), *v. i.* To behave in a romantic or sentimental way. *Encyc. Dict.*

Enlivened by champagne and some grotesque *romanticising* on the part of the amorous Duchess.
The Speaker, April 15, 1899, p. 424.

Rom. Cath. An abbreviation of *Roman Catholic*.

romeite (rō′mē-īt), *n.* Same as *romeine*.

römer (rė′mer), *n.* [G.] See *rummer*.

romerillo[2] (rō-mā-rēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. *romerillo*, diminutive of *romero*, rosemary.] **1.** In Mexico, a name applied to several composites with an agreeable aromatic odor, especially to *Chrysactinia Mexicana*, *Porophyllum scoparium*, and *Pectis stenophylla*, all of which are used medicinally. The last species has a strong odor of lemon, and together with several of its congeners is sometimes called *limoncillo*. See ★*limoncillo*, 2.—**2.** One of the Mexican milkweeds, *Asclepias Linaria*; also called *romerillo loco*.—**3.** A plant belonging to the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Dondia multiflora*, the fleshy leaves of which are used in Mexico during the Lenten season as a pot-herb.—**4.** In Chile, *Tricondylus ferrugineus*, a shrub belonging to the family *Proteaceæ*.—**Romerillo cimarron,** in northern Mexico, *Cowania Mexicana*, a narrow-leaved shrub or small tree of the rose family. It has a fibrous bark, which was formerly used by the Indians for making mats and sandals.

Romneya (rom′nē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Harvey, 1845), named in honor of John Thomas *Romney* Robinson (1792–1882), an Irish astronomer.] A genus of plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*, occurring in southern California and Mexico. From other papaveraceous genera it is distinguished by the stigmas being united at the base into a ring but free at the top. *R. Coulteri*, the only species, is the California tree-poppy, or matilija poppy, a tall, somewhat shrubby plant bearing very large white hollyhock-like flowers.

romp, *v. i.* **2.** In *racing*, to run easily, as if in a frolic; run without effort; hence, to accomplish something with apparently little effort. [Slang.]

Water Color had no trouble in *romping* home an easy winner in the first race of the day, with King Pepper, a long shot, a bad second. *N. Y. Tribune*, May 5, 1901.

romp, *n.* **3.** In *racing*, an easy, unforced pace. [Slang.]

One said to me, as he pointed at Maghersfontain Kopje, "Set a brewery up on top of that and my regiment will take the place in a *romp*." *War's Brighter Side*, p. 233.

roncadina (rōn-kä-dē′nä), *n.* Same as *croaker*, 4 (*b*).

roncador, *n.*—**Roncador raiado,** a fish, *Hæmulon steindachneri*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found on both coasts of tropical America.

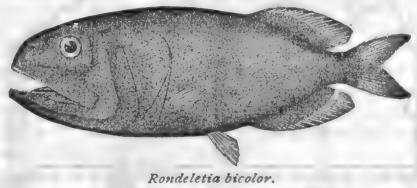
ronco (rōn′kō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *ronco* (NL. *ronchus*), another use of Sp. *ronco*, a grunt, a snore, < *roncar*, grunt, snore.] Any one of several species of the genus *Hæmulon*, fishes found in warm seas.—**Ronco amarillo,** the yellow grunt, *Hæmulon sciurus*.—**Ronco ará-rá,** the common grunt, *Hæmulon plumieri*.—**Ronco blanco,** *Hæmulon parra*.—**Ronco carbonero,** a fish, *Hæmulon carbonarium*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, known from the West Indies to Brazil.—**Ronco condenado,** the French grunt, *Hæmulon flavolineatum*.—**Ronco ronco,** the black or common grunt, *Hæmulon plumieri*.

rondanin (ron′da-nin), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The pomfret, *Brama raii*.

rondeau, *n.* **3.** A game in which nine small balls are placed in front of a stick and propelled diagonally across a billiard-table. At least one ball must fall into the corner pocket and at least one must remain on the table. The players bet on whether the number will be odd or even, the bank taking ten per cent. of all the wagers.

ronde-bosse (rond-bos′), *n.* [F.] In *sculp.*, the character of being worked all round: as, sculpture in *ronde-bosse*, sculpture in the round.

Rondeletia, *n.* **2.** A genus of fishes of the



Rondeletia bicolor.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

family *Rondeletiidæ*, found in the deep seas. One species is known.

Rondeletiidæ (ron′de-le-tī′i-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Rondeletia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes which contains only the genus *Rondeletia*.

rondelle, *n.* **4.** A disk of colored glass, used as a decoration in stained-glass windows. Compare *bull's-eye*, 8.

rondellus (ron-del'us), *n.*; pl. *rondelli* (-ī). [ML. : see *rondel.*] In *medieval music*, a very early species of composition in strict imitation, apparently a kind of double counterpoint.

rondino (ron-dē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *rondo.*] In *music*, a short rondo.

Ronquilus (ron-kwī'lus), *n.* [NL.; < Sp. **ronquil*, given as a Spanish name, appar. < *ronco*, name of a fish. See ★*ronco.*] A genus of fishes of the family *Bathymasteridæ*, found on the north Pacific coast of North America.

Röntgen rays. See *X-rays*, under ★*ray*[1].

Röntgenization (rönt″gen-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of Röntgenizing, or subjecting to the action of the Röntgen rays. *Med. Record*, Nov. 9, 1907, p. 760.

Röntgenize (rönt'gen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Röntgenized*, ppr. *Röntgenizing.* [Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen* + *-ize.*] To produce chemical or structural changes in (a substance) by the action of the Röntgen or X-rays; subject to the action of the Röntgen rays. *J. J. Thomson*, Discharge of Elect. through Gases, p. 55.—**Röntgenized air**, air which has been ionized by the passage through it of the so-called Röntgen or X-rays.

Röntgenogram (rönt'gen-ō-gram), *n.* [Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen* + Gr. γράμμα, a writing.] A picture taken by means of the X-rays; a radiograph. *Med. Record*, Aug. 10, 1907, p. 246.

Röntgenograph (rönt'gen-ō-gráf), *n.* [Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A radiograph; a Röntgenogram.

Röntgenography (rönt-gen-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen* + Gr. *-γραφια*, < γράφειν, write, record. This formation and others of the group are irregular, undescriptive, and intractable.] The art or process of producing photographic impressions by means of the Röntgen or X-rays. *Nature*, July 27, 1905, p. 301.

Röntgenology (rönt-gen-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen* + *-ology.*] The scientific study of the Röntgen or X-rays. *Nature*, July 27, 1905, p. 301.

Röntgenoscopy (rönt-gen-os'kō-pi), *n.* [Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] The art or process of examining opaque bodies by means of the Röntgen or X-rays. *Nature*, July 27, 1905, p. 301.

Röntgenotherapy (rönt″gen-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen* + Gr. θεραπεία, medical treatment. See *therapeutic.*] Treatment of disease by means of exposure to the Röntgen rays. *Med. Record*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 168.

Röntgram (rönt'gram), *n.* Same as ★*Röntgenogram. Houston*, Dict. Elect. [Rare.]

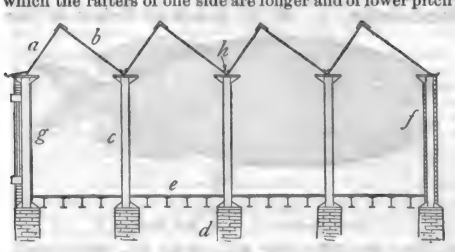
Röntgraph (rönt'gráf), *n.* Same as ★*Röntgenograph. Houston*, Dict. Elect. [Rare.]

Röntgraphy (rönt'gra-fi), *n.* [*Röntgraph* + *-y*[3].] Same as ★*Röntgenography. Houston*, Dict. Elect. [Rare.]

Röntography (rön-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as ★*Röntgenography. Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

rood-stair (röd'stâr), *n.* In *ch. arch.*, a stair leading to the top of the rood-screen or choir-screen, that is, to the jube or rood-loft.

roof[1], *n.*—**Dutch roof.** Same as *gambrel-roof.*—**Fan roof**, a roof built according to fan-vaulting, whether actually in stone or in plaster or wood in imitation of fan-vaulting.—**Gravel roof**, a roof covered with clean gravel, held in place by an adhesive substance.—**High roof**, a steep roof: in *Goth. arch.*, any roof which has a slope greater than an angle of perhaps 50° with the horizon.—**Roof of the world**, the Pamir in Asia: so called because it is the highest inhabited area of the globe. It is from 9,000 to 25,000 feet above sea-level.—**Saw-tooth roof**, a roof consisting, in effect, of a series of roofs in each of which the rafters of one side are longer and of lower pitch



Saw-tooth Roof.

a, glass roof; *b*, iron and slate roof; *c*, columns; *d*, foundations; *e*, floor; *f*, wall; *g*, wall with window; *h*, gutter.

than those of the other: the series thus resembling, when seen from the end, the series of teeth in a saw. The roofs are supported by interior columns. By this system very large one-story buildings can be erected. The advantages are a solid floor for heavy machinery and a good light in all parts of the building.—**Split roof**, a roof, as of a logging-camp, made by laying strips split from straight-grained timber, which run from the ridge-pole to the eaves, and breaking the joints with other strips, as in a shingle roof.—**Tilt-roof.** See ★*tilt-roof.*—**Trough roof**, a roof on a logging-camp or barn, made of small logs split lengthwise, hollowed into troughs, and laid from ridge-pole to eaves. The joints of the lower tier are covered by inverted troughs.—**Valley roof**, a roof with valleys down which the water may run. See *valley*, 3.

roofage (rö'fāj), *n.* [*roof*[1] + *-age.*] The material prepared for building roofs or covering them; generally the covering material only, as sheathing, shingles, slates, and the like.

roof-apron (röf'ā″prun), *n.* In *car-building*, a screen or weather-board hanging from the platform hood of a passenger-car and designed to keep dust and rain out of the car door.

roof-garden (röf'gär″dn), *n.* A place open to the sky on the roof of a building, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and flowers. In the cities of southern France such pleasure-resorts are arranged on the roofs of private houses, and in the larger cities of the United States they have been introduced to some extent in theaters and hotels.

roofing-canvas (rö'fing-kan″vas), *n.* See ★*canvas.*

roofing-duck (rö'fing-duk), *n.* A light grade of roofing-canvas used in lining the ceilings of passenger-cars.

roofing-seamer (rö'fing-sē-mėr), *n.* A tool for forming seams in a sheet-metal roof.—**Double roofing-seamer**, a hand-tool for making the seams between the sheets of a tin roof. The tool resembles in appearance a tin-roofer's tongs. It is placed over the edges of adjoining plates laid on the roof. One movement of the handles bends the edges, and a second makes a second bend, forming a lock or double seam.

roofing-tile (rö'fing-tīl), *n.* A tile for use in roofing. The name is generally confined to those made of earthenware, which are of two principal kinds, 'flat' and 'ridge-and-furrow.' See *tile*[1].

roof-plate, *n.* **2.** In steam-boilers, a crown-sheet; the plate forming the top of the fire-box in a locomotive boiler or other internally fired boiler.

rooinek (rō-i-nek'), *n.* [Cape D. *rooinek*, 'a red-neck' (in allusion to the florid or 'tanned' appearance of new-comers), < D. *rood*, red, + *nek*, neck. In like manner the English language is called the *rooitaal.*] **1.** In Cape Dutch use: (*a*) A contemptuous name for an Englishman. (*b*) An Englishman just out from home, a new-comer to the colony.

> Those of us [war correspondents] therefore, . . . come as mere *rooineks*, or "new chums" to use the Australian equivalent. . . . There is this to be said, however, in extenuation of our greenness to the business, that our early training . . . ought to make for efficiency.
> *F. Wilkinson*, in War's Brighter Side, v.

rook[2], *n.*—**To double rooks.** See ★*double.*

rookie, rooky[3] (růk'i), *n.* A recruit. [British army slang.]

> So 'ark an' 'eed you *rookies*, which is always grumblin' sore,
> There's worser things than marchin' from Umballa to Cawnpore.
> *R. Kipling*, Route Marchin', st. 6.

room[1], *n.* **11.** (*b*) In *coal-mining*, a breast; a chamber.

> Off from the main or side headings of a hard-coal mine "breasts" or "chambers" are opened. In bituminous fields these are known as "*rooms.*" A tunnel or neck forty to sixty feet long may connect the *room* proper with the main passageway. Beyond the neck the chamber may broaden out to a width of thirty or more feet, continuing indefinitely. The coal between the *rooms* forms what is known as a "rib" or "pillar."
> *Sci. Amer.*, May 23, 1903, p. 392.

12. In *salt-making*, one of the large stationary pans in which the brine from a salt-well is placed to allow the water to evaporate. The brine goes first to a deep-room, about 12 to 14 inches deep; from that to a lime-room, about 6 inches deep; and from that to a salt-room, about 6 inches deep, from which it is harvested. These rooms are covered over by movable covers during rainy weather. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Oct. 3, 1903, p. 23198.

13. In *wood ship-building*, the empty space between two adjacent frames of a wooden ship.—**Room trader.** See *trader.*—**The room**, specifically, in New York, the stock-exchange: as, curb brokers are not allowed to trade in *the room.*—**Timber and room**, in *wood ship-building*, same as *room and space* (which see, under *room*[1]).

room-work (röm'wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, work in a room or breast. See ★*room*[1], *n.*, 11 (*b*).

roost-cock, *n.* **2.** A member of a legislative body who proposes a bill for the benefit of the legislators alone; also, the bill so proposed. [Colloq., U. S.]

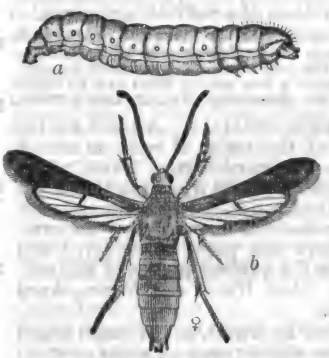
rooster, *n.* **3.** In *lumbering*, same as ★*goose-neck*, 4 (*a*).

rooster-fight (rös'tėr-fīt), *n.* A boys' sport in which the players slip a short bar just under the knees, and then, putting the arms under the bar, clasp the hands in front of the shins and hop about in this position, endeavoring to shoulder one another over.

root[1], *n.* **2.** (*l*) In *mech.*, the part of a gear-tooth where it joins the rim of the wheel; the base of a tooth.—**Absorbing root**, an aërial root which descends from the stem of some tropical root-climbers to the ground. Compare *anchoring* ★*root.*—**Aërating roots.** See ★*aërate.*—**Anchoring root**, an adventitious root on the stem of a root-climber, the office of which is merely to hold to the support. Compare *absorbing* ★*root.*—**Brace root**, one of the roots emitted in verticils from the lower nodes of the stalk of maize above the surface. Such roots often enter the soil and render some aid in holding the plant upright as well as in nutrition.—**Brinton root**, the black-root or Culver's-physic, *Leptandra Virginica.*—**Canada root.** Same as *pleurisy-root.*—**Coronal root**, one of the permanent subterranean roots of wheat, maize, and other monocotyledonous plants, thrown out in verticils from the basal nodes of the stem.—**Derris root**, the cortex of the root of *Deguelia elliptica*, used in the East Indies for killing fish in streams. See *Malayan* ★*fish-poison.*—**Double root.** (*b*) In *alg.*, either of two equal roots.—**Extraneous root**, in *alg.*, one which does not properly belong to the given equation.—**Multiple root**, in *alg.*, either of several equal roots.—**Permanent root**, specifically, one of the ordinary coronal roots of monocotyledons as opposed to their temporary roots.—**Pronic root**, in *math.*, a value for x in a pronic number.—**Residual root**, in *alg.*, the root of a residual quantity, as $(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.—**Root circle.** See ★*circle.*—**Root fallow.** See ★*fallow*[2].—**Root of a function**, in *math.*, the root of an equation obtained by equating that function to zero.—**Roots of unity**, roots of the equation $x^n = 1$.—**Root tone.** See ★*tone*[1].—**Root web-worm.** See ★*web-worm.*—**Seminal root.** Same as *temporary* ★*root.*—**Sweet root.** (*a*) See *sweetroot.* (*b*) The sweet-flag.—**Temporary root**, one of a small number of roots (in the wheat plant) put forth by monocotyledons in germination which disappear when the plant is established.—**Triple root**, in *alg.*, either of three equal roots.—**Vandal root**, the officinal valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.*

root[5] (röt or růt), *v. i.* [Supposed to be a slang use of *root*[2], *v. i.*] To work hard for the success of some person or thing: as, to *root* for one's party (at an election); specifically, in *base-ball*, etc., to exert oneself for the success of one's side, usually by uproarious applause intended partly to disconcert the other side. [Slang.]

root-borer, *n.*—**Blackberry root-borer**, one of the giant root-borers, *Prionus laticollis*, a large, prionine, cerambycid beetle whose larva occasionally bores into the roots of blackberry. It also infests the roots of grape, cherry, oak, apple, and chestnut.—**Grape-vine root-borer**, the larva of an American sessiid moth, *Memthyrus polistiformis.* It lives exclusively underground and eats the bark and sap-wood of grape-roots.—**Oak root-borer**, the larva of an American cerambycid beetle, *Mallodon melanopus*, which bores the roots of live oaks in Florida and the Gulf States.—**Sweet-potato root-borer**, a brenthid beetle, *Cylas formicarius*, whose larvæ bore into the tubers of the sweet-potato plant. It has a tropical distribution, but occurs also in Louisiana and Texas.



Grape-vine Root-borer (*Memthyrus polistiformis*).
a, larva; *b*, female moth.



Sweet-potato Root-borer (*Cylas formicarius*).

root-canal (röt'ka-nal″), *n.* A passage through the root of a tooth through which nerves and vessels pass to the pulp of the tooth.

root-circle (röt'sėr″kl), *n.* See ★*circle.*

root-climber (röt'klī″-mėr), *n.* A liana which ascends by means of aërial roots or rootlets fixed to a support. See *absorbing* ★*root* and *anchoring* ★*root.*

root-collar (röt'kol″ar), *n.* That place at the base of a tree where the swelling, which is the direct result of the ramifications of the roots, begins.

root-cutter (röt′kut″ėr), *n.* A modification of the feed-cutter, used to slice potatoes, carrots, and other roots intended as food for animals.

root-disease (röt′di-zēz″), *n.* A disease of the roots.—**Mulberry root-disease.** See ★*disease.*

root-disk (röt′disk), *n.* The radicle plate at the end of a crinoid column.

rooter[3] (rö′tėr or růt′ėr), *n.* [*root*[5], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who roots for the success of his patron or his side; specifically, in *base-ball* and other outdoor contests, one who gives aid and encouragement to his side by applause and by shouting advice. [Slang.]

For the answer to this question, 20,000 *rooters* were on hand to bear the shocks of joy and pain promised by the importance of the occasion. *N. Y. Globe*, Oct. 14, 1905.

root-excretion (röt′eks-krē-shon), *n.* Any substance given off by the root-hairs of growing plants, as carbon dioxid.

That these *root-excretions*, and particularly the acids, may be of service in dissolving and rendering more available various constituents of the soil is an obvious suggestion, and is borne out by Sachs' discovery of the corrosion of marble, and by Molisch's observations that living roots slowly corrode ivory if continuously kept in contact with it. *M. Ward*, Disease in Plants, p. 46.

rootey (rö′ti), *n.* Bread. [Slang.]

Fill mine! Mine too! (Smells like a bloomin' drain) . . . Bully beef and *rooty*, and something 's give me a pain. "*Mark Thyme*," in War's Brighter Side, p. 362.

And the 'umble loaf of "*rooty*" costs a tanner, or a bob. *R. Kipling*, Prices in Bloomfontein.

root-facer (röt′fā″sėr), *n.* An instrument for smoothing off the surface of the root after the removal of the crown of a tooth.

root-filler (röt′fil″ėr), *n.* An instrument used for the insertion of a filling into a cavity in the root of a tooth.

root-fungus (röt′fung″gus), *n.* Any form of mycorrhiza growing in symbiotic association with the roots of plants.

In general, it may be said that all species devoid of root hairs, such as the orchids, the adder's tongue family, and saprophytes, possess such *root-fungi* (*mycorrhiza*). But the pines, and heaths, and very many others are more or less dependent on these fungi. *Plant World*, July, 1903, p. 154.

root-gall (röt′gâl), *n.* Same as *root-knot.*

root-louse, *n.*—**Corn root-louse.** See ★*corn*[1].—**Root-louse syrphus-fly.** See ★*syrphus-fly.*—**Strawberry root-louse,** an American aphidid, *Aphis forbesi*, which frequently causes severe injury to the roots of strawberry-plants.

root-maggot (röt′mag″ọt), *n.* Any one of several species of dipterous larvæ which affect the roots of vegetables and other plants. Nearly all belong to the family *Anthomyiidæ.*

root-neck (röt′nek), *n.* The line of union of the root and stem of a plant.

root-nodule (röt′nod″ūl), *n.* See ★*nodule.*

root-pole (röt′pōl), *n.* See ★*polarity*, 5 (*c*).

root-pruned (röt′prönd), *a.* Having been subjected to the operation of ★root-pruning (which see).

root-pruning (röt′prö″ning), *n.* In *hort.*, the pruning of the roots of a tree or shrub; in *agri.*, the cutting of the lateral roots of corn, cotton, etc., by the use of a knife or by close and deep cultivation when the crop is well established, on the theory that the growth is thereby thrown into the useful part. Such treatment has proved in general injurious to corn, but, in the far South, apparently benefits cotton by checking the growth of weeds.

root-rot (röt′rot), *n.* A disease which affects the roots of plants, causing decay and death. Fungi or bacteria are either the primary or the secondary cause of the disease. Unfavorable conditions of soil make plants more susceptible to it.

Root-rot is a common disease in damp, sour clay soils after a continuance of wet weather. *M. Ward*, Disease in Plants, p. 230.

Conifer root-rot, a disease which affects the pine, the fir, and other conifers in Europe: attributed to *Fomes annosus.* The root-rot of conifers in the United States is attributed to *Polyporus Schweinitzii.*—**Ozonium root-rot,** a disease which affects alfalfa, cotton, and a large number of cultivated and wild plants in the southwestern United States: attributed to the sterile fungus *Ozonium.*—**Root-rot of the beet,** a disease due to either *Rhizoctonia Betæ* or *Phoma Betæ.*—**Root-rot of the grape,** a disease due to either *Armillaria mellea* or *Dematophora necatrix.*—**Root-rot of tobacco, root-rot of the violet,** a disease due to *Thielavia basicola.*—**Southern root-rot.** Same as *Ozonium* ★*root-rot.*

root-sheath, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, a spongy transformation of the many-layered epidermis of the aërial roots of many orchids and various aroids; the velamen radicum. *Strasburger*, Text-book of Bot., p. 113.

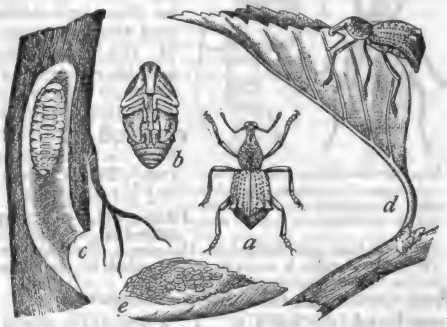
root-sucker (röt′suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *sprout*, 1 (*b*).

root-symbiosis (röt′sim-bī-ō″sis), *n.* The intimate and mutually beneficial relation existing between certain bacteria and fungi and the roots of the higher plants.

root-tubercle (röt′tū″bėr-kl), *n.* A small tuber-like growth produced upon the roots of certain plants, especially legumes, by bacteria which live in a symbiotic relation with the plants and enable them to assimilate free nitrogen.

Hiltner, after a series of experiments, states that first-year alders without tubercles do not thrive in soil free from nitrogen, nor do they take up nitrogen from the atmosphere; when, however, provided with *root-tubercles* they assimilate nitrogen. *Tubeuf*, Diseases of Plants, p. 101.

root-weevil (röt′wē″vl), *n.* Any curculionid beetle whose larvæ live at the roots of plants.



Root-weevil (*Leptops hopei*).
a, weevil; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva, in situ; *d*, weevil ovipositing on leaf above; *e*, eggs on opened leaf. All reduced. (Redrawn from French and Kirby.)

Thus the rice water-weevil is a root-weevil. The Australian *Leptops hopei* is known as the apple root-weevil.

root-worm (röt′wėrm), *n.* 1. Any one of several species of insect larvæ which feed on the roots of plants.—2. Any one of many species of nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidæ.*—**Corn root-worm.** See ★*corn*[1].—**Grape-vine root-worm,** the larva of an American chrysomelid beetle, *Fidia viticida.* It often seriously damages the roots of grape-vines, especially in Ohio, New York, and the northeastern United States.—**Tobacco root-worm,** the larva of a crambid moth, *Crambus caliginosellus.* It feeds also on the roots of corn and other grain. Same as ★*stalk-worm.*

ropable, ropeable (rō′pa-bl), *a.* 1. In Australia, uncontrollable; wild; untamable unless roped or lassoed: said of cattle and sometimes of horses. Also used figuratively.

The service has shown itself so '*ropeable*' heretofore that one experiences now a kind of chastened satisfaction in seeing it roped and dragged captive at Sir Frederick's saddle-bow. *The Argus*, Oct. 10, 1891, p. 13, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

2. Intractable; obstinate; out of temper. [Australian slang.]

rope[1], *n.* 5. The basal anchoring tuft of glassy fibers which occurs in the hexactinellid sponges.—**Driving-rope,** a rope used as a belt to transmit power from one pulley to another; specifically, the tight side of the rope or that part in which the tension is the greater.—**Endless-rope system,** any hauling or driving device in which a continuous or endless rope is the transmitting element; specifically: (*a*) A rope-drive, in which a continuous rope runs in grooves in the faces of the driver and the driven wheel, making a number of traverses across the space between the two wheels, and being kept at uniform tension by a straining pulley at the end of the slack bights, held to its work by weights. (*b*) In mine- or plane-haulage, a continuous rope, usually of wire (driven from a conveniently placed drum) to which, by special grip appliances, the cars to be moved can be attached without stopping the motion of the rope.—**Grapnel-rope,** a rope fastened to a grapnel- or grappling-iron; a grappling-line.—**Locked-coil rope.** Same as *locked-wire rope.*—**Outside the ropes,** said of one who is in the position of an outsider, or is ignorant of the matter in hand. [Slang.]—**Over-rope haulage,** in *mining*, endless-rope haulage in which the rope travels above the mine-cars.

rope-boring (rōp′bōr″ing), *n.* A method of well-drilling in which the drill, suspended on a rope, is drawn up a short distance and then allowed to drop back, thus striking a blow.

In Europe rods, either of iron or wood, seem to be preferred, though *rope boring* is by no means unknown. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 763.

rope-clamp, *n.*—**Wire-rope clamp,** an iron clamp, held together by bolts and nuts, used to hold the end of a wire rope to form a loop or ring. It is used to secure ends of derrick guy-ropes and wire standing rigging.



Wire-rope Clamp.

rope-knife (rōp′nīf), *n.* A tool used by the drillers of oil-wells to cut the rope when the tool at the lower end becomes fast in the well.

rope-machine, *n.* 4. A machine for twisting hay-rope used in a foundry.

roper, *n.* 5. One who decoys, inveigles, or 'ropes' people in; a barker. [U. S.]

The *ropers* for gambling-houses—one of the curses of New Orleans—haunt each conspicuous corner. *Edward King*, Great South, p. 61.

rope-race (rōp′rās), *n.* 1. The groove or track in which a rope runs in passing through a pulley-block or similar device.—2. The passageway through which the ropes of a rope-drive pass. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 400.

rope-reel (rōp′rēl), *n.* A frame on which a rope can be wound: usually mounted on a shaft.

rope-rider (rōp′rī″dėr), *n.* In *mining*, a man who has charge of a cable-train for bringing coal from a mine; so called because he frequently rides on the ring connecting the cable to the train.

In soft-coal mines the man in charge of the cable train is called a "*rope rider.*" In bringing his cars out of the mine he sits upon the ring which connects the cable with the train. *Sci. Amer.*, May 23, 1903, p. 392.

rope-spear (rōp′spēr), *n.* A tool used by the drillers of oil-wells to catch the loose end of the rope when it has parted in the well.

rope-stratus (rōp′strā″tus), *n.*; pl. *rope-strati* (-tī). A narrow belt of alto-stratus having striæ which suggest a twisted rope. Such a rope-stratus sometimes surrounds the greater portion of the cumulus cloud, being formed by the twisted currents of air flowing from the cloud below and toward the cloud above.

rope-wheel (rōp′hwēl), *n.* 1. A pulley-sheave; a sheave or grooved wheel placed to guide a rope.—2. A grooved wheel used as a pulley when a rope is used in place of a leather belt.

rope-wire (rōp′wīr), *n.* Wire, usually of iron or soft steel, galvanized for twisting or braiding into rope.

rope-work, *n.* 2. A netting or fringe made of strands of manila rope or cotton cords.

roping-pole (rō′ping-pōl), *n.* A long pole used by cattlemen in Australia for casting a rope over an animal's head. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

roque (rōk), *n.* [An arbitrary reduction of (*c*)*roque*(*t*).] An American game, a modification of croquet. It differs in many details from the parent game; principally, however, in the more perfect surface upon which it is played, the addition of a boundary used somewhat as a cushion in billiards, more perfect balls and clubs, and a more correct setting as well as a narrowing of the wickets.

At a meeting of the National Croquet Association, at Norwich, Conn., in August, 1899, this entire question, through a wisely selected and efficient committee, was brought to a focus and the name of this game as modernly played, with its beautiful courts, its responsive timber borders, its narrow steel arches and solid rubber balls, was changed simply by dropping off the initial and the final letter of the old word, leaving *Roque*, a word of one syllable, to be the name for the improved game. *Spalding*, Roque Guide, p. 6.

rorarii (rō-rā′ri-ī), *n. pl.* [L., appar. pl. of **rorarius*, adj., 'of the dew,' < *ros* (*ror-*), dew. The name was explained as meaning those who engaged in battle before the main fighters came on, as dew precedes the rain.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the lowest property class in the Roman legion, armed only with dart and sling.

Rorate Sunday. See ★*Sunday.*

rosa Americana (rō′zą a-mer-i-kā′ną). [NL., 'American rose.'] A copper coinage of three denominations, 2*d.*, 1*d.*, and ½*d.*, struck by William Wood for the American colonies, 1717–33.

rosace (rō-zās′), *n.* [F., < NL. *rosaceus*, of the nature of a rose. See *rosaceous.*] Any ornamental circular member of a building, especially of a highly decorative character, as a rondel filled with sculpture.

rosacea (rō-zā′sē-ą), *n.* Same as *acne rosacea.* See *acne.*

rosacic (rō-zā′sik), *a.* [NL. *rosac*(*eus*), rosaceous, + *-ic.*] Red-colored.—**Rosacic acid,** the name given by Proust to a bright red substance obtained from the latericeous sediment deposited from the urine of fever patients.

rosa-del-monte (rō″są-del-mon′tā), *n.* [Sp., rose of the mountain.] In the West Indies, a small, leguminous tree, *Brownæa Rosa-del-monte*, often cultivated for its handsome foli-

age and clusters of showy, crimson flowers. In northern South America the name is applied to other species of the genus, especially to *Brownæa grandiceps*.

> Now turn homewards, past the *Rosa-del-monte* bush, . . . covered with crimson roses, full of long silky crimson stamens. *Kingsley*, At Last, v.

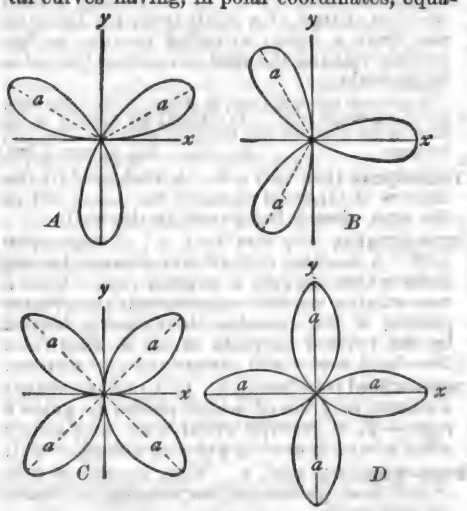
rosalgar (rō-sal′gär), *n.* Realgar; arsenic disulphid.

rosalia, *n.* 4. Scarlet fever.

rosary, *n.*—**Lesser rosary**, five decads of the fifteen composing the entire rosary.—**Rachitic rosary.** See ★*beaded ribs*.

rosary-shell, *n.* 2. The small black shell of a marine mollusk, *Nerita atrata*, used for necklaces, bracelets, and rosaries. [Australia.]

rose[1]. I. *n.* 18. In *geom.*, certain transcendental curves having, in polar coördinates, equations of the form $\rho = a \cos b\theta$.—**Andes rose**, any one of several species of the genus *Befaria* found in the Andes of Peru and Ecuador.—**Aniline rose**, an old name for safranine.—**Antwerp rose.** Same as *Brabant rose*. See *rose*[1], 16.—**Australian rose**, a shrub of the rue family, *Boronia serrulata*, having bright green leaves and very fragrant rose-colored flowers.—**Carolina rose**, the swamp-rose, *Rosa Carolina*.—**Diamine rose.** Same as *diamine* ★*pink*.—**Honey of rose**, clarified honey containing 12 per cent. of fluid extract of rose; mel rosæ.—**Leaf-blotch of rose.** See ★*leaf-blotch*.—**Naphthalene rose.** Same as *magdala red* (which see, under *red*[1]).—**Native rose.** Same as ★*Bauera*, 2.—**Rose bud-worm.** See ★*bud-worm*.—**Rose carné.** [F.] Same as *rose Pompadour*.—**Rose leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Rose leaf-hopper.** See ★*leaf-hopper*.—**Rose leaf-spot.** See ★*leaf-spot*.—**Rose of Crete**, the Cretan rock-rose, *Cistus Creticus*. See ★*rock-rose* and also *Cistus*, 1.—**Rose Sunday.** See ★*Sunday*.—**Sensitive rose**, the sensitive brier, *Leptoglottis uncinata*. See *Schrankia*.—**Siberian rose.** See *snow-*★*rose*.—**Snow-rose**, *Rhododendron chrysanthum*, a plant of the arctic regions about a foot high with golden-yellow flowers, and leaves having narcotic and diuretic properties. Also called *Siberian rose*.—**Syrup of rose.** See ★*syrup*.—**Wood-rose**, a remarkable vegetable excrescence, resembling a flower with radiating corrugated petals carved from wood, caused by the union of the saucer-shaped placenta-like base of certain parasitic plants of the mistletoe family with the foster-branch of the host and its persistence after the death of the plant. In Mexico called *rosa de palo*, or *rosa de madera*.



Rose.

A, three-leaved rose of equation $\rho = a \sin 3\theta$; *B*, three-leaved rose of equation $\rho = a \cos 3\theta$; *C*, four-leaved rose of equation $\rho = a \sin 2\theta$; *D*, four-leaved rose of equation $\rho = a \cos 2\theta$. In all, *x* is horizontal axis, *y* vertical axis, *a* radius-vector whose length is the parameter *a* in the equations.



Wood-rose.

II. *a.*—**Rose vitriol.** Same as *bieberite*.

rose-apple. 2. In Australia, the sweet plum, *Rancooria cerasifera*. See *Owenia*, 1.

rose-bay, *n.*—**East Indian rose-bay**, the crape jasmine, *Tabernæmontana coronaria*. See ★*jasmine*.

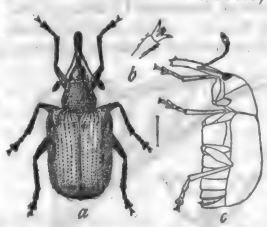
rose-bowl (rōz′bōl), *n.* A globular or bowl-shaped vessel of pottery or glass designed to hold cut roses or other flowers.

rose-box[2] (rōz′boks), *n.* A perforated plate or box which is fitted over the end of a suction-pipe in order to prevent solid matter from being drawn into a ship's pump; or an attachment by which a stream of water is converted into spray.

rose-bush. 2. In Australia, a small tree of the anona family, *Eupomatia laurina*, yielding a soft, coarse-grained, yellowish-brown wood.

rose-chestnut (rōz′ches″nut), *n.* A tree of the gamboge family, *Mesua ferrea*. See *Mesua* and *nagkassar*. Also called *Indian rose-chestnut*.

rose-curculio (rōz′kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* An American curculionid beetle, *Rhynchites bicolor*, which punctures the flower-buds of the rose as well as the bud-stalks and the ripe fruit of the raspberry and blackberry. It is found from New York to California.



Rose-curculio (*Rhynchites bicolor*).

a, beetle; *c*, same in profile: *b*, claw; *a*, *c*, enlarged; *b*, more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

rose-end (rōz′end), *n.* A rose (see *rose*[1], 10); a strainer; a foot-valve.

rose-gall, *n.*—**Mossy rose-gall**, a polythalamous cynipid gall formed on the stems of sweetbrier. The mass of cells is covered with reddish or green filaments, making it appear mossy.

Rose-geranium oil. See *geranium-*★*oil*.

rose-head (rōz′hed), *n.* 1. A sprinkler nozle; a nozle having many small openings for making a spray; a rose.—2. A head, on a nail or spike, having corrugations or facets; an enlarged end on a mill, or milling-cutter.—3. A nail, etc., having a head with facets or cuts; a rose-nail.

roseine, *n.*—**Acid-roseine.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

roseite (rōz′īt), *n.* [Named after its finder, Dr. *Rose*.] An altered mica from Chester county, Pennsylvania. It is soft like talc, and of a pearly luster and brownish-yellow color.

rose-jet (rōz′jet), *n.* 1. A spray; the water-jet from a rose-head.—2. A rose-head; a rose.

rose-laurel (rōz′lâ″rel), *n.* See ★*laurel*.

Rosellinia (rō-ze-lin′i-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris, 1844), < Dr. Ferdinando Pio *Rosellini*, an Italian scientist.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having mostly carbonaceous superficial perithecia, usually growing upon a subiculum of dark-colored hyphæ. The spores are unicellular and dark brown. About 175 species have been described. They occur chiefly on decaying wood. *R. aquila*, a common cosmopolitan species, is the type of the genus.

rosemary, *n.* 2. In Australia, any one of several species of the genus *Westringia*, belonging to the mint family, especially *W. Dampieri*, whose resemblance to the rosemary of Europe led Dampier to give its name to Rosemary Island in the Dampier archipelago.—**Golden rosemary**, in Tasmania, a plant of the bean family, *Callistachys elliptica*.—**Sand-hill rosemary**, *Ceratiola ericoides*, of the crowberry family, a small, erect, heath-like evergreen shrub of dry pinelands in the southeastern United States from South Carolina to Florida and Alabama. It bears whorls of narrow revolute and almost tubular leaves and reddish dicecious flowers sessile and whorled in the axils.—**Victorian rosemary**, *Westringia rosmariniformis*. See *Westringia*.—**Wild rosemary**, in Queensland, a slender shrub, *Cassinia lævis*, of the aster family.

rose-mildew (rōz′mil″dū), *n.* See ★*mildew*.

rose-moss (rōz′môs), *n.* Same as *Kentucky* ★*moss*.

Rosenbergia (rō-zen-bėr′gi-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Oersted, 1856), named in honor of Caroline *Rosenberg* (1810–1902), a native of Schleswig-Holstein and a student of the Danish flora.] A genus of plants of the family *Polemoniaceæ*. See *Cobæa*. The best known species is *R. scandens* (*Cobæa scandens* of Cavanilles), a tender perennial climbing by tendrils, usually treated in gardens as an annual. It is one of the popular climbers, being a rapid grower and bearing large bell-shaped violet or greenish-purple flowers.

roseo-. In *chem.*, a prefix used to distinguish a certain class of cobalt-ammine salts, which possess a characteristic rose-red color.

rose-reamer (rōz′rē″mėr), *n.* A mill, or revolving cutter, which has an enlarged, or rose, end, and cuts on its face.

rose-rust (rōz′rust), *n.* See ★*rust*[1].

rose-scale (rōz′skāl), *n.* A diaspine scale-insect, *Aulacaspis rosæ*, of cosmopolitan distribution, occurring abundantly on the canes of the rose, raspberry, and blackberry, and also found on the strawberry, myrtle, pear, ailantus, cycas, mango, and other plants.



Rose-scale (*Aulacaspis rosæ*).

a, infested branch, reduced; *b*, female; *c*, male: both enlarged. (Comstock, U. S. D. A.)

rosette, *n.* 2. (*d*) (2) A contagious disease of peach-trees, of unknown cause, characterized by a dwarfing of the foliage and shoots and the formation of them into compact tufts. (*e*) In *phytogeog.*, same as ★*rosette-plant*. 8. In *elect.*: (*a*) A cluster of glow-lamps or of sockets arranged for the mounting of such lamps. *Elect. World and Engin.*, May 7, 1904, p. 887. (*b*) An electrical fixture used when a branch is to be taken from the main wires. It consists, usually, of a porcelain base, which is fastened to a ceiling or other support, and a porcelain cover through a hole in which the branch wires run. Removing the cover disconnects the branch wires from the mains.—**Leaf rosette**, a cluster of usually radical leaves spread out upon or near the ground in the form of a rosette. It generally consists of several contracted whorls of leaves having the same phyllotaxy as those of the stem.

rosette-form (rō-zet′fôrm), *n.* See ★*rosette-plant*.

rosette-machine (rō-zet′ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for carving rosettes in wooden moldings, etc.—2. In *ceramics*, a press fitted for molding the porcelain for rosettes.

rosette-plant (rō-zet′plant), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, a plant of a vegetation-form characterized by the clustering of the leaves (of all or of many) at the surface of the ground or at the summit of a caudex. Rosette-plants are most often perennials and are either acaulescent (dandelion, many violets), then having all or most of their leaves in the rosette; or caulescent (many saxifrages, erigerons, thistles, etc.), then sending up a leafy stem, the basal rosette serving the plant early in the season, or often the previous autumn, and perishing as the plant matures. The rosette-form is strongly developed in alpine regions, the tap-root here becoming very strong, but is common also at low altitudes. Rosettes are distinguished by F. E. Clements as *close* (the leaves with short petioles and dense) or *open* (the leaves longer-petioled, the cluster thus loose and less regular).

Rose-water dish. (*c*) In English silver, a shallow platter in which rose-water was poured.

rose-winged (rōz′wingd), *a.* Having a number of white-tipped feathers near the bend of the wing, the markings being arranged in a somewhat circular shape: used in describing pigeons.

rosewood, *n.* 4. In Australia, the timber of any one of four species of trees: (*a*) *Acacia glaucescens*, called also *rosewood acacia*, *kaareewan*, and *myall*; (*b*) *Stenochilus Mitchelli* (*Eremophila Mitchelli* of Bentham), belonging to the family *Myoporaceæ* and often called sandalwood on account of its very fragrant wood; (*c*) *Dysoxylum Fraseranum* of the family *Meliaceæ*; and (*d*) *Synoum glandulosum*, the fresh wood of which is of a deep red color and emits an odor like that of the common rose.—**Guiana rosewood**, the pinkwood, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*. See *pinkwood* and *clove cassia* (under *cassia*).—**Polynesian rosewood.** See ★*banago*, ★*bulakan*, and ★*milo*.

Rosh hodesh (rōsh chō′desh), *n.* [Heb. *rōsh*, head, beginning, + *ḥōdesh*, new (moon), a month.] The first day of the Jewish month which begins with the new moon. On the first day (some times two days) of the month the ritual is distinguished by additional prayers including *hallel* (which see). See also *Jewish* ★*festivals*.

rosindol (rō-zin′dol), *n.* [*rose*[1] + *indol*.] In *organic chem.*, the general name given to a class of red dyes prepared by the action of benzoyl chlorid on compounds of the indol series.

rosindone (rō-zin′dōn), *n.* [*rosind(ol)* + *-one*.] A red crystalline dyestuff, $C_{22}H_{14}ON_2$, made

by heating rosinduline to 178° C. with concentrated hydrochloric acid. By oxidation it yields rosindonic acid. It melts at 261–262° C. Also called *rosindulone*.

rosindonic (rō-zin-don'ik), *a.* [*rosindon(e)* + *-ic.*] Derived from rosindone.—**Rosindonic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{22}H_{14}O_3N_2$, made by oxidizing rosindone with chromic anhydrid dissolved in glacial acetic acid. It melts at 209° C.

rosinduline (rō-zin'dū-lin), *n.* [*rosind(ol)* + *-ule* + *-ine*[2].] A reddish-brown crystalline base, $C_{22}H_{15}N_3$, made synthetically. When heated to 170° C. with concentrated hydrochloric acid it yields ammonia and rosindone. It absorbs carbon dioxid readily and melts at 198–199° C.

rosindulone (rō-zin'dū-lōn), *n.* [*rosind(ol)* + *-ule* + *-one.*] Same as ★*rosindone*.

rosin-grease (roz'in-grēs), *n.* A trade-name of the product obtained by mixing rosin-oil with milk of lime. It is a sticky, pasty material, used as a cheap lubricant and in the manufacture of printers' ink.

rosite[1] (rō'zīt), *n.* [In def. 1, Sw. *rosit* (Svanberg, 1840), < L. *rosa*, rose, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] 1. A silicious mineral related to amphibole, perhaps an altered pargasite.—2. A rose-red coloring material extracted from the sediment of new red wines. In the sediment of old wines it is replaced by pourprite.

rosite[2] (rō'zīt), *n.* [F. *rosite* (Huot, 1841), named after Professor G. *Rose*, who analyzed it.] A sulphid of antimony and copper, now known as *chalcostibite*.

rosocyanin (rō-zō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [L. *rosa*, rose (red), + E. *cyanin.*] A red coloring-matter, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, formed by the action of boric and sulphuric acids on curcumin. It is a monobasic acid isomeric with curcumin.

rosolite (rō'zō-līt), *n.* [L. *rosa*, rose, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A name given by Kunz to the rose-colored variety of grossular garnet found at Xaloxtoc, Mexico.

rosophenine (rō-zō-fē'nin), *n.* Same as ★*dianthine*.

rosse (ros), *a.* [F., adj. use of *rosse*, a (good-for-nothing) horse, < G. *ross*, a horse.] Characterized by a brutal or cynical disregard of conventionalities or propriety. [French literary slang.]

> The aristocratic salon has dwindled into a tradition. The young men . . . have not the leisure their elders had for the arts and graces of life. The *rosse* literature has spoiled the traditions of the Faubourg for us. . . . The salon is all very well, so are the songs of Montmartre, the Théâtre *Rosse*, but there is just one little point on which the Frenchman is in no mood to blaguer and that is his wife's fidelity.
>
> *Hannah Lynch*, French Life in Town and Country, x.

rosser (ros'ėr), *n.* [*ross*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *lumbering*, one who barks and smooths the side of a log, in order that it may slide more easily. Also called *log-fixer*, *scalper*, *slipper*.

rosserie (ros-rē'), *n.* [F. See ★*rosse*.] Cynical disregard of conventionalities and propriety. See the extract and ★*rosse*. [French literary slang.]

> But since no movement ever stops half-way, but continues naturally until it reaches its extreme limit, this tendency [idealism] went farther than M. Renan's idealism, and passed on into mysticism; though this movement, as we look at it now, seems to be split up into singularly various elements, for together with the existence of symbolism and mysticism, incredulity and sensualism have survived, and a brutally cynical element has appeared which has been christened "*rosserie*."
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 496.

rössslerite, *n.* See *roesslerite*.

rostellum, *n.* 2. (*b*) The combined mouth-parts of the true lice, of the family *Pediculidæ*.

rosthornite (ros'tôr-nīt), *n.* [G. **rosthornit*: for Franz von *Rosthorn*, a geologist of Carinthia.] A brown mineral resin, $C_{24}H_{40}O$, occurring in lenticular masses in coal in Carinthia.

rostral, *a.*—**Rostral plate.** See ★*plate*.

II. *n.* A scale covering the end of the nose in reptiles; the rostral shield. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 125.

rostrolateralia (ros-trō-lat-ę-rā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *rostrum* + *laterale*, pl. *lateralia.*] In the structure of the capitulum of the *Balanidæ* or acorn-barnacles, the accessory plates inserted between the lateralia near the rostrum. See ★*lateralia*.

Rosy dryocampa, an American ceratocampid moth, *Anisota rubicunda* (formerly placed in *Dryocampa*), whose wings are yellowish, marked and suffused with a rose-pink. Its larva, known as the green-striped maple-worm, feeds on the foliage of the maple. See *Anisota*, with cut.

rot, *v.* I. *intrans.* 5. To 'make fun'; fool; talk nonsense. [Slang.]

> Oh, all right; go ahead! I thought you were only *rotting*. *E. Nesbit*, the Wouldbegoods, p. 182.

6. To fail successively at batting: said of a cricket eleven. [Slang.]

II. *trans.* 3. To chaff; make fun of. [Slang.]

> "He behaves like a sulky child and ought to be *rotted* most unmercifully," she apologises.
>
> *Barry Pain*, The One Before, v.

rot, *n.* 4. In *cricket*, the failure of several batsmen on a side. [Slang.]—**Barcoo rot.** Same as *Barcoo* ★*disease*.—**Black rot.** (*a*) See *rot*, 2. (*b*) See ★*black*. (*c*) A name of certain plant-diseases of a bacterial or fungous origin, characterized by decay and blackening of the tissues. The following are the most important: *black rot of the apple*, caused by *Sphæropsis Malorum*; *black rot of the cabbage*, due to *Pseudomonas campestris*; *black rot of the grape*, caused by *Guignardia Bidwellii*; *black rot of the pear* and *quince*, caused by *Sphæropsis Malorum*; *black rot of the sweet-potato*, caused by *Ceratocystis fimbriata* (also called *black-shank*); and *black rot of the tomato*, caused by *Macrosporium Tomato*.—**Brown rot,** a fungous disease of fruits, especially apple, peach, plum, and cherry, caused by *Monilia fructigena* and *M. cinerea*.—**Brown rot of the cabbage.** Same as *black rot of the cabbage*. See *black* ★*rot* (*c*).—**Brown rot of the potato.** Same as ★*bacteriosis of the potato*.—**Brown rot of the spruce,** a decay of the wood of spruce caused by *Polyporus sulphureus*.—**Brown rot of the turnip.** Same as *black rot of the cabbage*. See *black* ★*rot* (*c*).—**Carrot-rot,** a decay of carrots attributed to the fungus *Phoma sanguinolenta*.—**Cocoanut-palm rot,** a disease of the cocoanut-palm, probably due to bacteria, which attacks the terminal bud of the tree.—**Collar-rot,** a disease of undetermined cause attacking fruit-trees near the surface of the soil. *Rural New Yorker*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 94.—**Cotton-boll rot,** a decay of cotton-bolls which has been attributed to *Bacillus gossypinus*. Also called *boll-rot*.—**Dry rot,** a decay of conifers, especially of hemlock, larch, pine, and spruce, caused by the fungus *Trametes Pini*. Also called *red rot*. The dry rot which affects pear-trees is attributed to the fungus *Thelephora pedicellata*, that of the potato to *Fusarium Solani*, of the sweet-potato to *Phoma Batatæ*, and of the turnip to *Phoma Brassicæ*. See also ★*dry-rot*, 1.—**Egg-plant rot,** a decay of the fruit of the egg-plant attributed to *Penicillium*.—**Foot-rot.** See ★*foot-rot*.—**Fruit-rot,** a decay of fruit, especially of the peach, caused by the fungus *Sclerotinia fructigena*. See *fruit*-★*mold* and *peach-blight*.—**Potters' rot.** Same as ★*potters' asthma*.—**Red rot.** See *dry* ★*rot*.—**Red rot of oak,** a fungous disease, produced by *Polyporus sulphureus*, which causes the rot of oaks as well as of a considerable number of other trees.—**Ripe rot,** a decay of fruits, especially of the apple, grape, and quince, caused by the fungus *Glœosporium fructigenum*. Also, in the case of the apple and quince, called *anthracnose* and *bitter rot*.—**Salsify-rot,** a bacterial decay of salsify.—**Seedling rot,** a disease which attacks the stems of young egg-plants: due to the fungus *Phoma Solani*.—**Stem rot.** See ★*stem-rot*,—**Tomato-rot.** Same as *black* ★*rot of tomato*.—**White rot.** (*b*) A fungous disease affecting the trunks of ash, juniper, oak, and other trees; also a disease of the grape. The white rot of ash is due to *Polyporus Fraxinophilus*, that of juniper to *Polyporus Juniperinus*, and that of oak to *Polyporus igniarius*. See *white* ★*rot of oak*.—**White rot of oak,** a disease, produced by *Polyporus igniarius*, which attacks the oak, hickory, willow, and other trees.

rot (rot), *exclam.* [*rot*, *n.*] Humbug! Nonsense! Stuff! [Slang.]

> "Harold 's asleep," I said; "it seems rather a shame—"
>
> "Oh, *rot!*" said my brother; "he 's the youngest, and he 's got to do as he 's told!"
>
> *K. Grahame*, Golden Age, p. 94.

rotameter (rō-tam'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A measuring-device consisting of a small measuring-wheel partially inclosed in a case resembling that of a watch and having a dial with hands for indicating in feet and inches the distance traversed by the wheel. It measures up to twenty-five feet. It can also be used, in connection with a watch, to measure the speed of moving surfaces, as in a metal-planer or other machine. A similar measure, for use in measuring plans, drawings, and irregular surfaces, is called a *pocket rotary measure*.

rotary, *a.*—**Rotary converter.** See ★*converter*, 3.—**Rotary field.** See ★*field*.—**Rotary oven.** (*b*) See ★*oven*.—**Rotary planer, shaper, speed, stripper, transformer.** See ★*planer*, etc.

II. *n.* In *elect.*, a rotary converter.

> A three-phase 120-cycle alternator driven by an inverted *rotary* used as a motor and itself capable of giving a three-phase 60-cycle current. *Science*, June 24, 1904, p. 945.

rotation, *n.* 4. In *forestry*, the period represented by the age of a forest, or a part of a forest, at the time when it is cut, or intended to be cut.—**Carrington's law of solar rotation.** See ★*law*[1].—**Financial rotation,** in *forestry*, that rotation under which a forest yields the highest net interest on its capital value, calculating at compound interest.—**Income rotation,** in *forestry*, that rotation under which a forest yields the highest net return, calculating without interest.—**Left-handed rotation,** rotation in the opposite direction to that of a right-handed screw or to that of the hands of a clock when viewed from in front; levogyral rotation.—**Moment of rotation.** See ★*moment*.—**Period of rotation,** the time of rotation of a heavenly body around its axis.—**Right-handed rotation,** rotation in the direction of a right-handed screw; clockwise rotation; dextrogyral rotation.—**Simple rotation,** the motion of a body which revolves about a fixed axis; a pure rotation without any translational component.—**Specific rotation,** in *optics*, the angle through which the plane of polarization of light is rotated by a column of liquid 10 centimeters long, when each cubic centimeter of the liquid contains in solution one gram of the optically active substance the specific rotation of which is to be measured.—**Technical rotation,** in *forestry*, that rotation under which a forest yields the material most suitable for a certain purpose.—**Volume rotation,** in *forestry*, that rotation under which a forest yields the greatest quantity of material.

rotational, *a.* 2. In *hydrodynam.*: (*a*) Having vortex motion. (*b*) Having rotation in the sense of curl.—**Rotational coefficient,** the rotatory power, a constant in the expression of the transverse electromotive force in the Hall effect.—**Rotational elasticity.** See ★*elasticity*.—**Rotational resistance.** See ★*resistance*.

rotation-center (rō-tā'shon-sen"tėr), *n.* The point about which a rotation gives the same result as any given sliding of a polygon in a plane.

rotation-chair (rō-tā'shon-chār), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a chair so constructed that the subject, seated in it, can be rotated at various rates of speed without appreciable noise or jar. The chair is sometimes made in such a way that it can be extended; back, seat, and front then lie in one plane, and the apparatus forms a ★rotation-table (which see). Further, the seat may be so hung that chair or table can be tilted back and forth, as well as rotated; the apparatus then becomes a combination rotation-chair, tilt-chair, rotation-table, and tilt-table. In all these forms it is employed for the study of the kinesthetic and static senses.

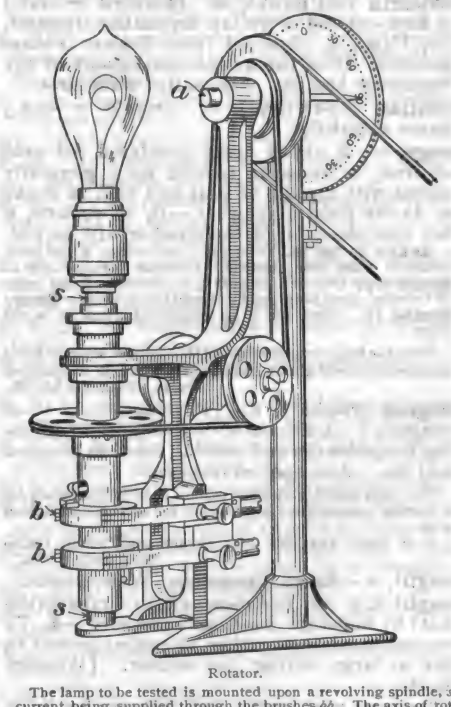
rotation-speed (rō-tā'shon-spēd), *n.* The speed of a revolving body, as a wheel, expressed in terms of the number of turns in a unit of time.

rotation-table (rō-tā'shon-tā"bl), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a long table so constructed that the subject, extended at full length, can be rotated at varying rates of speed without appreciable noise or jar: used in the study of the kinesthetic and static senses. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., I. 368.

rotativism (rō-tā'tiv-izm), *n.* [*rotative* + *-ism.*] Rotation; the state of being rotative: specifically, in Portuguese politics. See the extract.

> The history of the crisis which ended in the tragedy dates back to last May, when King Carlos dissolved the Chamber and conferred dictatorial powers on Premier Franco. This step was taken by the King as parliamentary government had come to a deadlock and the political parties were mainly interested in securing official spoils. Each party held office by arrangement alternately. The arrangement was known as *rotativism*.
>
> *N. Y. Sun*, Feb. 3, 1908.

rotator, *n.* 4. In *photometry*, a mounting for an incandescent lamp so constructed that the lamp may be given a rapid rotation about its polar axis. By means of such a device the mean horizontal intensity of the lamp may be determined from a single photometric setting. —5. In *math.*, a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position; a rotor.—**Rotatores capitis,** in *Coleoptera*, two flat muscles, one having its origin on the side of the antefurca and the other on the posterior jugular plate. They are inserted on the lateral



Rotator.

The lamp to be tested is mounted upon a revolving spindle, *ss*, current being supplied through the brushes *bb*. The axis of rotation may be varied by turning the spindle about the horizontal shaft *a*.

margin of the occipital foramen.—**Rotatores prothoracis,** in *Coleoptera*, two large muscles having their origin on the posterior part of the pronotum and inserted on the integument between the prothorax and mesothorax and also on the anterior part of the mesothorax.

Rotatory coefficient, tic. See ★*coefficient*, ★*tic*[1].

rotiferon (rō-tif′e-ron), *n.*; pl. *rotifera* (-rä). [NL. See *Rotifer*.] A rotifer.

Rotomagian (rō-tō-mā′ji-an), *n.* [L. *Rotomagi*, a people of ancient Gaul, whose name survives in that of *Rouen*.] In *geol.*, a substage of the Cenomanian Cretaceous rocks in France and Belgium. Also used attributively.

rotometer (rō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *rot(atio)*, rotation, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A cyclometer; a device for measuring distances by counting the revolutions of a wheel which rolls through the distance to be measured.

rotor, *n.* 2. In *elect.*, the revolving element of an electric machine.—3. The revolving part of a steam-turbine. It consists of the shaft and the disks carrying the buckets on which the steam pressure acts.

Each piston is of such diameter as to exactly balance the axial thrust of the steam against its corresponding stage of blades. The *rotor* also carries a series of thrust bearing rings whose sole duty is to maintain an exact relationship between the *rotor* and stator parts.

Elect. World and Engin., May 14, 1904, p. 925.

Squirrel-cage rotor, in *elect.*, an armature or rotating field the winding of which is of the squirrel-cage type.

rot-steep (rot′stēp), *v. t.* Formerly, to steep, as cotton cloth, in water, to get rid of surface impurities, such as grease, oil, and dirt, prior to bleaching.

rotten[1], *a.* 7. Good for nothing; trashy; mean; detestable. [Slang.]

"*Rotten* things, misunderstandings," resumed Bobby, after a pause. *A. R. Conder*, Seal of Silence, xxii.

Rotten row (*naval*), a place in a navy-yard where condemned vessels are moored pending their sale or breaking up. [Colloq.]

rotter (rot′ėr), *n.* [*rot*, *n.*, + *-er*[2].] One who talks or writes 'rot'; a humbug. [Slang.]

The snake . . . reared up out of the water, exactly like Kaa in the Jungle Book—so we know Kipling is a true author and no *rotter*.

E. Nesbit, The Wouldbegoods, p. 88.

'How can you be so uncivil to that man?' . . . 'A *rotter*,' said Merton, 'he has just got that stuff by heart.' *A. Lang*, Disentanglers, p. 338.

rottle (rot′l), *n.* Same as *roll*.

rottlerin (rot′lėr-in), *n.* [*Rottlera* + *-in*[2].] A flesh-colored or yellow crystalline dyestuff, $(C_{11}H_{10}O_3)_3$, obtained from *Echinus Philippinensis*. It is the active constituent of the vermifuge kamila. Also called *mallotoxin*.

rotulian (rō-tū′li-an), *a.* [*rotula* + *-ian*.] Same as *patellar*.

rouge, *n.* 2. (*b*) A finely powdered red oxid of iron, or hematite (which see), generally mixed with a paste or glue and sold in sticks or in the form of powder.—3. In *roulette*, a bet that the color of the number will be red.—**Rouge de fer** [F., 'iron red'], in *ceram.*, a red color obtained from iron peroxid. Compare ★*rouge d'or*.—**Rouge d'or** [F., 'red of gold'], in *ceram.*, a red color of Oriental glaze obtained from gold precipitate.—**Rouge flambé** [F., 'fired red'], an iridescent glaze of a red color.

Even the long-sought secret of the Chinese sang de bœuf and *rouge flambé* glazes has been worked out in Europe.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 875.

rougeot (rō-zhō′), *n.* [F. *rouge*, red, + *-ot* (augm.).] A disease of doubtful origin affecting grape-leaves and causing them to turn red and die. Also spelled *rougeau*.

The term Spanish measles is here used in California for a disease resembling *Rougeot*, so far as the description goes.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 2, 1892, p. 173.

rough[1], *a.*—**Rough dimensions.** See ★*dimension*.

rough[1], *v. t.* 3. In *hat-manuf.*, to compact (the felt) by moisture, heat, and pressure.—4. To expose to winter weather, as cattle; permit to run at large during the winter. [Western U. S.]

They were great grazing cattle, fattening rapidly on grass, and, when "*roughed*" through our sometimes severe Nebraska winters, their thick coats of hair protected them so thoroughly that they invariably wintered well coming out in the spring in better flesh than did our cattle of any other breed.

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 268.

roughage, *n.* 2. In *stock-feeding*, the coarser portion of a ration, as hay, corn silage, etc., containing relatively little nutritive matter, as opposed to the concentrated part or grain feed.

rough-coat (ruf′kōt), *v. t.* In *plastering*, to apply the first coat to (masonry walls or lath).

rough-cut (ruf′kut), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having coarse or rough teeth, as a file designed for rough work.

II. *n.* 1. A coarse file.—2. A roughing-cut; the first cut taken on a piece of work by a machine-tool; a coarse or heavy cut to remove superfluous metal.

rougher, *n.* 4. A board filled with long iron teeth for hackling flax by hand.

rough-house (ruf′hous), *n.* In *sports*, rough play; hence, rough play in general; horseplay; rowdy conduct. [Recent slang, U. S., chiefly among boys at school or college.]

rough-housing (ruf′hou-sing), *n.* Same as ★*rough-house*.

roughing (ruf′ing), *a.* Approximate; not finished.

roughing-down (ruf′ing-doun), *n.* The process of cutting to very nearly the required size, including the removing of any skin or hard scale. See *roughing-rolls*.

roughing-filter (ruf′ing-fil″tėr), *n.* A filter which separates coarse impurities from the liquid. *Nature*, Sept. 24, 1903, p. 509.

roughing-mill, *n.* 2. The roll-train in which the ingot receives its first, or roughing, treatment.

The most easterly division will contain the open-hearth furnaces, which are in line with three sets of heavy *roughing mills* delivering to other mills making finished plates and structural shapes.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 2, 1904, p. 18.

roughing-out (ruf′ing-out), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. Roughing-down; particularly, the approximate shaping of a piece from commercial sizes of material.—2. The rough-forging of a piece, including the welding and swaging of the original stock, but not the finishing with the fullering- and flatting-tools, dies, etc.

II. *n.* Suitable or designed for use in making rough-cuts: as, a *roughing-out* drill. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901–02, p. 312.

roughing-tool (ruf′ing-tōl), *n.* The tool used for taking off the outside skin of a piece of metal or wood and cutting the piece to approximately the correct size. It is generally a round-nosed tool, but varies with the material to be cut and the amount of material to be removed.

roughneck (ruf′nek), *n.* See the extract. [Slang.]

His stated income amounts to union wages from his union of *roughnecks*, as the iron-workers call themselves, as walking delegate.

N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 17, 1903.

rough-pointed (ruf′poin″ted), *a.* In *stone-cutting*, dressed roughly with the point: said of the first preparation of the surface of a stone. See *point*[1], 2 (*e*).

rough-ride (ruf′rīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rough-ridden*, ppr. *rough-riding*. To ride as a rough-rider. [Rare.]

"Hould on, faith an' patience, the other elephints are comin'."

"Glory!" I sez, "will I *rough-ride* the whole stud?"

R. Kipling, My Lord the Elephant, in Many Inventions, [p. 63.

rough-rider (ruf′rī″dėr), *n.* 1. One who breaks young or wild horses to the saddle; in the British army, a non-commissioned cavalry or artillery officer detailed to assist the riding-master, one being allowed to each troop or battery.—2. A horseman accustomed to rough or hard riding, such as cow-boys or frontiersmen: applied specifically, in the late Spanish-American war, to the members of a volunteer regiment of cavalry, recruited partly from Western cow-boys.

Regiments of cavalry recruited from dwellers on grassy plains are famous as "*rough-riders*," whether they are Russian Cossacks or American cowboys; their skill and endurance as horsemen are a natural result of habits developed in an open country of large distances, where riding is as appropriate a means of going about as walking is in a mountainous district.

W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog., p. 369.

rough-turn (ruf′tėrn), *v. t.* To turn roughly, in a lathe; turn nearly to size; turn so that the surface is not finely finished. *The Engineer* (London), Aug. 1, 1902, p. 103.

rouille (rō-ēl′), *n.* [F.] A yellowish-brown ferric hydroxid precipitated on calico by the action of sodium hydroxid on ferrous sulphate. Also called *chamois*. *Thorpe*, Dict. of Applied Chem., III. 356.

roulade, *n.* 2. Slices of beef rolled with bacon and then steamed.

roulade (rö-läd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rouladed*, ppr. *roulading*. [*roulade*, *n.*] In *music*, to sing roulades or divisions.

roulette, *n.* 4. All bets are placed in the various parts of the lay-out, one of which is at each side of the wheel. The five following pay even money: *impair*, that the number will be odd; *pair*, that the number will be even; *manque*, that it will be from 1 to 18; *passe*, that it will be from 19 to 36; *rouge*, or *noir*, that the color will be red or black. In addition to these, *en plein*, flat on any number, pays 35 for 1; *à cheval*, on the line between two numbers, 17 for 1; *un carré*, on a cross-line, taking in four numbers, 8 for 1; *transversale*, any horizontal line of three numbers, 11 for 1; *transversale six*, on the line between two horizontals, taking in six numbers, 5 for 1; *bas*, at the bottom of a vertical column, 2 for 1, and between two columns, ½ for 1. *Premier*, *milieu*, and *dernier* are upon the first, middle, and last 12 numbers respectively, that is, from 1 to 12, 13 to 24, 25 to 36, and pay 2 for 1. These are the payments at Monte Carlo, where the wheels have 36 numbers and only one zero. Wheels in other parts of Europe have two zeros, and in the United States many wheels have two zeros and an eagle besides. The numbers in many American wheels run to 27, 30, and 33 only, the payments being scaled down accordingly.

		0		
Passe	1 4 7 10	2 5 8 11	3 6 9 12	Manque
Pair	13 16 19 22	14 17 20 23	15 18 21 24	Impair
Noir	25 28 31 34	26 29 32 35	27 30 33 36	Rouge
P 12 | M 12 | D 12				P 12 | M 12 | D 12

roulette (rö-let′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rouletted*, ppr. *rouletting*. [*roulette*, *n.*] 1. To mark with dotted lines with a roulette.—2. To perforate with a roulette or similar instrument, as in preparing blank checks, for ease and convenience in removal from a stub, or sheets of printed postage-stamps for the separation of the stamps, the one from the other, when needed.

roulette-wheel (rö-let′hwēl), *n.* The paraphernalia of the game of roulette.

As he was in town on a visit recently he received a letter from a club . . . asking him to . . . purchase a *roulette wheel* for their rooms.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 11, 1905.

Roum. An abbreviation of *Roumanian*.

rounce, *n.*—**Domino rounce,** the card game of ramsch played with dominoes.

round. I. *a.* 16. In *phonology*, uttered with contraction of the lips such as to render the opening between them more or less 'round'; uttered with the lip-position characteristic of *o*, *u*, and similar vowels; rounded.—**Round iron,** iron which has been rolled into round rods.—**Round timber.** See ★*timber*[1].—**Round turn.** (*b*) A completed speculative transaction, as in stocks, grain, or the like.—**Round vowels.** See ★*vowel*.

II. *n.* 5. (*b*) *pl.* In *milit.*: (1) The act of visiting the sentries of a guard. The officer of the day is required to make his rounds between midnight and reveille. *Manual of Guard Duty*. (2) A party consisting of the officer of the day and an armed escort making the rounds. Also called *grand rounds*.—7. (*g*) A round game in which there are no partnerships. (*h*) In *poker*, a round of jacks, sometimes called a 'whangdoodle,' in which each player deals off a jack-pot. (*i*) In *archery*, a specified number of arrows shot at specified distances. The York round is 72 arrows at 100 yards, 48 at 80, and 24 at 60; the National round, 48 at 60 and 24 at 50; the American round, 30 arrows each at 60, 50, and 40 yards; the Potomac round, 24 each at 80, 70, and 60; the Ohio round, 96 at 60; the Columbia round, 24 each at 50, 40, and 30. The National and Columbia rounds are ordinarily shot by women. (*j*) In *skat* and other games, each player having dealt once completes a round.

12. In *ship-building*, the arching or camber of a deck-beam considered quantitatively; usually followed by *up*.

Detailed directions are given for dealing with unusual conditions of sheer of deck, *round* of beam, trim, etc., and with extreme proportions of length to depth, as well as with deck erections and superstructures.

White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 14.

13. In *geodesy* and in *topographical surveying*, a series of horizontal angles between lines to distant stations or points to be observed, mea-

sured with a theodolite, and comprising the entire horizon around the observing station. For the purpose of securing greater accuracy in the observed values of the several angles, they are not individually observed directly, but the angular directions of the lines to the several observed points are observed in a progressive series closing the horizon and forming a round of angles.

Rounds of angles were taken from Pegi hill, the hill on Kaweri island, a rock near Msara, the hill west of Naiko hill, and a rock near Ngo.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 411.

Grand rounds. Same as ★*round*[1], 5 (*b*) (2).—**To change the rounds.** See ★*change*.

round[1], *v. t.* **6.** In *tanning*, to trim (a hide) after it has been cleansed and limed, separating the heavier part or butt from the thinner belly and shoulder portions and cutting away ragged scraps from round the more valuable parts.—**7.** In *phonol.*, to utter with the lips in the contracted (and more or less projecting) position characteristic of *o*, *u*, and similar vowels.



Roundel by Luca della Robbia.

roundel, *n.* **4.** In the *fine arts*, a composition or design contained within a circle, a type much favored by the painters and sculptors of the quattrocento in Italy; found also in excavations at Cnosus in Crete; also a wooden platter painted. See *tondo*.

The enamelled *roundels* of the Throne-Room, which present a close parallelism with those of Tell-el-Yehûdiyeh bring us down on the other hand to the beginning of the thirteenth century.
A. J. Evans, An. Brit. School at Athens, VI. 66.

rounder, *n.* **1.** (*b*) Specifically—(1) A tool used by bookbinders for shaping the back of a book. (2) A round-tool. (3) A gage for laying out round work. (4) A machine for making round corners, moldings, etc. (5) A rounding-plane or rounding-jack.

Roundhead, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* Same as *brachycephali*.

Mr. W. K. Moorehead, one of the best authorities on this subject, recognises two distinct mound-building races, the old long-headed, the later round-headed intruders . . . the chief seat of the long-heads was the Muskingum valley, from Marietta upwards to East Ohio, where the mounds, differing in type from those of the *round-heads*, have yielded pottery, . . . and other ornaments.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 106.

round-headed, *a.* **3.** In *arch.*, topped with a semicircular arch, as a window or doorway.

round-heart (round′härt), *n.* The purple meadow-parsnip or alexanders, *Thaspium trifoliatum*.

Rounding-and-channeling machine. See ★*channeling-machine*.

rounding-gage (roun′ding-gāj), *n.* An instrument for cutting hat-brims to a standard measure.

rounding-jack (roun′ding-jak), *n.* A support for holding a hat while it is trimmed into shape.

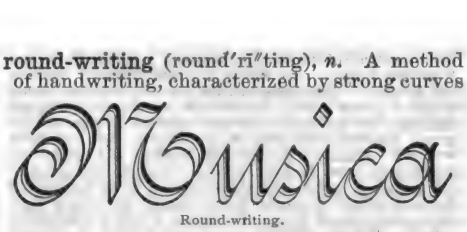
round-ringing (round′ring″ing), *n.* Same as *change-ringing*.

roundtail (round′tāl), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Gila robusta*, of the Colorado river basin.

round-tree (round′trē), *n.* [Corruption of *rowan-tree*.] The American mountain-ash, *Sorbus Americana*.

round-wood (round′wůd), *n.* Same as ★*round-tree*.

round-writing (round′rī″ting), *n.* A method of handwriting, characterized by strong curves



Round-writing.

with exaggerated shading, used in lettering, ornamental engrossing, and card-writing. Special pens, with one, two, or three points may be used.—**Round-writing instrument,** a penholder carrying three interchangeable pens. With an assortment of nine pens 144 different styles of double lines or 504 styles of triple lines can be written in ink on paper.—**Round-writing pen,** a pen having one, two, or three points of different degrees of fineness.



Round-writing Instrument, with round-writing pens.

roup[2], *n.*—**Articles of roup.** See ★*article*.

Ro-urushi lacquer. See ★*lacquer*.

rouse[1], *v. t.* **8.** To blow air through (the wort of beer) in order to aid in the development of the yeast.

rouseabout (rouz′a-bout), *n.* [Eng. dial., also *rousabout*. See *roustabout*.] In Australia, a station-hand put on to any work; a Jack of all work; an 'odd man'; a roustabout.
E. E. Morris, Austral English.

The "*rouseabouts*" are another class of men engaged in shearing time, whose work is to draft the sheep, fill the pens for the shearers, and do the branding. . . . The shearers hold themselves as the aristocrats of the shed; and never associate with the *rouseabouts*.
The Argus, Sept. 20, 1890, p. 13.

Rousseau's figure or **diagram.** See ★*figure*.

roustabout, *n.* **2.** See ★*rouseabout*.

rout[2], *v. t.* **3.** To extricate from (other things); hunt up; dig (out); with *out*. [Colloq.]

It 's just an old suit I *routed* out.
Anthony Hope, Dolly Dialogues, xvi.

rout-chair (rout′chār), *n.* [*rout*[3] + *chair*.] A light chair supplied for private entertainments by caterers. [Eng.]

route[1], *n.* **3.** An order for a route march.

route[1] (röt or rout), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *routed*, ppr. *routeing* or *routing*. To determine the route or line of transportation or travel of (goods, immigrants, etc.).

The . . . Company . . . issued to its agents along its line instructions as to manifesting and *routeing* property to eastern points by which it was prescribed that property forwarded by all rail to New York should be forwarded by [certain lines].
Newport News and Mississippi Valley versus Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Rep. Interstate Commerce Com., Nov. 13, 1889, p. 7.

The facility which such combination [connecting roads] lends to through *routing* of cars, the convenience of exchanging power and rolling stock and the more liberal system of transfers which becomes feasible; all these things tend to give new life to the united enterprise and to pave the way for even greater improvements.
Elect. World and Engineer, May 23, 1903, p. 856.

route-marching (röt′ mar-ching), *n. Mil.*, the act of marching from one station to another to relieve a garrison. It is conducted in open order; keeping step and silence are not required. See *to get the route* and *route-step*.

We 're marchin' on relief over Injia's sunny plains,
A little front o' Christmas time an' just be'ind the Rains.

Oh, then it 's open order, an' we lights our pipes an' sings,
An' we talks about our rations an' a lot of other things.
R. Kipling, Route Marchin'.

routing-cutter (rou′ting-kut″ėr), *n.* A routing-tool.

routing-machine, *n.*—**String-routing machine,** a stair-router. See illustration under *routing-machine*.

rove[2], *v. t.* **3.** In *mech.*, to turn; make round: said particularly of turning stone: as, to *rove* a millstone.

roveling (rōv′ling), *n.* [Appar. an alteration of *roving*[2] by conformity with *raveling*, *n.*] Same as *roving*[2], 2.

rover, *n.*—**Jolly rover** (*naut.*), a pirate or his vessel.

rovetto (rō-vet′ō), *n.* Same as ★*escolar*.

roving-Jenny (rō′ving-jen″i), *n.* The strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. Also called *wandering Jew*.

row[2], *n.*—**Rotten row.** See ★*rotten*[1].

row[3], *n.*—**What 's the row?** What is the matter? [Slang.]

Kitty [looking for her sister] . . . walks into the schoolroom as a last chance and looks anxiously around her; . . . and Brandy who is smoking a cigar against all rules . . . asks ineleg antly, "*What's the row?*"
M. Hungerford, Beauty's Daughters, ii.

rowing-machine (rō′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A gymnasium apparatus of various forms, designed for exercising the muscles used in rowing. It usually combines a sliding seat, stretchers, and oar-handles, with weights or springs so arranged as to provide sufficient resistance.

Rowland effect. See ★*effect*.

rowlandite (rō′land-īt), *n.* [Named after Professor Henry A. *Rowland* (1848–1901) of Baltimore.] A massive yttrium silicate of a pale drab-green color. It occurs with gadolinite and other related species in Llano county, Texas.

rowlock, *n.*—**Becket rowlock,** a rope becket secured to the gunwale, in which the oar works, instead of in a thole-pin or regular rowlock.

II. *a.* In *arch.*, characterized by having its voussoirs in concentric rings, one closely adjusted to another. The rowlock arch of brick is one in which each ring of brick voussoirs is only the width of the brick, or about four inches, in depth.

row-planting (rō′plan″ting), *n.* In *forestry*, a method of planting in which the young trees are placed in rows, the distance between the rows being greater than the distance between the young trees in the rows. In planting seeds or seedlings in the forest nursery this method is known as *drill-planting*.

roxamine (rok-sam′in), *n.* An artificial red dyestuff, the sodium salt of dioxyazonaphthalene-sulphonic acid: used in wool dyeing.
S. P. Sadtler, Indust. Chem., p. 417.

Roy. An abbreviation of *Royal*.

royal, *n.*—**Camp royal.** See ★*camp*[2].—**Royal auction.** See ★*bridge*[2].—**Royal chapel.** Same as *chapel royal*.—**Royal moth.** See ★*moth*[1].—**Royal Saxon porcelain.** Same as *Dresden porcelain* (which see, under *porcelain*[1]).—**Royal wing.** See ★*wing*.

R. P. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Reformed Presbyterian*; (*b*) of *Regius Professor*; (*c*) of the Latin *Respublica*, republic.

R. P. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Rerum Politicarum Doctor*, Doctor of Political Science; (*b*) of *Royal Purple Degree*.

R. P. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Reformed Protestant Episcopal*; (*b*) of *Royal Society of Painter-Etchers*.

r. p. m. In *mech.*, an abbreviation of *revolutions per minute*.

rpt. An abbreviation of *report*.

R. R. An abbreviation of *railroad*.

rs. An abbreviation of *rupees*.

R. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Recording Secretary*; (*b*) of *Revised Statutes*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *right side*; (*d*) of *Royal Society of London*.

R. S. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Scottish Academician*; (*b*) of *Royal Scottish Academy*; (*c*) of *Royal Society of Antiquaries*.

R. S. D. An abbreviation of *Royal Society of Dublin*.

R. S. E. An abbreviation of *Royal Society of Edinburgh*.

R. S. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Society of Literature*; (*b*) of *Royal Society of London*.

R. S. N. A. An abbreviation of *Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries*.

R. S. O. An abbreviation of *Railway Sub-Office*.

R. S. P. C. A. An abbreviation of *Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*.

R. S. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Regiæ Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.

rt. An abbreviation of *right*.

Rt. Wpful. An abbreviation of *Right Worshipful*.

Ru. **2.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Rumanian*; (*b*) of *runic*.

rua (rö′ä), *n.* [Maori.] A pit or cave for storing root-crops. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

rub, *v. t.* **7.** In *needle-making*, to straighten (a wire or needle) by rolling (it) while hot.—

rub, *n.*—**Rub of the green,** in *golf*, something that happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the forecaddie. In the case of such a rub the ball must be played from where it lies.

rubái (rö-bä′i), *n.*; pl. *rubáiyát* (rö-bäi′yät). [Ar. Pers. *rubā′i*, pl. *rubā′iyāt*.] A quatrain.

The original *Rubáiyát* (as, missing an Arabic Guttural, these Tetrastichs are more musically called) are inde-

pendent Stanzas, consisting each of four Lines of equal, though varied, Prosody; sometimes all rhyming, but oftener (as here imitated) the third line a blank.

Fitzgerald, Introd. to Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam [(1st ed.).

rubber[1], *n.* **2.** (*l*) In the amalgamation process for the extraction of gold, a vessel in which the finely pulverized rock is triturated between surfaces of iron in the presence of mercury in order that the latter metal may take up and dissolve the fine particles of gold. (*m*) In *engraving*, an instrument for pressing paper upon a plate or block. Impressions may be taken in this way instead of on a press.

The designs are printed in pale ink by means of a *rubber*. *G. E. Woodberry*, Hist. of Wood-engraving, p. 35.

3. Crude rubber comes into commerce under a great variety of names, which usually designate the geographical region in which the substance is produced. Each one of these kinds of rubber may be the product of one or several plants, is prepared in a certain way, and has one or more distinctive forms which are given special designations. The most important of these are as follows: *Balls*, which come in all sizes, from a half inch to four inches in diameter; *bottles*, pieces formed on a wooden paddle which is afterward removed by splitting the piece of rubber along one side; *buttons*, rubber that has been cut by machinery into small pieces; *biscuits*, thick, oblong pieces; *clusters*, small balls sticking together in blocks or grape-like bunches; *lumps*, pieces of irregular shape; *marbles*, small balls; *negroheads*, large balls made up of residues scraped from the vessels in which the milky juice is collected or from latex which has coagulated before it could be smoked; *niggers*, kneaded balls of masses of stringy rubber; *paste*, soft, irregular masses almost fluid; *sausages*, finger- or sausage-shaped pieces; *scraps*, the drippings of milky juice which adhere to the bark of the tapped tree and which are peeled off when dry; *sheets*, thin pieces of rubber formed by coagulating the latex on a large leaf; *slabs*, pieces of rubber an inch or two thick formed by pressing several sheets together; *strips*, long, narrow sheets or lump-rubber that has been sliced by machinery; *thimbles*, pieces cut into cubes of an inch or less; *tongues*, long, narrow tongue-shaped pieces; *twists*, balls of stringy rubber which are made up like a ball of cord. The principal commercial varieties of rubber are given below.

8. See the extract.

A second kind, and one much used in London for fronts, is a large, light-red brick, so soft as to be readily scratched by the knife. These are called "*rubbers*."

Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1897-98, vi. 407.

Accra, or **Akkra, rubber**, a trade-name of a kind of rubber, in lumps and strips, brought from the Gold Coast of Africa.—**African rubber**, a rubber obtained principally from giant creepers of the genus *Pacouria*, as well as from several trees the most important of which are *Kibatalia elastica* (*Kickxia elastica* of Preuss), *Kibatalia Africana* (*Kickxia Africana* of Bentham), and several species of the genus *Ficus*.—**Antimony rubber.** Same as *red* ★*rubber*.—**Assam rubber**, the product of the india-rubber tree, *Ficus elastica*.—**Banqui rubber**, a kind of crude rubber, in balls, brought from the Kongo State.—**Borneo rubber**, the product of several vines belonging to the dogbane family, the most important of which are *Chavannesia elastica* and *Ancylocladus edulis*. See ★*Chavannesia* and *Willughbeia*.—**Bumba rubber**, a trade-name for a kind of rubber brought from the Kongo State in balls of various sizes, often viscid and of disagreeable smell.—**Bussira rubber**, a kind of crude rubber, brought from the Kongo State in balls.—**Ceara rubber**, a rubber obtained from *Manihot Glaziovii*, a large tree growing on dry, stony soil and native to the state of Ceara in Brazil. The latex drips from wounds in the trunk and coagulates in the form of tears which are gathered into scraps and balls. Ceara rubber is deficient in elasticity and is hard to vulcanize. The rubber obtained from several other species of *Manihot* growing in the adjoining state of Bahia is also marketed under this name. See *manisoba* ★*rubber*.—**Central American rubber**, the product of several species of the genus *Castilla*, especially *C. elastica*. The term in a commercial sense includes all the forms of rubber which are produced in Mexico, Central America, and that part of South America lying north of the Amazon valley. See ★*caucho* and *Colombia* ★*rubber*.—**Ceylon rubber**, rubber produced in Ceylon from *Hevea Brasiliensis*, the principal species from which Para rubber is obtained. The tree is extensively cultivated in Ceylon. Its mode of preparation is very different from that of Para rubber in that the latex is never smoked but is coagulated by means of acetic acid. Formerly *Manihot Glaziovii* yielded most of the rubber which was exported from Ceylon.—**Colombia rubber**, the product of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Sapium*, especially *S. biglandulosum*.—**Colorado rubber**, a substance very much like rubber obtained from the rabbit-weed, *Picradenia floribunda*. See ★*Picradenia*.—**Enameled rubber**, cotton or linen cloth covered on one side with vulcanized rubber, and afterward passed between rollers which give an enameled appearance to the rubber.—**Equateur rubber**, a trade-name of a valuable kind of crude rubber in small balls, brought from the Kongo State in Africa.—**Fenton rubber**, a material used to some extent as a substitute for, or an adulterant of, rubber, obtained by the prolonged action of diluted nitric acid on oxidizable vegetable oils, with addition of tar, creosote, etc., followed by roasting with exposure to air. The mass produced is said to be elastic, like genuine rubber, and capable of being vulcanized.—**Gaboon rubber**, a trade-name for crude rubber, the product of several species of *Pacouria*, brought in balls and strips from Gaboon, the French Kongo region in Africa.—**Gambia rubber**, a trade-name for crude African rubber, brought, in slender strips wound into balls, from Gambia, Sénégal, and Portuguese Guinea.—**Grand Bassam rubber**, a trade-name for a kind of crude rubber in cakes, strips, or irregular lumps, brought from the Gold Coast of Africa.—**Guayaquil rubber**, the product of *Castilla elastica*. See *Central American* ★*rubber*.—**Guayule rubber**, a rubber-like substance extracted from the stems and roots of *Parthenium argentatum*, a shrub of the family *Asteraceæ* native to Texas and Northern Mexico. See ★*hule*, 3.—**Ire rubber.** Same as *silk* ★*rubber*.—**Jamaica rubber**, a woody vine belonging to the dogbane family, *Forsteronia floribunda*.—**Jequie rubber**, the product of several species of trees of the genus *Manihot*, especially *M. dichotoma*. See *manisoba* ★*rubber*.—**Kassai rubber**, a trade-name of a crude rubber brought from the Kongo State. There are two grades: red Kassai, in small mahogany-colored balls, considered the best rubber from the Kongo region, and black Kassai, in small black lumps or tongues, which is less highly valued.—**Kongo rubber**, crude rubber from the Kongo State in Africa obtained principally from giant creepers of the genus *Pacouria*. It comes into commerce under several trade-names which denote the region of production; the following being the most important: *Banqui*, *Bumba*, *Bussia*, *Equateur*, *Kassai*, *Mongala*, *Ruki*, *Sankuru*, *Welle*, and *Yakoma*.—**Lagos rubber**, the product of any one of several species of large trees belonging to the genera *Kibatalia* and *Ficus*, especially *Kibatalia Africana* and *Ficus Vogelii*. See *silk* ★*rubber*.—**Madagascar rubber**, a rubber obtained from a number of species of vines and trees belonging to several genera, especially *Pacouria*, *Mascarenhasia*, and *Euphorbia*.—**Mangabeira rubber**, the product of *Hancornia speciosa*, a small tree native to southern Brazil. It is prepared in the form of sheets which resemble slices of liver. See *Hancornia*.—**Manisoba rubber**, the product of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Manihot* native to the states of Ceara and Bahia in Brazil, especially *M. Glaziovii* and *M. dichotoma*. The rubber of the first-named species is more commonly known as *Ceara* ★*rubber* (which see).—**Matto Grosso virgin rubber**, a trade-name of a good grade of crude rubber, in flat pieces of light color, from the state of Matto Grosso in Brazil.—**Mineral rubber**, a name sometimes applied to a kind of asphalt or bitumen.

This murkiness may be prevented by dissolving in the paraffin before the rubber is added enough "*mineral rubber*" (asphalt) to give the paraffin a light amber colour. This paraffin-asphalt solution is more transparent than simple paraffin, and so facilitates orientation of the object. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Dec., 1904, p. 719.

Mongala rubber, a trade-name of a kind of crude rubber in balls of varying size brought from the Kongo State.—**Mozambique rubber**, a rubber obtained from several species of vines of the genus *Pacouria*, especially *P. Kirkii* and *P. Petersiana*. See ★*Pacouria* and *Landolphia*.—**New Caledonia rubber**, the product of any one of several species of trees, especially *Ficus proliza*.—**Padang rubber**, a trade-name of crude rubber, brought in large reddish masses from Java and Padang.—**Panama rubber.** Same as *Central American* ★*rubber*.—**Para rubber.** (*a*) The substance obtained by the coagulation and smoking of the latex of several species of trees native to the humid forests of the Amazon valley, especially *Hevea Brasiliensis*, *H. Guianensis*, and one or more species of the genus *Sapium*. It reaches commerce by way of the Amazon river and the port of Para, whence the name. (*b*) The substance obtained by the coagulation of the latex of *Hevea Brasiliensis*, wherever grown. This is known commercially as cultivated Para. See *Ceylon* ★*rubber*.—**Penang rubber**, a trade-name of crude rubber from the Sunda Islands, the product of *Ancylocladus firmus*, *Leuconoti eugenifolius*, and *Parameria barbata*, in balls, rolls, and slabs, of varying value.—**Pernambuco rubber.** Same as *mangabeira* ★*rubber*.—**Peruvian rubber.** Same as ★*caucho*.—**Potato-ball rubber.** Same as ★*almeidina*.—**Rangoon rubber**, a trade-name of crude rubber from Burma and Annam, marketed in large balls and flat slabs, similar in appearance to Assam rubber, but of rather better quality.—**Reclaimed rubber**, the rubber obtained by mechanical and chemical processes from waste manufactured articles containing rubber, such as old hose, tires, boots, shoes, etc.—**Recovered rubber.** Same as *reclaimed* ★*rubber*.—**Red rubber**, a trade-name of vulcanized rubber colored by the addition of antimony-pentasulphid. It is produced both as soft and hard rubber.—**Root rubber**, the name applied to rubber obtained from the underground stems of several plants of western Africa belonging to the dogbane family, especially *Carpodinus lanceolata*, *Clitandra Henriquesiana*, and *Pacouria Thollonii* (*Landolphia Thollonii* of Dewevre).—**Rubber drug**, a trade-name of any inorganic material added to or compounded with vulcanized rubber, chiefly to increase its bulk and weight, and to cheapen it.—**Rubber shoddy.** See the extract.

Scrap rubber, or *rubber "shoddy"* as it is called, is made up principally of worn-out boots and shoes, but includes every conceivable form of worn-out or disused rubber, ranging from old hose (the poorest grade) to the inner tubes of bicycle and automobile tires, which may be as high as 95 per cent pure rubber. The material is first ground very fine. It is then treated by what is known as the "mechanical" process for removing all foreign substances. This process consists of a series of magnets, sieves, and blowers, through which the material passes until every particle of metal and foreign matter is removed. *Sci. Amer.*, Oct. 5, 1907, p. 240.

Rubber substitute. Very many materials have been proposed for use as substitutes for or diluents of rubber, though all of them are inferior in value to the natural product. The best of these substitutes are made from drying or semi-drying oils (such as those of linseed, colza, or cotton-seed) by treatment with sulphur or sulphur chlorid, in the latter case hydrochloric acid being afterward removed by means of milk of lime. Resins, pitch, asphalt, ozocerite, and residues from the stearic acid and petroleum industries have also been used to substitute or dilute *hard-vulcanized* rubber (vulcanite) for electrical insulators.—**Ruki rubber**, a trade-name of one of the varieties of crude rubber imported from the Kongo State.—**Saukuru rubber**, a trade-name of one of the varieties of crude rubber imported in balls from the Kongo State.—**Scrap rubber.** (*a*) The drippings of milky juice which adhere to the bark of the tapped tree and the coagulated latex remaining in the wound, which are peeled off when dry.

Large yields of *scrap rubber* are sometimes reported from wild trees, but the tapping to which they are subjected is very severe, and the removal of the rubber from the wounds delays healing and exposes the tree to the attacks of insects, so that the cultural production of *scrap rubber* is not likely to be profitable.

Science, Oct. 2, 1903, p. 437.

(*b*) See ★*rubber shoddy*.—**Silk rubber**, the product of either of two species of large trees of West Africa belonging to the dogbane family, *Kibatalia elastica* (*Kickxia elastica* of Preuss) and *Kibatalia Africana* (*Kickxia Africana* of Bentham): so called from the long, silky fibers attached to the seeds.

The Lagos "*silk rubber*" plant, *Funtumia elastica*, continues to be in demand, as the points in its favour are suitability to the climate, easy coagulation, and good rubber-yield at an early age.

Nature, Aug. 27, 1903, p. 395.

Synthetic rubber, a product having the properties of natural rubber, formed by the polymerization of isoprene or a similar compound.—**Unwashed rubber**, crude rubber before it has been purified by boiling in water and passing between fluted rollers under running water.—**Upper Kongo rubber**, a trade-name of crude rubber, in dark brown balls, the product of *Landolphia Petersiana*, brought from the upper region of the Kongo river in Africa.—**Welle rubber**, the trade-name for a kind of crude rubber, of unknown botanical origin, brought from the Kongo State, Africa, in large slabs of from 10 to 20 pounds each, dark on the outside and white within.—**Yakoma rubber**, the trade-name of a variety of crude rubber in balls brought from the Kongo State, Africa.

rubber[2] (rub'ėr), *n.* [Short for *rubber-neck*.] One who turns around to see something; one who gazes or looks out eagerly: often used as an exclamation in mockery of one who turns to look at something. [Slang, U. S.]

rubber[2] (rub'ėr), *v. i.* [*rubber*[2], *n.*] **1.** To turn around to see something; to look out or about in an eager or awkward manner; in general, to look about. [Slang, U. S.]

If they 're [Police Commissioners] any good they prob'ly *rubber* around on their own hook an' they must see these joints . . . everybody *rubbers* in this town [Boston].

Josiah Flynt, in McClure's Mag., June, 1901, p. 117.

2. To listen when others are talking through the telephone (on party lines). [Recent slang, U. S.]

rubber-neck (rub'ėr-nek), *n.* [A humorous term, meaning literally 'one who has, as it were, a long, flexible neck,' which turns easily.] One who turns his head to look or gaze at something or some person he has passed, or at anything that attracts attention; one who gazes eagerly or awkwardly at the sights of the town. [Slang, U. S.]

In the West we have long used the term '*rubberneck*,' just now so popular with you here in the East. Its meaning there differs slightly from the interpretation you put on it. A '*rubberneck*' West is one who snoops around and tries to get into business deals and like things. Now the term is countrywide and attracts but little attention, but formerly, when confined to the West, it always caused inquiry from the Eastern visitor.

N. Y. Tribune, April 14, 1901.

Rubber-neck wagon, a vehicle with cross-seats used for conveying parties of tourists or other persons about the streets of a city, under the direction of a guide, equipped with a megaphone, who calls attention to and describes the various 'sights.' [Recent slang, U. S.]

rubber-neck (rub'ėr-nek), *v. i.* To stare like a rubber-neck; go about staring at or prying into things; rubber. [Slang, U. S.]

Still joy is *rubbernecking* on the street . . .
Still does the masher march around the block.

Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, xxii.

rubber-stone (rub'ėr-stōn), *n.* A rubbing-stone.

rubbing, *n.* **3.** In *needle-making*, a process for straightening wire, in which the wires are heated and rolled back and forth on a smooth surface under the pressure of a curved tool.

rubbing-bed, *n.* (*b*) A circular revolving table on which slabs, tiles, etc., of marble are placed, to be rubbed down, with sand and water, to a true surface or brought to a square or beveled edge. Such tables are supported on a pivot resting on a steel step and turned by gearing (either below the table or by a central shaft above the table), and are fitted with various appliances for holding the slabs, tiles, etc., in position on the table. Such revolving beds are from four to fourteen feet in diameter.

rubbing-plate (rub'ing-plāt), *n.* See ★*keel*[1], 2.

rubbing-strip (rub'ing-strip), *n.* See ★*keel*[1], 2.

rubbishry (rub'ish-ri), *n.* Rubbish; worthless trifles. [Rare.]

In port (we used no cargo-steam) I 'd daunder down the streets,
. . . . . .
Fillin' my bunk wi' *rubbishry* the Chief put overside.

R. Kipling, McAndrews' Hymn, l. 58.

rubble-ballast (rub'l-bal″ast), *n.* Ballast consisting of stones and pebbles.

Instead of having to incur delays and considerable expense in shipping and discharging *rubble-ballast*, the

commander of a ship fitted for water-ballast can readily admit or discharge such ballast.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 35.

rubble-drift (rub'l-drift), *n.* See ★*drift*.

rubbly, *a.* **2.** Of the nature of rubble, or coarse irregular masonry.

rube (rōb), *n.* [A generalized use of *Rube*, a rustic abbreviation of *Reuben*, taken, like Joshua, as a type of a homely country-name.] **1.** An awkward, unsophisticated countryman; a 'hayseed'; a 'jay.'—**2.** A stage countryman; one who plays on the stage the rôle of an awkward countryman. [Theatrical slang, U. S.]

rubiacic (rō-bi-as'ik), *a.* [*rubiac(in)* + *-ic.*] Derived from rubiacin.—**Rubiacic acid**, an amorphous yellow compound, formed by boiling rubiacin or rubiafin with ferric chlorid.

rubiadin (rō'bi-ą-din), *n.* [*rubia(cin)* + *-d-* + *-in*^{2}.] A yellow crystalline quinone, $C_6H_4(CO)_2C_6H(CH_3)(OH)_2$, or 2,4-dihydroxy-methyl-anthraquinone. It is obtained by hydrolysis of rubiadin glucoside. It can be sublimed and melts at about 290° C.—**Rubiadin glucoside.** Same as *rubian*.

rubiadipin (rō-bi-ad'i-pin), *n.* [L. *rubia*, madder, + *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-in*^{2}.] A yellowish-brown soft substance formed by the fermentation of rubian.

rubiafin (rō'bi-ą-fin), *n.* A red or reddish-yellow crystalline product of the fermentation of rubian.

rubial (rō-bē-äl'), *n.* [Sp. *espino rubial*, < *espino*, thorn, *rubial*, *adj.*, < *rubia*, madder.] In Porto Rico, a name applied to several trees of the family *Rutaceæ* from which dyes are prepared, especially *Fagara Martinicensis* and *Fagara monophylla*.

rubicon (rō'bi-kon), *v. t.* [*Rubicon*, the ancient name of a small river in Italy.] To lurch. (See *lurch*^{3}, *v. t.*) In rubicon piquet, when the loser's score does not reach 100 it is added to the winner's. In rubicon bezique, see the extract.

If the loser fail to score a thousand, he is *rubiconed*. The winner, whether his score reach a thousand or not, adds the score of the loser to his own (excluding fractions of a hundred), and the sum, with thirteen hundred added for the game, is the number of points won.
American Hoyle, p. 200.

To cross the Rubicon, to take the decisive and irrevocable step: in allusion to the crossing of the Rubicon by Cæsar at the beginning of the civil war with Pompey.

rubidia (rō-bid'i-ą), *n.* [NL.] In *chem.*, properly rubidium hydroxid: sometimes used to designate rubidium oxid.

rubidin, *n.* **2.** A red crystalline coloring matter found in watermelons and Paradise apples.

rubine^2, *n.*—**Acid rubine.** See ★*acid-rubine*.—**Azo rubine**, an acid color, one of the fast reds.

rubino (rō-bē'nō), *a.* [It. *rubino*, ruby.] A ruby-colored metallic luster found on some of the old Moorish and majolica wares.

rubio (rō'bi-ō), *n.* [Sp. *rubio*, red.] A local name for an iron ore consisting of concretionary limonite, from Bilbao, Spain.

rubor (rō'bôr), *n.* [L., redness, < *rubere*, be red, connected with *ruber*, red.] Redness of the skin.

rubreserine (rō-bres'ę-rin), *n.* [L. *ruber*, red, + E. *eserine*, an old name of physostigmine.] A red coloring matter produced by the action of barium hydroxid on physostigmine.

rubrific (rō-brif'ik), *a.* [L. *ruber* (*rubr-*) + *-i-* + *-fic.*] Reddening; tending to make red.

The homogeneal Light and Rays which appear red, or rather make Objects appear so, I call *Rubrific* or Red-making.
Newton, Opticks (3d ed.), p. 108.

rubrite (rō'brīt), *n.* [L. *ruber*, red, + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrated ferric sulphate occurring in indistinct lamellar crystals of a deep-red color, found in Chile.

rubstone, *n.*—**Kitchen rubstone**, a very soft grade of rubstone for giving quickly a rough edge to a knife.—**Shoemakers' rubstone**, a very hard whetstone.

ruby. **I.** *n.*—**Adelaide ruby**, a rich red variety of garnet found in Australia.—**Ancona ruby.** Same as *rubasse*.—**Artificial ruby.** See the extract.

In 1887, M. Frémy, with the aid of his *preparateur*, M. Verneuil, undertook new experiments on the crystallization of alumina, and had the satisfaction of obtaining very beautiful *artificial rubies*. Now M. Verneuil, today professor at the Museum, has discovered the method of producing the ruby artificially by melting a mixture of alumina and oxide of chrome at a constant temperature of several thousands of degrees, and in layers superposed from the outside to the inside, in order to prevent the production of cracks in the crystalline mass. This eminent chemist has succeeded in creating a magnificent ruby, weighing about 2,500 grains, and having a commercial value of about 3,000 francs. . . .

The ruby of M. Verneuil has admirable fluorescence, on account of its great purity. It possesses all the physical properties of the natural ruby, and, like the natural ruby, can be cut and receive a very beautiful polish.
Jour. Franklin Inst., June, 1904, p. 463.

Brazilian ruby. (*a*) See *ruby*, 1. (*b*) The deepest red topaz which owes its color to heating, to the right degree, of the yellow Brazilian topaz. Further heating turns it pink, and still continued heating renders it colorless. See *topaz*.—**Mont Blanc ruby**, a reddish variety of rock-crystal which owes its color to the presence of iron oxid, sometimes artificially introduced.

II. *a.*—**Ruby arsenic**, artificially prepared realgar; ruby sulphur.

rubythroat (rō'bi-thrōt), *n.* An Asiatic warbler of the genus *Calliope* belonging to the thrush family.

ruby-wasp (rō'bi-wosp), *n.* Same as *ruby-tail*.

ruby-zinc (rō'bi-zingk), *n.* Same as *ruby-blende*, 1.

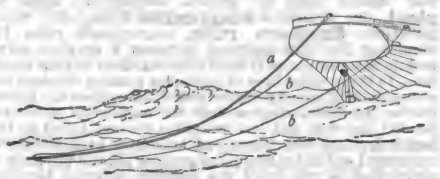
ruche, *n.* **3.** In *zoöl.*, a reticulated folding of the skin found in the hemipenes of some snakes.

ruched (röshd), *p. a.* Provided with a ruche, as a snake.

In a broad way we may distinguish as leading types the following: The smooth; the plicate or flounced; the calyculate, or *ruched*.
Cope, in Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1898, p. 703.

rudaceous (rō-dā'shius), *a.* [L. *rudus*, rubble, + *-aceous.*] Rubbly: a descriptive term, suggested by A. W. Grabau, for the coarse texture of those clastic rocks the components of which are larger in size than grains of sand. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 242.

rudder^1, *n.*—**Generous rudder.** A wheelsman is said to use a 'generous rudder' when he is prodigal of the turns given to the steering wheel, or the amount of angle he makes with the tiller, in sailing.—**Hawser-rudder**, a style of emergency rudder, consisting of a long hawser



Hawser-rudder.
a, hawser; *bb*, hauling-lines, leading through chocks on each quarter.

run out over the stern of the vessel, with guys from its extreme end leading to each quarter of the ship. By hauling on one of these guys with a tackle, a bight or bend will be made in the hawser, and this curve will, as the vessel moves ahead, pull the ship's stern one way or the other, and naturally cant her head in the opposite direction. Thus, by hauling in and slacking away on the respective tackles, the ship may be steered.—**Horizontal rudder** (*naval*), a rudder with its axis horizontal, used to control the depth of immersion of submarine boats and automobile torpedoes and to cause them to dive.

It is obvious that a change in depth can be effected in the least time and by the least expenditure of energy, if the vessel be moved in the direction of least resistance; in other words, if she is steered up and down inclines by altering the angle of her longitudinal axis to the horizon. In order to be effective the turning moment used must be of considerable magnitude and under the most sensitive control, conditions best met by *horizontal rudders*, which have also the advantages of simplicity and economy of space, weight and power.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 7, 1903, p. 22658.

Small rudder. A wheelsman is said to use a 'small rudder' when he employs but few spokes of the steering wheel, or makes but a small angle with the tiller, in steering.

rudder-fish, *n.* **4.** A fish, belonging to the family *Centrolophidæ*, found in the open sea.

rudder-horn (rud'ėr-hôrn), *n.* *Naut.*, an arm secured to the after edge of a rudder which projects to the rear above water, with eyes on the outer end to which the rudder-chains are fastened.

rudder-indicator (rud'ėr-in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* See ★*indicator*, 1 (*j*) (2).

rudder-telltale (rud'ėr-tel″tāl), *n.* Same as ★*helm-indicator*.

rudiment, *n.*—**Thoraco-abdominal rudiment**, in *embryol.*, two centers of cell proliferation in the blastoderm of decapod crustaceans which give rise to the thorax and abdomen of the adult animal.

rudistid (rō-dis'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Rudistæ*.

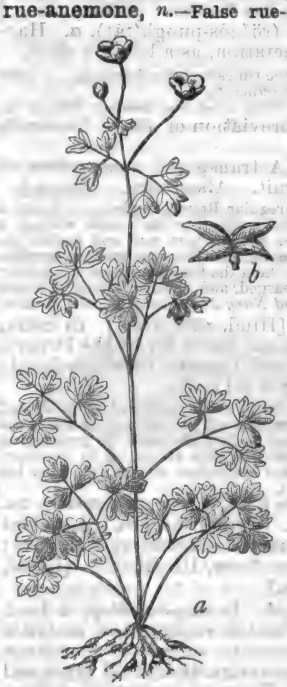
II. *n.* A mollusk of the family *Rudistæ*.

Rudolphi's dilution law. See *Ostwald's* ★*dilution law*.

rudyte (rō'dīt), *n.* [L. *rud(us)*, rubble, + *-yte*, for *-ite.*] A rudaceous clastic rock. See ★*rudaceous*. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 240.

r. u. e. An abbreviation of *right upper entrance*.

rue-anemone, *n.*—**False rue-anemone**, *Isopyrum biternatum*, a graceful, early blooming ranunculaceous plant of eastern North America with trifoliolate leaves, the leaflets trilobate, and terminal and axillary apetalous flowers, the sepals being white and petal-like.



False Rue-anemone (*Isopyrum biternatum*).
a, plant, less than one third natural size; *b*, fruit.

ruf^1, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An amended spelling of *rough*.

ruf^2, *a.*, *n.*, and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *ruff*.

ruff^1, *n.* **2.** (*e*) A large integumental fold surrounding the base of the foot of *Haliotis*, the ear-shell.

ruff^3, *n.* **2.** A Victorian fish, *Arripis georgianus*, of the family *Percidæ*. *A. salar* is the Australian fish called *salmon* or *salmon-trout*. See *salmon*, 3 (*c*).—**Bidyan ruff**, a percoid fish, *Therapon richardsoni*, found in fresh waters of southeastern Australia. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Black ruff.** Same as *blackfish* (*e*).

Ruffini corpuscles. See ★*corpuscle*.

Ruffled lemur. Same as *ruffed lemur*.

rufigallic (rō-fi-gal'ik), *a.* [L. *rufus*, red, + E. *gallic*^{2}.] Red, and derived from gallic acid.—**Rufigallic acid**, a red, or yellowish-red, crystalline compound, $(OH)_3C_6H(CO)_2C_6H(OH)_3 + 2H_2O$, or 1,2,3,5,6,7-hexahydroxyanthraquinone, formed by heating gallic acid or its ethyl ester with concentrated sulphuric acid. With alkalis it yields blue or violet salts. Also called *rufigallol*.

rufigallol (rō-fi-gal'ol), *n.* [*rufigall-ic* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*rufigallic acid*.

rufimoric (rō-fi-mor'ik), *a.* [L. *rufus*, red, + NL. *Morus* + *-ic.*] Red, and derived from yellow-wood, *Chlorophora tinctoria* (or *Toxylon pomiferum*).—**Rufimoric acid**, a dark-red amorphous compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_9$ (?), made by allowing a solution of maclurin in concentrated sulphuric acid to stand, or by boiling maclurin with dilute hydrochloric acid. By boiling with barium hydroxid it is partly changed back into maclurin.

rufin (rō'fin), *n.* [L. *rufus*, red, + *-in*^{2}.] A dark-red amorphous substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$, made by heating phlorizin to 200–275° C.

rufiopin (rō-fi-ō'pin), *n.* [L. *rufus*, red, + *op(ianic)* + *-in*^{2}.] A yellowish-red crystalline substance, $(OH)_2C_6H_2(CO)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$, or tetrahydroxyanthraquinone, made by heating opianic acid to 180° C. with concentrated sulphuric acid: used as a dyestuff.

rufo-fulvous (rō″fō-ful'vus), *a.* Dull reddish-fulvous.

The mesopleura closely punctured and thickly covered with *rufo-fulvous* pubescence.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., April, 1904, p. 298.

rufol (rō'fol), *n.* [L. *rufus*, red, + *-ol.*] A yellow crystalline substance, $(OH)C_6H_3$  $C_6H_3(OH)$ or β-dihydroxyanthracene, made by fusing the corresponding anthracene-disulphonic acid with caustic potash. The solutions in alkalis have a strong blue fluorescence.

rufo-piceous (rō″fō-pish'ius), *a.* [L. *rufus*, red, + *piceus*, pitchy.] Dull reddish-piceous. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, June, 1903, p. 602.

rufo-testaceous (rō″fō-tes-tā'shius), *a.* Dull reddish-testaceous. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 28.

Rugbeian (rug'bē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Rugby in England or, especially, to the famous public school at Rugby.

II. *n.* One who has been educated at Rugby; an old Rugby boy.

Old *Rugbeians* are said to cherish the memory of their school with more than usual pertinacity.
N. and Q., 10th ser., III. 58.

rugger (rug′ėr), *n.* [A corruption of *Rugby.*] Rugby football. See ★*soccer.* [Colloq., Eng.]

rugose-punctate (rō″gōs-pungk′tāt), *a.* Having a rugose punctation, as a beetle's shell.

Thorax at least three times broader than long, . . . the sides strongly *rugose-punctate.*

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 33.

R. U. I. An abbreviation of *Royal University of Ireland.*

ruke (rōk), *n.* [A transposed contraction of *recruit.*] A recruit. Also *rooky.* [Slang.]

Last is the poor "regular Regular" who . . . is not a hero, just a soldier, doing his duty like a man, without a murmur or complaint, going where sent and having life made miserable by having to drill a new bunch of recruits every day; teaching them the first principles of a soldier when they are discharged, and another bunch of *rukes* come. *Army and Navy Jour.*, Aug. 19, 1899, p. 1209.

rukh[2] (rōk), *n.* [Hind. *rūkh*, tree.] In India, a forest. Forests are cared for by the Department of Woods and Forests, in whose hands is the reforesting of all India.

Gisbourne['s] . . . bungalow, a thatched white-walled cottage of two rooms, was set at one end of the great *rukh* and overlooking it. . . . He made no pretense at keeping a garden, for the *rukh* swept up to his door, curled over in a thicket of bamboo, and he rode from his veranda into its heart.

R. Kipling, In the Rukh, in Many Inventions, p. 224.

rukus (rō′kus), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A violent altercation or personal encounter; a rumpus; a ruction. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. 226. [Local, U. S. (Arkansas).]

rule[1], *n.* **2.** (*e*) *pl.* In *ship-building*, a book of one of the marine registration societies containing a systematic scheme of scantlings and rules for the construction of all types and sizes of vessels. The most important of these are ★Lloyd's rules (which see). Rules involving somewhat different systems are published by other societies, as the British Corporation rules, Bureau Veritas rules (French), Record of American and Foreign Shipping rules (United States), German Lloyd rules, etc. —**Ampère's rule**, a fanciful but convenient rule for determining the deflecting action of the electric current upon a magnetic needle. It may be stated as follows: imagine yourself swimming with the current and facing the needle: then the north-seeking pole will be deflected to your left hand.—**Archibald's rule**, in *meteor.*, the empirical formula for the rate of diminution of wind-velocity with altitude, deduced by E. D. Archibald from observations with anemometers raised in the air by means of kites. For altitudes up to 2,000 feet Archibald finds $V = v \times 4 \times \sqrt{H} \div h$, where V and v are the velocities at the altitudes H and h.—**Baer's rule.** See *Baer's* ★*law* (*b*).—**Board rule**, a graduated stick for determining the contents of boards. The number of board feet in boards of given widths and lengths is shown upon the stick.—**Bouguer's rule**, a rule established by Bouguer, as the result of his measurements made in the Andes in 1737, for computing the value of gravity at various heights in terms of the value at sea-level. The rule is embodied in the formula: $g_h = g_s\left(1 - \frac{2h}{r} + \frac{3}{2}\frac{h}{r}\frac{\delta}{\Delta}\right)$, in which h is the height above sea-level, r the radius of the earth, δ the density of the strata underlying the upper station, and Δ the mean density of the earth.—**Broun's rule**, in *meteor.*, the rule established by J. Allan Broun, in 1845, from observations of the clouds at Makerston, Scotland, to the effect that the lower cumulus scud moves in a direction differing from that of the lowest surface winds by about 14° to the right, and that the clouds above it differ still more to the right, the deviation amounting to 30° for cirrus clouds. The figures differ in different parts of the globe. Similar laws for England and America were announced independently in 1872 by Ley and Abbe respectively. The analogous deviation to the left for the southern hemisphere is probable, but has not yet been demonstrated.—**Buchan's rule**, in *meteor.*, the rule announced by A. Buchan in 1865: "Stand with your left hand toward the center of low barometer and your right hand toward the high, then, in the northern hemisphere, the wind will be on your back." This is frequently but mistakenly called *Buys Ballot's* ★*law* (which see).—**Buys Ballot's rule.** See *Buys Ballot's* ★*law.*—**Carpenter's rule of three-four-five.** (*a*) The rule that a triangle with sides as 3:4:5 in length must be right-angled. This is the simplest case of three whole numbers such that the sum of the squares of two is the square of the third. For finding such numbers we have the *rule of Pythagoras:* Take n any odd number, then $(n^2-1)/2$ = the second number, and $(n^2+1)/2$ = the third number. (*b*) A carpenter's folding foot-rule, made in sections so arranged that it can be quickly adjusted for use as a yardstick (three feet) or as a four-foot rule or five-foot rule. Sometimes called a *two-four rule*, according to arrangement of sections. Rules of this type are sometimes called *zigzag rules.*—**Consent rule.** See ★*consent.*—**Eötvos rule**, the statement that in the case of many liquids the effect of temperature is such that the quantity $d(Tv^{\frac{2}{3}})/dt$ (where T is the surface-tension, v the molecular volume, and t the temperature) is a constant and independent of the nature of the liquid. The fact that for certain liquids, such as water, this relation does not hold, is supposed to indicate that their molecular volumes vary with the temperature. —**Espy's rule**, in *meteor.*, the rather crude approximation, adopted by Espy about 1834, that the height, in feet, above the observer of the base of cumulus cloud is 300 times the depression of the dew-point in Fahrenheit degrees at the observer's locality.—**Faye's rule**, the rule, in computing the value of gravity in elevated localities, that only the attraction of the excess of matter under the station, above the average level of the near neighborhood, should be taken into account. —**Galton's anticyclonic rule.** See *Galton's anticyclonic* ★*law.*—**Lesbian rule**, a flexible measuring-rule, made of lead and consequently easily bent, formerly used to measure curved and irregular lines.—**Make-up rule**, a thin blade of metal with projections at each end or above the middle, used by compositors in handling or making up composed types in pages or columns.—**Meldrum's rules**, a set of rules for the guidance of navigators when beset by a hurricane in the Indian Ocean, prepared by C. Meldrum, of Mauritius, as an improvement on the older rules of the circular theory. They were still further elaborated by Blanford in 1888, and both are now generalized in the general instructions to navigators on pilot-charts.—**Nernst-Thomson rule**, in *phys. chem.*, the rule that the degrees of dissociation of an electrolyte when dissolved in different solvents are proportional to the dielectric constants of the different solvents.—**Peremptory rule**, in *law*, an absolute rule; a rule without exception or condition.—**Rule absolute**, in *law*, a peremptory rule or order granted upon the hearing of a motion brought on by a rule nisi, and giving the relief sought.—**Rule boxwood.** See ★*boxwood.*—**Rule nisi**, or **rule to show cause**, in *law*, a rule or order, granted upon an ex-parte application, requiring the party against whom it is directed to show cause why the relief demanded should not be granted.—**Rule of Ceres**, the designation by which Euler and his contemporaries knew the process of obtaining the solutions of the equations

$$ax + by + cz + \ldots + lw = m$$
$$a'x + b'y + c'z + \ldots + l'w = m'$$

in the bipartite case in the analytical theory of multipartite denumeration, or the enumeration of the partitions of multipartite numbers in combinatory analysis.—**Rule of consistency.** See ★*consistency.*—**Rule of fifty moves**, in *chess*, the rule that a player may, at any stage of the game, demand that his adversary shall bring about a mate within fifty moves or be satisfied with a draw. A capture nullifies the notice, which must be renewed (if desired) and the count of moves begun again.—**Rule of inversion.** See ★*inversion.*—**Rule of the war of 1756**, in *international law*, a rule, established in 1756, that a belligerent could not give its colonial trade, during war, to a neutral nation without that nation's vessels engaged in the trade being subject to capture. Later an unsuccessful attempt was made in the **Rule of the war of 1793** to enlarge the rule to include all neutral ships trading with colonial ports theretofore monopolized by one of the belligerents, but in war thrown open to general commerce.—**Rule to plead.** See ★*plead.*—**Simplicative rule.** See ★*simplicative.*—**Simpson's rules**, approximate rules for obtaining the area included between a graphic curve and its base-line, largely used in calculations in ship-building. In these rules arcs of parabolas passing through the extremities of equally-spaced ordinates replace the actual curve. In *Simpson's first rule* the number of ordinates is odd; the first and last ordinates are multiplied by the factor 1, other odd numbered ordinates by 2, and even-numbered ordinates by 4; the sum of all the products is multiplied by one third the common interval between ordinates and the product is the approximate area. *Simpson's second rule.* In this rule the area is divided into groups of three intervals. Then the sum of the end ordinates, twice the ordinates dividing groups, and three times the two intermediate ordinates of each group, is multiplied by three eighths the common interval, the product being the approximate area. *Simpson's* 5-8 *rule* is used for obtaining the area of a curve between the first pair of three equally-spaced ordinates as follows: To five times the first ordinate add eight times the second and subtract the third from the sum; multiply the remainder by one twelfth the common interval. The product is the area between the first and the second ordinate. *Trapezoidal rule.* In this rule, straight lines between the tops of equally-spaced ordinates replace the curve, and the area is the sum of the intermediate ordinates and half each end ordinate multiplied by the common interval between ordinates. *Tchebycheff's rule* is a complicated rule with unequally-spaced ordinates and is not often used.—**Stevenson's rule**, in *meteor.*, a rule, determined by observations at Edinburgh, according to which the velocity of the wind over plain fields increases with altitude above ground in accordance with the formula $V = v\sqrt{(H + 72) \div (h + 72)}$, in which V, v are the velocities at the upper and lower altitudes, and H, h are the altitudes in feet. For heights less than 200 feet Stevenson recommends $V = v\sqrt{H \div h}$.—**Tchebycheff's rule.** See *Simpson's* ★*rules.*—**Thomson's rule.** Same as *Thomson's* ★*law.*—**Trapezoidal rule.** See *Simpson's* ★*rules.*—**Weddle's rule** for finding the content between the first and seventh of equidistant sections: to five times the sum of the even sections add the middle section and all the odd sections; multiply this sum by three tenths of the common distance between the sections. Formula: $\xi = \frac{3}{10}h\,[5(y_2 + y_4 + y_6) + y_4 + y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7]$.—**Zigzag rule.** See *carpenter's* ★*rule of three-four-five* (*b*).

rule[1], *v. t.*—**Ruled cubic.** See ★*cubic.*

ruler, *n.*—**Ruler of the synagogue.** See ★*parnes.*

rule-staff (rōl′staf), *n.* In *ship-building*, a lath about four inches in width which is employed for laying off curves.

ruling, *p. a.*—**Ruling case.** Same as *leading* ★*case.*

ruling-machine, *n.* **3.** A machine used by lithographers for cutting lines on stone to be printed on paper to take the place of ruled lines in lithographed bill-heads, etc.

ruller (rul′ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a laborer who transports rock and ore in a wheelbarrow underground. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rum[3] (rum), *n.* Same as ★*conquien.*

rumenotomy (rō-men-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [L. *rumen*, rumen, + Gr. *-τομια*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *vet. surg.*, the operation of cutting through the hide into the rumen or first stomach of a ruminating animal to permit the evacuation of gases, impacted food, and foreign bodies.

rumicin (rō′mi-sin), *n.* [L. *rumex* (*rumic-*), sorrel, + *-in*[2].] Same as *chrysophanic acid.*

Rummage sale. (*b*) A sale of garments that have been worn and of cast off furnishings of any description, at very low prices, usually held in connection with church work for the benefit of the poor.

rummy[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* A drunkard; also one who favors the liquor traffic. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. 198. [Local slang, U. S.]

rumpfite (römpf′it), *n.* [Named after J. *Rumpf* of Gratz.] A basic silicate of aluminium and magnesium which occurs in greenish-white massive form with granular, scaly structure: found in Upper Styria.

rump-patch (rump′pach), *n.* An area of color, differing from the general color of the body, on the rump of a quadruped or bird. *Nature*, Aug. 14, 1902, p. 375.

rum-sucker (rum′suk″ėr), *n.* One who drinks alcoholic liquors incessantly; a "soaker." *Bartlett.* [Slang.]

One of the best things that can be applied to a rocky pasture infested with bushes, briars, or weeds, is salt. Salt them every week while wet with rain or dew, and let the stock look to that source alone for a supply of that luxury, which they run after with an acquired appetite as strong as that of the *rum-sucker.*

N. Y. Tribune, June 9, 1858.

rumule (rö′mūl), *n.* [NL. **rumula*, dim. of L. *ruma*, a teat.] A mammilla-like tubercle such as is often seen on lepidopterous larvæ.

run[1], *v.* **1.** *intrans.* **8.** (*b*) To form a paste when rained upon: said of some soils.

If wheat land is plowed during rain, it at once *runs* on the surface, forming a sort of slippery glaze.

W. H. Malden, Tillage and Implements, p. 42.

To run away, to lose its strength or quality; putrefy: said of an indigo dye-vat when an excess of fermentation takes place.

II. *trans.* **1.** (*i*) In *varnish-making*, to fuse (a resin, such as copal) in an open pot until frothing ceases, in order to render (it) soluble in linseed-oil and turpentine.—**To run a ball up**, in *golf*, so to play a ball as to cause it to move along the ground rather than to rise into the air, in approaching.—**To run down a meridian** (*naut.*), to sail north or south.—**To run down a parallel**, in *nav.*, to sail east or west.—**To run down a port.** See ★*port*[1].—**To run latitude down**, in *nav.*, to sail north or south until the latitude of the place is reached.—**To run longitude down**, in *nav.*, to sail east or west until the longitude of the place is reached.—**To run out.** (*e*) In *cricket*, to get (the batsman) out, by striking his wicket down with the ball after it has touched a fielder, when the batsman is running, or when at any other time he is out of his ground. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 126.—**To run out a cable**, to buoy and let slip the anchor-chain, so that it will all go overboard.—**To run the guard**, to cross the line of sentries without authority.—**To run up.** (*e*) In *golf*, to send (the ball) low and close to the ground in approaching the hole. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 25.

run[1], *n.* **24.** In *golf*, the movement of a ball along the ground after it alights.—**25.** In *card-playing*, same as *sequence.* In cribbage, *a run of three* is a sequence of three cards.—**26.** In the manufacture of starch, a long plane or table on which the starch deposits from suspension in water.—**27.** In *founding*, a run-out; a leak of metal from a mold.—**28.** In *billiards* or *pool*, continuous scoring by one player when more than one shot in an inning is allowed.—**29.** In *organ-building*, same as *running*, 6.—**All-round run.** Same as *all-round* ★*break.*—**Club run**, in *bicycling, hare and hounds*, and other sports, a run in which a number of members of a club take part.—**Endurance run**, a trial of the endurance of the various parts of a motor-car, or the like. Speed is not so much considered as the length of time the machine will run without giving out in any part.

Mr. A. . . . drove it [automobile] in the Boston *endurance run* of 1902 and made various touring trips with it. He rode through Cuba and Porto Rico, made several trips between New York and Syracuse and frequently drove to Saratoga and Ogdensburg. On one or two occasions the car was in races on the ice course on the St. Lawrence River. Altogether it has probably been driven from 50,000 to 60,000 miles.

N. Y. Eve. Mail, Feb. 10, 1906.

Forced run, in *base-ball*, a run accorded to a runner when he is forced off third base by the fault of his opponents.—**Pipe-line run.** See the extract.

Usually the terms "production" and "*pipe-line runs*" are considered as synonymous, but production is always slightly in excess of runs. The expression "*pipe-line runs*" means the amount of oil the pipe lines have received from the wells, and as the pipe lines do not run all the oil in the tanks at the wells, it would be remarkable if the same amount remained in the tanks at the wells at the close of each year.

Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1897–98, vi. 29.

Run of one's teeth, one's meals; access to food without charge. [Slang.]

And it suits to a T
To receive as your fee
The run of your teeth
And five guineas a day.

A New Song, quoted in N. and Q., 10th ser., I. 478.

Run of the kiln, bricks of all kinds and qualities just as they happen to come from the kiln.—**Run of the mine,** coal just as it comes from the mine, large and small sizes and all qualities together.—**To get a run for one's money,** to be repaid for making an effort to see or do something. [Sporting slang.]

Once upon a time Dr. Watson and we, the eager readers, were able to follow him [Sherlock Holmes] step by step to the final unravelling. Now he is inclined to toss the solution at us and Dr. Watson, without letting us have any of the fun. We do not *get the* proper *run for our money,* if we may put it in sporting lingo.
Athenæum, April 1, 1905, p. 397.

runabout, *n.* 3. A small, light-weight, open motor-car, or one fitted with a buggy-top, designed to carry two persons, and intended to operate in towns or cities or within short distances; also a small motor-boat.

Of course, you do not need a 30-horse-power motor in a *runabout,* but in any kind of a car you do want a reasonable surplus of power beyond what you ordinarily have to use. *Automobile Topics,* May 27, 1905, p. 495.

4. One of a herd of cattle left to run about and graze at will. [Australia.]

runabout-yard (run′a-bout-yärd″), *n.* In Australia, a yard where "runabouts" are fed and protected from the weather. See ★*runabout,* 4. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

"Open that gate, Piambook," said Ernest gravely, pointing to the one which led into the '*run-about*' *yard.*
Rolf Boldrewood, Colonial Reformer, xviii.

runaround (run′a-round), *n.* 1. A new or artificial channel by which the whole or a portion of the water of a stream is diverted from its usual channel and flows around an obstacle, such as a dam or ice-gorge, and returns again to its normal channel below the obstruction.

A few hundred feet below the main dam the bed of the *run-around* again joins the river. To prevent the escape of water by way of this *run-around,* save when the river is nearly up to the top of the main dam, a weir dam has been thrown across the lower end of the *run-around.*
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 13, 1904, p. 305.

2. In *med.,* paronychia; whitlow.

Runaway star. See ★*star*[1].

rune-tree (rōn′trē), *n.* A pine board or piece of birch-bark inscribed with figures, and consulted by the shamans of the Lapps in their incantations. *Keane,* Man, Past and Present, p. 341.

runic, *c.*—**Runic staff.** Same as *clog-almanac.*

II. *n.* A distinctive style of printing-type.

These types are of RUNIC face.

runiform (rō′ni-fôrm), *a.* [*rune*[1] + *-i-form.*] Having the appearance of runes. [Rare.]

It must not be forgotten that many of these monuments date from the historic epoch and belong, as proved by the *runiform* inscriptions of Mongolia discovered by Yadrintsef and deciphered by Thomson, to the seventh and eighth centuries of the Christian era.
Deniker, Races of Man, p. 363.

run-money (run′mun″i), *n.* *Naut.,* the award for apprehending a deserter.

runnel, *n.* 2. An open channel for a small stream of water or other liquid.

This *runnel* is made to follow the steps in a succession of descending curves, and is led by a crooked channel to a settling basin, on its way to a tank below.
A. J. Evans, in Jour. Roy. Inst. of Brit. Architects, [X. 104.

runner, *n.* 1. (*l*) (2) Same as *leather-jacket* (*c*). (3) The common jurel or hardtail, *Carangus chrysos.* (*m*) A newsboy. [London.]

How can a busy man whenever he hears a "*runner*" be expected to leave his work, rush down stairs, keep one eye on the "*runner,*" and look for a policeman with the other? . . . What is wanted is for the police to have power forthwith to arrest any newsmonger who shouts.
Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 983.

(*n*) In *hunting,* see the extract.

An individual belonging to that race of intelligent and remarkable persons to be found amongst the retinue of most hunts, entitled "*runners*" or "man with the terriers." *Eyre Hussey,* Miss Badsworth, M. F. H., xxvii.

15. A wheel for decorating pottery.

Incised ornamentation is sometimes added by the use of a small wheel, bearing an engraved device on the edge, called the "*runner,*" which is held in a frame.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 9.

16. *pl.* The fibers that fray off the warp-yarn and collect behind the loom-reed in weaving. —17. A long, narrow rug, suitable for halls or passageways.

runner-chain (run′ėr-chān), *n.* A chain bound loosely around the forward end of the runners of a logging-sled, as a brake.

runner-dog (run′ėr-dog), *n.* A curved iron attached to a runner of the hind sled of a logging-sled, which holds the loaded sled on steep hills by being forced into the bed of the road by any backward movement.

runner-frame (run′ėr-frām), *n.* In *glass-manuf.,* an iron-shod frame used for grinding the surface of plate-glass on the grinding-table.

runner-up (run′ėr-up″), *n.* In *tennis, golf,* and similar games, the player next to the winner.

Gwynne is only good on a heavy track, so that Charles Estes and Robert Metcalf ought to be the *runners-up.* Neither of them are sprinters, but the others are not much, and I will take them for second and third as they are named. Sweepstakes is also better on a heavy track.
N. Y. Com. Advertiser, April 11, 1901.

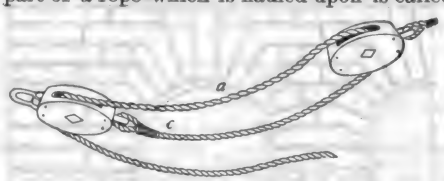
running, *n.*—**First runnings,** in the distillation of coal-tar, the mixture of ammoniacal liquor and light oils which first distils over before the temperature has come to exceed 110° C. *Sadtler.*

running, *p. a.* 8. In *mach.,* moving; not held tightly; not fixed. A running fit is one where two surfaces in contact fit so loosely that one can move freely past the other.—**Running ground,** in *mining,* earth or rock which slides or caves in.—**Running survey.** See ★*survey.*

running-board (run′ing-bōrd), *n.* In *elect.,* a mounting for reels of wire by means of which, in the construction of overhead lines, several wires can be run off the reels simultaneously and fastened to the cross-arms of the poles. *Houston,* Dict. Elect.

running-frame (run′ing-frām), *n.* In a motor vehicle, the chassis; the frame carrying the running-parts and supporting the motor, in a motor-car.

running-part (run′ing-pärt), *n.* *Naut.,* that part of a rope which is hauled upon is called



Running-part.
a, running-part; *b,* hauling-part; *c,* standing-part.

the hauling-part, the part between the blocks is the running-part, and the part which is made fast is referred to as the standing-part.

runo (rō′nō), *n.* [Finn. *runo.*] In Finnish use, a song, ballad, poem, or air.

run-off (run′ôf), *n.* The portion of rainfall which is not evaporated or absorbed by the soil, but flows off in streams or is available for storage. See the extract.

The total *run off* of a stream depends very largely on the *run off* of the storage period. Usually about 0.75 to 0.85 of the total rainfall of this period runs off in the stream. *Nature,* July 28, 1904, p. 300.

The true index to the amount of precipitation available for irrigation is not the actual recorded precipitation, but the percentage of this which flows off into the streams and which is known as "*run-off.*" . . . A glance at a *run-off* map of the United States shows in the darker shade of color that portion in which the *run-off* exceeds 20 inches in depth.
H. M. Wilson, in Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc., XXX. 5.

Coefficient of run-off. See ★*coefficient.*

runt[1], *n.*—**Welsh runt,** a breed of large, long-horned Welsh cattle whose prevailing color is black.

As graziers' beasts Welsh cattle are well known in the midland counties of England, where, under the name of *Welsh runts,* large herds of bullocks are fattened upon the pastures, or "topped up" in the yards in winter.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 191.

Runula (rō′nū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *runa,* a dart, a javelin.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in the eastern tropical Pacific.

runway, *n.* (*g*) The trough by the side of a bowling-alley along which the balls are rolled back from the end. (*h*) The swinging platform leading down to a boat-house float.

rupee, *n.* 2. A current silver coin of Ceylon, equal to 16 annas or 32.47 United States cents. —**Arcot rupee,** a silver coin struck in Madras from 1788 (?) to 1835, weighing from 176.4 to 180.7 grains.—**Company's rupee** or **government rupee,** a new rupee struck in 1835 by the East India Company, weighing 180 grains eleven twelfths fine: the standard rupee from 1835 of all British India.—**Sicca rupee.** See *sicca.*—**Sonaut rupee,** a name given to the sicca rupee in Bengal. The name (Hind. Ar. *sanwāt,* years) refers to the year of the reign which appears upon these coins.—**Zodiac rupee,** a silver coin of the Mogul emperor Jahangir (1605–27 A.D.) of India, bearing one of the signs of the zodiac. Zodiac mohurs were also coined.

rupestrian (rō̤-pes′tri-an), *a.* Same as *rupestrine.*—**Rupestrian inscription,** a rock inscription; a petroglyph.

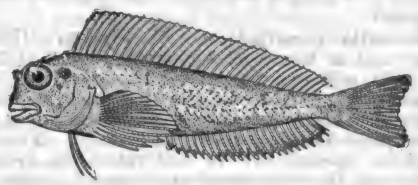
The carvings on the dolmen des marchands, Brittany, are almost identical with those of the so-called "*rupestrian inscriptions*" of Tunisia and South Algeria.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 137.

rupia[2] (rö-pē′ä), *n.* [Pg., < Hind. *rūpiya,* rupee.] A current silver coin of Portuguese India, the same as the rupee, and equivalent to 32.47 United States cents.

rupie[2] (rö′pē-e), *n.* [G. See *rupee.*] A current silver coin of German East Africa, equal to 64 pesas or 32.47 United States cents.

rupioid (rö′pi-oid), *a.* [*rupia* + *-oid.*] Resembling rupia. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VII. 611.

Rupiscartes (rö-pi-skär′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *rupes,* rock, + Gr. *σκάρτης,* springing, nimble.]



Rupiscartes atlanticus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

A genus of blennioid fishes found on both coasts of tropical America.

rupophobia (rö-pō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [Prop. **rhypophobia,* < Gr. *ῥύπος,* dirt, filth, + *-φοβια,* < *φοβεῖν,* fear.] A morbid dread of uncleanliness.

rupture, *n.* 4. In *mech.*: (*a*) The splitting or tearing of a boiler or tank from internal pressure or stress, as distinguished from an explosion in which it flies into pieces. (*b*) A breakage or tearing apart by tensile stress in excess of the resisting capacity of the piece. —**Generative rupture,** a rupture by which a moving object begins to take on one or more additional dimensions, as when a particle during its motion suddenly begins to spread into a pellicule, so that from generating a line, it begins to generate a solid.—**Modulus of rupture.** See ★*modulus.*—**Rupture length.** See ★*length.* —**Tension rupture,** in *geol.,* a break in rocks produced by a tension strain. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 684.

rupture, *v. t.* 4. To tear apart; open along a line or at one point, without destroying the whole structure: said of boilers or tanks, as distinguished from *explode.*

ruptured (rup′tūrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rupture, v.*] Having a rupture (specifically, a hernia).

Rural engineering, free delivery, free-delivery route. See ★*engineering* and ★*delivery.*

rurales[2] (rö-rä′lās), *n. pl.* [Sp. *guardias rurales,* rural guards.] A body of mounted police or gendarmerie in Mexico, established by President Diaz, composed largely of members of the revolutionary and criminal classes, but effective in the maintenance of order.

rush[1], *n.*—**Hard rush,** *Juncus glaucus.* See extract under *soft* ★*rush.*—**Soft rush.** See the extract.

Soft Rush (Juncus effusus, Juncaceæ).—The common *Soft rush* has been used for platting into mats and chair bottoms, and the pith has been utilised for the wicks of candles. The Hard rush, Juncus glaucus, has been utilised in the making of brooms and whisks. The leaves are not nearly so smooth as those of Juncus effusus; they are less pliable, fluted, and crack more readily. The hard rush generally grows in dry situations; its brittle character renders it unfit to be utilised for some purposes. *Hannan,* Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 64.

rush[2], *v.* I. *intrans.* 5. In *rowing,* to come forward too fast; to rush the slide.

II. *trans.* 5. To surround with many attentions and entertain often: as, to *rush* a girl; to *rush* a man for a fraternity. [College slang, U. S.]—**Rush it** (in the imperative), hurry it; get it done quickly. [Slang.]—**To rush the growler,** to go or send many times for beer to be brought in a 'growler' (a pitcher or pail). [Slang.]

rush[2], *n.* 11. In *gold-mining,* a place where gold is found in quantities: so called from the rush of miners to mark out claims. [Australia.]

It is a common practice for them to mark out one or more claims in each new *rush,* so as to make sure if it turn out well.
W. Howitt, Land Labour and Gold, I. 184, quoted in E. [E. Morris, Austral English.

II. *a.* Characterized by haste; requiring haste. [Colloq.]—**Rush order,** in trade, an order which is to be filled in the shortest possible time. [Colloq.]

rush-cart (rush′kärt), *n.* In Lancashire and the West Riding, the cart in which the rushes are carried in procession to decorate the church at its rush-bearing (which see).

rusher[2], *n.* 4. A miner who rushes into a

newly opened gold region, with a determination to get ahead of others. [Australia.]

Ruskinian (rus-kin'i-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or having, the characteristics of John Ruskin, the noted English writer.

The appearance of justifying some foregone conclusion as to what a writer or a book "ought" in the *Ruskinian* sense to be.
H. James, Jr., Introd. Kipling, Mine Own People.

ruspo (rös'pō), *n.* [It. *ruspo*, a coin so named, a sequin, < *ruspo*, adj., rough, new, newcoined.] A Tuscan gold coin, the sequin. Same as ★*gigliato*, 2.

ruspone (rös-pō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *ruspo*, a coin so named.] A Tuscan gold coin, the triple sequin, of the value of 40 gold lire or 60 paoli.

Russelia (ru-sel'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1760), named in honor of Alexander *Russell* (1714–1768), a Scotch physician and naturalist.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising about a dozen shrubs, natives of tropical America, chiefly of Mexico. Two or three species are in cultivation in greenhouses, the commonest one being *R. juncea*, a slender plant with angular spreading or drooping rush-like nearly leafless branches and racemes of small, slender, bright red, tubular flowers.

Russian backgammon, bast, brome-grass, catarrh, tea. See ★*backgammon*, etc.—**Russian cactus.** Same as *Russian* ★*thistle*.—**Russian cat.** Same as *Opelousas* ★*cat*.—**Russian green.** Same as *dark* ★*green*.—**Russian red clover.** See ★*clover*.—**Russian saltwort.** See *Russian* ★*thistle*.—**Russian thistle.** See ★*thistle*.—**Russian tula.** Same as ★*niello-silver*.

Russianization (rush″an-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*Russianize* + *-ation*.] The process of rendering Russian in character or government; incorporation in the Russian Empire.

Such topics as the *Russianization* of Finland, the coal strike, and the Arbitration Commission are handled without fear or favor. *The Nation*, June 18, 1903.

russium (rus'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *Russia*.] A supposed new chemical element announced by Chroustschoff, in 1889, as probably present along with thorium in monazite. No additional or complete investigation has been published.

rust[1], *n.* **1.** Rust formed on iron by exposure to air and water often approaches pretty closely in composition the mineral limonite, a ferric oxyhydroxid ($Fe_4O_3(HO)_6$). It also frequently contains some ferrous or ferrosoferric oxid and hydroxid, and is more or less perceptibly magnetic.—**Apple-rust,** a rust of apple-leaves, the æcidial stage of species of *Gymnosporangium* which attack the leaves.—**Asparagus-rust.** See ★*asparagus-rust*.—**Barley-rust,** a rust caused by either *Puccinia graminis* or *P. rubigo-vera*, both of which attack barley.—**Bean-rust,** a rust of the bean due to *Uromyces appendiculatus*.—**Beet-rust** a rust caused by *Uromyces Betæ*, which attacks beet-leaves.—**Blackberry-rust,** a rust-fungus, *Puccinia interstitialis*, which attacks blackberry-leaves.—**Brown rust,** a fungous disease of grains and grasses, especially *Triticum* and *Bromus*, caused by *Puccinia dispersa* and its varieties. The name is also incorrectly applied to various diseased conditions of foliage of uncertain causation, accompanied by brown spots, as the so-called brown rust of the tobacco-plant.—**Carnation-rust,** a rust due to *Uromyces caryophyllinus*, which attacks the leaves and stems of the carnation.—**Celery-rust,** a rust due to *Puccinia bullata*, which attacks celery-leaves.—**Cherry-rust,** a rust caused by *Puccinia Pruni*, which attacks the leaves of the cherry.—**Chrysanthemum-rust,** *Puccinia Chrysanthemi*, which attacks the chrysanthemum.—**Clover-rust.** See ★*clover-rust*.—**Corn-rust,** *Puccinia Sorghi*, which attacks Indian corn; also applied to the wheat-rust, *P. graminis*, in England.—**Cotton-rust,** *Uredo Gossypii*, which attacks cotton-leaves; also applied to a disease of cotton characterized by brown spots and dying of the leaves, supposed to be due to imperfect nutrition.—**Crown-rust,** a rust, *Puccinia coronata*, which attacks oats.—**Flax-rust,** a rust-fungus, *Melampsora Lini*, which attacks the leaves of flax.—**Golden rust,** *Puccinia glumarum*, which attacks wheat, barley, and other grasses. *Tubeuf*.—**Gooseberry-rust,** *Æcidium Grossulariæ*, which attacks the leaves of the gooseberry.—**Hollyhock-rust,** either of two species, *Puccinia malvacearum* or *P. heterogenea*, both of which attack the hollyhock.—**Leaf rust of orange, pine.** See ★*leaf-rust*.—**Oat-rust,** either *Puccinia coronata* or *P. graminis*, both of which attack oats.—**Peach-rust,** *Puccinia Pruni*, which attacks peach-leaves.—**Pear-rust,** the æcidial stage of *Gymnosporangium globosum*, which sometimes attacks pear-leaves.—**Pink rust,** *Puccinia Arenariæ*, which attacks the pink.—**Plum-rust,** *Puccinia Pruni*, which attacks the leaves of the plum, as well as those of peach and cherry.—**Poplar-rust,** *Melampsora populina*, which attacks the leaves of several species of *Populus*.—**Quince-rust,** the æcidial stage of species of *Gymnosporangium*, attacking the leaves and sometimes the fruit of the quince.—**Raspberry-rust,** *Puccinia interstitialis*, which attacks the leaves of raspberries.—**Rose-rust,** *Phragmidium subcorticium*, which attacks rose-leaves. See ★*Phragmidium*.—**Rye-rust,** either *Puccinia graminis* or *P. rubigo-vera*, both of which attack rye.—**White rust,** any one of several species of the genus *Albugo*. They form white blister-like patches on the host which burst and set free the white, powdery conidia. The white rust of the beet is *Albugo Bliti*; that of the cabbage, radish, and turnip, *A. candida*; that of salsify, *A. Tragopogonis*; and that of the sweet potato, *A. Ipomœæ-panduranæ*.

rust-fly (rust'flī), *n.* See the following phrase.—**Carrot rust-fly,** *Psila rosæ*, a cosmopolitan fly of the family *Psilidæ*.

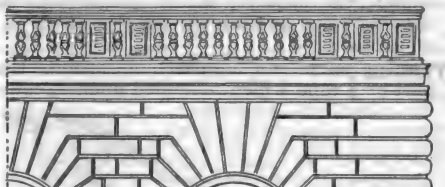


Rustic.

rustic. I. *a.* **5.** Noting a peculiar form or style of lumber with lapping edges, much used in place of clapboards for covering the exteriors of buildings and also used to some extent as a material for the ceilings and interior walls of frame houses. The commonest form consists of a board, usually about six inches in width, which is finished with a beveled edge so constructed as to lap over the lower edge of the board just above. The lower edge is finished with a bevel also, beyond which projects a short tongue, over which the upper bevel of the next lower board is to lap. [Western U. S.]—**Rustic order,** a columnar order in which the shaft has rusticated bands. Compare *banded column* (under *column*) and ★*rustication*, 2.

II. *n.*—**Checkered rustic,** an American noctuid moth, *Paragrotis tessellata*.

rustication, *n.* **2.** Rustication was first treated systematically by the architects of the Renaissance in Tuscany, especially in Florence. The type was probably suggested by the heavy Etruscan masonry still to be seen in Cortona and Fiesole. The fortress palaces of Florence furnished excellent opportunity for its exploitation. As architecture improved rustication was treated with various degrees of refinement, sometimes varying in the same building, as in the Riccardi palace where the rustication is used



Rustication.
(From the Palazzo dell' Uguccioni, Florence.)

with less and less boldness in succeeding stories. Rustication has become an accepted motive in the classic scheme.

rusticness (rus'tik-nes), *n.* Rusticity. [Rare.]

The natural *rusticness* of . . . John Knox.
Carlyle, Lectures on European Literature and Culture, [p. 145.

rustle, *v. i.* **4.** To steal cattle, as a "rustler"; hence to steal, in general. See ★*rustler*, 3. [Western U. S.]

Then the cowpuncher who had used to go out and "*rustle*" mavericks for his employer became on his own account a "rustler." *F. McElrath*, The Rustler, xii.

To rustle the mail, to steal from the government mailbags. [Slang, U. S.]

I claims thot this Bowlaig b'ar is guilty of *rustlin' the mails* an' must . . . be hanged.
A. H. Lewis, Wolfville Nights, xv.

rustler, *n.* **3.** A cowman who procures his stock by capturing the cattle of other owners and branding them as his own; a cattle-thief. [Western U. S.]



Rust-mite of Cotton (*Tetranychus gloveri*). Adult, much enlarged. (Banks, U. S. D. A.)

"What 's a *rustler?*" inquired Hazel. "A fellow who takes other folks' calves to be mavericks and puts his own brand on them," answered Jim.
F. McElrath, The Rustler, iii.

Rust-mite of cotton, an American tetranychid mite, *Tetranychus gloveri*, which sometimes does considerable damage to cotton-leaves.

rusty[3], *a.* **2†.** Uncivil; surly.

Cankard Jacke Hare, loke thou be not *rusty*,
For thou shall well knowe I am nother durty nor dusty.
Skelton, Magnyfycence, l. 758.

ruthenate (rö'thē-nāt), *n.* [*ruthen(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt which corresponds to the hypothetical ruthenic acid, as potassium ruthenate (K_2RuO_4); also formerly used for what is now called a perruthenate, as potassium perruthenate ($KRuO_4$). Sometimes written *rutheniate*.

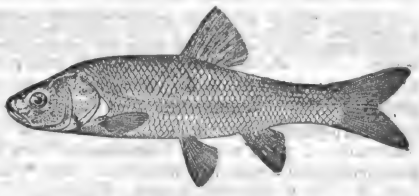
rutheniate (rö-thē'ni-āt), *n.* [*rutheni(um)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as ★*ruthenate*.

ruthenite (rö'thē-nīt), *n.* [*ruthen(ic)* + *-ite*.] A name formerly given to a salt which is now called a *ruthenate*. See ★*ruthenate*.

rutherfordine (ruᵀᴴ'ėr-fōrd-in), *n.* [Named after Professor Ernest *Rutherford*.] A uranyl carbonate, $UO_2.CO_2$, occurring as a yellow alteration crust on pitchblende. It is highly radioactive. Also written *rutherfordite*.

rutidosis (rö-ti-dō'sis), *n.* An irregular form for ★*rhytidosis*.

Rutilus (rö'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *rutilus*, red.]



Rutilus bicolor.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

A genus of cyprinoid fishes found in fresh waters of Europe, Asia, and America.

rutinic (rō-tin'ik), *a.* [L. *ruta*, rue, + *-in*[2] + *-ic*.] Same as *rutic*.

rutter[4] (rut'ėr), *n.* A form of plow for cutting ruts in a logging-road for the runners of the sleds to run in.

rutylene (rö'ti-lēn), *n.* An oily, unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, of the acetylene series. It is made synthetically and boils at 150° C.

Ruvettus (rō-vet'us), *n.* [NL., < It. *ruvetto*, *rovetto*, said to be a name of *Ruvettus pretiosus*.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Gempylidæ*, found in deep water in tropical parts of the Atlantic.

rux (ruks), *v. t.* To bother; fret; work (oneself) up. [Slang.]

Too busy to *rux* 'isself about p'raids.
R. Kipling, The Three Musqueteers in Plain Tales [from the Hills, p. 65.

R. V. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Rifle Volunteers*.

R. W. An abbreviation (*c*) of *railway*. Also Rw.

R. W. D. G. M. An abbreviation of *Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master*.

R. W. G. M. An abbreviation of *Right Worshipful Grand Master*.

R. W. G. R. An abbreviation of *Right Worthy Grand Representative*.

R. W. G. S. An abbreviation of *Right Worthy Grand Secretary*.

R. W. G. T. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Right Worshipful Grand Templar*; (*b*) of *Right Worthy Grand Treasurer*.

R. W. G. W. An abbreviation of *Right Worthy Grand Warden*.

rye[1], *n.*—**Rock and rye,** rye whisky in which rock-candy has been dissolved.

rye-grass, *n.*—**French rye-grass,** the tall oat-grass, *Arrhenatherum elatius*. See *oat-grass*, 2, and *onion-couch*.—**Giant rye-grass,** the largest of the native rye- and lyme-grasses, *Elymus condensatus*, growing to the height of from 5 to 10 feet. It is common in the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific slope, usually growing along streams and protecting their banks by its root-stocks. Cut when young, it makes good hay, and if left standing affords considerable winter fodder. The seeds are used for food by the Indians.—**Macoun's rye-grass,** *Elymus Macounii*, a valuable perennial hay-grass of the northern Rocky Mountains.—**Perennial rye-grass,** *Lolium perenne*, a species indigenous in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, distinguished from Italian rye-grass by its smaller size and the absence of awns from the spikelets. It was one of the first of grasses to be agriculturally cultivated, and in Europe is highly prized for hay and preëminently as a grass of permanent pastures, while the Italian rye-grass is sown to be cut for soiling or for hay. Though introduced into America, it is less well adapted to American conditions.—**Western rye-grass.** Same as *giant* ★*rye-grass*.

rye-rust (rī'rust), *n.* See ★*rust*[1].

rye-smut (rī'smut), *n.* See ★*smut*.

Rymandra (rī-man'drạ), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1809), < Gr. *ῥυμός*, the pole of a carriage, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (stamen). The name alludes to the long, slender anthers.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Proteaceæ*. See *Knightia*.

R. Y. S. An abbreviation of *Royal Yacht Squadron*.

rytidosis, *n.* An irregular form for ★*rhytidosis*.





4. An abbreviation (*i*) (2) of *sinister;* (*l*) of *Sabbath, Saint* or *Saints, series, Signor, Socialist, Spanish;* (*m*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *section, see, sets* (in almanacs), *sign, singular, solo, son, soprano, stern, succeeded, sun;* (*n*) of the Latin *signa,* mark or label; (*o*) in *electrotechnics,* of *south pole;* (*p*) *naut.,* of *summer load-line.* See ★*free-board*[2]; (*q*) in *psychophys.,* of *sensation.*

Sa. 1. An abbreviation of *Saturday.*—**2.** A chemical symbol for *samarium:* but *Sm* is more usual.

S. A. An abbreviation (*b*) of *South Africa;* (*c*) of *South America;* (*d*) of *South Australia.*

saalband (zäl′bänd), *n.* [G. *saalband, sahlband,* selvage.] In a dike of igneous rock, the narrow outer border which has a finely crystalline or glassy texture produced by the chilling effect of the walls upon the originally molten mass. *Amer. Geol.,* Feb., 1905, p. 66.

Saarbrücken beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Sab. An abbreviation of *Sabbath.*

sabadilline (sab-a-dil′in), *n.* [*sabadilla* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{29}H_{26}O_5N_2$, found in the seeds of hellebore, *Veratrum viride* and *V. album,* and in sabadilla seeds. It melts at 200° C.

sabadine (sab′a-din), *n.* [*sabad(illa)* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{29}H_{51}O_8N$, found in sabadilla seeds. It melts with decomposition at 282–284° C.

sabadinine (sab-a-din′in), *n.* [*sabad(illa)* + *-in* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{45}O_8N$ (?), found in sabadilla seeds.

Sabalaceæ (sā-ba-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schimper, 1871), < *Sabal* + *-aceæ.*] See *Palmæ*[2].

sabatka (sa-bat′kä), *n.* A fish, *Alepisaurus æsculapius,* of the family *Alepisauridæ,* found in deep water from Alaska to California.

Sabayon sauce. See ★*sauce.*

Sabazia (sa-bā′zi-ä), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Σαβάζια (sc. μυστήρια, mysteries), neut. pl. of Σαβάζιος, adj., < Σαβάζιος, said to be a Phrygian name.] In *Gr. antiq.,* the orgiastic rites of Sabazius, a Phrygian deity identified with Dionysus.

Sabbatical, *a.*—**Sabbatical year.** (*b*) In certain American universities, a year, one in seven or more, granted to a professor for travel and study (commonly with half pay), with entire freedom from teaching. *Science,* Aug. 7, 1903, p. 191.

II. *n.* A contraction of *Sabbatical year. Amer. Geol.,* Aug., 1903, p. 131.

sabeca (sa-bē′kä), *n.* A musical instrument mentioned in Dan. iii., perhaps the same as *sambuca* or *sambuke,* but certainly not a 'sackbut,' as the English Bible renders it.

sabelliform (sā-bel′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Sabella* + *-form.*] Having the form of *Sabella,* an annelid; having the prestomium hidden by the forward extension of the peristomium, small tentacles, large, vascular palps, no cirri or setæ on the peristomium, and the parapodia small.

saber-leg (sā′bėr-leg), *n.* See ★*saber-legged.*

saber-legged (sā′bėr-legd), *a.* Said of horses in which there is a congenital malformation of the hind legs, such that the hind feet stand well under the body, the angle of the hock being more acute than is normal and taking somewhat the appearance of a saber. See ★*sickle-hammed. U. S. Dept. Agr.,* Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 349.

Sabine[2], *n.* 2. The language of the Sabines, one of the Old Italic languages, related to Latin, Oscan, etc.

sabina, sabino (sä-bē′nä, -nō), *n.* [Sp. *sabina,* the savin tree (*Juniperus sabina*).] 1. In Mexico, any one of several species of juniper, especially *Juniperus mexicana,* a cypress-like tree yielding a pale yellow resin somewhat like sandarach.—2. The Mexican ahuehuetl, or swamp-cypress, *Taxodium Mexicanum,* magnificent specimens of which grow at Chapultepec, near the city of Mexico.—3. In Texas, the bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum.* See *Taxodium.*—4. In Porto Rico, *Magnolia splendens,* also called *laurel sabino* (probably on account of its aromatic fragrance), a beautiful tree resembling *Talauma Plumieri,* with odorous white flowers and laurel-like leaves used by the natives in flavoring food.

sabino-tree (sā-bī′nō-trē), *n.* The bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum.*

sable[2] (sā′blā), *n.* [Sp. *sable,* a saber: see *saber.*] A Spanish name of the cutlas-fish.

sabo (sä′bō), *n.* [Native name.] In Jamaica, the antidote cacoon, *Fevillea cordifolia.* See *antidote cacoon,* under *cacoon.*

saboi (sä′boi), *n.* [*saba, baboi,* native names in Bengal.] A grass, *Ischæmum angustifolium,* largely used in India for making paper. See *bhabur grass,* under ★*grass.*

sabuga (sä-bö′gä), *n.* [Ar. *ṣabūgha,* smoked fish.] A fish, *Alosa finta,* found in the Nile; the feint shad.

Saburral colic. See ★*colic.*

sabz (subz), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *sabz,* green.] A peculiar shade of green used in the decoration of East Indian pottery.

sac[2], *n.*—**Coxal sacs.** See ★*coxal.*—**Crystalline-style sac,** in certain mollusks, the sac in which the crystalline style is formed.—**Eversible sacs.** See *defensive* ★*glands.*—**Olfactory sac,** the organ of smell of the lampreys, consisting of a sort of pocket at the end of the short nostril and in front of the brain. The Schneiderian membrane is spread over ridges at the end of this sac. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, II. 124.—**Ovarian sac,** in some annelids, as *Polytoreutus,* one of the lateral sacs containing an ovary and communicating with the oviduct and the spermathecal sac. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1902.—**Pudendal sac,** a cyst-like structure, containing chiefly fat, in each labium majus.—**Pulmonary sac.** (*b*) See ★*pulmonary.*—**Serous sac,** the sac formed by the pleura, pericardium, or peritoneum.—**Setigerous sac,** in annelids, as *Nereis,* an invagination of the epidermis lodging a bundle of setæ. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 405.—**Spermatophoral sac,** in cephalopods, same as *Needham's sac* or *pouch. Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 723.—**Tracheal sac,** one of the many sac-like enlargements of the tracheæ of a flying insect, which afford a greater breathing-capacity. They are largest in the bees, dragon-flies, flies, and moths, which are swift fliers, and are absent in wingless insects and larvæ.—**Vocal sac,** a pouch or sac, lying on the under side of the throat and opening in the mouth cavity, present in the males of many species of frogs and toads. There may be one sac, or a pair, according to the species, which may be distended with air and whose office is to intensify the sound of the voice. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* Feb., 1899, p. 167.—**Wing-sac,** a small pouch in the wing of any animal; specifically, a pouch in the antebrachial membrane of a bat of the genus *Saccopteryx.*

The *wing-sac* is developed only in the male; it is quite rudimentary, or absent in females.

Dobson, Cat. of Chiroptera in Brit. Mus., p. 367.

sacaline (sak′a-lin), *n.* [*Sakhalin, Saghalin,* the island from which the plant comes.] A coarse species of knotweed or jointweed, *Polygonum Sachalinense,* from the Russo-Japanese island of Saghalin, recently introduced into the United States as a forage-plant, but used chiefly for planting as a screen or cover in rough and waste places. It sends up shoots several feet high, bearing very large ovate-oblong leaves and axillary clusters of small greenish flowers.

sacate, *n.* See ★*zacate.*

sacaton, *n.* See ★*zacaton.*

Saccammina (sak-a-mī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, a sack, + ἄμμα, a link, + dim. *-ina.*] A genus of *Foraminifera* in which the test is composed of agglutinated sandy particles (*Agglutinantia*) forming spherical or pear-shaped bodies with tubular prolongations at the ends and sometimes united in chains. On the interior the structure is labyrinthiform without septa. These bodies occur in the Silurian and Devonian, and in the Carboniferous at times compose entire strata, as at Elfhills in Northumberland.

saccharascope (sak′a-ra-skōp), *n.* [For ★*saccharoscope,* < Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A small glass apparatus intended to indicate the presence and amount of glucose in a sample of abnormal urine by the volume of carbon dioxid given off by fermentation after the addition of a tablet of compressed yeast. See *fermentation saccharimeter,* under *saccharimeter.*

saccharimeter, *n.* 2. A hydrometer for testing saccharine solutions, used by brewers; a saccharometer.

saccharobiose (sak″a-rō-bī′ōz), *n.* [Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + E. *biose.*] A sugar having the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$: so named because such sugars can be hydrolyzed with the formation of two molecules of the same or different monoses, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

saccharobutyric (sak″a-rō-bū-tir′ik), *a.* [Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + E. *butyric.*] Relating to a type of intestinal putrefaction in which the bacillus *Aërogenes capsulatus* is the predominating organism. Carbohydrate fermentation and formation of butyric acid stand prominently in the foreground. *Med. Record,* Aug. 3, 1907, p. 173.

saccharolactonic (sak″a-rō-lak-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + E. *lactonic.*] Noting an acid, a derivative of saccharic acid. *Simon,* Physiol. Chem., p. 55.

saccharolytic (sak″a-rō-lit′ik), *a.* [Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + λύσις, a loosing.] Having the power of chemically splitting sugar.

It was found that the sugar after forty-eight hours remained the same as after twenty-four hours; in other words, that Bacillus coli showed but a weak sugar-splitting power, the *saccharolytic* action ceasing after twenty-four and sometimes after eighteen hours.

Jour. Med. Research, March, 1908, p. 86.

saccharometer, *n.*—**Einhorn's saccharometer,** a form of fermentation saccharometer. The urine to be tested for glucose is mixed with a little compressed yeast and then put in the instrument so as to fill completely the graduated portion. When warmed, fermentation sets in, if sugar is present, and carbon-dioxid gas collects. The arbitrary scale indicates the percentage of sugar corresponding to the volume of gas evolved.—**Fermentation saccharometer,** a bent graduated tube, closed at one end, designed to indicate the amount of sugar in urine by means of the gas collected at the closed end when yeast is added to the urine.

Saccharomycetales (sak″a-rō-mī-sē-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccharomyces* (*-cet-*) + *-ales.*] An order of fungi (so named from the genus *Saccharomyces*) including the yeasts, *Saccharomycetaceæ,* and the *Endomycetaceæ.*

saccharomycosis (sak″a-rō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + NL. *mycosis.*] A morbid state induced by the presence of saccharomyces.

saccharone (sak′a-rōn), *n.* [Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + *-one.*] The crystalline lactone, $C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, of saccharonic acid, from which it is formed when a solution is evaporated by heat or in a desiccator. It melts at 145–146° C.

saccharonic (sak-a-ron′ik), *a.* [*saccharone* + *-ic.*] Derived from saccharin. See *saccharin,* 1.—**Saccharonic acid,** a dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, made by heating saccharin ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) with nitric acid. It is known only by its salts and its lactone, saccharone.

saccharorrhea (sak″a-rō-rē′ä), *n.* [Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + ῥοία, flowing.] Presence of sugar in some form in the fluid excretions.

saccharose, *n.* 3. A trade-name of the sodium salt of saccharin. See *saccharin,* 2.

saccharumic (sak-a-rō′mik), *a.* Noting an acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_{11}$, which is formed on heating dextrose with an alkali.

sacchulmic, *a.* See ★*sacculmic.*

Saccocoma (sa-kok′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, a sack, + κόμη, hair.] A genus of articulate crinoids constituting the only known genus of the *Saccocomidæ.* They are stemless, the calyx being composed of radial plates with an extremely small single basal, the arm-plates carrying wing-like expansions on each side of the ambulacral furrows, and the entire skeleton having a reticulated surface. They occur

in the Jurassic limestone of Solnhofen, Bavaria.

saccos, *n.* 2. In *Gr. antiq.*, a coarse haircloth sieve; a form of head-dress resembling a bag, used instead of a net.—3. In *Gr. costume*, a coarse cloth, or haircloth; a garment made of such material; in the Byzantine period, a tight-fitting undergarment worn by high dignitaries.

saccospore (sak′ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *σάκκος*, sack, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant the distribution of which is facilitated by a membranous envelop or air-confining pericarp about the seed, adapting it to transportation by water or wind. *F. E. Clements.*

sacculation, *n.* 2. A small sac or cystic formation.

Six centimetres above the tip of the appendix, on the side opposite the mesentery, is a *sacculation* measuring 12 x 11 mm., with a somewhat constricted base.
Jour. Exper. Med., Jan. 15, 1901, p. 341.

sacculmic (sa-kul′mik), *a.* [Also *sacchulmic*; < *sacc(harose)* + *ulmic.*] Derived from saccharose and related to ulmin.—**Sacculmic acid**, a black, glistening substance, $(C_{11}H_{10}O_4)x$, made from saccharose by boiling it with dilute sulphuric acid.

sacculmin (sa-kul′min), *n.* Also *sacchulmin*; < *sacculm(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A humin-like compound, $C_{44}H_{38}O_{15}$, formed together with sacculmic acid when saccharose is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

sachem, *n.* 3. An American hesperiid butterfly, *Hylephila campestris*, which occurs throughout the eastern two thirds of the United States. Its larvæ feed on grasses. It was formerly known under the specific name of *huron*, which probably gave rise to the popular name of *sachem*.

Sach's curvature. See ★*curvature*.

sack[1], *n.*—**Brethren of the sack.** See ★*brother*.

sack[1], *v. t.*—**To sack the rear**, in *lumbering*, to follow a drive and roll in logs which have lodged or grounded. Also *to pick the rear*.—**To sack the slide**, in *lumbering*, to return to a slide logs which have jumped out.

sack-bearer, *n.*—**Melsheimer's sack-bearer**, an American lacosomid moth, *Cicinnus melsheimeri*, reddish gray in color, sprinkled with black dots, and with a narrow blackish line crossing both wings. Its larvæ feed on oak-leaves, protecting themselves in a case made of leaves.

sackcloth, *n.*—**In sackcloth and ashes.** See ★*ash*[2].

sack-cloud (sak′kloud), *n.* A form of mammato-cumulus in which the pocket hanging



Sack-cloud (*mammato-cumulus*).

from the cloud becomes so deep as to resemble a sack or bag, sometimes seeming to reach to the ground. The sack-like appearance is due to the descent of the heavier particles of the cloud, which, however, eventually evaporate into the air without reaching the ground as rain or mist.

Sacral escutcheon. See ★*escutcheon*.

sacrament-cloth (sak′ra-ment-klôth), *n.* The veil or cloth which covers the pyx or vessel containing the reserved eucharist.

sacrament-house (sak′ra-ment-hous), *n.* A medieval term for the tabernacle for the reserved eucharist.

Sacramento cat. See ★*cat*[1].—**Sacramento sturgeon**, the white sturgeon. See *sturgeon*.

sacrarial (sā-krā′ri-al), *a.* [NL. *sacrari(um)* + *-al*[1]. See *sacrarium*[2].] Pertaining to, or forming part of, the sacrarium, or series of vertebræ forming the sacrum, sacral mass, or synsacrum of birds.

Sacred disease. See ★*disease*.

sacred-bark (sā′kred-bärk), *n.* Same as *cascara sagrada bark*, which see, under *bark*[2].

sacrifice, *v. i.* 2. In *base-ball*, to make a fair hit, so as to advance a base-runner, while giving the opportunity to put out the batter.

sacring-tablet (sā′kring-tab″let), *n.* An altar-card on which is inscribed the canon of the mass for the use of the celebrant.

sacring-time (sā′kring-tīm), *n.* The time during which the sacring bell is rung at the consecration in the service of the mass.

sacro-anterior (sā″krō-an-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* [L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *anterior*, before.] Having the sacrum anterior: noting the position of the fetus in utero when its back is directed toward the anterior abdominal wall of the mother.

sacrococcyx (sā-krō-kok′siks), *n.* [NL., < *sacrum* + *coccyx*.] The sacrum and coccyx regarded as one bone. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 638.

sacrocoxalgia (sā″krō-kok-sal′ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *coxa*, thigh, + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the sacro-iliac articulation.

sacrocoxitis (sā″krō-kok-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *coxa*, thigh, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sacro-iliac articulation.

sacrodorsal (sā-krō-dôr′sal), *a.* [L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*[1].] In the synsacrum of certain reptiles, those vertebral elements which have been derived from the dorsal series, as contrasted with those which constitute the distal part of the synsacrum, pertain to the caudal series, and are designated urosacrals.

Sacro-iliac disease. See ★*disease*.

sacroperineal (sā″krō-per-i-nē′al), *a.* [L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + NL. *perinæum*, perineum, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both sacrum and perineum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 353.

sacroposterior (sā″krō-pos-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* [L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *posterior*, behind.] Having the sacrum directed posteriorly: noting the position of the fetus in utero when its back is turned toward the back of the mother.

sacrum, *n.*—**Lateral masses of the sacrum**, the portion of the sacrum on either side of the foramina.

sactosalpinx (sak-tō-sal′pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σακτός*, crammed, + *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet.] A cystic state of a Fallopian tube due to inflammatory closure of each extremity.

sadd (sad), *n.* [A variant of *sudd*.] A watertight dam inclosing an area in the bed of a river or other body of water, from the interior of which the water may be removed by pumping in order to permit work to be carried on without interruption from the river, as in making subaqueous excavations or in constructing subaqueous foundations; a coffer-dam.

The modus operandi of the builders was to inclose the area, upon which it was intended to work during the season, by temporary dams or "*sadds*" in November, then to pump the water from the inclosure, and, keeping it down by means of centrifugal pumps, push forward with the work so as to build it above summer level; then, when the river [Nile] was in flood, the force of the water swept away the *sadds*.
Sci. Amer., Feb. 28, 1903, p. 152.

sadd (sad), *v. i.* and *t.* [*sadd*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To construct a sadd or coffer-dam.

II. *trans.* To carry on excavation or construction in (a body of water) by excluding the water by means of a sadd or coffer-dam.

The construction of the necessary sadds to inclose the site was commenced on January 28. Even this task in itself was of no small magnitude, for the first inclosure, near the middle of the river, covered no less than 6¾ acres. The centrifugal pumps to remove the water from this *sadded* area were set at work on March 4, and then the troubles began.
Sci. Amer., Feb. 28, 1903, p. 152.

saddle, *n.* 3. (*a*) (2) In *phys. geog.*, a rounded ridge between hills or mountains; a col; a round-crested pass. (*c*) (2) A part of the slide-rest of a lathe below the tool-post or upper carriage, which forms the base for it, and rests upon the inverted V's of the bed. Sometimes this saddle has been held down by a weight in light lathes. (3) The traversing carriage on the arm of the radial drill-press, which carries the spindle, the feed-mechanism, and the driving-gear. (4) The seating for the front end of the locomotive boiler, carrying the steam-passages from the dry pipe to the cylinders and from the exhaust passages to the nozle, and spanning the space between the frames. The cylinders are cast in one piece with half the saddle, right and left. (5) The forging which straddles the leaves of the spring of a locomotive, and transmits the load from and to the frames. (6) A metal plate which slides on the cross-rail of a planer or vertical boring-mill and carries the tool-head. It is usually hooked over the cross-rail, and some device is provided for making it travel back and forth on the rail. (*k*) In *lumbering*, the depression cut in a transverse skid in a skid-road, to guide the logs which pass over it.

saddleback, *n.* 7. A coping with a double slope.—8. *Creadion carunculatus*, a passerine bird of New Zealand: so named on account of the chestnut mark on its back.—9. A pigeon having a broad mark across the upper part of the back, suggestive of a saddle.

II. *a.* Characterized by having a rather steep double slope. Thus, a *saddleback* roof on a tower is one which has two slopes with a ridge between them and which is bounded at either end by the gable wall. The term is not often applied to the roofs of large masses of buildings.

saddle-bag (sad′l-bag), *v. i.* In *lumbering*, to catch on an obstruction and double around it: applied to a boom.

saddle-check (sad′l-chek), *n.* In old English furniture, a high-topped easy-chair, sometimes called *forty-wink chair*.

saddle-money (sad′l-mun″i), *n.* Chinese copper money, coined from the seventh to the fourth century B.C., of curious shape, and bearing its weight-value and the name of the place of issue.

saddle-nose (sad′l-nōz), *n.* A deformity caused by a sinking in of the bridge of the nose due to fracture or erosion of the septum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 124.

saddle-pin (sad′l-pin), *n.* In locomotive-construction, the pin which permits a forging shaped like a capital U, either direct or inverted, to rock or adjust itself to the direction of the stress: particularly the pin of the spring-saddles. See ★*saddle*, 3 (*c*) (5).

saddle-plant (sad′l-plant), *n.* Same as *side-saddle-flower*.

saddler, *n.* 3. A horse used for riding; a saddle-horse.

A horse intended for draft purposes may be marketed somewhat sooner than a harness horse or *saddler*.
Market Classes of Horses, p. 15.

saddle-reef (sad′l-rēf), *n.* A deposit of ore formed in the saddle-shaped cavities produced parallel with the bedding by the gaping and buckling of strata in a sharp anticline. It contains the saddle proper and the two legs. The type was first recognized in the Bendigo district in Australia, but has since been found in the Nova Scotia gold-mines and elsewhere. *T. A. Rickard*, in Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin., 1891, p. 480.

saddle-seal (sad′l-sēl), *n.* The Greenland seal, *Phoca grœnlandica*, which has an irregular black mark on its back. More commonly called *saddleback* and *saddler*.

saddle-shaped, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, a technical term descriptive of an unbroken symmetrical anticline.

saddle-tank (sad′l-tangk), *n.* A form of water-tank, resembling a saddle in shape, placed on top of the boiler in small switching-engines, to give greater weight on the drivers, with consequent adhesion to the rail and greater tractive power, and to avoid the use of a water-tank on the tender.

saddle-weight (sad′l-wāt), *n.* A weight, usually made of metallic wire, which is placed astride the beam of a balance and can be moved to different points on the length of the beam, so as to be in equilibrium with different weights in the pan hung from the extremity of the other side of the beam; a rider.

Sadduceist (sad′ū-sē-ist), *n.* [*Sadducee* + *-ist*.] Same as *Sadducee*.

sadh (säd), *n.* [Hind. *sādh*, *sādhu*, pious, holy, < Skt. *sādhú*, straight, right, good, virtuous, < √*sādh*, reach one's goal, make straight, direct to its goal, guide aright, etc. Compare *Puritan*.] A member of a small Hindu monotheistic sect.

sadism (säd′izm), *n.* [From Comte de *Sade* (1740–1814), infamous for the licentiousness of his life and writings.] A form of sexual perversion marked by extreme cruelty.

sadist (säd′ist), *n.* [*sad(ism)* + *-ist*.] One who practises sadism.

sadistic (sä-dis′tik), *a.* Relating to sadism or to one who practises it. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 112.

Sadymia (sā-dim′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1859), an imperfect anagram of *Samyda.*] A genus of plants of the family *Flacourtiaceæ.*

sæter, *n.* See ★*seter.*

safari (sä-fä′rē), *n.* [Swahili *safari,* a journey or voyage.] A caravan.

Two days later we crossed to Ujiji and, after a few days of the lavish hospitality of Hauptmann Bethe and his colleagues, we collected our *safari* of one hundred and thirty Manyema carriers and started up the lake by land.
E. S. Grogan, in Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 433.

Safe hit. See ★*hit*[1].

safe-conduct, *n.* 1. It may allow personal safety in travel, or it may permit the removal of goods, or it may protect one in residence. If the last, it is usually called a *safeguard* (which see); and it may be a writing given to a hostile resident, or a guard of soldiers to protect him and his property, or it may be a notice affixed to property or buildings (as churches, museums, or libraries).

2. The document issued to the master of a vessel in the merchant service of a neutral or hostile power, insuring immunity.

safe-keeper (sāf′kē″pėr), *n.* One who or that which preserves or guards (something) in safety. [Rare.]

The written leaf, if it be, as some few are, a *safe-keeper* and conductor of celestial fire, is secure.
Lowell, Among My Books, 1st ser., p. 298.

safe-lock (sāf′lok), *n.* A lock used on the door of a safe. It may be a combination-lock or a time-lock, or it may be operated by a key. See *safe,* *n.*

safety, *n.* 8. Defensive strategy at billiards. In America, since 1879, deliberate resort to misses has been restricted by limiting such misses to three in succession, and contingently to two. *W. Broadfoot,* Billiards, p. 284.—9. In *base-ball,* a safe hit.—**Isle or island of safety.** See ★*isle*[1].—**Margin of safety.** Same as ★*factor of safety.*—**Safety funnel-tube.** See ★*funnel-tube.*

safety-angle (sāf′ti-ang″gl), *n.* The angle, reckoned in degrees, which marks the limit of safety in the rolling of a vessel. If the ship rolls in excess of this limit it is likely to capsize. The safety angle varies according to the vessel. An instrument known as the 'clinometer' records the amount of roll either by a pendulum or a bubble working in a curved tube filled with glycerin. The term 'safety-angle' is sometimes applied to the horizontal and vertical danger angles.

safety-boiler (sāf′ti-boi″lėr), *n.* A boiler the construction or design of which is such that a failure of any part by weakness or overstrain shall not cause a disastrous explosion from too rapid liberation of the stored energy. The sectional boilers are usually safety-boilers.

safety-bridle, *n.*—**Marvin safety-bridle.** See ★*bridle,* 10.

safety-cap (sāf′ti-kap), *n.* 1. A cup-shaped piece placed on the top of the upper bearing-boxes of a roll-train, weaker than the weakest part of the roll itself, and designed to yield by breaking if too severe a stress comes upon the roll from a piece too cool to be compressed in the pass.—2. A cap for an engine or working-beam bearing designed to break if excess water in the cylinder endangers the transmission mechanism through inability to escape from the cylinder as the mechanism nears its dead-points.

safety-chain, *n.* 2. A short chain placed between a car-body and the truck to prevent the latter from swinging at right angles to the body in case it leaves the rails while the car is moving; a check-chain.—3. A light chain designed to be attached to a key-ring or watch to prevent it from being stolen from the wearer's pocket.

safety-ladle (sāf′ti-lā″dl), *n.* See ★*ladle.*

safety-latch (sāf′ti-lach), *n.* 1. Any latch having a stop or other device to prevent it from being accidentally opened.—2. A latch for an upper berth in a sleeping-car, designed to hold the berth down and prevent it from closing in case of an accident to the car.

safety-nut (sāf′ti-nut), *n.* Same as *jam-nut.*

safety-rope (sāf′ti-rōp), *n.* 1. A second rope added to the main hoisting-rope on inclined planes or elevators, as a precaution in case of breakage of the main rope.—2. A rope attached to a brake, valve, or other stopping-device, by which the motion of the car can be stopped in case of accident on railways or inclines.

safety-stop, *n.* 5. In a factory or mill, an apparatus by which the power can be shut off at the prime mover in case of accident in any department. In steam-plants the throttle may be closed by the fall of a weight, the weight being normally held up by a detent or catch which can be released by an electromagnet when a push-button or switch is thrown in any department. A brake may also be applied at the engine to shorten the time of the stop.—6. A device to shut off power from the engine in case the governing mechanism should fail or break and the engine start to run at excessive speed.—7. In *sheet-metal work,* an attachment to a press designed to arrest its motion by throwing the clutch, through which it receives power, out of gear in case the hand of the operator, in feeding the shells or blanks to the press, comes too near the dies for safety, or in case a shell chokes or jams the feed-motion or is wrongly presented to the dies. Safety-stops are also used in presses to prevent the descent of the plungers while the dies are being changed. Compare ★*dial-feed.*

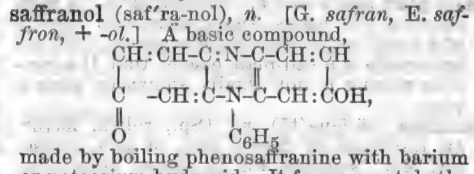
safety-valve, *n.* To be a true safety-valve the area opened by the lift of the valve should be sufficient to carry off all the steam that the boiler can make at that pressure, with the fire at its best and all other outlets closed. It rarely is so ample as this, but the blowing of the safety-valve serves as an alarm, and the pressure rarely rises much above the blowing-off point, because steps are taken at once by the fireman to retard the rapid formation of steam and accumulation of pressure. The force which balances the interior pressure upon the area of the valve may be a weight or a spring. The effort of weight or spring to hold the valve shut may be exerted directly on the back of the valve, or indirectly by means of a lever. The levers should act with knife-edge fulcrums to lessen friction and prevent jamming by side-thrust. With high pressures and large areas of valve the direct-weight system becomes inconvenient. It is still used in England for low pressures, but is little used in the United States. The *spring pop safety-valve* is the most widely used. The pop-valve was first worked out by Richardson of Troy, New York. The pressure comes on a given area when the valve is shut, and tends to lift it. When the pressure overbalances the weight or spring, and the valve rises from its seat, annular grooves in valve and seat are filled with escaping steam, and, by their reaction upon the larger annular area outside the first area of contact, tend to lift the valve higher and to hold it up from its seat until the pressure has fallen below that at which the valve opened—usually five pounds. Hence the valve opens a large area for discharge, and keeps open in full discharge until the pressure has gone down somewhat. Then it closes suddenly, or with a pop, which gives it its name. *Double safety-valves* are those which have two separate seats of equal or unequal area, opening a greater area for discharge than either would open alone, or else acting in succession as the pressure rises, the smaller area opening first. If this does not relieve the pressure, the larger area opens later, when the balance is reached. A *locked safety-valve* is one which is inclosed in a locked case of which only an inspector has the key, or one in which the adjusting device is locked with lock and key, so that when once set to a determined pressure only the possessor of the key can change it.—**Dead-load safety-valve,** a Cowburn valve; a form of safety-valve for steam-boilers, or other pressure-vessels, in which the force necessary to hold the valve on its seat is secured by placing weights directly upon the back of the valve. These are usually annular, and are kept in place by a vertical spindle. The weights may also be hung inside from the spindle on the bottom side of the valve.—**Pop safety-valve.** See above.

saffire, *n.* and *a.* An amended spelling of *sapphire.*

safflower-yellow (saf′lou-ėr-yel″ō), *n.* A yellow dyestuff, $C_{24}H_{30}O_{15}$, extracted from safflower, or false saffron, *Carthamus tinctorius.*

saffranine (saf′ra-nin), *n.* [G. *safran,* E. *saffron,* + *-ine*[2].] One of a class of dyes made by oxidizing a mixture of a paraphenylenediamine derivative and a monamine. The saffranines form metallic-green crystals and dye fabrics orange, red, or violet. The simplest, *phenosaffranine,* $C_{18}H_{15}N_4Cl$, is made from paraphenylenediamine and aniline. *Tolusaffranine,* $C_{21}H_{21}N_4Cl$, is made from paratoluylenediamine and toluidine. Also *safranine.*—**Saffranine MN.** Same as *methylene* ★*violet.*

saffranol (saf′ra-nol), *n.* [G. *safran,* E. *saffron,* + *-ol.*] A basic compound,



made by boiling phenosaffranine with barium or potassium hydroxid. It forms crystals the color of brass and gives violet solutions with alkalis.

saffron, *n.*—**Antimonial saffron,** in early *chem.,* a yellow material consisting essentially of antimony oxysulphid.—**Indian saffron,** the turmeric plant, *Curcuma longa.*—**Meadow saffron,** (*b*) The hemlock water-dropwort, *Œnanthe crocata.*—**Saffron bronze.** See ★*bronze.*—**Saffron substitute.** Same as ★*yellow,* 1 (*b*).—**Spanish saffron,** the common saffron, *Crocus sativus.*—**Thistle saffron.** Same as *safflower.*

saffronine (saf′ro-nin), *n.* See ★*saffranine.*

saffronism (saf′ron-izm), *n.* [*saffron* + *-ism.*] The quality of being like saffron; hence, yellowness: in the extract, an allusion to 'yellow' journalism. [Rare.]

All the news information concerning the case that could have been printed was fit to be printed—and you gave all the news that we ourselves possessed. Unfortunately, some of your neighbors, deep dyed in journalistic *saffronism,* indulged in cruel fancy, created a tissue of indecent fabrications, and made our already heavy hearts heavier with indignation and renewed sorrow.
N. Y. Times, Jan. 22, 1906.

saffron-sugar (saf′ron-shùg″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*crocose.*

saffron-tree (saf′ron-trē), *n.* In the Bahamas, a small tree of the sapota family, *Chrysophyllum monopyrenum,* the leaves of which are golden-yellow on the under side.

safranol (saf′ra-nol), *n.* A compound, $C_{18}H_{12}O_2N_2$, obtained by warming the hydrochlorid of phenosafranine with alcoholic potash. It crystallizes in yellow needles which melt above 330° C.

safrene (saf′rēn), *n.* [G. *safr(an),* saffron, + *-ene.*] An oily terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in the oil of sassafras-root. It boils at 155–157° C.

safrifa (sä-frē′fä), *n.* A plumbaginaceous plant of Morocco, *Limonium mucronatum.* It is a root nervine.

safrosin (saf′rō-sin), *n.* [G. *safr(an),* saffron, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] See ★*coccin.*

sag, *n.* (*d*) In *railroad construction,* a depression in the grade of a road; the meeting of a down grade with an up grade. An abrupt sag is objectionable, owing to the varying strains upon the cars of a train passing it, the cars on the up grade being pulled apart and those on the down grade being pressed together, the strains being reversed as each car passes the lowest point of the sag. (*e*) A depression in a crest-line or divide.

In the Fort Benton folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States, an ancient channel, called the Shonkin *sag,* eroded by the waters thus pouring along the ice border, has been traced by Weed about fifty miles, passing across the low watersheds. *Amer. Geol.,* Sept., 1904, p. 156.

sagakomi (sa-gak′ō-mē), *n.* [Also *saccacommis* (Lewis and Clarke); < Canadian F. *saccacomi,* < Ojibwa *sagakomin,* lit. 'smoking berry,' < *sakao* (*sakaw,* Clapin), to smoke (*sakaipwagane,* to smoke a pipe—Clapin), + *min,* berry.] A plant, the bearberry-bush, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi,* the leaves and bark of which were formerly smoked (like tobacco) by the Canadian Indians, and are still so used by many of the French Canadians; also, a mixture of this kind for smoking. Compare *kinnikinick. Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 256.

sage[2], *n.*—**Jerusalem sage,** either of two south European species of *Phlomis, P. fruticosa* and *P. tuberosa,* the latter of which is naturalized in the United States.—**Sage camphor.** See ★*camphor.*—**Spring sage.** Same as ★*bud-brush.*—**Western sage,** *Artemisia gnaphalodes* and *A. Ludoviciana,* two very similar species commonly confused (abundant on the prairies and plains of western North America), more or less white-tomentose and sage-like in appearance. Also called *Western mugwort.*—**Wild sage.** (*d*) See *pasture* ★*sage-brush.*—**Wormwood sage,** either of two narrow-leaved species of *Artemisia, A. filifolia* and *A. frigida,* of the dry plains of western North America, having a sage-like aspect. The former is also called *silvery wormwood* and the latter, *pasture* ★*sage-brush.*

sage-brush, *n.*—**Pasture sage-brush,** *Artemisia frigida,* a low perennial species with short leaves divided



Pasture Sage-brush (*Artemisia frigida*).
a, leaf; *b,* flower-head; *c,* fertile flower; *d,* marginal flower.

into three or five awl-shaped lobes. It is found throughout the Great Plains from the Northwest Territory to New Mexico. Also called *wormwood-sage* and *wild sage.*

Sagenichthys (saj-ē-nik'this), *n.* [NL., translating its Sp. name in Uruguay, *pescadillo del red*, 'fish of the net': < Gr. σαγήνη, net, seine, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of sciænoid fishes found on both shores of tropical America.

sage-of-Bethlehem (sāj″ov-beth'lē-em), *n.* 1. The spearmint, *Mentha spicata*.—2. The lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

saggar, *n.* 2. The cast-iron box in which white iron castings are packed with an oxid of iron, such as hematite ore, to be exposed to the heat of the reverberatory furnace in the process of rendering them malleable.

saggart (sag'ärt), *n.* [Also *saggyrt*, *soggarth*, *sogarth*, < Ir. Gael. *sagart*, Manx *saggyrt*, OIr. *sacart*, *sacardd*, = AS. *sacerd*, < L. *sacerdos*, a priest. See *sacerdotal*.] A priest. [Anglo-Irish.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

> It is a farmer I should have been, like my brother Denis, had not my uncle Phelim, the thief! tould my father to send me to school, to learn Greek letters, that I might be made a *saggart* of and sent to Paris and Salmanca.
>
> And you would rather be a farmer than a priest?
>
> *Borrow*, Lavengro, x.

saggarting (sag'är-ting), *n.* [*saggart* + *-ing*[1].] The practice of the priesthood; being a priest. *Borrow*, Lavengro, x.

sagger, *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *saggar*.

Sagittal gyrus. See ★*gyrus*.—**Sagittal sulcus.** See *coronal* ★*sulcus*.

sago-tree (sā'gō-trē), *n.* In the West Indies, one of several cycads which yield sago, especially *Zamia furfuracea* and *Zamia integrifolia*. See *Zamia*.

saguara (sä-gwä'rä), *n.* Same as *saguaro*, which see.

sagvandite (sag'van-dīt), *n.* [*Sagvand* Lake, Norway, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a crystalline rock composed of bronzite and magnesite, with a little chromite, mica, and pyrite. It occurs in the crystalline schists. *Petersen*, 1883.

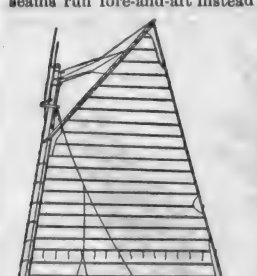
Sahidic (sä-hid'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Sahid* or *Said* (see def.), Ar. *Ṣa'īd* or *Si'īd*, Upper Egypt, < *ṣa'ad*, rise, ascend.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sahid or Said, the Arabic name of Upper Egypt (the Thebaid); Thebaic: used especially with reference to a dialect of Coptic there spoken.

II. *n.* An important dialect of Coptic, spoken in the Thebaid and formerly called Theban. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 727.

sahuaro (sä-hwä'rō, sä-wä'rō), *n.* Same as *saguaro*, which see.

saibling, *n.*—**American saibling.** Same as *Sunapee* ★*trout*.

sail[1], *n.*—**Cross-cut-sail,** a sail in which the canvas seams run fore-and-aft instead of up and down; in other words, a sail having the breadths of canvas running horizontally instead of perpendicularly.—**Crowd of sail.** See ★*crowd*[1].—**Cyclone-boat sail.** See ★*umbrella-boat*.—**Flying sail,** a sail which is not permanently confined to a yard, or mast, or gaff, but is set from the deck like the jib of a cutter yacht, a sprit or club topsail, etc.—**In sail,** the order to reduce the spread of canvas.—**Plain sail,** one of the regular working sails of a vessel, and not one of those which are set flying, such as studding-sails (stun sails), balloon sails, etc.—**Shadow-sail,** a sail designed to take the place of the regular jib-headed spinnaker, the idea being to make a square-headed spinnaker by setting the head of the sail on a gaff secured to the mast under the hounds by a goose-neck, and to spread the foot of the sail on the swinging-boom. When the shadow-gaff was not in use it hung down the mast and was so secured. The head of the shadow traveled on its gaff by hoops, and was hauled out and in respectively by means of an outhaul and brails.—**Sheer sail,** a sail that is used as a drag.—**To mend sail,** to skin the sails afresh after a poor furl; furl the sails in a neater manner.—**Under low sail,** said of a square-rigged vessel when the exposed canvas is limited to a close-reefed topsail, to that and a course, or to a course alone. A fore-and-aft vessel is under low sail when its gaff-sails are close-reefed.—**Under plain sail,** said of a vessel when it is carrying only its working sails, which are permanently confined to yards, booms, gaffs, etc.



Cross-cut Sail.

sail[1], *v. i.* 8. In *lawn-tennis*, to rise after crossing the net: said of a ball.—**To sail by and large,** to sail alternately close to the wind and off the wind.—**To sail by the wind,** to sail close, so that the sails are kept only well filled, while to allow the vessel's head to fall off generously from the point of *by* is to sail large.—**To sail large.** See *to* ★*sail by the wind*.

sail-hoist (sāl'hoist), *n.* Same as ★*railway*, 3.

sailing, *n.*—**Meridian sailing,** sailing due north or south; sailing on a meridian.

sail-looser (sāl'lö″sėr), *n.* One of the members of a crew who are detailed to lay aloft for the purpose of loosing the sails preparatory to the setting of them, or of breaking out the canvas after a rain so that the sails may dry.

Sailmaker's splice. See ★*splice*.

sail-model (sāl'mod″el), *n.* A miniature representation of a vessel's spars, rigging, and sails, according to scale.

sail-netting (sāl'net″ing), *n.* A rope or canvas netting which acts as a receptacle for certain staysails, such as the main-topmast staysail.

sailor, *n.*—**Climbing sailor, roving sailor,** the Kenilworth ivy, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria*. Also called *wandering sailor*.

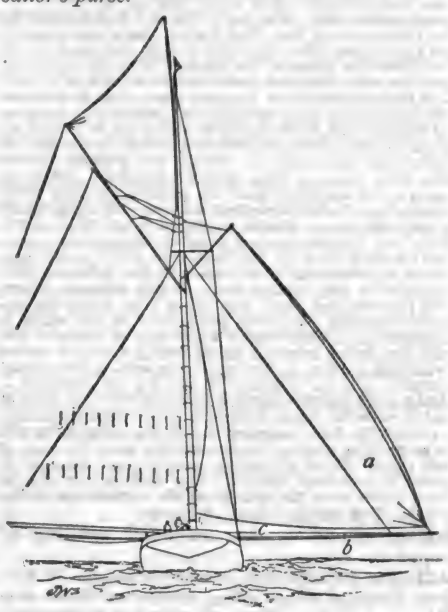
sailoring (sā'lor-ing), *n.* The act of sailing a ship; doing the work or following the trade of a sailor. [Rare.]

> I'll be wanting a helping hand myself. It 's a rotten, undependable trade, this *sailoring*.
>
> *Cutcliffe Hyne*, A Master of Fortune, vii.

sailor's-choice, *n.* 3. A West Indian fish, *Hæmulon parra*; also, other fishes related to it. Also called *ronco prieto*.

sailor's-knot (sā'lorz-not″), *n.* The herb-robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

sailor's-pocket (sā'lorz-pok″et), *n.* See *sailor's-purse*.



Shadow-sail.

a, shadow-sail; *b*, boom; *c*, after-boom guy.

sailors'-skin (sā'lorz-skin), *n.* A bluish-red discoloration of the skin with thickening of the epidermis and the occurrence of warty elevations, constituting a form of cancerous growth. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 681.

sailor's-tobacco (sā'lorz-tō-bak″ō), *n.* The common mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

sail-plan (sāl'plan), *n.* In *naval arch.*, a plan showing the masts, spars, sails, and rigging of a vessel in longitudinal elevation. The cut under *ship* is a sail-plan except that the running rigging is not usually shown on such a plan.

sainete (sä-ē-nā'tā), *n.* [Sp., relish, flavor, an interlude or farce, dim. of *sain*, grease, fat, ML. **sagimen*, for L. *sagina*, cramming, stuffing, food.] In Spanish dramas, an interlude or intermezzo with music and dancing, usually of a humorous character.

saint[1], *n.*—**St. Andrew,** a gold coin of Scotland.—**St. Bernard,** a breed of large dogs, 28 to 30 inches high at the shoulder, having a large, square, massive head: named from the hospice of St. Bernard in the Alps. The original strain was exterminated by distemper. There are two varieties, the long- and the short-coated; the former is bred by dog fanciers, the latter is that preferred for actual work. The color is tawny, orange and white, or red and white.—**St. Denis red.** See ★*red*.—**St. Erth beds.** See ★*bed*[1].—**St. Guy's dance,** chorea.—**St. James's-weed,** the shepherd's-purse, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris*.—**St. John's dance,** chorea.—**St. John's day.** See ★*day*[1].—**St. John's eve,** midsummer eve. See *midsummer*.—**St. John the Baptist,** a Genoese silver coin.—**St. Mark,** a Venetian silver coin, the crociato or scudo.—**St. Mary's River series.** See ★*series*.—**St. Mary's seed,** the sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*, also *S. asper*.—**St. Maurice sands.** See ★*sand*[1].—**St. Peter's Chains,** a feast-day in the Roman Catholic Church on August 1, commemorative of the imprisonment of St. Peter.—**St. Stephen,** a Portuguese gold coin of the value of 30*s.*; the milreis.

St.-John's-wort (sānt-jonz'wėrt), *n.* See *Hypericum*.—**Bedstraw St.-John's-wort,** *Hypericum galioides*, a plant with whorls of linear leaves resembling those of the bedstraw, found in low ground from Delaware to Florida and west to Tennessee and Louisiana.—**Bushy St.-John's-wort,** *Hypericum densiflorum*, of the eastern and southern United States, with a shrubby and leafy habit, short obtuse leaves, and dense many-flowered cymes.—**Canadian St.-John's-wort,** two similar species, *Hypericum Canadense* and *H. majus*, of eastern North America, ranging well northward. They agree in having lanceolate leaves and mostly terminal few-flowered cymes.—**Creeping St.-John's-wort,** *Hypericum adpressum*, of low grounds from Nantucket to Georgia and west to Missouri and Louisiana. It is somewhat decumbent or creeping at the base, becoming erect, and has rather showy, several-flowered cymes.—**False St.-John's-wort,** the orange-grass or pine-weed, *Sarothra gentianoides*.—**Giant St.-John's-wort,** the great St.-John's-wort. See *Hypericum*.—**Marsh St.-John's-wort,** a plant of the genus *Triadenum*, native of eastern North America, especially *T. Virginicum*. *T. petiolatum* is called *larger marsh St.-John's-wort*. They are marsh herbs of the St.-John's-wort family with opposite, entire leaves mostly sessile or clasping, and pink or purplish flowers in axial and terminal cymes.—**St.-John's-wort family,** the plant family *Hypericaceæ* (which see).—**Shrubby St.-John's-wort,** *Hypericum prolificum*, which is really a shrub with a very leafy stem and a large compound cyme of showy yellow flowers. It grows in sandy and rocky soil from New Jersey to Georgia, and is found at high altitudes in the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains.—**Spotted St.-John's-wort,** *Hypericum maculatum*, of eastern North America, the leaves, sepals, and petals of which are conspicuously black-dotted.



Canadian St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum Canadense*).

a, leaf; *b*, seed-capsule.



Marsh St.-John's-wort (*Triadenum Virginicum*).

a, flower; *b*, seed-capsule.

Saintpaulia (sānt-pâ'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1893), named in honor of the German court marshal *St. Paul*-Illaire, and his son, the military governor of Usambara, in German East Africa.] An East African genus of plants of the family *Gesneriaceæ*, comprising 3 species. One of them, *S. ionantha*, a recent acquisition to greenhouses, is a small herbaceous plant bearing a profusion of sky-blue flowers somewhat resembling a violet, whence the name 'African violet.' The leaves are all radical, ovate, or ovate-oblong; the flowers are nodding, one inch across, in few-flowered clusters, with a subrotate two-lipped corolla.

sais (sīs), *n.* An Anglo-Indian variation of *sice*, a groom.

> He became one of the leading players at knuckle-bones which all jhampánis and many *saises* play while they are waiting outside the Government-House . . . of nights. . . . He . . . deserved a V. C. if it were only for putting on a *sais's* blanket.
>
> *R. Kipling*, Miss Youghal's *Sais*, in Plain Tales from the [Hills, p. 31.

sake[4] (sāk), *n.* [A dial. variant of *seak*, a leak, a place where water oozes forth. See *sike*[1].] 1. A land-spring; a wet spot where

the water oozes forth.— 2. The magma or pulpy coagulum deposited from the waste liquors of wool-washing after addition of sulphuric acid. It is pressed cold to remove water; then, with hot pressing, it yields a dark-colored, sticky grease, known as Yorkshire grease, and a residual 'seed-cake' used as a fertilizer.

sakkos, *n.* See ★*saccos*.

sal[1], *n.*—**Sal acetosellæ**, in early *chem.*, same as *salt of sorrel*.—**Sal alkali minerale**, in early *chem.*, sodium carbonate.—**Sal alkali vegetabile**, in early *chem.*, potassium carbonate, obtained from the ashes of plants.—**Sal amarum**, in early *chem.*, magnesium sulphate, of bitter taste.—**Sal ammoniacum fixum**, in early *chem.*, crystallized calcium chlorid.—**Sal ammoniacum secretum Glauberi**, in early *chem.*, ammonium sulphate.—**Sal anglicum**, in early *chem.*, magnesium sulphate, first obtained from the water of the mineral spring at Epsom in England, and hence called *Epsom salts*, and on the continent of Europe *English salt*.—**Sal aperitivum Friederici**, in early *chem.*, sodium sulphate or Glauber's salt.—**Sal auri philosophicum**, in early *chem.*, acid potassium sulphate.—**Sal catharticum**, magnesium sulphate. Also known as *Epsom salts* or *bitter-salt*.—**Sal cornu cervi**, ammonium carbonate.—**Sal culinare**, in early *chem.*, sodium chlorid or common salt, as used in cooking and with food.—**Sal Cyrenaicum**, in early *chem.*, ammonium chlorid.—**Sal digestivum Sylvii**, in early *chem.*, potassium chlorid.—**Sal essentiale tartari**, in early *chem.*, tartaric acid.—**Sal febrifugum Sylvii**, in early *chem.*, potassium chlorid.—**Sal fusibile**, in early *chem.*, sodium-ammonium phosphate.—**Sal Jovis**, in early *chem.*, stannous chlorid.—**Sal marinum**, in early *chem.*, sodium chlorid or common salt, obtained from sea-water.—**Sal Martis**, in early *chem.*, ferrous sulphate or green vitriol.—**Sal microcosmicum**, in early *chem.*, sodium-ammonium phosphate. The term *microcosmic salt* is still in use.—**Sal mirabile perlatum**, in early *chem.*, disodium phosphate or common phosphate of soda.—**Sal narcoticum vitrioli**, in early *chem.*, boracic acid.—**Sal plumbi**, in early *chem.*, lead acetate or sugar of lead.—**Sal polychrestum Glaseri, sal Lamerianum, sal Parisiense**, in early *chem.*, potassium sulphate, made by deflagrating sulphur with saltpeter.—**Sal polychrestum Seignetti**, in early *chem.*, potassium-sodium tartrate or Rochelle salt.—**Sal Saturni**, in early *chem.*, lead acetate or sugar of lead.—**Sal secretum Glauberi**, in early *chem.*, ammonium sulphate.—**Sal sedativum Hombergii**, in early *chem.*, boracic acid.—**Sal soda**. See *sal-soda*.—**Sal succini**, an obsolete name for *succinic acid*. Also called *flos succini*.—**Sal tartari**. See *salt of tartar*, under *salt*[1].—**Sal urinæ fusibile**, in early *chem.*, sodium-ammonium phosphate.—**Sal urinæ nativum**, in early *chem.*, sodium-ammonium phosphate.—**Sal vegetabile**, in early *chem.*, normal potassium tartrate, prepared by treating the tartar of wine-casks with water and neutralizing with potassium carbonate.—**Sal vitrioli**. See *salt of vitriol*, under *salt*[1].

salacetol (sal-as'e-tol), *n.* [L. *sal*, salt, + E. *acet(ic)* + *-ol*.] A bitter crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH).CO_2CH_2.COCH_3$, made by heating monochloracetone with sodium salicylate. It is an antiseptic and antirheumatic, used for diarrhea, gout, rheumatism, etc. It melts at 71° C.

salacot (sä-lä-kōt'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *salacót*, *salacó*, < Tagalog (whence Bisaya) *salacót* = Bisaya *sadóc*.] In the Philippine Islands, a rather large umbrella-shaped hat or sombrero made of palm-leaves of palm, nito, bejuco, etc.; used in the central (Bisayan) islands chiefly by the women.

salad[1], *n.*—**Salad cucumber**. See ★*cucumber*.

salad-tree (sal'ad-trē), *n.* The red-bud or American Judas-tree, *Cercis Canadensis*.

salai-gugal (sa″lī-gö″gal), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *gugal*.

salai-tree (sa'lī-trē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] See *Boswellia* and *gugal*.

salamander, *n.* 9. A wire basket in which waste paper or other combustible refuse can be gathered by street-cleaners, and in which such waste can be burned.— 10. A mass of solidified and infusible material in an iron blast- or other smelting-furnace hearth. It usually consists of wrought-iron.—**Salamander's hair**. See ★*hair*[1].—**To drink a salamander to one**, in German students' slang, to drink one's health in Bavarian beer, emptying the glass in three draughts, and finally bumping it on the table. *Muret-Sanders*.

salamanderite (sal-a-man'dėr-īt), *n.* [*salamander* + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name of a fireproof plastic material, of which asbestos is the principal ingredient, molded and colored to imitate wood, tiling, etc., in house-construction.

salamandrine, *n.* 2. An alkaloid which has been obtained from the acid cutaneous secretion of the spotted salamander, *Salamandra maculosa*. Also *salamandarine*.

salamangue (sä-lä-mäng'gā), *n.* [W. African?] A large characinoid fish, *Hydrocyon goliath*, which attains a length of four feet. It is found in the Kongo river and is very destructive to other fish.

salanders, *n.* See *sellanders*.

salantol (sal'an-tol), *n.* [*sal(acetol)* + *-ant-* + *-ol*.] A trade-name of salacetol prepared from acetone and salicylic acid. It forms scales or acicular crystals and resembles salol in physiological action.

Salariichthys (sa-lā-ri-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < L. *Salarias* + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of blennioid fishes found from the West Indies to Brazil.

sälbling (zelb'ling), *n.* [G.] The European char. See *char*[4].

salcilla (säl-sēl'yä), *n.* [Sp. *zarcilla*, dim. of *zarza*, bramble.] In Porto Rico, *Schrankia leptocarpa*, a trailing or climbing leguminous shrub armed with recurved prickles. See *Schrankia*.

salcional (sal'si-ō-nal), *n.* Same as *salicional*.

saldid (sal'did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Saldidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Saldidæ*.

sale[1], *n.*—**Sale or return**. See ★*return*[1].—**Sheriff's sale**, the public sale by a sheriff or deputy of property seized in execution of the mandate of legal process.

salema (sa-lē'mä), *n.* [NL. *salema* (Marcgrave); appar. Braz.] A name applied to *Archosargus unimaculatus*, a sparoid fish, and to *Kyphosus analogus*, a fish of the family *Kyphosidæ*.

salenixon (sal-e-nik'son), *n.* [A corruption of NL. *sal enixum*. Other forms are *salonix* and *sally*.] A manufacturers' name for sodium acid-sulphate, or niter-cake, left as residue from heating sodium nitrate with surplus sulphuric acid in the manufacture of nitric acid.

saleratus, *n.*—**Soda saleratus**, sodium acid-carbonate, or bicarbonate of soda of commerce, as distinguished from the corresponding potassium compound. See *saleratus*.

salfemane (sal-fem'ān), *n.* [*sal*, a syllable mnemonic of *s(ilica)* and *al(umina)*, + *fem*, a syllable mnemonic of *fe(rro)m(agnesian)*, + *-ane*, a termination given to names of classes.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification, the name of the third class of igneous rocks, which contain equal or nearly equal amounts of salic minerals (normative quartz, feldspars, feldspathoids, corundum, or zircon) and femic minerals (normative ferromagnesian and other minerals), that is, within the ratio $< \frac{1}{3} > \frac{3}{1}$. See ★*rock*[1].

salfemic (sal-fem'ik), *a.* [*sal*, a syllable mnemonic of *s(ilica)* and *al(umina)*, + *fem*, a syllable mnemonic of *f(erro)m(agnesian)*, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification, having salic and femic minerals in equal or nearly equal proportions, that is, within the ratio $< \frac{1}{3} > \frac{3}{1}$. See ★*rock*[1].

salfern (sal'fėrn), *n.* [A corruption of *saffron*?] The corn-gromwell, *Lithospermum arvense*.

salic[2] (sal'ik), *a.* [*sal*, a syllable mnemonic of *s(ilica)* and *al(umina)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification, having the characters of or belonging to the first group of standard minerals, that is, those characterized chiefly by silica (quartz) or alumina (the normative feldspathic minerals). The salic minerals are normative quartz, feldspars, leucite, nephelite, sodalites, corundum, and zircon. See ★*rock*[1].

Salicales (sā-li-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Salix* (*salic-*) + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous (mostly achlamydeous) plants containing only the family *Salicaceæ* (which see).

salictum (sa-lik'tum), *n.* [L. *salictum*, a plantation of willows, < *salix*, willow.] A willow holt; a plantation of willows for basket-making. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 422.

Salicyl hydrid. Same as *salicylic aldehyde*.

salicylage (sal'i-sil-āj), *n.* [*salicyl* + *-age*.] The adding of salicylic acid to food in order to preserve it.

salicylal (sal'i-sil-al), *n.* [*sali(cyl)* + *-al*[3].] Same as *salicylic aldehyde*.

salicylaldehyde (sal″i-sil-al'dē-hīd), *a.* Same as *salicylic aldehyde*.

salicylamide (sal″i-sil-am'id), *n.* The yellowish crystalline amide, $C_6H_4(OH).CONH_2$, of salicylic acid. It is made by treating oil of wintergreen with concentrated ammonia. It has an acid reaction, is easily hydrolyzed to salicylic acid and ammonia, and melts at 139.9° C.

salicylide (sal'i-sil-īd), *n.* [*salicyl* + *-ide*[1].] Same as ★*tetrasalicylide*. See also ★*polysalicylide*.

salicylous (sal-i-sil'us), *a.* [*salicyl* + *-ous*.] Containing less oxygen than salicylic acid.—**Salicylous acid**, Same as *salicylic aldehyde*. An undesirable name. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 9.

salicylsulphonic (sal″i-sil-sul-fon'ik), *a.* Same as ★*sulphosalicylic*.

salicyluric (sal″i-si-lū'rik), *a.* [*salicyl* + *uric*.] Derived from salicylic acid and found in urine.—**Salicyluric acid**, a crystalline acid, $(OH)C_6H_4CO.NHCH_2COOH$, or salicylglycocoll. It is the form in which salicylic acid is excreted in the urine when taken internally. It melts at 160° C.

salifebrin (sal-i-feb'rin), *n.* [*sali(cylic)* + L. *febris*, fever, + *-in*[2].] A trade-name of a proprietary compound of acetanilide and salicylic acid. It is sometimes used in medicine as a febrifuge.

saliferous, *a.* 2. Bearing or containing salt: said of plants that grow in saline soil.

saliformin (sal-i-fôr'min), *n.* [*sali(cylic)* + *form(aldehyde)* + *-in*[2].] A trade-name of hexamethylenetetramine salicylate. It is used in medicine.

saligallol (sal-i-gal'ol), *n.* A resinous solid consisting of pyrogallol-disalicylate, $C_6H_3(OH)(C_7H_5O_3)_2$, marketed in acetone solution: used as a skin varnish for applying antiseptics.

saligenin (sa-lij'e-nin), *n.* [*sali(cyl)* + *-gen* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline phenol-alcohol, $C_6H_4(OH).CH_2(OH)$, or orthohydroxybenzyl alcohol, which is formed when salicin is hydrolyzed by emulsin or by dilute acids; also made by reducing salicylic aldehyde with sodium amalgam. It melts at 86° C.

saligenol (sa-lij'e-nol), *n.* Same as ★*saligenin*.

Salina beds. See ★*bed*[1].

salinaphthol (sal-i-naf'thol), *n.* [*sali(cylic)* + *naphthol*.] Same as ★*betol*.

saline, *a.* 3. Same as *halophilous*.

> This curious feature of the Tibetan flora [plants which may be found growing on the sea-coasts of Northern Europe] may be attributed to the immigration of the *saline* types of the Caspian.
>
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 245.

saline, *n.* 2. One of the mineral salts, such as sodium or magnesium sulphate, used medicinally.

salinelle (sal-i-nel'), *n.* A mud-volcano which yields a saline product. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 318.

salipyrin (sal-i-pī'rin), *n.* [*sali(cylic)* + (*anti*)*pyrin*.] A trade-name of salicylate of antipyrin, $C_{18}H_{18}O_4N_2$, a bitter-sweet substance used as a remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, pleurisy, etc. It melts at 92° C.

saliretin (sal-i-ret'in), *n.* [*sali(cylic)* + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin.] A yellowish powder, $(OH).C_6H_4,CH_2.OC_6H_4.CH_2(OH)$, formed by the action of dilute acids on saligenin. Other varieties of saliretin have had ascribed to them the formulas $C_{28}H_{26}O_5$ and $C_{56}H_{50}O_9$.

salitannol (sal-i-tan'ol), *n.* [*sali(cylic)* + *tann(ic)* + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a compound of salicylic and gallic acids, $C_{14}H_{10}O_7$. It is a colorless amorphous powder and is used in surgery as an antiseptic.

saliter (sa-lē'tėr), *n.* [Sp. *salitre*, *salitro* = Cat. *salnitre* = It. *salnitro*, < ML. *sal nitrum*, saltpeter: see *sal*, *nitrum*, and *niter*.] An Anglicized form of the Spanish name (*salitre*) for sodium nitrate which has undergone a single crystallization at the site of its natural occurrence in the district of Tarapacá, Chile.

salithymol (sal-i-thī'mol), *n.* [*sali(cylic)* + *thymol*.] Thymol salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH).CO.OC_6H_3.CH_3.C_3H_7$, a white crystalline powder made by dissolving thymol and salicylic acid in alcohol.

saliva, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, a neutral alkaline fluid secreted by the salivary glands when these are present, and, in their absence, by the epithelial lining of the esophagus. It has the same property as the saliva of vertebrates in transforming starchy foods into glucose.—**Ganglionic saliva**, saliva secreted when the submaxillary ganglion is irritated.—**Sympathetic saliva**, saliva secreted in consequence of stimulation of the sympathetic nerve.

Salivary receptacle. See ★*receptacle*.

sallee (sal'ē), *n.* [Australian.] An aboriginal name applied to many species of *Acacia*. Compare *sallow*[1] and *sally*[1], believed by some to be corruptions of the aboriginal word.

sallet[1], *n.* 2. Lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*.

sally[1], *n.* 2. Also applied to several species of trees belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus*. [Austral Eng.]—**Black sally**, in New South Wales, either of two trees: (*a*) *Eucalyptus stellulata*; (*b*) *Acacia melanoxylon*. See *blackwood*, 2.—**White sally**, in Australia, either of two trees: (*a*) *Acacia longifolia*, and (*b*) *Eucryphia Moorei*. See ★*plum*[1], 7.

sally[4] (sal'i), *n.* See ★*salenixon*.

sally-bloom (sal'i-blōm), *n.* The great willow-herb, *Chamænerion angustifolium*.

sally-nixon (sal'i-nik'son), *n.* See ★*salenixon*. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, I. 96.

salm[2] (säm), *n.* [It. *salma*: see ★*salma*.] A name sometimes used in Great Britain for one fourth of a ton, five hundredweight, or 560 pounds.

salma (säl'mä), *n.*; pl. *salme* (-mā). [It. *salma*, a load, = Sp. *salma*, a pack-saddle, < ML. *sagma*, < Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle: see *seam*[2].] 1. A unit of capacity formerly used in Sicily and Malta, varying from 9¼ to 12 cubic feet. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 55.—2. A unit of land-measure used in Malta, equal to nearly 4.5 acres.

Salmian (sal'mi-an), *n.* In *geol.*, the Système Salmien, which constitutes the uppermost division of the Cambrian in the Ardennes Mountains of Belgium.

salmine (sal'min), *n.* [L. *salmo*, salmon, + *-ine*[2].] A protamine, $C_{16}H_{31}O_3N_9$, found in the testes of the salmon. It is a gummy substance with an alkaline reaction.

salmon, *n.*—**Chinook salmon.** Same as *quinnat*.—**Coho salmon**, the silver salmon. See *salmon*, 2 (*d*).—**Columbia salmon.** Same as *quinnat*.—**Fraser River salmon**, the blue-back salmon. See *salmon*, 2 (*e*).—**Hokkaido salmon**, *Oncorhynchus yessoensis*, a salmon found in Japanese waters.—**Hoopid salmon**, the silver salmon. See *salmon*, 2 (*d*).—**Kennerly's salmon**, the blue-back salmon. See *salmon*, 2 (*e*).—**Lekai salmon**, the dog-salmon. See *salmon*, 2 (*b*).—**Lost salmon**, a name used along the Sacramento river for the humpbacked salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*.—**Namaycush salmon.** Same as *great lake-trout* (which see, under *trout*[1]).—**Red salmon**, the blue-back salmon. See *salmon*, 2 (*e*).—**Sacramento salmon.** Same as *quinnat*.—**Sauqui (sawqui, saukeye, etc.) salmon.** See ★*sauqui*.—**Schoodic salmon.** Same as *land-locked salmon*.—**Sebago salmon.** Same as *land-locked salmon*.—**Sockeye salmon.** Same as *sauqui* ★*salmon*.—**Tyee salmon.** Same as *quinnat*.

salmon-cloud (sam'un-kloud), *n.* A band of cirro-stratus clouds stretching almost entirely across the sky and tapering at each end, by reason of perspective, so that it resembles the outline of a salmon. Sometimes it has tessellations like the scales of a fish.

salmon-club (sam'un-klub), *n.* A club used by the Indians of the North Pacific coast to kill salmon that are caught with the hook or in the net.

salmon-disease, *n.* This disease of the salmon was formerly attributed to *Saprolegnia*, but recent experiments seem to demonstrate that it is primarily due to *Bacillus Salmonis-pestis*.

salmonete (säl-mō-nā'tā), *n.* [Sp., < *salmon*, salmon.] Same as *goat-fish*, 2.—**Salmonete amarilla**, the yellow goat-fish, *Upeneus martinicus*.

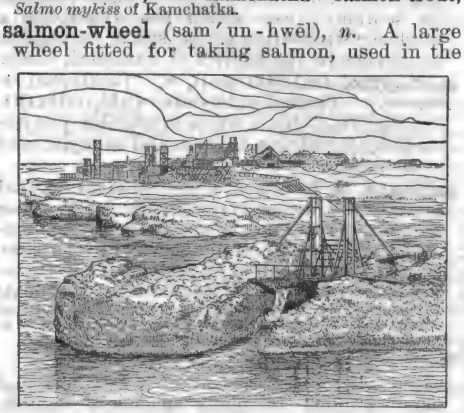
salmon-hook (sam'un-hůk), *n.* A hook attached to a long shaft, used by the Indians of the North Pacific coast for gaffing salmon.

salmonoidean (sal-mō-noi'dē-an), *a.* Resembling a salmon.

salmon-patch (sam'un-pach), *n.* A salmon-colored spot on the cornea which occurs in certain cases of syphilitic inflammation of that structure.

salmon-trout, *n.*—**Kamchatka salmon-trout**, *Salmo mykiss* of Kamchatka.

salmon-wheel (sam'un-hwēl), *n.* A large wheel fitted for taking salmon, used in the Dalles of the Columbia river. It is adjusted so that salmon running up narrow swift channels are seized by its flanges and thrown into a receptacle on shore. Commonly called a *fish-wheel*.



Salmon-wheel on the Columbia River.

Salmopercæ (sal-mō-pėr'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *salmo*, salmon, + *perca*, perch.] A small suborder of fishes which contains only two genera: a singular archaic group which has fin-spines, ctenoid scales, and the teeth only on the premaxillary, like the *Acanthopteri*, and adipose fin, naked head, and abdominal ventrals, like the *Isospondyli*.

salocoll (sal'ō-kol), *n.* Phenocoll salicylate.

Salol camphor. See ★*camphor*.

salon, *n.* 2. Specifically, a periodical social gathering of men and women representative of the wit, fashion, literature, art, or politics of the time. The salon flourished principally in France during the eighteenth century.

salonix (sal'ō-niks), *n.* See ★*salenixon*.

saloon-deck (sa-lön'dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2 (*c*).

Salop. An abbreviation of ML. or NL. *Salopia*, Shropshire.

salophen (sal'ō-fen), *n.* [*sal(icylic)* + *phen(yl)*.] A trade-name of acetyl-paramido-phenyl salicylate, used medicinally as an antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic remedy.

Salopian porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

salpingion (sal-pin'ji-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαλπίγγιον*, dim. of *σάλπιγξ*, a tube: see *salpinx*.] In *craniom.*, the upper lateral terminus of the ostium tympanicum of the pars ossea tubæ Eustachii. *Von Török*.

salpingo-oöphoritis (sal-ping″gō-ō″ō-fō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, tube, + E. *oöphore* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both the ovary and the Fallopian tube.

salpingostomy (sal-ping-gos'tō-mi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, tube, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *-y*[3].] The operative formation of a fistula communicating with the Fallopian or Eustachian tube.

salpinx, *n.* 4. An ancient Greek military trumpet of metal having a straight, flaring tube. It was used for signals. Compare the Roman *tuba* (★*tuba*[1], 4).

salseparin (sal-sep'a-rin), *n.* Same as ★*parillin*.

salseparisin (sal-sē-par'i-sin), *n.* Same as ★*parillin*.

salsify-rot (sal'si-fi-rot), *n.* See ★*rot*.

salt[1], *n.* 14. *pl.* In *glass-manuf.*, same as *glass-gall*. See *anatron*, 1.—15. *pl.* A name given to mixed saline masses obtained by evaporating the water of mineral springs, or by artificially mixing the saline constituents of such springs in the proportions indicated by analysis of the water: as, Karlsbad *salts*, Vichy *salts*, etc.—**Alkaline salt.** (*a*) A salt of one of the alkaline metals, as potassium or sodium. (*b*) A salt which exhibits alkaline reaction or changes the red color of moist litmus-paper to blue, as does disodium orthophosphate.—**Aniline salt.** See ★*aniline*.—**Bile salt.** See ★*bile*[2].—**Bitter salts.** Same as *Epsom salts*.—**Black salt.** (*a*) The crude solid product obtained, in the Leblanc process for making carbonate of soda from common salt, by boiling down the liquor furnished by leaching black-ash. It consists chiefly of monohydrated sodium carbonate. (*b*) An impure common salt from India, colored by admixture with tannate of iron. See *bitnoben*.—**Blood-lye salt**, ferrocyanide of potassium, or yellow prussiate of potash: so called because blood from slaughter-houses is one of the forms of animal matter used to furnish carbon and nitrogen in its manufacture.—**Covenant of salt.** See ★*covenant*.—**English salt.** See ★*sal anglicum*.—**Fishery salt**, common salt of moderately coarse grain, obtained by rather slow evaporation of brine, used in curing fish.—**Fishing salt.** Same as *fishery* ★*salt*.—**Glaziers' salt**, in old *chem.*, potassium sulphate.—**Green salt of magnus**, the first-discovered of the numerous ammoniacal platinum compounds. It is a compound of tetrammine-platinous chlorid with platinous chlorid, $(NH_3)_4PtCl_2.PtCl_2$.—**Hexammine salt**, one of a class of salts of cobalt, obtained by exposure to the air of dilute solutions of ordinary cobaltous salts to which ammonium chlorid and ammonia have been freely added. Also called *luteocobaltic salt*.—**Hopper salt**, coarse-grained common salt, in cubical crystals with hopper-like depressions on the faces, produced by slow evaporation of brine with addition of a little alum to the contents of the pan.—**Killed spirits of salt**, a workmen's name for a solution of zinc chlorid made by adding scraps of zinc to 'spirits of salt' (hydrochloric acid) until the smell of the free acid has been destroyed: used by tinsmiths and others to facilitate soldering by cleansing of oxid the metallic surfaces to be united.—**Lime, sulphur, and salt wash.** See ★*wash*.—**Luteocobaltic salt.** Same as *hexammine* ★*salt*.—**Marine salt**, sodium chlorid or common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.—**Metallic salt**, a salt of which the basic or electropositive component is a metal, as cupric sulphate or silver nitrate.—**Preparing salts.** See ★*sodium stannate*.—**Primary salt**, a salt in which one only out of a larger number of hydrogen atoms in the corresponding acid is replaced by a metal or electropositive radical, as monosodic orthophosphate (NaH_2PO_4).—**Provision salt**, a trade-name for common salt of the degree of coarseness of grain commonly used for preserving meat.—**Salt acid**, hydrochloric acid as obtained from common salt by heating with sulphuric acid.—**Salt of amber**, an obsolete name for succinic acid.—**Salt of urine**, ammonium carbonate.—**Salt of Venus**, copper sulphate or blue vitriol.—**Seignette salt**, sodium potassium dextrotartrate ($NaKC_4H_4O_6.4H_2O$); also the corresponding sodium-ammonium salt.—**Stassfurt salts**, the mixed salts, chiefly of potassium and magnesium, which occur in large quantity overlying a great bed of rock-salt in the neighborhood of Stassfurt in Prussian Saxony. They are of great value, particularly as the source of potassium compounds for industrial and agricultural use.—**Syracuse salt.** See *Salina* ★*beds*.—**Vacuum-pan salt**, sodium chlorid or common salt obtained by evaporation of brine in a vacuum-pan or under reduced atmospheric pressure.

salt[1], *v. t.* 7. To enrich (a natural deposit) by artificial means, usually for the purpose of deceiving prospective purchasers. Thus a gold-mine is salted when powdered gold is shot into the rock with a gun; a sample is salted when metal, or rich ore, is mixed with it; a mineral spring is salted by the addition of salts; an oil-well by the addition of rich oils, etc.—**Salting of boilers**, in older marine practice, in which natural sea-water was used in the boilers, a name given to the accumulation of scale on the heating surfaces when sea-water was evaporated. Such scale protected the iron from the action of free hydrochloric acid, but the deposit on the plate and the concentration of the solution in the boiler made it necessary to burn more coal. After twice the normal amount of salt had accumulated in the water, or the proportion exceeded 2 in 33 (8 to 10 ounces of salt to the gallon), the boiler was blown down somewhat and new salt water from without was pumped in. Every boiler-room carried salinometers to determine the degree of concentration and indicate the point at which blowing down should be done. In modern practice no salt water is introduced, but, if necessary to supply the waste from leakage and use of whistles and sirens, water from the distillers is pumped in.—**To salt out.** (*b*) In *soap-making*, to separate (the soap) as curd from the original solution by the addition of common salt.

salta (sal'tä), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *saltare*, leap. Compare ★*halma*, which is from the related Gr. verb.] A game which resembles halma, its object being to move one's men, which are set up like checkers, to a similar position on the opposite side of the board before the adversary can get all his men arranged on one's own side. This is usually accomplished by skilfully forcing the opponent to jump over certain men.

saltation, *n.* 1. Specifically, in *biol.*, a wide fluctuation or mutation. See the extract.

> The name '*saltation*,' or in recent years 'mutation,' has been applied to extreme fluctuation, the immediate cause of which is unknown. The experiments of Dr. Hugo de Vries on the saltations of the descendants of an American form of evening primrose (Œnothera lamarckiana) have recently drawn general attention again to the possibility that *saltation* has had a large part in the process of formation of species.
>
> [Foot-note.] The name *saltation* has been long used for wide fluctuations without recognizable cause. The more recent name mutation chosen by de Vries has been in use for years for the slow changes appearing in geological time. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, June, 1906, p. 485.

saltatoric (sal-tā-tor'ik), *a.* Same as *saltatory*.

Saltatory chorea. See ★*chorea*.—**Saltatory spasm.** Same as *saltatorial spasm* (which see, under *spasm*).

salt-bottom (sâlt'bot″um), *n.* A nearly level plain on which are deposits of salts.

salt-box, *n.* 3. An English naval term for a receptacle in which a temporary supply of gun-cartridges is kept on deck.

saltery (sâl'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *salteries* (-iz). [*salt*[1] + *-ery*.] A factory in which salted fish is prepared and put up for market.

> During 1900 there was but one *saltery* operated solely as such in this district. It is situated on the Nushagak and had an output of 7,186 barrels of redfish and 536 barrels of king salmon for the season.
>
> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 21, 1903, p. 22751.

salt-grape (sâlt'grāp), *n.* See ★*grape*[1].

salt-grass, *n.* The principal American salt-grass is *Distichlis spicata*, less properly called *alkali-grass*. This grass endures the salt of the sea-shore and the alkali of the interior, chiefly in moist ground. It serves as a sand-binder, and is eaten by stock where nothing better can be had. Also called *sand-grass*.—**Bunch salt-grass**, *Spartina junciformis*, a grass of the Gulf coast growing on the landward side of salt-marshes. It forms great tufts from 3 to 6 feet across and from 1 to 4 feet high. The evergreen spiny-pointed leaves are resinous and will burn at any season. Though too bunchy for mowing, it is of great value for grazing, but is said not to produce fat on cattle.—**Fine-top salt-grass.** (*a*) A rush-grass, *Sporobolus airoides*, growing in tussocks in more or less alkaline or saline sandy soils along streams from Montana to Texas and California, and yielding a coarse fodder. Its panicle has slender, widely spreading branches. Also called *alkali zacaton*. (*b*) Same as *rough-leafed* ★*salt-grass*.—**Mexican salt-grass**, *Eragrostis obtusiflora*, a rigid species with sharp-pointed leaves, resembling *Distichlis* in habit, found in sandy alkali soil in Arizona.—**Rough-leafed salt-grass**, *Sporobolus asperifolius*, a low, somewhat creeping species, like *Distichlis* often

forming a dense continuous turf. It is found on alkaline plains from Texas to British Columbia, and, as tolerant of alkali, may be worthy of propagation. It has an expanded panicle with capillary branches.

saltiered (sal'tērd), *a.* In *her.*, having a saltier.

salt-money, *n.* 2. Cakes of salt used as a medium of exchange.

salt-mouth (sâlt'mouth), *n.* A wide-mouthed bottle suitable for holding solid chemicals.

saltpeter, *n.* 2. In the tobacco industry, a white saline efflorescence on the midvein and lateral ribs of the curing leaf, consisting usually of a mixture of several salts, sometimes with only a trace of saltpeter. It is thought to be developed by dry weather during the first stages of curing. *U. S. Dept. of Agri.*, Rept. 65, p. 43.—**Soda saltpeter.** Same as *Chile saltpeter.*

salt-tree, *n.* 2. In India, a species of tamarisk, *Tamarix orientalis*, the twigs of which are frequently covered with a slight efflorescence of salt which is used by the poorer natives. See *tamarisk.*

salt-well (sâlt'wel), *n.* A well sunk, usually by boring, in order to procure salt-brine.

salt-yard (sâlt'yärd), *n.* An inclosure in which rock-salt is deposited as it comes from the mine, prior to crushing and screening.

Since the gathered salt consists of crystals of various sizes, many manufacturers pass it, as it comes from the *salt yard* (the name given to these works) into the storehouse, over a wire screen with 2½ meshes to the square inch, kept in motion by hand or steam power.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 3, 1903, p. 23198.

salubrol (sā-lū'brol), *n.* [L. *salubris*, healthy, + *-ol.*] A trade-name of tetrabromomethylene diantipyrin prepared by the action of bromine on methylantipyrin. It has no odor, and is used in surgery instead of iodoform as an antiseptic dusting-powder.

salumin (sal'ū-min), *n.* [*sal*(*icylic*) + (*al*)*u*-*min*(*ium*).] A trade-name for *aluminium salicylate.* It is a reddish-white powder used as an antiseptic.

saiung (sa-lung'), *n.* [Siamese *salung.*] A current Siamese silver coin, one fourth of a tical, equivalent to 7 United States cents.

salvadoraceous (sal'va-dō-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Salvadoraceæ.*

salvadorite (sal'va-dōr-īt), *n.* [*Salvador* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A hydrous sulphate of copper and iron ($(Cu,Fe)SO_4+7H_2O$) analogous to pisanite, but differing in crystallization and optical characters: found at the Salvador mine, Quetena, Chile.

salvarsan (sal'vär-san), *n.* [LL. *salvar*(*e*), save, + L. *san*(*itas*), health.] The trade-name of an organic arsenical compound, dioxydiamido-arsenobenzol, employed in the treatment of syphilis: originally introduced under the name "606" (the number of the substance in a series of experiments).

salve¹, *n.*—**Blistering-salve,** an ointment containing cantharides.

salviniaceous (sal-vin-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Salviniaceæ*, a family of cryptogamous plants.

Salvio-Cochrane gambit. See ★*gambit.*

salylic (sa-lil'ik), *a.* [*sal*(*ic*)*ylic.*] Obtained from salicylic acid.—**Salylic acid,** a supposed isomer of benzoic acid, C_6H_5COOH, made by successive treatment of salicylic acid with phosphorus pentachlorid and sodium amalgam.

Salzburg black, vitriol. See ★*black*, ★*vitriol.*

sam¹, *v. t.* 3. In *tanning*, to pile up (the hides) after removal from the tan-pits, covering the heap and allowing it to stand for some time in order to soften the leather by equal distribution of moisture and slight fermentative heating.

Sam³ (sam), *n.* A familiar abbreviation of *Samuel.*—**Shasta Sam,** a variety of California jack in which the remainder of the pack is placed on the table face down.

Sam., Saml. Abbreviations of *Samuel*, a book of the Old Testament.

S. Am. An abbreviation of *South America* or *South American.*

samaderin (sam-a-dē'rin), *n.* [*Samadera* + *-in*².] A crystalline glucoside found in seeds of *Samadera Indica.* See *karinghota.*

samadh (sa-mäd'), *n.* [Hind. *samādh*, tomb, < Skt. *samādhi*, deep meditation, profound devotion, lit. union, joining, < *sam*, together, + *ā*, to, + √*dhā*, put.] A place of immolation or burial, especially the tomb of a Hindu yogi (originally of one who submitted to be buried alive), supposed to be lying in a state of trance.

samaria (sa-mar'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *samarium.*] Samarium oxid.

Samaritan version, a translation of the Samaritan Pentateuch into the Samaritan dialect (a variety of western Aramaic), committed to writing about the fourth century A.D. The manuscript was brought to Europe in 1616 and was first printed in the Paris polyglot in 1632.

samarium, *n.* This metal belongs to the cerium group. The oxid is white, the salts yellow, and characteristic absorption and spark spectra have been obtained. Like so many other members of the cerium and yttrium groups, samarium is of uncertain individual identity. There seems now but little doubt that in its oxid as originally described there is present at least one other element, the europium of Demarçay, Urbain, and Lacombe.

sambhar, *n.* Same as *sambur.*

sambo, *n.* 2. The offspring of a negro and an Indian.

sambucist (sam-bū'sist), *n.* [Gr. *σαμβυκιστής* (fem. *σαμβυκίστρια*), < *σαμβύκη*, sambuka.] One who plays upon a sambuca.

Samek (sä'mech), *n.* [Heb. *sāmek*, *sāmekh.*] The fifteenth letter (ס) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *s.* Its numerical value is LX.

samfire, *n.* An amended spelling of *samphire.*

sammy, *v. t.* 2. To season (skins) to a uniform temper. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 386.

samphire, *n.*—**Marsh samphire,** the common glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea.*

sampire (sam'pīr), *n.* In the Bahamas, *Lithophila vermicularis*, a creeping herb of the amaranth family, common on sandy shores. *Memoir Torrey Bot. Club*, XII. 35.

Sample area. See ★*valuation area*, ★*experiment area.*

sampler, *n.* 4. A kind of shovel divided into several parallel rectangular compartments, used in taking uniform and similar samples from a heap of pulverized ore or other material to be assayed.

sample-shovel (sam'pl-shuv'l), *n.* Same as ★*sampler*, 4.

sample-tree (sam'pl-trē), *n.* In *forestry*, a tree which in diameter, height, and volume is representative of a tree class. A *class sample-tree* is one which in diameter, height, and volume represents the average of several tree classes. Also called *arithmetical mean sample-tree.*

samson (sam'son), *n.* [Also *sampson;* so named in allusion to *Samson*, the strong man (Judges xiv.–xvi.). See *samson-post.*] 1. An appliance for loosening frozen logs by horsepower, consisting of a strong, heavy timber and a chain terminating in a heavy swamp-hook. The timber is placed upright beside the log to be loosened, the chain fastened around it, and the hook inserted low down on the opposite side of the log. Leverage is then applied by a team hitched to the upper end of the upright timber.—2. A form of brace or stay, used in long and otherwise flexible machines to secure strength and rigidity under the stress of operation at high speed. Particularly used in such textile-machinery as roving-frames.

The most rigid, and strongest frame [roving-frame] built, having an abundance of *samsons*, which are connected with a rail running the whole length of frame at the back, and, in addition, girths running from this rail, connecting with the spindle rail, and holding bearings for our lifting shaft. *Trade-catalogue.*

samson (sam'son), *v. t.* [*samson*, *n.*] In *lumbering*, to direct the fall of (a tree) by means of a lever and pole.

samson-fish (sam'son-fish), *n.* 1. In Sydney, a fish, *Seriola hippos*, of the family *Carangidæ.*—2. In Melbourne, the young of a fish, *Arripis salar*, of the family *Percidæ.* See *salmon*, 3 (*c*).

Samyda, *n.* 2. A genus of plants of the family *Meliaceæ.* They are trees or shrubs, with abruptly pinnate leaves, entire leaflets, and hermaphrodite flowers in panicles or raceme-like or spike-like clusters borne either in the axils of the leaves or on defoliated branches. There are about 80 species, chiefly natives of tropical America, but 3 are West African. *Samyda Guidonia* (also known by its later name *Guarea trichilioides*) is the *guara-guao* or *muskwood* of the West Indies. See ★*guaraguao.*

Sana whiting. See ★*whiting*².

sand¹, *n.*—**Ashdown sand,** in the Wealden formation of Sussex and Kent, England, the lowest stratigraphic division constituting, with the Fairlight clays, the basal member of the Hastings sand. They are 400–500 feet thick, and lie at the bottom of the Cretaceous system in England.—**Barking sands.** See *singing* ★*sands.*—**Black sand,** dark minerals, mainly magnetic iron-sand, found with alluvial sand.—**Blown sand,** sand drifted by the wind; the dune sand of coast regions or the shifting sands of deserts.—**Campinian sands.** See ★*Campinian.*—**Dinotherium sand,** the lower division of the Pliocene Tertiary in the vicinity of Mainz, Germany, characterized by the presence of remains of *Dinotherium giganteum*, *Mastodon*, *Rhinoceros*, and various other mammals.—**Foraminiferal sand,** a sand or sandy rock largely constituted of the broken and comminuted remains of *Foraminifera.*—**Glass sand,** quartz sand of a quality suitable for use in making glass. It should consist of silica as free as possible from admixture with foreign substances, especially from oxid of iron if colorless glass is to be made, and as finely and uniformly divided as possible. In 1903, 823,044 short tons of glass sand were produced in the United States.

The *glass sands* about South Vineland are believed to belong to this formation, being referable to its upper horizons.
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1895, p. 5

Graining-sand, a sharp-edged sand used by lithographers to roughen the surface of a stone and prepare it for the use of a crayon.—**Hastings sands.** The Hastings sand group (according to Geikie) in Sussex and Kent comprises the following subdivisions in descending order: Tunbridge Wells sand (with Grinstead clay); Wadhurst clay; and Ashdown sand (with Fairlight clays). The total thickness is about 1,000 feet. These deposits are regarded as of delta origin, and their abundant organic remains are chiefly fluviatile and terrestrial, comprising plants, fishes, the remains of dinosaurian reptiles, pterodactyls, and turtles. The deltoid formation in which these remains occur extends in an east-and-west direction for at least 200 and from north to south for perhaps 100 miles. Hence the delta may have been nearly 20,000 square miles in area. It has been compared with that of the Quorra. In reality, however, its extent must have been greater than its present visible area, for it has suffered from denudation and is to a large extent concealed under more recent formations. The river probably descended from the northwest, draining a wide area, of which the existing mountain groups of Britain are perhaps mere fragments. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 118.—**Headon Hill sands,** the uppermost division of the Eocene Tertiary in the Hampshire basin in England: equivalent to the Barton sands.—**Laekenian sands,** a division of the Middle Eocene Tertiary series in Belgium, lying between the Bruxellian and the Wemmelian sands.—**Midford sands,** passage-beds from the Lias into the Lower Oölite, in the southwestern counties in England, which consist of yellow sands with some limestones in which ammonites and other cephalopods are extremely abundant.—**Monazite sand,** a sand from which monazite may be washed: chiefly applied to certain sands in North Carolina, where this mineral is commercially produced.—**Musical sands.** Same as *singing* ★*sands.*—**Neudorf sands,** a division of the Miocene Tertiary in the Vienna basin, lying below the Leitha limestone, which is near the top of the Mediterranean or marine stage.—**Northampton sands,** a subdivision of the Jurassic system lying at the base of the Lower Oölites in England. They are regarded as of estuarine origin, and carry freshwater fossils of the genera *Cyrena* and *Unio* and brackish-water forms such as *Ostrea* and *Modiola.*—**Orange sand.** Same as *Lafayette* ★*group.*—**Paluxy sands,** a subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous system in Texas, constituting the uppermost member of the Trinity formation which lies at the base of the series. They rest on the Glen Rose limestone and clays, and the fauna has a marked resemblance to that of the Lower Cretaceous of Portugal.—**Portland sand,** the lowest division of the Portlandian stage of the Jurassic system in England. See *Portland stone*, under *stone.*—**Pötzleinsdorf sands,** a series of fine yellow sands containing marine shells which forms a local facies of the Mediterranean stage of the Miocene Tertiary in the Vienna basin of Austria.—**St. Maurice sands,** in *geol.*, a division of the marine Pleistocene deposits in eastern Canada.—**Saxicava sand,** the uppermost member of the Pleistocene deposits in eastern Canada, laid down during a depression of the land when marine waters entered the present valley of the St. Lawrence, and containing the mollusk *Saxicava rugosa*, bones of whales, etc.—**Sea sand,** a sand which consists, in the main, of fragments of quartz; but on some coasts coral sand is found widely distributed, consisting of small fragments and grains of calcareous corals.—**Singing sands,** a variety of sand, sometimes found upon seabeaches or in deserts, which gives out a musical note under a footfall. It is a moot point whether the note is due to the expulsion of air confined between the grains, or to their rubbing upon one another, the grains possessing varying hardness, or to some cause not yet discovered.—**Sorel sands,** a division of the Pleistocene marine deposits in Canada between the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain.—**Strong sand,** a sand which contains clay or organic matter in admixture.—**Sugar-sand.** See ★*sugar-sand.*—**Thanet sand.** See *Thanet beds.*—**To give her sand,** in *railroading*, to allow a stream of sand to fall on the rails just in advance of the driving-wheels of a locomotive, to secure a better adhesion when the track is smooth or slippery from rain; also, to allow sand to fall on the rails from an electric car for the same purpose, or to prevent the wheels from skidding or sliding on a down grade or wet track when the brakes are applied. Also, in general, to check or delay anything, as a process, while in operation. [Colloq.]—**Trent sand,** a trade-name for silicious sand from the beds of the Trent, Severn, and some other English rivers, used as a polishing material.—**Volcanic sand** or **ash,** the finer detritus erupted from volcanic craters, consisting of angular or rounded fragments of rock or lava up to about the size of a pea.—**Weak sand,** a foundry term, used in England, for molding-sand in which no element is present to furnish gas from its carbonization.

sandalwood, *n.*—**Bastard sandalwood.** (*b*) See ★*dummele.*—**False sandalwood,** the yellow wood of a small tree, *Ximenia Americana*, which when powdered

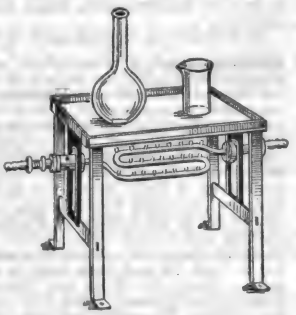
is often substituted for the true sandalwood.—**Fragrant sandalwood,** in Australia, *Mida spicata.* See *Fusanus.*—**Native sandalwood.** (*a*) In Tasmania, a straggling seaside shrub of the dogbane family, *Gynopogon buxifolius,* yielding a fine, close-grained wood smelling strongly of coumarin. (*b*) In Australia, a small tree, *Mida persicaria.*—**Sandalwood camphor.** See ★*camphor.*—**Scrub sandalwood,** a small tree of Australasia, *Exocarpus latifolia,* belonging to the sandalwood family and yielding an excellent cabinet wood.

sandaracolic (san″da-ra-kol′ik), *a.* Derived from sandarac.—**Sandaracolic acid,** an acid obtained from sandarac. It was probably inactive pimaric acid.

sandat (son-dä′), *n.* [F. *sandat.*] The European pike-perch, *Sandrus lucioperca.*

sand-bar (sand′bär), *n.* A bar of sand formed in the bottom or at the mouth of a river.

sand-bath, *n.*—**Ruedorf's sand-bath,** a simple form of sand-bath in which the temperature can be regulated by raising or lowering an S-shaped burner.



Ruedorf's Sand-bath.

sand-belt (sand′belt), *n.* See ★*sand-papering-machine.*

sand-bin (sand′bin), *n.* A pocket or bin in a shed in or adjacent to a foundry in which molding-sand is received and stored ready for use.

sand-binder (sand′bīn″dėr), *n.* A plant which serves to bind or fix shifting sands: commonly a grass. Sand-binding grasses are either stout and coarse, with deeply burred root-stocks sending up scattered tufts resistant to waves and wind (see ★*cumaphyte*), such as the maram, *Ammophila arenaria;* or low and creeping over the surface, emitting fibrous roots at intervals, and forming close leafy mats, as the St. Augustine grass, *Stenotaphrum secundatum.* The species of sand-binding grasses are very numerous. See *blow-out grass,* under ★*blow-out.*

sand-blast (sand′blȧst), *v. t.* To act upon by the sand-blast, or a current of air or steam carrying dry sand-particles at the high velocity of the jet: used to remove paint or oxid of iron from structures, and for general cleansing of metal surfaces, as well as for decoration of glass and other hard surfaces.

A simple method is to *sand-blast* the exterior of the bulb, whereby it acquires an appearance similar to that of ground glass. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVIII. 88.

sand-box, *n.* 4. A box to hold a small quantity of foundry-sand for molders' use, placed near the flask or the molding-machine. In use the sand-box is often above the molding-machine, so that the sand may be delivered by gravity as required.—5. In a street-car, a box or other receptacle for holding sand used in sprinkling the rails to obtain a better adhesion for the wheels. It is usually fitted with a delivery-pipe and valve controlled by the motorman.

sand-breast (sand′brest), *n.* A dam or front in an iron-smelting furnace, made of sand and fire-clay with iron backing, so as to be easily replaced as it is eroded by heat and chemical action. The construction of molded fire-brick with water-cooling in the iron back is the more modern design. The cooling prevents both softening and chemical combination.

sand-bur, *n.* 2. The bur-grass, *Cenchrus tribuloides.* (See *bur-grass,* 1, with cut.) The sand-bur is widely distributed in sandy soils in North America, and is also found in Mexico and South America. It is an annual weed, very noxious on account of its spiny, adhesive fruits. Also one of several other species of *Cenchrus,* as *C. macrocephalus,* the large sand-bur. Compare *hedgehog-grass.*

sand-cherry, *n.*—**Western sand-cherry,** *Prunus Besseyi,* a low shrub of the prairies of western North America, ranging from Minnesota to Manitoba and south to Kansas and Utah. It is similar to the dwarf cherry or sand-cherry, *P. pumila,* but has a larger and sweeter fruit.

sand-cone (sand′kōn), *n.* A conical projection of glacial ice the rapid melting of which is prevented by a covering of sand.

sand-crusher, *n.* 2. A revolving pan fitted with heavy crushing-rolls for crushing sand preparatory to using it in casting metals.

sand-dab, *n.* 2. A common name for a flounder, *Hippoglossoides platessoides,* found on both sides of the North Atlantic.

sand-devil (sand′dev″l), *n.* A small whirlwind carrying sand, leaves, etc.

On still days even it was rare not to be visited [camp at Modder river] by a number of small whirlwinds, called "*sand-devils,*" which would pass slowly along sucking up quantities of sand and any light articles such as pieces of paper, carrying them to an astonishing height in the air and depositing them broadcast. *Lancet,* March 16, 1901, p. 771.

sand-diver, *n.* 2. A fish, *Synodus intermedius,* found from the coast of southern Florida to Brazil, and common in the West Indies.

sand-draw (sand′drâ), *n.* In *geol.,* a band of pure sand, dry on the surface, marking the channel of a subterranean percolating stream which in some cases is sunken to a depth of five meters. Sand-draws abound in western Nebraska, South Dakota, and eastern Wyoming, and have a characteristic flora. *P. A. Rydberg.* [Local, U. S.]—**Sand-draw formation,** a sparse vegetation occupying a sand-draw. In Nebraska it consists typically of *Polanisia trachysperma* and *Cristatella Jamesii,* either together or separate, with scattering grasses. These prepare the way for other species, and later may themselves be crowded out, the sand-draw losing its character. *Pound and Clements.*

sandek (sän′dek), *n.* [Also *sandik,* < Talmudic Heb. *sandek* or *sandik,* usually referred to Gr. σύνδικος, an advocate. See *syndic.*] In Jewish usage, one who holds the infant during the ceremony of circumcision and acts the part of a godfather.

sander[2] (san′dėr), *n.* 1. A sandpapering-machine: as, a disk-*sander* (one employing a revolving disk covered with sandpaper), a belt-*sander,* a blind-*sander,* a *sander* and polisher.—2. A device on a locomotive or an electric car for sanding the track.

Each section of the locomotive is equipped with one bell, one whistle, two locomotive headlights, approved air-brake mechanism, including two engineer's valves and air gauges, necessary brake cylinders, foundation brake, air reservoirs, couplers and draw heads; also . . . pneumatic track *sanders.* *Elect. World and Engin.,* Aug. 22, 1903, p. 312.

Belt-, disk-, drum-sander, See ★*sandpapering-machine.*

sand-feeder (sand′fē″dėr), *n.* A marine organism which passes sand through the alimentary canal so as to extract for food such organic matter as it may contain.

Boring organisms enter on its central part [of the coral reef] and cause the rock to decay. *Sand-feeders* follow and triturate up the fragments, throwing a constant stream of fine mud into suspension in the water to be removed by the tidal and other currents. *Nature,* Feb. 18, 1904, p. 372.

sand-fish, *n.* 2. A silvery scaleless fish of the North Pacific, *Trichodon trichodon.*

sand-fly, *n.* 1. (*b*) Any one of several chironomid flies of the genus *Ceratopogon.*—**Sand-fly bush.** Same as *stinkwood* (*b*). [Australia.]

sand-gate (sand′gāt), *n.* A mechanical device, placed in an irrigating-canal or -ditch, by means of which the accumulated sand or sediment may be flushed out of the canal by suitable gates or valves. *H. M. Wilson,* Irrigation Engineering, p. 245.

Sandgate beds. See ★*bed*[1].

sand-glacier (sand′glā″shiėr), *n.* A dune or sheet of sand which advances slowly under prevalent wind action and thus imitates a true glacier. [Rare.]

Wind blowing outwards from a deep sand tract forms a horizontal plateau terminated by a talus as steep as the sand can rest. Under these conditions the encroachment of sand recalls the manner of advance of a glacier, and to this formation I restrict the term "*sand glacier.*" *V. Cornish,* in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 286.

sand-grass, *n.* 3. Specifically, *Calamovilfa longifolia,* a stout long-leafed grass of sands or sandy soil, found in the Great Lake region and from the upper Missouri to Kansas. Its strong and far-extended rootstocks make it very valuable as a sand-binder. More fully, *big* or *long-leafed sand-grass.*—4. The blue-joint grass, *Calamagrostis Canadensis,* and other species of the genus, as *C. Montanensis, Montana sand-grass,* and *C. hyperborea Americana,* also called *yellow-top.*—5. The salt-grass, *Distichlis spicata.*—6. The Indian millet, *Eriocoma cuspidata.*—**Colorado sand-grass,** one of the beard-grasses, *Andropogon Hallii,* found in the sandy regions of the western United States. It resembles big blue-stem, *A. furcatus,* and is likely to be of considerable value for hay. Called also *turkey-foot.*—**Douglass's sand-grass,** a low and slender tufted spear-grass, *Poa Douglassii,* of the sands of the Pacific coast: of some value as a sand-binder.

sand-hog (sand′hog), *n.* A man who works in a caisson or in foundation-work, under air-pressure under water or elsewhere, digging in the sand or silt of river- or harbor-bottoms. Also called *ground-hog.* [Slang, U. S.]

sandia (sän-dē′ä), *n.* [Sp., a watermelon, < Ar. *sindīya,* a kind of melon, < *Sind,* India.] In *phys. geog.,* a mountain or ridge which, when seen in profile, resembles half a watermelon. [Southwestern U. S.]

sandillion (san-dil′yon), *n.* [*sand* + (*m*)*illion.*] The number of the sands on the sea-shore. [Nonce-word.]

Centillions multiplied beyond the vocabulary of numeration, and ascending to μυριακόσια; which word having been coined by a certain Alexis (perhaps no otherwise remembered) and latinized arenaginta by Erasmus, is now Anglicised *sandillions* by me. *Southey,* Doctor, Interchap. vi.

sanding-lathe (san′ding-lāᵺ), *n.* See ★*sanding-machine.*

sanding-machine (san′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *barrel-making,* a sandpapering-machine for surfacing and finishing slack barrels before the hoops are put on: circular clamps hold the assembled package of staves forming the barrel and cause it slowly to revolve in front of a vertical belt-sander, running at a high speed in the opposite direction. The machine performs the shaving up or finishing work formerly done by hand and automatically releases and discharges the barrel when finished. A similar machine for finishing barrels and kegs by the use of hand-tools is called a *barrel-turning* and *-smoothing* (or *-sanding*) *lathe.*

sand-iron (sand′ī″ėrn), *n.* In *golf,* an iron used in playing the ball out of sand.

sand-jack, *n.* 2. A device for lowering heavy weights by having them supported on sand which can be allowed to run out as desired. This device is used to lower bridge-spans into place by having the span mounted on wooden plungers which, in turn, rest on columns of sand in boxes. The bridge is moved over the piers on which it is to rest, and the sand is allowed to run out through a series of openings in the side of each box, thus allowing the bridge to drop as slowly or as rapidly as is desired. In launching ships, the last keel-blocks to be taken out are often supported on bags of sand. A single blow from an ax suffices to let the sand run out so that the keel-block can be removed.

sand-leaf (sand′lēf), *n.* One of the lowest poor leaves of the tobacco-plant: so named as collecting sand on its surface. Also *sand-lug.*

Sandling beds. See ★*bed*[1].

sand-lucerne (sand′lū-sėrn″), *n.* See ★*lucerne.*

sand-lug (sand′lug), *n.* Same as ★*sand-leaf.*

sand-mixer (sand′mik″sėr), *n.* A machine for blending, disintegrating, and cleaning old and new foundry-sand: essentially a centrifugal screening-machine. A horizontal disk armed with pins projecting upward is inclosed in a casing and rotated at high speed. The sand, old cores, etc., are fed at the top of the casing, and, falling on the disk, are rapidly cleaned and mixed together. Its capacity is five tons of sand an hour. Another type, which has vertical disks, is called a *disintegrator.* Still another type employs paddles on a horizontal shaft revolving in a horizontal box or cylinder. It is sometimes called a *dry-mixer.*

sand-mullet (sand′mul″et), *n.* Same as ★*tallygalone.*

sand-nettle (sand′net″l), *n.* The spurge-nettle, *Cnidoscolus stimulosus.*

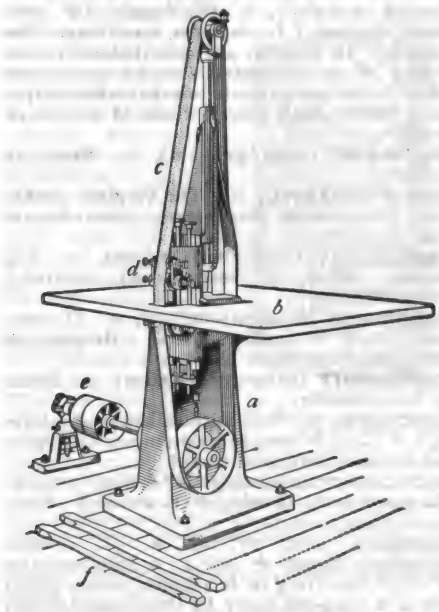
sand-oat (sand′ōt), *n.* See ★*oat.*

sand-painting (sand′pān″ting), *n.* A design made by allowing sand of different colors to fall from the hand over a surface, the colored sands forming the desired design. The sand-painting is, therefore, rather a sand-mosaic. Sand-paintings are used in the rituals of Indians of the southwestern territories, but they occur also among the Indians of the plains.

In passing, attention may be called to the ceremonial *sand painting* of the Hopi and Navajo, where the most beautiful effects are secured by allowing sand in slender streams of different colors to fall from the hand guiding it over the surface to form designs. The blending of the colored sands is soft and harmonious, and the result is a sand mosaic. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1900, p. 467.

sandpapering-machine (sand′pā-pėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* See *sandpaper, v. t.* Under this general term is now included a large class of wood-polishing, surfacing, and finishing machines employing paper or woven fabrics coated with sand or other abradant materials. Five types of machines are in use. In one the abradant is spread upon belts or endless bands which vary in width from a few inches to two feet. The bands run horizontally or vertically over pulleys and through openings in a table or under it, a portion of the band being exposed through a slot in the table. In some machines the pulleys are supported by a horizontal adjustable arm to enable the operator to bring the sand-belt to the work

in any position. Such belt-machines are called *sand-belts, belt polishing-machines, belt-sanders, strapping-machines*, and *belt-machines*. Another type, for polishing doors and other flat surfaces, employs small horizontal disks covered with sandpaper and supported at the end of jointed adjustable swinging arms. They are called *sash-and-door sandpapering-machines*. A third type employs large disks of wood covered with sandpaper and placed in a vertical position at the side of the table which carries the work, or horizontally upon the table, flush with its surface. They are called *disk-sanders* or *sand-disk machines*. In a fourth, cylinders or drums of sandpaper are suspended under the table, a small section of the surface appearing through a slot in the table. They are called *drum-sanders*. A fifth employs a small vertical spindle covered with sandpaper, and is called a *spindle-sander*. In all sandpapering-machines the work is fed to the rapidly moving sandpaper either by hand or by means of various appliances for holding it in position while it is being polished.—**Sash-and-door sandpapering-machine**. See above.



Belt-sander.

a, standard, supporting machine; *b*, work-table; *c*, fabric coated with sand, in the form of a continuous belt; *d*, tension-controlling mechanism; *e*, power connection; *f*, samples of finished work.



Disk- and Drum-sander.

a a, frame of machine; *b*, vertical disk coated with sand; *c*, horizontal revolving drum coated with sand; *d*, work-table for presenting work to disk; *e*, power connection.

sandpiper, *n.*—**Pectoral sandpiper**, *Tringa maculata*, a species widely distributed through America, Europe, and Asia. The name is given in allusion to the habit of inflating the throat so that it hangs upon the breast. The names actually used are *grass-snipe* and *jack-snipe*.

sand-plain (sand′plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a lobate delta-plain of sand and gravel washed from a glacier into a body of standing water and remaining after the glacier and the water have disappeared.

Near the ice margin, at its various stands, deposits must have been rather extensively made near the mouths of the sub-glacial rivers. . . . In New England they are found quite commonly, especially near the coast, where they are called *sandplains*.

R. S. Tarr, in Bull. Amer. Geog. Soc., XXX. 207.

sand-plate (sand′plāt), *n.* 1. A revolving disk of cast-iron, copper, or some other soft metal on which articles of stone or glass are ground or polished with the use of sand or other abrasive material.—2. One of a series of plates fitted to the main wheels of the transporting carriage of a life-boat to make an extremely wide tire, thus enabling the carriage to be easily hauled over soft sand.

The transporting-carriage of to-day is, however, an improvement on that used in 1881, and has been rendered particularly useful at places where the beach is soft, sandy, or shingly, by the introduction in 1888 of Tipping's *sand-plates*. These . . . are composed of an endless plateway or jointed wheel tyre fitted to the main wheels of the carriage, thereby enabling the boat to be transferred with rapidity . . . over beach and soft sand.

Encyc. Brit., XXX. 232.

sand-plum (sand′plum), *n.* See ★*plum*1.

sand-puncher (sand′pun″chėr), *n.* See ★*sand-rat*, 2.

sandr (sändr), *n.*; pl. *sandar* (sän′där). [Icel.,= E. *sand*, *n.*] In *phys. geog.*, a sandy or gravelly flood-plain or delta formed by glacial streams in Iceland and Greenland: often equivalent to *glacial sand-plain*.

Here they [glacial streams] cover vast areas with gravelly or sandy deposits, the equivalent of the "*sandr*" of Iceland. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 299.

sand-rammer (sand′ram″ėr), *n.* 1. (*a*) A wooden tool, used by hand in the making of sand-molds in a foundry, by which the sand is compacted in the flask around the pattern. Large ones are used with two hands and smaller ones with one. (*b*) A mechanical apparatus used for the same purpose, operated by compressed air, particularly in connection with power molding-machines.

The range of application of pneumatic hammers is almost as wide as that of a hand hammer: they have even been used under water by divers working on wrecks. A recent application of the same principle is to be seen in the [pneumatic] *sand-rammers* employed in making foundry moulds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 802.

2. A combination of power-rammers used to produce a uniform pressure all over a flask by pneumatic pressure brought upon all at once, with equalizing levers to prevent concentration of pressure at any point.—**Pneumatic sand-rammer**, a pneumatic hammer which has a rammer attached to the piston-rod, used in ramming sand.

sand-rat, *n.* 2. A molder in an iron-foundry. Also called *sand-puncher*. [Slang, Eng.]

sand-reef (sand′rēf), *n.* A strip of low, sandy land, or barrier beach, built by wave-action on a shallow sea-floor not far from the coast and inclosing a narrow lagoon.

sand-ripple (sand′rip″l), *n.* Alternate ridge and hollow formed in sand through the influence of waves, wind, or currents.

The uniformity of the wind-ripple pattern is at all times remarkable. In water-formed *sand-ripples* no such uniformity has been recorded.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 279.

sand-river (sand′riv″ėr), *n.* A stream carrying a large amount of land-waste in comparison with the volume of water. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 494.

sandrock, *n.*—**Calciferous sandrock**, a name introduced by Eaton and adopted by the early geologists of New York State, in the modified form *Calciferous sandstone*, for the lowest division of the Silurian strata, which consists of a somewhat silicious magnesian limestone: now known as *Beekmantown* ★*limestone* (which see).

sand-rocket (sand′rok″et), *n.* See ★*cross-weed*.

sand-roller (sand′rō″lėr), *n.* 1. Any fish of the family *Percopsidæ*, especially *Percopsis guttatus*, of the eastern and middle United States.—2. A wave heavily charged with sediment: specially applied to those of the San Juan river.

As the San Juan rises, the waves get higher. The river carries more sand and mud than any other stream in the country. It has never been satisfactorily explained how the "*sand rollers*" start in this singular stream, but we know, from personal experience, that sometimes they reach a height of three or four feet.

W. K. Moorehead, in Amer. Inventor, Jan. 15, 1904, p. 33.

Sandrus (san′drus), *n.* [NL., < E. *sander* (?): compare ★*sandat*.] The European genus of pike-perches, closely allied to the American genus, *Stizostedion:* commonly called *Lucioperca*. The common species is the sander, *Sandrus lucioperca*.

sand-shark, *n.* 2. Same as *blind* ★*shark*.

sand-shell (sand′shel), *n.* A yellow river-mussel, *Lampsilis anodontoides*, or a black mussel, *L. rectus*, found in the Mississippi river and used in the manufacture of pearl buttons.

sand-sifter, *n.* 2. A machine for screening and cleaning foundry-sand. The simplest form is a horizontal screen or riddle. More complicated forms have a cylindrical rotary tapering screen. Another type consists of a flat screen supported on a tripod and fitted with an automatic device for vibrating or jarring the screen to prevent clogging. Such a device is called a *pneumatic screen-shaker*. Sand-sifters are also called *riddling-machines*.—**Pneumatic sand-sifter**, a screen or riddle mounted on a tripod and fitted with a pneumatic reciprocating motor. The screen is directly connected with a piston-rod which by its motion shakes the screen and causes it to break up the lumps of sand and to sift out bits of slag or other hard materials.

sand-slue, sand-slew (sand′slö), *n.* A small barren area of sand, usually slightly depressed.

Among other characteristic features of the earthquake was the opening of immense cracks, often several feet across and many feet in depth, and the formation of craterlets, through both of which large amounts of lignite-bearing sands were ejected, probably giving rise to the broad areas known as *sand-slews* where the surface, even today, is in places a barren, sandy, timberless waste, upon which only weeds will grow.

Science, March 3, 1905, p. 349.

sandspit (sand′spit), *n.* A low point of land projecting into a lake or sea and composed of sand and formed by the interaction of waves and currents.

Professor Branner chose as the subject of his presidential address, 'Geological and Geographical Studies on the Northeast Coast of Brazil,' and illustrated his paper by means of numerous photographs and charts. The most peculiar feature of this coast is the series of hardened *sandspits* occurring at the mouths of most of the rivers.

Science, Feb. 10, 1905, p. 216.

sand-star, *n.* 3. The sea-sedge, *Carex arenaria*.

sandstone, *n.*—**Aux Vases sandstone**, a subdivision of the Subcarboniferous of Missouri. It was originally termed the *ferruginous sandstone*, and is regarded by Missouri geologists as equivalent to the base of the Kaskaskia group. It is underlain by the Ste. Genevieve limestone and overlain by the Kaskaskia limestone.—**Bukowka sandstone**, a division of the Lower Silurian in Russian Poland.—**Cape Girardeau sandstone**, a division of the upper part of the Lower Silurian in Missouri, regarded by western geologists as equivalent to a part of the Cincinnatian group.—**Carpathian sandstone**, a calcareous sandstone of considerable extent in the eastern Alps. It forms a part of the uppermost Cretaceous system of that region.—**Chilhowee sandstone**, a division of the Lower Cambrian series in Tennessee.—**Comley sandstone**, a division of the Lower Cambrian in western England.—**Connecticut River sandstone**, the sandstone-beds of Jura-Trias age, extending along the Connecticut valley through Massachusetts and Connecticut. They are regarded as equivalent to the Newark sandstone, and attain a thickness of more than 4,000 feet, and rest upon crystalline and Paleozoic rocks. They are characterized by abundant tracks or footprints of amphibians and dinosaurs and occasional bones of the latter (*Anchisaurus*).—**Conoquenessing sandstone**, a local subdivision of the coal-measures in eastern Pennsylvania.—**Deister sandstone**, a division of the Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian series in Germany.—**Desert sandstone**. See ★*desert*1.—**Downton Castle sandstone**, in the Silurian formation of Wales and the adjoining counties of England, a division of the Ludlow group lying above the Ledbury shales and below the tilestones. Some writers regard the latter as essentially transitional to the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone, thus construing the Downton Castle sandstone as the uppermost member of the Silurian system.—**Elgin sandstone**, a name of the sandstones in the district of Elgin, in the north of Scotland, which were formerly referred to the Upper Old Red Sandstone, but are now considered as of Triassic age. They are noted for their empty casts of reptiles representing new forms of anomodonts resembling those found in the South African Karoo beds.—**Ereré sandstone**, a division of the Middle Devonian formation in the lower Amazonas region of Brazil, containing fossils very similar to those of the Hamilton shales of New York.—**Fell sandstone**, one of the lower divisions of the Carboniferous series in the Northumberland district of England.—**Fontainebleau sandstone**. Same as *Fontainebleau limestone* (which see, under *limestone*).—**Gröden sandstone**, a subdivision of the Permian system in the eastern Alps, consisting of red sandstone, underlain by the verrucano conglomerate and overlain by the Bellerophon limestone.—**Harding sandstone**, a division in Colorado regarded by Walcott as of Lower Silurian age and containing the remains of placoderm fishes. Other paleontologists who have studied the fishes think that they have very close affinities with those of Devonian age.—**Hillsboro sandstone**, the uppermost member of the Niagara group of Silurian rocks in Ohio. *E. Orton*, in Geol. Surv. of Ohio, VI. 14.—**Hollybush sandstone**, a division of the Cambrian system in the Malvern Hills in England, lying below the white-leaved-oak shales and above the Malvern quartzite.—**Huamampampa sandstone**, a subdivision of the Devonian system in Bolivia. It is underlain by the Icla shales and correlated with the Hamilton or Middle Devonian of New York.—**Idzumi sandstones**, a division of the Cretaceous system in Japan.—**Lunz sandstones**, a subdivision of the Triassic system in the Alpine basin in Upper and Lower Austria. These sandstones are underlain by the Partnach beds and overlain by the Opponitz limestone, and correlated by Austrian geologists with the Raibl beds. They are characterized by plant remains, especially species of *Pterophyllum* and forms of *Equisetites*, *Calamites*, *Neuropteris*, *Alethopteris*, etc.—**Mahoning sandstone**, a subdivision of the lower barren coal-measures in Ohio and western Pennsylvania, lying at the base of the series and above the lower productive measures.—**May Hill sandstone**, the higher member of the lowest or Llandovery division of the Upper Silurian in England, essentially equivalent in its fossils to the Clinton formation of New York. Its marine fauna is profuse.—**Mentor sandstone**, the uppermost subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous formations in Kansas.—**Montebello sandstone**, a local subdivision of the Middle Devonian in central Pennsylvania.—**Mottled sandstone**, in *geol.*, the English equivalent of the German *Buntersandstein*, the lowest of the three divisions of the Triassic strata.—**Nubian sandstone**, a term applied to a Cretaceous formation widely developed in northeastern Africa and extending into Syria and the Libanos. It probably represents several distinct horizons in the Cretaceous series.—**Oneida sandstone**, a Silurian sandstone or grit occurring in the eastern United States.

—**Oneonta sandstone**, an estuarine deposit of sandstone of early Upper Devonian age, confined to eastern New York, lying below the Catskill sandstone and equivalent in age to the marine beds of the Upper Ithaca group farther west. It contains terrestrial plant remains and a unio-like mollusk, *Amnigenia catskillensis*.—**Parma sandstone**, a white sandstone at the bottom of the coal-measure series of the lower peninsula of Michigan. It has a thickness of 100 feet in the vicinity of East Saginaw, and is an important source of artesian water. Its fossil fauna shows it to be a sandy phase of the Maxville limestone of late Mississippian age.—**Perry sandstone**, a series of plant-bearing sandstones and shales of Devonian age in the State of Maine, United States, and the province of New Brunswick, Canada.—**Saccharoidal sandstone**, a very pure sandstone, much prized as a glass sand, occurring at Crystal City, south of St. Louis, and elsewhere in Missouri. It has a sugary texture and belongs to the Ordovician period. *Amer. Geol.*, Aug., 1904, p. 105.—**Sandstone dike**. See ★*dike*.—**Sherburne sandstone**, a division of the Upper Devonian in central New York, equivalent to the lower part of the Portage group farther west.—**Sillery sandstone**, a term introduced by Sir W. Logan for a division of the rocks near Quebec, regarded as lying at the top of the Quebec group, which taken as a whole was considered as of the age of the Calciferous and Chazy groups. Later investigations have shown that the Sillery formation is probably of Cambrian age.—**Spilsby sandstone**, a deposit in Lincolnshire, England, forming the base of the Neocomian series and resting on the Upper Kimmeridge shales.—**Starucca sandstone**, a division of the Upper Devonian strata in eastern Pennsylvania.—**Torridon sandstone**, the upper member of the pre-Cambrian rocks of northwestern Scotland, so named by Nicol from Loch Torridon.—**Vienna sandstone**. See *flysch*.

sand-strake† (sand′strāk), *n.* A garboard strake.

sand-sugar (sand′shug″ăr), *n.* Same as *lactose*. *A. F. Holleman* (trans.), Lab. Manual of Organic Chem., p. 38.

sand-table (sand′tā″bl), *n.* In *paper manuf.*, a box or catch-basin to catch and strain out any sand that may be mixed with the stream of stock flowing to a ★paper-machine (which see).

sand-tube, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, a tube of fused or sintered sand which has been melted together along the path of a lightning-stroke; a fulgurite in sand.

sand-valve (sand′valv), *n.* 1. See ★*sand-gate*. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 248.—2. The rod or lever which controls the sand in the sand-box of a locomotive or a street-railway car. The sand is allowed to fall upon the rail in front of the driving-wheels. The engineman controls it in the locomotive by a lever and rod, or it has the form of an ejector, working by air from the brake-reservoir. In the street-car it is operated by a push-rod under the foot of the motorman.

sand-vine (sand′vīn), *n.* *Gonolobus lævis*, a vine of the milkweed family growing in thickets from Pennsylvania to Florida and west to Kansas and Texas. It has deeply cordate, ovate leaves, small whitish flowers in axillary cymes, and large follicles.



Sand-vine (*Gonolobus lævis*).
a, flower; *b*, crown-lobe tipped by a 2-cleft awn; *c*, stamen-tube; *d*, follicle or seed-pod.

sandware (sand′wār), *n.* A coarse pottery or stoneware, composed largely of sand, used for crucibles in which metal is melted.

The *sandware* crucibles used in melting the alloy, and the molds in which the bar is cast.
Sci. Amer. Sup., June 25, 1904, p. 23816.

sand-warped (sand′wârpt), *a.* Said of a vessel when it is left on a sand-bar by the ebbing tide.

sand-wash (sand′wosh), *n.* A sloping surface of sand spread out by an intermittent stream or flood. [Southwestern U. S.]

From this point the party worked down the *sandwash* of Rio San Ignacio (or Rio Altar) to the coast of the Gulf of California, where the Tepoka Indians lived until recently. *Science*, Jan. 4, 1901, p. 38.

sand-wave (sand′wāv), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a low ridge of sand formed by waves or currents of water.

The water-wave was really controlled by a submerged *sand-wave*, the up-stream flank of which was exposed to a heavy shower of sand from the turbid water.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 625.

sand-wheel (sand′hwēl), *n.* A wheel of large diameter fitted with buckets on its periphery by which the water and sand from stamp-mills or ore-dressing works are elevated and then, by launders or flumes on a sufficient incline, conveyed away to points of disposal.

sandwich, *n.*—**Club sandwich**, slices of bread or toast with thin layers of cooked bacon and cold roast chicken with Mayonnaise dressing and sometimes lettuce between them.—**Spanish sandwich**, Graham bread in thin slices spread with mustard, with a layer of cottage cheese and one of chopped olives mixed with Mayonnaise dressing.

sandwich-girder (sand′wich-gėr″dėr), *n.* See ★*girder*[1].

sandwort, *n.*—**Arctic sandwort**, *Arenaria biflora*, which ranges from Greenland and Labrador to Quebec and west to Alaska; also south in the mountains to Arizona.—**Blunt-leaved sandwort**, *Mœhringia lateriflora*, a widely diffused North American plant closely related to *Arenaria* and formerly united with it.—**Large-leaved sandwort**, *Mœhringia macrophylla*, a species with larger leaves, ranging from the Great Lakes to British Columbia and south to California.—**Pine-barren sandwort**, *Arenaria Caroliniana*, a native of the pine-barrens of New Jersey and extending south near the coast to Florida.—**Rock sandwort**, *Arenaria Michauxii*, which grows in rocky places throughout most of eastern North America and has whorls of rigid subulate leaves.—**Sea-beach sandwort**, the sea sandwort, *Honkenya peploides*.—**Seaside sandwort**, the salt-marsh sand-spurry, *Tissa marina*.—**Texas sandwort**, *Arenaria Texana*, of dry rocky soil in Texas and northward to Kansas and Missouri. It closely resembles the rock sandwort.—**Thyme-leaved sandwort**, *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, an old-world species thoroughly naturalized in America as a weed. It has very short opposite leaves.



Thyme-leaved Sandwort (*Arenaria serpyllifolia*).
a, capsule surrounded by the scarious calyx; *b*, expanded flower.

sandy[1], *a.*—**Sandy-ground bug**. See ★*bug*[2].

sandy[3] (san′di), *n.* [Prob. < *sandy*[1], *a.*] A Tasmanian fish, *Uphritis urvillii*. Also called the *fresh-water flathead*.

sandy-blight (san′di-blīt), *n.* A form of conjunctivitis common in some parts of Australia. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

sang[3], *n.* 2. Same as *malignant anthrax* (F. *sang de rate*).

sang[4] (sang), *n.* A reduction of *ginseng*. Also *seng*. [Rural, U. S.]

The average "*sang*" digger has very little conscience.
M. G. Kains, Ginseng, p. 31.

sang[4] (sang), *v. i.* [*sang*[4], *n.*] To gather ginseng for the market. [Rural, U. S.]

sangar (sang′gär), *n.* In South Africa, a low stone wall or screen built to protect a firing party; a trench. See *trench*. Also *sungar*.

We ran round an' about, an' all we got was shootin' into the camp at night, an' rushin' empty *sungars* wid the long bradawl, an' bein' hit from behind rocks, till we was wore out.
R. Kipling, 'Love-o'-Women,' in Many Inventions, p. [303.

Here and there dotted in all directions were little stone walls or forts, to all appearance lifeless, except when someone showed to change his position, or move from one wall to another. Instantly the opposing *sangars* would blaze with musketry.
United Service Mag., April, 1901, p. 70.

sängerbund (seng′ėr-bönt), *n.* [G., < *sänger*, singer, + *bund*, union.] A German male singing society or chorus.

sängerfest (seng′ėr-fest), *n.* [G., < *sänger*, singer, + *fest*, festival.] A song-festival; a social gathering of German choral societies for competition.

It is thought that the event will attract several hundred shooters from all over the United States, as the *Saengerfest* will be in progress here the week of the shoot. Resolutions were adopted that the officers of the *Saengerfest* be tendered an invitation to the shoot.
Forest and Stream, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 78.

Sanghara-nut, *n.* Same as *Singhara nut* (which see, under *nut*).

sangley (säng-lā′), *n.* [Philippine Sp., given as from "Chinese *hiang lay*, a traveling merchant" (Blumentritt, Vocab.), meaning perhaps Chinese *hing*, go, + *lai*, come.] A Chinese trader or merchant. [Philippine Is.]

sanglot (soṅ-glō′), *n.* [F. *sanglot*, OF. *sanglout*, *senglout*, < L. *singultus*, a sobbing. See *singult*.] In *singing*, an embellishment consisting of an aspirated sob-like grace-note added to the penultimate tone in certain skips: used mostly with interjections of sorrow or despair.

sangree-root (sang′grē-röt), *n.* Same as ★*sangrel*.

sangrel (sang′grel), *n.* The Virginia snake-root, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*. Also *snagrel* and *sangree-root*.

sanguifacient (sang-gwi-fā′shient), *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, + *faciens*(*-ent-*), making.] Blood-forming.

sanguimotor (sang-gwi-mō′tor), *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, + *motor*, mover.] Relating to the circulation of the blood.

sanguimotory (sang-gwi-mō′tō-ri), *a.* Same as ★*sanguimotor*.

sanguinarin, *n.* This acrid alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{15}O_4N + H_2O$, is used in medicine as an expectorant, purgative, and emetic.

sanguineoserous (sang-gwin″ē-ō-sē′rus), *a.* [L. *sanguineus*, bloody, + E. *serous*.] Same as serosanguinolent.

sanguinite (sang′gwi-nīt), *n.* [L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenite of silver occurring in hexagonal scales which are of a deep-red color by transmitted light: found at Chañarcillo, Chile.

sanguisuction (sang-gwi-suk′shon), *n.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, + NL. *suctio*(*n-*), suction.] The sucking of blood.

san-hien (sän-hē-en′), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese three-stringed lute or banjo similar to the Hindu ravanastron. Compare ★*ur-hien*.

sanicle, *n.*—**Black sanicle**. (*a*) The great black masterwort, *Astrantia major*. (*b*) *Sanicula Marilandica*. Also called *black snakeroot*.—**False sanicle**, the bishop's-cap, *Mitella diphylla*.—**Yorkshire sanicle**, the butterwort or marsh violet, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

sanidinite (san′i-di-nīt), *n.* [*sanidine* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, phaneric masses occurring like segregations in trachytic and phonolitic volcanic lavas and sometimes ejected as bombs: composed chiefly of orthoclase feldspar with subordinate amounts of other minerals. It has been proposed by Weed and Pirsson (1895) to apply the name *sanidinite* to syenitic rocks composed almost wholly of orthoclase.

sanification (san-i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* The process of sanifying or rendering sanitary; the putting and keeping (something) in a sanitary condition.

The educational ideal is now to develop capacities in as many directions as possible, to indulge caprice and velleity a little, to delay consistency for a time, and let the diverse prepotencies struggle with each other. Now everything psychic tends in its turn to be intense to the point of illusion or positive obsession, but nature's rhythm, if allowed to have its due course, prevents stagnation and hebetude, and the passion to change keeps all powers fluent and plastic, gives elasticity and develops power of *sanification*. Sometimes there seem almost to be dual or multiplex personalities.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 89.

saniopurulent (sā″ni-ō-pū′rō-lent), *a.* [L. *sanies*, sanies, + *purulentus*, purulent.] Partly sanious and partly purulent. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 52.

sanioserous (sā″ni-ō-sē′rus), *a.* [L. *sanies*, sanies, + NL. *serosus*, serous.] Partly sanious and partly serous. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 52.

sanitary, *a.*—**Sanitary chemistry, survey**. See ★*chemistry*, ★*survey*.

II. *n.* A public water-closet, urinal, and lavatory.

Sannoisian stage. See ★*stage*.

sanoform (san′ō-fôrm), *n.* [L. *sanus*, sound, + E. *form*(*aldehyde*).] A trade-name of methyl diiodosalicylate, $HOC_6H_2I_2COOCH_3$, prepared by the action of iodine on oil of wintergreen. It is a colorless, odorless, tasteless crystalline powder, and is used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

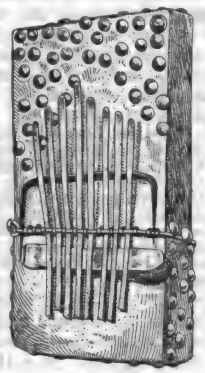
sanose (san′ōs), *n.* [L. *sanus*, sound, + *-ose*.] A commercial product, essentially a mixture of albumoses.

san-pedrito (sän″pe-drē′tō), *n.* [Sp., 'little Saint Peter.'] Same as ★*mariposa*, 2.

Sans nombre, in *law*, without number, unlimited; also, uncertain in number.—**Sans recours**, in *law*, without recourse. These words added to an indorsement render the indorsee not liable. See *indorsement*, 4.

Sans. An abbreviation of *Sanskrit*.

sansa[2] (san'sä), *n.* [Also *sansi;* African.] An African musical instrument which consists of a sounding-board of some hard wood with strips of iron, or occasionally bamboo, fastened to it so as to leave one end free to vibrate. The instrument is usually played by holding it in both hands and with the thumbs pressing down and releasing the keys, of which there are sometimes forty or more. Also called *zimba.*



Sansa.
(In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.)

san-sam (san-sam'), *n.* [Korean *san sam,* 'mountain ginseng.'] The wild ginseng of Manchuria and Korea, apparently including the 'imperial.' Its roots are sometimes a foot long and an inch in diameter.

The extreme rarity of *san-sam* augments the superstitious repute in which it is held.
G. C. Foulk, Foreign Relations of the U. S., 1885, [p. 329.

Sansc. An abbreviation of *Sanscrit* (Sanskrit).

sanse, *n.* See *zanze.*

sansi (san'si), *n.* Same as ★*sansa*[2].

Sansk. An abbreviation of *Sanskrit.*

Sanskritize (san'skrit-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Sanskritized,* ppr. *Sanskritizing.* [*Sanskrit* + *-ize.*] To render similar to Sanskrit; modify by Sanskritic influences.

Dr. Grierson is of opinion that Assamese is fortunate in not having been *Sanskritized* like its sister, Bengali.
Athenæum, Aug. 13, 1904, p. 199.

sant[2] (sänt), *n.* Same as *sunt.*

Santa Cruz formation. See ★*formation.*

santal, *n.* **II.** *a.* Same as *santalaceous;* also, belonging to the order *Santalales.* See ★*Santalales.*

Santalales (san-ta-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), ‹ *Santalum* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (mostly apetalous) plants, characterized chiefly by diœcious or hermaphrodite flowers with the ovary inferior and one-celled. It embraces seven families, of which the most important are the *Santalaceæ, Loranthaceæ, Balanophoraceæ,* and *Olacaceæ.*

santalol (san'ta-lol), *n.* [*Santalum* + *-ol.*] An ethereal oil, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, found in sandalwood-oil. It yields water and a sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, when treated with phosphorus pentoxid. It boils at 310° C.

santapee (san-ta-pē'), *n.* [Fr. Creole pron. of *centipede.*] In British Guiana, a hooligan.

The "centipede" has been defined as a youth (say) under thirty years of age who "pursues the occupation of idleness with an interminable industry." A gang of "centipedes" for a consideration will waylay and assault and beat anyone. There is a street ditty which says that

Man *santapee* bad,

but

Oman *santapee* wussa bad,

i.e., the female "centipede" is worse than the male.
J. Platt, Jr., in N. and Q., 10th ser., X. 264.

santol (sän-tōl'), *n.* [Philippine name.] An evergreen tree, *Sandoricum Indicum,* belonging to the *Meliacæ,* having trifoliolate leaves and axillary panicles of small sweet-scented flowers. Its fruit, which is about the size of an orange, contains 5 one-seeded nuts surrounded by a fleshy acid pulp of a peculiar odor but edible. It is eaten either raw or in the form of preserves, and is sold on the streets of Manila.

Santo Martino (sän'tō mär-tē'nō). [It.] A seventeenth-century silver coin of Lucca, equal to 15 soldi: so named from the saint a likeness of whose head is stamped on the reverse.

santone (san'tōn), *n.* [*sant(onica)* + *-one.*] An unsaturated liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{26}$, obtained by reducing santonic acid with hydriodic acid. It boils at 235–245° C.

Santonic acid, a yellow crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, made by boiling santonin with barium hydroxid. It is isomeric with santoninic acid and melts at 168.6° C.

santonide (san'tō-nid), *n.* [*santon(ica)* + *-ide*[1].] A crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, made by boiling santonic acid with glacial acetic acid and heating the residue to 180° C. It melts at 127° C.

santoninic (san-tō-nin'ik), *a.* [*santonin* + *-ic.*] Derived from santonin.—**Santoninic acid,** a colorless crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, made by heating santonin with caustic potash or soda solution. When heated to 120° C. it yields santonin and water. The sodium salt is used as an anthelmintic.

Santorin earth. See ★*earth*[1].

Santorini's duct. Same as *Bernard's canal* (which see, under *canal*[1]).

santorinite (san'tō-ri-nīt), *n.* [*Santorini* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.,* a name proposed by Washington (1897) for those andesites which contain labradorite and anorthite with pyroxene, such as the pyroxene-andesites of Santorini.

sanza (san'zä), *n.* The marc or residual cake from ripe olives, crushed and pressed at common temperature to produce olive-oil. Also known as *nocciulo.*

Sao (sā'ō), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. Σαώ, a Nereid.] A genus of opisthoparian trilobites with distinctly lobed glabella, seventeen thoracic segments, and extremely small pygidium. *Sao hirsuta* is a well-known form, abundant in the Cambrian rocks of Bohemia, whose ontogeny has been fully described by Barrande.

são-felipe (soun-fā-lē'pā), *n.* [Pg., 'Saint Philip.'] A silver coin of Philip III. of Portugal (1621–40).

são-joão (soun-zhō-oun'), *n.* [Pg., 'Saint John.'] A silver coin of Johan IV. of Portugal (1640–56).

sap[1], *n.* **4.** In *archery,* the light-colored portion of a bowstaff composed of the sap-wood. This portion forms the back of a self-bow.—**5.** A quarryman's name for rock which is partially decayed and which exhibits this quality by iron stains and other discolorations. It is usually thrown away.

Some of the Cape Ann granite is iron stained, and on casual inspection might be taken for *sap.* However, it is not such, but a very tough, durable stone, which is well adapted for use in paving blocks or retaining walls. There is, of course, as at all quarries, plenty of *sap,* but it is not identical with the iron-stained rock to which reference has just been made. *Sap* is not only stained from exposure, but shows signs of weakness and disintegration which render it unfit for construction work.
Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1897–98, VI. 232.

Nuclear sap, the thin liquid contents of the cell-nucleus; the karyolymph or karyenchyma, as distinguished from the cell-sap or cytolymph.

sapanin (sap'a-nin), *n.* [*sapan* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_6(OH)_4 + 2H_2O$, formed, together with resorcinol and pyrocatechol, when the extract of sapan-wood is melted with caustic soda. It is probably tetrahydroxydiphenyl.

sap-chafer (sap'chā″fėr), *n.* A beetle that feeds on the sap of trees.—**Melancholy sap-chafer,** an American cetoniid beetle of somber colors, *Euphoria melancholica,* which frequents flowers for nectar and feeds on the exuding sap of trees.

sapek (sä'pek), *n.* [Also *sepek, sepeck;* ‹ Annamese *sapek.*] A brass coin of Annam.

saphir d'eau (sa-fēr' dō). [F., 'water sapphire.'] A clear deep-blue variety of iolite used in jewelry.

sapindal (sap'in-dal), *a.* Same as *sapindaceous;* also, belonging to the order *Sapindales* (which see).

sapo[1], *n.* **2.** Soap prepared from sodium hydroxid and olive oil; castile soap. *U. S. Pharmacopœia.*

sapocarbol (sā-pō-kär'bol), *n.* [L. *sapo,* soap, + E. *carbol(ic).*] A solution of crude cresols in potash soap. It is antiseptic. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VII. 30.

sapocrinin (sā-pok'ri-nin), *n.* [L. *sapo,* soap, + E. *crinin.*] A crinin, said to be different from secretin, obtained by the action of alkali soaps upon the mucous membrane of the duodenum or jejunum.

sapodermin (sā-pō-dėr'min), *n.* [L. *sapo,* soap, + Gr. *dέρμα,* skin, + *-in*[2].] A neutral antiseptic soap containing .2 per cent. of mercury in the form of albuminate or caseinate: a bactericide for external use. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VII. 30.

Sapodilla family, the plant family *Sapotaceæ* (which see).

sapogenin (sā-poj'e-nin), *n.* [L. *sapo,* soap, + *-gen* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{22}O_2$, obtained by saponifying saponin. It melts at 257–260° C.

sapokrinin, *n.* Same as ★*sapocrinin.*

sapolan (sap'ō-lan), *n.* [L. *sapo,* soap, + E. *lan(olin).*] A non-irritating brownish ointment base consisting of crude naphtha, lanolin, and dry soap: used as an external application for eczema and skin diseases generally.

saponaretin (sap-ō-nar'e-tin), *n.* A crystalline compound formed by the hydrolysis of saponarin.

saponarin (sā-pon'a-rin), *n.* [*Saponaria* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{19}H_{22}O_{11}$, or $C_{21}H_{24}O_{12}$, found in *Saponaria officinalis.* It melts at 231° C. and gives a blue color with sodium.

saponary, *a.* **II.** *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis.*

Saponification equivalent, saponification number or **value.** See ★*equivalent,* ★*value.*

saponifier, *n.*—**Natrona saponifier,** a trade-name of sodium aluminate, which is manufactured from Greenland cryolite at Natrona, Pennsylvania, and is sold for use in soap-making.

saponin, *n.* **2.** A general name applied to glucosides similar to saponin (see def. 1) which yield a foam or lather when the aqueous solution is shaken. Smilacin is a saponin. The poisonous saponins are called *sapotoxins.*

saporetin (sā-por'e-tin), *n.* An amorphous substance, $C_{17}H_{32}O_{10}$, obtained when sapotin is hydrolyzed by dilute sulphuric acid.

sapota, *n.* **2.** (*b*) Same as ★*zapote.*—**White sapota.** Same as ★*cochilsapote.*

sapote (sä-pō'tä), *n.* Same as ★*zapote,* which see.

sapotin (sā-pō'tin), *n.* [*Sapota* + *-in*[2].] A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{28}H_{52}O_{20}$, found in the seeds of the sapodilla-plum, or *Sapota Zapotilla.* When hydrolyzed by dilute sulphuric acid it yields glucose and saporetin. It melts at 240° C., has a burning taste, and attacks the eyes and nose strongly.

sapotoxin (sap-ō-tok'sin), *n.* [L. *sapo,* soap, + E. *toxin.*] A glucoside, $C_{17}H_{26}O_{10}$, found in Levantine soaproot from *Gypsophila Arrostii* or *G. paniculata.* It is a white powder which gives a foam in aqueous solutions. It has a burning taste, and attacks the mucous membranes strongly. Kobert has proposed to use the name *sapotoxin* also for those varieties of the saponin glucosides which are poisonous.

sapper[1], *n.* **2.** Any insect which sucks the sap of plants, as the rice-sapper.

sapphire, *n.*—**Brazilian sapphire,** the blue indicolite variety of tourmalin found in Brazil.

II. *a.*—**Sapphire humming-bird,** one of the hummers of the genus *Hylocharis,* which have brilliant blue reflections on the under side of the throat.

sapphire-quartz (saf'īr-kwârts), *n.* A dark-blue variety of quartz.

sapphist (saf'ist), *n.* [*sapph(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who practises sapphism.

sapping, *n.* **2.** The undermining of a river's bank, especially if it is a cliff, by the moving water and its suspended grit. *Chamberlin and Salisbury,* Geol. I. 127.

saprine (sap'rin), *n.* [Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + *-ine*[2].] A non-poisonous ptomaïne, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, isomeric with and very similar to cadaverin. It occurs in decaying meat.

saprobiosis (sap″rō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + βίωσις, living.] The doctrine or opinion that living beings are generated, or may be generated, from decomposing organic matter: contrasted with the doctrine of spontaneous generation from inorganic matter. [Rare.]

saprodontia (sap-rō-don'ti-ä), *n.* [Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), tooth.] Dental caries.

saprol (sap'rol), *n.* [Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + *-ol.*] A commercial name of a mixture of crude cresol and high-boiling hydrocarbons. It is used as a disinfectant.

saprolegniaceous (sap-rō-leg-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to *Saprolegnia* or the *Saprolegniaceæ.*

Saprolegniales (sap-rō-leg-ni-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Saprolegnia* + *-ales.*] An order of phycomycetous fungi named from the genus *Saprolegnia* and including the so-called water-molds.

saprolegnious (sap-rō-leg'ni-us), *a.* [*Saprolegnia* + *-ous.*] Of the class of fungi which includes *Saprolegnia.*

saprolite (sap'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + λίθος, stone.] In *petrog.,* a term applied by Becker (1894) to disintegrated and more or less decomposed rock which remains in place, that is, has not been transported.

Becker suggested the use of the term "*saprolite*" for material such as this, which is the product of rock decay in place. Unfortunately "*saprolite*" has, in the Dahlonega district, been adopted by the miners and used in a sense entirely different from that intended by Becker. For this reason the term will not be used in the present discussion.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 213, [1902, p. 60, note.

saprolitic (sap-rō-lit'ik), *a.* Of the nature of saprolite. *M. Bauer* (trans.), Precious Stones, p. 361.

sapromyzid (sap-rō-mī'zid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Sapromyzidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sapromyzidæ*.

saprophile (sap'rō-fil), *n.* [Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + φιλεῖν, love.] A bacterium which is incapable of producing the profound changes caused by zymogenic and saprogenic organisms, but which requires that the substances upon which it grows be previously decomposed.

sap-spile (sap'spīl), *n.* Same as *spile*[1], 2.

sap-stain (sap'stān), *n.* Discoloration of the sap-wood of a tree.

sapwort (sap'wėrt), *n.* The dog's-mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*.

sapygid (sap'i-jid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Sapygidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the *Sapygidæ*.

saquebute†, *n.* See *sackbut*.

sar[3] (sär), *n.* [*s(ulphur)* + *a(lkali)* + *r(esin)*.] A trade-name of a fungicide preparation which consists chiefly of sodium sulphid. It is made from sulphur, alkali, and resin. *Nature*, April 3, 1902, p. 518.

Sar. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Sardinia*; (*b*) of *Sardinian*.

S. A. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of the French *Son Altesse Royale*, His Royal Highness; (*b*) of *Sons of the American Revolution*.

Saracenic pottery. See ★*pottery*.

sarai, *n.* See *serai*.

sarape, *n.* Same as *serape*.

Saratoga (sar-a-tō'gä), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Saratoga Springs, a watering-place in the State of New York: as, *Saratoga* waters; a *Saratoga* trunk.

II. *n.* A contraction of *Saratoga trunk*; a large trunk originally intended to carry a woman's dresses, etc.

Saratogan (sar-a-tō'gan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Saratoga in New York; specifically, in the geology of New York, noting the uppermost division of the Cambrian system, embracing the Schaghticoke shale, Potsdam sandstone, and Greenfield limestone.

sarbican (sär-bi-kän'), *n.* [G. *sarbacane*.] The blow-gun of the Guiana Indians. It is made of the lower part of the stem of a tall grass, *Arthrostylidium Schomburgkii*. See *blow-pipe* ★*bamboo, sarbacane*.

sarcidium (sär-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sarcidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σαρκίδιον, a bit of flesh, dim. of σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] A caruncle.

sarcin (sär'sin), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + *-in*[2].] Same as *hypoxanthine*.

sarcle (sär'kl), *n.* [L. *sarculum*, a hoe, < *sarrire*, hoe.] A weeding-hoe or similar tool.

sarcocarcinoma (sär″kō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *sarcocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + καρκίνωμα, cancer.] A tumor which has both sarcomatous and carcinomatous elements. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 724.

sarcocoptes (sär-kō-kop'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + κόπτειν, cut, cut up.] The itch.

sarcocyte (sär'kō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + κύτος, a hollow (cell).] In gregarines, a clear layer of cytoplasm immediately underneath the cuticle. Compare ★*myocyte*, 2.

sarcodictyum (sär-kō-dik'ti-um), *n.*; pl. *sarcodictya* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + δίκτυον, a net.] The network of protoplasm on the surface of the calymna of a radiolarian.

sarcoepiplocele (sär″kō-e-pip'lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + NL. *epiplocele*.] Epiplocele and sarcocele combined.

sarcogenic (sär-kō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Flesh-forming.

sarcolin, sarcoline (sär'kō-lin), *n.* Same as *sarcolite*.

sarcolyte (sär'kō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + λυτικός, that looses.] A giant cell containing many nuclei, occurring in degenerating muscular tissue. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 27.

sarcoma, *n.*—**Mammary sarcoma,** a malignant growth which has the texture and appearance of a mammary gland.

sarcomatrix (sär-kō-mā'triks), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + L. *matrix*, matrix.] The layer of protoplasm on the capsule of a radiolarian.

sarcomelanin (sär-kō-mel'a-nin), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-in*[2].] The dark pigment found in melanosarcomata.

sarcomere (sär'kō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + μέρος, part.] 1. A segment of a muscular fibril inclosed between two Krause's membranes. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 270. —2. One of the segments or pieces of a sarcostyle.

sarcomphalocele (sär-kom'fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + ὀμφαλός, navel, + κήλη, tumor.] A fleshy tumor of the umbilicus.

Sarcomphalus, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] Same as ★*sarcomphalocele*.

sarcomyces (sär-kō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + μύκης, a fungus.] A fleshy fungous growth.

sarcoplasm (sär'kō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + πλάσμα, anything formed.] In *histol.*, the clear protoplasmic substance which separates the fibrillæ, or sarcostyles, in a striated muscle-fiber.

The chemical condition of the *sarcoplasm* of the cardiac muscle itself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 732.

sarcoplasmic (sär-kō-plaz'mik), *a.* [*sarcoplasm* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of sarcoplasm.

The muscle-cells of the ventricles are thicker, less *sarcoplasmic*, and more clearly striated than the auricular muscle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 733.

sarcoplast (sär'kō-plast), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + πλαστός, formed.] In *embryol.*, a substance found in developing muscles and supposed to produce the striated portion of the fibers.

sarcoplastic (sär-kō-plas'tik), *a.* [*sarcoplast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sarcoplast.

sarcopoietic (sär″kō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + ποιητικός, < ποιεῖν, make.] Flesh-forming.

Sarcoptic acariasis. See ★*acariasis*.

sarcosine (sär'kō-sin), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + *-ose* + *-ine*[2].] Methylaminoacetic acid, a sweetish crystalline substance, $NH(CH_3).CH_2COOH$, made by boiling caffein or creatine with barium hydroxid; also by the action of monochloracetic acid on methylamine. It melts at 210–215° C. Also called *methylglycine*.

sarcosoma (sär-kō-sō'mä), *n.* See ★*sarcosome*.

sarcosome (sär'kō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + σῶμα, body.] 1. The fleshy part of a coral.—2. The darker and actively contractile portion of a muscle fibril. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 270.

sarcospongus (sär-kō-spong'gus), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + σπόγγος, sponge.] Same as ★*sarcomyces*.

Sarcosporidia (sär″kō-spō-rid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + σπορά, seed (spore), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] An order of *Sporozoa*. The trophozoite is an elongated motionless body found almost exclusively in the striped muscle-fibers of birds and mammals, where it is known as a *Miescher's tube*. Spores are produced in great numbers, usually in the form of minute sickle-shaped or spindle-shaped bodies with a very delicate envelop. Infection with these organisms may cause the death of the host, but the natural method of dissemination of the parasites and the reinfection of new hosts has not been determined.

Since the discovery of sporozoan parasites belonging to the order now known as *Sarcosporidia* in the muscle fibers of the house mouse by Miescher in 1843, many other mammals and not a few birds have been found to harbor them. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 1.

sarcosporidiosis (sär″kō-spō-rid″i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Sarcosporidia* + *-osis*.] Infection with sarcosporidia.

The record of *sarcosporidiosis* in man is meagre and in part uncertain in value. Only two cases—one described by Kartulis and one by Baraban and Saint-Remy—seem to be genuine. In those of Lindemann and Rosenberg the diagnosis must remain doubtful. The case of Kartulis was that of a Sudanese. An abscess had formed in the liver and had extended to the abdominal wall. The sarcosporidia cysts were found in considerable numbers both in the liver and the muscular tissue forming the periphery of the abscess. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 1.

sarcostosis (sär-kos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-osis*.] An osseous tumor developing in muscular tissue: osteosarcoma.

sarcostyle, *n.* 2. One of the delicate fibrillæ which make up the fiber of a striated muscle.

sarcothlasis (sär-koth-lā'zis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + θλάσις, bruising.] A bruise of the muscles.

sarcothlasis (sär-koth'la-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*sarcothlasia*.

Sarcura (sär-kū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + οὐρά, tail.] A suborder of rays, the thick-tailed rays, which have two dorsal fins and a caudal fin.

sarcylic (sär-sil'ik), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Noting a hypothetical nucleinic acid in which hypoxanthine (sarcine) is the only xanthine base that is represented.

sardina (sär-dē'nä), *n.* [Sp., anchovy, sardine. See *sardine*.] A sardine; an anchovy.—**Sardina blanca** ('white sardine'), *Curimata magdalenæ*, a characinoid fish found in the Rio Mamoni, Panama.—**Sardina bocona** ('big-mouth sardine'), *Anchovia macrolepidota*, a fish found from the Gulf of California to Panama.—**Sardina de España** ('Spanish sardine'), *Clupanodon pseudohispanicus*, one of the sardines found in the Gulf of Mexico.—**Sardina escamuda** ('scaled sardine'), *Sardinella humeralis*, found in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico.

sardine[1], *n.* 7. A fresh-water fish, *Conosirus erebi*, of the herring tribe, which occurs in rivers of western and northwestern Australia and Queensland: so called in the Brisbane river region. It is the *bony-bream* of the New South Wales rivers and the *Perth herring* of Western Australia. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Japanese sardine-oil.** See ★*oil*.—**Scaled sardines,** species of fishes belonging to the genus *Sardinella*.—**True sardines,** members of the genus *Clupanodon*, found in temperate seas of America and Europe.

Sargasso crab. See ★*crab*[1].

sargasso-fish (sär-gas'ō-fish), *n.* See ★*sargassum-fish*.

sargassum-fish (sär-gas'um-fish), *n.* Any fish of the family *Antennariidæ*, especially *Pterophryne histrio*, found in tropical parts of the Atlantic, often among floating masses of sargassum.

sarinda (sä-rin'dä), *n.* [E. Indian.] A Hindu viol, which has a body made of a single wooden block, elliptical in general contour, flat in front and arched at the back, which is hollowed out to a shell, but with the lower part of the cavity thus formed covered with a stretched skin and with deep lunes in the sides to facilitate bowing. It usually has three strings, and the head is often carved in imitation of a bird or other object. Also *serinda*.



Sarinda.
(In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.)

sarissa (sa-ris'ä), *n.* [ML. *sarissa*, **sarisa*, < Gr. σάρισα, less prop. σάρισσα, in MGr. σάριττα, a long lance.] The long lance used by the Macedonian phalanx. It was eighteen feet long in the time of Philip and Alexander, but was later shortened to fourteen. In the later writings of the middle ages the same name is given to the long lances then in use.

sarkar, *n.* See *sircar*.

sarkical (sär'ki-kal), *a.* [Gr. σαρκικός, of the flesh, fleshly, < σάρξ, flesh.] Of or pertaining to the flesh; fleshly.

According to this unquestionable purport of the apostolic reasoning, Adam's certainty of ἀμαρτία and subjection to Death were provided for ab initio in his *sarkical* constitution, and were only evinced, not caused by his trespass.

J. Martineau, Seat of Authority in Religion, p. 387.

Sarmatian, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, the uppermost stage of the Miocene Tertiary in the Vienna basin.

sarmentiferous (sär-men-tif'e-rus), *a.* Same as *sarmentose*.

sarraceniaceous (sar-a-sē-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Sarraceniaceæ* or pitcher-plant family.

sarracenial (sar-a-sē'ni-al), *a.* [*Sarracenial(es)*.] Belonging or relating to the order *Sarraceniales*. See ★*Sarraceniales*.

Sarraceniales (sar-a-sē-ni-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Sarracenia* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, characterized by scapose flowers and basal leaves which secrete a viscid liquor and are often greatly modified for the entrapping of

insects. It embraces the three families *Sarraceniaceæ*, *Nepenthaceæ*, and *Droseraceæ*, to which most insectivorous plants belong.

sarrie (sar'i), *n.* [Appar. an English factory use of *sari*.] A fanciful and intricate colored weft-heading, 15 or 20 inches long, at the end of a piece of cotton cloth: a style used chiefly in goods for the East Indian trade.

Sarritor (sa-rī'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *sarritor*, a hoer, a weeder, < *sarrire*, hoe.] A genus of agonoid fishes, found in rather deep water in the northern Pacific.

sarsaparilla, *n.*—**American sarsaparilla,** the wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*.—**Australian sarsaparilla.** Same as *native* ★*sarsaparilla*.—**Big sarsaparilla,** the Dutchman's-pipe, *Aristolochia macrophylla*.—**False sarsaparilla,** the wild sarsaparilla.—**Native sarsaparilla,** in Australia, either of two climbing plants: (*a*) *Smilax glycyphylla*. See *Smilax*. (*b*) *Hardenbergia monophylla*. See *Hardenbergia*.—**Rough sarsaparilla,** the bristly sarsaparilla.—**Yellow sarsaparilla,** the Canada moonseed, *Menispermum Canadense*.

sarsaparillin (sär″sa-pa-ril'in), *n.* [*sarsaparilla* + *-in*2.] Same as ★*parillin*.

sarsar (sär'sär), *n.* [Ar. *sarsar*, a cold wind; Hind. *sursurā*, a piercing or biting wind; Hindi *sarsar*, *sursur*, rustling: prob. imitative like *susurrus*, whisper.] A cold wind of Persia, otherwise called *shamsir* ('a sword'); an icy-cold, death-dealing blast.

> The flight and the pursuit seemed to go on for ever and ever. Frost gathering frost, some *Sarsar* wind of death, seemed to repel me; some mighty relation between God and death dimly struggled to evolve itself from the dreadful antagonism between them.
>
> *De Quincy*, Works (ed. Masson), I. 42.

sarsasapogenin (sär-sa-sa-poj'e-nin), *n.* [*sarsasapo(nin)* + *-gen* + *-in*2.] A cleavage-product, $C_{28}H_{46}O_4$, of sarsasaponin.

sarsasaponin (sär-sa-sap'ō-nin), *n.* [*sarsa(parilla)* + L. *sapo(n-)*, soap, + *-in*2.] A crystalline glucoside, $(C_{22}H_{36}O_{10})_{12}$, found in the roots of various species of *Smilax*.

Sart2 (särt), *n.* [Turki *Sárt*.] A name applied by the nomads of Turkestan (Kirghiz, Kazaks, etc.) to dwellers in settled habitations.

sartoriad (sär-tō'ri-ad), *n.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor. Cf. *Iliad*.] An epic on the model of the Dunciad, with a tailor as the theme.

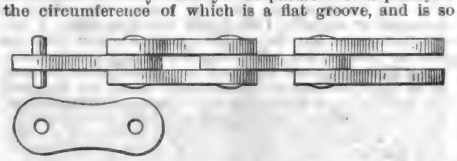
> "Material enough for a *sartoriad*," said Drummond to Lady Jocelyn.
>
> "Excellent. Pray write it forthwith, Drummond," replied her ladyship.
>
> *G. Meredith*, Evan Harrington, p. 258.

Sarus crane. [Hind. *sāras*.] A name given to two or three species of cranes placed in the genus, or subgenus, *Antigone*. The Indian crane, *Grus* (*Antigone*) *antigone*, and *native companion* of Australia are typical examples.

S. A. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius*, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

sasa (sä'sä), *n.* [Jap. *zasa*.] Any one of several species of small grass-like Japanese bamboos belonging to the genus *Bambusa* and having very slender stems from one to six feet in height.

sash-chain (sash'chān), *n.* A chain of peculiar make used to replace a sash-cord when the sash is very heavy. It passes over a pulley in the circumference of which is a flat groove, and is so



Sash-chain.

made that it will keep its place in such a groove. Its construction consists of two plates pierced at each end and alternating with a single plate of the same character, the plates being free to move around pins by which they are fastened, as in a chain of eye-bars.

sash-cord (sash'kôrd), *n.* The small rope which connects a sliding sash with the weight which serves as a counterpoise. The cord passes over a pulley which has a deep groove in its circumference.

sash-fastener, *n.* 2. A device for holding in place a sliding sash, either shut or open. The term is generally applied to a kind of rotary bolt so placed as to hold the meeting rails together and prevent the opening of either the outer or the inner sash.

sash-lift (sash'lift), *n.* An ornamental casting designed to be screwed to and sometimes mortised into a window or shutter to furnish a hand-hold for raising it; a shutter-lift.

sash-line, *n.* 2. A rope employed in raising telegraph-poles to the vertical position.

sash-lock (sash'lok), *n.* A lock or catch for fastening a window-sash.

sash-pocket (sash'pok″et), *n.* The hollow upright or box of a window-frame prepared for the weights of a counterpoised window-sash.

sash-pull (sash'půl), *n.* A hook fastened to the end of a pole, used to open and close a high window from the top.

sash-tool, *n.* 2. A cutter used in forming the moldings in window-sashes.—3. Any tool or plane-iron used in the making of sashes.

sash-weight (sash'wāt), *n.* A long and slender casting of some cheap metal hung by a sash-cord in the casing of a window-frame and used to counterbalance the weight of the sash.

saskatoon (sas-ka-tōn'), *n.* [Blackfoot Indian.] The service-berry or June-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, probably also the shad-bush, *A. Botryapium*, and perhaps the western service-tree, *A. alnifolia*, all of which are likely to be more or less confused by the Indians.

> *Saskatóon.* The name in the Canadian Northwest, for a species of berry and the bush upon which it grows. The word is of Blackfoot origin.
>
> *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 257.

sassafras, *n.*—**Black sassafras,** in Australia, a large tree of the laurel family, *Cryptocarya glaucescens*, yielding a soft wood, not durable, but used for staves and interior finishing of houses. Called also *white laurel*.—**California sassafras,** the California laurel, *Umbellularia Californica*.—**Gray sassafras,** the Moreton Bay laurel, *Cryptocarya australis*, yielding a light, easily worked wood, offensive to insects on account of its odor.—**New Zealand sassafras.** Same as *New Zealand* ★*laurel*.—**Queensland sassafras.** (*a*) A large, handsome tree of the laurel family, *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*. (*b*) A smaller related tree, *Daphnandra micrantha*, of the family *Monimiaceæ*.

sassafras-laurel (sas'a-fras-lâ'rel), *n.* See ★*laurel*.

sassafrid (sas'a-frid), *n.* [*sassafr(as)* + *-id*1.] A yellowish-brown granular compound formed spontaneously from the tannin peculiar to fresh sassafras-bark.

sastrugi (sas-trō'gi), *n. pl.* A term current in Siberia for flutings or little ridges of wind-blown snow, running parallel with the direction of the air-currents, and now sometimes quoted in English. See *zastruga*. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 817.

satan-monkey (sā'tan-mung'ki), *n.* See ★*monkey*.

Satanoperca (sā″tan-ō-pėr'ka), *n.* [NL., < *Satanas* + Gr. *πέρκη*, perch.] A genus of pomacentroid fishes of Brazil and Peru.

satellite, *n.* 2. The following is a list of the satellites of the solar system thus far discovered:

PRIMARY	SATELLITE.	DISTANCE FROM ITS PRIMARY, in miles.	PERIOD, days. hr. min.	DIAMETER, in miles.	DISCOVERY.
Earth	Moon	238,840	27 7 43.2	2,162	
Mars	Phobos	5,850	7 39.25	35?	A. Hall, 1877
	Deimos	14,650	30 17.9	10?	A. Hall, 1877
Jupiter	(1) Io	1,167,000	16 16 32.2	2,960	Galileo, 1610
	(2) Europa	261,000	1 18 27.6	2,500	Galileo, 1610
	(3) Ganymede	415,000	3 13 13.7	2,100	Galileo, 1610
	(4) Callisto	664,000	7 3 42.6	3,550	Galileo, 1610
	(5) Nameless	112,500	11 57.38	100?	Barnard, 1892
	(6) "	7,185,000	253.4	100?	Perrine, 1905
	(7) "	7,403,000	260	40?	Perrine, 1905
	(8) " [1]	17,300,000 (?)	931 (?)	?	Melotte, 1908
Saturn	Mimas	117,000	22 37.1	600?	W. Herschel, 1789
	Enceladus	157,000	1 8 53.1	800?	W. Herschel, 1789
	Tethys	186,000	1 21 18.4	1,200?	J. D. Cassini, 1684
	Dione	238,000	2 17 41.2	1,100?	J. D. Cassini, 1684
	Rhea	332,000	4 12 25.2	1,500?	J. D. Cassini, 1672
	Titan	771,000	15 22 41.4	3,500?	Huygens, 1655
	Hyperion	934,000	21 6 39.5	500?	G. P. Bond, 1848
	Iapetus	2,225,000	79 7 54.3	2,000?	J. D. Cassini, 1671
	Phœbe[1]	8,000,000	546 12	200?	W. H. Pickering, 1898
	Themis	906,000 (?)	20 20 (?)	30?	W. H. Pickering, 1905
Uranus	Ariel[2]	120,000	2 12 29.4	500?	Lassell, 1851
	Umbriel[2]	167,000	4 3 27.6	400?	Lassell, 1851
	Titania[2]	273,000	8 16 56.5	1,000?	W. Herschel, 1787
	Oberon[2]	365,000	13 11 7.1	800?	W. Herschel, 1787
Neptune	Nameless[2]	221,500	5 21 2.7	2,000?	Lassell, 1846

[1] The motion appears to be retrograde.

[2] The motion is retrograde.

There are thus 26 satellites of 6 planets, of which 25 have been discovered in modern times (since 1610) by 9 observers (Galileo 4, Cassini 4, W. Herschel 4, Lassell 3, Hall 2, Perrine 2, Pickering 2, others 1 each).

3. (*b*) The point of intersection with a cubic curve of a tangent at a given point of the curve is this given point's *satellite*.—5. A vein accompanying an artery.—6. One of the smaller pathological formations which are associated with the primary larger one.—7. In gregarines, any member except the first in a chain-like association. Compare ★*primite*.

satellitium, *n.* 2. In *astrol.*, an assemblage of four or more planets in the same sign of the zodiac or house of heaven. Strictly speaking, they should be in attendance upon the sun or moon, but the term is now used more generally.

sathrophilous (sa-throf'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *σαθρός*, rotten, + *φίλειν*, love.] In *phytogeog.*, growing upon decaying organic matter, offal, etc.: applied to certain fungi. *Pound and Clements*.

satin. I. *n.* 2. A yellow mixture applied to the flesh side of a hide or skin to get a yellow back. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 116.

II. *a.*—**Satin leather, white.** See ★*leather*, ★*white*1.

satinette (sat-i-net'), *n.* [See *satinet*.] A breed of small, short-billed, domesticated pigeons related to the 'owls.' The body is white, 7 to 10 flight-feathers white; the shoulders tricolored, the ground color being pinkish-white, shading into white, the coverts marked with black. The tail is purplish blue with a white spot at the end of each feather, this being the most important marking. The bird may or may not be crested.

satin-flower, *n.* 2. The chickweed, *Alsine media*.

satin-grass (sat'in-gràs), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Muhlenbergia*; sometimes specifically *M. racemosa*, the wild timothy. The name refers to the slightly glistening leaves. For other species, see *nimble-Will*, ★*blow-out grass*, *knot-root* ★*grass*, *bearded* ★*zacaton*, and *black* ★*grama* (*c*).

satin-moth, *n.* 2. A British collectors' name for a European and Asiatic liparid moth, *Stilpnotia salicis*, whose larvæ feed on the willow and poplar.

satin-pod (sat'in-pod), *n.* Either of the two species of *Lunaria* called satin-flower, especially *L. rediviva*. See *Lunaria*, 1.

satin-walnut (sat'in-wâl″nut), *n.* The sweet-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

Satisfaction of record, the record of a satisfaction piece. In England this is called the entry of satisfaction on the roll.

sativic (sa-tiv'ik), *a.* [L. *sativa* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Derived from hemp-seed, *Cannabis sativa*.—**Sativic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{31}(OH)_4COOH$, or tetrahydroxystearic acid, made by oxidizing linoleic acid with potassium permanganate. It melts at 173° C.

sato-imo (sä-tō-ē'mō), *n.* [Jap. *satō*, village, + *imo*, potato.] In Japan, the taro, *Caladium Colocasia*, the starchy rhizomes of which are one of the food-staples of the natives. See ★*imo*.

saturater, *n.* (*d*) A shallow receptacle which contains liquid pentane through which air is drawn and saturated with vapor: an essential part of a pentane-lamp. See *pentane-lamp.* *W. M. Stine,* Photometrical Measurements, p. 139. (*e*) In *beet-sugar manuf.*, an apparatus for treating the juice extracted from the beet with carbonic-acid gas to free it from lime. It is essentially a closed vessel in which the juice is subjected to the gas under pressure.

saturation, *n.* (*a*) In the saturation of a liquid with a solid by solution, the quantity of the solid dissolved varies largely, in most cases, with varying temperature, the general rule being that rise of temperature is attended with increase in the quantity of the solid needed to produce saturation. In the saturation of a liquid with a dissolved gas the opposite relation prevails, as more of the gas is required to produce saturation at a low than at a high temperature, and in this case the influence of pressure is also very marked, increase of pressure being attended with increase in the quantity of gas needed to produce saturation.

2. In *biol.*, the hypothetical influence of an unborn offspring upon the body or the reproductive organs of the mother in such a way that children afterward borne by the mother to other sires resemble the first sire: a hypothesis to account for telegony. See ★*telegony.* —**Belt of saturation,** a zone or belt in the rocks of the earth's crust where the spaces are filled with water. This belt varies in depth and extent and in relationship to the other less completely saturated belts with local or seasonal changes. *Van Hise,* in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monograph XLVII. vi. 420.—**Curve of saturation.** See ★*curve.*—**Degree of saturation.** (*a*) In *phys.*, the weight of the vapor of a given liquid contained at a given temperature in a given volume, stated as a fraction of the weight of the saturated vapor contained in the same volume at the same temperature. Meteorologists have to do with water, and speak of the degree of saturation of the air with aqueous vapor. (*b*) In *phys. chem.*, the amount of a dissolved substance contained in a given volume of a solution, stated as a fraction of the amount of the dissolved substance contained in a solution saturated at the same temperature.—**Lit-par-lit saturation.** See ★*injection.*—**Magnetic saturation,** in *elect.*, the property of magnetic materials that for high magnetizing forces the magnetic induction increases less than proportionally to the magnetizing force. Also, the limiting value of magnetic induction, approached at very high magnetizing forces.

saturation-value (sat-ū-rā′shon-val″ū), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, the relation of color to brightness, or of chromatic to achromatic component, in a colored impression.

Saturday, *n.*—**Baff Saturday.** See ★*baff*3.

Saturn's ring. The idea that the ring might consist of separate small particles moving like independent moons had been suggested by Cassini and Wright, in the eighteenth century, as well as by Roberval, but had attracted little attention until the work of Peirce. A little later (1857) Clerk-Maxwell showed that no ring could be permanent unless so constituted, and that such a ring might be. Since then there has been a general acceptance of this theory. It has received observational confirmation from Seeliger's photometric work upon the reflecting power of the ring, and more recently from Keeler's spectroscopic demonstration that the inner edge of the ring moves more swiftly than the outer, an observation since confirmed by several other spectroscopists.

saturniid (sā-tėr′ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Saturniidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Saturniidæ.*

Saturnine cachexia. See ★*cachexia.*

saturnismus (sat-ėr-nis′mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ ML. *saturnus,* lead: see *Saturn.*] Chronic lead-poisoning.

satyr[1], *n.*—**Carolinian satyr,** an American agapetid butterfly, *Cissia sosybius,* occurring commonly in the Mississippi valley and the southern United States, and feeding, in the larval stage, on grasses.—**Georgian satyr,** an American agapetid butterfly, *Neonympha phocion,* small in size and dull mouse-brown in color, common in Georgia. Its larvæ feed on coarse grasses.

satyrid (sat′i-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous subfamily *Satyrinæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the subfamily *Satyrinæ.*

sauce, *n.*—**Agra dolce sauce,** an Italian sauce used with venison, sweetbreads, etc.—**Bearnaise sauce,** a rich egg-sauce flavored with tarragon.—**Bischoff sauce,** a rich wine-sauce containing fruits and sometimes almonds: served with cabinet puddings.—**Chaudfroid sauce,** a rich stiff sauce, made of stock and gelatin, used to cover cold meats.—**Chilli sauce.** See ★*chilli.*—**Dutch sauce,** a rich sauce served with fish.—**Espagnole sauce,** a highly seasoned sauce made of brown stock and flavored with wine: used as a foundation for many brown sauces.—**Financière sauce,** a rich brown sauce containing wine and mushroom catchup.—**Genoese sauce,** sauce made of white stock highly seasoned and flavored with wine: served with fish.—**Green sauce,** a sauce made with finely cut green herbs, vinegar, pepper, salt, etc. It was formerly considered very desirable with fish.

Grene sauce is good with grene fysshe & halybut, cottell, & fresshe turbot.

Boke of Keruynge (Wynkyn de Worde), p. 282.

Hard sauce, a creamy sauce of butter and sugar, usually flavored with vanilla or the like.—**Hollandaise sauce,** a thick rich sauce served especially with fish, but also with meats and sometimes with vegetables.—**Hot sauce,** in the West Indies, same as *pepper-sauce.*—**Long sauce,** beets, carrots, parsnips, etc.: opposed to *short sauce,* the vegetables that are shorter in shape and size and grow above ground, as peas, beans, tomatoes, etc. See *sauce,* 2.—**Piquante sauce,** an acid sauce, highly seasoned.—**Poivrade sauce,** a brown sauce flavored with claret.—**Ravigote sauce,** a sauce highly flavored with green herbs.—**Richelieu sauce,** a rich sauce containing candied fruits and almonds, served with puddings.—**Sabayon sauce,** a creamy sugar-sauce, usually flavored with wine, and served with fruit or plum-puddings.—**Soubise sauce,** purée of onions, mixed with brown sauce, and served with chops.—**Tabasco sauce,** a sauce seasoned highly with red peppers. See ★*tabasco.*—**Velouté sauce,** a smooth white sauce made with chicken or veal stock instead of milk: used with fish and vegetables.—**Villeroi sauce,** a rich, thick sauce used to coat eggs and cold meats when they are re-heated.

sauce-plate (sâs′plāt), *n.* A small saucer-like plate used to hold 'sauce.' It is usually placed by the side of the dinner-plate. [New England.]

saucer[2] (sâ′sėr), *n.* [*sauce, v.,* + *-er.*] A tobacco adapted by large absorptive capacity to take the 'sauces' in vogue in Continental Europe, which are said to consist chiefly of salt, sal-ammoniac, and sugar. See *sauce,* 6. A German and a Dutch saucer are known to the trade, consisting of varieties of the heavy export type chiefly from Virginia.

sauqui (sâ′kwē), *n.* [Also *sau-qui, sawqui, saw-qui, sawkeye, saukeye, saw-kwey, sockeye;* from an Amerindian name?] The blue-back salmon. See *salmon,* 2 (*e*). Also *sauqui salmon.* *Jordan and Evermann,* Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 156.

sauriderma (sâ-ri-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., also *sauroderma,* prop. **saurodermia,* ⟨ Gr. σαῦρος, lizard, + δέρμα, skin.] A form of ichthyosis accompanied with an altered state of the sebaceous secretion. Also called *ichthyosis hystrix.*

sauriosis (sâ-ri-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. σαῦρος, lizard, + *-i-* + *-osis.*] Same as ★*sauriderma.*

saurocrotaphous (sâ-rō-krot′a-fus), *a.* Having temporal fossæ similar in character to those of reptiles.

I cannot accept the contention of McGregor that the Ichthyosauria had a primitively *saurocrotaphous* type of skull. *Williston,* in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXII. p. 489.

Sauroctonos (sâ-rok′to-nos), *n.* [Gr. σαυροκτόνος.] The lizard-killer; the name of a bronze statue of Apollo described by Pliny (Nat. Hist. 34–70) which represented the divinity as a boy leaning with one hand upon the trunk of a tree and killing a lizard with an arrow held by the other. This statue is probably represented by many replicas, notably a bronze statuette in the Villa Albani in Rome, and marble statues in the Vatican and the Louvre. The original was probably suggested by some well-known cultus statue.



Apollo Sauroctonos. (In the Louvre.)

saury, *n.* 2. Any mackerel-like pelagic species of fish belonging to the family *Scombresocidæ,* swimming close to the surface in large schools in temperate regions.

sausage, *n.* 2. In *milit. mining,* a canvas tube filled with powder.—3. *pl.* A commercial name for crude rubber in finger- or sausage-shaped pieces. See ★*rubber*[1], 3.—**Frankfort sausage.** See ★*frankfurter.*

sausage-stuffer (sâ′sāj-stuf″ėr), *n.* An appliance for filling sausage-skins with the minced and prepared meat. It is a hand-power screw-press with a spout over which the empty skin is held while being filled.

sauté (sō-tā′), *p. a.* [F., pp. of *sauter,* fry in a greased pan, lit. 'bounce.'] Fried. See *sauter.*

savanna, *n.* (*c*) In *phytogeog.* See ★*grass-land.*

savart (sa-vär′), *n.* [Named from Félix *Savart* (1791–1841), a French physician and physicist.] In *acoustics,* a unit proposed by Guillemin for interval of pitch; an interval of ten to one or of three octaves and a major third.

In acoustics it is common to measure large intervals of pitch in octaves and smaller ones in "commas." M. A. Guillemin proposes to adopt instead of these units the *savart* and the millisavart. By the *savart* is meant an interval of ten to one, which equals three octaves plus a major third. The millisavart, which is the thousandth part of the *savart,* represents the interval between two French standard diapasons giving one beat per second. *Nature,* Aug. 21, 1902, p. 398.

Savastana (sav-as-tā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1789), named in honor of Francesco Eulalio *Savastano* (1657–1717), an Italian poet-botanist.] A genus of grasses. See *Hierochloë.*

savate (sa-vät′), *n.* [F., also an old shoe, ⟨ Prov. *sabata* = Sp. *zapata* = It. *ciabatta,* an old shoe.] The use of the feet for attack and defense: a method of fighting practised by the French and Cornishmen.

savice (sav′is), *n.* [Corruption of *service*[2].] The service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis.*

Savill's disease. See ★*disease.*

savin, *n.*—**Horse savin,** the common juniper, *Juniperus communis.*—**Red savin,** the red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana.*

saving-tree (sā′ving-trē), *n.* The savin, *Juniperus Sabina.*

Savona pottery. See ★*pottery.*

savory[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* In *cookery,* a small, highly seasoned entrée, such as a cheese fondant, a tiny salt herring with red pepper, on toast, or deviled eggs: served at the end of a dinner.

[The] justification of the existence of a *savoury* at the end of a dinner is surely convincing. It has nothing to do with hors d'œuvres. It takes the place of the now discarded cheese service.

A. Kenney-Herbert, Common-sense Cookery for Eng. Households, p. 419.

Savoy cabbage. Same as *savoy.*—**Savoy cakes,** lady's-fingers.

saw[1], *n.*—**Chairmaker's saw,** a form of fret-saw with wood frame and straining-link for the scroll forms used in chair-making by hand; hence, any scroll- or jig-saw with straining-frame.—**Chisel-tooth saw,** a circular saw used for logs or rafted lumber, in which the teeth are inserted into the periphery of the plate, and each tooth cuts on its front edge, which is sharpened like a chisel. The teeth are not set laterally, but the cutting-edge is wider than the gage of the plate of the saw. The teeth of saws for rough and rafted logs often encounter embedded pebbles and sand, and are liable to injury. To have them removable and easily inserted enables the saw to be always sharp at all points of its periphery.—**Cold-iron saw,** a circular saw, thick in proportion to its diameter, having short teeth, sharpened square across the edge of the disk. It runs at a slow speed, and is usually driven by power, though saws worked by hand by intervention of bevel-gearing are employed where a portable form is desired. A small circular saw is used for cutting slits in the heads of screws, and other articles where shallow and narrow grooves are required. Cold-iron saws having no teeth and running at a very high speed are also used. They cut through large pieces of iron or steel by a method which is practically melting a path through the material by the heat of friction.—**Corner saw.** (*a*) A saw for beveling the corners of blocks. (*b*) A keyhole saw; a saw which has a very narrow, thin blade, so that it can turn corners.—**Double-cut saw,** a saw, for hand use or in a reciprocating frame, in which the teeth are so sharpened as to cut both on the pulling and the pushing strokes. The cutting edges are formed on both faces of the symmetrical tooth of the cross-cut saw, or on the alternate teeth of the ripping- or slitting-saw.—**Foxtail saw,** a saw with an especially thin or especially thick blade, according to the desired use, for making in the end of tenons the slit to receive the foxtail wedge which is to expand the tenon when the wedge reaches the bottom of the mortise: also used in the thin-blade form for dovetails.—**Gigli saw,** in *surg.,* a wire toothed all around like a saw, so that it will cut in any direction. Also called *Gigli wire saw.*—**Insertable-tooth saw,** a circular saw the teeth of which can be removed separately. This allows of the insertion of a new tooth at any time to replace one which is damaged or dulled.—**Left-hand circular saw,** a saw situated at the left end of the carriage or saw-table, as seen by one toward whom the top of the saw turns.—**Long saw,** a log saw for hand use, intended to be used by two sawyers, one of whom stands above the log, and the other in a pit below the log.—**Metal-slitting saw.** See *milling-*★*saw.*—**Milling-saw,** a milling-machine employing a cutter resembling in form a circular saw. The disk is armed with teeth slightly wider than the disk to give it clearance. The cutter, and sometimes the machine itself, is called a *metal-slitting saw.* See ★*milling-machine,* 1, and ★*milling-cutter,* 2.—**Miter-box saw,** a saw for making joints in a miter-box. It is usually a fine-toothed, thin-gage, cross-cut saw, with a stiffened back.—**Screw-head saw,** a metal-cutting saw or milling-disk for cutting into screw-blanks the slot or nick which receives the screw-driver.—**Vertical saw.** (*a*) A reciprocating gang or muley-saw in which the frame or sash moves in vertical guides. (*b*) A circular saw turning in a vertical plane or with its shaft horizontal.

saw[1], *v. i.*—**To saw by,** in *railroading,* to drill cars on a single-track road by a method whereby two trains, meeting at a siding that is too short to contain either one of the trains, are enabled to pass. This method is troublesome and complicated, and is now seldom used.

saw-back, *n.* 2. A regularly serrate ridge or mountain.

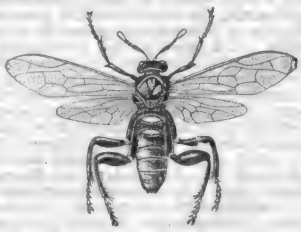
saw-brier (sâ′brī″ėr), *n.* 1. In the Bahamas, a climbing plant, *Smilax Havanensis,* having prickles on the midrib and margin of many of its leaves.—2. Same as *china* ★*brier.*

sawdust-chain (sâ′dust-chān″), *n.* A special type of conveyer-chain having cross-bars and

wings that serve as flights: used in sawmills to convey the sawdust, through the conveyer, from the mill to the boiler-house, where it is used as fuel. See ★*conveyer*, 4, and ★*flight*[1], 10 (*c*).

Saw-fish shark. See ★*shark*[1].

saw-fly, *n.*—**American saw-fly,** *Cimbex Americana*, a large and handsome species occurring commonly in the eastern United States, where its larvæ feed on the foliage of elms, willows, and birches.—**Apple saw-fly,** a hymenopterous insect, *Hoplocampa testudinea*, of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, found in England, France, Germany, and Sweden. In the larval stage it injures young apples and pears.—**Cranberry saw-fly,** an American tenthredinid, *Pristophora idiota*, whose larvæ feed on the foliage of the cranberry.—**Currant saw-fly,** the adult of the imported currant-worm. See *currant-worm* (*a*).



American Saw-fly (*Cimbex Americana*): natural size. (U. S. D. A.)

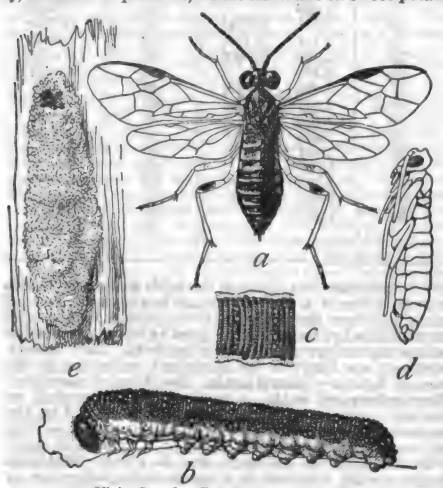
Currant-worm; *Currant Saw-fly;* Gooseberry Saw-fly; Imported Currant-worm (Nematus ventricosus Klug.).—Description. The currant-worm was imported from Europe probably some years before 1860. The adult insect is a four-winged fly which bears a certain resemblance to the common house-fly, except that it is somewhat larger and has a yellowish appearance. These flies may be seen in abundance in early spring hovering about the currant and gooseberry bushes, just as the first leaves are expanding. The small, white eggs are laid on the under side of these leaves, generally in rows along the larger veins. The eggs hatch in a week or ten days, and the worms immediately begin feeding.

E. G. Lodeman, The Spraying of Plants, p. 286.

Grain saw-fly, an American tenthredinid, *Cephus occidentalis*, whose larva bores in stems of wheat.—**Grapevine saw-fly,** an American tenthredinid insect, *Blennocampa pygmæa*, whose larva, known as the grape-slug, feeds on the leaves of grape. Compare ★*grape-slug*.—**Grass saw-fly,** an American saw-fly, *Pachynematus extensicornia*, whose larvæ feed on grass.—**Larch saw-fly,** a European saw-fly, *Lygæonematus erichsonii*, which also occurs in Labrador, Canada, and New England. It is red and black in color, and its whitish larvæ often defoliate larch forests over large areas.—**Locust saw-fly,** an American saw-fly, *Pteronus trilineatus*, whose larvæ eat the leaves of the black locust.—**Ohio current saw-fly,** an American saw-fly, *Pristiphora rufipes*, whose larva feeds on the foliage of the currant in Ohio and neighboring States.—**Pine saw-fly,** any one of a number of tenthredinid insects whose larvæ injure the leaves of pine. *Abbot's white-pine saw-fly* is *Lophyrus abbotii*. The *pitch-pine saw-fly* is *Lophyrus pini-rigidæ*. Other species having this as a food-plant are *Lophyrus abietis* and *L. pinetum*.—**Raspberry saw-fly,** an American saw-fly, *Monophadnoides rubi*, whose larvæ skeletonize the leaves of the raspberry and blackberry.—**Sweet-potato saw-fly.** (*a*) See *saw-fly*. (*b*) An American saw-fly, *Schizocerus privatus*, whose larvæ live on sweet-potato leaves.—**Violet saw-fly,** an American saw-fly, *Emphytus canadensis*, found commonly in greenhouses, where its larvæ damage violets by eating the leaves and occasionally cutting the flower-stalks.—**Willow saw-fly.** See *willow-sawfly*.



Larch Saw-fly (*Lygæonematus erichsonii*): enlarged nearly twice. (U. S. D. A.)



Violet Saw-fly (*Emphytus canadensis*).

a, female saw-fly; *b*, larva; *c*, abdominal segments of larva from above; *d*, pupa; *e*, cocoon; all except *c* enlarged between three and four times. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

sawkeye, saw-kwey. *n.* See ★*sauqui*.

saw-knife (sâ′nīf), *n.* A small hand-saw having a web which resembles the blade of a table-knife.

saw-log, *n.* 2. A log for use in building. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Local, U. S. (Arkansas).]

sawney[2] (sâ′ni), *a.* and *n.* [Origin obscure.]

I. *a.* 1. Soft; suave; somewhat deceitful or intended to persuade through excessive blandness.

> Lady Hampshire . . . spoke in her *sawney* voice of factitious enthusiasm as if she pitied the lot of all those who were not about to sleep in wet sheets.
> *Disraeli*, Tancred, i. 5.

2. Dawdling; idling.

> Curzon Street, after a long, straggling, *sawney* course, ceasing to be a thoroughfare, . . . is quite in keeping with all the accessories. *Disraeli*, Tancred, i. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A stupid, easy-going man. [Local, Eng.]

> In my young days a *sawney* was not uncommonly used for a 'softy.' *H. P. L.* in N. and Q., 9th ser., VIII. 68.

2. A suave, soft-spoken, artful person. *T. Ratcliffe*, N. and Q., 9th ser., VIII. 68.—**To have a sawney.** See the extract.

> If a minder in a cotton mill have four or five hundred "ends" or threads broken through the chance intervention of an obstacle when the carriage is on the outward run, or through the sudden breaking of a band, he is said *to "have a sawney."* Incompetence is suggested in the use of the expression; but this feature is also noticeable, that when a "*sawney*" occurs the lineality of the carriage has been suddenly lost. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VIII. 170.

sawneying (sâ′ni-ing), *n.* Idling; lounging; dawdling.

> It looks like a sneaking, *sawneying* Methodist parson. *Southey*, Letters, ii. 63, quoted in Davies, Sup. [Eng. Glossary.

Saw-tooth roof. See ★*roof*[1].

sawwort, *n.* 2. The button-snakeroot, *Laciniaria spicata*.

sawyer, *n.* 6. In New Zealand, a large wingless locustid, *Deinacrida heteracantha* or *D. megacephala*. Called by the natives *weta-punga* or *weta*.

saxe[2] (saks), *n.* An apparatus consisting of a series of rectangular boxes containing some mercury on the bottom and provided with agitating blades. These boxes are used for removing the slime from the gold amalgam. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 852.

saxifrage, *n.*—**Aconite saxifrage,** *Therofon aconitifolium*, closely related to *Saxifraga* and of similar habit, native to the southern United States. The leaves somewhat resemble those of the aconite, but the stem is hairy.—**Early saxifrage,** *Saxifraga Virginiensis*. See *saxifrage* (with cut).—**Mountain saxifrage,** the purple saxifrage, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*.

saxoline (sak′sō-lin), *n.* [NL. *Saxolinum*, ⟨ L. *saxum*, rock, + *-ol* + *-inum*.] A trade-name of a semisolid mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons, resembling vaseline. Also called *saxolinum*.

Saxon topaz. See ★*topaz*.

Saxonian (sak-sō′ni-an), *a.* [ML. *Saxonia*, Saxony.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Permian system in Europe, embracing the red beds of the middle part of the formation, which extend from Germany to the northwest of England.—**Saxonian epoch.** See ★*epoch*.

say[1], *n.* 5. In *poker*, the turn of a player to declare whether or not he will ante.

> When it is the turn of any player to declare what he will do, whether he will bet, or pass his hand, it is said to be his *say*. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 163.

saya (sä′yä), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya *saya*.] In the Philippine Islands, a woman's skirt or petticoat worn in the manner of a sarong.

S. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Science; (*b*) of *South Britain;* (*c*) of *Spartan Brotherhood;* (*d*) of *Steamboat*.

S. B. D. In *astron.*, an abbreviation of (Schönfeld's) *Southern Bonn Durchmusterung* (see ★*Durchmusterung*). Usage is divided between this abbreviation and ★*S. D. M.* (which see).

sc. An abbreviation (*d*) of *scene*.

S. C. An abbreviation (*c*) of *South Carolina;* (*d*) of *Staff Corps;* (*e*) of *Supreme Court*.

scab, *n.*—**Beet-scab,** a fungous disease of beet-roots caused by *Oöspora scabies*.—**Cherry-scab,** a disease which attacks the fruit of the cherry, due to the fungus *Cladosporium carpophilum*.—**Cucumber-scab,** a disease of the cucumber due to *Cladosporium Cucumerinum*.—**Fig-scab,** a disease of the fig due to the fungus *Fusarium roseum*.—**Follicular scab.** See ★*sheep-scab*.—**Grape-scab,** a disease of grapes caused by *Cladosporium viticolum*.—**Lemon-scab,** a fungous disease due to *Cladosporium Citri*, which attacks the young fruit of the lemon. The same fungus also attacks the fruit of the lime.—**Olive-scab,** a disease of the olive due to *Cycloconium oleaginum*. See ★*Cycloconium*.—**Onion-scab,** a disease of onion-bulbs due to the fungus *Vermicularia circinans*, which produces black blotches on the surface. See ★*Vermicularia*.—**Orange-scab,** a disease of the orange due to *Cladosporium Citri*.—**Peach-scab,** a disease of the peach due to *Cladosporium carpophilum*, which produces small brown or black spots on the side of the fruit.—**Plum-scab.** Same as *peach-★scab*.—**Potato-scab.** See ★*potato-scab*.—**Tomato-scab,** a disease of the tomato due to *Cladosporium fulvum*.—**Wheat-scab,** a disease of wheat due to any one of the following fungi: *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Fusarium culmorum*, or *F. roseum*.

scabby, *a.* 5. In *founding*, blistered or marred with scabs: said of a casting. *Stand. Dict.*

scabby-head (skab′i-hed), *n.* The hedge-parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*.

Scabies ferina, acariasis, scab, or itch of animals, caused by parasitic mites. See *acariasis*.

scabish (skab′ish), *n.* Sundrops, *Kneiffia fruticosa;* also the more southern species, *K. glauca*. The name is sometimes less properly applied to the common evening-primrose, *Œnothera biennis*.

scabrities (skā-brish′i-ēz), *n.* [L., ⟨ *scaber*, rough, scaly.] A condition of roughness and scaliness of the skin.

scad[1], *n.*—**Goggle-eye scad.** Same as *goggle-eyed jack*.

scaffold, *n.*—**Hanging scaffold,** in *mining*, a hanging platform in a mine-shaft attached to a crane or hoisting-engine.

scaffolding, *n.* 5. In *tobacco-growing*, the hanging of the freshly cut plant upon a structure of poles or rails variously supported to wilt before housing: much practised in the heavy export and white Burley districts.

scalage[1] (skā′lāj), *n.* [*scale* + *-age*.] In *leather-manuf.*, an allowance in weight of hides, usually about 15 per cent., made for scalings that may drop off. *Stand. Dict.*

scalar. **I.** *n.* 2. In *physics*, a quantity, such as mass or volume, which has magnitude but not direction.

II. *a.*—**Scalar multiplication.** See ★*multiplication*.

scald[1], *n.* 2. Same as ★*sun-scald*, 2.—**Scald of cranberry,** a fungous disease of the cranberry, due to a species of *Guignardia* which causes a softening and discoloration of the fruit.—**Scald of grape,** a disease of the grape due to the fungus *Aureobasidium vitis*, which attacks the fruit, producing livid depressed spots and at last completely destroying it. Also called *grape-fleck*.

Scaldesian (skal-dē′zhian), *n.* In *geol.*, a division of the Pliocene Tertiary in Belgium and Holland, lying above the Diestian sands.

scalduggery, *n.* Same as *skulduddery*.

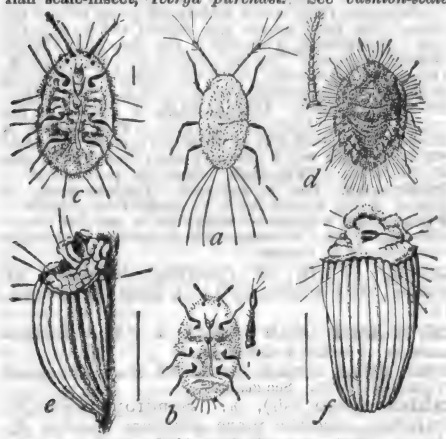
scale[1], *n.* 5. An incrustation on the inside of a boiler or other vessel in which water is evaporated which contains in solution salts which are precipitated by heat. These salts are usually present in solution as compounds rich in carbonic acid, such as the acid carbonates of lime and magnesia, or as sulphates or silicates. The carbonates lose one atom of CO_2 on boiling and become insoluble protocarbonates, and the sulphates are less soluble in hot water than in cold. Such scale causes local overheating and injury to the metal of the vessel, retards the transfer of heat to the water to be evaporated, and clogs up waterways.—**Armored scale,** a name given to any or all of the scale-insects of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*, all of which are covered with a protecting scale.—**Auxiliary scale.** Same as ★*adipose lobe*.—**Barnacle-scale,** a coccine scale-insect, *Ceroplastes cirripediformis*, which occurs upon citrus-trees in Florida and somewhat resembles a very small barnacle, whence the popular and the specific names.—**Blackberry soft scale,** an American scale-insect, *Eulecanium fitchii*, occurring on the blackberry and raspberry in Canada and the northeastern United States.—**Broad scale.** Same as *brown ★scale*.—**Brown scale,** a cosmopolitan scale-insect, *Coccus* (*Lecanium*) *hesperidum*, occurring on various plants of economic importance. Also called *soft scale*, *flat scale*, and *turtle-back scale*.—**California red scale,** a diaspine scale-insect, *Chrysomphalus aurantii*, destructive to citrus-trees in California.—**Camellia scale,** another popular name for the so-called 'greedy scale,' *Aspidiotus rapax-camelliæ*, a cosmopolitan scale-insect which feeds on a great variety of plants.—**Canthal scale.** See ★*canthal*.—**Cherry scale.** See ★*cherry*[1].—**Circular scale,** a popular name sometimes applied specifically to the so-called red scale of Florida, *Chry-*



Barnacle-scale (*Ceroplastes cirripediformis*).

Group of scales on twig, showing different stages of growth: enlarged about 2 diameters. (After Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

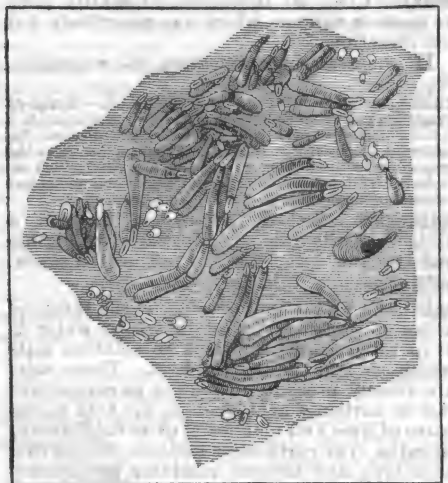
somphalus ficus.—**Cottony cushion-scale,** an Australian scale-insect, *Icerya purchasi.* See *cushion-scale.*



Cottony Cushion-scale (*Icerya purchasi*).

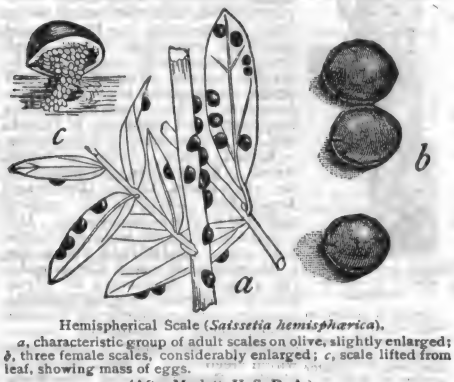
Female series, showing the development of the female insect from young larva to adult gravid stage: *a*, newly hatched larva: *b*, second stage; *c*, third stage; *d*, full-grown female; *e* and *f*, same after secretion of egg-sac. Lines show natural size. (After Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

—**Cottony scale,** a scale-insect of the genus *Pulvinaria:* as, the *cottony maple-scale, P. vitis.*—**Cranberry scale.** See ★*cranberry-scale.*—**Crude scale,** in the manufacture of solid paraffin wax from petroleum or shale-oil, the impure product obtained by the first crystallization by cooling of the heavier fractions of the distilled oil.—**Currant scale,** an American coccine scale-insect, *Eulecanium ribis* Fitch.—**European fruit-scale.** See ★*Aspidiotus.*—**Forbes's scale,** an American diaspine scale-insect, *Aspidiotus forbesi,* found on many orchard and forest trees. Also called *cherry-scale,* since it was first found on cherry. It occurs throughout North America and in Germany.—**Genital scale,** in ophiuroids, the smaller of the two bar-like plates bounding the genital slit. See *genital* ★*plate.*—**Giant scale,** any homopterous insect of the family *Coccidæ* and subfamily *Monophlebinæ,* especially the species of the Australasian genus *Monophlebus,* some of which are an inch in length.—**Glover's scale,** a cosmopolitan scale-insect, *Lepidosaphes gloverii,* occur-



Glover's Scale (*Lepidosaphes gloverii*); showing cluster of male and female scales on fruit of orange: greatly enlarged. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

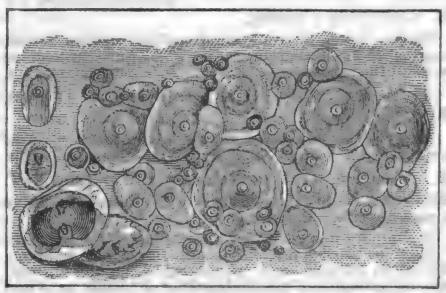
ring abundantly on citrus-trees in various parts of the world. It is especially abundant in Florida, where it is known as the long scale.—**Grape scale.** See ★*grape-scale.*—**Greedy scale,** a cosmopolitan diaspine scale-insect, *Aspidiotus camelliæ* (often called *A. rapax*), which occurs in destructive numbers on many different trees and plants in many parts of the world.—**Hemispherical scale,** a common cosmopolitan naked scale,



Hemispherical Scale (*Saissetia hemisphærica*).

a, characteristic group of adult scales on olive, slightly enlarged; *b*, three female scales, considerably enlarged; *c*, scale lifted from leaf, showing mass of eggs. (After Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

Saissetia hemisphærica, of the subfamily *Coccinæ,* found on a great variety of plants and especially abundant in greenhouses in the northern United States.—**Mealy scale.** Same as *mealy bug* (which see, under *bug*[2]).—**Peach and plum scale,** an American coccine scale-insect, *Eulecanium nigrofasciatum,* wide-spread in the United States and occurring principally on peach and plum, but also on apple, olive, sycamore, maple, and other trees. Also called *terrapin scale.*—**Pernicious scale.** Same as *San José scale.* See ★*Aspidiotus.*—**Putnam's scale,** *Aspidiotus ancylus,* a comparatively innocuous North American diaspine scale.—**Quince scale,** a diaspine scale-insect, *Aspidiotus camelliæ,* possibly of American origin, but also found in Ceylon and Samoa, which attacks quince, fig, orange, cactus, the tea-plant, and other plants.—**Red scale.** (*b*) A diaspine scale-insect, *Chrysomphalus aurantii,* cosmopolitan in its distribution and occurring on orange, lemon, cocoa, fig, and many other trees. Also called the *California red scale,* to distinguish it from *Chrysomphalus aonidum* (*ficus*), sometimes called the *Florida red scale.*—



Red Scale (*Aspidiotus aurantii*): showing a group of female and male scales on orange-leaf: greatly enlarged. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

Ribbed scale, in *entom.,* same as *cushion-scale.*—**Scale caterpillar.** See ★*caterpillar.*—**Soft scale.** Same as *brown* ★*scale.*—**Spindle-tree scale,** a diaspine scale-insect, *Chionaspis euonymi,* which occurs on the spindle-tree or euonymus-bush in Europe and North America.—**Terrapin scale.** Same as *peach and plum* ★*scale.*—**Tulip-tree scale,** a large American naked scale-insect, *Toumeyella liriodendri,* which often crowds the twigs and smaller branches of the tulip-tree, magnolias, and linden.—**Turtleback scale.** Same as *brown* ★*scale.*—**Walnut scale.** See *walnut-scale* and ★*Aspidiotus.*—**Willow scale.** This name is also given to *Chionaspis salicis-nigræ, Eulecanium capreæ, Chionaspis ortholobis, Aspidiotus camelliæ,* and others.—**Yellow scale,** a variety of the red scale of California, *Chrysomphalus aurantii,* var. *citrinus.*

scale[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* 9. To cover with a crust or deposit: as, this water *scales* the boiler or the kettle.

II. *intrans.* 3. To become crusted with a deposit from the feed-water; said of a boiler or other evaporating-vessel.

scale[2], *n.* 4. Weight: an abbreviation of *scale weight.*

Some of the best Hereford herds in England contain a large number of highly prized cows of a light-red color, very deep-fleshed cattle, and of very great *scale.*

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 148.

Abattoir scales. See ★*abattoir.*—**Army scales,** a *weigh-beam* (which see).—**Canal-boat scales.** See ★*canal-boat.*—**Cloth-sampling scale,** a weighing-scale for ascertaining the weight of a square or running yard of cloth by weighing a sample of standard size. The weight on the scale-beam gives the weight, in ounces and small fractions, of a yard of the same kind of cloth as the sample.—**Combination scales,** scales having several beams or several counterweights or sets of graduations upon one beam.—**Counter-scales,** weighing-scales of any form designed to be used on the counter of a store. Spice-scales, butter-scales, express-package scales, tea-scales, druggists' scales, and many other scales having various names may all be counter-scales.—**Creamery scales,** platform-scales for weighing milk. They have five or more scale-beams. In weighing milk delivered at the creamery the empty can is weighed on one beam; the first delivery of milk is then weighed in the can on another beam; the second delivery placed with the first in the same can is weighed on another beam; and so on.—**Dairy scales,** platform-scales with two beams, one for true weight and one for net weight.—**Dormant scale,** a weighing-scale which has a weighing-platform flush with the floor and fitted with appliances for rendering it firm and unmovable (dormant) when not in use.—**Milk-scales.** See ★*milk-scales.*—**Postage-indicator scales,** postal scales having a special form of beam for giving, in addition to the weight, the required postage, in cents, for the article weighed.—**Postal and coin scales,** postal scales having a series of slots on the platform which can be used to test the diameter and thickness of coins. They have also a supplementary beam and counter-weight to test the weight of the coins.—**Postal scales,** small scales for weighing letters and packages for mailing; a letter-scale. Another form of postal scale is the tangent balance (which see, under *tangent*).—**Railway scales,** large platform-scales having rails laid on the platform and used for weighing cars. See ★*computing-scale.*—**Torsion scale.** (*a*) A pair of scales in which the applied weight or force causes a calibrated wire to twist through an observed angle. The angle of torsion measures the applied force. (*b*) A form of scales in which the usual knife-edge fulcrums are replaced by flat bands, the loads twisting these bands through a small angle, quite within their elastic limit of stress. Such fulcrums are frictionless, or the molecular distortion is not variable with applied load.—**Tramway scale,** a scale adapted to the weighing of coal- or oil-cars and buckets on a wire cableway; the buckets or tram-cars travel over a section of track which is suspended from the levers of the scales.—**Weigh-lock scales,** scales used for weighing canal-boats when in a lock. This was done to ascertain the amount of toll to be paid for the boat. The scale used was a beam-scale of large capacity.

scale[3], *n.* 9. In *graphics,* the ratio of the lines of the drawing to those of the object. Thus, if six inches on the drawing represent one foot on the object the scale is one half, variously indicated: as, *Scale* ½; *Scale* 1 : 2; *Scale* 6 in. = 1 ft.; *Scale* 6″ = 1′.—**Absolute** or **photometric scale,** the scale of stellar magnitudes proposed by Pogson in 1850 and now generally adopted as far as possible. It is based on the photometric determination of Sir John Herschel that the average first-magnitude star is just about 100 times brighter than the average sixth-magnitude star, the faintest steadily visible to the naked eye. The absolute scale therefore adopts for the uniform ratio between the brightness of two stars differing by one magnitude the fifth root of 100, or 2.512+, the logarithm of which is 0.4. For the lucid stars this scale agrees in the main with Argelander's, but diverges from it for telescopic stars. Its sixteenth magnitude is about the limit of visibility with our present telescopes. Stars brighter than Aldebaran (the standard first-magnitude star) have magnitudes less than unity. Thus Vega and Arcturus are 0.3 magnitude, and Sirius is −1.4 magnitude.—**Argelander's scale,** the scale of stellar magnitudes adopted by Argelander in his Durchmusterung. It is an arbitrary scale, but for the visible stars does not vary greatly from the absolute scale now generally accepted: for the telescopic stars it diverges seriously. See *absolute* or *photometric* ★*scale.*—**Base of the scale of notation,** the ratio of increase for each transfer one place to the left. In the Hindu notation it is 10.—**Beaufort scale,** the scale of wind-force introduced into the British navy in 1805, by Admiral, afterward Sir, Francis Beaufort. It proceeds from 'calm' to 'hurricane' by grades numbered as in the list given below. The values of the numbers were originally defined by the speed of a standard full-rigged naval vessel sailing under the influence of the respective winds; but as these vessels are now no longer used and as many studies have been made to determine the values as expressed by the velocity of the wind, the latter only are here given as published by Hann. See *wind-scale,* under *scale*[3].

Number.	Name.	Velocity.
Zero.	Calm.	
1	Light air	1.7 meters per second
2	Light breeze	3.1 " " "
3	Gentle breeze	4.8 " " "
4	Moderate breeze	6.7 " " "
5	Fresh breeze	8.8 " " "
6	Strong breeze	10.7 " " "
7	Moderate gale	12.9 " " "
8	Fresh gale	15.4 " " "
9	Strong gale	18.0 " " "
10	Whole gale	21.0 " " "
11	Storm	30 " " "
12	Hurricane	50 " " "

Baumé scale. See *hydrometer.* The two Baumé hydrometers have been constructed according to specifications modified arbitrarily by the instrument-maker, so that much confusion exists. A contract specifying a given degree Baumé may occasion great annoyance unless the particular Baumé scale intended is itself identified by stating what specific gravity corresponds to some given degree. The following table gives, for liquids heavier than water, that Baumé scale which was adopted and published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association about 1877; for liquids lighter than water, the scale adopted by the United States Petroleum Association about 1864.

VALUES OF BAUMÉ DEGREES

Liquids heavier than water.		Liquids lighter than water.	
Temperature 60° F.		Temperature 54.5° F.	
Baumé degree	Specific gravity	Baumé degree	Specific gravity
0	1.000	10	1.0000
5	1.036	15	0.9669
10	1.071 [1.074]	20	0.9359
15	1.114 [1.115]	25	0.9068
20	1.158 [1.160]	30	0.8795
25	1.208	35	0.8538
30	1.262 [1.261]	40	0.8295
35	1.317 [1.318]	45	0.8066
40	1.386 [1.381]	50	0.7849
45	1.451 [1.450]	55	0.7644
50	1.531 [1.526]	60	0.7449
55	1.616 [1.611]	65	0.7264
60	1.705 [1.706]	70	0.7087
65	1.814 [1.813]	75	0.6919
66	1.835	80	0.6759
		85	0.6606

All the numbers but three in the table for heavy liquids contain errors of 1, 2, 3, or 5 units in the third decimal place, but since the table has been adopted by the chief users of this hydrometer it is given as so used; but the correct figures are added within brackets. Instruments, however, are likely to be graduated according to the correct figures.—**Board scale.** See ★*board-measure.*—**Circumference scale,** a measuring-scale marked on one edge in inches and fractions of an inch, and on the opposite edge with the corresponding diameters, so that, by measuring the circumference of a cylindrical body with the scale its diameter also is given.—**Distance scale,** a scale, attached to a range-finder, telemeter, or other device, for the optical determination of distances, so graduated as to indicate the number of meters or yards between an observed object and the instrument.—**Flying scale,** in *persp.,* a scale representing long measure directed toward the center of the picture.—**Front scale,** in *persp.,* a scale representing long mea-

sure parallel to the horizontal line.—**Fuller's scale,** the method devised by Fuller (1897) for expressing the reaction of nutrient media by titration with $\frac{n}{20}$ sodium hydroxid or $\frac{n}{20}$ hydrochloric acid.—**Full scale,** in *lumbering,* measurement of logs in which no reduction is made for defects.—**Index of the natural scale.** See ★*index.*—**Logarithmical scales,** logarithms placed on lines for multiplying and dividing by means of compasses or slide-rules.—**Logarithmic scale,** a scale upon which divisions marked with successive numbers are set down at distances from the origin proportional to the logarithms of those numbers, or to logarithms of a given function of the numbers. In the former case the scale is called a logarithmic scale of numbers; in the latter, a logarithmic scale of sines, tangents, or other functions.—**Log-book scale** (*naut.*), a scale which indicates the character of the sea-swell by capital letters, as follows: S., smooth; M., moderate; L., long; R., rough; C., cross; H., heavy; V. H., very heavy.—**Mohs's scale,** the accepted series of minerals, numbered from one to ten, by reference to which the hardness of a given species is defined. See *hardness,* 5. Also called *scale of hardness.*—**Natural scale** (*math.*), the scale of natural numbers, whose essence consists in the arrangement of its elements; the unending sequence of signs:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, . . ., or
"one," "two," "three," "four," "five," . . .

—**Normal thermometric scale,** the scale of the hydrogen thermometer of constant volume type.—**Personal scale,** a scale numerically representing any personal peculiarities in an observer's habit of observation. Same as *personal equation.* *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 178.—**Photometric scale.** See *absolute* or *photometric* ★*scale.*—**Radix of the scale.** Same as *base of the* ★*scale.*—**Scale of absolute temperatures.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*—**Scale of multiples** of A, A, 2A, 3A, 4A, etc.—**Scale of notation,** in *arith.,* the particular progression of the local values for the numerals in a system of arithmetical notation like the Hindu (our so-called 'Arabic'). In the Hindu or denary scale the value of the unit as one proceeds from right to left increases tenfold.—**Scale of sines, tangents,** etc., a scale upon which numbers representing angles in arithmetical progression from zero are set down at distances from the origin proportional to their sines, tangents, or other functions.—**Scale of the gas-thermometer.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*—**Scale of the hydrogen thermometer.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*—**Scale of the platinum thermometer.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*—**Sexagesimal scale,** a scale using 60 as base.—**Smithsonian wind-scale.** See *wind-*★*scale.*—**The complete scale,** in *math.,* the natural scale extended backward by zero and the negative integers, namely: . . ., —5, —4, —3, —2, —1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, . . .—**Thermodynamic scale of temperatures.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*—**Thermometric scale,** a scale used in the designation or measurement of temperatures; the scale of a thermometer. In addition to the ordinary scales, for the mercury thermometer, devised by Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Celsius (see *thermometer*), there are numerous special thermometric scales. *The scale of absolute temperatures.* On this scale the degree is of the same size as in the centigrade scale, one degree corresponding to 1/100 of the interval between the temperature of melting ice and that of steam at normal pressure. The zero of the absolute scale, however, is at −273° C., the ice-point being designated +273° and the steam-point +373°. *The scale of the gas-thermometer.* In gas-thermometers, in which the expansion of air or of some other permanent gas is used for the measurement of temperatures, one degree of the thermometric scale corresponds to that change of temperature which causes a variation in the volume of the gas, at constant pressure, equal to 1/273 of its volume at the ice-point. Since a permanent gas expands by this amount when heated from 0° to 1° C., the scale of the gas-thermometer coincides at this point with the corresponding scale of the mercury thermometer. In the construction of the latter instrument it is assumed that the apparent expansion of mercury in a glass thermometer-tube is uniform, but this is not strictly true since there are slight variations in the coefficient of expansion of mercury and of glass. The gas-thermometers and the mercury thermometers do not agree, therefore, at every point. Thermometric scales based upon the assumption of the uniformity of the apparent expansion of that liquid in glass are designated as *mercury-in-glass scales.* *The scale of the hydrogen thermometer.* This is a thermometric scale based upon the assumption that hydrogen is a perfect gas. The definition of a degree, as in the case of other gas-thermometers, is that it is the interval corresponding to a change of volume of 1/273 of the volume of the hydrogen at the ice-point. *The scale of the platinum thermometer.* This is a thermometric scale based upon the change of electric resistance of a platinum wire with change of temperature. The relative change in the resistance of such a wire when heated from 0° to 1° C. is taken as 1° of the platinum scale. Since the temperature coefficient of platinum is not strictly the same at very high and very low temperatures the scale of the thermometer does not correspond throughout its entire range with the scale of the gas-thermometer. Numerous variations of substances due to heat, aside from the expansion of mercury or of a gas or the change of electrical resistance of a metal, are employed in the determination of temperatures. Thus, Wedgwood, in the eighteenth century, measured the heat of furnaces by means of the change in length of a porcelain bar. The linear expansion of platinum and of other metals, the electromotive force of thermojunctions, the specific heats of substances such as mercury, platinum, and carbon, and numerous other thermal properties of matter have been used by physicists in the determination of temperature. Owing to the complexity of the laws covering the change of such properties, however, it is not customary to base thermometric scales upon them and the indications of instruments in which such means are used are reduced by calibration to the scale of the gas-thermometer. *The thermodynamic scale of temperatures.* The thermometric scales mentioned above are based upon the thermal properties of particular substances, and such scales differ according to the thermometric substances employed. Recognizing the importance of a scale which shall be independent of these properties, Kelvin, in 1848, devised a so-called 'thermodynamic scale of temperatures' which he defined as follows: "The absolute values of two temperatures are to one another in the proportion of the heat taken in to the heat rejected by a perfect thermodynamic engine working with a source and a refrigerator at the higher and the lower of the temperatures respectively." This scale satisfies the equation $\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2}$ where T_1 and T_2 are the absolute temperatures and Q_1 and Q_2 the corresponding quantities of heat. The thermodynamic scale thus defined agrees completely with that of a thermometer in which an ideal gas is employed, and it coincides so closely with the scale of the hydrogen thermometer that for most purposes the two may be regarded as the same.—**Thousandfold scale.** Hydrometers are said to be graduated on the thousandfold scale when, to avoid the use of decimals, the density of the standard substance, water, is represented by 1000 instead of 1.—**Universal scale,** a measuring-scale, for the use of draftsmen, on which all proportional divisions in common use for drawings are engraved in parallel rows. If used on a flat surface all scales not on the edges must be transferred by dividers, since they cannot be used directly. For this reason a scale of triangular form is preferable, since by it six edges are made available and six scales—or twelve scales, if the two on any edge are to each other as one is to two.—**Wind-scale.** The *Smithsonian wind-scale* is a scale of ten numbers and terms introduced by the Smithsonian Institution for the use of observers in the United States, whence it has spread through other countries and with some changes has been called an 'international wind-scale.' The scale is as follows: 0, calm; 1, light air, deflecting forms of smoke; 2, light wind, merely moving the leaves; 3, fresh wind, moving the smallest branches; 4, stronger wind, raising the dust and moving the larger branches; 5, stronger wind, moving the bodies of the trees; 6, stronger wind, swaying the largest trees; 7, strong, breaking off the branches; 8, strong, breaking the small trees, injuring roofs; 9, hurricane, breaking the larger trees, carrying away roofs; 10, whirlwind or tornado, that nothing can resist.

scalebark, scalybark (skāl′, skā′li-bärk), *n.* Same as *shagbark,* 1. See *shellbark.*

scale-book (skāl′bůk), *n.* In *lumbering,* a book especially designed for recording the contents of scaled logs.

scale-caterpillar (skāl′kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* See ★*caterpillar.*

scale-detector (skāl′dē-tek″tor), *n.* A small device which can be run into a boiler-tube and which indicates, through the motion of a pointer, any obstruction in the tube by scale.

scale-house (skāl′hous), *n.* A building in which are scales used in weighing or measuring the product of a manufactory or the food, material, etc., served out.

This tract is made up of pastures, tilled fields, and feeding pens, all radiating around Hymer station, where are located the stock-yards, mill and elevator, blacksmith shop, *scale-house* and headquarters office of the company.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 276.

scalelet (skāl′let), *n.* A diminutive accessory scale, sometimes found on the larger scales in fishes. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1902, p. 660.

scalenohedral, *a.*—**Scalenohedral class of crystals.** See ★*symmetry,* 6.

scalenohedron, *n.*—**Tetragonal scalenohedron.** A form belonging to the tetragonal system having eight faces, each a scalene triangle, arranged in four pairs. Also called a *disphenoid,* 6.

scale-pad (skāl′pad), *n.* A thickening of the skin from which arise the scales found on the under side of the tail in squirrels of the genus *Anomalurus.*

Before the spot above the end of the lower *scale-pad* is reached the tail is covered with long black hair.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898, p. 451.

scale-pan (skāl′pan), *n.* A shallow dish, commonly of sheet-brass, sometimes of glass, suspended from an end of the beam of a balance, and serving to contain the material to be weighed or the weights.

scale-rule (skāl′röl), *n.* See *log-scale.*

scale-tooth (skāl′töth), *n.* A tooth-like arrangement of scales on the wings of certain lepidopterous insects.

scaling[1], *n.* **4.** Scales collectively or the arrangement of scales, as on an insect's wing or on a fish.

Primaries with a short line of grey scales across the cell close to its end, beyond which is a double V-shaped mark, beyond which is another V-mark placed horizontally, below which is a larger patch of grey *scaling.*
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1903, p. 330.

5. Specifically, the structure and distribution of the scales of fishes considered as a basis for classification.

If it is true that the application of cut and dried definitions of the *scaling* will no longer enable us satisfactorily to subdivide the Pisces . . . nevertheless these facts do not by any means prove that the *scaling* is of little systematic importance.
E. S. Goodrich, in Quart. Jour. Microa. Sci., March, 1904, [p. 466.

6. In *dentistry,* removing the tartar from the teeth.

scaling[3] (skā′ling), *n.* **1.** The measurement or estimation of the amount of lumber in logs or standing timber.—**2.** The taking of dimensions from a drawing by means of a measuring-scale, in the absence of figured dimensions. *Lockwood,* Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

scall, *n.*—**Honeycomb scall.** Same as *favus,* 2.—**Milky scall,** an eruption of minute whitish blisters which break, discharge, and form small scabs. The eruption occurs in infancy and chiefly on the cheeks and forehead.

scallop, *n.*—**Great northern scallop,** *Pecten tenuicostatus,* a kind of scallop, of large size, now nearly extinct; a sea-scallop.

scallum (skal′um), *v. t.* In *basket-making,* to force or plait (osiers) between the rods forming the bottom of a basket. [Prov. Eng.]

[In basket-making] osiers are forced or plaited, "*scallumed,*" between the rods of the bottom.
Encyc. Brit., III. 423.

scalp[1], *n.* **7.** An early type of cultivator blade, nearly horizontal in position, so called as cutting a thin layer from the soil. Cf. ★*sweep,* 12 (*b*).

But it may be made to work along three, five, or seven furrows according as the *scalps,* or broad feet (by many called duck-feet), may be placed.
T. Williamson, Agricultural Mechanism, p. 265.

Scalp Act. See ★*act.*

scalp-dance (skalp′dăns), *n.* A ceremonial of the American Indians in which scalps were used in celebrating a victory.

Küfüra, the *Scalp Dance.* In this old war dance, which is no longer celebrated, both men and women formed a ring around one of their number—a woman who held aloft a scalp tied to a stick.
J. W. Fewkes, in Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, [1902, p. 67.

scalper[1], *n.* **4.** A heavy, compressed leather boot shaped to cover the forward portion of the cornet.—**5.** In *lumbering.* See ★*rosser.*

scalprum (skal′prum), *n.*; pl. *scalpra* (-prā). [L., a knife, chisel.] The cutting edge of an incisor tooth, such as is found in rodents. See *scalpriform.*

scaly, *a.* **6.** Covered with a scale or incrustation, as a boiler or kettle in which water containing mineral salts which become insoluble on heating has been evaporated.

scaly-fin (skā′li-fin), *n.* A fish of the suborder *Squamipinnes,* comprising a large number of species showing analogies with the *Carangidæ* on the one hand and with percoid fishes on the other.

scammonic (ska-mon′ik), *a.* [*scammon(y)* + *-ic.*] Derived from scammony.—**Scammonic acid,** an acid obtained from scammonin and said by some authorities to be identical with jalapic acid, while others deny this.

scammonin (skam′ō-nin), *n.* [*scammon(y)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *jalapin.*

scammonose (skam′ō-nōs), *n.* [*scammon(ia)* (see def.) + *-ose.*] A mixture of rhodeose, glucose, and a methyl pentose, obtained from the roots of *Convolvulus Scammonia:* formerly regarded as a chemical unity.

scammony, *n.*—**German scammony,** the hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium.*—**Scammony-root.** (*b*) Same as *wild* ★*scammony.*—**Wild scammony,** the wild potato-vine or man-of-the-earth, *Ipomœa pandurata.*

Scan. An abbreviation of *Scandinavian.*

Scanderoon (skan-de-rön′), *n.* [For *Iskanderun,* Alexandretta, on the Gulf of Iskanderun?] A breed of domesticated pigeons, supposed to have originated in Persia, having long heads, bodies, and legs, wide shoulders, and a long curved bill with a moderate wattle at the base of the upper mandible. The birds may be plain-colored, or varied; in the latter case the wings are white, the saddle, upper neck, and upper breast, colored.

scandia (skan′di-ă), *n.* [NL., < *scandium.*] In *chem.,* scandium oxid.

Scanian epoch. See ★*epoch.*

scansionist (skan′shon-ist), *n.* [*scansion* + *-ist.*] One who is expert in scansion; one who makes a study of scansion or meter.

In a brief paper, entitled 'The Battle of the *Scansionists,*' Kent discusses the relative merits of stress-prosody and scansion by classical feet, and contrives to display a wide knowledge and an exquisite ear for metrical and rhythmical effect, without, however, arriving at any definite conclusion on the question.
Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1905, p. 108.

Scaphaspis (ska-fas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκάφη,* a skiff, + *ἀσπίς,* a shield.] A generic name applied to the ventral shields of certain pteraspidian fishes of Devonian age, in the belief that they represented dorsal shields. See *Pteraspis.*

scaphium, *n.* 4. In Greek pottery, a vase of boat-like form.

Among the many forms of Greek cups one of boat shape was known as *scaphia*.
S. Gardner, Old Silver-work from the XV–XVIII Centuries, p. 4.

scaphocephalus (skaf-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *scaphocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. σκάφη, a skiff, + κεφαλή, head.] A scaphocephalic individual or skull.

scapose (skā′pōs), *a.* [*scape* + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, bearing scapes, as plants; borne on scapes, as flowers.

s. caps. An abbreviation of *small capitals*.

scaptin (skap′tin), *n.* An obsolete name for an active extract of digitalis.

Scapula superior. Same as *post-temporal*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

Scapular index. See ★*index*.

scapulare, *n.* 2. In *ichth.*, same as *post-temporal*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

scapularium, *n.* 2. (*b*) Same as *episternum*, 3.

scapulospinal (skap″ū-lō-spī′nal), *a.* Relating to the scapula and the spinal column. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1897, ser. B, p. 188.

scapulothoracic (skap″ū-lō-thō-ras′ik), *a.* Relating to the scapula and the thorax. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 811.

scapus, *n.* 6. (*a*) In sea-pens, the main stem, the lower part of which is sunk in the mud while the upper bears the zoöids. (*b*) In actinians, the main part of the body as differentiated from the upper, tentacle-bearing region or capitulum.

scar[1], *n.* 8. A manufacturers' name for lumps or cakes of imperfectly fused ferrous sulphid which form in the burning of iron pyrites in making sulphuric acid, due to an insufficient supply of air to the burners. The formation of scars involves waste of sulphur which fails to be fully burned off. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, I. 215.

scarab, *n.* 4. A conventionalized beetle, which is a common motive in Egyptian art.

The more oval form here seen still bears a closer affinity to some Egyptian *scarab*-borders of the Eighteenth Dynasty. *A. J. Evans*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVII. 345.



Scarab.

Scarabeus, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] The curve $4(x^2+y^2+2ax)^2(x^2+y^2) = b^2(x^2-y^2)^2$.

Scarborough series. See ★*series*.

scarb-tree (skärb′trē), *n.* A wild or seedling apple-tree.

scare[4] (skār), *v. t.* [Icel. *skara*, join the planks of a boat so that they overlap, clinch.] To fasten (two pieces of wood) by splicing; join by fitting; splice. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [North Eng. and Scotch.]

scare[4] (skār), *n.* [*scare*[4], *v.*] 1. A joint in carpentry; a splice; one of the parts of a fishing-rod; etc. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [North Eng. and Scotch.]—2. In *golf*, the narrow part of the neck of the club where it is fastened to the shaft, then glued and bound with whipping. [Scotch.]

scare-head (skār′hed), *n.* A sensational headline in a newspaper. [Colloq.]

scare-line (skār′līn), *n.* In *trap-shooting*, a line used to scare the bird and make it fly.

Then, too, they were a freaky lot of birds. Four out of five of them needed the *scare lines* to make them move.
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 159.

scare-sleep (skār′slēp), *n.* In Dutch Guiana, the great fulgorid lantern-fly, which stridulates at night. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, p. 499.

scarf[1], *n.*—**Tabled scarf**, one in which the face of the joint of each part at the thin end has a rectangular projection which fits into a corresponding recess in the face of the joint on the other part so as to interlock the two parts together.

scarfing-machine, *n.* 2. A machine for shaping the ends of a wire or rod so that they may be joined by a scarf-joint, using either welding, soldering, brazing, or any other process which may be convenient for making the two pieces one. The two ends are formed into half wedges, so that when placed together the joint line makes an acute angle with their common axis. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1903–04, p. 852.

scarid (skar′id), *n.* A scaroid or parrot-fish.

scarlet. I. *n.* 4. In *archery*, the second or next to the innermost circle of the target, which is colored red. See ★*red*[1], 7.—5. The rank, dignity, or office of a cardinal: so called from the official color of his robes.—**Acid scarlet.** Same as ★*acid-ponceau*.—**Acridine scarlet**, a mixture of acridine red and acridine yellow.—**Anisidine scarlet**, an acid coal-tar color related to anisidine: seldom used at the present time.—**Azin scarlet**, a basic dyestuff of the azin type. It is similar to safranine in composition and properties, but gives a yellower red.—**Biebrich scarlet**, an acid coal-tar color. Same as ★*ponceau 3RB*.—**Brilliant scarlet** an acid coal-tar color. Same as *cochineal* ★*red A*.—**Cochineal scarlet G, PS, 2R,** and **4R**, acid coal-tar colors of the monoazo type, derived from aniline or one of its homologies. They all dye wool red in an acid bath.—**Crocein scarlet B, 2B, 3B, 7B, 8B, 10B, BX, OX,** and **R**, acid coal-tar colors of the diazo type, derived from either amidoazobenzene or amidoazotoluene. They all dye wool red in an acid bath.—**Crocein scarlet 4BX.** Same as *cochineal* ★*red*.—**Crystal scarlet 6R.** Same as *crystal* ★*ponceau*.—**Diamine scarlet**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in a salt bath. It possesses good fastness.—**Direct scarlet**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in a salt bath.—**Double brilliant scarlet**, an acid coal-tar color. Same as *brilliant* ★*ponceau 4R (a)*.—**Eosin scarlet.** Same as ★*eosin B, BN*, or *BW*. Also see ★*coccin*.—**Fast scarlet.** (*a*) An acid coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from amidoazobenzene. (*b*) A name by which *benzopurpurin 4B* is sometimes known.—**Imperial scarlet.** Same as ★*ponceau 3RB*.—**Induline scarlet**, a basic coal-tar color of the azonium-chlorid type. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton scarlet, but is chiefly used in calico-printing.—**Milling scarlet.** Same as ★*acid-scarlet*.—**Naphthalene scarlet.** Same as *magdala red* (which see, under *red*[1]).—**Oxamine scarlet**, a direct cotton coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in a salt bath.—**Palatine scarlet**, an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared by combining diazotized metaxylidine with α-naphthol disulphonic acid. It dyes wool a yellowish red from an acid bath.—**Scarlet GR.** Same as *brilliant* ★*orange R*.—**Scarlet OOO.** Same as ★*crocein 2B* or *3BX*.—**Scarlet R.** Same as *brilliant* ★*orange R*.—**Scarlet 6R**, an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared by combining diazotized naphthonic acid with β-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. It dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.—**Scarlet 2R.** Same as *α-naphthylamine* ★*red*.

II. *a.*—**Scarlet acid**, a name sometimes given to a solution prepared by dissolving tin in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid: used in the dyeing of cochineal scarlet.

scarlet-berry (skär′let-ber″i), *n.* The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, or its berry.

scarlet-cross (skär′let-krôs), *n.* The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*; also called *knight-cross*, *Jerusalem-cross*, *Maltese-cross*, and *scarlet-lightning*.

scarlet-lightning (skär′let-līt″ning), *n.* Same as ★*scarlet-cross*.

scarp[1], *n.*—**Detached scarp**, a scarp-wall detached from the rampart in its rear.

Scarred snout-beetle. See ★*snout-beetle*.

scar-tattooing (skär′ta-tō-ing), *n.* Raised or depressed scars produced by incision and arranged in definite order on the skin, so as to serve as tribal marks, or for purposes of ornament. Scar-tattooing is used in place of tattooing by dark-skinned races, the light scars contrasting distinctly with the dark pigment of the skin. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 427.

Scartella (skär-tel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκάρτης, springing, nimble, + L. dim. *-ella*.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in Cuba.

Scartichthys (skär-tik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκάρτης, springing, nimble, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of blennioid fishes known from the coast of Chile and Peru and northward to Panama.

scat[5], *n.* See ★*skat*[2].

scatol, *n.* See *skatol*.

scatologia (skat-ō-lō′ji-ä), *n.* [NL.] See *scatology*.

scatologic (skat-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [*scatolog(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to scatology; also, relating to the study of excrements in relation to religious ceremonies and the like. See the extract.

Scatalogic [scatologic] rites of all nations. A dissertation upon the employment of excrementitious remedial agents in religion, therapeutics, divination, witchcraft, love philters, etc., in all parts of the globe.
J. G. Bourke, in Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 466.

scatological (skat-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*scatologic*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 116.

scatology, *n.* 2. Study of the feces in relation to normal and pathological composition and the diagnostic importance of the latter.—3. The study of the use (or examination) of excrements in religious rites, witchcraft, etc.

scatophagic (skat-ō-faj′ik), *a.* [*scatophag(y)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or practising scatophagy or the eating of excrements, particularly of human ordure. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1896–97, p. 213.

scatophagy (skā-tof′a-ji), *n.* [Gr. σκατοφάγος, eating dirt or dung, < σκῶρ (σκατ-), dirt, dung, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The eating of excrement, as a morbid habit or ceremonially, as in various savage rites.

In general socialry no other known tribe better, or indeed so well, exemplifies zoocracy, while in such special features as those of ethnogamic mating, ceremonial *scatophagy*, and mortuary magnification of the blood-carriers, the folk mark the most primitive known phase of cultural advancement.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1896–97, p. 295.

scatoxyl (skā-tok″sil), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ (σκατ-), dirt, dung, + E. *ox(ygen)* + *-yl.*] The radical, C_8H_8ON, of hydroxyscatol.—**Scatoxyl sulphuric acid**, a compound, $C_8H_8N.O.SO_3H$, found in human urine in the form of its potassium salt.

scatter, *v. t.* 6. In *optics*, to reflect diffusely or irregularly, as from a rough surface.—**Scattered seed method.** See ★*seed*.

Scaur limestone. See ★*limestone*.

scavenge, *v. t.* 2. In certain forms of the internal-combustion motor, to sweep out of (the cylinder) by an inrush of atmospheric air the burnt products of the previous combustion-stroke. By thus cleansing or scavenging the cylinder the fresh intake of combustible mixture is not diluted with incombustible gases, nor is it heated by them so as to contain less weight of fuel per cubic foot of volume.

In all engines employing the two-stroke cycle, *scavenging* must be accomplished either by special piston movement or by a blast of air from an auxiliary pump, directed in such a manner as to force out the remaining burned gases, thus clearing the way, so to speak, for the incoming pure mixture. . . . The engine under description *scavenges* thoroughly and completely upon the return stroke of the pistons, which then draw in their charge of explosive mixture, undiluted either by products of combustion or by *scavenging* air.
Amer. Inventor, Aug. 15, 1903, p. 78.

scavenger, *n.*—**Lamellicorn scavenger**, any laparostict scarabæid beetle. Consult *Laparosticta*.—**Scavenger cells.** See ★*cell*.—**Water scavenger.** See *water* ★*scavenger-beetle*.

scavenger-beetle, *n.*—**Water scavenger-beetle**, any member of the coleopterous family *Hydrophilidæ* (which see).

scavenging, *n.* 2. The process of cleansing, especially in internal-combustion motors. See ★*scavenge*, 2.

A still further improvement is the removal or *scavenging* of all products of combustion from the compression space in the cylinder. Apart from ensuring a more prompt and more regular ignition of the charge, *scavenging* reduces the risk of the explosive mixture being fired prematurely. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 607.

Sc. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Science.

Sc. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Scientiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Science.

Sceaux pottery. See ★*pottery*.

scelalgia (skel-al′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκέλος, leg, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the leg.

scenograph (sē′nō-gråf), *n.* [Gr. σκηνογραφία, scene-painting. See *scenographic*.] A perspective drawing of some object, as a building.

scent, *n.*—**Mixed scent**, in *exper. psychol.*, the simple resultant of a mixture of olfactory qualities; a scent, simple to introspection, produced by the mixture of other and known smell-qualities.

As certain visual qualities mix, to give a new quality, a quality which lies between the two primaries on the colour-cone, but is still itself simple, and different from either of them, so may smell qualities mix, to give a new '*mixed scent*.'
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 88.

scent-scales (sent′skālz), *n. pl.* Same as ★*androconia*. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 198.

scent-tuft (sent′tuft), *n.* An odoriferous tuft of scales or hairs which occurs on various parts of the body of certain insects.

scepter, *n.* 3. A common name for the gold sovereign of James I. of England.

scepter-quartz (sep′tèr-kwârts), *n.* A crystallized variety of quartz in which a slender prism is terminated by larger crystal in parallel position.

sceptrella (sep-trel′ä), *n.*; pl. *sceptrellæ* (-lē). [NL., < *sceptrum*, scepter, + dim. *-ella.*] In the nomenclature of the sponge-spicules, a cylindrical rhabd furnished with spines and disks in successive whorls.

sceptrelliform (sep-trel'i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *sceptrella* + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sceptrella.

schablone (shä-blō'nę), *n.* [G., a pattern, model, routine, routinism, late MLG. *scamplioen*, D. *schampelioen*, pattern, MD. *schampioen*, a model, another use of MLG. *schampelūn*, champion, < OF. *champion*, champion, = It. *campione*, champion, pattern: see *champion*. Compare *pattern* as related to *patron*.] In figurative use, the following of a model; routine; routinism: applied to music of a correct but mechanical sort (compare ★*kapellmeister music*), or to dry, dispiriting educational methods, etc.

schaefer (shā'fėr), *n.* [G. *schäfer*, shepherd?] A peddler of cheap oysters. [Local, U. S.]

Schaeffers.—Cart-boys, or Arabs, who peddle a mean quality of oysters (Maryland stock) about the streets of Baltimore. *E. Ingersoll*, The Oyster-Industry, glossary.

Schaeffer's acid. See ★*acid*.

schal (shäl), *n.* A common name of the catfish, *Synodontis schal*, which inhabits the Nile.

schalmei (shäl-mī'), *n.* [G., also *schalmey*. See *shawm*.] 1. Same as *shawm*.—2. In clarinet music, same as *chalumeau*, 2.—3. In the bagpipe, same as *chanter*[1], 5.—4. In *organ-building*, a soft reed-stop. Also called a *musette*.

Schaper glass (shā'pėr glâs), *n.* A drinking-glass of a low cylindrical form: named from its originator, Johann Schaper, a German glass-painter of the seventeenth century.



Schaper Glass.
(In Victoria and Albert Museum, London.)

schappe, *n.* 2. Yarn spun from waste silk, from which the gum has been removed by a process of maceration or fermentation.

Schappe silk—This is known also as spun silk. In the operation of reeling the silk from the cocoon there is often some that has become disarranged or entangled in such a manner as to prevent its being reeled in the ordinary way. In some cocoons, where the cultivation of silk is carried on extensively, the moth is allowed to emerge, for the purpose of promoting a good breed or reproduction of silkworms at a later stage of the industry. The cocoons from which the moth emerges have their threads displaced. This silk is collected with the waste obtained from the various processes, such as winding, twisting, etc.

Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 177.

scharf (shärf), *n.* [G., = E. *sharp*.] In *organ-building*, a high mixture-stop.

scheam-arch (skēm'ärch), *n.* Same as *schemearch*.

Schedophilus (skē-dof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. σχεδία, a raft, + φιλεῖν, love.] A genus of fishes of the family *Icosteidæ*, found in the open seas.

Scheele's acid. See ★*acid*.

scheelization (shā-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [*scheelize* + *-ation*.] In the manufacture of wine, the addition of glycerol, commonly called 'glycerin,' to the already fermented wine, in order to give sweetness of taste without revival of fermentation. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 206.

scheelize (shā'līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scheelized*, ppr. *scheelizing*. To treat (wine) with glycerin. See ★*scheelization*.

scheererite (shā'rėr-īt), *n.* [G. *scheererit*. Named (1827) after Captain Von *Scheerer*, its discoverer.] A native hydrocarbon, perhaps a polymere of marsh-gas. It occurs in whitish crystalline folia with brown coal, at Uznach, Switzerland.

Schefflera (shef'le-rä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), named in honor of *Scheffler*, a physician and botanist of Danzig, Prussia, who lived in the eighteenth century.] A genus of plants of the family *Araliaceæ*. See *Sciadophyllum*.

scheme, *n.* 8. In *printing*, the written or printed summary of the proper quantity of types for each character: in Great Britain a 'scheme' of type is called a 'bill' of type. *De Vinne*, Plain Printing Types, p. 165.

schepel (sċhep'ęl), *n.* [D., a bushel, etc.] In Holland, a decaliter, equal to 2.64 United States gallons.

Scheuchzeriaceæ (shök″zē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1858), < *Scheuchzeria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadales*, the arrow-grass family, chiefly characterized by racemed or spiked flowers and united carpels. There are four genera, of which *Scheuchzeria* is taken as the type and *Triglochin* is the best known. See *Juncaginaceæ*.

Schiaparellian canals. See ★*canals of Mars*.

Schilbeodes (shil-bē-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Schilbe*, a genus of siluroids, + Gr. *-ωδης*, < εἶδος, form.] A genus of catfishes which live in the fresh waters of the eastern United States.

schillerfels (shil'ėr-fels), *n.* [G., < *schiller*, glitter (see *schiller*), + *fels*, rock.] In *petrog.*, a variety of peridotite containing bronzite or enstatite, which has a glistening, silky to submetallic luster. Some rocks called schillerfels are bronzite-bearing gabbro. See *schillerite*.

schist, *n.*—**Blocky schist**, a schist which is cut up into blocks by intersecting series of joints.

Claim No. 1 of Gold Run joins with Claim No. 3, Rhode Island. The b d rock consists of schists similar to those on Glenn Creek. It is described by the prospectors as a "*blocky schist.*"

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin [213, 1902, p. 53.

Callaway schist, a series of metamorphic rocks in the northwestern Highlands of Scotland, associated with the Precambrian Lewisian gneiss. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1901, p. 623.—**Gembloux schist**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Silurian in the Ardennes in Belgium and France. It is correlated with the Caradoc of Britain or the upper division of the Lower Silurian.—**Goffered schist**, finely crumpled or puckered schist, best shown in micaceous varieties.—**Matagne schists**, in *geol.*, the upper subdivision of the Frasnian stage which constitutes the lower division of the Upper Devonian in Belgium and northern France.—**Moine schist**, a series of flaggy schists in the Scotch highlands, which belong to the later Archæan. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 793.—**Przibram schists**, a series of Precambrian slates in Bohemia, constituting Barrande's 'Étage A,' lying unconformably beneath the great series of Cambrian basal quartzites, conglomerates, slates, and igneous rocks that form 'Étage B.'

Schistochoanites (skiz-tō-kō-ą-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + χόανος, funnel, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] In Hyatt's classification of the cephalopods, a suborder of the *Nautiloidea*, with incomplete siphonal funnels developed on one side but imperfect on the side near the shell-wall.

schistocystis (skis-tō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + κύστις, bladder.] Congenital fissure of the bladder.

schistocyte (skis'tō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + κύτος, a hollow (a cell).] A segmenting blood-cell.

schistocytosis (skis″tō-sī-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + κύτος, a hollow (cell), + *-osis*.] Cell-division; specifically, division of a blood-cell.

schistoglossia (skis-tō-glos'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] Congenital fissure of the tongue.

schistoid (shis'toid), *a.* [*schist* + *-oid*.] In *petrog.*, somewhat like schist.

These fragments consisted of granites, quartziferous diorites, *schistoid* diorites, amphibolites, mica schists, grained quartzites, sandstone, a few fragments of compact limestone, and partially decomposed earthy shales.

J. Murray, in Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 360.

schistorrhachis (skis-tor'ą-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + ῥάχις, spine.] Same as *spina bifida*.

schistoscope (skis'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σχιστός, split, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A simple polariscope for the production of complementary colors.

By the aid of polarized light it is possible to produce with ease and certainty . . . colours which are truly complementary. There are quite a number of instruments for accomplishing this, but perhaps the simplest and best is that which was contrived by Brücke, . . . and called by him a *schistoscope*.

O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 161.

schizæaceous (skiz-ē-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schizæaceæ*.

schizaxon (skī-zak'son), *n.* [Gr. σχίζειν, divide, + ἄξων, axis.] In *neurol.*, the Y-shaped division of the axon of a sensory nerve-cell in the spinal cord. *Von Lenhossek*.

schizochroal (skī-zok'rō-ąl), *a.* [Gr. σχίζειν, divide, + χρόα, skin, + *-al*[1].] In the compound eye of the trilobites, that type in which the corneal lenses are separated by interstitial portions of the sclera or test: contrasted with *holochroal*. See ★*holochroal*.

Schizodonta (skiz-ō-don'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, divide, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), a tooth.] A division of the pelecypod mollusks in which the teeth of the valves are heavy, amorphous, and variable, often obscurely divided into subumbonal and lateral elements.

schizogamy (skī-zog'ą-mi), *n.* [Gr. σχίζειν, divide, + γάμος, marriage.] A method of reproduction in which a sexual form is produced by fission or by gemmation from a sexless one, as in some worms. Same as *metagenesis*.

This group is one of the most interesting to naturalists from the frequence of *schizogamy* and epigamy among its members.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., April, 1902, p. 296.

Schizogenic cycle. See ★*cycle*[1].

schizogenous, *a.* 2. Reproducing by schizogony or fission.

schizogonia (skiz-ō-gō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, divide, + γόνος, generation.] Reproduction by successive cell-division; schizogony.

schizogonic (skiz-ō-gon'ik), *a.* [*schizogon(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting schizogony; schizogonous.

In *Klossia Eberthi*, for example, both microgametes and spores are formed, but there is no *schizogonic* cycle, only a sporogonic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 816.

schizogonous (skī-zog'ō-nus), *a.* Same as ★*schizogonic*.

schizogony, *n.* 2. Self-mutilation; autotomy.

A constriction somewhat similar to that which occurs in Linckia before *schizogony* of the arm takes place.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 289.

Schizogregarinæ (skiz-ō-greg-ą-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. σχίζειν, divide, + NL. *Gregarinæ*.] A group of *Gregarinida* in which schizogonic reproduction takes place during the extracellular phase of the trophozoite, in addition to the ordinary sporogony. Compare ★*Amœbosporidia*.

schizolite (skiz'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + λίθος, stone.] A silicate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring in prismatic, triclinic crystals of a pink to brown color. It is related to pectolite in form and composition. Found in south Greenland.

schizolytic (skiz-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + λυτικός, < λύσις, dissolution.] In *biol.*, forming any organ or reproductive body by simple division or fission.

The separation of the gemmae is by a *schizolytic* process. *Bulletin Torrey Bot. Club*, XXXI. 206.

schizomycetic (skiz″ō-mī-sē'tik), *a.* [*Schizomycetes* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Schizomycetes* or bacteria. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 104.

schizont (skiz'ont), *n.* [Gr. σχίζων (σχιζοντ-), ppr. of σχίζειν, cleave, split: see *schism*.] In some sporozoans, an asexual reproductive body in which spores are formed by the internal division of the contained protoplasm into few or many gymnospores. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1902, I. 74.

Schizopetalon (skiz-ō-pet'ą-lon), *n.* [NL. (Sims, 1823), < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, + πέταλον, leaf, petal.] A small genus of Chilian cruciferous herbs with laciniate purple or white petals. One of them, *S. Walkeri*, is grown as a flower-garden annual. It reaches a height of one or two feet and bears sessile sinuate or entire leaves and many fragrant white flowers.

Schizophyllum (skiz-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < Gr. σχίζειν, split, + φύλλον, leaf, in allusion to the split lamellæ.] A small genus of agaricaceous fungi, having the pileus coriaceous and the lamellæ split and revolute. A dozen or more species have been



a, *Schizophyllum alneum*; *b*, gills, or lamellæ, enlarged; *c*, cross-section of pileus showing split and revolute lamellæ.

described, most of which are probably mere forms of one or two polymorphic species. The plants are very common and cosmopolitan, occurring on dead wood. *S. alneum* is the type of the genus and the most common form.

Schizophyta (skiz-ō-fī'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A subdivision of the *Thallophyta*, including the *Schizophyceæ*, or blue-green algæ, and the *Schizomycetes*, or bacteria.

schizorhiny (skiz-ō-rī'ni), *n.* [*schizorhin(al)* + *-y*[3].] The fact or condition, found in certain groups of birds, of having a schizorhinal palate. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 592.

schizospore (skiz'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A nonsexual spore formed by division in the *Chamæsiphonaceæ*, a family of blue-green algæ: same as the *conidiospore* of some authors.

schizotarsian (skiz-ō-tär'si-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schizotarsia*.

schizotrichia (skiz-ō-trik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Splitting of hairs at their ends.

schizozoite (skiz-ō-zō'īt), *n.* [Gr. *σχίζειν*, divide, + E. *zoite*.] A phase or form of an animal resulting from an asexual method of reproduction, as by fission or gemmation, as in some worms.

Development of Metameres in Salmacina dysteri.—A. Malaquin has studied the development of the sexually produced larva ("oozoite") of this Serpulid, and compares it with what he has previously observed in the asexually produced form ("*schizozoite*").
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1903, p. 618.

Schleich's anesthetic mixture. See ★*anesthetic*.

schlempe (shlem'pę), *n.* [G.] Still-wash, the liquid residue left from distilling off alcohol from a fermented liquid. The name is especially applied to this residue from the distillation of fermented beet-root molasses, which is a valuable source of potash salts, principally potassium carbonate. The corresponding French term is *vinasse:* both words have been to a certain extent adopted into English. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 230.

schlempekohle (shlem'pe-kō-lę), *n.* [G., < *schlempe*, still-wash, + *kohle*, coal.] A black, porous mass obtained by evaporating schlempe to dryness and heating the residue until the organic matter present is charred. By leaching this mass with water the potash salts are dissolved out. See ★*schlempe*.

schlicker (shlik'ėr), *n.* [G.] The skimmings from molten unrefined lead, containing chiefly copper, iron, and zinc, with a little antimony and arsenic.

schlieren (shlē'ren), *n. pl.* [G. *schlieren*, prop. pl. of G. dial. *schlier* (OHG. *sclierro*, MHG. *schliere*), a boil.] In *petrog.*, streaks or irregularly shaped portions of an igneous rock which differ in texture or composition from the main mass.

The figure shows a curious banded concretionary structure in deeper shades resembling the landscape marble from Cotham in England. It is a distinct *schlieren* structure in a sedimentary rock, as if a heavier layer had settled upon a lighter, and the latter had at stated points risen up into the former. The lines of flow marked by a delicate banding, and expanded outwardly into a fan structure.
Amer. Geol., Feb., 1905, p. 98.

schlieric (shlē'rik), *a.* [G. *schlier(en)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, having the properties of schlieren. Schlieric texture is a streaked heterogeneous texture in which different parts of the rock exhibit differences in mineral composition accompanied or not by textural differences.

schlitte (shlit'ę), *n.* [G. dial. *schlitte*, G. *schlitten*, a sled, sledge, OHG. *slito*, m., *slita*, f., < *slītan*, G. *schleiten* = E. *slide*.] A Swiss form of small coasting sled, steered by hand with short, iron-pointed sticks. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, April 15, 1905, p. 24488.

schloss (shlos), *n.* [G., a lock, castle, in OHG. *sloz* (= D. *slot*, etc.), a bolt, lock, castle, < *sliozan*, G. *schliessen*, shut, lock: see *slot*[1].] In German, a castle or manor-house: a term equivalent to the French *château*.

schmalzöl (shmälts'ōl), *n.* [G., < *schmalz*, lard, + *öl*, oil.] Literally, lard-oil: a term used as a trade-name for refined rape-seed oil, prepared for table use as salad-oil by treatment for the removal of a somewhat acrid taste. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., II. 28.

schmeltz, *n.* See *schmelze*.

schnabelkanne (shnä'bel-kän-e), *n.* [G., < *schnabel*, bill, beak, + *kanne*, jug, can.] A jug or pitcher with the spout in the form of a tube: used in Greco-Roman archæology for vessels of a peculiar form found in great abundance among Mycenæan and later Greco-Roman work.


Schnabelkanne (Trojan).

A certain form of beaked jug, called by German archæologists *schnabelkanne*, is characteristic of the whole area from before the first introduction of the potter's wheel to the end of the period.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 56.

schnapper (shnap'ėr), *n.* [Prop. *snapper*, the spelling *schnapper* having appar. arisen out of a notion that the word is Dutch or German. But the D. word would be ★*snapper* (compare D. *snaper*, the hornback, a fish), and the G. *schnapper* is not applied to a fish.] A fish, *Pagrus unicolor*, abundant in all Australasian waters and similar to the red porgy of the Mediterranean, and the red tai of Japan. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Cock schnapper,** the young of the Australian schnapper.—**School schnapper,** a name given to the schnapper when it begins to school.

schneider (shnī'dėr), *n.* [G., cutter, tailor, one who gets the worst, as in a game; < *schneiden*, cut.] A German equivalent for *lurch*, applied to the adversaries of the single player (*a*) in *skat*, when they fail to reach 30, and (*b*) in *sixty-six*, when they fail to make 33. *Double schneider* is the same as ★*schwarz*, 2.

schneller (shnel'ėr), *n.* [G., a jerker, lever, picker, < *schnellen*, jerk, let go, < *schnell*, quick, = E. *snell*.] In *music*, a term sometimes used for ★*pralltriller*, when the embellishment occurs with notes that are detached, not in a descending series.

schnorrer (shnōr'ėr), *n.* [Yiddish, < G. *schnurren*, to hum. It is said that wandering beggars used to play a trifling musical instrument called *schnurrpfeife*, 'humming pipe,' which produced a buzzing sound: hence the name.] Among German Jews, a beggar; a tramp.

schola cantorum (skō'lä kan-tō'rum). [L., 'school of singers.'] In *medieval music*, either the choir or chapel of a cathedral or monastery, or a choir-school attached to such an establishment; specifically, the Papal Choir at Rome.

scholasticate (skō-las'ti-kāt), *n.* A house in which advanced courses in philosophy, theology, and science are given to candidates for the priesthood in the Jesuit Order.

schönite, *n.* See *schœnite*.

school[1], *n.*—**Ambulatory school.** See ★*ambulatory*.—**Austrian school,** in *polit. econ.*, a group of economists of whom the Austrian writers, Menger, Wieser, Sax, and Böhm von Bawerk, are the most prominent. The essential characteristic of the school is the explanation of the phenomena of valuation by the theory of "final utility."—**Barbazon** or (properly) **Barbison school,** the group of French landscape-painters, classed as realists, who from about the middle of the nineteenth century made their home in Barbison and other villages near Fontainebleau. The group includes Théodore Rousseau, Millet, Corot, Daubigny, Jules Dupré, Diaz, Troyon, and others.—**Classical school,** in *polit. econ.*, a group of writers of the early part of the nineteenth century including Ricardo, Malthus, J. B. Say, M'Culloch, James Mill, and minor writers. The underlying philosophy of the school was utilitarianism and the method employed was deductive. Also called the *orthodox school* or the *Ricardian school*.—**Dynamic school.** (*a*) In *sociol.*, a group of writers who teach the possibility of improving society by human effort directed by scientific knowledge, in opposition to those who doubt man's ability to hasten the processes of natural evolution. (*b*) A medical sect, followers of Stahl, so called because of the doctrine that all vital phenomena proceed from the action of an internal force. See *animism*, 2.—**Free school,** a school in which tuition fees are not charged. Specifically:—(*a*) A charity-school. (*b*) A school maintained in a community by taxes levied for the purpose.—**Historical school.** (*b*) In *polit. econ.*, a group of economists who emphasize the interdependence of economic, social, political, and legal phenomena, and who maintain that the economic condition of a nation can be understood only through a historical study of the institutional development of that nation. The earliest prominent representatives of the historical school were the German writers Wilhelm Roscher, Bruno Hildebrand, and Karl Knies. The historical school became predominant in German economics in the last half of the nineteenth century and profoundly influenced economic thought throughout the world.—**Latin school,** a school in which the pupils are instructed especially in Latin and Greek, in preparation for a college or university.—**Médan school,** a group of realistic writers who advocated a laborious reproduction of life in its most material features. Zola was the most noted of this school. *M. V. M. Crawford*, Studies in Foreign Literature, p. 64.—**National school.** (*b*) A school of political economy which represents a reaction against the laisser-faire doctrines and the cosmopolitanism of the classical economists. Writers of the national school regard state encouragement of industry, in the form of protective tariffs, bounties, etc., as essential to the development of the latent resources of a country. Friedrich List and Henry C. Carey were the most prominent writers of this school.—**Neapolitan school of painting.** See ★*naturalisti*.—**Norwich school of painting.** See ★*painting*.—**Pisan school of sculpture,** the small but influential coterie of sculptors which was formed in Pisa, Italy, in the thirteenth century. Its chief masters were Niccolò da Pisa, and his son Giovanni. It was much influenced by certain antique remains now in the Campo Santo at Pisa.—**Secondary school,** a school between the primary school and the college, university, or technological school.

The *secondary school* course is normally four years in length. . . . The conditions prescribed by the colleges for admission to their courses affect powerfully both the *secondary school* programme and the methods of teaching.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 681.

The school which seeks to retain its pupil to the age of sixteen or seventeen, and to prepare him to enter a skilled trade or one of the minor professions, is a *secondary* or intermediate *school*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 663.

Staticokinetic school, in *sociol.*, those writers who merely try to explain society, without attempting to direct human progress by means of scientific knowledge.—**Tapestry school.** See the extract.

Miss . . . works in all the stock effects of the *tapestry school*, reveling particularly in great splotches of red color. Helvin's hair is blood red. Brynhild's and Randvar's locks are gold red, the villain — a polished person who has learned his manners in France — wears slashed garments of red Spanish leather; when there is a fight blood flows redly from the rents in the garments of the combatants, the wine is red in the cups, and the campfire blazes red against the dark trees of the forest primeval. *N. Y. Times*, Sat. Rev., Feb. 24, 1906, p. 112.

Vested school, in Ireland, a school the control of which is vested in commissioners.

school-fish, *n.* **3.** A collective name for cod-fish which inhabit the open sea. *Stand. Dict.*

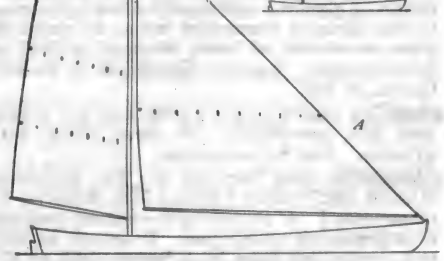
school-land (sköl'land), *n.* A portion of government land which is appropriated for the use or support of schools, as for an agricultural school.

schoolmaster, *n.* **2.** A common name of *Lutianus apodus*, a fish of the family *Lutianidæ*, found in the West Indies.

school-section (sköl'sek″shon), *n.* A section of the public land devoted to the support of the public schools. [Western U. S.]

school-shark (sköl'shärk), *n.* Same as ★*topé*[3], 2.

schooner, *n.*—**Butterman schooner,** a peculiar type of schooner-yacht, formerly in vogue in England, having a very large overhang both forward and aft. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 153.—**Maintopsail schooner,** a schooner which carries a square topsail on the mainmast.—**One-masted schooner,** a revolutionary type of boat, so named (paradoxically) because its sail-plan is virtually that of the ordinary two-masted schooner, with the exception that the foresail and all the head-sails are in one, and that all this spread of sail is entirely inboard. It is the only one-masted rig in existence in which the mast is stepped aft of the center of effort of the sail-plan. This rig offers the advantages of the yawl, ketch, and



One-masted Schooner.
A, full sail; *B*, jib reefed.

regular schooner, inasmuch as by simply lowering the jib the boat will lay head to wind; also that by having one mast instead of two there is saving of weight aloft and a natural increase of stability, while the large jib exerts a tremendous lifting power. The absence of a mast in the forward part of the boat increases her buoyancy and life in a seaway, and permits her to rise readily to a head sea. By reefing the jib, the balance of the sail-plan is not impaired, but leaves it like that of an ordinary two-

masted schooner under jib and mainsail. The high, narrow-headed mainsail is of special service in a heavy sea as it catches the wind which blows over the crests, and thus keeps steerageway on the boat. This type of vessel is generally known as the *Andrade one-masted schooner.*

schott (shot), *n.* [G. *schott*, prob. < D. *schot*, a payment: = E. *shot*[2].] 1. One twenty-fourth of a mark, gold and silver weight, at Danzig. —2. An early Prussian silver coin.

schraufite (shrouf'it), *n.* [Named after Prof. A. *Schrauf*, an Austrian mineralogist (died 1897).] A native mineral resin of a deep-red color which occurs in the sandstone of Wamma, Bukowina.

Schroeder's figure, Schroeder's stair figure. See ★*figure.*

Schroeter's valley. See ★*valley.*

schungite (shöng'it), *n.* [*Schunga* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Amorphous carbon, intermediate between graphite and anthracite. It occurs in phyllite near Schunga, Russia.

Schuylkill cat. See ★*cat*[1].

Schwann cell. See ★*cell.*

schware (shvä're), *n.*; pl. *schwaren* (-ren). [LG. *schware*, < *schwar*, G. *schwer*, heavy.] 1. Copper currency of Bremen in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, equal to one fifth of a groat.—2. A subsidiary coin of Oldenburg, one twelfth of a silver groschen; equivalent to one fifth of a United States cent.

schwarz (shvärts), *n.* [G. *schwarz*, black.] 1. A coin of the Hanse Towns, equal to one fifth of a groat.—2. A double lurch or double schneider. In *skat*, if the adversaries of the single player fail to make a point, they are *schwarz*. In *sixty-six*, if a player fails to win a trick, he is *schwarz*. See ★*schneider.*

If, however, he fails to make 61 points, he loses the game; if his opponent make 90 points, he is Schneider; or if he makes no points at all, he is *Schwarz*, and he pays each of his opponents (silent players included, if any) the value of his game, increased, as the case may be, by the additional payment for Schneider or *Schwarz*.
Amer. Hoyle, p. 266.

schwegel (shvā'gel), *n.* [G., in OHG. *swegala*, a flute.] 1. An old form of pipe or flageolet. —2. In *organ-building*, a flue-pipe.

sci. An abbreviation (*a*) of *science*; (*b*) of *scientific.*

Sciadeichthys (sī-ad-ē-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < *Sciades*, a related genus, + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of marine catfishes found in tropical American waters.

sciænid (sī-ē'nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Sciænidæ.*

Sciænops (sī-ē'nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκίαινα*, a sea-fish (see *Sciæna*), + *ὤψ*, eye, face, appearance.] A genus of sciænoid fishes found on the South Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States.

sciagram (sī'ą-gram), *n.* [Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, + *γράμμα*, writing.] Same as ★*radiogram* or *radiograph*, 2. Also *skiagram.*

The *skiagram* showed that there was a very great deficiency in the lime salts. *Lancet*, July 4, 1903, p. 32.

sciagrammatic (sī″ą-gra-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or recorded by means of, a sciagram. Also *skiagrammatic.*

sciagrammatically (sī″ą-gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a sciagram or of sciagraphy. Also *skiagrammatically.*

sciagraph, *n.* 2. A photograph taken with the X-rays. See ★*ray*[1]. Also *skiagraph.*

When taking a *skiagraph* of the lungs the plate will not be marred as the result of movement of the ribs and lung and diaphragm, which is always the case when long exposures are made.
Amer. X-Ray Jour., Feb., 1903, p. 43.

sciagraph (sī'ą-gråf), *v. t.* [*sciagraph, n.*] To take a sciagraph or radiograph of. Also *skiagraph.*

The time of exposure depends largely upon the size and character of the apparatus employed, the degree of vacuum of the tube, and the thickness of the part to be *skiagraphed*. *Amer. X-Ray Jour.*, Feb., 1903, p. 41.

sciagraphic (sī-ą-graf'ik), *a.* [*sciagraph(y)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sciagraphy; obtained by means of sciagraphy. Also *skiagraphic.*

sciagraphy, *n.* 4. Photography by means of the Röntgen rays or other forms of radioactivity. Also *skiagraphy.*

Many of the "old timers" refuse at first to believe that such a thing as instantaneous *skiagraphy* is possible, and become converted only after seeing for themselves.
Amer. X-Ray Jour., Feb., 1903, p. 41.

sciametry (sī-am'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *skiascopy. Optical Jour.*, June 16, 1904, p. 42.

Sciara army-worm. See ★*army-worm.*

sciascope (sī'ą-skōp), *n.* The ophthalmoscopic mirror employed in the shadow-test. See *skiascopy.*

sciascopic (sī-ą-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sciascopy. Also *skiascopic.*

To make a *skiascopic* chimney for an argand burner, take a piece of tin about four inches square; with a small carpenter's chisel cut a circular hole out of it about two inches in diameter. *Optical Jour.*, Dec., 1903, p. 782.

science, *n.*— **Concrete science,** a science, not of laws of nature and their possible results, but descriptive and explanatory either of the kinds of objects (as in chemistry) or of the individual objects (as in astronomy) whose existence or potential existence (as in the case of a salt not hitherto made but which certainly might be made) has hitherto been revealed to us by experience. The term was introduced by Comte, along with *abstract science.* Spencer added an intermediate division, *abstract-concrete science.*— **Domestic science,** the applications of science (physics, chemistry, biology, hygiene, etc.) to household or domestic economy.— **Mental science.** (*a*) The science of mind; psychology. (*b*) A so-called system of healing, which aims at a cure of all physical ailments by educating the mind of the patient in certain directions. The mind is supposed to be trained to exclude every idea of the existence of any real discomfort, on the ground that all such discomfort is the result of abnormal mental conditions; the mind being properly trained to ignore the body, no discomfort exists, since the mind does not admit it. The system has many variations, but in general is, evidently, a form of mind-cure or faith-cure.— **Nautical science,** the arts of seamanship and navigation, to which may be added ship-designing, marine engineering, and naval gunnery.

scienter (sī-en'tėr), *n.* [L., *adv.*, knowingly, with knowledge.] In *law*, the clause in a complaint or indictment charging that the defendant has knowledge which renders him responsible or guilty; also, the fact that the defendant has such knowledge.

scientist, *n.*— **Christian Scientist.** See ★*Christian.*

scieropia (sī-ē-rō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκιερός*, shady (< *σκιά*, shadow), + *ὤψ*, eye.] A pathological condition in which objects seen appear to be in a shadow.

sciffarine (sif'a-rin), *n.* A trade-name of a plastic material, made of sawdust, hemp-fiber, starch, glue, and a mineral filler, intended for use in finishing interior walls of houses, filling spaces between joists, etc.

scillain (sil'ą-in), *n.* [L. *scilla*, squill, + *-in*[2].] A bitter, poisonous, amorphous glucoside found in squills, *Urginea maritima.* It is hydrolyzed by acids into sugar and a resin. Its physiological action is similar to that of digitalin.

scillin (sil'in), *n.* [L. *scilla*, squill, + *-in*[2].] A light-yellow crystalline glucoside found in squills, *Urginea maritima.*

scillipicrin (sil-i-pik'rin), *n.* [L. *scilla*, squill, + Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *-in*[2].] A yellowish-white hygroscopic, pulverulent glucoside contained in squills.

Scillitan (sil'i-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scillium, a town in Numidia. See the extract.

The recovery in their original form of the Acts of the *Scillitan* Martyrs has given us the earliest documents of the Church of Africa and, it would seem, the earliest specimen of Christian Latin. The martyrs take their name from Scilla (or Scillium), a town in Numidia.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 462.

scillitin (sil'i-tin), *n.* [L. *scilla*, squill, + *-it-* + *-in*[2].] A bitter compound found in squills, *Urginea maritima.* It is a diuretic used in certain forms of dropsy.

scillitoxin (sil-i-tok'sin), *n.* [L. *scilla*, squill, + E. *toxin.*] A light-brown amorphous glucoside found in squills. It is a cardiac poison, its action being similar to that of digitalin.

scind (sind), *v. t.* [L. *scindere*, cut.] To cut; cleave; separate. [Rare.]

That which is false cannot be good, nor can it be beautiful. That which is beautiful must be true and good. It is impossible to *scind* these distinct aspects of perfection. The philosopher seeking truth errs if he attempts to oppose what is certain to what is goodly.
Baring-Gould, Origin and Development of Religious Belief, II. 37.

scintillescent (sin-ti-les'ent), *a.* [See *scintillate.*] Scintillating; twinkling; having a tremulous motion to the eye.

The moon,
Bright, breathless, and buoyant, and brimful of June,
. . . . . .
Poised herself loose in mid-heaven, with one pale,
Minute, *scintillescent*, and tremulous star
Swinging under her globe like a wizard-lit car.
Owen Meredith, Lucile, II. iii. 12.

scintilloscope (sin-til'ō-skōp), *n.* [L. *scintilla*, spark, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus devised by F. H. Glew for detecting the effect of radioactive substances on polonium screens or other screens. A modification of the ★spinthariscope (which see).

The little instrument, which is called the "*Scintilloscope*," consists of a simple magnifier of adjustable focus, as in the spinthariscope, but instead of the fixed screen and particle of radio-active substance a small double plate of glass is used. One of these pieces of glass is coated with a radio-active salt, and the other is a radio-sensitive screen. Upon looking at a combination of this kind with the lens the sparkling appearance is very clearly seen.
Nature, Sept. 29, 1904, p. 535.

sciophilous (sī-of'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ous.*] In *phytogeog.*, shade-loving; adapted to live in shade. *Pound and Clements.*

sciophyte (sī'ō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *σκιά*, shade, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a shade-loving plant.

Scipionism (sip'i-ō-nizm), *n.* [L. *Scipio* (*Scipion-*) + *-ism.*] The distinctive character of Scipio. [Rare.]

Every great man is a unique. The *Scipionism* of Scipio is precisely that part he could not borrow.
Emerson, Self-reliance, Essays, 1st ser., p. 82.

scirrhoma (si-rō'mą), *n.*; pl. *scirrhomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *σκίρρος*, a tumor, + *-oma.*] Same as *scirrhus.*

scirtopodous (sėr-top'ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Scirtopoda.*

scissor-leg (siz'or-leg), *n.* A deformity consisting in adduction of both hips, the legs crossing each other.

scissors, *n. pl.*— **De Wecker's scissors,** small surgical scissors the blades of which are opened and closed by pressure on two steel springs united at one extremity like the blades of a pair of tweezers: used in operations on the eyeball.

scissors-telescope (siz'ȯrz-tel″e-skōp), *n.* A stereotelescope the interobjective distance of which can be varied by rotation of the arms about a joint so situated with reference to the eyepieces that the interocular distance remains constant.

sciuromorphine (sī-ū-rō-môr'fin), *a.* [*sciuromorph* + *-ine.*] Same as *sciuromorphic. Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 187.

sclaff (sklåf), *v.* [Also *sklaff*; imitative. Compare *baff* and *slap.*] To strike with the open hand or with anything flat; specifically, in *golf*, nearly the same as *baff.* See the extract. [Scotch.]

The distinction between the two words is somewhat subtle. In baffing a ball the stroke is played with the intention of lofting it high in the air, whereas a *sclaffed* ball is not necessarily lofted high.
W. Park, Jr., Game of Golf, p. 269.

sclaffy (sklåf'i), *a.* [*sclaff* + *-y*[1].] In *golf*, applied to a stroke when the ball is not taken clean but is struck only after the club has plowed through the ground behind it. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, p. 91.

sclera, *n.* 2. The test of the crustaceans, especially those parts of the test which separate the corneal lenses in aggregated schizochroal eyes.

sclereid (sklē'rē-id), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *-e-* + *-id*[2].] In *bot.*, a hardened and thickened cell; a lignified cell or stone-cell. See *sclerotic parenchyma*, under *sclerotic.*

sclerite, *n.* (*d*) One of the elements which by union or coalescence form the skeleton of a coral.

At the base of the polyp between each pair of mesenteries, the infolded ectoderm secretes small, round, oval or irregular calcareous bodies (*sclerites*); these are opposed against one another in radial directions, and as others are successively laid down on the top of them, upright partitions or septa (Sternleisten, cloisons) are built up. *Zittel* (trans.), Text-book of Paleon., I. 69.

sclero-adipose (sklē-rō-ad'i-pōs), *a.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + E. *adipose.*] Both fibrous and fatty; composed of a mixture of these two structures.

There is deposited around the cæcum a thick and resistant *sclero-adipose* mass which gives the impression of a neoplasm. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 38.

sclero-anthin (sklē-rō-an'thin), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-in*[2].] A little-known compound said to be present in ergot.

sclerocauly (sklē'rō-kâ-li), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *καυλός*, stem, + *-y*[3].] In *phytogeog.*, the character exhibited by plant stems which, in response to conditions of physiological dryness, have become slender, hard, and dry as in *Ephedra* and *Spartium. A. F. W. Schimper.*

sclerochoroiditis (sklē-rō-kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + NL. *choroides* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of both the sclerotica and the choroid.

sclerocornea (sklē-rō-kôr'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + NL. *cornea.*] The sclerotica and cornea considered together.

sclerocrystalline (sklē-rō-kris'ta-lin), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *κρυστάλλινος*, of crystal.] A colorless crystalline compound found in ergot of rye, from which it is extracted by ether.

sclerodactylia (sklē″rō-dak-til'i-ą), *n.* [NL.,

< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A condition of atrophy and deformity of the fingers, with thickening and hardening of the skin which covers them.

Scleroderma[3] (sklē-rō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1801), < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi having the peridium simple and coriaceous, rupturing irregularly and the gleba divided by irregular partitions. *S. verrucosum* is a common and widely distributed species occurring in grassy places.

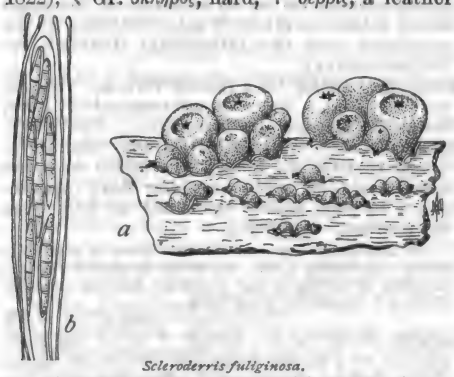
Sclerodermataceæ (sklē-rō-dėr-ma-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scleroderma*[3] (*Sclerodermat-*) + *-aceæ*.] A small family of gasteromycetous fungi, so named from the genus *Scleroderma* and including the common thick-skinned puffballs.

sclerodermatitis (sklē-rō-dėr-ma-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the skin with hardening of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues.

Hence the results of the treatment in this case are very suggestive that in some cases at least *sclerodermatitis* is rheumatic in origin. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 228.

sclerodermite, *n.* **2.** In the corals, one of the calcareous elements occurring detached in the ectoderm and mesoderm or forming compact tubes which are periodically partitioned off into stories with the upward growth of the animal.

Scleroderris (sklē-rō-der′is), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1822), < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρρις*, a leather



Scleroderris fuliginosa.
a, immature ascocarps; *b*, ascus containing spores and accompanied by paraphyses.

covering.] A genus of discomycetous fungi having coriaceous ascocarps arising from a stroma seated beneath the surface of the substratum. At first they are subglobose and closed, but finally the covering ruptures and exposes the disk. The spores are hyaline, elongate, and 4 to 8-celled. Over 25 species are known, mostly saprophytic on trunks and branches. *S. fuliginosa* is said to be parasitic on twigs and branches of willows in Europe and North America.

sclero-erythrin (sklē″rō-e-rith′rin), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*[2].] A red coloring-matter found in ergot of rye.

sclerogenic (sklē-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Same as *sclerogenous*[1].

sclerogummatous (sklē-rō-gum′a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + E. *gummatous*.] Both fibrous and gummatous.

Next in importance in syphilitic cardiac affections comes *sclerogummatous* arteritis. This is sooner or later complicated by insufficiency of the aortic valves and aortic aneurysm. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 229.

sclero-iodin (sklē-rō-ī′ō-din), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἰώδης*, like a violet, + *-in*[2].] A coloring-matter found in ergot of rye.

sclerokeratitis (sklē-rō-ker-a-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both the sclerotica and the cornea.

Sandford says in the British Medical Journal of November 1, 1902, that by the term *sclerokeratitis* he means an inflammatory cellular infiltration of the fibrous tissue of the sclerotic coat, extending more or less into the substantia propria of the cornea.
Therapeutic Gazette, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 115.

scleromere (sklē′rō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *μέρος*, part.] A primitive segment from which an osseous structure is developed: distinguished from a *myomere* or primitive muscular element. *H. Gadow*, in Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 12.

sclero-optic (sklē-rō-op′tik), *a.* Relating to both the sclerotica and the optic nerve. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 557.

sclerophyllous (sklē-rof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ous*.] In *phytogeog.*, having coriaceous leaves: said of vegetation; favorable to vegetation with such leaves: said of conditions. Sclerophyllous plants are found in all xerophytic formations, but are commonest in mild temperate regions with wet winters and dry summers. See ★*garrigue* and ★*maqui*[2].

sclerophylly (sklē-rof′i-li), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-y*[3].] In *phytogeog.*, the character presented by a type of foliage reduced in size, thickened, and hardened in response to conditions of physiological dryness. *A. F. W. Schimper.*

scleroprotein (sklē-rō-prō′tē-in), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + E. *protein*.] A term suggested to designate the albuminoids which occur widely distributed in the skeletal tissues of the animal organism. *Nature*, March 7, 1907, p. 439.

sclerosarcoma (sklē″rō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *sclerosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A hard fleshy growth, especially one on the gums.

sclerose (sklē-rōs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sclerosed*, ppr. *sclerosing*. [*sclerosis*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause sclerosis or hardening.

Sclerosing disorders, such as chronic alcoholism.
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 496.

II. *intrans.* To become affected with sclerosis.

scleroseptum (sklē-rō-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *sclerosepta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + L. *septum*, partition.] One of the calcareous septa of a coral, contrasted with the fleshy mesenteries or sarcosepta.

sclerosis, *n.*—**Unicellular sclerosis,** invasion of a gland by fibrous bands passing between the individual cells.

Lemoine and Lannois, as already noted, have studied pancreatitis in four cases of diabetes and have thought that the new growth of interstitial tissue has its seat of origin in the perivascular tissue whence fibrous processes extend between the parenchymatous structures. An important feature of the inflammatory change described by them is the penetration of fibrous strands into the acini, separating the cells and producing what they designate *unicellular sclerosis*.
Jour. Exper. Med., Jan. 15, 1901, p. 424.

Vascular sclerosis. Same as *arteriosclerosis*.

Dehio examined fingers that had been amputated on account of Raynaud's disease and found in these endarteritis, endophlebitis and degenerated nerves, but he only had about 1 cm. of normal tissue above the gangrenous area for his investigation. He, too, was uncertain whether the *vascular sclerosis* preceded the gangrene or vice versa. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1900, p. 106.

sclerostenosis (sklē″rō-stē-nō′sis), *n.* In *pathol.*, the contraction and hardening of a structure.

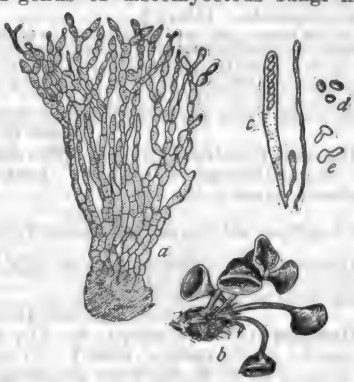
Sclerostoma, *n.* *Sclerostoma armatum* is a large palisade-worm (nematode) of horses: same as ★*Strongylus equinus*. *Sclerostoma tetracanthum*, or *Cylichnostomum tetracanthum* (Mehlis, 1831), is one of the smaller (9 to 12 millimeters long) nematode worms found in the cæcum and colon of horses.

Sclerotic plate, one of the series of thin plates of bone which surround the opening of the pupil of the eye and form the outer part of the eyeball in many birds, or, as in the owls, a deep bony box. See cut under *sclerotal*.

scleroticectomy (sklē-rot-i-sek′tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *sclerotica* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a portion of the sclerotica.

scleroticotomy (sklē-rot-i-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [NL. *sclerotica* + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] Incision through the sclerotica.

Sclerotinia (sklē-rō-tin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fückel).] **1.** A genus of discomycetous fungi having



Sclerotinia fructigena.
a, the conidial form known as *Monilia*; *b*, stipitate ascocarps from a mummied peach; *c*, an ascus with spores and a paraphysis; *d*, separate ascospores; *e*, germinating ascospores. All highly magnified.

smooth-stalked, funnel or saucer-shaped ascocarps arising from sclerotia. The ascospores are unicellular and hyaline. Many of the species are parasitic on fruit of ericaceous plants. The conidial forms have been described as *Botrytis* and *Monilia*. *S. Fuckeliana*, the vine-sclerotinia, attacks various plants but especially the grape, destroying leaves, stems, and fruit. *S. Trifoliorum* attacks leaves and stems of clover and *S. fructigena* is the ascigerous form of the fruit-mold or Monilia of peaches and other fruits.

Bees carry the spores of *Sclerotinia* as they do the pollen of the bilberries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 575.

2. A fungus of the genus *Sclerotinia*.

Onion sclerotinia, *Sclerotinia bulborum*, a species which attacks the bulbs of onions and hyacinths. Its conidial stage belongs to the form-genus *Botrytis*.

sclerotinial (sklē-rō-tin′i-al), *a.* [NL. *Sclerotinia* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or caused by fungi belonging to the genus *Sclerotinia*.

De Bary's pioneer paper on Sclerotinia and *sclerotinial* diseases. *Science*, April 18, 1902, p. 607.

sclerotioid (sklē-rō′ti-oid), *a.* [NL. *sclerotium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or pertaining to a sclerotium. Also *sclerotoid*.

sclerotium-disease (sklē-rō′shi um-di-zēz′), *n.* Any parasitic disease of plants due to fungi of the genus *Sclerotinia*.

sclerotized, *a.* (*b*) In *pathol.*, same as *sclerosed*.

sclerotoid (sklē′rō-toid), *a.* Same as ★*sclerotioid*.

sclerotome, *n.* **3.** That portion of the metamerically segmented mesoderm of the vertebrate embryo which gives rise to the sustentacular or supporting structures, such as the bony, cartilaginous, and connective-tissue skeleton.

scleroxanthin (sklē-rō-zan′thin), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystalline compound extracted by ether from ergot of rye.

sclerozone (sklē′rō-zōn), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ζώνη*, a girdle.] One of the bony girdles, or series of bones, to which the limbs are attached; the shoulder girdle and pelvic girdle. [Rare.]

scob (skob), *n.* [Cf. *scobs*.] A fault, in weaving, caused by the entanglement of a broken warp-thread in the shed through which the weft passes. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 481.

scobicular (skō-bik′ū-lär), *a.* Same as *scobiform*. Also *scobiculate*.

scobiculate (skō-bik′ū-lāt), *a.* Same as ★*scobicular*.

scodella (skō-del′ä), *n.* [It. *scodella*, < L. *scutella*, a shallow vessel, a waiter. See *scuttle*.] A majolica vessel in the form of a shallow bowl on a footed stem. Also *scudella*. See *tazza*, 1.

scof, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *scoff*.

scoff, *n.* **3.** Food; "grub." [Slang.]

Duke's son, cook's son, all of 'em want their *scoff*,
Fifty thousand horse and foot struggling to get some grub.
R. Kipling, in War's Brighter Side, xv.

scoff, *v. t.* **3.** To steal; carry off. [Slang.]

Their storeroom is a regular theatre, sir. . . . There's enough [paint] for two first-rates, and I've *scoffed* the best half of it.
R. Kipling, Judson and the Empire, in Many Inventions, p. 396.

scoggan (skog′an), *n.* [Also *scoggin*; origin obscure.] **1.** A vane; a weathercock. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A device for operating the valve of an engine, consisting of cords attached to the valve-handle and pulled by some reciprocating part of the mechanism. This device was used as a valve-gear in some of the earliest forms of steam-engine.

scoggin (skog′in), *n.* Same as ★*scoggan*.

scoleciasis (skō-lē-sī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκωληκίασις*, the condition of being worm-eaten, < *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), worm.] Same as *helminthiasis*.

scolecoiditis (skō-lē-koi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), worm, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vermiform appendix; appendicitis.

scolecology (skō-lē-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), worm, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Same as *helminthology*.

scolecomorphic (skō-lē-kō-môr′fik), *a.* Relating to or resembling the *Scolecomorpha*.

Scolecosporæ (skō-lē-kō-spō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), worm, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A name given by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially to those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, and including the genera which have the spores rod-like or filiform.

scoliid (skō'li-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Scoliidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Scoliidæ*.

scoliokyphosis (skol″i-ō-kī-fō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *σκολιός*, curved, + *κύφωσις*, humpbacked condition.] A pathological condition in which the spinal column is curved laterally as well as posteriorly.

scoliometer (skol-i-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *σκολιός*, curved, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the amount of deformity in lateral curvature of the spine.

scolion, *n.* See *skolion*.

Scolithus (skō'li-thus), *n.* [NL., for **scolecolithus*, < Gr. *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), worm, + *λίθος*, rock.] A generic name which has been given to supposed annelid tubes or worm-casts occurring in many sandstone rocks, especially those of Cambrian age.

Scolymus (skol'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *σκόλυμος*, the name of *Scolymus Hispanicus*.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. It contains three species, natives of the Mediterranean region. *S. Hispanicus*, the Spanish oyster-plant or golden thistle, is sometimes cultivated for its edible root, which is used like that of salsify. Other species are rarely grown for ornament.

scolytid (skol'i-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Scolytidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Scolytidæ*.

scombriform (skom'bri-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scomber*, a tunny or mackerel, + *forma*, form.] Scombroid.

scombrin (skom'brin), *n.* [Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a tunny or mackerel, + *-in*2.] A protamine found in the testicles of the mackerel.

scombron (skom'bron), *n.* [Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a tunny or mackerel, + *-on*.] A histon found in the immature testicles of the mackerel.

Scombrops (skom'brops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a tunny or mackerel, + *ὤψ*, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of fishes of the family *Cheilodipteridæ*, found in rather deep water in the western Atlantic.

Scone, the stone of. See ★*stone*.

sconse, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified (restored) spelling of *sconce*.

scooner, *n.* A simplified spelling of *schooner*.

scoot1, *v. t.* 2. To send or impel (something) with a quick, light motion at high speed. *Automobile Topics*, May 27, 1905, p. 462. [Colloq.]

scoot1, *n.* 3. Same as ★*dray*1, 3.

scooter1, *n.* 3. An oblong plow, or cultivator shovel, from under 2½ to 5 inches wide, suited to break a furrow, and thus contrasted with a *sweep* or *scrape*; also a plow-stock fitted with such a blade; a scooter plow: used to break out the middle of cotton-beds, to mix fertilizer which has been deposited in furrows, etc. [Southern U. S.]

A *scooter*, which is merely a flat shovel four to five inches wide and about twelve inches long.
T. F. Hunt, Forage and Fiber Crops in America, p. 352.

As soon as the tobacco plants are firmly set, a "*scooter*" is run between the rows, which throws up a flat bottom furrow through which the water is directed from the troughs.
Dept. Com. and Labor, Bureau of Census, Bulletin 16, [Irrig. in U. S., 1902, p. 24.

4. Same as *ice-scooter*.—**Wing scooter**, a scooter blade developed above into lateral wings.

scooter (skö'tėr), *v. i.* To sail a scooter or ice-scooter.

Scopaic (skō-pā'ik), *a.* In the style of Scopas (born about 420 B.C.), a celebrated Greek sculptor and architect, as it is known from ancient texts and probable copies of his works. It represented strong emotions and dramatic action. The so-called Niobide of the Chiaramonte Museum in Rome may be considered a fine example of the style of the Scopaic school, followers and imitators of Scopas.

scoparius (skō-pā'ri-us), *n.* [See *scoparious*.] The dried tops of the leguminous plant *Cytisus Scoparius*; broom; broom tops; Irish or Scotch broom. It contains the alkaloid sparteine and the glucoside scoparin, and is a heart tonic and diuretic, used in dropsy.

scopelid (skop'e-lid), *n.* Any fish of the *Myctophidæ* (*Scopelidæ*) or lantern-fishes.

scopeloid2 (skop'e-loid), *a.* [Gr. *σκόπελος*, a high rock, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *anthrop.*, noting a cranium which has a summit on its posterior part and an occiput rapidly descending to the wide base. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 46.

scopola (skō'pō-lä), *n.* [See the def.] The dried rhizome and larger roots of *Scopolina carniolica*, incorrectly called *Japanese belladonna*. It contains practically the same constituents as *Atropa Belladonna*, and is a mydriatic, sedative, and hypnotic.

scopolamine (skop'ō-lam-in), *n.* [*scopol(in)* + *amine*.] A difficultly crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4+H_2O$, obtained from *Scopolina carniolica*, *S. Japonica*, *Duboisia myoporoides*, *Atropa Belladonna*, *Datura Stramonium*, and other plants of the *Solanaceæ*: identical with *hyoscine*. The hydrobromide is most used. It is a soporific and anesthetic.

scopoleine (skop'ō-lē-in), *n.* [*scopolin*.] An ether-like compound or alkaloid produced by heating scopolin with an organic acid anhydrid; analogous with the tropeines.

scopoletin (skop'ō-let-in), *n.* [*Scopola* (see def.) + *-et-* + *-in*2.] A colorless crystalline methyl ether of esculetin, $C_9H_5O_4.CH_3$, found in the root of *Scopolina japonica* and in belladonna root, and prepared by boiling scopolin with dilute sulphuric acid. Its solution in alcohol shows a blue fluorescence. It is slightly acid and melts at 198° C. Also called *chrysatropic acid*.

scopolin (skop'ō-lin), *n.* [*scopol(amine)* + *-in*.] A colorless crystallizable alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, produced by boiling scopolamine for a long time with baryta water.

scopule (skop'ūl), *n.* [L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, dim. of *scopa*, thin twigs, a broom.] In the sponge-spicules, a long straight rhabd bearing at one end a cluster of rays each ending in a bulb. It is derived from the hexactine.

scopuliferous (skop-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [L. *scopulæ*, a broom, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing or furnished with a scopula, as the tarsi of certain hymenopterous insects.

scorch, *v. i.* 2. To ride very fast on a bicycle or in a motor-car. [Colloq.]

Why go '*scorching*' along the roads? To say nothing of the danger, the blinding clouds of dust raised are in proportion to the speed attained.
The Grand, Oct., 1907, p. 521.

scorcher, *n.* 3. One who rides very fast on a bicycle or in a motor-car. [Colloq.]

scorching, *n.* 2. Fast riding on a bicycle or in a motor-car. [Colloq.]—3. The injury caused to tender bark or leaves of plants by excessive heat of the sun. See ★*firing*, 7.

scordinema (skôr-di-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκορδίνημα*, retching, used in the earlier sense of the verb, stretching or yawning, < *σκορδιᾶσθαι*, stretch, yawn.] Same as *pandiculation*.

score1, *n.* 5. (*b*) In *archery*, a record of all the shots of an archer; a record of all the shots of all the archers in a shooting-match; the sum of all the units won by an archer in a round. See ★*round*, 7 (*i*).—**Open score**, in *music*, a score in which each voice or instrument is noted on a separate staff.

score1, *v.* **I.** *trans.* 9. In *lumbering*, to chip off the side of a log to a line, preparatory to facing it by hewing.—**To score a century.** See ★*century*1.

II. *intrans.* 1. (*b*) Specifically, in *archery*, to keep a record of all the shots of one or several archers; make an entry on such a record. By the present method of scoring, hits in the gold, red, blue, black, and white are scored 9, 7, 5, 3, and 1 respectively. See ★*target*, 2.—4. In *horse-racing*, to try for a start.—5. To part or tend to part along the elements of the surface: said of castings which split from unequal contraction on cooling of the various parts.—6. In *geol.*, to erode in striæ or grooves: said of glaciers. See ★*rock-scoring*.

score-book (skōr'bůk), *n.* A book in which the tallies or runs in base-ball, cricket, and other games are kept.

score-card (skōr'kärd), *n.* A card which shows the position of players in base-ball, cricket, and similar sports, with spaces in which to enter the record of each player and of the game.

score-playing (skōr'plā″ing), *n.* The act, process, or result of playing upon a keyboard instrument from music noted in full vocal or orchestral score.

score-reading (skōr'rē″ding), *n.* The act or process of appreciating and interpreting music noted in full vocal or orchestral score.

score-sheet (skōr'shēt), *n.* A sheet of paper upon which a record of the tallies or runs in base-ball, cricket, and similar games is or may be written.

scoria1, *n.*—**Thread-lace scoria**, a form of basaltic pumice so highly inflated that the rock material between the bubbles is reduced to mere threads. It is found in small quantities at Kilauea. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 281.

scoring, *n.*—**Glacial scoring.** See ★*glacial*.

scoring-book (skōr'ing-bůk), *n.* In *archery*, a book for keeping the record of the shots; a score-book.

Scorpænichthys (skôr-pē-nik'this), *n.* [NL., < *Scorpæna* + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of cottoid fishes of large size, found from Puget Sound to San Diego.

Scorpiid (skôr'pi-id), *n.* [*Scorpio*, *Scorpius*, + *-id*2.] A meteor belonging to the flock which has its radiant in the constellation Scorpio.

In April many fine meteors diverge from Virgo and Libra, while in May there are Serpentids, *Scorpiids* and Ophiuchids.
Nature, April 14, 1904, p. 571.

Scotch. **I.** *a.*—**Scotch blessing**, a stern reprimand. [Colloq.] *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. p. 198.—**Scotch feed.** See ★*feed*.

II. *n.*—**Broad Scotch.** See ★*broad*.—**Court Scotch**, the court language of Scotland while it was still a separate kingdom. *Scott.*—**Highland Scotch**, the Gaelic language of Scotland.—**Lowland Scotch**, Scotch as spoken in the Lowlands.

Scotchman, *n.*—**Flying Scotchman**, a fast express-train that runs between Edinburgh and London. [Colloq.]

Scotic (skō'tik), *a.* [LL. *Scoticus*, < *Scoti*, the Scots.] Of or relating to the Scots.

scotodinia (skot-ō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκότος*, darkness, + *δῖνος*, a whirling.] Vertigo with dimness of vision.

scotography (skō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *σκότος*, darkness, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *sciagraphy*.

Scotoma auris, inability to hear a sound which comes from a certain point, the disability being determined by the direction rather than by the distance from the ear.

scotomatous (skō-tom'a-tus), *a.* [*scotoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Relating to or affected with a scotoma.

scotoscopy (skō-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *σκότος*, darkness, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-y*3.] Same as *skiascopy*.

scototherapy (skot-ō-thėr'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *σκότος*, darkness, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by absolute exclusion of light-rays, with or without the admission of the ultra-violet rays.

He [Dr. A. F. A. King] suggested several experiments in *scoto-therapy*—keeping some patients in the dark or in rooms with purple or indigo window glass, and exposing others, nude, to brilliant sunshine.
Science, Jan. 2, 1903, p. 24.

scour1, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* 4. To pass through the soil without the latter adhering, the blade being thus rubbed bright: said of an agricultural implement.

In the average soil there [Eastern U. S.] the cast-iron plow would *scour* perfectly. *Amer. Encyc. Agr.*, p. 742.

scour1, *n.* 1. (*b*) The violent removal of sand by the wind, especially when it blows through a funnel-shaped pass or cañon.

The sandhill was afterwards attacked by a S.W. wind, which commenced to reshape it, and this alteration at first led to the formation of notches in the crest, in which the wind became concentrated, leading to a violent *scour* and to the excavation of deep pits to leeward.
Nature, Dec. 10, 1903, p. 138.

scour-and-fill (skour″and-fil'), *n.* The violent removal of loose materials, such as sand and gravel, by swift currents of air or water and the deposition of the same on the slowing up of the velocity.

In the discussion alluded to, by Professor Chamberlin, occupying thirty-four pages of the Journal of Geology, the first ten pages are occupied by an illustrated introduction and an "academic statement" of the operation of *scour-and-fill* in river bottoms.
Amer. Geol., May, 1903, p. 264.

scour-fish (skour'fish), *n.* The escolar, *Ruvettus pretiosus*, named from its rough skin.

scouring, *n.* (*g*) A veterinary term for a loose discharge from the bowels. See *scour*1, *n.*, 2.

Keep the calf a little hungry and eager for more rather than fill it to dullness. The endeavor should be to prevent the beginning of indigestion, which leads to *scouring* and perhaps fatal diarrhea.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1894, p. 308.

scouring-brick (skour'ing-brik), *n.* A molded mass of an abrasive or silicious earth, usually in the form of a brick, used in domestic affairs for scouring steel knives and other bright metal surfaces. Also *Bath brick* (which see, under *brick*2).

scouring-cinder (skour′ing-sin″dėr), *n.* A basic slag which attacks the lining of a shaft-furnace.

scouring-machine, *n.* **2.** In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for scouring or grinding the flesh side of skins or hides by means of a cylinder fitted with stones or brushes. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 209.

scouring-sluice (skour′ing-slōs), *n.* A short flume or similar device the entrance to which is controlled by gates or valves in such a way that the water of an irrigating-ditch or -canal can be turned through the sluice to scour or wash out sediment accumulated in the ditch. *H. M. Wilson,* Irrigation Engineering, p. 216.

scouring-stone (skour′ing-stōn), *n.* A stone for scouring or rubbing the grain side of a hide. *Mod. Amer. Tanning,* p. 103.

scourway (skour′wā), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a channel eroded by a stream; especially, a channel, now dry, made by a former glacial stream.

scourwort (skour′wėrt), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis.*

scouse-kettle (skous′ket′l), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron cooking-kettle.—**To man the scouse-kettle halyards,** to lift a cooking-pot off the range. The expression is also understood as an invitation to eat.

scout[1], *n.* **9.** *Naval,* a vessel employed in obtaining information concerning the positions and numbers of the enemy's fleet. See also *scout* ★*cruiser.*

scramble, *v. i.* **3.** In *bot.*, to run or climb in all directions, especially over other plants. See ★*scrambler*, 2.

scrambler, *n.* **2.** In *phytogeog.*, a liana which supports itself by resting its long, straggling branches upon other plants, sometimes, as in roses and brambles, with incidental assistance from prickles and thorns. The liana character is usually less developed in this class than in any other, but in this regard the palm lianas of the tropics are an exception. *A. F. W. Schimper.*

scrap[1], *n.* **6.** *pl.* A commercial name of crude rubber obtained from the drippings of milky juice which adhere to the bark of the tapped tree and which are peeled off when dry. See ★*rubber*[1], 3.—**Ceara scraps,** a trade-name for a kind of crude rubber from the state of Ceara in Brazil.—**Clean scrap,** wrought-iron scrap from which all cinder has been removed by hammering.—**Nicaragua scraps and sheets,** a trade-name for crude rubber of excellent quality, the product of *Castilloa elastica,* imported from Nicaragua.—**Scrap process.** See ★*process.*

scrap[2] (skrap), *v. i.* [*scrap*[2], *n.*] **1.** To engage in a scrap or petty scrimmage; box. [Colloq.]—**2.** To engage in a war of words; squabble; quarrel.

scrap-basket (skrap′bȧs″ket), *n.* A basket for scraps, as of paper, etc.

scrape[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **5.** To scratch; draw sharply across something; "strike," as a match. *Cutcliffe Hyne,* A Master of Fortune, ix.

II. *intrans.* **6.** To remove the scrape, or concreted turpentine, from the faces of turpentined trees.—**7.** In *golf,* to drag the club slowly along the ground in the act of putting. *W. Park, Jr.,* Game of Golf, p. 217.

scrape[1], *n.* **6.** A small dredge which removes material by scraping the top; a scraper.—**7.** A plow or cultivator shovel consisting of a straight horizontal blade of steel, in use placed obliquely on the stock; a scraper. [Southern U. S.]—**Heel scrape,** a band of steel bent to a broad V-shape with the angle rounded like a heel, bolted to a light single-horse plow-stock, steadied by a full tongue blade, and used to scrape the weeds from the side of cotton beds, etc. Also *heelsweep.* [Southern U. S.]



Heel-scrape.

scraper, *n.* **1.** (*f*) In *calico-printing,* a thin steel blade that presses against the printing-roller to scrape off the color from the unengraved portions of the roller. Also called a *doctor.* *Georgievics* (trans.), Chem. Technol. Textile Fibers, p. 241. (*u*) A blade adjusted to the disk of a disk-harrow to remove adhering soil. Also *cleaner.* (*v*) Same as ★*scrape*, 6.—**Revolving scraper.** (*a*) A road scraper which turns on an axis and, in so doing, shifts or distributes the dirt. (*b*) A scraper for boiler-flues which turns on an axis as it is passed through the flue.

scraper-chaser (skrā′pėr-chā″sėr), *n.* In the transportation of petroleum by pipe-lines, a workman whose duties are to look after the go-devil (which see) when it is inserted for cleansing the pipe, and to give notice if it is arrested by a stoppage.

scraper-press (skrā′pėr-pres), *n.* An early form of lithographic press in which pressure was given to the stone by a straight edge that acted with a scraping motion.

scrap-hopper (skrap′hop″ėr), *n.* See the extract.

As fast as the pieces of blubber are resolved into oil, the residuary fragments are transferred to a rough box called the "*scrap-hopper*" or "strainer-cooler." Its size depends upon the dimensions of the try-works, but usually it holds from 1 to 1½ pots of scrap. It consists of two compartments, the upper portion, or hopper, for the scrap and the lower part for the oil, the two separated by a wooden partition containing numerous holes, so that the oil may readily drain from the material.

Sci. Amer. Sup., March 5, 1904, p. 23551.

scraping, *n.*—**Dumb scraping,** the act of scraping a wet deck with a blunt-edged scraper.

scraping-wheel (skrā′ping-hwēl), *n.* A wheel with knives on its periphery for scraping and cleaning the surface of fiber leaves, as those of the Sisal hemp.

The chains will then carry the leaves to the holding belts, by which they will be presented to the first *scraping wheel.* The leaves having been cleaned for the greater part of their length by the first wheel, a device placed between the two *scraping wheels* transfers the clean portion of the fiber to the second holding belt, and the remainder is cleaned by the second wheel, having no uncleaned or partially cleaned portions in the middle, as is usual in other machines.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. No. 5, p. 25, note.

scrap-steel (skrap′stēl), *n.* See ★*steel*[1].

scratch[1], *v. t.* **6.** To treat with a scratch-brush, as in finishing metal.

Scratch the silver article as bright as possible with the scratch brush and dip into the warm liquid. Remove the object after two minutes and rinse off in water. Then scratch it up again and return it into the liquid.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22636.

scratch[1]. **I.** *n.* **5.** In *billiards:* (*b*) In handicaps, the zero starting-mark.—**9.** A 'fluke,' in any game.—**10.** In *pool,* the mark by which forfeitures are designated and tallied.—**Glacial scratches.** See ★*glacial.*—**On or at scratch,** in *racing* and *athletics,* in the position of having received no handicap, but obliged to give such advantage to any others who are entitled to it; at the starting-line: from the form of race in which less able contestants start at some distance in front of the real starting-line from which distances are measured, according to their handicaps, while the most competent start from the starting-line or 'scratch' on the ground.

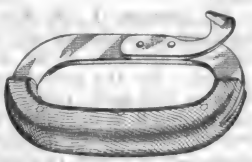
A dealers' handicap, in which $3,500 cars will be placed *on scratch* and the others will be allowed a certain number of seconds' start for each $100 less in price.

Automobile Topics, May 27, 1905, p. 487.

II. *a.* **3.** In sports and games, so good as to be obliged to start at scratch (or give handicaps to opponents) literally or figuratively; very skilful.—**4.** Having been scratched off a list of entries, etc.: implying nothing dishonorable: as, a *scratch* colt, one which had been entered for the two year olds; a *scratch* nominee. [Colloq.]—**Scratch play,** play, as in golf or billiards, in which all the players start at scratch, or without handicap; hence, first-class play, or play of a high order of merit.—**Scratch player,** a player who starts at scratch, or without any handicap allowance.

scratch-brush (skrach′brush), *v. t.* To clean with a scratch-brush. *Electrochem. Industry,* April, 1904, p. 132.

scratcher, *n.* (*e*) An instrument for marking trees, usually a hook-like gouge fastened to a flat elliptical iron hoop with wooden handle-plates on the opposite side from the gouge. Also called *bark-blazer, cruiser's bark-blazer, tree-scribe,* and *bark-gouge.*



Scratcher.

scratch-gage (skrach′gāj), *n.* A marking-gage with a hard steel scribing-point.

scratch-man (skrach′man), *n.* In racing, athletics, and such games as billiards, one who starts at scratch, or without a handicap.

scrawl[2], *n.* **2.** In *law,* same as ★*scroll-seal.*

screamer (skrē′mėr), *n.* **4.** Specifically, in *golf,* an unusually long shot. [Slang.]—**5.** (*a*) The exclamation-point (!). (*b*) A heading in unusually bold type. [Printers' slang.]

screed, *n.* **5.** A band of paper or other material placed around a piece of cloth to keep the loose end in place, to prevent injury when cords are tied around it in packing, and for trade-mark and ornamental purposes. Generally used in sets of two. [Cloth trade.]

screen, *n.* **1.** (*d*) In *cricket,* the white canvas background placed behind the bowler to aid the batsman in seeing the ball. (*e*) In *meteor.*: (1) A shelter; something

which protects from obnoxious meteorological influences but allows free action of any special influence whose intensity is to be observed. (2) Specifically, the Stevenson screen, a wooden frame or cage with louver sides 24 × 15 × 9 inches, holding thermometers, hygrometers, or evaporometers. This screen is allowable in very windy locations, but in general is objected to by meteorologists as being too small. The thermograph screen is a larger louvered cage for larger self-recording apparatus. The Weather Bureau screen is a cube of one yard or more. See *thermometer shelter.* (*f*) In *forestry,* same as ★*shade-frame.*

2. (*f*) In *paper manuf.*, a machine for sorting and separating the fine particles of the pulp from the large particles; a pulp-screen. It is made in a number of forms, some employing centrifugal force.

4. A transparent plate having ruled upon its surface lines, parallel or crossed, placed immediately in front of the sensitive plate in the manufacture of a half-tone negative, in order to break up the shadows by diffraction.—**Absorbent screen.** See ★*absorbent.*—**Aerial screen,** a transparent screen of smoke, gauze, etc., used in the production of lightning, ghosts, and similar scenic effects, with a magic lantern.—**Armored screen,** a thin vertical armor-plate in the interior of a war-ship in the vicinity of the guns, to protect them from flying splinters.—**Bunsen screen,** a photometric screen of the type devised by Robert Bunsen. It consists of a sheet of unsized paper a portion of which has been rendered translucent by soaking it in oil or paraffin. See *photometer.*—**Color-screen.** See ★*color-screen.*—**Crova's screen,** a solution composed of 22.3 grams of anhydrous ferric chlorid and 27.2 grams of nickel chlorid dissolved in 100 cubic centimeters of distilled water and used in a layer 7 millimeters thick as a screen through which to view a photometer-screen. Only light of 0.582μ, the clear yellow of the spectrum, is seen, since the iron cuts out the green and blue while the nickel cuts out the red rays. Lights of different color are thus comparable. *L. Bell,* Art of Illumination, p. 333.—**Dyed screen,** in *photo.*, a colored screen used in the orthochromatic process. *Woodbury,* Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 177.—**Electrostatic screen,** a conducting wall or layer, impenetrable to the lines of force of an electrostatic field and which thus serves to protect from the action of the field bodies which the wall surrounds. Thus a closed vessel of metal, however thin the walls, is a perfect electrostatic screen for objects within.—**Elster screen,** a photometer-screen for diffusing light. A two-inch cube of paraffin is divided centrally, and a sheet of metal or other substance impervious to light is inserted between the halves, which are then pressed together. The light, falling normally on the faces of the cube, is spherically diffused, and each half of the cube being illuminated from its respective light-source will present two illuminated fields from the face toward the observer, who views the screen in a sight-box. The fields will be sharply defined from each other by the thin partition. The screen is fairly sensitive. *W. M. Stine,* Photometrical Measurements, p. 41.—**Half-tone screen.** See ★*screen*, 4, and ★*half-tone.*—**Joly diffusive screen,** a photometer-screen resembling the Elster screen, consisting of a cube of paraffin centrally divided into two parallelepipeds, each 20×50×11 millimeters, which are then pressed together.—**Methven screen,** in *photom.*, a device for obtaining from an Argand gas-flame a light of standard intensity. It consists of a metal screen, with a rectangular opening, mounted in front of the flame. See ★*light standard.*—**Orthochromatic screen,** in *photog.*, a screen, as a plain yellow glass or a cell with parallel sides filled with potassium dichromate solution, placed either in front of or behind the objective of a camera, for the purpose of cutting off some of the blue and violet rays and leaving the less refrangible rays with such relative degree of intensity and of chemical actinicity as to produce a picture more correctly corresponding to the lights and shades as seen by the eye.—**Solar screen,** a small white plate or card supported a short distance before the eyepiece of a surveyor's transit to receive the image of the sun and the cross-wires of the telescope.

screening (skrē′ning), *n.* In *elect.* and *magnetism:* (*a*) The method of surrounding the apparatus inside of the screen with a shield of soft iron, so as to protect it from external magnetic influences. (*b*) The method of surrounding with a shield, cage, or netting made of good conducting material for protection against external electric forces. In large conductors carrying alternating currents, the outside part of the conductor may screen the inside so that less or no current flows in the interior, and the effective resistance of the conductor is thereby increased.

screenings, *n. pl.* **3.** The second grade of polished rice.

One lot grown at Crowley, La., gave the following milling record in November, 1900: Eight hundred and seventy-one sacks, weighing 161,000 pounds, yielded 94,500 pounds of head rice, 9,400 pounds of *screenings,* and 3,500 pounds of brewer's rice, and the whole crop gave a profit of $3.85 per barrel of 162 pounds.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 135.

screen-plate (skrēn′plāt), *n.* A brass or bronze cast plate having numerous narrow slots, used as a pulp-strainer in a pulp-screen. See ★*screen*, 2 (*f*).

screw[1], *n.* **8.** (*b*) In *Eng. billiards,* the draw shot. The movement actually is a screw, but so, in the opposite direction, is the follow shot, though it is not so named. When pocket-openings were larger it was by means of the screw, mainly, that long 'spot-ball' runs were made in England and America.—**13.** A me-

chanical loader for handling and lowering bales of cotton into the cargo-space of vessels. —**Capstan screw,** a large jack-screw having holes in the head in which bars may be inserted and used as levers in turning it; a capstan handscrew. It is used in raising buildings.—**Compressor screw,** a device employed on a slide gun-carriage for the purpose of increasing the friction and decreasing the recoil of the gun.—**Concave screw,** a female screw.—**Convex screw,** a male screw. Convex and concave screws are respectively as 'male' and 'female' screws. A short, concave screw which is fitted to a convex screw is known as a *nut*.—**Hour-glass screw,** a name given to the screw in a worm-and-wheel combination in which the helix is developed upon a hyperboloid of revolution instead of on a cylinder. This enables the helix of the worm to drive the wheel by contact with several of the helical teeth on its periphery, instead of only one, as in the cylindrical type. The hyperboloidal section suggests the hour-glass. Also known as *Hindley's screw* (which see, with cut). —**Screw-slotting cutter,** a milling-cutter for making the slot in the head of a screw. It is a small disk armed on the edge with teeth. See *milling-machine* and *milling-cutter*.—**Square screw,** a screw with rectangular thread. The helix is generated by revolving a square or rectangle around a cylinder, while it moves axially in one turn through the distance of the hitch.—**Tangent screw.** (*a*) See *tangent*. (*b*) A screw placed against the edge of a disk and fitting into helical teeth formed on that edge, so that when the screw is turned a very fine angular motion of the disk results. It also acts as a clamp to prevent angular motion except when the screw is turned. It is used for index plates in gear-cutters to divide the circle into aliquot parts and on the graduated limbs and verniers of astronomical, surveying, and other instruments.

screw[1], *v. i.* **5.** In *golf*, to impart a side spin to a ball.

screw-auger, *n.* **2.** The nodding lady's-tresses, *Gyrostachis cernua*, so called from the spiral arrangement of the flowers.

screw-brake (skrö′brāk), *n.* Any brake applied by the action of a screw.

screw-conveyer (skrö′kon-vā′ėr), *n.* See ★*conveyer*, 4.

screw-down (skrö′doun), *n.* One who or that which adjusts the opening between the rolls in the roll-train of a rolling-mill, so that thicker or thinner material shall result from the rolling process. This adjustment of the bearings of the rolls is effected by screws which have a graduated scale and pointer by which the opening is indicated. In early forms of mill this adjustment and screwing was done by a workman; in modern mills it is done by power, either through belt-driven shafts or by an electric motor under the control of the man.

A feature of the blooming mill is the electrical *screw-down*, which is driven by a 100-horse-power motor.
Sci. Amer. Supp., July 23, 1904, p. 23870.

screw-engine (skrö′en″jin), *n.* An engine used to drive the screw propeller of a steamer. The commonest type for this service is the vertical, inverted engine, with either compound, triple, or quadruple expansion, although horizontal and inclined engines are sometimes used, as are also single-cylinder engines and tandem engines. The steam-turbine when applied to turn a screw becomes a screw-engine.

screw-gun (skrö′gun), *n.* A gun used in mountain batteries, made to be taken apart in two sections for ease in transport, and screwed together again when in use.

[The] mule . . . belonged to a *screw-gun* battery . . . The *screw-guns* are tidy little cannon made in two pieces that are screwed together when the time comes to use them. They are taken up mountains any where that a mule can find a road. *R. Kipling*, Her Majesty's Servants, in The Second Jungle Book, p. 202.

screw-hook (skrö′hůk), *n.* Any form of hook which is fitted with a screw.

screw-key, *n.* **2.** A socket-wrench in which the socket is formed on the end of the shank to receive the nut or head and the shank is turned by a crosspiece or T-head.—**3.** A form of adjustable wrench, or monkey-wrench, in which the movable jaw is held from slipping on the shank by a tapering wedge or key, the latter being adjustable lengthwise by a screw either on the shank or parallel to it.

screw-locket (skrö′lok″et), *n.* A locket the cover of which screws on; a dust- and moisture-proof locket which has the covers screwed on instead of hinged.

screwman (skrö′man), *n.* A stevedore who stows compressed cotton-bales in the holds of vessels by means of a device called a screw. See ★*screw*, 13. [Southern U. S.]

Screw-pine disease. Same as *Pandanus-★disease*.

screw-plug (skrö′plug), *n.* A design of plug upon which a thread is cut and which is screwed into the hole to be plugged. The plug is usually tapered three quarters of an inch to the foot or one in sixteen, and carries a squared end to receive a wrench by which it is screwed in to refusal.

screw-press, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*clay-press*.

screw-shaft (skrö′shâft), *n.* The shaft which carries and drives a screw-propeller; a propeller-shaft.

screw-steamer (skrö′stē″mėr), *n.* A steam-vessel driven by a screw propeller. A vessel with two screws is called a *twin-screw steamer*; one with three screws, a *triple-screw steamer*.

These spaces include the internal volume of the ship, below the deck forming the "crown" of the engine and boiler-rooms; the casings for engine-hatches, ventilation, funnels, etc., from this crown to the upper deck; and the shaft trunks in *screw-steamers*.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 61.

screw-stick (skrö′stik), *n.* A type-setter's composing-stick in which the adjustable knee is kept in place by a screw.

screw-tunnel (skrö′tun″el), *n.* The passage running aft through the hold of a vessel from the engine, in which are located the bearings of the propeller-shaft; a shaft-alley.

screw-turbine (skrö′tėr″bin), *n.* A device for propelling ships which consists of a propeller surrounded by a casing to which fixed guide-blades are attached. See *guide-blade* ★*propeller*.

This was removed, and a *screw-turbine* 3 feet in diameter substituted. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 580.

screw-wedge (skrö′wej), *n.* A device for adjusting or taking up lost motion, in which an inclined surface, acting like a wedge, is moved forward by a screw and nut which form parts of it. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–03, p. 411.

Screw-worm fly. See ★*fly*[2].

scribbling-card (skrib′ling-kärd), *n.* A wool-carding machine, consisting of a number of cylinders of different diameters, covered with card-clothing, revolving in opposite directions and at different speeds. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 175.

scriber, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*scribing-tool*, 3.

scribing-gage (skrī′bing-gāj), *n.* A recording-gage by which the record is made by means of a scribing-point moving over a graduated sheet of paper.

scribing-tool (skrī′bing-töl), *n.* **1.** Any tool by which lines can be drawn upon a piece which is to be machined or worked into shape or dimension.—**2.** A scratching-tool or point for marking the lines parallel to a plane upon a piece of work. Usually called a *marking-gage*.—**3.** A scratching-tool or point for marking lines parallel to the edges of work. Usually called a *scriber*.

Scrip. An abbreviation of *Scripture*.

scriptorial (skrip-tō′ri-al), *a.* [L. *scriptorius*, of writing, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of writing; also, using the art of writing.

The lower strata of *scriptorial* sculpture.
W. J. McGee, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, [p. 830.

Scrobicular circle, in the *Echinoidea* or sea-urchins, the outer limit of the scrobicule.

scrobicule (skrō′bi-kūl), *n.* [L. *scrobicula*.] Same as *scrobicula*.

scrodle (skrō′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrodled*, ppr. *scrodling*. [Origin obscure.] In *ceram.*, to marble or combine (differently colored clays) by wedging: as, *scrodled* ware.

scrofula-leaf (skrof′ū-lä-lēf), *n.* Same as ★*scrofula-weed*.

scrofula-plant (skrof′ū-lä-plant), *n.* **1.** The frostweed or Canadian rock-rose, *Helianthemum Canadense*.—**2.** The common figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*; also the American or Maryland figwort, *S. Marylandica*.

scrofula-root (skrof′ū-lä-röt), *n.* The yellow adder's-tongue or dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium Americanum*.

scrofula-weed (skrof′ū-lä-wēd), *n.* The downy rattlesnake-plantain, *Peramium pubescens*. Also *scrofula-leaf*.

scrofulism (skrof′ū-lizm), *n.* [*scrofula* + *-ism*.] The state of being scrofulous.

scrofuloderma (skrof″ū-lō-dėr′mą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *scrofuloderm*.

scrofulosis (skrof-ū-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *scrofula* + *-osis*.] Same as ★*scrofulism*.

scroll, *n.*—**Grolier scroll,** the flowing curved lines that surround and interlace the geometrical framework of a design for a book-cover in the style of Grolier.—**Quintic scroll,** in *geom.*, a non-developable ruled surface of the fifth degree.—**Tympanic scroll,** the tympanic bone.


Grolier Scroll.

scroll-band (skrōl′band), *n.* A rope or band that runs on a scroll in a spinning-mule, for operating the spindle-carriage. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 275.

scroll-finis (skrōl′fī″nis), *n.* A decorative design, in the form of a scroll, inclosing the word 'Finis' at the end of a book.

scroll-pick (skrōl′pik), *n.* A form of shuttle-picking motion in a loom, in which a disk with a scroll is used: a picking-scroll. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 309.

scroll-plate (skrōl′plāt), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, an apparatus used to test steadiness of motor coördination. A glass plate is covered with a sheet of tin-foil, in which a narrow and complicated scroll pattern has been cut. The subject is given a tracing needle, and is required to follow out the pattern without touching the tin-foil. Electrical connections are so made that, for instance, a bell rings every time that the needle leaves the middle of the slit and comes into contact with its edge. *W. C. Bagley*, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 196.

scroll-seal (skrōl′sēl), *n.* Any flourish or scroll used in place of a seal: generally inclosing the letters L. S. or the word "seal."

scroll-shaft (skrōl′shâft), *n.* A shaft on which band-scrolls are fixed in a spinning-mule. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 274.

scroll-tappet (skrōl′tap″et), *n.* A form of shedding-motion for operating the warp-threads in a loom, in the manufacture of fabrics which require a small number of harnesses. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 60.

scroll-wheel, *n.* **2.** A form of turbine water-wheel, in which the passages for the water and the buckets have a shape approximating that of a spiral or scroll.

scrowge, *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.

See 'em [the fishing fleet] comin' up one by one, lookin' fer nothin' in particular, o' course, but *scrowgin'* on us all the time? *R. Kipling*, Captains Courageous, iii.

scrub[1], *n.*—**Horizontal scrub.** See ★*horizontal*, *n.*, 2.

scrub-dangler (skrub′dang″glėr), *n.* In Australia, a wild bullock. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

He is one of those infernal *scrub-danglers* from the Lachlan, come across to get a feed.
Rolf Boldrewood, Colonial Reformer, xvi, quoted in E. [E. Morris, Austral English.

scrub-fowl (skrub′foul), *n.* The Australian mound-builder or scrub-hen.

scrub-hen (skrub′hen), *n.* A general name for the Australian mound-builders, or megapodes, which dwell in the thick underbrush or scrub.

scrub-vine (skrub′vīn), *n.* In Australia, same as ★*bauera*, 2.

scrub-wren (skrub′ren), *n.* One of several small passerine birds, of the genus *Sericornis*, belonging to the family *Lusciniidæ*, common in parts of Australia.

scruff[4] (skruf), *v. i.* [A variant of *scuff*[1], *v.*] In *golf*, to raze the grass slightly in striking.

scrum-pox (skrum′poks), *n.* An acneiform skin-disease acquired by infection: common in foot-ball players by reason of the frequent scratches on the skin and the intimate contact of the players.

scrutator, *n.* **2.** In *old Eng. law*, a bailiff appointed to protect the king's water-rights, as flotsam, jetsam, and wrecks; also, a public officer with like duties.

scrutch (skruch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trade-name of the residue obtained in the boiling part of the process of glue-making. It has a highly offensive odor.

As in the other processes employed for the utilization of all animal waste matter, the nuisance [of glue-making] comes from the decomposing material, from the odors given out during boiling, etc., and from the offensive residue or "*scrutch.*" *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 332.

scrutinant (skrö'ti-nant), *a.* Scrutinizing; closely examining. *Stand. Dict.*

I would fain please you, and myself with you; and live here in my Venetian palace, luxurious; *scrutinant* of dome, cloud, and cockle-shell.

Ruskin, Fors Clavigera, VI. 245.

scry[1], *v. t.* **II.** *intrans.* To divine, or to attempt divination, by crystal-gazing; induce hypnagogic illusions by gazing into a glass or crystal sphere or some equivalent medium.

The practice of '*scrying*,' 'peeping,' or 'crystal gazing, has been revived in recent years.

A. Lang, Cock Lane and Common-sense, p. 212.

scryer (skrī'ėr), *n.* [*scry*[1] + *-er*[1].] A crystal-seer.

As far as the '*scryer*' knows, however, her pictures of places and people are not revivals of memory.

A. Lang, Cock Lane and Common-sense, p. 218.

S. Cu. An abbreviation of *strato-cumulus.*

scud, *n.* **8.** Dirt, lime, and fat left in the grain of a skin after it comes from the puer. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 161.

Scudder's blue. See ★*blue.*

scudding (skud'ing), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, the process of removing scud by scraping with a knife. See ★*scud*, 8. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 329.

scudella (skö-del'ä), *n.* Same as ★*scodella.*

scuff[1] (skuf), *n.* [*scuff*[1], *v.*] A light shoe or slipper. [Local, U. S.]

scuffle[2] (skuf'l), *v. i.* [*scuffle, n.*] To use a scuffle or thrust-hoe. *Encyc. Dict.*

scul, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *scull.*

Sculda (skul'dä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of stomatopod *Crustacea* with highly ornate cephalothorax, three exposed thoracic segments, an elongate abdomen, and a semicircular telson. It is one of the few extinct representatives of the *Stomatopoda*, and occurs in three species in the Jurassic Lithographic limestones of Bavaria.

scull[2], *v. i.* **3.** In *skating*, to move forward or back without lifting the blades from the ice.

sculled, *a.* See ★*skulled.*

sculp., sculpt. Abbreviations (*a*) of the Latin *sculpsit*, he (or she) engraved or carved (it): also *sc.* and *sculps.*; (*b*) of *sculptor*; (*c*) of *sculptural*; (*d*) of *sculpture.*

sculpin, *n.*—**Arctic sculpin,** *Myoxocephalus scorpioides*, found in the arctic regions of America.—**Black sculpin,** *Myoxocephalus niger*, found in Bering Sea.—**European sculpin,** *Myoxocephalus scorpius*, of the northern Atlantic.—**Great sculpin,** *Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus*, known from Alaska to Kamchatka.—**Long-spined sculpin,** *Myoxocephalus octodecimspinosus*, found from Labrador south to Virginia.—**Red sculpin,** *Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus*, known from Kamchatka to San Francisco.—**Spineless sculpin,** a fish of the genus *Psychrolutes.*—**Stone sculpin,** a fish of the genus *Enophrys.*

sculps. See *sculpsit.*

sculptograph (skulp'tō-graf), *n.* [L. *sculptus*, pp. of *scalpere*, carve, engrave, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A kind of photograph presenting figures in relief.

sculptor, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, an abbreviated name now generally used for the constellation Apparatus or Officina Sculptoris ('the sculptor's shop'), a modern constellation between Cetus and Phœnix, with no conspicuous stars.

sculpture, *n.* **1.** Sculpture is the expression of human thought and emotion in solid form, that is, in the three dimensions of space, length, breadth, and thickness. Sculpture may be created by carving, which is the removal of superfluous material, or by the addition of needed material, called modeling. Any material may be used for sculpture, if it is sufficiently permanent and valuable. A piece of sculpture appeals to the sense of sight solely by its light and shade,—that is, some portions receive more light and some less than others, which is equivalent to greater and less luminosity of the material. The color of the material, either natural or artificial, has therefore great importance. Until quite recently, and even now in the less sophisticated portions of the world, it has been the custom to enhance the value of sculpture by artificial color. If a work in sculpture gives to all three dimensions of space their full value, it is said to be "in the round"; if only length and breadth are completely expressed, and thickness or depth is abridged, it is said to be "in relief." According to the degree of this abridgment relief is said to be low, medium, or high (basso, mezzo, alto rilievo). Historically, sculpture first appeared as decoration, in an attempt of the primitive artist to break up vacant spaces in an interesting way. At this stage it may express simple ornament or an extremely conventional representation of some familiar object. Primitive sculpture is usually in low relief. It may also be in the round, as in a totem pole, club, or paddle. In the recorded historical sequence sculpture first appeared in Egypt and attained its greatest perfection during the early or Memphitic dynasties. In the individual statues of this period there is an interesting realism, and sometimes, as in the colossal statue of the Sphinx, great monumental dignity. As Egyptian history advanced, individual statues became more and more formal and conventional, although always dignified. Throughout Egyptian work great use is made of the lowest forms of bas-relief. Sometimes it is cut below the general surface of the stone—the so-called 'sunken relief.' The areas of relief-work were always colored: the carving was little more than a definite way of drawing in the outlines of pictorial compositions. The style of Egyptian sculpture harmonizes with the architecture to which it is attached. The proportions of the human form are elegant, if monotonous. Animal life is represented with great realism. The sculpture of the nations which came under the influence of Egypt follows, in the main, the principles elaborated in the older country, that of Assyria, however, showing powerful local characteristics. The work of Persians, Phenicians, Cypriotes, and the peoples of Asia Minor expresses various degrees of degeneration. In the Mycenæan or prehistoric civilization of Greece, which corresponds roughly with the latter part of the middle or Theban period in Egypt, sculpture plays an important part and suggests slightly Egyptian influences. Hellenic brilliancy and power are, however, distinctly felt and occasionally individual genius of great distinction. The Lion gate of Mycenæ, certain figures found in Crete, and especially the gold cups of Vaphio have seldom been equaled in any period of art. The epoch of the so-called Dorian invasion, which is interposed between the Mycenæan and historic eras of Hellenic civilization, is barren of sculpture. Its reappearance in the latter part of the sixth century in Asia Minor, the islands of the Ægean, and at Delphi and Athens is marked by tentative qualities, occasionally picturesque and pleasing, as in the so-called pre-Persian statues of the Acropolis; or bold and virile, as in the decorations of the Treasury of the Cnidians at Delphi. The successful resistance to the Persian invasion in 490 and 480 B. C. seems to have revealed to the Greeks themselves the value of their system of athletic training. The perfect athlete and fighting man became a center of interest to the entire people and as such properly the chief preoccupation of the sculptors. From nude figures at rest and in action they evolved the type or "ideal" which has become definitely established. The Greek "ideal" is above all a matter of proportion—the relation of the length of the entire figure and of its several parts to their widths and masses. During the two centuries in which Greek sculpture enjoyed its highest development the proportions of the type varied. In the middle fifth century the heavy-armed soldier with large head and broad shoulders predominated, and was embodied in the so-called canon of Polycletus which is supposed to appear in the Doryphorus of the Naples Museum. In the middle fourth century the athlete predominated—tall, with small head and long limbs—as in the work of Lysippus, which is probably represented by the Apoxyomenus of the Vatican. Aside from its formal perfection Greek sculpture reflects in its spiritual qualities the extraordinary intellectual activity of the society which surrounded it. Its highest expression, in both a formal and a spiritual way, was found in the work of Phidias, which is doubtless represented by the recovered decorations of the Parthenon, most of which are in the British Museum. The emotional qualities predominated over the formal in the work of Scopas, and in the later schools of Pergamum and Rhodes dramatic action was carried to exaggeration. The actual work of the true Greek period has for the most part disappeared. What remains in modern museums is chiefly imitation dating from the Roman period. The original work of the Roman period has great interest. It is mainly decorative, attached to triumphal arches, columns, and the like, in Italy, France, and eastern countries. The Byzantine and Romanesque styles of sculpture are derived from the true Roman period by a process of degeneration. The influence of the Roman model became less and less dominant, and a decreasing interest in nature allowed the work to become more and more decorative. As decorative sculpture, in its entire subordination to dominating architectural conditions, the Byzantine and Romanesque work of Italy and France from the ninth to the twelfth centuries has not been surpassed. The most characteristic examples are the great portals of the church at Saint-Gilles and the church of Saint Trophimus at Arles. The three portals of the Cathedral of Chartres are quite similar to these, although they belong to the period of transition from the Romanesque to Gothic. During the Gothic period, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the greatest activity in sculpture is associated with the construction of the leading cathedrals of France. The amount of work produced at this moment is enormous. It is thoroughly architectonic and decorative, but at the same time emotional, sometimes intensely so, and always shows a simple and keen appreciation of nature. The subject matter is mainly religious. The purpose of the work was the instruction of a public which could not read the few books which then existed. The Bible of the people was carved upon the stones of their buildings. In the latter part of the fourteenth and early fifteenth century, at the moment of birth of independent painting, French sculpture became intensely personal. The leading school was associated with the court of the dukes of Burgundy and the most noted sculptor was Claux Sluter, author of the "Puits de Moise" at Dijon. Until the thirteenth century, sculpture in Italy did not differ from the earlier Byzantine types. In the reign of the Emperor Frederick II. (1215–1250), there occurred a revival of interest in ancient art which found expression especially in the works of Niccola Pisano (or Niccolo d'Apulia), who studied directly from antique monuments. His son Giovanni Pisano, and their successor Andrea Pisano, returned to French sources of inspiration. French influence is dominant until the middle of the fifteenth century. Donatello (1386–1466), the leading sculptor of the cinquecento in Florence, was really much more a product of Gothic than of classic influences. The successors of Donatello in Tuscany, which during the early Renaissance is the chief seat of sculpture in Italy and in Europe, returned to classic sources of inspiration with an intensity of refinement similar to that expressed in the painting of the period. The works of Desiderio da Settignano (1428–1464), Antonio Rossellino (1427–1497), Mino da Fiesole (1431–1484), Benedetto da Majano (1442–1497), and the Della Robbias may especially be noted, although the body of production of works of this class is very large. The work of the fifteenth century, or quattro-cento, is largely confined to bas-relief. Toward the end of the century the sculptors Andrea (1460–1529) and Jacopo Sansovino (1479–1570) began to realize the importance of the proportion and structure of the individual Greek statues. This study of superior qualities was carried to a high point of exaltation by Michelangelo (1475–1564), always dominated by a temperament of extraordinary virility and the example of his predecessor Donatello. Michelangelo's interest was attracted mainly by the structural and emotional qualities of ancient art. His successors of the baroque period followed his example and produced a body of work which is, for the most part, degenerate, but occasionally shows great picturesqueness and power. The chief masters are John of Bologna (1530–1608), Benvenuto Cellini (1500–1571), Ammanati (1511–1592), and Bernini (1598–1680). The principles of the early Renaissance in Italy were carried across the boundary to France, Germany, Flanders, and Spain, and in each country acquired national characteristics. In France the period reached its highest attainment in the reign of Henry II. (1547–1559) in the sculptors Jean Goujon (1515–1568(?)), Germain Pilon (1535–1590), and their contemporaries. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries sculpture in France was dominated by the baroque influences of Italy, and especially by the work of Bernini. The translated style, however, acquires much elegance and refinement in French hands. The work of the period is best shown in the decoration of the palace and park of Versailles. Since the establishment of the French Academy in 1648, and especially since the foundation of its successor, the École des Beaux Arts, at the beginning of the nineteenth century the center of interest of the world's sculpture has been in Paris. The training of the modern French school has been based on thorough study of classic examples enriched by traditions derived from every other school. During the nineteenth century there was a succession of first-class masters in France: David d'Angers (1789–1856), Rude (1784–1855), Carpeaux (1827–1875), Rodin (1840–), and others. The sculpture of Europe outside of France, and of America, was much influenced by the formal classic tendencies of the critic Winckelmann (1717–1768) and the sculptor Canova (1757–1822). In Germany especially, appeared a school of sculptors who based their endeavor on a careful reproduction of classic formalism. The German sculptors of the more modern period have, however, followed generally the traditions of the French school. Practically the same may be said of modern sculpture in the smaller continental countries, England, and America. Sculpture in the United States was at first entirely provincial, being confined mainly to portraiture. Since the Civil War, the traditions of the French school have been dominant in this country. Among leading American sculptors may be mentioned Hiram Powers (1805–1873), Thomas Ball (1819–), William Rimmer (1816–1879), Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848–1907), Daniel C. French (1850–), and Frederick MacMonnies (1863–). It is probable that the original impulse toward sculpture in the Orient came from Greek colonists and invaders. The Greek characteristics were, however, soon replaced by national and local qualities. In India, China, and Japan interest has centered on picturesque qualities. Much attention has been given to fine materials, such as jade, ivory, and bronze, and brilliancy and piquancy of style.

5. In *phys. geog.*, the change of land-forms by natural erosive processes.—**Pisan school of sculpture.** See ★*school.*

sculpture, *v. t.* **3.** In *phys. geog.*, to change the forms of (the land) by natural erosive processes.

sculpture-cast (skulp'tūr-kȧst), *n.* See ★*cast*[1], 14.

sculpture-gallery (skulp'tūr-gal'ę-ri), *n.* A hall or large room for the exhibition of pieces of sculpture. It differs from the picture-gallery in being usually lighted from the sides, near the top, for skylights are less suitable.

sculpturing-machine (skulp'tūr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A carving-machine; a profiling-machine for carving figures in marble, etc., from a model or from life.

scum-cock (skum'kok), *n.* A valve and its pipe-connections in a steam-boiler, by which scum floating on the surface of the water in the boiler may be blown off and the boiler cleansed without loss of pressure. The deposit from waters carrying magnesia in solution is light enough to float, and as it thickens the disengagement of steam-gas from the water-surface is impeded: as the gas bursts through the scum, it carries water with it, causing water to be entrained into the cylinders and producing the phenomenon known as 'priming' or 'foaming.' Since the water-surface is not at a fixed height and changes as the surface-water and scum are blown off, the scum-pipe has to have a flaring or trumpet mouth inside the boiler. There are often several of these scum blow-offs when the boiler is long, at different points in its length. In short boilers the flaring mouth can sometimes be turned, from outside the shell, so as to point in different directions. *W. S. Hutton*, Steam Boiler Construction, p. 490.

scummer[1], *n.* **2.** Same as ★*scum-cock.*

scum-pipe (skum'pīp), *n.* See ★*scum-cock.*

scupper-shoots (skup'ėr-shötz), *n. pl.* Tubes which carry overboard the water from the spar-deck.

scupper-shutters (skup′ėr-shut″ėrz), *n. pl.* Narrow horizontal lengths of board, or metal, which hang on hinges and cover the scupper holes or scupper openings on the upper deck. These scupper-shutters open outward to the pressure of water on the deck.

scup-seat (skup′sēt), *n.* A boatswain's chair; the wooden seat on which a sailor sits while working aloft where he can obtain no foothold.

scurf[1], *n.* **4.** A fungous disease of potatoes, due to *Rhizoctonia Solani*, which gives the tubers a scurfy appearance and is accompanied by decay.—**Retort scurf.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

scurfy-pea (skėr′fi-pē), *n.* A general name of plants of the genus *Psoralea*, which are scurfy with glandular dots: applied especially to *P. tenuiflora* and *P. floribunda*, in which this feature is most marked.

scurge, *n.* and *v.* **2.** A simplified spelling of *scourge*.

S-curve (es′kėrv), *n.* A curve shaped like the capital letter S.

scurvied (skėr′vid), *a.* [*scurvy*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with scurvy; scorbutic.

scurvish (skėr′vish), *n.* The evening-primrose, *Œnothera biennis*.

scurvy[2], *n.* **2.** The black mustard, *Brassica nigra*.—**Infantile scurvy** or **scorbutus,** a form of scurvy which affects bottle-fed infants, due to improper food.

Scutata (skū-tā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scutatus*, scutate.] A group of heteropterous insects of the gymnocerate series, having the scutellum very large, often covering the whole of the wings and abdomen. It corresponds to the family *Pentatomidæ* taken in a broad sense, or rather with a superfamily *Pentatomoidea*, and includes a number of families and more than 4,000 species.

scute[1], *n.* **4.** In *anat.*, a semilunar plate of bone forming the outer portion of the roof of the tympanum of the ear. Also called *scutum tympanicum*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 622.

Scutella limestone. See *Becraft* ★*limestone*.

scutellarin (skū-tel′a-rin), *n.* [*Scutellaria* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_3$, found in the root of the mad-dog skullcap, *Scutellaria lateriflora*. It melts at 199° C. and is used in cases of chorea and insomnia.

scutellerid (skū-tel′e-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Scutelleridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Scutelleridæ*.

scuttle[2], *n.*—**Magazine-scuttle,** the scuttleway in the magazine-passage of a warship through which the charges are passed.

scutular (skū′tū-lar), *a.* [*scutul(um)* + *-ar*[3].] Relating to or of the nature of a favus-cup.

scutum, *n.* **5.** In *bot.*, the broad expansion of the style in plants of the milkweed family, especially in *Stapelia*.

scydmænid (sid-mē′nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Scydmænidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Scydmænidæ*.

scyllite (sil′īt), *n.* [Gr. *σκύλλος*, a young dog (*σκύλιον*, a dogfish), + *-ite*[2].] A crystalline hexose found in the kidneys and livers of sharks, skates, etc. It has a slightly sweetish taste and does not reduce Fehling's solution.

scyphomancy (sī′fō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *σκύφος*, cup, + *μαντεία*, divination.] An old form of divination in which a cup was used.

scyphopolyp (sī-fō-pol′ip), *n.* [Gr. *σκύφος*, cup, + E. *polyp*.] A scyphistoma.

scyphos (sī′fos), *n.* Same as *scyphus*.

scyphula (sif′ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *scyphulæ* (-lē). [NL. fem., after LL. *scyphulus*, masc. dim. of *scyphus*, < Gr. *σκύφος*, a cup.] The fixed larval stage of an acraspedote medusa; the scyphistoma.

Scytalichthys (sit-a-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a staff, a serpent, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of eels of the family *Ophichthyidæ*, found near Cape San Lucas, Mexico.

Scytalinidæ (sit-a-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytalina* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophidioid fishes found in the northern Pacific.

scythe, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To make a curving movement like that of a scythe, in mowing. [Rare.]

> He . . . felt the keel answer to his hand on the spokes and slide over the long hollows as the foresail *scythed* back and forth against the blue sky.
> *R. Kipling*, Captains Courageous, v.

Scythian, *a.* **3.** In *geol.*, noting the lowest series of the Triassic system in the Mediterranean basin, comprising the Brahmanian and Jakutian stages.—**Scythian disease.** See ★*disease*.

scythropasmus (sith-rō-paz′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκυθρωπασμός*, sadness of countenance.] An expression of dullness or fatigue sometimes observed in severe illnesses.

S. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Scientiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Science; (*b*) of the Latin *salutem dicet*, (he or she) sends greeting; (*c*) of *Senior Deacon;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *sine die*, without day.

S. Dak. An abbreviation of *South Dakota*.

sdegnoso (sdān-yō′sō), *a.* [It. See *disdainous*.] In *music*, showing scorn or indignation: indicating passages to be so rendered.

S. D. M. In *astron.*, an abbreviation for *Southern Durchmusterung*. *S. B. D.* is sometimes used. See ★*Durchmusterung*.

S. D. U. K. An abbreviation of *Society for the Diffusion for Useful Knowledge*.

S-dump (es′dump), *n.* A chute curved or bent so that it somewhat resembles the letter S.

S. E. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Southeastern* (Postal District, London); (*d*) of *Sanitary Engineer*.

sea[1], *n.*—**Cockling sea,** waves which possess short and quick motions and tumble against one another; waves which have no common direction or translation, but dash against each other in an irregular way.—**Command of the sea,** the condition of maritime warfare in which one of the states or allies engaged is able to prevent or to control offensive movements of the enemy's vessels and to have its own vessels secure from serious molestation, owing to its greatly superior naval strength compared to that of the enemy.

> *Command of the sea*, is a technical term of naval warfare, and indicates a definite strategical condition. The term has been substituted sometimes for the much older "Dominion of the sea" or "Sovereignty of the sea," a legal term expressing a claim, if not a right. It has also been sometimes treated as though it were identical with the rhetorical expression, "Empire of the sea." Mahan, instead of it, uses the term "Control of the sea," which has the merit of precision. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 483.

Full sea, an old term for high tide.—**Hollow sea,** a curling sea resembling breakers on a shore; a short, deep sea.—**Moderate sea,** a comparatively light-running sea, or a sea neither smooth nor rough. See *log-book* ★*scale*.—**Open sea,** in *law*, all the sea except the mare clausum (which see).—**Quartering sea,** a sea that strikes the ship's quarter, or one whose first impact is against that part of the ship which is under the counter—45° abaft the beam.—**Sea attorney,** a name given to the brown shark; another title for a sea-lawyer.—**To keep the sea.** See ★*keep*.

sea-angler (sē′ang″glėr), *n.* One who fishes in the deep sea.

> The British *Sea-Anglers'* Society, which soon numbered very nearly a thousand members.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 485.

sea-bass, *n.*—**Gulf sea-bass,** *Centropristes ocyurus*, a serranoid fish found in the Gulf of Mexico.—**Rock sea-bass,** a common name of *Centropristes philadelphicus*, a serranoid fish found off the coast of South Carolina.

sea-beef (sē′bēf), *n.* The flesh of the porpoise or the whale.

sea-bent, *n.* **2.** Same as *sea-sedge*, 2.

sea-blackberry (sē′blak″ber-i), *n.* A name in the West Indies for a shrubby, fleshy seaside plant, *Lobelia Plumerii*, bearing fruits resembling blackberries. *Science*, Jan. 29, 1904, p. 167.

sea-bladder (sē′blad″ėr), *n.* The Portuguese man-of-war, *Physalia pelagica*.

sea-board[2] (sē′bōrd), *n.* [*sea* + *board*, *n.*] *Naval*, a board laid out in squares representing a fixed distance, upon which models of vessels made to the same scale as the squares on the board can be manœuvered in playing a naval tactical war game.

> When the hostile forces approach within sighting distance, the models of the ships are transferred to the large checkerboard, which is known as the "*seaboard*."
> *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 27, 1902, p. 458.

sea-bread (sē′bred), *n.* A silicious sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, of porous structure.

sea-brent (sē′brent), *n.* The goose-barnacle. [Local, North Carolina.]

sea-bug, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*ocean-bug*.

sea-builder (sē′bil″dėr), *n.* In England, a name given to a constructor of lighthouses. In many lighthouses the foundations are entirely beneath the sea and caisson building and other engineering problems, involving the strength of the structure to resist the shock of heavy seas, require the highest class of technical knowledge and judgment on the subject.

> The new lighthouse off Beachy Head, on the English Channel, is now completed. . . . It . . . represents the latest example of the *sea-builder's* skill, as the engineers who build these structures are called.
> *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 29, 1902, p. 358.

sea-chest (sē′chest), *n.* In *ship-building*, a short open pipe extending from the outside plating to the interior just inside the inner bottom, the inner end of which is closed by a sea-valve placed in a position accessible from the interior of the vessel.

sea-cliff (sē′klif), *n.* A cliff facing the sea, usually formed by the erosive action of waves at its base. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 331.

sea-coal, *n.* **2.** Soft or flaming bituminous coal: so named to distinguish it from the anthracites.

sea-cow, *n.* **5.** The sea-cucumber, *Holothuria nigra*. [West of England.]

sea-cuckoo (sē′kuk″ō), *n.* The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

sea-devil, *n.* (*f*) Any one of the great rays of the family *Mantidæ*, sometimes reaching a breadth of over 20 feet. They inhabit tropical seas. (*g*) A fish of the family *Ceratidæ*, inhabiting the open seas.

sea-dog, *n.* **6.** In *meteor.*, the solar halo seen in the mist and fog near the surface of the sea opposite the sun.

sea-dove, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, a name sometimes given to the puffers.

sea-dragon, *n.* **3.** An Australian fish which belongs to any one of the species of the genus *Phyllopteryx*, of the family *Syngnathidæ*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

sea-drum (sē′drum), *n.* A name given to different sciænoid fishes, but particularly to those of the genus *Pogonias*. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 466.

sea-dust (sē′dust), *n.* In *geol.*, dust of deserts borne away by the wind and descending at a long distance in the form of 'red fog' or 'sirocco-dust.' It is usually of brick-red color, and when descending with rain occasions the so-called 'blood-rain.' *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 444.

sea-edge (sē′ej), *n.* A name applied by arctic navigators to the bounding-line between the frozen and the open sea.

sea-eel, *n.* **2.** Same as *silver* ★*eel* (*a*).

sea-endive (sē′en″div), *n.* See ★*endive*.

sea-frog (sē′frog), *n.* The angler, *Lophius piscatorious*.

sea-gall (sē′gâl), *n.* A jellyfish, as *Aurelia*.

sea-galliwasp (sē′gal″i-wosp), *n.* Same as *ten-pounder*, 3.

sea-gate (sē′gāt), *n.* The entrance from the sea into a harbor; the approach by sea to a city.

> May such ships of the future ever again enter the Port of London? If with a great bar with locks at Gravesend, yes, . . . but without it, then good-bye to London as a seaport of the world, and good-bye to Gravesend as the *sea-gate* key. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., III. 136.

sea-going, *a.* **II.** *n.* A seafaring life.

> *Seagoin'* is all right . . . but . . . it 's a dreadful hard life. Boy on a schooner, even with the Cap'n here, ain't much of a place. *J. C. Lincoln*, Partners of the Tide, v.

sea-grape, *n.* **5.** The salt-grape (which see, under ★*grape*[1]).

sea-grass, *n.* **3.** In *phytogeog.*, a marine vegetation, or one of the plants composing it, which roots in loose soil under shallow water and sends up long floating leaves or stems; an enalid. Algæ (*Caulerpa* and *Characeæ*) are included under this term, phanerogams (*Potamogetonaceæ* and *Vallisneriaceæ*, including *Enhalus*) predominating. Compare ★*benthos*.—**Iceland sea-grass,** the green algæ belonging to the genera *Ulva* and *Enteromorpha*.

sea-grocer† (sē′grō-sėr), *n.* A ship's purser.

sea-hay (sē′hā), *n.* The eel-grass, *Zostera marina*.

sea-horizon (sē′hō-rī″zon), *n.* The circle which bounds the view of the observer at sea.

sea-horse, *n.*—**Common American sea-horse,** *Hippocampus hudsonius*, a fish found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Sea-island bale. See ★*bale*[3].

seal[1], *n.* **3.** Sealskin; leather made from the skin of the seal.—**Bachelor seal,** a fur-seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*, from two to five or six years old: so named because the younger seals cannot enter the breeding-grounds, or rookeries, but herd by themselves on certain well-defined localities or 'hauling-grounds.' The larger bachelors are the 'half-bulls.' Also *holostiak*.

> All the male seals, from six years of age, are compelled to herd apart. . . . This class of seals is termed "hollus-chickie" or the "*bachelor" seals* by the people, a most fitting and expressive appellation.
> *H. W. Elliott*, Fur-seal Islands of Alaska, p. 43.

Caribbean seal, *Monachus tropicalis*, a large hair-seal, of a dark brown color, reaching a length of seven feet. It inhabits the shores of some of the West Indian islands, was discovered by Columbus, and is now nearly extinct.

Its nearest relative occurs in the Mediterranean.—**Native seal**, a Newfoundland name for the common or harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*, given because the animal is a resident species and not a spring or winter visitor. See *seal*[1], 1.

seal[2], *n.* **12.** The amount of lap over the edge of an opening by which a lid or valve projects to make a tight joint and prevent leakage past it.—**Corporate seal**, the seal of a corporation, which renders valid and binding contracts and documents executed by it. In most jurisdictions a corporation is now held to any contract not sealed that would be valid unsealed between persons. See *common seal*, under *common*.—**French seal**, leather which has been embossed or printed with a small round or star-shaped figure, called a *seal-figure*.—**Riddle-seal**, a seal which contains a rebus, riddle, or other descriptive device.—**Seal days**. See ★*day*[1].



Riddle-seal of Oxford.

Modern Amer. Tanning, p. 114.

seal-figure (sēl′ fig″ūr), *n.* See *French* ★*seal*.

seal-grain (sēl′grān), *n.* Grain-leather with a seal pattern stamped or printed on the grain side.

seal-indicator (sēl′in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A thin rod, stuck through the snow in the breathing-hole of the seal, to indicate the approach of the animal.

Sometimes a small implement [*seal-indicator*] is used in the hunt to indicate the approach of the seal. It is called qipekutang, and consists of a very thin rod with a knob or a knot at one end. It is stuck through the snow, the end passing into the water, the knob resting on the snow. As soon as the seal rises to blow, it strikes the rod, which, by its movements, warns the hunter.

Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 209.

sealing[2], *n.* **2.** In the Mormon church, the rite of marriage 'for eternity' as opposed to marriage 'for time.' Such marriage is binding not only in life, but forever, and may be entered into by a man already married 'for time,' and vicariously after his death.—**3.** An impression in clay used to seal vases and other receptacles, examples of which are frequently found in archæological excavations. Very interesting ones have been discovered at Cnosus in Crete.



Ancient Cretan Sealing.
(From "Annual of the British School at Athens.")

sealing-stool (sē′ling-stōl), *n.* A stool used by the Eskimo hunter to sit on while waiting at the seal-hole for the seal to rise. *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 209.

sea-loch (sē′loch), *n.* A narrow arm of the sea entering the land: as, the *sea-lochs* of Scotland.

In general, it may be said that the detrital terraces are found chiefly in bays, *sea-lochs*, or other sheltered places, while the rock-terraces are conspicuous in more open sounds and exposed parts of the coast, where the tidal currents and wind-waves are most powerful.

Nature, June 2, 1904, p. 112.

sea-lovage (sē′luv″āj), *n.* The Scotch lovage or sea-parsley, *Ligusticum Scoticum*.

seal-paper (sēl′pā″pėr), *n.* The daily calendar of official business issued by the Lord Chancellor for his own and the higher courts of Great Britain. Formerly the Master of the Rolls issued a similar seal-paper respecting his own court.

seal-scratcher (sēl′skrach″ėr), *n.* An implement consisting of a wooden handle, tipped with several seals' claws, used by the hunter when approaching the seal on the ice, to imitate the noise made by barking seals: used by Alaskan and Siberian Eskimos.

sealskin, *n.*—**Electric sealskin**, a pretentious name applied to rabbit-skin made to imitate sealskin.

sea-luce (sē′lūs), *n.* A common name of *Merlucius vulgaris*, the hake, a fish related to the codfish, found in the eastern Atlantic.

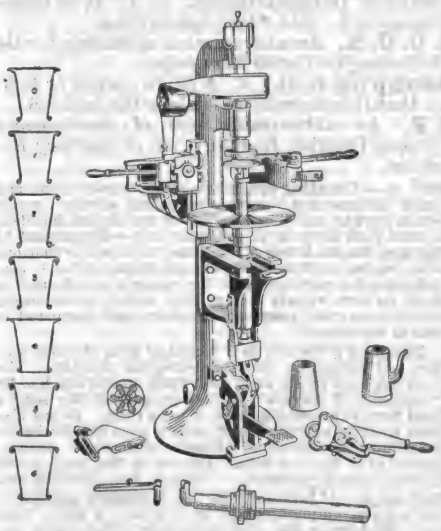
seam[1], *n.* **10.** Same as ★*slit-band*.—**11.** A joint used in sheet-metal work where two plates are joined by turning over the edge of the plate and hooking this turned edge into the similarly flexed edge of the next.—**Blastoporic seam.** See ★*blastoporic*.

seamanlike (sē′man-līk), *a.* Same as *seamanly*.

seam-dampener (sēm′damp″nėr), *n.* A hand-tool on small bench-machines for moistening the seams of garments without wetting other points.

sea-mignonette (sē′min-yo-net″), *n.* A brilliantly colored, salmon-pink gorgonian, *Primnoa reseda*, found around Great Britain. *Nature*, April 11, 1907, p. 566.

seaming-machine, *n.*—**Double-seaming machine**, in the manufacture of sheet-metal ware, a name given to a large number of special power-machines for forming the double seam used in putting together the different parts of boxes, cans, bowls, pots, kettles, and other vessels. In all, the essential feature is the use of bending-and-pressing rolls, called *seaming-rolls*, which bend over and press together the edges of two pieces of sheet-metal to make a water-tight joint. In double-seaming the bottoms of tea-kettles and other flat-bottomed vessels a collapsible chuck is used to support the sides of the vessel while the seam is being formed, the chuck automatically collapsing and withdrawing from the vessel through the top on the completion of the seam. In some machines an inside roll is used, or the supporting table serves to hold the vessel. Special attachments are also used to center the parts and hold them firmly in place until the work is finished. All machines are automatic, carrying out every step in the work in turn, without attention from the operator beyond the placing of the parts in the machine and the removal of the finished vessel with the double seam closed. By employing machines of different sizes and by the use of a number of special attachments, the machines can be used in the manufacture of sheet-metal vessels of any size or shape, in great quantities and at a high speed. The illustration shows a typical machine with its different attachments and a partly finished double-seamed coffee-pot. At the side are diagrams which show the process of forming a double seam as done by this machine. Fig. 0 shows the pot upside down, with the burred-edge bottom in position. Figs. 1, 2, and 3 show the successive steps in the bending down and pressing together of the two edges to form the finished double seam shown in Fig. 3. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 show the steps used in double-seaming a plain blank bottom to the cylindrical sides of the pot.



Double-seaming Machine, with supplementary tools.

seaming-rolls (sē′ming-rōlz), *n. pl.* See *double-*★*seaming machine*.

seaming-tool (sē′ming-tōl), *n.* The tool used by sheet-metal workers for bending over an edge to form a seam; also, the soldering-tool used to make a seam tight.

seam-lap (sēm′lap), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, a joint between two plates in the direction of their length, in which the edges are overlapped a sufficient width to receive one or more lines of rivets.

seamstering (sēm′stėr-ing), *n.* [*seamster* + *-ing*.] The work of a seamstress. [Colloq.]

She's been picking up a living at *seamstering* in Melchester for several months.

T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xlL

seam-strap (sēm′strap), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, a long narrow strip of plate uniting two plates at a flush joint in the direction of their length. A *double seam-strap* is composed of two strips, one on each surface of the plates, the joint being between them. A seam-strap is further distinguished according to the number of lines of rivets on each side parallel to the joint, as a *single-riveted* or a *double-riveted seam-strap*.

sea-oats (sē′ōts), *n.* See *spike-grass* (*c*).

sea-parsley (sē′ pärs″li), *n.* The Scotch lovage, *Ligusticum Scoticum*. Also called *sea-lovage*.

sea-partridge, *n.* **2†.** The sole. *Cotgrave*.

sea-perch, *n.* **5.** In New Zealand: (*a*) A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastapistes cottoides*. (*b*) A labroid fish, *Pseudolabrus celidotus*.—**6.** In Australia, *Latris antarcticus*, a fish of the family *Cirrhitidæ*.

sea-pike, *n.* **5.** A fish of New South Wales, *Lanioperca mordax*.

sea-plain (sē′plān), *n.* A plain produced by the erosive action of waves, currents, tides, etc.; a plain of marine denudation.

It is not always safe to assume, when we see the tops of a group of mountains all touching an approximately uniform level, that we have there the wreck of a *sea-plain* or, as some would call it, a plane of marine denudation or base level of erosion.

Nature, Dec. 25, 1902, p. 172.

sea-plume (sē′plōm), *n.* Any gorgonian having a plumose form, as *Gorgonia acerosa*.

sea-postage (sē′pōs″tāj), *n.* Postage paid on mail-matter sent by steamer or across the sea.

sea-power (sē′pou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A nation or state having an important navy. Also called *naval power*.—**2.** Naval strength; ability to engage in military operations by sea. See the extracts.

It must however be admitted, and will be seen, that the wise or unwise action of individual men has at certain periods had a great modifying influence upon the growth of *sea power* in the broad sense, which includes not only the military strength afloat, that rules the sea or any part of it by force of arms, but also the peaceful commerce and shipping from which alone a military fleet naturally and healthfully springs, and on which it securely rests.

A. T. Mahan, The Influence of Sea Power upon History, [p. 28.

Even in its present form the term is not of very recent date. Grote (Hist. of Greece, v, p. 67, published in 1849, but with preface dated 1848) speaks of "the conversion of Athens from a land-power into a *sea-power*." In a lecture published in 1883, but probably delivered earlier, the late Sir J. R. Seeley says that "commerce was swept out of the Mediterranean by the besom of the Turkish *sea-power*" (Expansion of England, p. 89). The term also occurs in vol. xviii. of this Encyclopædia, published in 1885. At p. 574 of that volume (Persia) we are told that Themistocles was "the founder of the Attic *sea-power*." The sense in which the term is used differs in these extracts. In the first it means what we generally call a "naval power"—that is to say, a State having a considerable navy in contradistinction to a "military power," a State with a considerable army but only a relatively small navy. In the last two extracts it means all the elements of the naval strength of the State referred to; and this is the meaning that is now generally, and is likely to be exclusively, attached to the term owing to the brilliant way in which it has been elucidated by Captain A. T. Mahan of the United States Navy in a series of remarkable works.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 491, 492.

sea-puss (sē′pùs), *n.* Same as *sea-purse*, 2.

sea-quadrant (sē′kwod″rant), *n.* The Jacob's-staff, an old-fashioned instrument designed for measuring altitudes of the heavenly bodies.

seaquake (sē′kwāk), *n.* An earthquake which takes place beneath the ocean.

Seismic geography, or the distribution of earthquakes over the surface of the earth, is adequately dealt with by Major Dutton; and his final chapter is devoted to "*seaquakes*," or those crustal disturbances which occur in submarine areas. *Athenæum*, April 1, 1905, p. 404.

sea-rate (sē′rāt), *n.* The running of a chronometer at sea in relation to its gain or loss on Greenwich mean time, or the mean time of any other prime meridian to which it may have been set.

search, *n.*—**Curve of search.** See ★*curve*.

search-coil (sėrch′koil), *n.* A small coil of insulated wire used for determining the strength of magnetic fields by means of the currents induced in the coil.

search-ephemeris (sėrch′e-fem″e-ris), *n.* An ephemeris calculated from an approximate orbit of a comet or planet to aid in searching for it. *Nature*, Oct. 22, 1903, p. 603.

sea-region (sē′rē″jon), *n.* A zoölogical region, or division, of the sea characterized by the presence of certain marine animals, especially fishes. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 219.

sea-robin, *n.*—**Brown-winged sea-robin**, *Prionotus strigatus*, the northern striped gurnard.—**Red-winged sea-robin**, *Prionotus carolinus*, the common gurnard.

sea-sergeant (sē′sär″jant), *n.* A member of a Welsh secret society. This organization came into existence about the year 1725, and lasted for nearly half a century, when it was dissolved.

sea-serpent, *n.* 4. A name of *Ophichthys gomesii*, an eel of the family *Ophichthyidæ*, found in the West Indies.

sea-silk (sē′silk), *n.* The long, silky threads of the byssus of the bivalve *Pinna*, found in the Mediterranean. It has very little commercial value, the articles made from it, as purses, gloves, etc., being curious rather than useful.

The marine products of the ocean have been investigated, with some success, in order to obtain a silk, independent of the silkworm culture, that may be used as a commercial article. This material has been termed *Sea Silk*. Certain marine mollusks, common on the coasts of Calabria and Sicily, attach themselves to rocks by means of stout threads. This material is combed and then treated with the juice of the lemon. Three parts of the material gives about one part of a lucid fibre of golden lustre, and from 3 to 8 centimetres long. It is of great strength, and bears a resemblance to real silk. It is made into articles such as gloves and purses.

Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 183.

season, *n.* 1. (*d*) Any one of the chief periods or divisions of the ecclesiastical year, such as Advent, Lent, Easter, etc.

season-check (sē′zn-chek), *n.* Same as ★*check*[1], 19.

seasoning, *n.* 5. In *leather-manuf.*, the application of a solution of blood and logwood preparatory to blacking. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 360.

seasoning-machine (sē′zn-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for seasoning leather. The skin is brought into contact with revolving pads which apply the seasoning. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 358.

sea-spry (sē′sprī), *n.* Sea-spray. [Rare.]

Or, on a moonless night,
To tinge, on syren shores, the salt *sea-spry?*
Keats, Endymion, iv.

sea-stack (sē′stak), *n.* A sharp, isolated eminence which rises from the sea-bottom.

The isolated rock-masses and *sea-stacks*, which we are enabled to trace by means of the soundings. One of these cases may be specially mentioned. The mass rises at a distance of about 36 miles off Cape Razo, in the submerged valley of the Tagus; it is an isolated *sea-stack*, with a height of 2340 feet from its base.

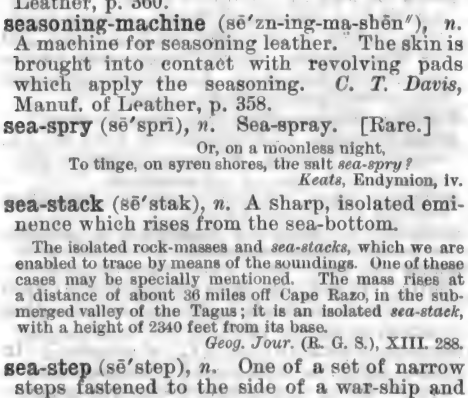
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 288.

sea-step (sē′step), *n.* One of a set of narrow steps fastened to the side of a war-ship and used in going on board from a small boat when the side ladders are unshipped, as at sea.

sea-stone (sē′stōn), *n.* Same as *sea* ★*amber*.

sea-swallow, *n.* 4. A West Indian name for the flying-fish. See *flying-fish* (*a*).

sea-swell (sē′swel), *n.* A wave of symmetrical form which has outrun the wind which produced it.



Darby and Joan Seat.

seat, *n.*—**Darby and Joan seat,** a settee having two chair-like backs, for two persons.

If a name must be employed to differentiate between these and those with more splats, I should greatly prefer to revive the old and now forgotten term of '*Darby and Joan seats.*' *R. S. Clouston*, in Burlington Mag., V. 485.

seat, *v. i.* 3. To close tight upon its seat: said of a lifting-valve, which may be actuated mechanically from without or be self-acting by the variation of pressure within the passages which it controls.

seat-bone (sēt′bōn), *n.* The ischium.

sea-terrace (sē′ter″ās), *n.* A terrace formed by marine erosion. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 29.

seath (sēth), *n.* The coalfish or pollack, *Pollachius virens*.

seating, *n.* 4. (*b*) In *iron ship-building*, a foundation or support built up of plates and angle-bars for the machinery in the interior of a vessel: as, an engine-*seating;* a boiler-*seating*.

seat-locker (sēt′lok″ėr), *n.* A locker whose lid, or top, forms a seat. In the forecastle these lockers run fore-and-aft on both the starboard and the port side.

seat-mast (sēt′mȧst), *n.* That member in a bicycle-frame to which the saddle is attached. It is the prolongation, above the horizontal upper member of the diamond frame, of the nearly vertical diagonal strut at whose lower end is the bearing for the pedals or crank-shaft.

The purpose of this invention is so to construct the *seat-mast* that a perfect spring seat will be obtained, and that the distance between the seat and the pedals will remain constant. *Sci. Amer.*, Oct. 29, 1898, p. 284.

sea-transom (sē′tran″sum), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the stern transom. See *transom*, 4.

sea-trout, *n.*—**Spotted sea-trout,** *Cynoscion nebulosus*, a sciænoid fish found on the South Atlantic coast of the United States. It is not a trout, nor is it at all related to the trout.

seau (sō), *n.*; pl. *seaux* (sō). [F. *seau*, a bucket, < OF. *seel*, < ML. **sitellum*, dim., < L. *situla*, a vessel: see *situla*.] A pail-shaped vessel belonging to a dinner-service, made by English potters in the eighteenth century.

Seaward climate. See ★*climate*.

sebastine[2] (sē-bas′tin), *n.* A trade-name of a Swedish explosive which resembles dualin.

Sebastolobus (sē-bas-tol′ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < *Sebastes*, a related genus, + Gr. *λοβός*, lobe.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes found in rather deep water in northern parts of the Pacific.

sebastopol (sē-bas′tō-pōl), *n.* [Named in allusion to *Sebastopol*, famous for its siege.] A variety of the block-game in dominoes, in which the double-six leads and nothing but sixes can be played until both sides and both ends of the first set have been played to.

Sebastopsis (sē-bas-top′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Sebastes* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes found on both sides of the northern and temperate Pacific.

sebolith (sē′bō-lith), *n.* [L. *sebum*, tallow, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion in a sebaceous duct or gland.

Seborrhea nigricans, a form of chromidrosis in which there is an excretion of fat with the sweat, containing a dark pigment.

seborrheal, seborrhœal (sē-bō-rē′al), *a.* Relating to or affected with seborrhea. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 195.

sec (sek), *a.* [F.] Dry: said of champagne and other wines: opposed to *sweet*.

secant. I. *a.* 2. Specifically, noting a stream which cuts across folded strata.

The author recognizes several classes of streams: consequent, inconsequent, obsequent (the definition of this term does not agree with that given by others) and *secant* (traversing an anticline).

W. M. Davis, in Science, Dec. 20, 1901, p. 976.

II. *n.*—**Hyperbolic secant,** $\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{2}{(e^x + e^{-x})}$.

Secchi's types of stars. See ★*star*[1].

seccotine (sek′ō-tin), *n.* A trade-name of a cement used to unite surfaces of paper, cloth, leather, etc.

secentismo (sā-chen-tis′mō), *n.* [It., < *secento*, six hundred.] The literary style of Italian writers of the seventeenth century: a period of decadence in Italian literature. See ★*secentisti*.

The Arcadia [1690] was a reaction against *Secentismo*, but a reaction which . . . only succeeded in impoverishing still further and completely withering up the literature.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 511.

Secentisti (sā-chen-tis′ti), *n. pl.* [It. See ★*secentismo*.] The members of a decadent school of literature and art existing in Italy in the seventeenth century. It actually flourished for about 140 years from the middle of the sixteenth century. Its productions are marked by exaggeration of style and affectation.

At the head of the school of the "*Secentisti*" comes Giovan Battista Marini of Naples . . . especially known by a poem called L'Adone. His aim was to excite wonder by novelties; hence the most extravagant metaphors, the most forced antitheses, the most far-fetched conceits, are to be found in his book. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 511.

secessionist, *n.* 2. Specifically, a member of a body of artists which, in principles and methods, differs from and protests against the accepted traditions of older societies.

The death, in his ninety-third year, is announced from Vienna of the distinguished painter in water colours, Rudolf Alt. His work presented a great contrast to that of the Viennese *secessionists*, whose Honorary President he was. *Athenæum*, March 25, 1905, p. 378.

séchard (sā-shär′), *n.* [F., < *sec*, *sèche*, dry, < L. *siccus*, dry.] The dry, warm, foehn wind which blows over Lake Geneva.

sechser (zeċh′sėr), *n.* [G., < *sechs* = E. *six*.] A copper coin of Ravensburg, Prussian Westphalia, of the early seventeenth century.

sechsling (zeċhs′ling), *n.* [G., < *sechs*, = E. *six*, + *-ling*, = E. *-ling*.] 1. A copper coin of Schleswig-Holstein under Danish rule, equal to half a skilling.—2. A copper coin of Hamburg.

Sec. Leg. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Secretary of Legation;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *secundum legem*, according to law.

second[1], *a.*—**Second dealing,** in *card-sharping*, the art of holding back the top card of the pack and dealing the one under it, so that the card held back may fall to the dealer himself. The cards having been previously marked on the backs, the dealer knows what cards to withhold.—**Second deliverance.** See ★*deliverance*.

second[2], *n.*—**Decimal second.** See ★*decimal*.—**Horse-power second,** one sixtieth of a horse-power minute.—**Metric horse-power second,** one metric horse-power exerted for one second; one sixtieth of a metric horse-power minute.—**Sidereal second,** $\frac{1}{86.400}$ part of the sidereal day, which is divided in the same way as the mean solar day into hours, minutes, and seconds.

secondary. I. *a.* 6. In *geol.*, applied to those rock-making minerals which are the products of the alteration or decay of the minerals, original or primary, in the rock. Thus quartz, feldspar, and mica are primary in granite, whereas kaolin, arising from the decay of the feldspar, is secondary. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 89.—7. In *elect.*: (*a*) Pertaining to those parts of a transformer, or induction-coil, in which the induced currents occur, as distinguished from the corresponding parts of the primary or inducing circuit; as the secondary coils, windings, turns, or terminals of a transformer. (*b*) Pertaining to the induced current or electromotive force in a transformer or induction-coil.—**Secondary education,** the stage of education which follows the primary or elementary stage (of studies taught in the 'primary' schools to the age of ten or twelve) and is carried on in the 'secondary' or 'grammar' or 'high' schools (to the age of fourteen, sixteen, or eighteen). It concludes the formal education of the pupil, except in the cases in which he proceeds to a special or technical school (preparatory to business or trade), or to a college or university. See *secondary* ★*school*.

Secondary instruction in high schools and academies continues the traditional course of study on the lines marked out already in the elementary schools.

W. T. Harris, Psychol. Foundations of Education, p. 332.

Perhaps the most serious defect of *secondary education* in the United States is its brevity.

De Garmo, in Herbart (trans.), Outlines of Educational Doctrine, p. 103.

Secondary insulation, the insulation of the secondary winding of a transformer or induction-coil.—**Secondary lag,** the difference of phase between the secondary and primary current or electromotive force in a transformer.—**Secondary resistance,** the resistance of the secondary circuit of a transformer.—**Secondary school.** See ★*school*.—**Secondary side,** that portion of a transformer in which the induced currents are formed, as distinguished from the primary or inducing side.—**Secondary terminals,** the free ends of the secondary winding of a transformer or induction-coil.—**Secondary turns,** the ampere turns in the secondary coil of a transformer.—**Secondary voltage,** the voltage at the terminals of that winding of a transformer or induction-coil within which currents are induced, as distinguished from the voltage of the primary or inducing circuit.—**Secondary winding,** the coil of the secondary circuit of a transformer or induction-coil.

II. *n.* 7. *pl.* The symptoms occurring in the second stage of syphilis.—8. One of the smaller tubercles on the surface of the test in the *Echinoidea* or sea-urchins. The secondaries are intermediate in size between the primaries and the miliaries.—9. In *Eng. law*, the second officer of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; also, an officer of the Corporation of London who hears inquiries to assess damages in cases where the defendant does not appear.—10. In an alternating-current transformer or other apparatus having several circuits in inductive relation to each other, that coil or circuit which receives power by induction from the primary coil.—**Movable secondary,** a secondary coil or winding of a transformer which is free to move with respect to the primary coil or is capable of adjustment with reference to the latter.—**Multipoint secondary,** a form of secondary coil of a transformer constructed so that it may be used in parts, for which purpose a series of terminal wires are brought out from various points of the coil.

second-foot (sek′und-fůt), *n.* Same as ★*foot-second*.

secondness (sek′und-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being second; the ordinal position in a series of the second member of it, whether this position is considered in itself or is spoken of as appertaining to the object that occupies it.—2. (*a*) The mode of being of an object which is such as it is by virtue of being connected with or related to another object or objects, regardless of any triadic relation. (*b*) The mode of connection or relation of such an object with such other. (*c*) In a looser sense, the secundal, or relative, character which belongs to an individual object, as having such a mode of being.

secondo, *n.* **II.** *a.* [fem. *seconda* (-dä).] Second: used of instruments or their parts in an orchestra: as, violino *secondo*, second violin. —**Seconda volta**, in *music*, the second time: used of a repeated passage.

secretaria (sā-krā-tā-rē′ä), *n.* [Sp., < *secretario*, secretary.] A secretary's office. [Philippine Is.]

secretariate, *n.* **3.** Specifically, in India, the central office of the administration: see the extract.

The preceding sketch of Indian administration would be incomplete without a reference to the *secretariat*, or central office, which in some sense controls and gives life to the whole. From the *secretariat* are issued the orders which regulate or modify the details of administration; into the *secretariat* come all the multifarious reports from the local officers, to be there digested for future reference. But though the secretaries may enjoy the advantages of life at the presidency capitals, with higher salaries and better prospects of promotion, it is recognized that the efficiency of the empire rests ultimately upon the shoulders of the district officers, who bear the burden and heat of the day, with few opportunities of winning fame or reward. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 769.

Even the *Secretariat* believes that it does good when it asks an over-driven Executive Officer to take a census of wheat-weevils through a district of five thousand square miles.

R. Kipling, Wressley of the Foreign Office, in Indian [Tales, p. 671.

4. A number of secretaries forming a board or official body.

secretary, *a.* **2.** Knowing secrets; confidential; able to keep a secret.

And when thou read'st a mooving syllable [in a love letter] Thinke that my soule was *secretary* to 't.

Marston, Insatiate Countess, i. 1.

secretin (sē-krē′tin), *n.* [LL. *secretum*, a secretion, + *-in*[2].] A peculiar substance which is derived from the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract and, after absorption into the blood-current, stimulates the pancreas and possibly also the salivary glands to secretion. The substance is supposedly present in the epithelial cells of the intestinal mucosa in an inactive form which is termed *prosecretin*. Of its chemical nature nothing is known, but it appears certain that secretin is not a ferment.

secretion, *n.* **3.** A mineral deposit formed in a fissure or cavity by growth inward from the walls: contrasted with *concretion*, which grows outward from a nucleus. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 135.—**Inner** or **internal secretion**, a specific product, elaborated in a glandular organ of the body, which is given off into the blood and lymph: such products are not waste products, but play an important part in the general metabolism. Products of this kind are furnished by the thyroid gland, the adrenals, the spleen, the pituitary body, the testicles, etc.—**Lateral secretion**, the process which accounts for the formation of ore-deposits by laterally moving currents of water.

Some hold that the waters doing the work are descending; others that they are laterally moving; others that they are ascending. The first is known as the descension, the second as the *lateral-secretion*, and the third as the ascension theory.

Van Hise, in Science, Nov. 15, 1901, p. 756.

secretionary (sē-krē′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*secretion* + *-ary*.] Originating by secretion, in any sense, or pertaining to the process of secretion.

secreto-inhibitory (sē-krē″tō-in-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* Causing diminished secretion: noting nerves which act in this manner upon the glands.

secretomotor (sē-krē-tō-mō′tor), *a.* [LL. *secretum*, a secretion, + *motor*, a mover.] Causing increased secretion: noting nerves which act in this manner upon the glands. *Nature*, Nov. 12, 1903, p. 48.

sect[2], *n.* **2.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A part cut out on a straight line; a limited straight line or rod; the part or piece of a straight line between two definite points (end-points of the sect); a portion of a given straight line, of definite length.

Any two *sects* in plane space . . . determine a point, the intersection of the lines in which they lie, and an area, that of a parallelogram.

E. W. Hyde, in Merriman and Woodward, Higher [Math., p. 394.

(*b*) A piece of a range bounded by two points. (*c*) Two points, A and B, upon a straight *a*.—**Explemental sects**, in *geom.*, two costraight sects with the same end-points and together making a complete straight or the complete point-row on a straight. See ★*explemental* (*c*).—**Perspective sect** of any point, the sect from the center of perspective to that point.—**Philo's sect.** See *Philo's* ★*line*.—**Product of two sects.** See ★*product*.—**Unit sect**, in *geom.*, an arbitrary sect, designated by 1, used to define the product of a sect *a* by a sect *b*.

II. *a.* In *math.*, of sects; operating with sects.

He constructs a *sect* Calculus in which he shows that the theory of proportion can be founded without the introduction of irrational numbers.

J. W. Withers, Euclid's Parallel Postulate, p. 56.

Sect calculus. See ★*calculus*.

sect. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of *section*.

secta (sek′tä), *n.* [L. *secta*, sect, school, following.] In *law*: (*a*) A suit or action. (*b*) The pursuit of a criminal. (*c*) The feudal service of attendance at the lord's court. (*d*) The witnesses brought to court by a plaintiff to prove his count or declarations. In that sense they were his followers or suit, whence the term 'to bring suit.'—**Secta ad curiam**, in *old Eng. law*, the writ that lay against him who refused or neglected to perform his service or suit to the county court or to the court baron. *Cowel.*—**Secta ad molendinum**, service growing out of the established custom of carrying one's grain to a particular neighborhood mill for grinding; also, the writ that lay against one who neglected the service. *Kinney.*—**Secta curiæ**, attendance or service at court. This was due the feudal lord from his tenants, both to answer complaints against themselves, and to aid in the trial of others. *Cowel.*

Sectator[2] (sek-tā′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *sectator*, a follower.] A genus of fishes of the family *Kyphosidæ*, known only from Panama.

sect-carrier (sekt′kar″i-ėr), *n.* In *geom.*, a physical instrument for the graphic performance of the following construction: to set off a given sect (piece of a straight line) on a given straight line, from a given point of this line, toward a given side of this point (in a given one of the line's two senses).—**Unit sect-carrier**, an instrument for laying off on any straight line, from any point on it and in either sense, a sect equal to the chosen unit sect: a simpler substitute for the compasses in elementary geometry.

section, *n.* **2.** (*j*) The smallest administrative subdivision of a railroad. It is usually a mile or two in length and is designated by a number.

10. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a subdivision of any of the taxonomic divisions from class to subgrad. It is used wherever it is considered necessary to introduce a further subdivision.—**11.** In *geol.*, a group of several related stages, usually of the same kind of sedimentary rock; a series or formation. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geology, p. 860.—**12.** In *function-theory*, a line in the plane of the variable of a function upon crossing which the function abruptly changes its value.—**Development section.** Same as ★*development*, 6 (*c*).—**Effective section**, that part of the cross-section of any piece of material which is actually available for withstanding a stress.—**Median section.** Same as *golden section* (which see, under *golden*).—**Right section of a cylinder**, a section of which the plane is perpendicular to the elements.—**Section analysis.** See ★*tree analysis*.—**Working-out section.** Same as ★*development*, 6 (*c*).

section, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To cut sections; divide into sections.

They [the spores] are brown in color, somewhat flexible, and *section* readily on the microtome.

E. H. Sellards, in Amer. Jour. Sci., July, 1903, p. 89.

section-angle (sek′shon-ang″gl), *n.* The angle between the planes which form the top face and either side face of a double-edged cutting-tool for a lathe or planer for metal.

section-boss (sek′shon-bos), *n.* The man who is in charge of the trackmen employed on a section of a railroad and is responsible for the maintenance of way for his section.

section-box (sek′shon-boks), *n.* **1.** In *railroading*, a tool-house or tool-box placed at some convenient point on a section for the storage of tools used by a section-gang.—**2.** The box or compartment within which connections between different sections of an electrical-wiring system are placed and fuses, switches, and other similar appliances are installed.

section-colors (sek′shon-kul″orz), *n. pl.* The colors used by draftsmen, on engineering or construction drawings, to represent the various materials where these appear in section. Conventional arrangement of lines in hatching the section is more usual in modern drawings, especially in such as are to be reproduced by printing processes.

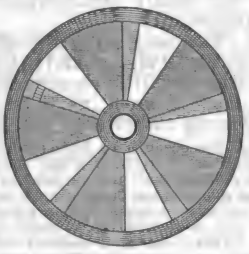
section-crew (sek′shon-krö), *n.* In *railroading*, the group or gang of track-hands or workmen employed under a section-boss in keeping the track in repair within the limits of a section.

section-finder (sek′shon-fin″dėr), *n.* See ★*photophore*.

section-gang (sek′shon-gang), *n.* Same as ★*section-crew*.

sector, *n.* **6.** A cutting implement or device.—**Sectores coconis**, in *entom.*, the large black spines at the base of the fore-wings, having a cutting edge and teeth with which the adult saturniid moth cuts its way out of its cocoon.—**Spherical sector**, the solid generated by any sector of a semicircle when it revolves about its diameter.

sector-disk (sek′tor-disk), *n.* A rotating disk with open sectors the angular width of which is adjustable. The disk must be rotated at such a speed that it will make a complete rotation within the time limit of the persistence of vision (less than 0.04 second), Talbot's principle of diminution of the apparent intensity by intermission of the illumination being thus applied. *W. M. Stine*, Photometrical Measurements, p. 24.



Sector-disk.

sectored (sek′tord), *p. a.* [*sector* + *-ed*[2].] Divided into sectors: as, a *sectored* disk. *W. M. Stine*, Photometrical Measurements, p. 21.

sectoriform (sek′tor-i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sector*, sector, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like the sector of a circle.

Dorsal valve (of a fossil shell) considerably wider than long, "*sectoriform*," more gibbous than the ventral.

U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XXXII. ii. 539.

sect-train (sekt′trān), *n.* A system of sects, AB, BC, CD, . . . KL.

secua (sā′kwä), *n.* [Native name.] A climbing vine of the gourd family, *Fevillea cordifolia*, native to northern South America and the West Indies. Its very large seeds yield a valuable medicinal oil. Also called *segra-seed*. See *antidote cacoon*, under *cacoon*.

Secular acceleration. See ★*acceleration*.

secundiflorous (sek-un-dif′lō-rus), *a.* [L. *secundus*, following, + *florere*, bloom.] Having secund flowers or inflorescence.

Secundum legem, in accordance with law.—**Secundum regulam**, by or according to rule.

security, *n.*—**Bond and disposition in security.** See ★*bond*[1].—**Liquid securities.** See ★*liquid assets*.

secus (sē′kus), *adv.* [L., otherwise, differently.] In *law*, otherwise; contrariwise: used in reports to indicate a different or dissenting opinion or an exception.

secutor (sē-kū′tor), *n.* [L., a pursuer.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a light-armed gladiator with a square shield and a sword who was opposed to the retiarius in the gladiatorial contests. See *retiarius*.

sedarim, *n.* Plural of ★*seder*.

sedatin (sed′a-tin), *n.* [L. *sedatus*, pp. of *sedare*, make quiet, assuage, + *-in*[2].] **1.** An old trade-name of antipyrin.—**2.** A trade-name of paravaleryl-phenetidine, $C_2H_5OC_6H_4NHCOCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, prepared by the action of valeric acid on paramino-ethoxybenzene (paraminophenetol). It is a colorless powder and is used in medicine as an analgesic and antipyretic.

sedentary, *a.* **5.** In *geol.*, remaining upon the rock from which it has been formed by disintegration: said of soil or loose rock material.—**6.** In *intern. law*, said of the private property of a neutral which has remained on belligerent soil or of a neutral vessel in foreign waters. See the extract.

Whereas private property of neutrals generally which has remained on belligerent soil is *sedentary*, or, so to speak, domiciled there, neutral vessels are mere visitors with a distinct external domicile. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 129.

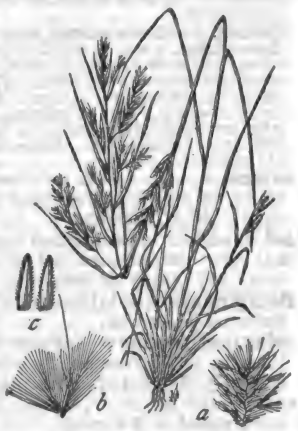
sedentation (sed-en-tā′shon), *n.* [*sedent(ary)* + *-ation*.] The state of having become sedentary, or fixed in a given place or location.

Climatic conditions, degree of *sedentation*, nature of food supply, and availability of material have each a marked influence on the condition of the arts.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. 22.

seder (sā′dėr), *n.*; pl. *sedarim*. [< Aram. *sodar*, to arrange.] The order of the service and feast on the first night of the Jewish Passover, repeated on the second night by those who keep the second day. The seder table is very elaborately decorated. Three matsoth, or unleavened cakes (called mitsvoth or commandments), are placed one upon the other in front of the head of the family. The top cake is named 'Cohen,' the middle 'Levi,' and that at the bottom 'Israel,' the whole representing the three Mosaic categories of the Jewish nation. An oriental dish (a mixture composed of apples, almonds, cinnamon, etc.), called *haroseth*, horse-radish, called *maror* (bitter herbs), part of the shoulder-bone of a broiled lamb, called *zero'a* (shoulder), a baked egg, lettuce, and salt water are also placed upon the seder table. When it is fully spread, the celebrant, generally the head of the family, begins with the first of the thirteen functions in the seder service which is called *kadesh*, "sanctification," when a blessing (*berakah*) is pronounced upon the first cup of wine. The second function is called *rahats*, when the celebrant slightly washes his hands. The third is *karpas*, when celery or lettuce is eaten. At the fourth, *yahats*, the celebrant divides the middle cake, this 'Levi,' and hides one half under the cushion at the right, reserving it for the *afikomen*. At the fifth,

maggid, the celebrant as well as all the participants recite the *hagadah* liturgy. At the sixth, *rah'tsah*, all wash their hands. The seventh, *motse*, is when the celebrant breaks the 'Cohen' and half of the 'Levi' cakes and distributes one piece of each to every member of the family, after which he says a blessing and the *motse* is eaten with avidity. The eighth, *maror*, is when a blessing is said and a piece of horse-radish or other bitter vegetable is eaten. At the ninth, *korekh* (Hillel's ceremony), horse-radish is placed between two pieces of matsa so as to fulfil to the letter the command (Exod. xii. 8) in the same manner that Hillel did "when the Temple (lit. the Holy House) existed." At the tenth, *shulhan*, the meal is eaten. At the eleventh, *tsaphon*, the half of the 'Levi' matsa which was put aside at the beginning of the service for the *afikomen* is produced, and the celebrant breaks it and distributes the pieces among the participants. At the twelfth, *berakh*, the benediction is said. The last function is called *hallel* (which see), when Ps. cxv–cxviii. are recited or chanted. Four cups of wine, called *kosoth*, are drunk by each member during the seder services. One special cup of wine is placed on the center of the table. It is called the 'Prophet Elijah's cup.' See *Elijah's* ★*cup*.



Broom-sedge (*Andropogon Virginicus*). *a*, spike; *b*, spikelet; *c*, glumes.

sedge[1], *n.*—**Broom-sedge.** See *broom-grass*, 2. Most properly, *Andropogon Virginicus*, a brown-colored tufted grass 2 to 4 feet high, with silky racemes in the fall, common along the coast from Massachusetts to Texas, perhaps the best-known native grass of the southern United States. It there affords excellent grazing when young, yet by preventing the formation of permanent pastures becomes one of the worst weeds of the section. Also called *broom-straw* and *sedge-grass*. See *Indian* ★*grass* (*b*).—**Coco sedge.** See ★*coco*[3].

sedge-grass (sej'gras), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Andropogon*, including the broom-sedges; beard-grass. See *broom-*★*sedge*.—**Feather sedge-grass.** Same as ★*feather-sedge*.

sedge-land (sej'land), *n.* Land between high- and low-water marks. Same as *sedge-flat*.

sediment, *n.* 2. In a steam-boiler, an internal deposit of precipitate from the feed-water, or of solid matter mechanically present, which lies as a loose or soft mud on the heating surfaces: distinguished from *scale*, which is a hard crystalline coating adhering to the metal.

sediment (sed'i-ment), *v. t.* and *i.* [*sediment*, *n.*] To allow to settle; settle: said of matter in suspension in a liquid.

With the large number often required it is impossible to use the microscope, whilst in an afternoon several hundred *sedimenting* preparations can be put up.
Jour. Exper. Med., Jan. 15, 1901, p. 365.

sedimentation, *n.*—**Continental sedimentation**, accumulation of deposits by aggradation of continental valleys; sedimentation on land instead of on the sea-floor or in lake-basins: a term proposed by Professor Penck, then in Vienna. *Science*, Jan. 18, 1901, p. 97.—**Sedimentation test.** See ★*test*[1].

sedimented (sed'i-men-ted), *p. a.* Having settled into a sediment; having formed a sediment.

Care will of course have to be taken not to overlook the *sedimented* bacteria which may be lying at the bottom of the tube.
Lancet, June 1, 1901, p. 1533.

sedra (sed'rä), *n.* [Aram. *sedra*, Syriac *sedro*, order, arrangement, row.] A name applied in the Jewish sabbatical liturgy to the weekly section of the Pentateuch which is read in the synagogue on the Sabbath. The Pentateuch is divided into fifty-four sedras or sections, which are subdivided into parashoth. The sedras must be read at the morning Sabbath services during the year, but as a year has only 52 weeks, in order to finish the sedras two of them are read on two special Sabbaths. The sedras bear different names. For example, the first, which is read on the first Sabbath after the feast of Succoth, is named *Bereshith*, "in the beginning." It is the first Hebrew word of the section (Gen. i. 1). The second section is called *Noah*, which is the third word of the first verse of that section (Gen. vi. 8). It specially treats of that patriarch and the history of the deluge. The last section is named *Vezoth Haberakah*, "and this is the blessing," which are the first two words of that section (Deut. xxxiii. 1).

see[1], *v. t.*—**To see one's way**, to see the possibility of accomplishing or permitting something, or of the feasibility of a certain course: with *to*.

Could the major *see his way to* letting the Slane-McKenna wedding be adorned by the presence of four battery horses to pull a hired barouche?
Kipling, In the Matter of a Private, in Soldiers Three, [p. 74.

see-bär (zā'bär), *n.* [G.] See *seiche*.

Seebeck effect. The phenomenon of thermo-electricity.

seecatch (sē'kach), *n.* Same as *seecatchie*.

seed, *n.* 10. The larvæ of the lac-insect.

To some extent the lac is found occurring, so to speak, spontaneously, and is collected by the forest tribes, and brought by them to the fairs and bazars for sale. Where, however, there is a regular trade in stick-lac, propagation of the insect is systematically carried on by those who wish for a certain and abundant crop. This propagation is effected by tying small twigs, on which are crowded the eggs or larvæ of the insect, to the branches of the trees. These larvæ are technically called '*seed*.'
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 14, 1903, p. 22671.

11. In *sugar-manuf.*, crystals of sugar placed in concentrated syrup to serve as starting-points for fresh crystallization.—**Reserve seed method**, that method of conservative lumbering in which, in a stand which is being reproduced by self-sown seed, a number of trees are left uncut for a period, usually a second rotation, after the stand itself is reproduced.—**Scattered seed method**, that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is provided for by leaving, after a single cutting, scattered seed-trees of the kind desired.—**Seed control**, the regulation of the quality of commercial seeds by means of stations equipped for testing samples. Such institutions (often in connection with agricultural experiment stations) exist in all the principal countries of Europe, Germany alone having more than forty, while the Department of Agriculture at Washington and the State experiment stations have taken up the work in the United States. The resort to these stations is voluntary. See *seed testing*, below.—**Seed coöperator**, an agriculturist who coöperates with an experiment station by growing seed of new varieties, selling it to the public, and furnishing reports of the yield.—**Seed races**, races or groups of plants that reproduce themselves with fidelity by means of seeds, or "come true from seed."—**Seed testing**, the examination of seed to determine its genuineness, purity, germinating power, and actual value. The question of genuineness is settled by expert inspection; of purity by the picking out of chaff, sand, weed seeds, etc., and weighing to ascertain percentage; of germinating power by a germination test consisting essentially of keeping the sample dark, moist, ventilated, and at the proper temperature and noting the percentage of seeds that sprout, also the promptness of their sprouting; that of actual value by a calculation based upon the data thus obtained. Various appliances have been devised for germinating tests, for some of which see ★*germinating-chamber* and *Geneva tester* (under ★*tester*[1]).—**Seed variation**, variation or differences that arise in plants grown directly from seed as distinguished from those that arise from buds.

seed, *v. t.* 5. In *sugar-manuf.*, to start the process of crystallization in (concentrated syrup) by placing crystals of sugar, from a previous step in the process, to serve as seed or starting-points.

seedage (sē'dāj), *n.* [*seed* + *-age*.] The propagation of plants by means of sowing, that is, by means of seeds and spores. *L. H. Bailey*.

seed-bed, *n.* 2. In *forestry*, a specially prepared area, usually in the forest nursery, for the raising of seedlings.

seed-cake, *n.* 2. The cake left after oil has been expressed from such seeds as those of cotton, flax, rape, etc.

seed-cane (sēd'kān″), *n.* The stalk of sugar-cane as used for planting In most countries the upper part only is so used, but in Louisiana the whole stalk has generally been planted.

seeder, *n.* 1. The mechanical seeder consists of a large seed-box supported by a wheelbarrow and fitted with suitable seed-distributing machinery. It is operated by the movement of the machine as it is pushed over the ground and sows the seed in a thin film. Larger machines are operated by horse-power. Another form consists of a seed-holder and seed-distributing machine and is designed to be placed in a wagon, at or on the tailboard, and operated by a sprocket-chain from one of the wagon-wheels. These seeders are practically broadcast sowers, since the seed is discharged in a cloud (broadcast) as in the sowing-machine (which see).

Seeding stage. See *stand* ★*method*.

seed-leaf, *n.* 2. Same as *seed-leaf* ★*tobacco*.

seedling, *n.* 2. In *forestry*, specifically, a tree (grown from seed) which has not reached a height of three feet. See *tree* ★*class*.

seedling-disease (sēd'ling-di-zēz″), *n.* A disease of seedlings.—**Cabbage seedling disease, conifer seedling disease, oak seedling disease.** See ★*disease*.

seed-midge (sēd'mij), *n.* A midge that infests seeds.—**Clover seed-midge.** (*a*) An American cecidomyiid fly, *Dasyneura leguminicola*, whose larvæ live in the flowers of red clover. (*b*) See *clover* ★*flower-midge*.

seed-spot (sēd'spot), *n.* A small area, usually in a burn or in an opening in the forest, which is sown with tree-seed.

seed-tree (sēd'trē), *n.* Any tree which bears seed; specifically, in *forestry*, a tree which provides the seed for natural reproduction. Also called *mother-tree*.

seed-worm (sēd'wėrm), *n.* A worm that infests seeds.—**Clover seed-worm**, the larva of an American chalcidid, *Bruchophagus funebris*, that lives in the seeds of red clover. It was formerly thought to be a parasite on the clover flower-midge. Also called *clover-seed chalcis-fly*.—**Grape seed-worm**, the larva of a chalcidid, *Evoxysoma vitis*, which breeds in grape-seeds.

seed-year (sēd'yēr), *n.* In *forestry*, a year in which a given species of tree bears seed; specifically, a year in which a given species bears seed abundantly.

seep (sēp), *n.* [*seep*, *v.*] A small exudation of ground-water; a small spring.

It is mentioned that at Comanche Spring, a small "*seep*," seven miles north of the Rio Grande, the limestone bluffs have been covered in a number of places with rude paintings of characteristic Indian design.
Nature, Dec. 4, 1902, p. 113.

seep-well (sēp'wel), *n.* A well fed by the percolation into it of water through very small cracks in the surrounding rocks.

seer[4], *n.* 2. In Bombay, a dry measure equal to 1.41 liters; in Ceylon, a liquid measure equal to 1.14 liters.

seering (sēr'ing), *n.* A fish, *Elops saurus*, closely related to the tarpon, found on both coasts of the warm and tropical parts of America.

see-saw, *n.* 4. A motion of a steam-engine governor which oscillates on both sides of its mean or neutral position and causes the speed of rotation of the engine to vary above and below the mean.

see-town (sē'toun), *n.* The city which contains the cathedral and is the local center of a diocese. See *see*[3], 2.

It was arranged that Winchester should remain the *see-town* of the older Wessex, whilst Sherborne was the ecclesiastical centre for Dorset and the rest of the newer Wessex.
Athenæum, May 27, 1905, p. 650.

seevitchie (sē-vich'i), *n.* The northern sea-lion: a name adopted from the Russian and but little used.

Seewee bean. See ★*bean*[1].

Seger's cones. See ★*cone*.

segment, *n.* 4. An element of a machine, such as a toothed wheel, cam, or pulley, the active surface of which is not a full surface of revolution, but only a segment or part of such surface.—**Dark segment**, the ash-colored shadow of the earth seen in the eastern half of the horizon just after sunset or in the western half just before sunrise as defined by Von Bezold in 1864. See *twilight curve*.—**External segments**, of a sect AB, PA and PB when P is on the straight AB but not on the sect AB.—**Lower segment of a set**, in *math.*, the terms less than *u* if *u* is a single term, or less than a variable term of *u* if *u* is a class of terms all of which are less than some fixed term of the set, and if *u* has no maximum, that is, is such that every term of *u* is less than some other term of *u*.—**Median segment**, the so-called thoracabdominal segment of the aculeate *Hymenoptera*, the fourth thoracic segment, which is in reality morphologically the first abdominal segment, being transferred from the abdomen to the thorax in the semipupal stage.—**Premandibular segment**, a temporary segment in the head of an embryo insect, a temporary appendage of the tritocerebral segment.—**Segment of Rivinius**, a notch in the upper edge of the groove on the tympanic plate to which the drum-membrane is attached.—**Spinal segment**, a fraction of the spinal cord included between two imaginary frontal sections placed one on each side of a nerve pair and each half-way between the next pair below and the next above.

Segmental plate. See ★*plate*.

segmentation, *n.*—**Protoplasmic segmentation**, the cleavage or cutting up of the cytoplasm of the cell into pieces, as distinguished from the division or segmentation of the nucleus.

segregable (seg'rē-gā-bl), *a.* [NL. **segregabilis*, < L. *segregare*, segregate.] Admitting of segregation in Mendelian inheritance.

An extracted type . . . may carry on *segregable* determinants.
Bateson and Punnett, in Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1905, II. 124.

segregate, *v. i.* (*b*) To separate into dominants, recessives, and hybrids, in conformity to a numerical law: said of the descendants of Mendelian hybrids.

segregation, *n.* 4. The separation of the descendants of Mendelian hybrids into dominants, recessives, and hybrids, in conformity to a numerical law.

This phenomenon is spoken of as *segregation*: which consists in the dispatch by the hybrid, at each generation, of offspring into dominant and recessive ranks.
A. B. Darbishire, Manchester Memoirs, XLVIII. [xxiv. 4.

Law of segregation. See ★*law*[1].

segregator (seg'rē-gā-tor), *n.* [NL. **segregator*, < L. *segregare*, segregate.] One who or that which divides or separates.

The *segregator* could not possibly have attained the results given thus by catheterism and the strong aspiration.
Annals of Surgery, Jan., 1903, p. 30.

Urinary segregator, an appliance for obtaining the urine excreted by one kidney unmixed with that excreted by the other.

segundo (sā-gön'dō), *n.* [Sp. *segundo*, < L. *secundus*, second.] A carangoid fish, *Hemicaranx secundus*, which inhabits West Indian waters.

sehta (seċh'tä), *n.* [E. Ind.] Cobalt ore from the Khetri mines in Jaipur, used under this

name by Indian jewelers to give a blue color to enamel on ornaments of gold and silver.

seicentismo (sā-i-chen-tēs′mō), *n.* [It.] In Italian literature and art, the fashion of the seventeenth century. See ★*secentismo*.

Seicentist (sā-i-chen′tist), *n.* See ★*Secentisti*.

The rest of the Italian School is of minor importance, though one or two of the *Seicentists* are here so well represented as to explain almost, even to modern eyes, the place they took for our forefathers.
Athenæum, March 25, 1905, p. 376.

seicento (sā-i-chen′tō), *n.* [It. *seicento, secento*, six hundred, < L. *sex*, six, + *centum*, hundred. The term is elliptical, like cinque-cento.] In Italian art and literature, the seventeenth century considered as the period of certain styles and certain masters. It succeeds the cinque-cento, or sixteenth century.

seiche, *n.*—**Binodal seiche,** an oscillation of a body of water, in waves, in a lake in such a way that the surface shows two stationary nodal lines and the opposite ends of the lake rise or fall simultaneously while the central portion falls or rises respectively. The oscillations lengthwise of the lake are called *longitudinal* and those across the shorter diameter *transverse*, with respect to the axis of the lake.—**Dicrotic seiche,** a seiche due to the interference or combination of a uninodal and a binodal oscillation of a mass of water.—**Uninodal seiche,** the oscillation of a lake about one axial line near its surface, so that while one half rises the other half falls, like a balanced beam. According as the axial line trends lengthwise or transversely to the lake, this becomes a transverse uninodal seiche or a longitudinal uninodal seiche.

seichometer (sā-shom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *seiche* + *-o-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the fluctuations of the level of the water in lakes.

Sir John Murray communicated some preliminary observations on seiches in certain Scottish lochs, and exhibited a *seichometer* with which he hoped in the coming season to get a more definite and precise record of these oscillations. *Nature*, April 28, 1903, p. 599.

Seignette salt. See ★*salt*.

Seiji ware. See ★*ware*[2].

seine-block (sān′blok), *n.* In *fishing*, a block used for pursuing a seine.

Seis beds. See ★*bed*[1].

seisino (sā-i-sē′nō), *n.* [Sp. *seiseno*, sixth; whence *seisén*, a copper coin worth sixth dineros of Castile.] A Franco-Spanish copper money struck at Barcelona during the French occupation (1642–48).

seismetic (sīs-met′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. σεισμός, earthquake, + *-etic*.] Of or pertaining to earthquakes; of the nature of an earthquake.

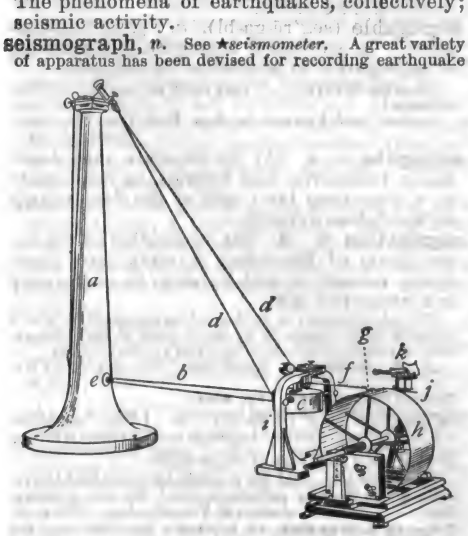
The constant *seismetic* disturbances to which the cities of Cartago and San José are subject.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 59.

seismicity (sīs-mis′i-ti), *n.* [*seismic* + *-ity*.] The ratio between the number of earthquakes in a region and the area of the region.

If we pick out the well-marked earthquake districts of the world, and give to each of them a *seismicity* or earthquake frequency per unit area one-third of that in Japan, the conclusion arrived at is that considerable areas of our planet are on the average shaken every half-hour.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 603.

seismism (sīs′mizm), *n.* [*seism(ic)* + *-ism*.] The phenomena of earthquakes, collectively; seismic activity.

seismograph, *n.* See ★*seismometer*. A great variety of apparatus has been devised for recording earthquake

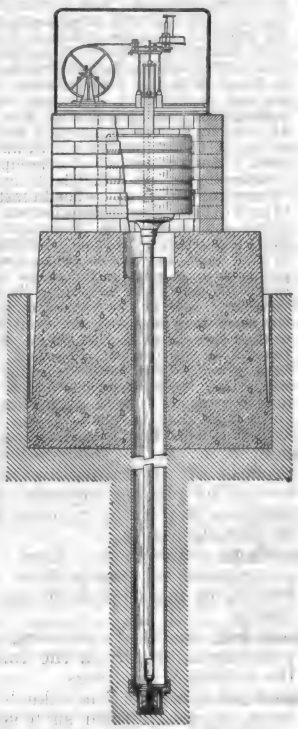


Bosch-Omori Seismograph.

a, cast-iron pillar; *b*, horizontal bar carrying very heavy weight *c* and held in place by steel wires *dd* and the pivot at *e*; *f*, light lever pivoted near one end and carrying at the other the pen *g*, which makes on a sheet of blackened paper wrapped around the revolving drum *h*, a magnified record of the motion of the ground and frame *i* relative to the steady mass *c*; *k*, an electromagnet actuated by a correct clock and causing the armature *f* to mark minutes on the record-sheet.

phenomena, of which that perfected by Omori is used in Japan, that of Milne is established at about fifty British and international stations, and that known as the Bosch-Omori, improved by Marvin, is used at about thirty American and German stations. All these are adaptations of the horizontal pendulum at first used by Zöllner in 1860 to investigate changes in terrestrial gravity, and they record the horizontal movements of the ground at great distances from the origin of the earthquake. A very different apparatus for this purpose is the inverted vertical pendulum devised by Wiechert (see ★*seismometer*) and greatly improved by Marvin at Washington. No apparatus for recording vertical movements of the ground and none for recording the largest movements near the epicenter have as yet been successful.—**Kreil's seismograph,** a pendulum hanging quietly by springs that allow of vibrations each in its own way, one meridionally, the other in the prime meridian, thus giving the north-south and the east-west components of an earthquake shock.—**Mallet's seismograph,** the first of modern simple and intelligible earthquake-recorders, constructed in 1846. It consisted of vertical and horizontal glass tubes each containing a small quantity of mercury. The movements of the mercury were recorded by electric currents on the revolving time-cylinder.—**Pendulum seismograph,** a recording instrument for earth-tremors, consisting of a large mass of metal mounted so as to have freedom of motion, as a pendulum about a point of support which is usually at the base. Owing to its great inertia the pendulum does not respond to sudden motions of its support and its displacement measures the amplitude of the tremor.

seismometer, *n.* In technical usage, the tendency is to restrict the application of the term "seismometer" to instruments of such high character that from the records or indications they give the actual motion of the ground may be inferred or worked out. Many instruments are sensitive to the vibrations of the ground, but their indications or records are very far from being exact measures of the disturbing influences. The Bosch-Omori and the Marvin seismographs while not absolutely perfect are seismometers, but, at the same time, they are seismographs, simply because they produce written records. The use of the term "seismoscope" is restricted to instruments that simply indicate the existence of seismic influences, without either measuring or recording them.—**Lamont's seismometer,** a delicately balanced needle carrying mirrors which reflect beams of light whose oscillations can be observed or recorded photographically.—**Wiechert's seismometer,** a stationary mass of iron, weighing about 1,000 kilograms, the inertia of which prevents it from moving appreciably during a sudden earthquake shock, while the relative movements of the earth, north-south and east-west, are recorded on a magnified scale of length and time.



Inverted Vertical Pendulum Seismograph. Marvin System.

A stiff vertical tube, pivoted at its bottom end, carries a very heavy mass near its upper end, and is rendered stable or astatic by the elastic reaction of a central steel rod which has its bottom end firmly fixed inside the heavy mass and its top end attached to the framework on the pier. The horizontal motion of the ground and pier relative to the steady mass is magnified 120 times and inscribed on smoked-paper record-sheets by two sets of multiplying levers. One records the north-south, the other the east-west component of motion.

seismometrograph (sīs-mō-met′rō-gråf), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός, a shaking (an earthquake), + μέτρον, a measure, + γραφειν, write.] An instrument for recording the phenomena of earthquakes; a seismograph.

seismoscope, *n.*—**Mendenhall's seismoscope,** a small mass so supported that a shock of definite intensity will disturb its position and make an electric connection that will record the time or ring a bell and call attention to the fact. Also used as a burglar-alarm or bank-thief detector to give notice when a lock is dynamited or a vault is undermined.

seismotectonic (sīs″mō-tek-ton′ik), *a.* Connected with the earth's structure so as to be related also to earthquakes: applied by W. H. Hobbs to fault-lines, at whose intersection earthquakes are believed to be specially frequent.

Such straight lanes of special damage from earthquake have been called *seismotectonic* lines, or structure lines revealed by earthquakes.
W. H. Hobbs, Earthquakes, p. 32.

seismotherapy (sīs-mō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός, a shaking, + θεραπεία, medical treatment.] Treatment by shaking or by vibration.

seismotic (sīs-mot′ik), *a.* [Gr. σεισμός, a shaking (an earthquake), + *-otic*.] Of or pertaining to earthquake movements; seismic.

seiz, *v.* A simplified spelling of *seize*.

seizer, *n.* **2.** A hound trained to seize and hold game, especially wild boars.

The deficiency is peculiarly marked in hounds, especially with those large dogs which I was accustomed to denominate as '*seizers*.'
Sir S. W. Baker, Wild Beasts and Their Ways, p. 312.

seizin, *n.*—**Writ of seizin,** a writ giving possession of freehold to the plaintiff who has secured judgment in a suit for title.

seizing, *n.*—**Cross seizing,** an eye- or throat-seizing.—**Eye-seizing,** a seizing which is put on the strop of a block to form the eye, and to press the remainder of the strop into the score of the block.—**Flat seizing,** a seizing which has but one layer of turns.—**Riding seizing.** See *round* ★*seizing*.—**Round seizing,** a seizing which has what are called 'riding turns,' or upper turns, over the first layer of seizing stuff. This seizing is put on the eyes of rigging, etc.

sejant, *a.* **II.** *n.* A coin on which a lion or other animal is represented in a sitting attitude. *W. C. Hazlitt*.

sel, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *sell*.

sel. An abbreviation (*a*) of *selected* or *selection*; (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Selenium*.

Selaginaceæ (sē-laj-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Selagineæ*.

selaginellaceous (sē-laj″i-ne-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Selaginellaceæ*, a family of cryptogamous plants.

selah[2] (sē′lä), *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish silver coin, equal to 2 shekels.

selamlik (sā-läm′lik), *n.* [Turk.] **1.** The part of a Turkish house reserved for the men. —**2.** The public visit to a place of worship made in state every Friday by the Sultan of Turkey.

It is reported here officially from Constantinople that during to-day's *selamlik* an attempt was made to assassinate the sultan. *N. Y. Globe*, July 21, 1905.

Selbornian (sel-bōr′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Selborne*, in Hampshire, + *-ian*.] In *Eng. geol.*, a term introduced by Jukes-Brown to embrace the Galt and Upper Greensand which, formerly regarded as consecutive, are now known to be continuous.

select, *v. t.* **2.** To select and take up (land) under the land act; free-select. See ★*free-selection*. [Australia.]

selectance (sē-lek′tans), *n.* [*select, v.*] In *elect.*, the property of an alternating-current circuit of responding to oscillation of a certain frequency and not to others.

selection, *n.* **4.** Same as ★*free-selection*.—**5.** In Australia, a station; land 'selected' or obtained cheaply from the government by a settler; a stock-farm.

The size of Northern "*selections*," for instance, is proverbial throughout the Commonwealth, yet probably few Australians realize that there are outpost cattle stations each including country to the extent of between 1,800 and 3,000 square miles. *Living Age*, Dec. 9, 1905, p. 614.

5. *pl.* The highest grade of the heavy export tobacco. See *export* ★*tobacco*.—**Conscious selection.** (*a*) All those forms of selection in which individuals, or their properties, are deliberately and voluntarily picked out or chosen or selected. *J. M. Baldwin*, Development and Evolution, p. 167.—**Eliminative selection,** the extermination of the unfit. *H. E. Crampton*, in Biometrika, March–July, 1904, p. 129.—**Functional selection,** over-production of movements and the survival of the fittest functions. *J. M. Baldwin*, Development and Evolution, p. 167.—**Genetic selection,** a term proposed by Baldwin to designate changes that are produced in the birth-rate of organisms through the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest.—**Germinal selection.** (*a*) A hypothetical struggle for existence among the germ-cells of an individual organism leading to the survival of the fittest, to the use of the unfit by them as food, and to the consequent modification of the race. (*b*) A hypothetical struggle for existence among the hereditary units in the chromatin of a germ-cell, and the survival of the fittest, and the corresponding modification of the germ-plasm or hereditary substance. See *substance of* ★*heredity*.—**Group selection,** natural selection acting upon entire aggregates of individuals. *K. Pearson*.—**Histonal selection,** the form of natural selection which results from the 'struggle for existence' between the cells of different tissues in the animal or plant body.—**Individual selection,** natural selection acting upon individuals. Compare *group* ★*selection*.—**Intrabiontic selection,** a struggle for existence which has been imagined as taking place between the component cells of an organism and as resulting in the survival of the fittest. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-Plasm, p. 107.—**Organic selection,** a doctrine of the origin of species which has been advanced as supplementary to natural selection, or as a compromise between it and Lamarckism. Its advocates believe that species are modified along definite predetermined lines during the process of their adaptation to new conditions, or that they exhibit an innate tendency toward perfection; or, according to one of

its advocates, that "a definite evolution passes over the individual forms in a definite succession of stages by a natural necessity." The doctrine of organic selection is that the adaptation of the individual organism to its environment during its own lifetime is, or may be, antecedent to the production (in accordance with the principle of the survival of the fittest) of structural adjustments for bringing it about. While they do not believe that the effects of the activities of organisms, such as use and disuse, and the direct effects of the conditions of life (or what are commonly called *acquired characters*) are inherited, its advocates hold, nevertheless, that these activities are, on the average and in the long run, beneficial prior to selection, and that they thus enable the individual organisms to adjust themselves to new conditions, to acquire new useful habits, to escape from competitors, and to elude enemies in new ways, independently of or prior to the presence of hereditary structural adjustments for securing these useful ends. If hereditary modifications which serve the same purpose now make their appearance and accomplish the same end, they are perpetuated according to the principle of the survival of the fittest, and they thus become permanent additions to the characteristics of the species, because, it is held, they fit the species for a mode of life which its individuals have already assumed without hereditary fitness for it. The doctrine of organic selection is held by its advocates to be a compromise between Lamarck's view of the origin of species and natural selection, because, while abandoning the contention that acquired characters are inherited, it does not abandon the contention that the individual members of a species may, by their own activity, become fitted for new conditions before the species as a whole becomes structurally adjusted to these conditions through natural selection. Before organic selection can be accepted as precedent to natural selection, or as a compromise between it and Lamarckism, its advocates must show that living beings can do things for which they have no organic machinery, or else they must show that constitutional fitness for the performance of adaptive acts may arise in some other way than through the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest.

Organic selection . . . if it has no limitations, brings about a very unexpected harmony between the Lamarckian and Darwinian aspects of evolution, by mutual concessions upon the part of the essential positions of both theories. *H. F. Osborn*, in Science, Oct. 15, 1897, p. 584.

Periodic selection, the failure of certain individual organisms and their ultimate extermination, together with the survival of others, because of failure or success at some recurring period in the life-history of each.

Pearson believes that "if a race has been long under the same environment it is probable that only *periodic selection* is at work, maintaining its stability."

T. H. Morgan, Evol. and Adapt., p. 267.

Physiological selection, a hypothesis advanced as preliminary to natural selection, and founded on the fact that there may be infertility or absolute sterility between two individuals of a species each of which is perfectly fertile with others, independently of any differences of form, color, markings, or structure. According to the hypothesis, this incompatibility may run through a whole race or strain, all the individuals of which are fertile with individuals of their own strain while sterile with individuals of another strain, which, on their part, are mutually fertile among themselves. Physiological selection is the interbreeding and multiplication of those members of a species which are mutually fertile, and it is held that any variation in the direction of the mutual infertility of different strains must be preserved, and thus give rise in time to new specific types, independently of and prior to natural selection. The facts that are adduced in support of this hypothesis show that there is often some degree of infertility between the hybrid offspring of races or incipient species, but they do not show, as the hypothesis requires, that there is any sterility between the pure-blooded members of these incipient species.

Hence we should not expect to find any constant infertility in the first crosses between the distinct strains or varieties that formed the starting point of the new species, but only a slight amount of infertility in their mongrel offspring. It follows that . . . *Physiological Selection*—which assumes sterility or infertility between first crosses as the fundamental fact in the origin of species—does not accord with the general phenomena of hybridism in nature.

A. R. Wallace, Darwinism, p. 181, note.

Reproductive selection, a change in the type of a species through the survival of the descendants of the individuals with a correlation between fertility and some feature of difference from the mode.

This selection by relative reproductivity, I have ventured to term *reproductive selection*, or acting on a suggestion from Mr. Francis Galton, genetic selection.

K. Pearson, Grammar of Sci., p. 439.

Secular selection, the rapid modification of species through the extermination of the relatively unfit and the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence when periods of relative stability in the environment and in species alternate with periods when the environment is changing rapidly in climate, or in the relative elevation of land or water, or in any other way.—**Selection method** or **system.** See *single* ★*tree method.*—**Selection value,** usefulness great enough to be preservative of life in the struggle for existence. Darwin holds that all qualities that are useful, even in the slightest degree, contribute to determine the result of natural selection; but one of the oldest and most persistent objections to his view of the origin of species is that the raw material for natural selection must be supplied from other sources, since it is held to fail to account for the conservation and development of the minute and rudimentary incipient stages of useful properties when the value of these incipient stages is too slight to be preservative of life, and since it is also held to fail to account for the existence of reflex mechanism for the performance of adaptive acts which may also be performed consciously and voluntarily, because the time that is saved by the automatic mechanism is too slight to contribute to success in the struggle for existence. These objections to natural selection seem to have arisen through failure to perceive the difference between selection by man and natural selection. The breeder of domesticated animals and cultivated plants for points of excellence cannot select any point of excellence which eludes his observation, and the method of the breeder is usually the sudden and complete destruction of the discarded; but the process of extermination may go on so slowly in nature that a decadent stock may not come to an end, and fail to leave successors, for many generations. During this long period any useful property, however slight, if it be in any degree profitable to the individuals of a species, in their infinitely complex relations to other organic beings and to their physical conditions of life, will tend to the preservation of such individuals; for a living being is not a package of separate and independent points of excellence, but a coördinated whole which may fail in the struggle for existence if it fall short of its competitors and enemies in coördination.

In order that any adaptive structure or instinct should be seized upon and accumulated by natural selection, it must from the very first have had an adaptive value sufficiently great to have constituted its presence a matter of life and death in the struggle for existence. Such structures or instincts must not only have always presented some measure of adaptive value, but this must have always been sufficiently great to reach what I have elsewhere called *selection value.*

G. J. Romanes, Darwin and after Darwin, II. 62.

Social selection, selection by means of any social relation or activity, in distinction from *natural selection.*

Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 540.

selectionist (sē-lek′shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*selection* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who advocates a theory of selection.

It can not be said, however, that the evidence adduced by the author from the botanical field in favor of Lamarckianism is more apt to carry conviction to the minds of *Selectionists* than much that has already been presented. *Science*, March 6, 1903, p. 382.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or according to the theories or principles of selectionists.

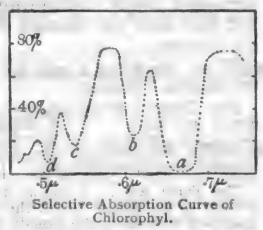
selection-time (sē-lek′shon-tīm), *n.* In *psychophys.*: (*a*) The duration of the selective reaction (discriminative or cognitive type).

In this case a choice must be introduced in addition to the distinction or recognition; accordingly the reaction-time becomes still greater and is designated as the "*selection-time.*"

T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 255.

(*b*) The duration of the selective reaction, minus the duration of the discriminative or cognitive reaction.

Selective absorption. It is the absorption of radiation by substances whose coefficient of absorption varies with the wave-length,—absorption which affects certain wave-lengths or regions of the spectrum more than others. It is an important optical property upon which the reflecting power, refracting power, dispersion, color, radiating power, and luminescence of substances depend. All bodies exhibit the phenomenon of selective absorption, no known substance transmitting all wave-lengths of the spectrum equally. Many substances, as glass, quartz, alum, and rock-salt, are transparent to the rays of the visible spectrum but opaque to portions of the infra-red or ultra-violet regions of the spectrum. Other substances, as lampblack, are opaque to the visible rays, but transmit the longer wave-lengths of the infra-red. Those portions of the absorption-spectrum of a body for which the coefficient of absorption is large are called *absorption-bands* (which see, under *absorption*). Absorption-bands are sometimes very wide, covering a considerable portion of the spectrum, glass, for example, having an absorption-band in the infra-red which covers all wave-lengths beyond 3.μ and another in the ultra-violet which includes all known wave-lengths shorter than about .2μ. In other cases the region of absorption is narrow, as in the case of the salts of didymium, which are opaque to certain limited portions of the visible spectrum. The dependence of the color of objects upon absorption is due to the fact that the color is produced by the loss of certain portions of the light penetrating the body and reflected back to the eye from its interior. The color of foliage, for example, is caused by the selective absorption of the pigment chlorophyl contained in green leaves. The selective absorption of this coloring-matter is shown by means of the curve in the accompanying figure, which indicates the percentage of light of the various wave-lengths of the visible spectrum transmitted by an alcoholic solution from green leaves one centimeter in thickness. It will be seen that this liquid, which is quite transparent in the extreme red, beyond .7μ, becomes almost opaque in the region (*a*) .66μ, and that there are at least three other narrow absorption-bands, *b*, *c*, and *d*. While selective absorption is not always accompanied by fluorescence, fluorescence occurs only in the case of bodies having an absorption-band; and the position of this band in the spectrum is definitely related to the position of the fluorescence spectrum. The well-known red fluorescence of chlorophyl, for example, is due to the absorption-band *a* shown in the figure. The reflecting power of a substance and its index of refraction are definite functions of its coefficient of absorption, the relation being expressed by the equation



Selective Absorption Curve of Chlorophyl.

$$R = \frac{n^2(1+k^2)+1-2n}{n^2(1+k^2)+1+2n},$$

where R is the reflecting power, *k* the coefficient of absorption, and *n* the index of refraction. In the case of metals, for example, which are nearly opaque, *k* has large values, and $n^2(1+k)2$ is very large compared with $2n$, so that R is almost equal to unity. The reflecting power of such substances is therefore very large compared with that of transparent media. Since *k*, where selective absorption occurs, may vary greatly for different colors, the reflected light from the surface of many metals, such as copper, is strongly colored. The dependence of the index of refraction, *n*, upon the value of *k* explains the anomalous dispersion of substances having strong absorption-bands. See *anomalous* ★*dispersion.*—**Selective action, emission, mating, reaction.** See ★*action*, etc.

selectivity (sē-lek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*selective* + *-ity.*] In *elect.*, the property of a circuit by virtue of which it responds to electric oscillations of a given frequency.

The system of *selectivity* devised by Sir Oliver [Lodge] was the outcome of a series of classical experiments based upon his syntonic Leyden jars in which one jar is caused to discharge through a circuit by the sparks of another jar, provided the two circuits are of equal electrical dimensions. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 173.

selector, *n.* **3.** An automatic switch used in telephone exchanges. See *selector* ★*switch.*

Selenaspis (sel-ē-nas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + ἀσπίς, shield.] A genus of catfishes found in tropical American seas.

selenhydric (sel-en-hī′drik), *a.* Noting an acid, same as *hydroselenic acid.*

seleniasis (sel-ē-nī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + *-iasis.*] Mental derangement formerly thought to be caused by sleeping in the full light of a tropical moon.

selenio-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a substance, signifying the presence of selenium as a constituent.

selenion (sē-lē′ni-on), *n.* [NL.] Same as *selenium.* The termination *-on* is to be preferred, since the names of metals are made to end in *-um*, and selenion is much more closely related to the non-metallic elements.

Selenium eye, resistance. See ★*eye*1, ★*resistance.*—**Vitreous selenium,** one of several allotropic forms of the element, obtained by fusing it and allowing it to cool rapidly. It appears as a brownish-black translucent, amorphous, brittle mass, which becomes crystalline by reheating and gradual cooling. If the element is fused and raised to about 250° C., and then slowly cooled, the structure becomes coarsely crystalline or granular, and in this condition the conductivity for electricity is most affected by light. See *resistance*, 3, and *photophone.*

seleno-. Same as ★*selenio-.*

selenoplegia (sē-lē-nō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + πληγή, stroke.] Same as ★*selenoplexia.*

selenoplexia (sē-lē-nō-plek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + πλῆξις, stroke.] A morbid state, occurring in the tropics, formerly supposed to be due to the action of the moon's rays.

selenous (sē-lē′nus), *a.* Same as *selenious.*

selenyl (sel′ē-nil), *n.* [*selen(ium)* + *-yl.*] An atom of selenium and one of oxygen together appearing as a compound radical, as in selenyl chlorid, ($SeOCl_2$).

Seleucid, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to Seleucus or the royal dynasty of the Seleucids in Syria: as, a *Seleucid* coin.

self, *n.*—**Divided self, divided will,** in *psychol.*, the self or will of a person whose mental attitudes in internal discourse ('saying to oneself,' 'thinking to oneself') represent radically and even irreconcilably different views of life; the self or will of one whose successive feelings and impulses are so discrepant as to prevent his leading a consistent life.

Augustine's psychological genius has given an account of the trouble of having a *divided self* which has never been surpassed.

W. James, Var. of Religious Exper., p. 172.

Subliminal self, a supposed subconscious self or personality, usually dormant, but manifesting itself in hysteria, hypnosis, 'double personality,' etc., by means of speech, behavior, writing, etc., of a kind foreign to the normal character and, oftentimes, indicative of knowledge and experience which the normal self does not consciously possess.

He [Myers] took a lot of scattered phenomena, . . . and bound them together in a system by his bold inclusive conception of the *Subliminal Self.*

W. James, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, May, 1901, [p. 16.

self-actor (self-ak′tor), *n.* An automatic machine, as a cotton-spinning mule.

self-adaptation (self″ad-ap-tā′shon), *n.* The response of an organism to new conditions by changes that are adapted to those conditions. The improvement or strengthening of a muscle by exercise is an example of self-adaptation. The construction of a muscle and the structure and arrangement of its blood-vessels and nerves are such that normal use strengthens it, and most self-adaptations are effected by organic machinery for bringing them about under normal use, while abnormal or unnatural use is usually destructive instead of adaptive.

What the Rev. Dr. Henslow has termed '*self-adaptation,*' is in itself a result of natural selection.

H. F. Osborn, in J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolu- [tion, p. 341.

self-alining (self-ā-lī′ning), *a.* Alining automatically.—**Self-alining bearings,** bearings so constructed as to adjust themselves to an angular variation in position of the center-line of the shaft which they support. Such bearings diminish cramping, heating, and cutting of the bearing surfaces when rigidity is impossible or undesirable.

Where the ends of the polar axis are supported on separate piers the bearings can be made *self-aligning.*
C. D. Perrine, in Science, Jan. 29, 1904, p. 164.

self-amputation (self-am-pū-tā′shon), *n.* Autotomy.

Miss Monk's studies on Phataria, a star-fish remarkable even among its close allies within the family Linckiidæ, for the variability in the number of its rays, and the readiness with which it parts with them and then regenerates them, led to the following results: 1. The observations proved conclusively that the casting off of the rays is, in most cases at least, not accidental, but a true *self-amputation.* *Science,* Jan. 10, 1902, p. 62.

self-cocking (self-kok′ing), *a.* Cocking automatically: said of a pistol in which the hammer is cocked and released by simply pulling the trigger.

Self-constituted manifold. See ★*manifold.*

self-differentiation (self″dif-e-ren-shi-ā′-shon), *n.* In *embryol.,* the kind of differentiation shown in structures which in their development have a high degree of independence of neighboring structures.

self-digestion (self-di-jes′tyon), *n.* Same as ★*autodigestion.*

self-dissociation (self-di-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* In *phys. chem.,* the dissociation of a pure solvent itself, which is assumed in order to explain the fact that it conducts electricity slightly, even when carefully freed from all dissolved electrolytes.

The conductivity of the pure solvents is explained by assuming "*self-dissociation*" and considerable space is devoted to mere speculation as to what the composition of the ions might be in the various individual cases.
Jour. Phys. Che.n., Feb., 1905, p. 178.

self-docking (self-dok′ing), *a.* Having the ability to dock its parts on other parts so that all the sections can be examined above water successively: said of a floating dock. See ★*dock*[3], 1.

An important feature of the dock is the arrangement by which any portion of it can be examined, cleaned, and painted. Each pontoon can in turn be detached, lifted, and hung on the side walls, where any necessary work can be done upon it. The underneath portion of the walls may be exposed for cleaning and painting by careening the structure. It is this quality that gives the dock the name of *self-docking.* *Sci. Amer.,* Oct. 29, 1898, p. 280.

self-estrangement (self-es-trānj′ment), *n.* See ★*absorption,* 2.

self-excitation (self″ek-si-tā′shon), *n.* In *elect.,* the excitation of the field of a dynamo-electric machine by currents taken from the armature of the same machine.

self-excited (self-ek-sī′ted), *p. a.* In *elect.,* said of a generator having no source of magnetic induction other than that of its own residual field to bring it into function, and which, when started, is supplied by the current of its own armature-circuit: distinguished from *separately excited.*

self-exciting (self-ek-sī′ting), *p. a.* In *elect.,* capable of actuation by its own residual field and of providing its own magnetizing currents when once started: said of generators that are not separately excited.

self-feeling (self-fē′ling), *n.* In *psychol.,* egoistic feeling or emotion.

The *self-feeling* . . . (selbstgefühl, amour propre) . . . may translate itself in two forms: in a negative form as a feeling of powerlessness and debility, and in a positive form as a feeling of strength and audacity.
Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 15.

self-fermentation (self″fêr-men-tā′shon), *n.* Fermentation referable to the action of enzyms, which have not been introduced from without. See ★*autolysis.*

self-hypnosis (self-hip-nō′sis), *n.* Auto-hypnosis; hypnosis by autosuggestion.

This sort of *self-hypnosis* may lead even to an identification of the individual with the ideal form that absorbs his mind.
H. B. Woolston, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIII. 71.

self-imitation (self″im-i-tā′shon), *n.* The imitative repetition of one's own movements, characteristic of a certain stage of childhood. See the extract.

That young children do go through a stage of intense interest in the sensations resulting from their own movements is a fact made clear from many observations. The curious period of "*self-imitation*" in the child when it repeats for an indefinite period the same movement or sound, over and over again, is very likely a period of vivid attention to movement sensations.
M. F. Washburn, The Animal Mind, p. 283.

self-induced (self-in-dūst′), *p. a.* Induced or brought on by itself; specifically, in *elect.,* set up by the inductive action of a fluctuating current in the same circuit: as, a *self-induced* current.

self-inductance (self-in-duk′tans), *n.* **1.** Inductance due to interlinkage of an electric circuit with the lines of force of a current flowing in the same circuit: distinguished from *mutual inductance,* where the interlinkage is with lines of a current in a second circuit. See ★*inductance.*—**2.** The numerical value of self-induction; the coefficient of self-induction. See ★*inductance* and ★*unit of inductance.*

In 1898 Rowland published a brief description of some twenty-six methods for the measurement and comparison of *self-inductance,* capacity and mutual inductance. These methods are mostly of the Wheatstone Bridge type and depend upon the use of an alternating current and an electrodynamometer.
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 18, 1905, p. 354.

self-induction, *n.*—**Coefficient of self-induction.** See ★*coefficient.*

self-interrupting (self-in-te-rup′ting), *a.* Interrupting automatically: said of an instrument which automatically breaks and remakes an electric circuit, as, for instance, of the electrically driven tuning-fork. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 15.

self-luminosity (self″lū-mi-nos′i-ti), *n.* Luminosity due to the spontaneous vibratory motions of the particles of the luminous body. All bodies heated above red heat are self-luminous, whereas in most cases of luminescence the light emitted is due to excitation from without. The glowing of radium, and of other radioactive substances, is an instance of self-luminosity and it is in describing this phenomenon that the term is usually employed.

self-mate (self-māt′), *n.* A position in a chess problem such that the fact that white or black is to move compels black or white to effect a mate after a stated number of moves. The more modern term for such problems is *suimate.*

self-sense (self′sens), *n.* The sense of one's own personality: a more inclusive term than 'self-respect' and broader than 'self-consciousness.' *E. A. Ross,* Social Control, p. 241.

self-sown (self-sōn′), *a.* Disseminated without the intervention of human or animal agency; in common usage, sown by any agency other than man.

self-yew (self′yö), *n.* In *archery,* a self-bow made of yew. See *self-bow,* under *bow*[2].

seligmannite (sā′lig-mān-īt), *n.* [After Gustav *Seligmann* of Koblenz.] A rare mineral found in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland. It is near bournonite in form and is probably a sulpharsenite of lead.

seliha (se-lē′ċhä), *n.*; pl. *selihot* (-ċhōt). [Heb. *seliḥah,* < *sālaḥ,* forgive, pardon.] Among the Jews, a collection of penitential prayers forming a prayer-book for fast-days, that is, for the week preceding the Jewish New Year, the ten days between New Year's Day and the Day of Atonement, etc. Most of the poems and prayers included under this name have been composed by medieval gaonim (see *gaon*) and Sephardi rabbis. The selihot are acrostically arranged, many containing not only the alphabet but also the names of the composer and his father.

sell[1], *n.*—**To work a sell on,** to play a practical joke on; deceive. [Slang.]

That I *work a sell on* you, that you 'll remember for the rest of your days. *R. Kipling,* Indian Tales, p. 142.

sell-out (sel′out), *n.* **1.** The act of selling out, literally or figuratively. [Colloq.]

The Tariff Act . . . was an ungodly and unblushing *sell-out* to the Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, the steel and iron men, the greedy manufacturing interests generally. *Tom Watson's Mag.,* Jan., 1906, p. 362.

2. See *auction-pitch,* under *pitch*[1].

selva (sel′vä), *n.* [Pg. *selva,* < L. *silva,* a forest.] In *phys. geog.,* naturally forested lands: especially, a forested plain in torrid South America.

In the north [Northern Nyassa] the surface consists of rolling *selvas,* well watered, and fairly fertile, with peaks bearing dwindling tufts of primeval forests.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 534.

selvage, *n.* **6.** In the making of tin-plate or galvanized iron, a thin ridge or list of the coating metal at the lower edge of the plate where capillary action resists the draining action when the sheet is on edge to allow the excess of fluid coating to run off.—**Center selvage,** a selvage in the center of a loom when two or more widths of cloth are being woven side by side.

selvyt (sel′vit), *n.* [Trade-name.] A velveteen made in squares of eighteen or twenty inches, used in shops for polishing or dusting.

The backs of guards are best renewed by polishing threads fixed at one end to the work-bench and held in the hand at the other extremity, the article being rubbed lightly backwards and forwards over them. A chamois-leather or piece of "*selvyt*" with a touch of rouge, gives the whole frame a bright appearance quite out of proportion to the few minutes spent in the operation.
Optical Jour., June 16, 1904, p. 53.

sem. An abbreviation (*a*) of *seminary;* (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Semitic.*

semantics (sē-man′tiks), *n.* [Gr. σημαντικός, significant, < σημαντός, emphatic, < σημαίνειν, show by a sign, indicate, signify, < σῆμα, a mark, sign: see *sematic.*] That branch of philology which is concerned with the meanings of words and the development of meanings; semasiology.

The second of the recent additions to the domain of Philology—the study of meaning—presents fewer difficulties, but until recent years has been equally neglected. . . . The only attempt to deal with it on a large scale in M. Bréal's Essai de Sémantique (1897), now translated into English under the title of Semantics (1900), with a valuable introduction and appendix by Dr. Postgate.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 677.

semantology (sē-man-tol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *sematology.*

semaphore (sem′a-fōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *semaphored,* ppr. *semaphoring.* To signal with a semaphore; humorously, wave one's arms and signal like a semaphore.

Man dead ahead, . . . *semaphorin'* like the flagship in a fit!
R. Kipling, Steam Tactics, in Traffics and Discoveries, [p. 176.

Sematic character, any characteristic of an organism, in form, color, or marking, which, when displayed, serves to alarm enemies or to bring together individuals of the species for their welfare. Sematic characters that warn enemies are termed *aposematic* or *warning;* those that serve to bring individuals of the species together are termed *episematic* or *signaling.*—**Sematic coloring.** See ★*coloring.*

sembling (sem′bling), *n.* [*semble*[2], *v.*] The attraction of male insects to a captive female.

semeiological, *a.* See *semiological.*

semelincident (sem-el-in′si-dent), *a.* [L. *semel,* once, + *incidens,* incident.] Occurring but once: noting a disease, such as smallpox, one attack of which confers immunity against subsequent infection.

While the mass of evidence is against such a hypothesis, it is conceivable that the three erythematous diseases are variants of the same infection, which is not so strictly *semelincident* as has been supposed and that, analogously, chicken pox is a mitigated variola.
Medical Times, Jan., 1908, p. 18.

semeniferous (sē-me-nif′e-rus), *a.* Same as *seminiferous.*

semestria (sē-mes′tri-ä), *n. pl.* [L. neut. pl. of *semestris,* semiannual.] In *civil law,* the semiannual collections of the decisions of the Roman emperors in their councils.

semi-aircooled (sem-i-ār′kōld), *a.* Partially but not entirely cooled by the air; having some means for cooling besides radiation to the air: said of the cylinders of internal-combustion engines.

semianna, *n.* See ★*shamiana.*

semiarc (sem′i-ärk), *n.* In *astrol.,* half the arc described by any celestial body between its rising and its setting, or vice versa.

semiarid (sem-i-ar′id), *a.* See the extract.

The broad distinction between arid, *semiarid,* and humid regions lies in the ability of such regions to produce crops annually with or without the artificial application of water. The arid region, as a whole, may be said to lie between the western boundary of the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. Between the arid and the humid regions is a broad intermediate belt known as the *semiarid* or subhumid region. It has no clear-cut boundary, but shifts from season to season, backward and forward, over a vast range of country, extending practically from the ninety-seventh to the one hundred and fourth degree of west longitude. It is a region of plains and foothills, the former, commonly called the Great plains, extending across both the northern and southern boundaries of the United States.
Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur. of Census, Bulletin 16, Irrig. [in U. S., 1902, p. 10.

semi-automatic (sem″i-â-tō-mat′ik), *a.* Partly automatic: used in describing many machines for the manufacture of duplicate articles in which the will and action of the human attendant is brought into play in the process. Such are turret-lathes and some screw-and-bolt and nut-machines. The cutting-tools may be automatic so far as action and sizing are concerned, but they are brought into action at the discretion of the operator. The locomotive and motor-car are semi-automatic in this

sense. The full automatics perform their functions when supplied with stock and started, no human intervention being required to start the successive operations.

semi-axis (sem-i-ak'sis), *n.* Half an axis, as of a hyperbola.—**Imaginary semi-axis of a hyperbola.** See ★*hyperbola.*

semic (sē'mik), *a.* [Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, + *-ic.* See *semeion.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a mark or sign.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a semeion.

semicarbazin (sem-i-kär'bạ-zin), *n.* A colorless base, $NH_2CONHNH_2$, formed by the action of the hydrate of hydrazine on potassium cyanate. It melts at 96° C. It is used to form condensation-products with ketones and aldehydes for the purpose of characterizing and identifying these compounds.

semicarbazone (sem-i-kär'bạ-zōn), *n.* A compound formed by the action of semicarbazin on an aldehyde or a ketone, as the semicarbazone of acetaldehyde, $CH_3CH:NNHCONH_2$. Such compounds are usually crystalline and are used to isolate or identify aldehydes or ketones.

semicha (se-mē'kä), *n.* [Lit. leaning, < *sāmak*, lean, lay, support.] Jewish ordination by competent rabbis, when the candidate receives his diploma stating his qualifications to officiate as a rabbi.

semicircle, *n.* 4. In *meteor.*, one half of the area covered by a cyclonic storm. In the northern hemisphere the dangerous semicircle for navigation is that on the right-hand side as one advances along the path of the center of a progressive storm: the manageable, or navigable, or safer semicircle is that on the left-hand side.—**Barred semicircle.** See ★*barred.*—**Semicircle balk.** See *the D.* under ★*d.*

semicircumference (sem″i-sėr-kum'fẹ-rẹns), *n.* Half a circumference or circle.

semiclassic (sem-i-klas'ik), *a.* Half classic; in the arts of design, based on classic motives; similar to classic motives.

semiconsonant (sem-i-kon'sō-nant), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Half or partly consonant in character.

II. *n.* A sound (vowel) having a partly consonantal character, as *y* in *you* or *loyal;* a semivowel viewed as a consonant.

semicontinuum (sem″i-kọn-tin'ū-um), *n.*; pl. *semicontinua* (-ä). In *math.*, a cohesive but not perfect set; the continuum with its ends cut off. *G. Cantor.*

semiconvergence (sem″i-kọn-vėr'jẹns), *n.* The convergence of a semiconvergent series.

semideaf (sem'i-def), *a.* Not entirely deaf: noting specifically a deaf-mute in whom the power of hearing is not entirely absent.

semidecussation (sem-i-dē-ku-sā'shọn), *n.* Partial decussation, noting particularly the course of the nerve-fibers in the optic chiasm. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 444.

semidiagrammatic (sem″i-dī-ạ-gra-mat'ik), *a.* Partly diagrammatic; partly true to nature: noting a drawing. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 1.

semidiameter (sem″i-dī-am'e-tėr), *n.* One half the diameter: especially, in *astron.*, one half the angular diameter of the sun, moon, or other object showing a disk; the radius.

semidigitigrade (sem-i-dij'i-ti-grād), *a.* Said of that type of mammalian foot in which the heel does not rest on the ground in walking, though not raised so high as in the digitigrade foot. Intermediate in character between the plantigrade and digitigrade foot.

The pes is pentadactyl and, except in the glyptodonts, is plantigrade, while in the latter group it is *semidigitigrade.* *Science,* June 5, 1903, p. 902.

semidine (sem'i-din), *n.* An ortho- or para-amino derivative of diphenylamine, as $C_6H_5NHC_6H_4NH_2$. Such compounds are formed by the rearrangement of hydrazo compounds under the influence of dilute acids.—**Semidine rearrangement,** the molecular rearrangement which gives rise to the formation of a semidine.

Semidiurnal tide. See ★*tide*[1].

semi-elliptic (sem″i-e-lip'tik), *a.* Same as *semi-elliptical.*

semiferal (sem-i-fē'rạl), *a.* Partly wild; feral to some extent.

The *semiferal* Pigs of New Granada.
Flower and Lydekker, Mammals, p. 285.

semifluctuating (sem-i-fluk'tū-ā-ting), *a.* In *pathol.*, giving a sensation of elasticity and transmitting faintly the impact of a tap on one side: noting a semisolid tumor.

The parts affected increase in size and are tense and hard, or soft and *semifluctuating.*
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 507.

semifusa (sem-i-fū'sä), *n.* [ML.] In *mediæval music,* same as *semiquaver,* or, less commonly, as *quaver,* 4.

semifusion (sem-i-fū'zhọn), *n.* A process of partial fusion or softening, or rendering plastic, which, if carried further or to a higher temperature, would cause complete liquefaction or fusion.

This mixture is calcined at a temperature that will produce *semifusion* and the resulting clinker is ground to a fine powder.
S. F. Peckham, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Dec., 1901, p. 147.

semiglazed (sem'i-glāzd), *a.* Slightly glazed or covered with a thin gloss. See ★*smear-glaze.*

semiglobular (sem-i-glob'ū-lạr), *a.* Same as *semiglobose.*

semiglutin (sem-i-glō'tin), *n.* An albumose derived from gelatin by boiling for thirty hours in feebly acid solution. Insoluble in 70–80 per cent. alcohol.

semihardy (sem-i-här'di), *a.* Half hardy; hardy if protected from severe cold: said of plants.

Then, again, *semihardy* sorts may be tipped over by cutting the roots on one side, bending the branches close to the soil, pinning them down, and then covering the whole plant with matting and earth or a straw thatch and earth. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1901, p. 439.

semihyaline (sem-i-hī'ạ-lin), *a.* Partly hyaline; half hyaline.

semi-hypsodont (sem-i-hip'sō-dont), *a.* Having teeth with rather long crowns, intermediate in character between the brachydont and hypsodont types. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1893, p. 180.

semi-hypsodonty (sem-i-hip'sō-don-ti), *n.* [*semi-hypsodont* + *-y.*] The fact or condition of teeth with moderately long crowns. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1893, p. 180.

semi-infinite, *a.* 2. Bounded by an infinite plane: said of a medium whose only boundary is a plane surface.

The paper treats of the propagation of vibrations over the surface of a "*semi-infinite*" isotropic elastic solid, i.e. a solid bounded only by a plane.
Nature, July 9, 1903, p. 237.

semi-lichen (sem-i-lī'ken), *n* Same as ★*half-lichen.*

semilocular (sem-i-lok'ū-lạr), *a.* In *bot.*, having incomplete dissepiments between the cells, as a fruit, so as to be virtually unilocular.

semilune (sem'i-lūn), *n.* Half a lune.

semimasculus (sem-i-mas'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *semimasculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *semi,* half, + *masculus,* male.] Same as *eunuch.*

Seminal filament. See ★*filament.*—**Seminal variation.** Same as ★*seed variation.*

seminase (sem'i-nās), *n.* [L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ase.*] A ferment occurring in alfalfa (lucerne) which has the power of producing mannose and galactose from the mannans and galactans of certain leguminous seeds.

seminormal (sem-i-nôr'mal), *a.* In *phys. chem.*, having half the concentration of a normal solution, or containing half a gram-molecule (or gram-equivalent) of dissolved substance in one liter of solution. See ★*concentration* (*c*) (4).

seminose (sem'i-nōs), *n.* [L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ose.*] Same as ★*mannose.*

semioccasional (sem-i-ọ-kā'zhọn-al), *a.* Occurring once in a while: as, a *semioccasional* visit. [Colloq.]

semioccasionally (sem-i-ọ-kā'zhọn-al-i), *adv.* At odd times; at semioccasional intervals. [Colloq.]

Semiophorus (sē-mi-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σημειοφόρος,* a sign-bearer, < *σημεῖον,* sign, + *φέρειν,* bear.] A genus of extinct fishes allied to the living horse-mackerel, with a very large dorsal fin, compressed trunk, and conical teeth: found in the Upper Eocene rocks.

semioxygenated (sem-i-ok'si-je-nā'ted), *a.* Incompletely combined with oxygen; literally, combined with half as much oxygen as might be taken up.

semiparameter (sem″i-pa-ram'e-tėr), *n.* In *math.*, half a parameter.

semiparasitic (sem″i-par-ạ-sit'ik), *a.* Partly parasitic: said, for example, of the capsules of mosses which are supported partly by the leafy haplogamic part of the plant and partly by their own vegetative tissues. *Cook and Swingle.*

semiparasitism (sem-i-par'ạ-sī-tizm), *n.* Incomplete or partial parasitism.

semipermeable (sem-i-pėr'mē-ạ-bl), *a.* Capable of permitting the passage of certain molecules and of impeding that of others; said of membranes or septa which are permeable to the molecules of a solvent such as water, but which prevent the diffusion of the molecules of the dissolved substance.

When a substance is dissolved in a large quantity of a solvent its molecules are separated from each other to a distance comparable with that which obtains in gases. They are, therefore, capable of independent action and when placed in a vessel the walls of which are permeable to the solvent, but not to the dissolved substance ("*semi-permeable* membrane"), the imprisoned molecules of the latter exert pressure on the interior surface of these walls as if they were gaseous.
W. Ramsay, in Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 253.

semipestis (sem-i-pes'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *semi-,* half, + *pestis,* plague.] An old term for typhus fever.

semiplegia (sem-i-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [L. *semi-,* half, + Gr. *πλῆγή,* a stroke.] Same as *hemiplegia.*

semiporcelain (sem-i-pôrs'lạn), *n.* An inferior grade of porcelain.

Semi-Porcelain, also known as Paris Granite or "P.G.," Opaque China, and by various other names, is much the color of French china, and the best brands are so nearly akin to porcelain as to show translucency in the very thin parts. It is largely wrought into the finer grades of articles for family service, and decorated for dinner, tea, and toilet sets, often in an elaborate manner.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 19.

semiprecious (sem-i-presh'us), *a.* Valuable, but less so than the most highly prized objects of similar nature.—**Semiprecious stone.** See ★*stone.*

semiprone (sem-i-prōn'), *a.* Neither on the side nor wholly prone, but in a position between the two. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 740.

semipyramidal (sem″i-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* Having the form of a pyramid of three, four, or more sides, vertically bisected.

semirecumbent (sem″i-rē-kum'bẹnt), *a.* In a reclining position, but not completely recumbent. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 253.

semis, *n.* 2. A coin of half the value of the coin called the solidus, which circulated widely in medieval Europe in imitation of the imperial gold piece so called.

semispheroidal (sem″i-sfē-roi'dal), *a.* Having the figure of a half-spheroid; hemispheroidal.

semistuporous (sem-i-stū'pọr-us), *a.* In a partial stupor.

semivolcanic (sem″i-vol-kan'ik), *a.* Characterized by explosive volcanic outbreaks without the emission of lava.

semoule (se-möl'), *n.* [F., < It. *semola:* see *semola.*] Flour containing a large proportion of vegetable albumen. Semoule flour is used in making macaroni.

semper (sem'pėr), *n.* Same as *samphire.*—**Rock-semper,** the samphire, *Crithmum maritimum.*

sempervirid (sem-pėr-vir'id), *a.* Same as *sempervirent.*

semsem (sem'sem), *n.* [Egypt.] Same as *sesame. Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 411.

sen[3] (sen), *n.* The name given in Hindustan (*a*) to a unit of weight equal to one kilogram; (*b*) to a unit of volume equal to the liter. These units and their multiples were legalized in 1871, mainly for use by the railways.

Sen. An abbreviation (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Senate* or *Senator.*

senaite (sā'nä-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Joachin da Costa *Sena* of Ouro Preto, Brazil.] An iron-lead titanate related in form and probably in composition to ilmenite: found in the diamantiferous sands of Diamantina, Brazil.

send, *v. t.*—**To send back.** See ★*back*[1], *adv.*—**To send up.** (*c*) In *lumbering,* to raise (logs) up skids with cant-hooks, or by steam- or horse-power, in loading.

senda (sān'dä), *n.* [Sp.] A path; a foot-path. [Philippine Is.]

sender, *n.*—**Zinc sender,** in *telegraphy,* a transmitting device used on cables, and so arranged as to send a reversed current after each signaling impulse. This tends to neutralize the charge of the cables and increases the speed of signaling.

sending, *n.* 3. That which is sent.

Specimens of plants were lent to a large number of persons, the principal *sendings* having been to the Gray Herbarium, at Cambridge, etc.
Smithsonian Rep. (*Nat. Mus.*), 1900, p. 66.

4. Specifically, a revenge or punishment supposed to be sent by a wizard at the request of an injured party.

A *sending* . . . is a Thing sent by a wizard, and it may take any form, but, most generally wanders about the land . . . till it finds the sendee, and him it kills by changing into the form of a horse, or a cat, or a man without a face, . . . a modified *Sending* could . . . be arranged for

—such a *Sending* as should make a man's life a burden to him, and yet do him no harm . . . "Cats, and cats, and cats! Never was such a *Sending*. A hundred of cats."
R. Kipling, The Sending of Dana Da, in Indian Tales, [p. 280.

Senegal tick. See ★*tick*[2].

senega-root (sen'ē-gä-rōt), *n.* Same as *senega*.

seng (seng), *n.* An abbreviation of *ginseng*. [Local, U. S.]

senile, *a.* **2.** In *phys. geog.*, exhibiting features of old age in the geographical cycle: said of worn-down land-forms.—**Senile cataract, chorea, coxitis, degeneration, river.** See ★*cataract*, etc.

senilism (sē'nil-izm), *n.* [*senile* + *-ism.*] A state of premature senility.

senn (sen), *n.* [G. *senne*, a herdsman.] An Alpine herdsman.

'Twas night upon the Alps.—The *Senn's* wild horn,
Like a wind's voice, had poured its last long tone.
Felicia D. Hemans, The League of the Alps, st. 1.

senna, *n.*—**Coffee senna,** *Cassia occidentalis*, a common strong-smelling tropical weed, native of South America but naturalized in many parts of the world. See *Cassia*, 1, and *negro coffee* (under *coffee*).—**Compound infusion of senna,** a laxative draft made by macerating senna and fennel with boiling water, straining, and adding manna and magnesium sulphate. Also called *black-draught*.—**European wild senna,** *Globularia Alypum*, an Old World plant with strong purgative properties. See *Globularia*, 1, and *gutwort*.—**Low senna,** *Cassia Tora*, a plant of very wide distribution, ranging from Pennsylvania to Missouri and south to Florida and Mexico, and extending thence throughout tropical America. It occurs also in the warmer parts of the Old World. It is low compared with the wild senna and coffee senna, and has leaves with 2–4 pairs of obovate, mucronate leaflets. The pods are very narrow, long, and sickle-shaped, giving to it also the name of *sickle-senna*.—**Prairie senna,** the larger sensitive pea or partridge-pea, *Cassia Chamæcrista*.—**Sickle-senna.** Same as *low* ★*senna*.

sennacrol (sen'a-krol), *n.* [NL. *senna*, senna, + L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, + *-ol.*] A compound, soluble in ether, contained in the leaves of senna.

sennapicrin (sen-a-pik'rin), *n.* [NL. *senna*, senna, + Gr. πικρός, bitter, + *-in*[2].] A compound, insoluble in ether, contained in the leaves of senna.

sennegraes (sen'e-grās), *n.* [Scandinavian.] An arctic sedge, *Carex vesicaria*, used by Nansen and his party to put in their shoes to keep their feet warm and dry.

Inside the "finsko" we used . . . this "*sennegraes*" (Carex vesicaria), of which we had taken a supply.
Nansen, Farthest North, II. 117.

sennet[3] (sen'et), *n.* The European barracuda. *Jordan and Evermann*, Fishes of N. and M. Amer., p. 826.

sennit[1], *n.*—**Common sennit,** sennit with simple plaiting with five or seven strands: also called *flat sennit*.—**Round sennit,** sennit formed by plaiting even numbers of strands in twos about a small rope which is used to form a heart.—**Square sennit,** sennit made of an even number of strands, and having a heart or core.

señorita, *n.* **3.** A Californian fish, *Halichæres semicinctus*.

sensate, *a.* **II.** *n.* That which is sensed; the object or contents of sensation.

We may now . . . talk of Sensation as a phenomenon of consciousness, and we may call that which is sensed the *sensate*.
S. S. Laurie, Institutes of Education, p. 63.

sensation, *n.*—**Articular sensation,** the sensation proceeding from the sense-organs of the surfaces of the joints or articular surfaces.—**Brightness-sensation,** a colorless visual sensation; a sensation of the black-white series; a black, white, or gray sensation.—**Circulational sensations, circulatory sensations,** in *psychol.*, sensations the adequate stimuli of which are changes in the circulation of the blood. Circulational components are probably contained in the sense-complexes of tickling, itching, tingling, 'pins and needles,' feverishness, etc.—**Concomitant sensation,** in *psychol.*, a secondary sensation which appears, without special stimulation, as the attendant of a primary sensation, regularly stimulated; the associated term in a synæsthesia.

The *concomitant sensations* observed after stimulation of some part of the skin are nearly always referred to cutaneous regions on the same side of the body.
W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 162.

Cutaneous sensation, in *psychol.*, a sensation set up by stimulation of the skin, without affection of any deeper-lying tissue.

We are apt to speak of 'sensations' of touch, resistance, impact, tickling, etc. . . . In reality, these processes are all mixtures of *cutaneous* and organic *sensations*.
E. B. Titchener, Outlines of Psychol., p. 64.

Dermal sensation, cutaneous sensation; skin sensation.—**Hering's theory of temperature-sensations or of the temperature-sense,** in *physiol.* and *psychol.*, the theory, propounded by E. Hering, that there is a single nervous organ for the sensations of warmth and cold, the physiological processes corresponding to the two sensations being antagonistic, as (on Hering's theory) in the case of complementary visual sensations.

According to *Hering's theory of the temperature sense*, two opposed processes, assimilation and dissimilation, run their course in the sensitive nervous substance. If they are in equilibrium, they cancel one another; . . . the sensation of cold corresponds to assimilation.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 95.

Joint-motion sensation. See *joint-pressure* ★*sensation*.—**Joint-pressure sensation,** in *psychol.*, the articular sensation when concerned in the perception of resistance: opposed to *joint-motion sensation*, the articular sensation when concerned in the perception of the movement of a limb or segment of a limb. The term was proposed by A. Goldscheider to characterize the part played by the articular surfaces in the illusory perception of resistance obtained when one slackens an elastic band held taut between the fingers and thumbs of the two hands, or after one has slowly lowered to the floor a weight held at the end of a string. There is, however, no introspective difference between the articular sensations observed in these experiments and in experiments upon active and passive movement.
E. C Sanford, Exper. Psychol., p. 34.—**Marginal sensation.** See *marginal* ★*process*.—**Negative sensation,** in *psychol.*: (*a*) The one arbitrarily chosen term of a sensational opposition.

When we speak of *negative sensations*, we ordinarily understand by the term sensations which are opposite in direction to other sensations which we call positive. Cold, e.g., is a *negative sensation* as opposed to hot. But it would be equally correct to call cold positive, and to make hot a *negative sensation*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 43.

(*b*) A hypothetical intensity of sensation which exists below the stimulus limen.

We are surely justified in taking as the zero-point of our sensation-scale the point where sensation becomes just noticeable. That settled, we shall naturally call the noticeable sensations, to the right of that point, positive; the unnoticeable *sensations*, to the left of it, *negative*.
W Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 45.

(*c*) A sense-distance or sense-interval, traversed in the direction opposite to that which has been chosen as the positive. Thus, if S_m and S_n are two points upon the scale of brightness qualities such that the distance S_m–S_n represents a just noticeable increase of brightness (positive), then the distance S_n–S_m may be considered negative in regard to S_m–S_n.—**Objective sensation,** any impression made upon one of the sense-organs by an object external to that organ.—**Positive sensation,** in *psychol.*: (*a*) A quality of sensation introspectively or psychophysically opposed to another quality which is arbitrarily termed 'negative.' Thus, warmth may be termed a positive, cold a negative sensation of temperature; or red may be termed a positive and green a negative visual sensation.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 43. (*b*) A sensation which lies to the right of the zero-point of the sensation-scale, that is, which belongs to the group of noticeable (as opposed to unnoticeable) sensations.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 45. (*c*) A sense-step or sense-distance regarded as traversed in the opposite direction to that taken as negative. Thus, if the sense-distance S_n–S_m be looked upon as negative, then the sense-distance S_m–S_n is positive.—**Pressure sensation,** in *psychol.*, the sensation aroused by adequate stimulation of the pressure-spots of the skin or of the organs of articular sensitivity.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 82.—**Pure sensation,** in *psychol.*, the sensation considered as a mental element, in abstraction from accompanying sensations or affective processes.

The concept "*pure sensation*" . . . is the product of a two-fold abstraction: 1) from the ideas in which the sensation appears, and 2) from the simple feelings with which it is united.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 38.

Reflected sensation, in *psychol.*, a sensation occasioned not by the stimulation of its own sensory nerve, but by that of some other. Same as *concomitant* ★*sensation*.

There can, indeed, be no manner of doubt as to the existence of *reflected sensations*. . . . Normally, it is true, they are very weak; and it is only in conditions of pathologically increased excitability that they attain to a more considerable intensity.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 124.

Secondary sensation, in *psychol.*, a concomitant sensation or reflected sensation; especially, the unstimulated sensation in synæsthesia.

In the case of *secondary sensations* the primary sensation directly imparts another sensation.
T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 224

Sensation circle, sensory circle. See ★*circle*.—**Sensation coloring,** in *psychol.*, the specific character of a sense-feeling, sense-fusion, etc., which is dependent upon the nature of the peripheral organ or organs involved.

In intermittent pains there are times when sensation is present which cannot be called painful; and during these intermissions the peculiar *sensation-colouring* which gives its special character to the ensuing pain is usually not at all affected.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 216.

Sensation-fusion, in *psychol.*, an intimate and unitary connection or blend of sensations, best illustrated by the musical tone (compound tone or clang).

The clang-idea presents to us a simple and typical example of a psychological process which we shall frequently meet with, for the most part in a more complex form,—the process of *sensation-fusion*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 74.

Sensation of double contact. See ★*contact*[1].—**Sensation-scale,** in *psychol.*, a linear arrangement of intensities or qualities of sensation, the units of which represent equal sense distances or differences. The intensive sensation scale ranges from zero to the terminal sensation; the qualitative (for instance, the tonal) scale covers the whole range of sensible qualities (for instance, extends from the lowest to the highest audible tone).

If we connect the upper ends of the perpendiculars drawn upon our [intensive] *sensation-scale* to represent stimulus-magnitudes, we obtain a curved line ascending more steeply as we approach the higher values of the *scale*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 36.

Sensation-unit, in *psychol.*, the unit chosen for the sensation-scale, intensive or qualitative; especially, the Fechnerian unit for the measurement of sensation intensity, the just noticeable difference.

If we have once established a *sensation-unit*, we can easily determine by comparison with it the magnitude of any other sensation whatever.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 34.

Static sensation, in *psychol.*: (*a*) Generally, any sensation which may form an integral part of the perception of bodily position. In this meaning, visual and kinesthetic sensations may, on occasion, be termed static sensations. (*b*) Specifically, the sensations of dizziness furnished, in all probability, by the semicircular canals of the internal ear.
J. M. Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 218.—**Tendinous sensation,** in *psychol.*, a sensation derived from the sensory nerve-endings in tendon, and possessing in all probability the quality of strain.

If we are working analytically, it is best . . . to speak of 'muscular sensation,' '*tendinous sensation*,' 'articular sensation,' as we speak of sight, hearing, cutaneous sensation, etc.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii 144.

Tendon sensation. Same as *tendinous* ★*sensation*.
J. M. Baldwin, Dict. Philos. and Psychol., II. 674.—**Weight sensation,** in *psychol.*, a term wrongly applied to the complex of kinesthetic sensations which mediates the perception of lifting or of supporting a weight.

Weight sensation . . . is probably a compound of tendon sensation, muscle sensation, and pressure sensation.
J. M. Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 812.

Even less tenable is the point of view which makes sensations the psychological symbols of objective facts or processes, and leads to their classification as *sensations* of 'movement,' '*weight*,' 'time,' 'space,' and so on.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 36.

sensational, *a.*—**Principle of sensational relativity.** See ★*relativity*.

sensation-cell (sen-sā'shon-sel), *n.* In *physiol.* and *anat.*, a cortical cell which receives peripheral excitations by direct conduction, and is therefore supposed to be the seat of sensation: opposed to ★*memory-cell*.

It thus becomes necessary to posit the existence of two sorts of cortical cells: *sensation cells* and idea cells.
W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 289.

He has lost the acoustic memory-cells, but retained the acoustic *sensation-cells*.
T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 160.

sensation-circle (sen-sā'shon-sėr'kl), *n.* In *psychol.*, an area of the skin or of the retina within which two spatially distinct stimuli, simultaneously applied, evoke but a single sensation. The term was introduced by E. H. Weber, who regarded the skin as divided up into a large number of overlapping circular areas, each of these representing the area of distribution of the terminal fibrils of a single nerve fiber. So long as the two points of the esthesiometer were set down within a sensation-circle, the observer received but one sensation of pressure; as soon as the one point traveled into a second sensation-circle, the two impressions were sensed as two. The word has tended to fall into disuse, partly because the circles proved to be anything but circular and partly because the limen of dual impression was found to depend upon many other factors besides the structural conditions of the sense-organ. It may, however, be retained for historical reasons, if we abstract from Weber's theoretical views and have in mind rather these peripheral conditions than the general psychophysical or psychological factors which help to determine the magnitude of the limen.

Within the area of a single "*sensation-circle*," therefore, the local signs and the associated ideas of motion are not sufficient to render two sensations distinguishable when they are caused by like stimuli.
T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 82.

sensatory (sen'sā-tō-ri), *a.* [*sensate* + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensible; sensational. [Rare.]

sense[1], *n.* **11.** In *geom.*, one of two directly opposite ways in which a construct may be generated, described, or thought.

On a given straightest OA, the two rays OO′, from O to its opposite O′, are distinguished as of opposite *sense*.
Halsted, Rational Geom., p. 217.

Dermal sense, one of the senses of the skin, as a sense of pressure, of temperature, or of cutaneous pain.
E. C. Sanford, Exper. Psychol., p. 1.—**Distance sense,** in *psychol.*, the power possessed by blind persons of perceiving a resisting object, as a wall, at some distance, without direct contact.

The so-called "*distance sense* of the blind" . . . is made up of two factors: a very weak tactual stimulation of the forehead by the atmospheric resistance, and a change in the sound of the step.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 113.

General sense, in *psychol.*, a collective term for the sensations derived from the external skin, with the adjoining areas of mucous membrane, and from the sensory nerve-endings in joint, muscle, tendon, and bone.

In point of time, the *general sense* is that which precedes all others and therefore belongs to all beings endowed with mind. In its spatial attributes, the *general sense* is distinguished from the particular senses in having the most extensive sensory surface exposed to stimuli.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 45.

Mechanical sense, in *psychol.*, a sense of which the terminal organ is adequately stimulated by mechanical means: opposed to *chemical sense*.

With the *mechanical senses* may probably be reckoned (besides hearing) that of cutaneous pressure.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 111.

Sense-feeling, in *psychol.*: (*a*) The affective tone of sensation; the affection attaching to a sensation.

The *sense-feeling* may in this way be considered as an integral element of the sensation itself; and for that reason it is also termed the affective tone of sensation.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 212.

(*b*) The simplest type of concrete affective experience; a complex of a sensation (or a well-defined group of sensations) and an affective process: such a feeling as hunger, or drowsiness: opposed to *emotion* and *sentiment*.

Sense-modality, in *psychol.*, a department of sense; a modal group or division of sensations.

Wherever there occurs a quantitative apprehension of sensations, . . . the individual sensation is estimated by the relation in which it stands to other sensations of the same *sense-modality*.

W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 119.

Static sense, in *psychol.*: (*a*) Generally, any sense which can furnish data for the perception of bodily position (orientation, equilibration). (*b*) Specifically, the sense whose organ is the semicircular canals and vestibule of the internal ear, the portion of the internal ear supplied by the vestibular branch of the acoustic nerve. For the most part, this organ appears to function reflexly, that is, is not an organ of sense; but it undoubtedly gives us the sensation of dizziness or giddiness, and some authors refer this sensation to the ampullæ of the canals, and ascribe to the vestibule a second sensation, that of pressure.

The literature of the *static sense* is large. An appreciation of theories . . . might be assigned . . . to an interested student.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 143.

sense-hair (sens′hâr), *n.* A hair arising over a nerve-cell or nerve-termination and having the function of a sense-organ: common in arthropods.

sense-idea (sens′ī-dē″ạ̈), *n.* [Trans. G. *sinnesvorstellung.*] In *psychol.*, a presentational idea; a perception.

The instantaneous production of transitory *sense-ideas* . . . has proved a method of widening our knowledge of a large number of important mental phenomena.

W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 258.

sense-organ, *n.* 2. Specifically, a collection of nerve-cells which receive impressions from without (peripheral sense-organ), such as one of the taste-bulbs or tactile corpuscles; also a collection of nerve-cells in the cerebrospinal centers which translate such impressions into conscious sensation or reflex movement (central sense-organ).

sense-organule (sens′ôr″gan-ūl), *n.* A modified epithelial cell in which a sensory nerve-fiber terminates; a sensilla.

sense-process (sens′pros″es), *n.* In *psychol.*, a sensation or a group of sensations, regarded not as states of consciousness but as mental processes.

Attention is a state of consciousness; manifesting itself outwardly in attitudes and movements which . . . set up certain *sense-processes*.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 110.

sense-vesicle (sens′ves″i-kl), *n.* In *embryol.*, the vesicular rudiment of a sense-organ, such as the optic and otic vesicles in vertebrates.

senshaw (sen′shâ), *n.* [Of Chinese origin.] A textile fabric worn by the Chinese.

sensibility, *n.*—**Absolute sensibility.** See ★*absolute*.

sensibilizator (sen′si-bi-li-zā″tọr), *n.* [*sensibilize* + *-ator.*] Same as ★*amboceptor*.

sensibilize (sen′si-bl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensibilized*, ppr. *sensibilizing*. [L. *sensibilis*, sensible, + *-ize.*] To render sensitive or sensible.—**Sensibilizing substance.** Same as ★*amboceptor*: so called because it renders the cell-receptors sensitive to the action of the complement. See also ★*sensitizing substance*.

It is for this reason that the amboceptor is called by Bordet, Metschnikoff, and others the *sensibilizing substance* (substance sensibilisatrice) or the fixative (fixateur). *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 249.

sensibilizer (sen′si-bl-ī″zẹr), *n.* 1. Same as ★*amboceptor*. The term has reference to the action of the amboceptor in rendering the cell-receptor sensitive to the action of the complement.—2. In *photog.*, a sensitizing agent or substance applied to the photographic film.

After having been in the dark for many weeks, the platinum selenium surface was covered, at a red illumination, with a sheet of silver bromide jelly to which a *sensibiliser* absorbing the yellow and green rays was added, an aluminium strip bent at right angles being interposed. *Knowledge*, May, 1904, p. 98.

sensible, *n.* 4. In *music*, same as *sensible note*. See *leading tone*.

sensilla (sen-sil′ạ), *n.*; pl. *sensillæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sensus*, sense, + dim. *-illa.*] A simple or elementary sense-organ represented by a single epithelial cell at the end of a sensory nerve-fiber.

sensitive-active (sen′si-tiv-ak″tiv), *a.* In *psychol.*, a mixed type of normal character distinguished by Ribot, including in its lowest degree those who have an egoistic craving for enjoyment and action, and in its highest forms martyrs, enthusiasts, revolutionists, and such artists as Cellini and Michelangelo. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 400.

sensitiveness, *n.*—**Curve of sensitiveness.** See ★*curve*.

sensitive-plant, *n.* 2. The narrow-leaved sensitive-brier, *Leptoglottis angustata* (*Schrankia angustata* of Torrey and Gray), found from Virginia to Florida and west to Tennessee and Texas.—**Bastard sensitive-plant.** (*b*) The sensitive joint-vetch, *Æschynomene Virginica*.

sensitivity, *n.*—**Absolute sensitivity.** See ★*absolute*.—**Liminal sensitivity**, in *psychophys.*, the lower limit of sensitivity of a sense-organ: represented by the stimulus limen (qualitative, intensive, etc.). Thus the qualitative liminal sensitivity in the sphere of tonal hearing is reached with a stimulus of about 12 vibrations in one second.—**Modal sensitivity**, in *psychophys.*, a collective name for the total range of sensitivity of a sense-organ, that is, for the liminal and terminal sensitivities. Thus the qualitative modal sensitivity in the sphere of tonal hearing is represented by stimuli of about 12 to 50,000 vibrations in the one second.

sensitize, *v. t.*—**Sensitizing substance.** Same as ★*amboceptor*. The substance sensitizes, or renders sensitive, the cell-receptors to the action of the complements.

sensitizer, *n.* 2. Same as ★*amboceptor*.

The *sensitisers* of the tubercle bacillus.

Nature, Aug. 13, 1903, p. 360.

sensitometer, *n.*—**Color sensitometer**, a device for testing the color-screens or -filters used in photography.

sensitometric (sen″si-tọ-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sensitometry.

The colour *sensitometric* methods that Sir William Abney has done so much to perfect are often employed for this purpose. A series of small pieces of suitably coloured material are arranged in such a manner that when the plate is exposed through its screen and this sensitometer a definite and easily recognisable result will be obtained if the plate and screen are mutually correct.

C. Jones, in Nature, Oct. 6, 1904, p. 555.

sensitometry (sen-si-tom′e-tri), *n.* [*sensit(ive)* + Gr. *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the sensitiveness of photographic plates. *Scientific Abstracts*, VI., Section A, p. 74.

sensoriglandular (sen″sọ-ri-glan′dū-lär), *a.* Relating to modifications of glandular secretion by sensory stimuli. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 436.

sensorimetabolic (sen″sọ-ri-met-ạ-bol′ik), *a.* Relating to metabolic processes induced, modified, or arrested by a sensory stimulus. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 436.

Sensorimotor action. See *psychomotor* ★*action*.—**Sensorimotor arc**, in *physiol.*, the functional unit of the nervous system; the path or circuit by which the nervous impulse is conveyed from sense-organ to muscle, consisting in the higher animals and man of at least two neurones, a sensory or afferent and a motor or efferent, joined end to end.

This description of the nervous system as consisting of *sensori-motor arcs* of three principal levels is of course a very much simplified schematic view.

W. McDougall, Physiol. Psychol., p. 23.

sensorimuscular (sen″sọ-ri-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [NL. *sensorius* (see *sensory*) + E. *muscular.*] Relating to muscular contractions following sensation. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 436.

sensorivascular (sen″sọ-ri-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [NL. *sensorius* (see *sensory*) + E. *vascular.*] Relating to changes in caliber of the blood-vessels induced by sensory stimuli. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 436.

sensorivasomotor (sen″sọ-ri-vas-ọ-mō′tọr), *a.* [NL. *sensorius* (see *sensory*) + E. *vasomotor.*] Same as ★*sensorivascular*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 275.

Sensory canal, cells, circle. See ★*canal*1, etc.—**Sensory crossway**, part of the internal capsule of the brain (approximately the posterior third) through which pass various nerve-fibers of special and general sensation.—**Sensory epithelium, ganglia.** See ★*epithelium*, ★*ganglion*.

sent1, *n.* and *v.* 2. An amended and former spelling of *scent*.

sentence, *n.* 7. (*b*) A brief response or antiphon sung by the choir in a church service.—**Declarative sentence**, a sentence which embodies a declaration or statement of fact.

sentiate (sen′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentiated*, ppr. *sentiating*. To perceive; give the sense of. [Rare.]

Pantagruel by the Way related to them, from point to point, the manner of [Judge] Bridlegoose's *sentiating* Differences at Law.

Urquhart and Motteux, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua [Pantagruel, iii. 43.

sentience, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *psychol.*, presentation regarded as immediate experience, without reference to its significance for thought.

Presentation considered as having an existence relatively independent of thought may be called *sentience*, or anoetic consciousness. Thought and *sentience* are fundamentally distinct mental functions.

G. F. Stout, Anal. Psychol., I. 50.

sentimental, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to sentimentalism.

It is one of the most curious features of the *sentimental* ailment, that, while it shuns the contact of men, it courts publicity. *Lowell*, Among My Books, 1st ser., p. 378.

sentry1, *n.*—**Flying sentry**, a sentry on temporary duty.

An officer of one of the Guards Battalions . . . was found bathing in the Modder by a *flying sentry* stationed there to prevent the men from bathing.

L. James, in War's Brighter Side, xix.

Sentry go. (*b*) Duty as a sentry on post.

I turned out at 2 a.m. and did *sentry-go* till daybreak.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 145.

sep. An abbreviation (*b*) of *separate*; (*c*) [*cap.*] of *September*; (*d*) [*cap.*] of *Septuagint*.

separate, *v. i.*—**Separating power.** See ★*power*1.

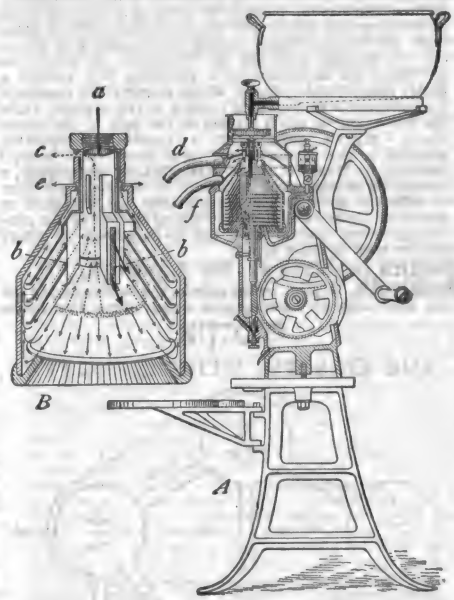
separated (sep′ạ-rā-ted), *p. a.* Affected by the action denoted by the verb *separate*; specifically, obtained (as milk or cream) by the ★centrifugal method (which see).

Separately excited, having, as a generator or motor, the field coils supplied with current from an outside source.

separating-chamber (sep′ạ-rā-ting-chām″bėr), *n.* 1. An enlargement in a flue or passage made in order that the velocity of flow through it may be reduced and time be given for dust or other solid matter in suspension to settle.—2. A space in which water may be allowed or compelled to separate from a current of steam, leaving the latter to move out of it dry and free from suspended water.—3. A chamber or device by which or in which oil moving in a current of steam or water may be caught and separated from it.

separation, *n.* 7. In *astrol.*, the condition when two significators have lately been in aspect and the aspect is just over.—8. In *hort.*, the method of propagating plants by means of naturally separable parts, as offsets, small bulbs that spring from a mother bulb, or detachable buds. *L. H. Bailey*.

separator, *n.* 2. (*e*) A machine for extracting cream from milk. It is essentially a centrifugal machine, allied



Hand-power Separator.

A, partly sectional view of the whole machine; *B*, cross-section of the separator-bowl with cones, the dotted-line and full-line arrows showing the routes of the cream and the skim-milk respectively. The whole milk enters at the point *a*, and passes into the spaces between the revolving cones through the openings *bb* of the tubular shaft. The centrifugal action caused by the revolving cones immediately separates the cream from the skim-milk. The cream, being the lighter, is driven upward along the surface of the cones and, passing on the outside of the tubular shaft, is discharged through the outlet *c* into the upper chamber connecting with the spout *d*. The heavier skim-milk is driven downward toward the wall of the separator-bowl, where it is forced upward and discharged through the outlet *e* into the lower chamber connecting with the spout *f*. The separator cones are made of heavily tinned sheet-steel about one thirty-second of an inch in thickness, placed one upon the other about one sixteenth of an inch apart.

in principle to the laundry centrifugal drier. By centrifugal action, set up in a rapidly revolving vessel containing fresh milk, the cream is driven out of the milk and escapes by a suitable spout, the milk being delivered through another. Separators are driven at high speed, the larger by steam or other mechanical power, the smaller by hand. A number of different types are in use in dairies and creameries, all of high efficiency. See ★*centrifugal*, 3.

Centrifugal *separators* are operated in ordinary practice so as to leave less than 0.1 of 1 per cent of fat in the skim milk; sometimes as little as 0.01 of 1 per cent.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 511.

(*f*) A device for separating water from steam: usually a vessel, placed in the steam-line, having deflectors so arranged as to throw the water against metallic surfaces to which it will cling. (*g*) An insulating grid or plate of glass, vulcanite or other nonconducting material placed between the plates of a storage cell. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 30, 1904, p. 224.

3. A piece of metal placed between two ad-

jacent beams to hold them at a fixed distance apart.—**4.** A device on a ring-spinning machine designed to prevent interference between the yarns of adjacent spindles. Also called *antiballooner*.—**5.** An instrument for separating the membranes from the brain in a post-mortem examination.—**6.** An instrument for widening the jaw and effecting separation of the crowded teeth.—**7.** An appliance for obtaining the urine secreted by one kidney unmixed with that from the other kidney.—**8.** A device used in a type-setting machine to permit only one character to pass through at a time.

A switch deflects the type from the disk to a flat traveling belt which runs parallel with the disk at this point, and which conveys the type to the "*separator*"—two rolls with just enough space between to permit the passage of a single type, so that if the operator has played two types which are traveling side by side they are separated before proceeding farther.

Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 61.

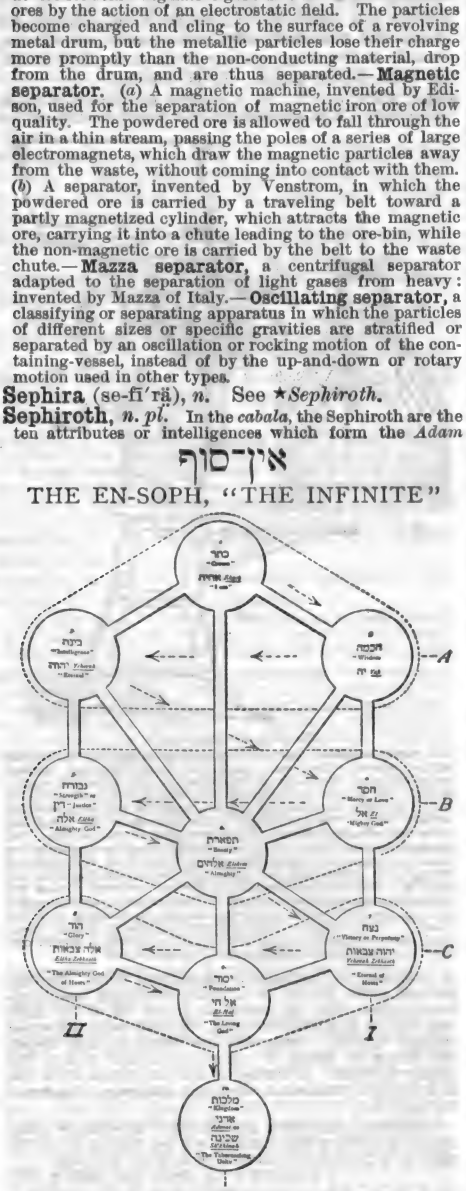
9. In *elect.*, a device by means of which a single line may be used simultaneously for telephony and telegraphic signaling or for two distinct sets of telegraphic signals. It depends upon the operation, in branch circuits, of two sets of receiving instruments, such as a relay in one branch and a telephone in the other, without interference. The signaling currents differ in frequency, and the inductance and capacity of the two branch circuits are so adjusted that the instrument in each is affected only by the current intended for it. *Elect. World and Engin.*, April 2, 1904, p. 663.—**Electrostatic separator,** a device for removing native gold and silver from crushed ores by the action of an electrostatic field. The particles become charged and cling to the surface of a revolving metal drum, but the metallic particles lose their charge more promptly than the non-conducting material, drop from the drum, and are thus separated.—**Magnetic separator.** (*a*) A magnetic machine, invented by Edison, used for the separation of magnetic iron ore of low quality. The powdered ore is allowed to fall through the air in a thin stream, passing the poles of a series of large electromagnets, which draw the magnetic particles away from the waste, without coming into contact with them. (*b*) A separator, invented by Venstrom, in which the powdered ore is carried by a traveling belt toward a partly magnetized cylinder, which attracts the magnetic ore, carrying it into a chute leading to the ore-bin, while the non-magnetic ore is carried by the belt to the waste chute.—**Mazza separator,** a centrifugal separator adapted to the separation of light gases from heavy: invented by Mazza of Italy.—**Oscillating separator,** a classifying or separating apparatus in which the particles of different sizes or specific gravities are stratified or separated by an oscillation or rocking motion of the containing-vessel, instead of by the up-and-down or rotary motion used in other types.

Sephira (se-fī′rä), *n.* See ★*Sephiroth.*

Sephiroth, *n. pl.* In the *cabala*, the Sephiroth are the ten attributes or intelligences which form the *Adam*

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THE EN-SOPH, "THE INFINITE"



The Ten Sephiroth.

A, the World of Creation (B'riah); B, the World of Formation (Yetsirah); C, the World of Action (Asiah). I. Jachin, the Pillar of Mercy; II. Boaz, the Pillar of Judgment; III. Middle Pillar (Compassion). The arrows within the diagram point the order of the emanation and reception.

Kadmon, the 'Primordial man' (the Deity). These attributes emanate from the *En-Soph*, the 'Infinite.' Their names are as follows: (1) *Kether*, 'the crown'; (2) *Hakmah*, 'wisdom'; (3) *Binah*, 'intelligence'; (4) *Hesed*, 'mercy' or 'love'; (5) *Pahad, Geburah*, or *Din*, 'strength and justice'; (6) *Tiphereth*, 'beauty'; (7) *Netsah*, 'firmness' or 'victory'; (8) *Hod*, 'majesty' or 'splendor'; (9) *Yesod*, 'foundation'; (10) *Malkuth*, 'kingdom.' The Sephiroth are divided in three categories called '*Amudim*, 'pillars'; numbers 2, 4, and 7 form the right pillar, the 'Pillar of Love'; numbers 1, 6, 9, and 10 form the middle pillar, the 'Pillar of Mercy'; numbers 3, 5, and 8 form the left pillar, the 'Pillar of Judgment.' The Sephiroth are united by links forming three more triads. The first, the uppermost triad, is composed of the Crown, Wisdom, and Intelligence; the second, of Love, Justice, and Beauty; the third, of Firmness, Majesty, and Foundation. These triads, according to the Zohar, form other triads. The three pillars together are known in the cabala as *Ets-Ḥaïm*, the *Tree of Life*. See ★*Adam Kadmon.*

Sepic acid, a brownish-black pigment, one of the melanins.

sepion (sē′pi-on), *n.* See *sepium.*

seppa (sep′ä), *a.* [Sp. *cepa*, stump of a tree, or stock of a vine.] Springing from the roots of a previous planting: as, *seppa* cotton, a term used in southern Texas to distinguish the plants of a previous season which have lived through the winter, from those of the following season. Compare ★*ratoon.* *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Div. Entom., Bulletin 45, p. 46.

sept[3] (sept), *n.* [F. *sept*, < L. *septem*, seven. See *seven.*] In *music*, same as *seventh* or *seventh-chord.*

Septal cartilage, funnel, neck, plate. See ★*cartilage*, etc.—**Septal gemmation.** See ★*calycinal gemmation.*

septan, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *septan fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).

septane (sep′tān), *n.* [L. *sept(em)*, seven, + *-ane.*] Same as *heptane.*

septated, *a.* **2.** In *geol.*, divided by septa. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 137.

septavalence (sep-tav′ạ-lens), *n.* The state of being septavalent.

septavalency (sep-tav′ạ-len-si), *n.* Same as ★*septavalence.*

septavalent (sep-tav′ạ-lent), *a.* [L. *septem*, seven (with termination of Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven), + E. *valent.*] Same as ★*septivalent.*

Chlorine is univalent with respect to hydrogen and *septavalent* with respect to oxygen.

D. I. Mendelléjeff, in Athenæum, April 8, 1905, p. 437.

Septembrisade (sep-tem′bri-sād), *n.* [*Septembrist.*] In *Fr. hist.*, the slaughter of prisoners that occurred in September, 1792, and known as the massacre of September; hence, any similar slaughter. See *Septembrist.*

Septembriseur (sep-tem-bri-sėr′), *n.* [F.] A Septembrist.

Septembrism (sep-tem′brizm), *n.* [*Septembr(ist)* + *-ism.*] The principles and conduct of the French Septembrists.

septentrionaline (sep-ten′tri-ō-na-lin), *n.* [L. *septentrionale* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{31}H_{48}O_4N_2$, found in *Aconitum septentrionale.* It melts at 129° C. It depresses the action of the heart and both local and general sensibility.

Septic tank. See ★*tank.*

septicemia, *n.*—**Hemorrhagic septicemia.** Same as *cattle-and-game* ★*disease.*

Septicemic plague. See ★*plague*, 2.

septicize (sep′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *septicized*, ppr. *septicizing.* [*septic* + *-ize.*] To render septic.

septicopyemia, septicopyæmia (sep′ti-kō-pī-ē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *septicus*, septic, + *pyemia.*] Combined septic and purulent infection of the blood.

As the fatal end of the process approaches, the pyæmic oscillations of the temperature become less typical, and the febrile phenomena assume the character of a remittent septic fever: *septicopyæmia.*

Med. Record, June 27, 1903, p. 1007.

septiferous[2] (sep-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [NL. *sepsis* (*septi-*), sepsis, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ous.*] Conveying septic poison.

septillion, *n.* **3.** The cardinal numeral obtained from a septillion: used like *hundred.*

septillionth (sep-til′yonth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a septillion individuals: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Being one of a septillion equal portions.

II. *n.* One of a septillion equal parts of anything.

septipartite (sep′ti-pär-tīt), *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, + *partitus*, divided.] Consisting of seven parts.

A quartic having three acnodes is the limiting form of an anautotomic quartic in which the acnodes are replaced by three perigraphic curves; and if a line cutting the fourth portion in four real points be projected to infinity, the projection will be *septipartite.*

A. B. Bassett, in Nature, Nov. 27, 1902, p. 80.

septivalent (sep-tiv′ạ-lent), *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, + E. *valent.*] In *chem.*, equivalent in combining power to seven atoms of hydrogen. Compare *heptad.*

septoglœum (sep-tō-glē′um), *n.* [NL. (Saccardo, 1880), < L. *septum*, a division, + NL. *glœa*, glue.] A genus of parasitic fungi very closely related to *Glœosporium*, from which it differs in having elongate several-septate conidia. About 25 species have been described. *S. acerinum* occurs on leaves of the maple.

septoic (sep-tō′ik), *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*heptoic.*

septomaxillary, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, a small paired bone occurring in *Amia calva*, a ganoid fish. It lies above the vomer and below the premaxillary, entirely out of sight until one of those bones is removed.

septometer[1] (sep-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *septum*, partition, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An anthropometrical instrument used for measuring the thickness of the septum of the nose.

septometer[2] (sep-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [*sept(ic)* + *-o-* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the number and kind of septic organisms occurring in air.

septon (sep′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σηπτόν*, neut. of *σηπτός*, < *σήπειν*, make rotten.] In *med.*: (*a*) A principle formerly supposed to be the essence of infection. (*b*) Air deficient in oxygen and containing poisonous emanations.

septonal (sep′tō-nal), *a.* [*septon(ate)* + *-al*[3].] Of or pertaining to a septonate.

septonate (sep′tō-nāt), *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, + *tonus*, tone, + *-ate*[1].] In *music*, a series of seven tones, ranging from the fifth below the key-note to the fourth above, proposed by J. Klauser, in 1890, as a more rational arrangement of the tones of the scale.

Septoria (sep-tō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1819), < L. *septum*, partition (referring to the septate spores).] A large genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having pycnidia produced beneath the epidermis of the host, and elongate hyaline, several-septate spores. Over 900 species have been described. They occur chiefly as parasites upon leaves, producing discolored spots. *S. Rubi* is a common species producing a leaf-spot disease of the blackberry.

septum, *n.*—**Alar septa.** See ★*alar.*—**Cardinal septum,** in the extinct rugose corals or *Tetracoralla*, the principal septum or mesentery wall, lying in the fossula on the longitudinal axis of the corallum: contrasted with *counter* ★*septum* and ★*alar septa.*—**Counter septum,** one of the two principal septa or mesenteric walls in the *Tetracoralla*, contrasted with and lying in the calice opposite to the cardinal septum. See ★*alar septa.*—**Horizontal septum,** in *ornith.*, a fibrous membrane overlying the cavities containing the liver.—**Lateral septum,** in *Ptychoderidæ*, one of a pair of vascular membranes passing from the dorsal wall of the gut in the postbranchial portion of the branchiogenital region to the free border of the genital pleurœ.—**Oblique septum,** in *ornith.*, a sheet of fibrous tissue covering the free walls of the thoracic air-sac of either side and uniting with its fellow in the mid-dorsal line, thus dividing the body-cavity horizontally into two parts.—**Pharyngeal septum,** in *embryol.*, the membrane or partition which for a time separates the stomodæum or mouth-cavity from the pharynx in the vertebrate embryo.—**Septum bronchiale,** a projection into the lumen of a bronchial tube at the point of its bifurcation.

seq. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *sequentes* or *sequentia*, the following; (*b*) of the Latin *sequentibus*, in the following (places).

Sequanian (sē-kwā′ni-ạn), *n.* [L. *Sequana*, the Seine, + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Jurassic system in France and the Jura, equivalent to the upper half of the English Corallian series. It is subdivided into an upper or Astartian and a lower or Rauracian substage.

sequence, *n.* **7.** A musical setting of a liturgical prose or sequence.—**8.** In *math.*, an infinite set of numbers or objects arranged so that every one has a definite numbered position.—**Fundamental sequence,** in *math.*, every progression or regression which belongs to a given series.—**Harmonic sequence of vowels,** in *philol.*, a principle or tendency in certain languages, as in Turkish and other languages of the Ural-Altaic family, whereby the vowels of the terminations conform to the general quality—'heavy' or 'guttural' (*a, o, u*), or 'light' or 'palatal' (*e, i, ü, ö*)—of the first or root vowel, as in *av-mak, sev-mek*, etc. The principle is one of assimilation, somewhat analogous to that of mutation or umlaut in the Teutonic languages.—**Regular sequence,** a sequence in which there is a place beyond which all the elements differ from each other by less than ϵ, where ϵ is any fixed positive rational number.

sequential, *a.* **2.** Noting land-forms produced

by erosive processes acting in consequence of uplifts which initiate a new cycle of erosion.

"Initial" is therefore a term adapted to ideal rather than to actual cases, in treating which the term "*sequential*" and its derivatives will be found more appropriate.
W. M. Davis, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIV. 487.

sequestrectomy (sē-kwes-trek′tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *sequestrum* + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision.] An operation for the removal of a sequestrum.

sequin[2], (sē′kwin), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A large basket of the Californian and south-western Indians, used for storing seeds.

The art sense of the western basket makers extends to other objects made of grass or plants, and is particularly conspicuous in their so-called "*sequin*," or granary, which, while crude, is essentially artistic and attractive.
Sci. Amer., Oct. 10, 1903, p. 263.

sequoia-borer (sē-kwoi′ä-bōr″ėr), *n.* See ★*borer*.

sequoiene (sē-kwoi′ēn), *n.* [*Sequoia* + *-ene*.] A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{10}$, found in the needles of *Sequoia Washingtoniana* of California.

seradella (ser-ą-del′ą), *n.* Same as *serradilla*.

seraf, serafic, serafim. Simplified spellings of *seraph*, etc.

serah (ser′ą), *n.* [Malay *sarah*, *serah*, Jav. *serah*, yield, deliver, hand over.] A present of money or goods sent by the ruler to a village (usually to some leading individual), for which a quantity of produce much exceeding the gift in value is demanded: a favorite way of obtaining revenue in the Malay states.

Serah.—This is a very well-known manner of obtaining revenue, and is as much valued by the taxing classes as it is abominated by those upon whom devolves the duty of paying taxes. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 18.

Seraphic Doctor, a title bestowed upon St. Teresa, from a wound in her heart which, in a vision, she felt made by a seraph or an angel.

Teresa, by a definitive decree of the Tribunal of the Rota, is formally declared a Doctor of the Church. The "*seraphic doctor*," the antonomasia by which she is as often as not referred to in Spain, relates to this, and not to the Doctor's degree bestowed upon her, after her death, by the University of Salamanca.
G. C. Graham, Santa Teresa, iv.

Seraphs (ser′afs), *n.* [Nominally NL., a blunder for *Serapis* (?), or for some form based on the original of *seraph*, and hence later altered to *Seraphys*.] A genus of recent and Tertiary gastropod mollusks with elongate subcylindrical or fusiform shell and short spire largely overlapped by the body-whorl.

serch, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *search*.

sereh (sē′rę), *n.* A serious disease of sugar-cane, the cause of which is not well understood. Also called *fan disease*.

A whole group of diseases, the etiology of which mere field study and the ordinary laboratory methods do not appear to be competent to unravel; for example, the California (Anaheim) vine disease, the wilt of the orange, the *sereh* disease of the sugar cane, gum diseases, the yellows and rosette of the peach, the winter blight of the tomato, the internal brown spotting of potato tubers, etc.
E. F. Smith, in Science, April 18, 1902, p. 611.

serendibite (sē-ren′di-bīt), *n.* [*Serendib*, Ceylon, + *-ite*[2].] A borosilicate of aluminium, iron, calcium, and magnesium, which occurs in blue grains near Kandy, Ceylon.

serendipity (ser-en-dip′i-ti), *n.* [A humorous formation, with an allusion to *dip*, from *Serendip*, a form of *Serendib*, a former name of Ceylon, + *-ity*. The island of Serendib figures in Eastern romance. The name is from Ar. *Serendīb*, *Sarandīb*, also *Sarandīp* (LL. *Serendivi*, pl., as the name of the people), MGr. Σιελεδίβα, < Skt. *Simhala-dvīpa*, the island of Ceylon, < *Simhala*, Ceylon (< *simha*, lion), + *dvīpa*, island. The Skt. *Simhala* is in Pali *Sihalan*, whence **Silan*, Old Tamil *Ilam*, whence Malay *Sailan*, European *Seilan*, *Zeilon*, *Ceylon*.] The happy faculty, or luck, of finding, by "accidental sagacity," interesting items of information or unexpected proofs of one's theories; discovery of things unsought: a factitious word humorously invented by Horace Walpole.

This discovery [of the two coats of arms of the Capello family of Venice] I made by a talisman, which Mr. Chute calls the sortes Walpolianæ, by which I find everything I want, à pointe nommée, wherever I dip for it. This discovery, indeed, is almost of that kind which I call *serendipity*, a very expressive word, which, as I have nothing better to tell you, I shall endeavor to explain to you; you will understand it better by the derivation than by the definition. I once read a silly fairy tale, called the three Princes of Serendip; as their Highnesses traveled they were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things which they were not in quest of: for instance, one of them discovered that a mule blind of the right eye had traveled the same road lately because the grass was eaten only on the left side, where it was worse than on the right—now do you understand *serendipity*? one of the most remarkable instances of this accidental sagacity (for you must observe that no discovery of a thing you are looking for, comes under this description,) was of my Lord Shaftesbury, who, happening to dine at Lord Chancellor Clarendon's, found out the marriage of the Duke of York and Mrs. Hyde by the respect with which her mother treated her at table. *Walpole*, Letters to Horace Mann, CCLI.

serendipper (ser-en-dip′ėr), *n.* [*serendip*(*ity*) + *-er* (after *dipper*).] One who has the gift of serendipity, or who finds things unsought, by mere 'dipping.' See ★*serendipity*. *N. Y. Times Sat. Rev.*, April 29, 1905, p. 282. [Nonce-word.]

sergeant-painter (sär′jent-pān″tėr), *n.* The title of the chief portrait-painter attached to the royal court of England.

Fine specimens of the work of some early Tudor *sergeant-painter*.
H. E. D. Blakiston, in Burlington Mag., V. 211.

Sergestes (sėr-jes′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *Sergestus*, a steersman among the followers of Æneas.] A genus of *Crustacea*, belonging to the order *Schizopoda*.

serge-twill (sėrj′twil), *n.* Same as ★*cassimere-twill*.

serging (sėr′jing), *n.* [*serge* + *-ing*[1].] In *sewing-machine work*, a method of stitching, resembling blindstitching, done on carpet-sewing machines. See *carpet-sewing machine*, under ★*sewing-machine*.

Sergt. An abbreviation of *Sergeant*.

seriary (sē′ri-ą-ri), *a.* [L. *series*, series, + *-ary*.] Serial: particularly relating to the position of man in the animal series. *J. Deniker*, The Races of Man, p. 65. [Rare.]

Serica, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] An individual of the genus *Serica*.—**Iridescent serica,** an American scarabæid beetle, *Serica iricolor*, dull bluish black in color, which damages the foliage of fruit-trees. See *pear* ★*leaf-chafer*.

sericic (sē-ris′ik), *a.* [*seric* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from silk.—**Sericic acid,** a deliquescent, transparent, amorphous compound, $C_{15}H_{30}O_7N_4$, prepared by the action of barium hydroxid on purified silk.

sericitization (ser-i-sit-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*sericite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *petrog.*, the alteration of a mineral or rock to sericite.

All the transverse sections show a rather coarse and poorly defined cleavage and a very faint polarization in the matrix, in some cases none at all, indicating incomplete *sericitization*.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 213, [1902, p. 363.

sericostomatid (ser″i-kō-stom′ą-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the trichopterous family *Sericostomatidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sericostomatidæ*.

serictery (se-rik′tę-ri), *n.* [NL. *sericterium*.] Same as *sericterium*.

A pair of silk or spinning glands (*sericteries*) which unite to form a single duct opening in the upper lip at the end of the lingua, which is modified to form the spinneret. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 339.

series, *n.* **6.** In *math.*: (*b*) A sequence of things such that the situation (before or after) of each can be told with respect to any other; a set.—**11.** In *elect.*, an arrangement of units of a group of cells, generators, or other electrical devices (such as condensers, resistance-coils, lamps, or the like), such that the positive terminal of the first is connected to the negative terminal of the second and so on. See ★*series-connected*.

We thus arrive at the second and third classes, namely, *series* and shunt machines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 587.

Absolutely convergent series, in *math.*, a series which remains convergent when its terms are replaced by their absolute values.—**Allegheny River series,** a series of sandstones, shales, and limestones, with interbedded coal-deposits, developed along the Allegheny river in western Pennsylvania. It belongs to the Upper Carboniferous measures, attains a thickness of 250–300 feet, and lies between the Pottsville conglomerate below and the Conemaugh series above.—**Alternating series,** in *math.*, a series whose terms are alternately positive and negative.—**Aorere series** [Maori *Aorere*, a valley in New Zealand, from *aorere*, also *aorewa*, light, flying clouds], a division of the Lower Silurian formation in New Zealand.—**Arisaig series,** a term used by the Canadian geologists to include the series of Silurian strata which are highly developed in northeastern Nova Scotia. The strata consist of shales and limestones, and are exposed in a fine series along the sea-coast for a distance of several miles. They abound in fossils which indicate that their age is Middle and Upper Silurian. The strata are highly inclined but conformable, and appear to be wedged in between Carboniferous and volcanic rocks.—**Atane series,** a series of Cretaceous plant-bearing beds in western Greenland, containing remains of the poplar, fig, laurel, oak, and other dicotyledons, with ferns, cycads, and conifers, and, interbedded therewith, marine strata of Upper Cretaceous age.—**Bajuvarian series,** a division of the pelagic Triassic rocks of the Mediterranean province, as recognized by the Austrian geologists. It constitutes the uppermost part of the Upper Trias and includes the Juvavian and Rhætic stages.—**Banff series** [*Banff*, a town in Alberta, Canada], a series of limestones and shales in the Canadian Rocky Mountain region, regarded by Canadian geologists as of Upper Devonian or Lower Carboniferous age. It attains a thickness of 5,100 feet, and is underlain by the 'Intermediate limestone' (Devonian) and overlain by the Cretaceous Kootanie group.—**Bastion series,** a division of the Lias in New Zealand.—**Baton River series,** a division of the Upper Silurian formation in New Zealand.—**Belly River series,** a subdivision of the Cretaceous formation in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, Canada, regarded by Canadian geologists as equivalent to the lowest part of the Montana group. It is thought to be underlain by the Niobrara group and is overlain by the Fort Pierre group. It consists of fresh-water beds which bear a fauna largely identical with that of the Laramie group.—**Bernardston series,** a terrain in Massachusetts, consisting of crystalline limestone associated with hydromica schist, gneiss, granite, diorite, quartzite, etc. The limestone and quartzite contain Devonian fossils. The crystalline character of the rocks is the result of synchronous metamorphism of the whole series of beds.—**Blackwood series,** a division of supposed Precambrian strata in central England.—**Brand series,** a division of the rocks of Leicestershire, England, regarded as of Precambrian age.—**Caledonian series,** a series of gneisses and schists occupying the eastern portion of the Northwest Highlands of Scotland, and associated with the Precambrian Lewisian gneiss. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1901, p. 623.—**Cantorian series.** See ★*cantorian*.—**Cardinal number of a series.** See ★*number*.—**Catlin's River series,** a division of the Jurassic rocks in New Zealand.—**Cimarron series,** a subdivision of the Permian in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, regarded by Western geologists as equivalent to the Upper Permian of Europe, by European geologists (Frech) as equivalent to the Upper Dyas (Zechstein). It is underlain in Kansas by the Wellington shales and overlain by Mesozoic beds. Its fauna is small, consisting of a few vertebrates (*Eryops megacephalus*), lamellibranchs (*Conocardium*, *Schizodus*, *Pleurophorus*, etc.), gastropods, and a *Dielasma*.—**Closed series.** Same as *closed* ★*set*.—**Coherent series.** Same as *coherent* ★*set*.—**Cohesive series.** Same as *cohesive* ★*set*.—**Comanche series,** a name given to the Lower Cretaceous rocks of Texas.—**Compact series,** in *math.*, series that have a term between any two.—**Complete series.** Same as *complete* ★*set*.—**Condensed series.** Same as *condensed* ★*set*.—**Conditionally convergent series,** in *math.*: (*a*) A series which sometimes loses its convergence, or at least changes its value, when the order of its terms is changed. (*b*) A series not absolutely convergent.—**Conemaugh' series,** in the Carboniferous rocks of Pennsylvania, the Barren measures which lie between the lower and upper productive measures.—**Connected series.** Same as *connected* ★*set*.—**Continuous series,** in *math.*, a dense series satisfying Dedekind's postulate.—**Coosa series,** a series of limestones and shales in Alabama (named from Coosa county), portions of which have afforded fossils of Lower Cambrian age.—**Countable series.** Same as *denumerable* ★*series*.—**Coutchiching series,** a series of schists in the archæan area near Rainy Lake, on the border of Ontario and Minnesota. The name was applied by A. C. Lawson. *Geol. Surv. Canada*, 1890–91, I. Rep. G, p. 39.—**Dalradian series,** a local term, proposed in 1891, by Sir A. Geikie, for an important series of metamorphic rocks in central, southern, and eastern Scotland. The series includes many kinds of schists, graywackes, quartzites, and limestones, altered sedimentary strata whose exact stratigraphic position is not fully determined. Both Cambrian and Precambrian strata are represented, with possibly even later sediments. The name is from the Celtic region of Dalriada, where these rocks are well developed. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 893.—**Denumerable series,** in *math.*, a series whose elements form a denumerable set. See *denumerable* ★*set*.—**Discrete series,** in *math.*, any simply ordered set or class which satisfies Dedekind's postulate, and of which every element, unless it be the last, has an immediate successor, and every element, unless it be the first, has an immediate predecessor.—**Dogger series.** See *dogger*[2].—**Dunkard series,** a division of the Carboniferous series in the Appalachian region, essentially equivalent to the Upper Barren measures and constituting the latest phase of Paleozoic sedimentation in this region. By some writers the flora of these rocks is regarded as indicating Permian age.—**Elk River series,** a subdivision of the Upper Carboniferous of the Appalachian region in North America. It is also known as the Barren measures or Conemaugh series, and attains a thickness of 800 feet. It is underlain by the lower coal-bearing or productive measures and followed by the upper productive measures. It contains some valuable coal-seams and in some of the limestones *Productus longispinus* and *P. semireticulatus*.—**Estuarine series,** a subdivision of the Jurassic system in the vicinity of Yorkshire, England. It is regarded by British geologists as equivalent to a part of the Inferior Oölite or Bajocian. It consists of three different series of estuarine beds, the lower and middle of which are separated by the Millepore bed, the middle and upper by the Scarborough or Gray limestone series. Their combined thickness is 600 feet. It is underlain by the Dogger and overlain by the Cornbrash. It is characterized by a terrestrial flora consisting of ferns, cycads, gingkos, and conifers.—**Farrington series,** a division of the Carboniferous series in Bristol and Somerset, England.—**Floridian series.** See ★*Floridian*.—**Fundamental series.** Same as *fundamental* ★*set*.—**Gaspé series,** a term applied by the Canadian geologist Logan to a series of limestones and sandstones on the peninsula of Gaspé, having a thickness estimated to be not less than 10,000 feet. The lower part of the series was termed the Gaspé limestones and the upper part the Gaspé sandstones, and the former were regarded as equivalent to Upper Silurian strata, the latter to Devonian. It is now known that both limestones and sandstones are of Devonian age, and they have been more precisely designated, in order of age from below up, the

St. Alban, Bon Ami, and Grande Grève limestones and the Gaspé sandstones. The limestone beds are profuse in fossils, the sandstones less so, but the composition of the latter indicates deposit in a coastal lagoon with an occasional inrush of ocean waters carrying marine fossils. —**Grenville series**, a series of quartzites, slates, schists, and gneisses, together with igneous intrusives, of the original Laurentian area of Ontario, Canada. This is regarded as the equivalent of the Hastings series and as older than the original Huronian of Lake Huron. The clastics are considered by the Canadian geologists the oldest sediments of the geologic column.—**Gympie series**, a subdivision of the Permo-Carboniferous system in Queensland, lying at the base of the system and overlain by the Star formation. It is said to reach sometimes more than 20,000 feet in thickness and contains many plants and marine fossils.—**Harmonic line-series**, in *phys.*, a series of lines in the spectrum of an element arranged in a regular order of distances which is found to be accurately represented by a simple mathematical formula. See ★*convergence frequency* and *spectral* ★*series*.—**Hawkesbury series**, a group of terrestrial sandstones and shales in New South Wales, regarded as of Triassic age.—**Hokkaido series**, a subdivision of the Cretaceous system in Japan, correlated with the Middle and Upper divisions of Europe.—**Homologous series**. See *homologous* (*c*).—**Horton series**, a subdivision of the Carboniferous system in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is referred to the Lower Subcarboniferous and is underlain by Devonian rocks and overlain by the Windsor series. It contains numerous plant remains (erect trees) and fishes.—**Huggins series**, in *phys.*, the long well-known series of lines in the spectrum of hydrogen (of which the red C line is the beginning), shown by the photographs of Huggins to extend far into the ultra-violet in the spectra of stars belonging to Secchi's class I: in contradistinction to the second series discovered by Pickering in the spectrum of ζ Puppis and a few other stars.—**In multiple series**, in *elect.*, connected in a series of multiple groups, as when 12 cells of a battery are arranged in four groups of three cells each placed in multiple, and the groups are connected in series.—**In series**. See *series* ★*circuit*.—**Integral series**, in *math.*, a series of ascending successive positive integral powers of a variable, as

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \ldots,$$

—**Isologous series**. See *isologous*.—**James River series**, a subdivision of the Cretaceous system in eastern North America, which forms the lowest part of the Potomac series and is followed by the Rappahannock beds. By some American geologists it is now correlated with the Upper Jurassic system.—**Kakanui series**, a subdivision of the Upper Silurian system in New Zealand. It belongs to the Beaton River series, which forms the upper part of the Takaka system.—**Keele series**, the highest subdivision of the Carboniferous rocks in North Staffordshire, England, overlying the Newcastle-under-Lyme group.—**Kootanay series**, a subdivision of the Cretaceous system in the Rocky Mountain region of northwestern America. It forms there the base of the Cretaceous system, and is overlain by the Intermediate series and correlated with the Lower Cretaceous by Canadian geologists. It is characterized by plant remains, lacking angiosperms, and consists of fresh-water deposits.—**Magellanian series**, a series of Tertiary deposits lying unconformably upon the Cretaceous rocks of Patagonia. They are regarded by Scott as of late Eocene or early Oligocene age.—**Maplewell series**, a division of supposed Precambrian rocks in the Malvern Hills of England, lying between the Blackwood and the Brand series.—**Mataura series**, the uppermost division of the Jurassic rocks of New Zealand. It consists of estuarine deposits with terrestrial plant remains, and overlies the Putakaka series, carrying marine fossils.—**Mauch Chunk series**, the upper member of the Lower Carboniferous series in the Appalachian region, consisting chiefly of red shales and sandstones, and overlying the Pocono series.—**Merced series**, a series of Pliocene sediments in California. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1904, p. 92.—**Method of complete series**. See ★*method*.—**Mona series**, a name given by De la Beche to the crystalline rocks of Anglesey.—**Mount Vernon series**, a division of the Cretaceous Potomac series of the Atlantic border of the United States, which lies above the Rappahannock and below the Aquia Creek divisions. —**Multiple series**. (*a*) In *math.*, a double or higher dimensional series. (*b*) In *elect.*, said of a circuit in which several groups (of cells, generators, condensers or the like) are connected in multiple while the members of each group are arranged in series.—**Newark series**, the Triassic rocks of eastern North America, laid down in long estuaries or lagoons which extend, with interruptions, from Nova Scotia to South Carolina. These deposits consist largely of red sandstones, conglomerates, and black and red shales intercalated with sheets of igneous rocks. In the Connecticut valley they are celebrated for the vast numbers of foot-prints of labyrinthodonts and probably dinosaurian reptiles, and both there and farther south for their fishes, cycads, ferns, and conifers. The series carries important coal-beds in Virginia and North Carolina.—**New York series**, the series of sedimentary formations of Paleozoic age which occur in the State of New York, or the subdivision and classification of that series as proposed by the original State geologists (1836–43). It was the purpose of these geologists (Mather, Emmons, Vanuxem, Conrad, and Hall) to institute a series of stratigraphic units of approximately equal value; they also made use of assemblages of these units, termed by some of them 'groups,' by others 'divisions.' These were four in number, namely (beginning at the bottom of the entire series), Champlain, Ontario, Helderberg, Erie; a fifth, Catskill, was employed by Mather. The gradual encroachment of the English standard divisions of the Paleozoic rocks eventually displaced these terms, but they are now in revived favor, since experience has shown that they meet the actual conditions more satisfactorily than the European terms. The unit terms of the New York series were wholly stratigraphic, and the geologists did not contemplate any uniform minor grouping of these units. Such a grouping, however, gradually came into general use, and thereby the unit terms were in several instances duplicated. Thus the term 'Niagara' came to be employed not only as a unit term, 'Niagara limestone,' but also as 'Niagara group,' including the Medina sandstone, Clinton limestone and shale, and the Niagara shale and limestone. The terms Trenton, Onondaga, Hamilton, and Chemung were similarly expanded. The terms of the New York series became of general application wherever Paleozoic rocks were studied in America, and the series has served as a standard of reference. Its present accepted form, which conserves all the original local stratigraphic terms and expresses the most practicable grouping of those terms, is as follows:

ERA OR SYSTEM.	PERIOD OR GROUP.	AGE OR STAGE.
Carbonic	Neocarbonic	Olean conglomerate
	Paleocarbonic	Knapp beds Oswayo beds (Panama conglomerate) Cattaraugus beds (incl. Wolf Creek conglomerate)
Devonic — Neodevonic	Chautauquan	Chemung beds (Catskill sandstone local facies)
	Senecan	Portage beds (Naples beds, Ithaca beds, Oneonta beds, local facies) Genesee shale Tully limestone
Devonic — Mesodevonic	Erian	Hamilton beds Marcellus shale
	Ulsterian	Onondaga limestone Schoharie grit
Devonic — Paleodevonic	Oriskanian	Esopus grit Oriskany beds
	Helderbergian	Port Ewen limestone Becraft limestone New Scotland beds Coeymans limestone
Ontaric or Siluric	Cayugan (Neontaric)	Manlius limestone Rondout waterlime Cobleskill limestone Salina beds (Shawangunk grit)
	Niagaran (Mesontaric)	Guelph dolomite Lockport dolomite Rochester shale Clinton beds
	Oswegan (Paleontaric)	Medina sandstone (Oneida conglomerate)
Champlainic (Lower Siluric or Ordovicic)	Cincinnatian (Neochamplainic)	Richmond beds (Ohio and Indiana) Lorraine beds Utica shale
	Mohawkian (Mesochamplainic)	Trenton limestone Black river limestone Lowville limestone
	Canadian (Paleochamplainic)	Chazy limestone Beekmantown limestone
Cambric or Taconic	Saratogan	Greenfield limestone Potsdam sandstone Schaghticoke shale
	Georgian	Georgia slates Stissing quartzite

Normal series. Same as ★*Cantorian series*.—**Oreti series**, a subdivision of the Triassic system in New Zealand, lying at the base and overlain by the Wairoa series. —**Oscillating series**, a series the value of which is different when we agree to take always an even, from what it is when we take always an odd number of terms, for example, $1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \ldots$.—**Ozark series**, a term applied by Broadhead to a series of dolomites and sandstones in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, partly of Cambrian and, in the upper part, of Lower Silurian age.—**Paniselian series**, a series of sparsely fossiliferous, coarse, glauconitic sands typically exposed at Mont Panisel, near Mono, Belgium, and forming the top member of the Belgian Lower Eocene. It lies between the Ypresian below and the Bruxellian beds above.—**Paradoxidian series**. Same as *Paradoxidian* ★*group*.—**Parallel series**, in *elect.* See *multiple* ★*series*.—**Pareora series**, a term applied by Hutton to the Miocene beds of New Zealand, comprising sandstones, clays, and limestones. Their invertebrate fauna is remarkable by reason of the large size of many of the pelecypods and gastropods, giving it a tropical expression. The upper part of the series, which consists of shales and lignites, contains a tropical fossil flora.—**Partial series**. Same as *partial* ★*set*.—**Patoot series**, the Upper Cretaceous beds of Greenland, which lie above the Atana group of Middle Cretaceous age, and are probably equivalent to the Montana group of the western United States and British Columbia. The fossil contents comprise marine invertebrates and plants, the latter exhibiting Tertiary affinities and comprising such genera as indicate a warm temperate climate for that region during late Cretaceous time.—**Perfect series**. Same as *perfect* ★*set*.—**Pocono series**, the basal member of the Lower Carboniferous system of Pennsylvania and the western slope of the Appalachians as far south as Alabama. It lies between Upper Devonian beds of Chemung age below and the Mauch Chunk formation above, and consists of sandstones, shales, and conglomerates, which aggregate 1,000 feet in thickness. The deposits are mostly of estuarine and terrestrial origin, with some thin intercalated beds which contain marine fossils.—**Potency of a series**. Same as *cardinal* ★*number of a series*.—**Pueyrredon series**, a series of greensands, conglomerates, sands, and clays, 800 feet thick, forming the lower part of the Cretaceous system of western Patagonia. The lower beds contain *Exogyra;* the upper, or Belgrano beds of sandstones and clays, contain an abundant molluscan fauna of Middle Cretaceous age. The Pueyrredon series lies upon black Jurassic shales and is overlain by the San

Martin series of Upper Cretaceous age.—**Puget series**, a series of sandstones, shales, and coal-beds, underlying the Tejon group in the State of Washington, and containing molluscan and plant remains of Eocene Tertiary age. —**Putakaka series**, a group of marls, sandstones, and conglomerates, with irregular beds of coal, in New Zealand, containing marine invertebrate and plant fossils of Jurassic age.—**Rappahannock series**, a division of the Potomac series or Lower Cretaceous of the eastern coast belt of the United States, being the second division from the base, lying above the James River and below the Mount Vernon divisions.—**Regular series**, in *math.*, a series in which, after some term, the difference of terms (successive or not) becomes less than any assigned value however small.—**St. Marys River series**, in *geol.*, a series of Cretaceous strata in British North America which has been referred to the age of the Lower Laramie beds.—**Scarborough series**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Inferior Oölite or Bajocian rocks of Yorkshire, England.—**Series circuit, coil**. See ★*circuit*, ★*coil*.—**Series machine**. Same as *series dynamo*. See *electric machine*. —**Series-multiple**, in *elect.*, said of a circuit in which a number of groups (of cells, generators, condensers or the like) are connected in series while the members of each group are arranged in multiple.—**Series of Titius**. See the extract.

> In the first place, the planets known for ages—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn—are so arranged that the interval between any two consecutive orbits, passing from within outward, almost exactly doubles. This phenomenon was first emphasized by Titius, professor at the University of Wittenberg, and is consequently known as the "*Series of Titius*." However, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter the distance was so great that at this point a member of the *Series of Titius* was wanting. Indeed, Kepler, in his "Mysterium Cosmographicum" of 1596, had introduced at this gap a regular body as the symbol of an undiscovered planet. When Herschel (1781) discovered Uranus beyond Saturn, it came to light that this planet also continued with exactness the *Series of Titius* outwardly.
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> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 25, 1908, p. 62.

Series-parallel. See ★*series-multiple*.—**Shasta-Chico series**, a division of the Cretaceous system in California, divided, in ascending order, into the Knoxville, Horsetown, and Chico beds.—**Simple series**, in *math.*, a series of one dimension.—**Solutrian series**, a term which has been applied to certain postglacial deposits in France containing paleolithic human implements, based upon their relative finish of workmanship. The Solutrian deposits take their name from Solutré in Burgundy. The flints found in them have been more deftly worked than those of ★Mousterian, ★Acheulian, and ★Chellean deposits (see these terms), but are not as highly finished as those of the Magdalenian. This classification is entirely independent of evidence of superposition of deposits.—**Spectral series**, in *phys.*, a group or series of lines in the spectrum the wavelengths of which are related in some definite and systematic manner such that the position of one of them being given that of the others may be computed. —**Stockdale series**, the lowest division of the Silurian in Westmoreland and Cumberland, England, equivalent to the Llandovery group and subdivided into a series of graptolitic zones.—**Tejon series**, the upper member of the Eocene Tertiary on the Pacific coast.—**Transitional series**, in *paleon.*, an evolutional series of genetically related varietal forms which present gradual mutation from one species to another through successive geological horizons.—**Uitenhage series**, a formation in South Africa, regarded as of Lower Cretaceous age and having some plant species identical with those of the Rajmahal series of eastern India, which is accounted of late Jurassic age. The Uitenhage beds are regarded as indicating the continued existence of the belt of emerged land between India and South Africa beyond Jurassic and into Cretaceous time.—**Ultrabasic series**, those igneous rocks which contain less than the normal percentages of silica of the basic rocks, that is, rocks below 40 per cent. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 240.—**Unartok series**, Eocene beds on the shore of Disko Island, Greenland, from which a considerable series of plants (*Laurus, Juglans, Magnolia, Quercus, Sequoia*) has been described by Heer. —**Unconditionally convergent series**, in *math.*: (*a*) A series which is convergent and has the same value, whatever the order of its terms. (*b*) Same as *absolutely convergent* ★*series*.—**Waihao series**, a division of the Upper Silurian rocks in New Zealand.—**Wairoa series**, a division of the Triassic system in New Zealand, lying above the Oreti and below the Otapiri series.—**Wanaka series**, a lower division of the Takaka system or Silurian of New Zealand.—**Well-ordered series**. Same as *well-ordered set*. See ★*well-ordered*, 2.—**White River series**, an extensive series of fresh-water Miocene Tertiary beds which cover large areas in Colorado, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, and extend into the Northwest Territories of Canada. These beds have a thickness of about 800 feet and have been subdivided, on the basis of the fossils they carry, into the *Protoceras, Oreodon,* and *Titanotherium* beds, all of which are profuse in mammalian remains.

series-connected (sē′rēz-kŏ-nek′ted), *p. a.* In *elect.*, said of a battery or group of generators connected positive terminal of the first to negative terminal of the second, and so on, so that the electromotive force of the group is the sum of the electromotive forces of the units and the resistance of the group is the sum of their resistances. *Steinmetz*, Elect. Engineering, p. 107.

series-dynamo (sē′rēz-dī′na-mō), *n.* In *elect.*, a machine the field coils of which are in series with the armature circuit.

series-generator (sē′rēz-jen′e-rā-tor), *n.* See ★*series-dynamo*.

series-motor (sē′rēz-mō′tôr), *n.* See ★*series-dynamo*.

series-transformer (sē′rēz-tranz-fôr′mėr), *n.* See ★*transformer*.

series-turn (sē′rēz-tėrn), *n.* Any one of the ampere-turns in the series-windings of the field coils of an electric generator or motor.

serific (se-rif′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *seri(cum)*, silk, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Pertaining to the making of silk threads; having the function of making silk threads: as, the *serific* glands of a silkworm.

serigraph (ser′i-gråf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *seri(cum)*, silk, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

serimeter (se-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *seri(cum)*, silk, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk thread.

serinda, *n.* See ★*sarinda*.

serine (ser′in), *n.* [L. *ser(icum)*, silk, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, $HOCH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on sericin. It forms monoclinic crystals, and is also called *α-amino-hydracrylic* acid.

serio-comic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A professional singer of serio-comic songs; one who performs serio-comic rôles.

Seriphus (ser′i-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σέριφος*, a kind of locust, also a kind of wormwood.] A genus of sciænoid fishes known from one species found in the eastern Pacific.

sermonoid (sėr′mon-oid), *n.* [*sermon* + *-oid*.] Something resembling a sermon. [Nonce-word.]

> A sarcasm is converted into a *sermonoid*.
> *E. A. Poe*, Marginalia, v.

sermonology (sėr-mo-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [*sermon* + *-ology*.] The art of sermon-writing and preaching; sermons and their delivery; homiletics. [Rare.]

> Few liberal-minded preachers would not prize the opportunity of investigating . . . the *sermonology* of ancient and medieval as well as of modern times.
> *Kidder*, Homiletics, iii.

sernamby (sėr′nam-bi), *n.* [Perhaps based on *Serinhem*, *Serenhem*, a name of Pernambuco.] A coarse form of Para rubber obtained from latex which has coagulated before it could be smoked in the usual manner or which has been scraped from the collecting vessels. See *Para rubber*, under ★*rubber*.

serocolitis (sē′rō-kō-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the colon.

serocyst (sē′rō-sist), *n.* [L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder.] A tumor, as of the breast, which contains one or more cysts: possibly a dilatation of lactiferous ducts.

serocystic (sē-rō-sis′tik), *a.* [*serocyst* + *-ic*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a serocyst.

serodiagnosis (sē-rō-dī-ag-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *διάγνωσις*, diagnosis.] Same as *serum* ★*diagnosis*. *Nature*, May 1, 1902, p. 16.

seroenteritis (sē-rō-en-te-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestine.

serohemorrhagic (sē-rō-hem-o-raj′ik), *a.* [L. *serum*, serum, + E. *hemorrhage* + *-ic*.] Marked by an exudation of serum and blood. *Bowhill*, Manual of Bacteriological Technique, p. 149.

serohepatitis (sē-rō-hep-a-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), liver, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneum which covers the liver.

serolemma (sē-rō-lem′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *λέμμα*, a scale.] In *embryol.*, the outer or serous cell-layer of the amnion in vertebrates.

serolin (sē′rō-lin), *n.* [L. *serum*, serum, + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] **1.** Same as ★*stercorin*.—**2.** A term formerly applied to a mixture of fats contained in dried blood-serum.

serology (sē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [NL. *serum* + *-ology*.] The scientific study or medical use of sera. See ★*serumtherapy* and ★*immunity*, 5.

seromucous (sē-rō-mū′kus), *a.* [L. *serum*, serum, + *mucus*, mucous, + *-ous*.] Composed partly of serum and partly of mucus.

seromuscular (sē-rō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [L. *serum*, serum, + *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar*[3].] Relating to both serous and muscular coats of the intestine. *Med. Record*, Jan. 17, 1903, p. 112.

seroot (se-röt′), *n.* [African.] Same as ★*seroot-fly*.

seroot-fly (se-röt′flī), *n.* A very bloodthirsty tabanid fly, of the genus *Pangonia*, inhabiting the upper Nile region in Africa. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 482.

seroplastic (sē-rō-plas′tik), *a.* [L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *-ic*.] Same as *serofibrinous*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 64.

seropuriform (sē-rō-pū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [L. *serum*, serum, + *pus* (*pur-*), pus, + *forma*, form.] Same as *seropurulent*.

seropus (sē′rō-pus), *n.* [L. *serum*, serum, + *pus*, pus.] Serum which contains an admixture of pus.

serosa (sē-rō′sä), *n.* [NL. (sc. *membrana*). See *serous*.] A serous membrane.

> The outer of these two membranes, that which arises from the outer leaf or layer of the amnion-fold, is the *serosa*.
> *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 532.

Serosa mucin, a mucinous substance found in exudates of inflammatory origin or associated with new growths: precipitated with acetic acid.

serosanguineous (sē′rō-sang-gwin′ē-us), *a.* [L. *serum*, serum, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *-eous*.] Composed of serum with an admixture of blood. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 705.

serose[2] (sē′rōs), *n.* [*serum* + *-ose*.] An albumose derived from serum-albumin. *Simon*, Physiol. Chem., p. 178.

serositis (sē-rō-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *serosus*, serous, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a serous membrane. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 78.

serosynovitis (sē-rō-sin-ō-vī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *serum*, serum, + NL. *synovia* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the synovial membrane accompanied by an effusion of watery fluid into the joint.

serotherapeutic (sē-rō-ther-a-pū′tik), *a.* [L. *serum*, serum, + E. *therapeutic*.] Relating to the treatment of disease by specific sera. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 486.

serotherapeutical (sē-rō-ther-a-pū′ti-kal), *a.* Same as ★*serotherapeutic*.

serotherapist (sē-rō-ther′a-pist), *n.* [*serotherap(y)* + *-ist*.] One who makes use of serumtherapy in combating disease.

serotherapy (sē-rō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Same as ★*serumtherapy*. *P. E. M. Berthelot*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 696.

serotinal (ser-ō-tī′nal), *a.* [*serotina* + *-al*[1].] **1.** Relating to the decidua serotina. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 384.—**2.** [*serotine*, late, + *-al*[1]. See *serotine*.] See the extract.

> Estival, June 1 to about July 7—twenty-one species *serotinal*, July 7 to about August 7—thirteen species; autumnal, August 7 to about September 21—twenty-two species. The prairie elements show a marked grouping into layers which correspond with the floral aspects. Overtopped by the autumnal, the sublayers are successively those of the *serotinal*, estival, vernal and prevernal.
> *Science*, Feb. 7, 1908, p. 207.

Serous apoplexy, sac. See ★*apoplexy*, ★*sac*[2].—**Serous cyst.** Same as *hygroma*.—**Serous gland.** See ★*gland*.

serow (se-rō′), *n.* [Native name.] A name for the goat-antelopes of Asia, forming the genus *Nemorhædus*: specifically applied to *N. bubalinus* of the Himalayas. This is about the size of a goat, has small, round horns, curving backward, and a coat of coarse, long, gray hair. One species, *N. crispus*, occurs in Japan.

> This somewhat isolated ruminant has its nearest allies in the genus Nemorhædus, of the mountains of Asia, which occurs in Japan (N. crispus), but of which the best-known form is commonly designated the "*serow*" by the sportsmen of the Himalayas.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 71.

serpentarin (sėr-pen′ta-rin), *n.* [*Serpentaria* + *-in*[2].] A poisonous compound contained in Virginia and Texas snakeroot, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*. It is said to be identical with clematin from *Aristolochia Clematitis* and is also called *aristolochine*.

serpentarium (sėr-pen-tā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *-arium*. See *serpent*.] A place where serpents are confined for safety or for exhibition. [Rare.]

serpentary, *n.*—**English serpentary**, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. Also called *snakeweed*.

serpent-column (sėr′pent-kol″um), *n.* A twisted bronze column which stands on the site of the ancient Hippodrome at Constantinople. It was erected at Delphi in 479 B.C. to support a gold tripod. It was removed to Constantinople by Constantine in 330 A.D. The column is composed of three snakes intertwined. The heads have been broken away, but it still retains the inscription commemorative of the Hellenic states which took part in the second Persian war. *C. T. Newton*, Travels in the Levant, II. 25.

serpent-head (sėr′pent-hed), *n.* A common name of fishes belonging to the family *Ophiocephalidæ*, found in fresh waters of Asia and Africa.

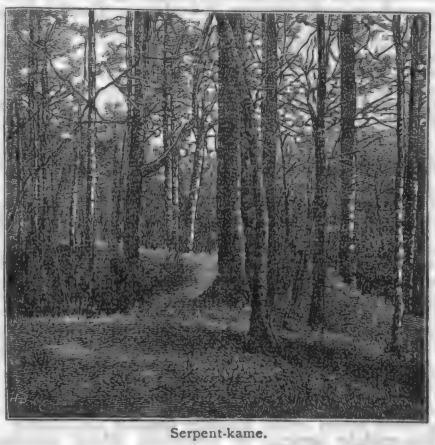
Serpentian (sėr-pen′shian), *n.* Same as *Serpentinian*.

Serpentid (sėr′pen-tid), *n.* [*Serpent* + *-id*[2].] A meteor belonging to a flock which has its radiant in the constellation Serpens.

> In April many fine meteors diverge from Virgo and Libra, while in May there are *Serpentids*, Scorpiids, and Ophiuchids.
> *Nature*, April 14, 1904, p. 571.

serpentine, *n.* **5.** In *math.*: (*a*) The surface generated by a sphere whose center travels along a helix. (*b*) A special curve of the third order. *Newton*.

serpent-kame (sėr′pent-kām), *n.* An elongate curving ridge of roughly stratified sands



Serpent-kame.

and gravels, supposed to mark the course of a subglacial stream. See *eskar*. *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 971.

serpent-ulcer (sėr′pent-ul″sėr), *n.* A serpiginous ulcer; one which travels over the surface by healing on one side as it involves new tissues on the other.

serpyllum (sėr-pil′um), *n.* [L. *serpyllum*, *serpillum*, thyme.] Same as *serpolet*.

serra, *n.* **2.** [Sp.] A fish, *Alepisaurus serra*, of the family *Alepisauridæ*, known from the coast of California. The type specimen, which was four feet long and weighed seven pounds, was discovered at Monterey in 1859. *Jordan and Evermann*, Fishes of North and Middle Amer., p. 597.

Serranellus (ser-a-nel′us), *n.* [NL., < *Serranus* + dim. *-ellus*.] A genus of serranoid fishes of Europe, typified by the common *Serranellus scriba*.

serranid (ser′a-nid), *n.* Any fish of the family *Serranidæ* or sea-bass.

serranine (ser′a-nin), *n.* A trade-name of a Swedish explosive which resembles dualin and sebastine.

serrate (ser′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serrated*, ppr. *serrating*. [*serrate*, *a.*] To render serrate; notch like a saw.

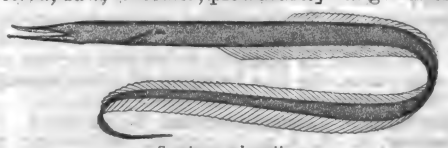
> Under a sheltering headland the lateral waves which run before the wind are small, and only serve to *serrate* the crest of the wave which comes from the offing.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 539.

serratiform (se-rat′i-fôrm), *a.* [*serrate* + *-form*.] Having a serrate, notched, or toothed form or appearance; serrate. [Rare.]

serre-fine (sâr-fēn′), *n.* [F., < *serrer*, close, + *fine*, a fine (blood-vessel).] A small spring-forceps of spiral wire, used for closing a wounded blood-vessel during an operation.

serre-nœud (sâr-nė′), *n.* [F., < *serrer*, close, + *nœud*, knot.] An instrument for tightening a ligature used in snaring off a tumor.

Serrivomer (ser-i-vō′mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *serra*, saw, + *vomer*, plowshare.] A genus of



Serrivomer beanii.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

snipe-eels, of the family *Nemichthyidæ*, found in the deep sea off both coasts of North America.

sertulum (sėr'tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *sertula* (-lă). [Dim. of L. *sertum;* in plural, a garland.] In *bot.*: (*a*) An umbel. [Obsolete.] (*b*) A selection of plants scientifically treated.

sertum (sėr'tum), *n.*; pl. *serta* (-tă). [L.; in plural, a wreath or garland.] In *bot.*, an account of, or report upon, a collection of plants.

serum, *n.* **4.** The blood-serum of an animal which has been rendered immune against some disease by injections of increasing quantities of the micro-organism of such disease; antitoxin. See *serum* ★*diagnosis* and ★*immunity,* 5.—**Anticholera serum, antiplague serum.** See *Haffkine's* ★*serum.*—**Antistaphylococcus serum,** a serum supposed to be curative of staphylococcus infections.—**Antistreptococcus serum.** Same as *streptococcus* ★*serum.*—**Artificial serum,** a solution of certain salts, chiefly chlorid of sodium, in the proportions existing in the blood, used in cases of shock, blood-poisoning, etc., by intravenous injection or hypodermoclysis.—**Blondel's serum,** the serum of fresh milk, obtained by filtration after coagulation and neutralization. Its action depends upon the presence of oxidases.—**Blood-serum.** See *serum,* 2. It is the liquid portion of the blood after coagulation has occurred—a yellowish liquid which differs from the blood-plasma in the absence of fibrinogen. The latter has been decomposed during the process of coagulation with the formation of fibrin and a small amount of fibrinoglobulin. The term 'blood-serum' is sometimes though incorrectly used synonymously with 'blood-plasma,' or to designate the liquid portion of the blood in contradistinction to the corpuscular elements.—**Calmette's serum,** an antiserum against certain kinds of snake-poison.—**Dunbar's serum,** an antiserum directed against the toxic action of the pollen of certain plants, as *Graminæ, Solidago, Ambrosia,* etc., which is thought to be the cause of hay-fever.—**Haffkine's serum,** either of two different sera which bear Haffkine's name. The one is directed against cholera and hence is known as *Haffkine's cholera serum;* the other is directed against plague, and is known as *Haffkine's antiplague serum.*—**Immune serum.** See ★*immune.*—**Löffler's serum,** a bacteriological culture medium containing solidified blood-serum, used in the cultivation of certain bacteria, such as the diphtheria bacillus.—**Maragliano's serum,** an antituberculosis serum.—**Marmorek's serum,** an antistreptococcus serum; a serum intended to combat infection with streptococci.—**Motile serum,** an immune serum which contains flagellar agglutinins.—**Non-motile serum,** an antiserum which contains somatic agglutinins, in contradistinction to a serum which has been obtained with motile organisms and hence contains also flagellar agglutinins.—**Normal serum,** specifically in *serology,* an antiserum one tenth of a cubic centimeter of which will neutralize ten times the minimum fatal dose of a given toxin.—**Polyvalent serum,** an immune serum which contains antibodies directed against more than one immunizing agent. Marmorek's antistreptococcus serum is a polyvalent serum, resulting on immunization with several varieties of streptococci.—**Serum diagnosis.** See ★*diagnosis.*—**Streptococcus serum,** an antiserum to the action of streptococci.—**Yeast serum,** the serum of animals which have been treated with increasing doses of yeast in their food: suggested for the treatment of various infectious diseases.—**Yersin-Roux serum.** (*a*) An antiplague serum. (*b*) An antidiphtheritic serum.

serum-agar (sē'rum-ā″gär), *n.* A medium for growing certain bacteria, composed of blood-serum and agar.

serumal (sē'rum-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *serum* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of serum or of a serum.

serum-disease (sē'rum-di-zēz′), *n.* A comprehensive term for the symptoms which sometimes follow an injection of foreign serum, *i.e.*, of serum from another species of animal, such, for example, as diphtheria antitoxin. The chief symptoms are fever, cutaneous rashes of various kinds, articular pains, glandular swellings, edema, albuminuria, etc. The condition is believed to be a form of anaphylaxis.

serum-identical (sē′rum-ī-den″ti-kal), *a.* Showing the same behavior toward a given immune serum: applied to related bacteria. *Jour. Exper. Med.,* Jan. 15, 1901, p. 355.

serumtherapy (sē-rum-ther'a-pi), *n.* The treatment of disease with the serum of animals which have been immunized against the specific organisms, or their products, to which the disease is supposedly referable. See ★*immunity,* 5, and *serum* ★*diagnosis.*

In spite, however, of the mass of data thus collected in the study of the processes involved in meeting infection and the establishment of cure and immunity, actual advances in *serumtherapy* and biological methods of treatment during this period have not kept pace with theory.
Journal Med. Research, Nov., 1908, p. 323.

serv. An abbreviation (*d*) [*cap.*] of *Servia.*

servage, *n.* **2.** In *old Eng.* and *feudal law,* the bringing to his lord's service of other workmen by a tenant in addition to his own service or rent; also, the like bringing of other vassals by a subject to his sovereign or chief.

servant, *n.*—**Assigned servant.** See ★*assigned.*

server, *n.* **3.** A male animal, particularly a bull, that copulates with, or serves, the female.

The bulls of these families are also good *servers* and sure getters. *Rep. Kansas State Board Agr.,* 1901–02, p. 355.

servery (sėr'vę-ri), *n.* A service-room; a room from which to serve (something). *N. and Q.,* 8th ser., VIII. 286.

service[1], *n.* **20.** The act of copulation between domesticated animals, especially cattle and horses.

There is no more important problem for the breeder to consider than that of *service.*
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 355.

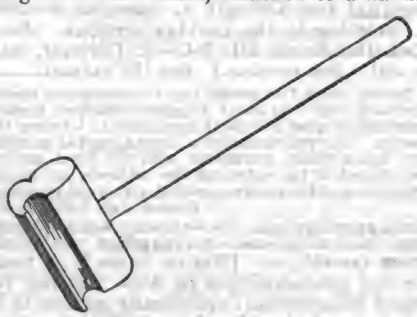
Cut service, in *lawn-tennis,* a service in which the ball is not hit squarely, but in which the racket draws strongly across the ball, so that it curves or bounds very much out of a straight line.—**Distinguished Service Order.** See ★*order.*—**Forest service.** See ★*forest.*—**Long service,** a hawser that has been served for a long distance to protect it from chafe.—**Long-service man,** an enlisted man whose term of service has been a long one.—**Overhand cut service,** in *lawn-tennis,* a cut service made overhand, that is, with the serving hand near or above the height of the shoulder.—**Reclamation Service,** the organization created by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States to carry into effect the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, which devoted the proceeds of the disposal of public lands to the construction of irrigation works in seventeen Western States. The expenditure to January 1, 1913, amounted to about seventy-five million dollars.

All readily available sources of water supply have long since been utilized, and systems for controlling the spring floods and other waters now going to waste in the small streams and rivers must be installed before the irrigated acreage can be greatly extended. Many reservoirs have already been constructed, and several projects of considerable magnitude are now being considered by the *Reclamation Service* of the Federal Government.
Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur. of Census, Irrig. in U. S., [1909.

Service by publication, the method of serving process on those who evade service or who are without the jurisdiction. Usually the writ or notice is published in a journal which the court specifies and a copy thereof is mailed to the person's last known address.—**United States Steamboat Inspection Service,** a bureau under the Department of Commerce, whose duty it is to examine and license all classes of steam-vessels, and certain classes of merchant sailing-vessels, and to grant to eligible masters, mates, pilots, and engineers certificates of competency authorizing them to serve in their respective capacities on board of the class of vessels for which they have received license.

II. *a.* Used ordinarily and every day, as distinguished from use under unusual conditions or in an emergency.—**Service wires,** the wires which connect the lamps, motors, or other apparatus to be supplied, within a building or on the premises of a consumer, with the mains of an electric lighting or power circuit.

service-board (sėr'vis-bōrd), *n.* A small piece of grooved flat board, attached to a handle,



Service-board.

used in place of a serving-mallet for winding service stuff on small rope. Also called *serving-board.*

service-court (sėr'vis-kōrt), *n.* In *lawn-tennis,* the space in a tennis-court into which the ball must be struck by the server.

service-pump (sėr'vis-pump), *n.* A pump used every day and continuously for any duty, as distinguished from an emergency-pump.

service-rail (sėr'vis-rāl), *n.* In *railroading,* an ordinary rail in use on a line, as distinguished from the rails in a cross-over switch or crossing. See ★*stock-rail* and ★*adhesion-rail.*

service-stop (sėr'vis-stop), *n.* The gradual stop of a train by use of the train-brake in ordinary circumstances when it is desired to retard the train: distinguished from the emergency-stop, by which the train is brought to rest in the shortest distance and time.

service-tree, *n.* **3.** The mountain-ash, either the European, *Sorbus Aucuparia,* or the American, *S. American,* the latter being usually distinguished as the *American service-tree.*—**4.** Same as *service-berry,* 3.

servigrous (sėr-vig'rus), *a.* Exceedingly or severely vigorous: as, *servigrous* oratory. [Prov., Southern U. S.]

The Sun . . . employs that expressive provincialism of the Southern mountaineer, "*servigrous,*" in describing the manner of oratory used by one of the . . . campaign speakers. . . . The word is of familiar use in the east Tennessee mountains, and has occasionally found its way down in the central basin and western valleys of this State.
Nashville Banner, quoted in the N. Y. Sun, Nov. 1, 1901.

servil, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *servile.*

serving-stuff (sėr'ving-stuf), *n.* *Naut.,* spun-yarn, rope-yarn, round-line, hambroline, etc., but especially the first.

servitial (sėr-vish' al), *a.* [< L. *serviti(um)* (see *service*) + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to a relation of service, such as that between servant and master, child and parent.

servitude, *n.* **7.** (*b*) In *civil* and *Scots law,* the subjection of a person or thing to another person or thing. The word is generally used as meaning an easement or real servitude.—**Mixed servitude,** the subjection of persons to things, or vice versa.—**Natural servitude,** a servitude which arises by reason of the natural conditions of the land.—**Real servitude,** in *Scots law,* a charge or burden upon one estate or tenement in favor of another.—**Rural servitude, urban servitude.** See *predial servitude,* under *servitude.*

Servo-Croatian (sėr′vō-krō-ā′shian), *n.* Servian and Croatian considered as practically one Slavic dialect. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 412.

servo-motor (sėr′vō-mō'tor), *n.* [F. *servo-moteur,* irreg. < L. *servire,* serve, assist, + *motor,* a mover.] A motor whose movements are automatically controlled and follow the motions of a controlling apparatus.

The regulation of the turbine, which meets even the greatest requirements, is effected in a way similar to the hydraulic turbine of the Swiss company by means of an extremely sensitive spring governor, including a *servo-motor,* the entering tension of the steam being altered according to the different loads.
Amer. Inventor, July 15, 1904, p. 315.

sesame-oil, *n.*—**German sesame-oil,** camelina-oil or gold-of-pleasure oil, obtained from the seeds of *Camelina sativa.* See *gold-of-pleasure.*

sesi (sā-sē'), *n.* [Cuban Sp. *sesí,* also *jesí,* from an aboriginal name.] The black-fin snapper, *Lutjanus buccanella,* a common West Indian market-fish, crimson above and silvery beneath. Also called *boucanelle* and *sesi de lo alto* ('sesi of the deep sea').

sesquialter, *n.* **II.** *a.* In *bot.,* same as *sesquialteral* (*b*). Compare ★*hemiologamous.* *Jackson,* Glossary.

sesquicentennial (ses″kwi-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [L. *sesqui,* one half more, + E. *centennial.*] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to a period of a century and a half; one-hundred-and-fiftieth: as, a *sesquicentennial* celebration.

II. *n.* A one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary.

sesquisulphuret (ses-kwi-sul'fū-ret), *n.* Same as *susquisulphid.*

sesquiterpene (ses-kwi-tėr'pēn), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *terpene.*] The class name applied, in organic chemistry, to hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$, possessing a closed-chain structure. The term is derived from the fact that the terpenes have the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.

sessil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *sessile.*

sessility (se-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*sessile.*] The condition of being sessile. *Amer. Geol.,* April, 1903, p. 204.

sestiad† (ses'ti-ad), *n.* [Irreg. < It. *sesto* (L. *sextus*), sixth (as in *sestina*), + *-iad* (as in *Iliad,* which Chapman translated), for *-ad*[2] (as in *decad,* etc.). The proper term would be *hexad.*] One of six parts or divisions: applied by Chapman to his divisions, six in number, of Marlowe's (unfinished) narrative poem "Hero and Leander," including the four parts added by himself.

The arguments of all the *Sestiads* are by Chapman; who when he continued Hero and Leander, divided into the First and Second *Sestiads* that portion of the poem which was written by Marlowe.
Dyce, ed. Marlowe, Works, III. 1, note.

Sestian (ses'ti-an), *n.* [*Sesto,* near Florence, Italy, + *-ian.*] In *geol.,* the lowest stage of the Oligocene Tertiary in the northern Apennines of Italy.

sestino (ses-tē'nō), *n.* [It., < *sesto,* sixth, < L. *sextus,* sixth.] A bronze or copper coin struck in the name of Louis XII. of France as king of Naples (1501–1503).

Sesuto (se-sō'tō), *n.* [Basuto.] The language of the Basuto people; one of the Bantu languages of Africa. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 274.

set[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **35.** In *foot-racing,* the order (*set!*) given to the runners by the starter just before firing his pistol.—**36.** In *dominoes,* to put down the first stone; pose.—**Setting-up exercises.** Same as *setting-up* ★*drill.*—**To set across,** to

carry or ferry to the opposite side of a river, lake, or the like.—**To set flying.** See ★*flying*.—**To set out.** (*j*) In dressing skins, to smooth or work out flat and even with a machine or by hand. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 214. (*k*) In *printing*, to exhaust (all the available type in a case or in a font).—**To set the watch**, to call out the night watch aboard ship.—**To set up.** (*p*) To erect or put in place with the parts fitted together in correct adjustment and ready for use: said of surveying instruments, steam-engines, etc.

II. *intrans.* **12.** To become attached to a support and, hence, likely to survive and to grow to maturity, as oyster spawn; strike, as spawn. *Stand. Dict.*—**To set out (to)**, to undertake (to do something); to make up one's mind (to do something).

> We . . . kerry a hollerday, ef we *set out*,
> Ez stiddily ez though 't wuz a redoubt.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers 2d ser., vi.

set[1], *p. a.* **8.** In *cricket*, likely to make a good score; able to play the bowling: said of a batsman.

set[1], *n.* **18.** (*d*) An upsetting tool used as a punch with a hammer to give saw-teeth the desired angle from the plane of the plate or a width greater than the plate where they cut the wood. (*e*) A swage or upsetting tool for forming rivet-heads. Also called a *snap*. (*f*) A steel pin for driving finishing-nails into or below the surface of wood, or in places where the hammer-head cannot reach. (*g*) A form of spanner in which the holder for the nut or bolt-head is made by bending the shank around and back upon itself until the desired figure is formed by the bent stock. (*h*) A piece of hard wood placed on top of a pile to transmit the blows of the falling head when the pile proper has gone so far down that it cannot be struck directly. (*i*) The amount of compression which a spring takes under a load. (*j*) A device like a screw-clamp to hold two parts together until they are fitted or joined. **—27.** In *math.*, a sequence of things simply arranged; a series of terms; an aggregate of points; a manifold; an assemblage.

Open *sets* and the theory of content: by Dr. W. H. Young. Two definitions of the content of an open *set* are given, and are shown to be in agreement for that class of open *sets* which has the property that the content of the *set*, obtained by adding to any number of the class any *set* of non-overlapping intervals, is equal to the sum of the contents of the component *sets*. This class contains all known open *sets*, and all those obtainable from them by any of the ordinary processes.

Nature, Jan. 28, 1904, p. 311.

28. In *phys.*, a change of molecular arrangement or structure, in general of the nature of a strain, which remains after the stress which produced it has been removed. A set which gradually diminishes and finally disappears is called a *temporary set;* one which does not is a *permanent set.*

Precautions are needed to avoid the influence of *temporary set*, or hysteresis in the resistance of the filament . . . and especially the *permanent set* due to abnormally high voltage. *W. M. Stine*, Photometrical Measurements, p. 191.

29. In *currying*, an uneven place on the flesh side of a hide, caused by careless splitting. [Rare.] *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 167.—**30.** A paving-block; also a curbstone. [Rare in the United States.]

It is paved with *setts*, 6 inches by 3 inches, with a 1-inch gap, and has a regular but fairly rough surface.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 348.

This may be due to the fact that as the wheel travels faster, it has less time to fall into the little holes in the roadway, merely skimming along the tops of the ridges. Well-laid *setts* under these circumstances, even with wide, deep gaps, form a perfectly smooth track at high speeds. In some tests it was even found that the tractive effort was smaller for *setts* than for macadam.

Elect. World and Engin., Nov. 21, 1903, p. 851.

Articles of set. See ★*article*.—**Closed set,** in *math.*, a set every fundamental set in which has a limit in it.—**Coherent sets.** In *math.*, two fundamental sets or series wholly ascending or wholly descending are coherent: (1) if both are ascending, and after any term of either there is always a term of the other; (2) if both are descending, and before any term of either there is always a term of the other; (3) if one is ascending, the other descending, and the one wholly precedes the other, and there is at most one term which is between the two fundamental sets.—**Cohesive set,** in *math.*, a set for any two elements of which, t and t', if ϵ is an arbitrary distance of the kind presented by the set, for ϵ given in advance and as small as we please, there is always a finite number of elements, $t_1, t_2, \ldots t_n$, belonging to the set, such that the distances $tt_1, t_1t_2, t_2t_3, \ldots t_nt'$ are all less than ϵ.—**Compact set,** in *math.*, a set having a term between any two.—**Complete set,** in *math.*, those terms, and only those terms, which have the generating relation or its converse to some one term, together with that one term.—**Condensed set,** in *math.*, a set each of the terms of which is a principal term.—**Connected set,** in *math.*, a set such that, given any two of its terms, there is a certain finite number (not necessarily unique) of steps from one term to the next by which we can pass from one of our two terms to the other.—**Content of a closed set of points.** If each point of a closed set of points is inclosed in a small interval of which it is the mid-point, the limit of the sum of the finite number of non-overlapping intervals filled up by these small overlapping intervals, when the lengths of these latter are indefinitely decreased, is the content Ip of the set of points.—**Continuous set.** Same as *continuous* ★*series*.—**Countable set.** Same as *denumerable* ★*set*.—**Countably infinite set,** in *math.*, a set in one-to-one correspondence with the scale of the natural numbers.—**Deduced set.** Given any finite or infinite number of sets of points, that set which contains all the points which belong to every set, and no other points, is the deduced set.—**Dense set,** in *math.*, a set between every two unequal elements of which there is another element.—**Denumerable set,** in *math.*, a set which can be exhibited as a series having a first term and in which every term takes a specifiable place; a set the elements of which can be put into one-to-one correspondence with the elements of a progression.—**Derivative of a set,** in *math.*, the assemblage of all its limiting points (*first derivative*). The first derivative of the first derivative is the second derivative, and so on.—**Derived set.** Same as *derivative of a* ★*set*.—**Equivalent sets,** in *math.*, two sets, A and B, when, and only when, it is possible to set up between the elements of A and those of B a one-to-one correspondence.—**Fundamental set,** of a given series, every progression or regression which belongs to the given series.—**Hanging sets,** in *mining*, timbers to which the cribs are suspended in sinking through soft strata.—**Infinite set,** in *math.*, a set having a proper part equivalent to the whole; a set which can be put into one-to-one correspondence with a proper part of itself.—**Limit of a fundamental set** contained in any one-dimensional set or series, in the case of a progression, a term such that it comes after the whole progression, but every term before the limit comes before some term of the progression.—**Linear set,** in *math.*, a one-dimensional set; a set representable by points on a straight line.—**Multitude of a set.** Same as ★*potency of a set*.—**Normally ordered set.** Same as *well-ordered set.* See ★*well-ordered*, 2.—**Nucleus of a set.** See ★*nucleus*.—**Numerable set.** Same as *denumerable* ★*set*.—**Open set.** (*a*) See *twill* ★*set*. (*b*) In *math.*, a set which is not closed. See extract under ★*set*[1], *n.*, 27. (*c*) In *coal-mining*, the unfilled space between pack-walls.—**Ordinal set.** Same as *ordinal* ★*system*.—**Partial set,** in *math.*, a set which is connected but not complete.—**Perfect set,** in *math.*, one which is closed and condensed.—**Permanent set,** in *phys.*, a strain which lasts indefinitely after the release from stress. See ★*set*[1], *n.*, 28.—**Potency of a set,** its Cantorian cardinal number. See ★*number*.—**Power of a set.** Same as *potency of a* ★*set*.—**Rib set.** See *twill* ★*set*.—**Set dense in itself.** Same as *condensed* ★*set*.—**Similar sets,** in *math.*, two sets such that there exists a one-to-one relation which couples every element of either with one, and only one, element of the other.—**Simply ordered set,** in *math.*, a set the elements of which have been arranged in an order of succession having the two following properties: (1) of any two elements m_1 and m_2, one, m_1, has the lower, the other, m_2, has the higher rank; (2) if of three elements, m_1, m_2, m_3, the m_1 is of lower rank than m_2, and m_2 of lower rank than m_3, then m_1 also is of lower rank than m_3.—**Spread set,** a bending sidewise of saw-teeth by a swage or set, as distinguished from the up set given to chisel-edge teeth used for cutting with the grain and the spring set given by sidewise bending.—**Spring set,** the bending of the teeth of a saw sidewise to form the kerf-width and prevent cramping of the blade.—**Temporary set,** in *phys.*, a set or strain of any sort which lasts after the removal of stress, but which gradually disappears. See ★*set*[1], *n.*, 28.—**Theory of sets,** in *math.*, a fundamental branch of mathematics (assemblage-theory) due, as regards its characteristic concepts and their organization into a distinct body of coherent doctrine, chiefly to Georg Cantor (dating from 1870).—**The smart set,** the ultrafashionable members of fashionable society. [Society slang.]—**Twill set,** one of the three methods of inserting wire into the foundation of card-clothing. The other two methods are called *open set* and *rib set.*—**Upper segment of a set,** in *math.*, all terms greater than μ, if μ is a single term, or greater than a variable term (some term) of μ, if μ is a class of terms all of which are greater than some fixed term of the set, and if μ has no minimum, that is, if every term of μ is greater than some other term of μ.—**Well-ordered set.** See ★*well-ordered*, 2.

seta, *n.*—**Aërostatic setæ,** certain hairs or bristles which occur on the young larvæ of the nun-moth, *Psilura monocha*, and allied bombycids, and of which each bears a small bladder in the middle. They possibly aid the spread of the larvæ by the wind. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 408.

Setarches (sē-tär'kēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *seta*, a bristle, + Gr. *ἀρχός*, the rectum.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes inhabiting deep water in temperate and warm seas.

set-back, *n.* **5.** Any game in which a failure to score is counted by setting back the player instead of allowing his adversary to add the points to his score: usually restricted to games such as all-fours, in which there is bidding for the trump.

set-copper (set'kop″ėr), *n.* A condition of the copper in the reverberatory process for refining crude copper, when the impurities have been oxidized and the amount of dissolved cuprous oxid has reached a certain point (about 6 per cent.). See the extract.

In refining copper, the metal is melted down in a reverberatory furnace in a more or less oxidizing atmosphere and then further subjected to an oxidizing smelting in order to eliminate the common impurities, most of which have a stronger affinity for oxygen than has copper. In these operations some of the copper is oxidized to cuprous oxide and dissolved by the metal bath. When the quantity of dissolved cuprous oxide has reached about 6 per cent, the metal is said to have been brought to "*set-copper.*"

Electrochem. Industry, March, 1904, p. 87.

set-down[2] (set'doun), *n.* [*set*[2] + *down.*] A meal to sit down to (implying luxury). [Slang.]

He would hardly speak to me, he felt so important, but his main notion of style now is a sumptuous "*set-down*" and a well-filled pipe of "snipe" after it. Even if you should find him dressed in newspapers and a blue necktie he would not mind to-day, provided you caught him tucking away the *set-down.*

Josiah Flynt, in McClure's Mag., June, 1901, p. 117.

seter (sē'tėr), *n.* [Also (Shetland and Orkney) *seater, setter, saeter;* Norw. *sæter, seter,* Sw. *säter,* Icel. *sætr, setr,* mountain pastures, dairy lands.] **1.** A pasture; a meadow; in Scandinavia, a mountain pasture to which the cattle are driven up and where they remain during the summer months.

A large area of forest and mountain is attached to each farm, and there are usually one or two *sæters* on the mountain, to which the cows are driven for about three months in summer. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 137.

It is discovered . . . that B— went to pay a door-yard call on O— B—, who lives on the *saeter* where the wind and the bald granite scaurs fight it out together.

R. Kipling, in Harper's Mag., May, 1900, p. 867.

2. A wave-cut terrace in solid rock, marking the former position of the strand.

He believes that these phenomena extended even to the Norwegian coast, and that the strand-lines of the fjords, whether in the form of platforms eroded out of the solid rock (*seter*) or terraces of sediment, mark former levels of lakes that filled these valleys when their mouths were blocked up with the ice-sheet.

Nature, June 2, 1904, p. 111.

setfast (set'fȧst), *n.* A boil.

Setigerous sac. See ★*sac*[2].

set-line (set'lin), *n.* A fish-line with a baited hook which is set or anchored: often a long line stretched horizontally, from which several shorter lines with baited hooks hang.

set-nut (set'nut), *n.* **1.** A nut screwed home on top of another, to take up any slack in the fitting of the threads and increase the friction of the helical surfaces on each other, so that unscrewing will be less likely or will be prevented; a jam-nut; a safety-nut; a pinching-nut.—**2.** A jam-nut with a radial set-screw made home against the stock of the bolt, so as to lessen the likelihood of the unscrewing of either nut.

seton (sē'ton), *v. i.* [*seton, n.*] To pass a tape or strip of linen through the skin to form a fistula; use a seton-needle and seton to obtain counter-irritation, to apply medicaments, and to secure drainage.

Many plans of prevention have been adopted, such as bleeding, *setoning*, feeding upon diuretics and alteratives, all with the object of keeping down the condition, and thus making the animals less susceptible.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 254.

set-screw, *n.* (*c*) Specifically, a screw having a square head, the distance across the flats of the head being equal to the diameter of the screw.

setsicker (set'sik-ėr), *n.* Same as ★*sitfast*, 2.

set-square (set'skwãr), *n.* **1.** In *drafting* or *plotting*, a form of T-square in which the blade can be rotated with respect to the head and can be set at any desired angle by means of a graduated arc: used for laying off parallel lines at any given angle of obliquity with the edge of the drawing-board.

It obviates the use of the protractor, since the points can be projected with scale, T-square, and *set-square*, and the work can be set out more accurately than with any protractor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 88.

2. A square or right-angled triangle with acute angles of 45° or of 30° and 60°, used where the try-square (in which the stock is thicker than the blade) is not convenient.

sett[2], *n.* Same as ★*set*[1], *n.*, 30.

setter[1], *n.* **5.** A machine for setting out hides. See *to* ★*set out* (*j*). *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 113.

setting, *n.* **12.** The temporary station of a portable sawmill, yarding-engine, or other machine used in logging.—**13.** A wash of gum or other suitable material applied to the surface of a pencil or crayon drawing on paper in order to prevent the work of the artist from being rubbed off; a fixative.—**Indian setting,** a mode of setting imperfect gems whereby the normal upper or under surfaces are set face outward and are inclosed in the setting so that the flaws are not visible.—**Setting out.** (*c*) In *arch.*, the practice and art of fixing the exact place for any work to be done, as of a house upon its site, the paths and terraces of a garden, and the like. The term includes the determining of vertical height as well as of the horizontal plan.

setting-hammer (set'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* **1.** A tinsmith's hammer, having a square head and a chisel-shaped peen.—**2.** A light hand-ham-

mer used for swaging the teeth of saws in setting them. It has a special shape to enable one tooth to be hit without striking the next also.

setting-machine, *n.* **2.** A machine for setting leather. See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 33. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 116.

setting-point (set'ing-point), *n.* **1.** The point of adjustment or setting of any mechanism.—**2.** The position of any machine, or part of a machine, in which adjustment is most conveniently made.—**3.** The point or place in a machine where adjustment is arranged for or is designed to take place.

setting-screw (set'ing-skrö), *n.* **1.** A screw by which cams or timing devices may be so adjusted as to do their work as desired.—**2.** A set-screw; a screw by which pulleys or collars are fastened or adjusted on a shaft. The screw passes radially through hub or collar, and bottoms or beds upon the shaft, holding the hub or collar from slipping round or lengthwise. Sometimes the set-screw enters a counterbore made for it in the circumference of the shaft.

settings-in (set-ingz-in'), *n. pl.* Imperfections in velveteens and similar fabrics.

setting-stone (set'ing-stōn), *n.* A stone used in setting leather. See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 33. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 416.

settlement[1], *n.* **10.** In *pathol.*, determinate nosological position.

Even more set diseases began to lose their *settlements*, and were recognized as terms of series.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 611.

Church, college settlement. See *social* ★*settlement*.—**Land settlement**, in India, the assessment of the land-tax. The assessor is styled the *settlement officer*. The details vary in different provinces, but in general a settlement is a decision as to the agricultural capacity of a district and the value of its produce. The result is what is known as a *settlement report*, which records the mass of agricultural statistics and forms a basis for assessment. Often spoken of as *settlement* simply: as, the "*settlement* is preceded by the survey."—**Settlement officer.** See *land* ★*settlement*.—**Settlement report.** See *land* ★*settlement*.—**Social settlement**, a place of residence and varied social activity established by educated men or women in a neglected or unfavored neighborhood, for the purpose of bringing about acquaintance and sympathetic relations between educated people and the less fortunate ones living in such districts. Such houses are known also as *university settlements*, *college settlements*, *church settlements*, *church houses*, and *neighborhood houses*. The first experiment of the kind was Toynbee Hall, East London, established in 1884 by the Rev. Samuel A. Barnett in memory of Arnold Toynbee, an Oxford student who died before his efforts to found a social center of this kind were realized. The college settlement on Rivington street, New York city, was established by college women in 1889, and Hull House in Chicago by Miss Jane Addams in the same year. The activities of the social settlement have been enlarged from time to time, and now include reading-rooms, baths, gymnasiums, playgrounds, lectures, musical instruction, and classes in drawing, literature, kitchen-gardening and economics, and sometimes religious instruction. Day-nurseries, dispensaries, employment bureaus, and savings-banks also are carried on. Much attention is given by most of the social settlements to developing the play side of life. Social clubs and entertainments are instituted, with the object of providing means of recreation for those of all ages. Interest in civic activities is likewise stimulated, and the larger social welfare is kept in mind. In 1898 there were fifty college settlements in Great Britain and eighty in the United States. There are now more than four hundred social centers in the United States of the kind described, a number of which bear the title of college settlement. There are social settlements in Japan, in India, and in New South Wales.—**University settlement.** See *social* ★*settlement*.—**Village settlement**, a settlement of immigrant families in a village instead of on scattered farms, the lands granted by the government for the settlement being owned and worked by the villagers in common: an experiment in colonizing first attempted in New Zealand, whence, being successful, it was introduced into the colonies in Australia.

Settlers' matches. See ★*match*[2].

settler's-twine (set'lėrz-twīn″), *n.* A grass-like fiber-plant, *Gymnostachys anceps*, belonging to the arum family, used in New South Wales and Queensland as twine. When used for any purpose where particular strength is required, the leaves are prepared by singeing them in fire or hot ashes. Also called *traveler's-grass*.

settling-back (set'ling-bak), *n.* Same as ★*racking-back*.

settling-well (set'ling-wel), *n.* A well or basin in which water or other liquid is allowed to stand so that suspended matter or sediment may settle before the water or other liquid is drawn off for subsequent use. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 396.

setwell (set'wel), *n.* Same as *setwall*.

set-work, *n.* **3.** In a sawmill, the mechanism of the carriage by which the log upon it is automatically set or fed to the saw after each advance of the carriage and is made to present a new section to the saw, this movement determining the thickness of the board or plank to be cut.

Sevatian (sē-vā'shian), *n.* In *geol.*, the upper division of the Juvavian stage in the pelagic Trias of the Mediterranean basin.

seven. I. *a.*—**The seven perfect colors**, in the manufacture of oriental carpets, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, rose, and red. *Burlington Mag.*, I. 79.

II. *n.*—**Under and over seven**, a dice-game played with two dice and a lay-out upon which three adjoining spaces are marked U, 7, O. After the bets are placed, the banker throws and pays even money on all bets in U if the throw is less than 7, on all in O if the throw is over 7. Bets on 7 flat pay 3 for 1. When 7 is thrown the bank takes all the money placed on U and O.

seven-bark (sev'n-bärk), *n.* The wild hydrangea, *Hydrangea arborescens*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 774.

seven-sisters (sev'n-sis″tėrz), *n.* Either the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, or the petty spurge, *E. Peplus*.

seventh, *n.*—**Natural seventh**, in *music*, either a seventh tone in a scale derived from the seventh partial tone of the key-note, or the interval between such a tone and the key-note.

seventh-chord, *n.*—**Leading seventh-chord**, in *music*, a seventh-chord on the leading tone, usually considered to be a dominant ninth-chord with its root omitted.

Sèvres alloy. Same as ★*invar*.—**Sèvres blue.** See ★*blue*.

sew[1], *v. t.* **3.** In *bookbinding*, to pass the thread separately through the creased fold of each section of (an unbound book).

Sewage irrigation. See ★*irrigation*.

sewage-farm (sū'āj-färm), *n.* A farm or field suitably embanked and underdrained and provided with proper channels and sluices, used for the purpose of sewage disposal by the method of irrigation, in which the production of agricultural crops may be either a primary or a secondary object.

The Trent valley, in the southern part of the county, constitutes an important migration route, but with the exception of the *sewage farm* near Egginton there is but little to attract wild fowl and waders.
Athenæum, Feb. 3, 1906, p. 129.

sewage-siphon (sū'āj-sī″fọn), *n.* An arrangement of piping in connection with underground receptacles for sewage, or in disposal plants, by which the liquid is removed by siphoning, usually automatic, so as to effect a preliminary separation before the discharge is conveyed to disposing-works, or to retain the sewage in a contact-bed for a specified time and then discharge it.

sewage-sludge (sū'āj-sluj), *n.* The precipitate or solid residue remaining after the usual treatment of sewage in sewage-disposal systems. It is often pressed into cakes after filtration.

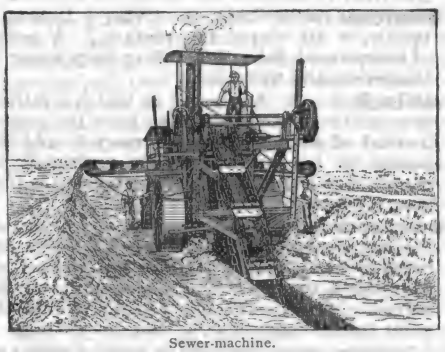
sewer[3] (sū'ėr), *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To empty as a sewer; discharge sewage.

Another change, slow in operation but serious in results, is that induced by the establishment of sewerage systems in river towns, through the growth of a population which naturally *sewers* into the river.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VIII. 277.

sewer-brick (sū'ėr-brik), *n.* See ★*brick*[2].

sewering (sū'ėr-ing), *n.* The system of drains and conduits by means of which drainage and sewage are collected and conveyed by gravity to an outfall or a place of disposal.

sewer-machine (sū'ėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A special form of excavator of the chain-bucket dredge type used to cut the ditch or trench for sewers or other underground conduits by mechanical means and do away with hand-labor and improve the speed of such work. The excavating is done by steel buckets carried on an extension frame and fed downward and forward by power as the material is removed. The excavating and elevating frame is carried upon the front part of a steam-driven traction-engine the wheels of which rest upon the edges of the ditch on each side, and the whole machine can be self-propelled forward as the cut is made. A conveyer belt or buckets receive the discharged dirt from the excavating buckets, and can drop it at one side.



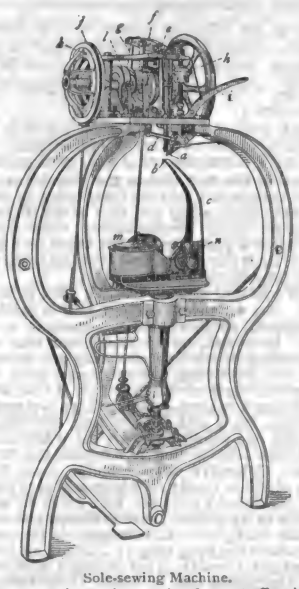
Sewer-machine.

2. A name less correctly given to the combination of wire-rope tramway with hoisting capacity, used in making sewer trenches, or similar excavations for subways or pipe-lines. It consists of a series of A-shaped frames placed in a line astride of the trench and supporting an overhead track on which a trolley, supporting a hoisting-block and bucket, traverses the whole length of the machine. At the advance end of the machine is a small house supported on wheels, which travels on a temporary track laid on the ground and contains a boiler and winding-engine, the engine controlling, by means of wire ropes, the hoisting of the bucket and the movements of the trolley. In operation the bucket, when filled in the trench, is hoisted to the trolley and hauled in either direction along the track to the dumping-place. As the trench advances, the power-house is moved forward and the frames and sections of track are taken down at the rear end of the work and reset in advance, the entire machine thus continually moving forward.

sewer-pipe (sū'ėr-pīp), *n.* A pipe for the conducting of sewage or drainage: usually a pipe of glazed earthenware with bell-and-spigot joints laid underground. It is distinguished from a soil-pipe in that the latter generally conveys the discharge from privies and water-closets of residences only, and not storm-water from the streets. The soil-pipe is usually a branch into the sewer-pipe.

sewer-trap (sū'ėr-trap), *n.* A device to seal the discharge-duct into a sewer-pipe in order to prevent the flow of gas or sewer-air into the house-drain: usually a water-seal, in a U-shaped piece of pipe of metal or glazed earthenware.

sewing-machine, *n.* **1.** The following are types of sewing-machines: (*a*) *Straight-ahead machine*, any machine in which the stitching is directly forward or in a straight line. The ordinary machine for domestic sewing is an example. (*b*) *Special machine*, any machine on which a special kind of stitching may be done or which is used on special kinds of work or material, as the carpet-sewing and the button-sewing machine. (*c*) *Cylinder-bed machine*, a machine in which a cylinder-arm takes the place of the bed-plate or table of ordinary machines. The cylinder-bed is designed to facilitate the handling of the work, particularly in sewing shoes, skirts, and large garments. (*d*) *Fancy-stitching machine*, a sewing-machine having one needle and no feed, the object being to give the operator complete control over the movement of the fabric as it passes under the needle, and to give a free hand-feed that is useful in decorative, ornamental, and fancy stitching, etc. (*e*) *Overseaming-machine*, any machine adapted to the overseaming or zigzag stitch. In this class of machines the needle-bar which supports the needle is held by a pivoted frame which, by suitable connections, can be given a reciprocating sidewise motion which changes the position of the needle at each stroke. As the feed-motion also advances at each stroke, the stitching is drawn out into an angular or zigzag figure. Since the stroke or shove of the needle and the feed are under the control of the operator, the combined motions can be used to make a great variety of stitches, adapted to a wide range of work. (*f*) *Two-needle machine*, any machine employing two needles and making two parallel rows of stitches. The needles may be fixed in the same relative positions, or the machine may be of the over-seaming type. Two-needle machines are adapted to a great variety of work, from carpet-sewing to the finest decorative and embroidery sewing. (*g*) *Multiple-needle machine*, any machine employing from three to twelve needles. The needles may be arranged side by side at equal distances apart, or in groups adapted to different stitching, as in staying, cording, boning, and other special work.



Sole-sewing Machine.
a, operating points (point for cast-off, point for feed, pressure-foot); *b*, whirl; *c*, Stanley steam-horn; *d*, feed-link; *e*, shaft for rocker; *f*, needle-lever; *g*, eccentric strap; *h*, ratchet-pawls; *i*, hand-lever; *j*, friction-pulley; *k*, friction-wheel; *l*, feed-cams; *m*, steam wax-pot; *n*, tension-truck.

3. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for sewing leather, built upon the general plan of the machine for sewing fabrics. It appears in a great variety of forms and under many different

names, as *fair-stitch machine, counter-stitcher, saddle-seam machine, wax-thread machine, outsole stitcher,* etc. The illustration shows a typical sole-sewing machine of the McKay type.—**Carpet-sewing machine,** a portable hand-power sewing-machine used in sewing together matched lengths of carpet. The two pieces of carpet to be sewn are matched, and suspended face to face with the edges joined in a suspending- and stretching-machine. The sewing-machine is then hung on the joined edges, and is operated by turning a crank, the machine automatically feeding itself to the work as fast as the stitching is done. A larger clamping- and stretching-machine employs a power sewing-machine that is suspended from a traveling cable over the edges of the carpet-lengths. An extra heavy overseaming sewing-machine having a wide table is used in sewing carpets. A blind-stitch carpet-serging machine is also used in sewing pile carpets by employing a guide to turn the pile away from the edge of the carpet while the stitch is being made.

sewing-spasm (sō′ing-spazm), *n.* Same as *seamstresses' cramp.*

sewing-table, *n.* **3.** A long bench or table on which a number of sewing-machines are placed. A shaft extends under the table to give power to the machines by means of short belts. The operator, seated before his machine, controls the power, as required, by a treadle and independently of all the other machines.

sewing-thread (sō′ing-thred), *n.* A three-ply twisted yarn suitably finished for use in sewing.

sex-abortion (seks′a-bôr″shon), *n.* In *entom.*, the phenomenon of the production of sexless adults, as the worker, soldier, and other castes in certain social hymenopterous and isopterous insects. *L. O. Howard,* Insect Book, p. 1.

Sexagesimal system. See ★*system.*

sexavalence (sek-sav′a-lens), *n.* Same as ★*hexavalency.*

sexavalent (sek-sav′a-lent), *a.* Same as *hexavalent.*

Sulphur is . . . *sexavalent* as regards oxygen.
D. I. Mendeléjeff, in Athenæum, April 8, 1905, p. 437.

sex-cell (seks′sel), *n.* A reproductive cell, either the sperm-cell of the male or the ovum of the female, or one of the cells from which they arise by division, such as the spermatogonia and the oögonia.

sexcuspidate (seks-kus′pi-dāt), *a.* [L. *sex,* six, + E. *cuspidate.*] Having six projections or cusps, as the molar teeth of some mammals; sextuberculate. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1899, p. 560.

sexenary (sek′se-nā-ri), *a.* [L. *sex,* six, + *-eni,* as in *centeni* (see *centenary*), + *-ary.*] In *arith.*, having a scale of notation with the radix 6.

sexigesimal (sek-si-jes′i-mal), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *sexagesimal.*

sexipolar (sek′si-pō-lär), *a.* [L. *sex,* six, + E. *polar.*] Having six poles.—**Sexipolar field,** a magnetic field, as in certain generators and motors, due to six magnet poles.—**Sexipolar generator or motor,** a machine with six pole-pieces.

sexitubercular (sek″si-tū-bėr′kū-lär), *a.* [L. *sex,* six, + E. *tubercular.*] Having six cusps, or points, as do the molar teeth of some mammals; sextuberculate. *H. F. Osborn,* in Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1902, p. 179.

sexituberculy (sek″si-tū-bėr′kū-li), *n.* [*sexitubercul(ar)* + *-y*³.] The fact or condition of having six cusps or tubercles, as do the molar teeth of some mammals.

Superior molars progressive from tri- to *sexituberculy,* with progressive external cingulum, but without mesostyle.
H. F. Osborn, in Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1902, p. 179.

sex-prepotency (seks′prē-pō″ten-si), *n.* See ★*prepotency.*

sextet, *n.* **2.** A bicycle for six riders.

sextil, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *sextile.*

sextile, *a.* **II.** *n.* The aspect of two planets, or of the sun and a planet, when they are at a distance of 60 degrees from each other.

sextillionth (seks-til′yonth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Last in a series of sextillion; also, being one of sextillion equal parts.

II. *n.* One of sextillion equal parts; the ratio of unity to sextillion.

sextipara (seks-tip′a-rä), *n.* [L. *sextus,* sixth, + *parere,* bring forth.] A woman who has passed through six pregnancies.

sextuberculate (seks-tū-bėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [L. *sex,* six, + E. *tuberculate.*] Having six projections, cusps, or tubercles, as the molar teeth of some mammals; sexcuspidate. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1899, p. 558.

sextuple. **I.** *a.*—**Sextuple telegraph,** a telegraphic device for sending six messages simultaneously over a single wire; a sextuplex telegraph.

II. *n.* Same as *sextuple* ★*press. Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 63.

sextuplex (seks′tū-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *sex,* six, on the analogy of *duplex, quadruplex.* See *duplex.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sixfold.—**2.** In *elect.*, designed for the transmission of six messages simultaneously.

His [Edison's] system of duplex telegraphy, which he later developed into quadruplex and *sextuplex* transmission. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 654.

II. *n.* A sextuplex telegraph.

Sexual cycle. See ★*cycle*¹.

sexuales (sek-sū-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *sexualis,* sexual.] The sexual generation in heteroparthenogenesis. See ★*heteroparthenogenesis* and *normal* ★*parthenogenesis.*

sexuosocial (sek″sū-ō-sō′shal), *a.* Pertaining to the socially established relations of the sexes. *L. F. Ward,* Dynamic Sociol., I. 641.

sexupara (sek-sū′pa-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sexus,* sex, + *parere,* produce.] Viviparous parthenogenetic female organisms which give birth to males and to females which lay fertilized eggs. See *normal* ★*parthenogenesis.*

sexupare (sek′sū-pār), *n.* In the plant-lice, one of the parents of the sexed generation, usually developed late in the season; generally winged. Also called a *return migrant.*

These organs [nectaries of plant-lice] reached their maximum development toward the end of June, after which a general retardation set in, until the *sexupares* or return migrants were almost identical with those found on the apple during the spring.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Entom., Bulletin 44, p. 8.

sexuparous (sek-sū′pa-rus), *a.* [*sexupar(a)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to a sexupare or the sexupara.

seyid, *n.* See *sayid.*

seyssel (sī-sel′), *n.* An abbreviation of *Seyssel asphalt,* a bituminous limestone found in large quantities at Seyssel, department of Ain, France; extensively used as material for pavements.

sfenoid, sfere, sfinx, etc. Amended spellings of *sphenoid,* etc.

S. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *solicitor-general;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *specific gravity;* (*c*) of the Latin phrase *salutis gratiâ,* 'for the sake of safety': placed on the upper left-hand margin of Lloyd's marine insurance policies, and equivalent to 'insured.'

shack¹, *n.* **5.** A seafaring catch of fish made up of hake, pollack, and other cheap varieties, especially those of the cod family.

Such fish, tumbled in together, without effort at classification, are known as *shack.*
Rep. Mass. Com. Fisheries and Game, 1904, p. 78.

6. The right of common pasturage; the straying of cattle into public or on inclosed land.—**Common of shack,** the right of various owners to pasture their cattle on the one field or tract after it is harvested.

II. *a.* Relating to a catch of sea-fish of the cheaper varieties, or of shack-bait.

While at first a *shack* trip referred particularly to a voyage on which cheap species of fishes constituted the bulk of the catch, this system . . . has now broadened . . . to such a degree that it is common for vessels . . . to go as far as the Grand Bank, where cod alone are taken.
Rep. Mass. Com. Fisheries and Game, 1904, p. 78.

shackle¹, *v. t.* **3.** In *elect.*, to place an insulator between the ends of (a wire that has been cut). *Houston,* Dict. Elect.

shackle-block (shak′l-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block provided with an iron strop, which has a fitting for a shackle in one end.

shackle-insulator (shak′l-in″sū-lā-tor), *n.* See ★*insulator.*

Shaconian, Shakonian (shā-kō′ni-an), *n.* [*Sha(kspere)* + *(Ba)conian.*] One who believes in the Baconian authorship of the plays attributed to Shakspere. [Nonsense-word.]

For a pleasing illustration of the fatuity of the "universal negative" (that fallacy so dear to a certain school of Old Testament critics as well as to *Shaconians*) he may further see Mr. Edwin Reed's "Bacon versus Shakspere" (1899). . . . This "portmanteau word" seems a necessary if unfortunate addition to our vocabulary, in order to distinguish the holders of a particular view of the authorship of certain plays from the real followers and students of the great master of inductive philosophy, who have for many years been correctly known as Baconians.
N. and Q., 9th ser., IX. 495.

shad¹, *n.*—**Alabama shad,** *Alosa alabamæ,* a fish found in streams which flow into the Gulf of Mexico.—**Gulf shad.** Same as *Alabama* ★*shad.*

shad-berry (shad′ber″i), *n.* The shad-bush or service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis.*

shadchan (shäd′chan), *n.* [Also *shatchen, schatchen;* < Yiddish *shadchan,* < Aram. *sh'dukh,* pacify.] Among the Jews, especially Russian and Eastern Jews, a professional match-maker or marriage-broker whose business it is to bring about marriages and make the contract between the parents of the parties as to the amount of dowry, etc., for which services he exacts a considerable fee from both sides. The business is not considered discreditable (it is, indeed, considered meritorious), but it is the subject of humorous treatment in novels of Jewish life.

Shaddai (shad′ī), *n.* [Heb.] Almighty: one of the Hebrew names of God in the Old Testament. *El-Shaddai* (Gen. xvii. 1) is rendered in the Authorized Version "God Almighty," but some later commentators translated it "All-sufficient." *Shaddai* is inscribed on the back of the mezuzah, which is fastened to the door-posts, and, according to the occult teaching of the cabala, the name guards the house from evil spirits and disease. The pious Jew, when leaving and entering his house, touches the name with his fingers and kisses them.

shade¹, *n.* **15.** A material for women's gowns, worn in the eighteenth century.

Painted lawns and cheqer'd *shades,*
Crape that's worn by lovelorn maids.
Anonymous, 1766.

Why cant you go and see McClellan's Lace *Shades* [for summer gowns]. I think there are some for ten shillings a yard.
Eliza Southgate Bowne (1800), in A. M. Earle, Costume [of Colonial Times, p. 213.

Cone of shade. See ★*cone.*—**Shades and shadows,** in architectural drawings, an adaptation of descriptive geometry by means of which the cast shadows on a building or other object and the difference between the lighted surfaces and the shades are all indicated. An arbitrary direction of light is assumed, usually the direction of the diagonal of a cube. The rays of light are supposed to be all parallel, and their projection on the horizontal plane and on the vertical plane to be always 45° with the base-line. The purpose of this, in architectural drawing, is usually the recording of the shape of the parts of the building, their projection from other parts, and the like, which cannot be shown otherwise except by drawing in perspective.

shade-deck (shād′dek), *n.* See ★*deck,* 2 (*c*).

A tank steamer of the "*shade-deck*" type, 345 feet long, 45½ feet broad, and 35½ feet depth (to *shade-deck*), has had her condition examined carefully.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 382.

shade-decked (shād′dekt), *a.* Having a shade-deck: said of a type of vessel.

Most of the latter have a continuous upper deck above the main deck: if this be of light construction, and openings be left between it and the main deck, the vessel is called a *Shade-decked* Vessel. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXII. 550.

shade-frame (shād′frām), *n.* A frame for the partial shading of a seed-bed. It consists of a cover of laths, brush, or cloth, supported on posts and arranged to admit light as desired.

shade-glass (shād′glas), *n.* A piece of colored glass interposed between the eye and the object-glass of an astronomical instrument, usually before the eyepiece, to reduce the apparent brightness of the sun or other object under observation.

shade-stone (shād′stōn), *n.* A flat stone projecting over a door to give shade. *H. C. Butler,* Architecture and Other Arts, p. 126.

shad-flower, *n.* **3.** The trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens.*

shading, *n.*—**Obliterative shading,** a name given by Abbott H. Thayer to those variations in the colors of animals that tend to counteract, or obliterate, the natural lights and shadows that would ordinarily make an animal easily seen. Broadly speaking, obliterative shading is a darkening of the upper parts of the body which are in strong light, and a lightening of the under parts which are in shadow.

shading-coil (shā′ding-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, a closed copper ring or coil short-circuited upon itself, surrounding a part of the magnet poles of some motors excited by alternating currents, for the purpose of producing a lag of the alternating magnetism in the shaded portion of the magnet pole, and thereby starting the motor: used in alternating-current fan-motors. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.,* 1898, p. 68.

shadow, *n.* **20.** In *alg.*, an umbral letter or symbol having no meaning apart from another sort of letter or symbol to which it assigns a property, and therefore not to be written alone.—**21.** Same as *shadow corpuscle.* See *phantom* ★*corpuscle. Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 3.—**Acoustic shadow,** a sound-shadow. When the passage of a train of light-waves is obstructed by an opaque body, a shadow is formed behind the obstacle. In the case of sound-waves the similar effect is called an

acoustic shadow. The production of a definite shadow requires an obstacle the dimensions of which are much greater than the length of the waves. Sound-shadows are formed, therefore, only in the case of a very large obstacle, as a hill or large building, or when the sound is of very high pitch.—**Cone of shadow.** See ★*cone of shade.*—**Electric shadow.** See *molecular* ★*shadow.*—**Molecular shadow,** a name sometimes given to the shadow cast upon the wall of a vacuum-tube, or upon any phosphorescent surface, when a cathode discharge takes place within the tube and some object opaque to the cathode rays intercepts portions of the cathode stream. Also called an *electric shadow.*—**Nuclear shadows,** isolated delicate bodies which appear in almost any specimen of blood. They stain a light blue with methylene blue and represent the remains of nuclei of degenerated leucocytes.—**Shades and shadows.** See ★*shade*[1].—**Shadow corpuscle.** See *phantom* ★*corpuscle.*—**Shell shadow.** Same as *shadow corpuscle.* See *phantom* ★*corpuscle.*

The occurrence of . . . "*shell shadows*" in the blood after release from the bell jar.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 204.

shadow-band (shad′ō-band), *n.* One of a series of roughly parallel broken bands, alternately bright and dark, seen during a solar eclipse traveling with an irregular flickering motion over every light-colored surface for a few moments just before and just after the totality. They are usually from 6 inches to 2 feet wide, and are probably due to the light from the then exceedingly narrow strip of the sun's disk shining through 'knots' of unequal density in the air, and carried by the wind.

Shadow bands were seen, but those who attempted to measure their velocity found them too rapid and flickering for any great exactness in this determination.
S. P. Langley, in Science, June 22, 1900, p. 977.

shadow-box (shad′ō-boks), *n.* A box made of some hard, polished wood, and with a glass front, in which a framed easel painting is placed. The box protects both the frame and the pigment from injury by contact or by furnace or illuminating gas, while it does not interfere with a free exhibition of the picture.

shadow-dance (shad′ō-dâns), *n.* A dance in which the shadows of the performers (who are invisible) are thrown on a screen.

shadowgraph (shad′ō-grâf), *n.* [*shadow* + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] 1. A shadow-picture.—2. A radiograph or X-ray photograph; a sciagram.

Interesting *shadowgraphs,* or radiographs, [made] by the aid of radium-bromide of high activity, imported from Paris, showing that emanations from this wonderful element discovered by Professor and Madam Curie, will penetrate cast-iron readily.
Jour. Franklin Inst., April, 1904, p. 312.

shadowgraph (shad′ō-grâf), *v. t.* [*shadowgraph, n.*] 1. To outline in a shadow-picture on a screen.—2. In *photog.,* to take a picture of by means of X-rays, radium, or a similar source of actinic radiation.

The third photograph is that of a chicken's foot and was *shadowgraphed* in eighteen hours with one-sixth of a grain of bromide of radium.
Amer. Inventor, April 15, 1904, p. 173.

shadowgraphic (shad-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [*shadowgraph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or effected by shadowgraphy. *Encyc. Dict.*

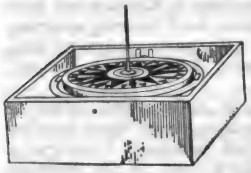
shadowgraphist (shad′ō-graf-ist), *n.* [*shadowgraph* + *-ist.*] One who is expert in shadowgraphy. *Encyc. Dict.*

shadowgraphy (shad′ō-graf-i), *n.* [*shadowgraph* + *-y*[3].] 1. The art or practice of producing shadow-pictures on a screen.—2. The art or practice of making photographic prints by placing an object between a sensitive surface and a source of radiant energy, such as radium salt, an X-ray bulb, etc., and then developing the latent image; sciagraphy.

shadow-photometer (shad′ō-fō-tom″e-tėr), *n.* A Rumford photometer. See *photometer.*

shadow-picture (shad′ō-pik″tūr), *n.* A picture produced by a shadow or shadows cast upon a screen or other lighted surface, as that of a wall.

shadow-pin (shad′ō-pin), *n.* A slender length of brass resting in a small brass button and designed to stand vertically on the center of a compass glass. From the shadow cast by it the sun's bearing is determined. It may also be used to take compass bearings of other objects.


Shadow-pin.

shadow-play (shad′ō-plā″), *n.* 1. The use in theatrical performances of marionettes, generally cut out of flat pieces of leather representing persons and scenery of theatrical plays, the shadows of which are thrown upon a screen. The shadow-play is found in China, the Malay Archipelago, and all over southern and western Asia. It is also known in Egypt, Turkey, and eastern Europe.—2. A theatrical performance played with figures, the shadows of which are thrown upon a screen.

shad-porgy (shad′pôr″gi), *n.* Same as *grass-*★*porgy.*

shadrach (shā′drak), *n.* [From the biblical name *Shadrach,* with allusion to the 'fiery furnace.'] In *metal.,* same as ★*salamander,* 10.

shaft[1], *n.* 4. (*f*) The main part of an arrow to which are fixed a bit of nocked horn at the butt and a head or pile at the point. See *foreshaft.* (*g*) In *golf,* the part of a club to which the head is joined.—**Cardan shaft,** a shaft having a Cardan joint at one end or at both ends.—**Cranked shaft,** a shaft into which a double crank is forged or fitted, so that the shaft is practically continuous as in one piece. There are bearings on both sides of the double crank or cranks.—**Divided shaft,** a discontinuous shaft: the construction used in most motor-cars for the driving-axle, the wheels being made fast to the driving-axle, but the axle itself being divided at the compensating-gear, so as to allow the car to turn corners or curves without slipping at the tires. See *compensating-*★*gear.*—**Flexible shaft,** a shaft which can be bent or curved, but will still transmit efficiently a turning motion. In its usual form it is composed of a number of helices of wire wound in opposite directions. The twisting force being applied at one end, this tends to unwind the coils in one direction and to wind more tightly those which are wound in the opposite direction. Hence one coil holds against the other, and the helices simply revolve. These shafts are extensively used on dental engines and portable tools, the power being taken from any source that is convenient.—**Forehand shaft,** an arrow for long-distance shooting; a flight-arrow.—**Half-speed shaft.** (*a*) A shaft carrying pulleys or gears so arranged as to drive a machine at a speed intermediate between the lowest and the highest speeds. (*b*) A shaft on a gas or internal-combustion motor, making one turn to two of the motor-shaft, and carrying the cams and other mechanisms for valves and ignition, when the motor operates on the Otto cycle (see ★*cycle*[1], 12), in which one working stroke occurs in each two revolutions of the fly-wheel shaft.—**Intermediate shaft,** the shaft which crosses the frame of a marine engine between the two engines and connects two paddle-shafts.—**Main shaft,** the principal shaft; a line-shaft; the long shaft in a shop from which power is taken to turn the several counter-shafts.—**Mid-wall shaft,** a column which stands in or near to the mid-line of the thickness of a wall. Thus, in Romanesque architecture, a window may be divided into two or three lights by mid-wall shafts which serve as mullions.—**Telescopic shaft,** a shaft which can be varied in length by the expedient of making it in sections, any one of which can slide over the next one, like the tubes of a telescope: used where the operating point or tool is frequently adjusted with respect to distance from the driving-point, as in some forms of drills, assembling machinery, and the like, and in piping for portable forges.—**Whippy shaft,** in *golf,* a club-shaft with a good deal of suppleness; a club-shaft which is easily bent.

shaft-bar (shâft′bär), *n.* See ★*stoping-bar.*

shaft-bracket (shâft′brak″et), *n.* Same as ★*strut*[2], 2. Also called *propeller-bracket.*

Stems, sternposts, *shaft-brackets,* rudders, etc., are now commonly made of cast steel instead of forged iron or steel. *White,* Manual of Naval Arch., p. 415.

shaft-gap (shâft′gap), *n.* A gap in a surface which is electrically conductive on a revolving shaft or armature, so arranged that when it passes a contact-piece, touching the circumference of the shaft, the electric current will be interrupted: used in motor-cars or other internal-combustion motors as a means of make-and-break to secure ignition by a spark.

shaft-governor (shâft′guv″ėr-nor), *n.* An engine-governor in which the admission of steam, gas, or air to the cylinder is controlled by the action of a weight which revolves with the shaft of the engine. This weight is commonly fastened to the fly-wheel.

shaft-hand (shâft′hand), *n.* In *archery,* same as ★*loosing-hand.*

shaft-hanger (shâft′hang″ėr), *n.* A bearing for a shaft, originally constructed to be suspended from overhead by a suitable pendent support; hence, any support for a revolving shaft, whether a support from overhead or a bracket projecting from a wall or post or from a floor.

shaft-house (shâft′hous), *n.* The housing or protective structure over the mouth of a mine-shaft, designed to carry the pulleys and dumping-platforms and any other necessary machinery.

shafting, *n.* 2. A darkening of the shaft, or quill of a feather, as in some breeds of poultry.

Shafting on the back will also help the black stripe in the saddles. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1896, p. 462.

shaft-lashing (shâft′lash″ing), *n.* The combining of two or more harness-cords to one neck-cord, in a Jacquard loom, to increase the capacity of the loom. Also called *leashing.*

shaft-lathe (shâft′lāтн), *n.* A very long lathe intended for turning shafts.

shaftment[2] (shâft′ment), *n.* The part of an arrow on which the feathering is laid.

It appeared that the number of sticks was originally four, and that the dice were originally made of canes, being the *shaftments* of arrows, painted or burned with marks corresponding with those used to designate the arrows of the four world-quarters.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 60.

shaft-passage (shâft′pas″āj), *n.* Same as *shaft-alley.* *White,* Manual of Naval Arch., p. 32.

shaft-ring (shâft′ring), *n.* An annular band (see *annulated,* 3) which seems to surround a shaft of a column. It is often the wrought edge of a stone plate which separates two stones that make up a shaft, the inclosing ring being an appearance only.

shaft-rubber (shâft′rub″ėr), *n.* An implement for smoothing arrow-shafts, consisting of two gritstones each having a groove. The arrow-shaft is placed in these grooves, the stones being held firmly together, and is polished by being rubbed to and fro between the stones.

shaft-sollar (shâft′sol″ăr), *n.* A platform forming a story in a mine-shaft. It may cover either the entire section of the shaft or a part of it only.

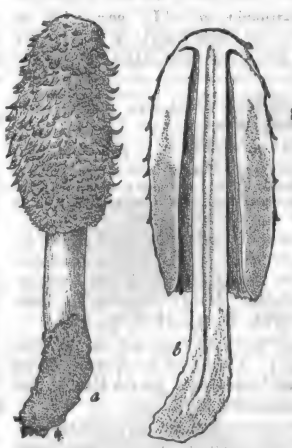
shaft-strut (shâft′strut), *n.* See ★*strut*[2], 2.

shaft-tube (shâft′tūb), *n.* In *ship-building,* a water-tight tube extending from the after end of the shaft-alley to the exterior of the vessel, of slightly larger diameter than the tail-shaft of the screw-propeller which it contains. At the after end of the tube is the stern-bearing, and at the forward end a bearing and a stuffing-box around the shaft to prevent the entrance of water into the vessel. In wooden vessels the stern tube is of bronze and is embedded in the after deadwood. In iron vessels it passes through and is fastened to the floors and framing, and in single-screw ships through the sternpost, which is bossed out to receive it.

shag[1], *n.*—**Shag, rag, and bobtail,** all; every one; every kind. [Colloq.]

It will swallow us all, Ships and Men, *Shag, Rag, and Bobtail,* like a Dose of Pills.
Urquhart and Le Motteux, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua [and Pantagruel, iv. 33.

shaggy-mane (shag′i-mān), *n.* A common edible fungus, *Coprinus comatus,* having a white pileus covered with shaggy appressed scales and black deliquescent gills.


Shaggy-mane (*Coprinus comatus*). *a*, young specimen; *b*, section through a specimen older than *a*.

shagroon (shą-grön′), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of Ir. *shaughraun.*] In the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, an original settler who came from some part of the world other than England. Those who came from England were called *Pilgrims.* *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

In the 'Dream of a *Shagroon,*' which bore the date Ko Matinau, April 1851, and which first appeared in the 'Wellington Spectator' of May 7, the term 'Pilgrim' was first applied to the settlers; it was also predicted in it that the 'Pilgrims' would be 'smashed' and the *Shagroons* left in undisputed possession of the country for their flocks and herds.
W. Pratt, Colonial Experiences in New Zealand, p. [234, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

shahrith (shäch′rith), *n.* [Heb., < *shaḥar,* morning.] Morning prayer, the first of the three daily services in the Jewish liturgy.

shake, *v. i.*—**Shaking ague.** See ★*ague.*

Shake culture. See ★*culture.*

shaked (shākd), *a.* In *old music,* said of certain graces or embellishments, such as the beat, backfall, etc., characterized or extended by a shake or trill: opposed to *plain* or *smooth.* Shaked graces, as a rule, were feasible only on keyboard instruments, like the harpsichord.

shaking-rig (shā′king-rig), *n.* A contrivance for shaking a grate, to relieve it from ashes and clinker.

shaku, *n.* 2. In Japan, a stick or baton of wood or ivory which was formerly carried at court, and was held in a certain manner to give the body a dignified carriage on state occasions. When the ogi or folding fan was invented, it took the place of the shaku. *Salwey*, Fans of Japan, p. 6.

shal, *v.* A simplified spelling of *shall*[1].

shale[2], *n.*—**Astoria shale,** a division of the Miocene Tertiary deposits, which occurs in Oregon and Washington. It is largely constituted of clay shales and limestones, which are known to extend to Vancouver Island and Alaska.—**Bedford shale,** a bed of red and blue shale in Ohio, lying beneath the Berea grit and overlain by the black Cleveland shale. It is of Lower Carboniferous age.—**Benton shale,** a division or stage of the lower part of the Upper Cretaceous beds, developed in the Rocky Mountain region and the continental interior. Near Benton, Colorado, from which place it takes its name, it consists of clay shales and limestones with marine fossils, and has a thickness of about 1,000 feet.—**Birkhill shales,** a series of black shales in the uplands of Scotland, of the age of the lower part of the Upper Silurian and distinguished by the predominance of graptolites. On the basis of the species of these organisms the Birkhill shales have been divided into a series of six or more zones. The rocks are regarded as a partial equivalent of the Llandovery beds of northern England.—**Bloomsburg shale,** a subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Pennsylvania, regarded as equivalent to the lower Salina formation of New York.—**Bronsil shales,** a division of the Cambrian rocks in the Malvern Hills of England, which lies at the top of the section, attaining a thickness of 1,300 feet, including intercalated volcanic rocks, and containing many fossils, among them the graptolite *Dictyonema sociale.*—**Camillus shale.** See *Salina* ★*beds.*—**Cashaqua shale,** a division of the Portage group in the Upper Devonian rocks of western New York, which consists of soft shale with sandstone, and carries an abundant pelagic marine fauna contrasted with that of contemporaneous beds of central and eastern New York.—**Chattanooga shale,** a black carbonaceous shale which belongs at the base of the Devonian series in Tennessee and adjacent districts. The type locality is Chattanooga.—**Cleveland shale,** a rock series of Ohio, now generally regarded as the upper member of the Ohio shales. It is of Upper Devonian age and is notable for its large and numerous fishes.—**Couvin shales,** a division of the Middle Devonian in Belgium.—**Cuyahoga shale,** a thick mass of shales and sandstones which forms the middle part of the Waverly series in Ohio.—**Cypridina shales.** See ★*Cypridina.*—**Domanik shales,** a series of black bituminous shales with some calc-nodules, which in the Timan district of northeastern Russia represent the deposits of the Upper Devonian Naples beds of New York. The formation is locally known as *the Domanik.*—**Dufton shales,** an upper division of the Lower Silurian in Westmoreland and Cumberland, which lies below the Coniston limestone and is equivalent in part to the Bala beds of Wales.—**Genesee shale,** a term introduced by the New York geologists for a division lying at the base of the Upper Devonian in western and central New York and composed of black shales with some limestone. It is typically exposed on the Genesee river.—**Glarus shales.** See ★*Ligurian,* 2.—**Glenkiln shales,** a series of black shales which belongs to the Llandeilo or upper division of the Lower Silurian system in Scotland.—**Green River shale,** a subdivision of the Tertiary system in the Rocky Mountain region. It is a series of deposits of fluviatile origin, found in the Green River basin north of the Uintah Mountains, mostly in Wyoming. It attains a thickness of 4,000 feet, is regarded as of Middle Eocene age, and is placed between the Wahsatch and Bridger groups. It is noted for its fossil fishes and insects.—**Guichen shales,** a subdivision of the Lower Silurian of Brittany. It is regarded as equivalent in part to the Llandeilo shales of Great Britain.—**Halobia shales,** a division of the Triassic rocks in the Lombardy Alps, which lies above the Muschelkalk or Recoarco limestone and below the Esino limestone. It takes its name from the abundance of the mollusk *Halobia,* and is also geographically designated the *Prezzo limestone.*—**Hartfell shales,** a division of the Lower Silurian or Caradoc beds in the Moffat region of Scotland. Their characteristic fossils are graptolites, and they have been divided into many zones on the basis of the predominance and variation of these bodies.—**Hudson River shale,** a term introduced by the New York geologists to denote the uppermost division of the Lower Silurian in eastern North America, but now applied to the shaly graptolite facies homotaxial to nearly the whole Lower Silurian in the Appalachian basin.—**Huron shale,** a subdivision of the Upper Devonian in Ohio, underlain by shales with Hamilton fossils and overlain by the Erie shale. It forms the lowest part of the Ohio shales.—**Icla shales,** the lowest division of the Devonian system in the Bolivian Andes, overlain by the Huamampampa sandstone.—**Kuckers shale,** a subdivision of the Lower Silurian system in the Baltic provinces of Russia. It attains a thickness of 50 feet, and is underlain by the echinosphærite limestone and overlain by the Ifter beds. It is approximately equivalent to the Llandeilo formation of Great Britain.—**Laille shales,** a subdivision of the Lower Silurian system in the northwest of France, lying above the Armorican sandstone and below the slates of Angers. The beds are regarded as equivalent to the basal portion of the Llandeilo formation in Great Britain.—**Ledbury shales,** a division of the Silurian system of England, which lies at the top of the series and at Ledbury is recognized as passage-beds from the Downton Castle sandstone beneath into the Tilestones above, which are regarded as transitional to the Old Red Sandstone.—**Ludlowville shale,** a term introduced by Hall and applied to the lower part of the Hamilton group, in western New York, lying above the Marcellus and below the Moscow shale.—**Marcellus shale,** a term introduced by the early geologists for a series of black shales lying above the Onondaga limestone and beneath the Ludlowville and Skaneateles shale in New York. It attains a thickness of 100–200 feet, and is but sparsely fossiliferous, except in some limestone bands known as the Stafford, Cherry Valley, and agoniatite limestones. See *Marcellus group.*—**Merevale shales,** the uppermost division of the Cambrian system in the Nuneaton district of Warwickshire.—**Middlesex shale,** a subdivision of the Upper Devonian rocks in western New York, which lies above the Genesee shale and below the Cashaqua shale, and consists of highly bituminous, sparsely fossiliferous shale beds.—**Monroe shales,** shales of Middle Devonian age lying below the Bellvale flags in Orange county, New York.—**Montrose shales,** a local subdivision of the Upper Devonian rocks in eastern Pennsylvania.—**Moscow shale,** a term introduced by Hall and applied to the upper division of the Hamilton group in western New York, constituting the highest division of the Middle Devonian. It is highly fossiliferous.—**Normanskill shale,** a stage equivalent in age to the middle Trenton limestone of the Lower Silurian, but of distinct sedimentary facies, characterized by graptolites of the genera *Cœnograptus, Lasiograptus, Dicellograptus, Dicranograptus,* etc., which are wide-spread and thus indicate the presence of these facies and zones in North America, England, Scandinavia, Australia, etc.—**Ohio shale,** a division of the Upper Devonian rocks in Ohio, including the Cleveland, Erie, and Huron shales of Newberry.—**Oldbury shales,** a subdivision of the Cambrian system in the Nuneaton district of Warwickshire, which lies below the Merevale shales and above the Purley shales. It is composed of black shales and carries several species of trilobites.—**Oswayo shale,** a series of Lower Carboniferous shales in southwestern New York, which lies above the Cattaraugus beds and below the Knapp beds and Olean conglomerate.—**Pale shales,** a series of graptolite-bearing shales and flags of early Silurian age in the Rhayader district of Wales. They represent a pelagic facies of the Tarannon shales, lying between the Upper Llandovery below and the Woolhope beds above, and are divided into a lower Gwastaden group of flags and shales and an upper Cabau group of conglomerates and shales.—**Pittsford shale.** See *Salina* ★*beds.*—**Poligné shale,** a series of carbonaceous shales in Brittany, which contains a rich graptolitic fauna representative of the Tarannon shales of the English Silurian. The chief genera are *Monograptus, Petalograptus,* and *Retiolites.*—**Portland shale,** a division of the Portage group of the lower Upper Devonian of western New York.—**Pulaski shale,** in the New York series of geological formations, a group of shales developed in the vicinity of Pulaski, Oswego county, forming a local phase of the Lorraine stage of the New York Neochamplainic or Upper Silurian series.—**Purley shales,** a local phase of the middle Cambrian system developed in the Nuneaton district of Warwickshire, England.—**Rochester shale,** a division of the Upper Silurian rocks which lies beneath the Lockport dolomite and above the Clinton formation in New York, extremely profuse in finely preserved fossils which are closely similar to those of the English Wenlock. It is typically exposed between Rochester and Niagara Falls, but is not present in eastern New York.—**Shale naphtha.** See ★*naphtha.*—**Skaneateles shale,** the lowest division of the Hamilton series of the middle Devonian in central New York, resting on the Marcellus shale.—**Stockingford shales,** a division of the Cambrian rocks in the Nuneaton district of Warwickshire, comprising, in ascending order, the Purley, Oldbury, and Merevale shales.—**Utica shale,** a series of black shales in New York, lying above the Trenton limestone and below the Lorraine shales, which constitutes the topmost member of the Lower Silurian.—**Vernon shale.** See *Salina* ★*beds.*—**Warsaw shales,** a division of the Mississippian or Lower Carboniferous beds, which lies above the Keokuk limestone in the Mississippi valley.—**White-leaved-oak shales,** a division of the Cambrian system in the Malvern Hills, lying near the top of the section, below the Bronsil shale, and resting on the Hollybush sandstone. These shales are interleaved with basaltic outflows and contain characteristic trilobites which indicate their equivalence with the Lingula flags.—**Wianamatta shales,** the highest member of the Triassic system in New South Wales.

shale-ball (shāl′bâl), *n.* A local name at Meteor Crater, Coconino county, Arizona, for a globular mass, having an outer shell of limonite, an inner core of unoxidized iron, and an intermediate layer of nickel hydroxid and oxids of iron. Such balls are believed to be meteoritic in origin. *G. P. Merrill,* in Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 1907, IV. ii. 204.

shale-oil, *n.* 2. A trade-name of mineral oil produced by the destructive distillation of bituminous shale, chiefly in the south of Scotland. It consists mainly of hydrocarbons of the paraffin, olefine, and crotonylen series, and yields as the principal commercial products illuminating- and lubricating-oils and solid paraffin wax for candles.

shale-tar (shāl′tär), *n.* Tar derived from certain thin shaly strata in the Carboniferous rocks, which contain bituminous matter.

shamanka (shä-män′kä), *n.* [Russ. *shamanka,* < *shamanŭ,* Shaman, + *-ka,* a dim. and fem. ending.] A female Shaman.

shamash, *n.* See ★*shammash.*

shamba (sham′bä), *n.* [Swahili *shamba,* a plantation, a farm, a garden, etc., also the country, the rural regions.] A plantation; a portion of cultivated land.

Statistics are given as to the manumission of slaves [East Africa], the greater number of whom have settled on "*shambas*" upon conditions entered into with the Arab cultivators. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 551.

shamble[1], *n.*—**Shamble meat,** fresh meat killed in the shambles, as opposed to salted, or to home-killed, meat. [Dial.]

"Us did n't have no *shammel mate!*"—that is, no meat killed in the shambles but only the home-killed pig.
Quoted in *N. and Q.,* 10th ser., I. 394.

shame-face (shām′fās), *n.* The spotted crane's-bill, *Geranium maculatum.*

shame-vine (shām′vīn), *n.* The sensitive-brier, *Leptoglottis uncinata.*

shamiana (shä-mi-ä′nä), *n.* [Also *shameanah, shameeana, semianna,* etc.; < Hind. *shāmiyāna, shamiyāna,* dial. *samyāna;* said to be of Persian origin.] In India, an awning set on poles, forming a square tent with open sides, used for receptions and similar purposes.

shammash (shä′mash), *n.* [Heb. *shammash* (Yiddish *shames*), Syr. *shamosh, shamosho,* servant.] Among the Jews, especially in Russia and the Orient, one of the officers of the synagogue. In the United States the duties of the shammash have been curtailed and are now almost the same as those of a sexton, beadle, or janitor in Christian places of worship.

shamrock, *n.*—**Australian shamrock,** the Meninde clover, *Trigonella suavissima.* See under ★*clover.*—**Native shamrock,** in Tasmania, a valued forage plant, *Lotus australis,* for some time under suspicion as a poisonous plant. See *poison-plant* (*c*).—**Water shamrock,** the buckbean or marsh trefoil, *Menyanthes trifoliata.* Also called *water trefoil.*

shanga (shan′gä), *n.* Same as ★*changa.*

shanghai, *n.* 5. A boys' catapult. [Australia.]

The *shanghai,* which, as a secret instrument of mischief, is only less dangerous than the air-gun.
The Spectator (Melbourne), July 17, 1875, p. 123, quoted [in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

Shanghai dollar. Same as *sun* ★*dollar.*

shanghai, *v. t.* 2. To shoot with a shanghai. See ★*shanghai,* 5.

shanking, *n.* 2. Same as ★*rattles.*

shank-ladle (shangk′lā″dl), *n.* An English name for the ordinary hand-ladle used in foundries to convey molten iron from the cupola to the molds: so named because the carrying-receptacle is borne in a ring formed in the carrying-handle or shank.

shank-steel (shangk′stēl), *n.* 1. Steel having the properties which fit it for making shoe-shanks.—2. Steel suitable for shanks of anchors.

shanty[2], *v. i.* 2. To visit the grog-shanty habitually; drink frequently or habitually at a public-house. [Slang, Australia.]

shanty-boat (shan′ti-bōt), *n.* Same as ★*wanigan.*

shanty-keeper (shan′ti-kē″pėr), *n.* One who sells liquor on the sly. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English. [Slang, Australia.]

shapai (shä′pī), *n.* [Amerindian of British Columbia.] In British Columbia, the Dolly Varden trout, *Salvelinus malma.*

shape[1], *n.* 9. In *iron ship-building,* a general term including all forms of rolled bars, such as angle-bars, T-bars, I-bars, angle-bulb-bars, T-bulb-bars, channel-bars, Z-bars, etc., as distinguished from plates.—**Structural shapes,** rolled sections in steel or wrought-iron, which have been found convenient for combining in the framework of buildings and other structures. Such are angles, tees, channels, I-beams, Z-beams, and their combinations when riveted together. See *structural* ★*steel.*

shape[2] (shä′pe), *n.* [See the extract below.] In Tibet, a privy councillor; one of the five who advise the Tibetan regent in state affairs.

Another Tibetan title which has recently found its way into our journals [Aug., 1904] is *Shape* (two syllables). Yutok *Shape* was given as the name of one of the Tibetan peace delegates. *Sha-pe,* literally "lotos-foot," means a Privy Councillor, one of the five who advise the Tibetan Regent in State affairs. See Sandberg's 'Manual of Colloquial Tibetan,' 1894.
J. Platt, Jr., in N. and Q., 10th ser., II. 132.

shaper, *n.*—**Collar- and cuff-shaper.** See ★*collar.*—**Rotary shaper.** (*a*) A crank-shaper. (*b*) A shaper in which the piece operated upon can be rotated and hence a (nearly) cylindrical surface can be finished.

shaper-plate, *n.* 2. Part of the mechanism on a spinning-mule for shaping the cop on the spindle. *Nasmith,* Cotton Spinning, p. 310.

shaper-wheel (shā′pėr-hwēl), *n.* A ratchet-wheel attached to the copping or shaping mechanism of a spinning-mule, to form the cop. *Nasmith,* Cotton Spinning, p. 308.

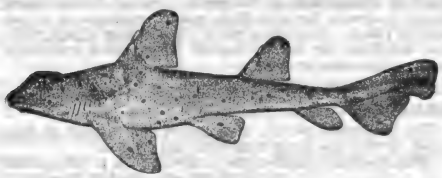
shapoo (shä′pö), *n.* A mountain-sheep, *Ovis vignei,* of central Asia, much resembling the bighorn of North America.

share[1], *n.*—**Founders' shares,** in *corporation law,* the part of the stock or shares of a corporation allotted to its promoters and organizers, the consideration for which usually consists in the things done or given whereby the corporation has been brought into existence.

share[2], *n.* **1.** In primitive plows the share is the point or blade of iron or wood which stirs the soil. In modern turning-plows it is the entering member or segment, cutting the bottom of the furrow and is made of steel. In single-moldboard plows the share presents on one side a vertical surface with a horizontal base line, broadening by an excurved line, in the rear joining the land-side, with which it is in the same plane (see *bar share, slip share,* below); on the other side an oblique sloping surface extended on the outside into the 'wing' or 'heel,' on its upward and backward edges closely matching the mold-board.—**Bar share,** a plowshare which is consolidated with the land-side by welding. Compare *slip share* below.—**Double share,** a bilateral share used in a double-moldboard plow.—**Fin-cutter share,** a plowshare adapted to use with a fin-cutter, i.e., a vertical fin-shaped blade rising from the flat side of the share and serving as a colter.—**Slip share,** a plowshare secured to the land-side by bolting, therefore exchangeable. Compare *bar share,* above.

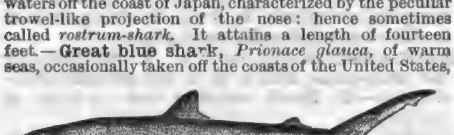
shariah (shą-rē′ą), *n.* [Ar. *sharī'ah.*] The Mohammedan law.

shark[1], *n.*—**Bay-shark,** *Carcharhinus lamiella,* of San Diego Bay and the Mexican coast.—**Blind shark,** a long-bodied ray, *Rhinobatus granulatus.* It attains a length of 6 or 7 feet and lives on sandy bottoms feeding on crabs and the like. Also *sand-shark. E. E. Morris,* Austral English. [Australia.]—**Bramble-shark,** a shark of the family *Echinorhinidæ,* including only a single species of the eastern Atlantic.—**Bulldog shark.** Same as *Port Jackson shark.*—**Bull-head shark,** *Gyropleurodus francisci,* of the coast of California: especially interest-



Bull-head Shark (*Gyropleurodus francisci*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

ing on account of its supposed relation to extinct forms.—**Cestraciont shark,** a shark of the family *Heterodontidæ,* of the suborder *Proarthri.*—**Cyclospondylous shark,** a shark of the order *Cyclospondyli.*—**Frilled shark,** a shark of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ,* containing a single species found in the open sea.—**Goblin-shark,** *Mitsukurina owstoni,* a species found in the deep waters off the coast of Japan, characterized by the peculiar trowel-like projection of the nose: hence sometimes called *rostrum-shark.* It attains a length of fourteen feet.—**Great blue shark,** *Prionace glauca,* of warm seas, occasionally taken off the coasts of the United States,



Great Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

but more common in Europe.—**Great white shark.** Same as *man-eater shark* (which see, under *shark*[1]).—**Long-tailed shark.** Same as *thresher*[1], 3.—**Notidanoid shark,** a shark of the order *Diplospondyli.*—**Requiem shark,** a shark of the family *Galeidæ.* See ★*requiem.*—**Rostrum-shark.** Same as *goblin-*★*shark.*—**Saw-fish shark,** a shark of the family *Pristiophoridæ,* or genus *Pristiophorus,* embracing four species found in Australian and Japanese seas. They superficially resemble the saw-fishes (which belong among the rays), having the front of the head prolonged into a flat blade armed on each side with teeth. These saw-bearing sharks may at once be known from the saw-fishes by the position of the gill-slits, which are placed laterally rather than ventrally as in the saw-fishes and other rays.—**Scymnoid shark,** a shark of the family *Dalatiidæ.*—**Soup-fin shark,** a species of tope, *Galeus zyopterus,* in California, the dried cartilaginous fin-rays of which the Chinese use to make an excellent soup. See *tope*[3].—**True shark,** a shark of the suborder *Galei.* This group contains most of the living sharks.—**Typical shark,** a shark of the order *Asterospondyli.*

shark-barrow (shärk′bar″ō), *n.* The barrow or egg-case of a shark; a sea-purse or sea-barrow.

shark-hook (shärk′hůk), *n.* **1.** A large barbed hook for catching sharks.—**2.** An improvised hook-gage. [Slang.]

shark's-pilot (shärkz′pī″lọt), *n.* Same as *rudder-fish,* 3.

shark-sucker (shärk′suk″ėr), *n.* One of the remoras, *Echeneis naucrates,* universally distributed over warm seas, being attached to large fishes without regard to species. Few large sharks are caught at Key West without them.

sharp, *n.*—**D sharp,** in *music:* (*a*) On the organ or piano keyboard, the black key on the right of each group of two black keys: also called *E flat.* (*b*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone: the D sharp next above middle C has (at French pitch) about 308 vibrations per second. (*c*) The staff-degree assigned to such a key or tone, being the same as that for D, but with a sharp upon it either in the signature or as an accidental. (*d*) A note placed on such a degree and indicating such a key or tone. (*e*) The key-note of the minor key of six sharps (*D sharp minor*). (*f*) In the fixed system of solmization, the sharp of the second tone of the scale, technically named *ri.*—**E sharp,** in *music,* a key, tone, or scale note a half-step above E. On the keyboard this is the same as F natural. On the staff E sharp is indicated by the same degree as E, but with a ♯ upon it either in the signature or as an accidental. E sharp is required as the proper seventh tone of the major key of F sharp and in several minor keys.—**G sharp,** in *music:* (*a*) On the organ or piano keyboard, the black key in the middle of each group of three black keys: also called *A flat.* (*b*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone: the G sharp next above middle C has (at French pitch) about 411 vibrations per second. (*c*) The staff-degree assigned to such a key or tone, being the same as that for G, but with a ♯ upon it either in the signature or as an accidental. (*d*) A note placed on such a degree and indicating such a key or tone. (*e*) The key-note of the minor key of five sharps (*G sharp minor*). (*f*) In the fixed system of solmization, the sharp of the fifth tone of the scale, technically named *si* (not to be confounded with the same syllable when used for the seventh tone).

sharping-corn (shär′ping-kôrn), *n.* A gift of grain which the farmers in some parts of England make at Christmas to the smiths for sharpening tools. *Blount,* Glossographia.

sharp-shooter, *n.* **1.** Specifically: (*b*) A soldier who makes 60 per cent. at target practice at ranges up to 1,000 yards. *Small Arms Firing Register,* 1906.—**3.** Any one of several hemipterous insects which puncture the cotton-boll, sometimes causing it to rot. *Homalodisca coagulata* is one of the commonest forms. The Mexican cotton-boll weevil was often called a 'sharp-shooter' when it was new in Texas.

Early cotton . . . avoids to a great extent damage to the plant by the boll-worm, cotton worm, and *sharp-shooter,* as well as by a large number of fungous diseases.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 377.

shas (shäs), *n.* A word formed, with an assistant vowel, from the initial letters of the Hebrew words *shisha sedārim,* literally, 'the six orders,' the common rabbinical name for the Talmud, which is divided into six principal orders, namely: (1) Zeraim, seed; (2) Moed, holidays; (3) Nashim, women; (4) Nezikin, damages; (5) Kodshim, holy, sanctified things; (6) Taharoth, purification.

shat (shut), *n.* [Ar. *shaṭṭ,* shore, coast, riverside, wharf.] A salina or saline playa; a dried-up salt lake. See *shott.* [North Africa.]

The *shat,* or dried-up salt lake. . . . The *shats,* or salt lakes, of the south of Tunis are rather a disappointment to the traveller. On the map they promise so much in the way of expanse of water, and in reality all one sees is a flat plain of hardened mud, with a few streaks and pools of stagnant water and stretches of white salt incrustation. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 604.

shatchen (shät′chen), *n.* Same as ★*shadchan.*

shatter, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* **2.** Of cereals, to scatter the grain on account of overripeness.

Other sorts from the East . . . *shatter* so badly that they soon have to be given up. Nonshattering varieties are in great demand.
M. A. Carleton, in U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. [and Pathol., Bulletin 24, 1900, p. 23.

3. Of soils, to fall into flakes or meal-like particles from the action of the weather instead of harsh angular particles as when broken by implements. *W. J. Malden,* Tillage and Implements, Glossary.

shave, *v. t.* **6.** In hat-making, to rub down the outside of (a felt hat), as with pumice or sandpaper.—**7.** To remove a thin film of oxid from a metal surface, as of sheet-lead or lead-pipe, so as to expose a clean area to receive the solder in making a joint.

shaved (shāvd), *p. a.* Affected by the action denoted by the verb 'shave'; specifically, noting a book with smooth-cut edges, as opposed to a similar book with rough or unshaved edges or leaves.

The original edition of Spenser's 'Colin Clout,' 1595, 4to, 26*l.* 10*s.* (*shaved*), and of the same author's 'Prothalamion,' 1596. *Athenæum,* Jan. 2, 1904, p. 16.

shaver, *n.* **4.** In *leather-manuf.,* a workman who shaves the skins with a curriers' knife to get an even, smooth surface. See *shaving,* 3. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 114.—**5.** An instrument or machine for removing a thin film or shaving: as, a spoke- or lap-*shaver.*—**6.** A pivoted knife and frame for cutting smoked beef into thin shavings.—**Rotary shaver,** a machine having a circular knife and adjustable feed for cutting dried meats into thin slices of uniform thickness.

shaving-cream (shā′ving-krēm), *n.* A soft paste intended for application to the face before shaving. It is usually made of high-grade cold-process soap free from excess of alkali, often with addition of glycerin and a little cocoanut-oil to facilitate lathering, and of scenting and coloring materials.

shaving-machine, *n.* **3.** In *leather-manuf.,* a machine for shaving the flesh side of hides or skins by means of a cylinder fitted with blades. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 254.—**Wax-shaving machine,** a machine used by electrotypers for shaving the surface of their molding-composition or wax. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 62.

Shawia (shâ′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), named in honor of Thomas *Shaw* (1694–1751), an English clergyman, traveler, and botanist.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Asteraceæ.* See *Olearia.*

shawl-goat (shâl′gōt), *n.* Same as *Cashmere* ★*goat.*

Shawnee-haw (shâ′nē-hâ″), *n.* [*Shawnee,* a tribe of North American Indians, + *haw*] The larger withe-rod, *Viburnum nudum.*

Shawnee-wood (shâ′nē-wůd″), *n.* [*Shawnee,* a tribe of North American Indians, + *wood.*] The western catalpa or catawba-tree, *Catalpa speciosa.*

sheaf[1], *n.*—**Bearer of a sheaf.** Same as ★*vertex of a sheaf.*—**Perspective sheaves** (*geom.*), sheaves which are ejects of the same plane.—**Sheaf of lines.** Same as ★*sheaf of straights.*—**Sheaf of straights,** in *geom.,* the ∞[2] straights on a point.

shear[1], *n.* **4.** Deflection or deviation from the straight; curve or sweep; sheer: as, the *shear* of a boat.

Some considerable *shear* to the bow lines will make a drier and safer boat. *Sportsman's Gazetteer,* p. 558.

5. In *geol.,* the attenuation or actual rupture of a mass of rock by a compressive strain, especially by one applied transversely to the bedding or foliation. It results in dragging out the component minerals into thin bands and, it may be, in rupturing their former continuity.

In my paper on cleavage and distortion in the Geological Magazine I pointed out that it is to Sir John Herschel that we are indebted for the theory of the "molecular movement," which, I remarked, was in fact a "*shear*"—a term which has now been universally accepted for this kind of action in rocks; and in my "Physics of the Earth's Crust" I have explained how the crumpling in the harder and cleavage in softer layers of a rock would simultaneously arise from such a shearing movement. *O. Fisher,* in Nature, May 18, 1905, p. 56.

shear-blade (shēr′blād), *n.* One of the cutting-blades of a cloth-shearing machine.

shear-boom (shēr′böm), *n.* In *lumbering,* a boom so secured that it guides floating logs in the desired direction. Also called *fender-boom* and *glancing boom.*

shear-flocks (shēr′floks), *n. pl.* That portion of the nap which is cut from cloth while it is being sheared.

shearing-machine, *n.* **3.** A power-machine for clipping the fleece from the sheep; a sheep-shearer.—**Guillotine shearing-machine,** shears with two diagonal-edged knife-blades, of which the upper one moves vertically between guides. The guillotine-shears are used for shearing heavy plates and sheets as well as for puddled bars and blooms. *Phillips and Bauermann,* Elements of Metallurgy, p. 392.

shearing-plane (shēr′ing-plān), *n.* In *geol.,* the plane along which rupture takes place in rocks from a shearing-stress. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 74.

shearing-stress, *n.*—**Curve of longitudinal shearing-stresses.** See ★*curves of ship calculation.*

shear-plane (shēr′plān), *n.* A plane along which strains of compression in the earth's crust are eased by shearing; a shearing-plane.

The strata have been folded into close anticlines and synclines whose beds are often vertical or even overthrown, in some places severely faulted and occasionally overthrust, so that some are completely concealed by others that have been forced over them along *shear-planes* developed by the enormous pressures to which they have been subjected.
E. W. Claypole, in Amer. Geol., Aug., 1903, p. 81.

shear-plow (shēr′plou), *n.* See ★*snow-plow.*

shears, *n. pl.* **2.** (*d*) In *calico-printing,* two metal clamps for holding the blade of the doctor on a cylinder printing-machine.—**5.** In the steam fire-engine, the side frames which carry the weight of the boiler and engine and transmit it to the wheels.—**Garden shears,** a form of cutting-shears with long wooden handles the plane of which is inclined to that of the cutting-blades: used for trimming hedges or borders or for other pruning work in gardens or lawns.—**Nail-plate shears,** a machine for cutting iron or steel plate into convenient sizes for the machines which are to make cut nails from such stock.—**Tailors' shears,** a form of shears in which the handles are bent from the line of the blades, so that the weight of the shears may be borne on a table while they are cutting cloth: the blades are longer than the handles.—**Tinmen's shears,** a hand-tool for shearing sheet-metal. The handles are longer than the cutting-blades and are either formed into a bow for the hand, or end in a bend toward each other such that they meet and stop the cut when the blades are parallel to each other.

shear-skid (shēr′skid), *n.* Same as ★*fender-skid.*

shearwater, *n.*—**Pink-footed shearwater,** *Puffinus creatopus,* a species resembling the common greater shearwater, but having pinkish feet; found off the Pacific coast of North America.—**Slender-billed shearwater,** *P. tenuirostris,* a small, dark-colored species of the North Pacific.

shear-zone (shēr′zōn), *n.* A belt of rock crushed and metamorphosed by compression. Along shear-zones massive rocks become schists. *J. D. Dana,* Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 111.

sheath, *n.* **2.** (*d*) In old plows, the bar connecting the beam and sole in front: so called as sheathing the edge of the mold-board. It corresponds to the standard and in part to the shin (see ★*shin*[1], 8) of a modern plow. See ★*plow,* 1.—**Bast sheath.** See ★*bast*[1].—**Conducting sheath,** in *bot.,* the long cells of parenchyma in the inner cortex of the stem which invest the vascular bundles that pass into the leaves.—**Medullary sheath.** (*a*) See *medullary.* (*b*) The white substance of Schwann which surrounds the axis-cylinder in a nerve-fibril.—**Neumann's sheath.** Same as *dentinal sheath of Neumann* (which see, under *sheath*).—**Notochordal sheath,** an elastic envelop surrounding the notochord, known as the *elastica externa.*

sheathing-metal (shē′ᵀᴴing-met″al), *n.* An alloy of copper and tin, having somewhat the color of copper, used to cover the immersed surface of a wooden ship's hull to prevent the attack of boring marine worms, retard decay, and make adhesion of barnacles and vegetable growth more difficult.

sheath-piling (shēth′pī″ling), *n.* Same as ★*sheet-piling. Encyc. Brit.,* XXVI. 437.

sheave[2], *n.* **4.** The grooved wheel or disk on which a sliding door is carried upon a rail or track.—**5.** The disk or wheel over which a window-rope or -chain passes to the sash-weight.—**6.** The circular disk or body of an eccentric such as is used to operate the valves of steam-engines. [Eng.]

she-beech (shē′bēch), *n.* **1.** Same as *white sycamore* (which see, under *sycamore*). [Australia.]—**2.** Same as ★*beech*[1], 2.

shed[1], *v. i.* **3.** To fall prematurely, as the young bolls of cotton-plants do when affected by certain functional disorders. The disease is known as *shedding.*

shed[2] (shed), *v. t.* To place in a shed; protect by means of a shed.

If goats are to produce the best fleeces they are capable of they must be maintained in uninterrupted good condition. . . . They must not be kraaled (or *shedded*) except when absolutely necessary; they must have clean sleeping places, and must not be crowded together.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 278.

shedding[1], *n.* **5.** Specifically, of the cotton plant, the dropping of young bolls. Shedding results to some extent from defect of pollination, but often from a deep cultivation at early flowering time, encouraging a growth of 'weed.'

Over the eastern portion *shedding* was reported, with complaints of drought in portions of the Carolinas.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1899, p. 728.

Center shedding, the division of the warp in the center of the web in a Jacquard loom for the insertion of the weft. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 196.—**Closed shedding,** the leveling or closing of the warp-threads in a loom after the insertion of each weft-thread: opposed to *open* ★*shedding.*—**Open shedding,** a method of forming the warp-shed in a loom in which the warp-threads form two stationary lines, the changes being made by the threads passing from one fixed line to the other. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 20.

sheedy (shē′di), *n.* A local name in the Leeward Islands of the Spanish pistareen or 2-real piece.

sheep[1], *n.*—**Broad-tailed sheep.** Same as *fat-tailed* ★*sheep.*—**Criollo sheep,** a South American sheep descended from the Spanish merino but now so degenerated as little to resemble the latter in either wool or type.—**Dall's sheep.** See *mountain* ★*sheep.*—**Fannin's sheep.** See *mountain* ★*sheep.*—**Fat-tailed sheep,** the common name of a breed of sheep found in Syria, Asia Minor, and parts of Arabia, distinguished by its enormous tail, which sometimes weighs 40 or 50 pounds and is so long that it drags on the ground. Also known as *broad-tailed* and *flat-tailed sheep.*—**Flat-tailed sheep.** Same as *fat-tailed* ★*sheep.*—**Indra's sheep,** delicate white alto-cumulus or alto-stratus clouds.—**Mountain sheep.** Six species are now recognized from western North America, ranging from the Alaska Peninsula into Mexico. Dall's sheep, or white sheep, *Ovis dalli,* from the high regions of Alaska and adjoining British Territory, is almost pure white, with rather slender horns. Fannin's sheep, *O. fannini,* from the Yukon District, is bluish gray. Nelson's sheep, *O. nelsoni,* from southern and Lower California, is a small short-haired species. Stone's sheep, black sheep, *O. stonei,* from the mountains of British Columbia, is a handsome dark-colored animal.—**Nelson's sheep.** See *mountain* ★*sheep.*—**Shropshire sheep,** a breed of sheep resembling the Southdown, but larger, with a thicker fleece, a darker face, and more massive head.—**Stone's sheep.** See *mountain* ★*sheep.*

sheep[1] (shēp), *v. t.* To pasture sheep upon; use as a sheep-range. [Western U. S.]

The township has little value for pasturage, as it was long ago thoroughly "*sheeped.*" The lands, wherever accessible, have been "*sheeped*" so long that the grass has been exterminated. Most of the township has been closely "*sheeped,*" and its grazing value is exceedingly low. *U. S. Geol. Surv.,* Prof. Paper 22, pp. 36, 38, 54.

sheep-bine (shēp′bīn), *n.* The small bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis.*

sheep-bug (shēp′bug), *n.* **1.** The sheep-tick, *Melophagus ovinus.*—**2.** A true tick of the genus *Argas.*

sheep-bur (shēp′bėr), *n.* The cockle-bur, *Xanthium strumarium.*—**Small sheep-bur,** the stickseed, *Lappula Lappula;* also, the American stickseed or beggar's-lice, *L. Virginiana.*

sheep-fly (shēp′flī), *n.* A European muscid fly, *Lucilia sericata,* allied to the screw-worm fly of the United States. Its larvæ infest the bodies of live sheep, especially in Great Britain and Ireland. *Nature,* Aug. 7, 1902, p. 352.

sheep-foot (shēp′fůt), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.*

sheep-keep (shēp′kēp), *n.* Feed for sheep.

The catch-croppings are therefore few and they are adopted more for the purpose of producing green-meat for cows and horses . . . than for *sheep-keep.*
W. J. Malden, Tillage and Implements, p. 18.

sheep-poison, *n.* **3.** The upright yellow wood-sorrel, *Oxalis stricta.* Also called *poison sheep-sorrel.*

sheep-root (shēp′röt), *n.* The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris.* Also called *sheep-rot* (which see).

sheep-scab (shēp′skab), *n.* Acariasis of sheep; specifically, the common sheep-scab, a disease due to mites (*Psoroptes communis*) which live on the skin and cause a formation of scab with fall of the wool. It is highly contagious, and economically one of the most serious of diseases. Scabby sheep cannot legally be shipped from one State to another. *Head-scab* is less frequent and less important; it is caused by the sarcoptic mite. *Foot-scab* is rather rare; it is caused by the chorioptic mite (*Chorioptes*). *Follicular scab,* caused by the demodectic mite, has been recorded in a few cases.

In the appropriation bill for the current year (1894–95) tuberculosis and *sheep-scab* are specifically mentioned among those diseases which the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to guard against in such manner as he may think best. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1894, p. 86.

sheep-shearer, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*shearing-machine,* 3. Also *sheep-shearers.*

sheep-sick (shēp′sik), *a.* Exhausted by sheep-pasturing and no longer fit for this use: applied to pasture-lands. [Australia.]

sheep-sorrel, *n.* **2.** Species of *Oxalis,* more properly called *wood-sorrel,* especially *O. Acetosella* and *O. violacea.*—**Poison sheep-sorrel,** *Oxalis stricta.* Also called *sheep-poison.*

sheepweed (shēp′wēd), *n.* **1.** The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis.*—**2.** The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*—**3.** The velvet-leaf, *Abutilon Abutilon.*

sheer[3], *v. i.*—**To sheer up,** to raise the sheer of a vessel.—**To sheer up aft,** to raise the sheer of a vessel at the quarters and stern.—**To sheer up forward,** to raise the sheer of a vessel at the bows and head.

sheer[3], *n.* **5.** A light scaffold, usually with three inclined legs, on which miners stand in drilling to get above the drill-rod.—**Sheer draft,** in *naval arch.,* a plan showing the lines of a vessel (see ★*line*[2], 4 (*b*)) in three parts: the *sheer plan,* showing the vessel in elevation with the vertical longitudinal sections in their true form; the *half-breadth plan,* showing the horizontal sections in true form; and the *body-plan,* showing the transverse vertical sections in true form. The three plans are interrelated and the whole delineates the form of the vessel. The surface usually shown is the molded surface, that is, the exterior surface of the framing with the planking or plating removed.—**Sheer line,** in *naval arch.,* one of the lines in the sheer draft indicating the sheer of a vessel at various levels, as the top-side line, gunwale line, deck line at side, etc.—**Sheer plan,** in *naval arch.,* a plan showing the form of a vessel in longitudinal elevation: one of the three plans forming the ★sheer draft (which see).

sheer-boom (shēr′bōm), *n.* See ★*boom*[2].

Ide had installed a system of *sheer-booms.* They spanned the current diagonally, and were to be the silent herders that would edge the log-flocks away from the banks, crowd them to centre at the sorting-gap, and keep them running free. *Holman Day,* King Spruce, p. 334.

sheer-lashing (shēr′lash-ing), *n. Naut.,* a lashing passed about the head of the sheers to confine them to one another.

sheer-mast (shēr′mȧst), *n. Naut.,* a mast which is made of two spars on the principle of sheers, and on which a yard is suspended.

sheet[1], *n.* **2.** (*e*) *pl.* A commercial name for crude rubber in thin pieces formed by coagulating the latex on a large leaf. See ★*rubber*[1], 3.

8. In *geol.*: (*a*) A mass of eruptive rock of great length and breadth as compared with its thickness. Two principal varieties are recognized: *surface flows,* which are poured out on the surface of the earth, and *intruded* or *intrusive sheets,* which are forced between relatively horizontal strata. (*b*) A deposit of any material, sedimentary or other, which has great areal extent and small thickness.

In New York, the moraine is commonly rather free from large stones, as is the till *sheet* also.
Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc., XXX. 199.

Intruded sheet, in *geol.,* a layer of igneous rock intruded in a nearly horizontal position, generally between strata of sedimentary rocks. See ★*sheet*[1], 8 (*a*).—**Intrusive sheet.** Same as *intruded* ★*sheet.*—**Sheet tent.** See ★*tent*[1].—**To give her sheet,** *naut.,* to slacken the sheets and give the sails more belly.—**To have the starboard sheets aft.** See ★*aft*[1].—**Vortex sheet,** in *hydrodynamics,* a surface, within the mass of a rotating fluid, made up of all the vortex lines that pass through any given line in the fluid.

sheet-brass (shēt′brȧs), *n.* Brass in sheets or broad thin plates.

sheet-ice (shēt′īs), *n.* Ice formed on the surface of a body of water.

sheeting, *n.* **5.** In carpenter-work, same as *sheathing:* a common term in the United States.—**6.** The breaking up of a massive rock into relatively thin, parallel tabulæ united by closely spaced faults or joints.

The granite is very much altered by surface decomposition, and crumbles readily to a coarse sand. The granite is sheeted near the veins, the planes of sheeting being parallel to the veins themselves. The general *sheeting,* however, is in a different direction, the average strike being N. 20° E., and the dip 70° SE.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 213, [1902, p. 99.

sheet-leader (shēt′lē″dėr), *n.* A simple half-ring screwed to the deck of a ship. See ★*leader*[1], 5.

sheet-machine (shēt′ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *sheeting-machine.*

Sheet-metal press. See ★*press*[1].

sheet-packing (shēt′pak″ing), *n.* Elastic packing of rubber or other material; packing made in large flat sheets of varying thicknesses.

sheet-piling (shēt′pī″ling), *n.* A vertical, thin diaphragm formed by driving into the soil planking, timbers, or narrow iron or steel members, the edges of which are kept in close contact and sometimes grooved together, used for the purpose of confining or supporting the soil on one side of the sheet-piling when that on the other is removed by excavating. Also *sheath-piling. Sci. Amer. Sup.,* Jan. 10, 1903, p. 22591.

sheet-steel (shēt′stēl), *n.* Steel in thin sheets, less than one quarter of an inch in thickness.

sheetwise (shēt′wīz), *adv.* In the manner of sheet-work: said of the printing of a sheet by two operations, first from a form on one side, then from another form on the other side. For a different method see *to work and* ★*turn.*

One of the difficulties of *sheetwise* imposition is that of making register when there is a shrinkage of furniture in either form. Another is its greater liability to unevenness of color or of impression when the two forms are done on different presses and by different pressmen.
DeVinne, Mod. Book Composition, p. 352.

sheety (shē′ti), *a.* Consisting of or resembling sheets; showing a tendency to break up into thin tabular masses: applied specifically to massive or eruptive rocks. *Contrib. to Econ. Geol.,* U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 213, 1902, p. 287.

shel, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *shell.*

sheldrake, *n.*—**Winter sheldrake,** in New England, the merganser, *Merganser americanus,* which is found along the coast in winter.

shelf[2], *n.*—**Continental shelf,** the relatively shallow sea-bottom bordering a continent, in contrast to the deep ocean-floor; the submerged border of a continental plateau.

The ocean often overlaps the borders of the continental masses in a comparatively shallow belt of water, at whose outer edge the depth is commonly about 600 feet; thence it rapidly sinks to the deep ocean floor. These shallow bottoms are known as *continental shelves.* The water on the shelf is often greenish from fine suspended sediment, unlike the clear deep blue water of the open ocean. A well-defined *continental shelf,* from 50 to 100 or more miles in width, stretches along the eastern side of North America from Newfoundland to Florida, and thence around the Gulf of Mexico. The British Isles stand upon a *continental shelf* that borders mid-western Europe. *W. M. Davis,* Elem. Phys. Geog., p. 107.

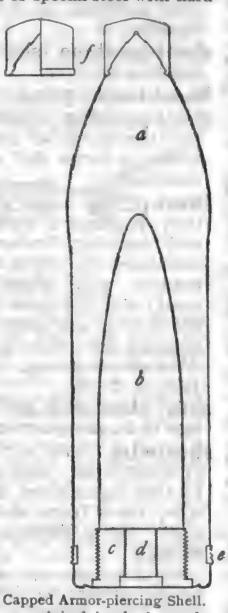
shelf-fungus (shelf'fung″gus), *n.* Same as ★*bracket-fungus*.

shelf-furnace (shelf'fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace with shelves for the reduction of mercury ores. The shelves are arranged in an inclined position along the walls of the shaft and serve to retard the fall of the ore. A furnace with shelves was also much used formerly for roasting ores, there being several varieties. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 603.

shelf-ladder (shelf'lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder designed for use in libraries and stores to give access to high shelves and drawers. It is fitted with wheels at the top and bottom on which it can be moved.

shelf-list (shelf'list), *n.* A list of the books in a library in the order of their location: distinct from the accessions list, and the author and subject catalogues.

shell, *n.* **19.** A smoked or colored concavo-convex glass for shielding the eye.—**20.** In *sheet-metal work*, any piece of sheet-metal upon which one operation has been performed and which requires one or more additional operations to complete it. It is usually of a cup or shell form.—**21.** The dug-out portion of a West Indian canoe, which consists of a dug-out the sides of which are built up to any required height. See ★*buck-shell*.—**22.** The part of a horse-hide obtained from the rump: a comparatively small piece. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 398.—**23.** The porous cover of ferric oxid which incloses the kernel of concentrated copper obtained in roasting cupriferous iron pyrites. See ★*kernel-roasting*. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 485.—**24.** A special form of hollow flat-iron used in finishing felt hats.—**Armor-piercing shell**, a shell made of special steel with hardened point and strong walls, especially designed to penetrate through armor and containing a comparatively small bursting charge. A *semi-armor-piercing shell* is one of a character intermediate between the armor-piercing and common shell, with hardened point, and a medium-sized bursting charge, designed to penetrate moderate thicknesses of armor and burst after penetrating the armor.—**Blind shell.** (*d*) A shell containing no bursting charge.—**Capped shell**, an armor-piercing shell fitted with a soft steel plug or cap covering the point of the shell. The soft steel cap enables the shell to penetrate hard-faced armor against which the shell would otherwise break up.—**Common shell**, a shell with comparatively thin walls, containing a large explosive charge and not designed to penetrate armor.—**Flat-nose shell**, in *mining*, a cylindrical boring-tool having a valve at the bottom, used for boring through soft earth or clay.—**Pearly necklace-shell.** Same as ★*mariner*, 2.—**Roman-lamp shell**, a Tasmanian name for a brachiopod, *Waldheimia flavescens*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Torpedo shell**, a projectile with thin walls and consequent large capacity for a bursting charge, and longer than the ordinary shell, or cored shot: used in mortar-firing.



Capped Armor-piercing Shell.
a, original head; *b*, powder-chamber for bursting charge; *c*, base-plug; *d*, hole for base-fuse; *e*, copper rotating band; *f*, soft steel cap.

shell-bed (shel'bed), *n.* A bed largely composed of shells: chiefly employed in glacial geology to describe the interglacial or post-glacial beds associated with the continental ice-sheet. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 268.

shell-boiler (shel'boi″lėr), *n.* A form of steam-generator in which the water from which the steam is generated is surrounded by a continuous shell of steel or other malleable metal, usually of a cylindrical form.

shell-curved (shel'kėrvd), *a.* In the rococo decoration of the eighteenth century, said of motives having curved lines similar to those of a sea-shell.

The *shell-curved* lines which maintain their decorative value in the Salle à Manger have here disappeared.
Lady Dilke, French Furniture and Decoration of XVIII [Cent., p. 48.

shell-extractor (shel'eks-trak″tor), *n.* An instrument for extracting cartridges from small-arm rifles.

shell-eye (shel'ī), *n.* A dorsal eye; one of the supposed organs of sight found on the shells of various univalve and bivalve mollusks.

shell-feed (shel'fēd), *n.* In a cotton-carding machine, a feeding device consisting of a flat plate with its inner end turned up to conform to the curvature of a feed-roller. See ★*dish-feed*.

shell-fish, *n.*—**Rock shell-fish.** Same as *trunk-fish*.

shell-fishery (shel'fish″ėr-i), *n.* The industry of gathering oysters, clams, and other shell-fish; a mollusk fishery.—**Commissioner of Shell-fisheries**, a State official concerned with the protection, cultivation, and industry of gathering shell-fish in public waters. *Forest and Stream*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 93.

shell-game (shel'gām), *n.* Another name for thimblerig, walnut-shells being used instead of thimbles to cover the pea which the victim tries to find.

shell-gland, *n.* **3.** In flatworms, the gland which supplies the material for the formation of egg-shells.

shell-opal (shel'ō″pal), *n.* The nacreous substance of any molluscan shell in a fossil condition.

shell-plate (shel'plāt), *n.* One of the plates which form the shell or outer covering of a ship or of a boiler.

shell-plating (shel'plā″ting), *n.* In *iron shipbuilding* the plating which forms the outer shell of a vessel: also called *outside plating*.

Iron or steel ships have comparatively thin *shell-plating* stiffened by transverse and longitudinal frames.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 333.

shell-powder (shel'pou″dėr), *n.* Quick-burning gunpowder especially made for the bursting-charges of shell and shrapnel.

shell-rack (shel'rak), *n.* *Naval*, a rack or support for the stowage of shells in the immediate vicinity of a gun.

shell-road (shel'rōd), *n.* A form of highway or pavement in which the road surface is composed of oyster, or other, shells.

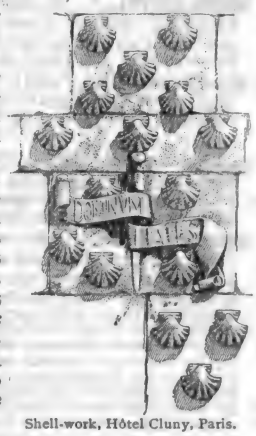
shell-roll (shel'rōl), *n.* A form of drawing-roll used on cotton-machinery, consisting of a cylindrical shell of cast-iron on an arbor. See ★*boss-roll*. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 164.

shell-shake (shel'shāk), *n.* Same as ★*ring-shake*. See also *shake*, 7.

shell-tracer (shel'trā″sėr), *n.* A device for showing the flight of a projectile at night and the point at which it strikes. A composition which burns slowly with a brilliant light is placed in the base of the projectile to be ignited upon firing.

shell-ware (shel'wār), *n.* A name sometimes given to Gombroon ★ware (which see).

shell-work, *n.* **2.** In decorative design, especially carved or modeled, a motive which imitates or is suggested by the forms of shells.


Shell-work, Hôtel Cluny, Paris.

shelter-belt (shel'tėr-belt), *n.* A natural or artificial forest maintained as a protection from wind or snow. A *wind-break* is a narrow shelter-belt in which true forest conditions do not exist, maintained as a protection against wind; a *snow-break* is a similar protection maintained against snow. Also called *wind-mantle* and *shelter-wood*.

shelter-deck (shel'tėr-dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2 (*c*).

shelter-parasite (shel'tėr-par″a-sīt), *n.* An organism, such as certain of the algæ, which inhabits a cavity already present in the host or a place of shelter formed with the assistance of the algæ.

The manner in which typical chlorophyllous plants gradually become *shelter-parasites*, and pass from this into the condition of true parasites is well demonstrated amongst the algae. *Tubeuf*, Diseases of Plants, p. 541.

shelter-trench (shel'tėr-trench), *n.* *Mil.*, a trench hastily excavated to secure shelter from an enemy's fire.

shelter-wood (shel'tėr-wůd), *n.* Same as ★*shelter-belt*.

shelv, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *shelve*.

shema (she-mä'), *n.* [Heb. *shem'a*, 'hear,'

impv. of *sham'a*, hear.] In *Jewish ritual*, a name for the first word of the verse, Deut. vi. 4, and also for the verse itself, "Shem'a Yisrael," etc., "Hear, O Israel, Jehovah is our God, Jehovah is one," recited as the Jewish confession of faith. The term is also applied to the whole six verses, Deut. vi. 4–9, and to other verses, Deut. xi. 13–21 and Num. xv. 37–41, which form the confession of the liturgy. The shema is considered the sum and substance of the Jewish faith. It is taught to children before they learn to read. It is included by every pious Jew in his morning and evening prayers, and the first words form a sort of password among Jews everywhere. The shema is also written on square pieces of parchment which are fastened to the door-posts (see *mezuzah*), and it is placed in phylacteries.

Shenango group. See ★*group*[1].

she-oak, *n.* **2.** Beer made in Australia or other English colonies. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Slang.]

shepherd, *n.* **2.** A miner who does not work a claim, though preserving his legal rights respecting it. [Australia.]

sherardize (sher'är-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sherardized*, ppr. *sherardizing*. [From the name of the inventor of the process.] To coat iron or steel with zinc by exposing the previously cleaned surfaces to zinc by heating them in a closed chamber containing zinc-dust.

shergottite (sher'got-īt), *n.* See ★*meteorite*.

sherif[1], *n.* **3.** A high dignitary having both temporal and spiritual authority among the Sulus and other Mohammedans of the Philippine Islands. *D. C. Worcester*, Philippine Islands, p. 159.

sherif[2], *n.* A simplified spelling of *sheriff*.

sheriff[1], *n.*—**Issues on sheriffs.** See ★*issue*.—**Sheriff depute** or **sheriff principal**, in *Scots law*, the chief officer and judge of a county, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction. His court is known as the *sheriff court* and its clerk as *sheriff clerk*.

Not its least valuable feature is the notices which he has compiled of the early sheriffs and *sheriffs-depute*.
Athenæum, May 27, 1905, p. 655.

Sheriff's inquest. See *sheriff's jury*, under *jury*.—**Sheriff's sale.** See ★*sale*[1].

sheristadar (she-ris-tä-där'), *n.* [Also *serish-tadar*; *sar-rishtā-dār*, keeper of the clue, or file. *Yule and Burnell*.] In India, a court officer; a register-keeper who receives plaints, sees that they are in proper form and duly stamped, records depositions, etc., and generally attends to routine business. *Yule and Burnell*, Hobson-Jobson.

shibuichi (shē-bö-ē'chē), *n.* [Jap. *shi-bu-ichi*, < *shi*, four, + *bu*, part, + *ichi*, one.] A composition extensively used in Japanese decorative art, composed of three parts of copper to one of silver.

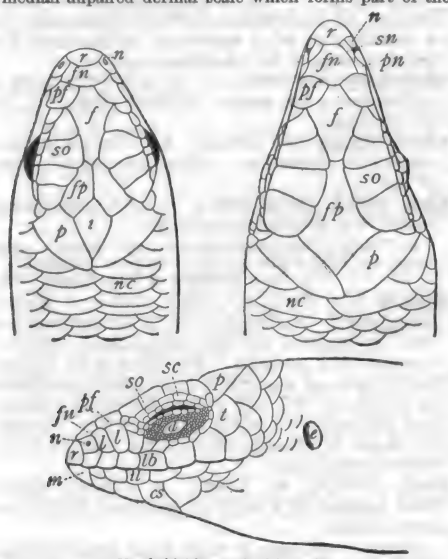
shicer (shī'sėr), *n.* [Of low (prob. German) origin.] **1.** An Australian name for a mine which produces no valuable ore. Also called a *duffer*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**2.** A worthless or despicable person; specifically, one who does not pay debts of honor. Compare *shyster*. [Colloq.]

shield, *n.* **2.** (*c*) In *subaqueous tunneling*, a short metallic cylinder with its axis parallel and coincident with the axis of the circular tunnel, and with its diameter slightly larger than the exterior diameter of the masonry or metallic permanent tunnel lining. The shield is provided with a diaphragm of metallic construction occupying its entire cross-section, and through which openings give access from the rear to the forward compartment. The shield is forced forward by hydraulic or other pressure, driving the cylindrical cutting-edge or the forward extension of the shield in front of the diaphragm into the soft material through which the tunnel is being driven. The material overhead being thus protected from falling by the upper cylindrical portion of the shield, the material inside the forward compartment can be removed by workmen through openings in the diaphragm.

The *shield* employed in the Hudson River tunnel is a cylinder, thirteen feet long and twenty feet in diameter, with a hardened-steel "cutting edge," fifteen inches in length and three inches in circumference.
The Century, Nov., 1903, p. 40.

(*g*) A guard placed over or in front of rapidly moving machinery, especially over cutters such as saws and planes, to protect the workmen from accidents. (*h*) A guard placed around belting where it passes through a floor, or around gears to prevent clothing of workmen or passers-by from becoming entangled. (*i*) A covering over bearings and shafts of grinding machinery to keep grit and dust from working into the contact-surfaces. (*j*) A guard placed on an exposed shaft, and turning loosely with it, to prevent injury from accidental contact with the revolving mass.—**Buccal shield.** See ★*buccal*.—**Canthal shield.** See ★*canthal scale*.—**Conning-tower shield.** See ★*conning-tower*.—**Dorsal shield**, in ophiuroids, one of the four plates which lie above the vertebral ossicle.—**Embryonic shield**, in *embryol.*, a shield-shaped region of the blastodisc in embryonic reptiles.—**Frontal shield.** (*b*) In *herpet.*, an unpaired scute or scale which occupies much the same position on the top of the head that the frontal bone

does in the skull.—**Frontonasal shield,** in *herpet.*, a median unpaired dermal scale which forms part of the



Head-shields of Scincid Lizards.

cs, chin-shields; *d*, disk on lower eyelid; *e*, ear-opening; *f*, frontal; *fn*, frontonasal; *fp*, frontoparietal; *i*, interparietal; *il*, lower labials; *l*, loreals; *lb*, upper labials; *m*, mental; *n*, nasal; *nc*, nuchals; *p*, parietals; *pf*, prefrontal; *pn*, postnasal; *r*, rostral; *sc*, supraciliaries; *sn*, supranasal; *so*, supraocular; *t*, temporal.

(After Stejneger, Report U. S. Nat. Museum.)

covering of the head. It lies immediately in advance of the frontal.—**Frontoparietal shield,** in *herpet.*, one of a pair of dermal scales which form part of the covering of the head. It lies between the frontal and the parietal shields.—**Intergular shield.** Same as ★*intergular.*—**Interparietal shield,** in *herpet.*, a median unpaired dermal scale which forms part of the covering of the head and lies between the parietals.—**Loral shield,** one of the plates or scutes forming part of the covering of the head of reptiles, especially lizards, lying just in front of the eye.—**Magnetic shield,** a shield or wall of magnetic material, usually iron, used to protect an instrument such as a watch or a galvanometer from the action of magnetic fields.—**Mental shield,** a horny plate which covers the front of the chin in reptiles.—**Nasal shield,** in *herpet.*, the horny plate covering the end of the nose.—**Nasorostral shield,** in *herpet.*, a single horny plate or shield representing the nasal and rostral shields on the nose of a reptile. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 185.—**Parietal shield,** one of a pair of large scales, forming part of the covering of the head of reptiles, lying at the back of the series of head-scales, much in the position of the parietal bone.

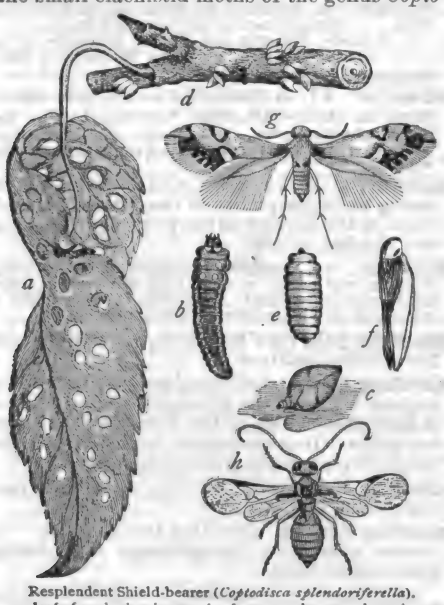
shield-back (shēld′bak), *n.* In old English furniture, a back the center of which resembles a shield.

In the "*shield back*" chair, which is Hepplewhite's favourite shape, the shield and its interior ornament making the splat never touch the seat of the chair at all.

K. W. Clouston, Chippendale Period of Eng. Furniture, [p. 65.

shield-bearer (shēld′bār′ėr), *n.* Any one of the small elachistid moths of the genus *Coptodisca* (formerly *Aspidisca*), as the resplendent shield-bearer.—**Resplendent shield-bearer,** an American tineid moth, *Coptodisca splendoriferella*, whose larva mines the leaves of the apple, plum, and pear, eventually making an oval leaf-case which it carries about.

Comstock, Manual of Insects, p. 254.



Resplendent Shield-bearer (*Coptodisca splendoriferella*).

a, leaf of apple showing work; *b*, summer larva; *c*, larva in case, traveling; *d*, cases tied up for winter; *e*, hibernating larva; *f*, pupa; *g*, moth; *h*, parasite: all enlarged.

(Comstock, U. S. D. A.)

shield-hand (shēld′hand), *n.* See the extract.

Fixed in all our military and social customs, and living at the base of language itself are two facts which solve the riddle and make clear whence and how right-handedness arose. In all tribes and countries since man used implements of offense and defense, the sinistral or cardiac side was protected by the shield and the sinistral hand was called the *shield-hand*, as the dextral was called the spear-hand.

G. M. Gould, in Med. Record, Nov. 2, 1907, p. 724.

shield-ibis (shēld′ī′bis), *n.* Same as *shell-ibis.*

shielding (shēl′ding), *n.* [*shield, v.*] The act of protecting or screening, or that which protects or screens.—**Magnetic shielding,** protection, as of the works of a watch or the needles of a galvanometer from the action of an external magnetic field. Magnetic shielding is commonly attained by surrounding the object to be screened with an iron case. Sometimes two or more concentric layers of iron are used. *Astrophysical Jour.*, July, 1903, p. 19.

shield-pigeon (shēld′pij′ọn), *n.* A breed of domesticated pigeons of small size. The head and body are white and the wings party-colored; there is no crest. Commonly called *shield.*

shift, *n.* **11.** In *pianoforte-making*, the action of the shifting ★pedal (which see).—**Angle of shift,** in *elect.*, the angular displacement of the brushes of a generator or motor, made necessary by the distortion of the magnetic field of the machine.—**One-string** or **two-string shift.** See *shifting* ★*pedal.*—**Shift of butts.** See ★*butt*2.

Shifting-pivot carriage, a gun-carriage used in the old types of war-ships in which heavy pivots secured to the deck were used for training the guns. By a suitable arrangement of front and rear pivots, the gun-carriage could be shifted from the center line so as to pivot in a gun-port on either side of the vessel.

shift-joint (shift′joint), *n.* In *masonry*, the placing of a stone or brick so that the vertical joints will come over the solid members of the course below; a break-joint; also, the stone or brick so placed.

Shigaraki pottery. See ★*pottery.*

Shiga's bacillus. See ★*bacillus.*

shikar (shi-kär′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shikarred*, ppr. *shikarring.* [Hind. *shikār*, hunting. See *shikaree.*] To hunt; chase game; hence, tease; haze.

The 'Shikarris' [nickname of regiment] *shikarred* [him] very much, and he bore everything without winking.

R. Kipling, His Wedded Wife, in Plain Tales from the [Hills, p. 159.

shikimi (shē-kē′mē), *n.* [Japanese.] The Japanese anise-tree, *Illicium religiosum.* See *Illicium.*

shikimic (shi-kim′ik), *a.* [Jap. *shikimi* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless, levorotatory, non-poisonous compound, $C_7H_{10}O_5$, contained in the fruit of *Illicium religiosum* (Japanese shikimi). It crystallizes in fine needles, and melts at 184° C.

shikimin (shik′i-min), *n.* [Jap. *shikimi* + *-in*2.] A colorless, poisonous crystalline glucoside contained in the seeds of *Illicium religiosum* (Japanese shikimi).

shikimol (shik′i-mol), *n.* [Jap. *shikimi* (see *shikimin*) + *-ol.*] Same as *safrol.*

shilling, *n.* **3.** In *archery*, a measure of weight for arrows, equal to the weight of a new (British) silver shilling: as, a 4*s.* 6*d.* arrow.—**Baltimore shilling.** Same as *Maryland* ★*shilling.*—**Bermuda shilling,** a silver coin struck about 1615.—**Maryland shilling,** a silver coin struck by Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert) for the colony of Maryland about 1659.—**New England shilling,** a silver coin, stamped with the letters NE, struck in the colony of Massachusetts in 1652.—**Pomfret shilling,** a siege-piece of Charles I. of England, struck at the castle of Pomfret (Pontefract).—**Shove-groat shilling,** a worn shilling used in the game of shove-groat, which was new in England in the reign of Henry VIII. See *shove-groat.*—**Sixty shilling,** a Scotch silver coin of the time of William and Mary.—**York shilling,** the unit of the colonial currency of New York, that is, the Mexican real, eight of which went to the Spanish milled dollar and twenty to the New York currency pound.

shim2, *n.* **4.** An imperfect shingle, thicker at one side than the other; also, an imperfect stave for a bucket. [Local.]

shimmer2 (shim′ėr), *v. t.* [*shimmer*2, *n.*] In *mech.*, to correct an inequality by inserting a thin slip or shim.

A remedy for this [poor fitting of share and moldboard] is procured by *shimmering* the share up or down with small pieces of paste-board.

Davidson and Chase, Farm Machinery and Farm [Motors, p. 71.

shimose (shi-mō′sā), *n.* [Said to be named after its Japanese inventor.] An explosive, which consists largely of picric acid, made and used by the Japanese. The exact composition is not generally known.

An explosive used by the Japanese, and called *Shimose*, after its inventor, for want of a better name, is said to be more powerful than either dynamite or gun-cotton, and to possess features found in no other high-power explosive. *Shimose* does not explode on percussion, or by fire, and is not injured by wetting. When it is exploded, by a charge of fulminite, it tears a hole several hundred per cent. greater than would result from the use of a similar quantity of dynamite, and, unlike that substance, its force is equally exerted in all directions.

Amer. Inventor, June 1, 1904, p. 256.

shin1, *n.* **7.** In a modern turning-plow, the lower front corner of the mold-board, next the share and forming part of the cutting edge. It replaces in part the head or sheath of old plows.—**Double shin,** a mold-board shin reinforced by a piece of steel welded on.—**Sore-shin disease.** See ★*disease.*—**Sore-shin fungus.** See ★*fungus.*

shin3 (shin), *n.* An adapted pronunciation of the abbreviation *sinh*, used as a colloquial substitute for 'hyperbolic sine.'

shin4 (shēn), *n.* [Heb. Aram. Syr. Ar. *shīn.*] The twenty-first letter (ש) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding in sound to the English *sh.* Its numerical value is 300.

shiner, *n.* **3.** (*f*) A minnow of the genus *Notropis.*—**Spotted shiner,** one of the cyprinoid fishes, *Hybopsis dissimilis*, found in the eastern Great Lake region.

shingle1, *n.*—**Dimension shingle,** a shingle having a definite measurement as regards width or length, or both.—**Shaved shingle,** a shingle cut by hand in the old-fashioned way, generally by means of the drawing-knife, which gives it the wedgelike form, while the butt is held in a strong vise.

shingle-band (shing′gl-band), *n.* One of the wooden cross-bars used to hold a bunch of shingles together by being tied together at the ends. See cut under *shingle*1.

shingle-bolt (shing′gl-bōlt), *n.* A block of wood ready to be cut into shingles. See cut under *shingle*1.

shingle-press (shing′gl-pres), *n.* A simple form of press for use in bunching shingles.

shingle-saw (shing′gl-sâ), *n.* A saw or machine by which shingles are cut from the stock or bolt. The shingle having a definite taper from point to butt, the holder or carrier must present the stock alternately to the saw at tip and butt, to ensure least waste of stock.

shingling, *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, the arrangement of flat pebbles or boulders in such a manner that they overlap like shingles. It is especially marked in the coarse gravel of a beach (shingle) or on the bottom of a swift river, and may be detected in conglomerates.

Besides the sandstone and shale elements, the rusty quartz pebbles which have been mentioned in connection with the old valleys on the north side of the Ohio are here a very marked feature, as are also the numerous nodules of hematite ore. In three instances a very imperfect *shingling* was observed.

W. G. Tight, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 13, p. 64.

shining-grass (shī′ning-gràs), *n.* **1.** The spotted touch-me-not or jewel-weed, *Impatiens biflora.*—**2.** The early meadow-rue, *Thalictrum dioicum.*

shinnery (shin′ėr-i), *n.* [*shin*1, alluding to low growth.] A dense growth of shrubby timber covering a large area, of mixed composition but predominantly of shin-oak (which see). [Southwestern U. S.]

A great deal of the *shinnery* country undoubtedly represents a recent gain of timber growth on prairie divides.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Forestry, Bulletin 49, p. 23.

shin-oak (shin′ōk), *n.* [*shin*1 + *oak*, alluding to the low growth.] **1.** One of several dwarf oaks of the southwestern United States, forming the largest element in 'shinneries.' That perhaps most properly so called is *Quercus undulata* (also called *scrub-oak*). Others are *Q. gambelii* and *Q. breviloba* (both also called *white oak*).—**2.** The upland willow oak, *Quercus cinerea.*

Shino pottery. See ★*pottery.*

shin-wood (shin′wůd), *n.* The American yew or ground-hemlock, *Taxus Canadensis.*

shiny, *a.* **3.** Rubbed smooth by abrasion: said of cloth, rails, wire rope, etc.—**4.** Reflecting light or showing differences in shade or color on account of the presence of a film of grease, as in cloth, or its absence locally from a surface which is normally lubricated, as in engine-guides.

The entire rope, including the hemp center, is kept constantly lubricated and never allowed to work "*shiny.*" The rope grease is applied with a brush, it having been found that better penetration between the wires is obtained in this way.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Dec. 27, 1902, p. 22564.

ship, *n.* **3.** [Ar. *markeb*, ship.] In an ancient style of chess played with dice, the piece called 'bishop' in the modern game. In this game each player had two sets of white pieces and two sets of black pieces respectively, consisting of two kings, two rooks (elephants), two knights (equestrians), two bishops (ships), and four pawns (pedestrians) each.

Our word Rook, . . . is no doubt the Roka, or *Ship* of the Hindoos; for by no other supposition can a meaning be ascribed to it.

H. Staunton, Laws and Prac. of Chess, p. 4.

Belted ship, an early type of armored war-ship in which the hull-protection was concentrated in the waterline armor-belt.—**Line-of-battle ship.** Same as *ship of the line* (which see, under *ship*).—**Lofty ship**, a ship that carries long masts; a square-rigged vessel is said to be a lofty ship because she has lower masts, topmasts and topgallant masts, and sometimes royal masts.—**Symondite ship**, an obsolete type of British war-ship having a peg-top form of cross-section, devised by (and named for) Admiral Symonds.

A single roll, even of a *Symondite ship*, may not produce much vertical motion, but a succession of rolls may.

White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 163.

ship-maul (ship′mâl), *n.* A long-handled, heavy steel hammer used by shipwrights, one end of which is flat-faced while the other has a conical point. Also called *pin-maul*.

shipper, *n.* **4.** A tobacco suited for export; a shipping tobacco. See *export* ★*tobacco*.

It is also a first-class "*shipper*," and is sought for by the stemmer for making the highest grade of strips for the English market.

Killebrew and Myrick, Tobacco Leaf, p. 321.

shipper-fork (ship′ėr-fôrk), *n.* A two-pronged device for guiding a belt from one pulley to another on a machine.

shipping, *n.*—**Merchants' Shipping Act**, an act, passed in 1854 in Great Britain, which requires all masters and other officers of British merchant-vessels to be examined and to obtain certificates of competency issued in accordance with the provisions of the act. These certificates are granted by the British Board of Trade.—**Shipping commissioner.** See ★*commissioner*.

shipping-jacket (ship′ing-jak″et), *n.* A wadded hood or cover used to slip over a milk- or cream-can to protect the contents from excessive heat or cold during transportation.

ship-sloop (ship′slöp), *n.* Formerly, in the British navy, a sloop of war under the command of a captain of full rank: so called because officers of such high rank were supposed to fly their pennant on nothing lower in rating than a ship or frigate.

ship-splice (ship′splīs), *n.* A special type of scarf used in splicing or joining broken timbers, especially in repairing railroad-cars; properly, a scarf having two cuts, one diagonal to the length of the timber and the other at nearly a right angle.

shire-horse (shīr′hôrs), *n.* A breed of English draft-horses that has long been cultivated in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and other counties to the west. The color is black; the height from 17 to 17.3 hands.

shirozame (shē-rō-zä′mā), *n.* [Jap., < *shiroi*, white, + *zame*, shark.] A shark of the family *Carchariidæ*, *Mustelus manazo*. Also called *manazo*.

shirry (shėr′i), *a.* [*shirr* + *-y*[1].] Puckery: noting a defect in cloth caused by irregular weaving.

The fly-wheel loses the control it has at a slow speed, and the blow of the lay becomes uneven, because the accelerated motion of the loom has also increased many fold whatever lost motion was in it before and "*shirry*" cloth is the result.

Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 20, 1904, p. 374.

shiva[2] (shiv′ä), *n.* [Yiddish, < Heb. *shib'āh*, seven.] Among the orthodox Jews, the period of mourning for a parent, brother, sister, husband, or wife, consisting of seven days. At the burial the principal mourners tear their garments; afterward they retire to their homes, take off their shoes, and sit upon the floor for seven days, spending the time in prayer and liturgical exercises.

shive, *n.* **5.** A fragment of the rind or outer bark of flax, hemp, etc.

shivering[1], *n.* **2.** In *ceram.*, the flaking off of parts of the ware, caused by the unequal contraction of body and glaze. Compare *crazing*, 2.

shivering[2], *n.* **2.** A horsemen's term for chorea or St. Vitus's dance affecting the muscles of the hip and thigh of the horse. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 207.

shivy (shī′vi), *a.* [Also *shivey*: < *shive* + *-y*[1].] Containing shives or short fragments of vegetable substance, as wool, hair, etc. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 122.

sho[3] (shō), *n.* [Jap. *shō*.] A Japanese unit of measure for liquids, equal to 1.80 liters, or .477 of a United States gallon.

shoal[1], *n.*—**Magnetic shoal**, an area of magnetic disturbance under the sea.

This remarkable area of disturbance was then called a "*magnetic shoal*," a term which at first sight hardly appears to be applicable. We have, however, become familiar with the terms "ridge line, valley line, peak, and col," as applied to areas of magnetic disturbance on land; therefore I think we may conveniently designate areas of magnetic disturbance in land under the sea "*magnetic shoals*."

E. W. Creak, in Sci. Amer. Sup., Nov. 7, 1903, p. 23287.

shoal-brain (shōl′brān), *n.* An ignorant or shallow-witted person. [Rare.]

One day more
These muttering *shoalbrains* leave the helm to me:
God, let me not in their dull ooze be stranded.

Lowell, Columbus, l. 267.

shock[1], *n.* **4.** A mirror of the poorest quality, made of ordinary window-glass.—**Secondary shock**, a condition of shock which returns after the first symptoms have passed away.

shock-compressor (shok′kom-pres″or), *n.* A device for compressing corn when standing in shocks for convenience in handling and as a protection against loss or injury by storms. It consists of a short rope drawn through a locking-block which has a supporting hook, and a twine-holder. In use, the block is hooked into the shock, and the rope and twine are carried around it, the rope being drawn tight and locked to compress it, when the twine may be tied and the compressor released.

shoddy-picker (shod′i-pik″ėr), *n.* Same as *shoddy-machine*.

shode[2], *n.* **2.** Refuse material used in the adulteration of oil-cake.

shoe[1], *n.* **3.** (*o*) In *suspension-bridge construction*, an iron or steel "eye" or loop, resembling several horseshoes placed on one another, around which all the individual wires forming a single strand of a cable are looped. The shoes forming the ends of the several strands are permanently placed side by side with the cable end of a long anchorage eye-bar or link placed between each two adjacent shoes, with a long steel pin extending through the openings of the shoes and eye-bars alternately, thus fastening the cable to the anchorage-bars.

In each cable there are thirty-seven of these strands, which requires thirty-seven *shoes* at each end, there being but one strand looped around a *shoe*. These *shoes* are bolted between steel bars which are anchored in masonry, pins seven inches in diameter passing through the bars and *shoes*, holding the latter in place.

Amer. Inventor, July 15, 1903, p. 26.

(*p*) A sliding-contact device for connecting the moving car on an electric railway with the third rail or with an underground insulated conductor. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 666.

4. In China, a silver or gold ingot said to be derived from the Dutch *goudschuit*, boat of gold, applied to the ingots imported from India into China in the seventeenth century.

During the Boxer trouble the transfer issued was not settled up for a period of nine months. The next settling day it was settled up by the issuers of transfer paying $81.50 for each *shoe* of transfer, the *shoe* then being worth about $79, the difference between these amounts standing for the interest. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Aug. 13, 1904, p. 23925.

Cross-bar shoe. Same as *bar-shoe*.—**Scarpa's shoe**, an appliance for the correction of club-foot.

shoe-boil (shö′boil), *n.* A fibrous, flabby new growth over the elbow of a horse, due to repeated injury from lying on hard floors or with the front feet doubled under the body. Also called *capped elbow*.

shoe-boss (shö′bos), *n.* A shoe-manufacturer. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [New Eng.]

shoe-dressing (shö′dres″ing), *n.* A liquid or pasty material used to give suppleness and luster to the upper leather of boots and shoes, sometimes also to render it waterproof.

shoeing, *n.* **3.** Something designed to protect a surface as the shoe protects the foot.

Another direction in which mechanical invention is required for the wheels of motor cars and wagons is a *shoeing* or protection of hard material of easily renewable character which can be firmly and safely attached to the outside of the tyre covers to take the wear and cutting action caused by the driving strain and by the action of the brakes on sudden stops.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 766.

shoemaker, *n.* **2.** A common name of various species of carangoid fishes, especially of *Alectis ciliaris*, from its thread-like dorsal spines.—**Shoemakers' cramp** or **palsy.** See ★*cramp*[2].

shoe-plate (shö′plāt), *n.* **1.** In *iron ship-building*, a U-shaped plate sometimes fitted around the bar-keels of coasting vessels to prevent the wearing away of the keel through friction on the ground. *A. C. Holms*, Practical Shipbuilding, p. 79.—**2.** A flat plate placed at the bottom or underneath part of a structure (as a column) or of a machine, to increase the bearing area or to take the wear.

shoe-shop (shö′shop), *n.* A shop or factory in which shoes are made. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [New Eng.]

shoe-strings (shö′stringz), *n.* The lead-plant, *Amorpha canescens*. Compare *devil's-shoe-strings*.

shog-board (shog′bōrd), *n.* An oscillating-board in a threshing-machine.

In Nalder's Threshing-machine, the shakers, *shog-board*, and large riddle are all driven from one crank.

J. Scott, Textbook of Farm Engin., V. 93.

shohet (shō′ċhet), *n.* [Heb. *shohet*, < *shaḥat*, slaughter.] A slaughterer; a Jewish butcher who is learned in the rabbinical laws of slaughtering animals. His duty is to slaughter the animal according to the law prescribed in Hilchoth sh'hitah (rules for slaughtering) and examine the vital parts of the viscera. No meat is considered 'kosher' without the shohet's sanction.

shoji (shō′ji), *n.* [Jap.] A sliding screen used instead of a wall or partition in a Japanese house.

I know of one place to which I have returned to look out of the *shoji* screens into the garden, where there is a big pottery statue of Kwannon.

J. La Farge, An Artist's Letters from Japan, p. 217.

shomer (shō′mėr), *n.* [Heb., < *shamar*, watch, keep.] **1.** A watchman; a keeper.—**2.** A trustee.—**3.** An official appointed by Jewish authorities to see that meat sold by butchers is 'kosher.'

shonkinite (shon′kin-īt), *n.* [*Shonkin*, an Indian name of the Highwood Mountains in Montana, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phaneric igneous rock with granular texture, consisting of augite and orthoclase, with or without olivin, and small quantities of nephelite, sodalite, etc. A rock related to syenite but rich in augite. *Weed and Pirsson*, 1895.

shoo-fly (shö′flī), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*: so called in allusion to the widespread belief that the mere presence of the plant attached to the harness will keep away horseflies. Called *horsefly-weed* for the same reason.

S-hook (es′hůk), *n.* A double-pointed hook with the points turned in opposite directions.

shoot, *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **10.** In *cricket*, to bound low and close to the ground after pitching: said of a ball bowled. *R. H. Lyttelton*, Cricket and Golf, p. 31.

II. *trans.* **15.** To cast or drop, as the claw of a lobster. *Stand. Dict.*

Lobsters have the power of dropping or "*shooting*" one or both claws, which may be more or less completely replaced by a new growth. Many incentives are quoted for this curious procedure, the principal ones being handling . . . entanglement of the claws, and fright.

G. B. Goode, Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the [U. S., § 1, p. 805.

To shoot a jam. See ★*jam*[1].

shoot, *n.* **17.** A district or estate over which game is shot.—**18.** See ★*sprout*, 1 (*c*).—**Deferred shoots**, in *bot.*, shoots produced by buds which have long remained dormant.—**Stump shoot.** See ★*sprout*.

shooter, *n.* **5.** In *cricket*, a ball bowled which, owing to an inequality in the ground, bounds close to the surface after pitching. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 155.

shooting, *n.*—**Turtleback shooting**, in *archery*, shooting over a tree or other high barrier at a target lying upon the ground. This form of competition is sometimes used in American shooting-matches.

shooting-field (shö′ting-fēld), *n.* A field used for archery practice.

shooting-glove (shö′ting-gluv″), *n.* In *archery*, a glove worn on the drawing-hand to protect it from the friction of the bowstring; a drawing-glove. It is now made, ordinarily, in the form of tips for the drawing-fingers.

shooting-lodge (shö′ting-loj), *n.* A hunting-box; a shooting-box.

shooting-tenant (shö′ting-ten″ant), *n.* A tenant who rents the privilege of shooting game on an estate.

The landlord being continually in danger of losing the farming or *shooting tenant*, possibly both.

Walsingham and Payne-Gallwey, Shooting.

shoot-off (shöt′ôf), *n.* In *trap-shooting*, a subsequent competition between contestants who have made tied scores. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 160.

shoot-pole (shöt′pōl), *n.* See ★*polarity*, 1 (*c*).

shop[1], *n.*—**Open shop,** a shop or business establishment in which either union or non-union workers are employed: distinguished from a *closed shop,* in which only union workers are employed.—**Setting-up shop,** a shop where manufactured products, as machines, barrels, etc., are set up or assembled.

shop-boiler (shop′boi″lėr), *n.* A boiler which furnishes steam for power or heating in a shop.

shop-drive (shop′drīv), *n.* The set of motors and accessory devices for operating the machinery of a shop or factory by electric power. *The Iron Age,* March 26, 1903, p. 22.

shop-hour (shop′our), *n.* See ★*hour.*

shop-pan (shop′pan), *n.* A shallow pan of pressed steel used in machine-shops, boltworks, and foundries for the convenient transportation of bolts, nails, drop-forgings, and other small articles or tools; a tote-box.

shop-tender (shop′ten″dėr), *n.* A name applied to codfish living near shore. Also called *ground-tender, ground-keeper,* and *inshore cod.*

shor (shōr), *n.* [Turki *shōr,* a salina; Turkish *shōr,* saltish, brackish (Redhouse).] A salina; a shat: used by writers on Turkestan.

> The *shors* (elongated saline depressions) . . . , are seen on the southern border of the Kara-kum sands.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 308.

Shore hold, terrace. See ★*hold*[1], ★*terrace*[1].

shore-bug (shōr′bug), *n.* Any member of the heteropterous family *Saldidæ* (which see). *L. O. Howard,* Insect Book, p. 291.

shore-cleat (shōr′klēt), *n.* One of the heavy wooden cleats which are nailed to the side of the vessel, and against which the shores rest. See *cleat.*

shore-fast (shōr′fȧst), *n.* A hawser or length of cable which secures a vessel to the dock.

shore-fish (shōr′fish), *n.* A name used for several fishes which inhabit shallow waters, especially *Fundulus diaphanus,* a small fish of the family *Pœciliidæ.*

shore-grape (shōr′grāp), *n.* Same as *sea-grape,* 2.

shore-grass, *n.* 2. Same as *St. Augustine* ★*grass.*

shore-horizon (shōr′hō-rī″zǫn), *n.* The waterline on the beach; the shore-line when the sea-horizon is hidden by the intervention of land.

shore-line, *n.*—**Mature shore-line,** the relatively stable shore-line that is produced wherever sea-border conditions remain permanent for a long time. It develops by the cutting back of promontories and the filling out of embayments making a line of comparatively smooth curves. *F. P. Gulliver,* in Proc. Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sciences, Jan., 1899, p. 151.

shore-platform (shōr′plat″fôrm), *n.* The relatively flat sea-bottom which extends outward from nearly all land-areas and is the place of habitation of sedentary marine life. *J. D. Dana,* Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 222.

shore-tender (shōr′ten″dėr), *n.* Same as ★*shop-tender.*

shore-wall (shōr′wâl), *n.* Accumulations of sand and gravel pushed up into mounds by the expansion and contraction of ice formed on rivers or lakes. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 532.

short. **I.** *a.* **13.** Iron is said to be *cold-short* when it shows brittleness if worked at ordinary temperature, and *red-short* when it is brittle at a red heat, crumbling under the blacksmith's hammer.—**Short and rough,** a term used in brickmaking to describe clay which is newly taken out and unmellowed, as distinguished from clay mellowed by weathering which is mild and tough.—**Short ball cause.** See ★*ball*[1], ★*cause.*—**Short circuit.** (*b*) In *surg.,* a passage formed around an obstructed segment of intestine by establishing an anastomosis between the portions above and below this part. *Lancet,* May 30, 1903, p. 1520.—**Short sweetening.** See *sweetening.*—**Short train.** See *long* ★*train.*—**Wet short.** See ★*wet-short.*

II. *n.* **10.** In *elect.,* a short circuit.

> All circuits are so arranged and designed that by manipulating the keys all required tests for "opens," grounds, reserves, *shorts* and all other trouble, both on the line and on the switchboard, can be made from this desk. *Elect. World and Engin.,* April 30, 1904, p. 802.

The shorts, in stock-exchange slang, those who do not possess the stocks or goods which they have agreed to deliver.

short, *adv.*—**Short apeak,** a phrase applied to an anchor cable when it is up and down from the hawse-hole—when the anchor is under foot.

short, *v.* **II.** *trans.* **3.** To short-circuit an electrical machine, line, or system of conductors. [Colloq.]

> Provision is also made on the board for generator trouble, the current passing through two lamps, so that, should any line become "*shorted*" or "grounded," etc.
> *Elect. Rev.,* Sept. 3, 1904, p. 341.

short-circuit, *v.* **II.** *trans.* **1.** In *elect.,* to establish a short circuit in.—**2.** In *surg.,* to form a communication between two portions of intestine above and below an obstruction, so that the contents may pass along. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 637.

short-circuiting (shôrt′sėr″kit-ing), *n.* The act or process of establishing a short circuit, as in electricity; in *surg.,* the establishment of a short circuit in any part of the alimentary canal.

> The establishment of a permanent communication between the stomach and the small intestine when the ordinary gateway between these parts of the alimentary canal is obstructed by an irremovable malignant growth; between two parts of the small intestine so that some obstruction may be passed; or between small and large intestine. The operative procedure goes by the name of *short-circuiting;* it enables the contents of the bowel to get beyond an obstruction. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXIII. 78.

short-fired (shôrt′fīrd), *a.* Not sufficiently baked; under-fired: said of porcelain and pottery.

short-flame (shôrt′flām), *a.* Giving out, when burned, a flame that is comparatively short: said of some kinds of coal which contain little volatile hydrocarbon matter.

short-hair (shôrt′hâr), *v. t.* In *currying,* to remove (from a skin) the short, fine hairs left after the skin has been limed. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 43.

short-headed (shôrt′hed″ed), *a.* Brachycephalic; broad-headed; round-headed.

shorthorn, *n.* 2. A new-comer; a greenhorn: as resembling a steer which, on account of the shortness of its horns, is not able to defend itself: opposed to ★*longhorn.* [Slang, western U. S.]

> Don't let no *shorthorn* have my room Mr. Stumps, I may need it myself; an' in case I do I don't want to be obleeged to bootcher no harmless stranger.
> *A. H. Lewis,* Sunset Trail, ii.

short-leg (shôrt′leg), *n.* In *cricket:* (*a*) A player who fields near to the batsman on the leg side. (*b*) The position of such a player in the field.

short-rump (shôrt′rump), *n.* Same as ★*goose-rump.*

short-rumped (shôrt′rumpt), *a.* Same as ★*goose-rumped.*

short-slip (shôrt′slip), *n.* In *cricket:* (*a*) That fielder in the part of the field behind the wicket, and to the off side, who is nearest to the wicket-keeper. (*b*) The position of such a player in the field. *R. H. Lyttelton,* Cricket and Golf, p. 43.

short-spent (shôrt′spent), *a.* Unexpended; left over.

> The sum *short-spent* on new construction amounts to £2,270,000. *T. A. Brassey,* Naval Annual, 1898, p. 1.

short-spoon (shôrt′spön), *n.* In *golf,* a wooden club, lofted, having less distance than a mid-spoon. *W. Park, Jr.,* Game of Golf, p. 27.

short-stay (shôrt′stā), *a.* Noting the condition of an anchor when it is nearly atrip, or when the cable is nearly up and down.

short-stepper (shôrt′step″ėr), *n.* A horse of which the hind feet, in walking, fall behind the imprints made by the fore feet. The animal accordingly takes short steps and covers ground slowly, at a walk.

short-suiter (shôrt-sū′tėr), *n.* In *whist* or *bridge,* one who does not believe in fixed adherence to the doctrine that the longest suit should always be selected for the original lead, no matter what the strength or weakness of the hand may be.

short-wing (shôrt′wing), *n.* A small bird of the genus *Oligura, Brachypteryx,* or some closely related form, belonging to the family *Timeliidæ,* found in southeastern Asia.

shoshonite (shō-shō′nīt), *n.* [*Shoshone* (Indians) + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.,* a variety of basalt comparatively rich in potash, having phenocrysts of labradorite with variable amounts of augite and olivin, in a ground-mass containing labradorite and orthoclase, with pyroxene, magnetite, etc. It grades into absarokite with increase of augite and olivin and decrease in labradorite. *Iddings,* 1895.

shot[1], *n.* **19.** In *athletics,* a metal sphere, either with or without a covering, weighing in championship contests 16 pounds and in school contests 12 pounds, which a competitor 'puts' as far as possible beyond a ring within which he stands.—**20.** In *lawn-bowls,* the point made by the ball which lies nearest the jack at the close of the head or innings.—**Benching shot,** in *mining,* a blast-hole bored vertically downward in an open face of rock or mineral. *Barrowman,* Glossary.—**Blow-out shot,** a shot that has blown out the tamping but has not broken the coal or rock. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*—**Capped shot.** See ★*capped.*—**Draw-jump shot,** in *billiards,* a shot in which the cue-ball bounds up from the table almost at the instant of striking the first object-ball, and then, its forward motion dying out, begins to retrograde. As a means of smothering the cue-ball in a powerful drive, it can also be lifted, twisted, made to go forward, and then to come back.—**Palliser shot,** a chilled cast-iron projectile invented by Major Palliser of the British army to overmatch wrought-iron armor.—**Wrist-shot,** in *golf,* a short approach, played principally with the wrists.

shot-borer, *n.*—**Apple shot-borer, apple-tree shot-borer.** Same as *apple* ★*bark-beetle* (*b*).

shot-dyeing (shot′dī″ing), *n.* The process of producing two-colored effects upon union cloth of vegetable and animal fibers in a dye-bath. It may be done by first using an acid color which will dye the wool and not the cotton and later dyeing the cotton with a direct cotton color, or by the process of ★*crossdyeing* (which see).

shot-effect (shot′e-fekt″), *n.* A two-color effect produced upon union fabrics by dyeing the vegetable fiber (usually cotton) one color and the animal fiber (usually wool) another. See ★*crossdyeing* and ★*shot-dyeing.*

Shot-hole fungus. See ★*fungus.*

shot-ladle (shot′lā″dl), *n.* *Naut.,* an instrument employed for handling hot shot, and also for drawing the shell from a gun.

shot-metal (shot′met″al), *n.* An impure form of lead which contains two per cent. of arsenic: used for making shot for cartridges.

shot-stifled (shot′stī″fld), *a.* Said of a horse affected with stifle. See *stifle*[2], 2.

shot-tongs (shot′tôngz), *n.* An instrument for grasping and moving projectiles of large caliber. It is used in connection with the operation of bringing projectiles to a gun from the magazine.

shot-whip (shot′hwip), *n.* *Naut.,* a purchase used in hoisting or lowering shot.

shoulder, *n.* **12.** In *hort.,* the squared or expanded base of a bunch of grapes, usually produced by an extra branch in the cluster.

shoulder-clod (shōl′dėr-klod), *n.* See ★*clod*[1], 8.

shouldered, *a.* **2.** In *hort.,* said of grape-clusters that have a shoulder or are broadest at the base.—**3.** Broad and high in the umbolateral regions: used in the characterization of the *Brachiopoda.*

shoulder-lappet (shōl′dėr-lap″et), *n.* Same as *patagium* (*c*).

shoulder-splat (shōl′dėr-splat), *a.* Same as *shoulder-splayed.*

shoulder-steak (shōl′dėr-stāk), *n.* A steak of beef cut from the fore quarter through the shoulder.

shoulder-tuft (shōl′dėr-tuft), *n.* Same as *patagium* (*c*).

shout[1], *n.* **2.** A treat; a free drink. [United States and Australian slang.]

> I . . . gave the boys round a spread and a *shout.*
> *G. Walch,* Head over Heels, p. 83, quoted by E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

To go on the shout, to get drunk. [Slang.]

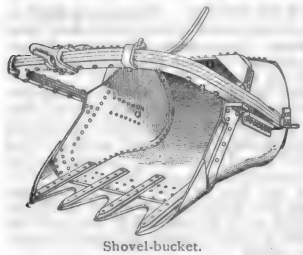
> But a bloke can do a gallon—if the tiddley's fairly weak—
> Without actually *going on the shout.*
> "*Mark Thyme,*" in War's Brighter Side, xx.

shove, *n.* **4.** In *billiards,* the more common designation of the push. Degrees of strength have also given it other names. When it was foul in America to push so gently as to control the balls, the strenuous stroke was called *Bowery* in New York city, *Germantown* in Philadelphia, and *timber-lick* in the West.

shovel[1], *n.* **5.** The blade of any plow or cultivator exclusive of those having shares and mold-boards. Not only shovel-like blades but narrow vertical forms and horizontal scrapers are sometimes included. See ★*scalp*[1], *n.*, 7; ★*scooter*[1], 3; ★*scrape*[1], 7; and entries below.—**Bull's tongue, calf's tongue diamond-point egg-point shovel,** narrow forms of plow or cultivator shovels for deep penetration.—**Turning shovel,** an oblique shovel plow-blade resembling a narrow mold-board.—**Wing shovel,** a plow shovel with adjustable wings designed for hilling work.

shovel-beaked (shuv′l-bēkt), *a.* Having the muzzle produced into a spatulate beak: as, the *shovel-beaked* sturgeons.

shovel-bucket (shuv'l-buk″et), *n.* In railroad construction and canal- or road-work, a large scooping bucket armed with teeth and used with a steam-shovel or operated by power by means of chains that drag the bucket over or through loose material, causing it to scoop up a load. When filled, the bucket is lifted, swung over a car or to the spoil-bank, tripped and dumped, or dragged to a fill point and there tripped and dumped.



Shovel-bucket.

shovelnose, *n.* **2.** (*c*) A New South Wales species of ray-fish, *Rhinobatus bougainvillei.* Also called *blind shark* and *sand-shark.* In the northern hemisphere, the name is given to three different sharks and a sturgeon. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

shovel-spur (shuv'l-spėr), *n.* A flattened, leathery projection, found on the hind foot of toads belonging to the genera *Scaphiopus, Pelobates,* etc. It is used in digging; hence the popular name of *spade-foot.*

shovel-weed (shuv'l-wēd), *n.* The shepherd's-purse, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris,* so called from the shovel-shaped pods.

show[1], *v. i.*—**To show up.** (*b*) To stand out; hold its own. [Colloq.]

There is, however, one other artist here whose work *shows up* even beside Corot, and that is Hervier, who still awaits due recognition. *Athenæum,* April 15, 1899, p. 471.

show[1], *n.* **9.** In *mining,* the effect on the flame within the gauze of a miner's safety-lamp by which the presence of fire-damp or combustible gas in the atmosphere is revealed.

II. *a.* Designed to be shown or only for show; in fanciers' language, raised for display purposes; bred for 'points.' Thus a *show* homer is a homing pigeon bred for certain characters or markings, in distinction to one raised for flying long distances.

shower[1], *n.*—**Uric-acid shower,** a temporary increase in the amount of uric acid contained in the excreted urine, occurring at times in the course of an attack of gout.

show-pipe (shō'pīp), *n.* Same as ★*display-pipe.*

shrager (shrag'ėr), *n.* A coarse pot of marl for baking wares. Same as *saggar.* [Prov. Eng.]

shredded (shred'ed), *p. a.* Torn or cut into shreds or strips, as fodder or grain.

shredder (shred'ėr), *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting into shreds or short slivers the stalks, leaves, and husks of ripe corn-plants in making stover or shredded fodder for cattle. It is a large and complicated power-machine resembling in general appearance a threshing-machine, and is often called a *husker and shredder.* The stalks of corn, with the ears, are fed to the machine, which removes and husks the ears, cuts the stalks into short pieces, shreds the stalks, leaves, and husks, cleans them from dust, and delivers the shredded product to a stacker or to a baling-press.—**2.** A machine for shredding whole wheat into long filaments or shreds. It consists essentially of pairs of steel rolls, one having a finely fluted face, placed above a traveling conveyer. Prepared whole wheat is fed between each pair of rolls and is torn into long threads that fall upon the conveyer and are conveyed to cutting-knives which divide them into cakes ready for baking.

shredder-head (shred'ėr-hed), *n.* The cylinder which carries the cutters and shredding-knives of a shredder.

shredding-machine (shred'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* See ★*shredder.*

shril, *v., a., n.,* and *adv.* A simplified spelling of *shrill.*

shrilling-organ (shril'ing-ôr″gan), *n.* The sound-organ of a male cicadid.

shrimp[2], *n.*—**Sponge-shrimp,** a sponge-inhabiting shrimp, as species of the genus *Alpheus.*

shrinkage, *n.* **3.** In *founding,* the allowance made by which the pattern is larger than the finished casting is designed to be, to permit the metal in solidifying to occupy less space than when molten and hot enough to pour. The further reduction in size after solidifying and during the rest of the cooling process is called *contraction.*

shrinking-ring (shring'king-ring), *n.* A ring upon the commutator of an electric motor or generator which serves to hold the commutator-bars in place. *Elect. World and Engin.,* March 26, 1904, p. 595.

shrink-ring (shringk'ring), *n.* **1.** A ring placed when hot around some other piece, so that in the process of cooling and consequent contraction it will exert a powerful compression and add strength to resist internal strains in the piece.—**2.** A ring so located in a structure that all tendencies to contract on cooling shall be concentrated at this point, and can there be compensated or allowed for and their effects reduced or eliminated.—**3.** Same as a shrink- or shrunk-collar. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.,* 1902-03, p. 419.

shrink-rule (shringk'rōl), *n.* A shrinkage-rule; a rule or graduated scale used by pattern-makers, which is a fraction of an inch longer per foot than a standard rule. When used for iron, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch allows for the shrinkage of the casting in cooling, since every dimension is longer than the nominal or standard one in that proportion. For brass pattern-work it is $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch longer in each foot; for steel it is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch larger.

shroud[1], *n.* **7.** In *mach.*: (*a*) A rim or flange cast on the ends of the teeth of a gear-wheel, so that they appear to be formed entirely or partly in the solid periphery of the wheel. If the flange or shroud extends radially to the tips of the teeth, the term *full* or *whole shrouding* is used; if the flange extends only to the pitch-line, *half-shrouding* is applied to it. Two wheels in gear may both be half shrouded if of the same width of face; if one is cast with a full shroud, the gear meshing with it cannot have any; or if not of the same width of face, the narrower one cannot have any. The shroud is to give increased strength to the teeth and diminish the danger of breaking. It is particularly serviceable for gears of large circular pitch and small diameter, giving an increase of strength of nearly 50 per cent.

(*b*) In an undershot wheel, the cylindrical surface at the inner circumference or bottom of the bucket.—**8.** The name given to the legendary portrait of Christ which is supposed to have been imprinted on the shroud in which he was wrapped in the tomb. *L. Cust,* in Burlington Mag., V. 517.

shroud[2], *n.*—**Lower-shrouds,** the shrouds of the lower fore-, main-, and mizzenmasts; the shrouds of any lower-mast.

shrouding, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*shroud*[1], 7.—**Full or whole shrouding.** See ★*shroud*[1], 7 (*a*).—**Half-shrouding.** See ★*shroud*[1], 7 (*a*).

shroud-laid (shroud'lād), *a.* Right-handed: said of a four-stranded rope which has a heart.

shroud-warp (shroud'wârp), *n.* *Naut.,* the length from which shrouds are cut.

shrub[1], *v. t.* **3.** To clear land of small growth by cutting it off at the ground. *Dialect Notes,* III. iii. [Western U. S.]

shrubwood (shrub'wûd), *n.* [*shrub*[1] + *wood*[1].] See ★*woodland,* 2.

shtoff (shtof), *n.* [Russ. *shtofŭ* = Little Russ. *shtof,* a square bottle, a stoup, < OHG. MHG. *stouf,* a stoup. See *stoop*[2].] A Russian measure for liquids, equal to 1.23 liters, or .325 United States gallon.

shucker, *n.* **2.** A hulling-machine.

shuffle, *n.*—**Intricate shuffle,** in *card-playing,* the act of dividing the pack into two parts and then forcing one into the other at the ends.

Shunammite (shō'na-mīt), *n.* [*Shunem* + *-ite*[2].] An inhabitant of the ancient Shunem near Jezreel. 1 *Ki.,* I., 3, 15, II., 17, 21, 22; 2 *Ki.,* IV. 12, 25, 36. Also called, in "Song of Songs," *Shulammite* (?).

shunpike (shun'pīk), *n.* A road or byway so situated, by intent or not, that travelers may avoid paying toll on the turnpike which is the main thoroughfare. Such a road may be closed by injunction. [U. S.]

There was a road which branched off from the turnpike, about a mile from the town, and which, after some windings, entered the pike again beyond the toll-gate, and although this road was not always in very good condition, it had seen a good deal of travel, which, in time, gave it the name of the *shunpike.*

F. R. Stockton, The Captain's Toll-Gate, p. 6.

shunt, *n.*—**Calibration shunt,** in *elect.,* a shunt the resistance of which bears a known relation to that of some instrument, as a galvanometer, and which is used for the purpose of calibrating the latter.—**Inductance-shunt,** in *elect.,* a shunt consisting of a coil of wire, usually with an iron core, which because of its self-induction has much greater impedance than resistance.—**In shunt,** in *elect.,* so connected as to form a multiple circuit. For example, when the terminals of the field-coils of an electric motor are connected with the terminals of the armature, so that the current is divided between them, the field is said to be in shunt with the armature.—**Magnetic shunt,** in a magnetic circuit, a parallel or multiple path for the magnetic flux.—**Shunt coil, motor.** See ★*coil*[1], *electric* ★*motor.*

shunt-box (shunt'boks), *n.* A box containing a resistance-coil or set of coils in the shunt-circuit of an electrical instrument such as an ammeter; or, in general, a box containing the shunt-circuit of any electrical device.

Particular attention was directed to the *shunt-box* system and to the constant-current transformer method.

Elect. Rev., Aug. 27, 1904, p. 310.

shunting-yard (shun'ting-yärd), *n.* A railway-yard in which car-shunting takes place. *Webb,* Indust. Democracy, I. 380.

shunt-ratio (shunt'rā-shiō), *n.* In *elect.,* the ratio of the resistance of a shunt to that of the main circuit with which it is in parallel. Sometimes the ratio of the current in a shunt to that in the main circuit of which it forms a branch is called the 'shunt-ratio.'.

shunt-turn (shunt'tėrn), *n.* Any one of the ampere-turns in the shunt-winding of a generator or motor.

shunt-winding (shunt'wīn-ding), *n.* The field coils of a shunt-wound generator or motor, or those coils in a compound winding which are connected in parallel with the armature-circuit.

shunt-wound (shunt'wound), *p. a.* In *elect.,* having its field coils in shunt with the armature circuit: said of certain generators and motors. *W. J. Dibdin,* Public Lighting, p. 431.

Shunuri lacquer. See ★*lacquer.*

shut[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To shut one's head** or **keep one's head shut,** to hold one's tongue; keep one's mouth shut. [Slang.]

"If any of my inferiors on board ship don't *keep their heads shut* when they aren't spoken to," said Kettle unpleasantly, "I always disarrange their front teeth."

Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, iii.

II. *intrans.*—**To shut up.** (*d*) To close the open spaces or interstices of a porous material by compression, as by hammering or pressing.

shut-in (shut'in), *n.* **1.** An invalid, cripple, or convalescent who is confined to the house for a long time. [Colloq.]—**2.** In *phys. geog.,* a narrow part of a valley which is elsewhere broadly open. [Missouri.]

The terms "meander" and "*shut in*" and the like, have a definite enough geomorphological meaning, as appears clearly from Mr. Marbut's use of them, but we cannot help feeling that they sound crude and angular, more conformable in style to the German language than our own. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 666.

shut-out (shut'out), *n.* The act of shutting out or the state of being shut out in any sense; in sporting slang, the preventing of the opposite side from scoring, as in a game of base-ball.

On the pitching . . . was entitled to a *shut-out.* The Tigers scored their only run in the fifth.

N. Y. World, Aug. 3, 1904.

shutter, *n.* (*f*) In *founding,* a gate or movable partition designed to cut off the runner to a mold from the channel in which molten metal is flowing. (*g*) The name given by Inigo Jones, the architect, to the side scenes or slips which he used in his pomps and masques. *R. T. Blomfield,* in Portfolio, 1889, p. 91.—**Cat's-eye shutter,** a pneumatic photographic shutter. [Colloq.]—**Pneumatic shutter,** in *photog.,* a shutter operated by air-pressure conveyed by a rubber tube from a compressed rubber ball.

shutter-armature (shut'ėr-är″ma-tūr), *n.* The piece of soft iron, attached to the shutter of an annunciator or telephone indicator, by the attraction or release of which the signal is given.

shutter-hook (shut'ėr-hůk), *n.* A hook for holding a hinged shutter in place: usually a long hook which holds a shutter open at a certain angle with the sill.

shutter-weir (shut'ėr-wēr), *n.* See ★*weir.*

shuttle[1], *n.*—**Circular shuttle,** a swivel-shuttle used on ribbon-looms.

shuttle-armature (shut'l-är″ma-tūr), *n.* A simple form of armature for generators or motors, having a single coil wound upon a shuttle-formed bobbin, the latter being frequently of soft iron.

shuttle-bone (shut'l-bōn), *n.* A small bone applied to the posterior face of the pedal joint; the navicular bone.

shuttle-guard (shut'l-gärd), *n.* An appliance fastened to a loom to prevent the shuttle from flying up or flying out. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 347.

shuttle-wound (shut'l-wound), *p. a.* In *elect.,* noting an armature the single coil of which is wound longitudinally in two diametrically opposite slots in an elongated iron bobbin or shuttle.

Shu-urushi lacquer. See ★*lacquer.*

shuvel, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *shovel.*

shy[1], *a.*—**To be shy.** (*a*) In *poker,* to have failed to ante in a jack-pot. (*b*) Hence, in general, to lack; be short of: as, to be *shy* four dollars. [Slang.]

shy[2], *n.* 4. In *cricket*, a ball thrown instead of bowled.

shyer (shī′ėr), *n.* A thrower; in *cricket*, one who, in the guise of bowling, throws the ball. [Colloq.]

S. I. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Sandwich Islands;* (*b*) of *Staten Island.*

sialadenitis (sī″al-ad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίαλον*, saliva, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a salivary gland; mumps.

sialid (sī′a-lid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the neuropterous family *Sialidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sialidæ.*

sialidid (sī-al′i-did), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*sialid.*

sialodochitis (sī″a-lō-dō-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίαλον*, saliva, + *δοχή*, receptacle, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a salivary duct.

sialogenous (sī-aj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *σίαλον*, saliva, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ous.*] Promoting the excretion of saliva. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 645.

sialology (sī-a-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *σίαλον*, saliva, + *-ology.*] The science of the saliva; the study of the secretion and composition of saliva in health and in disease.

Siamese cat. See ★*cat*[1].

siao (sē-ou′), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese syrinx with 16 pipes of bamboo.

siapo (sē-ä′pō), *n.* [Native name.] In Samoa, the name of bark cloth made from the paper mulberry (*Papyrius papyrifera*). See *tapa.*

siaresinotannol (sī″a-rez″i-nō-tan′ol), *n.* [*Sia*(*m*) + *resin* + *tann*(*ic*) + *-ol.*] A brown amorphous compound, $C_{12}H_{14}O_3$, contained in gum benzoin from Siam.

Sib. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Siberia;* (*b*) of *Siberian.*

sib-bred (sib′bred), *a.* [*sib* + *bred.* Cf. *sibred.*] Descended from ancestors who were blood-relations; interbred. See ★*sibling.*

The possibility, however, should not be forgotten that the prepotency of the *sib-bred* hens may have been an original character of their particular strain.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1902, I. 4, note.

Sibiric (sī-bir′ik), *a.* [Also *Siberic:* Russ. *Sibirĭ*, Siberia, + *-ic.*] Relating to those branches of the Asiatic race whose center of distribution is Siberia, and which includes the Tungusic, Mongolic, Tataric, Finnic, Arctic, and Japanese groups. *D. G. Brinton*, Races and Peoples, p. 206.

sibling (sib′ling), *n.* [*sib* + *-ling*[1].] A member of a family born to the same parents; a brother or a sister considered without reference to sex. *K. Pearson.*

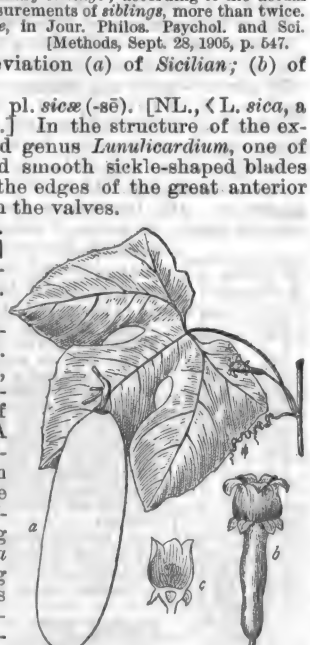
From the information at hand, which is not so satisfactory as information I hope to obtain during the next few years, the resemblance of twins in mental traits is roughly twice that of ordinary *siblings;* according to the actual figures of my measurements of *siblings*, more than twice.
E. L. Thorndike, in Jour. Philos. Psychol. and Sci. [Methods, Sept. 28, 1905, p. 547.

Sic. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Sicilian;* (*b*) of *Sicily.*

sica (sī′kä), *n.*; pl. *sicæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *sica*, a curved dagger.] In the structure of the extinct pelecypod genus *Lunulicardium*, one of the two curved smooth sickle-shaped blades which bound the edges of the great anterior hiatus between the valves.

sical (sī′kal), *a.* [*sic*(*a*) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the sicæ. See ★*sica.*

Sicana (si-kā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Naudin, 1862), < *sicana*, a Peruvian name of the plant.] A genus of tropical American plants of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*, differing from *Cucurbita* in not having the anthers united and having the calyx-lobes reflexed or wide-spreading. The genus has recently come into prominence in this country by the advertising of the cassabanana, *S. odorifera.* This is a tall, herbaceous, perennial tendril-climber, which produces large fruits like a vegetable marrow. It is grown for ornament and screens. It is tender in the North.



Sicana odorifera.
a, fruit; *b*, female flower; *c*, male flower.

siccimeter (sik-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *siccus*, dry, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the evaporation from a surface of water; an evaporometer; an atmidometer; specifically, the tank, about 18 inches square, used by L. Dufour, in 1865, on the border of Lake Geneva.

Sicilian, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, the uppermost stage of the Pliocene Tertiary in southern Europe.

sicilienne, *n.* 2. A mohair of heavy weight, either plain or with a fancy pattern. *Dry Goods Economist*, June 13, 1908, p. 81.

sick[1], *a.* 11. Having floured: said of mercury.

sickle, *n.* 3. In *embryol.*, a crescentic thickening at the posterior edge of the blastodisc in certain vertebrate embryos with meroblastic eggs, such as the fishes and reptiles.

In birds, typical concrescence can occur only during the earliest stage of formation of the primitive streak, i.e. so long as the groove of the *sickle* and knob is open.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 18.

4. A crescentic whitish area in the choroid commonly observed in cases of myopia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 81.—5. One of the arms which support the yarn guide-wire, or faller, on the spindle-carriage of a spinning-mule: so named from its shape.—6. A sickle-feather.

sicklebill, *n.* (*f*) The California thrasher, *Harporhynchus redivivus.*

sickle-grass (sik′l-gras), *n.* 1. The sedge, *Carex crinita*, so called from the sickle-shaped spikes. See *sedge*[1] (Fig. 4).—2. Same as *tear-thumb.*

sickle-hammed (sik′l-hamd), *a.* Having the hock-joint too much flexed, the foot placed too far forward under the body, and the fetlock too slanting: said of a horse. Also *sickle-hocked.* See ★*saber-legged.*

sickle-hocked (sik′l-hokt), *a.* Same as ★*sickle-hammed.*

sickle-senna (sik′l-sen″ä), *n.* See ★*senna.*

sicklewort, *n.* 2. The common bugle, *Ajuga reptans.*

sickness, *n.*—**Foehn sickness,** a depression experienced by invalids and other impressionable persons during the prevalence of the foehn wind in the Alps.

Professor Ebert considered the cooperation of aeronauts valuable, and cited as a result of the investigation in the Alps that in the foehn wind an excess of positive electrons is found and this disturbance of the electrical equilibrium perhaps may cause the *foehn sickness.*
U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., July, 1902, p. 361.

Spotted sickness. Same as *pinta.*

sicula (sik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *siculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sicula*, dim. of *sica*, a dagger.] In the graptolites, the triangular stiletto-shaped body at the proximal end of a polypary, representing the primary theca or zoöid of the colony.

sicular (sik′ū-lar), *a.* [NL. *sicul*(*a*) + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the sicula in the graptolites.

sicuri (sē-kō′rē), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] One of the best-known groups of Indian dancers in Bolivia, who perform at nearly every festival. They wear as distinctive ornament a tall crown of long feathers or plumes of the nandu or American ostrich.

Sicydium (si-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL., so named in allusion to the ventral disk, < Gr. *σικύδιον*, dim. of *σικύα*, a gourd, a cupping-glass.] A genus of gobioid fishes found in fresh waters of the West Indies.

sid (sēd), *n.* [Egyptian Ar. *sīd*, a reduction of *seyyid* (*saiyid*), lord.] Master: a title of respect.

Sidalcea (sī-dal′sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1848), < *Sida* + *Alcea*, the ancient names of two allied genera.] A genus of plants of the family *Malvaceæ*, containing about a score of West American annual and perennial herbs. The flowers are mostly destitute of involucels, in color white, purple, or pink, borne in terminal racemes; the leaves are palmately cleft or parted. A few of the hardy perennial species are in cultivation.

siddha (sē-dhä′), *n.* [Skt. *siddha*, hit (as a mark), accomplished, achieved, perfected, pp. of √ *sidh*, hit, attain one's end, etc.] In Hinduism, a seer, saint, or semi-divine being supposed to possess supernatural powers, such as volitation, etc.

siddhartha (si-där′tä or sid-härt′hä), *n.* [Skt. *siddhārtha*, < *siddha*, accomplished, + *artha*, aim, purpose.] One who has accomplished his object: an epithet of Buddha and others.

siddur (sid′ŏr), *n.* [Yiddish *sidder*, Heb. *siddur*, otherwise *seder tephilloth*, 'order of prayers.'] The Jewish prayer-book. The prayers are placed in order for the daily, Sabbath, and part of the festival services in the synagogue. The siddur of the Ashkenazim (German Jews) differs somewhat from the ritual of the Sephardim (Spanish Jews). The reformed Jews have eliminated a considerable number of prayers of the old siddur and substituted others.

side[1], *n.* 9. (*b*) In *golf*, the two players playing together in a best-ball match, a threesome, a foursome, or a four-ball match.—15. In *geom.*: (*b*) One of the determining straights of a polygram.—**On side.** See ★*on*[1].—**Side of a court,** in *law*, a term used to indicate whether equity practice or common law practice prevails: as, equity *side*, law *side.* Formerly, in England, there were distinct branches for the two sides; but the tendency is toward the blending of them, and the highest court of England and the majority of the courts in the United States practise both.—**Three-on-a-side,** a system of playing faro in which cards are bet upon to win or lose an uneven number of times: the opposite of *to* ★*break even.*—**To man the side,** to form the side-boys in line on either side of the gangway for the reception of some official when he passes over the side to the deck of a vessel.

side[1], *v.* II. *trans.* 9. To cultivate alongside of, as a row of cotton. [Southern U. S.]

Two hoeings and ten furrows with the sweep, eight to *side* the cotton and two to split out the middle of the row.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Exper. Station, Bulletin 33, 1896, [p. 239.

side-beard (sīd′bērd), *n.* See ★*beard*, 6 (*b*).

side-bearing (sīd′bār″ing), *n.* 1. In *car-building*, a supporting plate on a car-truck. Such plates are arranged in pairs on each side of the ★center-bearing (which see), the body-bolster side-bearing and the truck-bolster side-bearing forming an opposing pair. Normally, the weight of the car rests upon the center-bearing, the side-bearings being designed to prevent excessive rocking of the car when it is in motion.—2. A bearing so constructed as to limit side motion.

side-beat (sīd′bēt), *n.* Same as ★*cross-beat.*

side-chain, *n.* 2. The driving-chain which transmits motion to the driving-wheels of a motor-car from the counter-shaft or compensating-shaft. One is placed outside of the body of the vehicle on each side, an arrangement which necessitates two chains, and is distinguished from the center-chain design, which uses one chain under the body and near the center of the vehicle.—3. Same as ★*receptor.* See ★*immunity*, 5.

side-check (sīd′chek), *n.* In a harness for a horse, a check-rein that is placed at the side of the horse's head. Where the check passes over the head it is an *over-check.*

side-current (sīd′kur″ent), *n.* The current produced in a Hertz receiver by the action of the oscillator.

side-edge (sīd′ej), *n.* A forming-tool made of hard wood, over which sheet-lead may be shaped for safes and similar work.

side-firing (sīd′fīr″ing), *n.* The act or process of firing or feeding fuel to a fire through a door in the side of a furnace. *W. S. Hutton*, Steam Boiler Construction, p. 48.

side-flash (sīd′flash), *n.* In *elect.*, the disruptive discharge between neighboring parts of a bent conductor which sometimes occurs in the case of oscillatory currents of high frequency; the spark between a lightning-rod and neighboring masses of metal induced by an oscillatory discharge of lightning.

side-frame (sīd′frām), *n.* 1. That member of the structure of a machine which is at either side, as the side-frame of a locomotive, a motor-car, or a steam fire-engine.—2. The supporting-frame for the guides of the cross-head in an old-style vertical marine engine having no beam, but two back-acting connecting-rods from the cross-head.—3. Any side portion of a frame or structure.

side-head, *n.* 3. A slide-rest carrying a cutting-tool and adjusted on ways forming part of the uprights at the sides of a metal-planing machine.—4. In wood-working machines, a revolving cutter-head on a vertical axis on the side of the frame, for working out profiles of moldings and similar strips.

side-jacketed (sīd′jak″et-ed), *a.* Protected on the sides by a casing or hollow wall carrying hot steam within it: distinguished, in cylinder-work, from a jacketing on the heads or ends only.

side-jointer (sīd′join″tėr), *n.* In *wood-working*, a guide or machine for a planing-block or

cutting-edge which cuts upon its side or in which the edge moves in a horizontal direction.

side-keel (sīd′kēl), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *bilge-keel*.

The power of *side-keels* placed near the water-line is very great; for example, in the Elorn the effect of such keels was one-third greater than that of ordinary bilge-keels. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 179.

side-kicker (sīd′kik″ėr), *n.* A partner. *O. Henry*, in McClure's Mag., Feb., 1903, p. 432. [Thieves' slang.]

side-ladder (sīd′lad″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *accommodation ladder* (which see, under *accommodation*).

side-lay (sīd′lā), *n.* In *printing*, the broader margin of a printed sheet, which receives the grippers. The narrower margin is called the *guide-lay*.

side-lever (sīd′lev″ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a side-beam; a lever or walking-beam beside the vertical cylinder instead of over it.—**Side-lever engine.** Same as *side-beam* ★*engine*.

side-lighting (sīd′lī″ting), *n.* In *topographical mapping*, a method of representing the relief or vertical irregularities of the topographical surveys mapped by representing the shadows (caused by an imaginary source of illumination situated at one side) cast by the mountains and other vertical irregularities. The method is an alternative of the methods of vertical lighting and of horizontal contours.

The disadvantages of "*side-lighting*" in the delineation of mountainous countries.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 459.

side-line, *n.* 3. In *foot-ball*, *hockey*, and similar games, a line defining the limit of play on the side of the field, and outside of which the ball is out of bounds.

side-oats (sīd′ōtz), *n.* A grama-grass, *Atheropogon curtipendulus*, ranging from New Jersey to the Rocky Mountains and southward into Mexico. Where abundant it makes fair hay, and its root-leaves make good pasture, though the blue grama is preferred by stock. It is one of the tallest of its genus and bears many short declined spikes along the sides of the stem. Also called *tall grama*, *jointed grama*, and *prairie-oats*, in Tennessee *horseshoe-grass*, and in the southwestern United States *mesquite* or *mesquite-grass*.



Side-oats (*Atheropogon curtipendulus*). *a*, spike; *b*, spikelet; *c*, spikelet with glumes removed.

side-partner (sīd′pärt″nėr), *n.* One who goes or works next to another. *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903, p. 1. [Colloq.]

side-planer (sīd′plā″nėr), *n.* See ★*planer*.

side-plate, *n.* 3. One of the perpendicular plates which line the sides of the ambulacra in the *Crinoidea*.

side-play (sīd′plā), *n.* Side movement; motion not in the direction of the desired motion but at an angle to it.

Side play of this spring is prevented by beads on the post, and the top of the post is also provided with a channel or groove, so that by turning the securing screw the spring is pressed slightly into the channel, thus raising the armature. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 99.

Sidereal minute. See *sidereal* ★*second*.—**Sidereal second.** See ★*second*[2].

siderealize (sī-dē′rē-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *siderealized*, ppr. *siderealizing*. [*sidereal* + *-ize*.] To place among the constellations; relegate to sidereal regions; exalt.

German literature transformed, *siderealized*, as we see it in Goethe, reckons Winckelmann among its initiators. *W. H. Pater*, Renaissance, p. 150.

siderite, *n.* 3. A meteorite consisting essentially of nickeliferous metallic iron. See ★*meteorite*.

sideritic (sid-ę-rit′ik), *a.* [*siderite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, containing, or composed of siderite.

siderodromophobia (sid″ę-rō-drō″mō-fō′bi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *δρόμος*, course (way), + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of railway travel. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of the Emotions, p. 213.

siderognost (sid′ę-rog-nost), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *γνώστης*, one that knows.] In *elect.*, an apparatus for the practical testing, by the yoke method, of the magnetic quality of iron or steel.

siderolite, *n.* 3. Lacquered ware, manufactured in northern Bohemia, intermediate in character between fine and common stoneware. It has no glaze, but a strong surface-color of varnish or lacquer. The color or bronze is mixed with turpentine or linseed-oil and applied with a pencil. The ware is then placed in a slow oven, the ethereal oils volatilize, and the bronze color becomes fixed to the surface of the ware. *R. J. Wagner*, Chem. Technol.

sideromelane (sid″ę-rō-mel′ān), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] In *petrog.*, a name given by Von Waltershausen (1853) to basaltic glass from palagonite tuff from Iceland.

sideronym (sid′ę-rō-nim), *n.* [L. *sidus* (*sider-*), constellation, + Gr. *ὄνομα*, name.] The name of a celestial object used as a pseudonym.

siderophyre (sid′ę-rō-fīr), *n.* See ★*meteorite*.

siderosis, *n.* 2. A deposition of iron pigment in any of the tissues of the body.

siderosthen (sid-ę-ros′then), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *σθένος*, strength.] A trade-name of a material used for protecting iron and steel from rust, consisting of tar from fat gas-producers, refined Trinidad asphalt, and refined asphalt-oil. Sometimes sulphur is used instead of the last two constituents, the gas-tar being heated with it. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, XII. 364.

siderous (sid′ę-rus), *a.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ous*.] Containing iron, as hemosiderin. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 224.

siderum (si-dē′rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron.] A supposed new metal announced by Bergman, in 1781, as obtained from cold-short iron. It turned out to be merely iron phosphide.

siderurgic (sid-ę-rėr′jik), *a.* Same as *siderurgical*.

side-slip, *n.* 3. The tendency of the rear or driving pair of wheels of a smooth-tired motor-vehicle to slip sidewise when the surface of the roadway is coated with a thin film of slippery mud. It occurs also on dirt roads when the mud has a certain consistency and the surface is crowned or high in the middle. When driving recklessly at high speed, side-slip is an occasion for dangerous accident, since the vehicle is for an instant, or until the wheels bite again, practically unmanageable. Many forms of tires to correct this evil have been proposed and patented.

side-spark (sīd′spärk), *n.* See ★*spark*[1].

sidestep (sīd′step), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sidestepped*, ppr. *sidestepping*. To take a side-step; step to one side.

The temperature Sunday held the icicles in place, but with yesterday's thaw they began to work loose. By 10 o'clock pedestrians were *sidestepping*.
N. Y. Times, Jan. 16, 1905.

side-stop (sīd′stop), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the stops which are fastened to the side ropes of an awning in order to spread the latter to the ridge-rope.

side-stringer (sīd′string″ėr), *n.* See ★*stringer*.

side-thrust (sīd′thrust), *n.* That component of the thrust which is not in the direct line of the main force, as the axial thrust on a carriage- or car-wheel when going around a curve, or the thrust on a lathe- or planer-tool which tends to make it slip sidewise in the holder.

sidewalk, *n.*—**Moving sidewalk,** a long ramp or traveling-apron used as a conveyer for foot-passengers. It usually consists of two or more conveyers placed side by side and moving at different speeds, forming an extension of a sidewalk. The fixed portion of the walk may extend the entire length of the conveyer or may serve only as a landing. The passenger steps from the landing upon the first or slow-moving conveyer, and is carried along by it, or may then step from this to the parallel high-speed conveyer, and, standing or walking upon it, be conveyed to his destination. See ★*ramp*, 9, ★*conveyer*, 4, ★*escalator*, and *moving* ★*platform*.

As a matter of fact, however, the treatment is rather more general and comprehensive, as one finds included such diverse topics as electric locomotives for mining purposes, and the *moving sidewalk* at the Paris Exposition and Chicago, as well as brief references to elevators and traveling stairs.
Elect. World and Engin., April 23, 1904, p. 781.

sidewalk-light (sīd′wâk-lit″), *n.* Same as ★*pavement-light*.

sidewinder[2] (sīd′win-dėr), *n.* In *lumbering*, a tree knocked down unexpectedly by the falling of another.

side-wipe, *n.* 2. In *railroading*, a term used to describe a collision between trains in which one train meets another at a slight angle, as in crossing a switch, and slides or scrapes past it, doing damage to the sides of the cars, but not necessarily producing a disastrous wreck.

side-wiped (sīd′wīpt), *a.* Damaged by a side-wipe. See ★*side-wipe*, 2.

side-wire (sīd′wīr), *n.* A stout wire introduced by Helmholtz as a shunt to the primary coil in du Bois-Reymond's inductorium. When the side-wire is in place, the primary circuit is never wholly interrupted. A weakened make-current is produced when the side-current is broken, a weakened break-current when it is made. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 144.

siding, *n.*—**Novelty siding,** in *carp.*, a form of mill-worked boards used to replace clapboards. The boards are planed with a projecting tongue at one edge and an overlapping rabbet on the other.

siding-tile (sī′ding-tīl), *n.* A tile used for covering the side wall of a house or the like, and replacing clapboards and shingles.

sidonal (sī′dō-nal), *n.* A trade-name of piperazine quinate. It is used medicinally in cases of gout and rheumatism. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 214.

Sidot blende. See ★*blende*.

sidur, *n.* See ★*siddur*.

Siemens's law, electrical thermometer. See ★*law*[1], ★*thermometer*.

sierra, *n.*—**Pacific sierra,** a scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus sierra*, found from San Diego to Panama.

sierrated (sier′ā-ted), *a.* [*sierra* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having the form of a sierra: said of ridges and mountains. Compare *serrate*.

Ranges of *sierrated* crests like many Andean chains of South America. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 58.

sierrita (sie-rē′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *sierra*, a saw.] A needle-fish, *Tylosurus stolzmanni*, found on the tropical Pacific coast of America.

siesta (sies′tä), *v. i.* [*siesta*, *n.*] To rest and sleep or take a nap; to indulge in a siesta.

"Right," said Kettle. "I 'll *siesta* too. My fever 's gone now, and I 'm feeling pretty rocky and mean. Sleep 's a grand pick-me-up."
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, ii.

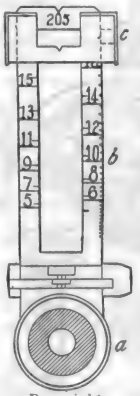
sieve-plate, *n.* 4. In certain hexactinellid sponges like *Euplectella*, a transverse irregular network or reticulum covering the top of the skeleton, formed at a late stage in the growth of the sponge, and serving to protect the interior of the colony by the subdivision of the excurrent passage.

sifon, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *siphon*.

sifter, *n.* 4. In *milling* and *baking*, a machine for sifting flour preparatory to blending it or using it in baking. It consists of a sieve inclosed in a casing and fitted with a cylindrical brush which, revolving above the sieve, breaks up all the lumps and presses the flour through the sieve.—**Sifter and blender.** See ★*blender*, 2.

sig[2], *n.* 2. A bath applied to the grain side of a hide or skin, before applying the black. The sig prevents the black from striking through to a light-colored flesh. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 116.

sight[1], *n.* 16. In *cards*, a show of the opponent's hand. In *poker*, when a player has not enough money to call a bet, he may demand a sight for what he has, but if he has borrowed to raise he must borrow to call.—**Bill at sight.** See ★*bill*[3].—**Rear sight,** the device near the breech of a gun used in aiming. It generally consists of a leaf or bar with a movable and adjustable slide having a notch or hole through which the front sight and the object can be seen.—**Reinforce-sight,** a sight situated at or near the reinforce of the gun in old ordnance.—**Sight unseen,** without seeing the objects exchanged: used by boys in trading jack-knives, marbles, and the like. [Colloq.]



Rear-sight *a*, gun-barrel; *b*, rear-sight leaf; *c*, slide.

The intelligent farmer of to-day has got beyond trading "*sight unseen*" or "buying a cat in a bag."
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. [427.

Tangent sight, in *ordnance*, a rear sight.—**Telescopic sight.** See ★*telescopic*.

sight-hood (sīt′hůd), *n.* Same as ★*sighting-hood*.

sighting-hood (sīt′ing-hůd), *n.* In a warship, a small armored box or cylinder on

the roof of a turret. A number of sight-holes are cut through the armor of the hood. The hood is large enough to contain the head of the gun-pointer and the turret gun-sight which is pointed through the forward sight-hole. Modern turrets usually have three sighting-hoods, one in the center line for the turret training-pointer and one on each side for the two gun-pointers. Also called *sight-hood*. See cut under ★*turret*[1].

sight-setter (sīt′set″ėr), *n.* A member of a gun's crew on a war-ship whose duty it is to keep the gun-sight set at the proper elevation for the range as shown by the range-indicator, so that the gun-pointer can keep his eye continuously at the gun-sight.

sight-tube (sīt′tūb), *n.* The telescopic tube through which the observer looks at the screen of a photometer. *W. M. Stine*, Photometrical Measurements, p. 77.

Sigillaria, *n.* 2. *pl.* The last days of the Saturnalia in Rome, under the empire, in which presents of figurines of wax or clay were made, especially to children and slaves. *M. B. Huish*, Greek Terra-Cotta Statuettes, p. 214.

Sigillariaceæ (sij-i-lā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), ‹ *Sigillaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of Paleozoic fossil plants of the order ★*Lycopodiales* (which see), typified by and consisting chiefly of the genus *Sigillaria*. Some of the forms called *Ulodendron* and *Knorria* have been referred to this family, and the roots, as well as those of the *Lepidodendraceæ*, are called *Stigmaria*. Potonié regards the *Sigillariaceæ* as the remote ancestors of the *Isoëtaceæ*.

sigillarid (si-ji-lā′rid), *n.* Any fossil plant of the genus *Sigillaria* or of the family *Sigillariaceæ*.

sigillographical (sij-i-lō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [*sigillography* + *-ic-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to sigillography.

The matrix of the seal of the Barbers Gild is in the *sigillographical* collection of the Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire. *R. Petrucci*, in Burlington Mag., II. 191.

sigma, *n.* 3. (*a*) The curve of the letter S or any approximate curve. (*b*) In *descriptive biol.*, one of the S-shaped ridges on the surface of certain molluscan shells, as those of gastropods and cephalopods.—4. In *exper. psychol.*, the time-unit, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a second: abbreviated σ.

sigmatoid (sig′ma-toid), *a.* Same as *sigmoid*.

Sigmistes (sig-mis′tēz), *n.* [NL., so called from the form of the lateral line, ‹ Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *-istes*.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in rock pools on the Alaskan coast.

sigmoiditis (sig-moi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *sigmoid* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure. *Med. Record*, Sept. 5, 1908, p. 403.

sigmoidoproctectomy (sig-moi″dō-prok-tek′-tō-mi), *n.* [*sigmoid* + Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the rectum and sigmoid flexure. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1057.

sigmoidoscope (sig-moi′dō-skōp), *n.* [*sigmoid* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of speculum used in examination of the sigmoid flexure. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 201.

sigmoidoscopy (sig-moi-dos′kō-pi), *n.* [*sigmoidoscope* + *-y*[3].] Inspection of the mucous membrane of the sigmoid flexure.

sigmoidostomy (sig-moi-dos′tō-mi), *n.* [*sigmoid* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *-y*[3].] Establishment of a permanent opening into the sigmoid flexure through the left flank. *Lancet*, July 4, 1903, p. 33.

sign, *n.*—**Argyll-Robertson's sign.** Same as *Argyll-Robertson pupil* (which see, under *pupil*[2]).—**Babinski's sign,** extension of the toes, instead of flexion, when the sole of the foot is tickled. See *Babinski* ★*phenomenon*.—**Bamberger's sign,** inability to locate exactly tactile or painful sensations: observed frequently in locomotor ataxia.—**Braxton-Hicks sign,** a sign of pregnancy, shown in intermittent contractions of the uterus, detected on palpation after the fourth month.—**Charcot's sign,** elevation of the eyebrow in facial paralysis.—**Common signs,** in *astrol.*, Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.—**Complex local sign,** in *psychol.*, a local sign resulting from a fusion of qualitative sensations of special sense (sight, touch) and of intensive sensations of movement.—**Congruence sign.** (*a*) In theory of numbers, the symbol ≡. *Gauss.* See *congruence*, 2. (*b*) In *geom.*, the symbol ≅.—**Dugas's sign,** inability to place the hand on the shoulder of the other side while the elbow rests against the chest: a sign of dislocation of the shoulder.—**Entry sign.** See ★*entry*.—**Fixed signs,** in *astrol.*, Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius.—**Hegar's sign,** softness of the lower portion of the womb, as felt by the finger in the rectum: an indication of pregnancy.—**Herodianic signs,** the oldest Grecian numerical symbols; the old Attic numerals, described by Herodianus.—**Kernig's sign,** inability to extend the leg when the thigh is flexed at a right angle with the body, although such extension is possible when the thigh itself is extended: a more or less trustworthy sign of cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Koplik's sign,** the enanthem of measles, a bluish-white dotted eruption on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips. It appears before the exanthem, or skin eruption.—**Oliver's sign,** pulsation felt in the larynx when it is grasped between the thumb and finger of the examiner and elevated: a supposed sign of thoracic aneurism.—**Quinquaud's sign,** a very fine muscular tremor perceived by the examiner when the finger tips, slightly separated, of the person examined are made to rest lightly against his palm: thought to occur only in persons using alcohol to excess. *Med. Record*, June 22, 1907, p. 1035.—**Rumpf's sign** or **symptom,** increased rapidity of the pulse on slight cause, a common symptom of neurasthenia.—**Simple local sign,** in *psychol.*, a local sign or mark, visual or cutaneous, which may be derived either from movement sensations or from the characteristic local coloring (intensive or qualitative) of the different regions of the skin or retina: distinguished from the *complex local sign*, which derives from the interaction of these two factors.

If, following Lotze, we call every constituent of sensation which may be of influence upon the act of spatial ideation a local sign, the theories which hold that space-perceptions have been generated by psychological processes, and are neither given a priori nor result from a special quality of sensation, may be distinguished as the theory of *simple* and the theory of complex *local signs*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 169.

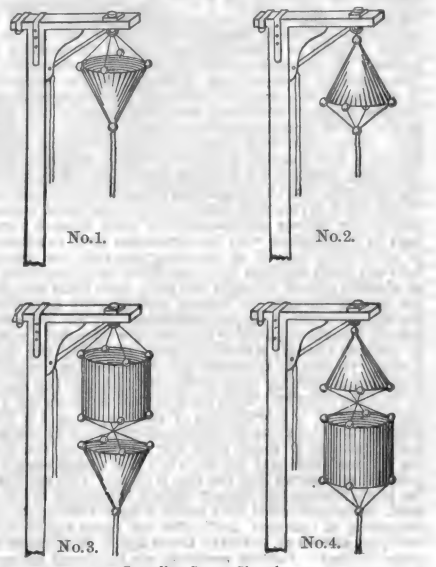
Temporal sign, in *psychol.*, elements of an idea which, by their presence, constitute it a temporal idea; mental processes or attributes of mental processes which serve as the conscious mark or tag of temporalness: a phrase formed on the analogy of *local sign*.

We may, accordingly, regard the feelings of expectation as the qualitative, the sensations of movement as the intensive, *temporal signs* of a temporal idea.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 157.

Trousseau's sign. See ★*symptom*.—**Von Graefe's sign,** absence of motion of the eyeball on the attempt to look downward, although the upper lid drops naturally.—**Westphal's sign,** loss of the knee-jerk: same as *Westphal's symptom*.

signal, *n.* 2. In *railroading*, flags, lamps, gestures, sounds from a whistle, torpedoes, fusees, etc., are employed as signals to convey information to engineers, train-crews, gatemen, trackmen, or other employees. *Signals made by sounding a locomotive whistle* have the following meanings, a long blast being represented here by a dash and a short one by 0: — — 0 0, warning, as on approaching a grade street-crossing; —, warning on approaching a station; 0, stop! apply brakes; — —, release brakes; — 0 0 0, rear brakeman go back and display red flag; — — — —, flagmen return (from west and south); — — — — —, flagmen return (from east and north); — — —, train has parted; 0 0 0, train is to move back; 0 0 0 0, call for attention of train-crew; — 0 0, call for attention from other train-crews; 0 0 0 0 0, general alarm for fire or accident. One explosion of a torpedo means stop! two explosions, proceed with caution to the next signal. *Flag or light signals* have the following meanings: white (flag or lamp), trains proceed; red, stop! green, proceed with caution and slowly to next signal; white beyond a green, resume full speed; red and green, stop at flag-station. On some roads red means stop; green, proceed; blue, train or car stopped for repairs, must not be moved. A red fusee burning beside the track means stop until fire has burned out and then proceed with caution to next signal. *Signals made by the hand or a lantern:* the hand, with or without a white-light lantern (lantern lighted at night) swung across the track, stop! a lantern raised and lowered vertically, proceed; swung in a circle vertically, back; swung at arm's-length, train has parted; swung in the hand horizontally, apply air-brakes; held at arm's-length overhead, release brakes, prepare to proceed. A *slow-board* is a sign beside a railroad-track upon which repairs are being made, calling for reduced speed. A *speed-board* is a sign on a railroad-track, beyond a slow-board, indicating that full speed may be resumed. A *home signal* is a fixed signal displayed on a mast or signal-bridge at the beginning of a block to control trains approaching the block. A *distant signal* is a fixed signal placed below a home signal to report the condition of the next block in advance. If the home signal is at clear and the distant is at danger, the rule is to proceed with caution through the block. If both the home and the distant signal are clear, the train may proceed at full speed. Compare ★*signaling*.

4. In *whist*, any method of showing that the player wants trumps led. See *trumps* ★*signal*.—**Ardois signal system** (*naut.*), a night-signaling apparatus used by war-ships. It consists of a set of four or five double lanterns hung vertically over one other. Each lantern has two electric lights, one with a red, the other with a white glass. By means of a keyboard, different combinations of red and white lights can be displayed, thus signaling letters of the alphabet or numbers.—**Automatic signal,** in railway signal systems, a form or principle of such apparatus by which the passage of the train itself sets, locks, and releases the signals on the track behind it, so that no human intervention is required to operate signals by which collisions should be prevented or accidents averted. See ★*signaling*.—**Ball signals, staff-and-ball signals,** a system of signals consisting of three balls of different sizes, painted black and white, and placed vertically above each other in any specific order. The significance of each combination is arranged to suit the system of weather forecasts.—**Bomb signals,** colored lights thrown up by bombs to great heights and indicating by colors and numbers the forecasts of the weather.—**British storm signals,** the cone hung from a frame by day or the triangle of light by night, replacing the former drum and cone: strong northwest or north winds veering through E. to S.E. are indicated when the cone points upward; strong southeast or south winds veering through W. to N.W. are indicated when the cone points downward.—**Buys Ballot's system of weather signals,** a modification of the French semaphore consisting of a horizontal bar or wind-vane and an arm hinged to the vane carrying a disk at its free end. The arm and disk can be set in different directions relative to the vane, so as to indicate the expected wind, weather, and temperature. Historically it was the first of the modern systems of weather signals; adopted in Holland in 1860.—**Canadian storm signals.** See the cut.—**Caution-**



Canadian Storm Signals.

These signals, if displayed by day on lakes Superior, Erie, or Ontario, indicate: No. 1, a moderate gale is expected at first from an easterly direction; No. 2, a moderate gale, at first from a westerly direction; No. 3, a heavy gale, at first from an easterly direction; No. 4, a heavy gale, at first from a westerly direction. If displayed on Lake Huron or in Georgian Bay: No. 1, a moderate gale is expected at first from a southerly direction; No. 2, a moderate gale, at first from a northerly direction; No. 3, a heavy gale, at first from a southerly direction; No. 4, a heavy gale, at first from a northerly direction. The cone, when displayed alone, indicates that it is expected that the wind will attain a velocity of 25 miles an hour, but will not exceed 35 miles, and it is not intended to indicate that an ordinary well-found vessel should stay in port, but is simply a warning that strong winds are expected from the quarter indicated. The drum is always hoisted when the velocity of the wind is expected to exceed 35 miles an hour. The night signal corresponding to day signals Nos. 1 and 3 is a red light; corresponding to day signals Nos. 2 and 4 is a white light above a red light.

ary signal, a special signal used by the United States Signal Service, 1871–1891, to announce the probable occurrence, within 12 hours and within a radius of 100 miles, of a wind with a velocity of over 25 miles an hour. Now replaced by the storm warnings of the United States Weather Bureau. See *storm and hurricane* ★*warnings*, ★*weather-flag*.—**Coston signals,** colored signal rockets, of private patterns, used for distinguishing vessels of different lines at sea, etc., named after gunner Coston of the United States navy, who modified and improved the Rogers system. These rockets are held in the hand and ignited by percussion.—**Deprez signal.** See *Deprez* ★*marker*.—**Drum-and-cone signal,** the individual drum or cone or any combination of these hung from a frame, as used to signal expected strong winds at European and Colonial signal stations: in general the cone points up for north and down for south winds. See *storm-cone* and ★*wind-signal*.—**Information signal,** in the United States, a triangular red flag formerly used by the Signal Service to give warning of possible storms, and to notify shipmasters to apply for information to the local office of the Bureau: now replaced by the 'warnings' of the United States Weather Bureau.—**Meal signal.** Same as *meal pennant* (which see, under *meal*[2]).—**Nautical signals.** See *international* ★*code*.—**Pilot signals.** The following signals are displayed separately or together as summons for a pilot: *in the daytime*, the jack hoisted at the fore; the international signal P.T. or S, with or without the code-pennant over it; the distant signal consisting of a cone pointing upward and having over it two balls, or shapes resembling balls: *in the night-time*, a blue light burned every 15 minutes; a bright white light flashed or shown at frequent intervals just above the bulwarks for about a minute at a time.—**Steam-navigation signals.** One short blast means that the boat giving the signal intends to port her helm and direct her course to starboard; two short blasts mean that she intends to starboard her helm and direct her course to port; three short blasts mean that the engines have been reversed; four or more short blasts are a danger-signal, and call for an understood and accepted agreement on the part of the two pilots for passing one another—this signal being used when there is danger of collision.—**Train signals.** See ★*signal*, *n.*, 2.—**Trumps signal,** in *whist*, the playing of an unnecessarily high card on one trick, followed by a lower card of the same suit on another trick, as a conventional signal to the partner to lead trumps.—**Very signals,** a system of night signals used in the United States navy, in which green and red burning stars are shot up into the air from a special pistol: named from its inventor.

signal-cabin (sig′nal-kab″in), *n.* A small signal-house or cabin on the crest of a hill or mountain through which a tunnel is being cut, designed as a protection for the reference-points and the theodolite or transit used in locating and establishing the center-line of the tunnel. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–03, p. 555.

signal-hose (sig′nal-hōz), *n.* Short lengths of a hose used to couple the ends of the signal-pipes of adjoining cars in a train and make a flexible continuous pipe through the length of the train.

signaling (sig′nal-ing), *n.* The use of signals; in *railroading*, the business of controlling the traffic by means of signals. In block-signaling, signals are placed at the beginning of every one of the continuous series of blocks into which a railroad is divided. There are various methods of controlling the signals. In the *telegraph block-signaling system* they are controlled by a signalman stationed at the beginning of the block, who receives information by telegraph from the signalman in the block next above him, in the direction of travel, and sends information to the one next below him. If the next train ahead is reported to have cleared the block and proceeded to the next block in advance, the signalman displays his signal at 'clear.' If not, he detains the following train by displaying his signal at 'danger' until the block is reported clear. In the *controlled manual system* the signals are operated by hand by each signalman in coöperation with the signalman next in advance, by an electric circuit on the telegraph-pole line running between block-stations and sometimes supplemented by an electric circuit through the rails, each train shunting the circuit through its wheels and thereby controlling the signals or block-signal apparatus. In the *automatic system*, signals on masts or brackets are operated through an electric current which traverses the rails, the train, through its wheels, shunting the current when occupying these track-circuits, thus indirectly opening the signal-controlling circuits. Each track-circuit is connected with the signals at the beginning of each block, and a train entering the block sets the signal automatically at 'danger' and maintains it there until the rear end of the train has entered the next block, when the danger-signal is released and shows that the line is clear. This applies to the home signals, the distant signals, though on the same mast, being controlled by a much longer rail-circuit and remaining at 'caution' until after the home signal on its own post as well as the next home signal in advance has come to clear. Various methods are employed to move the signals under the control of the rail-circuits. The *interlocking system* of signals is one which is adapted to the movements of trains at stations, at crossovers, and in yards; its operation includes the control of the switches, the signals being displayed as the result of the switch-movements, reporting the position of the switches and permission to proceed to the train-crews. Several methods of thus controlling the movements of switches and signals are employed upon American roads. In the *mechanical system* all the switches and signals of a yard are operated from a switch-tower through the movement of hand-levers, each lever opening and closing one switch or operating one signal. The movement of the lever is transmitted to the switch by means of long rods (pipes joined together by screw-couplings) resting on roller-bearings with a bell-crank at each change of direction. Each lever opens or closes the switch and, through the interlocker, locks other levers of the system and prevents any signal from being displayed except that which shows the track-connection to be clear at that point, and leaves all other signals governing conflicting routes at danger until the next switch-movement is made. This mechanical system is limited, in point of distance, by the ability of the signalman to move a switch by means of a rod, or a distant signal by means of a long wire. The *pneumatic system* employs air-motors placed at each switch and signal to operate it, each air-motor being operated by compressed air supplied through small pipes which extend from the switch-tower to each switch and which are fed from a main feed-pipe that is kept supplied by a compressor placed at some central point in the system. A movement of the hand-lever in the tower admits air to the motor through a small pipe, and the completion of the movement of the apparatus is reported back through a second pipe to indicate to the signalman that the switch has moved and that the proper signal can be displayed to lock all conflicting routes. To change the switch or signal, air is admitted to other pipes by the movement of the lever, and the switch and signal are reversed and their reversal reported back. In the *electropneumatic system*, compressed air is employed to operate the switches and signals, the control being by means of electric circuits (through wires underground) connecting the tower with each switch and signal. The movement of a lever in the tower sets the motors at the switches and signals in motion, reporting back their movement, interlocking all signals, and, when required, reversing all switch and signal movements. In the *electric system* the switches and signals are operated by electric motors placed at each switch and signal and fed by storage-batteries, the control from the tower being by electric circuits. Compare ★*signal*, 2.—**Curb-signaling**, in telegraphy through cables, a method by which the cable is discharged between each signaling impulse by sending a reversed current into the cable and then connecting it momentarily to the earth.—**Double curb-signaling**, in telegraphy through cables, a method by which, between each signaling impulse, a current flowing first in one direction and then reversed is sent through the cable to discharge it and the cable is then grounded.—**Double-current signaling**, in *telegraphy*, the use of signaling impulses in which the current is reversed by means of a pole-changer or similar device, the positive current being immediately followed by one in the opposite direction.—**Selective signaling**, in *telephony*, a system which permits the calling of any one of a number of subscribers on a party-line without disturbing those not wanted.—**Single-current signaling**, in *telegraphy*, the sending of signals by the making or breaking of a direct-current circuit.—**Submarine sound signaling**, the transmission of signals between ships at sea or from the shore to vessels by means of subaqueous sound-waves. The transmitting device, in the system generally employed, is a submerged bell the vibrations of which are transmitted through the water to the receiving instrument of the distant ship. The receiver is attached to the hull of the vessel below the water-line and contains a telephonic transmitter which sends the signals electrically to a telephonic receiver on the bridge.

signal-locker (sig′nal-lok″ėr), *n.* A locker on the bridge of a war-ship in which the signal-flags are kept.

signalman, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, one who transmits orders from the foreman of a yarding-crew to the engineer of the yarding-donkey.

Signalosa (sig-na-lō′sä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the long dorsal ray; < L. *signum*, a sign, standard, + *alosa*, a shad.] A genus of clupeoid fishes found in the bayous of Mississippi and Louisiana.

signal-pipe (sig′nal-pīp), *n.* In *car-building*, an air-pipe under the body of a car used to convey signals from the train to the locomotive cab. It connects, through the signal-hose, all the cars of a train with the locomotive.

signal-tower, *n.* 2. Specifically, an armored tower or inclosure above the deck of a war-ship to protect the signalmen when hoisting signals in action.

signal-yard (sig′nal-yärd), *n.* A light yard on a military mast fitted with blocks for signal-halyards from which various signals can readily be displayed.

signary (sig′nā-ri), *n.* [L. *signum*, a sign, + *-ary*[1].] The list of Egyptian hieroglyphic signs.

Probably all the signs in the hieroglyphic *signary* can be employed in their primary sense. The secondary value expresses the consonantal root of the name, and any, or almost any, derivative from that root.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 730.

signature-prayer (sig′nā-ṭūr-prār″), *n.* A prayer expressed by a symbolic action.

This action possibly symbolized the fertilization of the earth; indeed, one is tempted to suppose that it was once a *signature prayer* to make the earth yield buffalos.

J. W. Fewkes, in Amer. Anthropologist, July–Sept., [1902, p. 508.

signet, *n.* 3. The ring-shaped form of the plasmodium of malaria. See ★*signet-ring*, 2.

While some of the stained *signets* were much larger than others, there was nothing else seen to suggest a mixed infection.

Jour. Tropical Med., July 15, 1903, p. 222.

Privy signet, in *Eng. law*, the seal used in making grants of the crown. By 14 and 15 Vict. c. 82 this practice was simplified and royal grants and letters patent are sealed under authority with the privy seal or with wafer seals.

signet-ring, *n.* 2. One of the forms of the malarial parasite in which the body is of a ring shape thickened on one side.

At a very early period of its development the æstivo-autumnal parasite in the present cases assumed a very characteristic ring shape. Many of these rings early developed a thickening of one segment, and to these bodies of various sizes the term "*signet-ring*" very aptly applies.

J. Ewing, in Jour. Exper. Med., March 25, 1901, p. 446.

significature (sig-nif′i-kā-ṭūr), *n.* Significance.

The morphological *significature* of the limbs of vertebrate animals has likewise been determined by Professor Owen. *McCosh*, Divine Government, p. 124.

significs (sig-nif′iks), *n.* [See *signify.*] The science or study of signification, meaning, or significance (ideal worth).

Significs as a science would centralize and co-ordinate, interpret, inter-relate, and concentrate the efforts to bring out meanings in every form, and in so doing to classify the various applications of the signifying property clearly and distinctly. *Baldwin*, Dict. Phil. and Psychol., II. 529.

sigtesito (sig′te-sīt), *n.* [*Sigtes* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A supposed new alkali feldspar, shown to be merely an intimate mixture of albite and elæolite, from Sigtesö, southern Norway.

siguatera, *n.* Same as ★*ciguatera*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 184.

sikatch (sē′käch), *n.* A Russian name for the adult bull fur-seal, in use among the natives on the Pribyloff Islands. See *seecatchie*. *D. S. Jordan*, Fur Seals and Fur-seal Islands.

sikka, *a.* See *sicca*.

sil[2], *n.* A simplified spelling of *sill*.

silage, *n.* The practice of ensiling has in recent times been greatly extended, with much change of method, at least in America. For the structures employed, see ★*silo*. The largest use of silage is on dairy farms, Indian corn being in the United States by far the most important material. Success in making silage lies in thoroughly excluding the air. Close packing is required and coarse material, such as Indian corn, should be cut up fine. The top of the mass is not now weighted. Slow filling is found to be better than rapid filling, since it gives time for settling and permits a temporary heating which expels all the air not consumed by the live tissues. This initial heating, formerly ascribed to fermentation, is now believed to be due to respiratory processes. See the phrases below.—**Sour silage**, a quality, now regarded as inferior, resulting from acid fermentation which, when carried far, imparts strong acidity, dark color, and an offensive smell. Compare *silo*, *sour* ★*hay*, and *sweet* ★*silage*.—**Stack silage**, silage produced by stacking the material compactly in the open air, with or without the aid of palings, the pile being commonly weighted. This method has been largely adopted in Australia, South Africa, etc., but is not adapted to moist climates. Compare *brown hay* (under *sour* ★*hay*).—**Sweet silage**, silage in which fermentation is mainly prevented, and which is therefore little acid, of a bright green color, and not unpleasantly scented. Sweet silage is secured (the thorough exclusion of air being presumed) by slow filling and avoidance of excessive moisture, the mass heating spontaneously to a temperature above 122° F., which kills all ferments and puts an end to chemical change. This is the only kind now sought in the United States.

silajit (si-lā-jēt′), *n.* [Hind. *silājīt*, storax, stone lac, mineral coal, bitumen, red chalk, benzoin, a crystallized foliated gypsum (Fallon), < Skt. *śilājatu*, bitumen, < *śilā*, stone, rock, + *jatu*, bitumen.] A name applied in India to several distinct substances used now or formerly as a supposed cure for many disorders.

"*Silajit*," an ancient Eastern medicine, forms the subject of a paper by Mr. David Hooper (Journ. Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. lxxii., part ii., No. 3, 1903). There seem to be three substances known under this name; one appears as an exudation on the rocks in certain districts of the Himalayas, and consists largely of aluminium sulphate; a second, the black and probably true *silajit*, is said to form an exudation on rocks in Nepal, and consists mainly of alkalies and alkaline earths in combination with an organic acid related to humic acid; and a third, or white *silajit*, is apparently of animal origin. The substance is said to be a cure for most disorders.

Nature, July 14, 1904, p. 255.

Silenaceæ (sī-lē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Silene* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Chenopodiales*, the pink family, for which the genus *Silene* is taken as the type. It is the *Caryophyllaceæ* of Reichenbach and most botanists, for which it is now substituted, *Caryophyllaceæ* being especially inappropriate because the genus *Caryophyllus*, from which the name was formed, does not belong to the family *Silenaceæ*.

silence, *n.*—**Belt of silence** or **region of silence**, the region in the neighborhood of a fog-signal where its sound is not heard by an observer on a vessel's deck, though it may sometimes be heard by ascending to the mast-head. According to Professor Joseph Henry, the sound is refracted by the action of the wind and passes over or around the belt of silence.—**Silence post.** See ★*post*[1].

silence-cabinet (sī′lens-kab″i-net), *n.* A telephone-booth, so called because its construction is such as to exclude noises from without.

At most telephone exchanges a "*silence cabinet*" is provided in the public office.

Preece and Stubbs, Manual of Telephony, p. 227.

silencer (sī′len-sėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which silences.—2. Same as ★*muffler* (*e*).—3. A device, invented by H. P. Maxim, for silencing, or greatly reducing, the noise produced by the discharge of a rifle or other firearm. It is in the form of a steel tube, several inches in length, which can be attached to the muzzle of the gun.

Silesian. I. *a.*—**Silesian zinc furnace**, a direct-fired or gas-fired furnace provided with large fire-clay muffles into which the previously calcined calamin is introduced. Around these muffles the flame of the furnace burns. The heat thus generated produces a reaction between the oxid of zinc and the carbon in the muffle, producing metallic zinc which is volatilized and passes into a condenser where it is condensed in the liquid form.

II. *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] Silesia: commonly in the plural. [Trade use.]

silica[1], *n.* Silica fused by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe may be worked in the plastic state, very much as glass is, and retains its amorphous character on cooling. Extremely delicate threads of this material may be drawn, and are used to suspend minute, readily mobile mirrors or other such parts of physical apparatus; they are also valuable as electrical insulators, being less affected by atmospheric moisture than threads of glass. Tubes, flasks, and beakers of moderate size have also been made from fused silica, and are useful on account of the hardness of the material, the high temperature it will bear without melting, the rapid changes of temperature it will sustain without cracking, and its superior resistance to most chemical reagents. Its behavior as respects dilatation by heat is also important. Berthelot has, however, recently shown that it is permeable by gases, particularly at high temperatures.

silica[2], *n.* Same as ★*siliqua*, 6.

silicane (sil′i-kān), *n.* [L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-ane*.] A name proposed for siliciureted hydrogen (SiH_4) as the analogue of methane (CH_4).

silicarenyte (sil-i-kar′e-nīt), *n.* [*silic*(*a*) + *arenyte*, < L. *arena*, sand, + *-yte*, for *-ite*[2].] A sandstone containing little else than grains of quartz.

When a clastic rock is nearly or quite pure in chemical composition, as not infrequently happens, we can combine chemical and textural terms. Thus a purely siliceous arenyte like the St. Peter's sandstone of the Mississippi valley (over 99 per cent. SiO_2) may be called a *silicarenyte*.

A. W. Grabau, in Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 242.

silication (sil-i-kā′shon), *n.* [*silicat(e)* + *-ion.*] The union of silicic acids with bases producing silicates; silicatization. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. iv. 168.

silicicolous (sil-i-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *phytogeog.*, inhabiting silicious soils.

According to Thurmann the so-called *silicicolous* plants are hygrophilous and the calcicolous plants xerophilous.
A. F. W. Schimper (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 101.

silicide, *n.*—**Copper silicide.** Same as ★*silicon-copper.*

silicification, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, the replacement of a rock or of the remains of an organism with silica, as in petrified or silicified wood, or silicified limestone. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. iv. 217.

silicilutyte (si-lis-i-lū′tīt), *n.* [*silic(a)* + -i- + L. *lut(um)*, mud, + *-yte* for *-ite*[2].] A rock composed essentially of finely comminuted quartz, whose particles are comparable in size to the components of clay. *A. W. Grabau*, in Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 242.

Silicious cement. See ★*cement.*

silicirudyte (si-lis-i-rō′dīt), *n.* [*silic(a)* + -i- + *rudyte.*] A pure quartz conglomerate or breccia. *A. W. Grabau*, in Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 242.

silicite (sil′i-sīt), *n.* [L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-ite*[2].] Same as ★*ferrosilicon*, the latter term being more commonly used.

silico-. In *chem.*, a combining form of *silicon.*

Silicofluoric acid. Same as *hydrofluosilicic acid.*

silicoformic (sil′i-kō-fôr′mik), *a.* Noting a compound containing the trivalent group HSi⩤. Such compounds are derivatives of formic acid in which the carbon atom has been replaced by one of silicon.

silicol (sil′i-kol), *n.* [*silic(on)* + *-ol.*] A name proposed for the compound $SiH_3.OH$, as the analogue of methyl alcohol ($CH_3.OH$).

silicomethane (sil″i-kō-meth′ān), *n.* Same as ★*silicane.*

silicon, *n.* Elementary silicon can now be prepared in large quantity by electrolysis, and in a fused condition. Like its oxid, in cooling from a state of fusion it passes through a plastic stage in which it can be molded into special forms or drawn into threads.—**Copper-silicon,** a general name under which various alloys of copper and silicon are known. These alloys are used for increasing the tensile strength of copper, brass, and bronze castings. The effect of the silicon is to deoxidize the casting and make it sounder. See ★*silicon-copper.*

As to *copper silicon*, this has been prepared for a long time in the furnace of Cowles, and has found considerable application as a deoxidizer, and for increasing the tensile strength in copper and brass castings.
Sci. Amer. Sup., March 21, 1903, p. 22761.

Silicon carbide. See ★*carborundum.*—**Silicon-copper,** a compound of copper and silicon, used in the manufacture of *silicon-bronze* (which see, under *silicon*). Also called *silicium copper* and *copper silicide.*—**Silicon star.** See ★*star*[1].—**Silicon tetrachlorid,** a colorless liquid of specific gravity 1.524, and of acrid smell, which fumes in the air and boils at 59.6° C., prepared by passing dry chlorin gas over a strongly heated mixture of silica and carbon. It is decomposed by water, hydrochloric and silicic acids being produced, the latter in gelatinous form.

silicospiegel (sil″i-kō-spē′gl), *n.* Spiegeleisen containing ten per cent. or more of silicon in combination. It is used in steel castings to add both silicon and manganese at once to the metal. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 273.

siliqua, *n.* 5. The lowest unit in the Roman coinage, the twenty-fourth part of a solidus. See *solidus.*

The solidus of Constantine (of which 72 went to the Roman pound of gold) was divided into 24 *siliquæ* or κεράτια (whence comes carat).
W. Ridgeway, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, X. 95.

6. A coin of base silver of the Gothic and Lombard kings of Italy. Also *silica.*

silk. I. *n.*—**Artificial silk,** a fine, continuous fiber having the luster and appearance of silk, made from a solution of tetranitrated cellulose in a mixture of alcohol and ether forced through a very small orifice into water, which solidifies it.—**Byssus silk.** See ★*byssus.*—**Chardonnet silk,** a denitrated nitrocellulose substance formed into a fine thread of silken luster by a process invented by M. de Chardonnet, and first practically demonstrated on a small scale at the Paris exposition of 1889.—**Fagara silk,** silk obtained from the cocoon of the Atlas moth (*Attacus atlas*), which is found in southern Asia.—**Gauze silk,** a thin, transparent fabric made of silk.—**Glass silk,** very fine long flexible glass threads; spun glass.—**Jama-mai silk.** See *yama-mai* ★*silk.*—**Lettered silks,** in Oriental textiles, silks in the decoration of which inscriptions are used, as names of princes, verses of the Koran, etc.—**Souple silk,** raw silk which has had the silk-gelatin removed but partly by working in warm soap solution, so that there is a loss of only about 8 per cent. in weight, and has afterward been bleached and worked in a weak solution of cream of tartar nearly at the boiling-point. The product is soft and pliant, but not so strong as completely scoured silk.—**Wild silk,** silk obtained from the wild or uncultivated silkworm.—**Wood-pulp silk,** artificial silk made from woody fibers or cellulose treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. See *artificial* ★*silk.*—**Yama-mai silk,** silk produced by the larva of the yama-mai (which see).

II. *a.*—**Silk wool,** wool which has been made to assume a silky appearance by treatment with an acidified solution of bleaching-powder.

silk (silk), *v. i.* To be in course of earing: said of growing Indian corn.

The month closed with the rye crop and the bulk of the barley crop in shock or stack, oat harvest far advanced . . . corn mostly *silking* or earing. Early potatoes and flax very good.
U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., July, 1902, p. 346.

silk-cotton, *n.*—**Red silk-cotton tree,** the simool of India, *Bombax Ceiba.* See *bubui gubat*, under ★*bubui.*

silker (sil′kėr), *n.* One who embroiders (the back of a glove, etc.) in silk.

From the cutters' room the leather, which has assumed the shape of the glove, is sent to the "*silkers*," who embroider the back, and then to the "makers." Some make the gloves, that is they sew the fingers and put the thumbs in; others, called "welters," are engaged in welting or hemming the glove round the edge of the wrist; still others, called "pointers," work the ornamental lines on the back. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22629.

silkoline (sil′kō-lin, or sil-kō-lēn′), *n.* [A trade-name, irreg. ‹ *silk* + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] A light-weight fabric made from mercerized cotton yarn.

silk-scouring (silk′skour″ing), *n.* The process by which the gelatinous coating is removed from the surface of the fibers of raw silk, rendering them soft, pliant, and lustrous. It consists essentially in working the hanks of raw silk in a solution of soap, sometimes with the addition of carbonate of soda, and boiling for a longer or shorter time until the silk-gelatin swells up and dissolves, finally rinsing in tepid water.

silk-snapper (silk′snap″ėr), *n.* See ★*snapper.*

silk-stocking (silk′stok″ing), *n.* 1. One who wears silk stockings; hence, a person of luxurious habits.—2. One of the well-to-do or 'aristocratic' members of the community or of a party: applied particularly to certain members of the Whig party in the United States in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. [U. S. political slang.]

silkworm, *n.*—**Giant silkworm,** the larva of any member of the lepidopterous family *Saturniidæ* (which see).

silkworm-tree (silk′wėrm-trē), *n.* The white mulberry, *Morus alba*, which furnishes the chief food of the silkworm.

silky, *a.*—**Silky fracture,** a fractured surface of steel which has a sheen like silk. This effect is produced when the grains or crystals of steel are very small in size. It is oftenest seen in high-carbon steels (1 per cent.) which have been correctly heated, and in certain alloy steels, such as nickel steel, tungsten steel, etc.

silky-villous (sil′ki-vil′us), *a.* In *bot.*, villous with silky hairs.

sillage (si-läzh′), *n.* [F. *sillage*, a wake, track.] Wake; track; specifically, the disturbance of the ether produced by the movement through it of an electrified corpuscle or electron.

The wake (*sillage*) which accompanies the electron in its motion.
Langevin, at Congress of Arts and Science, St. Louis, IV.

sillare (sēl-yä′rā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A local name for beds of chalky limestone beneath and around the city of Monterey, Mexico, which are supposed to have been deposited by the evaporation of the lime-bearing waters of a former lake. *Amer. Geol.*, March, 1905, p. 172.

sill-cock (sil′kok), *n.* A faucet or valve for use at the sill of a house or building to give a hose-connection.

sill-complex (sil′kom″pleks), *n.* In *geol.*, a series of intruded sheets of eruptive rock or sills.

During the geological periods when the fault-vent continued intermittently active, the form of the *sill-complex* was capable of being re-moulded periodically in harmony with the localised crust-stresses.
Nature, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 413.

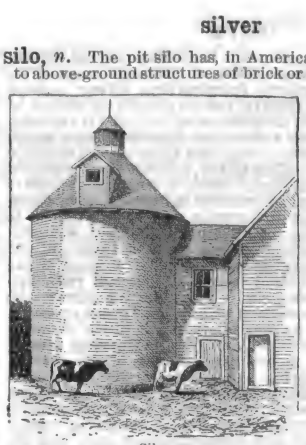
sill-course (sil′kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a continual horizontal course closely connected with the sills of a row of windows, either immediately below the sills, or more properly with its lower bed on a line with the lower beds of the sills so that the sills form part of it.

siller-cup (sil′ėr-kup), *n.* A name sometimes applied to fungi of the genus *Nidularia.* [Eng.]

silly, *a.*—**Silly season,** a season when there is little news and the editors of newspapers are supposed to be obliged to use any material, however foolish, that comes to hand. [Colloq.]

The recurrence of the "*silly season*" is marked this year by the revival, both in the . . . and in the . . . of the old fable as to the "derivation" of Whitsunday from the German Pfingsten. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., II. 121.

silo, *n.* The pit silo has, in America, largely given way to above-ground structures of brick or stone or, commonly, of wood, these being found cheaper, equally effective, and more convenient except on hillsides. The wooden silo was at first rectangular, but for greater strength and to avoid the spoiling of silage in the corners a round form has been largely adopted. Round wooden silos are walled either with staves (see *stave* ★*silo*), or with studding lined and sheathed with boards or inside lathed and plastered with cement. The foundation in either case is of stone laid in cement. The superstructure may be sunk a short distance into the ground. Rectangular (and square) silos (preferred inside a rectangular building) are built with studding. All above-ground silos require doors, which are placed one above another and are often covered with an external shoot down which the silage falls as it is taken out. Outdoor silos usually require a roof with provision for ventilation.—**Stack silo,** a compactly built stack or rick of green forage, sometimes topped with grass and commonly weighted. This mode of ensiling has been largely adopted in South Africa, Australia, etc., and is said to answer well in the dry southwestern United States; but it is not adapted to moist climates. Compare *sour* ★*hay.*—**Stave silo,** a cylindrical wooden silo with walls composed of staves bound together by flat or round hoops.


Silo.

siloist (sī′lō-ist), *n.* [*silo* + *-ist.*] See the extract.

The term *siloist*, a farmer making and feeding silage, is occasionally met with, and has also sometimes been used in this book. *F. W. Wood*, Book on Silage, p. 12.

siloxicon (sil-ok′si-kon), *n.* [*sil(icon)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-i-* + *c(arb)on.*] A trade-name of a refractory material useful as a furnace-lining and in making fire-proof bricks, crucibles, muffles, etc., made by the interaction of carbon and silica in an electric furnace, less carbon and a somewhat lower temperature being required than in the manufacture of carborundum. The substance is an amorphous solid, of grayish-green color; insoluble in melted iron; unattacked by acid or basic slags, by hot alkaline solutions, and by all acids except hydrofluoric; self-binding when strongly heated; and refractory in a very high degree. Its composition approximates to Si_2C_2O. When heated to 2700° F. in the presence of free oxygen it takes up that element and is resolved into silica and carbon dioxid, and in the absence of oxygen it seems to be decomposed at 5000° F. into silicon carbide (carborundum), vapor of silicon, and carbon monoxid.

"*Siloxicon*" is a term destined to become as familiar to the commercial world as "Carborundum." It is the name of a new compound, or class of compounds, discovered by Mr. Acheson, consisting of carbon, silicon and oxygen in chemical combination, and possessing physical and chemical properties of great importance to the metallurgical arts.
C. P. Townsend, in Elect. World and Engin., March [28, 1903, p. 525.

silting (sil′ting), *n.* The process of deposition of very fine sediment or silt.

The altitude of the Manchester col, or possibly of some other col still farther down the Ohio, would represent the maximum elevation to which the waters would rise within the basin. This would determine the upper limit of the *silting*.
W. G. Tight, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 13, 1903, [p. 100.

Siluria (si-lū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. See *Silurian.*] In *geol.*, the region of Silurian rocks taken as a whole irrespective of geographical boundaries.

silurin (si-lū′rin), *n.* [*Silur(us)* + *-in*[2].] A protamine obtained from the testicles of the fish *Silurus glanis.*

Siluro-Celtic (si-lū′rō-sel″tik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Silurian Celts, or the Celts of Wales and Ireland.

silvaline (sil′vą-lin), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ L. *silva*, a wood (taken in sense of *lignum*, wood), + *-l-* + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name of yarn or thread made by spirally twisting, with the aid of special machinery, narrow strips of paper as made on the ordinary Fourdrinier machine, largely from chemical wood-pulp. This yarn is available for the production of textile fabrics, replacing jute or perhaps coarse cotton yarn. See, for a similar product, ★*xyloline.*

silver. I. *n.*—**Alkaline nitrate of silver.** See ★*nitrate.*—**Allotropic silver.** Carey Lea has described several forms of silver differing in properties, especially in color, from the common metal. The most notable of these are a bluish-black, a reddish-brown, and a bronze- or gold-colored precipitate, very finely divided, and apparently colloidal in character. None of them has been

obtained in a pure state, and the evidence is not conclusive that they represent different allotropic forms of the element. — **Berthollet's fulminating silver**, a black powder, consisting of silver nitride (Ag_3N), produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on silver oxid. It explodes, when dry, with great violence on slight heating or gentle friction. Quite distinct from the silver salt of fulminic acid, $Ag_2C_2N_2O_2$. — **Blue silver**, metallic silver, assumed to be in a distinct allotropic form, in which it appears of a golden-yellow color by reflected light and blue by transmitted light. These appearances may be due merely to molecular grouping. — **Caustic silver.** See ★*caustic*. — **Coin silver**, the alloy of nine parts of silver and one of copper, legally fixed as the standard of fineness of the silver coins of the United States. — **Dark-red ruby silver.** Same as *pyrargyrite*. — **Fulminating silver.** (*b*) See *Berthollet's fulminating* ★*silver*. (*c*) Silver hydrazoate (AgN_3), prepared by precipitating a solution of silver nitrate by one of sodium hydrazoate. — **Herring silver**, in *old Eng. law*, money paid in lieu of the customary duty of supplying herrings to a religious institution. — **Hyposulphite silver-extraction process**, the process of extracting silver by means of hyposulphite leaching. In the Russel process the chloridizing roasted ore is first lixivated with hyposulphite of soda, and the lead is separated from the solution by means of sodium carbonate, which converts it into lead carbonate. Then the ore is leached with cuprous hyposulphite, known as the 'extra solution,' which dissolves metallic silver, silver sulphid, sulpharsenide, and sulphantimonide, and thus an additional amount of silver is extracted, which would have been lost in the ordinary method of extraction. The solutions from both of these leachings are joined and the silver precipitated and recovered. — **Light-red ruby silver.** Same as *proustite*. — **Molecular silver**, metallic silver in a finely divided state, obtained by reduction of one of its compounds at a temperature below the fusing-point of the metal. — **Platinum silver**, an alloy of silver and platinum, in which the proportion of the latter varies from 17 to 35 per cent. It has a gray color and is used principally for resistance-coils, since its electrical resistance is very little affected by changes in temperature. It is also employed in dentistry. — **Red silver.** (*b*) Metallic silver, assumed to be in a distinct allotropic form, in which it appears of an indigo-blue color by reflected light and red by transmitted light. The appearances may be due merely to molecular grouping. — **Silver acetylide.** See ★*acetylide*. — **Silver chlorid**, a compound occurring in nature as the mineral cerargyrite, used as an ore of silver. It is easily prepared by precipitation from a solution of a silver salt by a soluble chlorid, and its appearance and properties furnish a much-used test for either of its constituent elements. It is also utilized in photography. — **Silver iodide.** See ★*iodide*. — **Soluble silver**, an allotropic form of silver, collargol, possessing marked germicidal power. — **Sterling silver**, silver of the legal standard of fineness. If the term is used without further qualification it is generally understood to refer to the British standard. See *standard*[2], *n.*, 2, and *sterling*[2], *a.*, 1. — **White silver**, a form of metallic silver in a finely divided state, obtained by reduction of the metal from a strongly acid solution of one of its salts, nearly white as seen by reflected light, and nearly opaque, even in the thinnest films, in respect to transmission of light. — **Yellow silver**, metallic silver, assumed to be in a distinct allotropic form, in which it appears of an indigo-blue color by reflected light and yellow by transmitted light. These appearances may be due merely to molecular grouping.

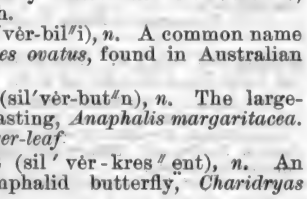
II. *a.* — **Silver-bar fish.** See ★*fish*[1]. — **Silver emulsion.** See ★*emulsion*. — **Silver stain.** See ★*stain*. — **Silver tree-fern.** See ★*tree-fern*.

silverbelly (sil′vėr-bel″i), *n.* **1.** Same as *white* ★*bream* (*b*). — **2.** A common name used in Tasmania for the silversides, species of fishes of the family *Atherinidæ*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

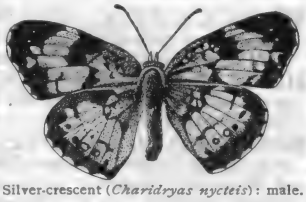
silverbilly (sil′vėr-bil″i), *n.* A common name of a fish, *Gerres ovatus*, found in Australian waters.

silver-button (sil′vėr-but″n), *n.* The large-flowered everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea*. Also called *silver-leaf*.

silver-crescent (sil′vėr-kres″ent), *n.* An American nymphalid butterfly, *Charidryas nycteis*, dark brown in color, with a band of orange across both wings, the undersides being marked with silvery lunules. It is of wide distribution, and its larvæ feed on the foliage of a variety of compositaceous plants.



Silver-crescent (*Charidryas nycteis*): male.



Silver-crescent (*Charidryas nycteis*): female.

silverette, *n.* It is a subbreed or strain of domesticated pigeons, derived from the satinette, of a light gray color, but each tail-feather bearing a white spot as in the satinette.

silver-feather (sil′vėr-feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Same as *silverweed*, **1.**

silver-fish, *n.* **7.** A Tasmanian name for *Carangus georgianus*, of the family *Carangidæ*, the white or silver trevally. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

silver-lead (sil′vėr-led″), *n.* A mixture of silver and lead sometimes found in Cyprian excavations.

> Several rings of unrefined *silver-lead*, . . . like the bronze rings, and an unrecognisable fragment of silver, complete the list of metallic objects.
> *J. L. Myres*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVII. 148.

silver-leaf, *n.* **4.** The large-leaved umbrella-tree, *Magnolia macrophylla*. — **5.** The American or willow-leaved meadow-sweet, *Spiræa salicifolia*. — **6.** The spotted touch-me-not, *Impatiens biflora*. — **7.** Same as ★*silver-button*.

silverling, *n.* **2.** The tarpon, *Tarpon atlanticus*, a large silvery game-fish of the Atlantic coast of America, known from Long Island to Brazil, and common on the southeastern coast of the United States. Also *silver-fish*.

silver-mite (sil′vėr-mīt), *n.* The rust-mite of the orange, *Phytoptus oleivorus*. See *rust-mite*.

silver-plant (sil′vėr-plant), *n.* Same as ★*silver-leaf*, 6.

silver-rod (sil′vėr-rod), *n.* **1.** Same as *white* ★*goldenrod*. — **2.** Same as ★*king's-rod*.

silver-shilling (sil′vėr-shil″ing), *n.* The honesty, *Lunaria annua*, so called from the large, nearly circular, shining septum of the fruit, which remains after the valves fall away. Also called *money-flower* and *gold-and-silver plant*.

silversides, *n.* — **Lake-silversides.** Same as *brook-silversides*. See *silversides*.

silverspot, *n.* — **Mountain-silverspot**, an American nymphalid butterfly, *Argynnis atlantis*, occurring in Canada and the northeastern United States. Its larvæ feed on violets.

silver-standard (sil′vėr-stan″dărd), *a.* Using silver money alone as full legal tender. The silver-standard countries are Central America (except Costa Rica and British Honduras) and China. Certain countries have had, or still have, nominally at least, a double standard (gold and silver), as the United States, Mexico, Haiti, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Venezuela, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Algeria, Tunis, Java, Philippine Islands, and Hawaii. Many of these are now virtually or actually on a gold basis. In British India the gold standard has been adopted, and Persia has a double standard. See ★*gold-standard*.

silver-steel (sil′vėr-stēl″), *n.* Steel containing as an alloying element a small percentage of silver.

silversword (sil′vėr-sōrd), *n.* Same as ★*ahinahina*.

silvertail, *n.* **2.** One who belongs to the upper classes in society or the community. Compare ★*coppertail*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia, bushmen's slang.]

silver-thaw (sil′vėr-thâ″), *n.* Ice which falls in large thin flakes from sails and rigging.

silver-tip (sil′vėr-tip), *n.* A variety of the grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis*, in which the long hairs are tipped with yellowish white, giving the pelage something the appearance of that of the silver fox.

> It is a common thing . . . to see a dozen Bears feasting there at one time. They are of all kinds — Black, Brown, Cinnamon, Grizzly, *Silvertip*, Roachbacks, big and small.
> *E. Thompson Seton*, The Biography of a Grizzly, p. 127.

silver-trevally (sil′vėr-trē-val″i), *n.* See ★*trevally*.

silverwood-tree (sil′vėr-wūd-trē″), *n.* A large, elegant tree of Barbados, *Drypetes serrata*, belonging to the spurge family.

Silvery spleenwort. See ★*spleenwort*.

silvical, silvics. See ★*sylvical*, ★*sylvics*.

sim (sēm), *n.* [Hind.] The lablab or Egyptian bean, *Dolichos Lablab*.

Simblum (sim′blum), *n.* [NL. (Klotzsch, 1831), < Gr. *σίμβλον*, a beehive.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, of the family *Clathraceæ*, which have the stipitate receptacle inclosing the gleba latticed, with the meshes about equal in diameter each way. *S. rubescens* occurs in America. The gleba has a very unpleasant odor.

Simian fissure. See ★*fissure*.

similar, *a.* **3.** (*b*) In the theory of aggregates, similarly arranged; coupled by a one-one relation.

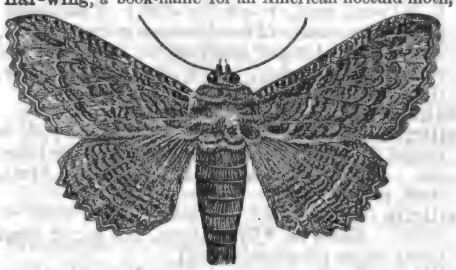
> When the elements of a manifold are arranged according to the scheme 1′, 2′, 3′ . . . it may be said to be *similar*, or to be arranged similarly, to the natural scale.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 284.

Directly similar, in *geom.*, capable of being so rotated that corresponding sides are parallel. — **Inversely similar**, in *geom.*, similar but incapable of being so rotated that corresponding sides are parallel. — **Ordinarily similar**, capable of being brought into one-to-one correspondence in such a way that the order of any two elements is the same as the order of the corresponding elements. — **Similar sets, surds, variation.** See ★*set*[1], ★*surd*, ★*variation*.

similarity, *n.* — **Helmholtz's principle of mechanical similarity**, a principle in hydrodynamics by which results obtained with apparatus of small dimensions may be transferred to natural phenomena on a large scale in geometrically similar masses. It is expressed in two propositions: (1) If the ratio of the densities is not changed in geometrically similar waves, the linear dimensions increase as the squares of the velocities of the two media; the velocities increase in equal ratios. (2) If the ratio of the densities is varied, the ratio of the living forces of the corresponding units of volume must remain unchanged.

similarly, *adv.* — **Similarly placed**, in *geom.*, said of similar figures when any translation leaves them with a center of similitude (which see, under *center*[1]).

similar-wing (sim′i-lăr-wing), *n.* — **Lunate similar-wing**, a book-name for an American noctuid moth,



Lunate Similar-wing (*Homoptera lunata*). (Redrawn from Comstock.)

Homoptera lunata, brownish with marbled wings. Its larva feeds on the leaves of plum, rose, maple, willow, and other plants.

similative (sim′i-lā-tiv), *a.* Serving to express similarity; in *gram.*, noting the case which expresses similarity (like, similar to). Also used as a noun.

> Besides a general locative some of the most frequently occurring are inessive, superessive, introessive, ablative and terminative. Besides these comitatives, *similatives*, partitives, and suffixes expressing similar ideas are found.
> *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 13.

similitude, *n.* — **Axis of similitude.** See ★*axis*[1]. — **Circle of similitude.** (*b*) See ★*circle*. — **Direct center of similitude.** See ★*center*[1]. — **Triangle of similitude.** See ★*triangle*.

simillimum (si-mil′i-mum), *n.*; pl. *simillima* (-mä). [NL. use of L. *simillimum*, neut. superl. of *similis*, like. The name alludes to the dogma *similia similibus curantur*, 'like (effects) are cured by like (agents).'] The remedy best adapted for the treatment of any special condition in accordance with the fundamental therapeutic principle of homeopathy. See *homeopathy*.

simmon (sim′ọn), *n.* [Corruption of *persimmon*. Compare *possum*.] The persimmon, *Diospyros Virginiana*. [Negro dial.]

simoleon (si-mō′lē-ọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dollar. [Slang.]

> She wears a dress — it cost no less
> Than ninety-five *simoleons;*
> It 's faded tan, and looser than
> That great coat of Napoleon's.
> *Kansas City Daily Times*, Dec. 28, 1903.

simosaur (sim′ọ̄-sâr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Simosaurus*.

Simosaurus (sim-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιμός*, flat-nosed, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of sauropterygian reptiles from the trias of Germany. It has a broad skull, with obtuse snout, and short, obtusely conical teeth.

simple. **I.** *a.* — **Simple branch-point**, in *math.*, a branch-point which merely interchanges a pair of branches. — **Simple circuit**, in *math.*, a circuit which cannot (without crossing the boundary or leaving the surface) be continuously deformed into two circuits. — **Simple connection**, in *math.*, the connection of a surface which is finite, open, contained by a single boundary, and such that every closed cut (or, what is equivalent, any open cut joining two points of the boundary) separates it into two parts. — **Simple curve**, one whose equation cannot be factored. — **Simple elliptic space.** See ★*space*.

II. *n.* **8.** (*a*) In *French boston*, or in *heart solo*, the winning of five tricks with a partner. (*b*) In *division loo*, a pool which has been put up by the dealer alone. Pools which have been contributed to by players who have been looed are double pools.

simple, *v. i.* **II.** *trans.* To make (the second or low-pressure cylinder of a compound engine) receive live steam direct from the boiler, instead of receiving its working fluid as exhaust from the first or high-pressure cylinder, as in normal series-working. This is done in starting, or occasionally with unusual overload on the engine, and the two cylinders work as two simple engines. — **Simpling valve.** See *intercepting* ★*valve*.

simpler's-joy, *n.* 2. The blue vervain, *Verbena hastata*, of eastern North America: so called probably by confusion with the officinal verbena.

simplesse, *n.* 2. An affected simplicity. [Rare.]

The simplicity of Homer is remarkable; "*simplesse*," as Arnold calls affected simplicity of a literary kind, is a very different thing, and a popular thing nowadays.
Athenæum, July 15, 1905, p. 77.

simplex (sim′pleks), *a.* [L., simple, plain.] Simple; single: applied to telegraphy.

The actual speed (*simplex*) obtained by automatic transmission with the latter cable is as high as forty-seven (or even up to fifty) five-letter words per minute.
Engin. Mag., Dec., 1898, p. 428.

Simplex telegraph, a telegraph in which the apparatus is arranged for the sending of one message over the line at a time: distinguished from duplex, or multiplex.—**Simplex telegraphy,** telegraphy in which but one message at a time is transmitted over a single wire.

Simplicative rules of evidence, those laws and customs which eliminate or restrict such testimony as, however pertinent, is confusing or creates prejudice, as opinion testimony or expert evidence, and the evidence of a judge or juryman. *Wigmore*, Evidence, § 1863.

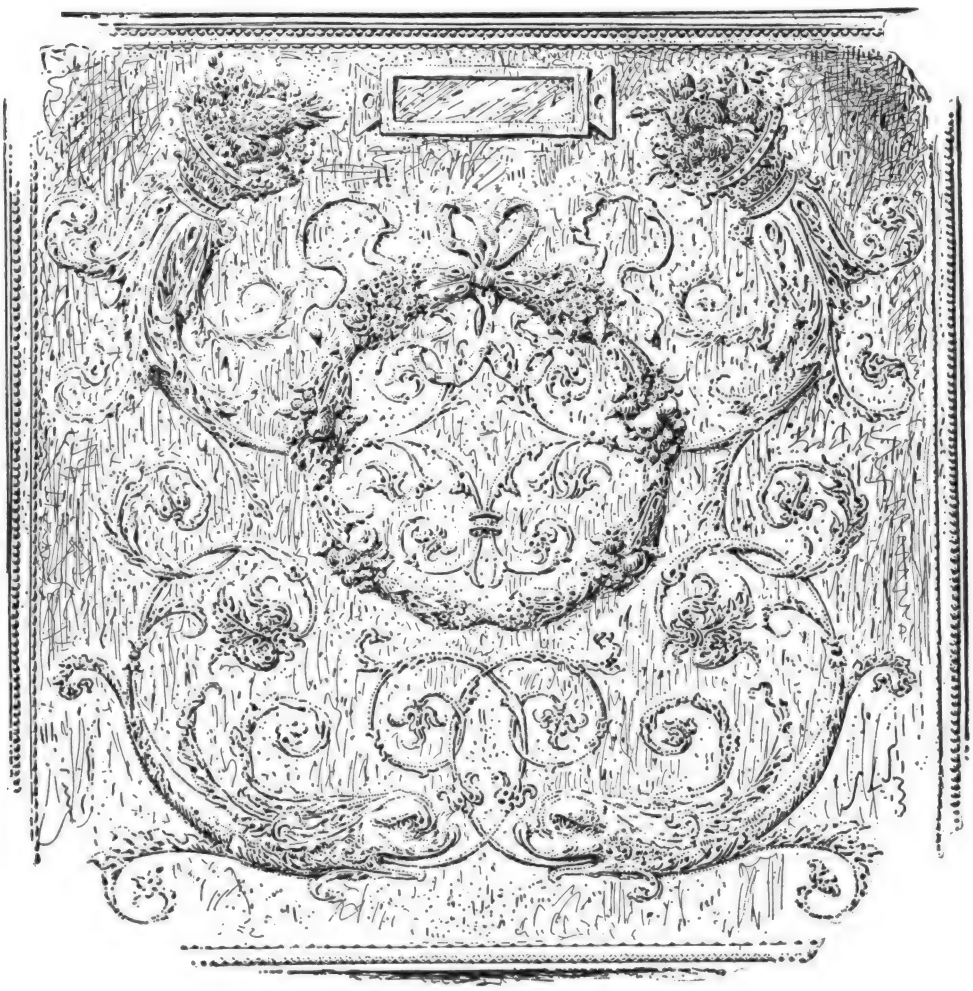
simplifier (sim′pli-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which simplifies or makes clear or simple.

Charles Fox was the great *simplifier* of debate.
Athenæum, April 1, 1905, p. 394.

Simply ordered set. See ★*set*[1].

simulance (sim′ū-lans), *n.* [L. *simulare*. See *simulant*.] A deceptive resemblance; a mere appearance or semblance.

Man embodies an immaterial and immortal spiritual principle which no lower creature possesses, and which makes the resemblance of the apes to him but a mocking *simulance*. *Sir D. Wilson*, Anthropology, ii.



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